

STATUS OF THE NANO-IMAGING BEAMLINE ID16A

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ID16A

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ID16A-NI: NANO-IMAGING BEAMLINE

Nano-Imaging

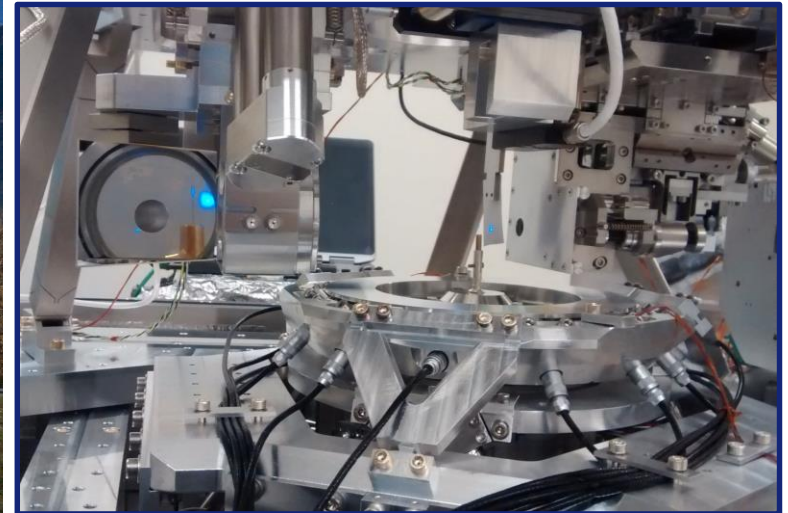
Quantitative 3D characterization at the nanoscale of the morphology and the elemental composition of specimens in their native state

ID16A-NI
185 m

Optics Hutch
34 m

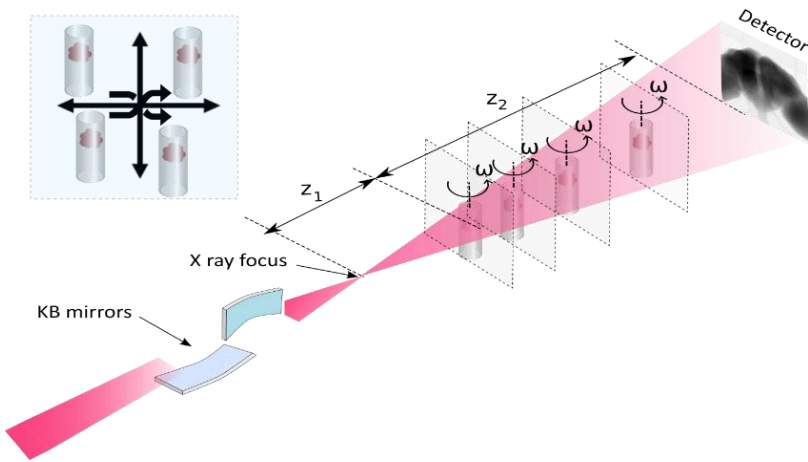


ID16 Satellite Building



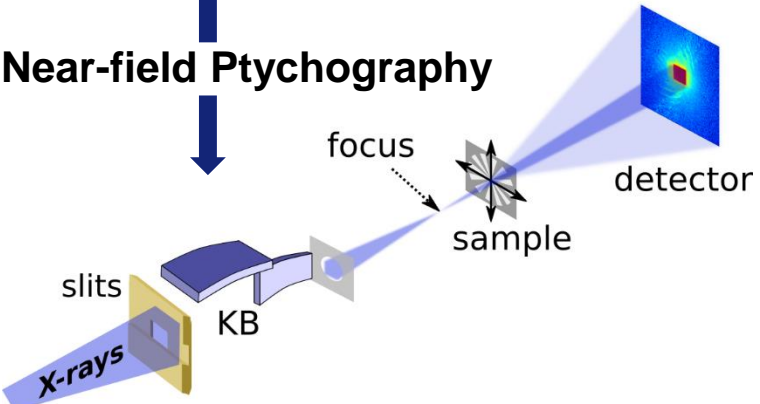
ID16A End-station

Holography



Morphology
Electron Density distribution

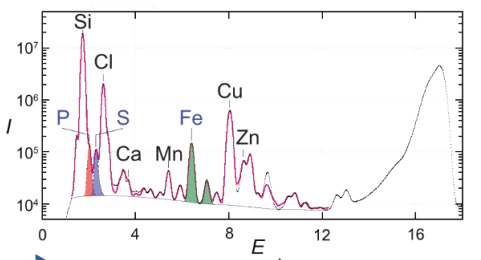
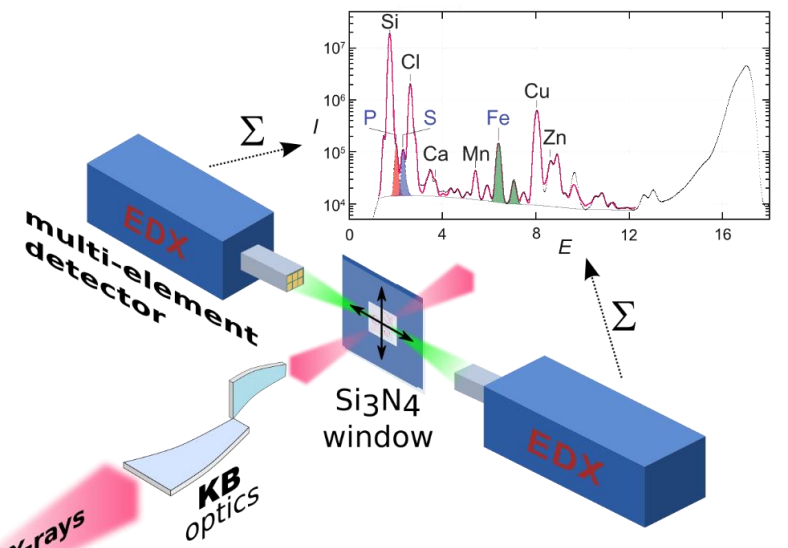
Near-field Ptychography



