

# At-wavelength Interferometric KB Mirror Alignment and Optimization

**Kenneth A. Goldberg**

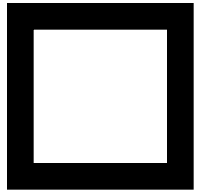
**Valeriy Yashchuk, Sheng Yuan, Rich Celestre  
Iacopo Mochi, James Macdougall, Erik Anderson,  
Greg Morrison, Ed Domning, Brian Smith, Tony Warwick**

Center for X-Ray Optics & Advanced Light Source, LBNL

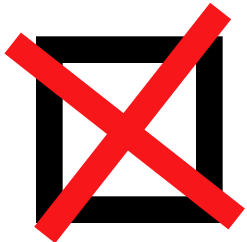


# VOTE

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“Coherence Preserving”



“Wavefront Preserving”

# At-wavelength Interferometric KB Mirror Alignment and Optimization

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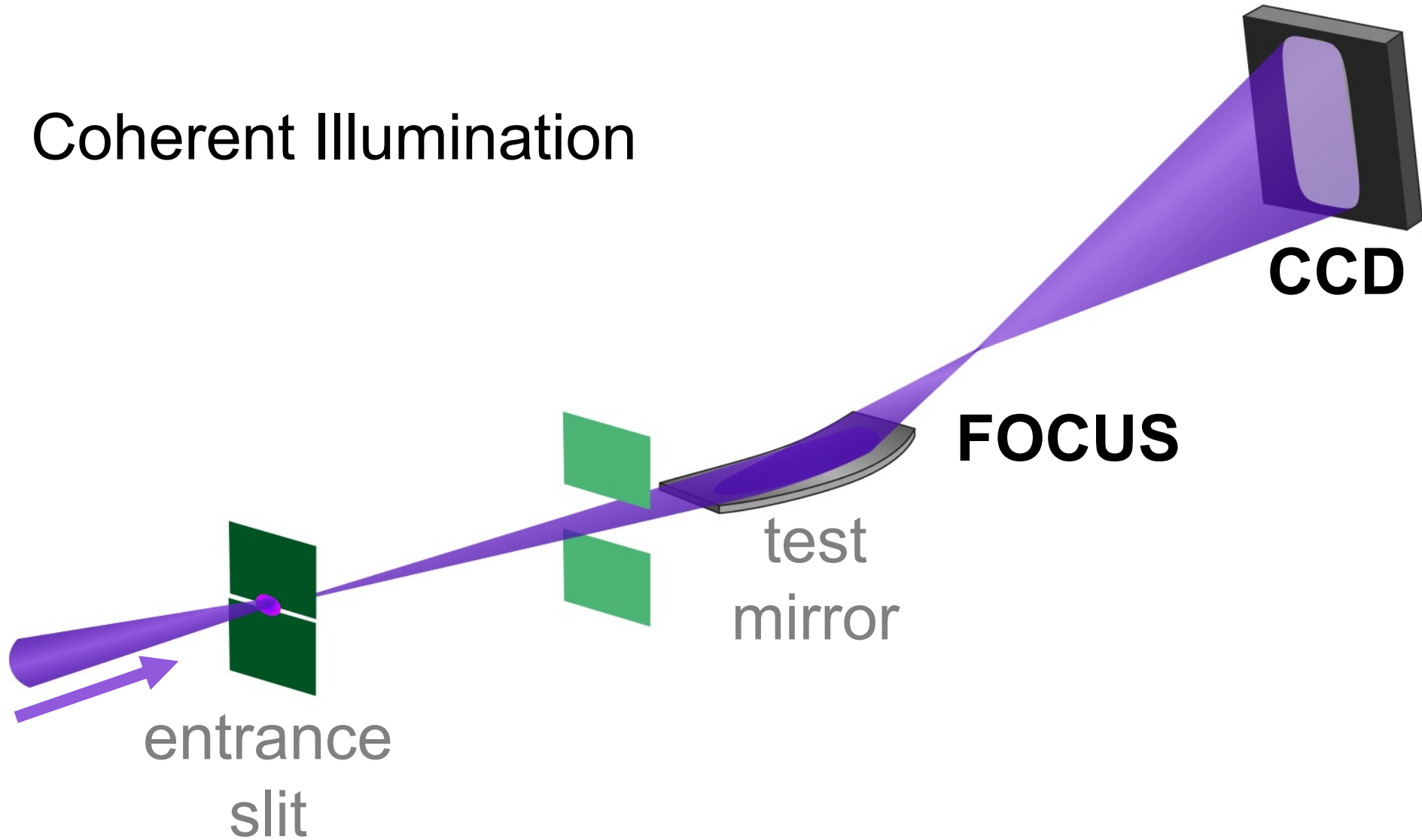
**Goal:** Soft x-ray **nanofocusing**  
*and methodology*

**Strategy:** Investigate various methods  
of wavefront metrology

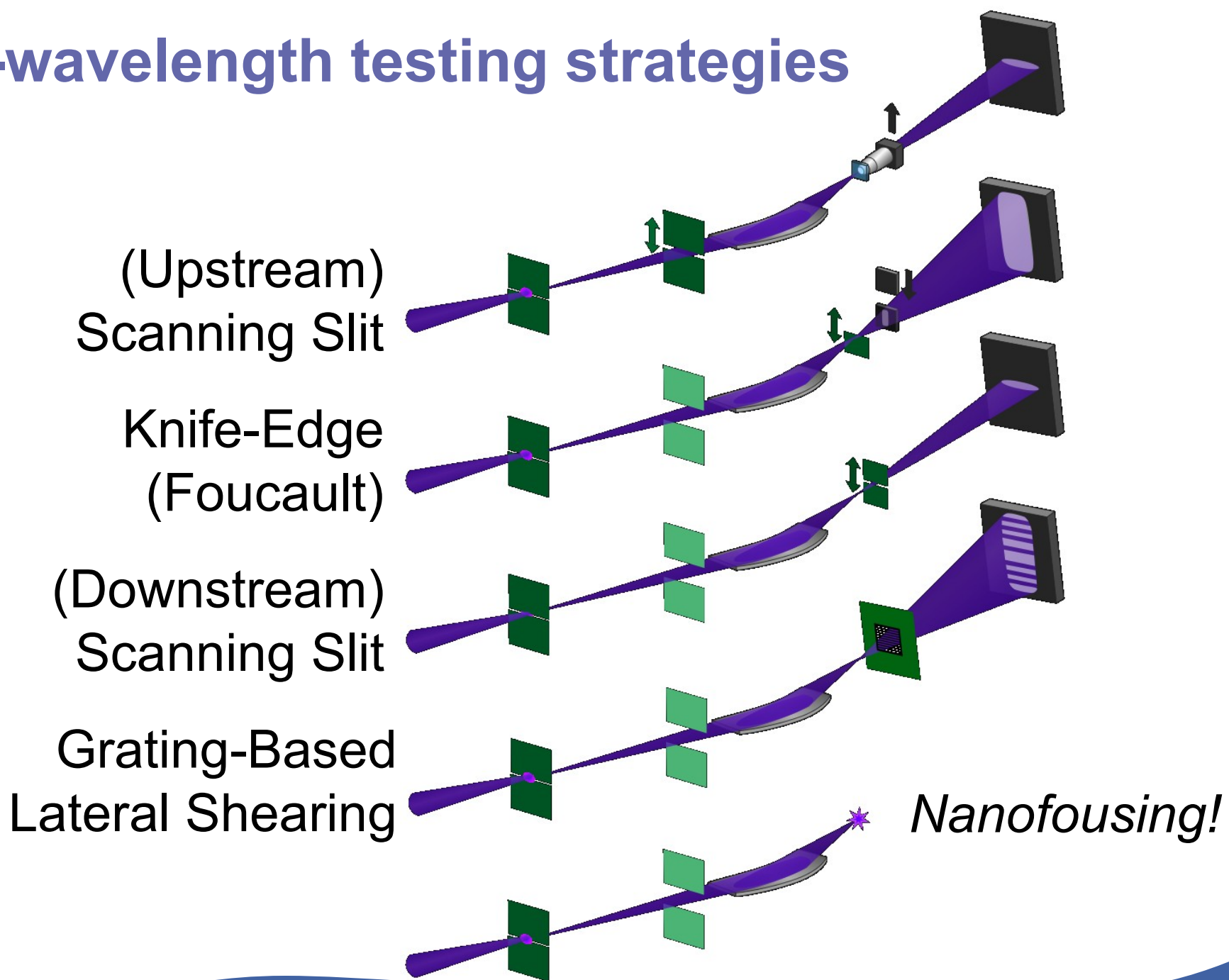
**Approach:** *In situ at-wavelength* optimization  
Inter-comparison  
Correlation with visible LTP  
Test and **transfer**

