NANO 703/703L Homework 2 Due: M-10/3, 10:00 AM

1) Briefly describe the following terms:	
a) bremsstrahlung X-rays	b) characteristic X-rays
c) Auger electrons	d) secondary electrons

2) An electron source has brightness $\beta = 3.6 \times 10^8 \text{ A/(cm}^2 \cdot \text{sr})$.

a) An image of the source at point 1 has diameter $d_1 = 0.62 \,\mu\text{m}$ and semi-angle of convergence $\alpha_1 = 8.2 \,\text{mrad}$. Find the probe current i_1

b) A second image of the source at point 2 has diameter $d_2 = 29$ nm and current $i_2 = 8.5 \,\mu\text{A}$. Find the semi-angle of convergence α_2 (in mrad) at point 2.

3) An electron probe with lateral diameter d = 72 nm diverges at a semi-angle $\alpha = 18.0$ mrad at a distance p = 0.96 cm in front of a lens with focal length f = 0.68 cm. In back of the lens, find:

- a) The image distance q, b) the lateral magnification M,
- c) the lateral size d' of the image, d) the angular magnification M_{θ} ;

e) The convergence semi-angle α' of the image of the probe;

4) Find the net force on charge q = -2.0 nC with velocity **v** and magnetic field **B** given by: a) $\mathbf{v} = -(0.66c)\hat{\mathbf{z}}$, $\mathbf{B} = (0.80 \text{ T})\hat{\mathbf{\rho}} + (5.8 \text{ T})\hat{\mathbf{z}}$;

b)
$$\mathbf{v} = (0.0089c)\hat{\phi} - (0.66c)\hat{z}$$
, $\mathbf{B} = (5.8 \text{ T})\hat{z}$

(Note that $\hat{\rho} \times \hat{\phi} = \hat{z}$. Also 1 T=1 $\frac{N}{A \cdot m}$.) Your answers should be vectors with units of N.

5) Consider an objective lens with spherical aberration coefficient $C_s = 1.8$ mm and a semi-angle of collection $\beta = 6.0$ mrad acting on electrons with energy 200 KeV.

- a) What is the diffraction limit δ_d on the resolution?
- b) What is the spherical-aberration limit δ_s on the resolution?
- c) What is the *combined* resolution limit δ_{net} , including both diffraction and spherical aberration?
- d) What is the *optimal* semi-angle of collection β_{opt} of the lens?
- e) What is the *practical* resolution δ_{min} of the lens?

6) Find expressions for the intensities $I(\mathbf{r}) = |\psi(\mathbf{r})|^2$ of the wave functions below.

 $(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{K}, \text{and } \mathbf{r} \text{ are real})$:

a)
$$\psi(\mathbf{r}) = Ae^{2\pi i \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r} + i\phi}$$
, $(A, \phi \text{ real})$
b) $\psi(\mathbf{r}) = i \cdot \cos(\theta) \cdot \frac{e^{2\pi i k \cdot \mathbf{r}}}{r}$, $[\theta \text{ is real}]$
c) $\psi(\mathbf{r}) = e^{2\pi i \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}} e^{-\mathbf{K} \cdot \mathbf{r}/2}$,
d) $\psi(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{2}{5} \cdot e^{2\pi i \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}} + i \cdot \frac{\sqrt{21}}{5} \cdot e^{-2\pi i \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}}$