

## ALS User Forum on the ALS-U Project Beamlines

February 25, 2019





## Agenda

- ALS-U beamline selection process and the path to ALS renewal
  - David Robin (ALS-U Project Director)
  - Andreas Scholl (Interim ALS Science Deputy)
- Science at the new and upgraded ID beamlines
  - COSMIC upgrade, David Shapiro (ALS) and Will Chueh (Stanford)
  - MAESTRO upgrade, Eli Rotenberg (ALS) and Jyoti Katoch (Carnegie Mellon)
  - New tender x-ray beamline, Chenhui Zhu (ALS) and Pupa Gilbert (University of Wisconsin–Madison)
  - New soft x-ray beamline, Sujoy Roy (ALS) and Alex Frano (UCSD)
- Q&A







## ALS-U beamline selection process and the path to ALS renewal

#### Dave Robin

**ALS-U Project Director** 

#### Andreas Scholl

**Interim ALS Science Deputy** 





## ALS-U: Enabling the ALS's global leadership in soft x-ray science

#### **Features**

- World-leading soft x-ray brightness and capabilities
- More than 100x increase in soft x-ray brightness and coherent flux compared with today's ALS
- Excellent IR and hard x-ray capabilities

#### Impact

- Enable scientific advances in a diverse range of fields, improving our economy, healthcare, and national security
- Continue the ALS tradition of serving a large and scientifically diverse user community

#### Electron Beam Profile Comparison





## The ALS today has...



### During the construction phase of the project...





### During the construction phase of the project...



#### User community engagement in ALS-U beamline planning

#### Workshops



Oct. 2014



Jan. 2017

#### **User Meetings**



#### **User Forums**





Topical Cross-Cutting Reviews & Workshops

Web Forms

**Informal Conversations** 





## **Prioritization criteria**

- Scientific importance
- Relevance of ALS-U characteristics and potential world leadership
- Strength of the relevant user community and expected productivity
- Overall approach, feasibility, R&D activities, and fit to project resources





## **Decision-making process**

- 16-month process
- User community and ALS staff input was evaluated, then synthesized into several beamline scenarios by a working group of ALS staff
- External committees (ALS and ALS-U advisory committees, a steering committee, and an ad-hoc evaluation committee) reviewed the scenarios
- Ad-hoc committee made a recommendation
- ALS-U Project Director made the final decision





### ALS-U upgraded and new beamlines at the ALS



Sector 7: Upgrade MAESTRO and COSMIC (COSMIC XPCS to move to Sector 10)

Sector 8: Build a new tender x-ray beamline featuring STXM and coherent scattering

Sector 10: Build a new soft x-ray beamline featuring XPCS, nRSoXS, and nRIXS





## **Technique toolbox of the upgraded ALS**







# The capabilities imparted by the ALS-U project will provide the foundation for new ALS science







#### **Crosscutting challenges addressed by the future ALS**

Spectral Mapping of Nano-Objects

**Designing Functional Interfaces** 

Harnessing Entropy for Material and Chemical Design

Measuring & Manipulating Nanoscale Currents & Flows

Materials Chemistry and Physics in Confined Spaces



ABBREVIATED VERSION

ALS-U:

### Solving Scientific Challenges with Coherent Soft X-Rays

Workshop report on early science enabled by the Advanced Light Source Upgrade

WORKSHOP CHAIR: Steve Kevan ALS-U PROJECT DIRECTOR: David Robin ALS DIRECTOR: Roger Falcone

#### BREAKOUT LEADS: Bioscience Corie Ralston Petrus Zwart Paul Adams

Environmental Chemistry Benjamin Gilbert Peter Nico Pupa Gilbert

**Ouantum Materials** 

Alexander Weber-Bargioni

Eli Rotenberg

Soft Matter Alexander Hexemer Thomas Russell Yi Liu

Spin Materials

Elke Arenholz

Andreas Scholl

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Energy Materials Jinghua Guo

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Full electronic version available at: https://als.lbl.gov/als-u/resources









## The path(s) to ALS renewal



- The ALS-U Project is independent of ALS
- Throughout the project and beyond, the ALS will continue to innovate with new and upgraded experimental systems, many of which will benefit from characteristics provided by ALS-U.
- The input and advice we receive throughout the ALS-U Project will help inform ALS strategic planning and future projects.







