

Coherent lensless imaging with present and future light sources

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SLS-Soleil Workshop

"The Full Spectrum"

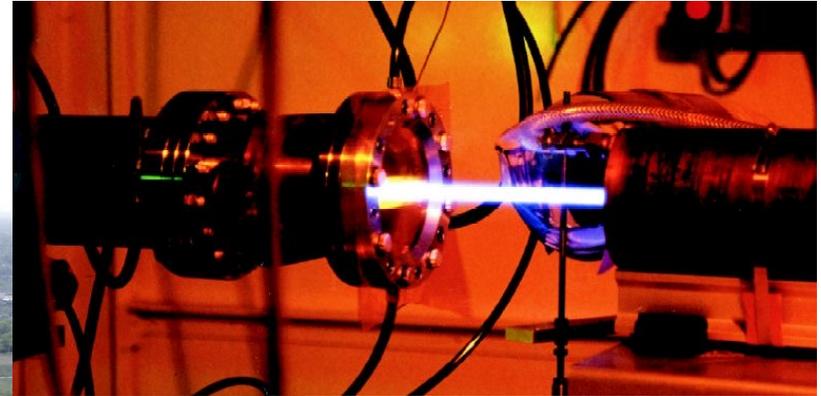
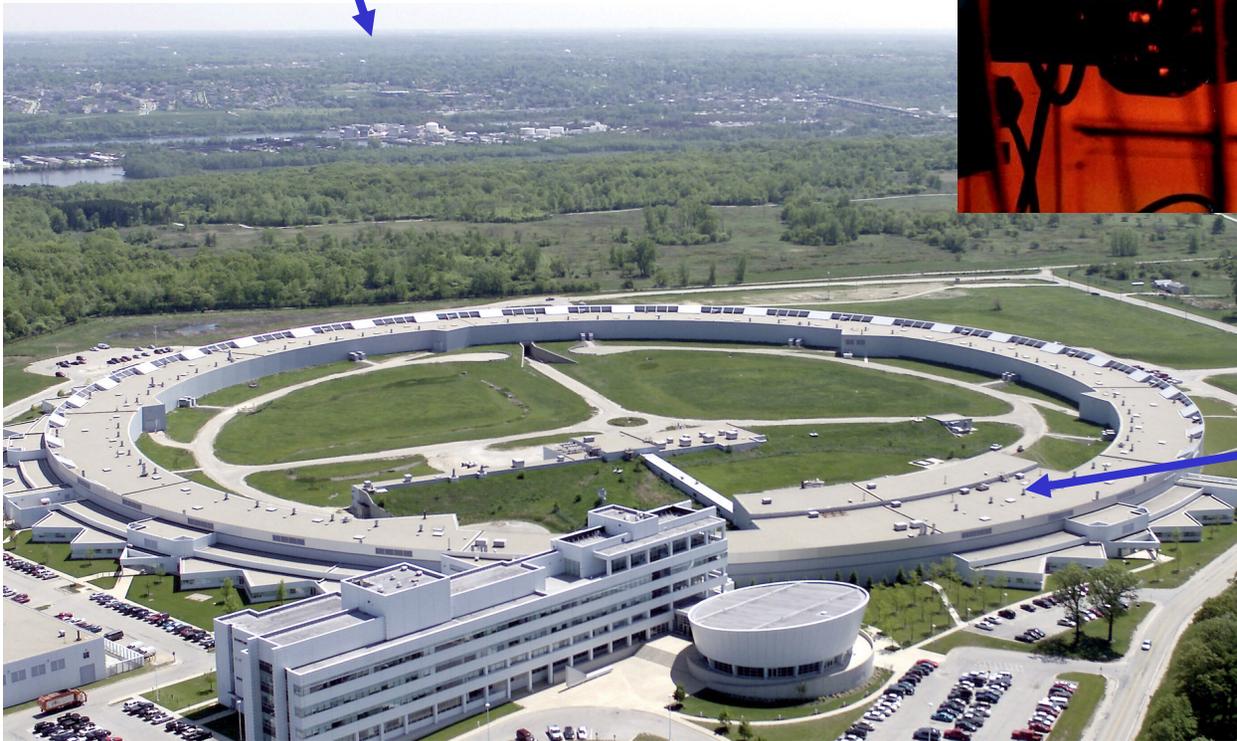
Villigen, September 2006

Outline

- Coherent X-ray Diffraction
- How to Solve the **Phase** Problem
- Nanocrystal Shapes
- Extension to **Phase** Objects
- Biological crystallisation
- Opportunities with Electrons and FELs

Synchrotron Radiation

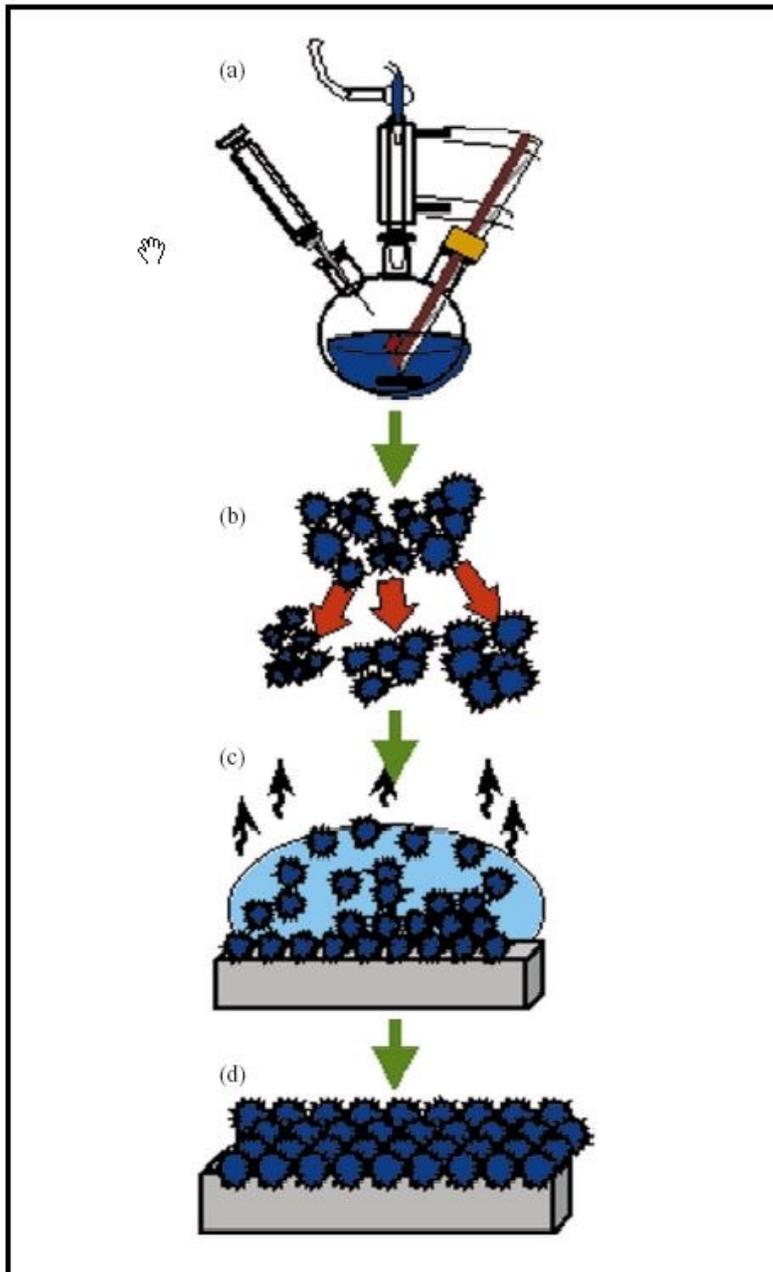
Urbana



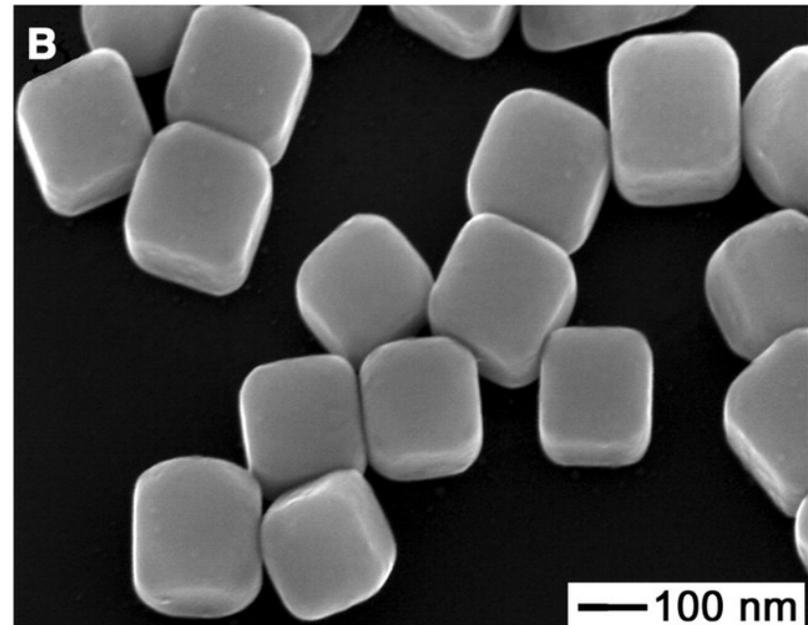
34-ID-C



Chemical Synthesis of Nanocrystals

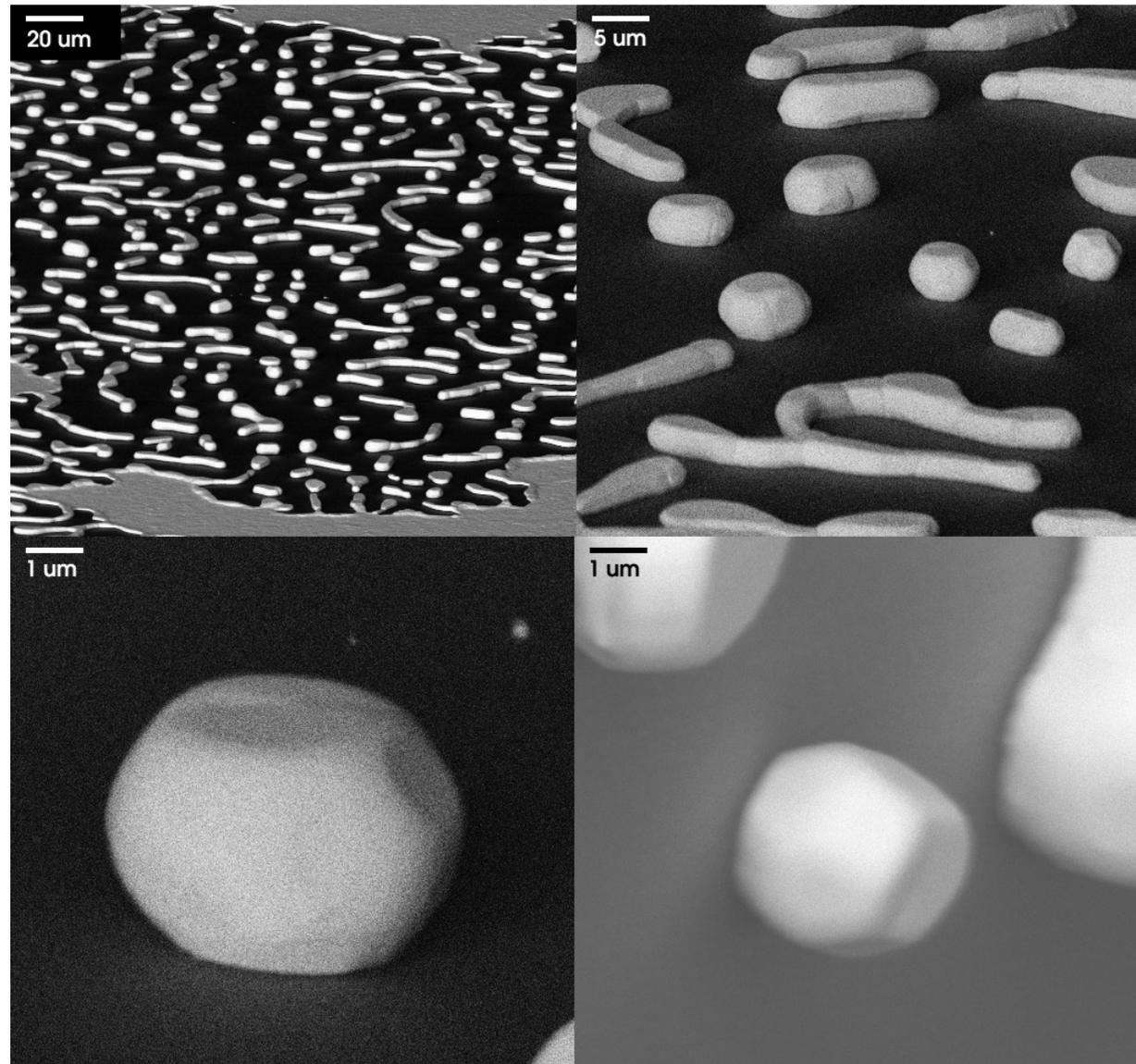


- Reactants introduced rapidly
- High temperature solvent
- Surfactant/organic capping agent

