

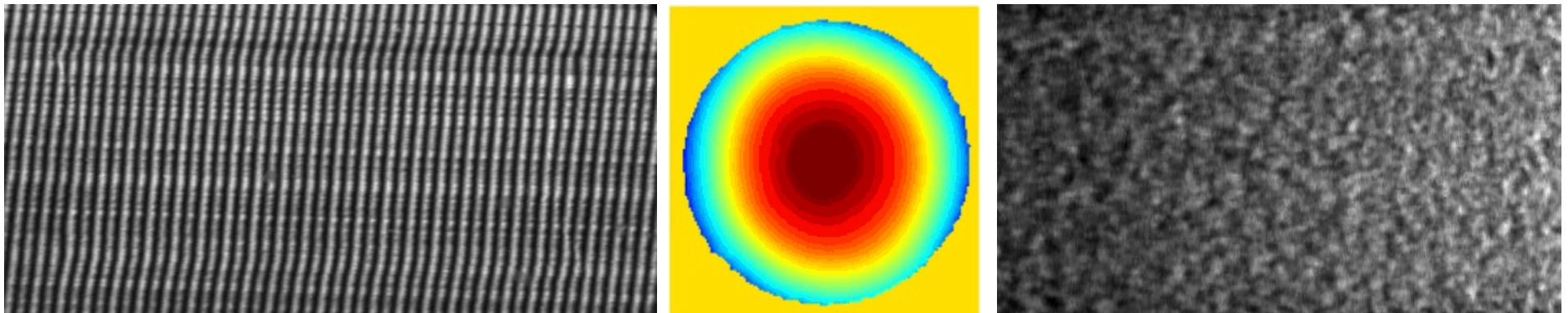
# At-wavelength metrology of X-ray optics

*Hongchang Wang, Sebastien Berujon, John Sutter, Kawal Sawhney*

**Diamond Light Source**

[hongchang.wang@diamond.ac.uk](mailto:hongchang.wang@diamond.ac.uk)

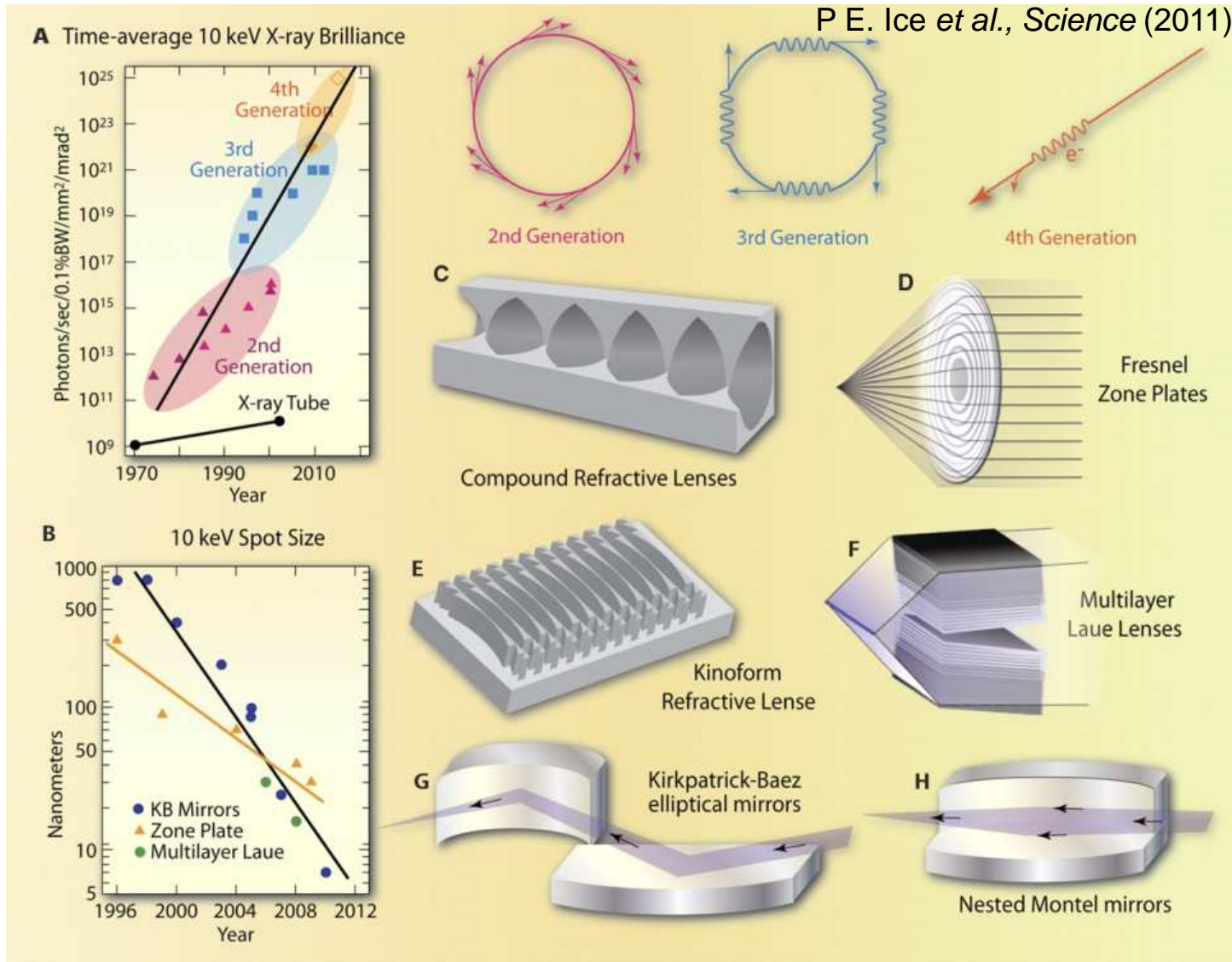
[kawal.sawhney@diamond.ac.uk](mailto:kawal.sawhney@diamond.ac.uk)



**Meadow 2013, Trieste, Italy**

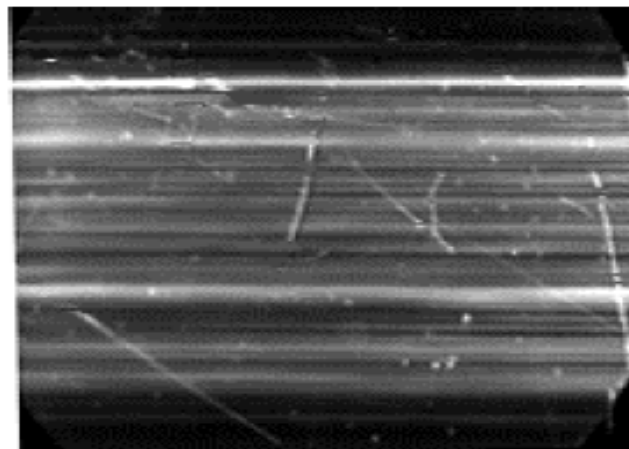
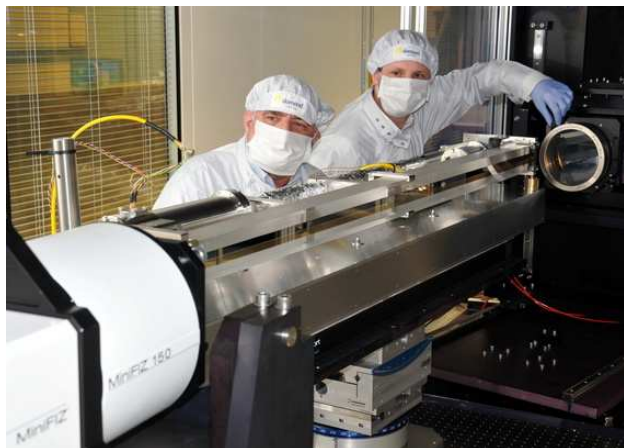


# X-ray optics

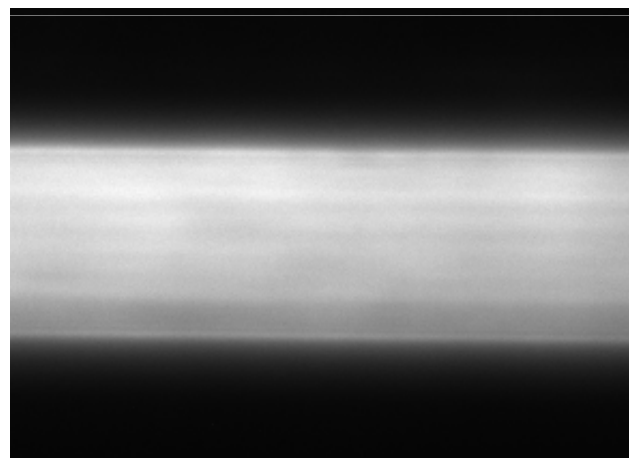
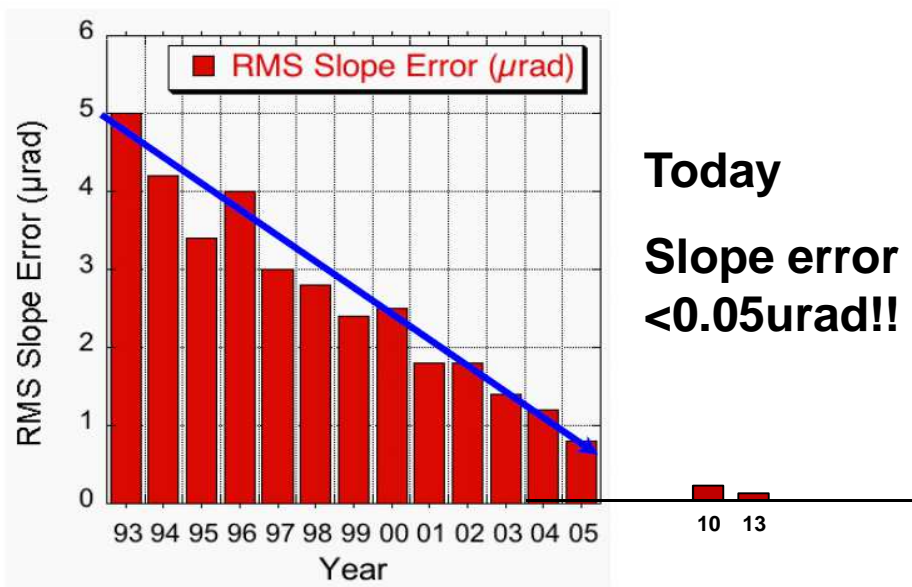


If you can't measure it, you can't improve it!  diamond

# X-ray Mirrors



L. Assoufid, et al (1998)



K. Sawhney, et al (2013)

Summary courtesy of L. Assoufid by compiling data from APS, ESRF and Spring-8, (2005)



# Limiting factor for synchrotron optics

## Mechanics & clamps

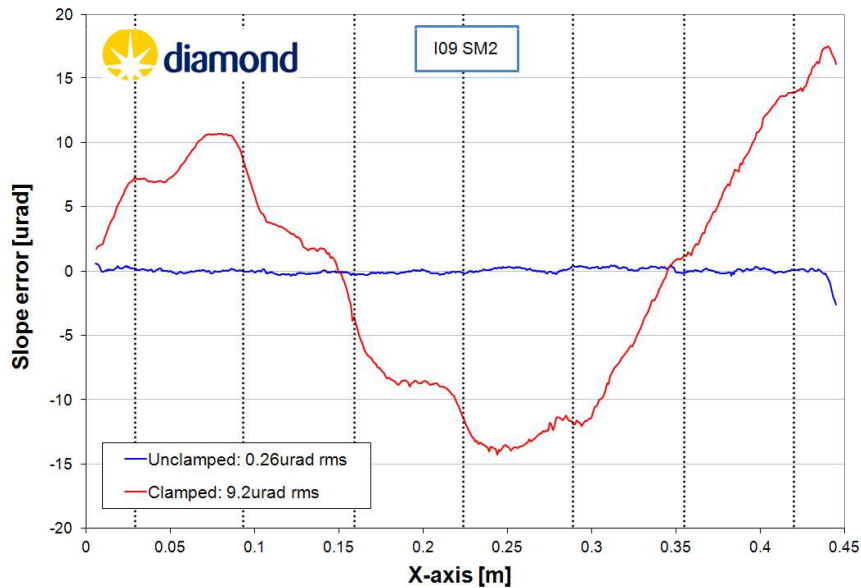
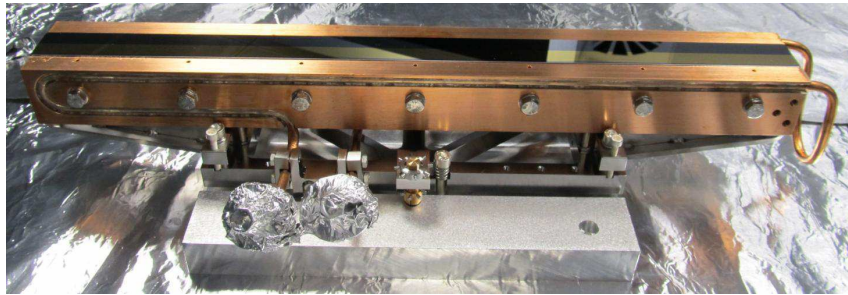
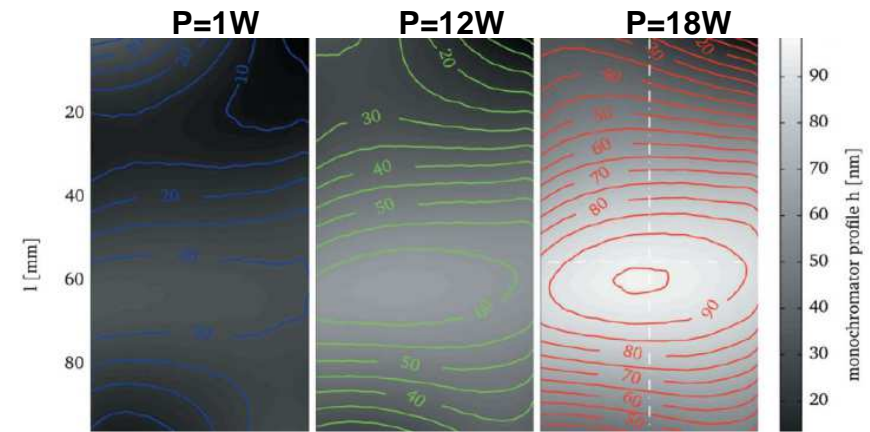


