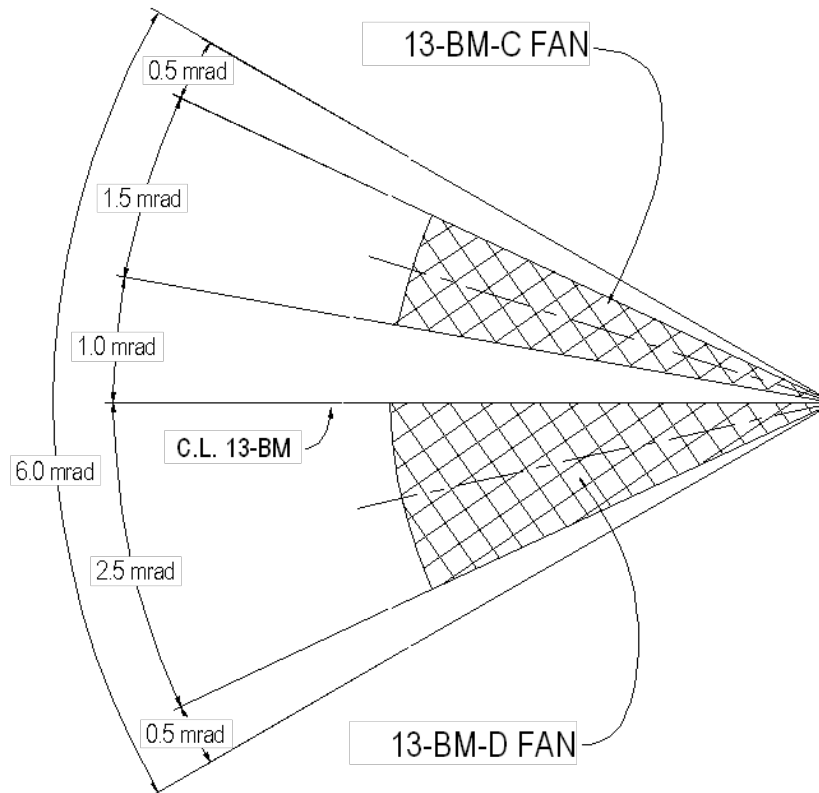


Six mrad and Two Endstations: Squeezing it all in at the GSECARS (13BM) Bending Magnet Beamlines

*Peter J. Eng
CARS
University of Chicago*



APS BM Source

- 6 mrad of beam
- Excellent source of high-energy x-rays $E_c = 20$ keV
- Small Source 65×275 μm FWHM allows focusing to small spot sizes

Only comparable high-energy x-ray source in US is X-17 NSLS

Great Source for:

- High-pressure studies (DAC and LVP)
- Microcrystal Diffraction
- Microtomography / Radiography (Mono and Pink)
- Spectroscopy (EXAFS)
- XRF Microprobe
- Surface and Interface Scattering

Two Independent Experiment Stations (can operate 100% of the time):

- 13-BM-C (side station)
 - Accepts up to 1.5 mrad
 - Energy Range 7.5 – 30 keV (not scannable and monochromatic only)
- 13-BM-D (end station)
 - Accepts up to 2.5 mrad
 - Energy Range 5.6 – 70 keV (scannable, white and pink)

GSECARS Sector 13

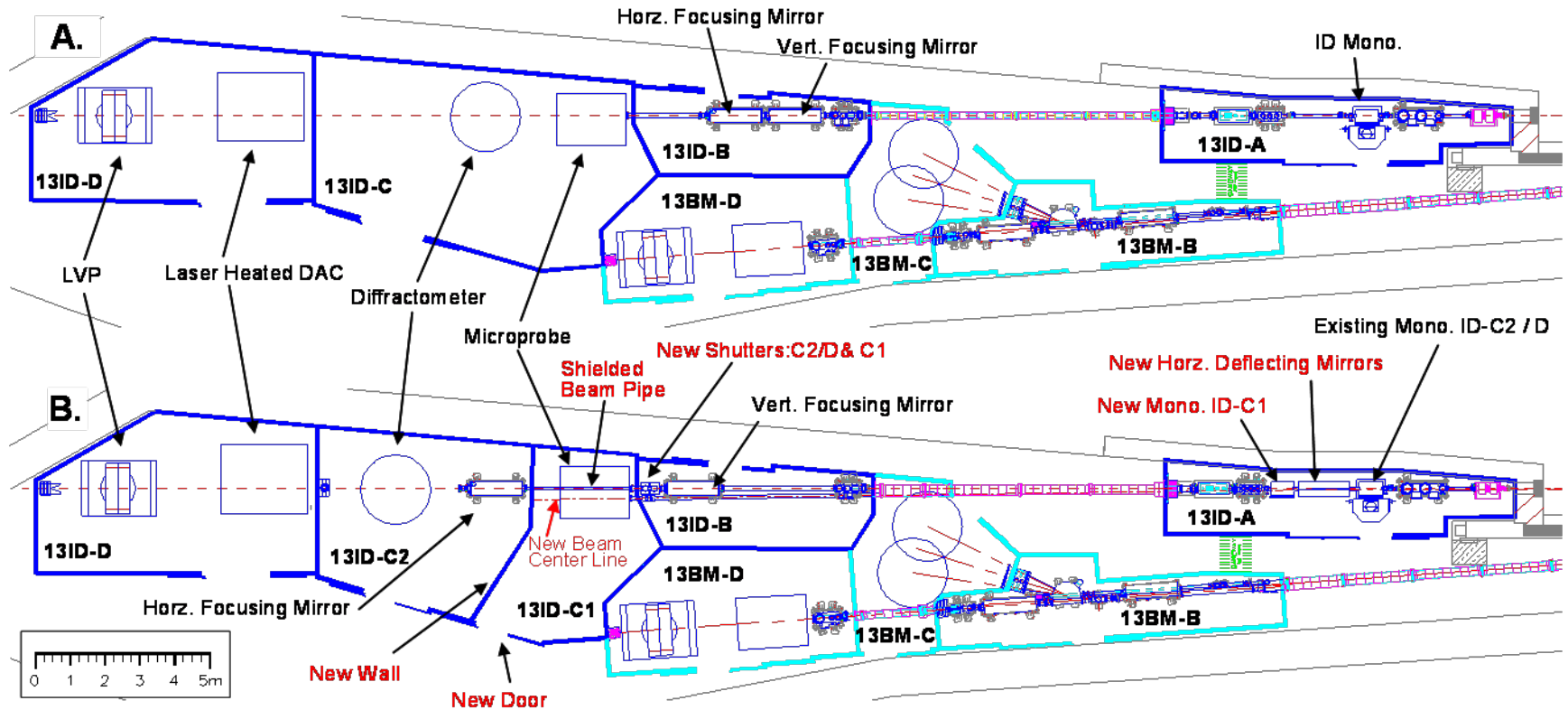
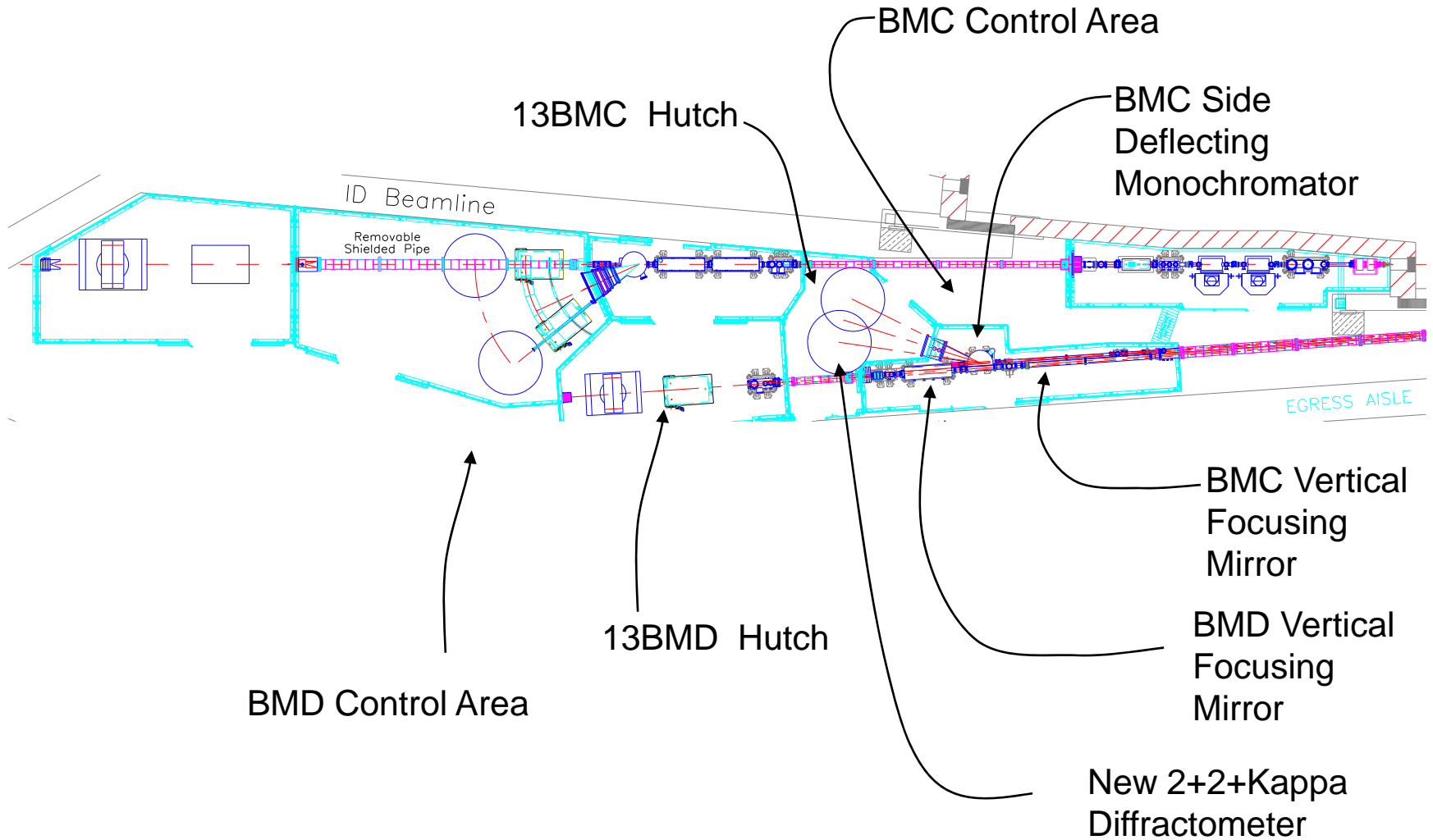


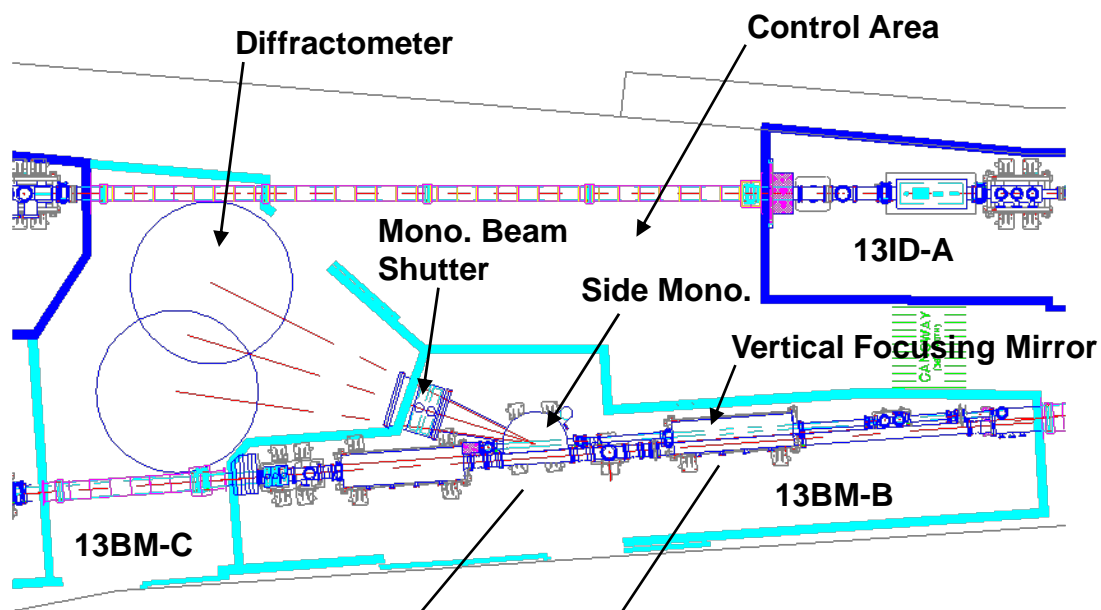
Figure 4-1. GSECARS sector 13 present single undulator layout (A) and proposed canted undulator mode (B).

13BM

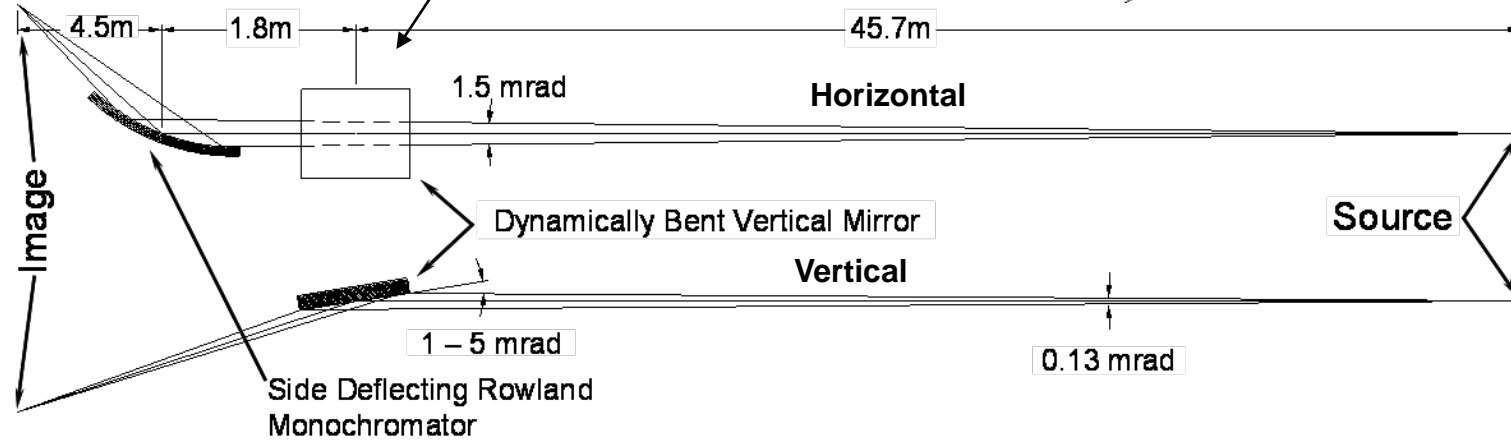
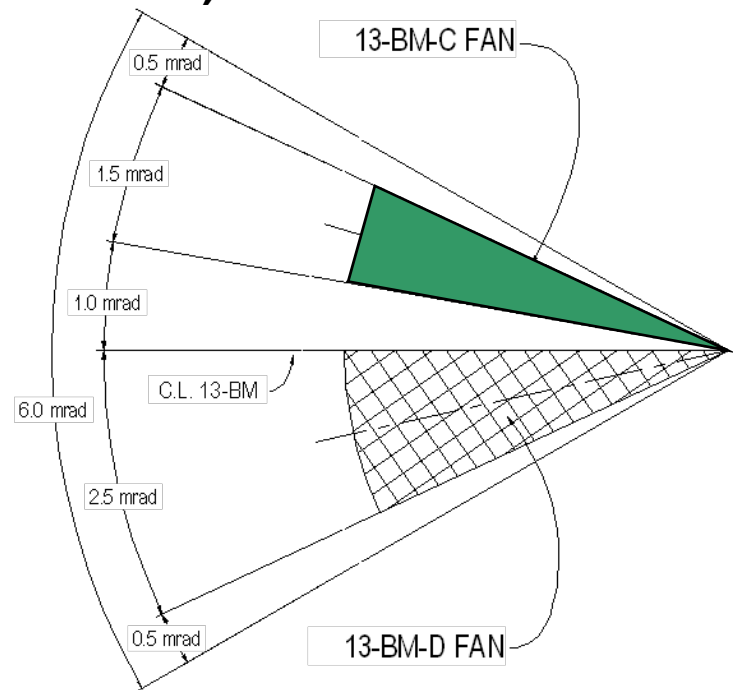


13BMC

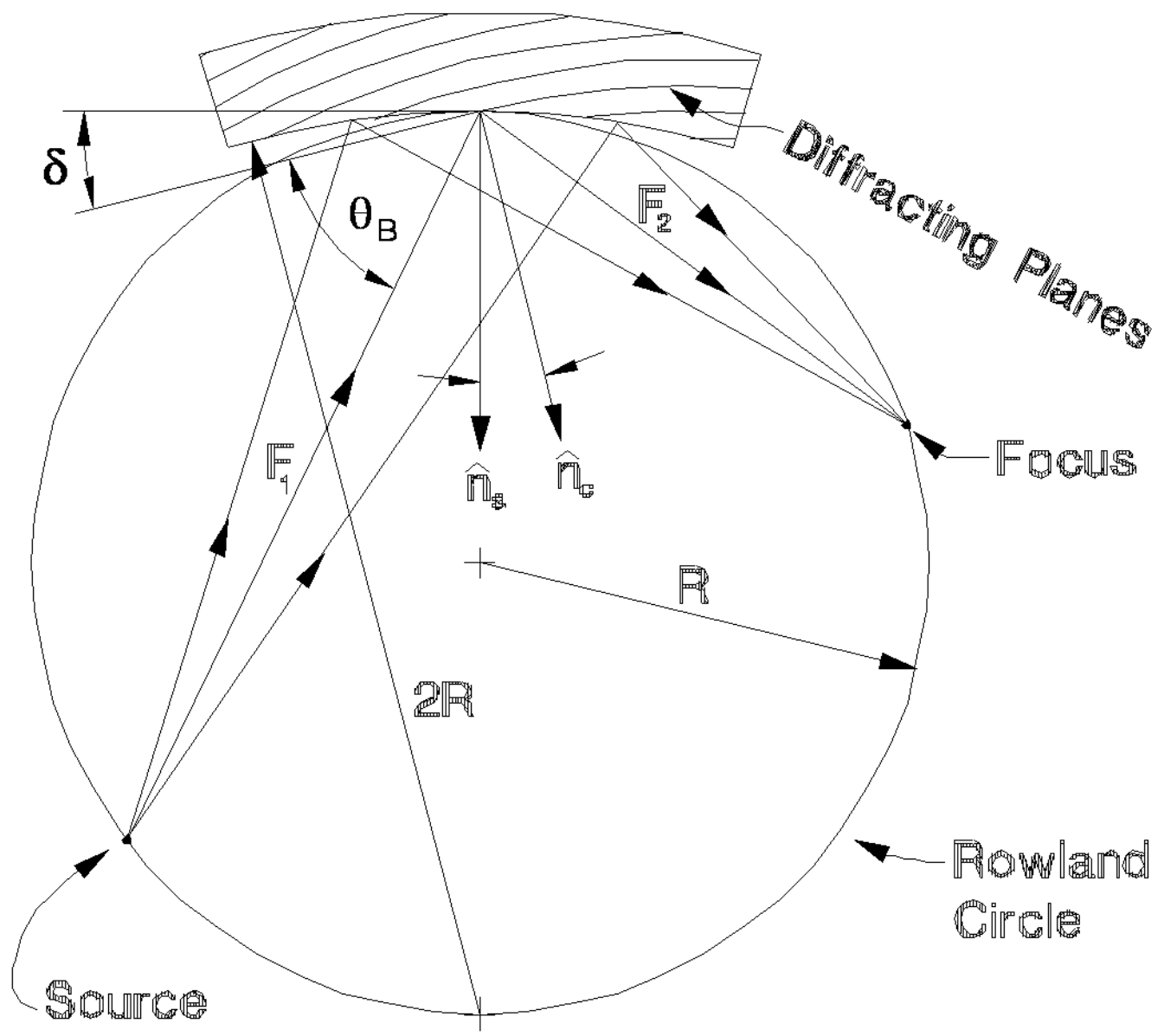
a)



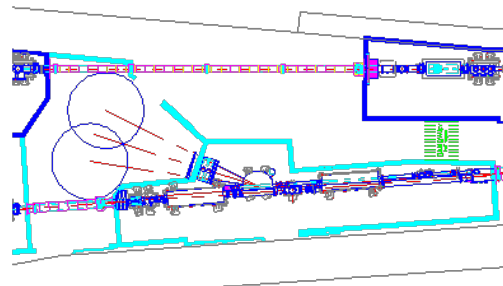
b)



