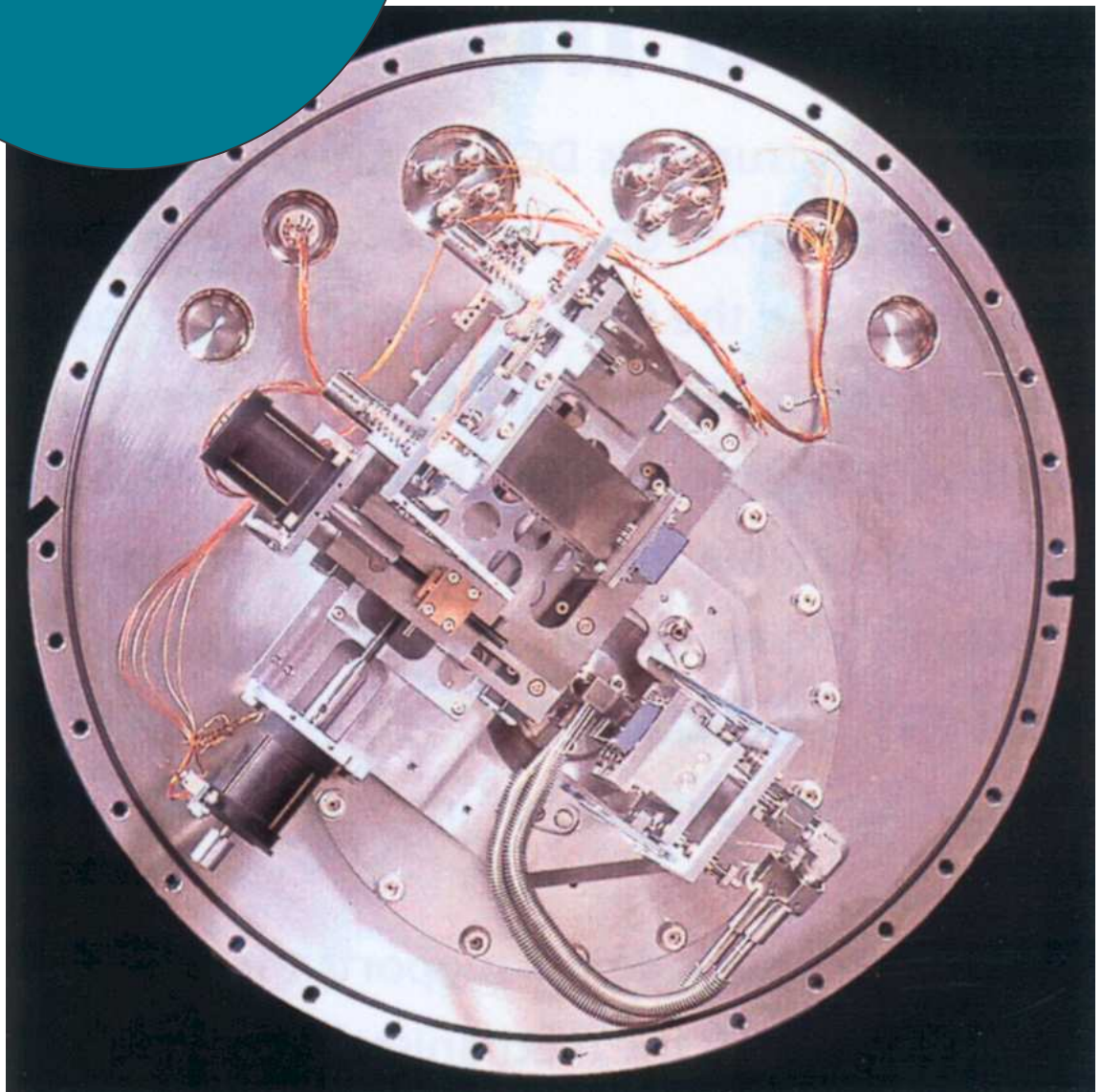
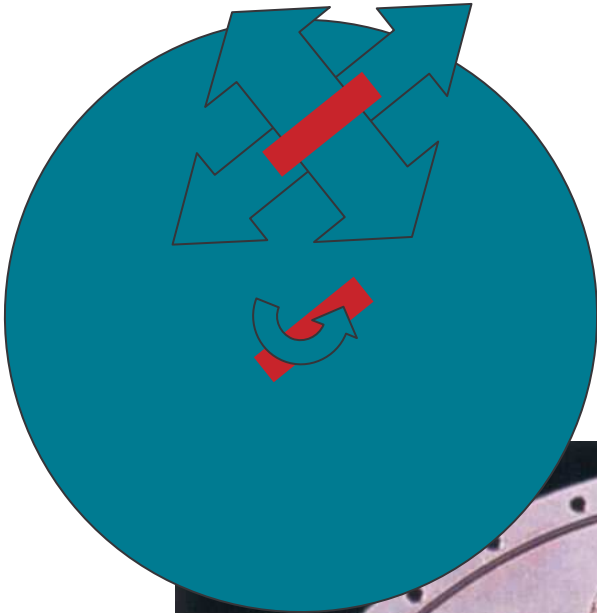


