Confocal Microscopy for 3D elemental imaging and Analysis

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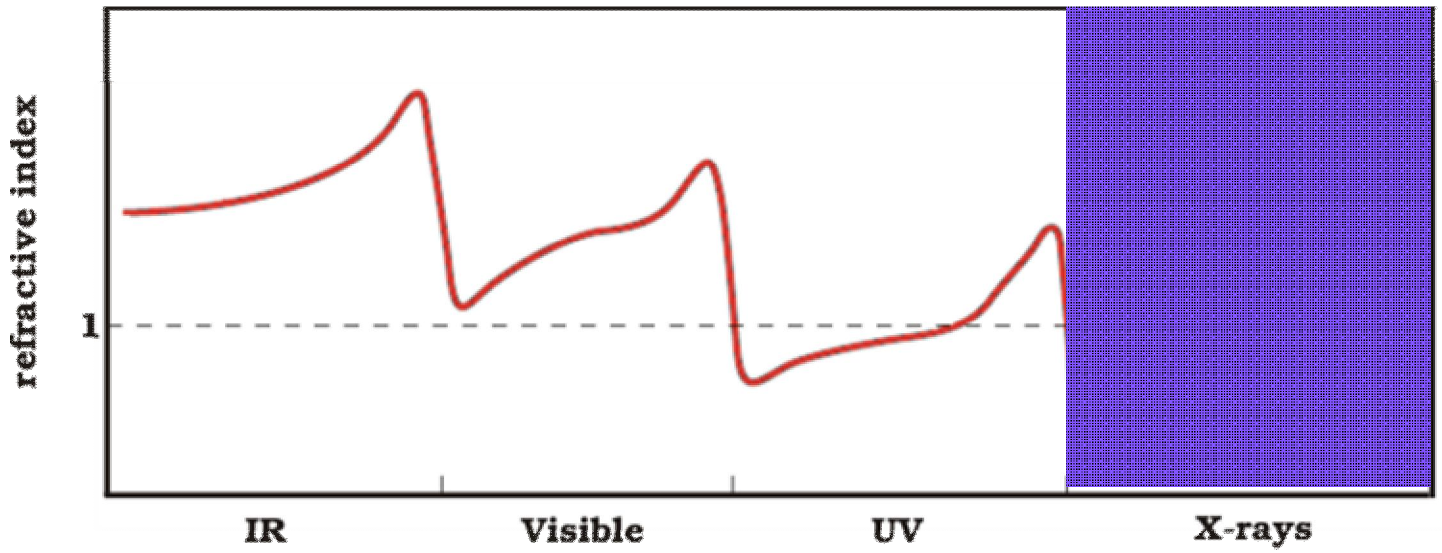
IAEA

X-rays Optics

Refractive index $\Rightarrow$ $n = \frac{c}{u_p}$



$$n = 1 - \delta - i\beta$$

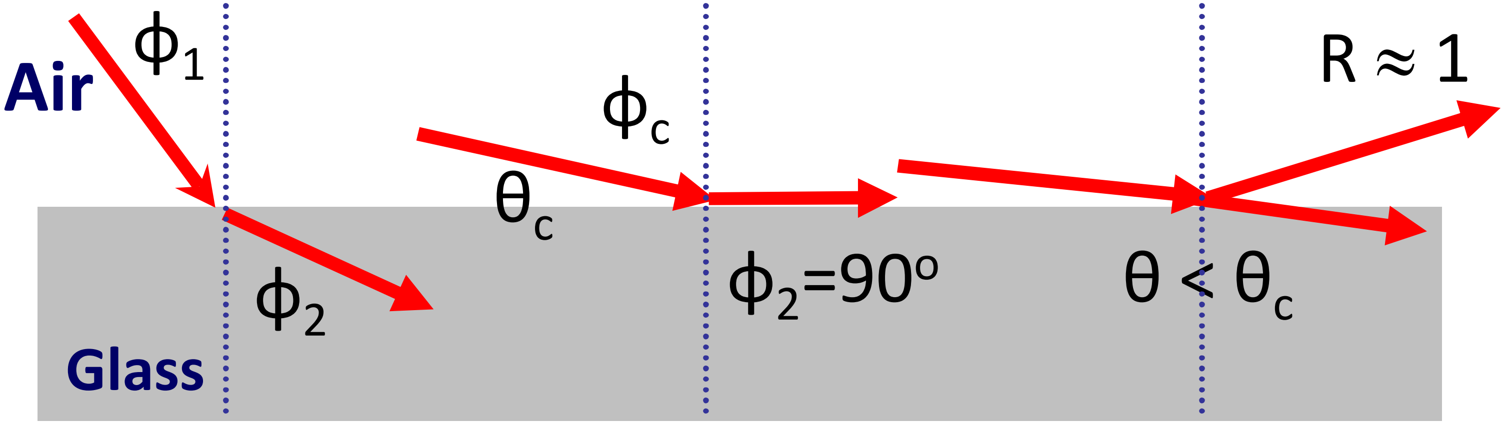
$$\delta = \frac{414.7}{E^2} \cdot \frac{Z_\rho \cdot \rho}{A}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi}\tau$$

phase term

attenuation term

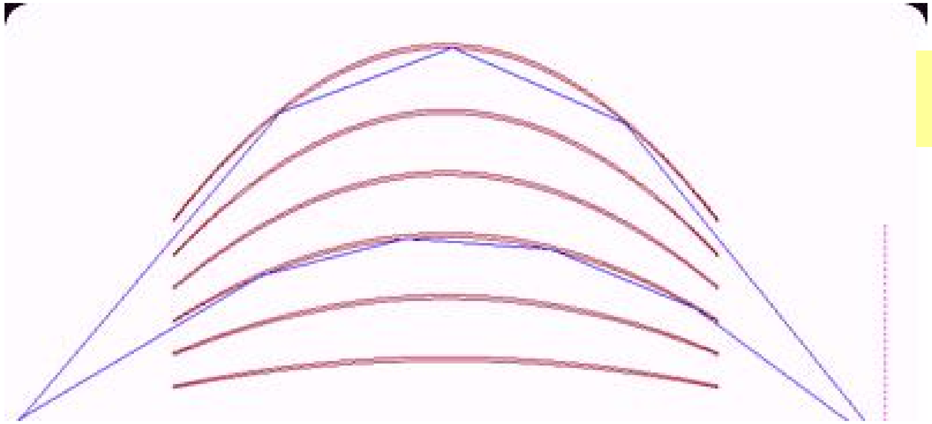
X-Ray optics: External total reflection



Snell Law:

$$\sin\varphi_2 = \frac{\sin\varphi_1}{n} \Rightarrow \varphi_2 > \varphi_1$$

$$\theta_c = \sqrt{2\delta} = \frac{28.8}{\mathrm{E}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{Z_\rho \cdot \rho}{\mathrm{A}}}$$

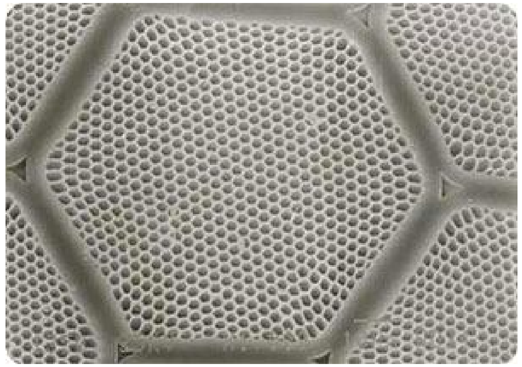


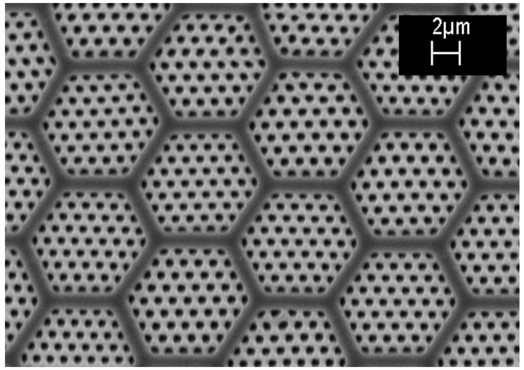
θ_c in the mrad range

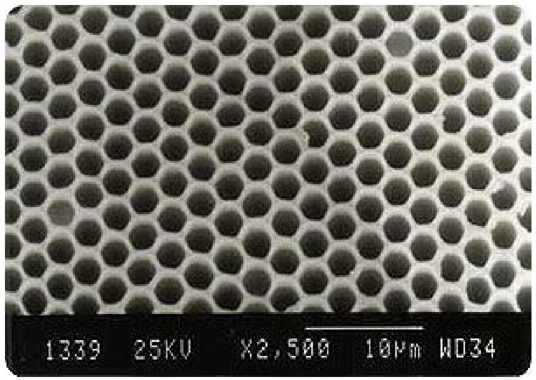
Polycapillary X-ray lenses

Bundles of thousands glass mono-capillaries:

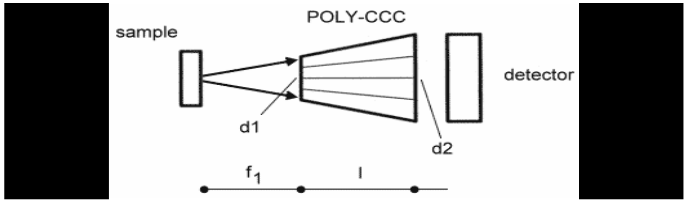
- **Directing**
- **Focusing**
- **Parallelizing**

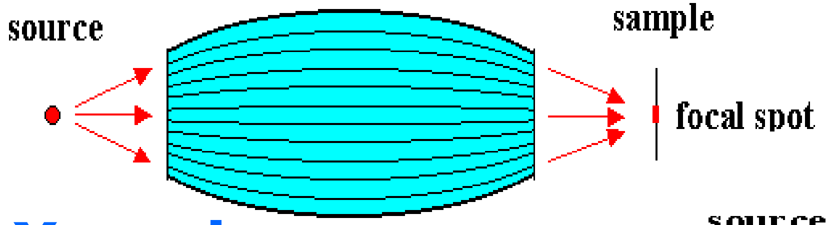




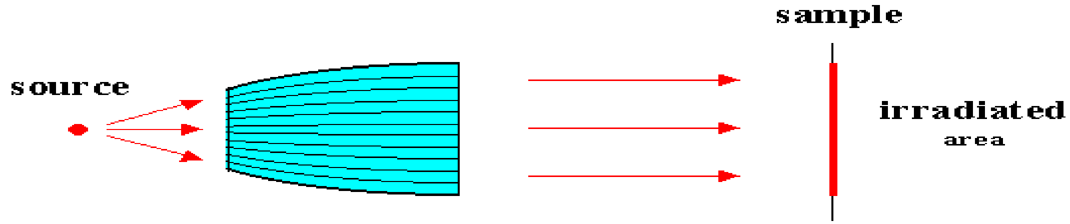


Characteristics of X-Ray lenses

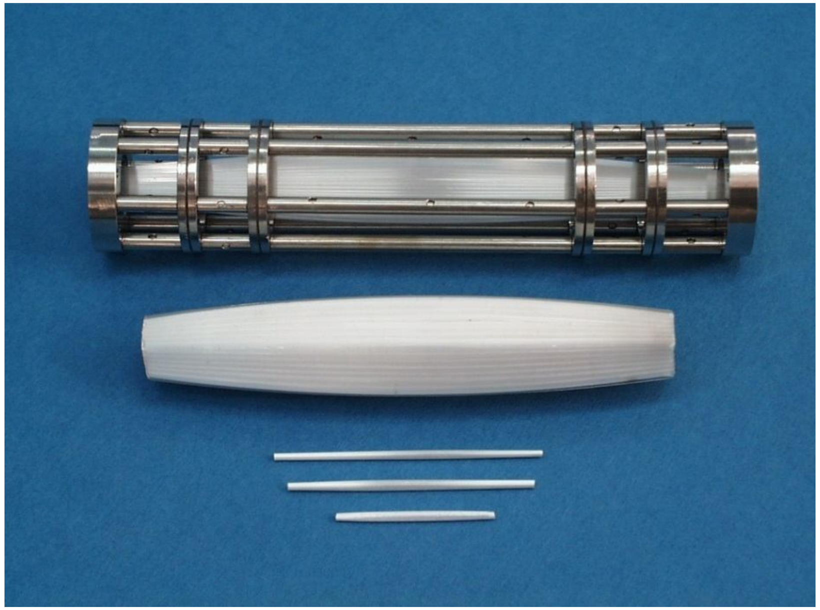




X-ray lens



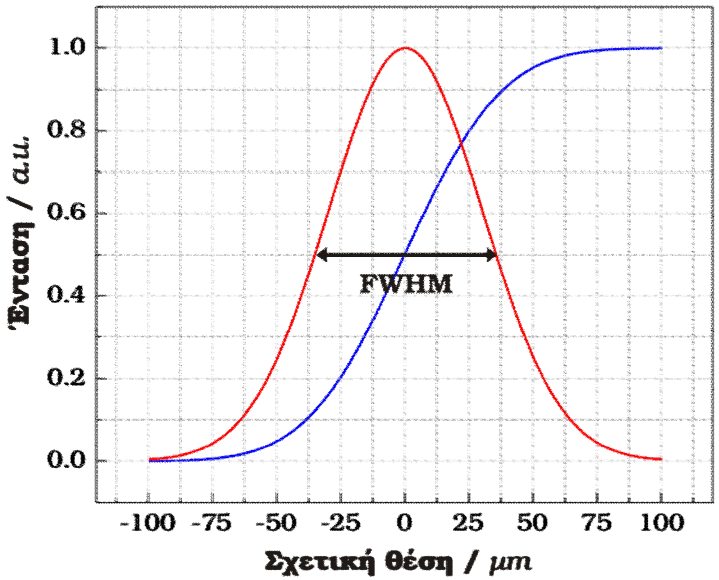
X-ray semilens



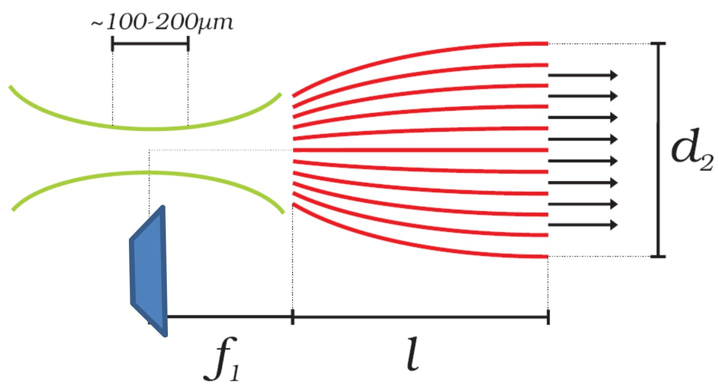
Characteristics of polycappilary X-ray lenses

Important lens parameters:

- **Focal distance** (few mm).
- **Size of the focal region** represented by the FWHM of a Gaussian intensity distribution (down to ~ 12 um @ CuKα)
- **Transmission efficiency**

