Methoden moderner Röntgenphysik II: Streuung und Abbildung

Lecture 3	Vorlesung zum Haupt- oder Masterstudiengang Physik, SoSe 2016	
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Location	Lecture hall AP, Physics, Jungiusstraße	
Date	Tuesday	12:30 - 14:00
	Thursday	8:30 - 10:00

Methoden moderner Röntgenphysik II: Streuung und Abbildung

Part I:

Basics of X-ray Physics

by Gerhard Grübel (GG)

Introduction
Overview, Introduction to X-ray Scattering

X-ray Scattering Primer
Elements of X-ray Scattering

Sources of X-rays, Synchrotron Radiation
Laboratory Sources, Accelerator Bases Sources

Reflection and Refraction from Interfaces
Snell's Law, Fresnel Equations

Kinematical Diffraction (I)
Diffraction from an Atom, a Molecule, from Liquids, Glasses, …

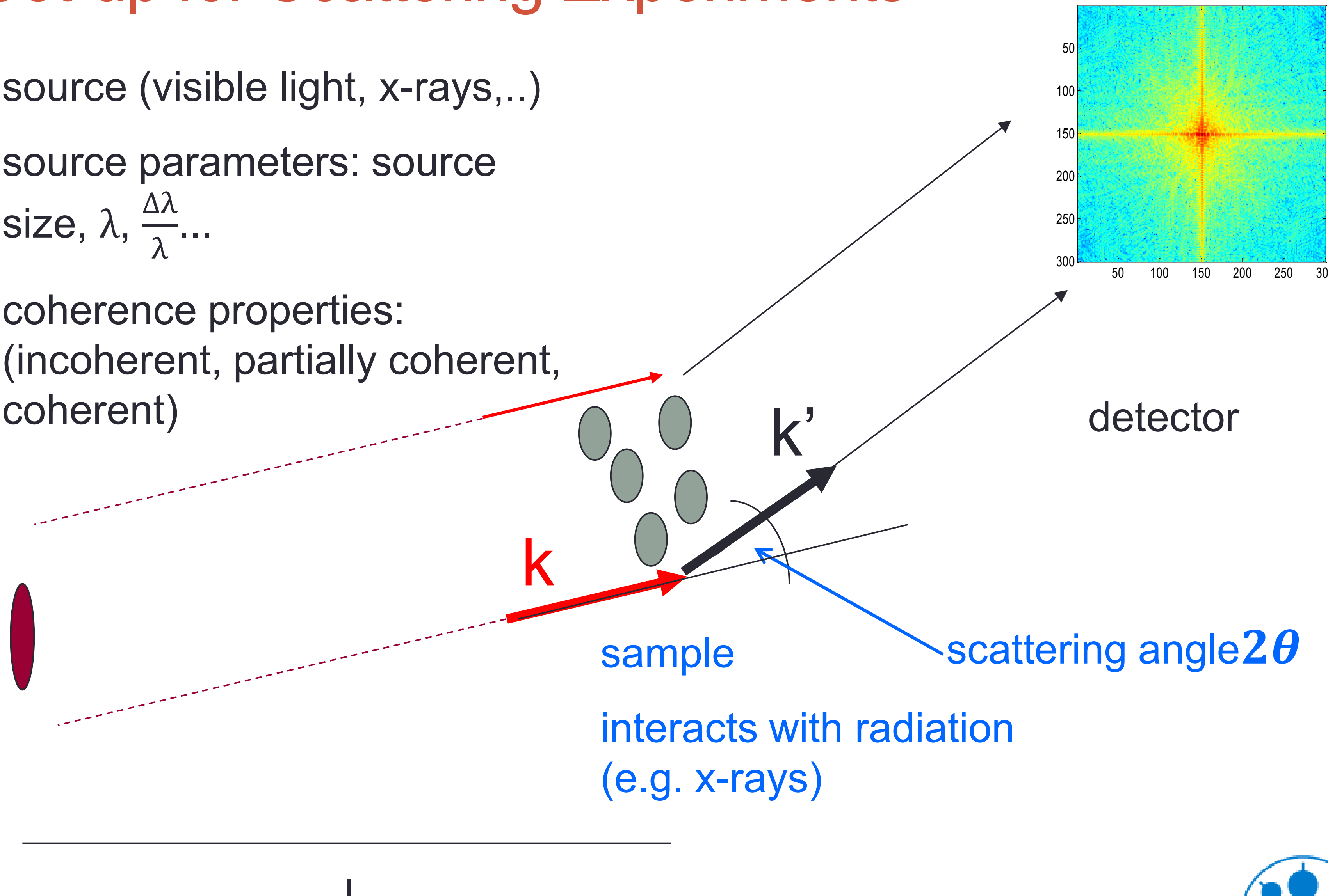
Kinematical Diffraction (II)
Diffraction from a Crystal, Reciprocal Lattice, Structure Factor, …

Set-up for Scattering Experiments

source (visible light, x-rays,..)

source parameters: source size, λ, $\frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda}$...

coherence properties: (incoherent, partially coherent, coherent)



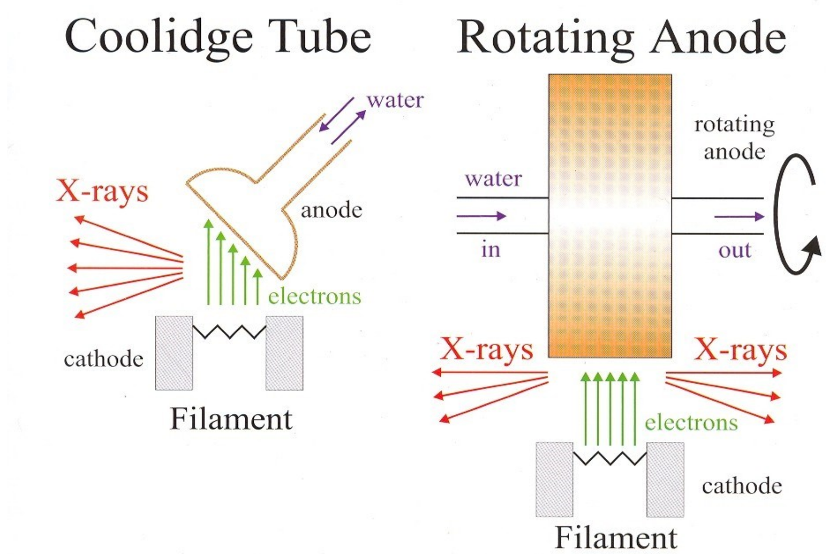
Source of X-Rays

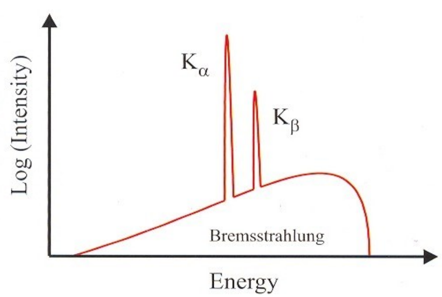
1895 Discovered by W.C. Röntgen

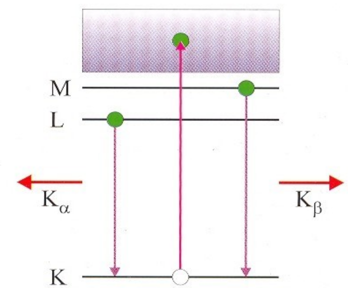
1912 First diffraction experiment (v. Laue)

1912 Coolidge tube (W.D. Coolidge, GE)

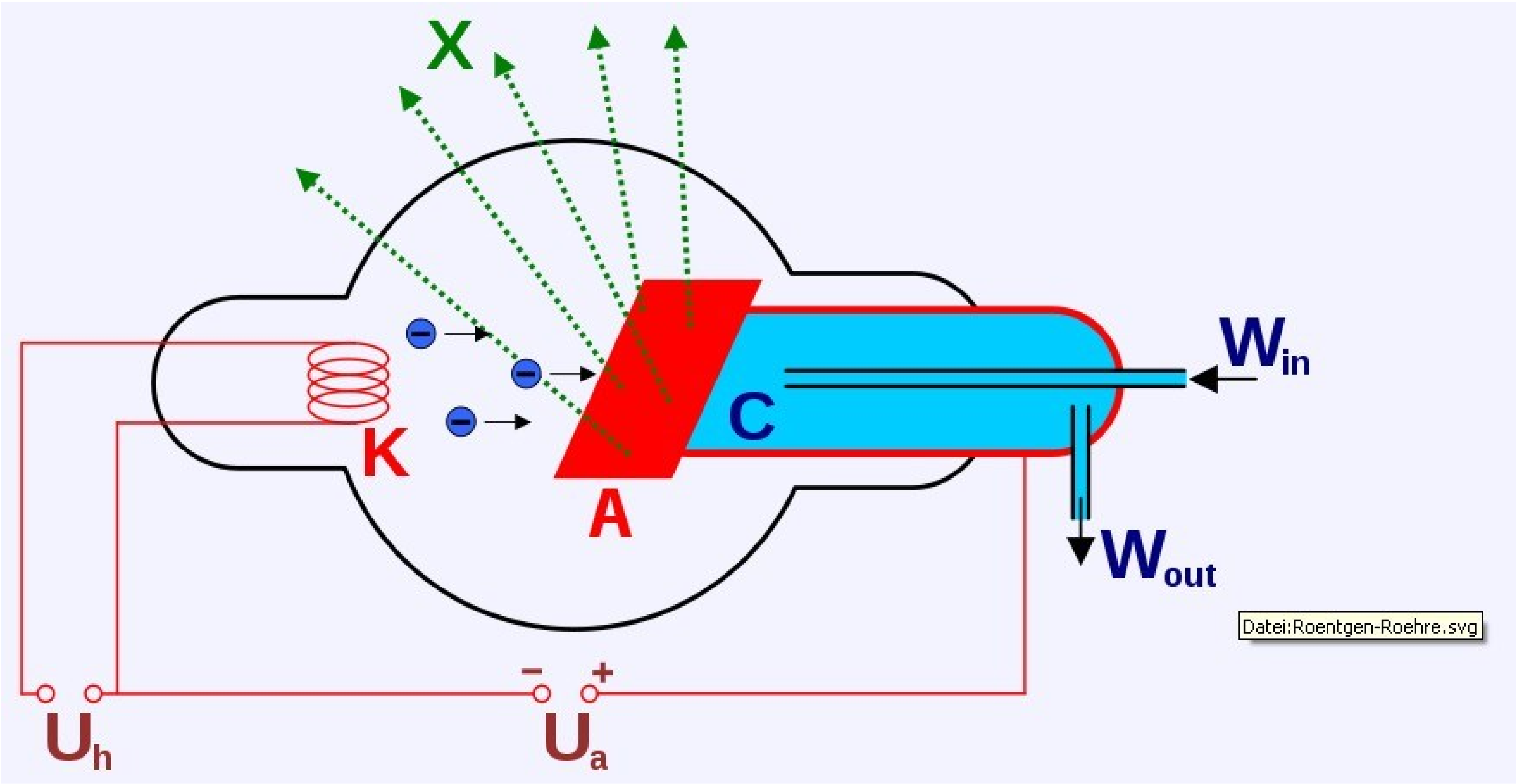
1946 Radiation from electrons in a synchrotron, GE, Physical Review, 71,829 (1947)



