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MeVフェムト秒電子線パルスを用いた 超高速電子顕微鏡の開発

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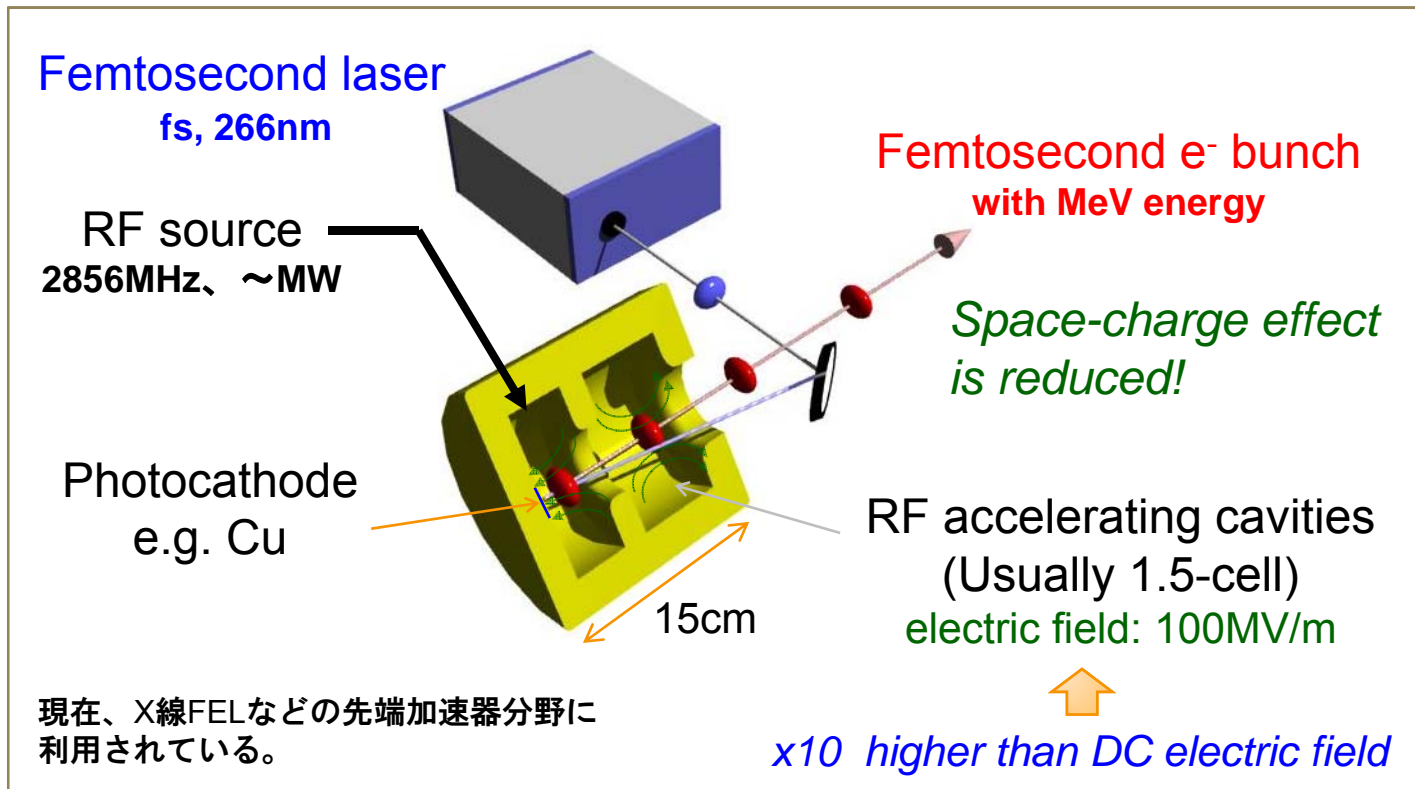


Motivation

- ✓ An observation in “**real space (実空間)**” and “**real time (実時間)**” has long been in goal for the scientists.
- ✓ Many ultrafast phenomena or dynamics in materials begin in **femtosecond time region** over **nanometer spatial dimension**, e.g.
 - Ultrafast chemical reactions (e.g. excitation, relaxation, making and breaking of bonds, ...)
 - Ultrafast dynamics in biology (e.g. charge/energy transfers, growth of damage, ...)
 - Structural changes in solids (e.g. phase transformations, melting and resolidification, ...)
- ✓ **Single-shot measurement** is necessary, because many structural phenomena or dynamics are not reversible (不可逆的な構造変化) !