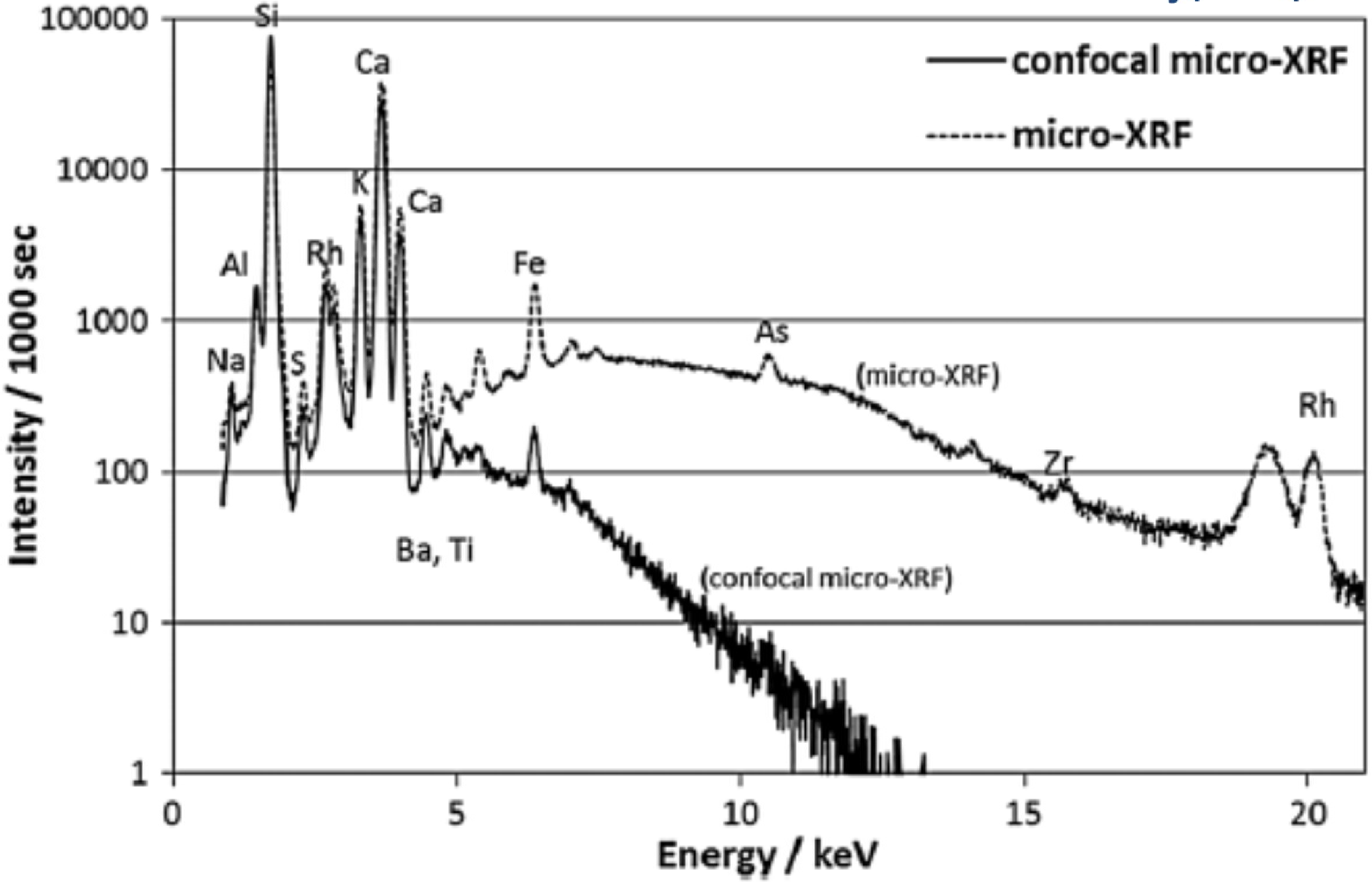


Knife edge scan



Characteristics of polycappilary X-ray lenses

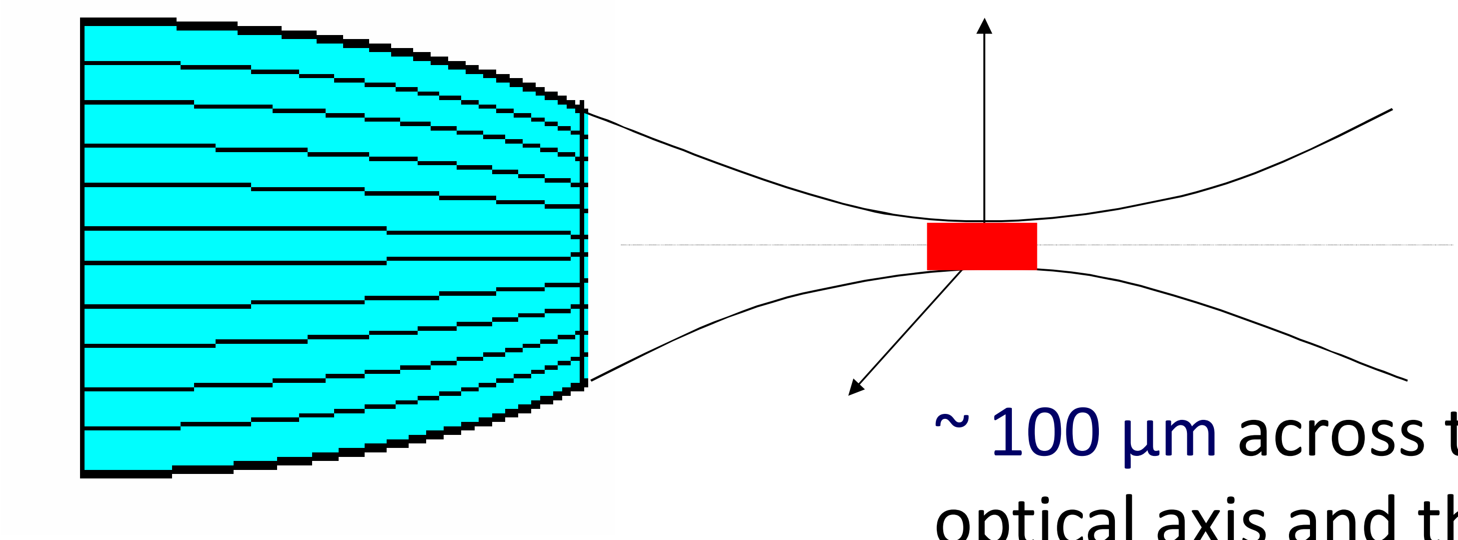
Nakazawa and Tsuji, XRS, 2013



d_2

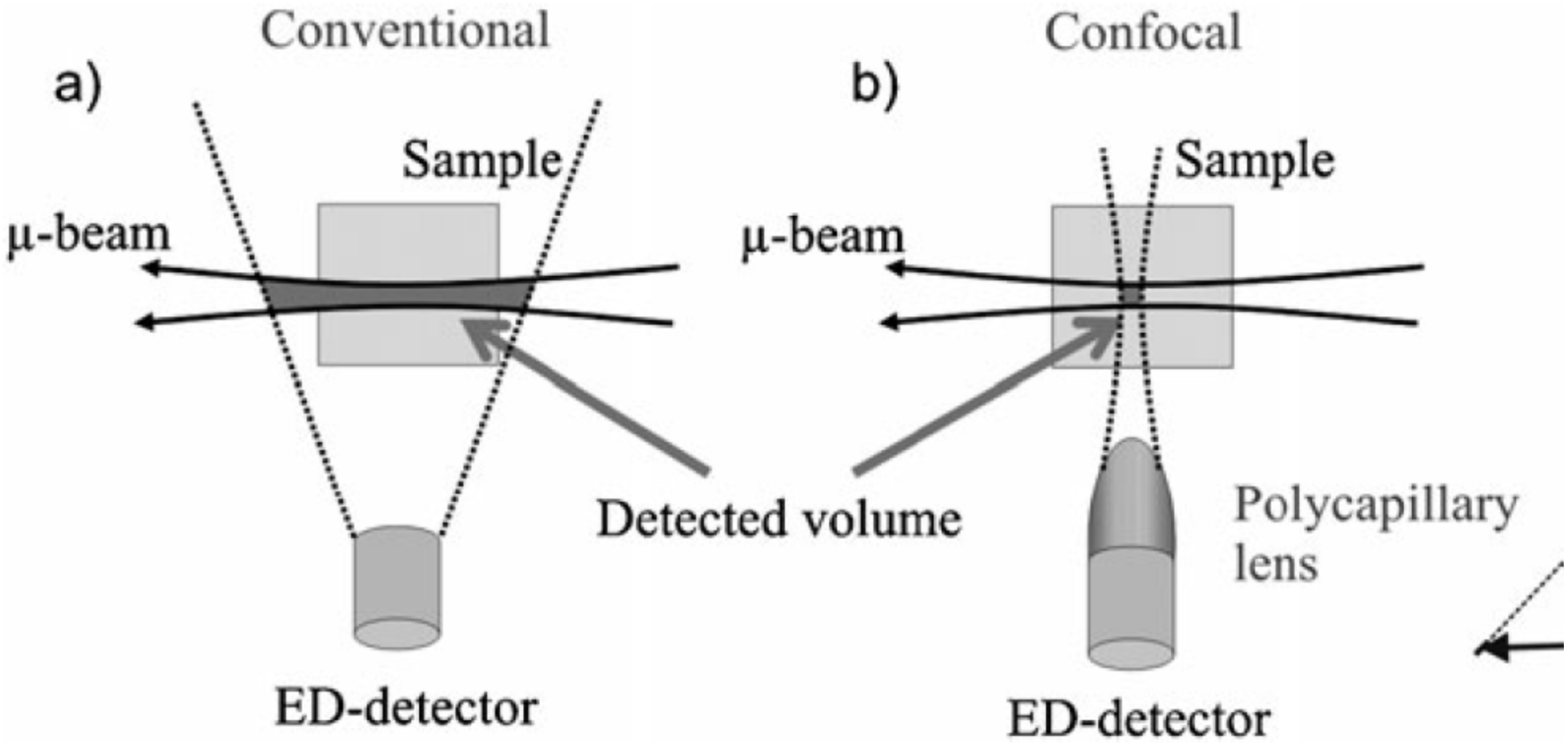
X-Ray lens spatial resolution

Plane vertical to the optical axis:
Two dimensional Gaussian



~ 100 μm across the optical axis and the focal plane of the lens the spatial resolution remains constant

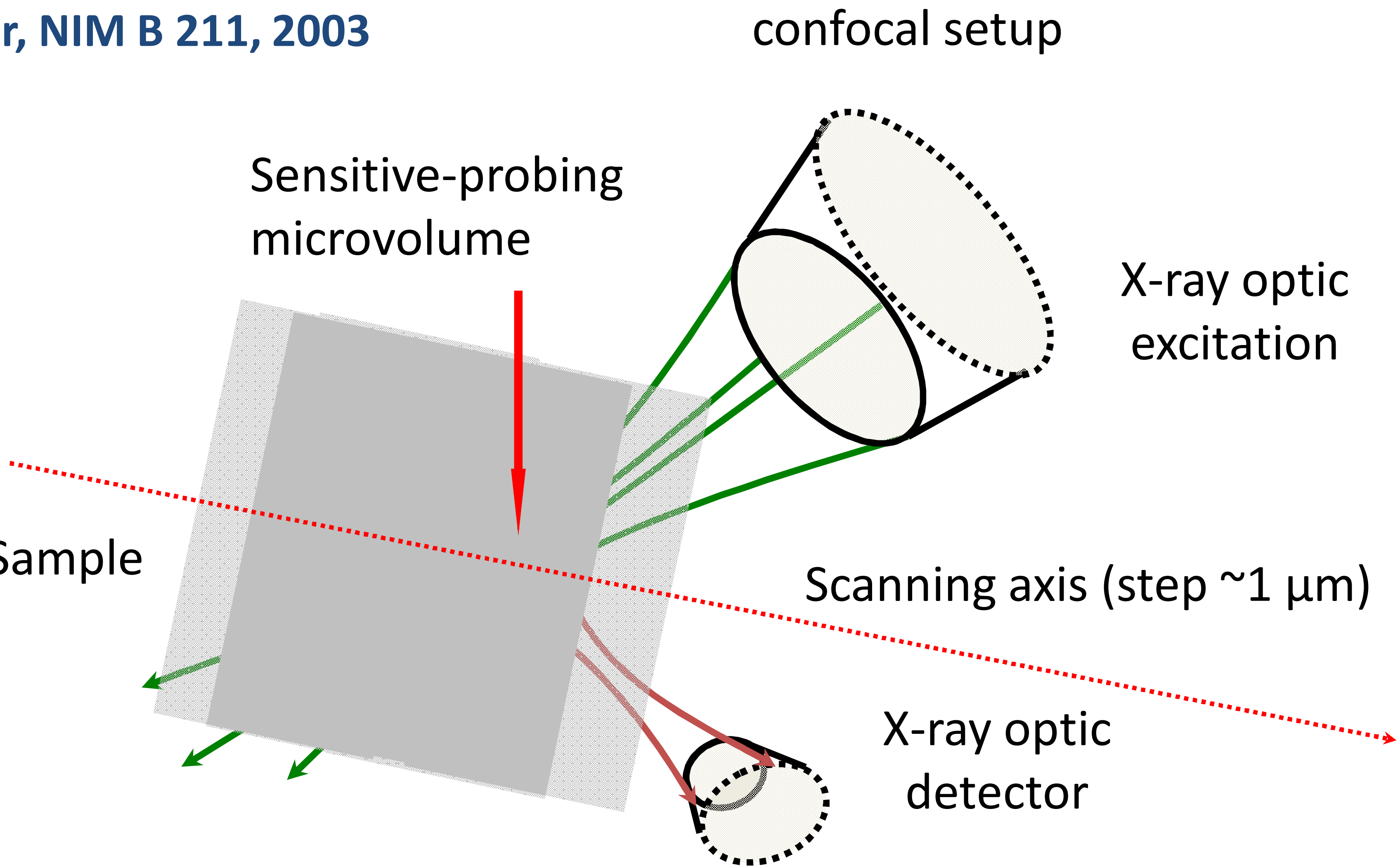
PIXE-XRF: Conventional vs Confocal Geometry



Silversmit et *al*, Phys. Chem. Phys. Chem. 12 (2010) 5653

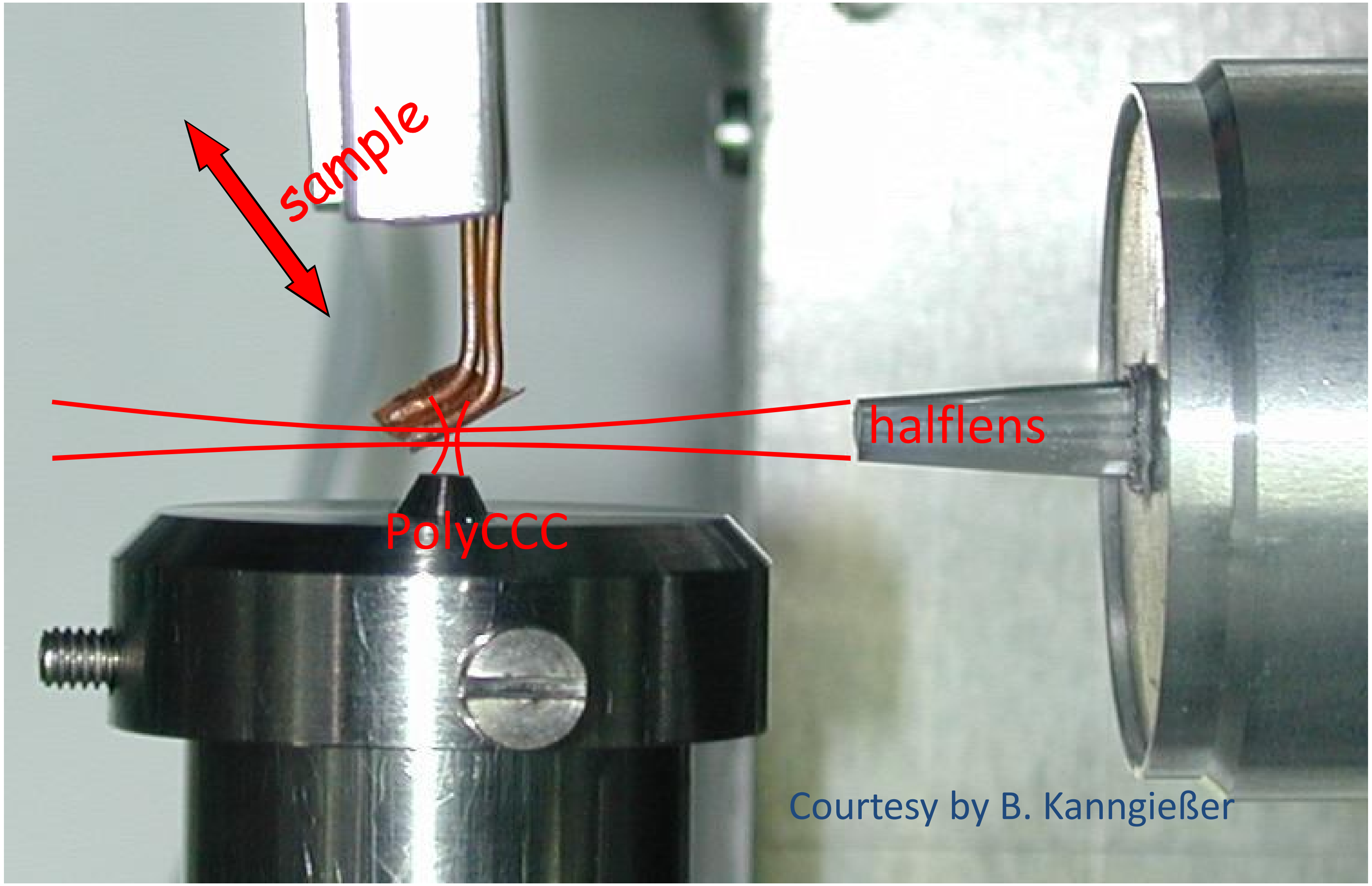
Principle of Confocal X-ray analysis

B. Kanngießer, I. Reiche, W. Malzer, NIM B 211, 2003

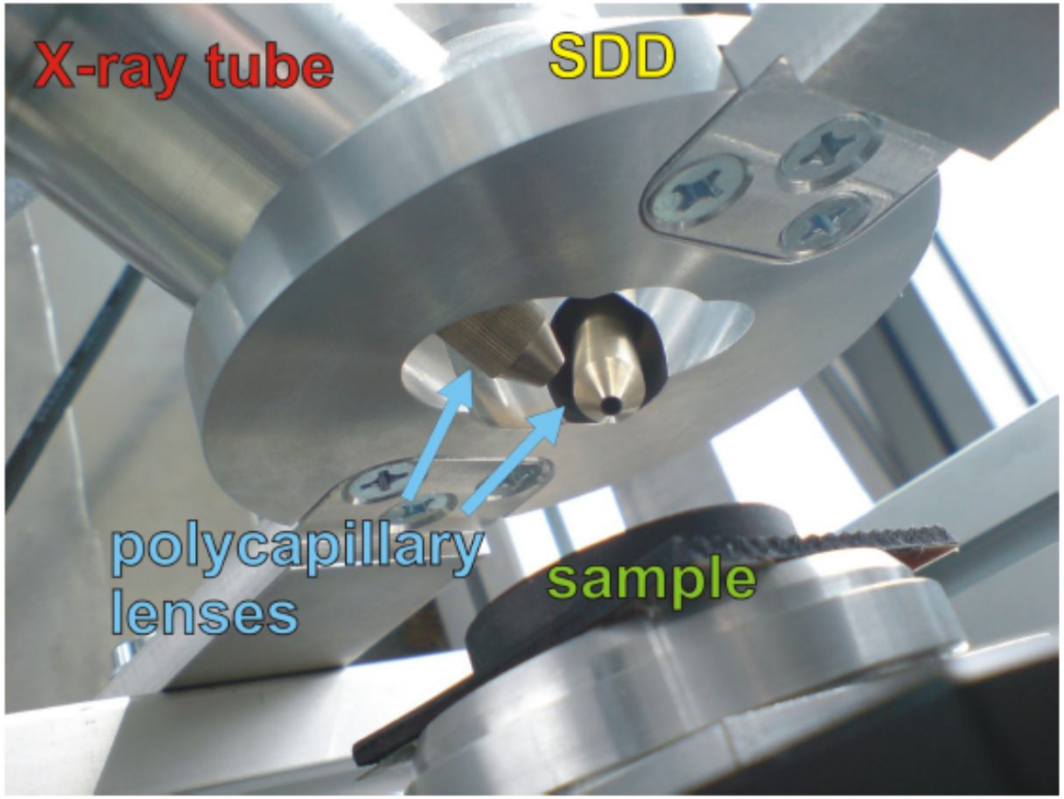


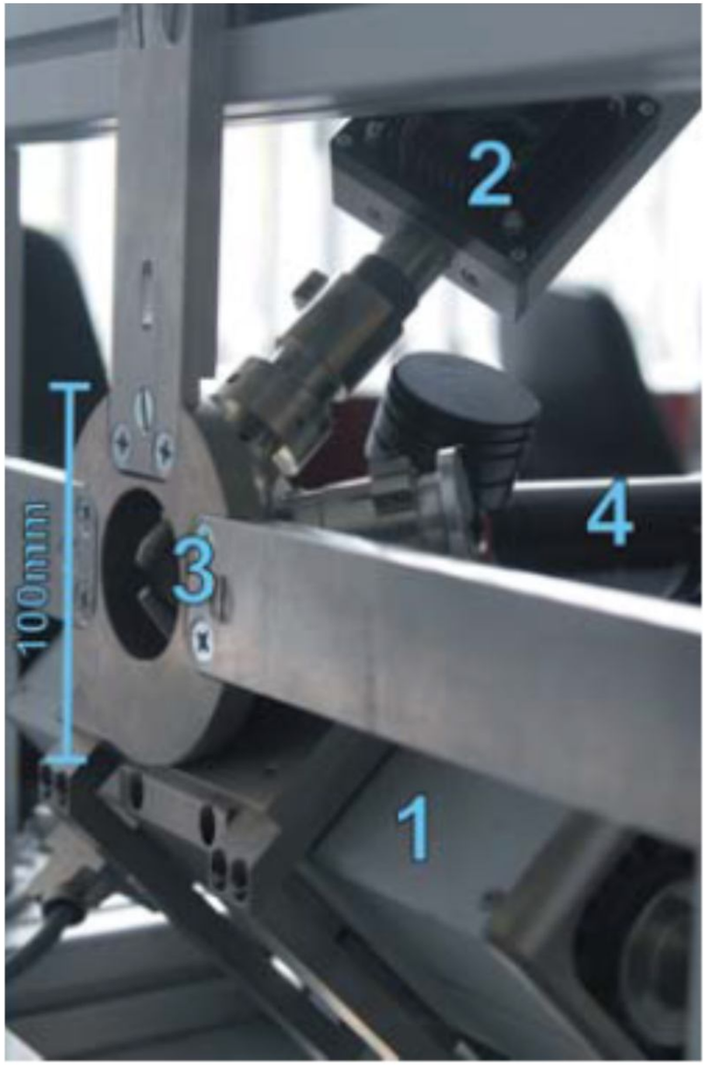
3D Micro XRF Spectrometry:

First setup of the 3D Micro-XRF, @ BAMline, BESSY



3D Micro–XRF setup @ TU Berlin

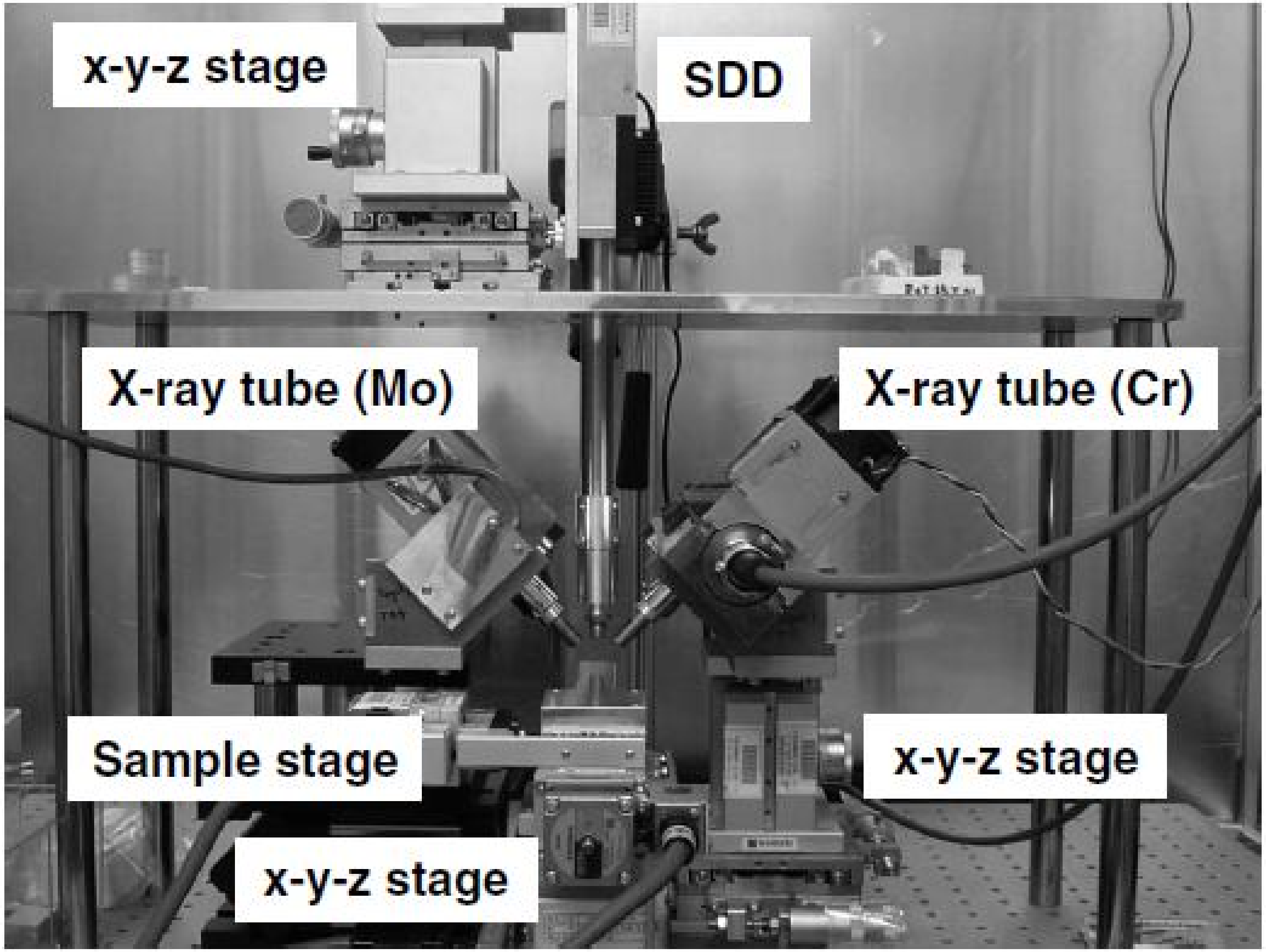




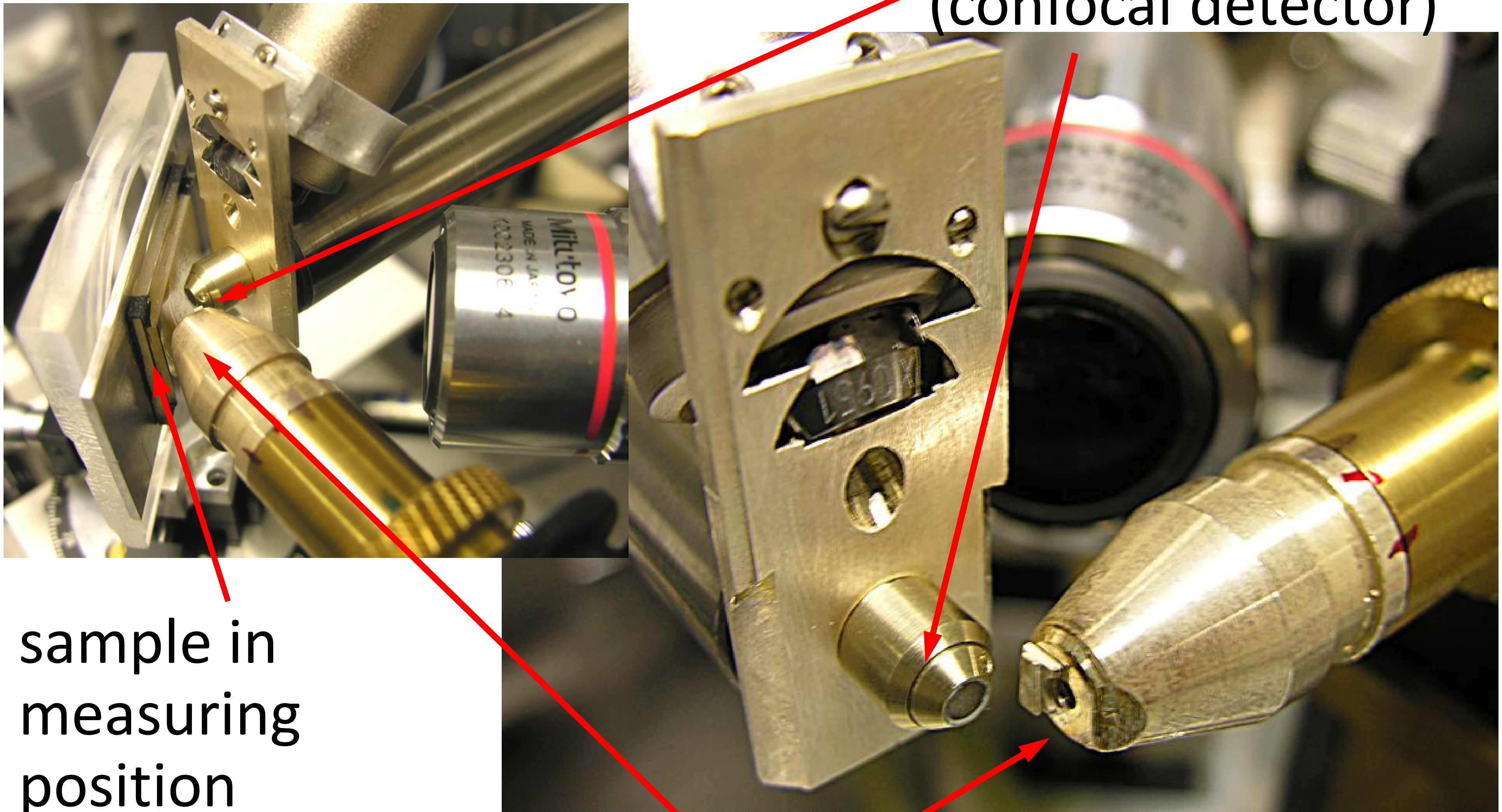
I. Mantouvalou et *al.*, J. Anal. At. Spectrom., 2010, 25, 554–561

Osaka City University, Japan

Tsuji and Nakano, XRS (2007), 36, 145

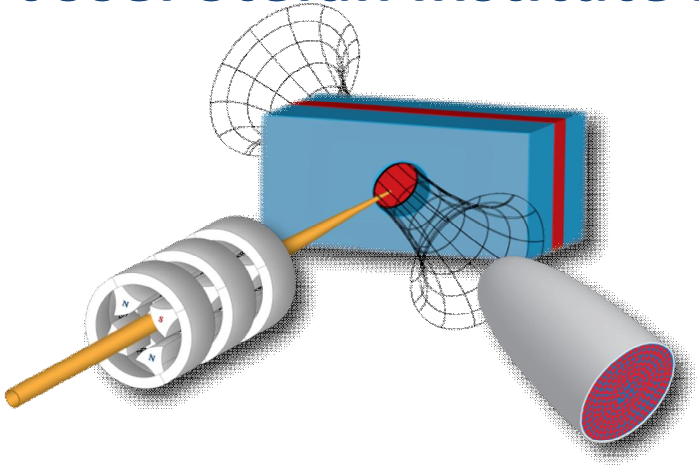


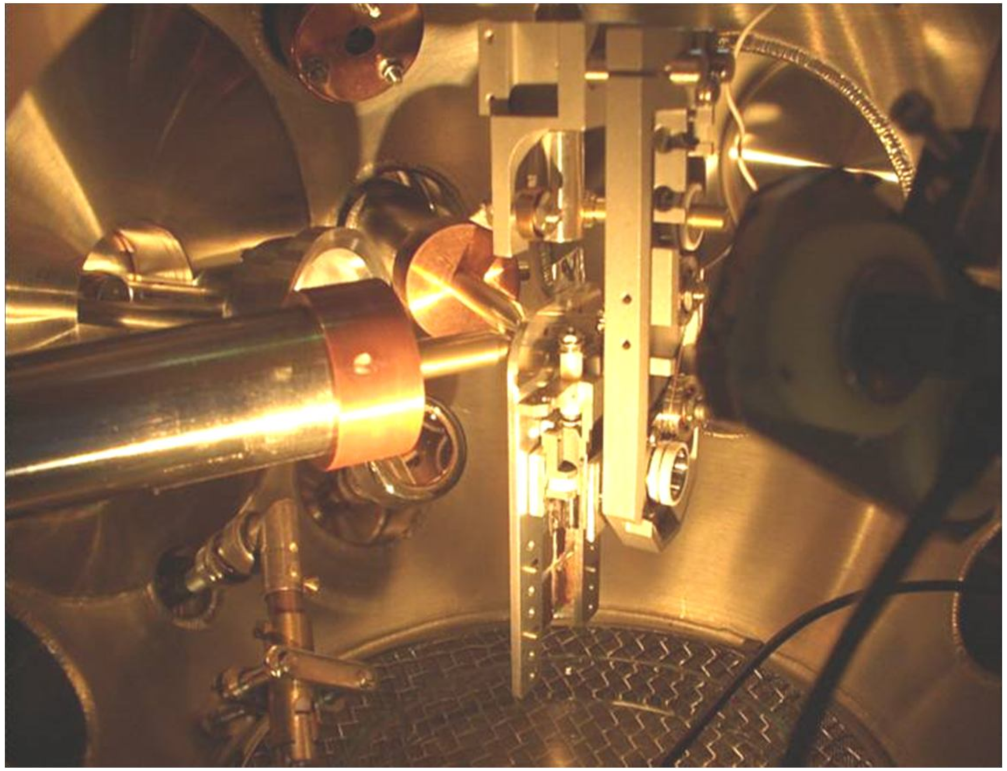
3D uXRF set-up @IAEA



3D Micro-PIXE SET-UP, 2007 @

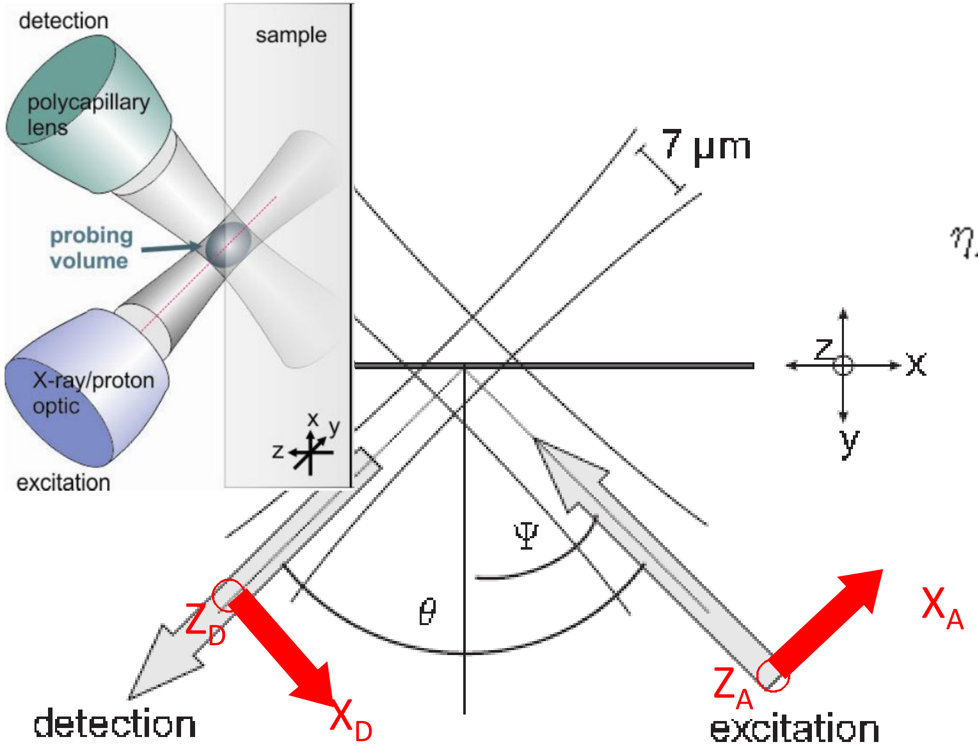
Josef Stefan Institute Micro-Analytical Center, Ljubljana





Karydas et al, JAAS 2007

Quantification in Confocal Micro XRF (1)



Intensity distribution for the exciting x-ray beam:

$$\eta_A = \frac{T_A}{2\pi\sigma_A^2}\exp\left(-\frac{x_A^2 + z_A^2}{2\sigma_A^2}\right)$$

Coordination system attached to the <u>excitation</u> lens

T_A, T_B: Lens transmission

σ_A, σ_B : Spot size

Ω **:** solid angle

$$\eta_D = \frac{\Omega T_D}{4\pi}\exp\left(-\frac{x_D^2 + z_D^2}{2\sigma_D^2}\right)$$

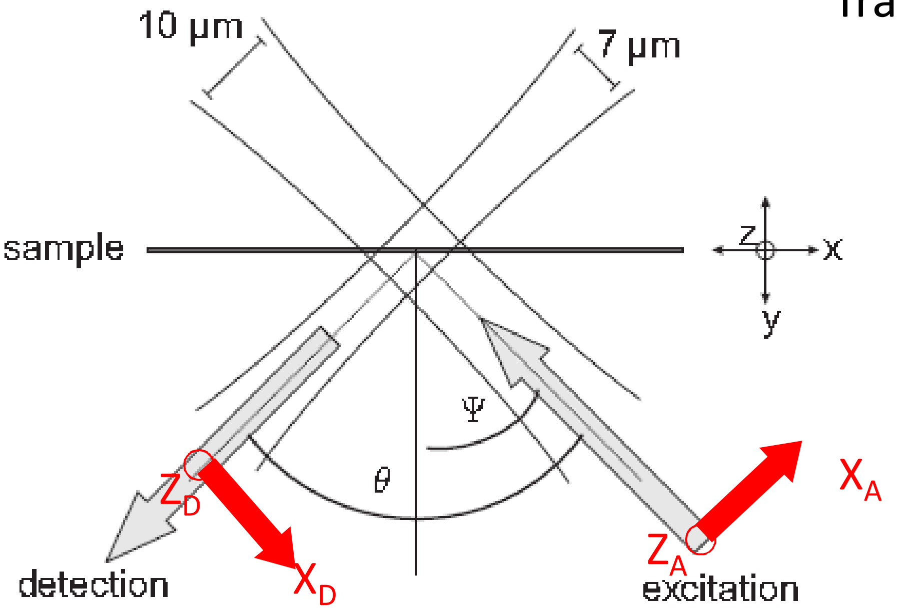
Coordination system attached to the <u>detection</u> lens

3D set-up sensitivity for the detection of specific fluorescence lines

The shape has a three dimensional **<u>ellipsoid</u>**

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\eta}(x, y, z) &= \eta_A \eta_D \epsilon \\ &= \frac{\Omega T_A T_D \epsilon}{8\pi^2\sigma_A^2}\exp\left(-\frac{\sigma_D^2 x_A^2 + \sigma_A^2 x_D^2 + (\sigma_D^2 + \sigma_A^2) z^2}{2\sigma_A^2\sigma_D^2}\right)\end{aligned}$$

Quantification in Confocal Micro XRF (2)



Transformation to the sample coordinate system

$$x_A = x\sin(\Psi) + y\cos(\Psi)$$
$$x_D = x\cos(\Psi) - y\sin\Psi$$
$$z_A = z_D = z$$

$$\tilde{\eta}(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\hat{\eta}(x,y,z)dxdz$$

$$= \frac{\Omega T_A T_D \epsilon}{4\pi}\frac{\sigma_D^2}{\sqrt{(\sigma_D^2+\sigma_A^2)(\cos^2(\Psi)\sigma_A^2+\sin^2(\Psi)\sigma_D^2)}}\exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\frac{y^2}{(\sin^2(\Psi)\sigma_D^2+\cos^2(\Psi)\sigma_A^2)}\right)$$

Mantouvalou, PhD Thesis, Berlin 2009
Maltzer, kanngiesser, SAB 60 (2005) 1334 – 1341

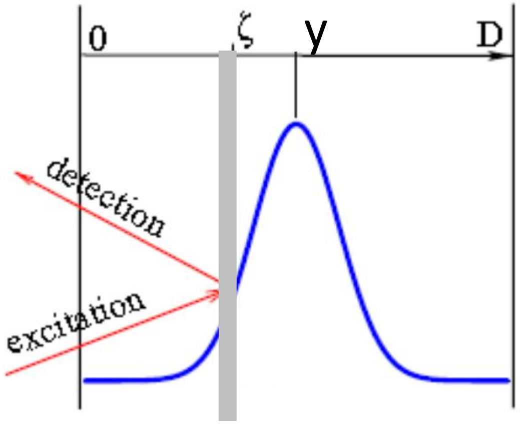
$$= \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_y}\exp\left(-\frac{y^2}{2\sigma_y^2}\right)$$

