

Coherent X-ray Diffraction as a Materials Research Tool

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Diamond Light Source

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Durham University,

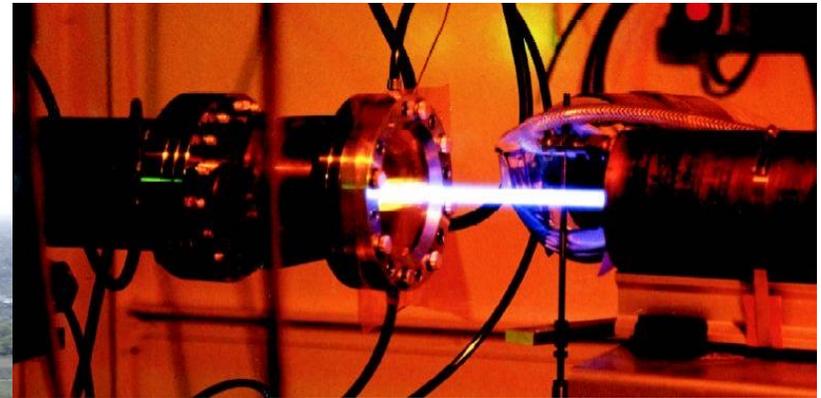
December 2006

Outline

- Coherent X-ray Diffraction
- How to Solve the **Phase** Problem
- Nanocrystal Shapes
- Extension to **Phase** Objects
- Interfacial Contact Forces
- “Anomalous” Thermal Expansion

Synchrotron Radiation

Urbana



34-ID-C



Diamond Light Source (RAL)



I. K. Robinson, Durham, Dec 2006

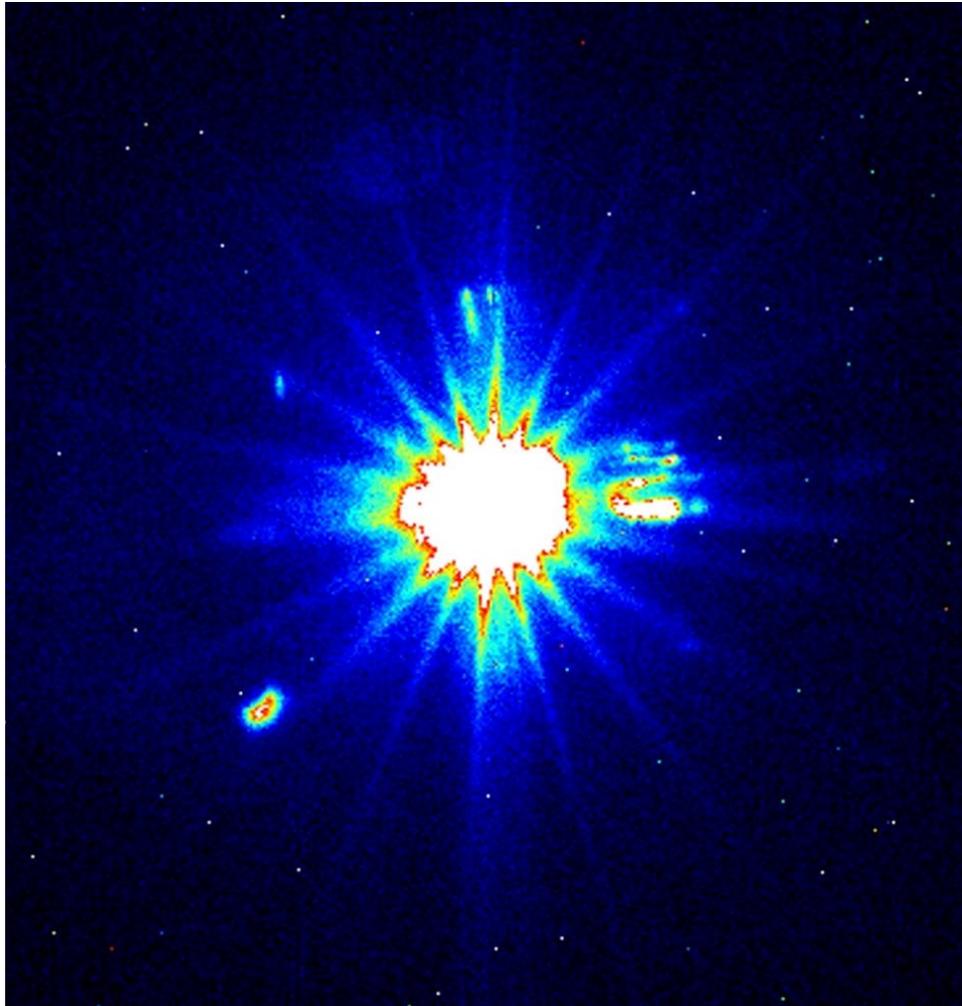
Last Girder – March 2006



I. K. Robinson, Durham, Dec 2006

“First Light” - May 2006

ramped to 3GeV – Sept 2006

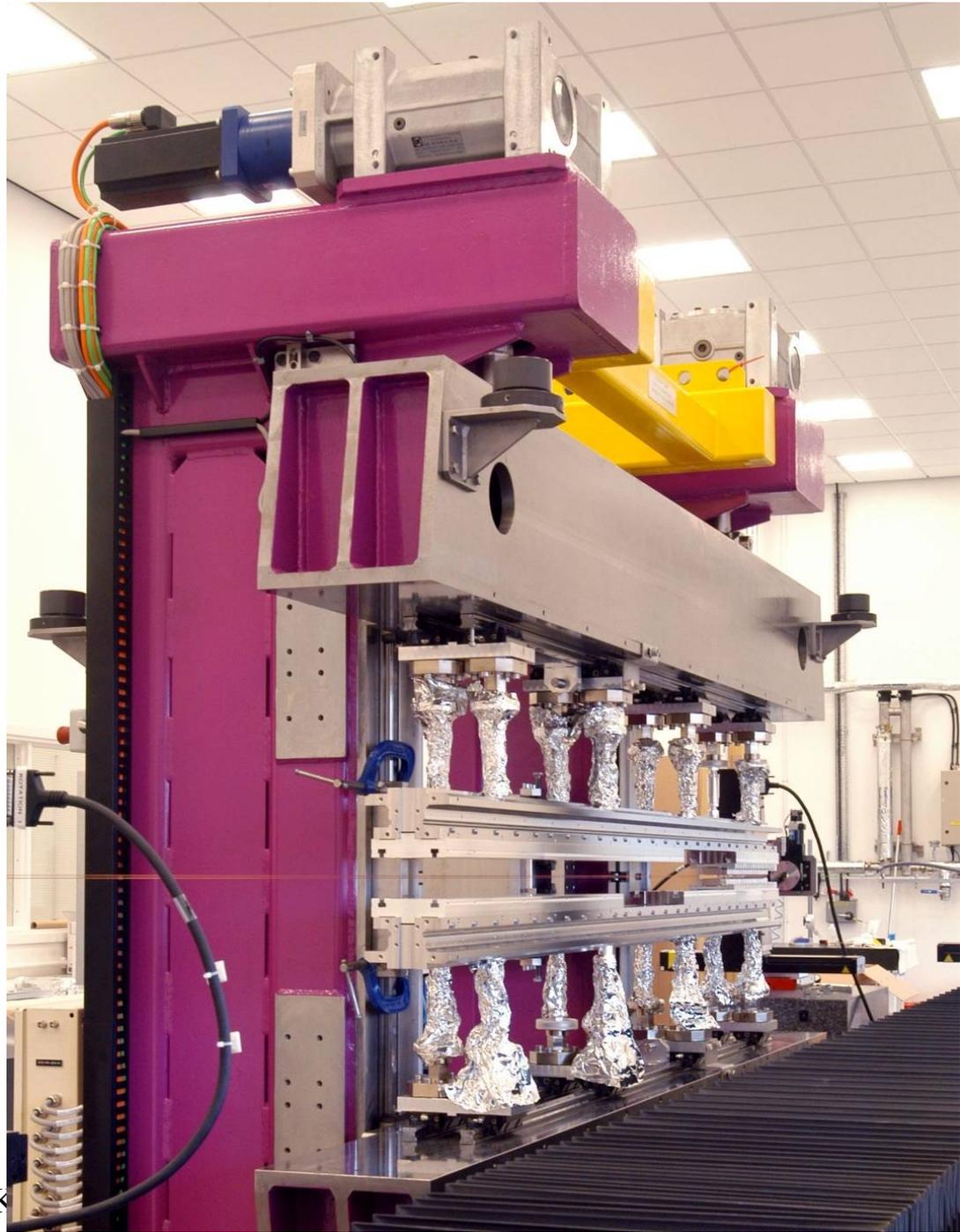


Typical beamline: I-22



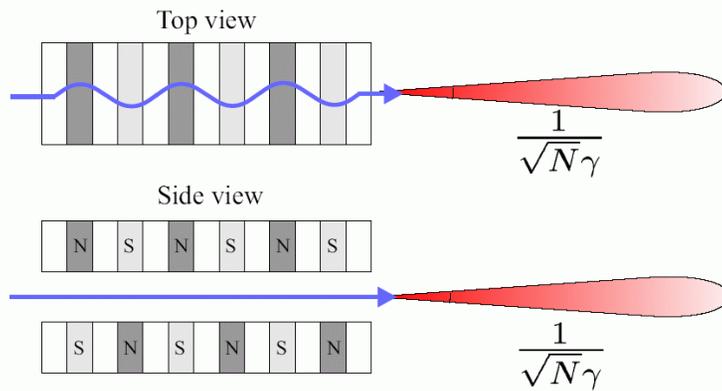
I. K. Robinson, Durham, Dec 2006

Diamond in-vacuum X-ray Undulator

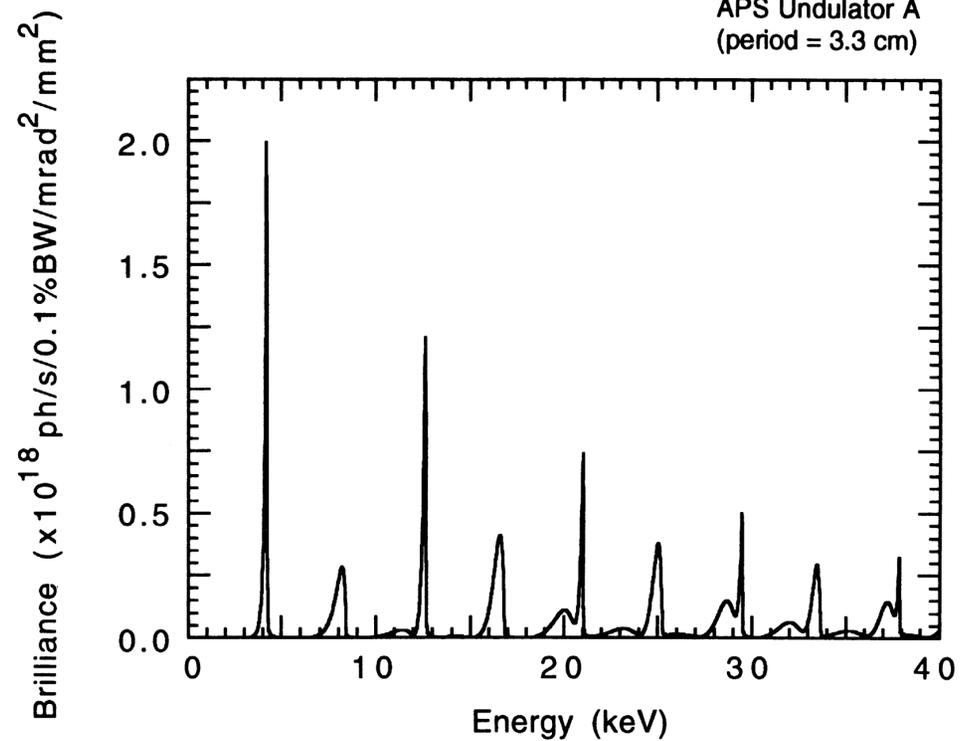


I. K

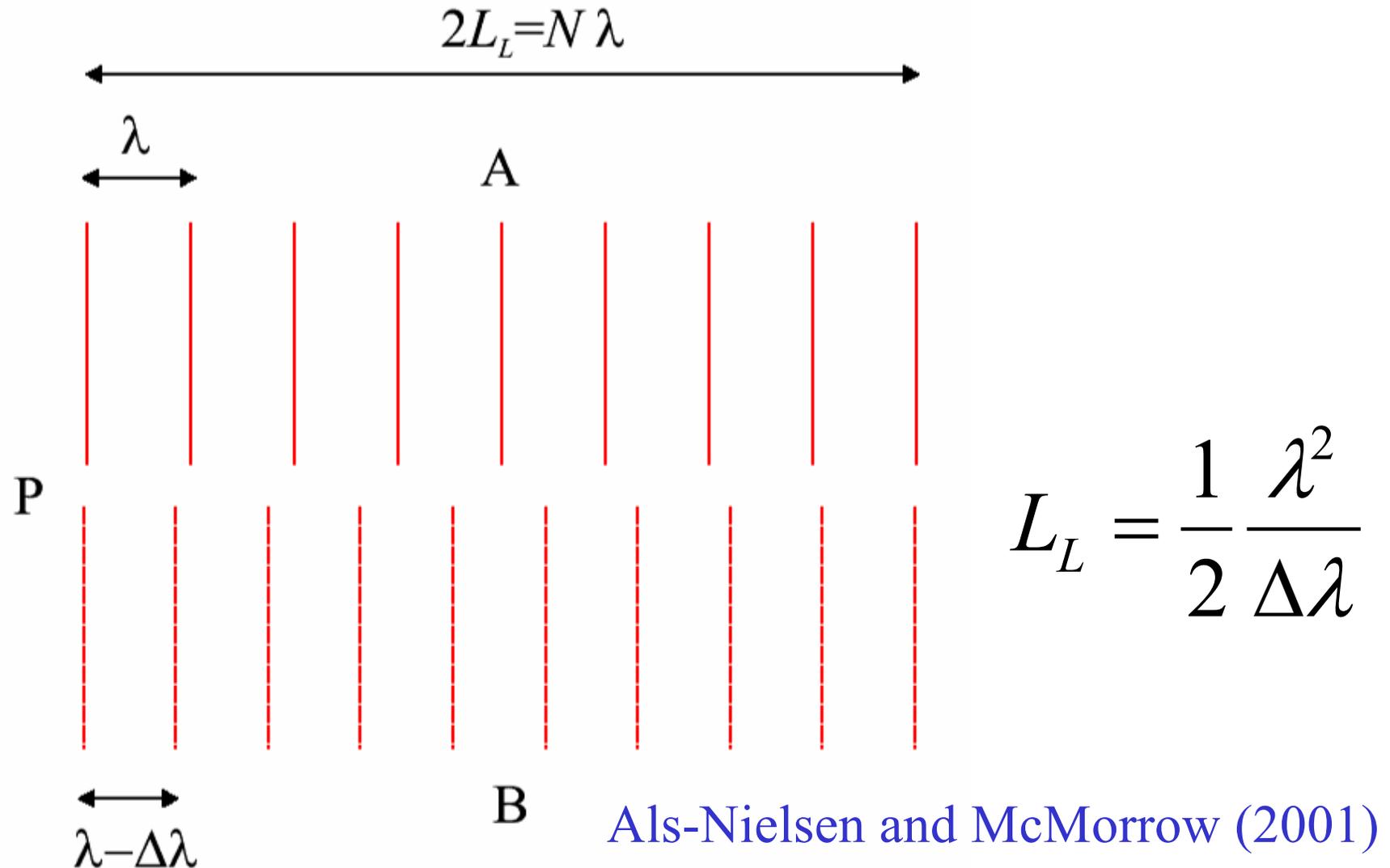
X-ray Undulator Principle



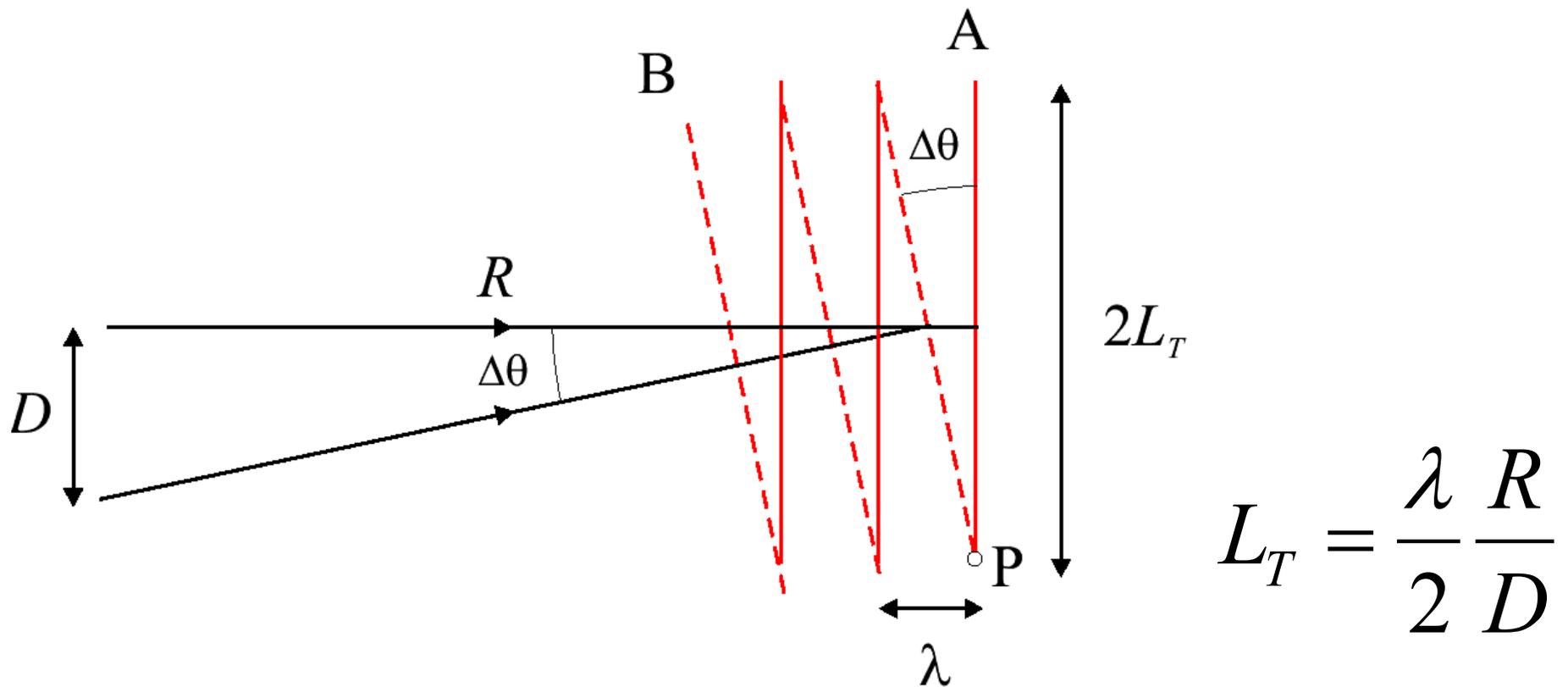
$$\lambda_X = \frac{\lambda_U}{2\gamma^2} \left\{ 1 + \frac{K^2}{2} + (\gamma\theta)^2 \right\}$$



Longitudinal Coherence



Lateral (Transverse) Coherence



$$L_T = \frac{\lambda R}{2 D}$$

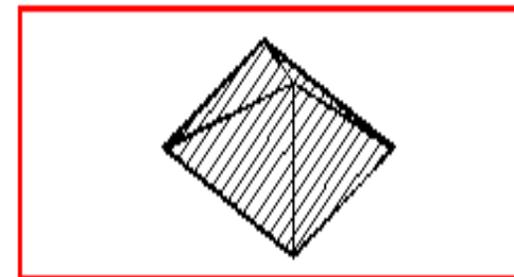
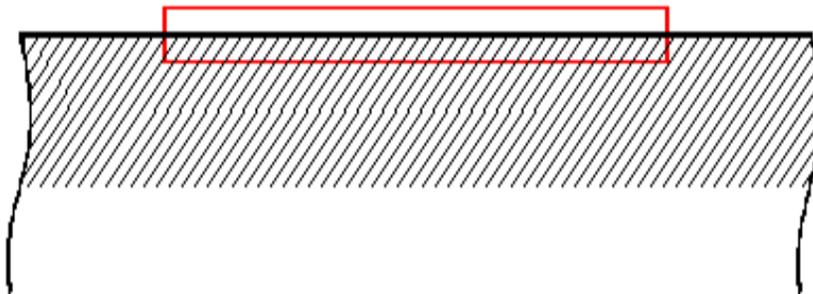
Als-Nielsen and McMorrow (2001)

