

Synchrotron techniques for materials characterization

Berit Zeller-Plumhoff

Data-Driven Analysis and Design of Materials
Universität Rostock

What is your background?

Why are you joining the lecture?

Aim of the lecture:

You will be familiar with synchrotron radiation-based **techniques** used for materials characterization and understand their **underlying principles**. Moreover, you can assess the **requirements** for a successful measurement and would be able to **plan and analyse** an experiment given a certain question.

About us

Berit Zeller-Plumhoff



BSc. + MSc.
Mathematics



PhD Materials
Science/
Bioengineering



Industrial
secondment



Postdoc
Head of
Department



Application
Engineer

Carsten Wickmann



Universität
Rostock



Traditio et Innovatio

B. Sc. + M. Sc. + IWE
mechanical engineering

Universität
Rostock



Traditio et Innovatio

PhD
structure mechanics,
fatigue of materials

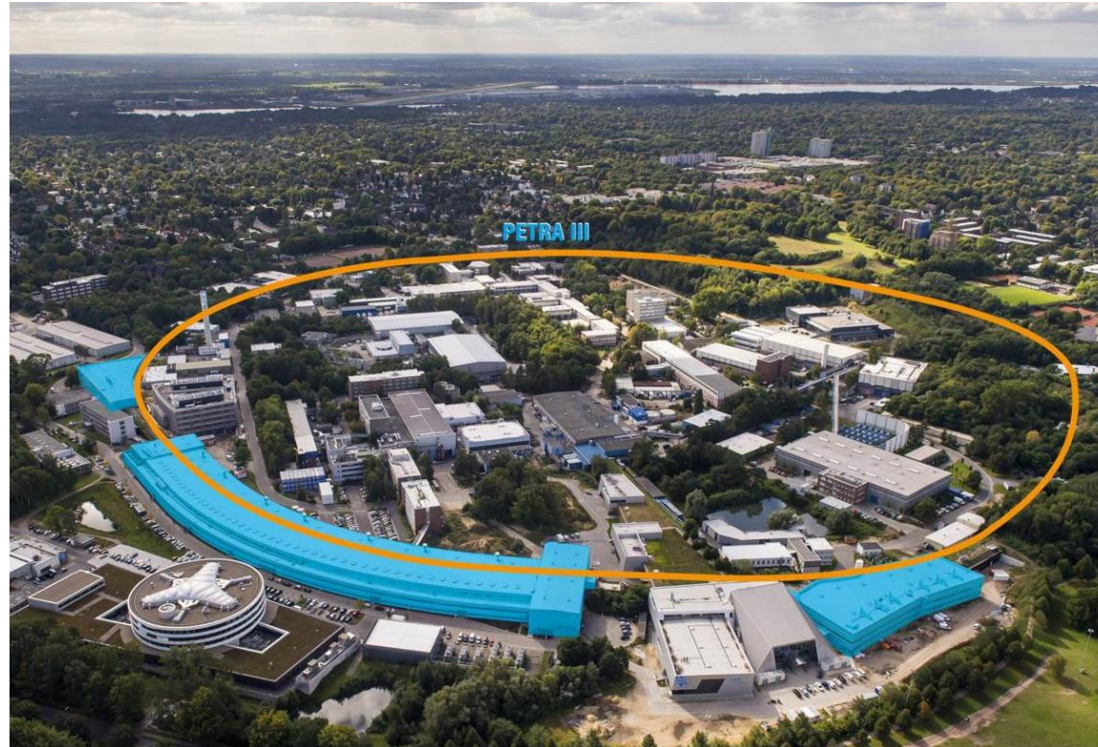


Research assistant
fatigue of weldments,
numerical simulations,
fotogrammetry

since 01.08.2024 professorship CDMA

since 01.10.2024 research assistant CDMA

Motivation



http://photon-science.desy.de/facilities/petra_iii/index_eng.html

Do you have experience in X-ray techniques and image processing?

What are you interested in?

About the lecture

- 2 SWS Lecture (english) – R115: Fundamentals and theory
- 2 SWS Tutorial (english) – R109 (PC-Pool): Programming with Jupyter Notebooks to perform calculations, generate graphs and perform image processing
- Excursion to DESY in January 2025
- Inverted classroom for last 30%
- Exam: written exam of 120 minutes
- If you have questions, comments or feedback, please contact us:
berit.zeller-plumhoff@uni-rostock.de, carsten.wickmann@uni-rostock.de

Lecture content

Date	Lecture content	Comment
15.10.2024	Introduction and overview	
23.10.2024	Generation, interaction and detection of X-rays	
30.10.2024	X-ray computed tomography	
06.11.2024	X-ray computed tomography	Start at 9:00 am sharp
13.11.2024	Propagation-based phase contrast	
20.11.2024	X-ray microscopy	need to move date
27.11.2024	cancelled	
04.12.2024	X-ray diffraction - Small angle X-ray scattering	
11.12.2024	X-ray absorption and fluorescence spectroscopy	
18.12.2024	Image processing	