MeVフェムト秒電子線パルスを用いた超高速電子顕微鏡の開発

フォトカソードRF電子銃

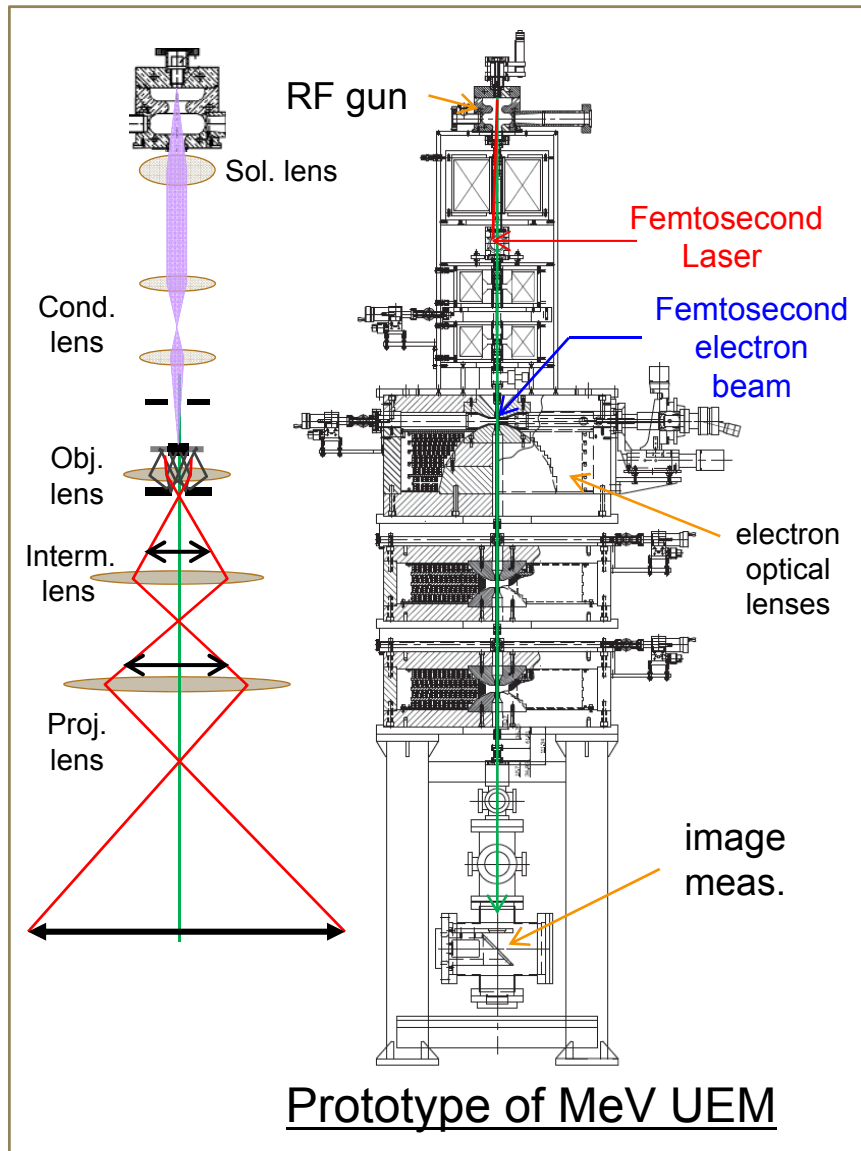


期待される電子ビームの特性:

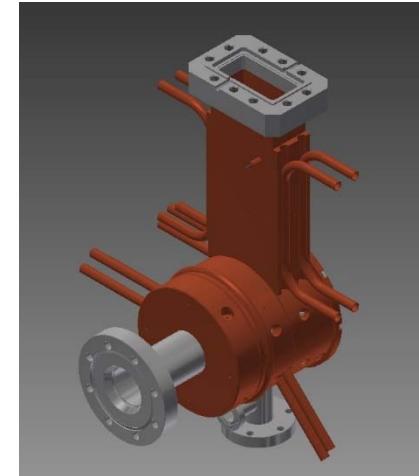
Electron energy:	1~5 MeV
Bunch length:	100 fs
Norm. emittance:	0.1 mm-mrad
Energy spread:	10^{-4} (10^{-5} for challenge)
No. of electrons:	$10^7 \sim 10^8 e^-$'s/pulse

(現状) ほぼ達成!

Concept of RF gun based UEM



Femtosecond
photocathode
electron gun

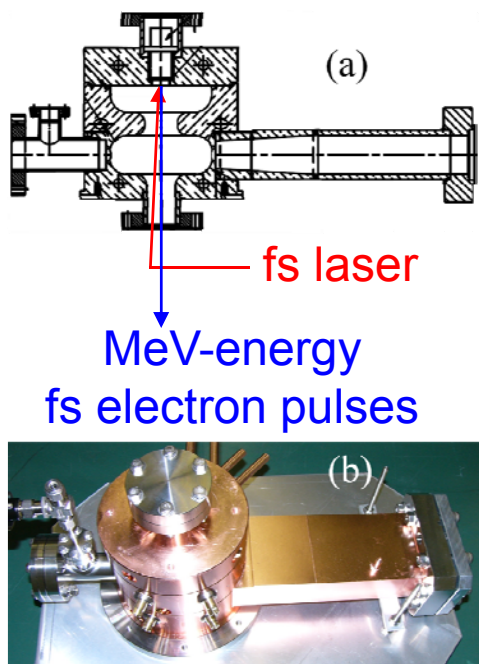


Electron energy : 1 ~ 3 MeV
Bunch length : 100 fs
Emittance : 0.1 mm-mrad
Energy spread : $10^{-4} \sim 10^{-5}$
Charge : $10^7 \sim 10^8 e^-/s/pulse$