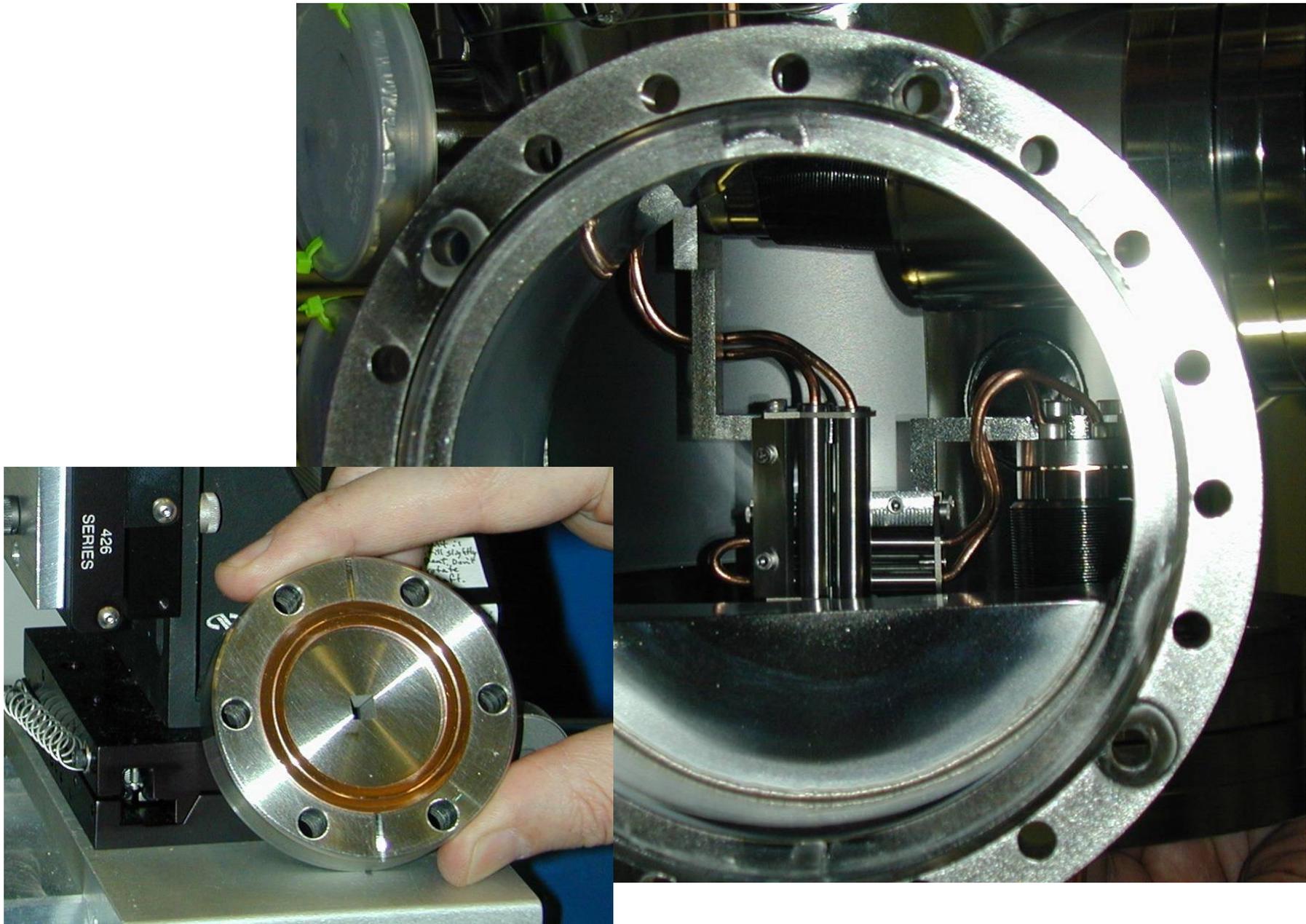
Coherence at APS, ESRF or DLS

Typical of 3rd Generation (undulator) Synchrotron Source

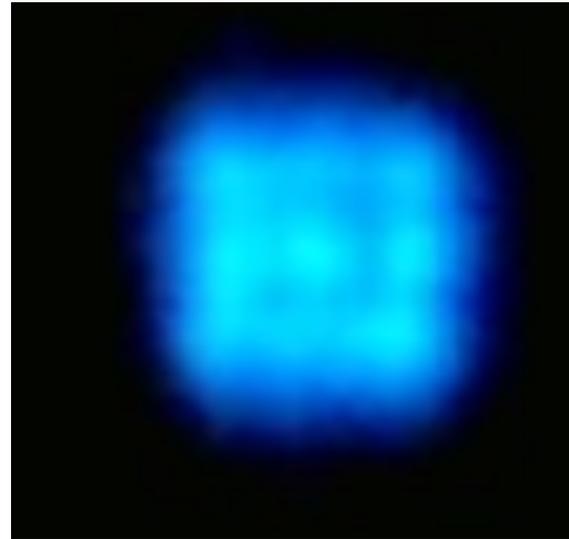
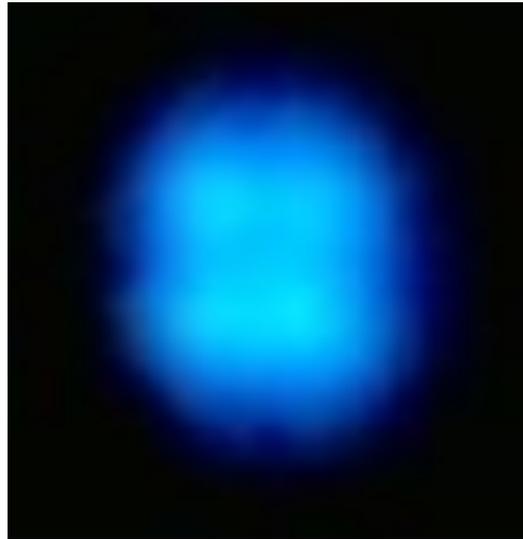
| Coherence of | ξ_{VER} | ξ_{HORIZ} | ξ_{LONG} | Flux |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Raw Undulator | 35 μm | 9 μm | 0.004 μm | 2×10^{12} |
| Si(111) Monochromator | 35 μm | 9 μm | 1 μm | 1×10^{10} |
| C(111) Monochromator | 35 μm | 9 μm | 3 μm | 3×10^9 |

Coherent region defined by slits

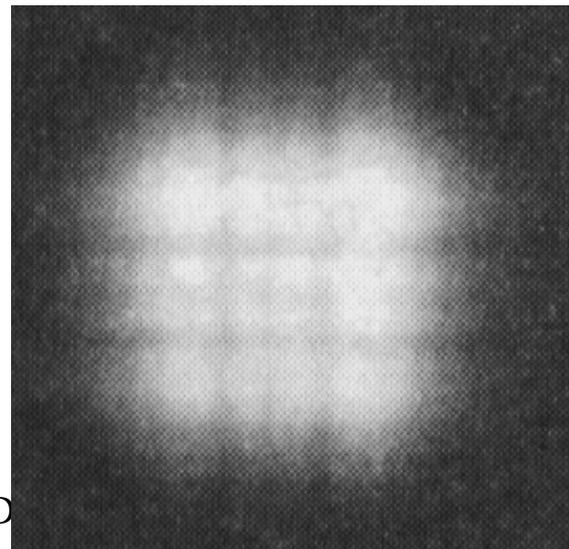
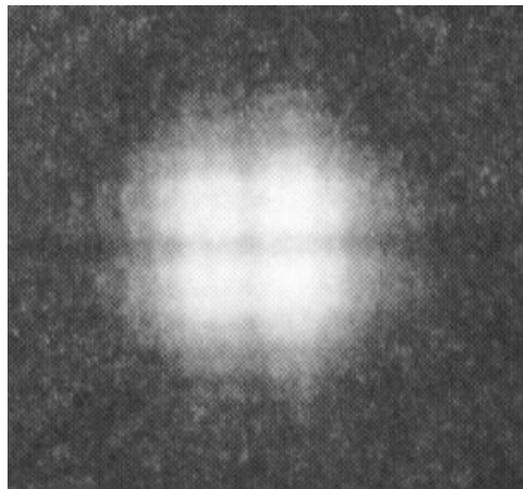




Fresnel Diffraction when $d^2 \sim \lambda D$



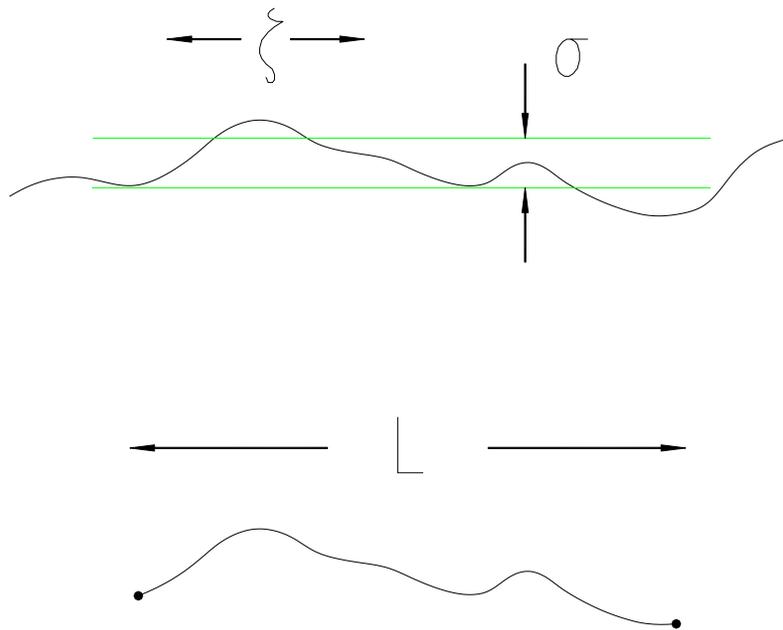
X-ray
beam
defined
by RB
slits



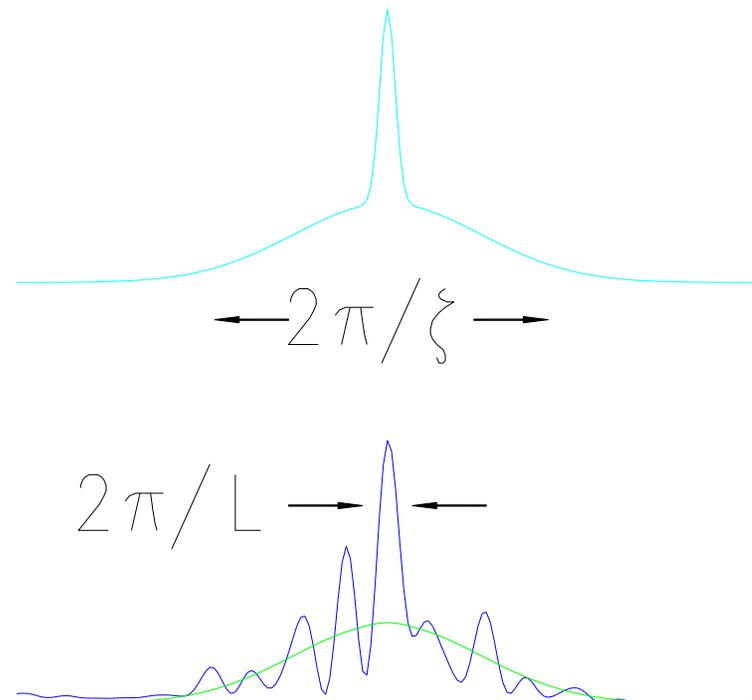
Visible
Fresnel
diffraction
from
Hecht
“Optics”

Diffuse Scattering acquires Structure using CXD

Real Space

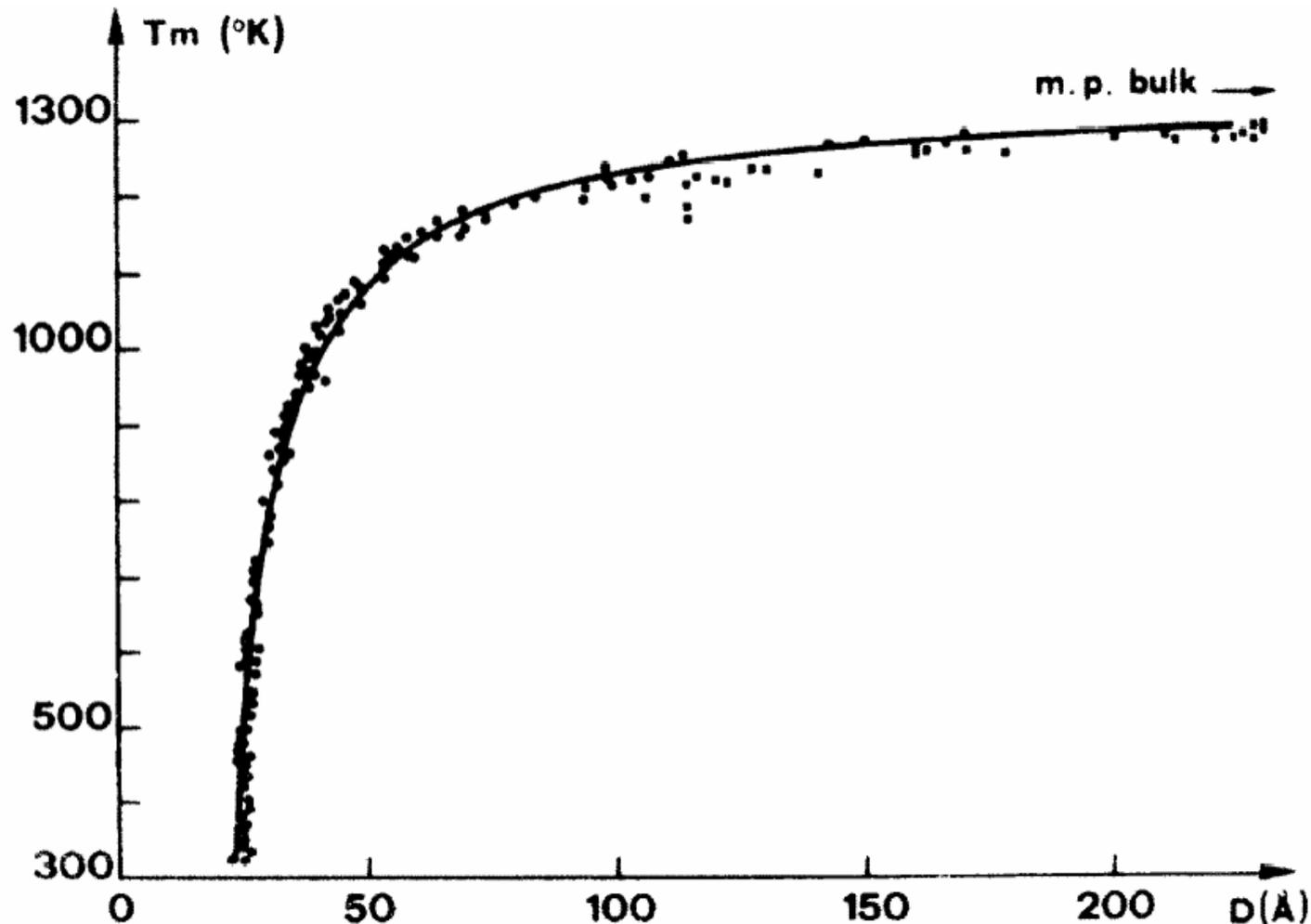


Reciprocal Space

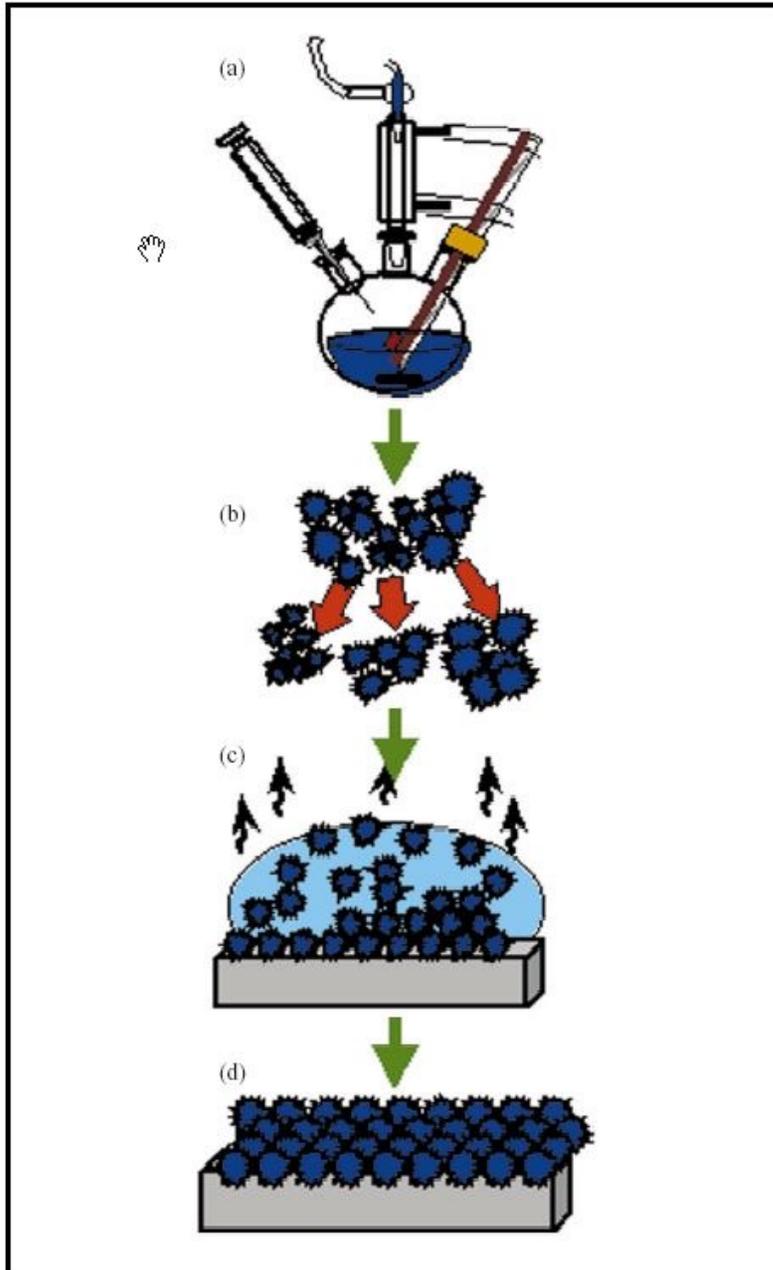


Size-dependent Melting of Au Particles

P. Buffat and J-P. Borel, Phys. Rev. A 2287-97 (1975)

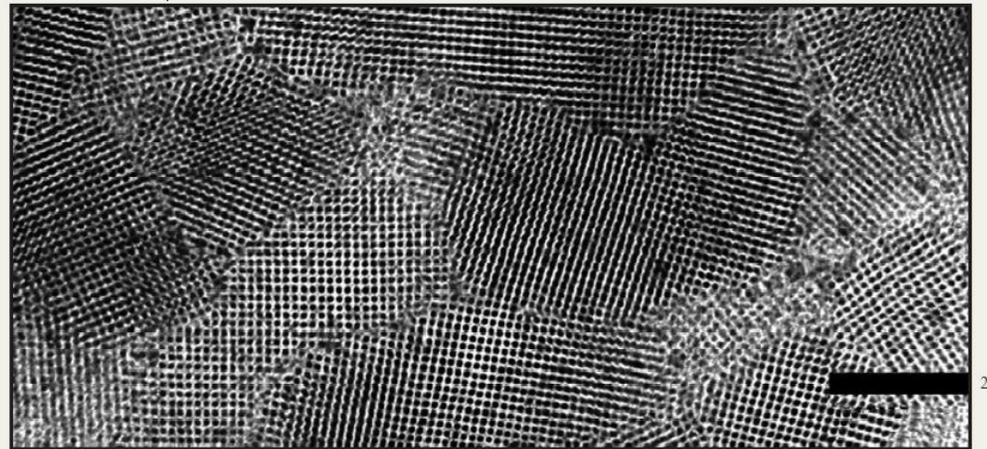


Chemical Synthesis of Nanocrystals

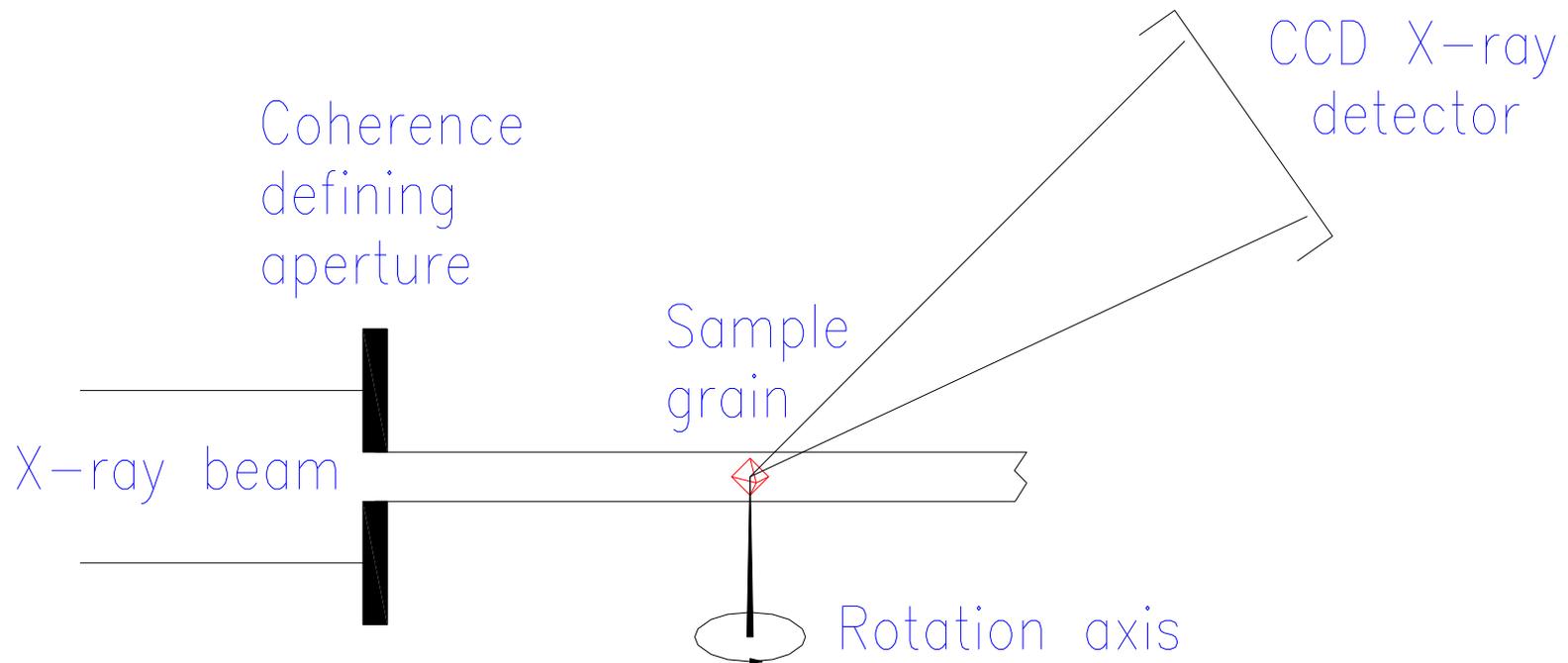


- Reactants introduced rapidly
- High temperature solvent
- Surfactant/organic capping agent
- Square superlattice (200nm scale)

