

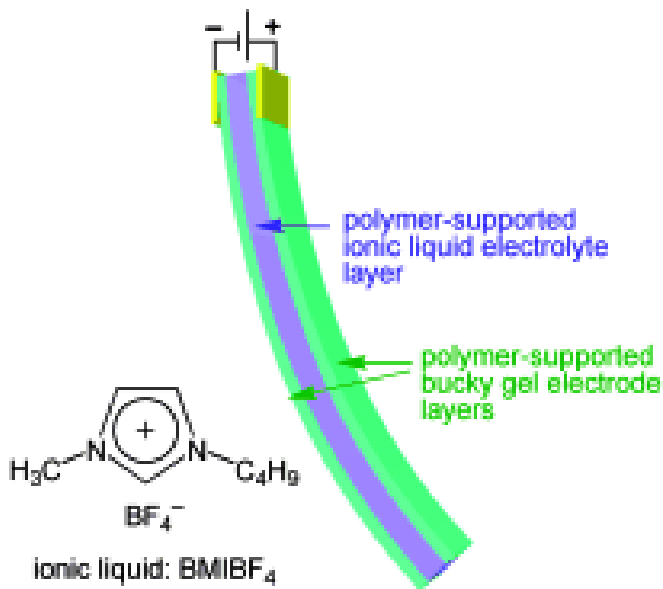
Eelkaitsmine

Erki Metsanurk

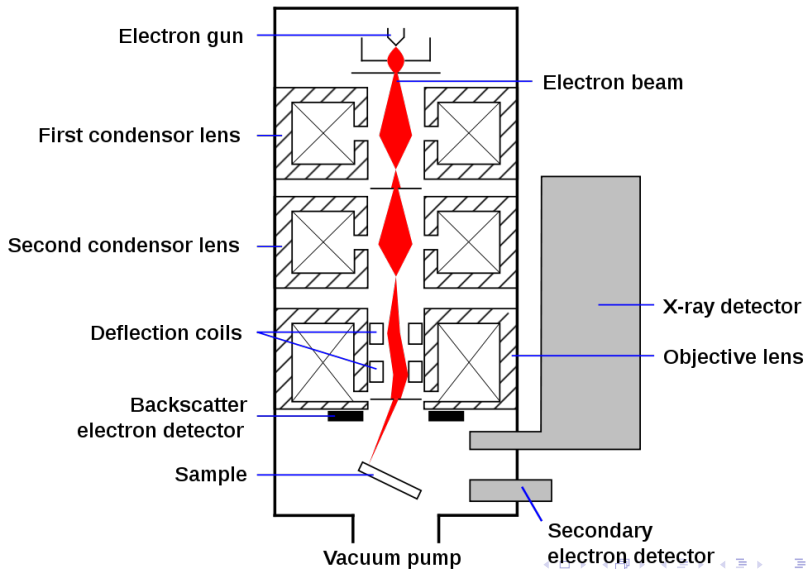
17. mai 2010

Elektroaktiivsete polümeeride struktuuri ning selle muudatuste analüüs liigutamisel.

- Mis on EAP?
- Mis toimub struktuuris liigutamisel?
- Millega seda näha saaks?

