Improvement in Property of Parametric X-ray Radiation by Use of Wedge-shaped Target Crystal

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LEBRA facility of Nihon University

LEBRA: Laboratory for Electron Beam Research & Application



Tunable light-source facility based on a conventional S-band electron linac

elctron energy: 125 MeV(max.), 100 MeV(typ.)average current : $5\mu A$ (max.), $1 - 2 \mu A(\text{typ.})$





LEBRA facility: beamlines (FEL & PXR)



Free electron laser (FEL): 1 um – 6um (near-IR) Parametric X-ray radiation (PXR): double-crystal system



Status of LEBRA-PXR

- Electron beam energy: 100MeV
- Macro pulse of e-beam : ~ 130 mA, 4 10us, 2 5Hz
- Average e-beam current: 1 5uA
- X-ray energy: 5 34keV
 (Si(111): 5 20keV, Si(220): 6.5 34keV)
- Irradiation field: 100mm in diameter @ exit port
- Total photon rate: $> 10^6 10^7$ photon/s
- Application: imaging, XAFS, radiobiology, ...



Diffraction-enhanced imaging (**DEI**)

top view



DEI has been one of the intensive applications of PXR at LEBRA. The X-ray refraction due to passing through the sample can be detect using an analyzer crystal.

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Multi-beam effect at the edge of the target



Deterioration of DEI



The multi-beam effect seriously affects the measurement of DEI.



bright and dark lines appear on the both sides due to two PXR beams.





New wedge-shaped target crystal



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Narrow diffraction width at the 2nd crystal



Dependence of the rocking curve on the target geometry



Comparison with MC & ray-tracing simulation

theoretical curves calculated by Monte Carlo method & raytracing including the electron scattering in the target medium.

X-ray absorption

no absorptionamorphous absorption



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The observed diffraction curves have narrower widths than calculation based on the kinetic theory of PXR.

Conventional X-ray imaging using wedge-shaped target

target: wedge-shaped Si(111) (6.5deg.) PXR: 17.5keV (grazing incidence) e-beam: 2.6uA (average)



IC gauge

detector: flat-panel detector (FPD) measurement time: 10s pixel size: 50um x 50um (1M pixels)



calculator detector: imaging plate (IP) measurement time: 10s pixel size: 60um x 60um



DEI image processing



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Separation of absorption and refraction



kidney of mouse

DEI images@17.5keV measurement time 30s/image using CCD



phase contrast image

As the result of the improvement in PXR property, phase-contrast can be separated from absorption-contrast easily.





DEI-CT(computed tomography)



angular step: 2 deg. projection: 90 images (180 DEI images) measurement time (net) 30s x 2 x 90 = 5400s = 90min

phase-contrast tomography calculated from DEI images

Summary

- The multi-beam effect at the edge of the target crystal for PXR degrades X-ray property.
- To reduce the multi-beam effect, new wedge-shaped target crystals were prepared and has been tested.
- Due to the wedge-shaped target, the X-ray property and available yield improve.
- As the results of the improvement in X-ray property, phase-contrast images can be obtained by DEI method within 1min.
- First success in phase-contrast tomography computed from DEI projections using PXR



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Thank you for your kind attention !!

Appendix



Dispersive XAFS (DXAFS)



Phase-contrast(sensitive) X-ray imaging



R. Fitzgerald: Phys. Today 53 (2000) 23

Recently, an advanced X-ray
imaging, called phase-contrast
imaging, has been studied using
synchrotron radiation.

• High sensitivity to the density difference of light materials.

 Not serious damage due to X-ray absorption (using high-energy X-rays)

•Medical

applicat

ion of the technique has been expected.

The methods require X-ray beams with excellent spatial coherence.



Typical result of DEI 2 (17.5keV)







kidney of mouse

A+B absorption

A-B phase contrast



Computerized tomography (CT) by DEI

