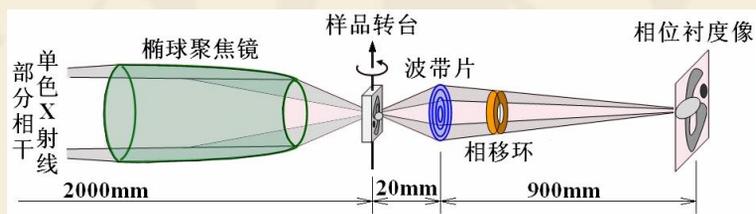


纳米成像样品制备、数据采集 及处理

黄万霞
2013.11.21

同步辐射纳米分辨CT系统



常用能量8keV

大视场模式：视场60um×60um，分辨率100nm

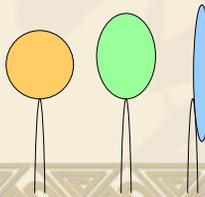
高分辨模式：视场15um ×15um，分辨率50nm

样品尺寸60um以内，样品处理非常重要！！

样品处理

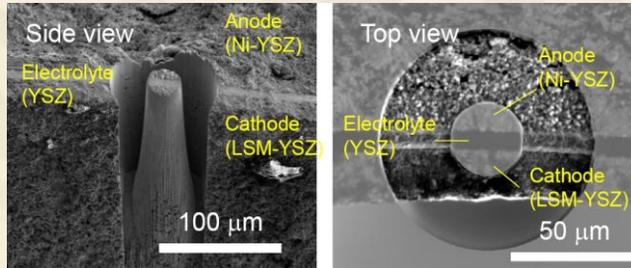
样品制备之一：粘在针尖上

- ❖ 大视场成像
- ❖ 样品：尺寸20~60um，颗粒状（球状或条状）
- ❖ 工具：大头针、环氧树脂AB胶、显微镜

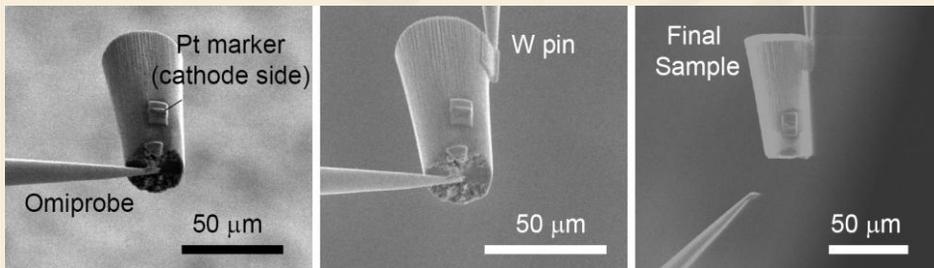


FIB 聚焦离子束刻蚀处理样品

1. FIB milling

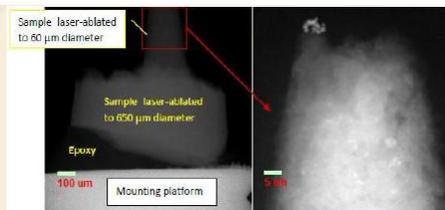
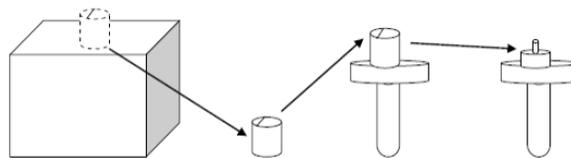


2. Lift-out



激光切割处理样品

- ❖ Stage1: 从大样品中切割出约600μm圆柱，需20min；
- ❖ Stage2: 激光切割，需20min，加工完的样品直径60~100μm。



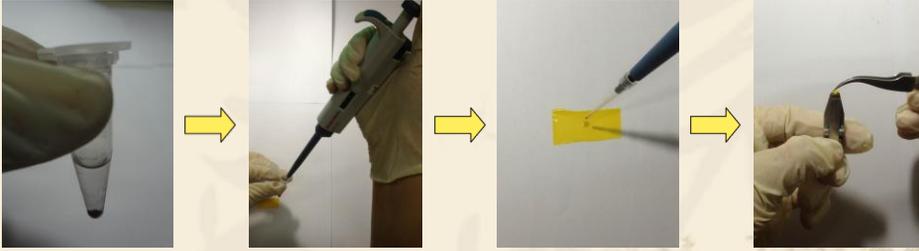
Oxford Laser Micro-Machining Systems

Double Workstation Sample Preparation System

Model A-532DW

样品制备之二：吸附在膜上

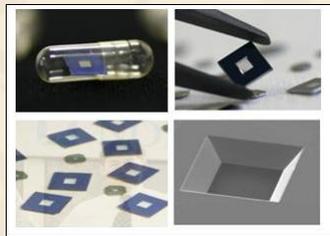
- ❖ 高分辨成像
- ❖ 样品：尺寸5~15 μm ，颗粒状、粉末状、细胞
- ❖ 工具：聚酰亚胺薄膜（25 μm ，50 μm ）、移液器（0.5-10 μl ）及枪头、超声波清洗机