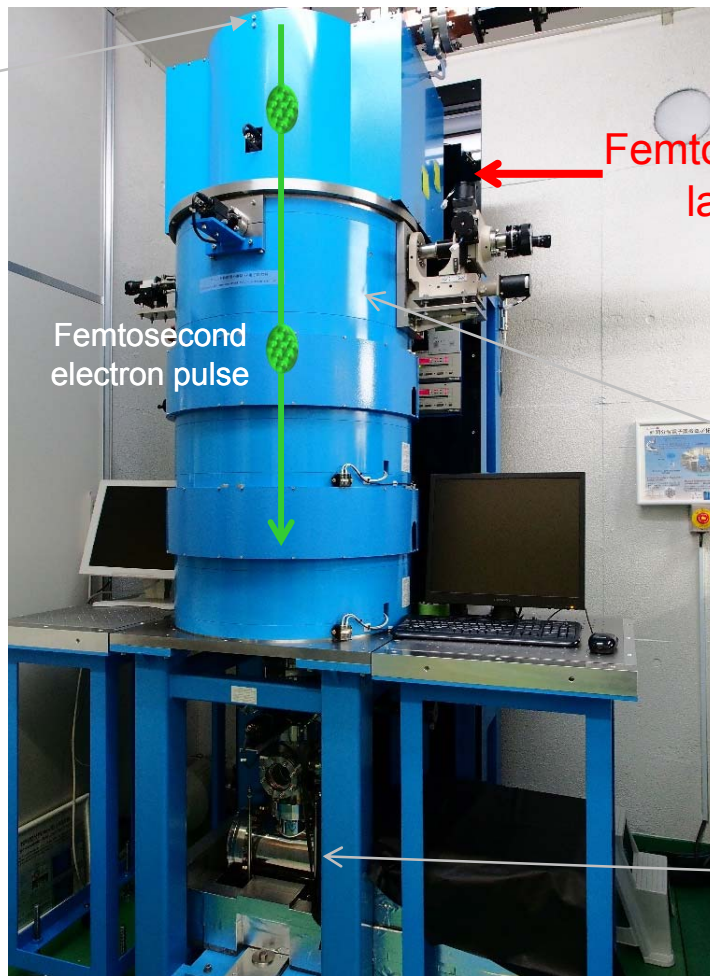
Time resolution: 100 fs
Spatial resolution: 1 nm

Challenge!

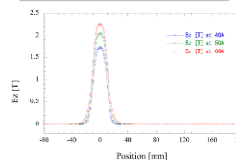
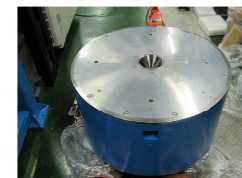
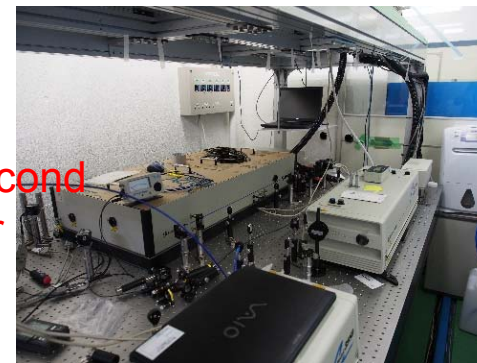
RF電子銃を用いた 超高速電子顕微鏡実証機の写真



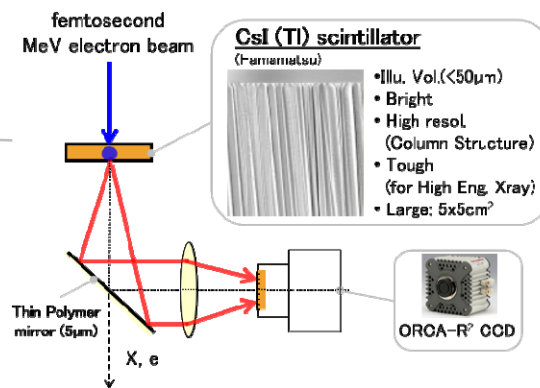
本装置は、関連研究者の
経験と知恵・努力を結集
して独自に設計・製作した
もの！



Size: 3m(H) x 0.7m(D)

