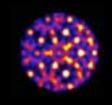
### Fourier Transform Holography Single Shot Imaging on a Photon Budget

### **Bill Schlotter**

### Applied Physics, Stanford University Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Laboratory SLAC

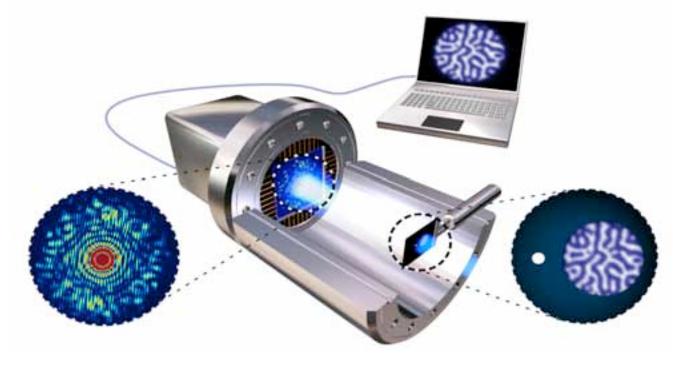






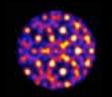
# The General Idea

- Lensless imaging with soft x-rays
- Fourier transform holography
- High spatial resolution
- Full field





- Motivation and the phase problem
- Fourier Transform Holography (FTH)
- Experimental Instruments
- Capabilities of FTH for stroboscopic imaging
  - Improve image quality
  - Extend the field of view
  - Record multiple image with a single pulse
  - Extend the dynamic range of detection



## Synchrotron Light Sources

#### BESSY Berlin, Germany

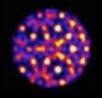


### SSRL at SLAC Menlo Park, California

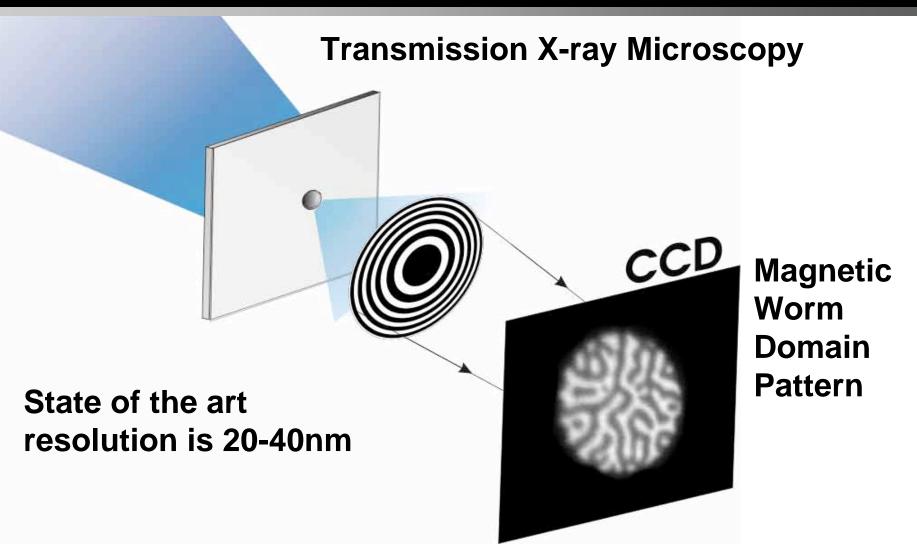


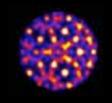
Tunable light source:
≻Energy
Polarization

Soft x-rays: ≻E=100eV – 1000 eV ≻λ =12.4 nm – 1.2 nm

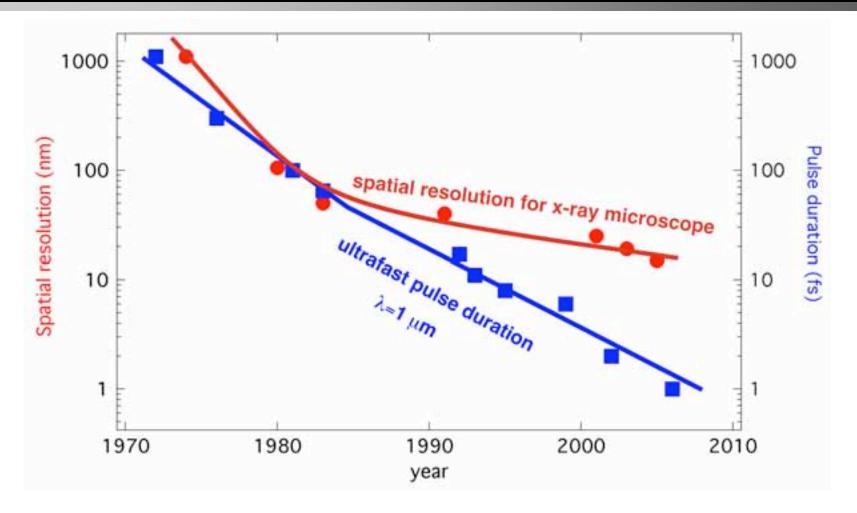


### Full Field X-ray Microscopy – Real Space Imaging





### Progress in the Ultrafast and Ultrasmall



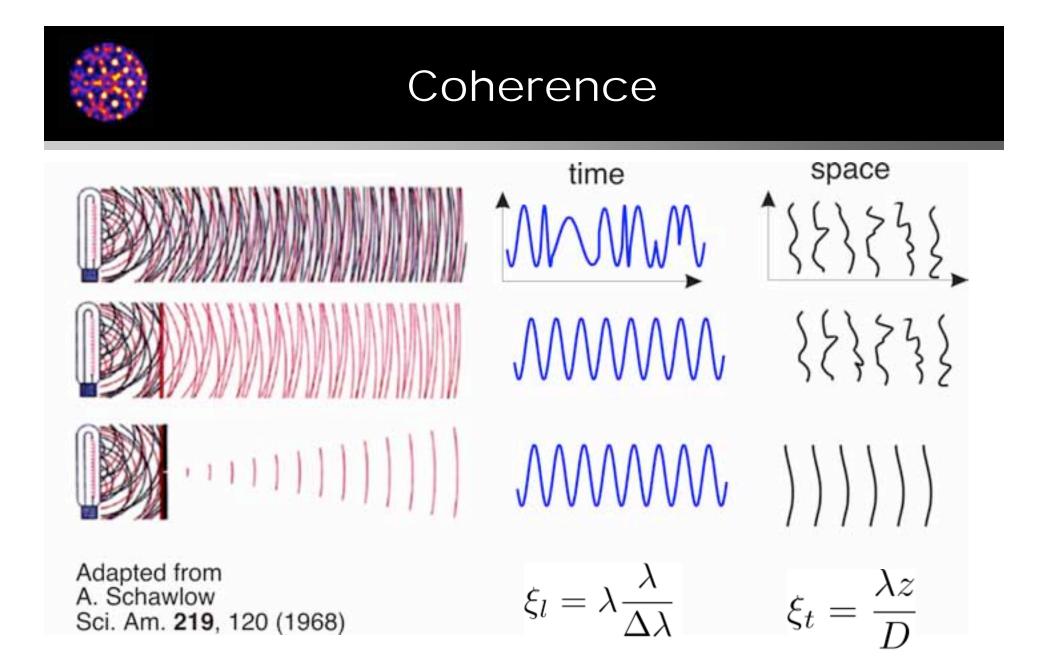
#### No ultrafast probe of structure on the nanoscale

