



HELMHOLTZ
GEMEINSCHAFT



Coherent X-ray Diffraction on Quantum Dots

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Or Coming Back to Crystallography

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CONTENTS

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Imaging of QD's with Coherent X-ray Beams**
- 3. Experiment (Ge islands on Si)**
- 4. Reconstruction of QD's from GISAXS data**
- 5. Problems & Future Direction**
- 6. Conclusions**
- 7. Coherent X-ray Diffraction Project at DESY**

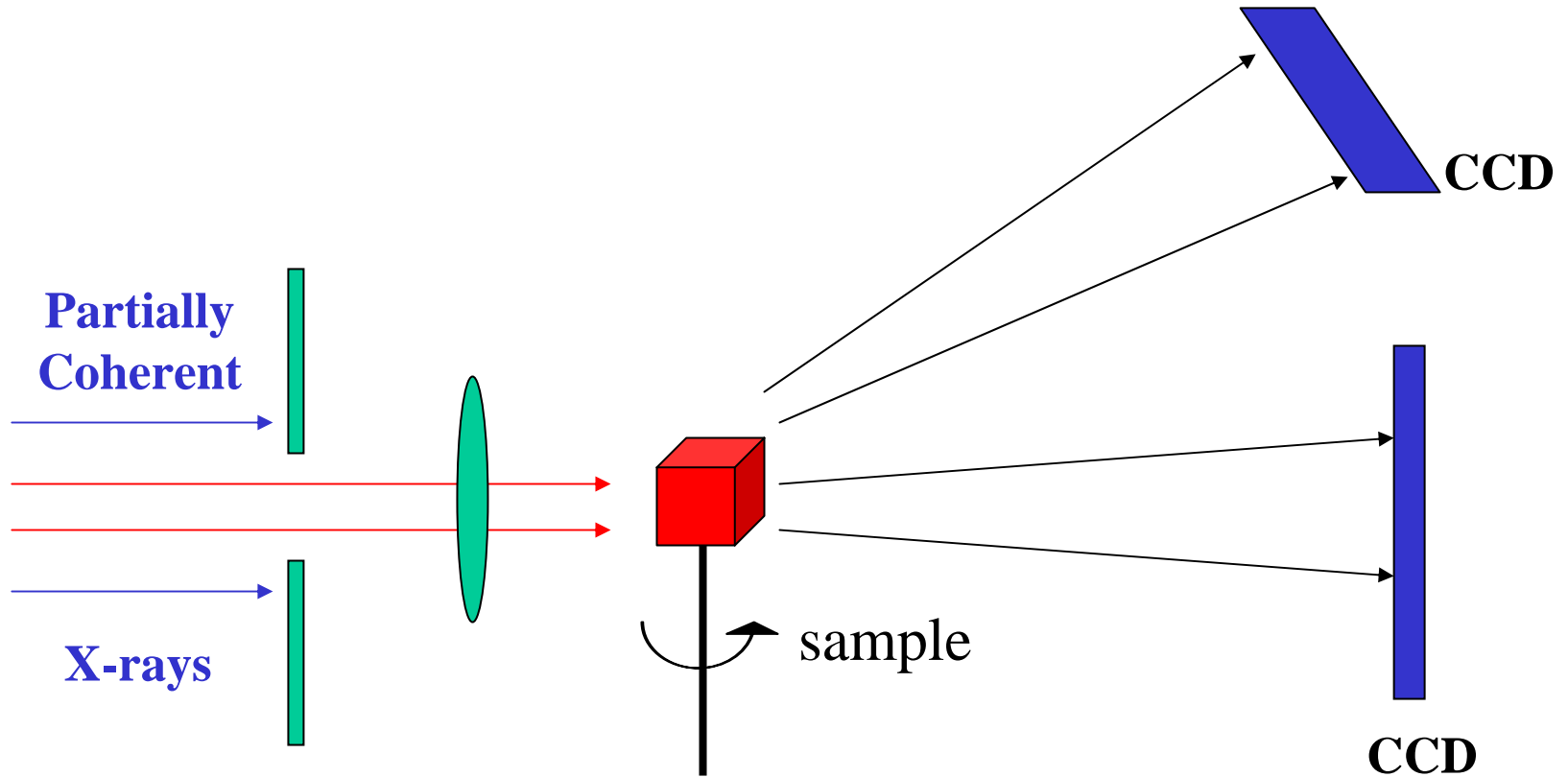
Motivations

1. Electronic and optical properties of nano-devices depend on the structure (shape and strain)
2. Development of different scattering methods for **imaging** nano-structures is extremely important

Imaging

Can we compete with electron microscopy?

Coherent X-ray Diffraction or X-ray Lensless Microscopy

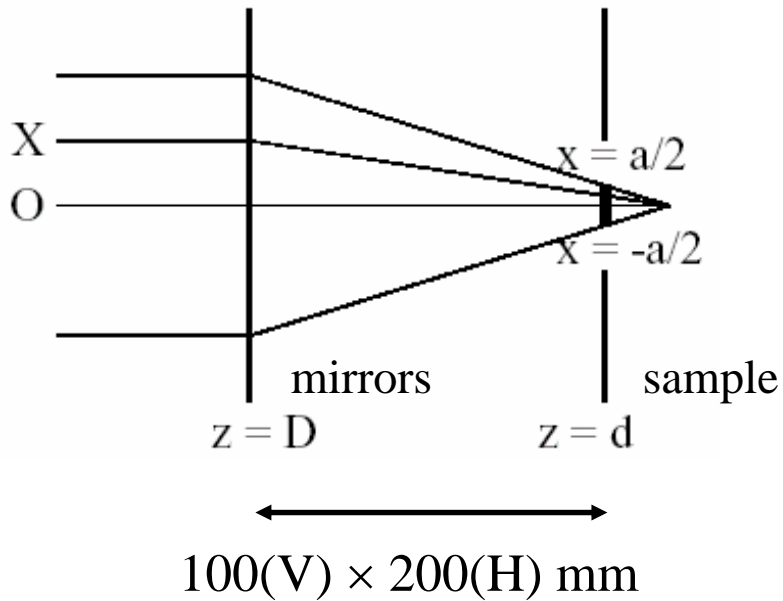


First approach:

Focusing Optics

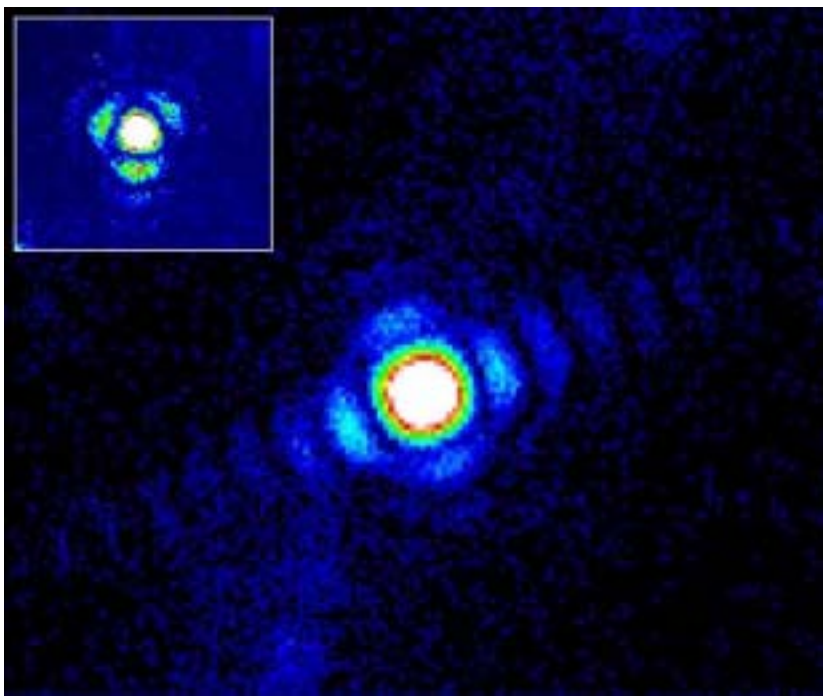
Focusing Optics

KB mirrors



Focal spot size
1.5(H) × 1.0(V) μm

Robinson *et al.*, (2003)
Optics Express, 11, 2329

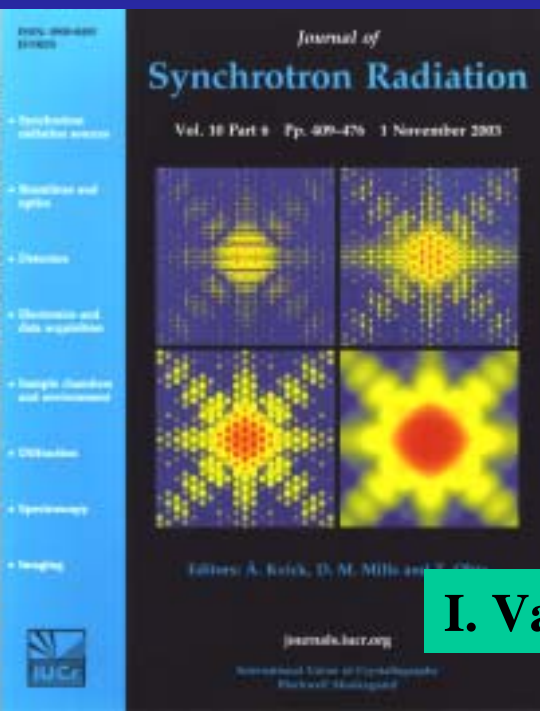


Coherent X-ray Diffraction
pattern from Ag nanocrystals
of size $D=170$ nm

Alternative Approach: Using Periodic Array of Quantum Dots

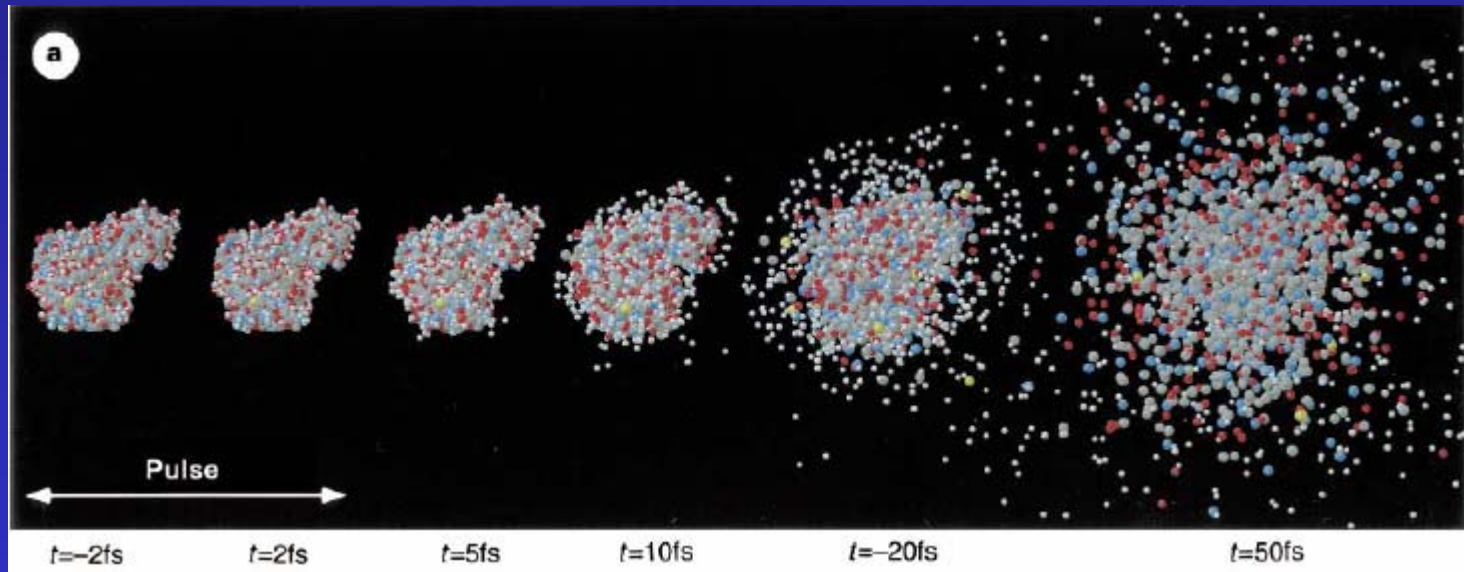
Motivations:

Using a periodic patterned array
for bio-molecules imaging



I. Vartanyants & I. Robinson, *J. Synchrotr. Rad.* (2003), 10, 409

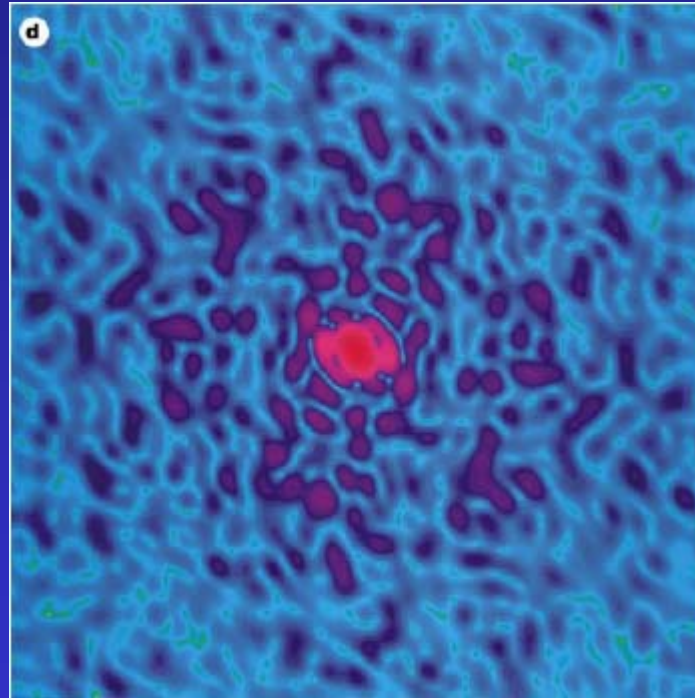
Imaging of biomolecules with femtosecond X-ray pulses



Explosion of T4 lysozyme induced by radiation damage

R. Neutze, *et al.*, Nature (2000) 406, 752

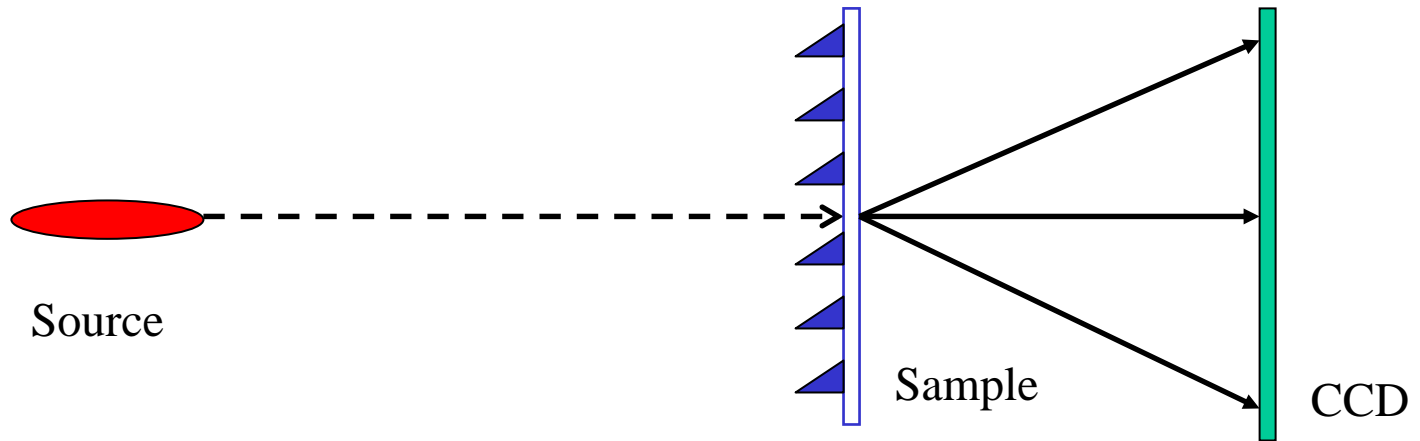
Imaging of Biomolecules with Femtosecond X-ray Pulses



Simulated continuous scattering image of a single T4 lysozyme molecule under ideal conditions without sample movement or damage.

R. Neutze, *et al.*, Nature (2000) 406, 752

Imaging of Quantum Dots with Coherent Beams



$$p(\mathbf{r}) = S(\mathbf{r}) \cdot [s_z(\mathbf{r}) \otimes p_\infty(\mathbf{r})]$$

Electron density of
periodic array of QD's

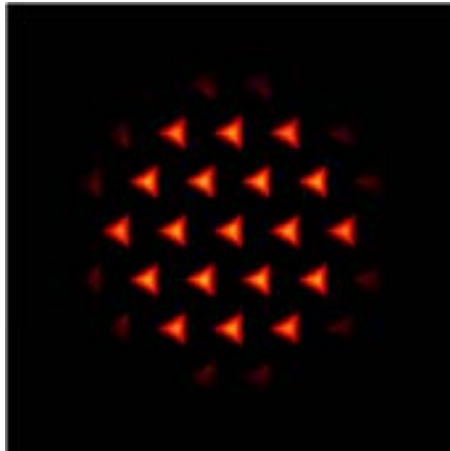
$S(\mathbf{r})$ – shape of coherently illuminated area
 $s_z(\mathbf{r})$ – projection of shape of one island $s(\mathbf{r}, z)$

$$p_\infty(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_n \delta(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_n)$$

Diffracted
intensity:

$$\mathbf{I}_{\text{coh}}(q) = |\mathbf{A}_{\text{coh}}(q)|^2 = \sum_n |s_z(h_n)|^2 |S(q - h_n)|^2$$

2D array of QD's and it's diffraction pattern



2D array of QD's

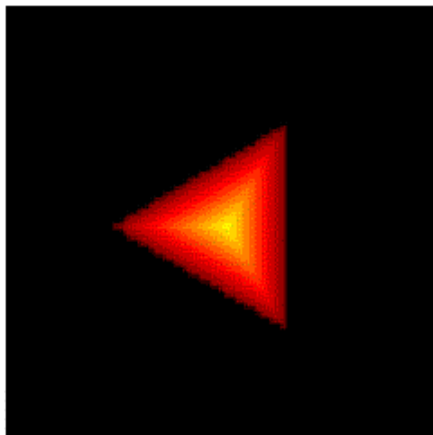
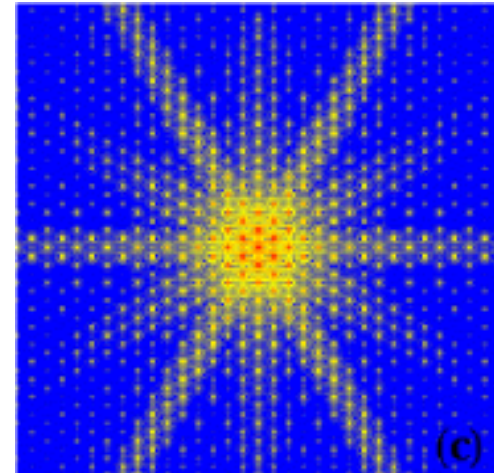
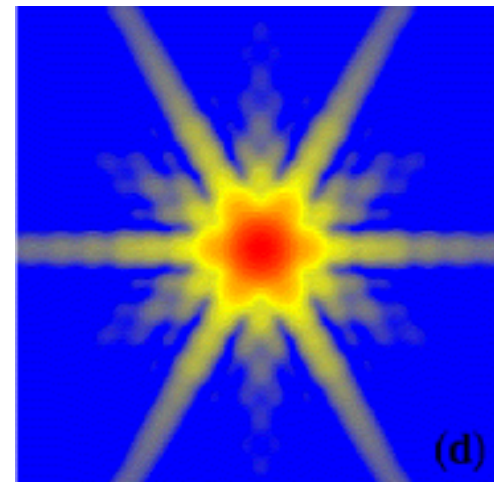