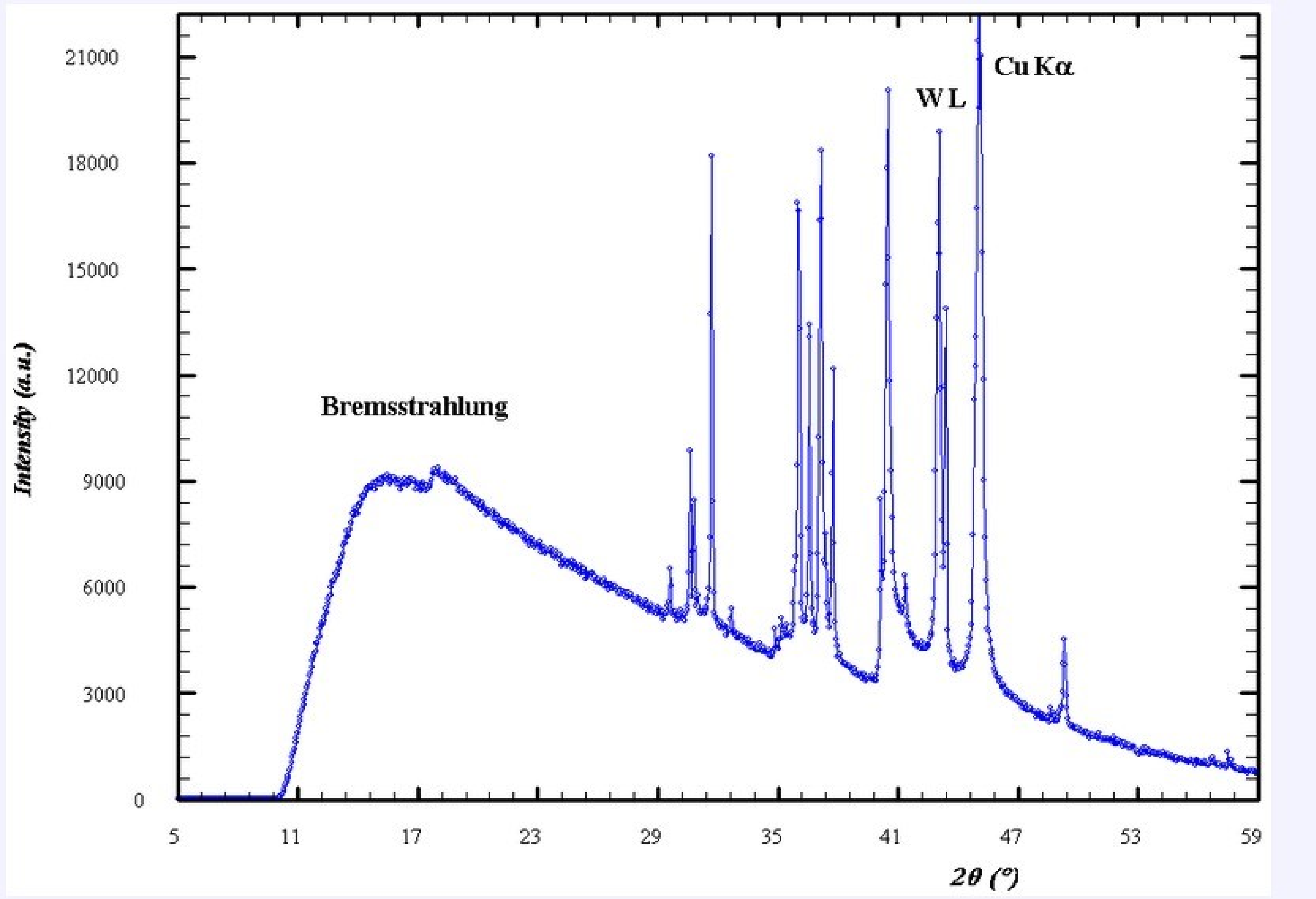




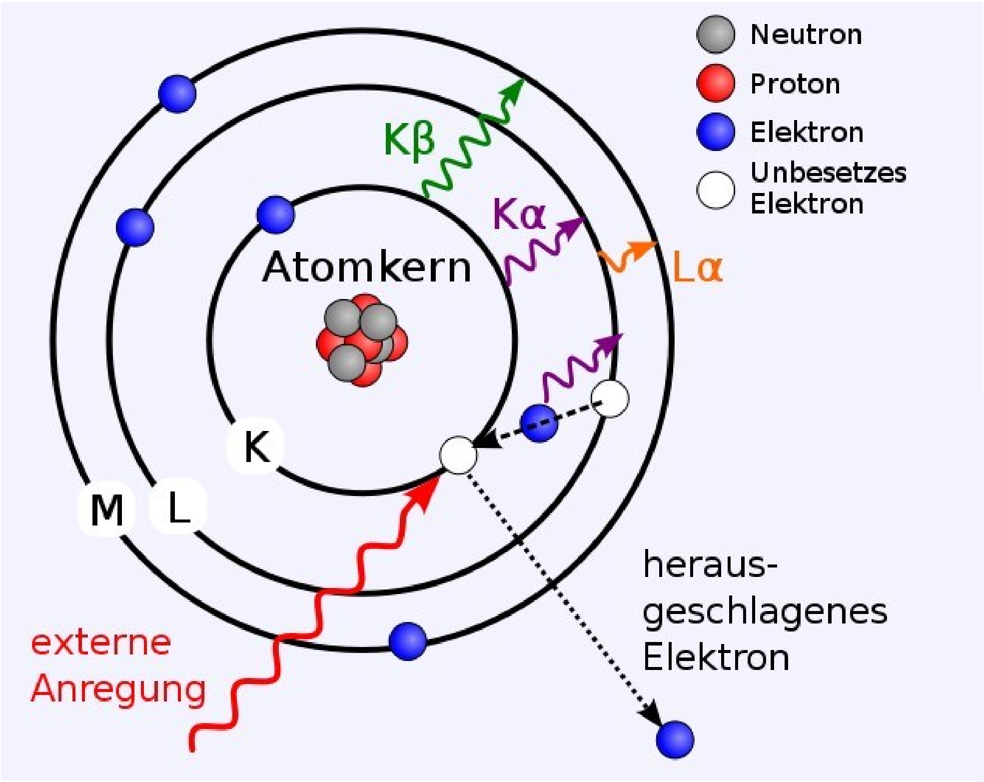
X-Ray Tube

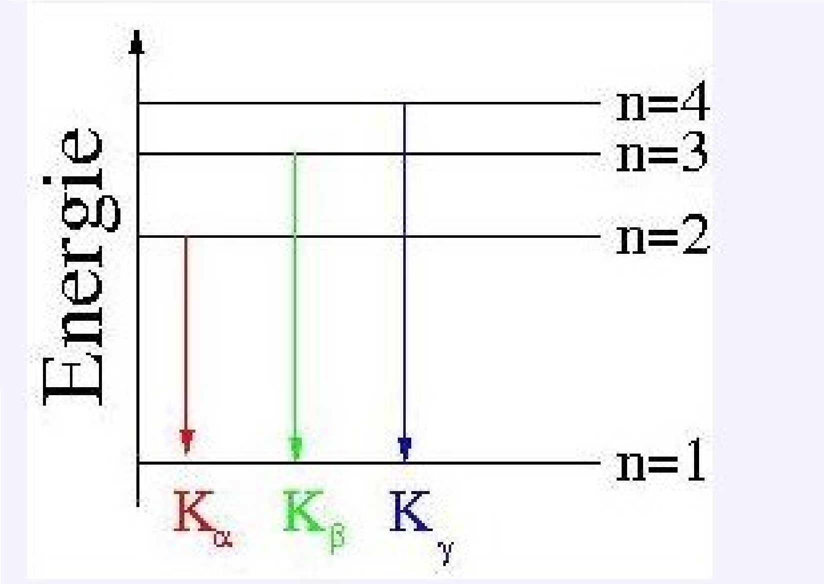


X-Ray Tube

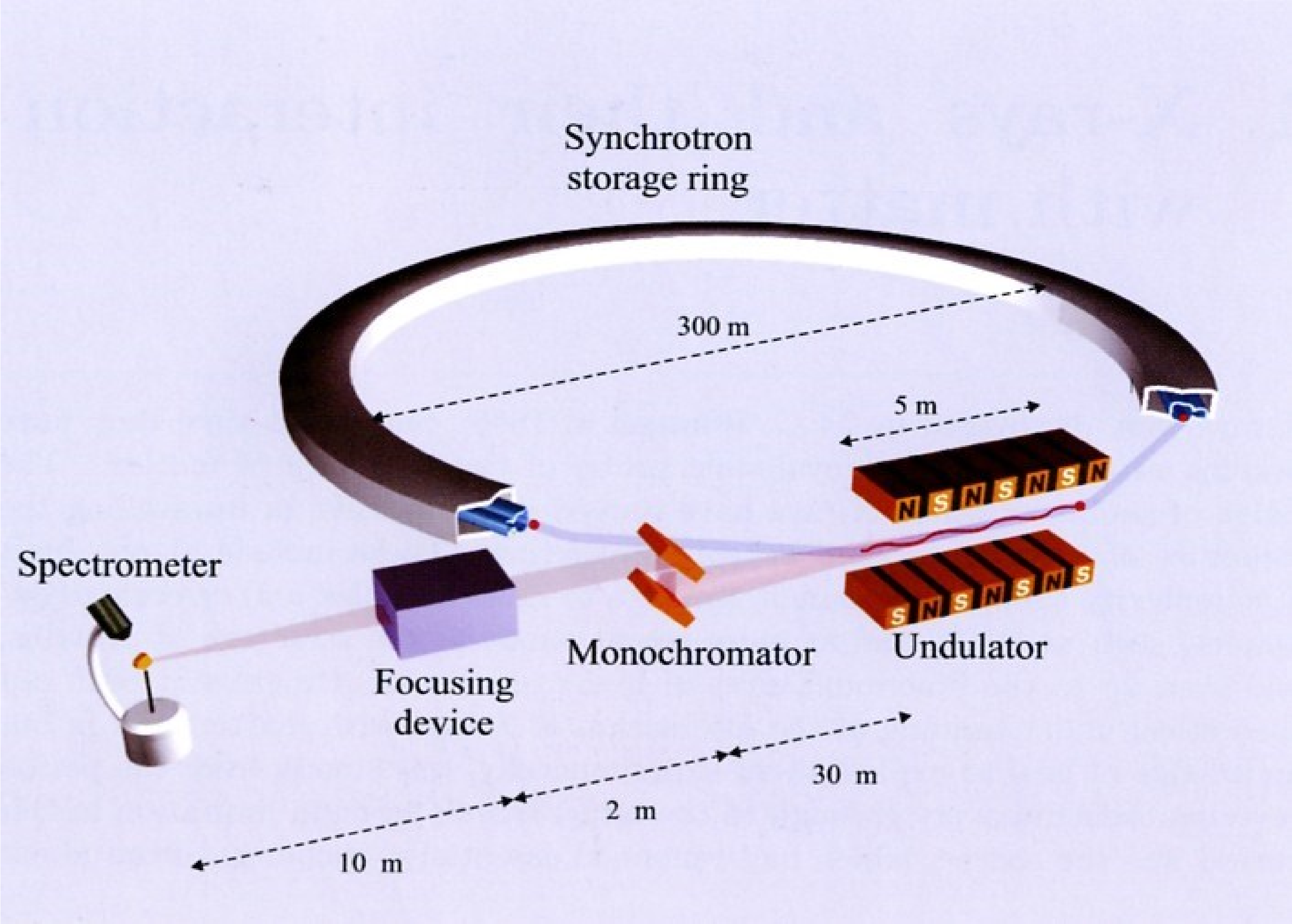

Cu Kα
W L
Bremsstrahlung
Intensity (a.u.)
21000
18000
15000
12000
9000
6000
3000
0
5
11
17
23
29
35
41
47
53
59
2θ (°)

X-Ray Tube


Neutron
Proton
Elektron
Unbesetztes Elektron
Kβ
Kα
Lα
Atomkern
K
L
M
heraus-
geschlagenes
Elektron
externe
Anregung


Energie
n=4
n=3
n=2
n=1
Kα
Kβ
Kγ

Synchrotron Radiation Storage Ring



Circular Accelerators

Cyclotron
Microtron
Synchrotron
Storage Ring

Cyclotron