## **COSMIC beamline upgrade**

#### **David Shapiro**

Advanced Light Source

#### Will Chueh

Stanford University





## **COSMIC upgrade**



#### **Current properties**

- Separate XPCS / STXM branches
- 250–2500 eV
- Resolving power: 3,000

#### Upgrade scope

- XPCS branch relocated to FLEXON
- Two STXMs share single branch
- Optical layout re-optimized





#### COSMIC: Spectro-Microscopy and Tomography of Functional Nano-Materials



Nanoscale Magnetic Structures and Dynamics





STXM

Ptychography

### *Operando* and Correlative Imaging of Materials





COSMIC-U

Diffraction limited beamline optics, 15X higher coherent flux
 Single-nm spatial resolution, few microsecond time resolution



#### Addressing "Meso-time" Gap for Energy Materials



#### *In-situ* spectro-ptychography for investigating redox



Lim, Li, Alsem, Chueh et al. Science (2016).



#### **Opportunities**

- Significantly enhanced spatial/temporal resolution to reach the meso-time gap
- Understand redox reactions at the nanoscale

#### **Challenges**

- Sample damage, especially in liquid
- Data processing of sequential ptychography frames

Lim, Yu, Chueh, Shapiro et al. In preparation.



## **MAESTRO beamline upgrade**

#### **Eli Rotenberg**

**Advanced Light Source** 

#### Jyoti Katoch

**Carnegie Mellon University** 





## **MAESTRO** and U

https://sites.google.com/a/lbl.gov/maestro/



RERKELEY

## **Angle-resolved photoemission spectroscopy**



 $(\theta, \operatorname{KE}, \Phi_W) \to (\mathbf{k}, \omega)$ 





## The ultimate spatial resolution

too big

macroscopic dimensions 100 nm



#### We do this now:

bulk properties of small things. (ongoing 10 years of transformative, pre-ALS-U science)

#### too small

atomic dimensions ~ 1 nm



Like an STM: we would lose momentum resolution.

#### just right

large enough for band structure, small enough to isolate quantum fluctuations and confined states 5-10 nm



Yazdani NPhys 2011

BSCCO High-T<sub>c</sub> superconductor



Kapitulnik 2003

(Ga,Mn)As Anderson Localization



Yazdani Science 2010

>> 10 years of new, transformative, **ALS-U** enabled science







#### Higher spatial resolution in nanoARPES

#### **2D** based vertical/lateral heterostructures

#### **Twistronics**



- Higher spatial resolution nanoARPES provides opportunity to study the electronic band structure of novel 2D material with smaller grain size.
- The electronic properties of vertical/lateral 2D heterostructures are affected by immediate surrounding as well as twist angle between the constituent 2D stacking layers.
- nanoARPES with spatial resolution of 5-10 nm is a powerful technique to investigate the effects of nanoscale sized inhomogeneities in the surrounding environment that cause strong variations of electronic interactions in 2D based heterostructures.

#### in-operando nanoARPES



- Simultaneous transport and spatially-resolved nanoARPES measurements.
- Direct investigation of the conducting edge states, valley Hall effect, and exciton Hall effect in TMDCs.



## New tender x-ray beamline

**Chenhui Zhu** Advanced Light Source

#### Pupa Gilbert

Univ. of Wisconsin–Madison





## **Tender beamline layout**



- 1–5 keV (up to 8 keV at 2<sup>nd</sup> branch), full length ID, linear polarization
- Branchline 1: grating mono (1–5 keV), ~5 micron focus
- Branchline 2: crystal mono (2–8 keV), ~100 nm focus





#### Tender XPCS: probe fast spontaneous fluctuations across broad length scales



Complex fluids Noel Clark, Colorado



- Physics
- Biology
- Chemistry
- Energy
- Materials science
- Nanotechnology

In-situ environments: Ambient pressure XPS, tensile, IR, printing...



