DAΦNE-Light INFN-LNF Synchrotron Radiation Facility

Antonella Balerna

on behalf of the DAΦNE-Light Facility

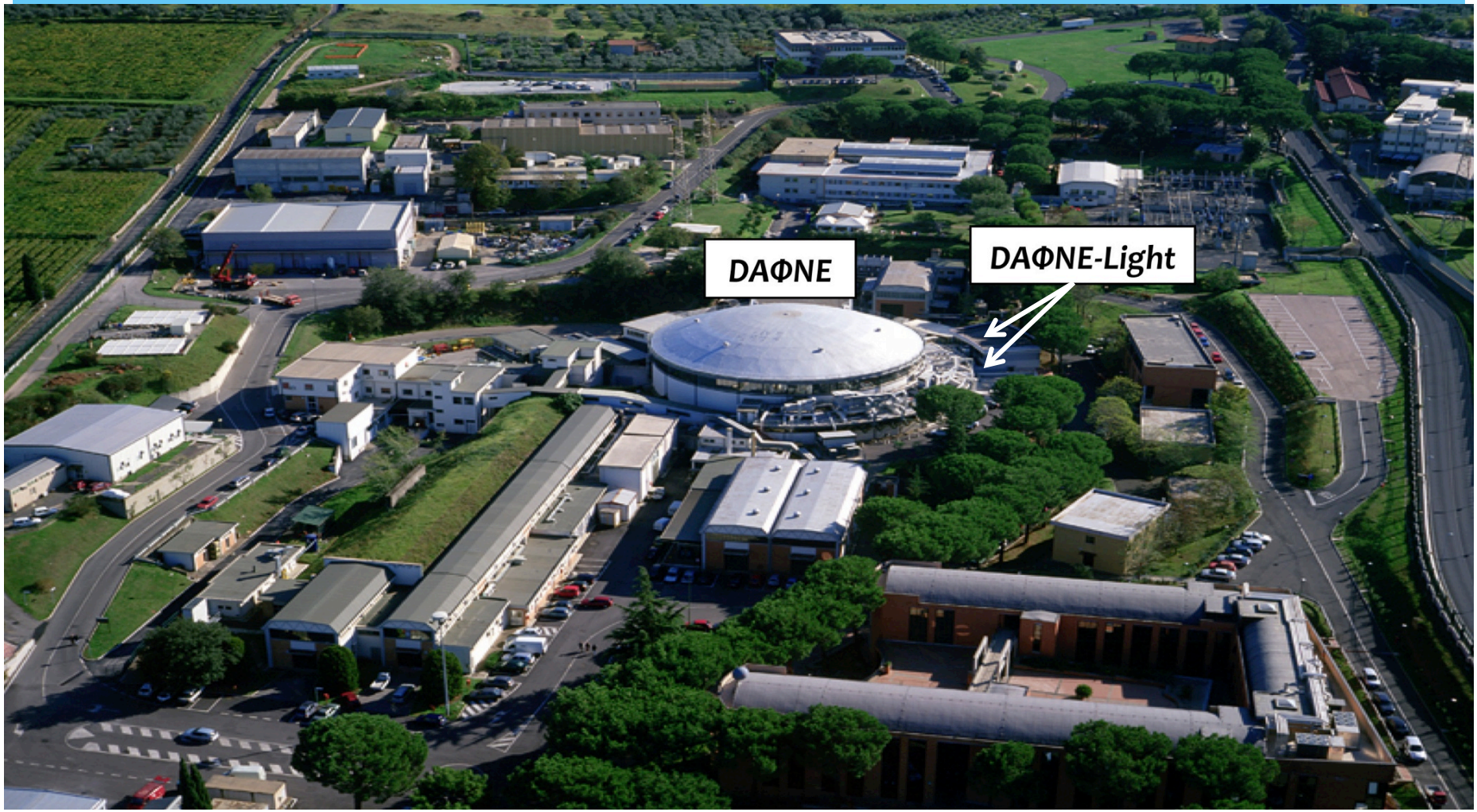
DAΦNE-Light Synchrotron Radiation Facility

INFN – Frascati National Laboratory

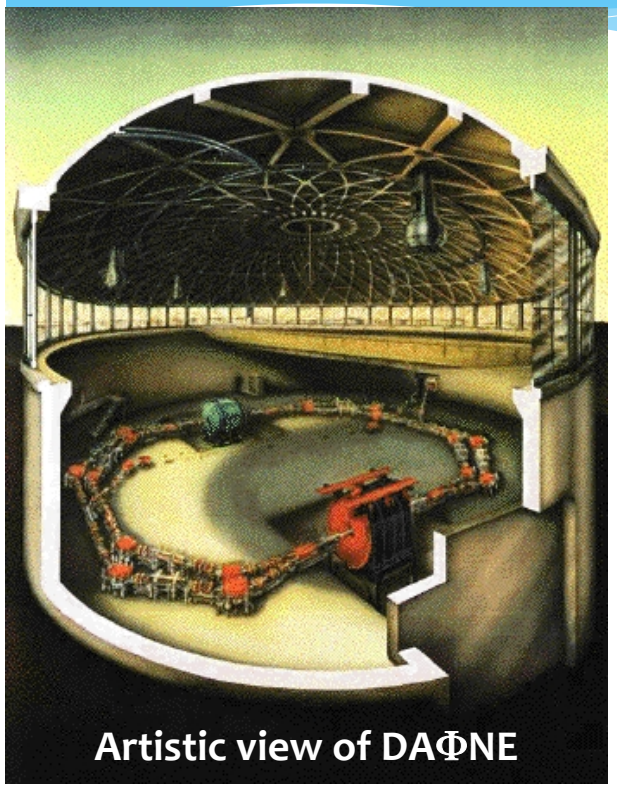
Advanced Accelerator & Radiation Physics: OPTICS - LNF - March 1st, 2017

DAΦNE-Light

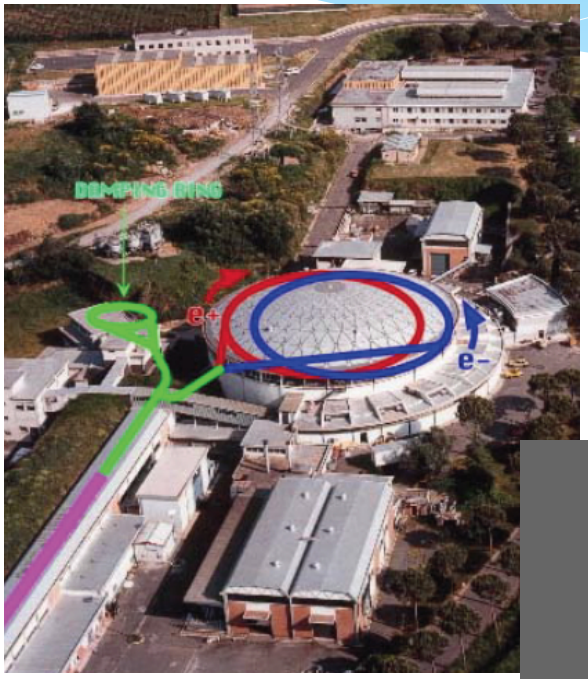
INFN-LNF Synchrotron Radiation Facility



DAΦNE: Double Annular Φ factory for Nice Experiments



Artistic view of DAΦNE

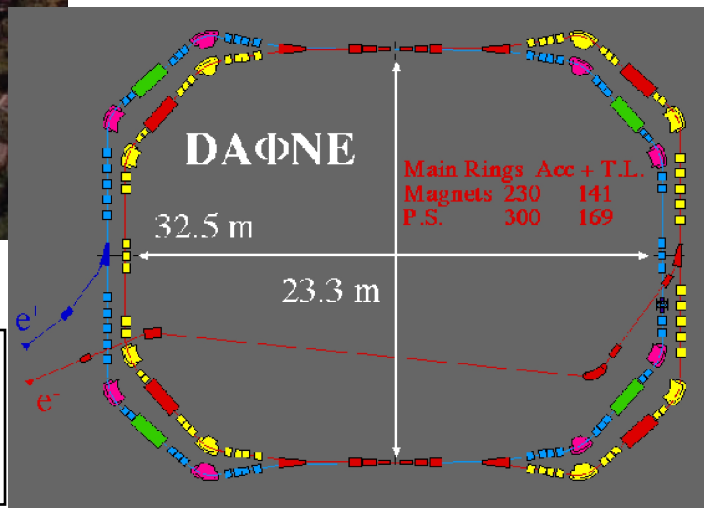


DAΦNE is a two rings e+/e- collider, with two interaction regions.

Energy = 0.51 GeV
Circumference = 97.7 m

I > 1500 mA e-

I > 1000 mA e+



As intermediate energy collider DAΦNE is used to investigate:

- rare phenomena with very high precision

- verify controversial theoretical aspects

Beamlines @ DAΦNE

Building 12

1) *SINBAD - IR beamline (1.24 meV - 1.24 eV)*

2) *DXR1- Soft x-ray beamline (900-3000 eV)*

3) *DXR2 – UV-VIS beamline (2-10 eV)*

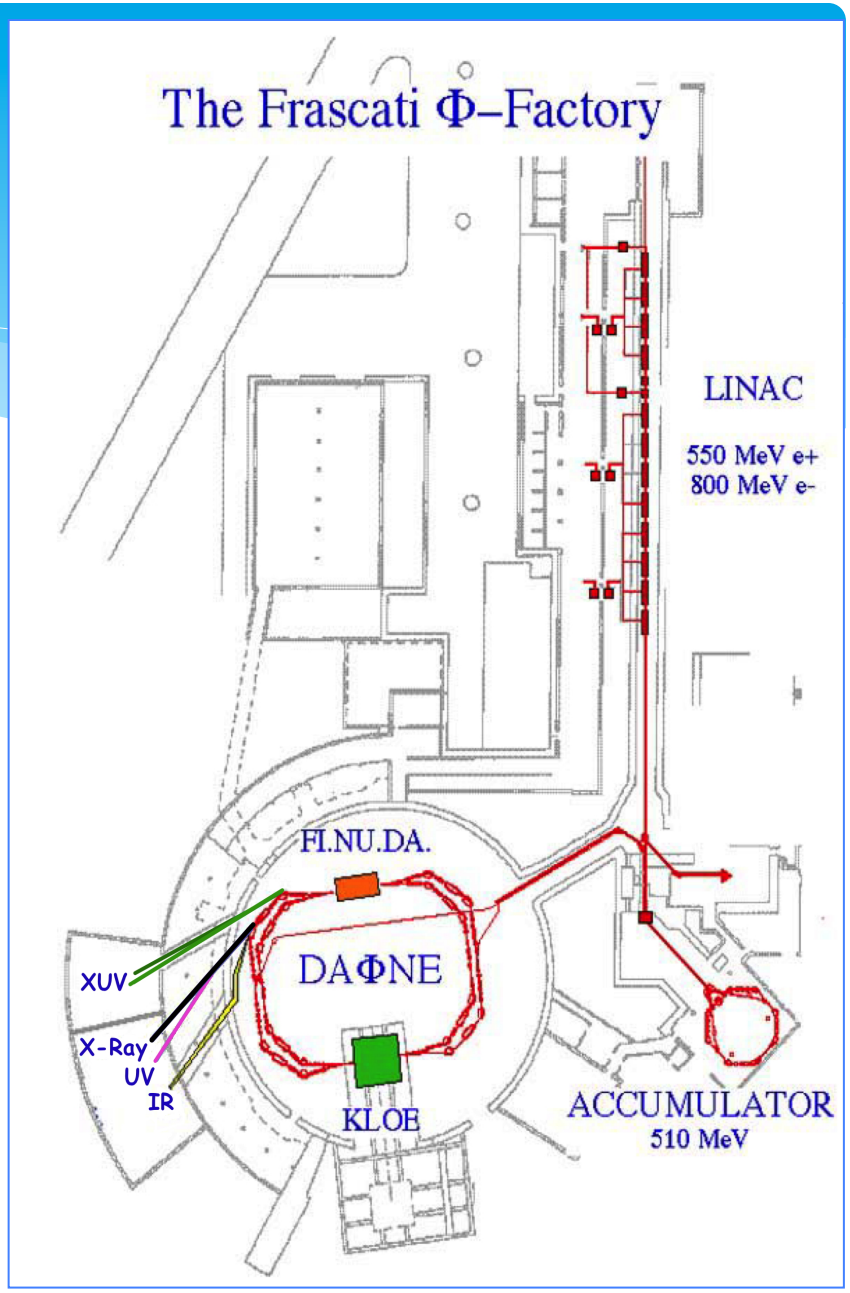
Building 13

XUV beamlines UNDER COMMISSIONING

from September 2016

4) *XUV1 - Low Energy Beamline (30-200 eV)*

5) *XUV2 - High Energy Beamline (60-1000 eV)*



DAΦNE-Light

INFN-LNF Synchrotron Radiation Facility

The DAΦNE accelerator complex is the largest scientific asset of the Frascati National Laboratory. ***DAΦNE-Light is a Synchrotron Light facility where MATERIAL SCIENCE STUDIES can be performed*** but also ***a laboratory where new DETECTORS and OPTICS in a wide energy range moving from IR to soft X-rays can be tested using Synchrotron Radiation but also Conventional Sources.***

