

Magnified X-Ray Phase-Contrast Imaging at the LCLS

DyCoMaX

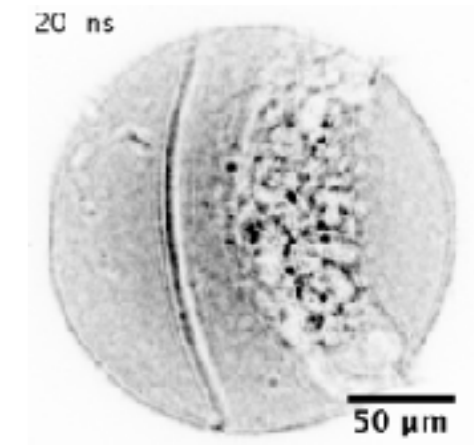
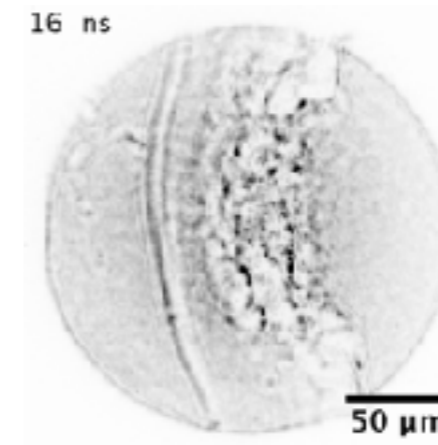
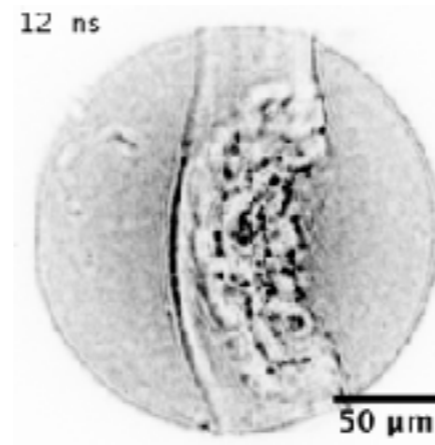
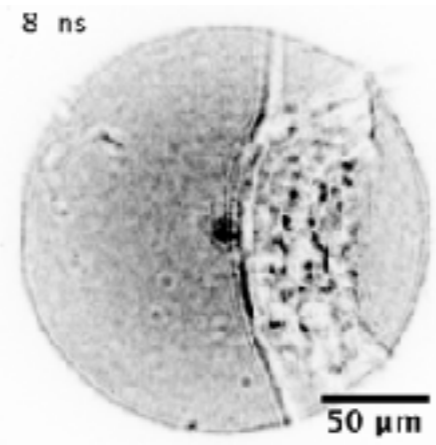
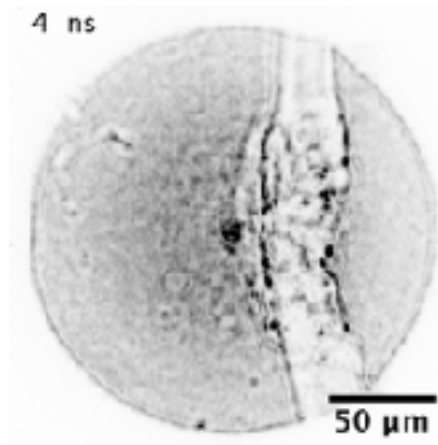
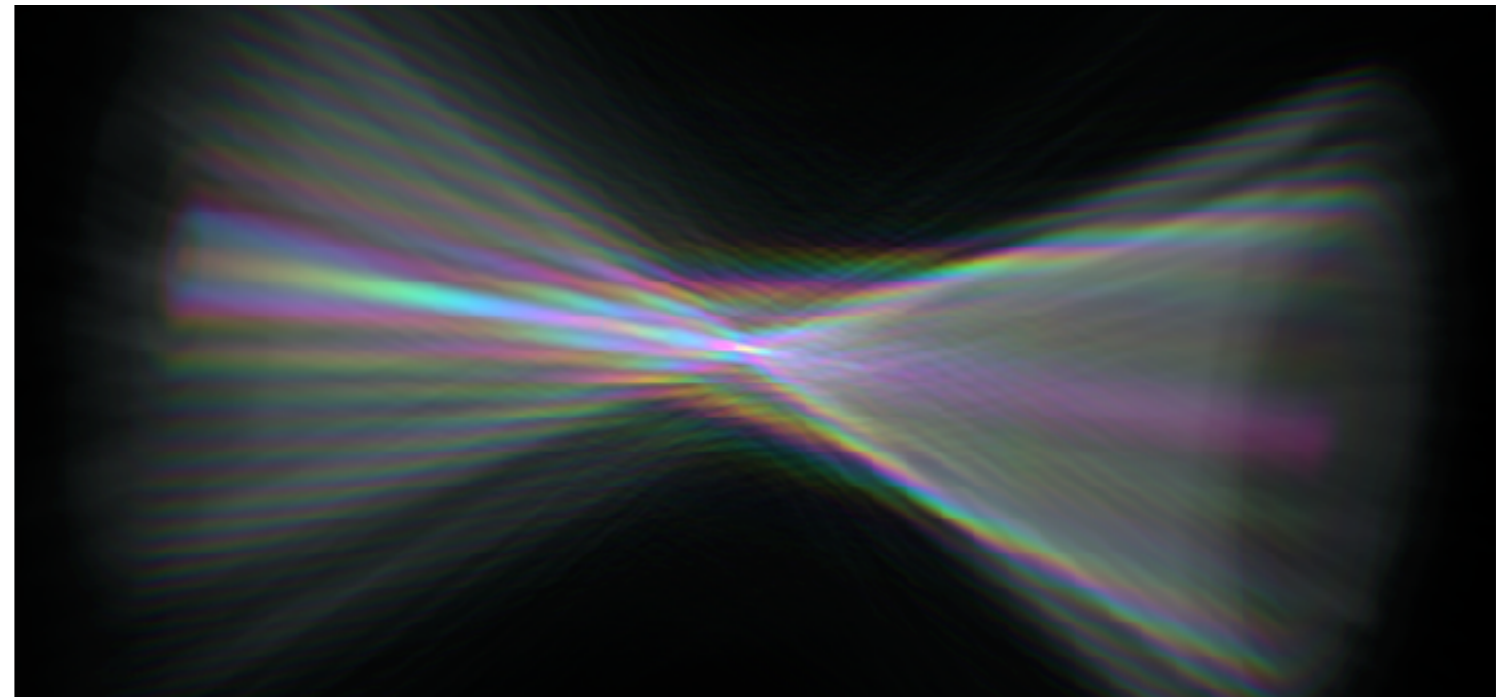
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X-Ray Nanoscience and X-Ray Optics- and P06-groups

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Dr. Gerald Falkenberg (DESY - P06 beamline responsible)



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Scanning coherent X-ray microscopy, using fluorescence (XRF), diffraction (SAXS, WAXS), absorption (XAS) and ptychographic (CXDI) contrast.

PETRA III (DESY, Hamburg)



ESRF (Grenoble)



LCLS (SLAC, Menlo Park)

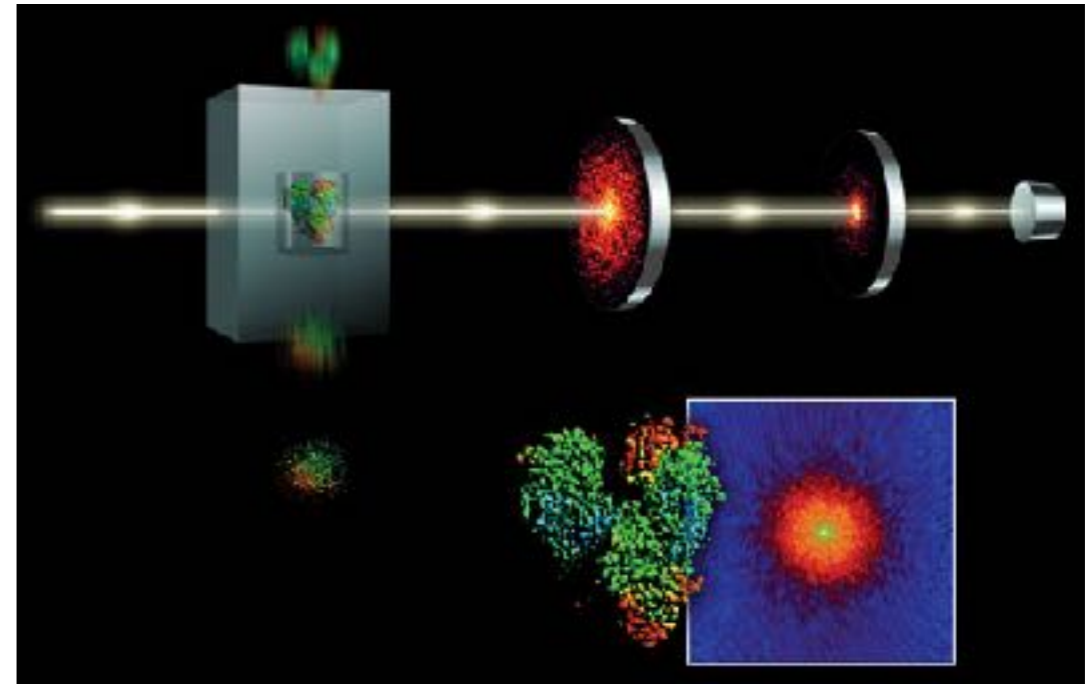


High-Resolution Imaging at an XFEL

PPE-Fellowship: “Focusing X-ray free-electron laser beams for imaging and creating extreme conditions in matter”

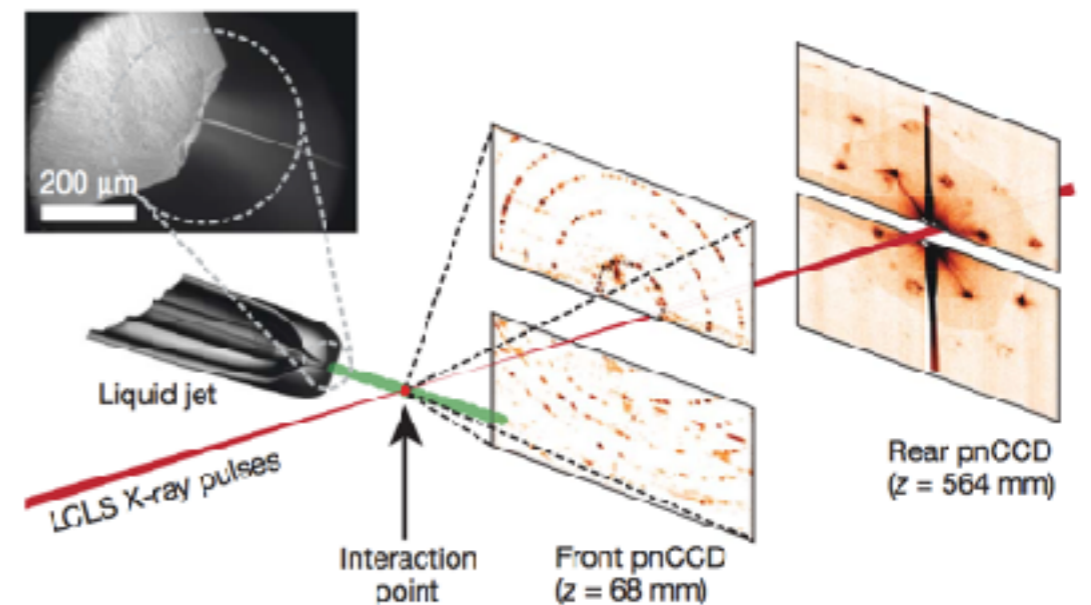
Advantages of an X-ray FEL

- > short X-ray pulses (50 fs and below)
- > high brilliance, intense beam
- > highly coherent
- ➔ high temporal resolution (ultrafast)



Some experiments require high spatial resolution as well:

