

Coherent Diffractive Imaging with Curved Beams

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Experimental Physics Program

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- Chanh Tran
- Garth Williams
- Mark Pfeifer
- Brian Abbey
- Rob Norman
- Benedicta Arhatari
- Eugeniu Balaur
- Jesse Clark
- Corey Putkunz
- Kevin Hannah
- Lachlan Whitehead
- Sam Flewett
- Kaushal Vora

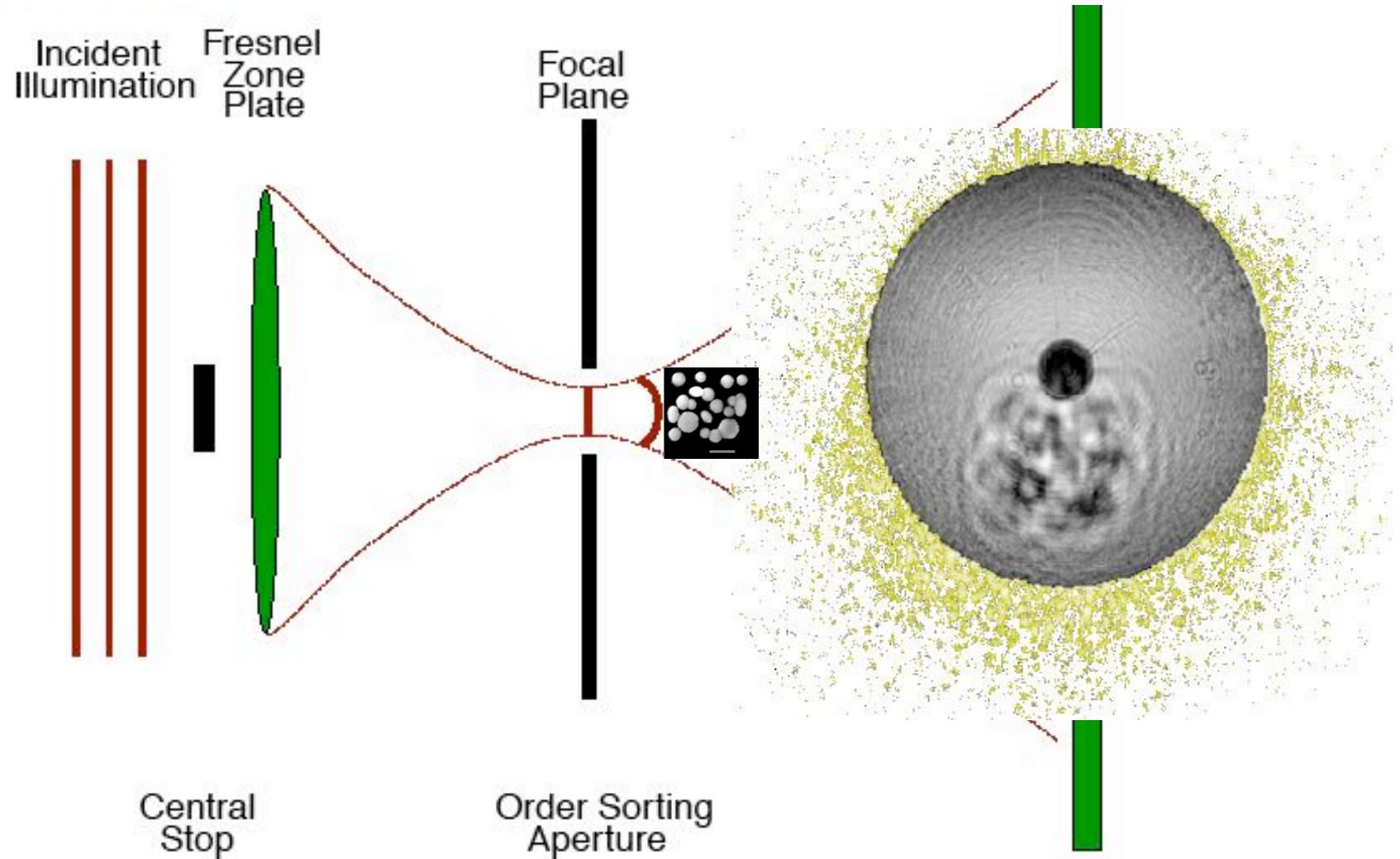


Outline

- Illustrative Experiment
- Planned Instrumentation



Fresnel CDI



Why FCDI?

- Unique Solution
- Faster Convergence
- Periodic Objects
- Robustness to Partial Coherence
- Beam as Support

K.A.Nugent, A.G.Peele, H.N.Chapman and A.P.Mancuso, *Unique phase recovery for nonperiodic objects*, Physical Review Letters, 91, 203902 (2003)

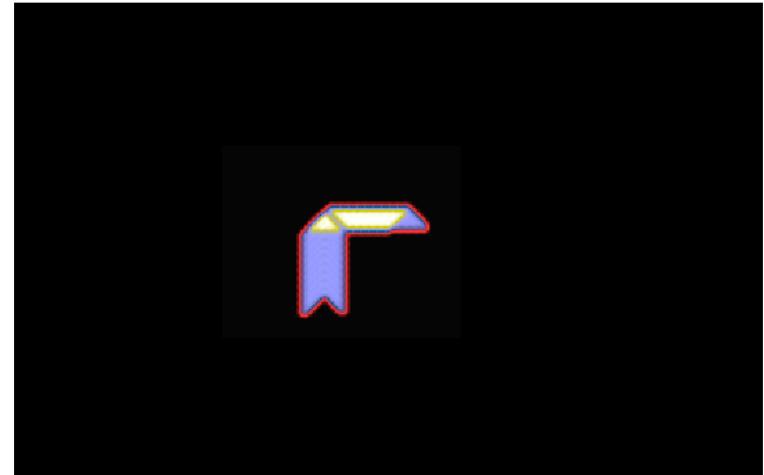
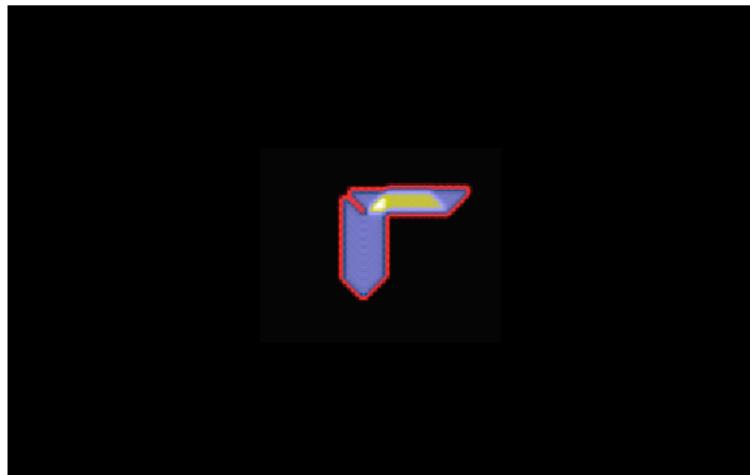
K.A.Nugent, A.G.Peele, H. M. Quiney and H.N.Chapman, *Diffraction with wavefront curvature: A path to unique phase recovery*, Acta Crystallographica, A61,373 (2005)

H. M. Quiney, K. A. Nugent, A. G. Peele “*Iterative image reconstruction algorithms using wavefront intensity and phase variation,*” Optics. Lett., 30, 1638 (2005)

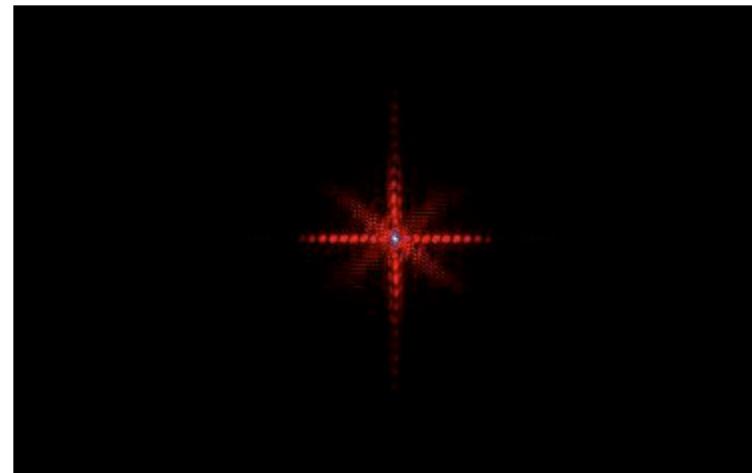
G. J. Williams, H. M. Quiney, A. G. Peele, K. A. Nugent “*Coherent Diffractive Imaging and Partial Coherence*” Phys. Rev. B, 75, 104102 (2007)