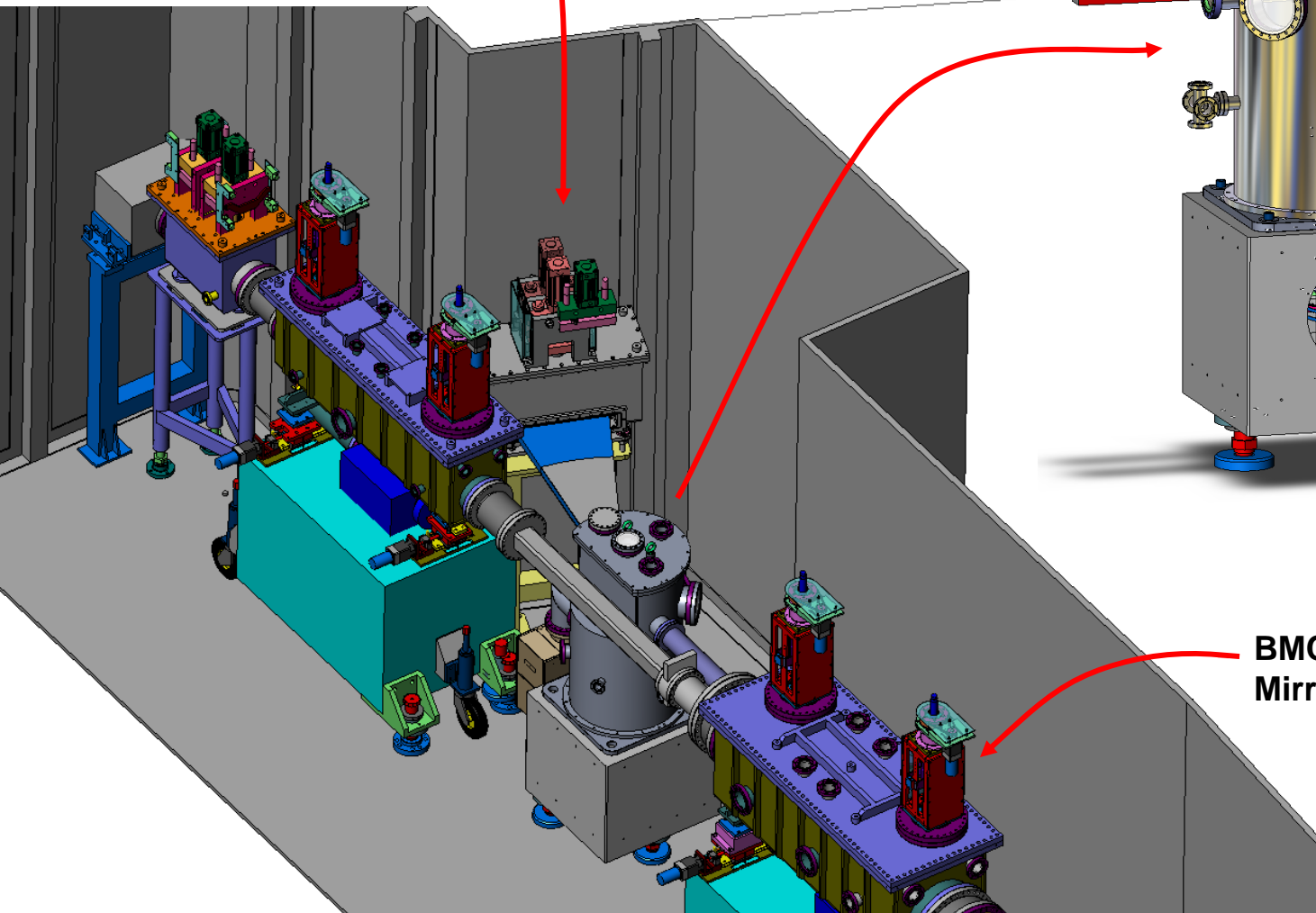
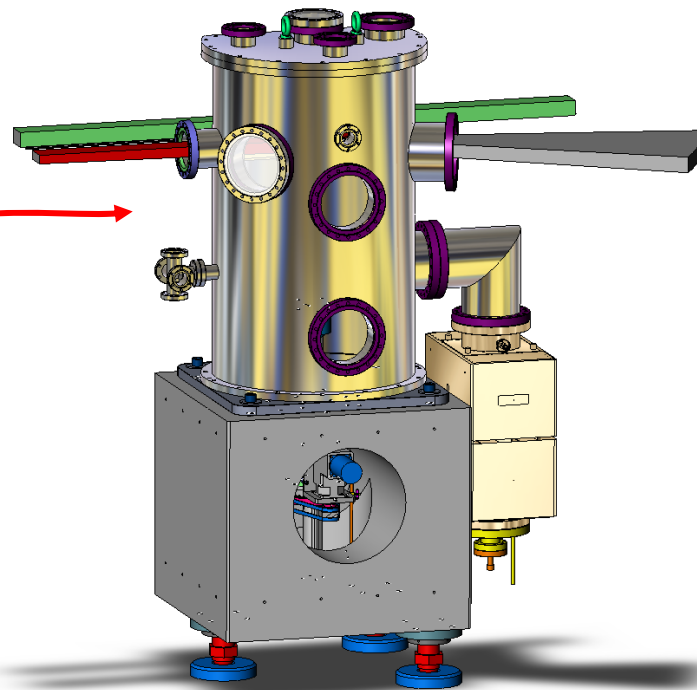
c)



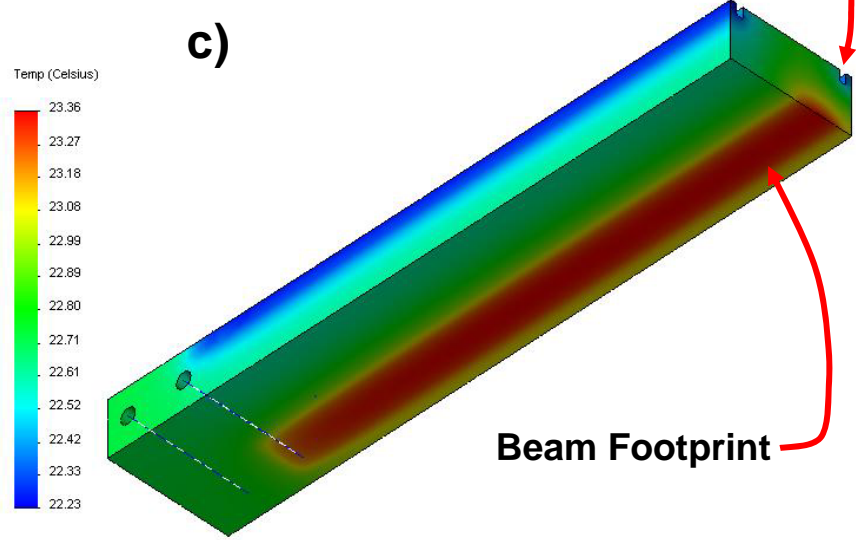
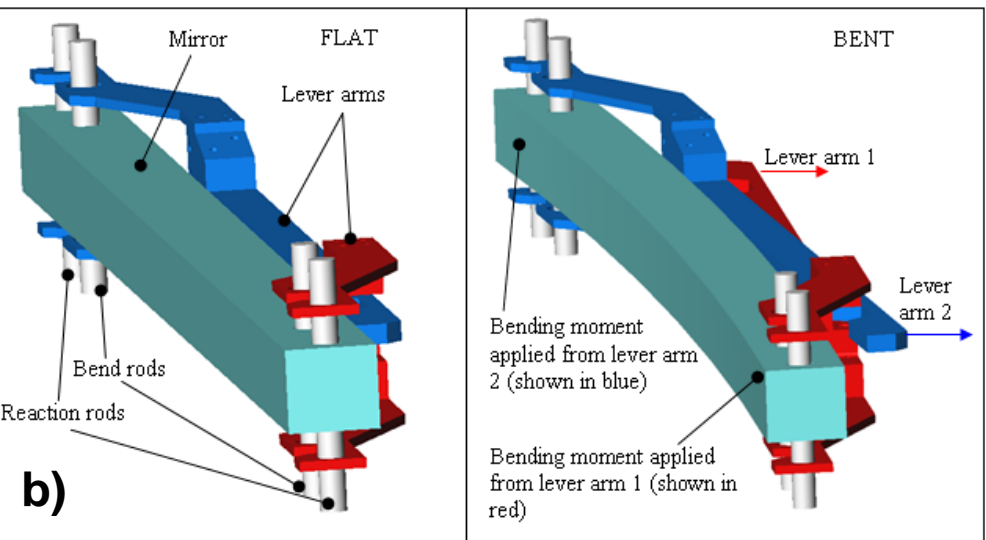
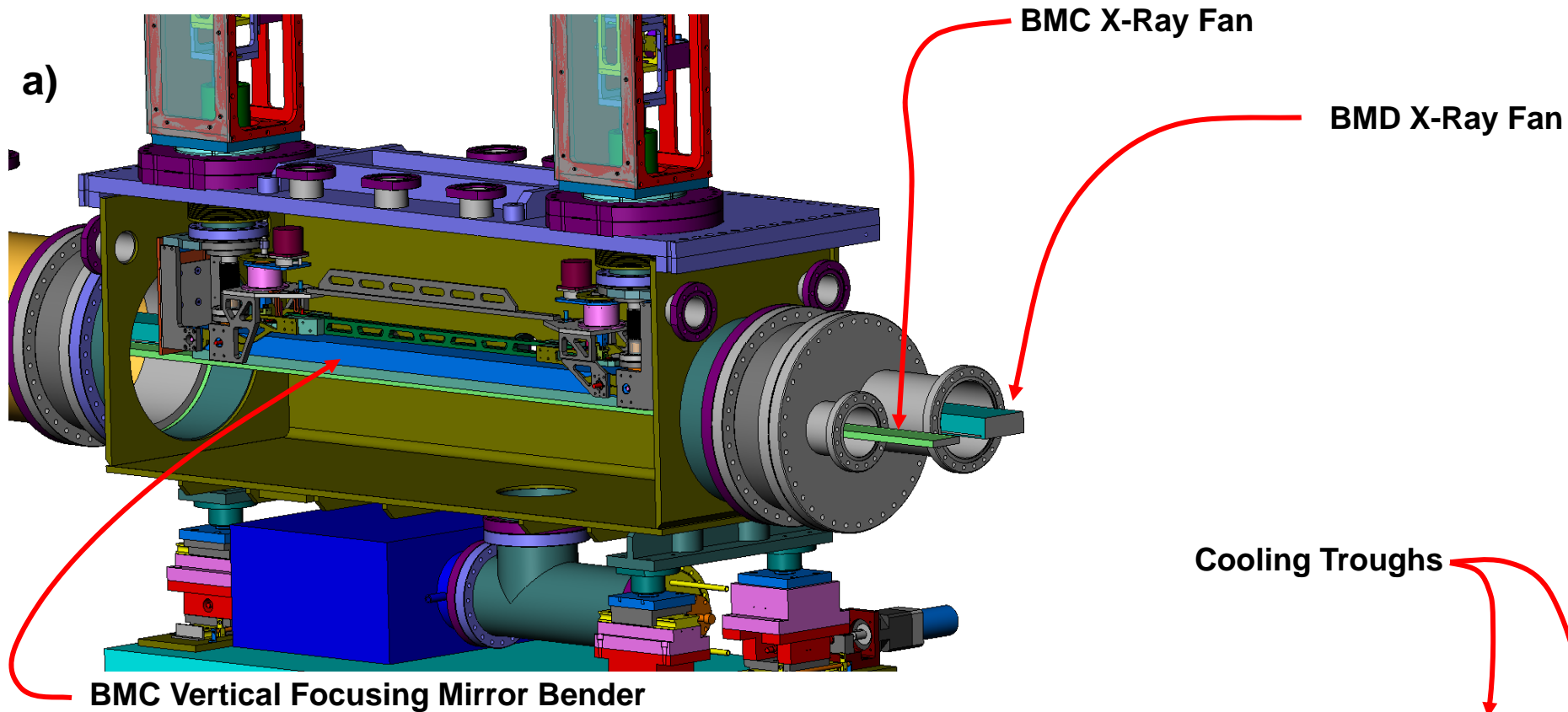
BMC Shutter

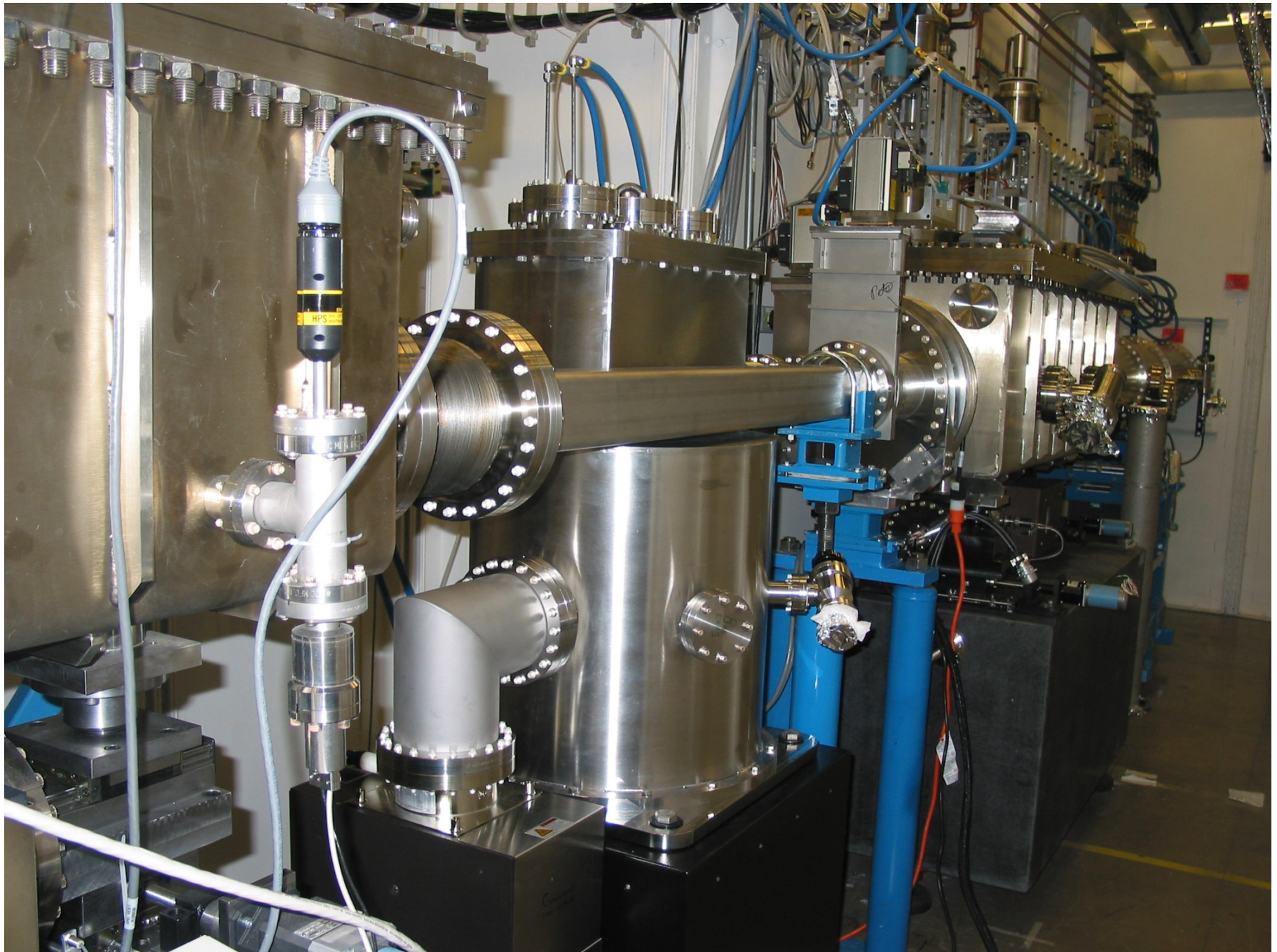


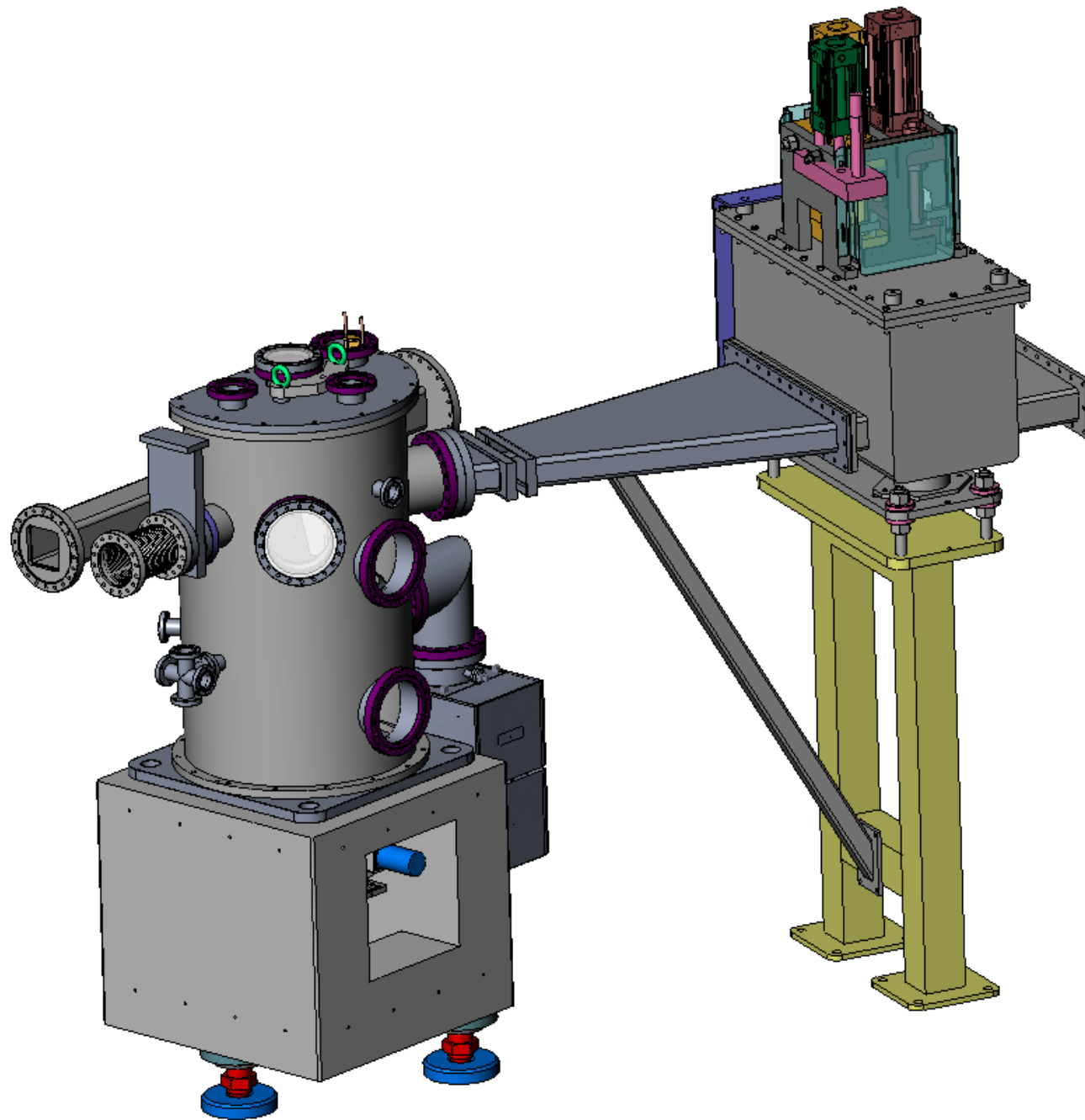
Side Deflecting and Focusing Mono.



