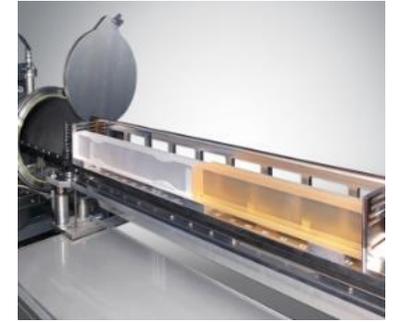


## Trends on Montel X-ray Optics and Pinholes for Synchrotron Beamlines

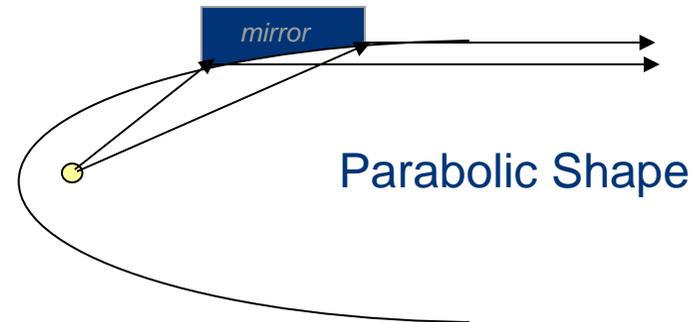
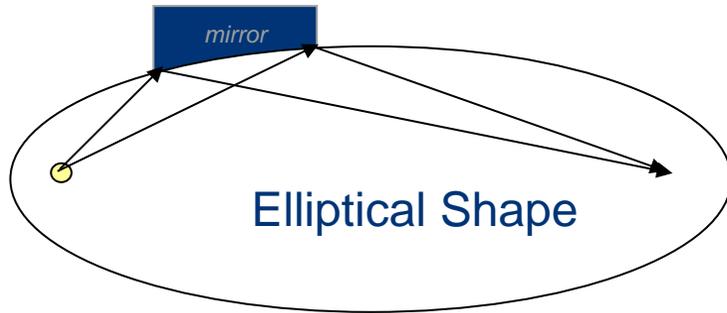


**Jörg Wiesmann – Founder & Managing Director**  
**Incoatec GmbH, Geesthacht, Germany**

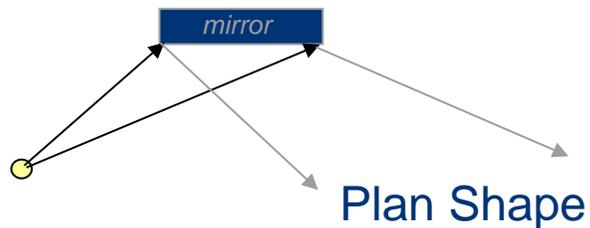


- Founded 2002 by scientists of GKSS Research Center together with Bruker AXS
- Located in the Geesthachter Innovation&Technology Center (near Hamburg)
- 4.100 m<sup>2</sup> building for Production and Development of X-ray Optics and Tubes
- Use deposition facilities for optimized Optics with different sizes, film gradients and precisions
- Offer equipment for home-lab instruments and synchrotron beamlines

# X-ray Optics Design



For 1- or 2-dimensional beam focusing or collimating

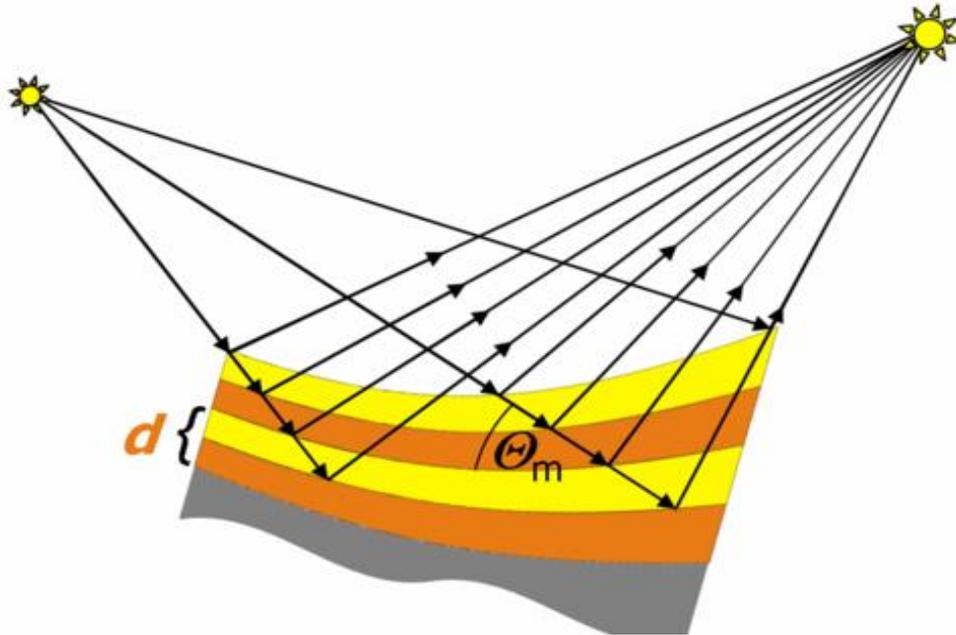


For beam guidance

Substrates:  
"prefigured" (Si, Fused Silica, Zerodur)

**slope error**  
down to 0.2 arcsec  $\cong$  1  $\mu$ rad

**low roughness**  
( $< 2 \text{ \AA}$  up to 1  $\text{\AA}$ )



$$m \cdot \lambda = 2 \cdot d \cdot \sin \Theta$$

$$d = 1 - 8 \text{ nm}$$

$$\theta_m \approx 1.0^\circ \text{ (Cu-K}_\alpha, 8 \text{ keV)}$$

$$\theta_m \approx 0.5^\circ \text{ (Mo-K}_\alpha, 17.5 \text{ keV)}$$

Multilayers act as Bragg reflector

- 100-400 layer pairs
- Interface roughness < 10%
- Tolerance in  $d$  spacing better +/- 0.2 %

# X-ray Optics Production

# Key know-how: Multilayer X-ray optics Magnetron Sputtering

- Monolayer
- Homogenous Multilayer
- Lateral Graded-Multilayer
- Depth Graded Multilayer
- Stripe-Multilayer

Substrates: Silicon, Quartz, Zerodur ...

Film thickness: single layer 0.5 ... 500 nm

**Target materials: wide variety!**

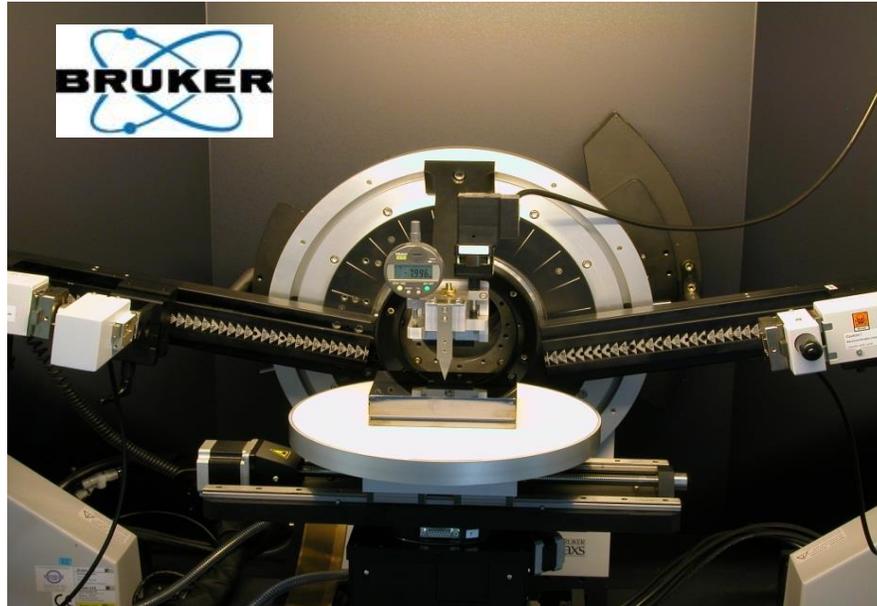
Total reflection: C, SiC, Rh, Ru, Au, W, Cr,...

ML-Reflector: W, WSi<sub>2</sub>, Ru, V, La, Mo, TiO<sub>2</sub>, Ni ...