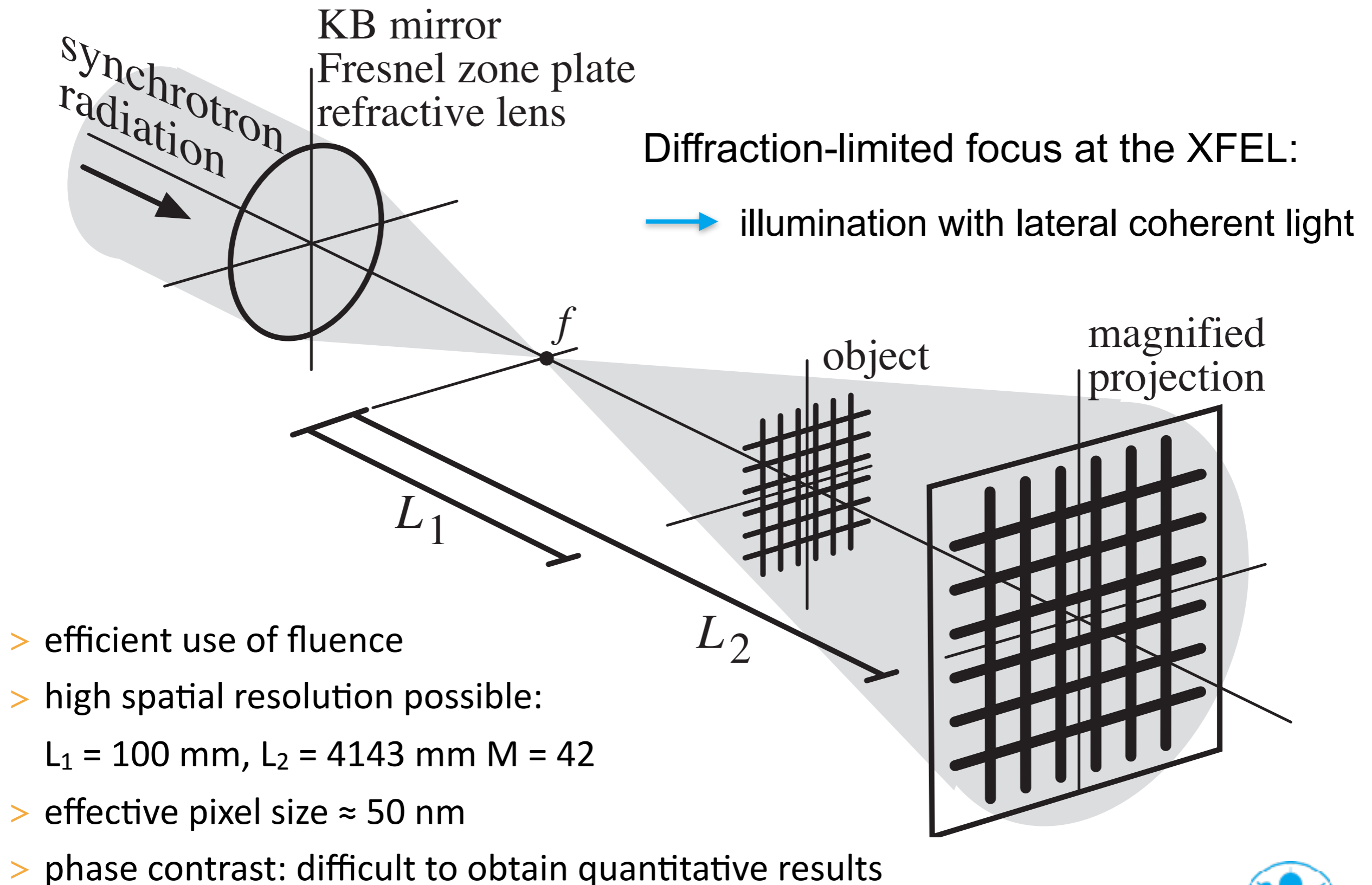
- > diffraction imaging in reciprocal space
- > magnified imaging in real space



In either case, highest spatial resolution requires focusing the X-ray beam.

H. N. Chapman et al., Nature **470**, 73-U81 (2011)

Magnified X-Ray Phase-Contrast Imaging



Magnified X-Ray Imaging with Coherent Radiation

Imaging with curved wave field:

$$\psi_{z_0}(\vec{r}) = \frac{A}{\sqrt{r^2 + z_0^2}} e^{ik\sqrt{r^2 + z_0^2}}$$

(spherical wave)

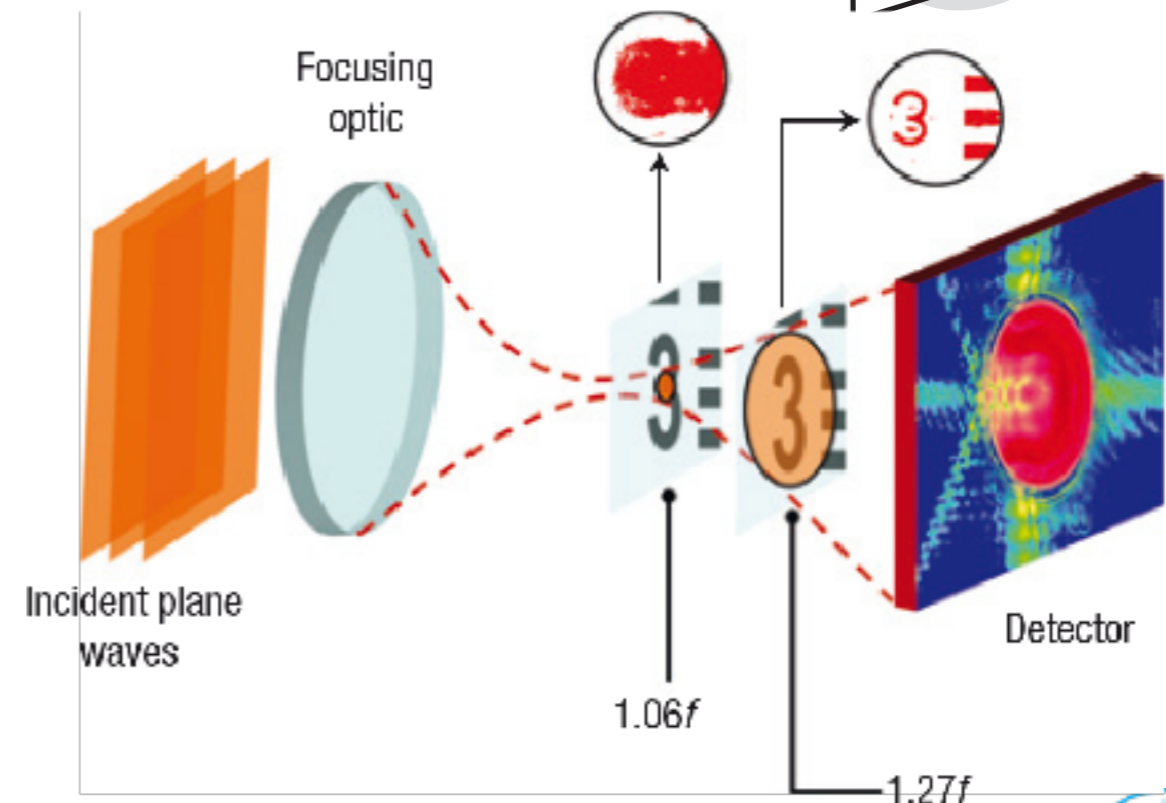
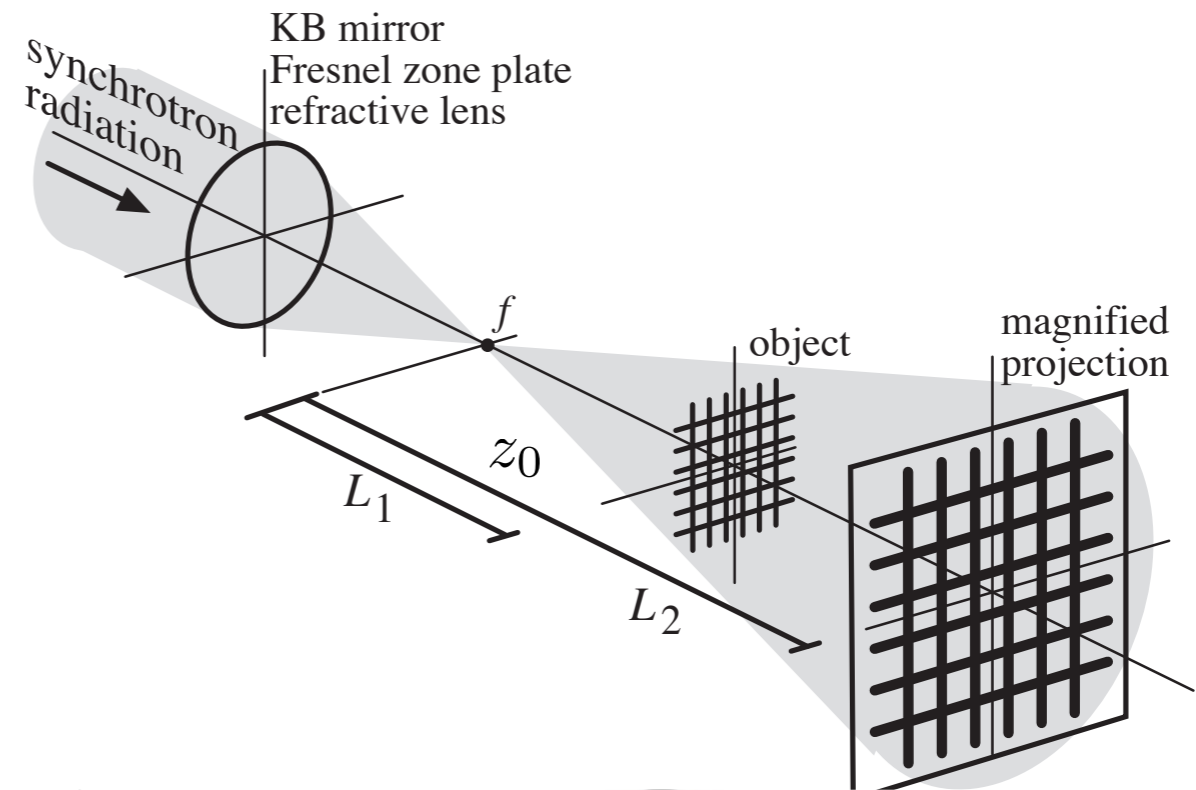
In paraxial approximation:

$$\psi_{z_0}(\vec{r}) = \frac{A}{z_0} e^{ik\frac{r^2}{2z_0}}$$

Thin object is modelled by a transmission function $T(\vec{r})$.

Wave front behind the sample:

$$\psi_{z_0+\delta}(\vec{r}) = \frac{A}{z_0} e^{ik\frac{r^2}{2z_0}} \cdot T(\vec{r})$$