- Proposed in 1930 by E.O. Lawrence
- Electrons circulate in a homogeneous magnetic field B
- Frequency for one cycle is given by

$$\omega_c = \left(\frac{e}{m}\right) B_z$$

- For non-relativistic electrons ω_c is independent of the velocity v

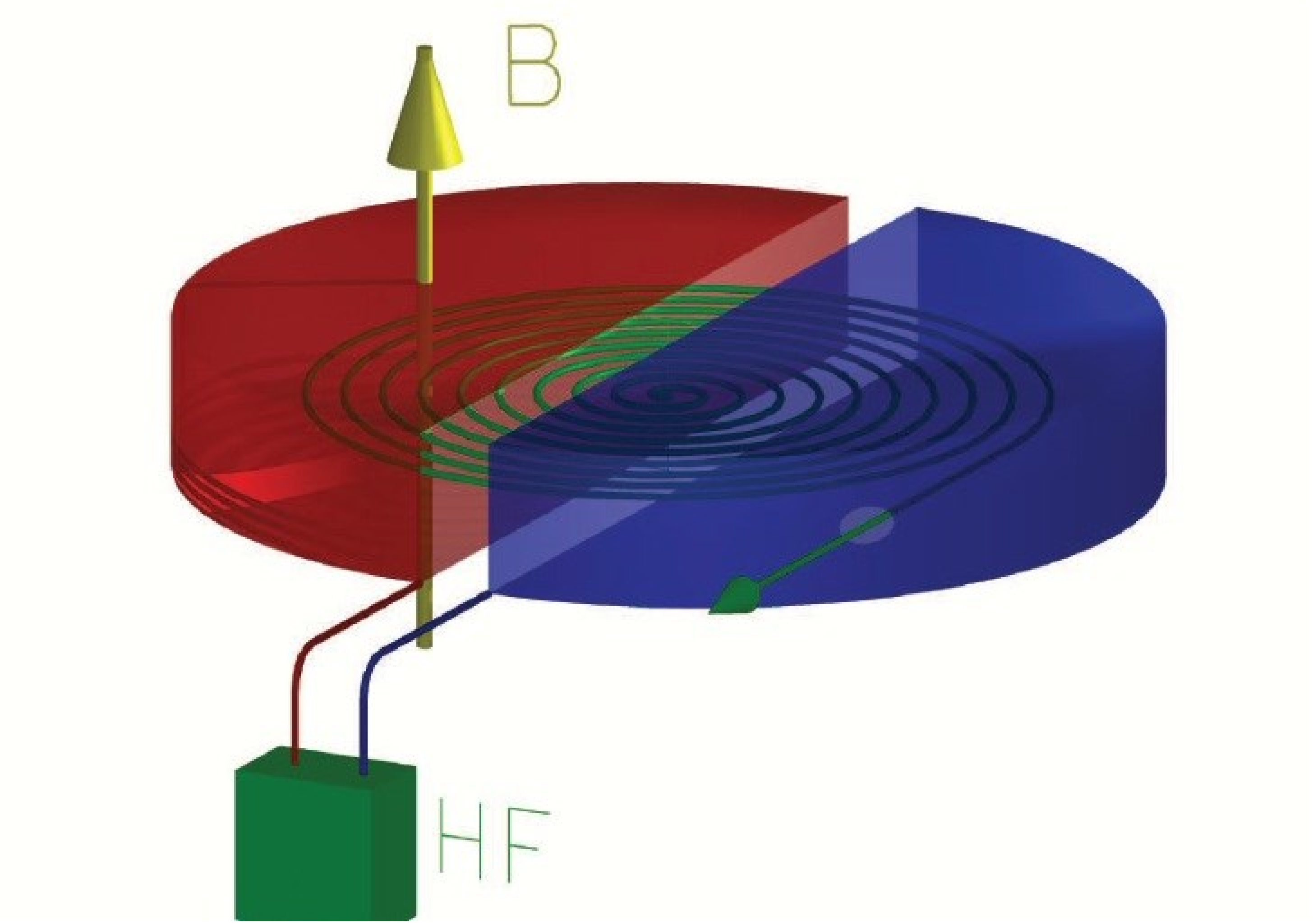
$$\left(\frac{v}{c} < 0.15\right)$$

- At high energies the mass changes and the frequency of the field needs to be adapted.

Example: $E_{kin} = 10\text{keV} = eU = m_e \frac{v_e 2}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{v_e}{c} = 0.2!$

- Electrons at $10\ \text{keV}$ are already relativistic!