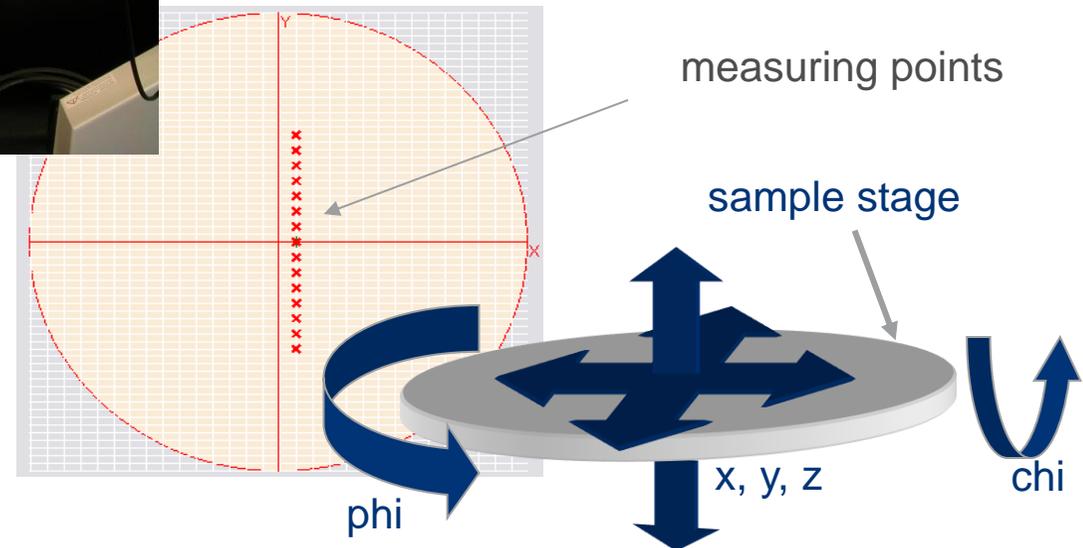
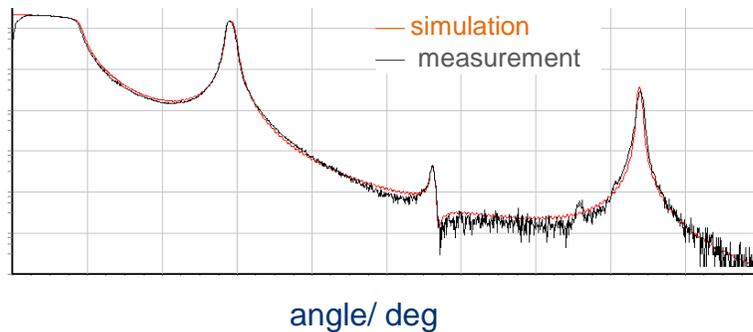
ML-Spacer: C, BN, B<sub>4</sub>C, Si,...



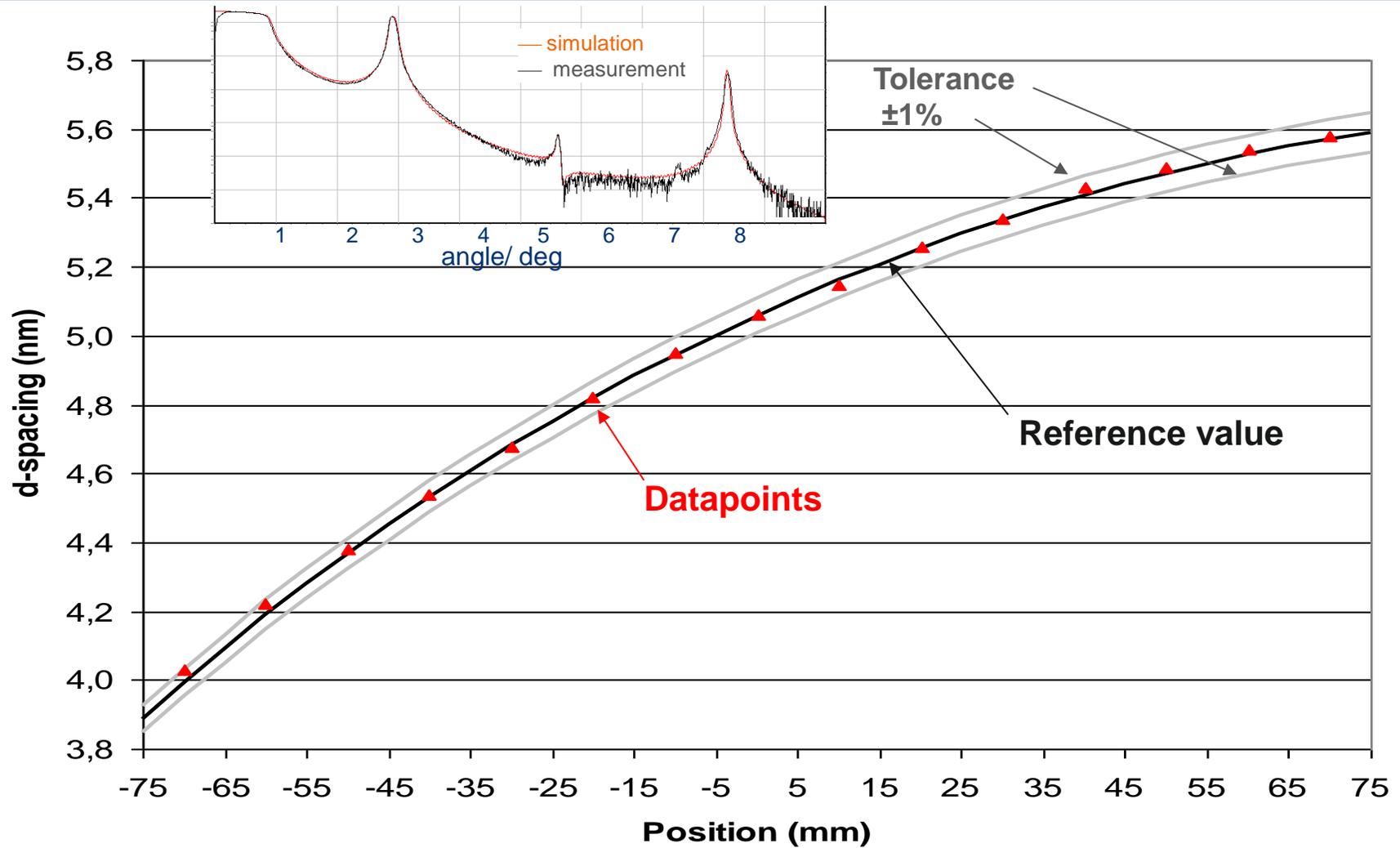
# Characterization of Multilayer: Diffractometer for XRR



- D8 from Bruker AXS
- substrates up to  $30 \times 30 \times 4,5 \text{ cm}^3$
- motorized table
- full automatic measurement
- > high throughput of test samples



# Characterization of Multilayer: Diffractometer for XRR

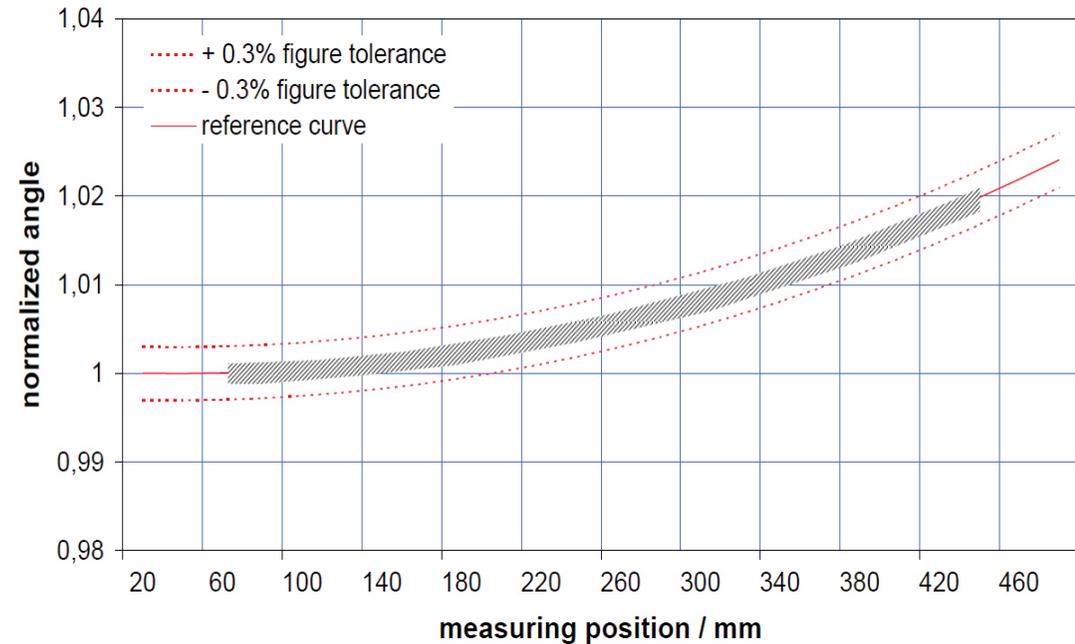
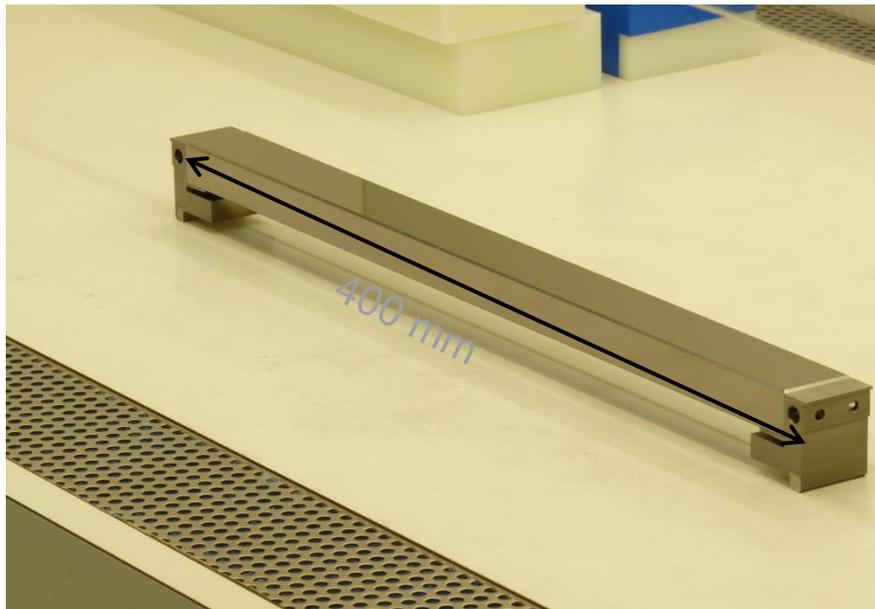