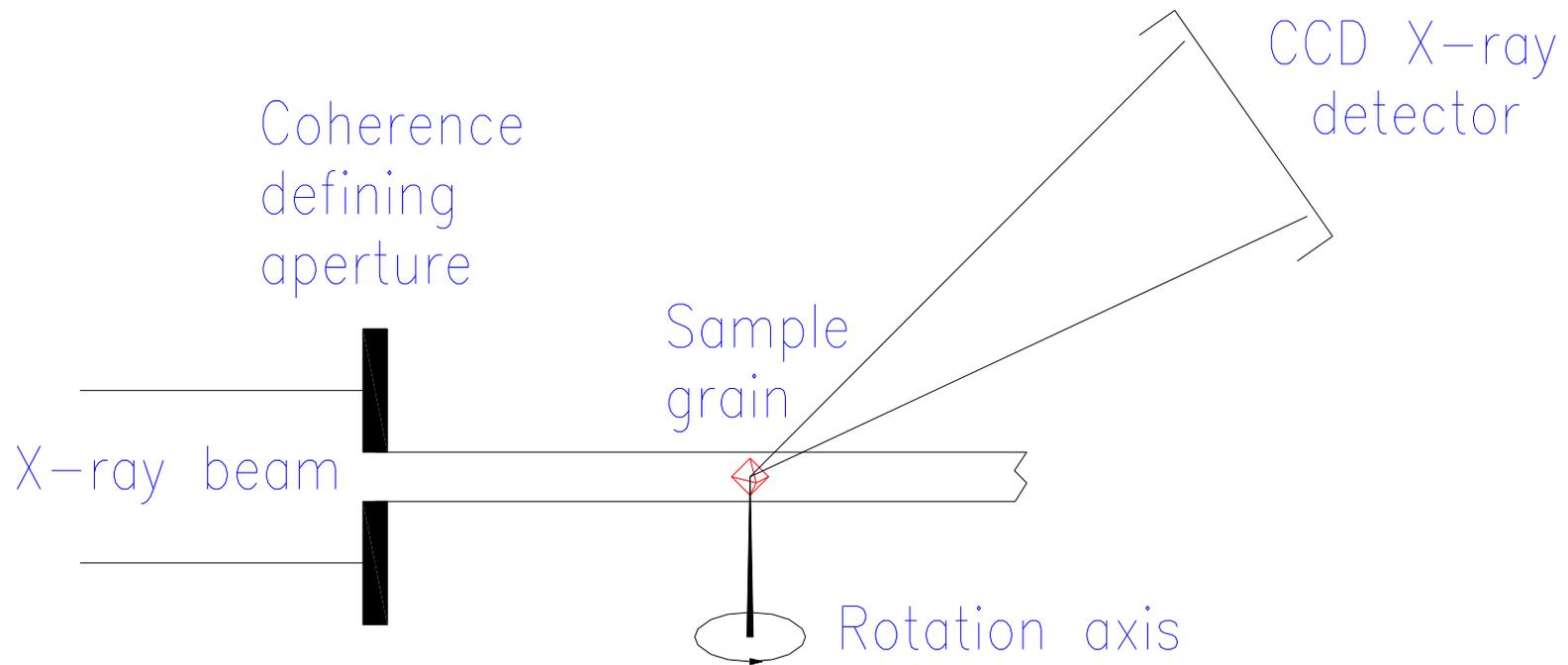


SEMS

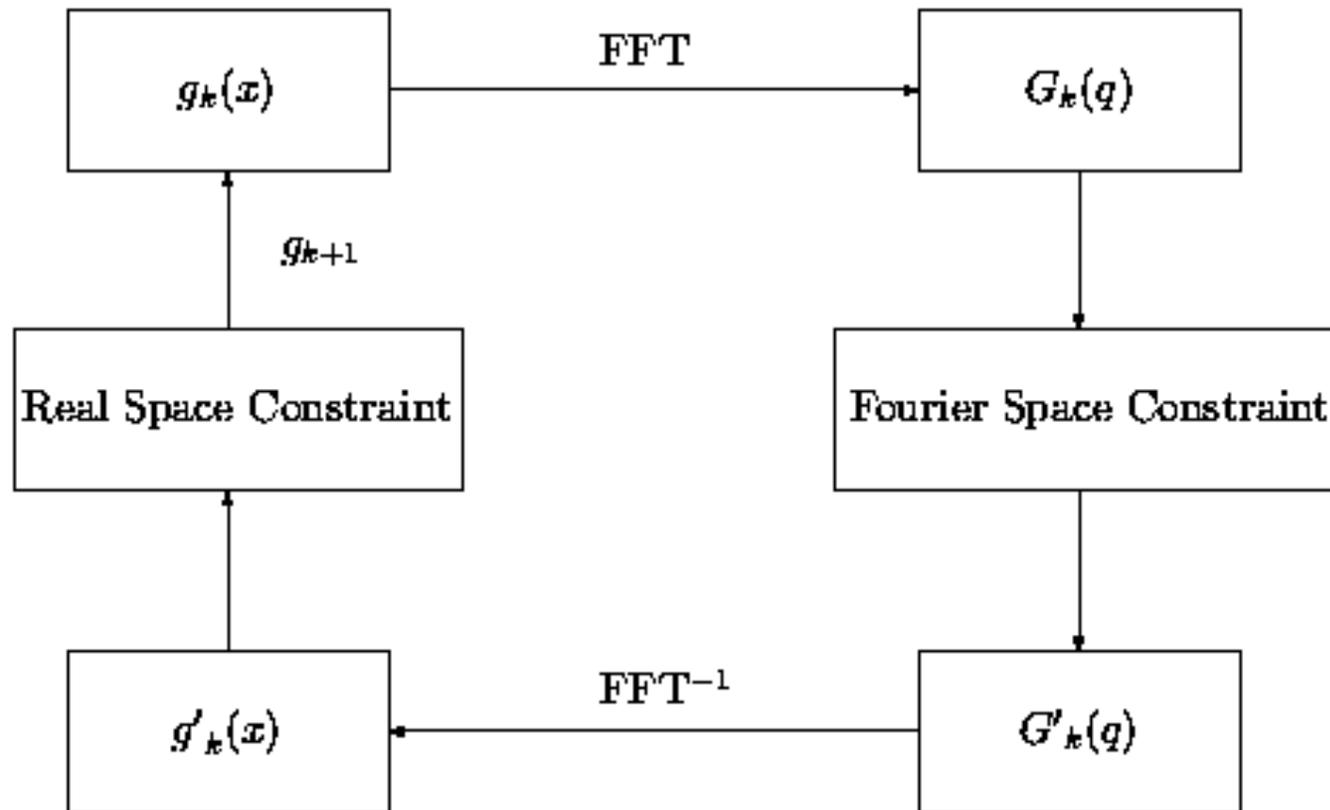
- Au blanket film
- Quartz substrate
- Annealed at 950°C for 70 hrs.



Lensless X-ray Microscope



Generic “Error Reduction” method



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

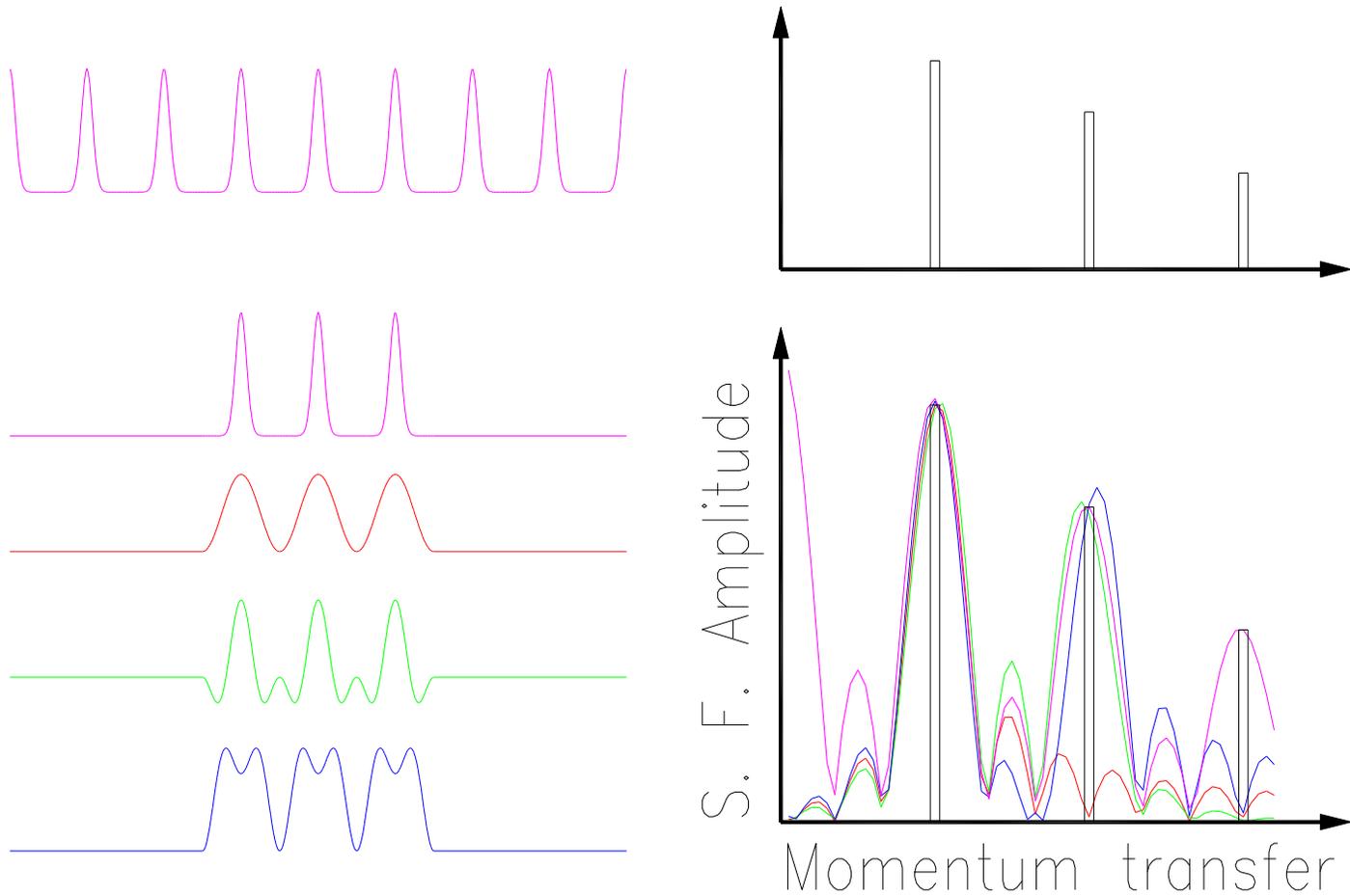
R. W. Gerchberg and W. O. Saxton *Optik* 35 237 (1972)