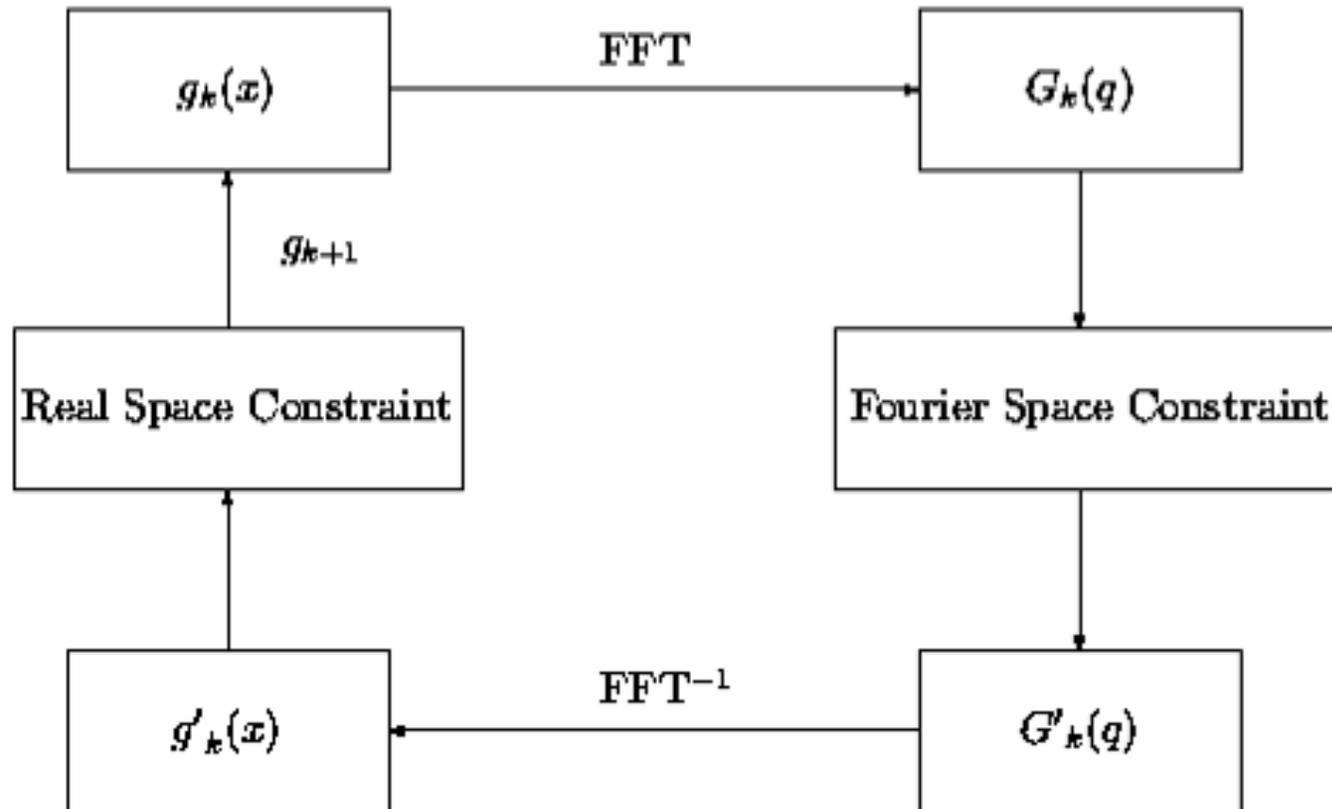
C. B. Murray, IBM J. Res. & Dev. **45**
47 (2001)



Lensless X-ray Microscope



Generic “Error Reduction” method



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

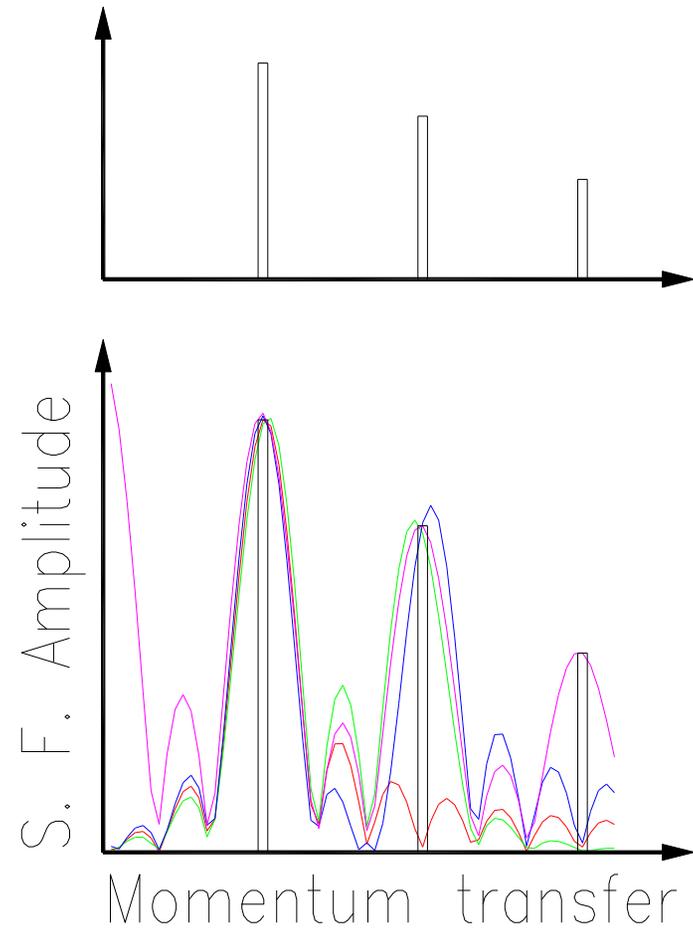
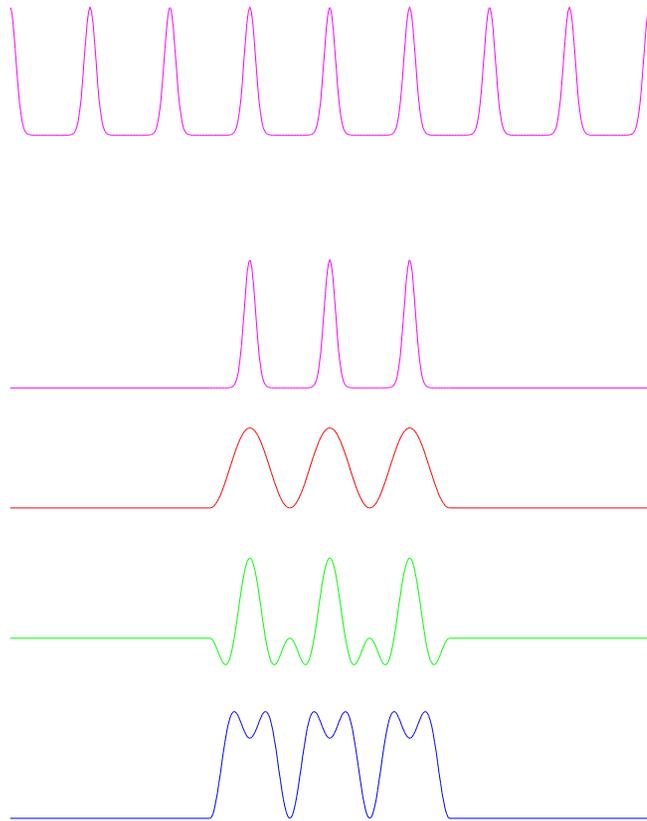
R. W. Gerchberg and W. O. Saxton *Optik* 35 237 (1972)

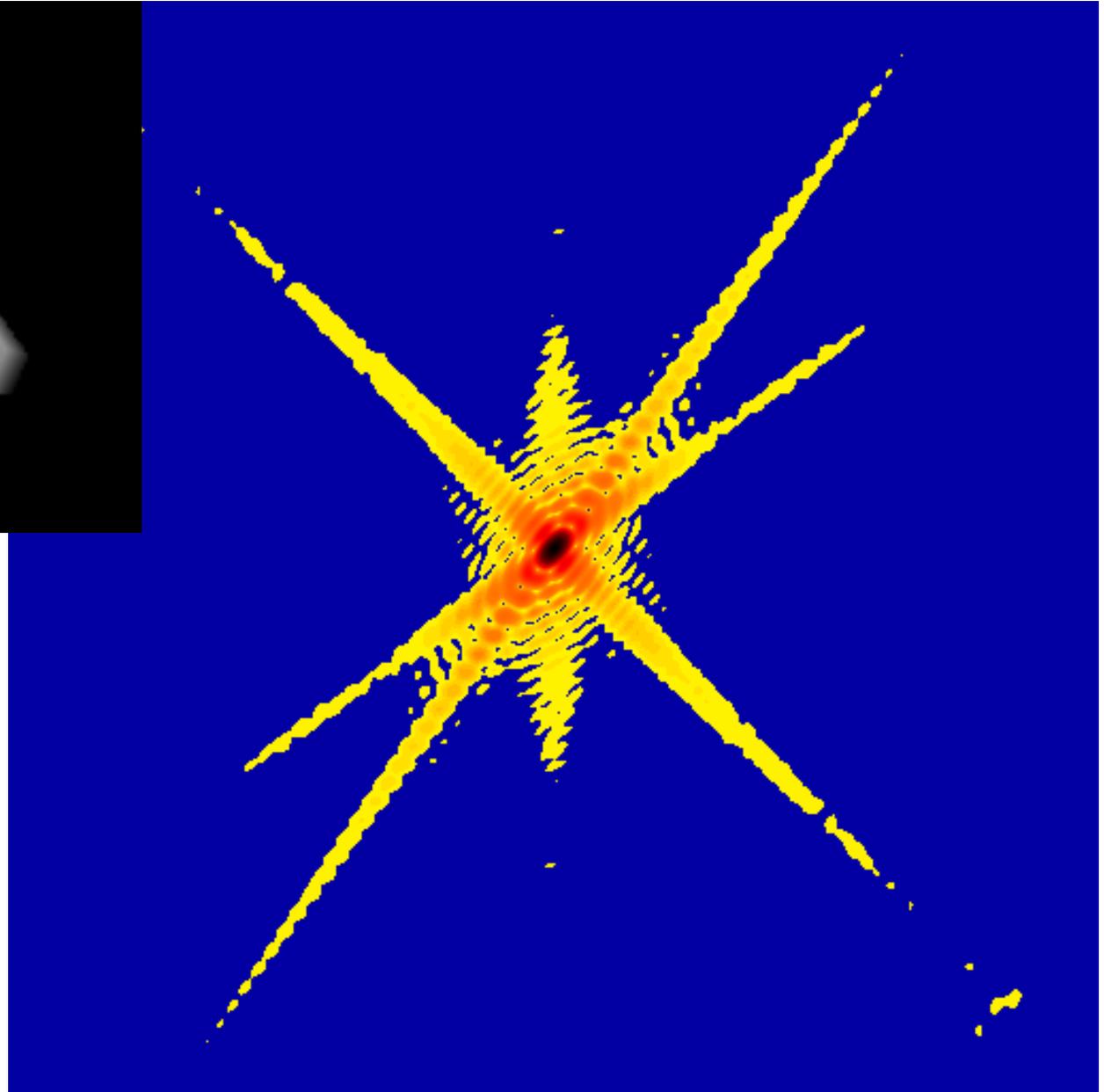
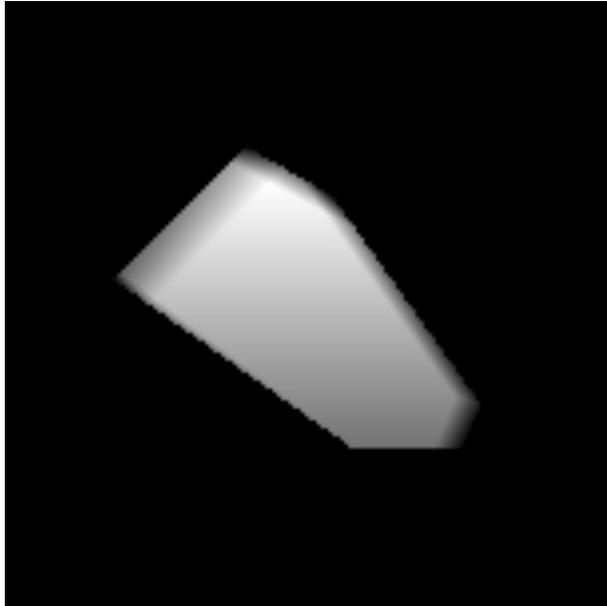
Real-space Constraints in Crystallography

R. P. Millane, J. Opt. Soc Am. A **13** 725 (1996)

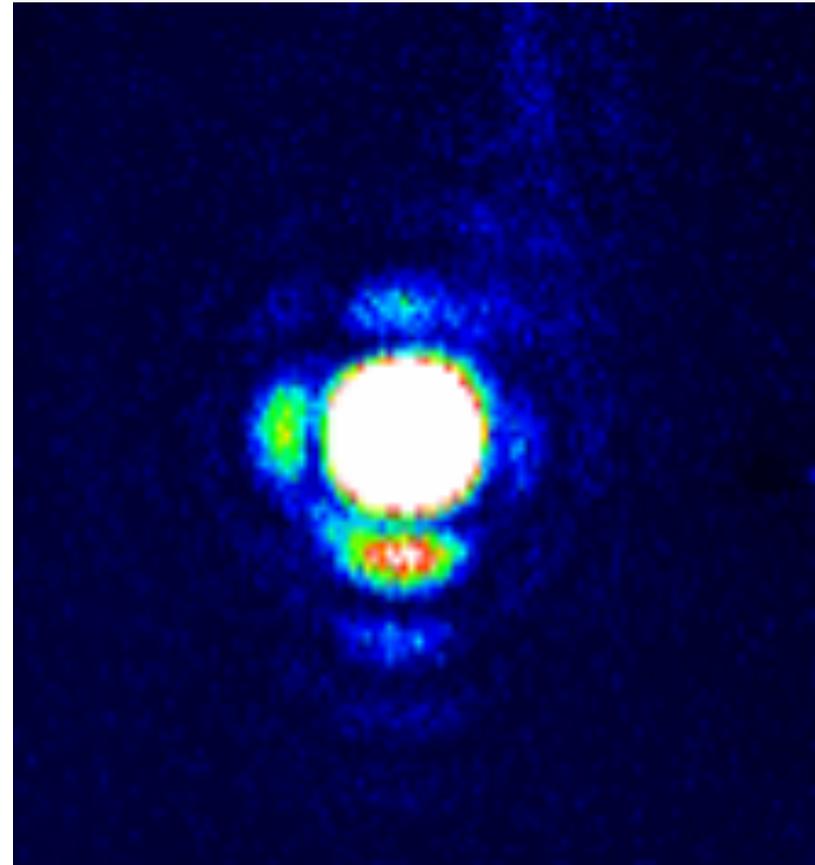
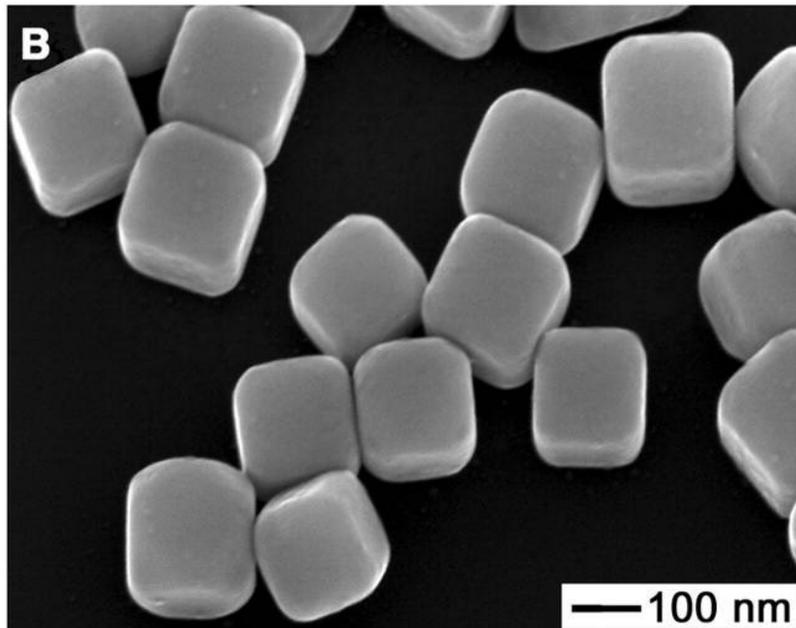
- ‘Positivity’ and ‘Atomicity’ constraints (Sayre)
- Finite **support**, molecular envelope
- Solvent flattening/Molecular replacement
- Non-crystallographic symmetry
- Non-uniqueness is ‘pathologically rare’ ($d > 1$)
- Uses memory to avoid stagnation (Fienup HIO)