Standard d-spacing accuracy within  $\pm 1\%$  on 150 mm, best:  $< 0.2\%$  on 500 mm

# Examples at Synchrotrons

# X-ray optics: Multilayer coating on bendable mirror

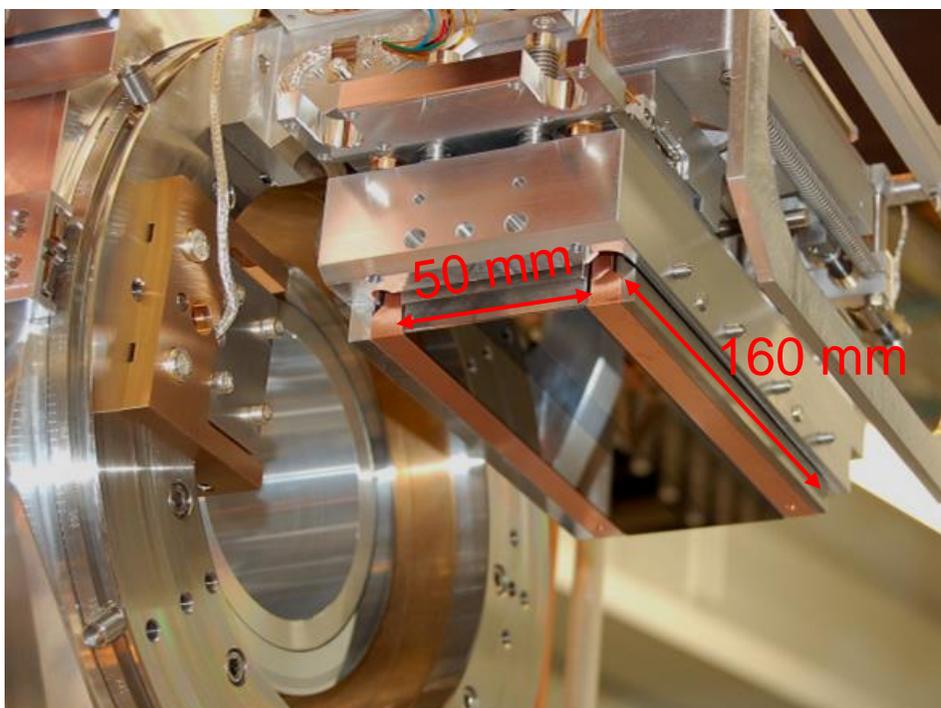
400 mm Si mirror  
with graded multilayer coating  
(Ru / C, 200 pairs for 7 – 20 keV)



**d-spacing accuracy  
better 0.2% over 500 mm!**

# Applications: Multi-stripe Multilayer X-ray mirror as DCMM

Double crystal multilayer monochromator  
with 2 stripes or more!



TOMCAT tomography beamline, M. Stampanoni

Swiss Light Source

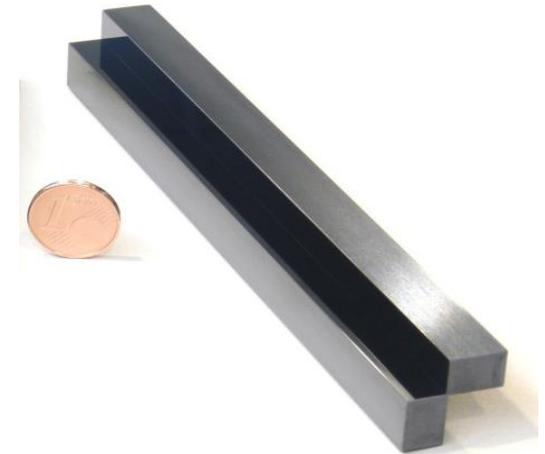


Stripe A : [Ru/C]100,  $d = 4 \text{ nm}$   
 $R > 80\%$  for  $10 < E < 22 \text{ keV}$

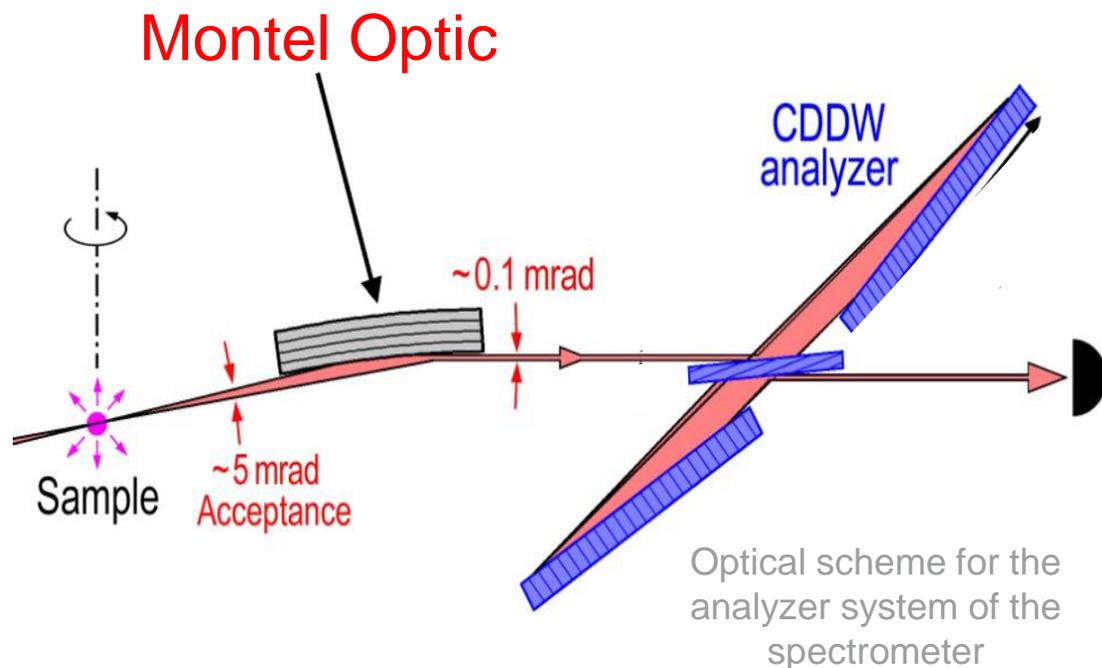
Midspace: **Si111**  $\Delta_{\text{orientation}} < 0.01^\circ$   
 $\sigma = 0.1 \text{ nm}$  slope error  $0.04''$

Stripe B : [W/Si]100,  $d = 3 \text{ nm}$   
 $R > 80\%$  for  $22 < E < 45 \text{ keV}$

- can be combined with synchrotron, X-ray laser, plasma or metal jet sources
- Optics for typical energies available  
(5..25 keV; Cu, Mo, Ag, Ga, In, Cr, Co, Fe, ...)  
lower E on request)
- Collimating and focusing or hybrid (line focus),  
length 60 ... 250 mm

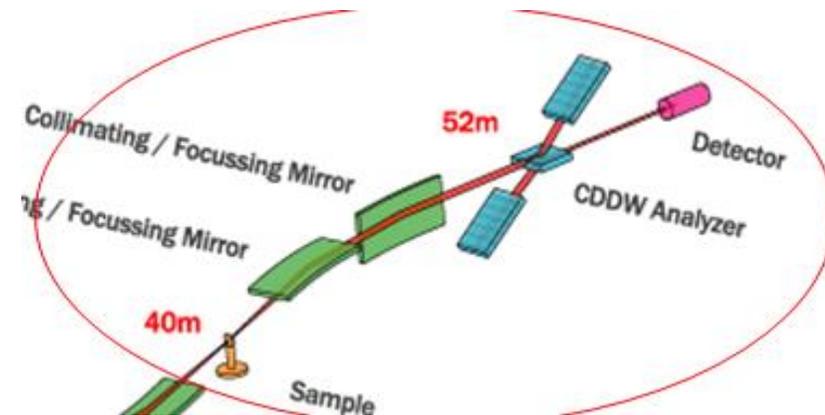


Honnicke et al, JSR (2010, 2011)



Optical scheme for the analyzer system of the spectrometer

Reference:  
LT-XFD\_CDR\_IXS-00123



Single reflectivity:  $>70\%$

double reflectivity:  $\sim 50\%$

Angular acceptance:  $5 \times 5$  mrad

Divergence:  $0.1 \times 0.1$  mrad

## research papers



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Synchrotron  
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## 2013

### Tests and characterization of a laterally graded multilayer Montel mirror

K. Mundboth,<sup>a\*</sup> J. Sutter,<sup>a</sup> D. Laundry,<sup>a</sup> S. Collins,<sup>a</sup> S. Stoupin<sup>b</sup> and Y. Shvyd'ko<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Diamond Light Source Ltd, Harwell Science and Innovation Campus, Didcot OX11 0DE, UK, and  
<sup>b</sup>Advanced Photon Source, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, IL 60439, USA.  
\*E-mail: kiran.mundboth@diamond.ac.uk

Multilayers are becoming an increasingly important tool in X-ray optics. The essential parameters to design a pair of laterally graded multilayer mirrors arranged in a Montel-type configuration for use as an X-ray collimating device are provided. The results of X-ray reflectometry tests carried out on the optics in addition to metrology characterization are also shown. Finally, using experimental data and combined with X-ray tracing simulations it is demonstrated that the mirror meets all stringent specifications as required for a novel ultra-high-resolution inelastic X-ray scattering spectrometer at the Advanced Photon Source.