- ❖ 操作简单
- ❖ 缺点：不能-90~90°采集，稳定性较差。

使用氮化硅薄膜窗

- ❖ 框架5mm×5mm，窗口2mm×2mm，膜厚200nm
- ❖ 框架7.5mm×7.5mm，窗口2.5mm×2.5mm，膜厚200nm



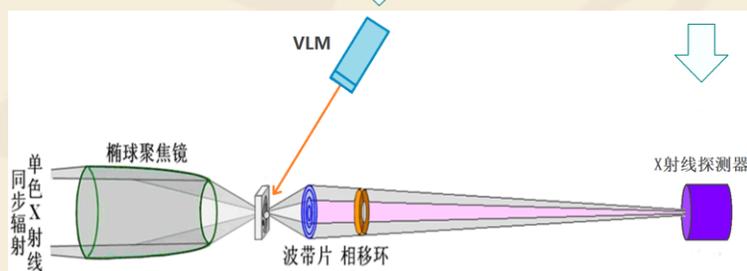
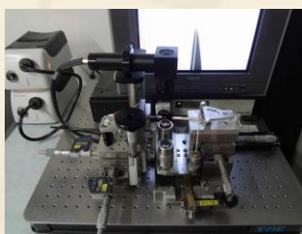
- ❖ 优点：比聚酰亚胺薄膜稳定性好
- ❖ 缺点：粘金颗粒时可能捅破SiN窗

样品制备之三：细胞制备

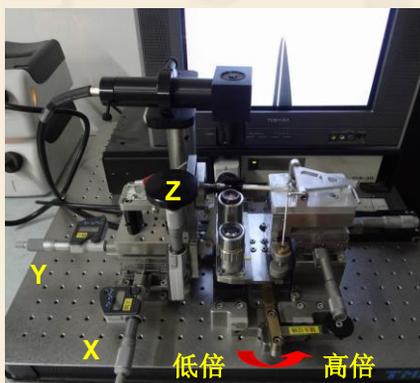
- ❖ 将聚酰亚胺薄膜浸泡于纯水中，超声清洗10min, 再用纯水洗涤两次；
- ❖ 放于培养台晾干，照射紫外线1h消毒；
- ❖ 细胞接种和培养；
- ❖ 药物处理后，用常温的PBS(磷酸缓冲液)洗涤细胞2-3次(注意：固定前观察细胞，贴壁密度控制在30%以下，细胞之间不要紧挨着)；
- ❖ 70%冰冷乙醇固定细胞30min；
- ❖ 重金属染色10-15min(0.1%-0.5%醋酸铀染色，或0.2%-1%的磷钨酸盐：盐的浓度根据细胞来调节)，用PBS洗涤1-2次；
- ❖ 50%，70%，80%，90%，100%，100%浓度酒精分别脱水，每次脱水10min；
- ❖ 空气中干燥。

数据采集

实验调节过程



Step1 在预准直系统中找到并挑选样品

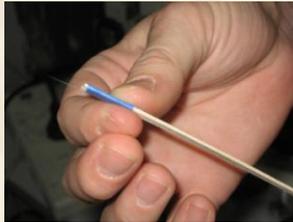


低倍镜头(10X)下调节样品XYZ
切换到高倍镜头(50X)下调节
使样品位于屏幕中心

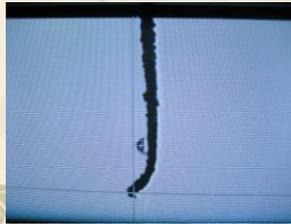
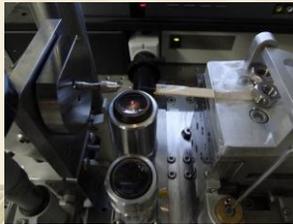
记下预准直系统样品的坐标值

Step2 在样品上粘标记物（金颗粒）

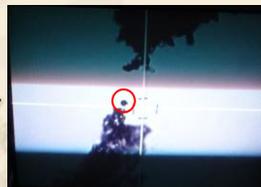
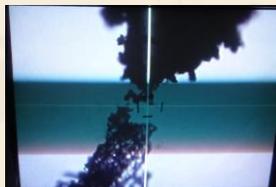
- ❖ 准备一根纤维将其固定在一根细长木片的末端，在纤维上粘上金颗粒（~3um），固定在预准直显微镜的操作平台上。



