

## Index

### **a**

aberration-corrected lens system 77–81  
 absorption-diffraction contrast 16, 19, 35, 89  
 accelerating voltage ( $\Delta V_v$ ) 19, 34, 36, 42, 55  
 acceleration tube 31  
 AC magnetic field 128–130  
 Ag agglomeration 111–112, 115  
 Ag-based conductive adhesive 110–111, 113  
 Aharonov–Bohm effect 22  
 alternating current (AC) magnetic system 128–130  
 amorphous FeSiB 159  
 amorphous matrix 89  
 amorphous SiO<sub>2</sub> particle 103–104  
 amplitude contrast 35, 89  
 amplitude function 17  
 amplitude reconstruction process 174, 178, 196  
 angle of deflection 70  
 anisotropy 62, 67, 69, 76, 89, 125, 134, 136, 147, 152  
 antisymmetric covariant tensor 10, 205  
 as-sintered Sm–Co magnet 66–69  
 astigmatism correction 38–39  
 axial chromatic aberration 81

### **b**

binomial theorem 11  
 biprism system 41–44, 46, 105  
 stability 42

Bragg diffraction intensity 211

bright-field image 89, 91, 112–113, 130–131, 133–134, 154, 170, 173  
 of the specimen 113  
 bright-field method 89  
 brightness knob 38  
 bulk specimen 148, 151, 197

### **c**

cellulose nanofiber (CNF) 191–194  
 cellulose nanopapers 193  
 characteristic K<sub>α1</sub> X-ray 93  
 charge-coupled device (CCD) cameras 36, 37, 55  
 charging effect 103–105, 108, 155, 167–168, 169–184, 185–186, 188, 197  
 chromatic aberration co-efficient ( $C_c$ ) 34, 78, 81  
 cleavage property 185, 188  
 Co–CoO nanoparticles 123  
 Co–CoO tape specimen 86–87  
 coherence lengths 15, 29, 44–46, 56, 64, 199, 203, 205, 206, 208, 209, 216  
 coherent Foucault mode 72  
 collective motions of electrons 185, 195  
 dependency of electron distribution 188–190  
 electron accumulation  
 on BaTiO<sub>3</sub> cleaved surfaces 185–188  
 on bulk insulator surface 196–198

- collective motions of electrons (*contd.*)
- electron distribution between epoxy resin and kidney 191
  - electron distribution control, around cellulose nanofibers 191–194
  - electron spin polarization 195–196
  - theoretical consideration 199
  - De Broglie's matter wave and wave function 199–200
  - disturbance-free observation 200–203
  - electron interference and general relativity 203–207
  - electron interference formulated with, spinning linear wave 209–215
  - electron spinning linear wave model 207–209
  - interpretation of wave-particle dualism 215–217
  - colossal magnetoresistance (CMR) 147, 151
  - computer simulation 5, 15, 23–26, 83, 110, 140, 157, 170
  - condenser biprism 59–60
  - condenser lenses 16, 35, 38, 59, 209
  - condenser mini-lens (CM lens) 32
  - condenser-objective (C-O) lens 35, 39
  - contravariant vector 9
  - convergent-beam electron diffraction (CBED) patterns 32, 60, 101
  - conversion factors 219–220
  - Co polycrystal 73
  - core–shell Co–CoO nanocrystals 123–124
  - coupling electric properties 3
  - covariant tensor 9–10, 205
  - Co–Zr–O magnetic material 4
  - Curie temperature 23, 147, 150, 153, 185
- d**
- dark-field electron holographic (DFEH) interferometry 62–64
  - dark-field image 89, 134–136
  - dark-field method 89–91
  - de Broglie wavelength 199–200
  - demagnetization energy 62, 159
  - diamond-like carbon (DLC) film 101, 102
  - dielectric constant 8, 105, 106, 194
  - differential phase contrast (DPC)
  - Lorentz microscopy 72
  - Lorentz STEM 73
  - DIFF-focus knob 39
  - Dirac's notations 9
  - domain wall width 66–69
  - double-biprism split-illumination system 59–60
  - double-deflection system 32, 39
  - double deflector system 39
  - double-probe piezodriving holder 81–82, 109–110, 151, 185, 193
- e**
- Einstein's field equation 199, 204–207
  - electric field analysis
  - conductivity with microstructure changes 110–116
  - detection of electric field variation, around field emitter 116–118
  - electric charge with, laser irradiation 108–110
  - inner potential, measurement of 101
  - DLC 101
  - p–n junctions and low-dimensional materials 104–105
  - SiO<sub>2</sub> particles 101–104
  - of precipitates in multilayer ceramic capacitor 105–107
  - spontaneous polarization in oxide heterojunctions 107–108
  - electric-field distribution images 106
  - electric flux density 7
  - electric potential 31, 60, 112, 113, 116–118, 170, 174–177, 179–181, 184–191, 193, 203
  - electric potential distribution 105, 110, 117, 173–174, 185