Double crystal monochromator

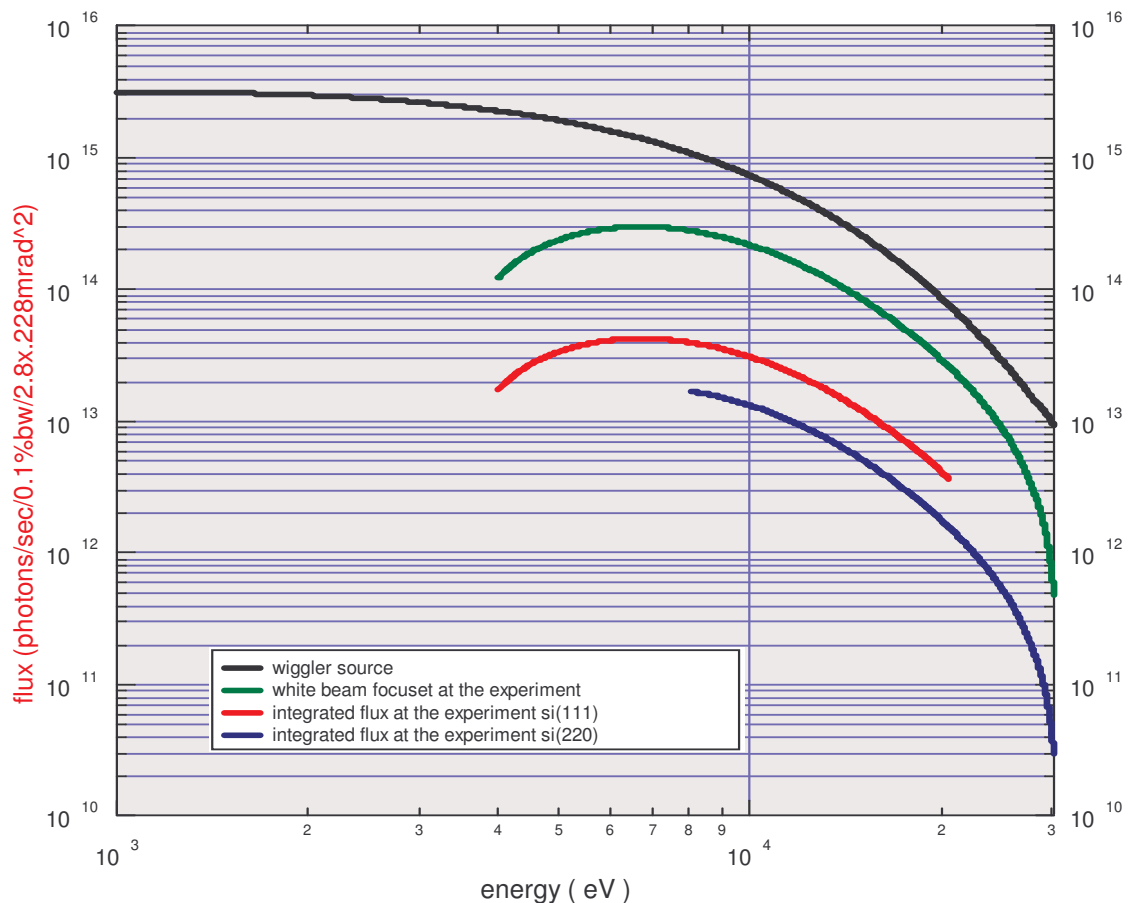


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Diffraction 1

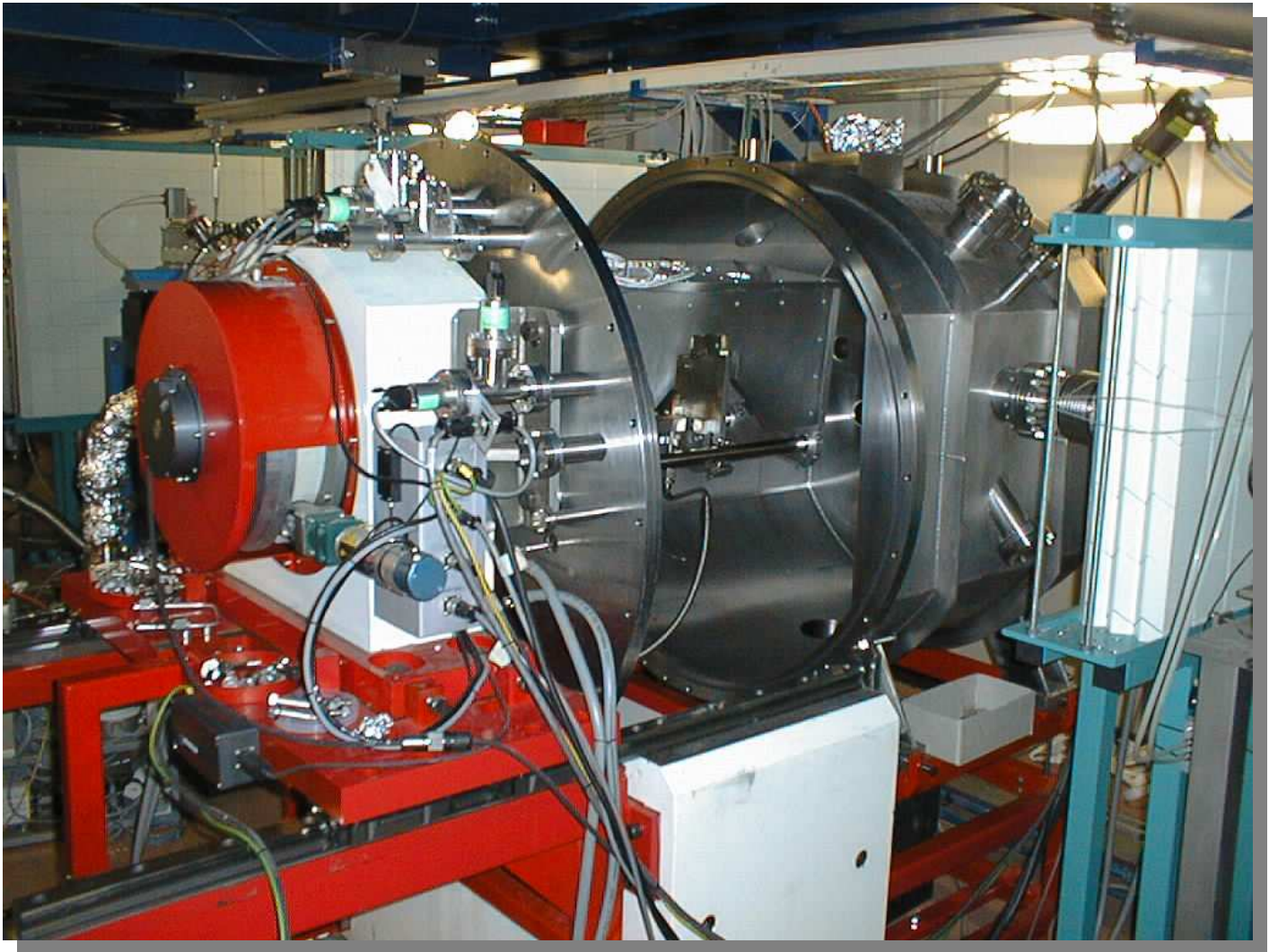
57 poles wiggler source at ELETTRA
400mA, 1.6T and 2GeV

total power: 8 kW



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The double crystal
monochromator at the **diffraction1** beamline



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Diffraction 1:

first optical element in the beam

Si(111) internally water cooled

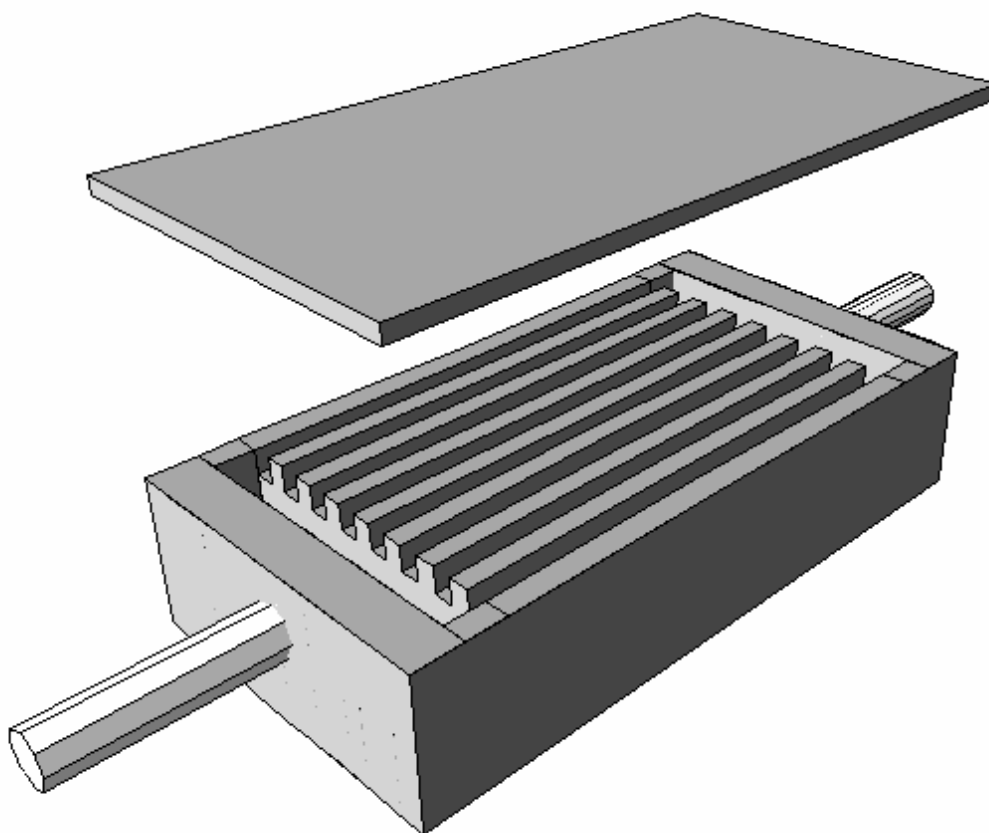
total power absorbed 0.5 kW*

* $1.5 \times 0.28 \text{ mrad}^2$



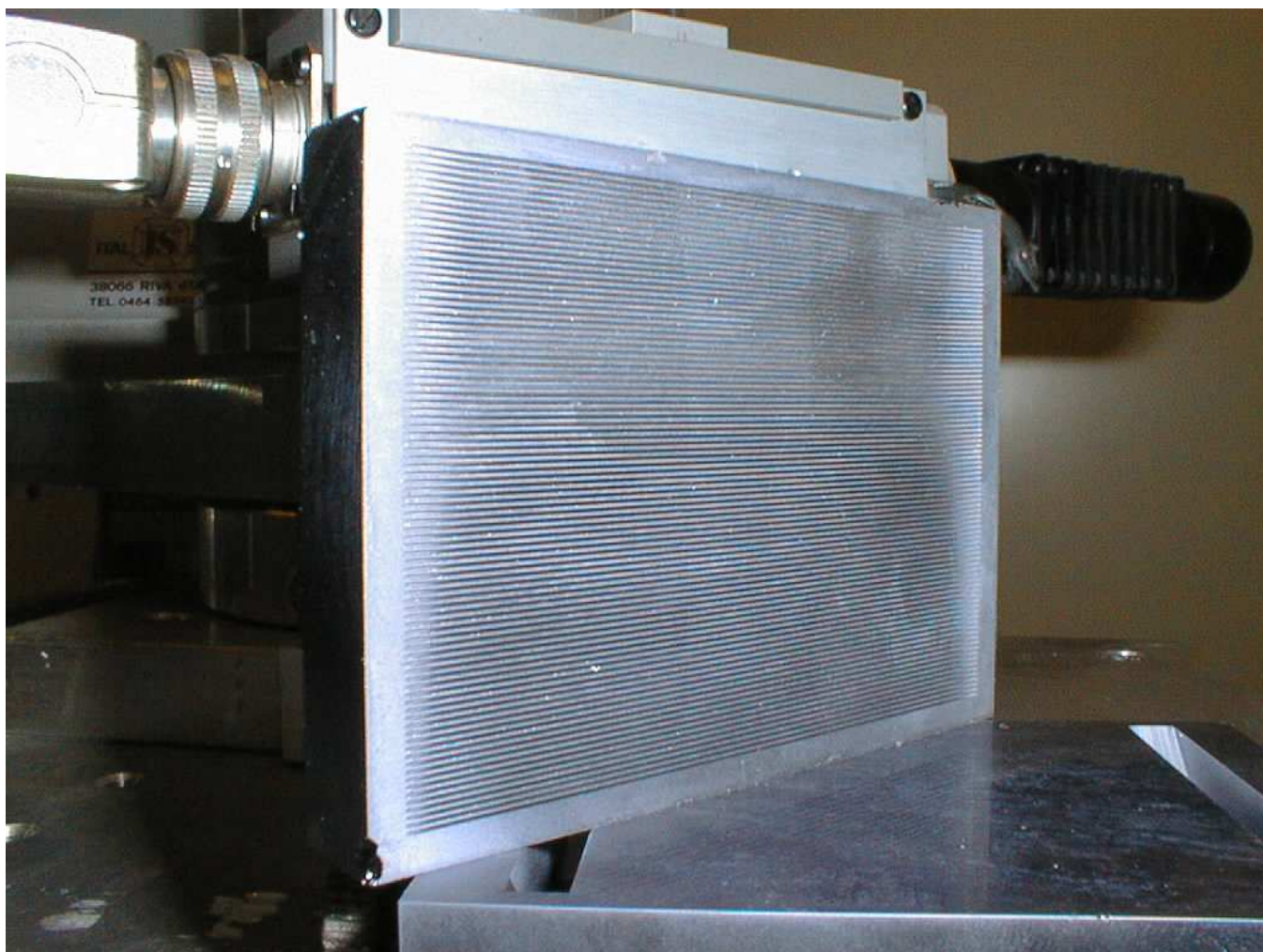
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Conceptual design of an internally water cooled crystal



