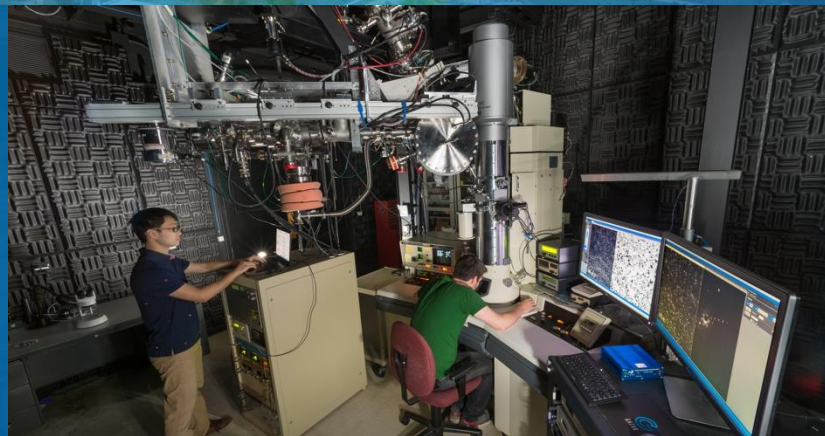


8/26/2025 NSUF TEM DATA MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP

# IN-SITU TEM DATA CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES



WEI-YING CHEN

MEIMEI LI

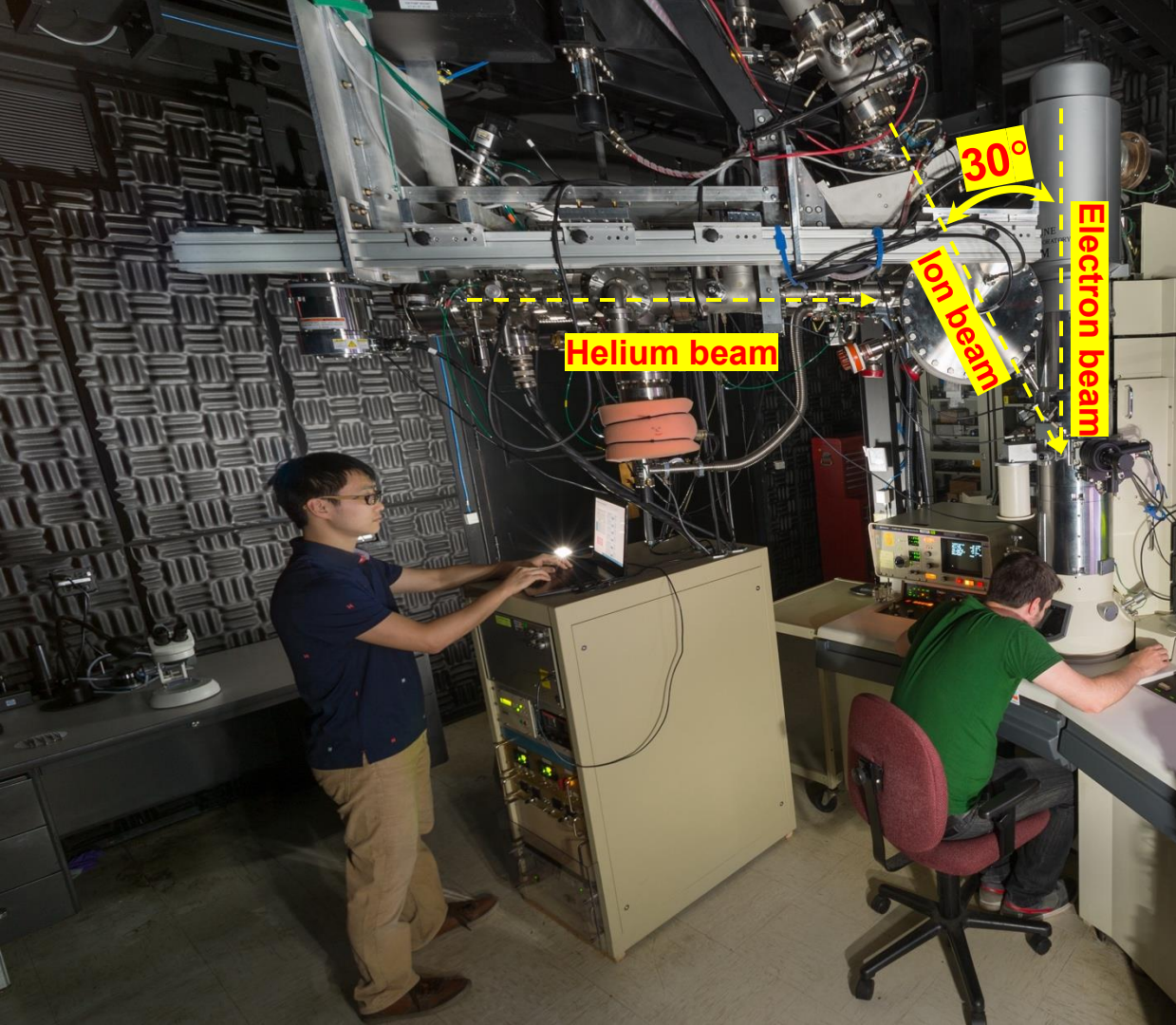


Argonne National Laboratory is a  
U.S. Department of Energy laboratory  
managed by UChicago Argonne, LLC.



Intermediate Voltage  
Electron Microscope

# H-9000NAR TEM



- Ion and electron beam angle, 30° allowing for real-time imaging
- Dual-beam irradiation capability
- LaB<sub>6</sub> filament, high current, high brightness, excellent for real-time imaging
- Electron energies, 100-300 keV,
- Minimum Spot Size: 25 nm
- Point resolution: 0.25 nm at 300 keV
- Gatan OneView camera enabling Video recording up to 313 fps
- Vacuum:  $5 \times 10^{-8}$  to  $4 \times 10^{-7}$  torr
- Bruker Xflash 6160 EDS detector





# IN SITU ION IRRADIATION/IMPLANTATION

## High energy Ion Irradiation

<b>Ion Energy/Types</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Implanter: 50 keV – 1 MeV, H, inert gases, elements Al to Au</li><li>• Tandem: 2.5 MeV Ni</li></ul>
<b>Ion Flux</b>	$10^8 - 10^{12}$ ions/cm <sup>2</sup> /s ( $10^{-7} - 10^{-3}$ dpa/s)
<b>Beam size</b>	Uniform beam of 1.5 mm $\varnothing$ on sample center
<b>Dosimetry</b>	Real-time dosimetry (Faraday cup in TEM column)

## Helium ion source

<b>Ion Energy/Types</b>	10-20 keV He
<b>Ion Flux</b>	$10^{11} - 10^{13}$ ions/cm <sup>2</sup> /s
<b>Beam size</b>	Uniform beam of 1 mm $\varnothing$ on sample center
