Seeing Beyond Imaging: The Power of Electron Diffraction



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Electron diffraction has traditionally played a supporting role in TEM, primarily for pre-aligning crystals for highresolution imaging. However, with advancements in 3D data acquisition over the past decade, electron diffraction has evolved into a powerful standalone technique for structural characterization. The combination of high data resolution, large data volumes, and significantly reduced electron dose has expanded its applications across materials science, chemistry, and structural biology.

How it is done: 3D ED

The concept of 3D ED is based on recording a series of 2D electron diffraction patterns (tilt series) while rotating a crystal around the primary goniometer axis. This axis is not aligned with any specific crystallographic direction of the crystal. Two different data collection geometries can be used: stepwise acquisition, assisted by conical precession, and continuous rotation (later rebranded as MicroED), which represents a form of "linear precession." Currently, research in 3D ED data collection focuses primarily on developing methods to reduce electron dose during acquisition, including various strategies for crystal tracking.



Applications: crystal structure determination of beam sensitive organic compounds

Natural product: Argyrin-D

Natural product: [Chlorotonil] Dehalogenil Co complex

Photovoltaics





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