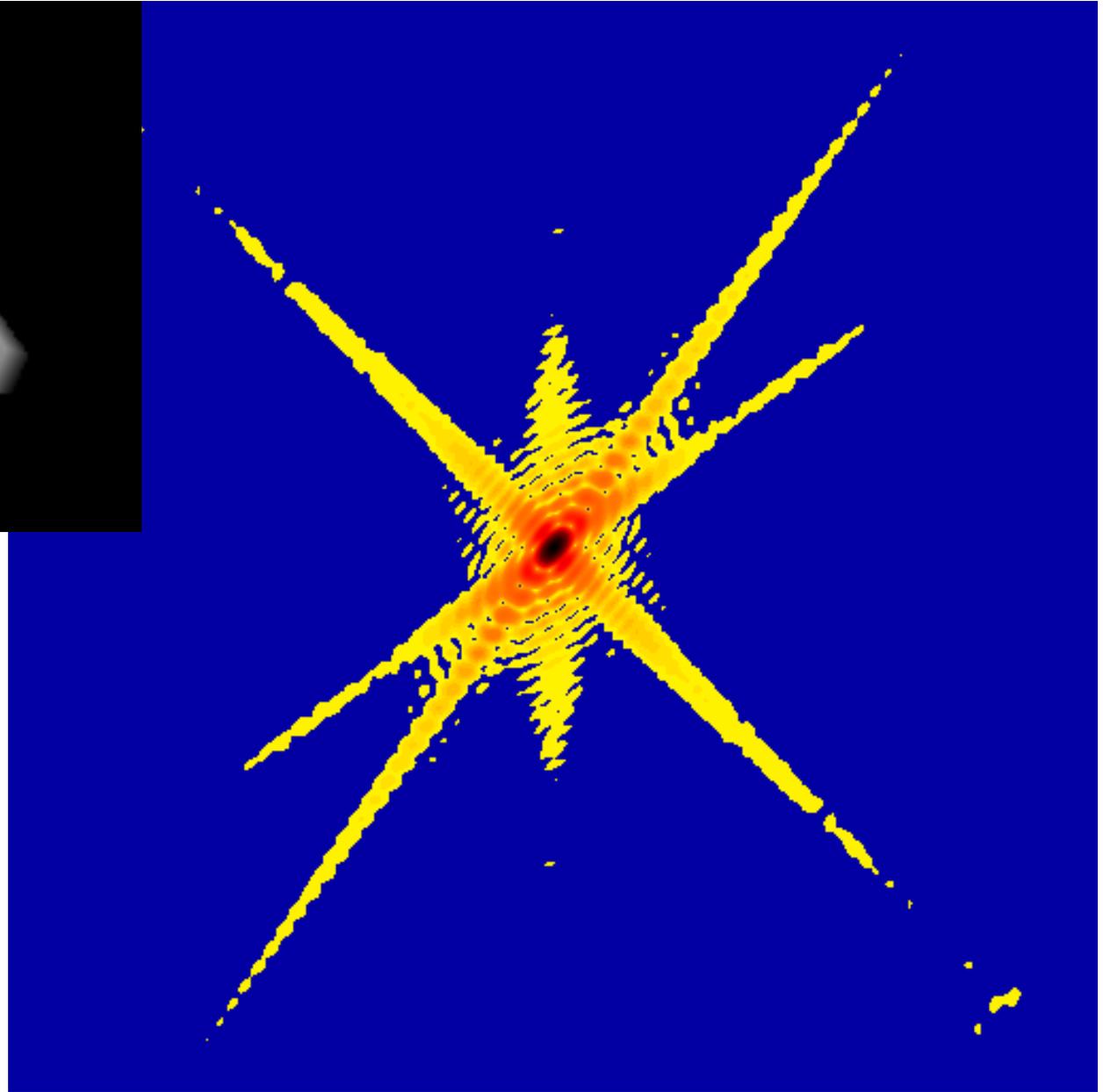
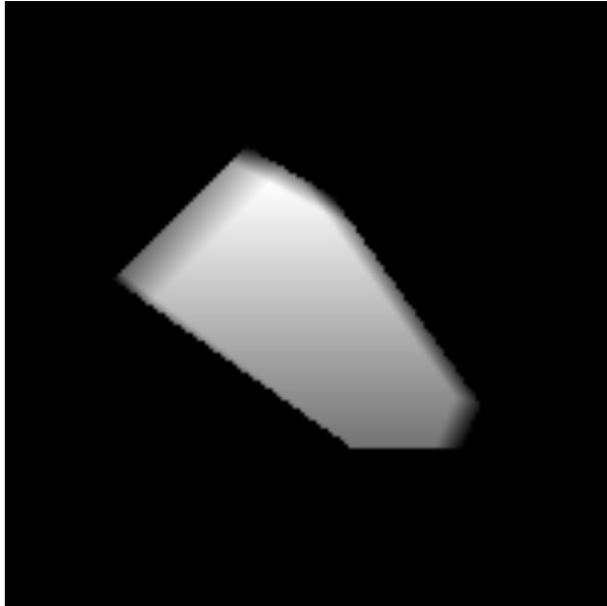
Real-space Constraints in Crystallography

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

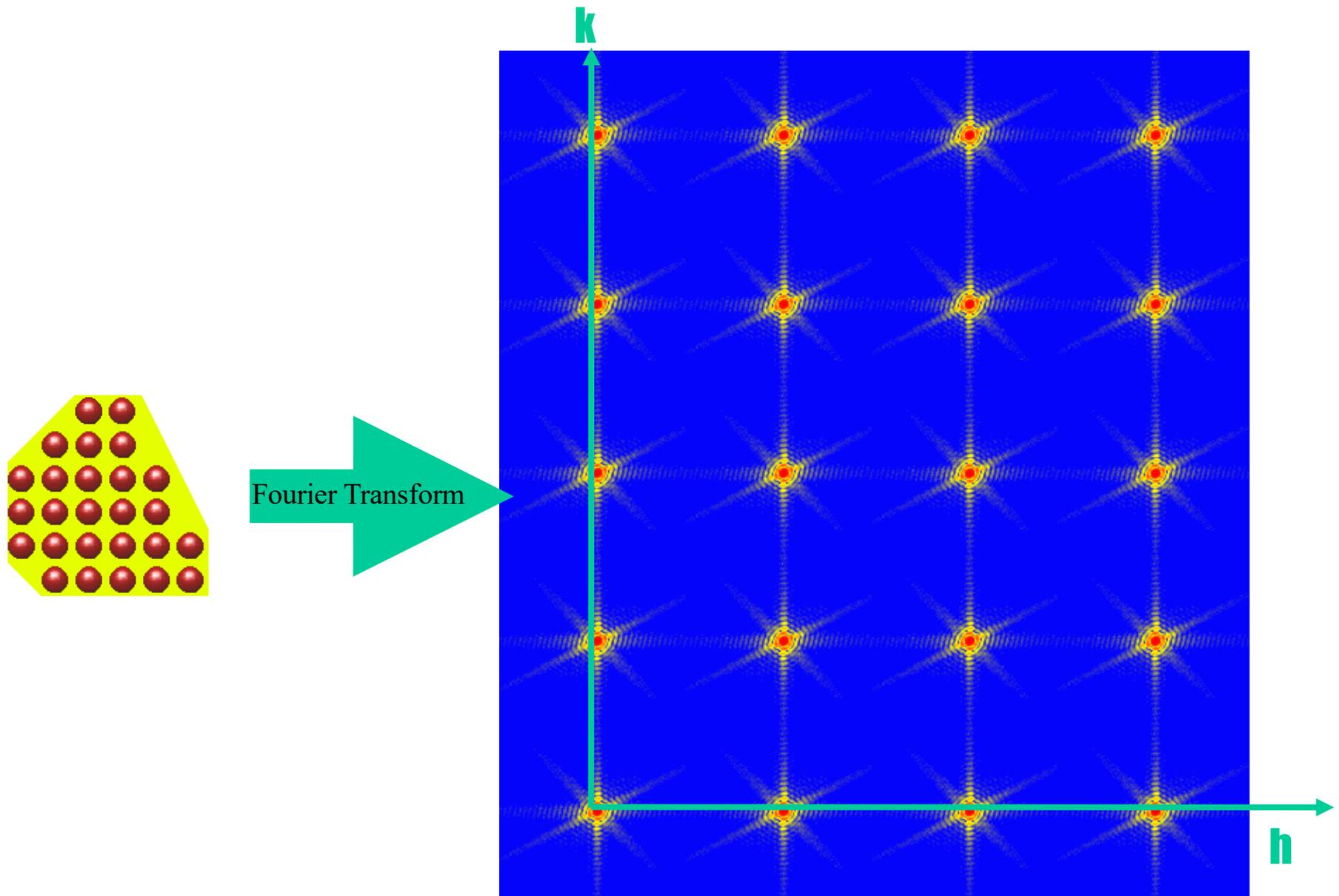
- ‘Positivity’ and ‘Atomicity’ constraints (Sayre)
- Finite **support**, molecular envelope
- Solvent flattening/Molecular replacement
- Non-crystallographic symmetry
- Non-uniqueness is ‘pathologically rare’ ($d > 1$)
- Uses memory to avoid stagnation (Fienup HIO)

Phase Problem: Finite-size Effect



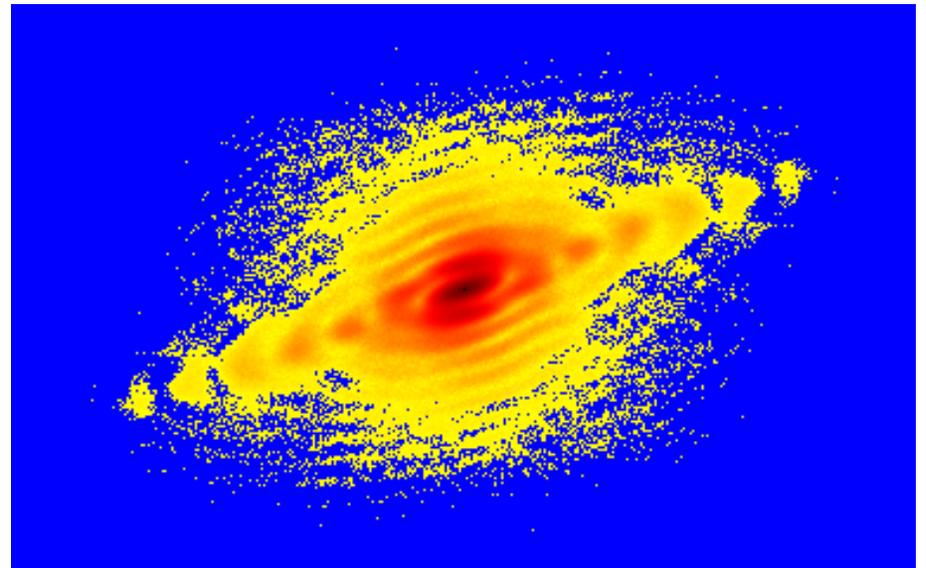
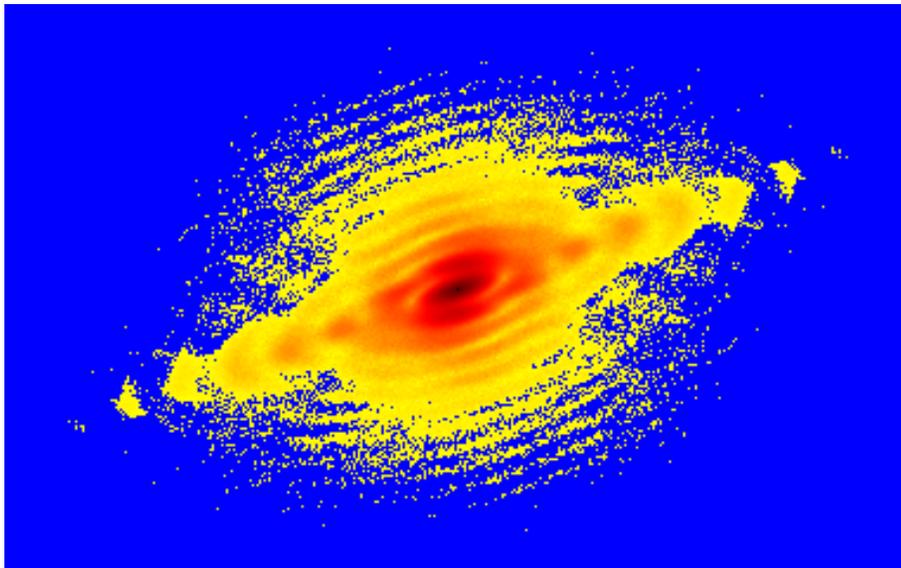
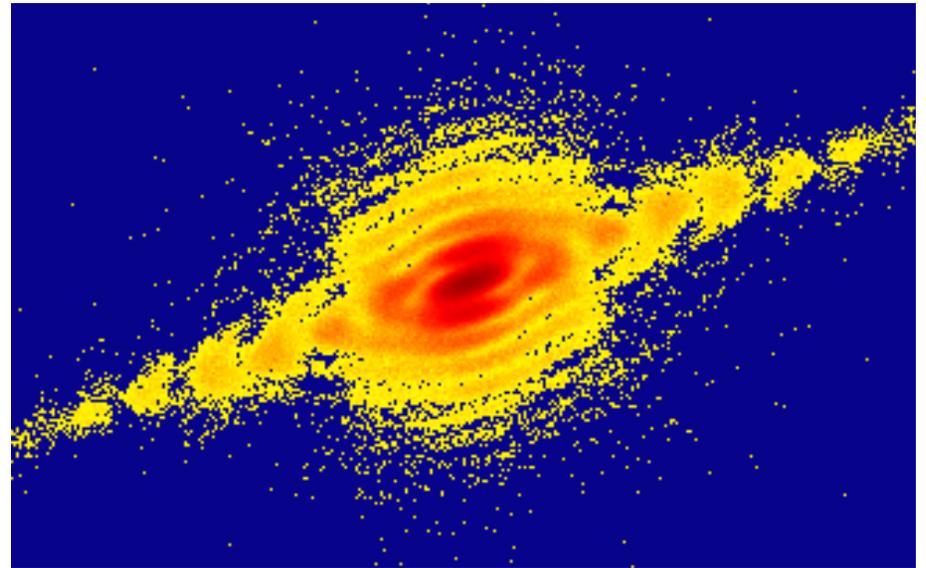