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The two Si components before the Si-Si brazing



channels:

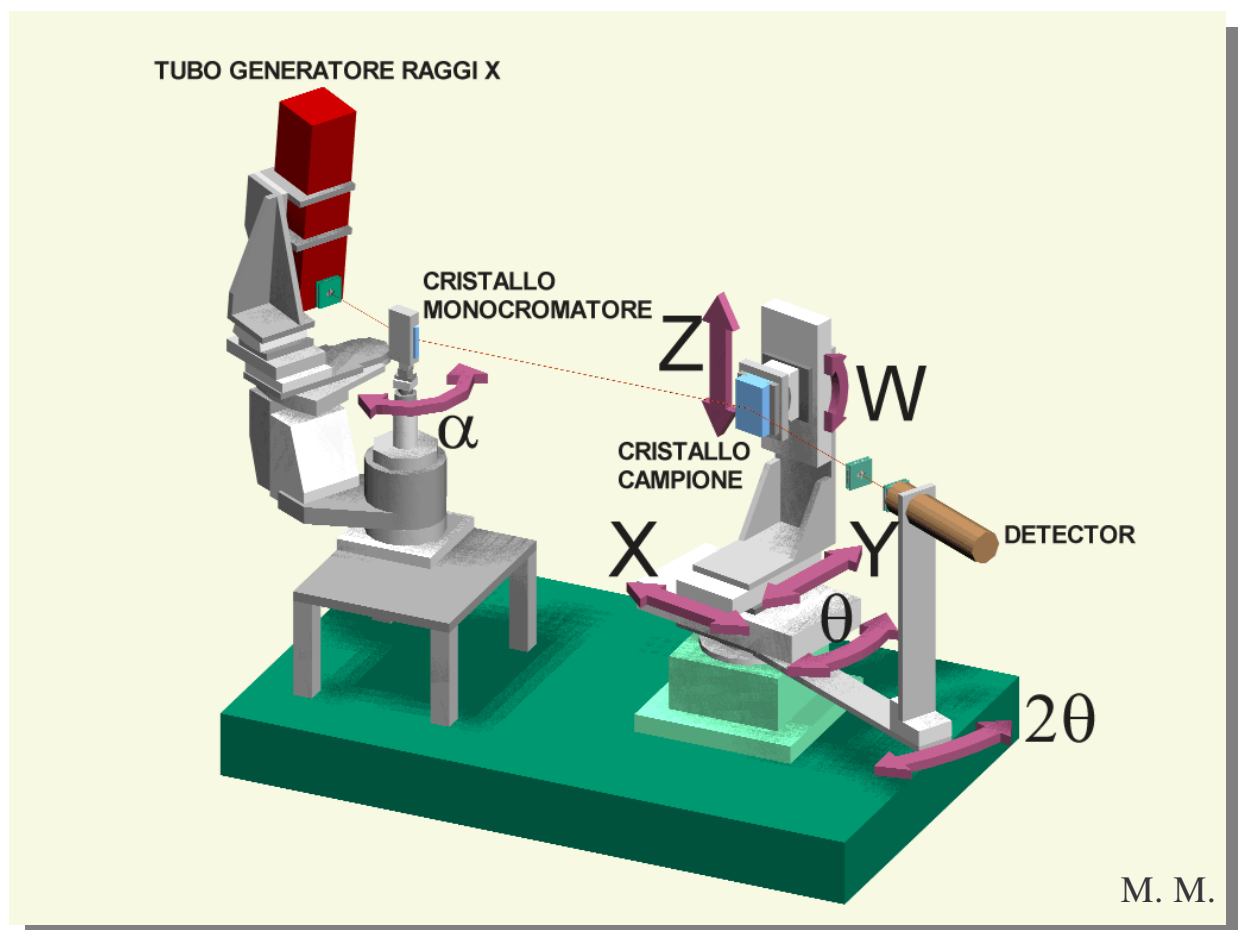
thickness: 300 μ m

depth: 2mm



Elettra
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3D picture of the double ϑ - 2ϑ equipment



The double ϑ - 2ϑ test station at the
Hard X-ray Laboratory



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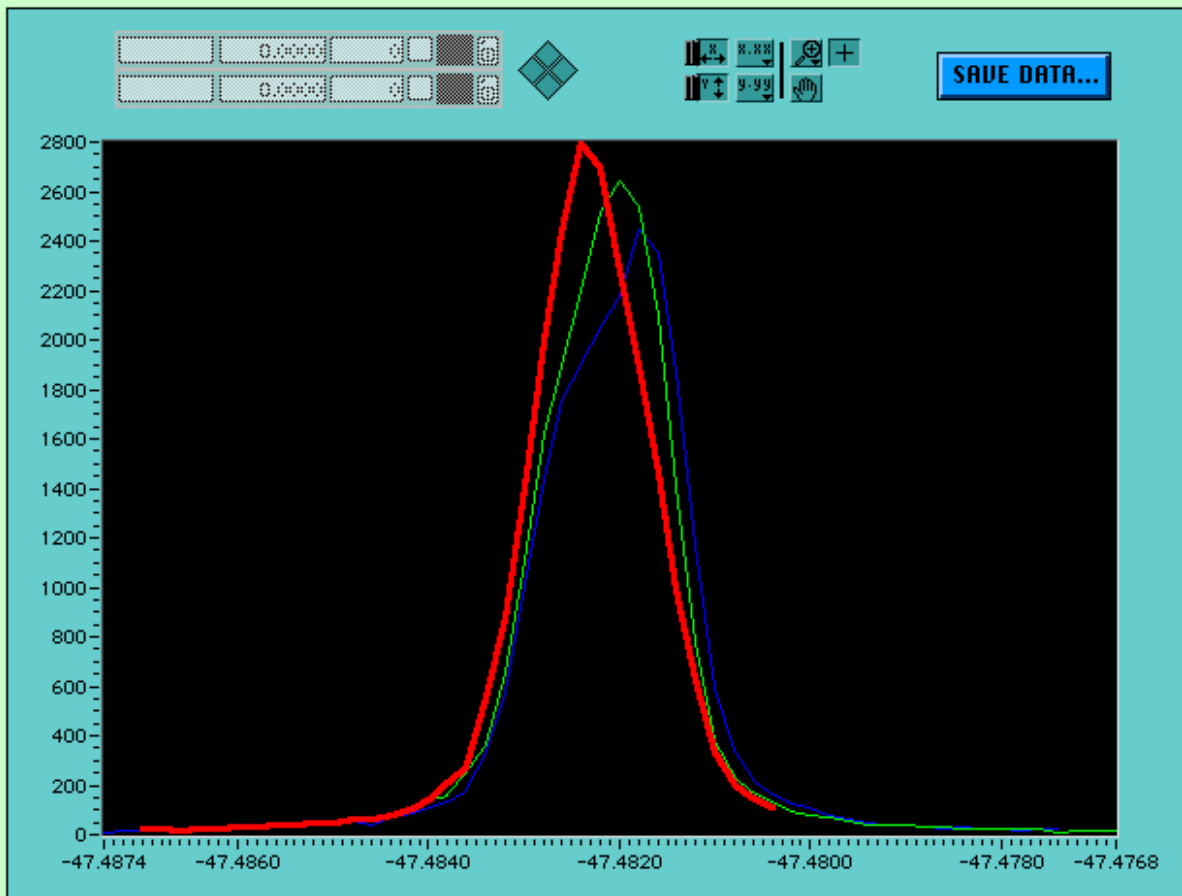
Scanning panel



Scanning parameters

Current Axis	Current position	
THETA	:	-47.4802 [deg]
Center	Amplitude	Steps
-47.4820 [deg]	0.0100 [deg]	51
Counting time:	2 s	SET TIME...