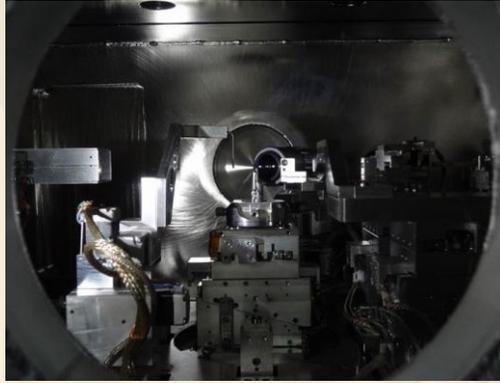
- ❖ 移动操作平台的XYZ轴将纤维调节到显微镜视场中



- ❖ 小心地慢慢地移动纤维去碰触样品，将金颗粒粘在样品上。



Step3 将样品放入纳米分辨成像设备中，样品坐标设成和预准直系统一致，样品转角 θ 转到-60度。



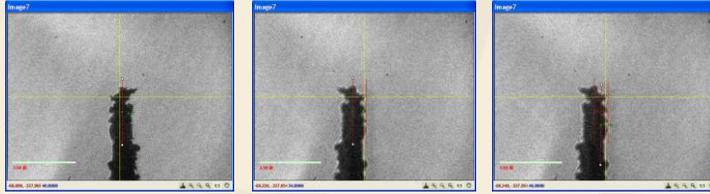
Step4 利用可见光显微镜VLM观察样品并将样品粗调至转轴上。



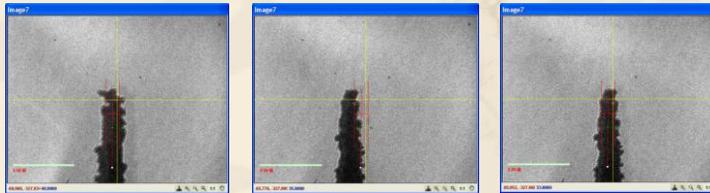
- ❖ 切换到VLM（Secondary Camera）观察样品；
- ❖ 点击连续采集；
- ❖ 显示黄色十字中心线；
- ❖ 调节样品X轴和Y轴至视场中心；

调节样品转轴

- ❖ 旋转样品到 30° 和 -150° （样品零点在 -60° ），用红色线分别标出样品位置，求出两根红线的中间位置；



- ❖ 移动样品Z轴位置，使得样品位于“中间位置”；
- ❖ 旋转样品到 -60° ，移动样品X轴，使得针尖到达红色“中间位置”



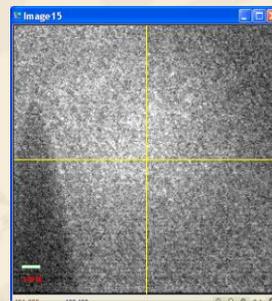
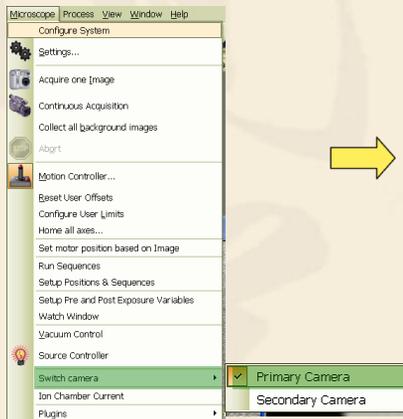
移动Z轴后

旋转样品到 -60°

移动样品X轴后

Step5 切换到X射线下找到样品

- ❖ 先停止采集，切换到X射线CCD（Primary Camera），20倍镜头，点击连续采集。
- ❖ 移动样品X轴使样品靠近视场中央，移动Y轴找到想观察的样品部位。



X射线CCD上样品成像

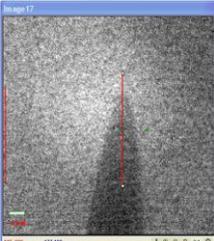
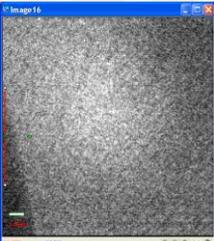
bin4或bin8，曝光时间2~5s

Step6 开启真空

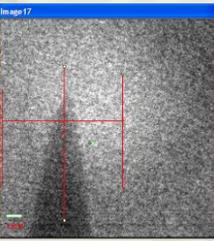
点击Enable开启真空，当真空~1Torr，点击Disable关闭真空；

Step7 在X射线下精确调节样品转轴

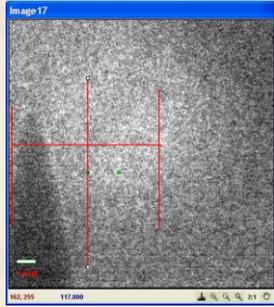
- ❖ 旋转样品到-90°和90°，用红色线分别标出样品位置，求出两根红线的中间位置；