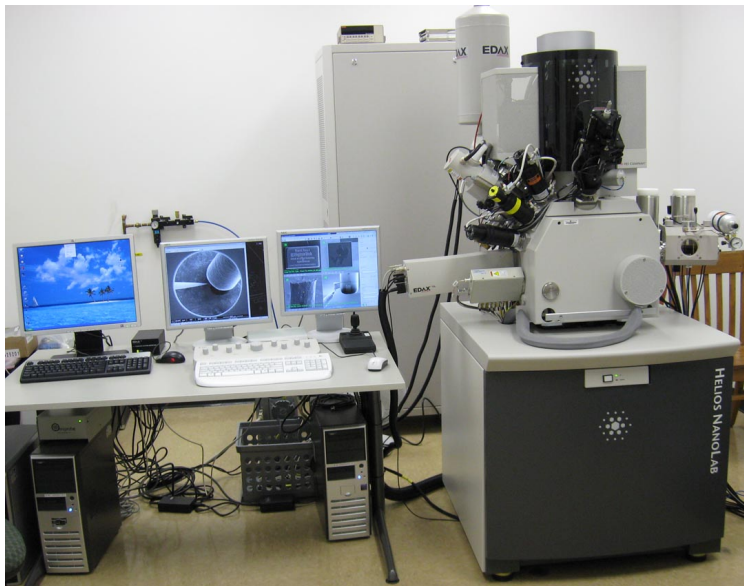


SEM põhimõte

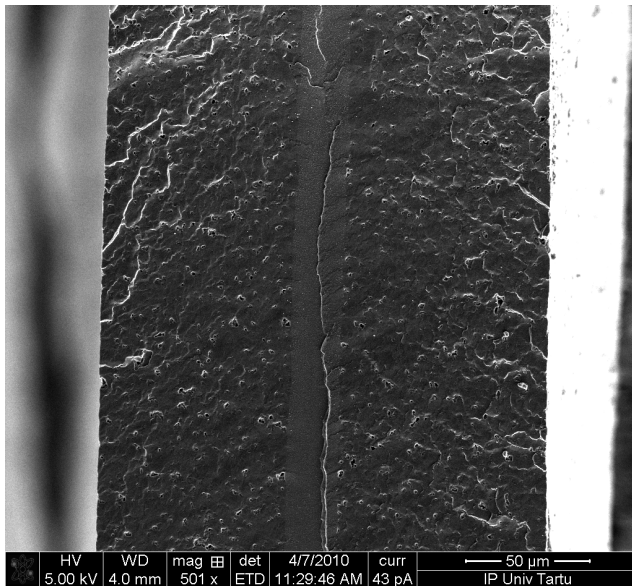


- Sekundaarelektronid
- Tagasi peegeldunud elektronid (BSE)
- Röntgenkiirgus

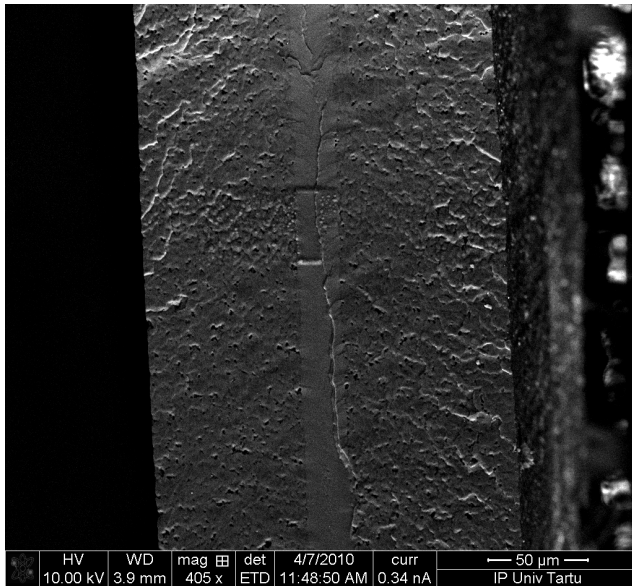
SEM aparaatuur



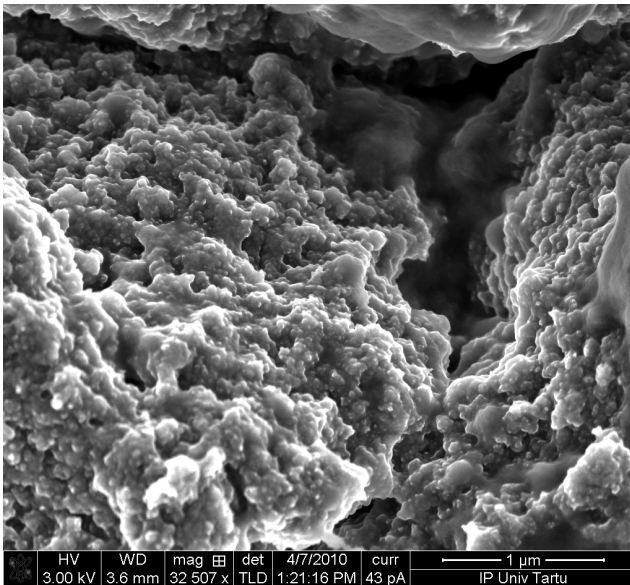
SEM pildid - CA EAP - Sekundaarelektronid