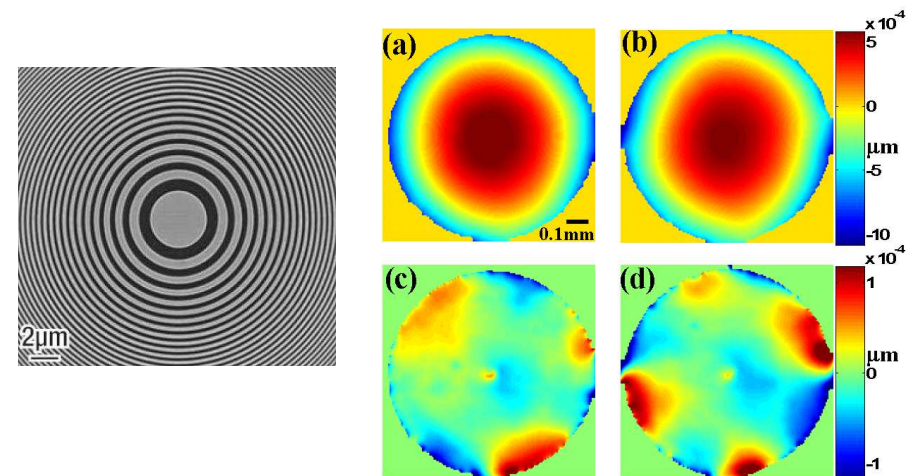
Image Courtesy of Simon Alcock

## Heat load deformation



S. Rutishauser, et al J. Syn. Rad. (2013).

## Wavefront distortion from incoming beam

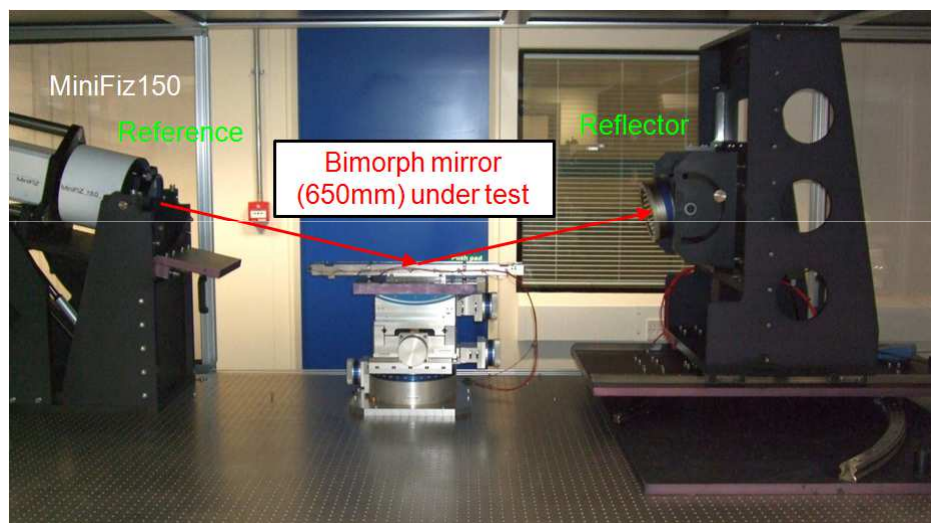


H. Wang, et al., Opt. Lett. (2013)

# Ex-situ Metrology instruments at Diamond

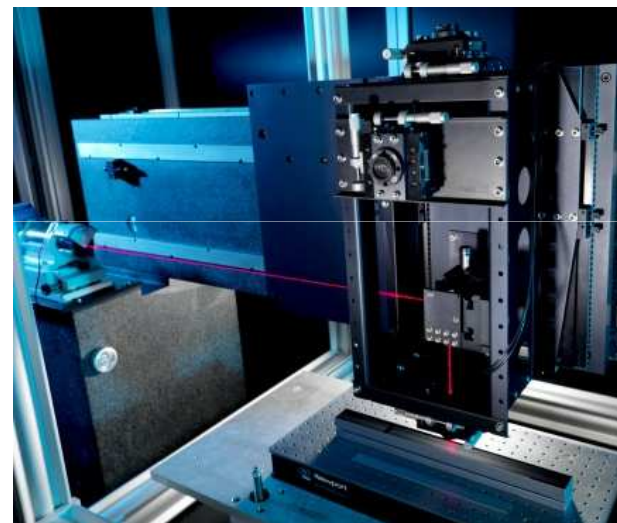
## Fizeau interferometer

- Pros:**
- 3-D height measurement
  - Beam diameter: 150mm
  - Lateral scan size: 150mm – 1500mm
  - Planar & spheric testing accuracy:  $\lambda/100$  PV



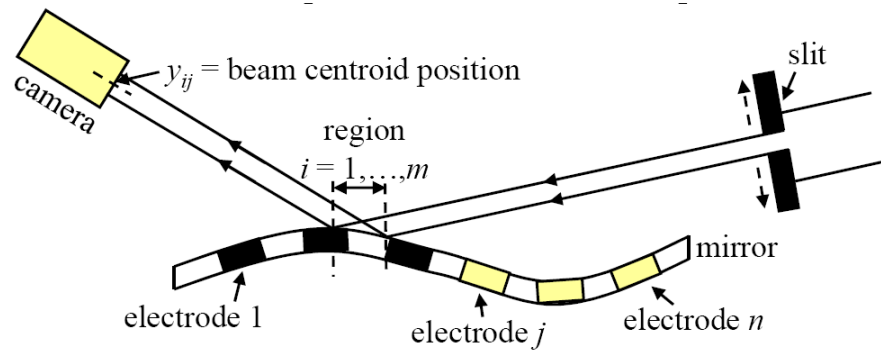
## Diamond-NOM

- Slope measurement
- Lateral scan size: 1500mm
- Lateral resolution: <1mm
- Repeatability <50nrad



- Cons:**
- ☹ Reference Flat calibration
  - ☹ Dedicated curved reference surface
  - ☹ Slow acquisition (10min – 1 day)
  - ☹ 1D line profiles (RoC >7m)

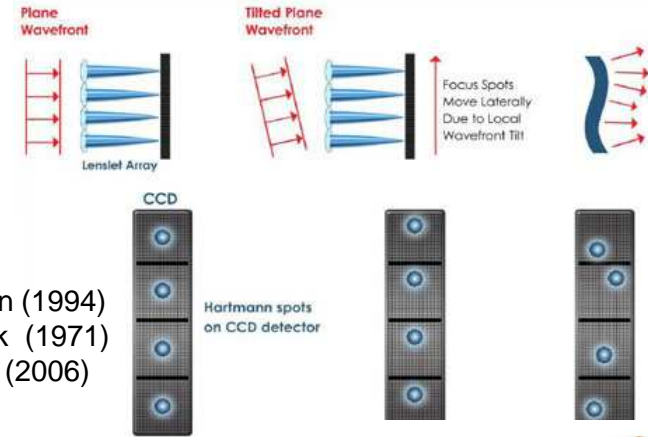
S. Alcock., et al, Nucl. Instrum. & Meths., A 616, 224 (2010)



O. Hignette et al., SPIE, (1997); J. Sutter, et al, J. Syn. Rad. (2012)

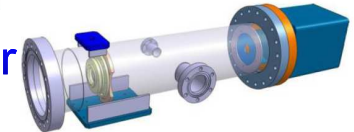
Pencil beam scan

Image from <http://www.bostonmicromachines.com>



- J. Hartmann (1994)
- R. V. Shack (1971)
- P. Mercere (2006)

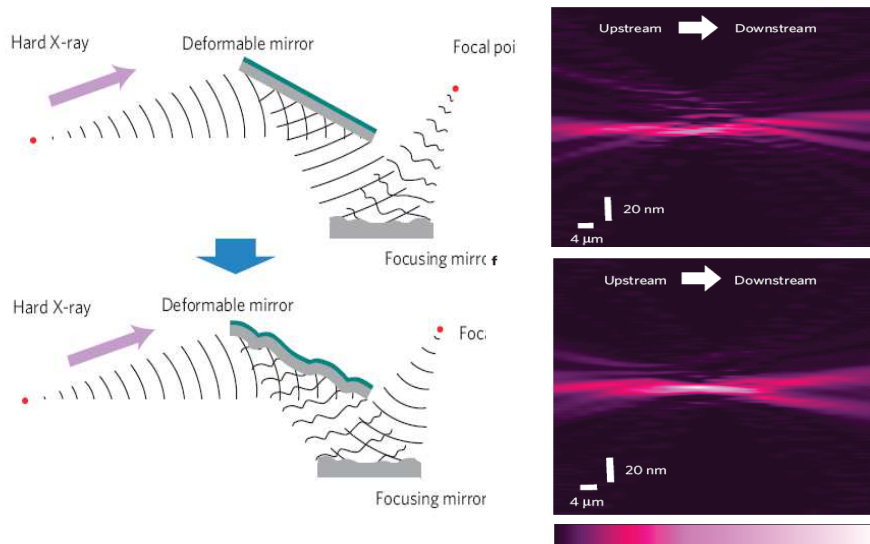
Hartmann wavefront sensor



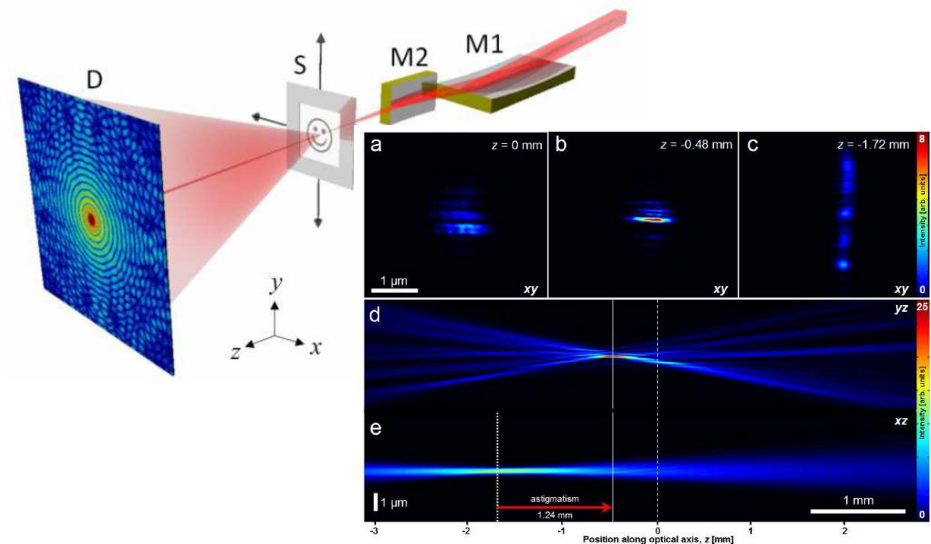
# At-wavelength metrology

Phase-retrieval

Ptychographic coherent diffractive imaging



H Yumoto et al., Rev. Sci. Instrum. (2006); H Mimura et al., Nature Phys. (2010);



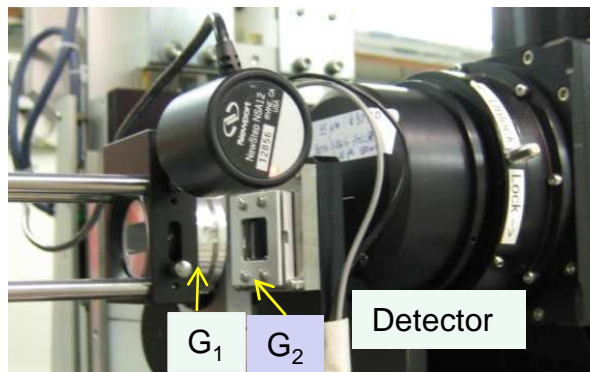
C. M. Kewish, et al., Opt. Express (2010)



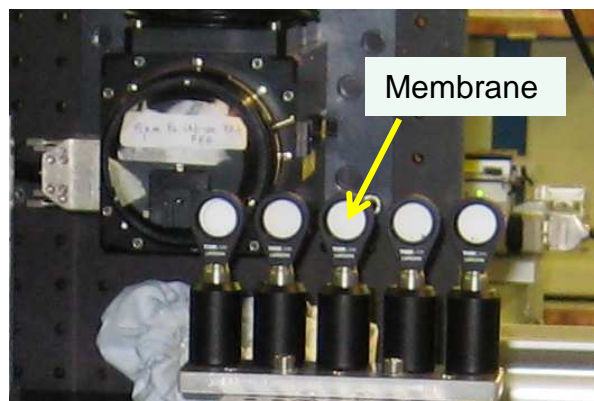
# At-wavelength Metrology at Diamond

## 1. Pencil beam technique

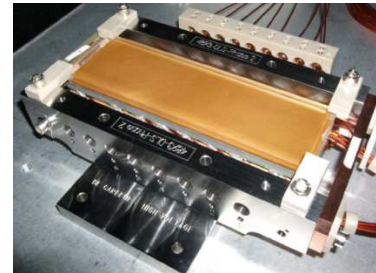
## 2. Grating shearing interferometer



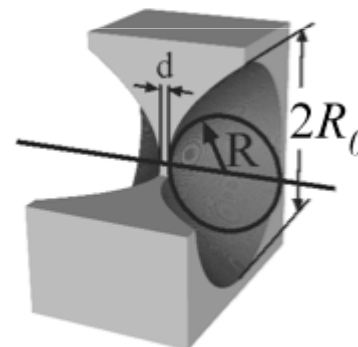
## 3. X-ray Speckle Based Technique



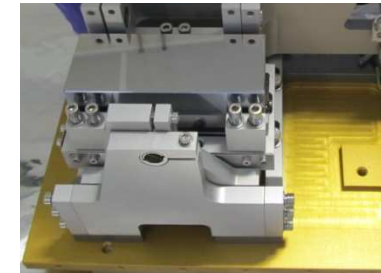
Bimorph mirror



Refracting Optics



K-B mirror



Diffracting Optics



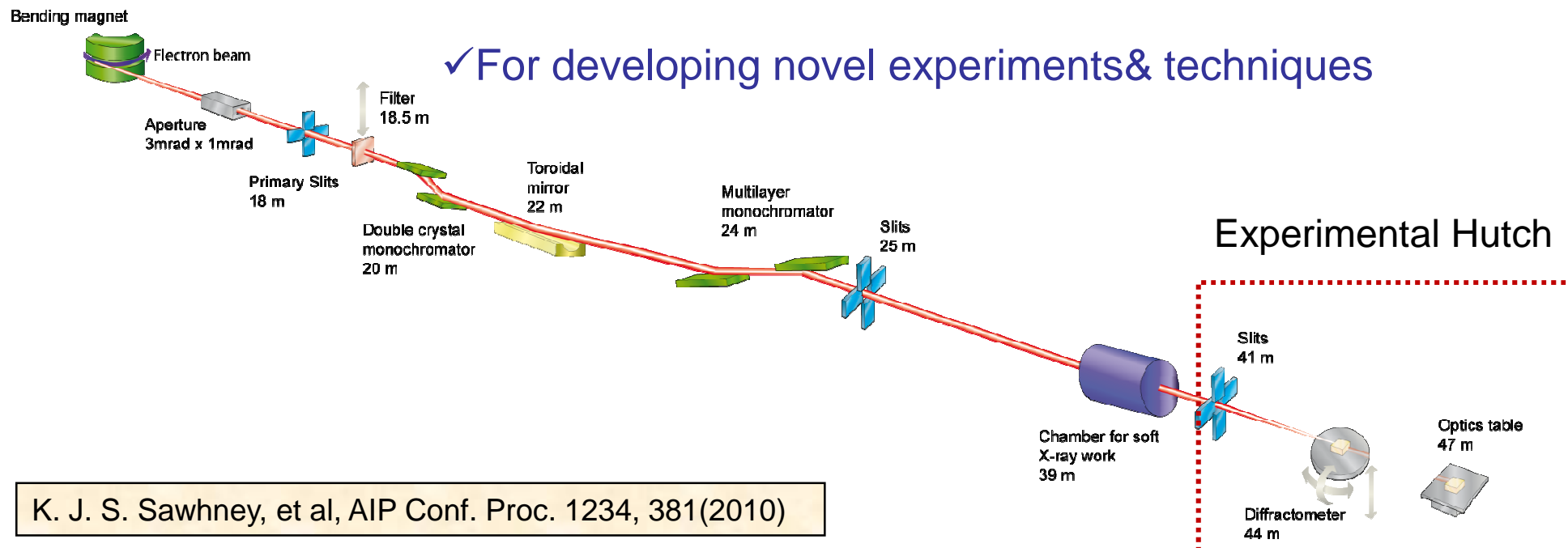
1. H. Wang, et al., Opt. Lett. 38, 827(2013)
2. S. Bérújon, et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. 102, 154105 (2013).
3. S. Berujon, et al., Opt. Lett. 37, 1622 (2012)
4. S. Berujon, et al., Opt. Lett. 37, 4464 (2012)
5. S. Bérújon, et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 108, 158102 (2012)
6. S. Bérújon, et al., Phys. Rev. A. 86, 063813 (2012).
7. H. Wang, et al., Opt. Express 19, 16550 (2011).....

