

Coherent diffraction imaging using Crystal Truncation Rods

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Diamond Light Source

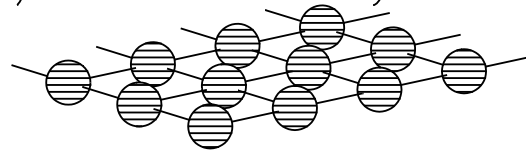
SXNS18, July 2026

Outline

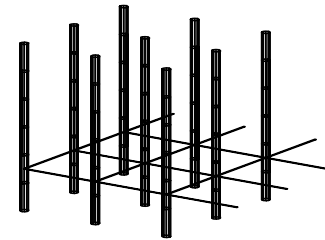
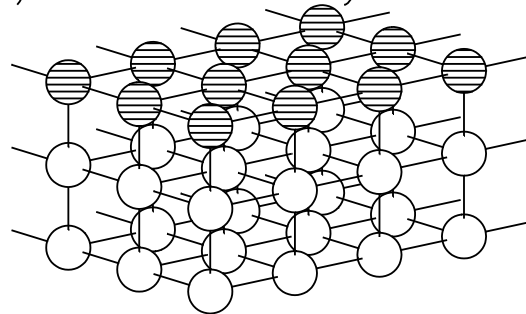
- Crystal Truncation Rods and SXNS
- Coherent Diffraction Imaging by Ptychography
- Bragg Ptychography
- Imaging of Thin Films and Interfaces
- Future directions

Crystal Truncation Rods (1986)

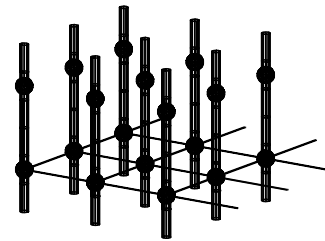
a) Isolated Monolayer



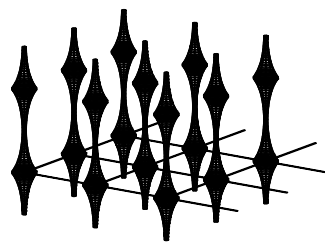
b) Surface of Crystal



2D
LAYER
ONLY

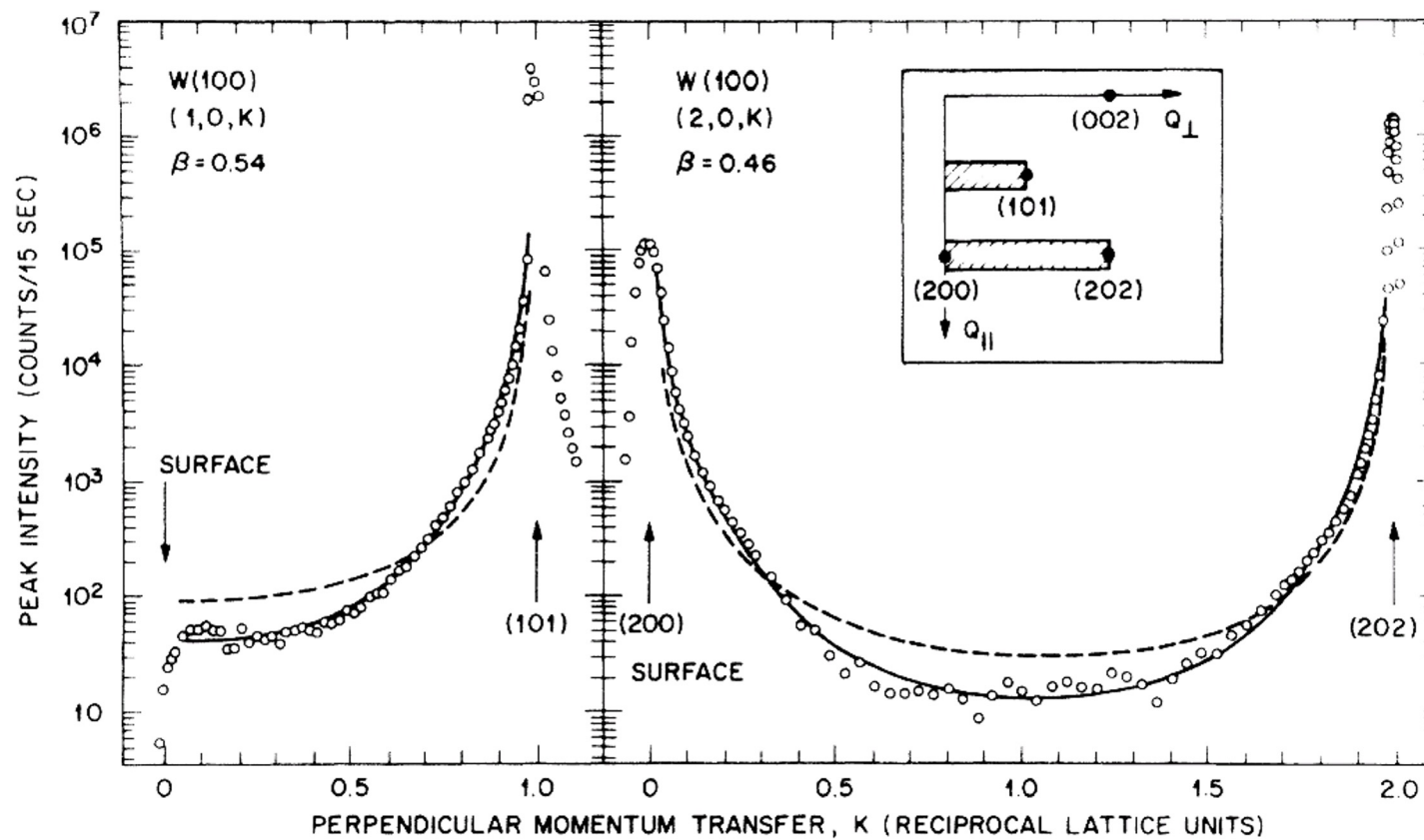


BULK
CRYSTAL
AND 2D
LAYER

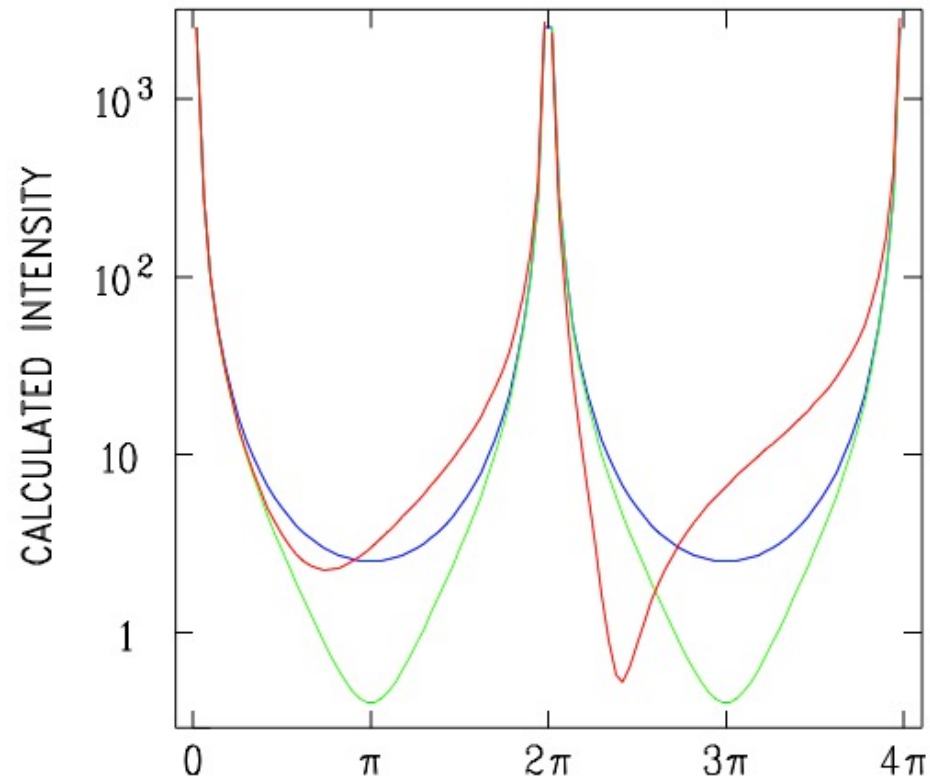
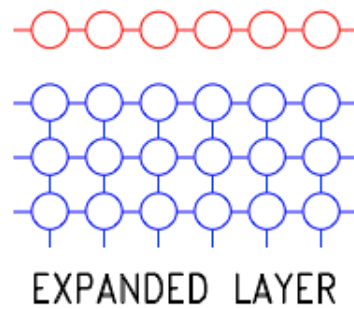
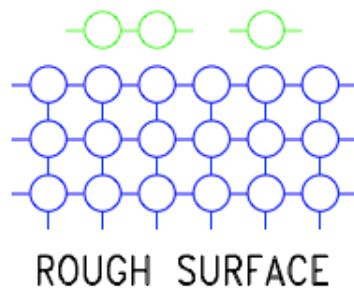


CRYSTAL
TRUNCATION
RODS

CRYSTAL TRUNCATION RODS AND SURFACE ROUGHNESS



CTR is Sensitive to Surface Structure



Surface Diffraction Overview [SXNS-5]

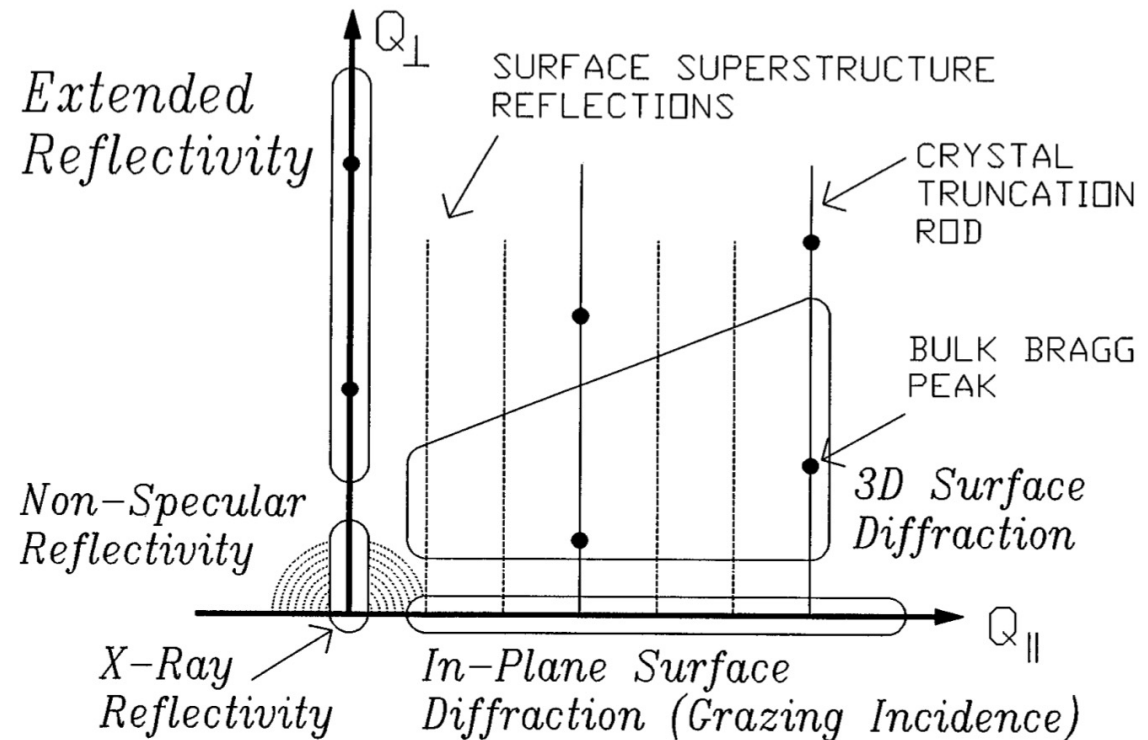


Fig. 1. Schematic map of reciprocal space indicating the names customarily given to different techniques that are sensitive to the surface. From Ref. [20].

Sutton et al, Nature (1991) X25 (NSLS)

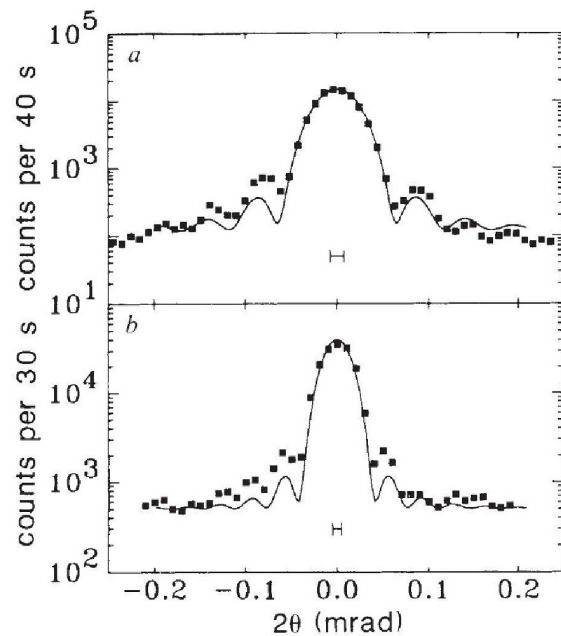


FIG. 2 Fraunhofer diffraction from *a*, 2.5- μm and *b*, 5- μm nominal diameter pinholes. Error bars due to counting statistics are smaller than the symbol size. The solid line represents the calculated diffraction pattern of a circular aperture convolved with the analyser resolution shown by the horizontal bar. A constant background is included in the fit.

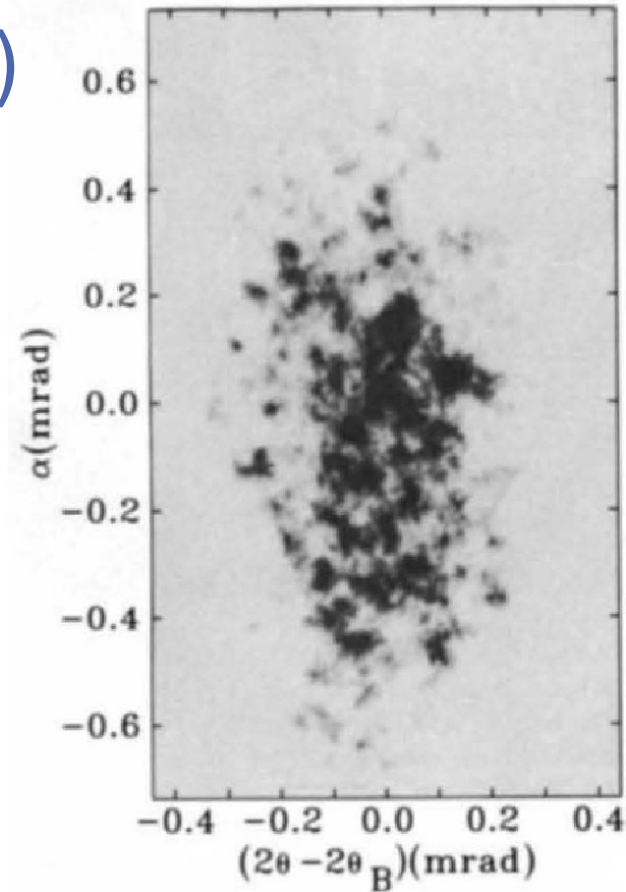
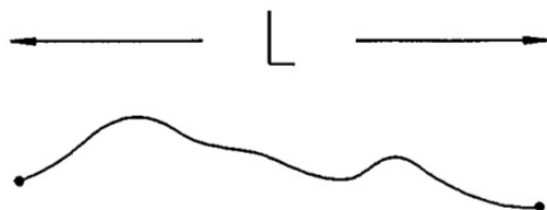
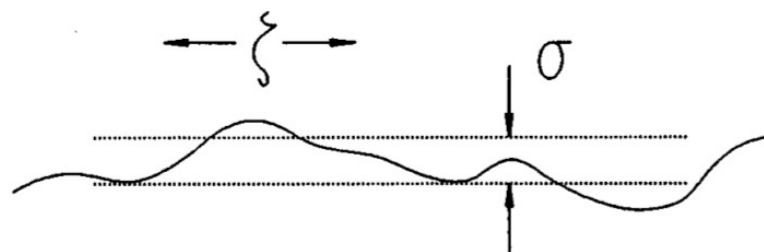


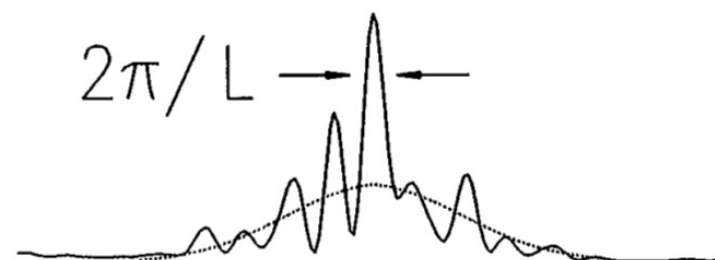
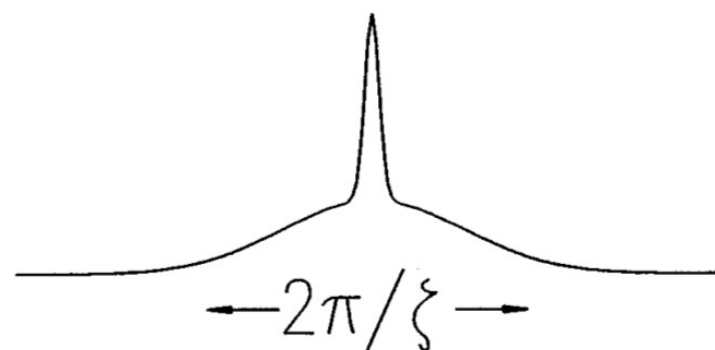
FIG. 3 Photograph of the speckle pattern in the diffuse (001) peak of Cu_3Au . The collimating pinhole is 2.5 μm .

