

SYNCHROTRON SCIENCE

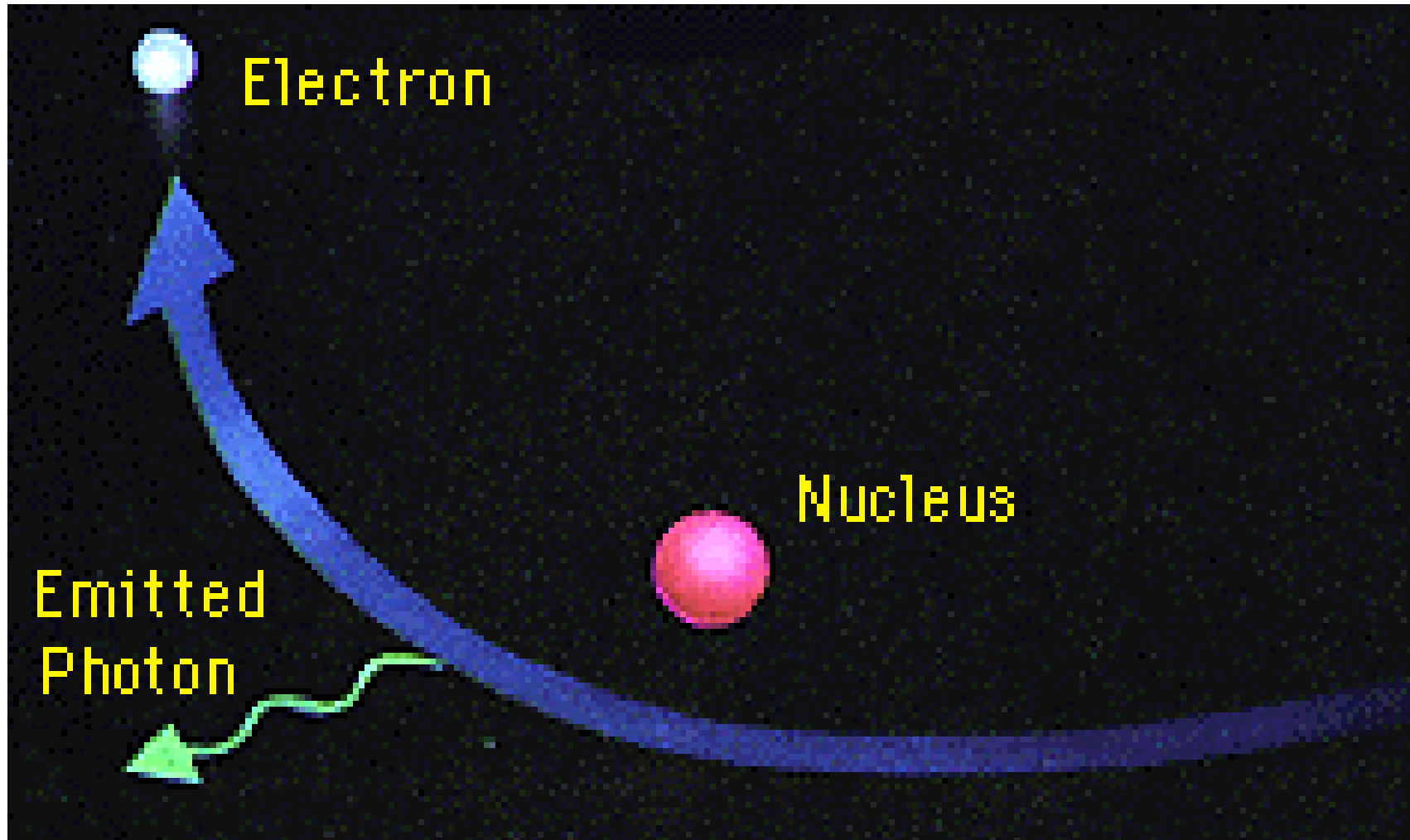
John Werry

Dept of Innovation, Industry &
Regional Development

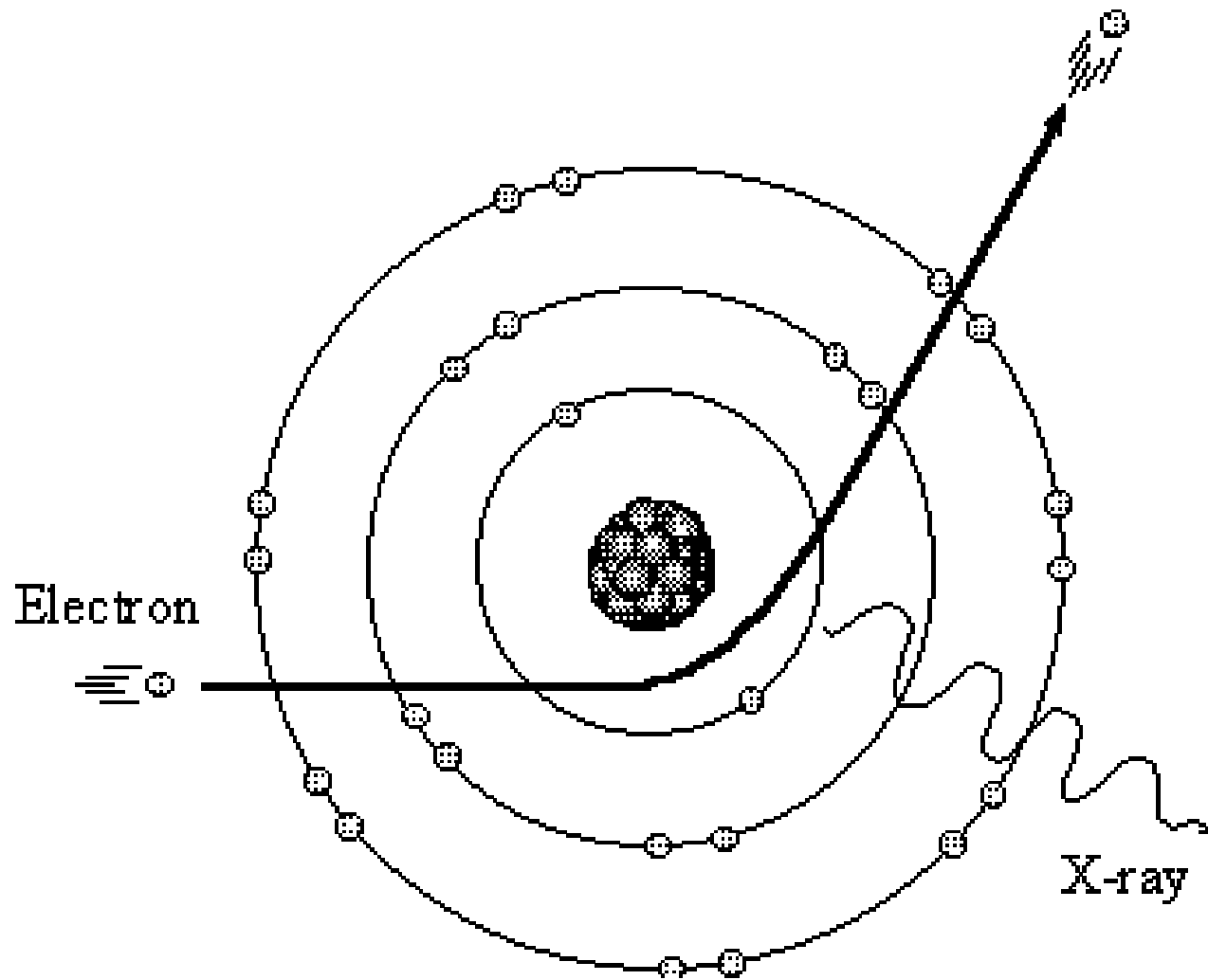
What will we cover?

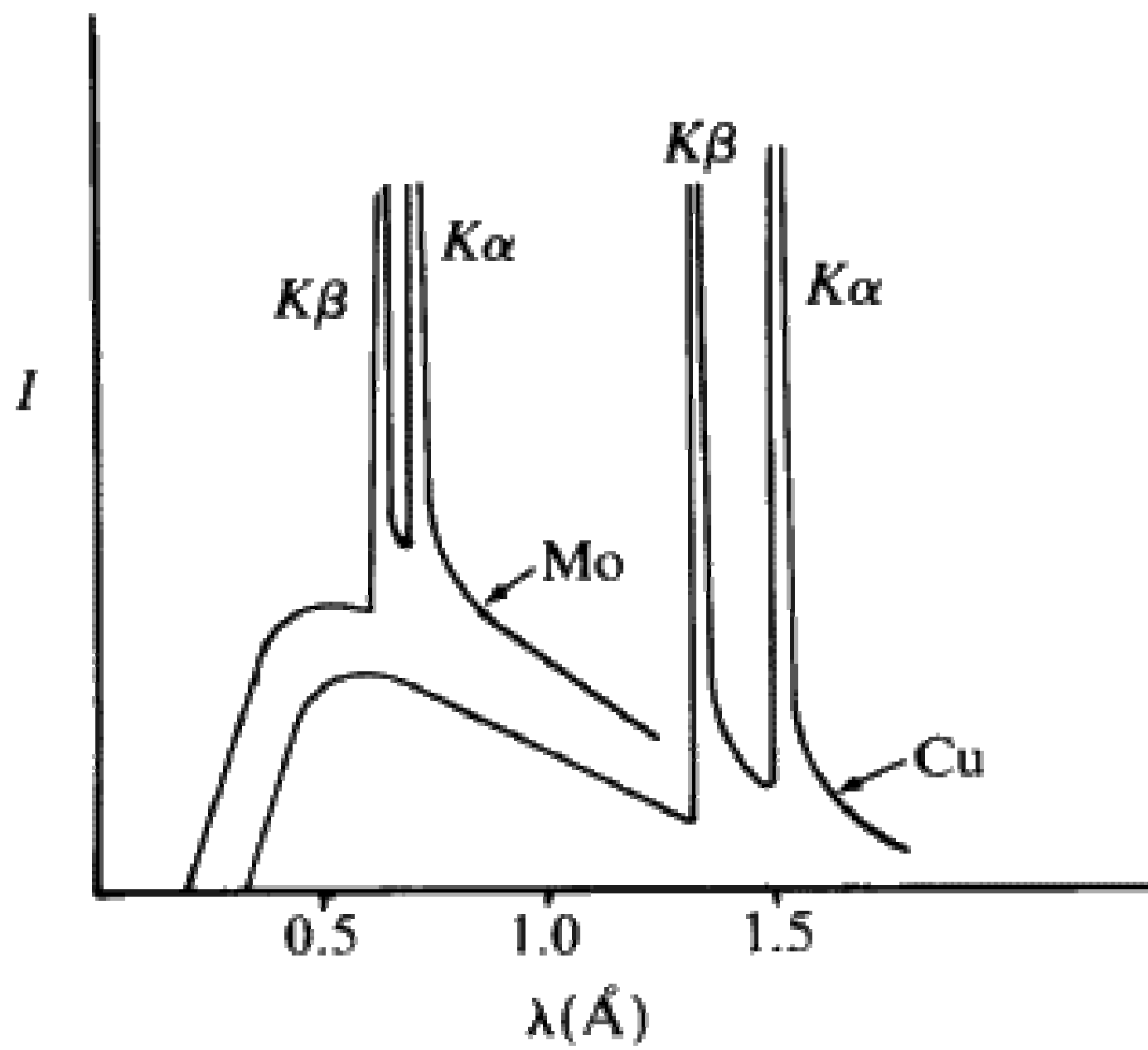
- Principles of generation
- Why is a synchrotron better?
- Interactions with matter
- X-ray diffraction - crystal & powder
- Examples
- Resources