Image of individual island

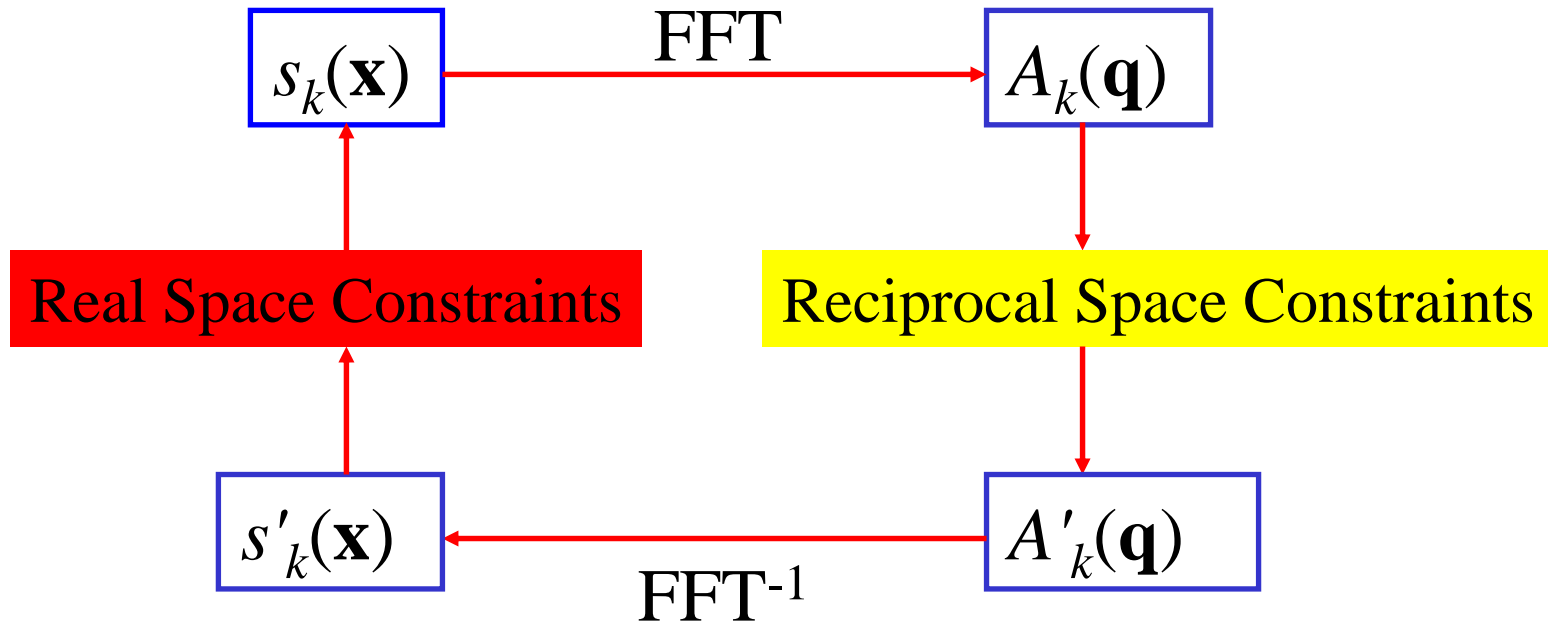


Diffraction pattern of 2D array



Diffraction pattern of individual island

Iterative phase retrieval algorithm



Real space constraints:

- finite support
- real, positive



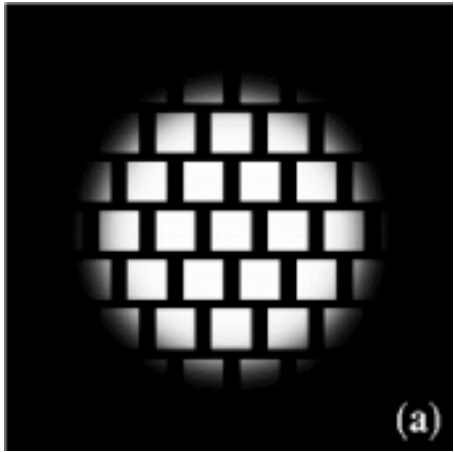
Reciprocal space constraint:

$$|A_k(\mathbf{q})| \rightarrow \sqrt{I_{exp}(\mathbf{q})}$$

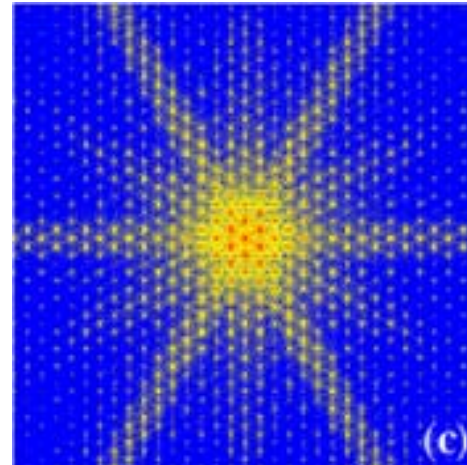
J.R. Fienup, *Appl Opt.* (1982). **21**, 2758

R.P. Millane & W.J. Stroud, *J. Opt. Soc. Am.* (1997) **A14**, 568

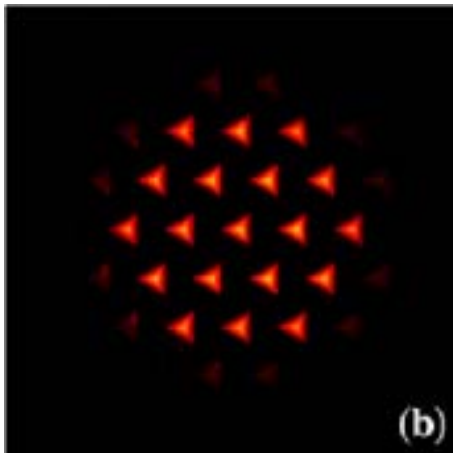
Reconstructed image of 2D array of QD's



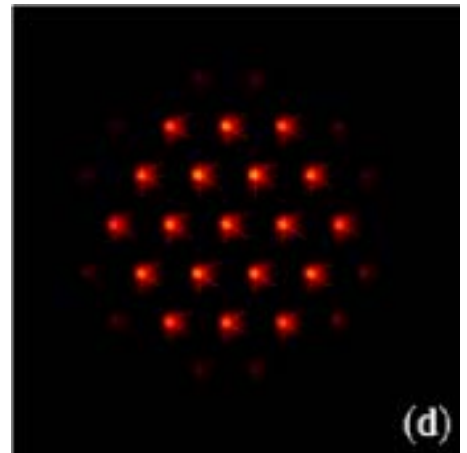
Support used for reconstruction



Diffraction intensity of reconstructed image



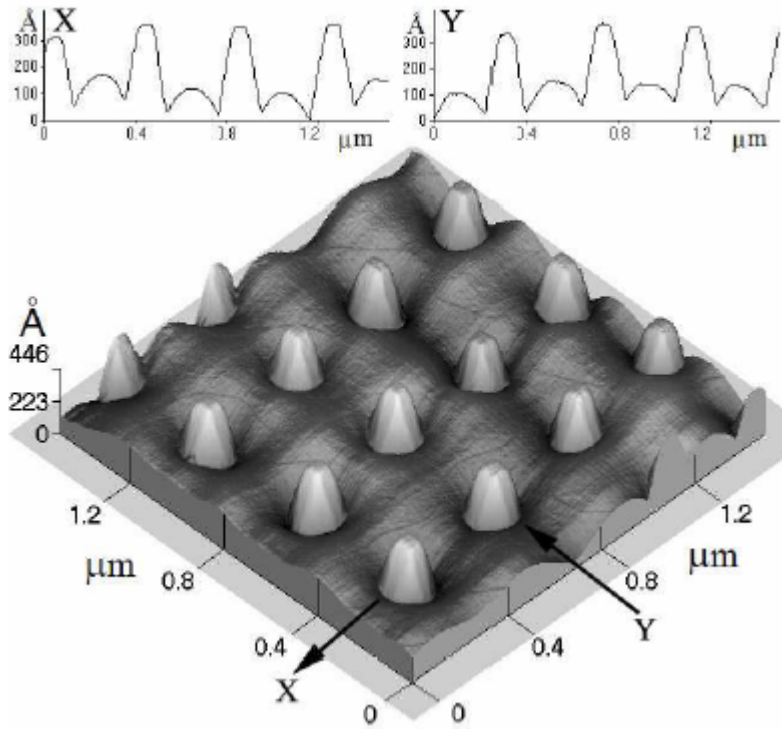
Reconstructed image



Reconstructed image with
superposition of twin images

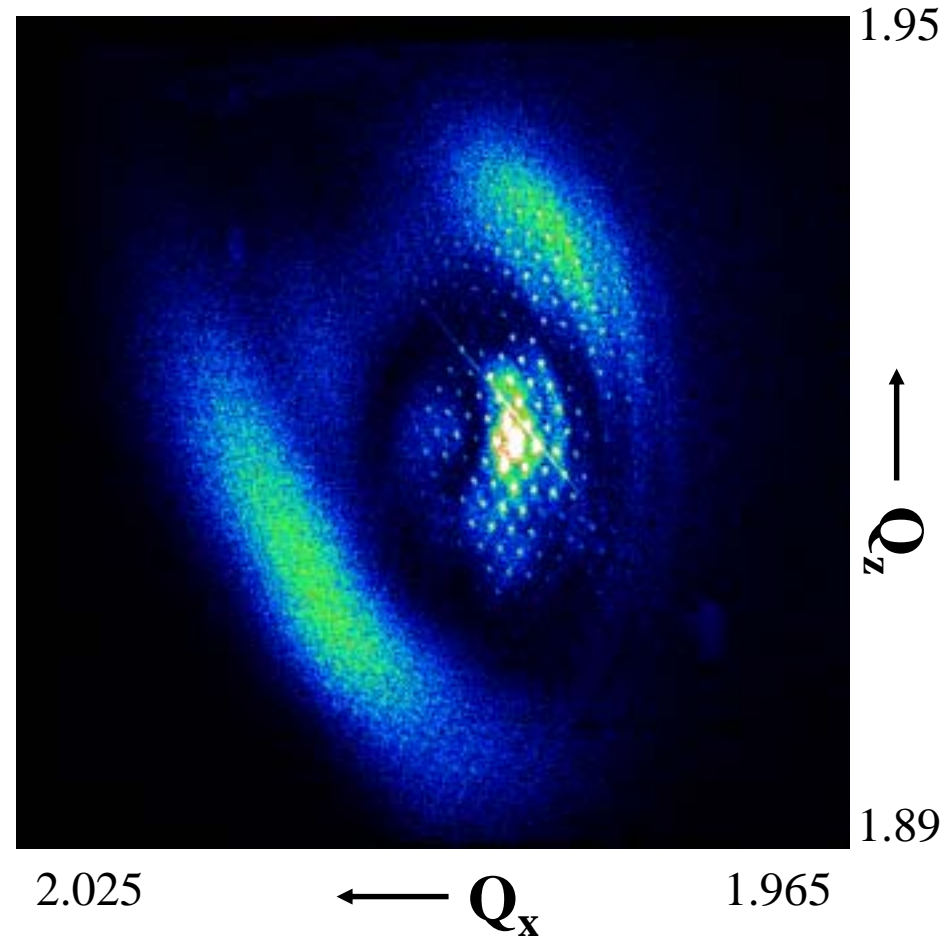
Experiment

Experiment (Sector 34 APS)



