Methoden moderner Röntgenphysik: Streuung und Abbildung

|	
Lecture 15	Vorlesung zum Haupt- oder Masterstudiengang Physik, SoSe 2018
	G. Grübel, A. Philippi-Kobs, F. Lehmkühler, O. Seeck, L. Frenzel, M. Martins, W. Wurth
Location	Lecture hall AP, Physics, Jungiusstraße
Date	Tuesday 13:00 - 14:30 (starting 3.4.)
	Thursday 8:30 - 10:00 (until 12.7.)

Soft Matter – Timeline

- Di   29.05.2018   Soft Matter studies I: Methods & experiments
  Definitions, complex liquids, colloids, storage ring and FEL experiments, setups, liquid jets, …

- Do   31.05.2018   Soft Matter studies II: Structure
  SAXS & WAXS applications, X-ray cross correlations, …

- Di   05.06.2018   Soft Matter studies III: Dynamics
  XPCS applications, diffusion, dynamical heterogeneities, ...

- Do   07.06.2018   no lecture!

- Di   12.06.2018   Case study I: Glass transition   !!! CFEL Sem. Rm. 1 !!!
  Supercooled liquids, glasses vs. crystals, glass transition concepts, structure-dynamics relations, ...

- Do   14.06.2018   Case study II: Water
  Phase diagram, anomalies, crystalline and glassy forms, FEL studies, ...

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DESY.

Probing dynamics with coherent X-rays: X-ray photon correlation spectroscopy (XPCS)
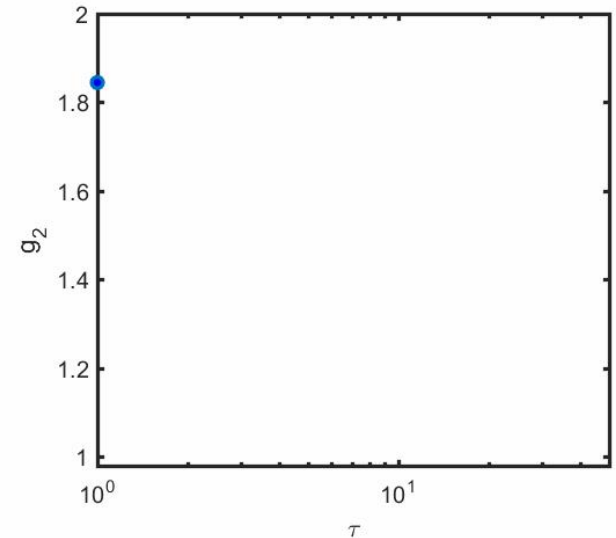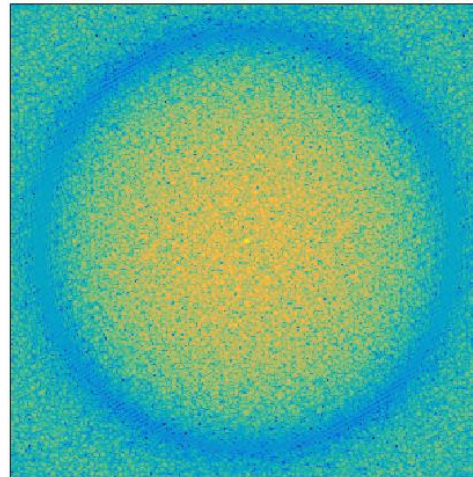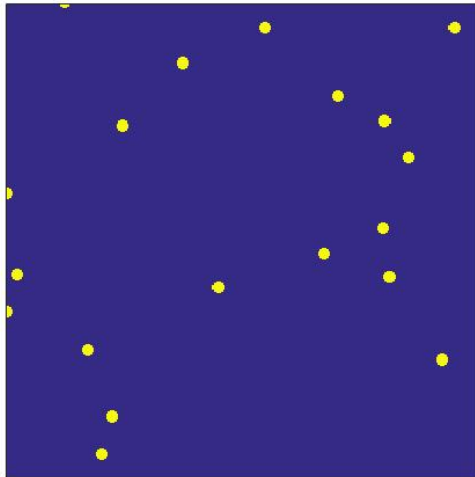
X-ray scattering from disordered samples: speckles
→ structure decoded
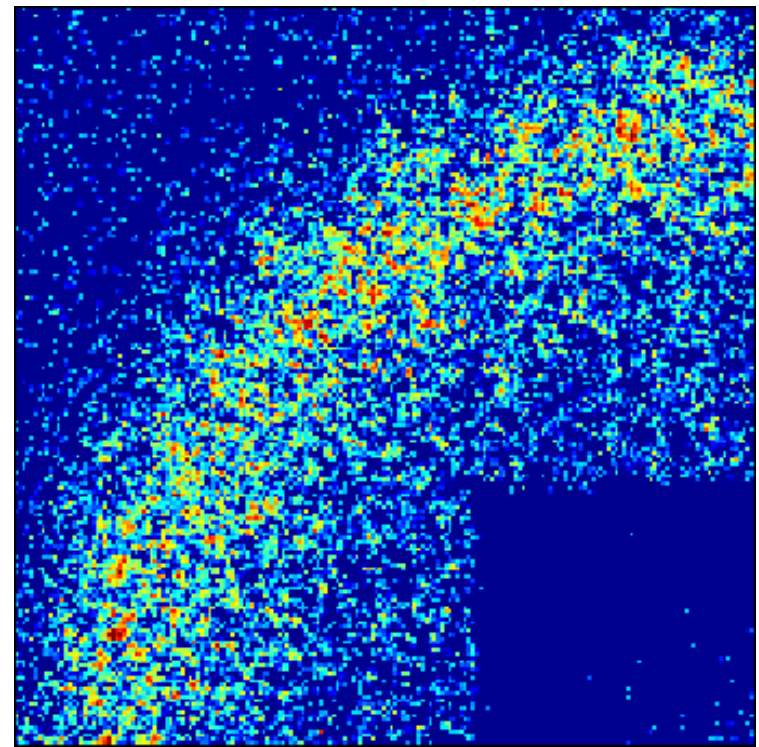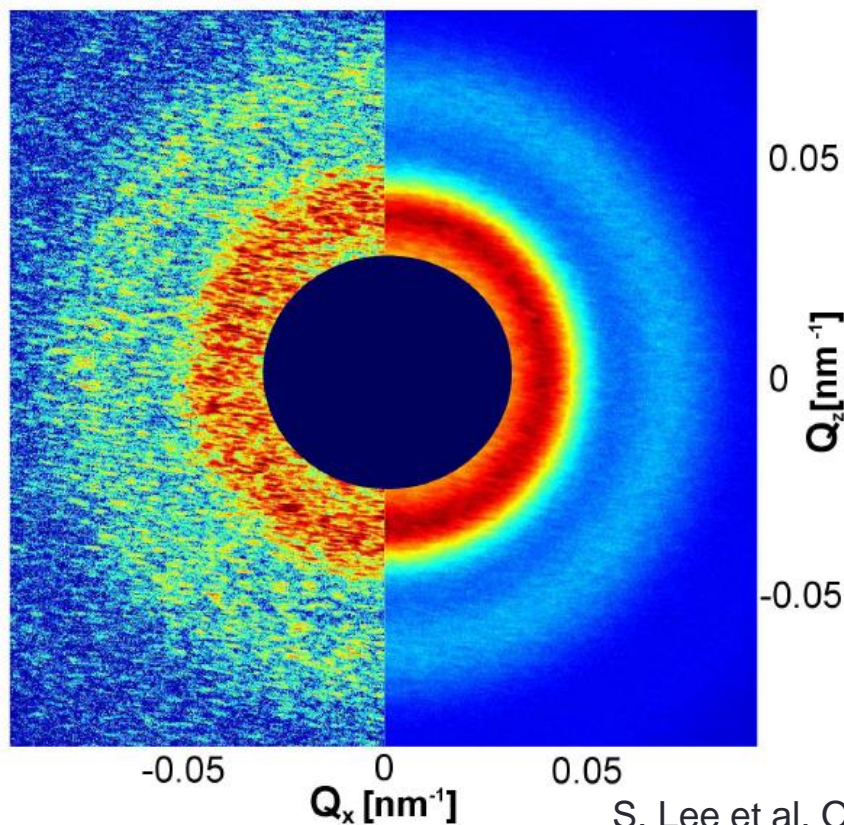
S. Lee et al. Optics Express 21, 24647 (2013)

XPCS

- **Time domain**: changing sample structure → change of speckle pattern

- Correlation function $g_2(q,\tau) = \frac{\langle I(q,t)I(q,t+\tau)\rangle_t}{\langle I(q,t)\rangle_t^2} = 1 + \beta^2|f(q,\tau)|^2$, speckle contrast $\beta = \mathrm{std}(I)/\langle I\rangle$

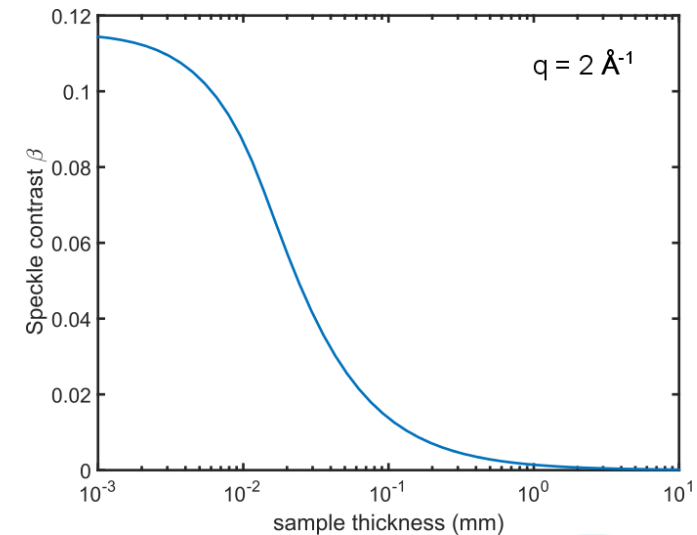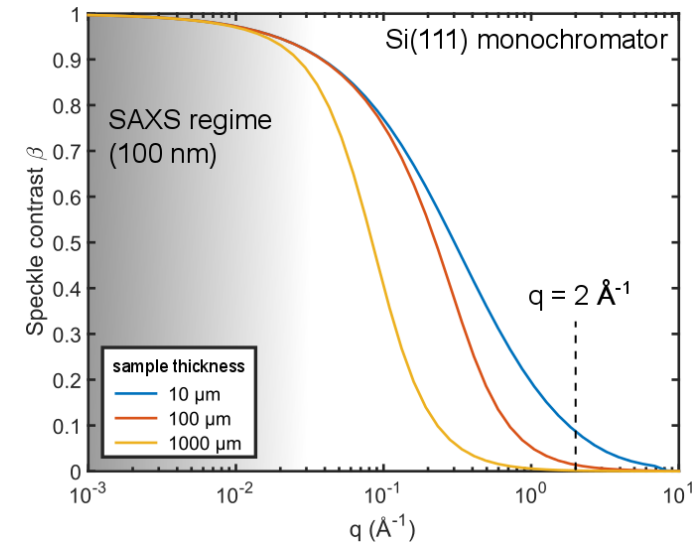- Intermediate scattering function $f(q,\tau) = S(q,\tau)/S(q,0)$
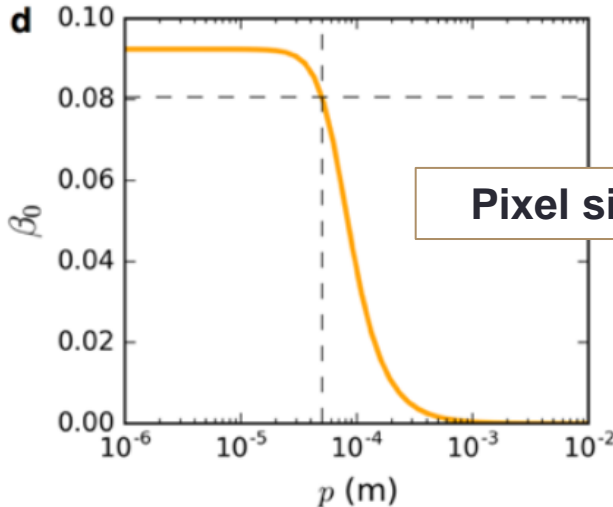