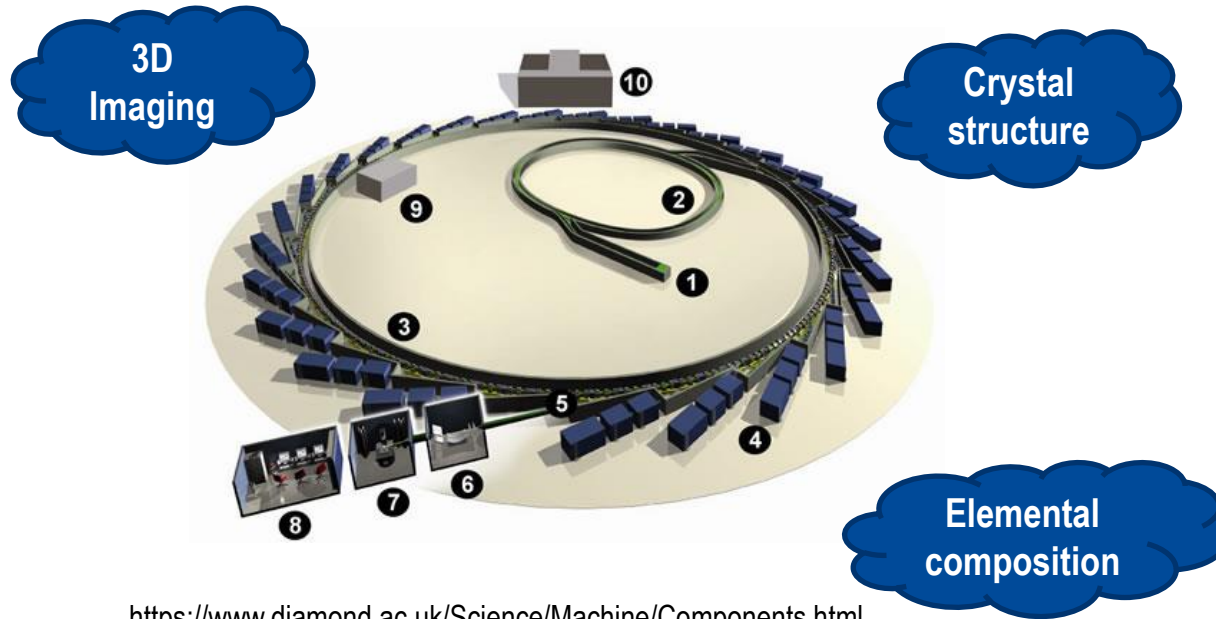
Lecture content

Date	Lecture content	Comment
08.01.2025	DESY excursion	
15.01.2025	Image processing	
22.01.2025	Image processing	
29.01.2025	Outlook: neutrons and exam preparation and questions	

Literatur

- Literature: J. Als-Nielsen, Elements of Modern X-ray Physics, 2nd Ed., Kaptl. 9
- A number of papers that will be made available via StudIP

