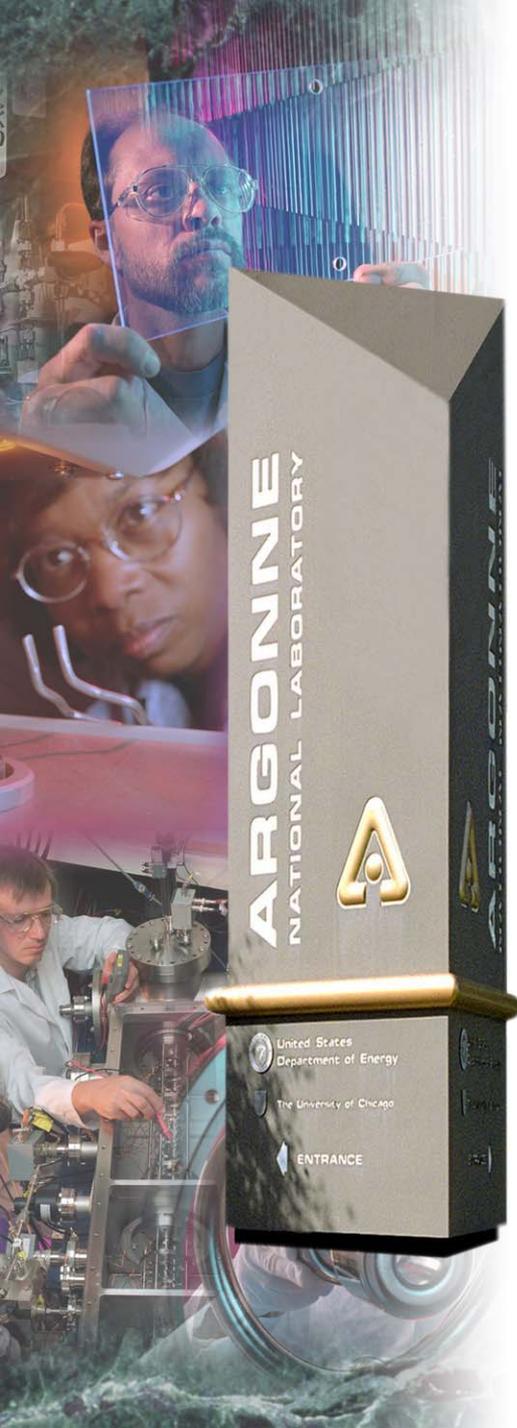


X-ray Beamlines: Operations and Research

Efim Gluskin

*The University of Chicago Review
for of the Advanced Photon Source
at Argonne National Laboratory*

September 17-19, 2003



Office of Science
U.S. Department of Energy

A U.S. Department of Energy
Office of Science Laboratory
Operated by The University of Chicago

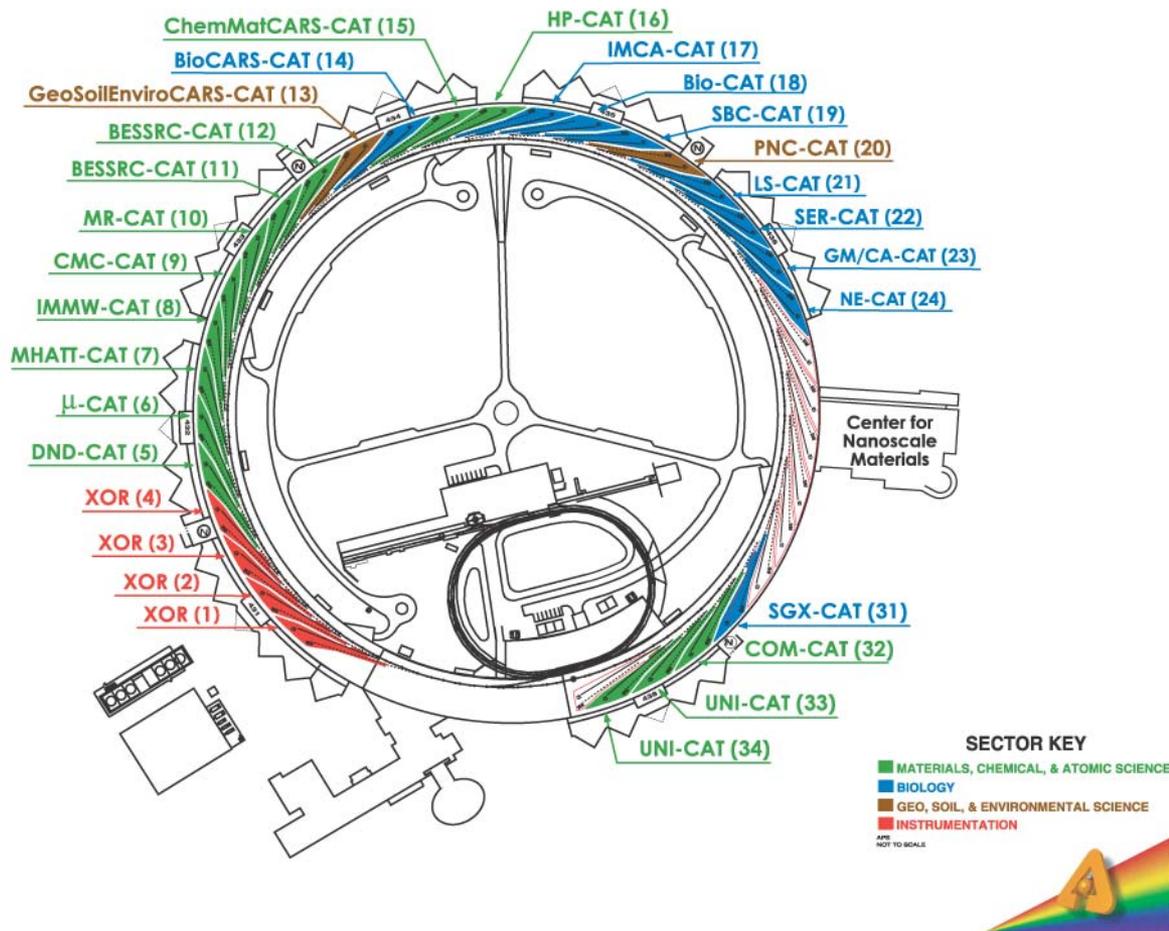


Outline

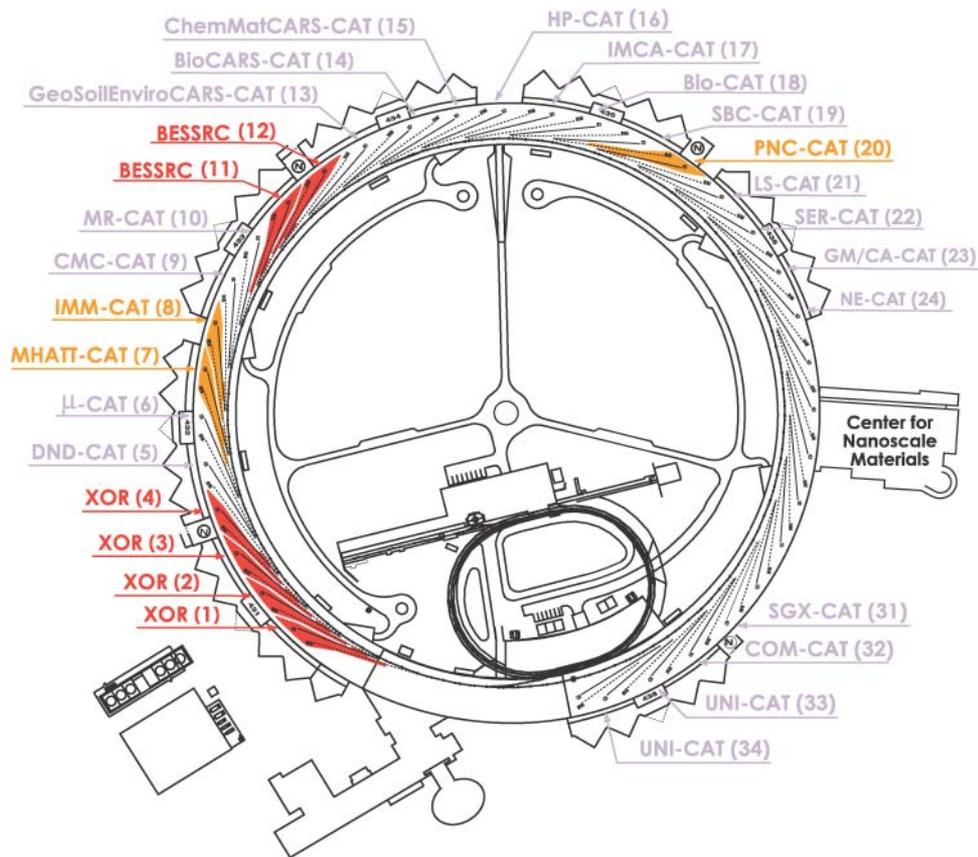
- **Summary of XOR operations**
- **Research examples**



