

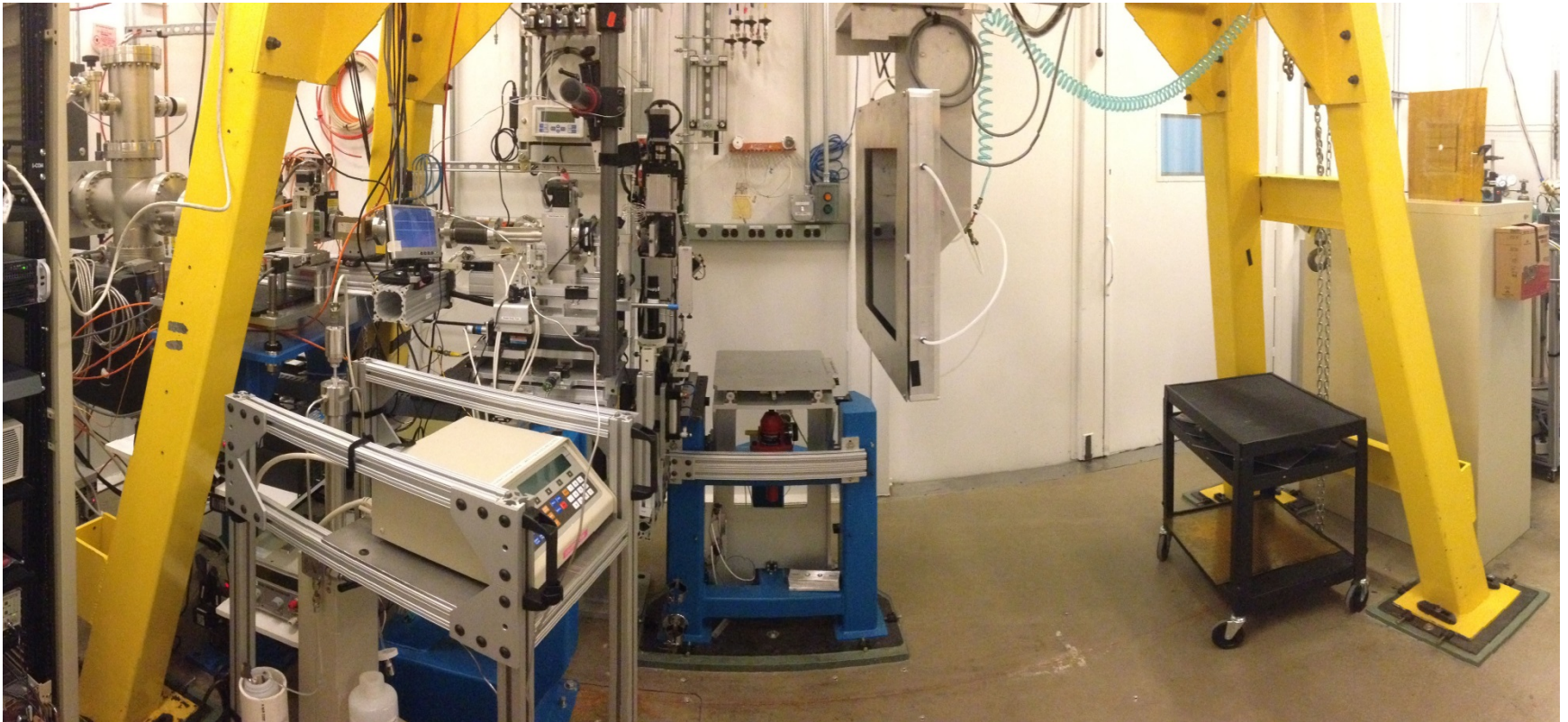
Novel Bragg-Laue high energy monochromator for bending magnet beamlines

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Structural Science Group, X-ray Science Division

17-BM: Rapid Acquisition Powder Diffraction

- 17-BM-B station configuration
 - Debye geometry, area detector
 - Sample detector distance: 200 to 1300 mm
 - Energy was at 17 keV, now at 27 keV – 51 keV with the new mono



Novel high-energy monochromator for BM

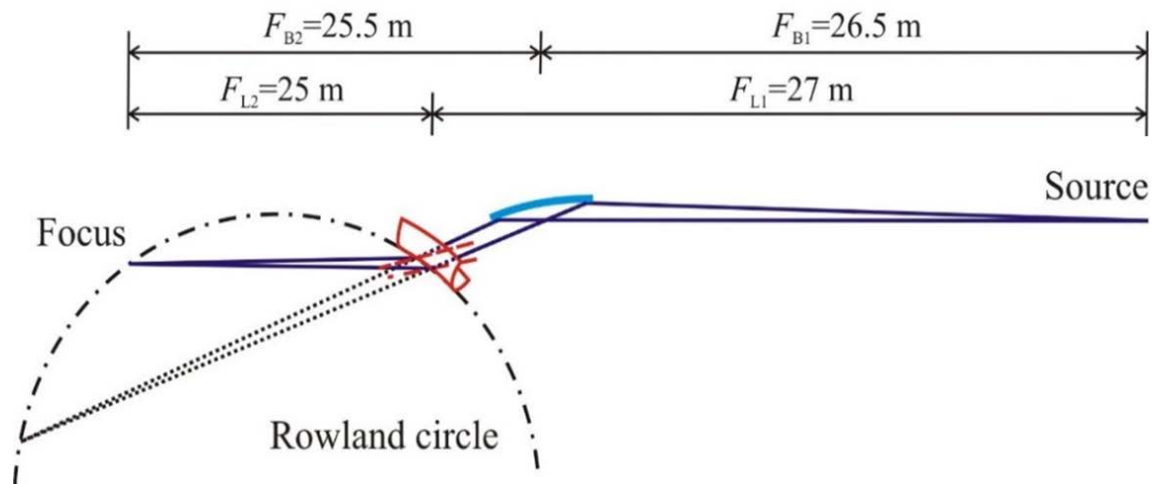
■ Motivation

- Materials research, in situ or operando measurements
 - Sample and chamber attenuation
 - Prefer high energy
 - Area detector
 - Prefer high energy
 - Need for peak resolution at low Q
 - Prefer low
 - Bending magnet flux
 - Not much beyond 60 keV
 - **Target energies: 30 to 55 keV**
- Simple and robust optics
 - Without mirrors. Mono does both H and V focusing
 - Easy energy tuning



Novel high-energy monochromator for BM

- Bent Bragg-Laue Theory
 - meridionally bent Bragg
 - Increase acceptance
 - Vertical focusing
 - sagittally bent Laue
 - Horizontal focusing