Synchrotron techniques for materials characterization

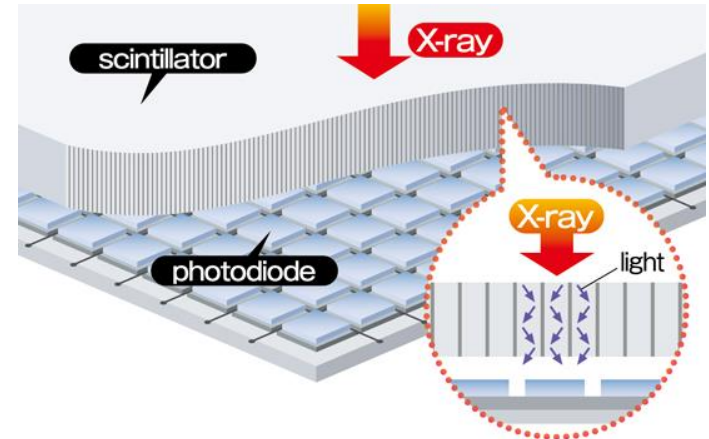


<https://www.diamond.ac.uk/Science/Machine/Components.html>

X-ray generation and detection

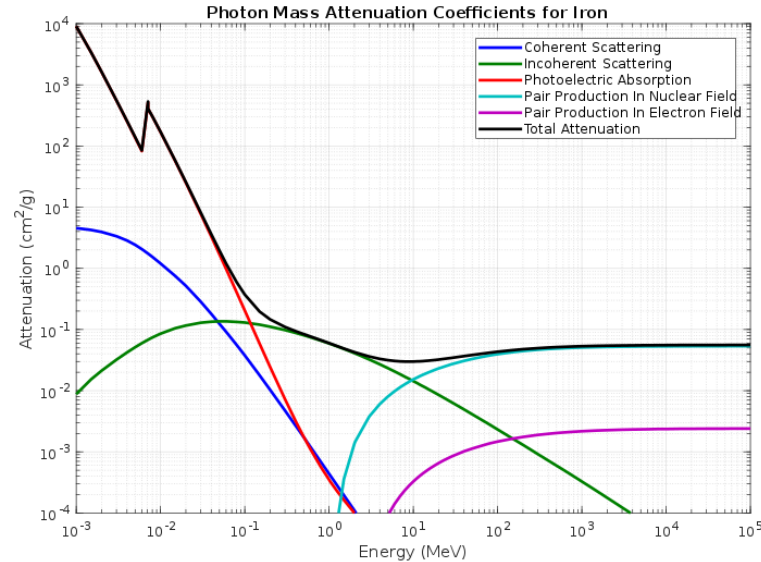


http://photon-science.desy.de/facilities/flash/the_free_electron_laser/undulator/index_eng.html



<https://www.konicaminolta.com/healthcare/products/dr/dr30/index.html>

Interaction of X-rays with matter



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mass_attenuation_coefficient

X-ray computed tomography



from www.shutterstock.com

X-ray computed tomography Phase contrast imaging

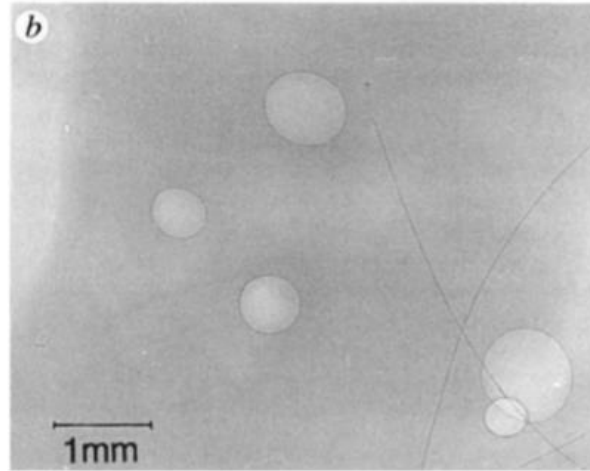
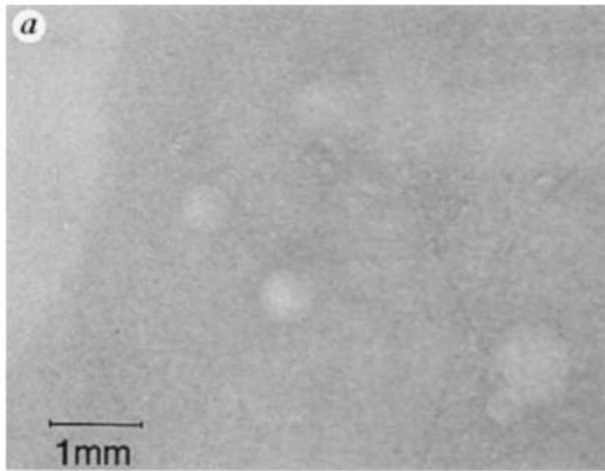
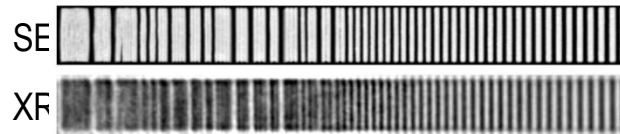
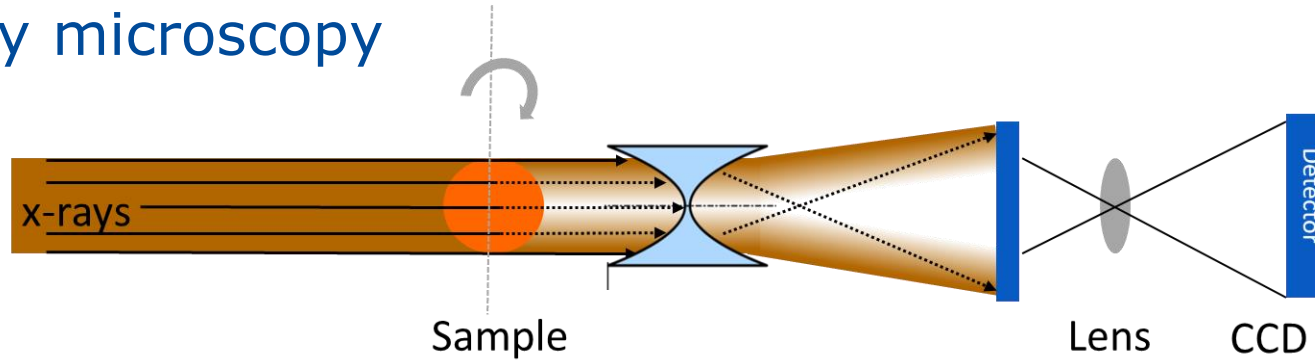


