

Today's outline - September 21, 2021



Today's outline - September 21, 2021



- Beamtime at MRCAT

Today's outline - September 21, 2021



- Beamtime at MRCAT
- Writing a General User Proposal

Today's outline - September 21, 2021



- Beamtime at MRCAT
- Writing a General User Proposal
- Reflectivity research topics

Today's outline - September 21, 2021



- Beamtime at MRCAT
- Writing a General User Proposal
- Reflectivity research topics
- Mirrors

Today's outline - September 21, 2021



- Beamtime at MRCAT
- Writing a General User Proposal
- Reflectivity research topics
- Mirrors

Reading Assignment: Chapter 3.9–3.10

Today's outline - September 21, 2021



- Beamtime at MRCAT
- Writing a General User Proposal
- Reflectivity research topics
- Mirrors

Reading Assignment: Chapter 3.9–3.10

Homework Assignment #03:

Chapter 3: 1,3,4,6,8

due Tuesday, October 05, 2021

Today's outline - September 21, 2021



- Beamtime at MRCAT
- Writing a General User Proposal
- Reflectivity research topics
- Mirrors

Reading Assignment: Chapter 3.9–3.10

Homework Assignment #03:

Chapter 3: 1,3,4,6,8

due Tuesday, October 05, 2021

Homework Assignment #04:

Chapter 4: 2,4,6,7.10

due Tuesday, October 19, 2021



September 25–28, I will be running the MRCAT bending magnet line for *ex situ* EXAFS measurements of some battery electrodes. My plan is to have an open, recorded session on one of those days where any of you can join to observe. There are two possible options for this session.



September 25–28, I will be running the MRCAT bending magnet line for *ex situ* EXAFS measurements of some battery electrodes. My plan is to have an open, recorded session on one of those days where any of you can join to observe. There are two possible options for this session.



September 25–28, I will be running the MRCAT bending magnet line for *ex situ* EXAFS measurements of some battery electrodes. My plan is to have an open, recorded session on one of those days where any of you can join to observe. There are two possible options for this session.

Saturday, September 25, 2021 – my preference



September 25–28, I will be running the MRCAT bending magnet line for *ex situ* EXAFS measurements of some battery electrodes. My plan is to have an open, recorded session on one of those days where any of you can join to observe. There are two possible options for this session.

Saturday, September 25, 2021 – my preference

Monday, September 27, 2021 – alternative choice

Inform me if you intend to come to the session and which day is preferable.



September 25–28, I will be running the MRCAT bending magnet line for *ex situ* EXAFS measurements of some battery electrodes. My plan is to have an open, recorded session on one of those days where any of you can join to observe. There are two possible options for this session.

Saturday, September 25, 2021 – my preference

Monday, September 27, 2021 – alternative choice

Inform me if you intend to come to the session and which day is preferable.

We will do flux measurements, x-ray absorption spectroscopy measurements, use ion chambers and possibly the 4 element SDD detector for fluorescence measurements

Writing a General User Proposal



1. Log into the APS site
2. Start a general user proposal
3. Add an Abstract
4. Choose a beam line
5. Answer the 6 important questions

A tutorial can be found on the course home page

http://csrri.iit.edu/~segre/phys570/21F/gu_proposal.html

Register & log into the APS Portal



User Registration for Advanced Photon Source (APS) and Center for Nanoscale Materials (CNM)

Welcome Users and Visitors

New Users

- Never been assigned an Argonne ID badge number
- Never been to Argonne before
- Plan to conduct hands-on work
- Need remote computer access to an Argonne User Facility

New User

Returning Users

- Update existing biographical/contact information
- Renew my approval for site access

Note: You must have a user badge # to access this site. Badge number appears on the back of your badge, see below.



My APS Portal

CNM Returning User

Visiting Argonne

- Not conducting hands-on work/research
- Short-term visit to Argonne (e.g. a meeting speaker, family member, traveling companion, conference/workshop attendee, tour group member)
- Only utilizing the ANL/APS guest computer network
- Not a current facility user


Visitor Pass

Need assistance? E-Mail: apsuser@aps.anl.gov.


The Advanced Photon Source is an Office of Science User Facility







Advanced Photon Source
» an Office of Science User Facility



My APS Portal

Welcome: Carlo U. Segre

Get HelpLogout

HomeMy Check-inUser AgreementMy TrainingMy ProposalsMy ESAFsMy EEFsMy Registration

[Take me to APS Beam Time Request System](#)

GUP ID	Spokesperson	Submit Date	Proposal Title	Status
58125	Yiqing Zhang	01/31/2018	Ex-situ XAS study of Ni,Co,Fe modified po...	SUBMITT...
58111	Kamil Kucuk	01/29/2018	In-situ XAS study of Li2FeSiO4 sample as...	SUBMITT...
57789	Carlo Segre	11/15/2017	EXAFS of metal oxide materials	SUBMITT...
57415	Andrew Breshears	10/27/2017	Study of metal coordination environment o...	ACTIVE
56390	Elena Timofeeva	10/04/2017	Investigation of x-ray beam energy on radi...	SUBMITT...
56128	Yujia Ding	08/31/2017	In situ EXAFS study of SnS2-based graph...	SUBMITT...
55959	Shankar Aryal	07/29/2017	Ex situ XAS measurement of NMC cathod...	SUBMITT...
55146	Christopher Murray	07/07/2017	Operando Characterization of Bimetallic N...	ACTIVE
54740	Leon Shaw	07/02/2017	Analysis of Novel Electrode Materials for ...	ACTIVE
54572	Carlo Segre	06/07/2017	Illinois Tech ex-situ battery EXAFS	SUBMITT...
54571	Shankar Aryal		In situ XAS study of Li rich composite oxid...	NEW

The Advanced Photon Source is an Office of Science [User Facility](#) operated for the [U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Science](#) by [Argonne National Laboratory](#).
[UChicago Argonne LLC](#) | [Privacy & Security Notice](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [APS Site Map](#)

Start a General User Proposal



Type of Beam Time Request - Main Menu

[Logout](#)

Welcome to the APS Beam Time Access System.

Please select an action:

Create a New Proposal

[General Users](#)

[Partner Users](#)

[CAT Members](#)

[CAT Beamline Staff](#)

[Facility Beamline Staff](#)

☐ APS ☐ CNM

Existing Proposals

Find Proposal:

numeric portion only

Find Proposal by Request Type:

Request Time for Proposal:

numeric portion only

[Advanced Search »](#)

Administration

[Beamlines Admin](#)

[Schedule Admin](#)

Add title & answer details



APS - General User Proposal

[Main Menu](#) [Search Criteria](#) [Instructions](#) [Logout](#)

General

GUP-1

General User Program: gu_program@aps.anl.gov, 630-252-9090

Technical assistance: mis_mgrs@aps.anl.gov

*Proposal
Title:

Shifts Recommended by PRP: not available	Shifts Allocated by BAC or Scheduled by Beamline in current cycle (0)	Shifts Used to date: (0)	Shifts Remaining:	not available
Do you want this proposal to be considered for project status? description			Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>	
Does this proposal require mail in service ?			Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>	
*Does this research involve macromolecular crystallography (single crystals) ?			Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	
*Will the data collected be considered proprietary ?			Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	
*Will the data collected be considered classified ?			Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	
Does this research involve human subjects or materials ?			Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	
Does this research involve live animals?			Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	
*Are there known safety hazards associated with the proposed experimental procedures or your samples ?			Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	
*Does this research involve the use of radioactive samples/materials ?			Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	
*Does this research involve samples/materials that require a BSL-2 or BSL-3 facility?			Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	
Is this research required for a student's thesis ?			Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	
Have you spoken to a beamline staff member?			Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	
Does this proposal involve the use of a sample from the ATR library?			Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	
*Is this proposal related to another general user proposal ? If so, which one(s) and how ?			Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	



(500 characters or less)

***Subject of Research:**

<input type="checkbox"/> Materials science	<input type="checkbox"/> Physics	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemistry
<input type="checkbox"/> Polymers	<input type="checkbox"/> Medical applications	<input type="checkbox"/> Biological and life sciences
<input type="checkbox"/> Earth sciences	<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental sciences	<input type="checkbox"/> Optics (excluding x-ray optics)
<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Instrumentation related to user facilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Purchase of specialty service or materials
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)	Specify Other : <input type="text"/>	

Pressing SAVE will allow you to save this proposal and continue to make changes. Notifications will not be sent.


Pressing SUBMIT will save this proposal AND notifications will be sent to the APS. No changes can be made thereafter.

GUP-1

ANL

Select experimenters



**APS - General User Proposal**

Main Menu Search Criteria Instructions Logout

General **Experimenters** Abstract Beamtime Request Questions Review Panel

GUP 30230
General User Program: gu_program@aps.anl.gov, 630-252-9090
Technical assistance: mis_mgrs@aps.anl.gov

Spokesperson: [Find](#)

First Name : Last Name

*Phone: *Email *Badge

Institution:

Mailing Address:

Experimenters
Coming to APS:

Badge	First Name	Last Name	Affiliation	Phone	Email	Delete
Find <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Find <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Find <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Find <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

Experimenters
Not Coming to APS:

Badge	First Name	Last Name	Affiliation	Phone	Email	Delete
Find <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Find <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Find <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Find <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

Back

Generate Report

Next



APS - General User Proposal

[Main Menu](#)[Search Criteria](#)[Instructions](#)[Logout](#)[General](#)[Experimenters](#)[Abstract](#)[Beamtime Request](#)[Questions](#)[Review Panel](#)

GUP-30230

General User Program: gu_program@aps.anl.gov, 630-252-9090

Technical assistance: mis_mgrs@aps.anl.gov

You may attach supporting PDF documents to this proposal. [Click here to attach/detach files](#)

List of
Attachments

Abstract of Proposed Research

NOTES :

- You **MUST** have an abstract below. Attaching only a PDF is not enough.
- Abstract **MUST** be less than 4000 characters including spaces.
- The abstract and proposal title may become public information.
- Don't enter any carriage return.
- The proposal system runs on the WEISO8859P1 (Western European, Latin) character set. Characters you enter into the system that are Unicode or otherwise not a subset of WEISO8859P1 will not render properly in the report of your proposal. Typically these are greek, super/subscript characters, etc. Click here to see a list of [valid characters and Proposal Content and Style Guidelines](#)

Characters Remaining :

Make Beam Time Request



APS - General User Proposal

[Main Menu](#) [Search Criteria](#) [Instructions](#) [Logout](#)

[General](#) [Experimenters](#) [Abstract](#) [Beamtime Request](#) [Questions](#) [Review Panel](#)

GUP-30230

General User Program: gu_program@aps.anl.gov, 630.252.9090

Technical assistance: mis_mgrs@aps.anl.gov

[Rapid Access Description](#)

[Make
New
Request](#)

Total 8-hour shifts requested for the LIFE OF THE PROPOSAL

Total 8-hour shifts recommended by the Proposal Review Panel for the LIFE OF THE PROPOSAL :

not available

Total shifts used and scheduled (or allocated) to date:

0

Number of the shifts remaining

not available

*For which scheduling period are you applying?

