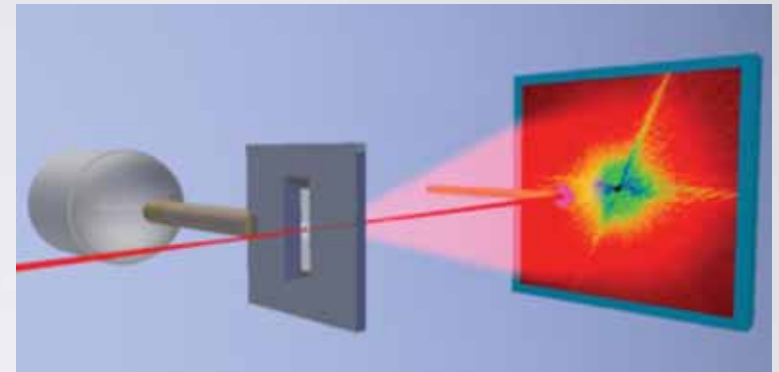


MASSIVELY PARALLEL HOLOGRAPHY AND OTHER COHERENT METHODS

Stefano Marchesini -Advanced Light Source
Lawrence Berkeley Lab

DIFFRACTIVE TECHNIQUES

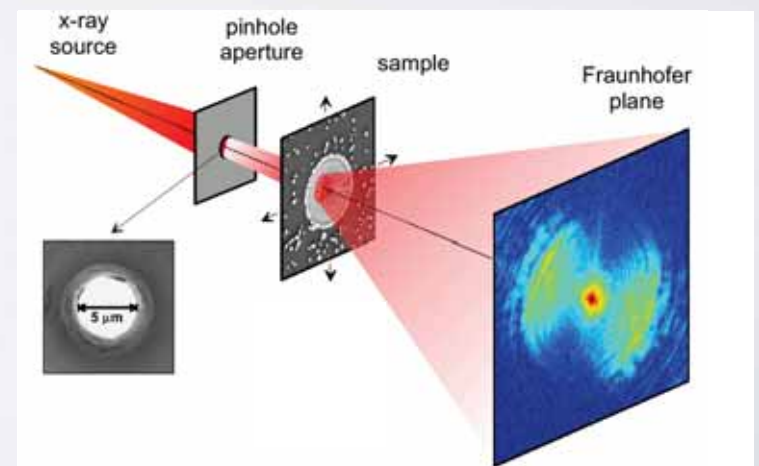
- Diffractive imaging



- Holography

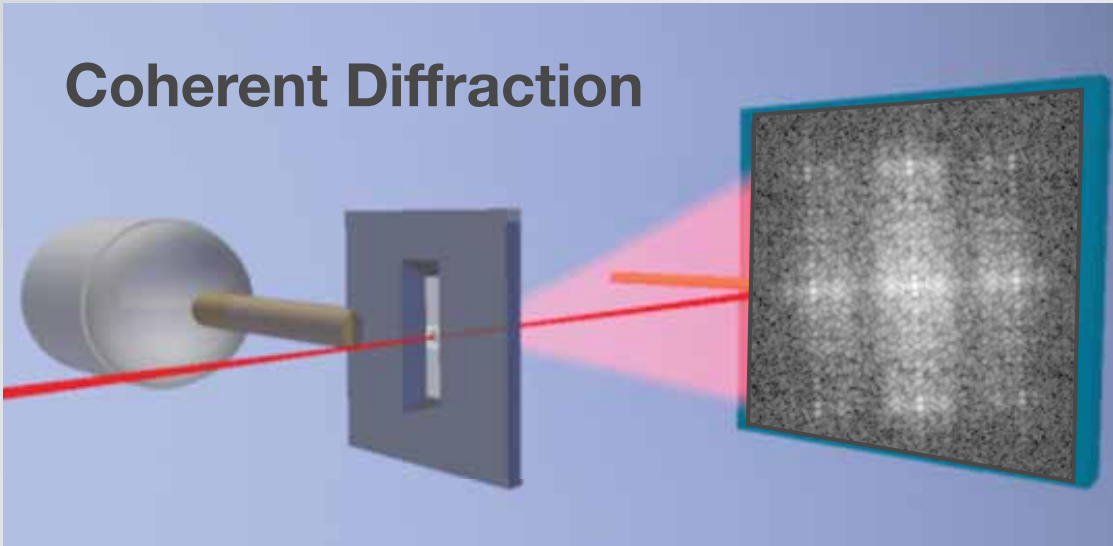


- Ptychography



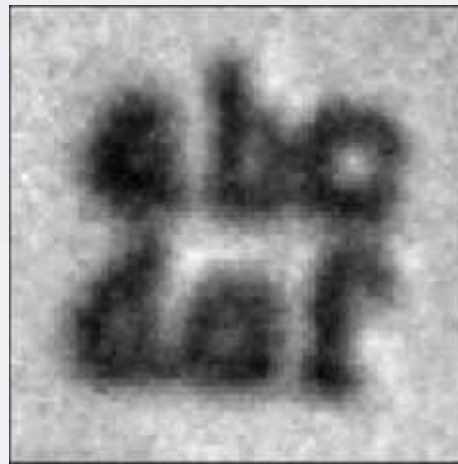
Coherent diffractive imaging

Coherent Diffraction



Resolution extended
by phasing algorithms

+



=



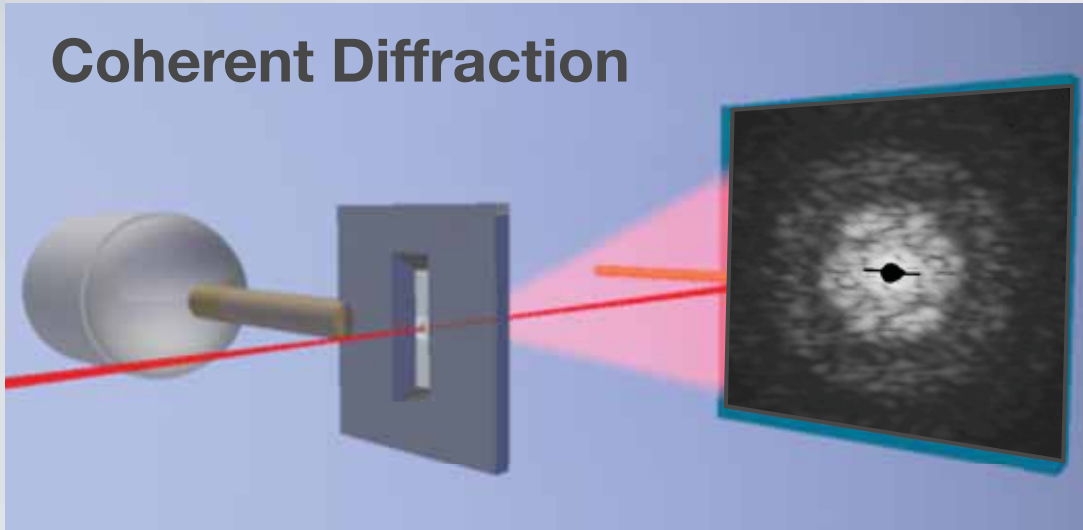
nature

International weekly journal of science

J. Miao, P. Charalambous, J. Kirz & D
Sayre, Nature 400, (1999)

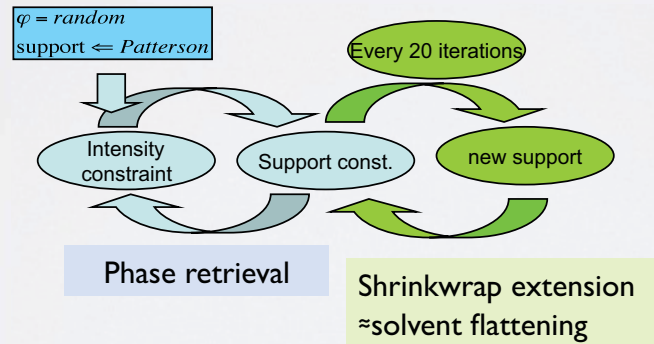
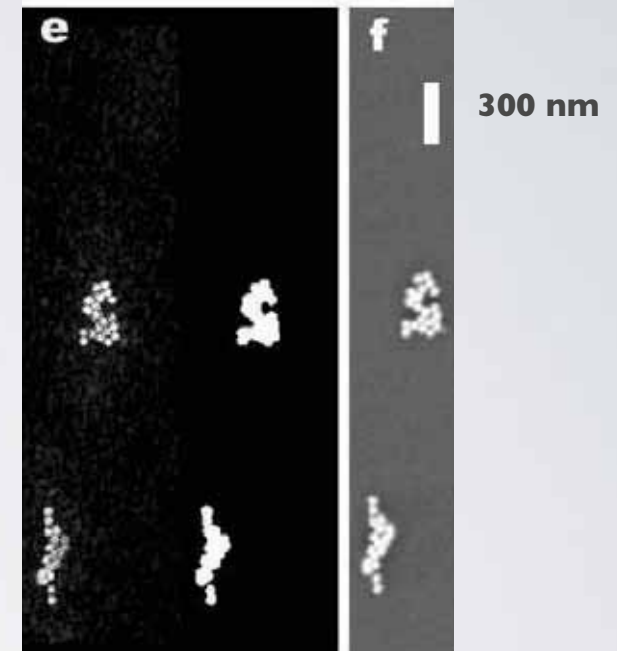
Ab-initio coherent diffractive imaging