<b>Dosimetry</b>	Faraday cup in TEM column measured before and after irradiation

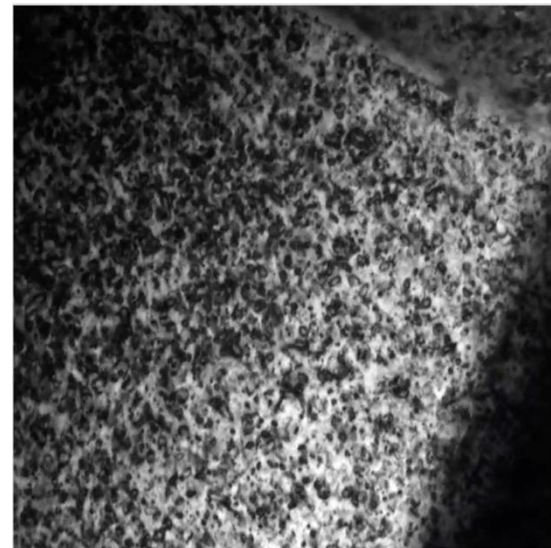


The two-floor design ensures a low-angle between ion and electron beams for real-time imaging, and mitigation of mechanical vibration from the ion beamline.

# TEM holders for *in situ* TEM

<b><i>In situ</i> heating (20 to 1100°C)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High temperature (20-800°C, <math>\pm 3^\circ\text{C}</math>), double tilt (<math>\pm 40^\circ</math>, <math>\pm 20^\circ</math>)</li> <li>- High temperature (20-1100°C), single tilt (<math>\pm 40^\circ</math>)</li> </ul>
<b><i>In situ</i> cooling (20 to 300 K)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low temperature (20-300°K), double tilt (<math>\pm 40^\circ</math>, <math>\pm 20^\circ</math>)</li> </ul>
<b><i>In situ</i> straining (100 K to 400°C)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Straining, high temperature (20-400°C), single tilt (<math>\pm 40^\circ</math>)</li> <li>- Straining, low temperature (100-400°K), single tilt (<math>\pm 40^\circ</math>)</li> <li>- PI95, Room temperature, Single tilt (<math>\pm 40^\circ</math>)</li> </ul>
<b><i>In situ</i> corrosion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environmental Cell TEM Stage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Environmental chamber (20-300°C)</li> <li>▪ TEM stage (20 - 700°C)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Tilt-rotation (tri-axis)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3D tomography</li> </ul>