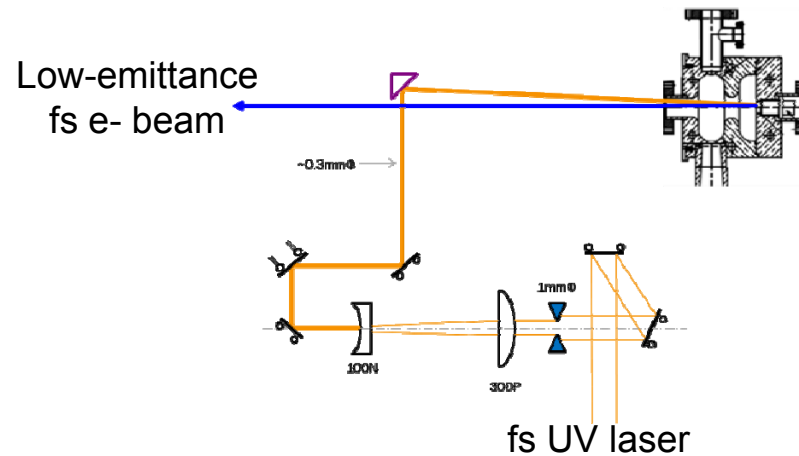


Bore diameter: 13mm
Magnetic field: 2.2 Tesla
Ampere-turn: 35,000
 $f = 5 \text{ mm}$ for 2MeV e^-
 $C_s, C_c \sim 4 \text{ mm}$
70 cm (D) x 35 cm (H)

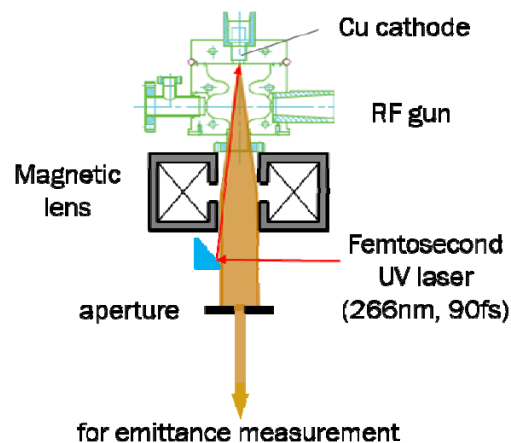


0.1 μm - emittance electron beam generation

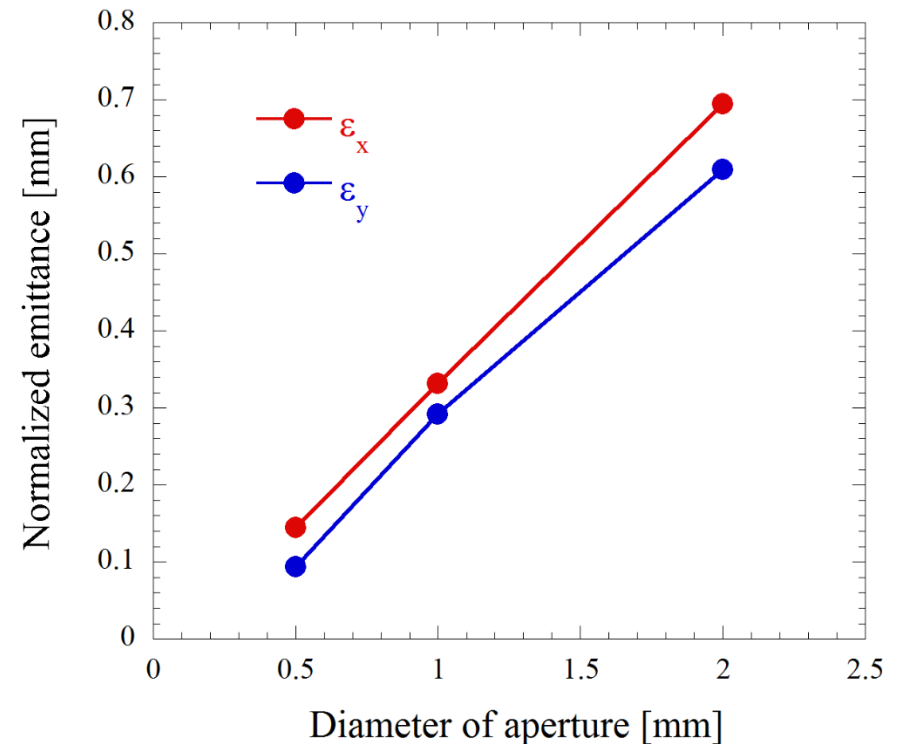
- (1) reduce the thermal emittance by focusing laser on the cathode