Coherent Diffraction from Crystals



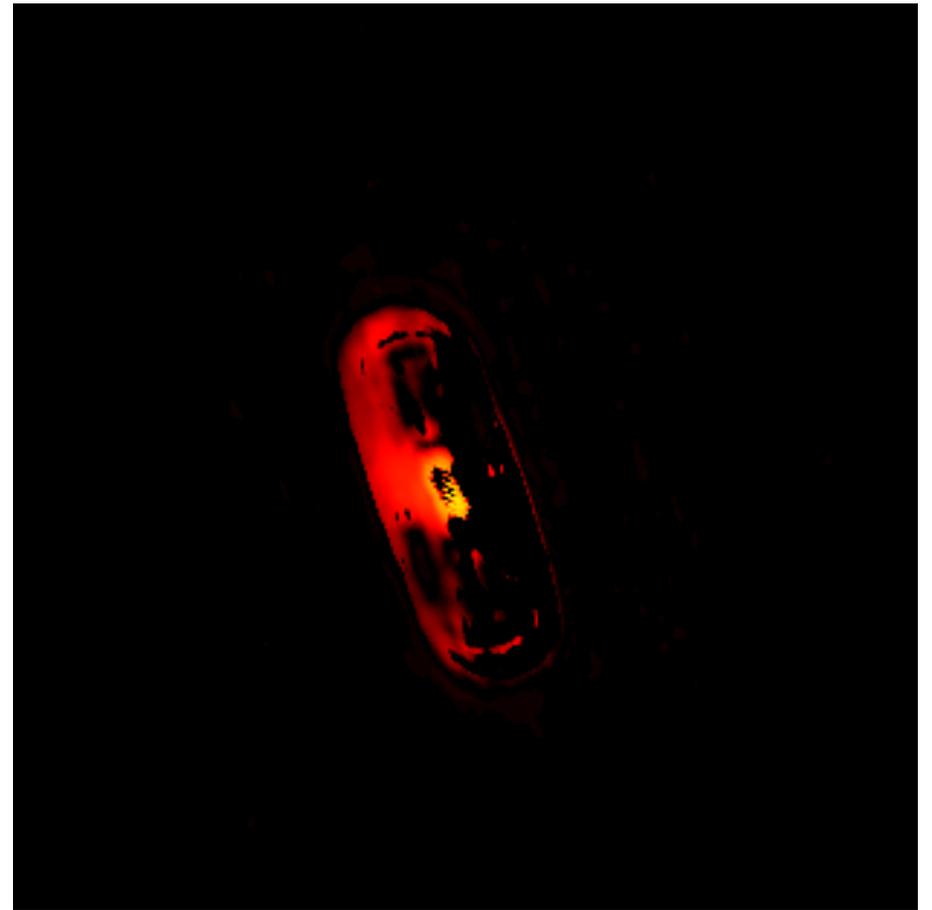
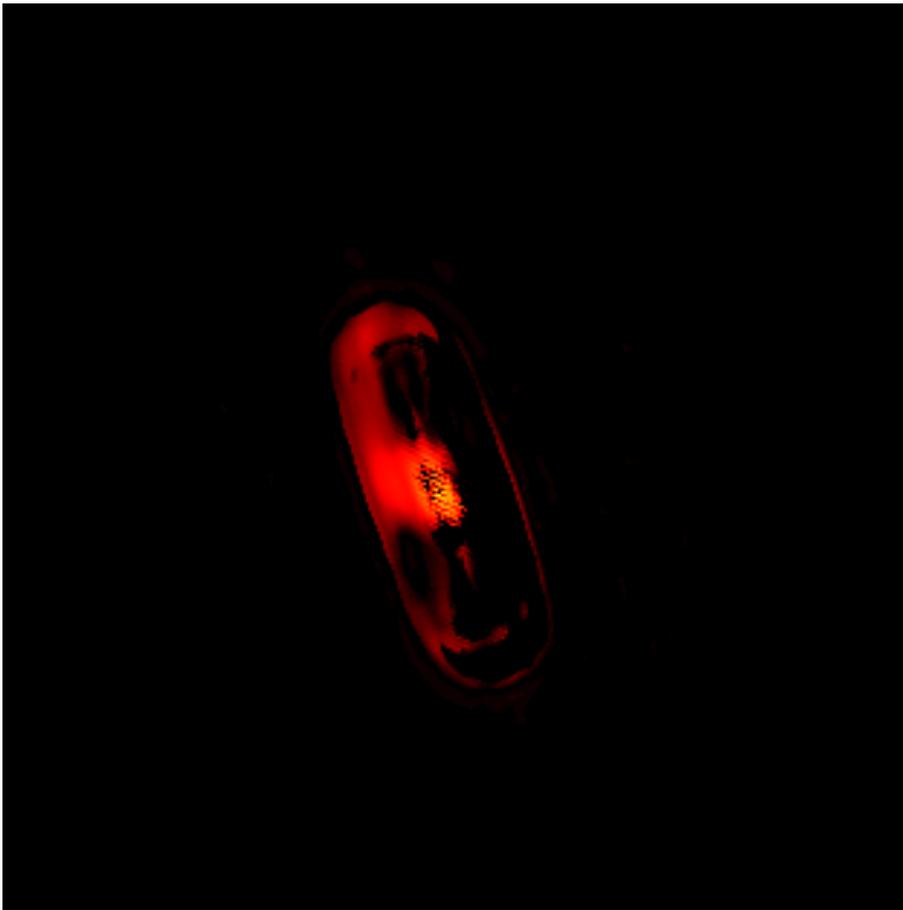
Symmetrized Data and two best fits