B. Abbey, et al., Nature Physics 4, 394 (2008)

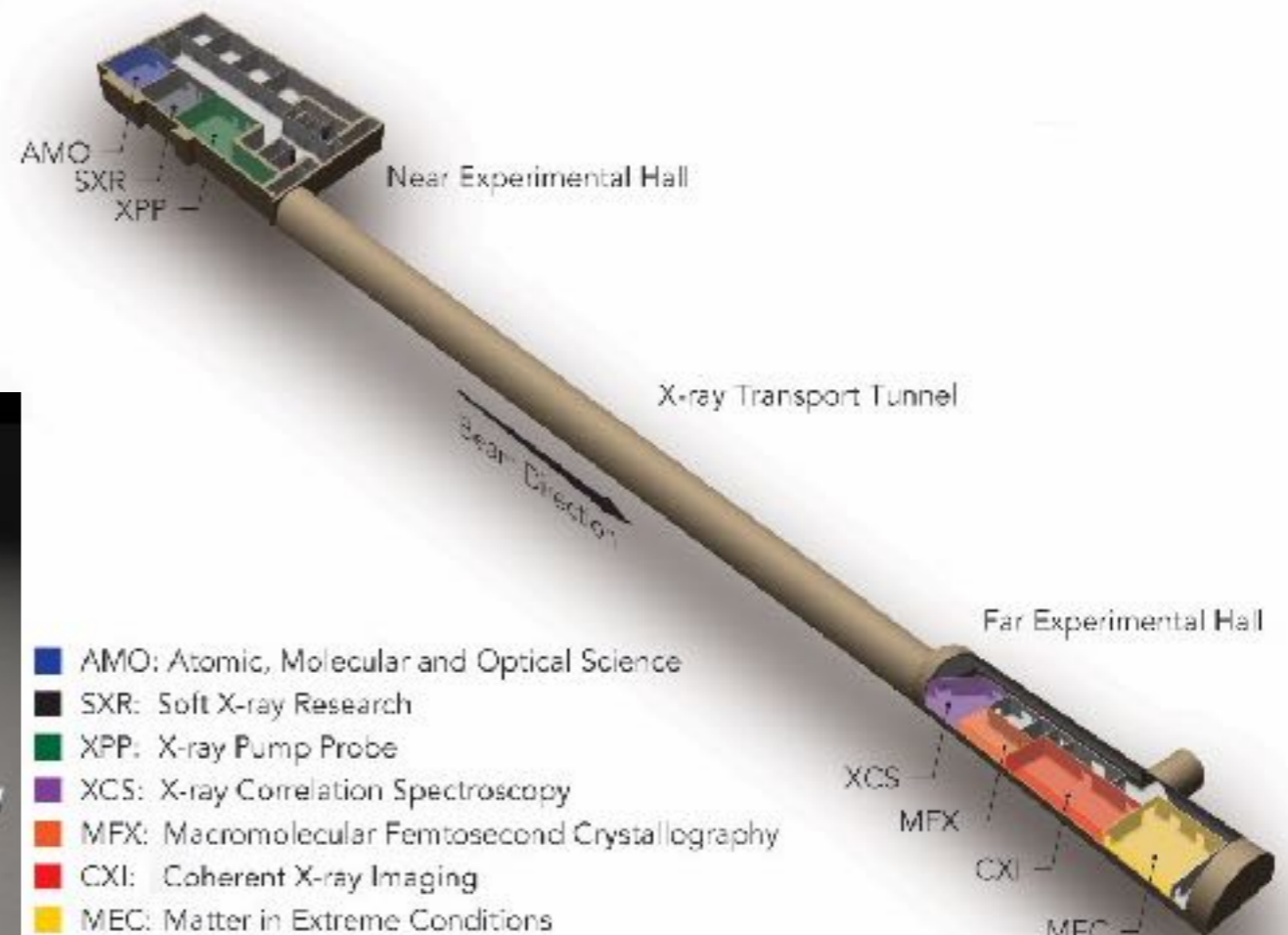
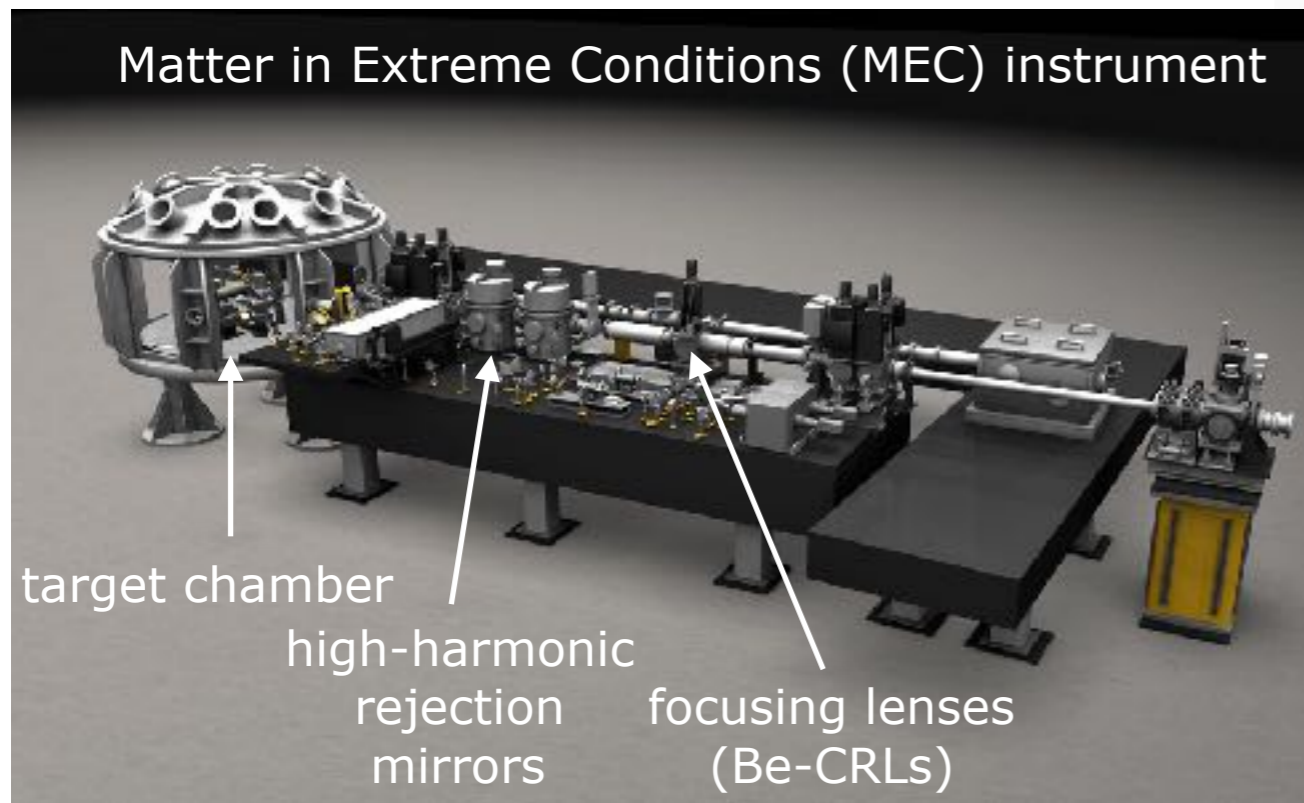


Linac Coherent Light Source (LCLS)



SLAC, Menlo Park

X-ray laser in operation at SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory since 2009 (Stanford University).



High-Power Optical Lasers at MEC

short pulse laser system

- > wavelength: 800nm
- > pulse length: ≤ 40 fs
(150ps uncompressed)
- > maximum energy: 150mJ per pulse
- > repetition rate: 10Hz

Upgraded to 25TW!

TW-class short pulse laser for target driver and short pulse diagnostics

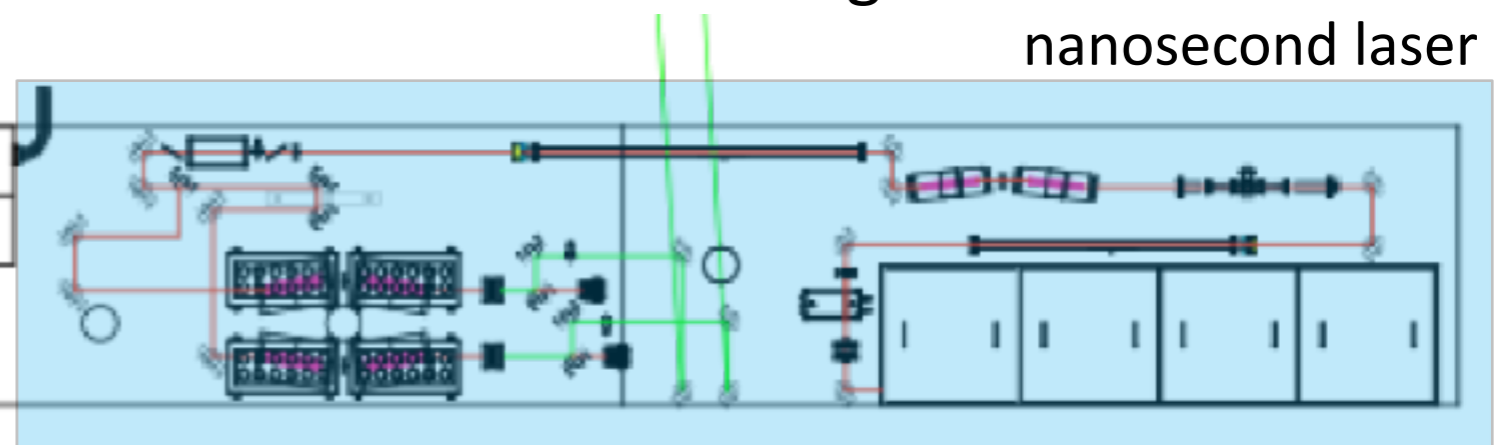
long pulse laser system

- > wavelength: 527nm
- > variable pulse length: 2-20ns
- > variable temporal pulse shape
- > energy: 4×10 J
- > one pulse every 10 minutes

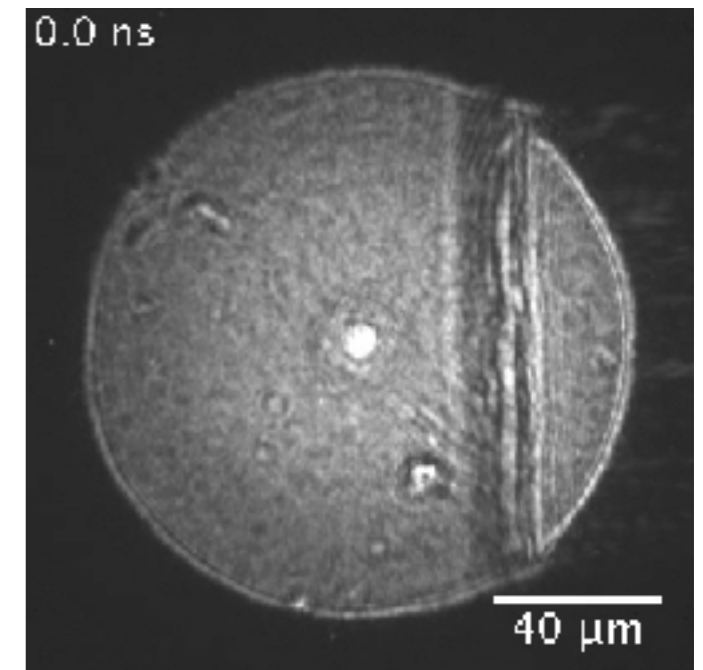
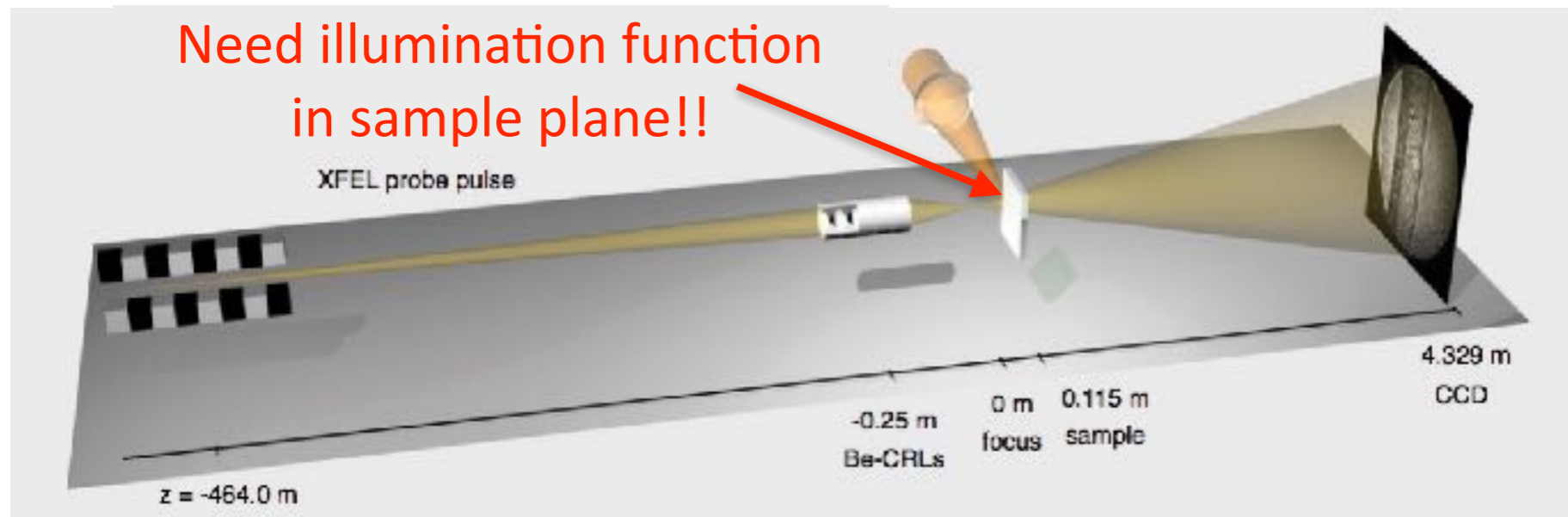
Multi-Joule high intensity shock driver for target interactions

nanosecond laser

femtosecond laser



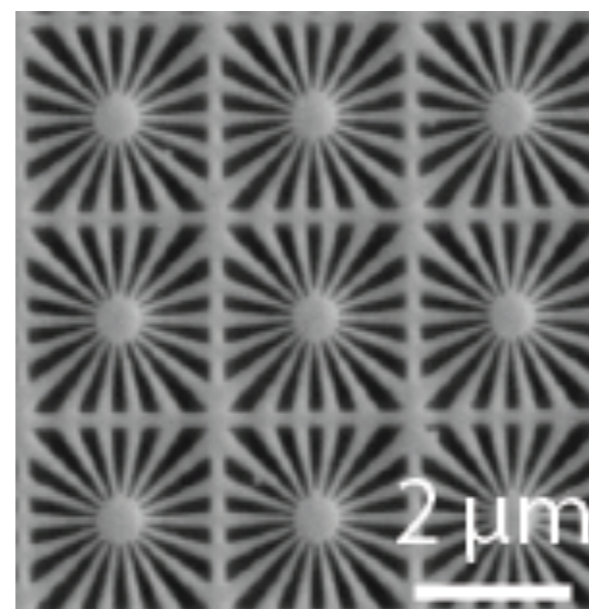
Nanobeam Characterization by Ptychography



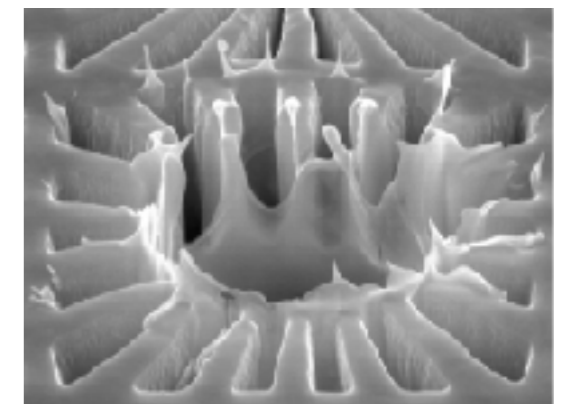
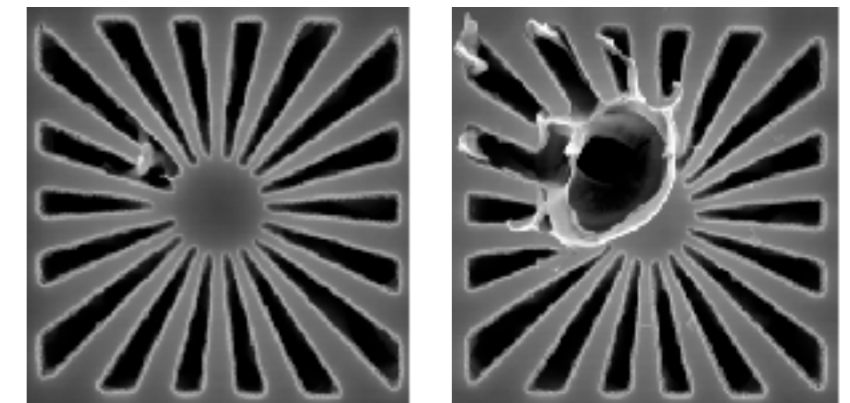
Using scanning coherent microscopy (ptychography) to determine the complex-valued illumination function.