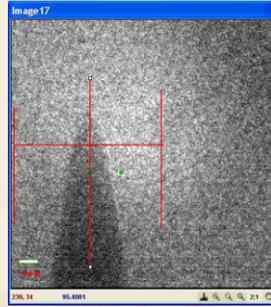
- ❖ 移动样品Z轴到两根红线中间位置；



- ❖ 旋转样品到 0° ，移动样品X轴到两根红线中间位置；
- ❖ 这样，样品就调到了转轴的中心；样品的X，Y，Z坐标确定。



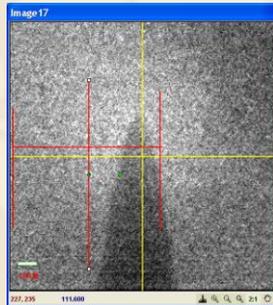
旋转样品到 0°



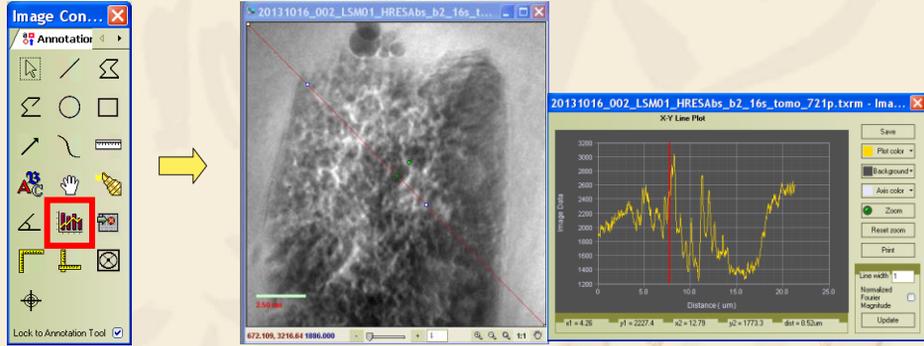
移动X轴到中间位置

Step8 调节样品转轴至视场中央

- ❖ 微调波带片 X轴，使样品位于十字叉丝中心。



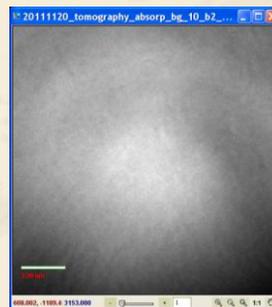
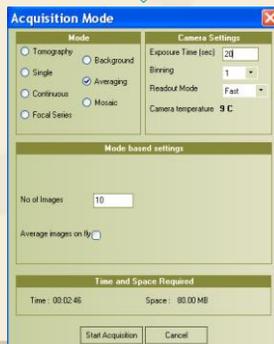
Step9 采集单张图像，确定成像参数



计数2000左右即可

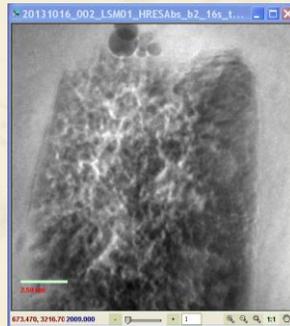
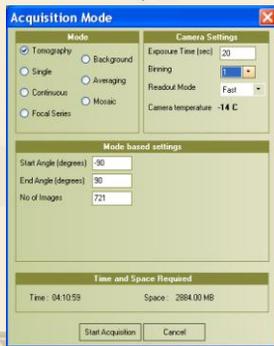
Step10 采集背景

- ❖ 将样品旋转至-90°，Z轴+1000；
- ❖ 按照已确定的成像参数，采集10张背景；



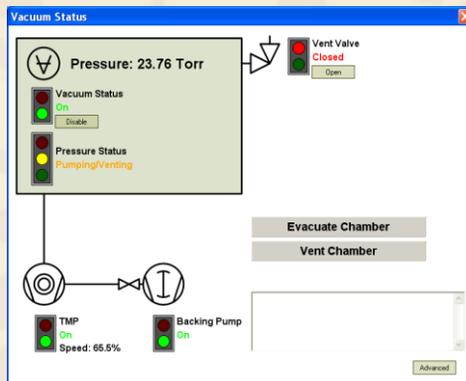
Step11 采集CT数据

- ❖ 样品Z轴-1000，移回；
- ❖ 采集CT数据，参数：-90°~90°，361p或721p



Step12 取出样品

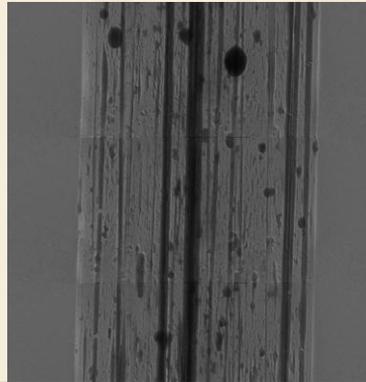
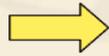
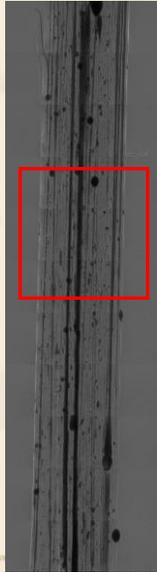
- ❖ 采集完成后，先检查数据，确认无误；
- ❖ 真空放气，点 **Open**；
- ❖ 真空腔内恢复常压后，取出样品。



Mosaic 成像

导电纤维材料

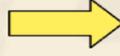
3×11 Mosaic拼图，成像区域180um ×660um



数据处理

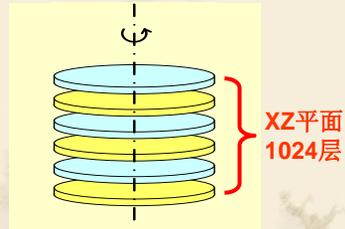
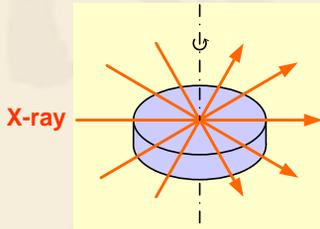
CT数据处理