Available techniques

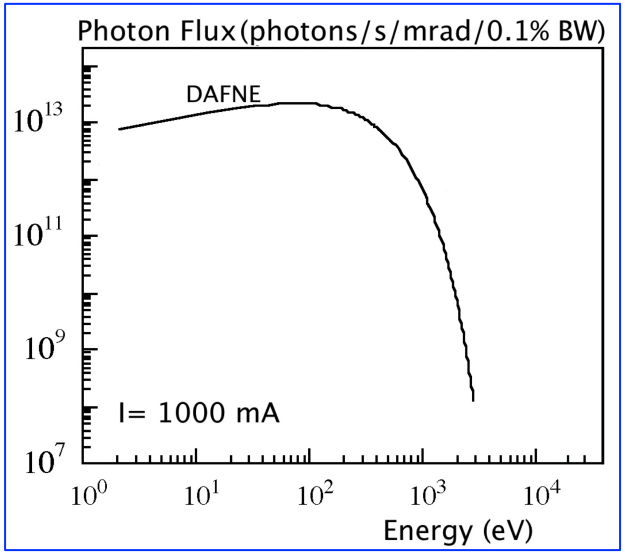
- ***FTIR spectroscopy, IR microscopy and IR imaging***

- ***UV-Vis absorption spectroscopy***

- ***Photochemistry: UV irradiation and FTIR micro-spectroscopy and imaging.***

- ***Soft x-ray spectroscopy: XANES (X-ray Absorption Near Edge Structure) light elements from Na to Cl***

- ***SEY (secondary electron yield) and XPS (X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy) – by electron and photon bombardment***



In **2016** about ***29 experimental teams*** got access to the **DAFNE-Light Laboratory** coming from **Italian Universities and Research Institutions, and someone from EU Countries.**

DAΦNE-Light

Principle Beamline Scientists

SINBAD - Infrared beamline – Mariangela Cestelli-Guidi

DXR2 - UV beamline - Emanuele Pace (INFN - Univ. Fi)

DXR1 - Soft X-ray beamline - Antonella Balerna

DXUV- XUV beamlines - Roberto Cimino

Technical Staff

Antonio Grilli, *Agostino Raco*, *Marco Pietropaoli*, *Vittorio Sciarra*, *Vinicio Tullio* and *Giacomo Viviani*

DAΦNE-Light and EU projects

DAFNE-Light and EU Projects

In **2017** we will be involved in **3 EU projects**:

- **CALIPSOplus** (**Transnational Access of EU Users**)

- **OPEN SESAME** (**Training** of people involved in the **SESAME light source in Jordan** by people of the **Accelerator Division** and **Organization of a IR school on biological and biomedical applications** for Middle East users – **DAFNE-Light IR**)

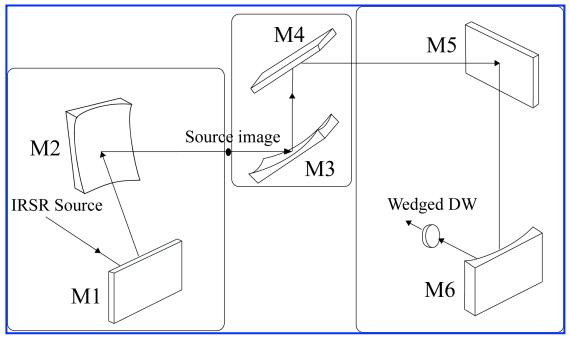
From ***June 2015*** the ***Synchrotron Radiation Service*** has been involved in the ***WP 4 of the EU project EuroCirCol – 2015/2019*** (**R. Cimino**) focused on **issues related to: Cryogenic vacuum systems and their stability upon photon, electron and/or ion irradiation.**

Activities at the different beamlines

SINBAD IR Beamline

SINBAD IR Beamline

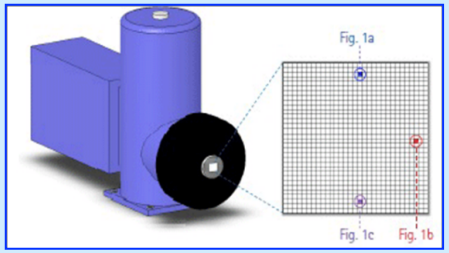
Resp. Mariangela Cestelli Guidi



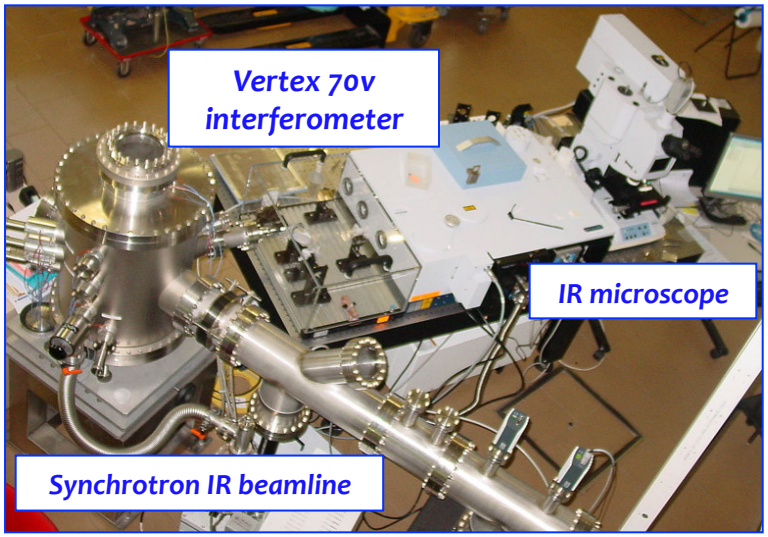
Infrared range from 10 to 10000 cm^{-1} (1.24 meV to 1.24 eV)

Some Applications

Material Science
Biology
Cultural heritage
Geophysics



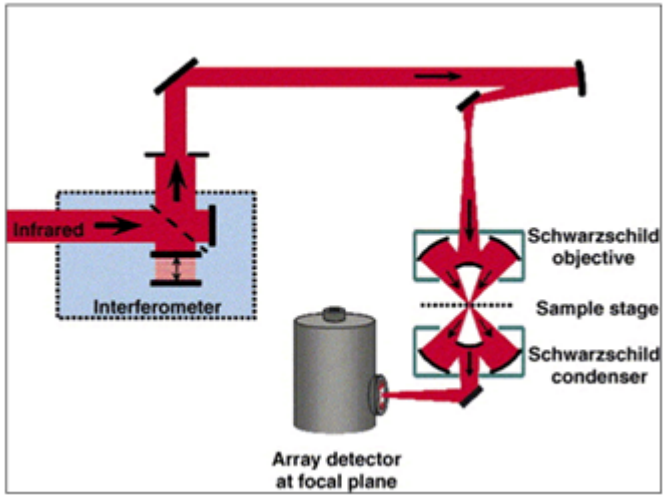
FPA- Imaging array detector 64x64 pixel

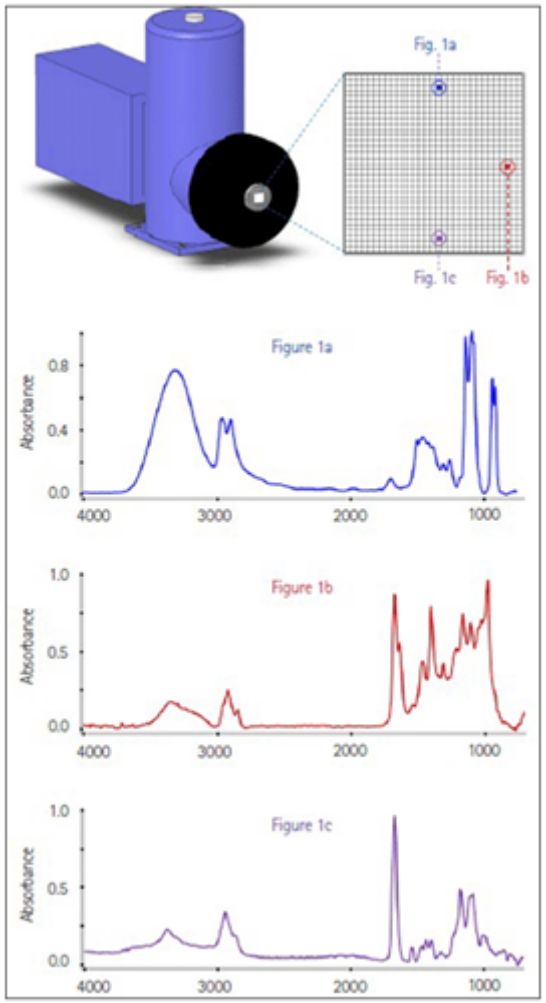


Clean-room laboratory to support sample preparation and conservation

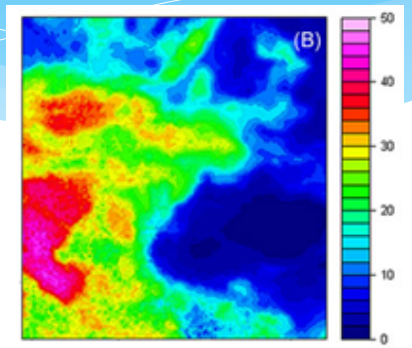
***Two experimental end-stations**: Equinox 55 and Vertex 70v interferometers*

IR radiation and applications

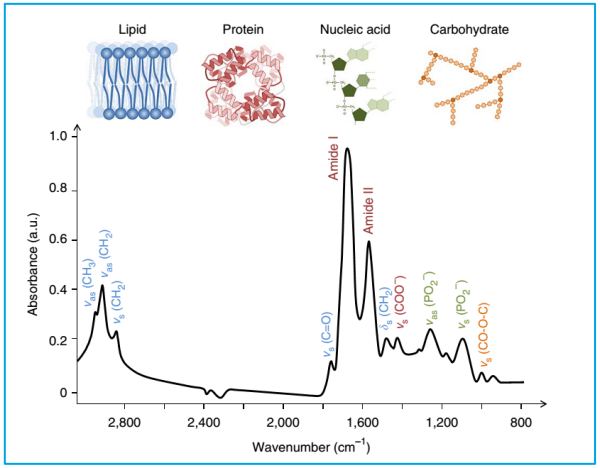




170x170 μm detector area



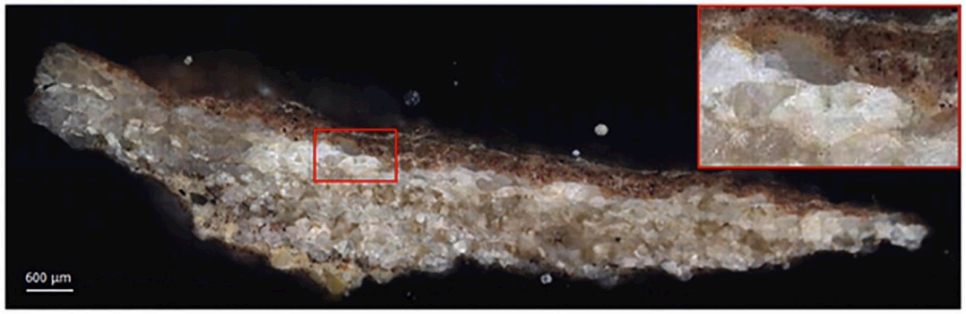
Chemical imaging

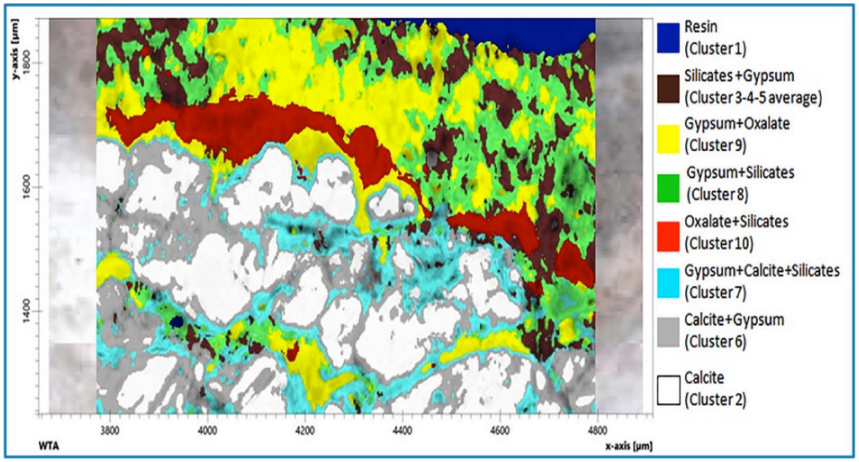


FTIR microspectroscopy

FTIR microspectroscopy applications: Cultural Heritage

Among the different analytical techniques, FTIR imaging provides information on the Molecular Composition of the Material on a micrometric-scale in a NON DESTRUCTIVE way. Establishing the distribution of materials and that of their degradation products in historical monuments/ paintings is fundamental to understand their CONSERVATION STATUS and give information for ART RESTORATION.



