

Basic concepts of X-ray scattering and prospects

XTOP 2024 - High Resolution X-ray Diffraction and Imaging,
Carré-le-Rouet, France, 18 March 2024

Ian Robinson

London Centre of Nanotechnology

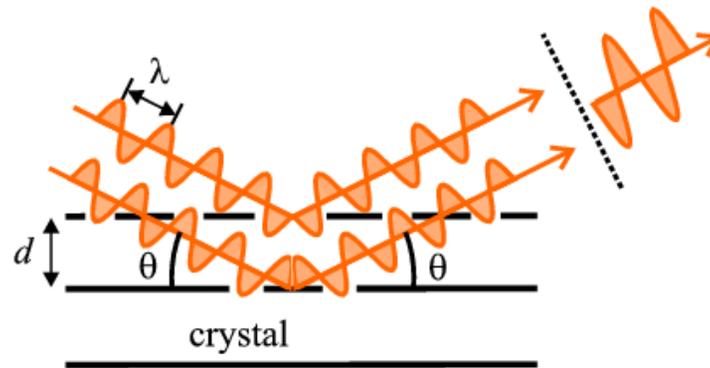
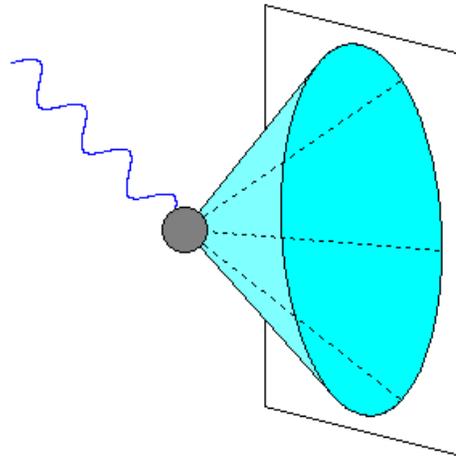
University College London

Brookhaven National Lab

Tutorial Outline

- Powder diffraction methods “XRD”
- Williamson-Hall analysis of size and strain
- Surface diffraction and surface structure
- Extension to Coherent X-ray Diffraction
- XFEL study of thin film melting

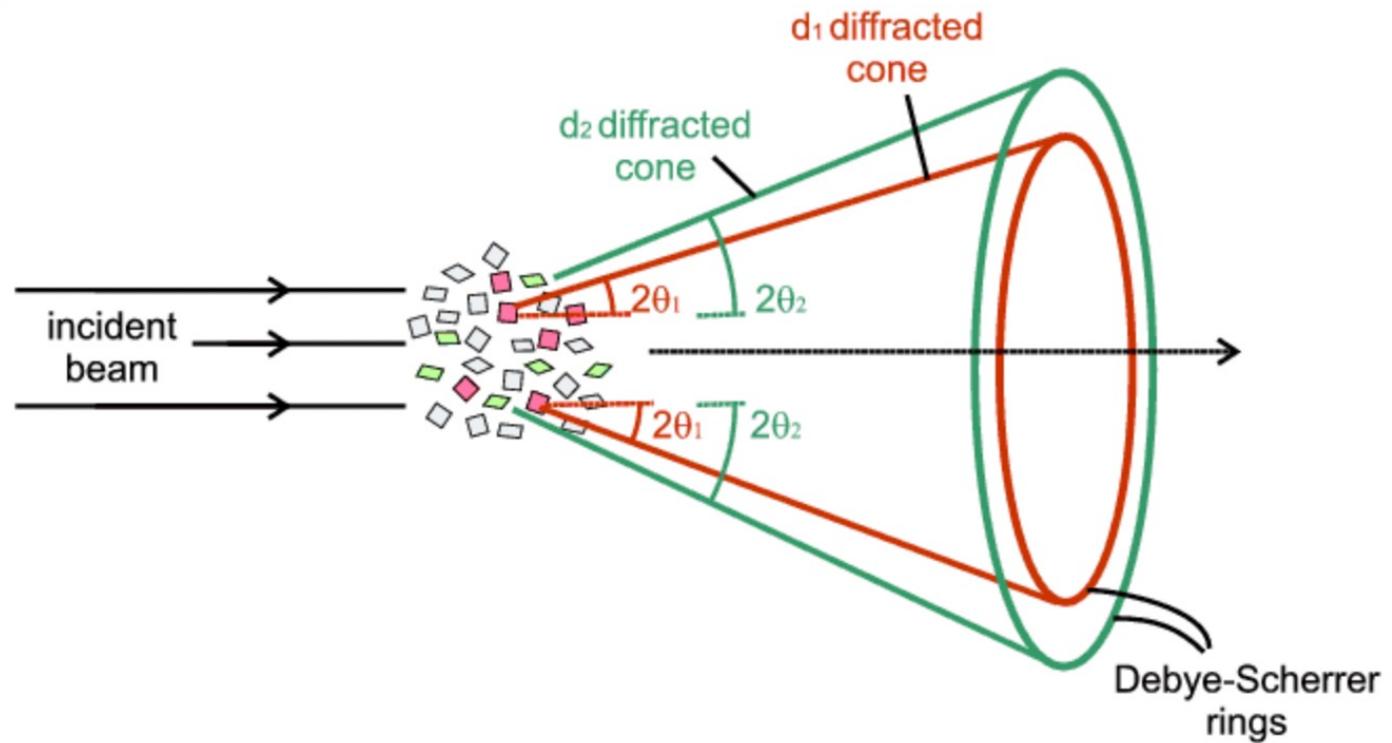
X-ray Scattering vs Diffraction



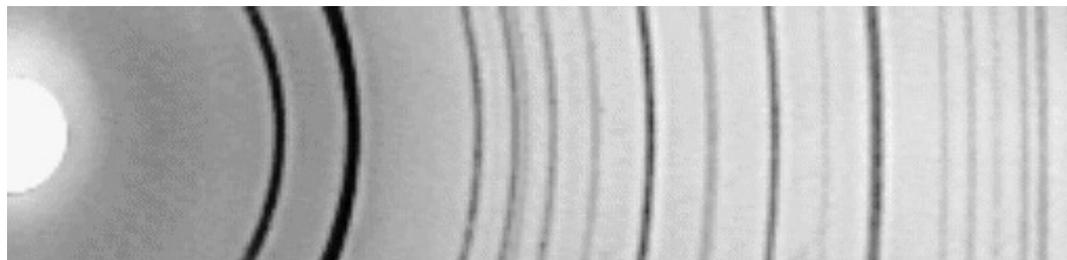
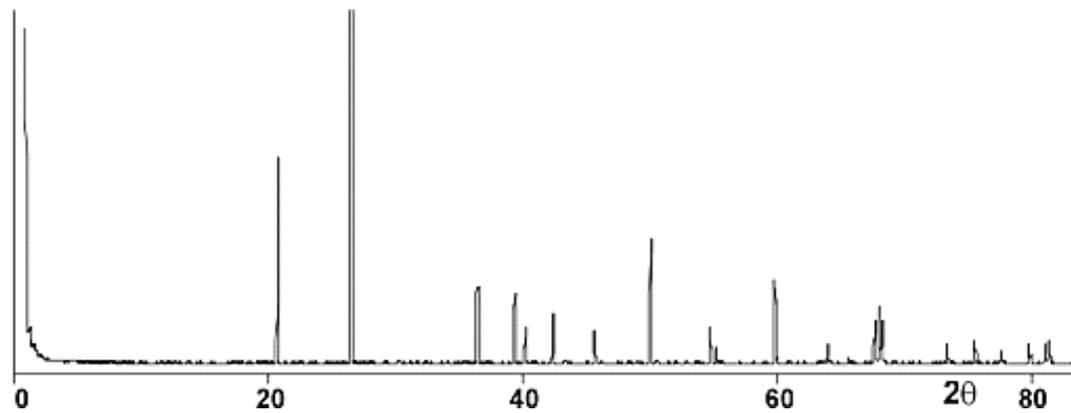
$$2d \sin \theta = \lambda$$

Bragg law

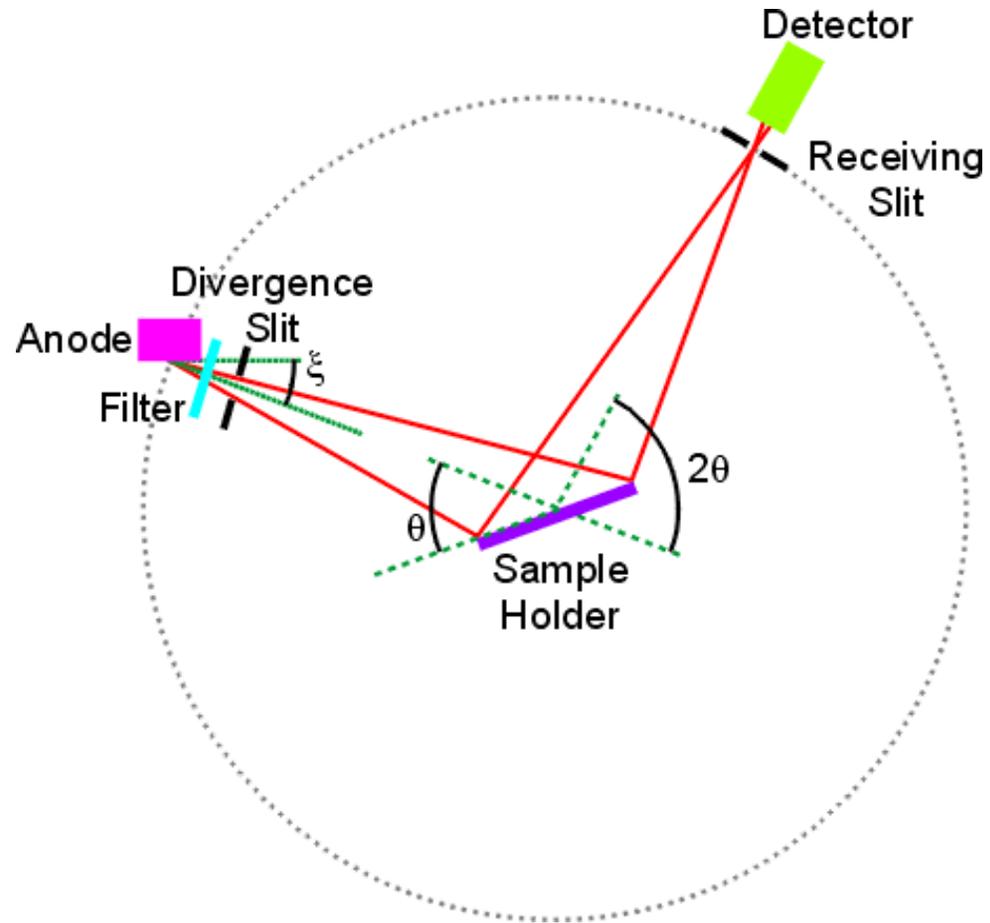
Powder diffraction



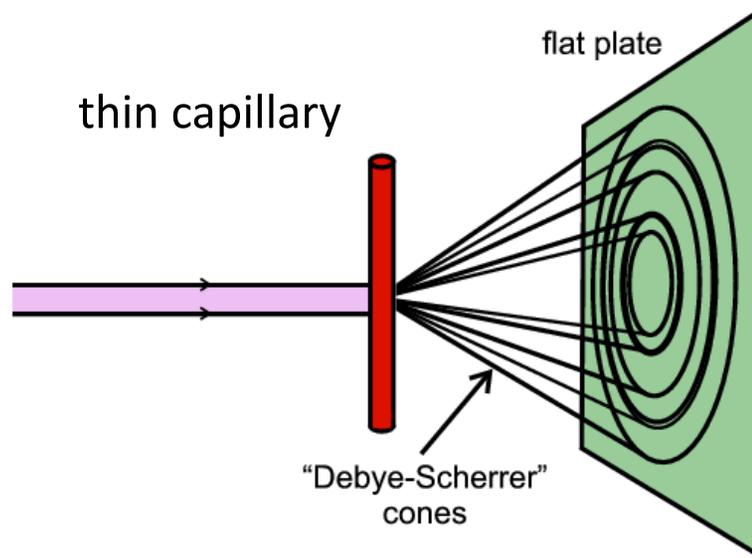
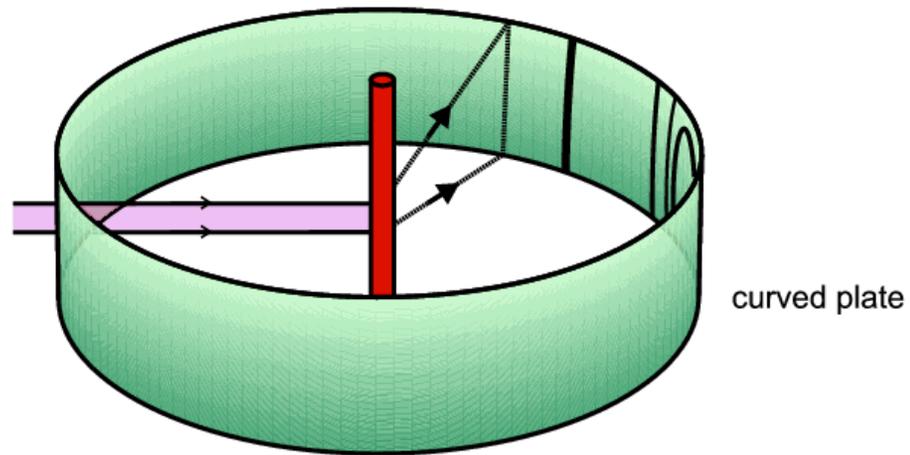
Quartz powder pattern



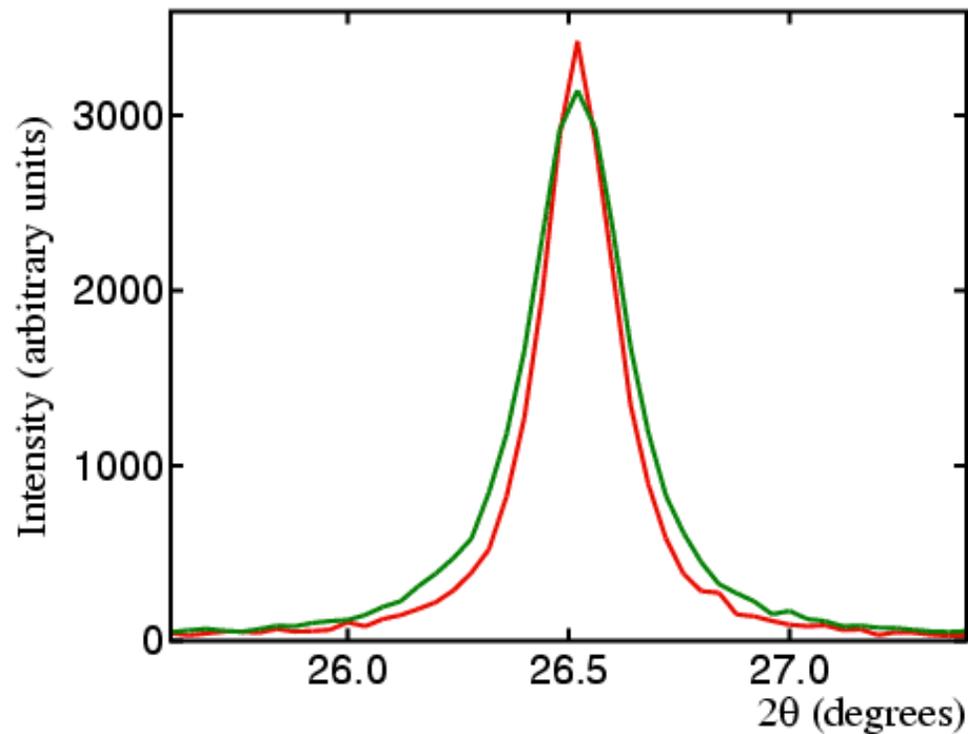
Bragg-Brentano geometry



Debye Scherrer method



Size effect on lineshape



The Scherrer equation

$$\tau = \frac{K\lambda}{\beta \cos \theta}$$

τ = crystal size (nm)

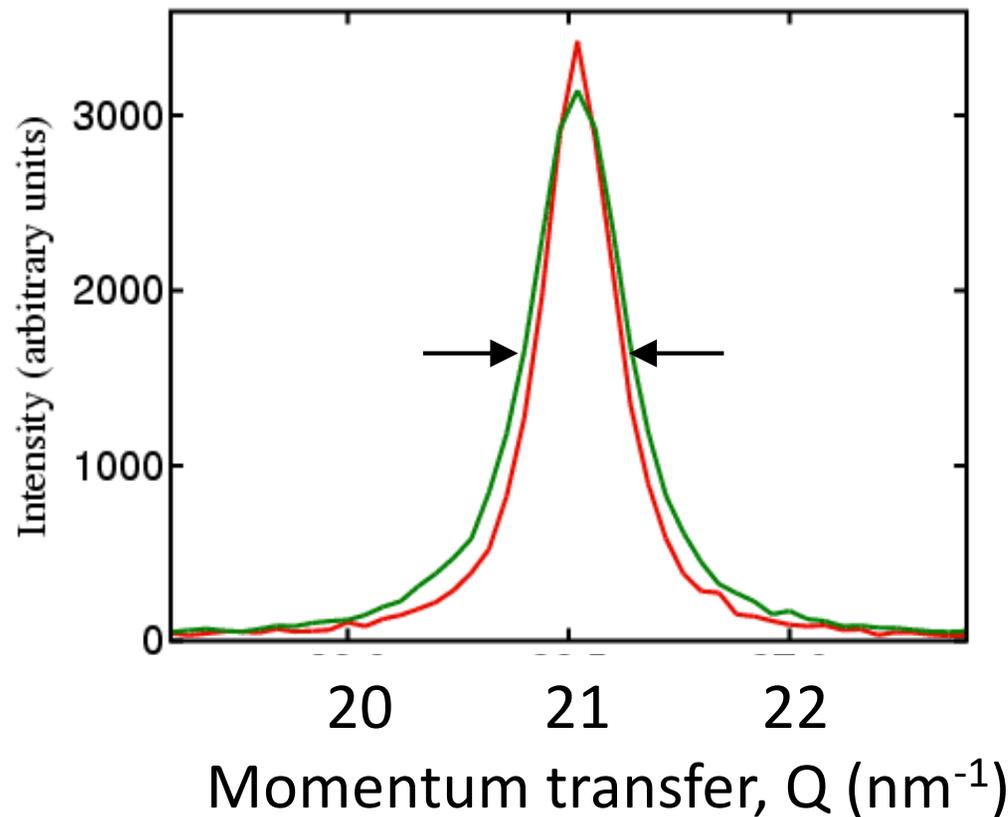
λ = wavelength (nm)

β = full width half max (rad)

θ = Bragg angle

K = Scherrer shape factor
= 0.94 for spheres

“Physics” Notation may be Simpler



$$Q = k_f - k_i \\ = 4\pi/\lambda \sin \theta$$

$$\tau = 2\pi / \Delta Q$$

τ = crystal size (nm)

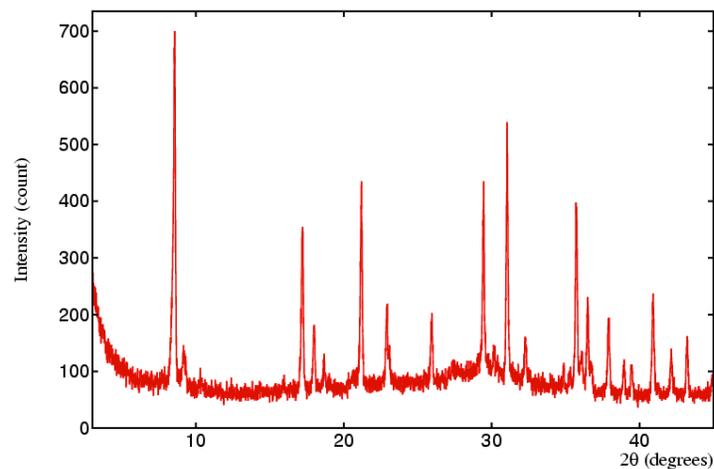
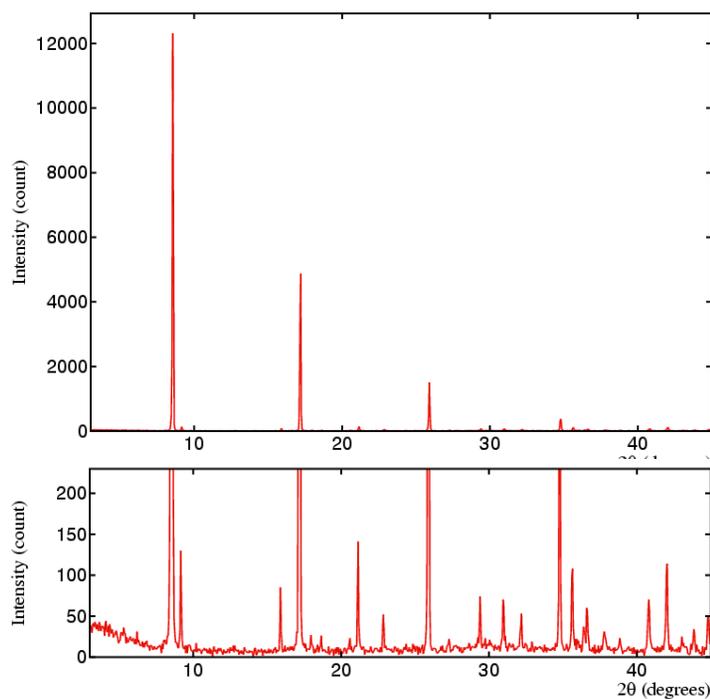
λ = wavelength (nm)