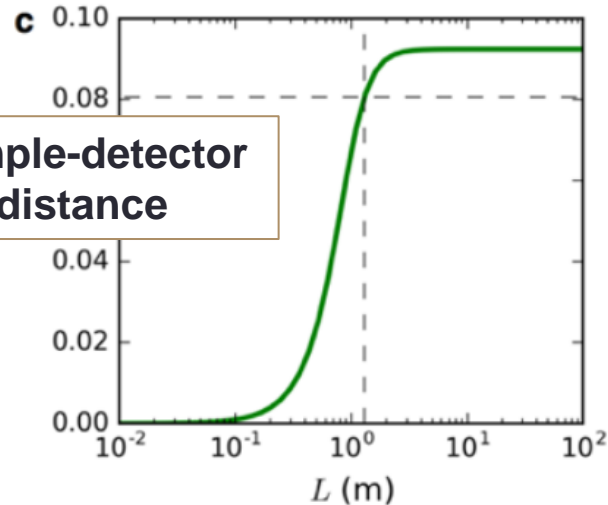Diffusing particles

Speckle pattern

g_2 function

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XPCS experiments – requirements

- Degree of coherence $\rightarrow$ contrast

- Need to resolve speckles
  - speckle size $s \approx \frac{\lambda D}{b}$
  - using hard X-rays ($\lambda \sim 10^{-10}$ m)
  $\rightarrow \frac{bs}{D} = 10^{-10}$ m
  $\rightarrow bs \sim 10^{-10}$ m^2 for $D \sim 1$ m

- Statistics and q-dependence: 2D detectors (e.g. CCD)
  - Typical pixel sizes of $\sim 10 - 100$ µm
  - Consequently beam sizes in the µm regime

- Limit of time scales by detector read-out
  - CCD: ~ seconds
  - Photon counting: >kHz

XPCS experiments – requirements

a — Wave vector transfer

b — Sample thickness

c — Sample-detector distance

d — Pixel size
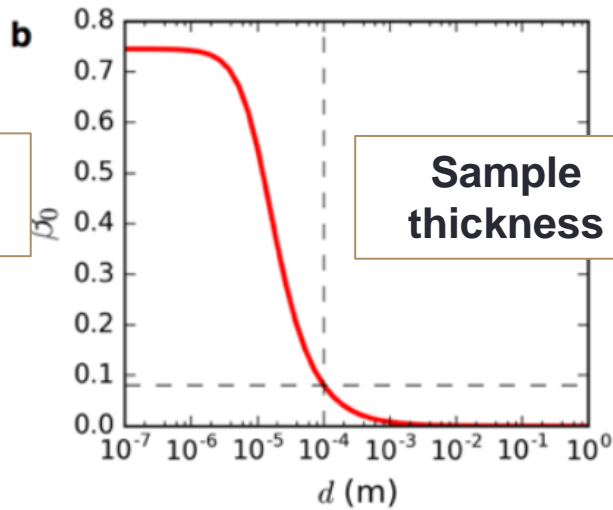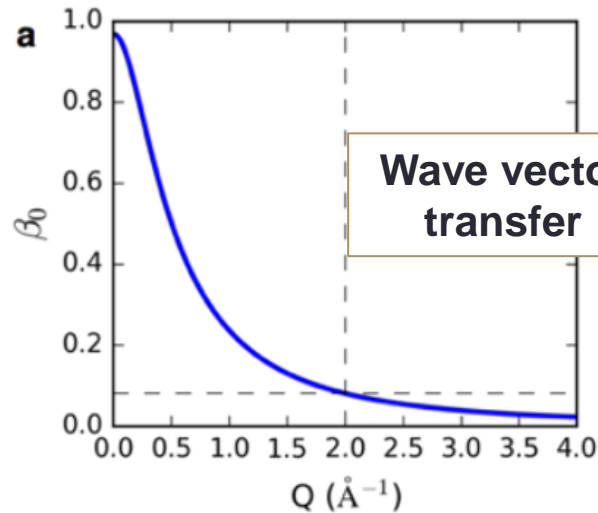
Speckle contrast as a function of various parameters

Nature Comm. 9, 1917 (2018).

Diffusion in Soft Matter

- Brownian motion: random movement of particles (pollen collision with water molecules (Einstein 1905))

- Omnipresent in soft matter systems

- Derivation (after Langevin, here only one direction x):
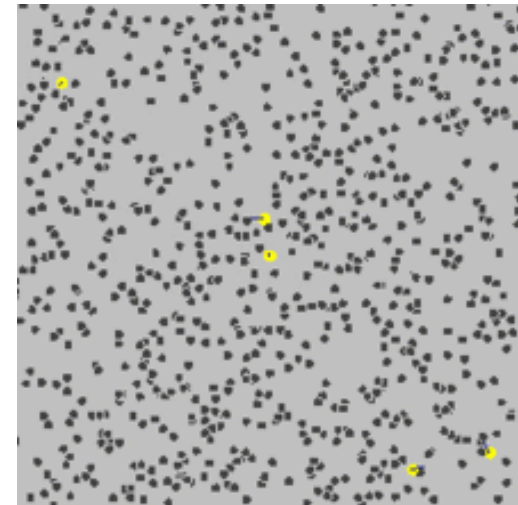
$$m\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = F - f\frac{dx}{dt}$$

(with force F and viscous friction $F_R = -f\frac{dx}{dt}$)

$$\Leftrightarrow m\frac{d}{dt}\langle v\rangle = \langle F\rangle - f\langle v\rangle \qquad \text{(Averaging)}$$

$\langle F\rangle = 0$ for random particle collisons

$$\frac{d}{dt}\langle v\rangle = -\frac{f}{m}\langle v\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle v(t)\rangle = v(0)\exp\left(-\frac{m}{f}t\right)$$

Diffusion of particles

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Diffusion in Soft Matter

→ Mean drift velocity $\langle v \rangle$ decays with time. Back to $m\frac{d}{dt}v = F - fv$. Multiply by instantaneous position r of an particle and average yields:

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2}\langle r^2 \rangle + \frac{f}{m}\frac{d}{dt}\langle r^2 \rangle = 2\langle v^2 \rangle$$

Following the equipartition theorem ($\langle v^2 \rangle = \frac{3k_BT}{m}$) the equation can be solved with the result

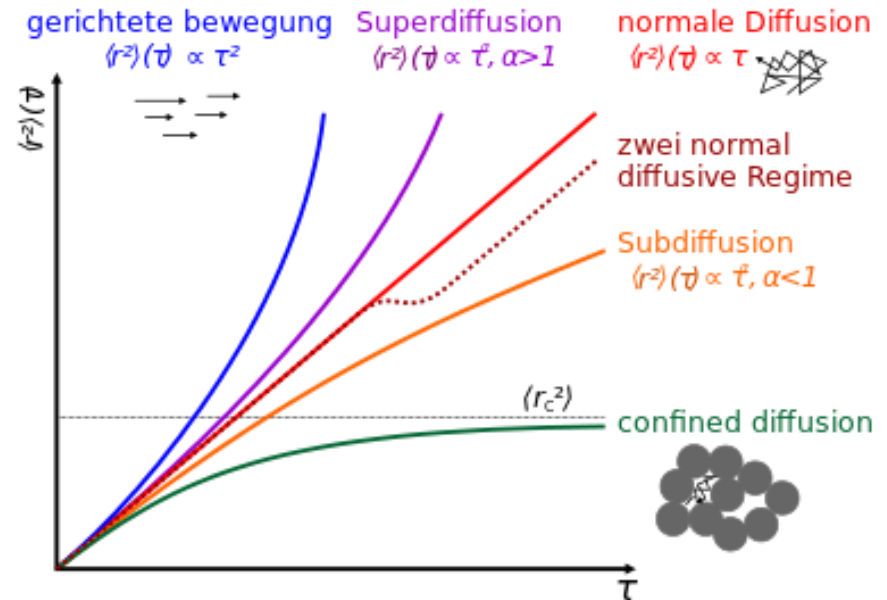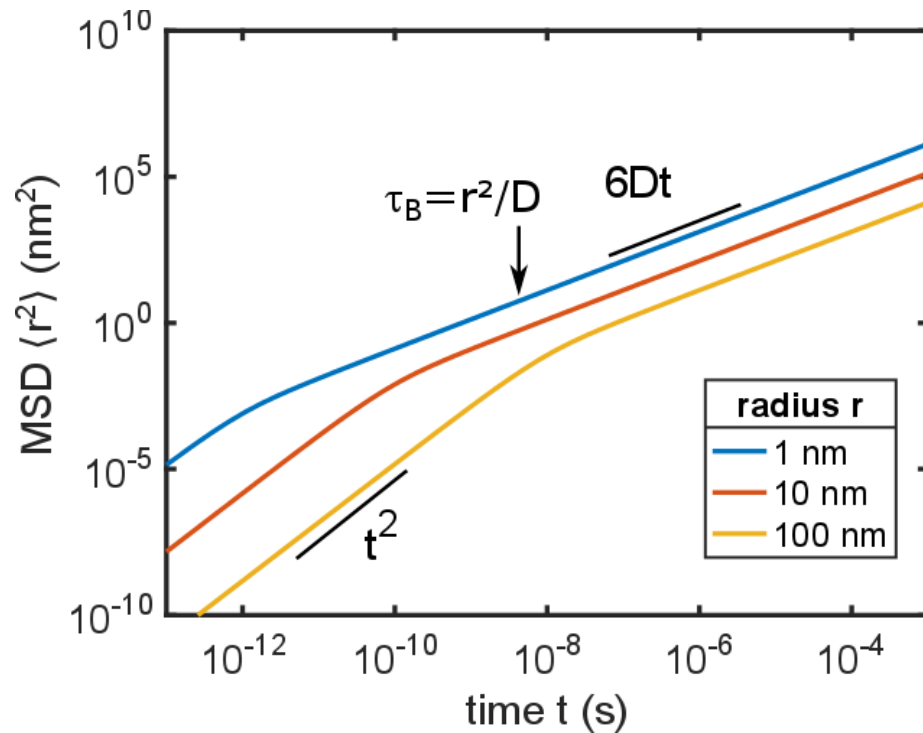$$\langle r^2 \rangle = \frac{6k_BTm}{f^2}\left(\frac{f}{m}t - \left[1 - \exp\left(-\frac{f}{m}t\right)\right]\right)$$