Cyclotron



Cyclotron

Zyklotron der Uni Bonn

Microtron

- Acceleration with a linear accelerator
- Circular bend similar to a cyclotron
- Bending radius R in magnetic field B for relativistic particles

  Lorentz Force = Radial Force

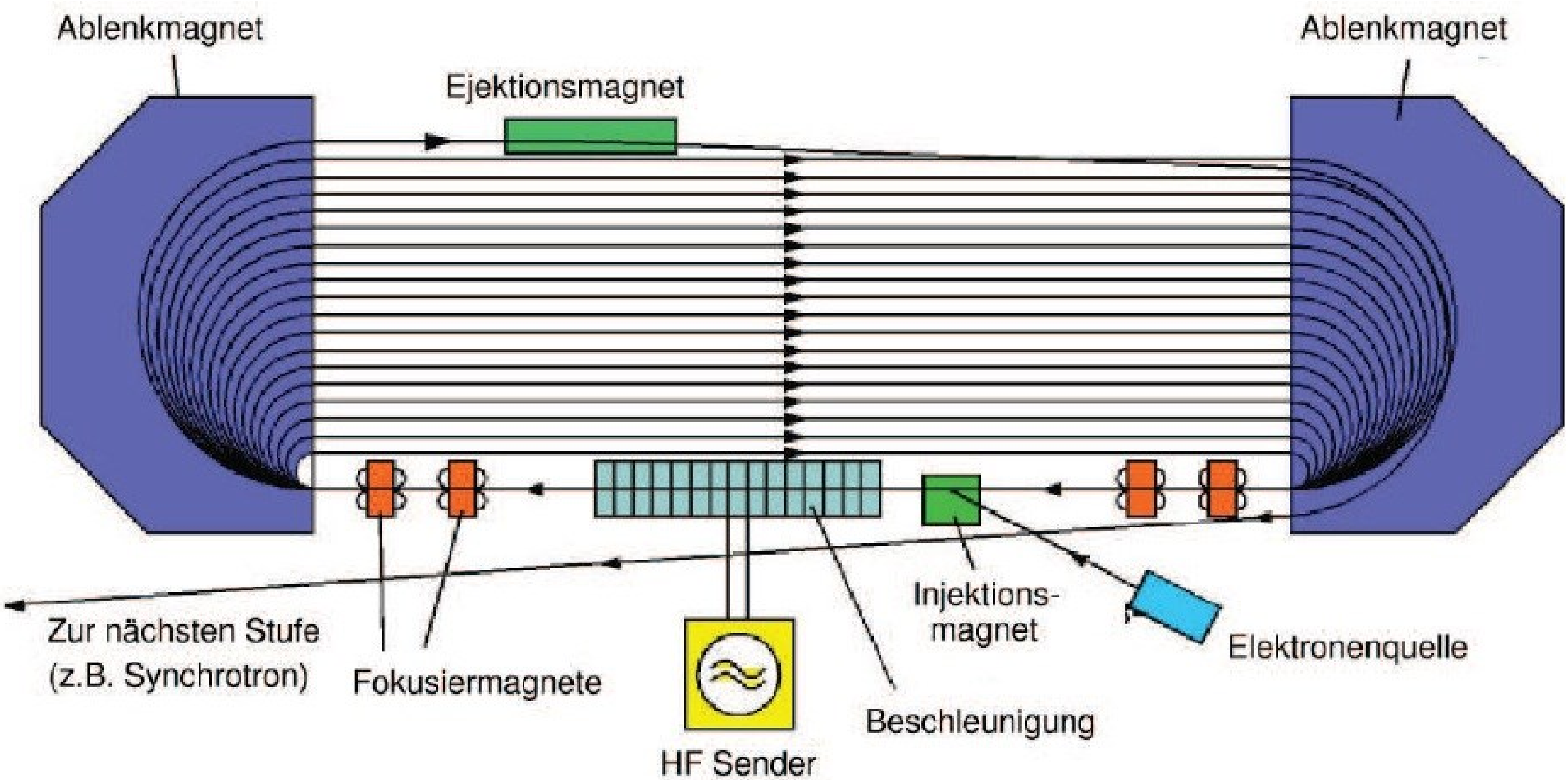
$$evB = m\frac{v^2}{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{mv}{eB} = \frac{vmc^2}{ec^2B} = \left(\frac{v}{ec^2B}\right)E$$

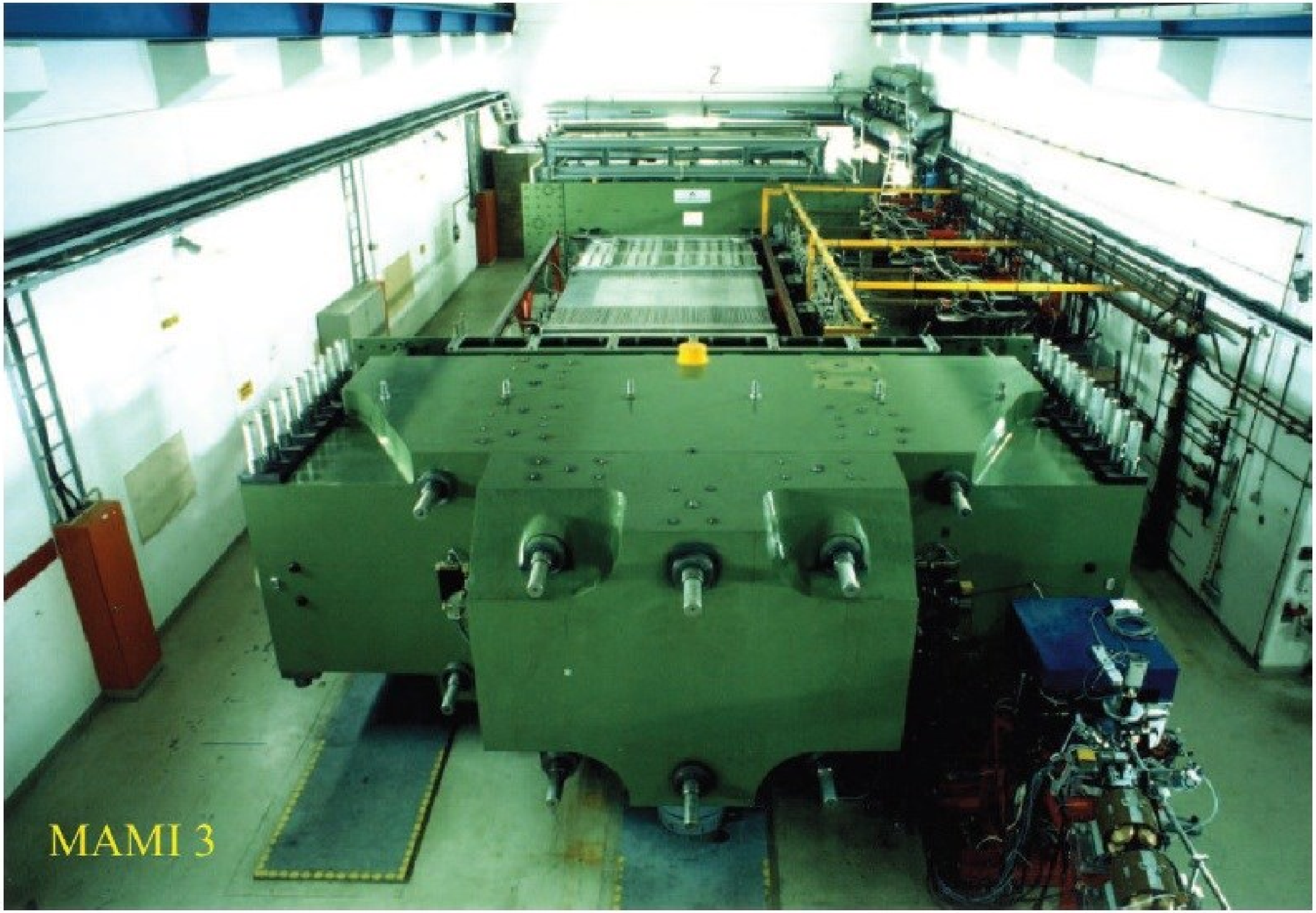
- Such Acceleration that electrons are in phase with RF field
- Energies up to 100 MeV can be reached

  Example: BESSY II

Microtron


Ablenkmagnet
Ablenkmagnet
Ejektionsmagnet
Zur nächsten Stufe
(z.B. Synchrotron)
Fokusiermagnete
HF Sender
Beschleunigung
Injektions-
magnet
Elektronenquelle