Tungsten test structures with 50 nm smallest feature size.

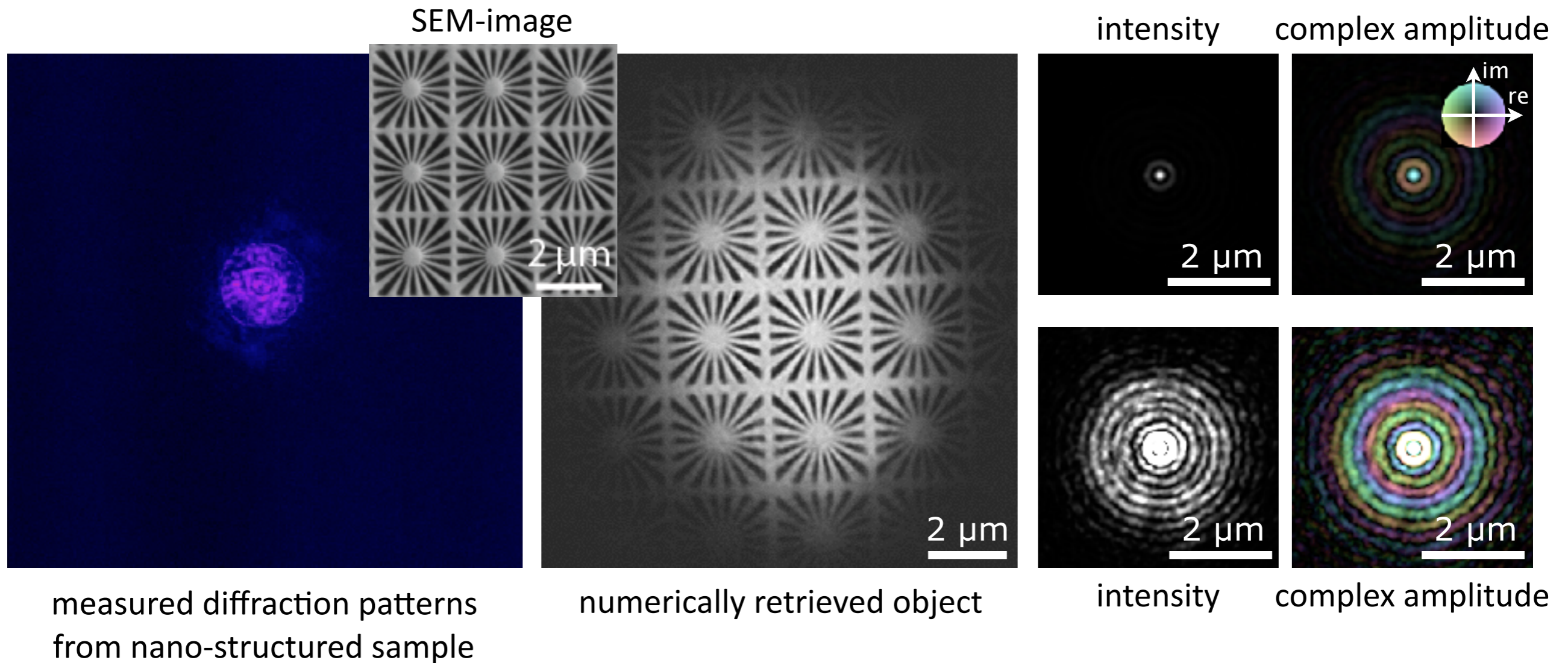
ptychography sample



SEM-image



Nanobeam Characterization by Ptychography

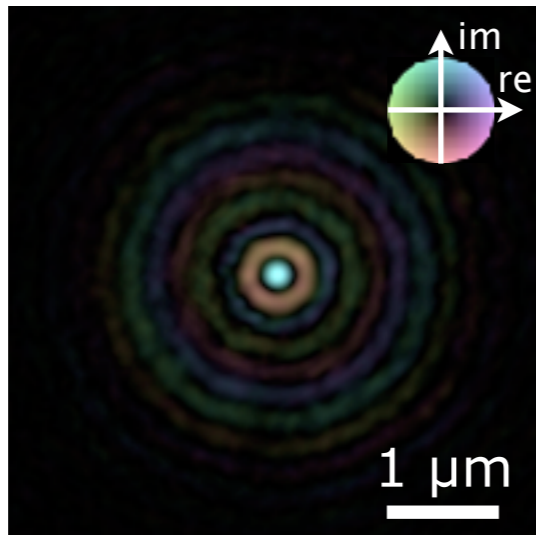


- > 125 nm (FWHM) central peak
- > spherical aberration present, producing a series of side maxima
- > important information required to improve the optics

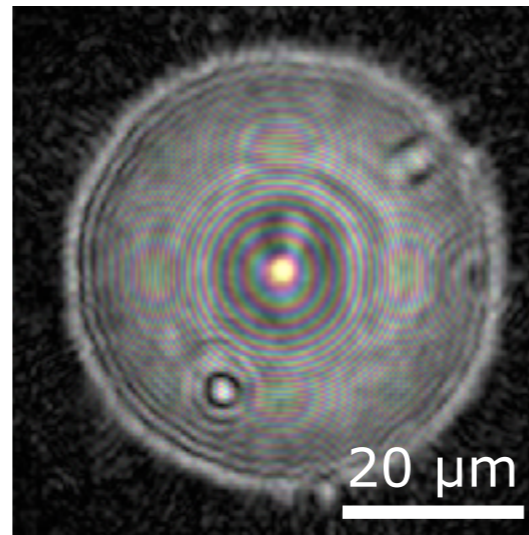
Schropp, A. et al., *Full spatial characterization of a nanofocused x-ray free-electron laser beam by ptychographic imaging*, *Sci. Rep.* **3**, 1633 (2013)

Influence of the Illumination Function

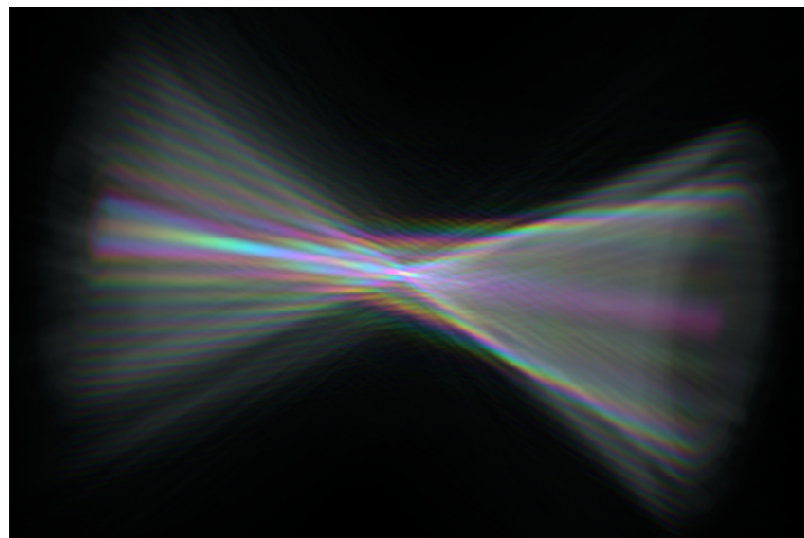
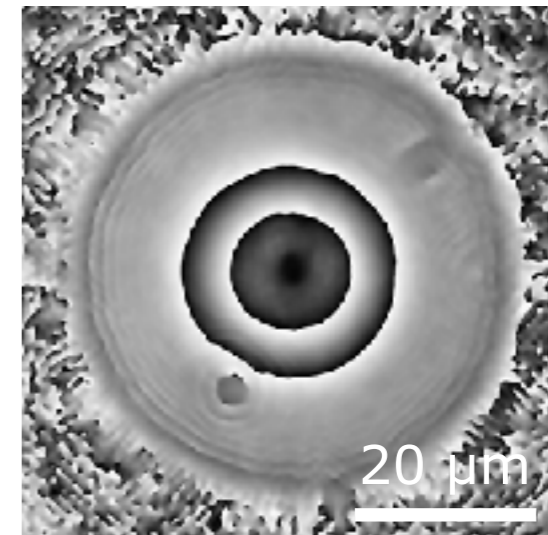
complex wave field