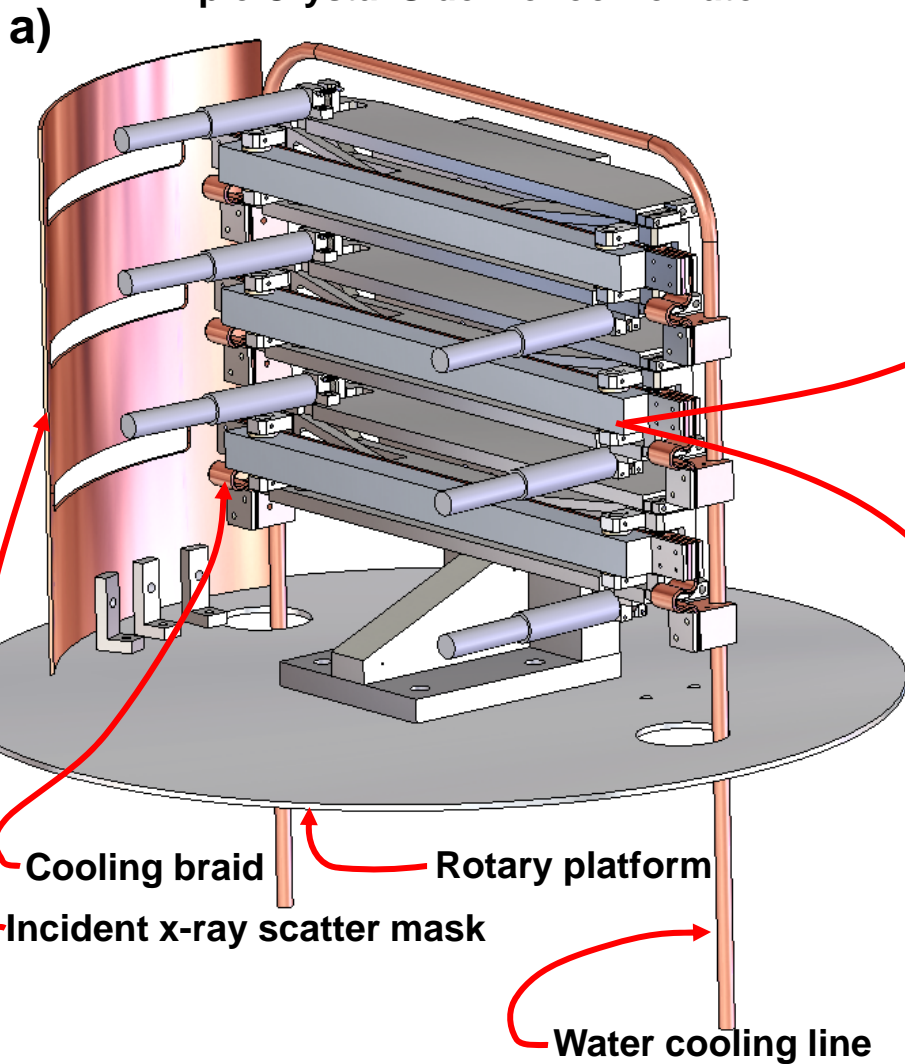
BMC Vert. Focusing Mirror



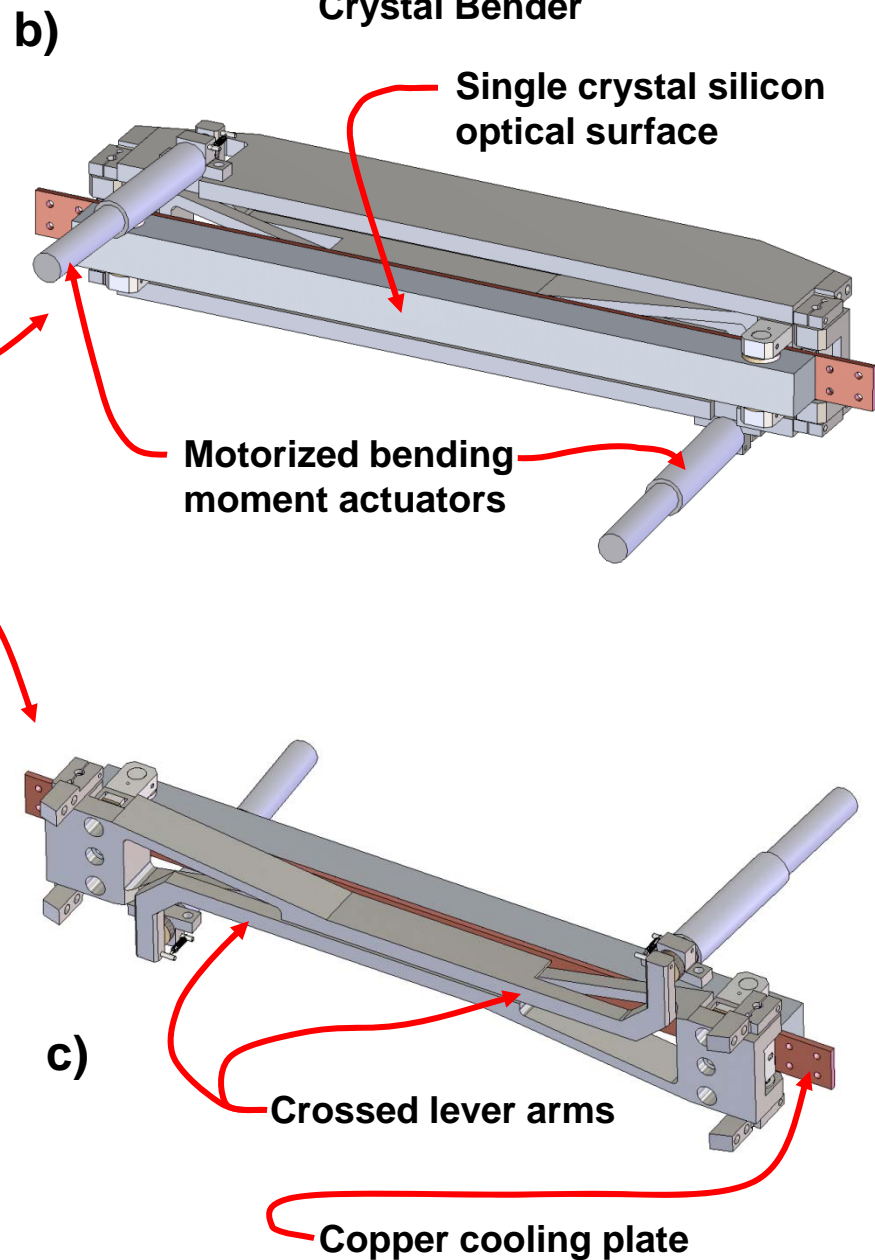


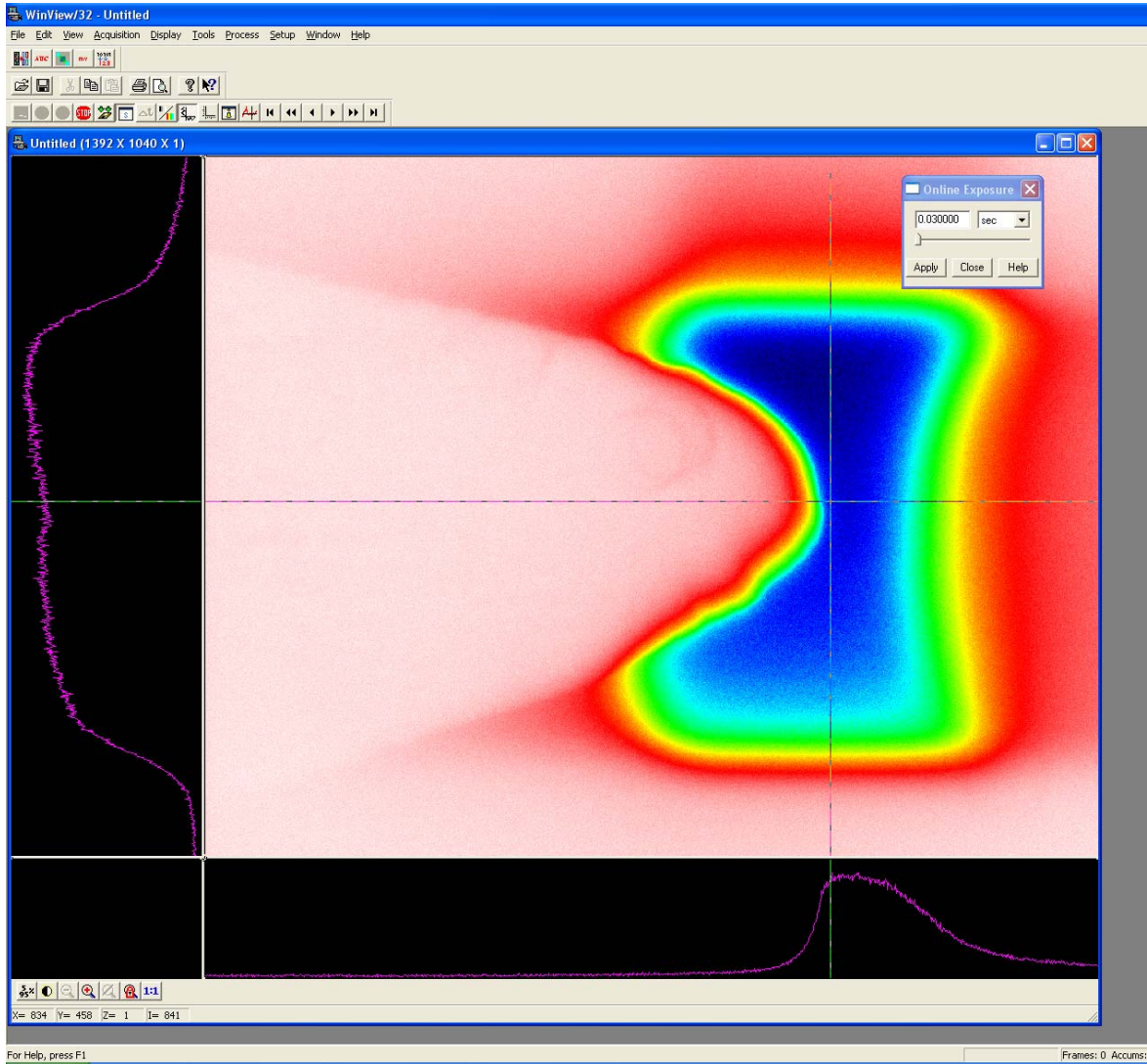


Triple Crystal Side Monochromator



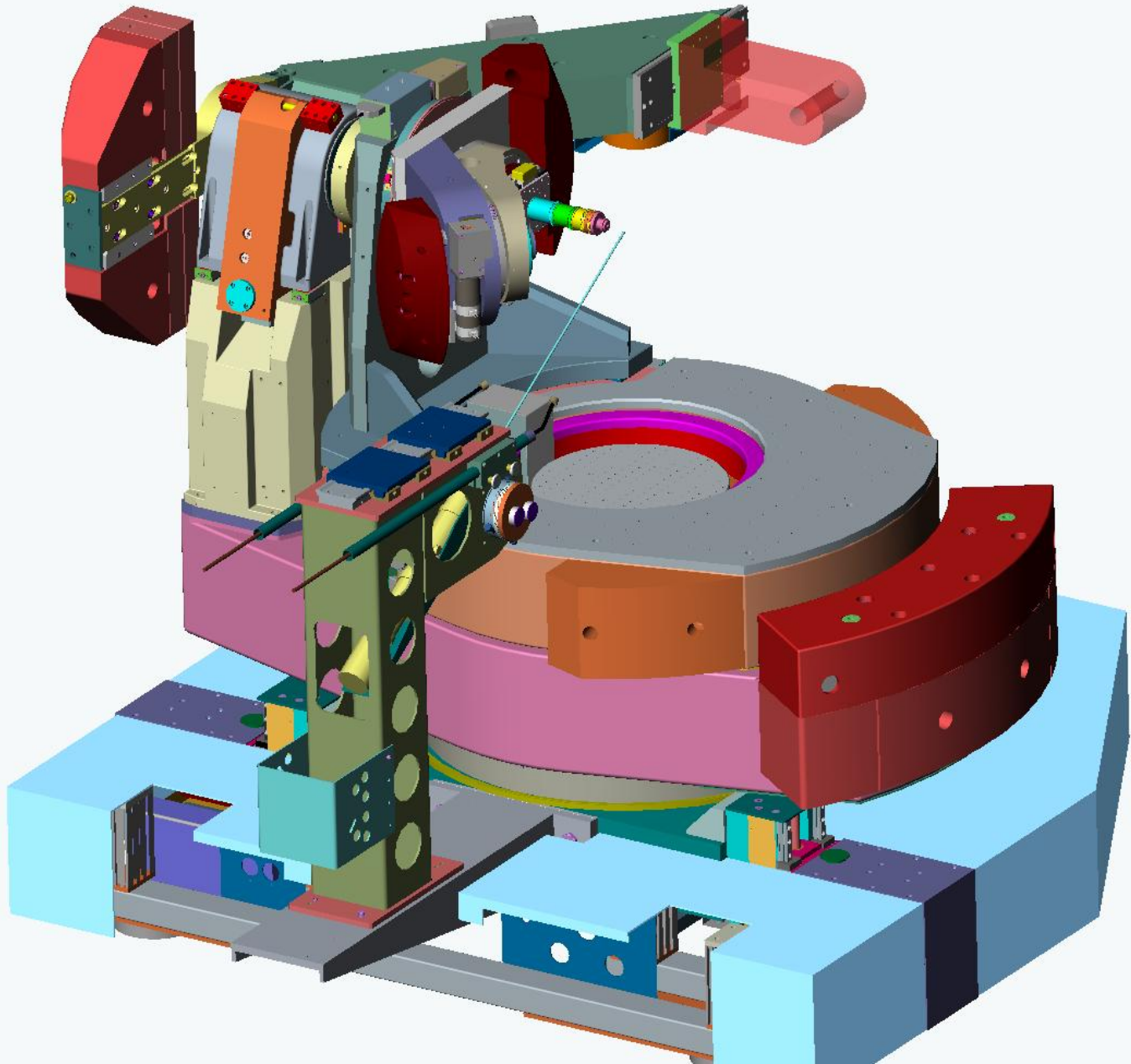
Crystal Bender

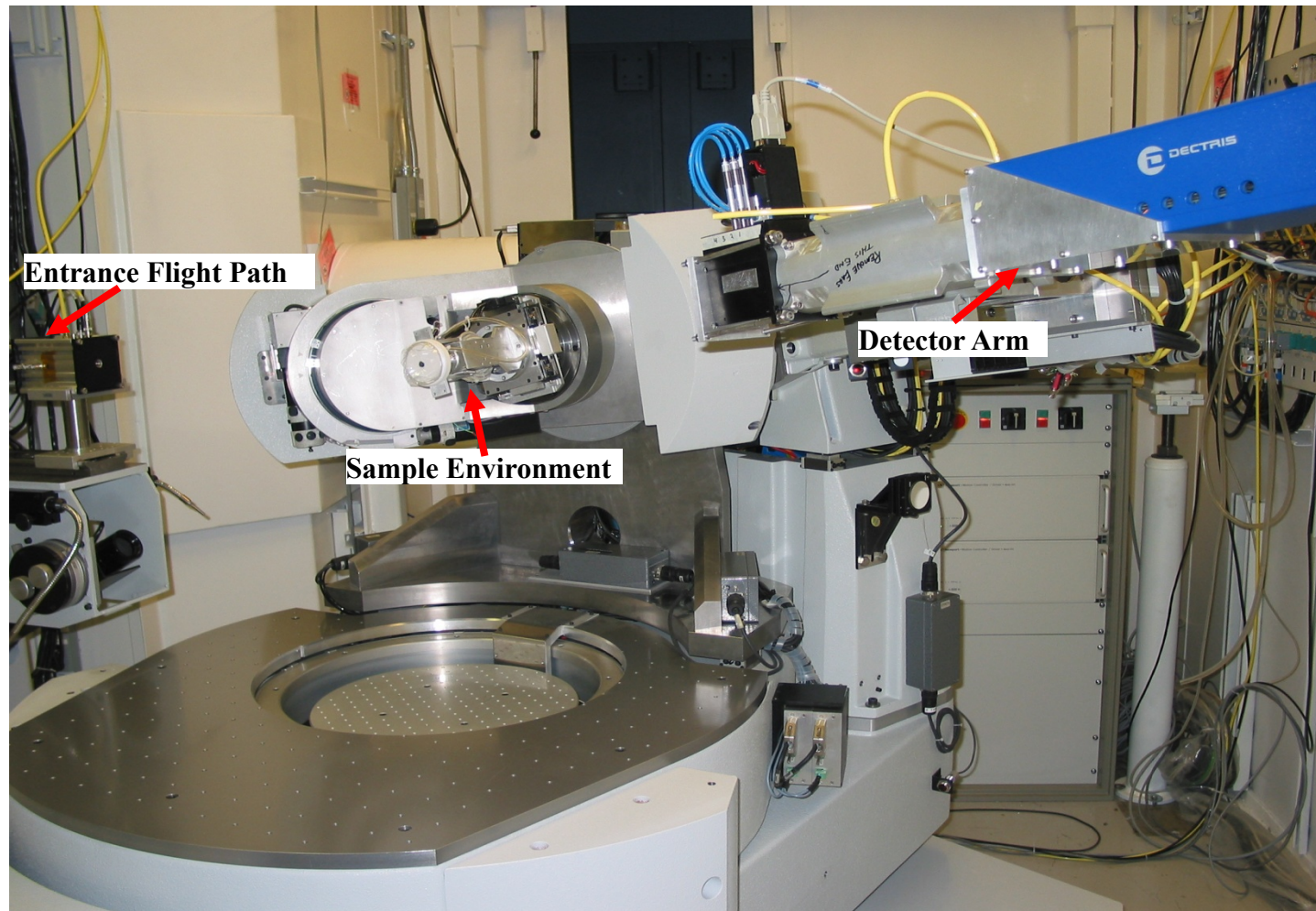




Surface and Interface Scattering Stations – BMC – Optics

Energy [keV]	Vertical Mirror Intercepts	Side Deflecting Mono.	Beam Size H x V [FWHM μm]	Beam Divergence H x V [FWHM mrad]	Total Flux [photons / sec]	Techniques Supported
10	58%	Si (111) $\delta = 9.5^\circ$ $2\theta = 22.8^\circ$	23 x 28	15 x 0.55	1×10^{12}	Surface and Interfaces; Microcrystallography
18	61%	Si (111) $\delta = 5.2^\circ$ $2\theta = 12.6^\circ$	26 x 28	10 x 0.53	8×10^{11}	Surface and Interfaces; Microcrystallography; DAC
30	51%	Si (220) $\delta = 5.1^\circ$ $2\theta = 12.4^\circ$	26 x 28	10 x 0.32	5×10^{11}	Microcrystallography; DAC

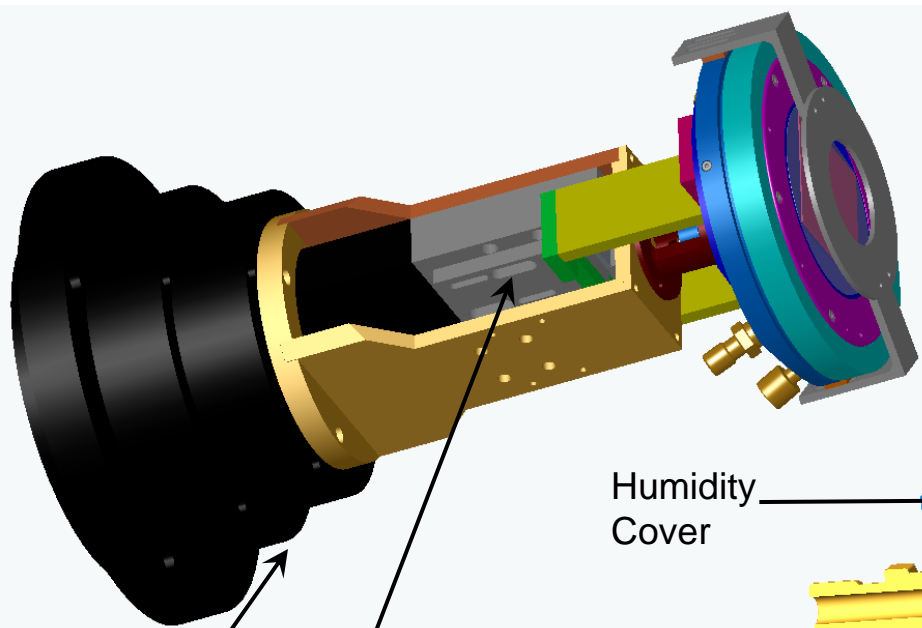




Entrance Flight Path

Sample Environment

Detector Arm



- In-situ liquid cell with thin membrane.
 - Adjustable membrane gap for rapid changes in bulk chemistry and flow experiments.
 - Traps 1 μm or less of liquid for scattering and spectroscopy measurements.