Unique Solution



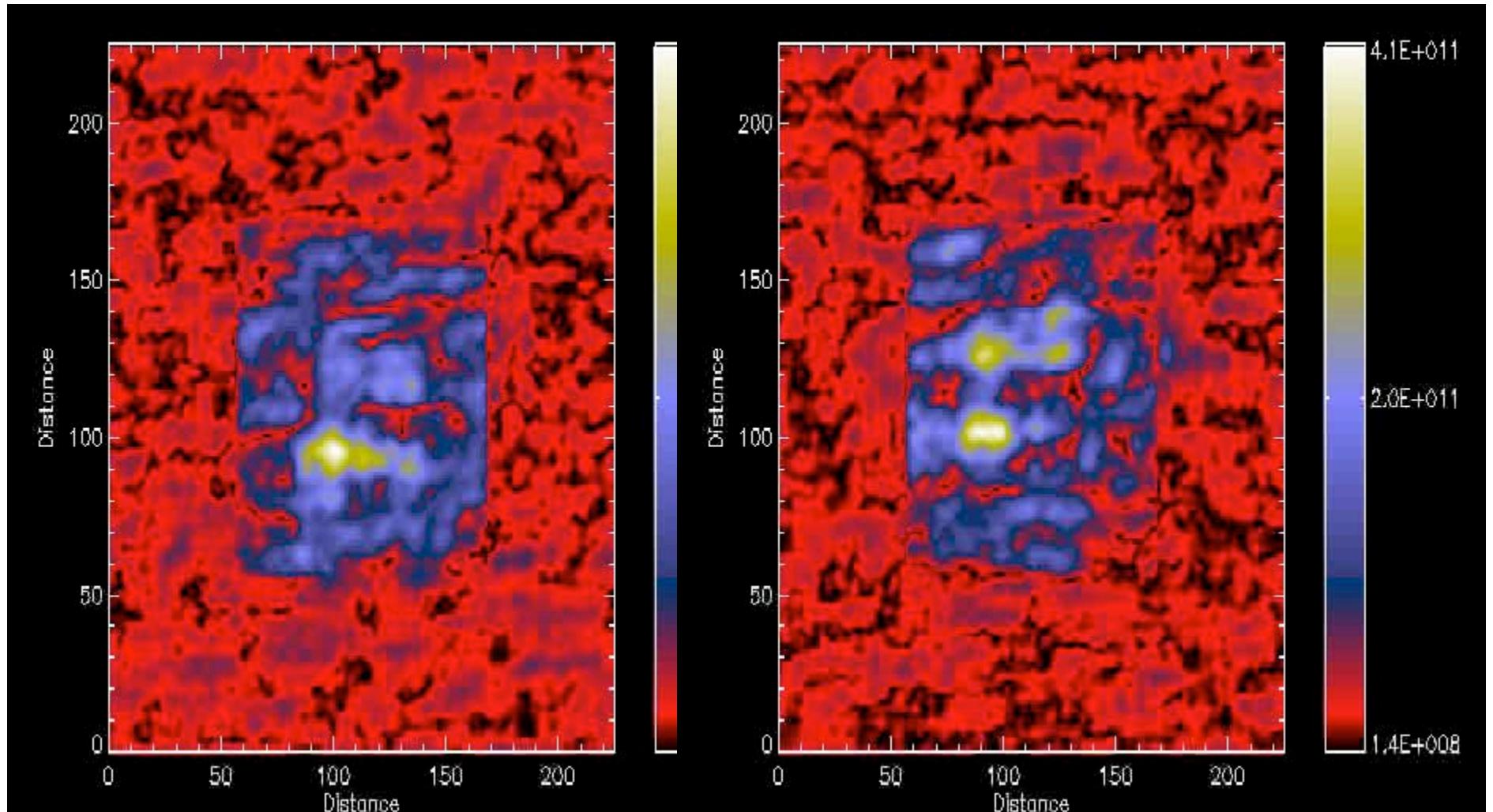
$$f(r) \otimes g(r)$$



$$f(r) \otimes g^*(-r)$$

$$I = FG(FG)^*$$

Unique Solution



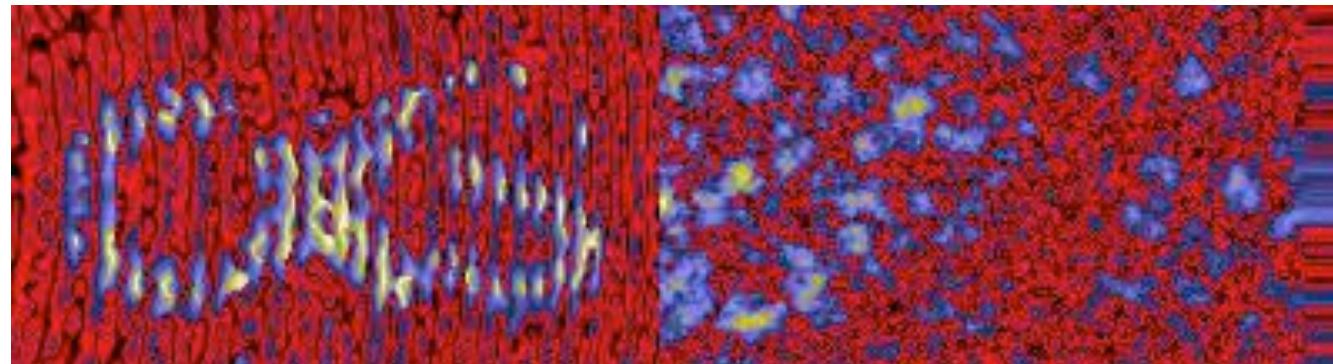
Faster Convergence

Original

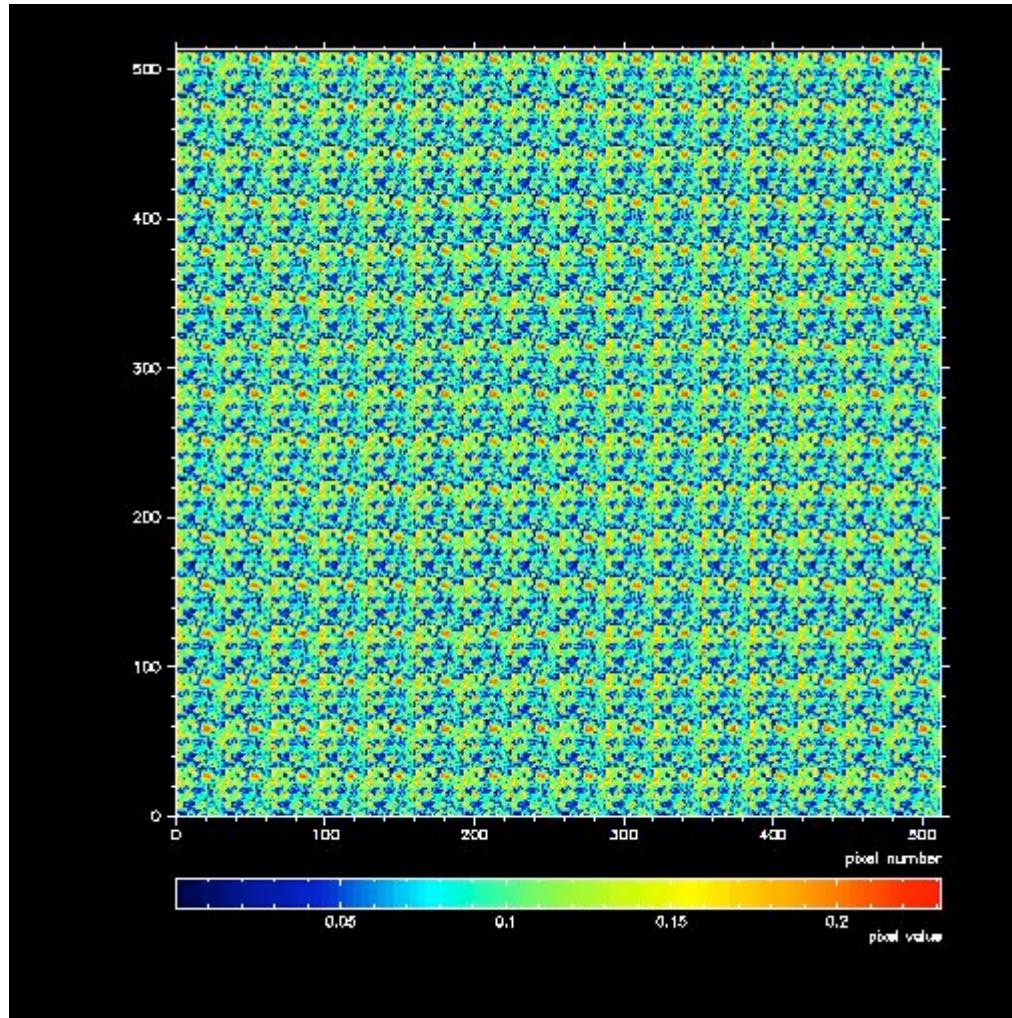


Curved beam
illumination

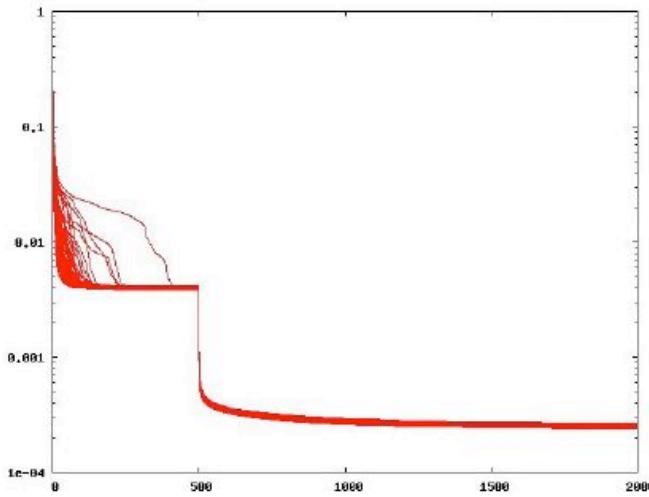
Plane wave
illumination



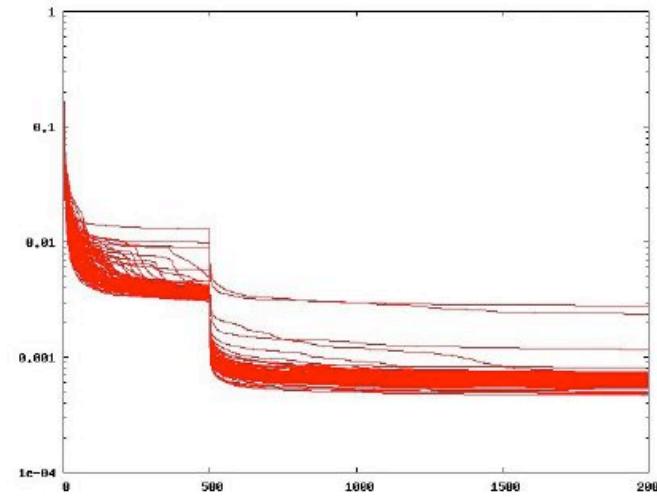
Periodic Objects



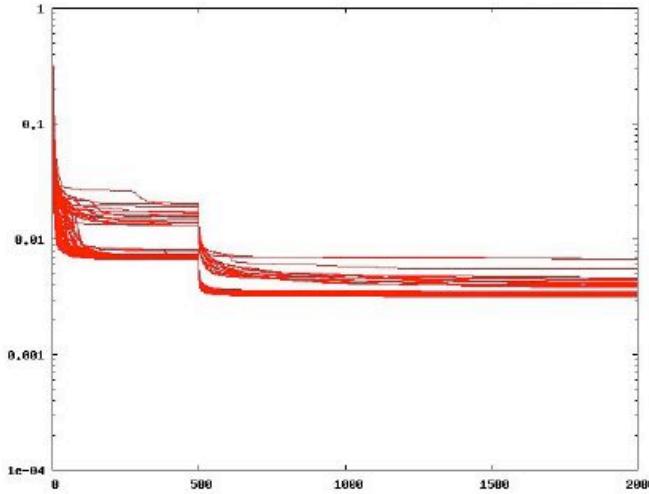
Robustness to Partial Coherence



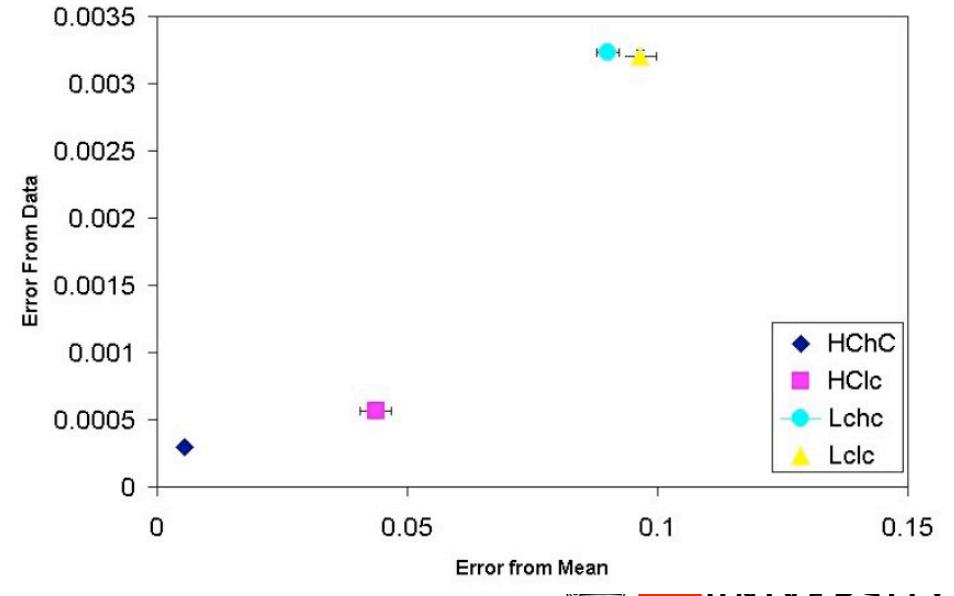