θ = Bragg angle

ΔQ = full width half max

Preferred orientation = texture

hydrated cement phase $\text{Ca}_4\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)\text{O}_6 \cdot 16\text{H}_2\text{O}$

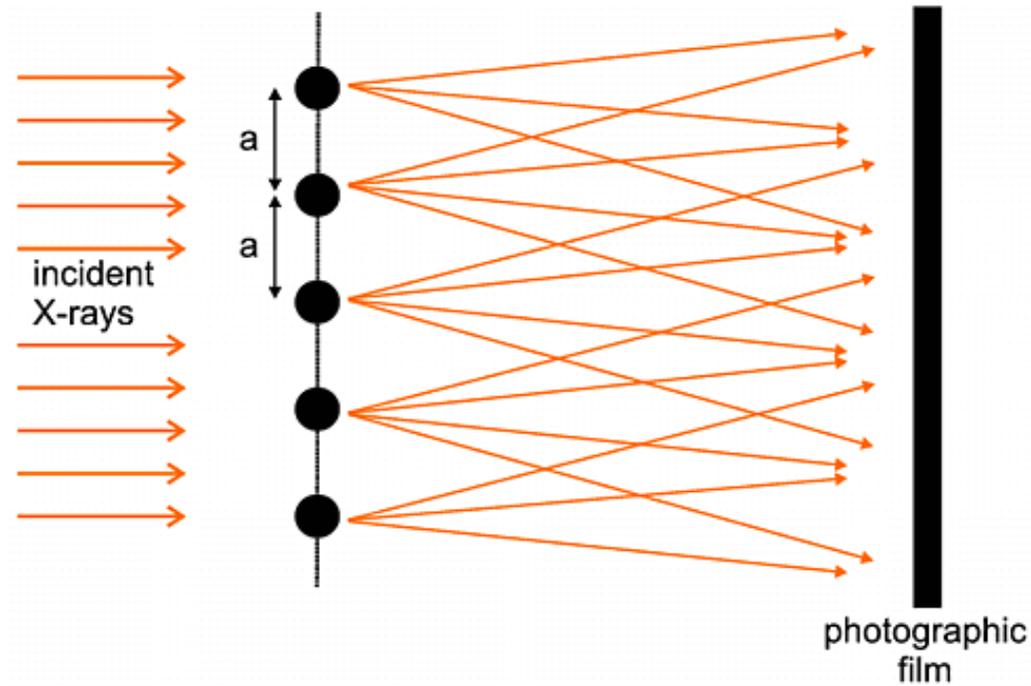


left: flat plate holder
right: capillary holder

Tutorial Outline

- Powder diffraction methods “XRD”
- Williamson-Hall analysis of size and strain
- Surface diffraction and surface structure
- Extension to Coherent X-ray Diffraction
- XFEL study of thin film melting

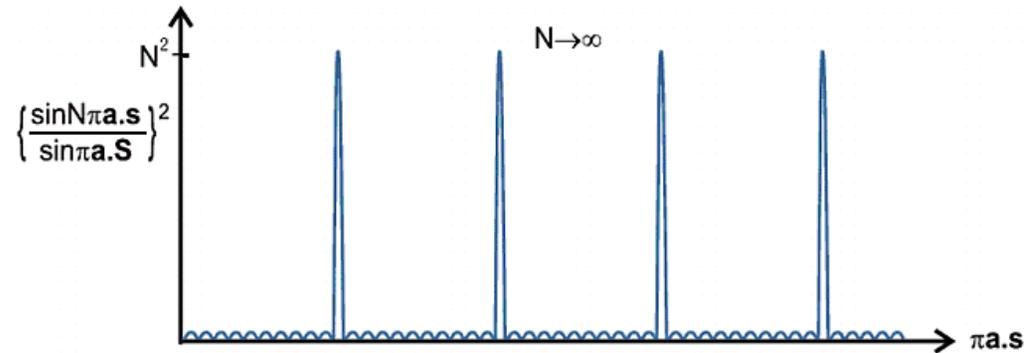
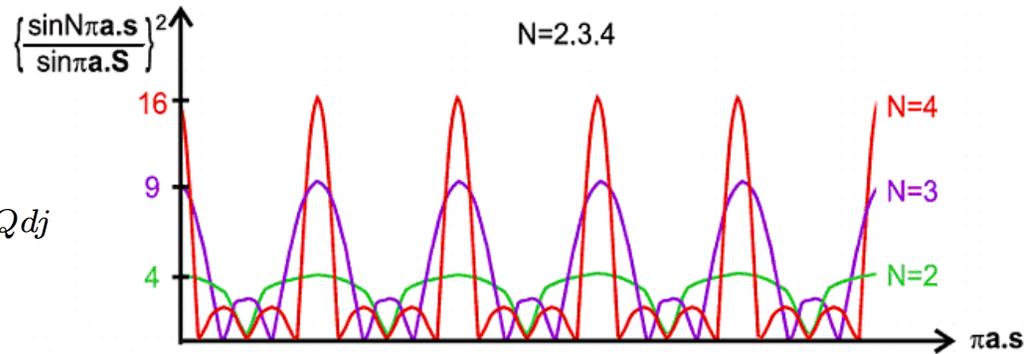
Scattering from array of unit cells



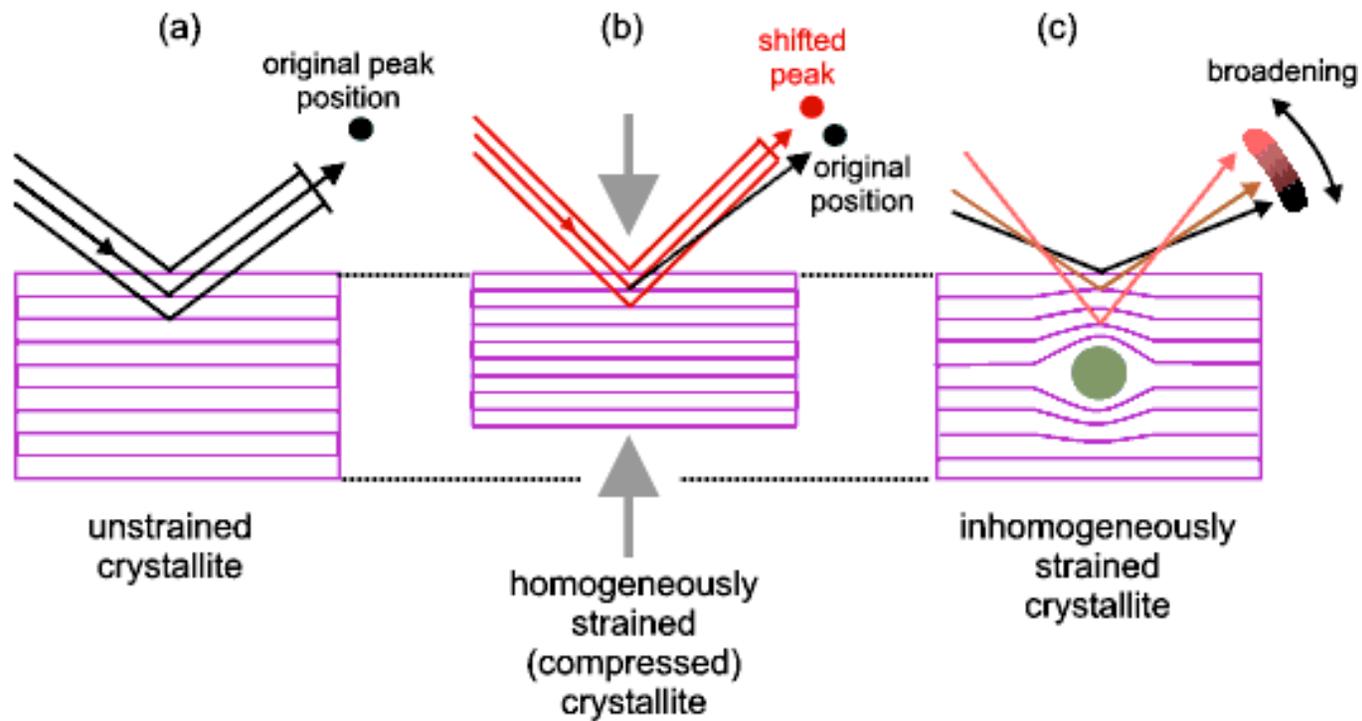
Interference sum over unit cells

$$R_N(Q) = A \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} e^{iQdj}$$

$$= A \frac{1 - e^{iQdN}}{1 - e^{iQd}}$$



Effect of Strain on Diffraction



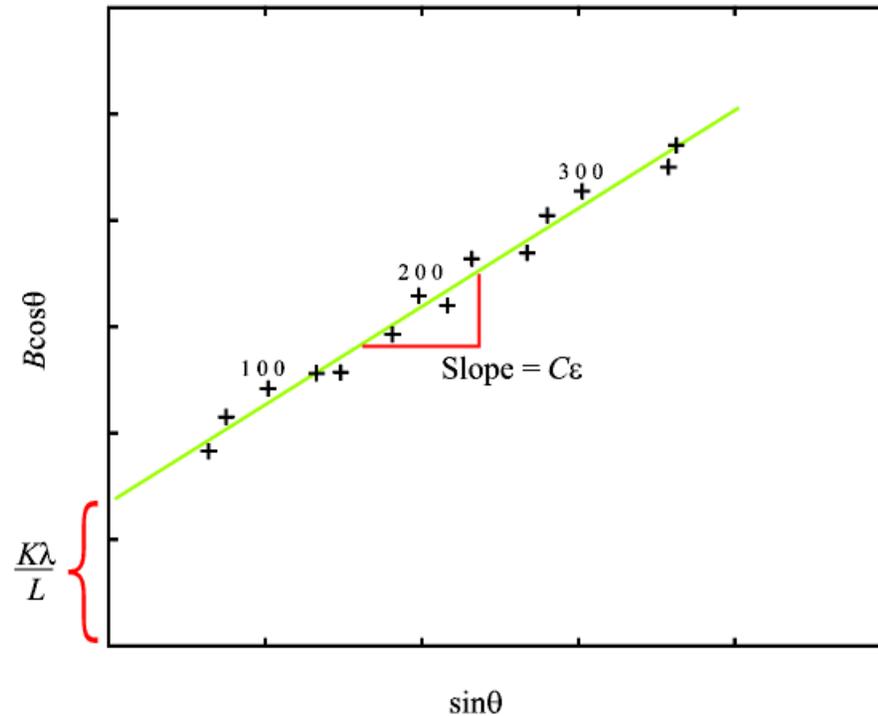
G.K. Williamson and W.H. Hall Acta Metall. 1, 22-31 (1953)

Scherrer equation

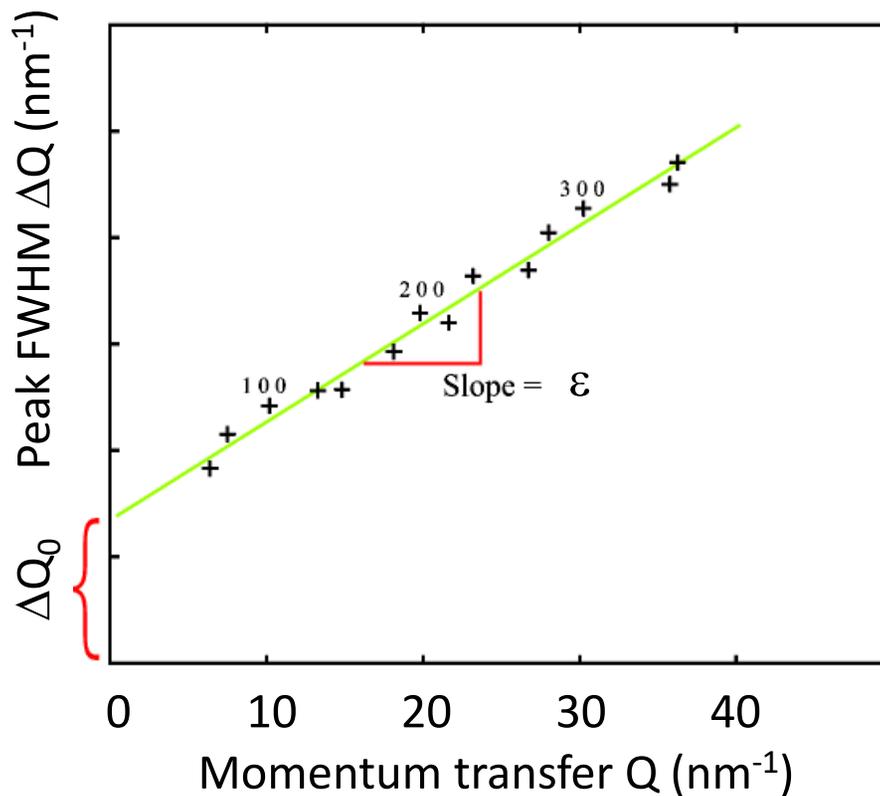
$$\beta_L = \frac{K\lambda}{L \cos\theta}$$

$$\beta_e = C\epsilon \tan\theta$$

$$\beta_{\text{tot}} = \beta_e + \beta_L = C\epsilon \tan\theta + \frac{K\lambda}{L \cos\theta}$$



W-H Size-Strain in “Physics” Notation



$$Q = k_f - k_i$$
$$= 4\pi/\lambda \sin \theta$$

$$\tau = 2\pi / \Delta Q_0 = \text{size}$$

τ = crystal size (nm)

λ = wavelength (nm)

θ = Bragg angle

ΔQ = full width half max

$\varepsilon = \delta d/d = \text{“microstrain”}$
= range of local strains

Tutorial Outline

- Powder diffraction methods “XRD”
- Williamson-Hall analysis of size and strain
- **Surface diffraction and surface structure**
- Extension to Coherent X-ray Diffraction
- XFEL study of thin film melting

First UHV Experiments (1981)

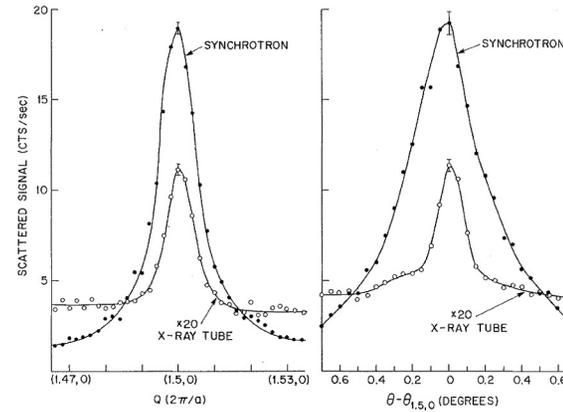
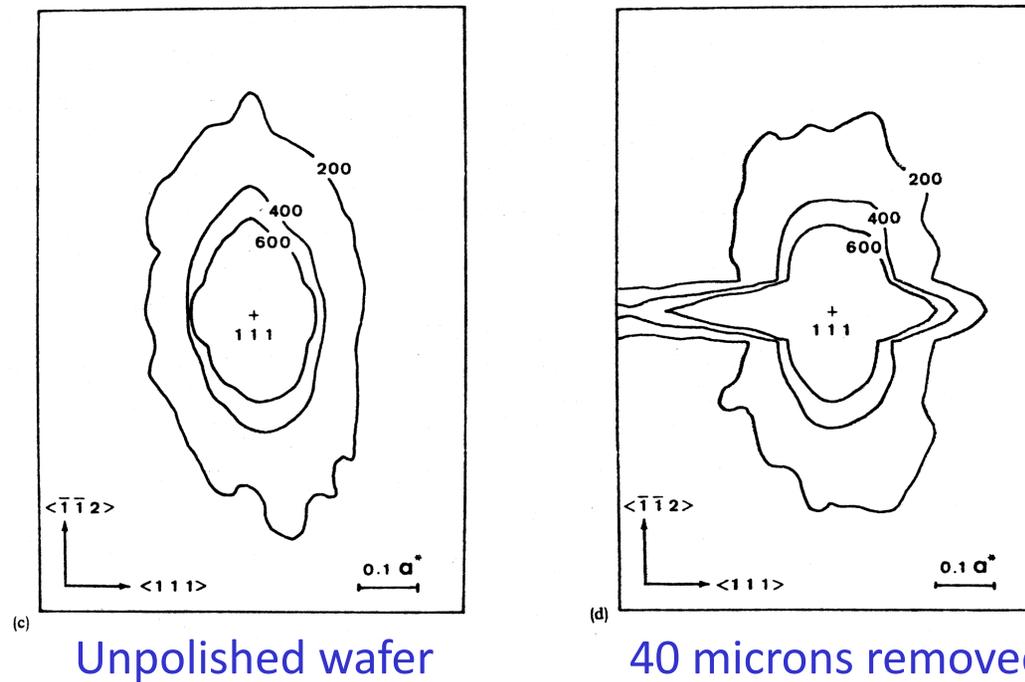


FIG. 1. A plot of the $(\frac{3}{2}, 0)$ Bragg reflection as a function of the momentum transfer $Q(2\pi/a)$ and the crystal's mosaic spread (deg).

P. Eisenberger and W. C. Marra,
PRL 46 1081 (1981)
experiments done at SSRL

Diffuse Scattering from Si Wafer



N. Kashiwagara, J. Harada and M. Ogino, J. Appl. Phys 54 2706 (1983)

Scattering of X-rays From Crystal Surfaces

S. R. Andrews and R. A. Cowley JPCM **18** 6427 (1985)

Scattering of x-rays from crystal surfaces

6433

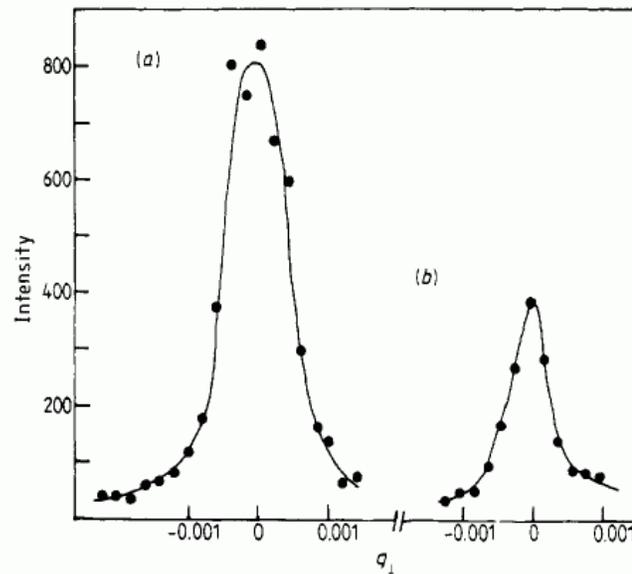


Figure 1. The intensity of scattering, as a function of q_1 , (a) for $Q = (0, 0, 4.005)$ (vertical scale in counts per 2 s) and (b) $Q = (0, 0, 4.025)$ (vertical scale in counts per 300 s) in the GaAs sample with an (001) surface corresponding to figure 2, curve B.

