

# THE ADVANCED PHOTON SOURCE

## Extending Multispeckle XPCS to Sub-Microsecond Timescales

X-ray photon correlation spectroscopy (XPCS) measures spontaneous thermal and quantum fluctuations at the nanoscale in condensed matter. It is a probe of the complex energy landscape of emergent functional materials, providing knowledge about their potential applications. Keys to performing such measurements are a partially coherent x-ray beam and a high-frame-rate area detector with spatial resolution sufficient to resolve the finely-featured interference pattern that is obtained when making such measurements. The upcoming APS Upgrade (APS-U) makes the need for high-frame-rate detectors especially acute because the tremendous gains in coherent flux will, in principle, increase the best time resolution of XPCS by 4 orders of magnitude. To achieve such gains in practice, however, requires detectors with frame rates far higher than those available from commercially available pixel-array-detectors (PADs), which are currently limited to 9 kHz or slower.

With this goal in mind, scientists in the X-ray Science Division Time Resolved Research Group at the APS established a collaboration with colleagues at the AGH University of Science and Technology (Poland) to apply the ultrafast x-ray camera (UFXC) to XPCS measurements. In 2016, the team demonstrated the applicability of this detector to XPCS with 11-kHz frame rates [1] and subsequently demonstrated 50-kHz frame rates in 2017 [2]. For 11- and 50-kHz measurements, there is no acquisition dead time during a measurement sequence; the two counters-per-pixel alternate between accumulating counts and being read out.

The team's most recent achievement was the demonstration of "burst mode" where 12 frames were acquired at frame rates of either 390-kHz or 1.2-MHz and saved to the two counters associated with each pixel before a longer pause was used to read out each pair of counters. Following these two events, the cycle repeated itself.

By merging otherwise identical measurements made at 50 kHz, 390 kHz, and 1.2 MHz, the team demonstrated time sensitivity to nanoscale fluctuations extending continuously from 826 ns to 60 s, or nearly 8 decades in time. Particularly noteworthy is that the 1.2-MHz frame rate corresponds to an exposure time of less than the transit time of an electron bunch around the APS storage ring, which is a significant advance toward the goal of resolving the

scattering signal from individual electron bunches in the storage ring that are currently spaced 153 ns apart.

As a demonstration of burst-mode operation, the team made measurements of the fluctuating interference pattern resulting from the Brownian motion of 57-nm-radius silica nanoparticles in water. Figure 1 shows the coherent x-ray scattering intensity in a single 826-ns exposure (1.2 MHz) demonstrating how sparse the data is from the APS today; the signal will improve by 2 to 3 orders of magnitude with the APS-U.

Despite the impressive achievement demonstrated with what is now the fastest XPCS area detector in the world, the sparse signal level makes the practical application of this detector to many systems today a significant challenge. The APS-U and the XPCS feature beamline will address this shortcoming, allowing studies of dynamics that evolve with time and that are critical to understanding the physics of aging and phase transitions in many topical systems such as colloidal gels, metallic glasses and spin and charge ordered structures.

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### REFERENCES

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See: Q.Zhang<sup>1</sup>, E.M. Dufresne<sup>1</sup>, S. Narayanan<sup>1</sup>,

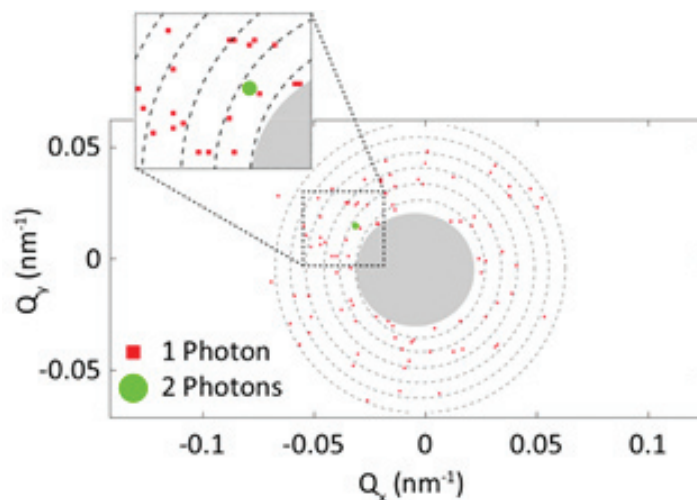


Fig. 1. 1.2-MHz burst-mode data acquired from the 57-nm-radius silica suspension. A single frame showing the sparsity of the signal. The grey circle is the masked-out shadow of the direct-beam stop and the dashed circles delineate annuli with equivalent length-scale sensitivity.

P. Maj<sup>2</sup>, A. Koziol<sup>2</sup>, R. Szczygiel, P. Grybos<sup>2</sup>, M. Sutton<sup>3</sup> and A.R. Sandy<sup>1\*</sup>, "Sub-microsecond-resolved multi-speckle X-ray photon correlation spectroscopy with a pixel array detector," *J. Synchrotron Rad.* **25**, 1408 (2018). DOI: 10.1107/S1600577518009074  
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## CALL FOR APS GENERAL-USER PROPOSALS

The Advanced Photon Source is open to experimenters who can benefit from the facility's high-brightness hard x-ray beams.

**General-user proposals for beam time during Run 2020-1 are due by Friday, October 25, 2019.**

Information on access to beam time at the APS is at [http://www.aps.anl.gov/Users/apply\\_for\\_beamtime.html](http://www.aps.anl.gov/Users/apply_for_beamtime.html) or contact Dr. Dennis Mills, [DMM@aps.anl.gov](mailto:DMM@aps.anl.gov), 630/252-5680.

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