X-rays are produced when electrons are accelerated / decelerated

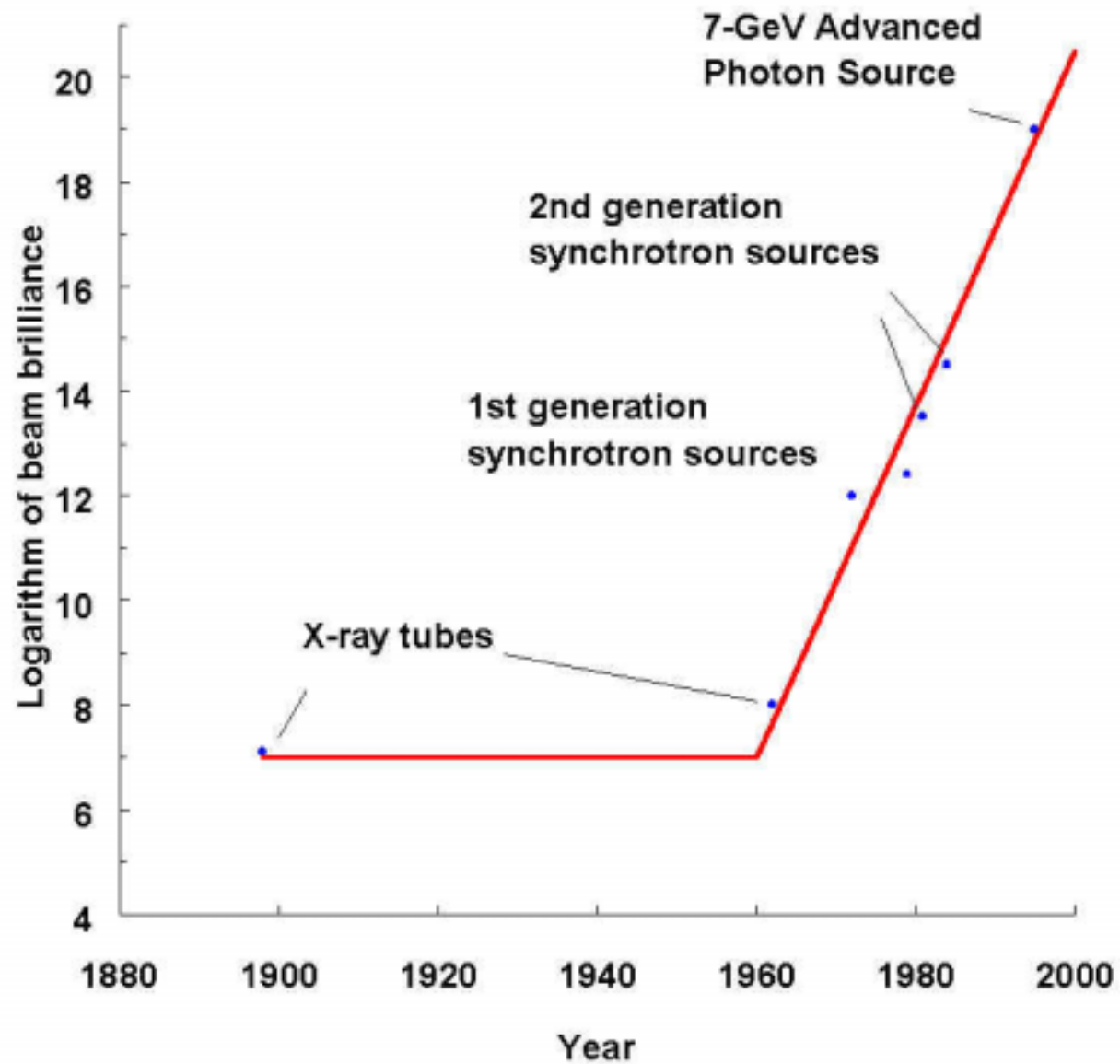


X-rays are produced when electrons are accelerated / decelerated

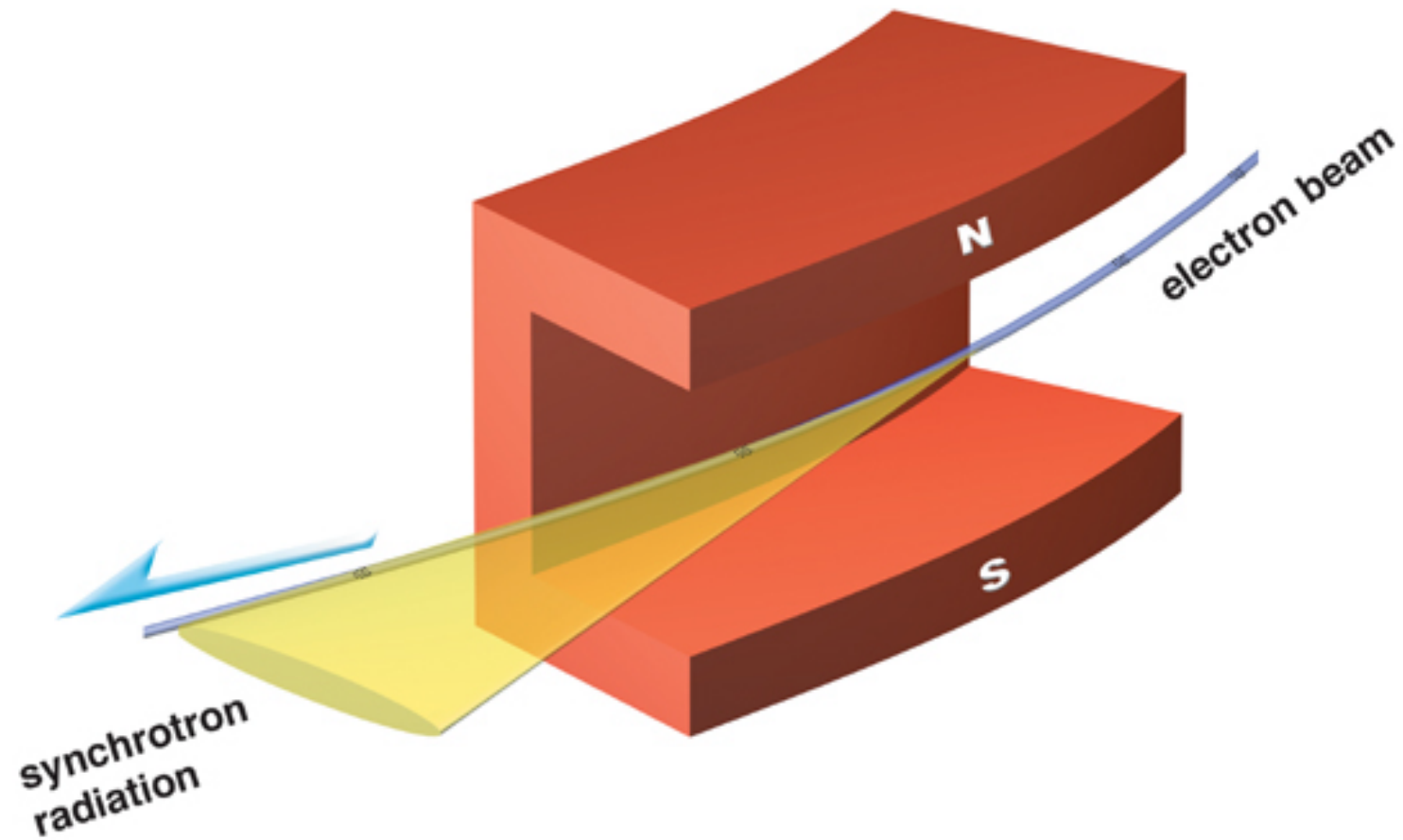


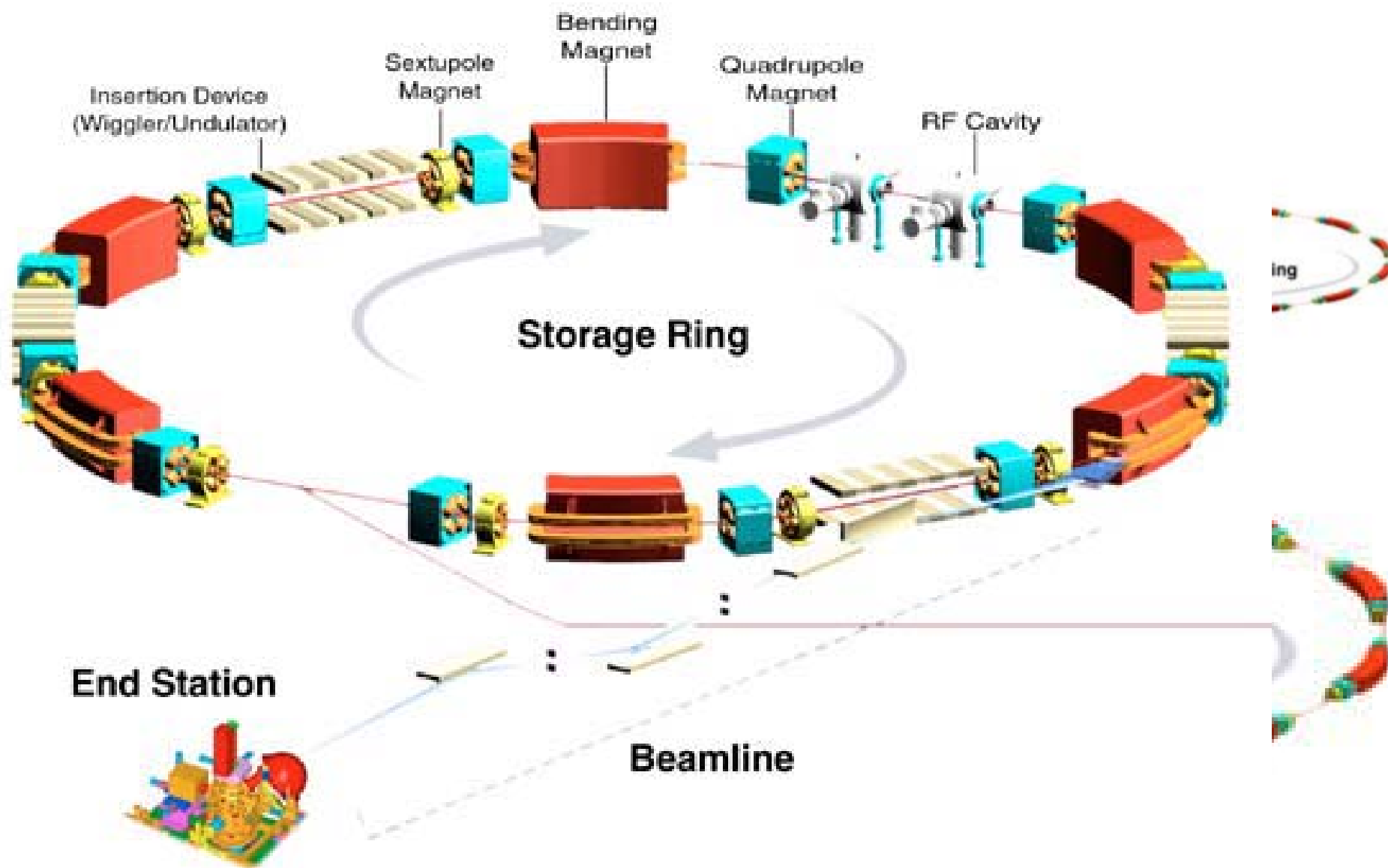


More power....



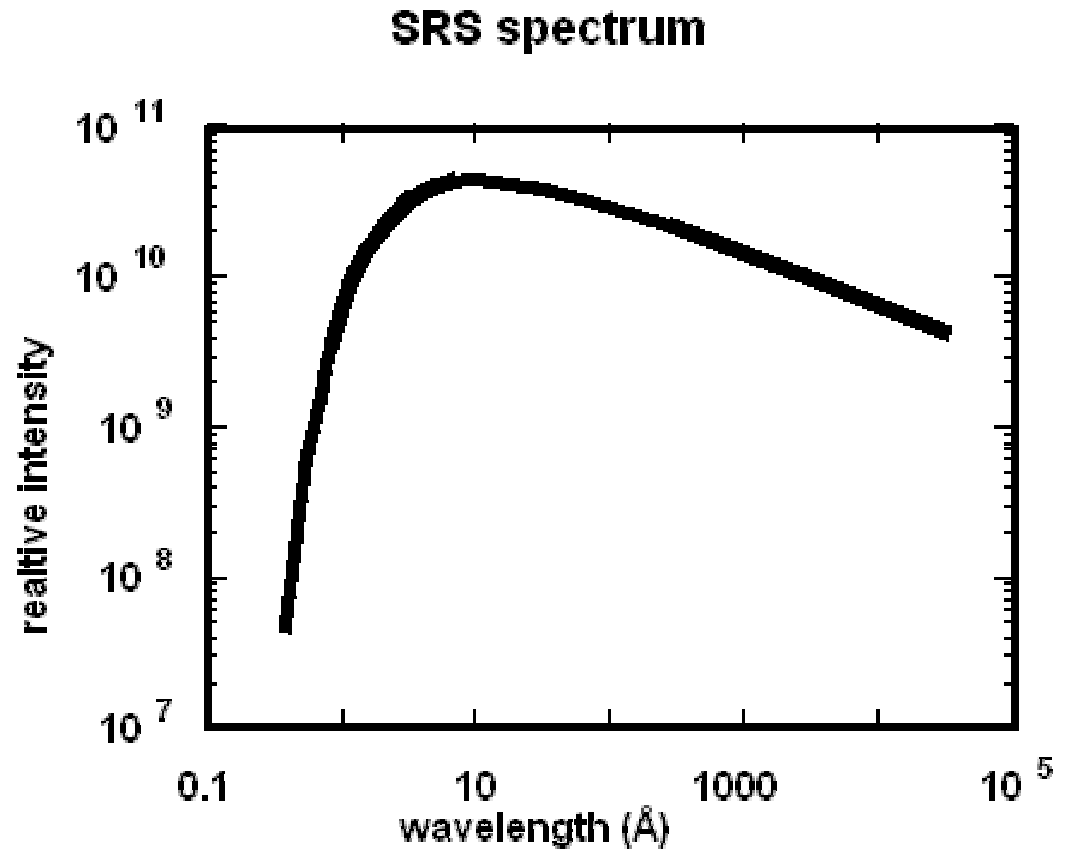
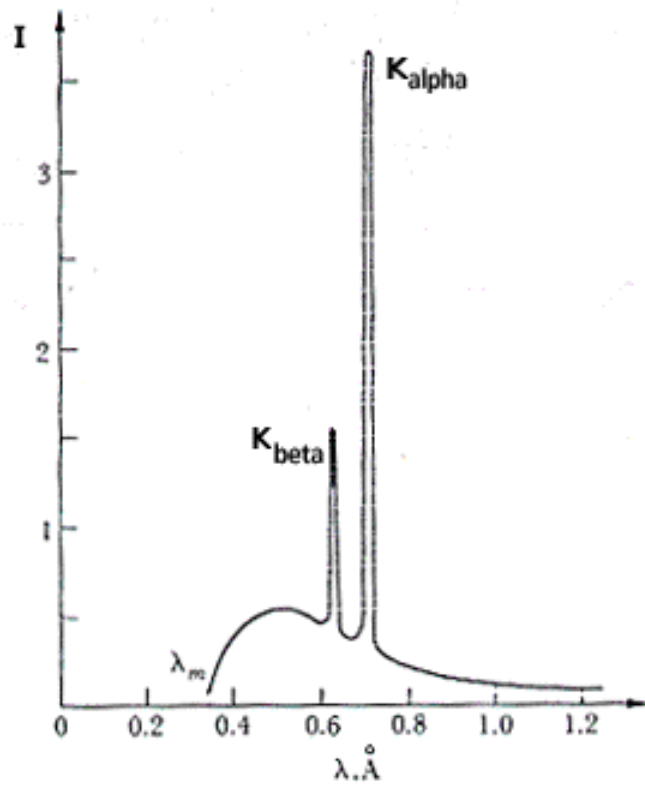
The synchrotron