Coherent Diffraction



Find sparsest solution by iteratively shrinking the support

CDI SEM



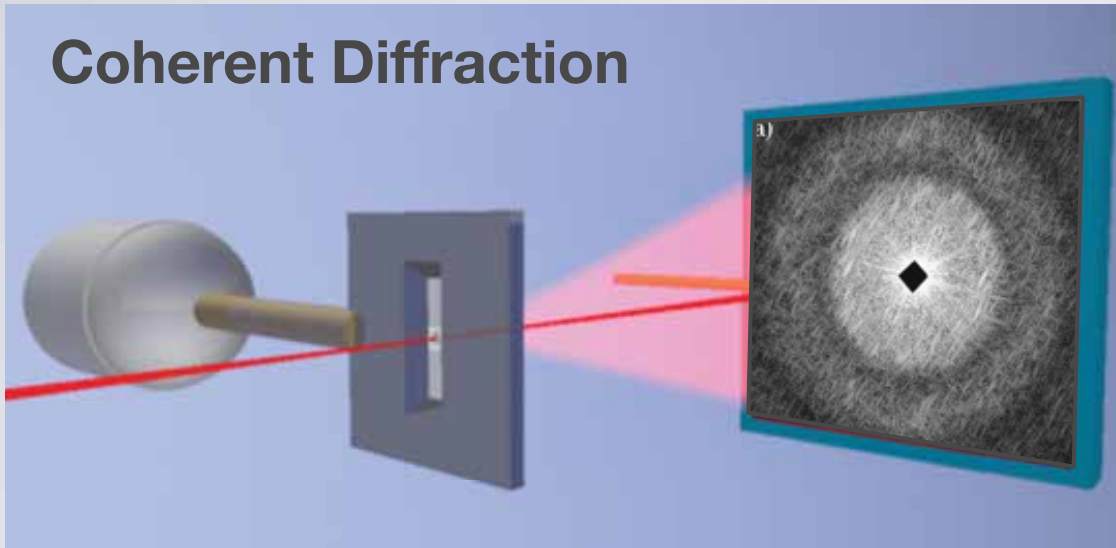
Physical Review B

condensed matter and materials physics

S. Marchesini, H. He, H. N. Chapman et al. PRB 68, 140101(R) (2003),

THREE DIMENSIONAL CDI

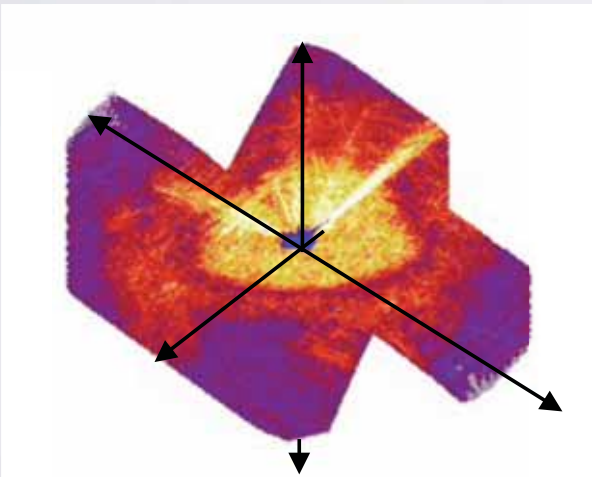
Coherent Diffraction



- Established billion-element phasing

Diffraction data

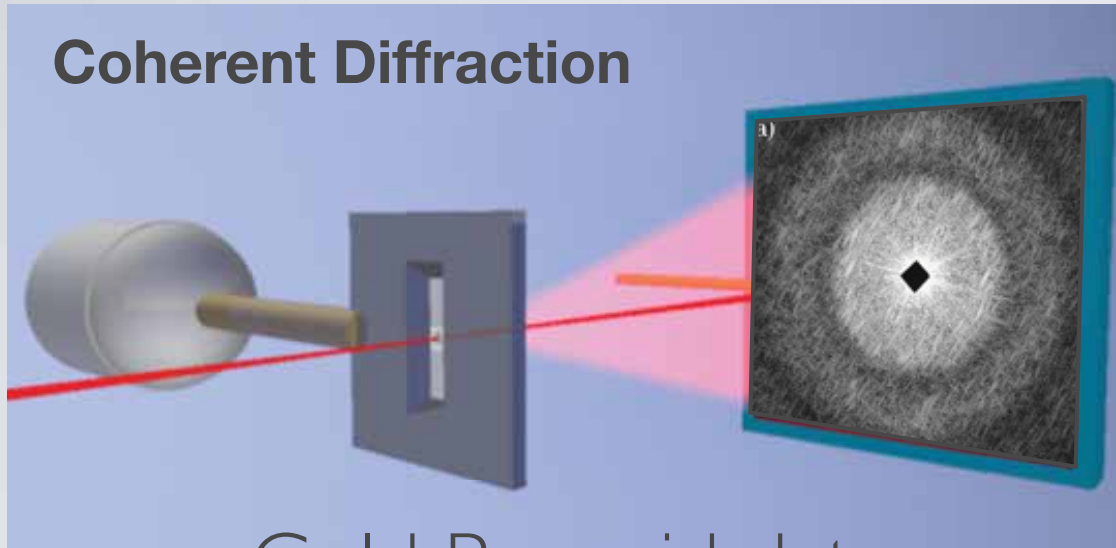
ab-initio
Reconstruction



- 15 nm resolution

3D HOLOGRAPHY

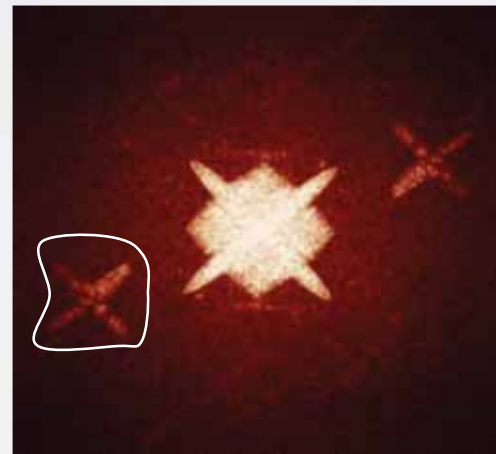
Coherent Diffraction



Gold Pyramid data

CDI

Hologram



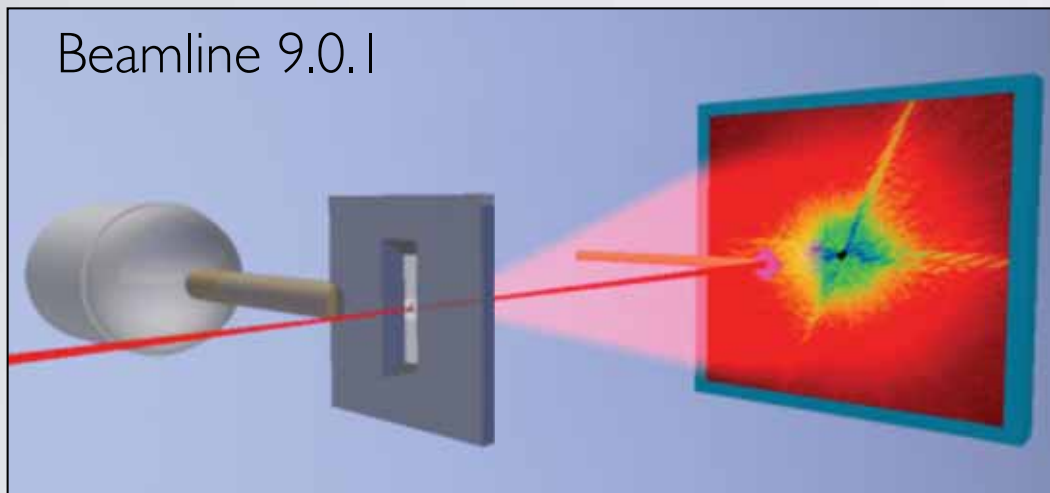
A gold ball acted as reference for tomoholography

- direct inversion by FFT
- image convolved with reference ball

S. Marchesini, H. N. Chapman, A. Barty

Proc. 8th Int. Conf. X-ray Microscopy
IPAP Conf. Series 7 pp.353-356

NANOFOAM STRUCTURE BY COHERENT DIFFRACTION EXPLAINS ITS MECHANICAL PROPERTIES.



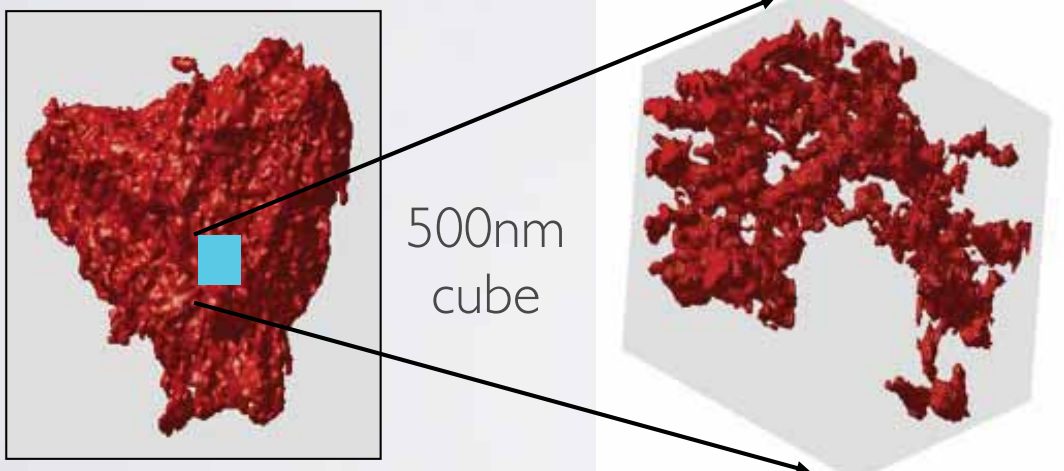
Diffractive imaging reveals micron size objects
3D structural information at 15 nm resolution.

Bulk image explains structural weakness.

Suggests methods to improve nanofoam
strength.

Applicable to large class of porous materials.