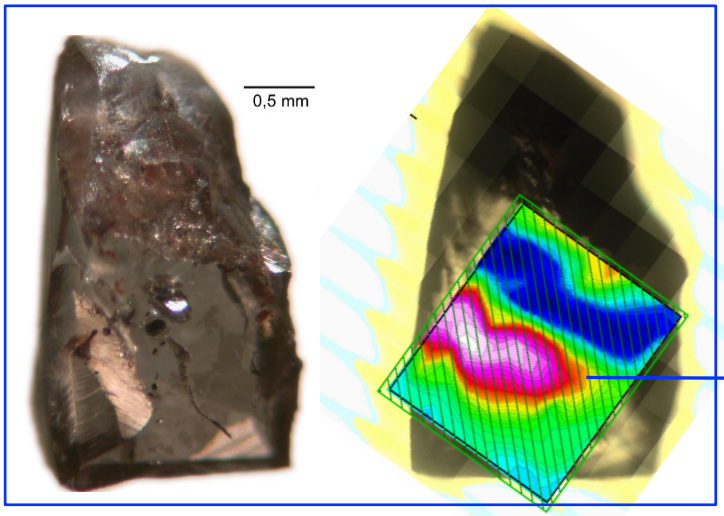


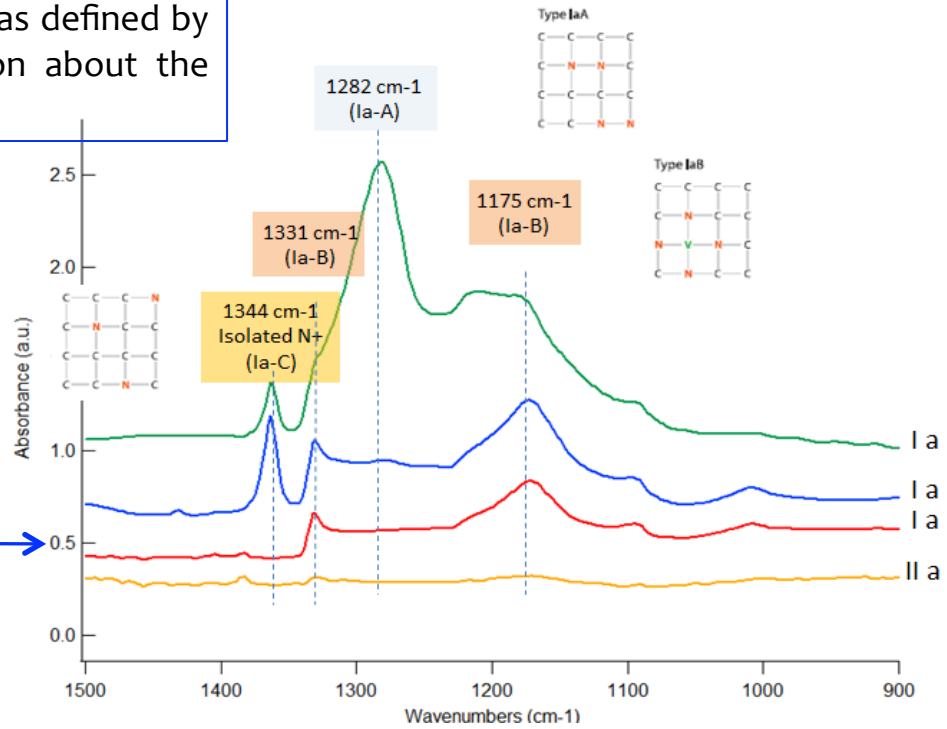
Small fragment of Septimius Severus's Arch **- *Foro Romano (III AD)* new perspectives for FTIR imaging in Art Conservation for the study of the distribution of different components – *M.P. Bracciale et al.***

FTIR microspectroscopy applications: Geophysics

FTIR is a commonly used method for identifying either Organic or Inorganic Materials providing specific information on molecular structure, chemical bonding and molecular environment. It can be applied to study SOLIDS, LIQUIDS or GASEOUS samples being a powerful tool for QUALITATIVE and QUANTITATIVE studies.

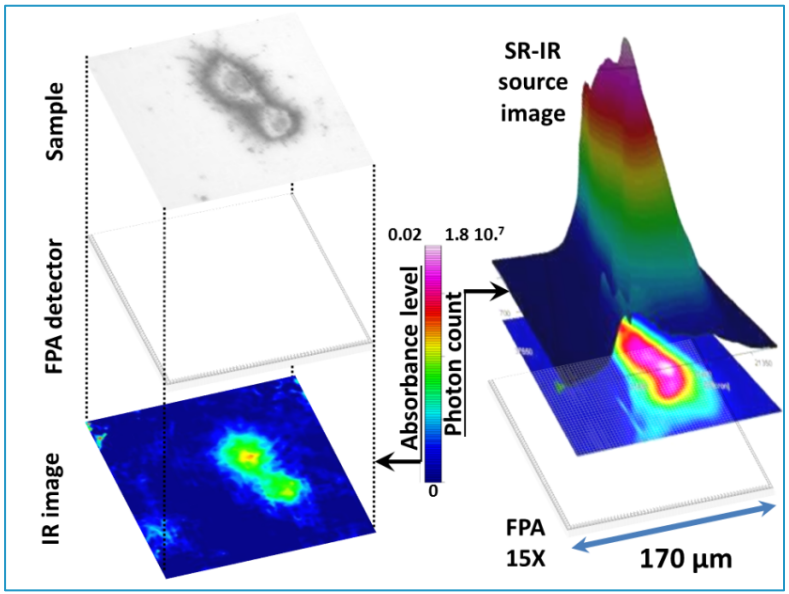
Nitrogen impurities classification in NATURAL DIAMONDS : classification, but also ***insights into their AGE and/or THERMAL HISTORY.*** The **spatial distribution of these impurities,** as defined by FTIR mapping, thus can reveal significant information about the ***GROWTH history of diamonds.*** *G. Agrosì, Univ. Bari*

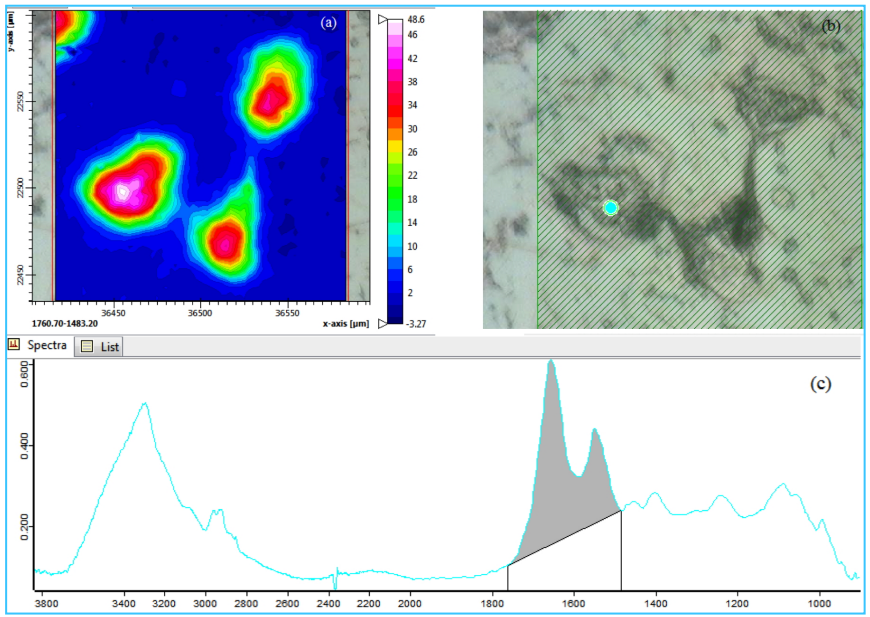




FTIR microspectroscopy applications: Biology and Medical Applications

FTIR microspectroscopy of biological CELLS and TISSUES is a rapidly growing area of Biomedical Research, especially, in Cancer Research. The technique sheds the brightest light on the dynamics of the molecular contents, and their changes over time. Those signs, of crucial importance for DIAGNOSTIC and/or THERAPEUTIC studies.

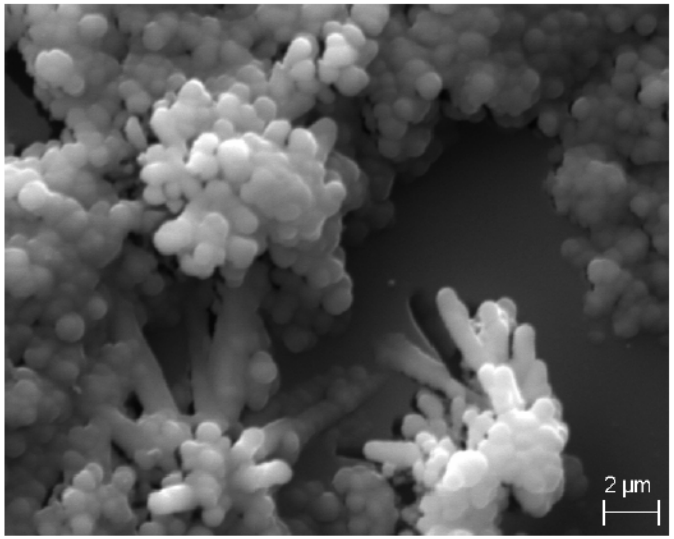




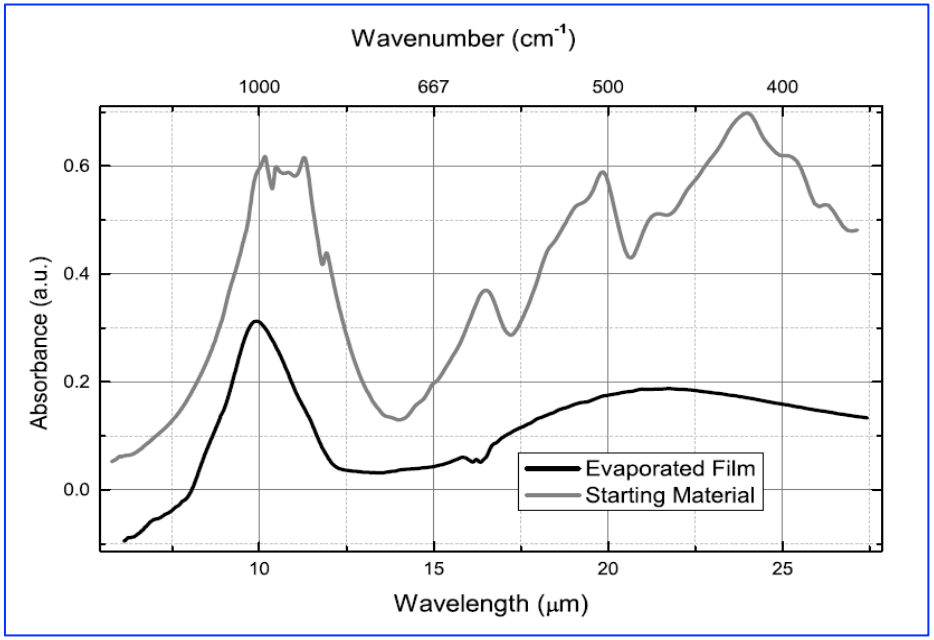
FTIR spectroscopy helps Discriminating Cancer Cells – FTIR chemical image of a *lung cell*, representing the *spatial distribution of the protein content of the cells.* *C. Petibois – Univ. Bordeaux*

