



Christian David :: Paul Scherrer Institut (PSI)

Photon Science Division (PSD)

Laboratory for X-ray Nanoscience and Technologies (LXN)

Nanofabrication of diffractive X-ray optics – opportunities for neutron imaging?

NFO workshop at PSI, March 2-3, 2023



X-ray Nano-Optics Group

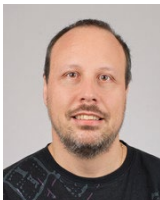
present and (some) former members



Peng Qi
PostDoc



Christian David
Group head



Joan Vila-Comamala
Tenure track scientist



Adam Kubec
now XRnanotech AG



Florian Döring
now XRnanotech AG



Istvan Mohacsi
now PSI controls

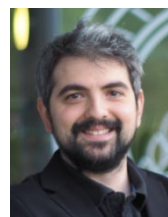
Mission:
To develop novel X-ray optical devices and instrumentation for Large Scale Facilities by applying advanced micro- and nanolithography



Nazanin Samadi
PostDoc



Talgat Mamyrbayev
PostDoc



Umut Sanli
now KNF Holding



Marie-Christine Zdora
now SLS Tomcat



Mano Raj Dhanalakshmi Veeraraj
PhD student



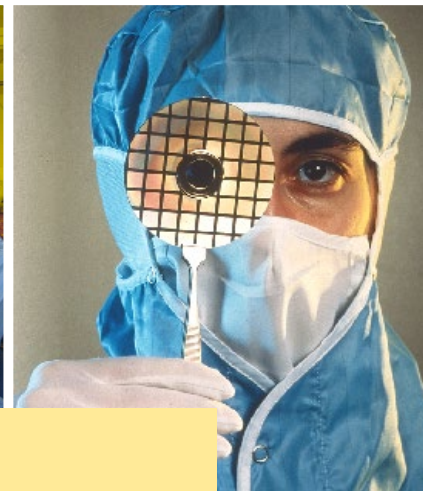
Shuai Zhao
visiting PhD student



Christian Grünzweig
now anaxam.ch



Diffraction X-ray optics developments at PSI



Mission:
To develop novel X-ray optical devices and instrumentation for Large Scale Facilities by applying advanced micro- and nanolithography





X-ray optics

X-ray refractive index:

$$n = 1 - \delta - i\beta$$

with δ close to 0 and $\delta > 1$

X-ray lenses:

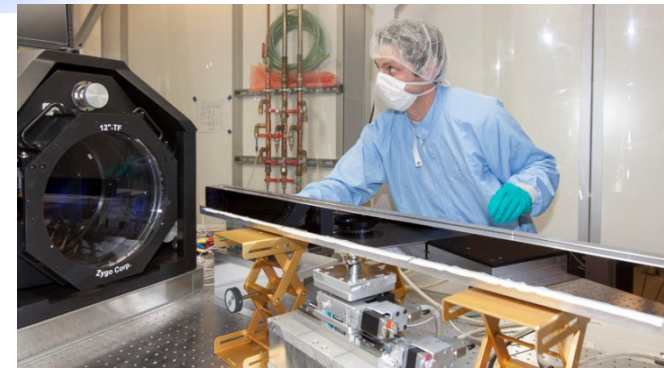
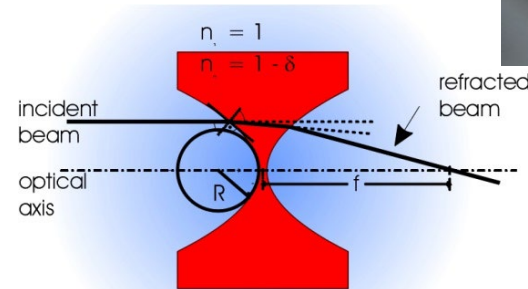
- Weak refracting power: $f = R/2\delta$
- Lossy, especially for soft x-rays
- Resolution limited by shape errors to typ. few 100 – 1000 nm
- **Very chromatic: $f \sim E^2$**

X-ray mirrors:

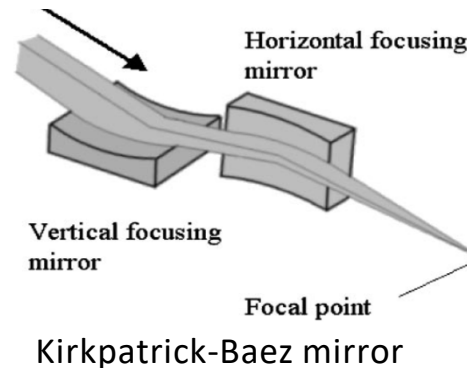
- Grazing incidence: $\alpha_{\text{crit}} \approx \sqrt{2\delta}$
- Can reach spot sizes < 100 nm, when shape errors are $< \text{few nm}$
- Long, bulky, complex, expensive
- **Achromatic**



Set of Beryllium lenses



1 meter long mirror at the XFEL.EU



Diffraction X-Ray Optics

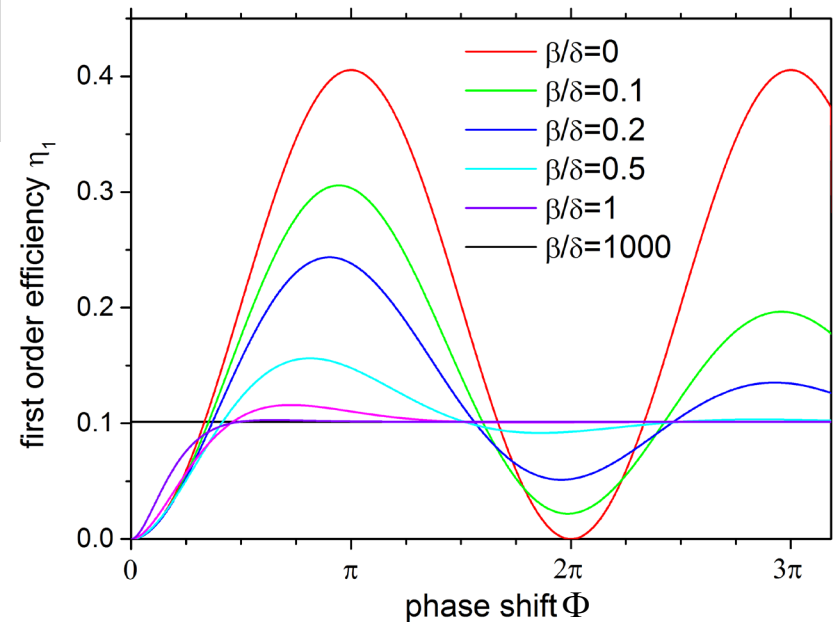
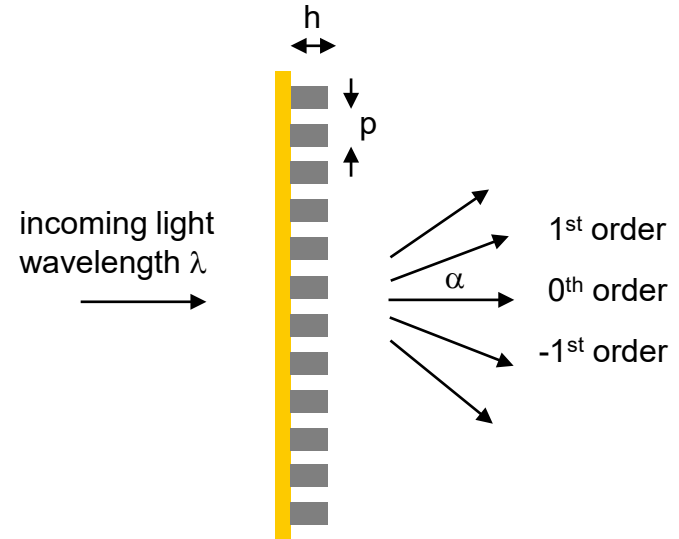
Diffraction optics: periodic structures on a transparent substrate

Chromatic: diffraction angle $\alpha \sim \lambda$

Several diffraction orders exist

=> efficiency is limited

$$\eta_1 = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \cdot (1 + e^{-2\beta/\delta \cdot \phi} - e^{-\beta/\delta \cdot \phi}) \cdot \cos \phi$$





Diffraction X-Ray Optics

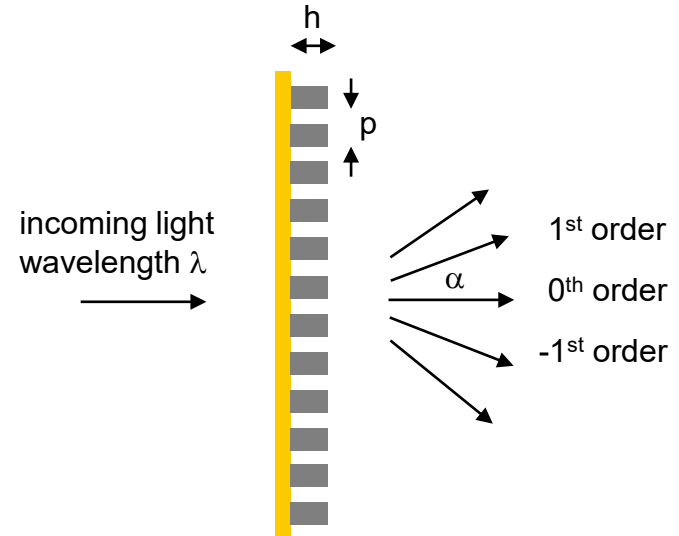
Diffraction optics: periodic structures on a transparent substrate

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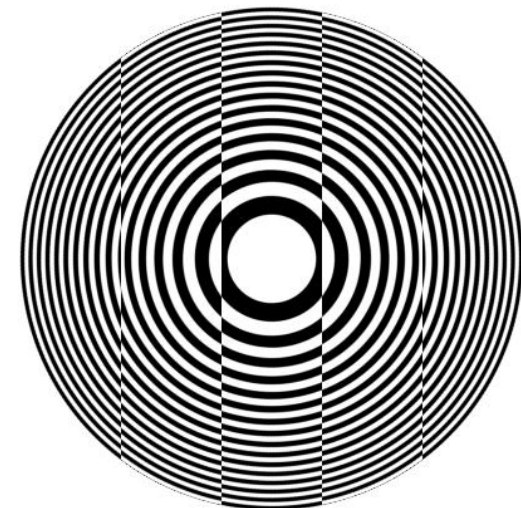


Wave front control:

Pattern distortion of $p/2$



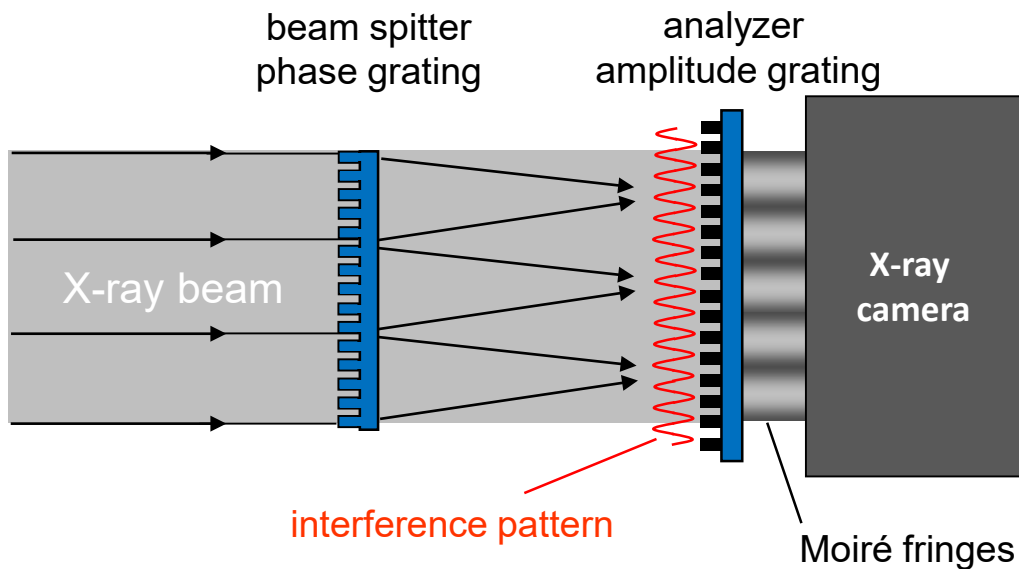
Wave front distortion of $\lambda/2$



Fresnel zone plate with two foci



Grating interferometry



Distorted incident wave front

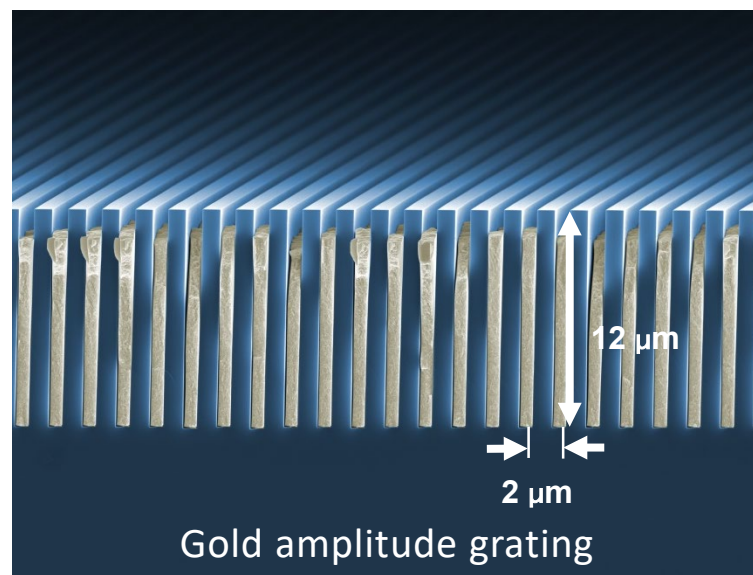
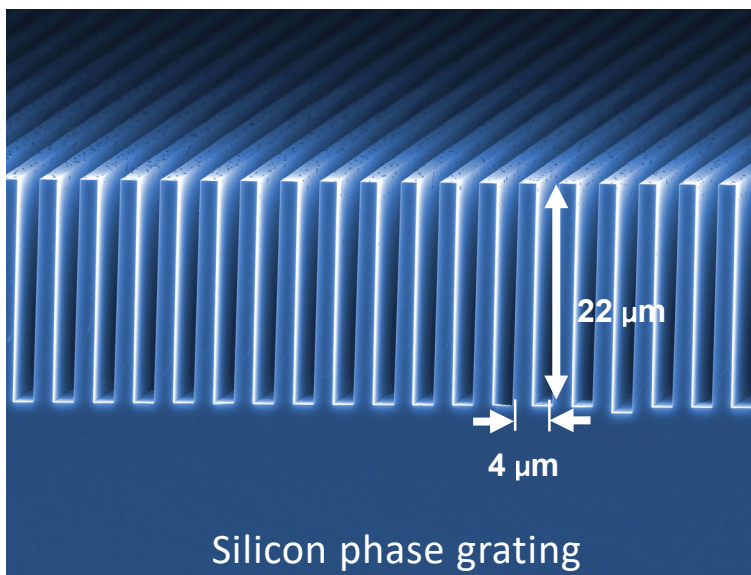
↓