Ta₂O₅ foam particle



VOL 321 SCIENCE

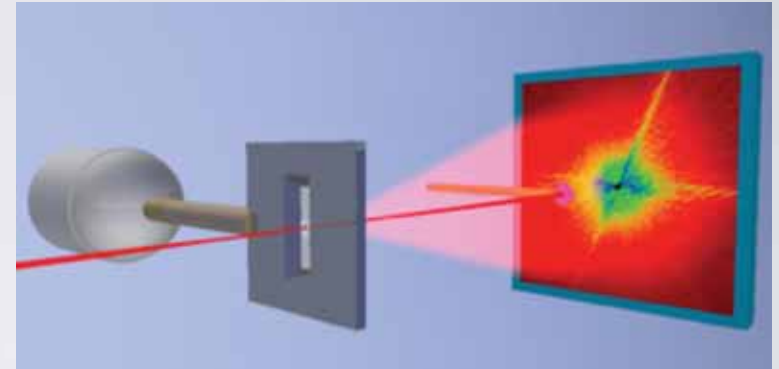
EDITORS' CHOICE

Physical Review Letters

A. Barty, S. Marchesini, H. N. Chapman et al.
PRL 101, 055501 (2008)

DIFFRACTIVE TECHNIQUES

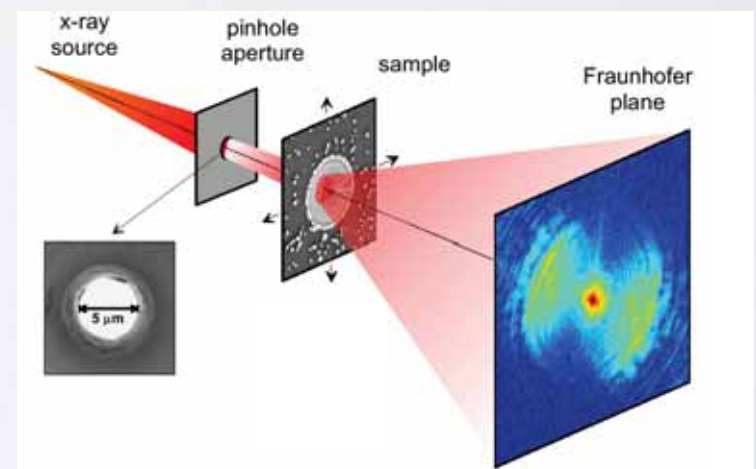
- Diffractive imaging



- Holography



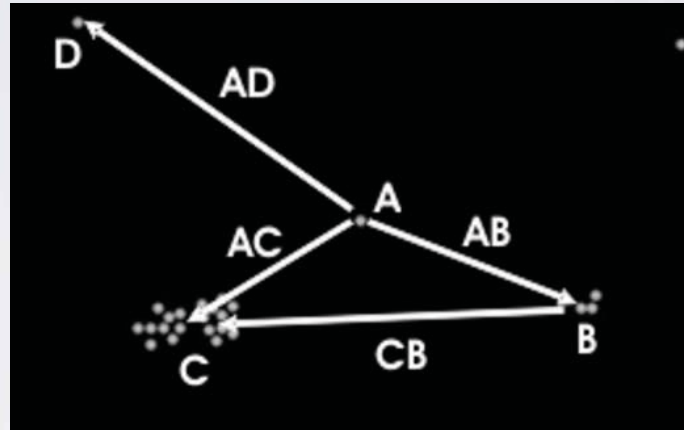
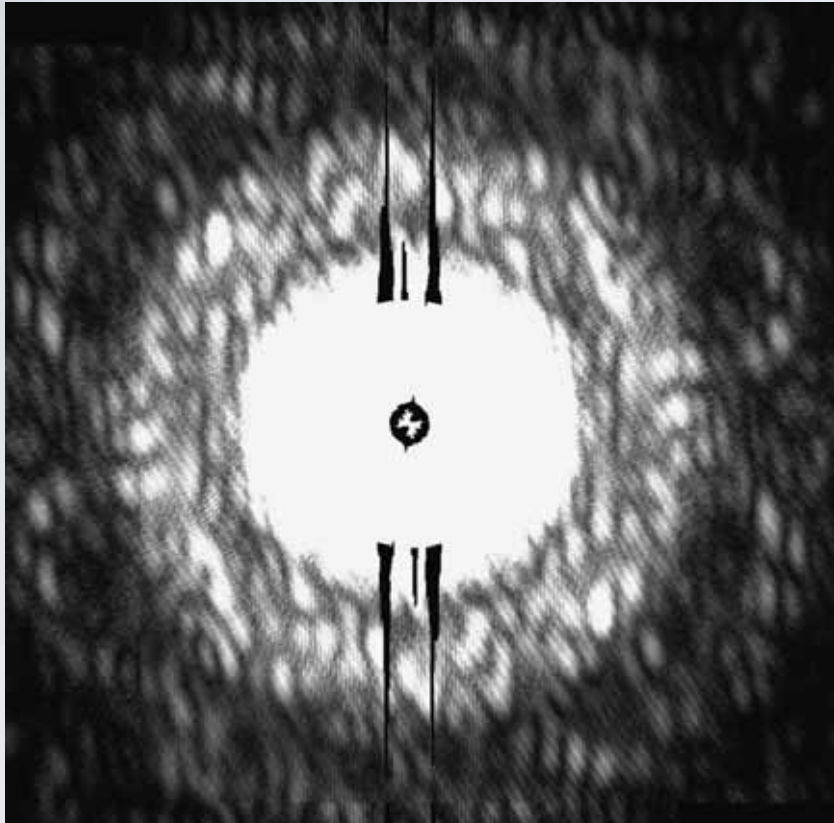
- Ptychography



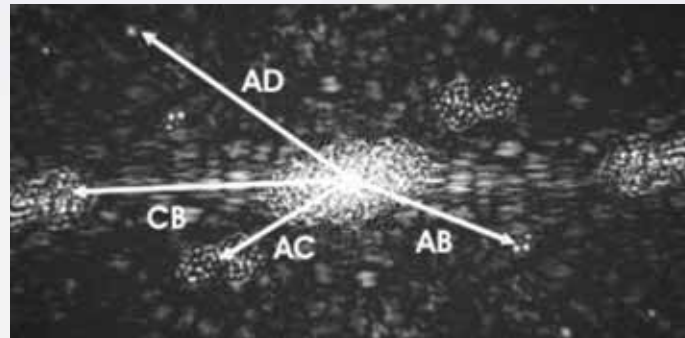
- Holography



SPARSE OBJECTS ARE EASIER TO PHASE: THEY CONTAIN HOLOGRAMS



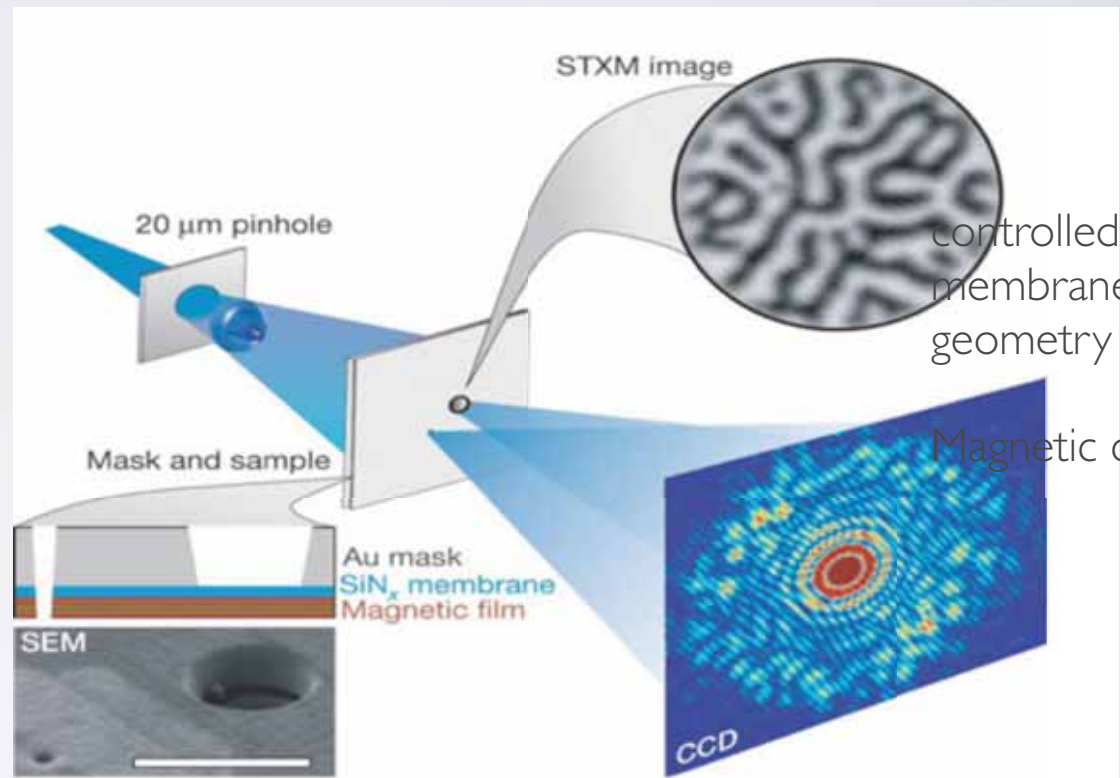
gold nanosphere
clusters on Si_3N_4



- direct inversion by FFT
- image convolved with reference ball

H. He, S. Marchesini, M. Howells, et al. *Acta Cryst.* A59, (2003).

SPECTRO-HOLOGRAPHY



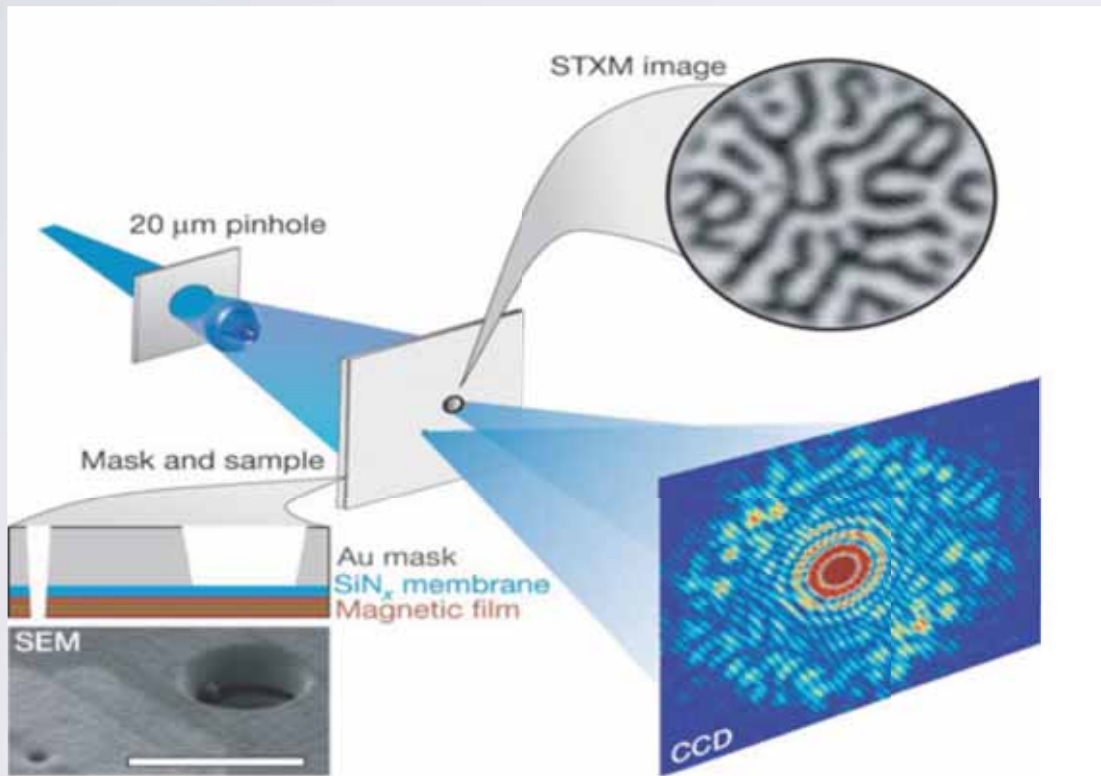
controlled pinhole-membrane geometry by FIB
Magnetic contrast