已获取的CT数据



样品的断层图

TXMReconstructor



- ❖ 样品不同角度的投影图；
- ❖ 纳米分辨CT数据：
90°~90°，每隔0.5°拍摄一张图像，
共361张投影图；

- ❖ 重建结果：1024张断层图（Bin1）

数据处理的过程要用到三个程序

❖ TXMcontroller



扣除背景
图像几何校正

❖ TXMReconstructor



转轴校正
重建断层图像

❖ TXM3DViewer



显示重建结果

Step1 扣除背景

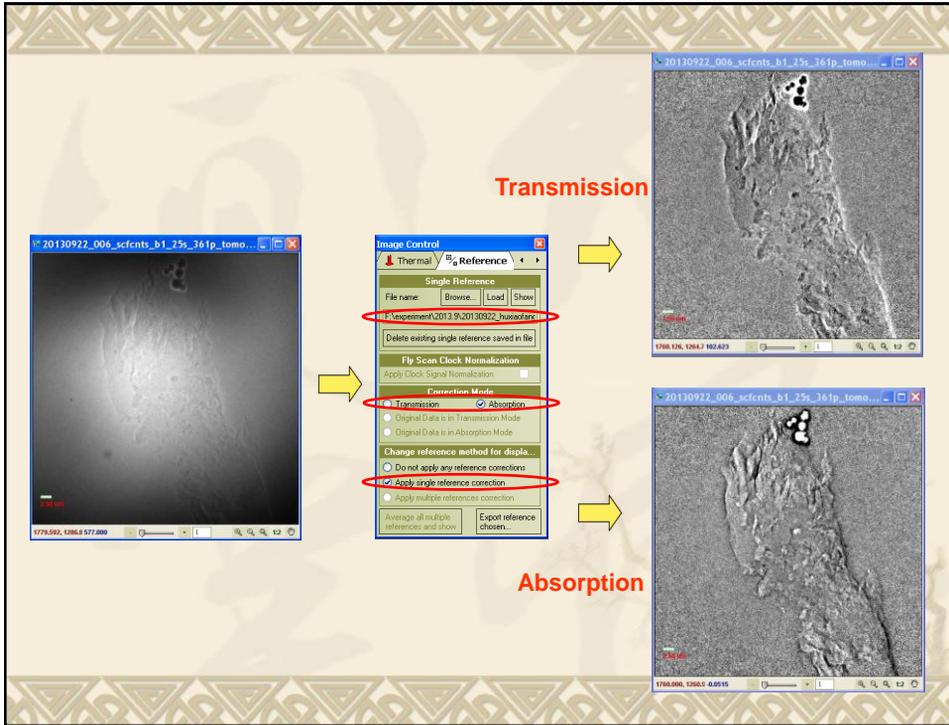
❖ 在XMcontroller程序中完成

10张原始背景图

获得平均图像并保存

❖ Shifts窗口中Metrology shift 前面的勾去掉，然后点Save。

	Angle	Total Shift	Stage Shift	Source Drift	Encoders	Reference ...	Metrology
95	4.001	1.01,73.31	0.0,0.0	0.0,0.0	2.1,-3.4	0.0,0.0	1.0,73.3
96	5.001	6.96,81.52	0.0,0.0	0.0,0.0	1.5,-2.7	0.0,0.0	7.0,81.5
97	6.001	13.05,89.32	0.0,0.0	0.0,0.0	1.6,-3.4	0.0,0.0	13.0,89.3
98	7.001	17.72,99.12	0.0,0.0	0.0,0.0	1.5,-3.4	0.0,0.0	17.7,99.1
99	8.001	22.17,104.92	0.0,0.0	0.0,0.0	2.1,-2.7	0.0,0.0	22.2,104.9
100	9.001	27.82,112.66	0.0,0.0	0.0,0.0	2.2,-3.4	0.0,0.0	27.8,112.7
101	10.001	33.08,119.87	0.0,0.0	0.0,0.0	2.2,-3.4	0.0,0.0	33.1,119.9
102	11.001	38.39,127.37	0.0,0.0	0.0,0.0	1.6,-3.4	0.0,0.0	38.4,127.4
103	12.001	45.94,134.82	0.0,0.0	0.0,0.0	1.7,-3.4	0.0,0.0	45.9,134.8
104	13.001	50.42,142.18	0.0,0.0	0.0,0.0	2.4,-2.7	0.0,0.0	50.4,142.2
105	14.001	56.11,149.22	0.0,0.0	0.0,0.0	1.6,-3.4	0.0,0.0	56.1,149.2
106	15.001	59.99,156.48	0.0,0.0	0.0,0.0	2.4,-3.4	0.0,0.0	60.0,156.5
107	16.001	64.86,163.73	0.0,0.0	0.0,0.0	2.5,-3.4	0.0,0.0	64.9,163.7
108	17.001	68.87,170.57	0.0,0.0	0.0,0.0	2.5,-3.9	0.0,0.0	68.9,170.6