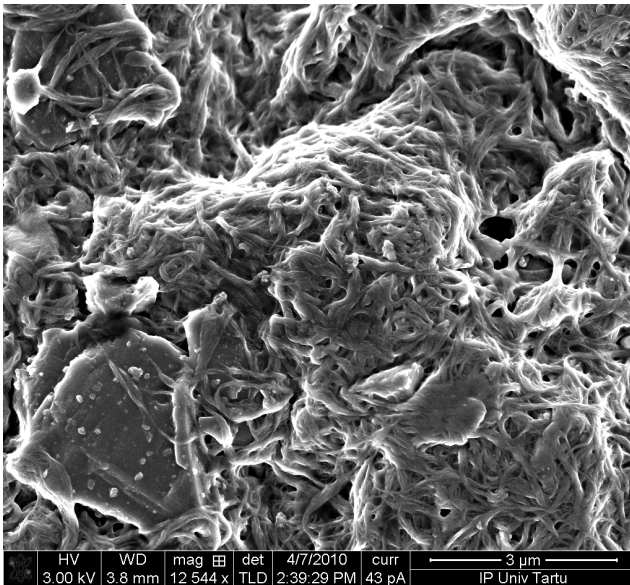
SEM pildid - CA EAP - BSE

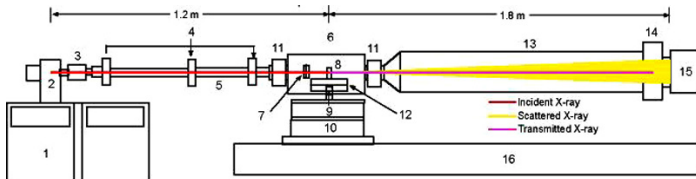


SEM pildid - CA kile



SEM pildid - CDCCNT kile



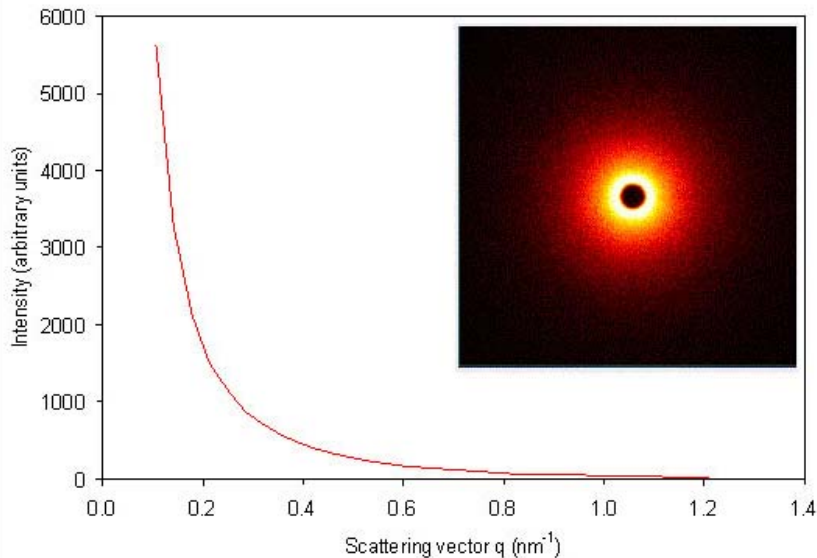


- 1. X-ray generator
- 2. X-ray Source
- 3. Focusing Monochromator
- 4. Vacuum Slits