nature

International weekly journal of science

S. Eisebitt, J. Lüning, W. F. Schlotter et al. Nature 432, 885 (2004)

X-RAY HOLOGRAPHY WITH A PINHOLE



direct inversion

reference wave is weak

trade off between brightness
and resolution

nature

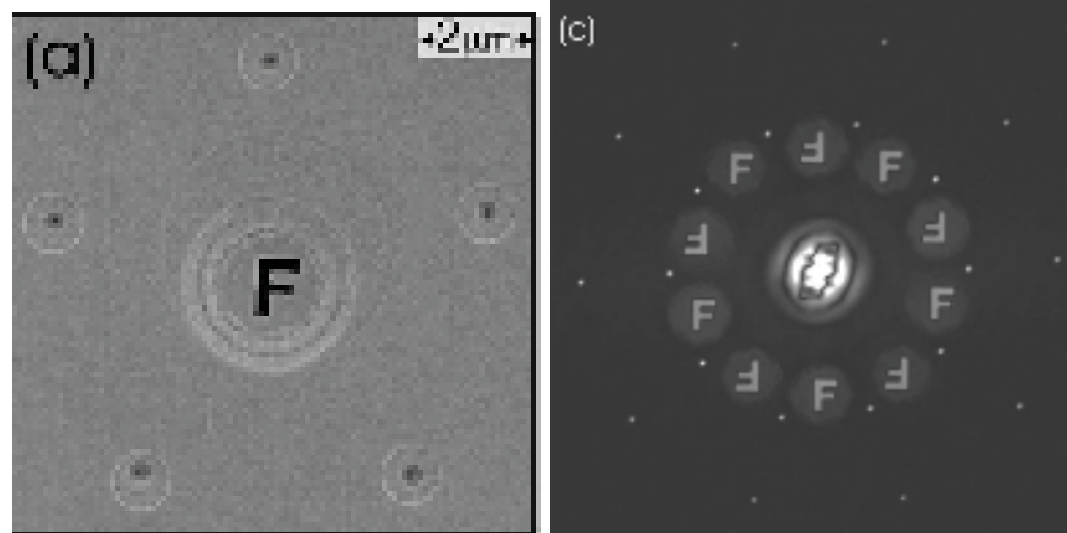
International weekly journal of science

S. Eisebitt, J. Lüning, W. F. Schlotter et al. Nature 432, 885 (2004)

Multi-reference X-ray holography

W. F. Schlotter, et al

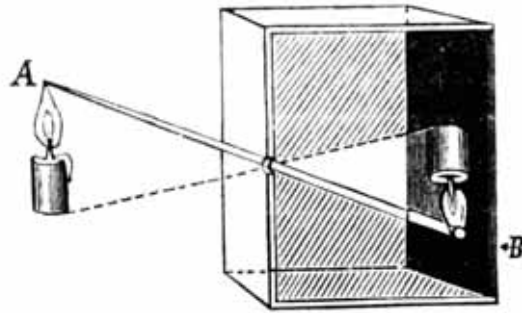
Multiple references



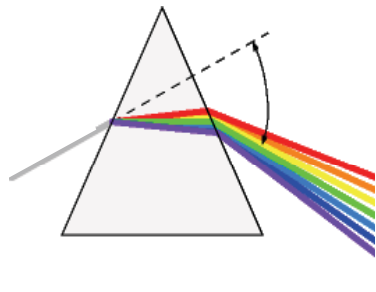
Problems: lose many coherent photons
Need more pixels: larger object \rightarrow larger
sampling

Coded aperture imaging

Pinhole camera

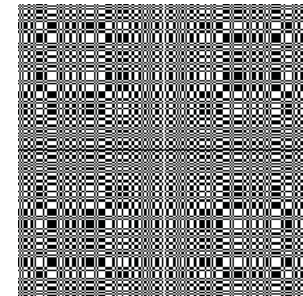


spectroscopy

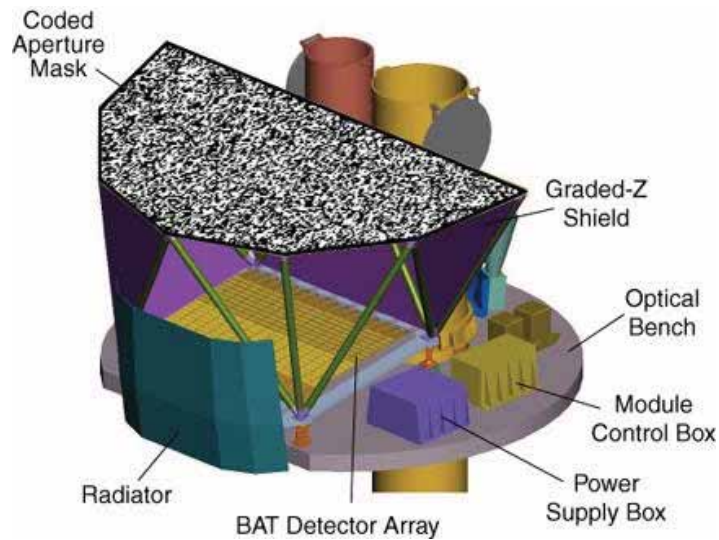


Resolution or SNR

Solution: use a uniformly redundant array



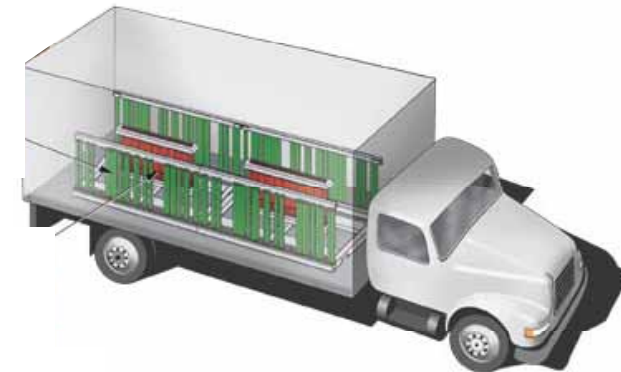
γ -ray astronomy



Medical imaging

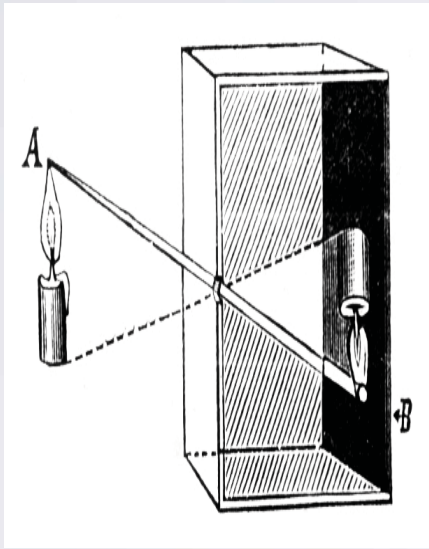


Homeland security



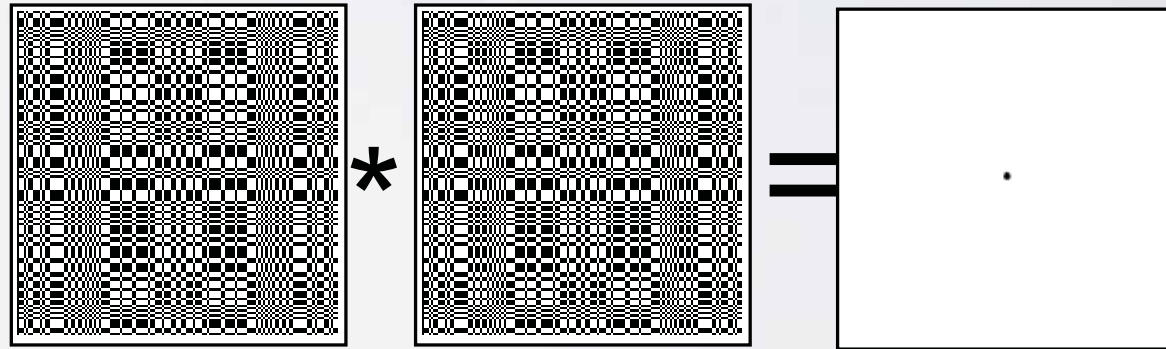
X-RAY HOLOGRAPHY WITH MANY PINHOLES

Pinhole
camera



trade off between
brightness and
resolution

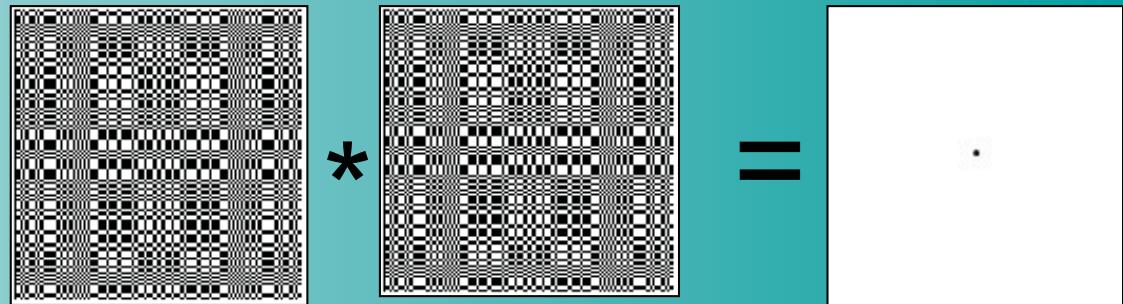
The “magic trick”:
An extended object with
point-like autocorrelation
(uniformly redundant array)



Coded aperture holography overcomes resolution/brightness limitations

One point creates a hologram, many points create overlapping holograms: like a pinhole camera with many pinholes.

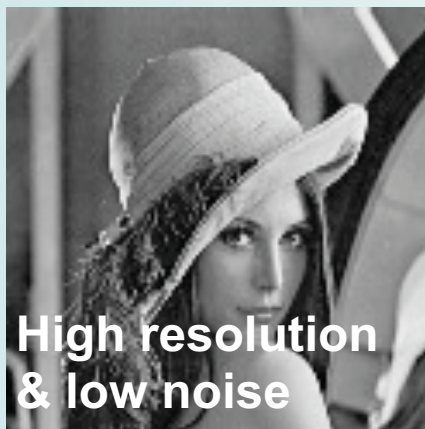
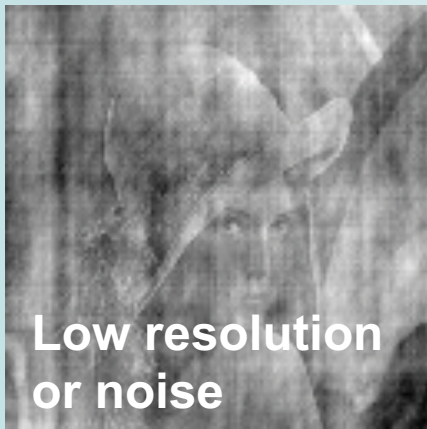
The “magic trick”:
An extended object with point-like autocorrelation (uniformly redundant array)



Same number of photons

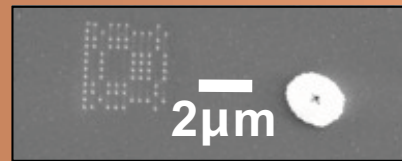
Fourier transform
holography

with coded apertures:
High resolution, low noise



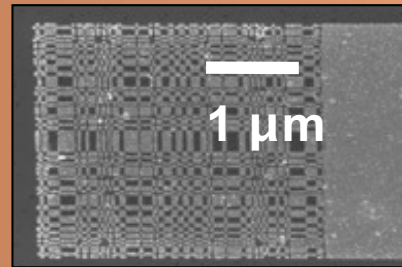
Brightness and resolution improved by orders of magnitude by placing a coded aperture near a specimen

samples



Focused Ion
Beam
(50 nm res)

S. Boutet
SLAC



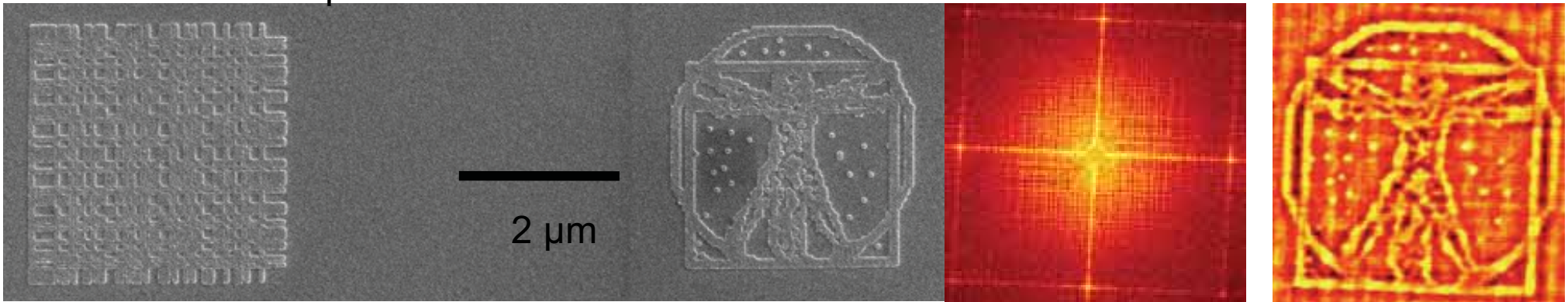
E- beam
lithography
(12 nm res)