**Keywords:** X-ray optics; collimating optics; Montel mirrors; laterally graded multilayers; KB mirrors.

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## 2014

## research papers

### Performance of a collimating L-shaped laterally graded multilayer mirror for the IXS analyzer system at NSLS-II

Alexey Suvorov,<sup>a\*</sup> David S. Coburn,<sup>a</sup> Alessandro Cunsolo,<sup>a</sup> Jeffrey W. Keister,<sup>a</sup> Mary H. Upton<sup>b</sup> and Yong Q. Cai<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Photon Sciences, Brookhaven National Laboratory, PO Box 5000, Upton, NY 11973, USA, and  
<sup>b</sup>Advanced Photon Source, Argonne National Laboratory, 9700 South Cass Avenue, Argonne, IL 60439, USA. \*E-mail: asuvorov@bnl.gov

The L-shaped laterally graded multilayer mirror is a vital part of the ultrahigh-energy and momentum-resolution inelastic X-ray scattering spectrometer at the National Synchrotron Light Source II. This mirror was designed and implemented as a two-dimensional collimating optic for the analyzer system. Its performance was characterized using a secondary large-divergence source at the 30-ID beamline of the Advanced Photon Source, which yielded an integrated reflectivity of 47% and a collimated beam divergence of 78  $\mu$ rad with a source size of 10  $\mu$ m. Numerical simulations of the mirror performance in tandem with the analyzer crystal optics provided details on the acceptance sample volume in

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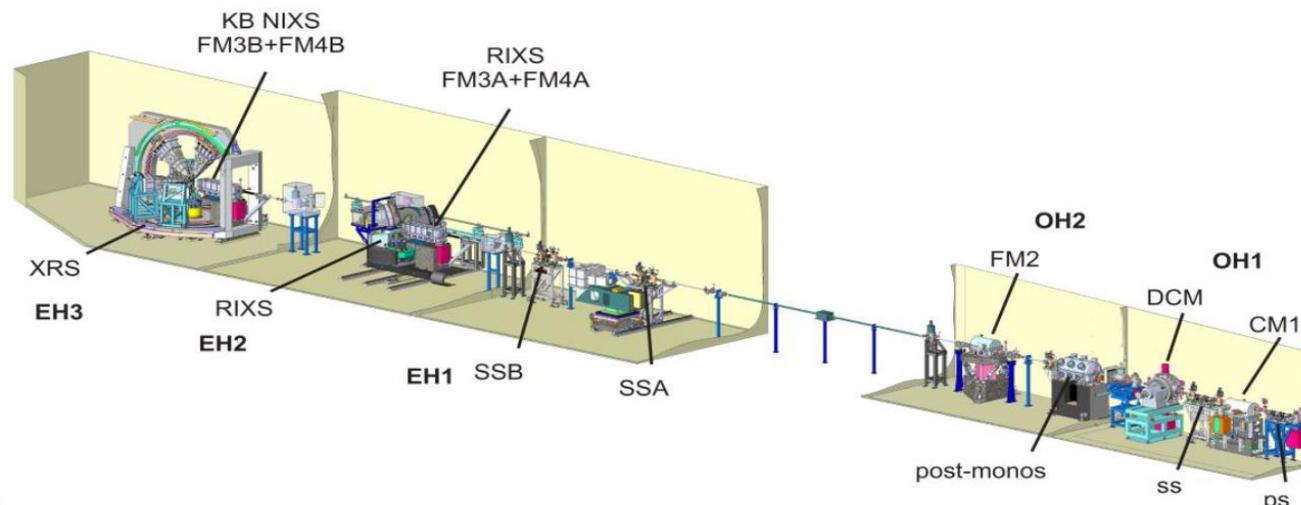
mirrors.

## 2018

ESRF: (ID20)

E= 11215 eV

Montel optic: 23 cm

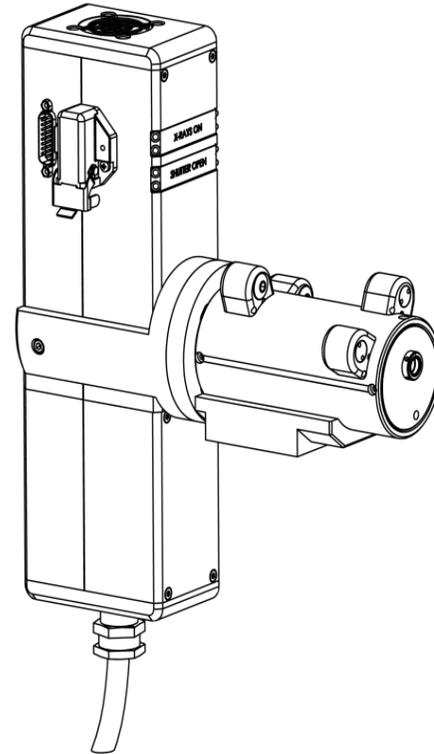


To be clarified in a project from the beginning with high impact on prizes:

- **Substrates** -> length, quality, characterization, responsibility
- **Energy range** -> multilayer material / multistripes  
(collaboration between user and us)
- **Resolution** -> precision of deposition, substrate quality
- **Characterization** -> test samples, test methods, when, what, where and how

# Optics plus Microfocus Sources

# Tube + Optics -> Brilliant Microfocus Source



=  $1\mu\text{S}$

Anode spot  $\sim 35\ \mu\text{m}$ , energies up to 60 keV;

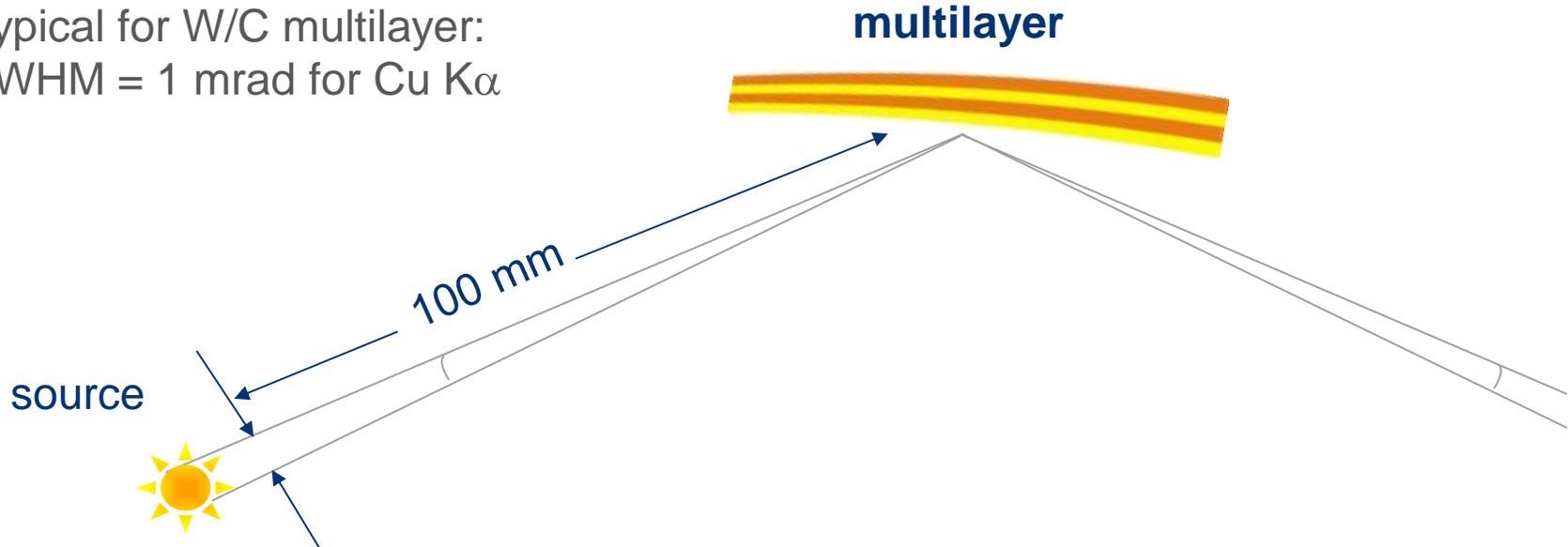
Radiation: Cu, Mo, Ag, Cr, Co, (XRD),  
Rh, W (XRF), Ti (special), ...