- electromagnetic fields 3–5, 7, 15, 17, 46, 64, 88, 144, 167, 185, 203–204
- electron beam 21
- small electron beam probe 35
  - time-reversal operation of electron beam 22
- electron diffraction pattern 39, 69–71, 89, 134, 216
- electron energy-loss spectrometers 91
- electron energy-loss spectroscopy (EELS) 3, 31, 91–95, 101
- electron energy-loss spectrum 93
- electron gun system 29–31
- electron hologram 22, 66, 101–103, 108–109, 116, 152–153, 172–174, 193, 202
- electron holographic visualization 199–201, 203–204
- electron holography 4
- data 11
  - magnetic information from electric information, separation of 22–23
  - outline of 16–20
  - phase shift due to scalar potential 20
  - phase shift due to vector potential 20–22
  - reconstructed phase images by computer simulation 23–26
  - thickness change on phase shifts due to scalar and vector potentials 22
  - types of 15–16
- electron intensity 32, 37, 59, 65, 90, 136, 167, 171, 173, 182
- electron interference and general relativity
- Einstein's field equations based on general relativity 204–205
  - Infeld and Schild's approximate solution 205–207
- electron interference effects 44, 167, 199–200
- electron lens action 35
- electron motions 103, 167, 177–181, 195, 201, 204
- electron nano-emitter 73
- electron probe microanalysis (EPMA) 186
- electron scattering 12, 91
- electron spin polarization 5, 195–196
- electron wave 20–21, 46, 59, 199
- electron wavelength 90, 219–220
- electron's velocity 70
- emitter 31, 34, 45, 116–118, 217
- energy dispersive X-ray spectrometers 91
- energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDS) 3, 91–93, 95, 106–108, 167, 181–182
- energy dispersive X-spectrum 168
- energy-loss spectrum 92
- “e”-pattern 197
- epoxy specimen 188

**f**

- ferroelectric Curie temperature 185
- ferromagnetic (FM) islands 147, 150
- ferromagnetic shape-memory alloys (SMAs) 146–147
- ferromagnetic spin order 151–153
- fiber-optic plate 36–37
- field emission gun (FEG) 16, 29, 31, 38, 45, 116–117
- finite element method (FEM) modeling 107, 159
- flashing 31
- Fleming's left-hand rule 35, 65
- flux quantum 21
- focus current 38
- focused ion beam (FIB) instrument 22, 60–61, 74, 81–82, 84–88, 127–128, 136, 145, 155, 185–186, 188–191, 195–197
- focus voltage 38
- Foucault mode (in-focus mode) 69–73
- Fourier transformation 4, 12, 16, 19, 25, 178–179, 210
- Fraunhofer approximation 11–12
- Fresnel approximation 11
- Fresnel fringes 40–41, 55–56, 59, 84