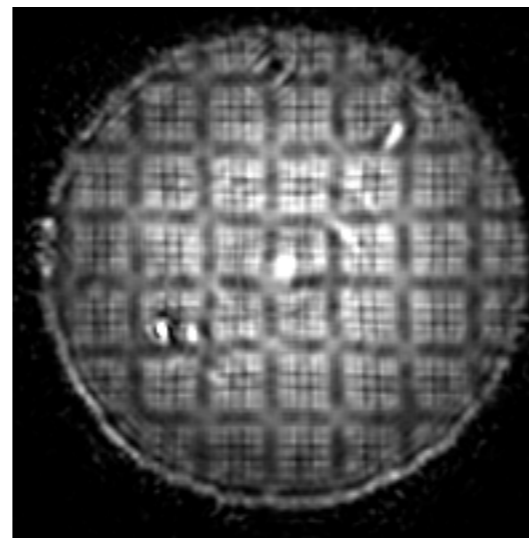
propagated into sample plane



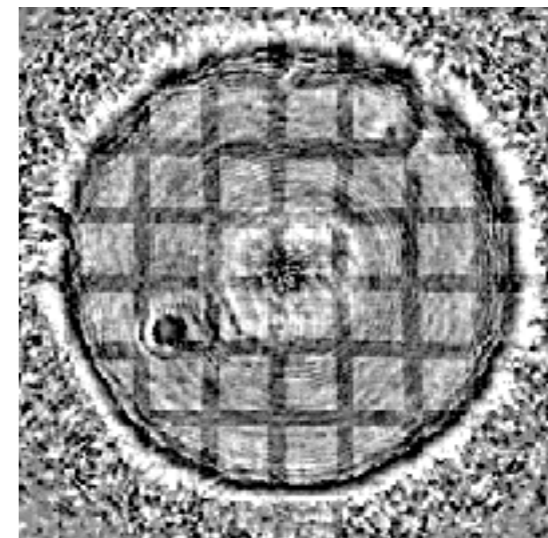
spherical wave subtracted



full caustic of nanofocused XFEL-beam

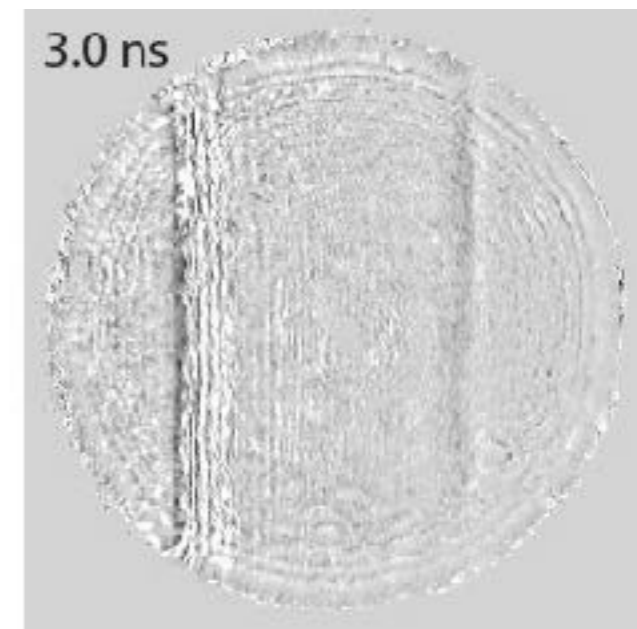
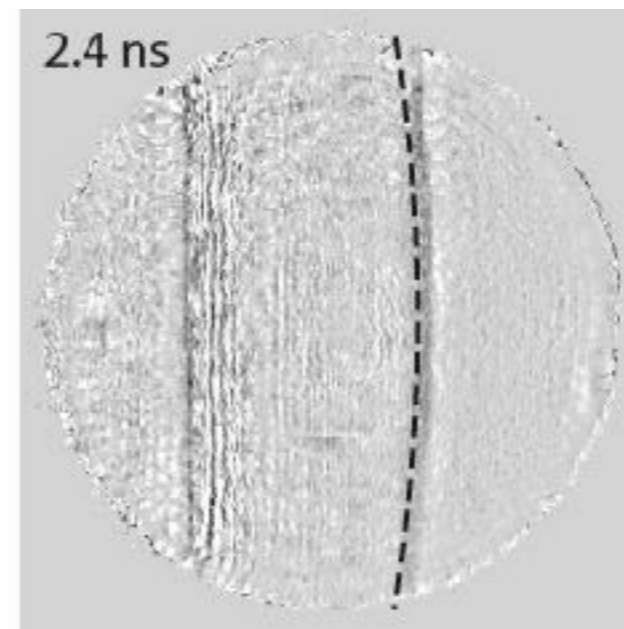
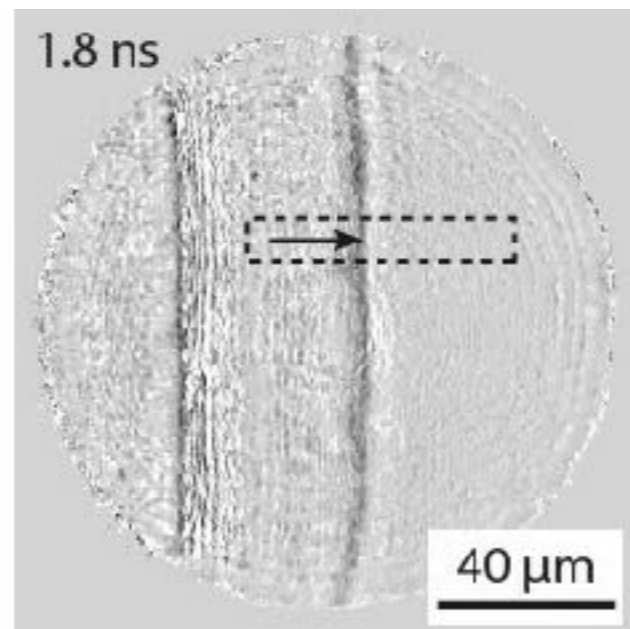
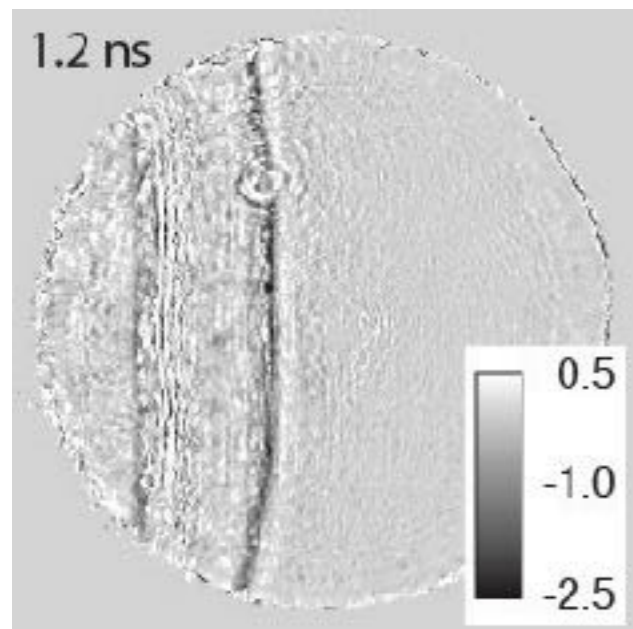
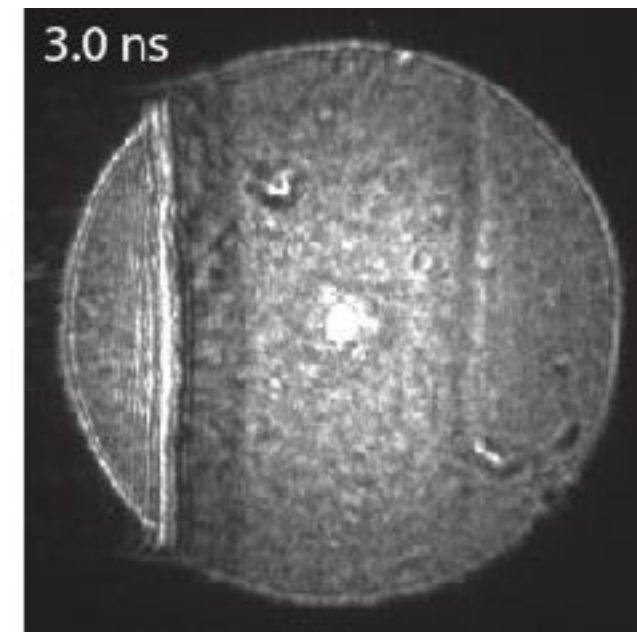
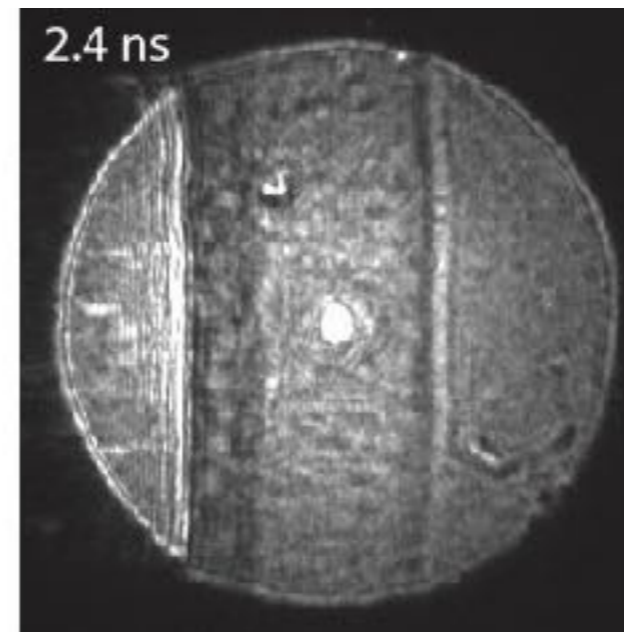
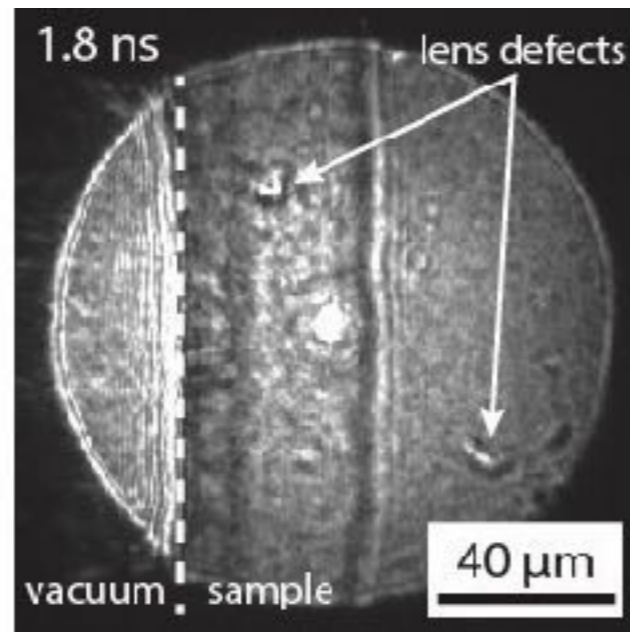
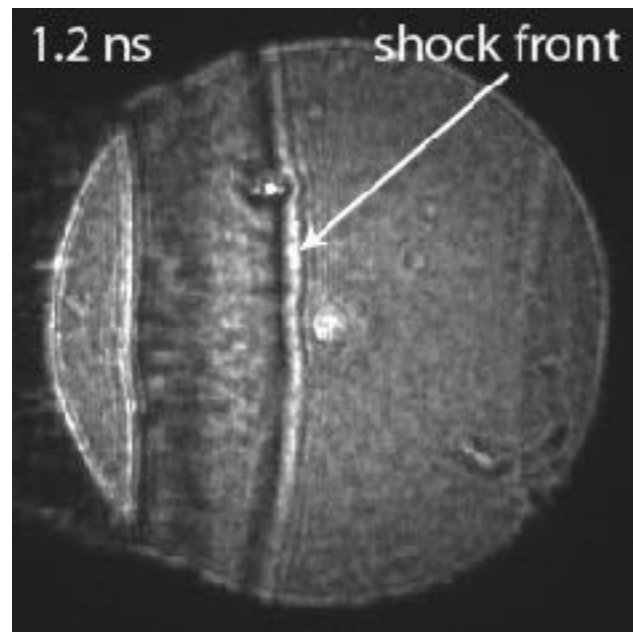


phase contrast image
of Ni-mesh



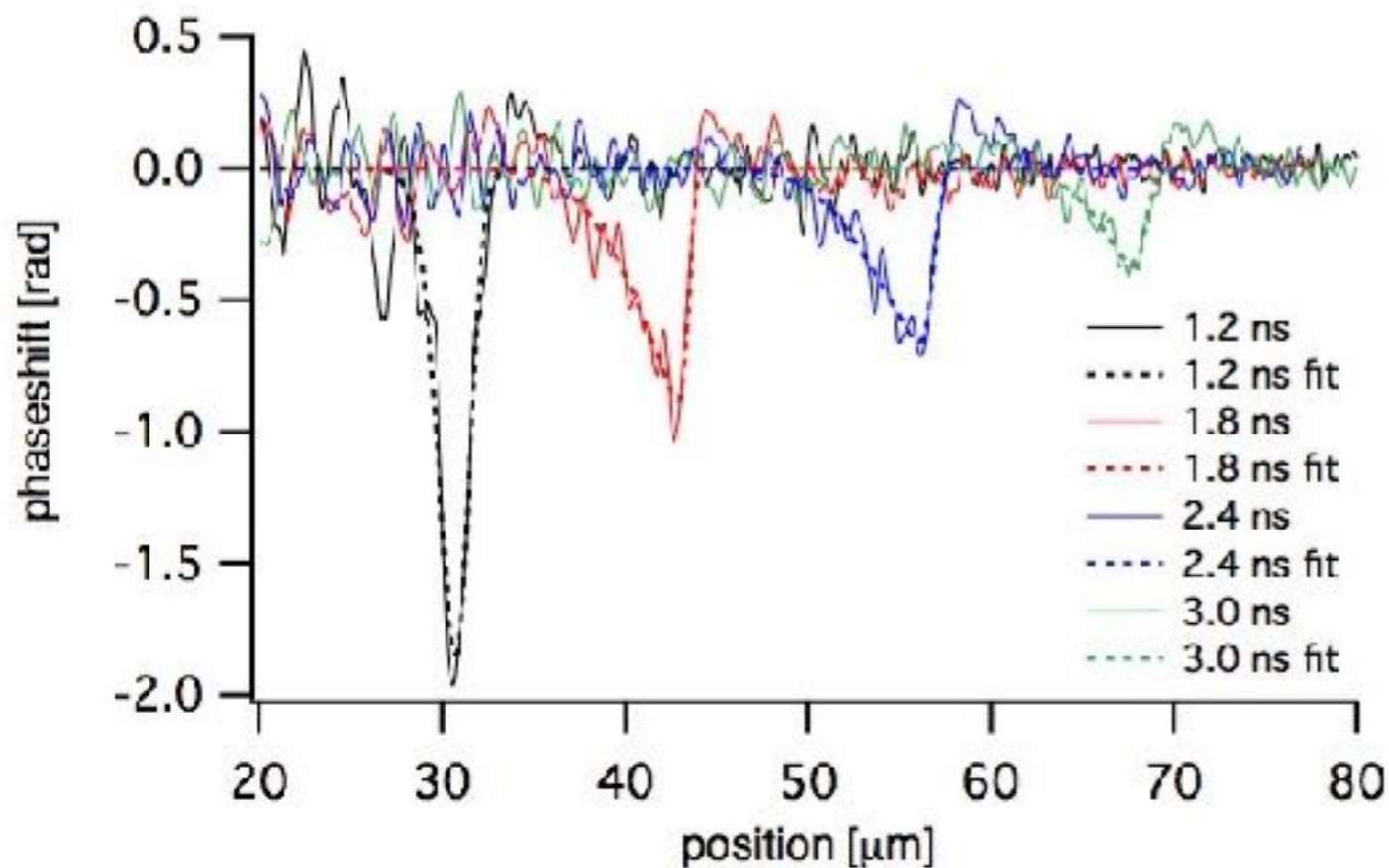
retrieved density without
knowledge of illumination