Surface Morphology as Speckle [SXNS-5]

Real Space

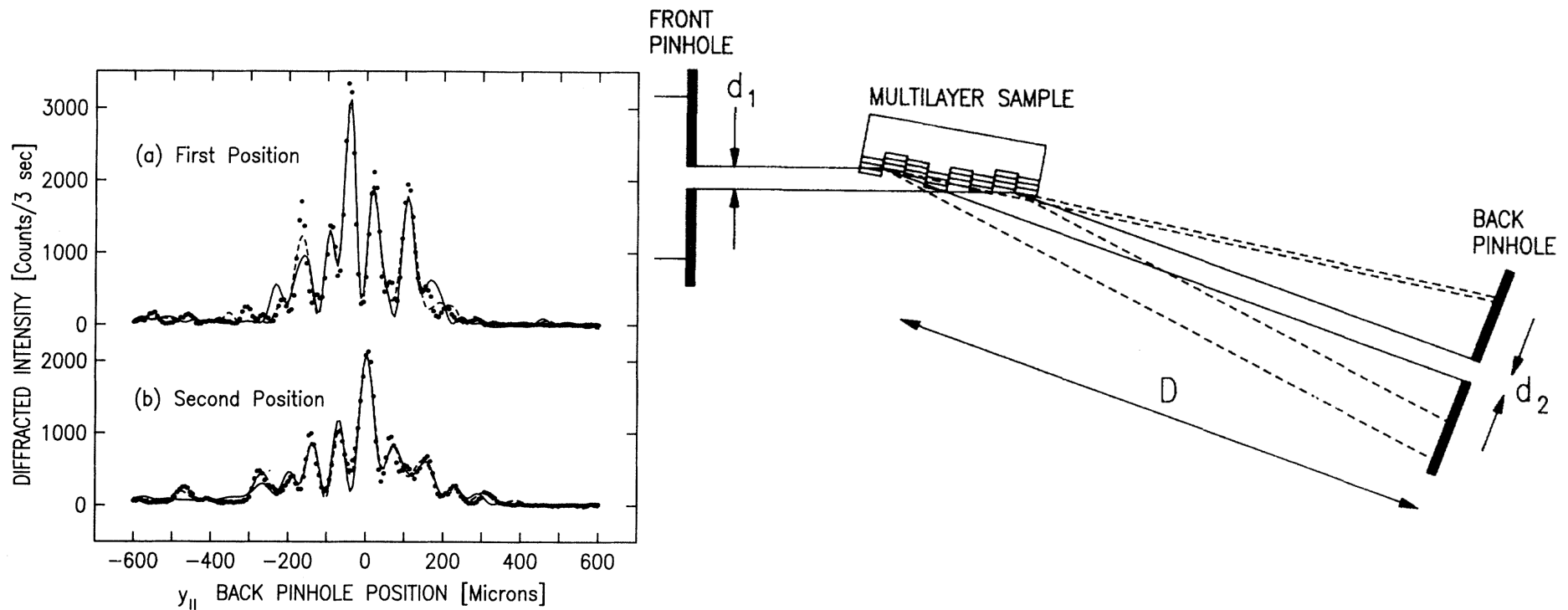


Reciprocal Space



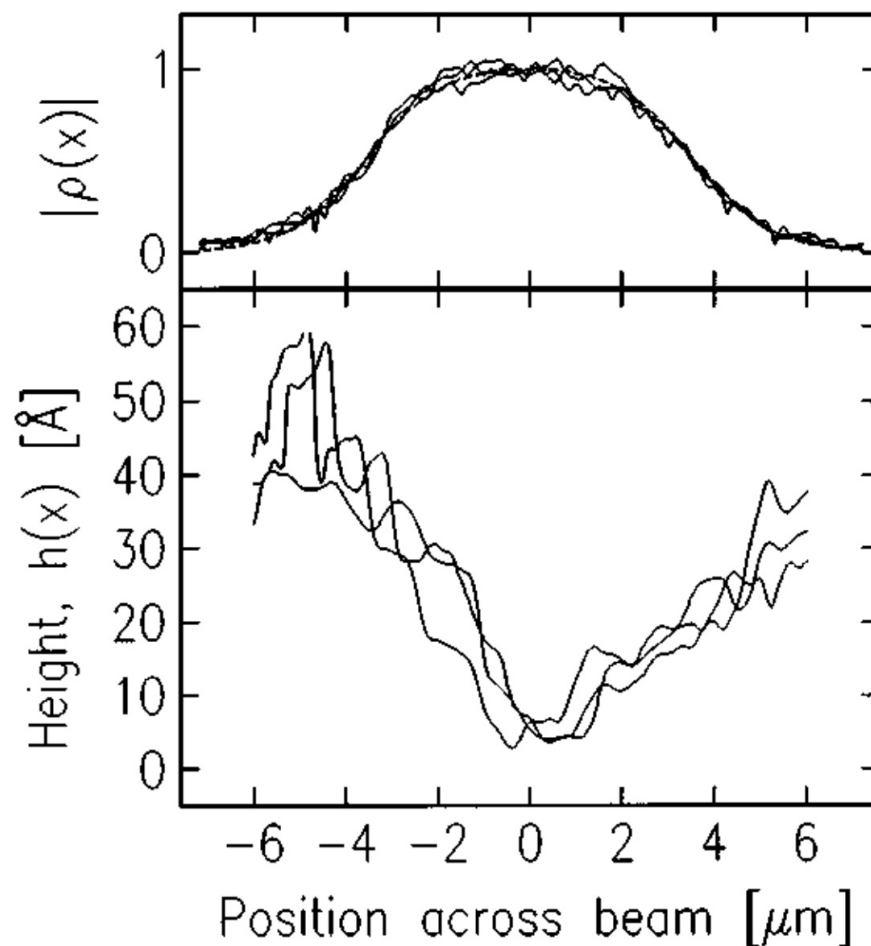
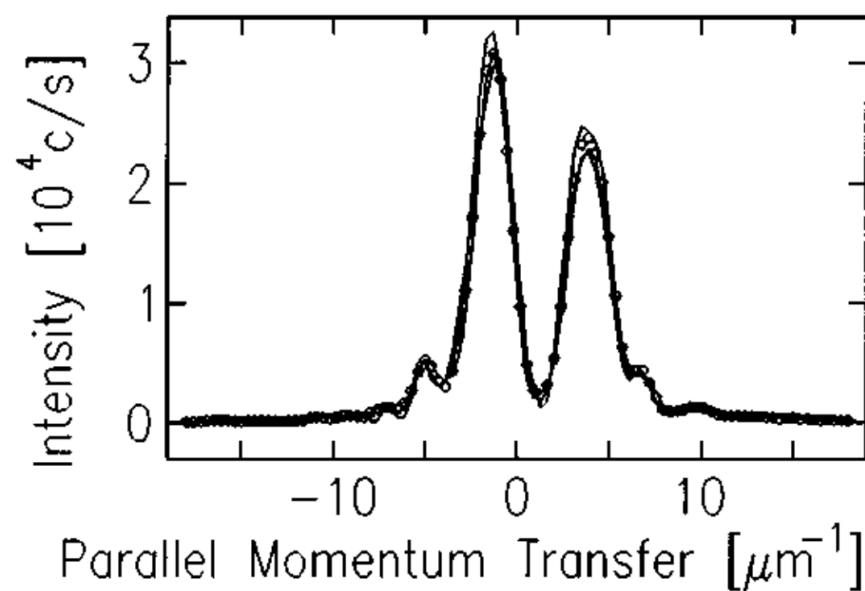
Multilayer speckle at ESRF ID-10 “Troika” (1995)

I. K. Robinson, R. Pindak, R. M. Fleming, S. B. Dierker, K. Ploog, G. Grübel, D. L. Abernathy and J. Als-Nielsen, Phys. Rev. B 52 9917 (1995)

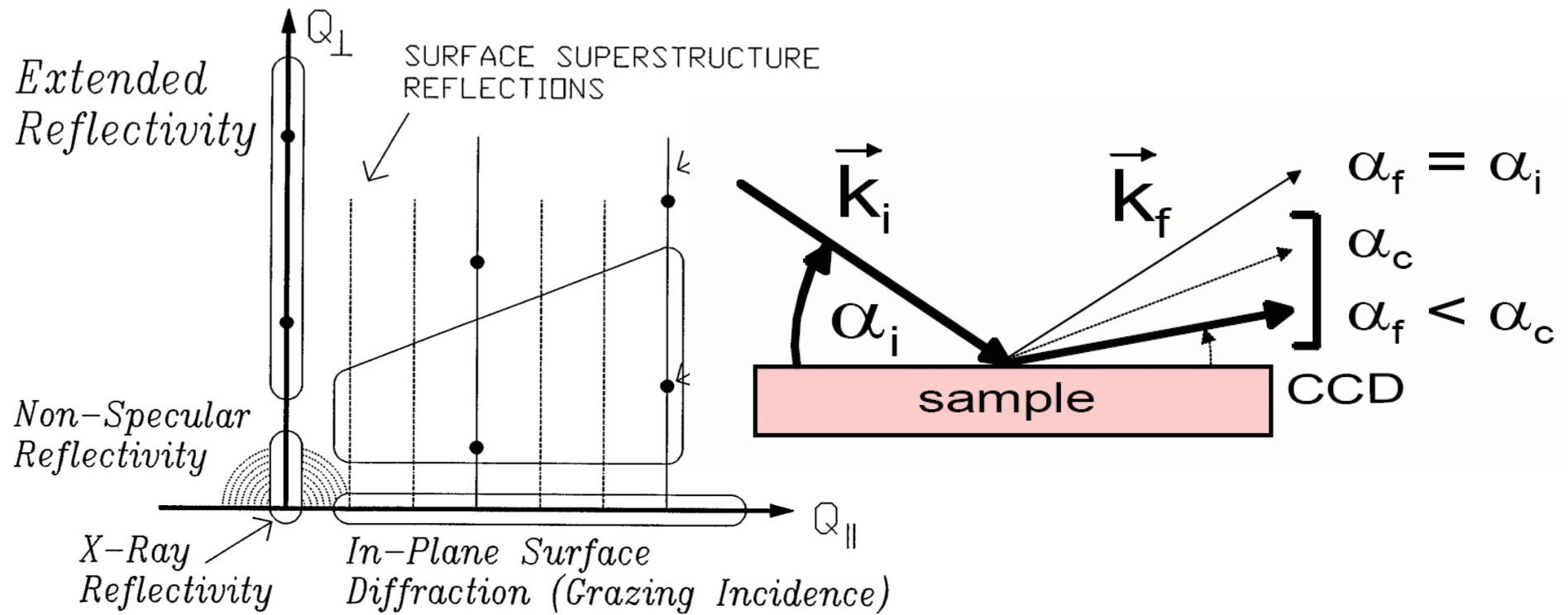


Reconstruction of Surface Morphology of Si wafer

[Vartanyants et al PRB 55 13193 (1997)]

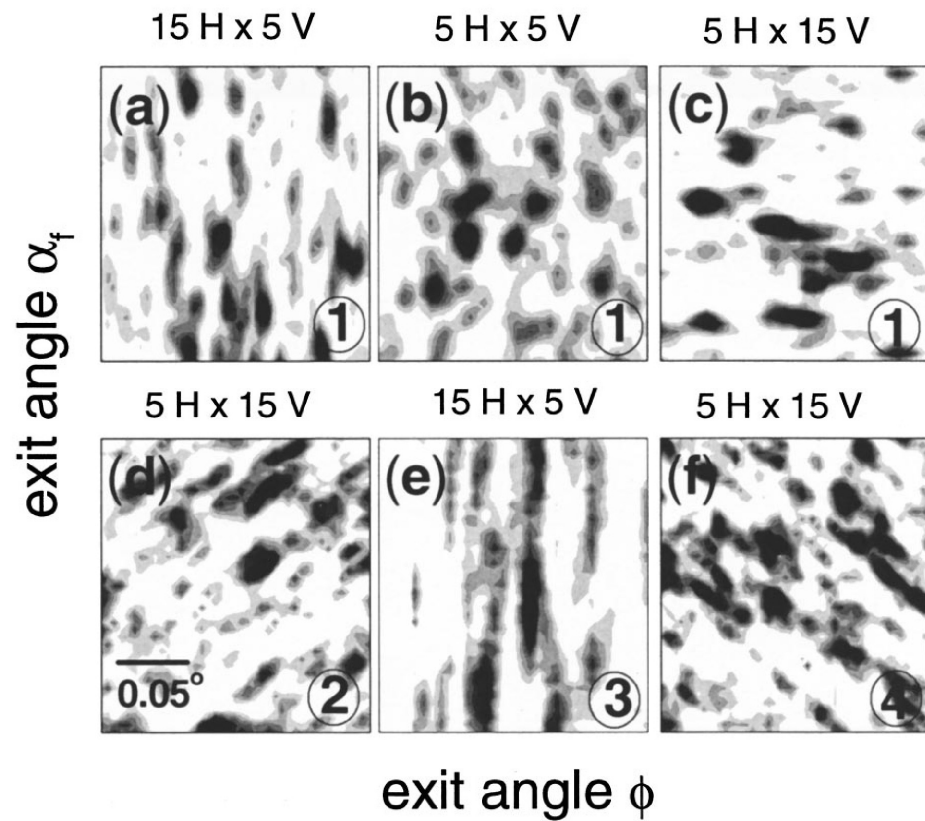
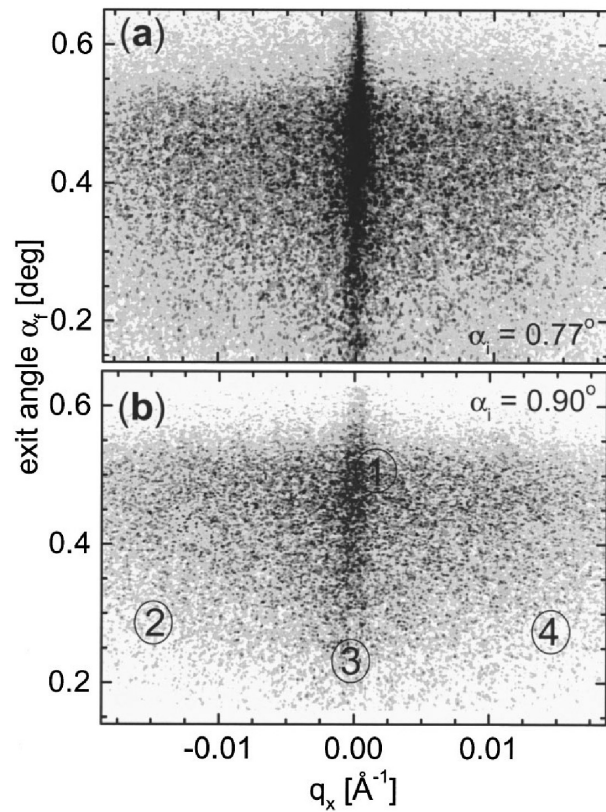