Ptychography

Nano
Cryo

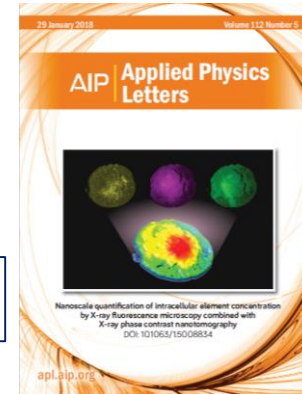
Label free chemical composition
(Trace) Element distributions



- Output:
3D reconstructions of $\rho(x,y,z)$, $c_{el}(x,y,z)$

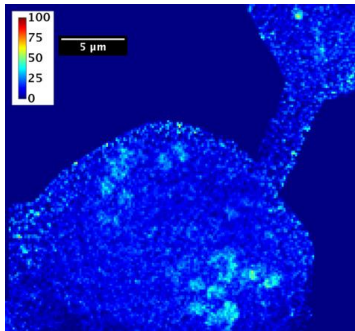
Quantitative correlative approach

C. Gramaccioni et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. 112, 053701 (2018)



2D molarity/concentration

2D mass fraction

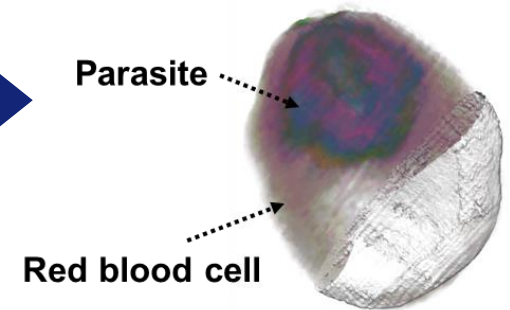


Kosior et al., J. Struct. Biol. 177, 239 (2012)

2D XRF

3D phase contrast

3D mass fraction



2D phase contrast

3D XRF

3D mass fractions

Fe / S / P

Yang et al., Anal. Chem. 91, 6549 (2019)

ID16A-NI: NANO-IMAGING BEAMLINE

THE INSTRUMENT

ID16A

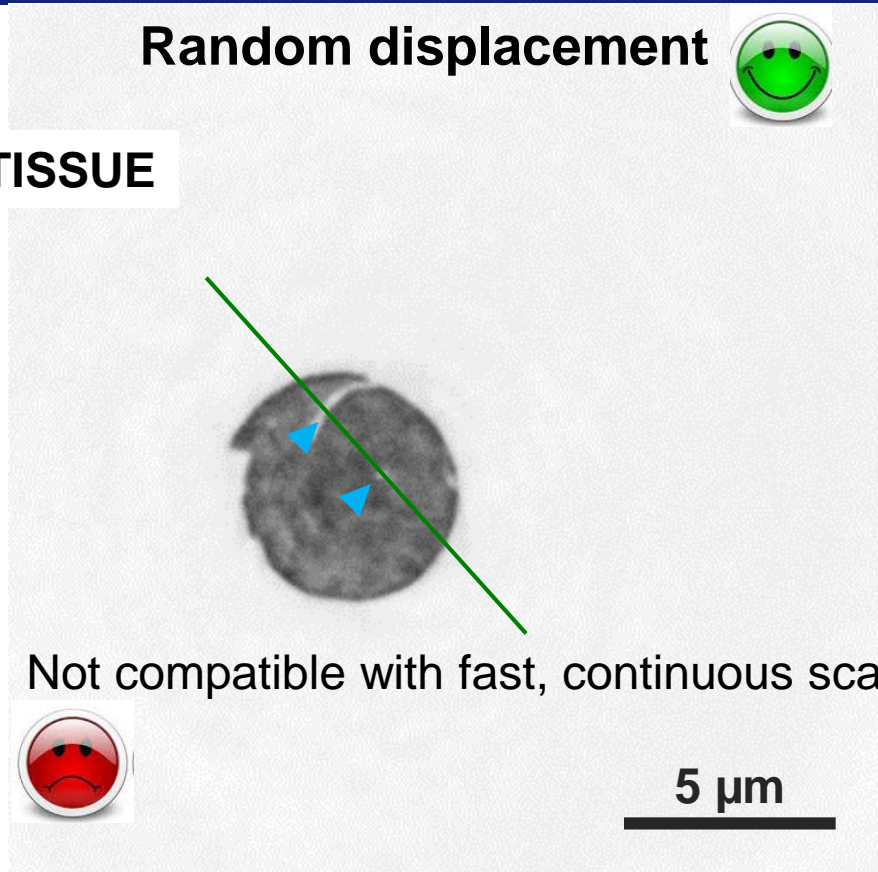
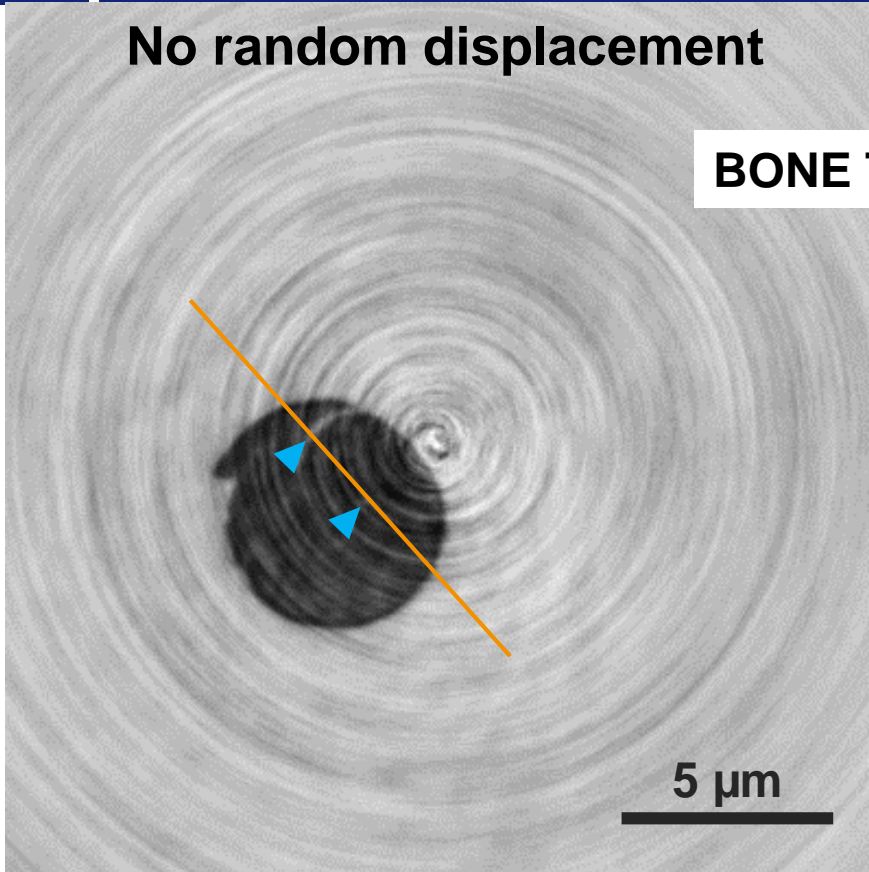
Focused X-ray Nanoprobe
X-ray fluorescence & phase contrast
Focus ~ 12-50 nm
Flux $4 \cdot 10^{11}$ ph/s at $\Delta E/E = 1\%$
 $E = 17$ keV or 33.6 keV
In-vacuum + Cryo