Cell membrane Sunil Sinha, UCSD



Flexible electronics Zhenan Bao, Stanford ALS



Metal organic framework Omar Yaghi, Berkeley COherent Microscopy of Earth-samples with Tender-x-rays (COMET), if funded by NSF in 2019, COMET will lead the world in tender ptychography, and will be fully operational in 2022, well before ALS-U.

Why tender-x-rays (2-8 keV)?

Because they can probe most of the periodic table (1s, 2p, 3d orbitals)



tender-x-rays are penetrating, thus samples can be ~1-100 µm thick, probing entire eukaryotic cells, tissues, and rocks

Pupa Gilbert, UW-Madison

#### we will finally access bone nanocrystals and collagen fibrils in 3D, in pristine bone



seen in their natural state, that is, interspersed nanocrystals and collagen fibrils, thus revealing the size, shape, and orientation of each nanocrystal and fibril, observing at once many nanocrystals and fibrils, their position and orientation, and how these change during mechanical stresses. Thus revealing the functional structure of bone

#### Pupa Gilbert, UW-Madison



## New soft x-ray beamline

**Sujoy Roy** Advanced Light Source

#### Alex Frañó UC San Diego







#### FLEXON: A high-brightness coherent soft X-ray beamline for probing roles of multiscale heterogeneity in quantum materials



## **FLEXON is coming to Sector 10**



## Phase coexistence as a form of equilibrium



Different phases in equilibrium segregate into regions  $\rightarrow$  govern the macroscopic behavior

#### Naturally occurring



Ice+water



Magnetic (electronic) domains Nat. Comm. 3, 999 (2012)

#### Human-assisted

Domain network designed by implanted ions



Semicond. Physics Quantum Electronics 3 (2013)

## Phase coexistence at the nanoscale $\rightarrow$ FLEXON



Challenge: interplay between superconductivity and charge order?



Nature 518, 179 (2015)

Solution: Apply electric currents, monitor evolution upon removing superconductivity

High current densities (critical currents) require small nano-scale devices...nano probes!
→ need multimodal approach!

## Phase coexistence at the nanoscale → FLEXON



Challenge: interplay between superconductivity and charge order?



Solution: Apply electric currents, monitor evolution upon removing superconductivity

High current densities (critical currents) require small nano-scale devices...nano probes! → need multimodal approach!

Apply high current densities across nanodevices:

 <u>nRSXS</u>: Visualize phase separation: what happens at the boundary?, etc..
 <u>nRIXS</u>: Visualize excitations at the nano boundaries: plasmon and charge excitations
 <u>XPCS</u>: Detect temporal fluctuations and mesoscale coherence: pair-density wave, nonergodic behavior compared to regions without current



## General ALS-U information: als.lbl.gov/als-u

## **Additional Slides**





## Stages of a DOE project and where ALS-U is

**Conceptual Design, Engineering, Construction, Commissioning, Operations** 



- Currently working on preliminary design—leads to performance baseline
  - Baseline (CD-2) is when the scope, cost, and schedule are fixed





## **Review committees**

#### Steering committee (internal to LBNL):

Steve Kevan Howard Padmore Zahid Hussain Kevin Wilson (CSD) Peter Fischer (MSD) Ken Chow Christoph Steier Ken Goldberg

## Ad hoc committee (external to ALS):

Lou Terminello (PNNL, SAC) David Prendergast (LBNL, SAC) Steve Hulbert (BNL, ESAC) Andy Broadbent (BNL, ESAC) Brandy Toner (Minnesota) Frances Houle (LBNL) Uwe Bergmann (SLAC) Tom Rabedeau (SLAC) Oleg Chubar (BNL)





## **Beamline working group**

Andreas Scholl Will Chueh Ashley White Sue Bailey Corie Ralston Martin Kunz Mike Martin Alex Hexemer Hendrik Bluhm Jinghua Guo **David Shapiro** Elke Arenholz

Sujoy Roy **Yi-De Chuang** Alexei Fedorov Eli Rotenberg Matthaeus Leitner Simon Morton Jeff Takakuwa Chenhui Zhu Ethan Crumlin Aaron Bostwick Chris Jozwiak Padraic Shafer