APS Sectors/CATs by Discipline



XOR Sectors

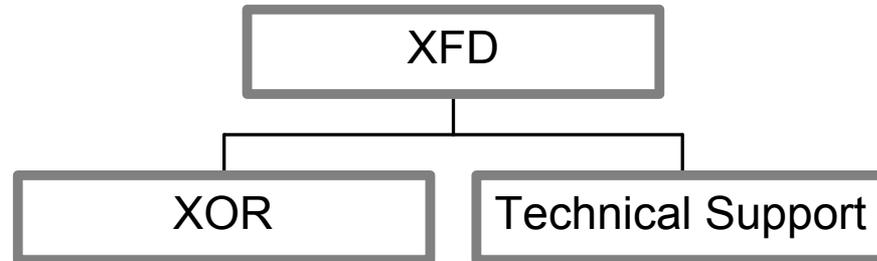


New BES Policy for the Support of CATs

- **BES aims to transfer resources and responsibility for operations to facility *and to increase inadequate support.***
- **As APS takes responsibility, more time becomes available for competition.**
- **APS operates sectors **1,2,3,4,11,12** (fully) and **7,8,20** (partially).**
- **New sectors begin as collaborative development teams (CDTs): Nano (26), IXS (30) and Powder Diffraction (11-BM).**
- **Facility explicitly recognizes “partner users.”**