Quantification in Confocal Micro XRF (3)

Fluorescence intensity in confocal geometry for an homogeneous sample

$$\Phi_i(y) = \Phi_o \cdot \sigma_{F.i} \int_o^D \overline{\eta}_i(\zeta - y)\, \rho_i(\zeta) \cdot \exp(-\overline{\mu}_{lin,i}\zeta) \cdot d\zeta$$

Local density of element *i*



$$\bar{\mu}_{lin,i} = \bar{\mu}_i \cdot \rho = \left(\sum_{elements\ j} \left(\frac{\mu_{0,j}}{\cos(\theta_A)} + \frac{\mu_{i,j}}{\cos(\theta_D)} \right) w_j \right) \rho = \sum_{elements\ j} \left(\frac{\mu_{0,j}}{\cos(\theta_A)} + \frac{\mu_{i,j}}{\cos(\theta_D)} \right) \rho_j$$

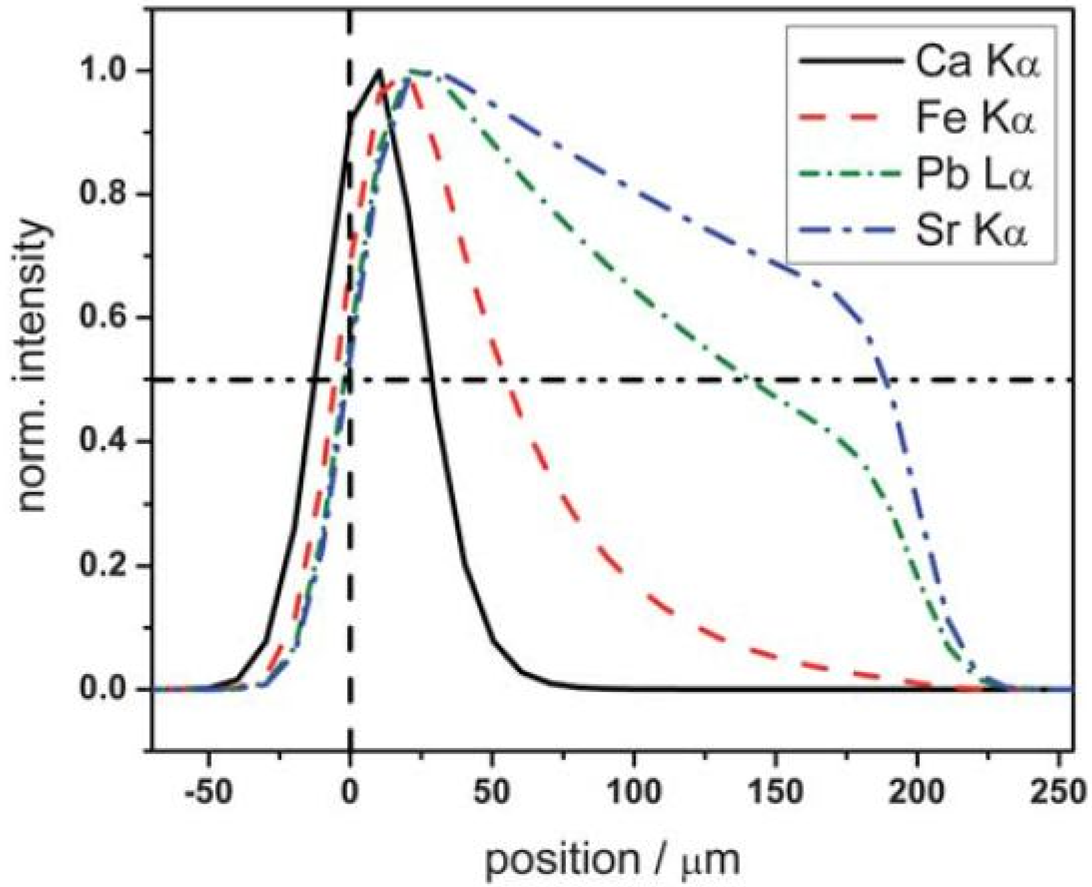
$$\Phi_i(y) = \frac{\Phi_o \cdot \eta_i \cdot \rho_i \cdot \sigma_{F.i}}{2} \times \exp\left(\frac{(\overline{\mu}_{lin,i}\sigma_{y,i})^2}{2} \right) \times \exp(-\overline{\mu}_{lin,i}\, y) \times \left[erf\left(\frac{D + \overline{\mu}_{lin,i}\sigma_{y,i}^2 - y}{\sqrt{2}\sigma_{y,i}} \right) - erf\left(\frac{\overline{\mu}_{lin,i}\sigma_{y,i}^2 - y}{\sqrt{2}\sigma_{y,i}} \right) \right]_i$$

corrects for the actual extension of the probing volume

stands for the decrease of the intensity at probing depth x due to absorption.

important if the probing volume intersects the layer boundaries.

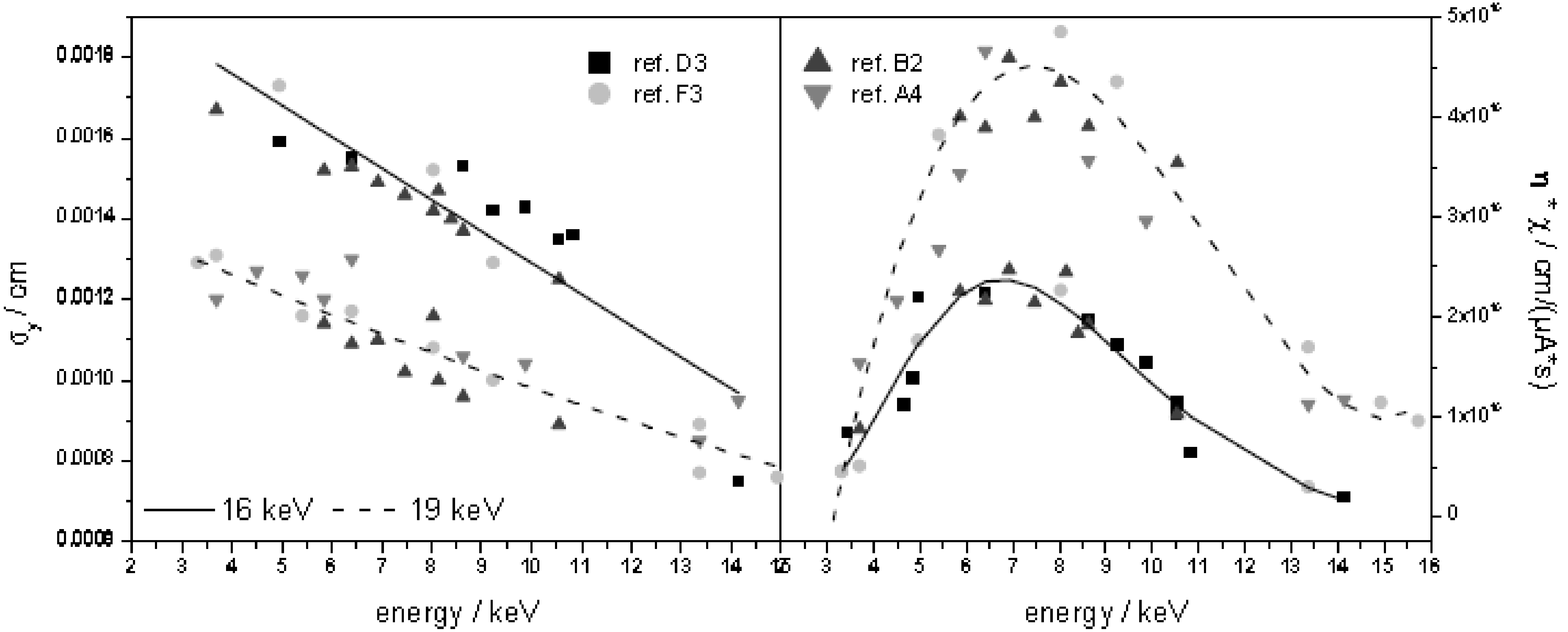
Shape of intensity profiles versus depth



SiO_2 matrix, similar concentration (50 ppm), 19 keV excitation

I. Mantouvalou et *al.*, J. Anal. At. Spectrom., 2010, 25, 554–561

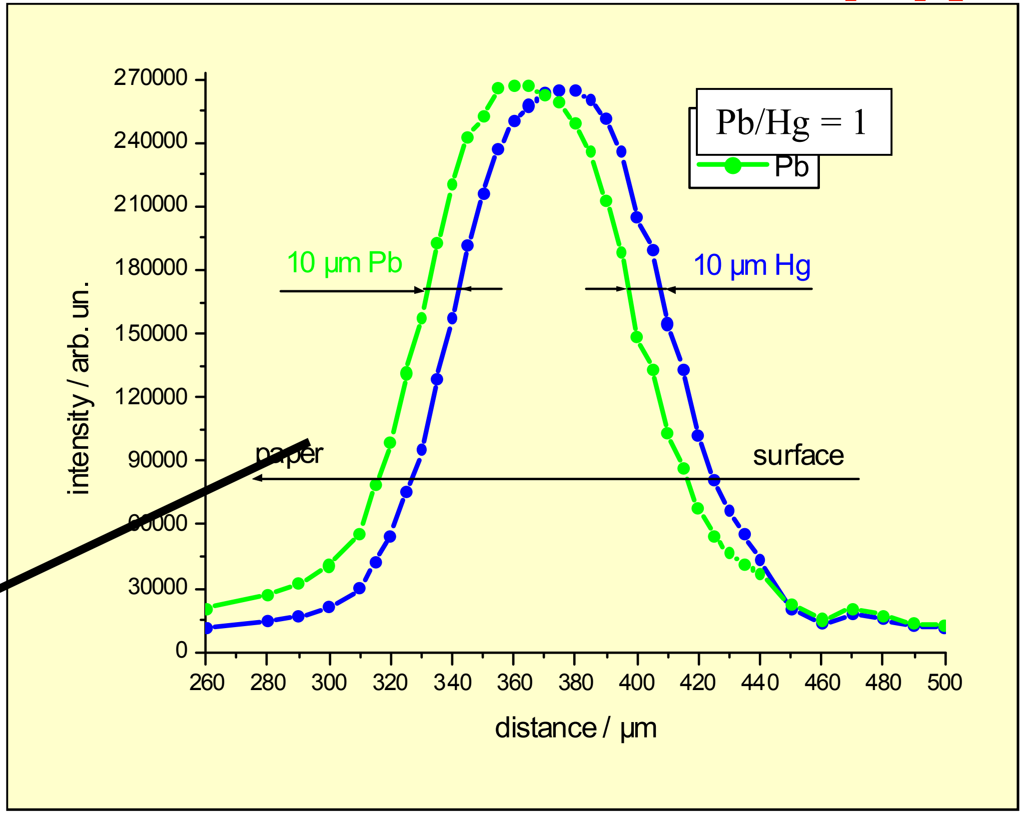
Experimental FWHM, sensitivity/3D uXRF



16, 19 keV excitation energies, Glass Reference materials

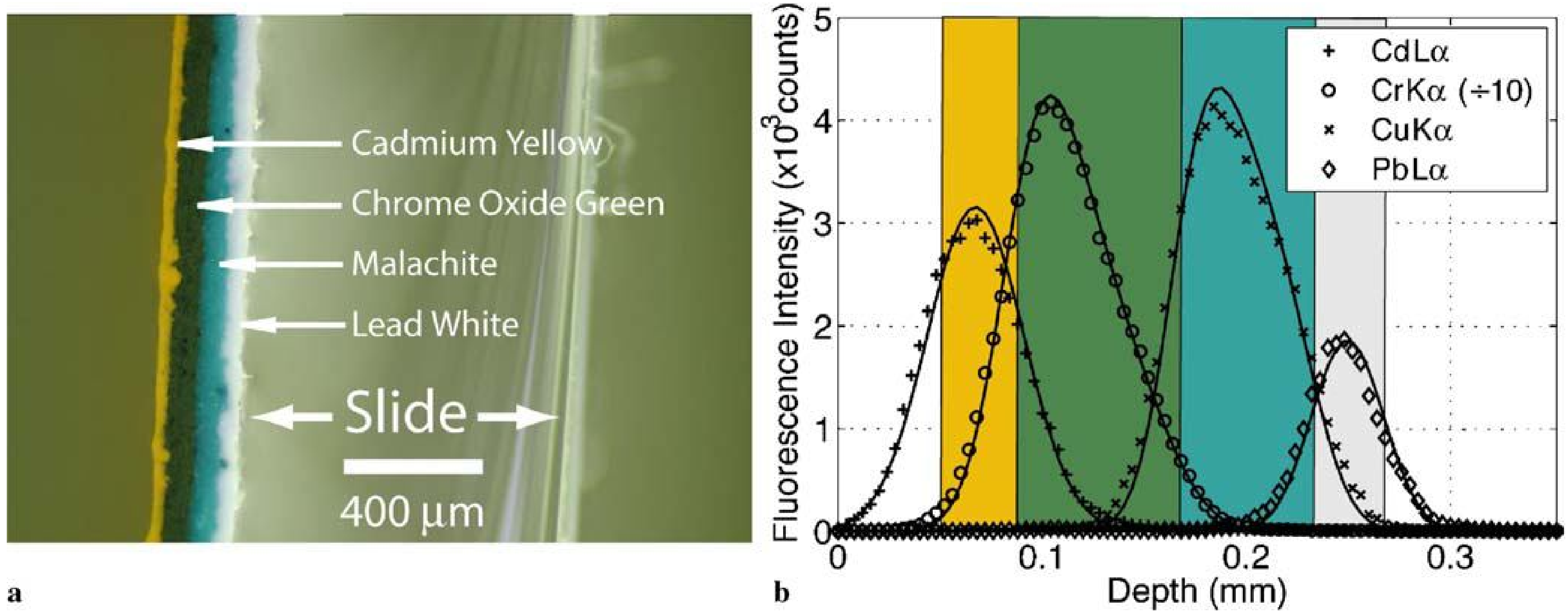
I. Mantouvalou, PhD Thesis, Berlin 2009

First 3D Micro-XRF application:
Indian Mughal-Paintings 16th – 18th century



B. Kanngießer, I. Reiche, W. Malzer, NIM B 211, 2003

3D uXRF for Paint layers

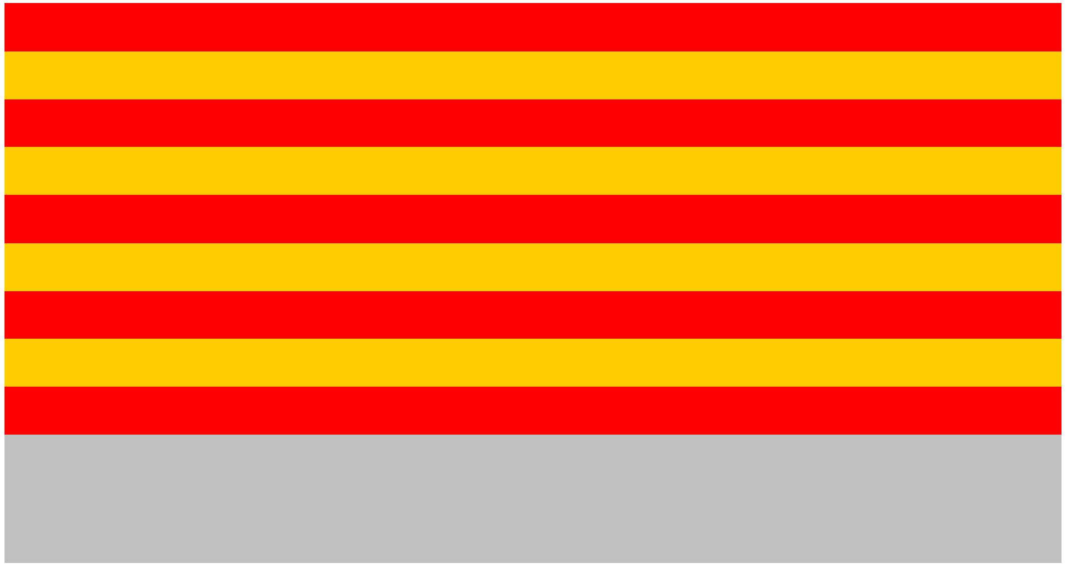


Woll et *al* Appl. Phys. A 83, 235–238 (2006)

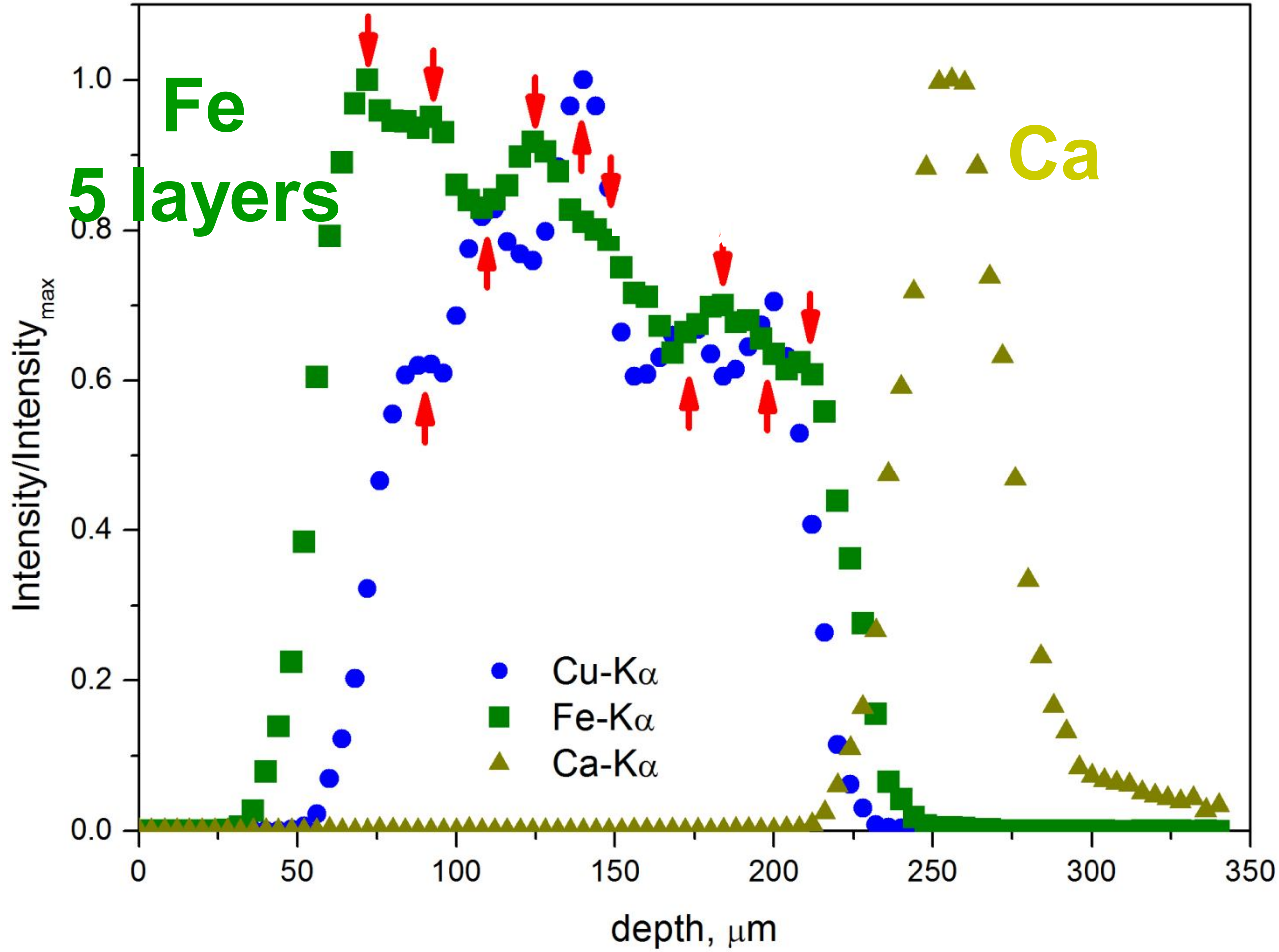
Methodology development: Quantification in 3D Micro-XRF using X-ray tube excitation