### Linac Coherent Light Source

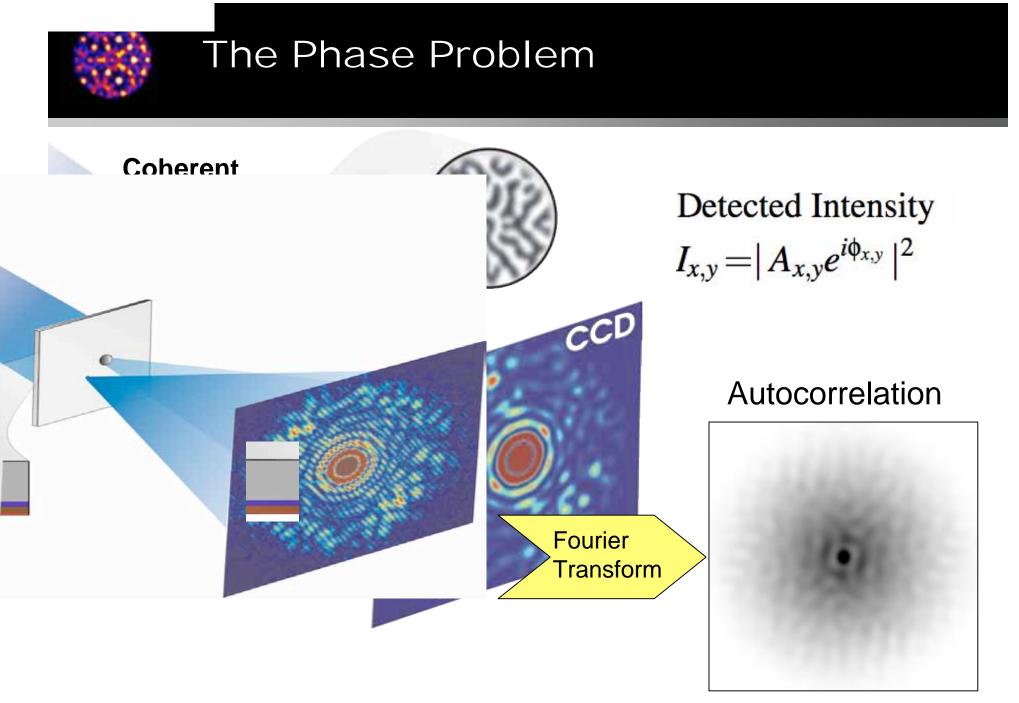
10<sup>13</sup> coherent soft x-ray photons per pulse

FEL 4th Generation Light Sources:▶FLASH (soft x-ray 2007)▶LCLS (hard x-ray 2009)

Single Shot Image Requires:
Full field microscopy
Coherent x-ray compatibility
High peak brightness
Ability to cope with high power load

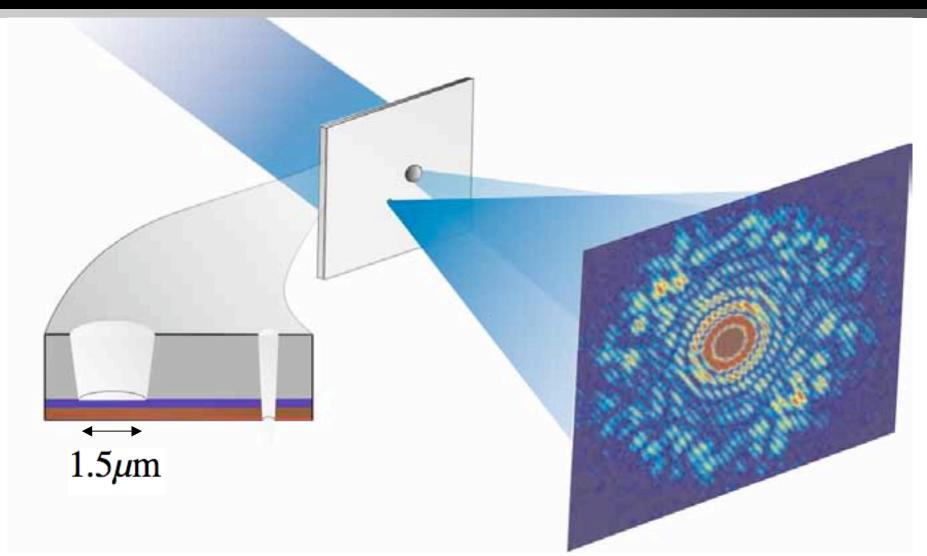


#### ation

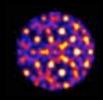




### Fourier Transform Holography

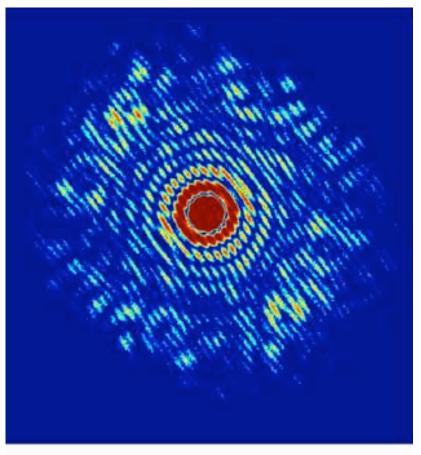


S. Eisebitt, J. Lüning, W. F. Schlotter, M. Lörgen, O. Hellwig, W. Eberhardt, and J. Stöhr. Lensless Imaging of Magnetic Nanostructures by x-ray Spectro-holography. Nature, 432 p885, 2004.



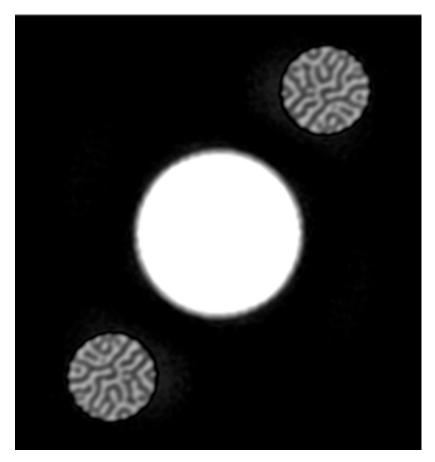
### A Lensless Image

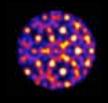
#### Intensity



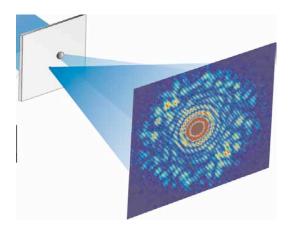
Fourier Transform Hologram

#### 2D Fourier Transform





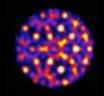
# Got Phase?



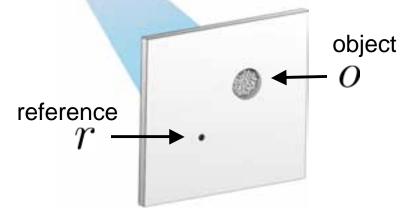
#### 1) Fourier Holography

- •1963-1965 FTH with visible light
  - -Winthrop & Worthington
  - -Stroke & Falconer
- •1972 FTH at  $\lambda$ = 6.0 nm
  - –Aoki & Kikuta
- •1991 FTH at λ= 3.4 nm
  - -McNulty et. al

