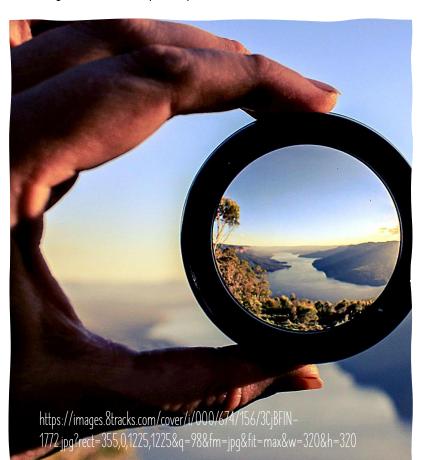
THE WORLD OF MICROSCOPY

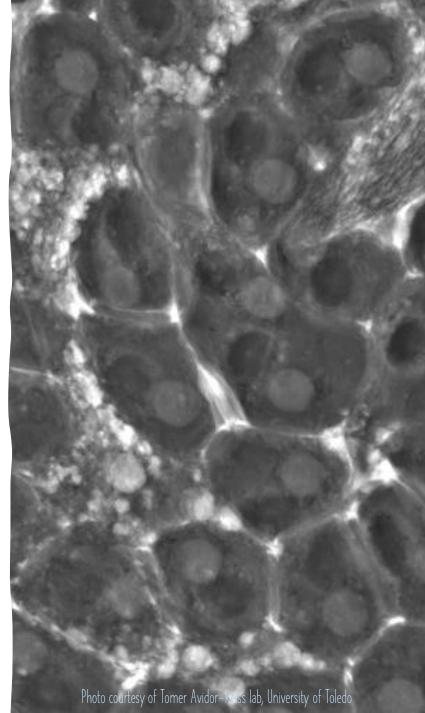
Scientists Changing Our Pre-college Education

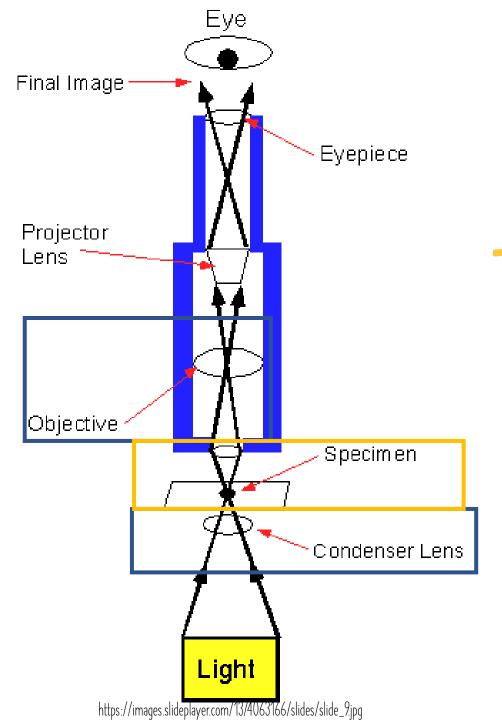
THE MAGNIFYING POWER OF LENSES

- Magnifying glass: 2–6 times
- Camera lens: up to 83 times (digital camera), up to 300 times (professional television camera)
- Light microscope: up to 2,000 times









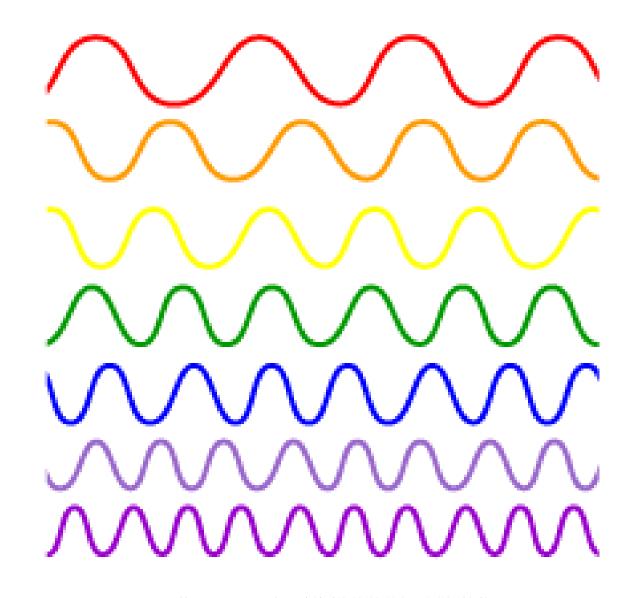
LIGHT MICROSCOPES

- Use visible light to view image
- Lenses focus the light
- Light passes through the sample
- Can zoom in to ~2,000 times