Coherent GISAXS and GESAXS



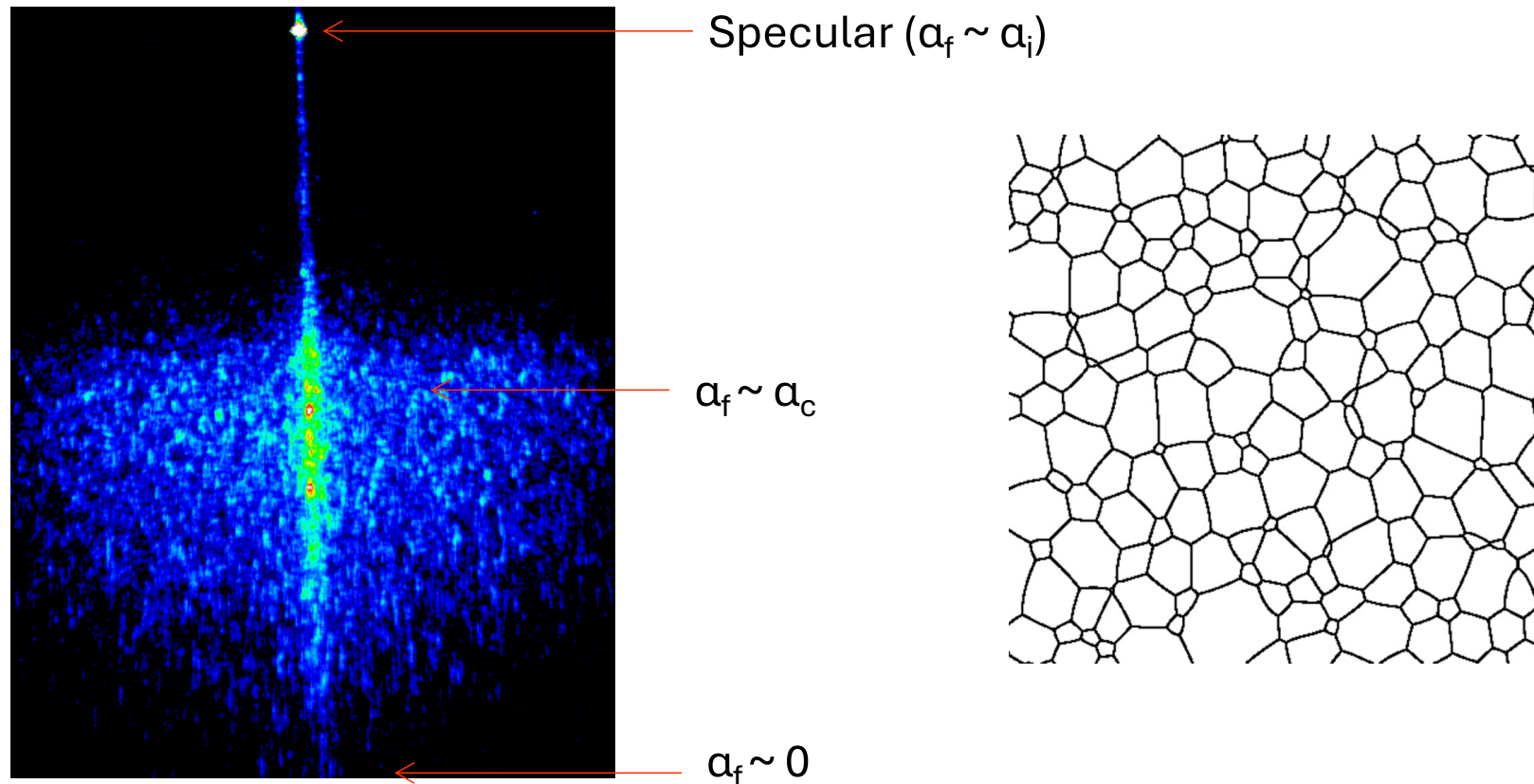
GESAXS Geometry sees film nanostructure

F. Pfeiffer, W. Zhang and I. K. Robinson, Appl. Phys. Letters 84 1847-9 (2004)



Coherent Structure in “Yoneda” Peak 34-IC-C

Grazing-exit diffraction from a 100 nm Au polycrystalline film



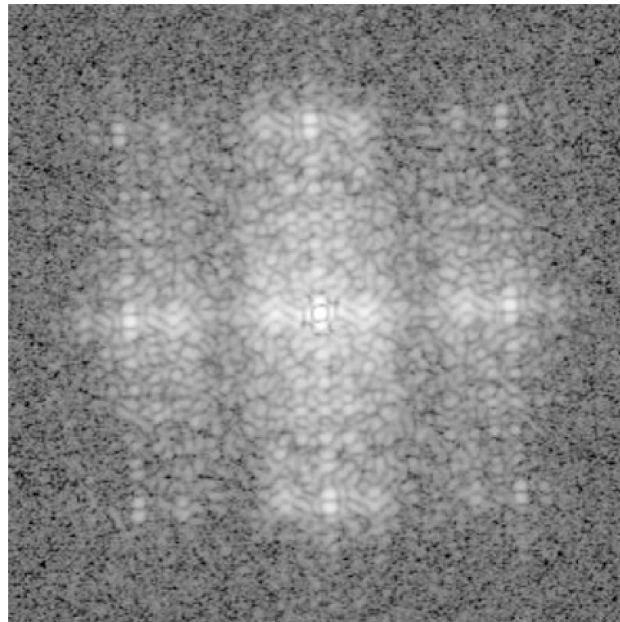
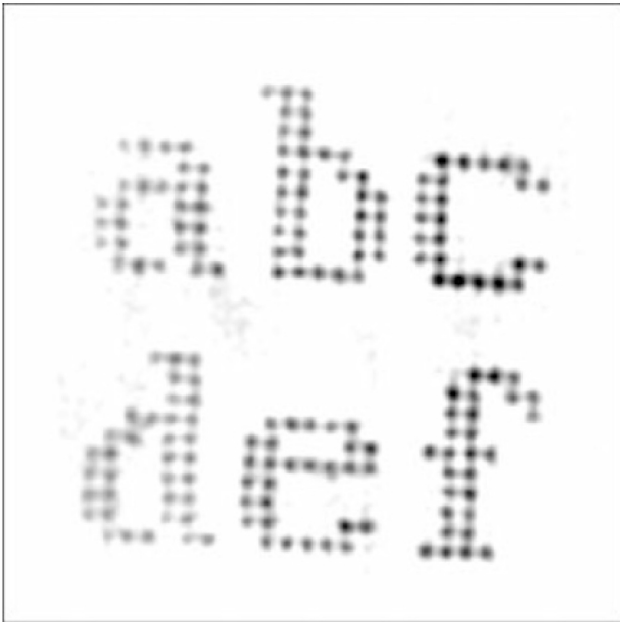
Jianwei Miao, Nature (1999)

Extending the methodology of X-ray crystallography to allow imaging of micrometre-sized non-crystalline specimens

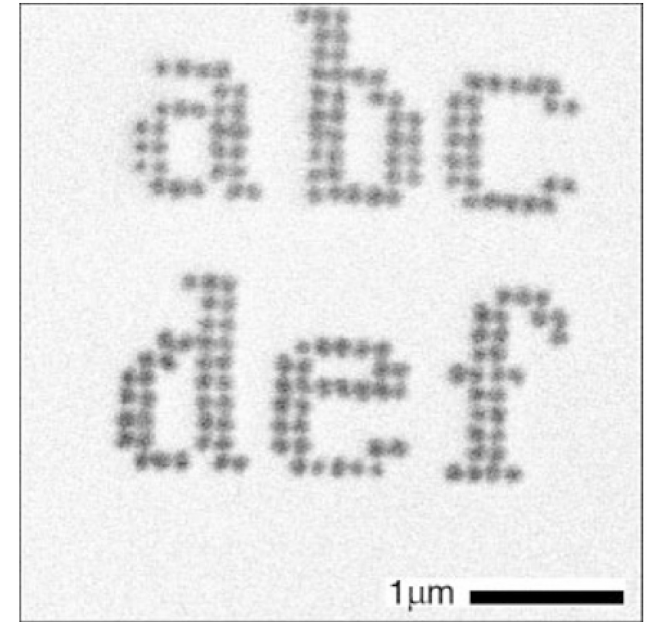
Jianwei Miao*, Pambos Charalambous†, Janos Kirz* & David Sayre*‡

* Department of Physics and Astronomy, State University of New York, Stony Brook, New York 11794-3800, USA

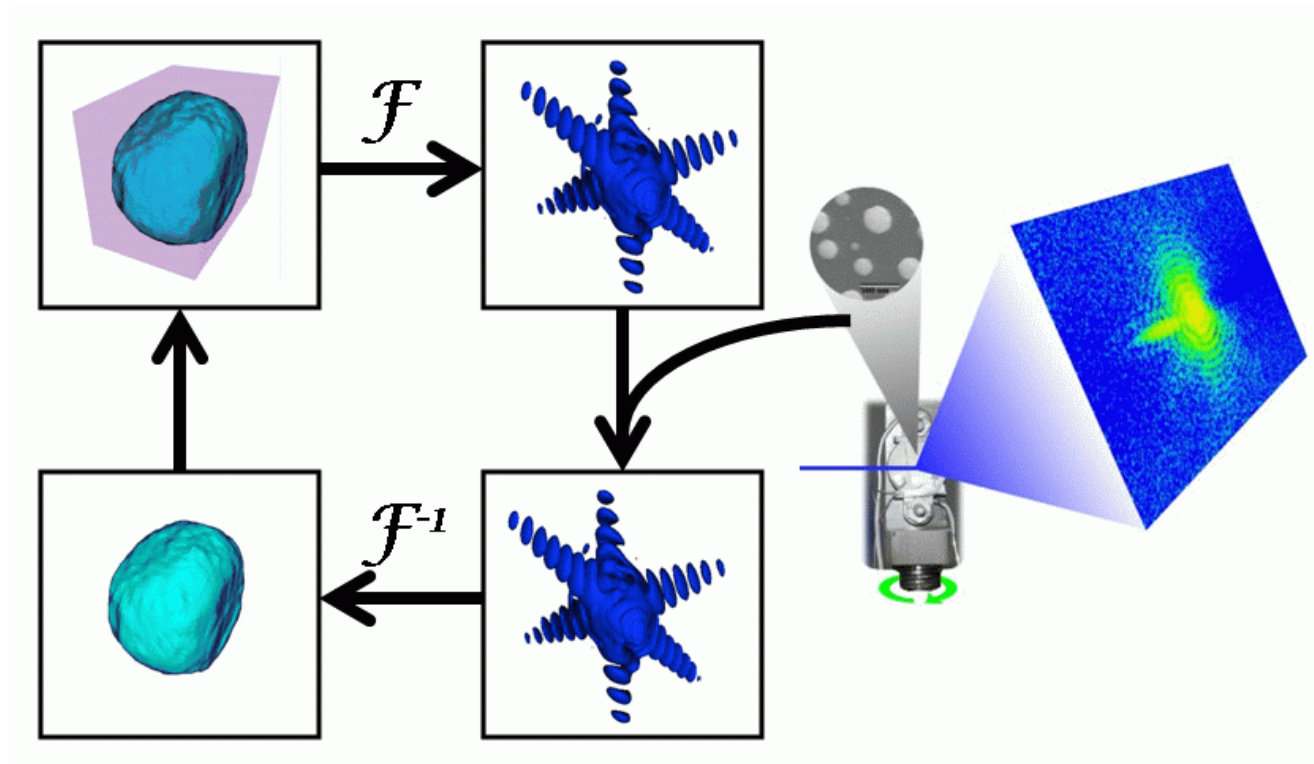
† Kings College, Strand, London WC2R 2LS, UK



I. K. Robinson, SXNS18, 2026



Support-based “Error Reduction” method



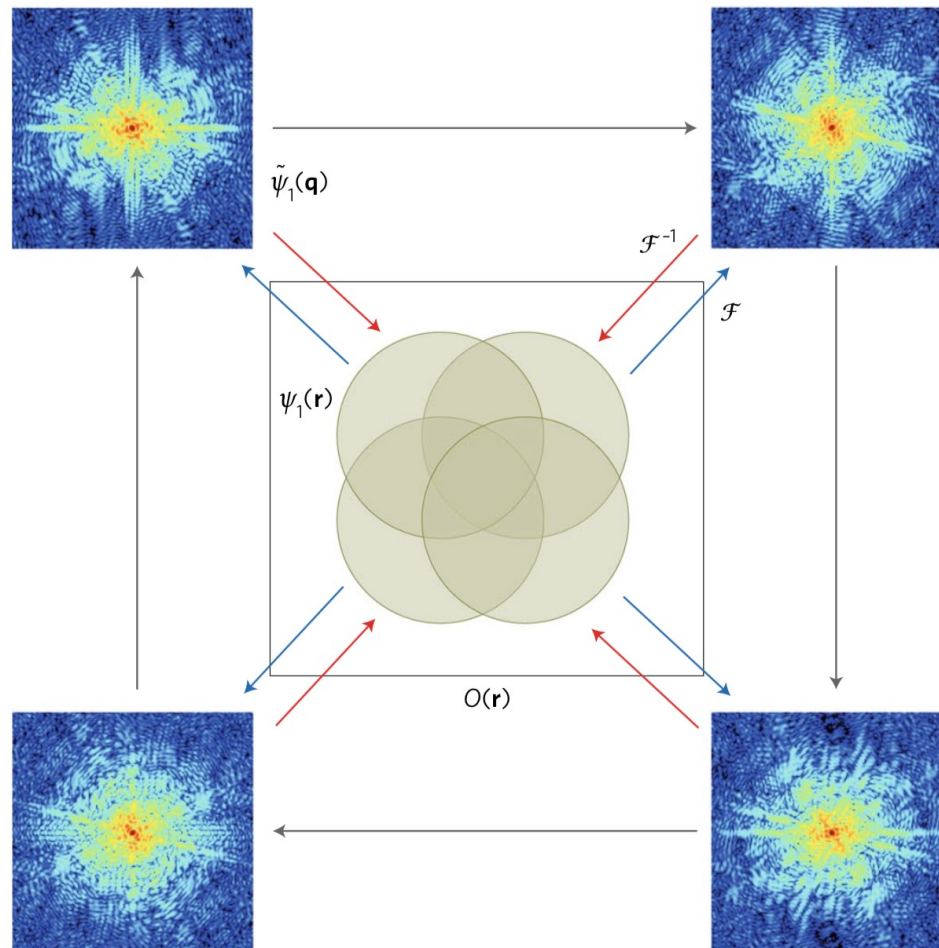
J. R. Fienup Appl. Opt. 21 2758 (1982)