109	18.001	73.79,177.17	0.0,0.0	0.0,0.0	2.3,-2.7	0.0,0.0	73.8,177.2
110	19.001	77.82,184.01	0.0,0.0	0.0,0.0	2.4,-3.4	0.0,0.0	77.8,184.0
111	20.001	82.76,191.05	0.0,0.0	0.0,0.0	2.1,-3.4	0.0,0.0	82.8,191.1
112	21.001	85.60,197.82	0.0,0.0	0.0,0.0	2.4,-3.4	0.0,0.0	85.6,197.8
113	22.001	88.96,204.32	0.0,0.0	0.0,0.0	2.4,-3.4	0.0,0.0	89.0,204.3
114	23.001	91.33,210.50	0.0,0.0	0.0,0.0	1.6,-3.4	0.0,0.0	91.3,210.5
115	24.001	98.31,216.52	0.0,0.0	0.0,0.0	1.5,-3.4	0.0,0.0	98.3,216.5
116	25.001	103.43,222.22	0.0,0.0	0.0,0.0	1.8,-3.4	0.0,0.0	103.4,222.2
117	26.001	104.36,228.48	0.0,0.0	0.0,0.0	1.8,-3.4	0.0,0.0	104.4,228.4
118	27.001	103.78,235.11	0.0,0.0	0.0,0.0	2.4,-3.4	0.0,0.0	103.8,235.1
119	28.001	104.10,241.11	0.0,0.0	0.0,0.0	2.4,-3.4	0.0,0.0	104.1,241.1
120	29.001	103.64,247.41	0.0,0.0	0.0,0.0	2.4,-2.7	0.0,0.0	103.6,247.4
121	30.001	106.16,253.11	0.0,0.0	0.0,0.0	2.4,-2.7	0.0,0.0	106.2,253.2



Step2 图像几何校正

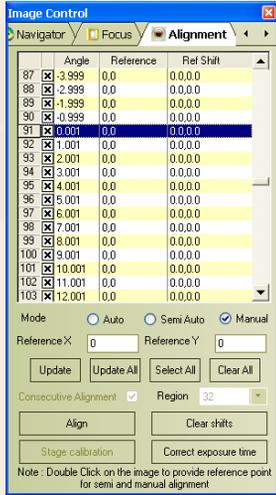
目的:

- ❖ 消除样品转动过程中上下左右振动和热膨胀的影响
- ❖ 计算样品转轴偏离图像中心的偏移量的基础

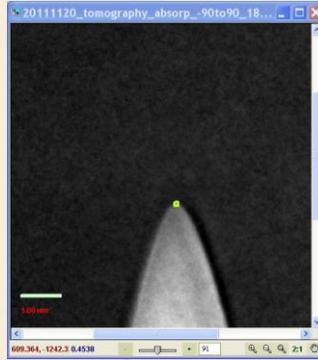
具体方法:

- ❖ 对每一张图像上的标记物（金颗粒）的位置进行标记

打开Alignment, 选择角度为0°的图像

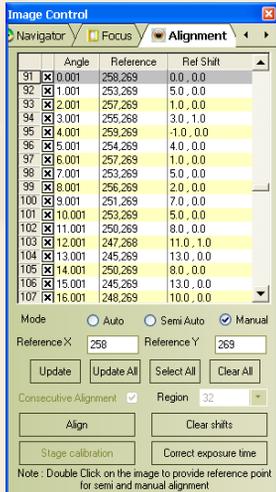


选取图像上的特征点, 双击图像



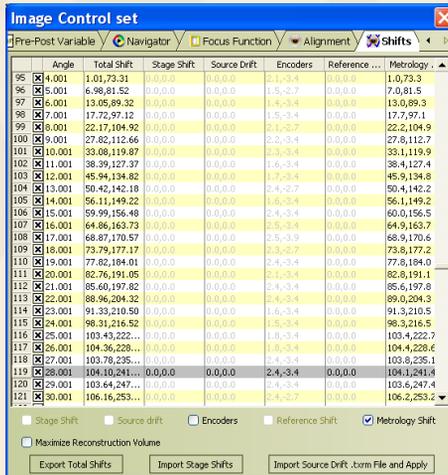
- ❖ 每双击一次, 图像会自动先向负角度方向向下一个角度移动;
- ❖ 在每一张图像上重复点击同一特征点, 直到负角度方向的图像校正完;
- ❖ 程序会自动跳回到0度;
- ❖ 此时选择正方向第一张图像, 双击特征点, 图像开始向正方向角度移动, 直到完成所有图像。