Fe/Cu/Fe/Cu/Fe/Cu/Fe/Cu/Fe

S4:
Multilayer
Polymer
sample
doped with
Fe and Cu

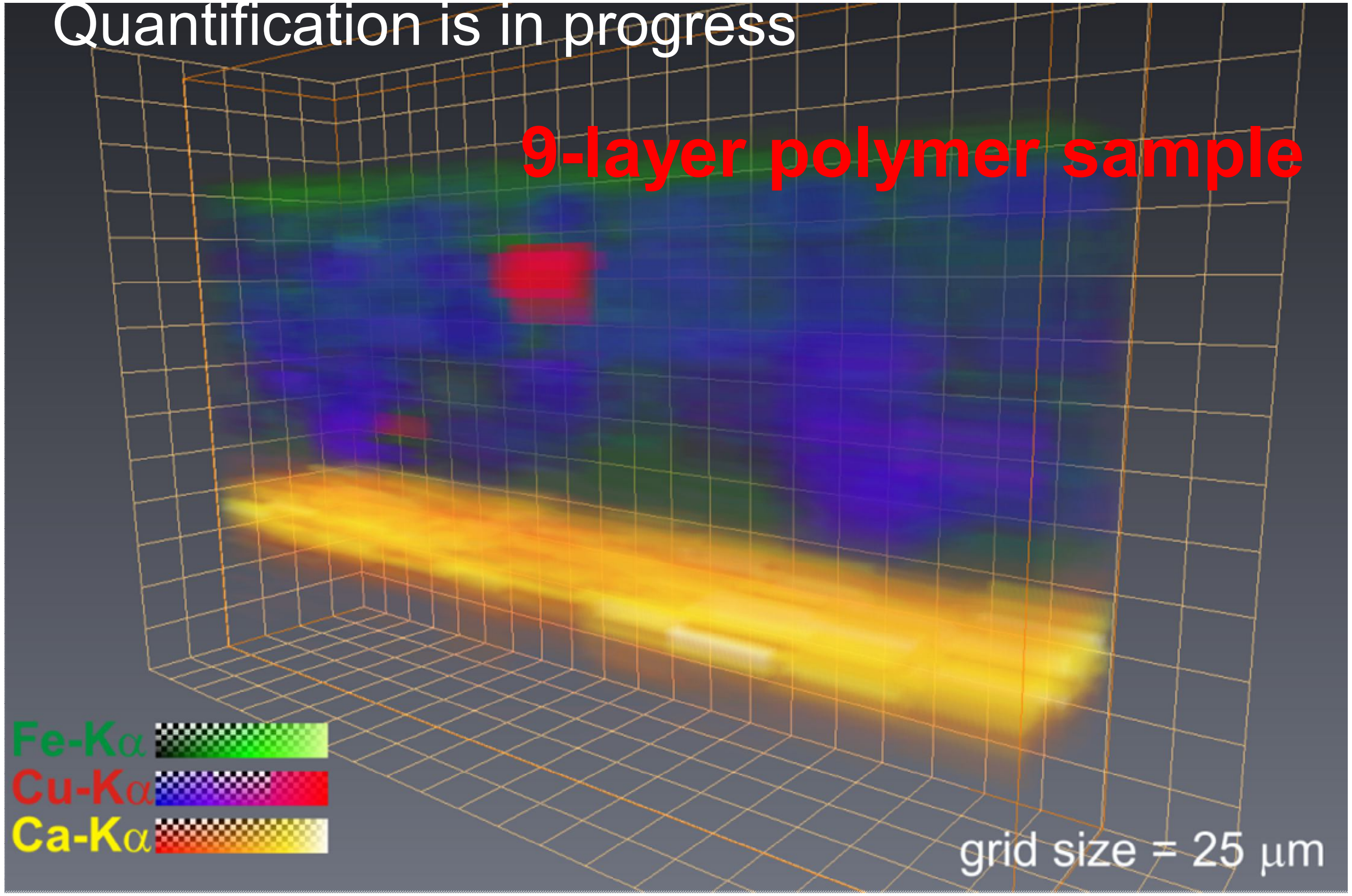


Intensity profiles versus depth

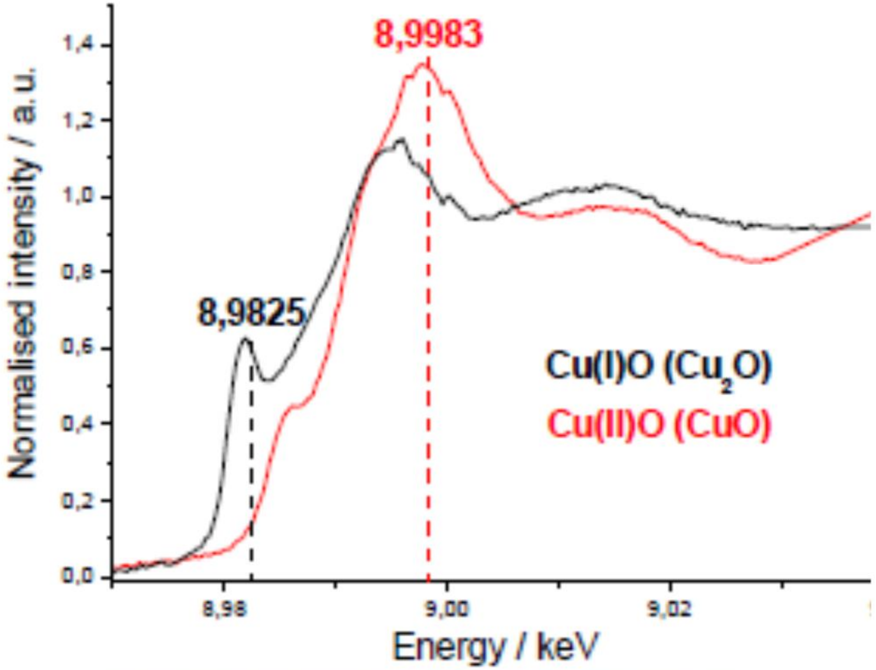


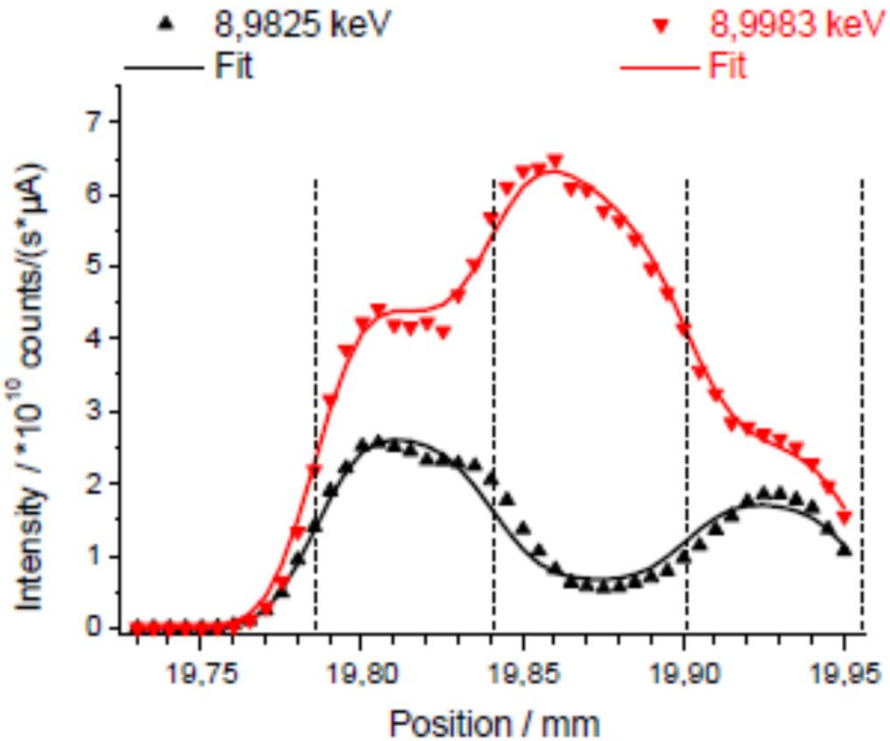
Average of 10 depths cans

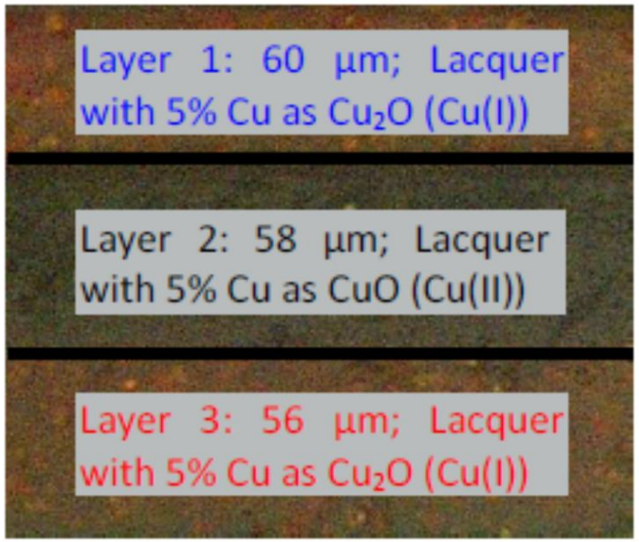
3D Imaging of raw intensity data



3D Chemical mapping with confocal set-up

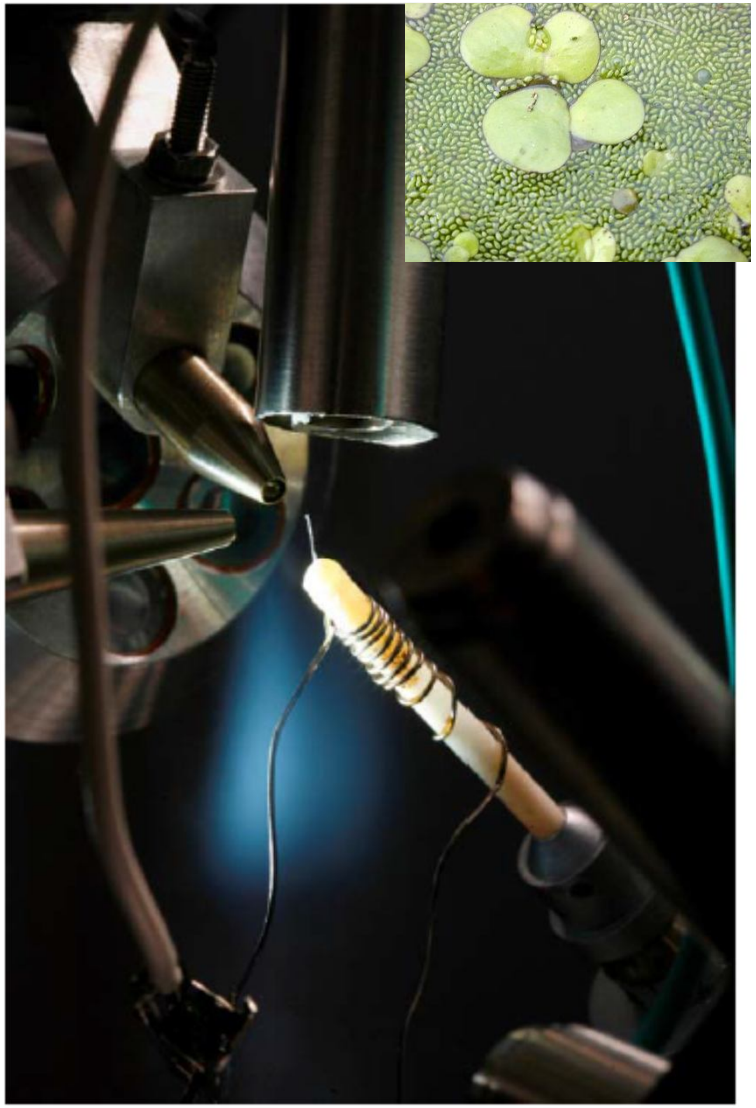


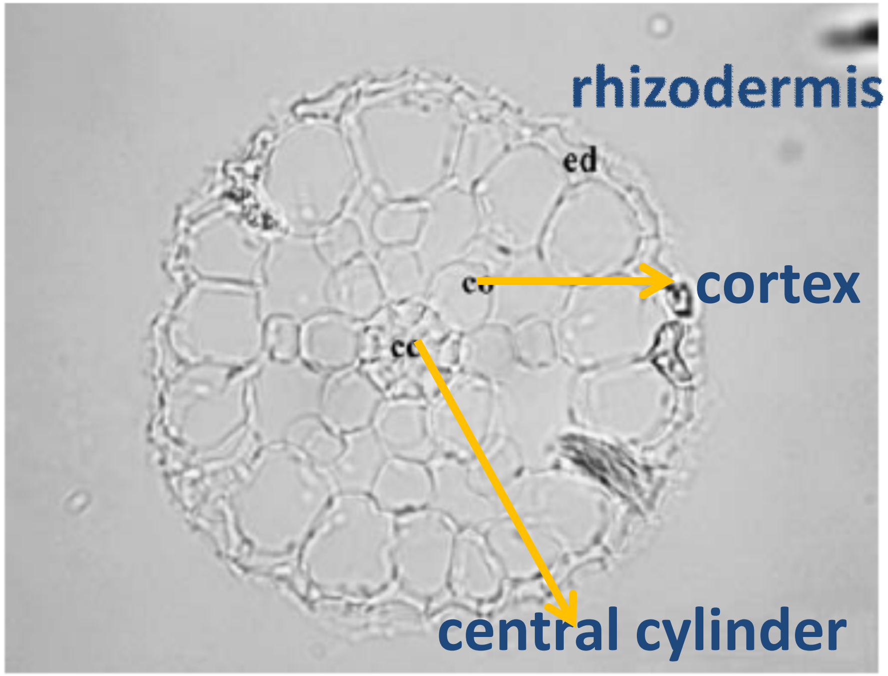




Lars Lühl et *al.*, Three-Dimensional Chemical Mapping with a Confocal XRF Setup, Anal Chem. 2013 Apr 2;85(7):3682-9.

3D Micro-XRF in Biological studies

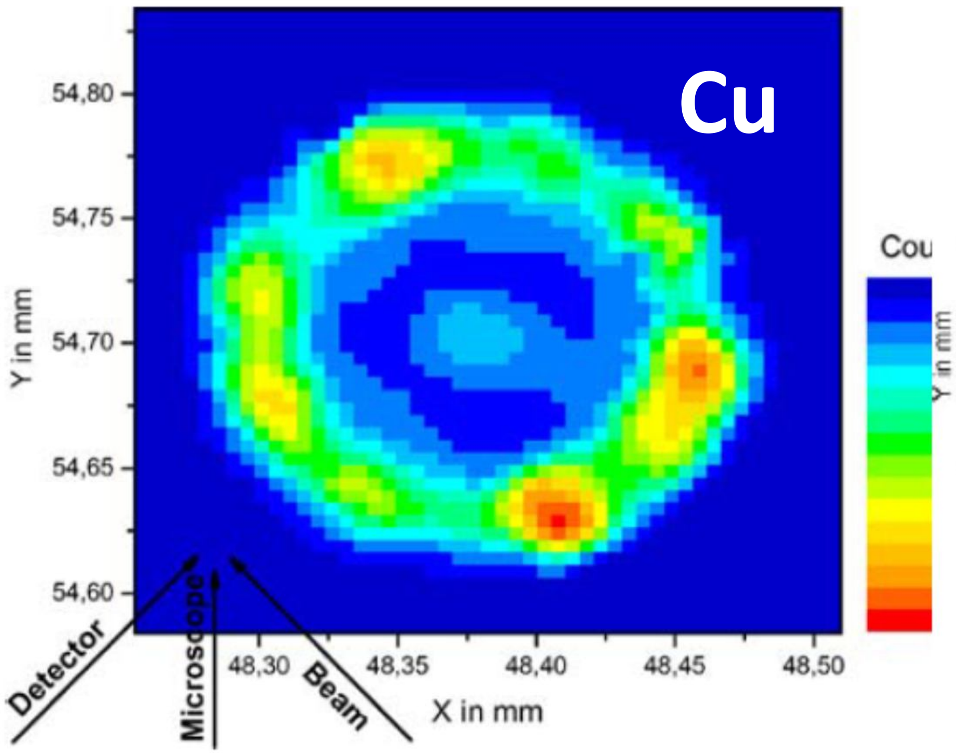


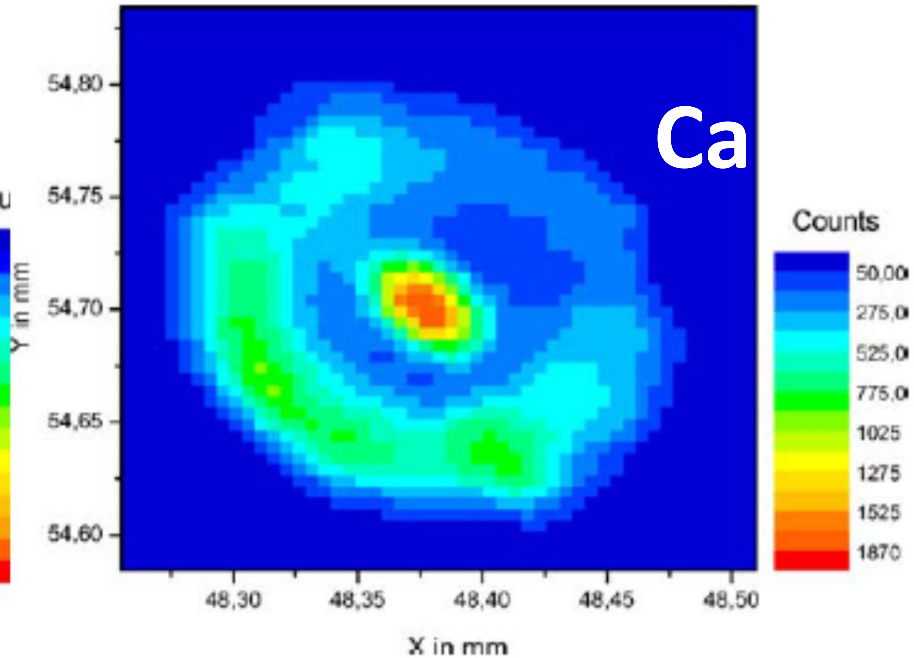


Kanngiesser et ***al*****.**, Anal Bioanal. Chem. (2007) 389:1171–1176

Common duckweed (Lemna minor) is an important component of the aquatic food chain. The free floating plant grows on the surface of fresh water ponds and lakes