# Diamond B16 Test beamline

- ☀ Monochromator: DCM, DMM and Channel-Cut crystal
- ☀ Large energy range (2keV~40keV)
- ☀ Various beam mode: White beam, Pink beam, Mono beam
- ☀ Variable beam size (sub- $\mu\text{m}$ ~10mm)
- ☀ Flexibility & versatility to enable wide range of experiment

✓ For testing optics & detectors

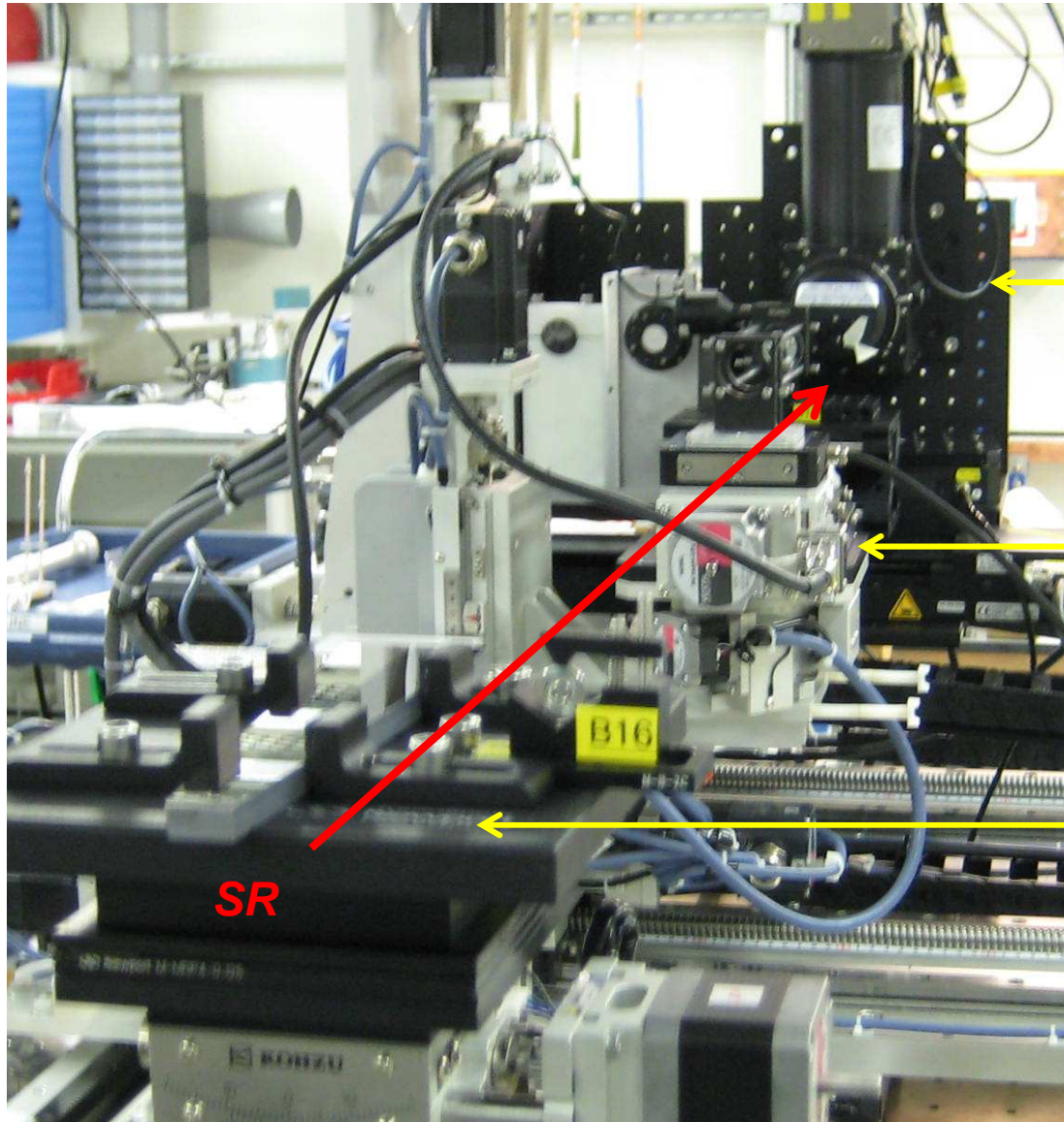
✓ For developing novel experiments & techniques





# Diamond B16 Test beamline

Setup on Versatile Optics Table in B16 Experimental Hutch



## Detectors

### High Res. X-ray Camera

- PCO 4000 large area camera
- Objectives:
  - 20X: 0.45  $\mu\text{m}/\text{pixel}$
  - 10X: 0.90  $\mu\text{m}/\text{pixel}$

Mini-FDI: 6.4  $\mu\text{m}/\text{pix}$

## Diagnostic

Grating Interferometer  
Membrane

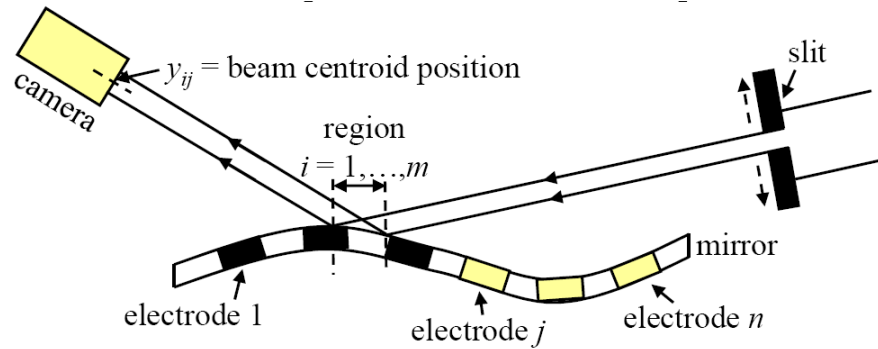
.....

## Optics

Mirrors, CRLs, FZP

.....

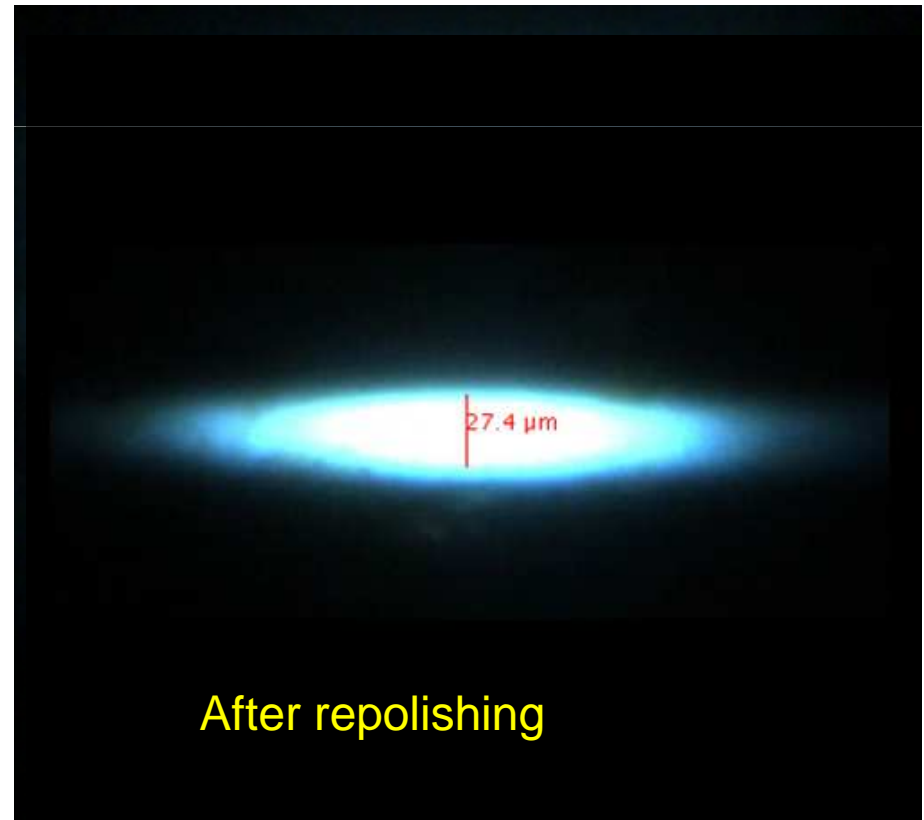
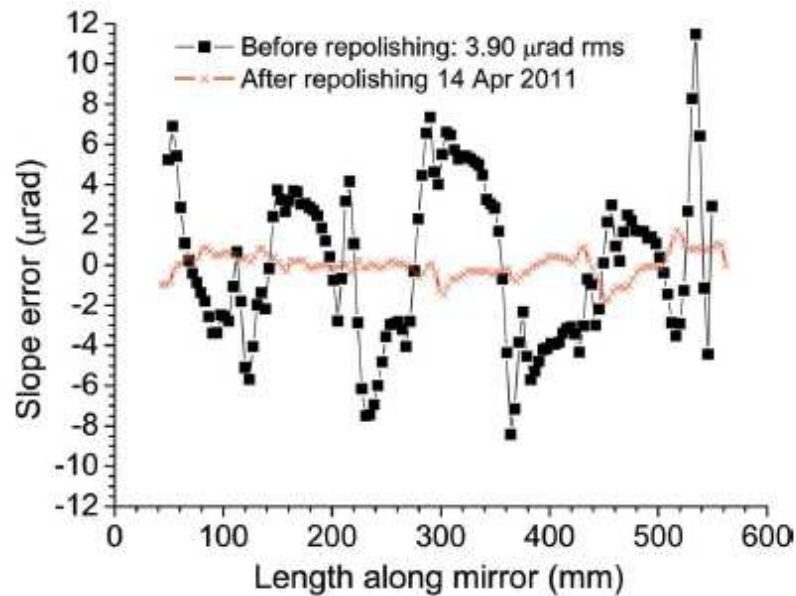
# In-situ metrology with Pencil beam technique



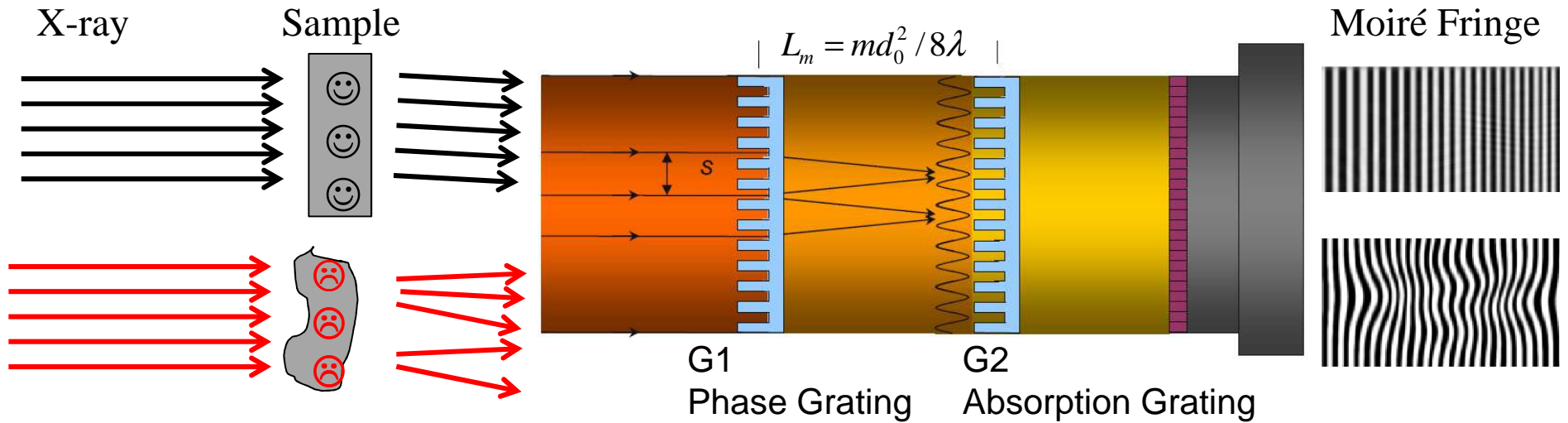
Schematic of the in situ pencil-beam procedure

Repolishing	slope error (r.m.s. )	Vertical beam size (FWHM)
Before	4 $\mu$ rad	80 $\mu$ m
After	0.4 $\mu$ rad	27 $\mu$ m

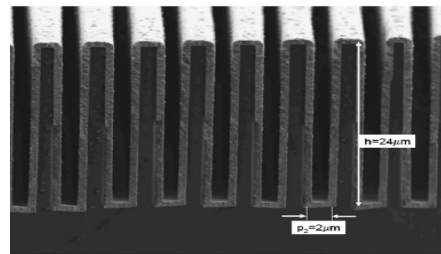
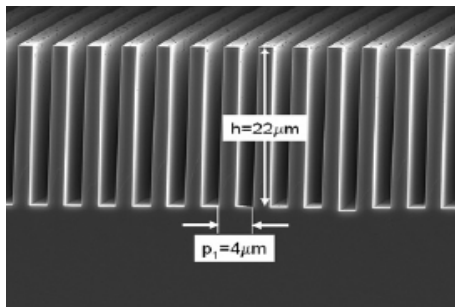
## Vertical focusing mirror Slope Error



# Grating Interferometer



C. David et al., *Appl. Phys. Lett.* (2002); A. Momose et al., *Japn. J. Appl. Phys.* (2005); T. Weithamp et al., *Opt. Exp.* (2005)



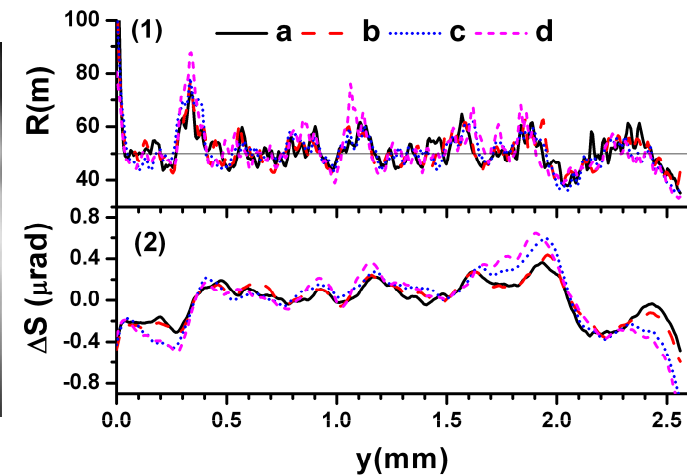
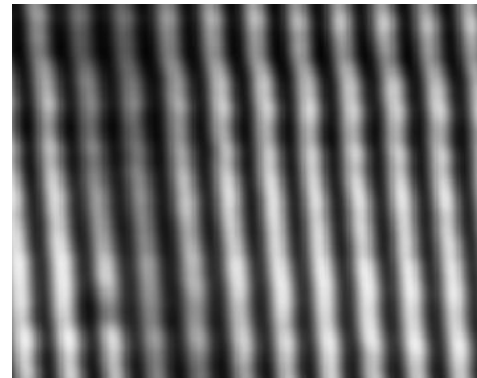
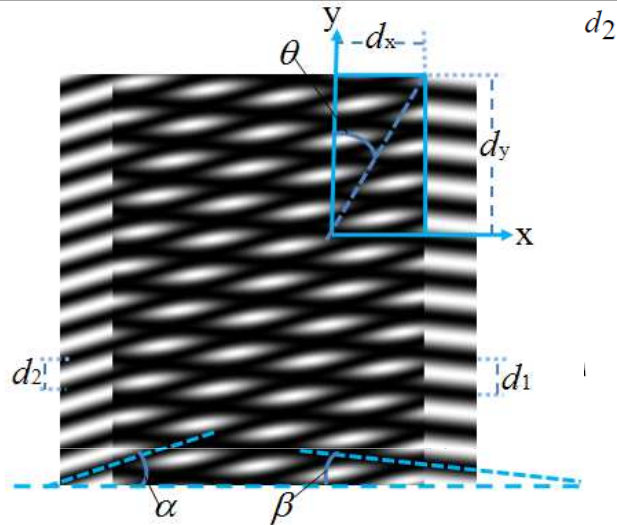
Grating Image Courtesy of C. David, (2007)