Scanning graph for current axis



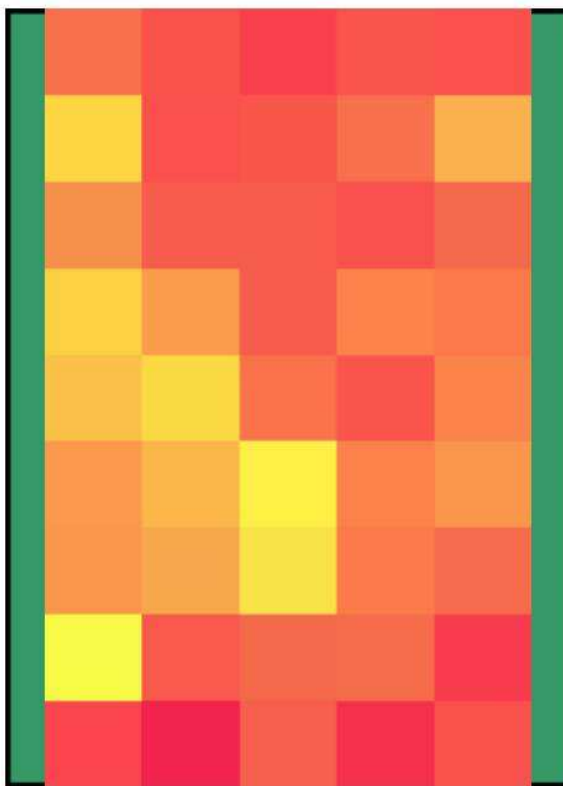
Action commands

SCAN
STOP
MOVE TO...
Exit

Scanning on axis SMC9000.1 (step 35 of 51)



