High-brightness, narrowband, compact soft x-ray Cherenkov sources in the water window

Citation for published version (APA):

DOI:
10.1063/1.1625999

Document status and date:
Published: 01/01/2003

Document Version:
Publisher’s PDF, also known as Version of Record (includes final page, issue and volume numbers)

Please check the document version of this publication:
• A submitted manuscript is the version of the article upon submission and before peer-review. There can be important differences between the submitted version and the official published version of record. People interested in the research are advised to contact the author for the final version of the publication, or visit the DOI to the publisher's website.
• The final author version and the galley proof are versions of the publication after peer review.
• The final published version features the final layout of the paper including the volume, issue and page numbers.

Link to publication

General rights
Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

• Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
• You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
• You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal.

If the publication is distributed under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the “Taverne” license above, please follow below link for the End User Agreement:
www.tue.nl/taverne

Take down policy
If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us at:
openaccess@tue.nl
providing details and we will investigate your claim.

Download date: 24. Apr. 2020
High-brightness, narrowband, and compact soft x-ray Cherenkov sources in the water window

W. Knulst, a M. J. van der Wiel, and O. J. Luiten
Department of Applied Physics, Eindhoven University of Technology, P.O. Box 513, 5600 MB Eindhoven, The Netherlands
J. Verhoeven
FOM Institute for Atomic and Molecular Physics, Kruislaan 407, 1098 SJ Amsterdam, The Netherlands

(Received 2 June 2003; accepted 17 September 2003)

Narrowband, soft x-ray Cherenkov radiation at energies of 453 and 512 eV has been generated by 10 MeV electrons in, respectively, titanium and vanadium foils. The measured spectral and angular distribution of the radiation, and the measured total yield (∼10⁻⁴ photon per electron) are in agreement with theoretical predictions based on refractive index data. We show that the brightness that can be achieved using a small electron accelerator is sufficient for practical x-ray microscopy in the water-window spectral region.

© 2003 American Institute of Physics.

[DOI: 10.1063/1.1625999]

Recently, there has been much progress in the development of laboratory-sized, high-brightness soft x-ray sources in the water-window spectral region. The water window lies between the carbon-K absorption edge at 284 eV (4.47 nm) and the oxygen-K absorption edge at 543 eV (2.36 nm) and is the ideal spectral region for x-ray microscopy. Promising sources are laser-produced plasmas and high-harmonic generation with femtosecond laser pulses. Unfortunately, the former suffers from debris and both lack monochromaticity. In this letter we present clean, high-brightness soft x-ray line sources within the water window based on Cherenkov radiation generated by 10 MeV electrons passing through titanium (454 eV or 2.73 nm) and vanadium (512 eV or 2.42 nm) foils. We claim that this Cherenkov source is suitable for soft x-ray microscopy.

Cherenkov radiation is a well-known phenomenon in the visible spectral region and is, for example, often used for high-energy particle identification. However, in the soft x-ray region it was excluded for a long time. Cherenkov radiation is emitted by a charged particle when its velocity exceeds the phase velocity of light c/n. In the soft x-ray region this condition is generally not fulfilled, because the refractive index is smaller than unity. Bazylev et al., realized that due to resonant behavior of the refractive index at absorption edges it is possible to generate Cherenkov radiation in narrow spectral regions. This effect was demonstrated for carbon at the K edge using 1 GeV electrons and later also for 75 MeV electrons. Efficient generation of soft x-ray Cherenkov radiation, however, does not require such ultrahigh energy electrons. This was recently demonstrated by using 5 MeV electrons to generate silicon L-edge (99.7 eV) radiation. In the present letter we show that for a variety of materials Cherenkov radiation can even be generated in the water window, using a 10 MeV electron accelerator.