XOR Beamlines and Staffing



X-ray Beamline Operations/Construction and Research

51 Staff

17 operating beamlines

10 Postdocs

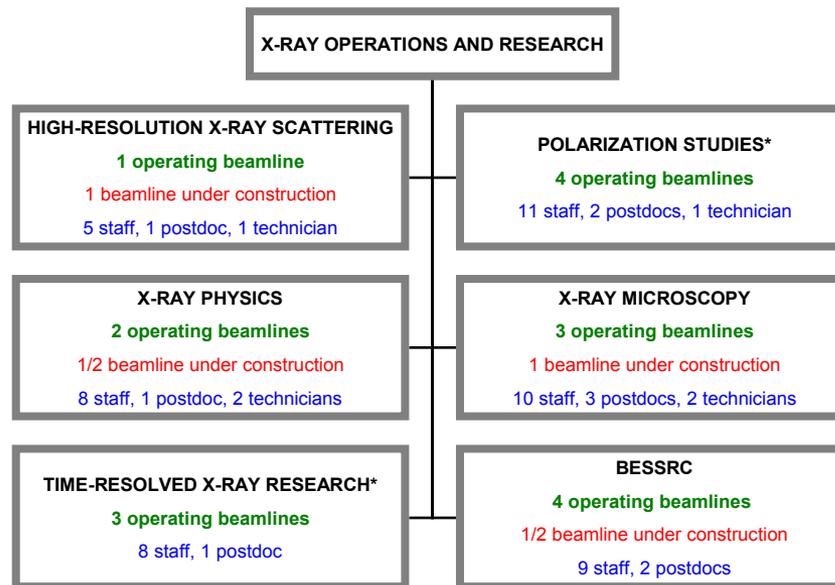
3 beamlines under construction

6 Technicians

Technical Support: Engineering, Optics Fabrication, IDs



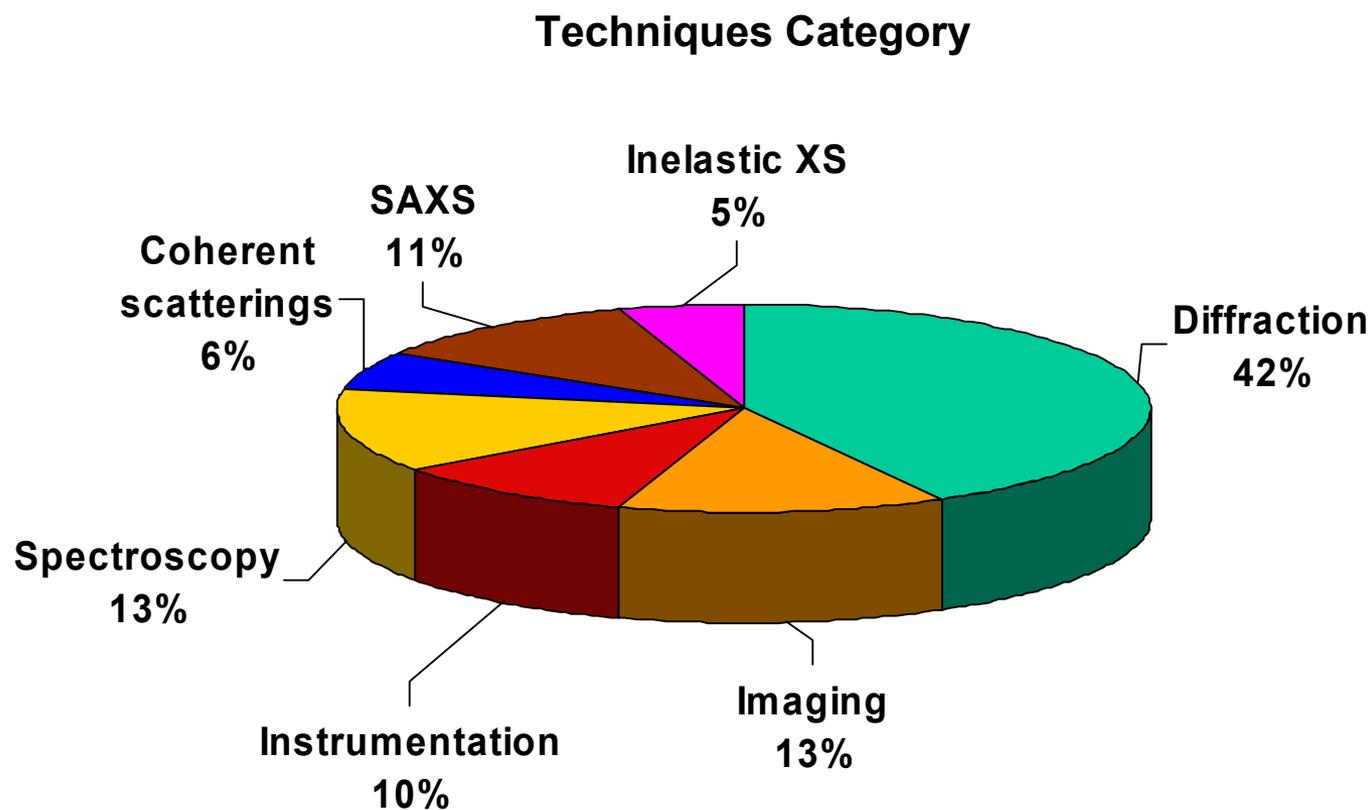
XOR: Beamlines and Staffing



* Operation also is supported by CAT Staff

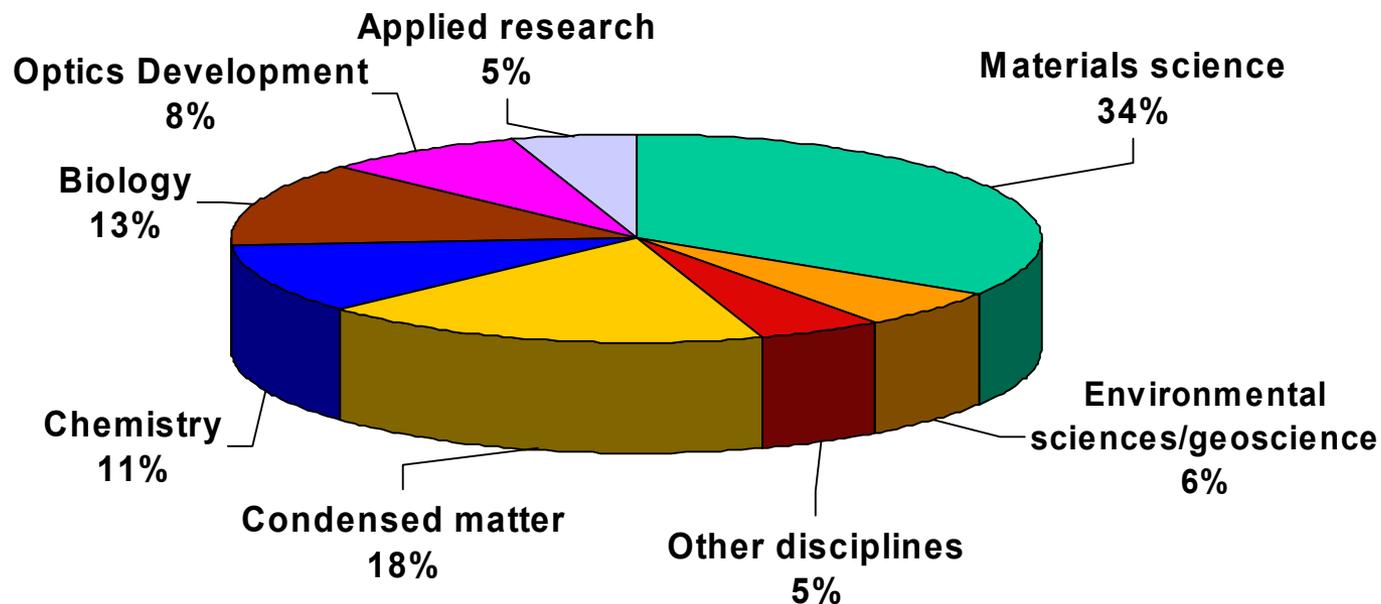


XOR Beam Time Usage

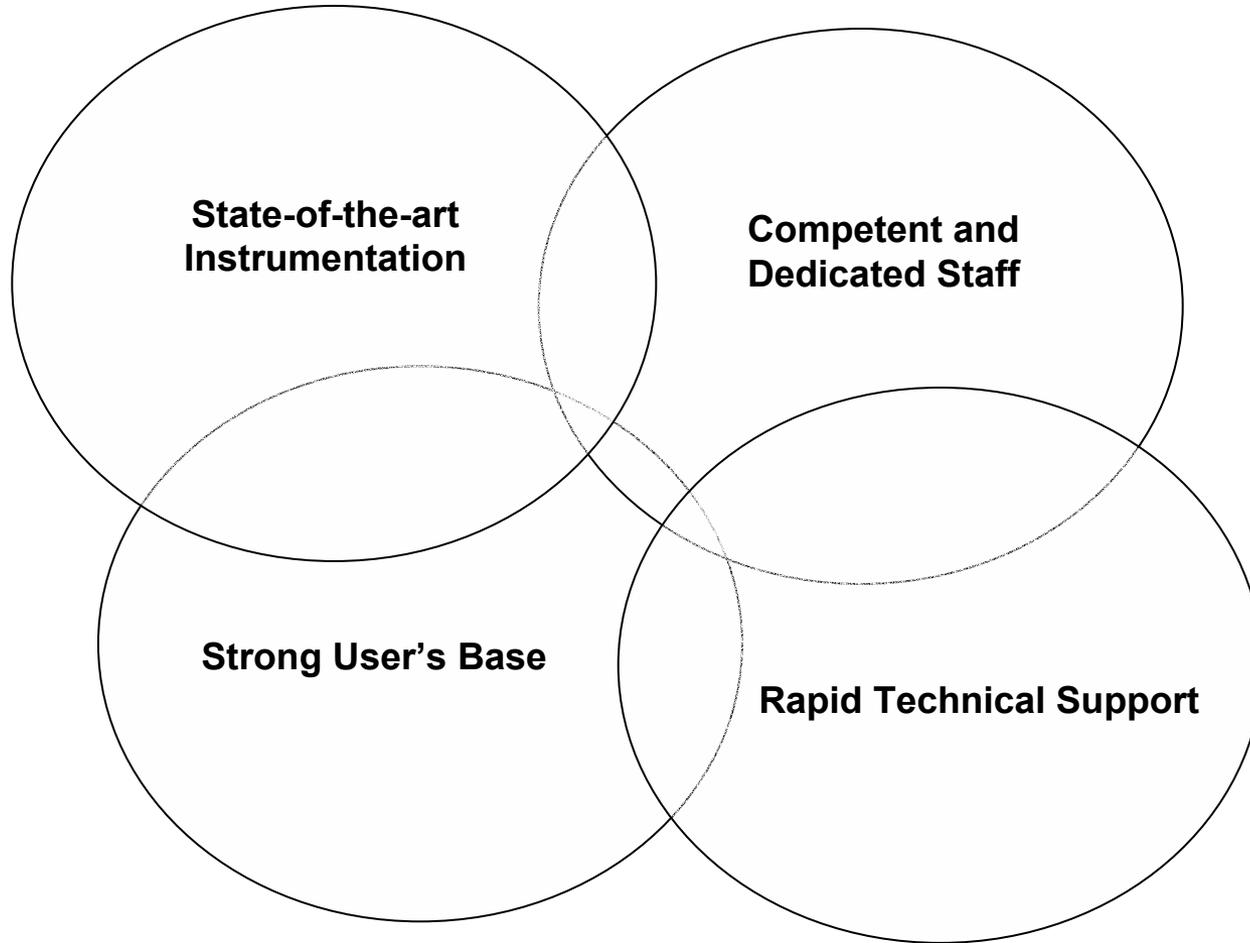


XOR Beam Time Usage

Scientific Disciplines



Basis for Scientific Excellence and High Productivity



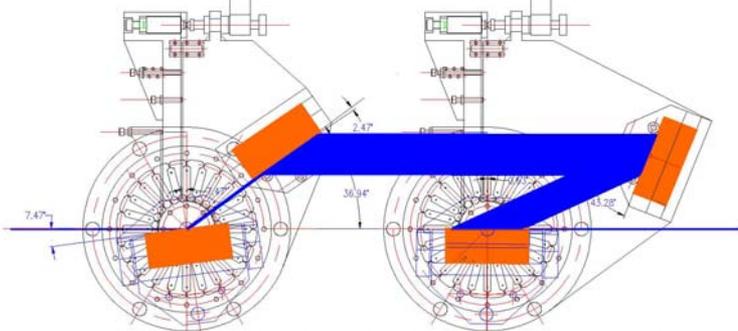
Posters

1. Surface nucleation of magnetic twist in artificial Fe/Gd Multilayers
2. Magnetic Domain Imaging in Nanoscale Structures Using X-ray Photoemission Electron Microscopy
3. Nanoscale Modulations in YBCO High T_c Superconductors
4. Dedicated High-Resolution Powder Diffraction Beamline at the Advanced Photon Source
5. Actinide Chemistry at the APS
6. In-Situ Synchrotron X-ray Studies of Metal-Organic Chemical Vapor Deposited PbTiO₃ Thin Films
7. Direct Observation of Orthoclase Mineral Dissolution: Mechanisms and Kinetics
8. Probing Molecular Structure of Photoexcited States with 100 ps Time Resolution
9. High-energy SAXS/WAXS: A Versatile Tool for Materials Analysis
10. Phase Enhanced Live-Imaging of Small Insects
11. High Pressure Studies with Nuclear Resonant Inelastic Scattering Studies
12. High Resolution Inelastic X-Ray Scattering in Liquids and Solids
13. High Throughput X-ray Microtomography
14. X-Ray Diffraction Microscopy for Structural Characterization Down to Nanometer Length Scales
15. Biological X-ray Fluorescence Microscopy
16. From Flat Substrate to Elliptical K-B Mirror by Profile Coating
17. Development of a Linear Stitching Interferometric System for Evaluation of Very Large X-ray Synchrotron Radiation Substrates and Mirrors
18. Dual Canted Undulators at the Advanced Photon Source
19. Design and Development of a Robot-Based Automation System for Cryogenic Crystal Sample Mounting at the Advanced Photon Source
20. New High-Heat-Load Front End for Multiple In-Line Undulators at the Advanced Photon Source
21. *In-Situ* High-Energy X-Ray Powder Diffraction Studies in Heterogenous Catalysis: Coupling the Study of Long Range and Local Structural Changes
22. Phase-Contrast Micoscopy

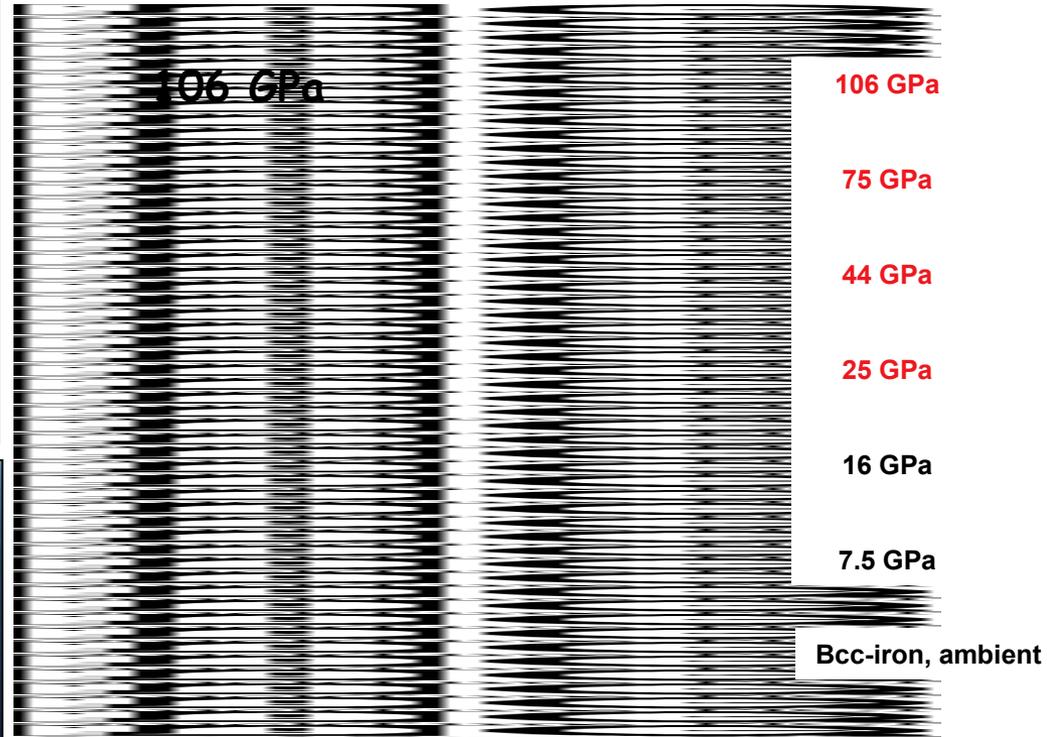
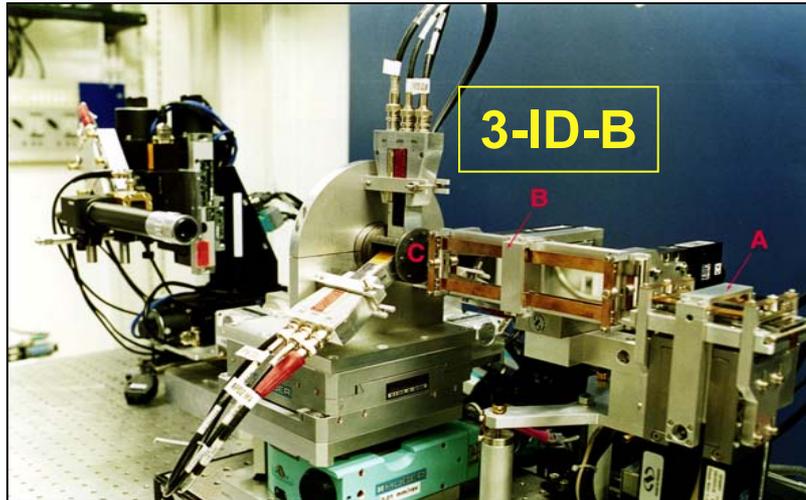