Chisq=0.0005



2D Reconstructions

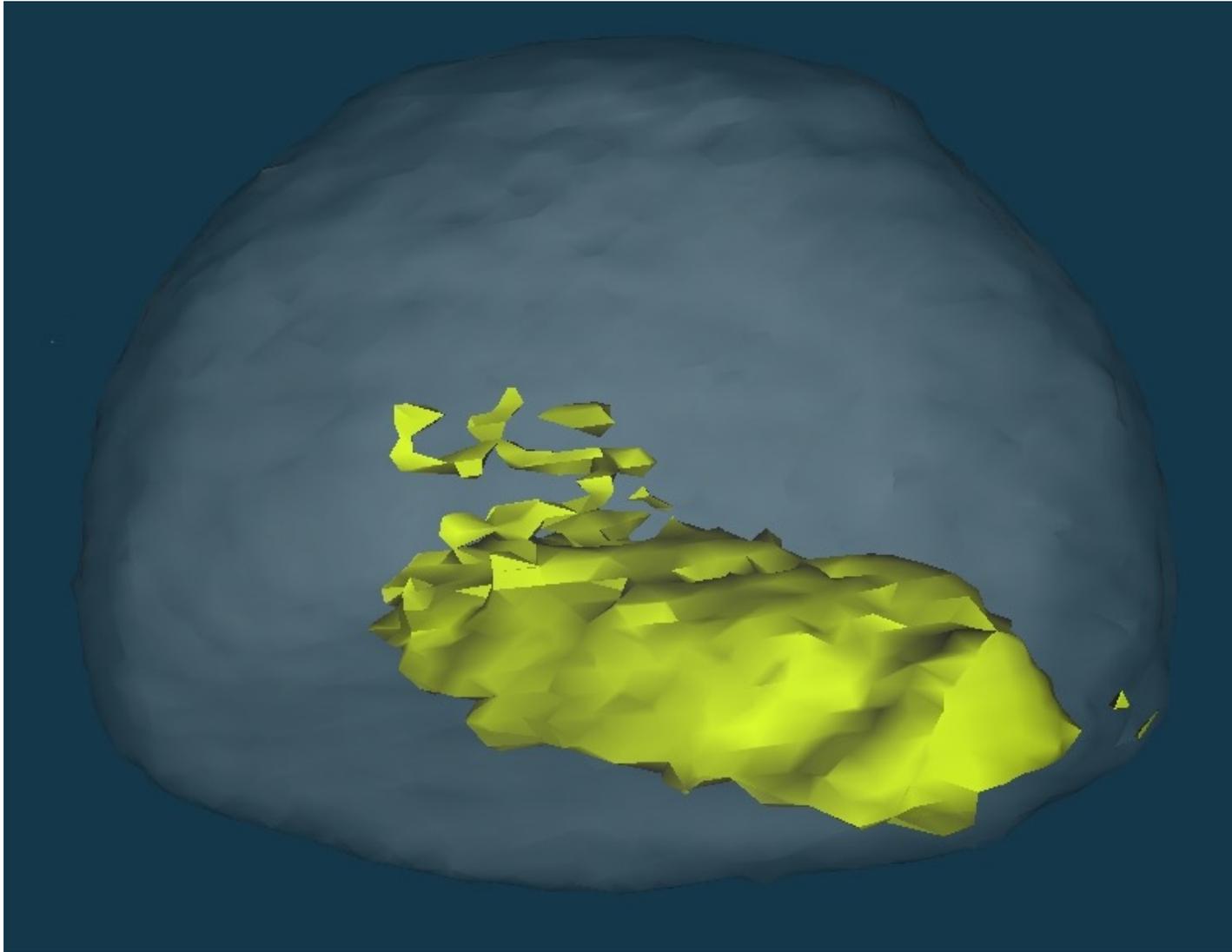
chisquare = 0.0005



Facets of Equilibrium Crystal Shape

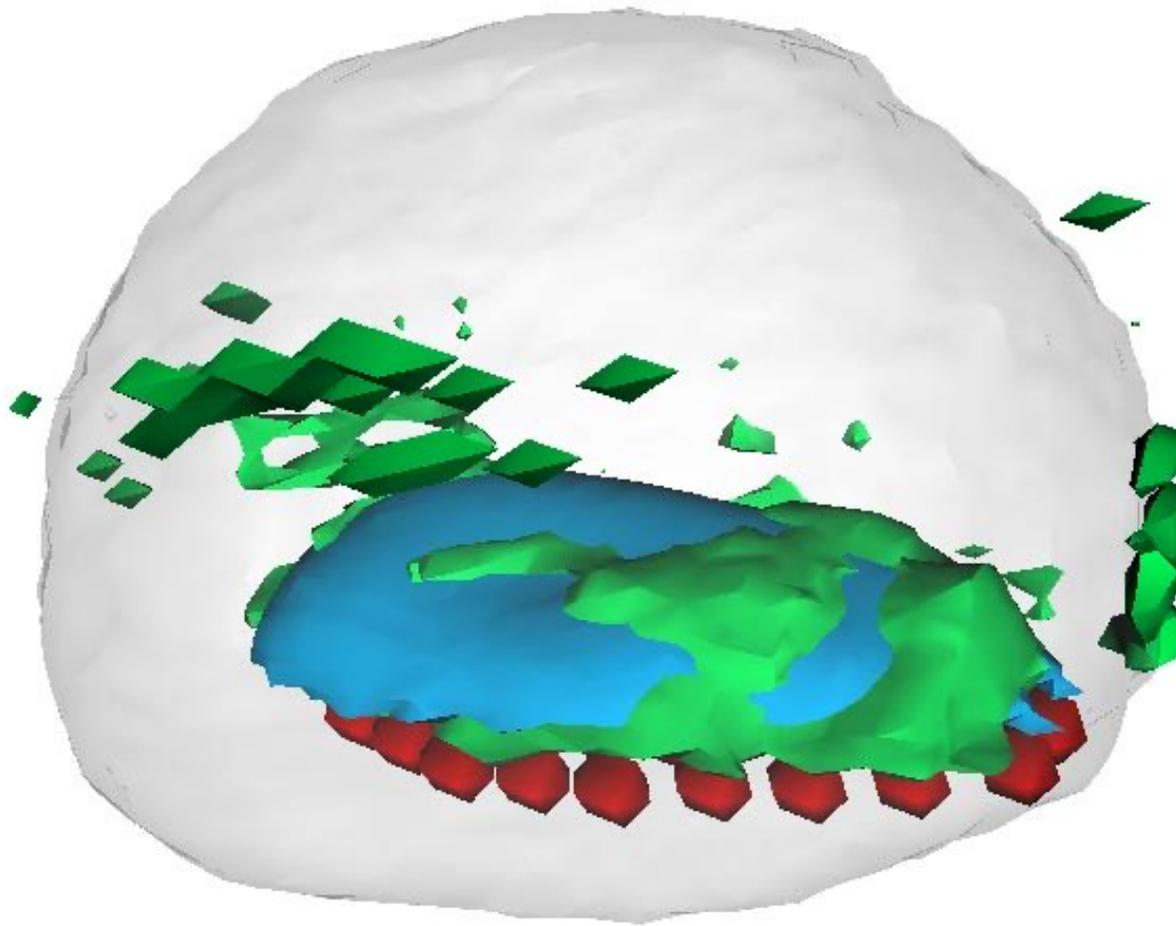


Real space image in phase too



I. K. Robinson, The Full Spectrum, Sept 2006

Fitted Phase Isosurface

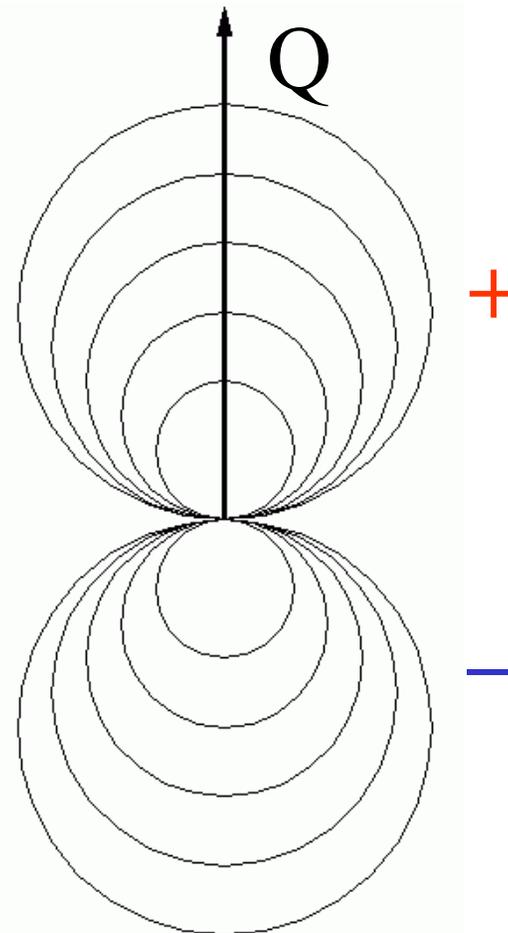
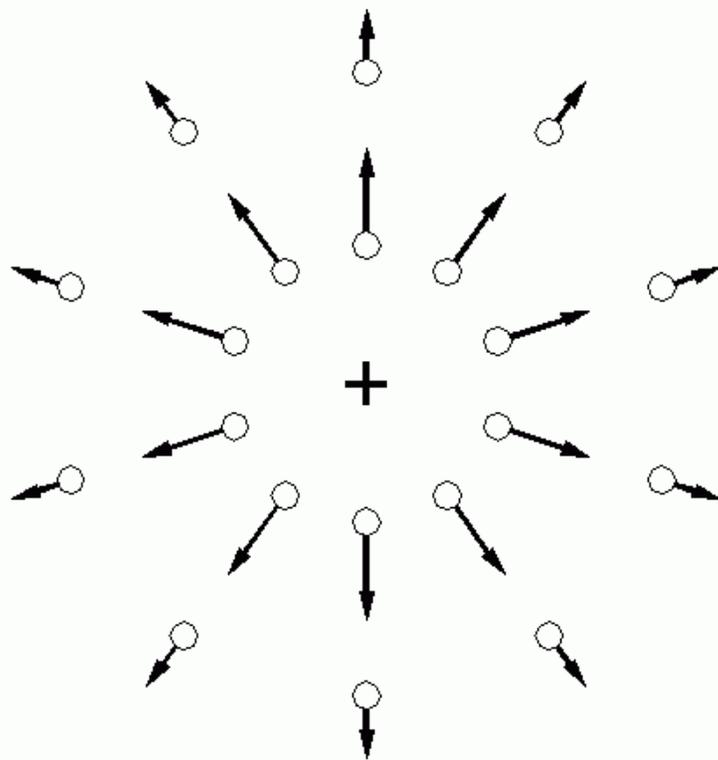


Diffraction by Strain of Point Defect

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

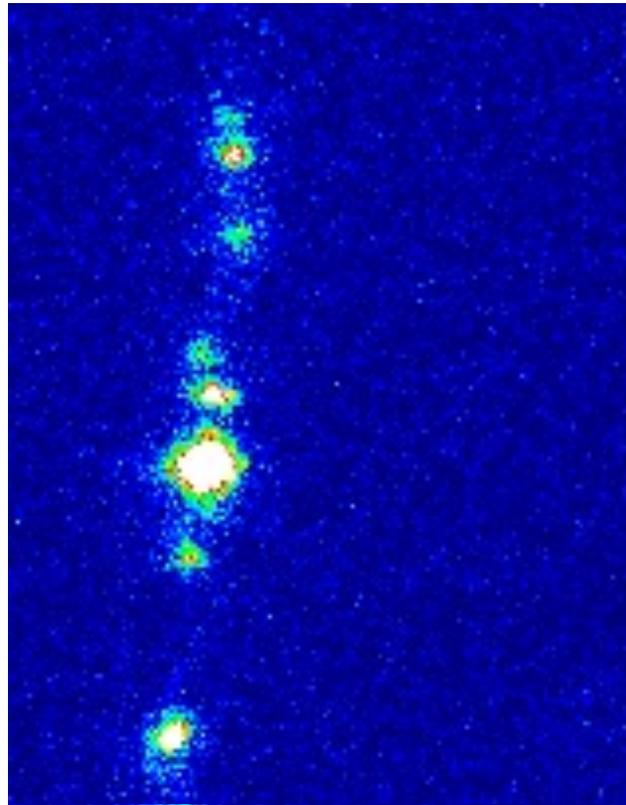
$$\approx \sum e^{i\mathbf{Q}\cdot\mathbf{R}_j} (1+i\mathbf{Q}\cdot\mathbf{u}_j)$$

Imaginary density



Ferritin (111) Powder Ring

- 50 frames
- 30sec exposure
- 0.3sec playback
- 150x200 pixels
of 22.5 μm



Critical Nucleation

Yau S.-T. and Vekilov P.G., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* (2001), 123, 1080-1089

- a) Nucleation via planar 2D clustering
- b) Nucleation via compact close-packed 3D clustering
- Possible also via non-crystalline (eg icosahedral) nuclei.

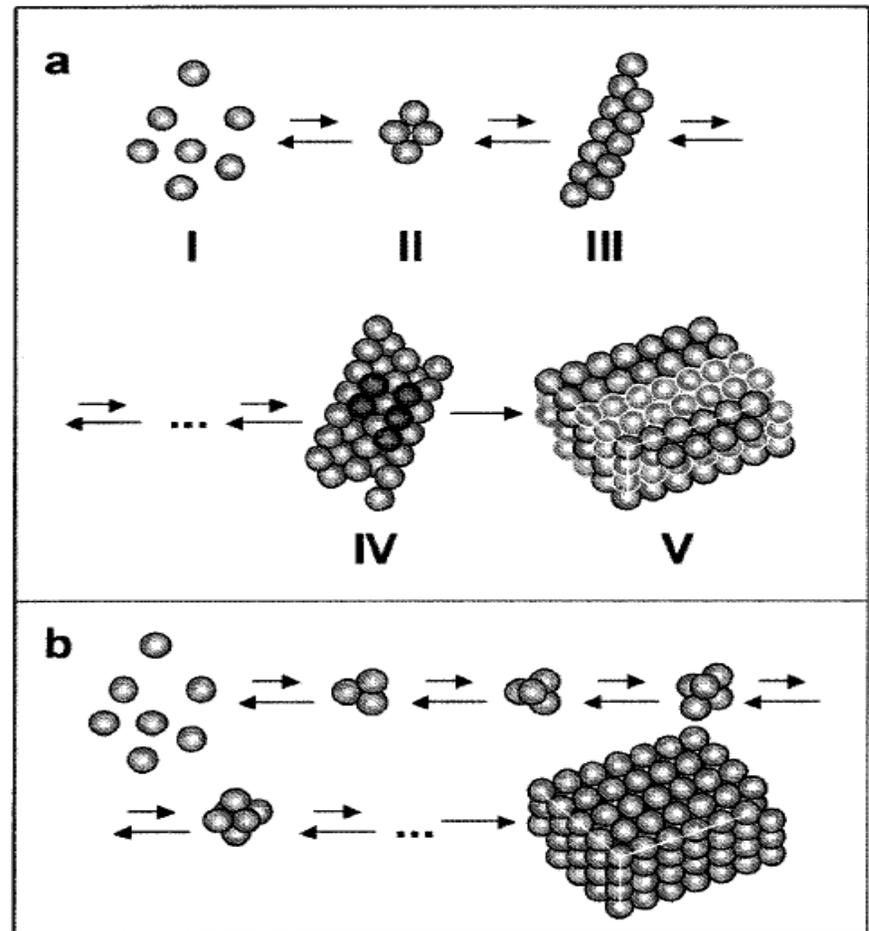
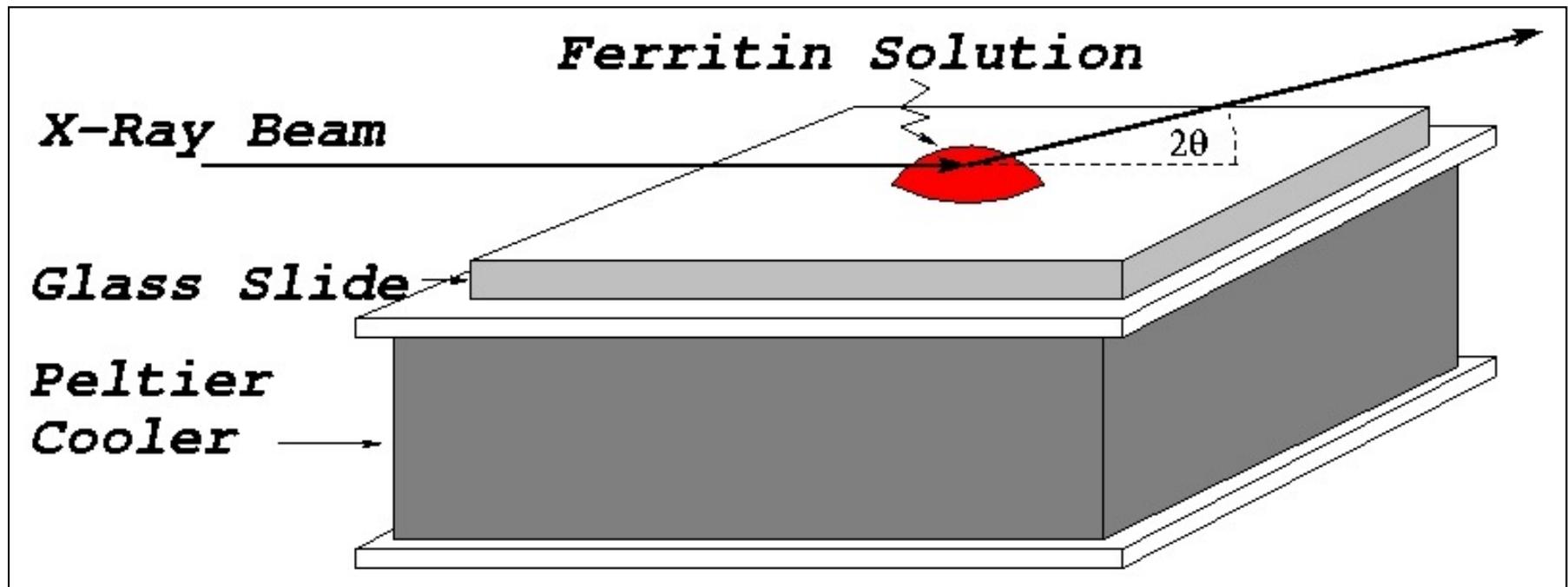
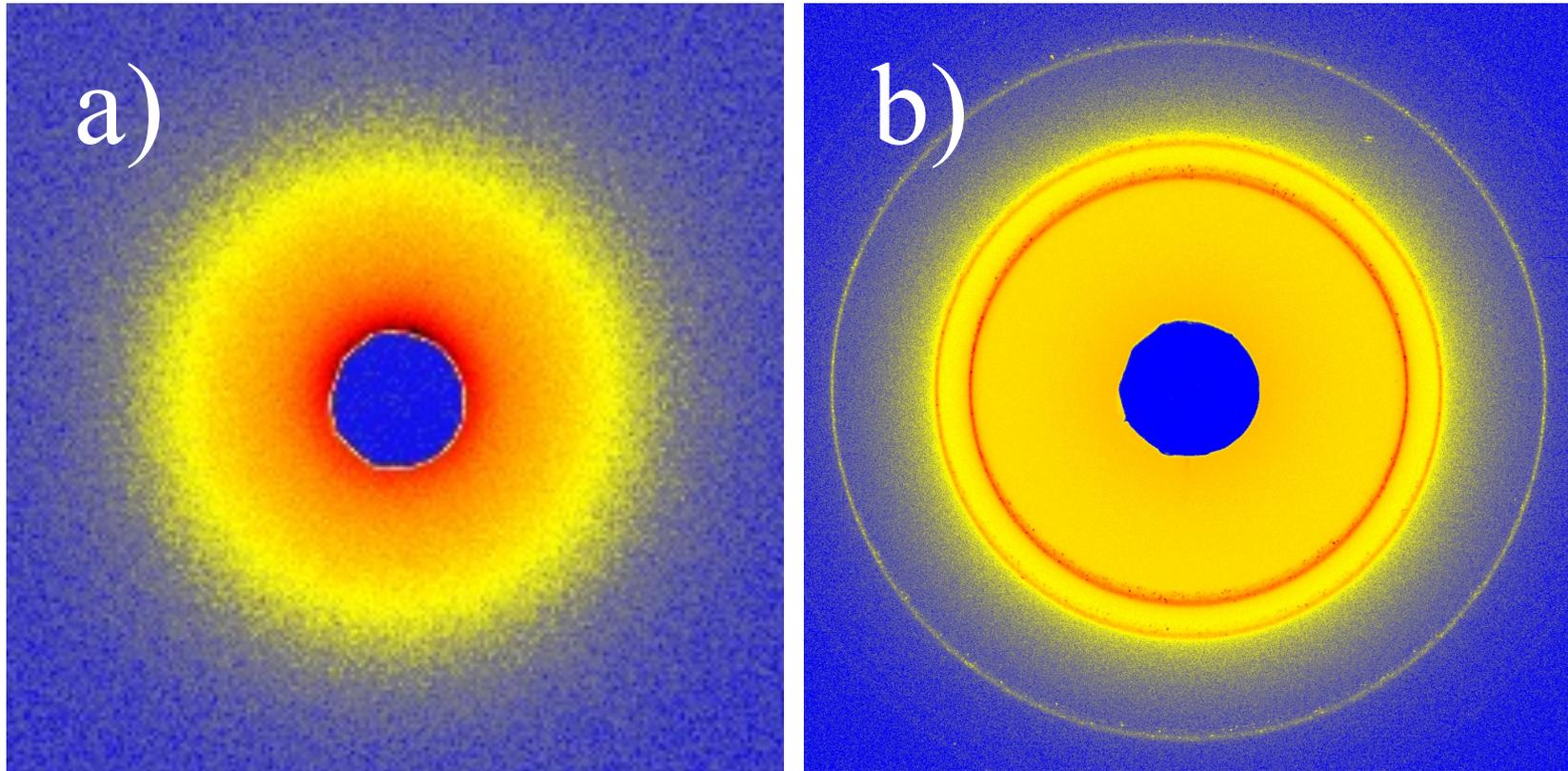