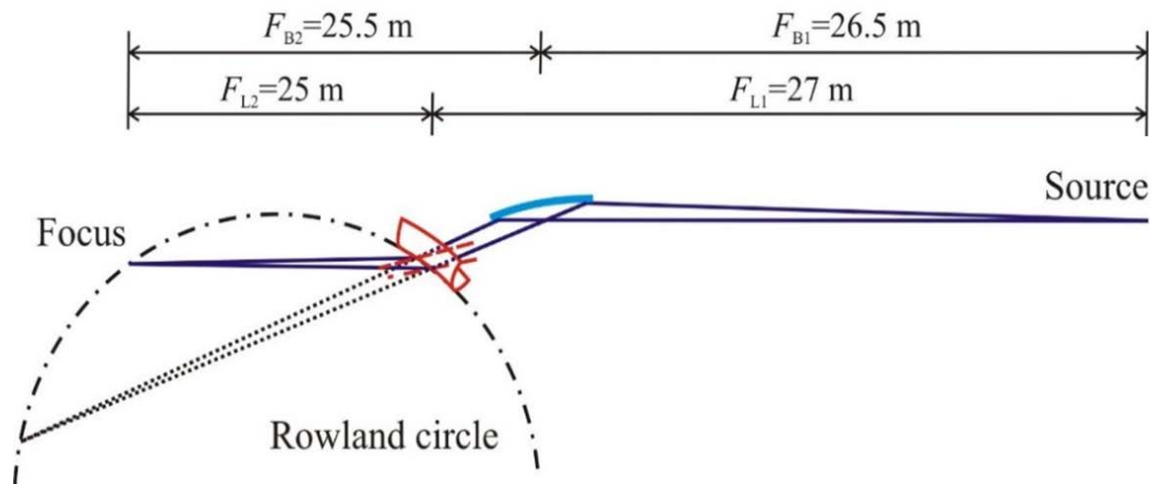


Novel high-energy monochromator for BM

- Bent Bragg-Laue Theory
 - Focusing, H

$$\frac{1}{F_{L1}} + \frac{1}{F_{L2}} = \frac{2 \sin \theta_L \sin \chi_L}{R_{sL}}$$

R_{sL} Laue Sagittal bending radius
 θ_L Bragg angle of Laue
 χ_L Asymmetric angle



Novel high-energy monochromator for BM

- Bent Bragg-Laue Theory

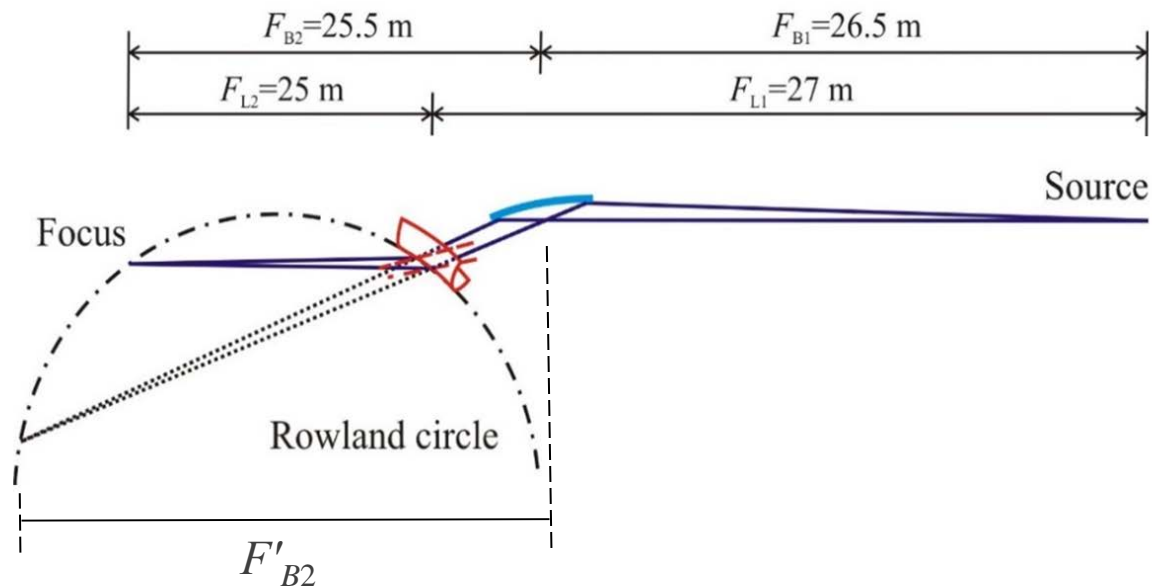
- Focusing, V

$$\frac{\cos(\chi_L - \theta_L)}{F'_{B2} - (F_{B2} - F_{L2})} + \frac{\cos(\chi_L + \theta_L)}{F_{L2}} = \frac{2}{R_{mL}}$$

R_{mL} Laue anticlastic radius,
 $R_{mL} = C_L \nu_L R_{sL}$

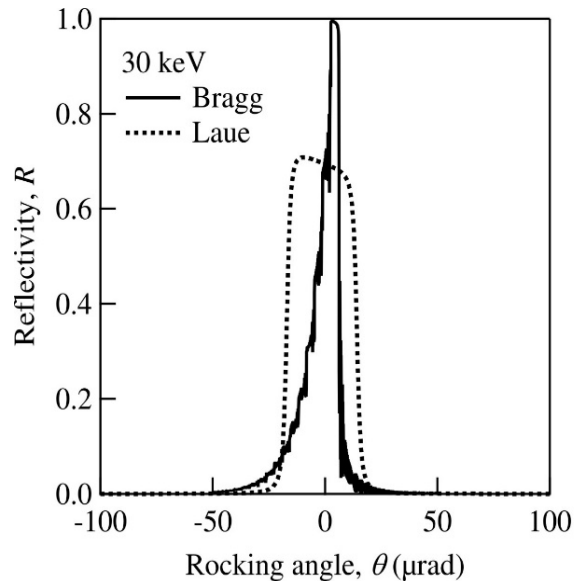
$$\frac{\cos(\chi_B - \theta_B)}{F_{B1}} + \frac{\cos(\chi_B + \theta_B)}{F'_{B2}} = \frac{2}{R_{mB}}$$

R_{mB} Bragg bending radius
 $\theta_B = \theta_L$
 χ_B asymm angle of Bragg

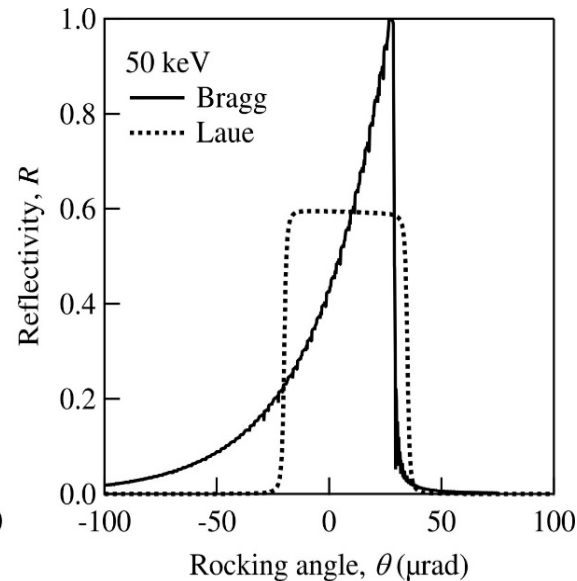


Novel high-energy monochromator for BM

- Bent Bragg-Laue Theory
 - Energy resolution



(a)



(b)

Calculated Si (311) diffraction profiles of meridionally bent Bragg crystals (solid lines) and sagittally bent Laue crystals (dotted lines) at (a) 30 keV and (b) 50 keV. The crystal parameters are $T_L = 0.6$ mm, $\chi_L = 49^\circ$, $C_L = 0.7$ (a) $R_{SL} = 2.47$ m, $R_{mB} = 216$ m (b) $R_{SL} = 1.48$ m, $R_{mB} = 227$ m.