FTIR microspectroscopy applications: Space Applications

Physical Vapor Deposition Synthesis *of amorphous silicate layers and nanostructures as* ***COSMIC DUST ANALOGS:*** **materials of wide interest for laboratory experiments. COSMIC DUST *GRAINS*** are part of the **Evolution of Stars and Planetary Systems and pervade the Interstellar Medium.**



SEM image showing typical particles synthesized with the **PVD evaporation technique.**



Absorbance FTIR spectra of a natural olivine used as **starting crystalline material (top)** and of the **evaporated amorphous and condensed layer (bottom).** The ***broad absorption of the evaporated sample is compatible with a glassy state of the synthesized material.***

A. De Sio et al., *Astronomy & Astrophysics* 2016

DXR2 UV-VIS beamline

DXR2 beamline and applications

Resp. Emanuele Pace (Uni. Firenze and INFN)

Wiggler UV branch line-deflection by a *grazing incidence gold coated mirror* (about 2°)

UV-VIS beamline new setup *2 -10 eV* (650nm - 120nm). *Branch line in a 1000-class cleanroom*

-Space applications
-Astrobiology and photo-biology
-Optical technology
-Detector technology (Diamond detectors)
-Instrumentation testing and calibration
-Optical properties of materials

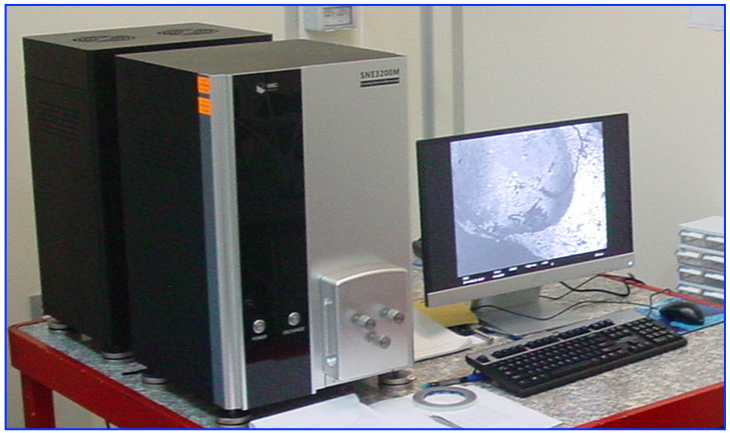
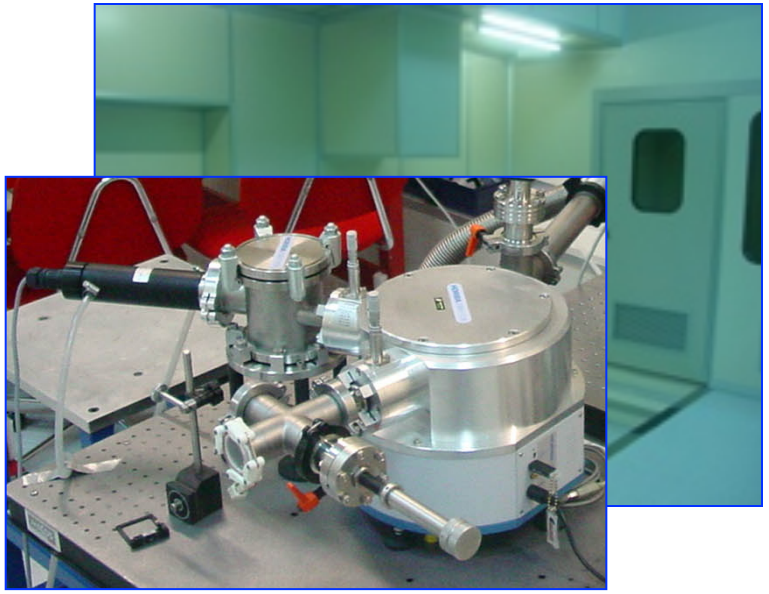


Table-top Scanning Electron Microscope (mini-SEM) with EDS to discriminate atomic elements.

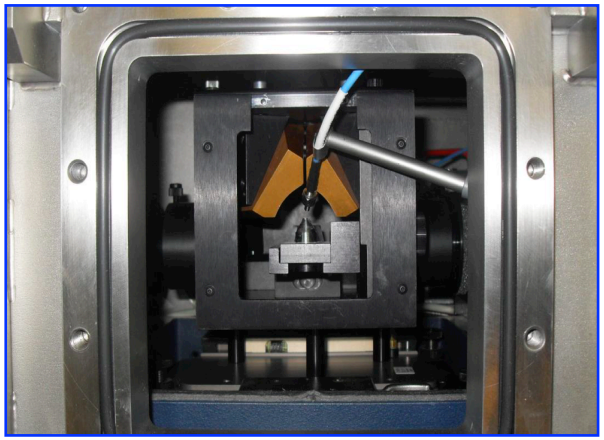


Instrumentation has been upgraded with a ***VUV monochromator*** (UVXL200 by Jobin Yvon) operating in the **120-250 nm** spectral range. The other **monochromator** operates in the range **200-650 nm.**

Photochemical facility

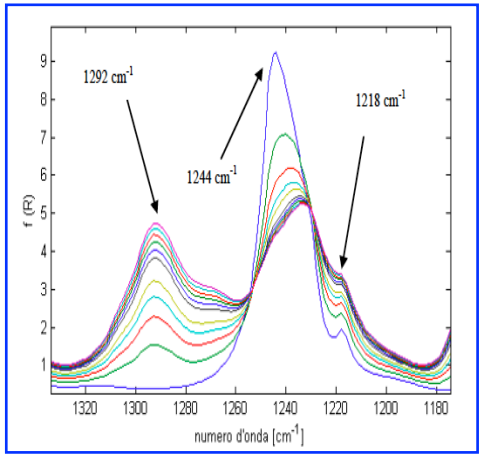
Resp. Mariangela Cestelli Guidi and Emanuele Pace

A ***UNIQUE*** facility combining ***Infrared*** and ***UV-VIS radiation*** and operating with **synchrotron radiation** and **standard sources** is **open to external users** for non destructive analyses and testing of materials of spatial interests.



UV radiation transferred through solarized optic fiber.

Simultaneous study of the effect of UV damage on DNA, cells, tissues and materials



FTIR spectrum of the as-prepared (blue) and irradiated Uracil sample.

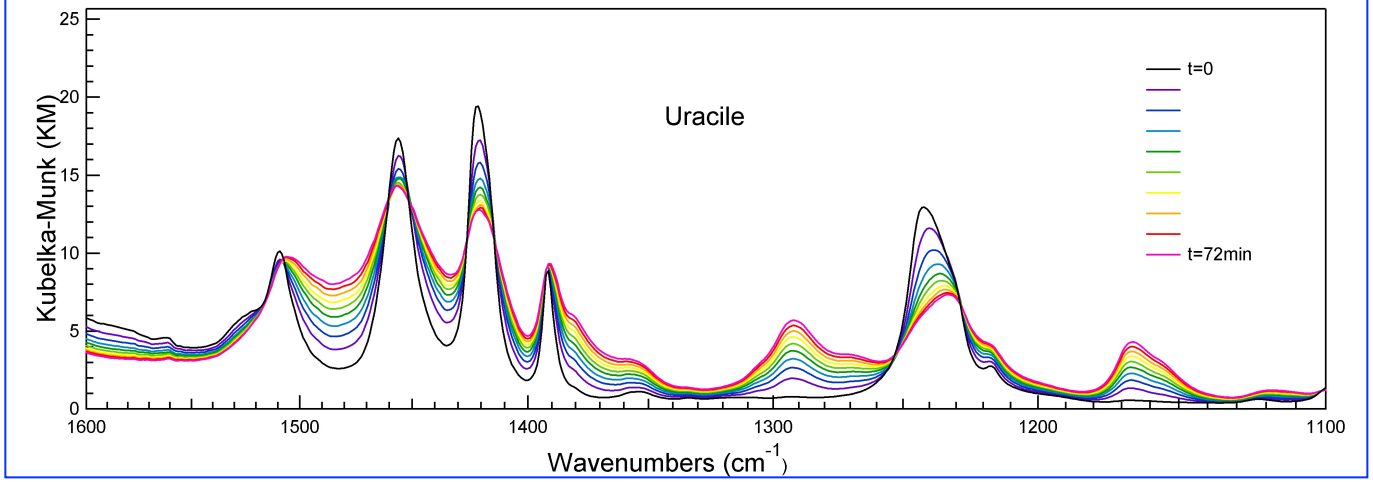
To study:

1) ***Photochemistry experiments like studies on exo-planet gasses***
2) ***Radiobiology on biological tissues***
3) ***UV aging*** of organic materials useful for ***space missions***

Photochemical facility

INFRARED SPECTROSCOPICAL INVESTIGATIONS ON THE EFFECTS OF UV IRRADIATION ON NUCLEOBASES ADSORBED ONTO MINERAL SURFACES: MAGNESIUM OXIDE AND FORSTERITE

Nucleobases are relevant bio-molecules to investigate both in the prebiotic context, because they are ***coding components of nucleic acids,*** and from the standpoint of ***the survival of biological systems in space conditions.***



J. of Physics 425 *072024 (2013),* ***Icarus 226*** *1068 (2013)*

EXO- biology & planets @ DXR2

Use of the ***UV and IR Synchrotron Radiation, Standard Sources and Solar Simulators*** to:

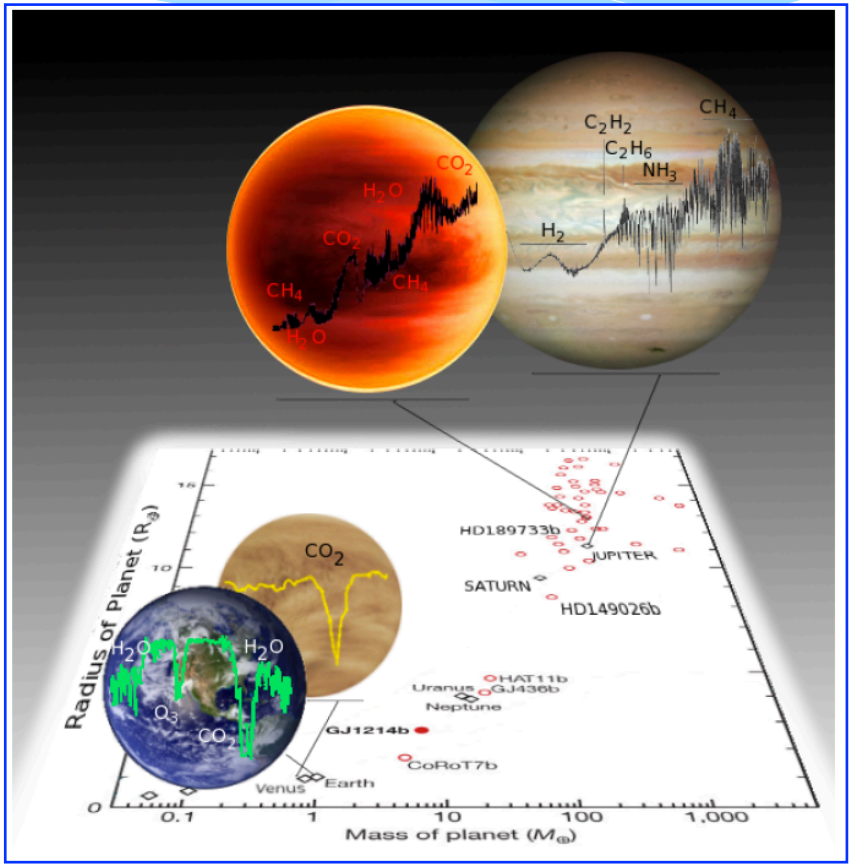
- **Study Exoplanetary atmospheres**
- **Search for life markers in exoplanetary spectra**
- **Study of survival mechanisms of organic and biological materials in space environments**

Collaboration with INAF (IAPS. TO, PD, PA, Arcetri) Univ. Roma 2, UniFI and several International Research Institutes.