# Rotating shearing interferometer

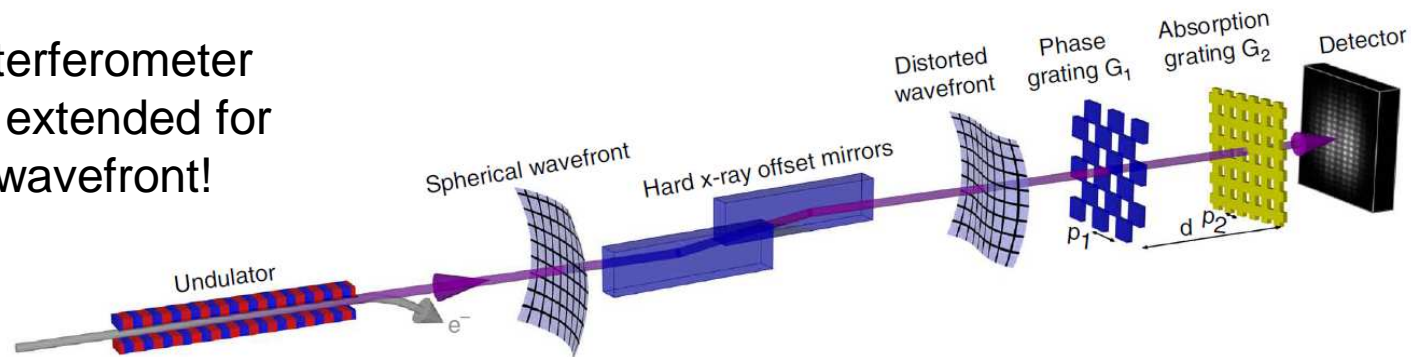
H. Wang, et al., Opt. Express 19, 16550 (2011).



Moiré fringe period  $d$  and fringe angle  $\theta$  is changing when  $G_1$  is rotating

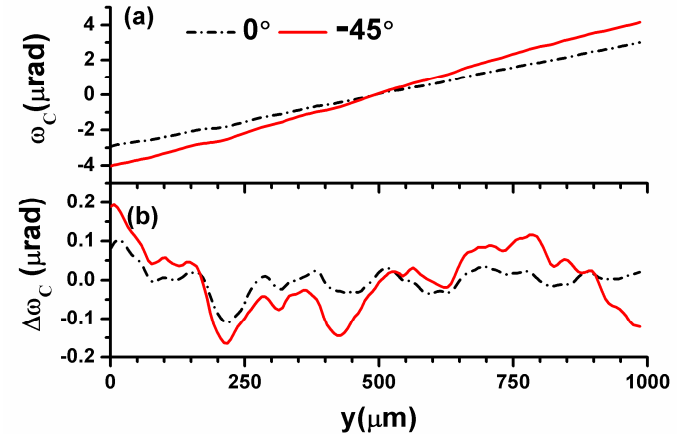
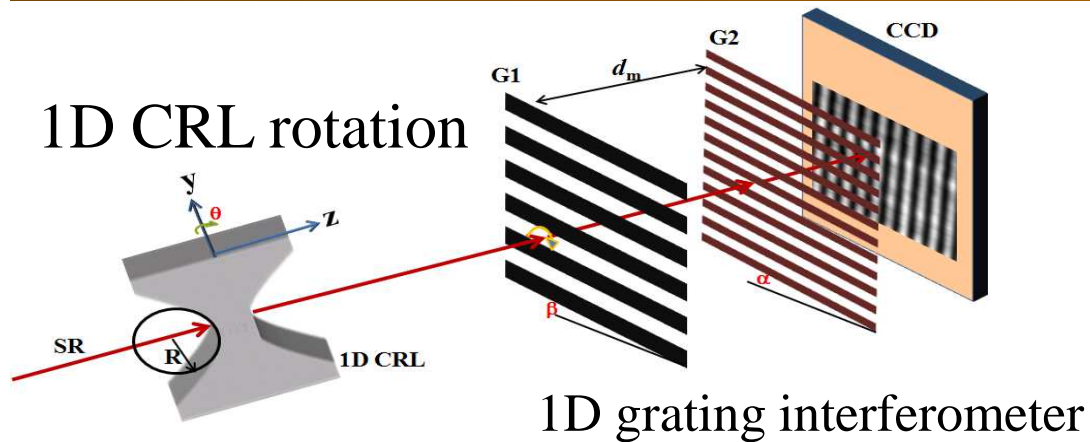
$$\gamma_y = \cos \alpha - \sqrt{\kappa^2 - (\gamma_x - \sin \alpha)^2}$$

The rotating interferometer technique was extended for exploring FEL wavefront!

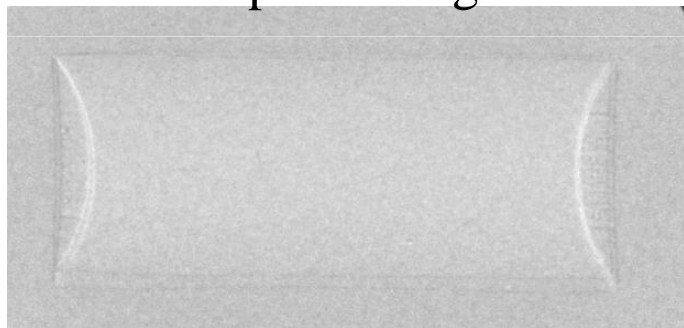


S. Rutishauser, et al Nat Commun 3, 947 (2012).

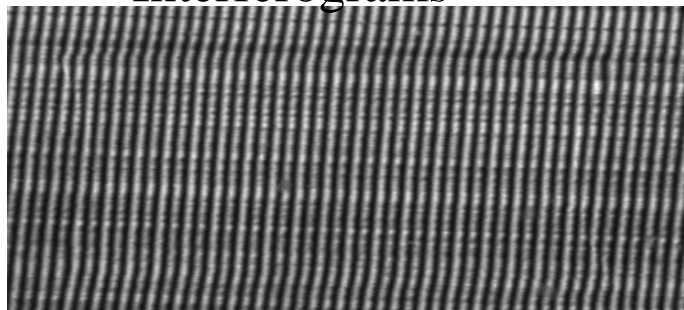
# Refracting Optics— 1D CRL



Absorption Image



Interferograms



$$f = \frac{NR}{2\delta} = \frac{NR_0 \cos(\theta)}{2\delta}$$

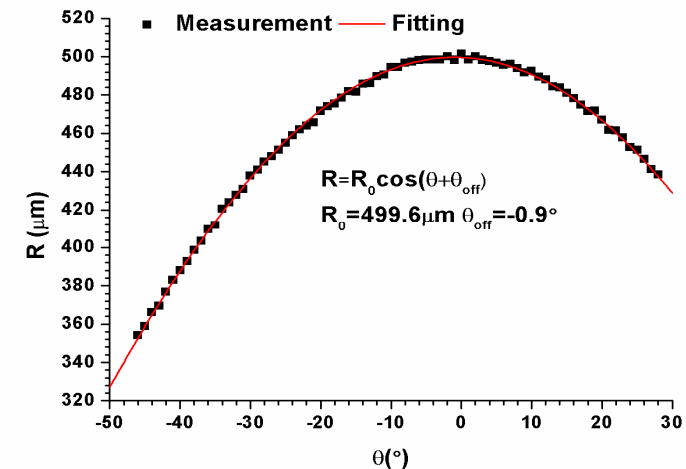
$$\omega_y \approx \tan \omega_y = \frac{y}{f}$$

$$R = 2\delta f$$

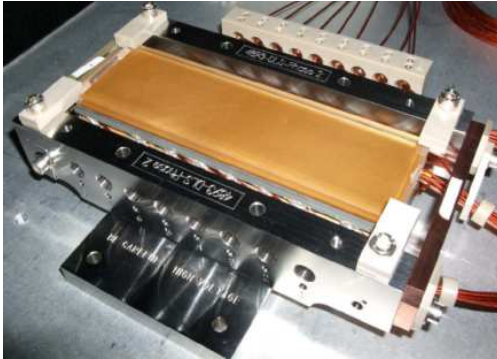
N: Number of lens

R: Apex radius

$\delta$ : refractive index of the beryllium



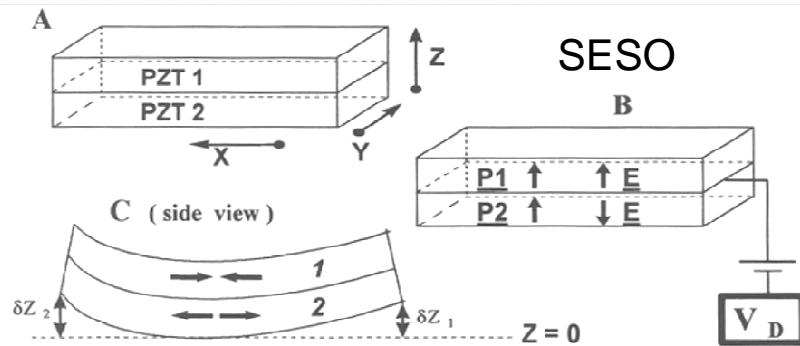
# Super polished bimorph mirror



Elliptical :  $p = 46\text{m}; q = 400\text{mm}; \theta = 3\text{mrad}$ , 8 piezo electrodes,  $L=150\text{ mm}$  (120mm EEM)

## Bimorph Active Mirrors

## Super-polishing



Elastic Emission Machining (EEM): J-tec  
*Remove middle & high spatial frequency roughness*

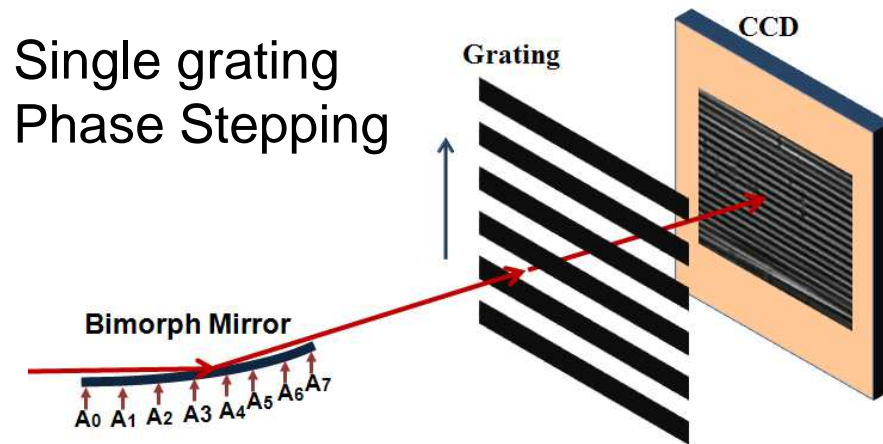
*Figuring with sub nanometre-level accuracy by numerically controlled elastic emission machining,*

*K Yamauchi et al, Rev. Sci. Instrum. (2002)*

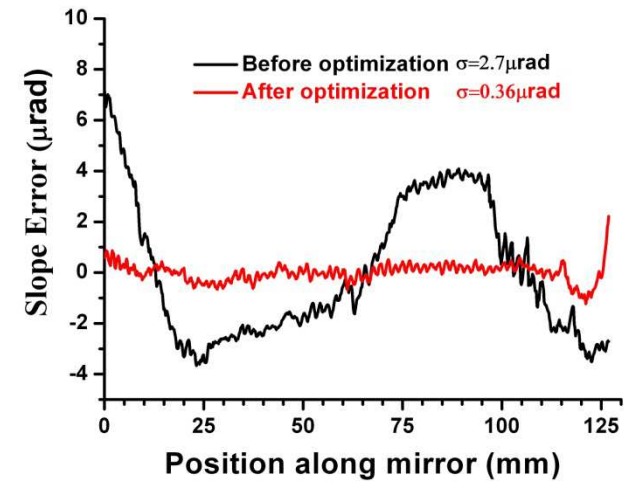
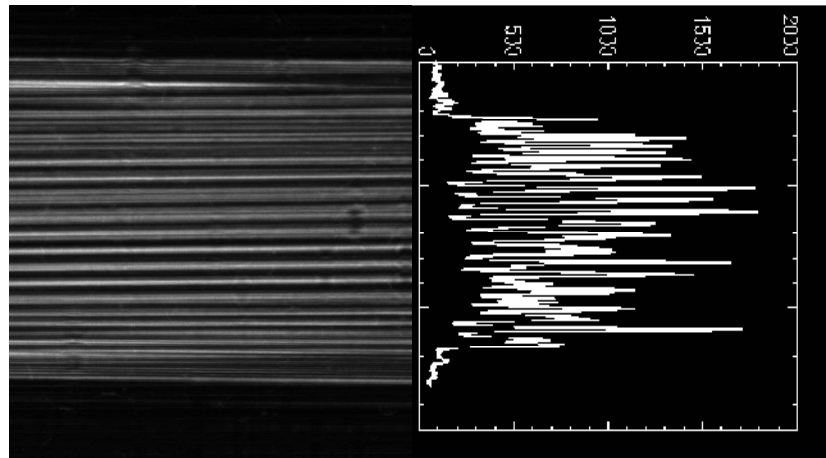
*By applying appropriate voltages to the bimorph piezos, both **global figure** & **localised figure errors** can be dynamically adjusted*