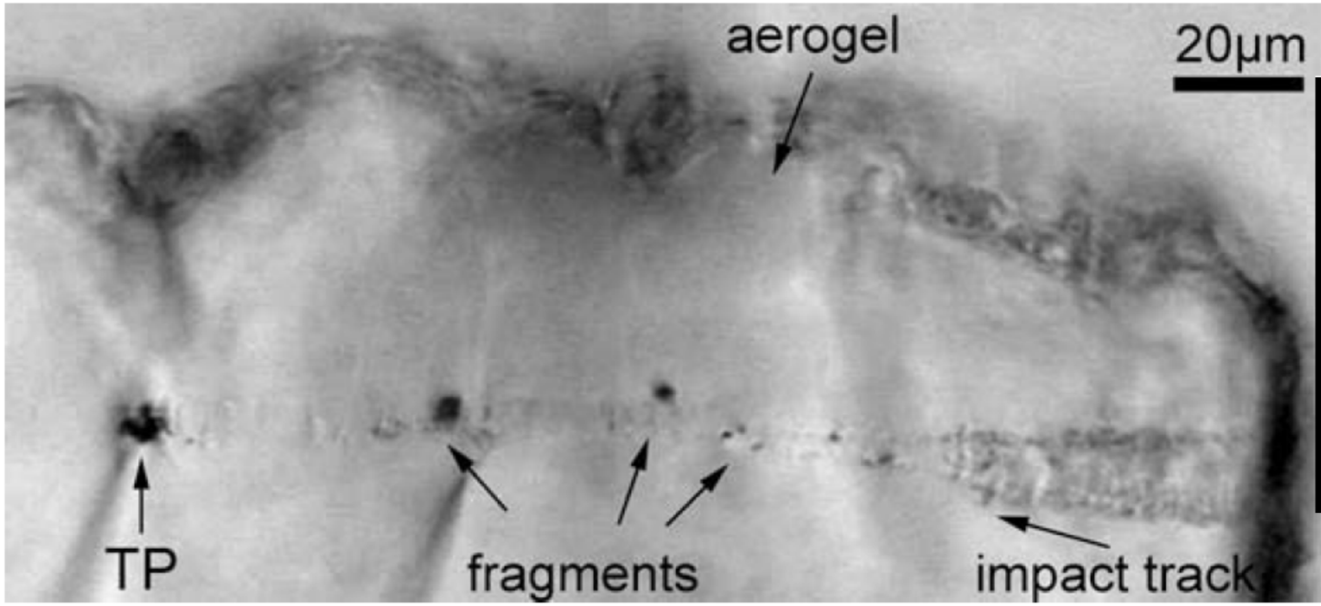
3D Micro-XRF in Biological studies

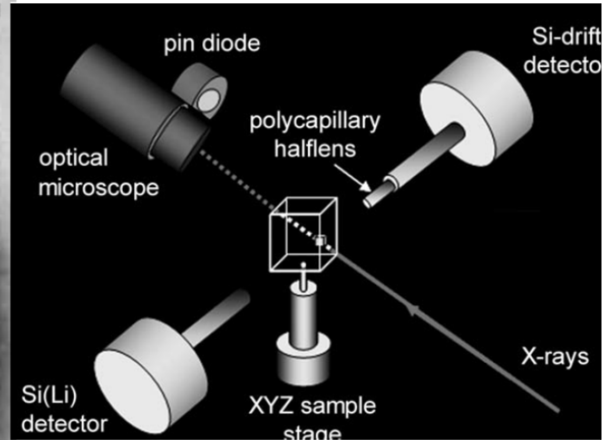




Kanngiesser et ***al***., Anal Bioanal. Chem. (2007) 389:1171–1176

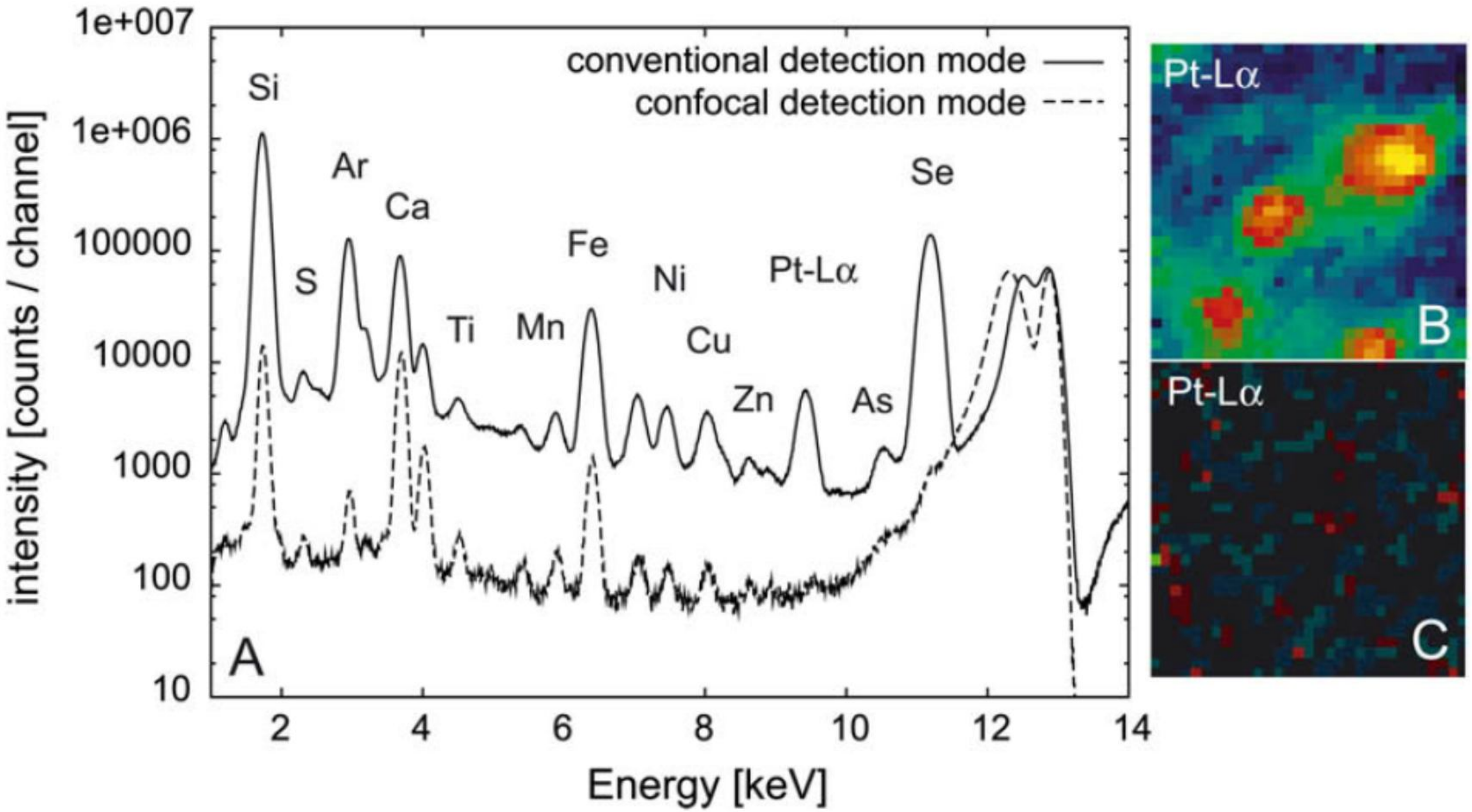
3D Micro-XRF in planetary science





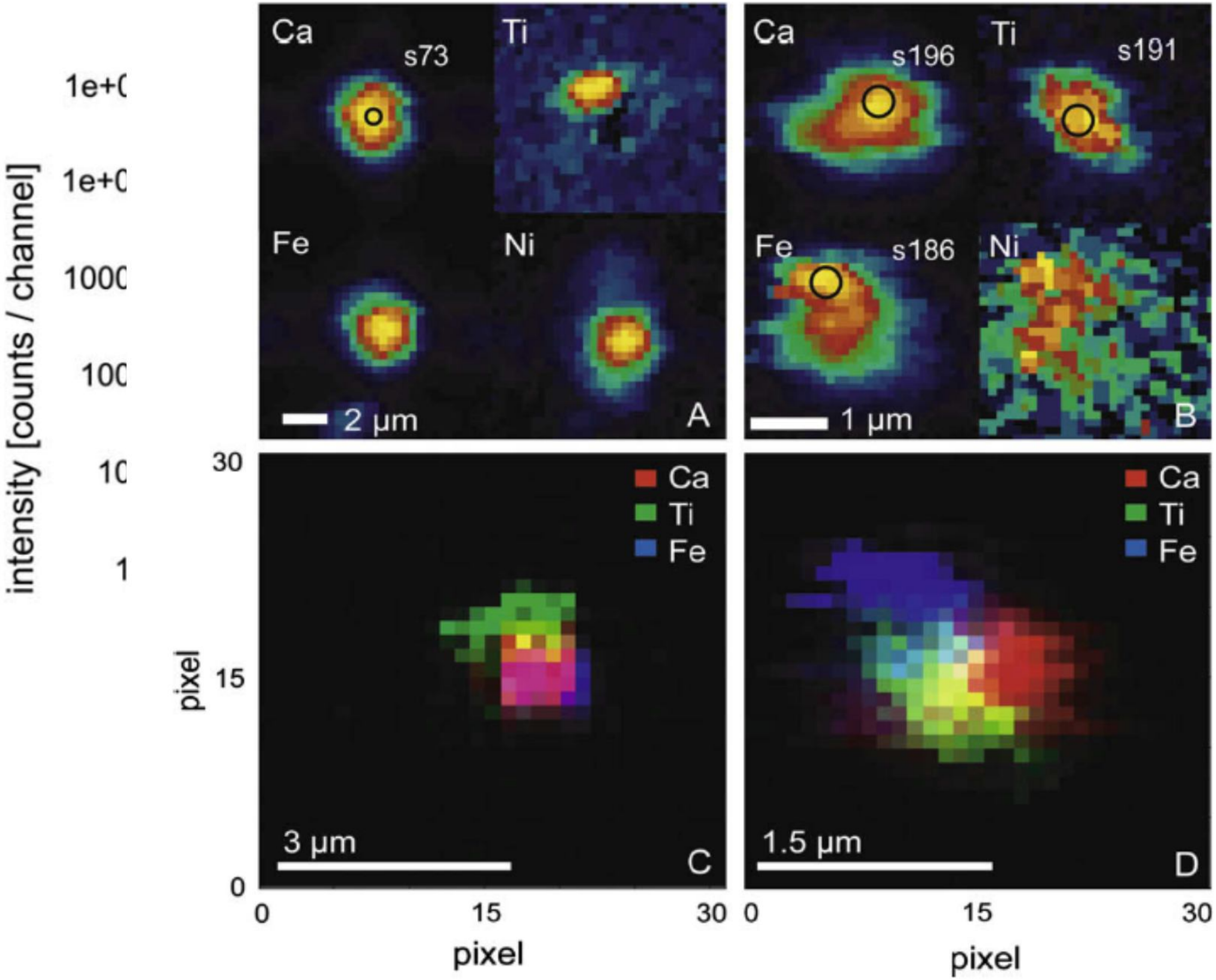
S. Schmitz et *al.*, In situ identification of a CAI candidate in 81P/Wild 2 cometary, dust by confocal high resolution synchrotron X-ray fluorescence
Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta 73 (2009) 5483–5492

3D Micro-XRF in planetary science



300 nm x
300 nm
$9x10^7$ ph/s
19 um/Fe-Kα

3D Micro-XRF in planetary science



300 nm x
300 nm
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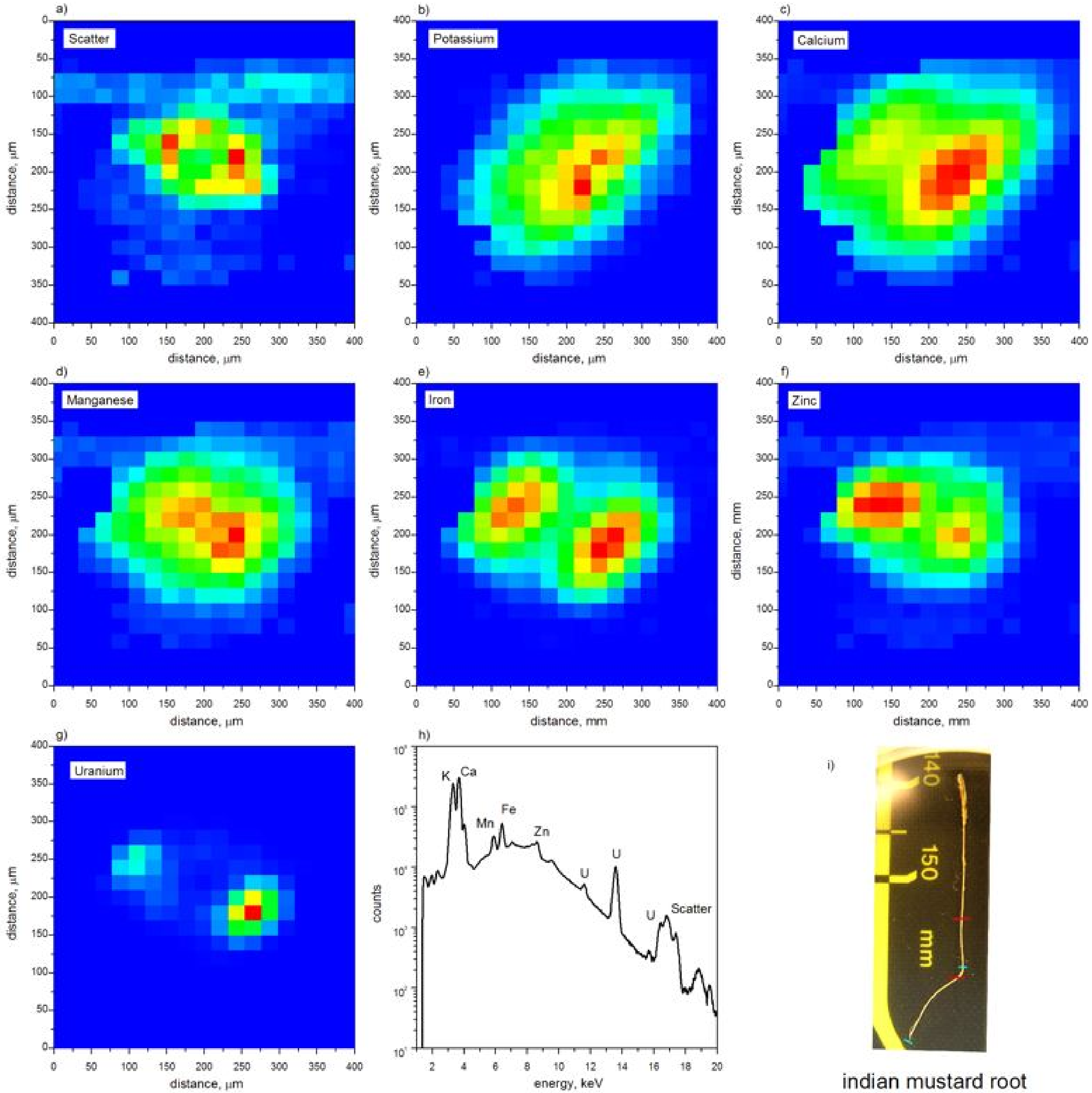
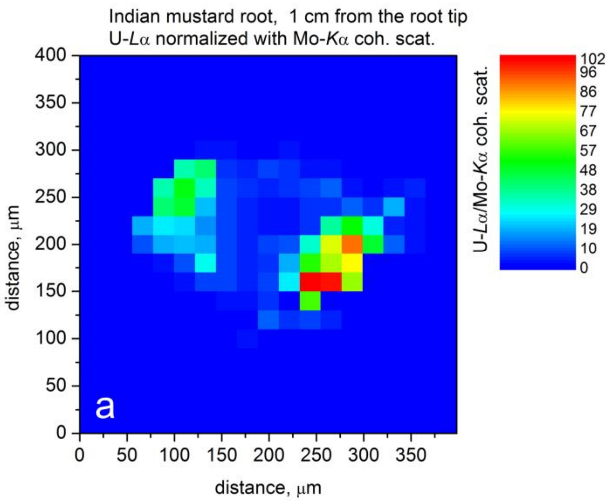
19 um/Fe-Kα

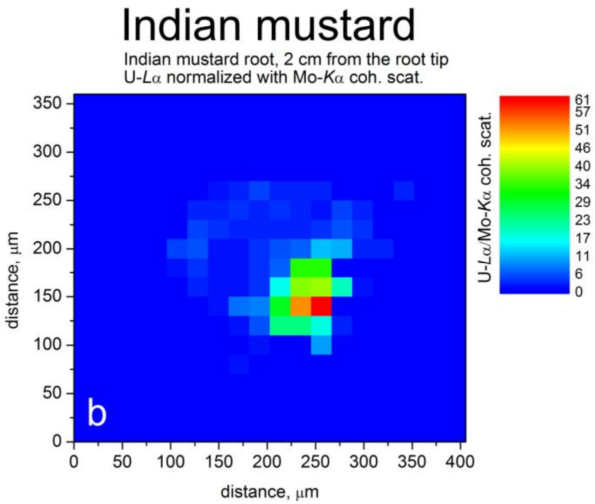
Plant nutrition/transport: Uptake of heavy metals

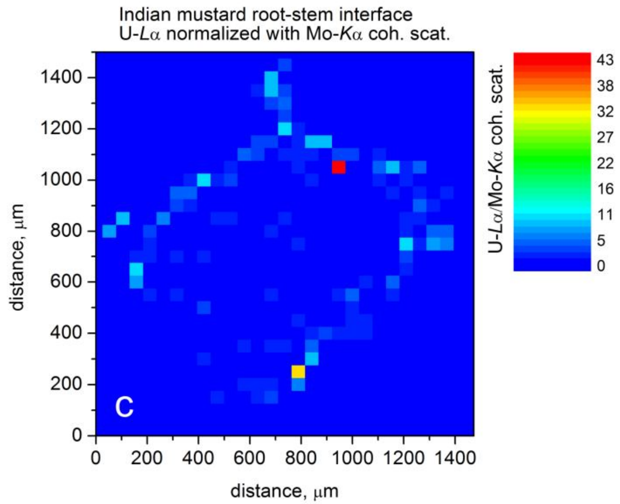
A. Straczek, et *al.*, J. of Environmental Radioactivity 101(3), 258-266 (2010).