PROJECTS

ARIEL – M4 ESA Cosmic Vision

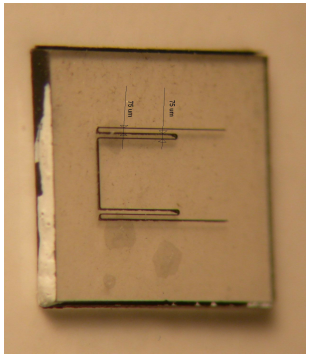
Atmospheres in a test tube – INAF

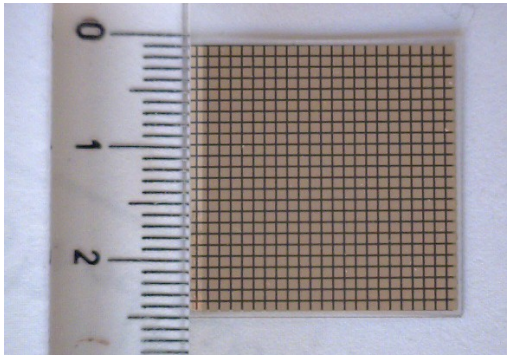


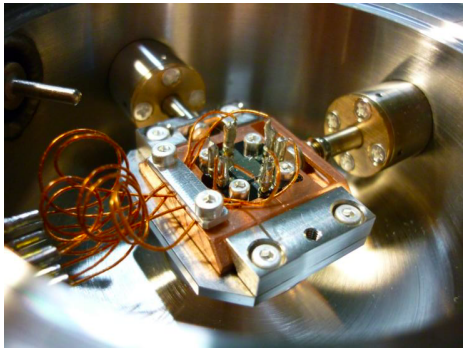
DXR2 other applications

Test of Diamond devices for space and ultra-fast applications

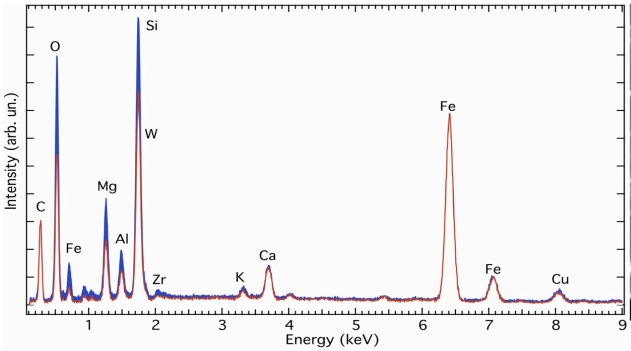
- **UV & X-ray ultrafast and rad-hard detectors**
- **Dosimeters for astronauts and space environments**
- **Pixilated structures for imaging**
- **Micro devices and micro patterning**

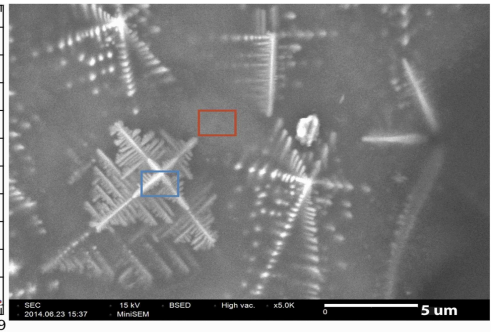






Exploitation of the Device Fabrication Lab @ LNF and **collaboration** with XUVLab @ UniFI



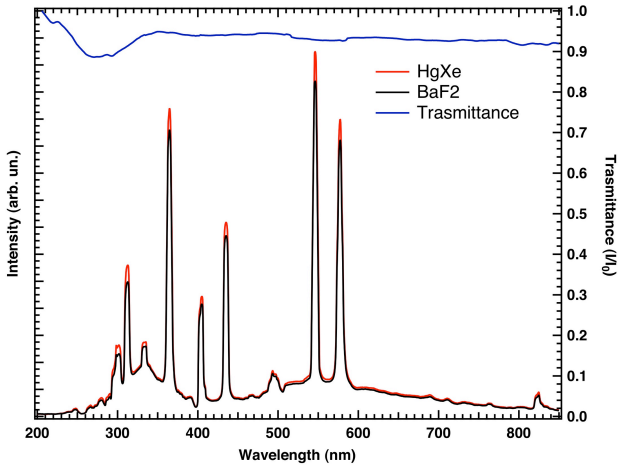


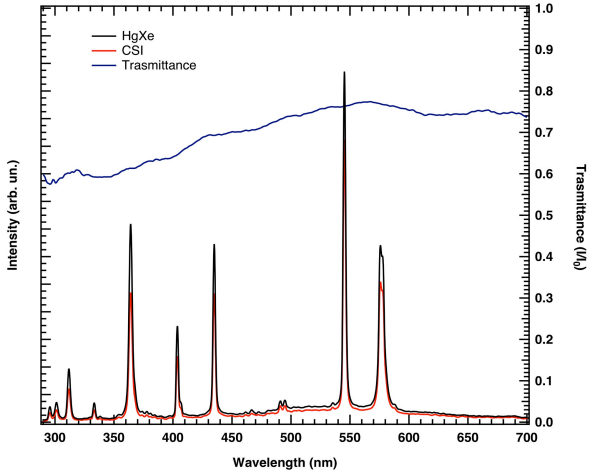
METEORITES studied using SEM and EDS: the blue and red squares reported in SEM microscope image correspond to the blue and red spectra recorded in the EDS analysis. The Different Concentrations of Fe, Al, Mg, O and C atoms in different areas of the sample confirm the Formation of Spinels and their Iron-Based Structure.

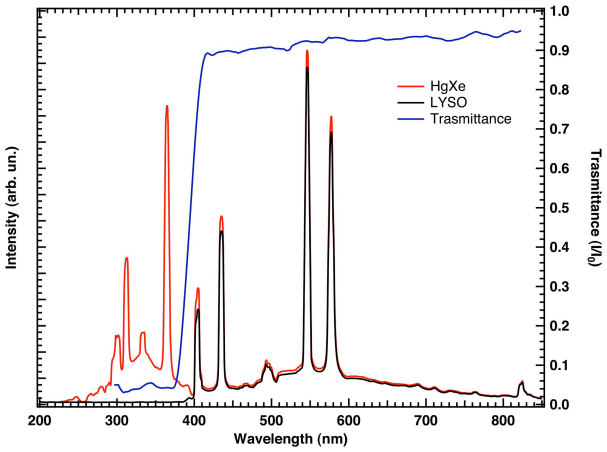
Characterization of scintillators for the Mu2e experiment

The **Mu2e (muon-to-electron-conversion) experiment,** that involves the INFN- LNF, is looking for ***Charged Lepton Flavor Violation*** by studying the **coherent neutrinoless muon-to-electron conversions** in the field of an atomic nucleus. The **produced electrons will be measured in a Calorimeter using the Fluorescence Produced by BaF2 or CsI Crystals.** The main ***fluorescence emissions of the crystals are centered at 220 and 310 nm*** for BaF2 and CsI respectively.

In this context, the DXR2 UV beamline was used to **characterize and test the crystals** that will compose the calorimeter.
The **transmittance is an important parameter to check the quality of the crystals and can be measured using the continuum spectrum produced by Synchrotron Radiation and a 500 W HgXe lamp** in the range of 200-600 nm using a SPM-002 spectrometer including multi pixel Silicon Photon Multipliers.





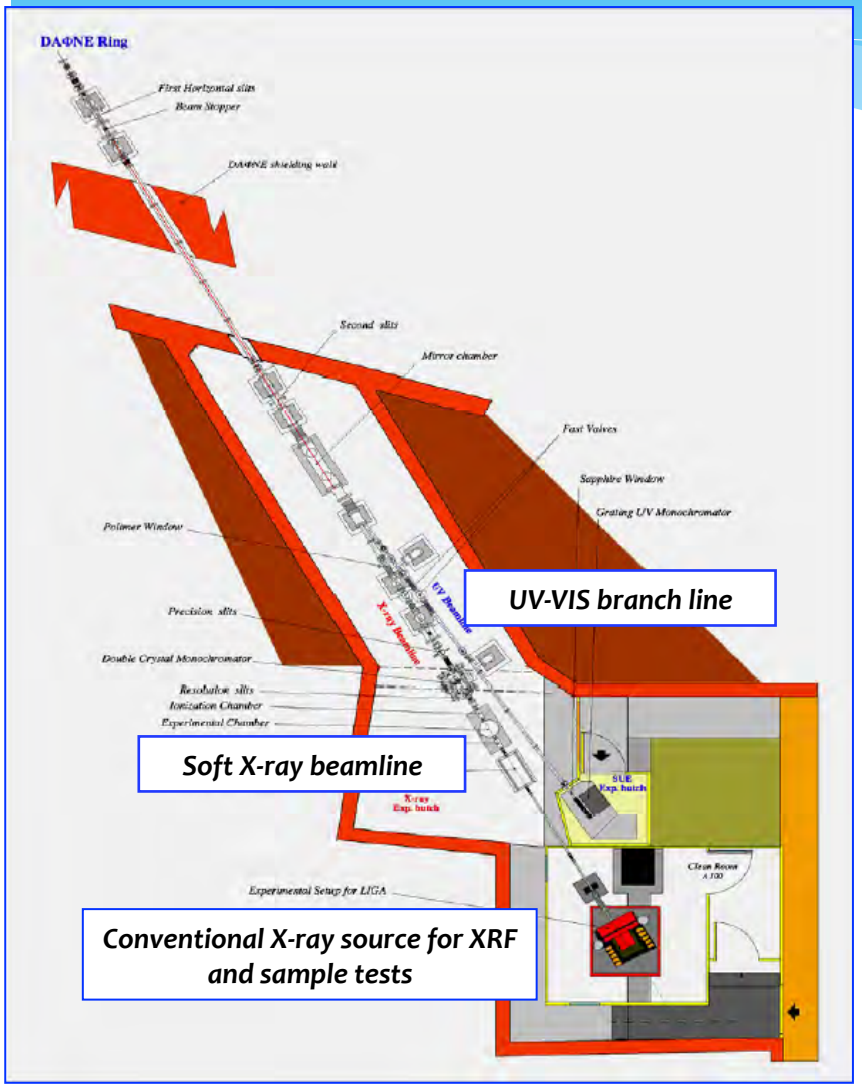


The results confirmed the good quality of the BaF2, CsI and LYSO crystals.

DXR1 soft X-ray beamline

DXR1 soft X-ray Beamline

Resp. Antonella Balerna



- *DXR1 is a wiggler soft x-ray beam line*

- Energy range *0.9 - 3.0 keV*

- TOYAMA double crystal monochromator with KTP (011), Ge (111), Si (111), InSb (111) and Beryl (10-10) crystals

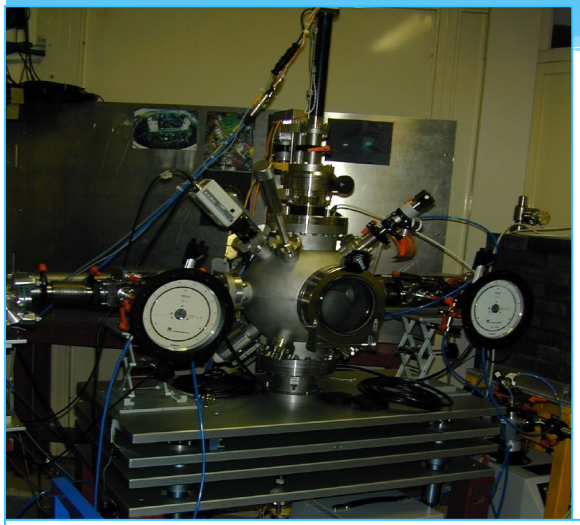
- From 2016 working in Top-Up Mode

- *Some applications: Soft X-ray absorption spectroscopy and tests of soft x-ray optics and detectors.*

The ***monochromatic photon flux*** available as a function of photon energy, crystals used and DAFNE current is between 10^7 and 10^9 *ph/s*

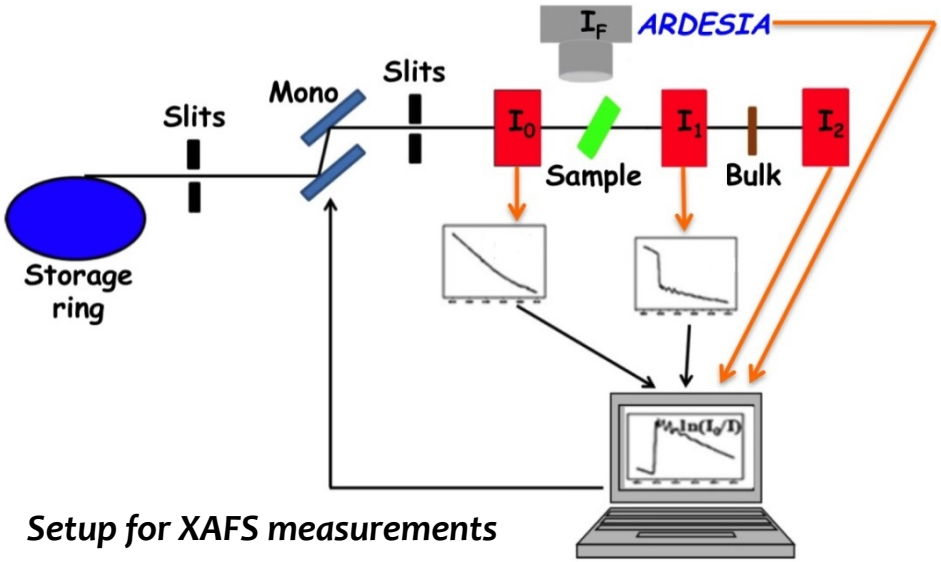
White beam for optics tests is also available.