Status :

Techniques Required:

*Choice Of Beamline:
(The drop-down list will show when you click on one of scheduling periods, each beamline choice should be different.)

Select One Beamline 1st
Select One Beamline 2nd
Select One Beamline 3rd

*Please select the instrument based on your beamline selection:
(Click on beamline drop-down above to display the instrument drop-down if existing.)

For 1st beamline
 For 2nd beamline
 For 3rd beamline

Any appropriate beamline

☒

*Number of 8-hour shifts requested for THIS scheduling period

Minimum number of usable shifts per visit:


Beam Time Request continued



	Do you have specific scheduling requirements ?		
	What equipment is required ? What equipment will you bring ?		
	Please list any new publications resulting from your work at the APS.		
	Describe the progress made during your most recent beamtime. (2000 characters including spaces)		
	Preferred Dates (MM/DD/YYYY)	From	To
		<input type="text"/>	to <input type="text"/>
	<input type="text"/>	to <input type="text"/>	
	<input type="text"/>	to <input type="text"/>	
	<input type="text"/>	to <input type="text"/>	
	Unacceptable Dates (MM/DD/YYYY)	From	To
		<input type="text"/>	to <input type="text"/>
		<input type="text"/>	to <input type="text"/>
		<input type="text"/>	to <input type="text"/>
		<input type="text"/>	to <input type="text"/>

Answer the 6 important questions



**APS - General User Proposal**

[Main Menu](#) [Search Criteria](#) [Instructions](#) [Logout](#)

[General](#) [Experimenters](#) [Abstract](#) [Beamtime Request](#) [Questions](#) [Review Panel](#)

GUP 30230
General User Program: gu_program@aps.anl.gov, 630 252 9090
Technical assistance: mis_mgrs@aps.anl.gov

Please Note:

The proposal system runs on the WEISO8859P1 (Western European, Latin) character set. Characters you enter into the system that are Unicode or otherwise not a subset of WEISO8859P1 will not render properly in the report of your proposal. Typically these are greek, super/subscript characters, etc. Click here to see a list of [valid characters and Proposal Content and Style Guidelines](#)

Please specify the funding source(s) for your proposed research:

<input type="checkbox"/> DOD (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> DOE, Office of Basic Energy Sciences	<input type="checkbox"/> DOE, Office of Biological and Environmental Research
<input type="checkbox"/> DOE, Other (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Foreign (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> HHIH
<input type="checkbox"/> Howard Hughes Medical Institute (HHMI)	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> NASA
<input type="checkbox"/> NIH	<input type="checkbox"/> NSF	<input type="checkbox"/> Other U.S. Government
<input type="checkbox"/> USDA	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)	Specify Other: <input type="text"/>

What is the scientific or technical purpose and importance of the proposed research? (limit : 500 words)

Answer the 6 important questions



What is the scientific or technical purpose and importance of the proposed research? (limit: 500 words)

Answer the 6 important questions



What is the scientific or technical purpose and importance of the proposed research? (limit: 500 words)

Why do you need the APS for this research? (limit: 100 words)

Answer the 6 important questions



What is the scientific or technical purpose and importance of the proposed research? (limit: 500 words)

Why do you need the APS for this research? (limit: 100 words)

Why do you need the beamline you have chosen? (limit: 100 words)

Answer the 6 important questions



What is the scientific or technical purpose and importance of the proposed research? (limit: 500 words)

Why do you need the APS for this research? (limit: 100 words)

Why do you need the beamline you have chosen? (limit: 100 words)

Describe the participants' previous experience with synchrotron radiation and the experimental results obtained. (If you refer to previous publications, be sure to include complete citations.) (limit: 100 words)

Answer the 6 important questions



What is the scientific or technical purpose and importance of the proposed research? (limit: 500 words)

Why do you need the APS for this research? (limit: 100 words)

Why do you need the beamline you have chosen? (limit: 100 words)

Describe the participants' previous experience with synchrotron radiation and the experimental results obtained. (If you refer to previous publications, be sure to include complete citations.) (limit: 100 words)

Describe samples and explain the proposed experiment, including procedures. Explain the basis for your estimated beam time needs. (limit: 500 words)

Answer the 6 important questions



What is the scientific or technical purpose and importance of the proposed research? (limit: 500 words)

Why do you need the APS for this research? (limit: 100 words)

Why do you need the beamline you have chosen? (limit: 100 words)

Describe the participants' previous experience with synchrotron radiation and the experimental results obtained. (If you refer to previous publications, be sure to include complete citations.) (limit: 100 words)

Describe samples and explain the proposed experiment, including procedures. Explain the basis for your estimated beam time needs. (limit: 500 words)

Provide an overall estimate of the amount of beam time you will need to accomplish the goals of your proposed experimental program. How many visits during the two-year proposal period do you expect to need? How many shifts will you need during each visit (approximately)? (limit: 500 words)

Select the review panel



Argonne NATIONAL LABORATORY

APS - General User Proposal

Main Menu Search Criteria Instructions Logout

General Experimenters Abstract Beamtime Request Questions Review Panel

GUP 30230
General User Program: gu_program@aps.anl.gov, 630 252 9090
Technical assistance: mis_mgr@aps.anl.gov

Please select the panel that you think is best suited to review your proposal.
You may click [here](#) to see panel descriptions.

- ☐ Imaging/Microbeam
- ☐ Scattering - Applied Materials
- ☐ Scattering - Condensed Matter
- ☐ Scattering - Chem/Biol/Environ
- ☐ Small Angle Scattering (SAXS)
- ☐ Spectroscopy
- ☐ Instrumentation
- ☐ High Pressure
- ☐ 11-BM RA-mail.in

Pressing SAVE will allow you to save this proposal and continue to make changes. Notifications will not be sent.
Pressing SUBMIT will save this proposal AND notifications will be sent to the APS. No changes can be made thereafter.

GUP 30230

Layering in liquid films



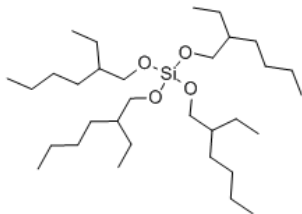
TEHOS, tetrakis-(2-ethylhexoxy)-silane, a non-polar, roughly spherical molecule, was deposited on Si(111) single crystals

C.-J. Yu et al., "Observation of molecular layering in thin liquid films using x-ray reflectivity", *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **82**, 2326–2329 (1999).

Layering in liquid films



TEHOS, tetrakis-(2-ethylhexoxy)-silane, a non-polar, roughly spherical molecule, was deposited on Si(111) single crystals

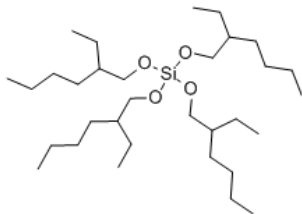


C.-J. Yu et al., "Observation of molecular layering in thin liquid films using x-ray reflectivity", *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **82**, 2326–2329 (1999).

Layering in liquid films



TEHOS, tetrakis-(2-ethylhexoxy)-silane, a non-polar, roughly spherical molecule, was deposited on Si(111) single crystals



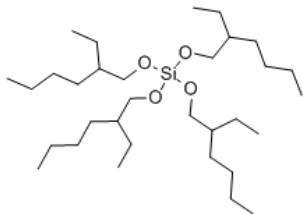
Specular reflection measurements were made at MRCAT (Sector 10 at APS) and at X18A (at NSLS).

C.-J. Yu et al., "Observation of molecular layering in thin liquid films using x-ray reflectivity", *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **82**, 2326–2329 (1999).

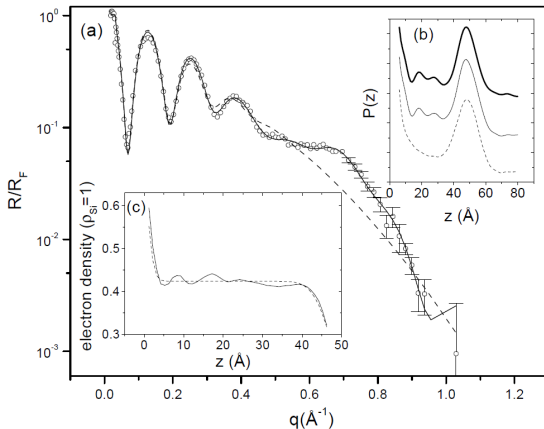
Layering in liquid films



TEHOS, tetrakis-(2-ethylhexoxy)-silane, a non-polar, roughly spherical molecule, was deposited on Si(111) single crystals



Specular reflection measurements were made at MRCAT (Sector 10 at APS) and at X18A (at NSLS).

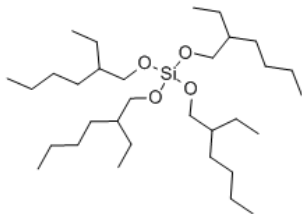


C.-J. Yu et al., "Observation of molecular layering in thin liquid films using x-ray reflectivity", *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **82**, 2326–2329 (1999).