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

I. K. Robinson, SXNS18, 2026

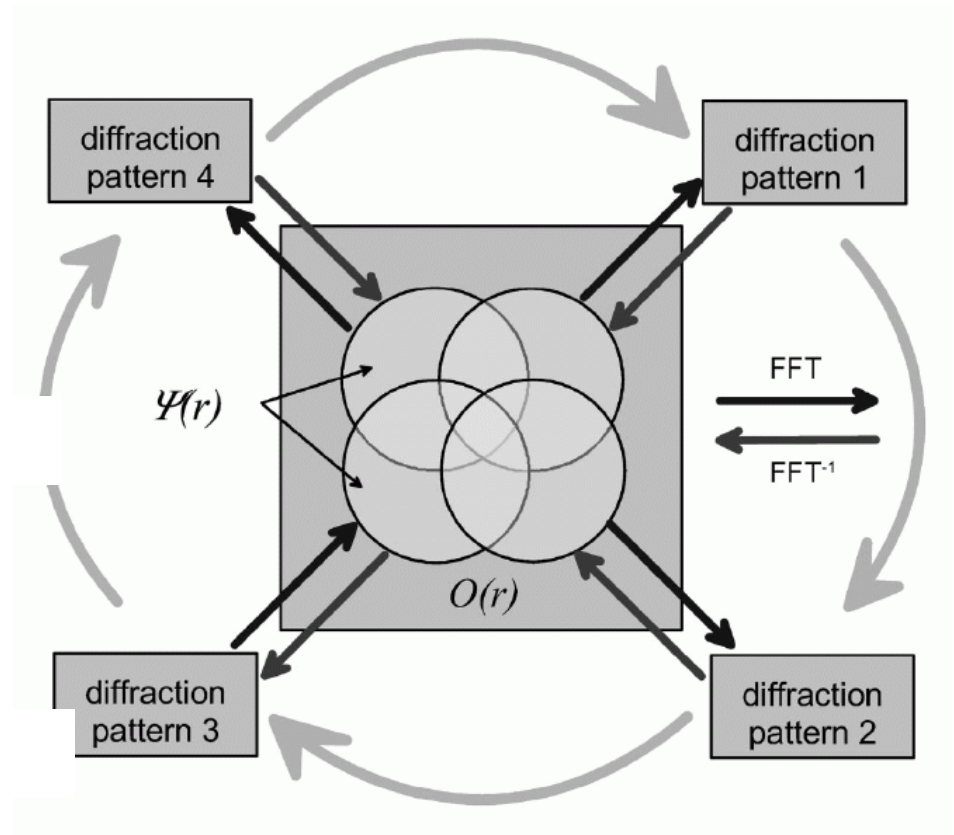
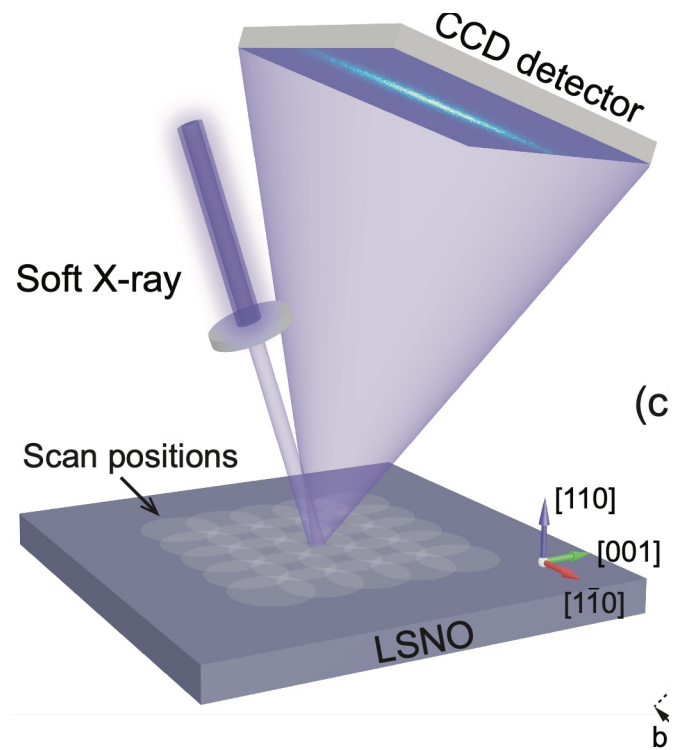
Ptychography Method

Franz Pfeiffer
Nature Photonics
12 9 (2018)



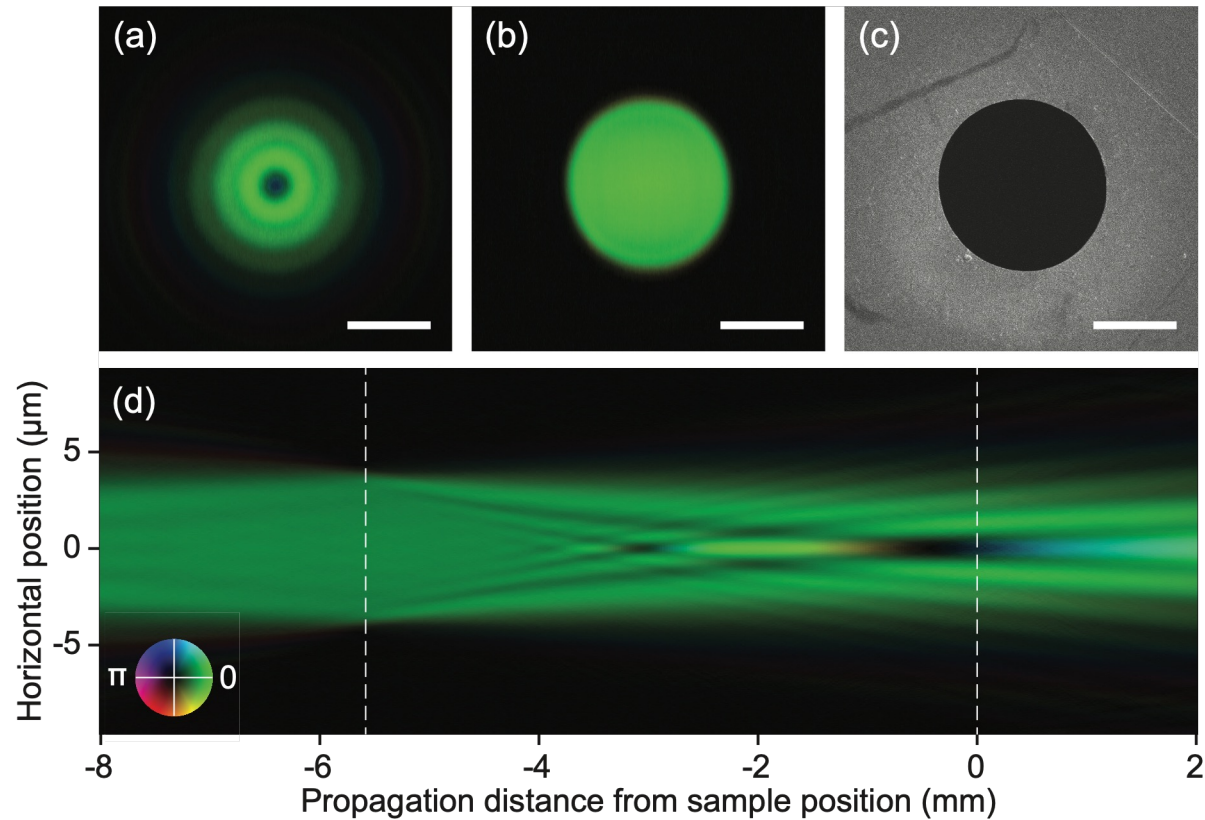
X-ray Bragg Ptychography

J. Rodenburg et al, PRL 98, 034801 (2007)



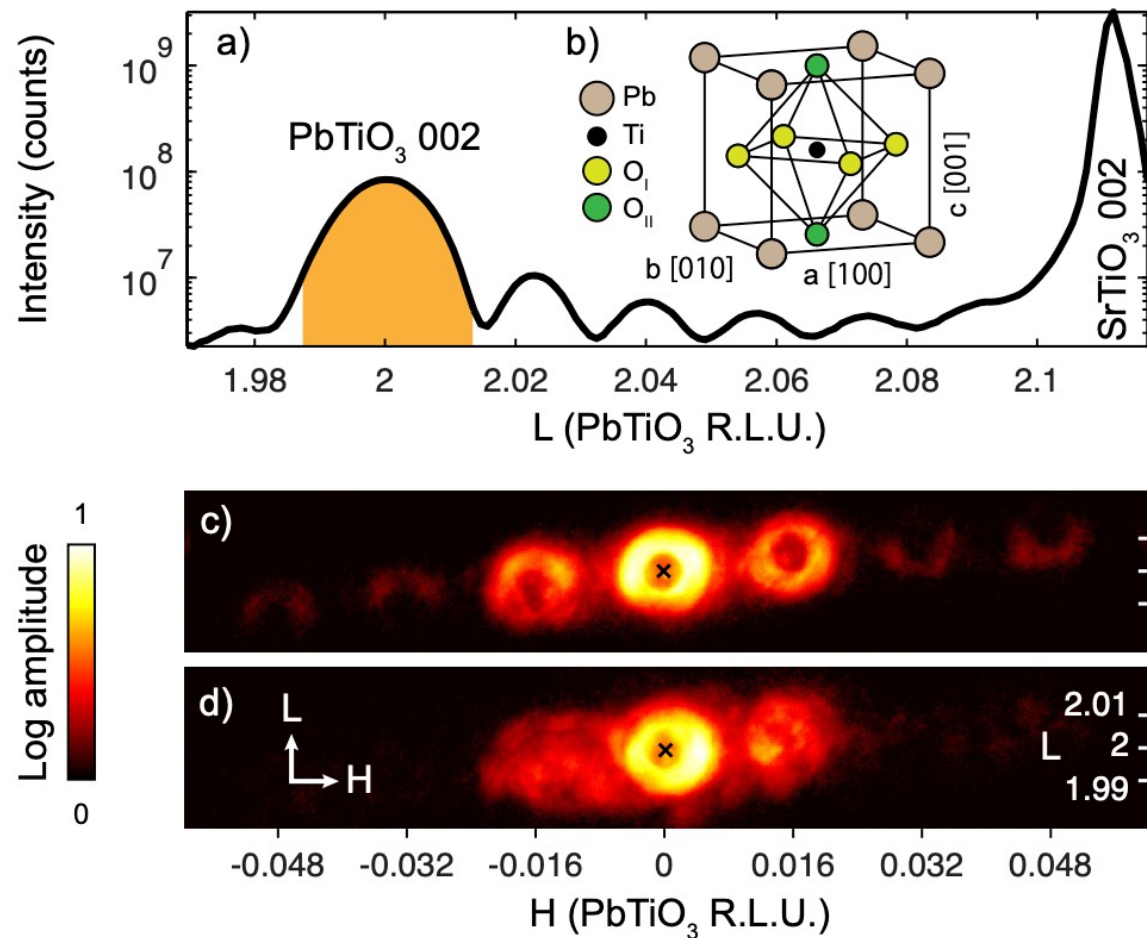
FIB-polished $8\mu\text{m}$ Pinhole

Longlong Wu, Yao Shen, et al Phys. Rev. Letts 127 275301 (2021)



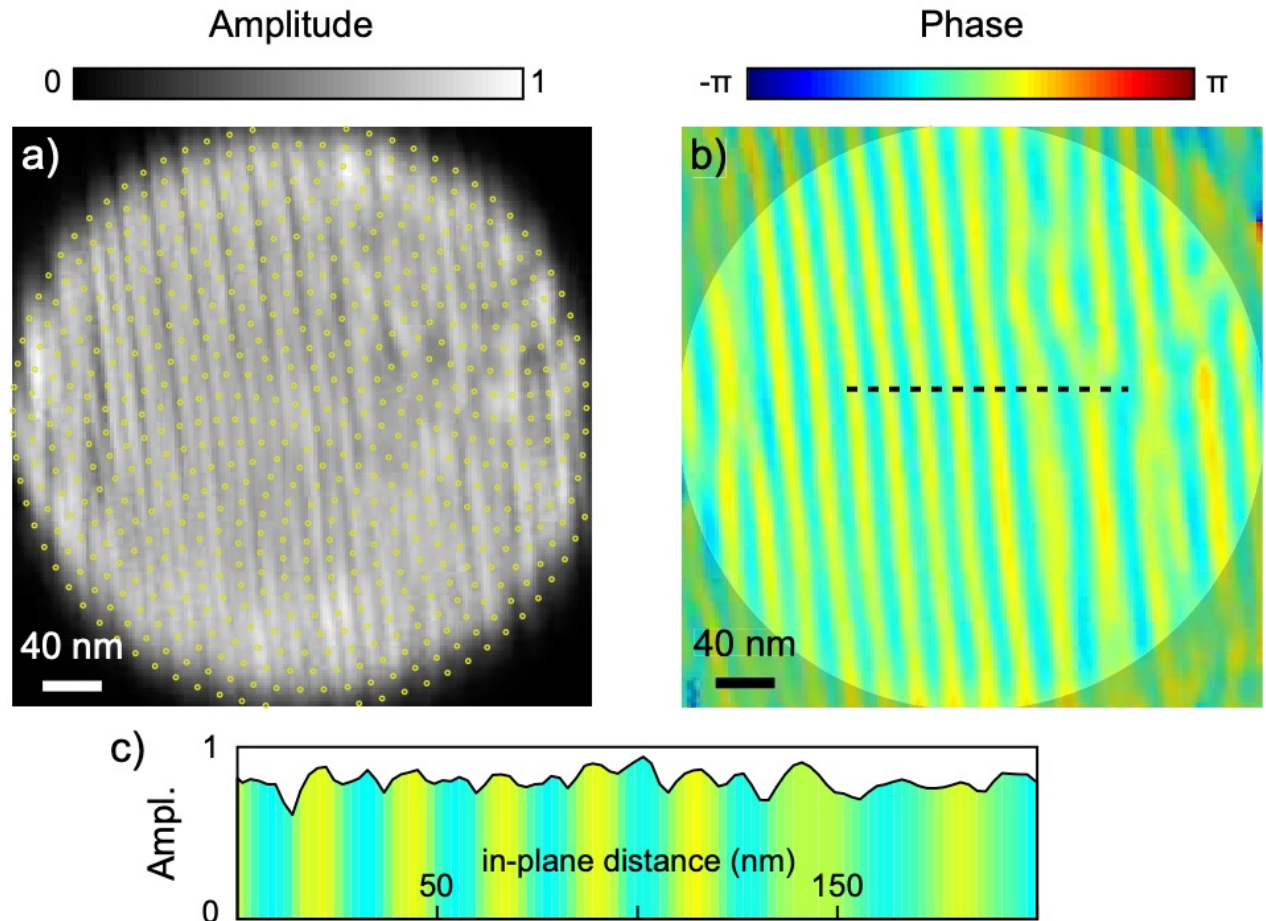
PbTiO₃ thin film imaging by Bragg Ptychography

S. O. Hruszkewycz, et al
Phys. Rev. Lett. 110,
177601 (2013)



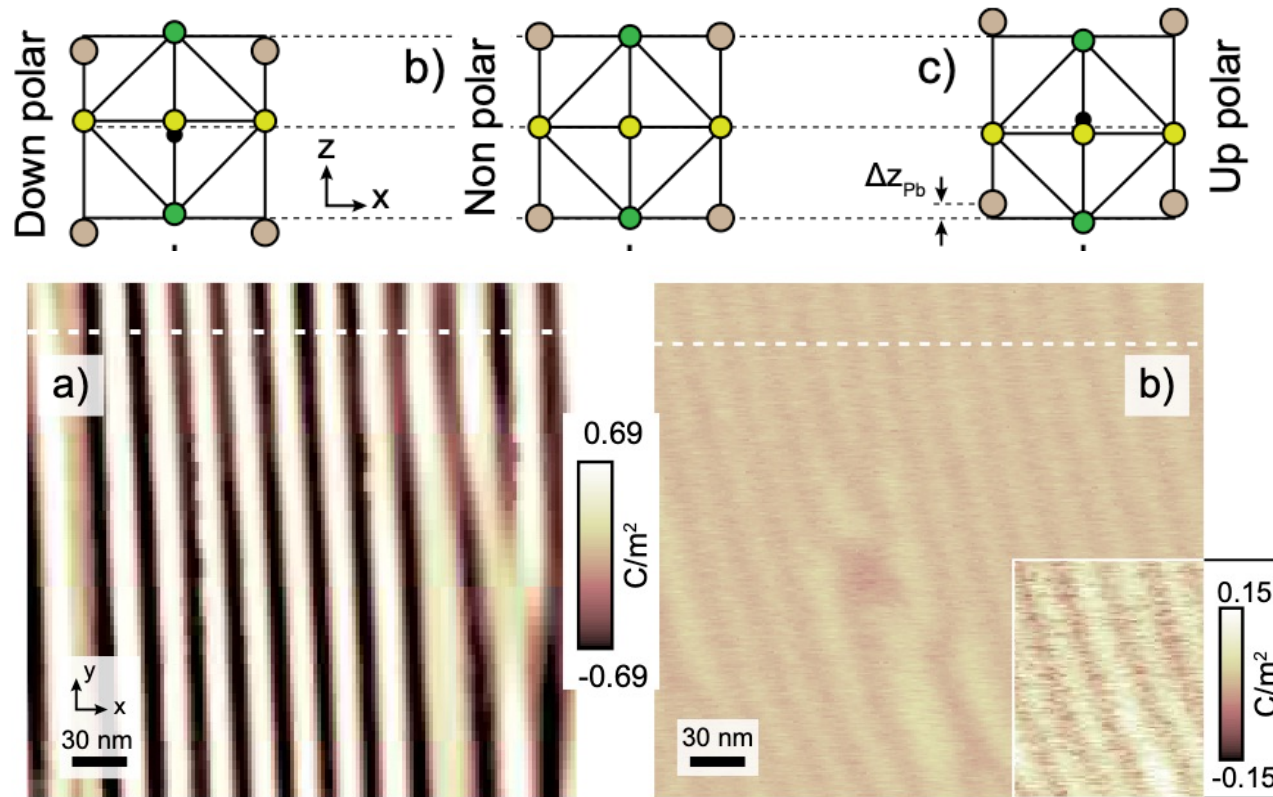
PbTiO₃ thin film imaging by Bragg Ptychography