(a)HChc Error



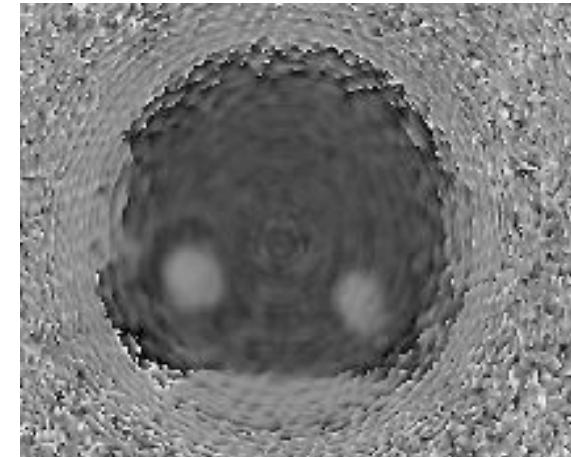
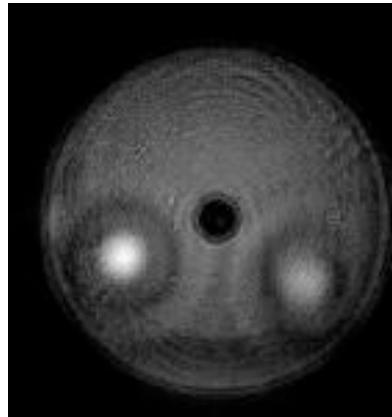
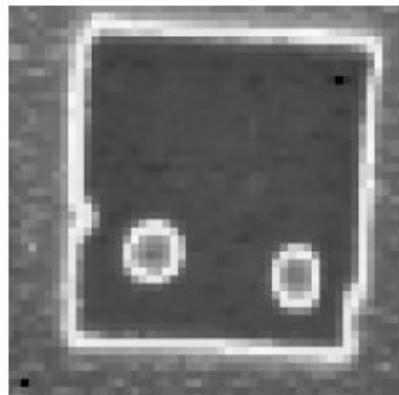
(b)HC_{lc} Error



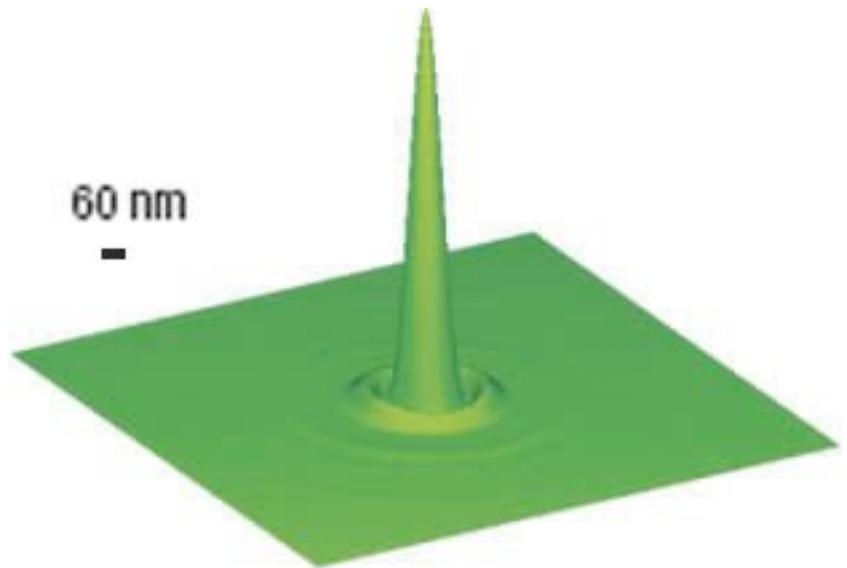
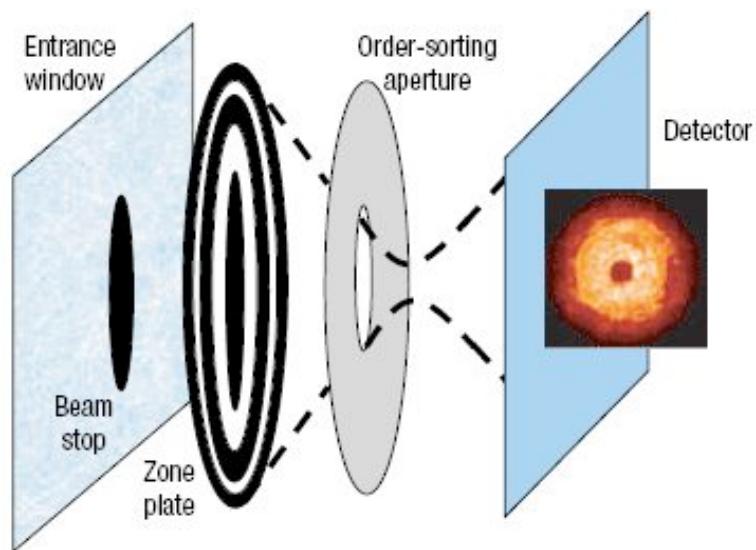
(c)LChc Error



Beam as a Support

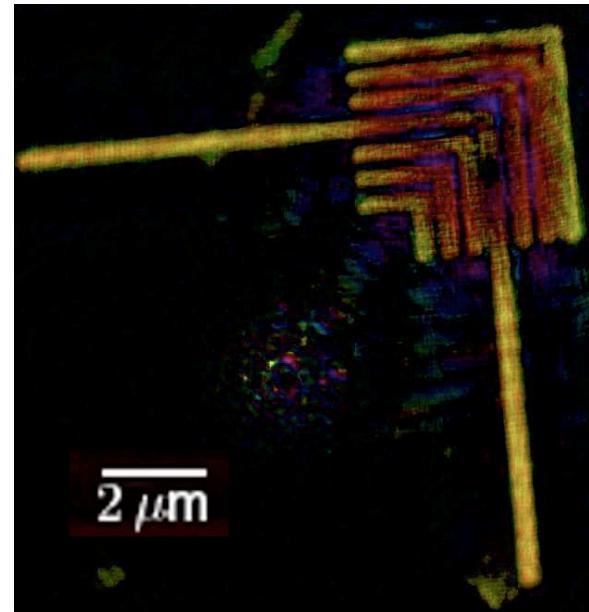
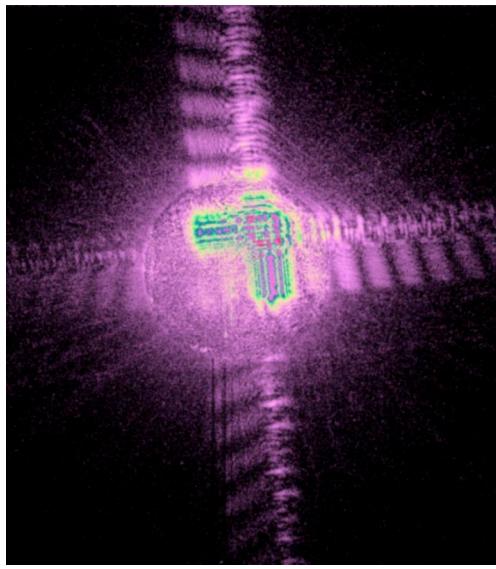


FCDI at Work



H. M Quiney, A. G. Peele, Z. Cai, D. Paterson and K. A. Nugent,
“Diffractive Imaging of Highly Focussed X-Ray Fields,” Nature Physics, 2, 101-104 (2006)