Distorted Moiré fringes

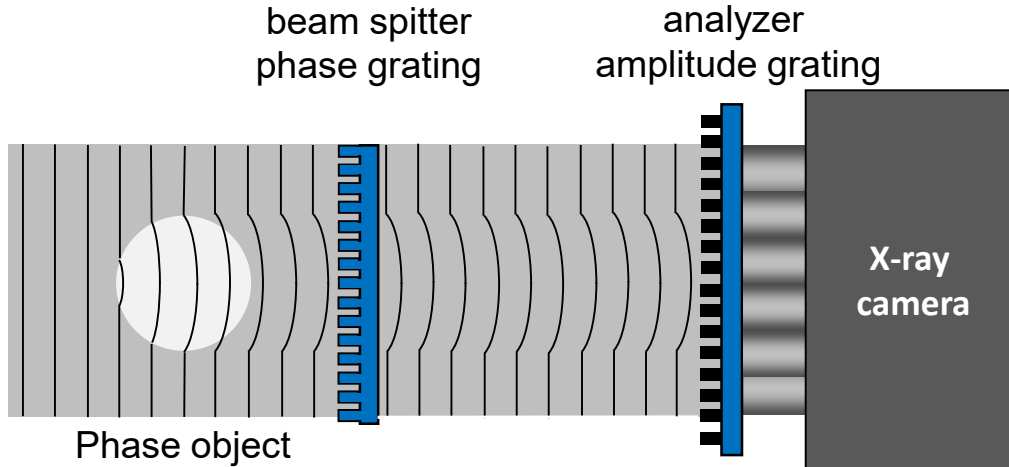
Accuracy of grating lines: $p/100$

↓

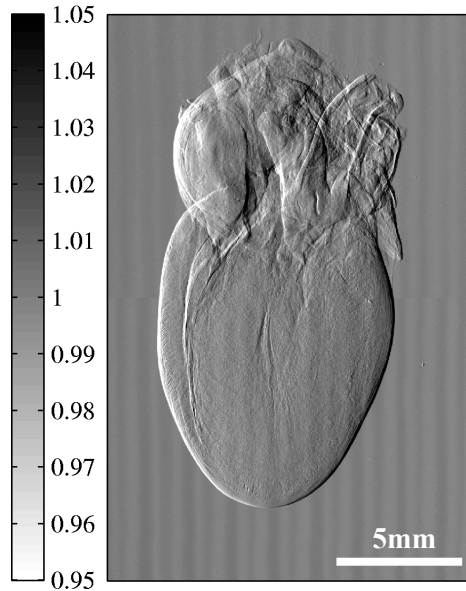
Wave front sensitivity: $\lambda/100$



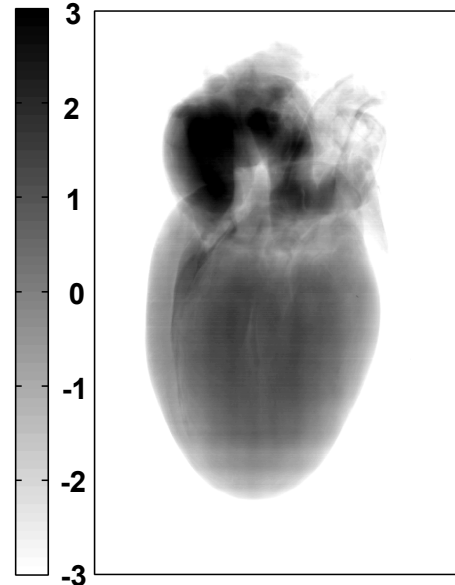
X-Ray phase contrast imaging



Absorption



Phase gradient [mrad/ μ m]

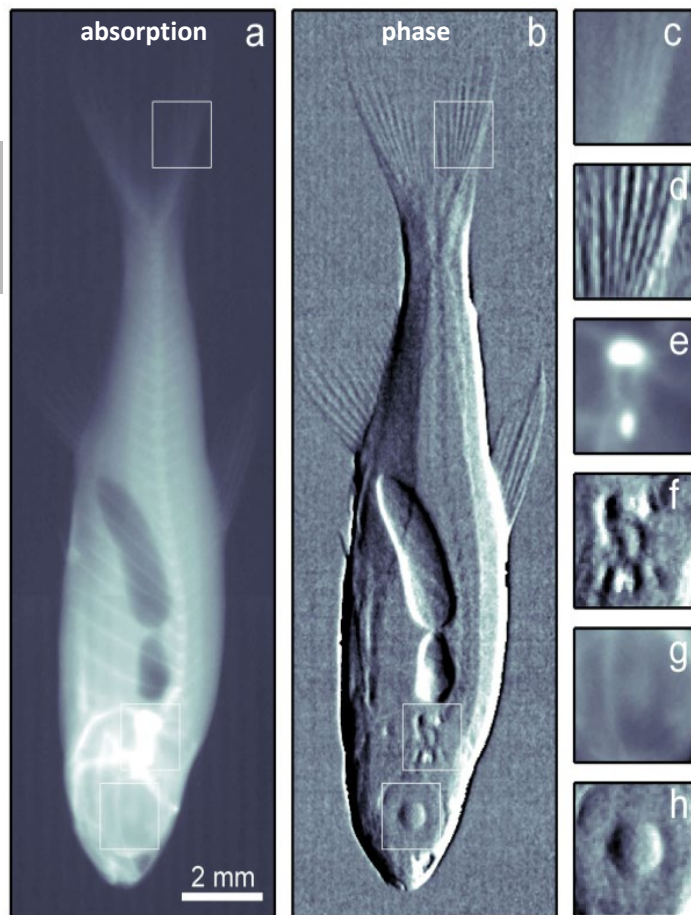


Phase [rad]

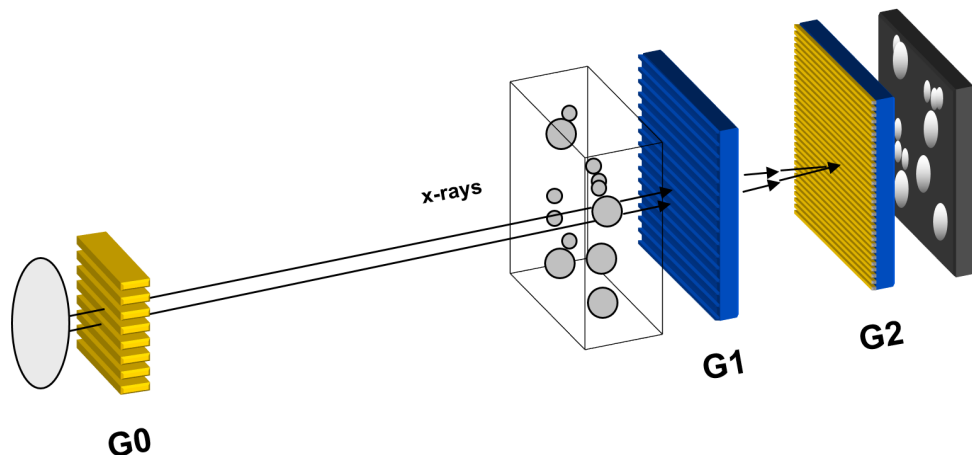
Rat heart imaged at 17.5 keV



X-ray phase contrast imaging at x-ray tubes



Radiography of a small fish (E=17.5 keV) 2006

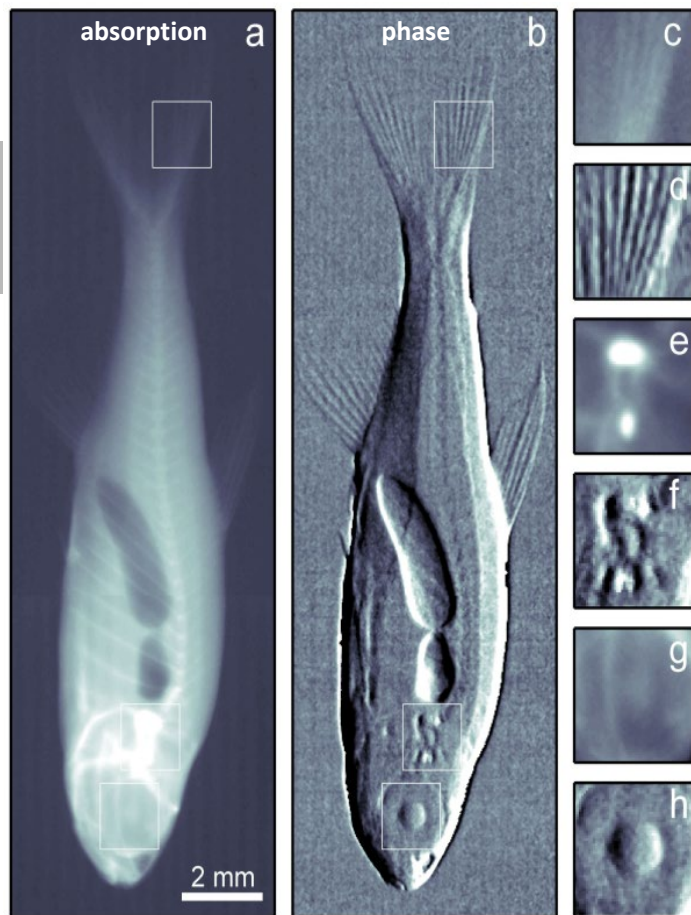


Grating interferometry using three gratings

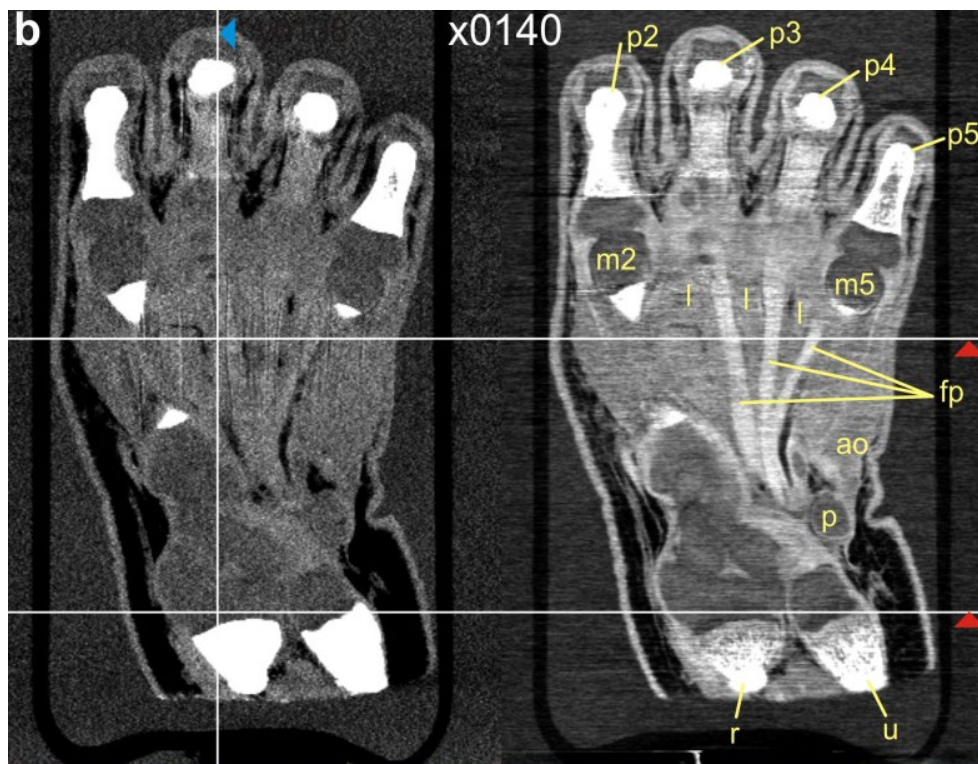
- **Method works with incoherent, broadband radiation**
- Standard x-ray tubes can be used for phase imaging
- Applications in medical imaging, non-destructive testing, homeland security,...
- Several collaborations with industry ongoing