Novel high-energy monochromator for BM

- Bent Bragg-Laue Theory

- Energy resolution

- Bragg off-Rowland bandwidth broadening

$$(\Delta E/E)_B = \frac{\sigma'_v}{\tan \theta_B} \left[\frac{F_{B1}}{R_{mB} \cos(\chi_B \mp \theta_B)} - 1 \right] \quad \sigma'_v \text{ source vertical divergence}$$

- Laue ...

$$(\Delta E/E)_L = \frac{\sigma'_v}{\tan \theta_L} \frac{F_{B1}}{F'_{B2}} \left[1 - \frac{F_{L2}}{R_{mL} \cos(\chi_L \pm \theta_L)} \right]$$



Novel high-energy monochromator for BM

- Bent Bragg-Laue Theory
 - To satisfy both focusing and Rowland conditions

Optimized parameters at each energy with Si(311)

Energy, E (keV)	30	40	50	60
θ_B, θ_L ($^\circ$)	7.25	5.43	4.34	3.62
χ_B ($^\circ$)	89.80	88.89	88.47	88.37
R_{mB} (m)	180	238	239	253
χ_L ($^\circ$)	41.8	50.5	71.6	76.5
R_{sL} (m)	2.19	1.90	1.87	1.59
R_{mL} (m)	28.5	33.0	39.0	29.8



Novel high-energy monochromator for BM

- Bent Bragg-Laue Mono at 17-BM
 - Si (311)
 - Bragg: symmetric, $\chi_B = 90^\circ$
 - Laue: $(5\bar{1}\bar{1})$ surface, $\chi_L = 49^\circ$

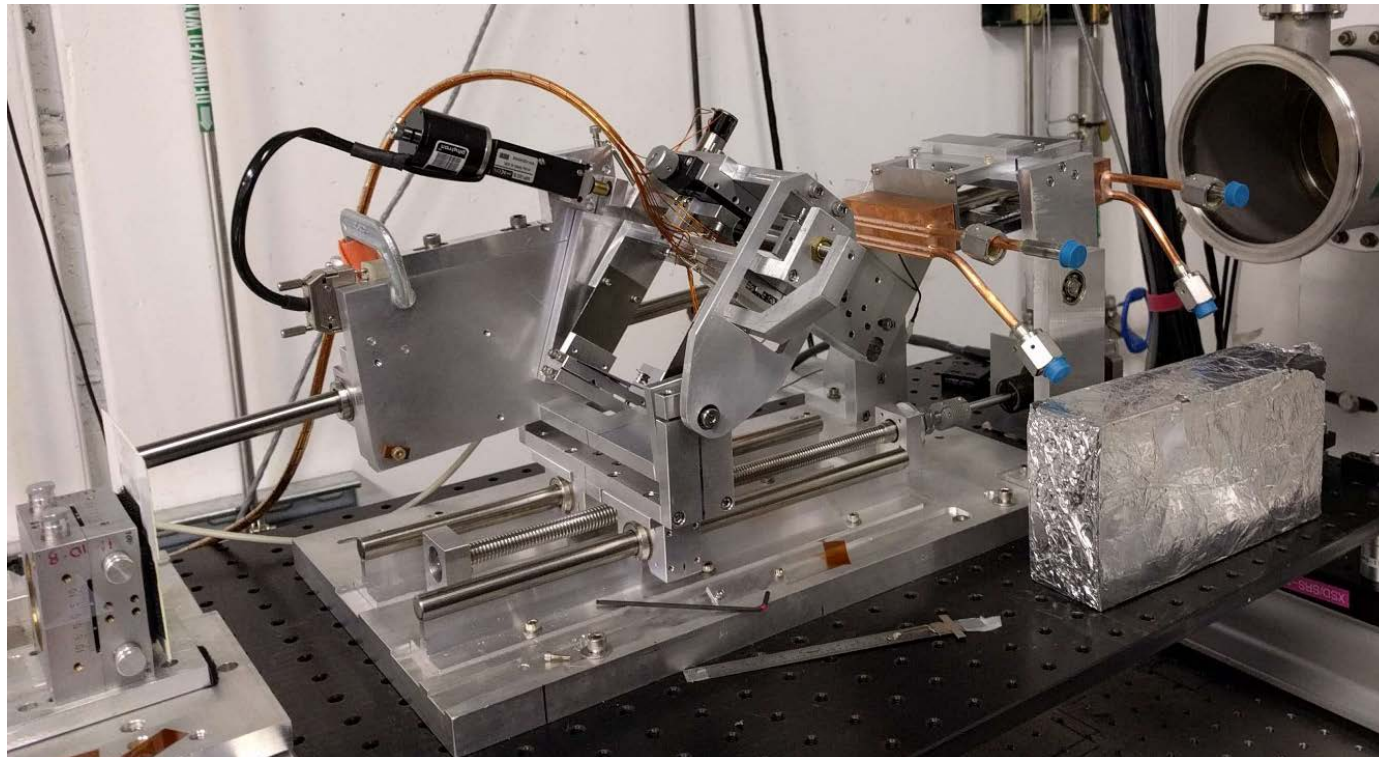
Optimized parameters at each energy with Si(311) at 17-BM

Energy, E (keV)	30	40	50	60
θ_B, θ_L ($^\circ$)	7.25	5.43	4.34	3.62
χ_B ($^\circ$)	90	90	90	90
R_{mB} (m)	216	223	227	231
χ_L ($^\circ$)	49	49	49	49
R_{sL} (m)	2.47	1.86	1.48	1.24
R_{mL} (m)	41.0	30.7	24.6	20.5