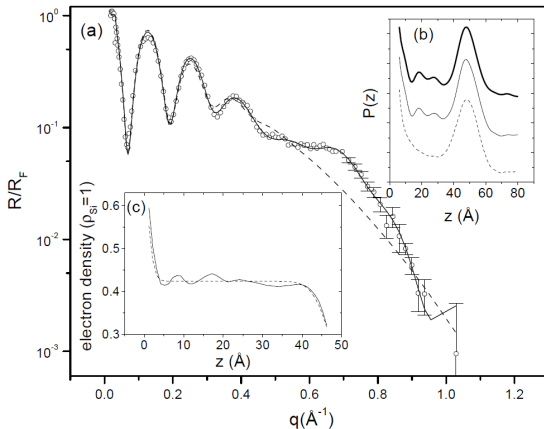
Layering in liquid films



TEHOS, tetrakis-(2-ethylhexoxy)-silane, a non-polar, roughly spherical molecule, was deposited on Si(111) single crystals



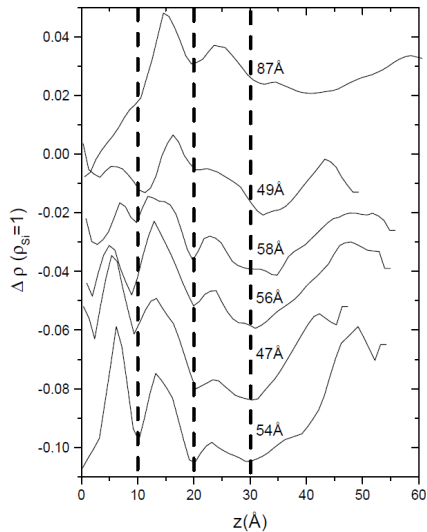
Specular reflection measurements were made at MRCAT (Sector 10 at APS) and at X18A (at NSLS).



Deviations from uniform density are used to fit experimental reflectivity

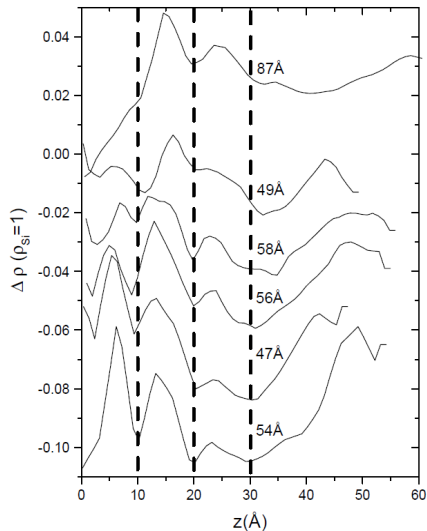
C.-J. Yu et al., "Observation of molecular layering in thin liquid films using x-ray reflectivity", *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **82**, 2326–2329 (1999).

Layering in liquid films



C.-J. Yu et al., "Observation of molecular layering in thin liquid films using x-ray reflectivity," *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **82**, 2326–2329 (1999).

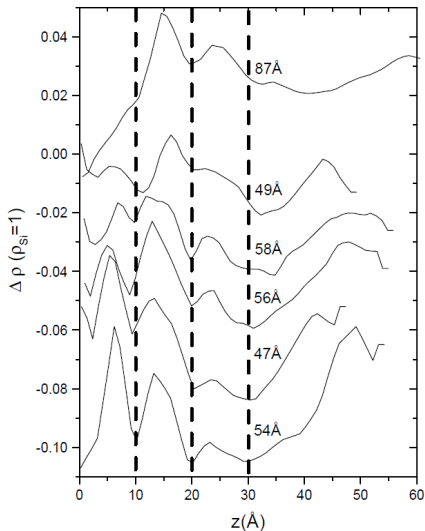
Layering in liquid films



The peak below 10 Å appears in all but the thickest film and depends on the interactions between film and substrate.

C.-J. Yu et al., "Observation of molecular layering in thin liquid films using x-ray reflectivity," *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **82**, 2326–2329 (1999).

Layering in liquid films

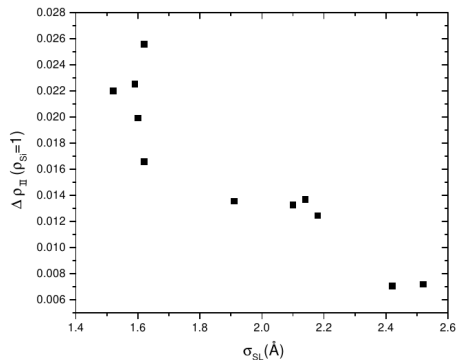


The peak below 10Å appears in all but the thickest film and depends on the interactions between film and substrate.

There are always peaks between 10-20Å and 20-30Å and a broad peak at the free surface showing the presence of ordered layers of molecules.

C.-J. Yu et al., "Observation of molecular layering in thin liquid films using x-ray reflectivity," *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **82**, 2326–2329 (1999).

Layering in liquid films



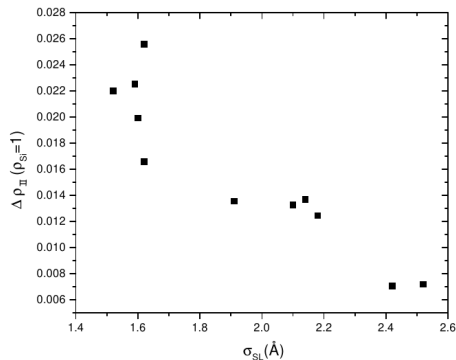
The peak below 10Å appears in all but the thickest film and depends on the interactions between film and substrate.

There are always peaks between 10-20Å and 20-30Å and a broad peak at the free surface showing the presence of ordered layers of molecules.

As the surface layer thickens, the deviation of density from the average decreases

C.-J. Yu et al., "Observation of molecular layering in thin liquid films using x-ray reflectivity," *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **82**, 2326–2329 (1999).

Layering in liquid films



As the surface layer thickens, the deviation of density from the average decreases

The peak below 10Å appears in all but the thickest film and depends on the interactions between film and substrate.

There are always peaks between 10-20Å and 20-30Å and a broad peak at the free surface showing the presence of ordered layers of molecules.

The authors conclude that the presence of a hard smooth surface is required for ordering and therefore deviations from an ideal, isotropic liquid.

C.-J. Yu et al., "Observation of molecular layering in thin liquid films using x-ray reflectivity," *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **82**, 2326–2329 (1999).

Film growth kinetics



The goal of this project was to understand the evolution of surface roughness during the growth of a silver thin film.

C. Thompson et al., "X-ray-reflectivity study of the growth kinetics of vapor-deposited silver films," *Phys. Rev. B* **49**, 4902–4907 (1994).

Film growth kinetics



The goal of this project was to understand the evolution of surface roughness during the growth of a silver thin film.

The question is whether there is surface diffusion of the deposited atoms during the growth

C. Thompson et al., "X-ray-reflectivity study of the growth kinetics of vapor-deposited silver films," *Phys. Rev. B* **49**, 4902–4907 (1994).

Film growth kinetics



The goal of this project was to understand the evolution of surface roughness during the growth of a silver thin film.

The question is whether there is surface diffusion of the deposited atoms during the growth

In order to study this question, a silicon substrate was placed in the growth chamber and illuminated with x-rays after a period of deposition

C. Thompson et al., "X-ray-reflectivity study of the growth kinetics of vapor-deposited silver films," *Phys. Rev. B* **49**, 4902–4907 (1994).

Film growth kinetics



The goal of this project was to understand the evolution of surface roughness during the growth of a silver thin film.

The question is whether there is surface diffusion of the deposited atoms during the growth

In order to study this question, a silicon substrate was placed in the growth chamber and illuminated with x-rays after a period of deposition

The sample was flipped to a downward facing position and silver atoms deposited for a period of time, then flipped to an upward facing position for the reflectivity measurements

C. Thompson et al., "X-ray-reflectivity study of the growth kinetics of vapor-deposited silver films," *Phys. Rev. B* **49**, 4902–4907 (1994).

Film growth kinetics



The goal of this project was to understand the evolution of surface roughness during the growth of a silver thin film.

The question is whether there is surface diffusion of the deposited atoms during the growth

In order to study this question, a silicon substrate was placed in the growth chamber and illuminated with x-rays after a period of deposition

The sample was flipped to a downward facing position and silver atoms deposited for a period of time, then flipped to an upward facing position for the reflectivity measurements

5 deposition with thicknesses varying from 10 nm to 150 nm were studied

C. Thompson et al., "X-ray-reflectivity study of the growth kinetics of vapor-deposited silver films," *Phys. Rev. B* **49**, 4902–4907 (1994).

Film growth kinetics



Gaussian roughness profile with a “roughness” exponent $0 < h < 1$.

C. Thompson et al., “X-ray-reflectivity study of the growth kinetics of vapor-deposited silver films,” *Phys. Rev. B* **49**, 4902–4907 (1994).

Film growth kinetics



Gaussian roughness profile with a “roughness” exponent $0 < h < 1$.

$$g(r) \propto r^{2h}$$

C. Thompson et al., “X-ray-reflectivity study of the growth kinetics of vapor-deposited silver films,” *Phys. Rev. B* **49**, 4902–4907 (1994).

Film growth kinetics



Gaussian roughness profile with a “roughness” exponent $0 < h < 1$. As the film is grown by vapor deposition, the rms width σ , grows with a “growth exponent” β

$$g(r) \propto r^{2h}$$

C. Thompson et al., “X-ray-reflectivity study of the growth kinetics of vapor-deposited silver films,” *Phys. Rev. B* **49**, 4902–4907 (1994).

Film growth kinetics



Gaussian roughness profile with a “roughness” exponent $0 < h < 1$. As the film is grown by vapor deposition, the rms width σ , grows with a “growth exponent” β

$$g(r) \propto r^{2h} \qquad \sigma \propto t^\beta$$

C. Thompson et al., “X-ray-reflectivity study of the growth kinetics of vapor-deposited silver films,” *Phys. Rev. B* **49**, 4902–4907 (1994).

Film growth kinetics



Gaussian roughness profile with a “roughness” exponent $0 < h < 1$. As the film is grown by vapor deposition, the rms width σ , grows with a “growth exponent” β and the correlation length in the plane of the surface, ξ evolves with the “dynamic” scaling exponent, $z_s = h/\beta$.

$$g(r) \propto r^{2h} \qquad \sigma \propto t^\beta$$

C. Thompson et al., “X-ray-reflectivity study of the growth kinetics of vapor-deposited silver films,” *Phys. Rev. B* **49**, 4902–4907 (1994).

Film growth kinetics



Gaussian roughness profile with a “roughness” exponent $0 < h < 1$. As the film is grown by vapor deposition, the rms width σ , grows with a “growth exponent” β and the correlation length in the plane of the surface, ξ evolves with the “dynamic” scaling exponent, $z_s = h/\beta$.

$$\begin{aligned} g(r) &\propto r^{2h} & \sigma &\propto t^\beta \\ \xi &\propto t^{1/z_s} & \langle h \rangle &\propto t \end{aligned}$$

C. Thompson et al., “X-ray-reflectivity study of the growth kinetics of vapor-deposited silver films,” *Phys. Rev. B* **49**, 4902–4907 (1994).