Microtron



Synchrotron

- For relativistic particles $v \cong c$ in a B field, the radius is given by

$$R = \frac{E}{ecB}$$

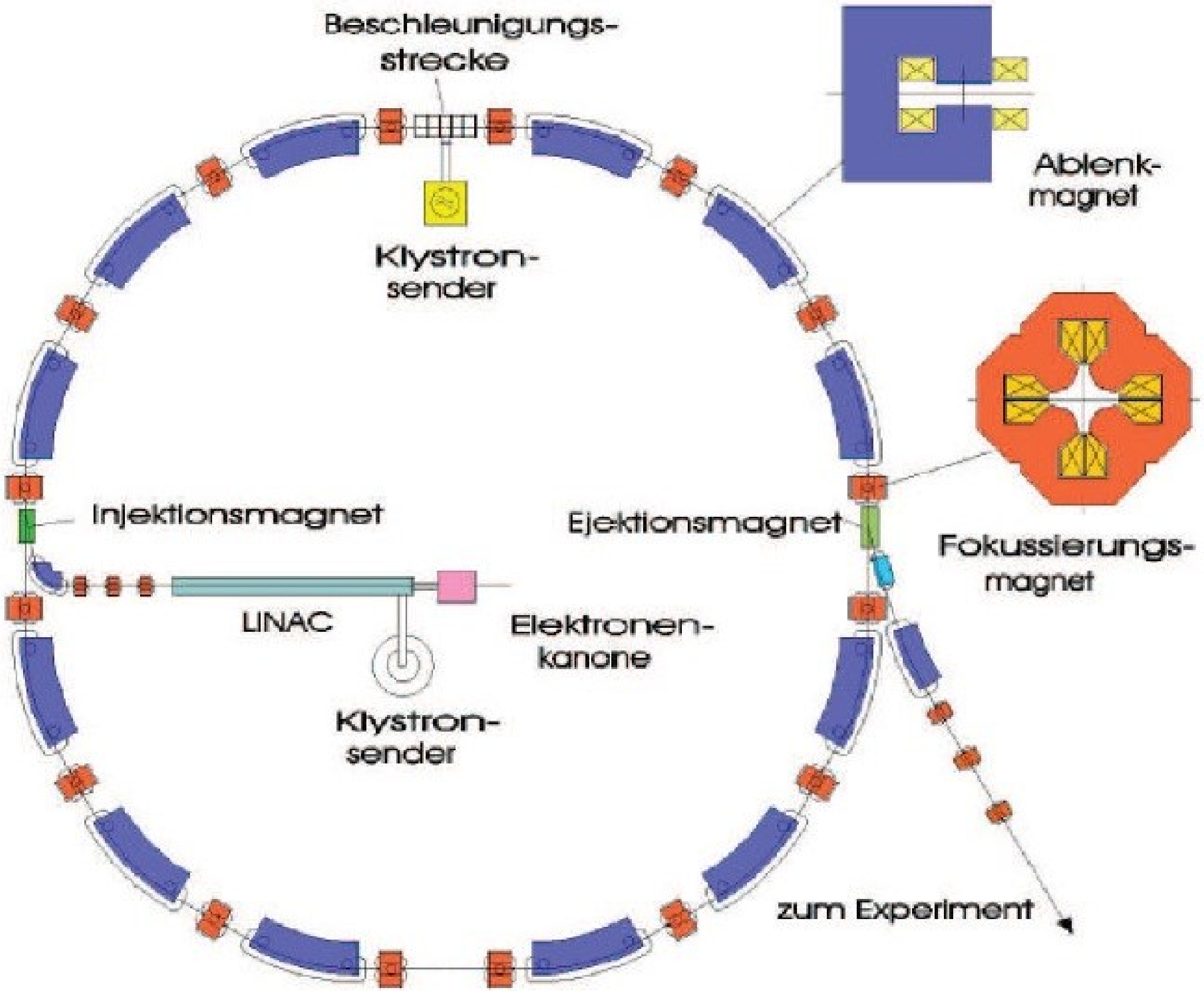
- For $E > 1\ \mathrm{GeV}$ and $B = 5T : R >$ several meter
- Technically difficult
- Enforce trajectory with constant radius

  Bends in small , local magnets

  $\frac{E}{B} = \mathrm{const.} \Rightarrow$ synchronous ramping of E and B

$\Rightarrow$ Synchrotron

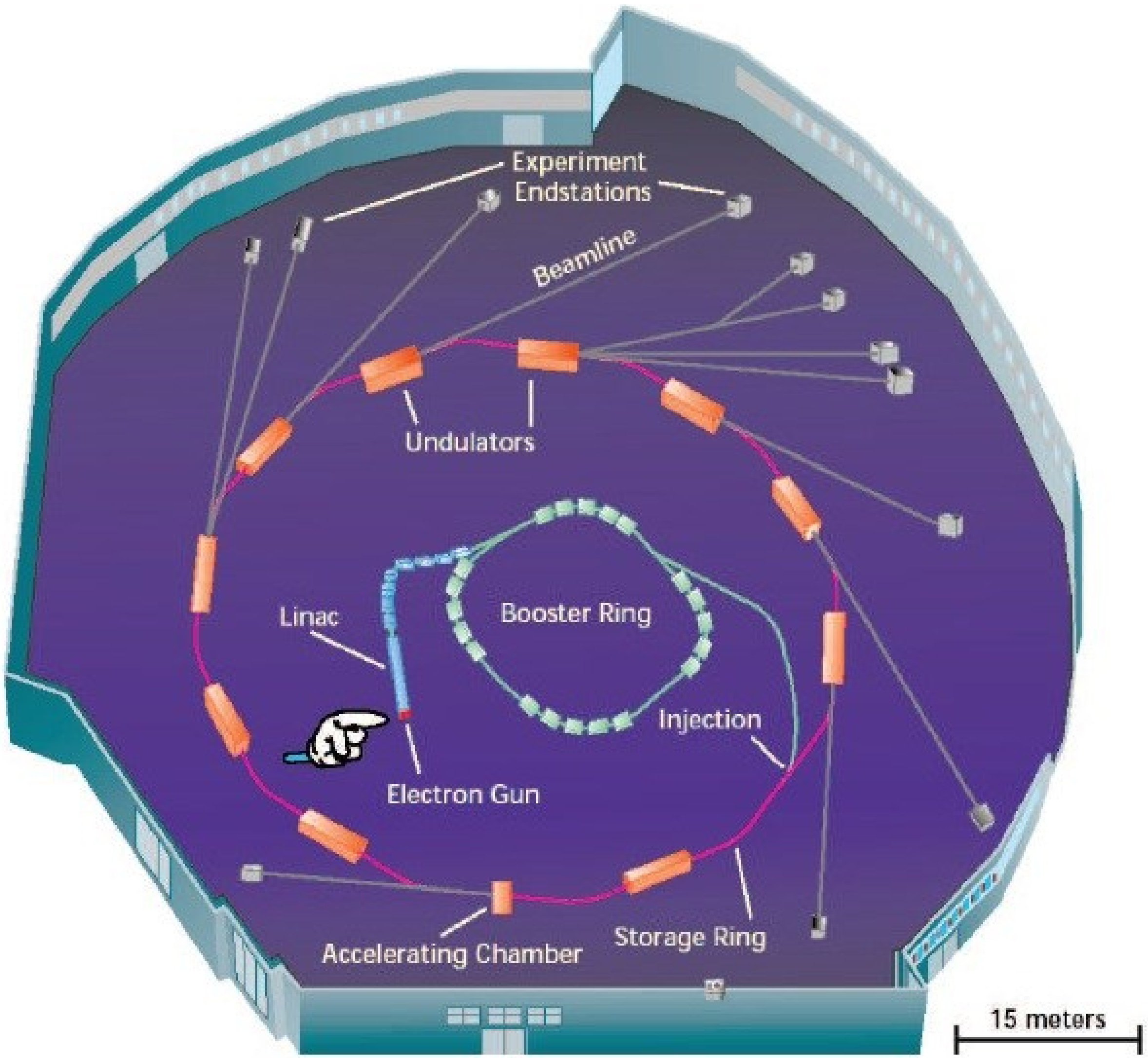
Synchrotron



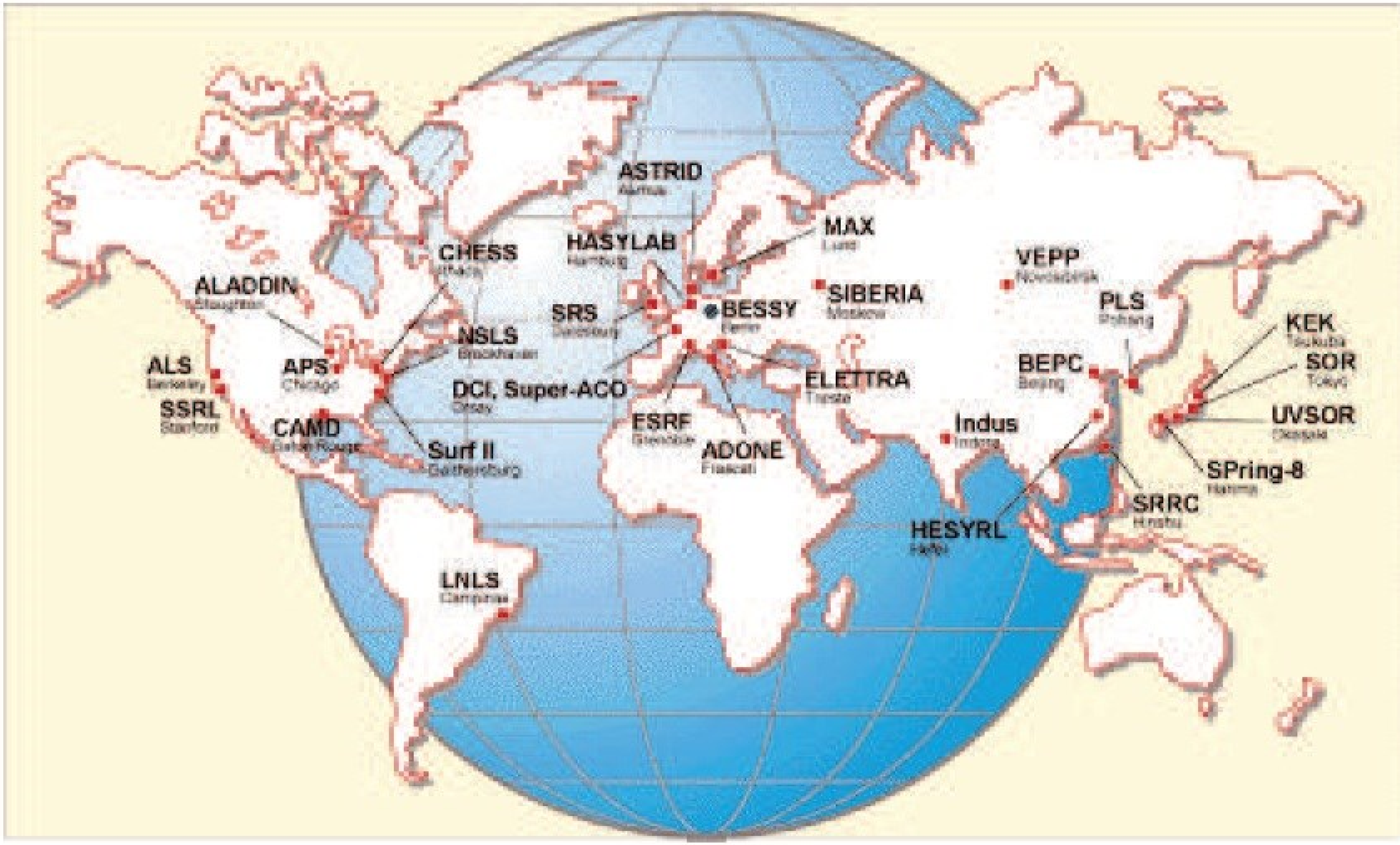
Synchrotron

- Modern synchrotron radiation sources are built as storage rings
- Synchrotron cannot operate at E=0 since it requires B=0.
  $\Rightarrow$ Use LINAC or Microtron as pre-accelerator
  Use synchrotron to reach the final energy E
  Use storage ring to keep electrons at energy
- The storage ring supplies the energy lost by radiation in each turn.
- Typical parameters: Lifetime: up to 30 h
  Current: 100 – 500 mA
- Current losses through interaction with residual gas $\Rightarrow$ UHV
- Current supplied in bunches.