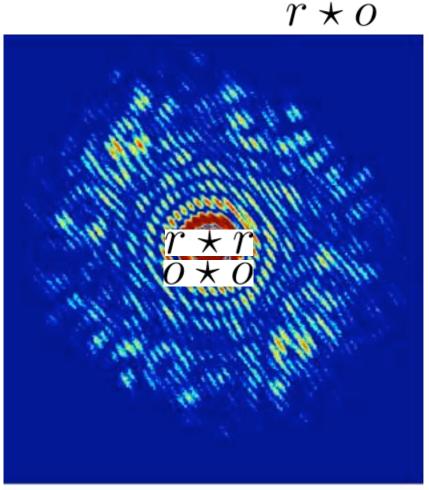
True imaging technique



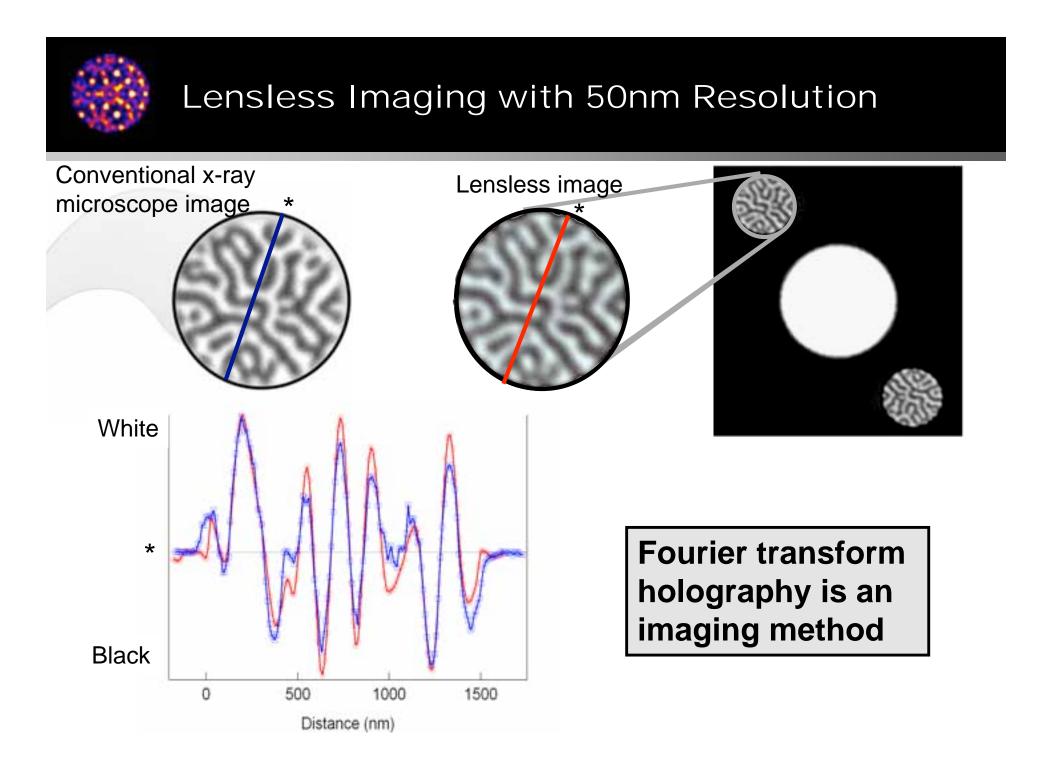
### Reconstructing the Object



 $= |\mathcal{F} \{r + o\}|^2$ =  $|R + O|^2$ =  $|R|^2 + |O|^2 + OR^* + RO^*$  $\mathcal{F} \{\text{Hologram Intensity}\}$  $r \star r + o \star o + o \star r + r \star o$ 