Boomerang - the Australian Synchrotron

The synchrotron

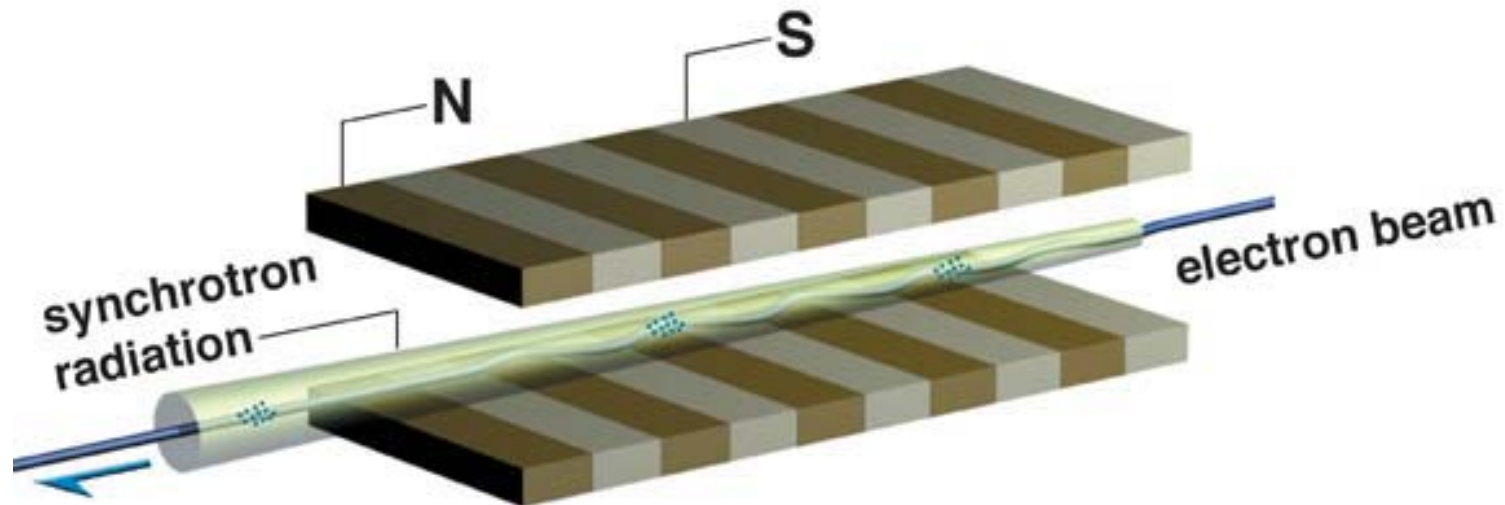
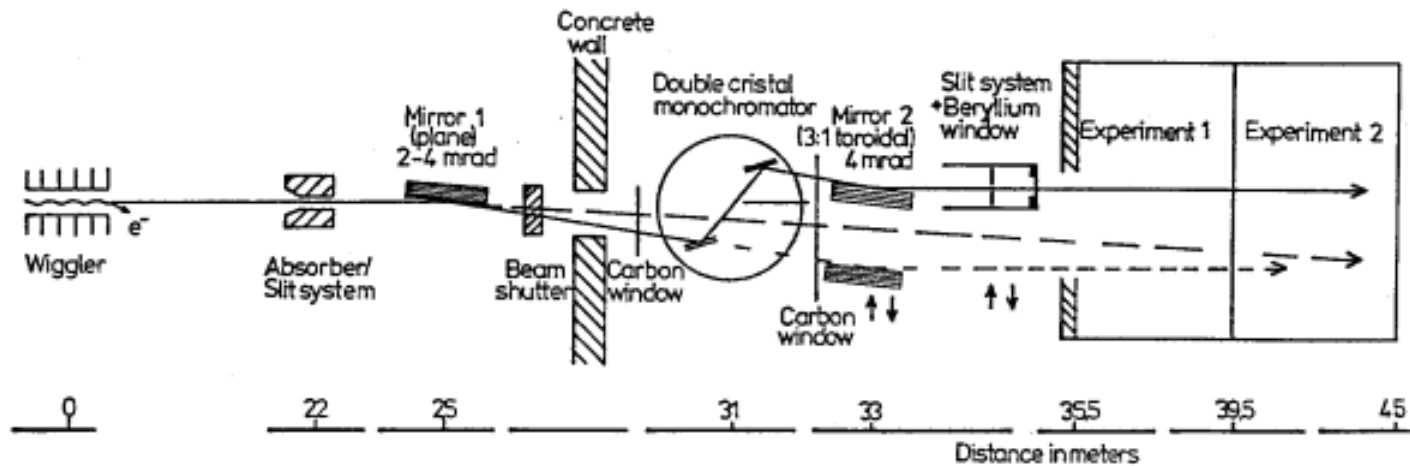


Synchrotron light has a very wide spectrum

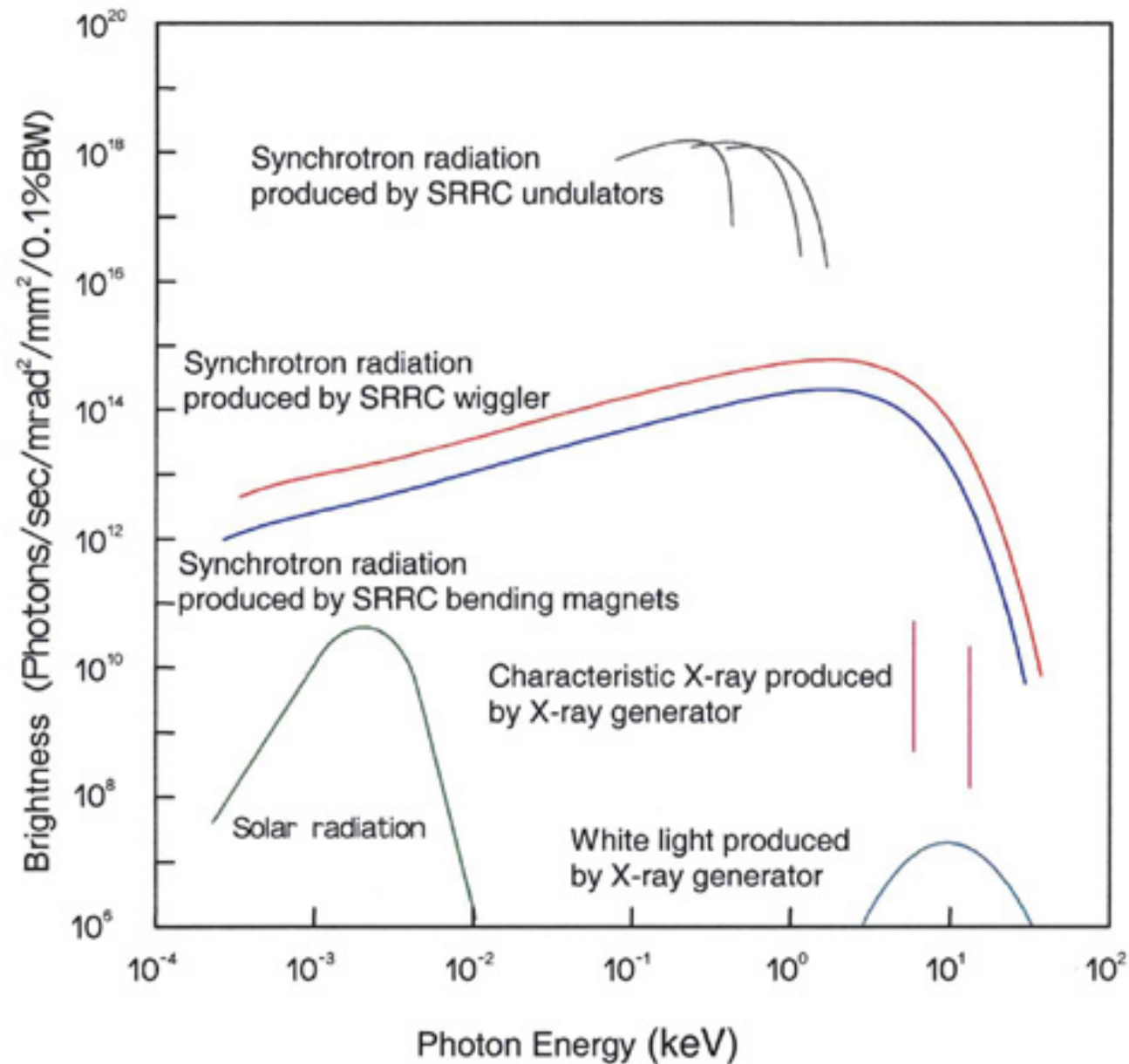
Yet more power, Igor....

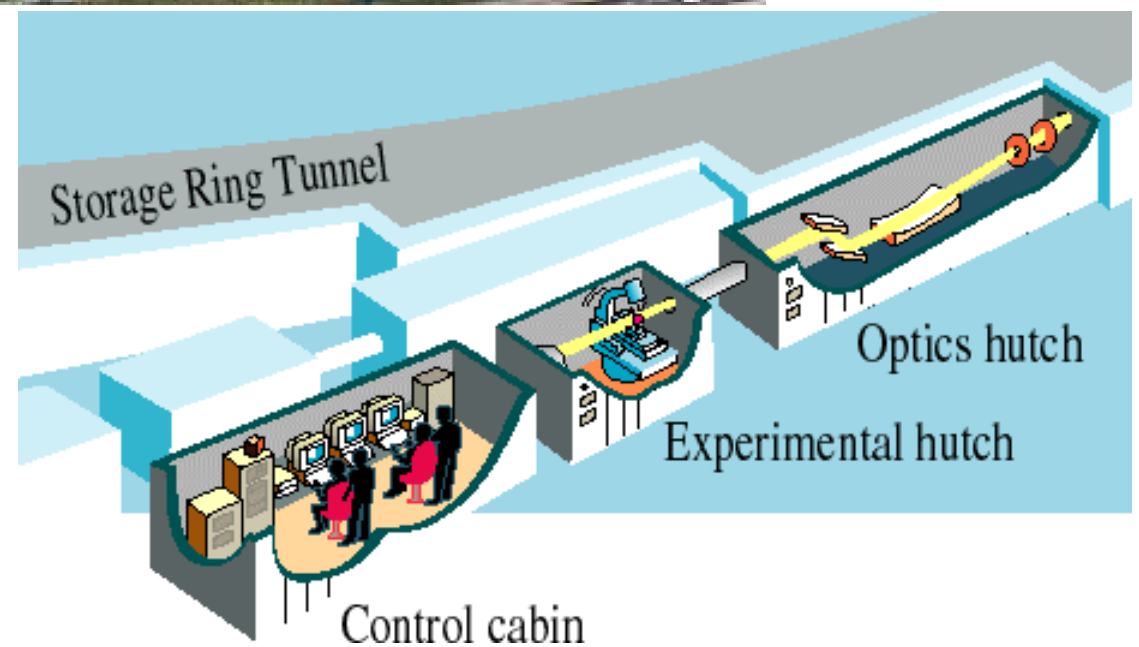
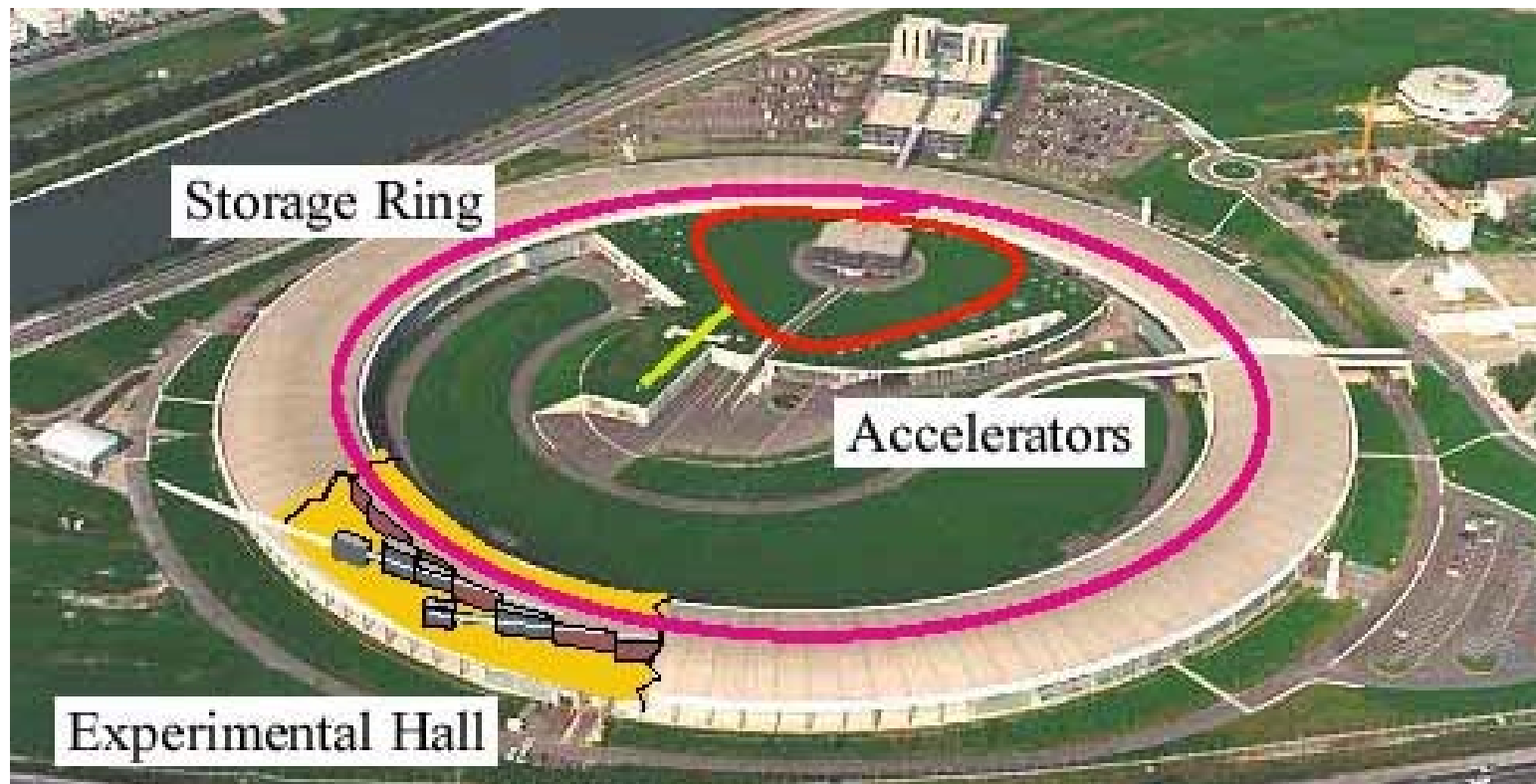