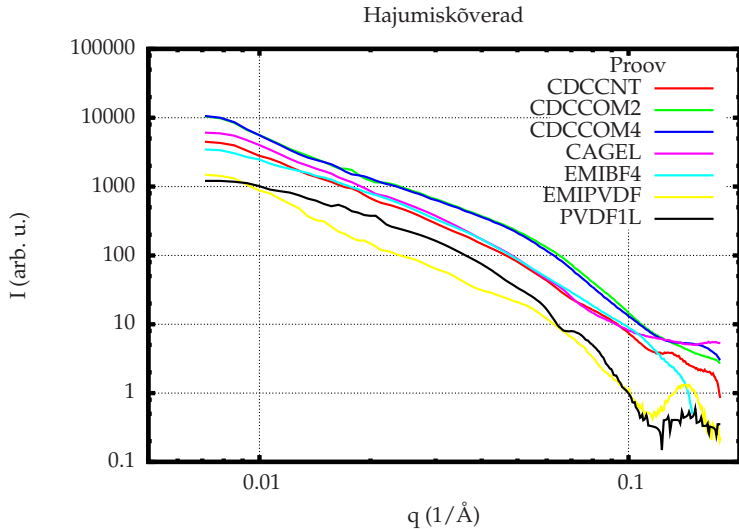
- 5. Vacuum Flight Tube
- 6. Vacuum Sample Chamber
- 7. Sample Slits
- 8. Sample

- 9. Sample Z
- 10. 2-Circle Goniometer
- 11. Vacuum Gate Valve
- 12. Sample X-Y

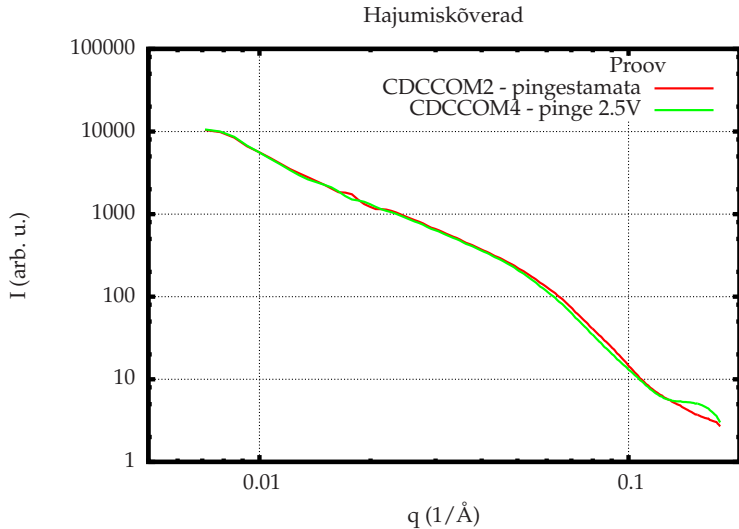
- 13. Vacuum Flight Tube
- 14. Beam Stop Chamber
- 15. Area Detector
- 16. Optical Table (5' x 10')



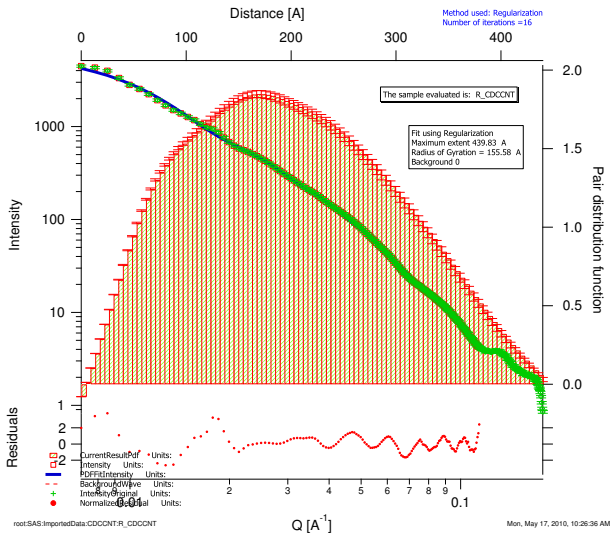
- 1 SAXS hajumiskõverad
- 2 Andmete kokkupanek, silumine (AXES)
- 3 Hajumiskõvera kuju taastamine (SYRENA)
- 4 Analüüs (IRENA, ATSAS)