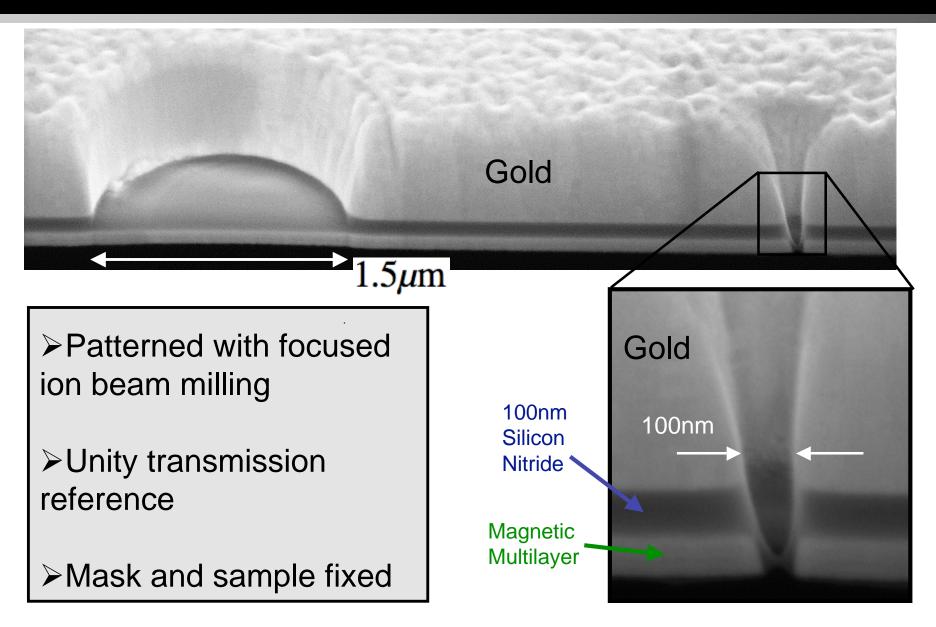


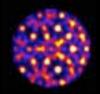
 $o \star r$ 



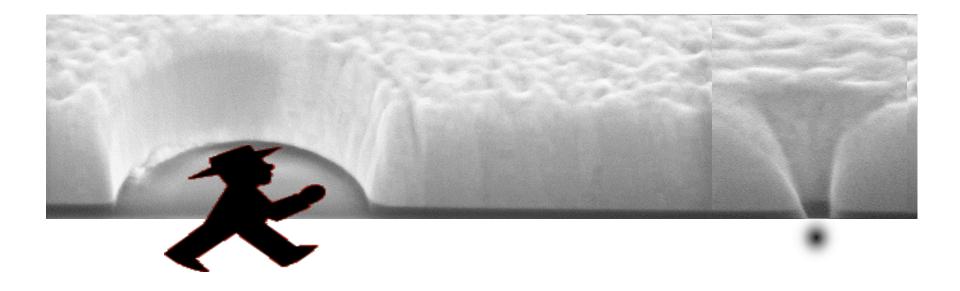


### Integrated Sample Structure





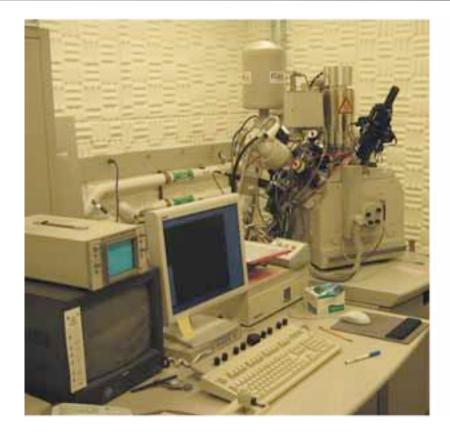
## References and Resolution

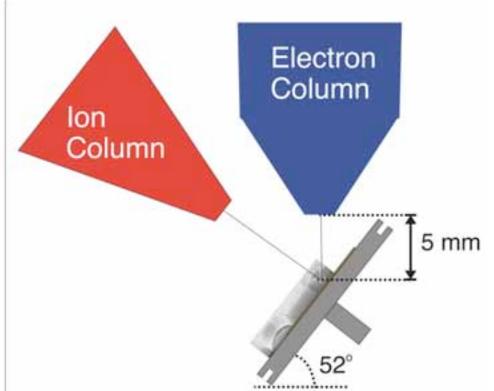






## Focused Ion Beam Milling

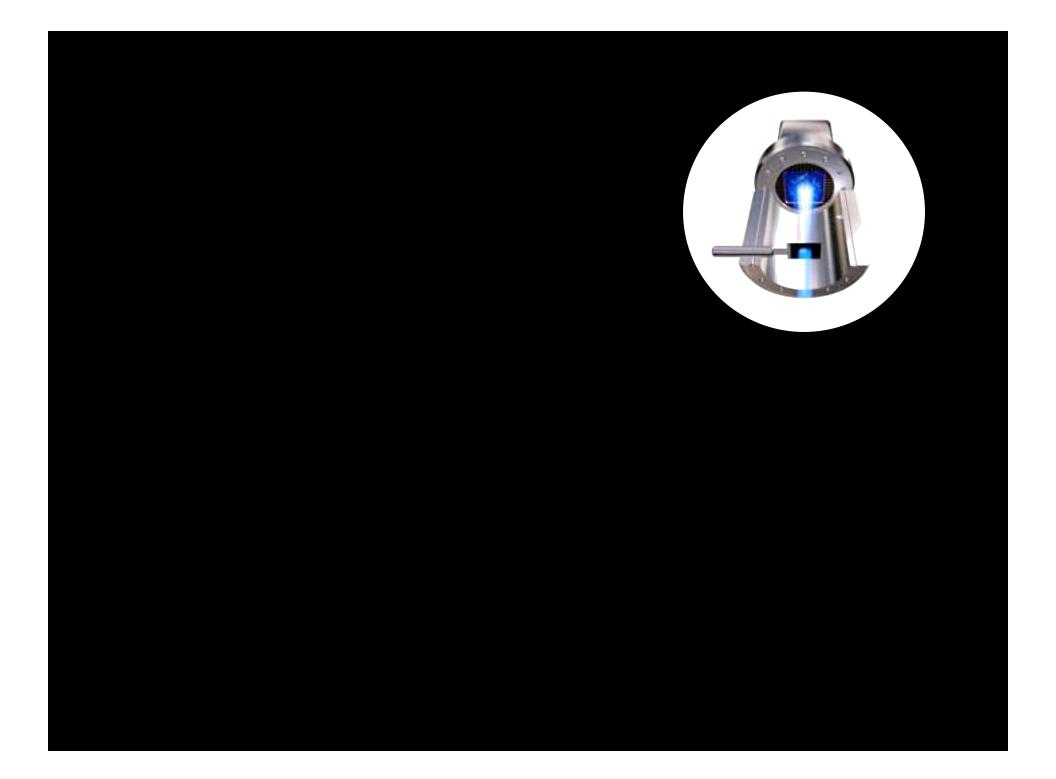


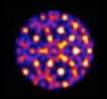


### FEI Strata 235 DB Dual Beam FIB

lon Beam Milling ≻Ga⁺ @ 30 kV

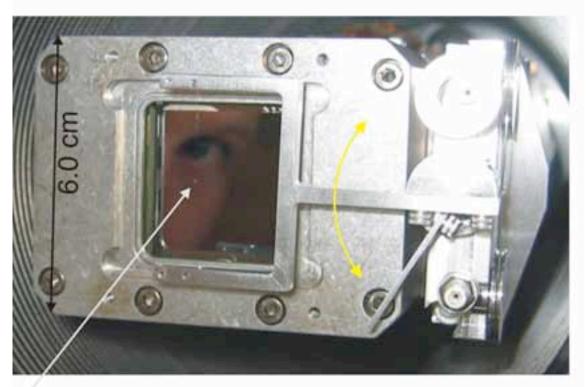
≻Current ~ 1pA - 20nA





## CCD and Beam-stops

Commercial CCD Camera ➢ Princeton Instruments PI-MTE
➢ In-vacuum operation 10<sup>-6</sup> Torr



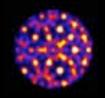
epoxy bead beamstop on support wire

**PI-MTE 1300 x 1340B** 

≻Backside illuminated
≻1300 x 1340 pixels
≻20 µm pixel pitch

ADC @ 1MHz
Depth: 16-bit
Noise: 10 e<sup>-</sup> rms

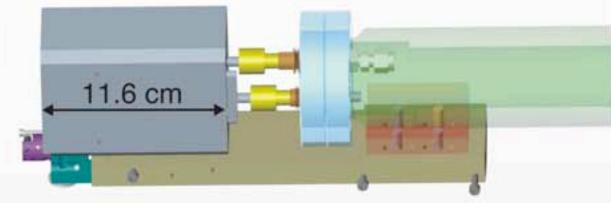
Dynamic range
 200k e<sup>-</sup> full well
 10<sup>3</sup> 800eV photons



# In Vacuum Soft X-ray CCD

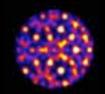
#### CCD camera mount assembly



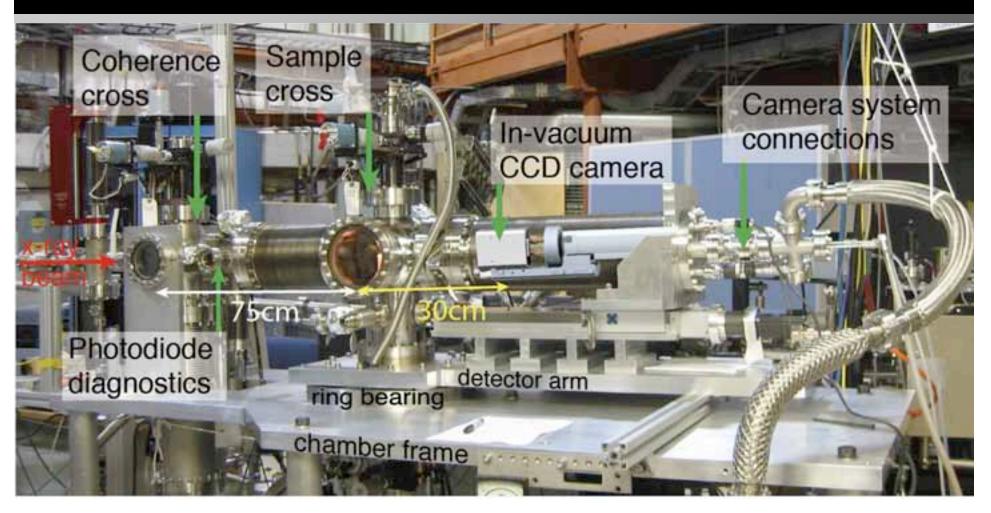


CAD rendering of CCD camera and mount

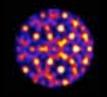




### **Coherent Scattering Endstation**

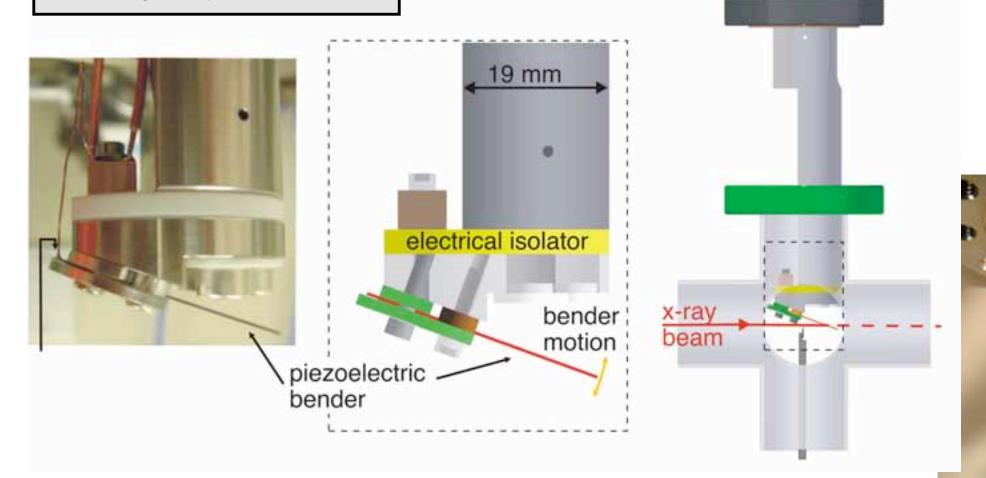


#### **SSRL Beamline 5-2**



## **UHV Beam Shutter**

Operation Parameters ≻5 ms response ≻10<sup>-10</sup> torr



2.75 inch CF flange

### Single Shot Imaging on a Photon Budget

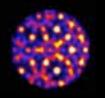


### Single Shot Imaging on a Photon Budget

Experimental Transaction	Photon Flow	
	In	Out
Number of Photons per Pulse	10 <sup>13</sup>	
High Image Contrast		Νγ
High Image Spatial Resolution		ΝγΝγ
High Image Signal-to Noise Ratio		ΝγΝγΝγ
Huge Image Field of View		ΝγΝγΝγΝγ
Multiple Images (M images)		ΜΝγ

### Photon Frugal

## Five Images for the Price of One



# Multiple Reference Holes

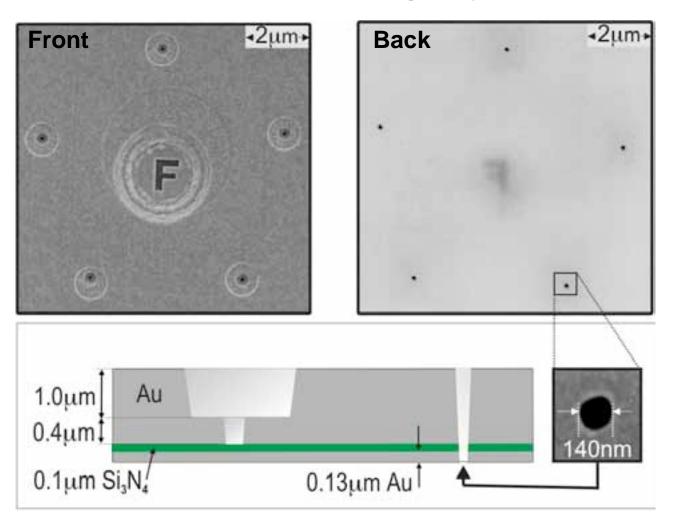
#### **FTH Mask**

➢Focused Ion Beam milling was used to pattern the Au structure.