- (2) collimate the emittance after RF gun

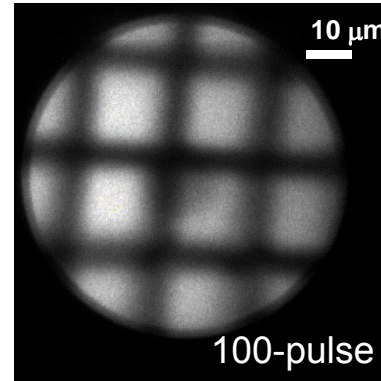
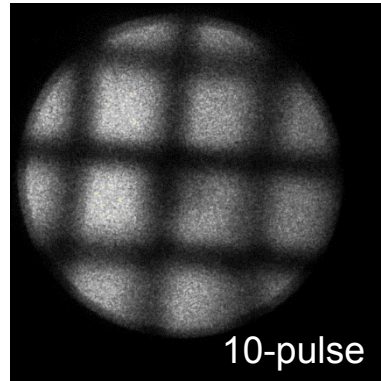
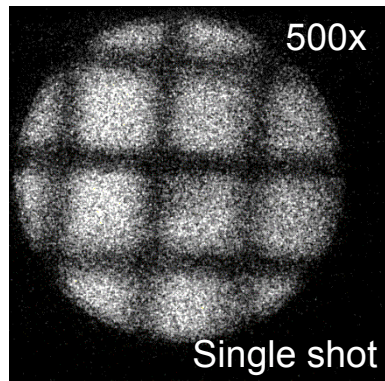


Measurement results of emittance as a function of aperture diameter



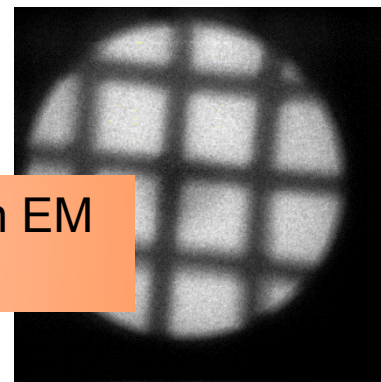
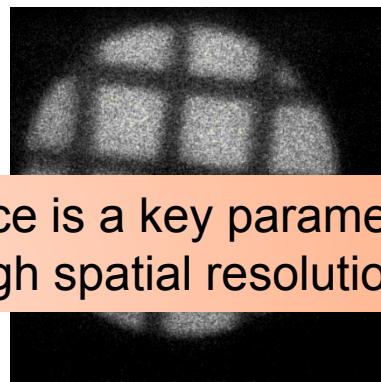
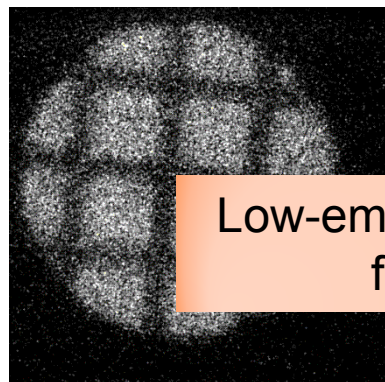
~ 0.1 mm-mrad using $< 0.5\text{mm}\phi$ aperture!

Dependence of image contrast on emittance



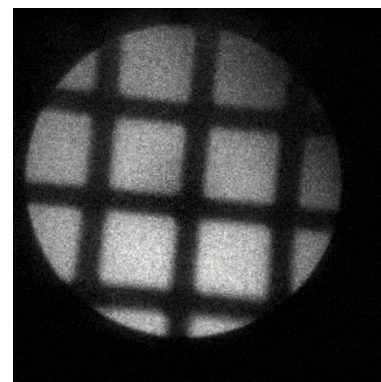
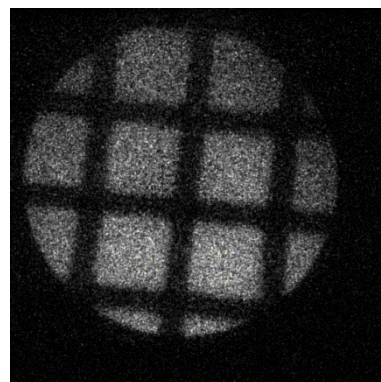
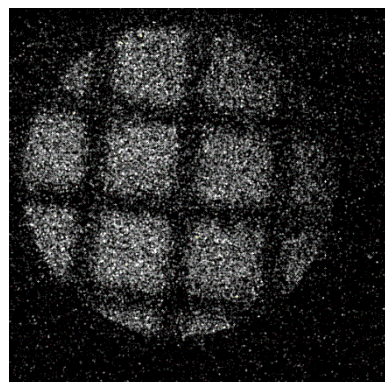
Sample:
Cu grid(1000-mesh)

3.1 MeV
0.6 mm-mrad
7 pC/pulse
 6×10^9 e-/mm²mrad²



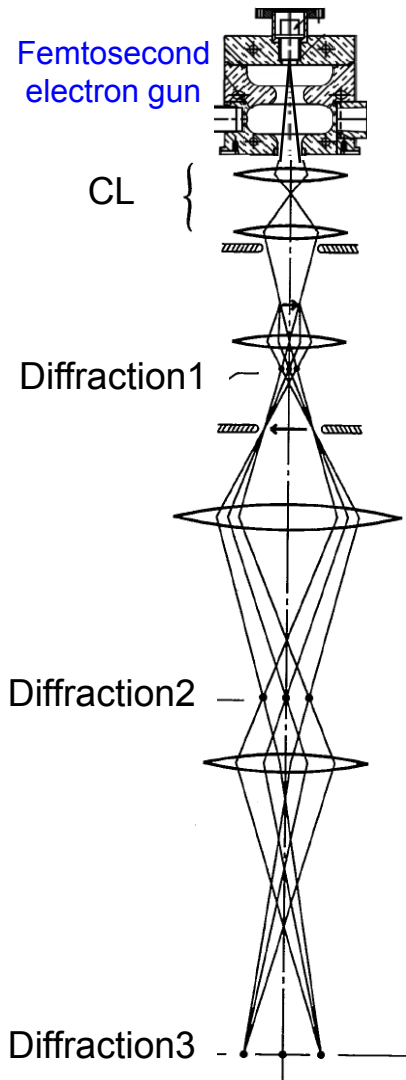
3.1 MeV
0.3 mm-mrad
4 pC/pulse
 1.4×10^{10} e-/mm²mrad²