Soft X-ray applications

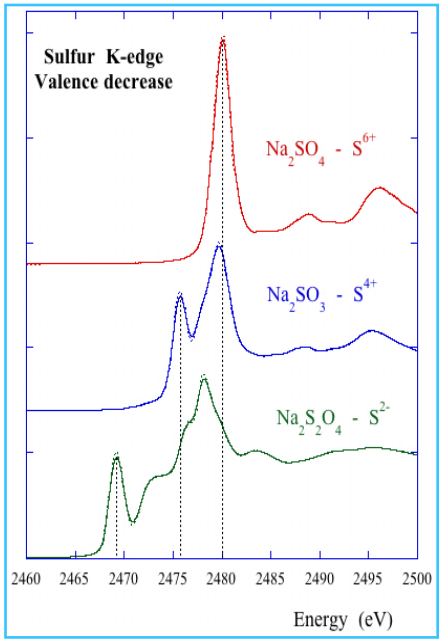


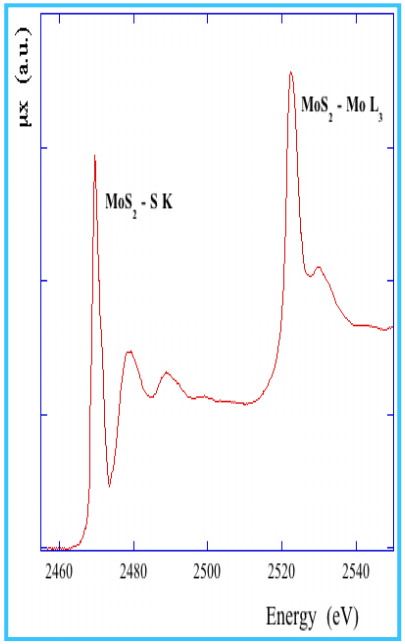
X-ray Absorption Fine Structure or *XAFS spectroscopy* is particularly useful for investigating the electronic structure and local environment of atoms in quite different samples (solids, liquids and gasses).

At the DXR1 beamline the K absorption edges of all light elements from Na to Cl can be studied.



Setup for XAFS measurements

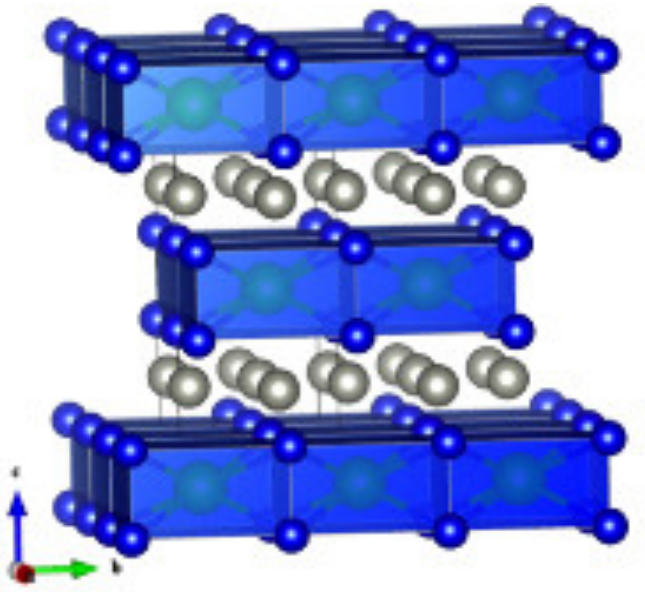




Studies of valence of selected rare earth silicides determined using Si K and Pd/Rh $L_{2,3}$ XANES and LAPW numerical studies.

The study concerns the investigation of **Si and Pd/ Rh chemical environments using X-ray Absorption Near Edge Spectroscopy in two different families of rare earth silicides** R_2PdSi_3 (R = Ce, Nd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er) and $HoRh_{2-x}Pd_x Si_2$ (x = 0, 0.5, 0.75, 1.0, 1.5, 1.8, 2.0).

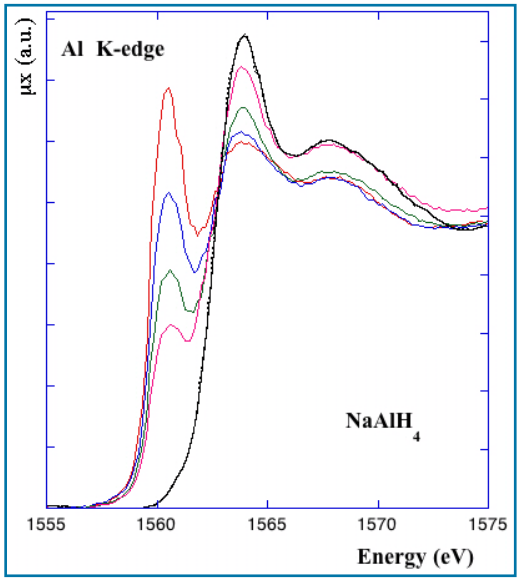
The observed changes indicate that **despite possessing a formal inter-metallic character**, the chemical bond between the R-Si and R-Pd interactions were different. The variation and the direction of the chemical shift of the Si K edge suggested a **weak ionic character of the R-Si bonds,** in agreement with the localized character of the 4f electrons. In turn, the changes of the Pd/ Rh edge are consistent with a metallic band that is affected by its long range chemical environment.



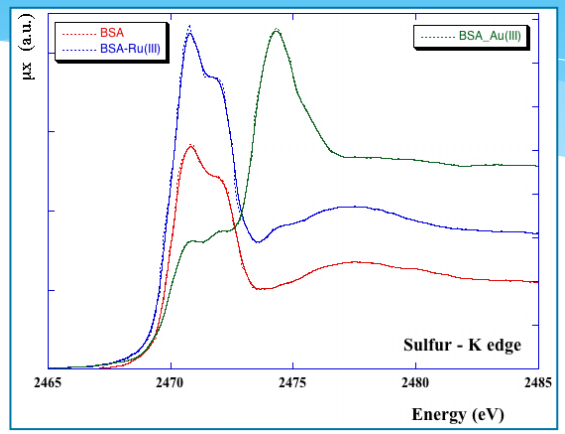
Projection of the tetragonal crystal structure of $Ho(Pd,Rh)_2 Si_2$ along *ab* plane and *c* crystallographic directions.

P. Zajdel et al., *NIMB* **2015**

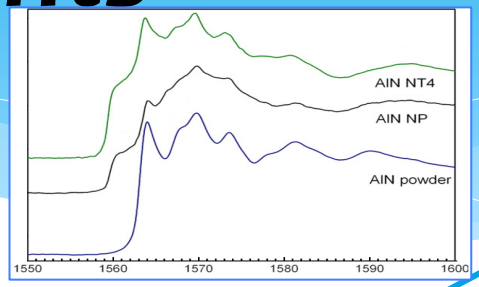
Soft X-ray applications and developments



Development of higher-efficiency hydrogen storage materials
A. Leon et al. - KIT

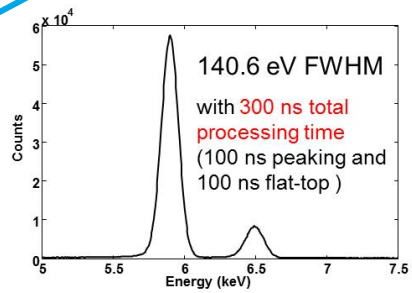


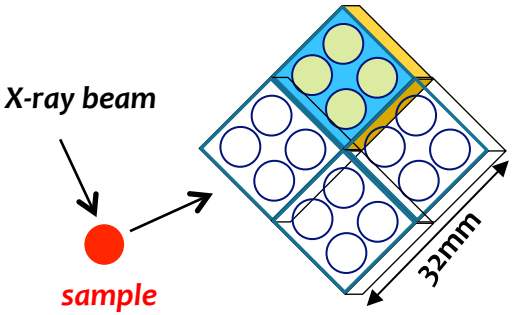
Interactions of metal-based drugs with serum proteins having biological and pharmacological implications
I. Ascone et al.



Catalysis and nanomaterial
C. Balasubramanian et al.

XAFS in fluorescence mode for studies on diluted samples and thin films on thick supports.