AFM image of 2D ordered Ge islands with corresponding line scans

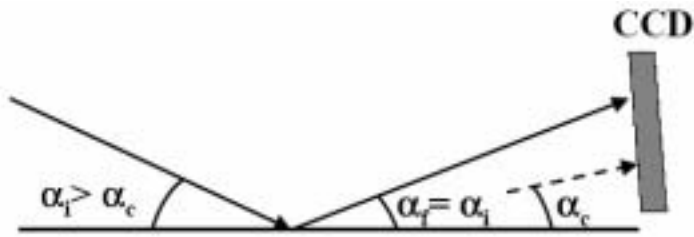
Z. Zhong & G. Bauer



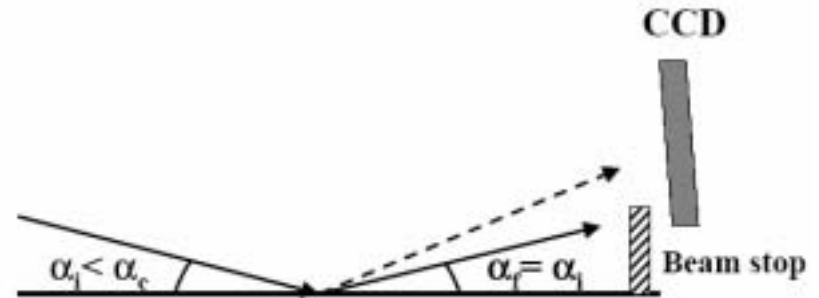
Diffraction pattern around Ge (202) peak

I. Vartanians *et. al.*, PRB 71, 245302 (2005)

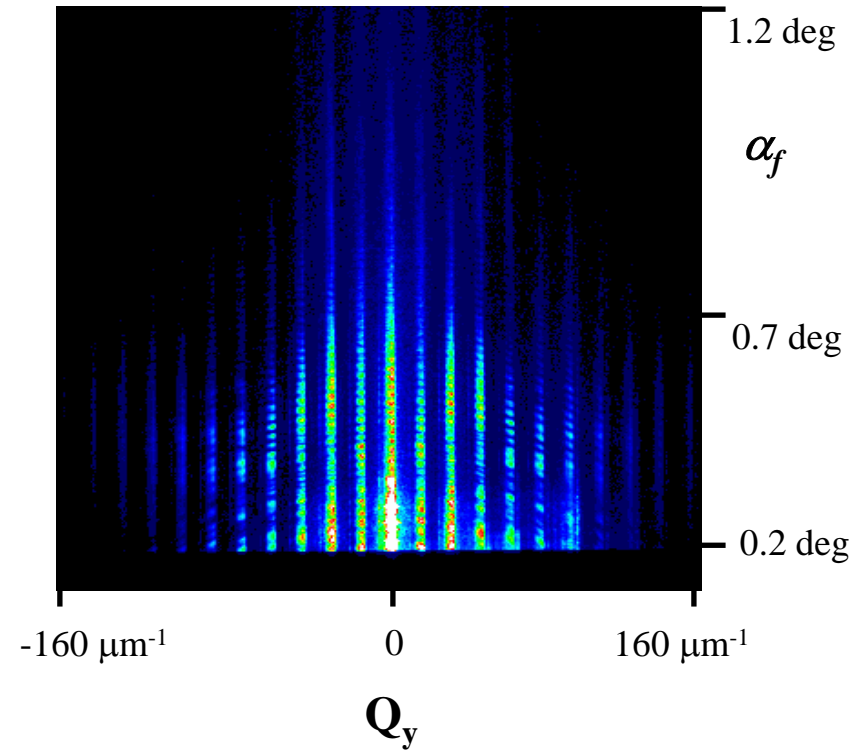
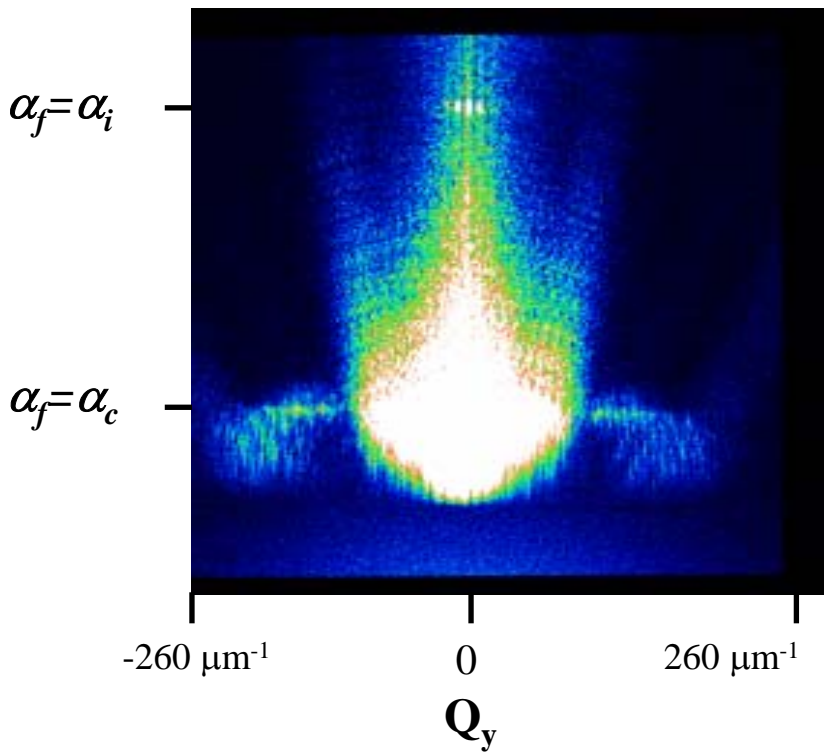
GISAXS measurements



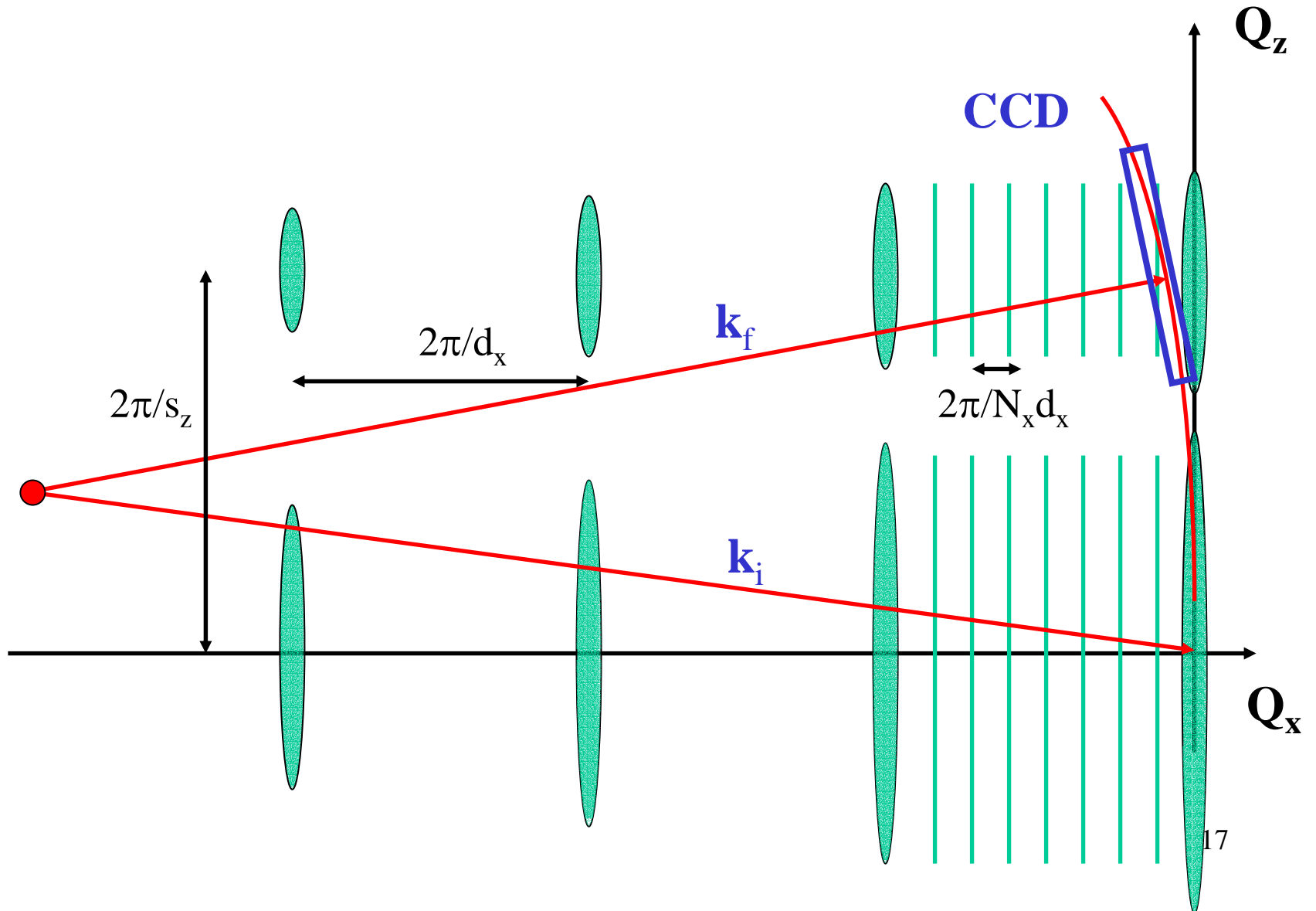
$$\alpha_i > \alpha_c; \alpha_f < \alpha_i$$