S. O. Hruszkewycz, et al
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177601 (2013)



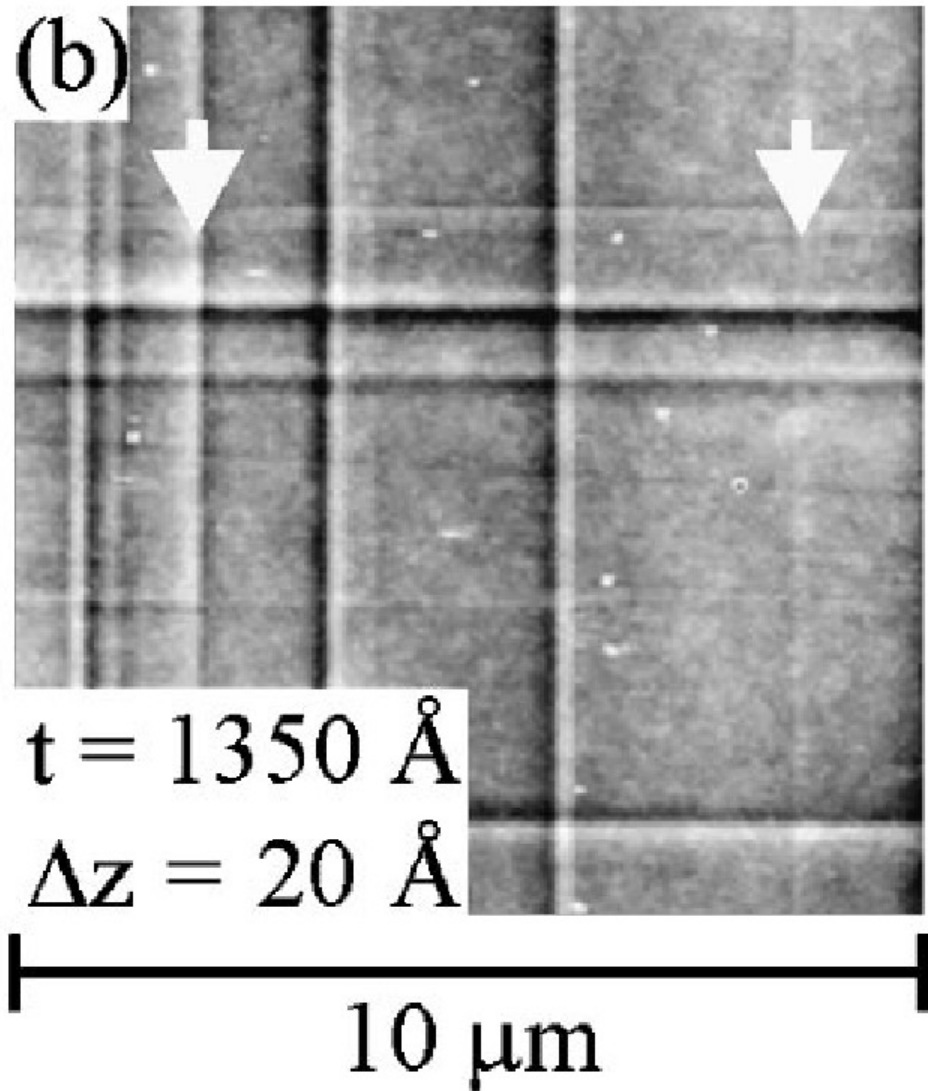
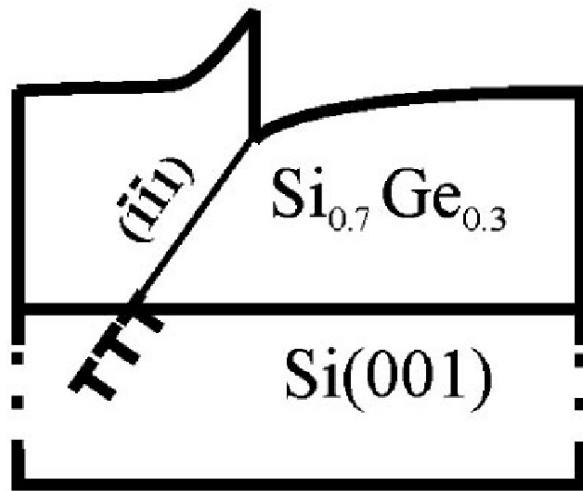
PbTiO₃ thin film imaging by Bragg Ptychography

S. O. Hruszkewycz, et al Phys. Rev. Lett. 110, 177601 (2013)



$\text{Ge}_{0.3}\text{Si}_{0.7}/\text{Si}(100)$ thin films grown by CVD

T. Spila et al J. Appl. Phys 93 1918 (2003)

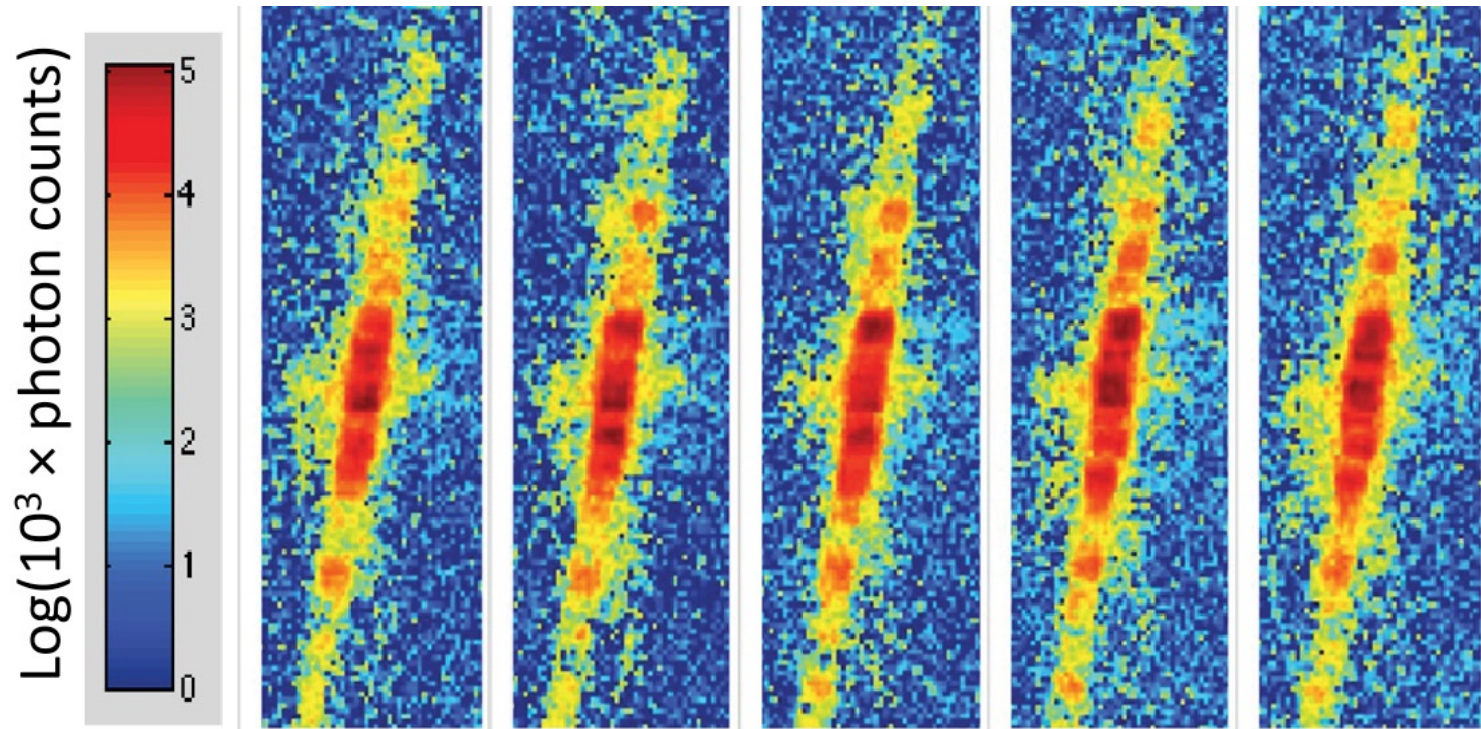


Ptychographic x-ray imaging of surfaces on crystal truncation rod

Chenhui Zhu ... Hoydoo You, Appl Phys Lett 106 101604 (2015)

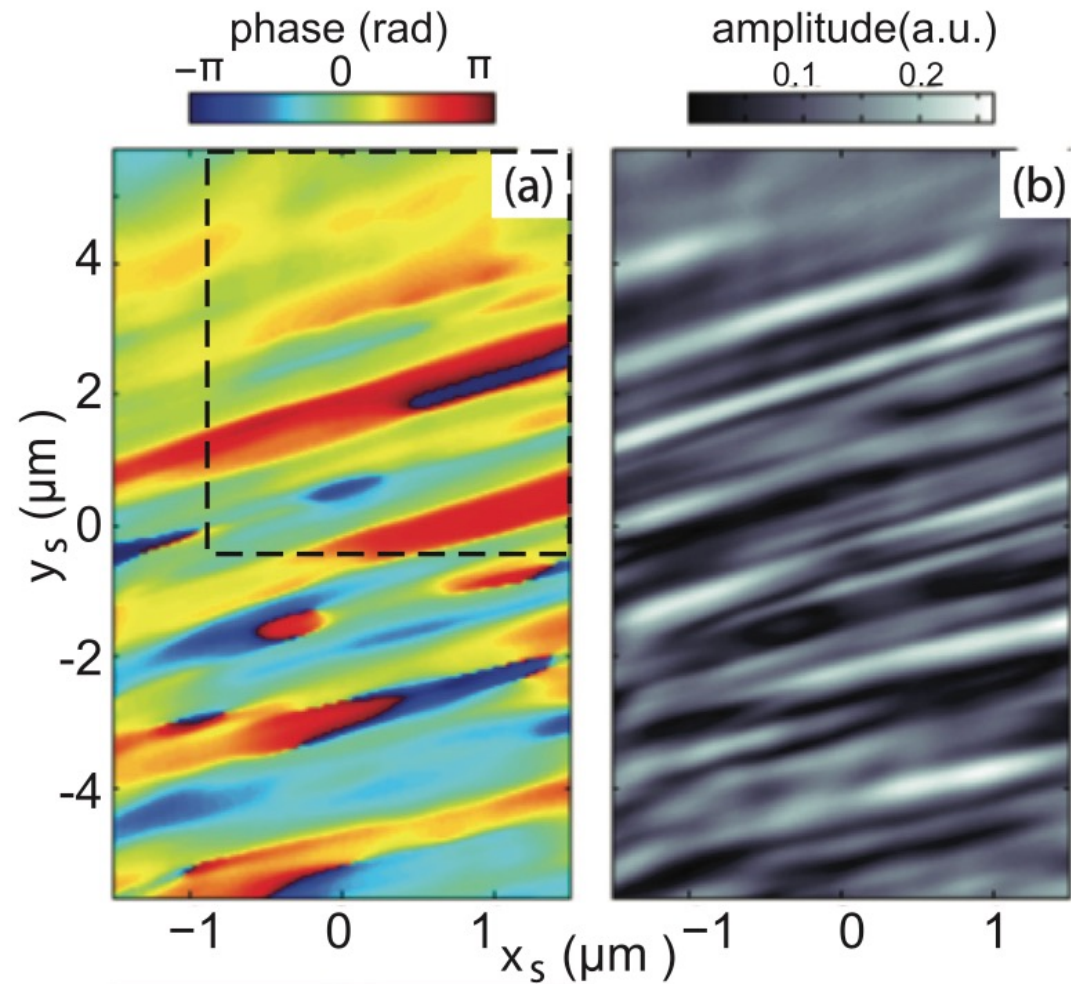
Pt(111)
crystal with
steps
measured at
[0, 0, 1.5]

34-ID-C
83 positions
100 s expos

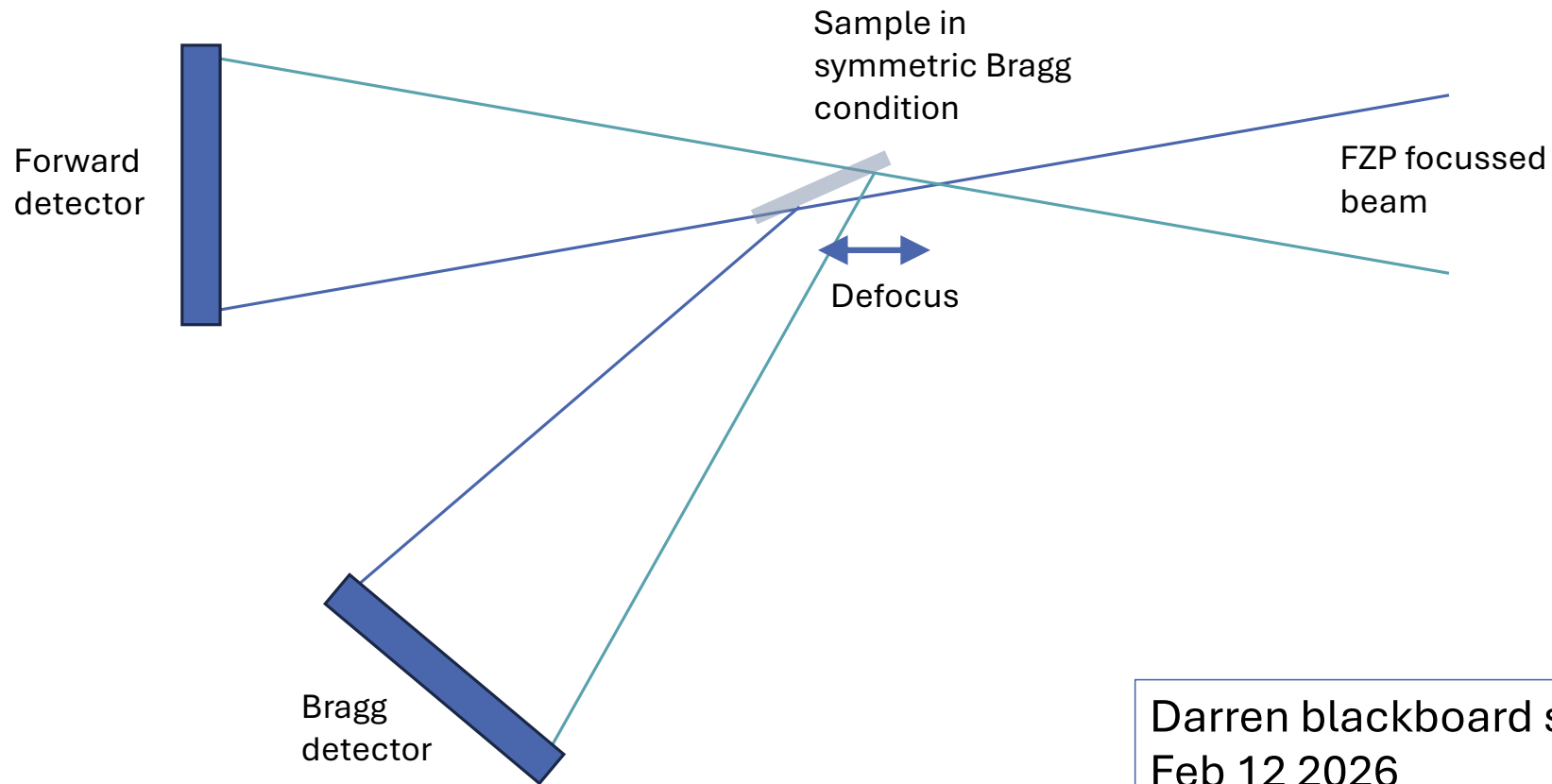


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Chenhui Zhu ...
Hoydoo You,
Appl Phys Lett
106 101604 (2015)