RANDOM SAMPLE DISPLACEMENT

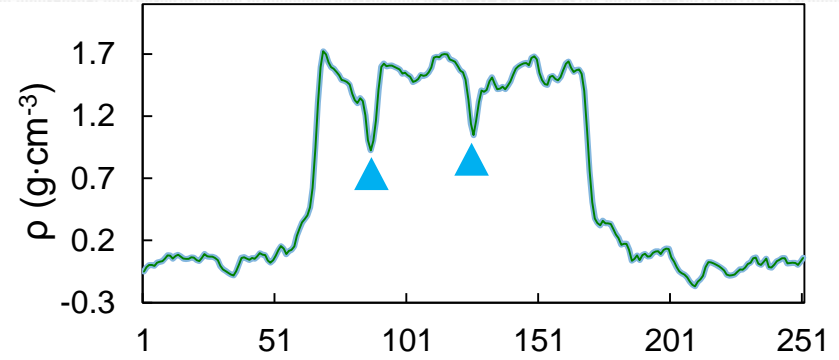
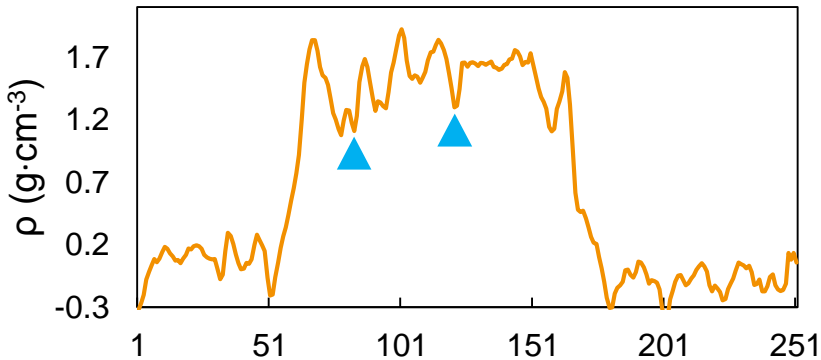
No random displacement

Random displacement 

BONE TISSUE



Not compatible with fast, continuous scan



CRYOGENIC WORKFLOW FOR BIOLOGICAL SAMPLES

Preserve biological samples close to their native state (**frozen hydrated**)

- Avoid redistribution of elements, morphological changes
- Avoid (limit) radiation damage

Cryogenic sample preparation



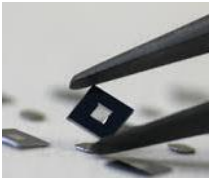
Cryo loading chamber and transfer system