Film growth kinetics



Gaussian roughness profile with a “roughness” exponent $0 < h < 1$. As the film is grown by vapor deposition, the rms width σ , grows with a “growth exponent” β and the correlation length in the plane of the surface, ξ evolves with the “dynamic” scaling exponent, $z_s = h/\beta$.

$$g(r) \propto r^{2h} \quad \sigma \propto t^\beta$$
$$\xi \propto t^{1/z_s} \quad \langle h \rangle \propto t$$

$h \approx 0.33$, $\beta \approx 0.25$ for no diffusion.

C. Thompson et al., “X-ray-reflectivity study of the growth kinetics of vapor-deposited silver films,” *Phys. Rev. B* **49**, 4902–4907 (1994).

Film growth kinetics



Gaussian roughness profile with a “roughness” exponent $0 < h < 1$. As the film is grown by vapor deposition, the rms width σ , grows with a “growth exponent” β and the correlation length in the plane of the surface, ξ evolves with the “dynamic” scaling exponent, $z_s = h/\beta$.

$$g(r) \propto r^{2h} \quad \sigma \propto t^\beta$$
$$\xi \propto t^{1/z_s} \quad \langle h \rangle \propto t$$

$h \approx 0.33$, $\beta \approx 0.25$ for no diffusion.

$h \approx 0.67$, $\beta \approx 0.20$ for diffusion.

C. Thompson et al., “X-ray-reflectivity study of the growth kinetics of vapor-deposited silver films,” *Phys. Rev. B* **49**, 4902–4907 (1994).

Film growth kinetics



Gaussian roughness profile with a “roughness” exponent $0 < h < 1$. As the film is grown by vapor deposition, the rms width σ , grows with a “growth exponent” β and the correlation length in the plane of the surface, ξ evolves with the “dynamic” scaling exponent, $z_s = h/\beta$.

$$g(r) \propto r^{2h} \quad \sigma \propto t^\beta$$
$$\xi \propto t^{1/z_s} \quad \langle h \rangle \propto t$$

$h \approx 0.33$, $\beta \approx 0.25$ for no diffusion.

$h \approx 0.67$, $\beta \approx 0.20$ for diffusion.

Ag/Si films: 10nm (A), 18nm (B),
37nm (C), 73nm (D), 150nm (E)

C. Thompson et al., “X-ray-reflectivity study of the growth kinetics of vapor-deposited silver films,” *Phys. Rev. B* **49**, 4902–4907 (1994).

Film growth kinetics



Gaussian roughness profile with a “roughness” exponent $0 < h < 1$. As the film is grown by vapor deposition, the rms width σ , grows with a “growth exponent” β and the correlation length in the plane of the surface, ξ evolves with the “dynamic” scaling exponent, $z_s = h/\beta$.

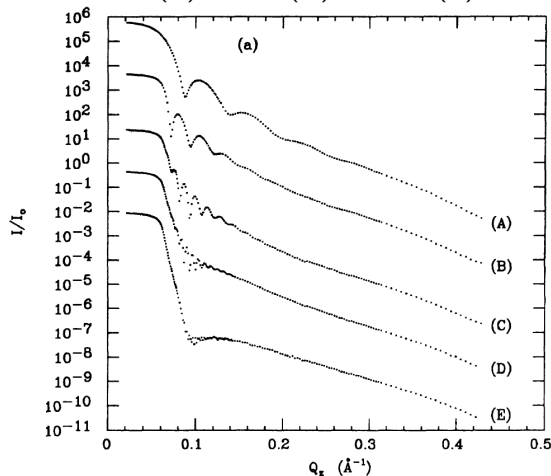
$$g(r) \propto r^{2h} \quad \sigma \propto t^\beta$$
$$\xi \propto t^{1/z_s} \quad \langle h \rangle \propto t$$

$h \approx 0.33$, $\beta \approx 0.25$ for no diffusion.

$h \approx 0.67$, $\beta \approx 0.20$ for diffusion.

C. Thompson et al., “X-ray-reflectivity study of the growth kinetics of vapor-deposited silver films,” *Phys. Rev. B* **49**, 4902–4907 (1994).

Ag/Si films: 10nm (A), 18nm (B),
37nm (C), 73nm (D), 150nm (E)



Film growth kinetics



Gaussian roughness profile with a “roughness” exponent $0 < h < 1$. As the film is grown by vapor deposition, the rms width σ , grows with a “growth exponent” β and the correlation length in the plane of the surface, ξ evolves with the “dynamic” scaling exponent, $z_s = h/\beta$.

$$g(r) \propto r^{2h} \quad \sigma \propto t^\beta$$

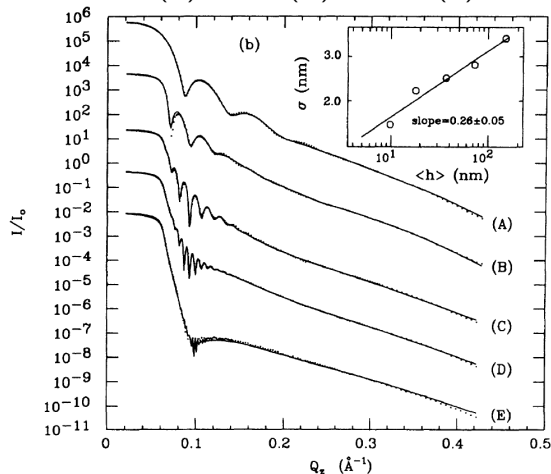
$$\xi \propto t^{1/z_s} \quad \langle h \rangle \propto t$$

$h \approx 0.33$, $\beta \approx 0.25$ for no diffusion.

$h \approx 0.67$, $\beta \approx 0.20$ for diffusion.

C. Thompson et al., “X-ray-reflectivity study of the growth kinetics of vapor-deposited silver films,” *Phys. Rev. B* **49**, 4902–4907 (1994).

Ag/Si films: 10nm (A), 18nm (B),
37nm (C), 73nm (D), 150nm (E)



Film growth kinetics



h can be obtained from the diffuse off-specular reflection which should vary as

C. Thompson et al., "X-ray-reflectivity study of the growth kinetics of vapor-deposited silver films," *Phys. Rev. B* **49**, 4902–4907 (1994).

Film growth kinetics



h can be obtained from the diffuse off-specular reflection which should vary as

$$I(q_z) \propto \sigma^{-2/h} q_z^{-(3+1/h)}$$

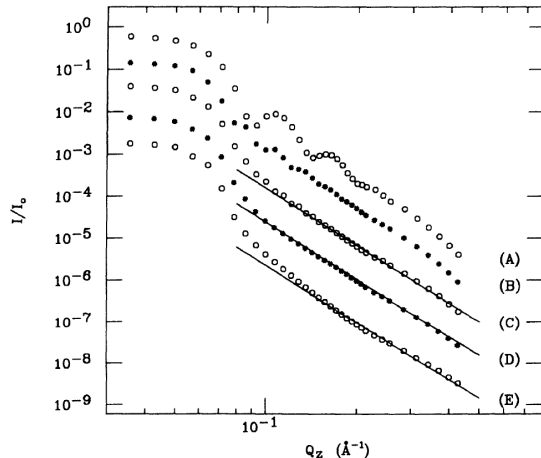
C. Thompson et al., "X-ray-reflectivity study of the growth kinetics of vapor-deposited silver films," *Phys. Rev. B* **49**, 4902–4907 (1994).

Film growth kinetics



h can be obtained from the diffuse off-specular reflection which should vary as

$$I(q_z) \propto \sigma^{-2/h} q_z^{-(3+1/h)}$$



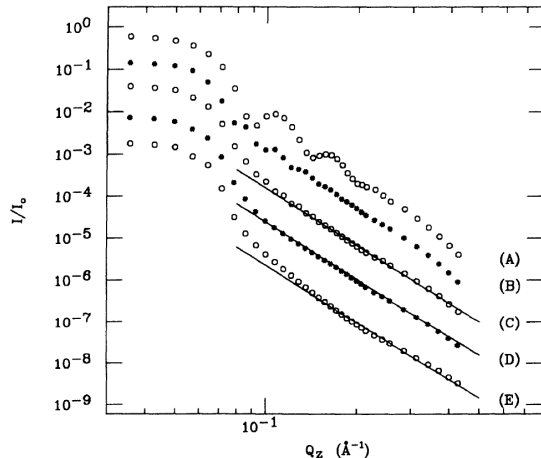
C. Thompson et al., "X-ray-reflectivity study of the growth kinetics of vapor-deposited silver films," *Phys. Rev. B* **49**, 4902–4907 (1994).

Film growth kinetics



h can be obtained from the diffuse off-specular reflection which should vary as

$$I(q_z) \propto \sigma^{-2/h} q_z^{-(3+1/h)}$$



C. Thompson et al., "X-ray-reflectivity study of the growth kinetics of vapor-deposited silver films," *Phys. Rev. B* **49**, 4902–4907 (1994).

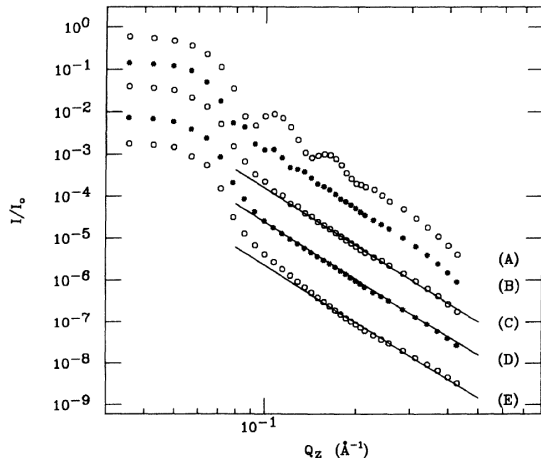
Film growth kinetics



h can be obtained from the diffuse off-specular reflection which should vary as

$$I(q_z) \propto \sigma^{-2/h} q_z^{-(3+1/h)}$$

This gives $h = 0.63$ but is this correct?



C. Thompson et al., "X-ray-reflectivity study of the growth kinetics of vapor-deposited silver films," *Phys. Rev. B* **49**, 4902–4907 (1994).