点击Align, 再点击Save



切换到Shift窗口,

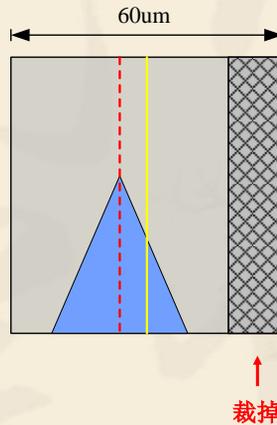
Maximize Reconstruction Volume前打勾



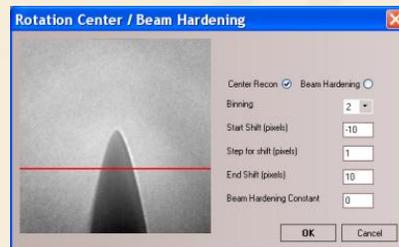
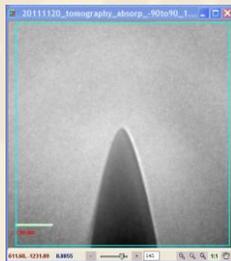
上述转轴校正过程可重复多次, 效果更好

Step3 转轴校正（计算Center Shift值）

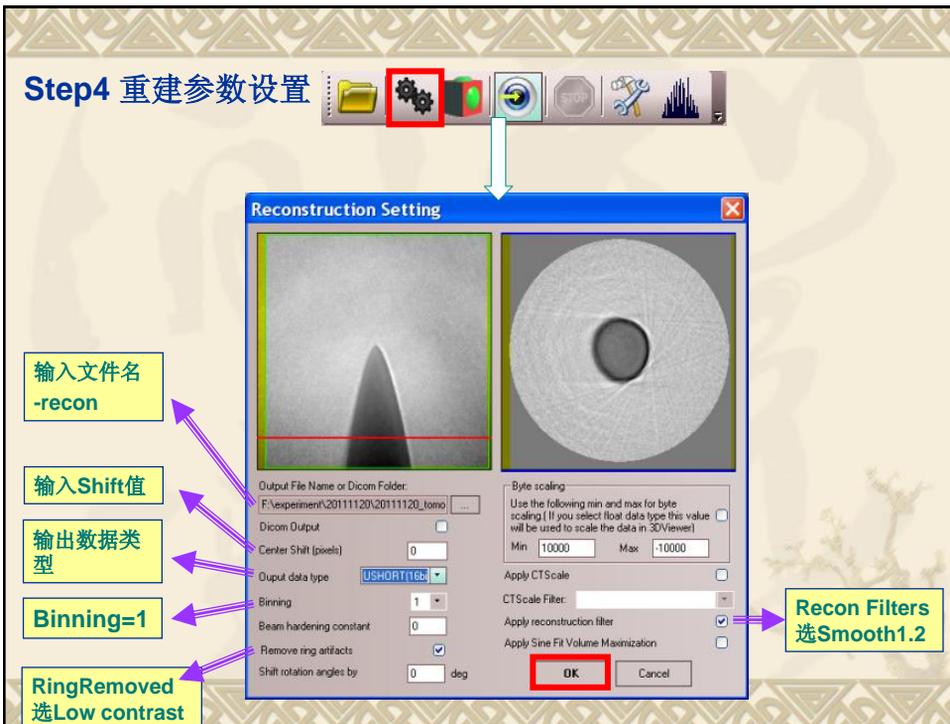
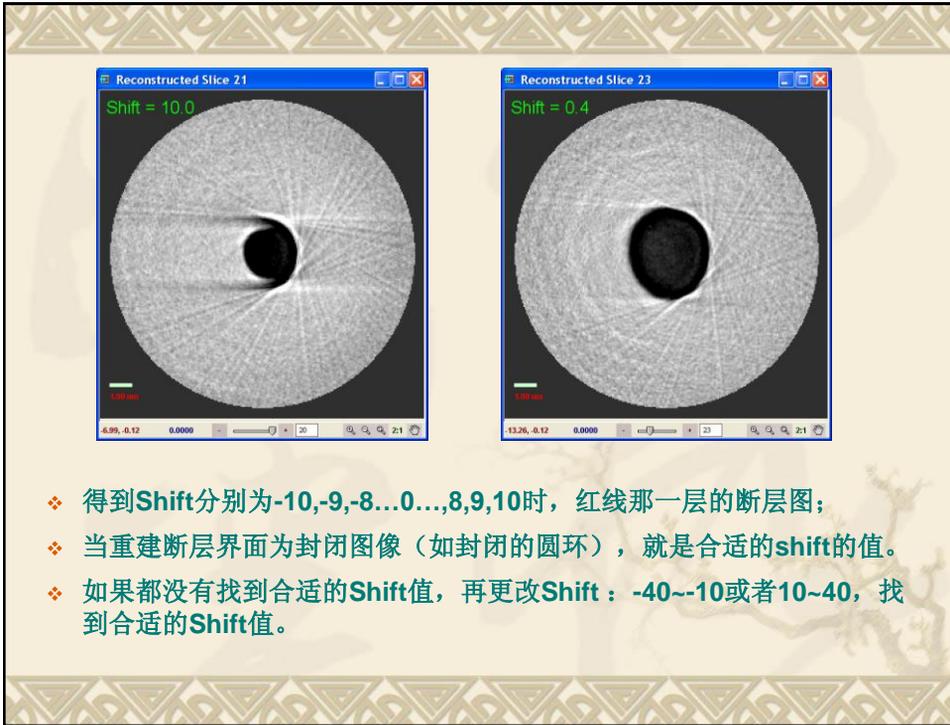
- ❖ 目的：计算样品转轴偏离视场中心的偏移量
- ❖ 最后重建的图像以样品转轴为图像中心，对称裁剪