Plant nutrition-transport: Uptake of heavy metals – Uranium

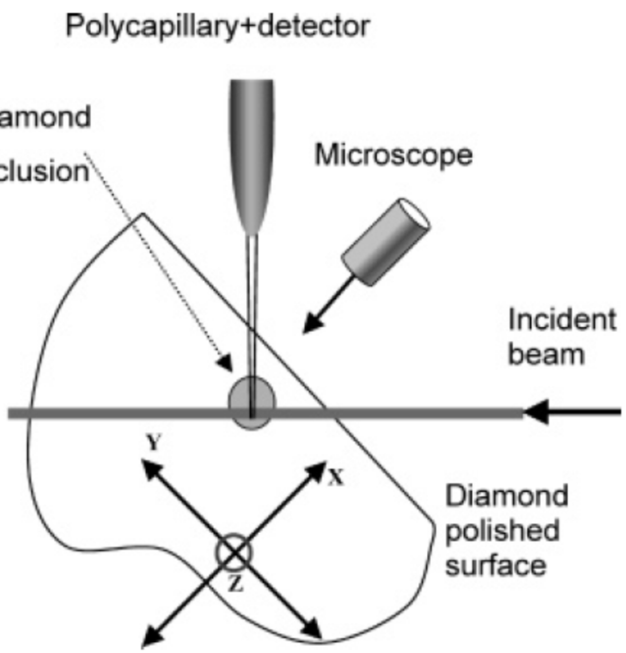






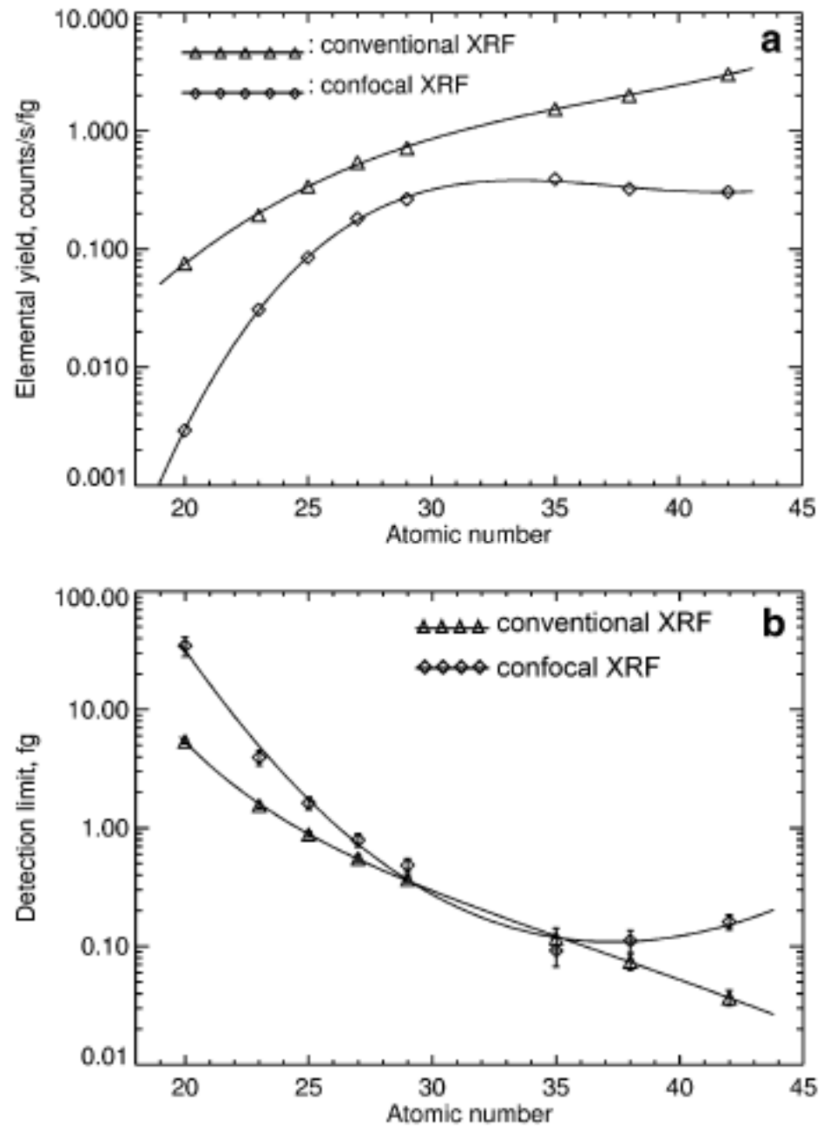
A. Straczek, et *al.*, J. of Environmental Radioactivity 101(3), 258-266 (2010).

3D Micro-XRF applications in Geology

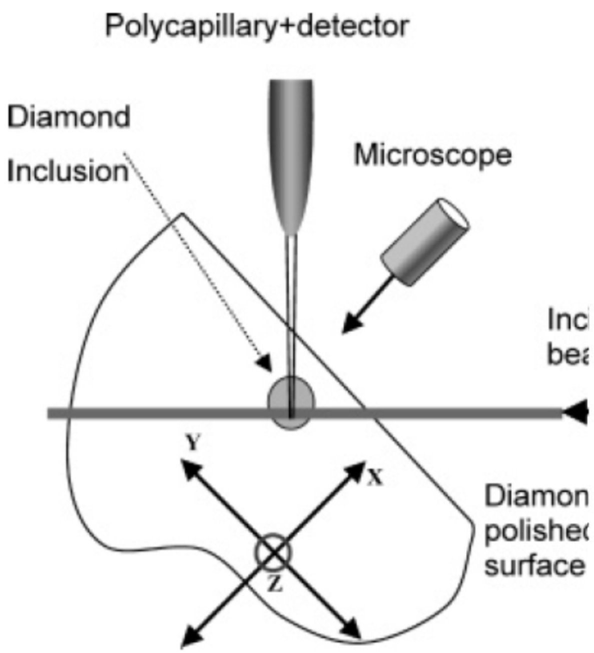


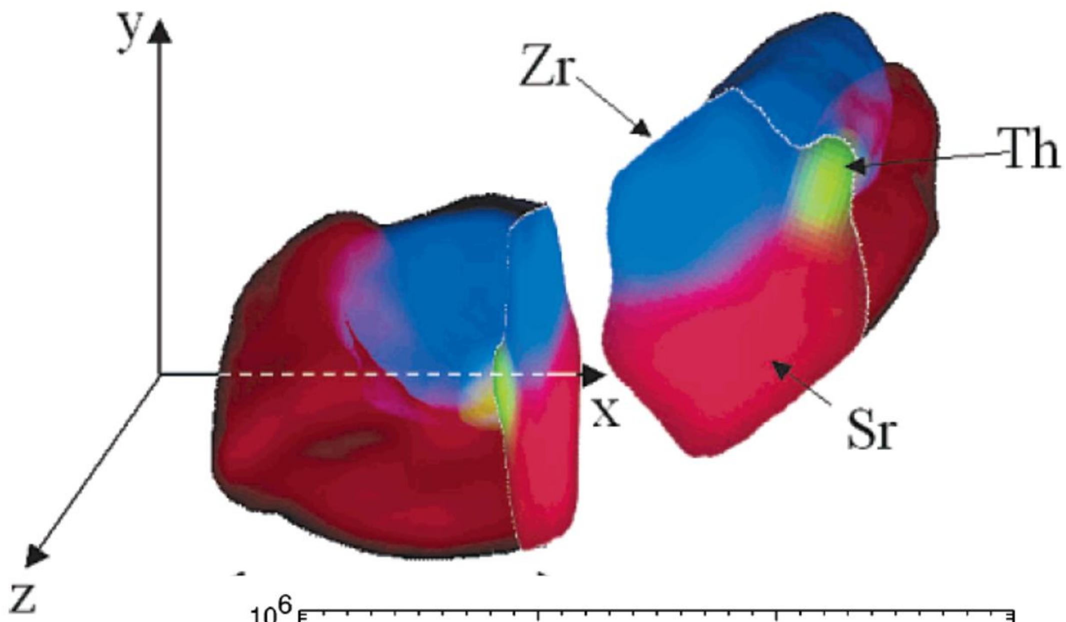
Vincze et *al*, Anal. Chem. 2004, 76, 6786-6791

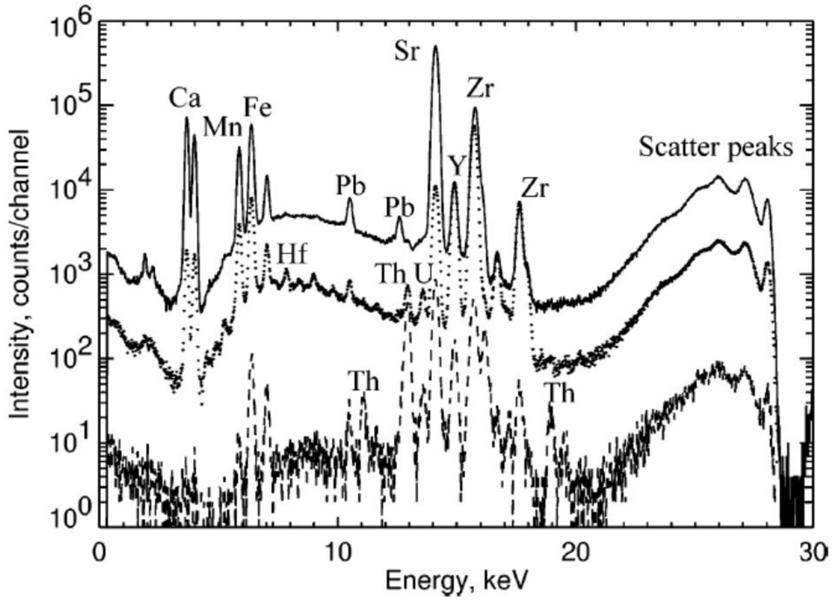
28 keV, 2 um (V) X 5 um (H), 10^{10} photons/s.



3D Micro-XRF applications in Geology





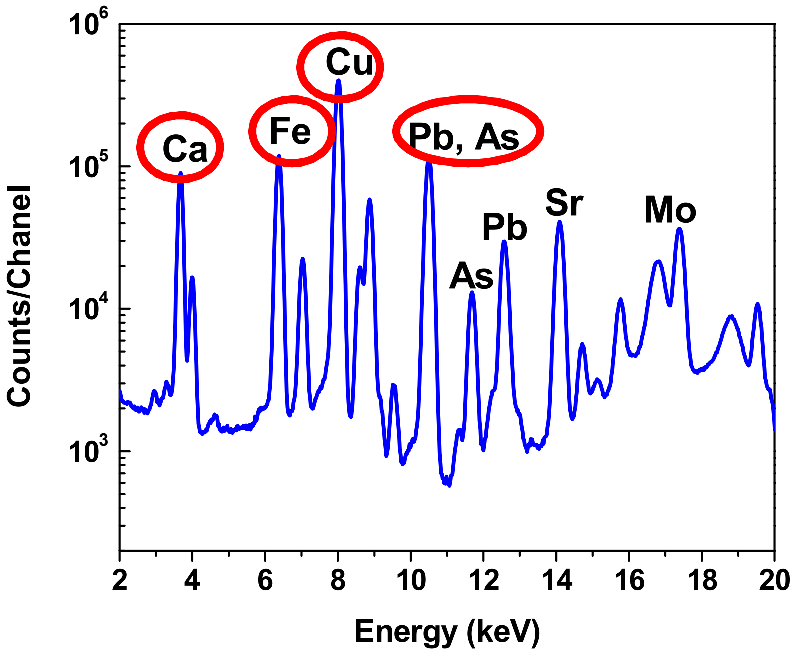


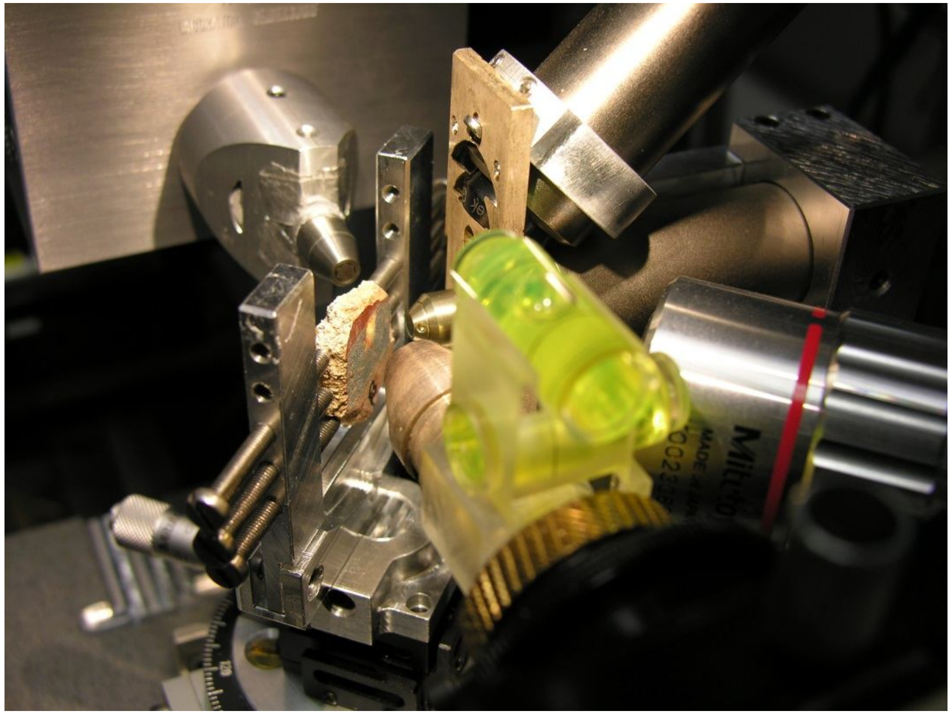
Vincze et *al*, Anal. Chem. 2004, 76, 6786-6791

28 keV, 2 um (V) X 5 um (H), 10^{10} photons/s.

3D analysis of Roman period (2 cent BC) painted plasters @IAEA Laboratories

In support of understanding the elaboration of raw materials and application of painting techniques in antiquity.





Micro-XRF spectrum from the analysis on extended area

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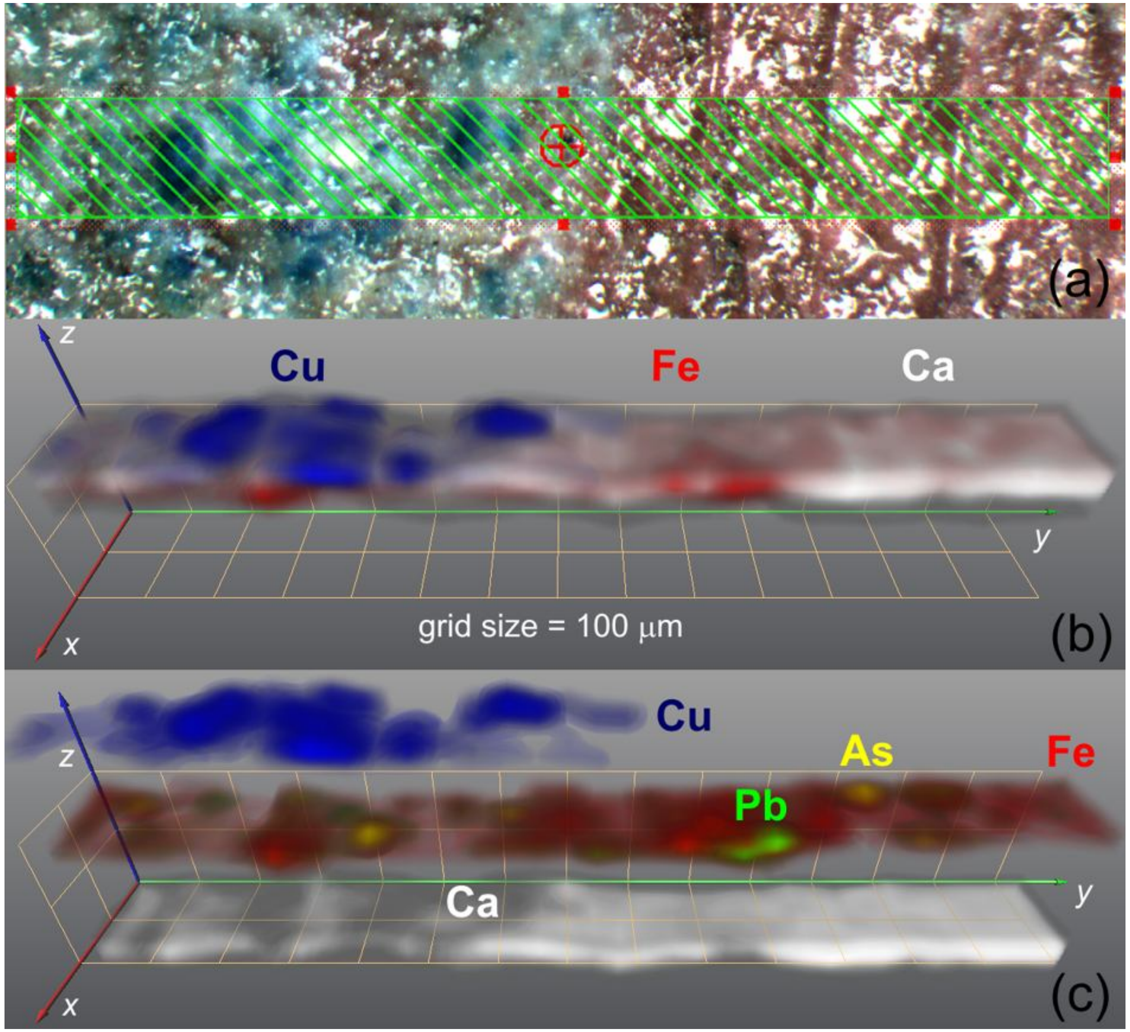
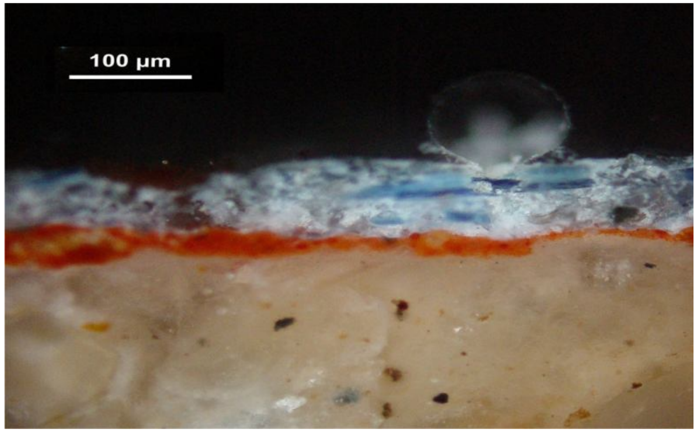
Egyptian Blue (Cu)
Red ochre (Fe)