Sakdinawat
CXRO

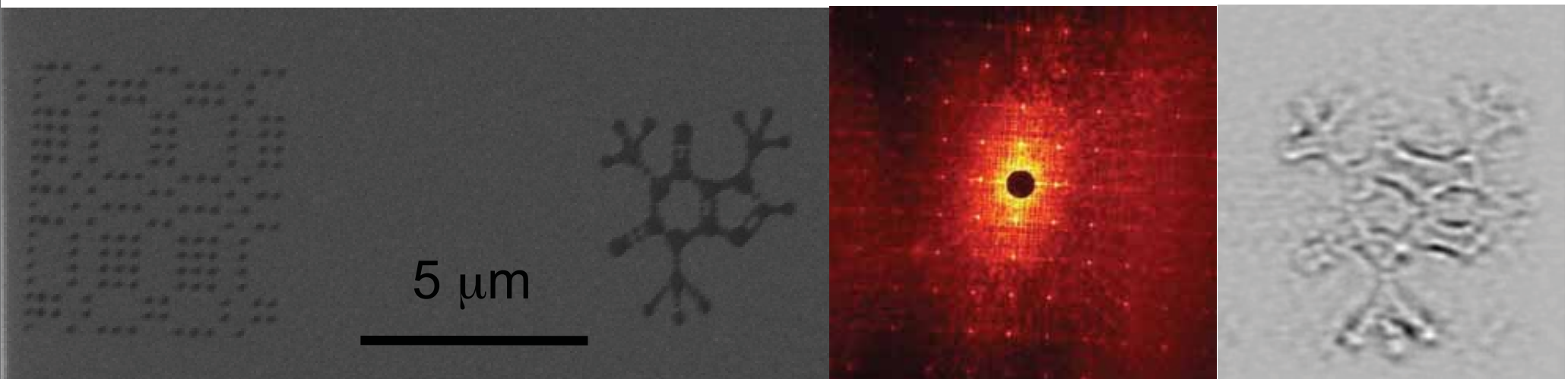
Ultrafast, ultrabright, ultra high resolution X-ray holography with coded apertures

$\lambda=2.2$ nm Resolution=43 nm, SNR X ~70

Sample from A. Sakdinawat



$\Delta t=10$ fs, $\lambda=13.5$ nm, Res~100 nm



*: cyclical convolution (with FFTs)

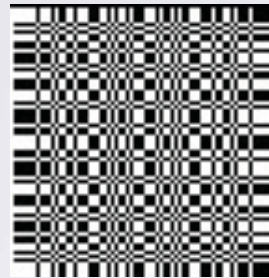
(71x73 URA)

encoding

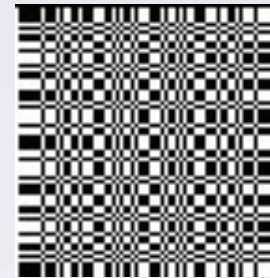
decoding

PSF

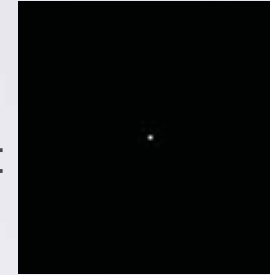
| dot-| sampling



*

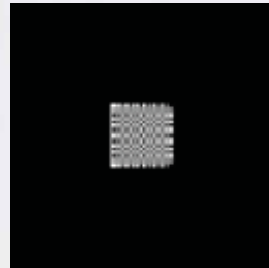


=

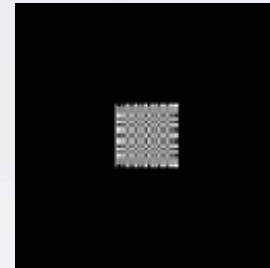


delta

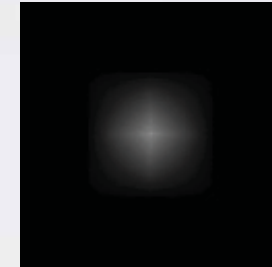
oversampling



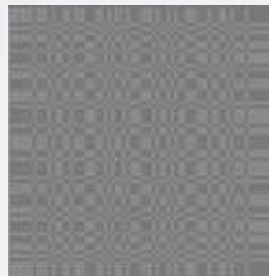
*



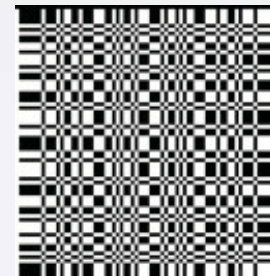
=



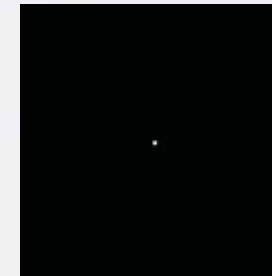
dotted URA



*

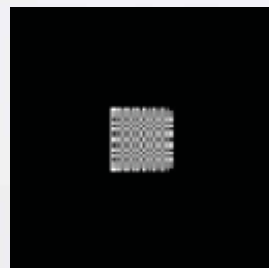


=

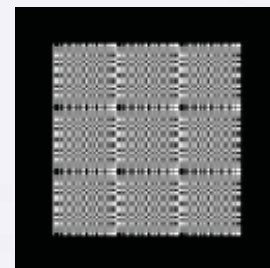


delta

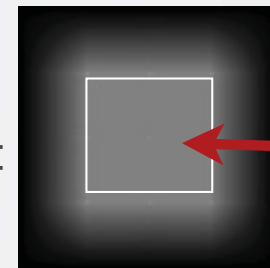
oversampling
+ convolution with
3x3 inverse URA



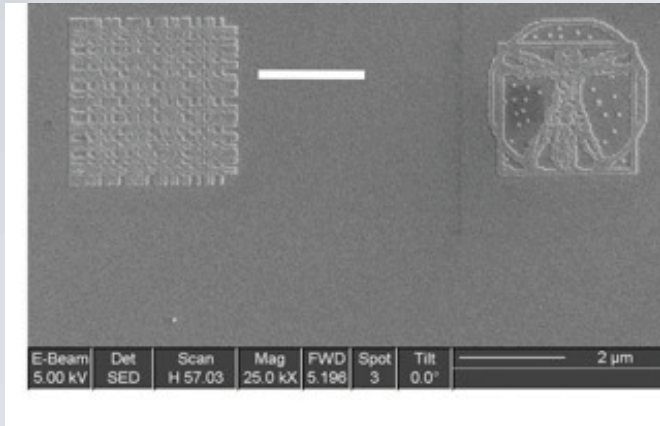
*



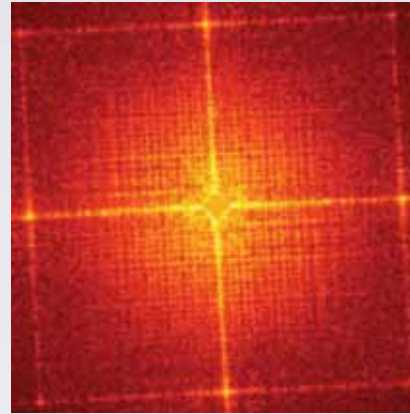
=



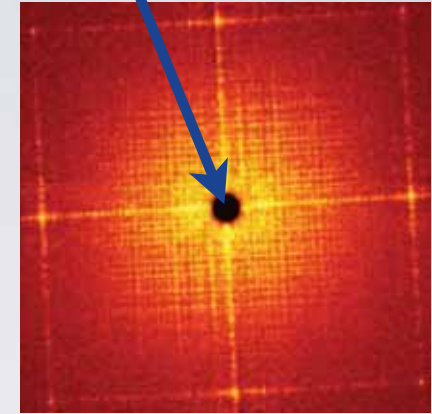
delta+constant
within boundary



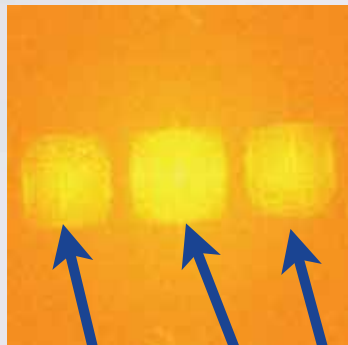
raw data



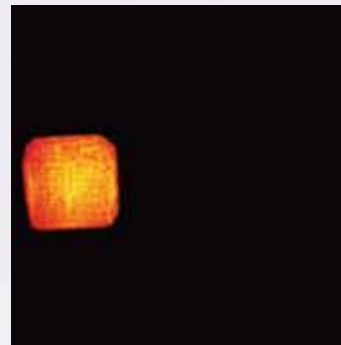
filtered data



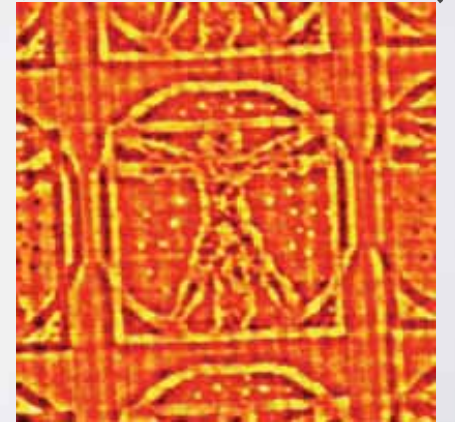
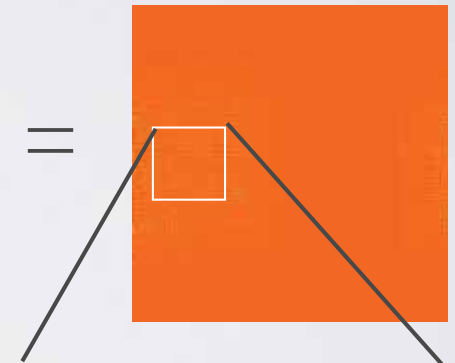
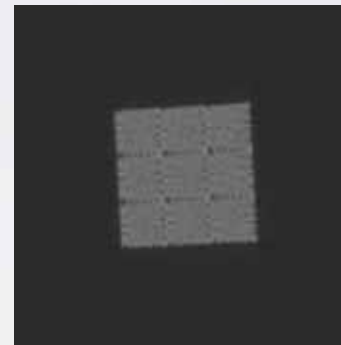
autocorrelation



mask

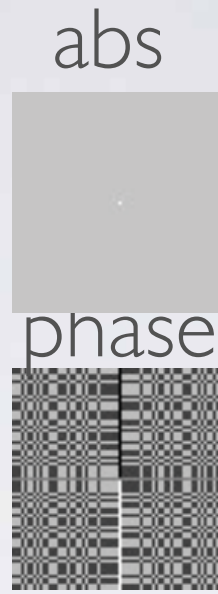
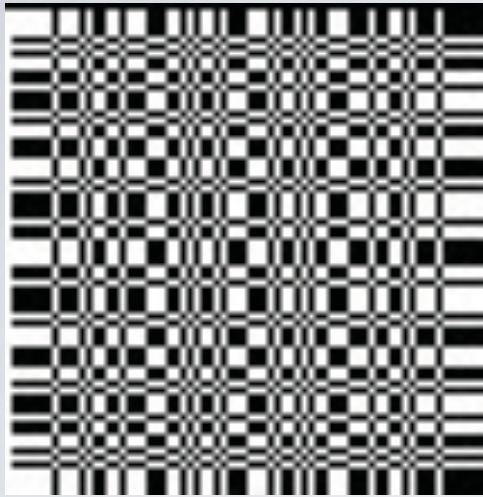