Diffractometer Interface

Motorized Stage to Adjust Membrane Gap

Humidity Cover

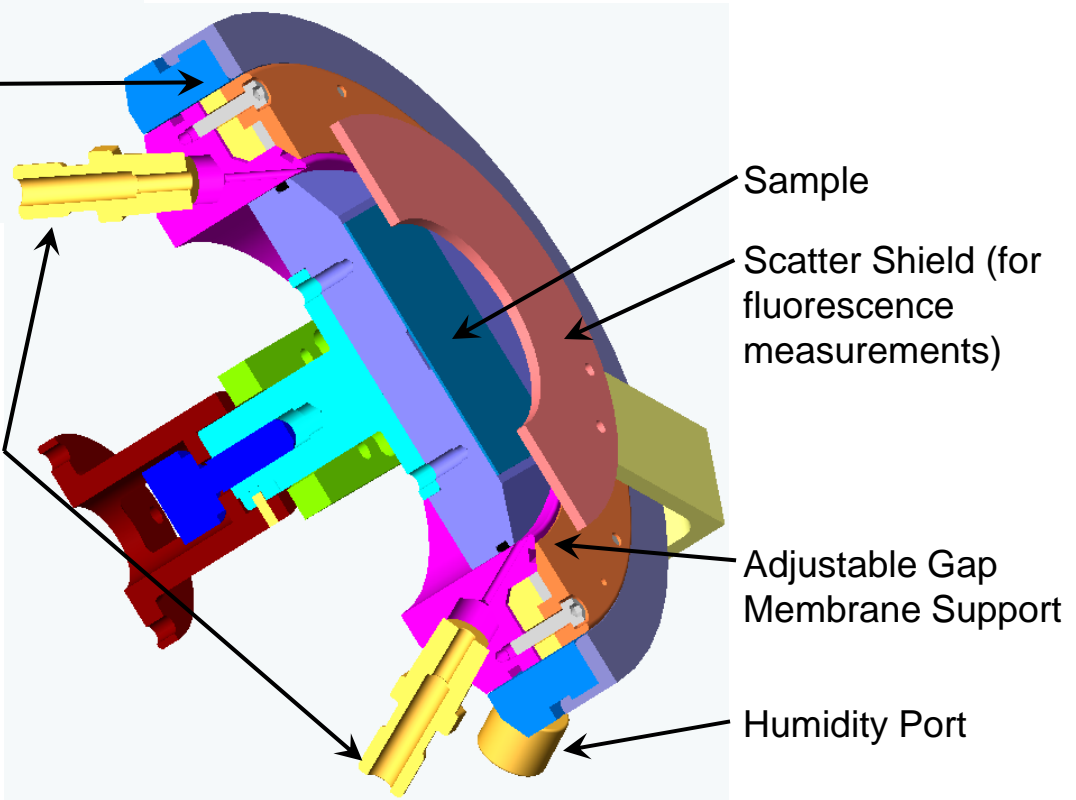
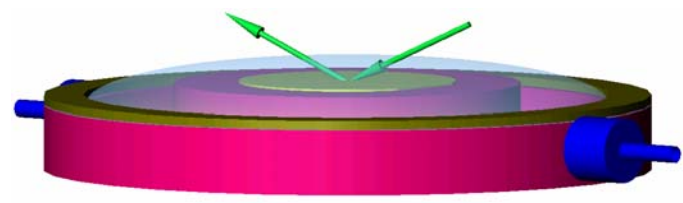
Liquid Ports

Sample

Scatter Shield (for fluorescence measurements)

Adjustable Gap Membrane Support

Humidity Port



Pixel Array Detector: " Pilatus 100K"

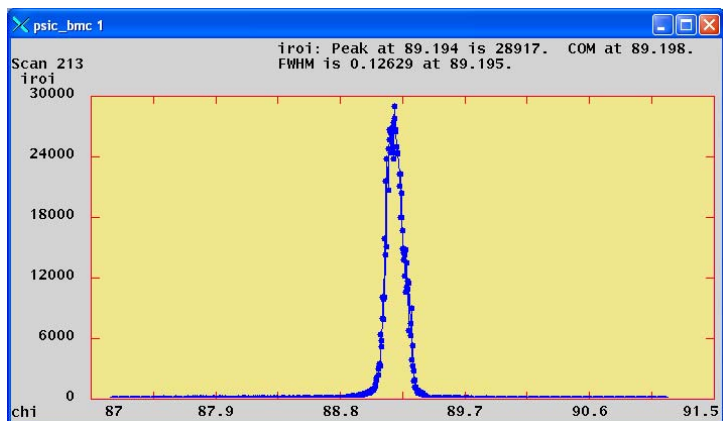
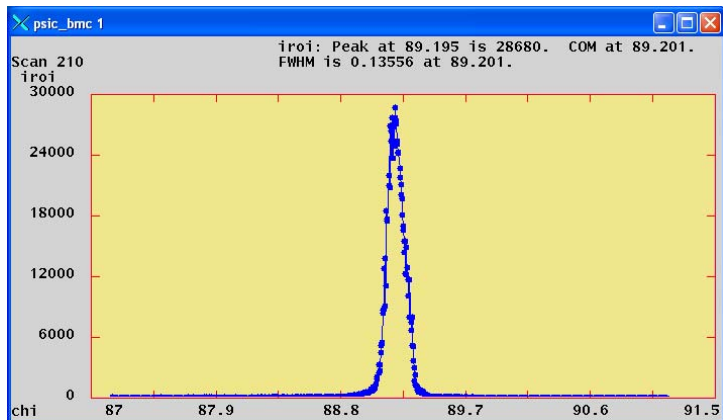


Pixel size	172 x 172 μm^2
Active area	83.8 x 33.5 x mm²
Counting rate	$>2 \times 10^6/\text{pixel/s}$
Energy range	3 – 30 keV (abs. 100% - 10%)
Readout time	2.7 ms
Framing rate	200 Hz
Power consumption	15 W, air-cooled
Dimensions	275 x 146 x 85 mm
Weight	4 kg

Pixel Array Detector and High Speed Trajectory Scanning

SPEC scan for both STEP and TRAJECTORY SCANNING mode with the Newport XPS motor controller and Pilatus detector.

lup chi -2 2 1000 .015



SCAN TYPE

Total Time taken(seconds)

STEP

870

TRAJECTORY

16.3

Most of the overhead in STEP scan is the settling time for motors, with only a small fraction due to the Pilatus single exposure mode

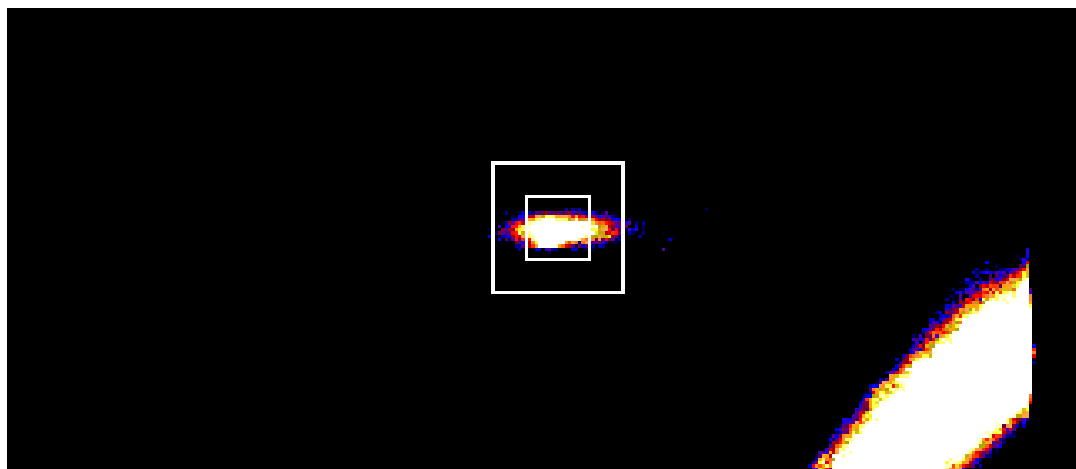
TRAJECTORY SCANNING 50 times faster to execute the identical STEP SCAN

Pixel Array Detector: EPICS Support – 32 ROIs

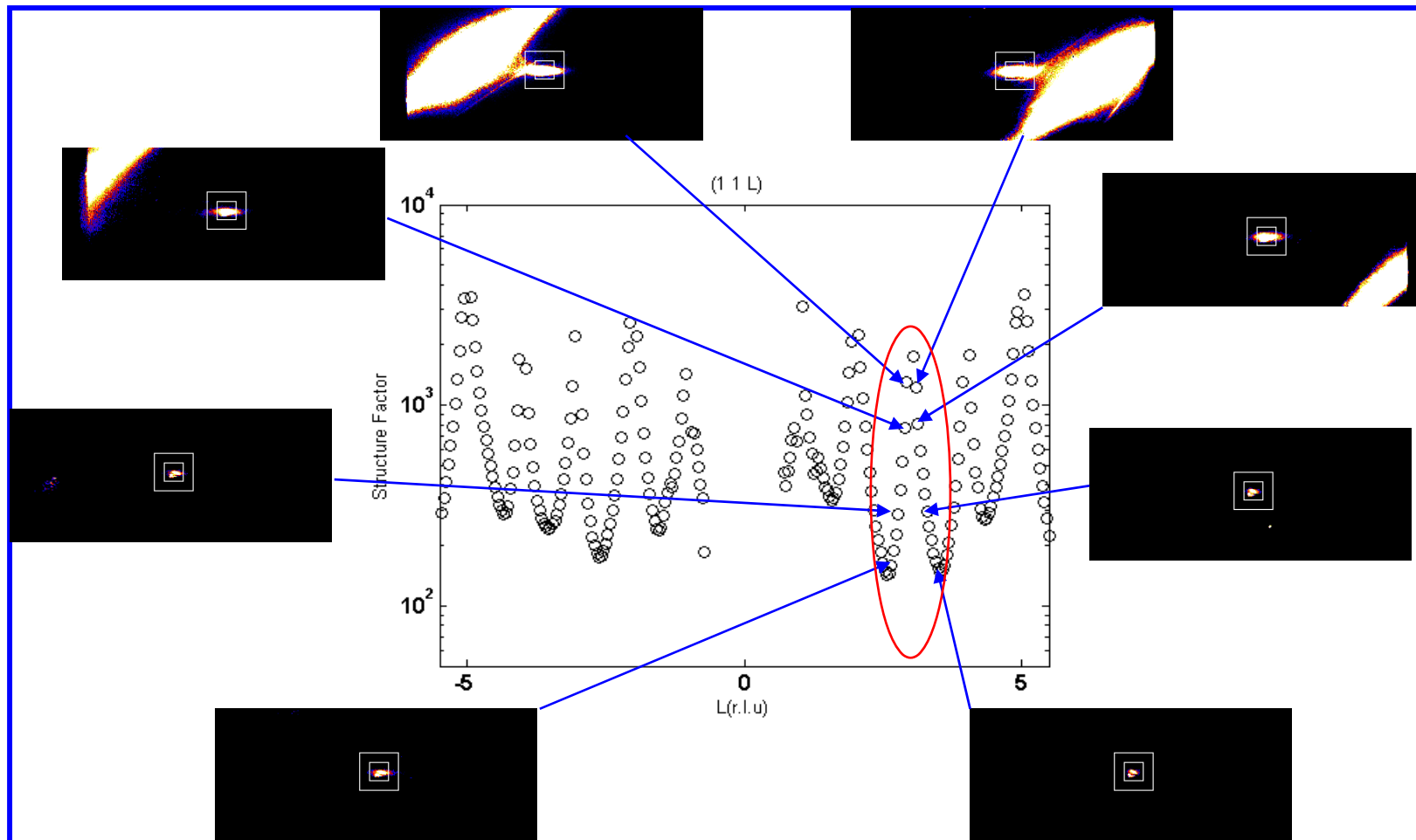
pilatus8ROIs.adl

Pilatus GSE-PILATUS1: ROIS 1-8

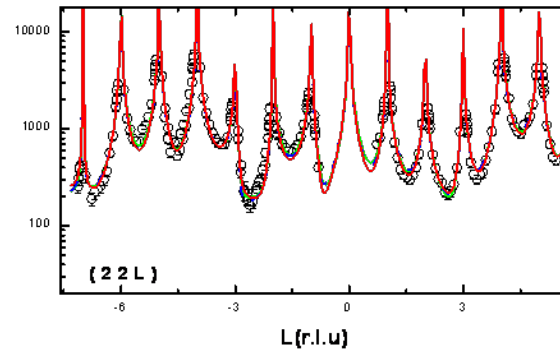
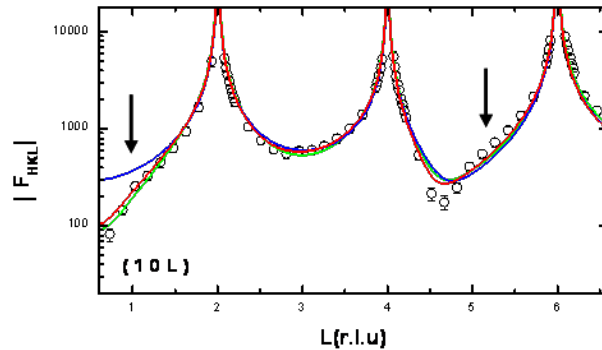
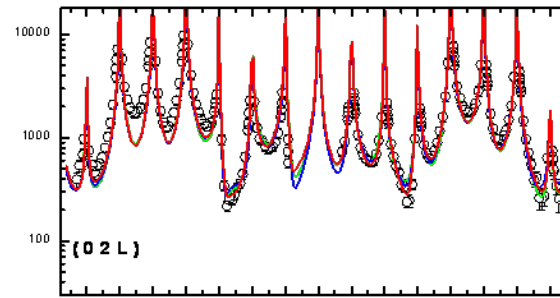
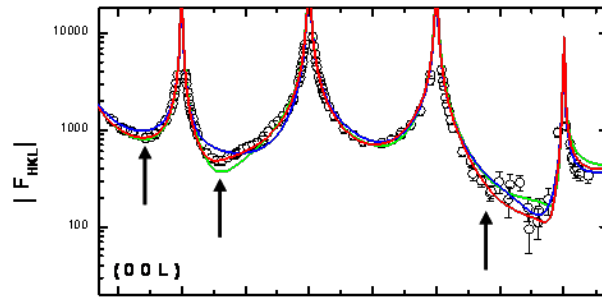
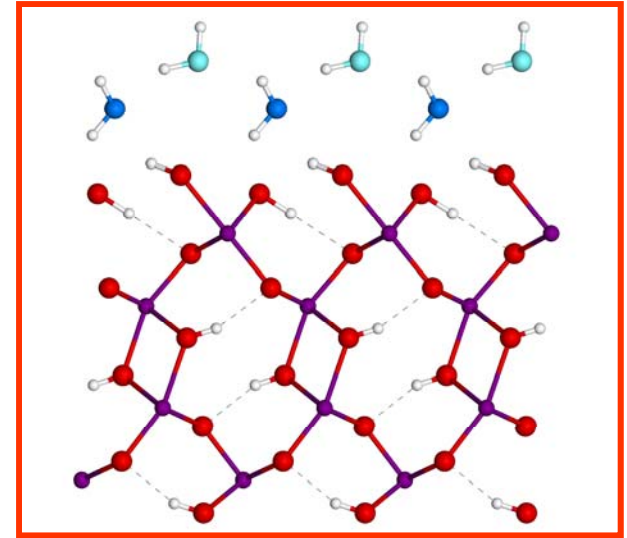
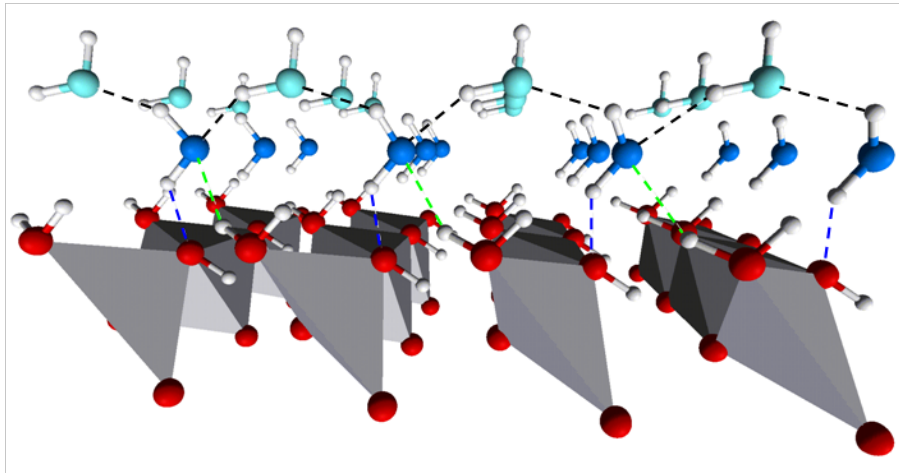
ROI	Label	XMin	XMax	YMin	YMax	BgdWidth	Total	Counts			Plots
								Net	Min	Max	
1	Peak	262	305	35	101	1	3283551	3281675	0	139213	
2	Total	0	486	0	194	1	3308901	3300477	0	139213	
3		-1	-1	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	
4		-1	-1	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	
5		-1	-1	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	
6		-1	-1	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	
7		-1	-1	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	
8		-1	-1	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	



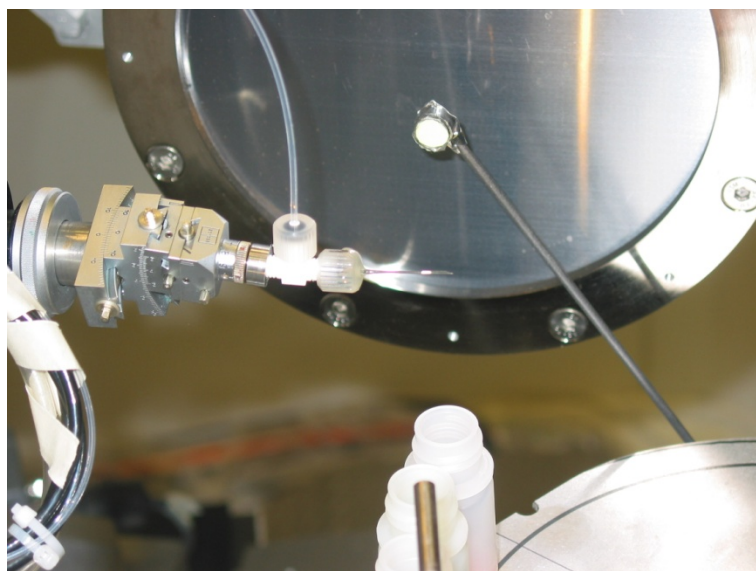
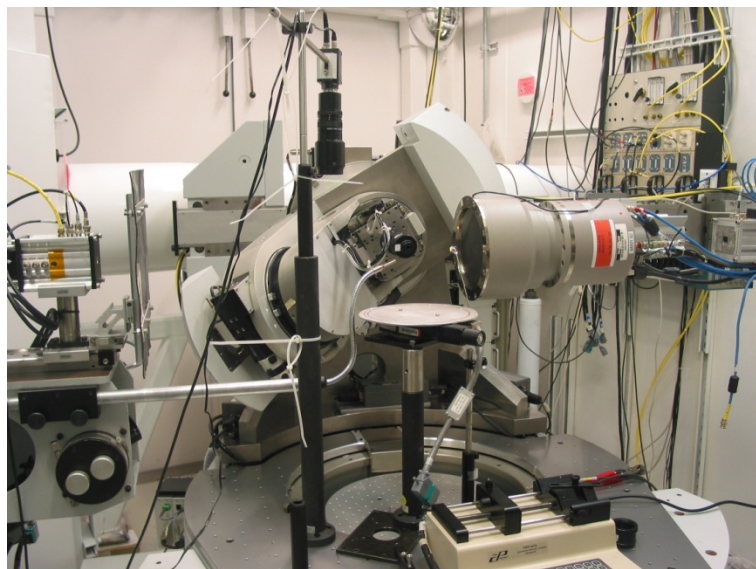
(11L) rod profile for goethite(100)



Structure of goethite(100)/water interface



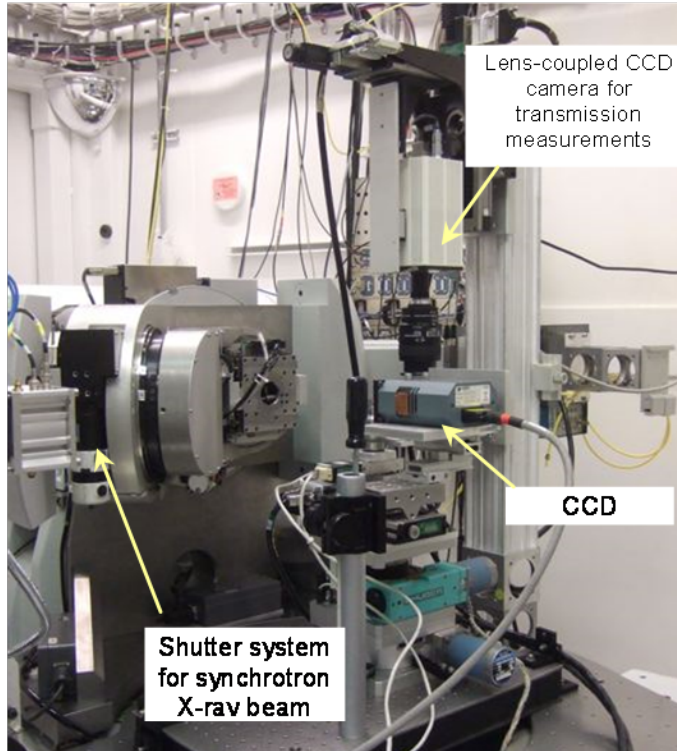
Powder Diffraction - Real Time Reaction Studies: Fisher et al.