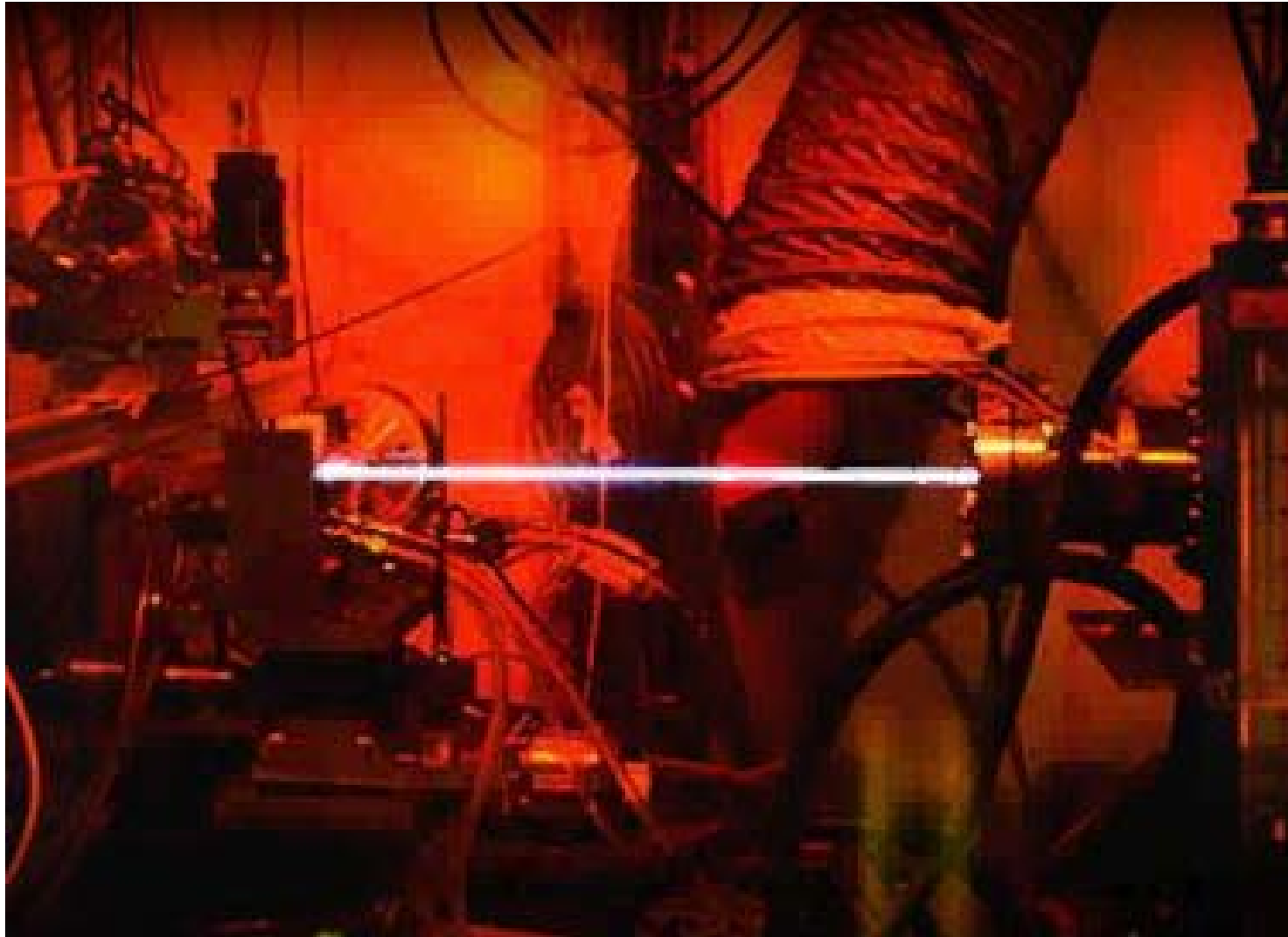
More power: wigglers and undulators

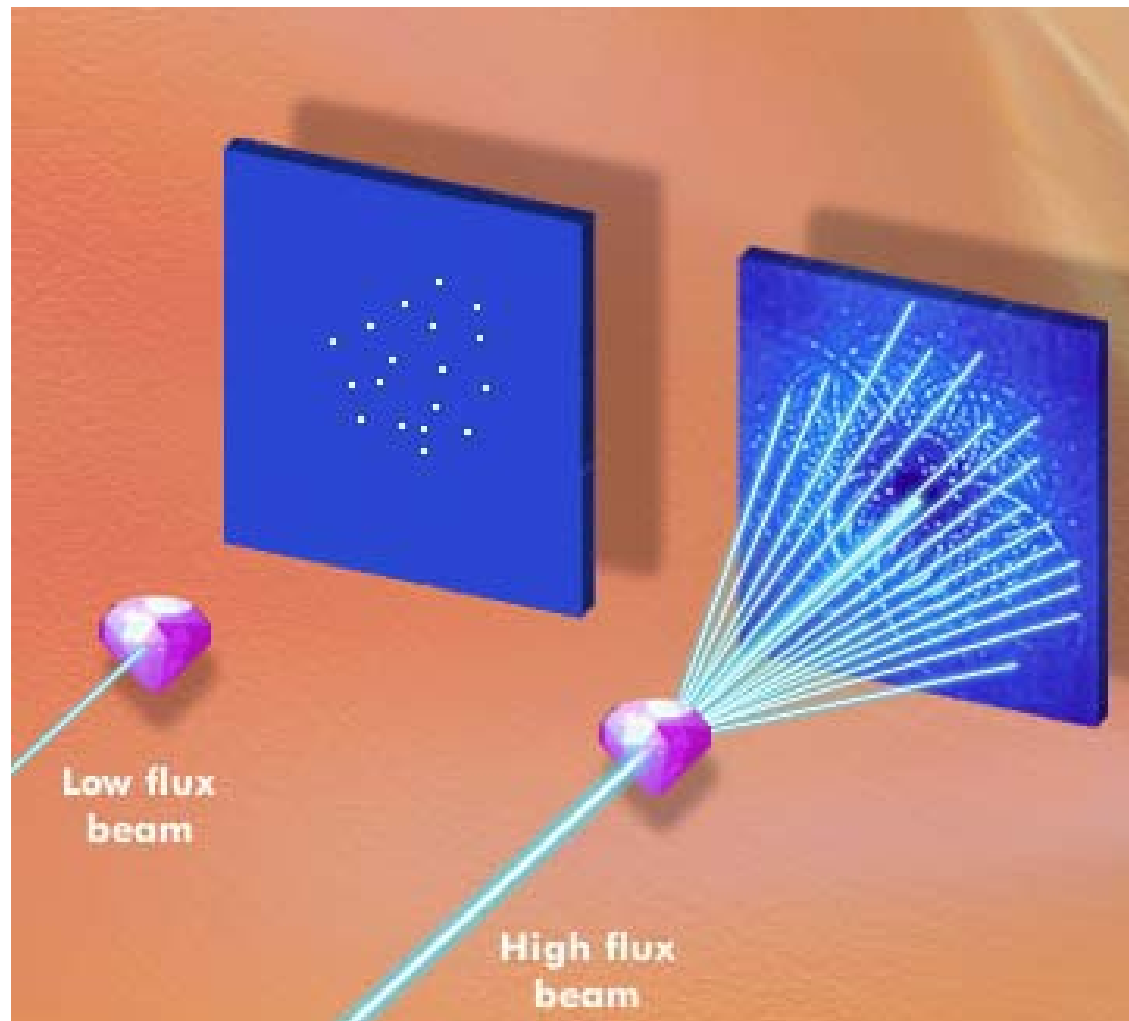


The synchrotron





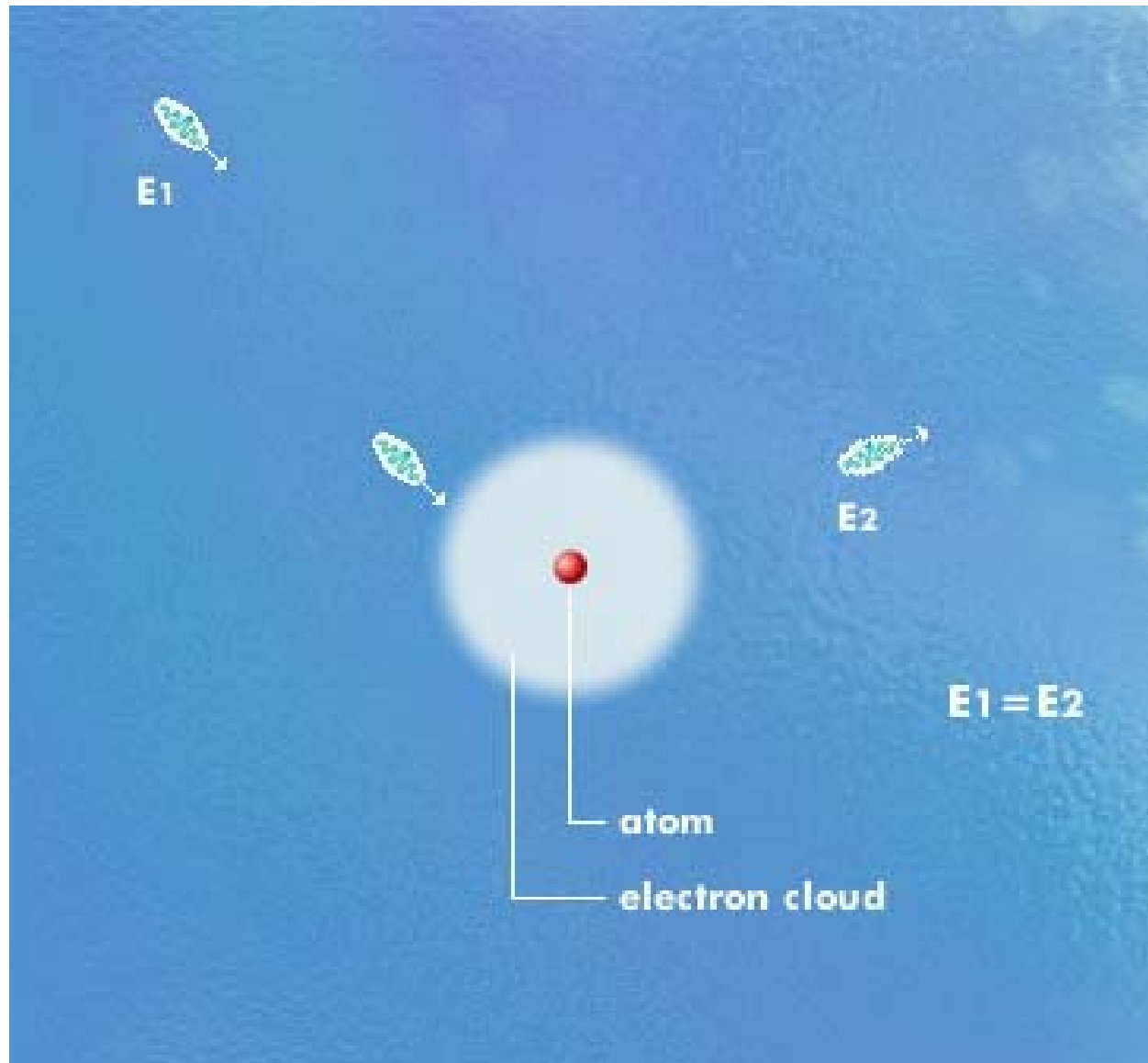




Synchrotron light is:

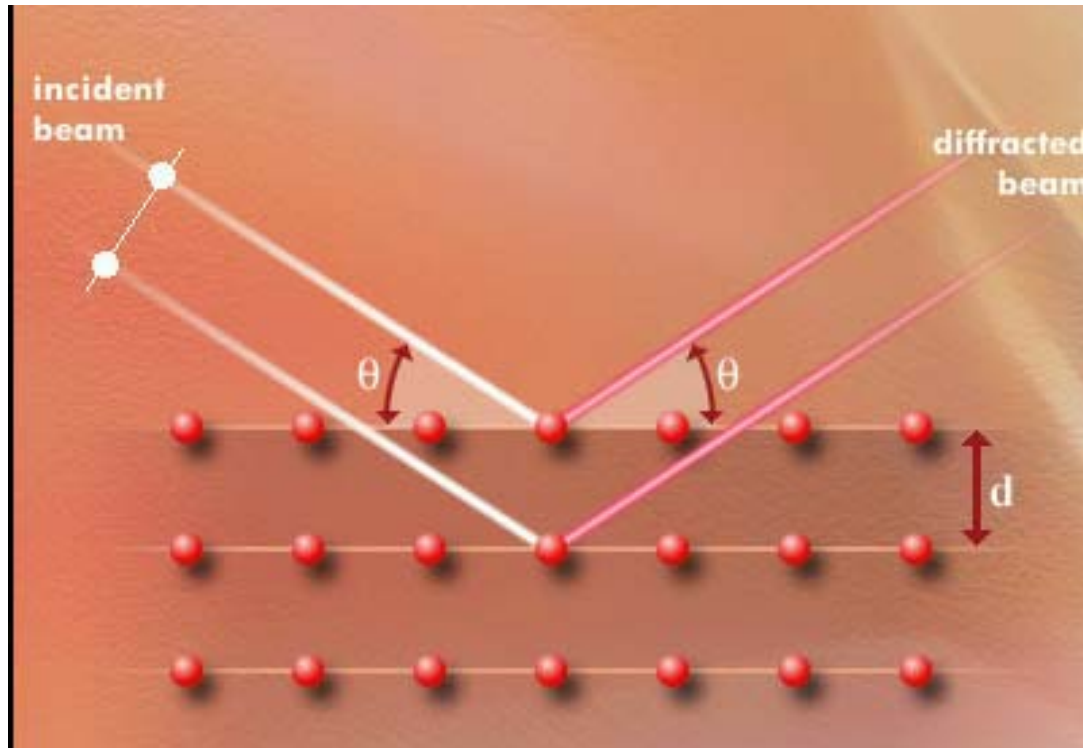
- Intense
- Broad spectrum
- Coherent (highly polarised)
- Pulsed
- High flux

Interaction of X-rays with matter



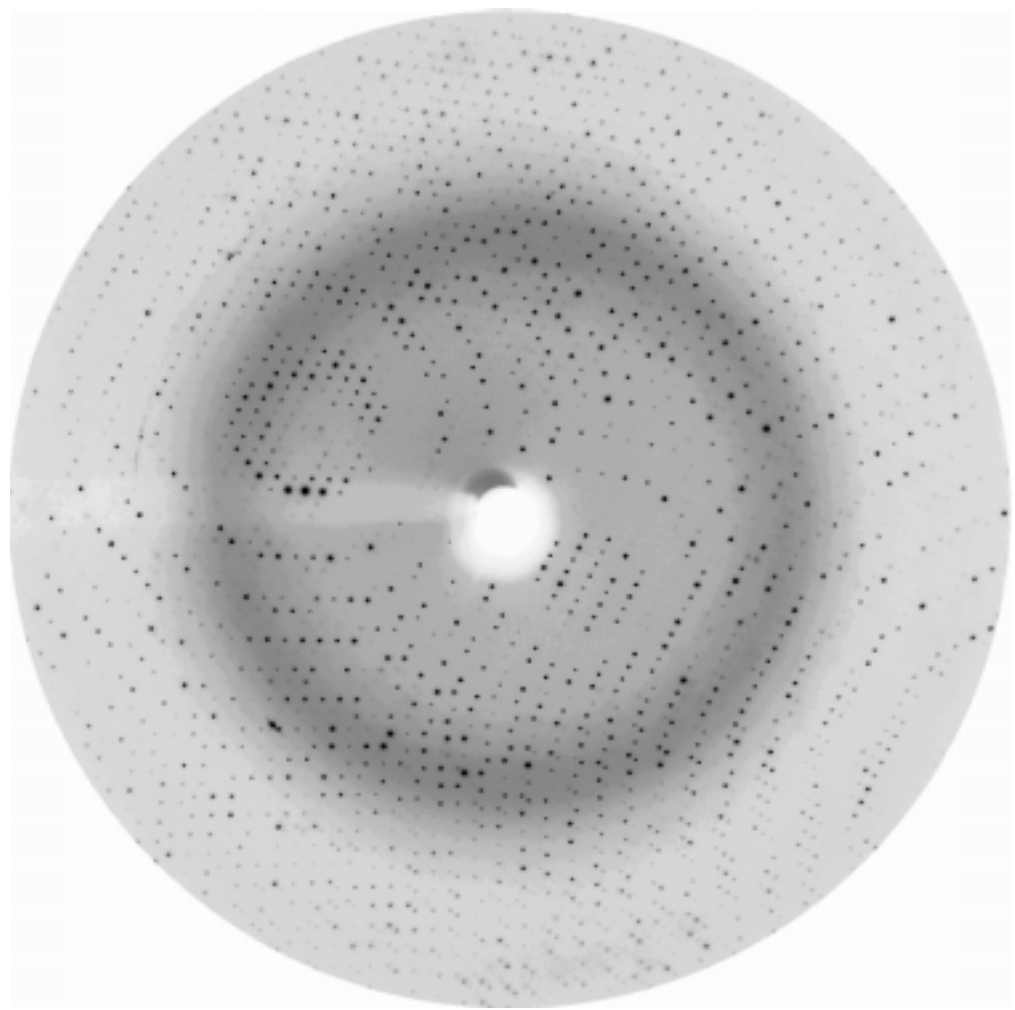
Thompson (elastic) scattering

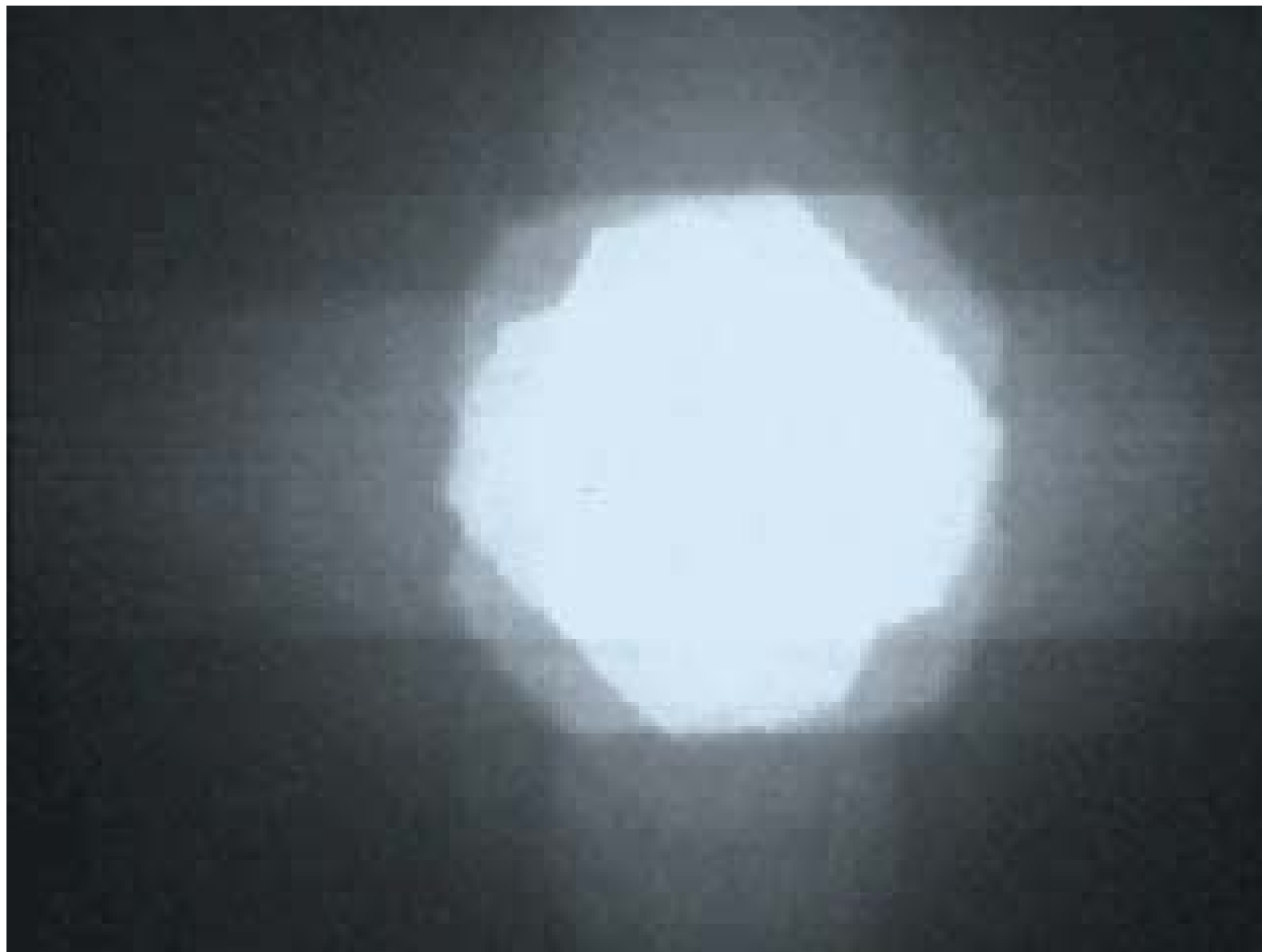
BRAGGS LAW



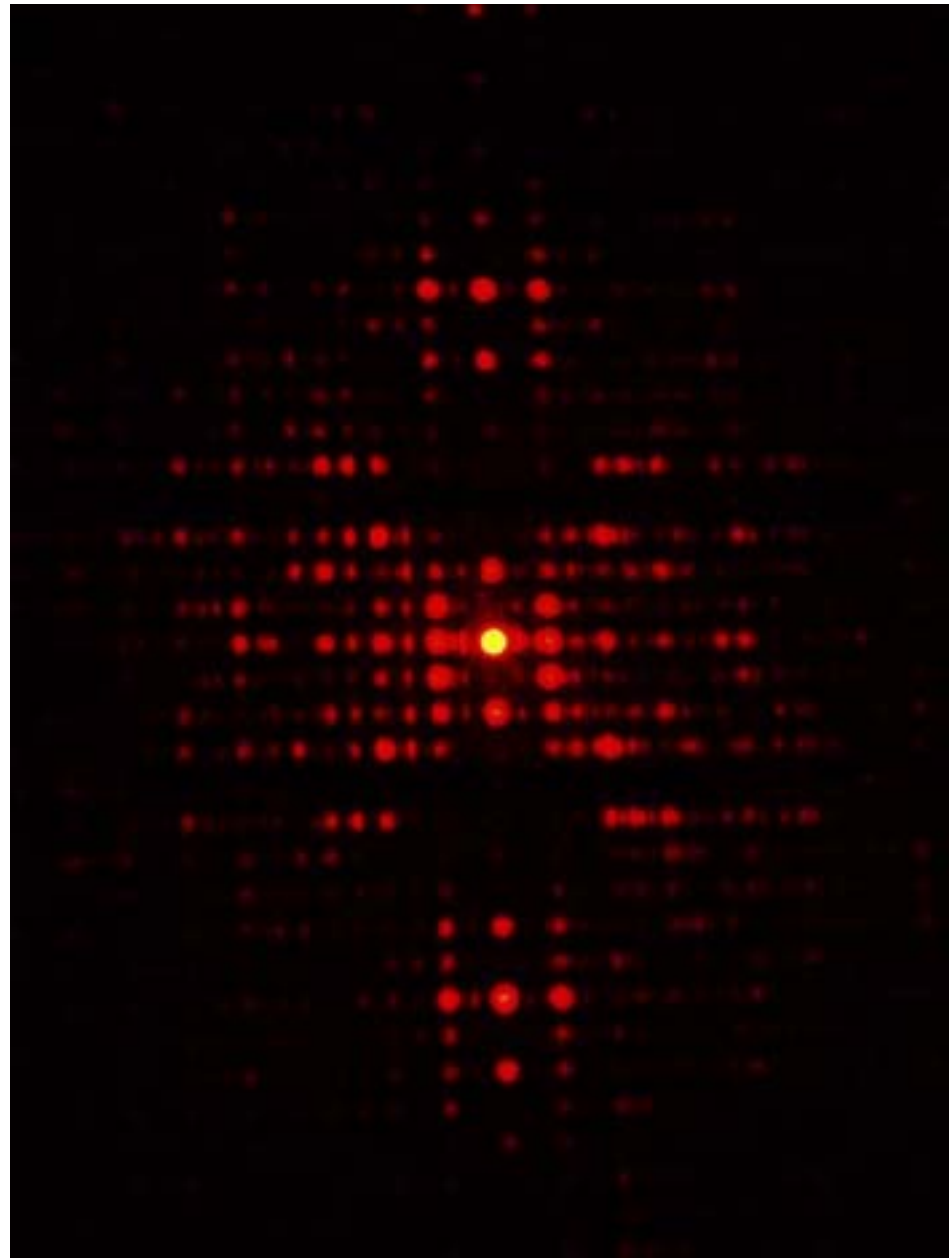
X-ray diffraction is observed when constructive interference occurs. For this to be satisfied, extra distance traveled by second wave must be an integer value of λ