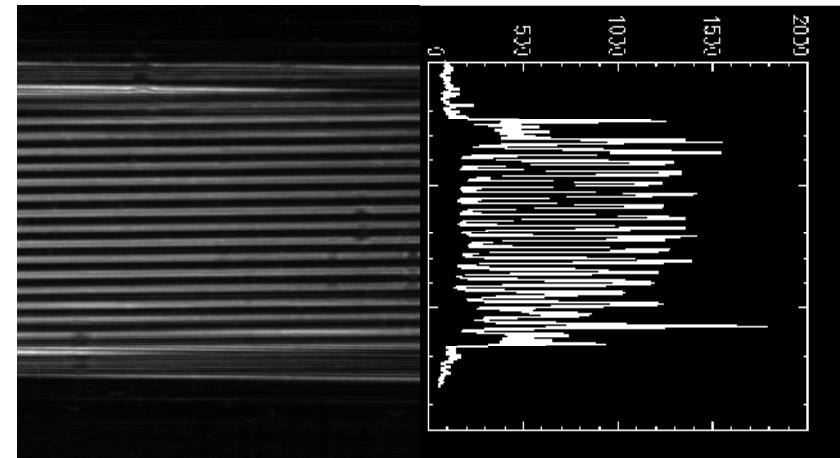
# Super polished bimorph mirror



Before Optimization



After Optimization



# Diffracting Optics— Fresnel Zone Plate

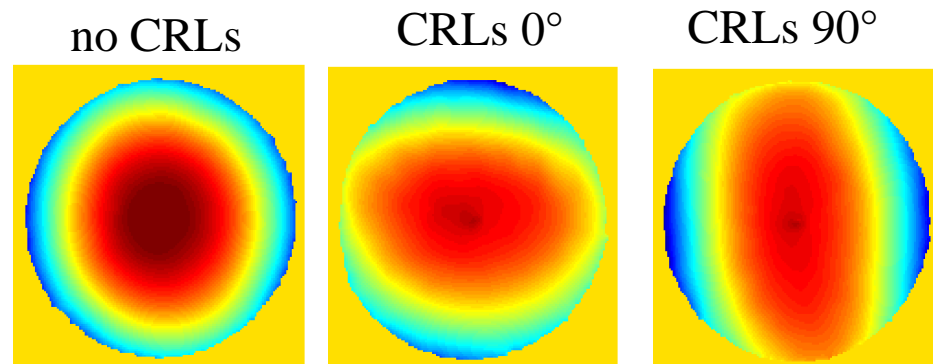
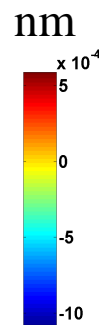
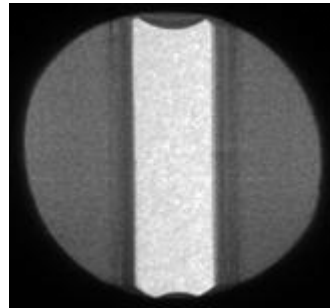
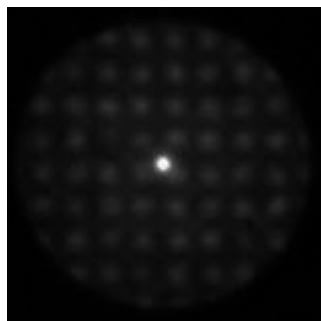
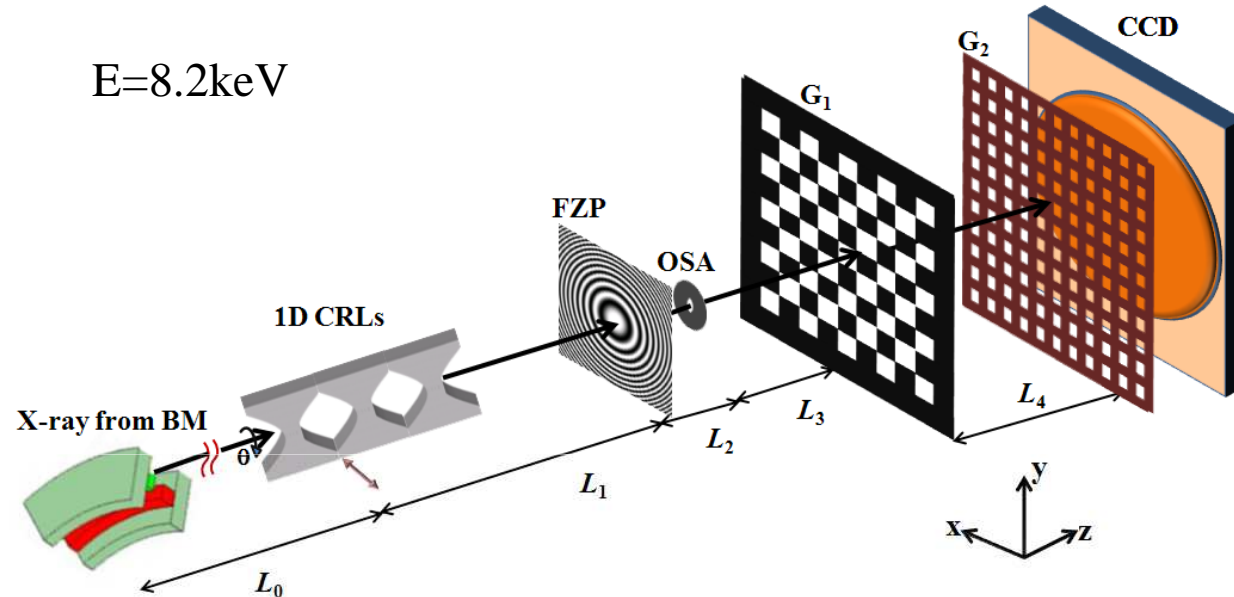
## 2D grating interferometer

1D CRL stack  
 $N=6$   $R=500\ \mu\text{m}$

$E=8.2\text{keV}$

Zone plate  
 $D=200\ \mu\text{m}$   $\Delta r=100\text{nm}$

2D Gratings  
 $G1: p1=2.576\ \mu\text{m}$   
 $G2: p2=2.000\ \mu\text{m}$   
 $L4=60\text{mm}$  (5th Order)



2D Moiré fringe      1D CRL Rotate

H. Wang, et al., Opt. Lett. 38, 827(2013)

# X-ray Speckle Based Technique

**Principle:** Modulate incoming wavefront with speckle and then use digital correlation algorithms to follow the displacement of small subsets of speckle between images.

## Near field speckle theory

Speckle grains do not change in size and shape over distance  $D^2 / \lambda$

R. Cerbino et al., Nature Physics (2008)



## Membrane:

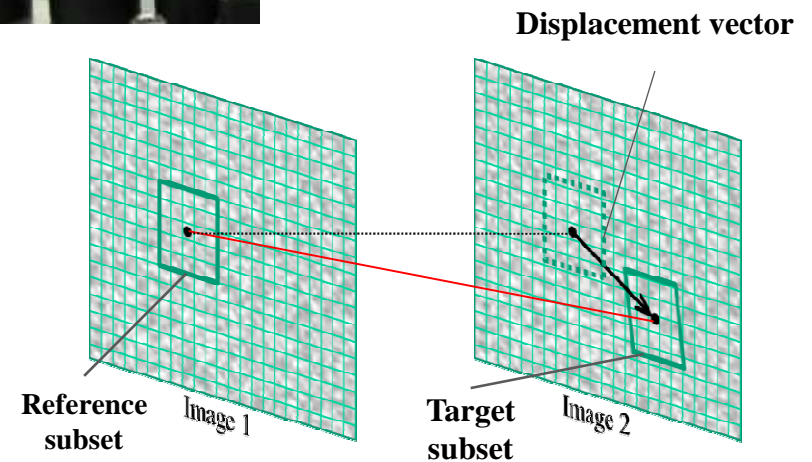
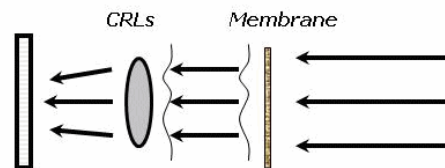
SiC abrasive paper

Organic filters

Grain size  $D$ : 0.1  $\mu\text{m}$ ~50  $\mu\text{m}$



Image Courtesy of L. Peverini



- Digital Image Correlation (DIC) algorithm

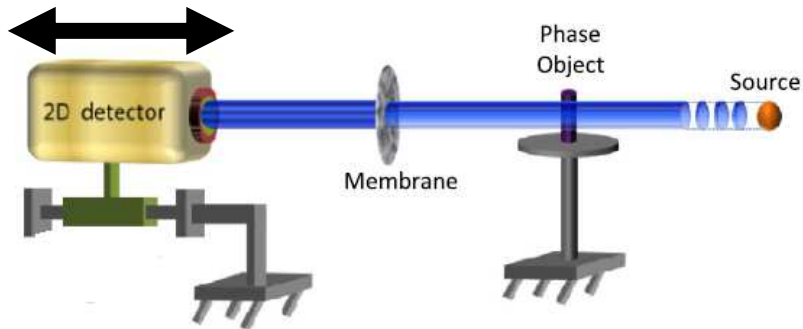
S. Bérubon, et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 108, 158102 (2012)





# Wavefront reconstruction

## Absolute Mode: Move detector



$E = 14.5 \text{ keV}$  (Theory:  $R=47.5 \text{ m}$ )

Shape of the beam: ellipsoidal

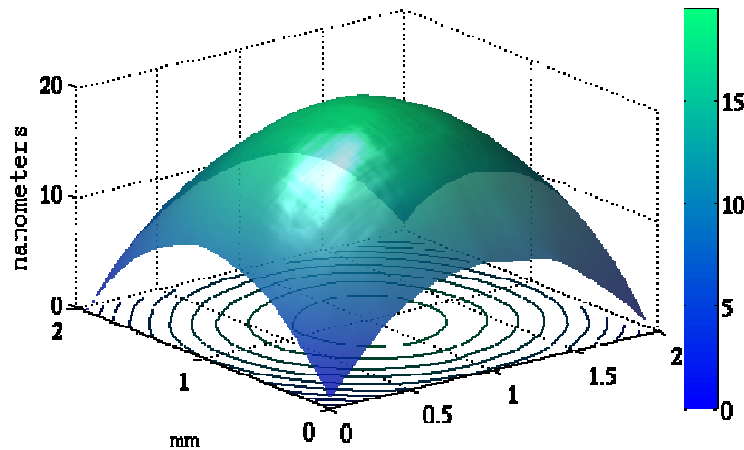
$R_v = 49.7 \text{ m}$

$R_h = 48.8 \text{ m}$

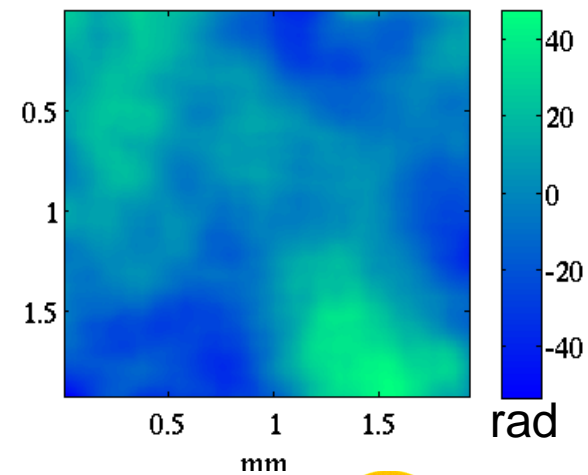
Asymmetric beam:

Monochromator Heat bump ?

## B16 Beam wavefront

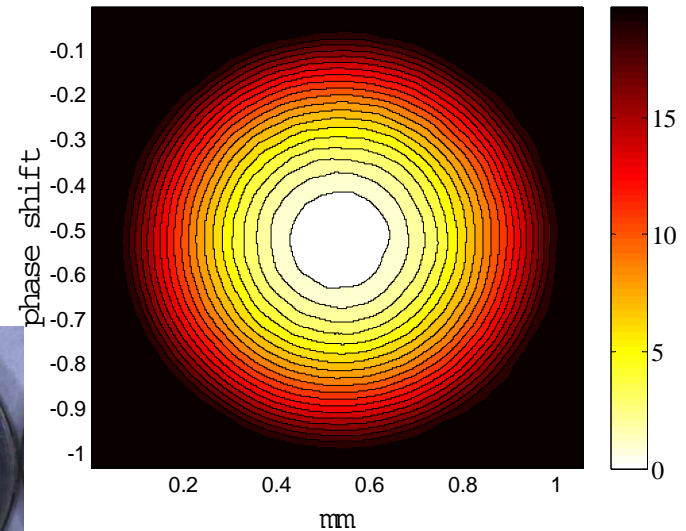
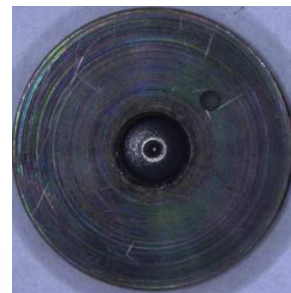
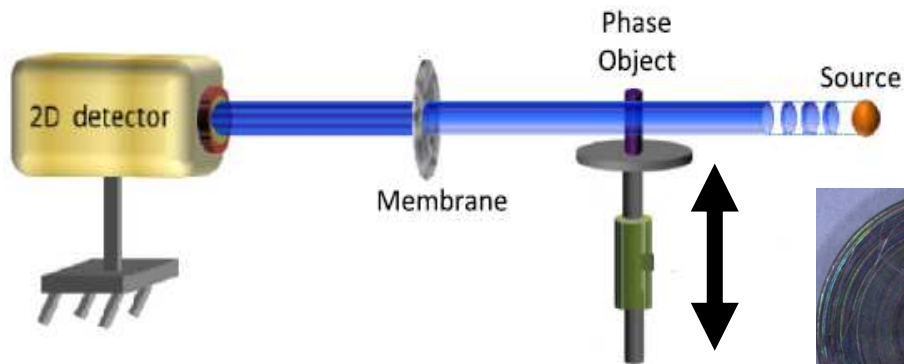


## Distortion from perfect ellipsoid

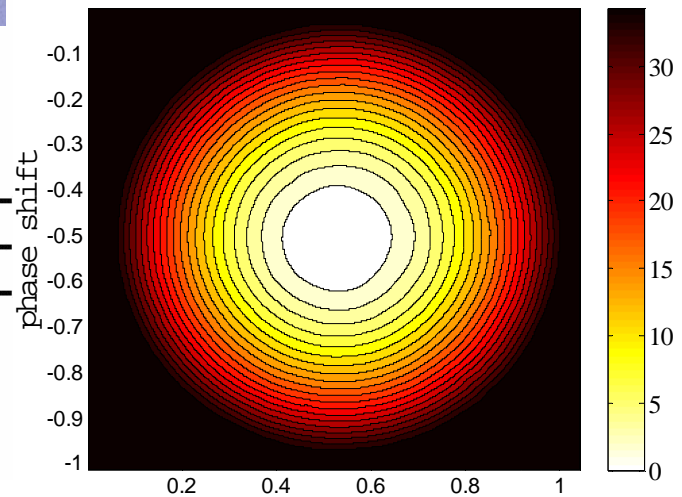
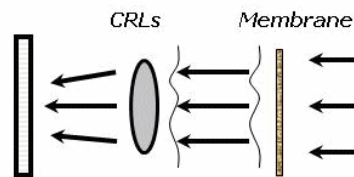