For $t \gg \frac{m}{f}$ we obtain with Stoke's law (friction of spheres, $f = 6\pi r\eta$)

$$\langle r^2 \rangle = \left(\frac{k_bT}{\pi R\eta}\right)t = 6Dt \text{ with diffusion coefficient } D = \frac{k_bT}{6\pi\eta R}$$

Diffusion in Soft Matter

Mean squared displacement – particles in water

Characteristic time $\tau_b = \dfrac{R^2}{D}$ to move by
one radius (here $4.5 \cdot 10^{-9}$ s for R = 1 nm)

Diffusion in Soft Matter – XPCS

Intermediate scattering function $f(q, \tau) = S(q, \tau)/S(q, 0)$ with

$$S(q, \tau) = \frac{1}{N} \left\langle \left| \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \exp(i\mathbf{q} \cdot [\mathbf{r_i}(0) - \mathbf{r_j}(\tau)]) \right| \right\rangle$$

For diffusion, only single particle properties are probed → cross terms $i \neq j$ average out and $S(q) = 1$ → we obtain

$$f(q, \tau) = \frac{1}{N} \left\langle \left| \sum_{i=1}^{N} \exp(i\mathbf{q} \cdot [\mathbf{r_i}(0) - \mathbf{r_i}(\tau)]) \right| \right\rangle$$

And finally (cf. Physica 32, 415 (1966)) the result for diffusion

$$f(q, \tau) = \exp(-Dq^2\tau)$$

Diffusion by XPCS – Notes

- In XPCS, correlation function for diffusion:
$$g_2(q,\tau) = 1 + \beta^2 |f(q,\tau)|^2 = 1 + \beta^2 \exp(-2Dq^2\tau)$$

- Relaxation time $\tau_0 = \frac{1}{\Gamma} = \frac{1}{Dq^2}$ → characteristic $\tau \propto q^{-2}$
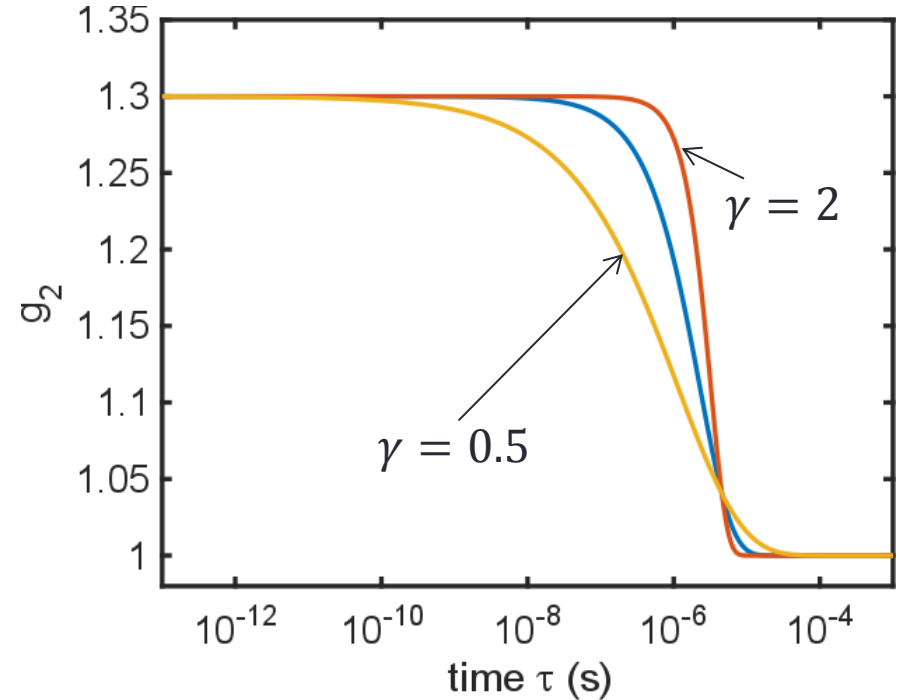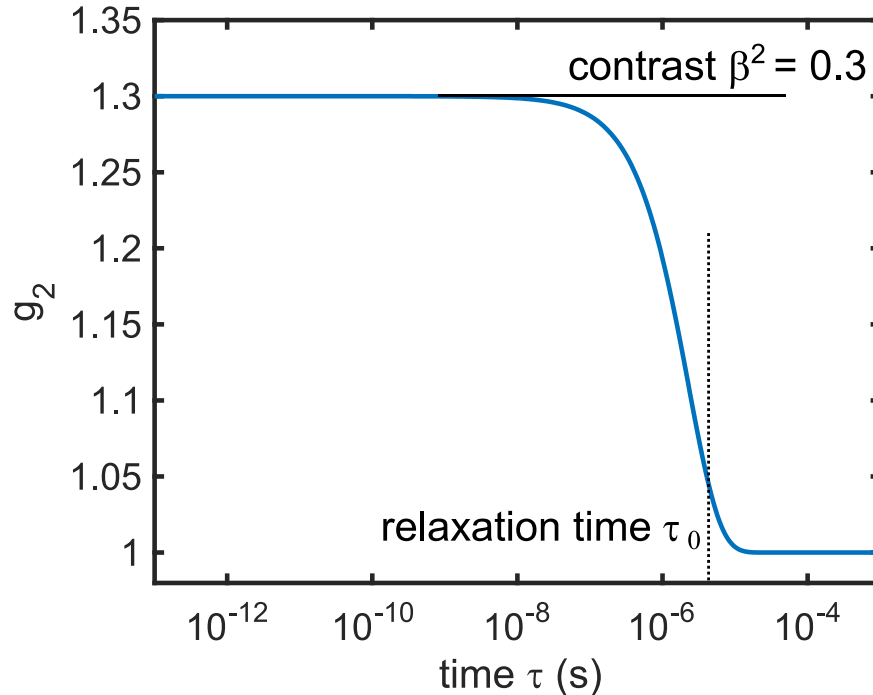
- Measuring g_2 allows to obtain particle size $r = \frac{k_B T \tau_0 q^2}{6\pi\eta}$ when solvent properties are known → Dynamical light scattering

- On the other hand, known particles can be used to probe solvent properties, in particular viscosity η → microrheology

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microrheology
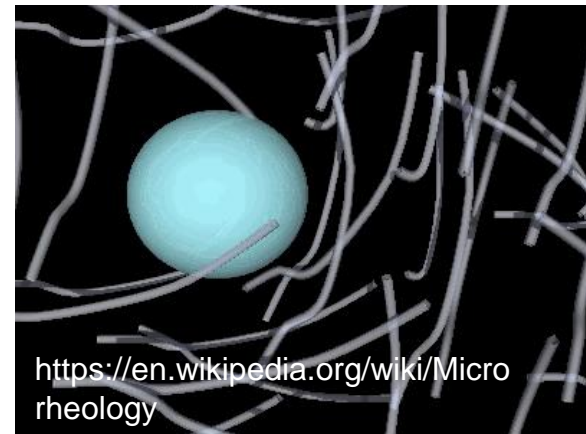
XPCS – correlation functions

Spherical particles with $R = 10$ nm in water

- Stretched and compressed correlation functions: Kohlrausch-Williams-Watts function $f(q, \tau) = \exp(-(\Gamma \tau)^{\gamma})$
- Measure of width of distribution of (local) relaxation times

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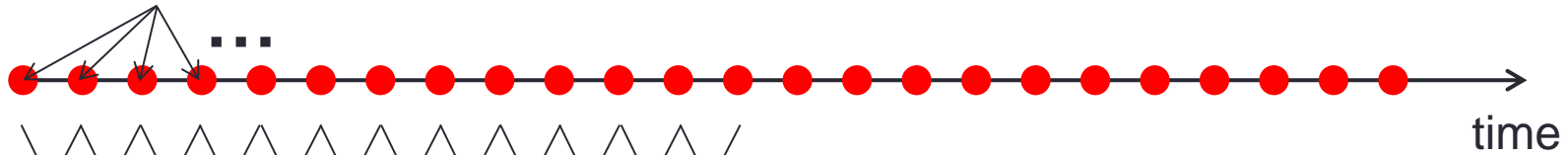# XPCS – correlation functions

Q-dependencies

- Diffusion: $\tau_0 \propto q^{-2}$, $\langle r^2 \rangle \propto \tau$

- More general ($\tau_0 \propto q^{-\delta}$): $\langle r^2 \rangle \propto \tau^{\alpha}$ ⤳ $r \propto \tau^{\frac{\alpha}{2}}$ ⤳ $\tau \propto q^{\frac{2}{\alpha}}$ $\Rightarrow$ $\alpha\delta = -2$

- Diffusion: $\delta = 2$
- Subdiffusion: $\delta > 2$
- Superdiffusion: $\delta < 2$
- Balistic motion: $\delta = 1$