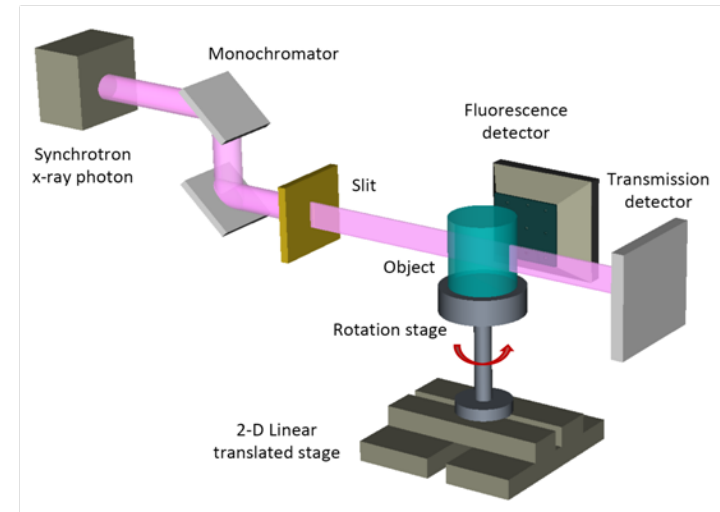
X-ray Fluorescence Computed Tomography Using Emission Tomography Systems

L. J. Meng¹, P. J. La Riviere² and G. Fu¹, Peter Eng³ and Matt Newville³

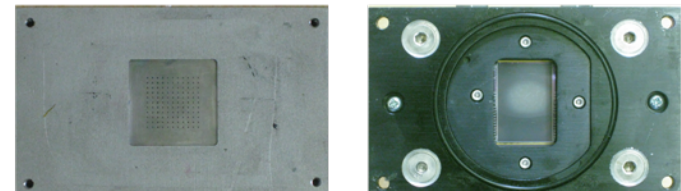
1. Department of Nuclear Plasma and Radiological Engineering, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
2. Department of Radiology, University of Chicago
3. Consortium for Advanced Radiation Sources, University of Chicago



(a) Experimental Setup at Argonne APS beam line.



(b) Schematic of the experimental setup.



(c) The direct conversion X-ray CCD detector (right) and the collimation apertures used in this study (left). The aperture has 121 pinholes of 100 μ m diameter.

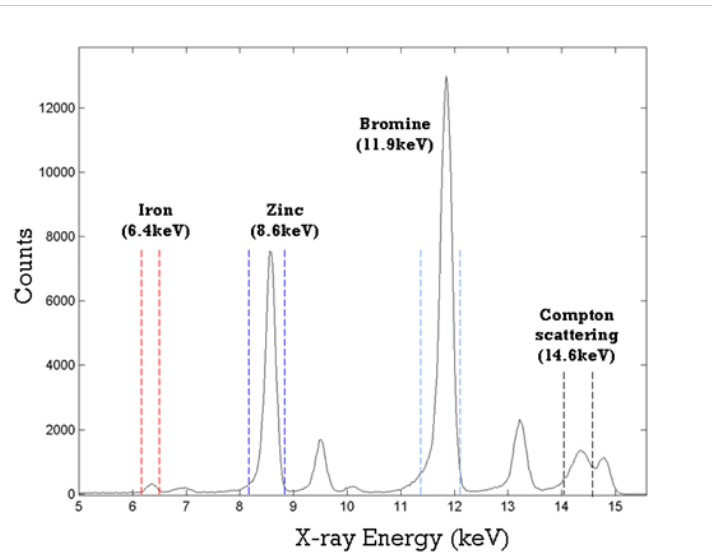


Fig. 5. Energy spectrum measured with the X-ray CCD detector. The energy threshold used for selecting fluorescence components are shown in the figure.

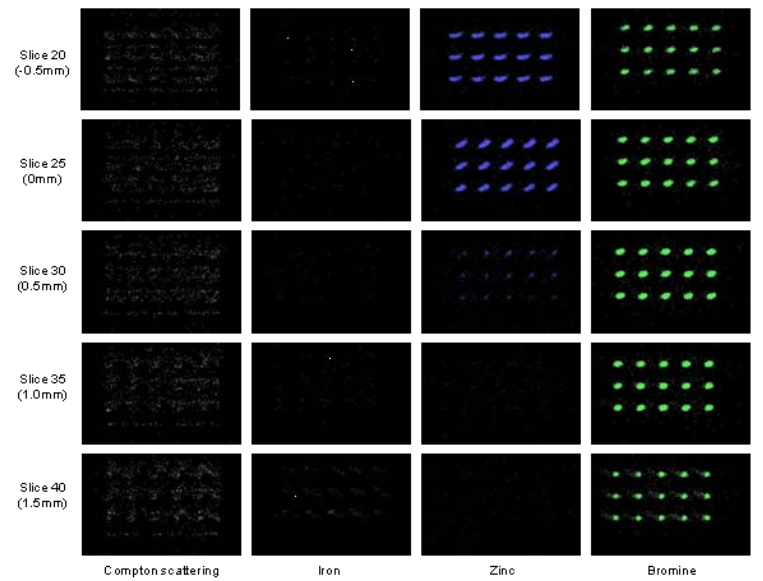


Fig. 6. Experimentally acquired projections with fluorescence and Compton scattered X-rays. The aperture used has 35 pinholes of 300 μ m diameter. The projection data was acquired by stepping a thin X-ray beam of 50 μ m thickness through the object. Data acquisition time was 5 minutes per slice.

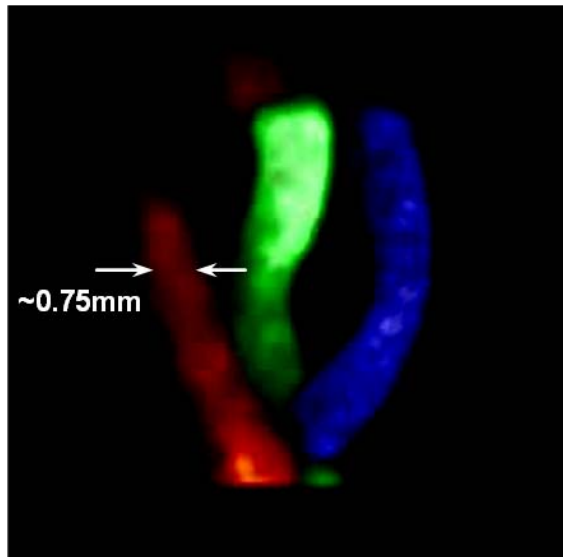
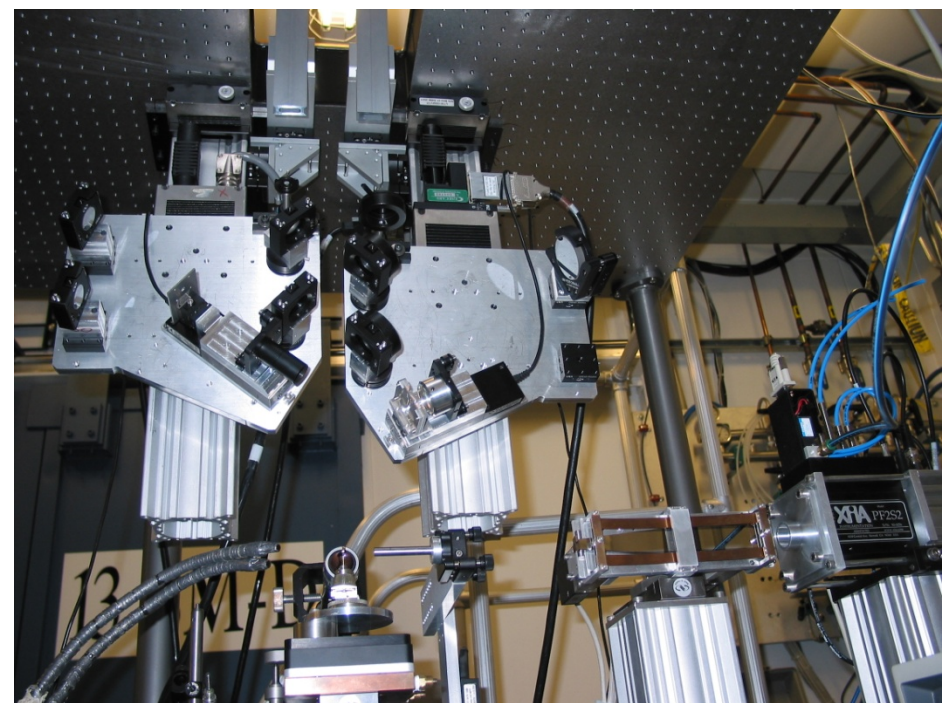
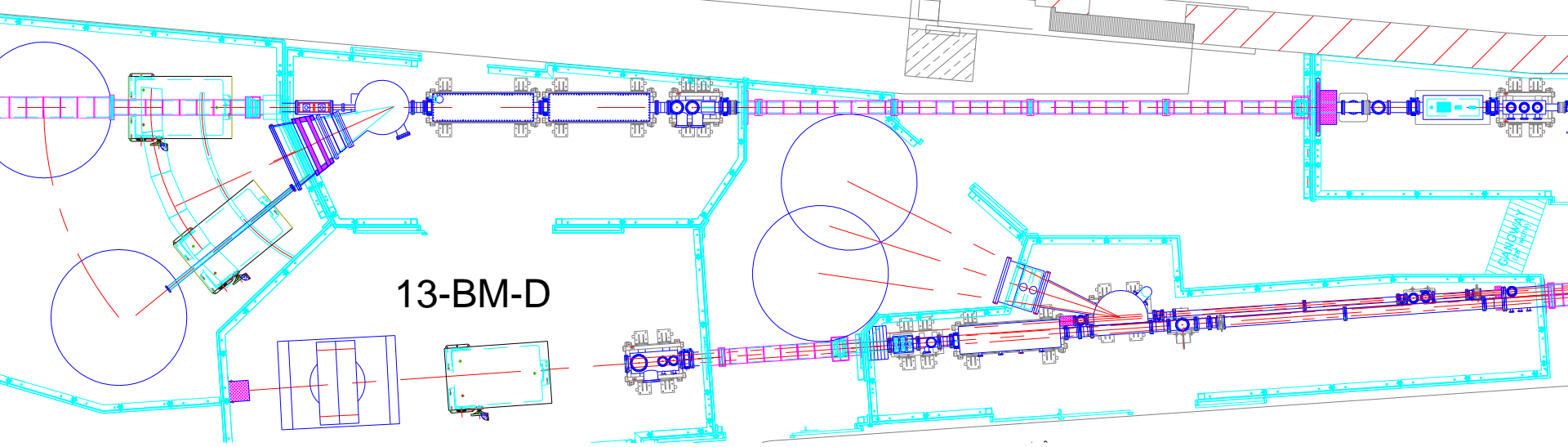


Fig. 7. 3-D rendering of the reconstructed elemental distribution with data acquired in Mode 2 geometry.

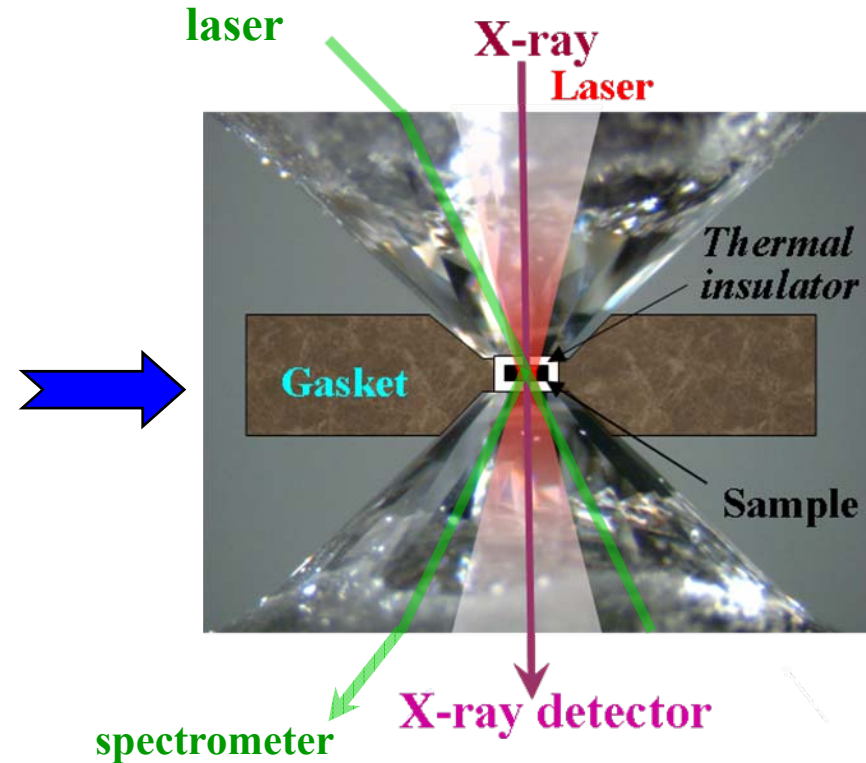
13-BM-D

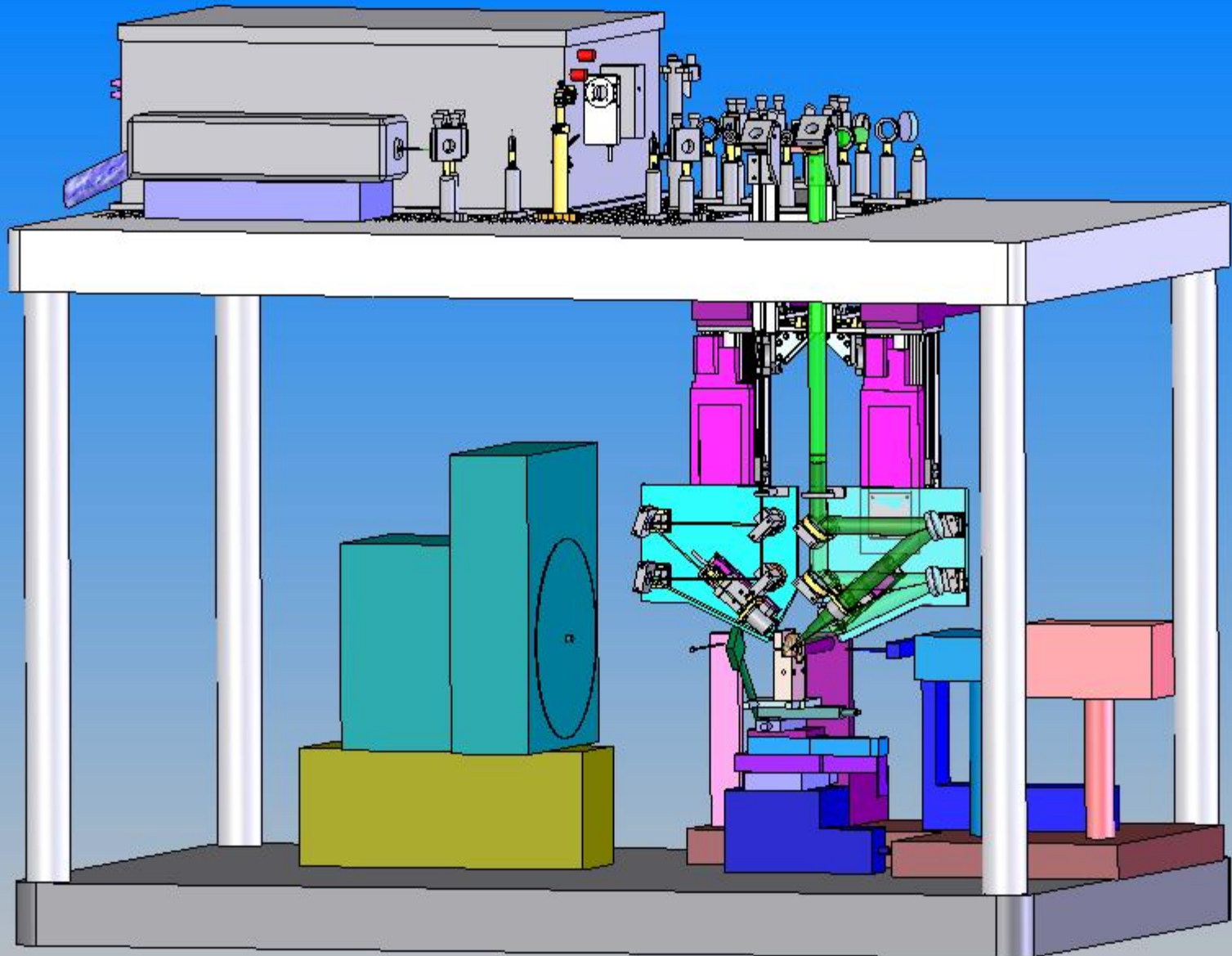
- Source:
 - Accepts up to 2.5 mrad
 - Energy Range 5.6 – 70 keV (scannable, white and pink)
 - Focused to ~ 10 microns
 - Wide Beam 50 x 9 mm
- Experiments:
 1. High-pressure studies (DAC and LVP)
 2. Microcrystal Diffraction
 3. Microtomography / Radiography (Mono and Pink)
 4. Spectroscopy (EXAFS)
 5. XRF Microprobe

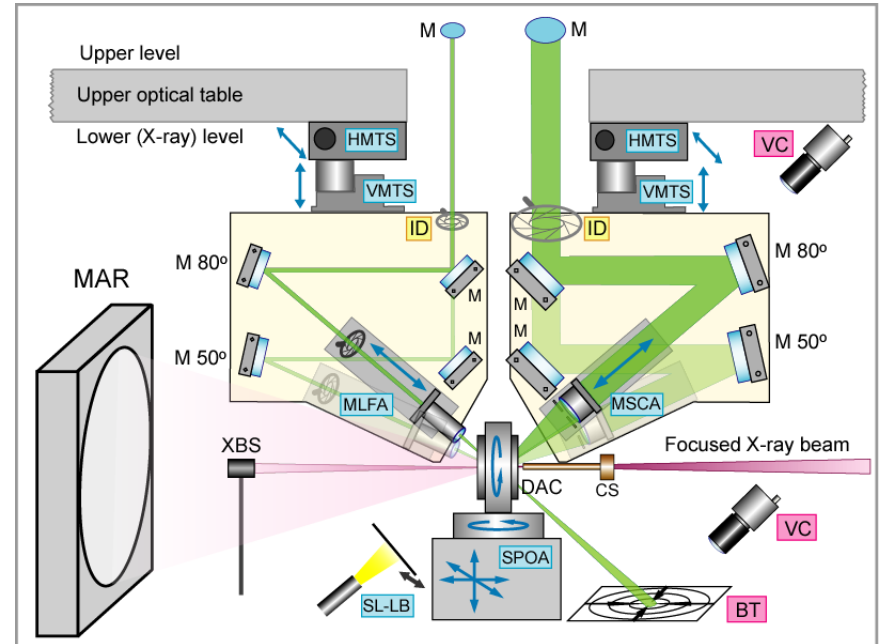
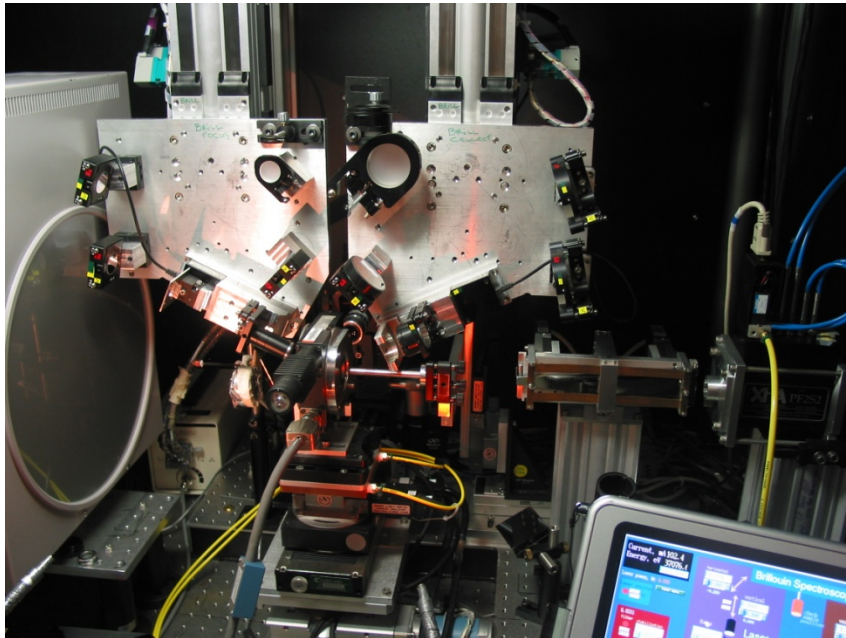
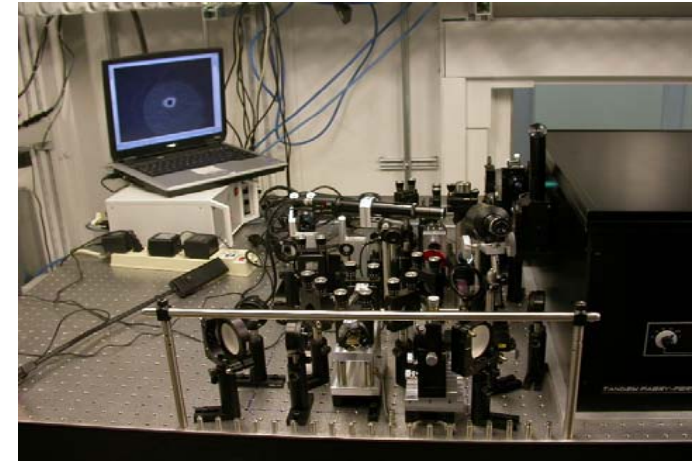
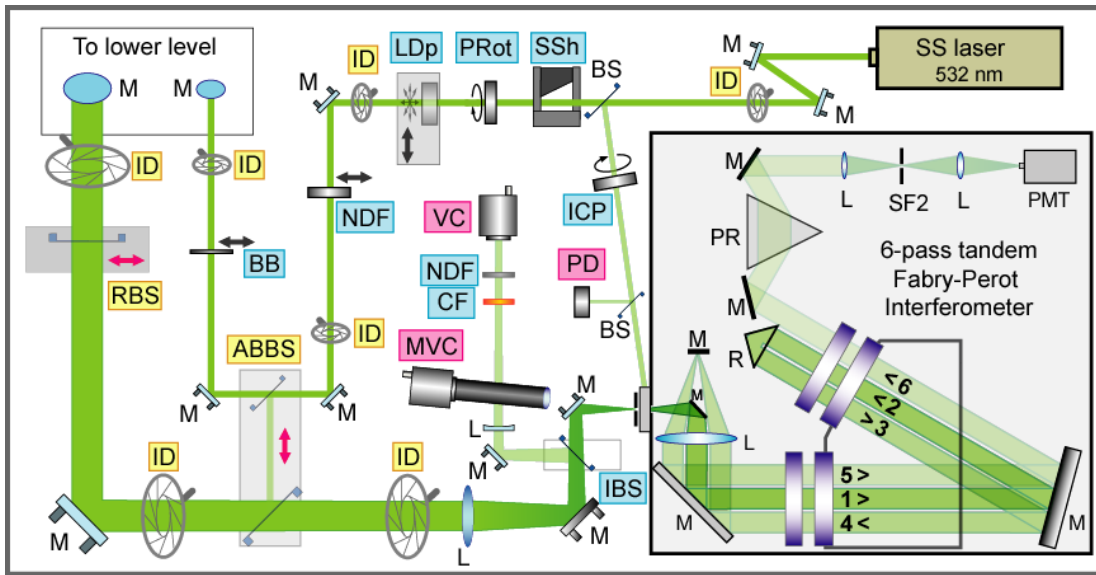