# Refracting Optics— 2D CRL

Differential Mode: Move Sample



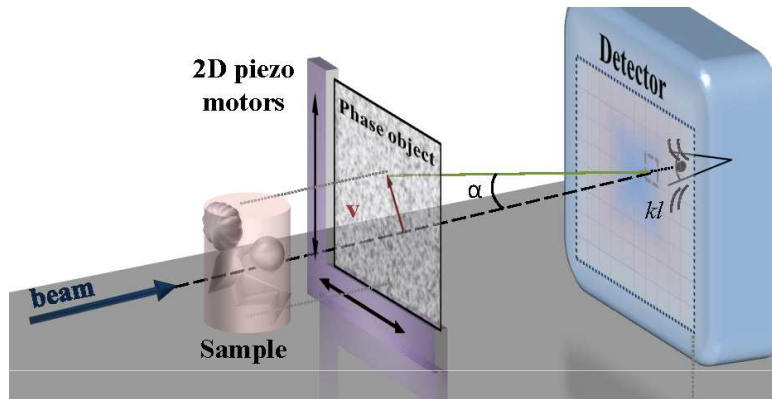
Irradiation damaged CRL



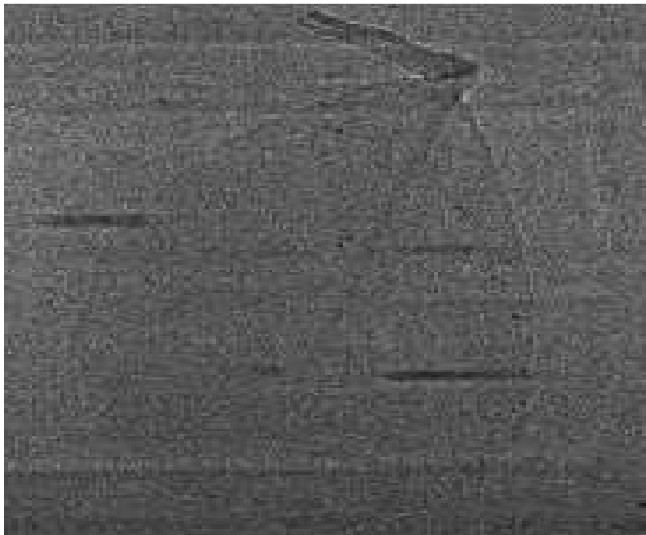
Normal CRL<sup>mm</sup>

# Extension to Generalized Scheme

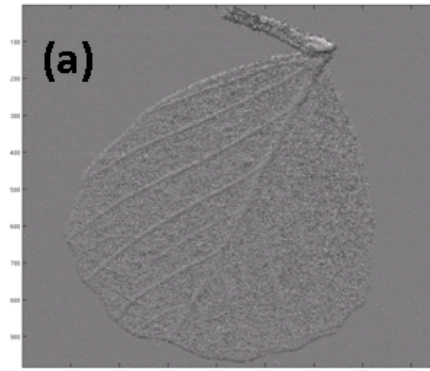
## Scanning Mode: Scan Membrane



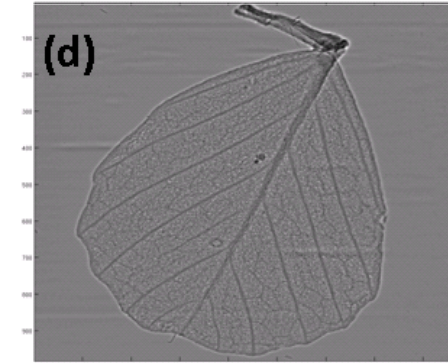
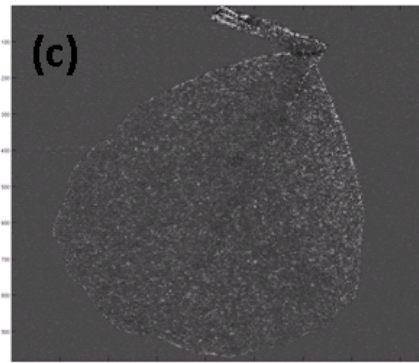
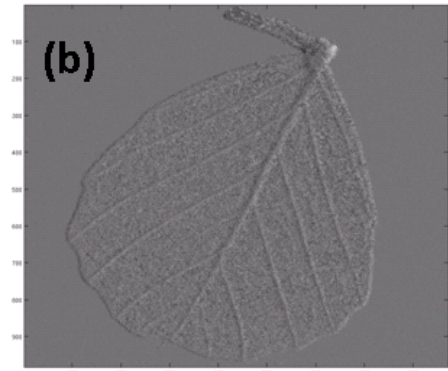
2D raster scan



Vertical gradients



Horizontal differential



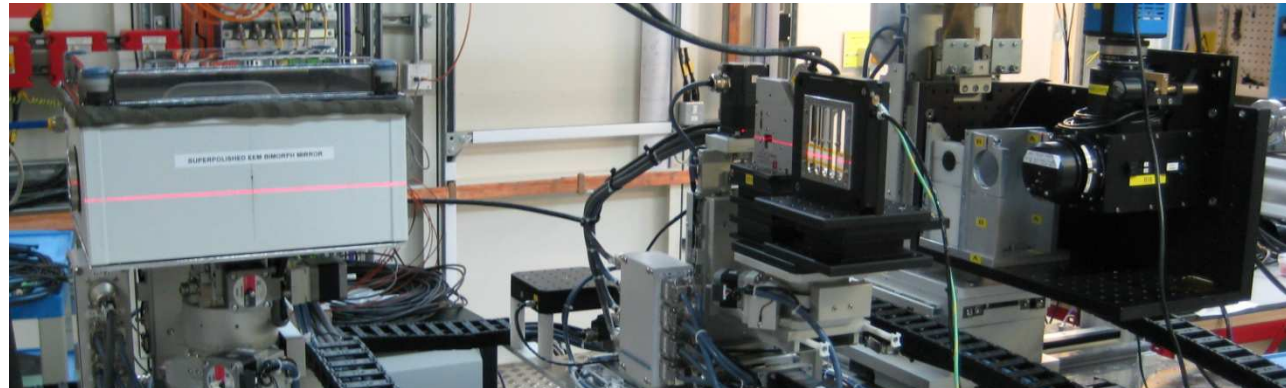
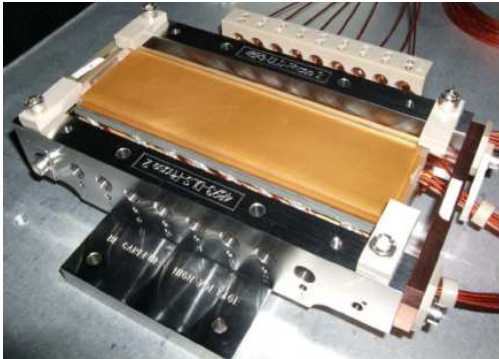
Dark field image

Absorption image

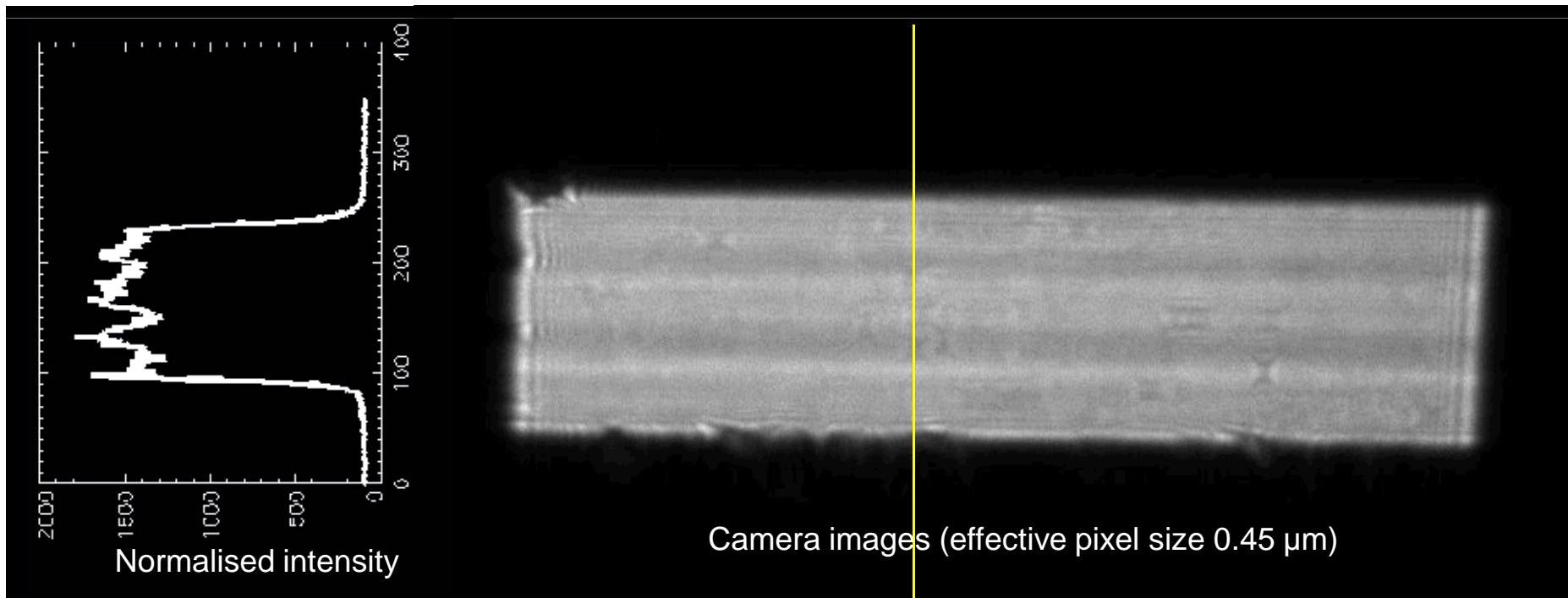
- ✓ From grating to speckle
- ✓ Phase image + Dark field image



# Super polished bimorph mirror

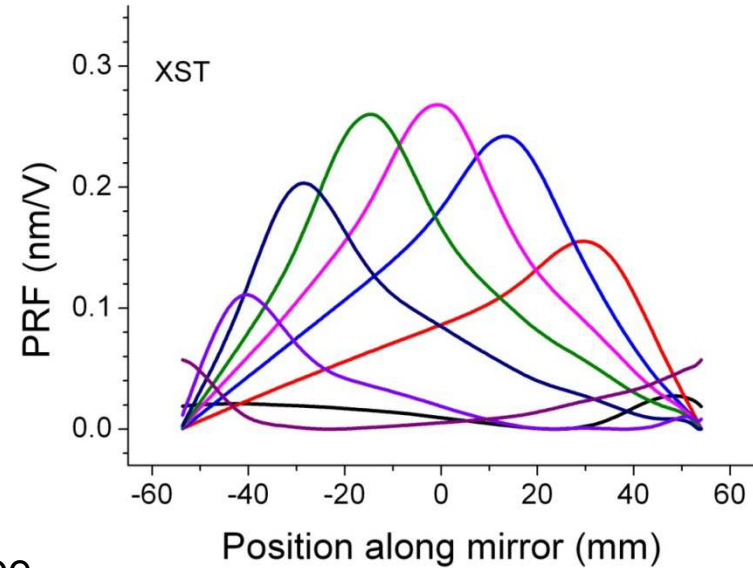
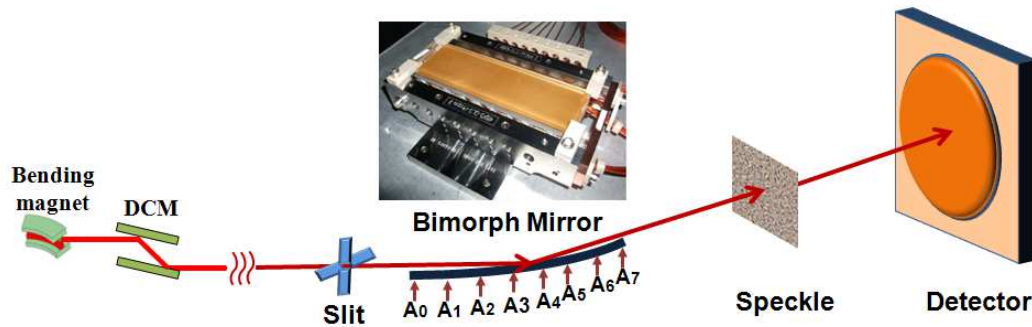


Elliptical :  $p = 46\text{m}$ ;  $q = 400\text{mm}$ ;  $\theta = 3\text{mrad}$ , 8 piezo electrodes,  $L = 150\text{ mm}$  (120mm EEM)

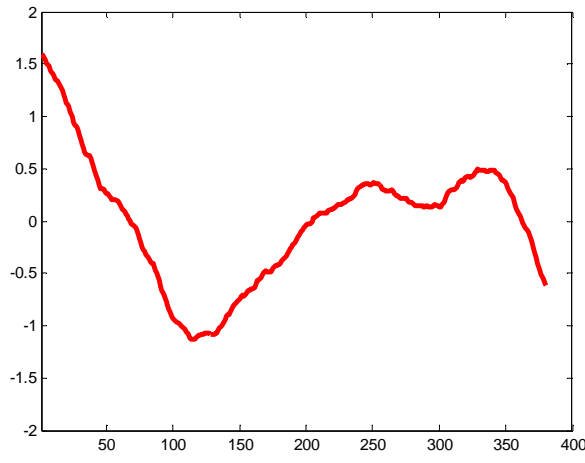


# Super polished bimorph mirror: focus

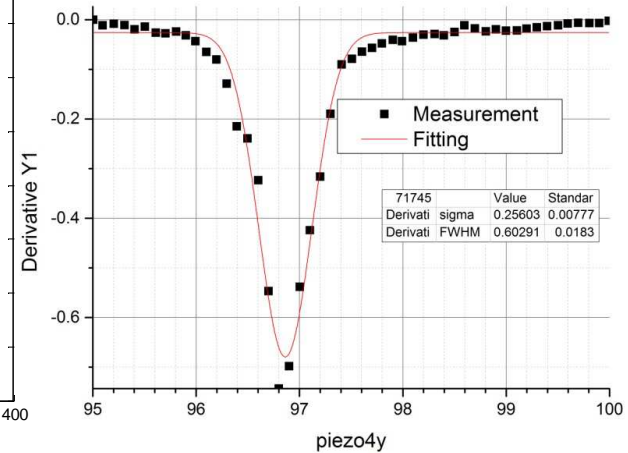
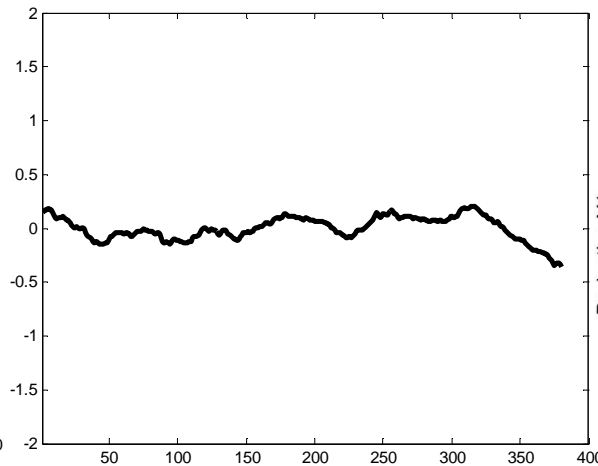
Elliptical :  $p = 46\text{m}; q = 400\text{mm}; \theta = 3\text{mrad}$



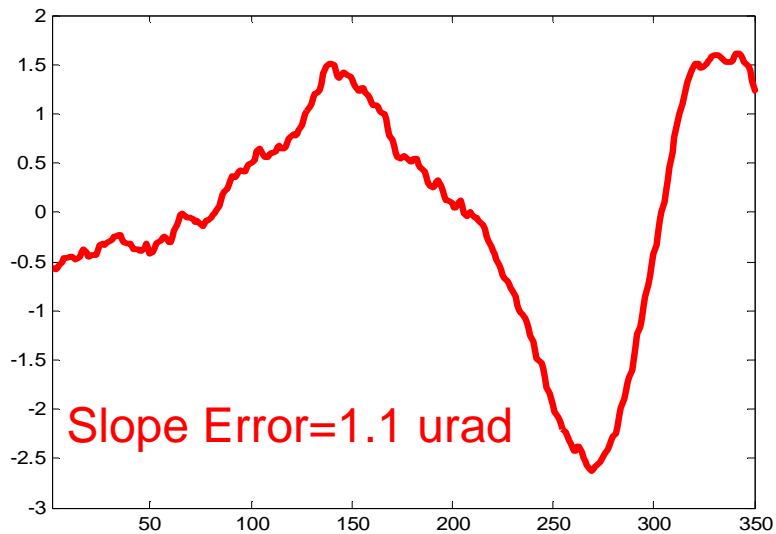
Before Optimisation  
Slope Error= 0.87urad