UN under *in-situ* ion irradiation at 1000°C



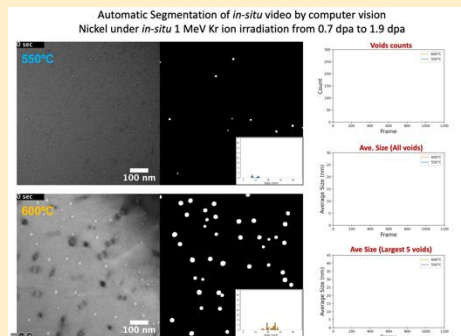
Kosmidou et al. Acta.  
Mater. 288 (2025)  
RTE 23-1868

# IN-SITU TEM AND AI/ML FOR NUCLEAR MATERIAL RESEARCH

## A Mutually-reinforced scheme to accelerate discovery

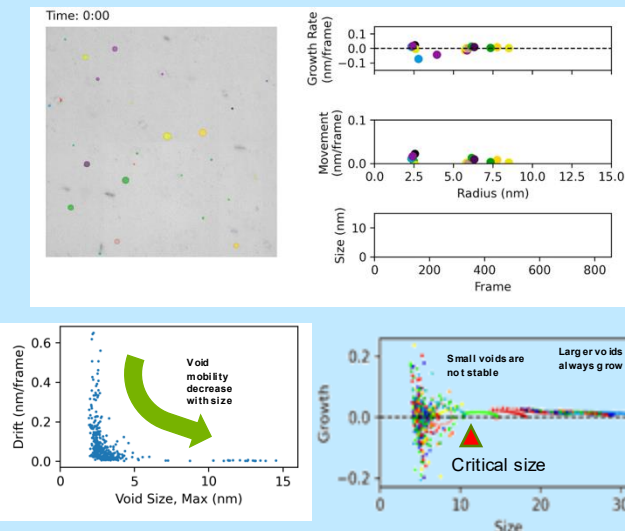
### Rapid Data Acquisition

300+ TEM images per second

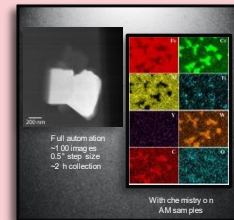
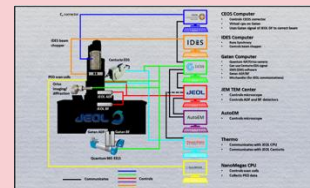


### Unique Data

that is not available with regular PIE

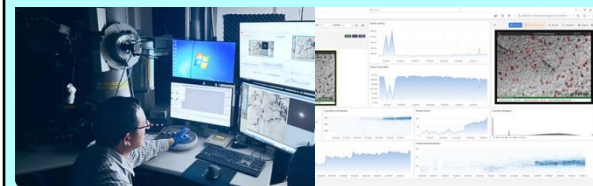


### Automatic 3D Reconstruction (PNNL, Olszta et al.)



### Real-Time analysis

Decision making on-the-fly



UM, Theia Scientific K. Field, C. Field



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
ENERGY

Argonne National Laboratory is a  
U.S. Department of Energy laboratory  
managed by UChicago Argonne, LLC.

Argonne  
NATIONAL LABORATORY

Intermediate Voltage  
Electron Microscope

# IN-SITU TEM CAN HELP NRDS SHAPE FUTURE NUCLEAR MATERIAL RESEARCH

## A Database, A Platform and A GPT

- Manage of TEM image and image annotations
- Train and maintain CV models for defect analysis of TEM images
- Maintain a web-based platform to analyze the NRDS images with those CV models
- Produce synthetic TEM images - *Show me the TEM image of 316 SS irradiated at 3.7 dpa at 513°C*
- Train and maintain regression models on CV analyzed data. Predict material property – *What is the dislocation loop density in 316 SS irradiated at 3.7 dpa at 513°C?*

# TEM DATA SPECIFICATIONS IN IVM

## Image specs (Gatan OneView Camera)

- Resolution: 4K, 2K, 1K, 512
- File size: (32-bit, 64 MB for 4K image)
- File format: DM3, DM4 (Gatan proprietary format of TIFF that include microscope metadata)

