

Technique Development on the Scanning Transmission X-ray

Microscope at Canadian Light Source

J. Wang¹, C. Karunakaran¹, Y. Lu¹, J.J. Dynes¹, S.G. Urquhart², A.P. Hitchcock³

¹Canadian Light Source Inc., ²Chemistry, University of Saskatchewan, ³Chemistry & Chemical Biology, McMaster University

CLS 10ID-1 SM Beamline

MI Mirror
 Monochromator M3PEEM M3STXM P3EM_EBL_SiMs M3PEEM STXM_EBL_SiMs
MI Mirror and POF
 front End
 Electricity Tracking Unit
M3PEEM STXM_EBL_SiMs
M3PEEM STXM_EBL_SiMs
X-PEEM

Nanoreactor

In situ Magnets
 • Type A: 0.1 to 0.5 T in-plane magnetized field
 • Type B: 0.1 to 0.5 T out-of-plane magnetized field
 • Electromagnets: up to 0.1 T magnetized field
 • RT -500°C for in situ catalysis, e.g. FTIS, MTO etc.
 • RT -500°C for in situ catalysis, e.g. FTIS, MTO etc.

TEY-STXM

Single Image Elemental Mapping
 • XRF detection limit about 0.001%, lower by about two orders of magnitude than transmission
 • K-shell XRF: C, N, O, F, Na, Mg, Al, Si, P, S, etc. (marginally detectable)
 • L-shell XRF: Ca, Sr, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Ga, As, Se, Br, Kr, Rb, Sr, Y, Zr, etc.

STXM Ptychography

Phase Retrieval
 • STXM-Ptychography: CCD image acquisition synchronized with image scan (lead clock, a robust diffractive microscope technique aims to achieve highest spatial resolution (i.e. sub-5nm).
 • CCD water cooling down to -50 ~ -45°C.
 • Motorized photostage between sample and CCD.
 • Beamline shifter controlled by CCD.

In situ STXM

Wet Cells
 • Si/SiO₂ membrane
 • Wet sample
 • Water circulation
Humidity-Control Device
 • CLS STXM Humidity Control Device
 • Enclosed device sealed by two Si/SiO₂ windows, 0-100% relative humidity control
 • Neutralizer water vapour carried by air-free helium gas, Peltier heating/cooling, -20°C - 100°C (E-dil)
 • Application: water adsorption in nanomaterials (e.g. SnO₂/CNT), water effect in fuel cell operation

XMCD Magnetization Dynamics

Electric/Electronic and Electrochemical
 • 20 nm thick gold electrodes
 • 200 nm thick Pt electrodes
 • Single window with solid electrolyte
 • Electrochemical cell with electrocatalytic (CO₂ reduction) or electrocatalytic (CO₂ reduction)

LEXRF-STXM

High Energy Zone Plate
 • Zone Plate Efficiency
 • Without central stop
 • With central stop
 • Bottom Converter Sample
 • 65 nm high energy zone plate fabricated by Repel Nano Fabric Inc., collaboration with CLS SM team (A.P. Hitchcock et al.) and the SM team (A.P. Hitchcock et al.)
 • Close to theoretical efficiency at many at photon energies flu. ~ 2 MHz at the E 1s edge (2470 eV) with 60x60 μm jets

STXM Spectro-tomography

Glass Capillary Tomography
 • TEM Grid and Wet Cell Tomography
 • Hydrated Bacterial Cells in Live Cell Tomography
 • In Vivo 3D Tomography

Sample Heating/Cooling

Peltier Heating/Cooling
 • Silicon Microheater gold heater, RT -50°C
 • STXM EBL, 200 μm, T = -150°C (helium environment)
 • (H.W. Ng, Chemistry, Nanyang University)
 • Cooling efficiency relies on heat sink.

High Energy Zone Plate

Zone Plate Efficiency
 • Without central stop
 • With central stop
 • Bottom Converter Sample
 • 65 nm high energy zone plate fabricated by Repel Nano Fabric Inc., collaboration with CLS SM team (A.P. Hitchcock et al.) and the SM team (A.P. Hitchcock et al.)
 • Close to theoretical efficiency at many at photon energies flu. ~ 2 MHz at the E 1s edge (2470 eV) with 60x60 μm jets

STXM Spectro-tomography

Glass Capillary Tomography
 • TEM Grid and Wet Cell Tomography
 • Hydrated Bacterial Cells in Live Cell Tomography
 • In Vivo 3D Tomography

STXM Ptychography

Phase Retrieval
 • STXM-Ptychography: CCD image acquisition synchronized with image scan (lead clock, a robust diffractive microscope technique aims to achieve highest spatial resolution (i.e. sub-5nm).
 • CCD water cooling down to -50 ~ -45°C.
 • Motorized photostage between sample and CCD.
 • Beamline shifter controlled by CCD.

Our Operating Funding Partners