$$\alpha_i < \alpha_c; \alpha_f > \alpha_i$$

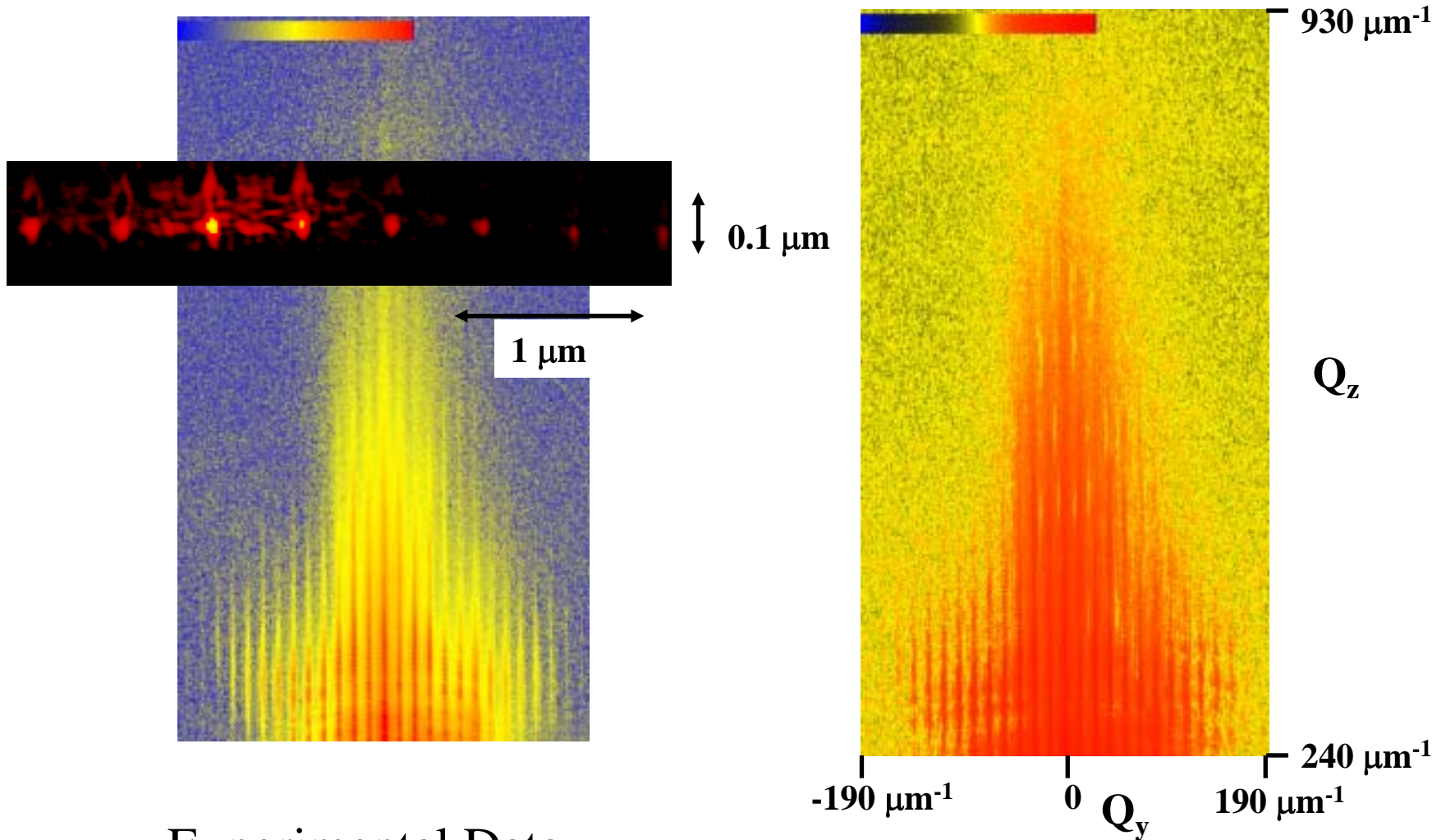


Ewald sphere construction



Reconstruction of quantum dot shape

GISAXS measurements ($\alpha_i < \alpha_c$)

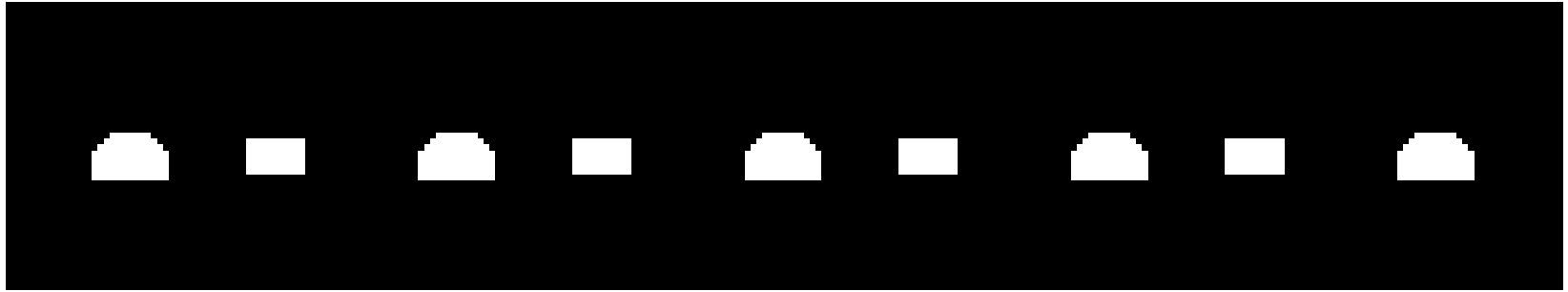


Experimental Data
(Log scale)

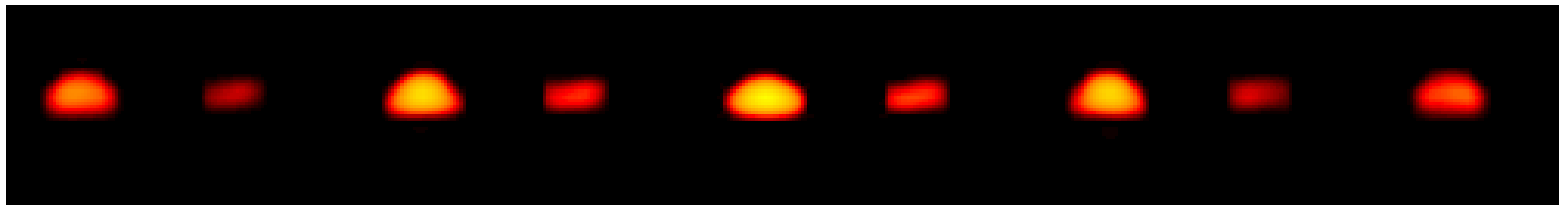
Reconstruction

Reconstruction of quantum dot shape

GISAXS measurements ($\alpha_i < \alpha_c$)



Final support



0.43 μm

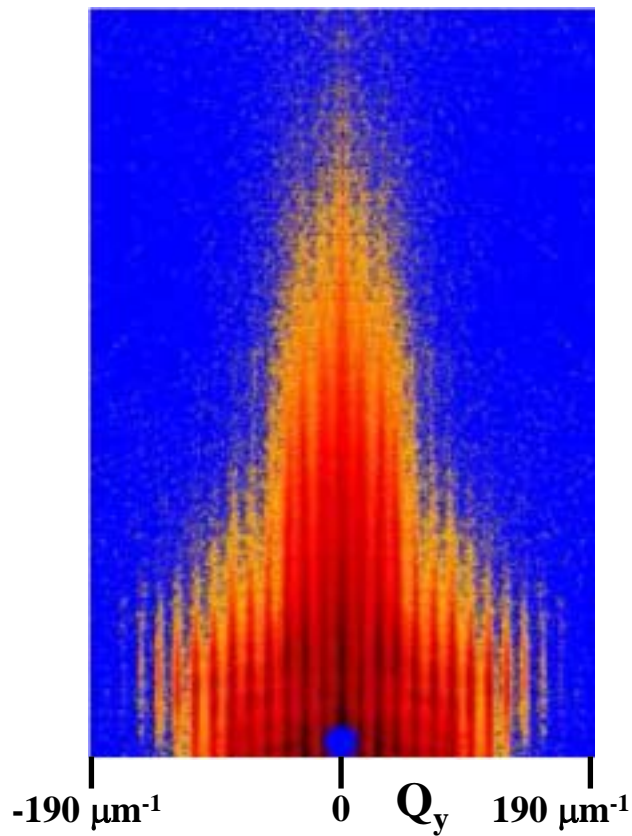
Best real space image

Comparable with resolution
in electron microscopy

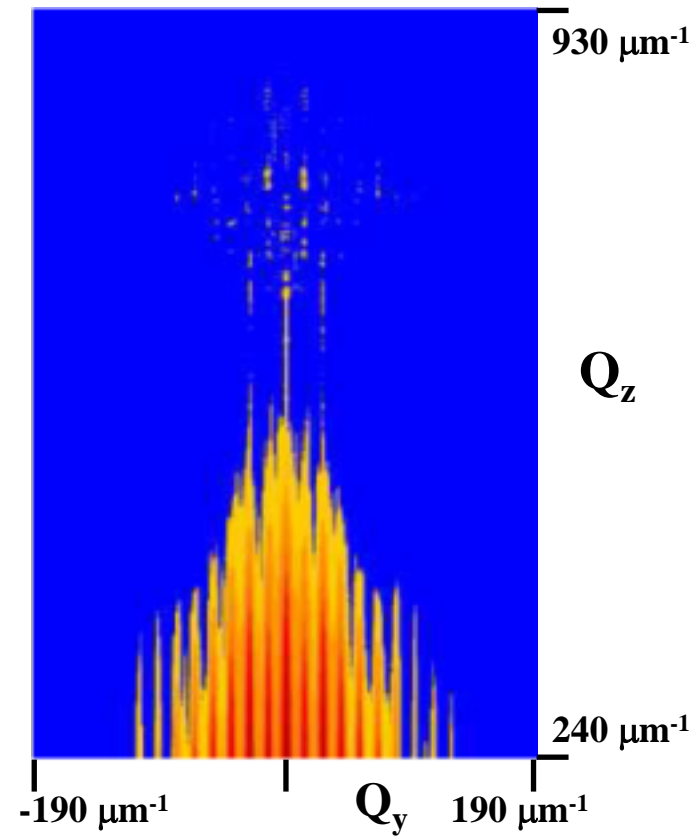
Average size: 128(H)×45(V) nm
Resolution: 20(H) ×5(V) nm

Reconstruction of quantum dot shape

GISAXS measurements ($\alpha_i < \alpha_c$)



Experimental Data
(Log scale)