Properties of Core Materials at High Pressure-High Temperature Using Nuclear Resonant Inelastic X-ray Spectroscopy

$E = 14.4 \text{ keV}$, $\Delta E = 1.0 \text{ meV}$



Artificially-linked, high-throughput high-resolution monochromator



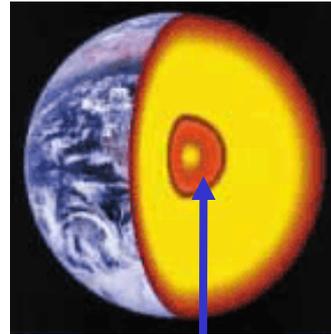
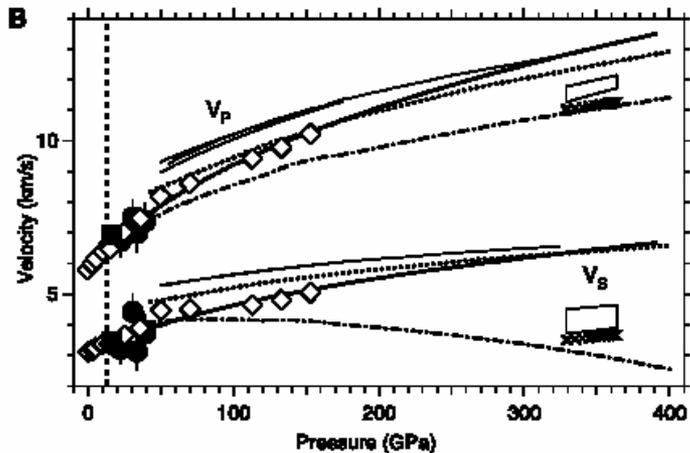
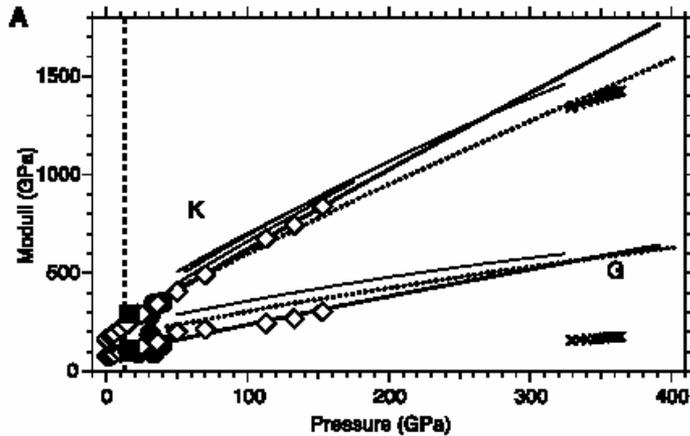
H.K. Mao, V. Sturzhkin (Carnegie Institute of Washington)
W. Sturhahn, J. Zhao, E. Alp (APS)



Properties of Core Materials at High Pressure-High Temperature Using Nuclear Resonant Inelastic X-ray Spectroscopy

$\Delta E = 1 \text{ meV}$, $T > 2000 \text{ K}$, $P > 1.5 \text{ Mbar}$, $\phi \sim 5 \mu\text{m}$

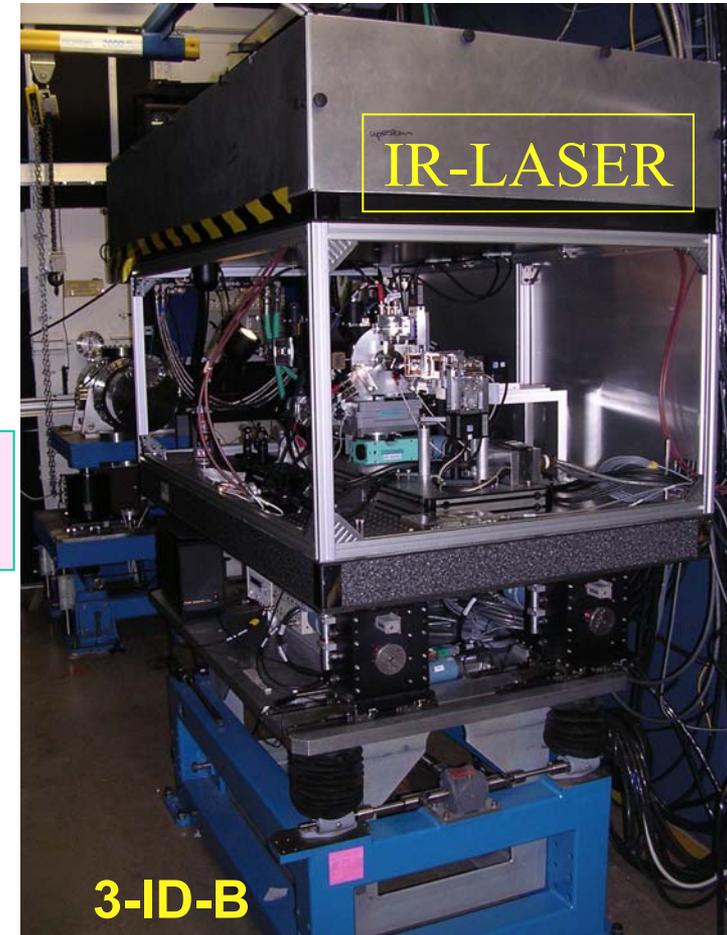
Unique combination where 1 meV energy resolution, microfocusing, high pressure and high temperature are combined for geophysics interests.