# At-wavelength testing strategies

## Coherent Illumination



# At-wavelength testing strategies



# At-wavelength testing strategies

(Upstream)  
Scanning Slit

**SCANNING  
SLIT**

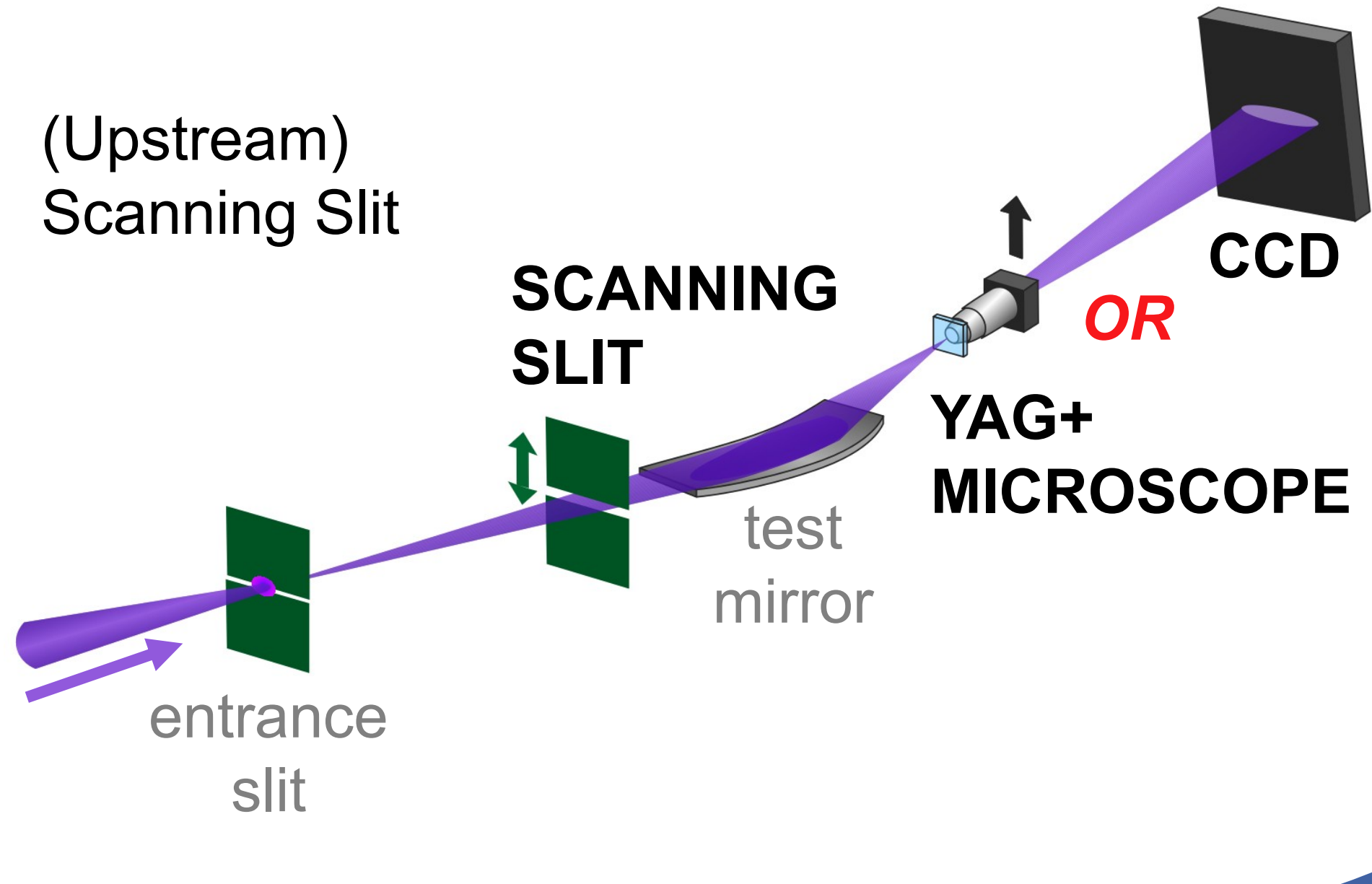
test  
mirror

**YAG+  
MICROSCOPE**

*OR*

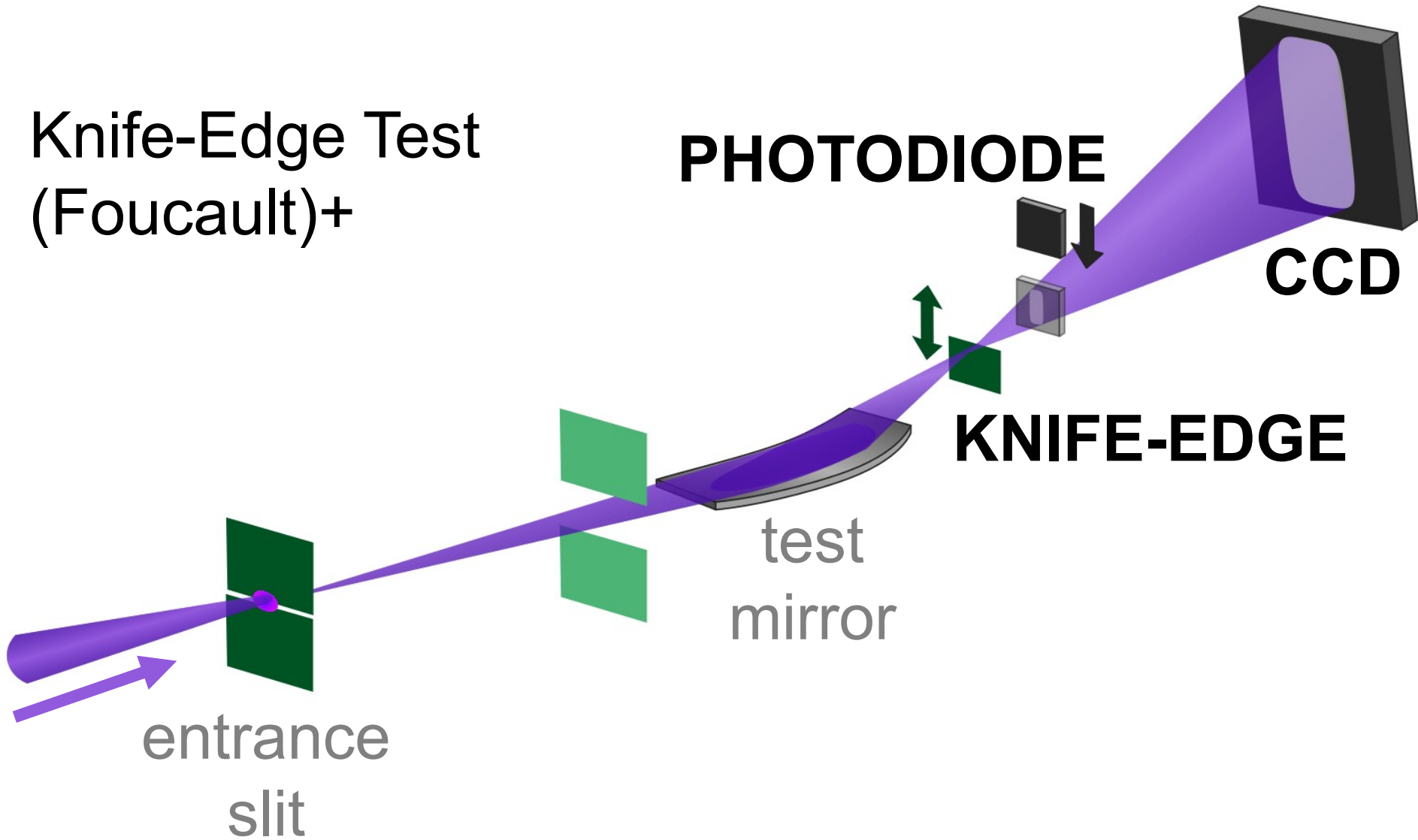
**CCD**

entrance  
slit



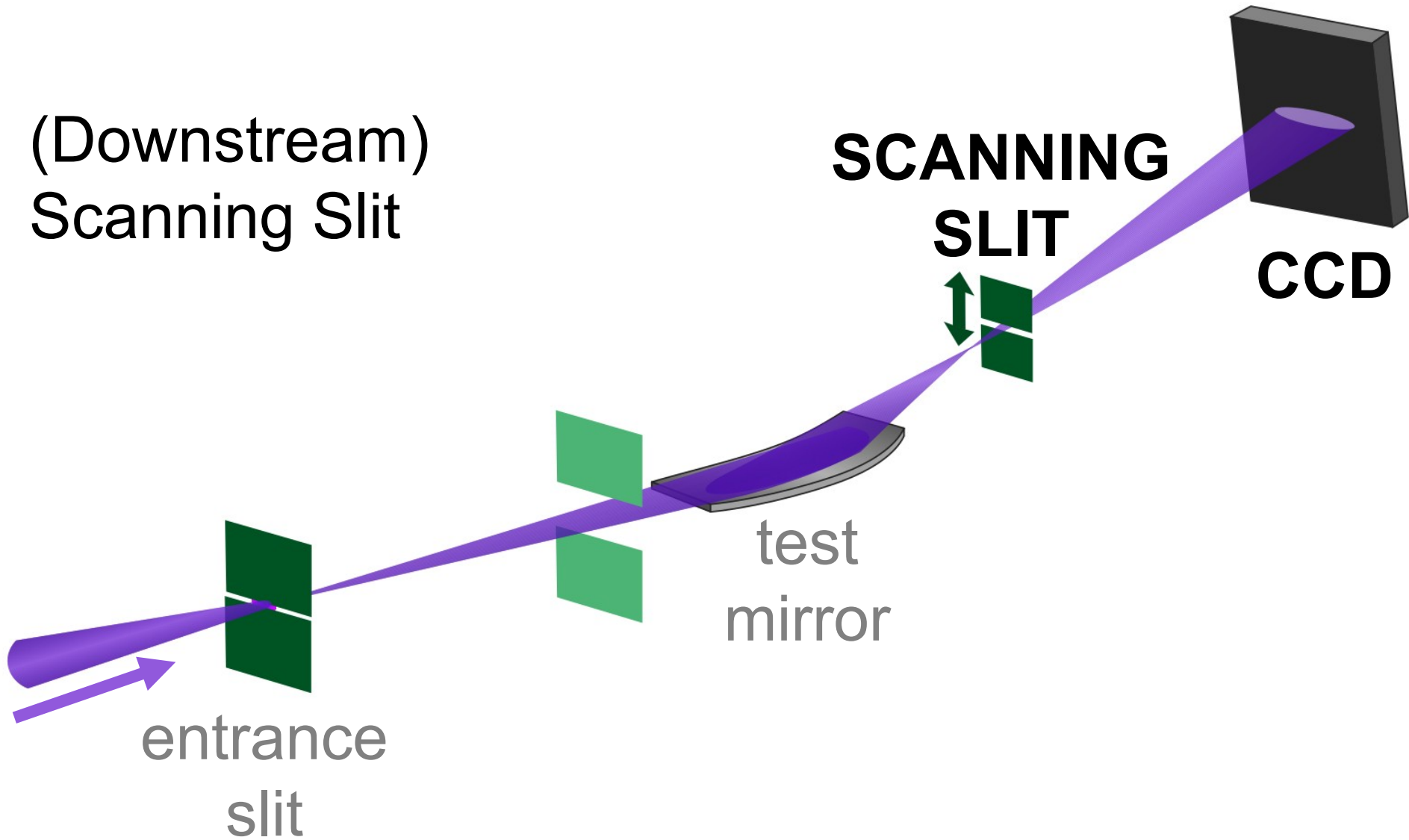
# At-wavelength testing strategies

## Knife-Edge Test (Foucault)+



# At-wavelength testing strategies

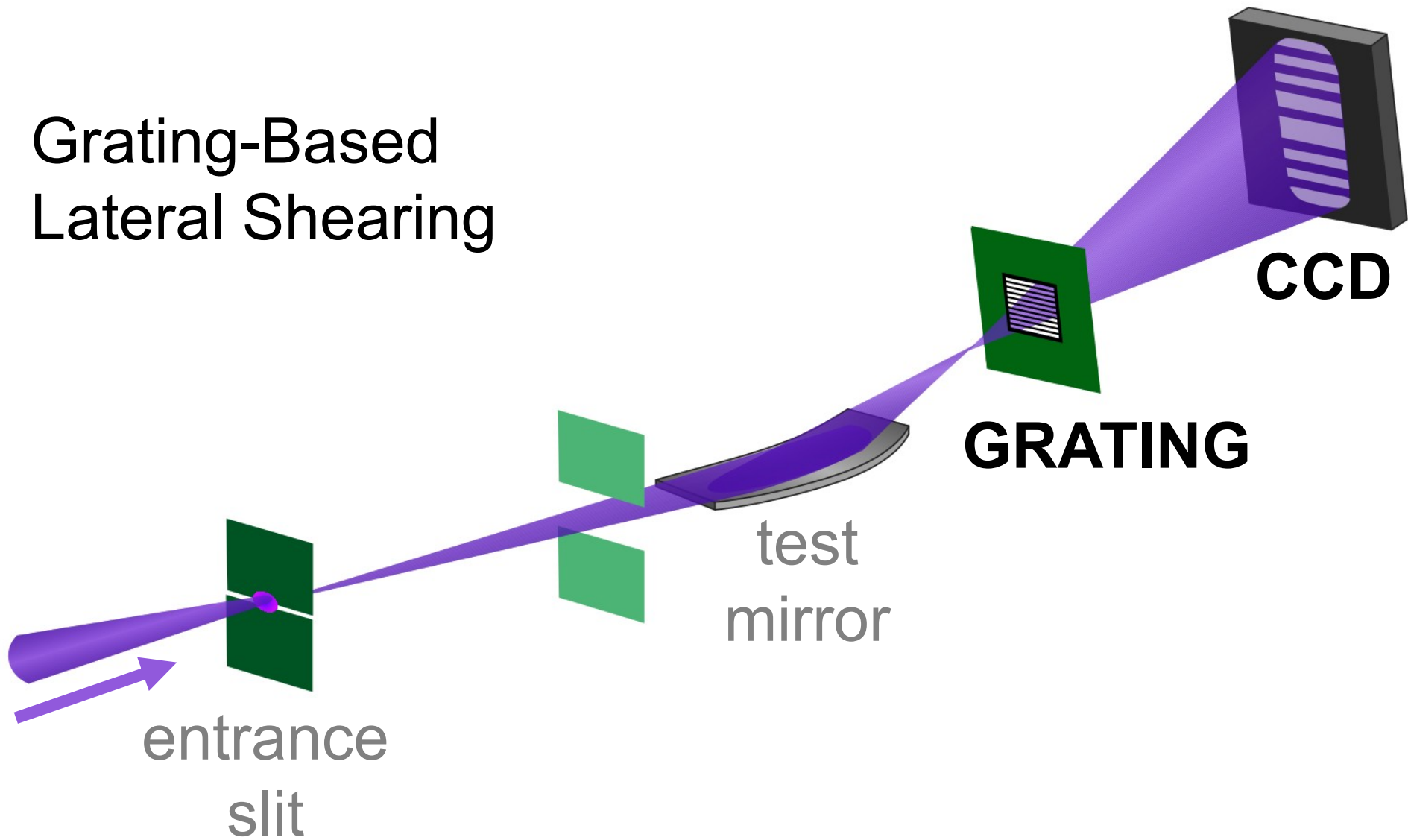
(Downstream)  
Scanning Slit





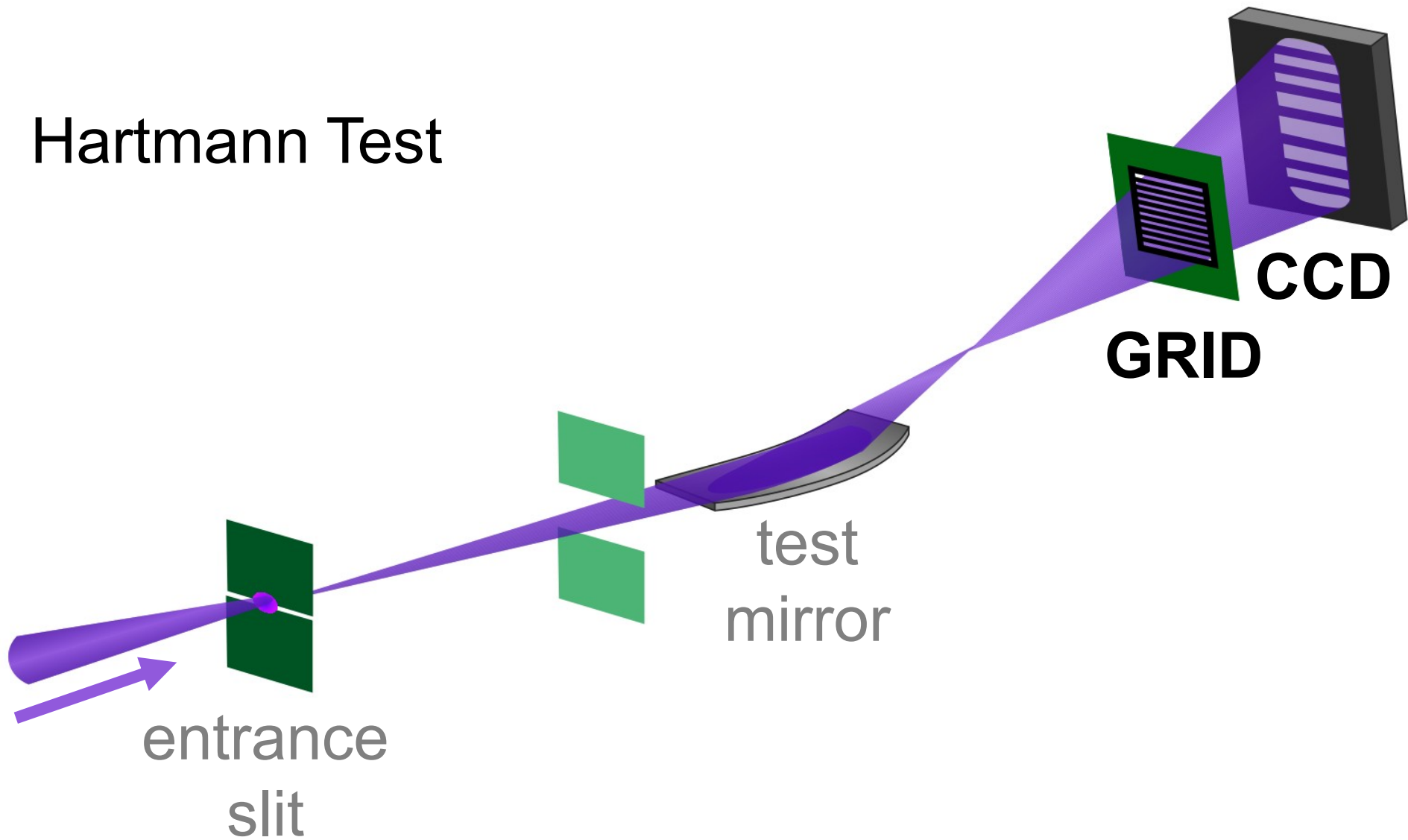
# At-wavelength testing strategies

## Grating-Based Lateral Shearing

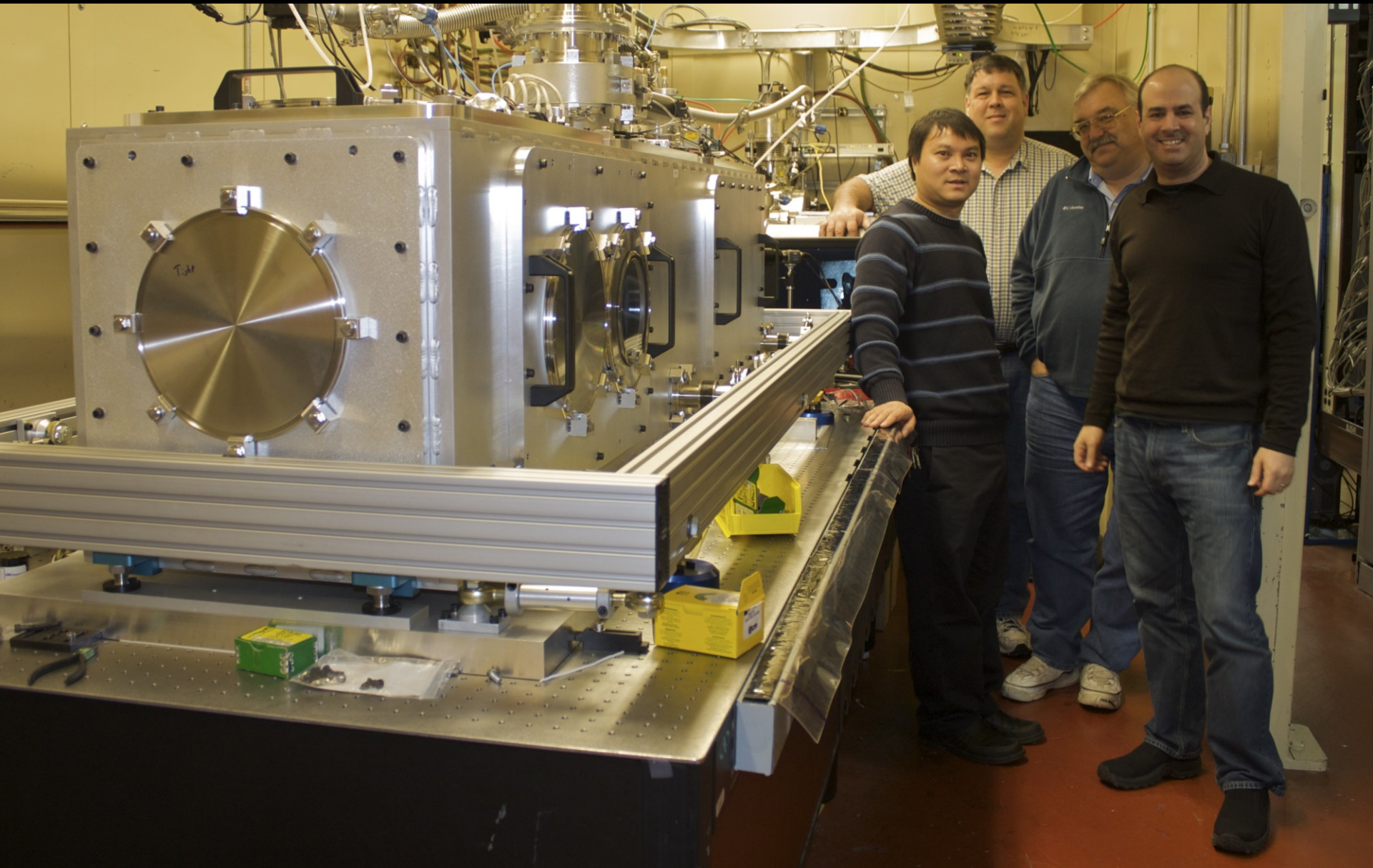


# At-wavelength testing strategies

## Hartmann Test



# Yuan, Celestre, Yashchuk, Goldberg ALS Metrology Beamline 5.3.1



Soft X-Rays

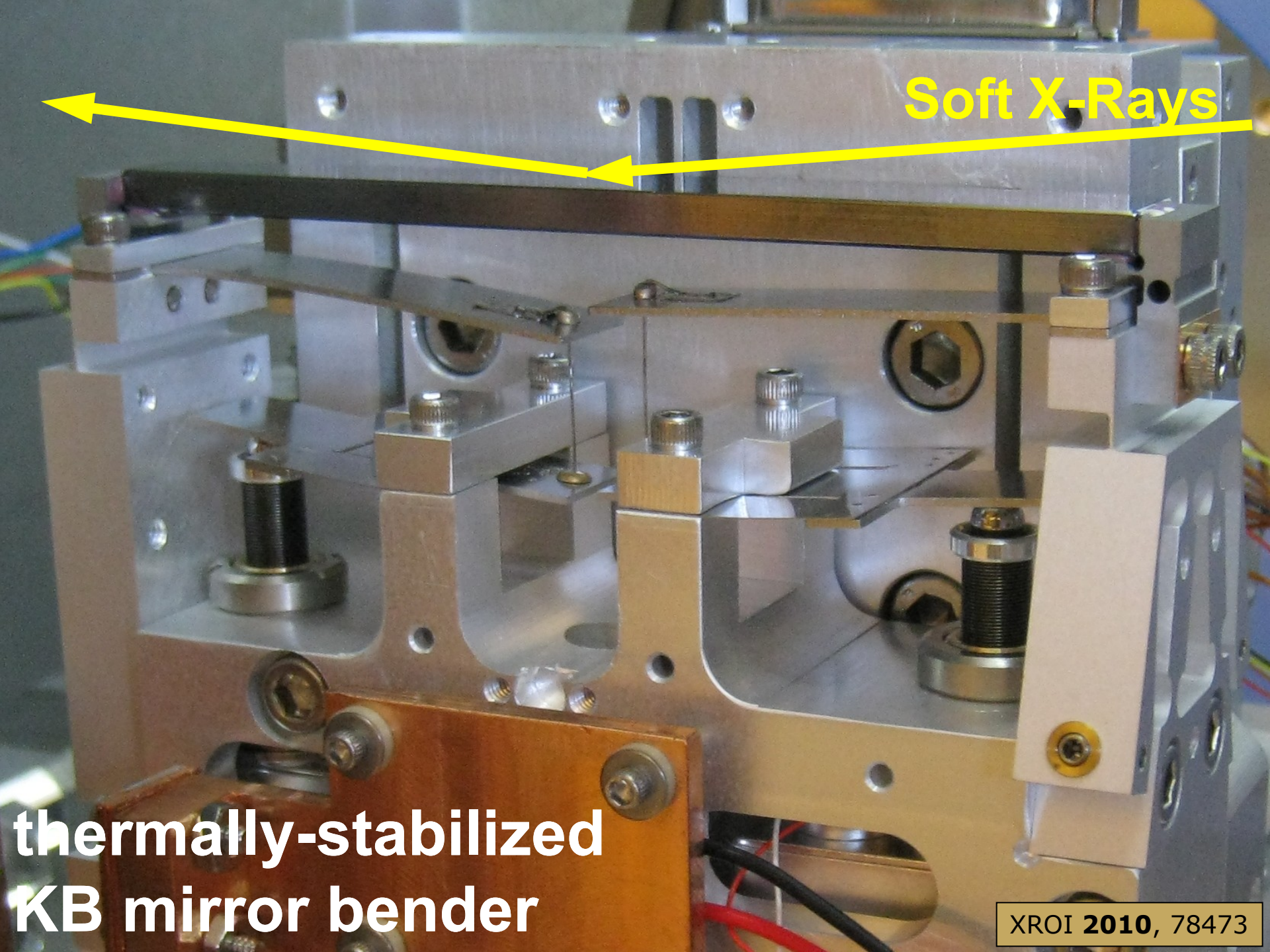


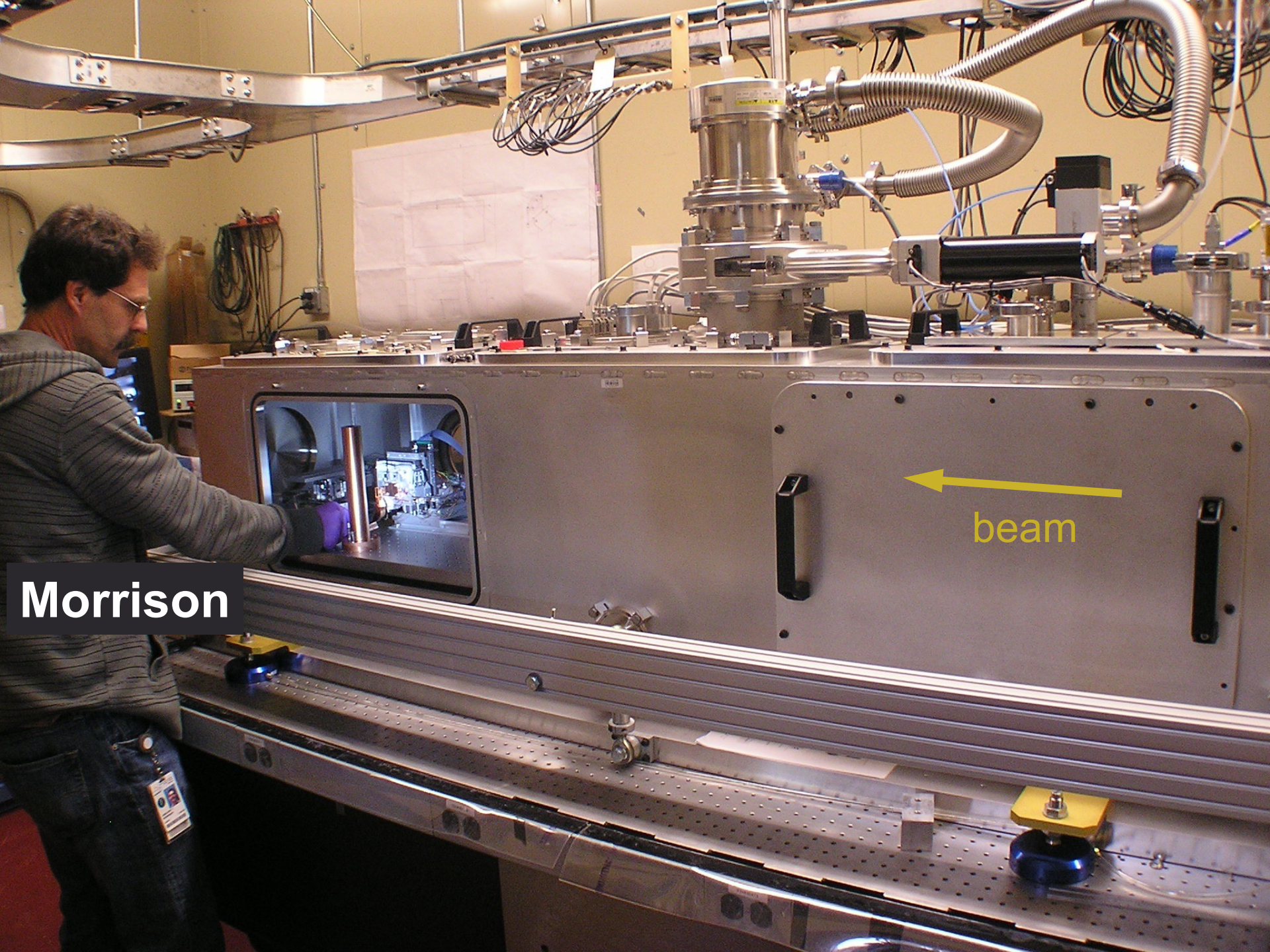
thermally-stabilized  
KB mirror bender

Soft X-Rays

thermally-stabilized  
KB mirror bender