➤The block letter F is the sample and has an intensity transmittance of 12% at 780eV

All five reference holes penetrate the entire structure with a mean diameter of 140±6nm

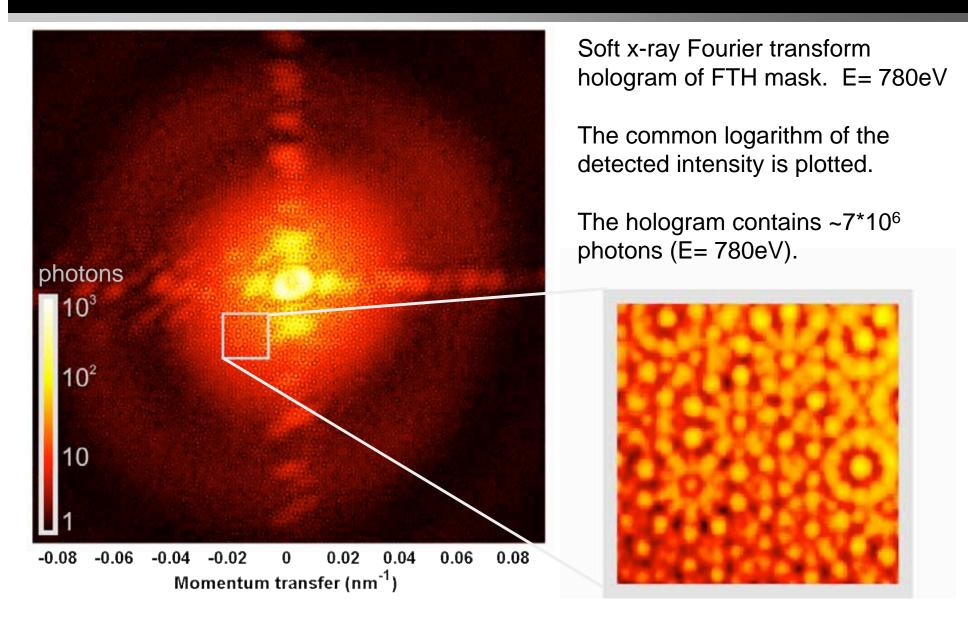
#### **Fourier Transform Holography Mask**

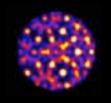


W. F. Schlotter, R. Rick, K. Chen, et. al., Appl. Phys. Lett. 89 (2006)



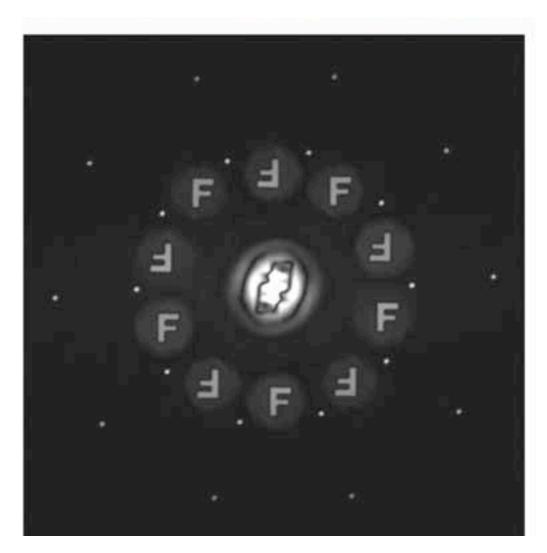
## **Coherent Diffraction Pattern**



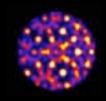


# Autocorrelation

- The squared magnitude of the complex autocorrelation is shown.
- Sub-Images ready for extraction.
- Five sub-images are essentially identical and have the same orientation
- They can be aligned for averaging by cross correlation.



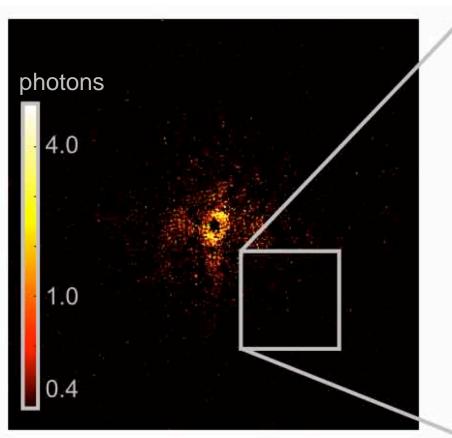
W. F. Schlotter, R. Rick, K. Chen, et. al., Appl. Phys. Lett. 89 (2006)



# Weak Illumination

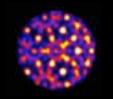
#### Low photon hologram

#### Enlargement containing ~110 photons



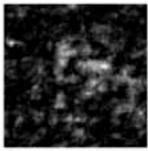
Hologram recorded with weak illumination contains only 2.5\*10<sup>3</sup> photons.

Single photon detection events are clearly visible.



## **Reconstruction and SNR**

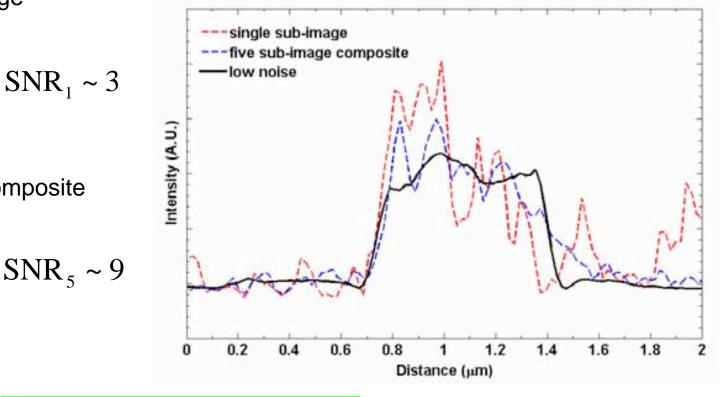
Single sub-image



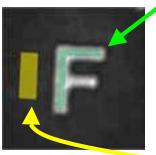
$$SNR_1 \sim 3$$

5 sub-image composite





Low Noise



Signal, s, is the mean value of pixel on the sample

Noise,  $\sigma_{\rm b}$ , is the standard deviation of the pixels in the surrounding area.

Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR)  $SNR_{N} = s/\sigma_{h}$ Where N is the number of images averaged in the

composite sub image.

High Resolution Huge Field of View

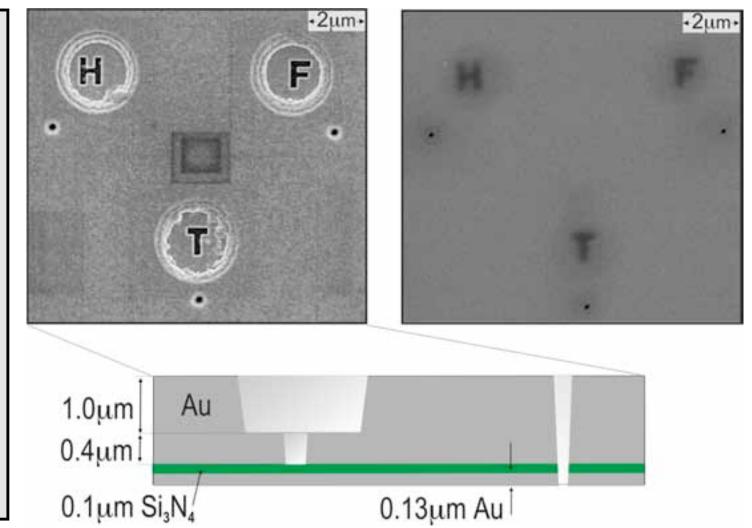


# Extended Field of View Test

Holographic Mask

Strategic reference and object hole arrangement enables an effective increase in field of view.