## Perfect Match: Multilayer Mirrors and Microfocus X-ray Beams

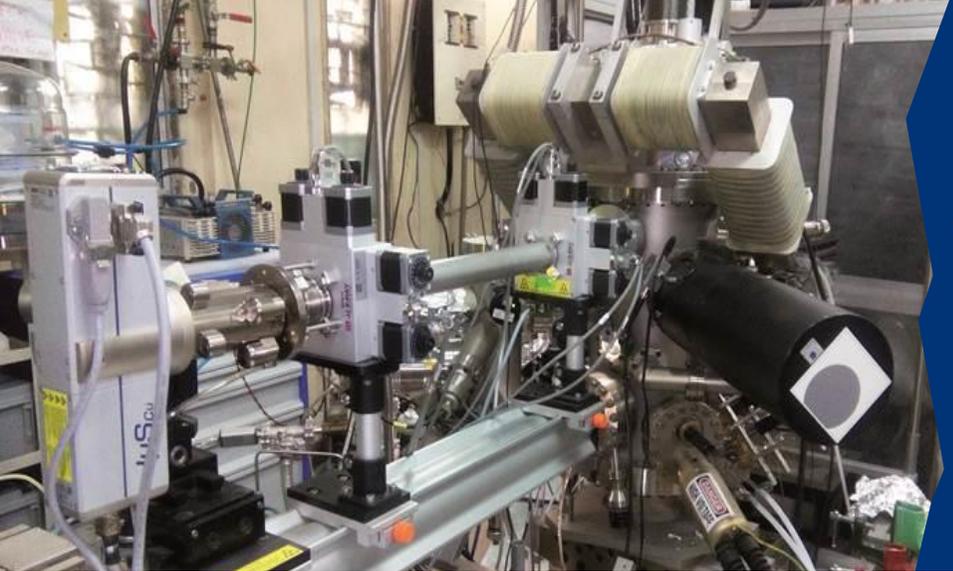
View angle = Bragg peak width

Typical for W/C multilayer:  
FWHM = 1 mrad for Cu  $K\alpha$



$$100 \text{ mm} * 1 \text{ mrad} = 100 \mu\text{m}$$

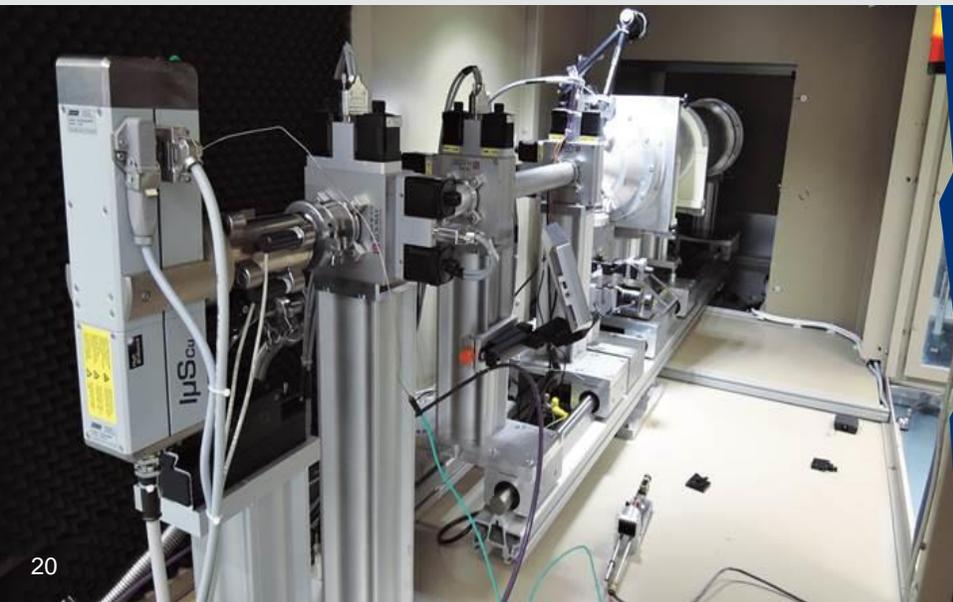
$$1 \text{ mrad} = 0.057 \text{ deg}$$



## Impressions: Special Installations with $\mu\text{S}$

$\mu\text{s}$  @ Synchrotrons:

for characterizing equipment or measurements during downtime periods

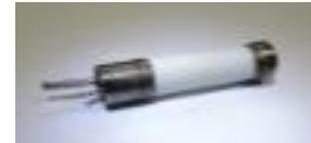


# **Calibration of Detectors with Small X-ray Tube**

# Miniature X-Ray Source iXmini for simple detector calibration all the day

## Applications of the iXmini : Accurate flat field detector calibration

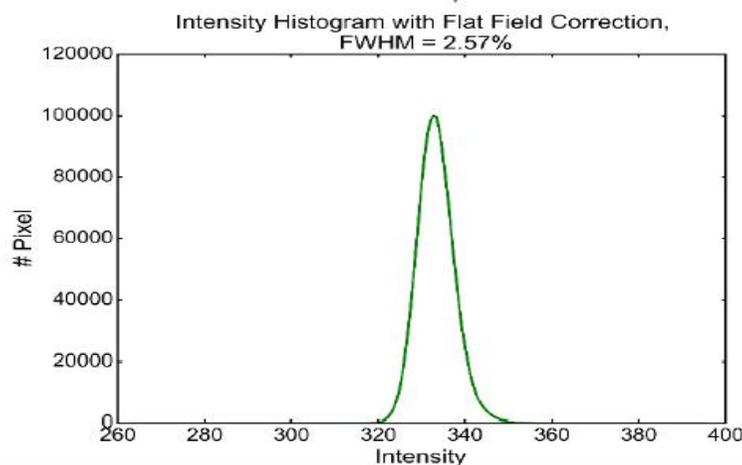
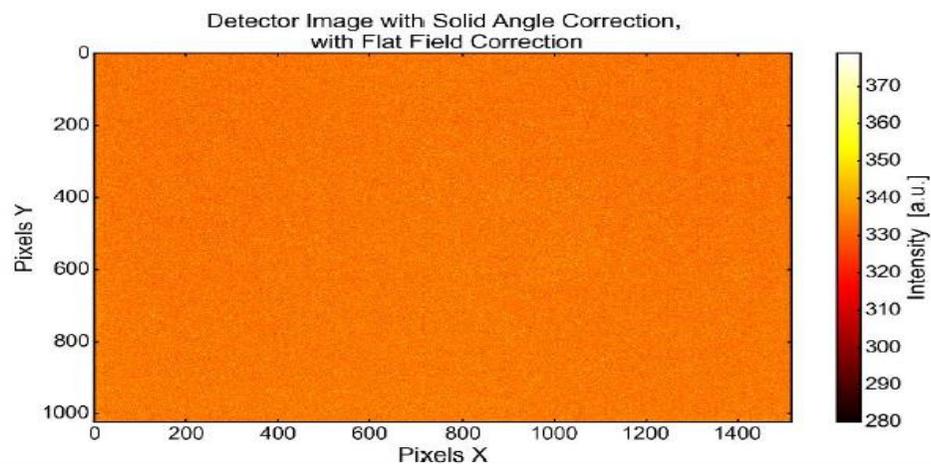
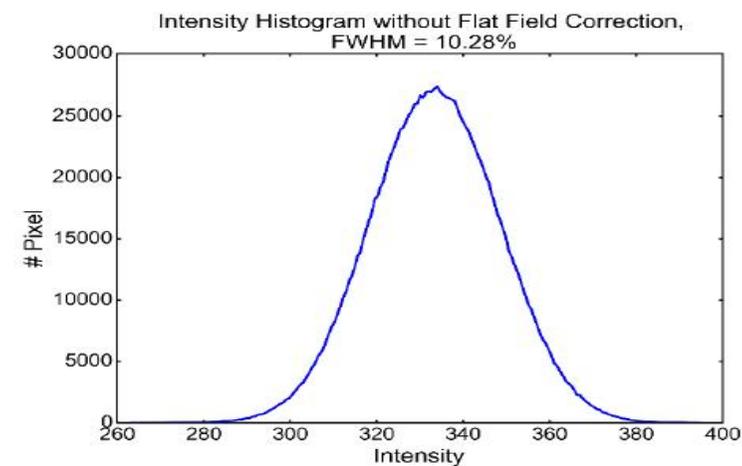
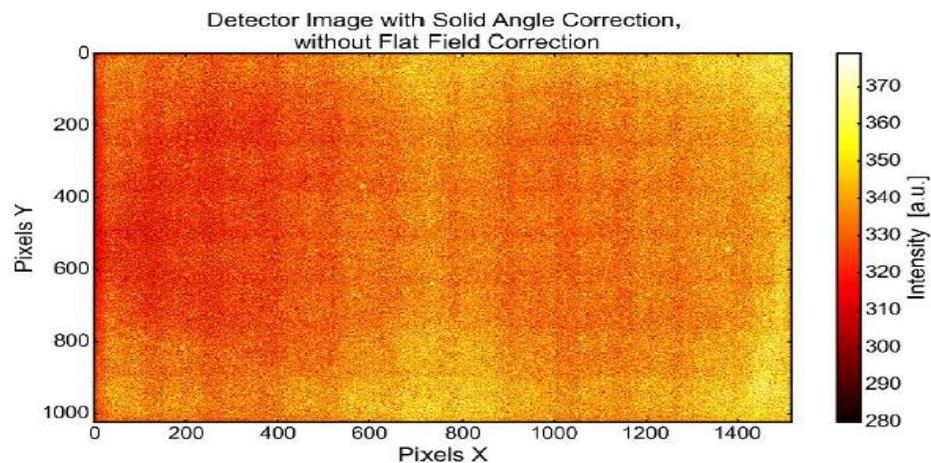
- Non-radioactive calibrant
- No need for fluorescence metal foil and external X-ray source
- Operation in vacuum possible
- Small footprint (120 x 105 x 90 mm<sup>3</sup>)
- Typical operation at 10 kV and 10  $\mu$ A