Low-emittance is a key parameter in EM
for high spatial resolution.



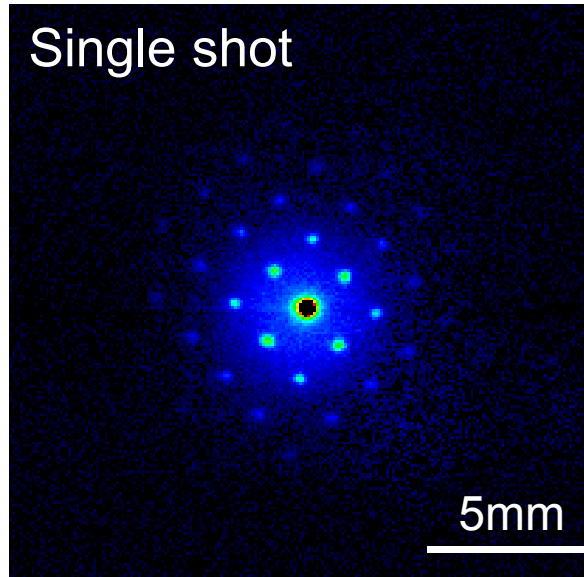
3.1 MeV
0.14 mm-mrad
1 pC/pulse
 1.6×10^{10} e-/mm²mrad²

フェムト秒電子線パルスによる電子回折の測定結果

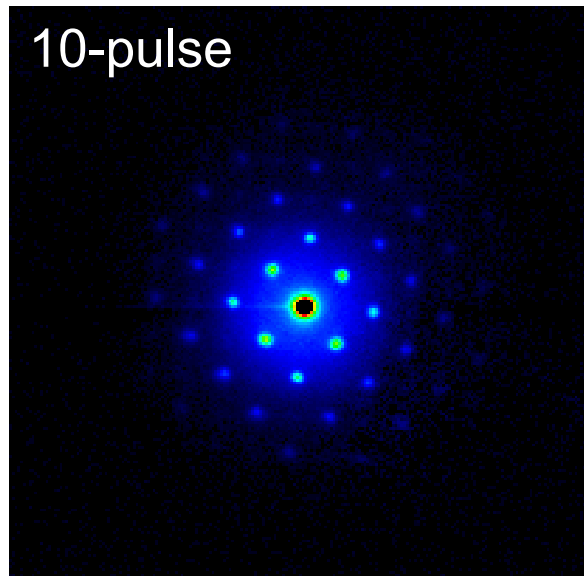


Diffraction measurement

Single shot



10-pulse



Sample:

Single-crystal Au

Thickness: ~10nm

Electron beam:

Energy: 3.1 MeV

Pulse length: 100 fs

e- charge: ~1pC/pulse

($10^7 e^-$ /pulse)

Results:

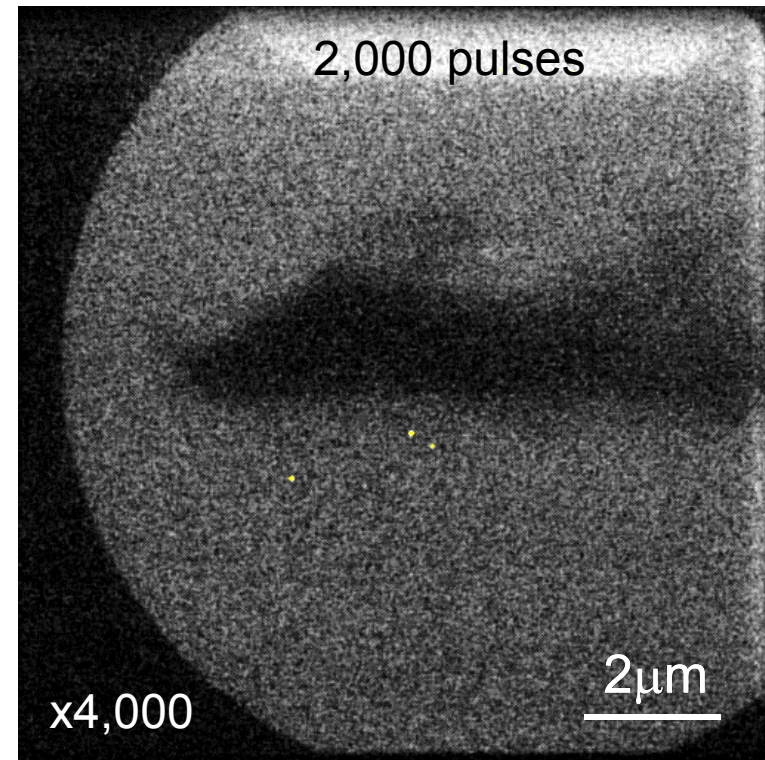
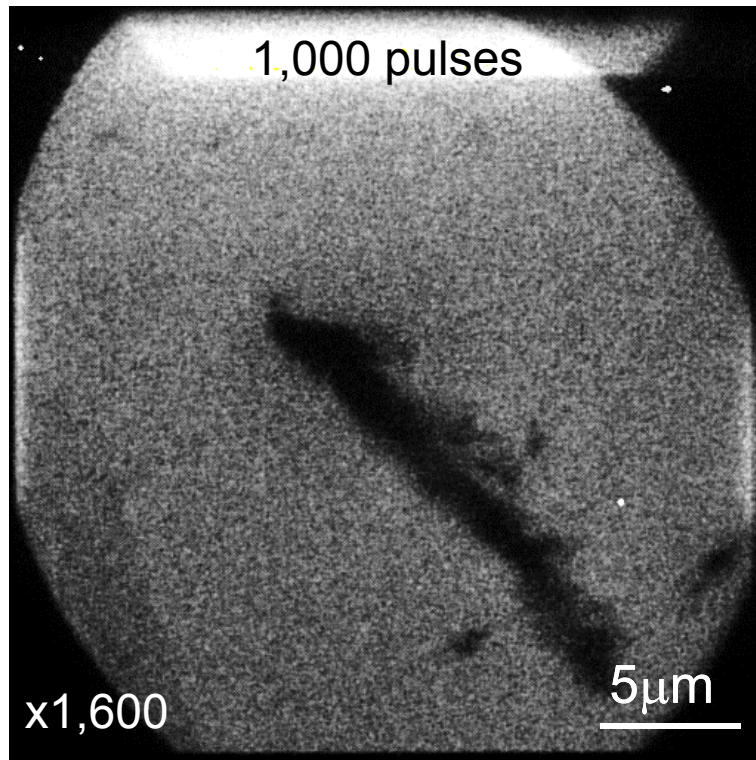
➤ High-quality MeV electron diffraction patterns can be observed with MeV-high-energy e- pulses.

➤ Single-shot measurement is available.

MeV TEM imaging of MoO₃ crystal

Electron beam: 3.1 MeV, 100 fs, ~1pC/pulse

Diameter of MoO₃ crystal: ~2 μ m

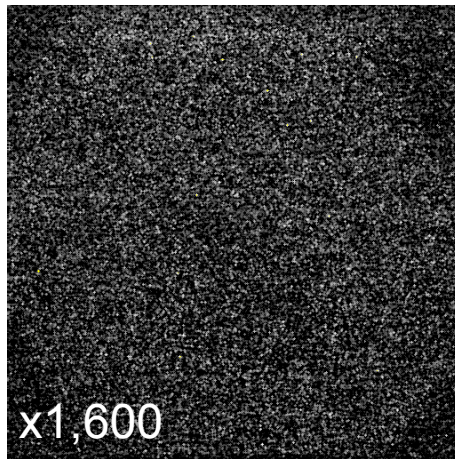


Dependence on electron pulse number

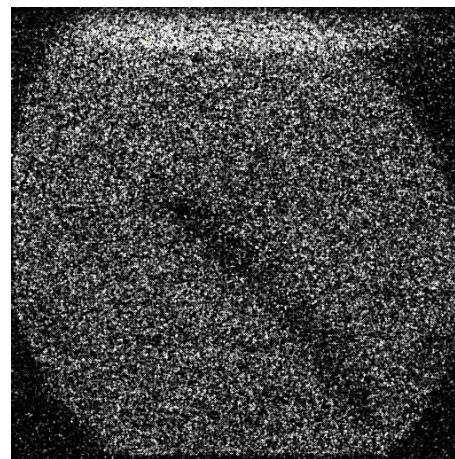
Electron beam: 3.1 MeV, 100 fs, ~1pC/pulse

Sample: MoO₃ crystal (diameter: ~2 μ m)