XROI 2010, 78473





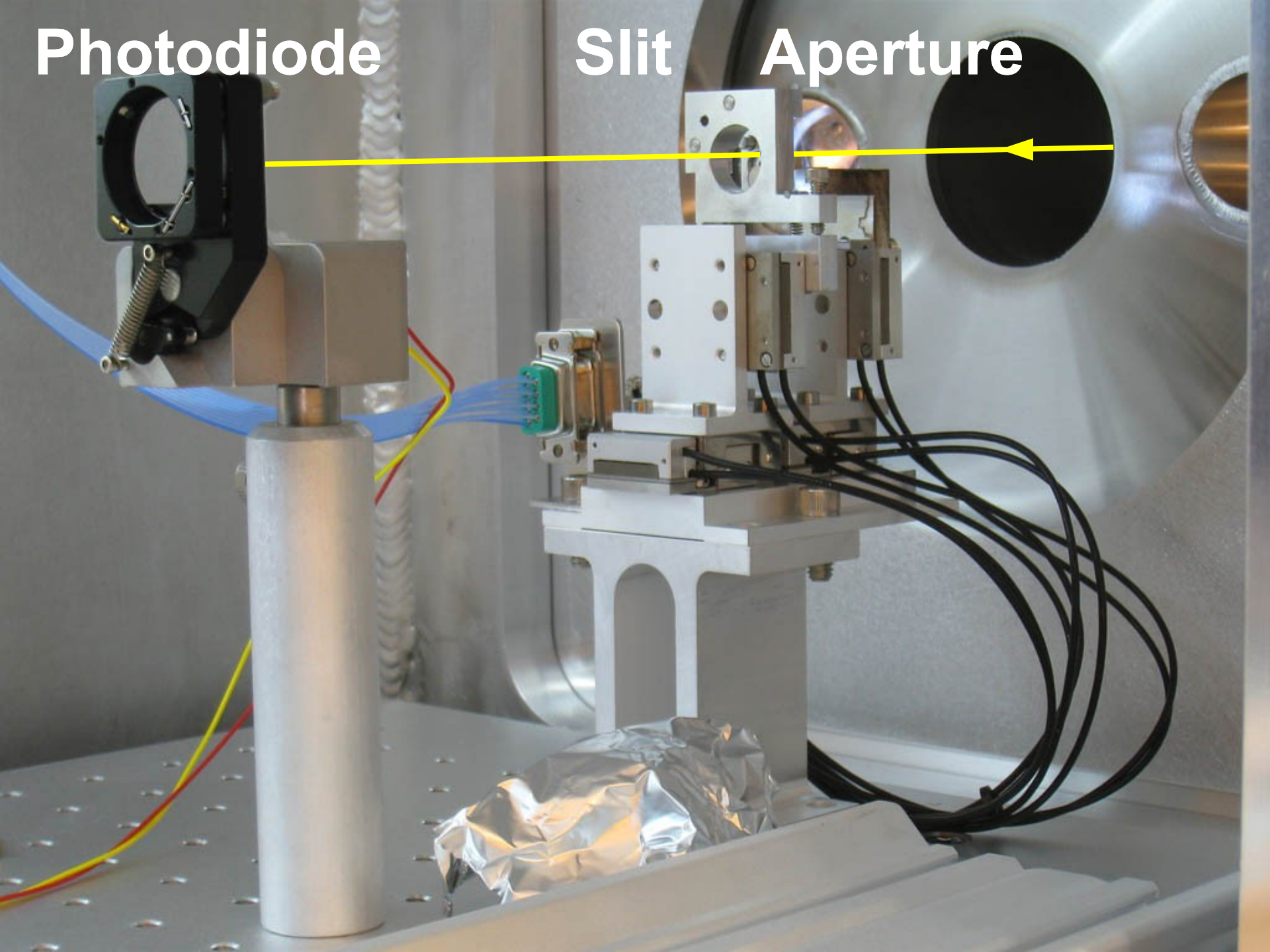
Morrison

←  
beam

Photodiode

Slit

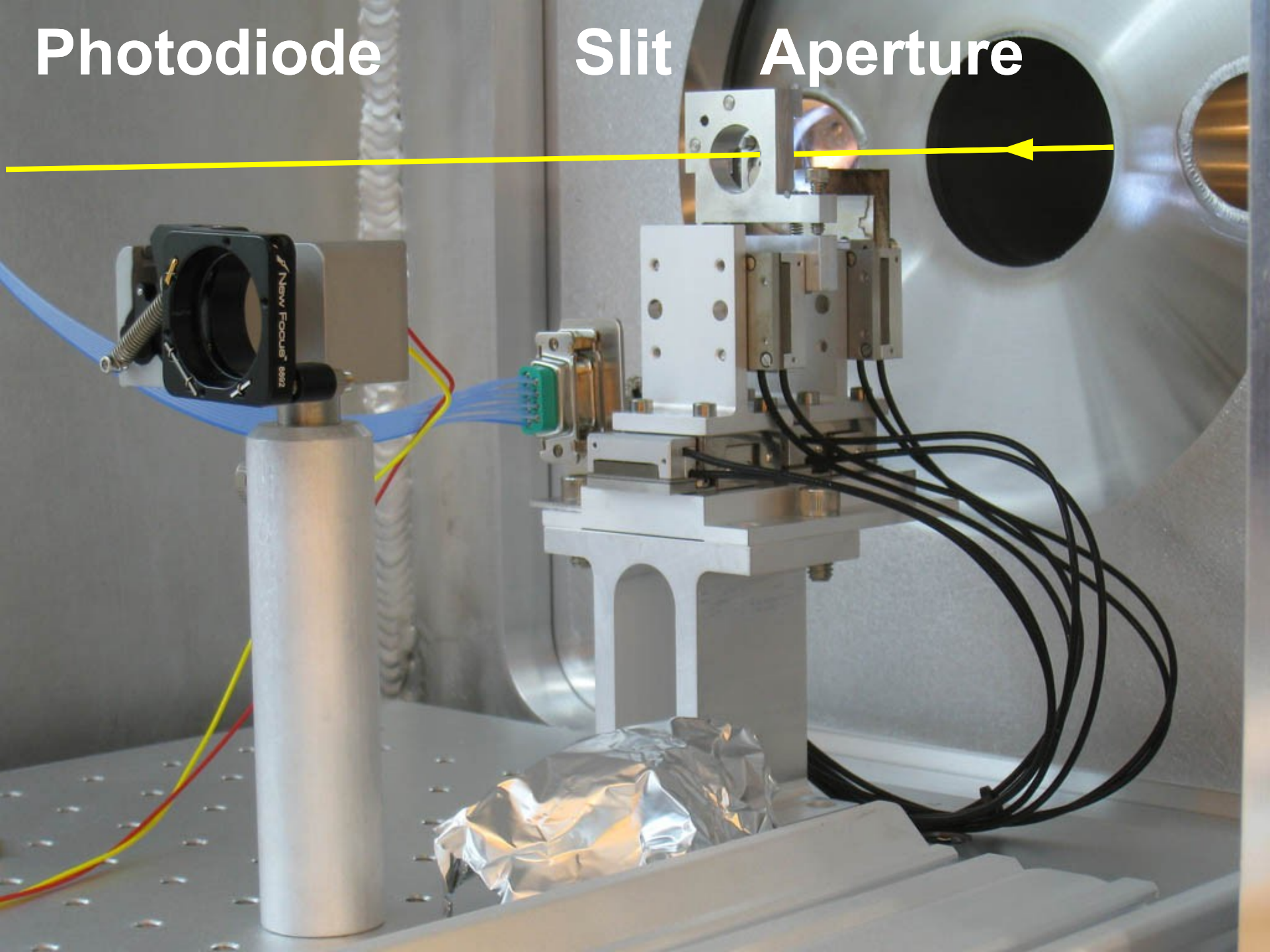
Aperture



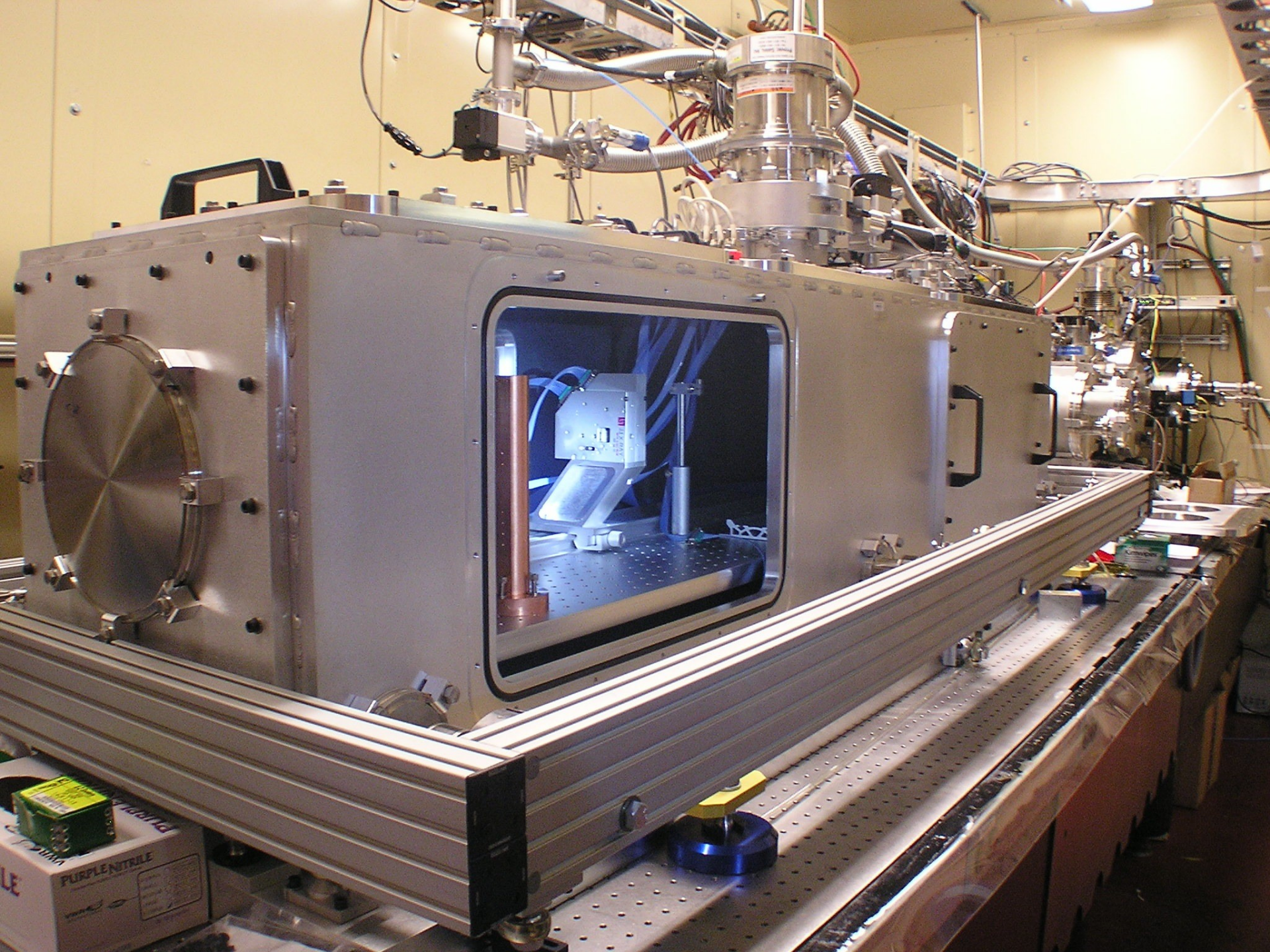
Photodiode

Slit

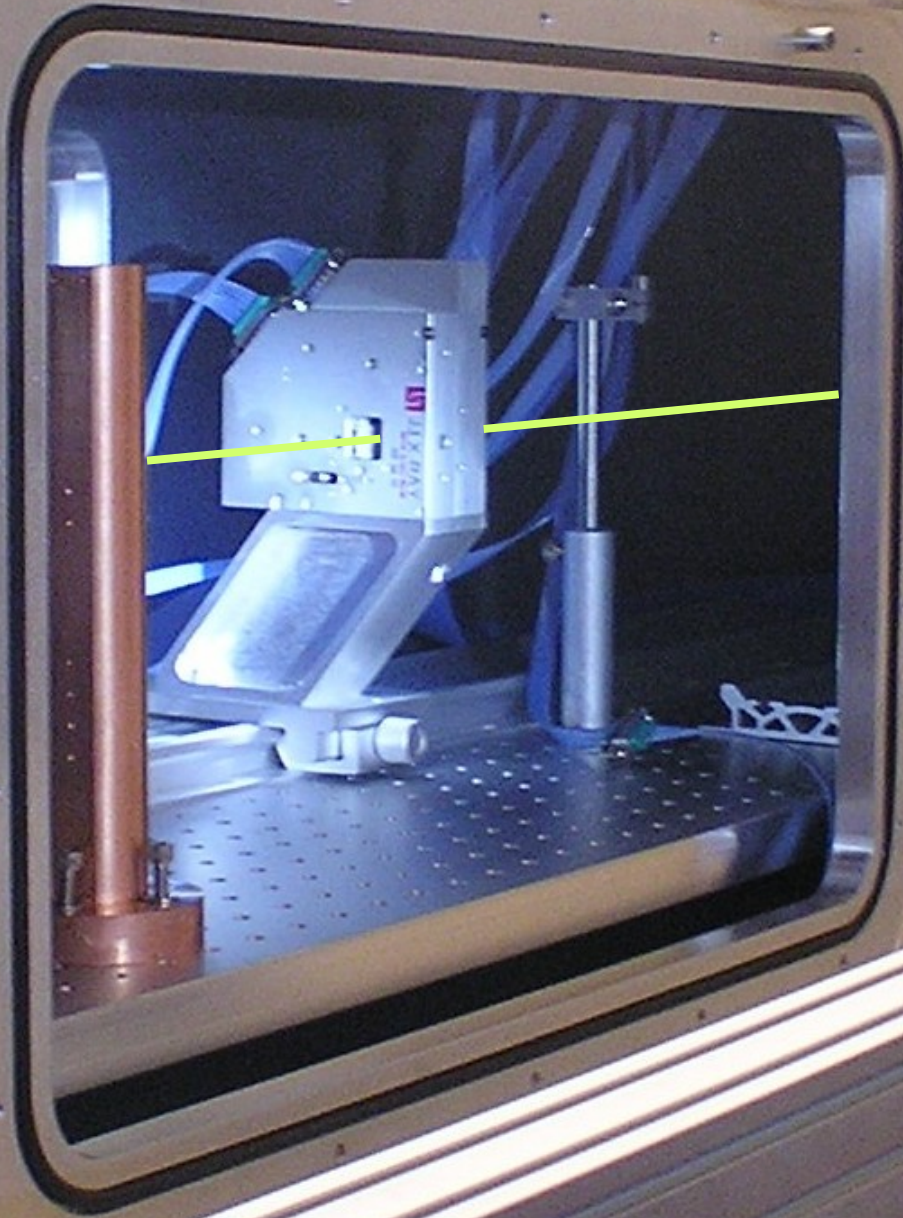
Aperture





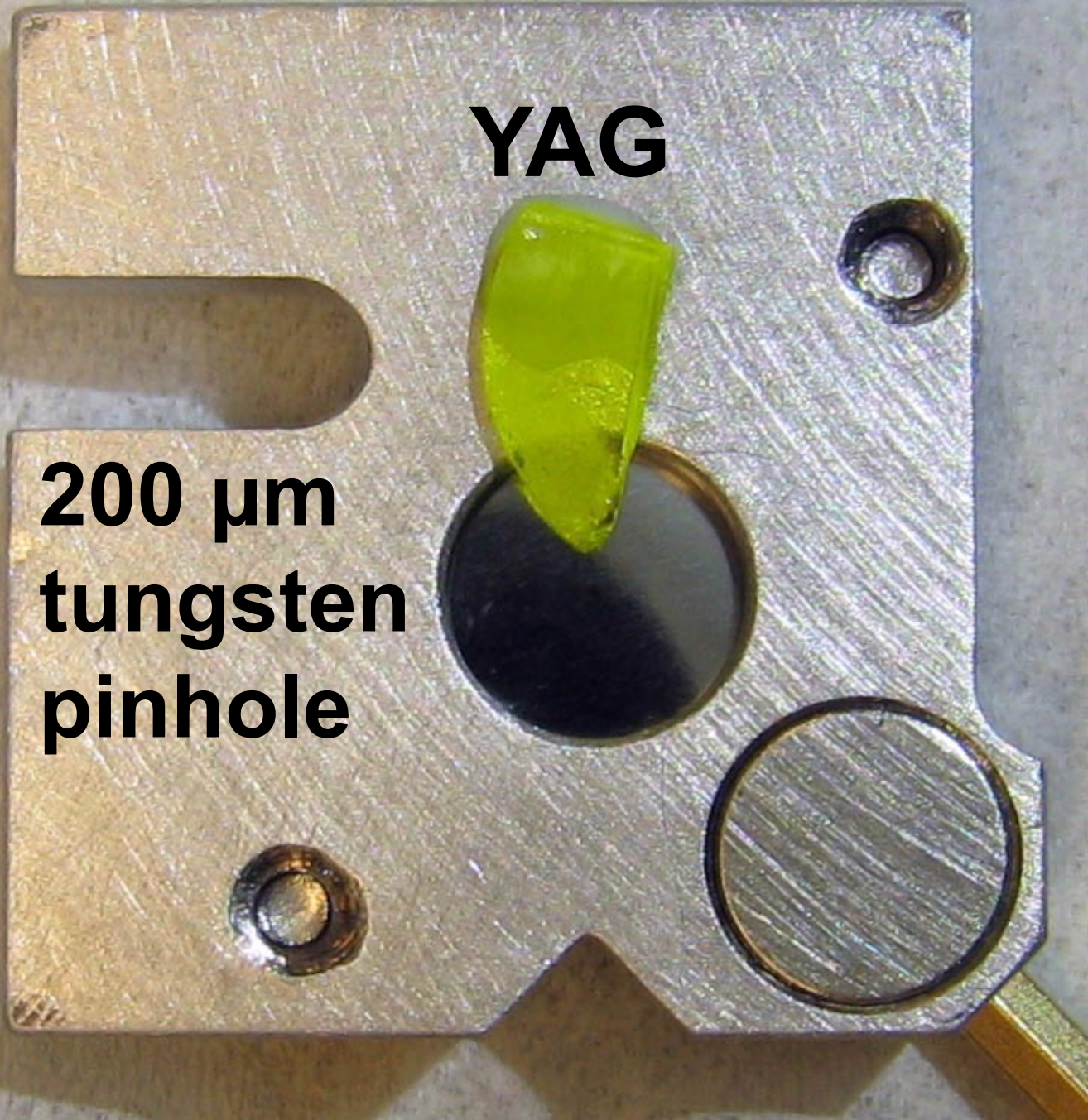


***JJ X-Ray  
slits***



**YAG**

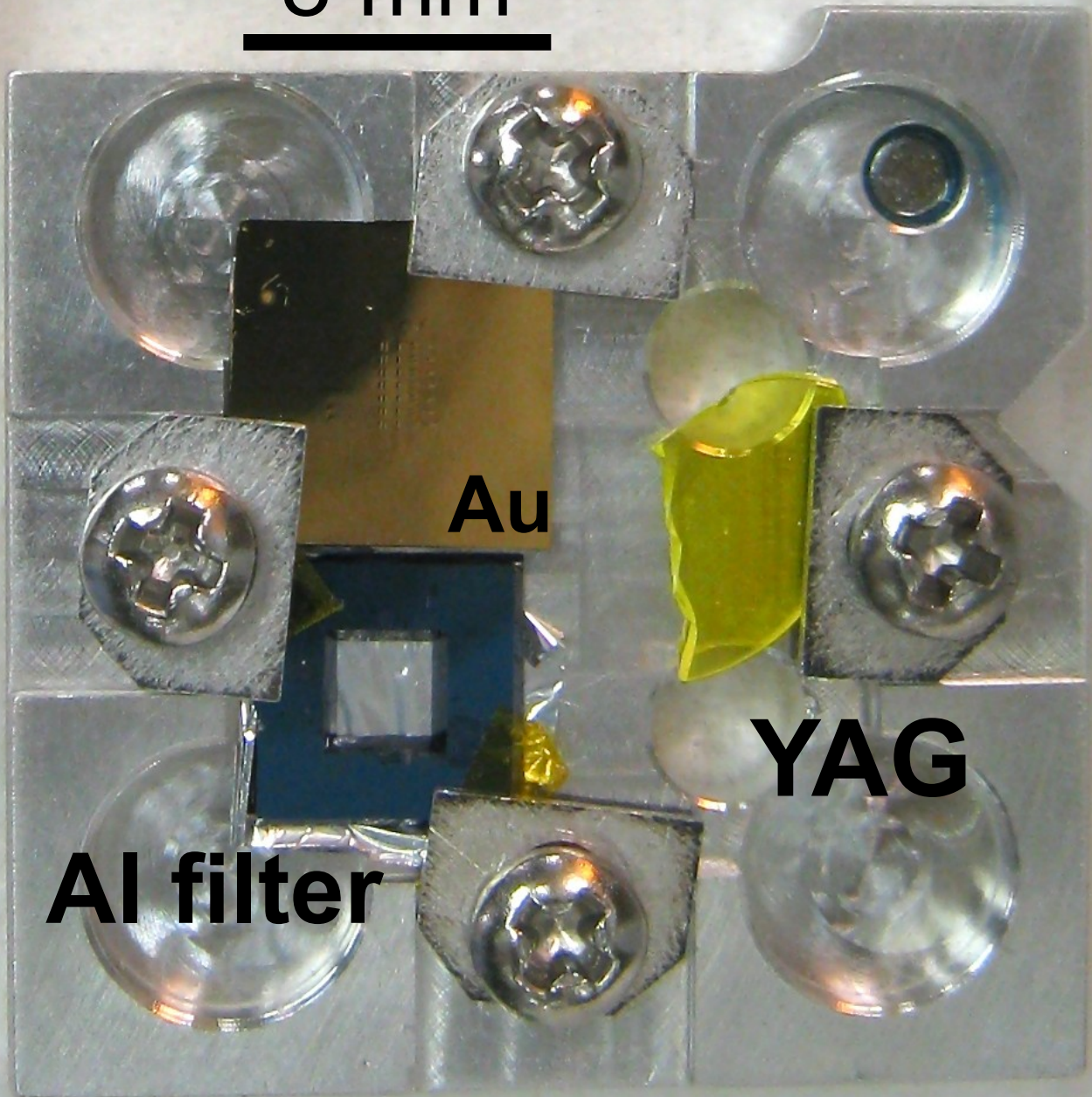
**200  $\mu\text{m}$   
tungsten  
pinhole**



# object-side nanostructures

8-mm chip  
2-mm window

8 mm



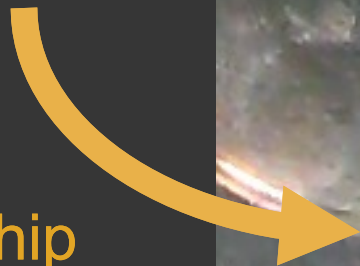
**Au**

**YAG**

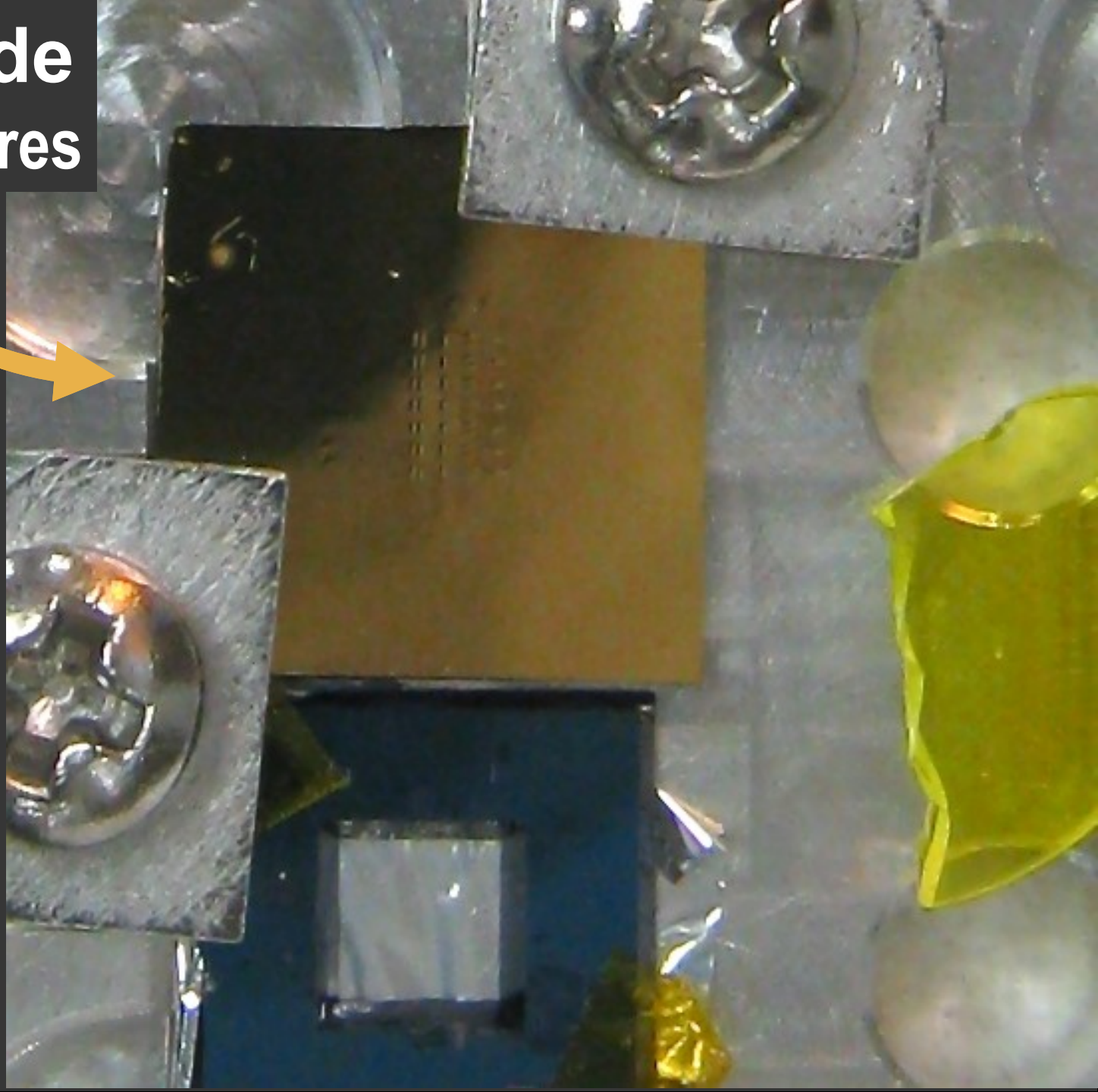
**Al filter**

# object-side nanostructures

8-mm chip  
2-mm window



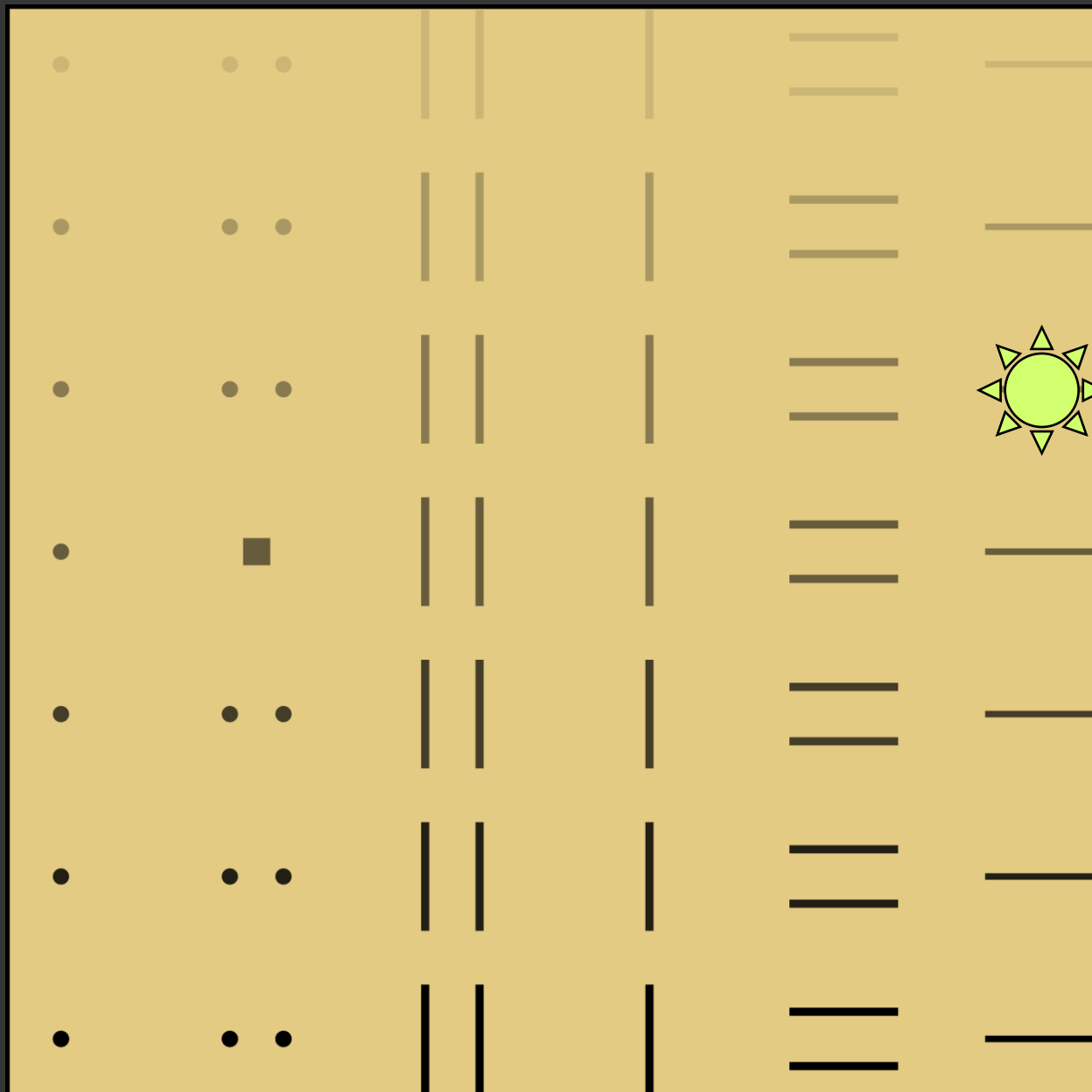
fabricated by  
Erik Anderson  
CXRO, LBNL



**object-side  
nanostructures**

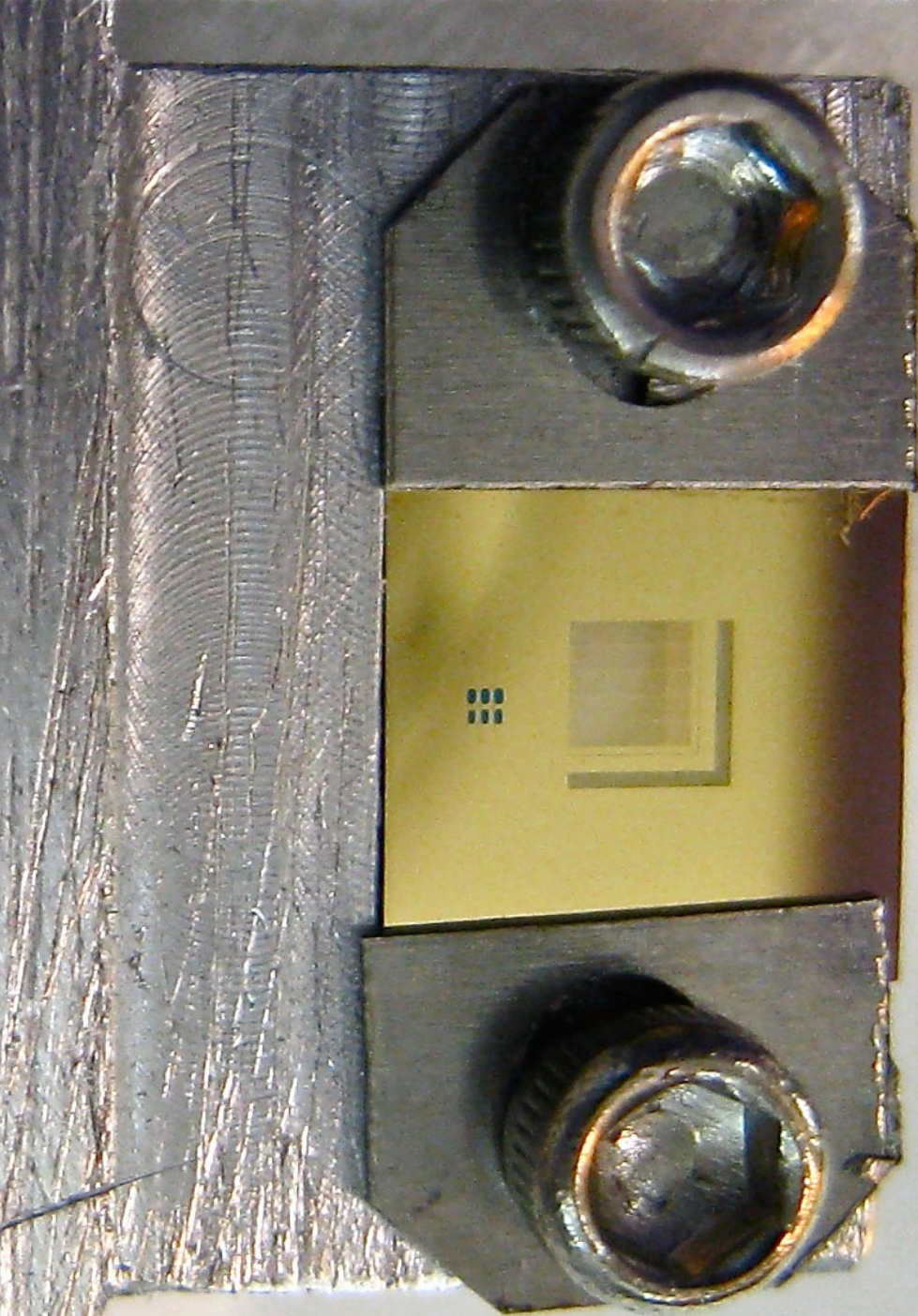
**2-mm wide**

**size  
gradient**



**pinholes**

**slits**



**Image-side  
nanostructures**

| **2 mm**

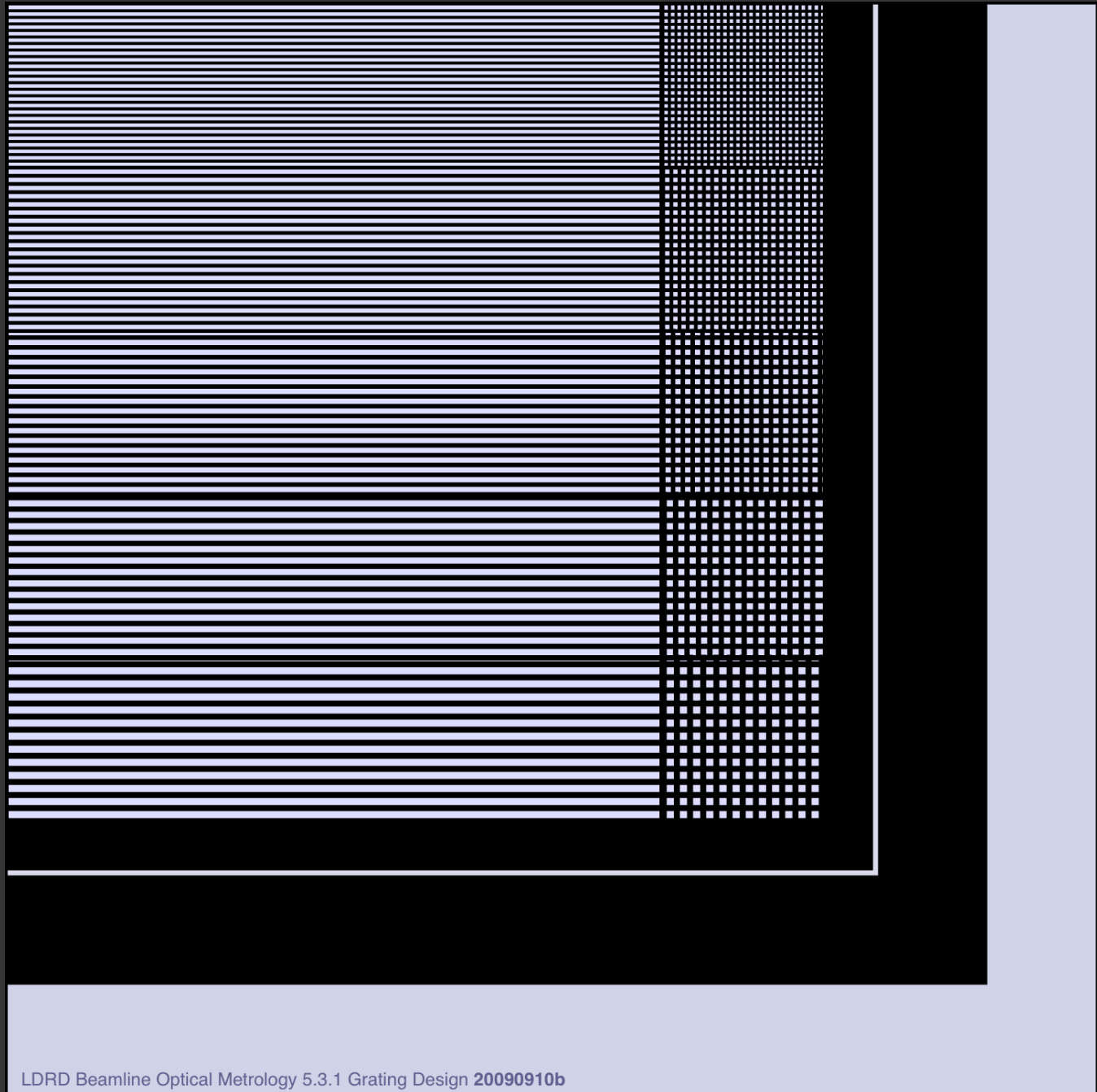
fabricated by  
Erik Anderson, CXRO, LBNL