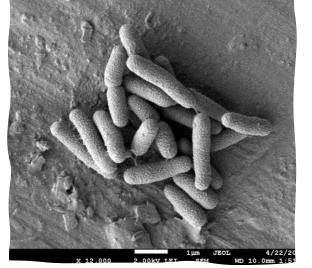
THE LIMITITATION OF LIGHT

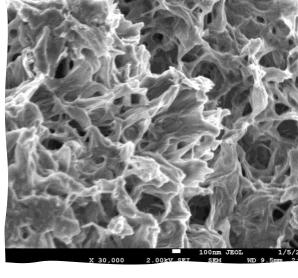
- Light behaves like a wave
 - Humans can only see certain wavelengths, called the visible spectrum
 - Different colors have different wavelengths
 - Anything smaller than the smallest wavelength of visible light (400 nm) cannot be seen using a light microscope

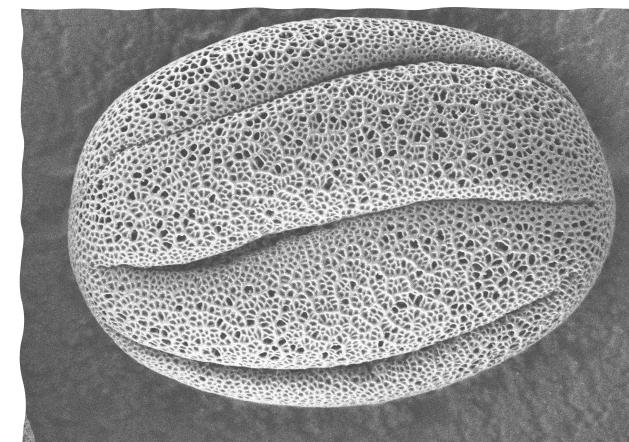


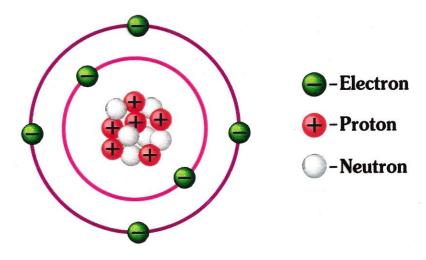
WHAT IF WE WANT TO SEE SOMETHING SMALLER?

- Although a light microscope can zoom in a lot, sometimes we need to zoom in further
 - Bacteria
 - Pollen
 - Nanoparticles







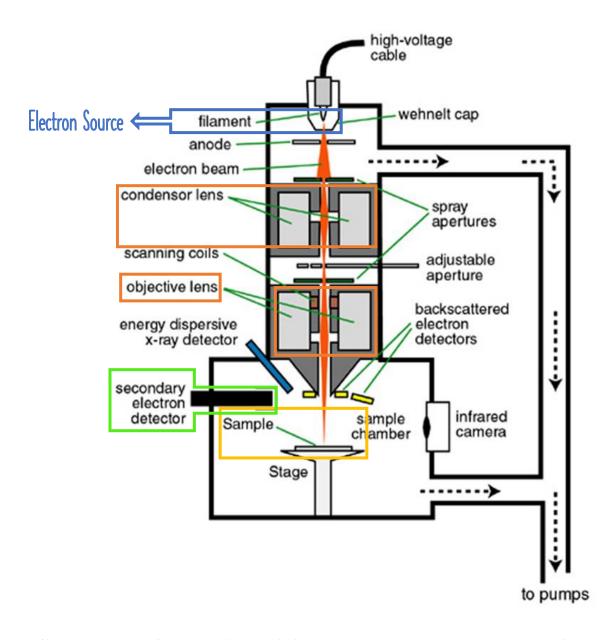


https://sciencepediablog.files.wordpress.com/2016/06/carbon.jpg?w=882



ELECTRONS!

- Part of an atom
- Have a much smaller wavelength than light (~0.01 nanometers)
 - Only one wavelength (only one type of electron)
- Can easily be removed from an atom
 - Static electricity
 - Electric current



SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPE

- High electric current "frees" the electrons from a tungsten wire
- Magnets instead of lenses are used to focus the beam
- Scans the surface of the sample
- Can zoom in to 1,000,000 times
- Image is never in color!
 - Only one type of electron (no such thing as purple, green, blue electrons)

REMOTELY CONTROLLING THE SEM