Storage Rings



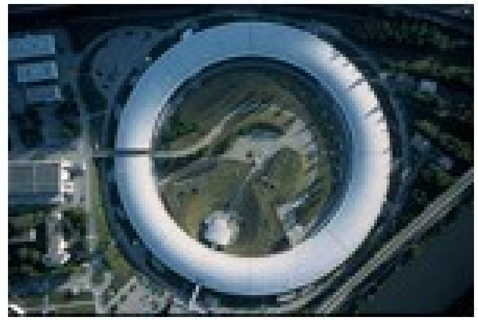
Storage Rings



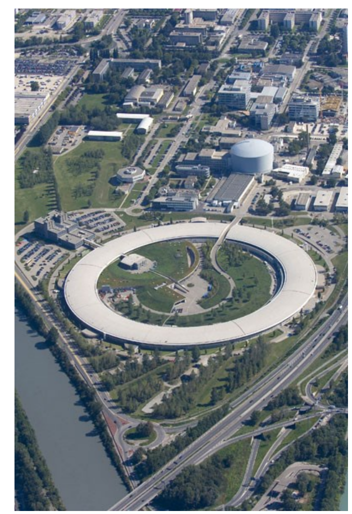
Photon Machines

The three largest and most powerful synchrotrons in the world


APS, USA


ESRF, Europe-France


Spring-8, Japan



Synchrotron Radiation Primer

Radiation of a non-relativistic, accelerated particle:

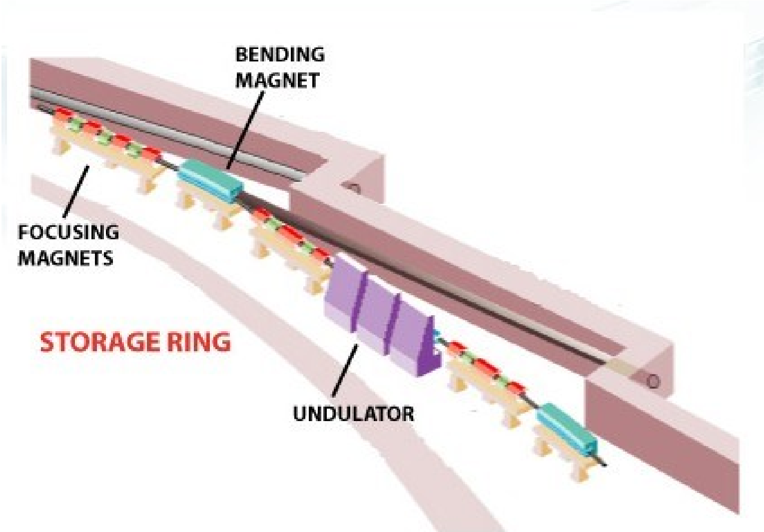
$$P = \left(\frac{e^2}{6\pi\varepsilon_0 m_0{}^2 c^3}\right) \left(\frac{dp}{dt}\right)^2$$

Angular distribution resembles the one of a Hertz dipole:

$$\left(\frac{dP}{d\Omega}\right) = \left(\frac{e^2}{16\pi^2\varepsilon_0 m_0{}^2 c^3}\right)\left(\frac{dp}{dt}\right)^2 \sin^2(\Psi)$$

Radiation is emitted (similar to the dipole) in the direction perpendicular to the acceleration

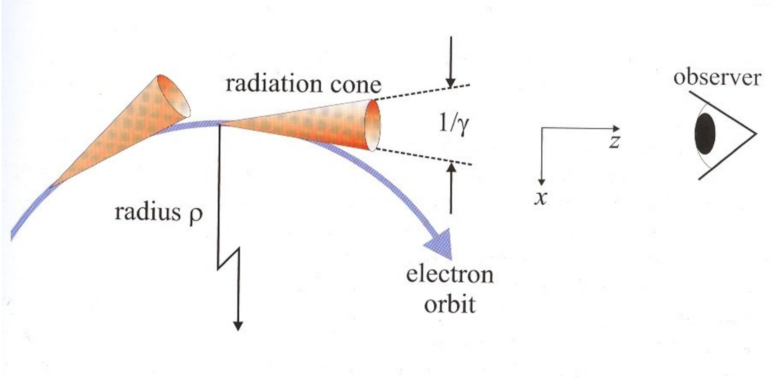
Synchrotron Radiation Primer



Energy E_e of an electron at speed v:

$$E_e = \frac{mc^2}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}} = \gamma\, mc^2$$

For 5GeV and mc^2=0.511 MeV get $\gamma \approx 10^4$

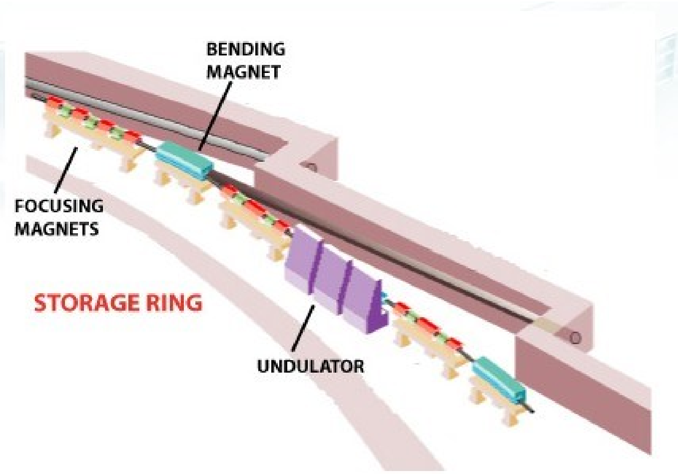


Centrifugal=Lorentz force yields for radius:

$$\rho = \frac{\gamma mc}{eB} = \frac{3.3\ E\,[\mathrm{GeV}]}{B[\mathrm{T}]} \approx 25\ \mathrm{m}$$
$$E_e = 6\ \mathrm{GeV}, \qquad B = 0.8\ \mathrm{T}$$

Opening angle is of order $\frac{1}{\gamma} \approx 0.1\ \mathrm{mrad}$

Bending Magnets



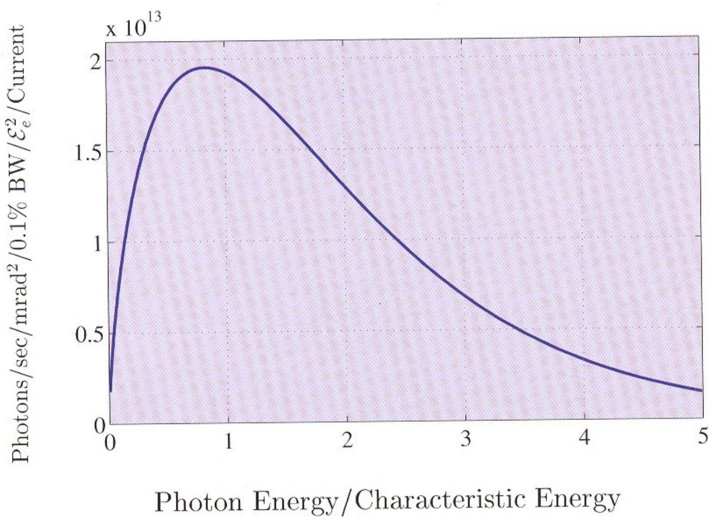
Characteristic energy ħωc for bend or wiggler:

$$\hbar\omega_c[\mathrm{keV}] = 0.665 E^2{}_e \ [\mathrm{GeV}] B(T) \approx 20 \ \mathrm{keV}$$

$$\mathrm{Flux} \sim E^2$$

Energy loss by synchrotron radiation per turn:

$$\Delta \mathbf{E}[\mathbf{keV}] = \frac{\mathbf{88.5 \ E^4[GeV]}}{\boldsymbol{\rho}[\mathbf{m}]}$$