- Fresnel mode (defocusing mode) 65–69, 71, 73–74, 129–130, 133, 136
- full-width  $W_d$  ( $\Delta f$ ) at half maximum (FWHM) 67–68
- g**
- Ga<sup>+</sup> ions 191, 197–198
- Ga-ion irradiation 190
- general relativity 203
- geometrical configuration 15, 51, 62, 192, 209–211, 213
- giant magnetoresistance (GMR) 142
- granular image contrast 39
- gravitational field equations 206–207, 216
- Green's function 46, 50, 51–52
- Green's half-space function 52
- Green's integral theorem 50–51
- h**
- hard disk drives (HDDs) 142
- Heisenberg uncertainty principle 45
- high-angle annular dark-field (HAADF)
- microscopy 91
  - STEM 90
- high-energy electrons 76, 169, 209
- high-resolution electron microscopy 35, 89
- image 89, 90
- high-voltage electron microscope 17, 74–77, 157
- high-voltage microscope 77, 159
- high-voltage transmission electron microscope 76–77
- hologram simulation 56
- i**
- illumination coherence 32
- illumination lens system 31
- illumination system 29–33, 59–60, 79, 85
- imaging mode 89
- incident electrons 11, 37, 44, 48, 202
- interference effect of 5, 64
  - plane wave of 11
- incident Ga-ion beam 86
- in-line holography 15
- in situ* electric field 116
- insulating BaTiO<sub>3</sub> rod specimen 188
- intensity of Ga-ion beam 190
- interaction constant 18, 209, 220
- interference effect, of incident electron 64
- interference fringes 66, 104
- intensity 53
  - interpretation of 212–215
  - simulation of 55–56, 215
- interference fringes, formation of 19, 46
- geometrical-path treatment, with two virtual sources 46–47
- wave-optical treatment 47–48
- Green's function 51–52
  - Green's integral theorem 50–51
  - intensity distribution of 52–54
  - spacing of interference fringes 54–55
  - stationary points and interference region 54
  - wave function with, electric-field of wire 48–50
- interpretation of diffraction intensity 209–212
- l**
- laser irradiation 81–82, 108–110
- laser irradiation port 81–82, 110
- local electric field, simulations of 115
- Lorentz force 35, 64–65, 70, 72, 136, 151
- Lorentz microscopy 61, 64–65
- aberration-corrected lens system 77–81
- analytical electron microscopy 91–95
- conventional microscopy and high-resolution electron microscopy 89, 90
- Foucault mode (in-focus mode) 69–72
- Fresnel mode (defocusing mode) 65–69
- high-angle annular dark-field method 90–91

- high-resolution and analytical electron microscopy 88
- magnetically shielded lens and high-voltage electron microscope 74–77
- multifunctional specimen holders with piezodriving probes 81–85
- phase reconstruction using transport-of-intensity equation (TIE) 73–74
- specimen preparation techniques 85–88
- using scanning TEM 72–73
- Lorenz condition 8, 10
- Lorentz transformation 199
- m**
- magnetic bamboo-like microstructure 136
- magnetic domain structure 17, 73–76, 136, 147
- magnetic domain walls 61, 66, 71, 129, 133, 139, 147
- magnetic field 4, 7, 17, 22, 75, 123, 125, 126, 129, 132, 149, 150, 156, 195
- magnetic field analysis
- magnetic flux distribution of nanoparticles 123–126
- magnetization processes, observation of
- hard magnetic materials 131–139
  - magnetic recording materials 140–146
  - magnetic structure change with temperature 147–156
  - shape-memory alloys (SMAs) 146–147
  - soft magnetic materials 126–131
  - three-dimensional magnetic structures 157–161
- magnetic flux 35, 66
- behavior 62
  - density 7, 154
  - direction 142
- magnetic information 4, 16, 63, 125, 196
- magnetic interaction energy 195
- magnetic lens 34, 35, 78–80
- magnetic microstructure 123, 124, 147, 150
- magnetic permeability 8
- magnetic phase transformation temperature 23
- magnetic skyrmions 146
- magnetically shielded lens 74–77
- magnetization distribution 25, 72, 132, 140, 141, 143, 144, 147, 152, 159, 161
- magnetization processes, observation of
- hard magnetic materials 131–139
  - magnetic recording materials 140–146
  - soft magnetic materials 126–131
- magnetized specimen 65, 70
- magnetocrystalline anisotropy 125, 147, 152
- of martensites 147
- magnetoresistive random access memory (MRAM) 140, 142
- magnetostatic energy 69
- Maxwell's energy-momentum tensor  $T^{\mu\nu}$  10, 205
- Maxwell's equations 4, 7
- electromagnetic potentials 7–8
  - formulated using special relativity 8–10
- metal-oxide-semiconductor field-effect transistor (MOSFET) 105
- method of images 51
- microfibril of sciatic nerve tissue 167–169, 173, 174, 182, 186
- micromagnetic simulation 62, 160
- Minkowskian metric tensor 9, 204
- multilayer ceramic capacitors (MLCCs) 105–107, 185
- n**
- nano-granular structure 89
- nanoperm 153
- Nd-Fe-B-based nanocomposite magnet 24
- non-oriented electrical steel sheet 130, 131