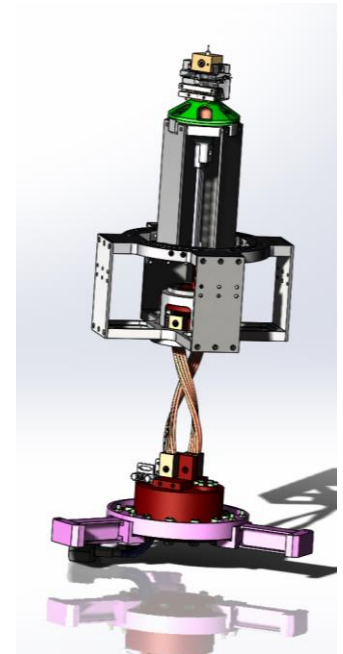
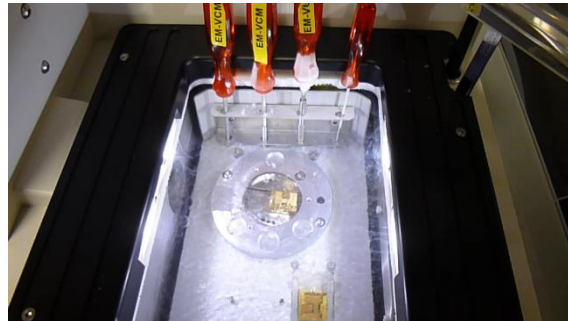
Cryogenic cooling of the sample stage