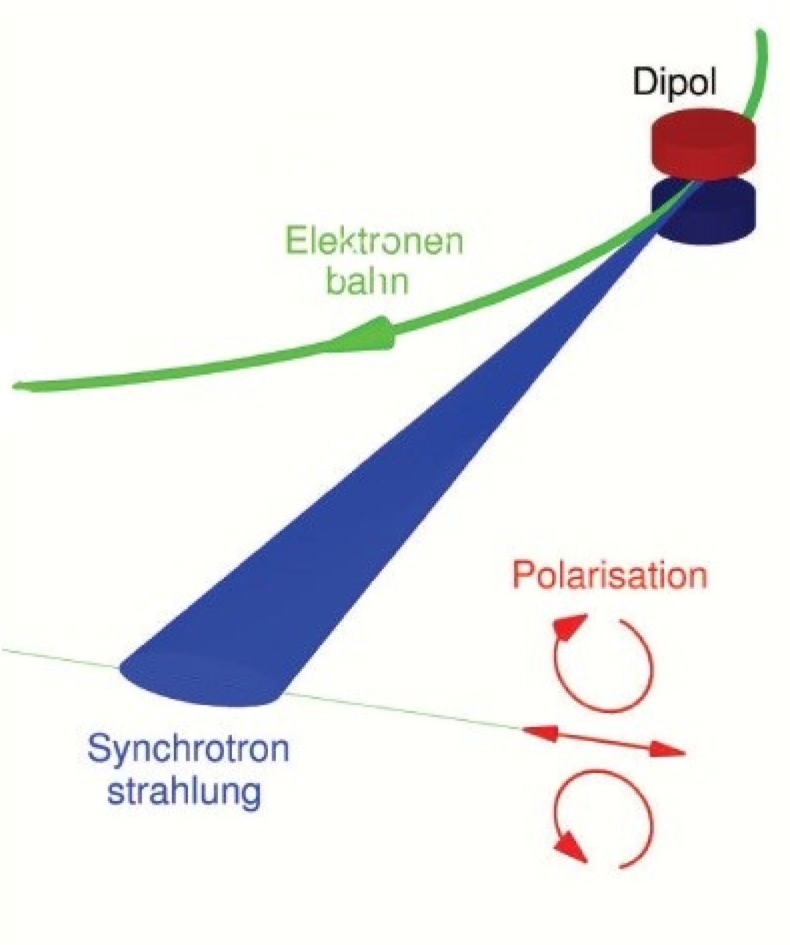
$$\text{For 1 GeV and p} = 3.33 \text{ m}: \Delta E = 26.6 \text{ keV/turn}$$

$$\text{For} I = 500\text{mA} \equiv 0.5 \frac{\text{Cb}}{\text{s}} = 0.5 \times 6.25 \times 10^{18} \frac{e^-}{\text{s}}$$

$$\rightarrow P = 0.5 \times 6.25 \times 10^{18} \ \frac{e^-}{s \ x \ 26.6 \text{ keV}}$$

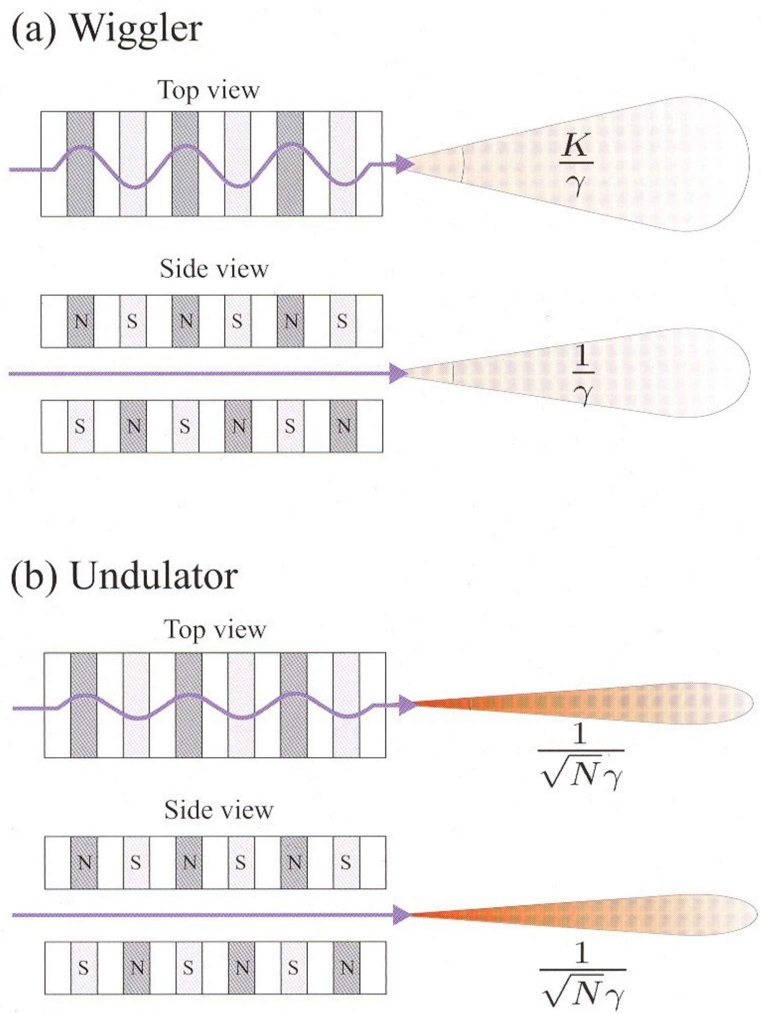
$$= 8.3125 \times 10^{22} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} = 13.3 \frac{\text{kJ}}{\text{s}} = 13.3 \text{ KW}$$

Polarization



- Synchrotron radiation is polarized linearly in the plane of the orbit
- Above and below the orbital plane of the polarization is circular
- Important applications for magnetic x-ray scattering

Insertion Devices (Wigglers and Undulators)



Wiggler:

$P[\mathrm{kW}] = 0.633 E_e^2\ [\mathrm{GeV}]\ B^2[\mathrm{T}]\ L[\mathrm{m}]\ I[\mathrm{A}]$

$\mathrm{Flux} \sim E^2 \times N$

N: number poles

Undulator:

$k = eB / mc\ k_u = 0.934\ \lambda_u\ [\mathrm{cm}]\ Bo[\mathrm{T}]$

with λ_u undulator period

undulator fundamental:

$\lambda_0 = \frac{\lambda_u}{2\gamma^2}\left(1 + \frac{k^2}{2} + \gamma\theta\right)$ on axis

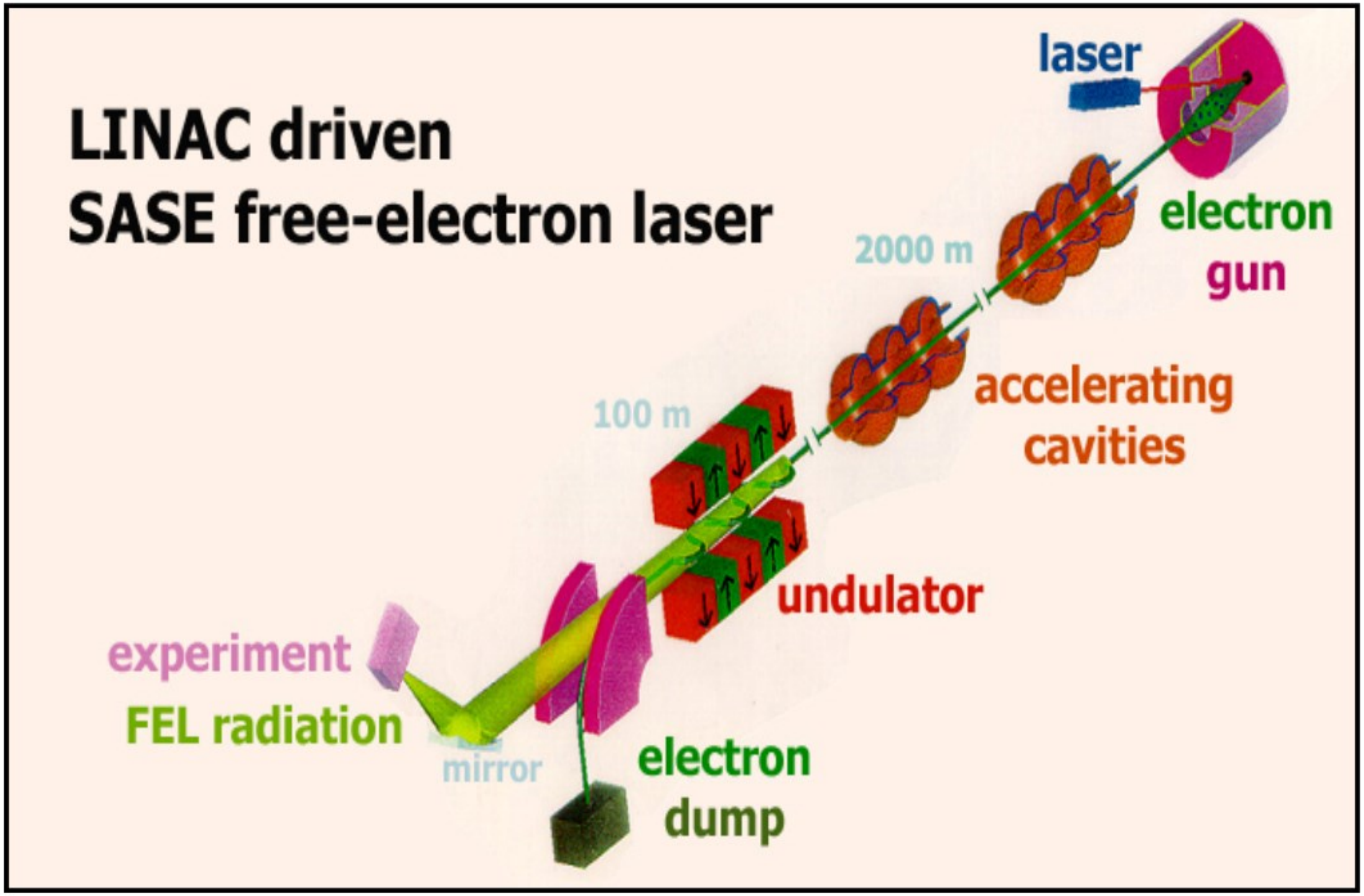
$\mathrm{Flux} \sim E^2 \times N^2$

bandwidth: $\frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda} \sim \frac{1}{nN}$