Tube: 3 cm in length,  $\varnothing$  1.2 cm

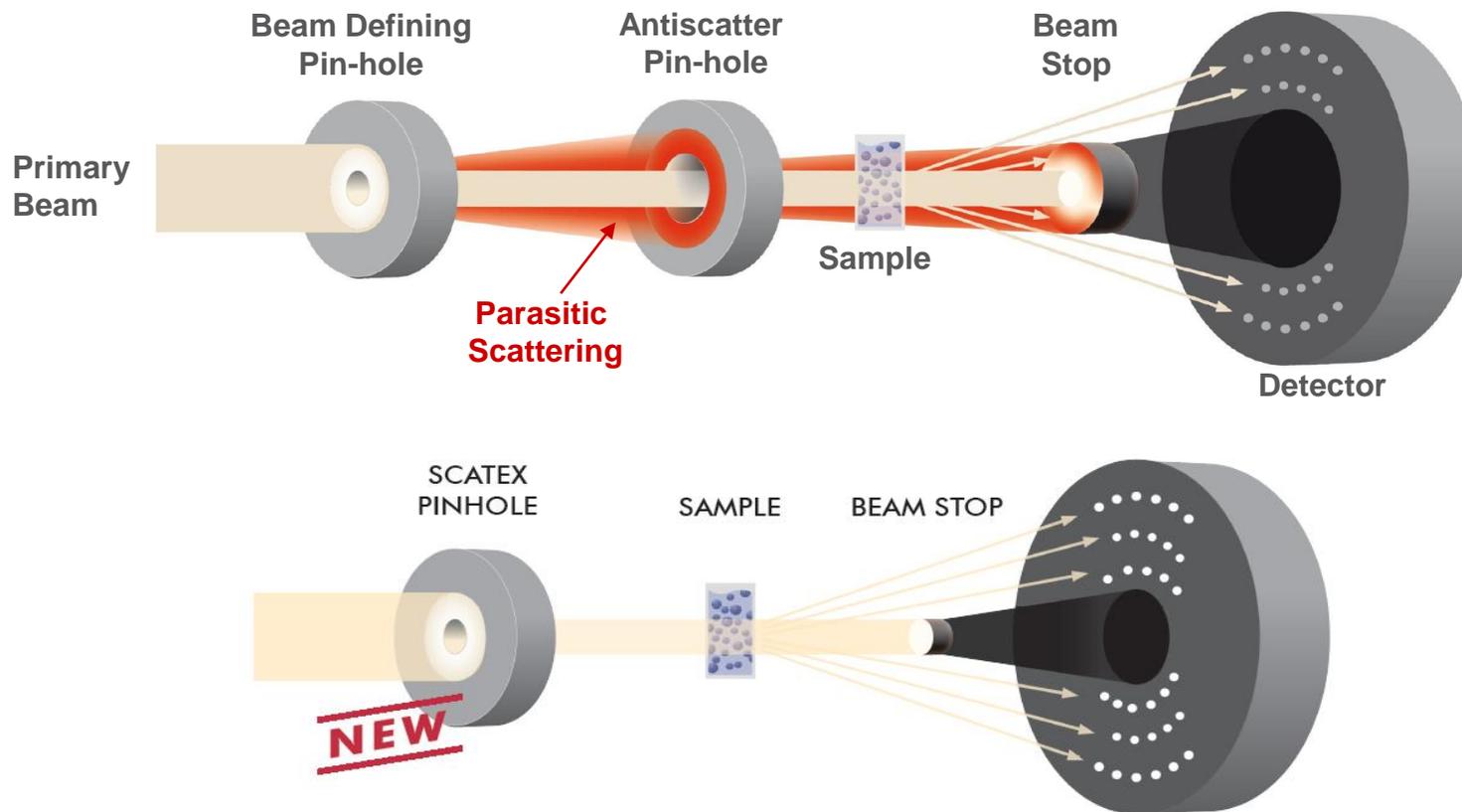


## Intensity Distribution of a 1000 s Image without and with Flat Field Correction



# Scatterless Pinholes

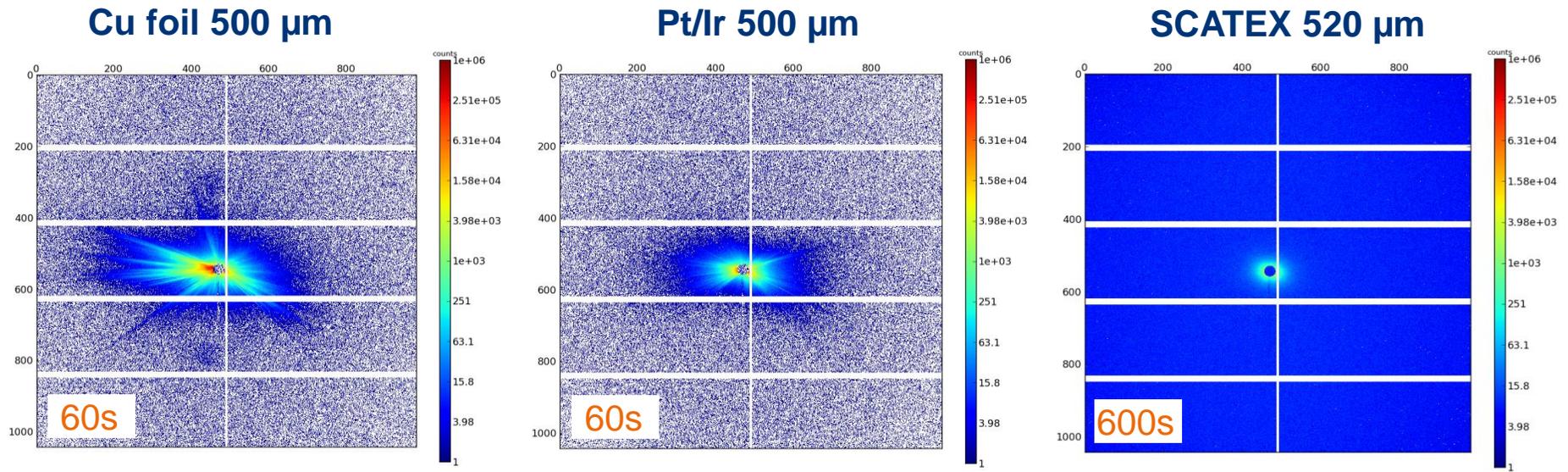
# Scatterless pinholes for reduction of parasitic scattering (SCATEX)



- Smaller beam stop, thus higher resolution
- Larger beam defining pin-hole, thus more flux
- No antiscatter pin-hole, thus smaller setup



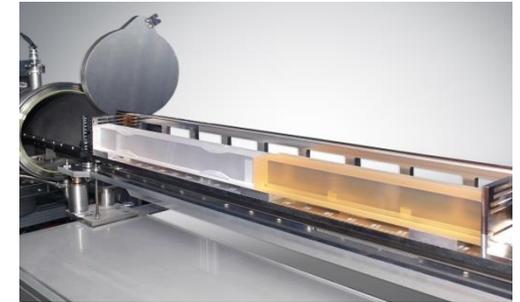
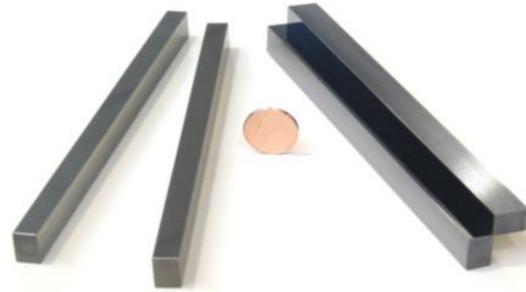
# SCATEX at synchrotron: Parasitic aperture scattering at 8 keV



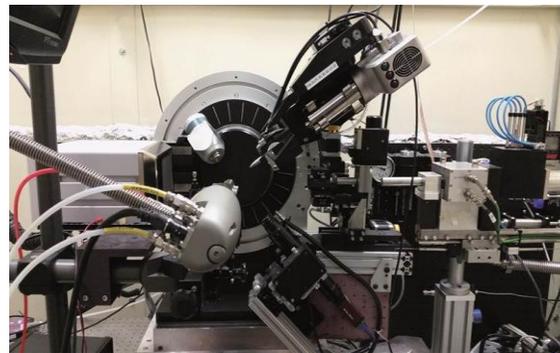
- Measurement time with SCATEX was **10x longer** !
- SCATEX shows **much less scattering into the q-space**.
- Scattering pattern of SCATEX is circular -> high overall quality of the pinhole
- Material: Single Crystals of Ge for < 12 keV, Ta for > 12 keV; sizes: 20 ... 2000  $\mu\text{m}$

# Summary

# Your Partner for X-Ray Optics, X-ray Tubes, Microfocus Sources and Synchrotron Solutions



- X-ray Optics
- X-ray Tubes
- Microfocus Sources
- Scatterless Pinholes
- Solutions for Synchrotrons