3x array



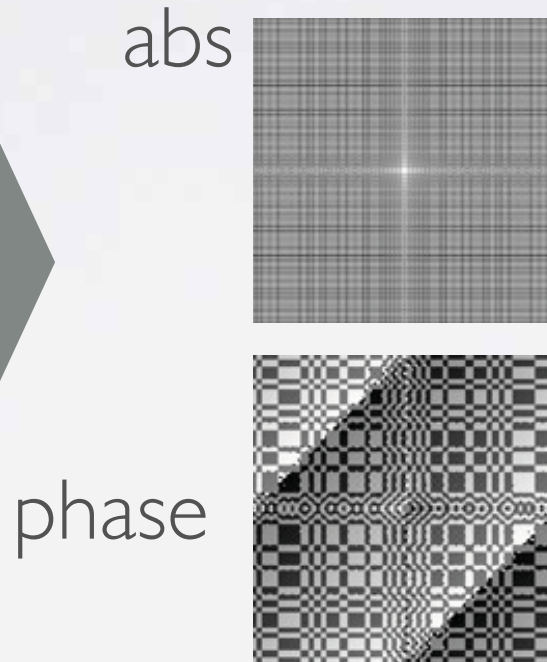
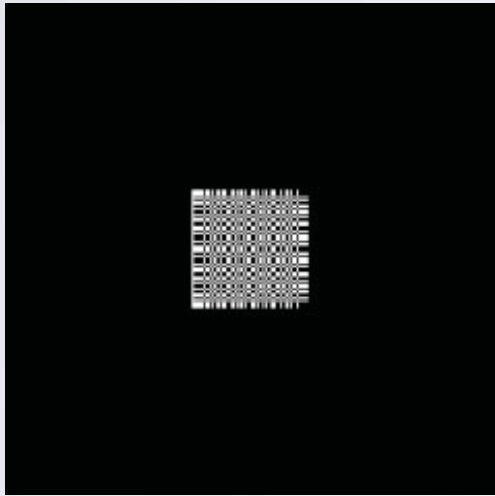
$$o * o + r * r$$

$$o * r \quad o(-x) * r'$$



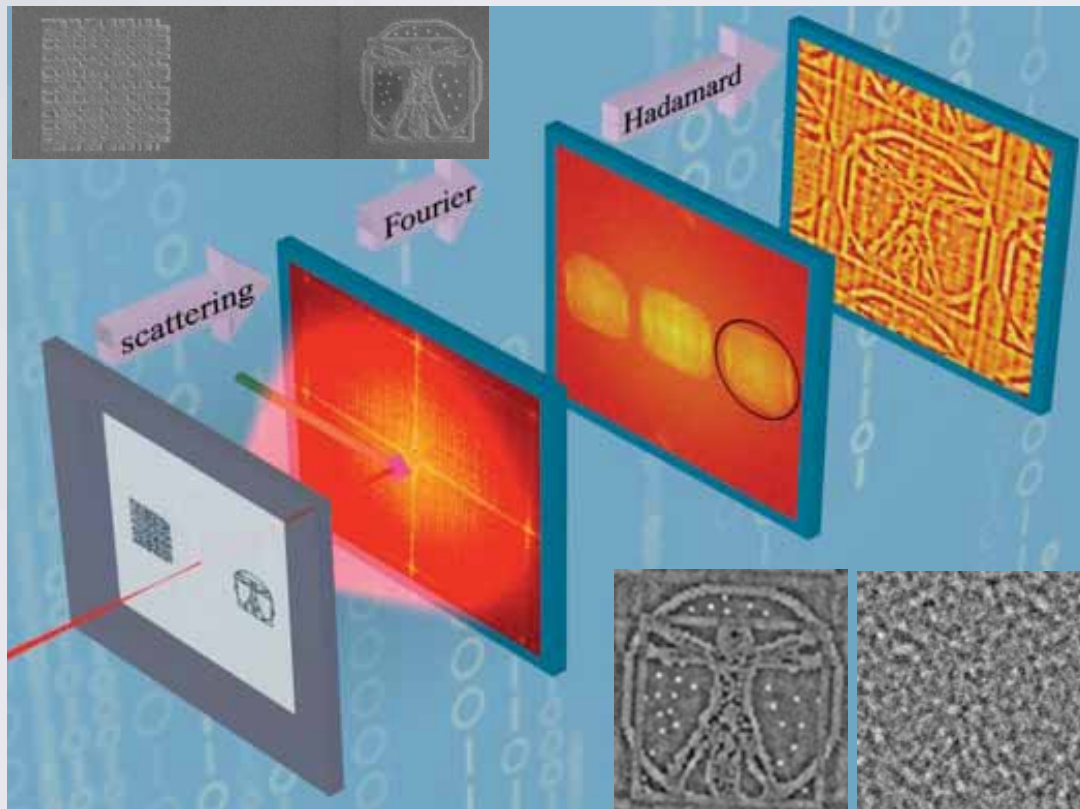
constant power spectrum
except in the middle,
depending on additive
constant

0-padding <----> oversampling



power spectrum is not
constant when
oversampling

Combining X-ray holography with coded aperture imaging improves brightness by orders of magnitude.

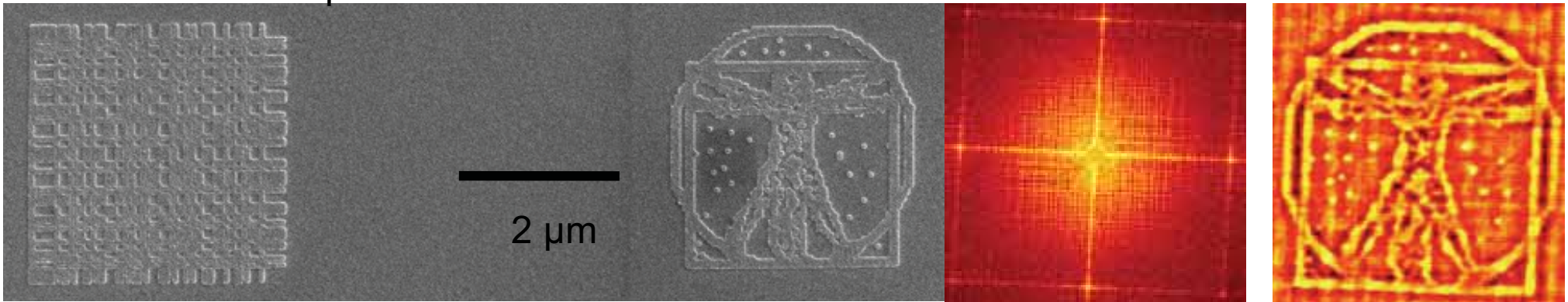


- reduced exposure by orders of magnitude at ALS.
- femtosecond hologram obtained at FEL.
- Resolution extended beyond nanofabrication limits by phasing methods.

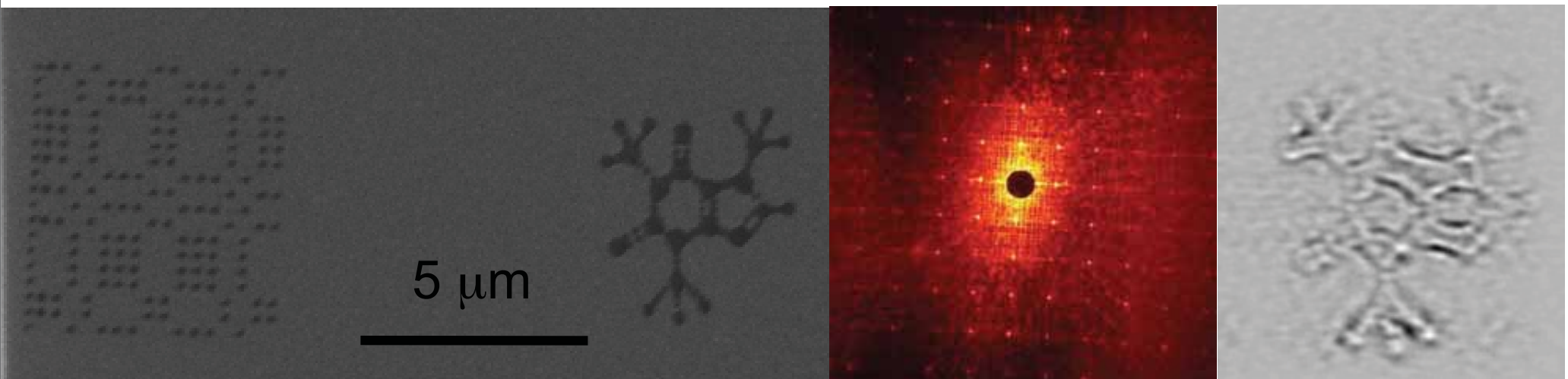
Ultrafast, ultrabright, ultra high resolution X-ray holography with coded apertures