## TEM image Data types

- Bright field image
- Dark field image
- Diffraction pattern
- EDS spectrum

## Videos

- Frame rate: 313 fps (maximum)
- File size: 60 GB for typical 1 hour video (~4 dpa for  $10^{-3}$  dpa/s) with 1K resolution and 1 fps.
- Recording:
  1. DigitalMicrograph - each frame is saved as one dm3 file
  2. ANL system with data bar (screen recording – 15 fps)

## Challenges

Taking long video in high resolution is difficult due to hardware limitation

# IMPORTANT METADATA FOR TEM IMAGES IN IVEM

## Associated information for each TEM image (that could be useful for the ML endeavor at NRDS)

- **Sample**
  - Material (multi-phase)
  - Foil thickness
  - Sample preparation method (e.g., FIB, electropolishing)
  - Geometry (e.g., disc, lamella, strip)
- **Irradiation/implantation condition**
  - Ion type
  - Ion Energy
  - Ion flux
  - Ion fluence
  - Temperature
  - Electron
  - History
  - Accelerator
  - Ion source
  - Ion charge state
  - Rastered/defocused beam
- **Image condition**
  - Magnification – pixel size
  - Defocus
  - Crystal orientation of the image
  - g-vector and diffraction contrast condition
  - Image type (eg. BF or DF)
  - Sample tilt
  - STEM/TEM
- **Other conditions**
  - Load-displacement
  - Corrosion (e.g., liquid cell, gas)

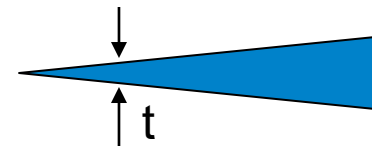
### Challenges

- How to save those information along with the images in NRDS database?
- How to label ROI to link images with different magnification/imaging condition?
- Not practical to log all those info in the filename



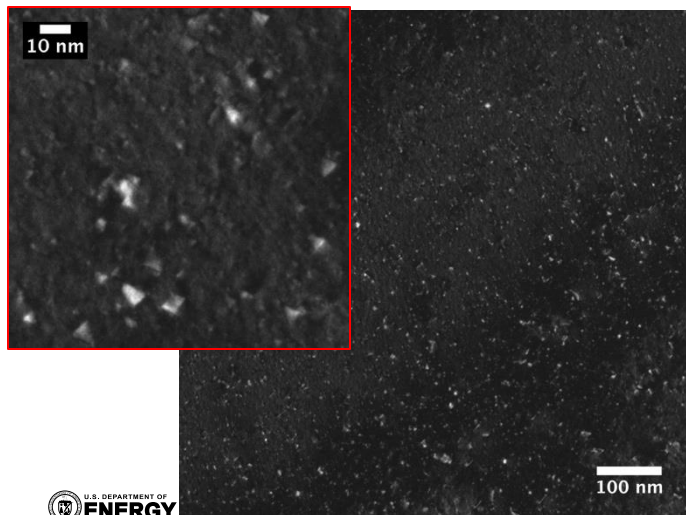
# FOIL SURFACE EFFECTS AND LOOP DENSITY MEASUREMENT

High mobility of point defects and defect clusters at high temperature results in denuded zone close to the foil surface of TEM specimen.