Film growth kinetics

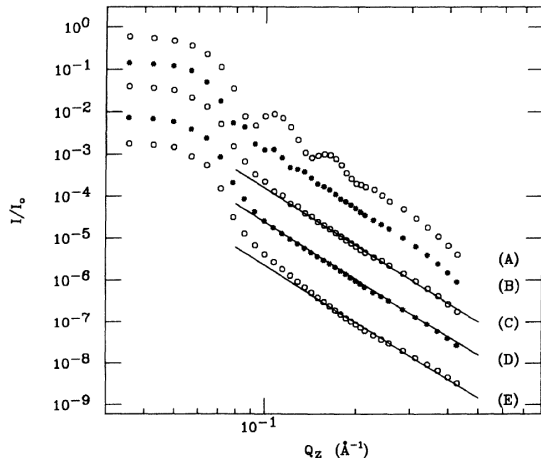


h can be obtained from the diffuse off-specular reflection which should vary as

$$I(q_z) \propto \sigma^{-2/h} q_z^{-(3+1/h)}$$

This gives $h = 0.63$ but is this correct?

Measure it directly using STM



C. Thompson et al., "X-ray-reflectivity study of the growth kinetics of vapor-deposited silver films," *Phys. Rev. B* **49**, 4902–4907 (1994).

Film growth kinetics

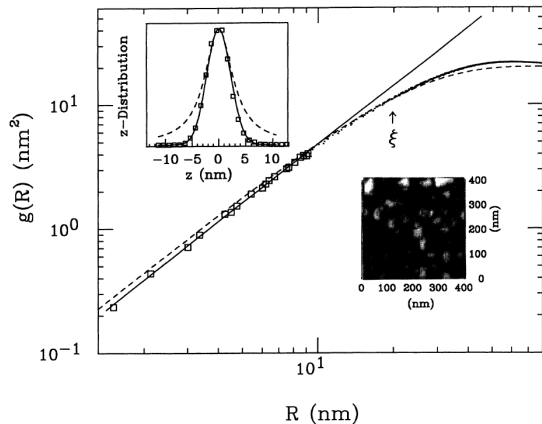


h can be obtained from the diffuse off-specular reflection which should vary as

$$I(q_z) \propto \sigma^{-2/h} q_z^{-(3+1/h)}$$

This gives $h = 0.63$ but is this correct?

Measure it directly using STM



C. Thompson et al., "X-ray-reflectivity study of the growth kinetics of vapor-deposited silver films," *Phys. Rev. B* **49**, 4902–4907 (1994).

Film growth kinetics



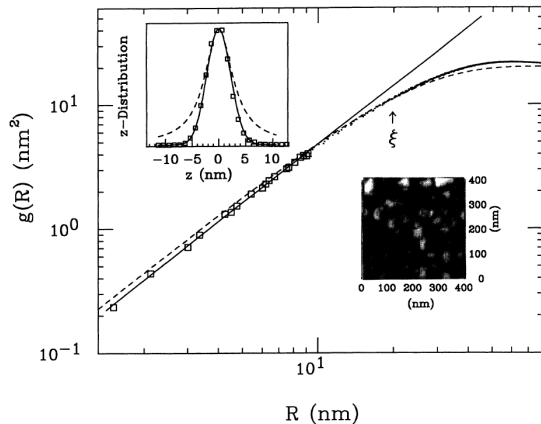
h can be obtained from the diffuse off-specular reflection which should vary as

$$I(q_z) \propto \sigma^{-2/h} q_z^{-(3+1/h)}$$

This gives $h = 0.63$ but is this correct?

Measure it directly using STM

$$g(r) = 2\sigma^2 \left[1 - e^{-(r/\xi)^{2h}} \right]$$



C. Thompson et al., "X-ray-reflectivity study of the growth kinetics of vapor-deposited silver films," *Phys. Rev. B* **49**, 4902–4907 (1994).

Film growth kinetics



h can be obtained from the diffuse off-specular reflection which should vary as

$$I(q_z) \propto \sigma^{-2/h} q_z^{-(3+1/h)}$$

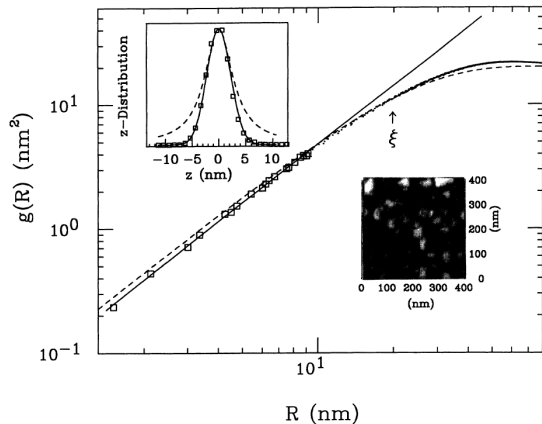
This gives $h = 0.63$ but is this correct?

Measure it directly using STM

$$g(r) = 2\sigma^2 \left[1 - e^{-(r/\xi)^{2h}} \right]$$

$$h = 0.78, \quad \xi = 23\text{nm}, \quad \sigma = 3.2\text{nm}$$

Thus $h = 0.70, \beta = 0.26$



C. Thompson et al., "X-ray-reflectivity study of the growth kinetics of vapor-deposited silver films," *Phys. Rev. B* **49**, 4902–4907 (1994).

Film growth kinetics



h can be obtained from the diffuse off-specular reflection which should vary as

$$I(q_z) \propto \sigma^{-2/h} q_z^{-(3+1/h)}$$

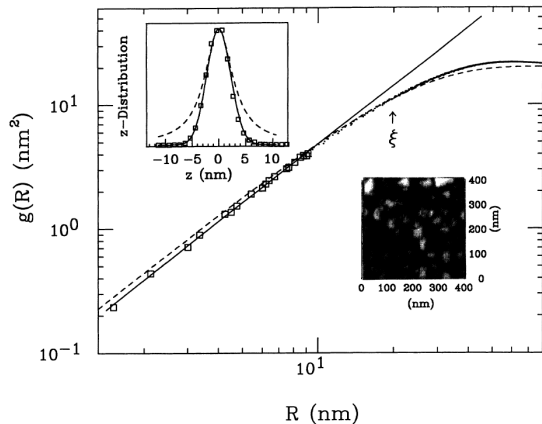
This gives $h = 0.63$ but is this correct?

Measure it directly using STM

$$g(r) = 2\sigma^2 \left[1 - e^{-(r/\xi)^{2h}} \right]$$

$$h = 0.78, \quad \xi = 23\text{nm}, \quad \sigma = 3.2\text{nm}$$

Thus $h = 0.70$, $\beta = 0.26$ and it is likely that diffusion on the surface after deposition is occurring



C. Thompson et al., "X-ray-reflectivity study of the growth kinetics of vapor-deposited silver films," *Phys. Rev. B* **49**, 4902–4907 (1994).



X-ray reflectivity using synchrotron radiation has made possible the study of the surface of liquid metals

P. Pershan, "Review of the highlights of x-ray studies of liquid metal surfaces," *J. Appl. Phys.* **116**, 222201 (2014).



X-ray reflectivity using synchrotron radiation has made possible the study of the surface of liquid metals

a liquid can be described as charged ions in a sea of conduction electrons

P. Pershan, "Review of the highlights of x-ray studies of liquid metal surfaces," *J. Appl. Phys.* **116**, 222201 (2014).



X-ray reflectivity using synchrotron radiation has made possible the study of the surface of liquid metals

a liquid can be described as charged ions in a sea of conduction electrons

this leads to a well-defined surface structure as can be seen in liquid gallium

P. Pershan, "Review of the highlights of x-ray studies of liquid metal surfaces," *J. Appl. Phys.* **116**, 222201 (2014).

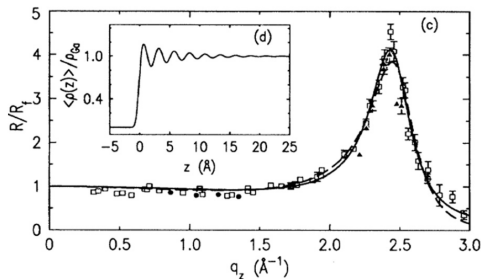
Liquid metal surfaces



X-ray reflectivity using synchrotron radiation has made possible the study of the surface of liquid metals

a liquid can be described as charged ions in a sea of conduction electrons

this leads to a well-defined surface structure as can be seen in liquid gallium



P. Pershan, "Review of the highlights of x-ray studies of liquid metal surfaces," *J. Appl. Phys.* **116**, 222201 (2014).

Liquid metal surfaces



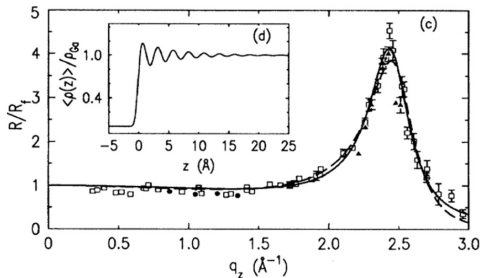
X-ray reflectivity using synchrotron radiation has made possible the study of the surface of liquid metals

a liquid can be described as charged ions in a sea of conduction electrons

this leads to a well-defined surface structure as can be seen in liquid gallium

contrast this with the scattering from liquid mercury

P. Pershan, "Review of the highlights of x-ray studies of liquid metal surfaces," *J. Appl. Phys.* **116**, 222201 (2014).



Liquid metal surfaces



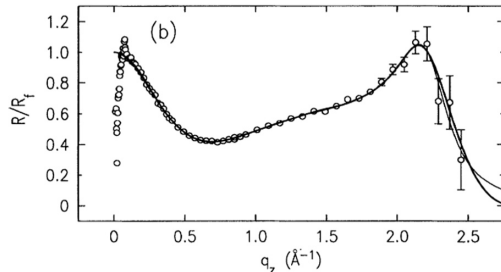
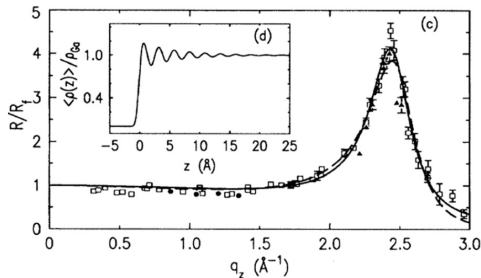
X-ray reflectivity using synchrotron radiation has made possible the study of the surface of liquid metals

a liquid can be described as charged ions in a sea of conduction electrons

this leads to a well-defined surface structure as can be seen in liquid gallium

contrast this with the scattering from liquid mercury

P. Pershan, "Review of the highlights of x-ray studies of liquid metal surfaces," *J. Appl. Phys.* **116**, 222201 (2014).