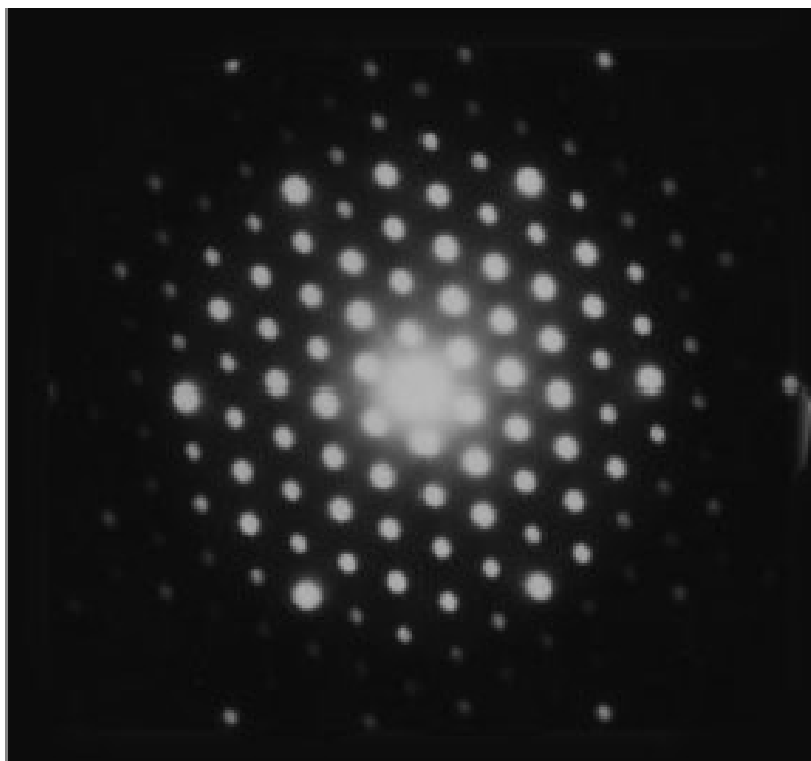
$$n\lambda = 2d\sin\theta$$

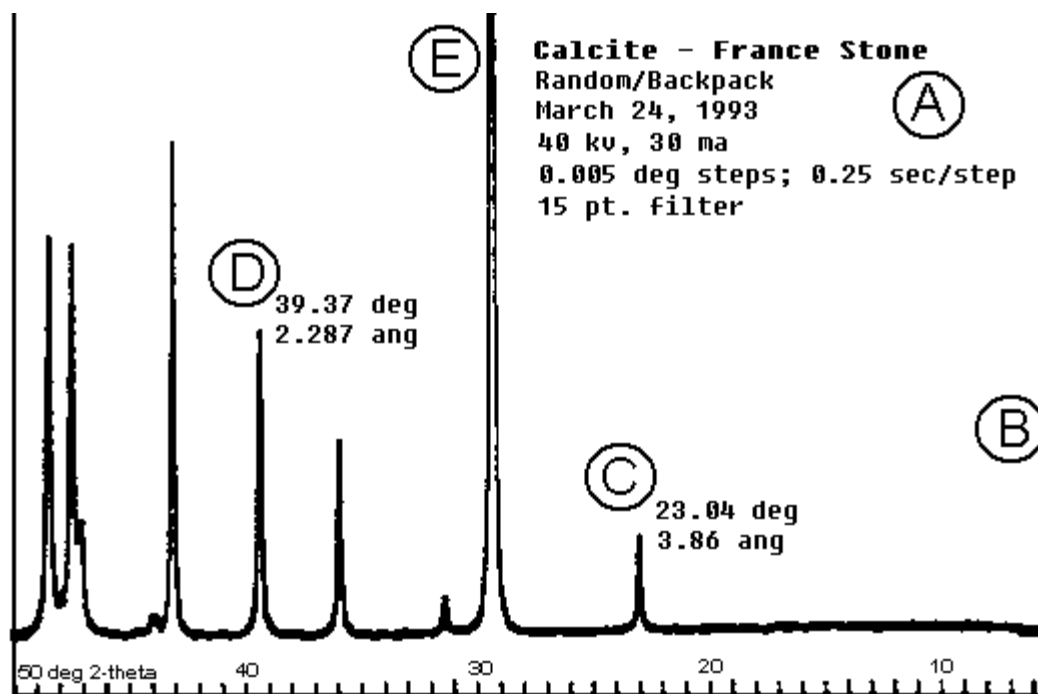
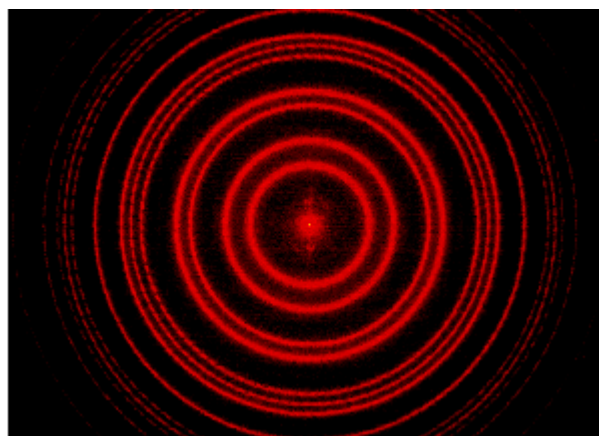
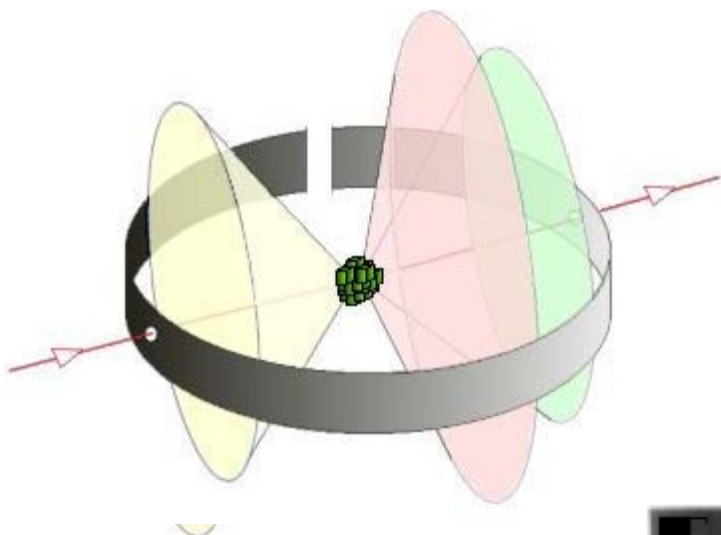




