# STAR CRYOELECTRONICS

## Laboratory-Based EXAFS Spectroscopy with Cryogenic Detectors

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## **EXAFS Spectroscopy**

#### What is EXAFS?



- EXAFS = Extended X-ray Absorption Fine Structure, a technique for determining atomic structure
- EXAFS oscillations are due to quantum interference between the photoelectron waves from X-ray emission and those backscattered from nearby atoms
- EXAFS gives numbers, elements, distances of neighboring atoms without the need for a crystalline sample
- Currently, EXAFS requires a synchrotron radiation light source with a tunable monochromatic beam

## Laboratory EXAFS Using STJ Detectors

#### Laboratory X-ray Spectrometers with a Broadband Source



#### **Option 1:**

- Use a energy-resolving crystal •
- Scan detector / crystal to measure spectrum •



#### **Option 2:**

- Use energy resolving detector
- Collect the entire spectrum in a single exposure

#### Laboratory EXAFS Spectroscopy

#### A Superconducting Soft X-ray EXAFS Spectrometer

- A commercial laboratory EXAFS instrument would be a major advance, opening up the technique
- **Problem**: EXAFS is limited by statistics at high energies above the X-ray edge, where oscillations are weak
- **Question:** What are resolution and statistics requirements for a commercially viable EXAFS instrument? •

#### **Resolution Requirements for EXAFS**



- Gaussian broadening of experimental EXAFS spectra deceases peak amplitudes in Fourier transform
- *Conclusion*: ~20 eV FWHM is OK, < 15 eV is ideal

#### Statistics Requirements for EXAFS







0.018

0.017

0.014

0.0078

0.014

0.0087

0.0088

- Sample chamber with windowless broadband X-ray generator with Ag/Ti anode
- 32 pixel STJ detector array in liquid-cryogen-free two-stage ADR

#### Superconducting Tunnel Junction Detector Performance



- Cryogenic detector with high count rate performance at good resolution •
- Linear response up to ~ 5,000 counts/s per pixel with < 5% deadtime
- Best compromise between count rate, resolution and linearity for 4 µs peaking time

- Adding Poissonian noise to 15 eV broadened EXAFS spectra degrades spatial resolution
- Estimate 50 mM Fe can be measured to  $k = 17 \text{ Å}^{-1}$  in a few hours assuming 100 counts/s/eV bandwidth
- **Conclusion:** Acquisition time of ~3-10 hours for a 50 mM sample requires 400,000 cts/s at 4 keV bandwidth

#### Comparison of Different Technologies

Detector	Resolution	Speed/Pixel	Stability	Energy Range
Ge, Si	~100-200 eV	~1000 counts/s	Good	~MeV
Crystals	~1 eV	Scanning	Difficult	~100 keV
TESs, MMCs	~2 eV	~10 counts/s	Good	~100 keV
STJs	~15 eV	~1000 counts/s	Good	~1keV

#### Conclusions

- STJ detectors offer the best prospects for a practical commercial laboratory EXAFS spectrometer
- Need to develop a 128-pixel hard X-ray STJ with:

*Energy Range*: 1000 – 12,000 eV

< 20 eV FWHM Resolution:

~ 2,000 – 5,000 counts/s per pixel Speed:

#### LiF EXAFS with STJs



- Publication quality EXAFS spectrum of 0.7 µm LiF film on 0.1 µm parylene in 4 hours
- EXAFS dominated by F-F interactions. Curve fit consistent with expected cubic structure

### MgF<sub>2</sub> EXAFS with STJs



- Publication quality EXAFS spectrum of 0.4  $\mu$ m MgF<sub>2</sub> film on 0.1  $\mu$ m parylene in 3 hours
- EXAFS contains F-Mg and F-F interactions. Curve fit consistent with expected cubic structure

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