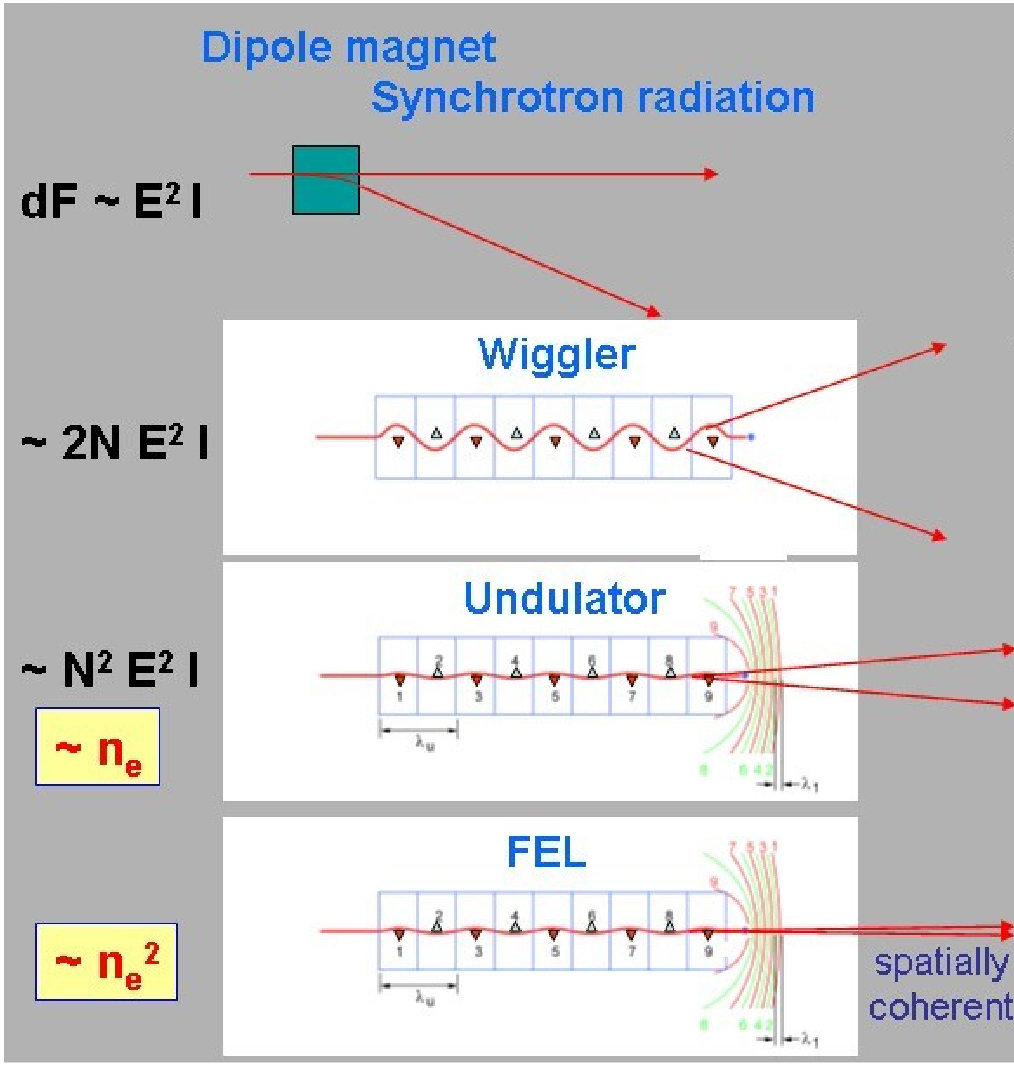
DESY

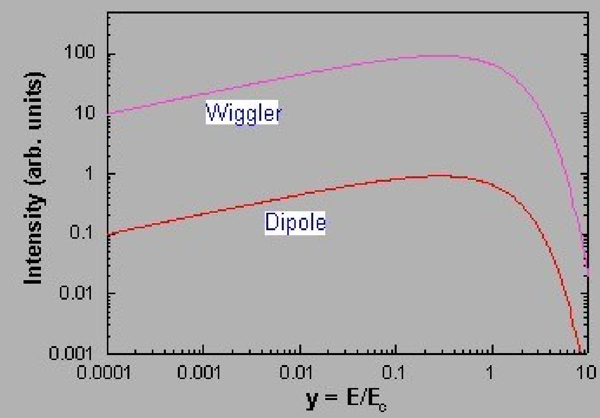
Towards
Diffraction Limited Light Sources: MAX IV (Lund)

Free Electron Lasers (FELs)



Synchrotron and FEL Sources

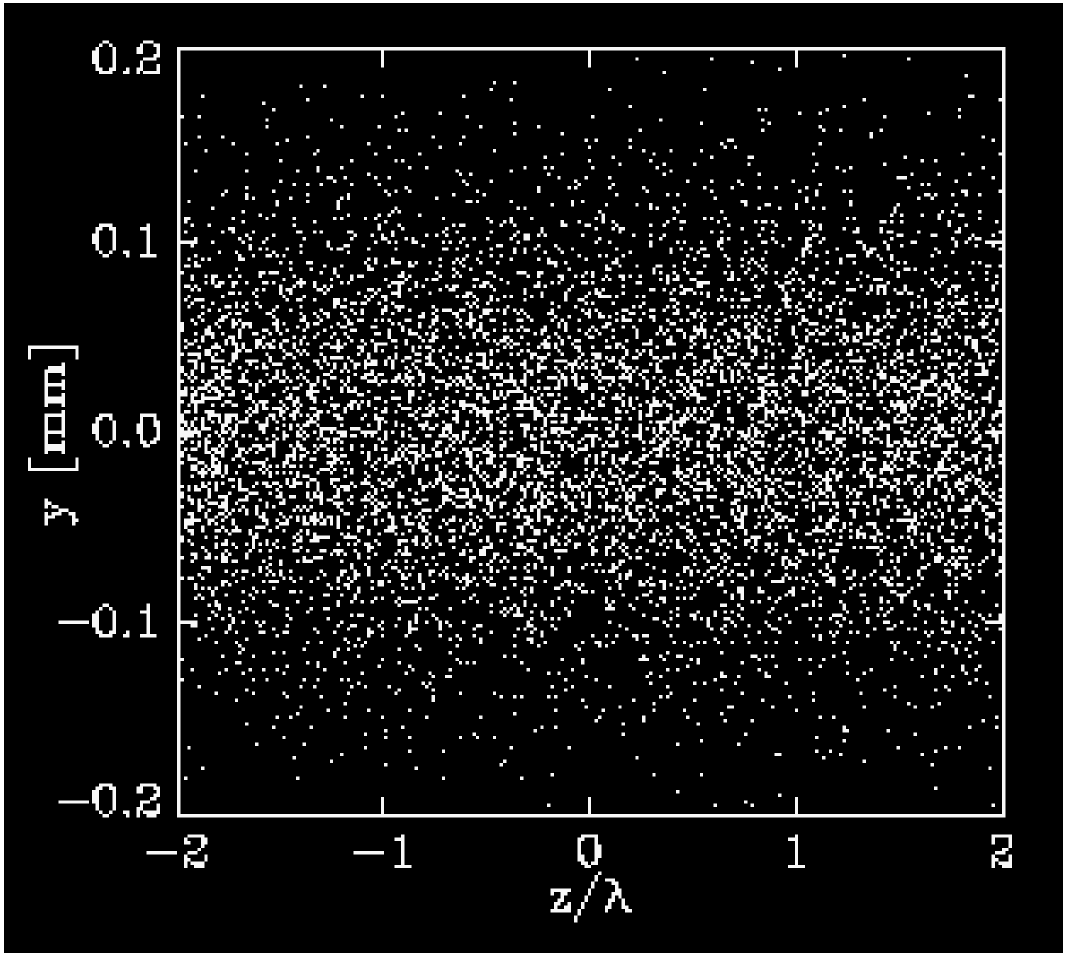




The radiation emitted by a single electron in subsequent oscillations in an undulator is in phase. Radiation from different electrons is NOT (positional disorder in bunch).

"Phasing" is achieved via positional order in the bunch (micro-bunching) with a period equal to the x-ray wavelength.

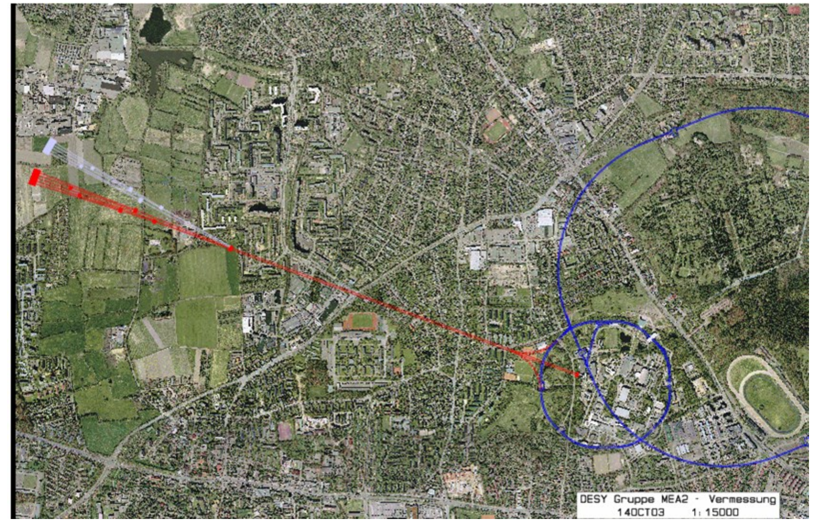
Electron Bunching



GENESIS – simulation for TTF parameters

Courtesy Sven Reiche (UCLA)

VUV and X-Ray FELs



Brilliance

$$B = \frac{\text{photons}}{\text{s mm}^2\ \text{mrad}^2\ 0.1\%\ \text{BW}}$$