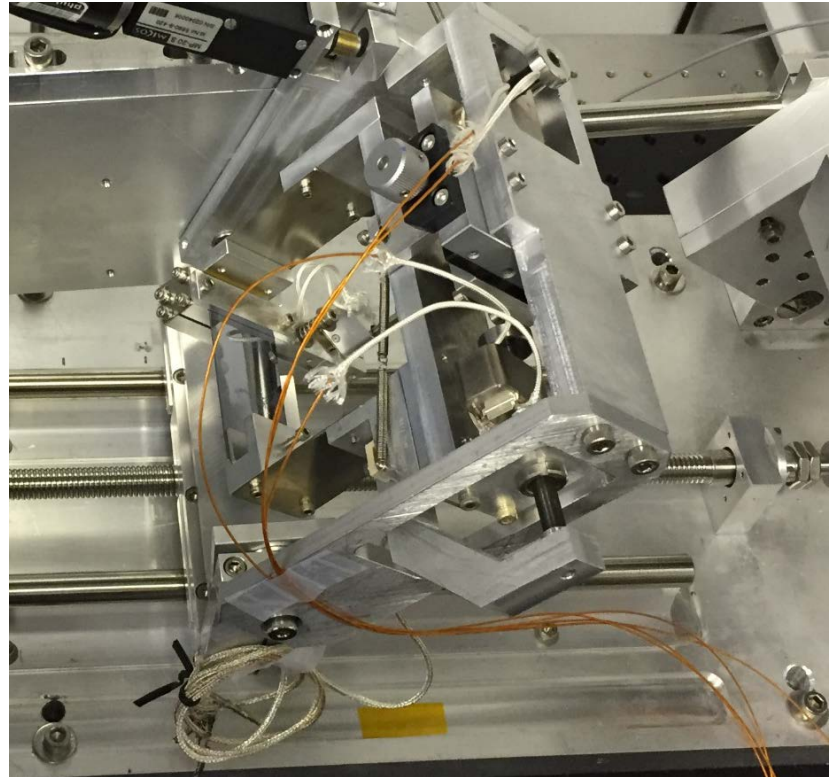
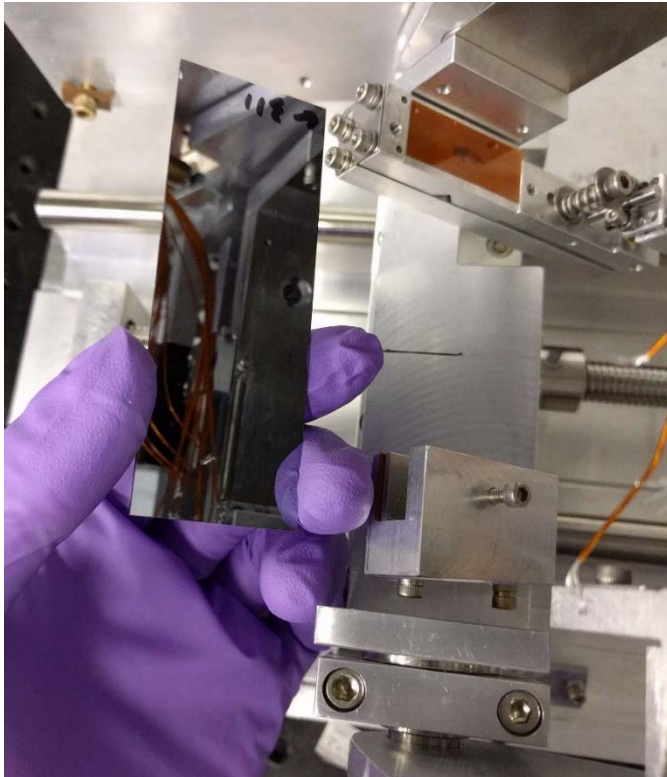
Novel high-energy monochromator for BM

- Bent Bragg-Laue mono at 17-BM
 - Si (311)
 - Bragg: symmetric, $150 \times 60 \times 8$ mm
 - Laue: $(5\bar{1}1)$ surface, $\chi_L = 49^\circ$, $31 \times 84 \times 0.6$ mm



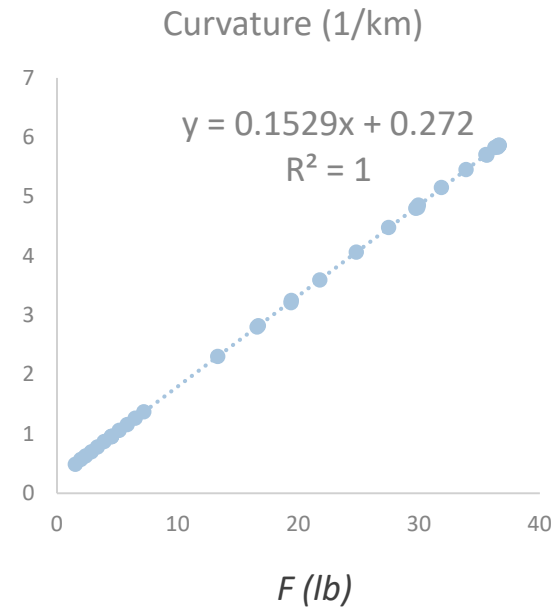
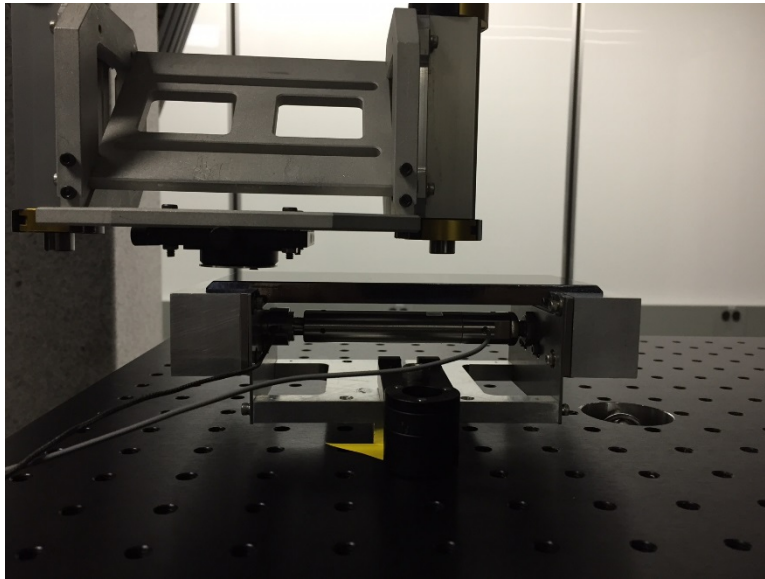
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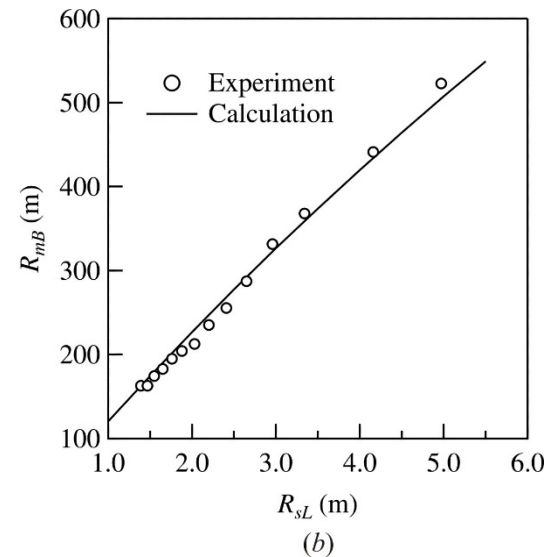
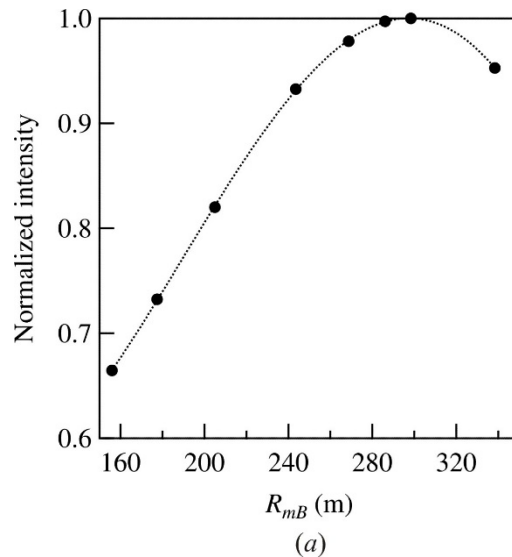
Novel high-energy monochromator for BM