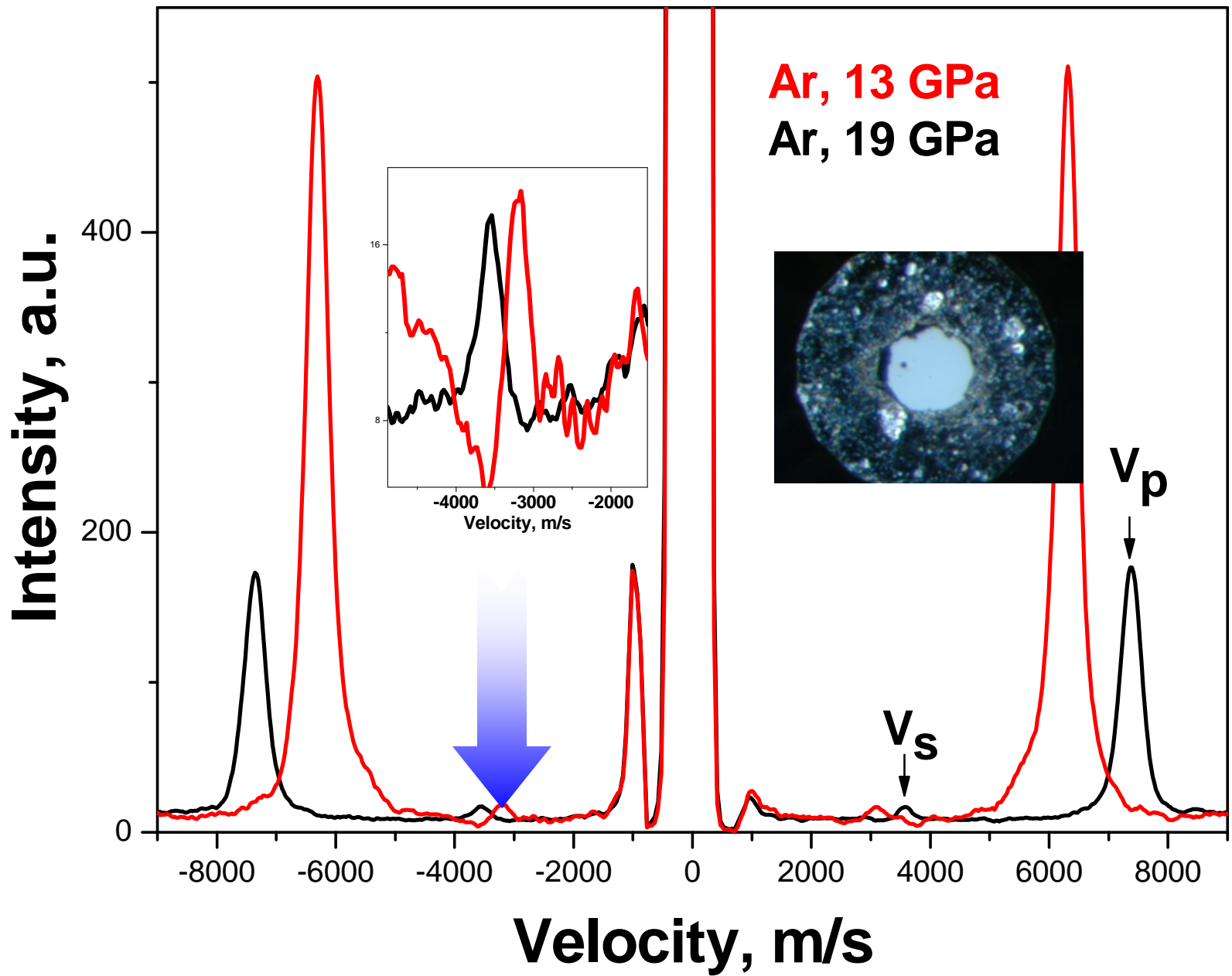
13-BM-D DAC

The full spectroscopic characterization of a sample is possible in-situ at extreme high pressure/temperature conditions with powerful combination of x-ray diffraction, Brillouin, Raman and fluorescence spectroscopy applied to a single point on the sample in a diamond anvil cell

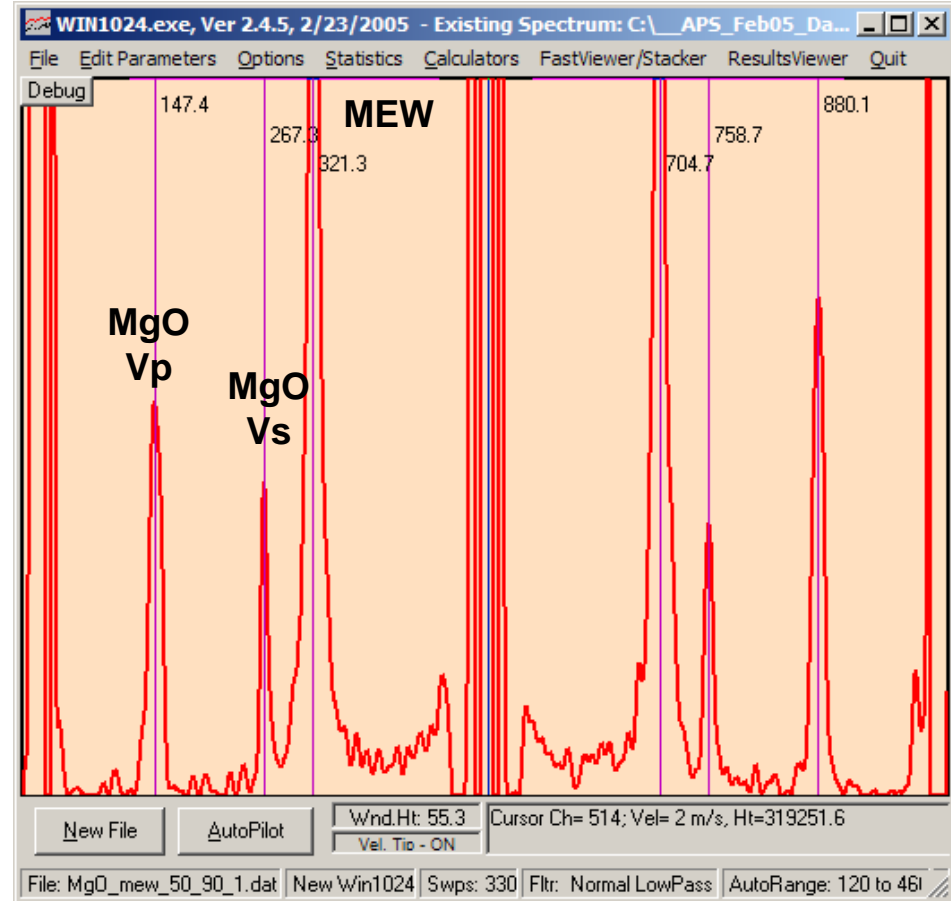
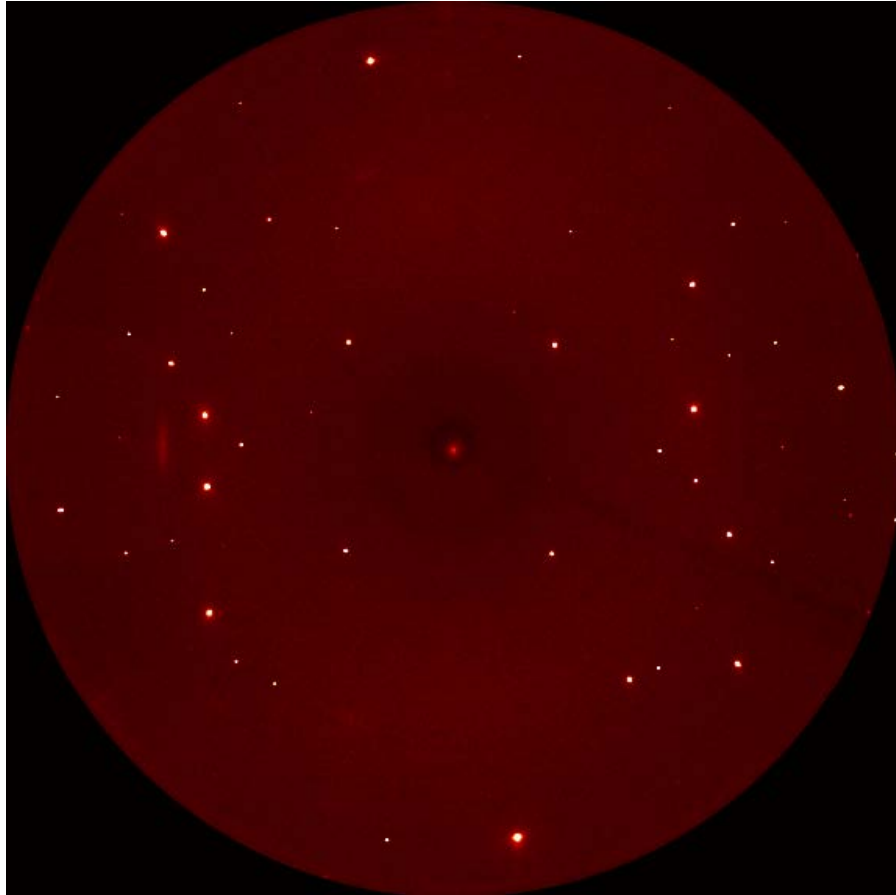






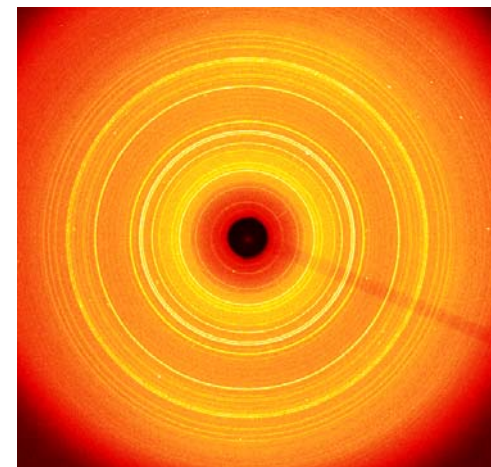
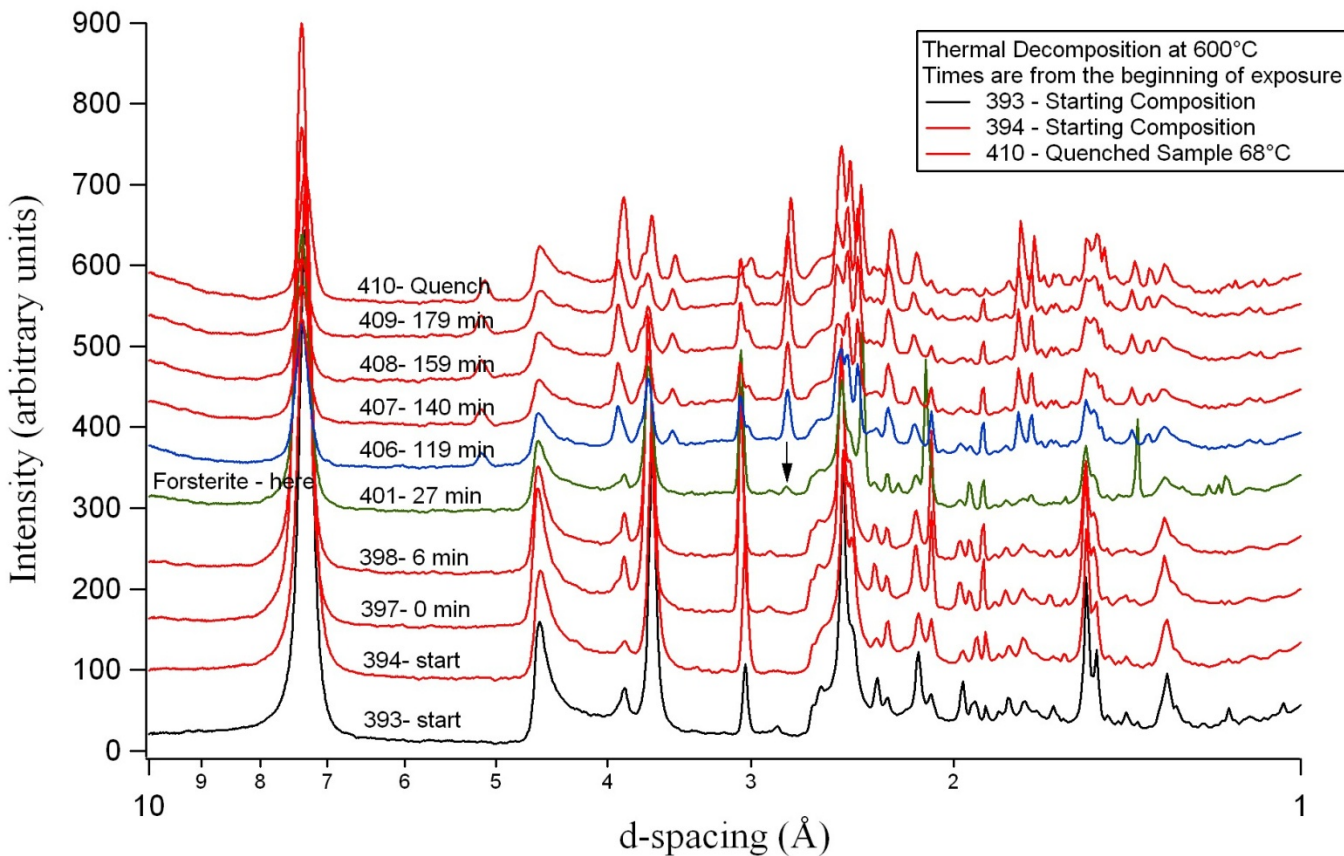


XRD and BS of single crystal MgO in [100] direction in the DAC at 4 GPa

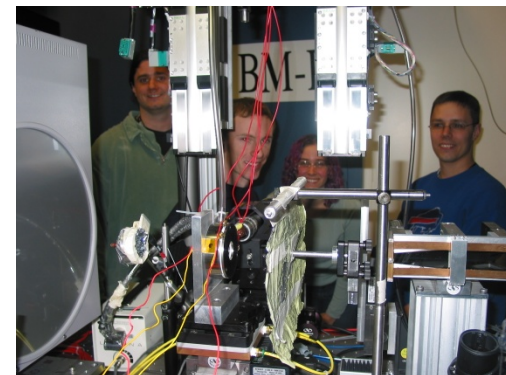


Monitor the thermal decomposition of lizardite (a serpentine mineral) up to 1000 K.

Mark Frank



Angle Dispersive X-ray diffraction pattern taken of reaction products (700°C) with online imaging system (MAR345)



Potential reaction at 550-600°C.