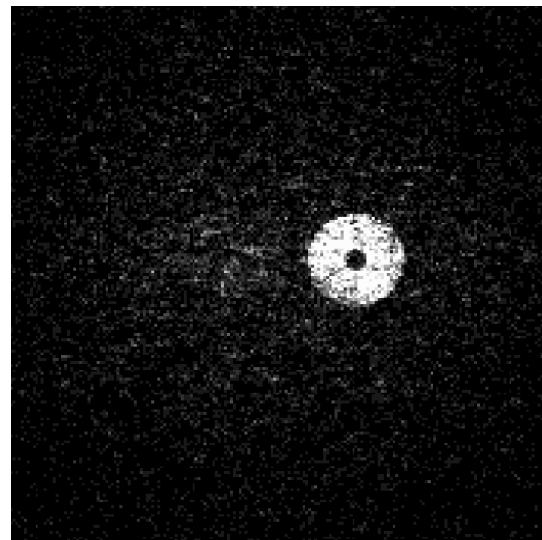
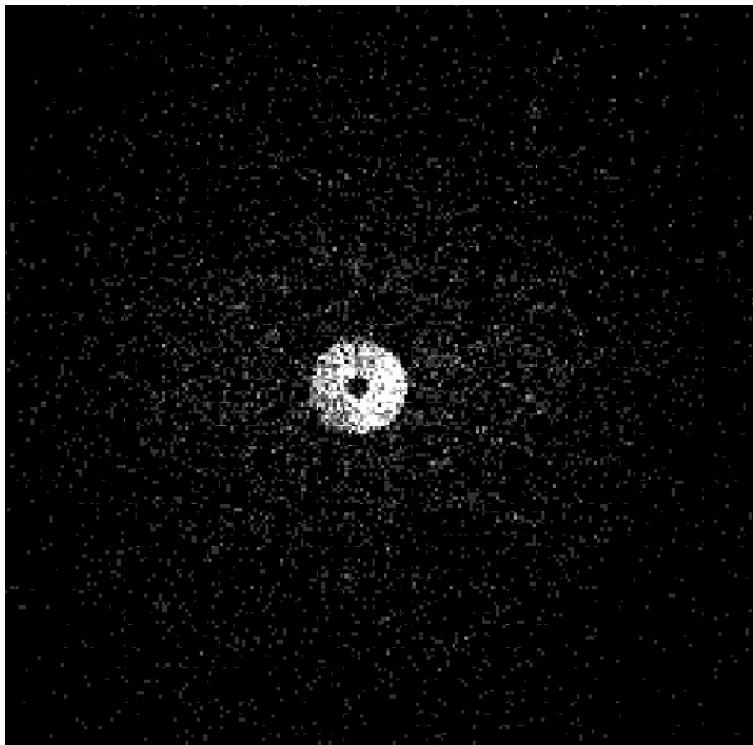
I-13 ptychography setup at Diamond Light Source



Darren blackboard sketch
Feb 12 2026

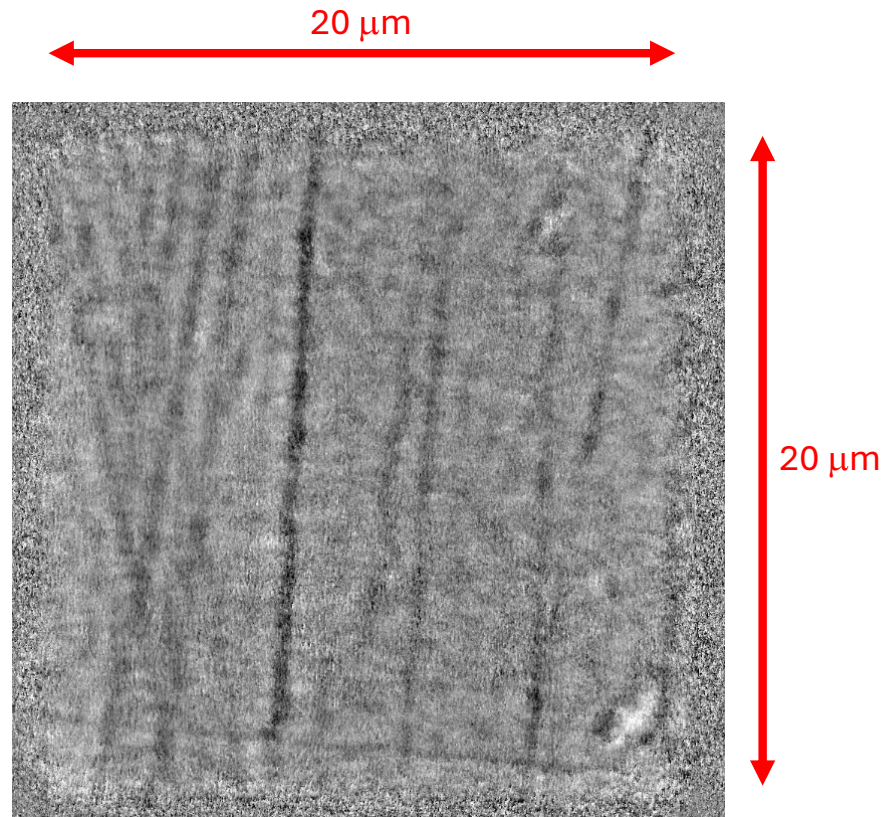
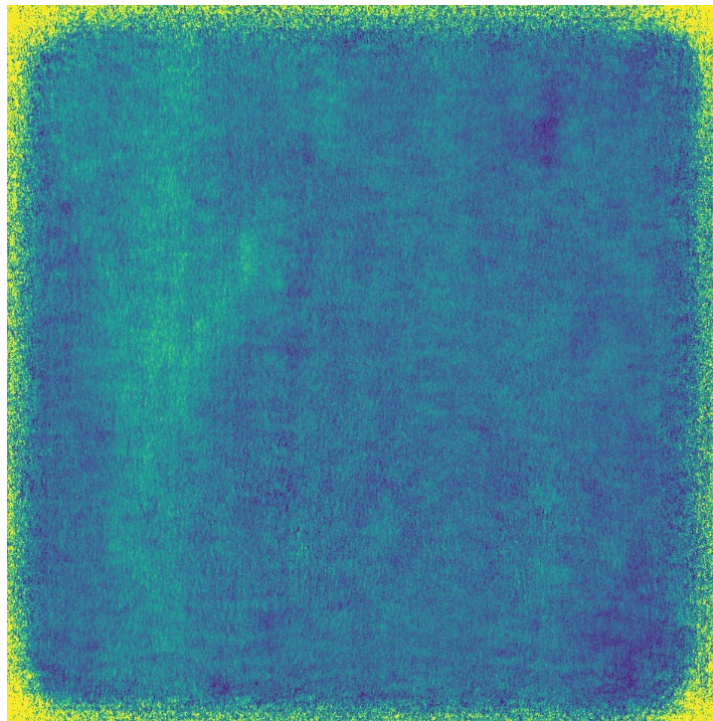
30 nm La_2CuO_4 thin film by atomic layer epitaxy

Two-component Diffraction Patterns

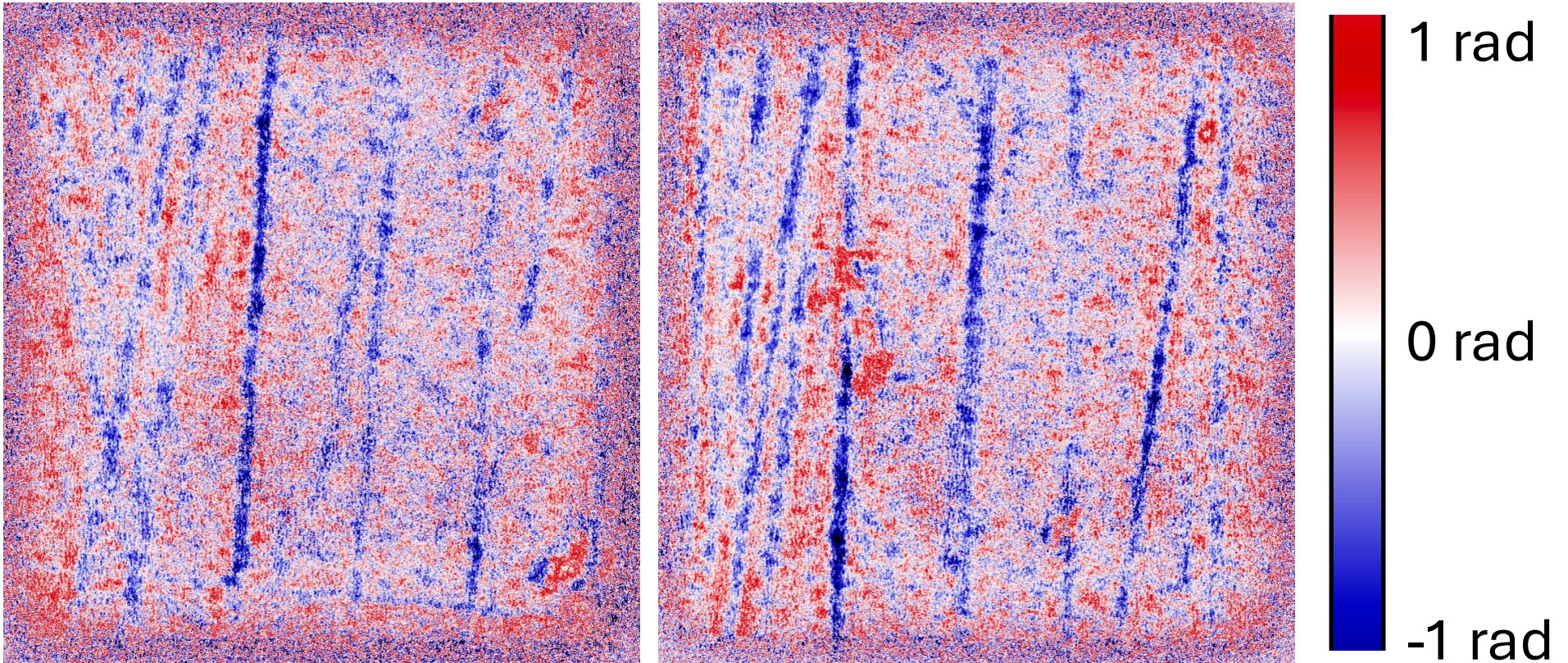


30 nm La_2CuO_4 thin film amplitude and phase

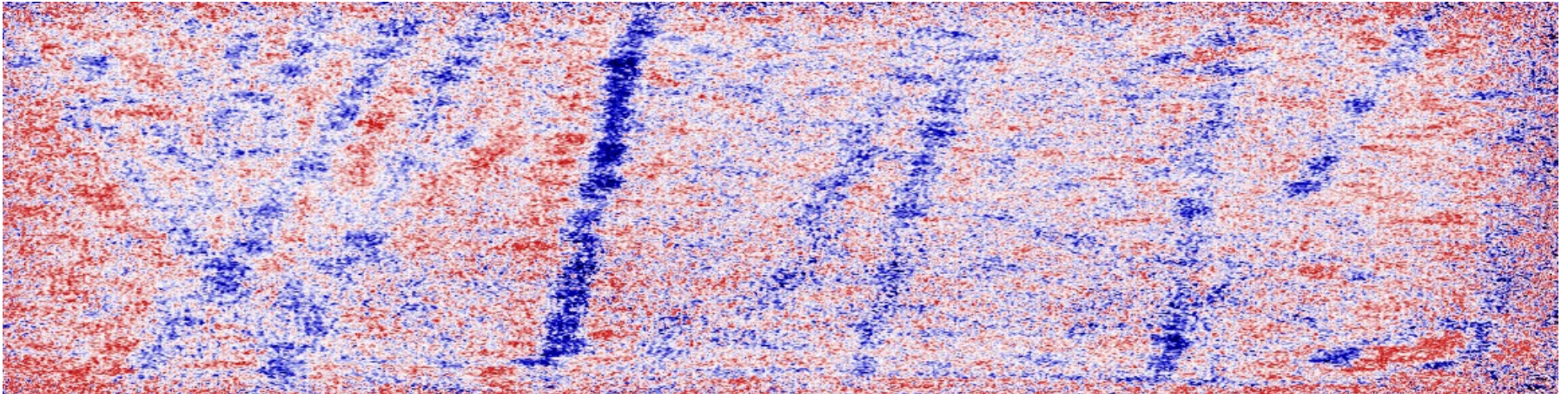
Image in forward forward direction



30 nm La_2CuO_4 thin film regions phase images



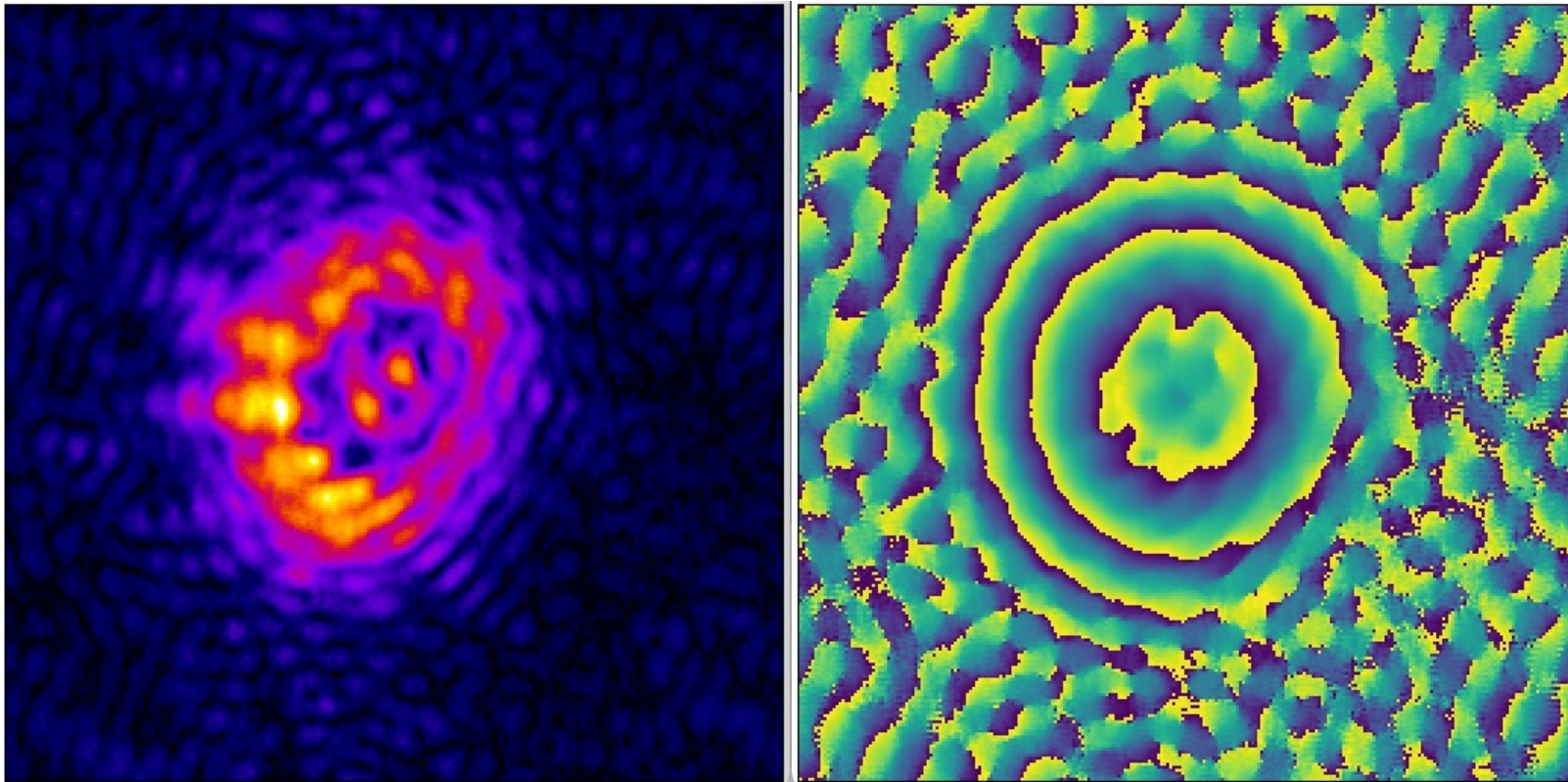
Stretch 4x to transform to film coordinates