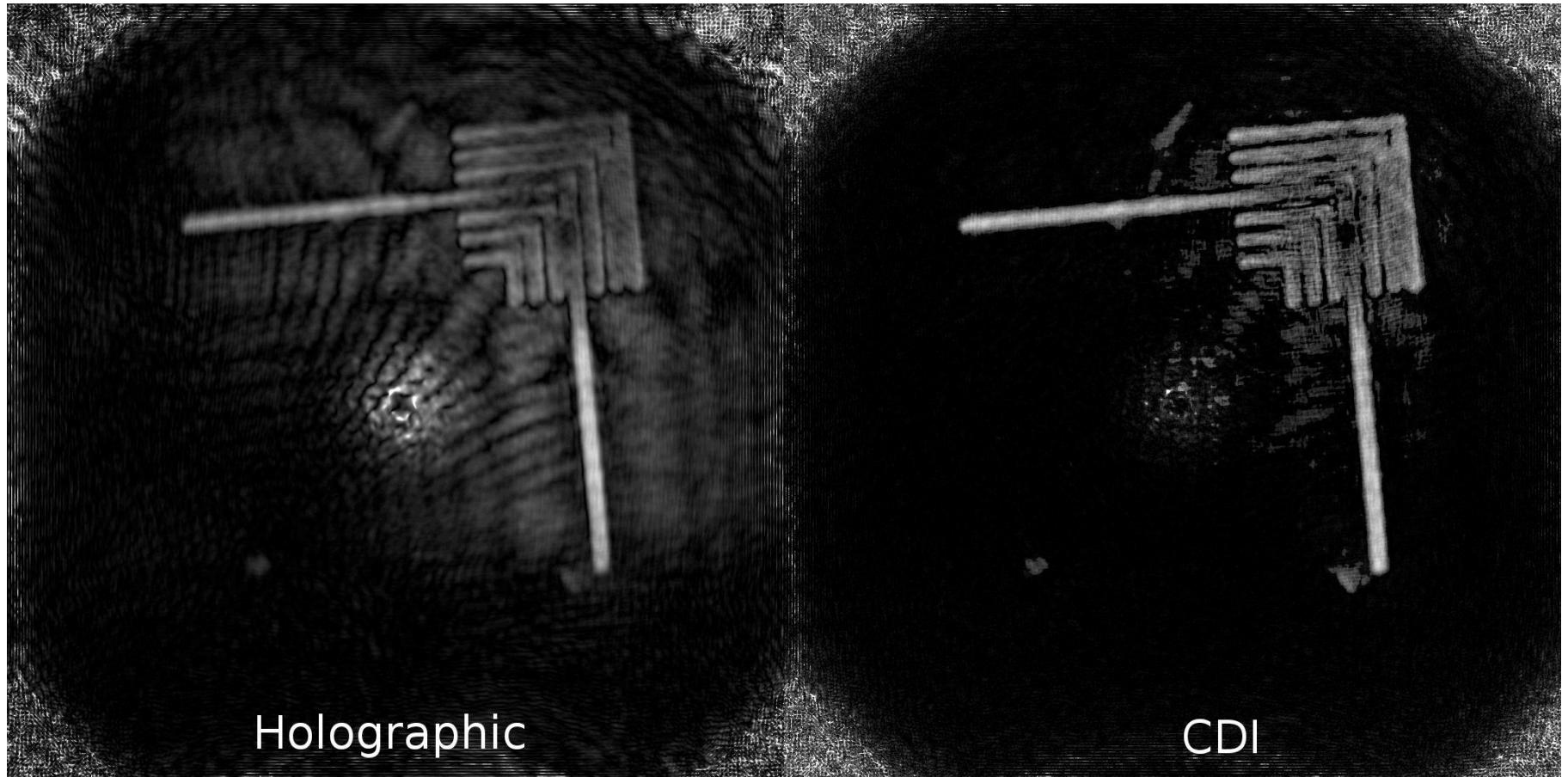
FCDI at Work



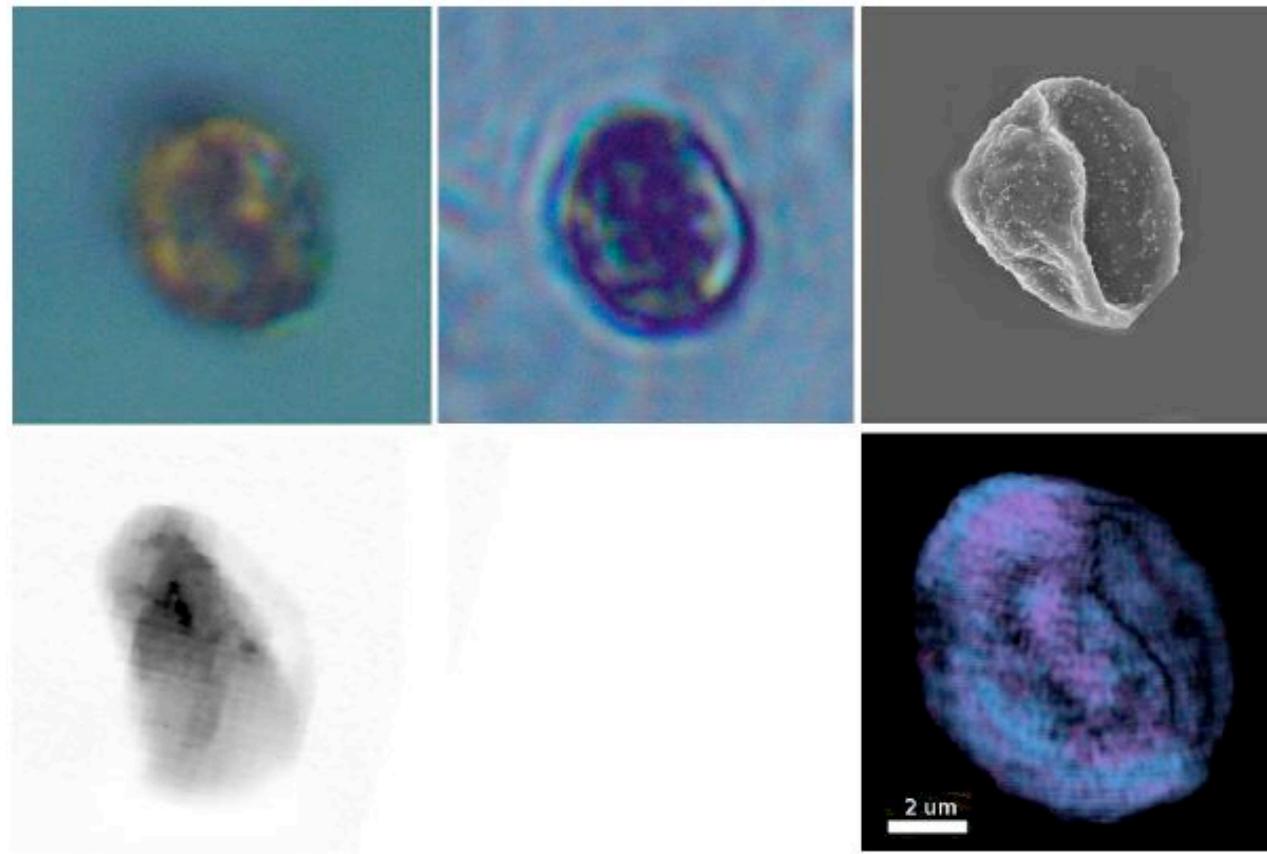
G. J. Williams, H. M. Quiney, B. B. Dhal, C. Q. Tran, A. G. Peele, D. Paterson and M. D. de Jonge,
“*Fresnel coherent diffractive imaging*,” Phys. Rev. Lett., 97, 025506 (2006).



Holographic vs Iterative



FCDI at Work

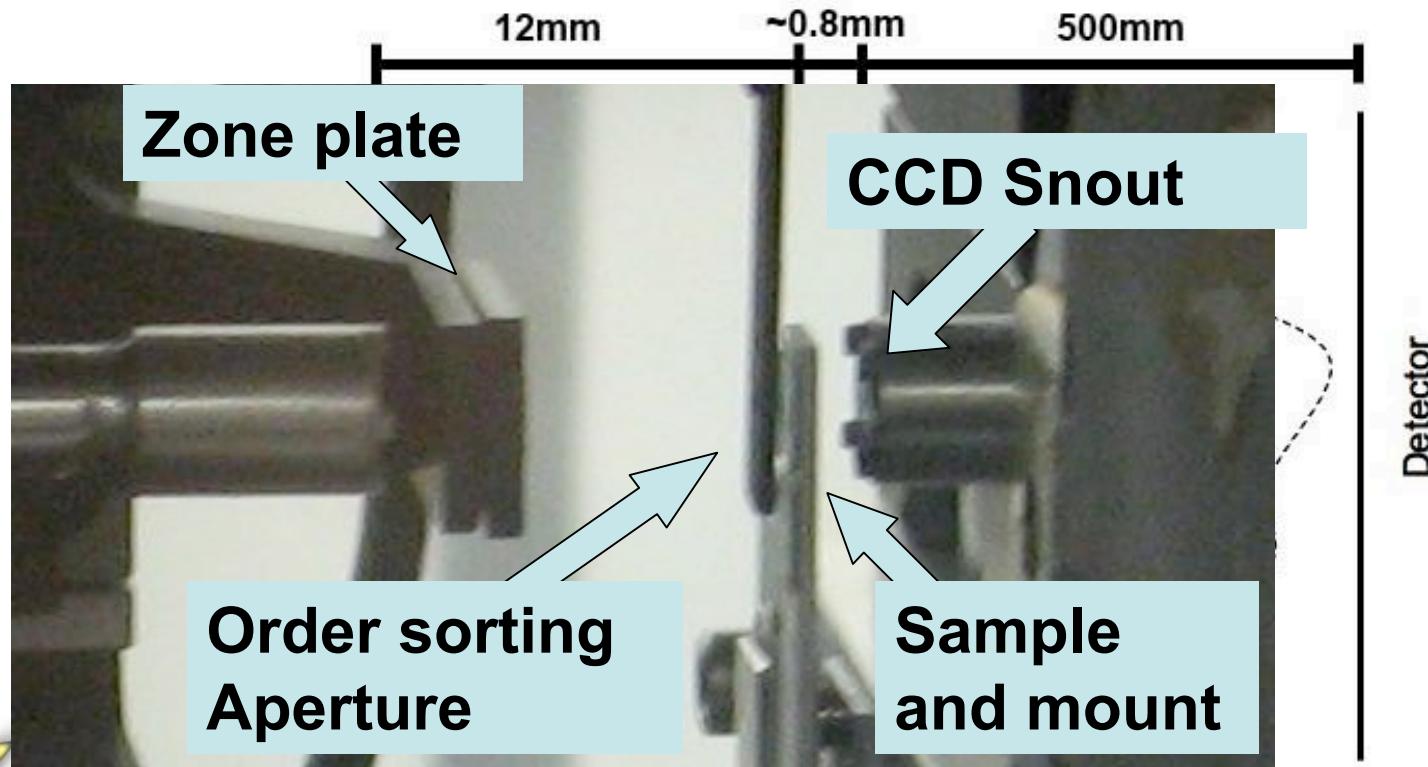


G J Williams et al, in prep.



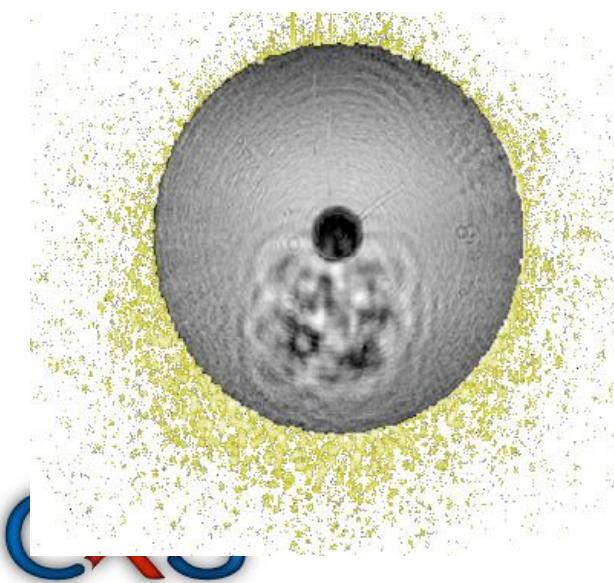
Experimental Setup

- Beam line 2-ID-B of the Advanced Photon Source
- Energy of 1.83 keV (6.77 Å)

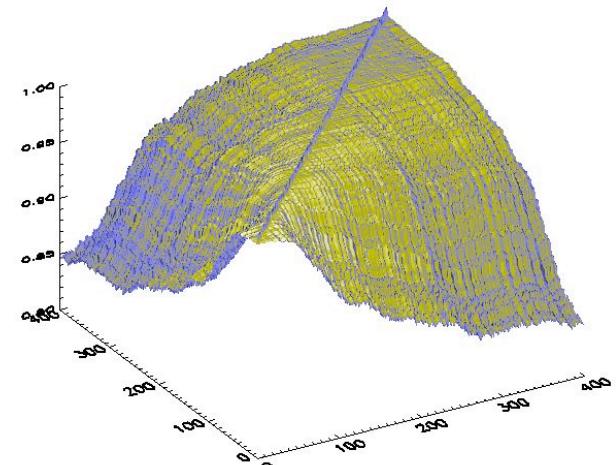


Data

- To achieve sufficient signal to noise requires many frames to be summed together
- Systematic effects reduce the number of frames that can be summed
 - Motion in illuminating beam
 - Beam intensity variations
 - Thermal drift