Diffraction as a Surface Integral

*Die äußere Form der Kristalle
in ihrem Einfluß auf die Interferenzerscheinungen
an Raumgittern*

Von M. v. Laue

Annalen der Physik [5] 26 55 (1936)

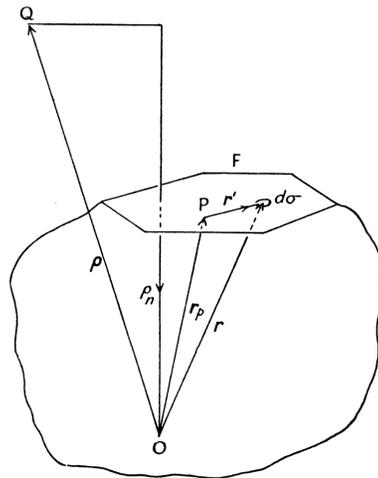


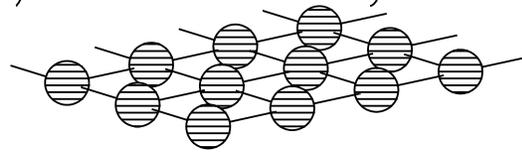
FIG. 200



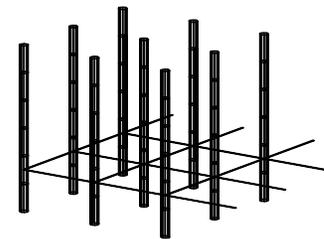
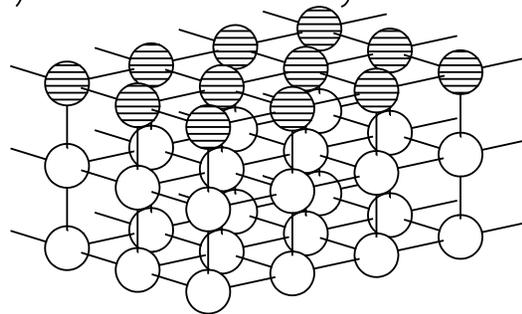
“Stacheln”

Crystal Truncation Rods (1986)

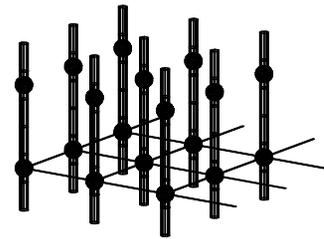
a) Isolated Monolayer



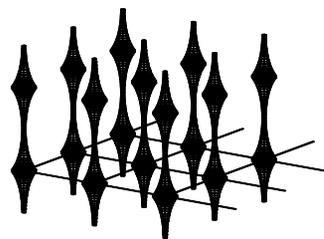
b) Surface of Crystal



2D
LAYER
ONLY

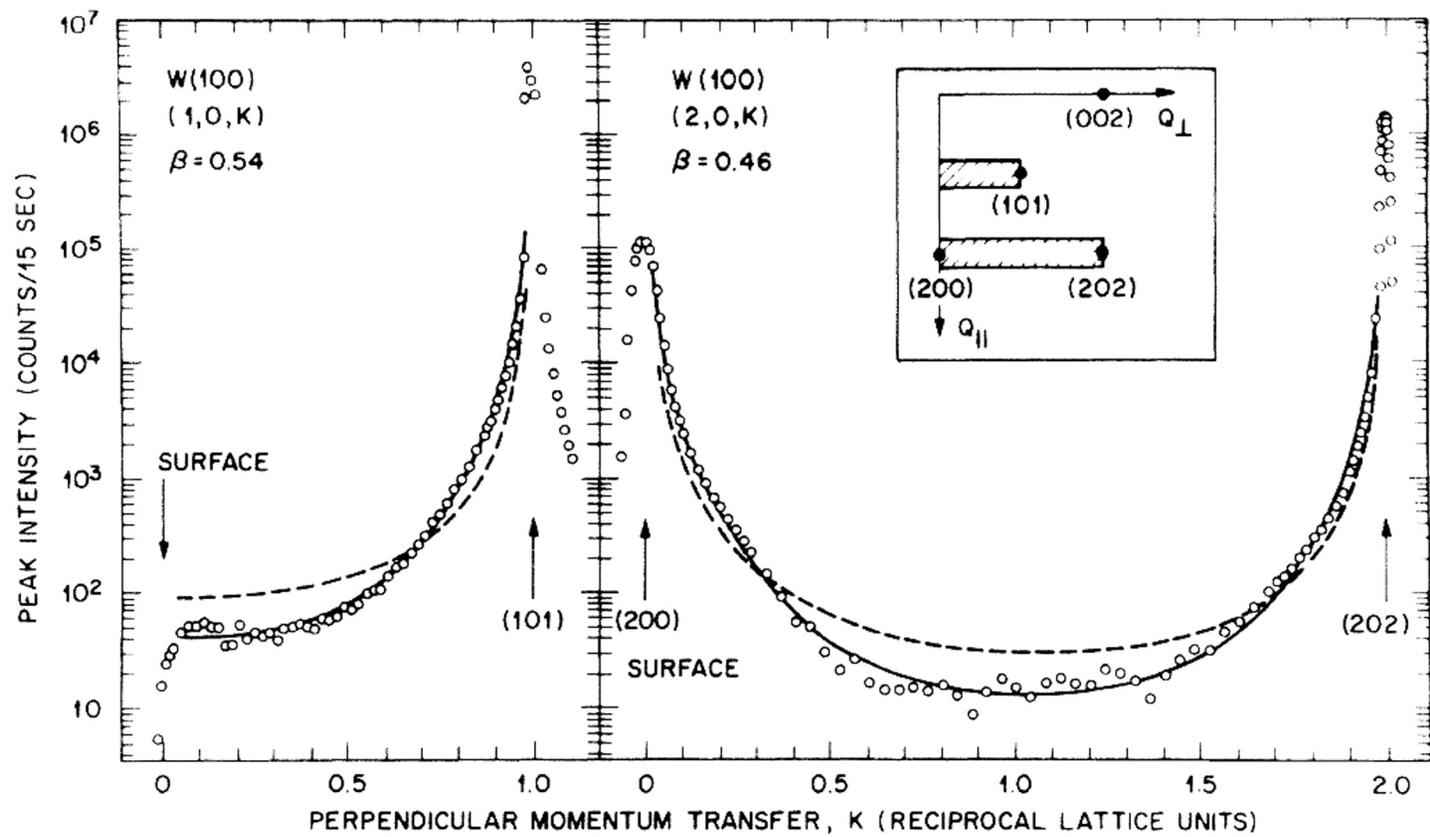


BULK
CRYSTAL
AND 2D
LAYER

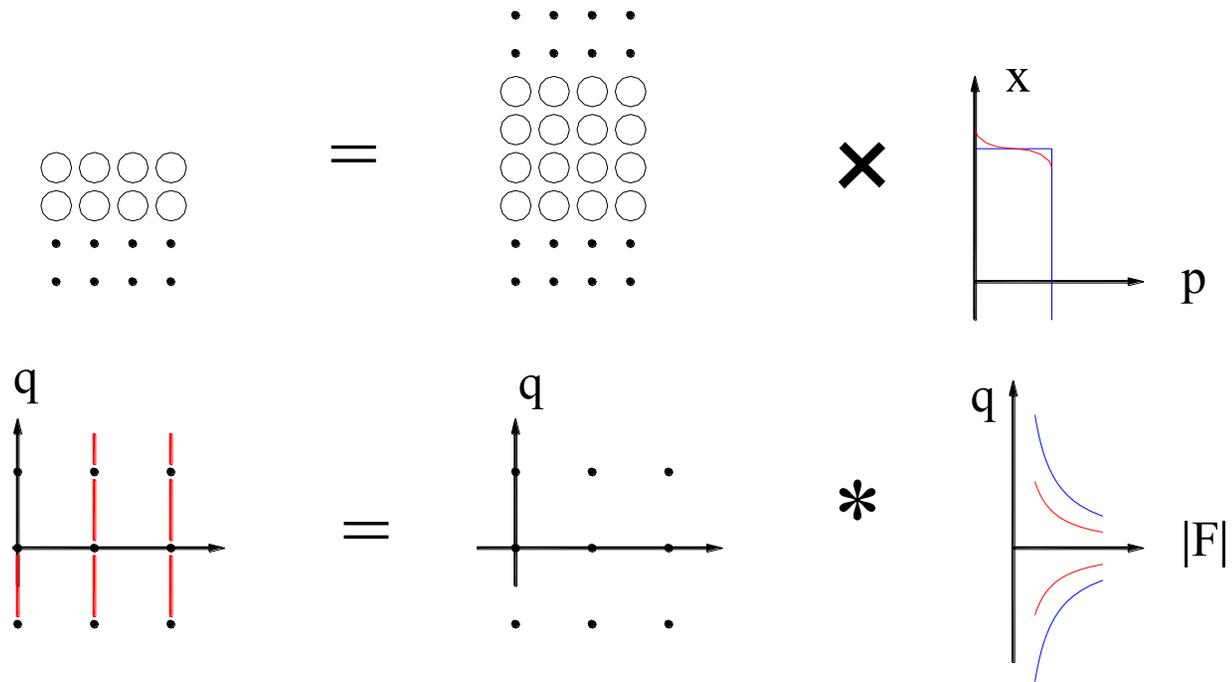


CRYSTAL
TRUNCATION
RODS

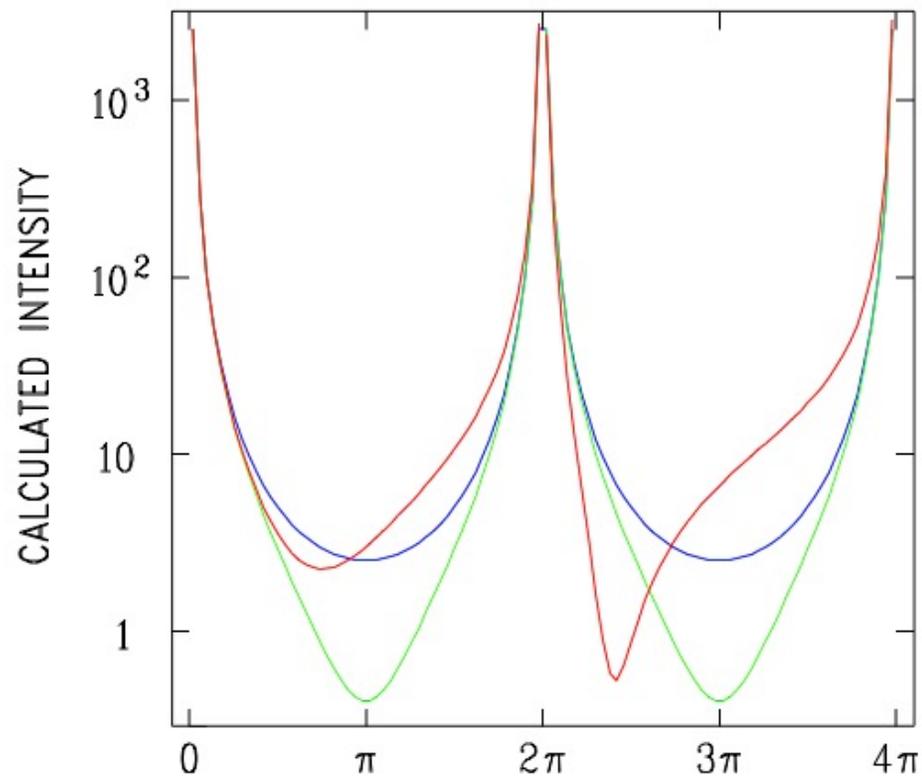
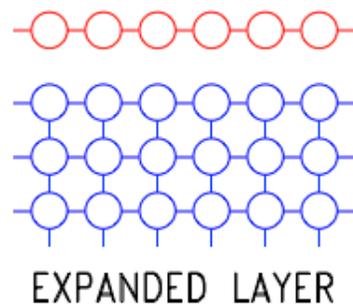
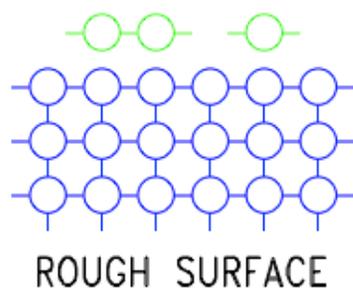
CRYSTAL TRUNCATION RODS AND SURFACE ROUGHNESS