Oversampling solves Phase Problem



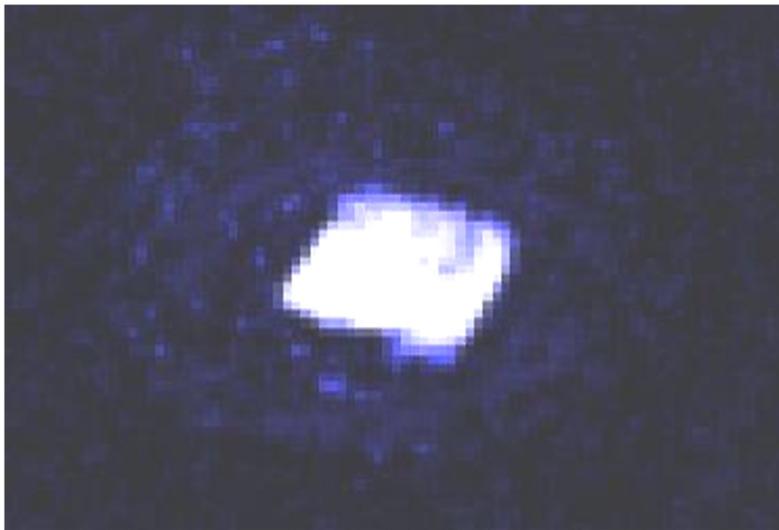


Chemically Synthesized Silver Nanocubes

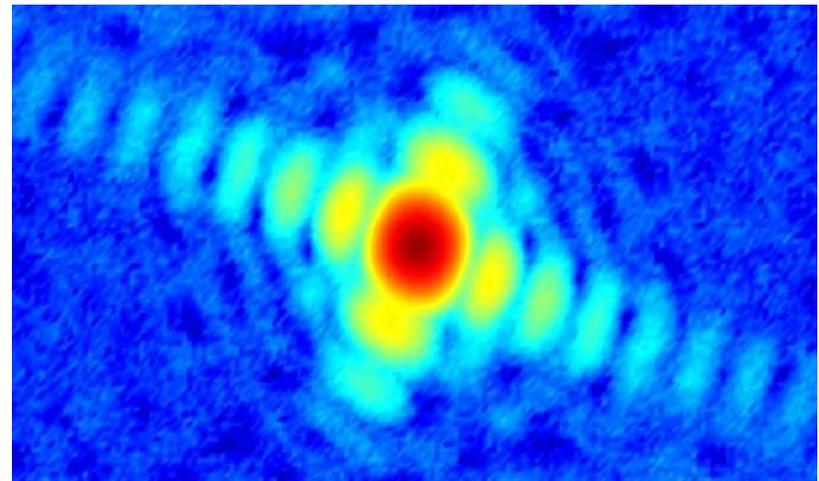
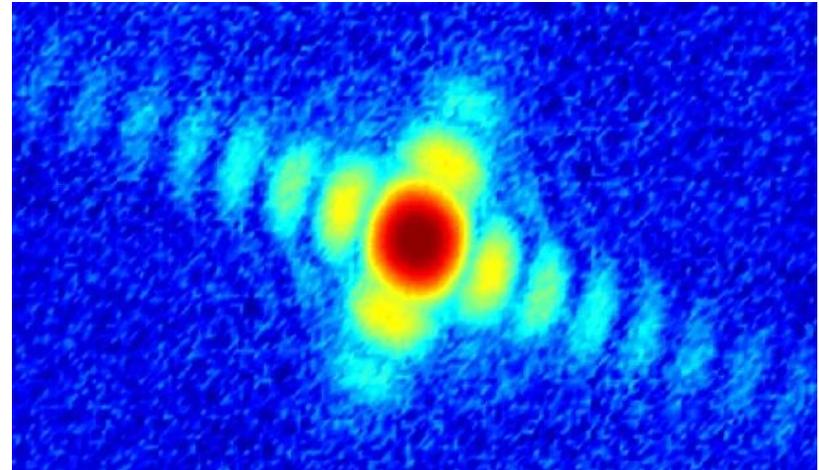


Yugang Sun and Younan Xia,
Science 298 2177 (2003)

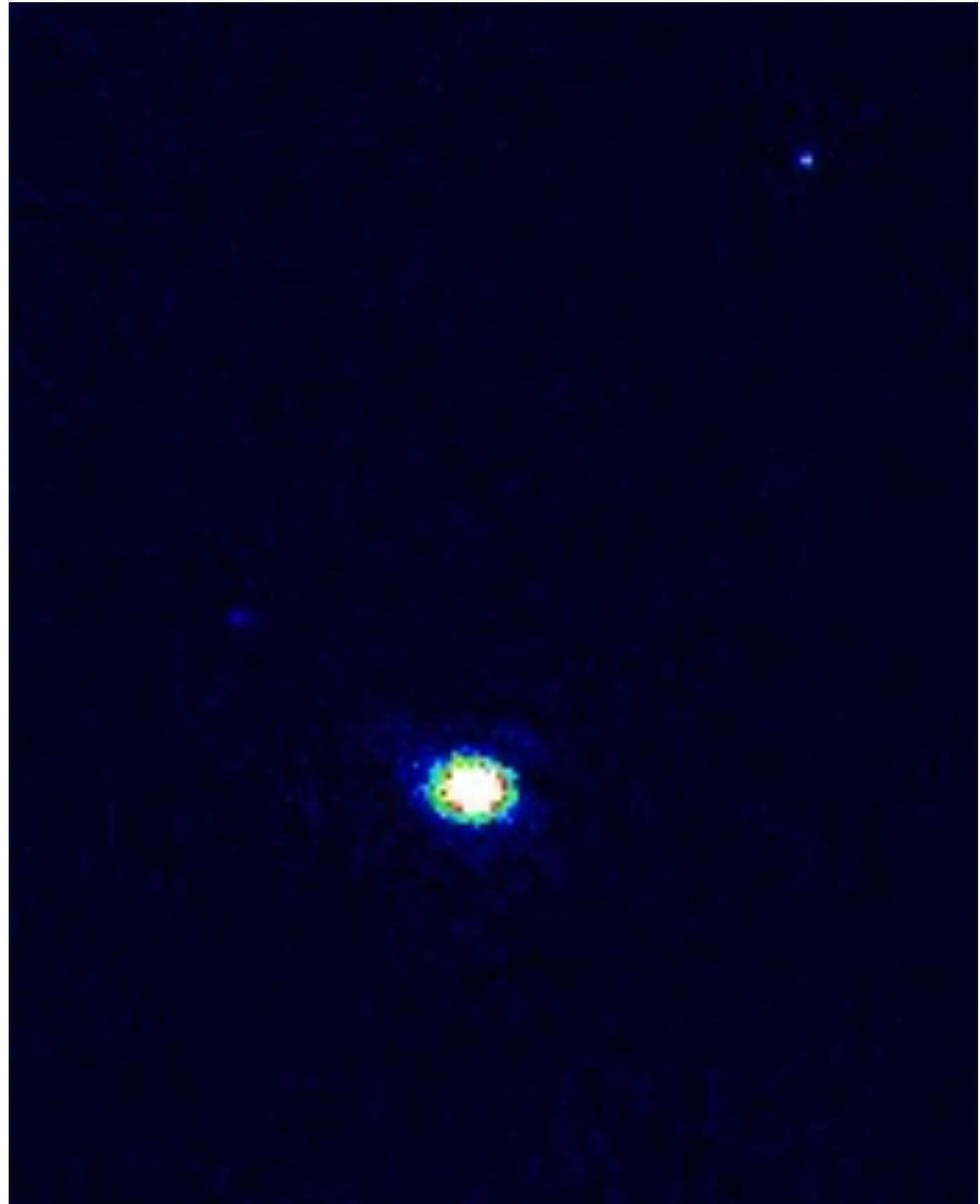
Reconstruction of Ag Nanocrystal

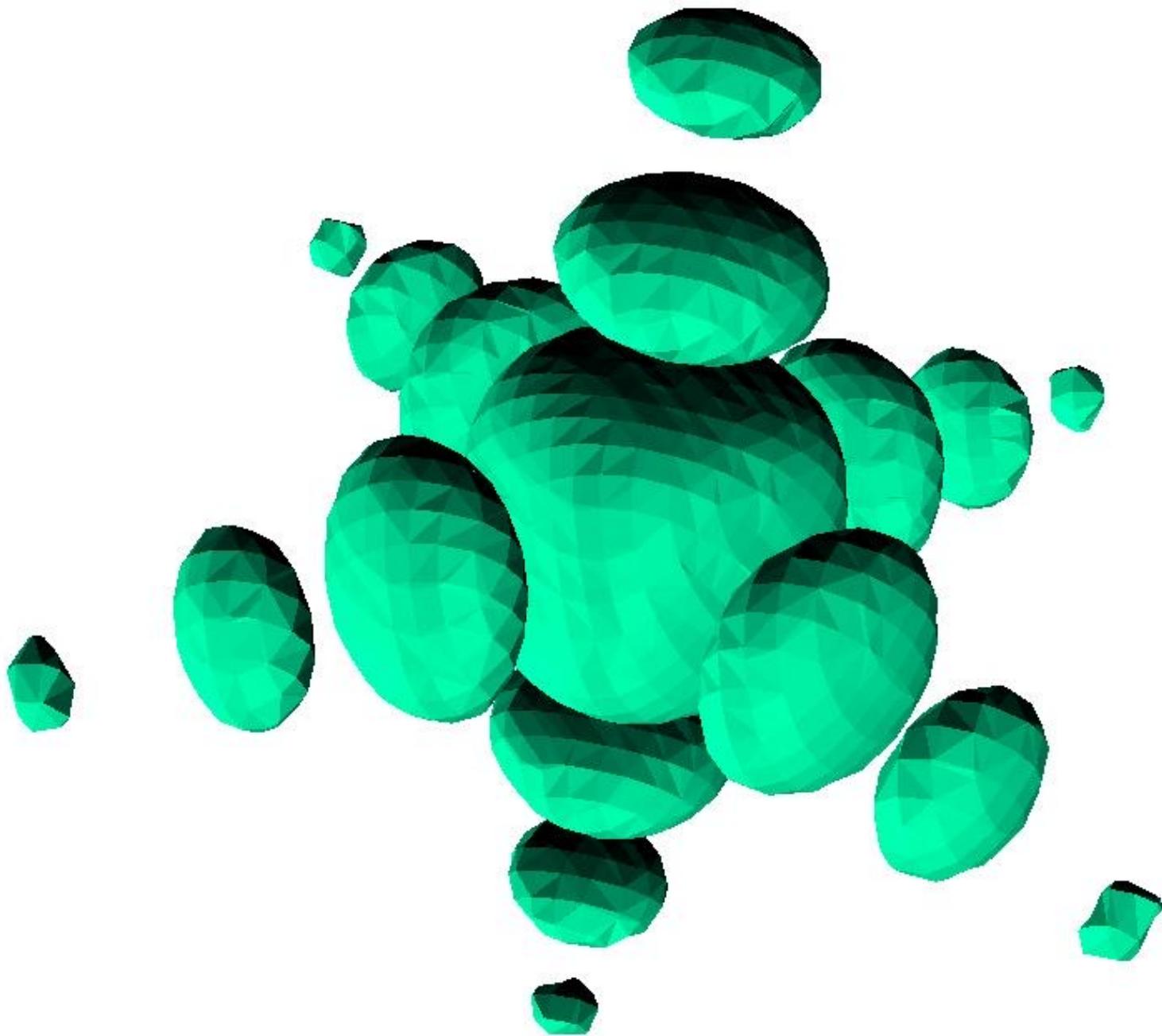


←→
200nm

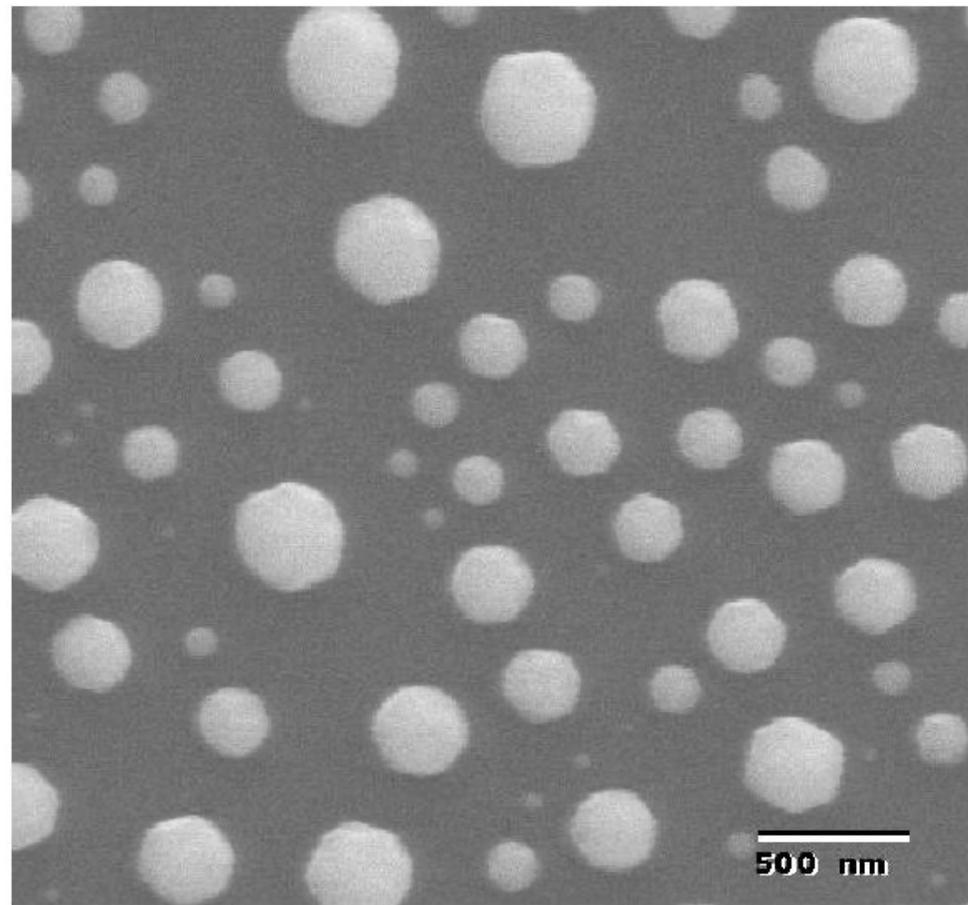


Rocking
scan of Ag
cubes with
 0.01° steps

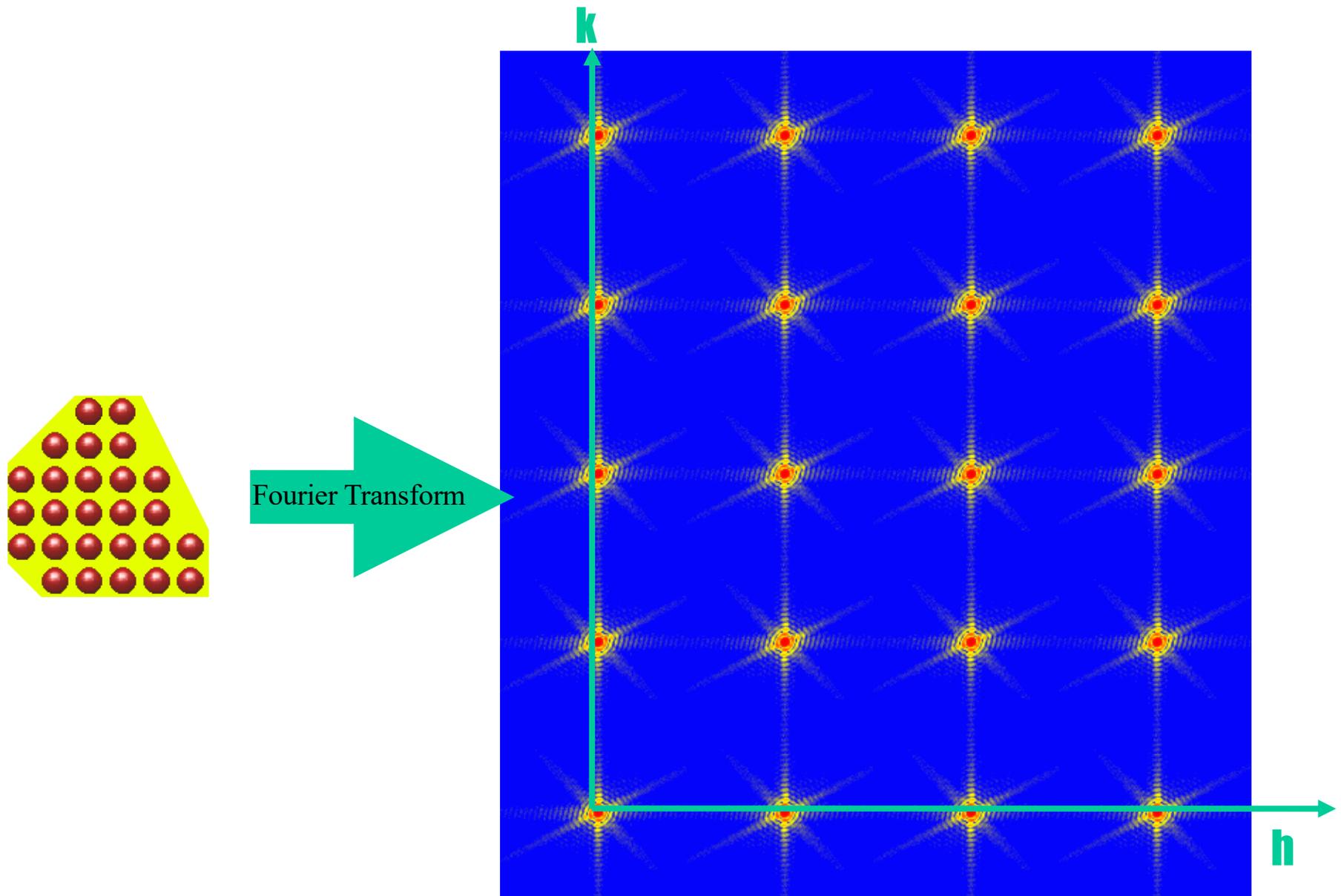




In situ growth of Pb crystals



Coherent Diffraction from Crystals

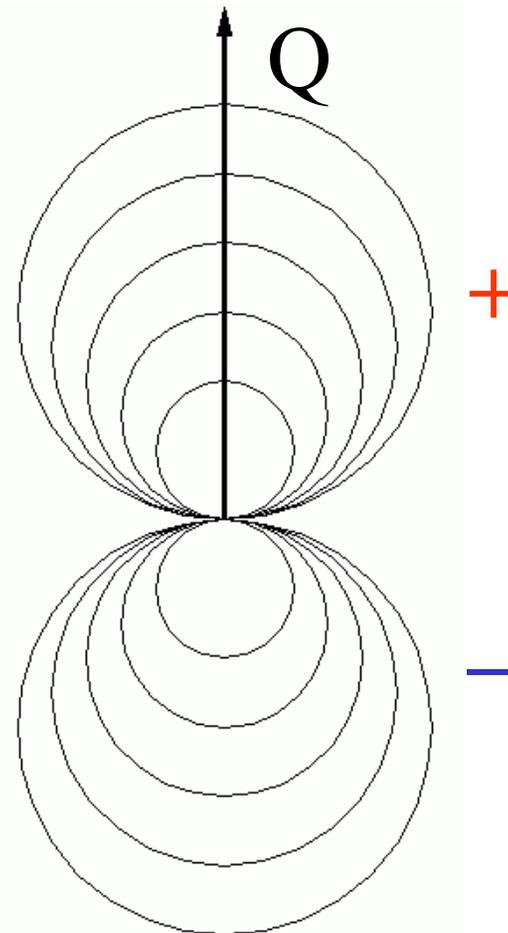
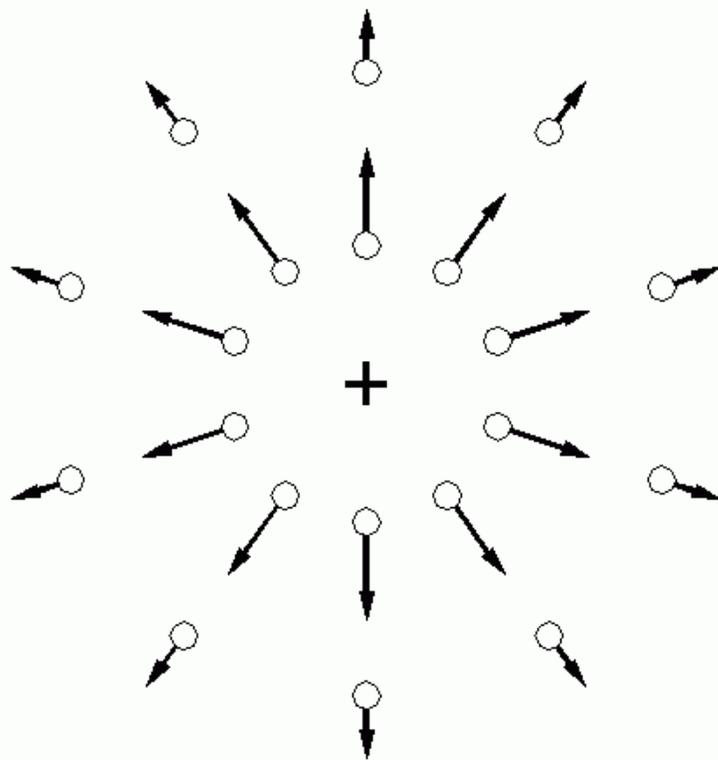


Diffraction by Strain of Point Defect

$$A \sim \sum e^{i\mathbf{Q}\cdot(\mathbf{R}_j+\mathbf{u}_j)}$$

$$\approx \sum e^{i\mathbf{Q}\cdot\mathbf{R}_j} (1+i\mathbf{Q}\cdot\mathbf{u}_j)$$