Liquid metal eutectics



High vapor pressure and thermal excitations limit the number of pure metals which can be studied but alloy eutectics provide many possibilities

O. Shpyrko *et al.*, "Atomic-scale surface demixing in a eutectic liquid BiSn alloy," *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **95**, 106103 (2005).



High vapor pressure and thermal excitations limit the number of pure metals which can be studied but alloy eutectics provide many possibilities

tune x-rays around the Bi absorption edge at 13.42 keV and measure a $\text{Bi}_{43}\text{Sn}_{57}$ eutectic

O. Shpyrko *et al.*, "Atomic-scale surface demixing in a eutectic liquid BiSn alloy," *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **95**, 106103 (2005).



High vapor pressure and thermal excitations limit the number of pure metals which can be studied but alloy eutectics provide many possibilities

tune x-rays around the Bi absorption edge at 13.42 keV and measure a $\text{Bi}_{43}\text{Sn}_{57}$ eutectic

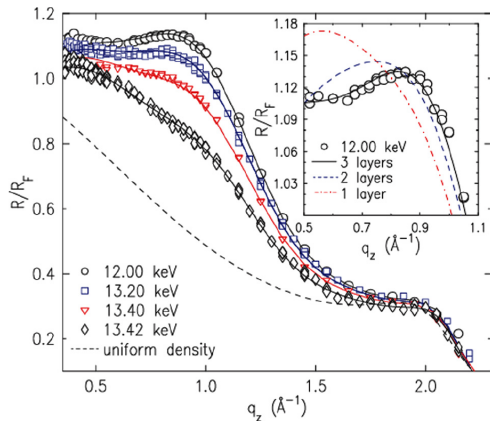
O. Shpyrko *et al.*, "Atomic-scale surface demixing in a eutectic liquid BiSn alloy," *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **95**, 106103 (2005).

Liquid metal eutectics



High vapor pressure and thermal excitations limit the number of pure metals which can be studied but alloy eutectics provide many possibilities

tune x-rays around the Bi absorption edge at 13.42 keV and measure a $\text{Bi}_{43}\text{Sn}_{57}$ eutectic



O. Shpyrko *et al.*, "Atomic-scale surface demixing in a eutectic liquid BiSn alloy," *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **95**, 106103 (2005).

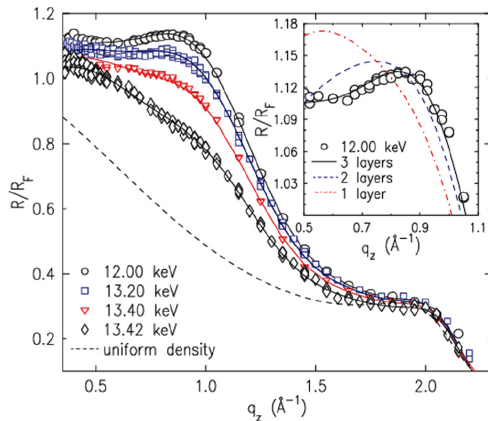
Liquid metal eutectics



High vapor pressure and thermal excitations limit the number of pure metals which can be studied but alloy eutectics provide many possibilities

tune x-rays around the Bi absorption edge at 13.42 keV and measure a $\text{Bi}_{43}\text{Sn}_{57}$ eutectic

surface layer is rich in Bi (95%), second layer is deficient (25%), and third layer is rich in Bi (53%) once again

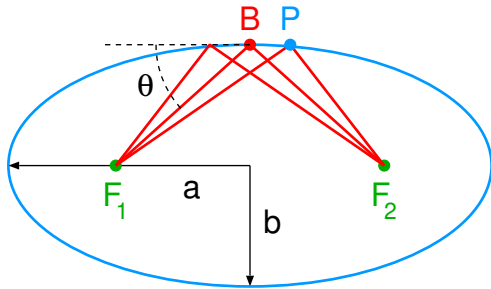


O. Shpyrko *et al.*, "Atomic-scale surface demixing in a eutectic liquid BiSn alloy," *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **95**, 106103 (2005).

Tangential focusing mirror



The shape of an ideal mirror is an ellipse, where any ray coming from one focus will be projected to the second focus.

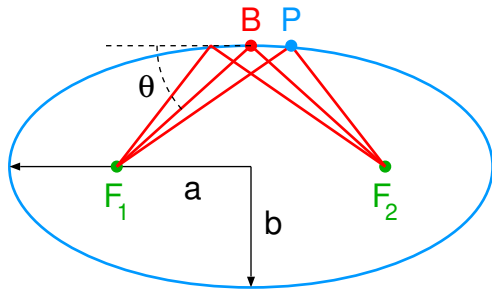


Tangential focusing mirror



The shape of an ideal mirror is an ellipse, where any ray coming from one focus will be projected to the second focus. Consider a 1:1 focusing mirror. For an ellipse the sum of the distances from any point on the ellipse to the foci is a constant.

$$F_1P + F_2P = 2a$$



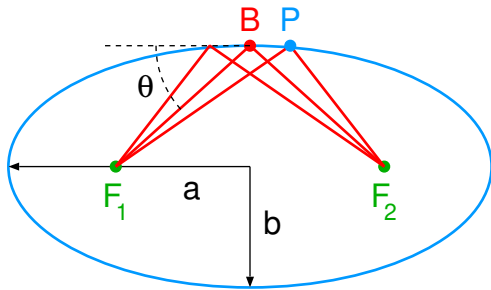
Tangential focusing mirror



The shape of an ideal mirror is an ellipse, where any ray coming from one focus will be projected to the second focus. Consider a 1:1 focusing mirror. For an ellipse the sum of the distances from any point on the ellipse to the foci is a constant.

$$F_1P + F_2P = 2a$$

$$F_1B = F_2B = a$$



Tangential focusing mirror

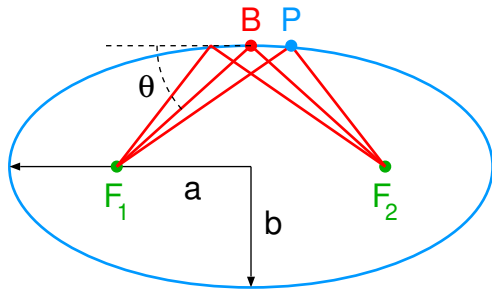


The shape of an ideal mirror is an ellipse, where any ray coming from one focus will be projected to the second focus. Consider a 1:1 focusing mirror. For an ellipse the sum of the distances from any point on the ellipse to the foci is a constant.

$$F_1P + F_2P = 2a$$

$$F_1B = F_2B = a$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{b}{a}$$



Tangential focusing mirror

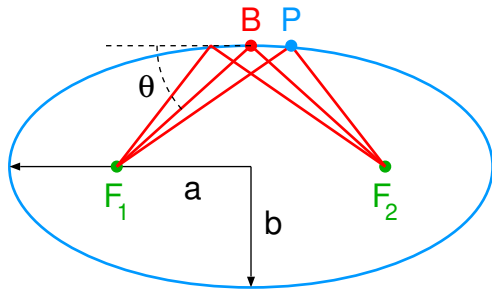


The shape of an ideal mirror is an ellipse, where any ray coming from one focus will be projected to the second focus. Consider a 1:1 focusing mirror. For an ellipse the sum of the distances from any point on the ellipse to the foci is a constant.

$$F_1P + F_2P = 2a$$

$$F_1B = F_2B = a$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{b}{a}$$



$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{o} + \frac{1}{i}$$

Tangential focusing mirror

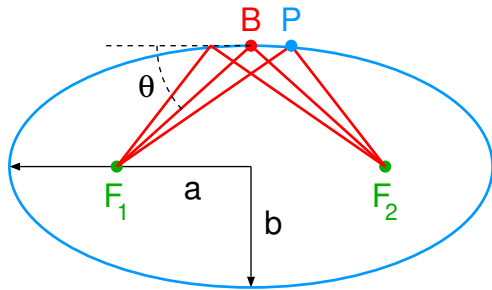


The shape of an ideal mirror is an ellipse, where any ray coming from one focus will be projected to the second focus. Consider a 1:1 focusing mirror. For an ellipse the sum of the distances from any point on the ellipse to the foci is a constant.

$$F_1P + F_2P = 2a$$

$$F_1B = F_2B = a$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{b}{a}$$



$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{o} + \frac{1}{i} = \frac{2}{a}$$

$$f = \frac{a}{2}$$

Tangential focusing mirror

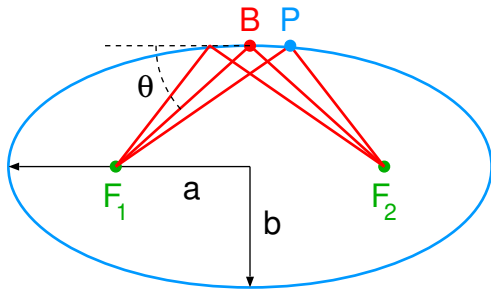


The shape of an ideal mirror is an ellipse, where any ray coming from one focus will be projected to the second focus. Consider a 1:1 focusing mirror. For an ellipse the sum of the distances from any point on the ellipse to the foci is a constant.

$$F_1P + F_2P = 2a$$

$$F_1B = F_2B = a$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{b}{2f}$$



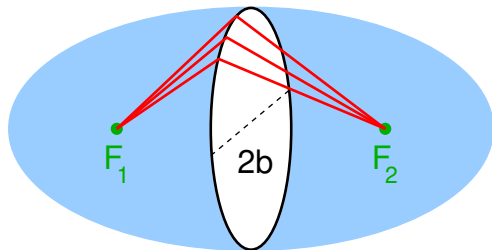
$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{o} + \frac{1}{i} = \frac{2}{a}$$

$$f = \frac{a}{2}$$

Saggital focusing mirror



Ellipses are hard figures to make, so usually, they are approximated by circles. In the case of saggital focusing, an ellipsoid of revolution with diameter $2b$, is used for focusing.