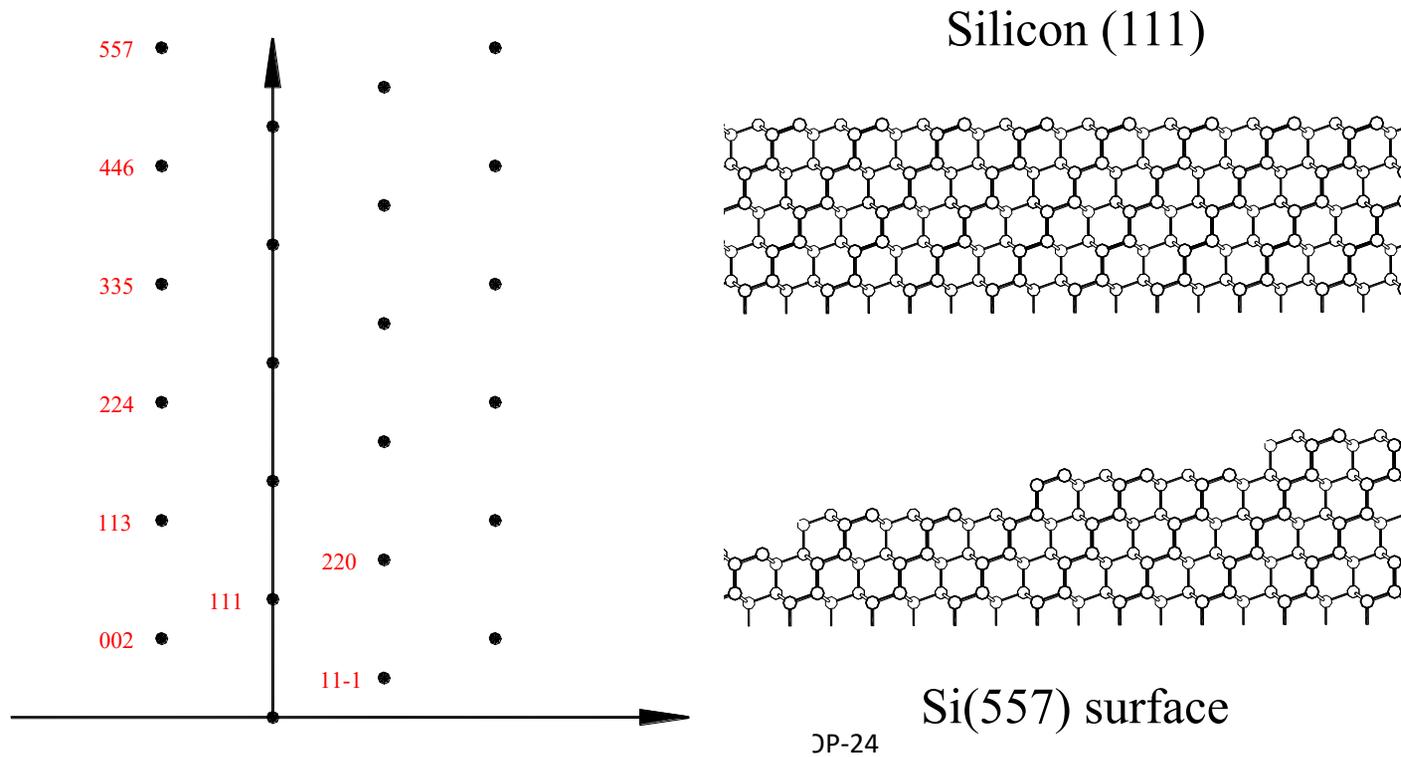
CTR as Convolution



CTR is Sensitive to Surface Structure



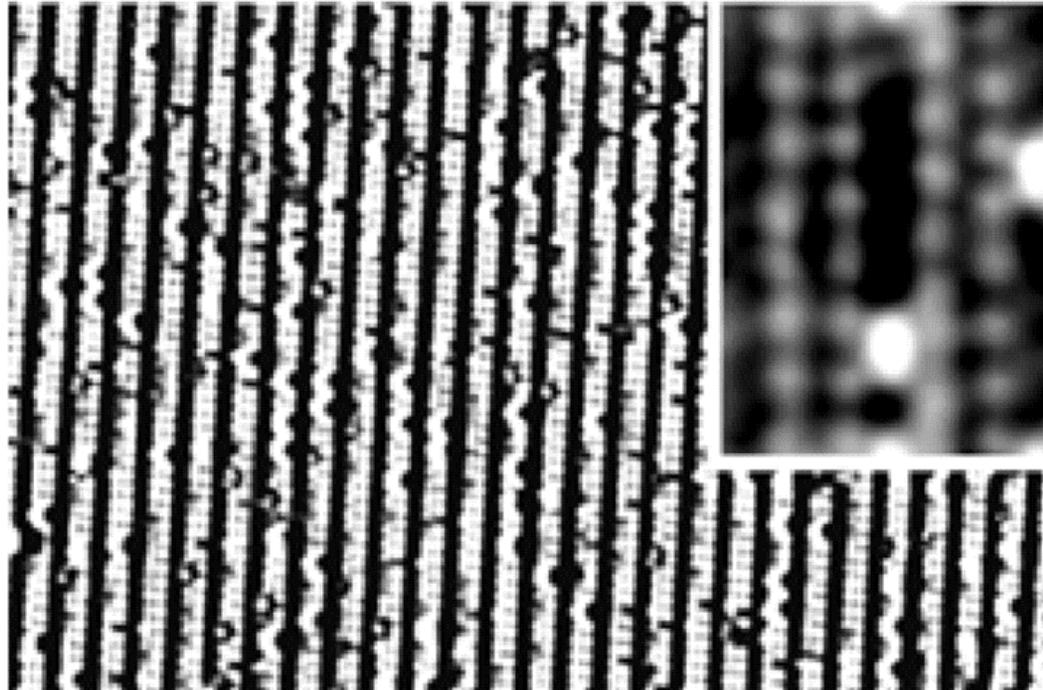
Crystallography of Stepped Surfaces



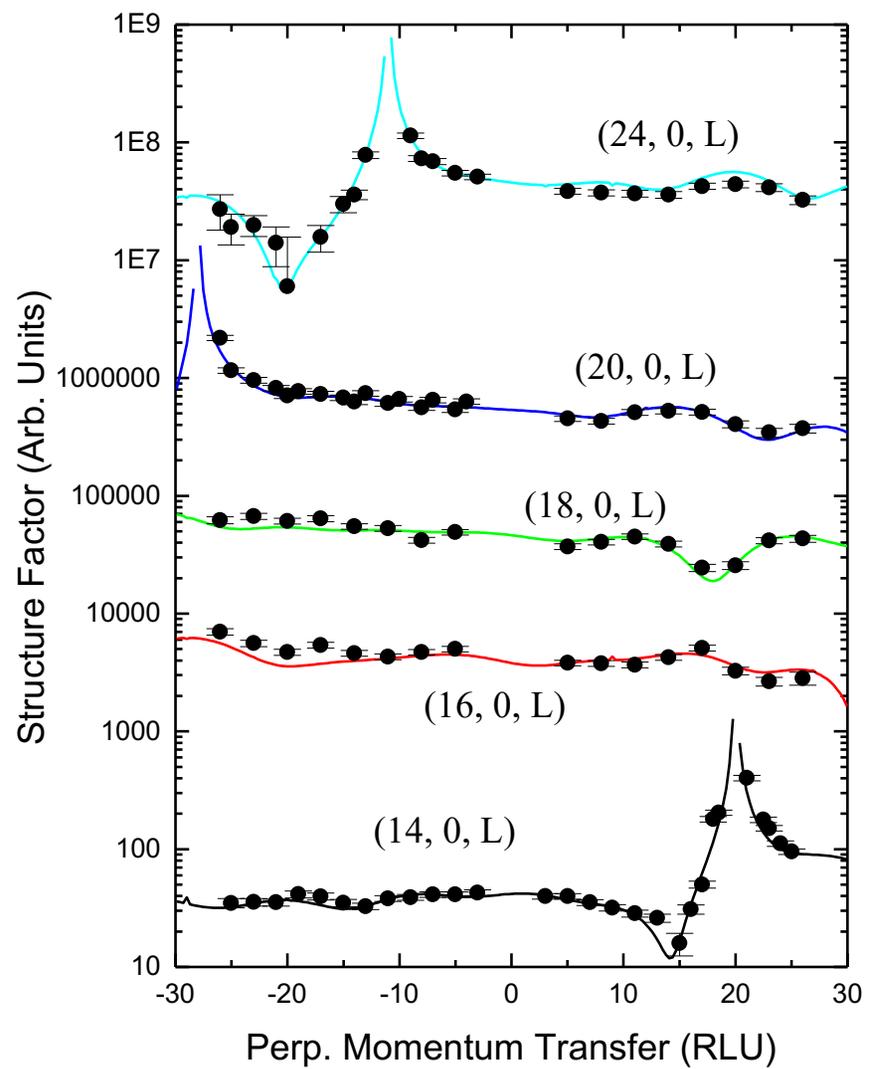
Si(557) coated with Au

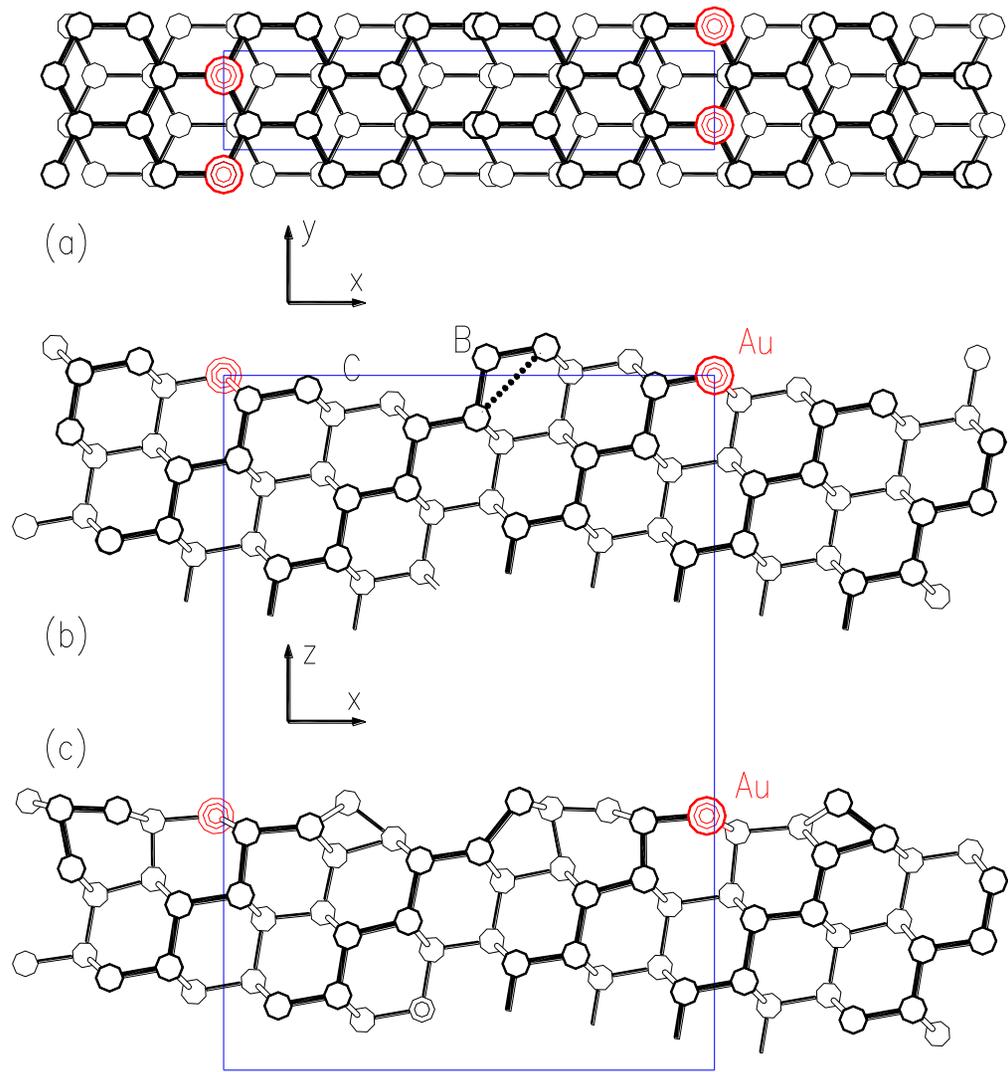
R. Losio, et. al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 86 4632 (2001)

1.9 nm

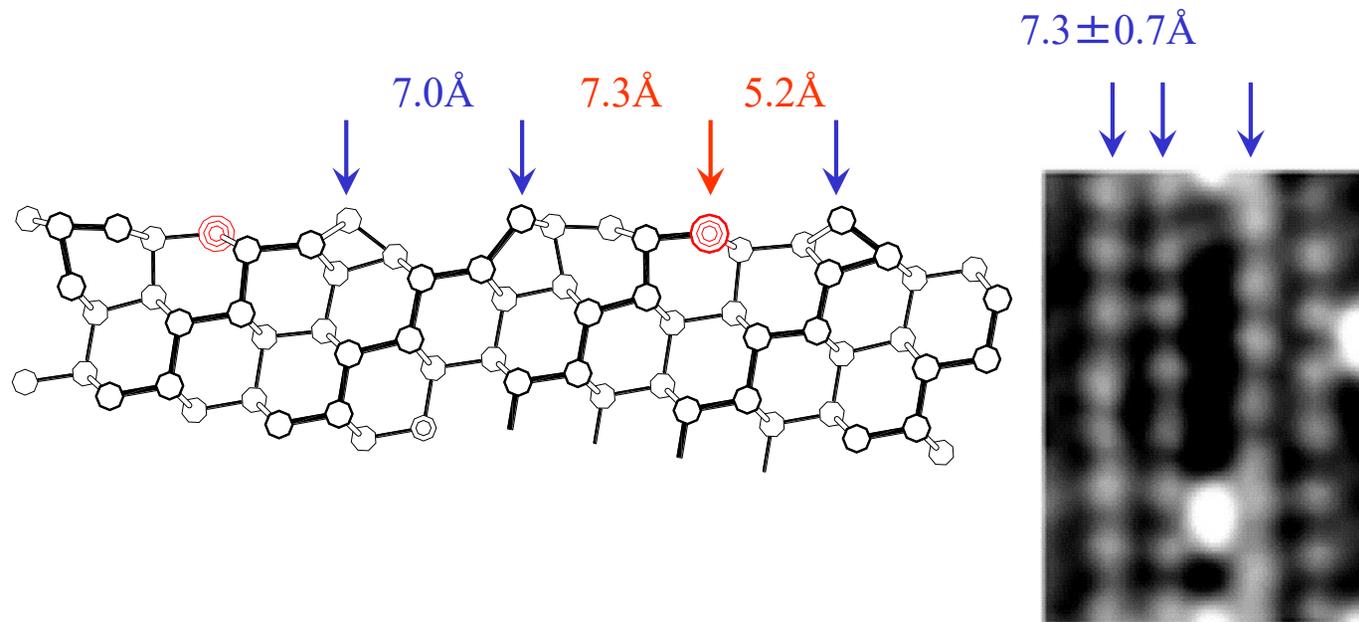


I. K. ROBINSON XTOP-24

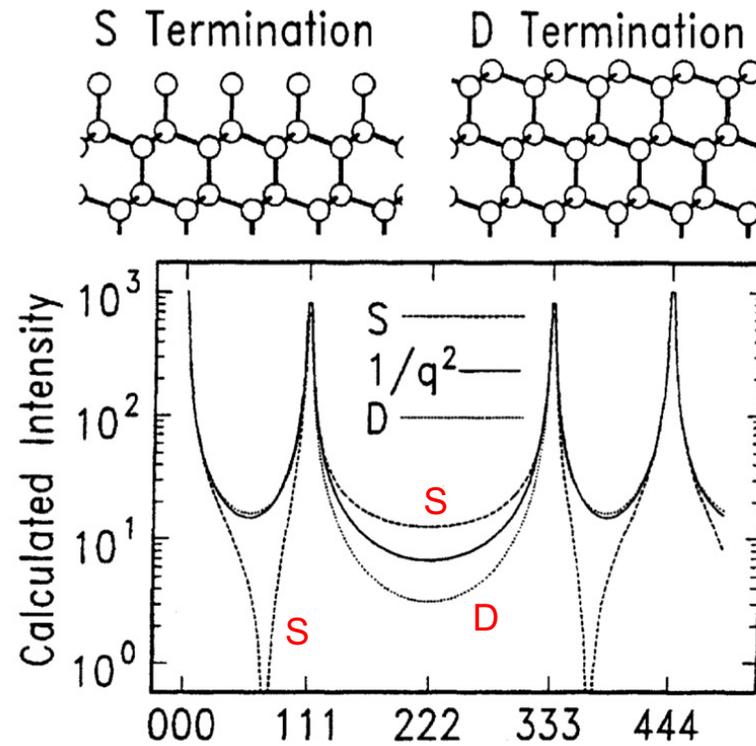
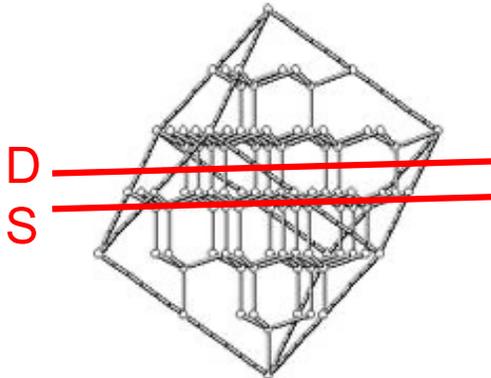




Comparison with STM

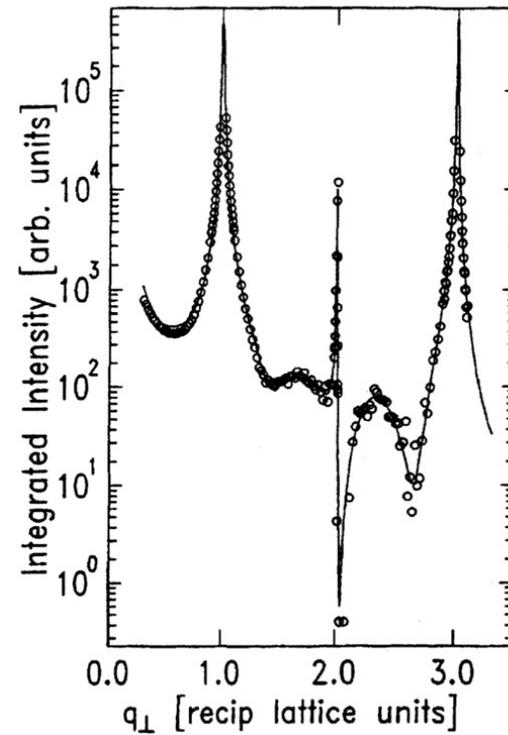
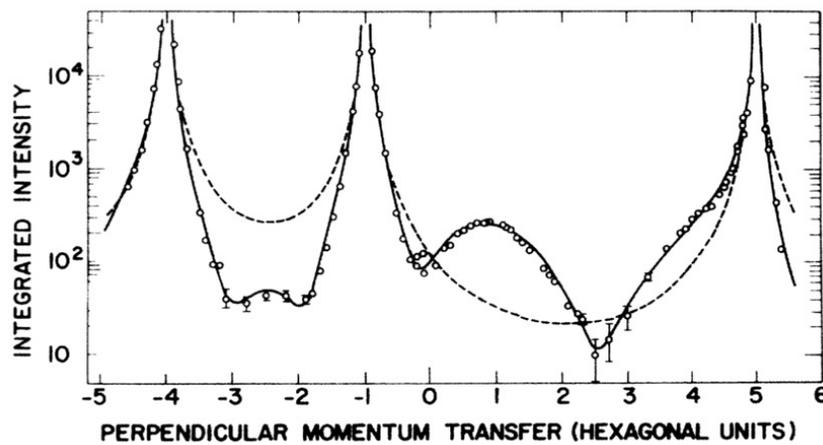


(111) Surface of Diamond Lattice



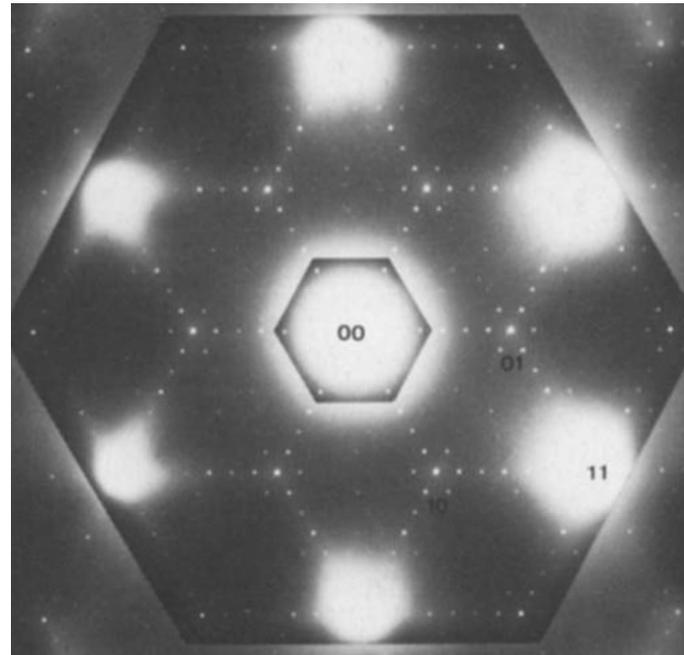
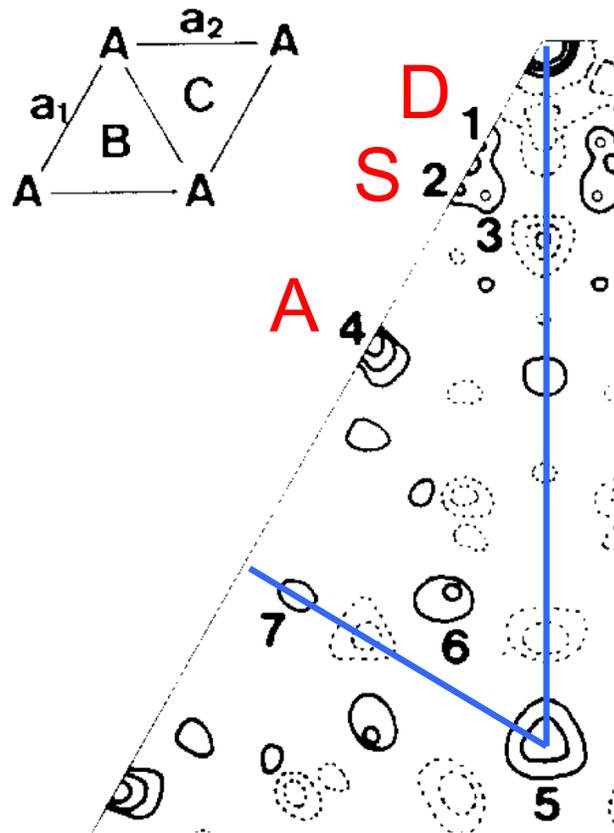
(111) Surface of Diamond Lattice

Si(111) 7x7 buried under a-Si
PRL 57 2714 (1986)

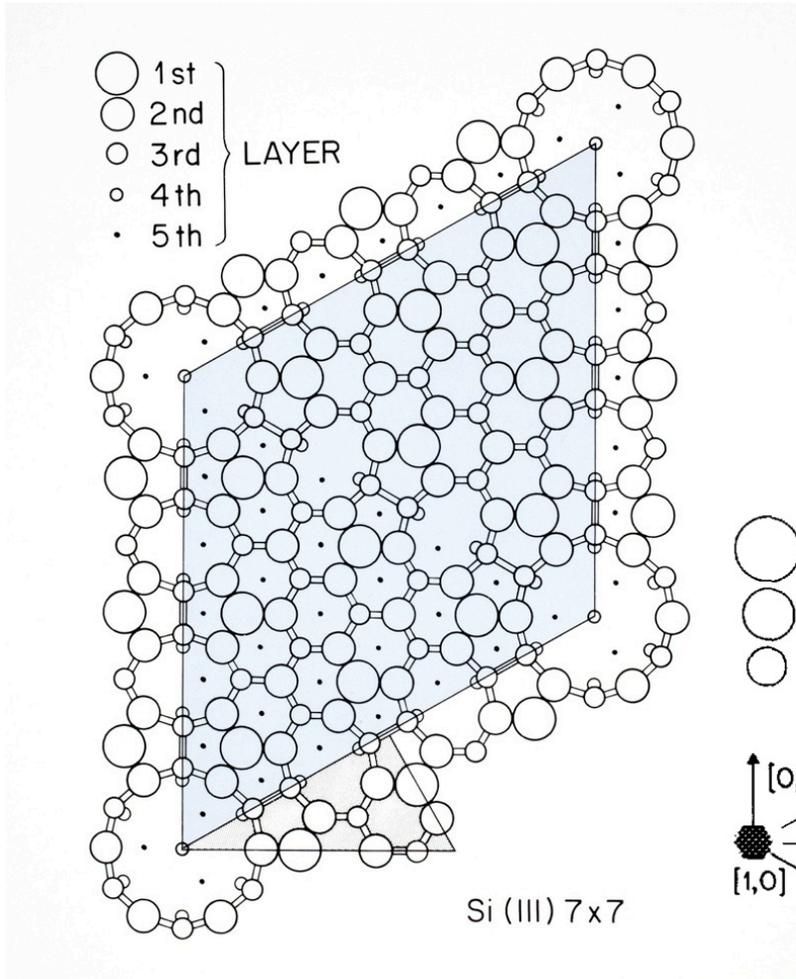


Patterson: Dimer-Adatom-Stacking-Fault

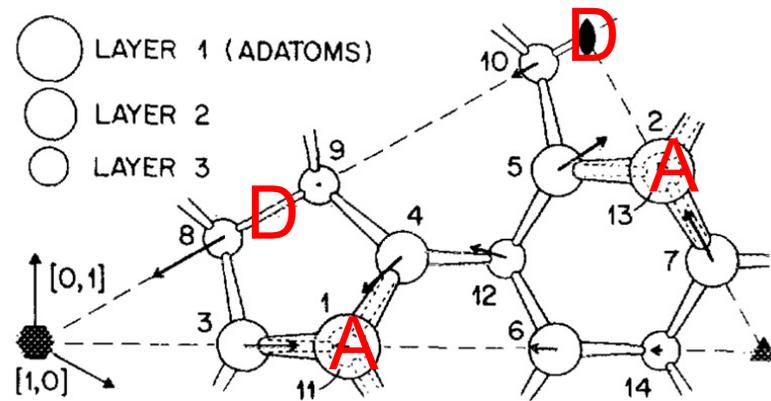
K. Takayanagi et al, Surf. Sci. 164 367 (1985)



Robinson XTOP-24



DAS Model Si(111) 7x7



Surface X-ray Diffraction Collaborators

Peter Eisenberger

Paul Fuoss

Peter Bennett

Doon Gibbs

Ben Ocko

Peter Eng

Robert Feidenhans' 1

Jens Als-Nielsen

Jakob Bohr

Mike Altman

Elias Vlieg

Sunil Sinha

Don Walko

Franz Himpsel

Bell Labs

Stanford

Arizona

Brookhaven

Brookhaven

Chicago

Copenhagen

Copenhagen

Copenhagen

HKUST

Nijmegen

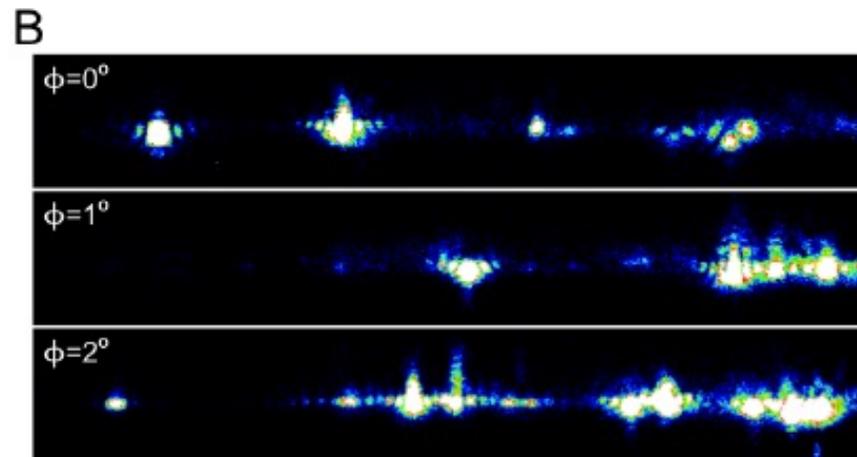
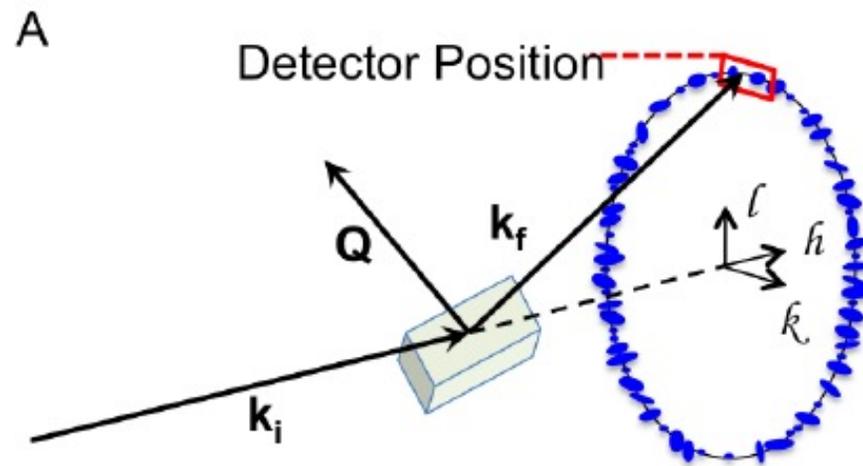
San Diego