Figure 10. Schematic illustration of two nucleation pathways: (a) via a planar critical cluster (in IV molecules belonging to the second layer are shown in a lighter shade; in V the (110) layers that stack up to form this crystal are delineated by lighter and darker contours) and (b) via compact critical cluster.^{5,6}

In-situ Study of Crystallization



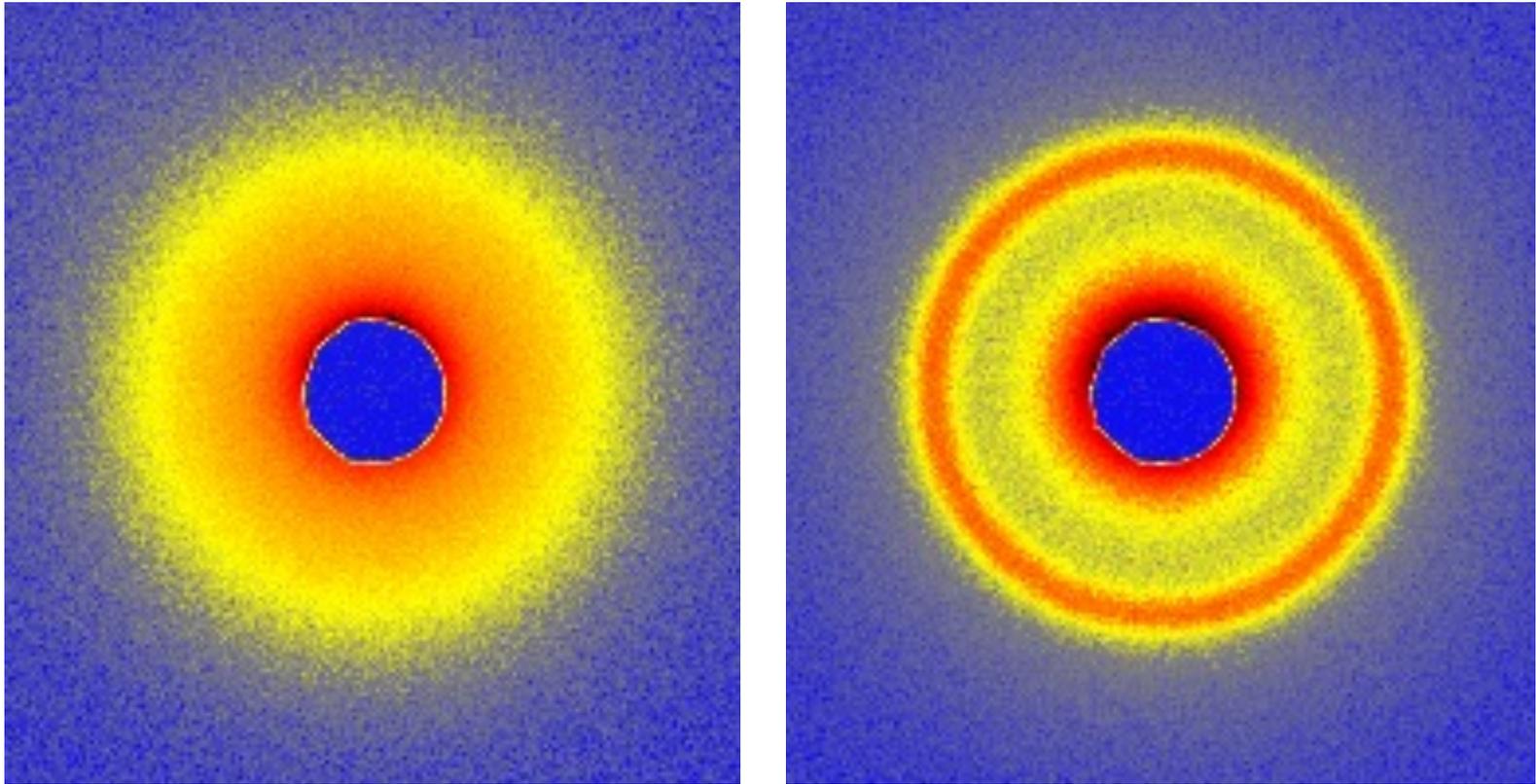
Crystallization of Holoferitin: SAXS



a) SAXS pattern of holoferitin at 10°C.

b) SAXS pattern after adding Cadmium salt

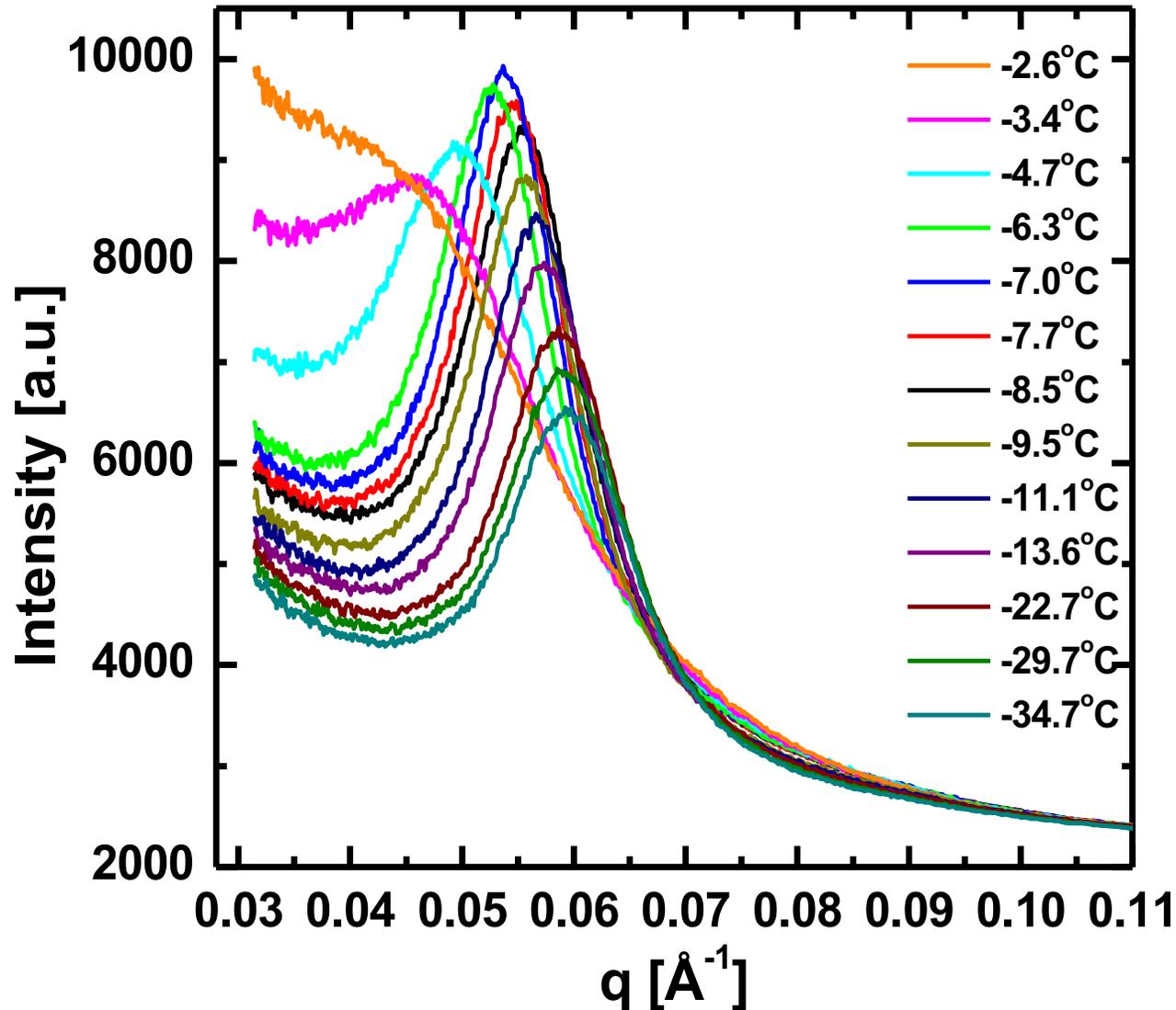
Effect of Temperature



SAXS pattern at $T=+10^{\circ}\text{C}$ and -10°C .

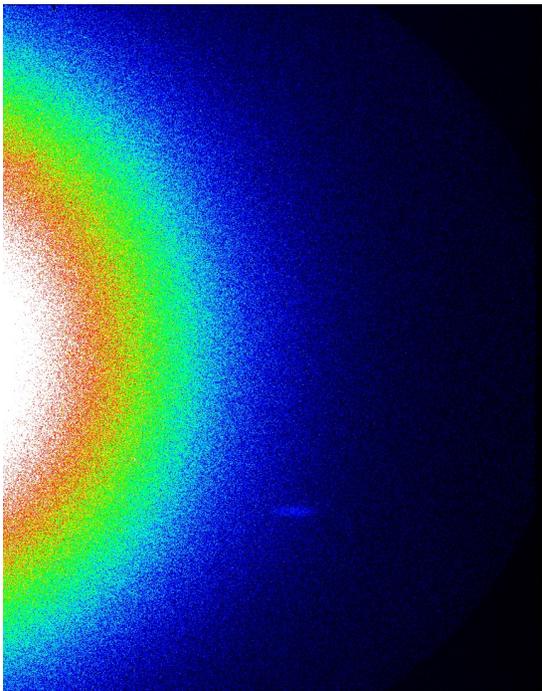
Holoferritin in dilute (10mg/ml) NaCl only.