**image-side  
nanostructures**

**2-mm wide**

**gratings  
(shearing)**

**10  $\mu\text{m}$  slit  
knife-edge**





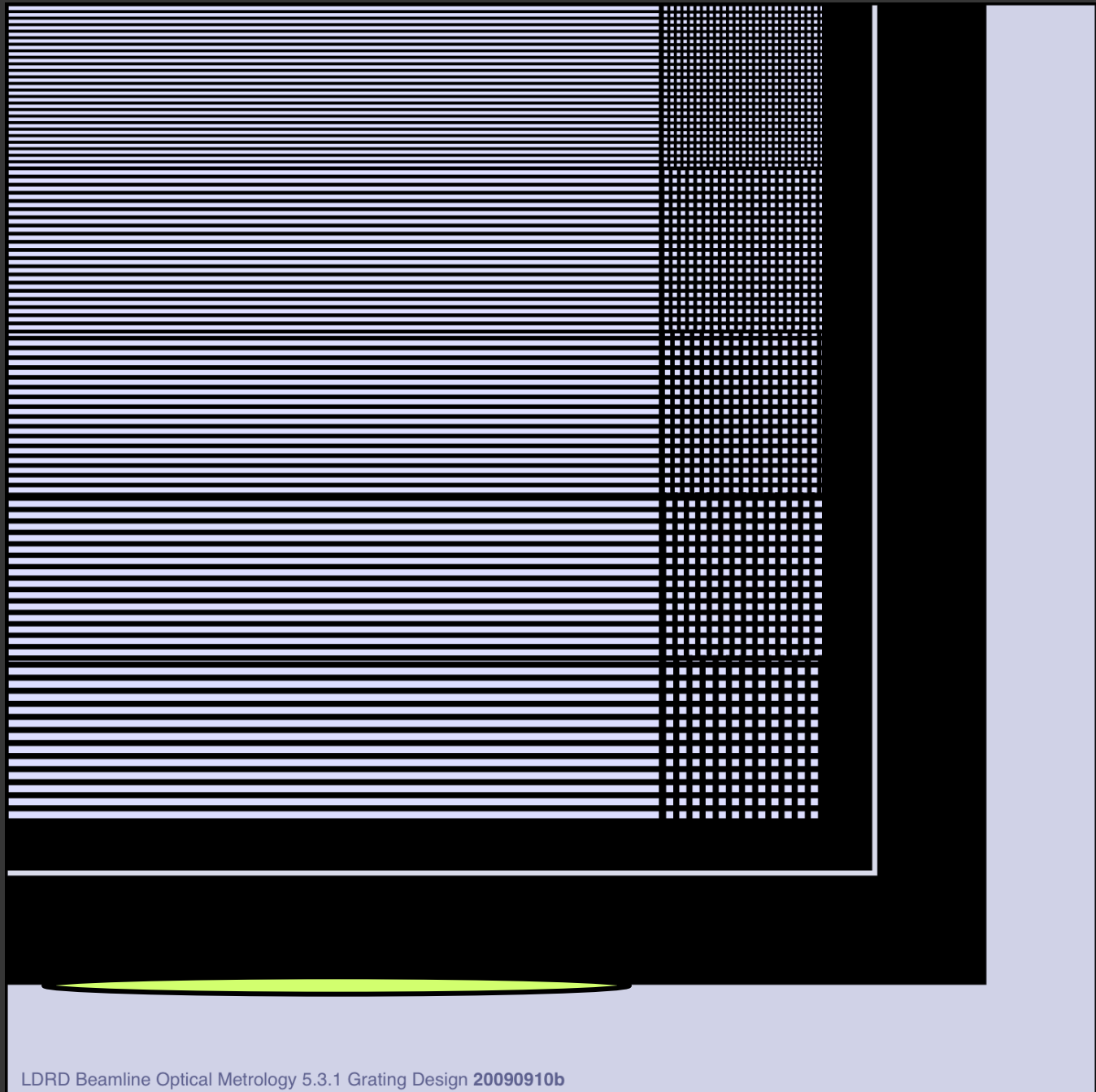
**image-side  
nanostructures**

**2-mm wide**

**gratings  
(shearing)**

**10  $\mu\text{m}$  slit**

**knife-edge**



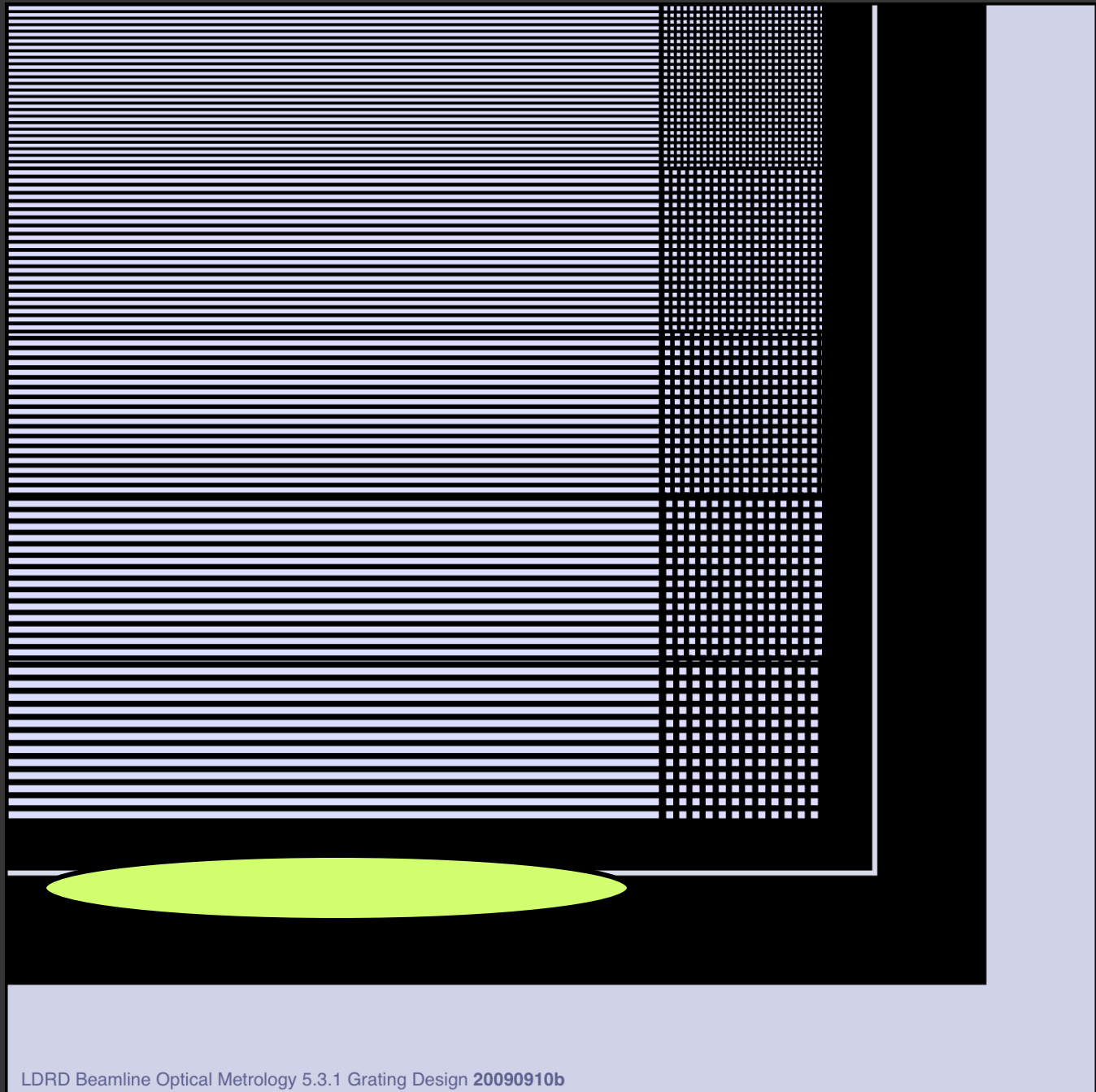
**image-side  
nanostructures**

**2-mm wide**

**gratings  
(shearing)**

**10  $\mu\text{m}$  slit**

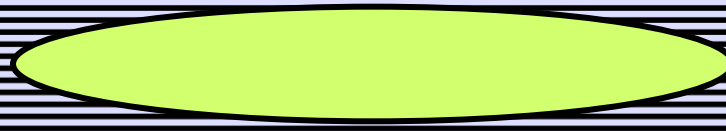
**knife-edge**



**image-side  
nanostructures**

**2-mm wide**

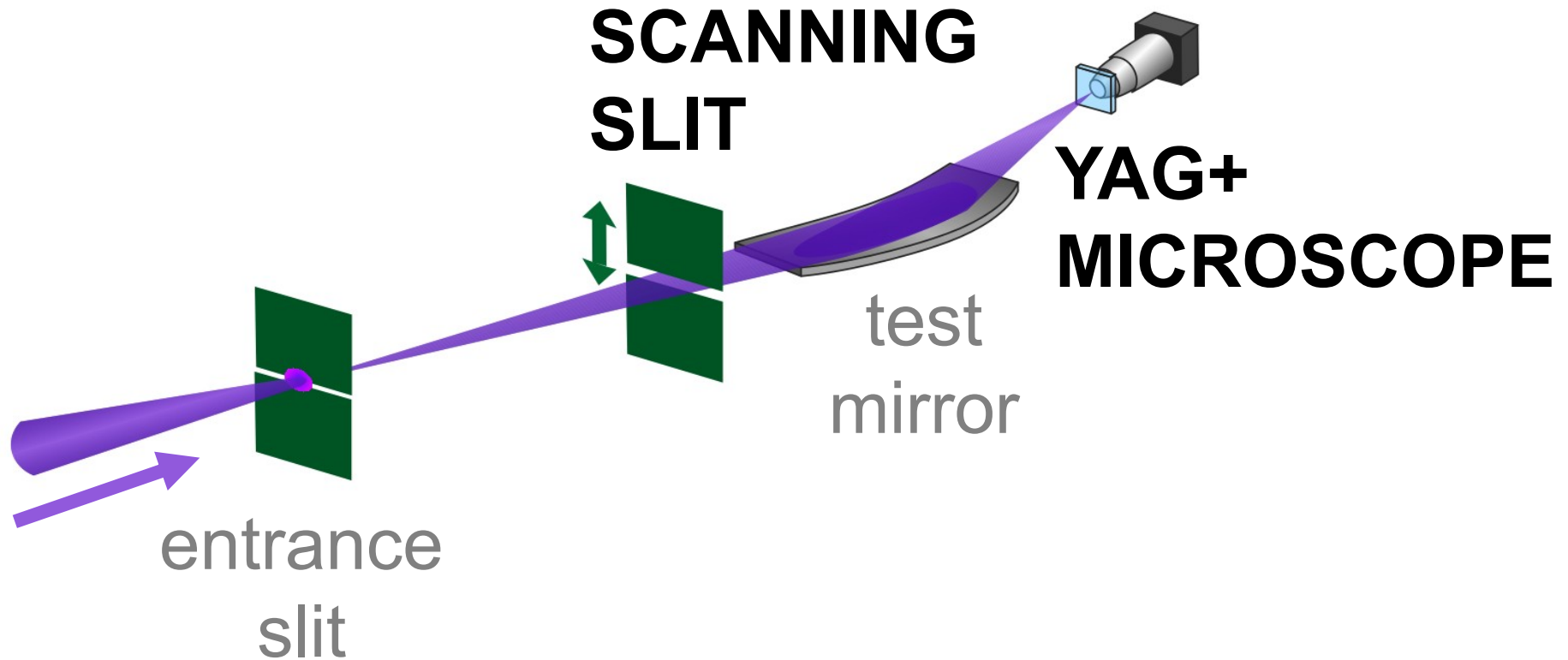
**gratings  
(shearing)**



**10  $\mu\text{m}$  slit  
knife-edge**

# At-wavelength testing strategies

(Upstream)  
Scanning Slit  
*on YAG*



# Linear analysis using characteristic functions



**OBJECT  
SLIT**



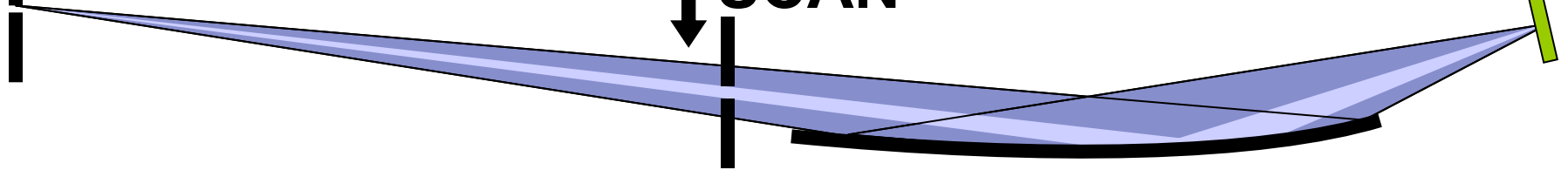
**SLIT  
SCAN**



**YAG**

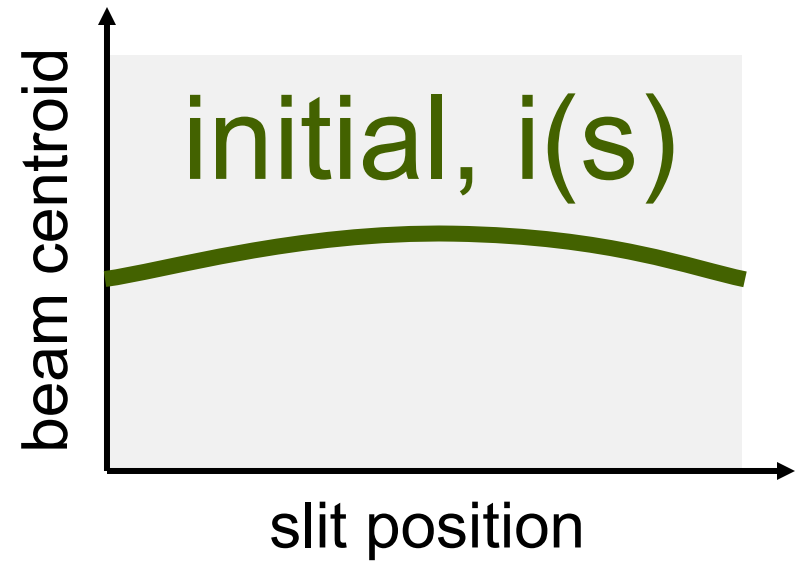


**TEST MIRROR**



# Linear analysis using characteristic functions

Start with  
2 degrees of freedom:  
{**Mirror  $\theta$** , **YAG  $Z$** }



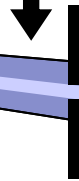
**OBJECT**

**SLIT**

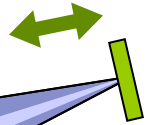


**SLIT**

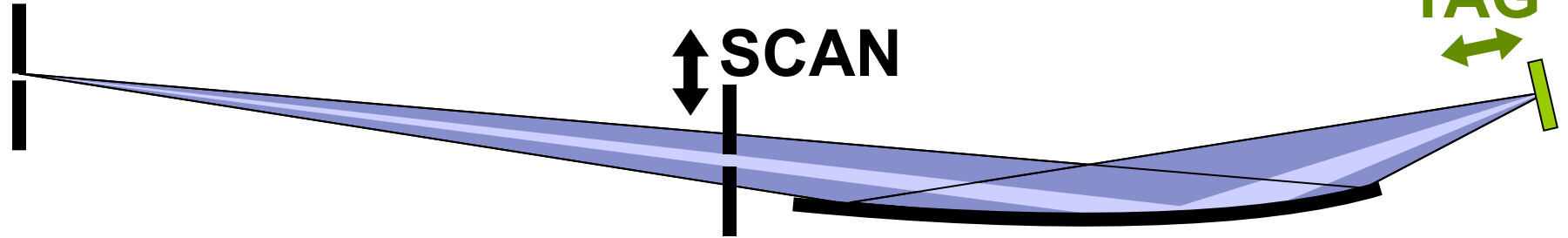
**SCAN**



**YAG**

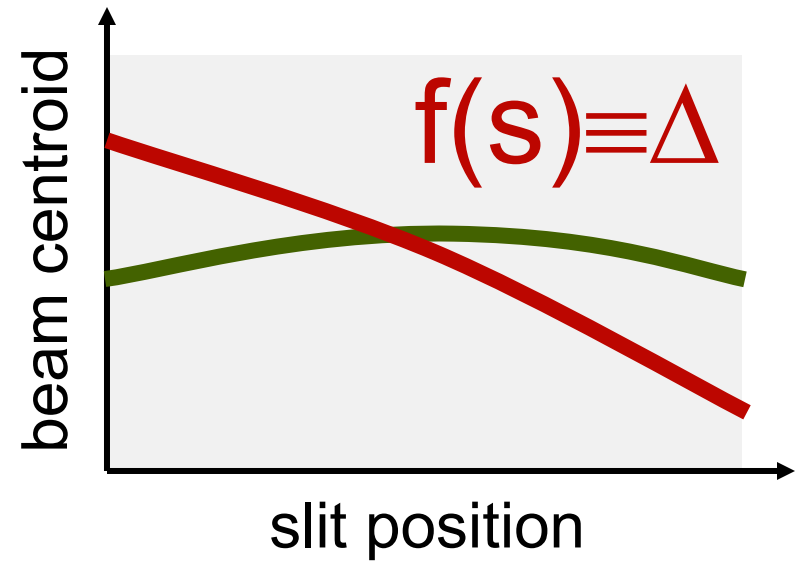


**TEST MIRROR**



# Linear analysis using characteristic functions

Adjust **Mirror  $\theta$** :  
note the *change*



**OBJECT  
SLIT**



**SLIT  
SCAN**



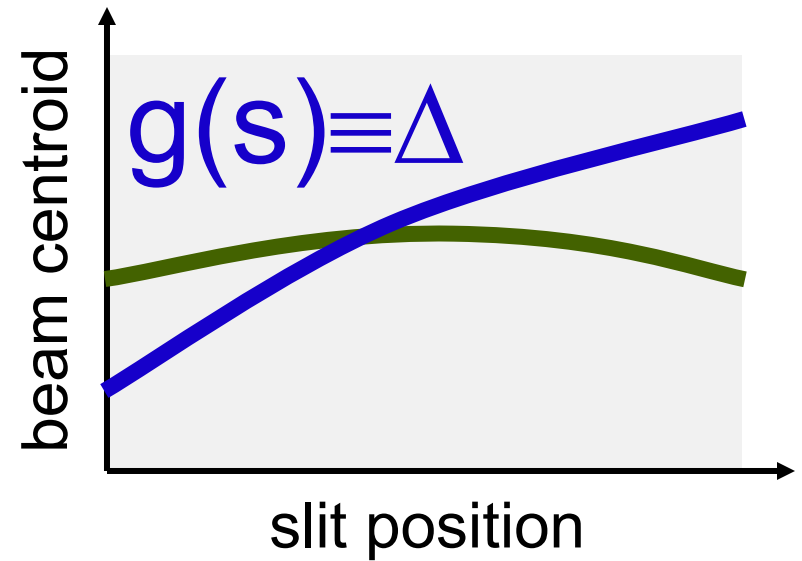
**YAG**



**TEST MIRROR**

# Linear analysis using characteristic functions

Adjust **YAG Z**:  
note the *change*



**OBJECT**

**SLIT**



**SLIT**

**SCAN**



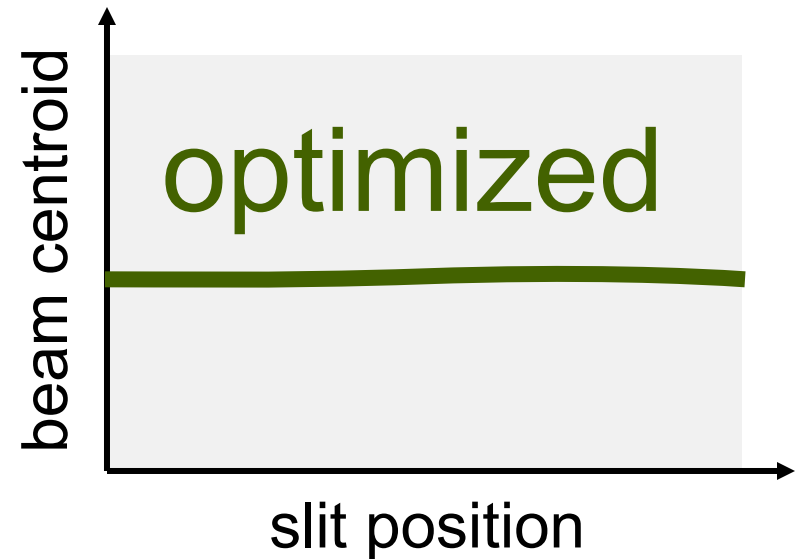
**YAG**



**TEST MIRROR**



# Linear analysis using characteristic functions



**Minimize with {**a**, **b**}**

$$\text{Error}^2 = \sum \{i(s) - [\mathbf{a} f(s) + \mathbf{b} g(s)]\}^2$$

**a** = Mirror  $\Delta\theta$

**b** = YAG  $\Delta Z$

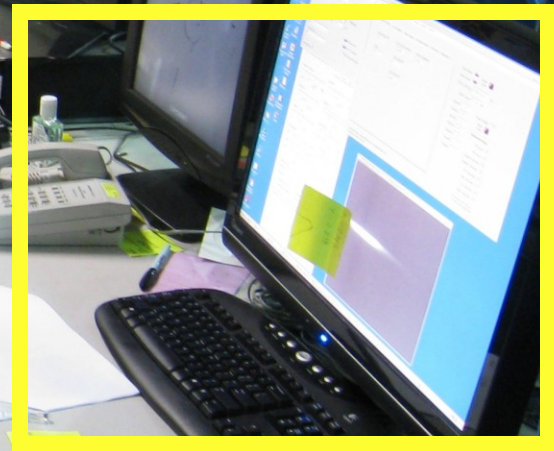
Yuan, *SPIE* 7801

**Goldberg**

**Warwick**

**Yashchuk**

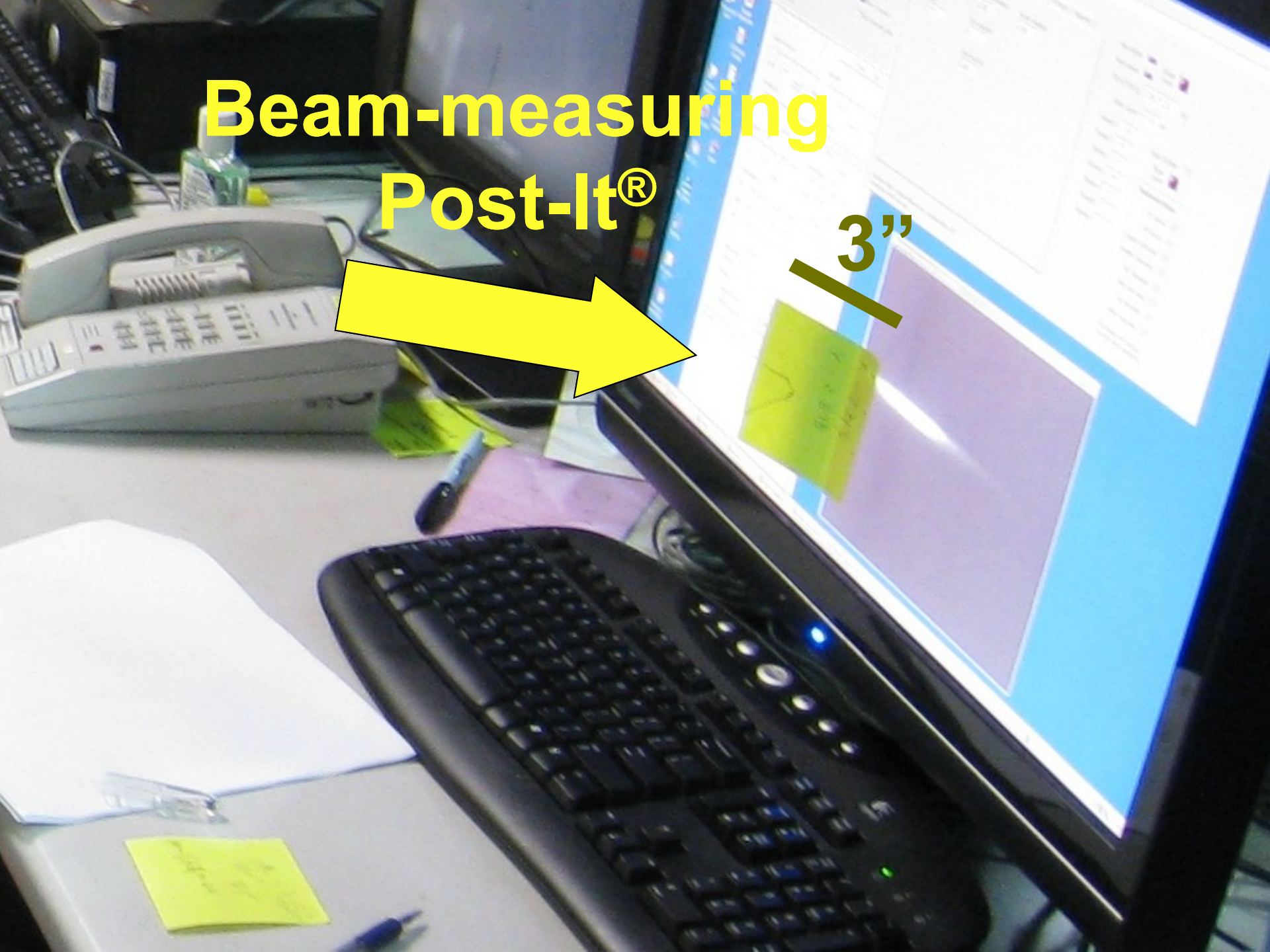
**Yuan**



# Beam-measuring Post-It®



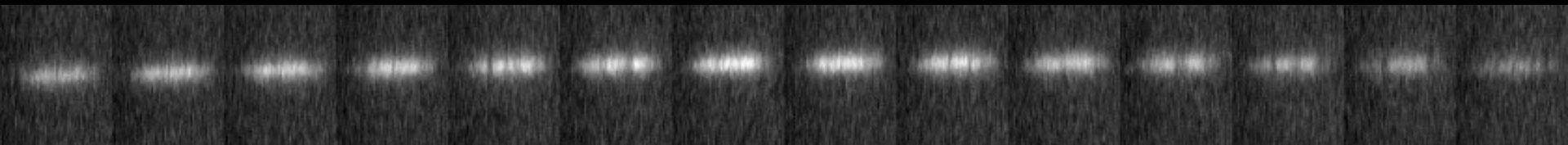
3"



# Upstream Slit Scan: *Viewed on YAG (visible)*

Measure centroid motion to calculate slope

0.8  $\mu\text{m}$  effective pixel size  
Each pixel is  $\sim 6.7 \mu\text{rad}$