In the extreme ultraviolet (EUV) and soft x-ray spectral region all materials are highly absorbing and therefore the electromagnetic interaction is described by a complex refractive index (n = n + ik). The real part of the refractive index (n = 1 − δ) describes the phase propagation of waves (which is mainly dominated by atomic scattering properties), while the imaginary part (k) represents the absorption. At atomic absorption edges, corresponding to the binding energies of inner-shell electrons, the real part of the refractive index shows resonant behavior associated with bound electrons in that shell. This anomalous resonance dispersion can be so strong that the real part n exceeds unity, whereas for photon energies in the EUV range and higher it is generally smaller than unity. From a thorough analysis of strong resonance effects by Smith et al., we find that such resonances only occur in the soft x-ray region (30 eV–1 keV) for low-Z elements (Z<30) in the solid state. These are therefore in principle suitable materials for generating soft x-ray Cherenkov radiation. As an example Fig. 1(b) shows the refractive index of titanium around the L edge (453 eV). The real part peaks well above unity, which enables generation of Cherenkov radiation with 10 MeV electrons.

![FIG. 1. (a) The Cherenkov spectral yield in the water window for different materials using 10 MeV electrons, predicted on basis of refractive index data of Ref. 12. (b) The real part (n−1) and the imaginary part (k) of the refractive index of titanium around the L edge (454 eV). The dotted line indicates the 1 − β threshold for Cherenkov emission for 10 MeV electrons.](image-url)

---

**a**Electronic mail: w.knulst@tue.nl
The available number of data points for the refractive index at absorption edges is limited. Nevertheless, it is sufficient to discuss in some detail two characteristic properties of soft x-ray Cherenkov radiation, i.e., (i) its narrow bandwidth and (ii) its narrow angular distribution. (i) The Cherenkov condition \( n > 1/\beta \), with \( \beta = v/c \) the relative velocity of the electron, limits the generation of Cherenkov radiation to a small spectral range. Due to the step in absorption at the edge the width of the Cherenkov spectrum is even further narrowed to a few electron-volts. (ii) The angle of emission \( \theta \) is given by the Cherenkov angular relation \( \cos(\theta) = 1/(n\beta) \).

Because \( n \) and \( \beta \) are close to unity, the radiation is concentrated in a hollow cone in the forward direction. Within that cone, the Cherenkov angular intensity\(^{13} \) is maximal at \( \theta_{\text{max}} \), determined by \( n_{\text{max}} \), e.g., \( \theta_{\text{max}} = 3.9^\circ \) for titanium using 10 MeV electrons.

On the basis of refractive index data from Ref. 12 a number of materials can be identified as suitable Cherenkov emitters in the water window. To calculate the Cherenkov yield for these materials a code is used that numerically evaluates the Ginzburg–Frank equation,\(^{14} \) which gives the number of photons per electron, per unit frequency, and per unit solid angle. By integrating over all emission angles the spectral yield is obtained. Figure 1(a) shows the result of such a calculation using 10 MeV electrons. All materials emit Cherenkov radiation with a typical full width at half maximum (FWHM) of about 1.5 eV and a yield of a few times \( 10^{-4} \) photons per electron.

We have verified the above predictions by experiment. For the first experiments titanium and vanadium were selected, because both metals are readily available in micron-thick foils. The experimental setup is designed to measure the Cherenkov radiation as a function of emission angle. The 10 MeV electrons are generated by a medical linear accelerator (M.E.L. SL-75). After the electron beam has passed through the foil a 90°-dipole magnet bends the beam into a dump, where the current is measured. The detector unit is placed at the end of a 1 m long arm that can be rotated in the vertical plane from \(-20^\circ\) to \(+20^\circ\) with respect to electron beam. To analyze the emitted radiation a soft x-ray charge coupled device (CCD) camera is used, which has been developed by Space Research Organization Netherlands for x-ray astronomy\(^{15} \) and is capable of measuring the energy of individual photons with a high quantum efficiency (>80%). Photon energies between 280 eV and 15 keV can be resolved spectrally. The FWHM spectral resolution is 165 eV at 1.5 keV and scales with the square root of the photon energy. In front of the CCD chip a thin aluminum–carbon filter (layer thicknesses of 150 and 27 nm) with a diameter of 16 mm (Luxel corp.) is mounted to block any visible light. This limits the detection solid angle to \( 2.2 \times 10^{-4} \) sr.