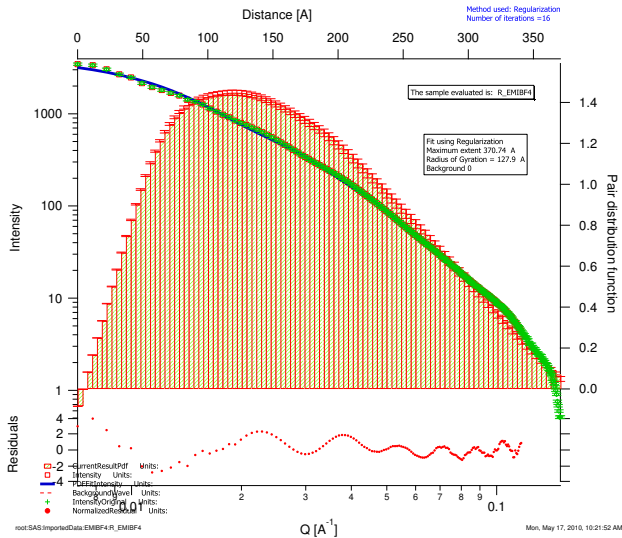
Mis muutus?

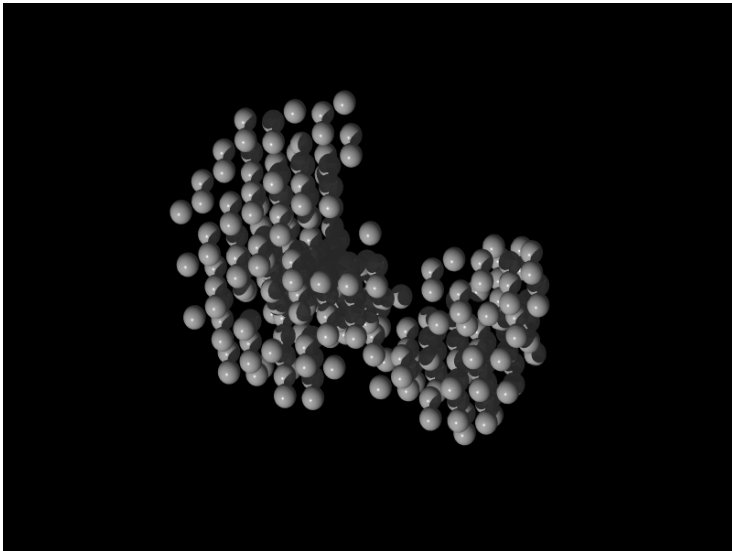


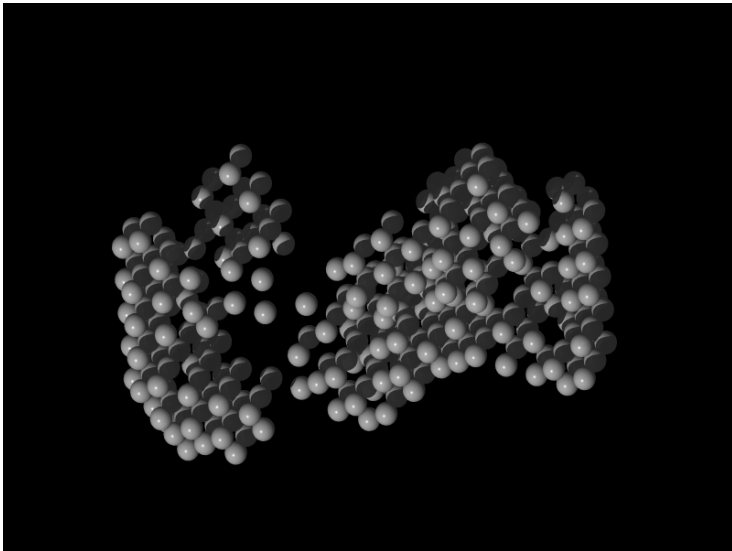
Paaride jaotusfunktsioon



Paaride jaotusfunktsioon







- 1 Materjali vähe
- 2 Halb/olematu ajaline lahutus
- 3 Nõrk intensiisvus
- 4 Halb resolutsioon
- 5 Reaalse hajumiskõvera saamiseks lisatöötlus