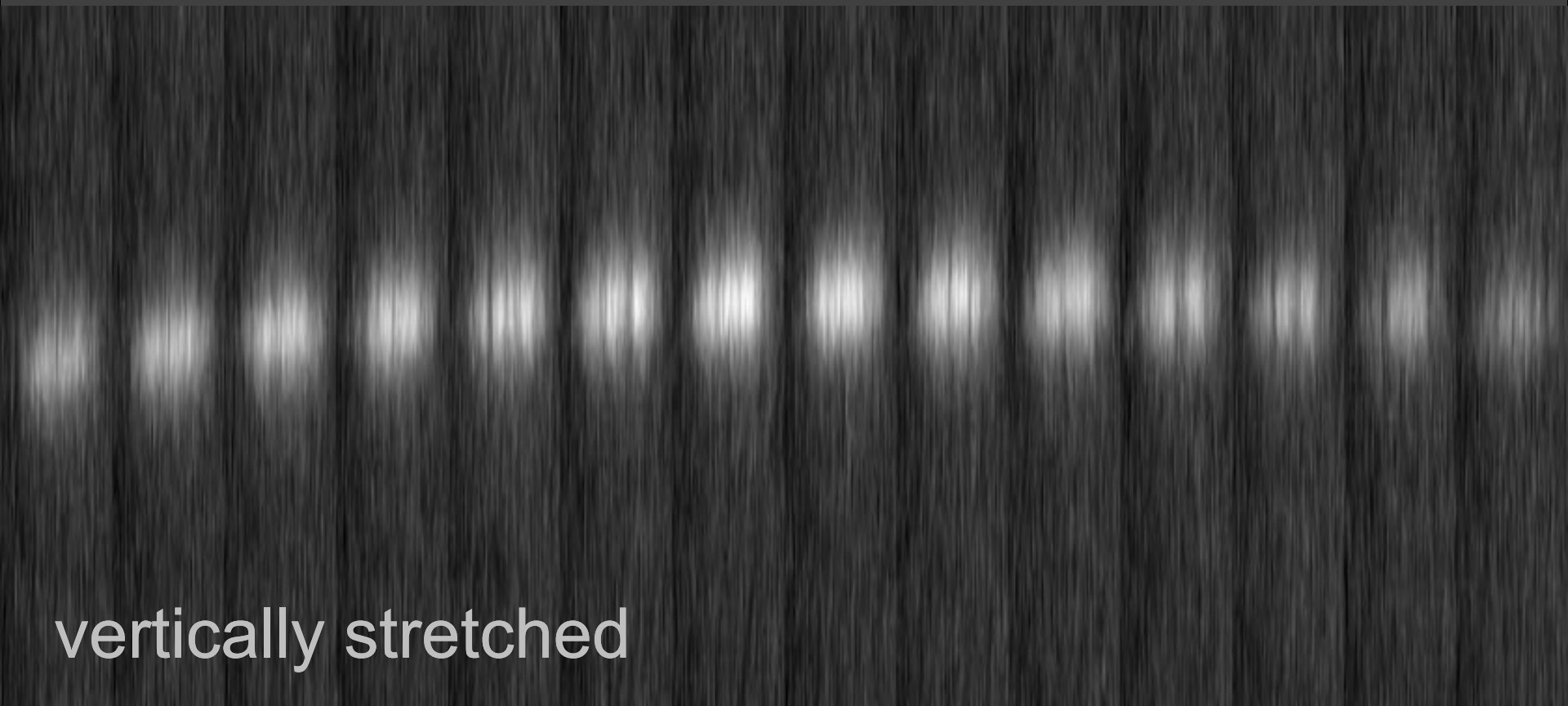
***slit motion***  $\longrightarrow$

image details compressed horizontally

100224 194-207

# Upstream Slit Scan: *Viewed on YAG*

**Measure centroid motion to calculate slope**

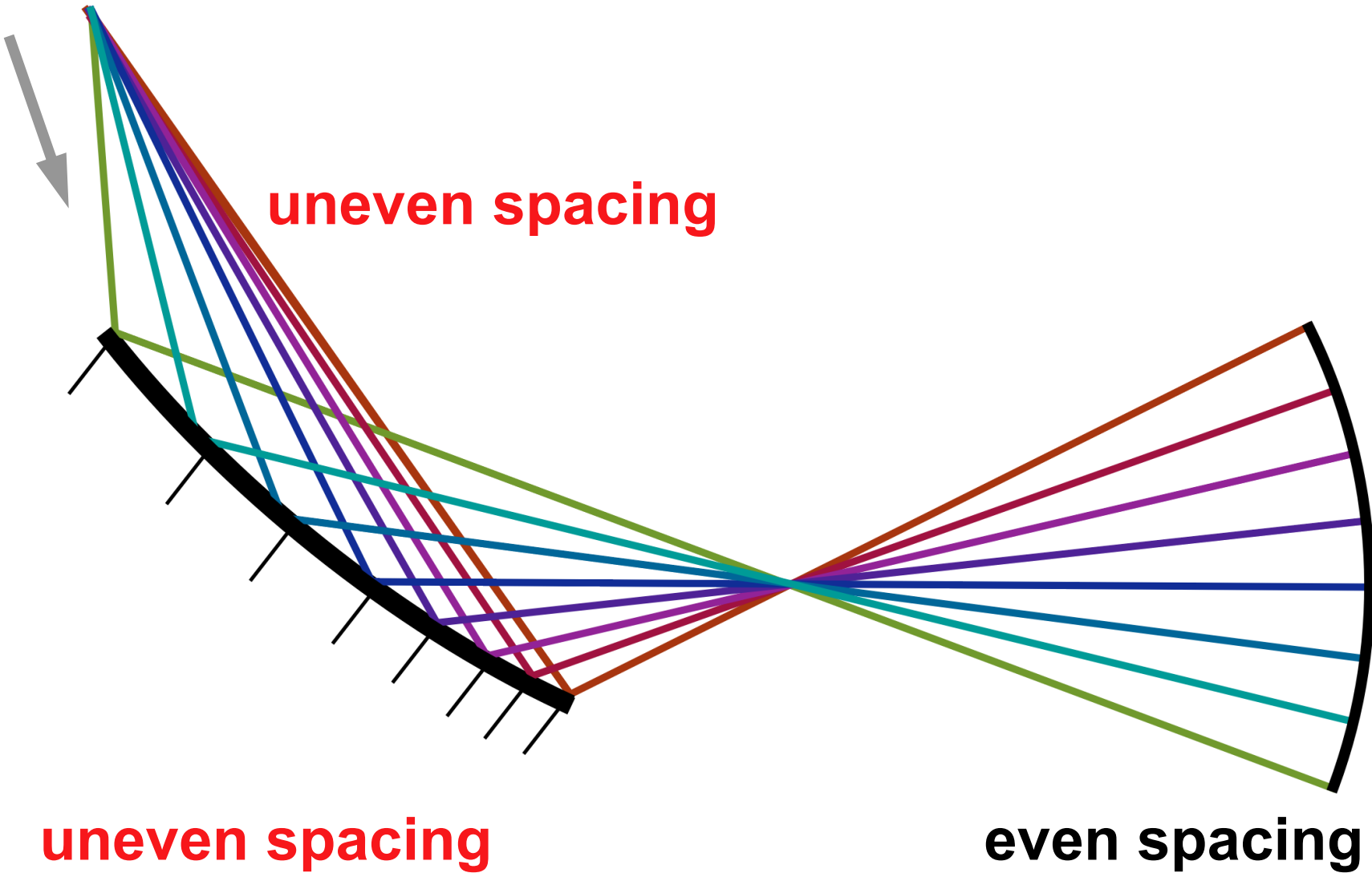


vertically stretched

image details compressed horizontally

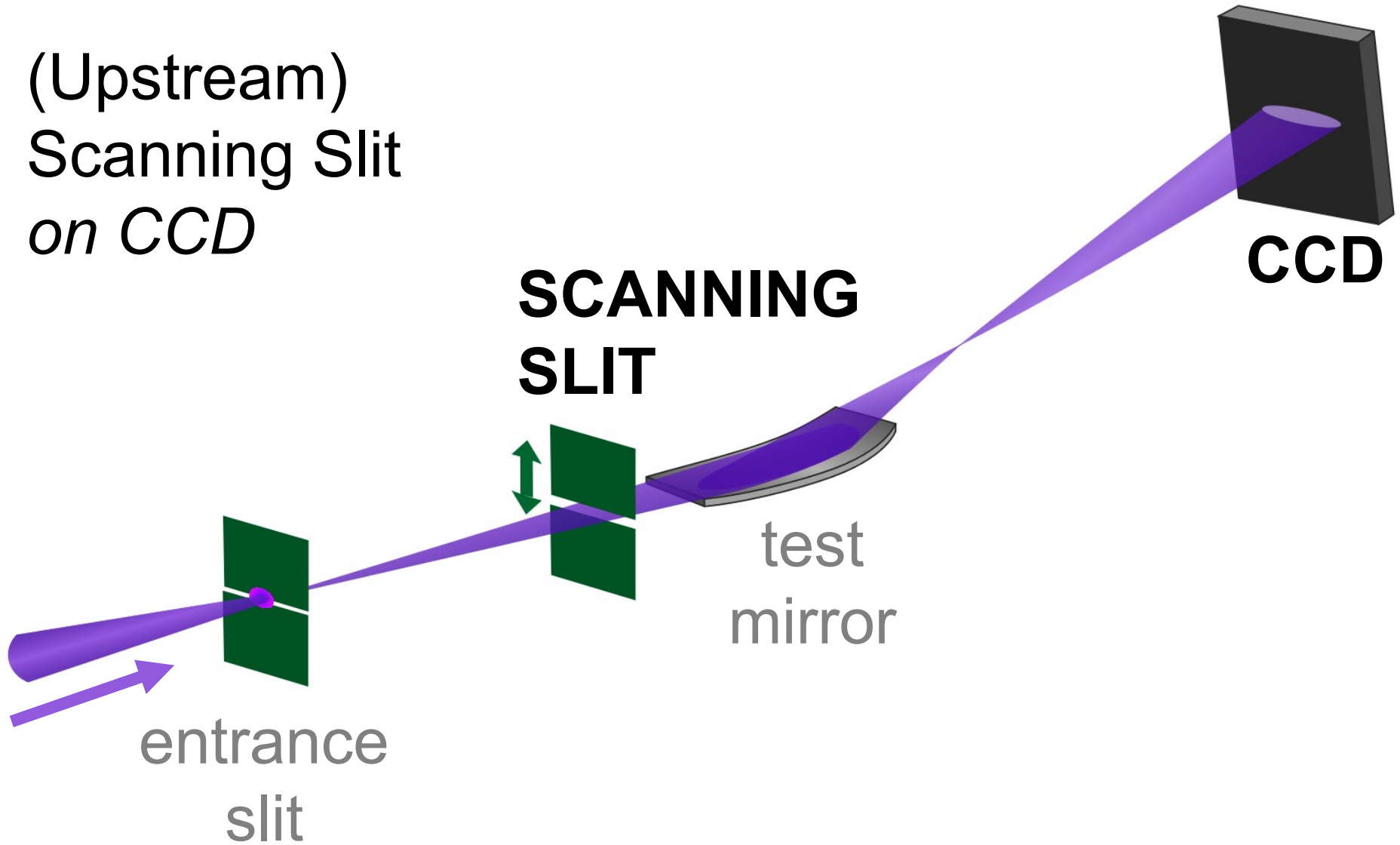
100224 194-207

# Coordinate transformation requires mapping

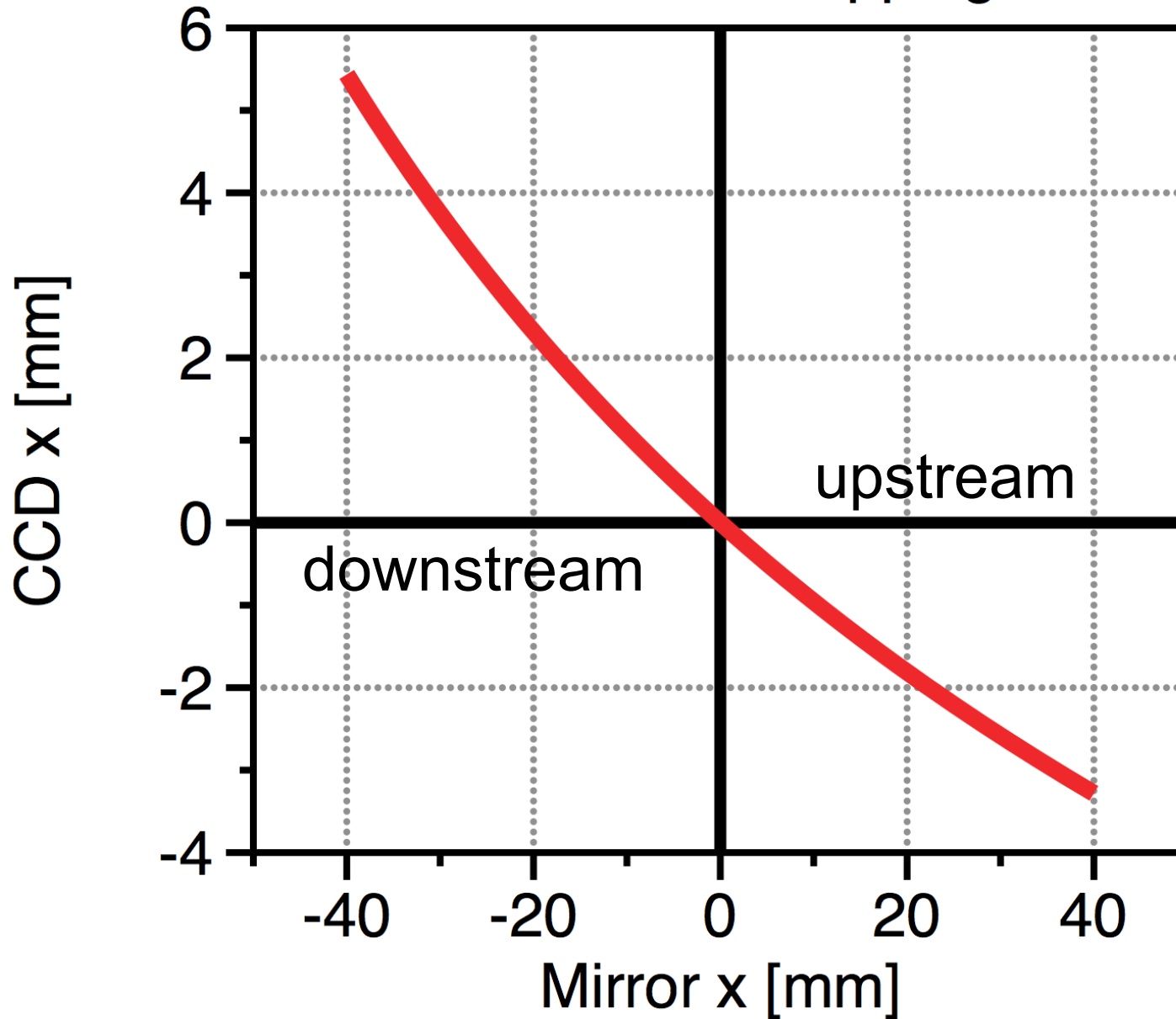


# At-wavelength testing strategies

(Upstream)  
Scanning Slit  
*on CCD*

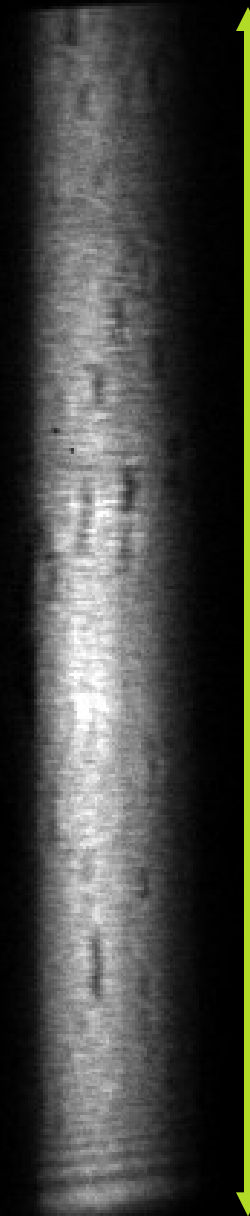


# Coordinate Mapping





# The projected pupil

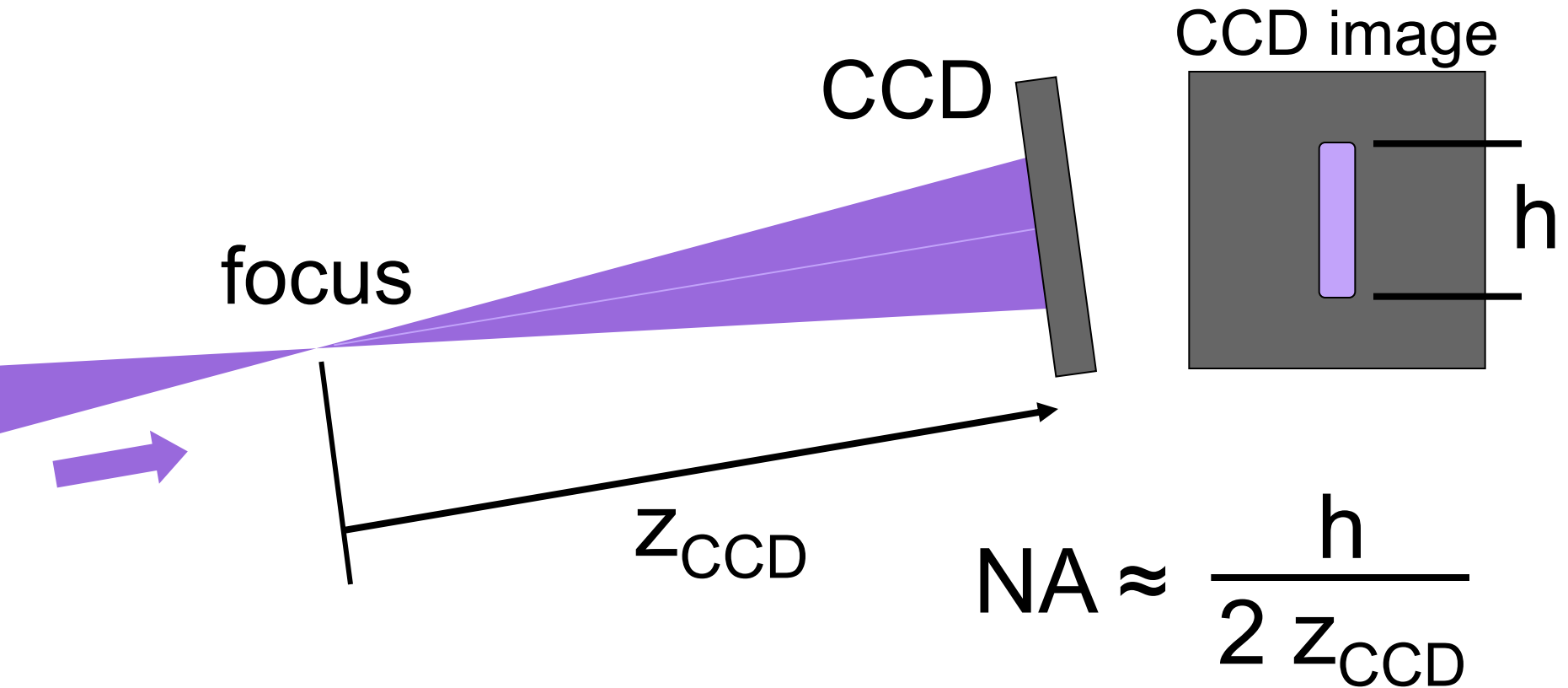


$$h = 415 \text{ pixels,} \\ 24 \mu\text{m/pixel} \\ = 9.96 \text{ mm}$$

$$Z_{\text{CCD}} = 1.522 \text{ m}$$

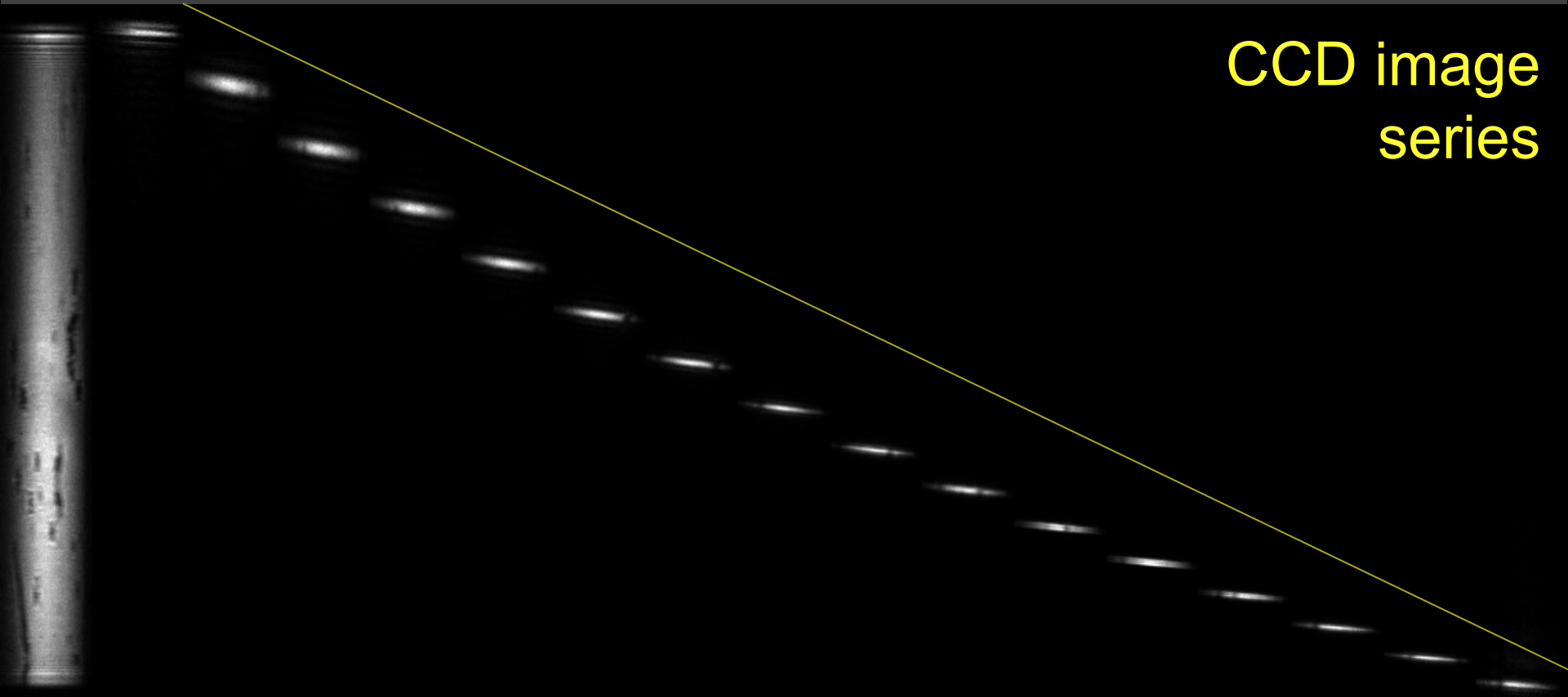
$$\text{NA} = 3.27 \text{ mrad}$$

# Calculate NA from the CCD image



# Upstream Scanning Slit

CCD image series



*slit motion* →

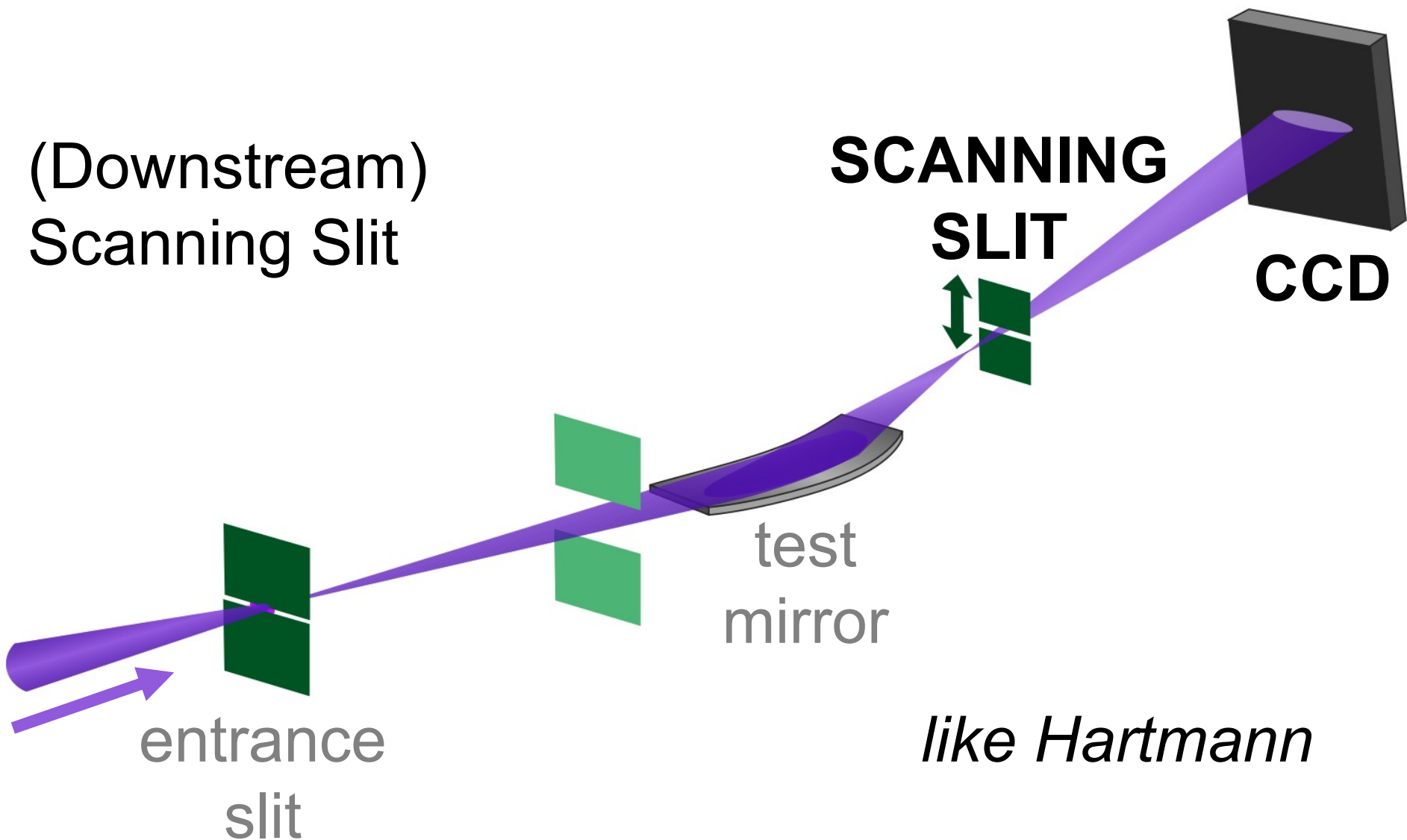
100723\_0023

# At-wavelength testing strategies

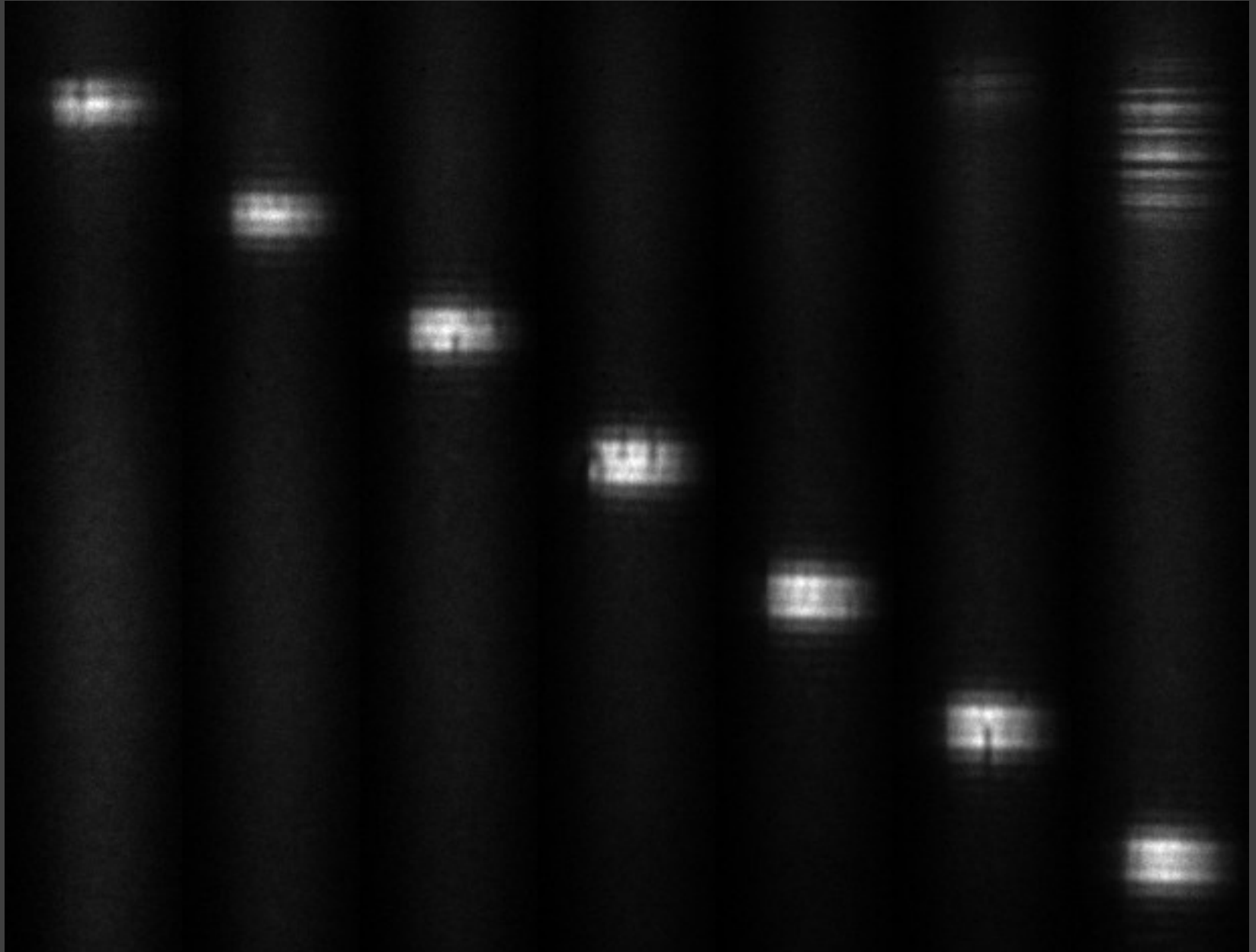
(Downstream)  
Scanning Slit

**SCANNING  
SLIT**

**CCD**



# Downstream Scanning Slit, sample



nearby grating

# Downstream Scanning Slit

4- $\mu\text{m}$  step

C

100721\_0015

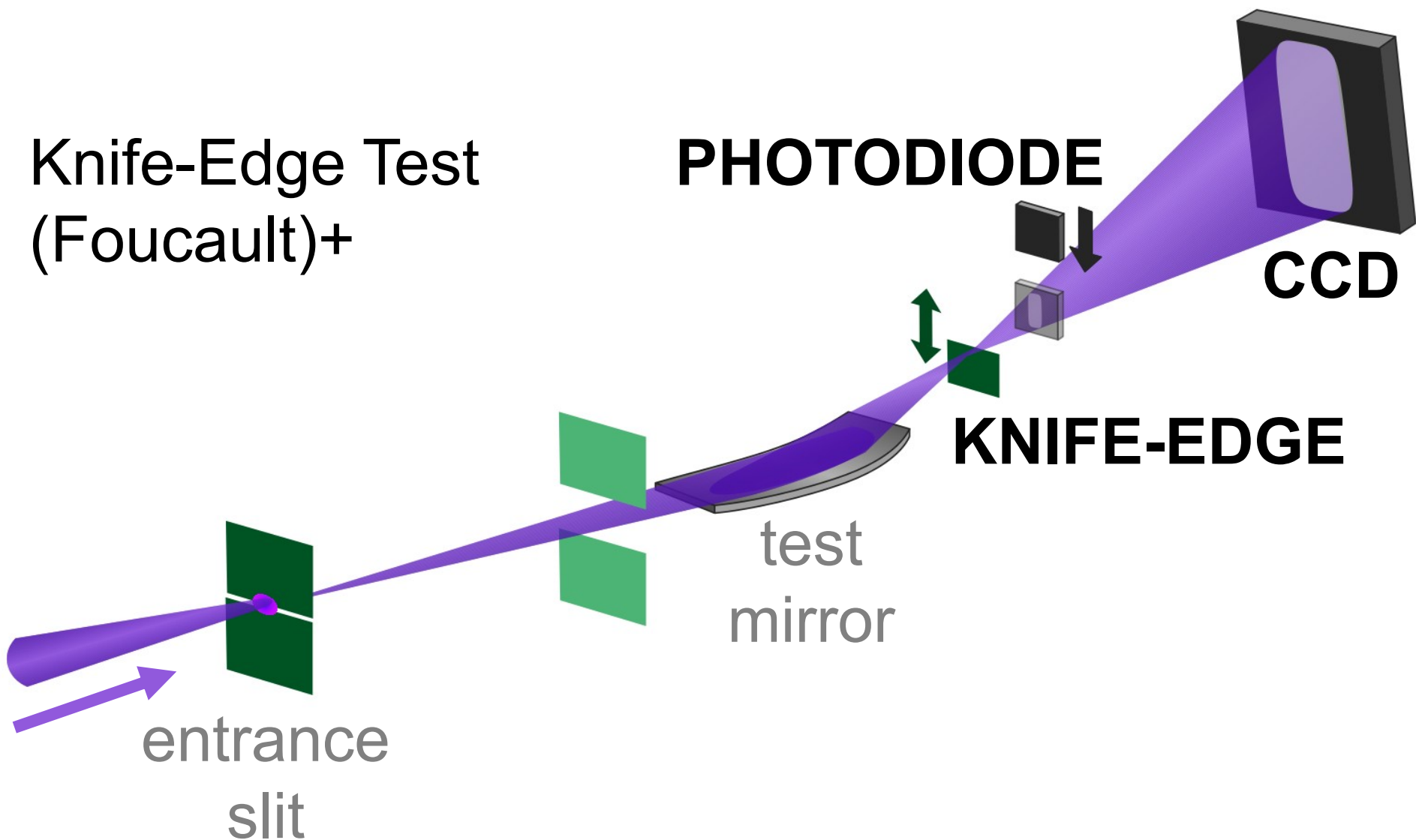
4- $\mu\text{m}$  step

E