→ The analysis of both exponents γ and δ provides information on the type of dynamics
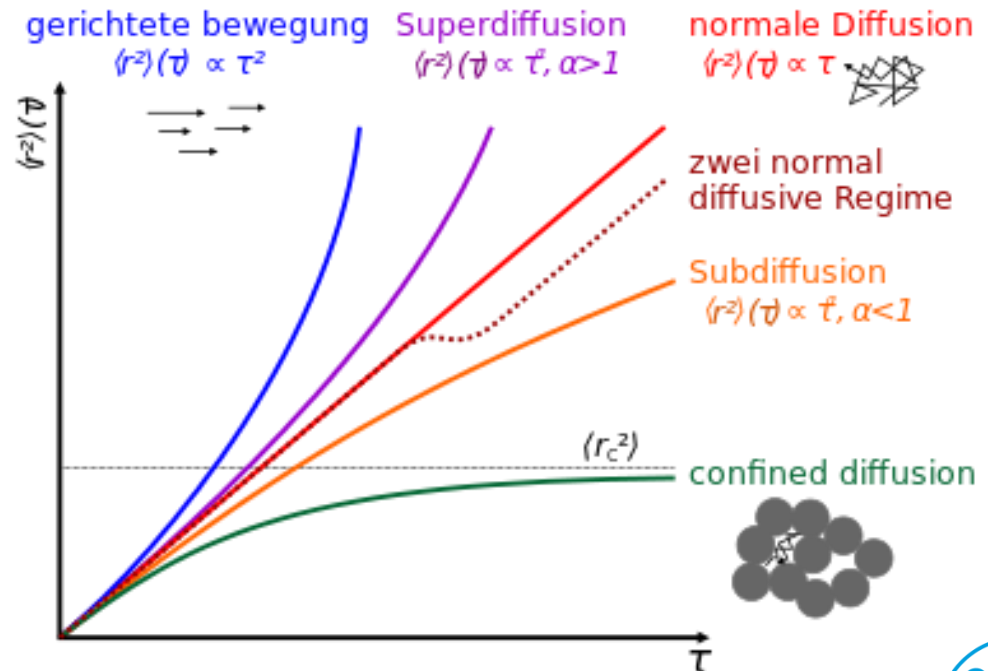
XPCS – instantaneous correlation function
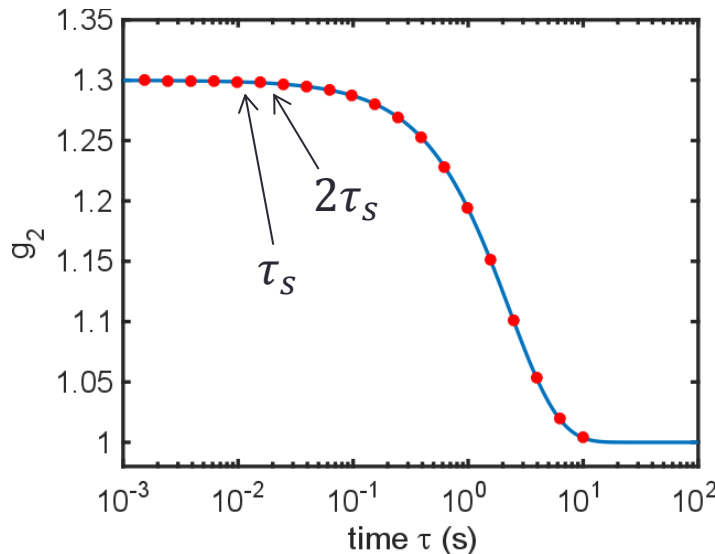
Measured speckle patterns

Correlate & average → Shortest lag time τ_s

Correlate & average → 2nd shortest lag time $2\tau_s$

→ $g_2(q, \tau)$ averaged over pairs of same lag time τ (…**and** pixels!) taken during the experimental run

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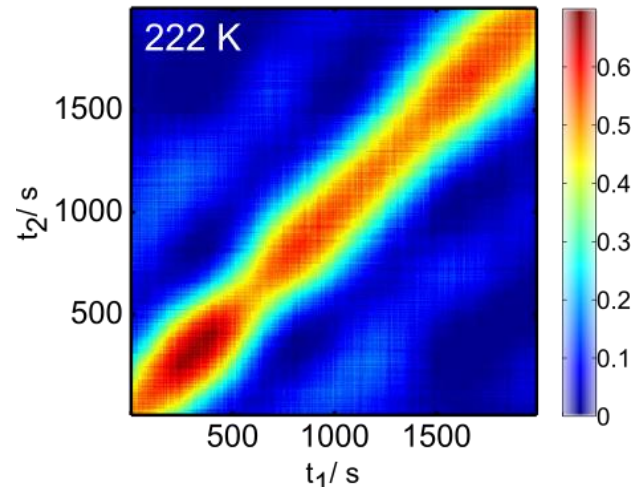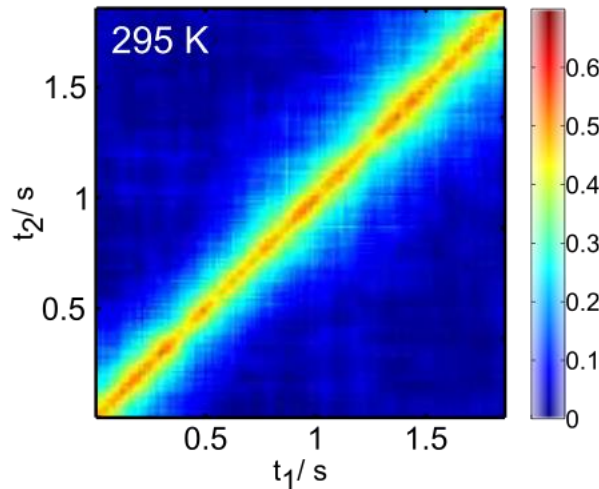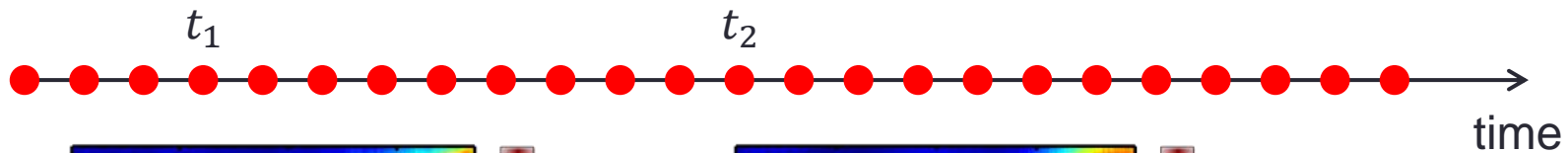
XPCS – instantaneous correlation function

But: sample may change during the measurement

→ Two-time correlation function $C_I(q, t_1, t_2) = \frac{\langle I(q,t_1)I(q,t_2)\rangle}{\langle I(q,t_1)\rangle\langle I(q,t_2)\rangle}$

- t_1, t_2 are points in experiment time, e.g.:
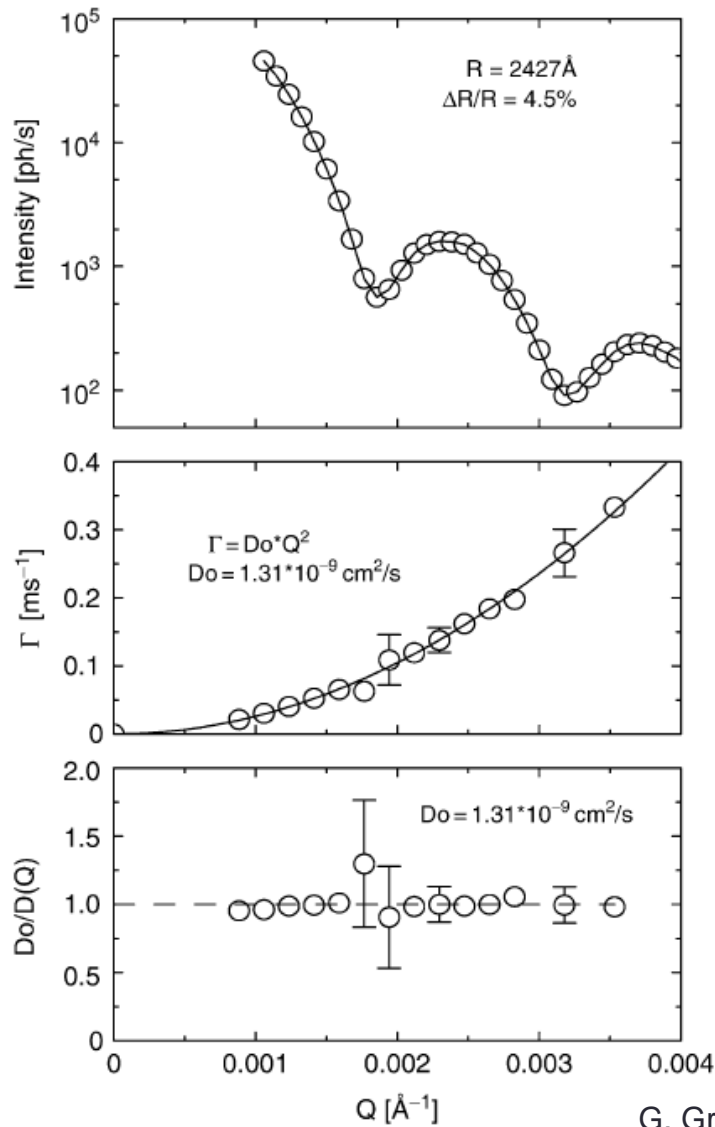

→ Dynamical heterogeneities!

- Sample ages along $t_1 = t_2$ diagonal $t_{age} = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{2}$
- Lag time $\tau = |t_2 - t_1|$
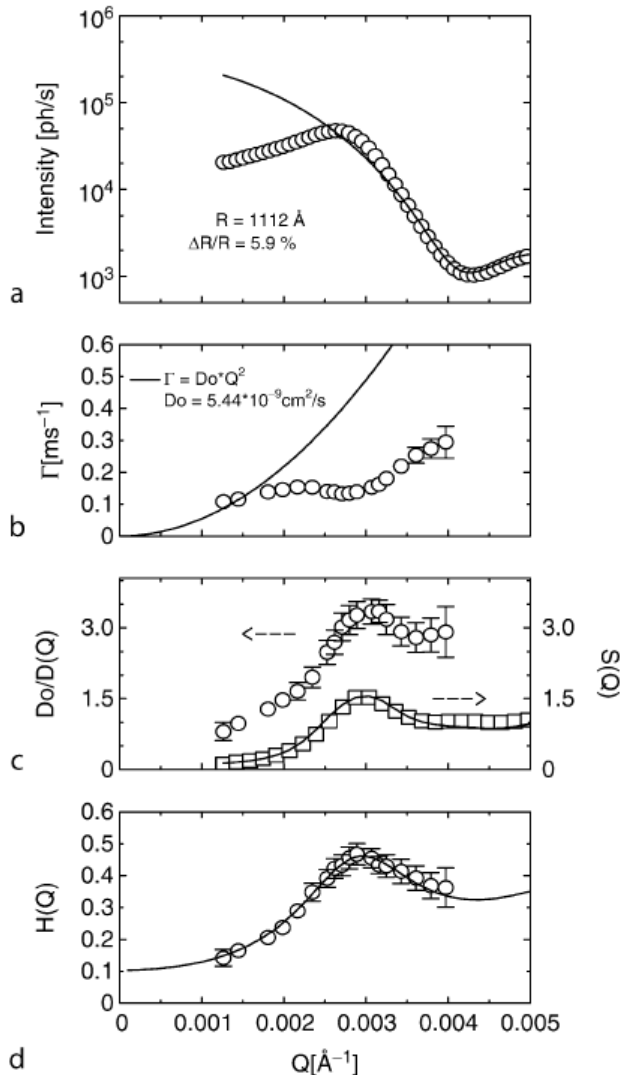
XPCS example 1 – dynamics in colloidal systems

R = 2427Å
ΔR/R = 4.5%

$\Gamma = Do \cdot Q^2$
$Do = 1.31 \cdot 10^{-9}\ cm^2/s$

$Do = 1.31 \cdot 10^{-9}\ cm^2/s$

SiO$_2$ colloids in glycerol/water

- Low concentration: volume fraction 1%

- SAXS: Formfactor

- XPCS: diffusion with $\Gamma \propto q^2$

G. Grübel et al. In "Soft Matter Characterization", Springer (2008)

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XPCS example 1 – dynamics in colloidal systems

PMMA particles in decalin

- High concentration: volume fraction 37%

- SAXS: Structure factor

- XPCS results deviate from $\Gamma \propto q^2$

- Effective diffusion constant $D(q) = D_0 H(q)/S(q)$ for short times, hydrodynamic function $H(q)$

- $H(q) = 1 \Rightarrow D(q) = D_0/S(q)$: de Gennes narrowing, i.e. slowing down around next-neighbour distances.