Urbana

Wisconsin

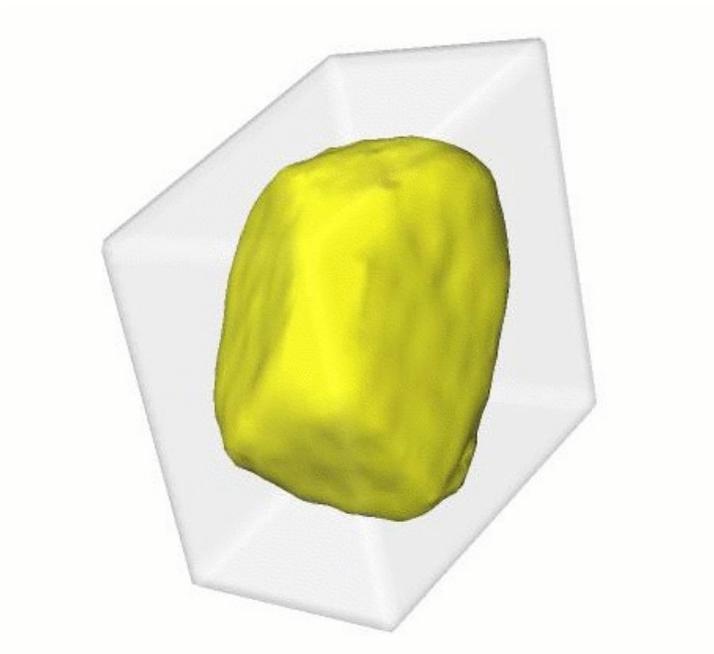
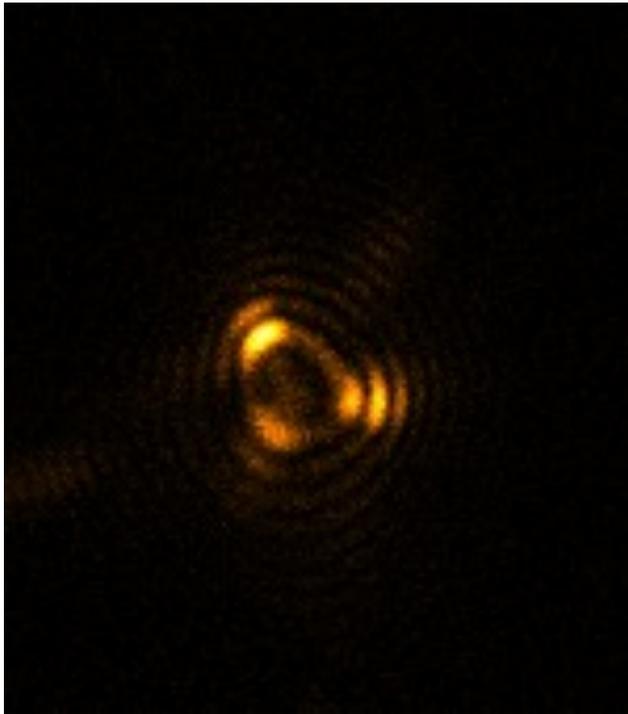
Tutorial Outline

- Powder diffraction methods “XRD”
- Williamson-Hall analysis of size and strain
- Surface diffraction and surface structure
- **Extension to Coherent X-ray Diffraction**
- XFEL study of thin film melting

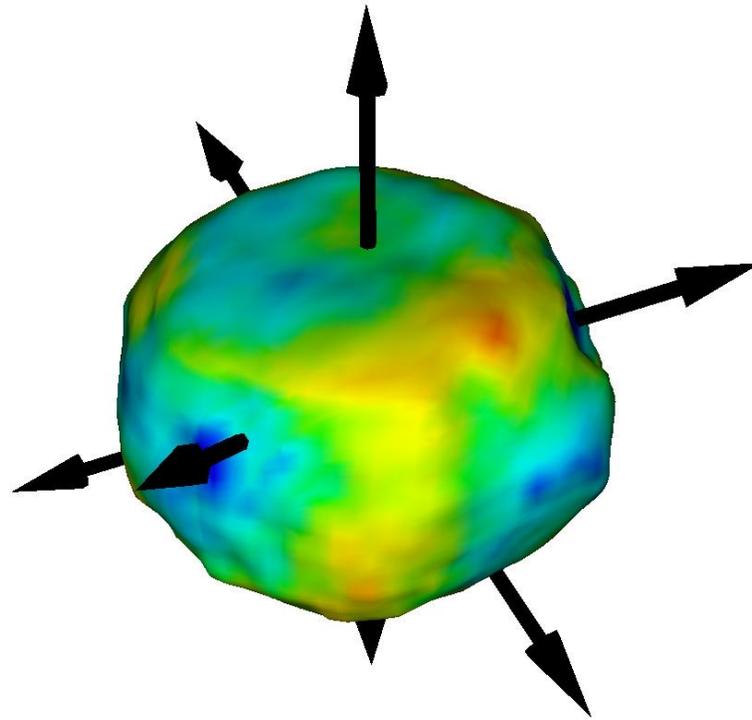


Gold nanocrystal reconstruction

showing support used for 20 HIO followed by 10 ER



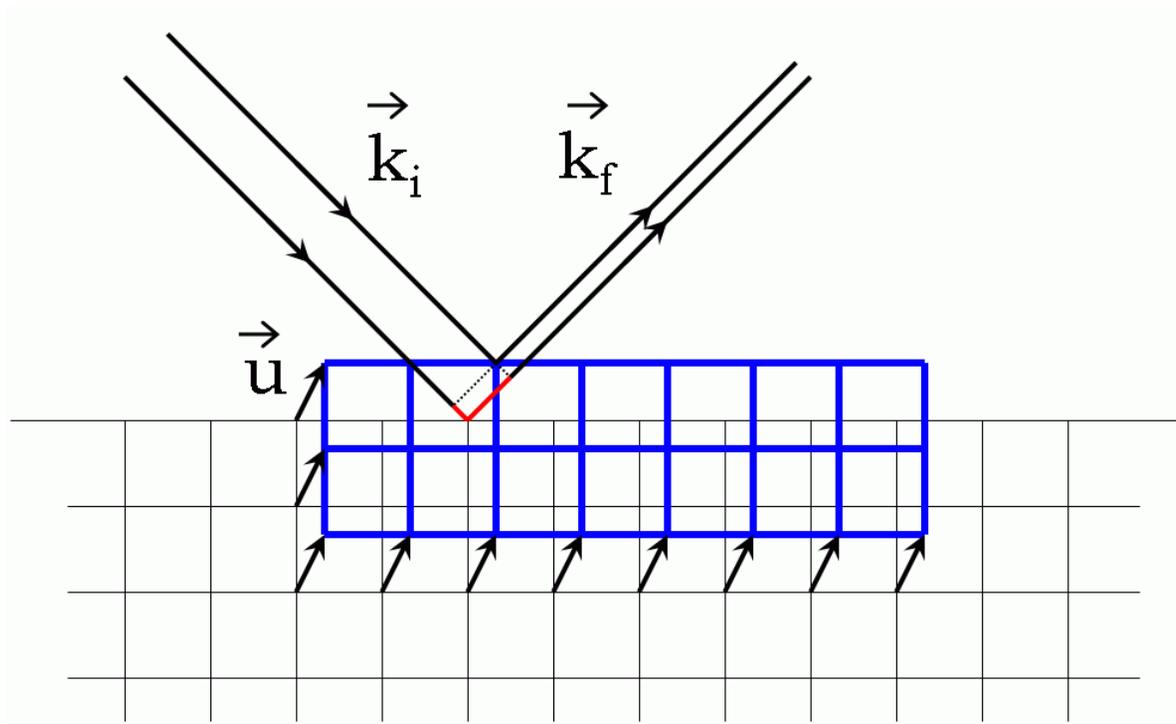
Phase isosurface of residual strain



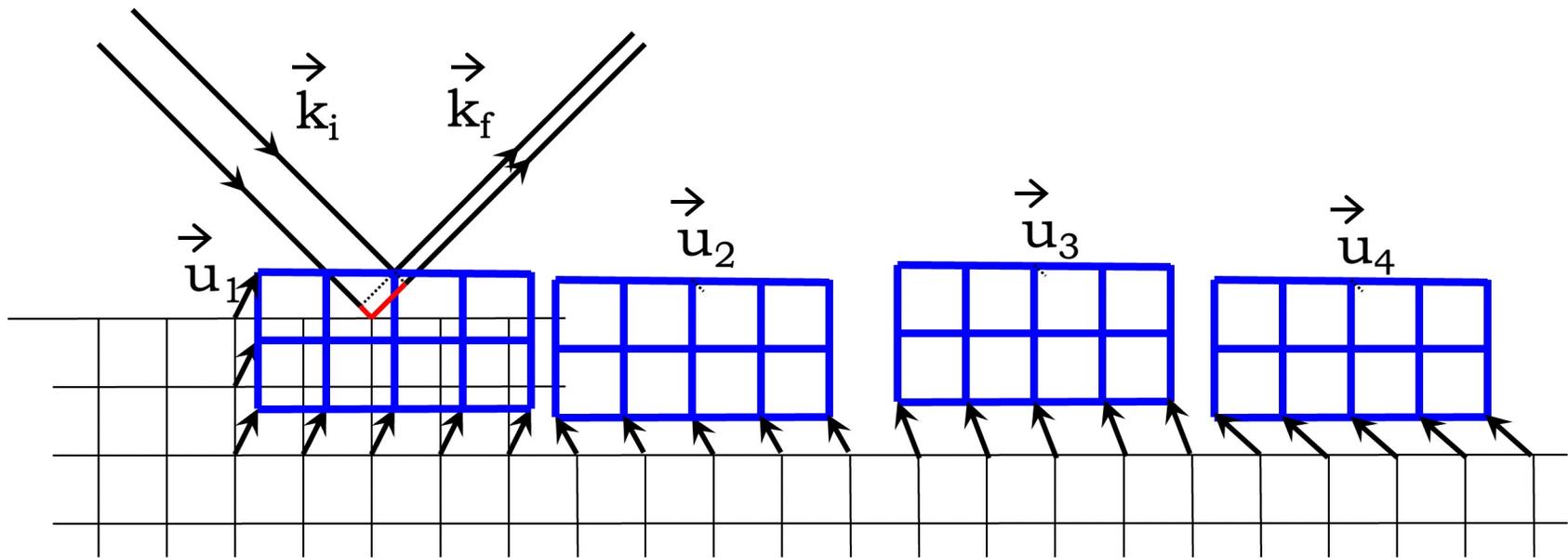
I. K. Robinson XTOP-24

Sensitivity to strain

$$\Delta\phi = \mathbf{k}_f \cdot \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{k}_i \cdot \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{Q} \cdot \mathbf{u}$$



Generalization to Phase Domains

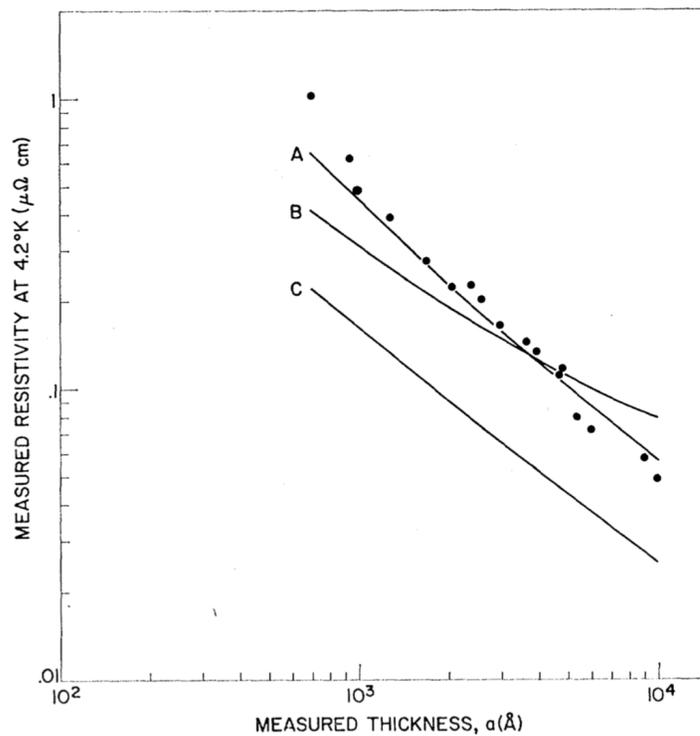


Tutorial Outline

- Powder diffraction methods “XRD”
- Williamson-Hall analysis of size and strain
- Surface diffraction and surface structure
- Extension to Coherent X-ray Diffraction
- XFEL study of thin film melting

Resistivity of Al Thin Films

A. F. Mayadas and M. Shatzkes, PRB 1 1382 (1970)



- “Universal curve” of MFP vs electron energy
- Thermal MFP removed at low temperature
- Grain size proportional to thickness (model)



“Two-temperature” model (2TM)

I. K. Robinson et al, Journal of Optics **18** 054007 (2016)

J. K. Chen et al, Int J. Heat Transfer **49** 307 (2006)

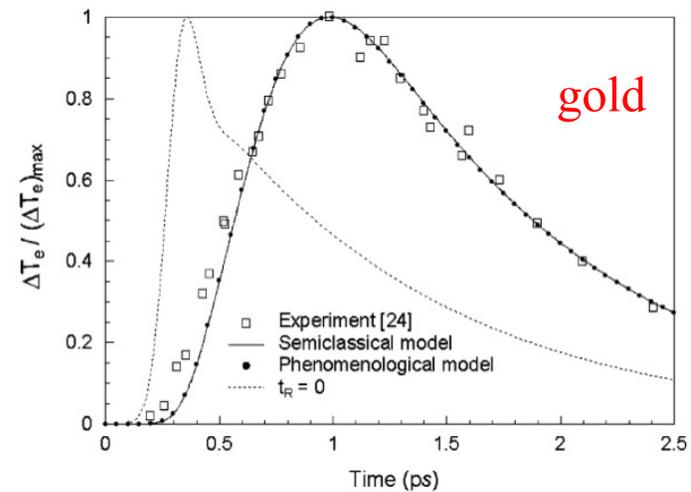
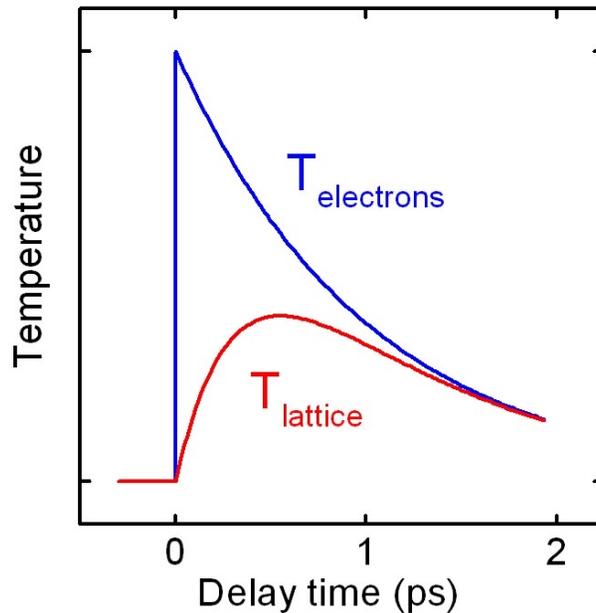


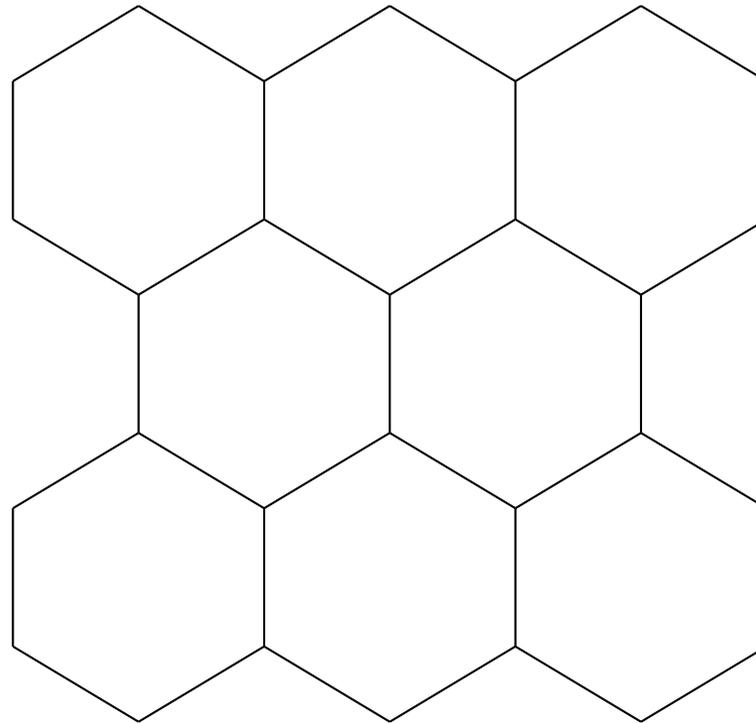
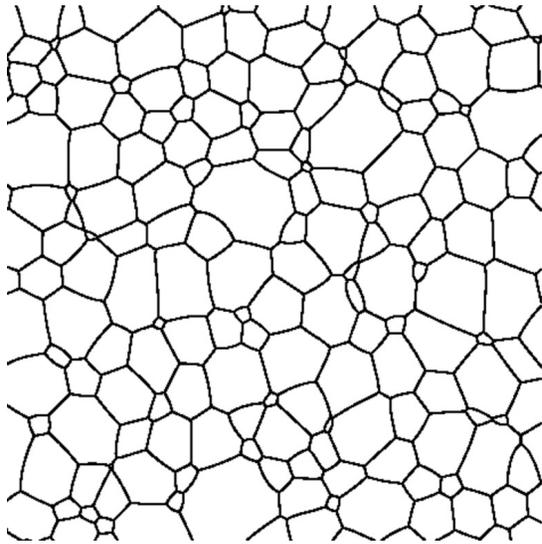
Fig. 2. Comparison of the change in electron temperature at the front surface of an 80-nm gold film irradiated by a 2.8 mJ/cm², 800 nm, 150-fs laser pulse.