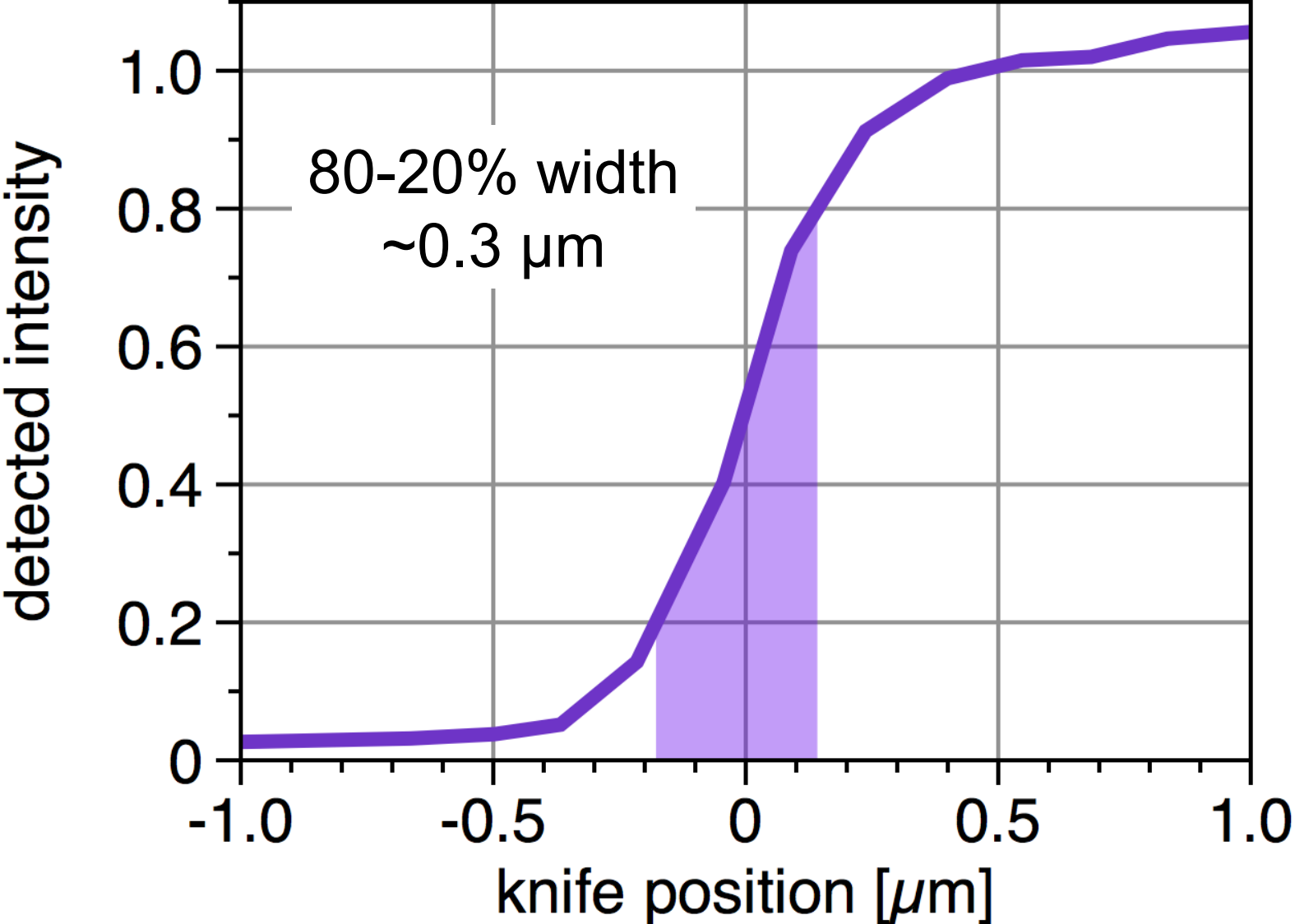
100723\_0023

# At-wavelength testing strategies

Knife-Edge Test  
(Foucault)+



# Simple Knife-Edge Scan

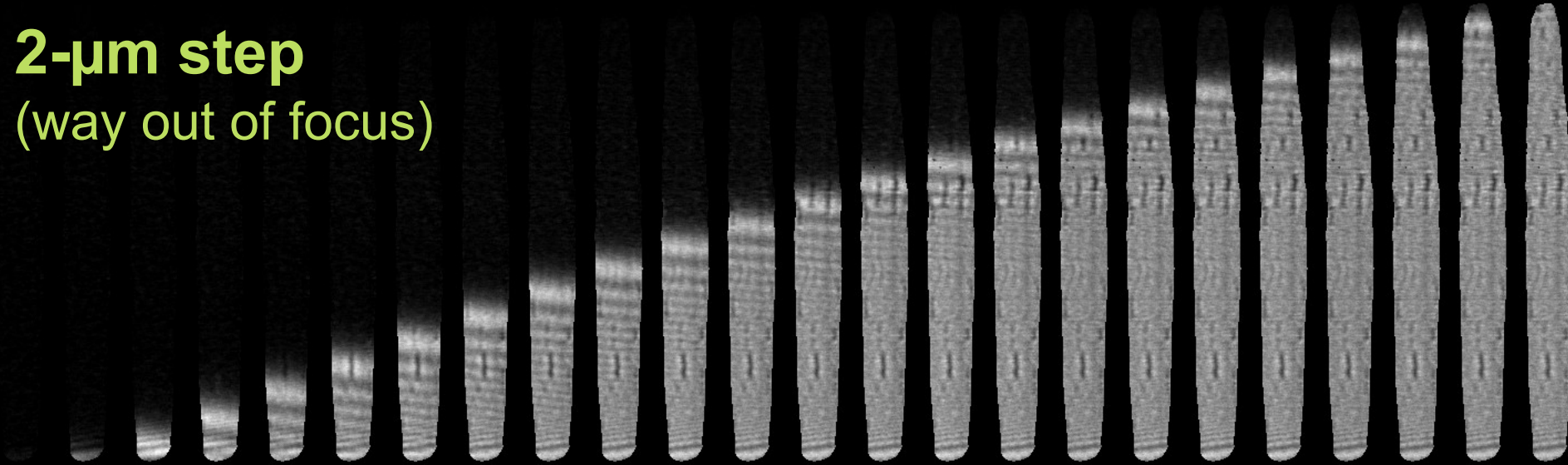




# Knife Edge Scans—on CCD

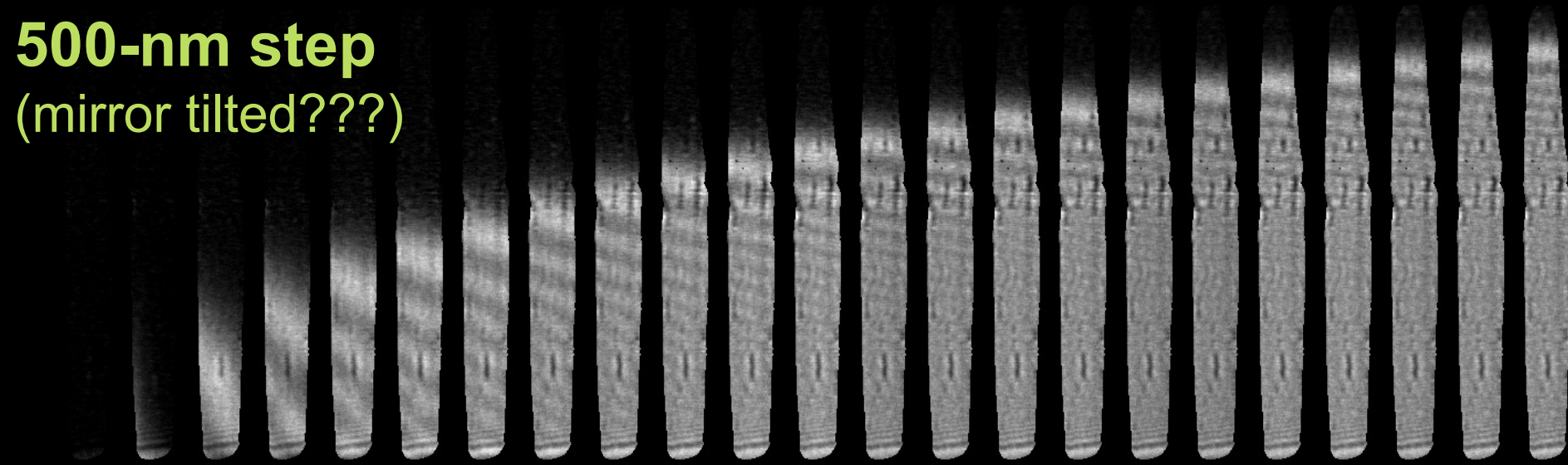
intensity normalized

**2- $\mu\text{m}$  step**  
(way out of focus)



100721\_0013

**500-nm step**  
(mirror tilted???)

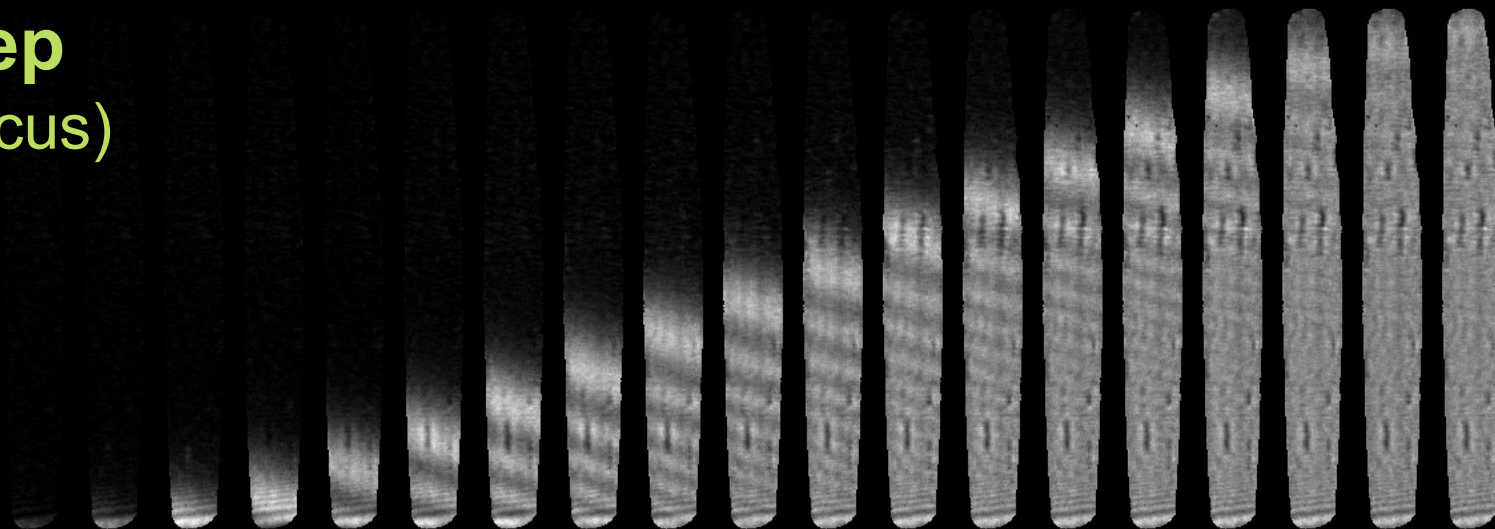


100721\_0019

# Knife Edge Scans—on CCD

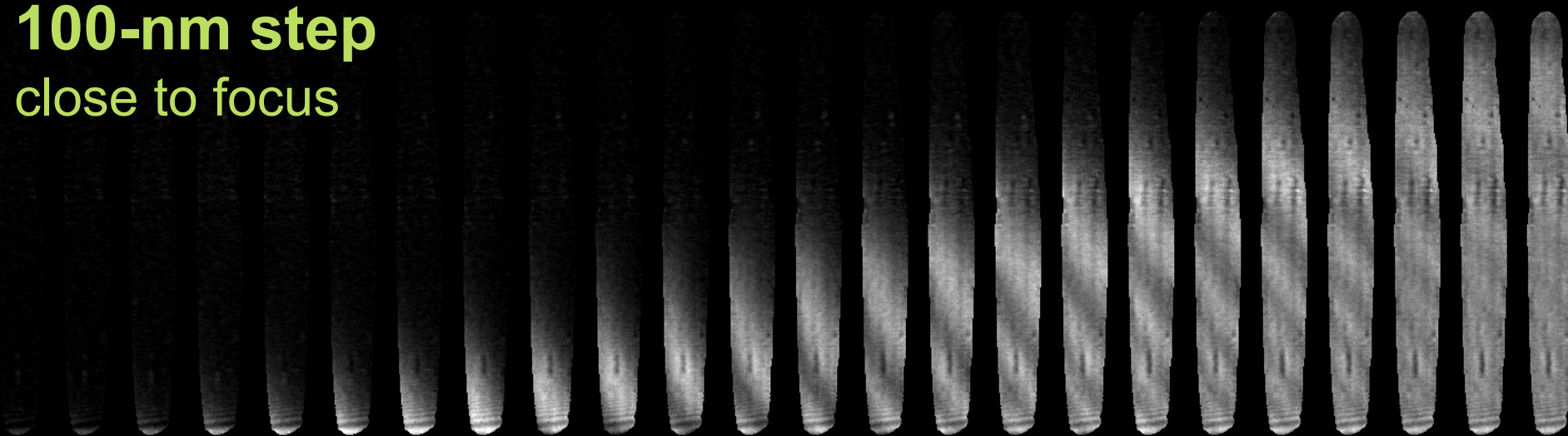
intensity normalized

**600-nm step**  
(still out of focus)



100722\_0021

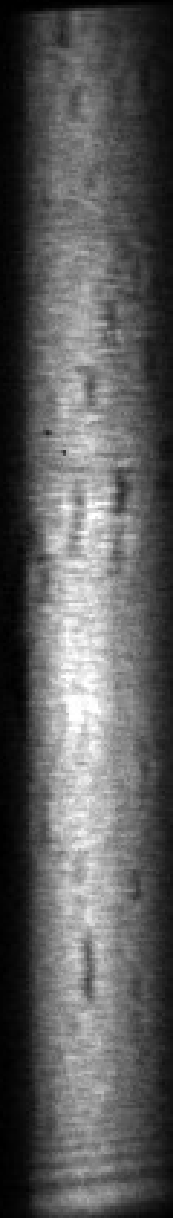
**100-nm step**  
close to focus



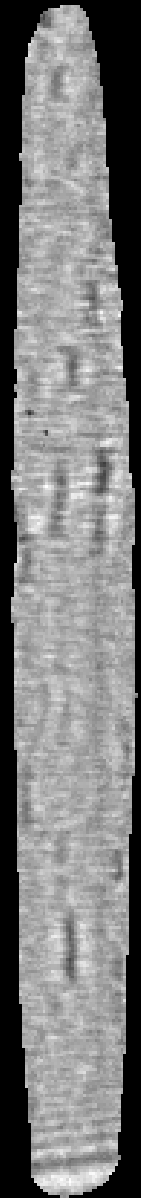
100721\_0019

# Quantitative Knife-Edge Testing

*Must normalize  
the pupil. . .*

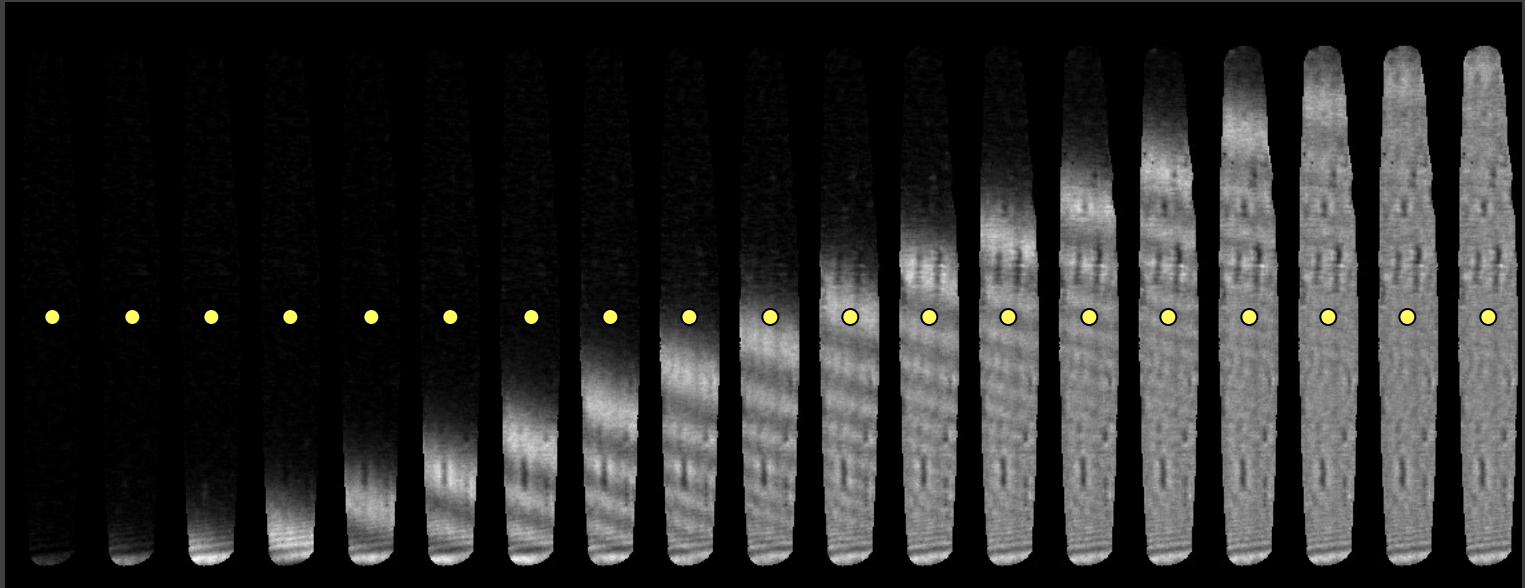


**raw**



**normalized**

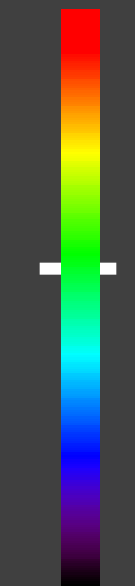
# Knife Edge Scans: Extracting slope, point-by-point



# Knife Edge: Slope error calculations during alignment

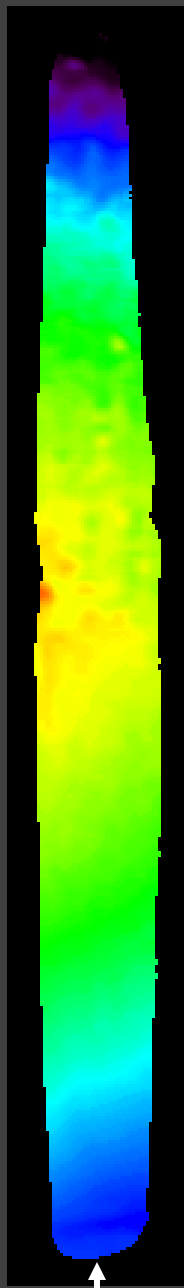
[ $\mu\text{rad}$ ]

25



-30

B



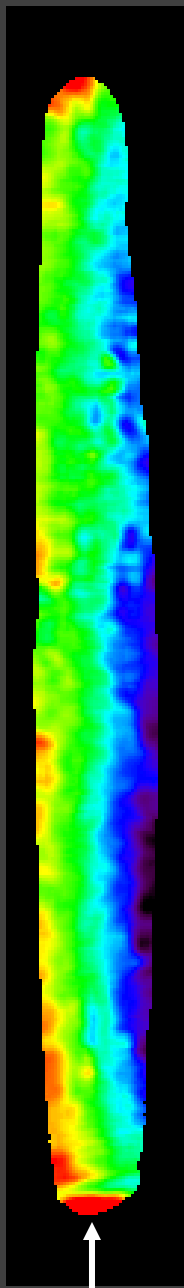
[ $\mu\text{rad}$ ]

2



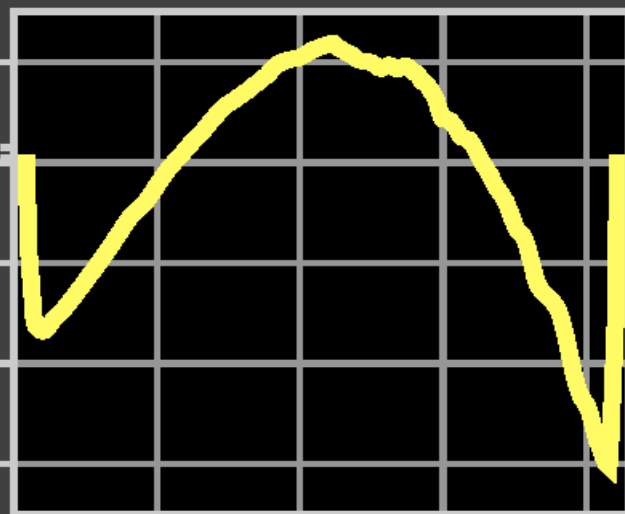
-2

D



slope error [ $\mu\text{rad}$ ]

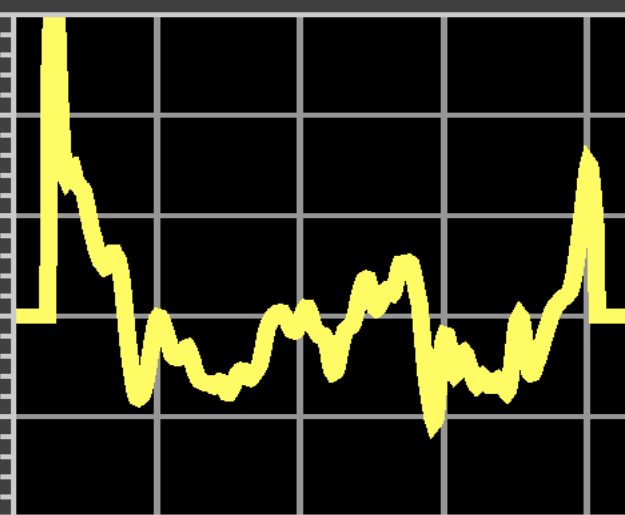
10  
0  
-10  
-20  
-30



pupil position

slope error [ $\mu\text{rad}$ ]