364 GPa
~ 6000 K

Mao et al., Science
292 (2001), 914

Struzkhin, PRL 87
(2001) 255501



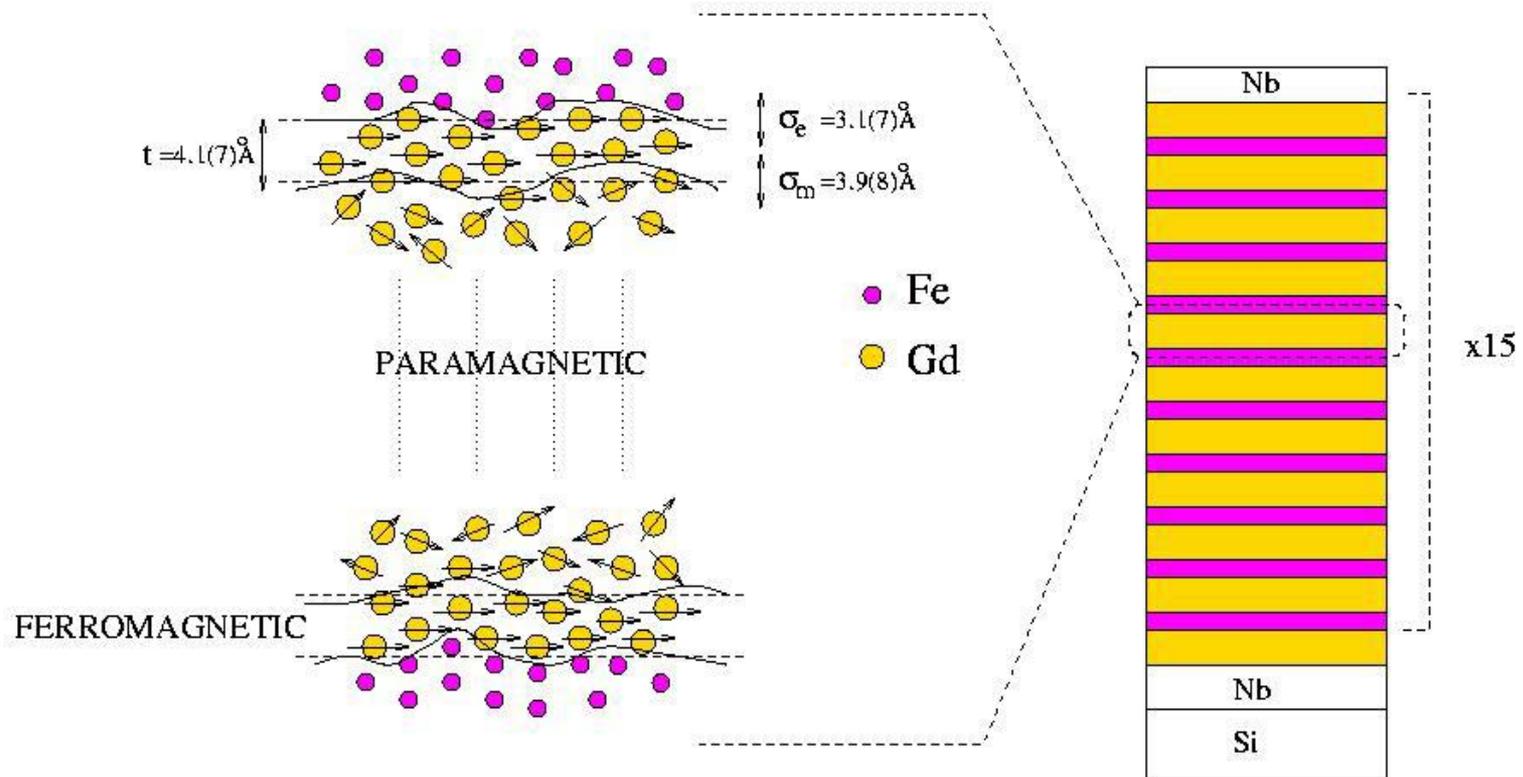
3-ID-B



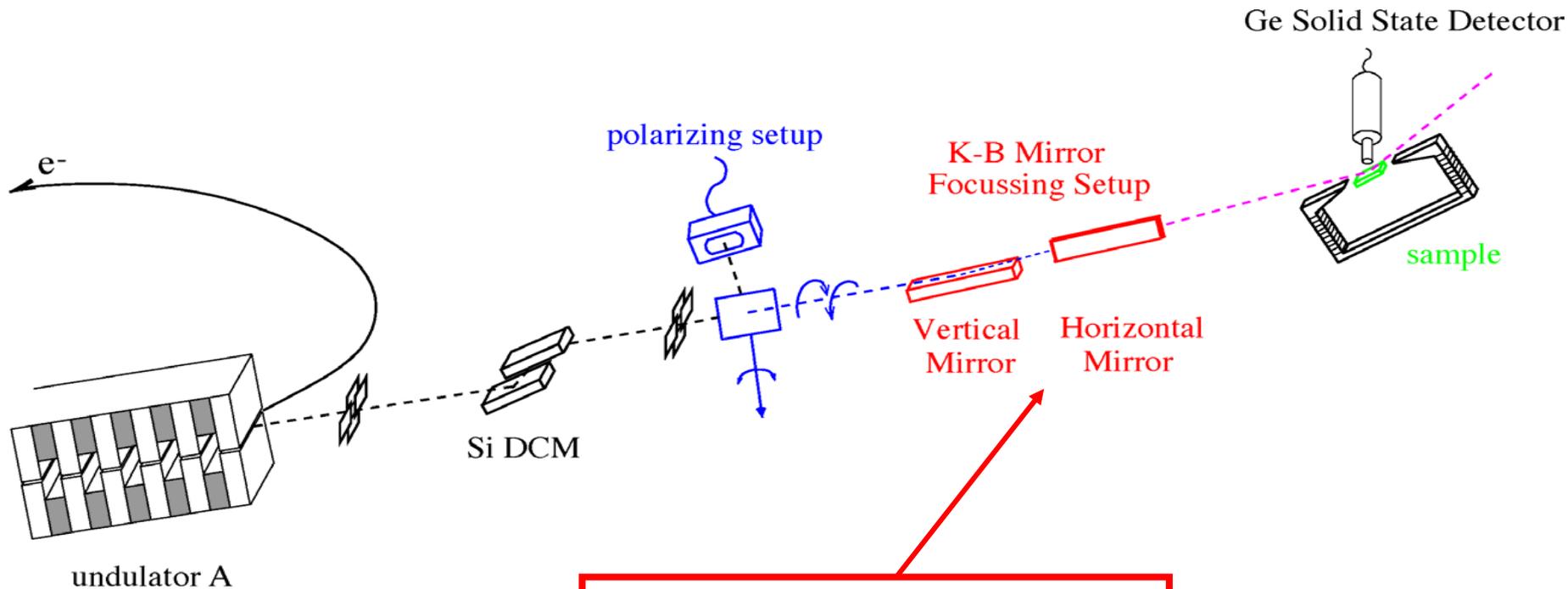
Enhanced Interfacial Magnetic Coupling of Gd/Fe Interface

D. Haskel et. al., Phys. Rev. Lett **87**, 207201 (2001)

Magnetic Structure of Gd/Fe multilayer



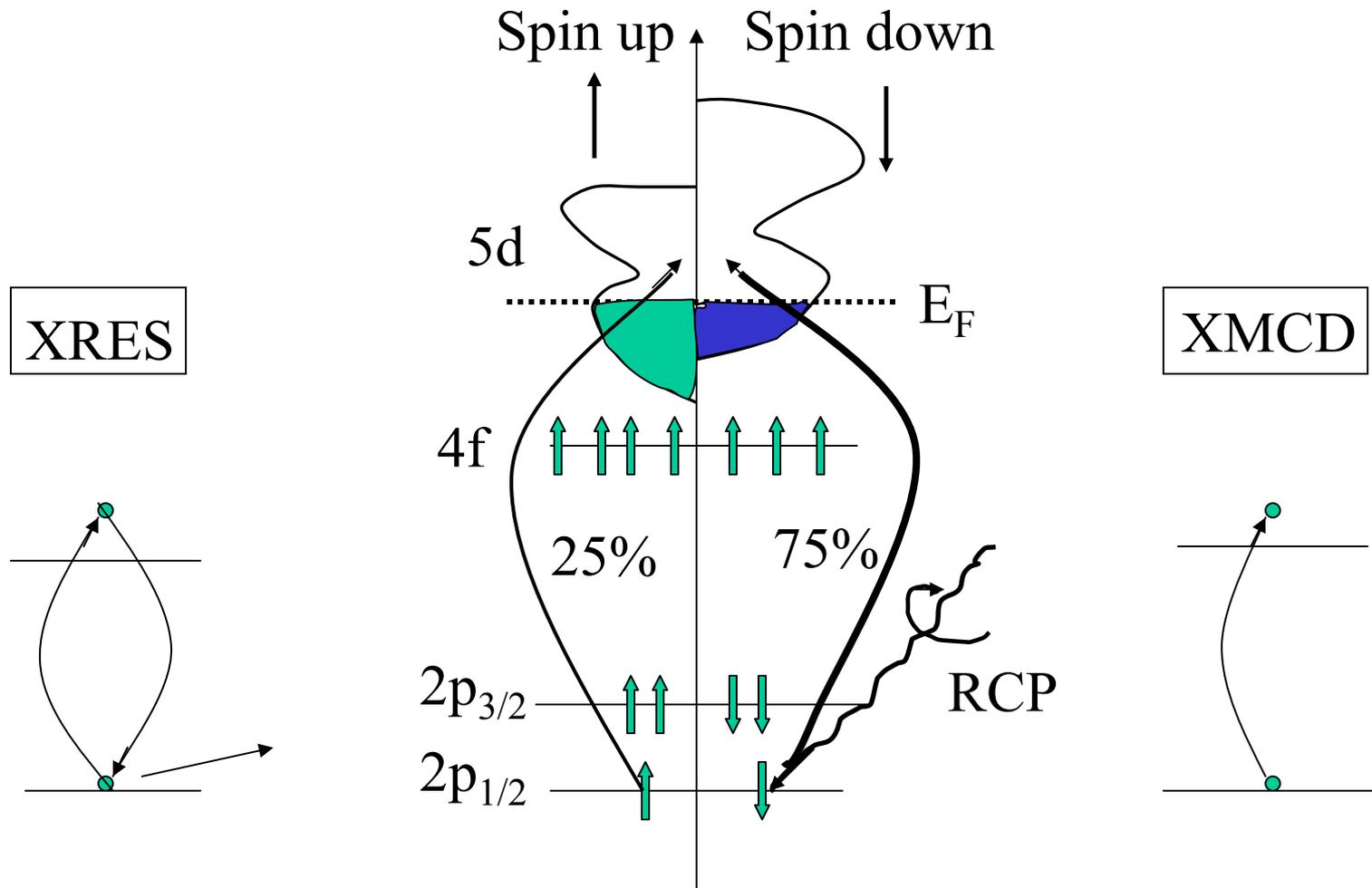
Experimental Setup



K-B Mirror Properties:

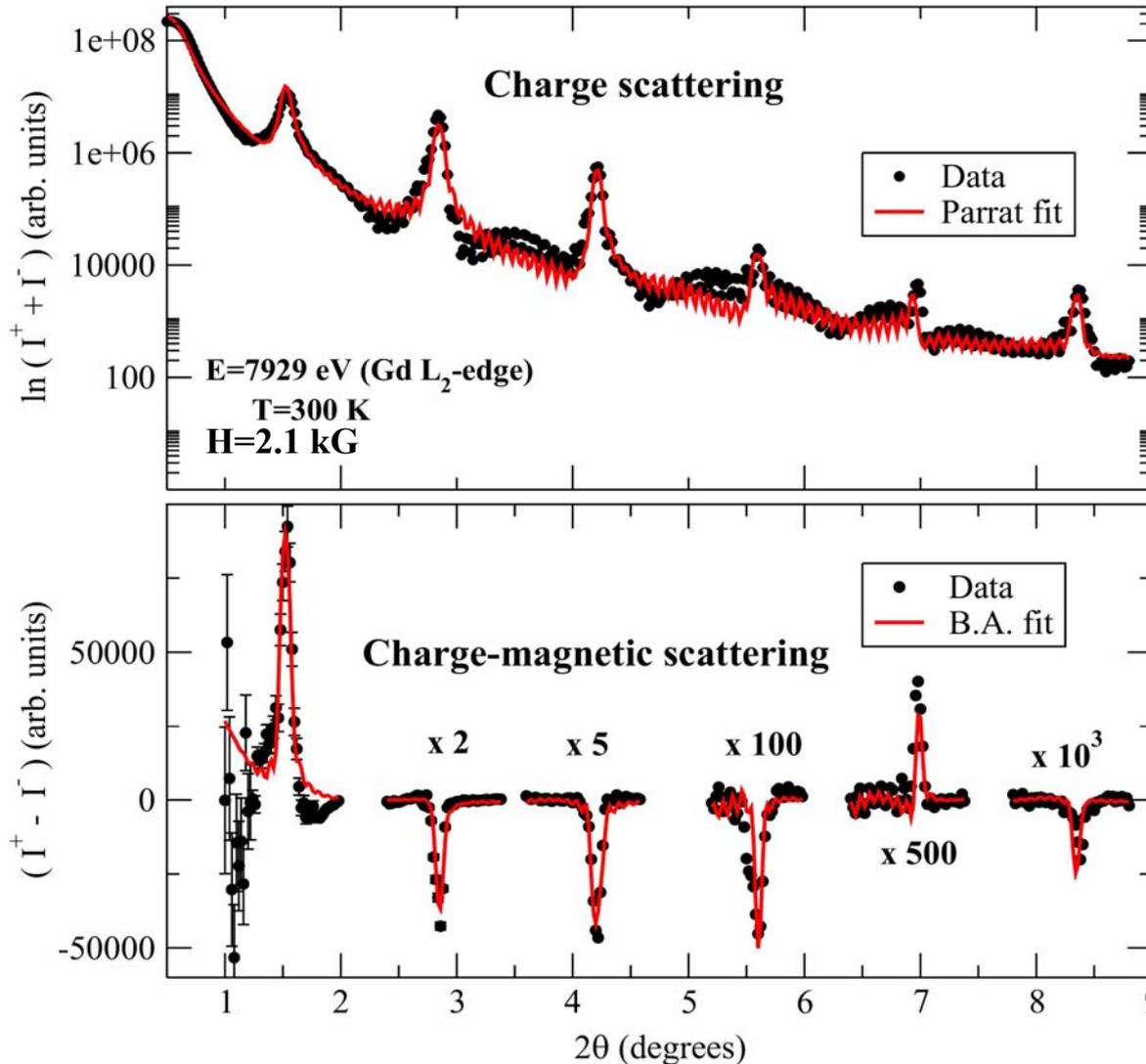
focal length	~ 30 cm
focal size	$1.0 \times 1.0 \mu\text{m}^2$
flux	$\sim 10^{10}$ ph/s (100mA)
P_c	~ 0.99

Magnetic Sensitivity Using Circularly Polarized X-rays



Needs net magnetization → Ferro/Ferri-magnets

Fit Results to Charge and Charge-Magnetic Specular Scattering

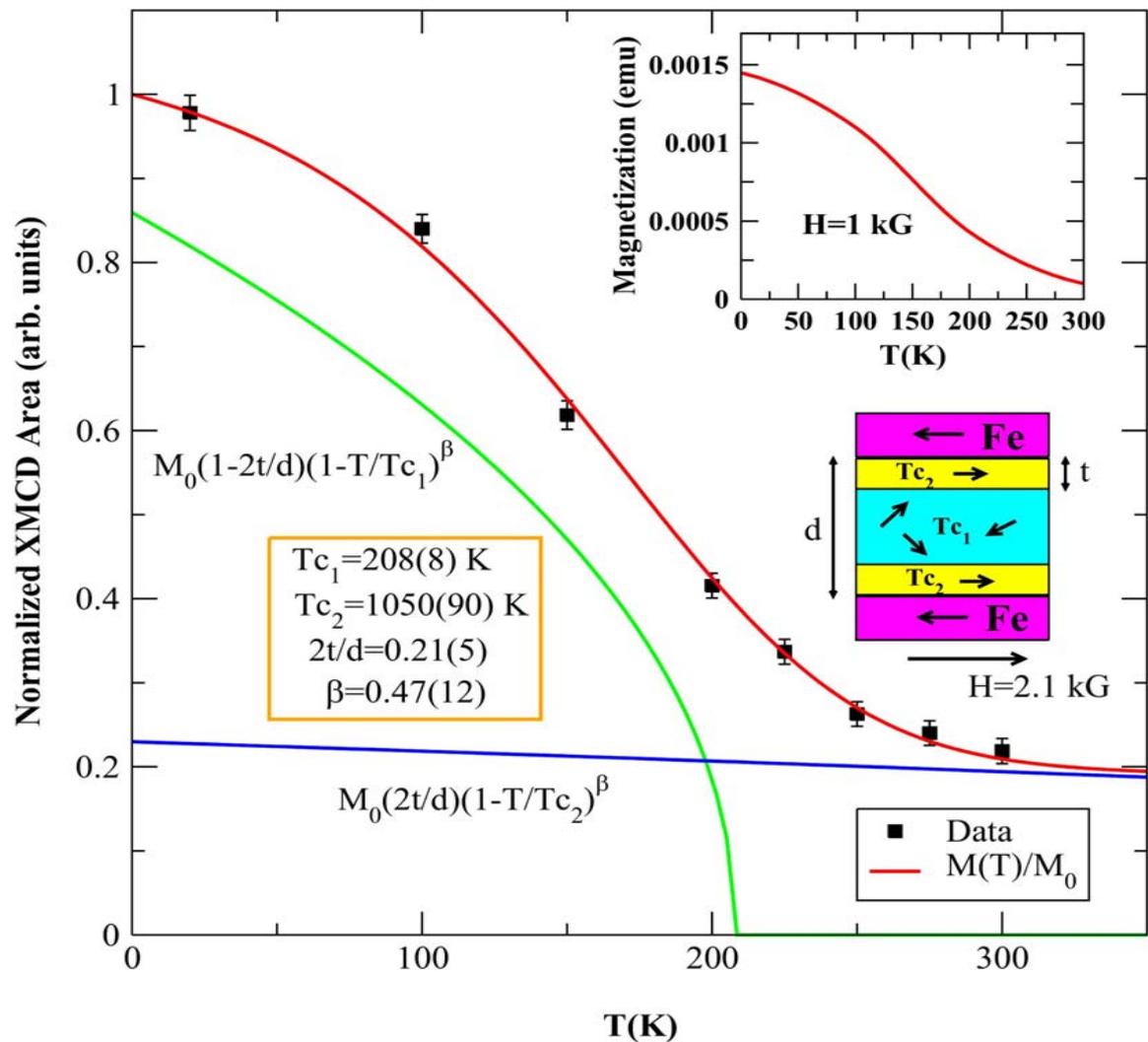


$$d\sigma/d\Omega \sim (e_f^* \cdot e_i)^2 r_0^2 |Z + f_e|^2$$

$$d\sigma/d\Omega \sim \{i[(e_f^* \cdot e_i)^* (e_f^* \cdot x e_i) \cdot m] (Z + f_e)^* \cdot f_m\} + c.c.$$



XMCD at the Gd L2-Edge (7.929 keV)