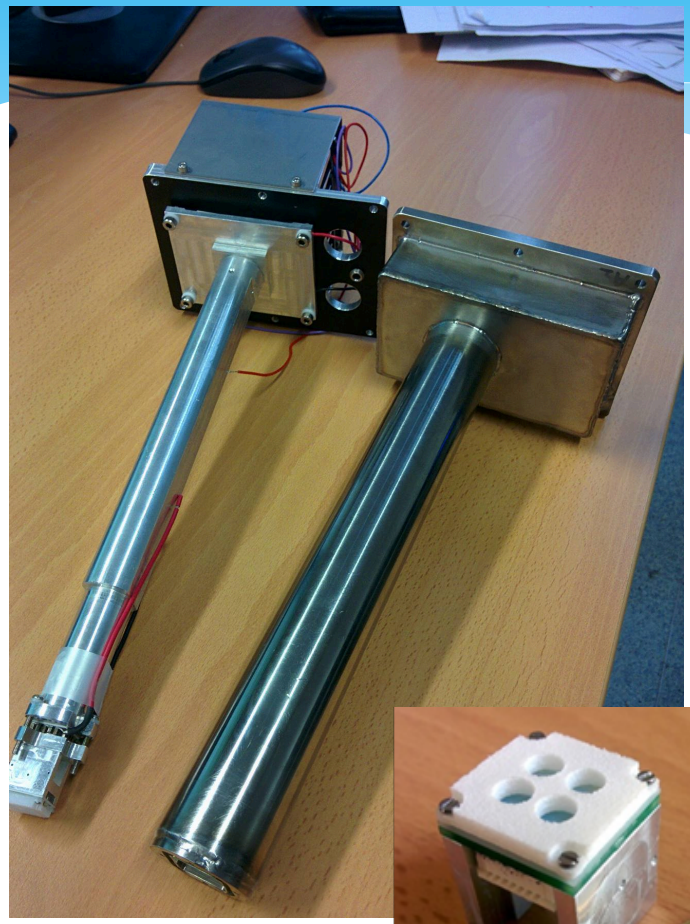


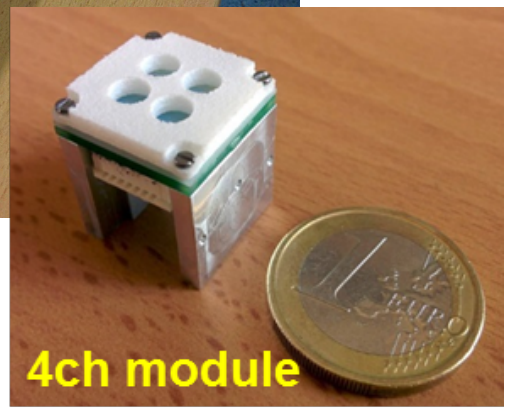


ARDESIA
ARRAY of DETECTORS for SYNCHROTRON RADIATION APPLICATIONS

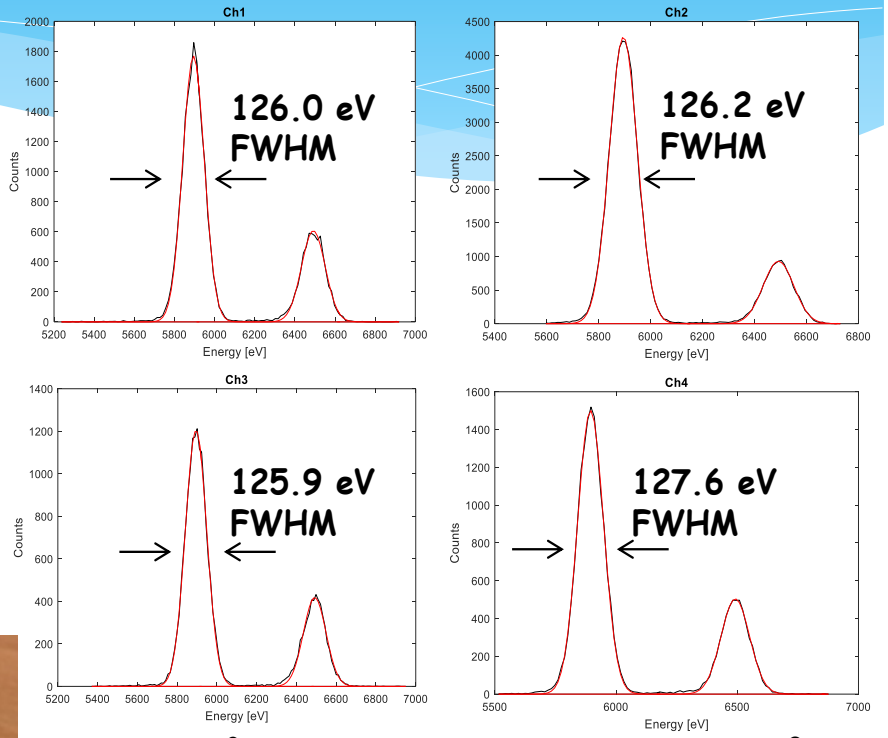
Development of a multi-element SDD detector high resolution and high count rate (INFN-CSN5).

ARDESIA SDD detector





First ^{55}Fe spectra



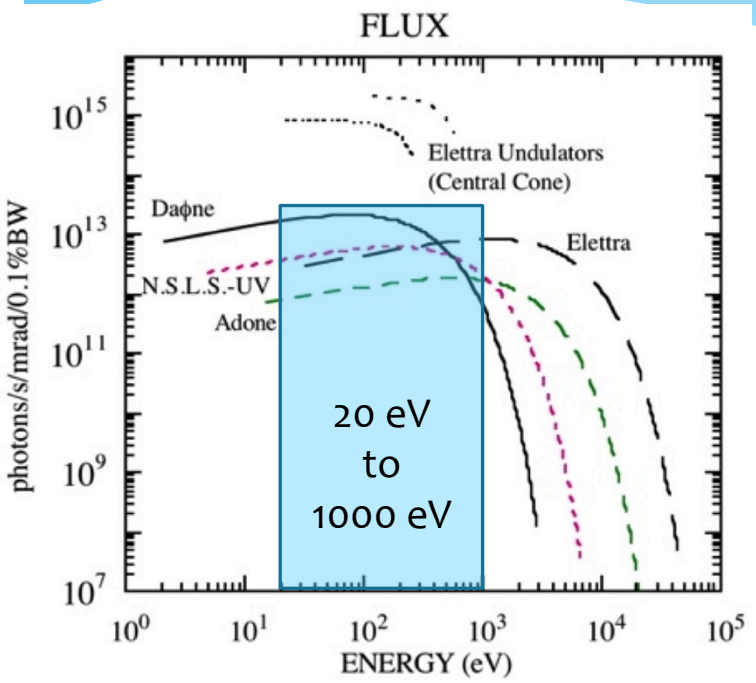
4×25mm² area, 1.6 μs peaking time, T=-29°C

ARDESIA 2015-2017

XUV beamlines

XUV beamlines

R. Cimino (Resp.) R. Larciprete (Ass.), A. Di Trolio (Ass.), M. Angelucci (EuroCirCol), L.A. Gonzalez (EuroCirCol), E. La Francesca (PHD RM1)



Under alignment / commissioning
September 2016 – March/June 2017

XUV1: **30 -200 eV**
Low Energy BL

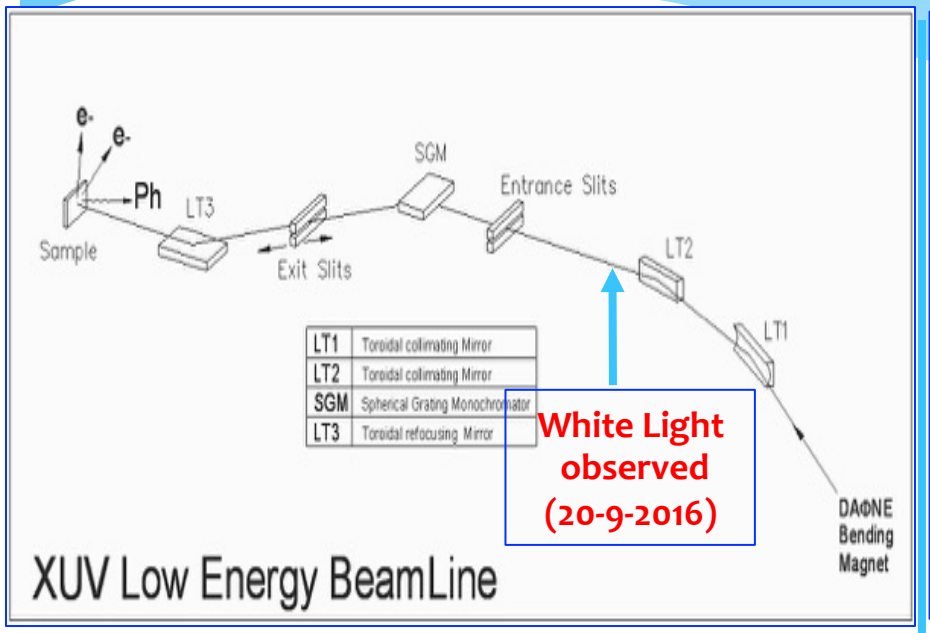
XUV2: **60 -1000 eV**
High Energy BL.

DAΦNE **BM**

Pre-Optics

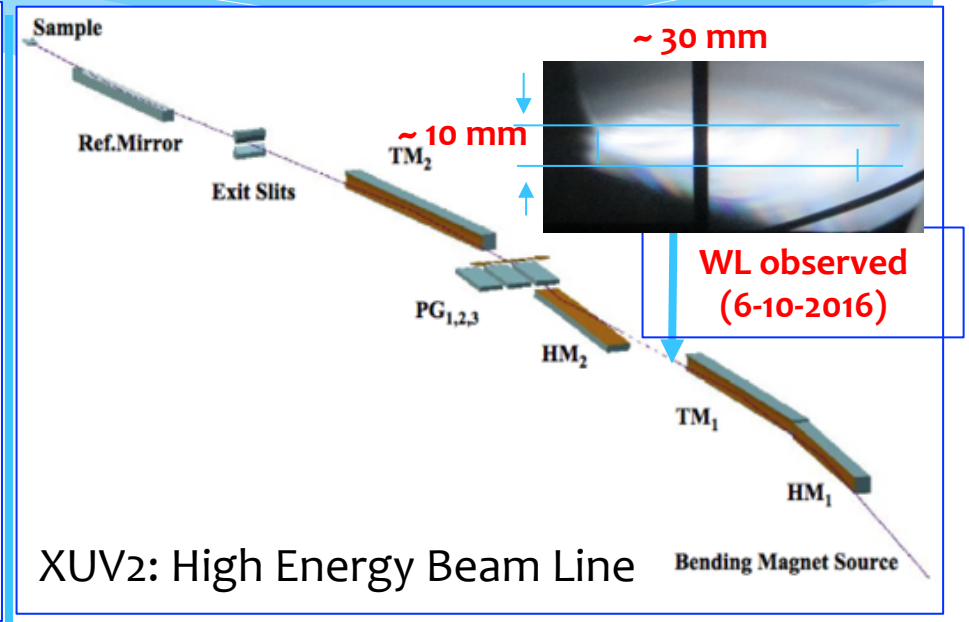
Side view

XUV1: Low Energy BL 30-200 eV



About **17 mrad** horizontally
Spot on sample : **2 x 2 mm**
Energy range **30-200 eV**
Mono: **Spherical grating**

XUV2: High Energy BL 60 -1000 eV



About **8 mrad** horizontally
Spot on sample : **1 x 1 mm**
Energy range **60-1000 eV**
Mono: **Plane grating**

Feasible experimental activity

Characterization of materials of wide interest for INFN and others

in UHV: SEY, XPS, UPS, STM/AFM ***in air: Raman***

In UHV:

- ✓ Radiation (electrons, photons, ions) induced surface modification
- ✓ Thermal programmed desorption (combined with XPS)
- ✓ Photon induced desorption (conventional sources)
- ✓ Film growth for SEY optimization

In the tube furnace:

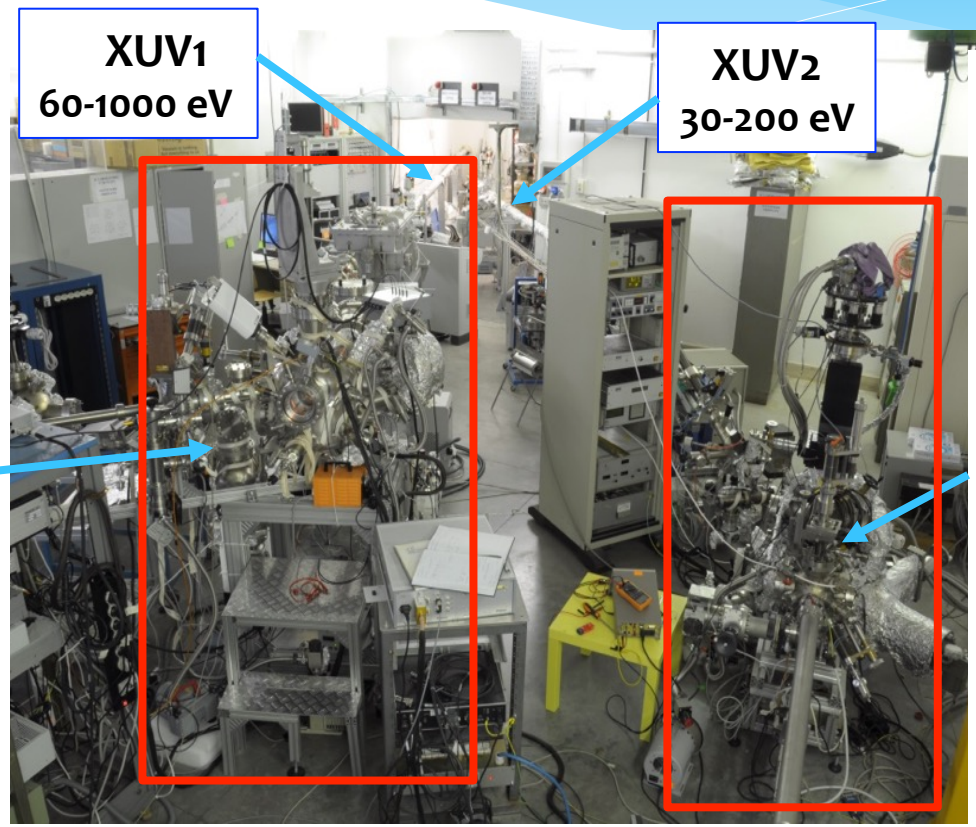
- ✓ High pressure material growth
- ✓ Controlled annealing processes of 'large' scale samples

With the DAΦNE beams available (ideal for Surface Science):

- ✓ X-ray beam induced surface chemistry
- ✓ X-ray beam induced desorption

Experimental hall: the two beamlines and the two operating experimental setups

- UHV ~1x10^{-10} mbar
- 1x1cm^2 max. sample
- Sample T: RT - 1100°C
- preparation chamber
- fast-entry lock
- Electron gun
- Faraday Cup
- **SEY** set up
- **UPS** (UV ph. Spectr.)
- **XPS** (Xray ph. Spectr.)
- Sputtering
- Material growth
- RF magnetron 50W



- UHV ~1x10^{-10} mbar
- 1x1cm^2 max. sample
- Sample T: 10 K – 300 K
- preparation chamber
- fast-entry lock
- Electron gun
- Faraday Cup
- **SEY** set up
- **UPS** (UV ph. Spectr.)
- Mass Spectrometer (**desorption**)
- Sputtering
- Material growth

Development of Key Enabling Technology (KET)

- The chemistry of *scrubbing*: why e-cloud mitigation @LHC works.
- Carbon: from its essential role during scrubbing to its *ad hoc* deposition.
- LE-SEY: how to measure it and its impact to simulations and on LHC.
- LE-SEY: Space application.
- R & PY: essential input parameters for instability simulations.
- How to deal with the SR huge heat load in FCC-hh.