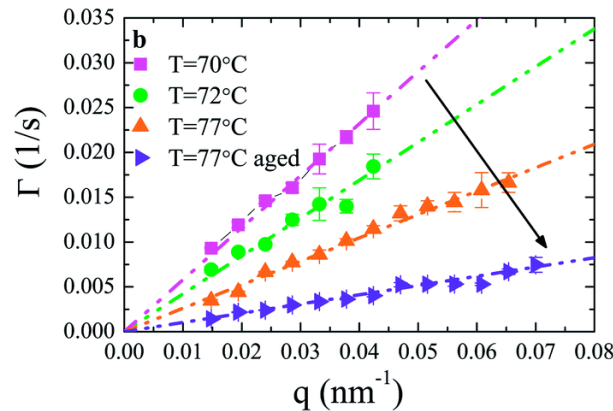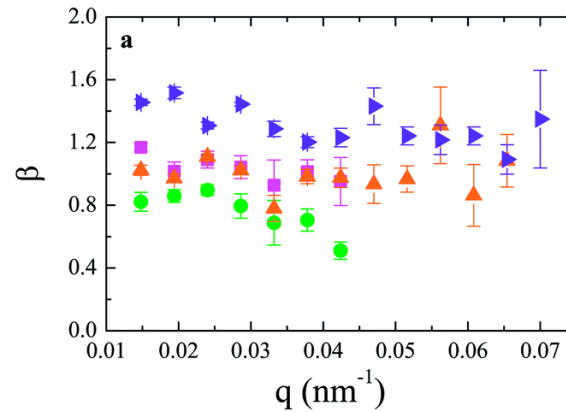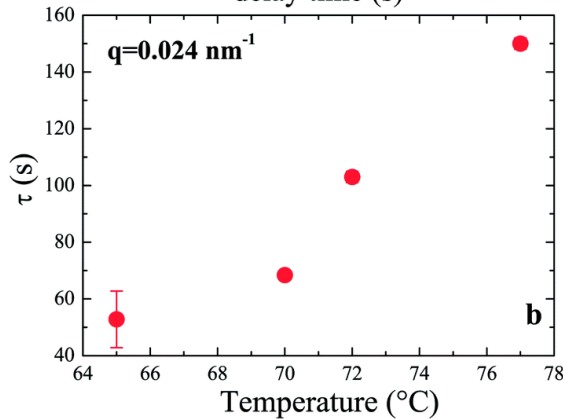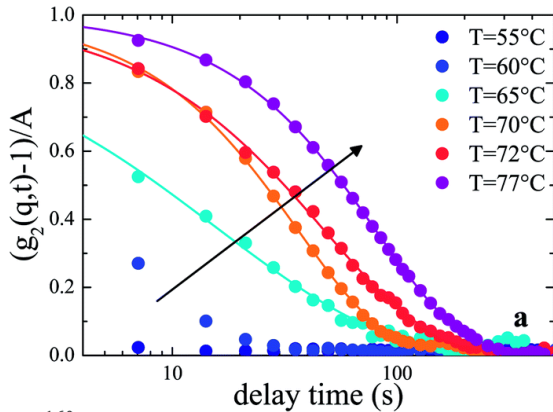G. Grübel et al. In "Soft Matter Characterization", Springer (2008)

XPCS example 2 – microrheology

Tracer particles to measure solvent properties

- Weak scattering signal from solvent

- Large q-region has to be probed (low speckle contrast)

- Slower dynamics in SAXS regime

- Indirect access to solvent properties only

- Length scale of several 10 nm given by the tracer particle size

- Low tracer particle concentrations, so that $S(q) = 1$ for the particles → avoid any particle-solvent interactions

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B. Ruta et al. Soft Matter 10, 4547 (2014)

Glass transition studies: →Lecture 16

- SiO$_2$ particles as tracer for gelation of methylcellulose in water
- Gel-gel-transition: Turbid gel for $T \geq 60$ °C
- Stretched ($\beta < 1$) to compressed ($\beta > 1$) transition (KWW exponent!)
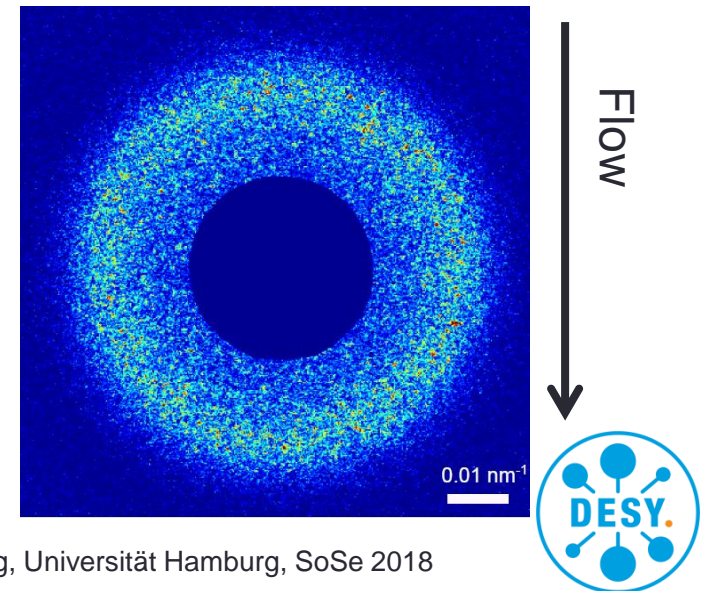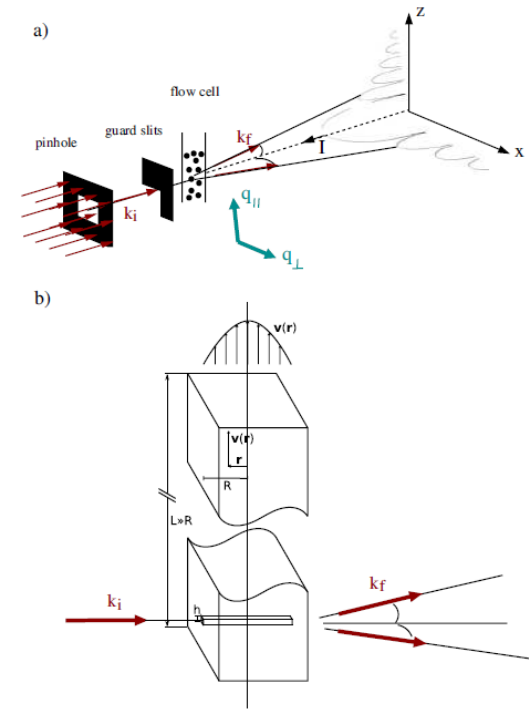- Hyper-diffusive & compressed at high temperatures → stress-dominated

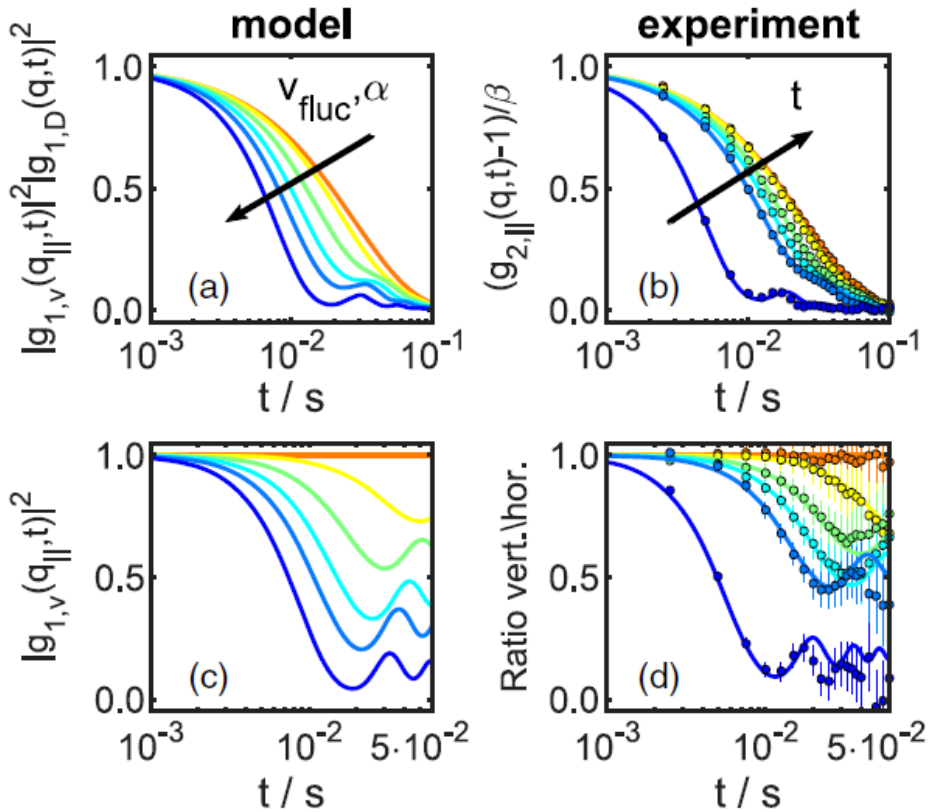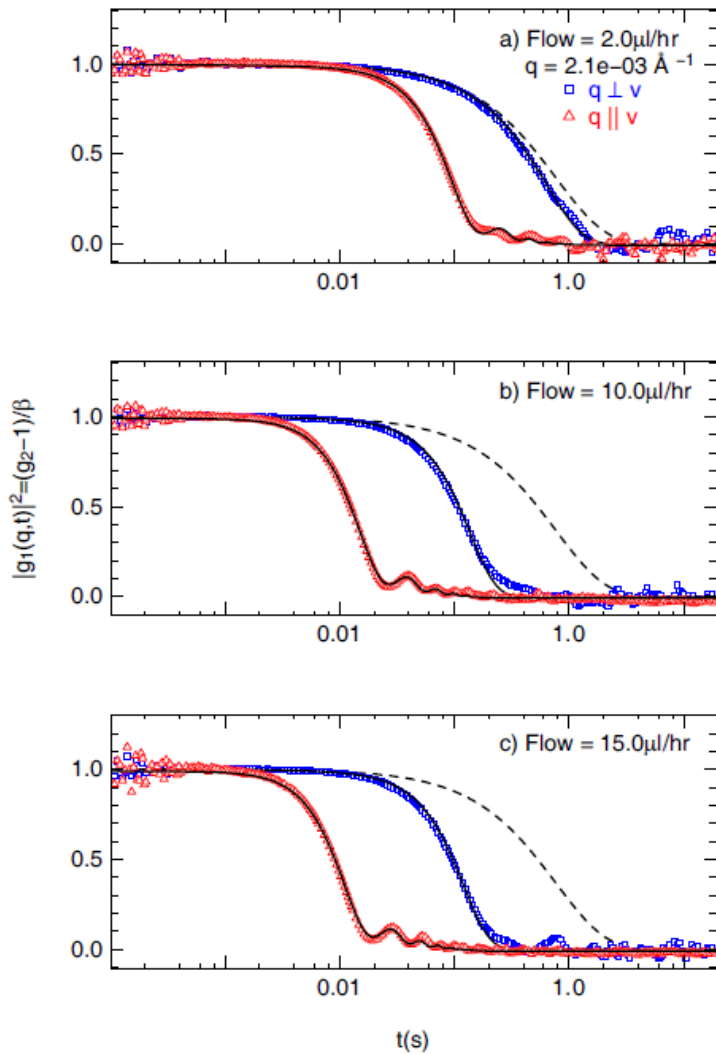# XPCS example 3 – directed motion