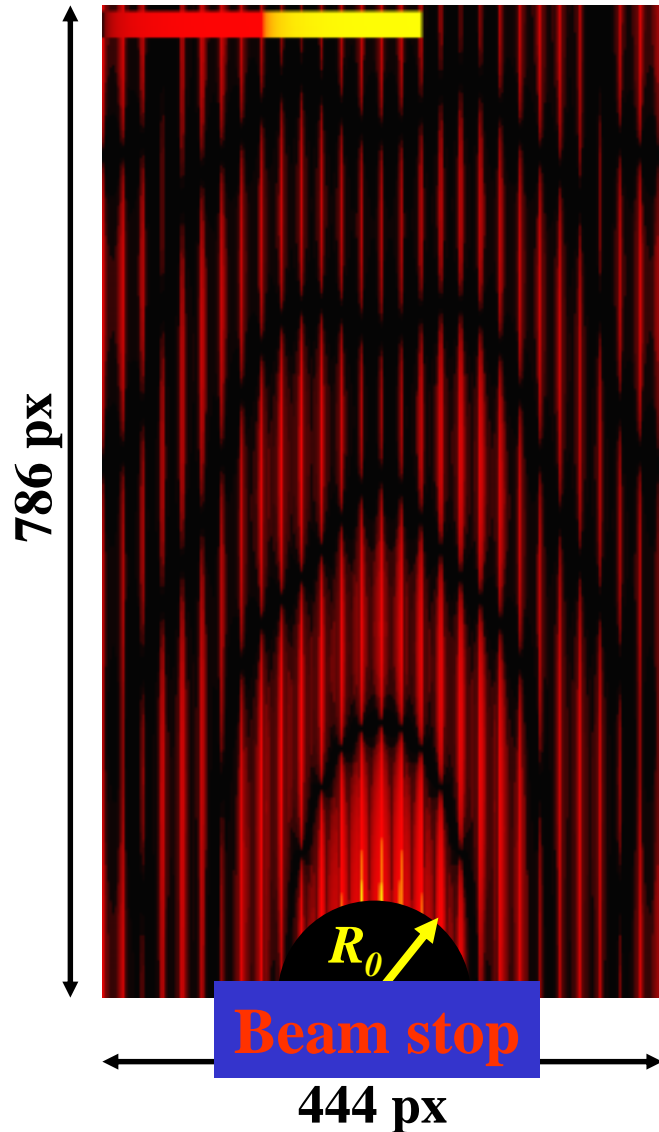


Reconstruction

Questions
Problems
Future Directions

Simulation of diffraction pattern

Beam stop effects



An array of quantum dots
used for simulation



Simulated diffraction pattern

Test Reconstructions for the Different Size of the Beam Stop



$R_0 = 0$ px



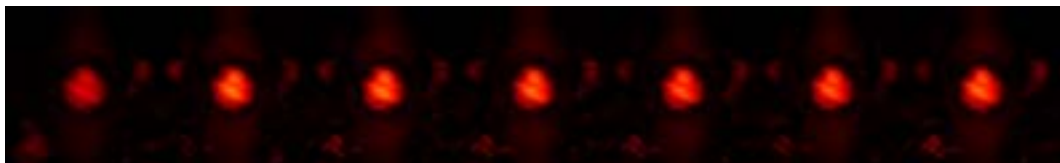
$R_0 = 10$ px



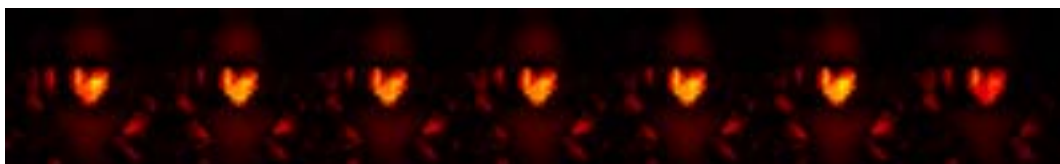
$R_0 = 20$ px



$R_0 = 30$ px

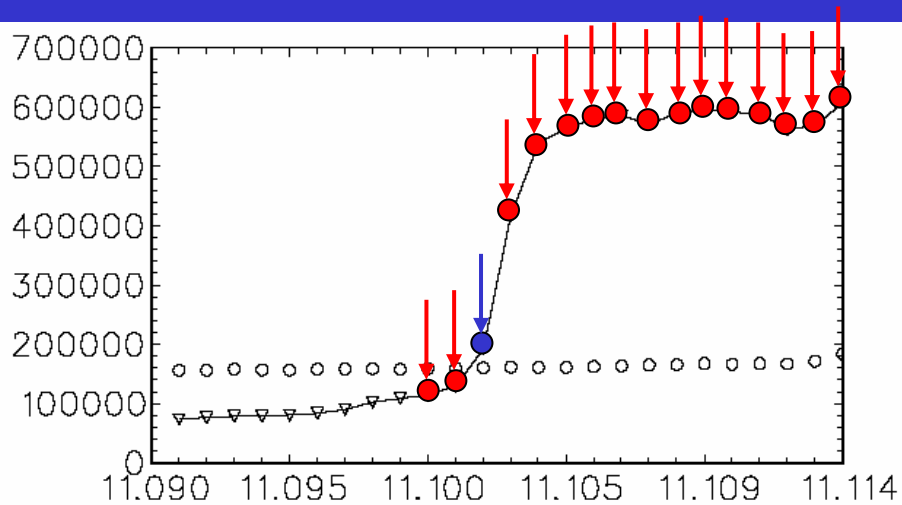


$R_0 = 40$ px



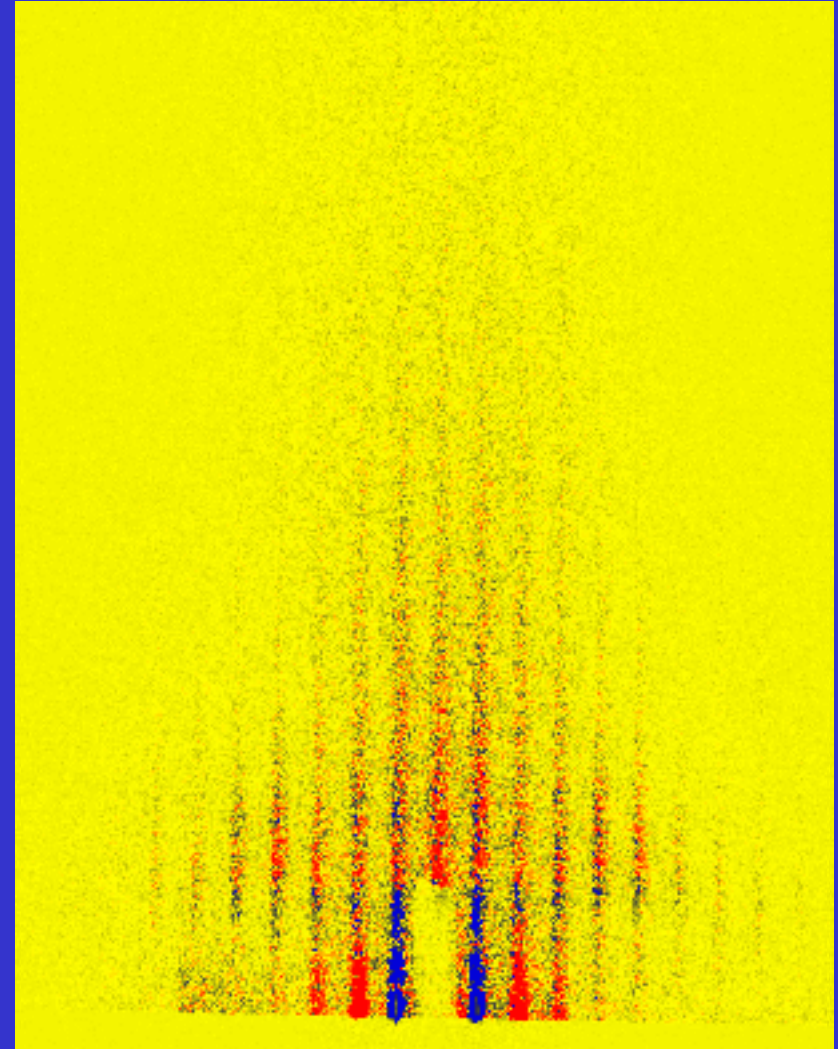
$R_0 = 50$ px

Anomalous Scattering @ Ge K-edge

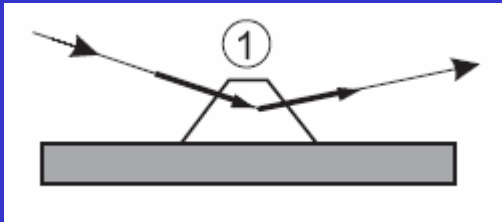


Energy E(keV)

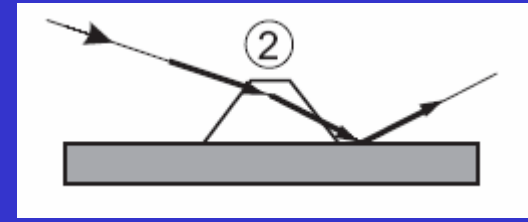
In this way we hope to separate
Ge and Si contributions



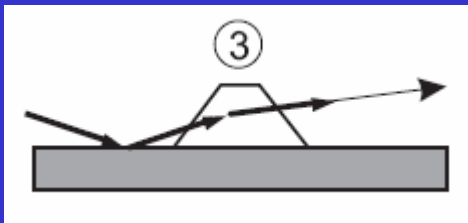
Simulations Using DWBA Theory



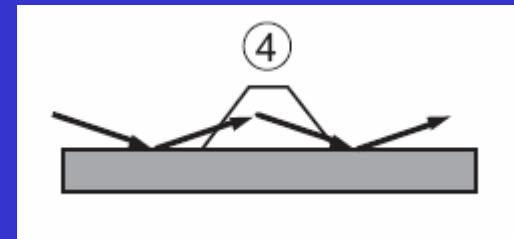
$$A_1(\mathbf{q}) = \int_{\text{island}} \chi_0(\mathbf{r}) e^{i(\mathbf{q}_{\parallel} + \mathbf{q}_1^{\perp}) \cdot \mathbf{r}} dV$$



$$A_2(\mathbf{q}) = R(\alpha_f) \int_{\text{island}} \chi_0(\mathbf{r}) e^{i(\mathbf{q}_{\parallel} + \mathbf{q}_2^{\perp}) \cdot \mathbf{r}} dV$$