Integrated intensity
Gd magnetization

Inset shows SQUID data

Agreement between bulk
and microscopic XMCD

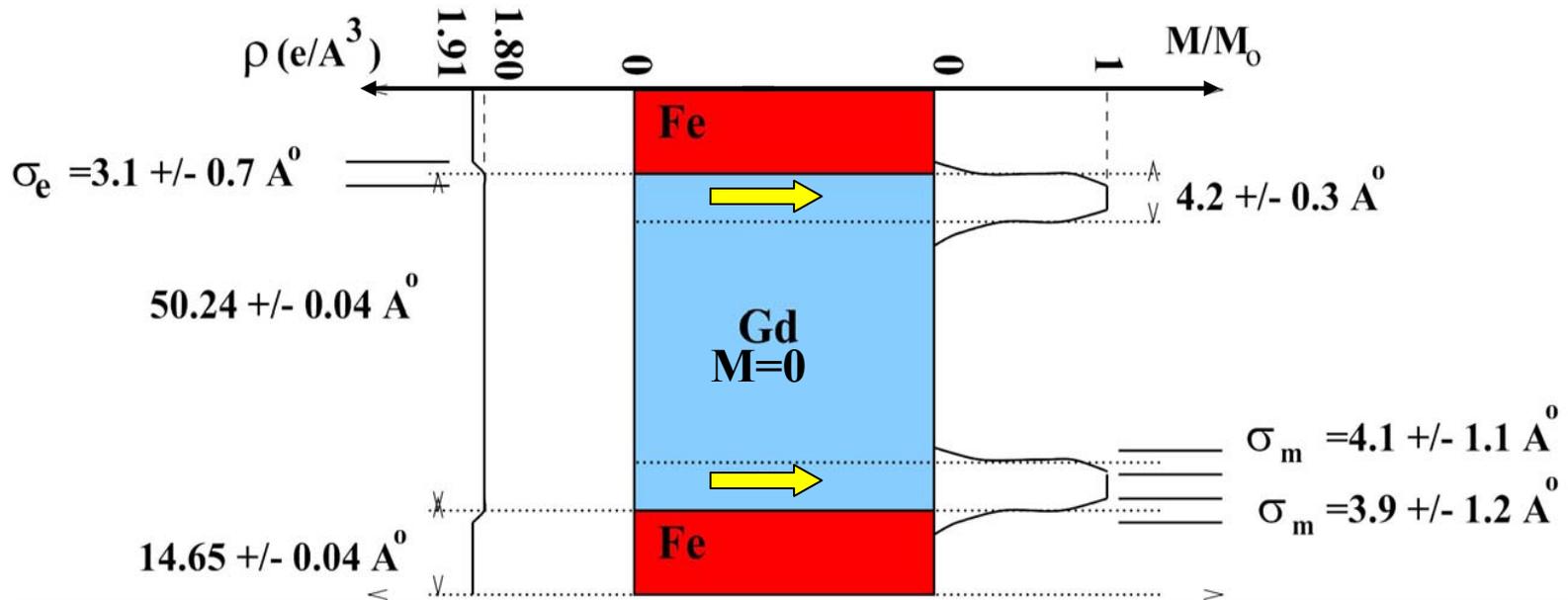
“Yellow” Gd sublayer is
ordered above T_c

$T_c = 1050$ K

Thickness t of Gd
sublayer

$t \sim 4$ Å

Magnetic Structure of [Fe(15Å)Gd(50Å)]₁₅ Multilayer at T=300K



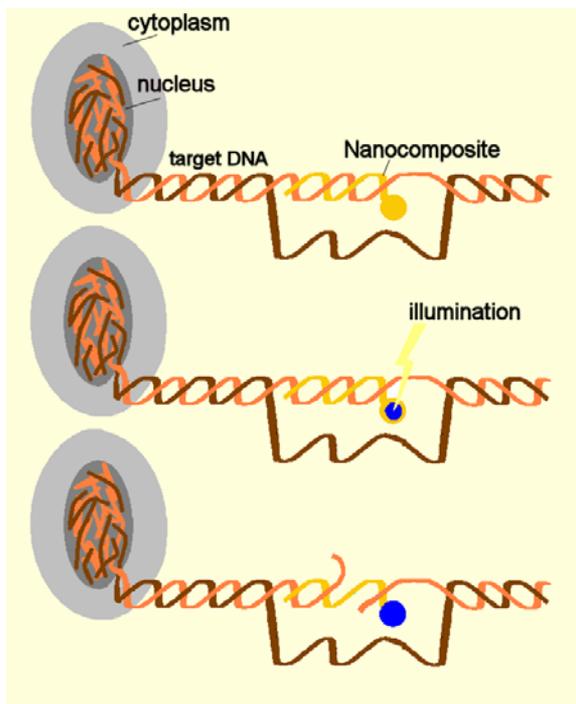
- Fit to charge-magnetic reflectivity in agreement with $(4.2 \pm 0.3 \text{ \AA})$ with XMCD data
- Quantitative measure of spatial extent of Fe/Gd exchange interaction

Mapping TiO₂ Nanocomposites in Mammalian Cells

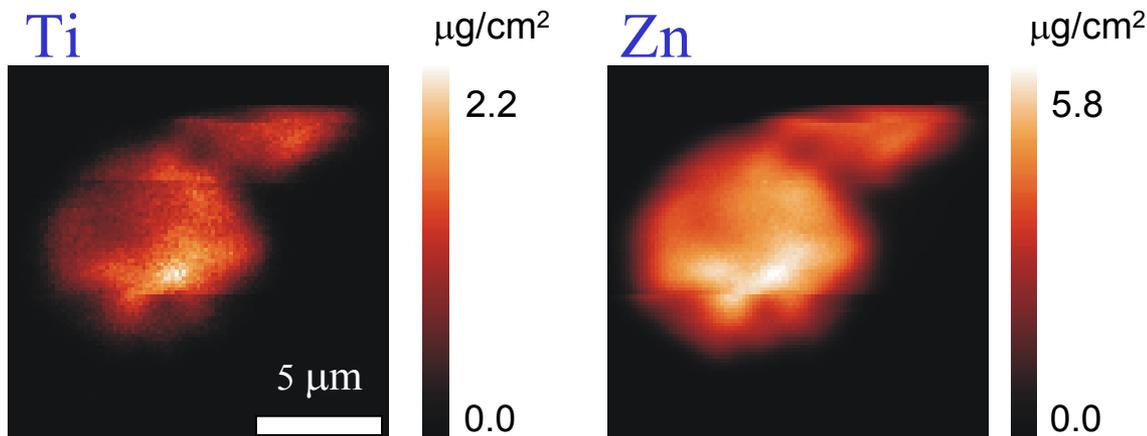
- Cell is transfected with TiO₂-DNA nanocomposites
- DNA targets specific chromosomal region
- TiO₂ photocleaves DNA strands upon illumination
- Potential use in intracellular manipulation, gene therapy

Map Ti distribution using x-ray induced K_α fluorescence to quantify success rate of TiO₂-DNA transfection.

Affinity of transfected DNA to ribosomal DNA causes nanocomposites to localize at the nucleolus.



Nuclei isolated from cells transfected with R18Ss- TiO₂ nanocomposite and a “free” R18Ss oligonucleotide

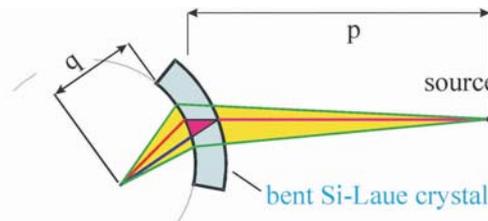
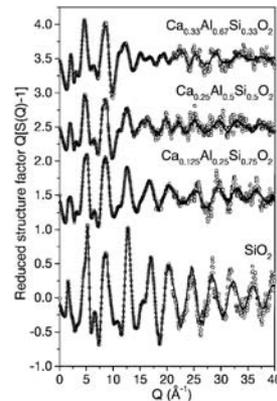
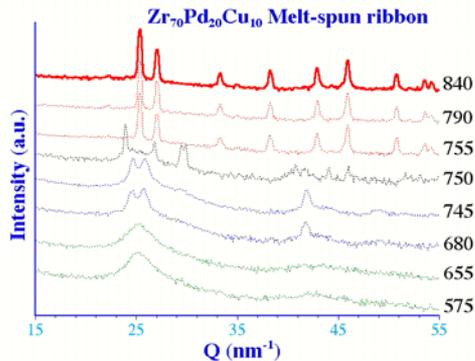
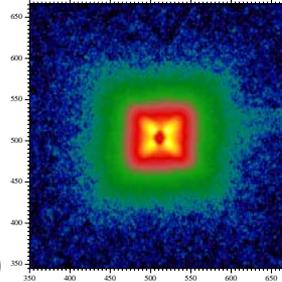


T. Paunesku et. al., *Nature Materials* **2**, 343 (2003)

1-ID

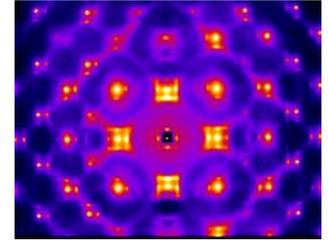
High-Energy X-ray Scattering

- Optics Development
- Stress/Strain/Texture
- Powder Diffraction
- Small-Angle Scattering
- Diffuse Scattering
- Amorphous Scattering (PDF)
- Trace Element Analysis
- Imaging
- Miscellaneous
 - *Archaeology*



Optics & Imaging

- Interferometry
- Phase Contrast Imaging
- HHL Optics
- Si-Ge Graded Crystals



Beamline Optics

High-Energy Mono

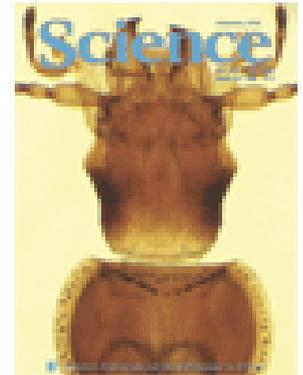
- 50-120 keV
- LN₂ Cooled

Low-Energy Mono

- Kohzu LN₂ Cooled
- 10-40 keV (Si (111))