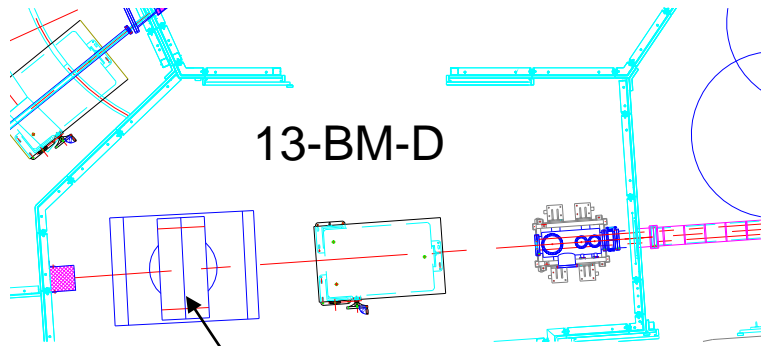


Lizardite

Forsterite

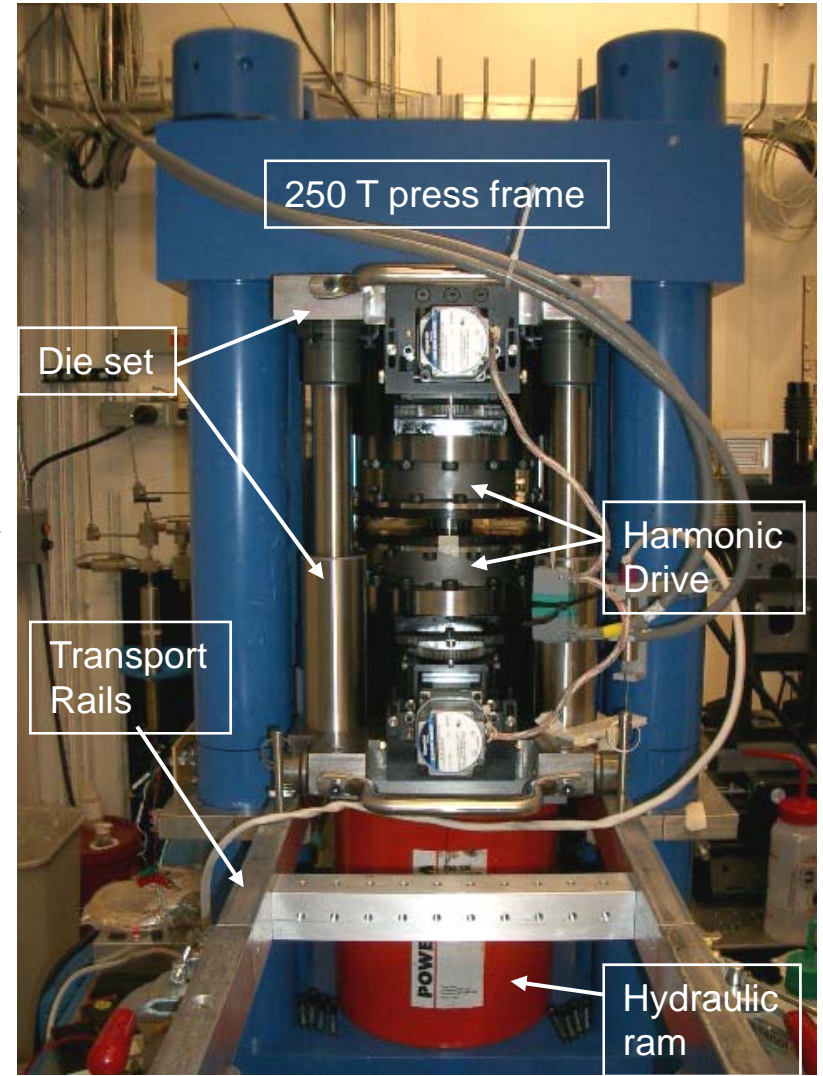
amorphous

13-BM-D LVP



13-BM-D

250 T LVP



250 T press frame

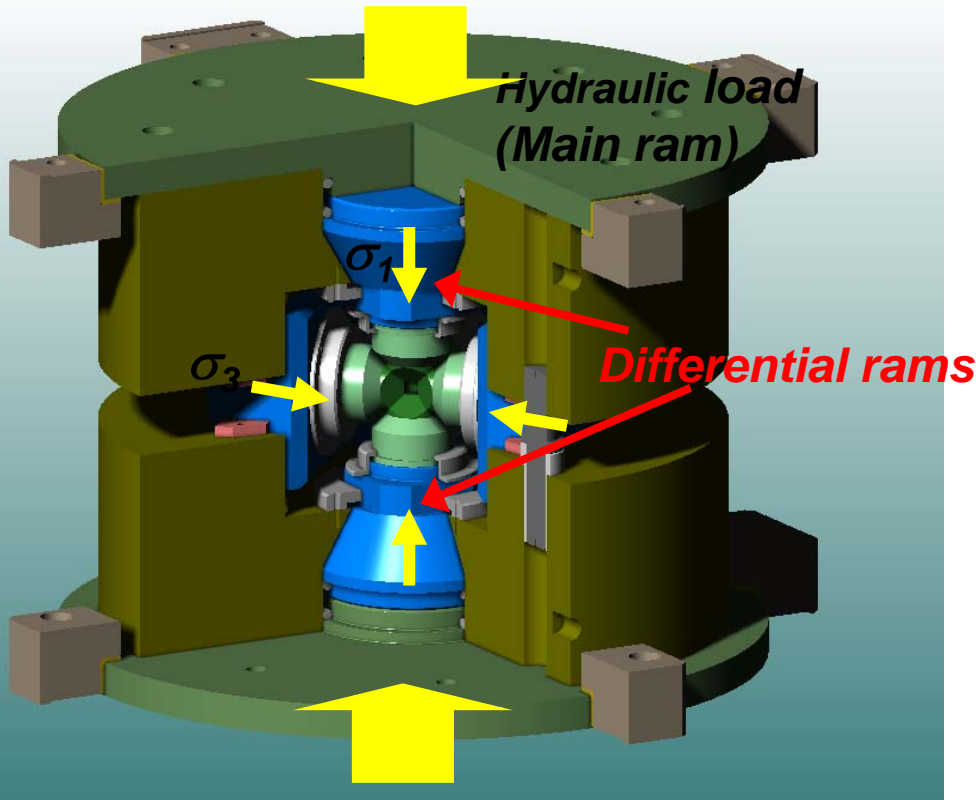
Die set

Harmonic Drive

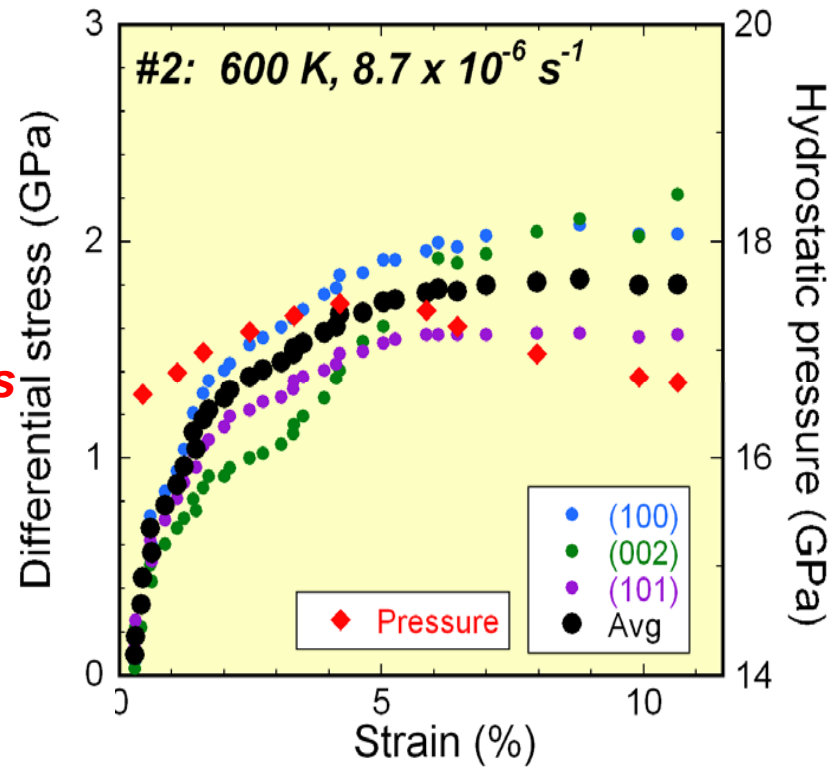
Transport Rails

Hydraulic ram

Rheology at high P-T

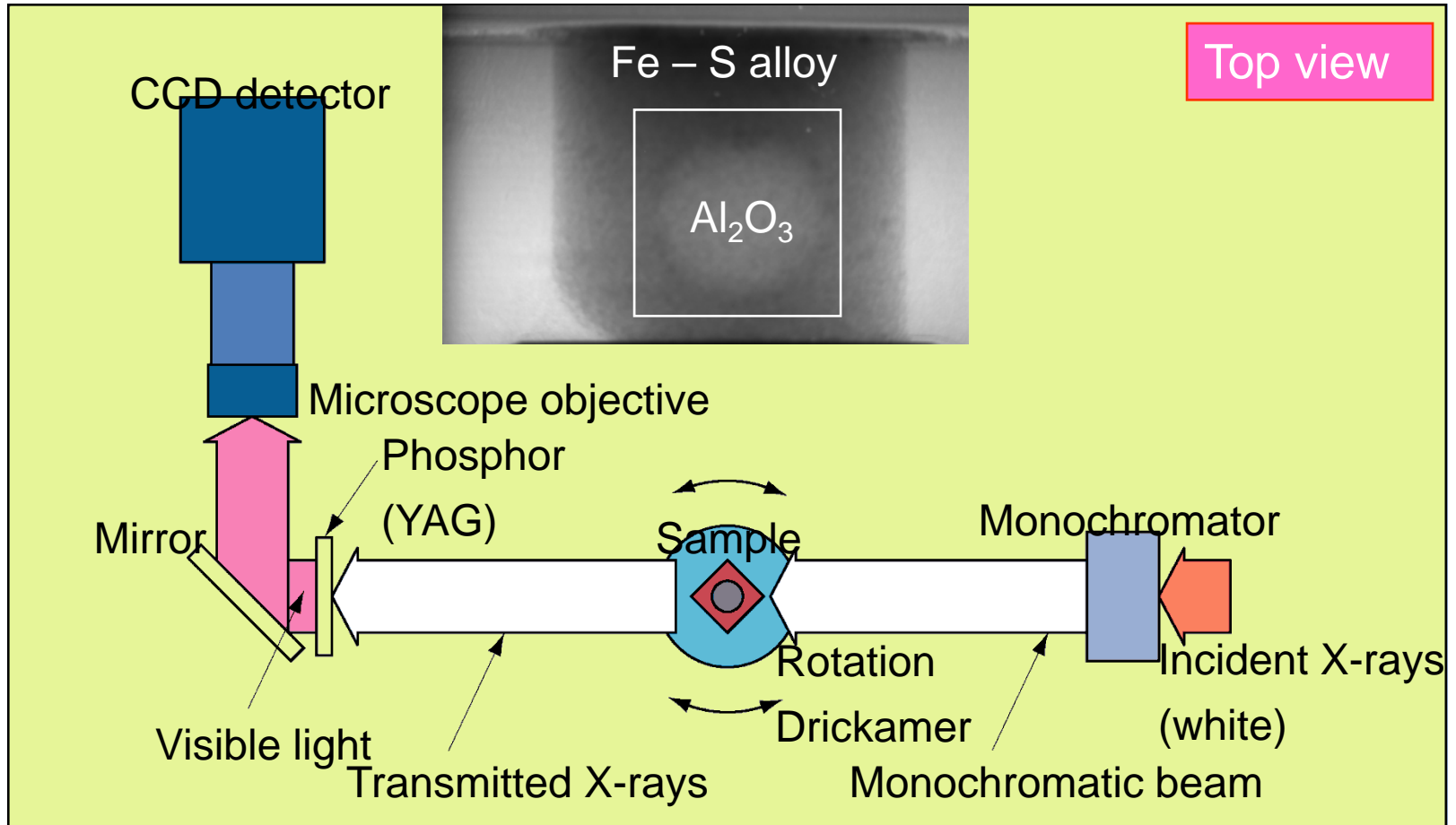


D-DIA (Wang et al., 2003)



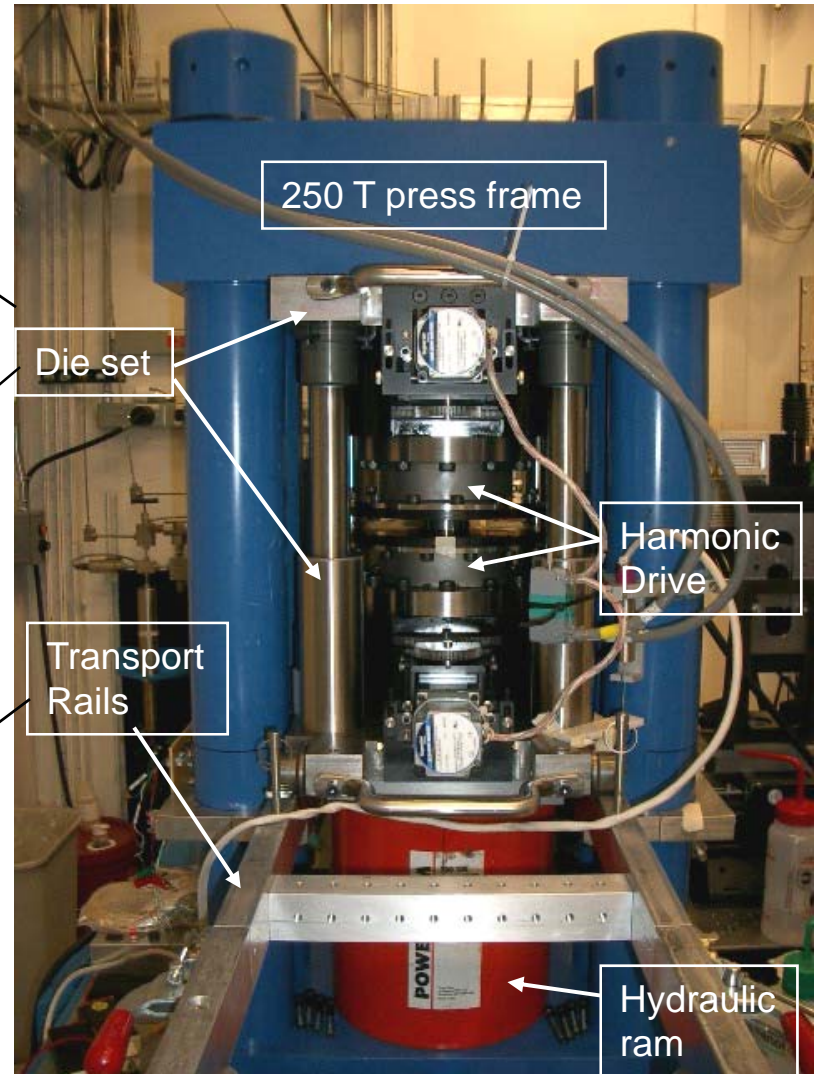
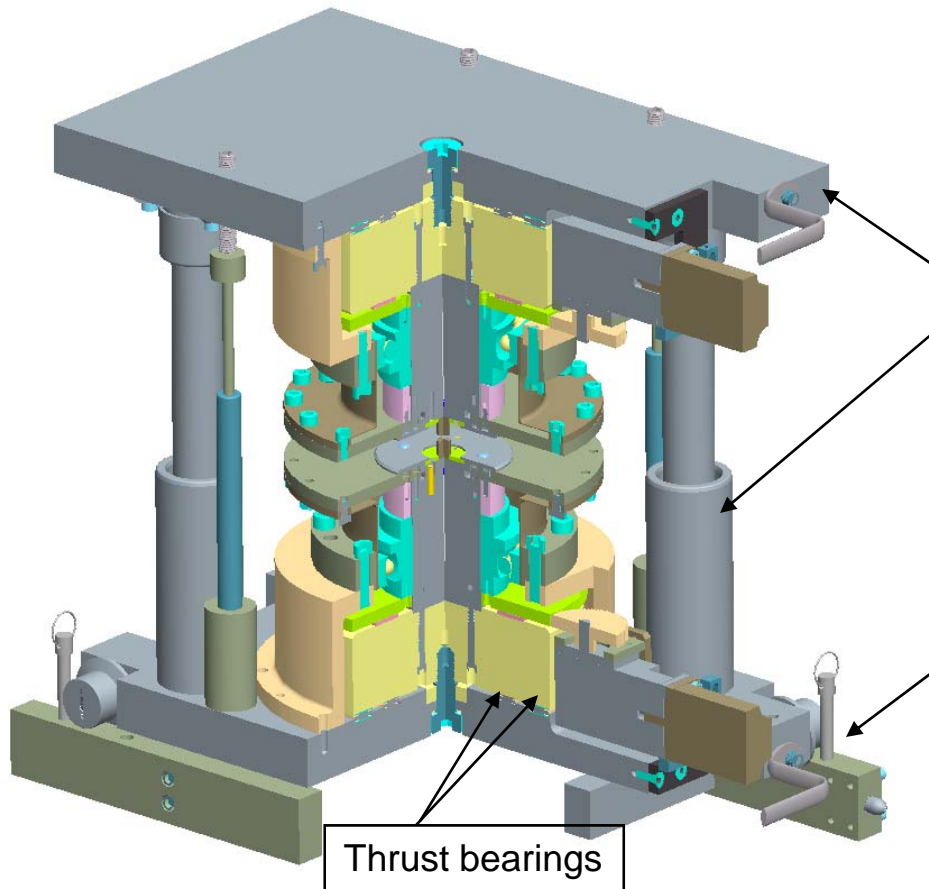
Deformation of hcp-Fe to 18 GPa, 700 K

High pressure tomography

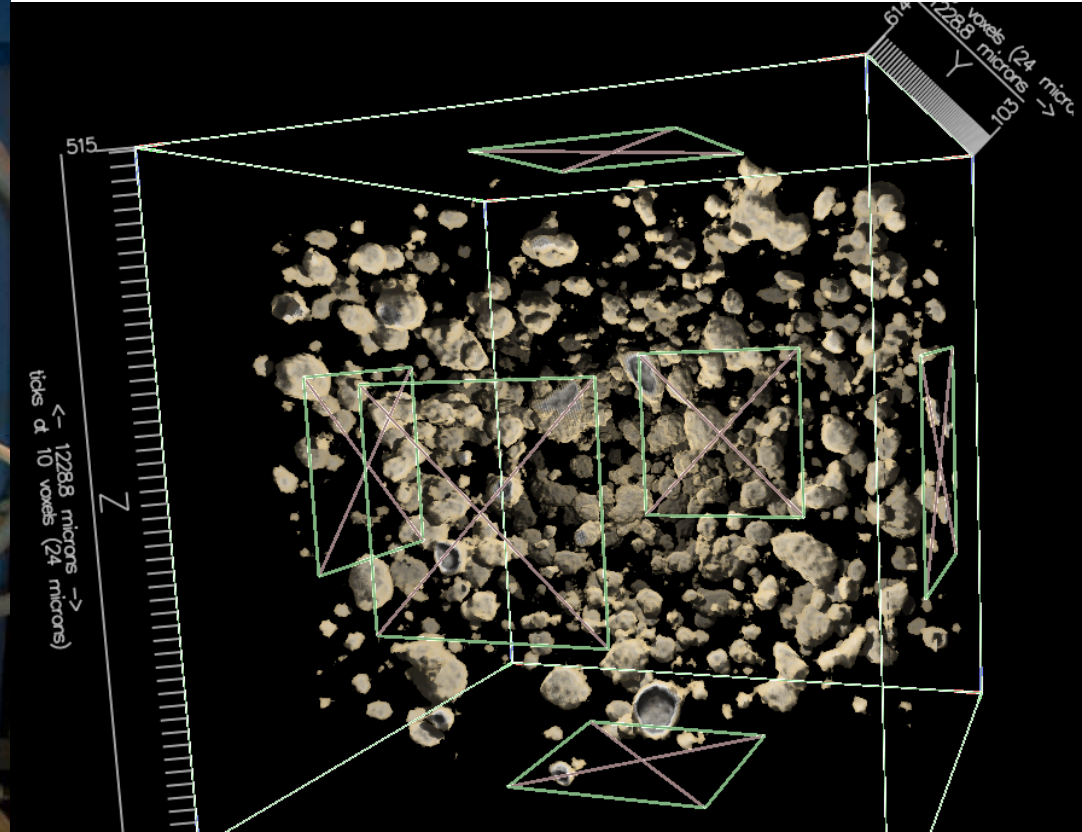


High-P tomography

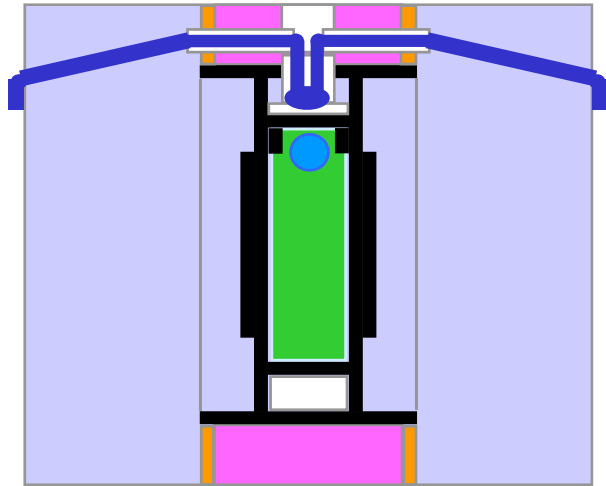
Goal: Measure volumes of melts at high pressure



High-P microtomography: 3D imaging of texture at P, T and strains



Viscosity of Melts Under High P-T



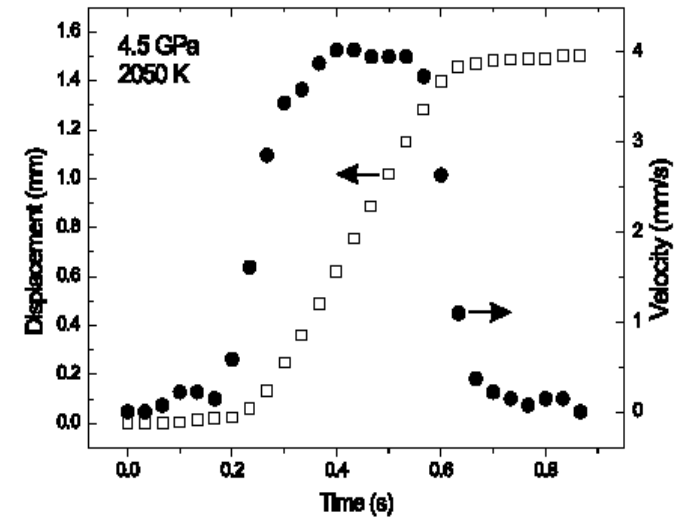
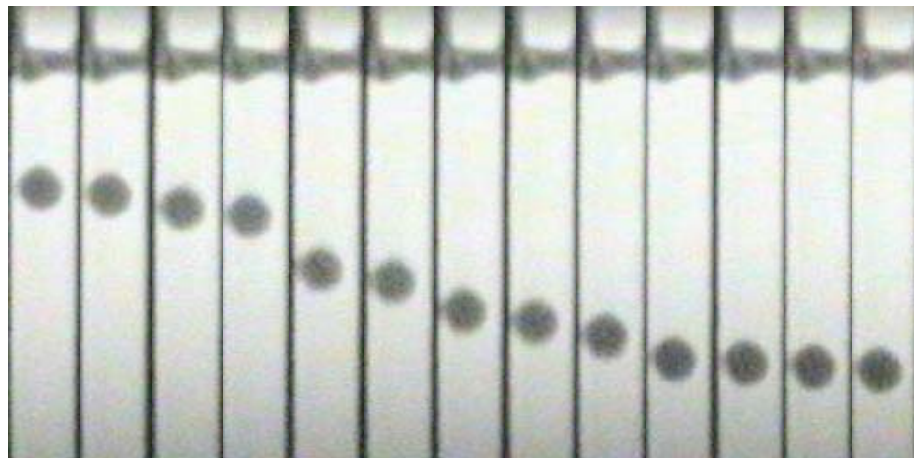
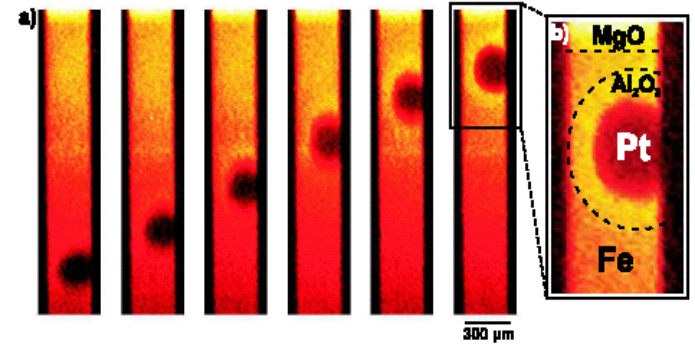
$$\sigma = \eta \dot{\epsilon}$$

Terminal velocity:

$$v_t = (2 \Delta\rho r^2 g) / (9 \eta)$$

$$\Delta\rho = \rho_{\text{sphere}} - \rho_{\text{melt}}$$

r = sphere radius.