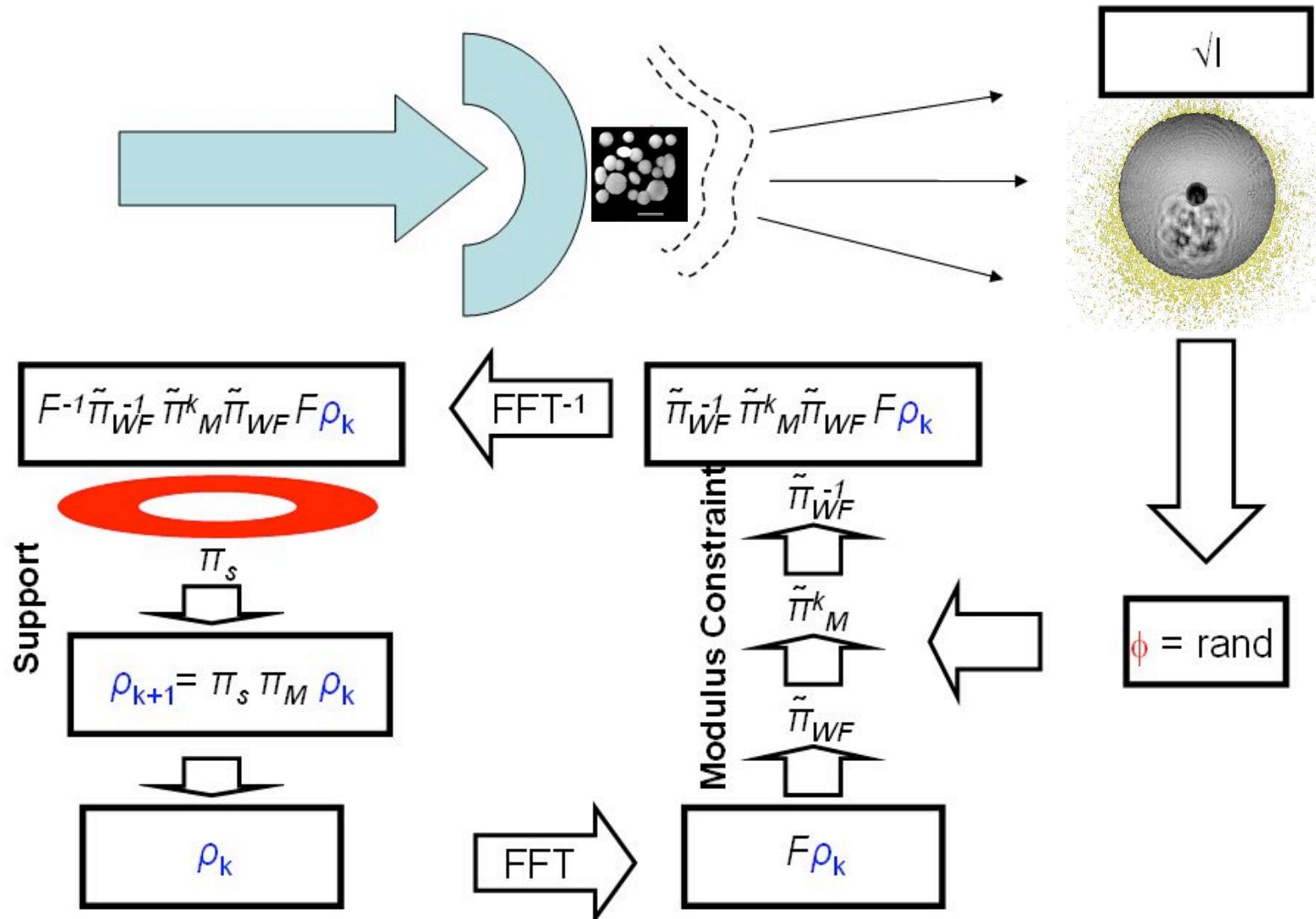
An example of data collected in the experiment. Scatter outside the illumination (yellow) is 5 orders of magnitude less than inside.



3D correlation map used to identify well correlated frames of data.

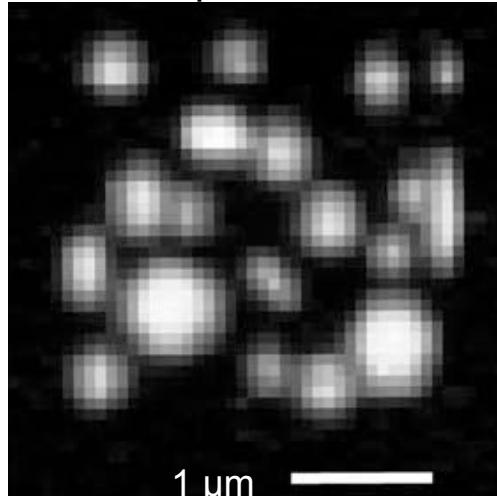
Phase retrieval Algorithm

Curved CDI

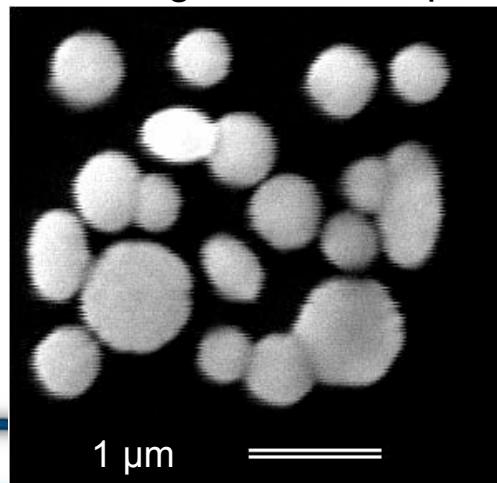


Reconstruction of gold microstructures

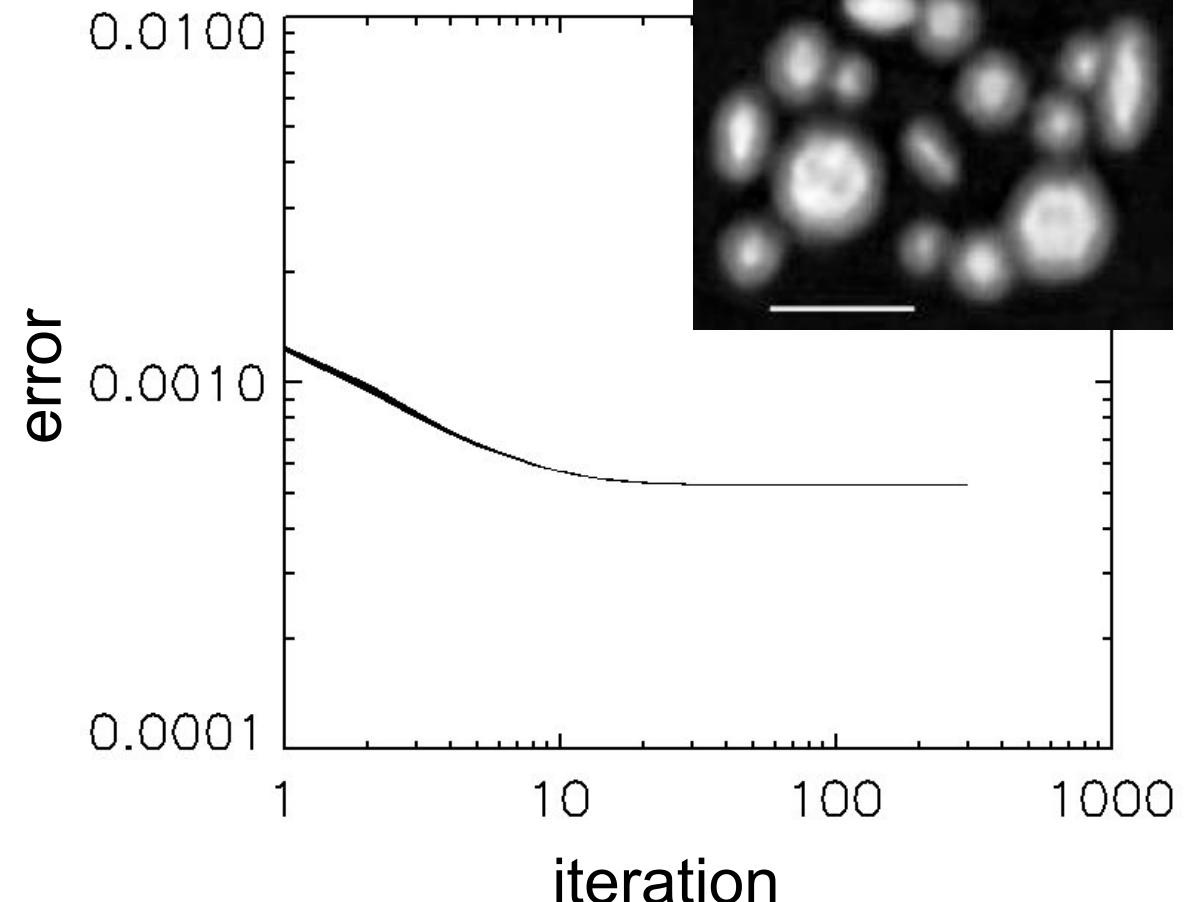
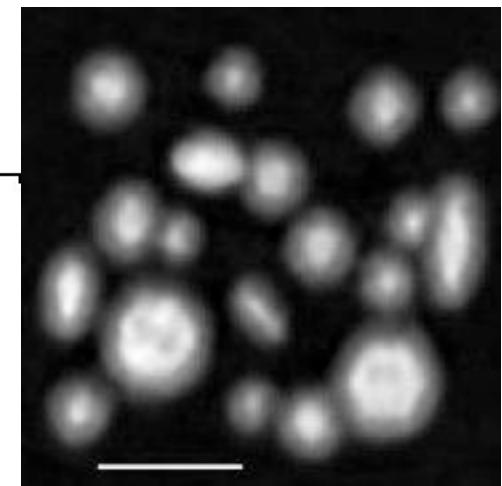
STXM image of the sample

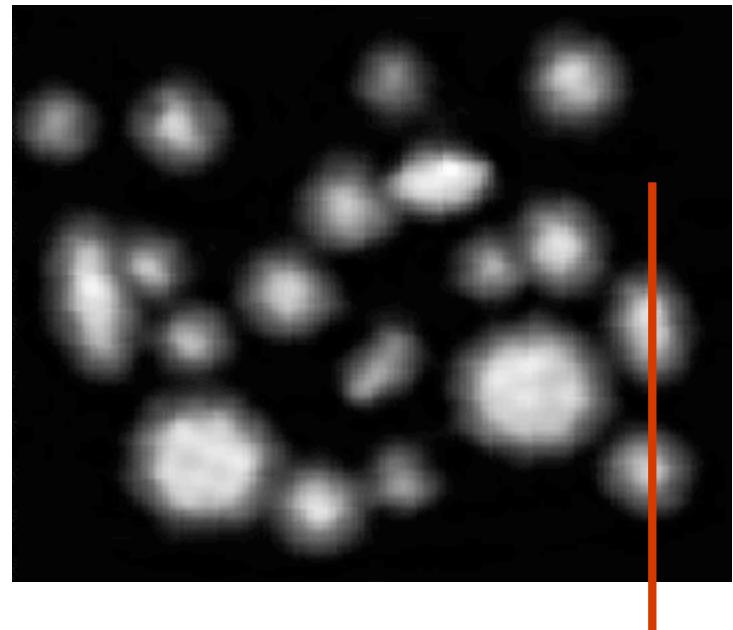
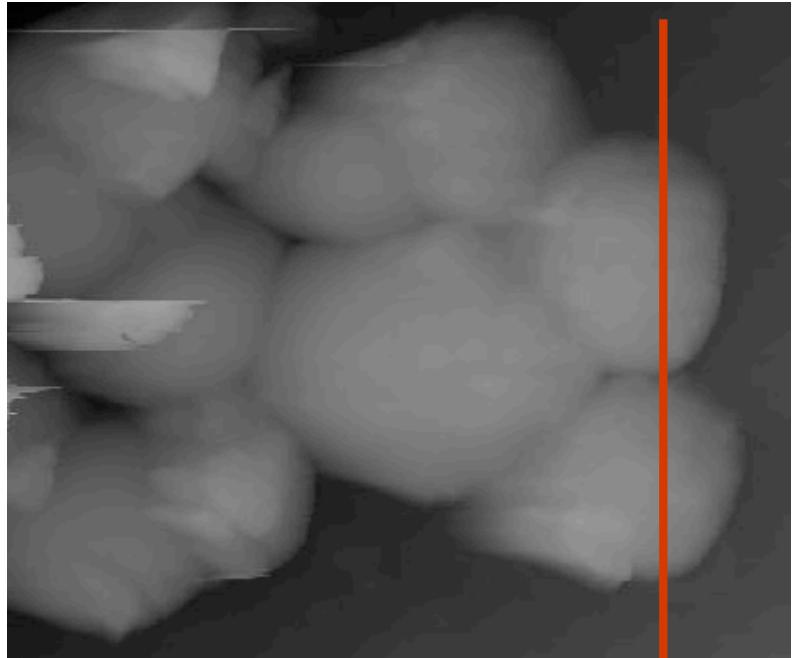