## More about us:

- Webpage: [www.incoatec.de](http://www.incoatec.de)
- Videos: <https://www.youtube.com/user/IncoatecTV>
- Social Media: <https://www.linkedin.com/company/incoatec>
- Incoatec in Russia → via Bruker Sales Channels

**We are ready for new solutions!**

Please contact for more information: Jörg Wiesmann · [wiesmann@incoatec.de](mailto:wiesmann@incoatec.de)  
Incoatec GmbH · Max-Planck-Str. 2 · 21502 Geesthacht · Germany · Tel: +49 41 52-889-3 81



# THANK YOU !

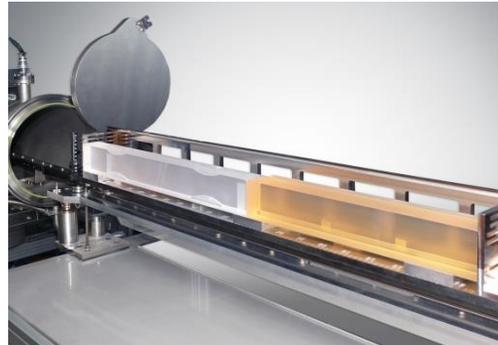


# Bonus Material



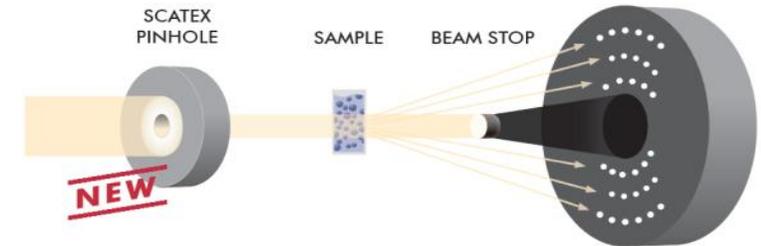
## Multilayer Optics for the Lab

- Beam shaping in 1 or 2 dim
- Focusing & collimating
- Optics for XRD (5-25 keV)
- XRF analyzers for low energies (0.2-1.5 keV)



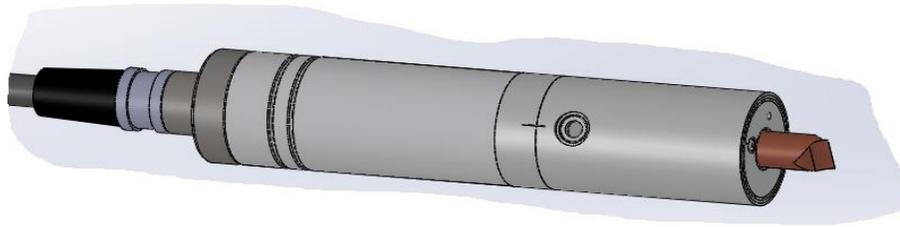
## Synchrotron Optics

- Thin film deposition
- (graded) Multilayer
- Multi stripe coatings
- Total reflection coatings
- Coatings up to 150 cm



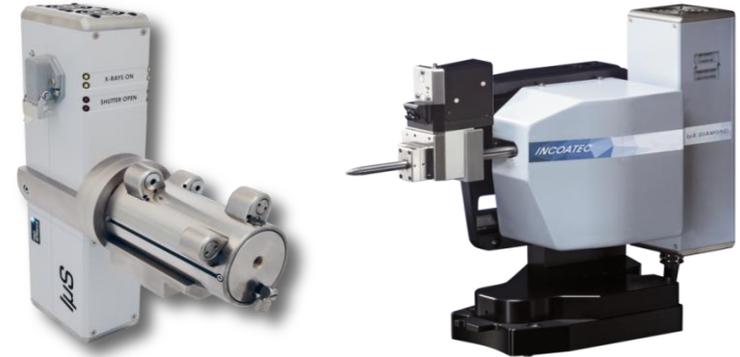
## Scatterless Pinholes

- Material:
  - Ge for < 12 keV
  - Ta for > 12 keV
- Sizes (pinhole diameter):
  - for Ge: 100 ... 2000  $\mu\text{m}$
  - for Ta: 20 ... 1000  $\mu\text{m}$



## Microfocus X-ray Tubes

- for Cu, Mo, Ag, Cr, Rh, W, Ti radiation (Others on request)
- Anodes with diamond cooling available



## Microfocus Source I $\mu$ s with inhouse-developed X-ray Tube

- High brilliant low power sealed tube
- New 2D optics
- For Crystallography, XRD, SAXS, ...

## Tests and characterization of a laterally graded multilayer Montel mirror

K. Mundboth,<sup>a\*</sup> J. Sutter,<sup>a</sup> D. Laundy,<sup>a</sup> S. Collins,<sup>a</sup> S. Stoupin<sup>b</sup> and Y. Shvyd'ko<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Diamond Light Source Ltd, Harwell Science and Innovation Campus, Didcot OX11 0DE, UK, and

<sup>b</sup>Advanced Photon Source, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, IL 60439, USA.

\*E-mail: kiran.mundboth@diamond.ac.uk



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**Synchrotron  
Radiation**

ISSN 1600-5775

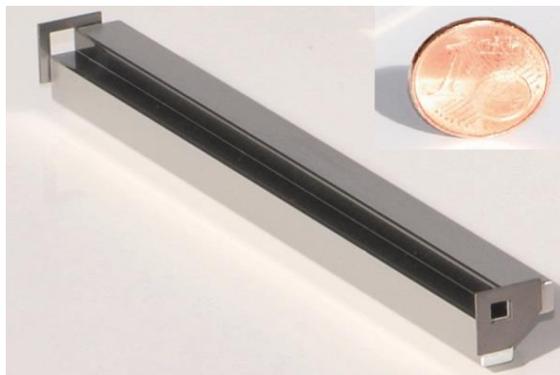
2014

## Performance of a collimating L-shaped laterally graded multilayer mirror for the IXS analyzer system at NSLS-II

Alexey Suvorov,<sup>a\*</sup> David S. Coburn,<sup>a</sup> Alessandro Cunsolo,<sup>a</sup> Jeffrey W. Keister,<sup>a</sup> Mary H. Upton<sup>b</sup> and Yong Q. Cai<sup>a</sup>

Received 6 September 2013  
Accepted 10 February 2014

<sup>a</sup>Photon Sciences, Brookhaven National Laboratory, PO Box 5000, Upton, NY 11973, USA, and  
<sup>b</sup>Advanced Photon Source, Argonne National Laboratory, 9700 South Cass Avenue, Argonne, IL 60439, USA. \*E-mail: asuvorov@bnl.gov



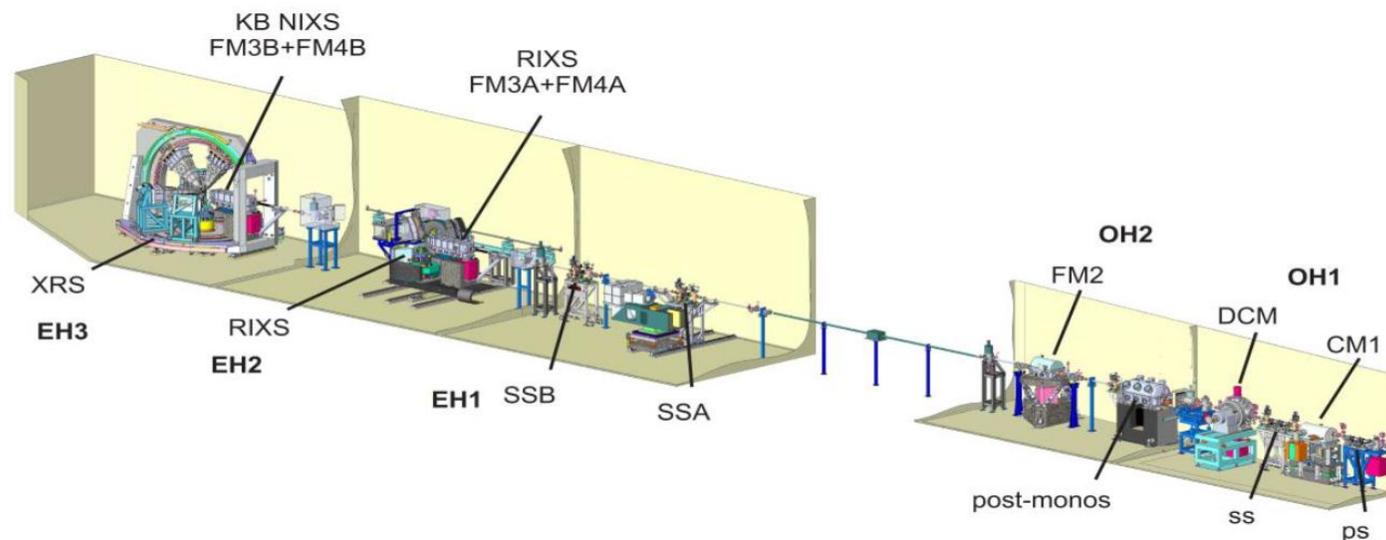
The L-shaped laterally graded multilayer mirror is a vital part of the ultrahigh-energy and momentum-resolution inelastic X-ray scattering spectrometer at the National Synchrotron Light Source II. This mirror was designed and implemented as a two-dimensional collimating optic for the analyzer system. Its performance was characterized using a secondary large-divergence source at the 30-ID beamline of the Advanced Photon Source, which yielded an integrated reflectivity of 47% and a collimated beam divergence of 78  $\mu\text{rad}$  with a source size of 10  $\mu\text{m}$ . Numerical simulations of the mirror performance in tandem with the analyzer crystal optics provided details on the acceptance sample volume in forward scattering and defined the technical requirements on the mirror stability and positioning precision. It was shown that the mirror spatial and angular stability must be in the range  $<8.4 \mu\text{m}$  and  $<21.4 \mu\text{rad}$ , respectively, for reliable operation of the analyzer.