Transmission Function - Time Series

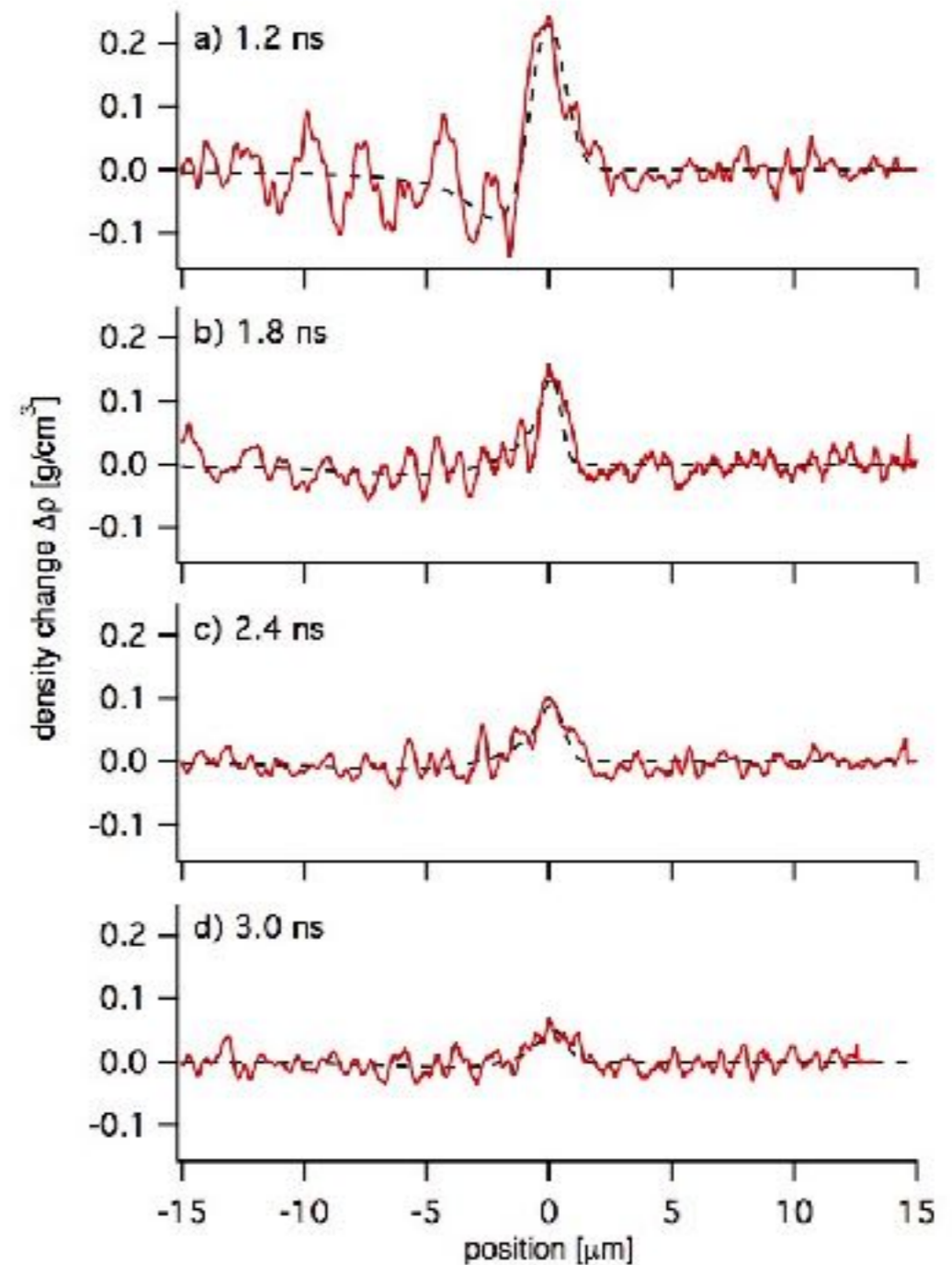


Tomographic Reconstruction of Density Profiles

Data contain structural information
with high spatial resolution!



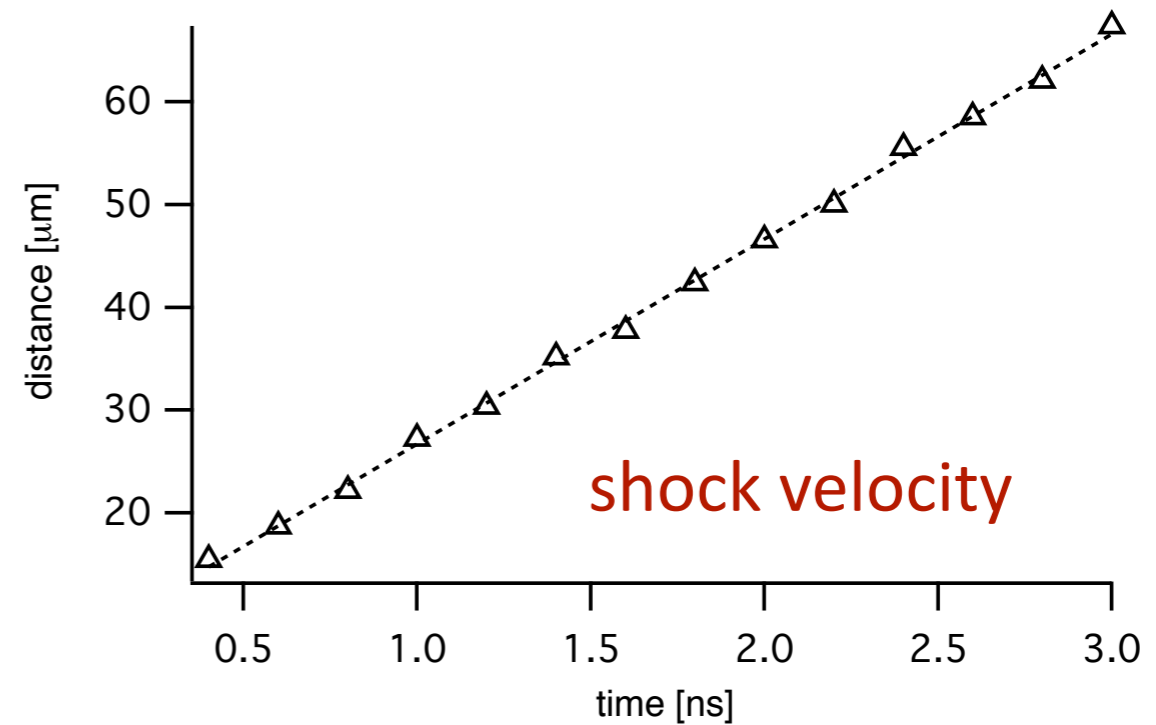
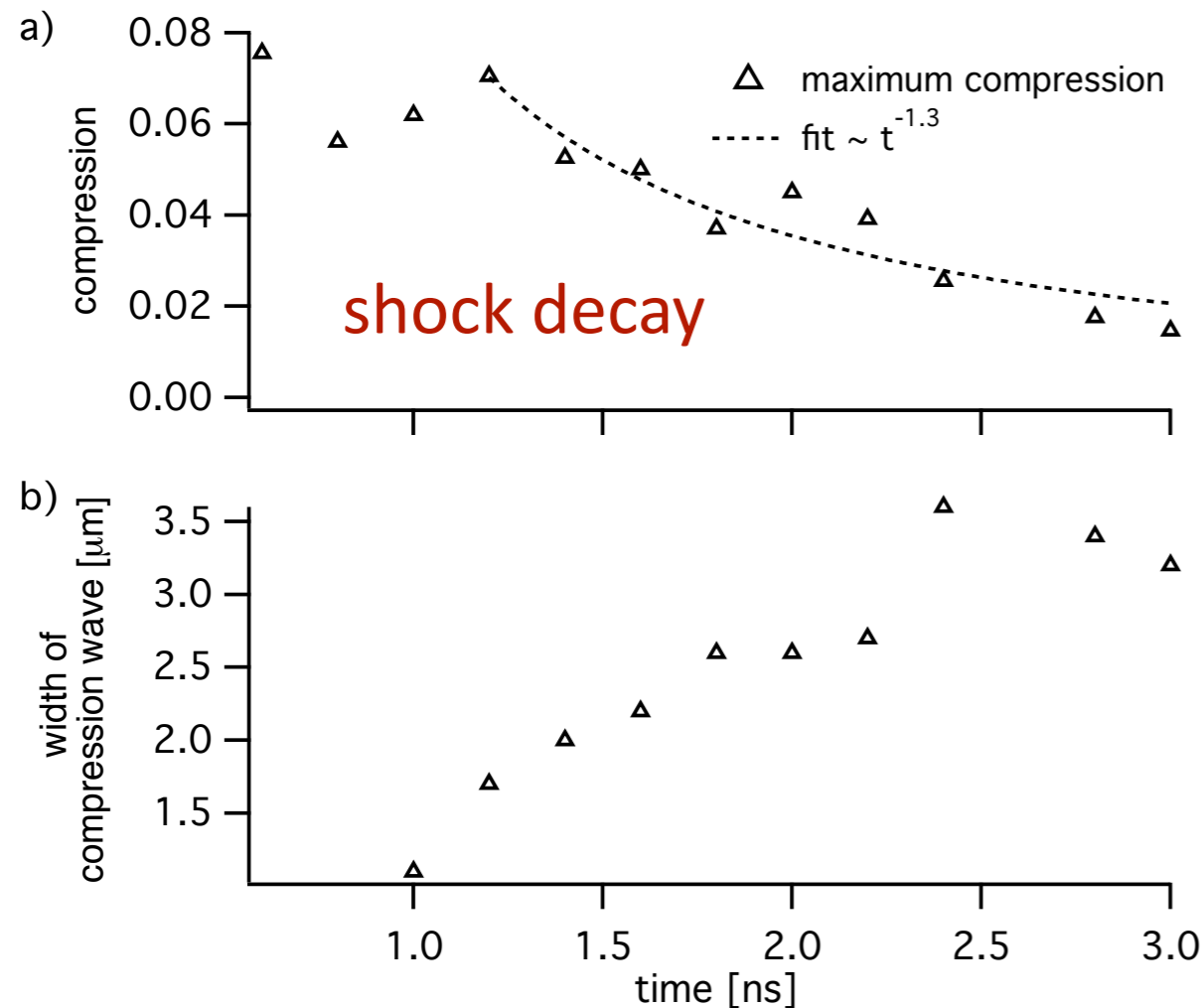
> quantitative values for the phase shift



Schropp, A. et al., *Imaging Shock Waves in Diamond with Both High Temporal and Spatial Resolution at an XFEL*, Sci. Rep. **5**, 11089 (2015)



Elastic Wave in Diamond



- > characteristic time scale of shock decay
- > PCI: high sensitivity of about 1% lattice compression (not visible in absorption!)

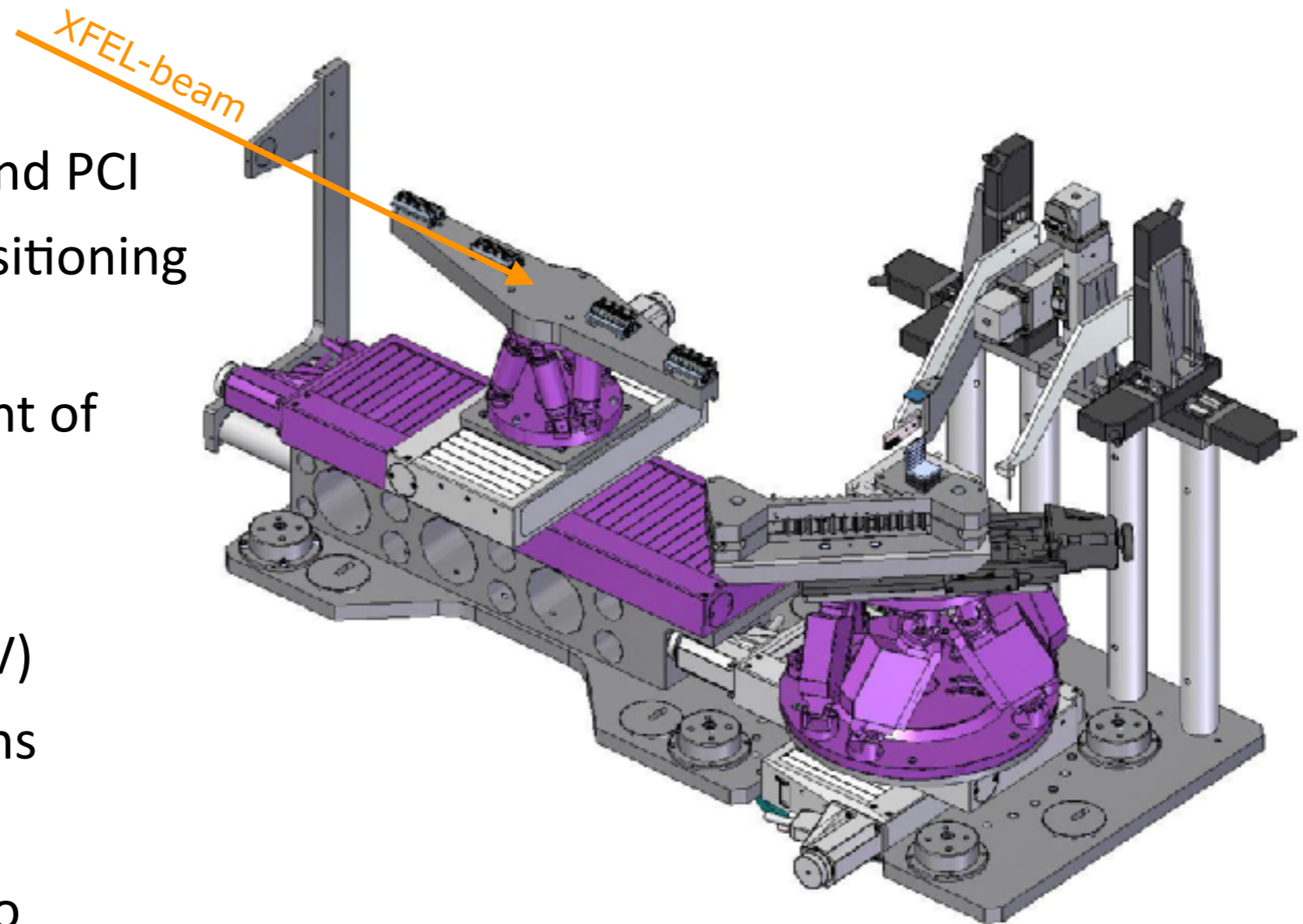
- > shock velocity
- > quantitative compression values
- > spatial resolution of about 500nm (limited by the SASE bandwidth)

Schropp, A. et al., *Imaging Shock Waves in Diamond with Both Temporal and Spatial Resolution at an XFEL*, Sci. Rep. **5**, 11089 (2015)



Nanofocusing Setup at MEC (PCI-Setup)

- > combines ptychography and PCI
- > improved stability and positioning accuracy
- > hexapods for the alignment of Be-CRLs and sample
- > long travel range for the alignment of Be-CRLs (FOV)
- > cleaning aperture after lens
- > beam stop
- > compact design in order to enable a fast experimental set up



Will be redesigned and implemented at the MID- and HED-instrument of the European XFEL!