Integrated SAXS Data

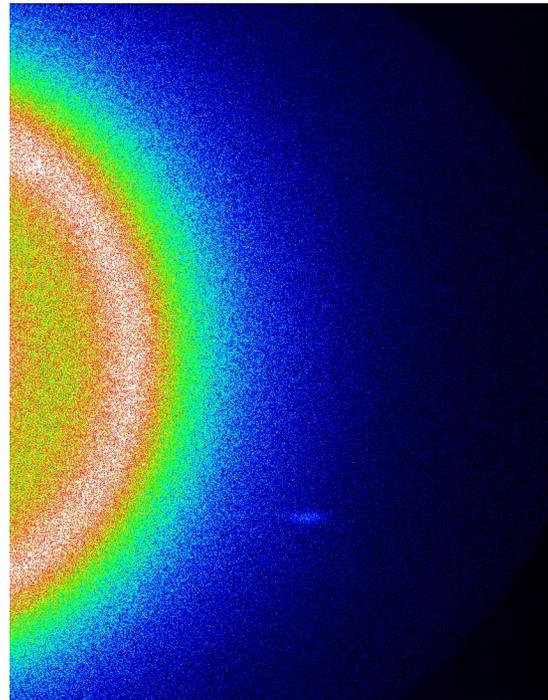


- The SAXS pattern shows a broad peak which shifts in position and changes in width as a function of temperature

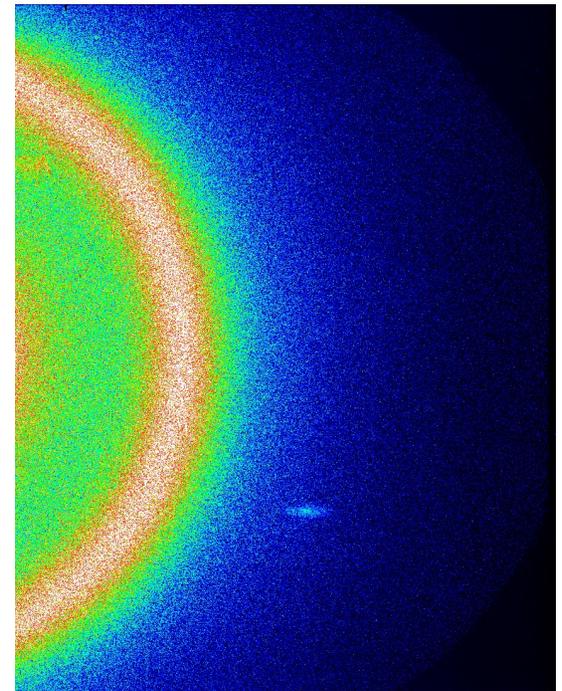
Ferritin Solution upon Freezing



T=13.3

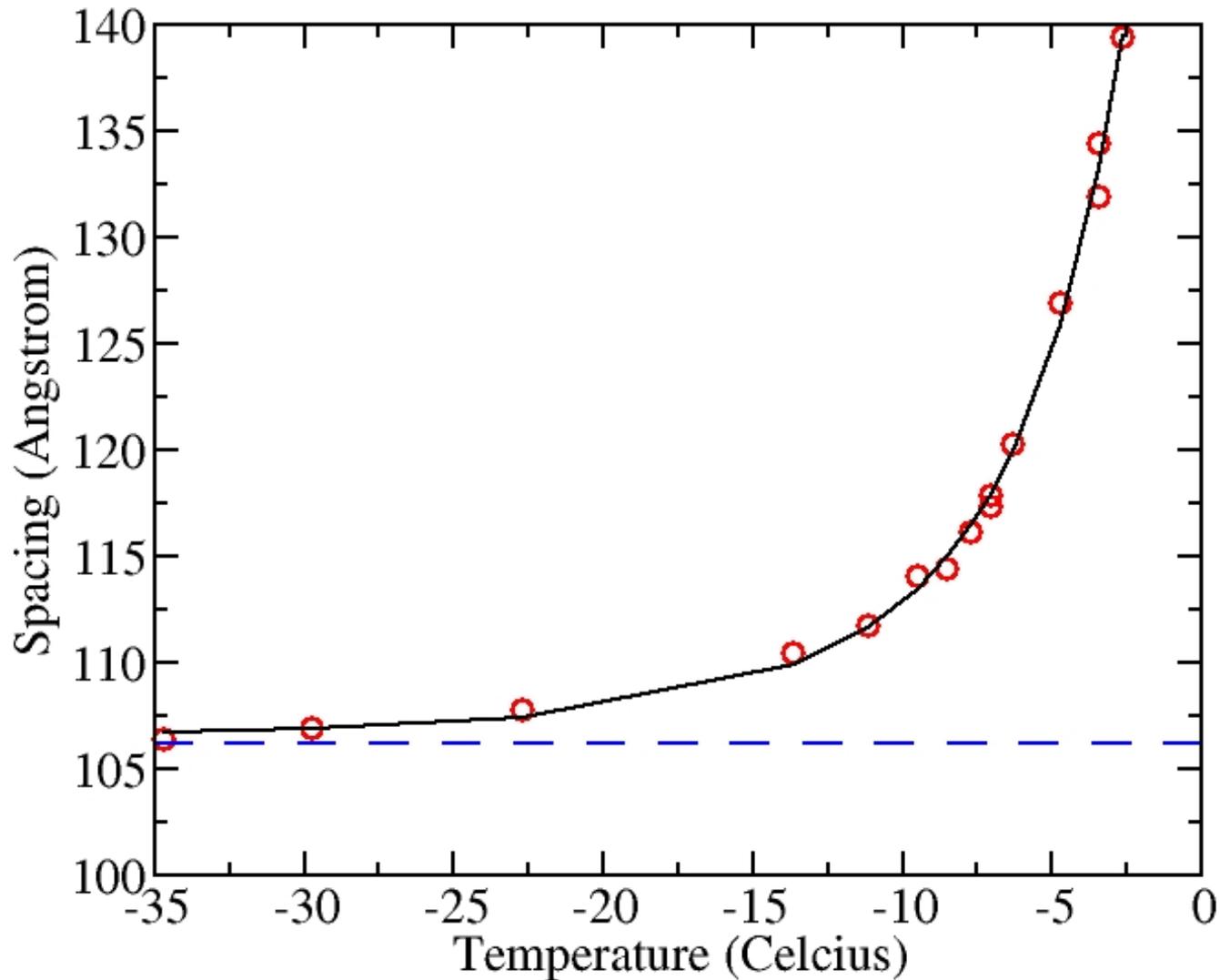


T=-4.7

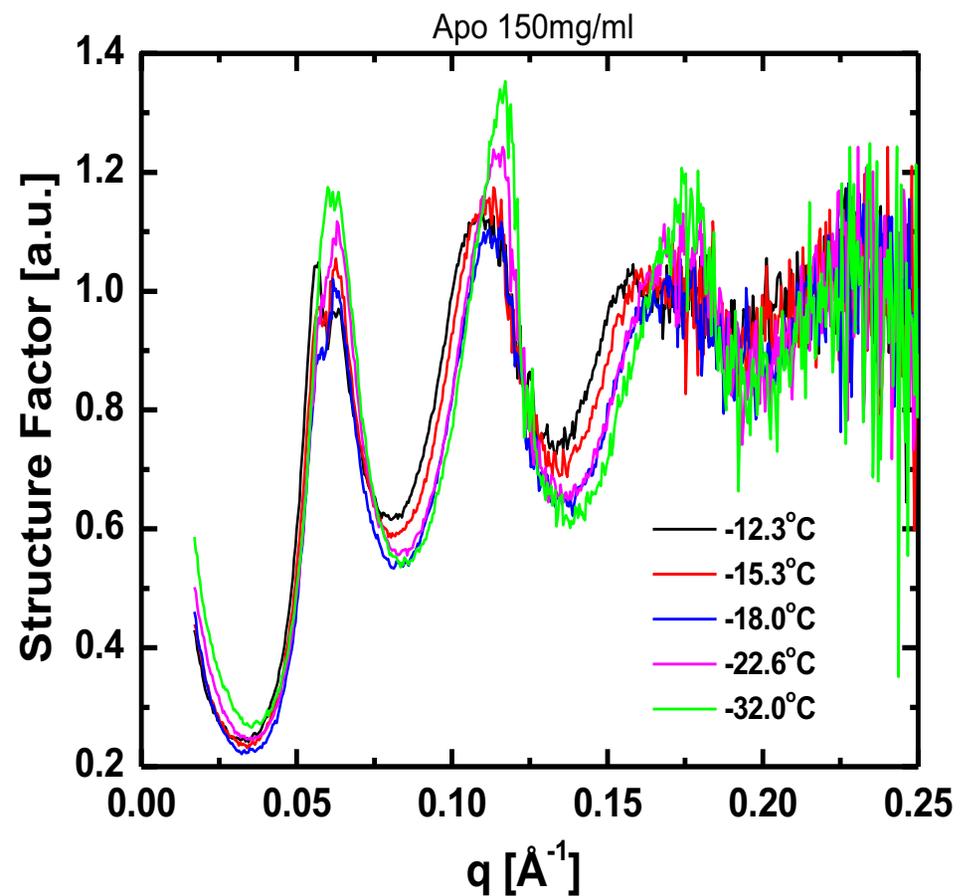
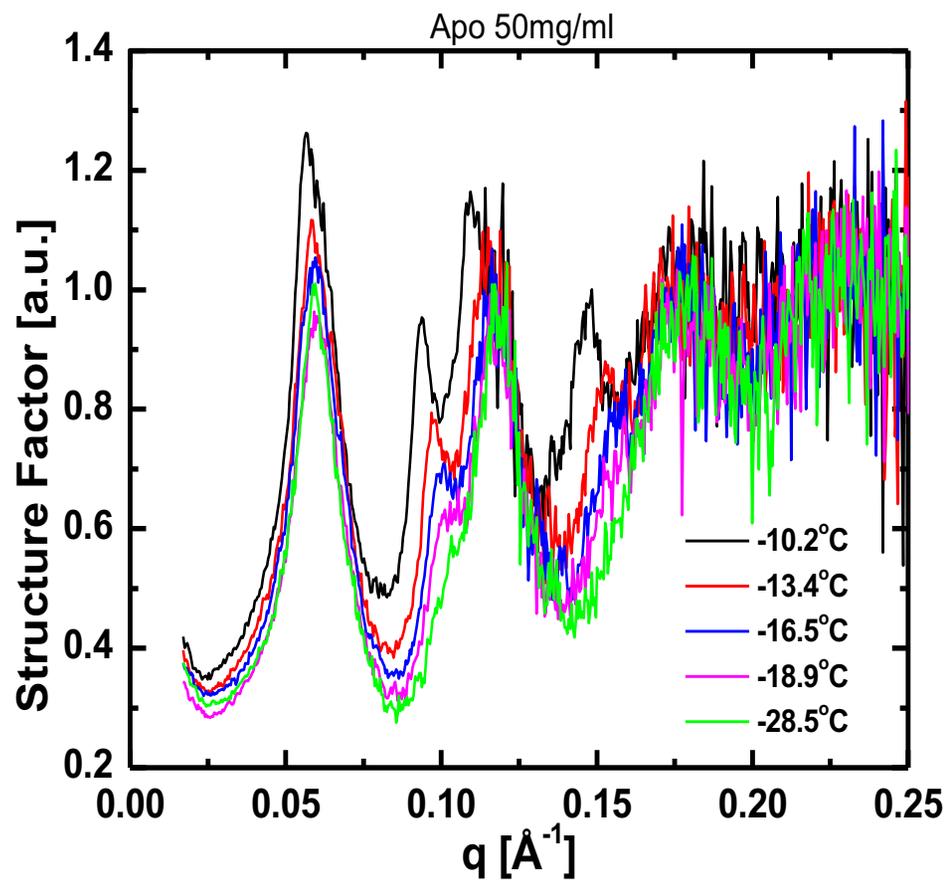