**DISTRIBUZIONE DELL'AMPIEZZA DELLE ROCKING-CURVE
VALUTATE MEDIANTE DIFFRAZIONE SUI PIANI Si-111**

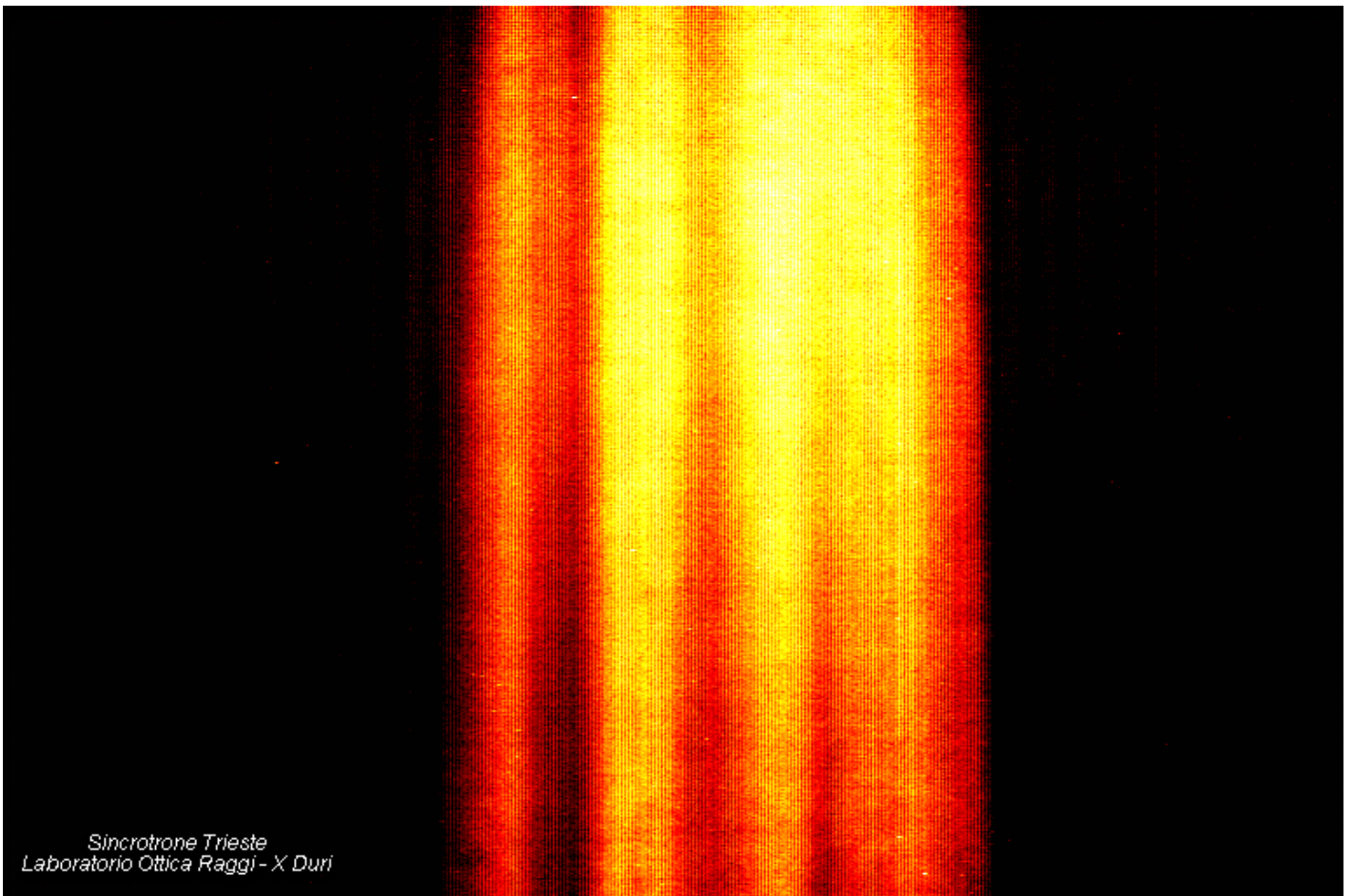


14.1
13.6
13.1
12.6
12.1
11.6
11.1
10.7
10.2
9.7

**Valori espressi in
secondi di grado**

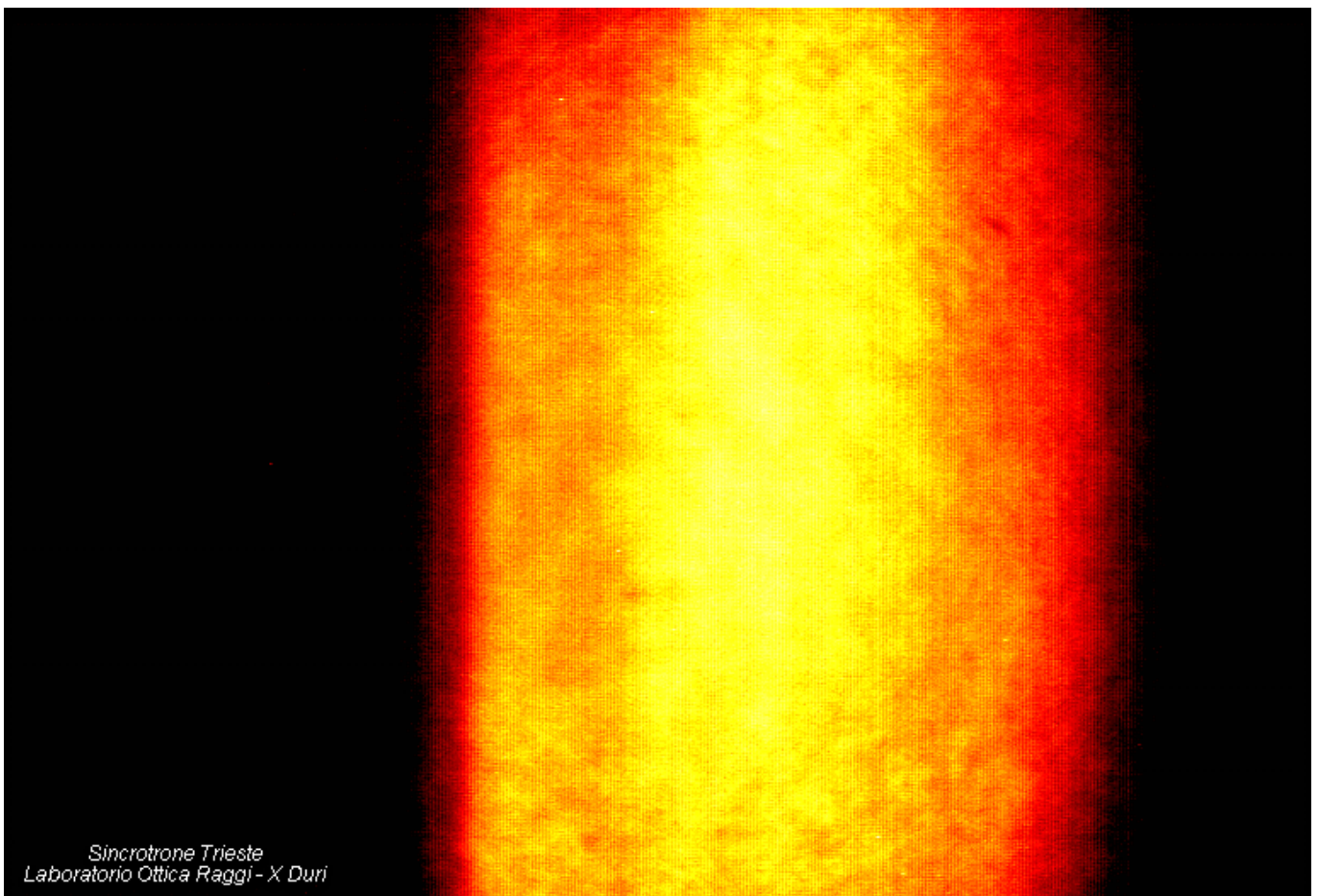


Topography of the internal cooled Si-crystal with channels perpendicular to the scattering plane



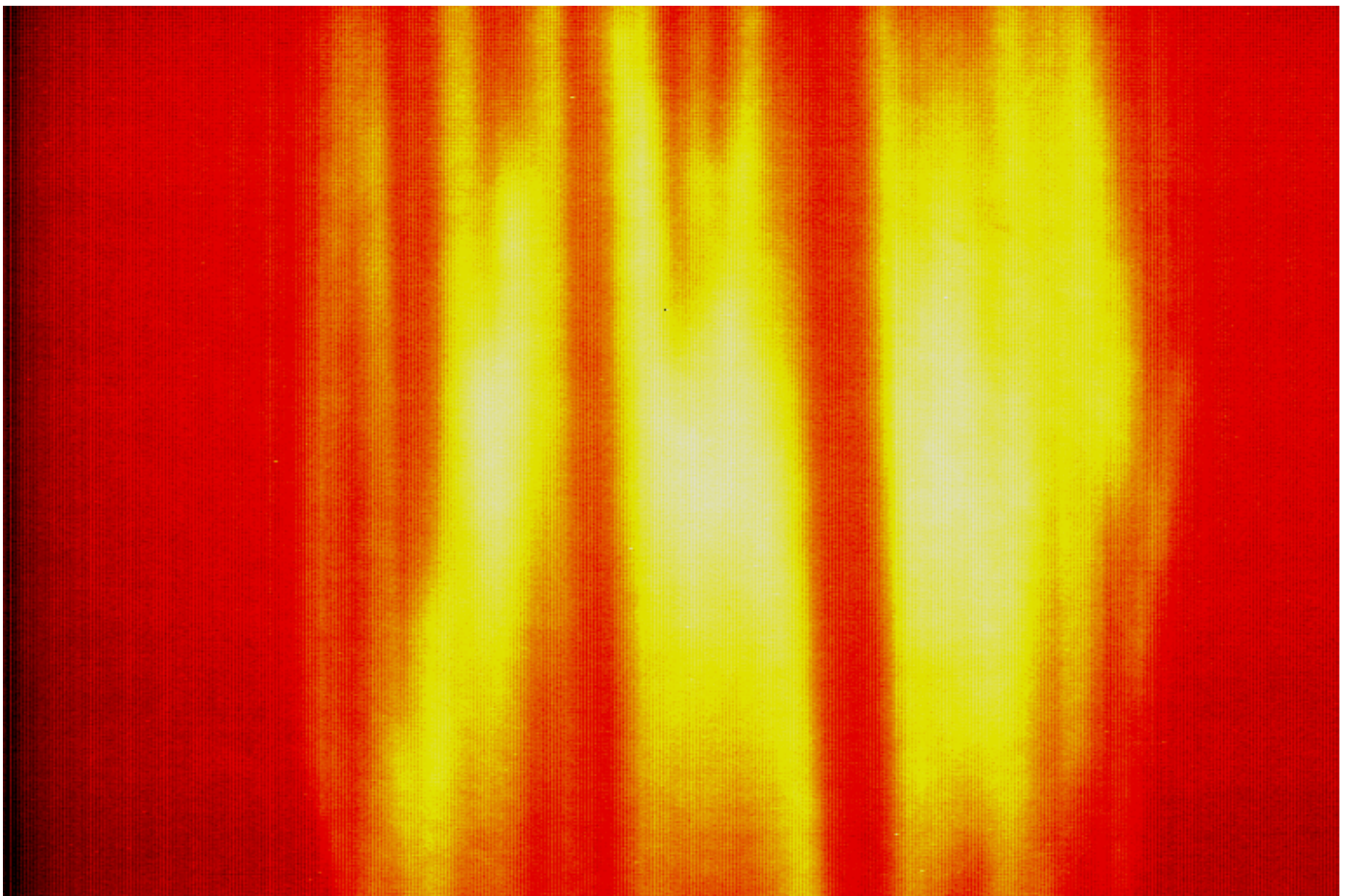
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Same topography but with
channels in the same direction of
the scattering plane



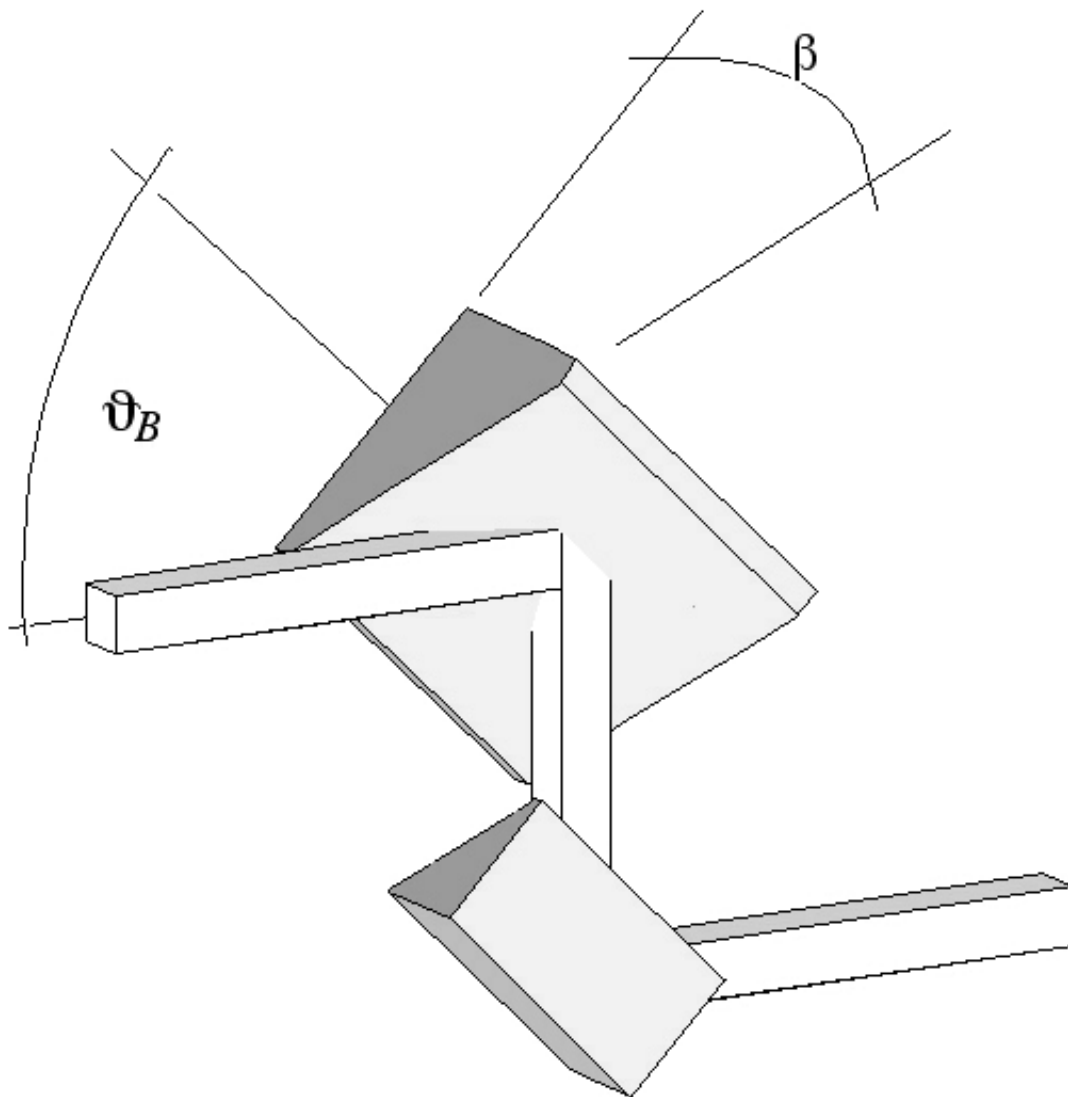
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surface of a Si(111) crystal with a evident stressed structure induced by a back-side machining and not removed by chemical hatching