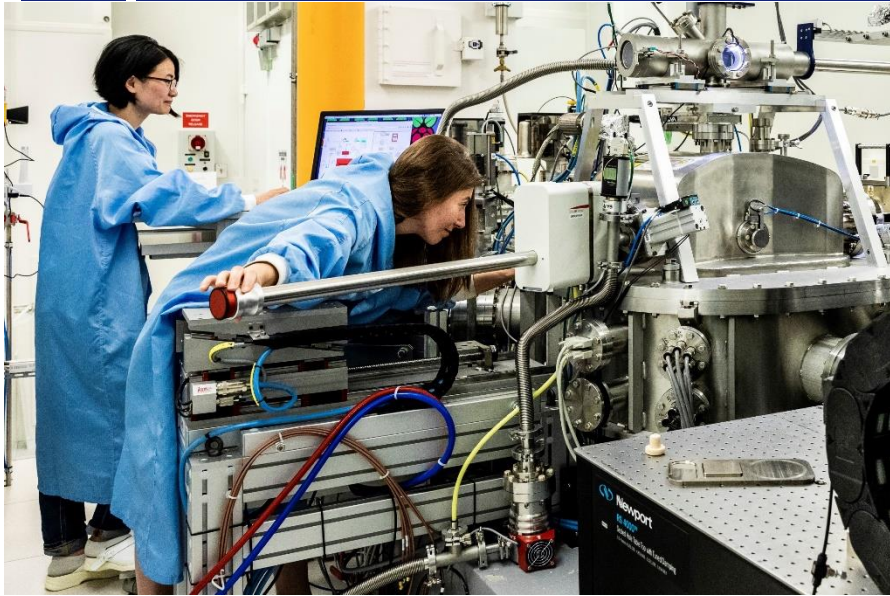
Plunge freezing



Leica
MICROSYSTEMS

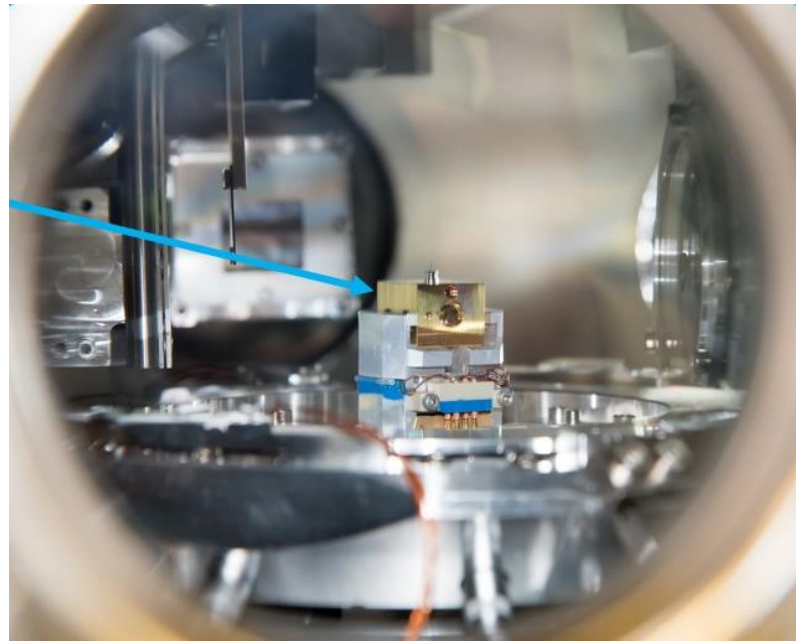


CRYOGENIC WORKFLOW FOR BIOLOGICAL SAMPLES



**Leica EM-VCT
Cryo-transfer system**

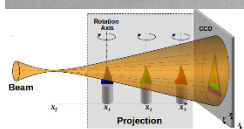
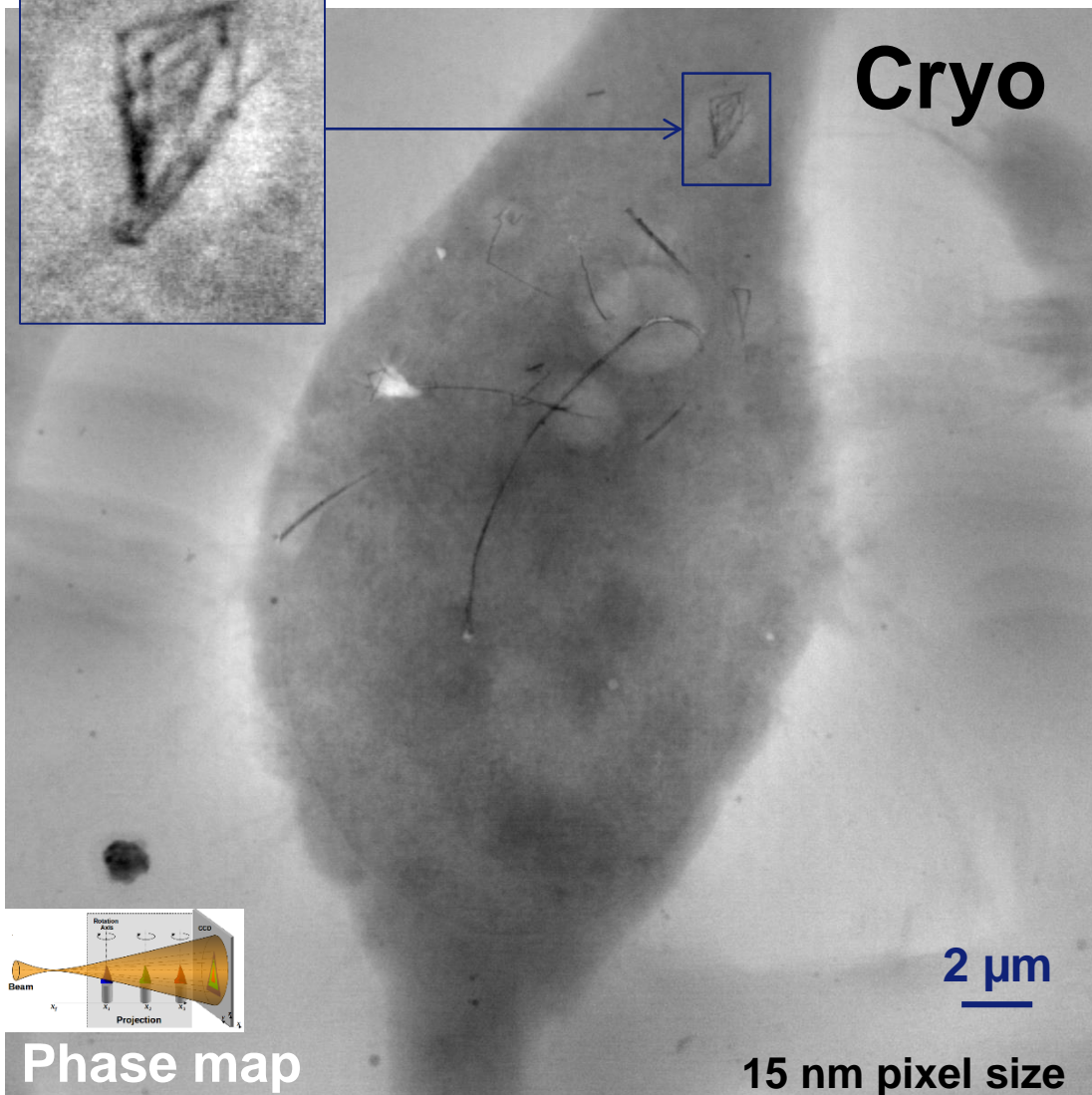
**Integrated into the “Hexapiezo”
Highly precise and stable
rotation (<20nm) and scanning (<5nm)**



CRUMPLING OF SILVER NANOWIRES BY ENDOLYSOSOMES STRONGLY REDUCES TOXICITY

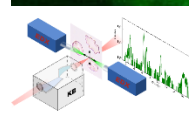
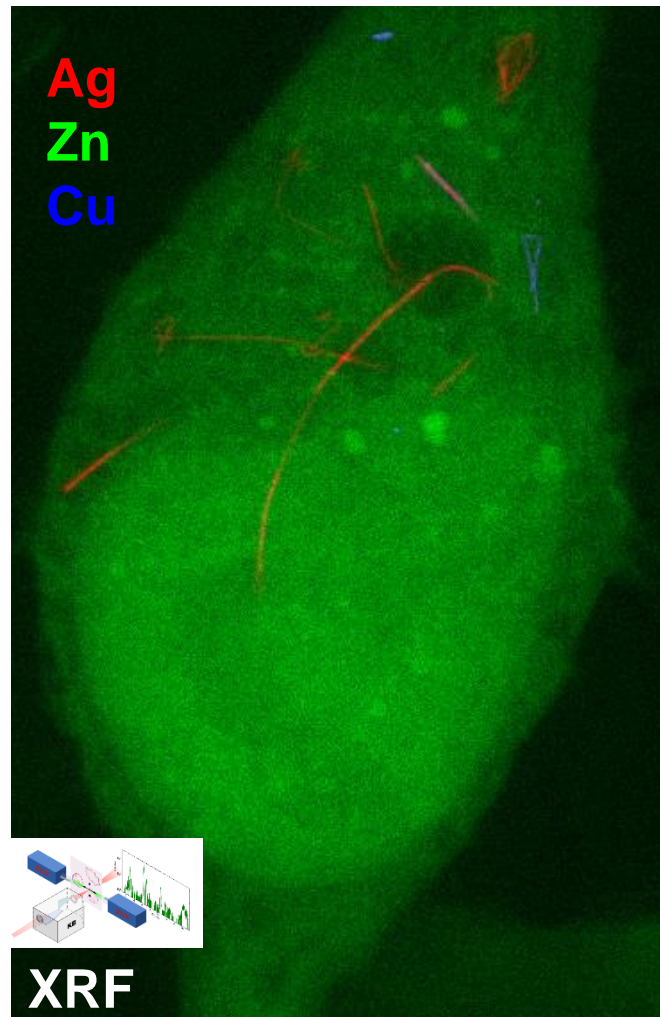
Fibroblast cell