$\lambda=2.2$ nm Resolution=43 nm, SNR X ~70

Sample from A. Sakdinawat

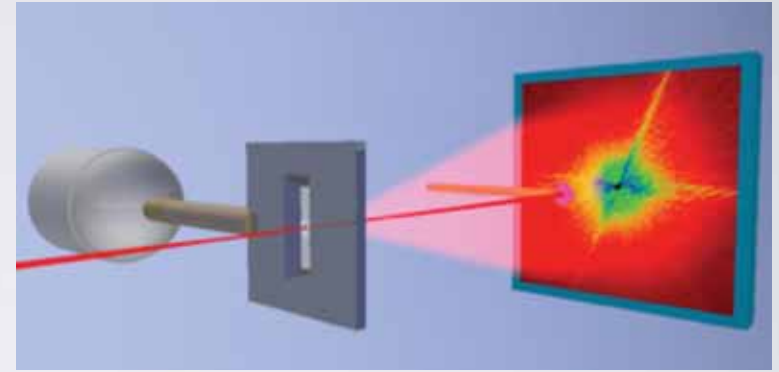


$\Delta t=10$ fs, $\lambda=13.5$ nm, Res~100 nm

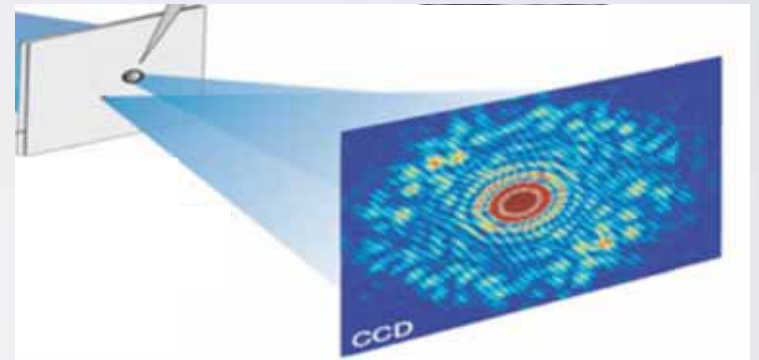


DIFFRACTIVE TECHNIQUES

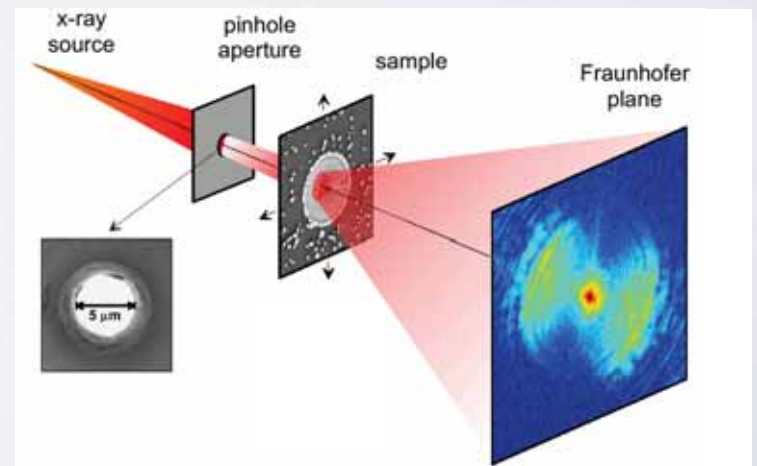
- Diffractive imaging



- Holography

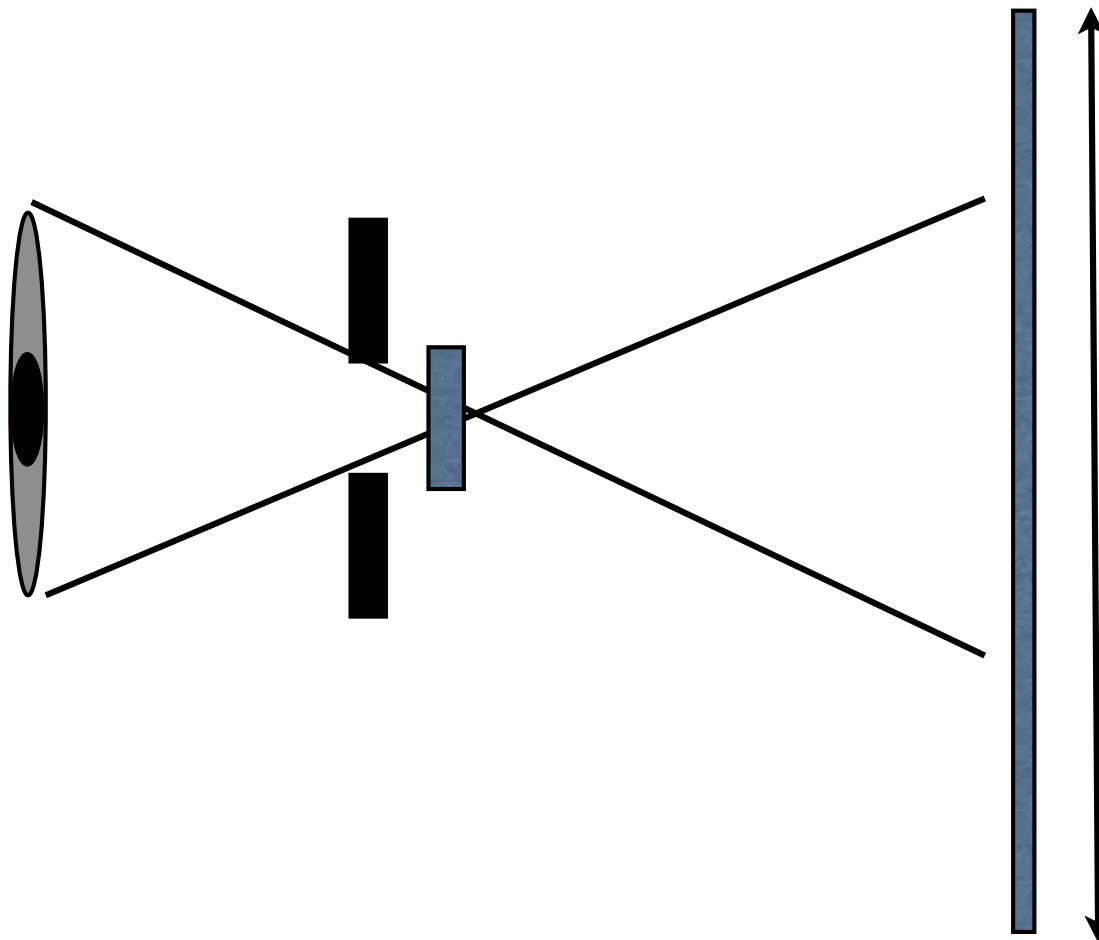


- Ptychography

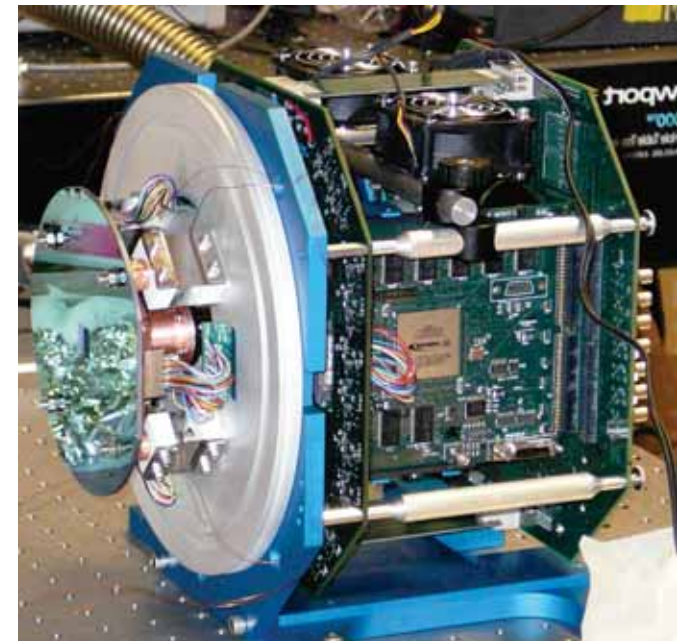


Scanning Diffractive imaging

CCD



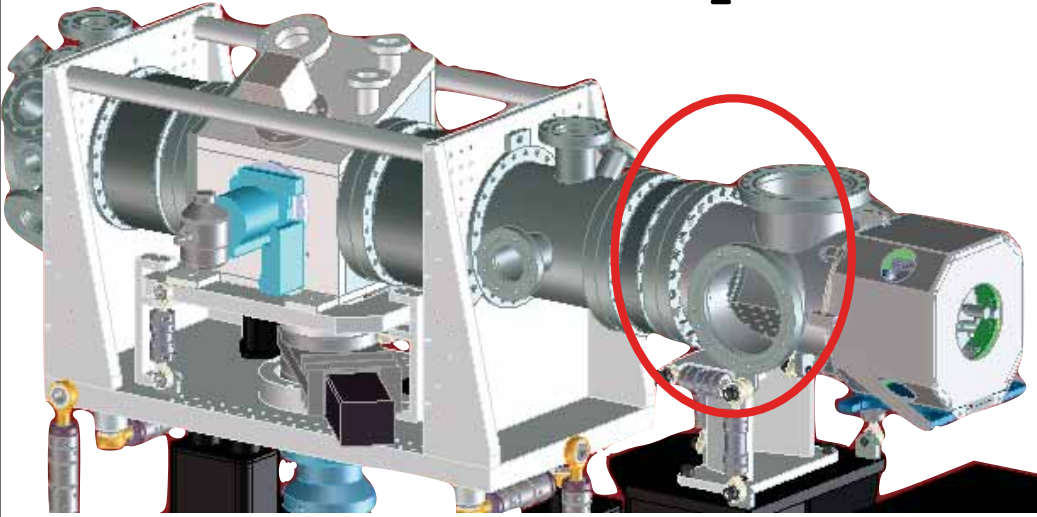
fCCD (Denes, Padmore...)