Imaginary density



Good statistics, 3D diffraction data

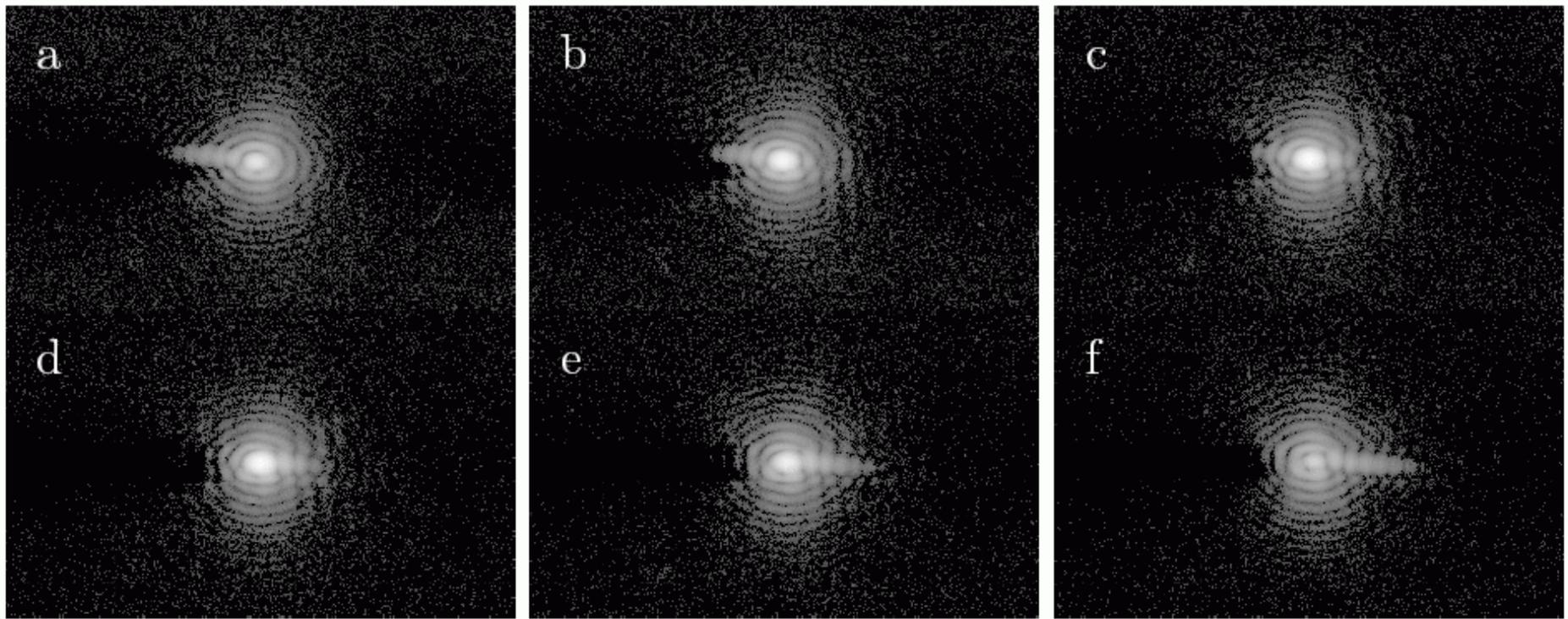
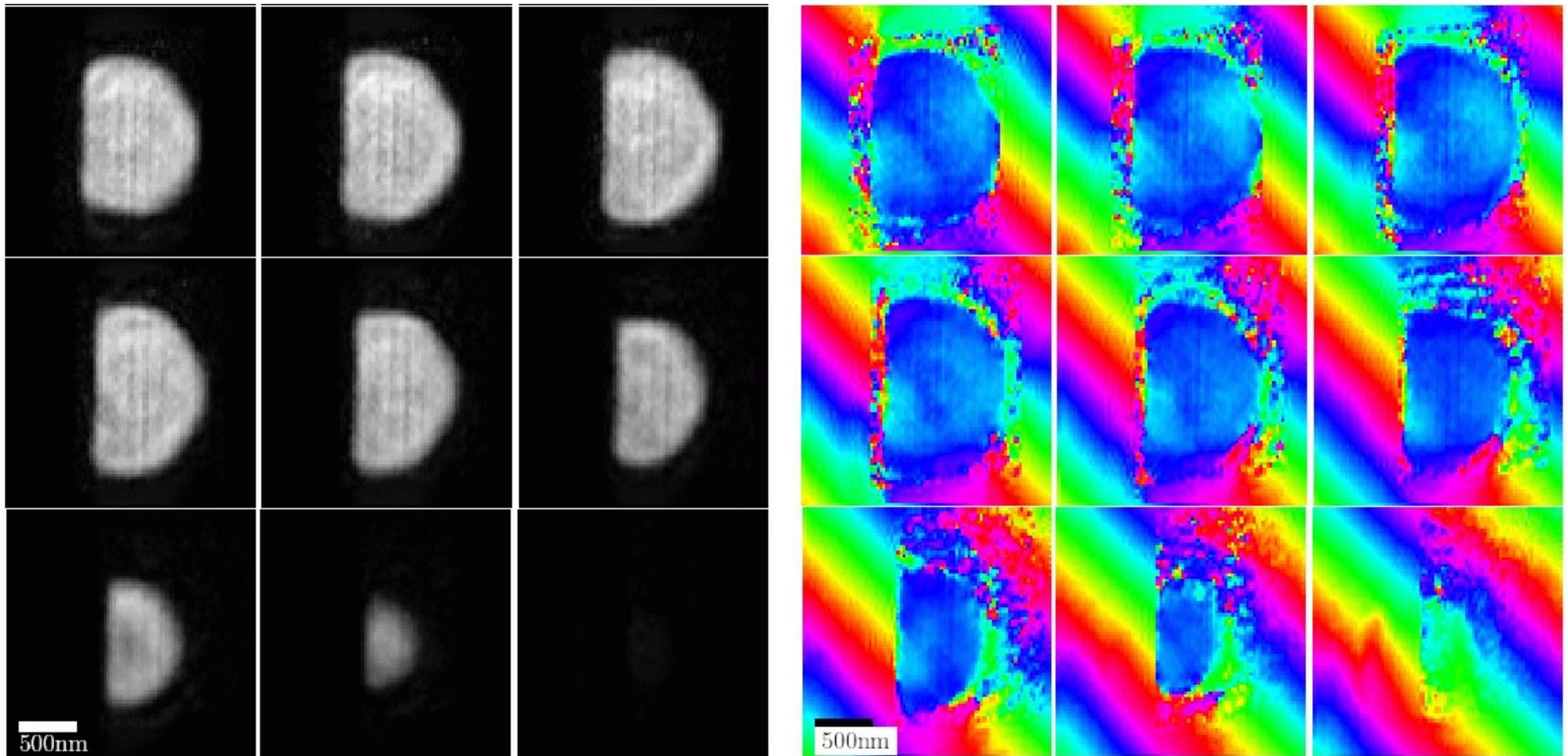
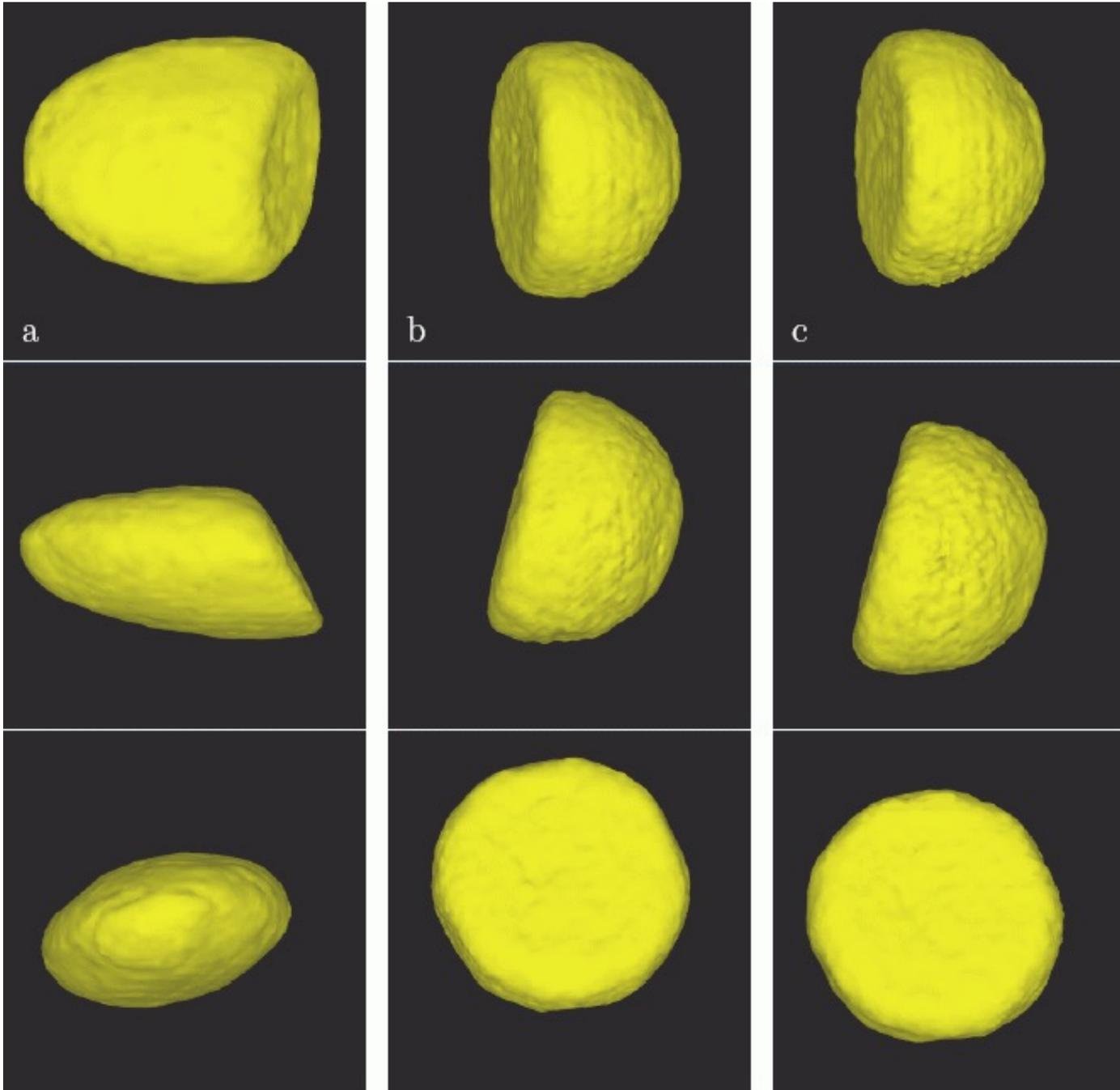


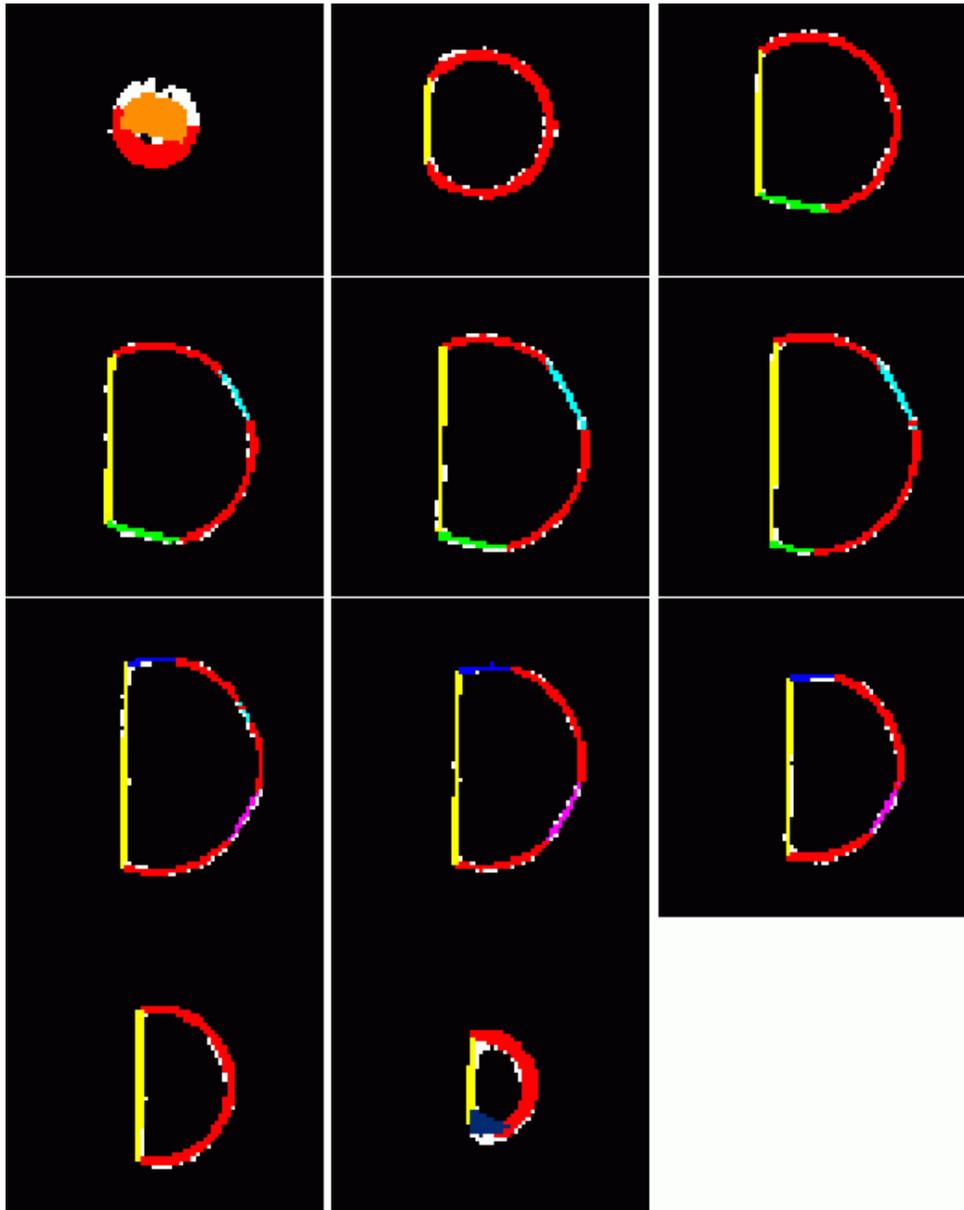
Figure 4.12: Center slices from 3D CXD pattern from Pb sample, on a log scale. Data file 296 from 10/03.

Complex Density (amplitude *and* phase)



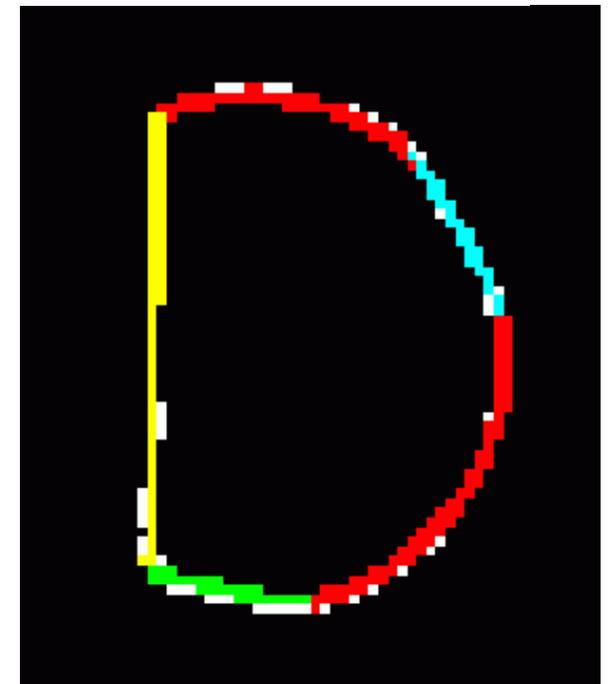


Fitting to faceted shape

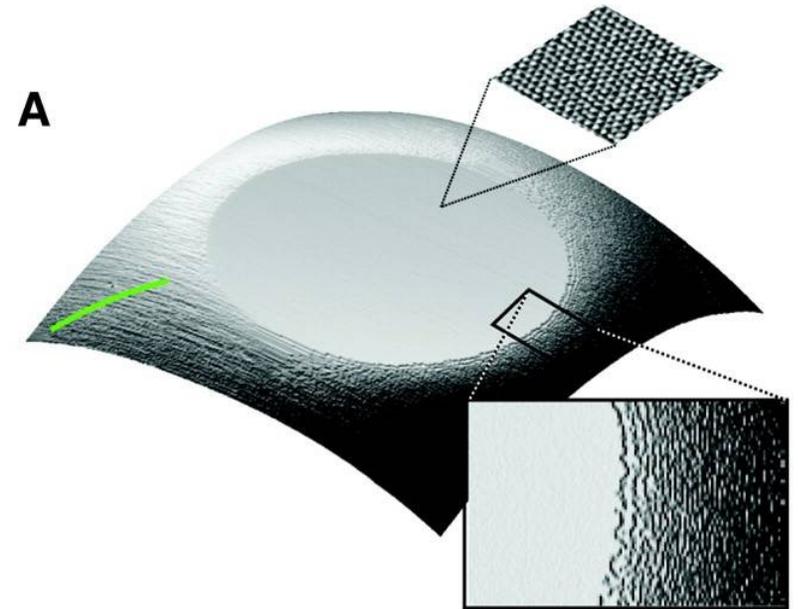
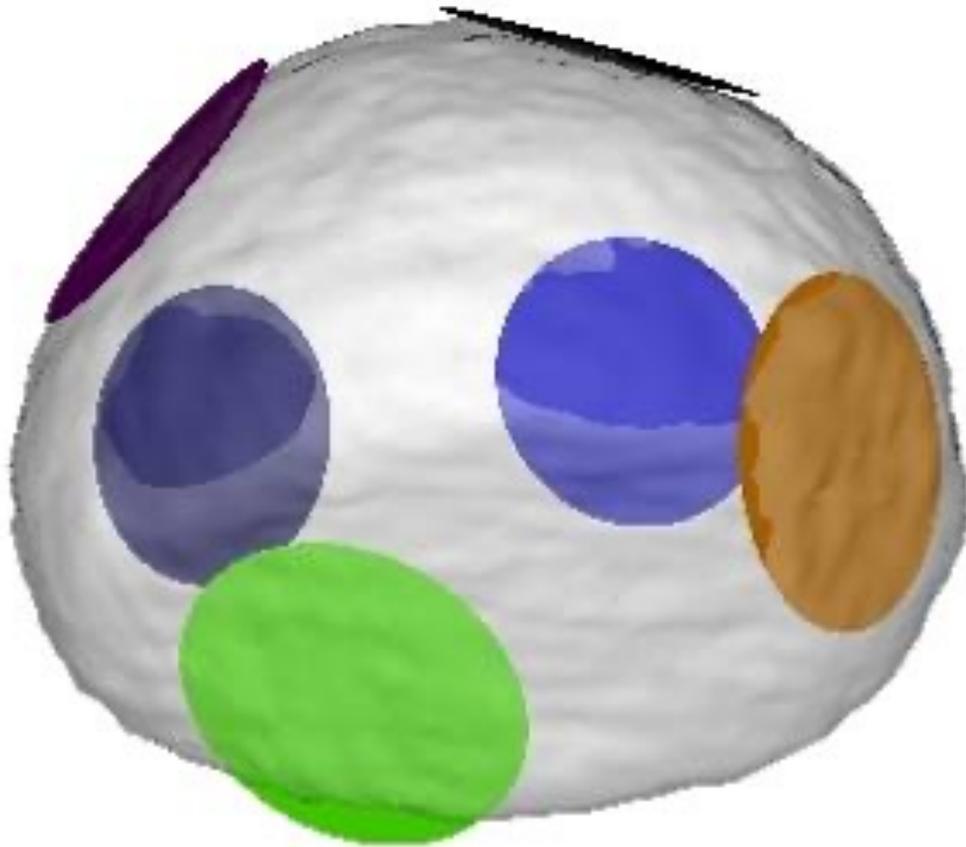


| | $ R $ | | P0 | P1 | P2 | P3 | P4 | P5 | P6 |
|---|-------|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|  | 9.4 | P0 | 0 | 85 | 149 | 79 | 134 | 106 | 71 |
|  | 25.7 | P1 | | 0 | 123 | 164 | 83 | 76 | 102 |
|  | 25.1 | P2 | | | 0 | 72 | 67 | 74 | 110 |
|  | 25.9 | P3 | | | | 0 | 111 | 106 | 76 |
|  | 25.4 | P4 | | | | | 0 | 113 | 68 |
|  | 25.4 | P5 | | | | | | 0 | 176 |
|  | 26.0 | P6 | | | | | | | 0 0 |