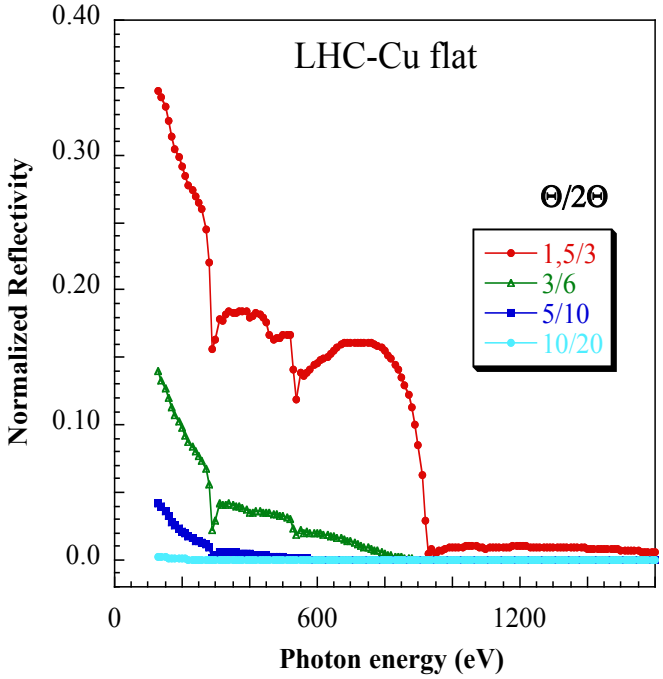
- Development of a unique method to measure accurately low energy SEY so the impact of this important region could be studied in accelerators and other research field. (R. Cimino et al Phys. Rev. ST-AB, 2015 other papers)

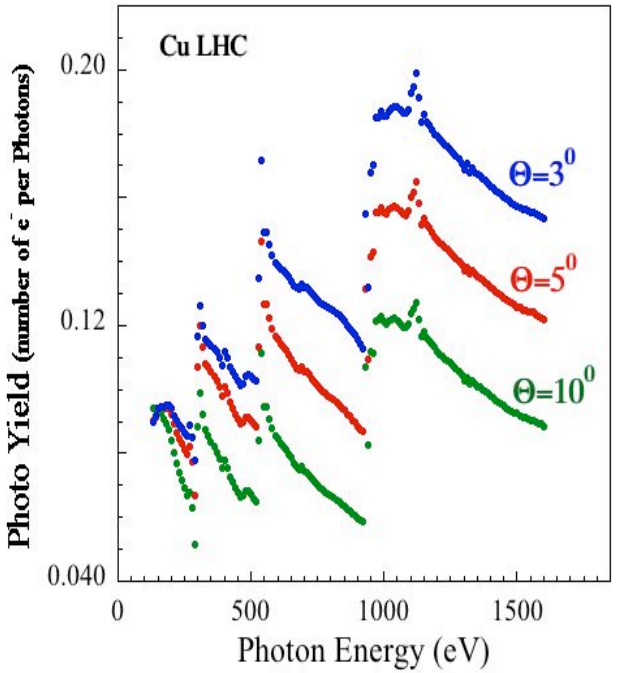
- Only group worldwide that studies with SR R &PY as input parameters used in e-cloud simulations (R. Cimino and F. Schäfers, IPAC14, 2014,and other recent papers)

- Suggestion of an innovative method to control the huge SR power in future highest intensity proton colliders. (R.Cimino et al. PRL ,2015)

KET: SR R &PY as input parameters used in e-cloud simulations

Reflectivity & Photo-Yield being used as **input parameters** in **e-cloud simulations. R & PY** also **essential ingredients for single bunch instabilities** just connected to the mere existence of a certain **density of e⁻ in the accelerator chambers.** (*K. Ohmi and F. Zimmermann PRL 2000*)

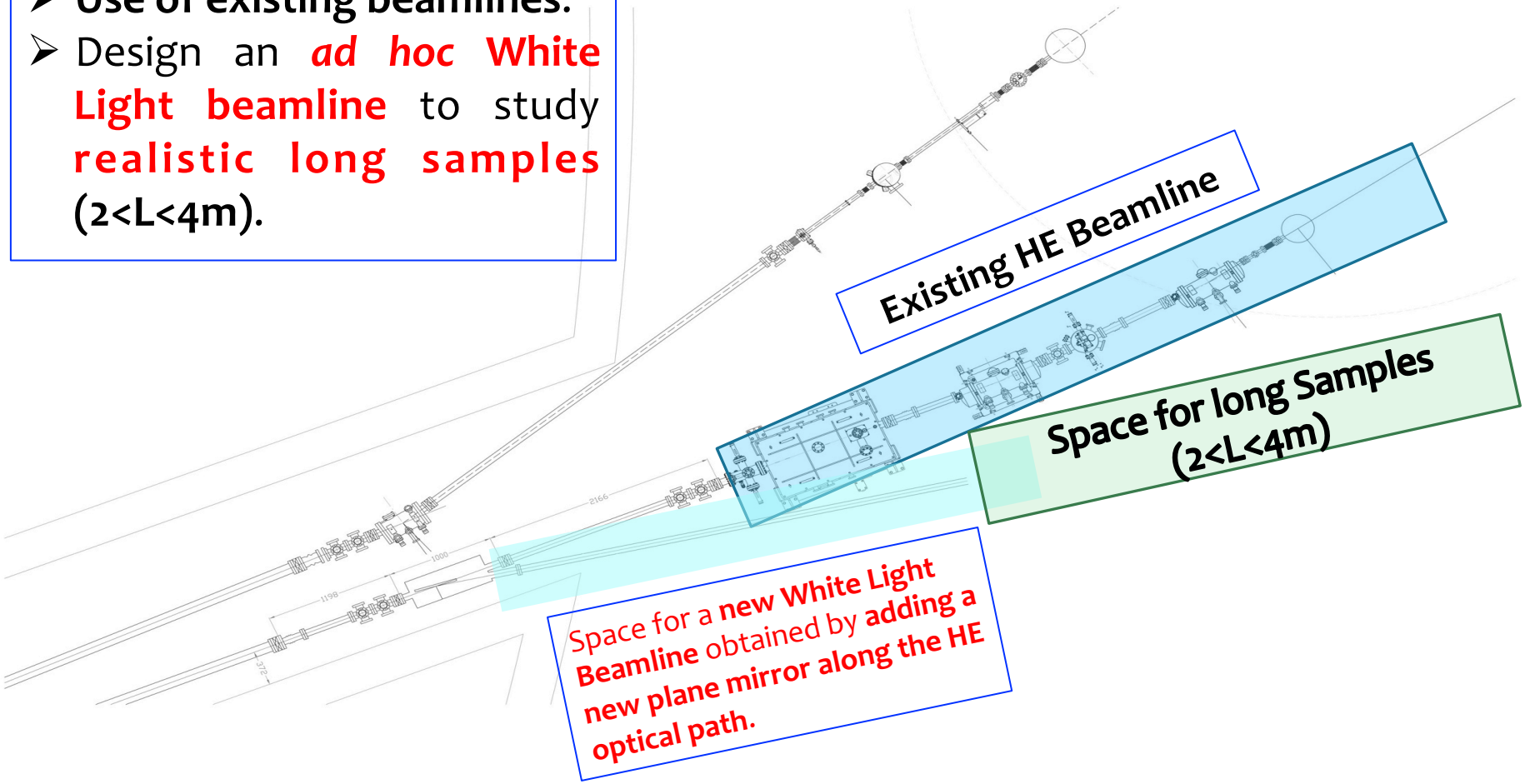




G. F. Dugan et al. Phys. Rev. ST-AB (2015), *R. Cimino et al. Phys. Rev. Lett* (2015).

***NEW**: Use of DAΦNE-L Synchrotron Radiation to perform R&D studies for High Luminosity LHC and FCC-hh.*

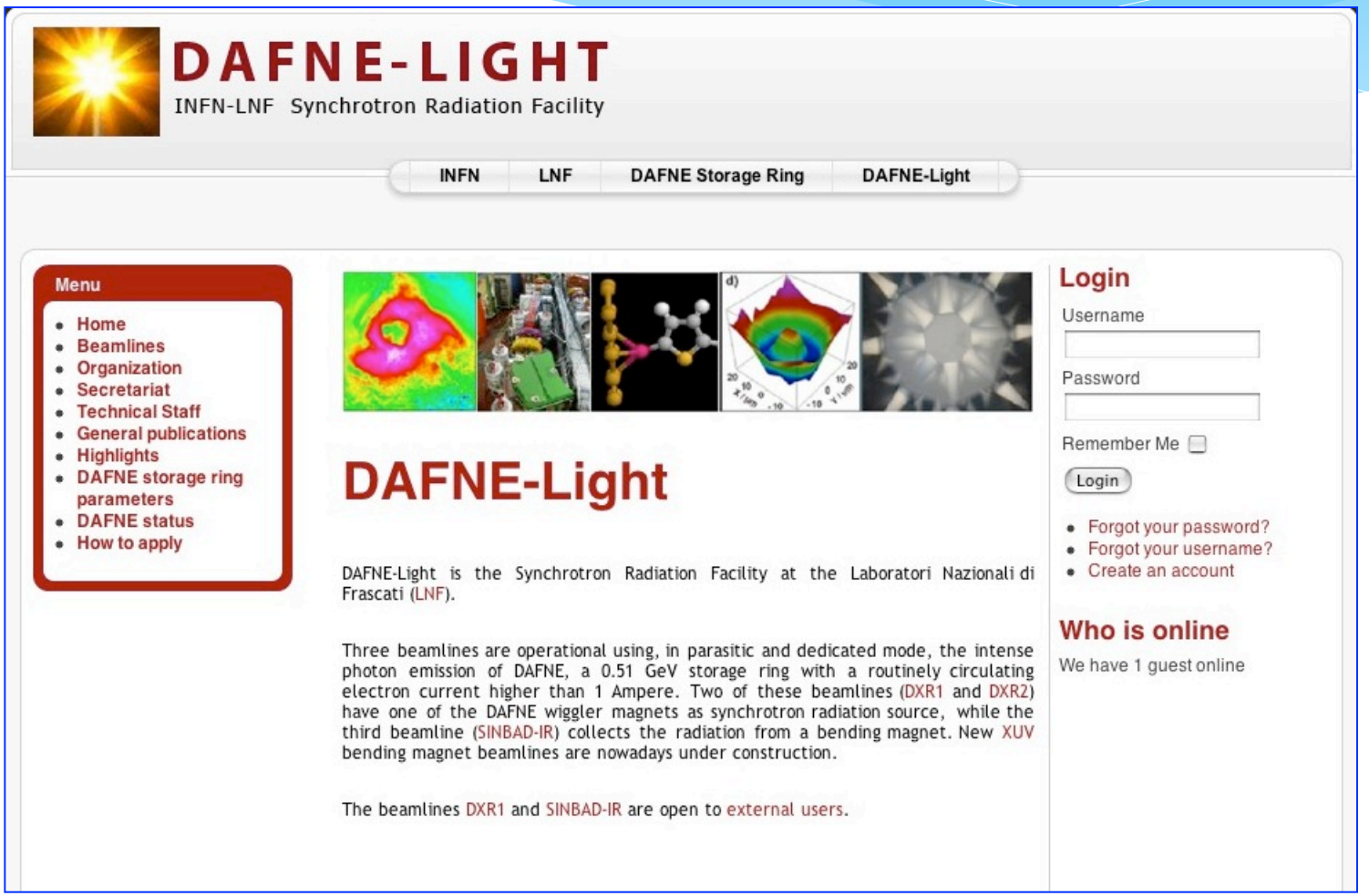
- **Use of existing beamlines.**
- Design an ***ad hoc* White Light beamline** to study **realistic long samples (2<L<4m).**



More information

More information on the DAΦNE- Light facility

http://web.infn.it/DAFNE_Light



Some References 2015-2016

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Thank you for your attention