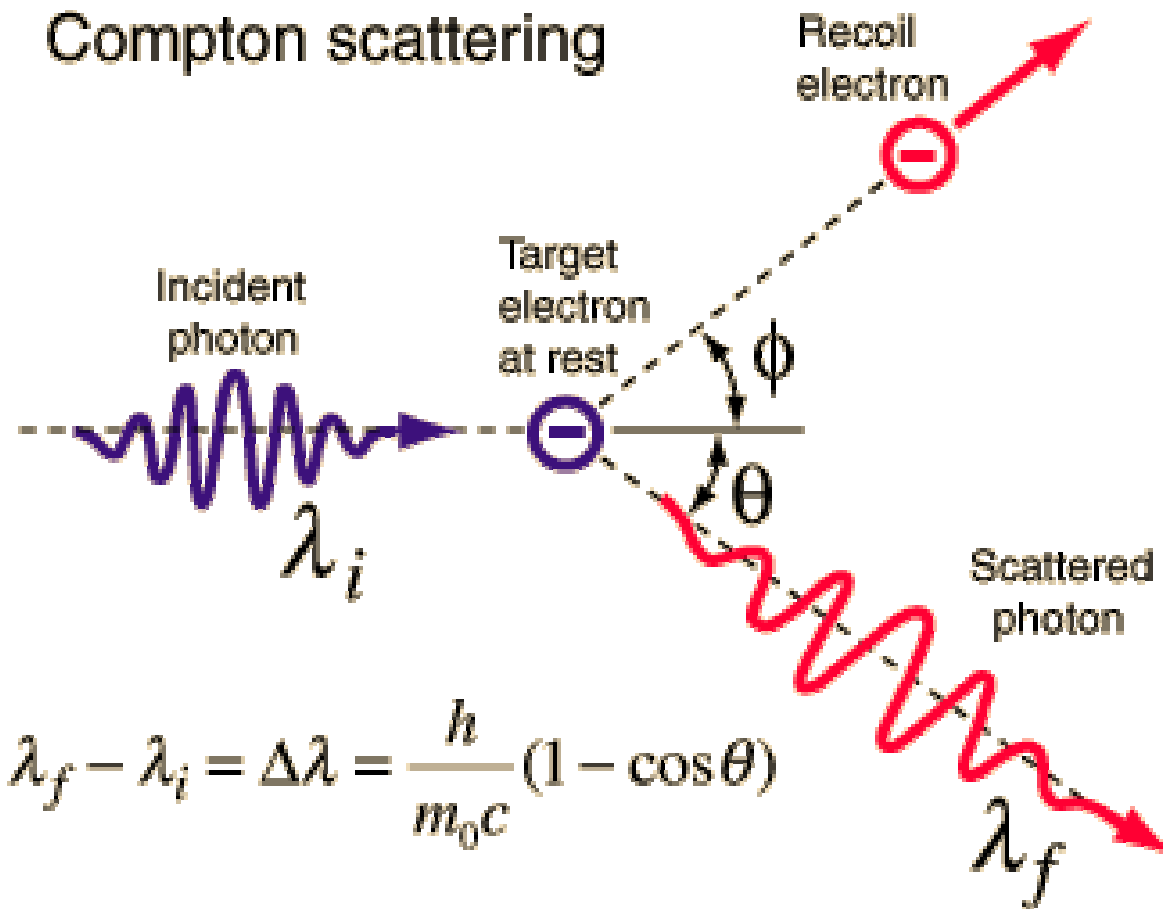
DIFFRACTION PATTERN OF DNA





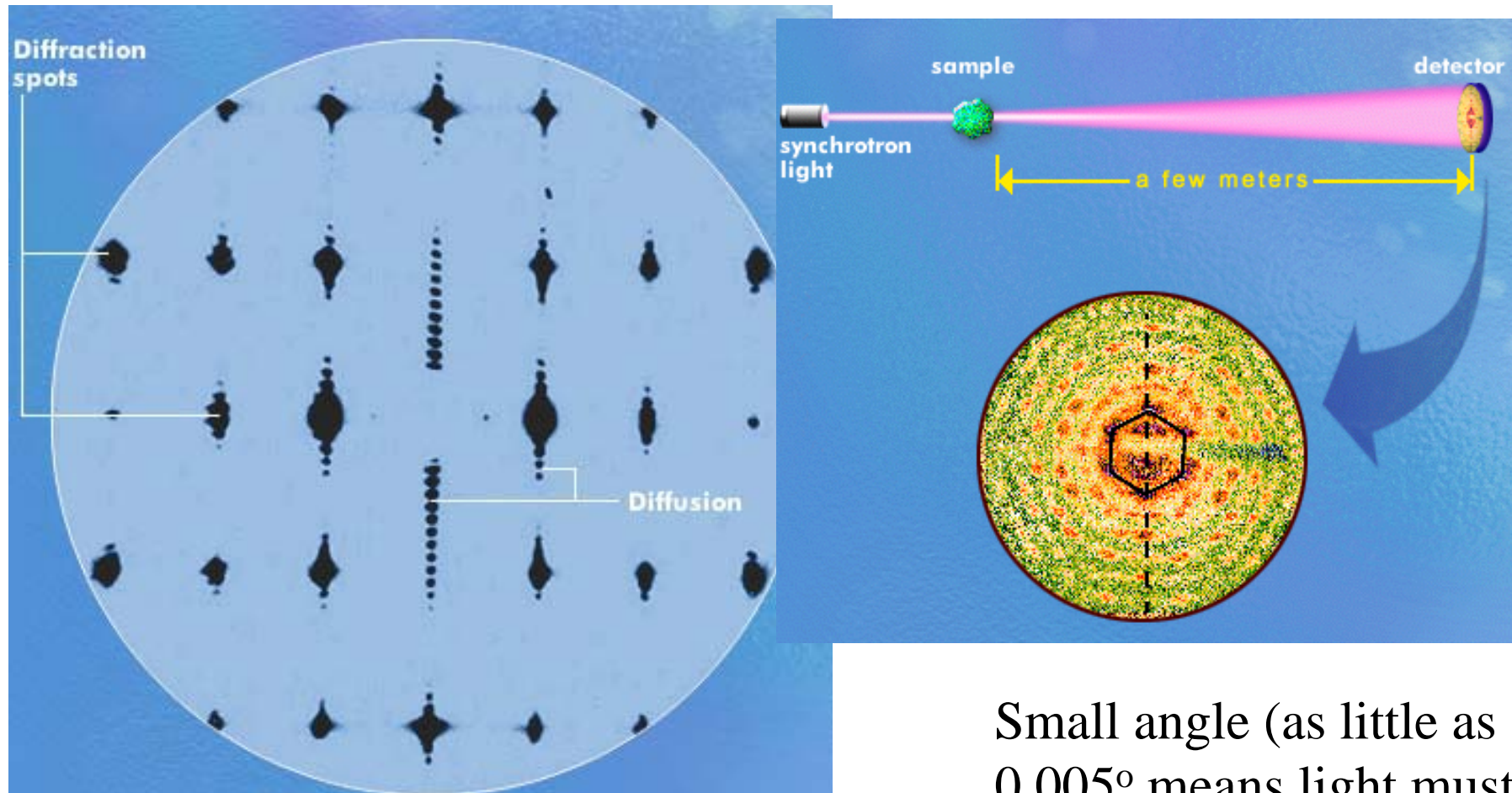


Compton scattering



Inelastic scattering

Diffuse Scattering



Small angle (as little as 0.005° means light must be very coherent

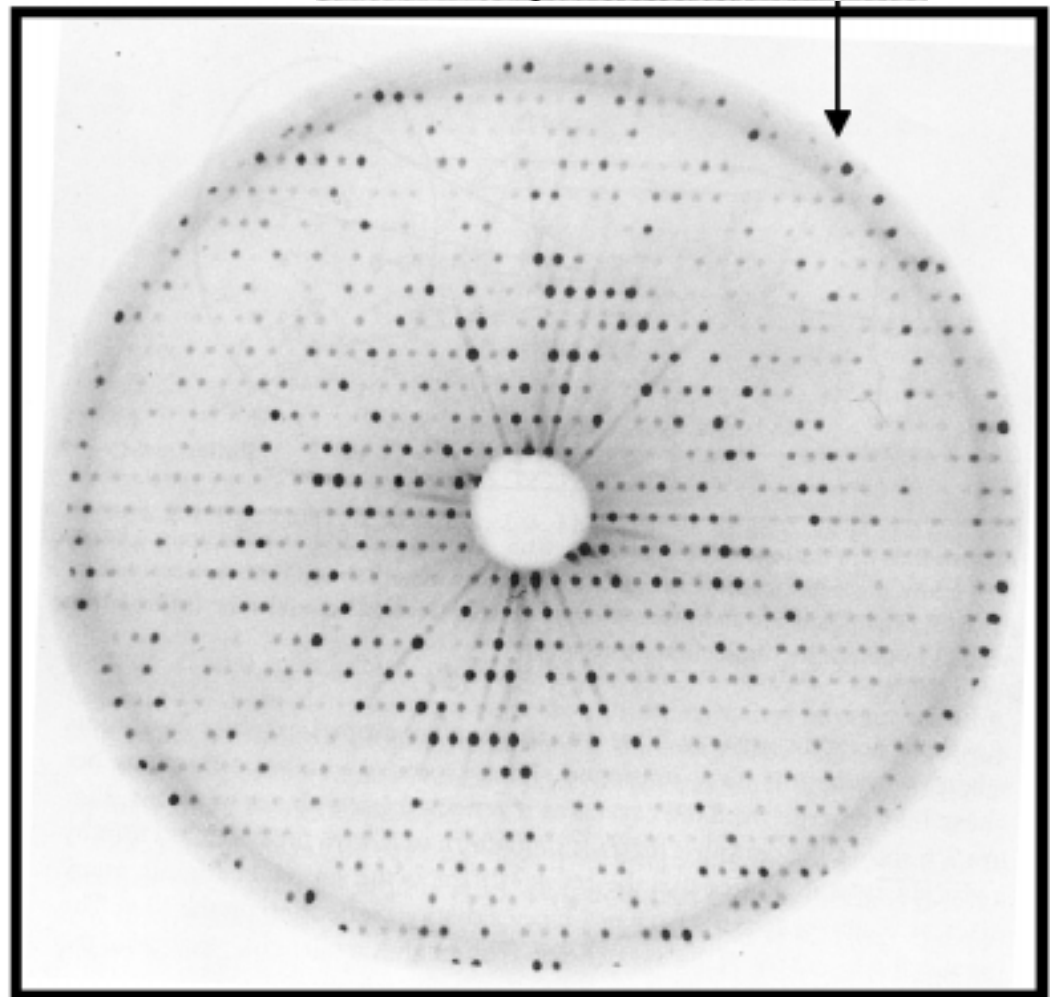
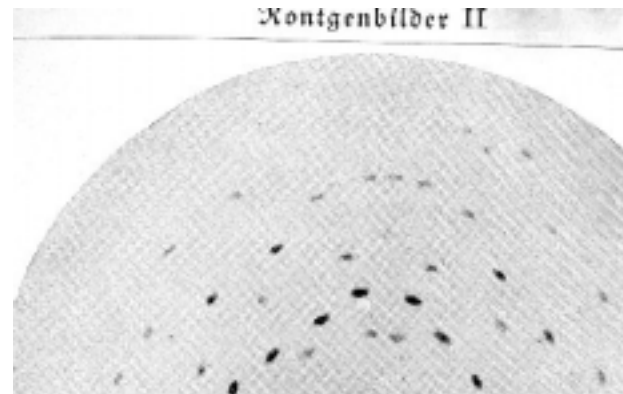
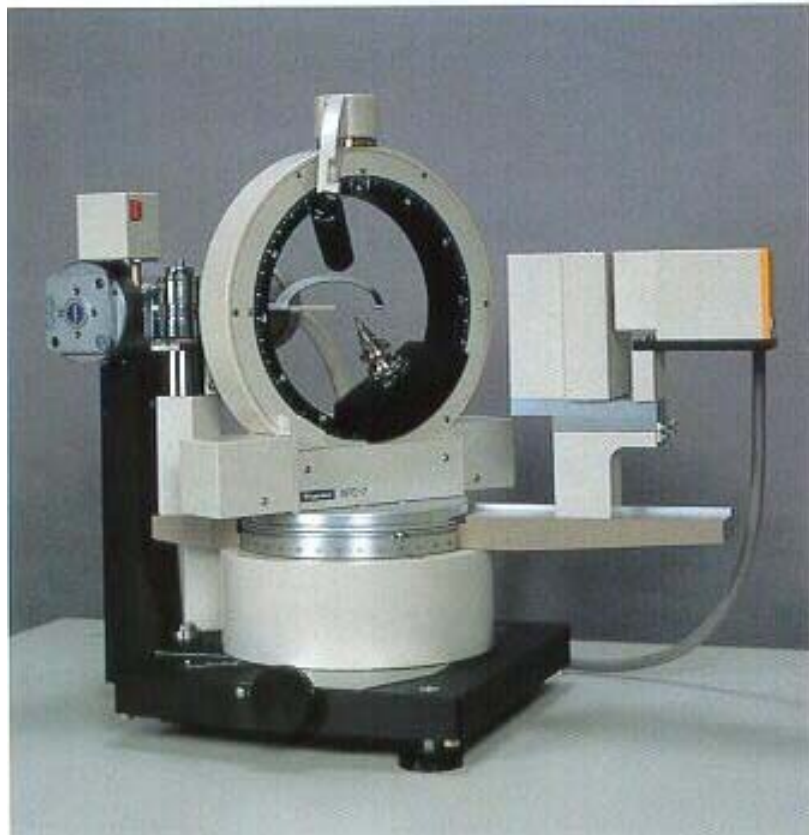
Diffuse scattering gives info on 10-2000 nm scale
- biological samples, non-crystalline solids,
macromolecules, polymers, catalysts etc

Detectors

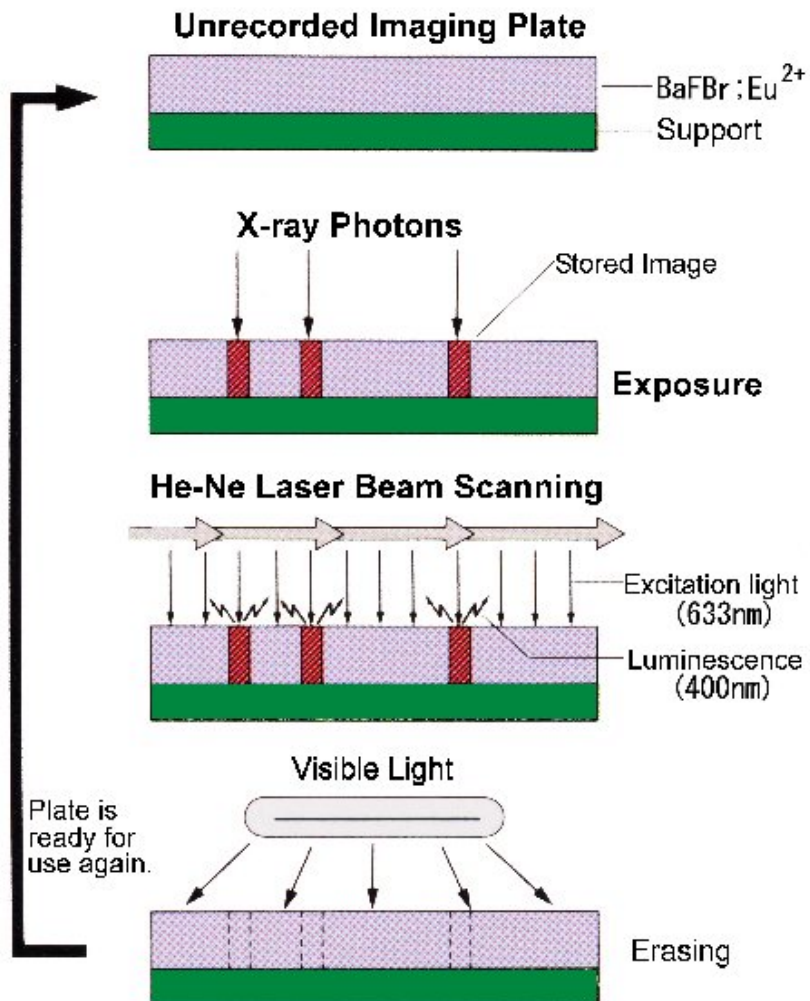
Traditionally X-ray film

Then followed diffractometers

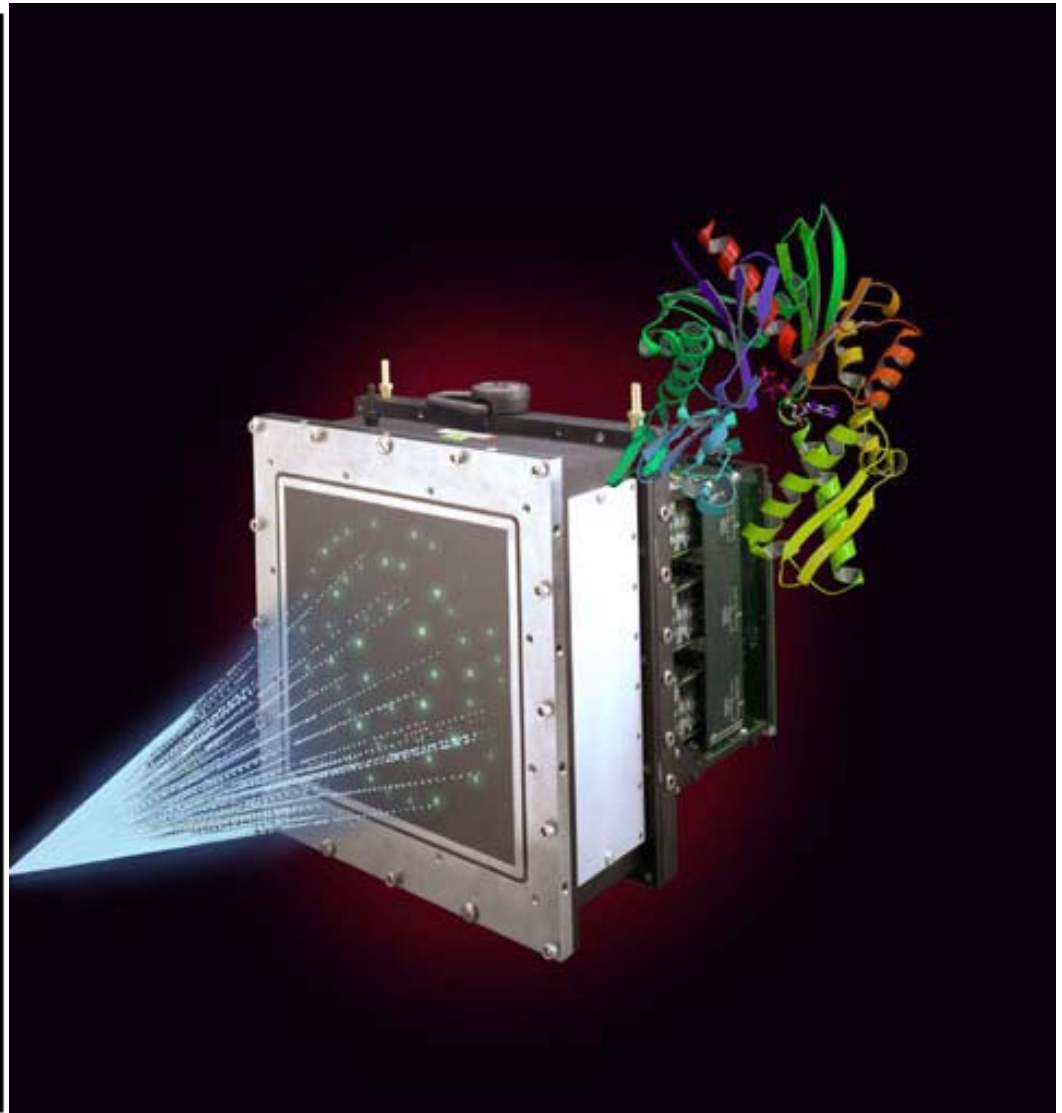
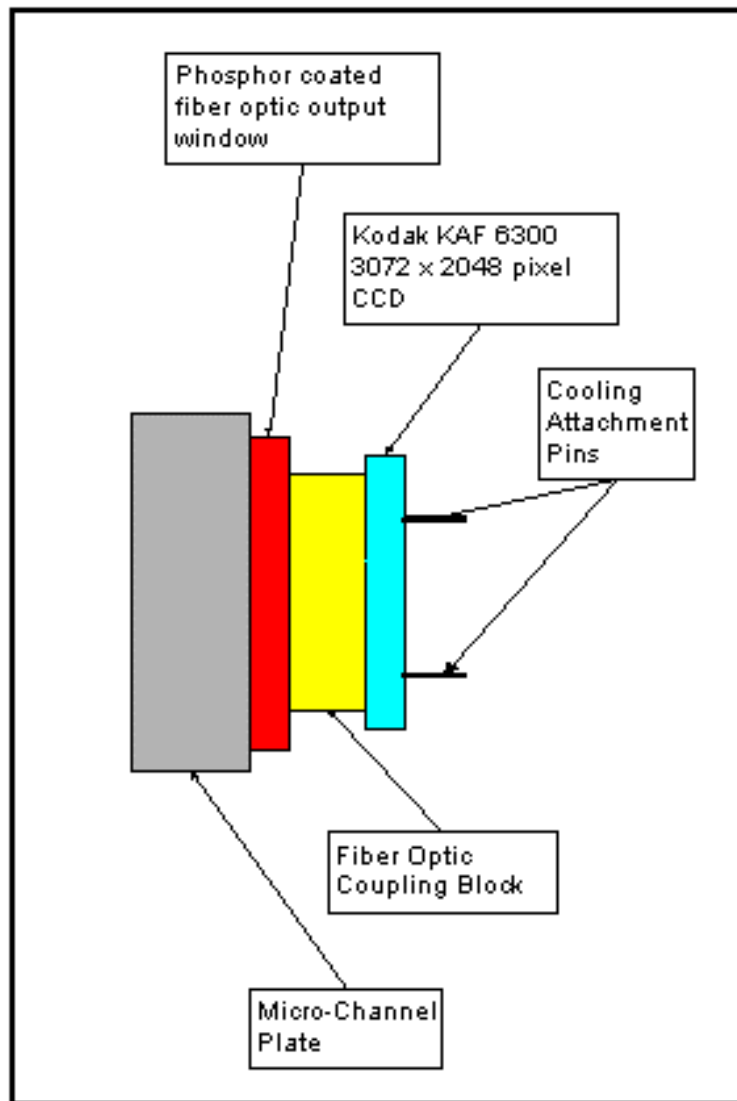
Then film again