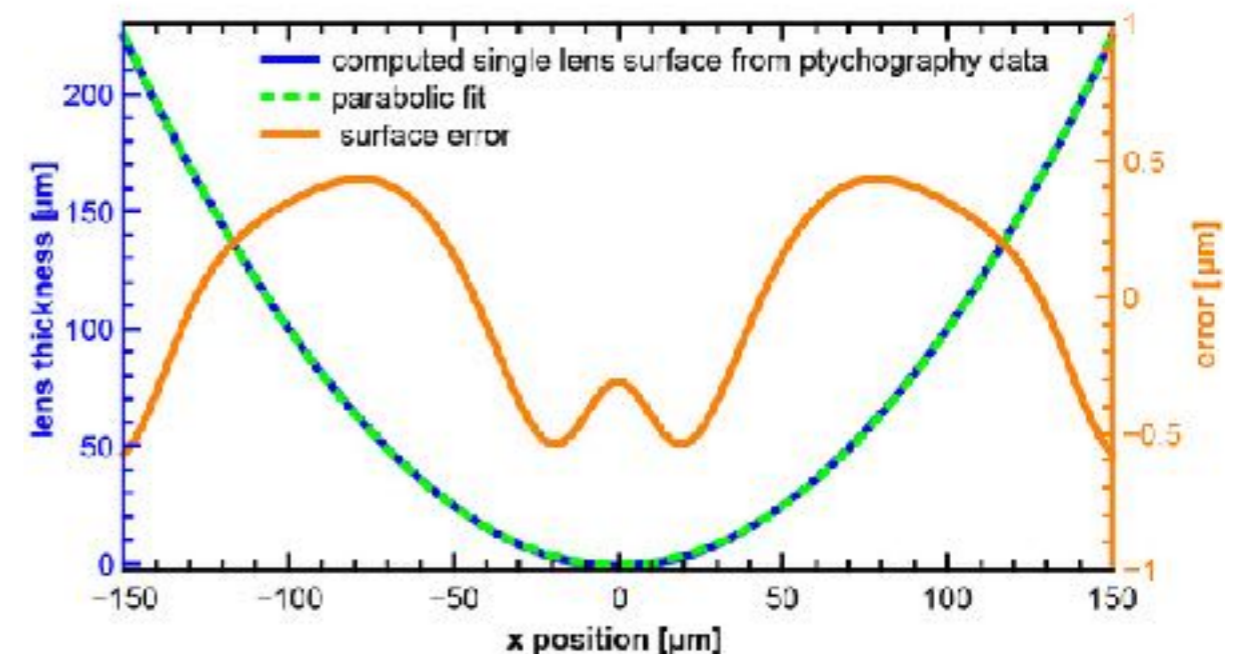
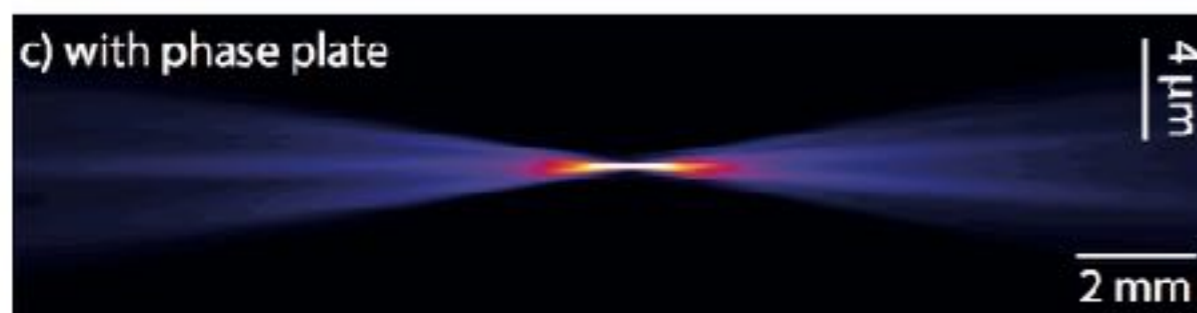
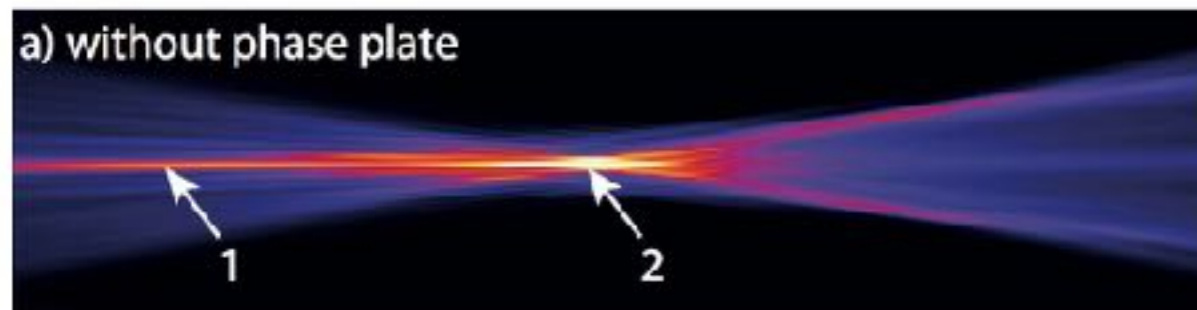
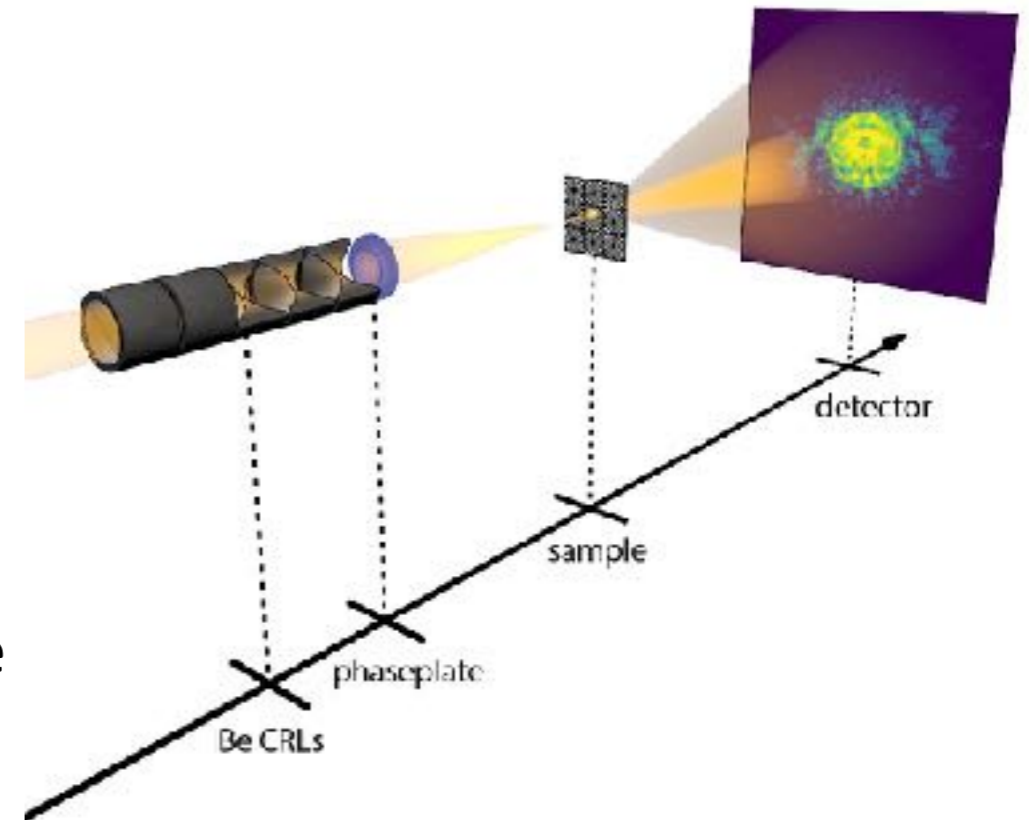
B. Nagler, *et al.*, *The phase-contrast imaging instrument at the matter in extreme conditions endstation at LCLS*, *Rev. Sci. Instrum.* **87**, 103701 (2016)

A. Schropp, *et al.*, *Developing a platform for high-resolution phase contrast imaging of high pressure shock waves in matter*, *Proc. of SPIE*, Vol. **8504**, 85040F (2012)

Perfect X-Ray Focusing

F. Seiboth *et al.*, "Perfect X-ray focusing via fitting corrective glasses to aberrated optics", *Nat. Commun.* **8**, 14623 (2017)

- > Shape errors of single Be-CRLs are smaller than 500nm! Extremely challenging to improve!
- > Corrective phase plate for the whole stack of the Be-lens relaxes the manufacturing requirements.
- > Diffraction-limited and aberration-free X-ray focusing possible by inserting an additional phase plate made to measure.



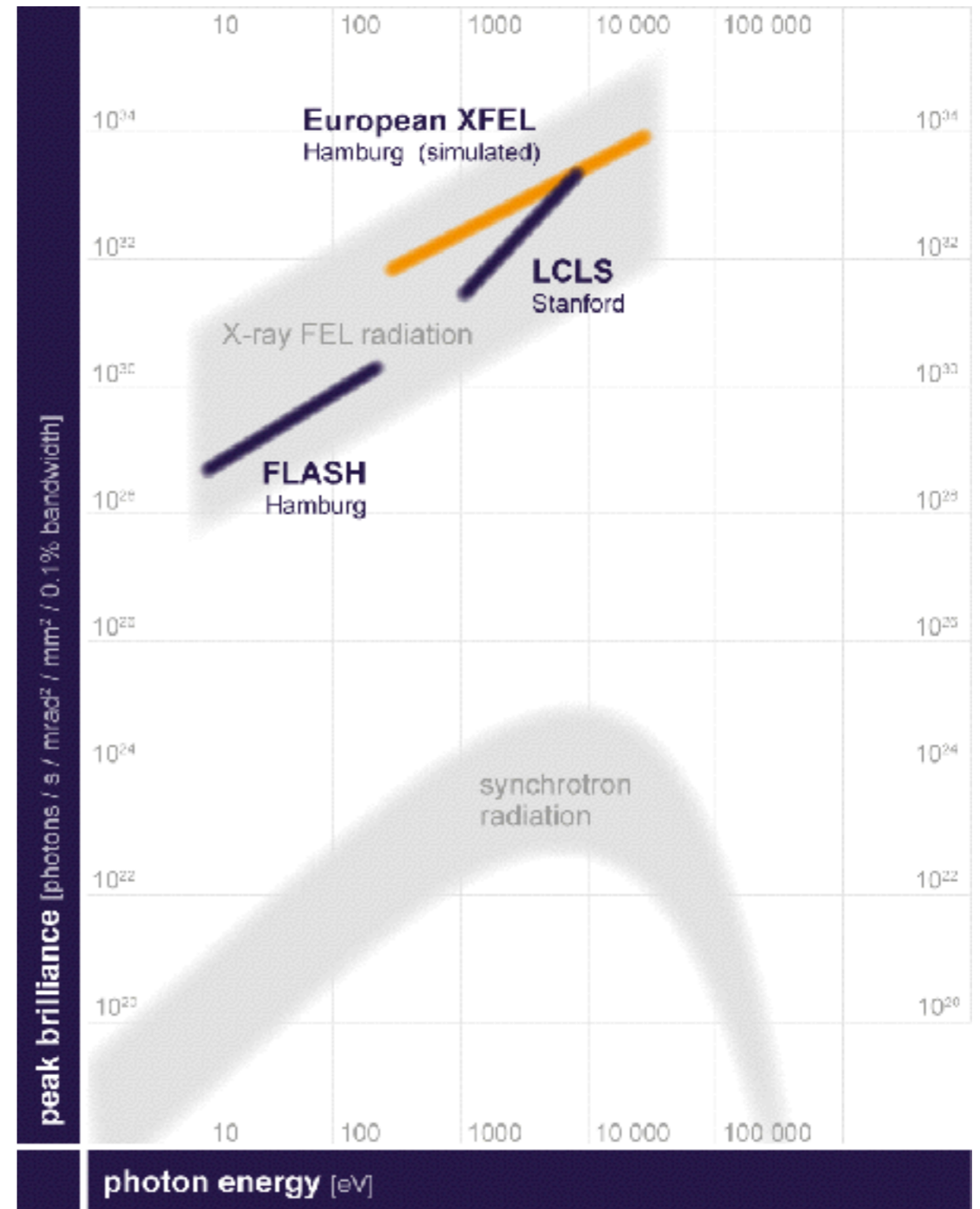
XFEL vs Synchrotron Radiation — Peak Brilliance