SEM image of the sample

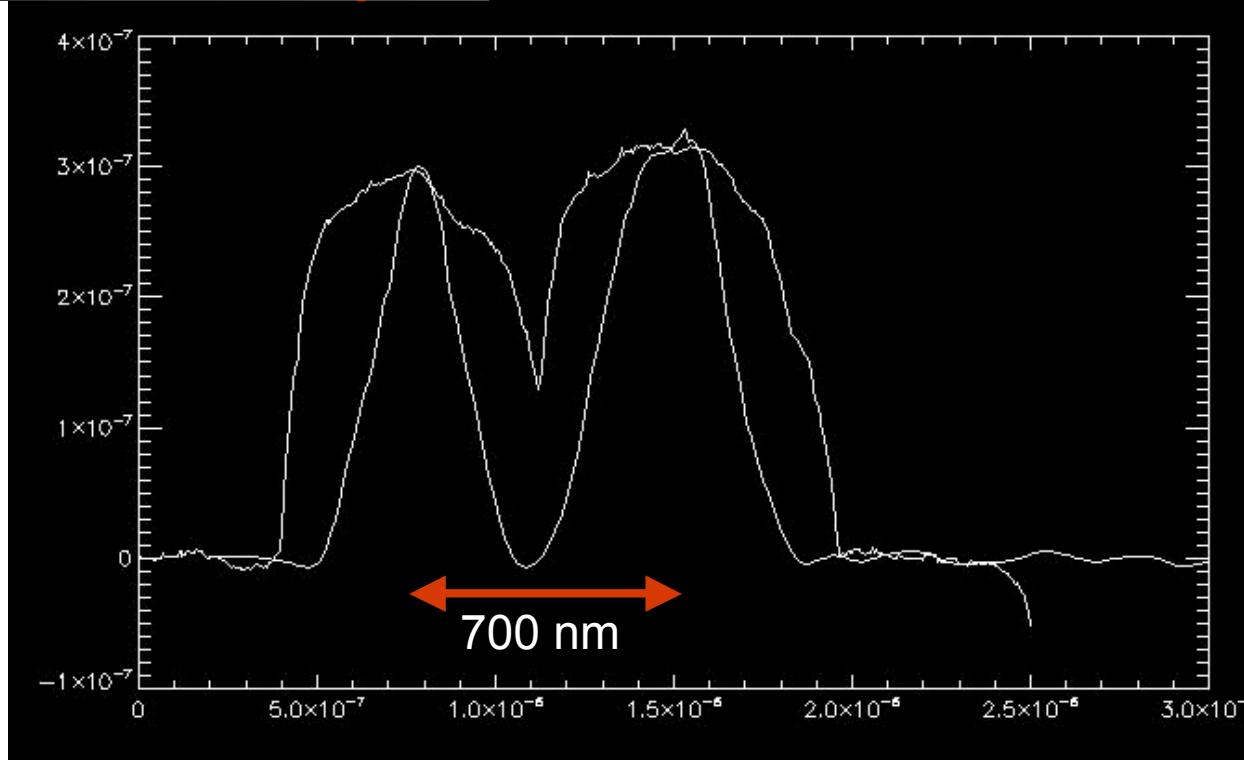


Reconstruction of sample





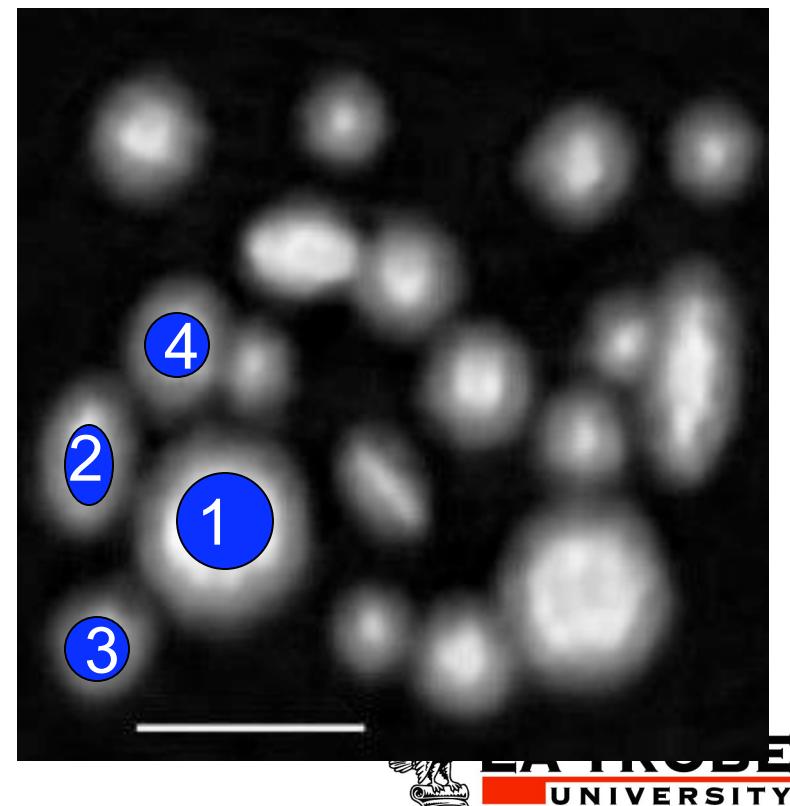
300 nm

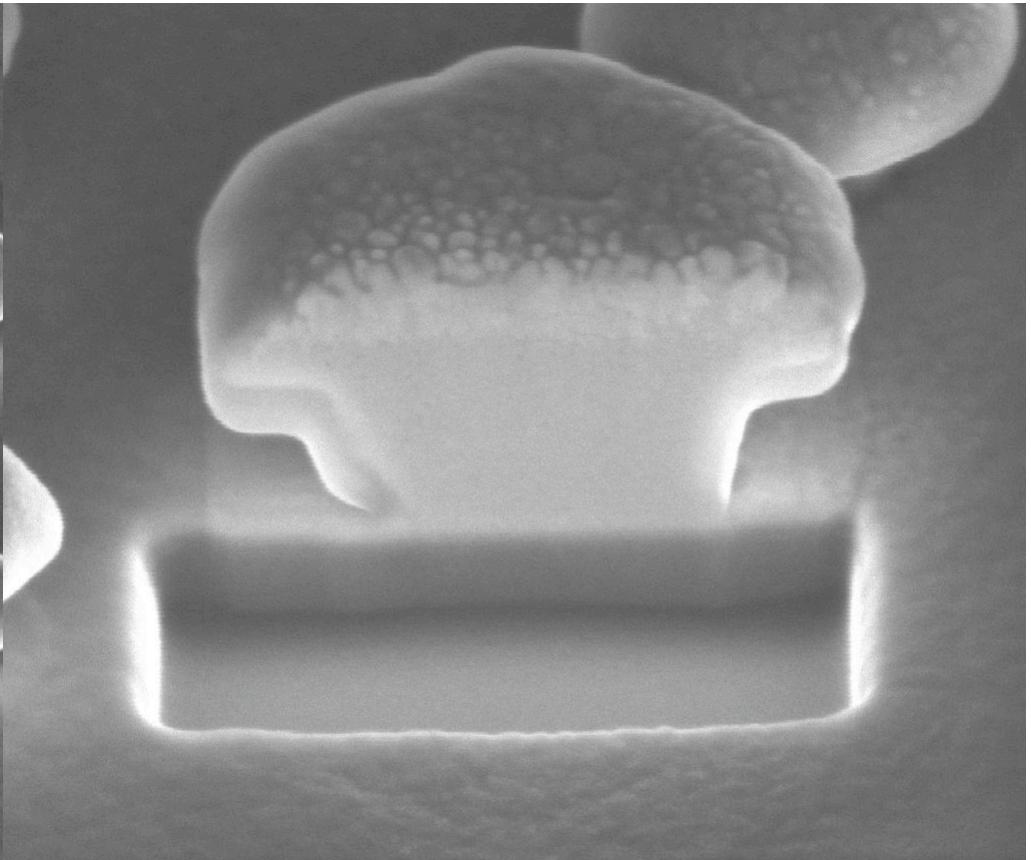
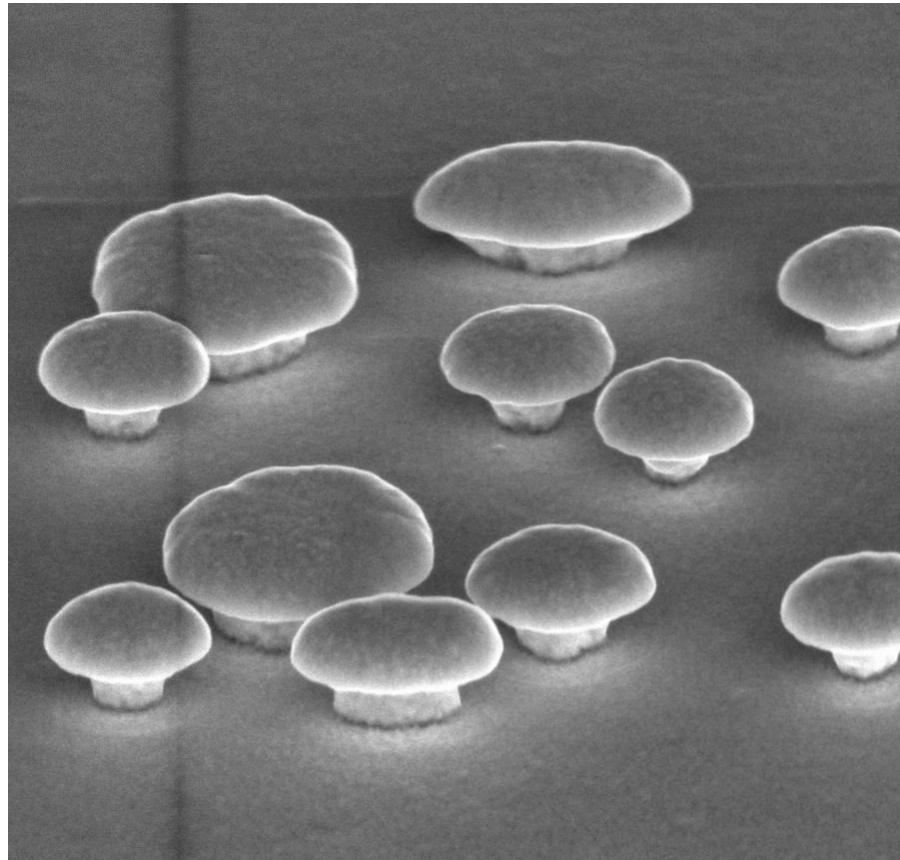


Recovered thickness

- Quantitative analysis of reconstructed phase
- Allows calculation of thickness for homogenous object