X-ray phase contrast imaging at x-ray tubes



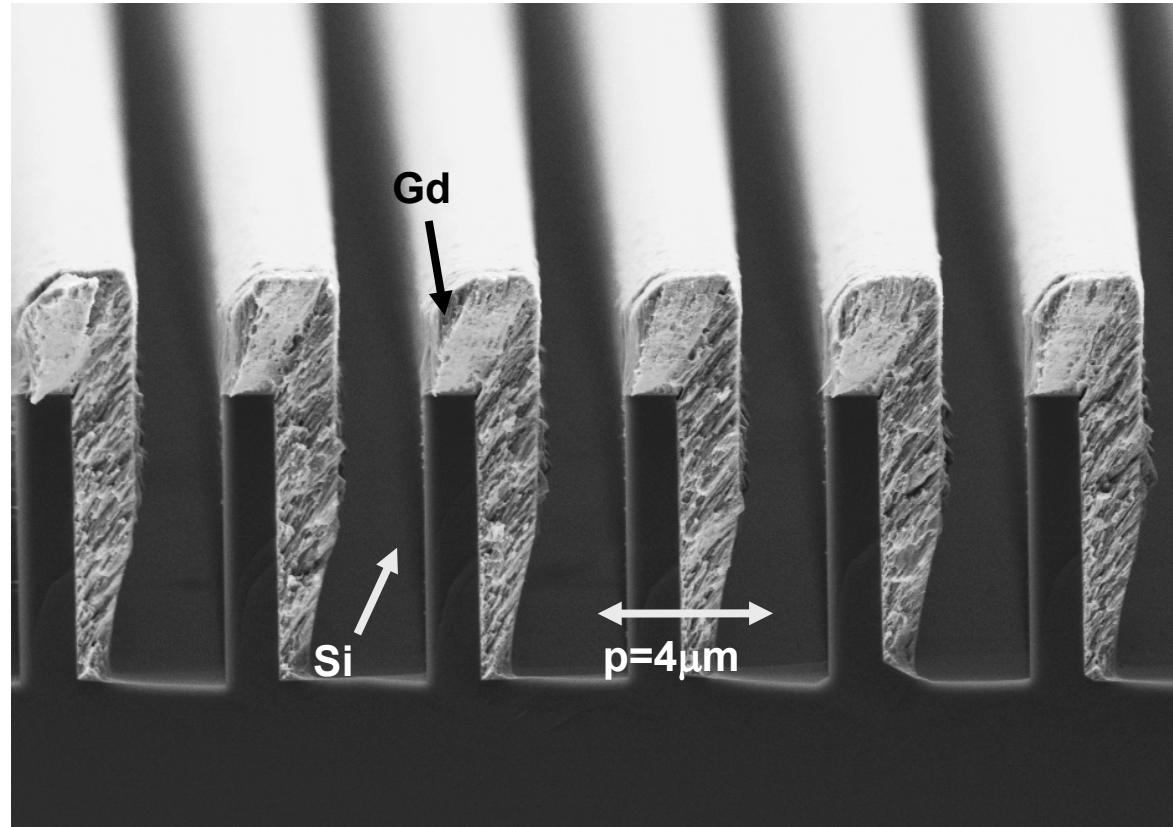
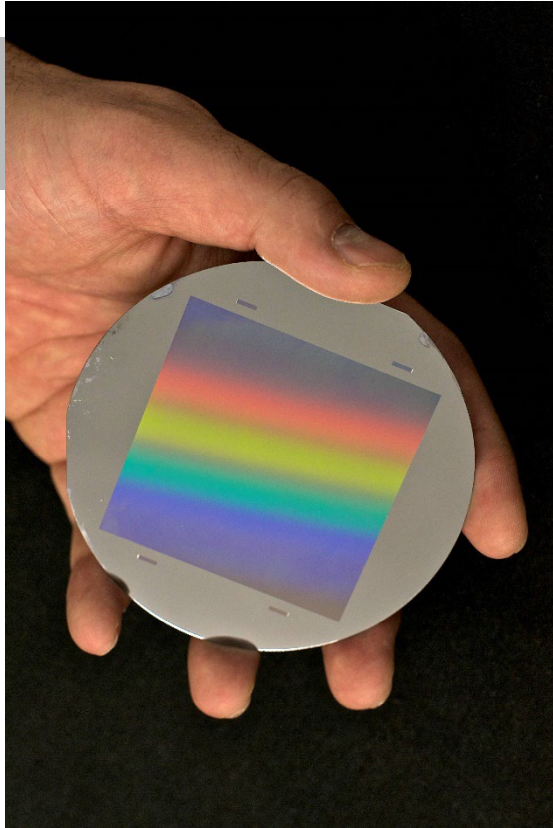
Radiography of a small fish (E=17.5 keV) 2006



Slice through tomographic data set of a hand (E=28 keV) 2010

- **Method works with incoherent, broadband radiation**
- Standard x-ray tubes can be used for phase imaging
- Applications in medical imaging, non-destructive testing, homeland security,...
- Several collaborations with industry ongoing

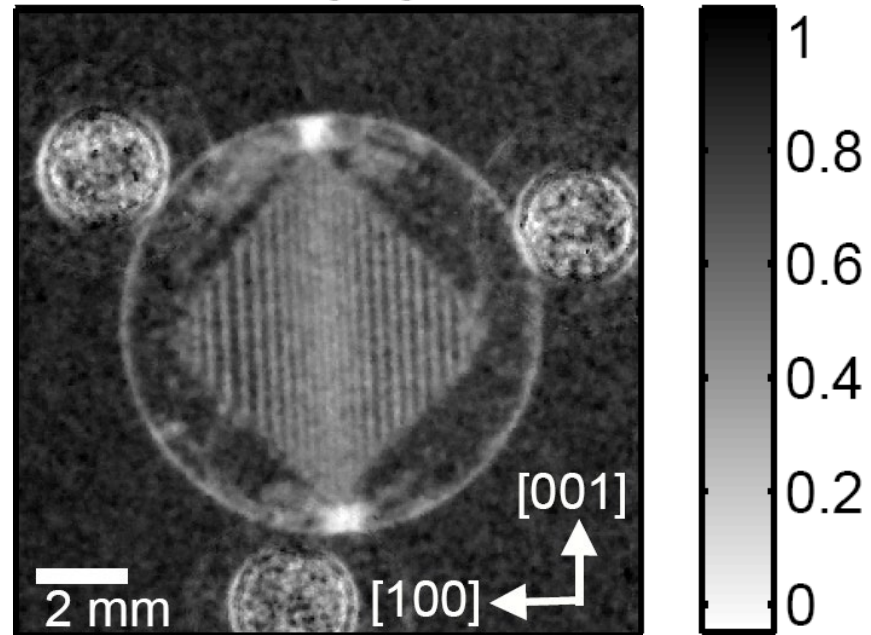
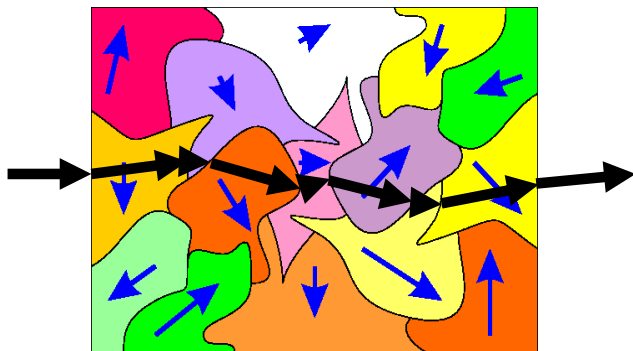
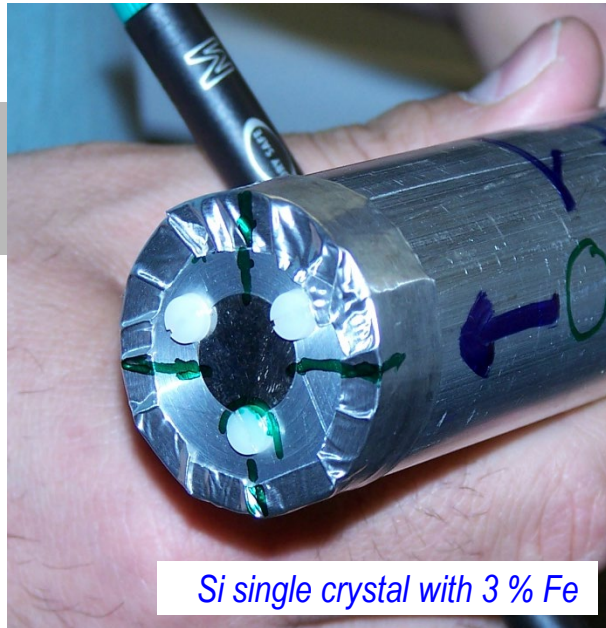
Grating interferometry with neutrons



C. Grünzweig, F. Pfeiffer, O. Bunk, T. Donath, G. Kühne, G. Frei, and C. David, *Design, fabrication, and characterization of diffraction gratings for neutron phase contrast imaging*, *Review of Scientific Instruments* **79** (2008) p. 053703–6

Grating interferometry with neutrons

collaboration with F. Pfeiffer, C. Grünzweig, E. Lehmann (PSI) & R. Schäfer (TU Dresden)

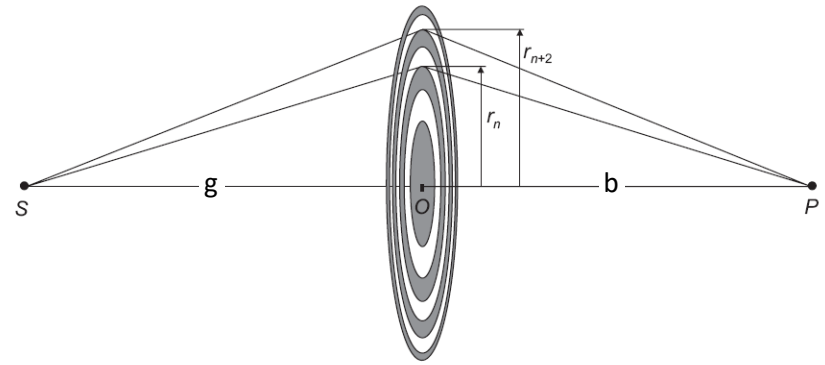
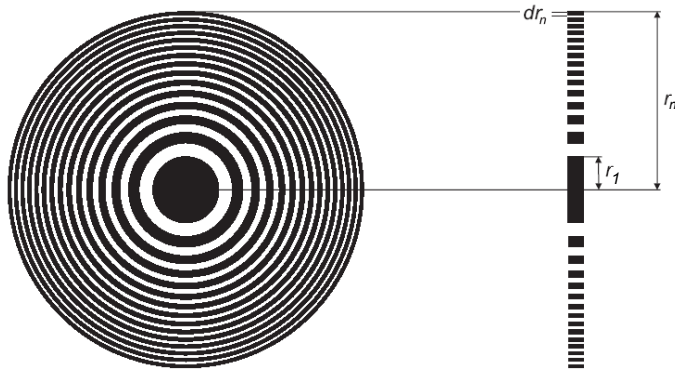


Neutron dark field contrast

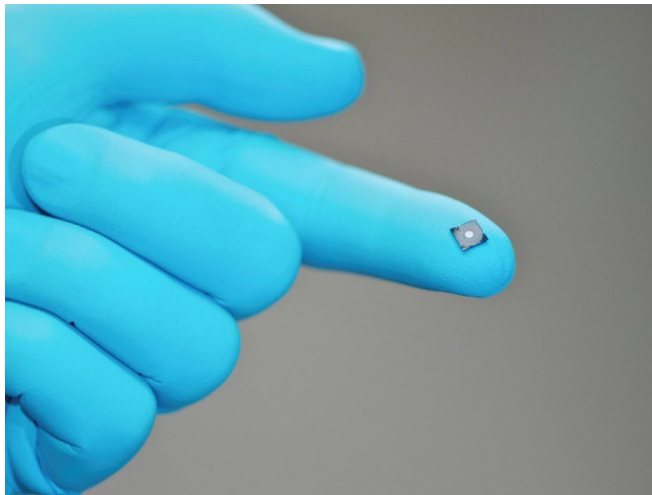
- C. Grünzweig, C. David, F. Pfeiffer et al. *Physical Review Letters* **101** (2008) p. 025504
 M. Strobl, C. David, F. Pfeiffer, et al. *Physical Review Letters* **101**, (2008) p. 123902
 C. Grünzweig, C. David, F. Pfeiffer et al., *Applied Physics Letters* **93** (2008) p. 112504