80 μm



Refined Probe from BP data using ePIE



I. K. Robinson, SXNS18, 2026

Edge dislocation. Plane inserted in y-direction

“Theory of Dislocations” J. P. Hirth and J. Lothe

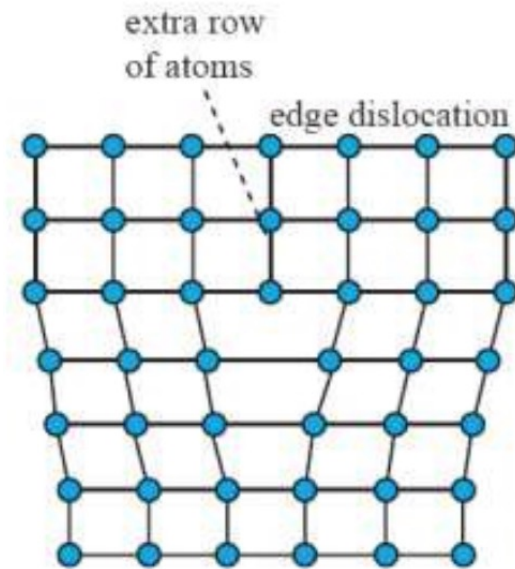
- **Displacement Field Formula:** The displacement u is given by with components:

$$\circ u_x = \frac{b}{2\pi} \left[\tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x} + \frac{xy}{2(1-\nu)(x^2 + y^2)} \right]$$

$$\circ u_y = -\frac{b}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1-2\nu}{4(1-\nu)} \ln(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{x^2 - y^2}{4(1-\nu)(x^2 + y^2)} \right]$$

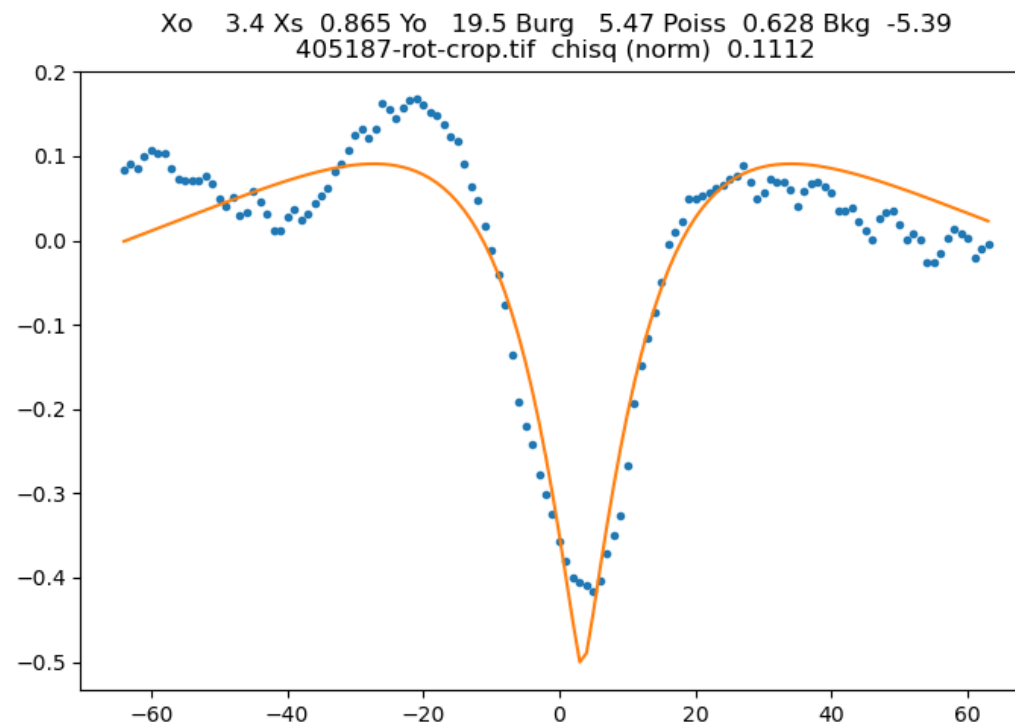
where ν is Poisson's ratio, and x, y are coordinates from the

We fit the phase of $\sum(\exp(iu_y))$ over 60 layers in y
 x is offset and scaled
 y is offset, but starts near center of slab

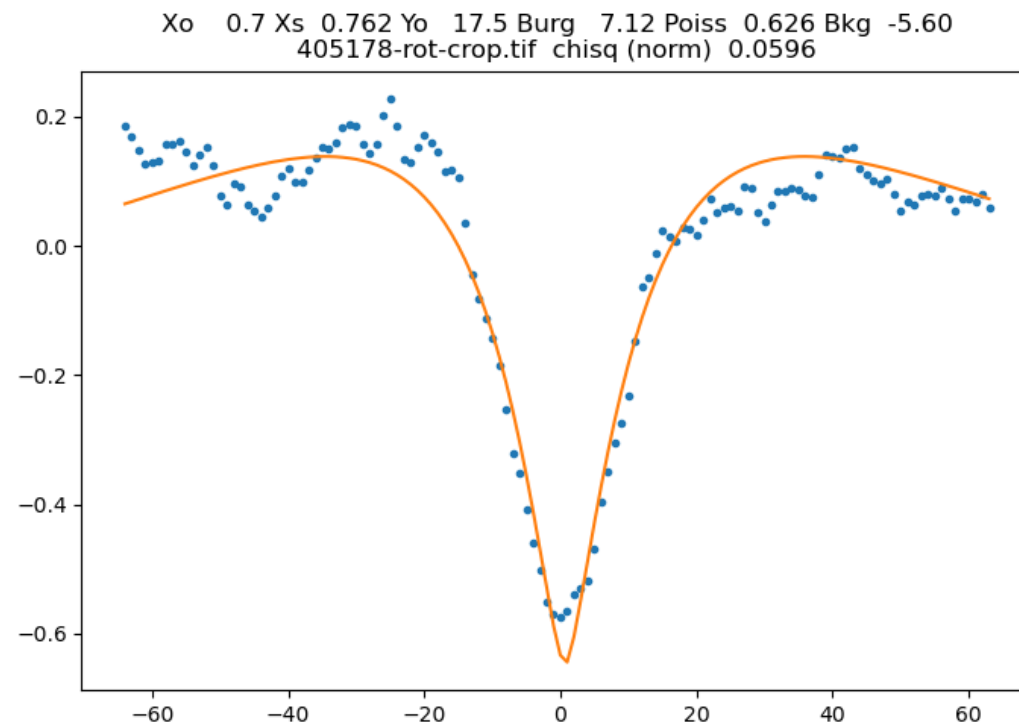
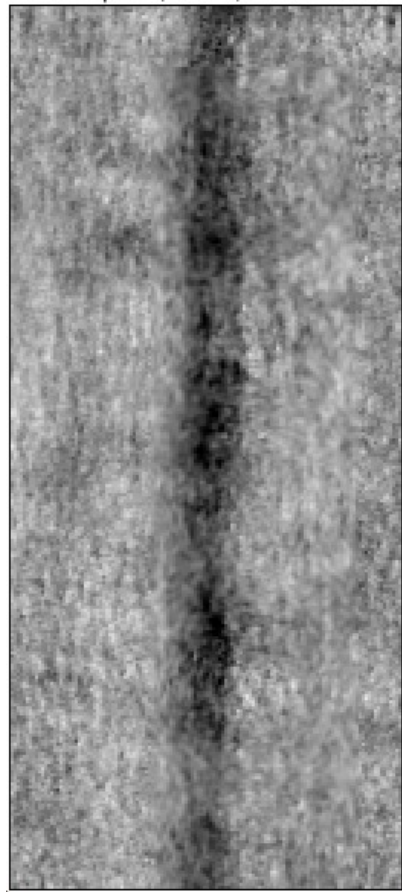




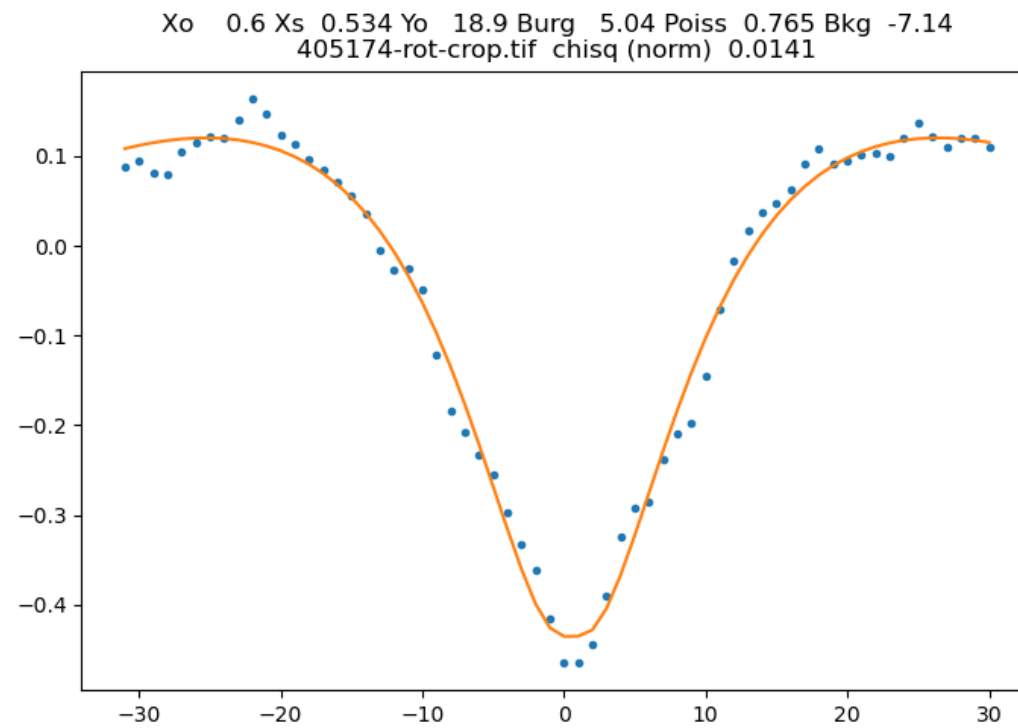
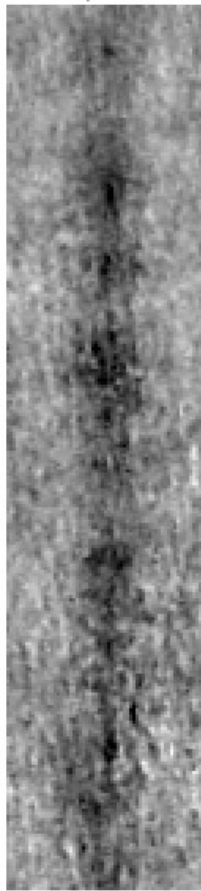
Projection of $\exp(iQ.u_y)$ across film thickness