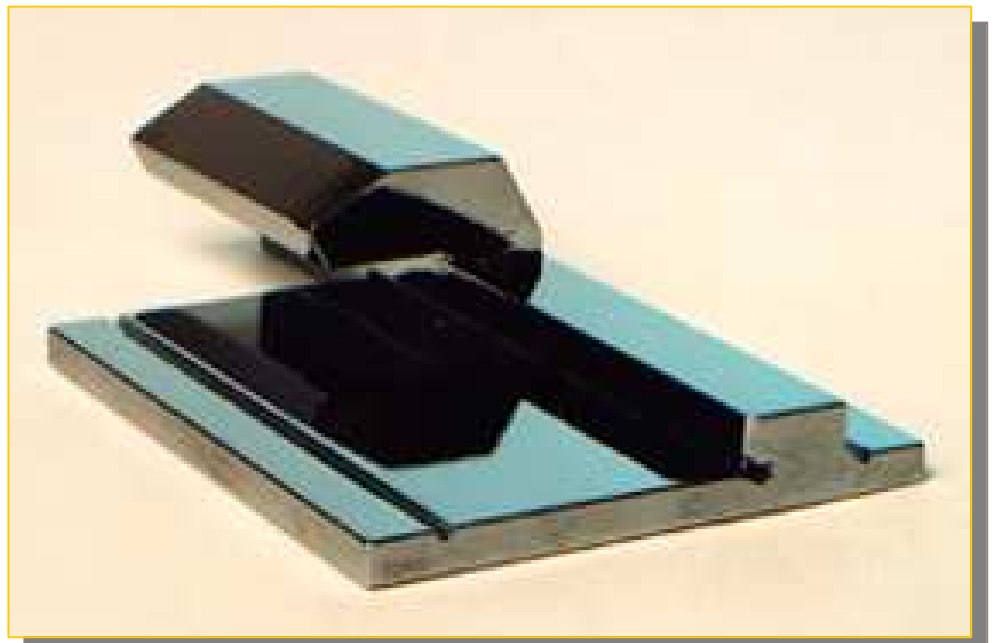
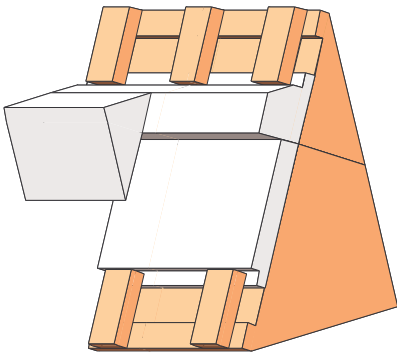
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The inclined double crystal monochromator setup to reduce the power density



Si(111) inclined channel-cut crystal monochromator designed for the ALOISA beamline.

energy range: 2.8 to 8 KeV
beam dimension: 3x3 mm
source: wiggler-ondulator

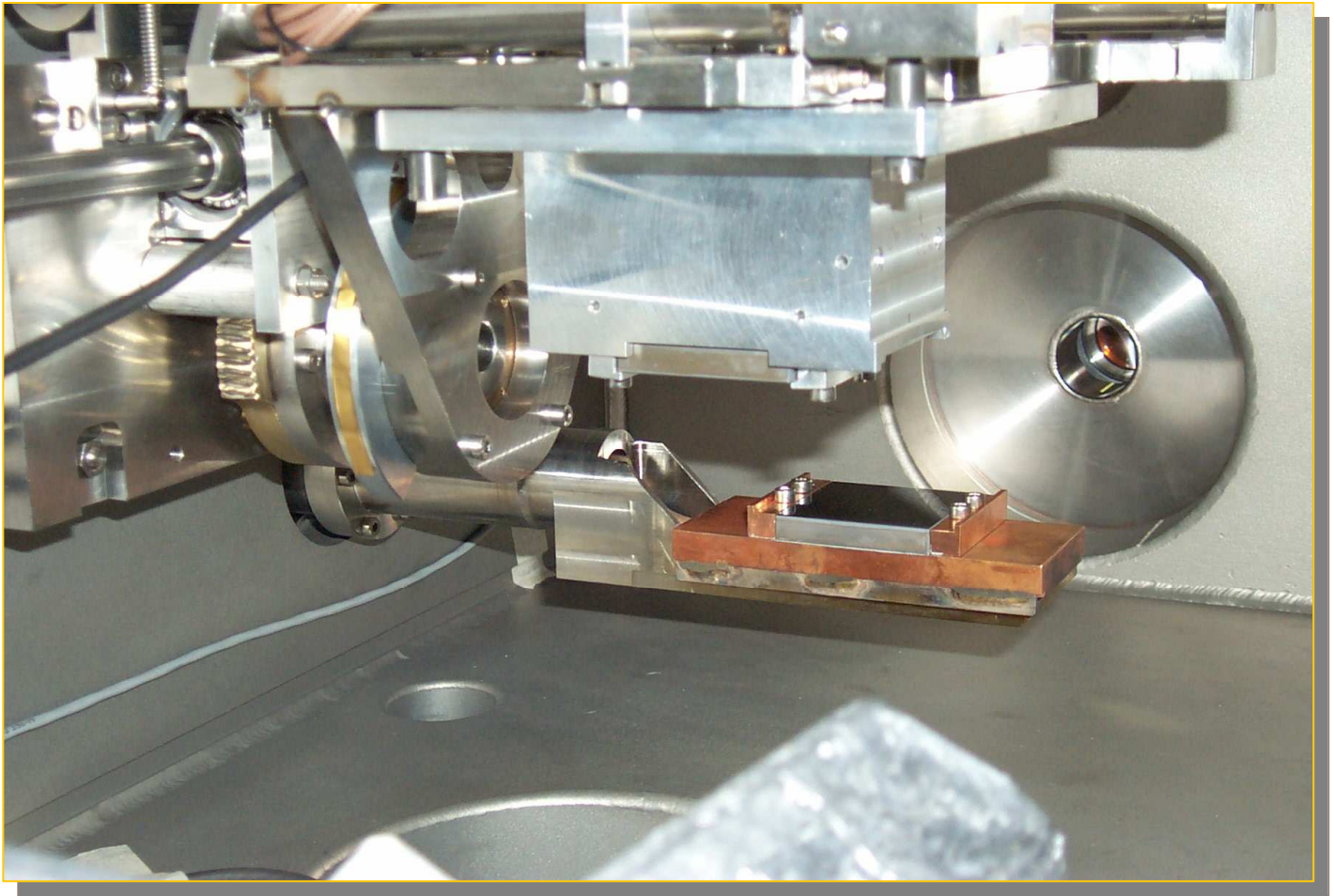


E. Busetto et al.: *"The High Energy Monochromator for the ALOISA Beamline"*. Rev. Sci. Instrum. **66** (2), February 1995



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*A new prototype of monochromator
under test with x-rays*