- Bent Bragg-Laue mono at 17-BM
 - Si (311)
 - Bragg: symmetric, 150 × 60 × 8 mm
 - $\frac{1}{R_{mB}} = 0.153 F + 0.272$



Novel high-energy monochromator for BM

- Bent Bragg-Laue mono at 17-BM
 - Testing at 1-BM,



(a) Measured beam intensity vs. R_{mB} at 38 keV with a fixed $R_{sL} = 2.7$ m of the Laue crystal. (b) R_{mB} values to give the maximum flux at different R_{sL}

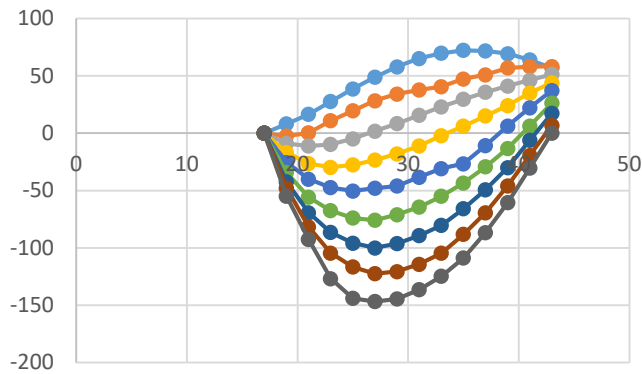
the white beam slit at 27 m from source was limited to 1 mm horizontally. The vertical beam aperture was 0.15 mrad, taking most of the vertical source divergence.



Novel high-energy monochromator for BM

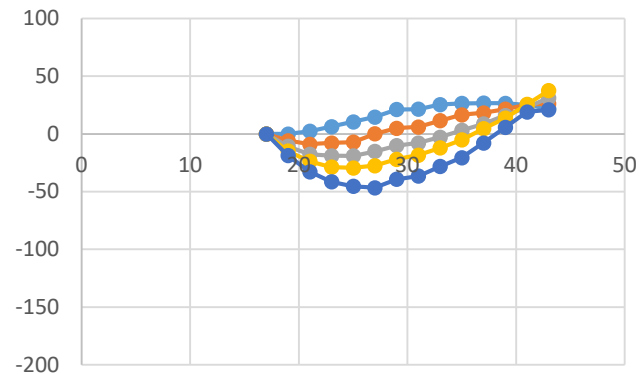
- Bent Bragg-Laue mono at 17-BM
 - Testing at 1-BM, horizontal acceptance

Rocking curve centers at different Laue slide positions



—●— Cen-11 —●— Cen-12 —●— Cen-13
—●— Cen-14 —●— Cen-15 —●— Cen-16
—●— Cen-17 —●— Cen-18 —●— Cen-19

E = 55 keV



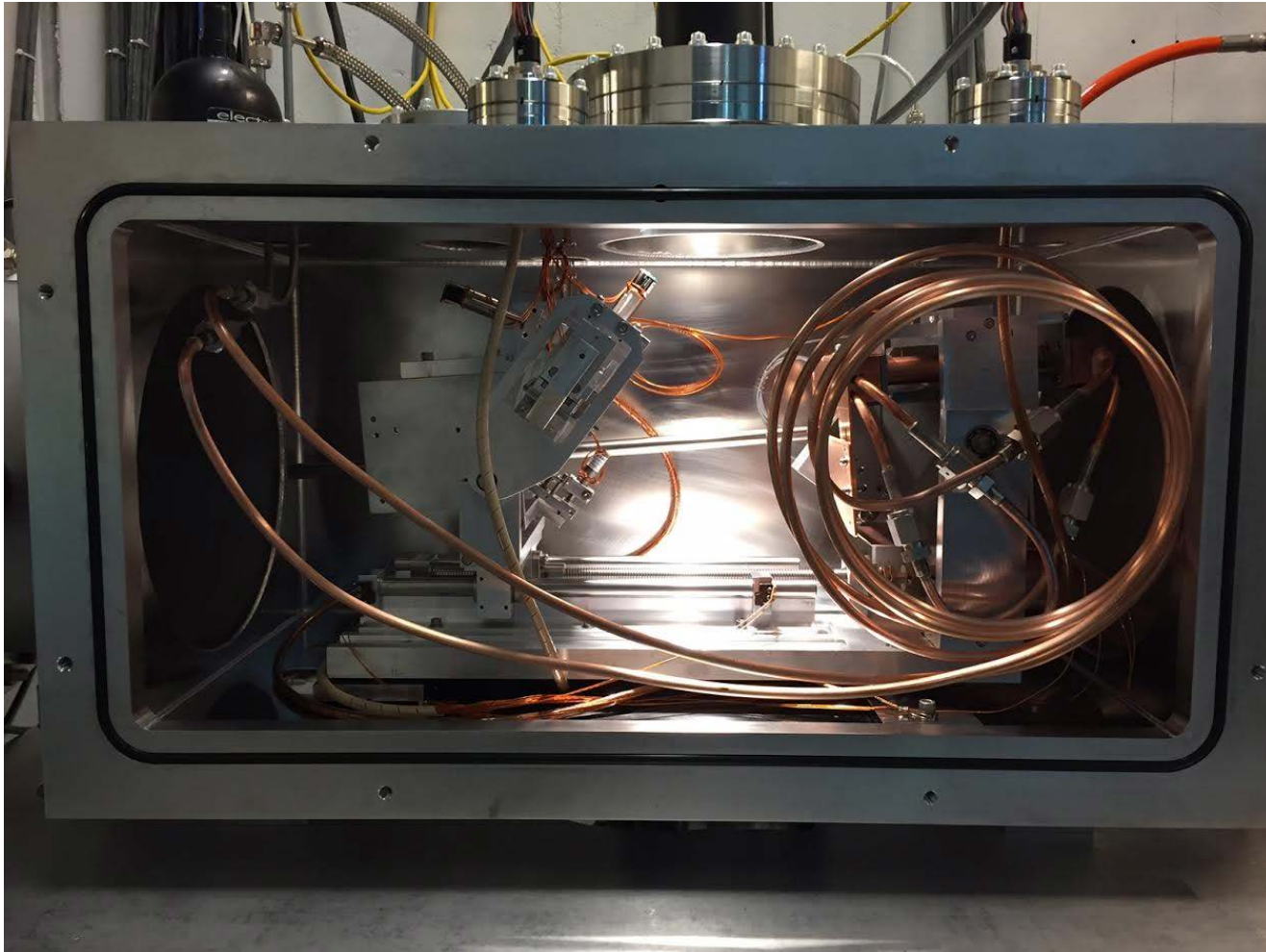
—●— Cen-11 —●— Cen-12 —●— Cen-13
—●— Cen-14 —●— Cen-15