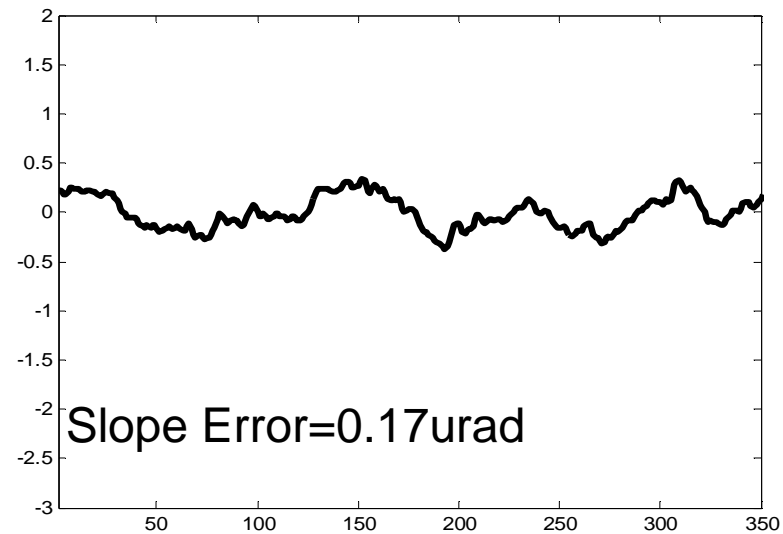
After Optimisation : Slope  
Error= 0.11urad



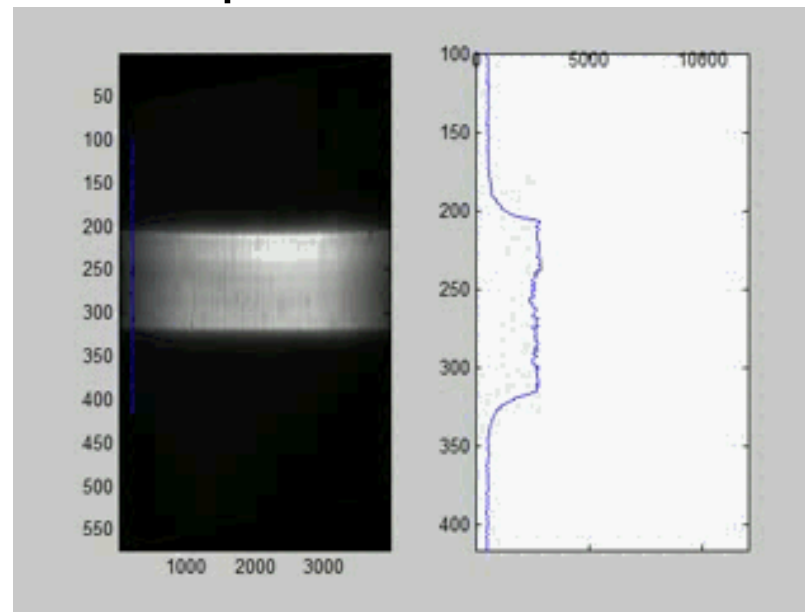
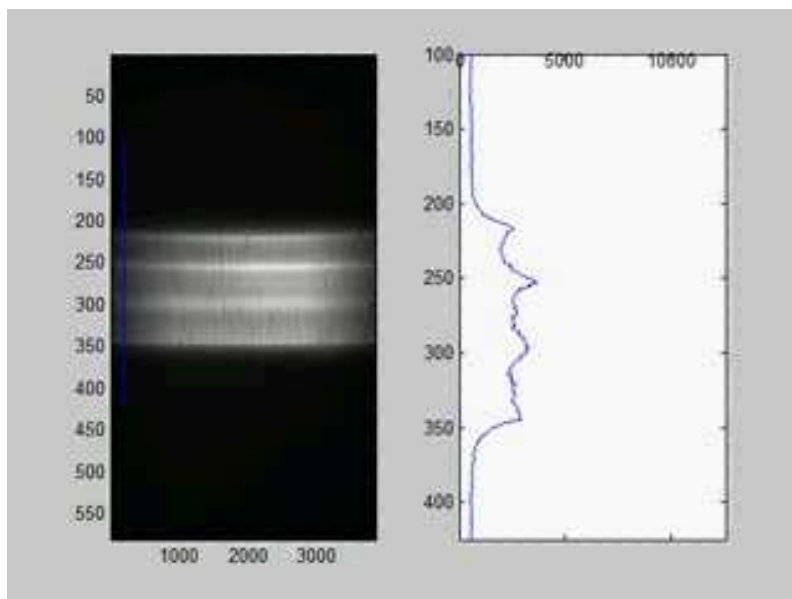
# Super polished bimorph mirror: defocus



Pencil beam scan



Speckle scan



# Summary

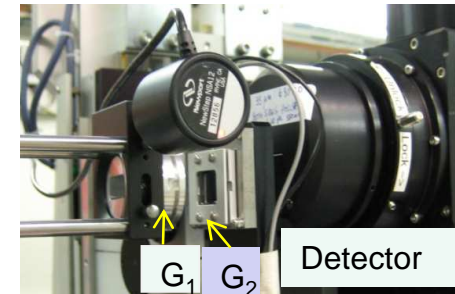
## At-wavelength metrology

- Moderate requirements on coherence
- Sub-micro->nano-radians accuracy
- Compact and easily be installed
- Fast measurement

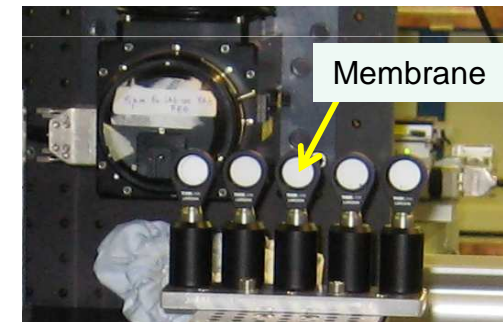
## Future work

- Improve the sensitivity
- Test strong curved mirrors
- Compact test instrument/Auto-alignment
- X-ray lab source
- X-FEL
- .....

## Grating Interferometer



## Speckle Based technique





# Acknowledgements

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Thanks to...

- **Diamond Light Source**

Optics & Metrology Group

Kawal Sawhney, Sébastien Berujon, Simon Alcock and John Sutter

Andrew Malandain, Stewart Scott, Slava Kachkanov and Igor Dolbnya.....

- **PSI** (Christian David, Simon Rutishauser)

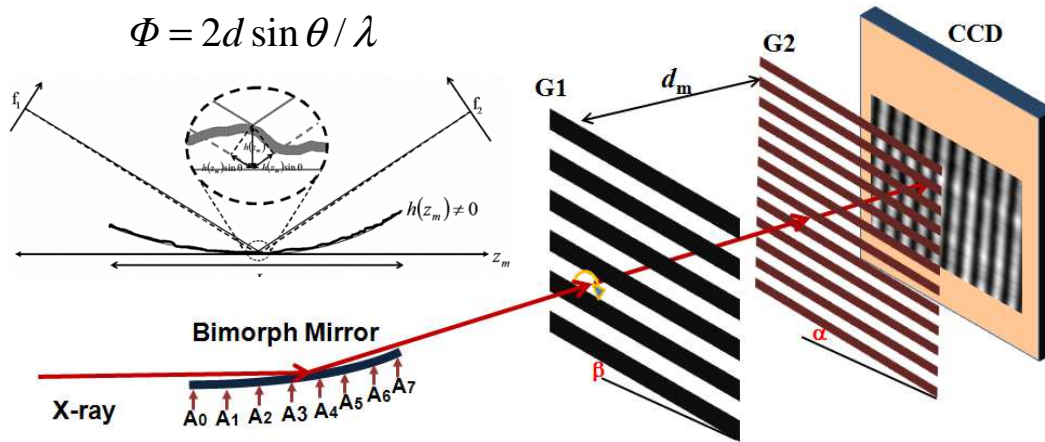
- **NSLS II** (Yong Chu, Hanfei Yan)

- **ESRF** (Eric Ziegler)

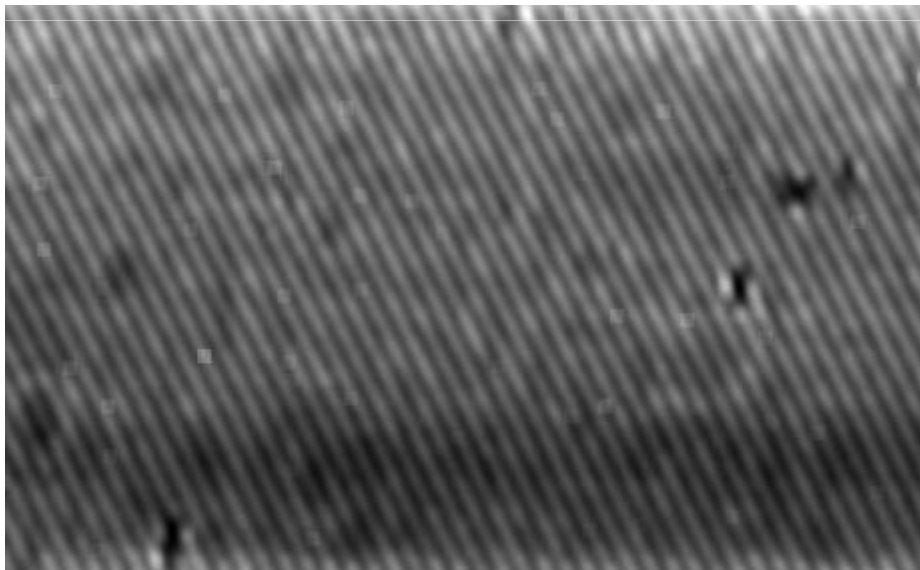




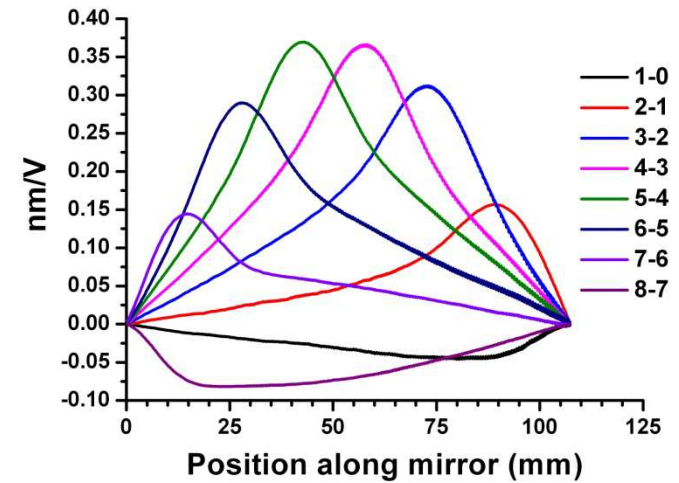
# Super polished bimorph mirror



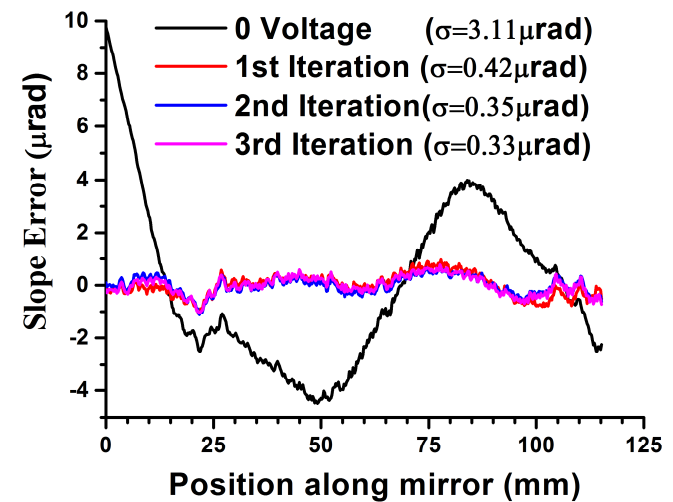
- A0
- A1
- A2
- A3
- A4
- A5
- A6
- A7



## Piezo Response Function (PRF)

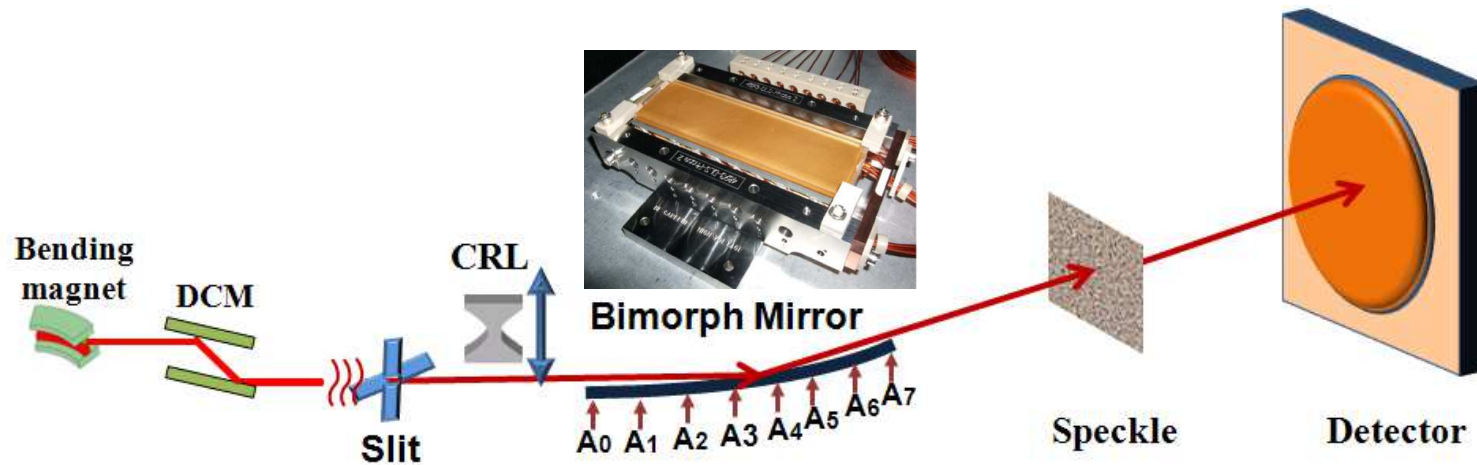


## Wavefront Slope error

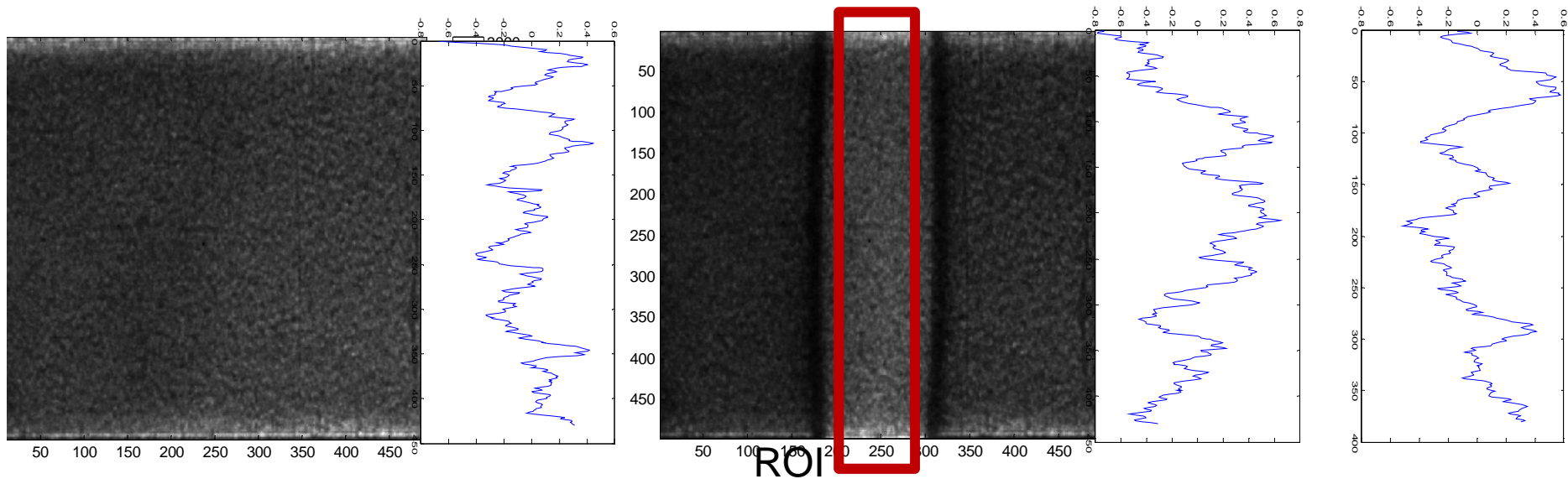




# Super polished bimorph mirror: wavefront correction



Slope Error: 0.20 $\mu$ rad  $\longrightarrow$  Before correction 0.34 $\mu$ rad  $\longrightarrow$  After: 0.24 $\mu$ rad