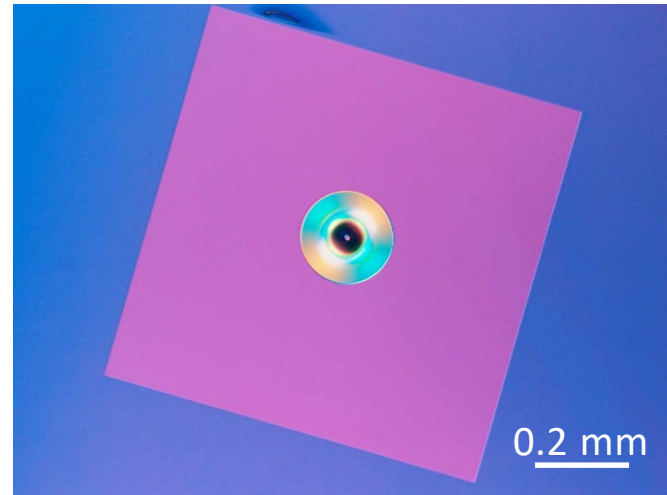
Diffractive X-ray lenses - Fresnel zone plates



$$r_n^2 = \frac{gb(g+b)n\lambda + \frac{1}{4}[(g+b)^2 + gb](n\lambda)^2 + \frac{1}{8}(g+b)(n\lambda)^3 + \frac{1}{64}(n\lambda)^4}{(g+b+n\frac{\lambda}{2})^2} \approx n\lambda f, \quad f: \text{focal length}$$

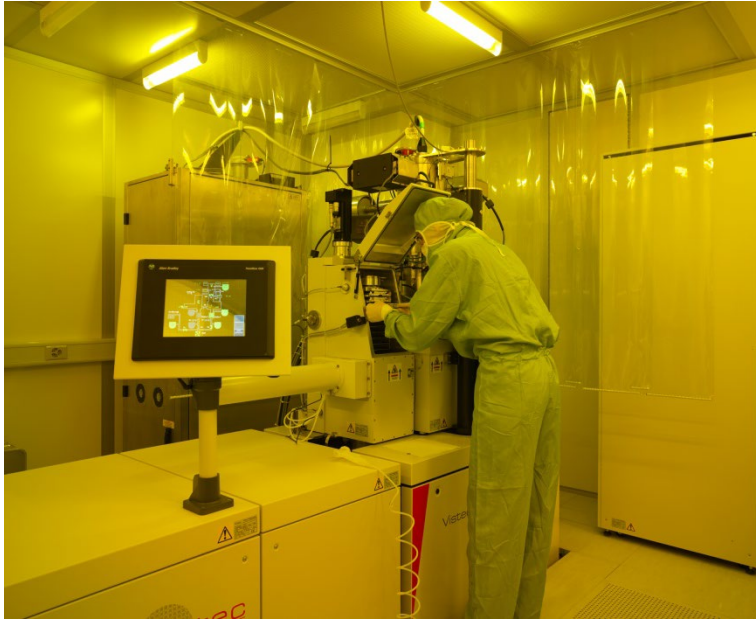


Fresnel zone plate chip

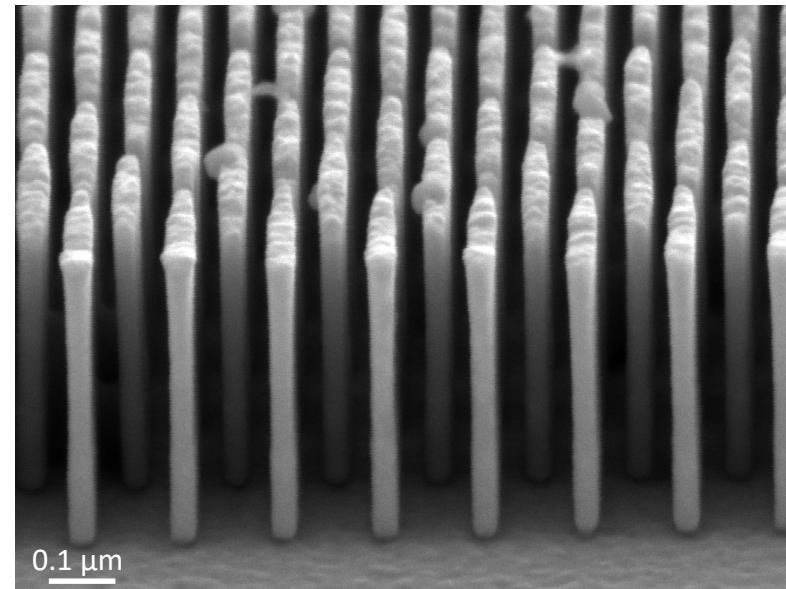
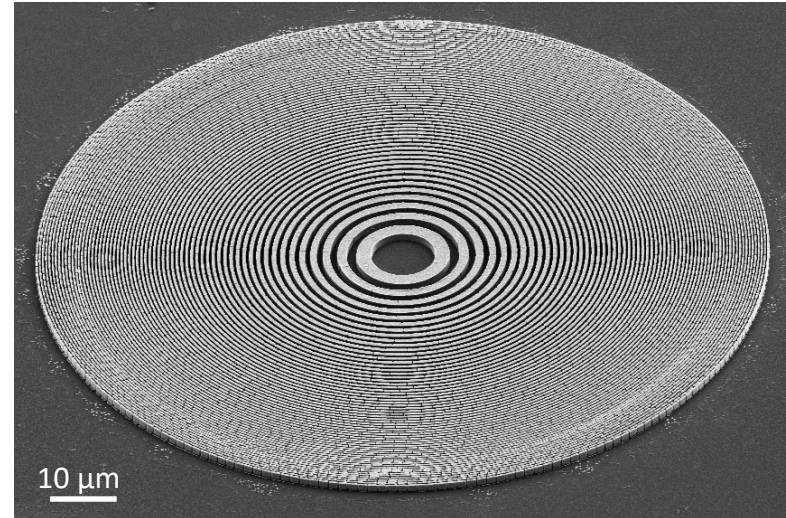


Fresnel zone plate on Si_3N_4 support membrane

Zone plate fabrication

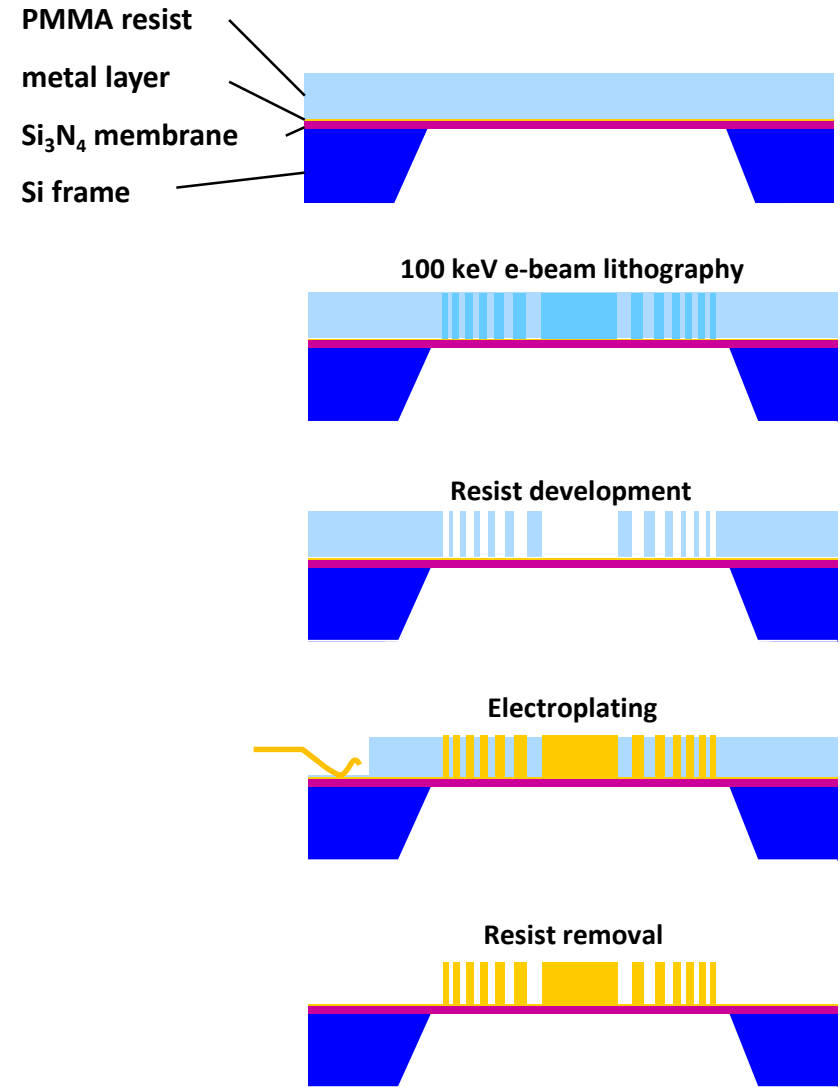
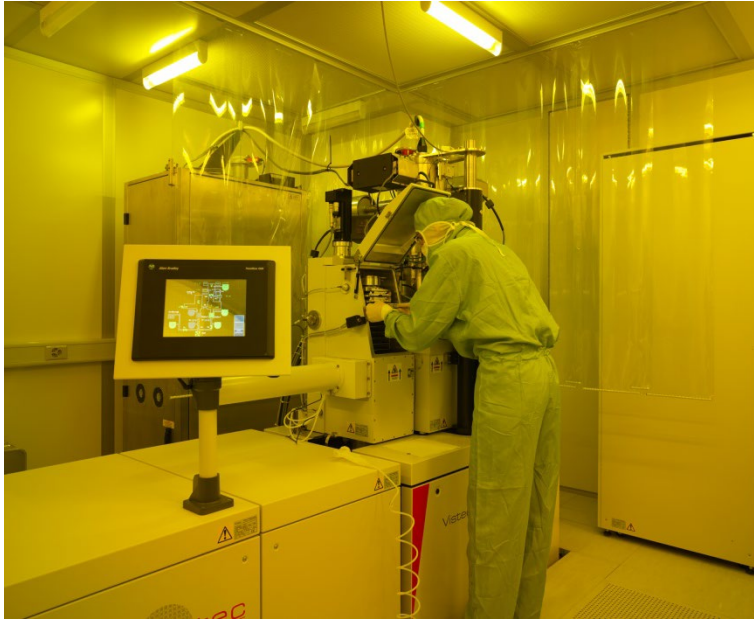


- Resolution is determined by smallest zone width
- Optimum efficiency requires π phase-shift
- => Nanostructuring with high aspect ratios**
- High voltage e-beam writers are the ideal tools