E = 30 keV



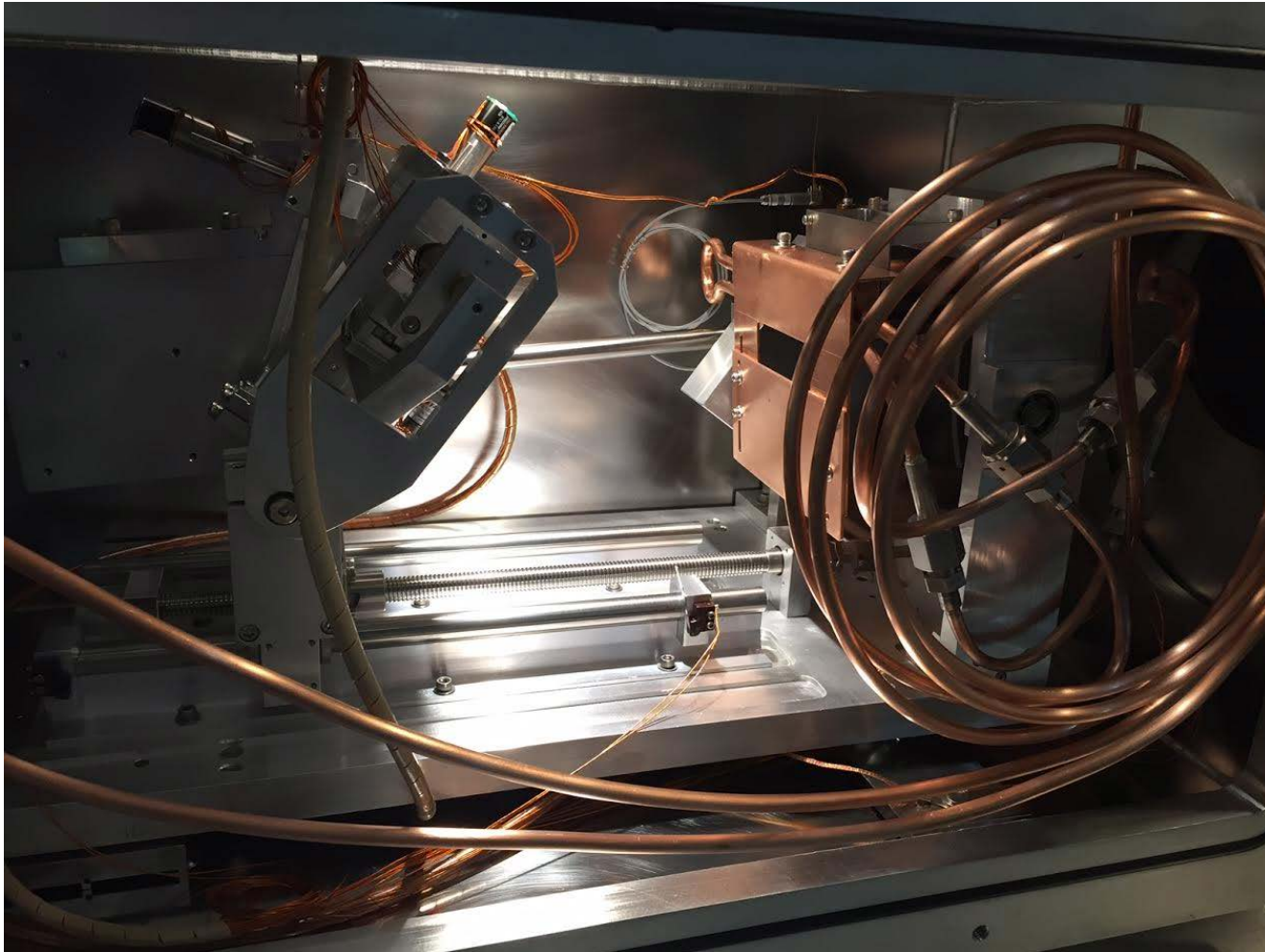
Novel high-energy monochromator for BM

- Bent Bragg-Laue mono at 17-BM



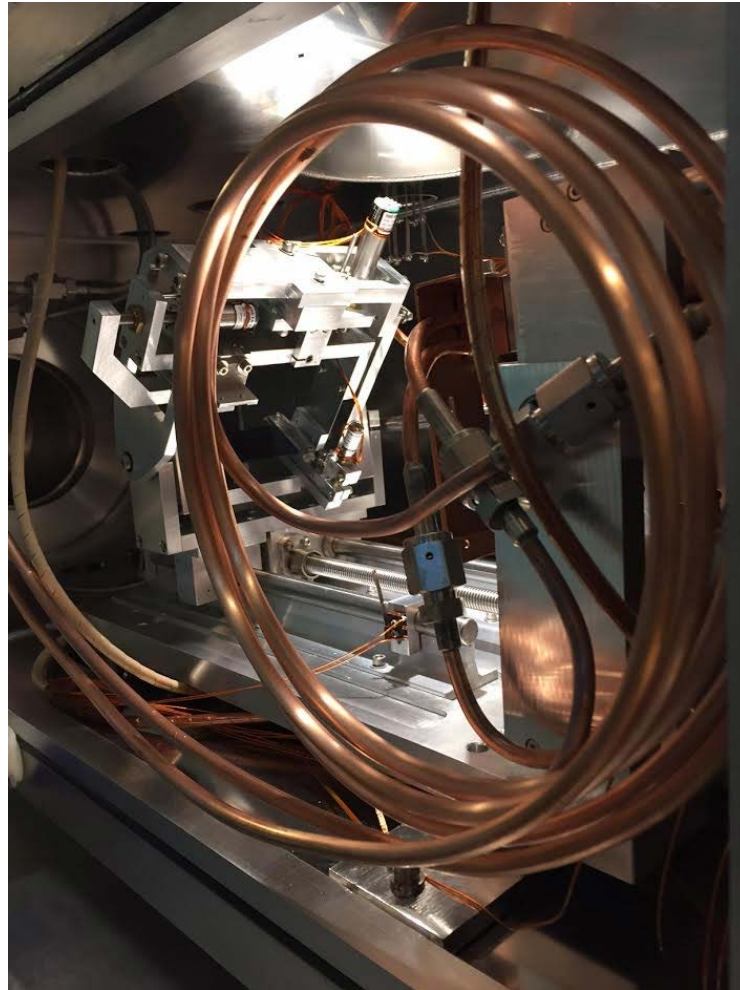
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- Bent Bragg-Laue mono at 17-BM



