Towards systematic dosimetry on SOLEIL's Proxima 2A beamline

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Proxima 2A at SOLEIL

- 10x5 µm beam size (KB focusing)
- 3.6e12 ph/s @ 8.1keV
 - Tunable 6 18 keV
- MD2 goniometer with kappa head
- Eiger X 9M detector
- CATS sample changer
- 10k samples per year





Motivation: look at very MX experiment as a radiation damage study

- Dose is the fundamental variable we worry about
- Key parameters determining the dose sample will receive
 - beam -- shape, intensity, energy
 - crystal -- shape, composition
 - sample environment -- shape, composition
- In the following I show how far we have been able to go along those fundamental directions

Beam properties

- AXUV 100 calibrated diode at sample position
- High resolution X-ray camera + On axis microscope
 - influence of beamline components on flux at sample
 - o slits, filters, apertures, position monitors and monochromator















Better look at the monochromator

Beware of monochromator crystal double diffraction and glitches
can be significant at specific energies



Reconstructing crystal shape



raster scans at four different orientations



reconstructed crystal shape along rotational axis

Reconstructing shape of sample environment

segmenting optical images -- optical based volume reconstruction



Outlook

- sample shape from optical images alone
 - premis: reconstructing sample shape purely from optical images is possible if sample is embedded in transparent medium
 - crystal will be tricky because of refraction -- needs to be taken into account
 - segment out support, mother liquor and crystal -- enhancing current pixel wise segmentation
- introducing dose as an experimental parameter?
 - warning of possibly dangerous combination of parameters

The dose (DWD) in the widget comes from RADDOSE-3D with parameters for 30um cuboid lysosyme crystal with no heavy metals

	Sample: 1:	1			
Standard Collection					
Acquisition					
Oscillation start (°):	0	Range per frame (°):	0.1		
Number of images:	3600	Total range (°):	360.0		
First image:	1	Allowed range:	Full range		
Exposure time (s):	1	Detector mode:	9M ~		
Kappa (°):	0	Phi (°):	0		
Energy (keV):	12.65	MAD			
Resolution (Å):	1.729	Detector distance (mm):	180		
Transmission (%):	20	Flux (ph/s):	8.25e+09		
Shutterless		Estimated dose (MGy):	3.012		

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Standard Collection					
	Acquisition				
Oscillation start (°):	0	Range per frame (°):	0.1		
Number of images:	3600	Total range (°):	360.0		
First image:	1	Allowed range:	Full range		
Exposure time (s):	3	Detector mode:	9M ~		
Kappa (°):	0	Phi (°):	0		
Energy (keV):	12.65	MAD	(ip: - 🗸		
Resolution (Å):	1.729	Detector distance (mm):	180		
Transmission (%):	20	Flux (ph/s):	8.25e+09		
Shutterless		Estimated dose (MGy):	9.037		

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	Sample: 1:	1				
Standard Collection						
	Acquisition					
Oscillation start (°):	0	Range per frame (°):	0.1			
Number of images:	3600	Total range (°):	360.0			
First image:	1	Allowed range:	Full range			
Exposure time (s):	7	Detector mode:	9M ~			
Kappa (°):	0	Phi (°):	0			
Energy (keV):	12.65	MAD	ip: - 🗸			
Resolution (Å):	1.729	Detector distance (mm):	180			
Transmission (%):	20	Flux (ph/s):	8.25e+09			
✓ Shutterless		Estimated dose (MGy):	21.086			