- non-switchable electric domains 105
- $N_0$  point particles 206
- n-type metal-oxide-semiconductor
  - field-effect transistor (nMOSFET) 60, 105
- o**
  - off-axis electron holography 15, 16
- p**
  - parallel illumination 32
  - paramagnetic (PM) 149–152
  - permanent magnets 81, 95, 131
  - phase contrast 35, 39, 72, 89
  - phase reconstruction using
    - transport-of-intensity equation (TIE) 73–74, 147
  - phase-transformation temperature 150
  - physical constants 219–220
  - Planck's constant 21, 200, 202
  - $p$ - $n$  junctions, potential mapping of 104
- q**
  - Quantum non-demolition measurements 203
- r**
  - Ray path diagram 62, 63
  - relative diffraction intensity distribution 210, 212
  - relative intensity distribution 54, 213, 215
  - Riemannian space 204
  - Rutherford scattering intensity 90
- s**
  - scanning ion microscopy (SIM) 154–157, 185–188, 197
  - scanning TEM (STEM) 3, 72, 73, 76, 88, 90, 92, 95, 106–108, 182
  - scattered electrons 35, 78, 202
  - scattering amplitude 11, 12, 17, 210–212, 214
  - Schottky effect 31
- Schrödinger equation 200, 201, 208
- secondary-electron distribution 169–184, 186, 191
  - of BaTiO<sub>3</sub> 185–186
- secondary-electron irradiation 195
- secondary-electron manipulator 188
- shielding technique 82–83
- simulated orbits 174–176
- single-gap lens system 76
- skyrmion lattice 77, 145, 146, 157
- slow-scan charge-coupled device camera 37
- small electron beam probe 35
- spatial coherence 29, 45, 46, 64
- spatial or lateral coherence length 15, 45, 209
- special relativity 7, 8
- spherical aberration coefficient 33, 34, 79, 80
- spin polarized electron emitter 217
- spinning linear wave model 5, 207–209, 215, 217
- spinning motion 208–211, 216
  - of linear wave 215, 216
- split-illumination electron holography 59–62, 84, 85
- split-illumination holography technique 132
- square pillar of epoxy resin 191, 192
- stationary harmonic oscillation 199
- stigmator 33, 38, 39
- Stokes' theorem 21
- symmetric Bloch walls 76
- symmetric Néel walls 76
- t**
  - tangled microfibrils 169, 171–173, 181
  - TaSi<sub>2</sub> nanowire 117, 118
  - television (TV) camera 36
  - television (TV) system 36
  - temporal or longitudinal coherence length 45, 209
  - theoretical intensity distribution 69
  - thermionic emission electron guns 16

- thermionic emission gun 31  
 thin biological specimen 189  
 thin  $\text{Fe}_{0.5}\text{Co}_{0.5}\text{Si}$  specimen 145, 146  
 thin-foil specimen 106, 114, 138  
 three-dimensional electrostatic field 73  
 three-dimensional magnetic structure analysis 25, 77, 159  
 through-focus method 34  
 time-independent Schrödinger equation 200, 201  
 time-reversal operation of an electron beam 22  
 total wave function 202  
 transmission electron microscope, basic constitution of  
   electron gun system 29–31  
   illumination system 31–32  
   imaging system 33–34  
     chromatic aberration coefficient 34  
     focal length 34  
     minimum step of defocus 34–35  
     spherical aberration coefficient 34  
   observation system 35–36  
     slow-scan charge-coupled device camera 37  
     television camera 36–37  
 operation of, TEM 38–41  
   adjustment at higher magnifications 40–41  
   adjustment at low and middle magnifications 40  
   adjustment of electron gun 38  
   adjustment of Z-position 40  
   alignment of projector lens 40  
 alignment of voltage center and correction 38–39  
 condenser lenses, alignment and astigmatism correction of 38  
 transmission electron microscopy (TEM) 3–5, 11–12, 16, 17, 19, 60, 73–77, 85, 86, 91, 103, 111, 112, 114, 115, 125, 131, 146, 154, 167–169, 171, 174, 182, 184, 191, 193, 197  
 transport-of-intensity equation (TIE) 73–74, 147  
 tunneling magnetoresistance (TMR) 143
- U**  
 ultramicrotomy 85–88, 185, 188–191  
 uniform illuminating intensity 69  
 U-shaped magnet 3, 4
- V**  
 visibility 180  
 vortex walls 76
- W**  
 wave function 48, 50, 51, 54, 199–200, 202, 207, 208  
 wave-optical treatment 47–55  
 W deposition 197  
 wurtzite lattice 105
- Y**  
 YAG (yttrium-aluminum-garnet) scintillator 37
- Z**  
 Z contrast image 90  
 $Z^2$  contrast image 90  
 z-direction components 161