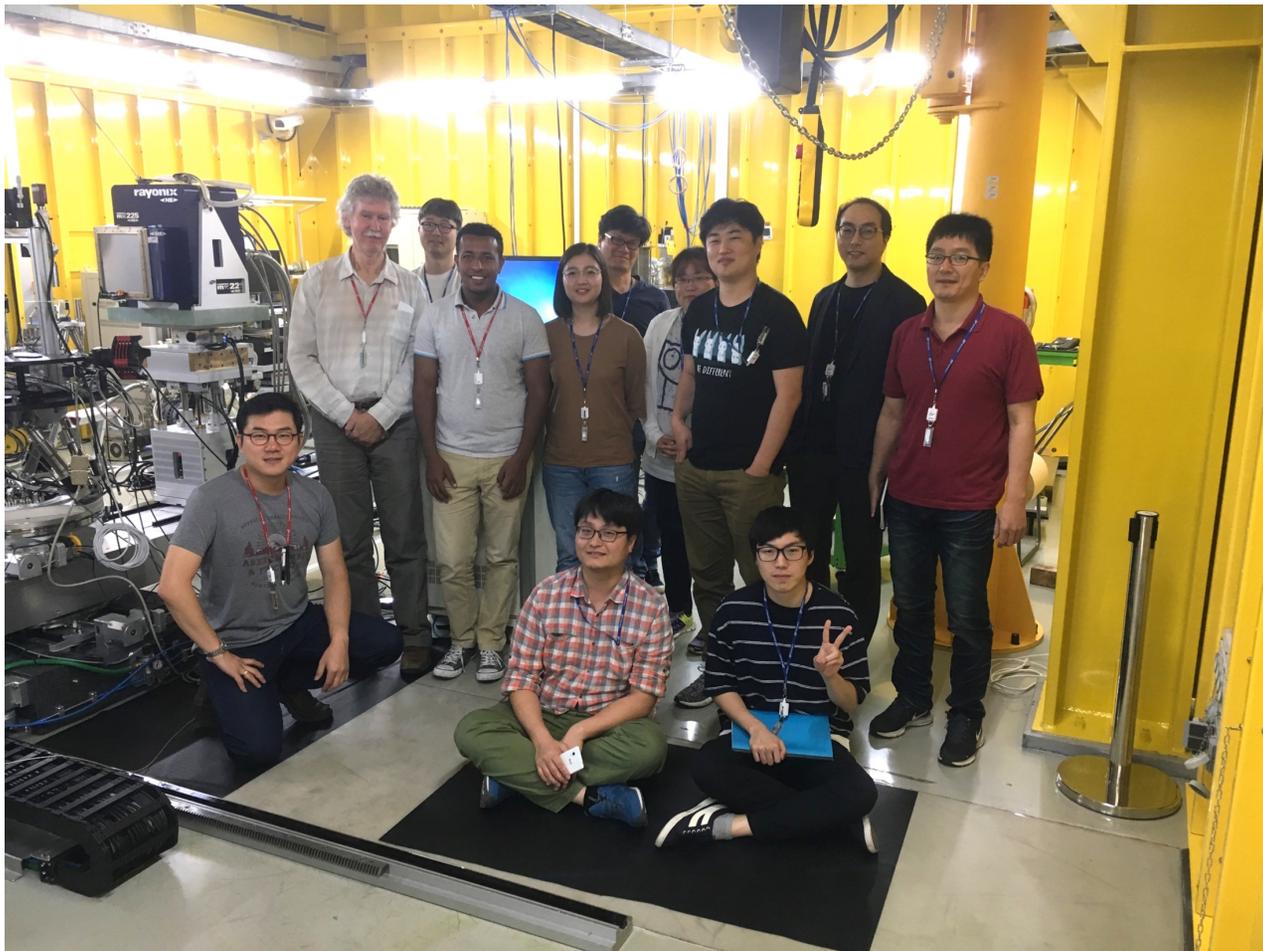
XFEL Questions about Melting

XFEL Questions about Melting

- Where does the melting start?
- How does the 2TM couple to the lattice?
- Role of sample geometry?
- Can we see the liquid phase?
- Are there transient liquid structures?
- How fast does melting take place?

XFEL Grain Boundary Melting ?



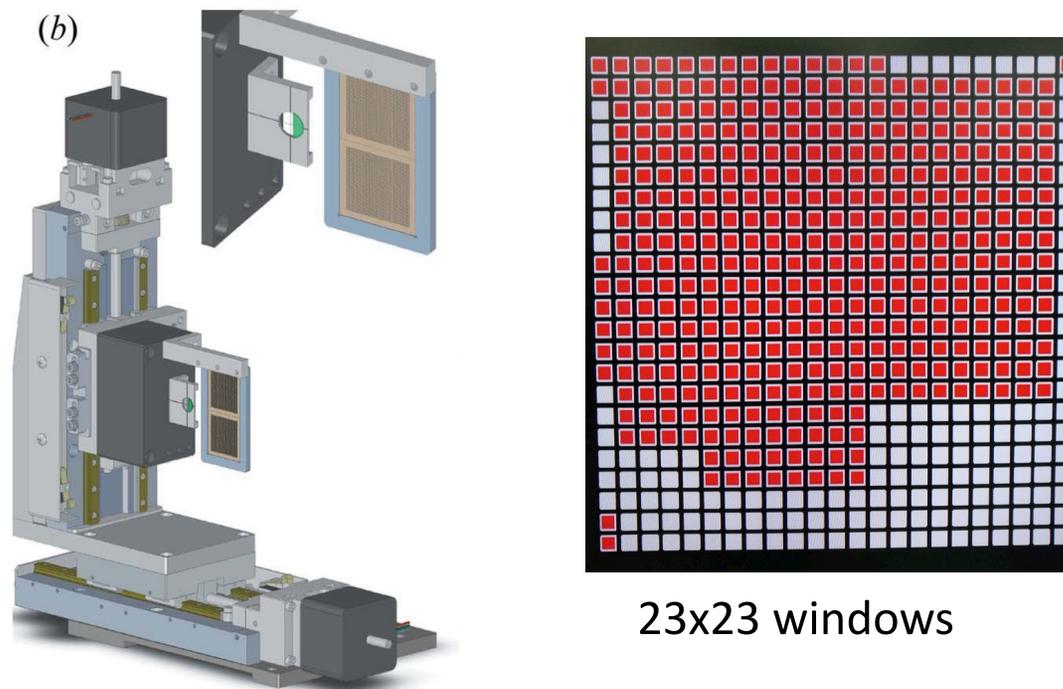


I. K. Robinson XTOP-24

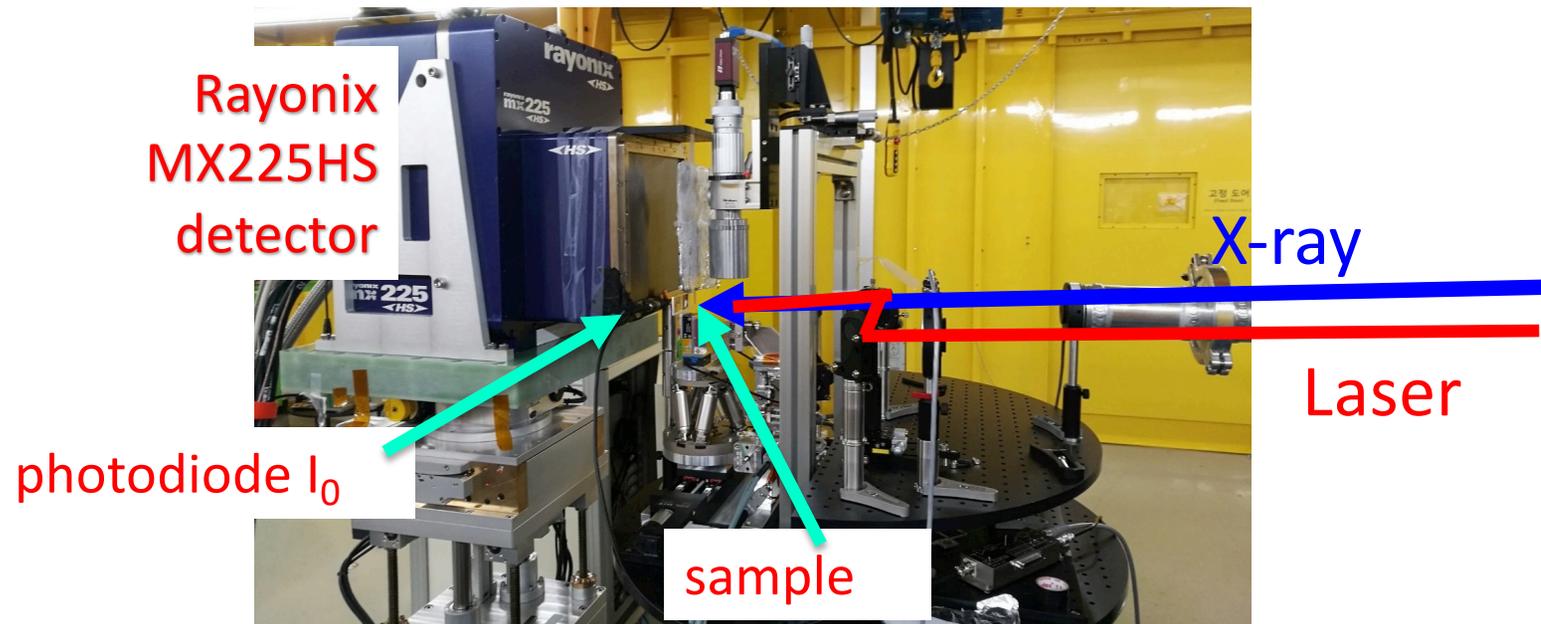
Scan Stage for MAXIC chamber

Changyong Song et al, J. Appl. Cryst. **47** 188 (2014)

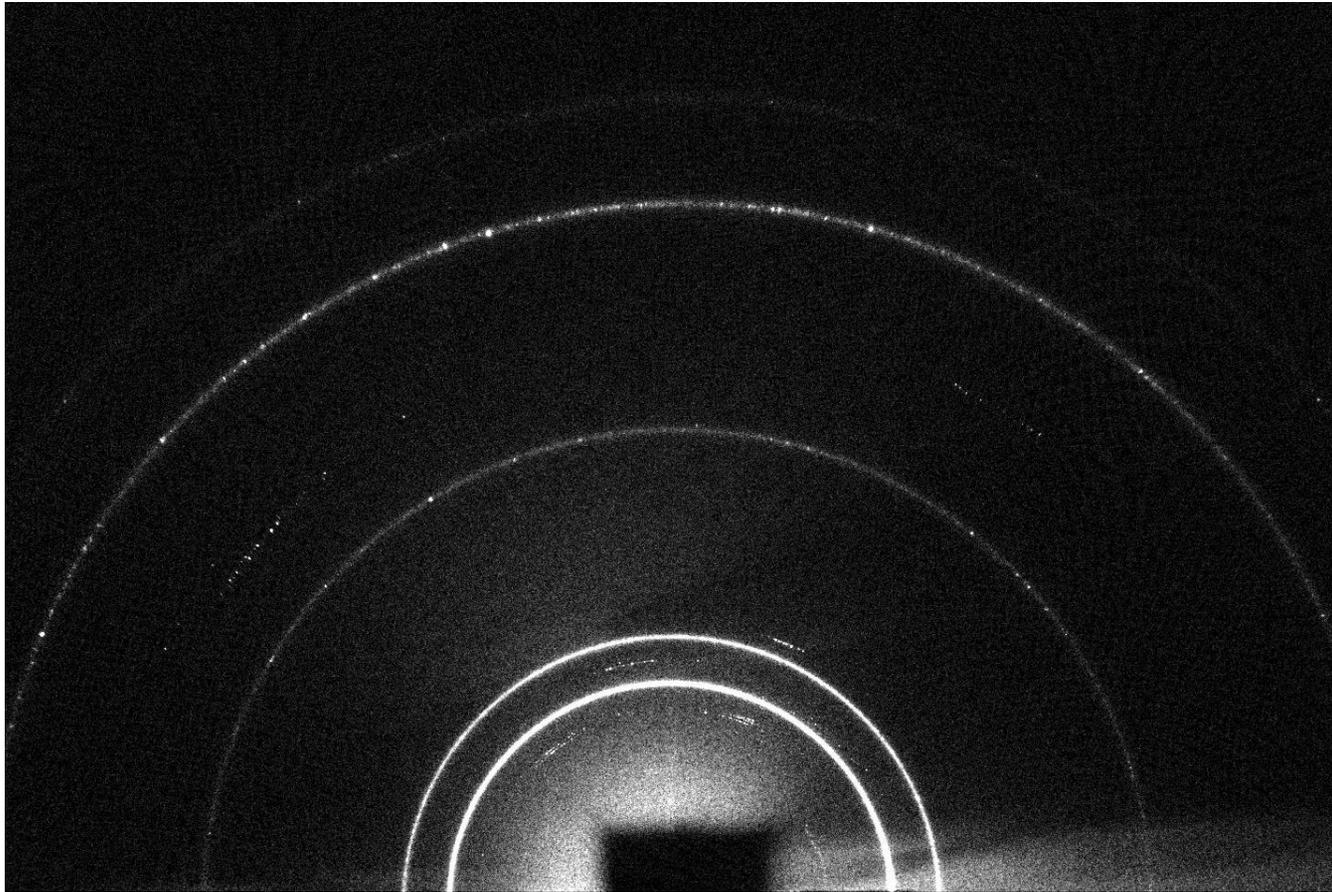
Daewoong Nam, scanning software



Experimental set-up at PAL-XFEL September 2017

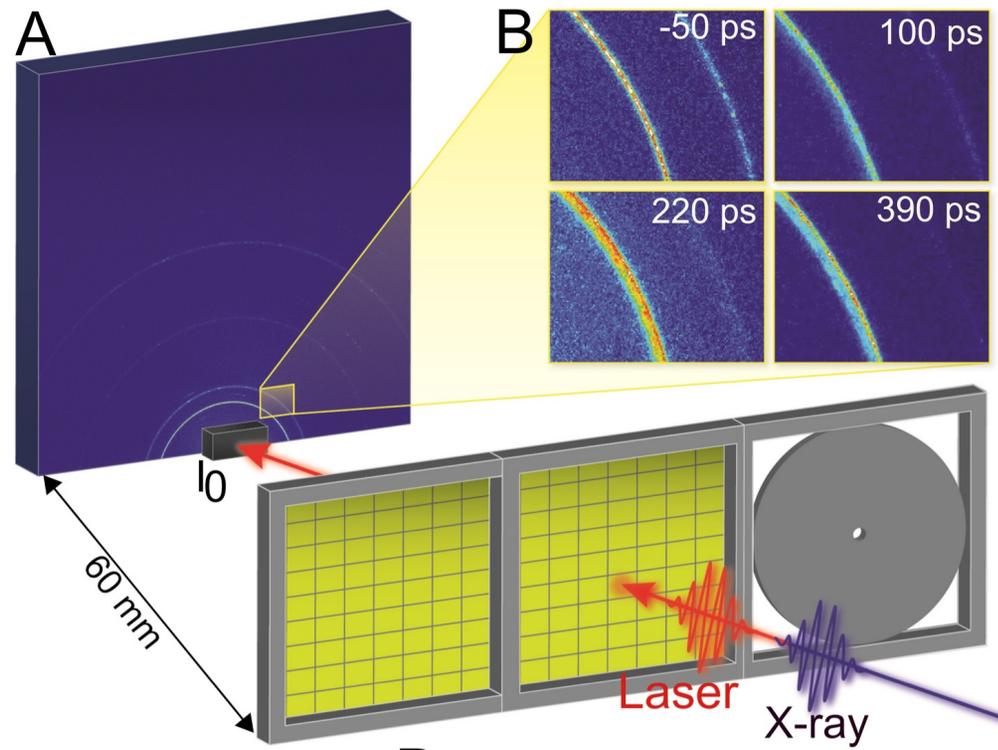


Raw data #397 300nm film

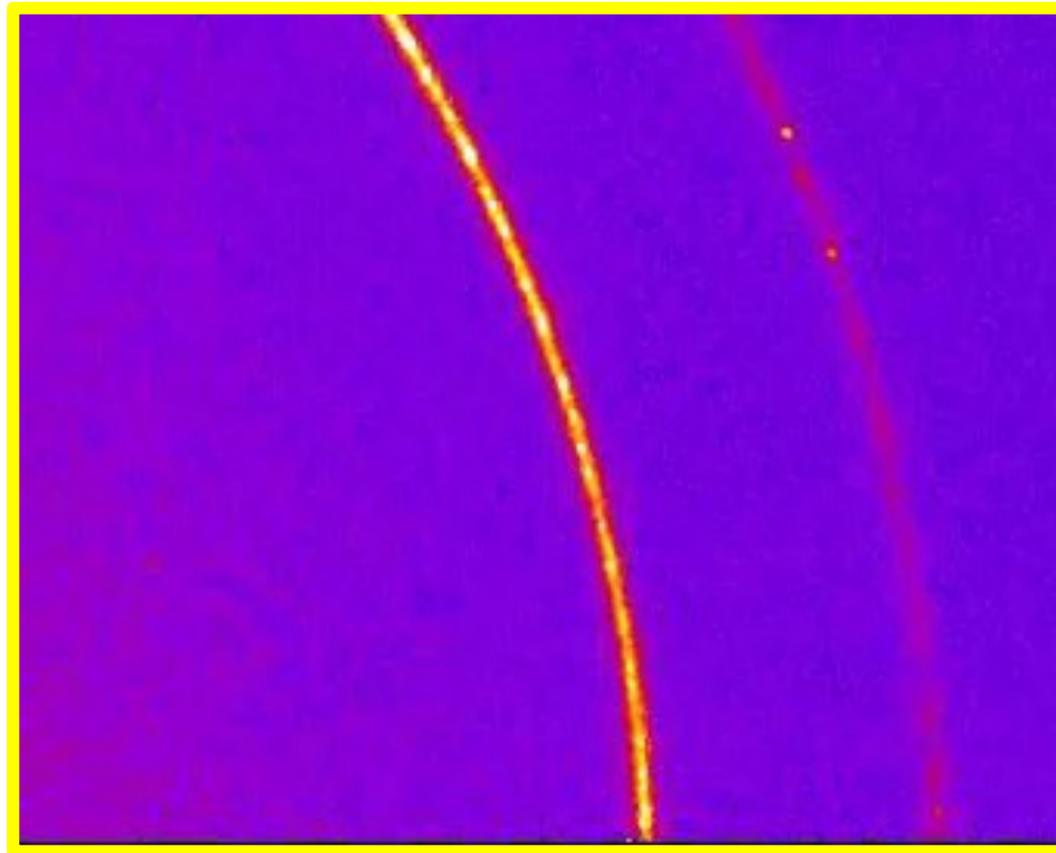


I. K. Robinson XTOP-24

Powder Diffraction Geometry

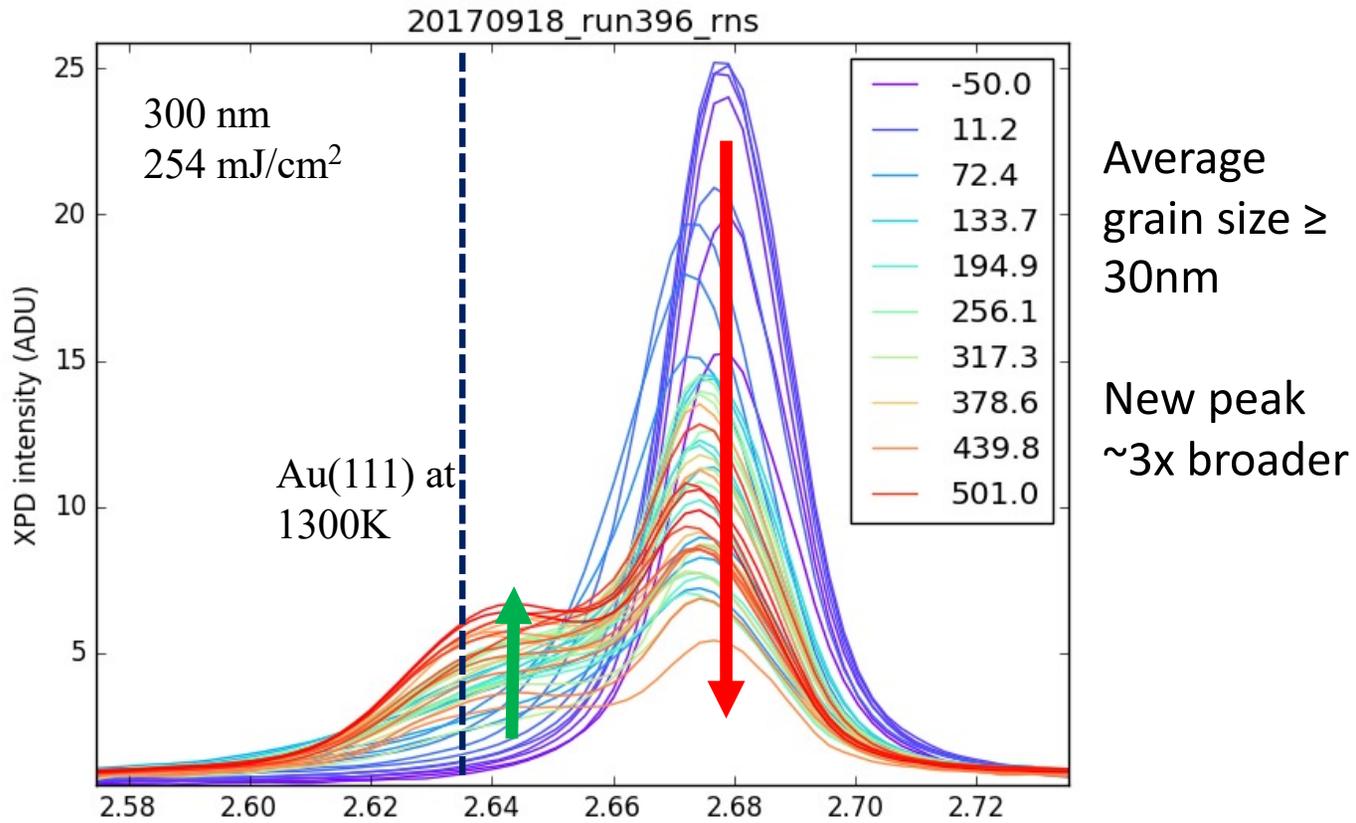


Raw data #396 300nm film, 254 mJ/cm²



I. K. ROBINSON ATOP-24

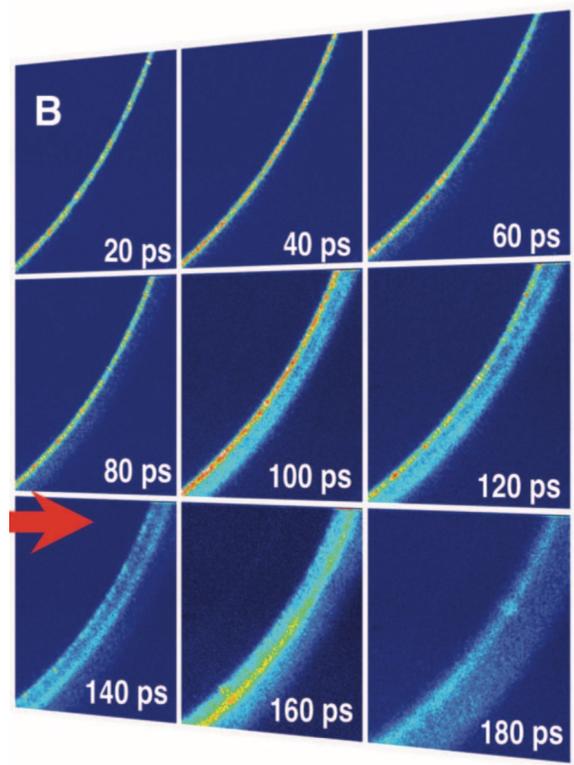
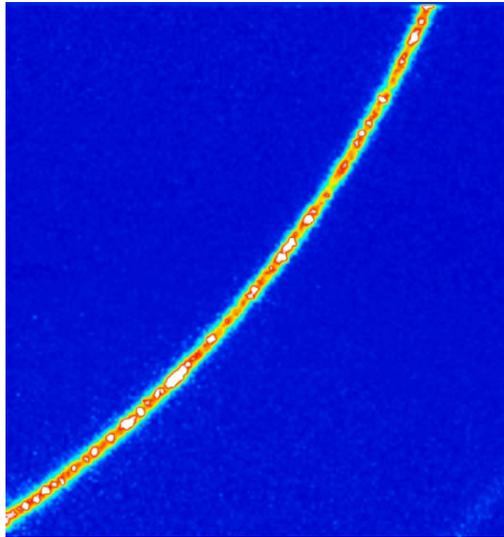
PyFAI integration around ring