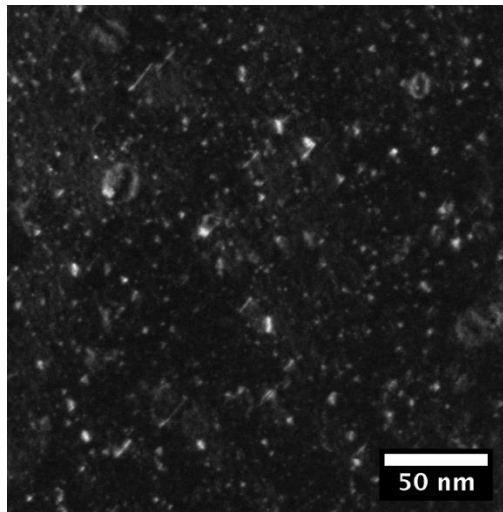


$\text{Al}_{0.3}\text{CoCrFeNi}$  500C 1 dpa

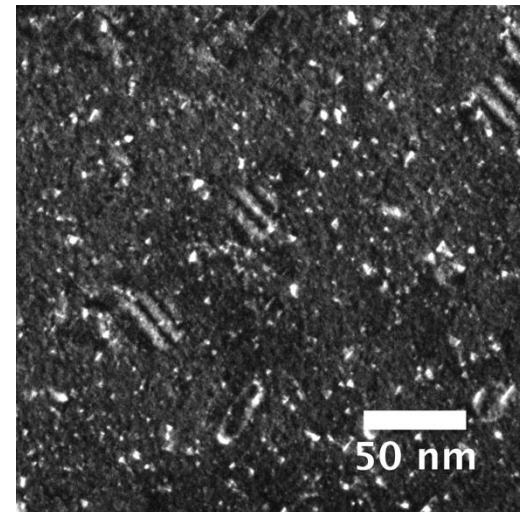
**t=84 nm SFT**



**t=103 nm SFT+loop**

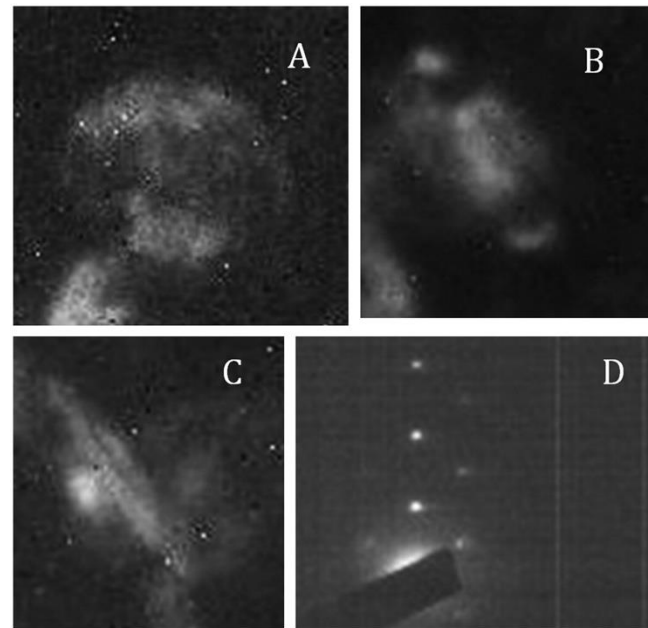
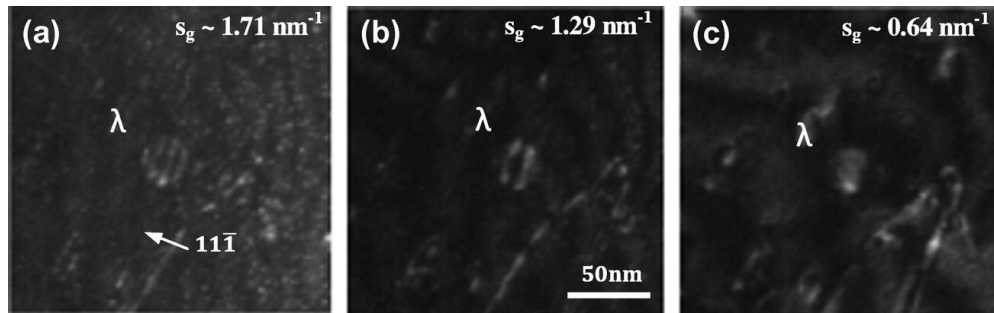


**t=154 nm SFT+loop**



# EFFECT OF SAMPLE ORIENTATION ON THE DEFECT IMAGES

- The shape and the contrast of the image of irradiation-induced defects is sensitive to the imaging condition (crystal orientation etc.)
- The computer vision models need to be able to recognize all those variants.
- (Calculated diffraction pattern for crystal orientation)

