

Nondispersive Hard X-ray K-B Focusing *Below 100 nm*

Wenjun Liu^{2,1}, Gene E. Ice¹, Jonathan Z. Tischler¹, B. C. Larson¹, P. Zschack²,

A. Khounsary³, C. Liu³, L. Assoufid³, R. Divan³, and A. Macrander³

¹ Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge TN 37831

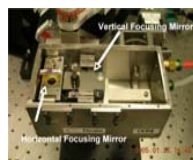
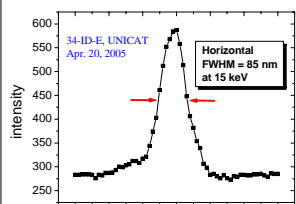
² UNICAT, Materials Research Laboratory, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

³ Advanced Photon Source, Argonne National Laboratory

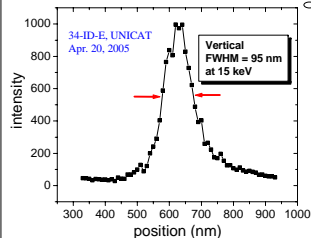
Introduction

We describe x-ray total-external-reflection Kirkpatrick-Baez (K-B) mirrors with ultra-low figure errors to produce nondispersive x-ray focus below 100 nm. A doubly focused $85 \times 95 \text{ nm}^2$ hard x-ray nanobeam has been obtained on the UNICAT 34-ID beamline at the Advanced Photon Source.

- The mirrors can be fabricated by differential polishing, or by differential deposition on ultra-smooth surfaces.
- The mirror optics are inherently achromatic and have a gain of $\sim 10^5$ with high reflectivity up to $\sim 22 \text{ keV}$ and low backgrounds.
- A special small-displacement monochromator allows rapid change between monochromatic and polychromatic beams.
- Achromatic hard x-ray nanobeam optics offer unique experimental opportunities for the characterization of structure and chemistry in nanomaterials. Crystalline phase, orientation, strain, and defect microstructure can be characterized *without sample rotations*.



K-B Nanofocusing Mirror Box

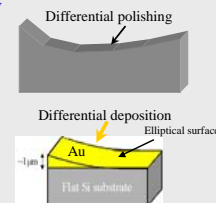


Goal: $\sim 40 \text{ nm}$

Mirror Fabrication and Metrology

The 40 mm long vertical primary focusing mirror was fabricated by a differential polishing method from the **Tinsley Laboratories Inc, CA**, while the 20 mm long horizontal secondary focusing mirror was produced at the **Advanced Photon Source** by differential deposition of a thin Au layer onto an ultra-flat Si substrate.

- Figures before and after deposition were characterized by long-trace profilometry (LTP).
- The optics are inherently more stable and more compact than dynamically bent mirror optics.

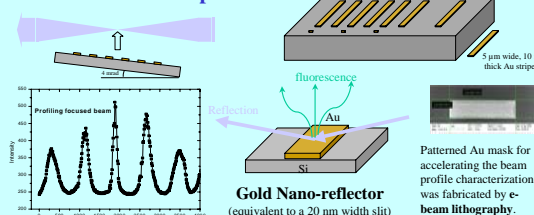


X-ray reflectivities of Pd coated Tinsley mirror and Au coated APS mirror at 3 mrad glancing angle.

Three methods proposed for making elliptical supermirrors and focuses achieved:

- Differential polishing
 - APS (95 nm)
 - Spring8 (90 nm x 180 nm)
- Differential deposition
 - APS (85 nm)
- Bending
 - ESRF ($\sim 80 \text{ nm}$)

Measurement of Spot Size



Patterned Au mask for accelerating the beam profile characterization was fabricated by e-beam lithography.

Alignment Accuracies and Limiting Factors

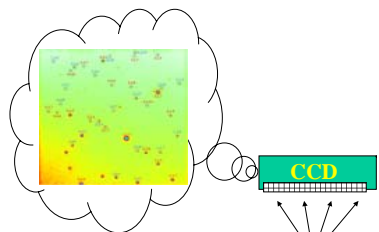
Focusing parameters:	Horizontal	Vertical
Glancing angle	3 mrad	3 mrad
Focal length	30 mm	60 mm
Beam convergence	1.3 mrad	0.8 mrad

Alignment accuracies required:

- Glancing angle: $< 2 \mu\text{rad}$.
- Perpendicularity of two mirrors: $< 1 \text{ mrad}$ (0.06°).
- Mirror in-plane rotation: $< 50 \text{ mrad}$ (3°)

Limiting factors in achieving sub-100 nanomized beam:

- Sub-microradian mirror slope errors are essential.
- Diffraction limits: $\sim 40 \text{ nm}$ when utilizing entire mirror.



Polychromatic Laue micro/nano-diffraction

Focus (sample) 64.44 m

20mm long, 30 mm focal length. Demag = 1210

K-B mirrors 64.40 m

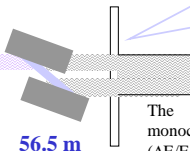
40mm long, 60 mm focal length. Demag = 1073



Slit

$40 \times 50 \mu\text{m}^2$

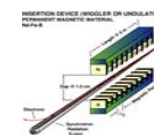
Removable Small-displacement Monochromator



The beam can be rapidly switched between monochromatic ($\Delta E/E \sim 2 \times 10^{-4}$) and polychromatic ($\Delta E/E \sim 1$) options and the monochromatic beam can be tuned over a wide energy range of $\sim 7\text{-}22 \text{ keV}$.

L5 slit

28.1 m



Source

0 m



Oak Ridge National Laboratory



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Contacts:

Wenjun Liu wjliu@anl.gov

Gene E. Ice icege@ornl.gov