New technology: the imaging plate

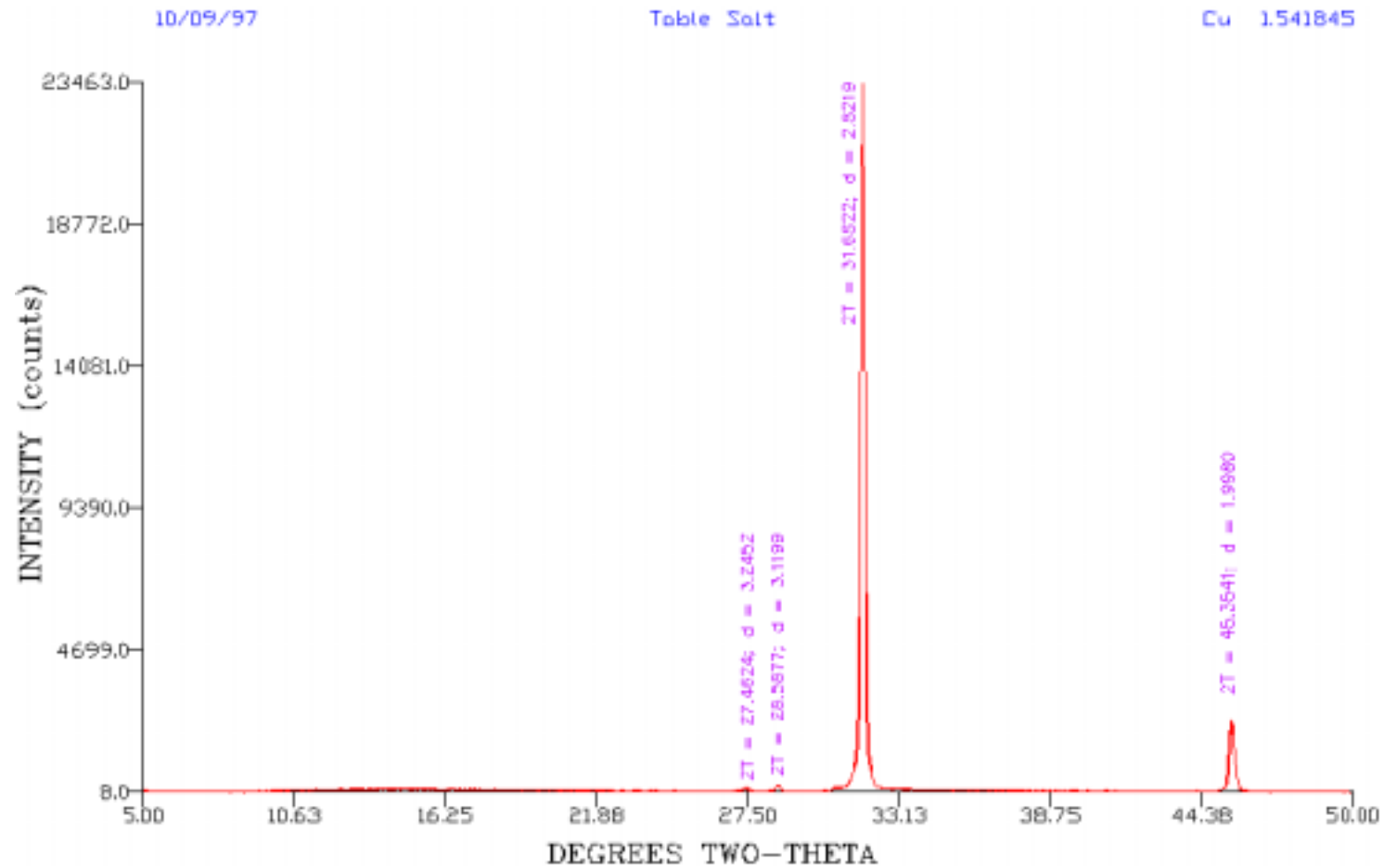


New technology: the CCD



Teaching Activities

Unit Cell Size from Diffraction Data



$$n\lambda = 2d\sin\theta$$

$$\text{or } d = n\lambda / 2\sin\theta = 1 \times 1.542 / 2\sin(31.65/2) = 2.825 \text{ \AA}$$

Other X-ray Calculations

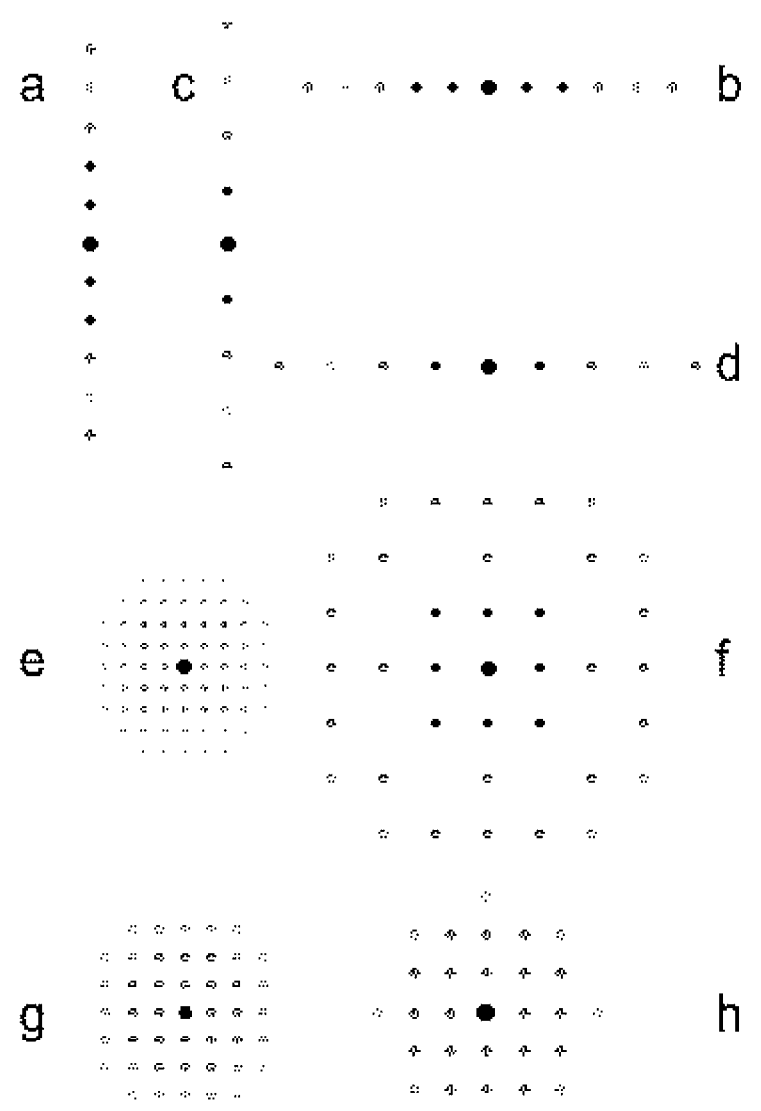
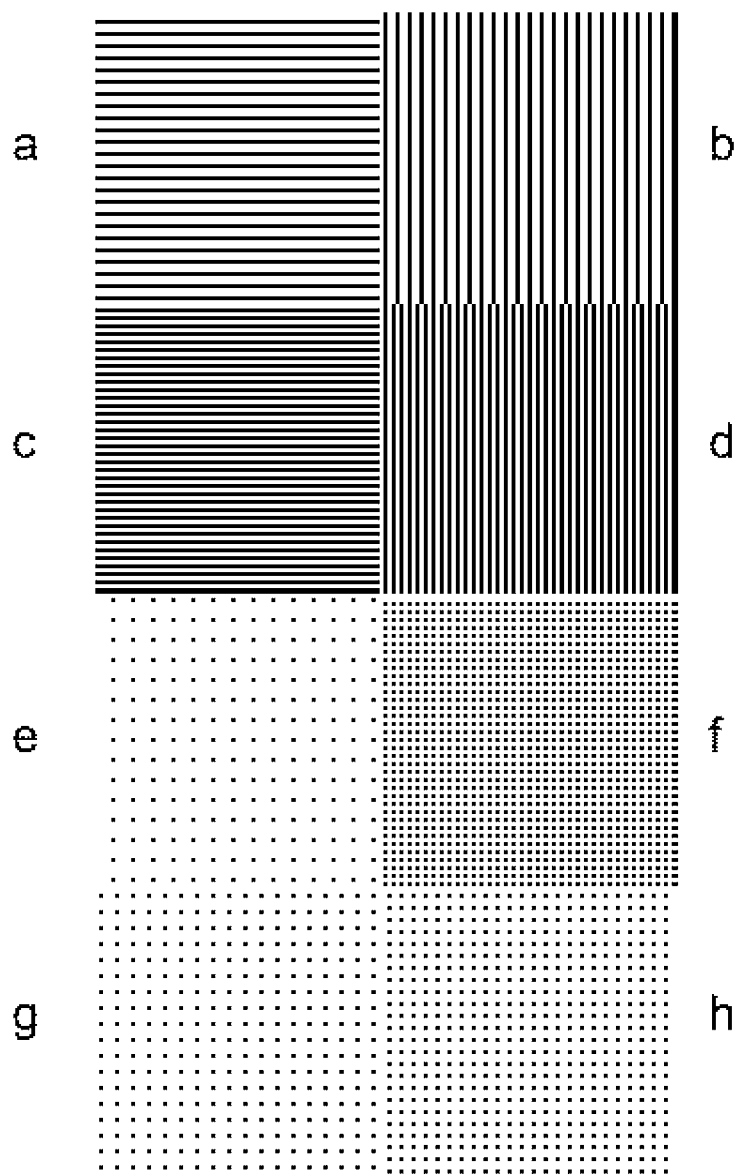
- Given the size of the unit cell (distance between layers), predict the angle of diffraction.

<http://www.eserc.stonybrook.edu/ProjectJava/Bragg/index.html>

- From d spacing, determine the composition of a sample.

Suggested Activities

- Moving dot on CRO with magnets
- Using lasers as model of coherent light
- Diffraction of a light globe filament with lasers
- Optical Transform Kit (From ICE – Wisconsin)
- Excursion to X-ray diffraction facility



Investigation

- Online publishing of powder x-ray diffraction of a novel substance for analysis by students

Resources

- [Exploring matter with synchrotron light CD-ROM](#)
- VEA is currently producing a Video for release later this year
- DIIRD is developing a curriculum resource
- MicroWorlds www.lbl.gov/MicroWorlds/
- Canadian Light Source for students www.lightsource.ca/students/
- [Nova:Science in the News](#)
- <http://www.eserc.stonybrook.edu/ProjectJava/Bragg/index.html>
- <http://www.mrsec.wisc.edu/edetc/modules/HighSchool/xray/index.html>

Trial Schools

- DIIRD in conjunction with VCAA is developing curriculum materials for online delivery and pilot in 2003.
- If interested see JW or Neil Champion