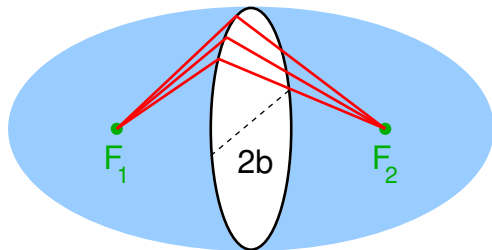


Saggital focusing mirror



Ellipses are hard figures to make, so usually, they are approximated by circles. In the case of saggital focusing, an ellipsoid of revolution with diameter $2b$, is used for focusing.

$$\rho_{saggital} = b = 2f \sin \theta$$



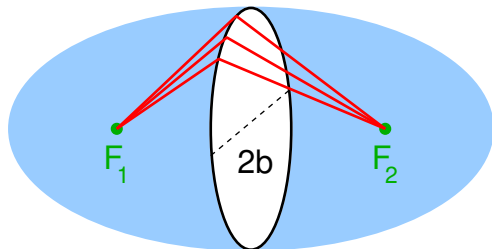
Saggital focusing mirror



Ellipses are hard figures to make, so usually, they are approximated by circles. In the case of saggital focusing, an ellipsoid of revolution with diameter $2b$, is used for focusing.

$$\rho_{saggital} = b = 2f \sin \theta$$

The tangential focus is also usually approximated by a circular cross-section with radius



Saggital focusing mirror

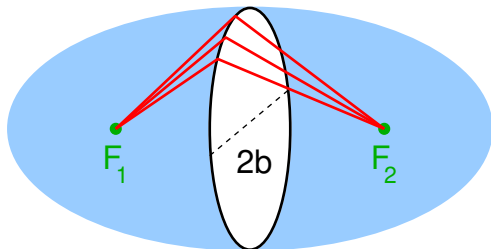


Ellipses are hard figures to make, so usually, they are approximated by circles. In the case of saggital focusing, an ellipsoid of revolution with diameter $2b$, is used for focusing.

$$\rho_{saggital} = b = 2f \sin \theta$$

The tangential focus is also usually approximated by a circular cross-section with radius

$$\rho_{tangential} = a = \frac{2f}{\sin \theta}$$



Types of focusing mirrors



A simple mirror such as the one at MRCAT consists of a polished glass slab with two “legs”.



Types of focusing mirrors



A simple mirror such as the one at MRCAT consists of a polished glass slab with two “legs”. A force is applied mechanically to push the legs apart and bend the mirror to a radius as small as $R = 500\text{m}$.

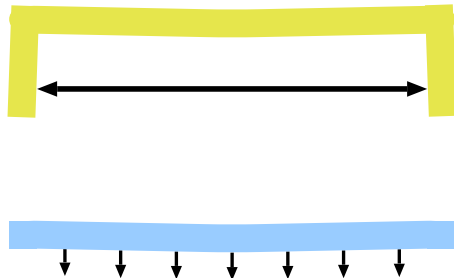


Types of focusing mirrors



A simple mirror such as the one at MRCAT consists of a polished glass slab with two “legs”. A force is applied mechanically to push the legs apart and bend the mirror to a radius as small as $R = 500\text{m}$.

The bimorph mirror is designed to obtain a smaller form error than a simple bender through the use of multiple actuators tuned experimentally.



Types of focusing mirrors



A simple mirror such as the one at MRCAT consists of a polished glass slab with two “legs”. A force is applied mechanically to push the legs apart and bend the mirror to a radius as small as $R = 500\text{m}$.

The bimorph mirror is designed to obtain a smaller form error than a simple bender through the use of multiple actuators tuned experimentally.

A cost effective way to focus in both directions is a toroidal mirror which has a fixed bend in the transverse direction but which can be bent longitudinally to change the vertical focus.



Dual focusing options



Dual focusing options



- Toroidal mirror — simple, moderate focus, good for initial focusing element, easy to distort beam

Dual focusing options



- Toroidal mirror — simple, moderate focus, good for initial focusing element, easy to distort beam
- Saggittal focusing crystal & vertical focusing mirror — adjustable in both directions, good for initial focusing element

Dual focusing options



- **Toroidal mirror** — simple, moderate focus, good for initial focusing element, easy to distort beam
- **Saggittal focusing crystal & vertical focusing mirror** — adjustable in both directions, good for initial focusing element
- Kirkpatrick-Baez mirror pair — in combination with an **initial focusing element**, good for final small focal spot and variable energy

Dual focusing options

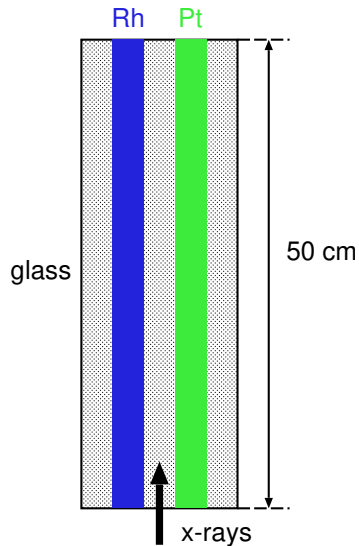


- **Toroidal mirror** — simple, moderate focus, good for initial focusing element, easy to distort beam
- **Saggittal focusing crystal & vertical focusing mirror** — adjustable in both directions, good for initial focusing element
- Kirkpatrick-Baez mirror pair — in combination with an **initial focusing element**, good for final small focal spot and variable energy
- Zone plates — in combination with an **initial focusing element**, gives smallest focal spot, but hard to vary energy

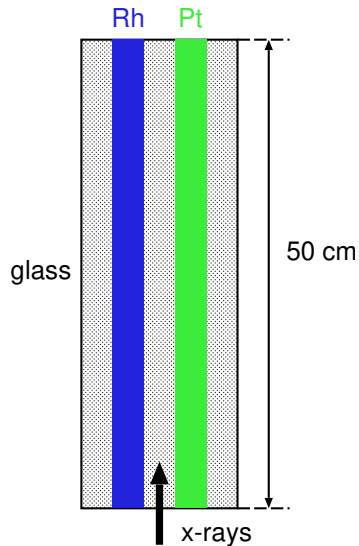


- **Toroidal mirror** — simple, moderate focus, good for initial focusing element, easy to distort beam
- **Sagittal focusing crystal & vertical focusing mirror** — adjustable in both directions, good for initial focusing element
- Kirkpatrick-Baez mirror pair — in combination with an **initial focusing element**, good for final small focal spot and variable energy
- Zone plates — in combination with an **initial focusing element**, gives smallest focal spot, but hard to vary energy
- Refractive lenses — good final focus, focus moves with energy, significant attenuation and hard to change focal length

The MRCAT mirror

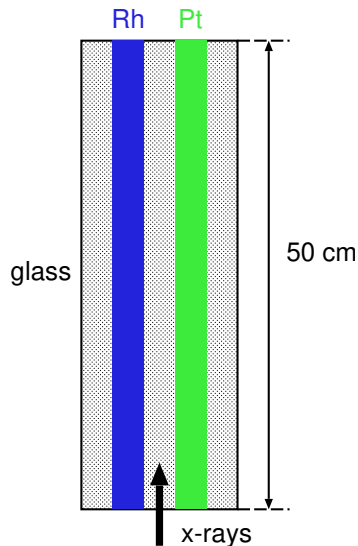


The MRCAT mirror



Ultra low expansion glass polished to a few Å roughness

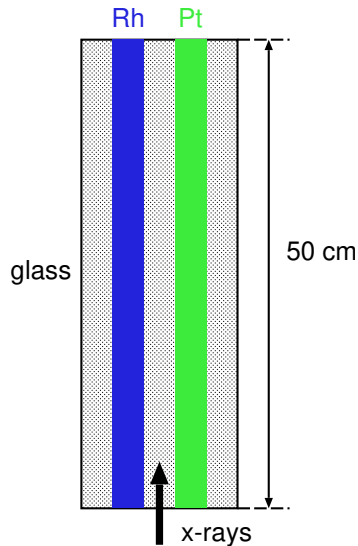
The MRCAT mirror



Ultra low expansion glass polished to a few Å roughness

One platinum stripe and one rhodium stripe deposited along the length of the mirror on top of a chromium buffer layer

The MRCAT mirror

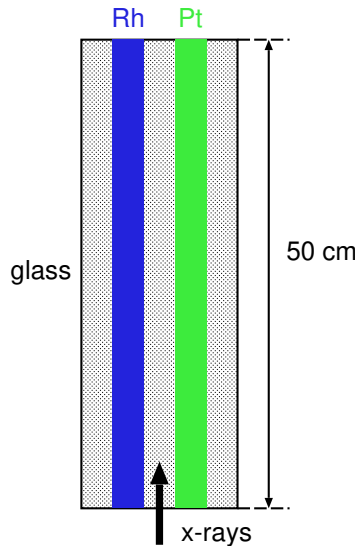


Ultra low expansion glass polished to a few Å roughness

One platinum stripe and one rhodium stripe deposited along the length of the mirror on top of a chromium buffer layer

A mounting system which permits angular positioning to less than $1/100$ of a degree as well as horizontal and vertical motions

The MRCAT mirror



Ultra low expansion glass polished to a few Å roughness

One platinum stripe and one rhodium stripe deposited along the length of the mirror on top of a chromium buffer layer

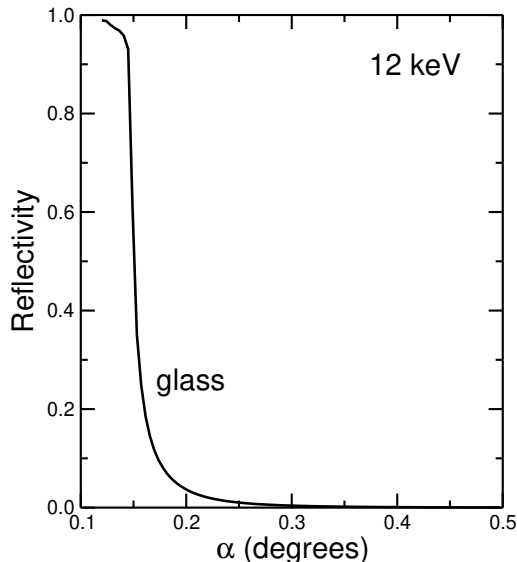
A mounting system which permits angular positioning to less than $1/100$ of a degree as well as horizontal and vertical motions

A bending mechanism to permit vertical focusing of the beam to $\sim 60 \mu\text{m}$

Mirror performance



When illuminated with 12 keV x-rays on the glass “stripe”, the reflectivity is measured as:

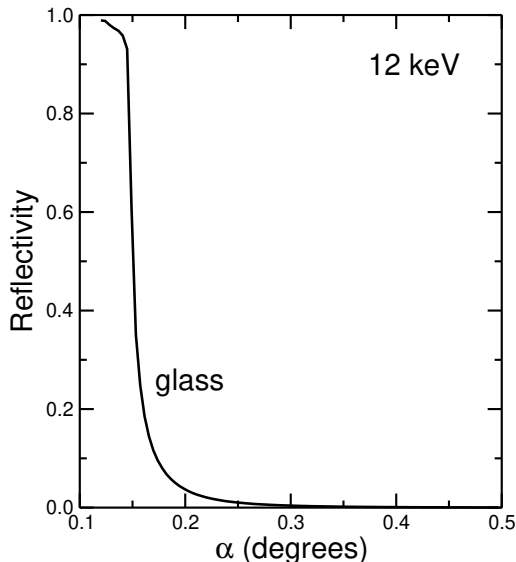


Mirror performance



When illuminated with 12 keV x-rays on the glass “stripe”, the reflectivity is measured as:

With the Rh stripe, the thin slab reflection is evident and the critical angle is significantly higher.