Cryo



Phase map

33 nm Ag nanowires



XRF

50 nm pixel size

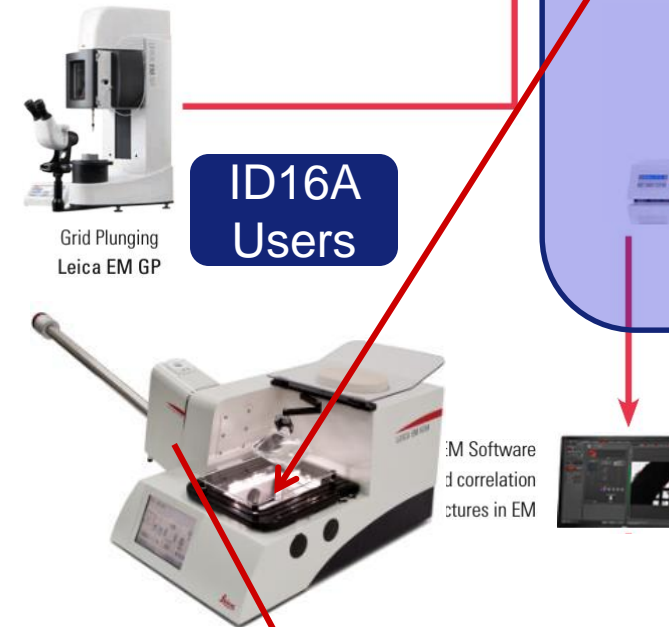


CRYO CORRELATIVE LIGHT X-RAY MICROSCOPY

IBS / GIN / Users



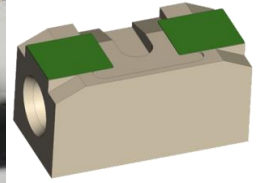
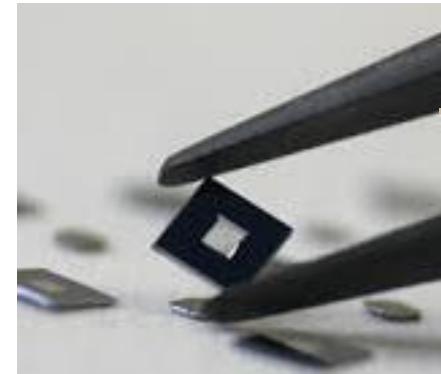
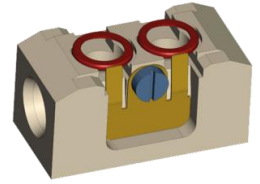
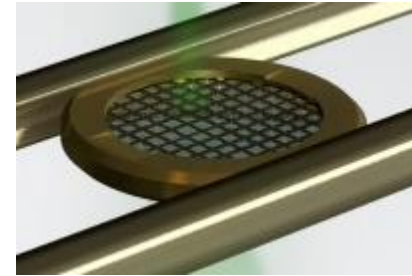
ID16A
Users



IM Software
and correlation
pictures in EM



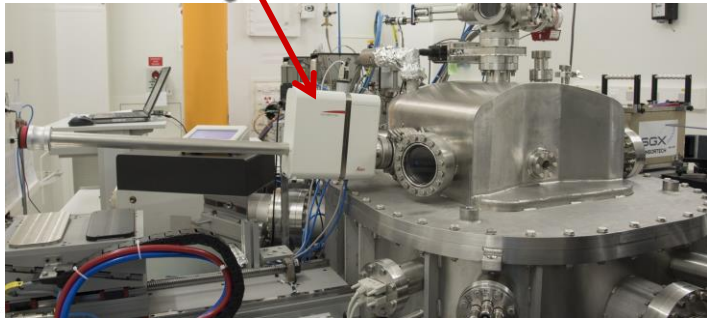
New



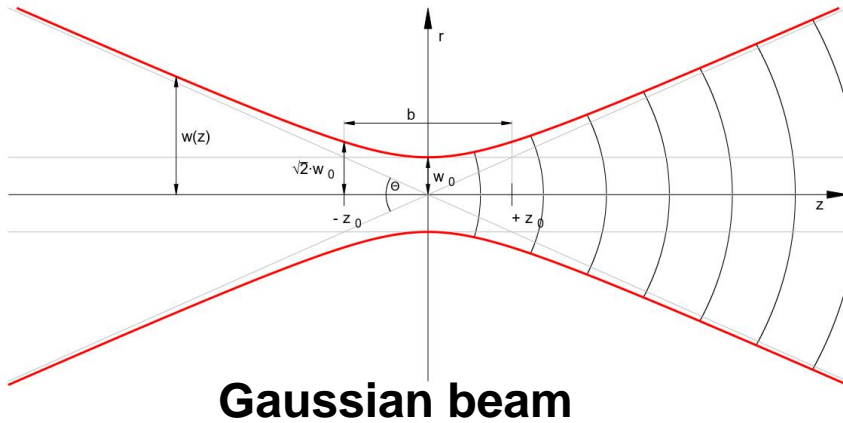
Si_3N_4 window and
Autoloader compatible