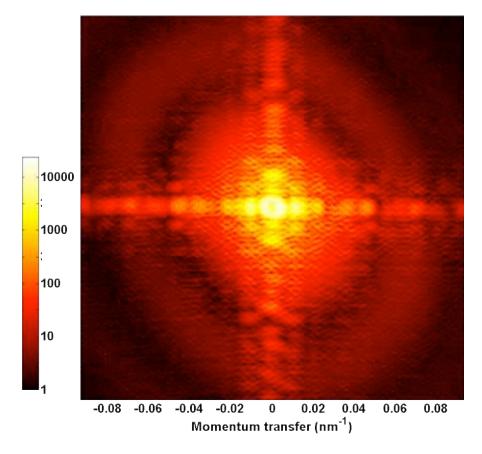
Idea
introduced with
visible light by
J. Goodman in
1968.

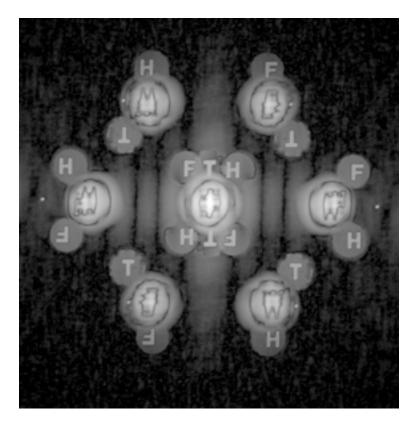


W.F. Schlotter, et. al, Submitted



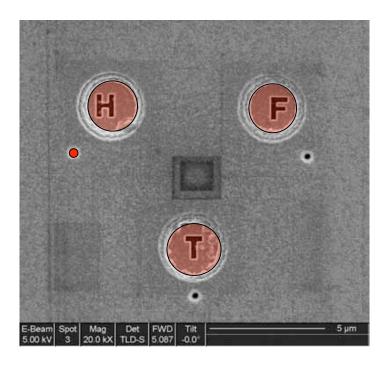
## Hologram and reconstruction

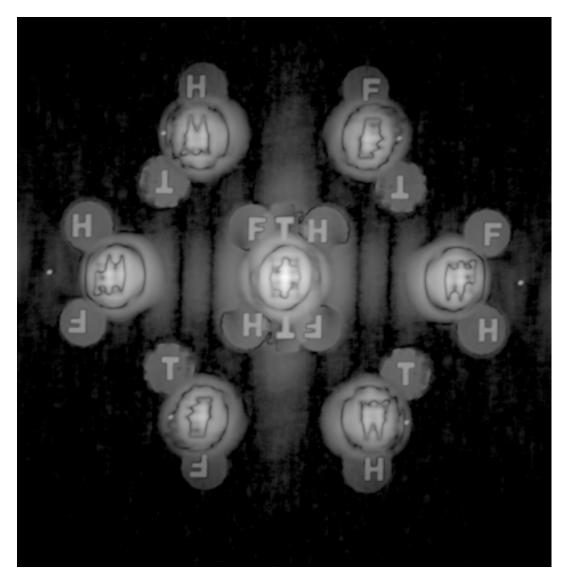


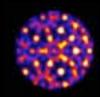




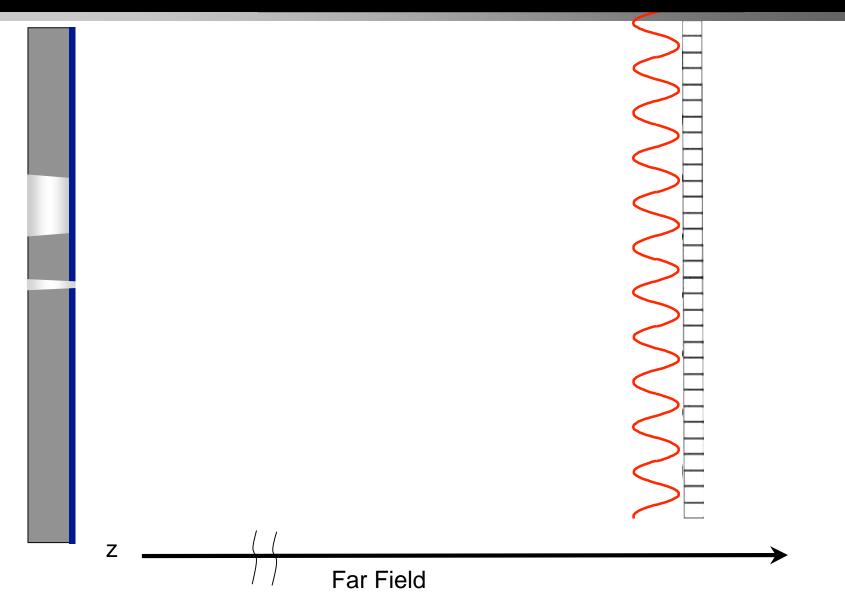
## Comparing real space images

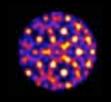






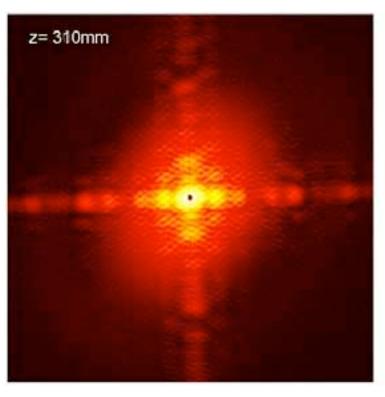
# Resolving Fringes



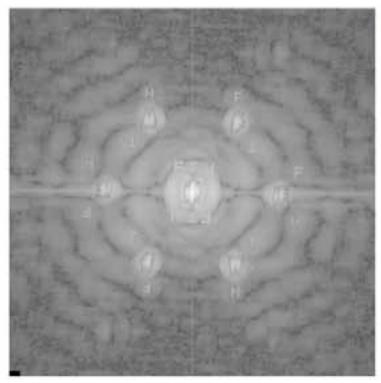


### Camera Translation: Zoom

### Hologram

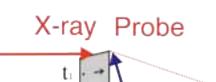


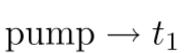
### Autocorrelation

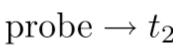


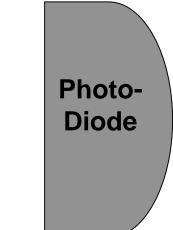
 $1\,\mu{
m m}$ 

# Single Shot Stopwatch

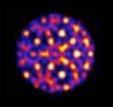




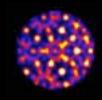




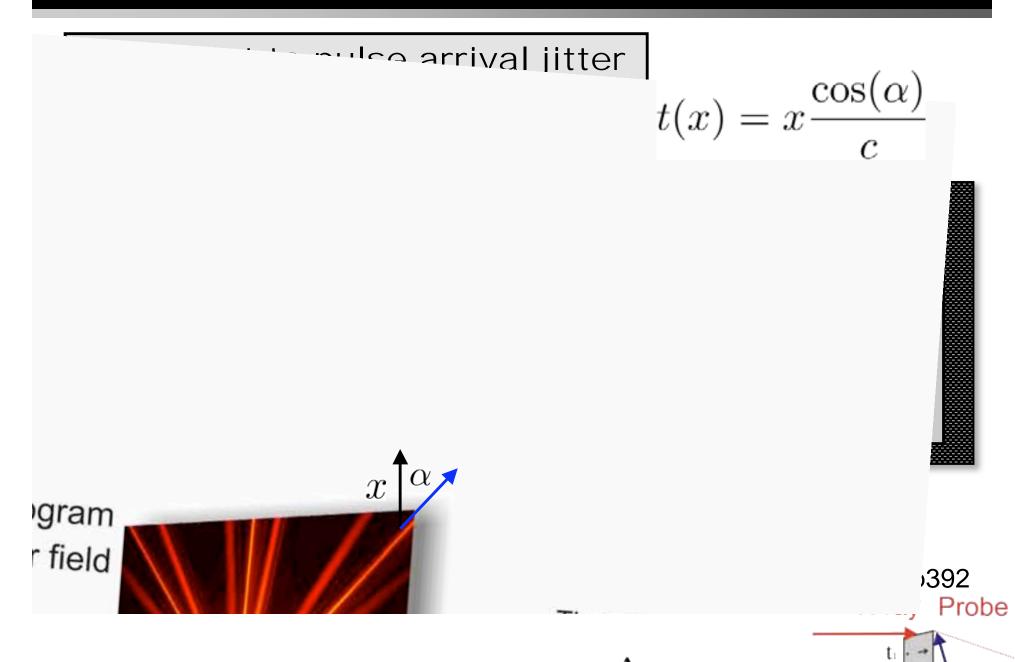
➤Temporal resolution set by delay synchronization