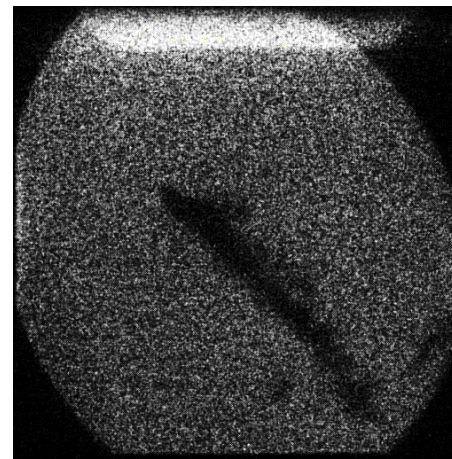
1-pulse



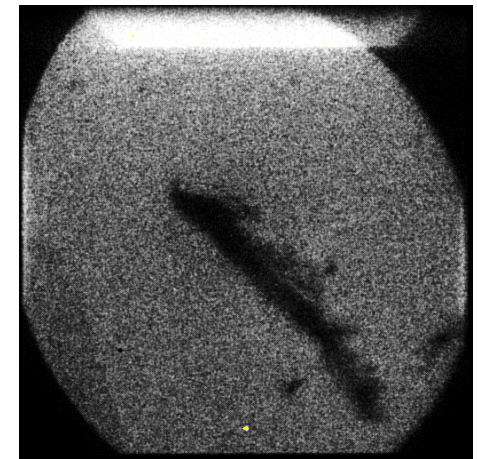
10-pulse



100-pulse



500-pulse

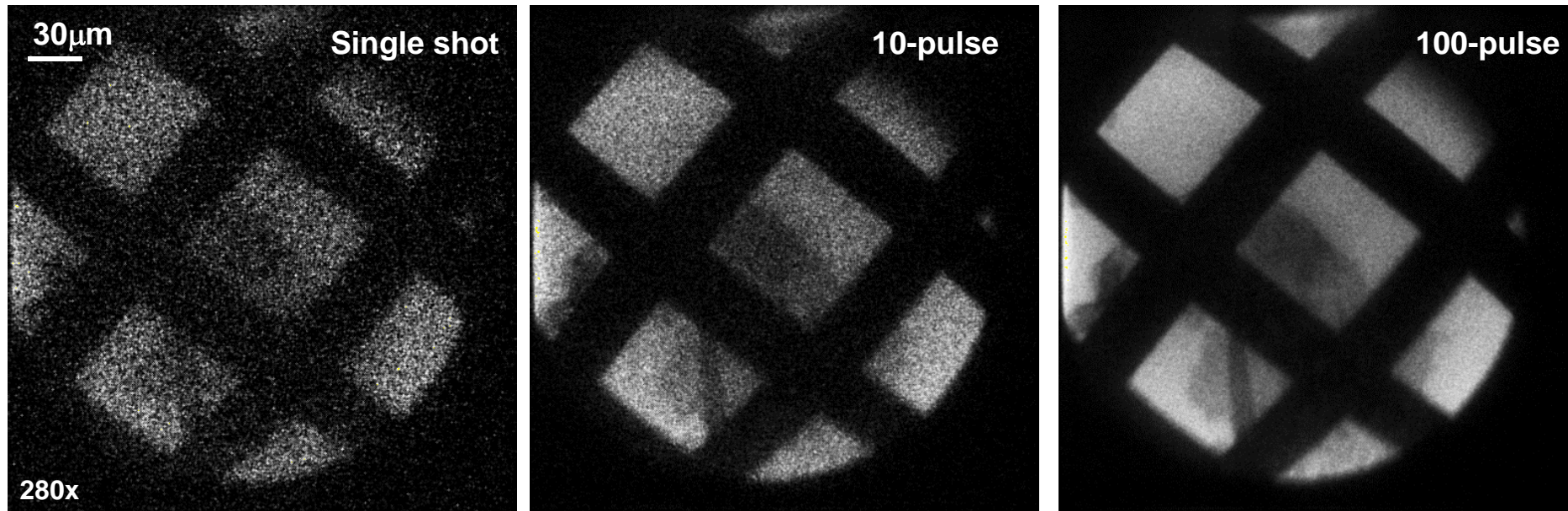


- Contrast TEM images can be observed with 500 pulses.

シングルショットとパルス積算で観測したTEM像の比較

Electron beam: 3.1 MeV, 100 fs, ~1pC/pulse

Sample: single crystal gold (thickness: 10nm)



- In the averaging measurement, good-contrast TEM images can be observed for Au sample.
- At low-magnification observation, the single-shot imaging is available.

まとめ

- ✓ 世界先駆けて相対論的フェムト秒電子線パルスを用いた超高速電子顕微鏡実証機を開発し、原理実証に成功した。
- ✓ 電子回折の測定モードでは、シングルショットの観測でも十分明瞭な電子回折パターンを得ることができる。
- ✓ 電子顕微鏡像の測定モードでは、3MeVのフェムト秒電子線パルスを用いて、微粒子や微結晶等のTEM像の観測に成功し、低倍率ではシングルショットの観測も可能である。

今後の課題：

- ✓ 電子ビーム高輝度化
→ エミッタンスの低減(<0.1 μm)、エネルギー分散の低減($\sim 10^{-5}$)
- ✓ 安定度($\sim 10^{-5}$)と検出効率の向上
⇒ 空間分解能の向上、フェムト秒超高速電子顕微鏡の実現！

謝 辞

共同研究者

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