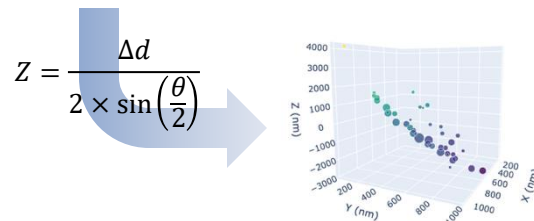
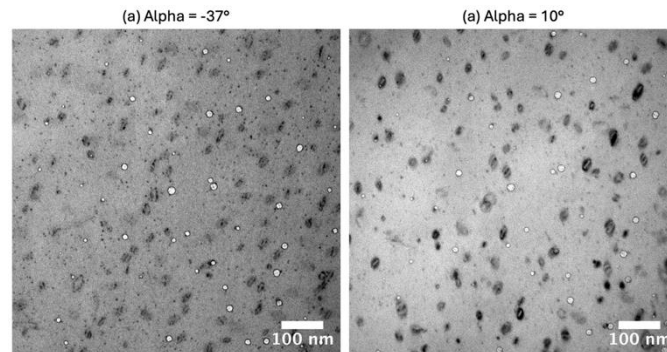
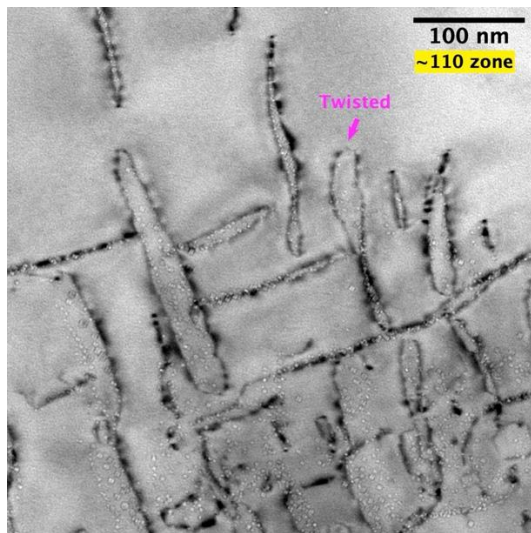


Chen, Wei-Ying, et al. "Characterization of dislocation loops in CeO<sub>2</sub> irradiated with high energy Krypton and Xenon." *Philosophical Magazine* 93.36 (2013): 4569-4581.

# Tilting information of TEM images can be used to perform 3D tomography

- Spatial relationship between defects/objects in 3D
- Enable foil surface effect studies

Ni after *in-situ* He ion implantation at 500°C



Chen, Ward, Mei (ANL, AMMT)

# IN-SITU VIDEO DATA IN IVEM

**Challenges** specific for in-situ video data:

- Extremely large number of images (1k-10k) each video where each image corresponds to different dose and temperature, stress condition, and likely dose rate.
- Operator changing imaging conditions (e.g. magnification, ROI, foil thickness) during video recording.
- Sample tilting during irradiation changing the diffraction contrast and focus.
- Current camera not suitable for long diffraction pattern recording

**Best practice** to obtain good video data:

- Lower ion flux if possible
- Give holder time to stabilize from thermal drift
- Work on areas with relatively thicker foil thickness

# DATA STORAGE AND TRANSFER IN IVEM

## Storage

- Gatan camera computer – user data kept locally for around 1 year
- Box – mostly for images
- Storage cluster in ANL – mostly for video files

## Transfer

- (Fresh) Hard drive – during user visit
- Box – most convenient for data transfer of small batch size.
- Storage cluster in ANL – use Globus for transferring data

## Challenge

- Transfer large video files (several hundreds GB to TB each project) to users outside ANL.

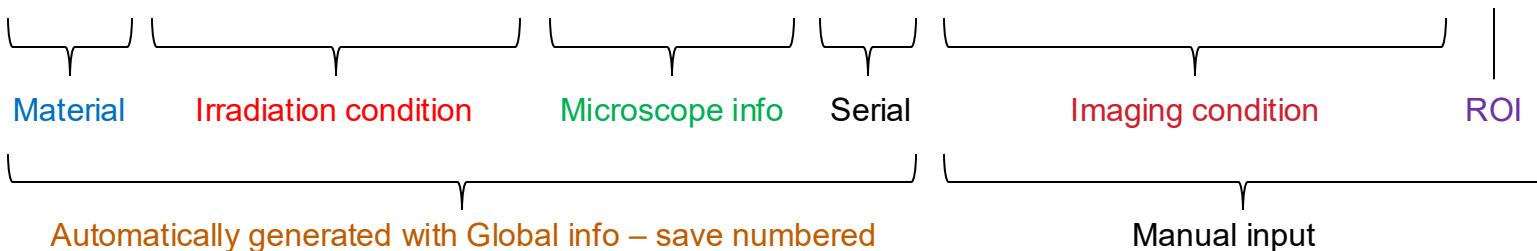


# RECOMMENDATIONS ON FILENAME CONVENTION AND WORKFLOW

- In DigitalMicrograph, use the Global info – session info – save numbered
- Use serial number
- Manual saving filename (the filename by auto-save won't contain specific and irradiation condition).

*My current filename convention:*

316H-1MeVKr-600C-1dpa\_300kV\_20kX\_0402-df-over-5um-200g-011z-g5g-a1.dm3



## Challenge

- Need better way to save meta data



# Intermediate Voltage Electron Microscope