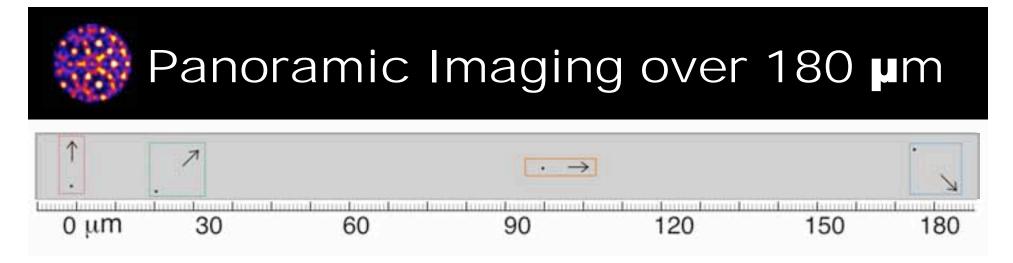


#### Pump Probe

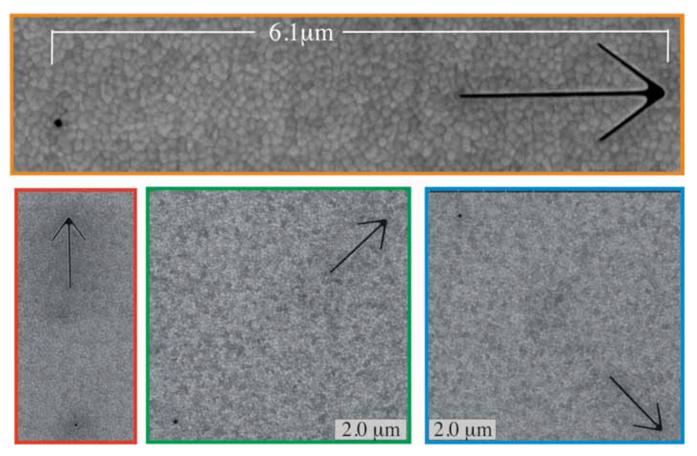


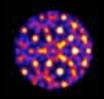
#### Cross-Beam Pump Probe





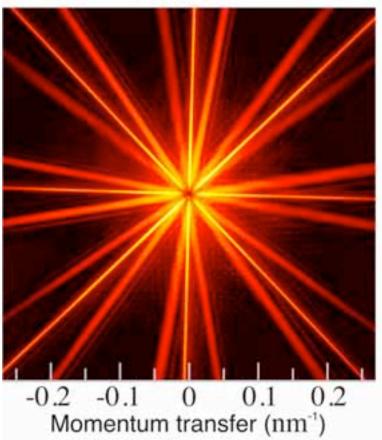
• The 70nm reference holes will provide high resolution reconstruct ions of the arrow structures.



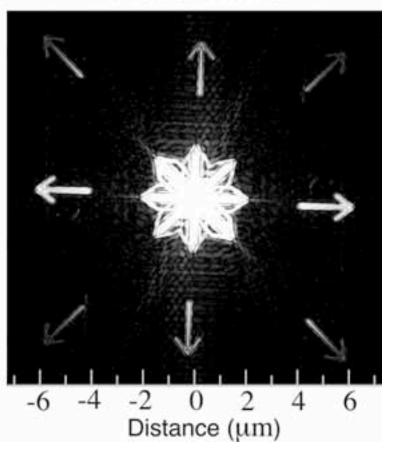


## Panoramic Field of View

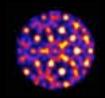
#### Hologram



#### Autocorrelation

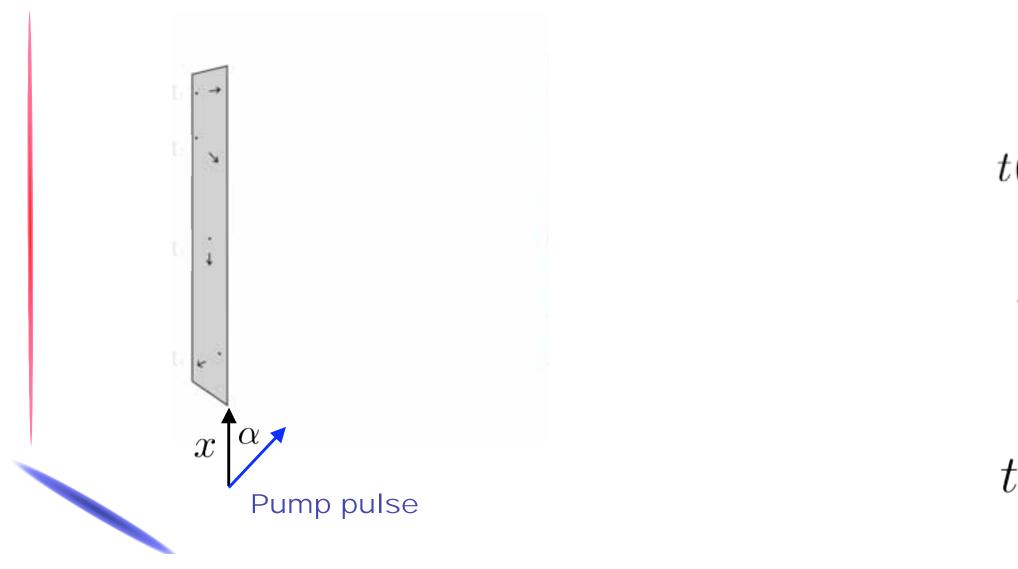


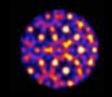
W.F. Schlotter, et. al, Optics Letters, Accepted



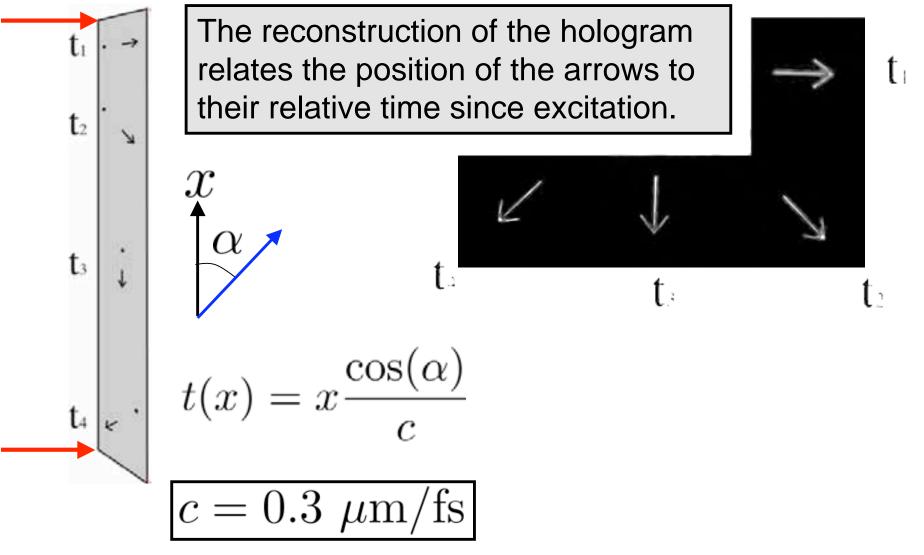
# Toward Ultrafast Evolution

#### Probe pulse



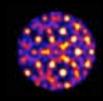


## Single Shot Stopwatch

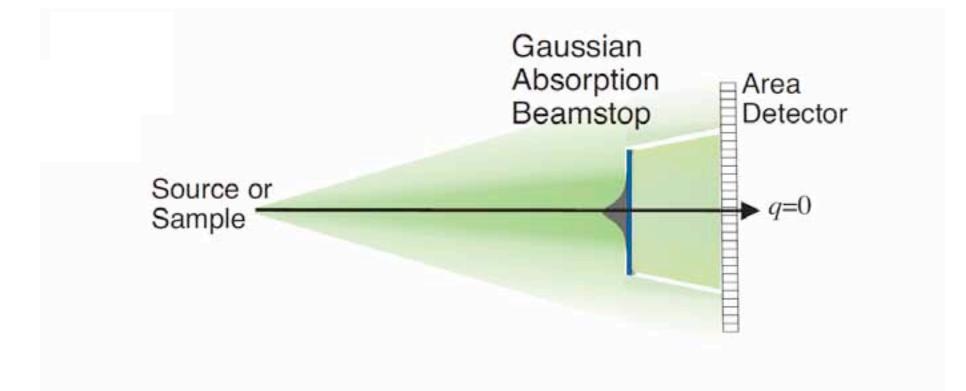


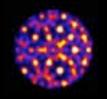
W.F. Schlotter, et. al, Optics Letters, Accepted