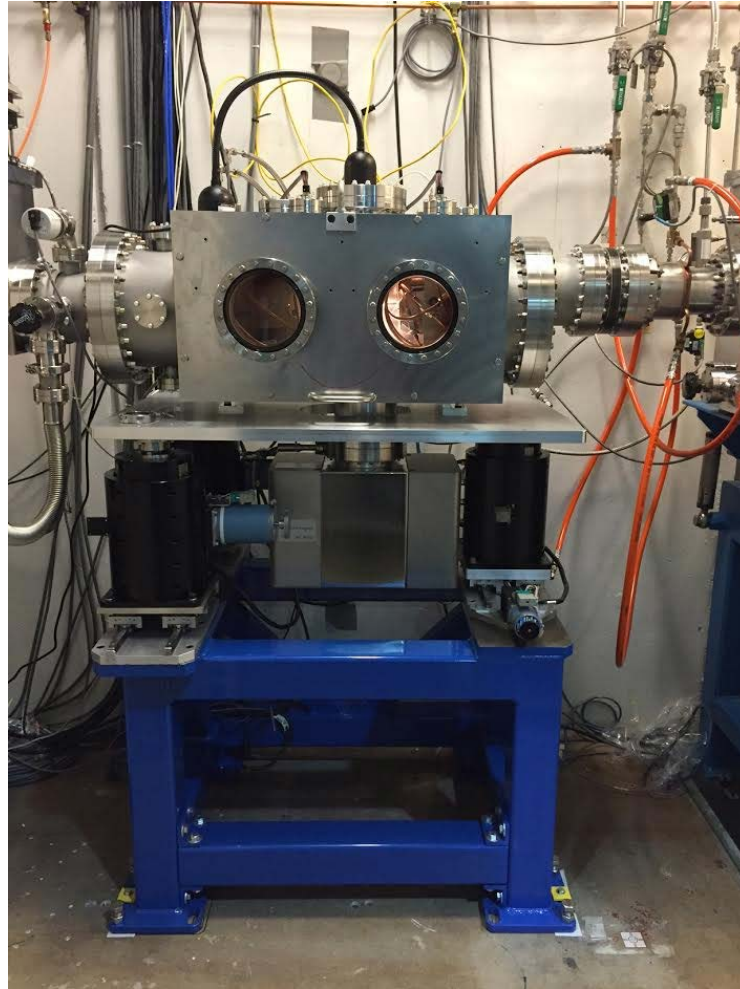
Novel high-energy monochromator for BM

- Bent Bragg-Laue mono at 17-BM



Novel high-energy monochromator for BM

- Bent Bragg-Laue mono at 17-BM



Novel high-energy monochromator for BM

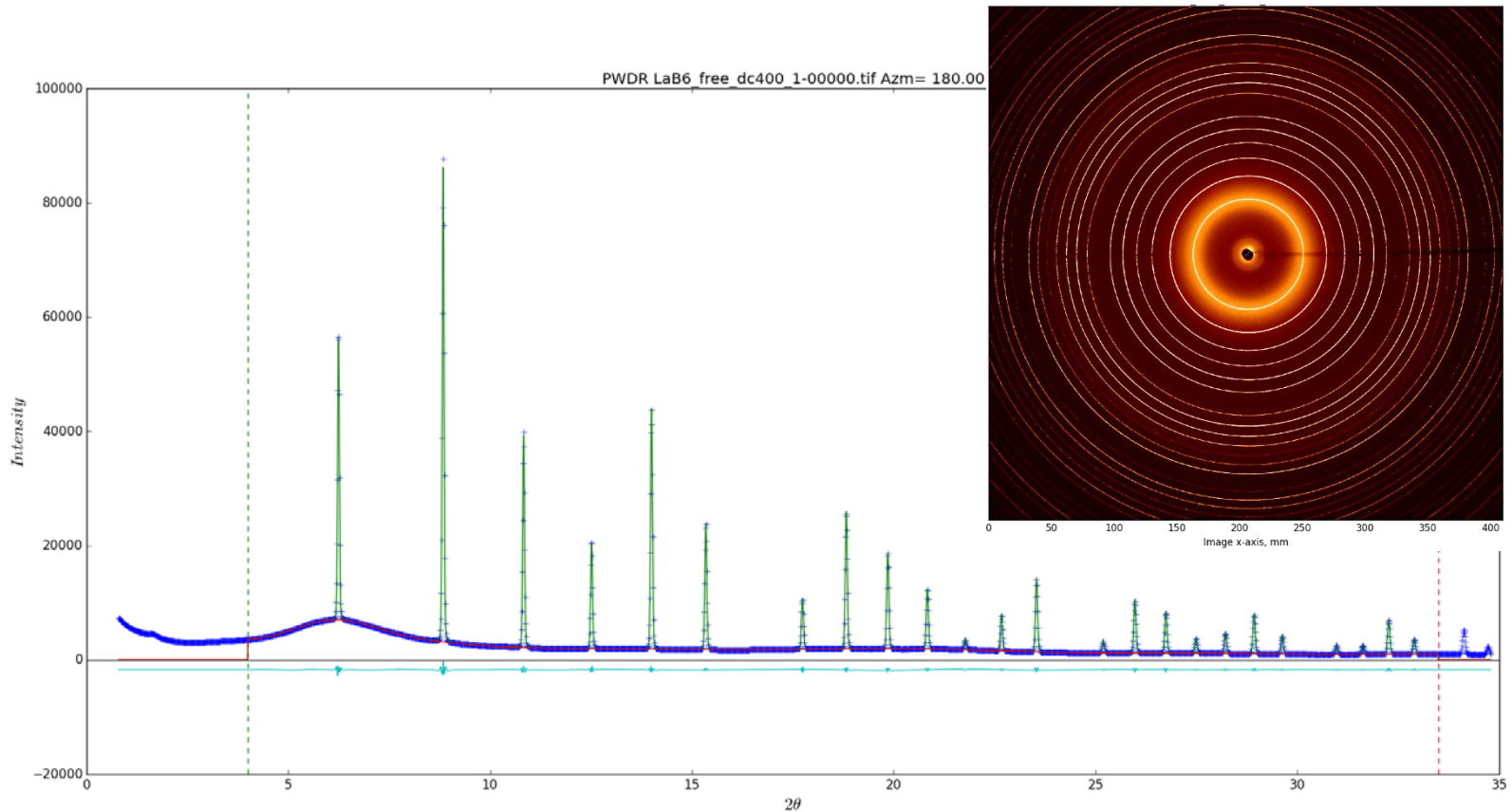
- Bent Bragg-Laue mono at 17-BM
 - filter

X-ray Transmission

Material	Thickness mm	Energy (keV)					
		10	15	20	25	30	55
SiC	1.5	0.0%	3.2%	23.9%	48.7%	66.5%	94.2%
C	0.5	82.2%	94.9%	98.0%	99.0%	99.5%	99.9%
total	2	0.0%	3.1%	23.4%	48.2%	66.2%	94.1%
SiC	0.5	2.1%	31.8%	62.1%	78.7%	87.3%	98.0%
C	1.5	55.6%	85.4%	94.0%	97.0%	98.4%	99.8%
total	2	1.2%	27.2%	58.4%	76.3%	85.9%	97.8%