Sample undergoes (shear) flow

- Flowing sample to avoid radiation damage
- Sedimentation of particles

- $f(q,\tau)$: product of diffusive and advective contributions
  $$f(q,\tau) = f_d(q,\tau) \cdot f_a(q,\tau) = \exp(-\Gamma t) \cdot f_a(q,\tau)$$

- $f_a(q,\tau)$ can become complicated

Perpendicular to flow it simplifies to
$$g_{2,\perp}(q,\tau) = 1 + \beta^2 \exp(-2\Gamma\tau) \exp(-(v_{tr}t)^2),$$
transit-induced frequency v_{tr}

In flow direction: oscillating behaviour

Flow

0.01 nm^{-1}

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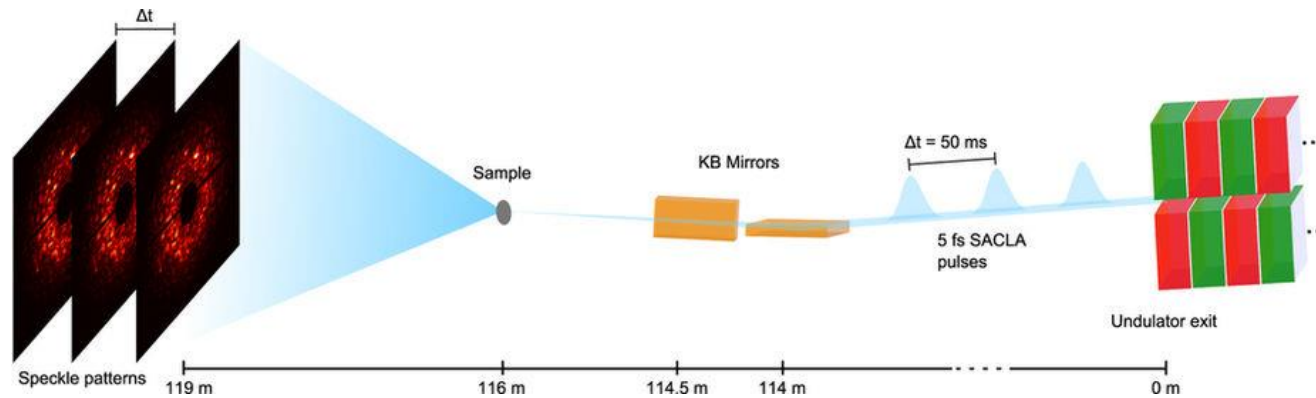
XPCS example 3 – directed motion

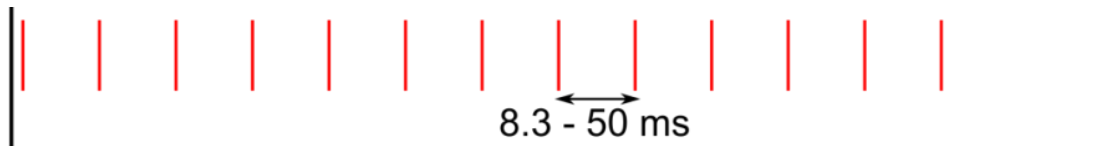
Particle sedimentation
J. Möller et al. PRL 118, 198001 (2017)
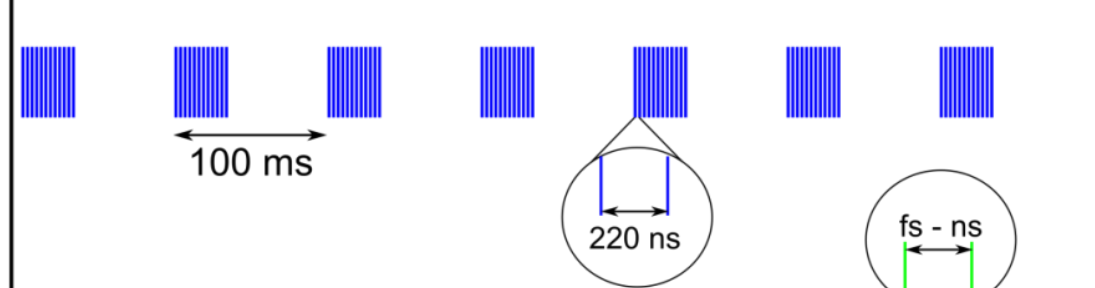
S. Busch et al. Eur. Phys. J. E 26, 55 (2008)
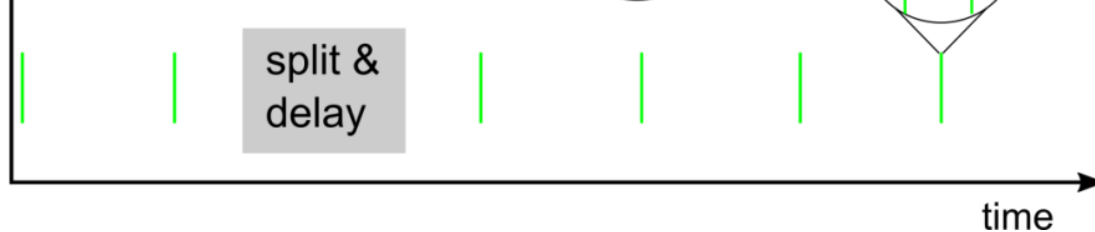
XPCS example 4 – XPCS at FEL

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Parameter	Storage ring	FEL
Time Structure	Continuous	Pulses
Coherence	Partial	Full
Intensity	Stable	Fluctuations
Position / pointing	Stable	Fluctuations
Energy spectrum	Stable	Fluctuations
Time lag	Detector- and flux-limited ($\geq 10^{-6}$ s)	Repetition rate

State-of-the-art detectors at storage rings
Maxipix (ESRF)   ~ 300 Hz
Lambda (PETRA III, APS)   ~ >2 kHz
Eiger (PETRA III, NSLS-II, ESRF)   ~ kHz