1.5  
1.0  
0.5  
0  
-0.5  
-1.0



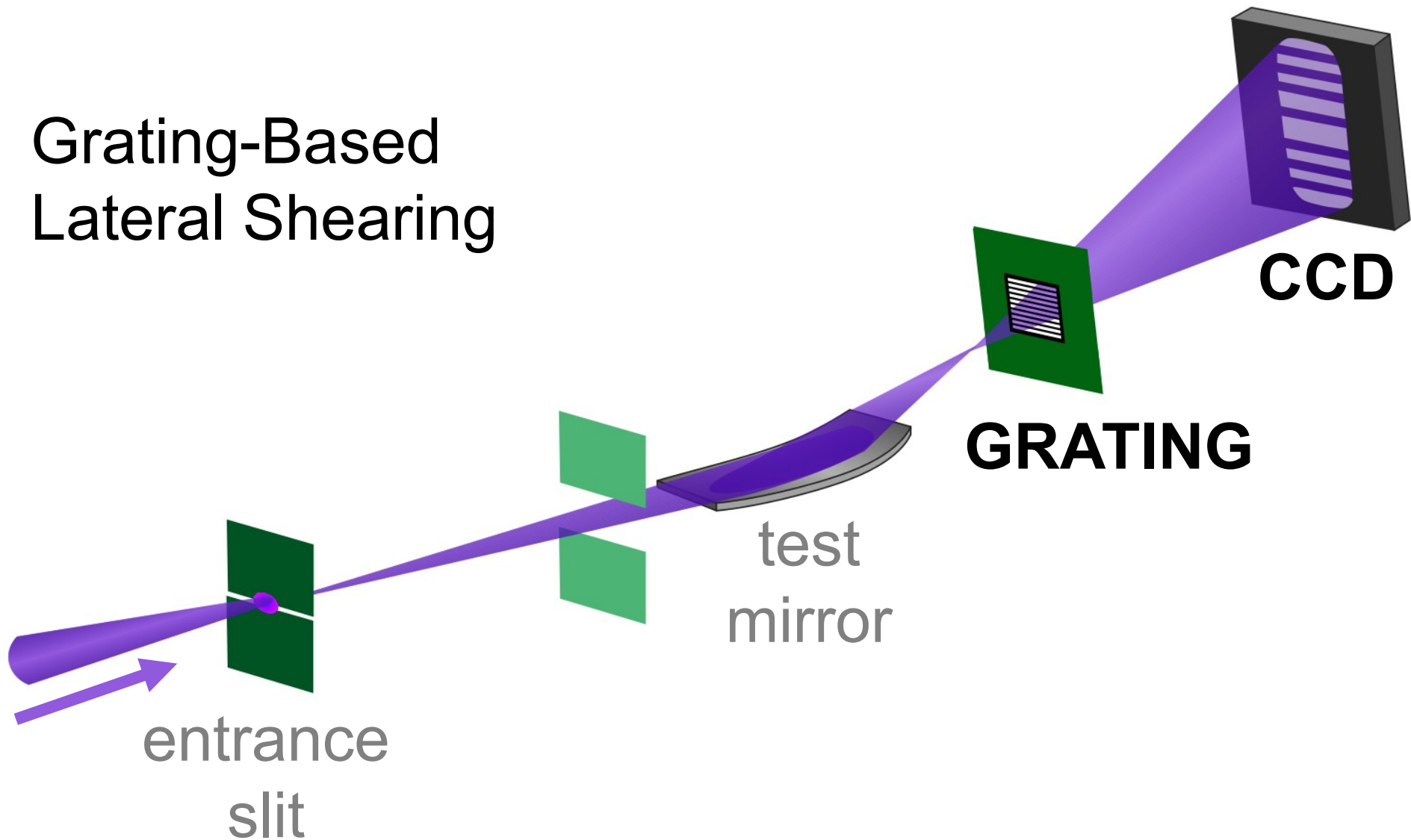
pupil position

100721-0019

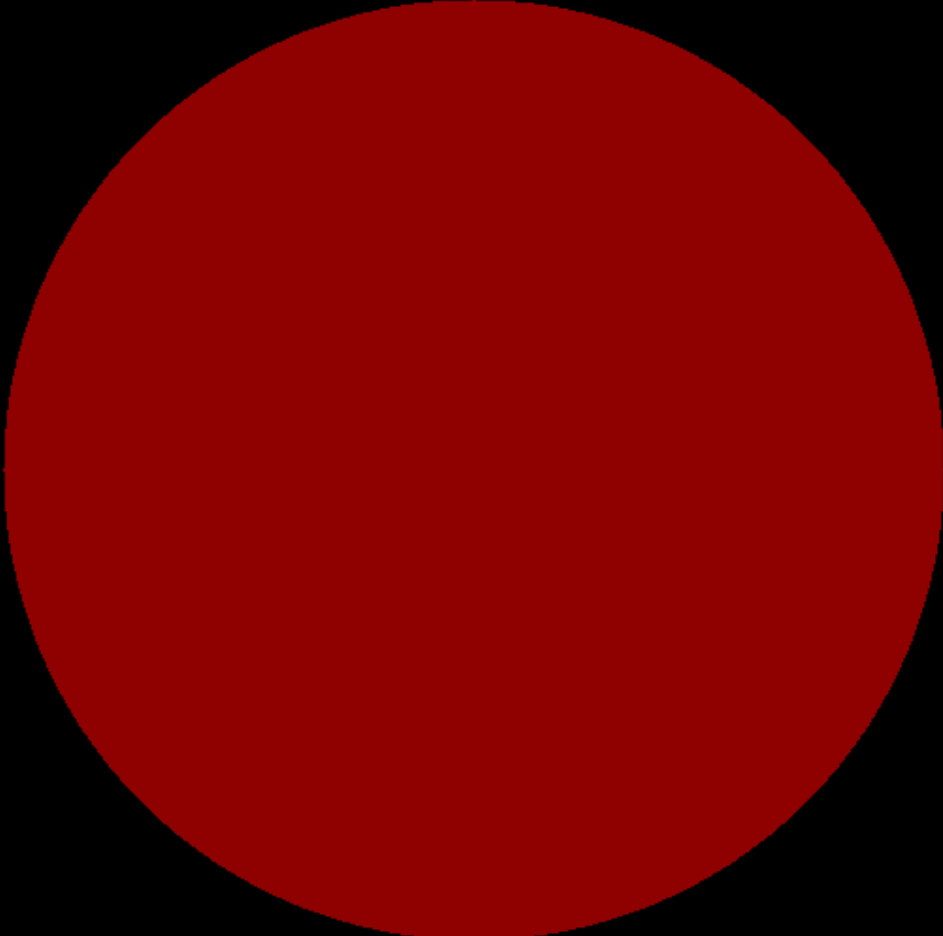
100722-0025

# At-wavelength testing strategies

## Grating-Based Lateral Shearing

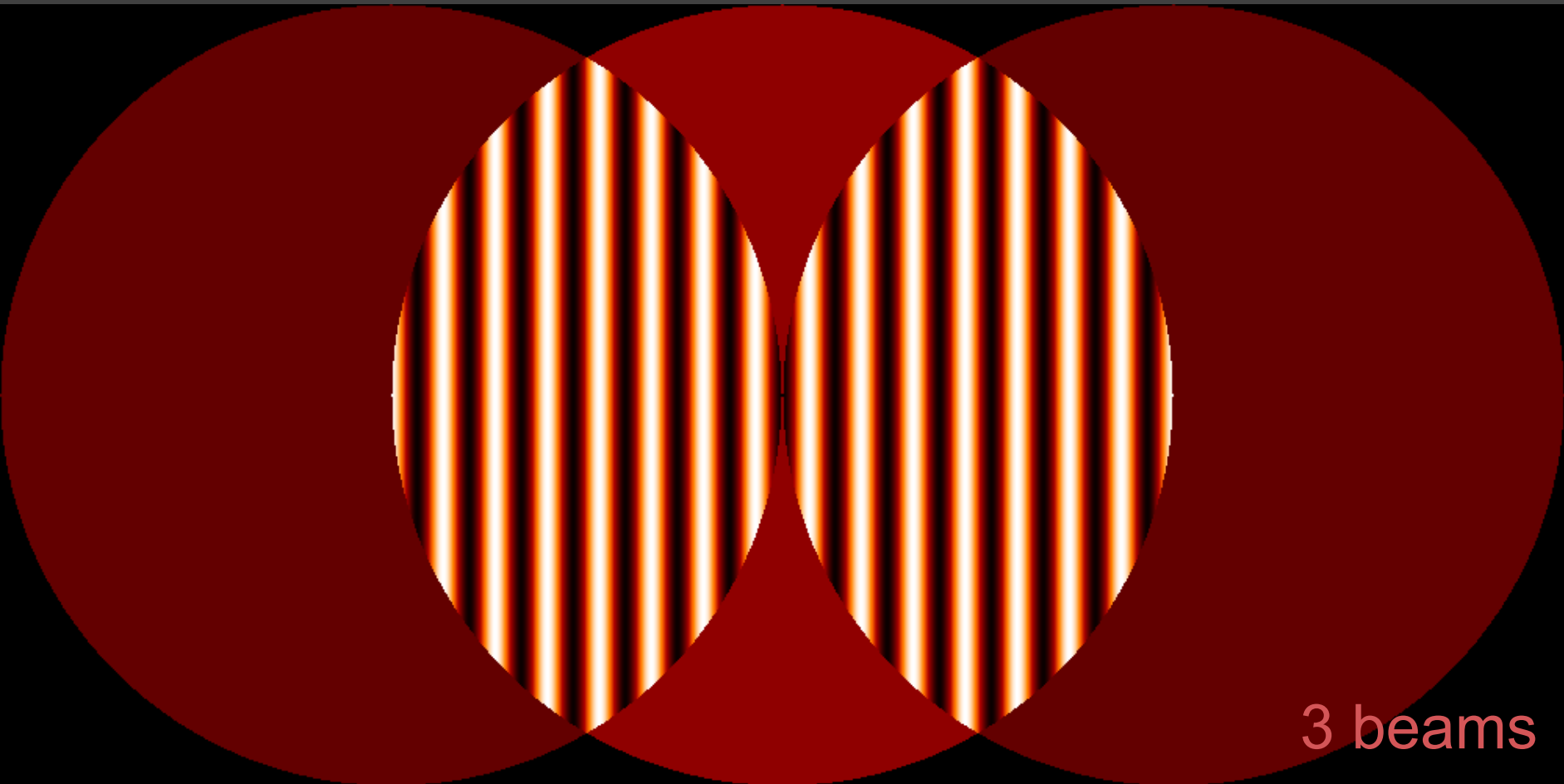


# Shearing: Conventional Description



test beam

# Shearing: Conventional Description



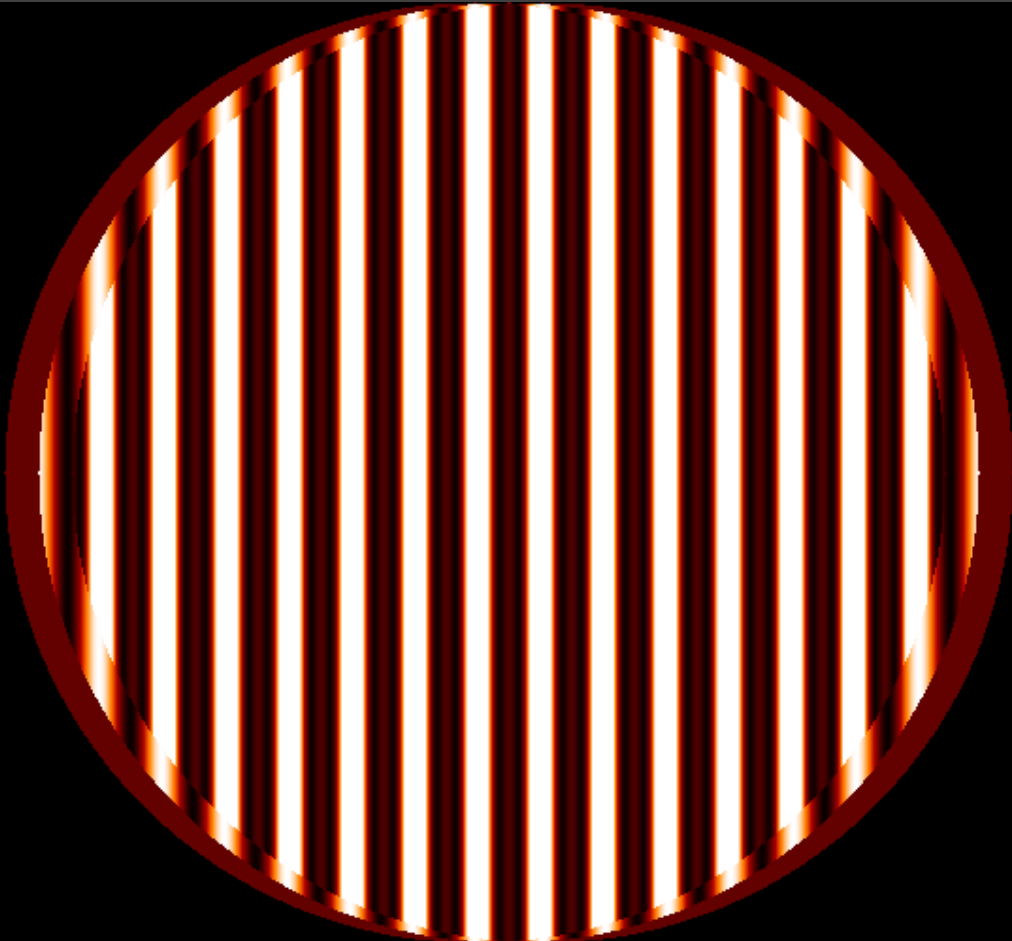
3 beams



*shear*



# Shearing: *Small shear, high overlap*

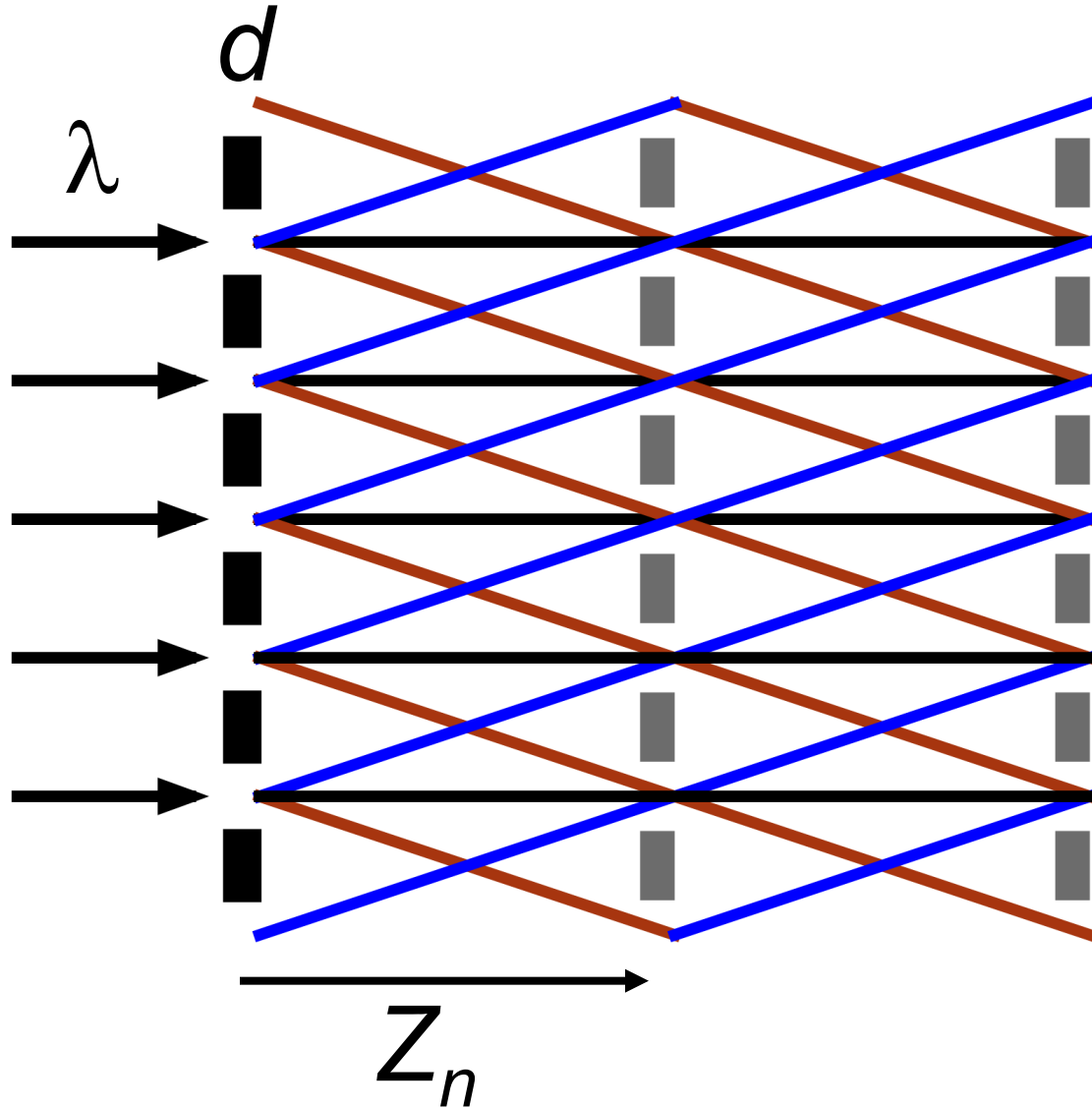


3 beams



*shear*

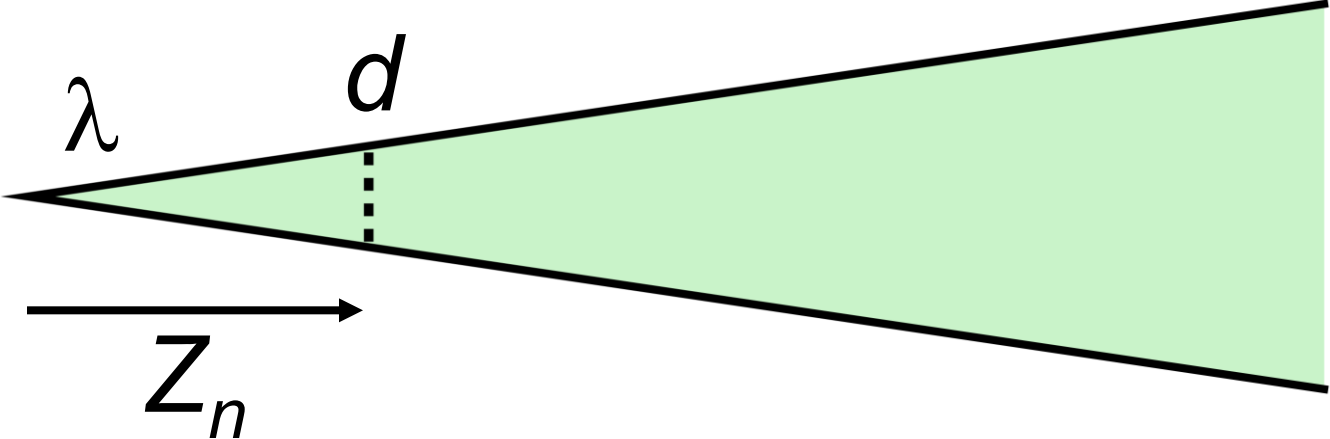
# Talbot self-imaging effect: *plane-wave case*



$$z_n = \frac{nd^2}{\lambda}$$

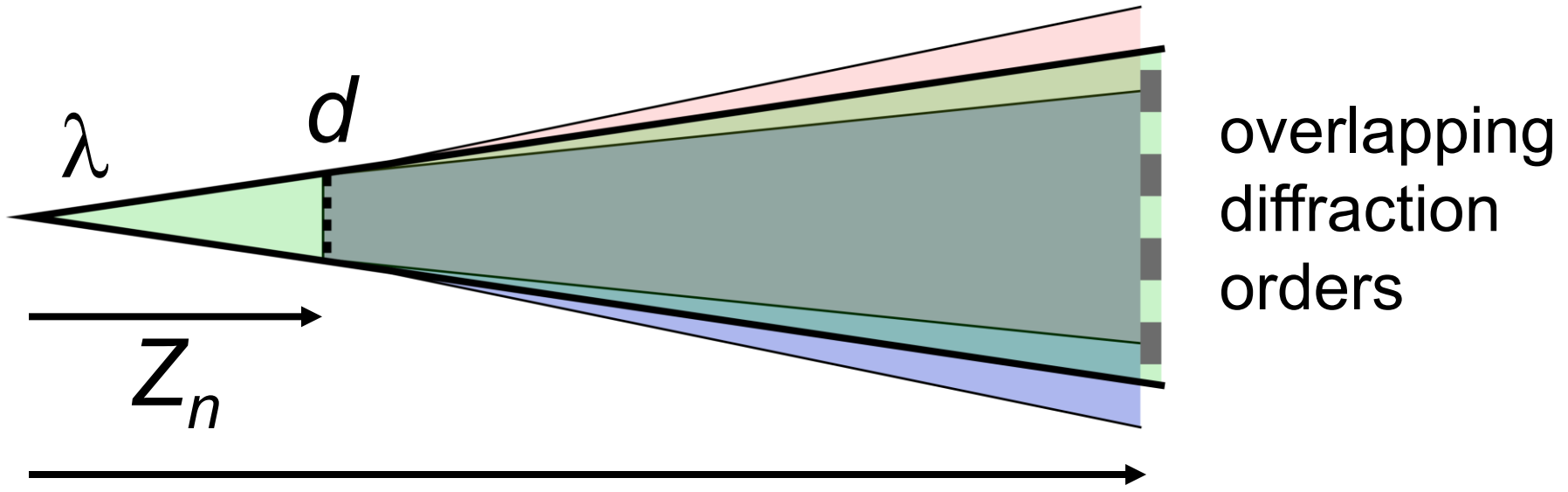
$$\frac{1}{z_n} = \frac{\lambda}{nd^2}$$