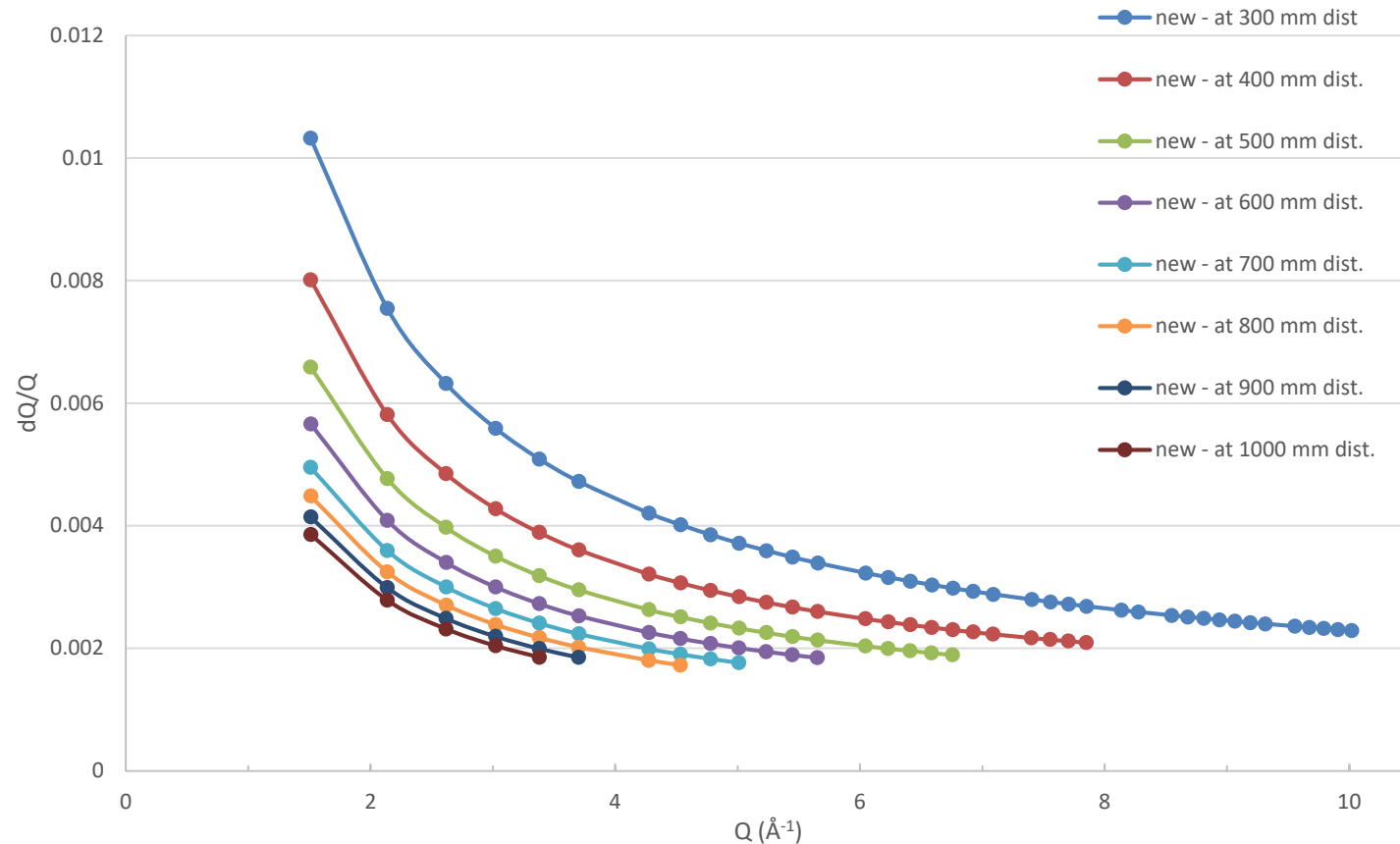
Novel high-energy monochromator for BM

- Bent Bragg-Laue mono at 17-BM
 - Instrument profile at 27 keV with 1 mm ID capillary



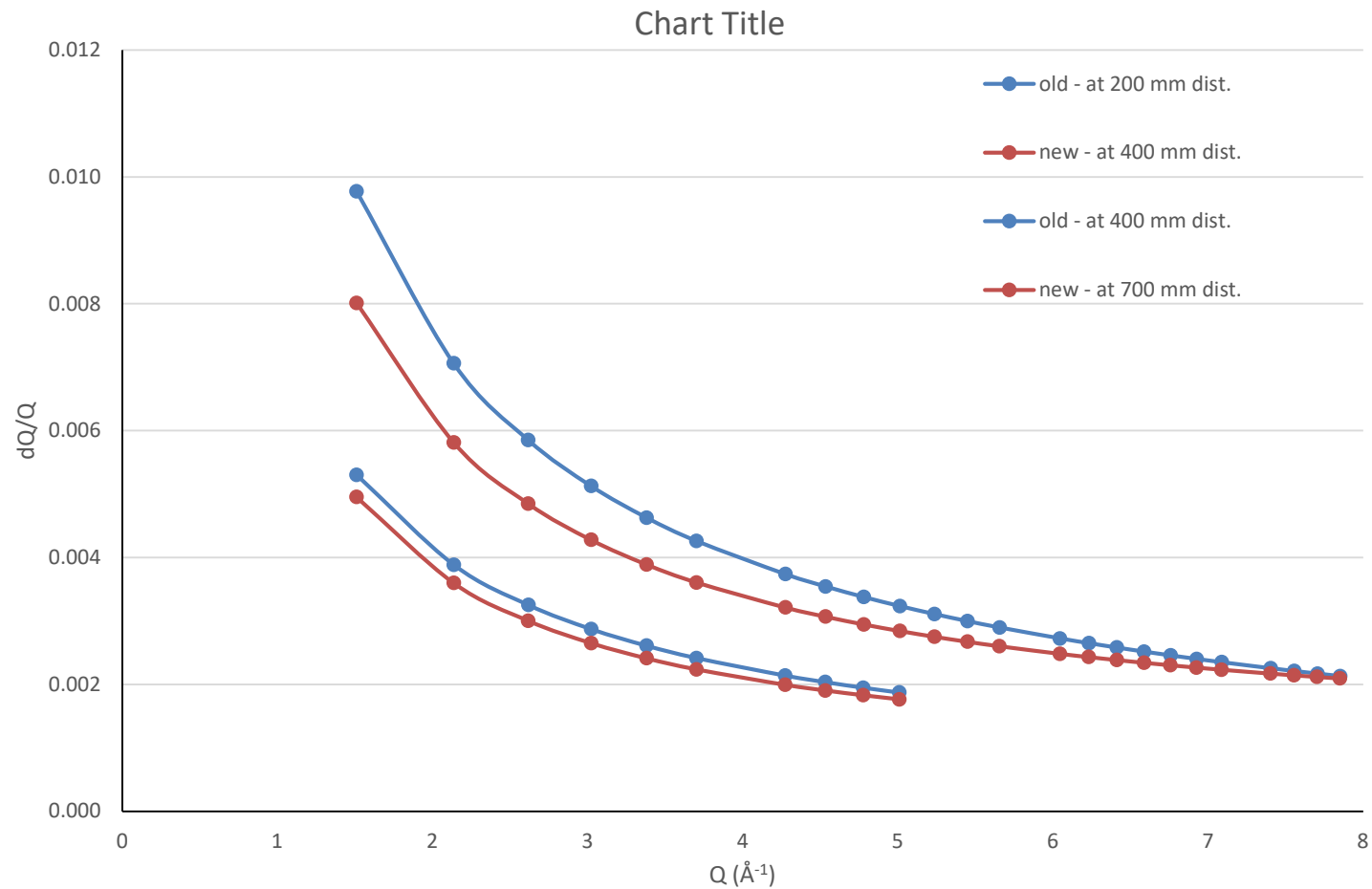
Novel high-energy monochromator for BM

- Bent Bragg-Laue mono at 17-BM
 - Instrument profile at 27 keV with 1 mm ID capillary



Novel high-energy monochromator for BM

- Bent Bragg-Laue mono at 17-BM
 - Instrument profile with 1 mm ID capillary



Novel high-energy monochromator for BM

- Acknowledgement

Team Members

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