- ❖ 打开TXMReconstructor程序；
- ❖ 打开前面已做完转轴校正的CT数据；



- ❖ 将红线移到标记物上；
- ❖ 依次输入参数，点击OK；



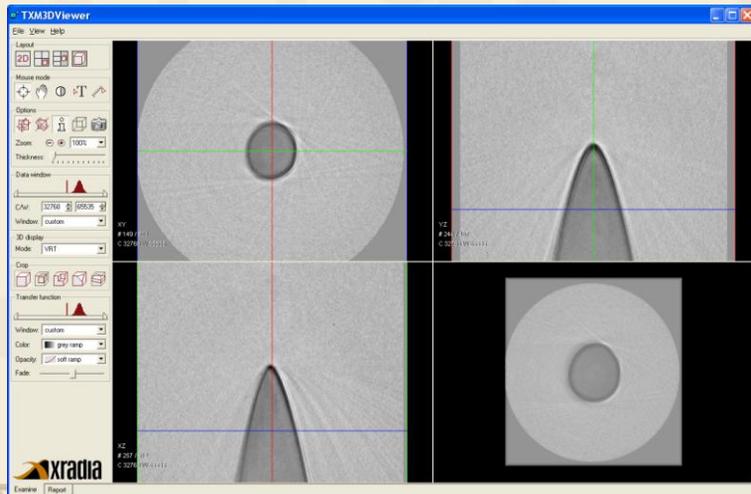
Step5 重建断层数据

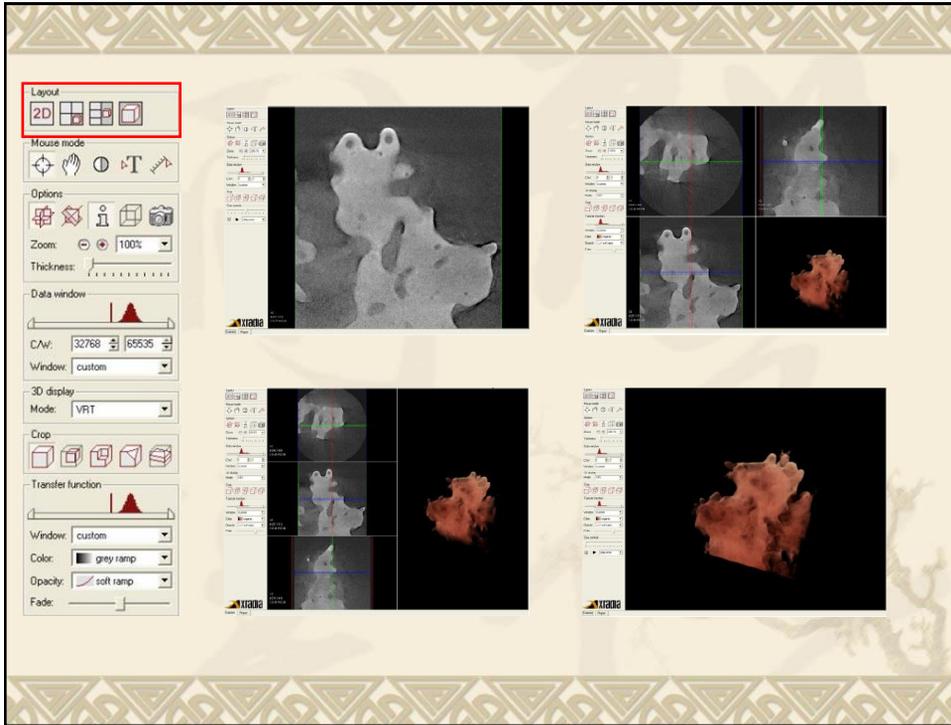


重建断层数据

Step6 显示重建结果

❖ 打开TXM3DViewer程序





改变断层图的动态显示范围

改变3D图像的动态显示范围

Fade: 改变颜色的阈值

在断层图上显示标尺

3. 导出XY和YZ平面数据



4. 将多图片文件 (*.txrm)制作成AVI文件



❖ 使用TXM3DViewer输出结果

1. 制作MPEG (*.mpg) 动画

Layout

2D Cine

Cine controls

play once

点击即开始输出动画

Cine Options

MPEG Options

Frames per second: 24

Number of frames: 360

Image size: 1088 x 912

3D Volume Animation

Rotation axis:

- most vertical
- x-axis
- y-axis
- z-axis
- user defined x: [] y: [] z: []

Rotation angle: 360 degrees rotate in object local coordinates

2D Slice Animation

Slice range:

- all slices
- slice range from: [] to: []

OK Cancel

2. 输出DOC reports

Options

Doc

Doc

Report

输出文件



Thanks!