# Talbot self-imaging effect: *diverging-wave case*



# Talbot self-imaging effect: *diverging-wave case*

# grating lines = # fringes on CCD



$$\frac{1}{z_n} + \frac{1}{z_{\text{CCD}}} = \frac{\lambda}{nd^2}$$

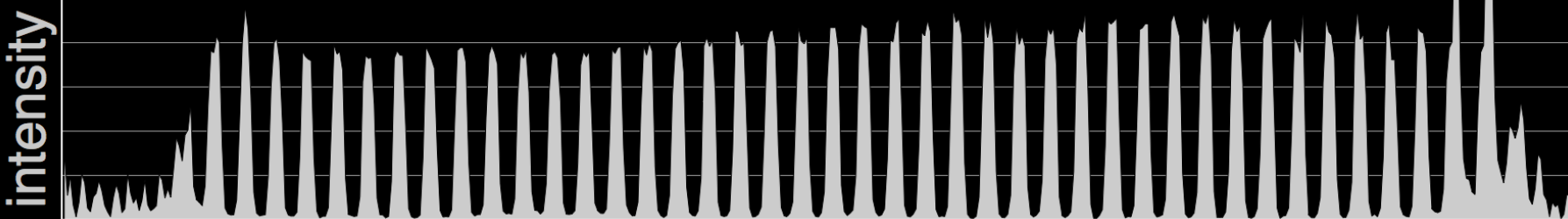
# Shearing: High fringe contrast

Pitch

4  $\mu\text{m}$

5  $\mu\text{m}$

6  $\mu\text{m}$



# Shearing: High fringe contrast

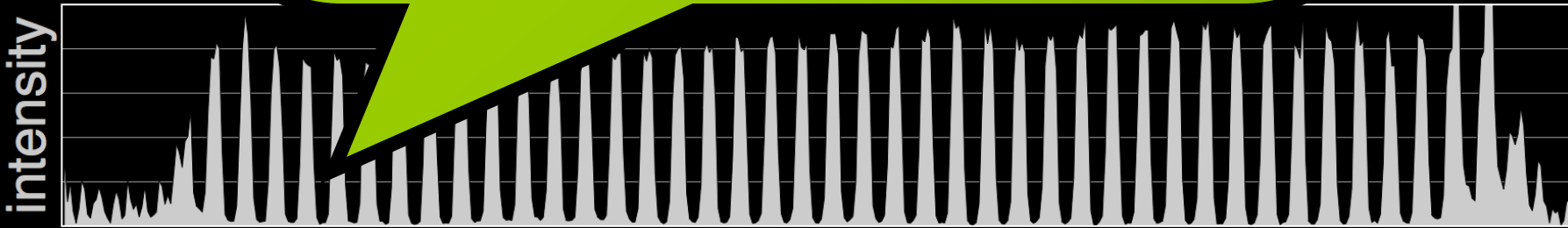
Pitch

4  $\mu\text{m}$

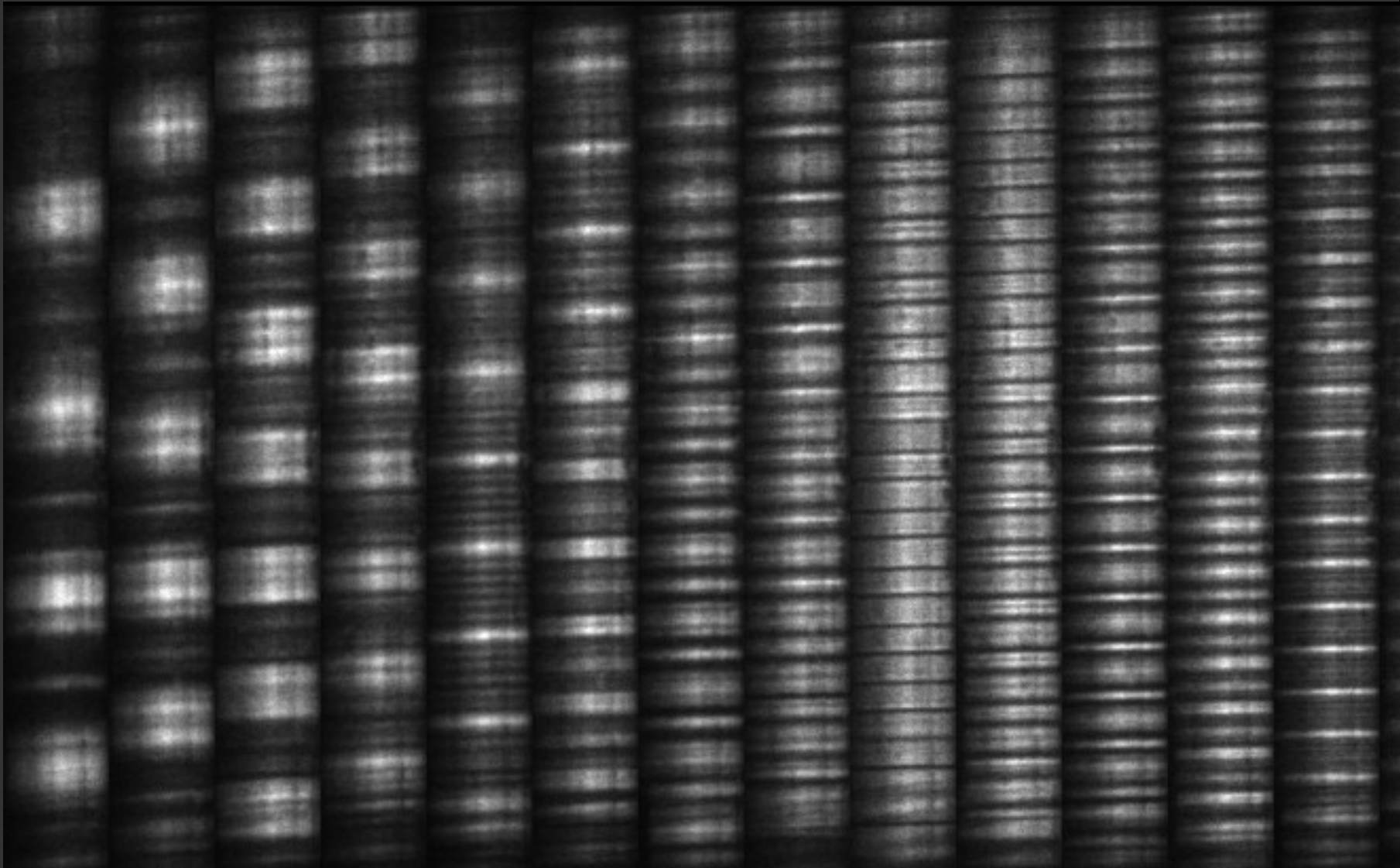
5  $\mu\text{m}$

6  $\mu\text{m}$

*Ken,  
How is this not just  
a Hartmann test?*



# Talbot effect: Interference of coherent waves



grating position 1-mm steps →

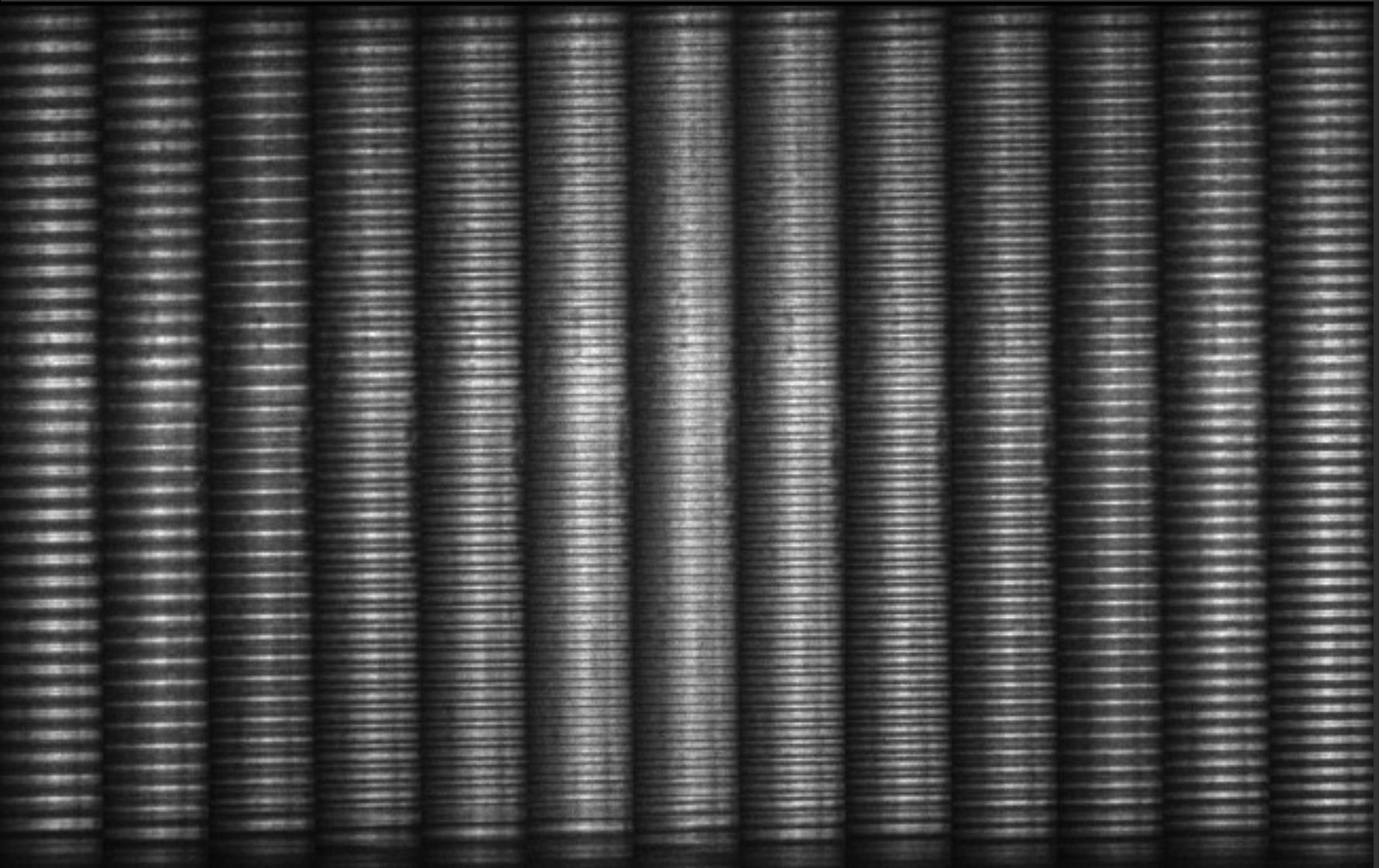
# Talbot effect: Interference of coherent waves



grating position 1-mm steps  $\longrightarrow$



# Talbot effect: Interference of coherent waves



grating position 1-mm steps →

# Shearing: a few equations

$$W'(x) \approx \frac{W(x + s/2) - W(x - s/2)}{s}$$

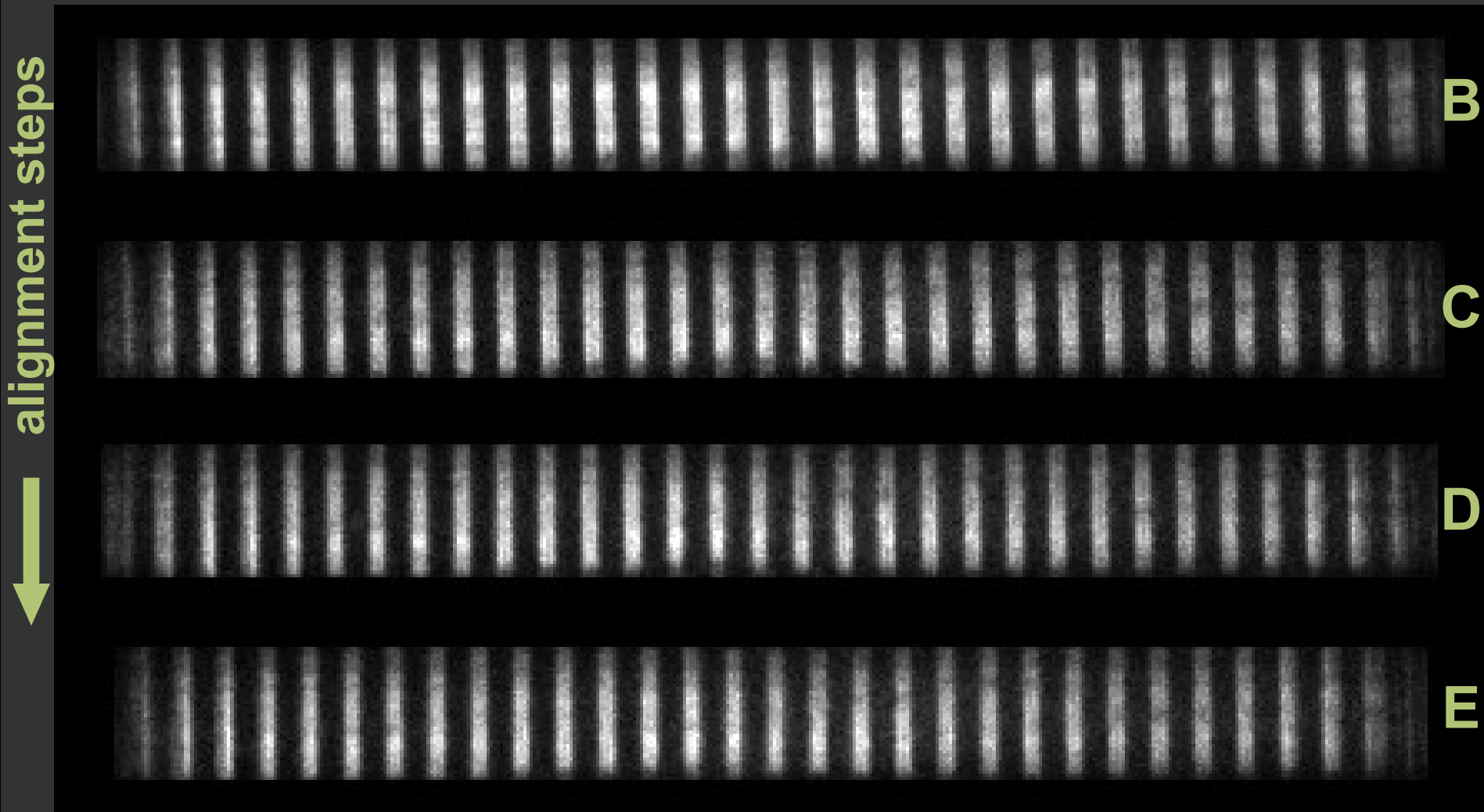
$$W'(x) \approx \frac{\lambda}{2\pi s} \phi_{\text{Measured}}(x)$$

$$s = z \frac{\lambda}{d}, \quad \text{where } z \equiv z_{\text{CCD}} - z_g$$

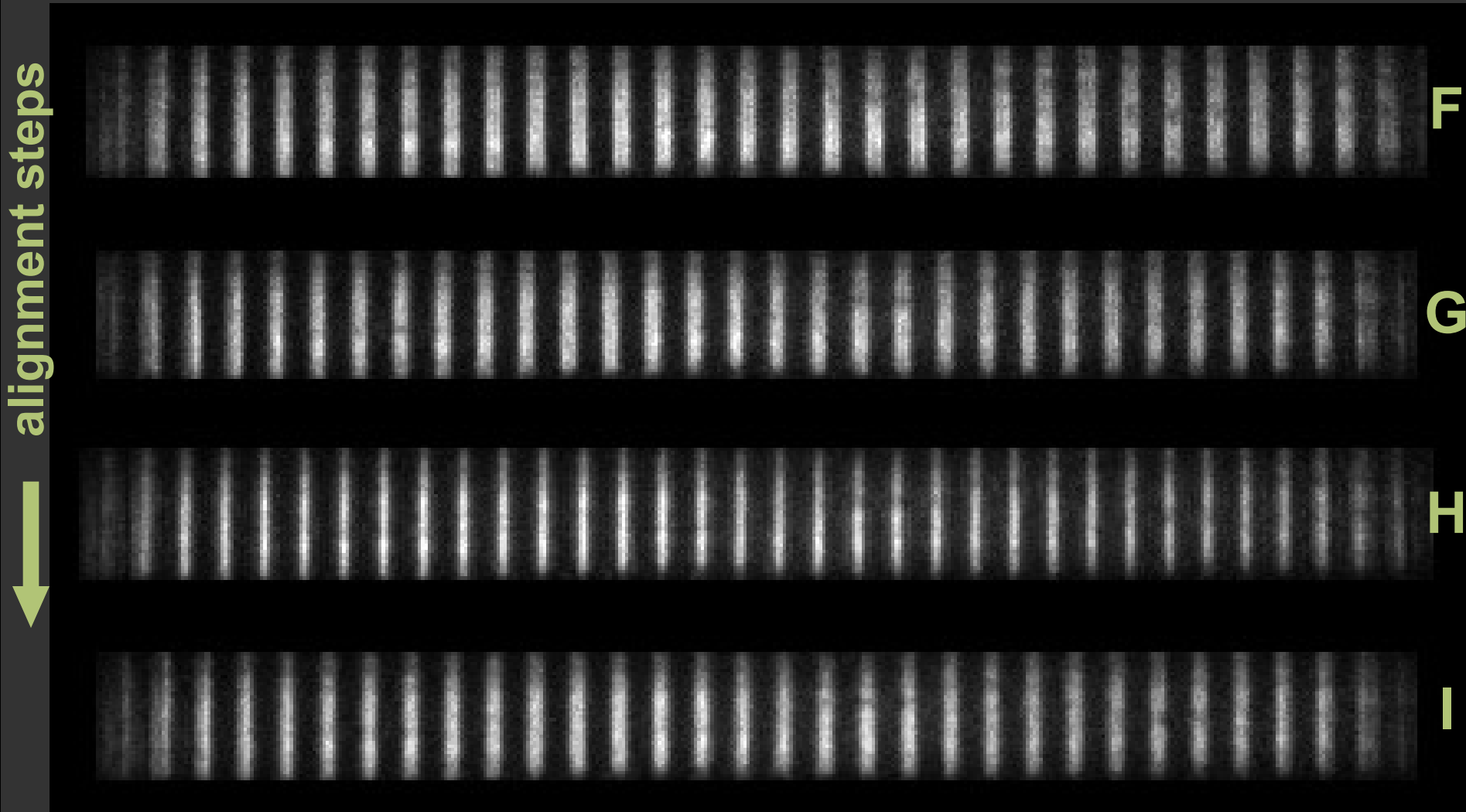
$$W'(x) \approx \frac{d}{2\pi z} \phi_{\text{Measured}}(x)$$

$(d / 2\pi z) \downarrow$   
sensitivity  $\uparrow$

# Mirror fine alignment with shearing

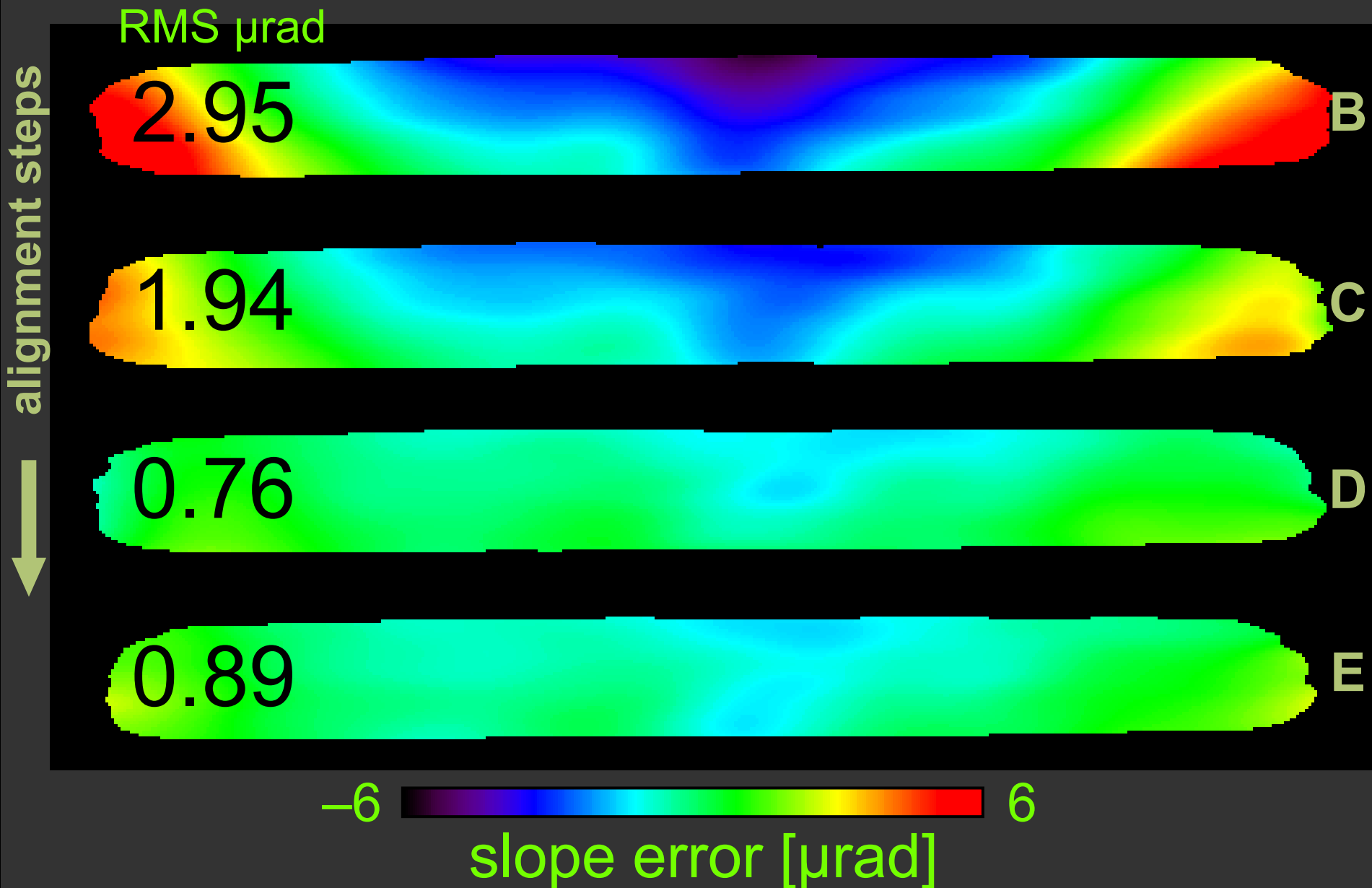


# Mirror fine alignment with shearing

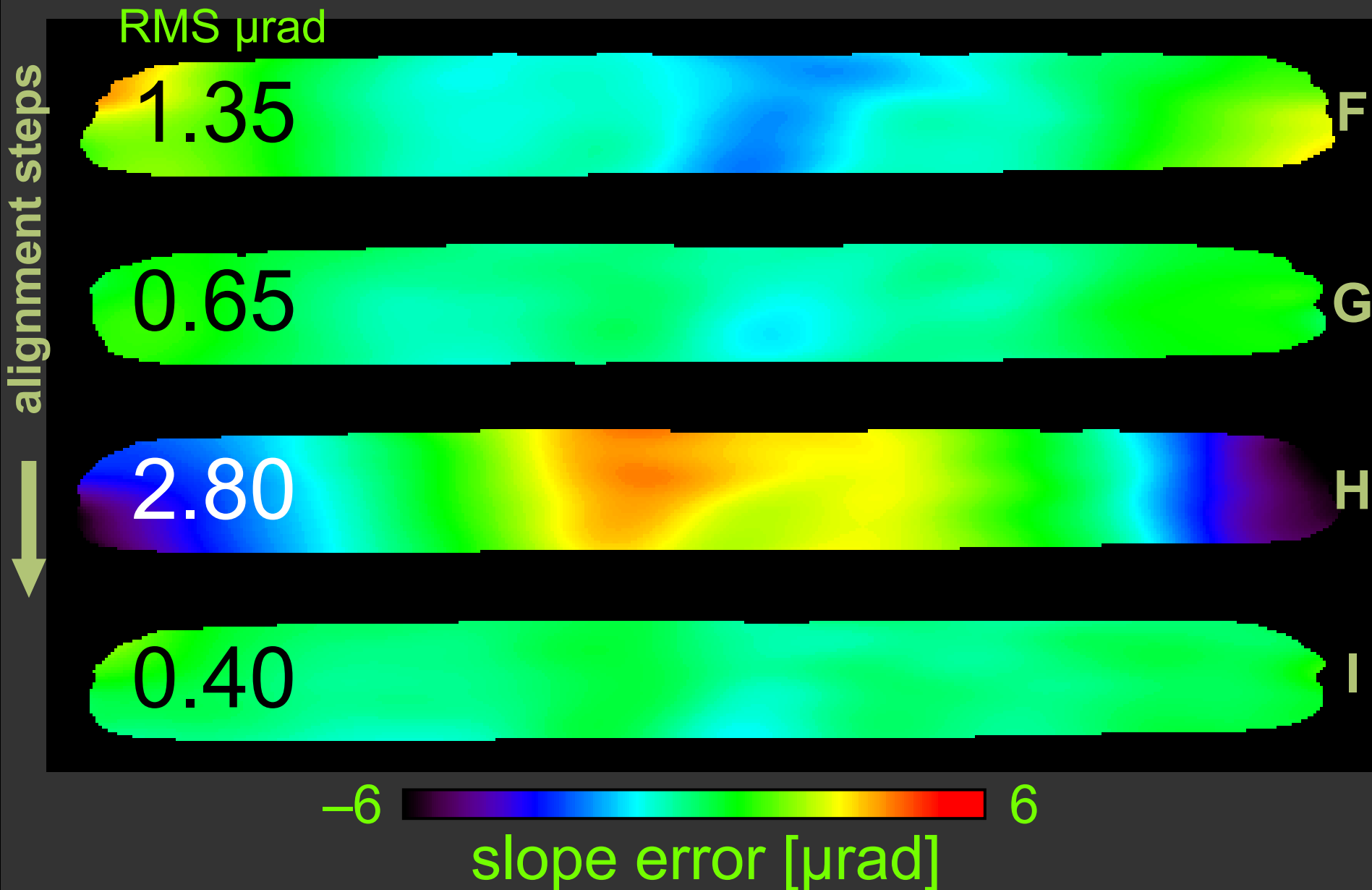


*Analyze with the Fourier-Transform method. . .*

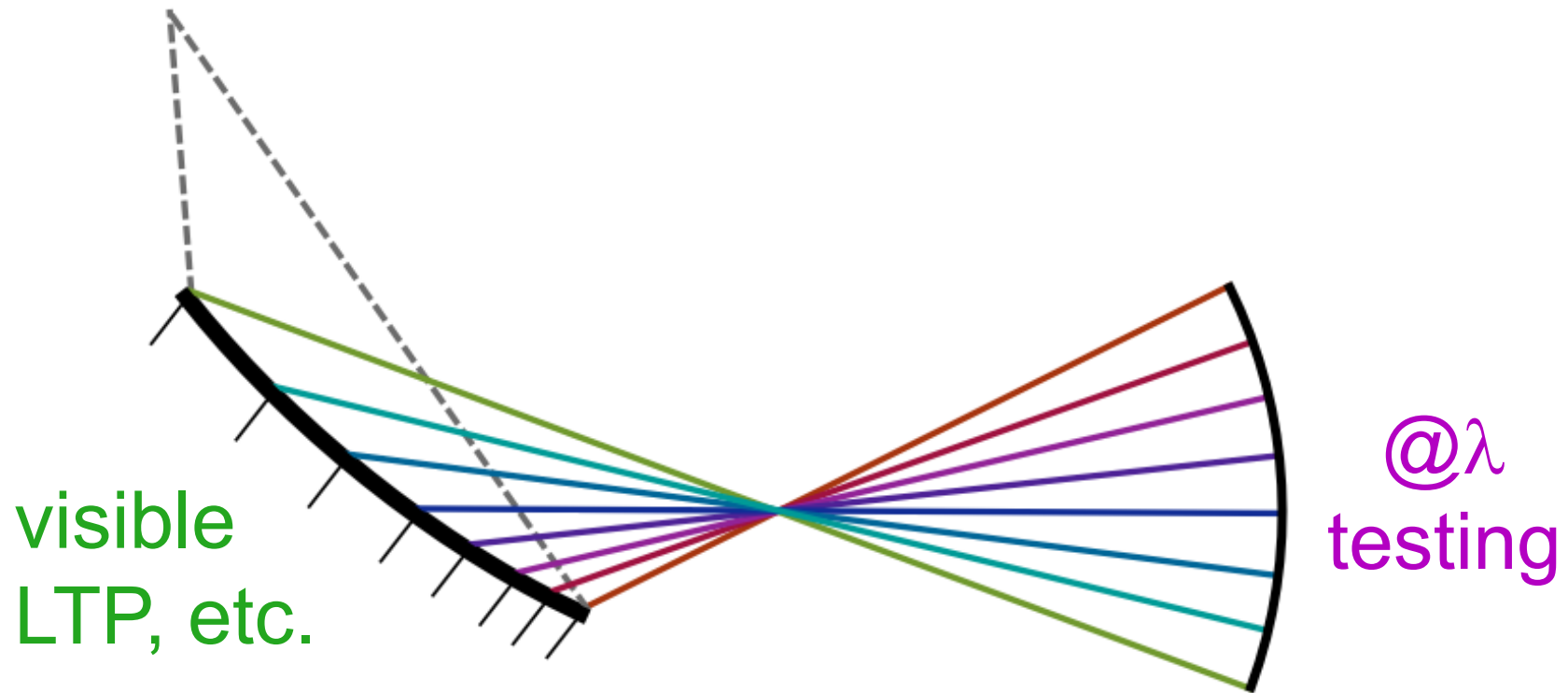
# Mirror fine alignment with shearing



# Mirror fine alignment with shearing



# Mapping wavefront slope measurements onto the mirror surface



1. Non-linear mapping  $\text{CCD}(x)$  to  $\text{mirror}(x)$
2. Scaling of the slope magnitude vs.  $z$

# At-wavelength testing strategies: Summary

**Upstream  
scanning slit**  
*on YAG*

Very easy  
In focus,  
it's exact

Low resolution  
Relatively slow

---

**Upstream  
scanning slit**  
*on CCD*

More sensitive

Must calibrate the  
systematic error  
Relatively slow

---

**Downstream  
scanning slit**

Like Hartmann

Relatively slow



# At-wavelength testing strategies: Summary

**Knife-Edge**  
w/ photodiode

Find beam size

But no WF  
w/o *Fineup*

---

**grating-based  
Shearing**

Fast, easy,  
variable sensitivity

Low-spatial  
frequencies

Loses info at edges

---

**Hartmann**

Proven, easy,  
*commercial*

Can it take us  
to 50 nrad?

---

double-grating  
(a.k.a. *Talbot*)

Good for  
hard x-ray

Not necessary  
for soft x-ray?

# At-wavelength testing strategies: *Next Steps*

In situ **bending** and optimization

Detailed cross comparisons

*scanning slits, knife-edge, shearing, (Hartmann)*

Comparison with LTP

2-D KB focusing tests

**Transfer to other beamlines**

# *Thank you!*



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