2018

## ESRF: Montel Multilayer Collimator Optics for ID20

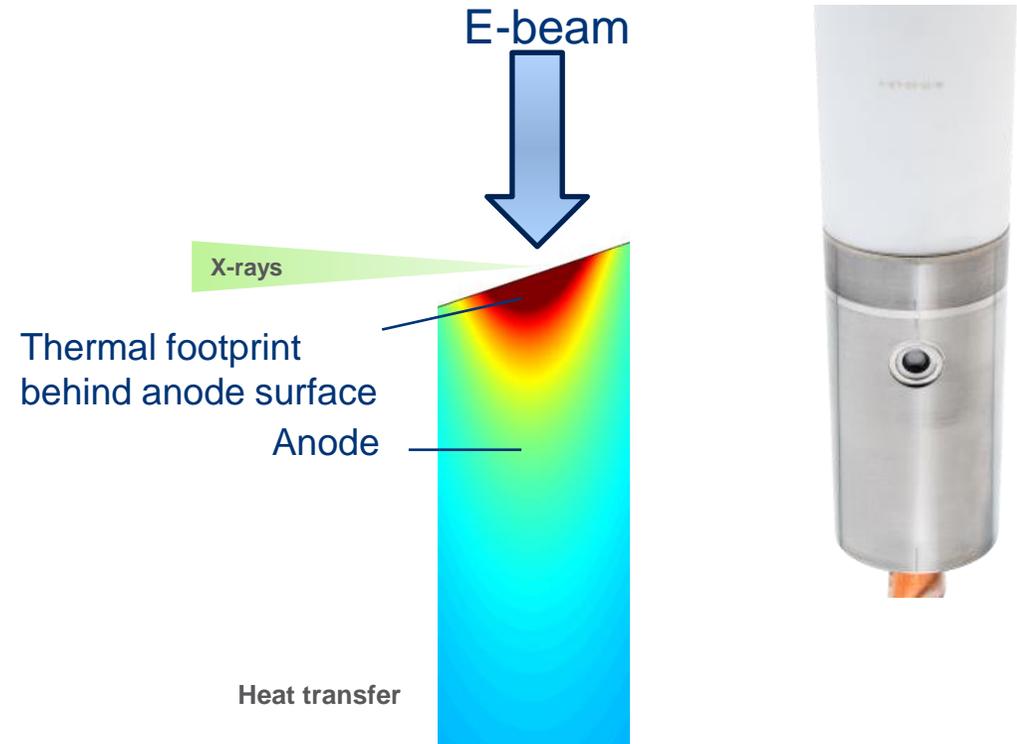
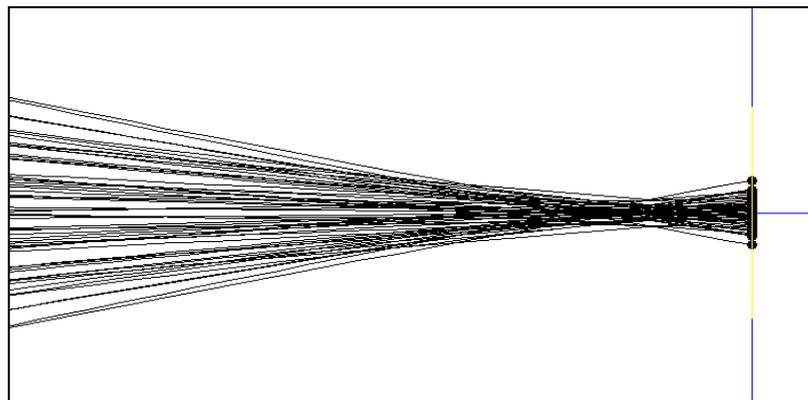
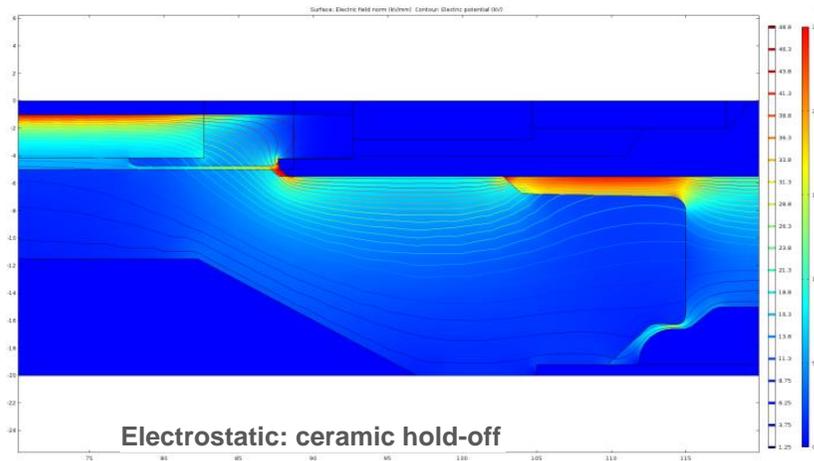
$E = 11215 \text{ eV}$

Montel optic: 23 cm



ID20 beamline is dedicated to the study of electronic excitations in complex materials by means of resonant (RIXS) and non-resonant (NIXS) inelastic X-ray scattering. The MMCO will be part of a novel RIXS spectrometer, which will feature simultaneous energy and polarisation analysis of the beam scattered by the sample. This so-called polarimeter will be optimised at a working energy of  $11215 \pm 20 \text{ eV}$ .

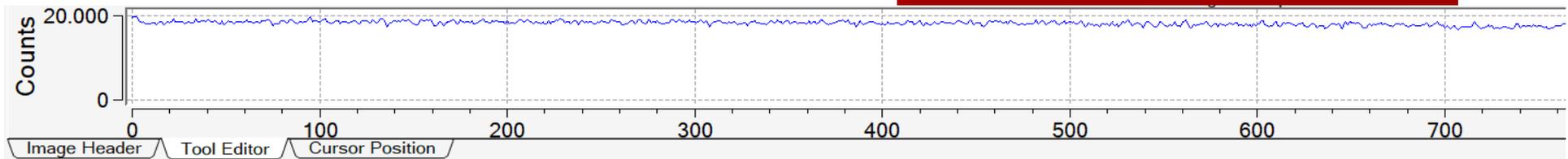
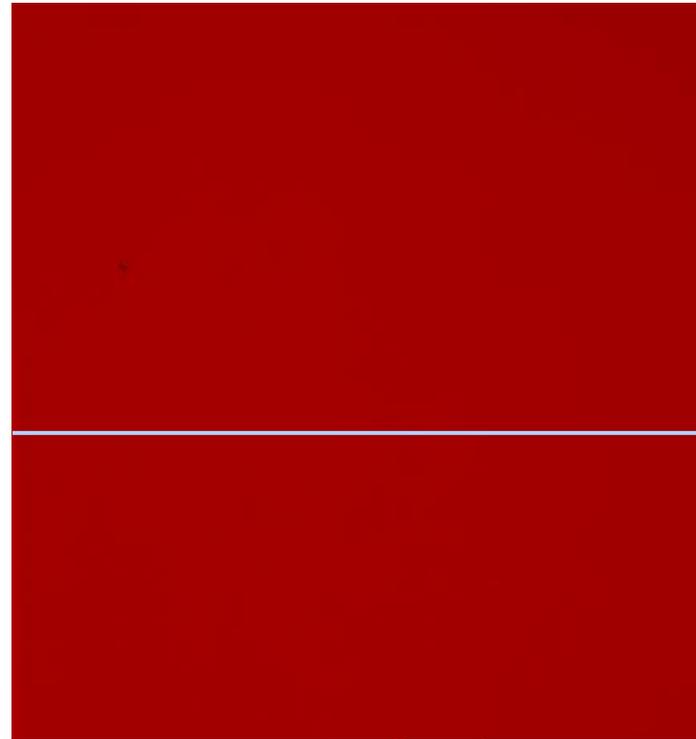
## ■ Simulation of Heat Transfer and Electron Beam Properties for Microfocus Tube



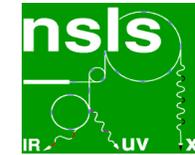
Spot size on anode  $\sim 35 \mu\text{m}$ , energies up to 60 keV;  
Anodes for  $I_{\mu\text{S}}$ : Cu, Mo, Ag, Rh, W, Cr, Co, Ti, ...

## Homogeneity of a 40 s exposure using a modern CPAD detector (High Gain Mode)

- **iXmini**
  - Operated at 10 kV and 10  $\mu$ A
  - Set at ~350 mm from the detector
- **CPAD Detector (PHOTON III from Bruker)**
  - Calibrated for Flat Field and Dark Current



# A selection of our synchrotron customers



Canadian Centre canadien  
Light de rayonnement  
Source synchrotron