In Figs. 2(a) and 2(d) pulse height spectra are shown of the radiation generated by 10 MeV electrons passing through 10-\( \mu \)m-thick foils (Goodfellow) of, respectively, titanium and vanadium, both measured at an observation angle of 4°. Both pulse height spectra contain two peaks: The strong peak on the low-energy side is interpreted as Cherenkov radiation, as will be discussed in detail in the following, and the weaker peak on the high-energy side is identified as fluorescence radiation, which will be used for energy calibration.

![FIG. 2. Pulse height spectrum of the radiation produced by 10 MeV electrons in titanium (a) and vanadium (d) at an observation angle of 4°. The dotted curve indicates the calculated yield taking the CCD response into account. (b), (c) Enlargement of the Cherenkov peak. (e), (f) Enlargement of an additional measurement of the fluorescent lines measured at an observation angle of 10° and much higher beam current.](http://apl.aip.org/apl/copyright.jsp)
agree with these values within the experimental error.

Similar spectra have been obtained both for titanium and vanadium at observation angles ranging from $-10^\circ$ to $+10^\circ$. The resulting Cherenkov angular yields of titanium and vanadium (number of photons per electron and per unit solid angle) as a function of observation angle are shown in Figs. 3(a) and 3(b). Clearly the typical angular behavior of Cherenkov radiation is seen, which is a symmetric profile that has a maximum associated with the maximum value of the refractive index $n$ and drops rapidly to zero for larger angles. The dotted curves represent the emission profile of Cherenkov radiation for a perfectly parallel beam, which is calculated by integrating the Ginzburg–Frank equation over the narrow spectral region where the Cherenkov condition is fulfilled. Due to the fact that the electrons undergo small-angle elastic scattering when passing through the foil, the angular profile is broadened as is indicated by the solid curve. The measured angular profile is also shifted with respect to the theoretical curve, which is probably due to a small misalignment of the electron beam.

Integrating over all emission angles we find a total yield of $3.5 \times 10^{-4}$ photons/el for titanium and $4.3 \times 10^{-4}$ photons/el for vanadium. For titanium this is slightly higher than the theoretical value of $2.4 \times 10^{-4}$ photons/el. For vanadium the experimental value is even a few times higher than the theoretical value of $1.4 \times 10^{-4}$ photons/el. The latter can be explained by assuming that the resonance dispersion at the vanadium L edge is slightly broader than according to the refractive index data of Ref. 12.

Given the measured yields per electron, we can now evaluate the potential of this Cherenkov-radiation-based compact source for soft x-ray microscopy. Using a high-power, but laboratory-sized, 10 MeV accelerator of 1 mA average current the total output is $2.2 \times 10^{12}$ photons/s (0.16 mW) for titanium and $2.7 \times 10^{12}$ photons/s (0.22 mW) for vanadium. The corresponding brightness is $2.7 \times 10^9$ photons/(s $\mu$m$^2$ sr 0.1% BW) for titanium and $4.9 \times 10^9$ photons/(s $\mu$m$^2$ sr 0.1% BW) for vanadium, assuming a 100 $\mu$m electron-beam spotsize. These fluxes are comparable to the values obtained from laser-produced plasma [1 $\times 10^{10}$ photons/(s $\mu$m$^2$ sr 0.1% BW) using high-power lasers] and high-harmonic generation [5 $\times 10^7$ photons/(s $\mu$m$^2$ sr 0.1% BW)]. We emphasize that in contrast to the situation in these sources, the Cherenkov spectrum consists of only a single, isolated peak and that no debris formation occurs.

The authors thank K. Hendriks for her contributions to the experiments and analysis, A. J. den Boggende and H. de Vroome of SRON (Utrecht, The Netherlands) for the technical assistance with the CCD camera and B. Lastdrager for supplying the code to evaluate the Ginzburg–Frank equation. This work was made possible by financial support from the Technology Foundation STW (The Netherlands) and is part of the research program of the Foundation for Fundamental Research on Matter (FOM, The Netherlands).


FIG. 3. Measured Cherenkov angular yield [ph/el sr]] as a function of detector angle generated by 10 MeV electrons in titanium (a) and vanadium (b). The dotted curves are the theoretical angular yields for an ideal beam. The solid curves take elastic scattering of the electron beam in the foils into account as well.