Region	AFM (nm)	FCDI (nm)	% Difference
1	375	366	2.4
2	344	355	3.2
3	308	296	3.9
4	344	324	5.8





 mag 80151 x | HV 5.00 kV | WD 5.1 mm

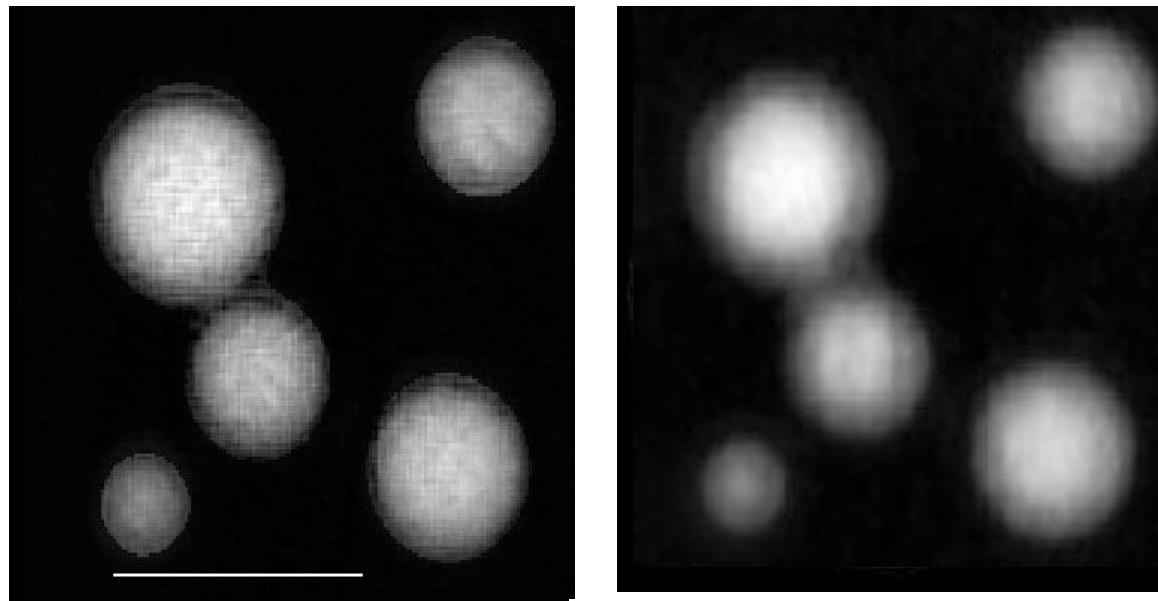
— 1 μm —

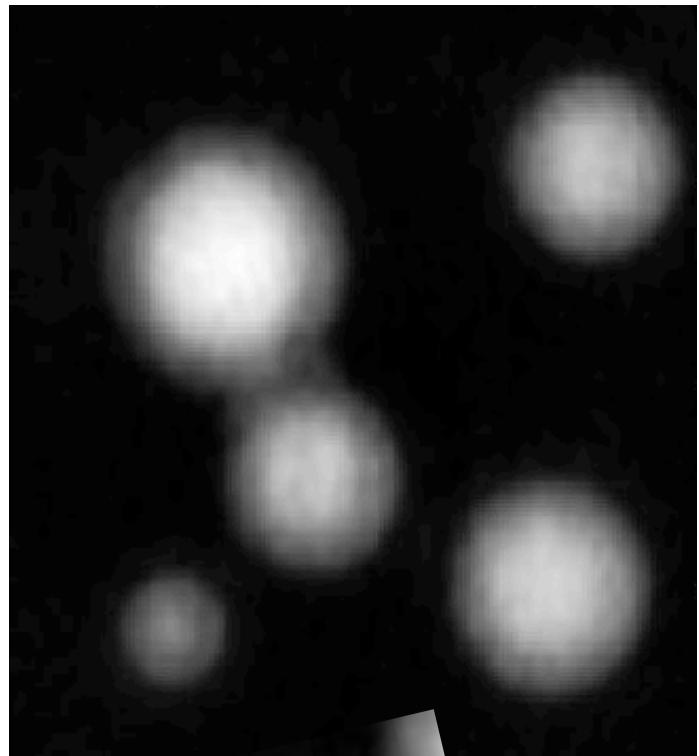
 mag 199964 x | HV 5.00 kV | WD 5.1 mm

— 500 nm —

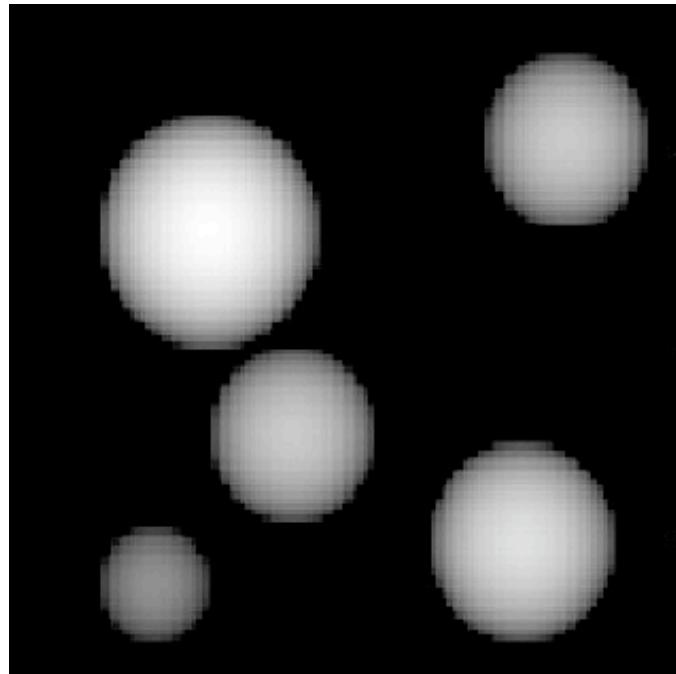
Sources of Error

- Simulated effects
 - Intensity variations in illuminating beam
 - Sample motion
 - Zone plate motion
 - Low flux at the detector

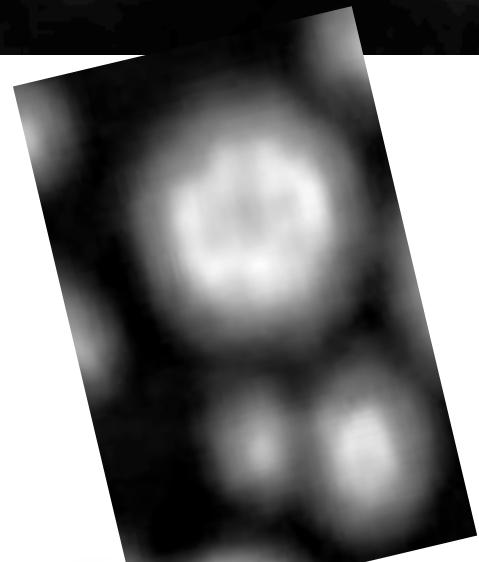




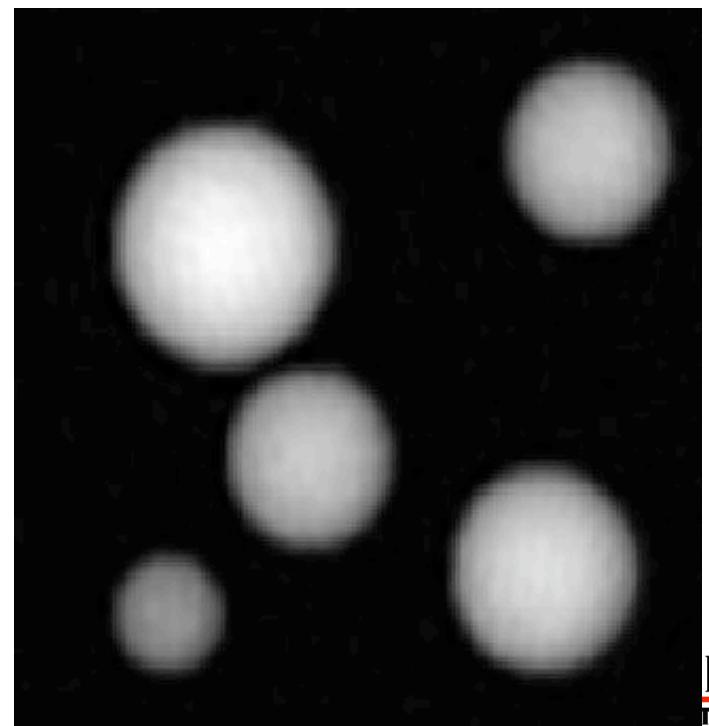
100 nm



10 nm



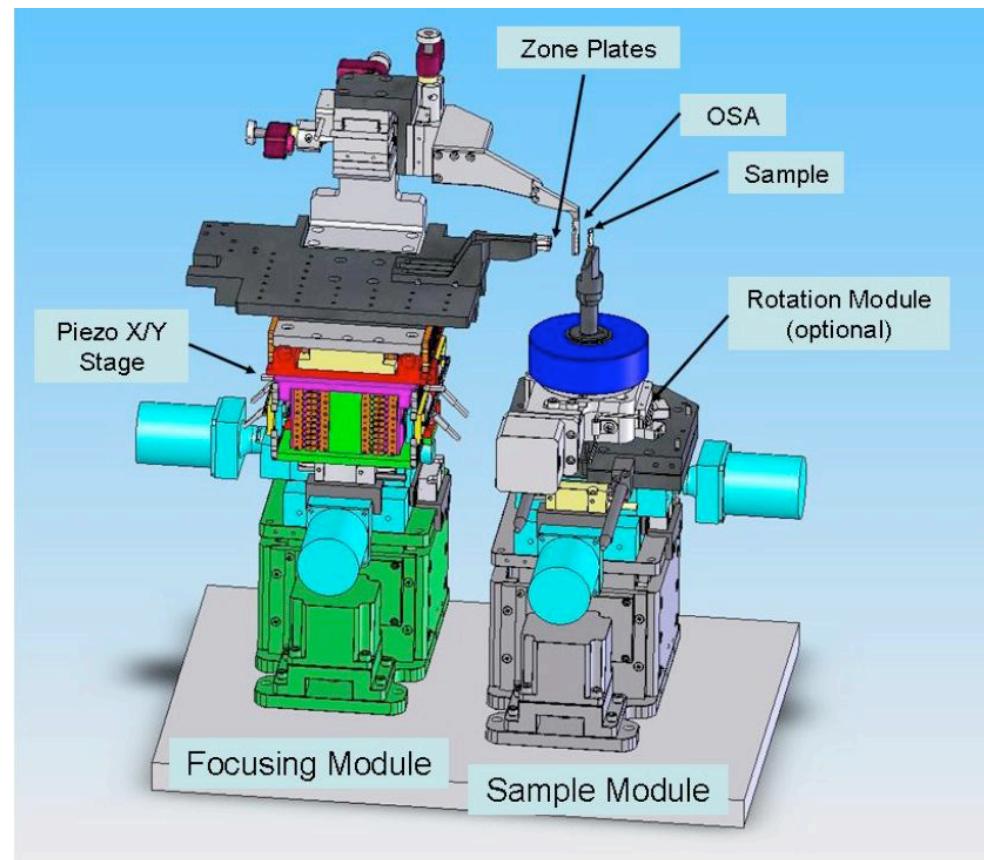
CXS



E
TY

Instrumentation

- 0.25 – 12 keV compatible
- HV compatible
- < 2 nm stability
- Drift < 0.1 nm/s @ ± 0.2 °C
- 10 nm circle of confusion



Xradia Inc.