XPCS example 4 – XPCS at FEL
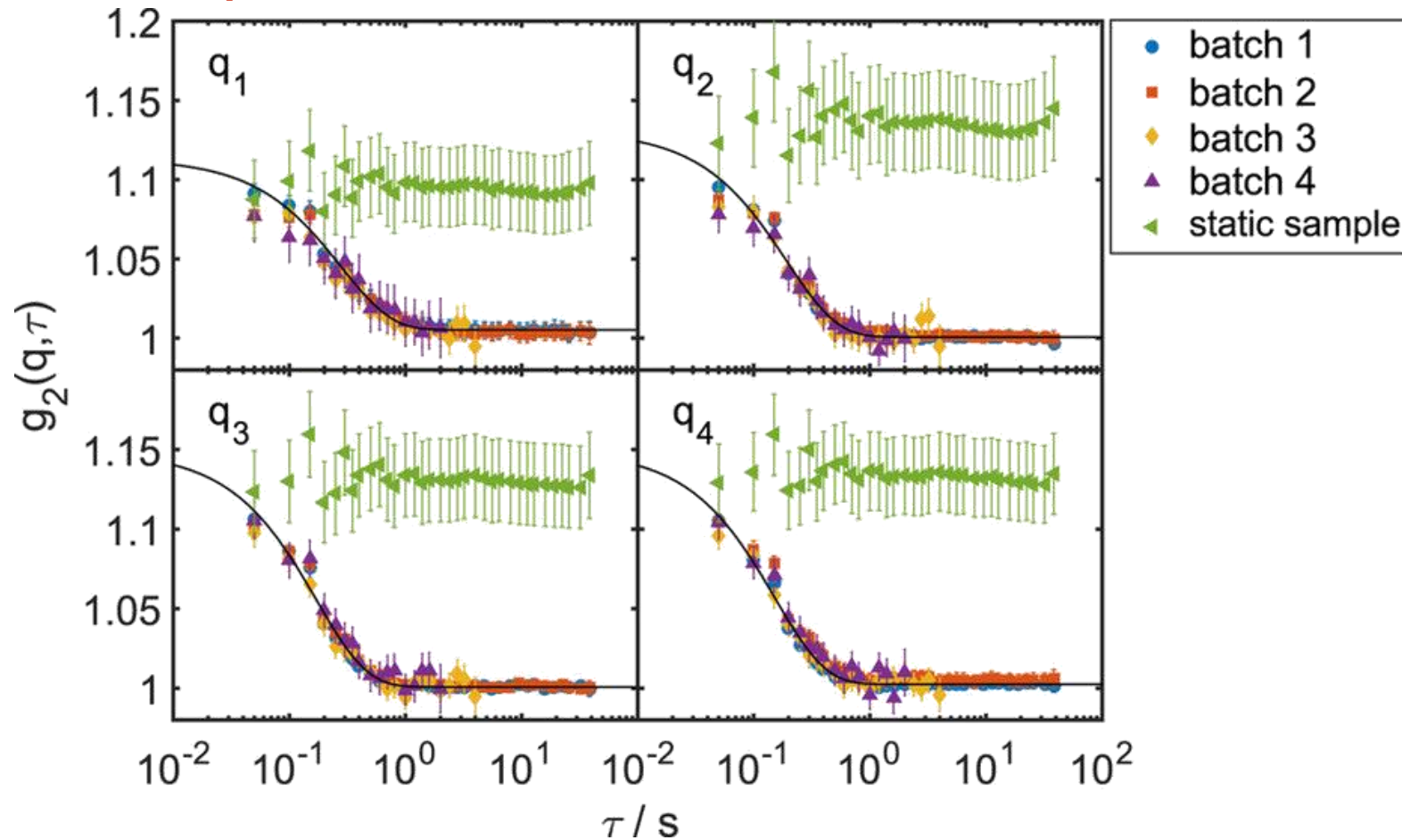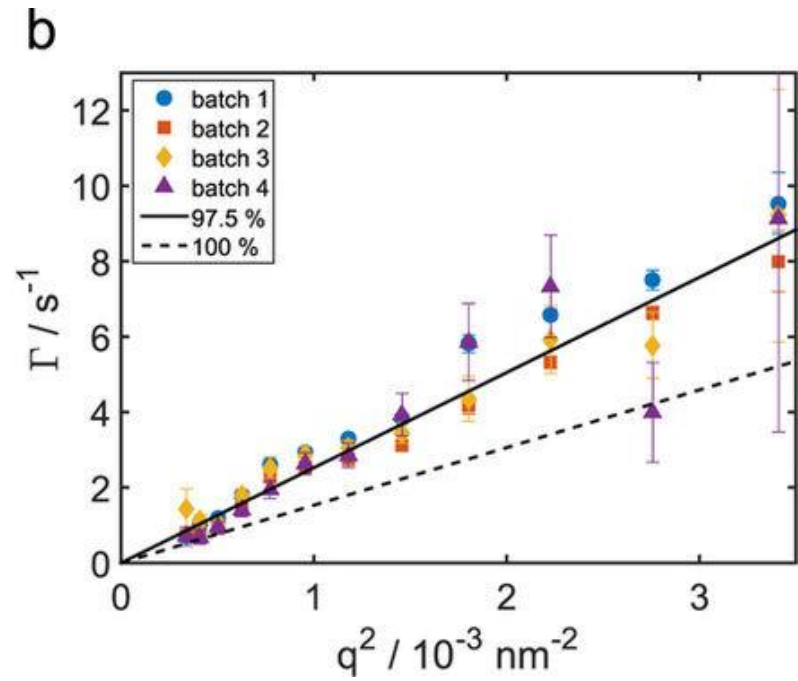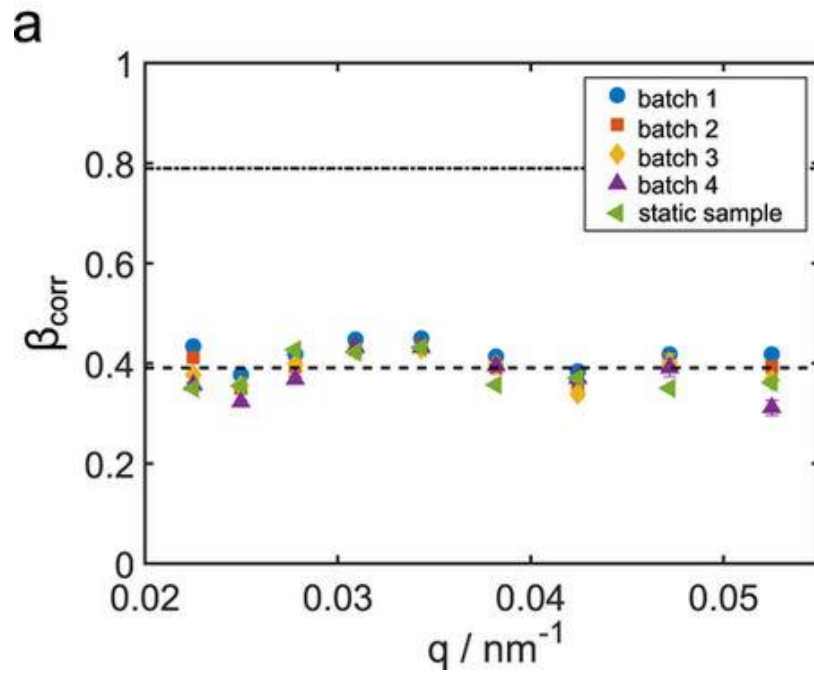

Diffusion of nanoparticles in glycerol and static sample with 20 Hz rep. Rate

FL et al. Sci. Rep. 5, 17193 (2015)

XPCS example 4 – XPCS at FEL

- Contrast well below the expected value
- Extracted relaxation rates well-described by diffusion

FL et al. Sci. Rep. 5, 17193 (2015)

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XPCS example 4 – XPCS at FEL
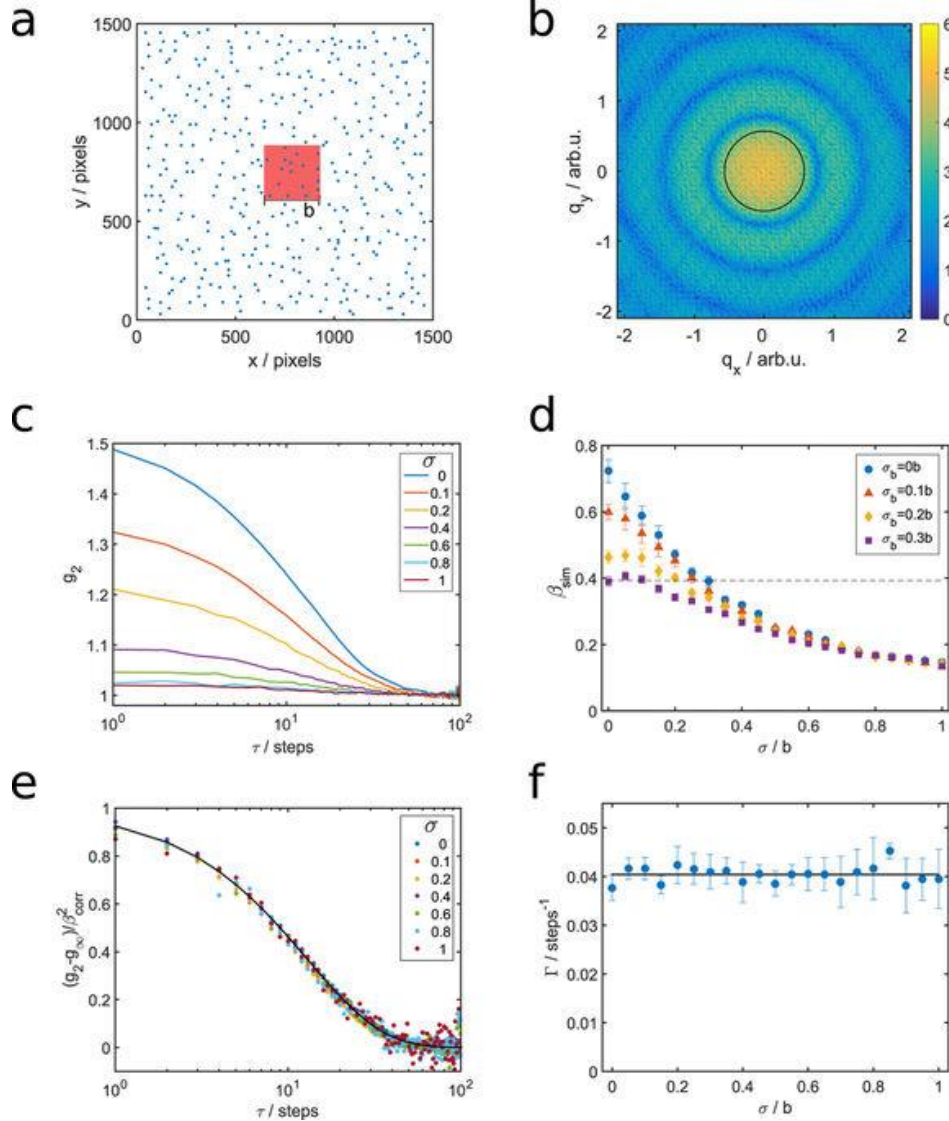
- XPCS simulations

- Moving beam & beam size modifications on shot-to-shot basis

- Extracted relaxation rates well-described by diffusion

- Drop of effective contrast

FL et al. Sci. Rep. 5, 17193 (2015)

XPCS example 5 – ultrafast XPCS: XSVS
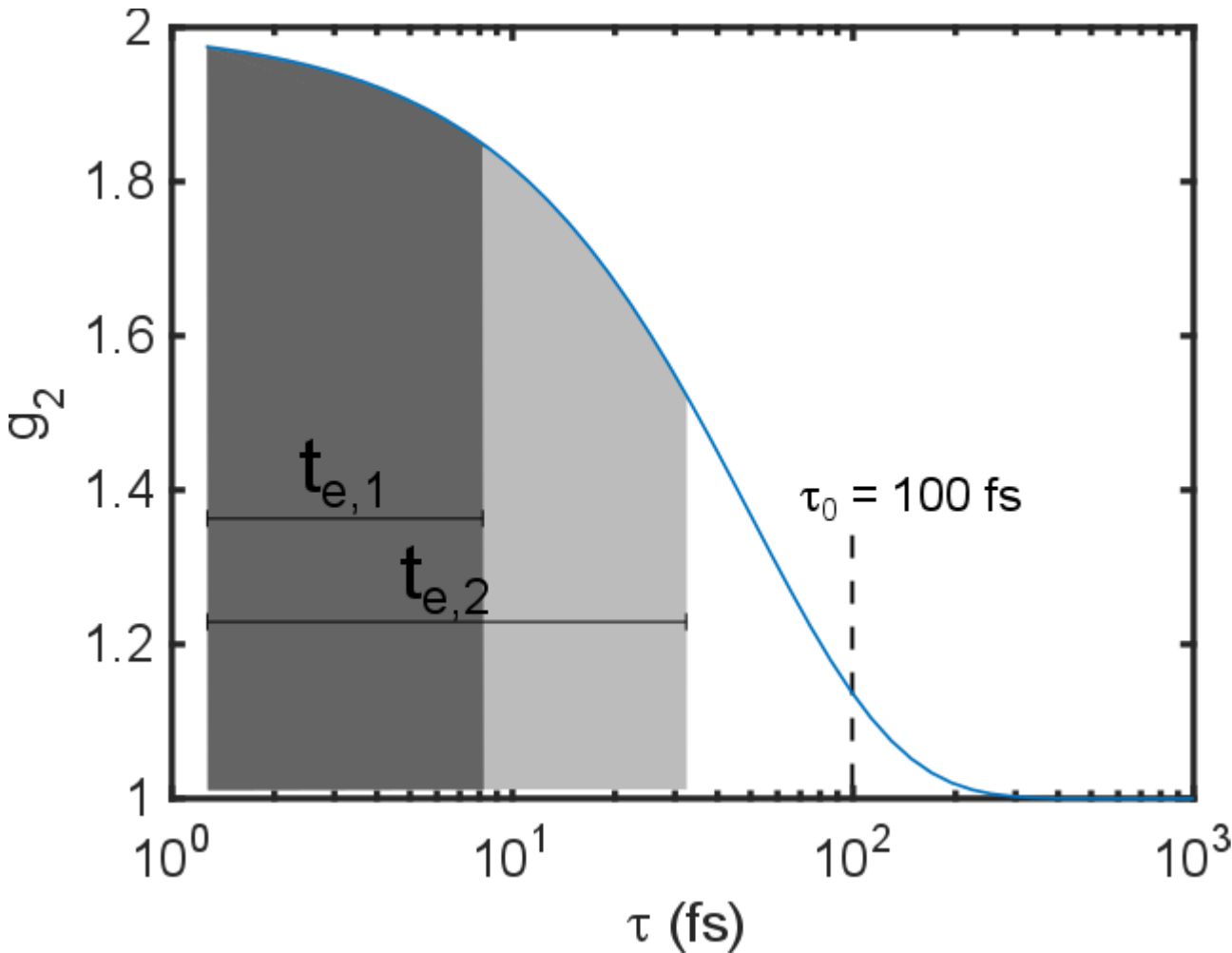
- So far: short exposure time $t_e \ll \tau_0$