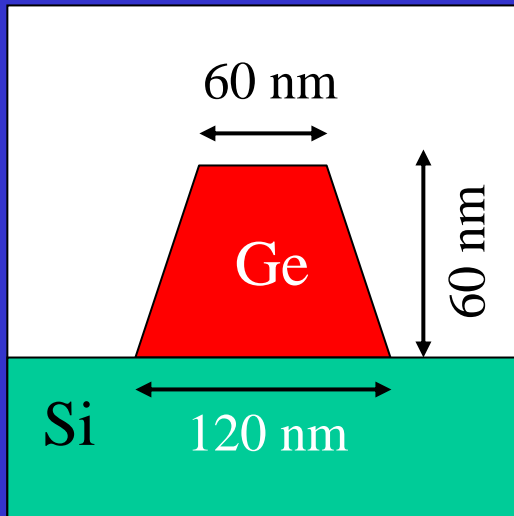


$$A_3(\mathbf{q}) = R(\alpha_i) \int_{\text{island}} \chi_0(\mathbf{r}) e^{i(\mathbf{q}_{\parallel} + \mathbf{q}_3^{\perp}) \cdot \mathbf{r}} dV$$

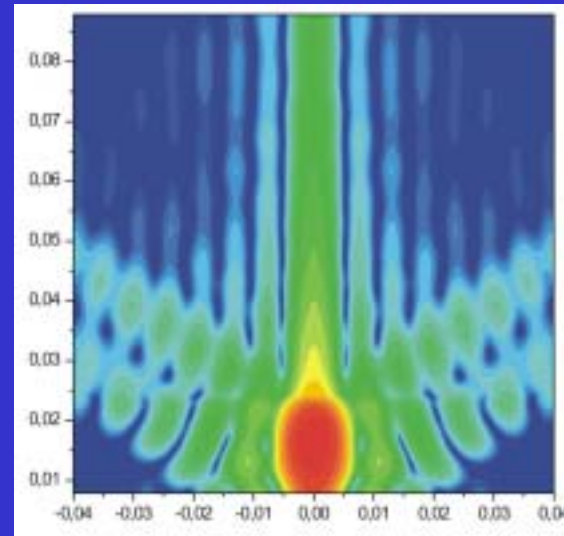


$$A_4(\mathbf{q}) = R(\alpha_i) R(\alpha_f) \int_{\text{island}} \chi_0(\mathbf{r}) e^{i(\mathbf{q}_{\parallel} + \mathbf{q}_4^{\perp}) \cdot \mathbf{r}} dV$$

Simulations Using DWBA Theory

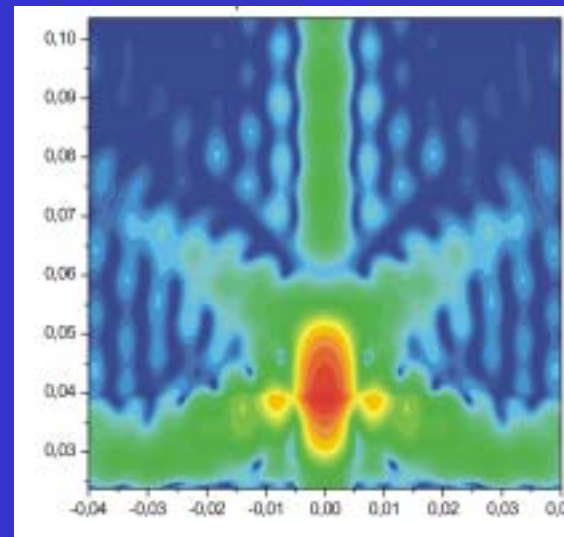


q_z (\AA^{-1})



$\alpha_i = 0.1^\circ$

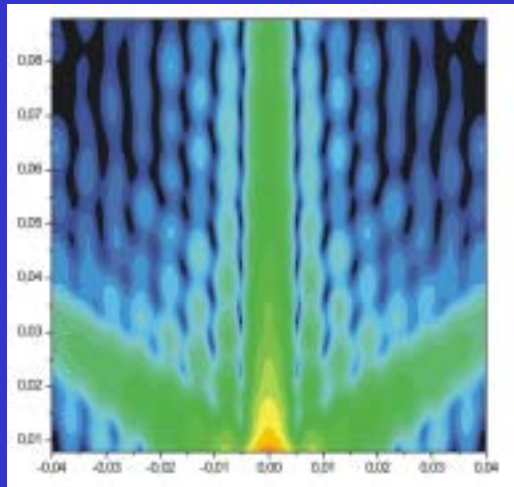
q_z (\AA^{-1})



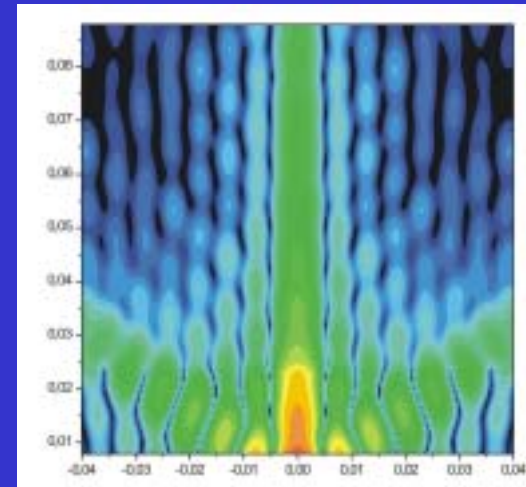
$\alpha_i = 0.3^\circ$

q_y (\AA^{-1})

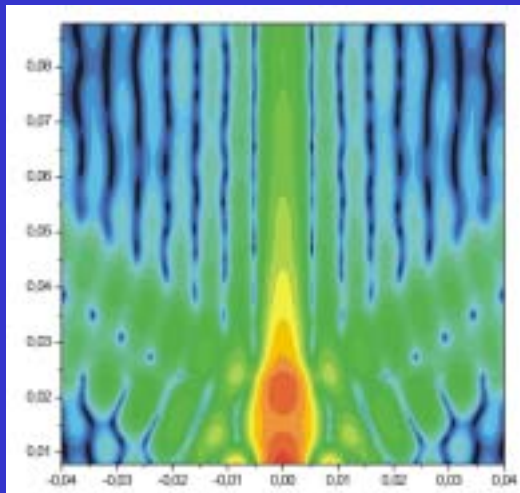
Simulations Using DWBA Theory



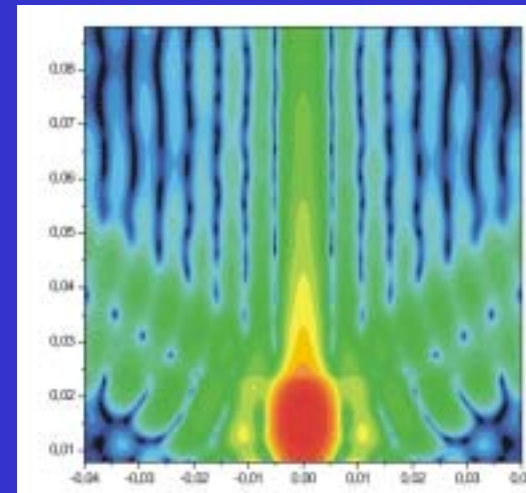
$$I(\mathbf{q}) = |A_1(\mathbf{q})|^2$$



$$I(\mathbf{q}) = |A_1(\mathbf{q}) + A_4(\mathbf{q})|^2$$



$$I(\mathbf{q}) = |A_1(\mathbf{q}) + A_2(\mathbf{q}) + A_4(\mathbf{q})|^2$$



$$I(\mathbf{q}) = |A_1(\mathbf{q}) + A_2(\mathbf{q}) + A_3(\mathbf{q}) + A_4(\mathbf{q})|^2$$

Conclusions and Outlook

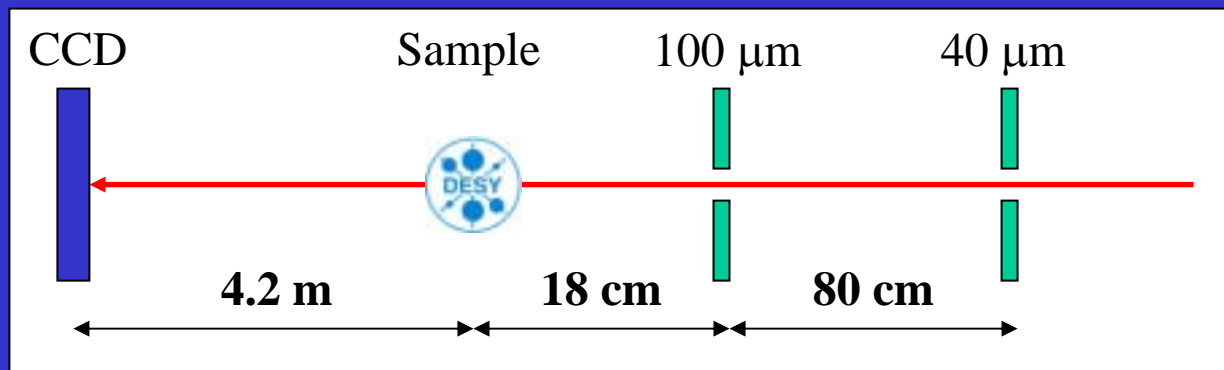
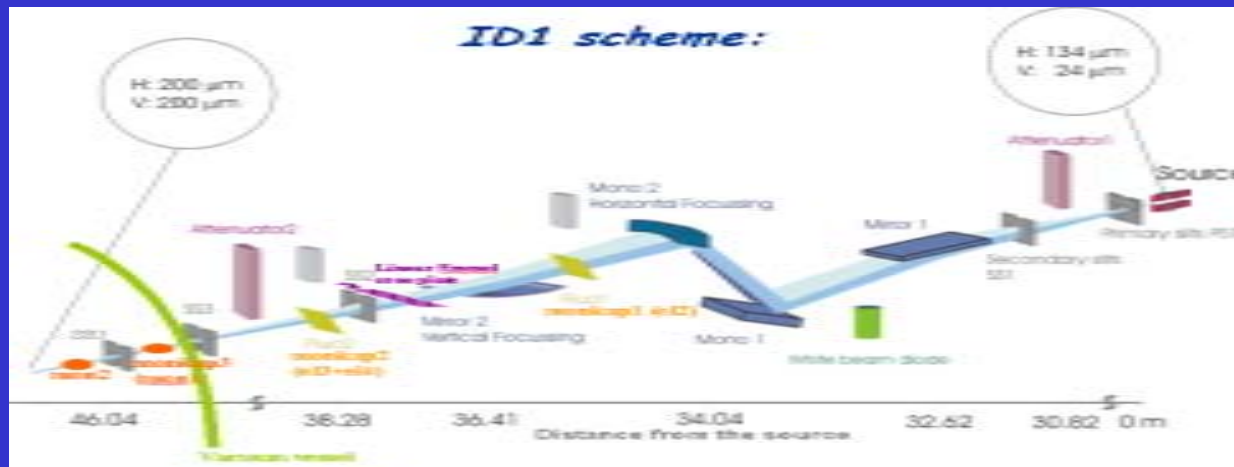
- Periodic systems of quantum dots can be effectively imaged with coherent x-rays with **nanometer** resolution
- Coherent X-ray Diffraction on **buried** quantum dot systems
- Coherent X-ray Diffraction on a patterned **biological** samples (viruses, molecules and etc.)