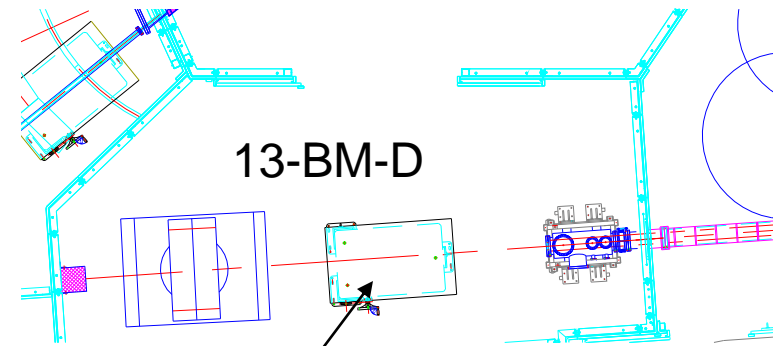
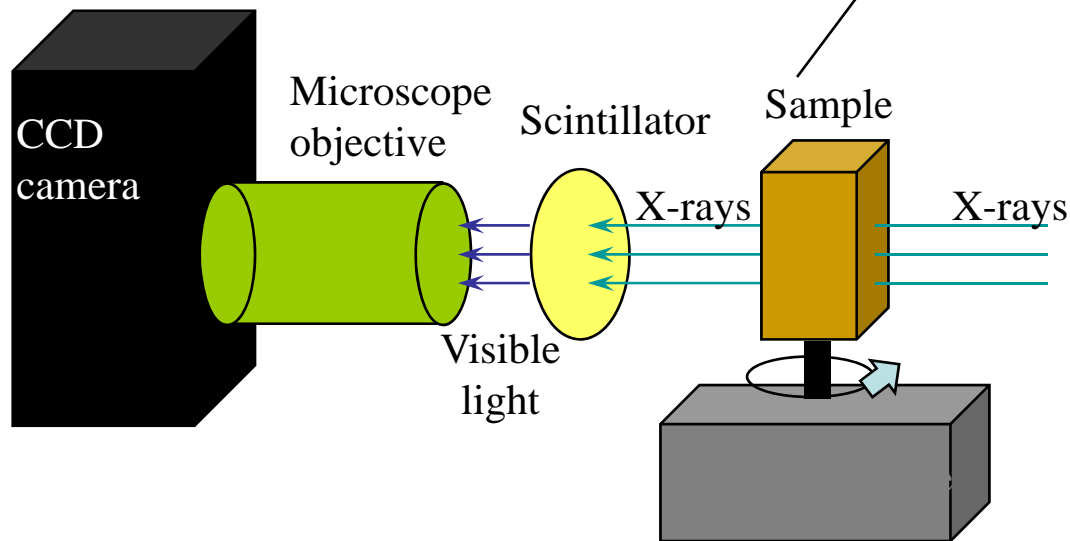
Pure Fe at 2050 K (Rutter et al., PRB'02)

Diopside, 5 GPa, 2100 K

Absorption Tomography Setup

13-BM-D station at APS

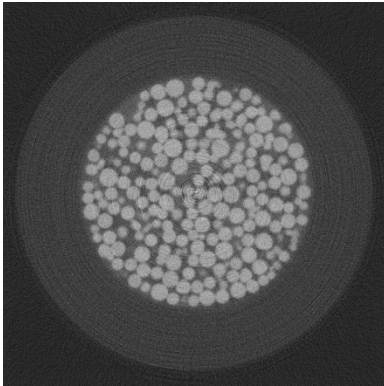
- X-ray Source
 - Parallel monochromatic x-rays, 8-65 keV
 - APS bending magnet source, 20 keV critical energy
 - 1-50mm field of view in horizontal, up to 6 mm in vertical
- Imaging System
 - YAG single crystal scintillator
 - 5X to 20X microscope objectives, or zoom/macro lens
 - 1Kx1Kpixel CCD camera
- Data collection
 - Rotate sample 180 degrees, acquire images every 0.25 degrees
 - Data collection time: 10 minutes
 - Reconstruction time: 5 minutes



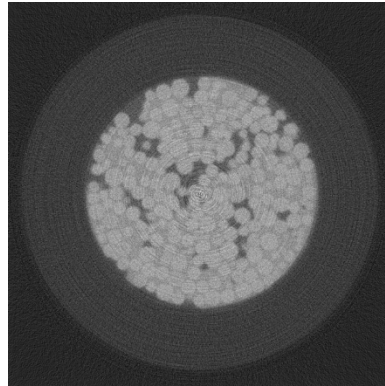
Differential Absorption Tomography

Clint Willson (Louisiana State University)

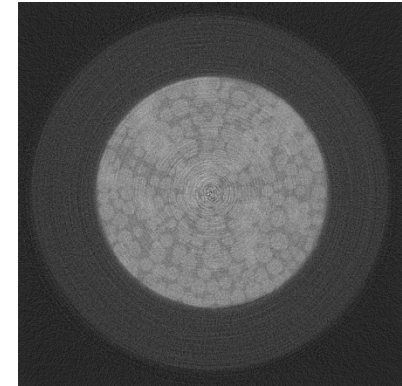
8mm diameter sand column with aqueous phase containing Cs and organic phase containing I.



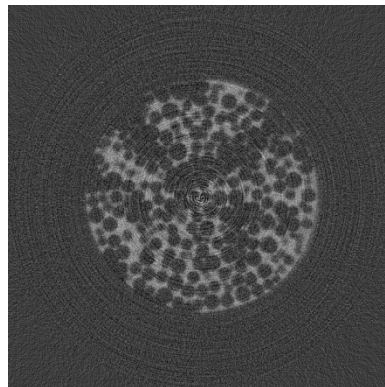
32.5 keV, below I and Cs K absorption edges



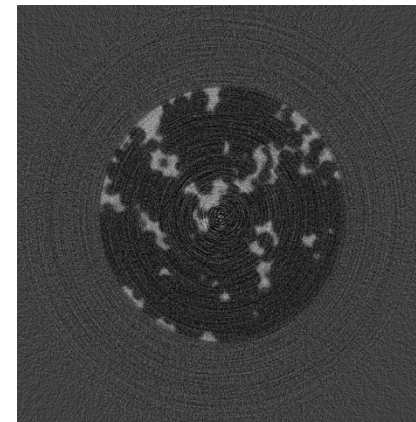
33.2 keV, above I and below Cs K absorption edges



36.0 keV, above I and Cs K absorption edges



33.2 - 32.5 keV, showing distribution of I in the organic phase



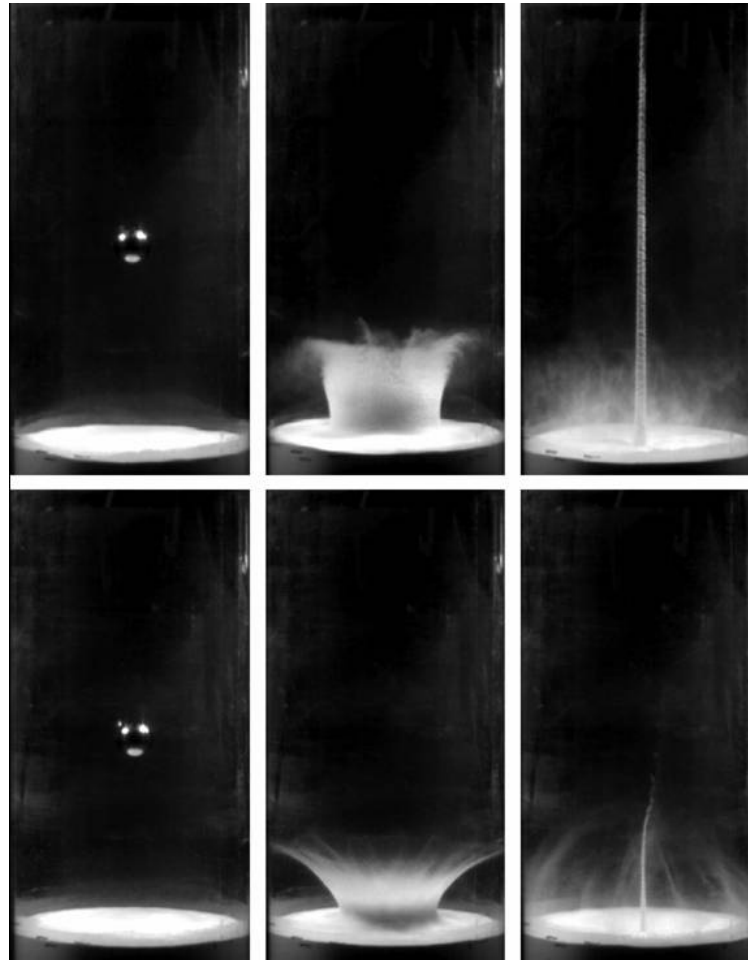
36.0 - 33.2, showing distribution of Cs in the aqueous phase

High-Speed Radiography of Granular Particle Jets

John Royer, University of Chicago Physics Dept.

Sphere falling into a granular particle (e.g. sand) bed produces a jet

These images are above the surface, done with visible light



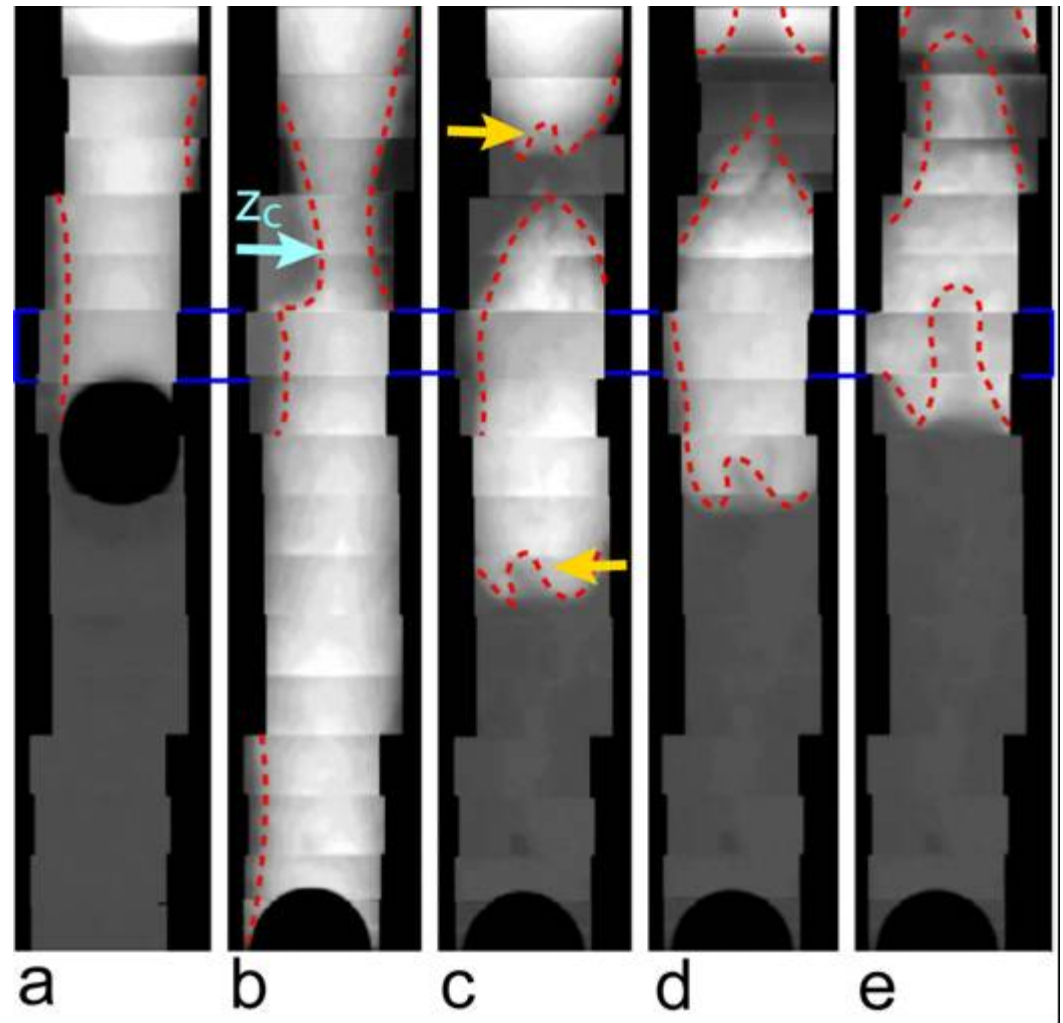
1 atmosphere

Reduced pressure

Want to understand what is happening below the surface

Used “pink” x-ray beam,
high speed radiography

100 μ sec exposure time,
5000 frames/sec



January						February						March						April						
Date	ESAF	Tech	00:00 - 08:00	08:00 - 16:00	16:00 - 24:00	Date	ESAF	Tech	00:00 - 08:00	08:00 - 16:00	16:00 - 24:00	Date	ESAF	Tech	00:00 - 08:00	08:00 - 16:00	16:00 - 24:00	Date	ESAF	Tech	00:00 - 08:00	08:00 - 16:00	16:00 - 24:00	
1						1	3		A. Goncharov GUP 10524	I. Kantor GUP 11274	I. Kantor GUP 11274	1	17		Pokroy GUP 11217	Smucker GUP 9452	Smucker GUP 9452	1	28				Behrends GUP 9160	Behrends GUP 9160
2						2			I. Kantor GUP 11274	I. Kantor GUP 11274	I. Kantor GUP 11274	2			Smucker GUP 9452	Smucker GUP 9452	Smucker GUP 9452	2					Behrends GUP 9160	Behrends GUP 9160
3						3			I. Kantor GUP 11274			3			Smucker GUP 9452			3					Behrends GUP 9160	Behrends GUP 9160
4						4				I. Kantor GUP 11274	I. Kantor GUP 11274	4	18	LVP		LVP HPXTM Setup	LVP HPXTM Setup	4	29				Behrends GUP 9160	Beak GUP 11314
5						5	4		I. Kantor GUP 11274	Marquardt GUP 1173	Marquardt GUP 1173	5	19		LVP HPXTM Setup	Watson GUP 11198	Watson GUP 11198	5					Beak GUP 11314	Beak GUP 11314
6						6			Marquardt GUP 1173	Marquardt GUP 1173	Marquardt GUP 1173	6			Watson GUP 11198	Watson GUP 11198	Watson GUP 11198	6					Beak GUP 11314	Beak GUP 11314
7						7			Marquardt GUP 1173	Marquardt GUP 1173	Marquardt GUP 1173	7			Watson GUP 11198	Watson GUP 11198	Watson GUP 11198	7					Beak GUP 11314	
8						8	5		Marquardt GUP 1173	Tait GUP 11472	Tait GUP 11472	8	20		Watson GUP 11198	Leshar GUP 11320	Leshar GUP 11320	8	30					Hettiarachchi GUP 11342
9						9			Tait GUP 11472			9			Leshar GUP 11320	Leshar GUP 11320	Leshar GUP 11320	9					Hettiarachchi GUP 11342	Hettiarachchi GUP 11342
10						10						10			Leshar GUP 11320			10					Hettiarachchi GUP 11342	Hettiarachchi GUP 11342
11						11				Tait GUP 11472	Tait GUP 11472	11				Leshar GUP 11320	Leshar GUP 11320	11	31				Hettiarachchi GUP 11342	Dargaud GUP 11270
12						12	6		Tait GUP 11472	Horita GUP 11083	Horita GUP 11083	12			Leshar GUP 11320	Leshar GUP 11320	Leshar GUP 11320	12					Dargaud GUP 11270	Dargaud GUP 11270
13						13			Horita GUP 11083	Horita GUP 11083	Horita GUP 11083	13	21		Leshar GUP 11320	LVP DDIA Setup	LVP DDIA Setup	13					Dargaud GUP 11270	Dargaud GUP 11270
14						14	7	CMT	Horita GUP 11083	CMT Setup	CMT Setup	14	22		LVP DDIA Setup	Hilairat GUP 11166	Hilairat GUP 11166	14					Dargaud GUP 11270	
15						15	8		CMT Setup	Costanza-Robinson GUP 10019	Costanza-Robinson GUP 10019	15			Hilairat GUP 11166	Hilairat GUP 11166	Hilairat GUP 11166	15	32				Thayarii GUP 10449	Thayarii GUP 10449
16						16	9		Costanza-Robinson GUP 10019	Tick GUP 11385	Tick GUP 11385	16			Hilairat GUP 11166	Hilairat GUP 11166	Hilairat GUP 11166	16					Thayarii GUP 10449	Thayarii GUP 10449
17						17			Tick GUP 11385			17			Hilairat GUP 11166			17					Thayarii GUP 10449	Thayarii GUP 10449
18						18	10			Brusseau GUP 11132	Brusseau GUP 11132	18	23			LVP DDIA Setup	LVP DDIA Setup	18	33				Thayarii GUP 10449	Gerson GUP 9082
19						19			Brusseau GUP 11132	Brusseau GUP 11132	Brusseau GUP 11132	19			LVP DDIA Setup	LVP DDIA Setup	LVP DDIA Setup	19					Gerson GUP 9082	Gerson GUP 9082
20						20	11		Brusseau GUP 11132	Friedrich GUP 10968	Friedrich GUP 10968	20	24		LVP DDIA Setup	Y. Wang GUP 11160	Y. Wang GUP 11160	20	34				Gerson GUP 9082	Schijf GUP 8463
21						21	12		Friedrich GUP 10968	Claiborne GUP 11396	Claiborne GUP 11396	21			Y. Wang GUP 11160	Y. Wang GUP 11160	Y. Wang GUP 11160	21					Schijf GUP 8463	Schijf GUP 8463
22						22	13		Claiborne GUP 11396	Pamukou GUP 11351	Pamukou GUP 11351	22			Y. Wang GUP 11160	Y. Wang GUP 11160	Y. Wang GUP 11160	22					Schijf GUP 8463	
23						23			Pamukou GUP 11351			23			Y. Wang GUP 11160			23						
24						24						24						24						
25						25	14			Kramer GUP 11148	Kramer GUP 11148	25	25	XAFS		XAFS Setup	XAFS Setup	25						
26						26			Kramer GUP 11148	Kramer GUP 11148	Kramer GUP 11148	26	26		XAFS Setup	Lindsay GUP 10199	Lindsay GUP 10199	26						
27						27	15		Kramer GUP 11148	Roeder GUP 10463	Roeder GUP 10463	27			Lindsay GUP 10199	Lindsay GUP 10199	Lindsay GUP 10199	27						
28	1	DAC		DAC Setup	DAC Setup	28	16		Roeder GUP 10463	Pokroy GUP 11217	Pokroy GUP 11217	28	27		Lindsay GUP 10199	Gibson GUP 10444	Gibson GUP 10444	28						
29	2		DAC Setup	A. Goncharov GUP 10524	A. Goncharov GUP 10524							29			Gibson GUP 10444	Gibson GUP 10444	Gibson GUP 10444	29						
30			A. Goncharov GUP 10524	A. Goncharov GUP 10524	A. Goncharov GUP 10524							30			Gibson GUP 10444	Gibson GUP 10444	Gibson GUP 10444	30						
31			A. Goncharov GUP 10524	A. Goncharov GUP 10524	A. Goncharov GUP 10524							31			Gibson GUP 10444									

GSECARS Past and Present

Yongseong Choi

Przemyslaw Dera

Peter Eng

Sanjit Ghose

Nadege Hilairet

Anastasia Kantor

Innokenty Kantor

Atsushi Kubo

Ellen LaRue

Barbara Lavina

Nancy Lazarz

Matt Newville

Joe Pluth

Vitali Prakapenka

Clayton Pullins

Mark Rivers

Takeshi Sanehira

Fred Sopron

Steve Sutton

Tom Trainor

Yanbin Wang

Visit: www.cars.uchicago.edu