50 nm Au zone plate structures, 500 nm high

Zone plate fabrication

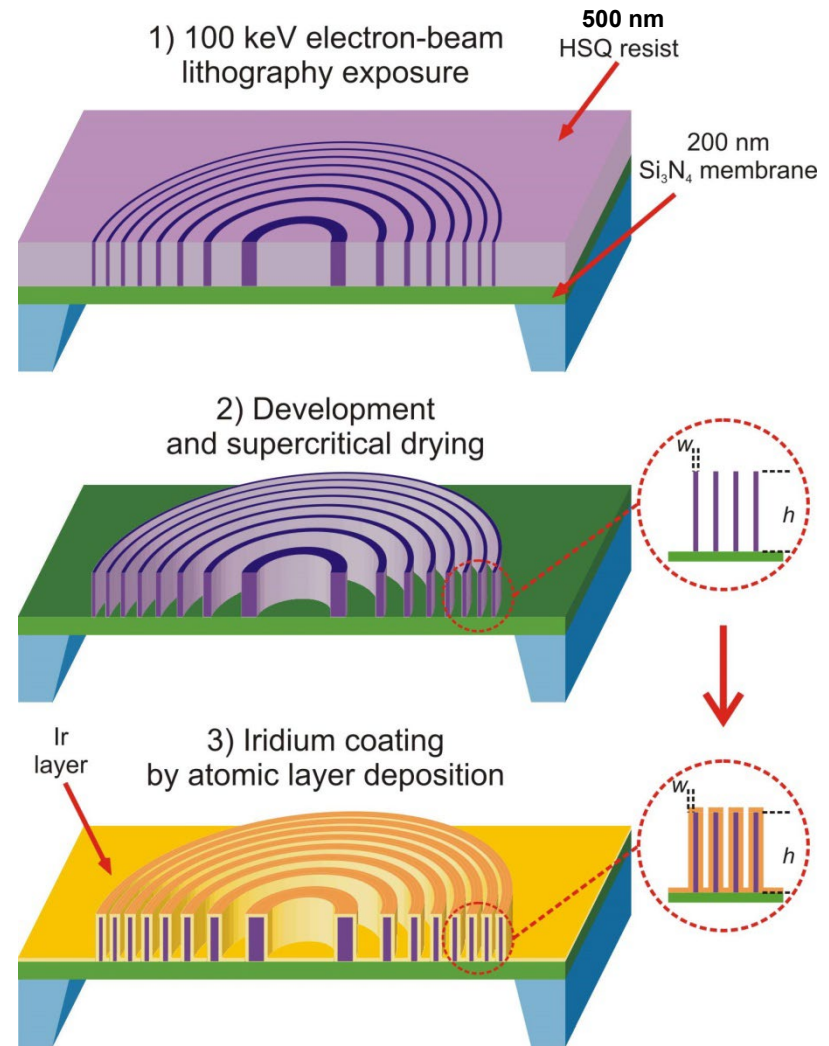


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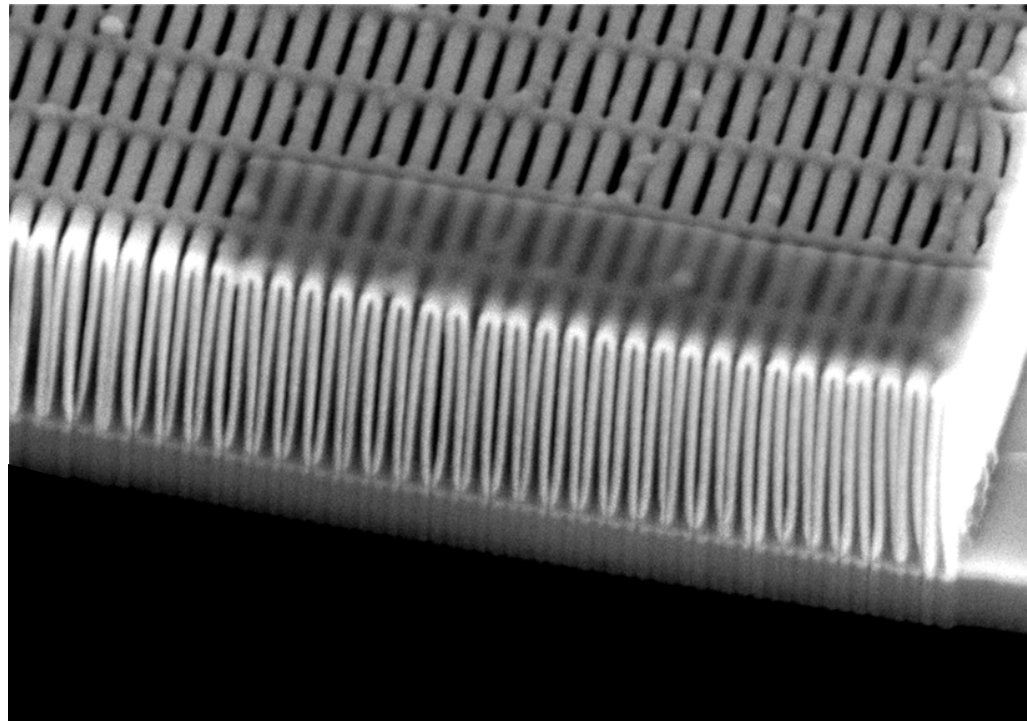
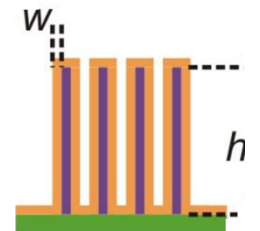
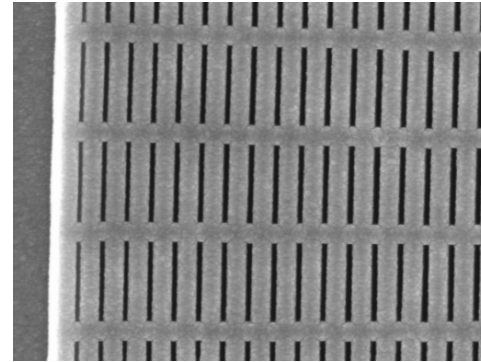
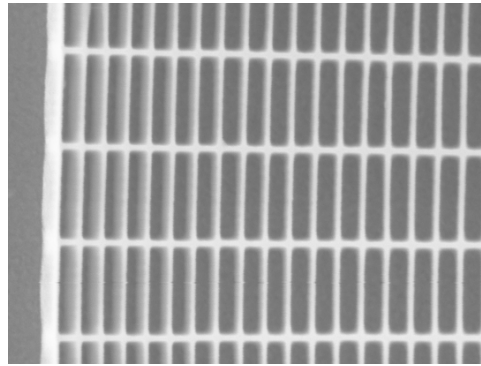
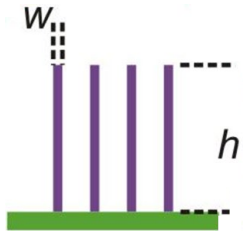
Line doubled Fresnel zone plates

- Resolution of e-beam lithography for dense line patterns is limited by secondary electron range
- Solution: exposure of sparse pattern in low density material
- Coating with high density material results in doubling of zones

=> 2x higher resolution



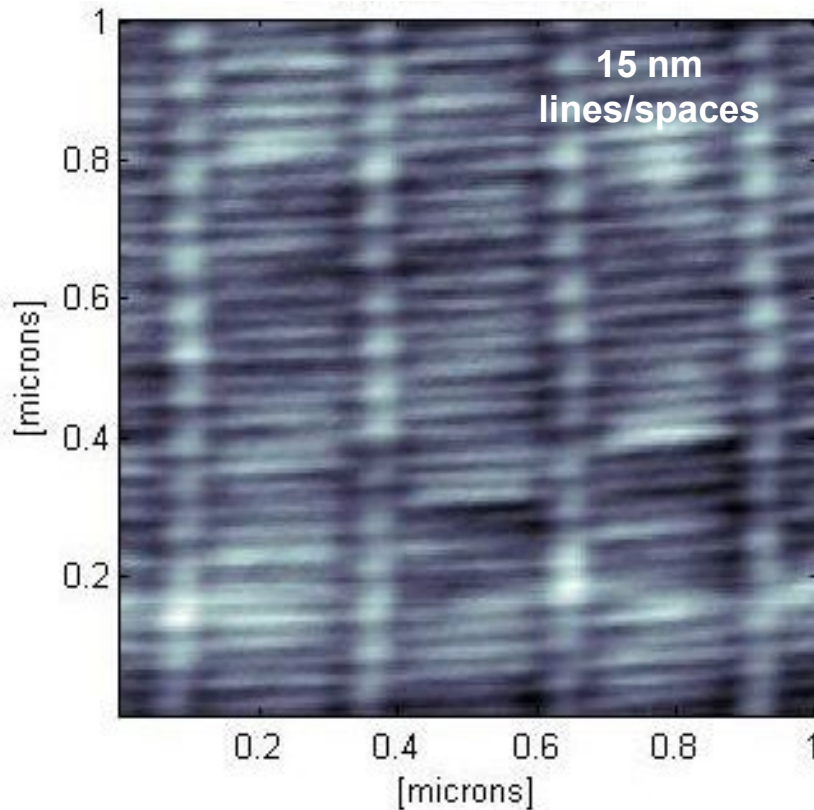
Line doubled Fresnel zone plates



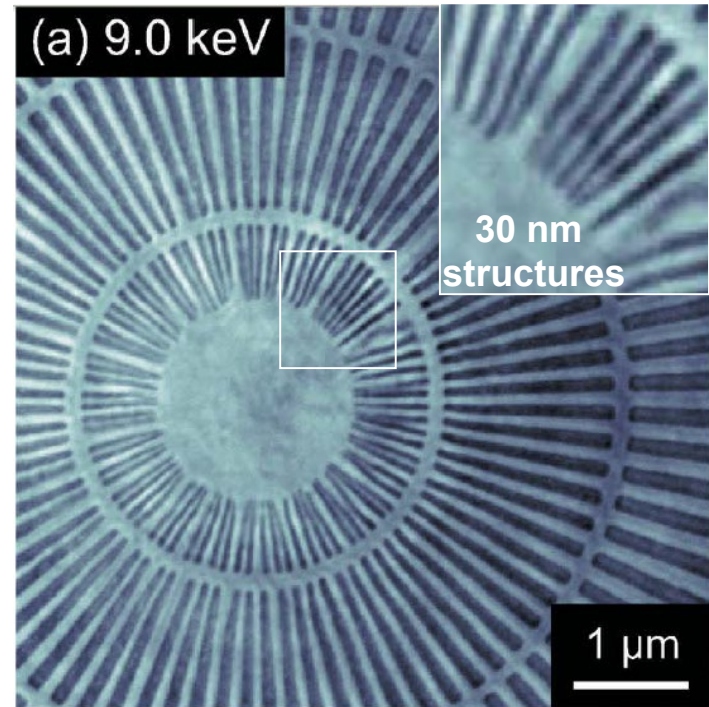
FIB cross-section of 25 nm wide, 550 nm high Ir zone plate

Line doubled Fresnel zone plates

with A. Menzel, A. Diaz (SLS-cSAXS), J. Raabe, B. Watts (SLS-PolLux)



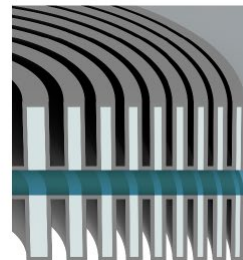
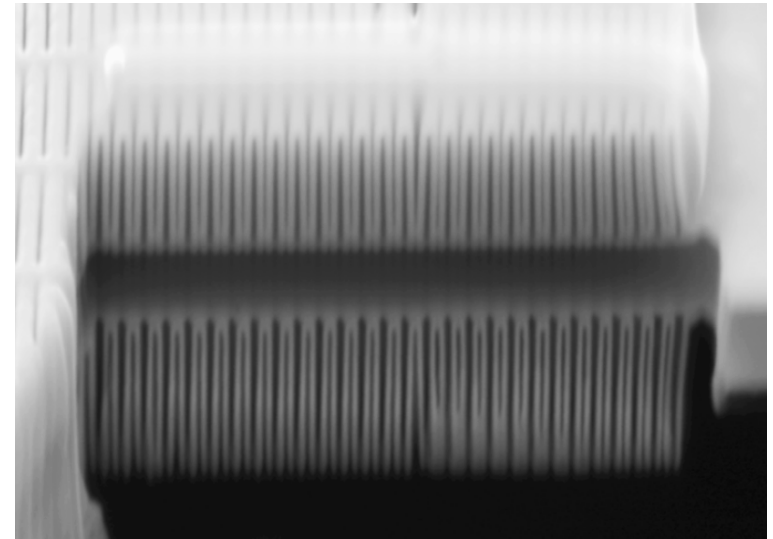
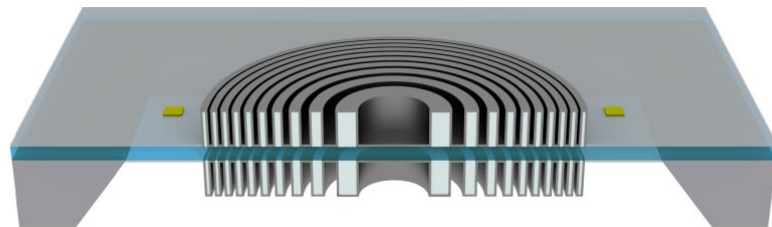
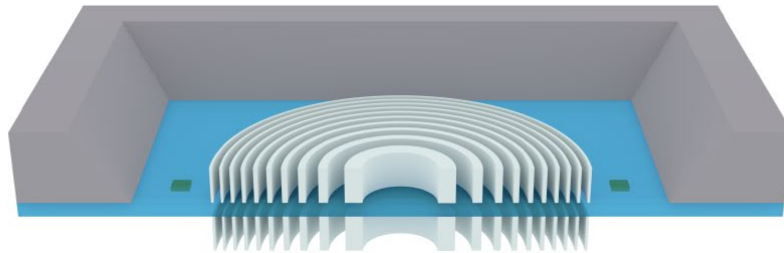
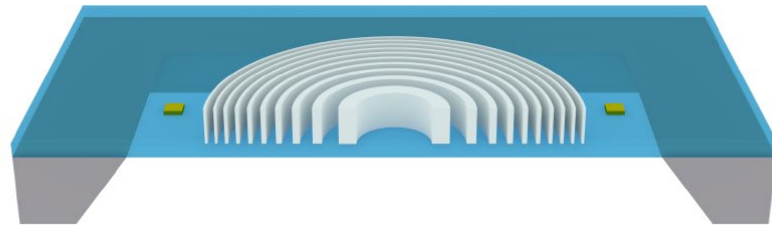
Test structures imaged in scanning mode at SLS-cSAXS. Photon energy: 6.2 keV



Full-field microscope images taken at APS 32-ID. Spatial resolution: <20 nm. Photon energy: 9 keV

Double-sided, line-doubled Fresnel zone plates

with A. Menzel, A. Diaz (SLS-cSAXS), A. Somogyi, C.M. Kewish (Synchrotron Soleil)




- 30 nm wide zones, 1200 nm height, aspect ratio ≈ 40
- 10% efficiency at 9 keV ($\sim 2.5x$ improvement)

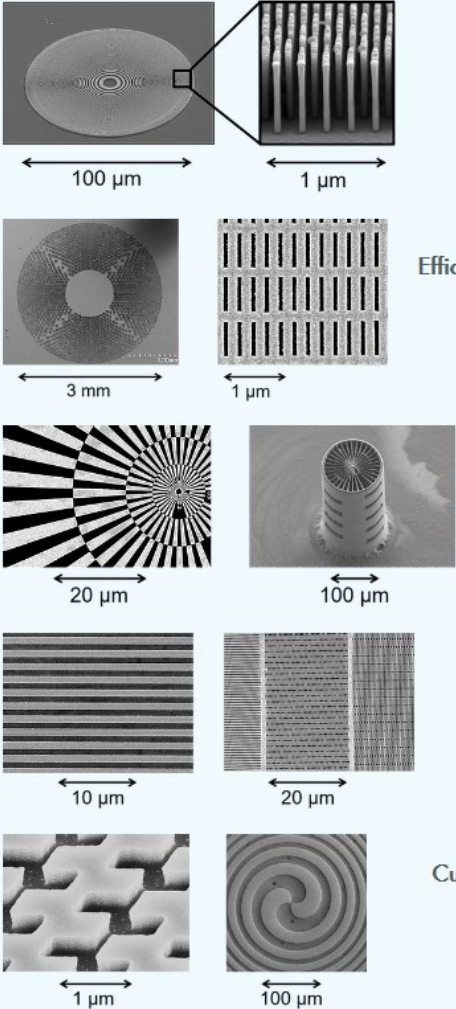
PSI's zone plates are popular...