Projection of $\exp(iQ.u_y)$ across film thickness

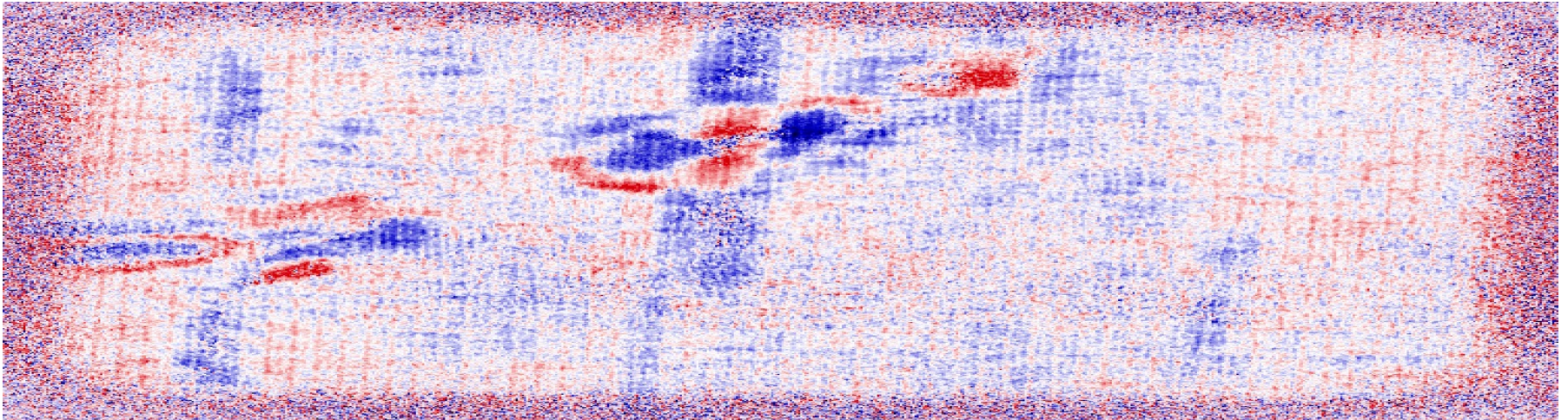


Projection of $\exp(iQ.u_y)$ across film thickness



La_2CuO_4 thin film on LSAO substrate

- scan 405081 stretch 4x

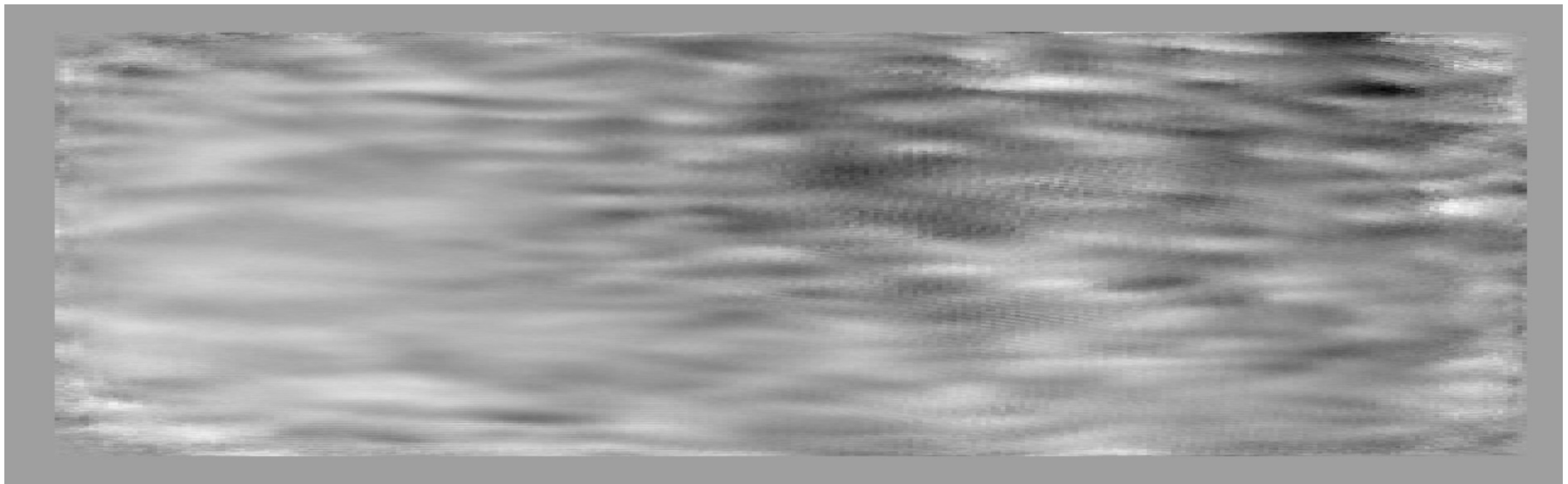


60 μm



Nb(110) thin films on Sapphire by MBE

scan 404974

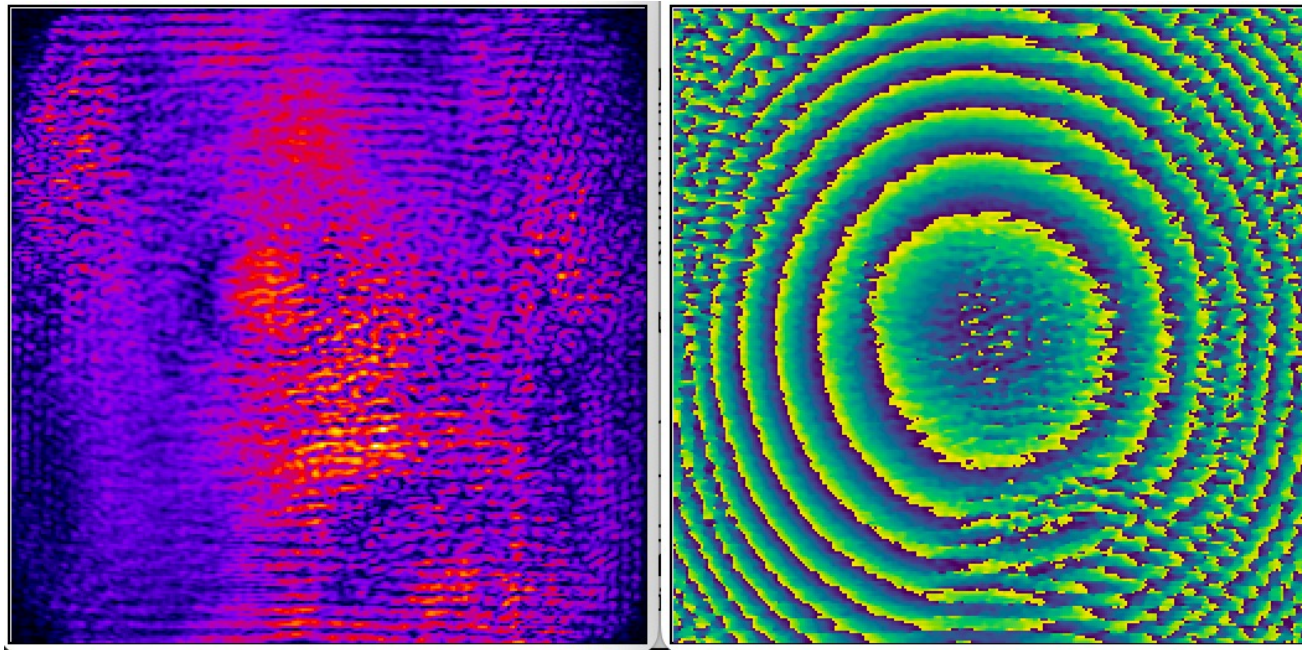


40 μm



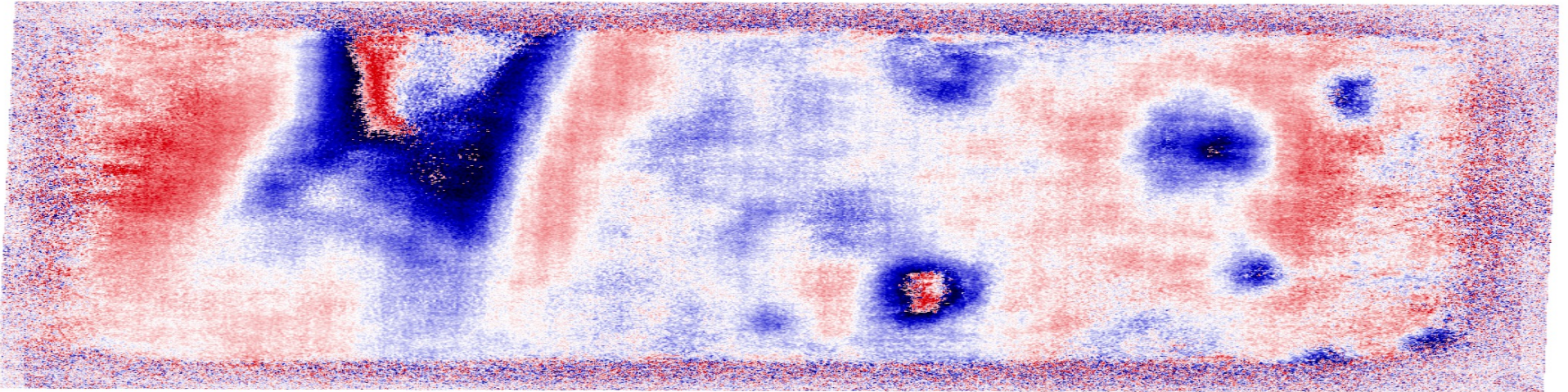
Nb(110) thin films on Sapphire by MBE

scan 404974



$\text{La}_{2-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{CuO}_4$ thin film on LSAO substrate

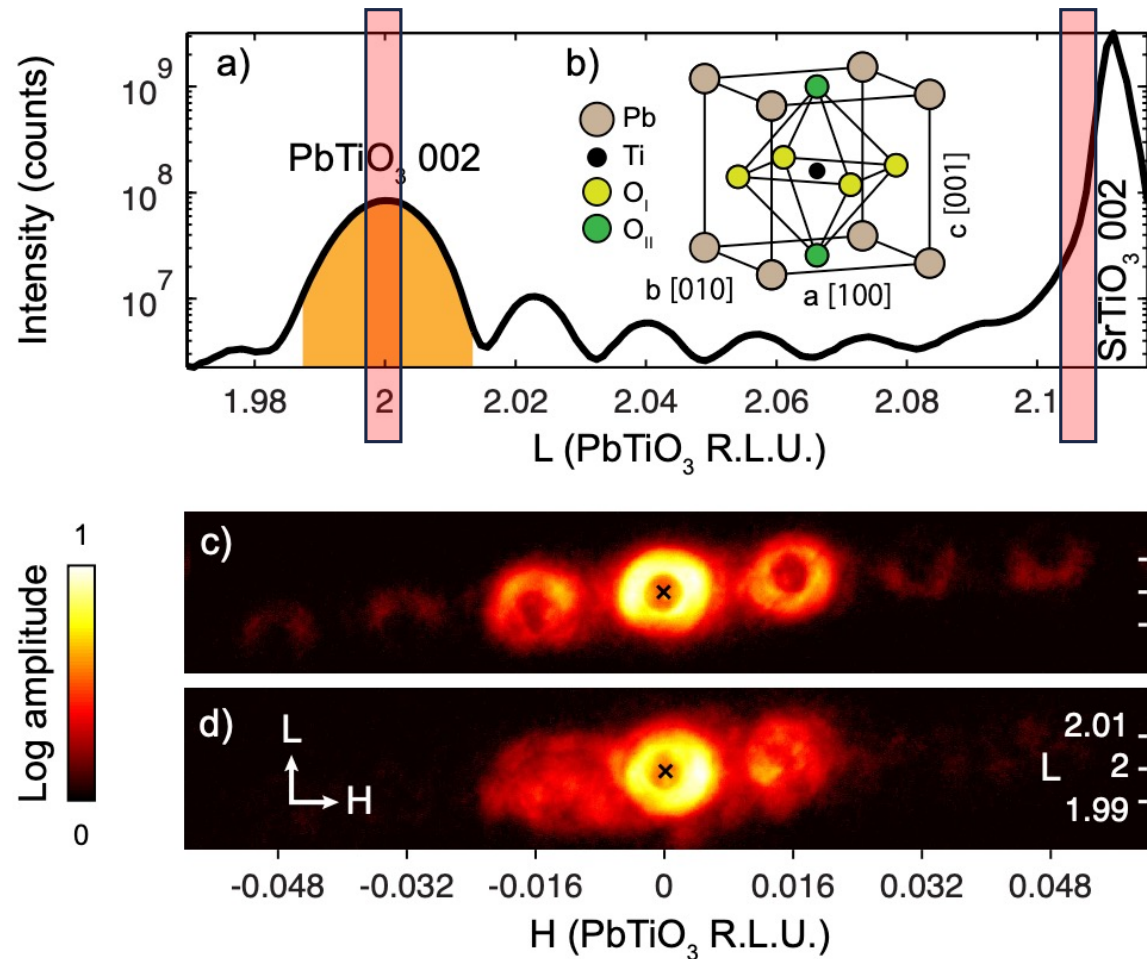
- scan 405065 stretch 4x



40 μm

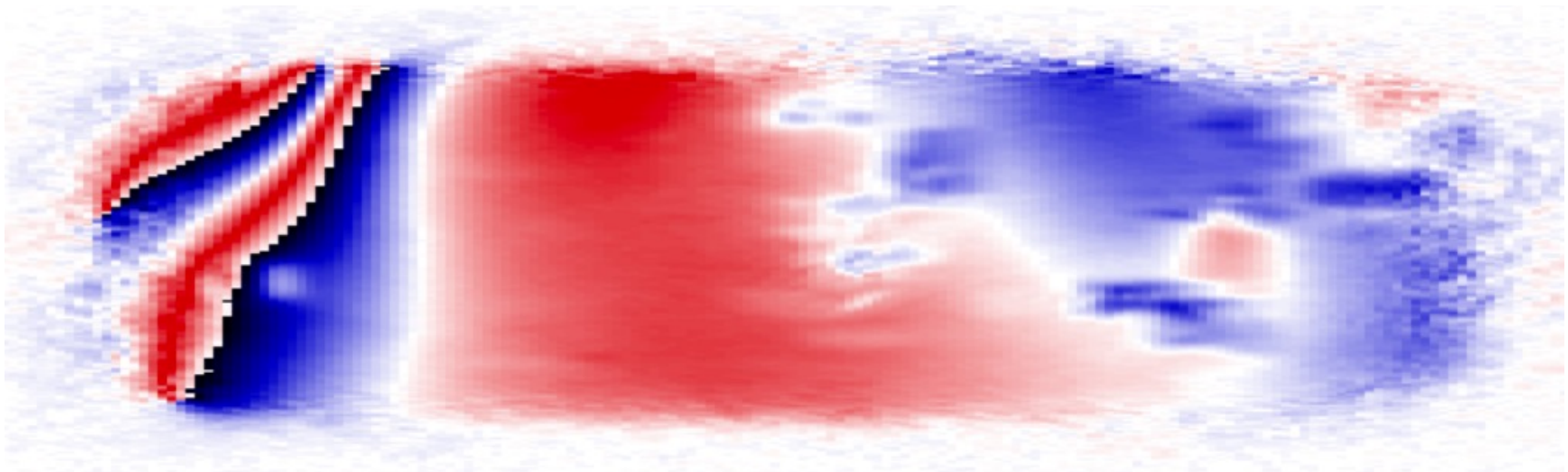
PbTiO₃ thin film imaging by Bragg Ptychography

S. O. Hruszkewycz, et al
Phys. Rev. Lett. 110,
177601 (2013)



CTR of STO/La₂NiO₄ interface

- scan 405109

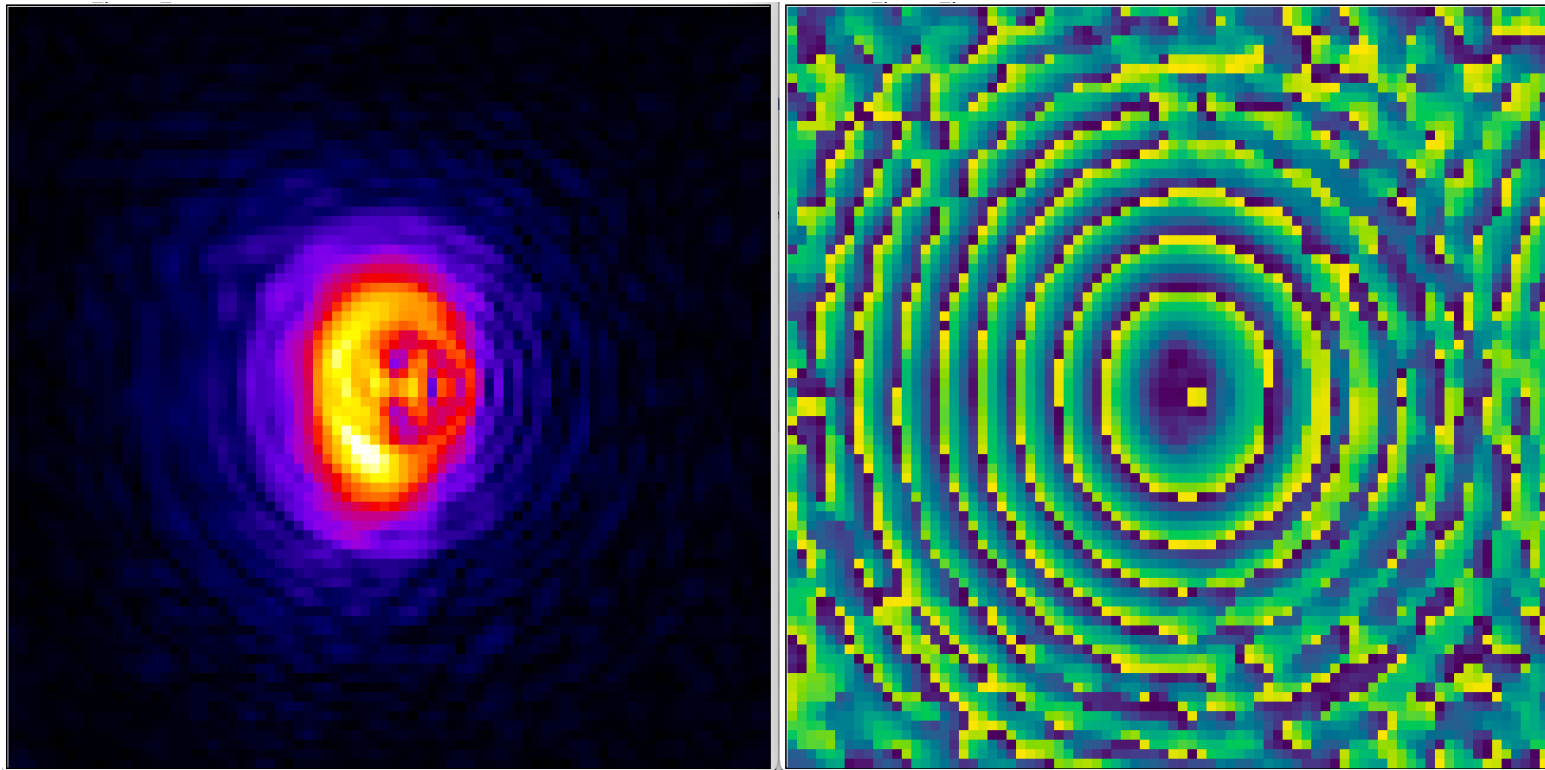


40 μm



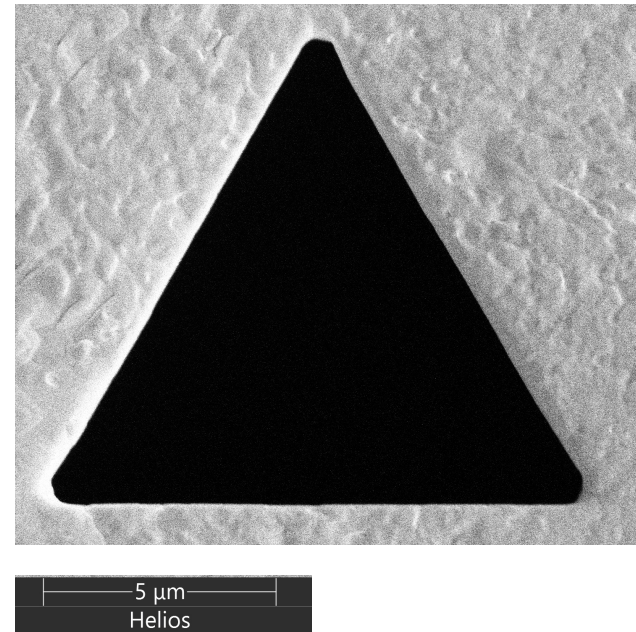
CTR of STO/La₂NiO₄ interface probe

- scan 405109



Future Directions of CTR imaging

- in-situ crystal growth
- Electrochemical cells
- Time domain study
- Single Shot imaging by BCDI



Conclusions

- Crystal Truncation Rods and SXNS
- Coherent Diffraction Imaging by Ptychography
- Bragg Ptychography
- Imaging of Thin Films and Interfaces
- Future applications to in-situ, time domain
- Future possibility of Single Shot imaging.

Acknowledgements

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Jialun Liu

Zifan Wang

Darren Batey



Office of Science