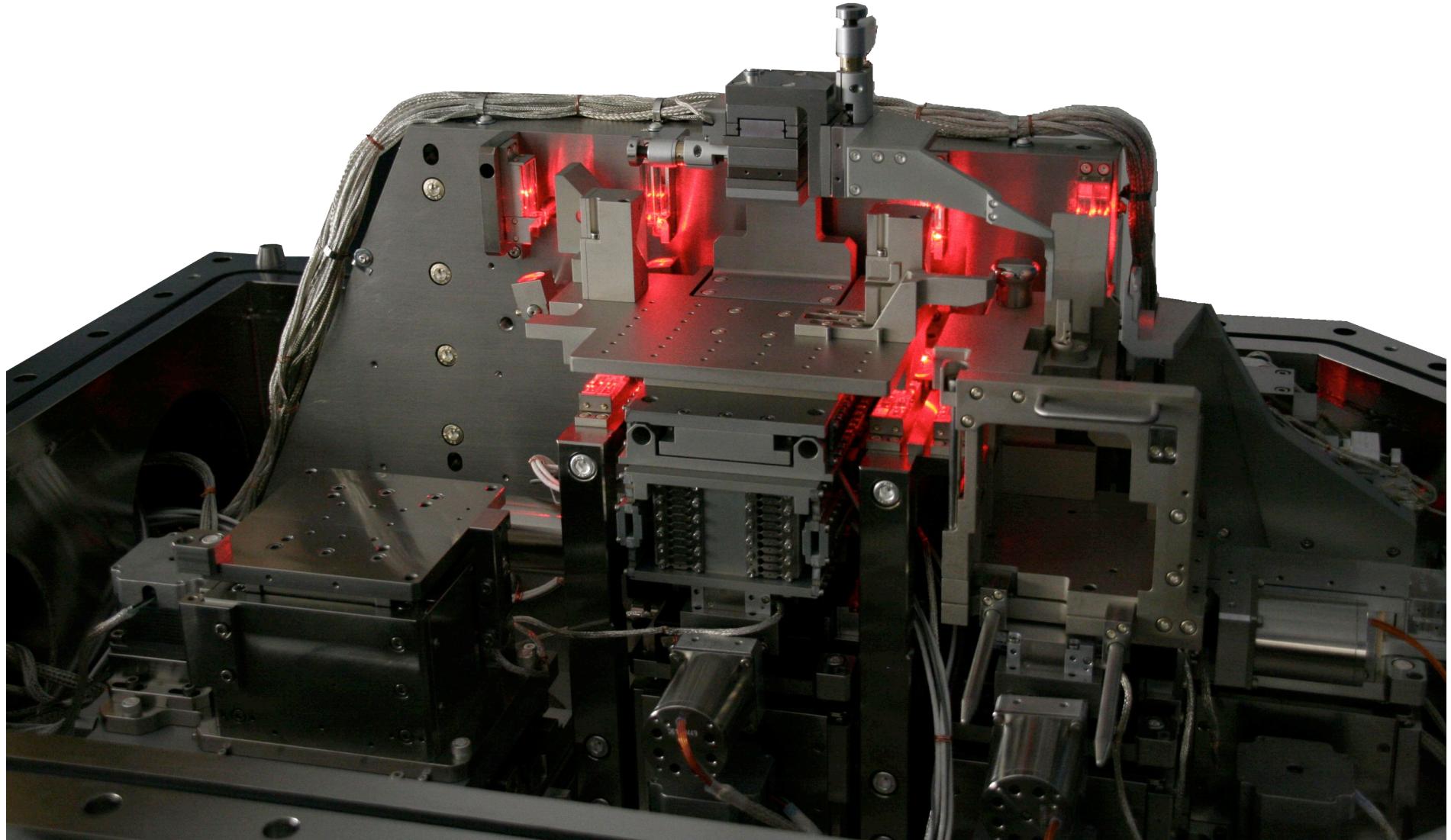
 LA TROBE
UNIVERSITY

Stage Specifications

<u>Stage Stack</u>	<u>Axis</u>	<u>Travel [mm]</u>	<u>Optical Encoder Resolution [um]</u>
Zone Plate	Stepper X	±10 (± 5 LDDM encoded)	0.1
	Stepper Y	±6 (± 5 LDDM encoded)	0.1
	Stepper Z	±10 (± 5 LDDM encoded)	0.1
	Piezo X	0.015	(0.2 nm resolution with LDDM)
	Piezo Y	0.005	(0.2 nm resolution with LDDM)
Sample	Stepper X	±10 (± 5 LDDM encoded)	0.1
	Stepper Y	±6 (± 5 LDDM encoded)	0.1
	Stepper Z	±10 (± 5 LDDM encoded)	0.1
	Rotation (Theta)	+/- 180 degrees	<0.1 degree resolution
OSA	Stepper X	±5	0.1
	Stepper Y	±5	0.1
	Stepper Z	±5	0.1
PH	PicoMotor X	±5	open loop – no optical encoder
	PicoMotor Y	±5	open loop – no optical encoder

Table 2: Travel Ranges and encoder resolutions

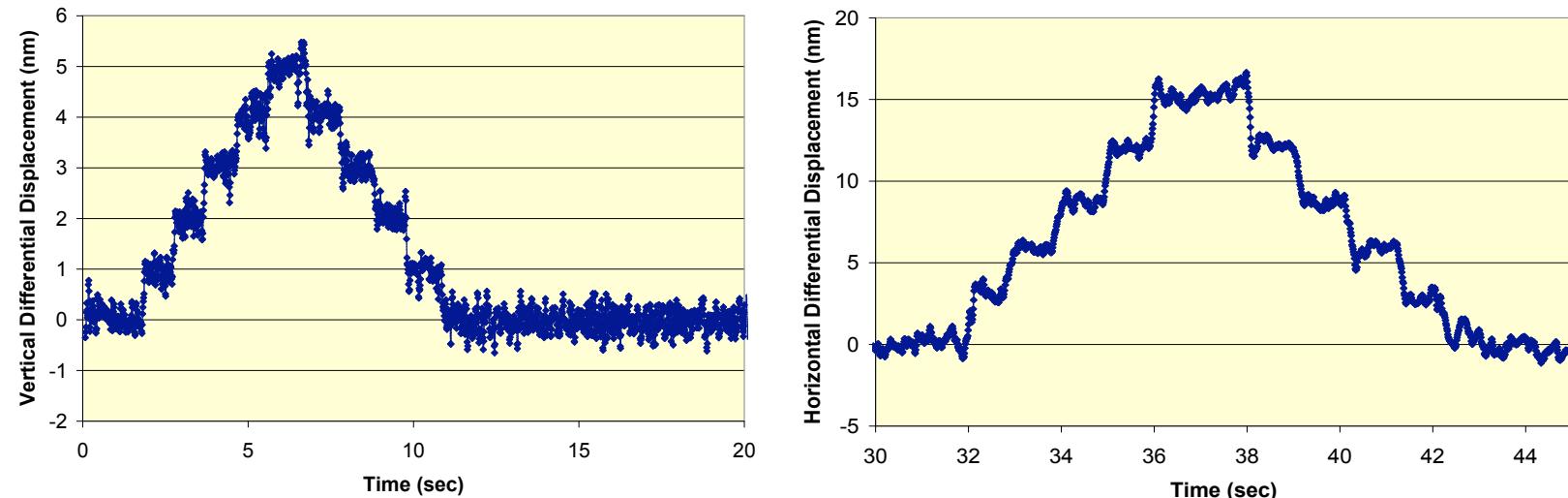




Xradia Inc.



X-ray nanoprobe prototype

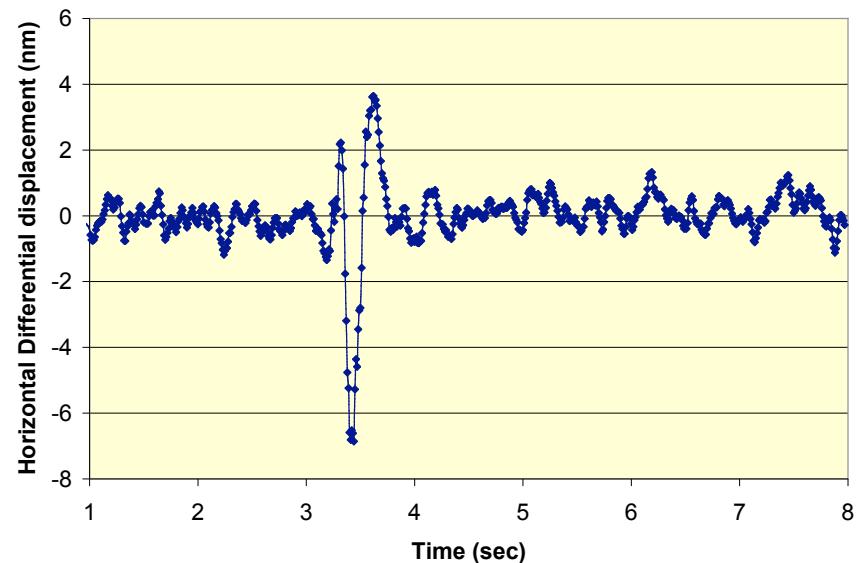
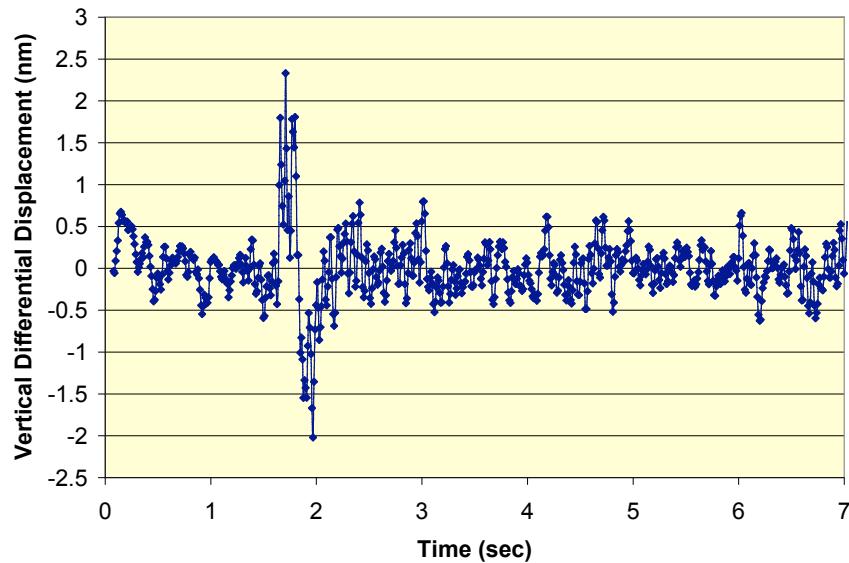


Closed-loop differential displacement test for the prototype scanning stage system for the x-ray nanoprobe at the APS 8-ID-E station, horizontal: left side; vertical: right side. A series of 1-nm and 3-nm differential vertical and horizontal displacement steps (between zone-plate holder and sample holder) have been demonstrated with closed-loop control.

D. Shu et al **High Precision Positioning Mechanisms for a Hard X-ray Nanoprobe Instrument**, MEDSCI 2006, Hyogo, Japan
http://medsi2006.spring8.or.jp/proc/21_1.pdf



X-ray nanoprobe prototype

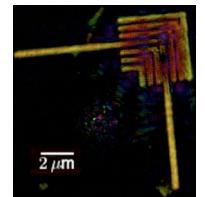
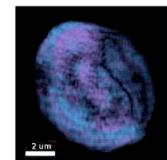


Active vibration control test for the prototype scanning stage system for the x-ray nanoprobe at the APS 8-ID-E station, vertical: left side; horizontal: right side. During this test, the closed-loop control system performed a damping action to a single external mechanical disturbance (an 80-kg mass dropped to the floor from a 0.2-m height at a distance of 3 m).

D. Shu et al **High Precision Positioning Mechanisms for a Hard X-ray Nanoprobe Instrument**, MEDSCI 2006, Hyogo, Japan
http://medsi2006.spring8.or.jp/proc/21_1.pdf



END



- Doing FCDI is possible at 3rd generation sources
- Quantitative solutions are possible
- High Resolution Imaging is possible...
- With the right equipment