Nanoscale X-ray optics with Swiss precision



WWW.XRnanotech.com



High aspect ratio Fresnel zone plates
100 μm 1 μm

Efficient beam-shaping condensers for X-ray microscopy
3 mm 1 μm

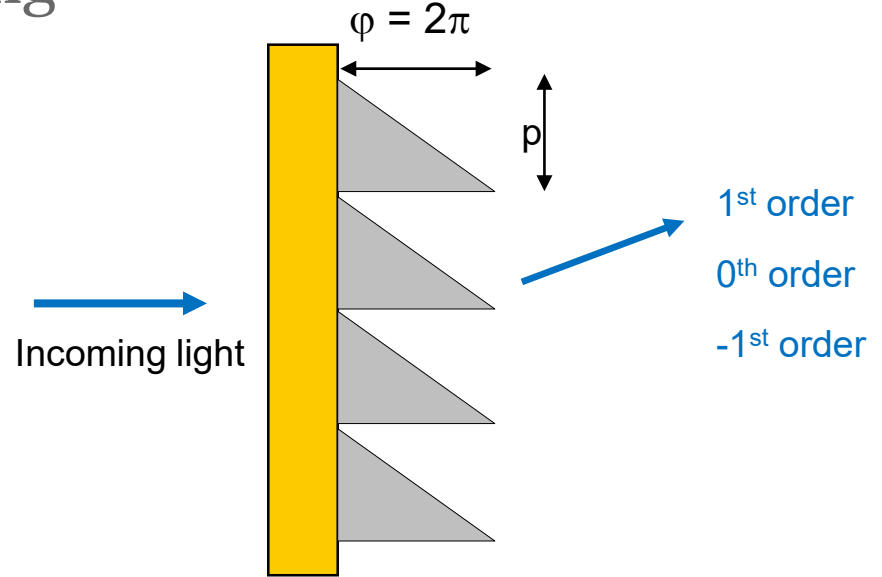
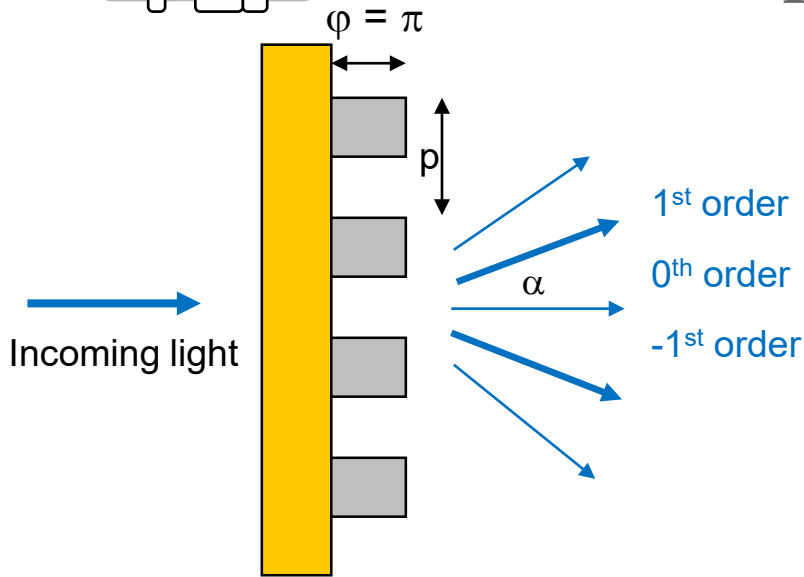
2D and 3D resolution test targets
20 μm 100 μm

Gratings and beam splitters
10 μm 20 μm

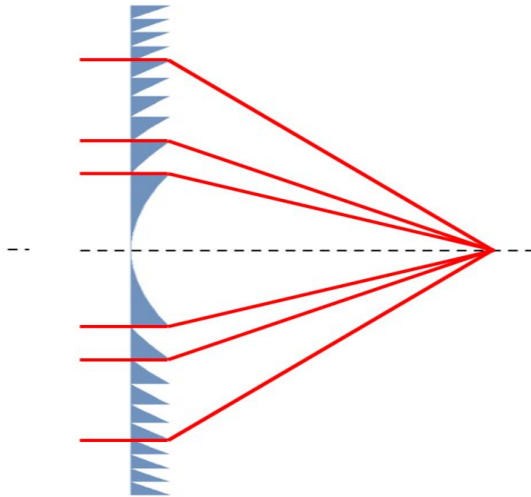
Custom design optics for advanced experiments
1 μm 100 μm

Order now

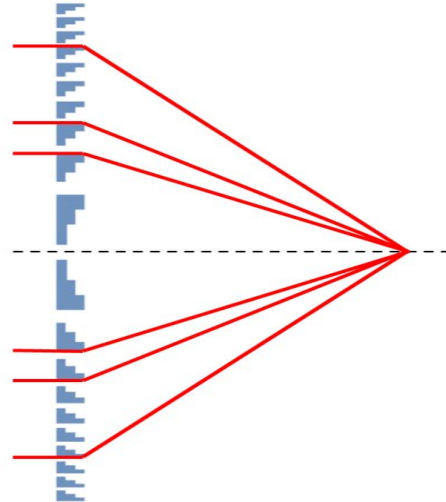
Blazing



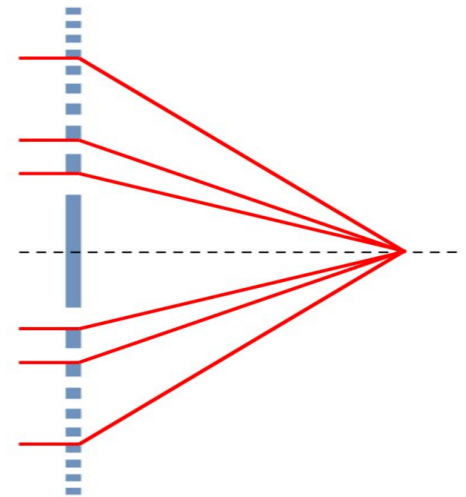
Blazed lens
(up to 100%)



Staircase zone plate
(up to 81% for 4 levels)

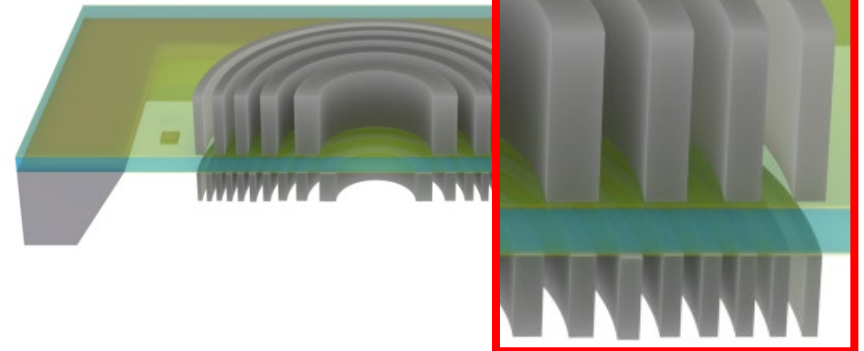
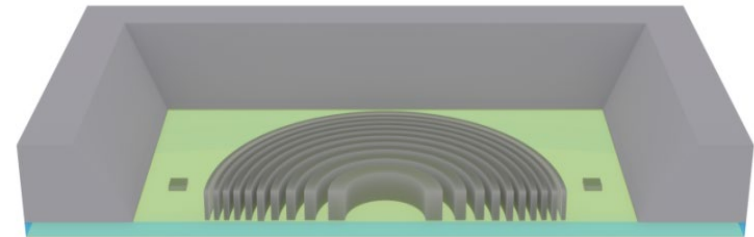
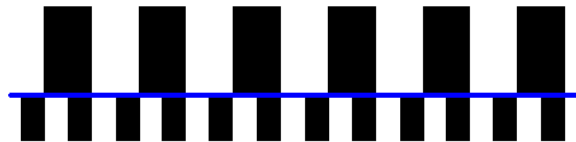
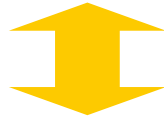
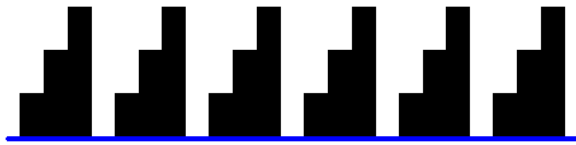


Binary zone plate
(limited to < 40.5%)



Blazed, double-sided Fresnel zone plates

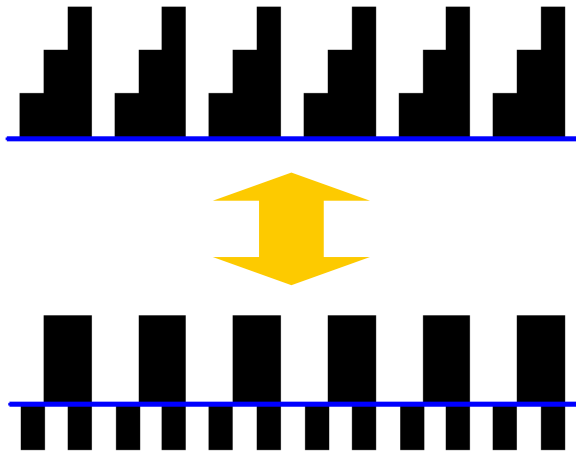
I. Mohacsi, with A. Menzel, A. Diaz (SLS-cSAXS), A. Somogyi, C.M. Kewish (Synchrotron Soleil)



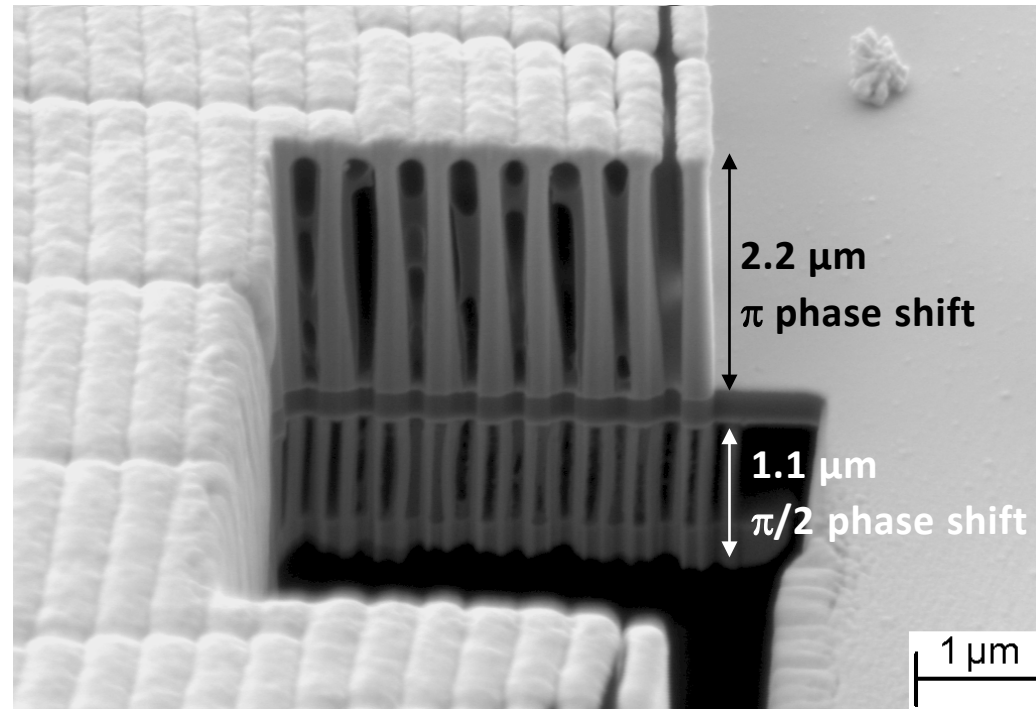
- Stacking of two zone plates can be used to achieve a staircase (blazed) profile
- Negative diffraction orders are suppressed, positive orders enhanced

Blazed, double-sided Fresnel zone plates

I. Mohacsi, with A. Menzel, A. Diaz (SLS-cSAXS), A. Somogyi, C.M. Kewish (Synchrotron Soleil)



- Stacking of two zone plates can be used to achieve a staircase (blazed) profile
- Negative diffraction orders are suppressed, positive orders enhanced
- Measured **up to 55%** efficiency for Nickel zone plates at $E = 6.2 \text{ keV}$ ($\lambda = 2 \text{ \AA}$) with 200 nm zone width



FIB cross-section of a blazed Ni zone plate for 6.2 keV X-rays

Can we use diffractive lenses for high-resolution neutron microscopy?

- Refractive indices and wavelengths of multi-keV X-rays and cold neutrons are quite similar
- Fresnel zone plate made of binary, 8 μm high nickel structures could have $\sim 40\%$ efficiency
- Blazing schemes could be applied for even higher efficiencies

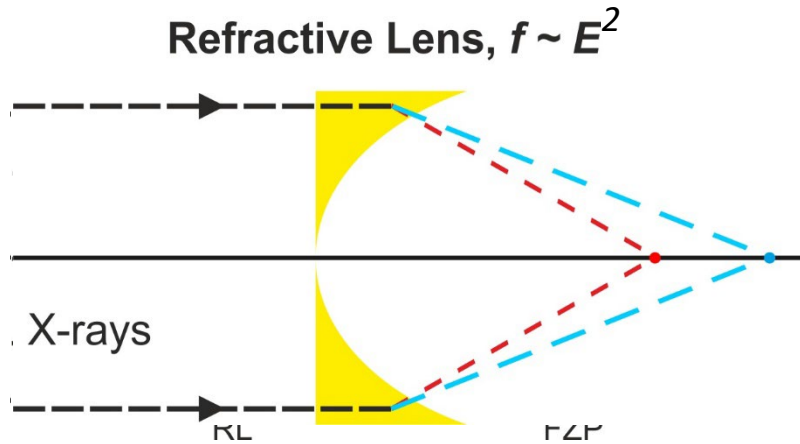
Problem: chromatic aberrations of FZPs ($f \sim E$)
require bandwidth $\delta\lambda/\lambda$ of typ. $< 1\%$.
Low brilliance of neutron sources is a problem!