Thin Film of Cu at CXI, LCLS

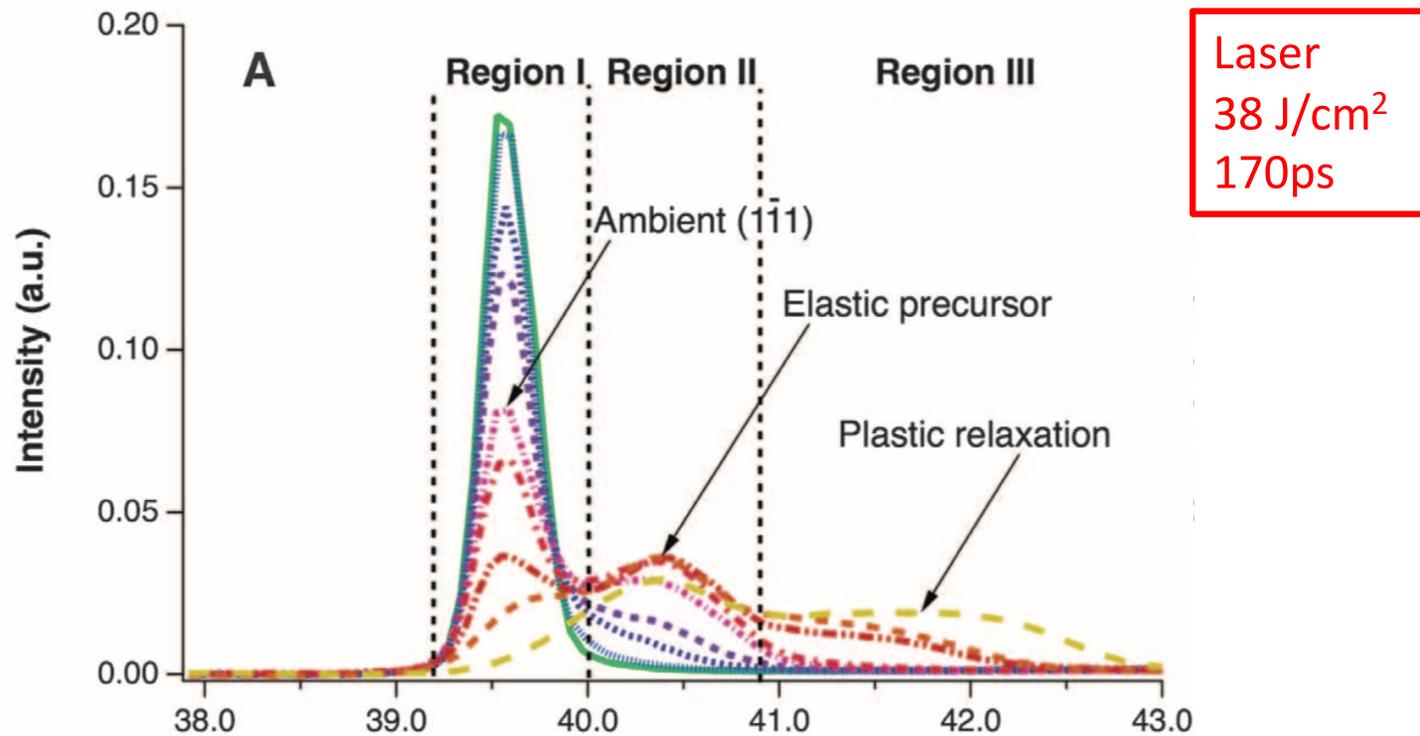
D. Milathianaki et al, Science **342** 220 (2013)

Laser
38 J/cm²
170ps

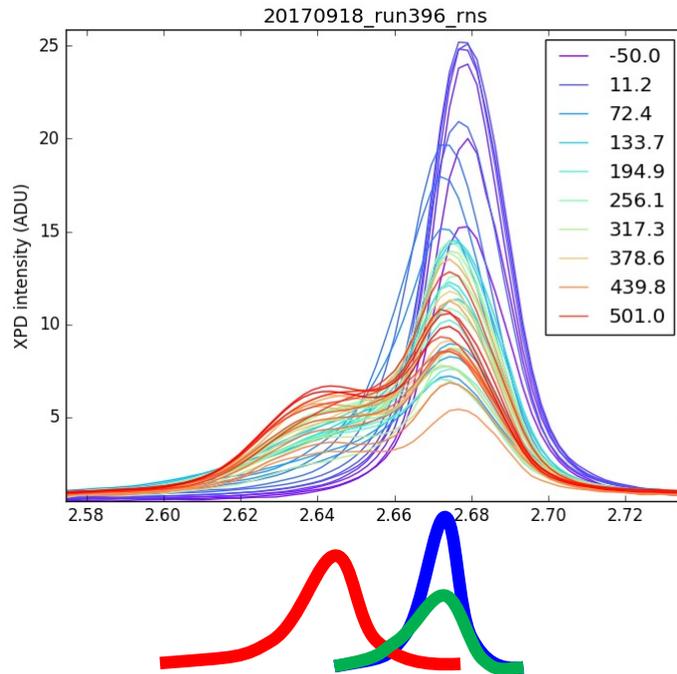


Thin Film of Cu at CXI, LCLS

D. Milathianaki et al, Science **342** 220 (2013)

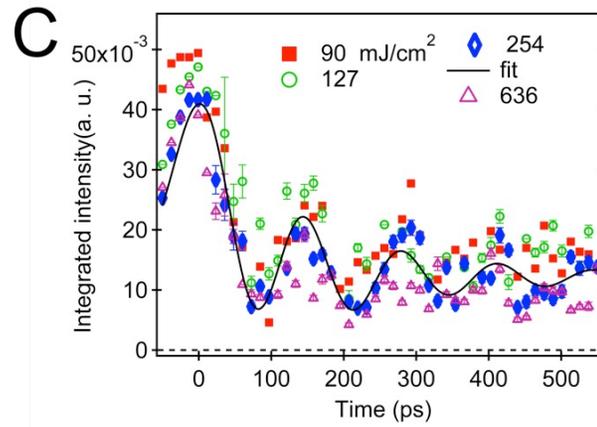
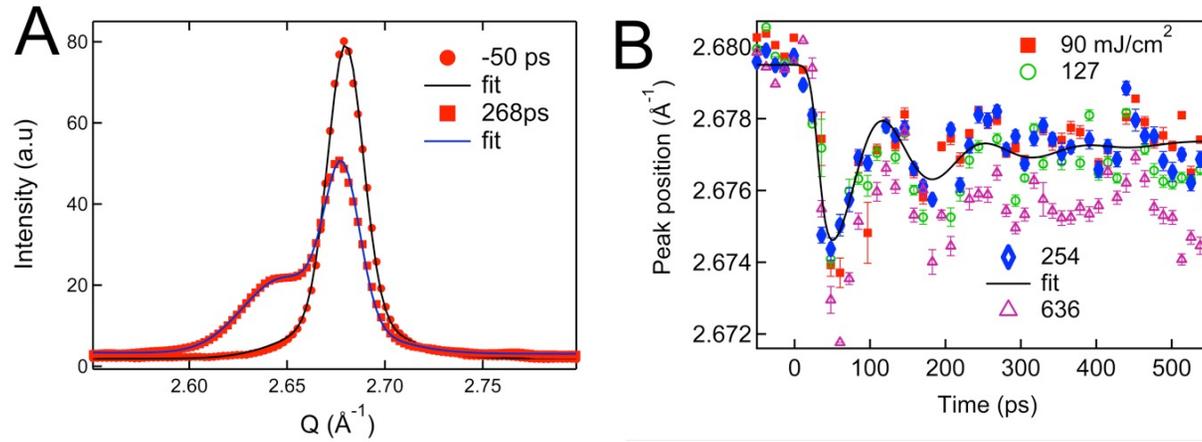


Gaussian fitting procedure



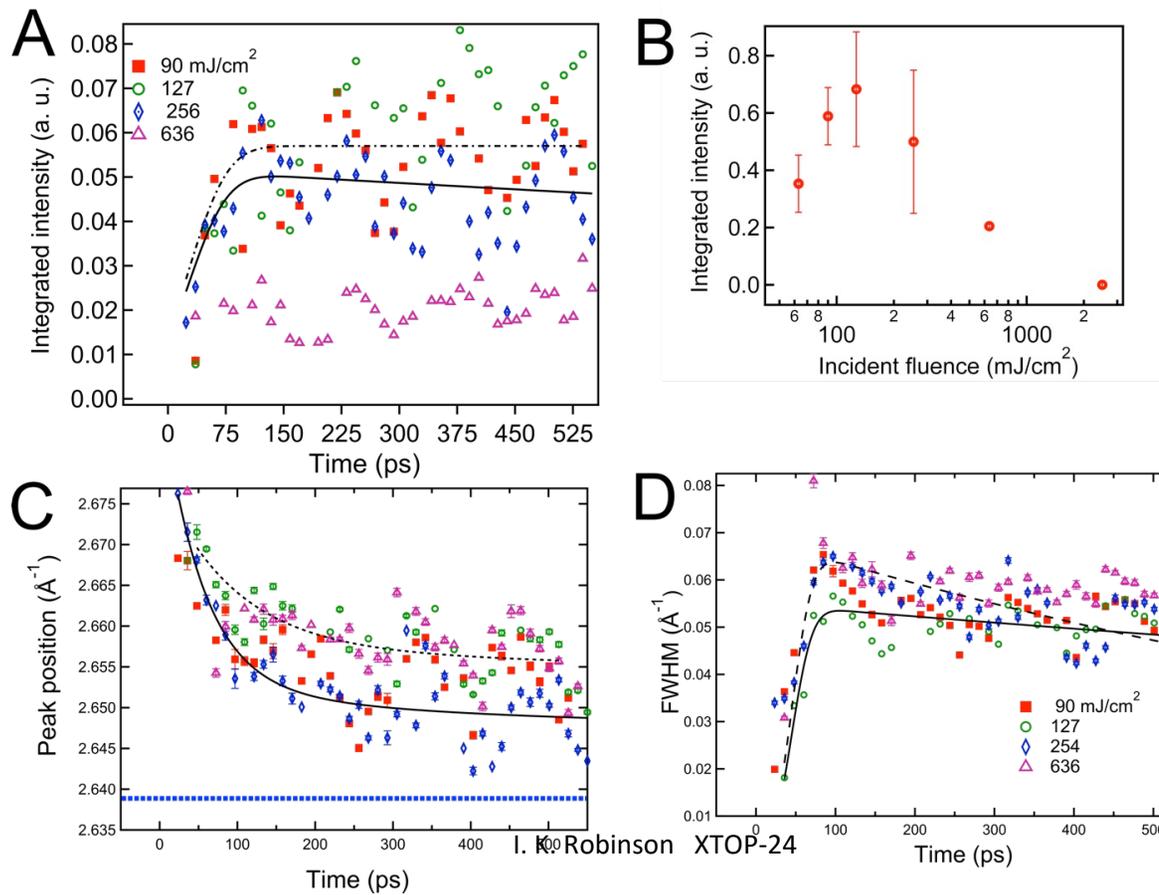
- Crystal Peaks (2x)
 - fixed widths
 - fixed height ratio
 - variable position
- “New” Peak
 - variable width
 - variable height
 - variable position

Response of the Crystal 111 peak



Response of New Melt-front Peak

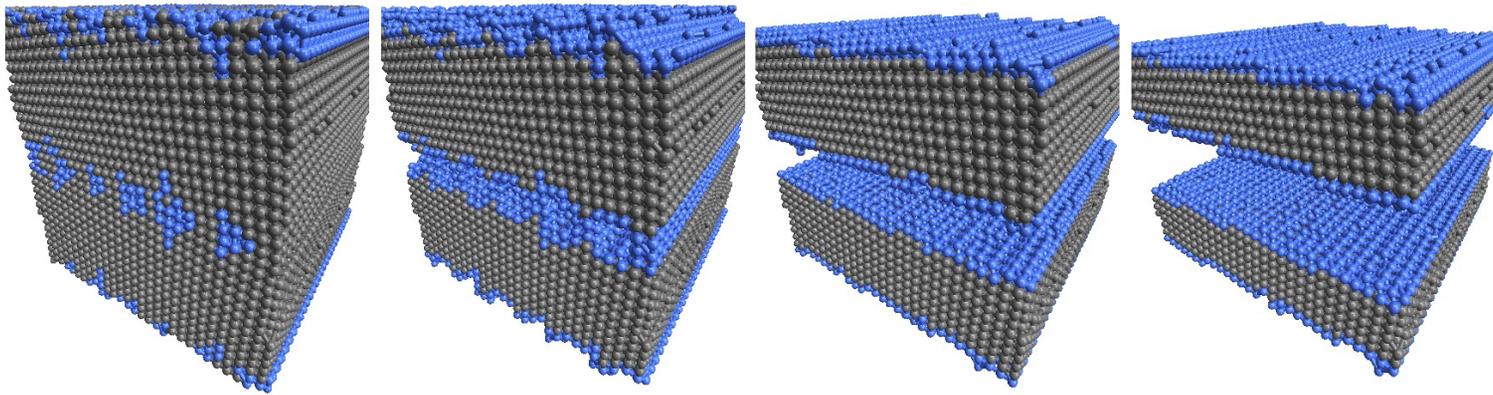
Material trapped at the melting point



I. K. Robinson XTOP-24

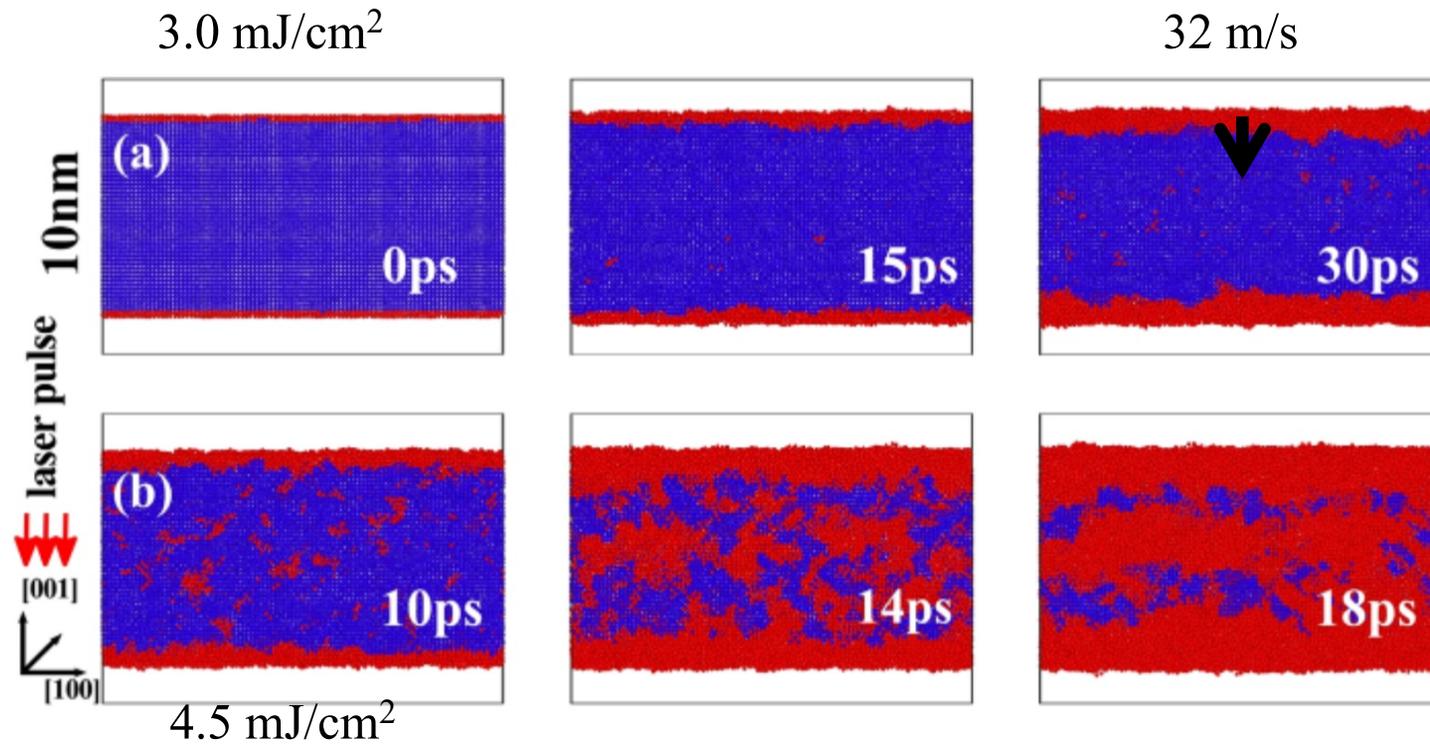
Force-Field Simulation of GB melting

J. Berry, K. Elder and M. Grant, PRB 77 224114 (2008)

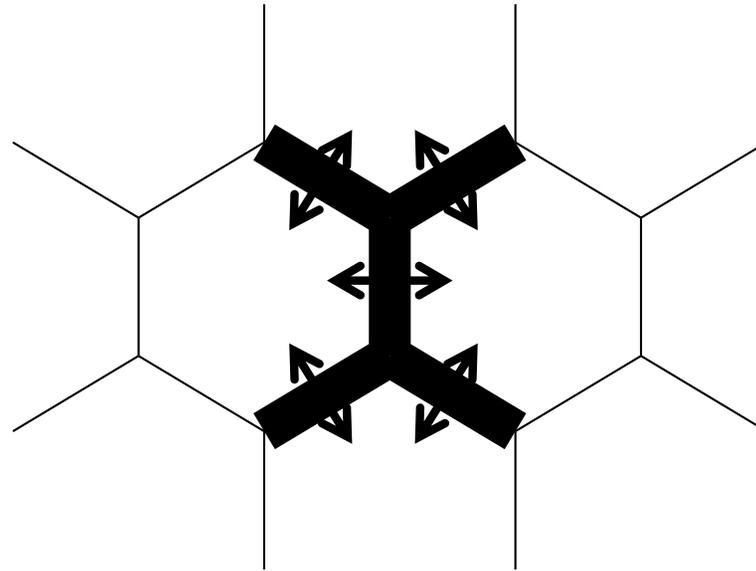
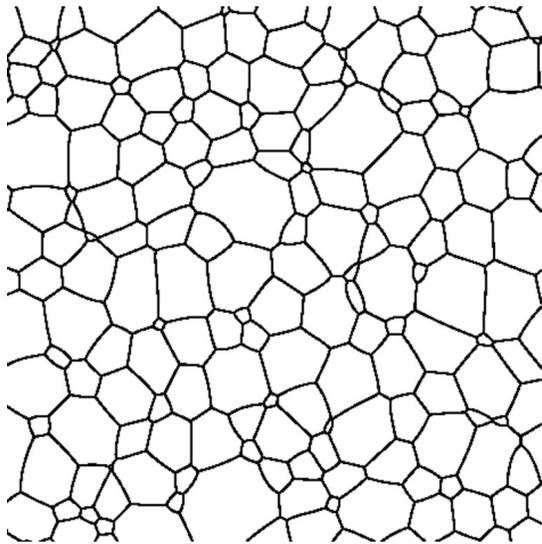