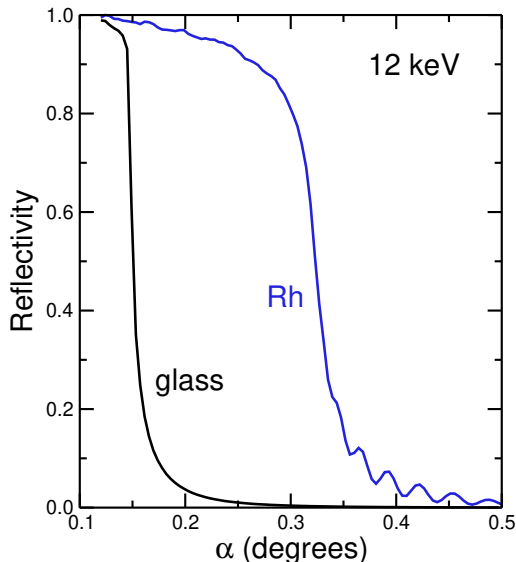


Mirror performance



When illuminated with 12 keV x-rays on the glass “stripe”, the reflectivity is measured as:

With the Rh stripe, the thin slab reflection is evident and the critical angle is significantly higher.



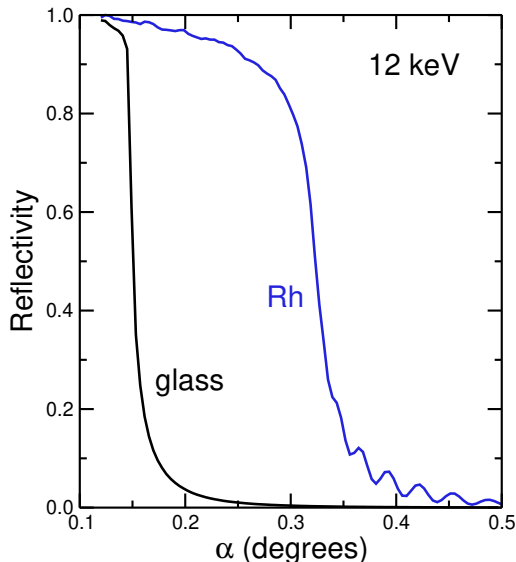
Mirror performance



When illuminated with 12 keV x-rays on the glass “stripe”, the reflectivity is measured as:

With the Rh stripe, the thin slab reflection is evident and the critical angle is significantly higher.

The Pt stripe gives a higher critical angle still but a lower reflectivity and it looks like an infinite slab.



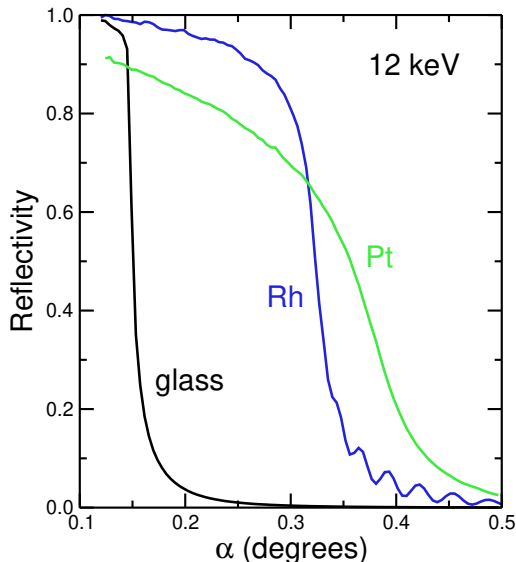
Mirror performance



When illuminated with 12 keV x-rays on the glass “stripe”, the reflectivity is measured as:

With the Rh stripe, the thin slab reflection is evident and the critical angle is significantly higher.

The Pt stripe gives a higher critical angle still but a lower reflectivity and it looks like an infinite slab.



Mirror performance

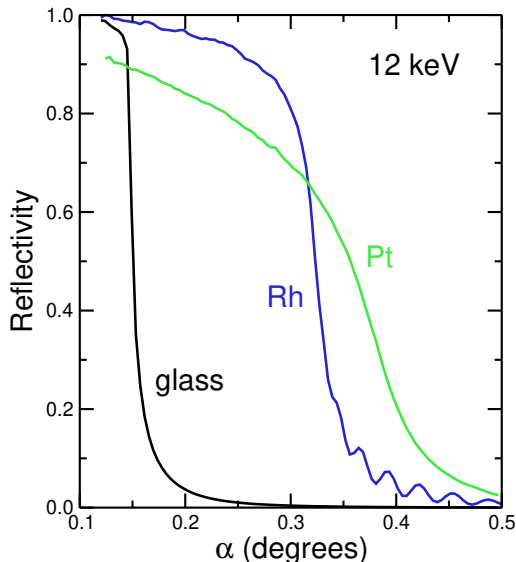


When illuminated with 12 keV x-rays on the glass “stripe”, the reflectivity is measured as:

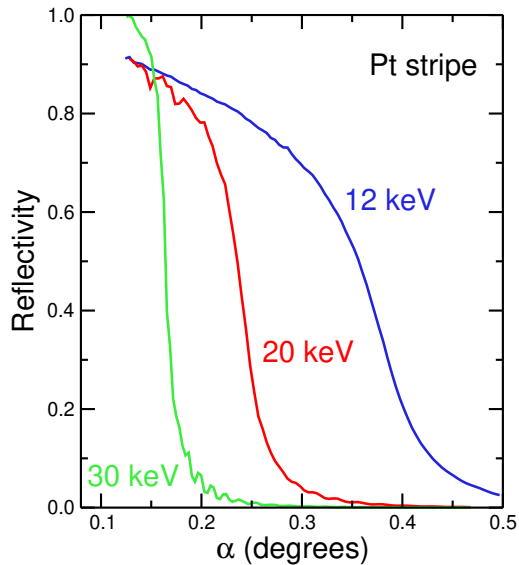
With the Rh stripe, the thin slab reflection is evident and the critical angle is significantly higher.

The Pt stripe gives a higher critical angle still but a lower reflectivity and it looks like an infinite slab.

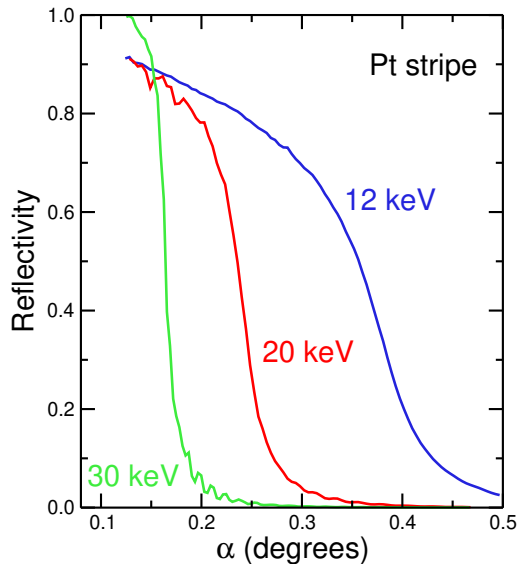
Why?



Mirror performance (cont.)

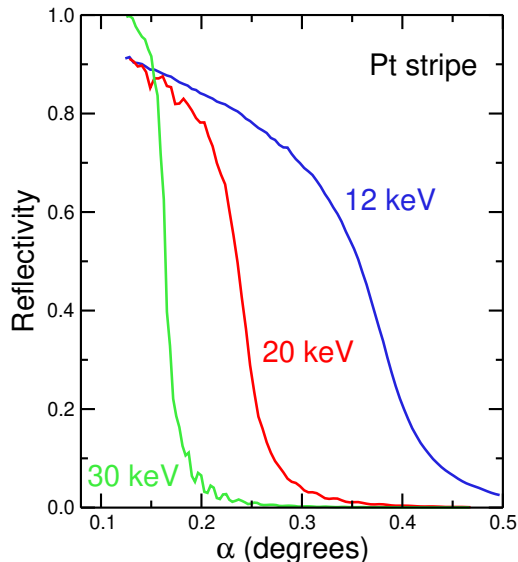


Mirror performance (cont.)



As we move up in energy the critical angle for the Pt stripe drops.

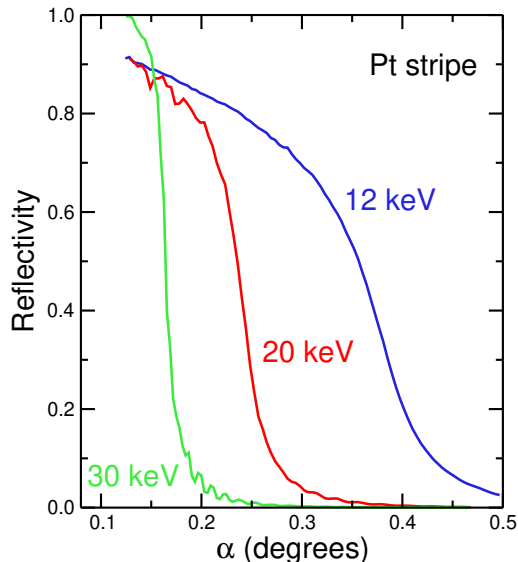
Mirror performance (cont.)



As we move up in energy the critical angle for the Pt stripe drops.

The reflectivity at low angles improves as we are well away from the Pt absorption edges at 11,565 eV, 13,273 eV, and 13,880 eV.

Mirror performance (cont.)



As we move up in energy the critical angle for the Pt stripe drops.

The reflectivity at low angles improves as we are well away from the Pt absorption edges at 11,565 eV, 13,273 eV, and 13,880 eV.

As energy rises, the Pt layer begins to show the reflectivity of a thin slab.