- Suggestion to combine refractive and diffractive optics was discussed intensely with H.F. Poulsen, DTU Denmark, but never materialized into joint experiments...

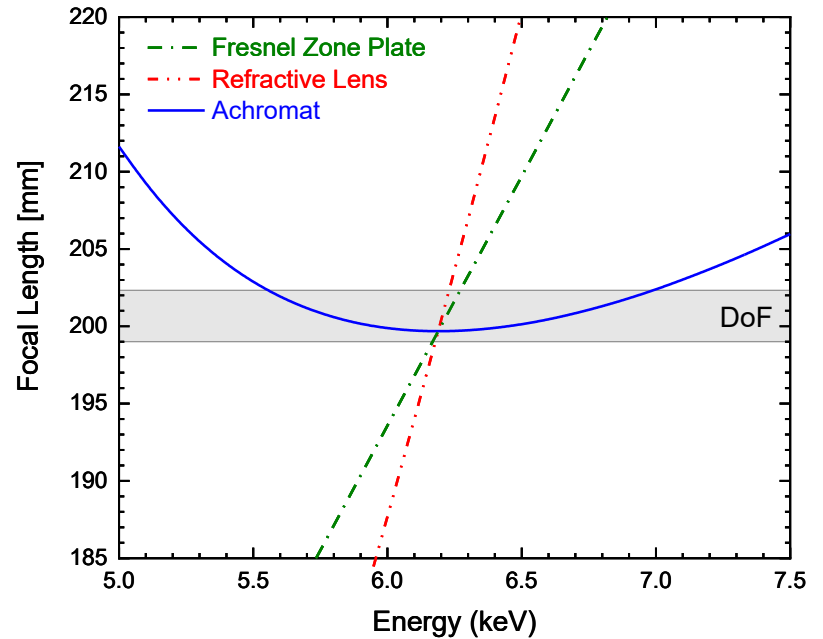


An achromatic X-ray lens

with A. Kubec, J. Vila-Comamala, M.-C. Zdora, U. T. Sanli, P. Qi, and A. Diaz

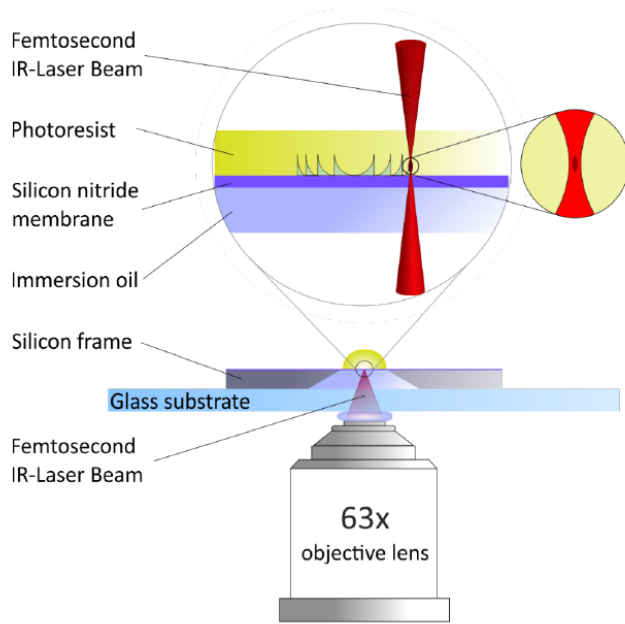


Achromat condition: $f_{RL} = -2f_{FZP}$

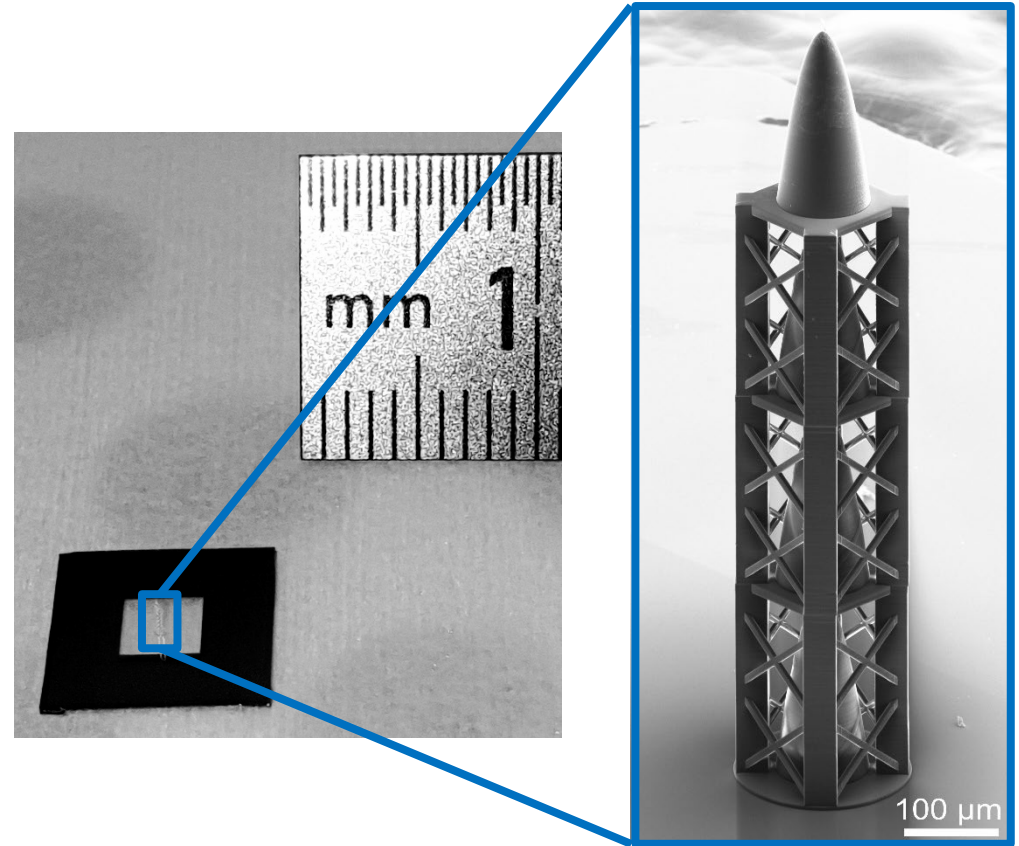


An achromatic X-ray lens

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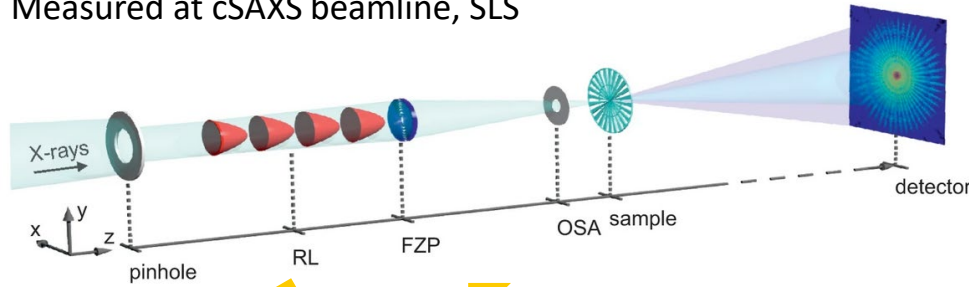
Two-photon 3D lithography tool "Nanoscribe" produces polymer structures sub-micron resolution



An achromatic X-ray lens

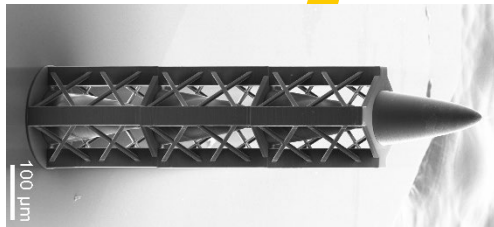
with A. Kubec, J. Vila-Comamala, M.-C. Zdora, U. T. Sanli, P. Qi, and A. Diaz

Measured at cSAXS beamline, SLS

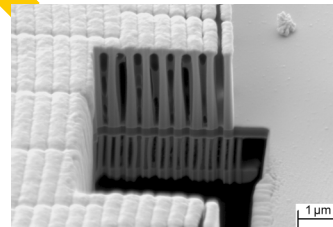


Smaller spot?
Better quality?

- 500 nm focal spot
- Achromatic range: ~ 5.8 to 7.2 keV

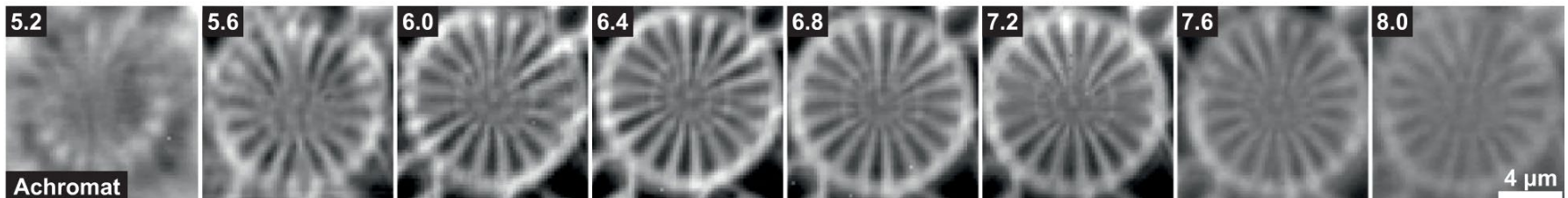


3D printed refractive lens



Blazed nickel Fresnel zone plate

X-ray energy [keV] →



Scanning X-ray microscopy as function of X-ray energy without refocusing

Monolithic X-ray achromat

with J. Vila-Comamala, M.-C. Zdora, U. T. Sanli, P. Qi, and A. Diaz

Smaller focal spot

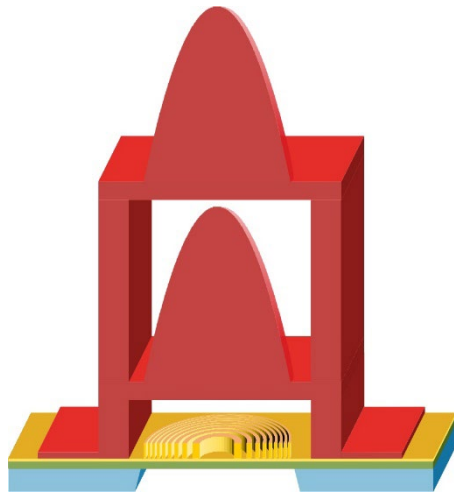


taller refractive lens

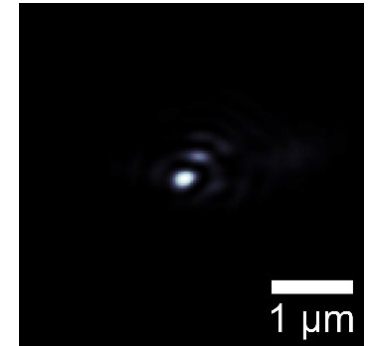
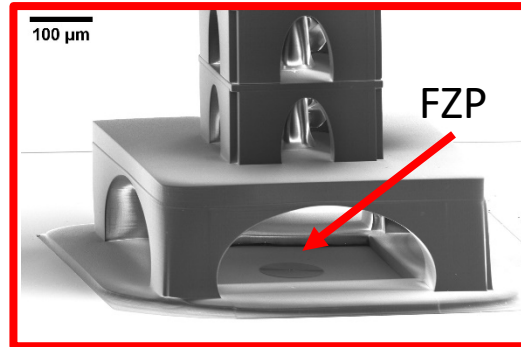
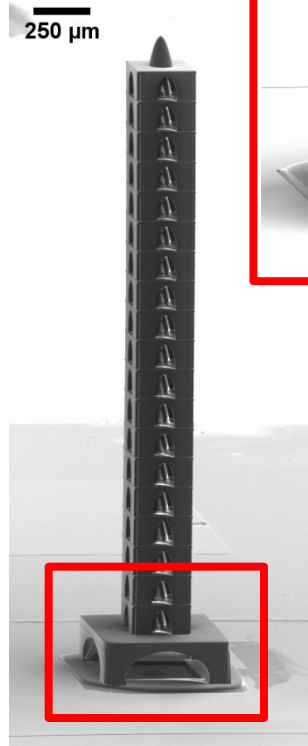
Reduce alignment complexity



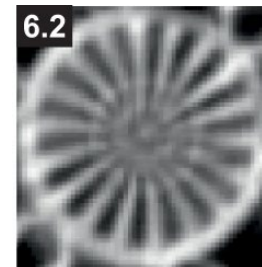
FZP and RL on the same membrane chip



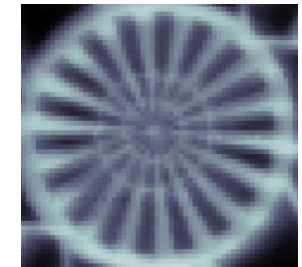
Fabrication steps:



200 nm focal spot @
7.1 keV photon energy



Two separate
elements



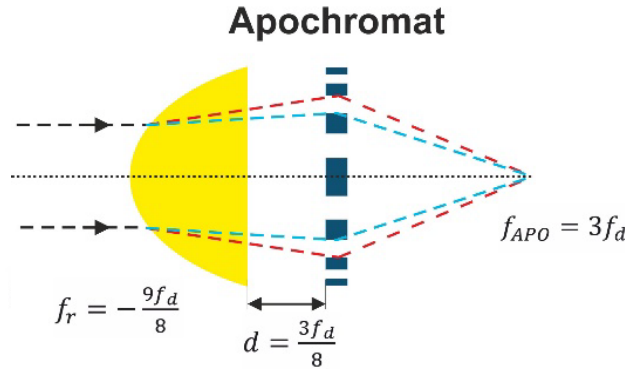
Monolithic
achromat

Scanning X-ray microscopy images

Apochromatic X-ray focusing

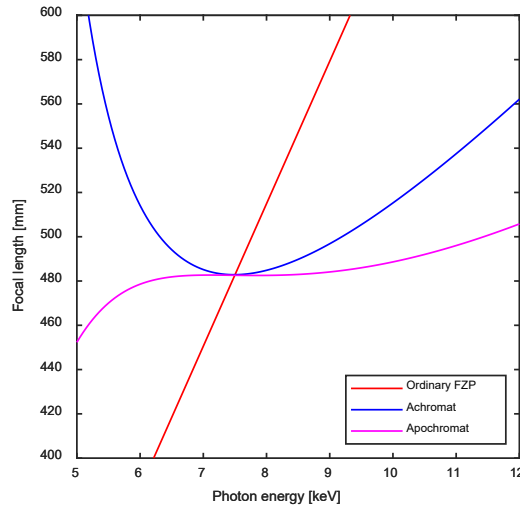
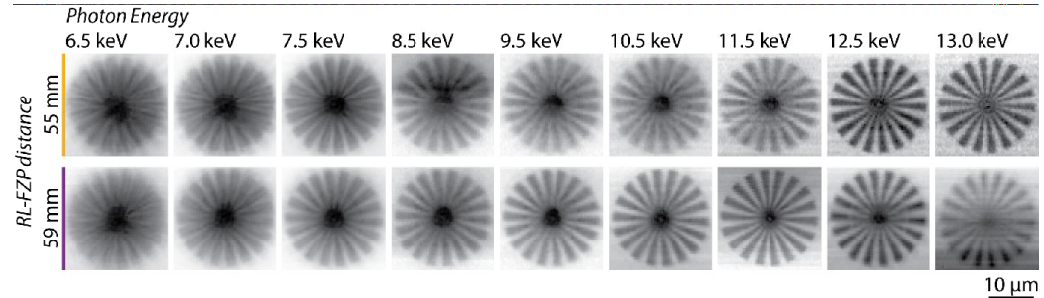
with J. Vila-Comamala, M.-C. Zdora, U. T. Sanli, P. Qi, A. Diaz & UniBasel collaborators

Increase the achromatic range by separating the two components

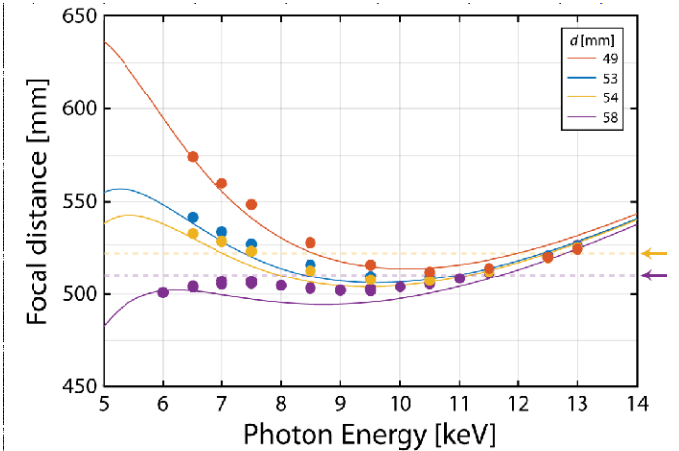


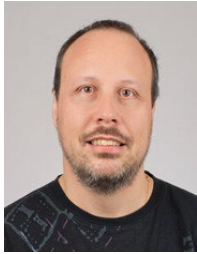
STXM images

Beamtime@ P06, PETRA III



- 750 nm focal spot
- Apochromatic range: ~ 8.0 to 11.0 keV

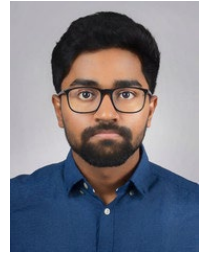




Joan Vila-Comamala

Applications of achromats

with J. Vila-Comamala, M.R. Dhanalakshmi Veeraraj & UniBasel collaborators

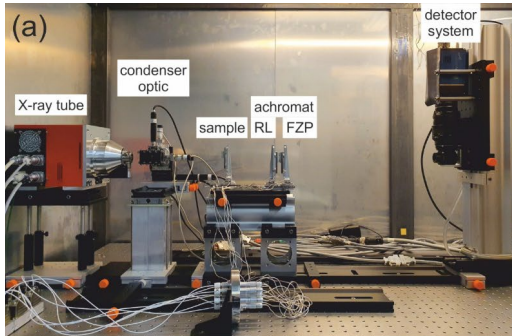


M.R. Dhanalakshmi Veeraraj

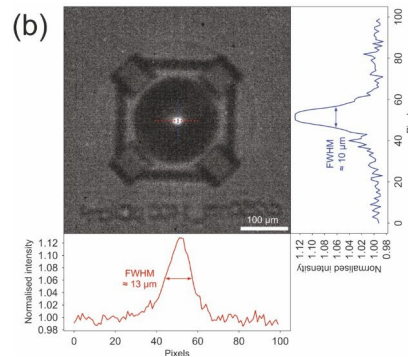
Achromatic lenses allow for efficient use of broadband, low brilliance sources that will not deliver sufficient signal when used with a monochromator!

X-ray microscopy on a lab source

- X-ray microscope on an X-ray tube
- First result: achromatic 1:1 imaging of X-ray microfocus source



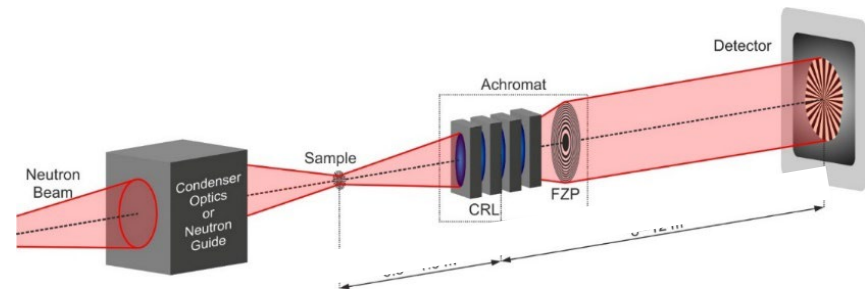
X-ray microscope setup



1:1 X-ray image of a 10 μm tube source with an achromat

High-resolution neutron microscopy

- Neutron microscope based on a neutron achromat
- Collaboration with Markus Strobl, SINQ

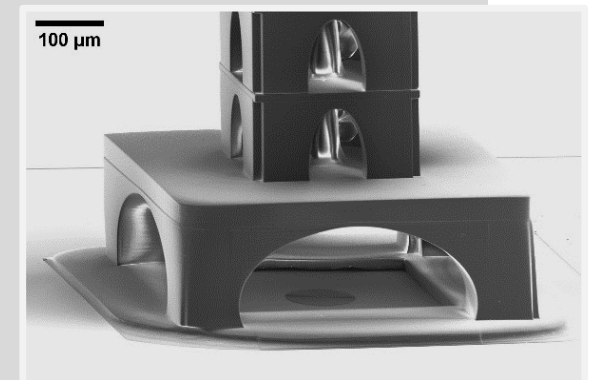
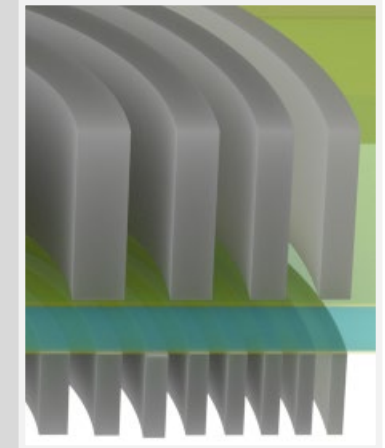
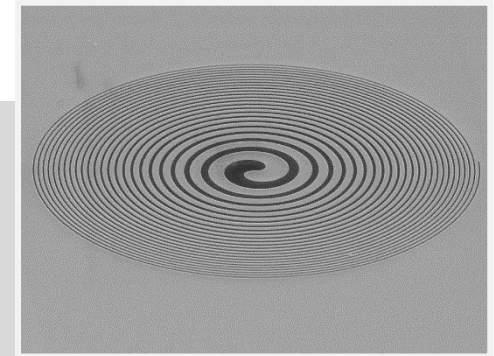


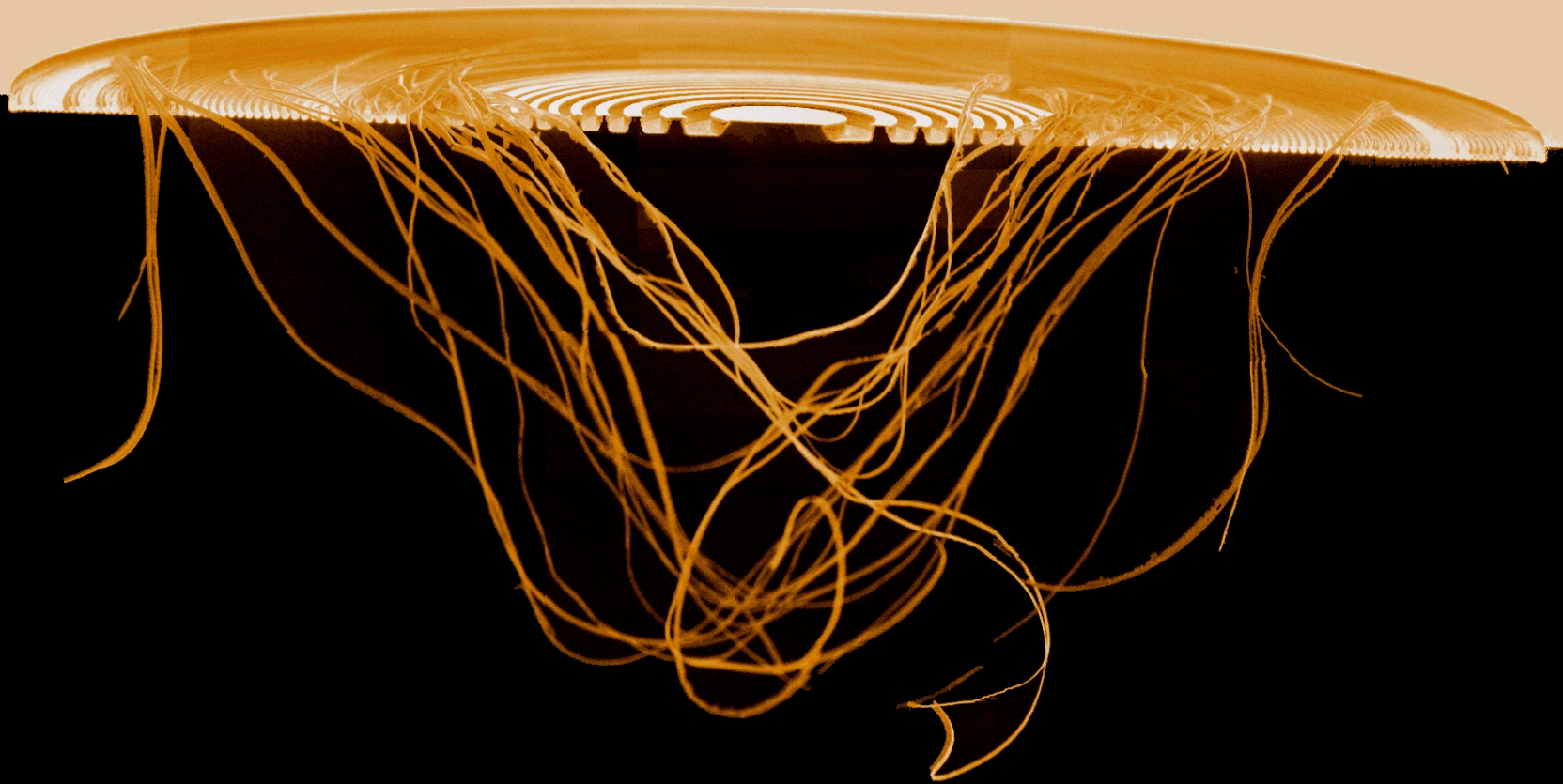
Planned set-up of a neutron microscope at SINQ-BOA



Conclusions

- *Diffractive x-ray optics have characteristic properties:*
 - Advanced nanolithography techniques can provide diffractive lenses with very high spatial resolution
 - Blazed optics can provide good diffraction efficiency
 - The devices are compact and easy to use
 - Complex optical functionalities can be implemented
- *Opportunities for neutron imaging:*
 - Low brilliance of neutron beams requires achromatic concepts
 - Grating interferometry was successfully transferred from X-rays to neutrons
 - Recent developments in achromatic lenses should enable high resolution neutron microscopy





Thank you for your attention!