XFEL

- > Time structure ≈ 100 fs
- > Photon flux $\approx 10^{12}$ photons/pulse

Synchrotron Radiation

- > Time structure ≈ 100 ps
- > Photon flux $\approx 10^9$ photons/bunch
- > Shocks propagate at about 10 km/s and faster, i.e., shock front moves about 1 nm within the XFEL-pulse duration and about 1 μm during a single synchrotron X-ray pulse.
- > Shock front can be sharp on the atomic length scale.



http://www.xfel.eu/overview/in_comparison/



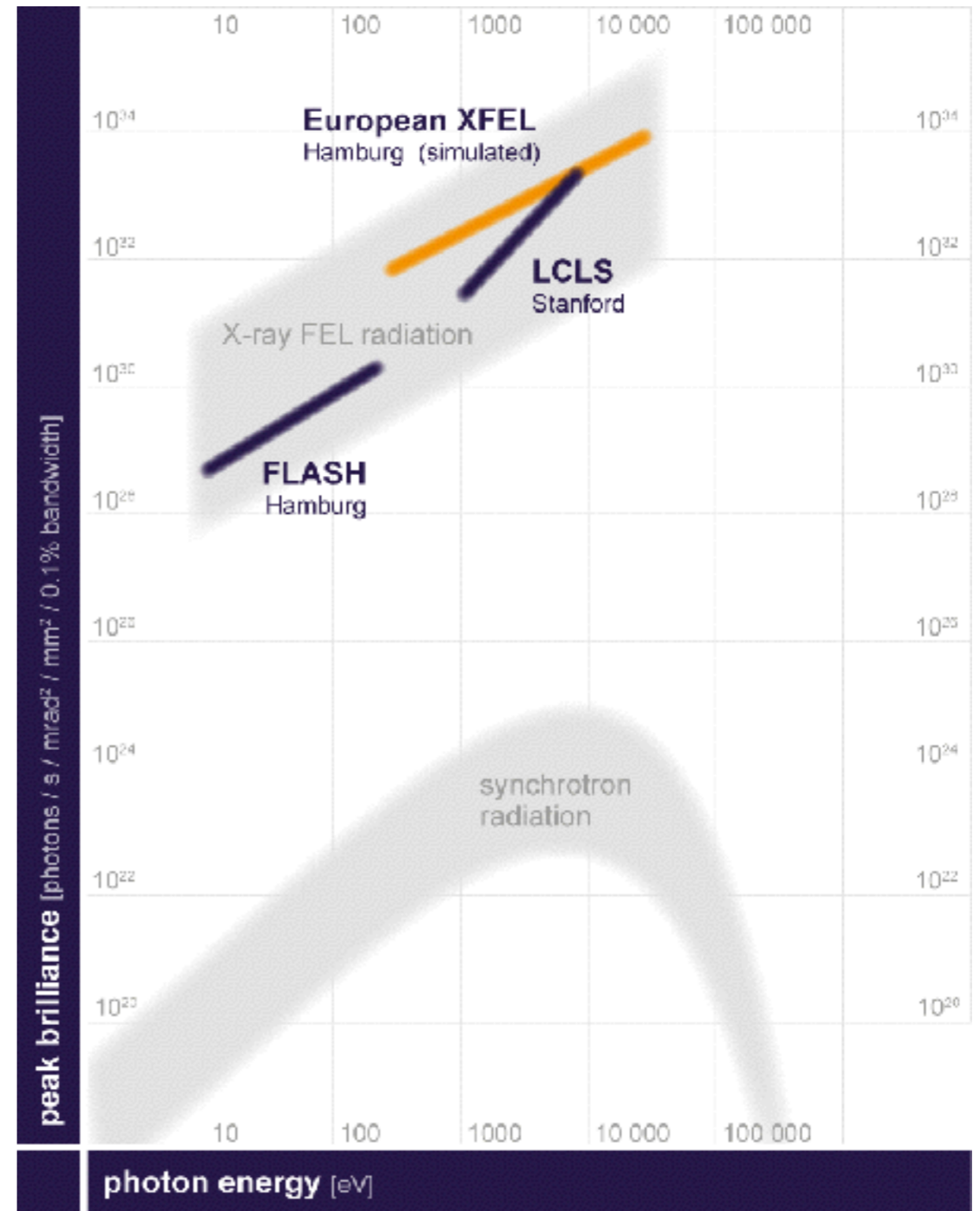
XFEL vs Synchrotron Radiation — Peak Brilliance

XFEL

- > Time structure ≈ 100 fs
- > Photon flux $\approx 10^{12}$ photons/pulse

Synchrotron Radiation

- > Time structure ≈ 100 ps
- > Photon flux $\approx 10^9$ photons/bunch
- > Time-resolved imaging with moderate spatial resolution ($> 1 \mu\text{m}$) at the synchrotron?
 - improve quantum efficiency of the detector
 - direct imaging instead of PCI
 - pink beam?

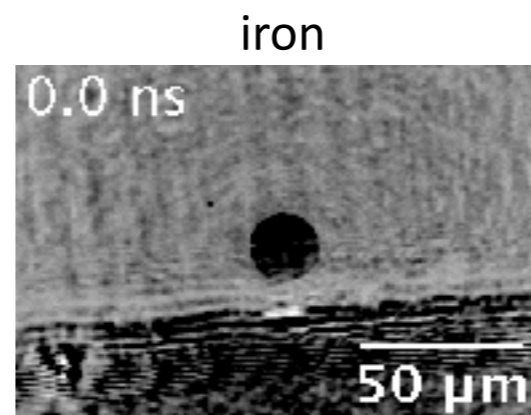
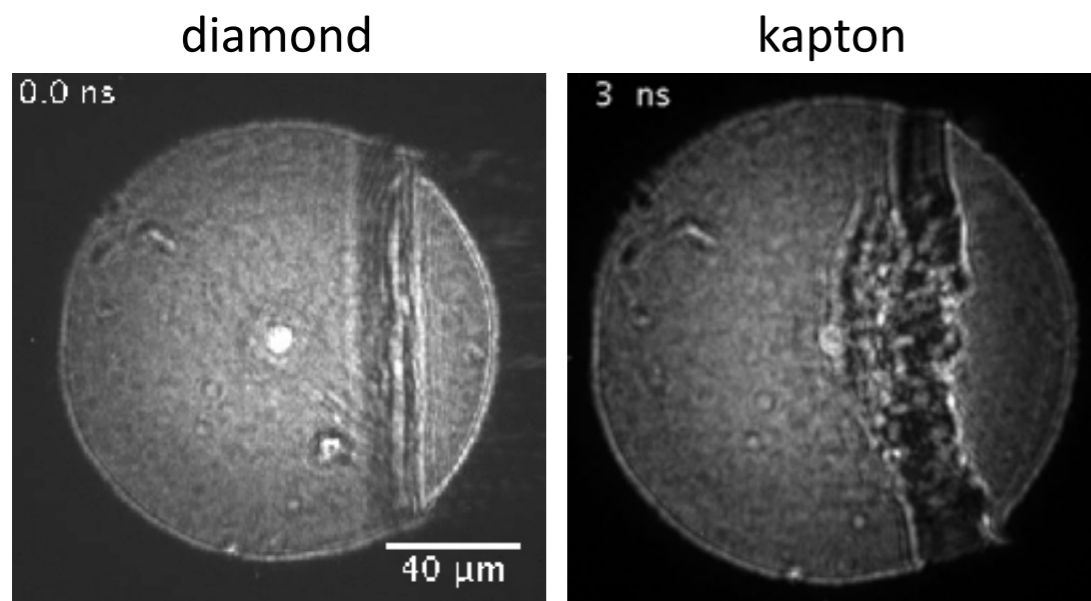
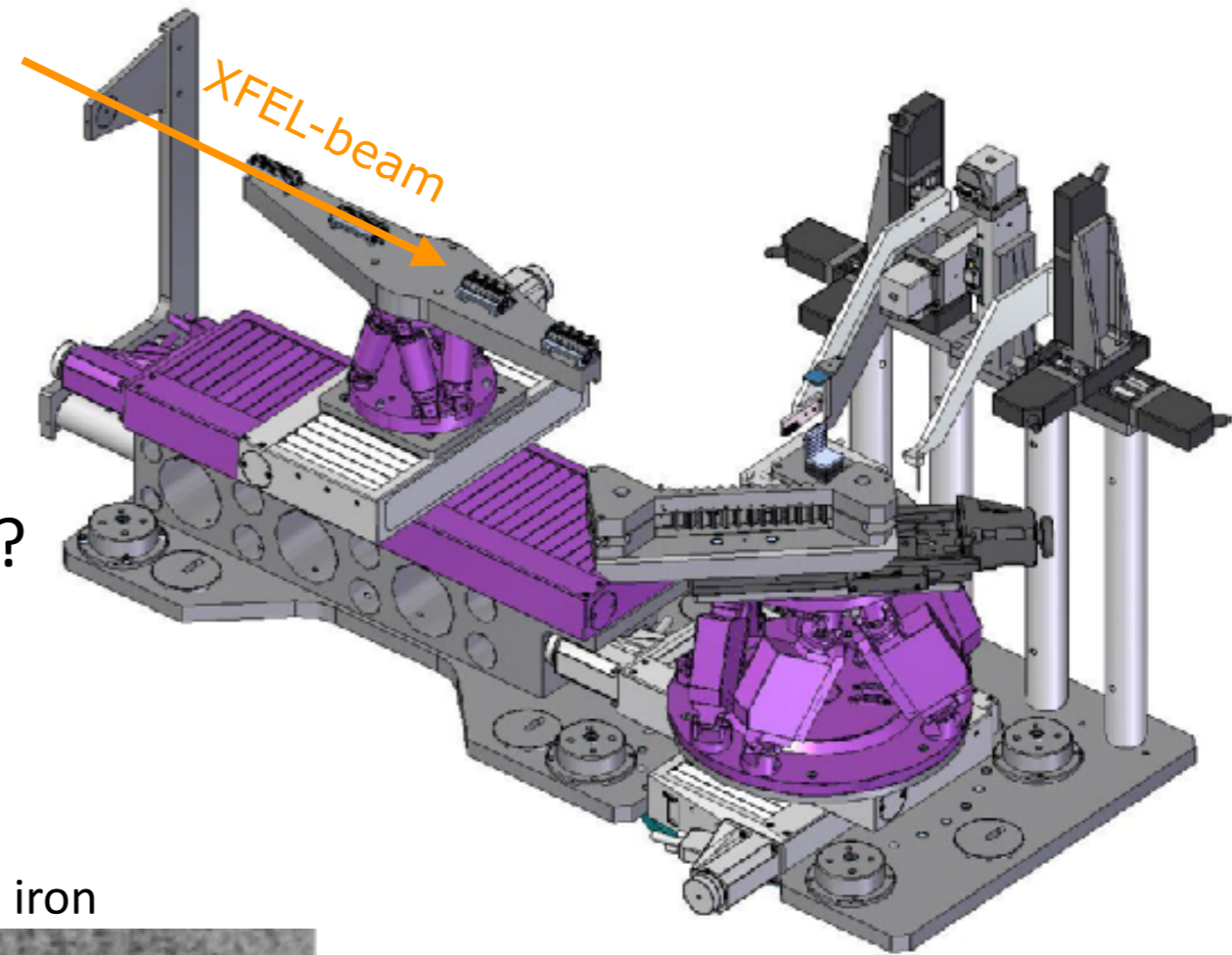


http://www.xfel.eu/overview/in_comparison/



Summary

- > XFEL: x-ray microscopy with both high spatial and temporal resolution.
- > Beam characterization (ptychography) required to obtain quantitative results.
- > PCI yields quantitative results on shock velocity, compression and timescale of shock decay.
- > Time-resolved X-ray imaging on a moderate length scale at the synchrotron?



Acknowledgments

Peter-Paul-Ewald Fellowship (VolkswagenStiftung)

“Focusing X-ray free-electron laser beams for imaging and creating extreme conditions in matter”

At DESY and TUD

Christian Schroer
Frank Seiboth
Robert Hoppe
Vivienne Meier
Jens Patommel
Dirk Samberg



At KTH

Ulrich Vogt
Daniel Nilsson
Fredrik Uhlén
Hans Hertz



At LLNL

Rip Collins
Yuan Ping
Damien Hicks



At SLAC

Jerry Hastings
Hae Ja Lee
Bob Nagler
Eric Galtier
Ulf Zastra
Brice Arnold

GEFÖRDERT VOM



Thank you very much for your attention!

Cooperation partners
UHH · MPG · EMBL · HZG
CSSB partner institutes
Sweden · India · Russia



X-Ray Free-Electron Laser
atomic structure & fs dynamics
of complex matter



NanoLab

PETRA III

FLASH

Synchrotron radiation source (highest brilliance)

VUV & soft-x-ray free-electron laser