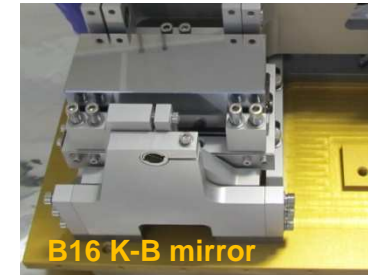
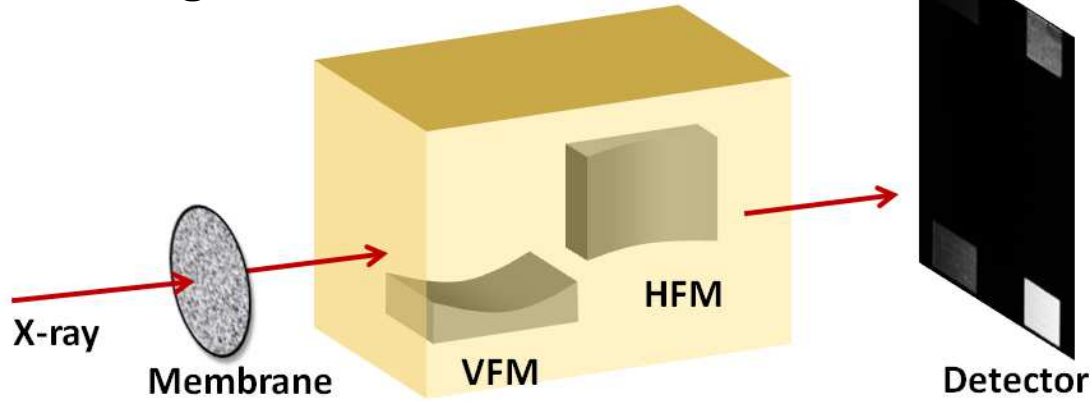
Without CRL

With CRL

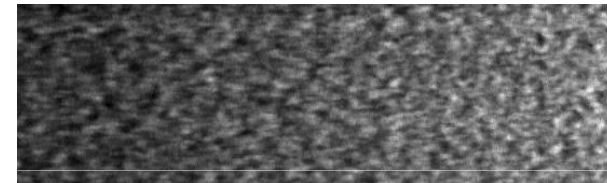


# Characterization for K-B mirror

Scanning Mode: Scan Membrane

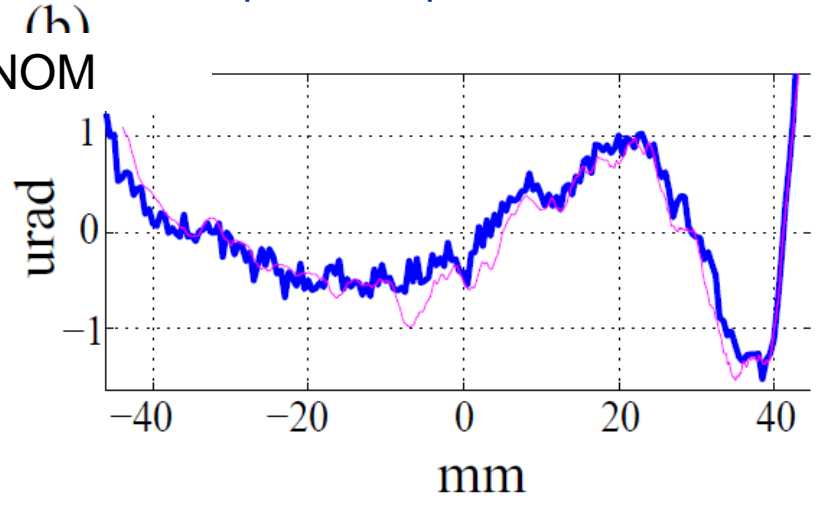
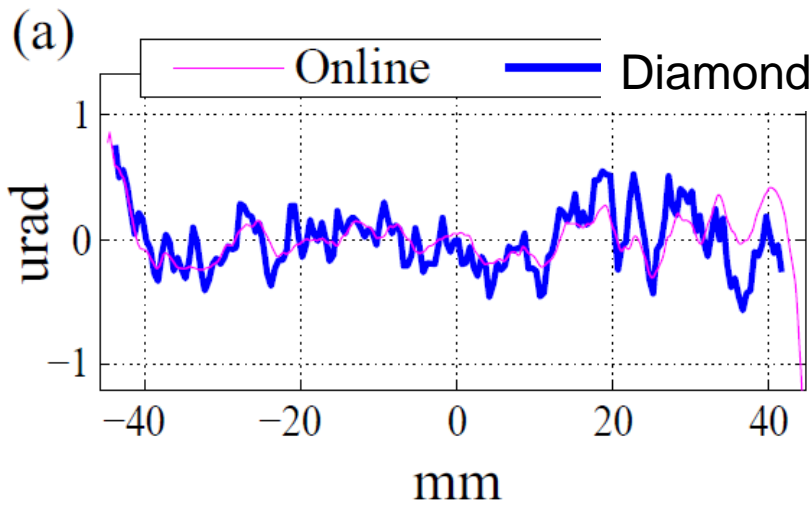


Horizontal Scan for HFM

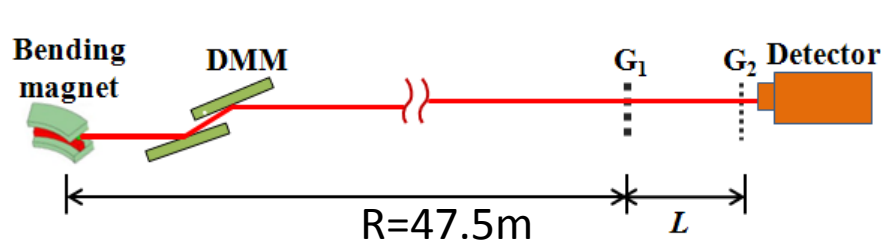


VFM :  $p = 47\text{m}; q = 235\text{mm}; \theta = 3\text{mrad}$

HFM :  $p = 47\text{m}; q = 125\text{mm}; \theta = 3\text{mrad}$

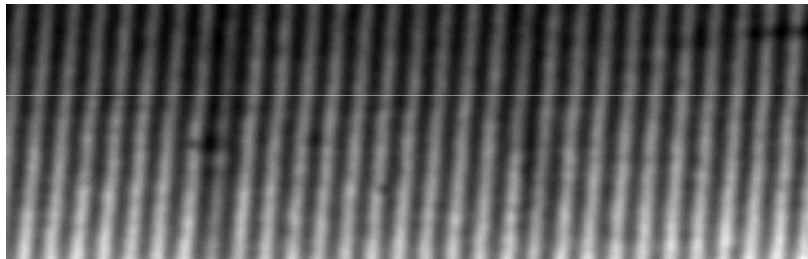


# Coherence length measurement at B16

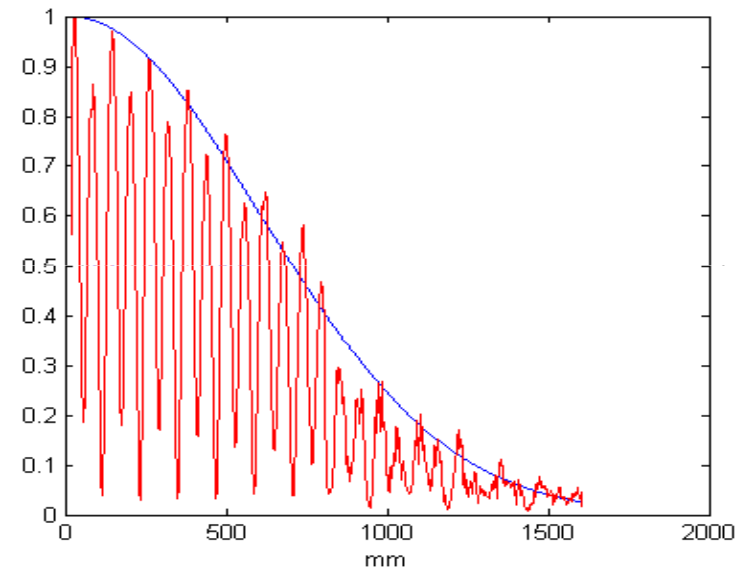


E = 18 keV    Tablot distance     $L_m = m \frac{d_0^2}{8\lambda}$

Double Multilayer Monochromator (DMM)



➔ Visibility



$$|\gamma(x, y)| = \gamma_0 \exp(-x^2 / 2\xi_x^2 - y^2 / 2\xi_y^2)$$

F. Pfeiffer et al, Phys. Rev. Lett. (2005)

Transverse Coherence length  $\xi_y = \lambda R / 2\pi\sigma_y$

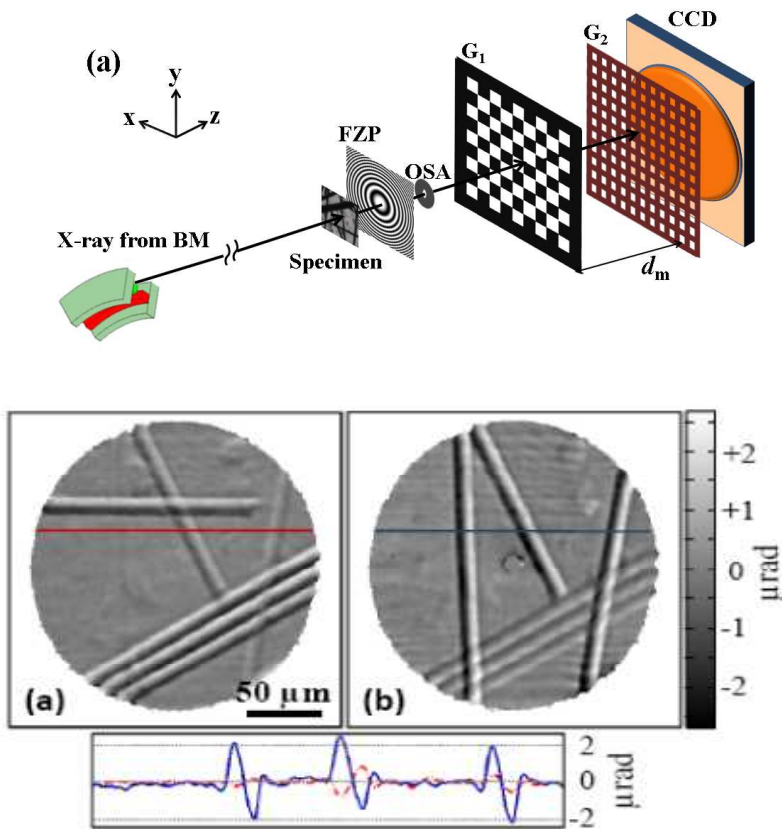
H. Wang et al, Paper in Preparation, (2013)

	Coherence length	Vertical Source Size
Measurement	$\xi_y = 21 \mu\text{m}$	$\sigma_y = 24.8 \mu\text{m}$ (rms)
Theory	$\xi_y = 22 \mu\text{m}$	$\sigma_y = 23.5 \mu\text{m}$ (rms)



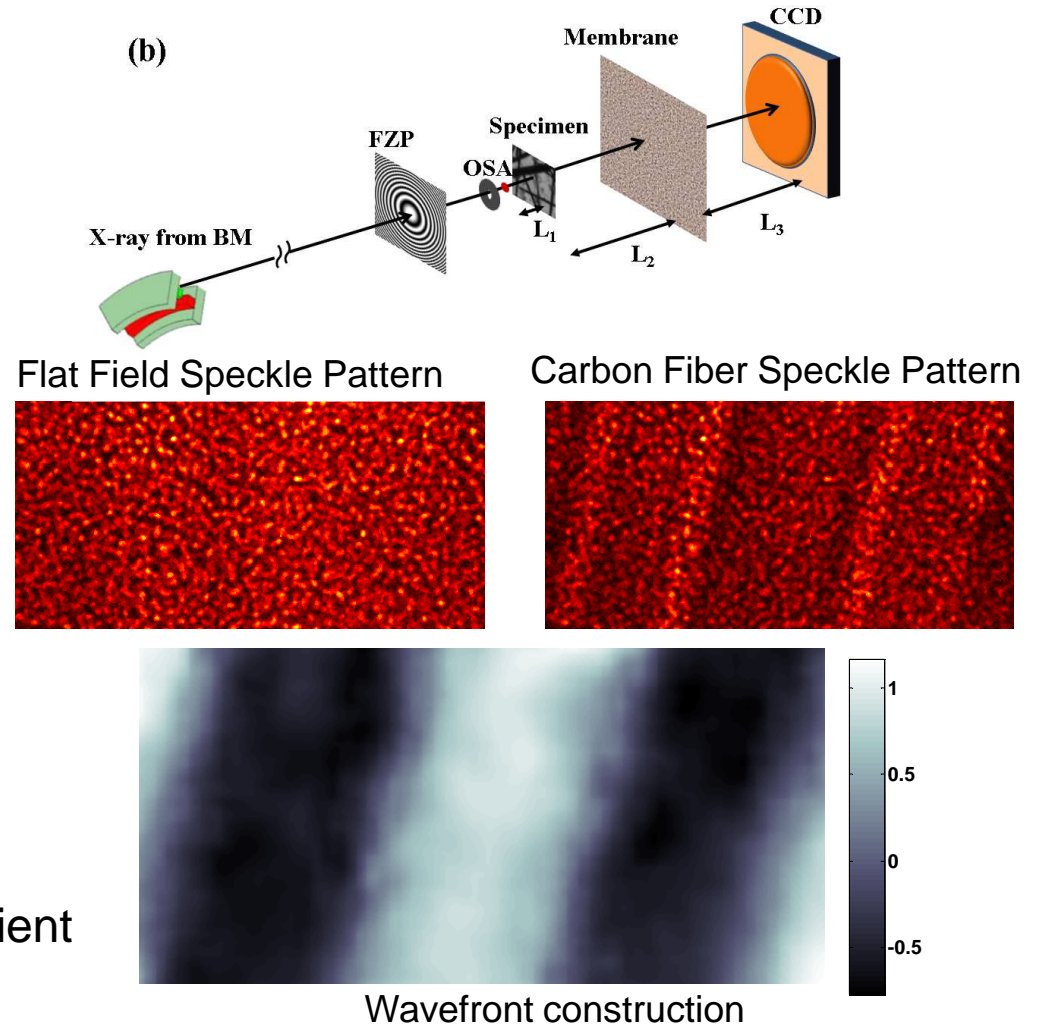
# X-ray phase contrast imaging

## 2D grating interferometer



(a) vertical gradient, (b) horizontal gradient

## X-ray Speckle Based technique



Wavefront construction