Angles between facets

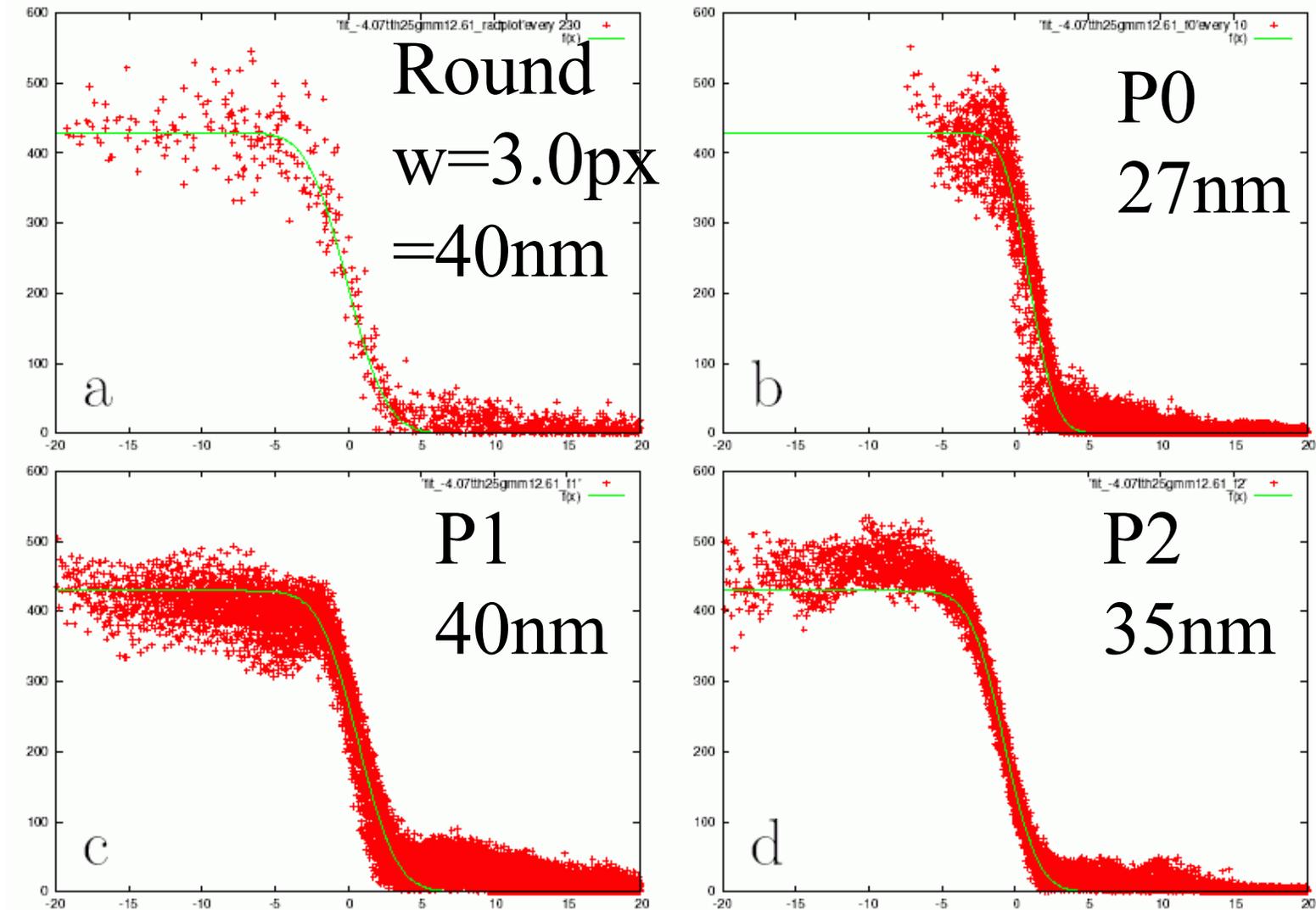


Facets of Equilibrium Crystal Shape

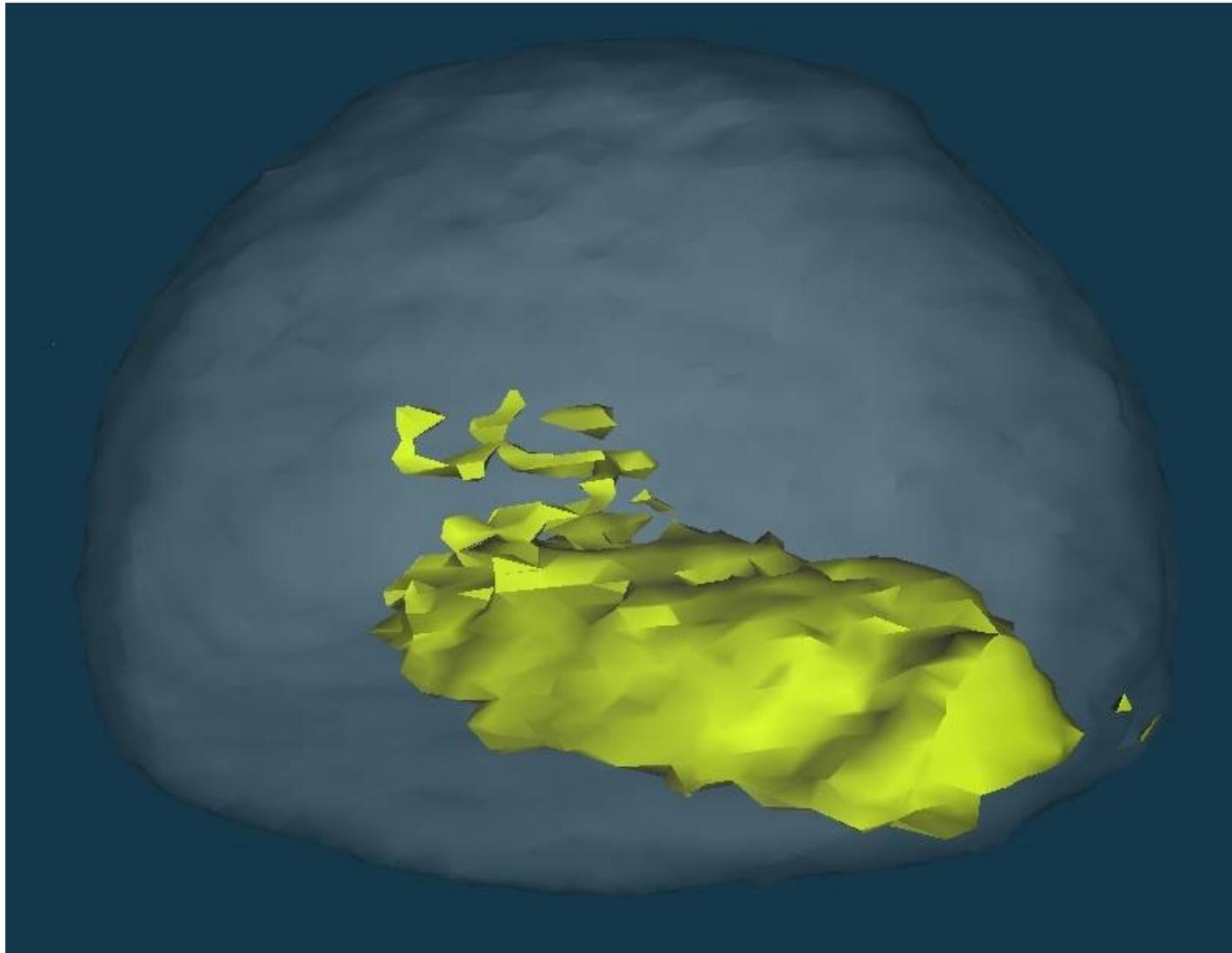


Thurmer K, Williams E, Reutt-Robey J
Science **297** 2033 (2002)

Density distribution across surface

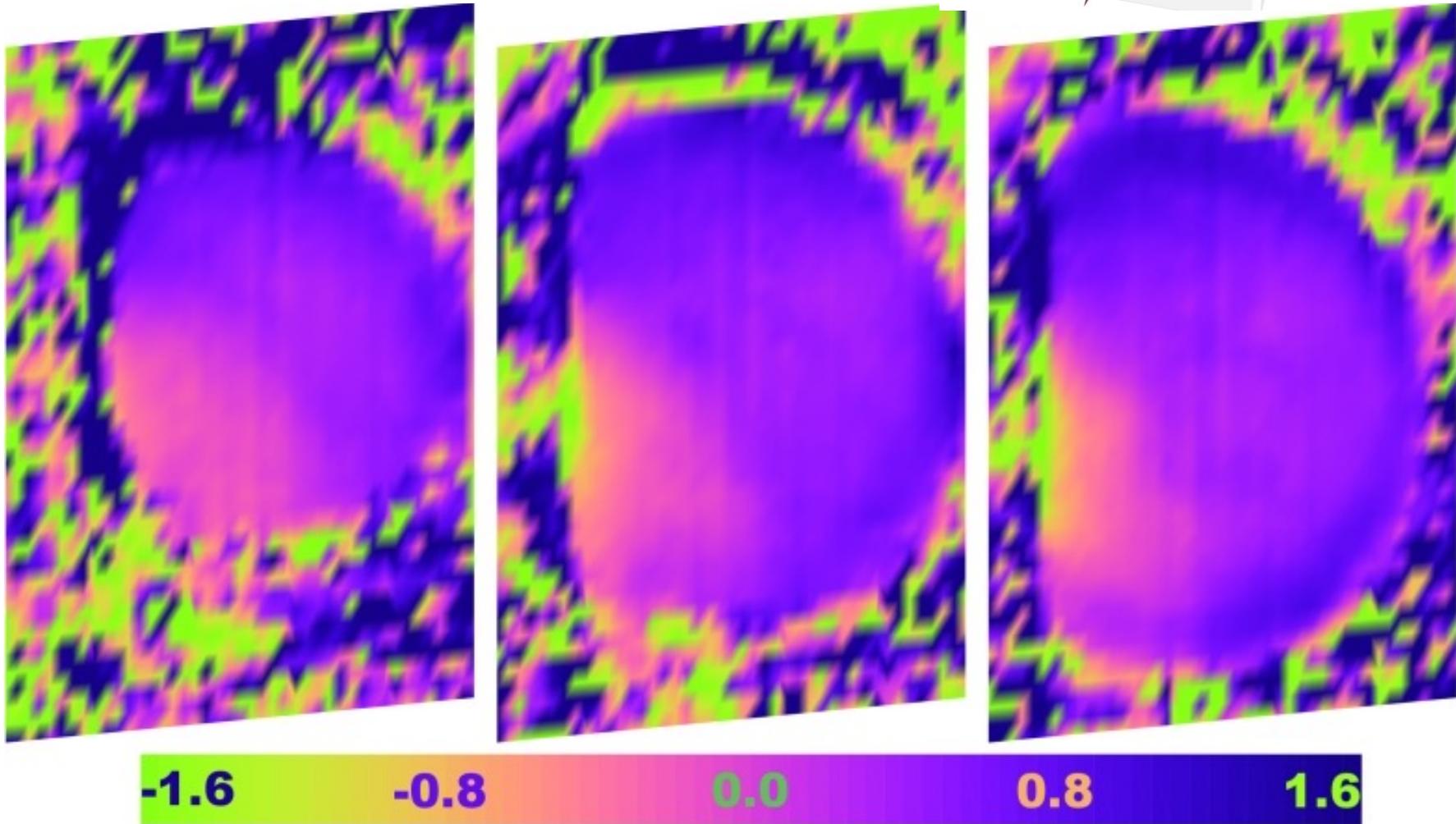
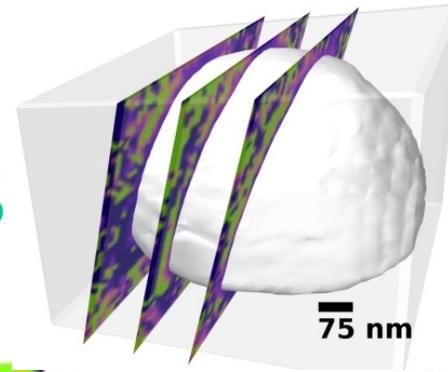