Benefits

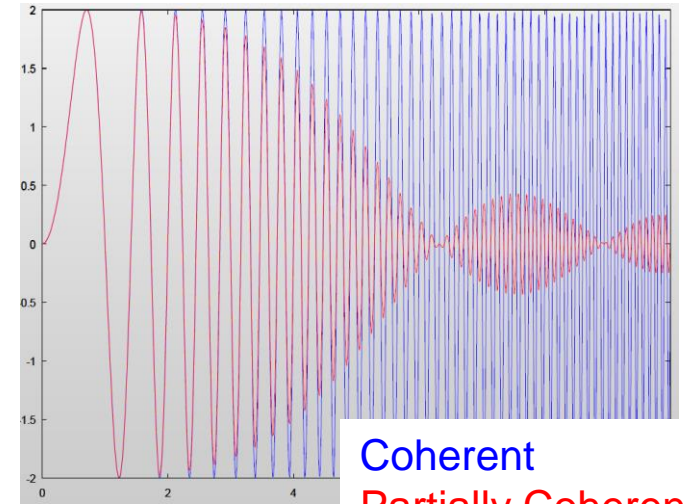
- Inspect samples under cryo conditions before X-rays
- Preselect regions of interest (coordinate transfer)
- Label proteins and/or intracellular components**



FRESNEL PROJECTION MICROSCOPY: ULTIMATE RESOLUTION



CTF



Factors limiting the spatial resolution:

Fresnel diffraction : $1/2\sqrt{\lambda D}$

Phase retrieval through *phase diversity*

Different distances

Near-field ptychography (M Stockmar et al, Scientific Reports, 2013)

Incoherent contributions to the nanofocus

Mechanical vibrations

Electron source size

$$\mu_{12}(\lambda D f)$$

Not just brightness, coherence limited

1 nm contribution, demagn. 1000 \rightarrow 1 μm source size

Number of pixels N

$$N = \frac{\text{max 3D field of view}}{\text{resolution element}}$$

Absorption
Depth of field
Multiple scattering

Optics
Interaction strength
Photon statistics

3D Imaging from *projections*

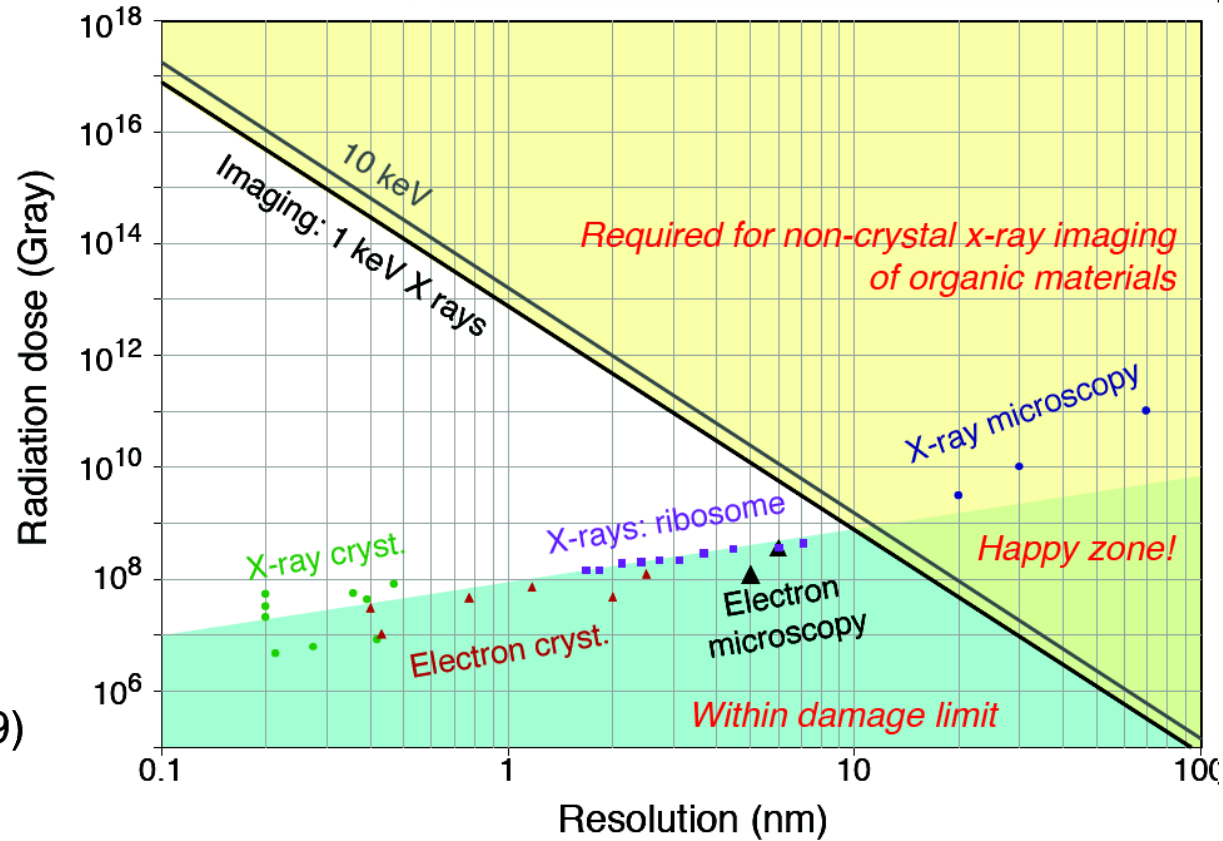
$$N = \frac{\text{depth of field}}{\text{Rayleigh resolution}} = \frac{2 \frac{\lambda}{\text{NA}^2}}{0.61 \frac{\lambda}{\text{NA}}} = \frac{2}{0.61 \text{NA}} = \frac{2}{0.61^2} \frac{\text{resolution}}{\lambda}$$