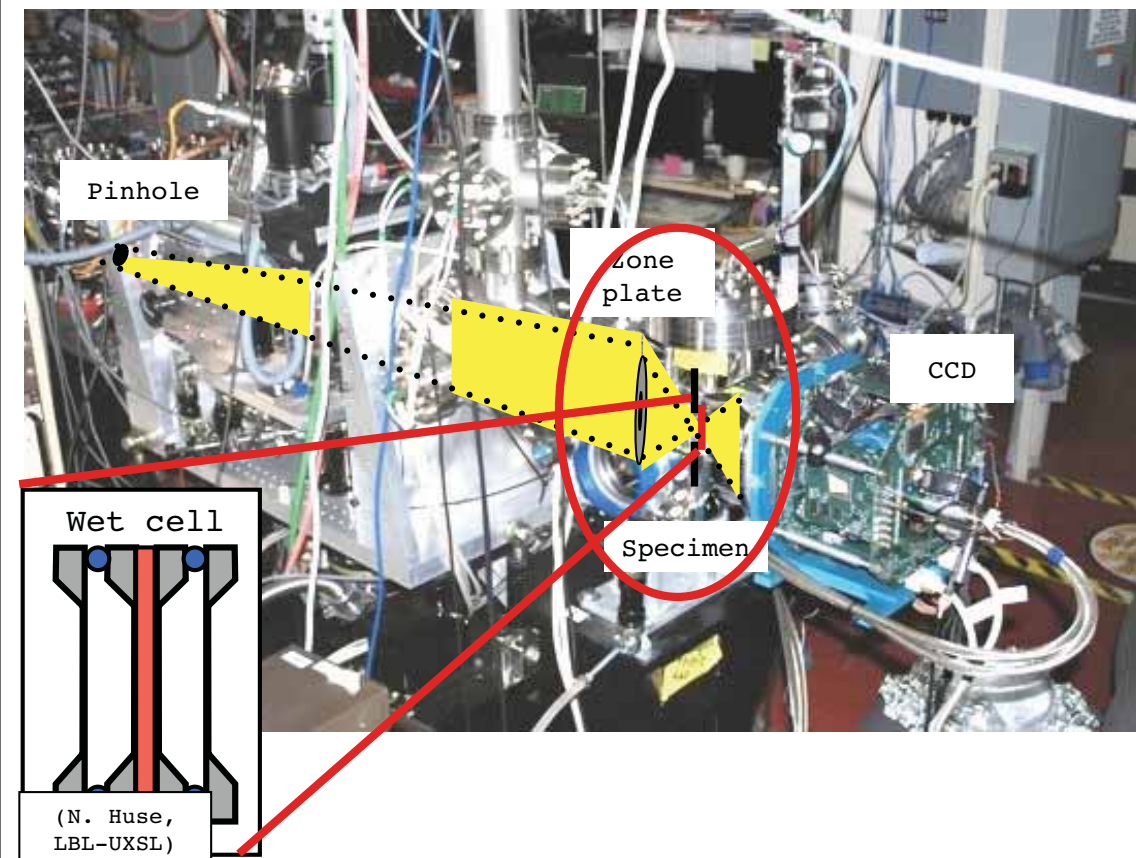
14 mm

480x480 pixels
5 msec readout

FY10- Experimental demonstration



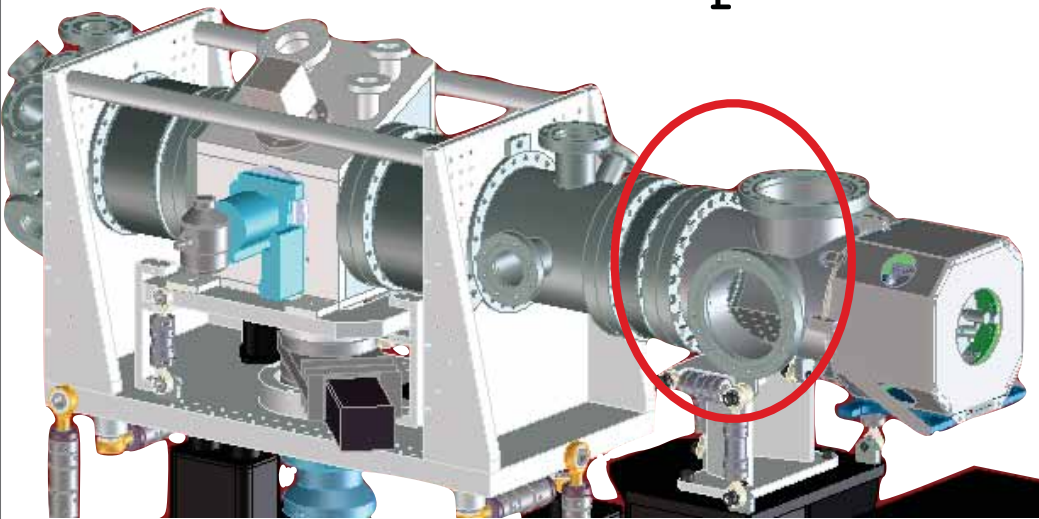
- Implemented ptychography at 750 eV
- wet cell
- $2 \cdot 10^3$ photons/(10 nm)³/second
- 50 MB/second 4 TB/day



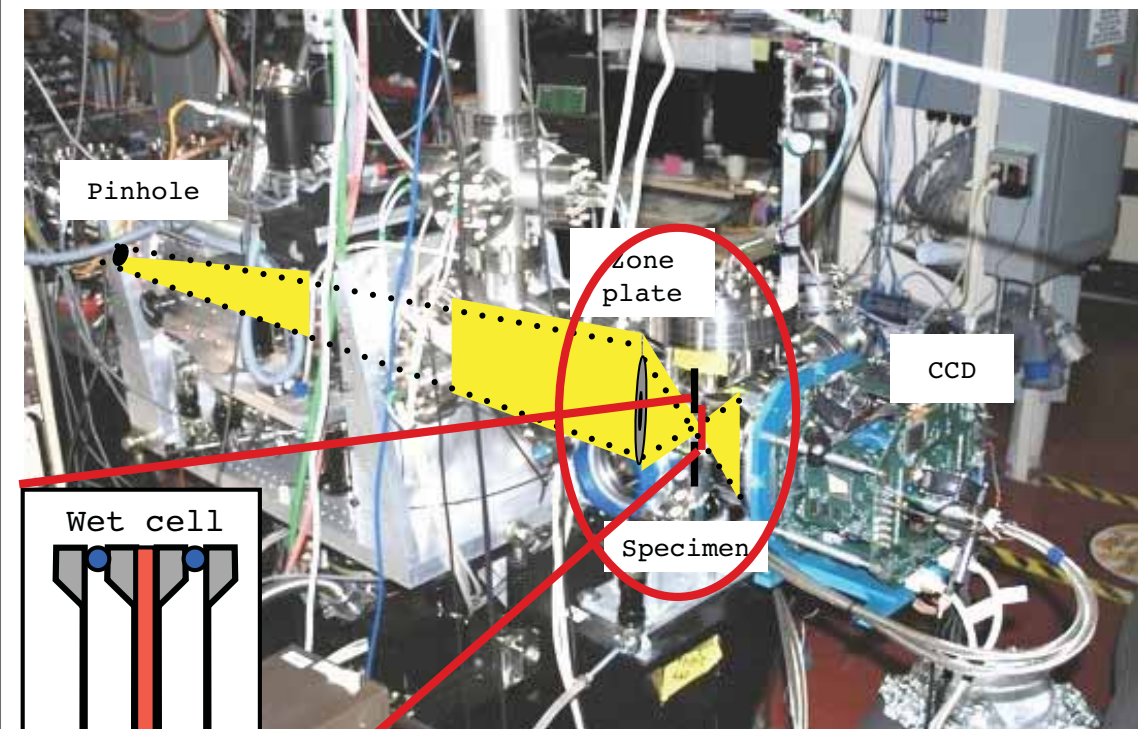
Scanning

Diffraction

FY10- Experimental demonstration



- Implemented ptychography at 750 eV
- wet cell
- $2 \cdot 10^3$ photons/(10 nm)³/second
- 50 MB/second 4 TB/day



Pinhole

Zone plate

CCD

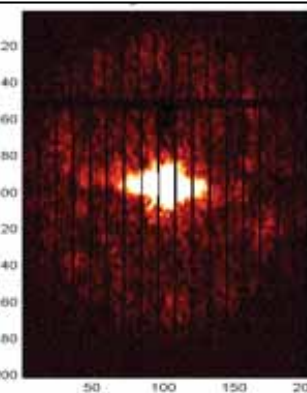
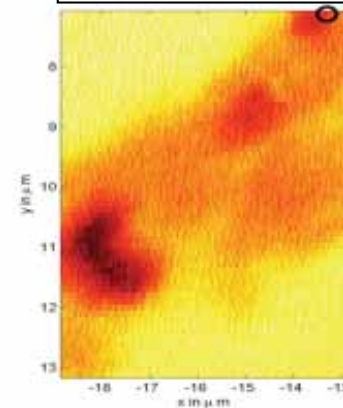
Specimen

Wet cell

(N. Huse,
LBL-UXSL)

Scanning

Diffraction



What we want to build: Nanosurveyor : a unique tool for nanoscience

Microscope installed

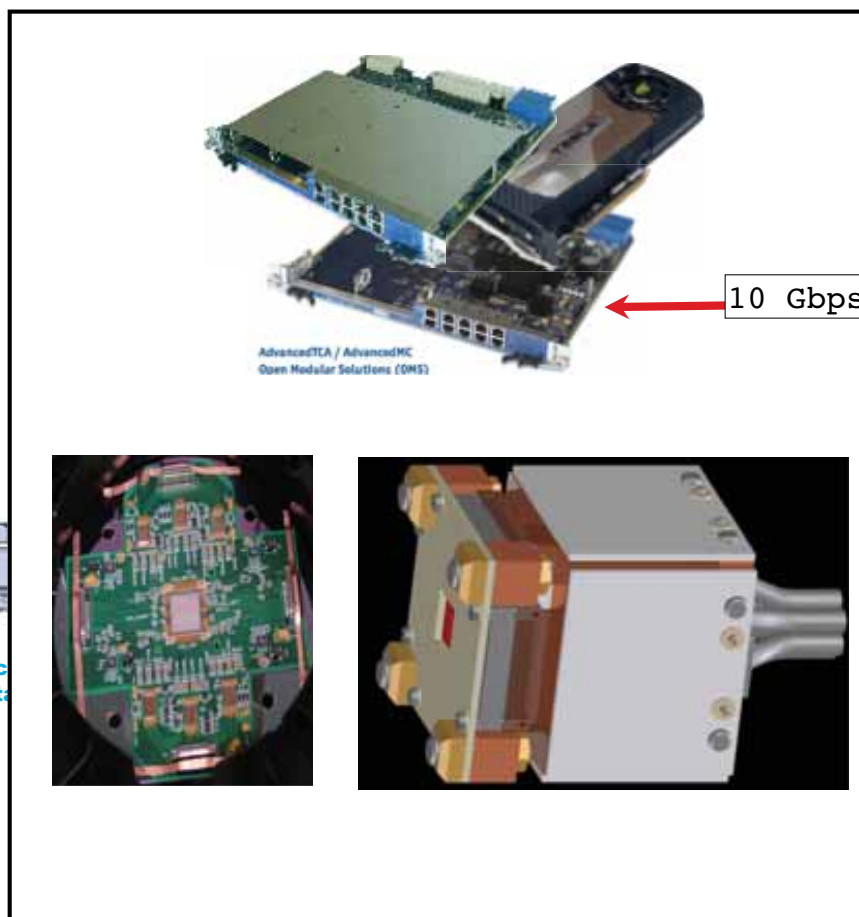
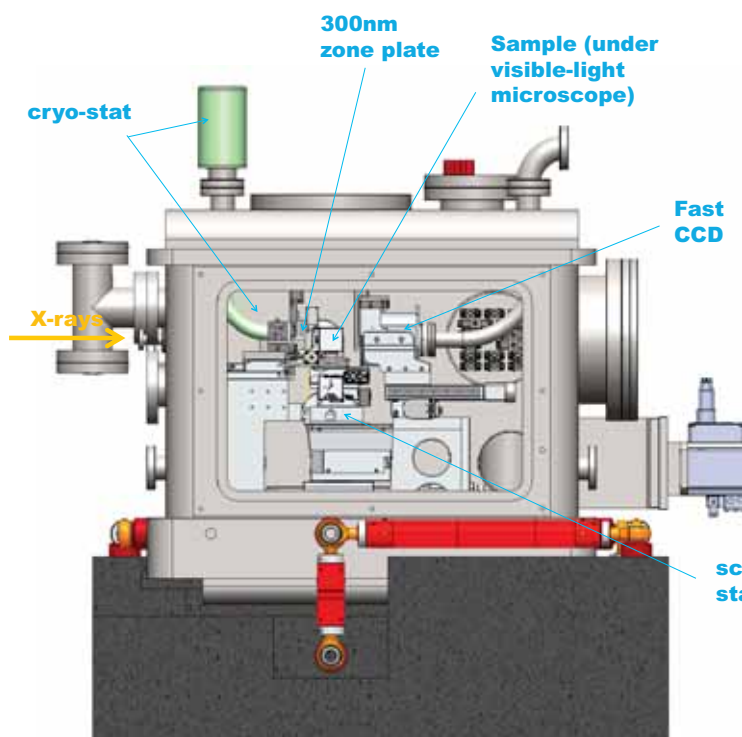
200 frame / sec CCD
- developed at LBNL

High performance computing
- use of NERSC infrastructure

int'l workshop

<https://sites.google.com/a/lbl.gov/nanosurveyor-workshop-nov2010/>

LBNL Nov 22-23 2010



Nanorsurveyor team

T. Warwick, A. Schirotzek, D. Kylkoine

F. Maia, C. Yang [[arXiv:1105.5628](https://arxiv.org/abs/1105.5628)]



<http://www.cxidb.org/>

COSMIC -Coherent scattering & Microscopy meeting Aug 2-3 (LBL)