- Dynamics change during exposure → reduction of contrast

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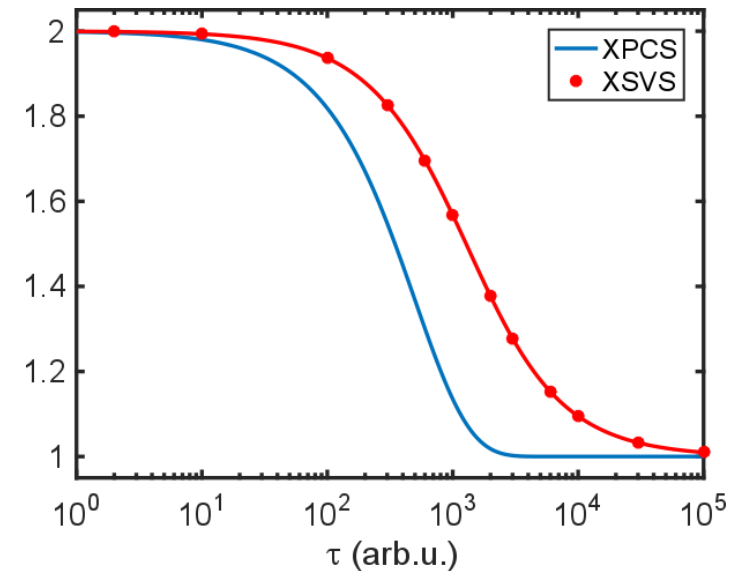
XPCS example 5 – ultrafast XPCS: XSVS

Finite pulse lengths

- Contrast as function of exposure ($\beta^2 = \frac{\langle I^2 \rangle}{\langle I \rangle^2} - 1$)

- $\beta^2(q, t_e) = \frac{2\beta_0^2}{t_e} \int_0^{t_e} \left(1 - \frac{\tau}{t_e}\right) |f(q, \tau)|^2 d\tau$

- For diffusion, this can be solved analytically
  (→ Exercise!)

- Limited by accessible exposure times
  - Pulse lengths (FEL)
  - Detector read out & flux (storage rings)

- FEL: pulse lengths variations & split-pulse applications
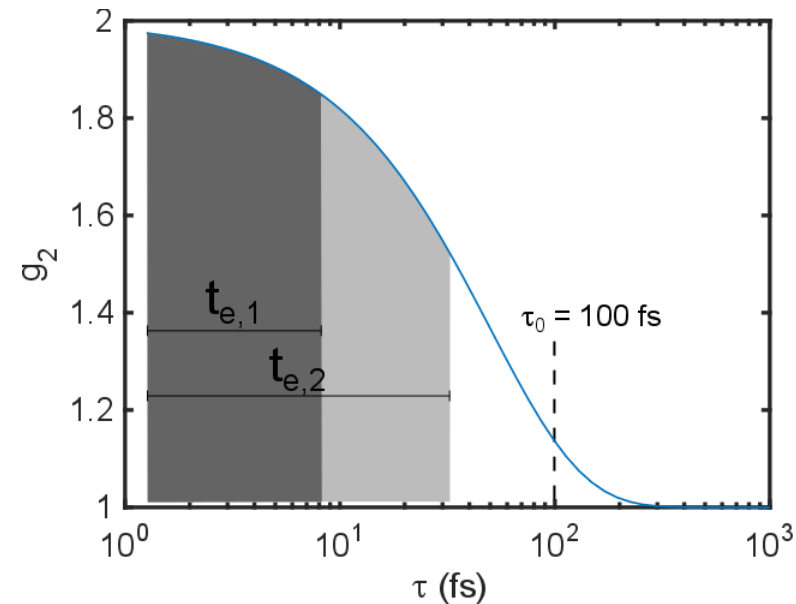
XPCS example 5 – ultrafast XPCS: double shot
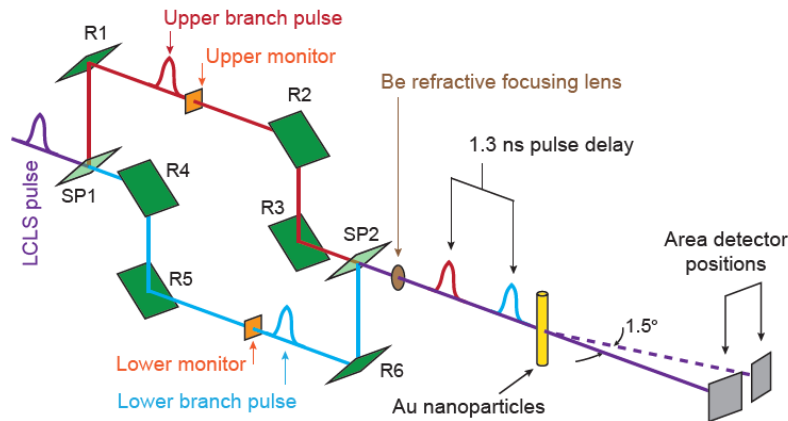
- Split FEL pulse in two and delay one of them

- Speckle pattern: sum of two patterns

- XSVS-type of analysis

- Typically low count rates → obtain contrast from distribution functions of intensity
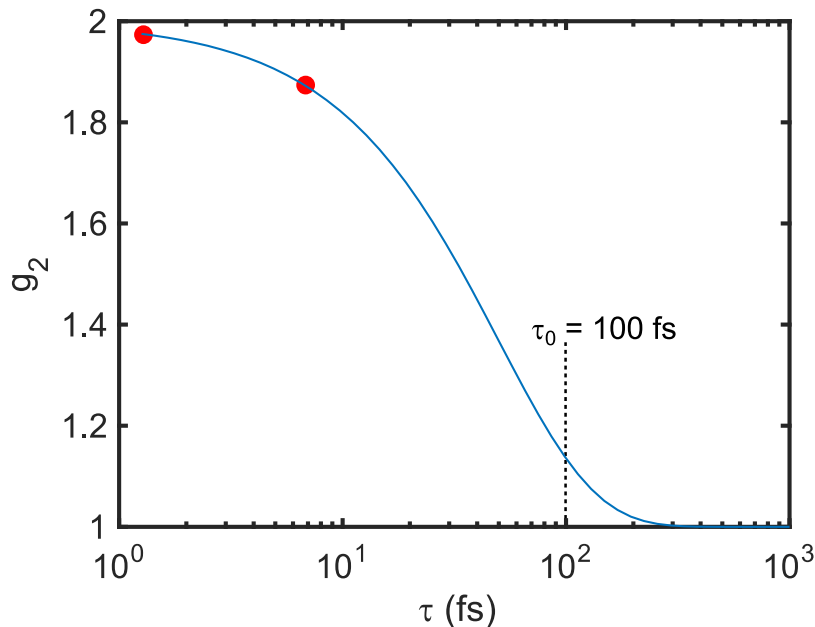
W. Roseker et al. Nature Comm. 9, 1704 (2018)

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XPCS: further examples

- Glass dynamics and glass transition ($\rightarrow$ lecture 16)

- In general, large q experiments
  - Water ($\rightarrow$ lecture 17)
  - Domain wall dynamics
  - Network glasses (SiO_2, …)
  - …

- Liquid surfaces: capillary waves $\rightarrow$ oscillating ISF

- …

- Relation to neutron spin echo and dynamic light scattering

Methoden Moderner Röntgenphysik - Vorlesung im Haupt-/Masterstudiengang, Universität Hamburg, SoSe 2018

XPCS – signal to noise

- Reasonable definition $SNR = \frac{g_2 - 1}{\sqrt{\text{var}(g_2)}}$

- $\text{var}(g_2) = \frac{g_2}{N_p \langle n_c \rangle} = \frac{g_2}{n_x n_y T t_a I^2}$
  - N_p number of correlated pairs averaged for g_2
  - $\langle n_c \rangle$ mean number of counts per exposure time
  - Using count rate I per pixel, accumulation time t_a, number of pixels P, total experimental duration T.

- $SNR = \frac{g_2 - 1}{\sqrt{\text{var}(g_2)}} = \sqrt{PTt_a/g_2} \cdot I(g_2 - 1)$
  - Substitute g_2 with the limit of $\tau \to 0$: $g_2 = \beta^2 + 1$
  - Low contrast limit: $\sqrt{g_2} \approx 1$

$\rightarrow SNR = \beta^2 I \sqrt{PTt_a}$

- Consequence: Increase of I by 10 $\rightarrow$ accessible time scale 100x smaller!

see P. Falus et al. J. Synchr. Rad. 13, 253 (2006)

Accessible timescales for XPCS

fs   ps   ns   μs   ms   s

Sequential XPCS at storage ring and FEL sources: $\tau \gtrsim 0.1$ ms

XSVS at FEL sources: $\tau \sim$ pulse lengths ~ 0-100 fs

Split-pulse XPCS: $\tau \leq 1$ ns

Sequential XPCS at European XFEL: 600 μs $\geq \tau \geq$ 220 ns

XPCS at DLSR: $\tau \leq$ sub-μs