Coherent X-ray Diffraction Project at HASYLAB

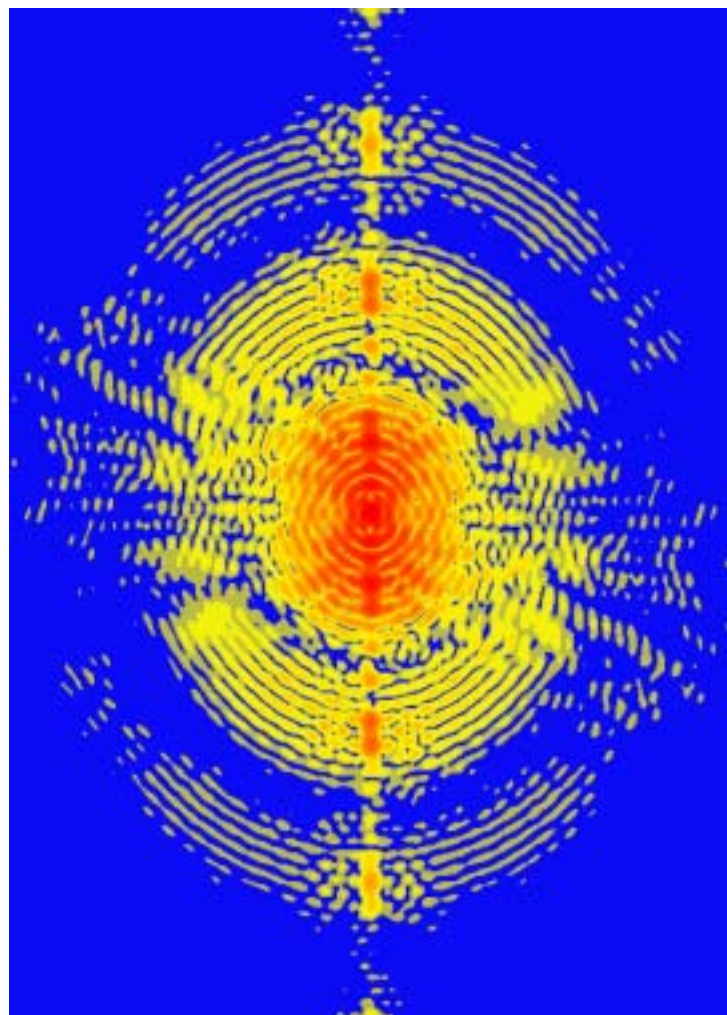
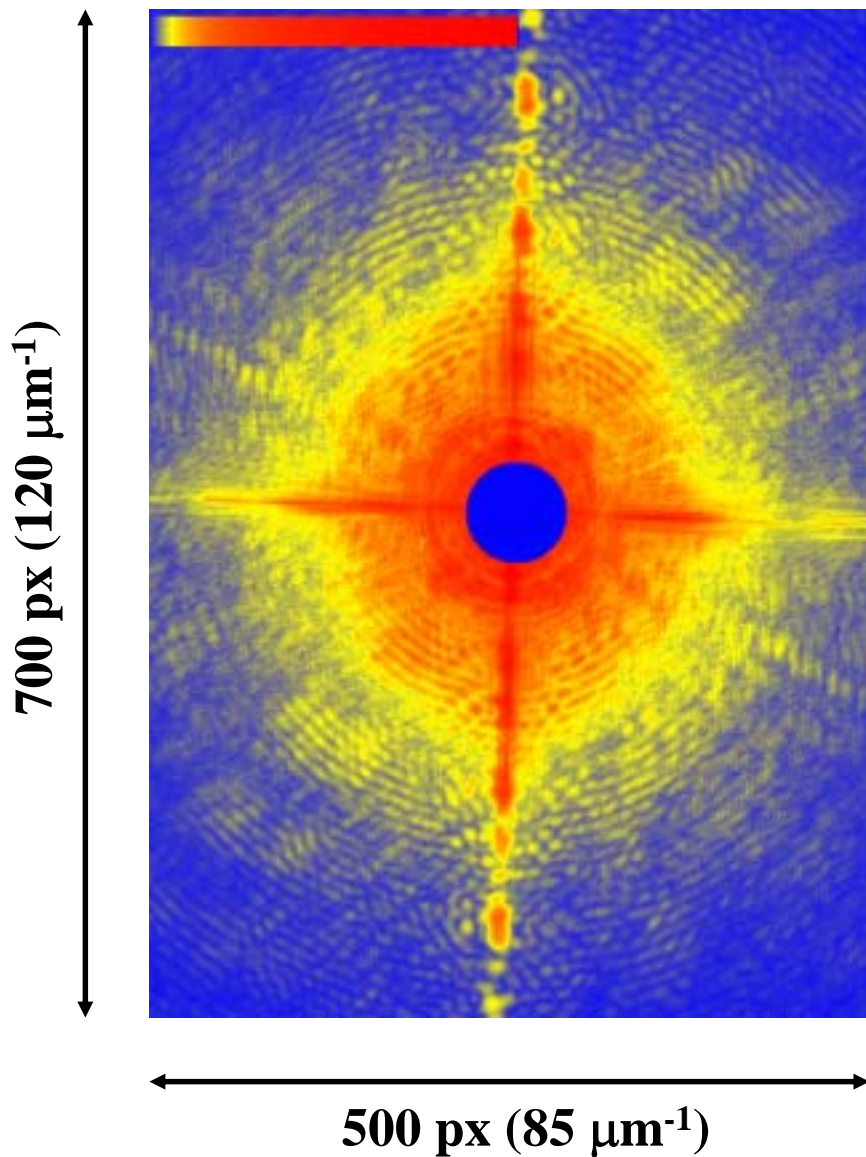
**Andreas Schropp
Christian Schroer
Edgar Weckert**

Experiment on ID-01 in ESRF

Staff of ID-01: Hartmut Metzger
Christian Mocuta,
Peter Boesecke

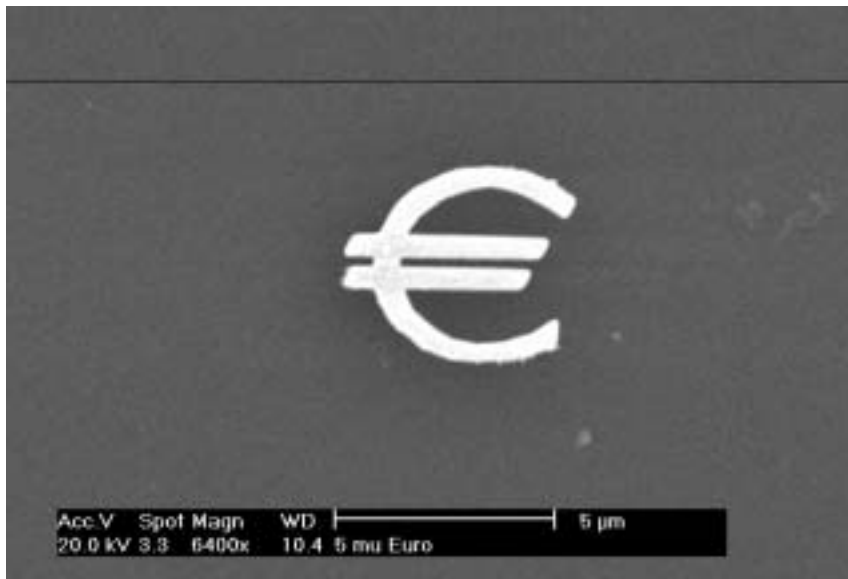


Diffraction Pattern Measured @ 7 keV

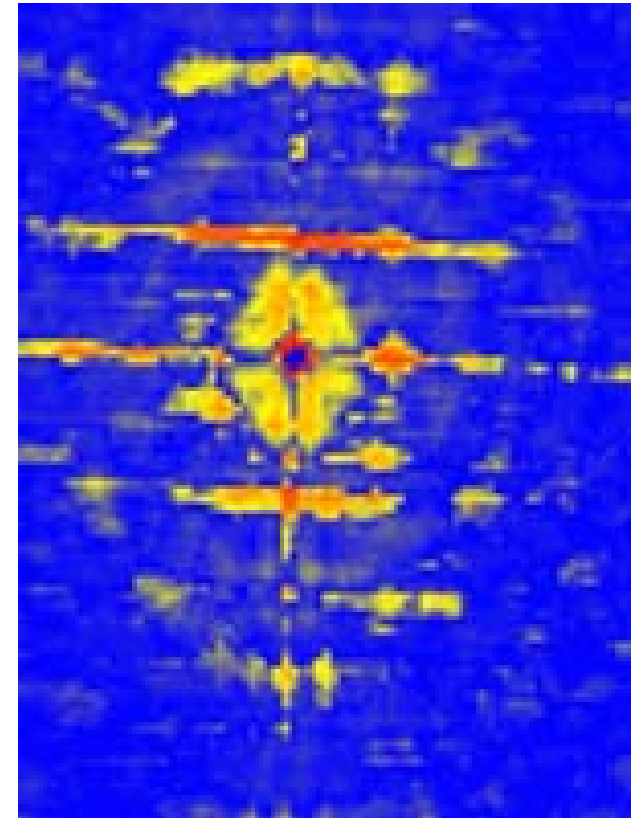


Simulation

Samples



Electron Microscopy



First Results of
Reconstruction

O. Kupařova, II Physikalishes Institut, Aachen

Thank you for your attention