# Increasing Dynamic Range



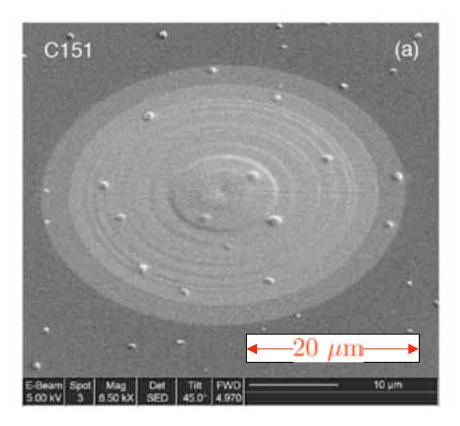
#### Gaussian Absorption Beamstop



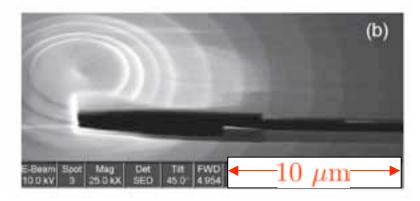


## Patterned Prototype

Concentric disks were formed by Focused Ion Beam Pt deposition

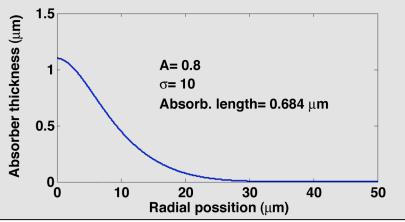


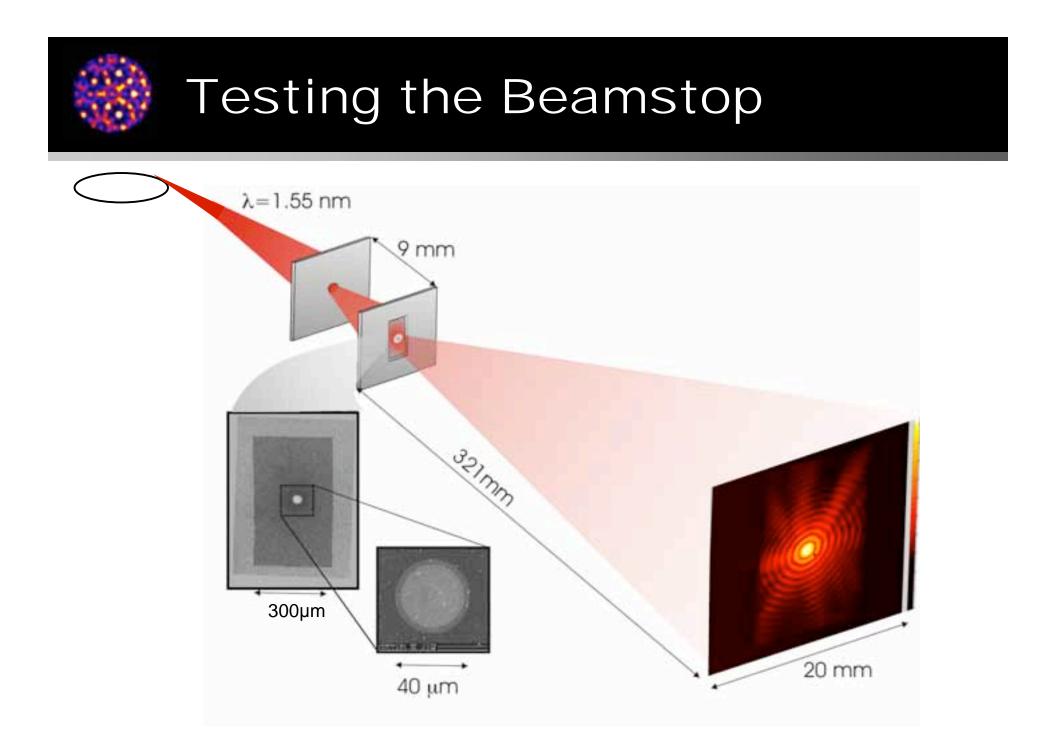
#### Sacrificial test sample

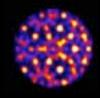


$$t(r) = -\ln(-A_o e^{\frac{-r^2}{2\sigma^2}} + 1)\mu$$

Radial Thickness for Gaussian Absorbtion Profile







## Enhanced Dynamic Range

x 10<sup>5</sup>

2

1.5

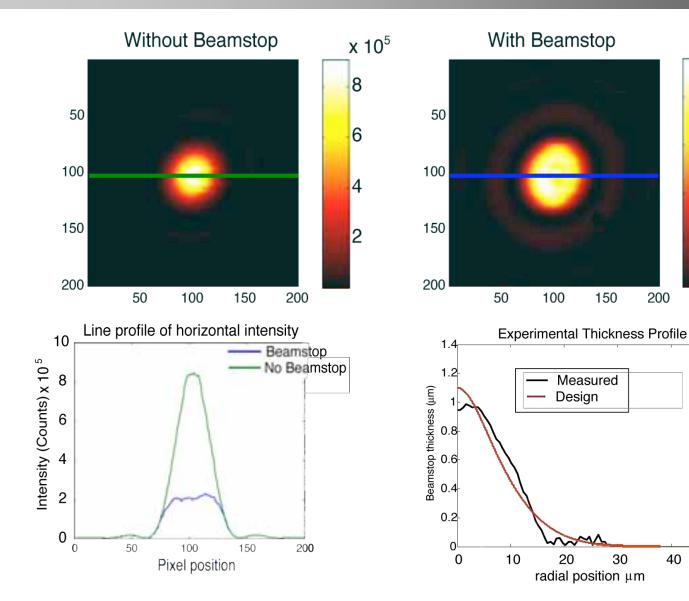
1

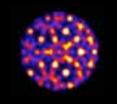
0.5

50

40

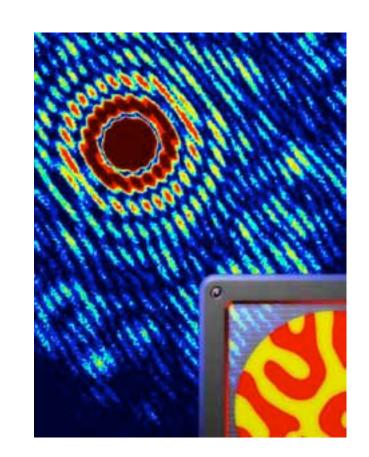
200

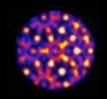




# Conclusions

- Lensless imaging at soft x-ray wavelength is robust and ready for single shot experiments
- Integrated mask is the key
- High spatial resolution
- Single shot
  - Improved SNR
  - Extended Field of View
  - Single shot clock
- Future is Bright





#### Coherence Crew



Ramon Rick Kang Chen



Christian Günther Stefan Eisebitt





Shampa Sarkar Andreas Scherz Sujoy Roy Jo Stöhr (Thesis Advisor)



Jan Lüning

HITACHI Inspire the Next Olav Hellwig