Modeling of 3D Phase Bump

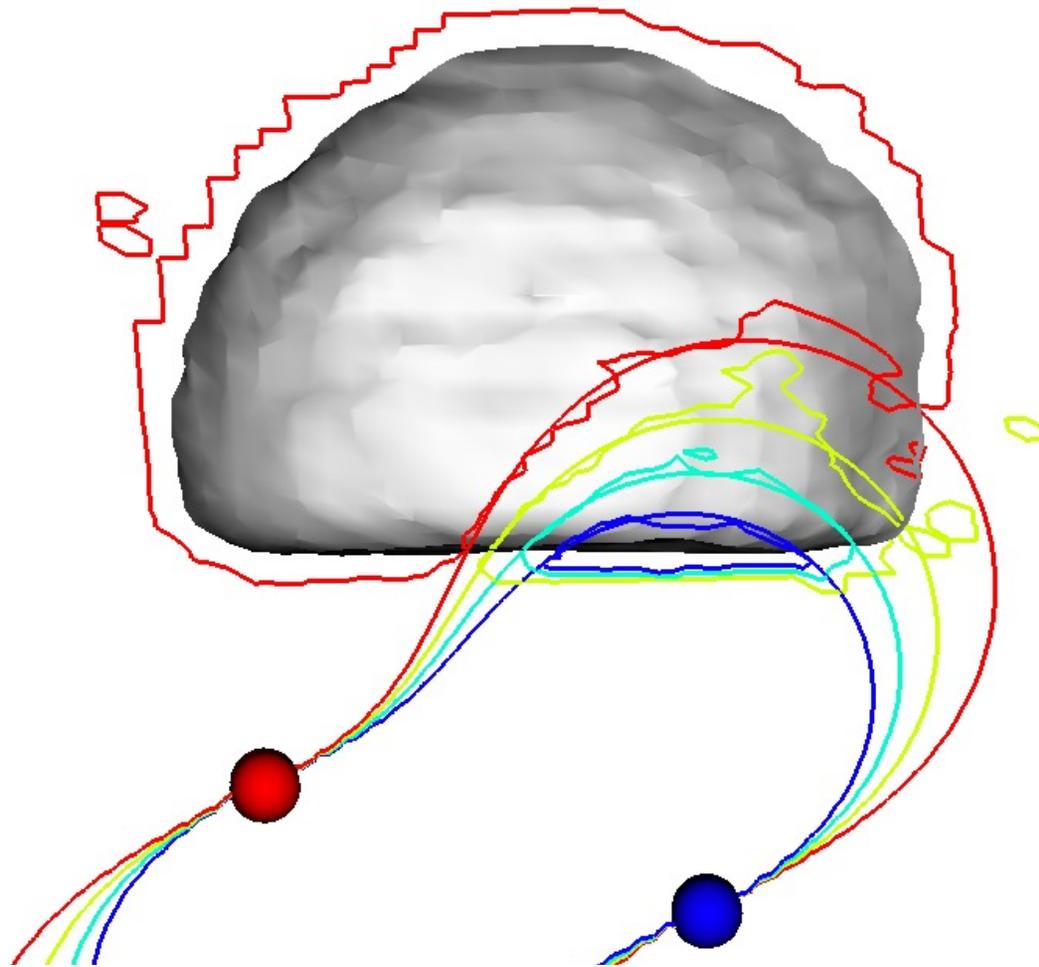


I. K. Robinson, Durham, Dec 2006

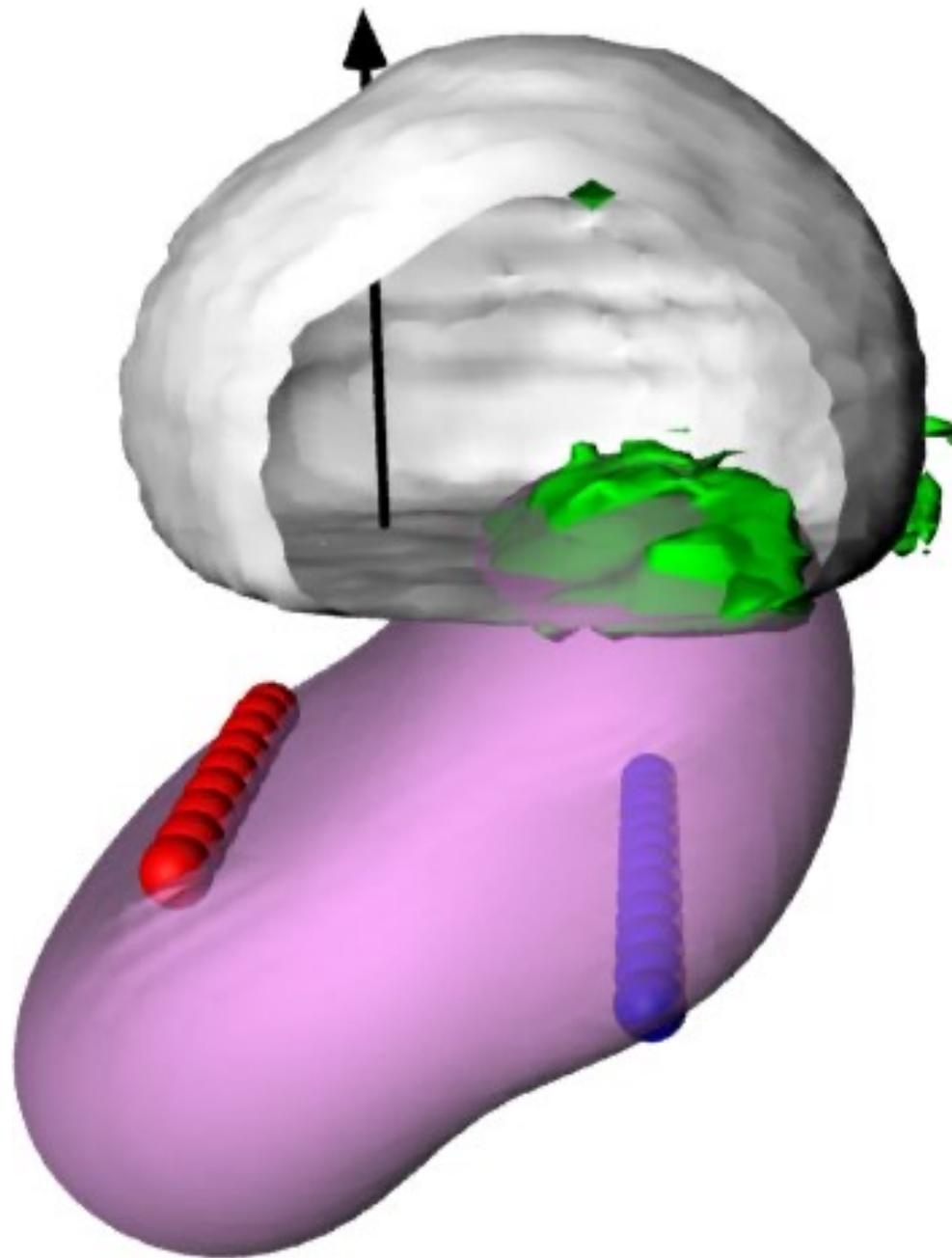
3D phase map sections



Field lines of Point Charges

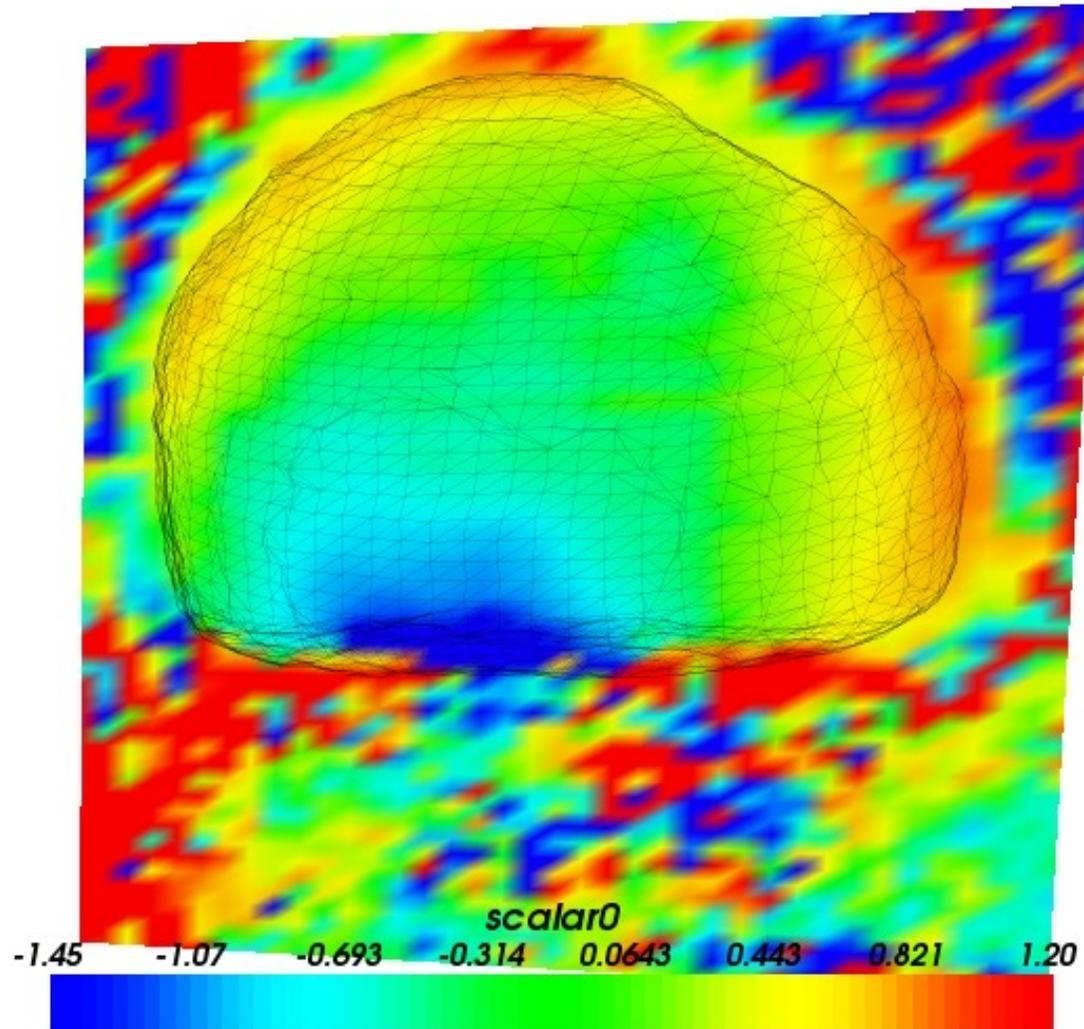


I. K. Robinson, Durham, Dec 2006

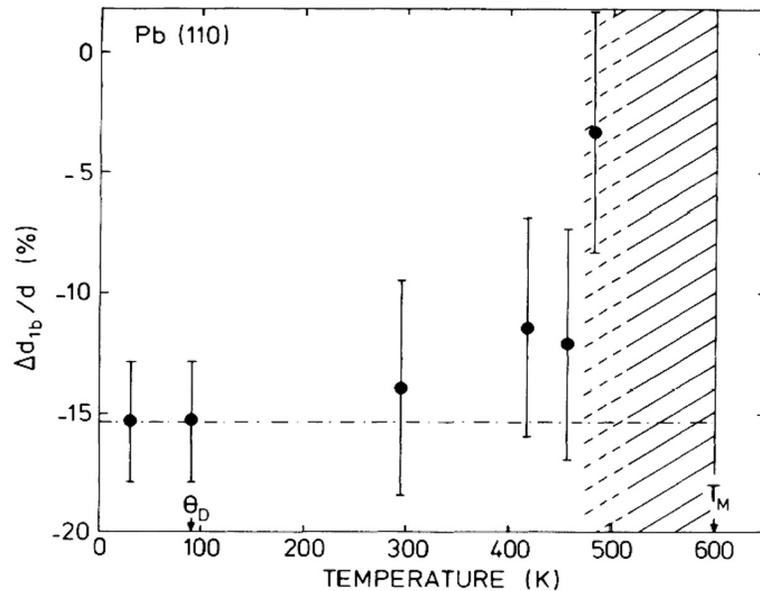


Contours showing Positive Phase

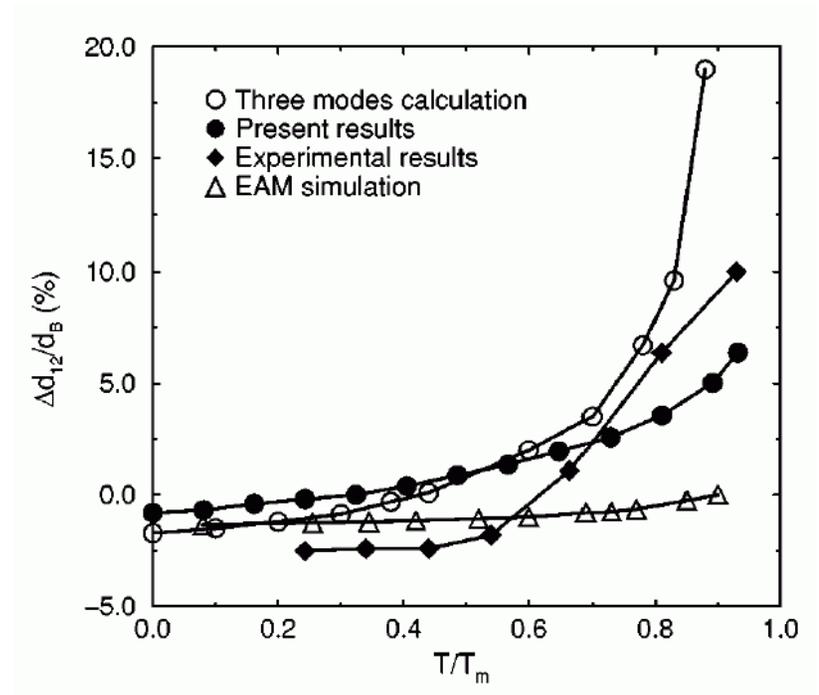
including correction for refraction by crystal



“Anomalous” Thermal Expansion of surfaces



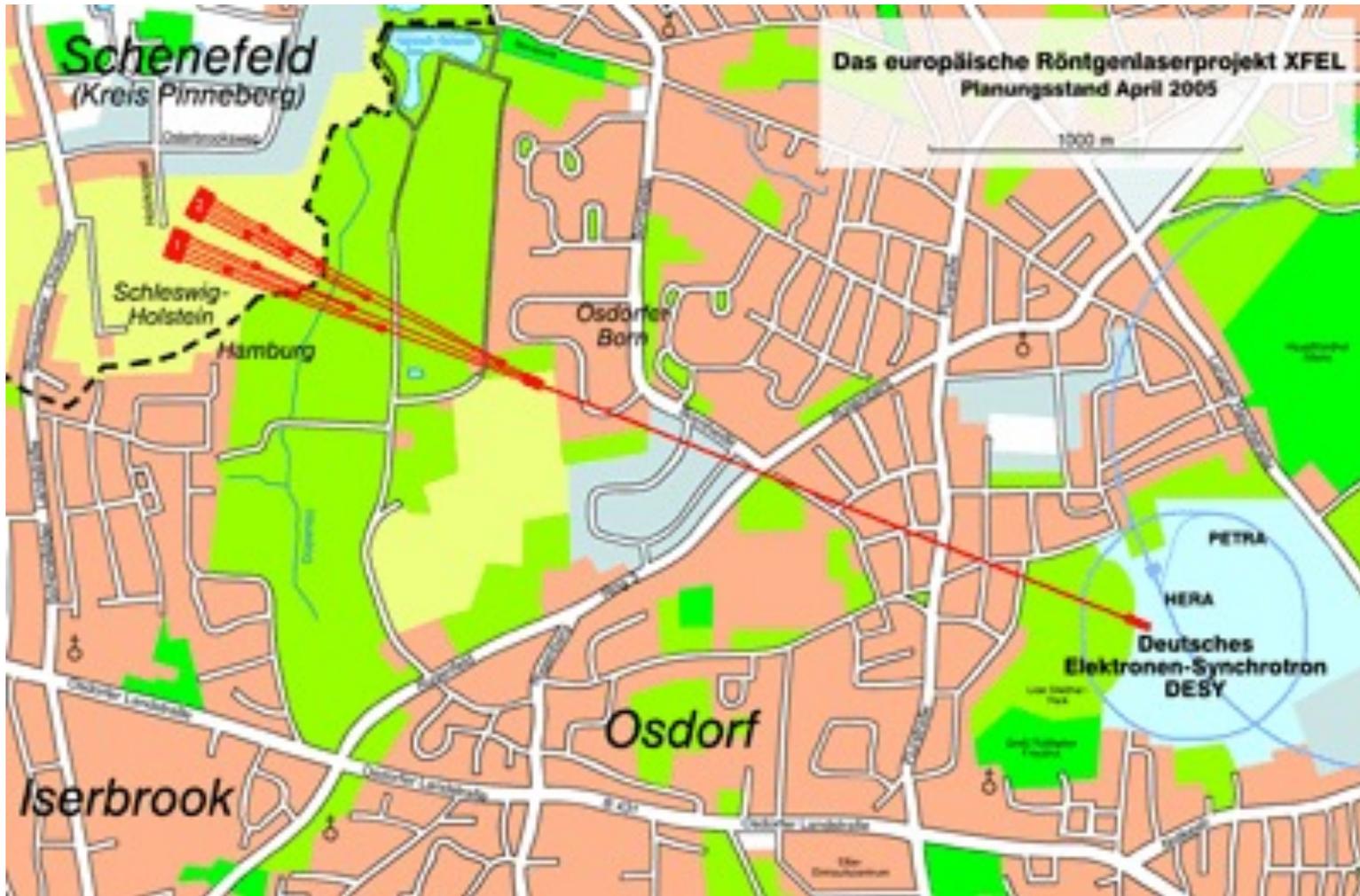
Pb(110) experiment
J. Frenken, F. Huussen and
J.F.van der Veen, PRL 58 401 (1987)



Ag(111) theory
J. Xie (Scheffler group)
PRB 59 970 (1999)

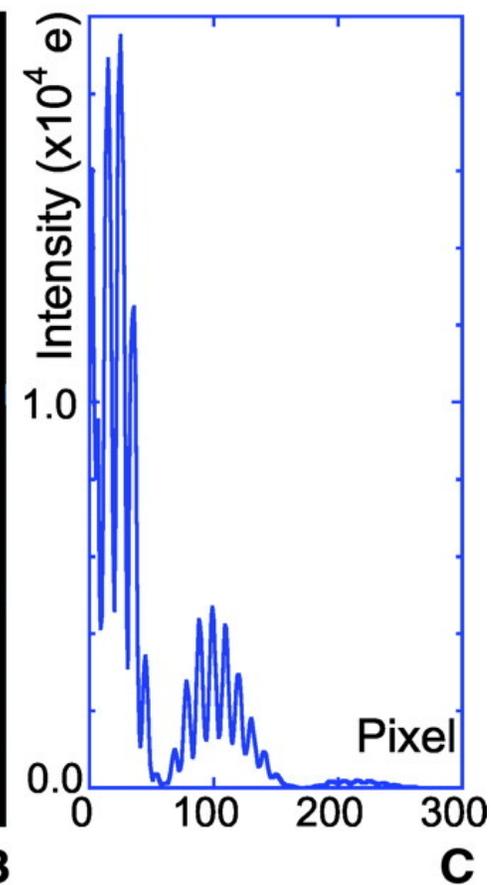
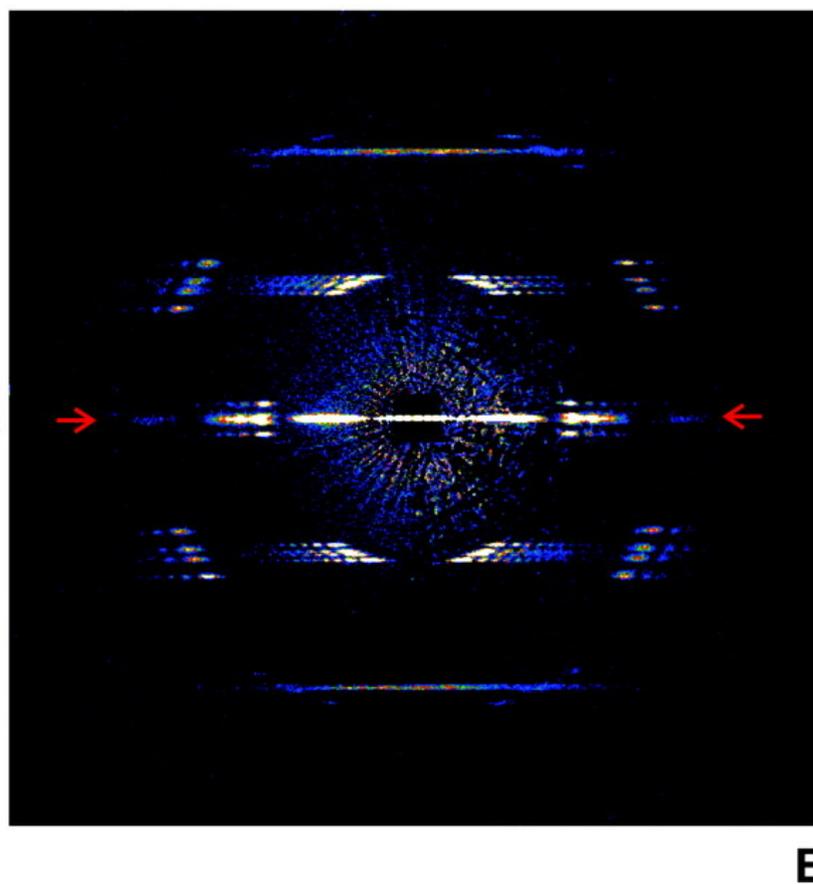
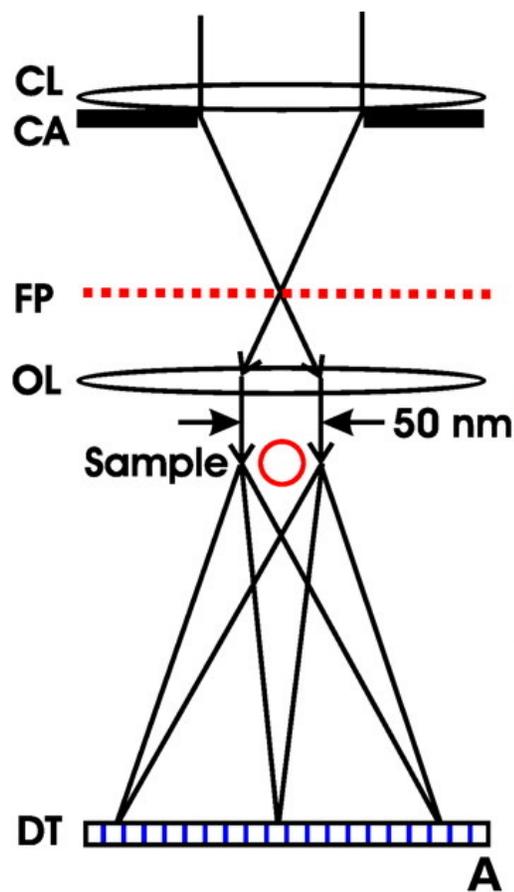
Future Euro-XFEL in Hamburg

should be operating in 2014



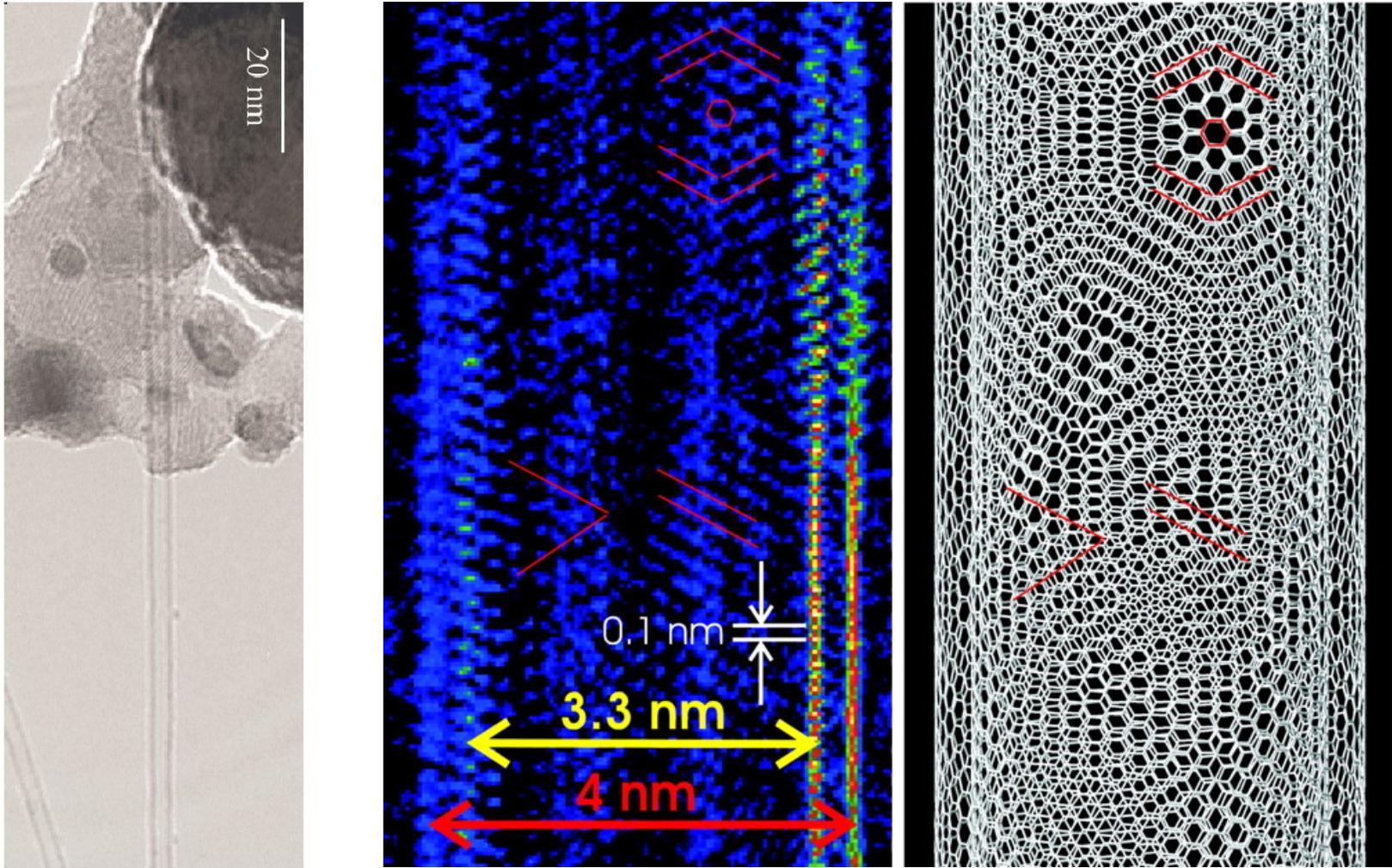
Electron Diffraction from C-nanotube

Jim Zuo et. al. Science 300 1419 (2003)

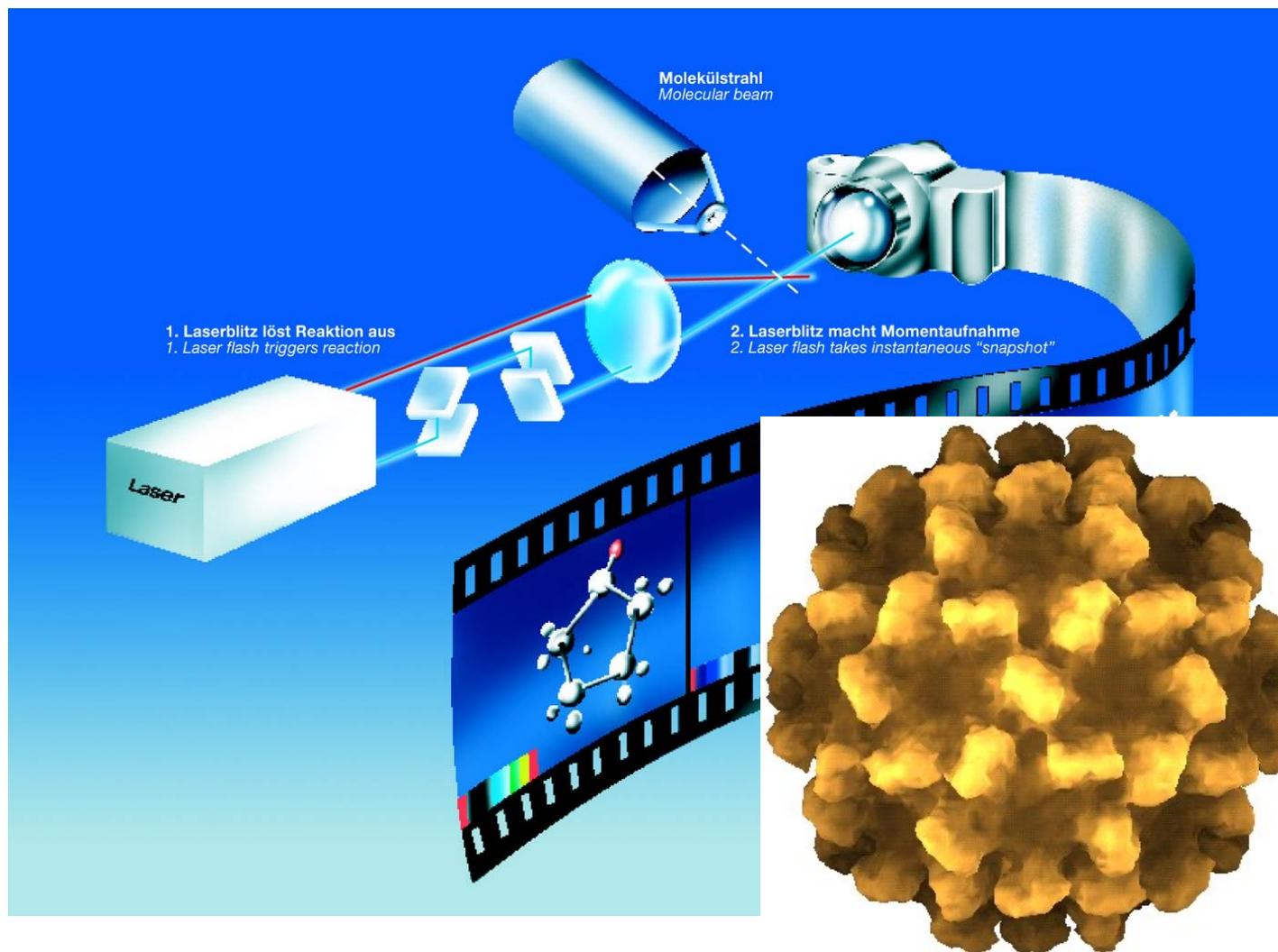


Images of DW C-nanotube

Jim Zuo et. al. Science 300 1419 (2003)