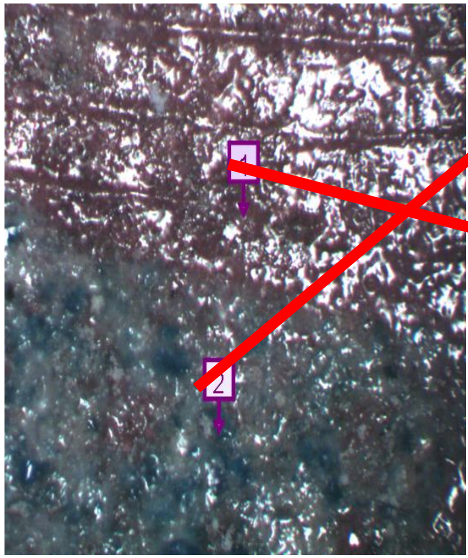
Pb and As are constituents trace-minor elements of the iron based ochre paint layer

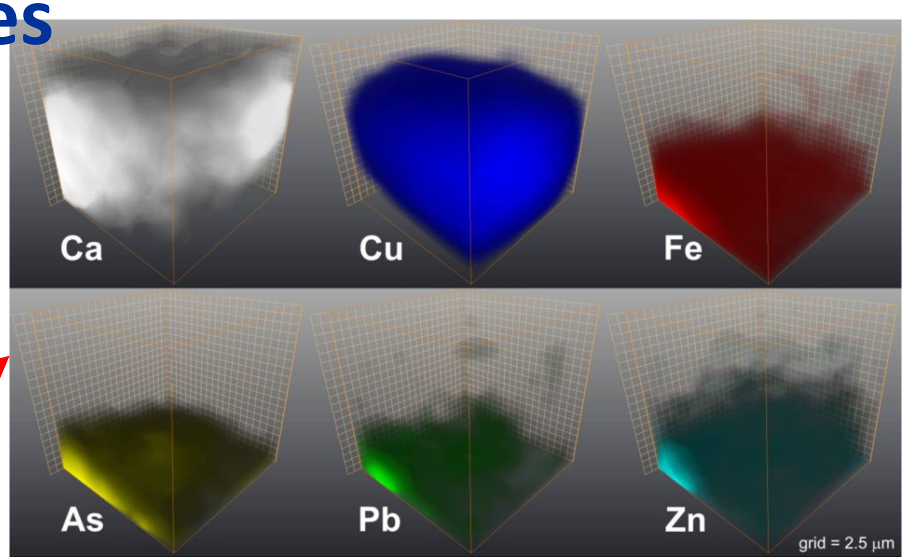
Volume:
20 µm x 1440 µm x 293 µm,
xyz scanning spacing:
40 µm X 40 µm x 3 µm

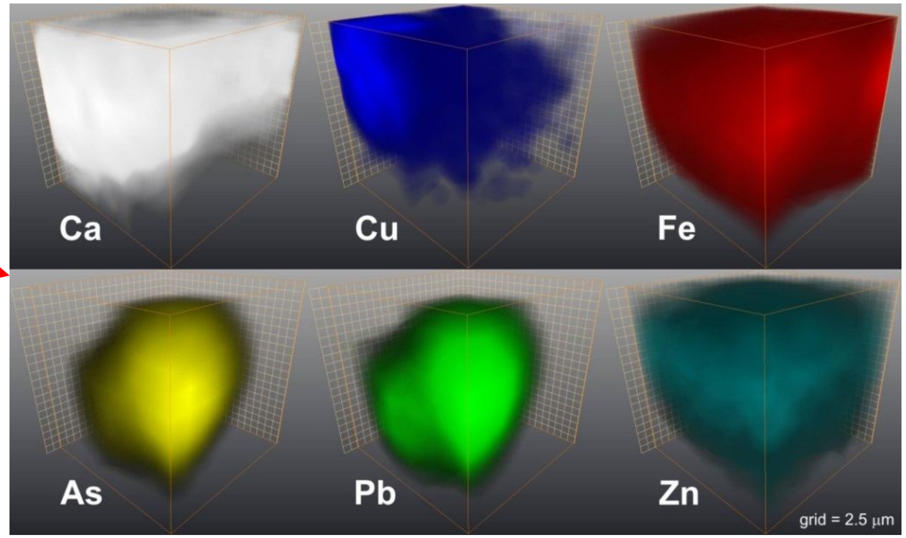


3D analysis of Roman period (2nd cent. BC) painted plasters @IAEA Laboratories



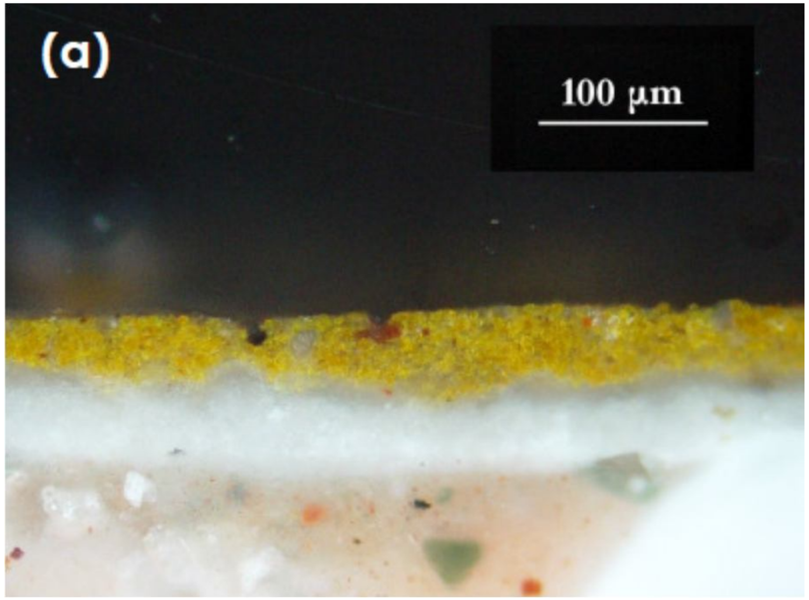


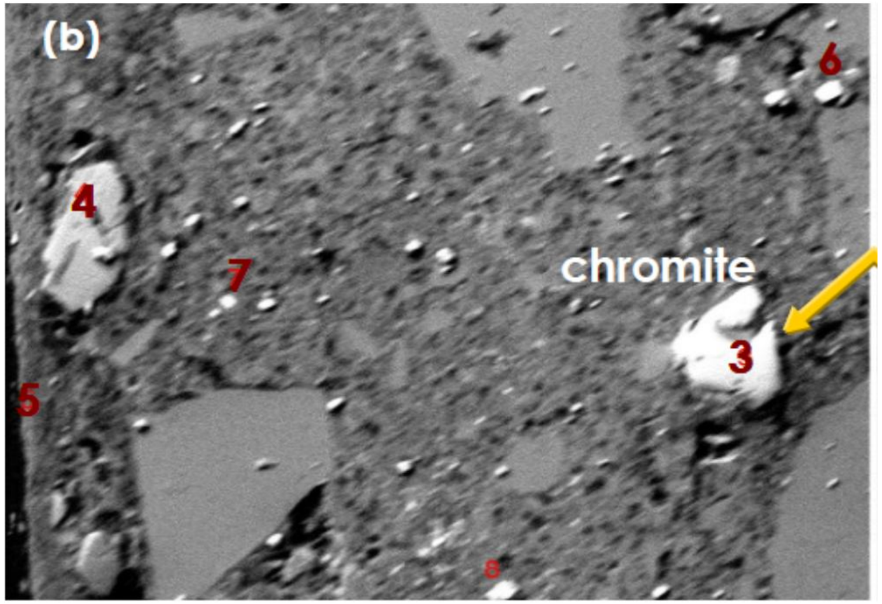


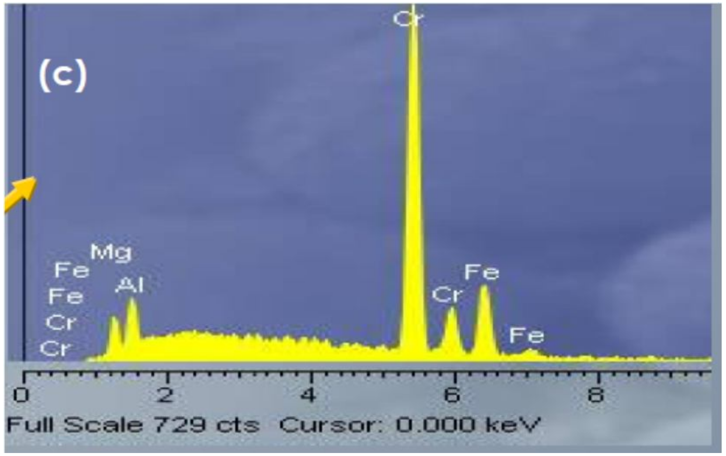


56 µm/55 µm/55µm
5.6 µm/5.5 µm/5µm

Identification of minor micro-components





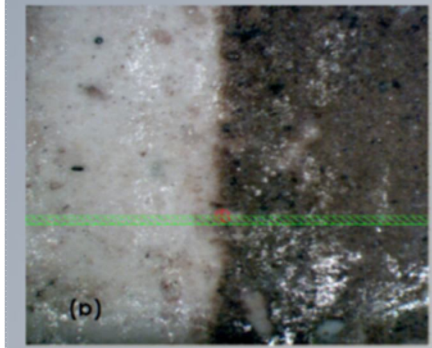


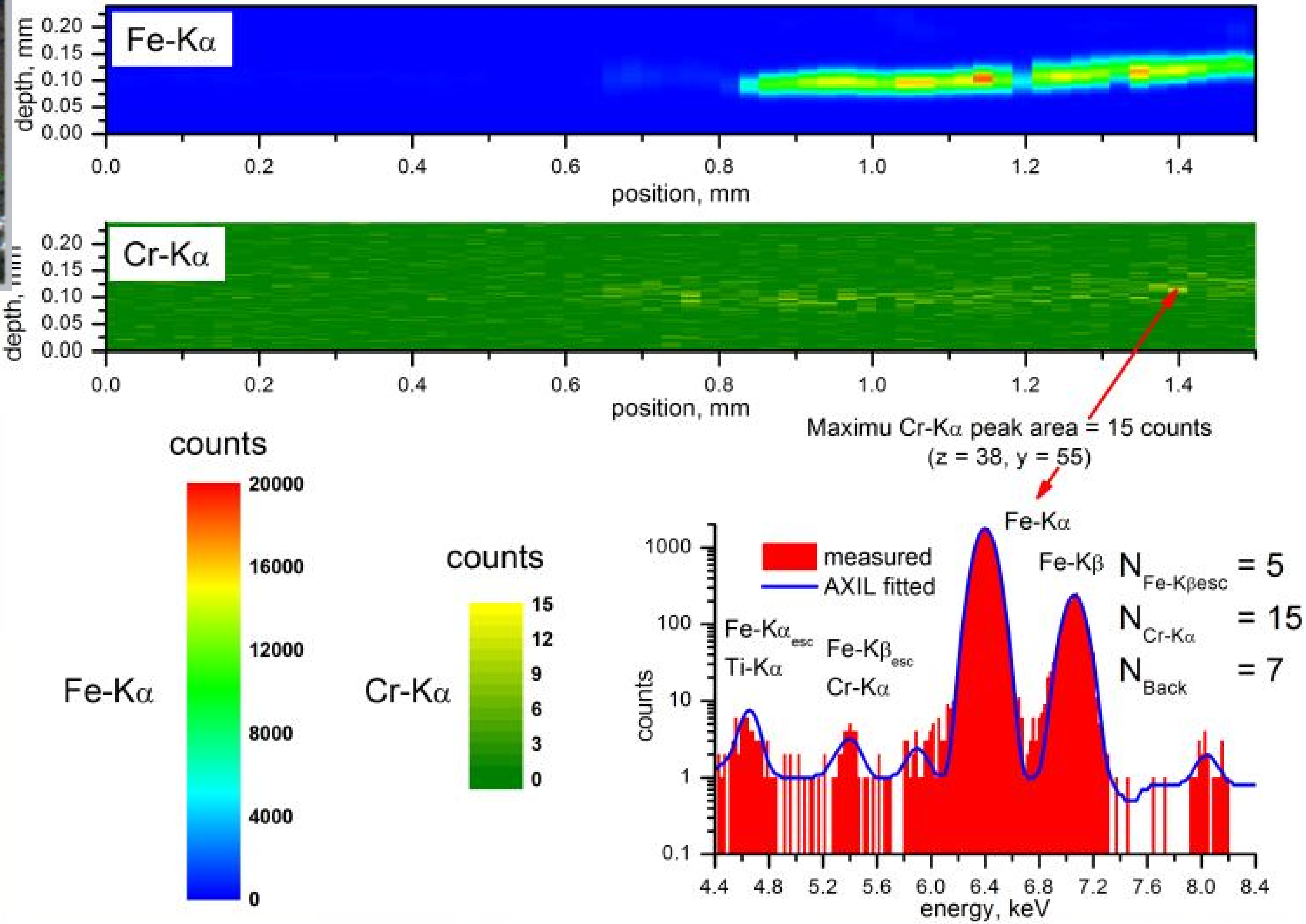
Chromite: $(Mg, Fe^{2+})(Cr, Al)_2O_4$)

Collaboration with Technical University of Crete and National Research Foundation – KERAS

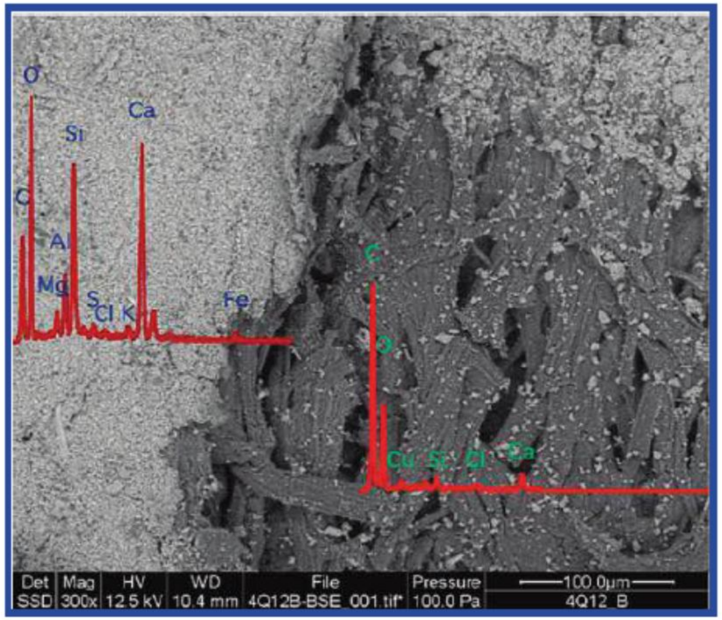
Samples: courtesy by H. Brecoulaki, KERAS

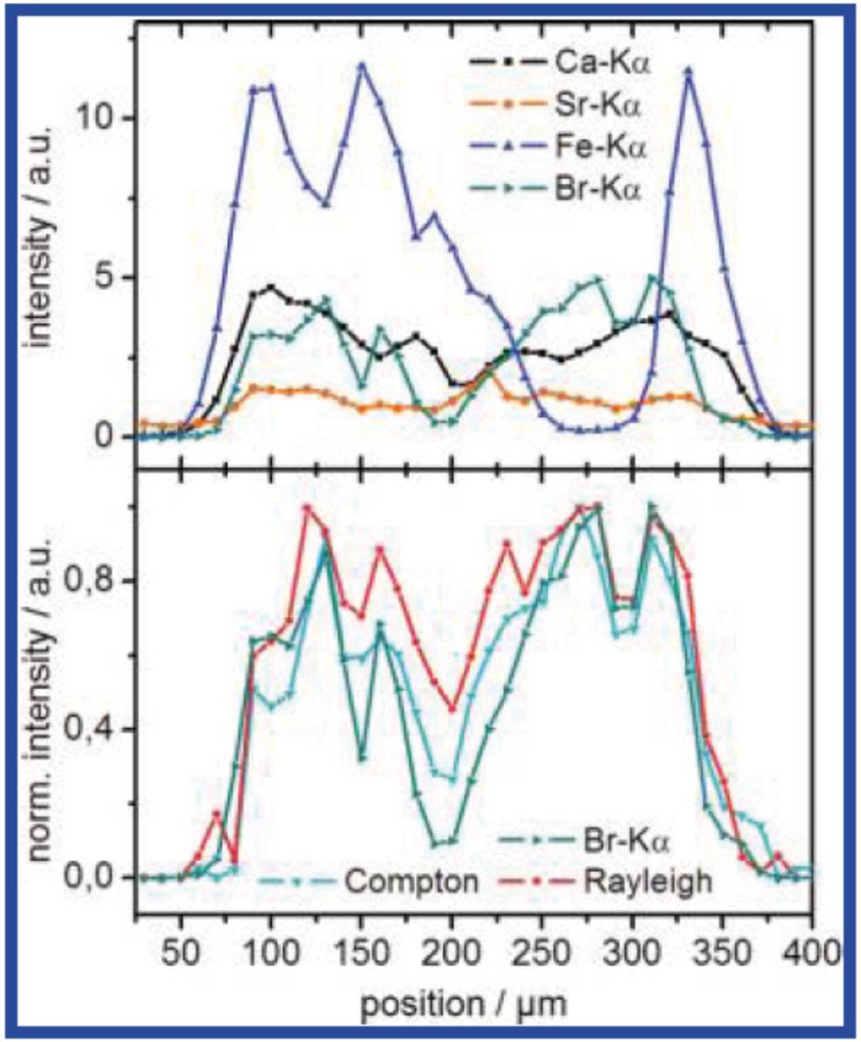
Identification of minor micro-components





Combined 3D Micro-XRF/2D Micro XRF on the Dead Sea Scrolls





Mantouvalou et al Anal. Chem. 2011, 83, 6308–6315

Synopsis/Complementarily

Elements (Alumino-silicate matrix)	Techniques	Probing Depth	Concentration
Na - Cl	3D Micro -PIXE	<10-20 μm	Major
K-Zn	3D Micro -PIXE 3D Micro -XRF	 <100 μm	Major/Minor Major/Minor
Ga – Ag, Au-U Ga - U	3D Micro –PIXE 3D Micro -XRF	<100 μm 100-300 μm	Major Major/Minor/Trace

Synopsis

➢ The intensity profiles deduced from confocal depth scans incorporate composite analytical information such as the position and height of its centroid, the fwhm or actually the exact shape of the intensity distribution.

3D analysis may offer various analytical possibilities:

✓ To resolve the features of a multilayered structure (elementa composition, thickness, layers)

✓ To estimate concentration gradients

✓ Elemental composition of few tens um scale particles embedded mostly in a light matrix

Thank you for your attention!!

Acknowledgements

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