No Mirrors

White beam capable in 1-ID-B

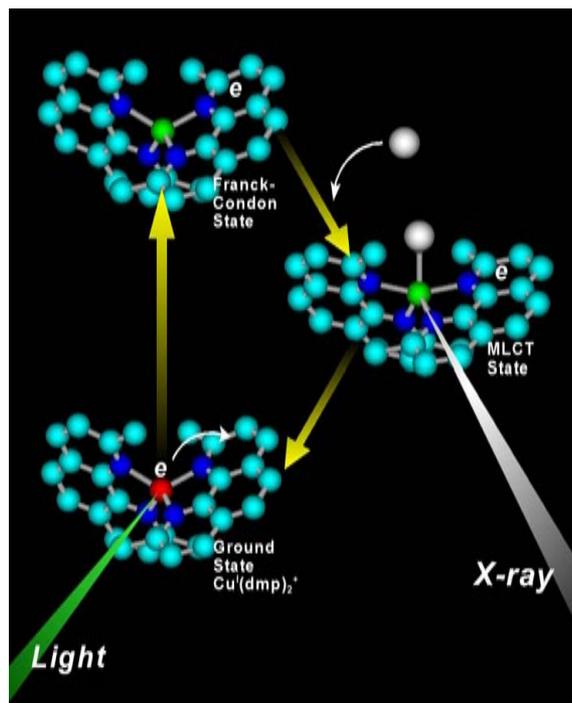


Probing Molecular Structures of Photoexcited States with 100-ps Time Resolution

Lin X. Chen*, George B. Shaw, David J. Gosztola, Tao Liu, Jan P. Hessler *Chemistry Division, ANL*

Guy Jennings, Klaus Attenkofer *Experimental Facilities Division, APS, ANL*

One of the important excited states in metal complexes is generated via photoinduced metal-to-ligand-charge-transfer (MLCT) where the electron density from the metal is shifted to ligands, changing the oxidation state of metal and molecular structure, which can be detected via pump-probe XAFS in solution.

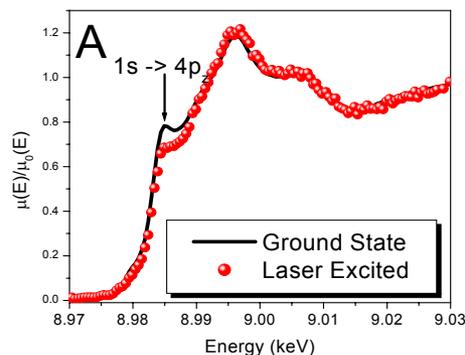


The MLCT excited state of $[\text{Cu(I)(dmp)}_2]^+$ (dmp = 2,9-dimethyl-1,10-phenanthroline) plays important roles in photoinduced electron and energy transfer reactions.

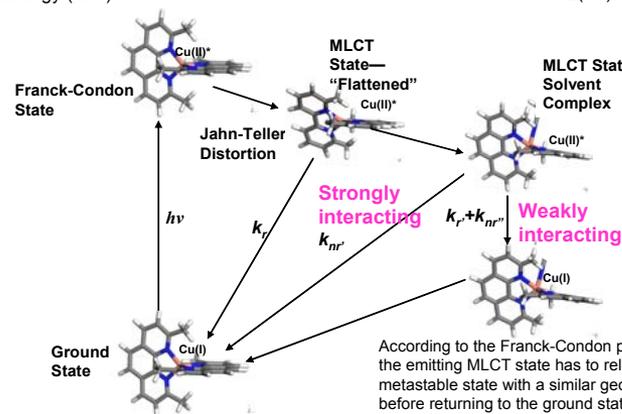
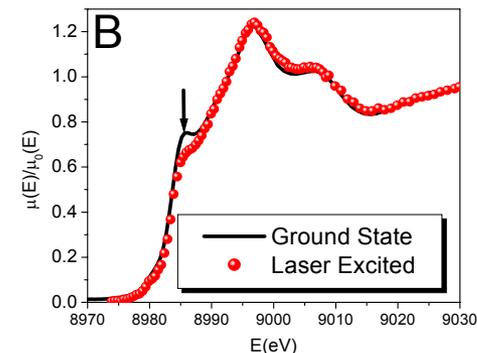
L. X. Chen, G. B. Shaw, I. Novozhilova, T. Liu, G. Jennings, K. Attenkofer, G. J. Meyer, P. Coppens, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 125 7022-7034 (2003).

L. X. Chen, G. Jennings, T. Liu, D. J. Gosztola, J. P. Hessler, D. V. Scaltrito, G. J. Meyer, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 124, 10861-10867 (2002).

In acetonitrile: 1.7 ns lifetime
Strongly interacting with solvent,
"exciplex".



In toluene: 100 ns lifetime
Weakly interacting with solvent,
luminescent.



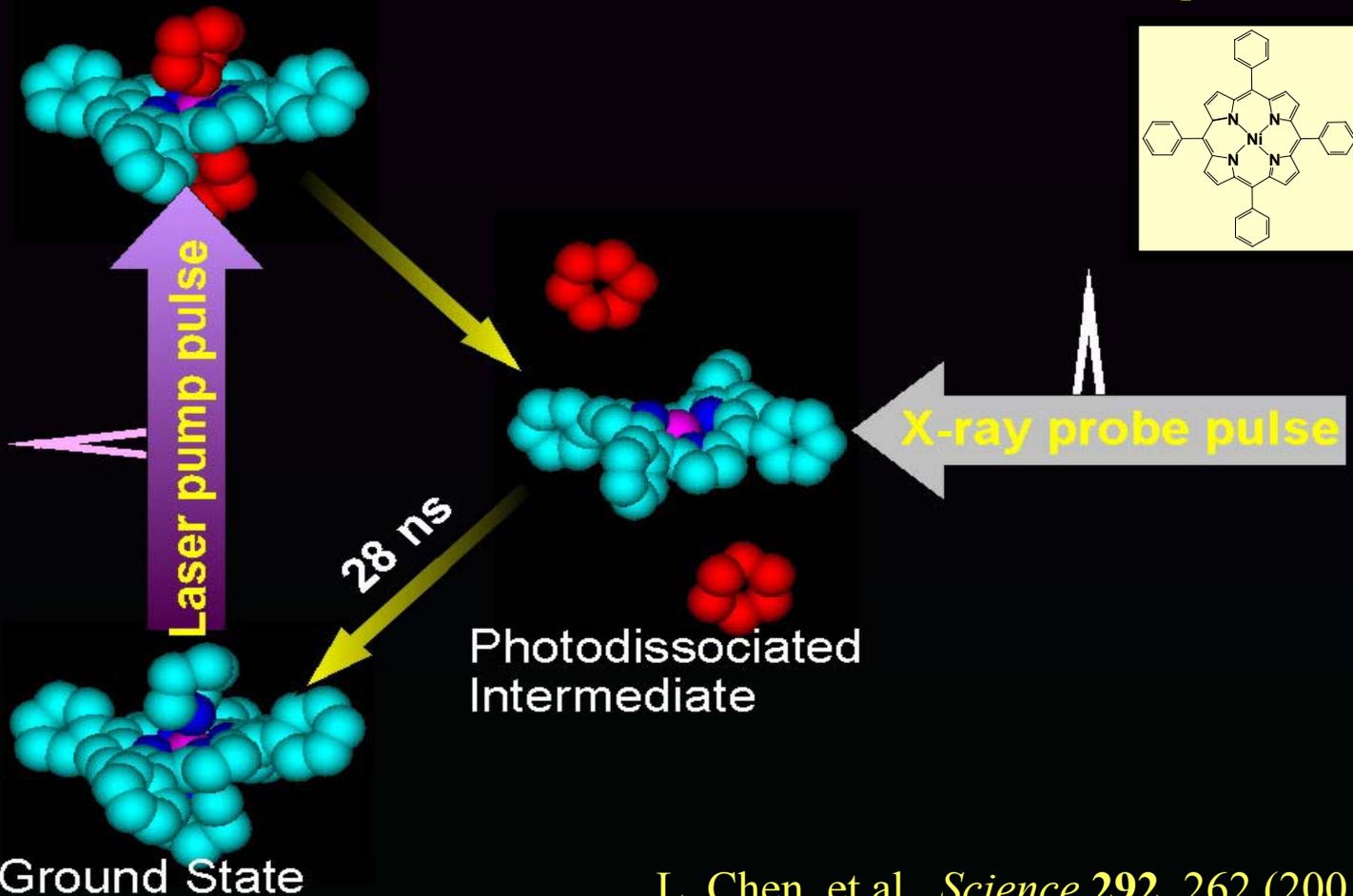
According to the Franck-Condon principle, the emitting MLCT state has to relax to a metastable state with a similar geometry before returning to the ground state.

Revised mechanism for photoinduced MLCT excitation of Cu(dmp)_2^+ in solution based on pump-probe XAFS results.

Pump-probe XAFS measurements in time domain provide new insights into the fundamental aspects in the structural factors that may influence photoinduced electron and energy transfer processes.

Excited State

Photodissociation of NiTPP-piperidine₂



L. Chen, et al., *Science* **292**, 262 (2001)

Summary - XOR Future

- **Increase level of responsibilities for BES-funded beamlines.**
- **Move toward specialized beamlines.**
- **Reach 80/20 split for all BES-funded beamlines.**
- **Continue to build and preserve strong user community coupled with XOR.**