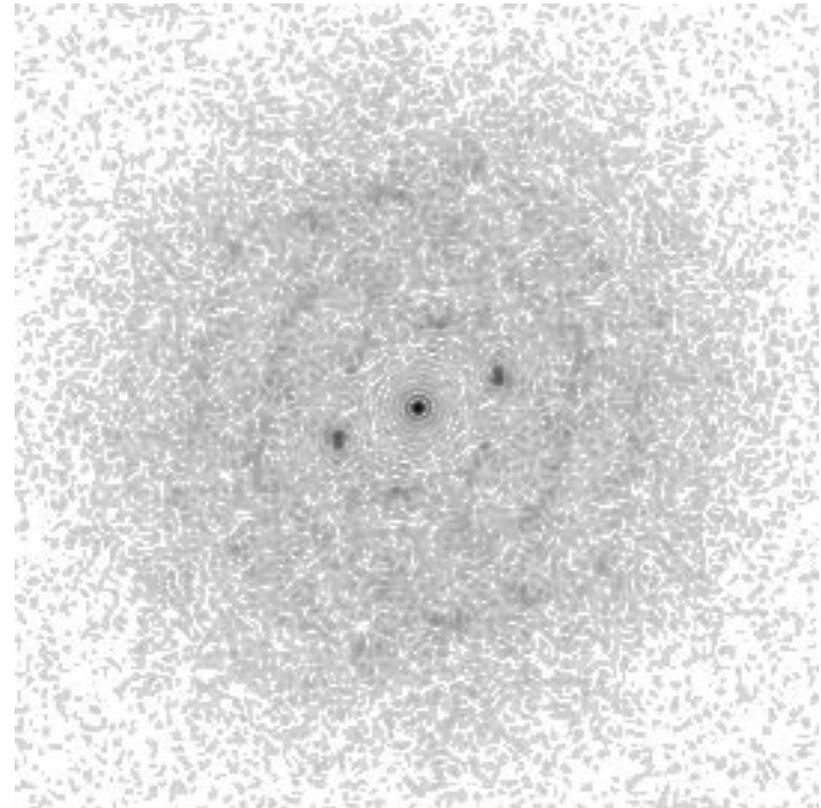
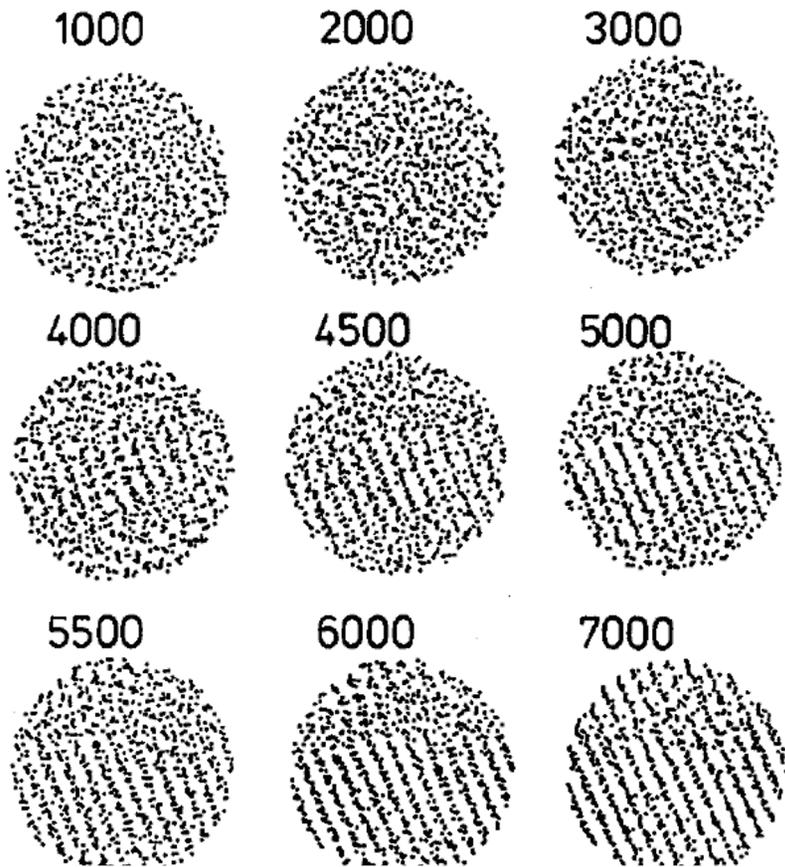
Molecular Movies using XFEL



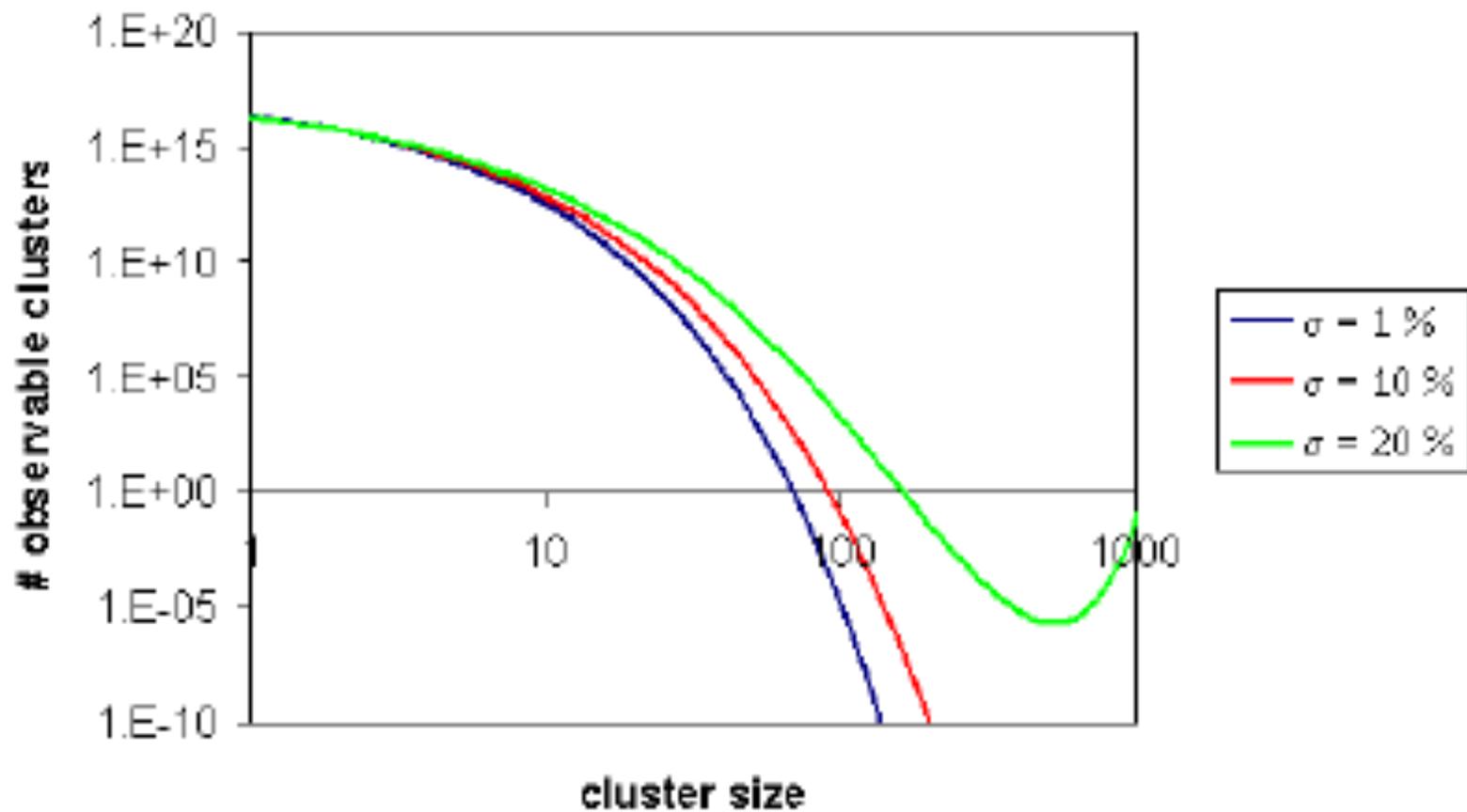
MD simulation of freezing

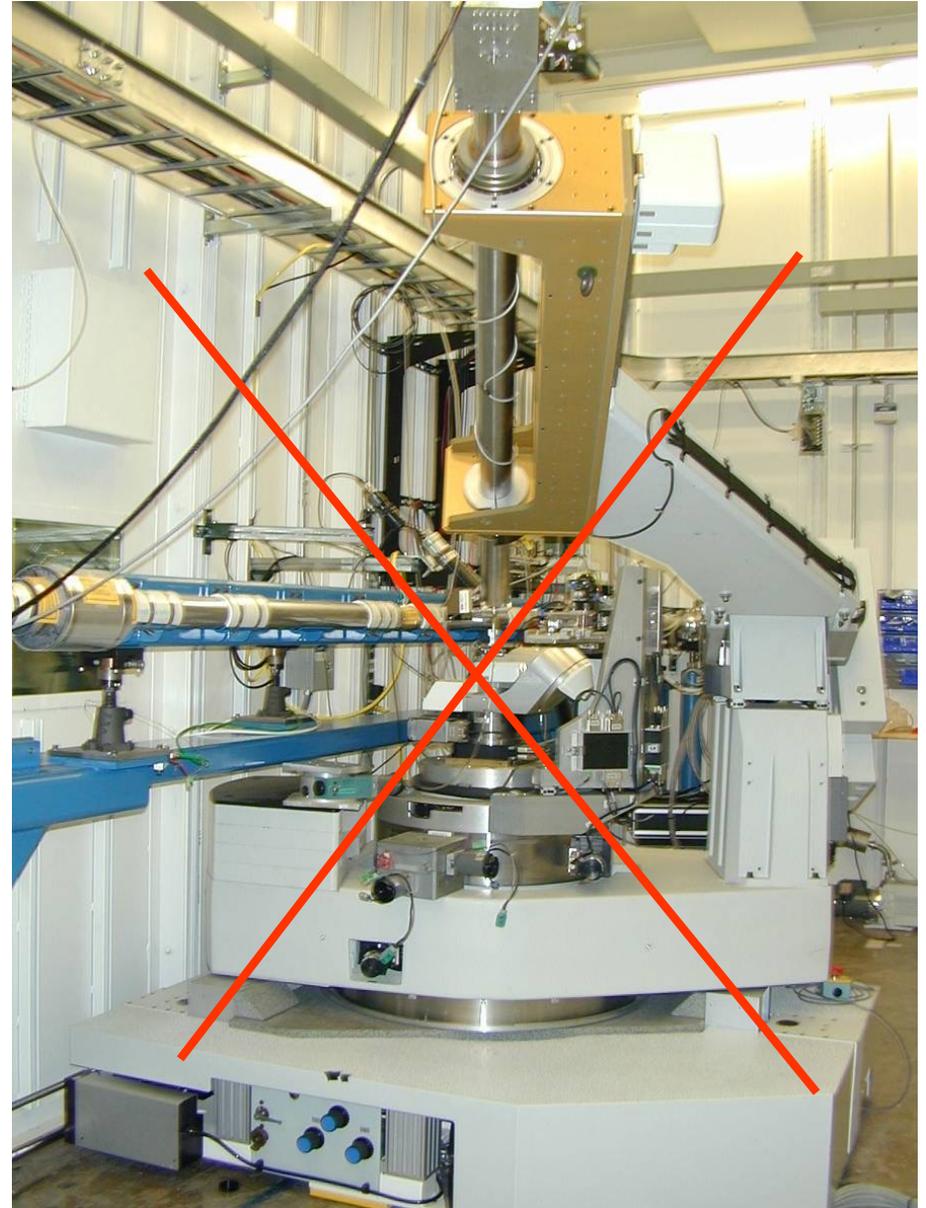
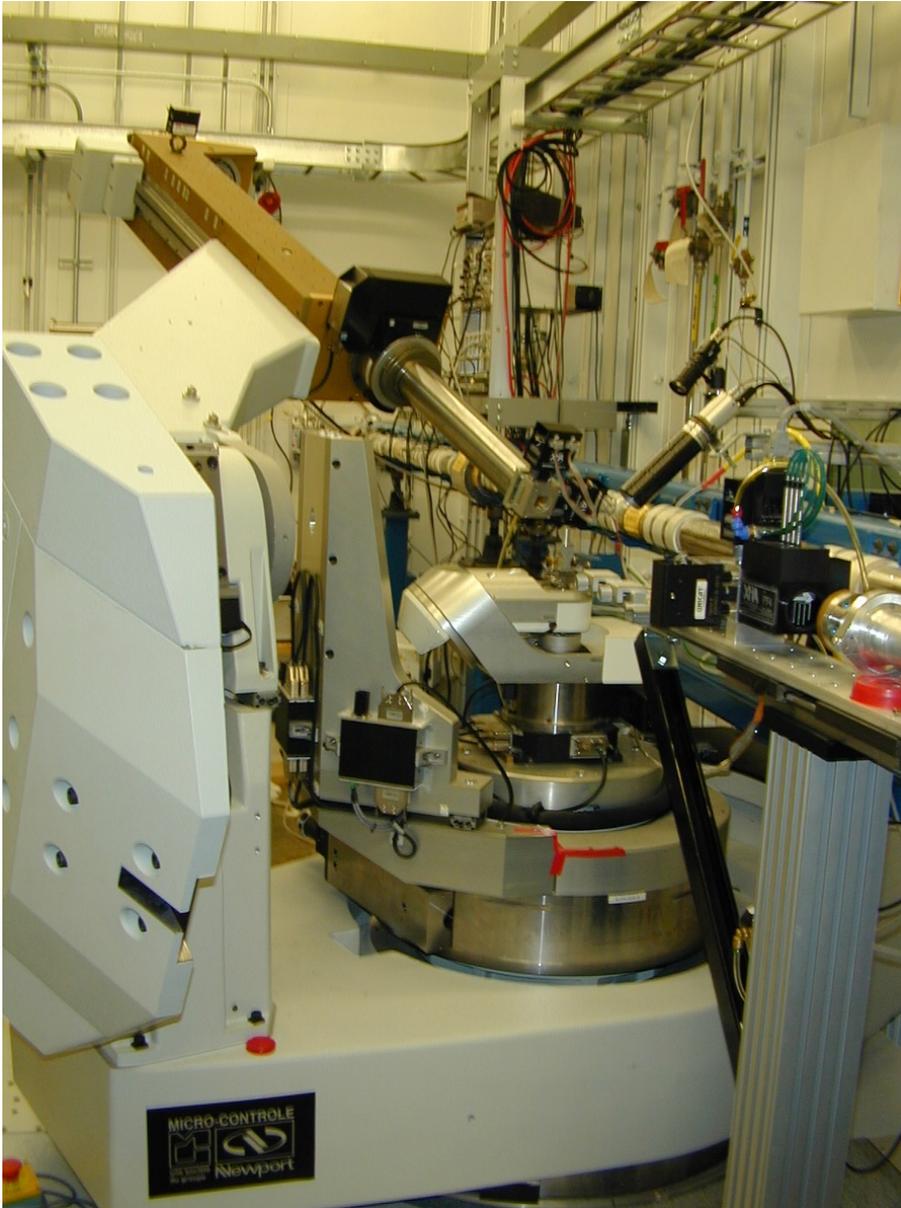
LJ liquid of 864 atoms. Time steps after T-Jump

S. Nose and F. Yonezawa, JCP 84 1893 (1986)

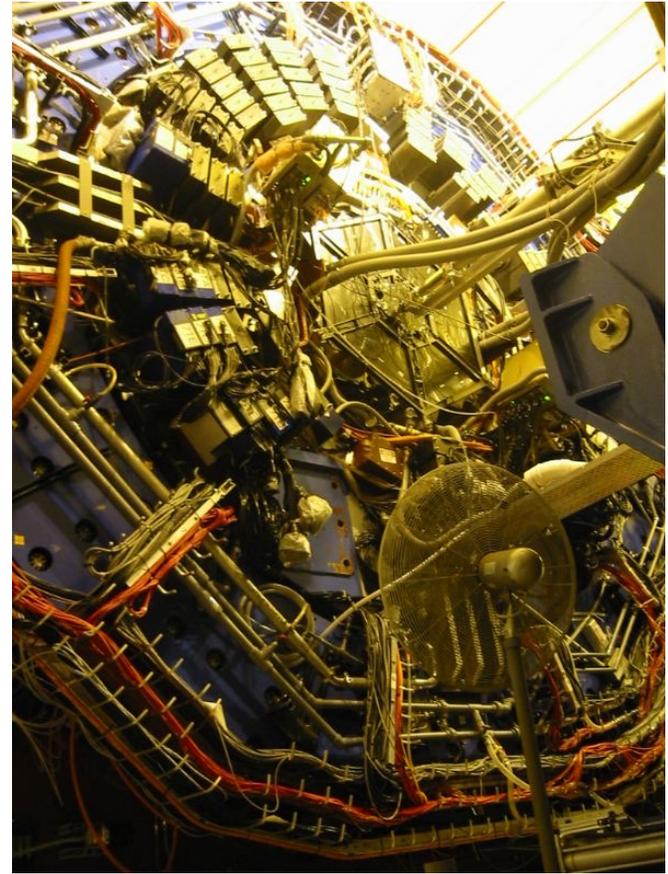
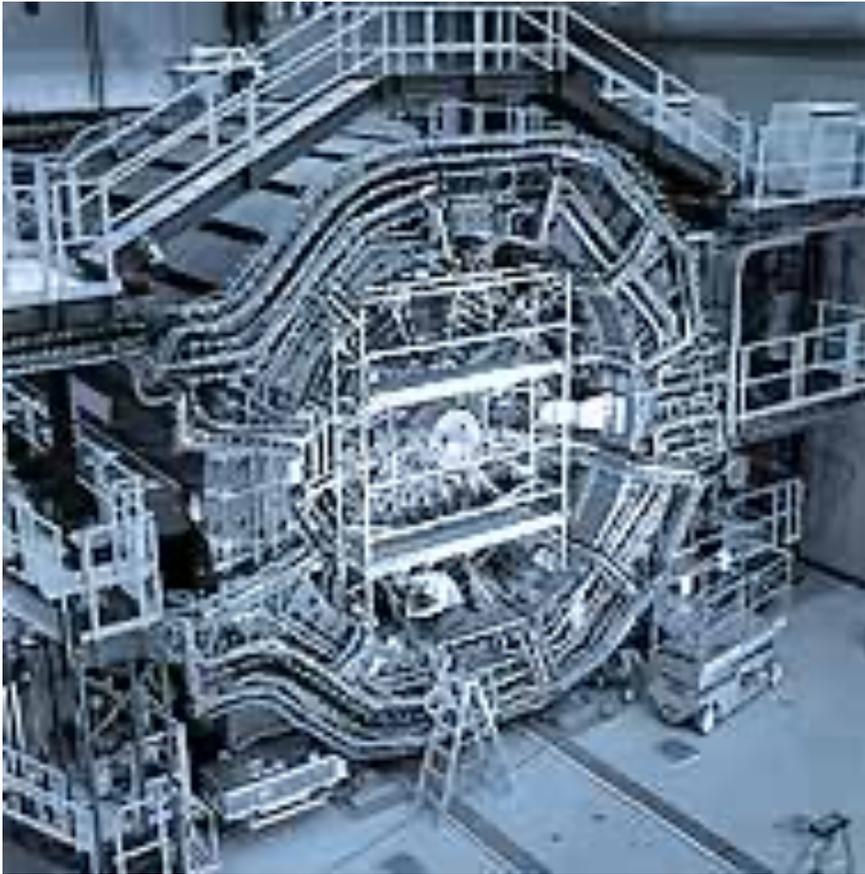


Nucleation cluster size distribution





The HEP approach: detectors drive the science



Conclusions

- Internal structure of Ag and Pb Nanocrystals
- 3D imaging practical for nanocrystals
- Phasing by computation instead of lens
- Strain fields imaged from asymmetric patterns
- Contact Forces cause strain inside crystal
- Surface strain has orientation dependence