NA \ll 1

$\lambda \ll$ resolution

'Hard' X-rays are favorable

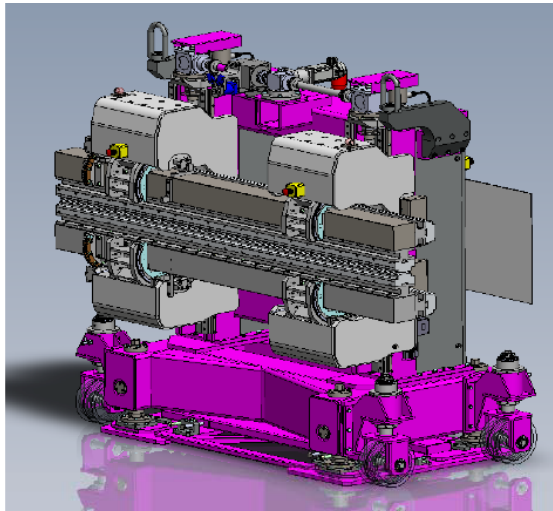
RADIATION DAMAGE AND DOSE AT HIGH RESOLUTION



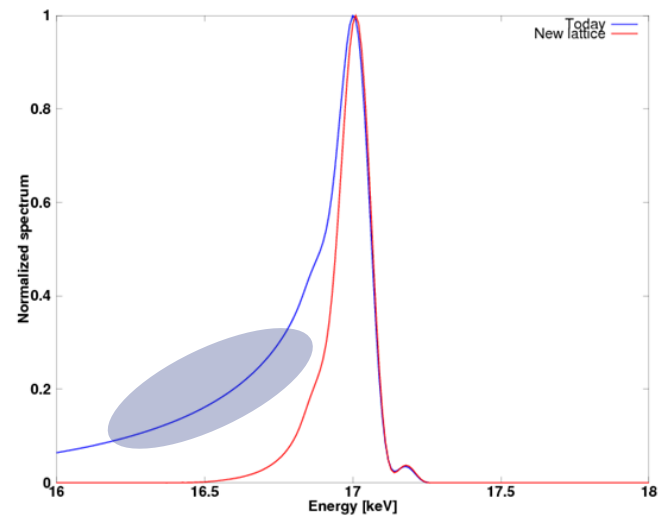
Howells *et al.*, *J. Electron. Spec. Rel. Phen.* **170**, 4 (2009)

- Fast freezing and cryo-microscopy partially solves the issue
- XRF (50ms dwell-time):
 - 2D: $\sim 10^{10}$ Gy @ 20nm pixel
 - 3D: $2 \cdot 10^9$ Gy @ 120nm voxel
- Holographic nanotomography (200ms exp.):
 - 3D: 10^8 Gy @ 10nm voxel

- Ideally suited for the production of **round, pink nano-beams**
- **Increase** by about **30** of flux density, **25** of flux, **$>10^{13}$ ph/s!!!**
- **Spectral bandwidth from 1% \rightarrow 0.7%**
- *Further decrease of focal spot size is mostly optics limited*
- **Improved spatial resolution and sensitivity** in coherent imaging (better coherence and higher flux)



2.3 m Revolver support



X-ray Fluorescence

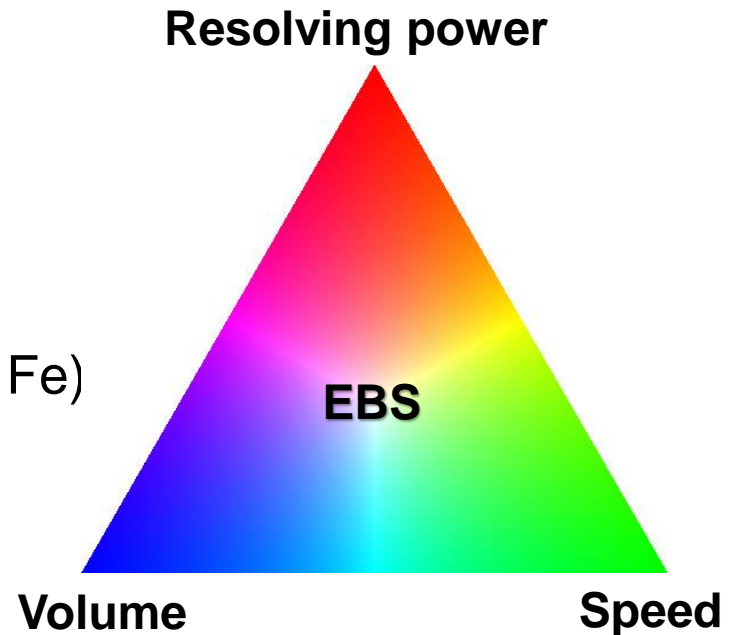
- Towards **single atom limit of detection** (Zn, Fe)
- **Larger number of replicates**
- **Routine 3D cryo XRF** with full resolution

Coherent Imaging

- Focus on **near-field configuration** (through-put, sample size, sensitivity)
- **Huge 3D problems**
e.g. Connectomics (1mm³ brain with ‘synaptic resolution’)

Correlative (X-ray) microscopy

- Online: Phase & Fluo
- Offline: Cryo CLXM & (cryo-)EM



- End-station currently dismantled!
- Faster nano-positioning
 - New faster in-vacuum rotation and improved cryo-environment
- New KB Vertical Focusing Mirror @ 17 keV
- Imaging detector:
 - faster (sCMOS) and larger (2K x 2K → 4K x 4K or 6K x 6K)



- Homogeneity of software
 - in the frame of ESRF Tomography Strategy
- Sample preparation
- Dose management
- ...