T=-34.7

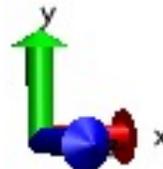
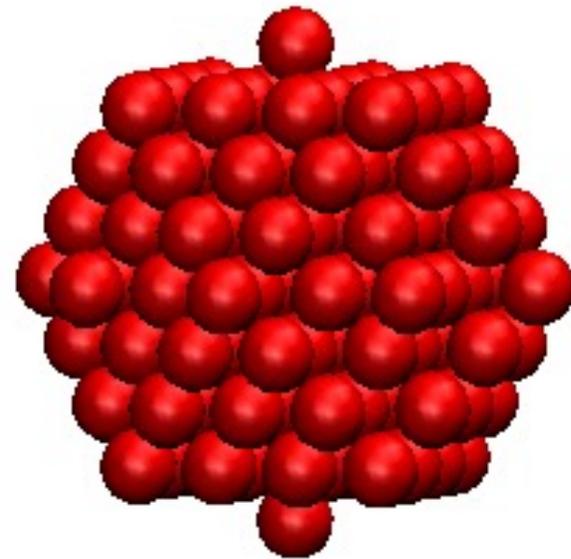
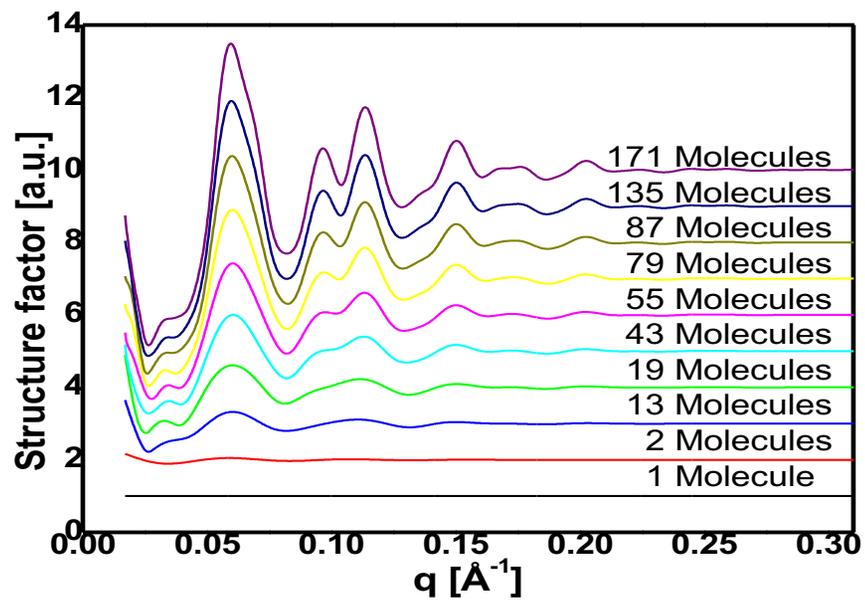
Temperature Variation of Peak Position



Structure Factors of Apoferritin

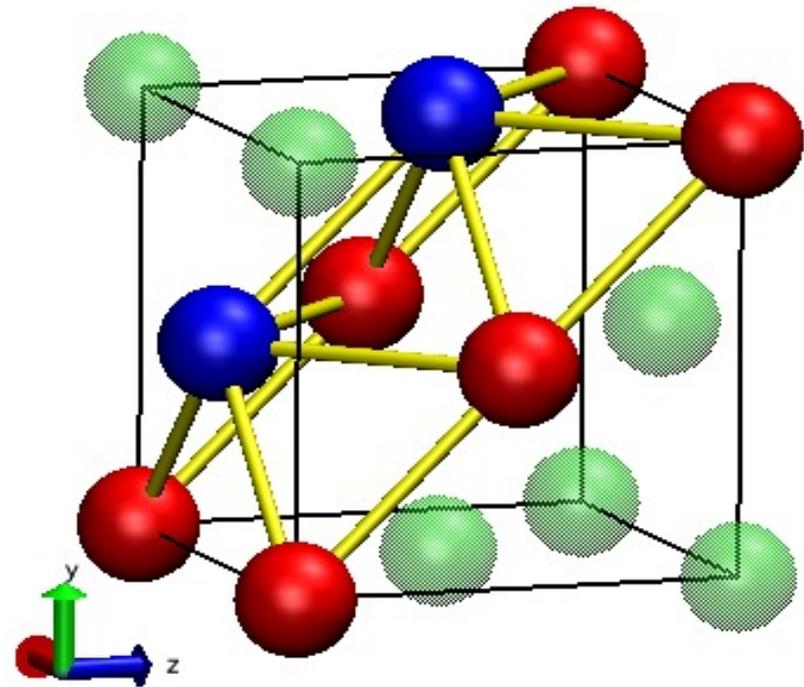
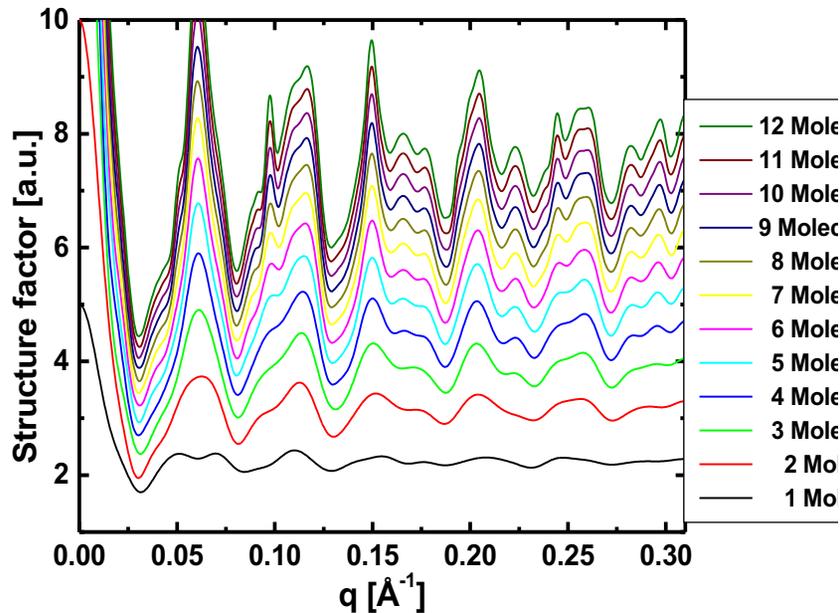


FCC Spherical Clusters



Planar Clusters of 110 Rods

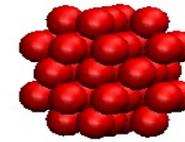
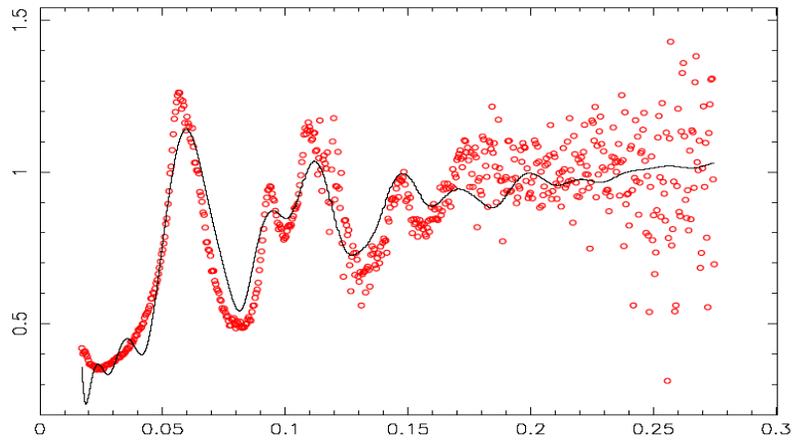
Structure factor simulation as 5 $\langle 110 \rangle$ rods with
1 to 12 molecules per rod



Best Fits

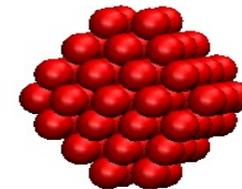
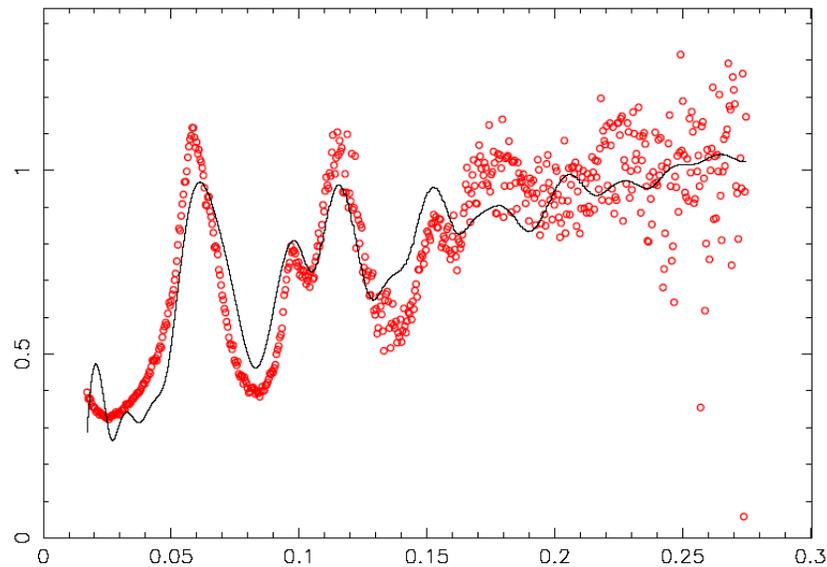
$T = -10^{\circ}\text{C}$

Cluster Size = 36



$T = -13^{\circ}\text{C}$

Cluster Size = 63



New routes to structure?

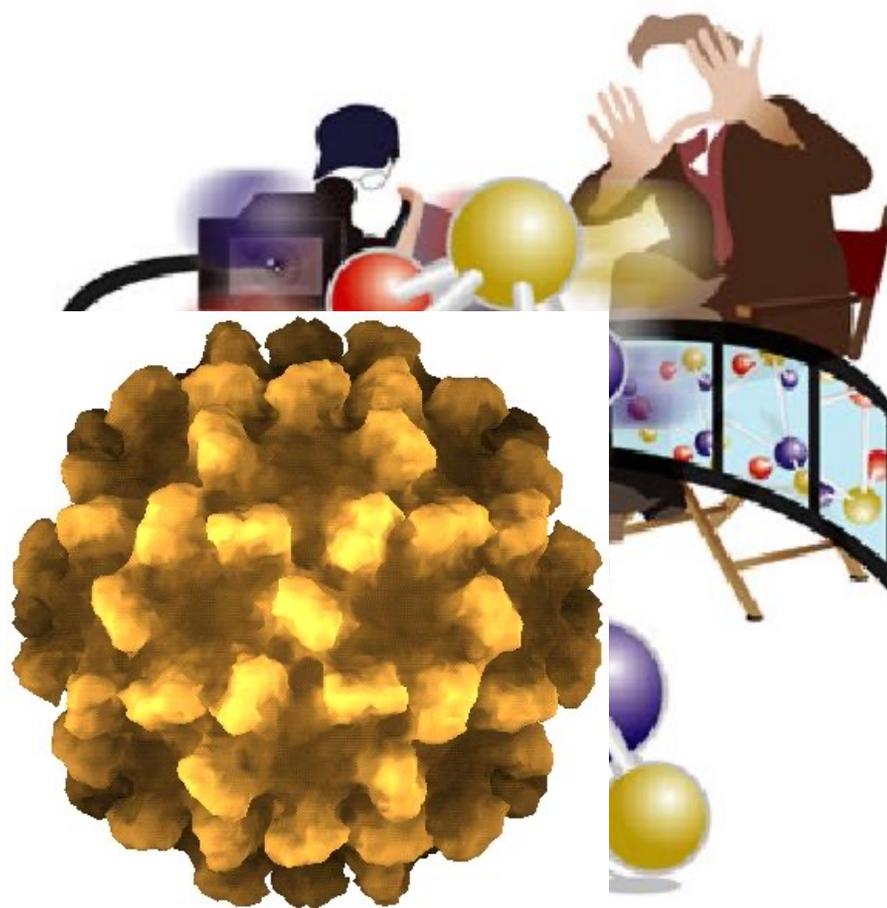
- Cryo-EM
 - real-space image, but not dose-efficient
- Inversion of diffraction
 - dose-efficient, especially for phase contrast
 - about equally efficient for photons or electrons
- How to beat the dose limit?

Do it faster!

How fast must we go?

- Radiation breaks bonds and ionizes matter
- Inertial response of nucleus to broken bond
- Structure is 'lost' when an atom moves by one bond-length
- Phonon vibration time: 10^{14} Hz = 10fs
- Photons better than electrons (space charge)
- Possible with X-ray free-electron laser (XFEL)

Molecular Movies using XFEL



Conclusions and Outlook

- Internal structure of Au Nanocrystals
- 3D imaging practical for nanocrystals
- Imaging by computation instead of lens
- Strain fields imaged as complex density
- Single molecules using XFEL

Compact Light Source

Ron Ruth, Lyncean Technologies