2TM-MD (EAM) simulation Au slab

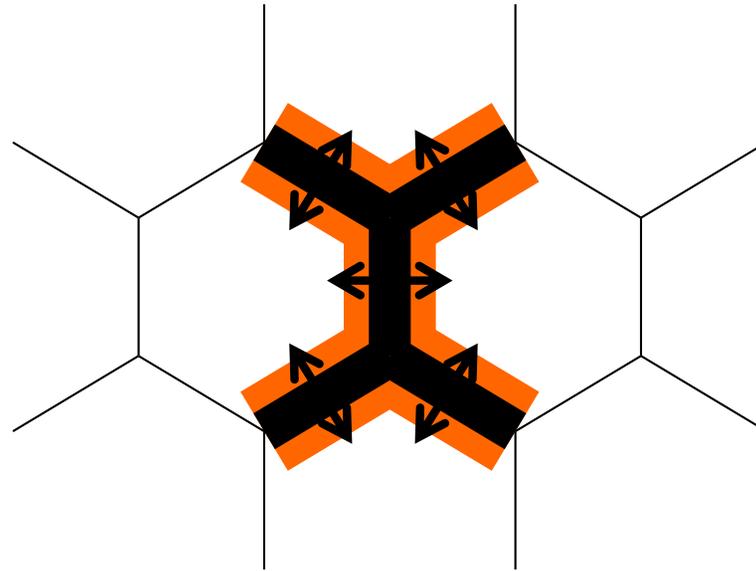
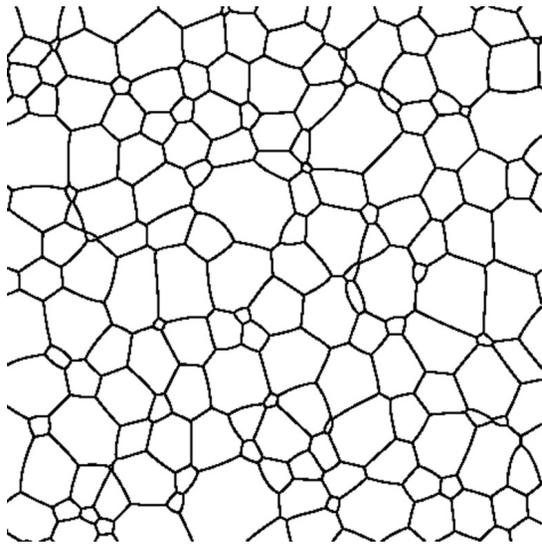
Giret et al, APL **103** 253107 (2013)



Grain Boundary Melting

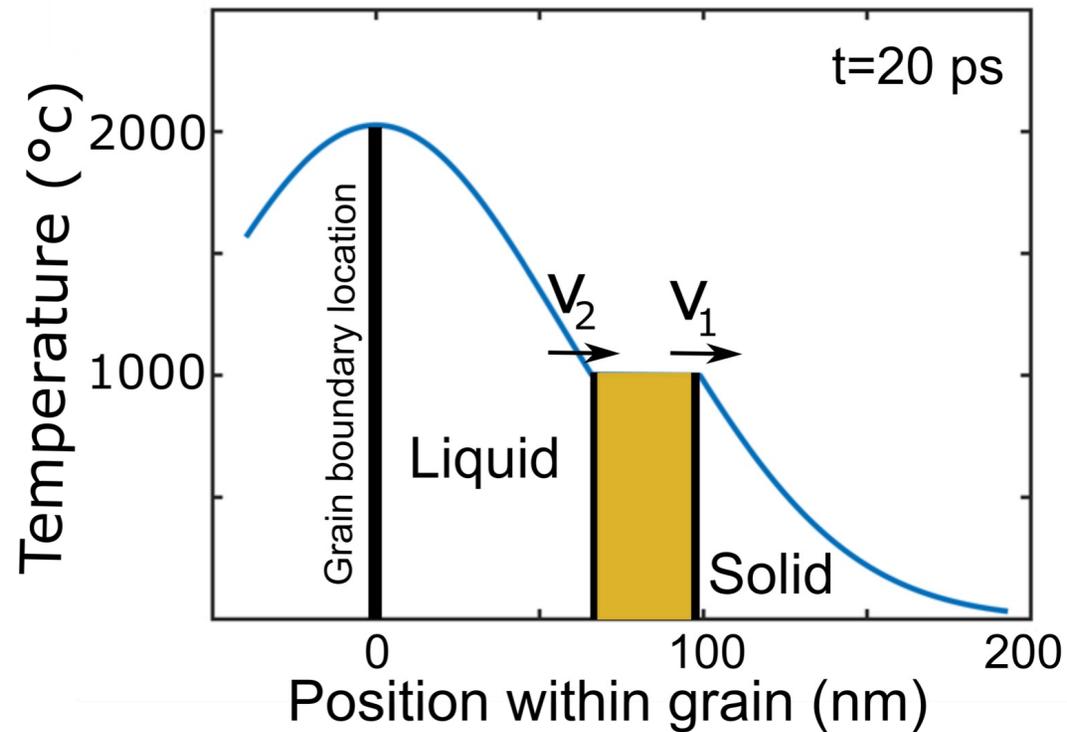


Grain Boundary Melting



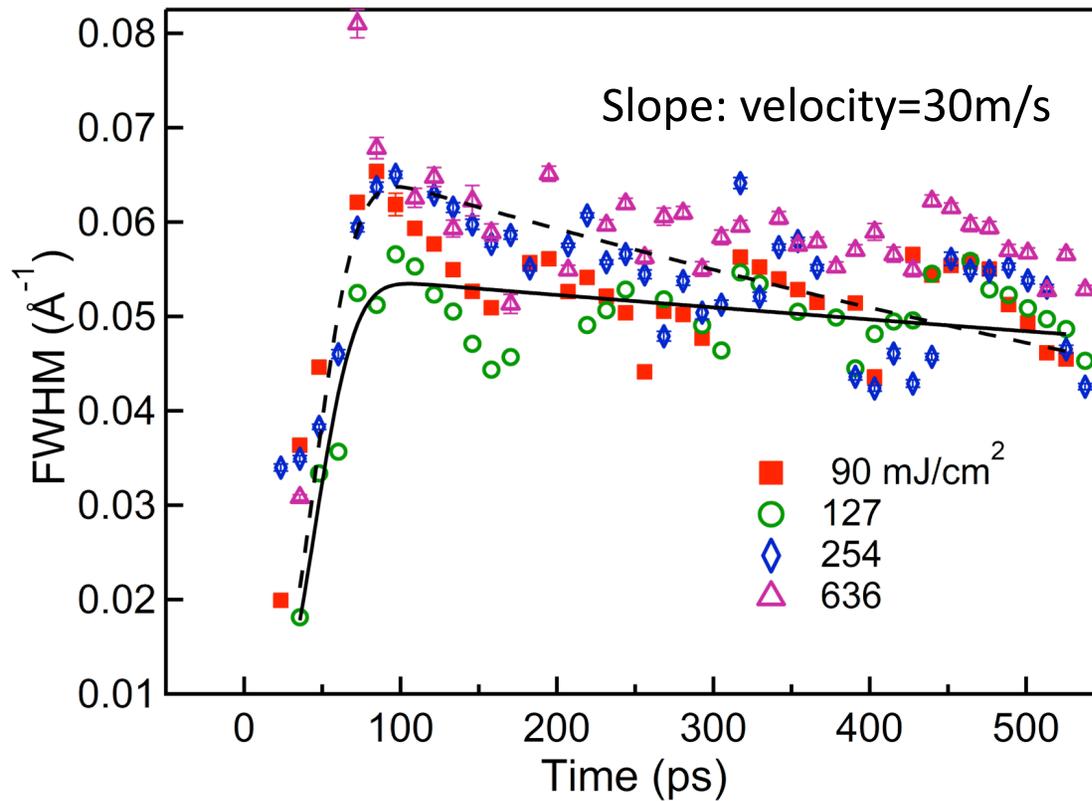
Grain Boundary Induced Melting

T. A. Assefa et al Science Advances 6 eaax2445 (2020)



Width of new “Melt-Front” Peak

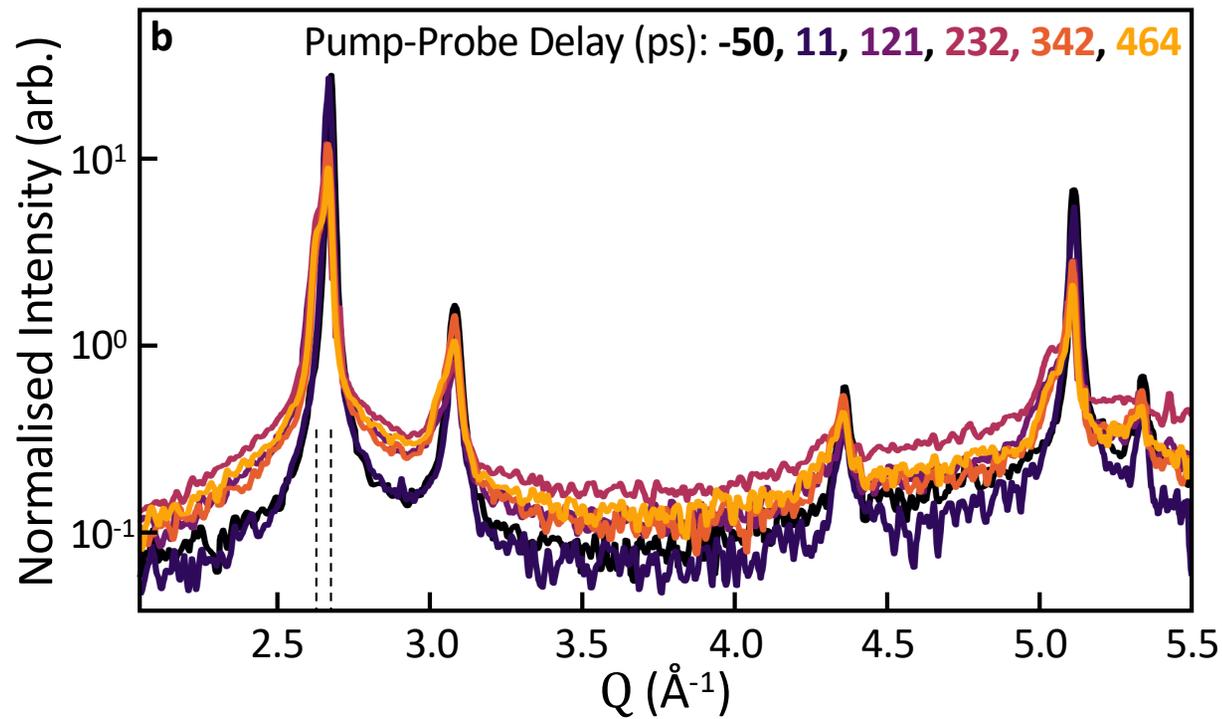
T. A. Assefa et al Science Advances 6 eaax2445 (2020)



$$\tau = 2\pi / \Delta Q$$
$$= 12 \text{ nm}$$

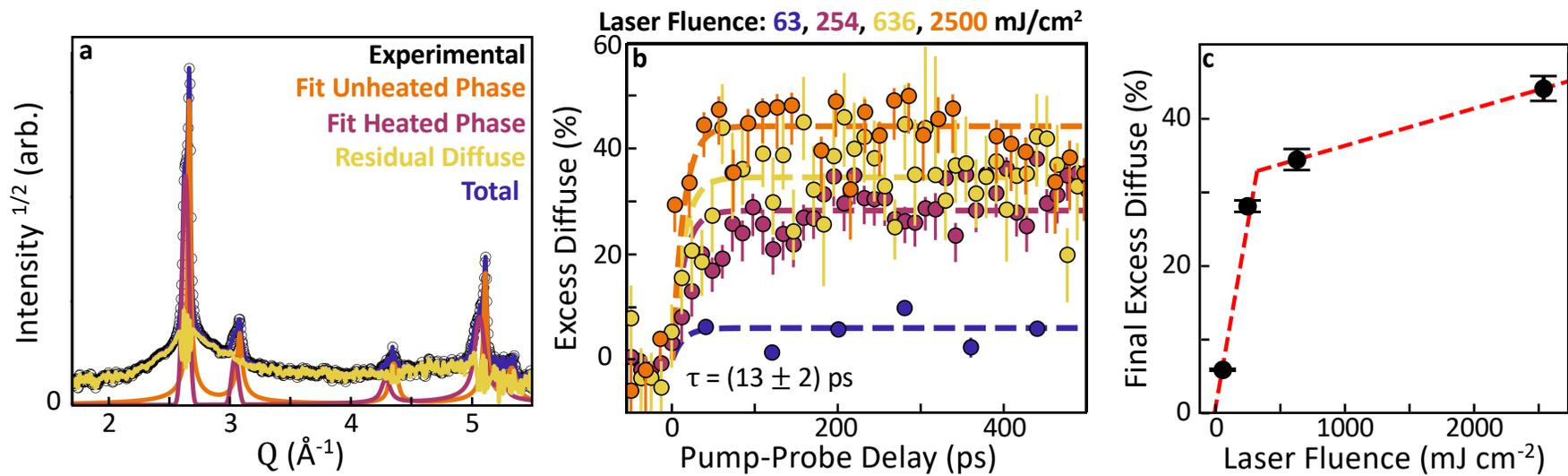
Liquid structure factor

I. K. Robinson, et al, IUCrJ 10 656–661 (2023)

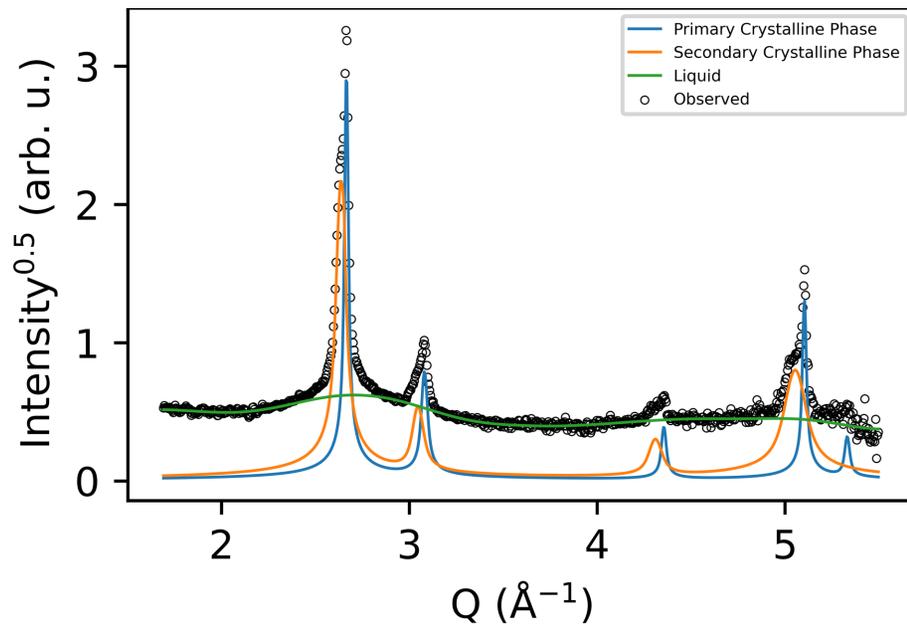


Extracting Liquid structure factor

I. K. Robinson, et al, IUCrJ 10 656–661 (2023)



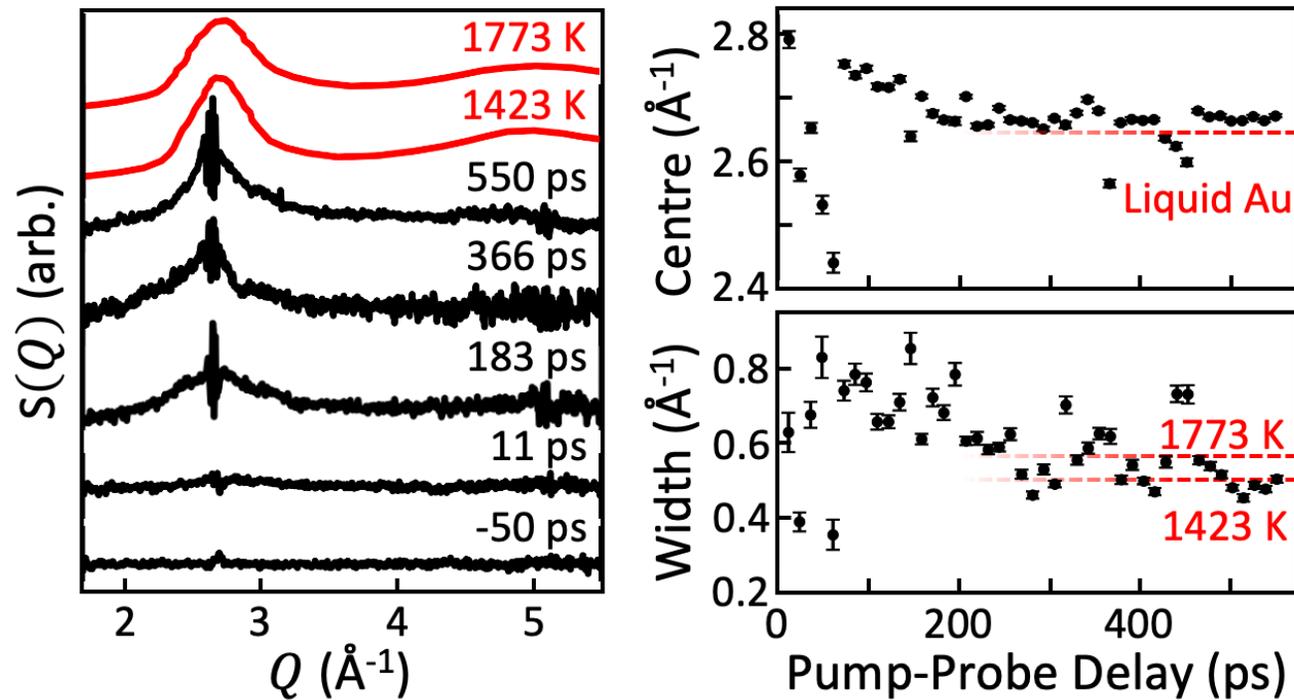
Extracting the diffuse signal



- Raw data plotted, 231 ps, square root intensity scale
- Unconstrained peak fitting approach
- Remove Bragg components

Liquid structure factor

I. K. Robinson, et al, IUCrJ 10 656–661 (2023)



Melt-front description of melting in polycrystalline materials

- Laser induced disorder
- Three phases: liquid, solid, melt
- 2-phase inhomogeneous melting
- Energy transfer at Grain Boundaries
- Interface melting like nanoparticles
- Measured structure of Melt Front

Thin-film melting collaborators

Tadesse Assefa
Jack Griffiths
Yue Cao
Emil Bozin
Rob Koch
Pavol Juhas
Simon Billinge

Dongjin Kim
Sungwon Kim
Hyunjung Kim
Changyong Song

Sunam Kim
Jae Hyuk Lee
Yongsam Kim
Jaeku Park
Sang-Youn Park
Intae Eom
Hyojung Hyun
Tae-Yeong Koo
Jaehun Park
Daewoong Nam
Sang Soo Kim



Summary

- Powder diffraction methods “XRD”
- Williamson-Hall analysis of size and strain
- Surface diffraction and surface structure
- Extension to Coherent X-ray Diffraction
- XFEL study of thin film melting