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- Detector for Hard X-rays

- Two large families:

single counters

integrators

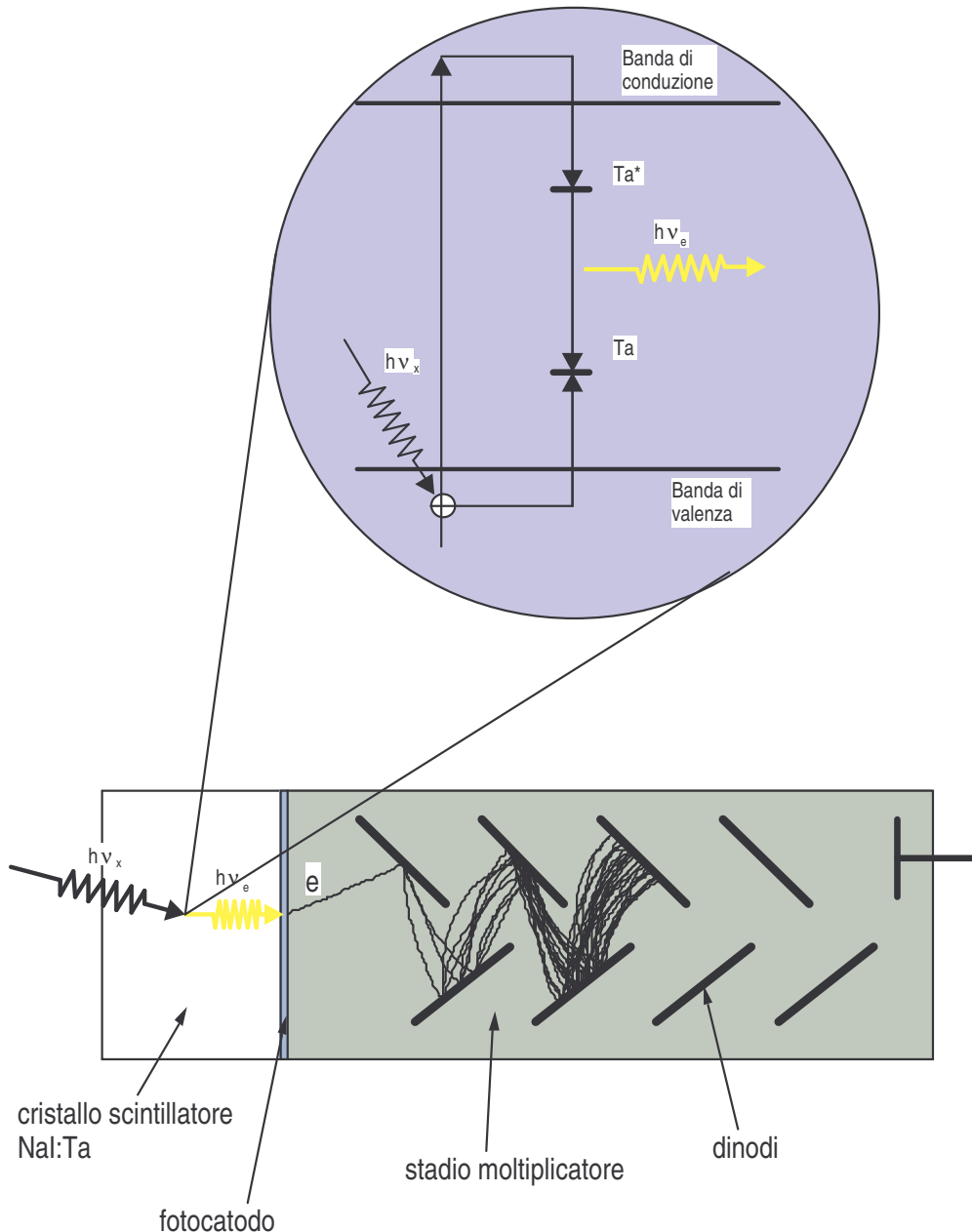


- Single counters :
- These systems allow to collect all the electrons produced by the absorption of an x-ray.
- The mean number of electrons produced during the absorption process is proportional to energy of the single x-ray.



Shintillators

These kind of detectors are the result of the coupling between a doped crystal (i.e. NaI:Ta) and a photo-multiplier tube



Integrators

- They are systems that integrates the charge. They generally lose the direct correlation between electrons produced and energy of the absorbed photon.
- The signal local intensity has to be proportional to the number of photons absorbed in the same region.



The radiographic film

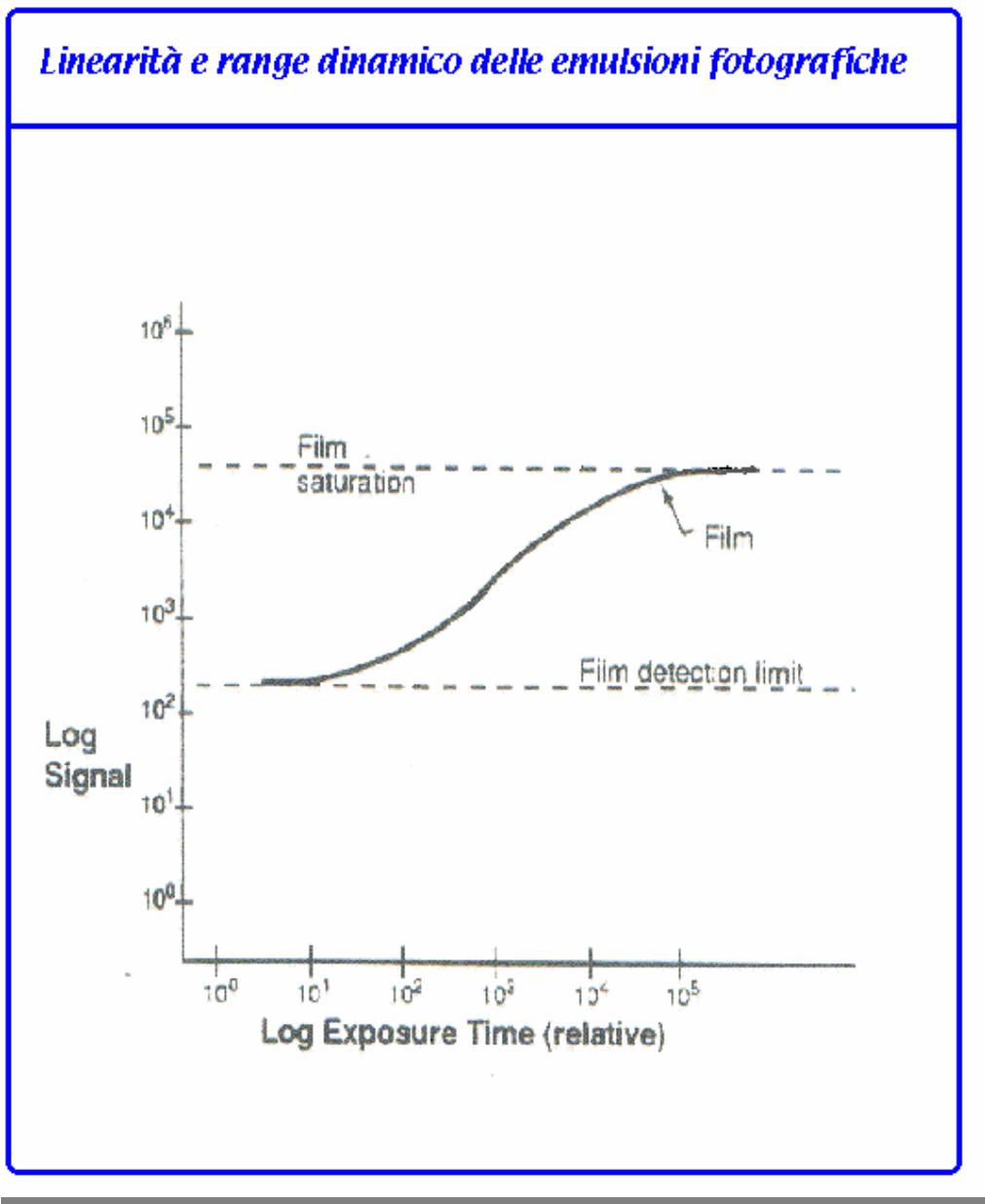
It is still one of the most used detector.

Due to the photochemical reaction $\text{AgBr} \rightarrow \text{Ag}^+$ with a density of Ag^+ that is proportional to the absorbed radiation. The developer bath reduces $\text{Ag}^+ \rightarrow \text{Ag}$ with the typical gray scale we are used to see .

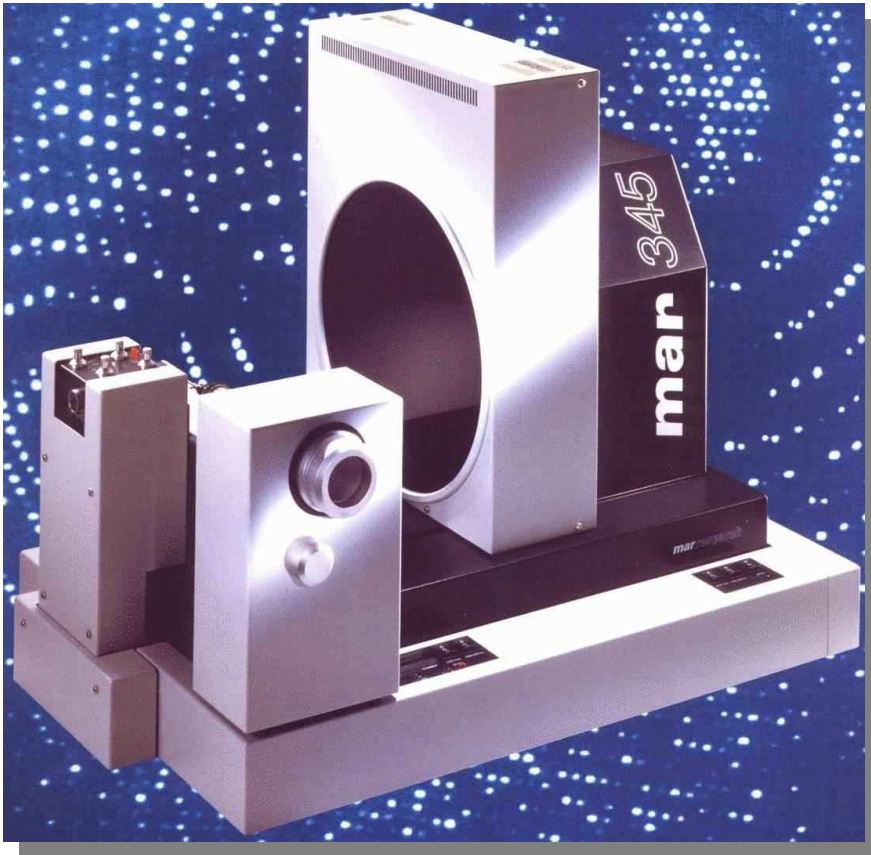


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Characteristic curve of the film density against the time exposure (log/log)

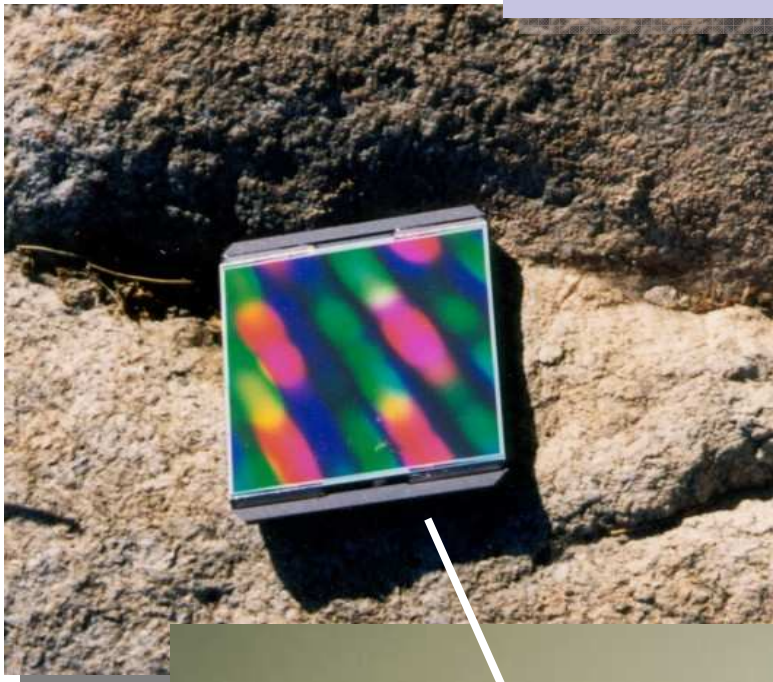


2Ddigital integrator detectors



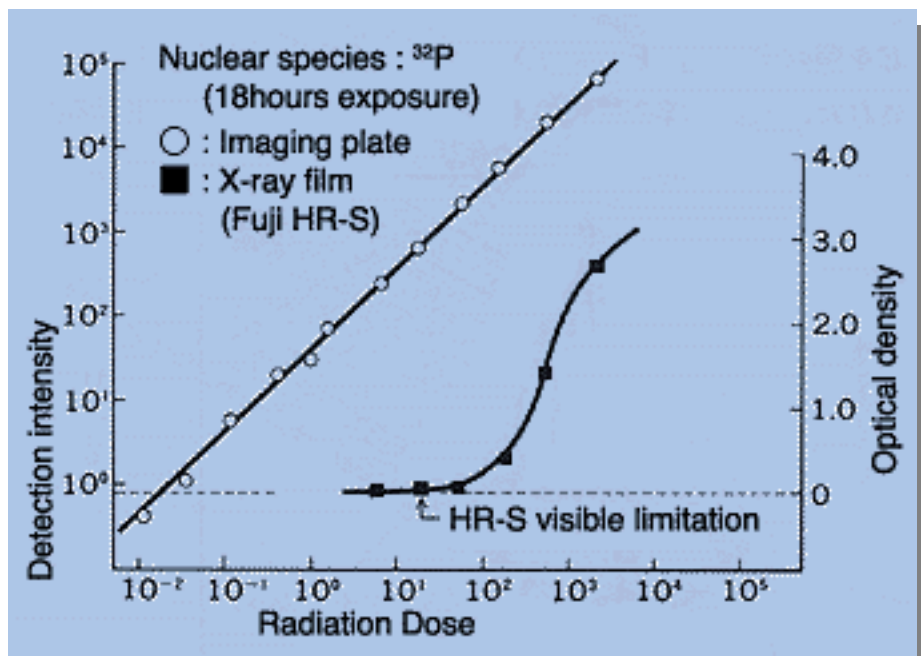
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A commercial CCD detector

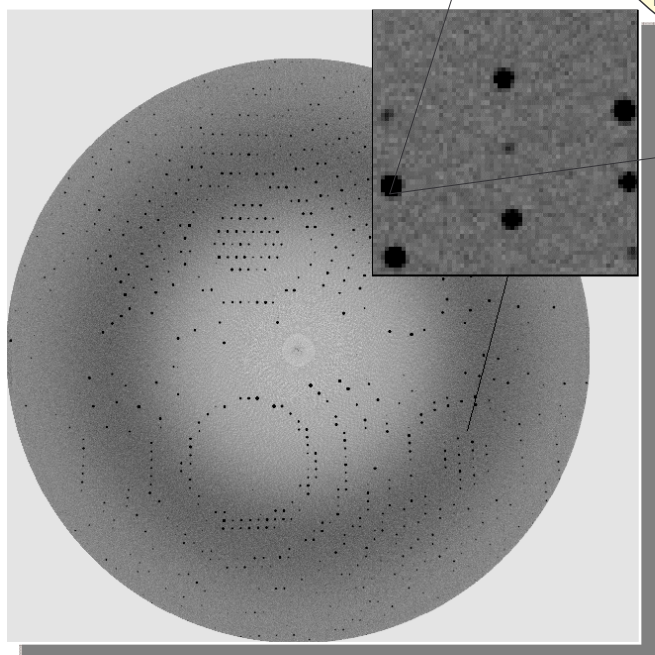
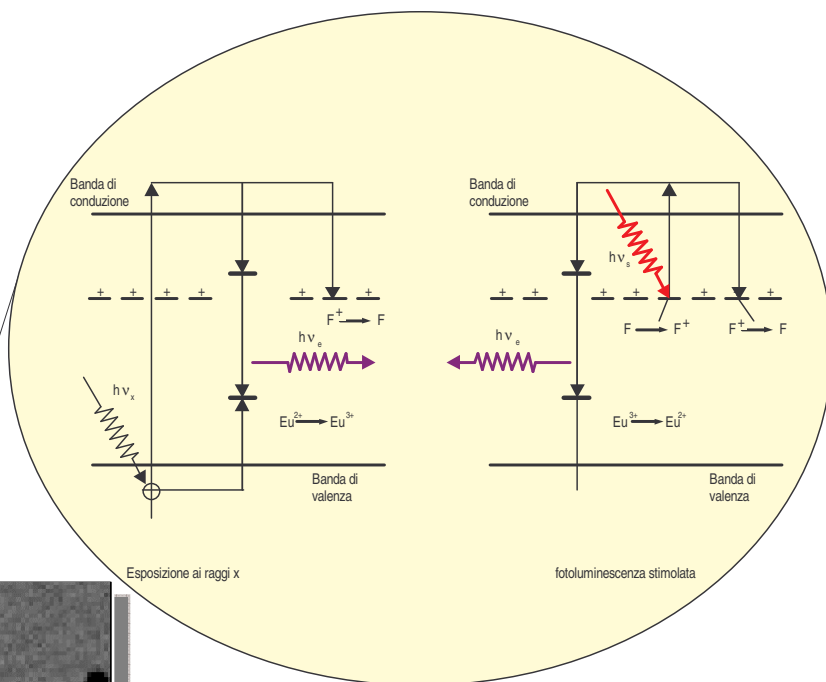


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Comparison between linearity, dynamic range and efficiency



Physic of the Imaging Plate.....an analogical detector with digital readout



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Gas detector : how does they work ?