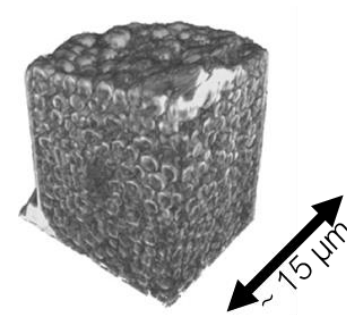
FIG. 3 Images of air bubbles and glass fibres in a polymer glue ('Tarzan's grip', Tarzan's Grip Products, Milperra, NSW, Australia). This is a similar sample to that reported in ref. 8 and corresponds to an almost pure phase object. Source-object distance R_1 was 200 mm, and object-image distances were $R_2 = 1$ mm (panel a; 15-s exposure) and 1,200 mm (panel b: 8-min exposure). The tube voltage used was 60 kV. Image b shows black/white contrast at edges of bubbles and also at edges of fibres, corresponding to additional contrast over that expected for a normal absorption contrast image (a).

Taken from Wilkins et al., Phase-contrast imaging using polychromatic hard X-rays, Nature , volume 384, pages 335–338 (1996)

X-ray microscopy



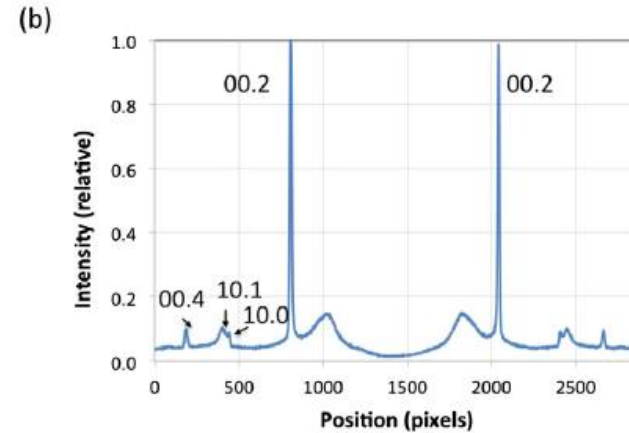
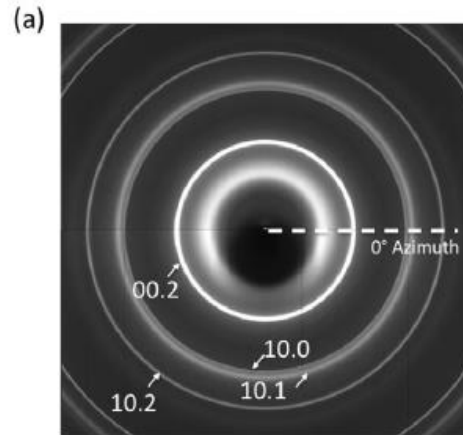
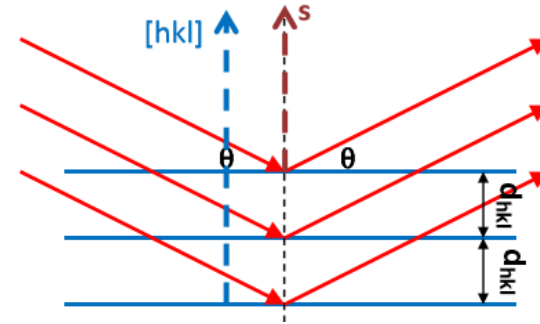
Nominal line width 50 200 nm



Visualized 3D volume of photonic glass sample;
bead diameter ~2 μm

Slide courtesy of Dr. Imke Greving

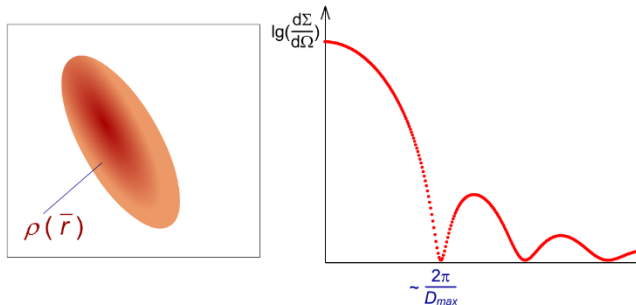
X-ray diffraction



Taken from Marrow et al. (2016) <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.carbon.2015.09.058>

Small angle X-ray scattering

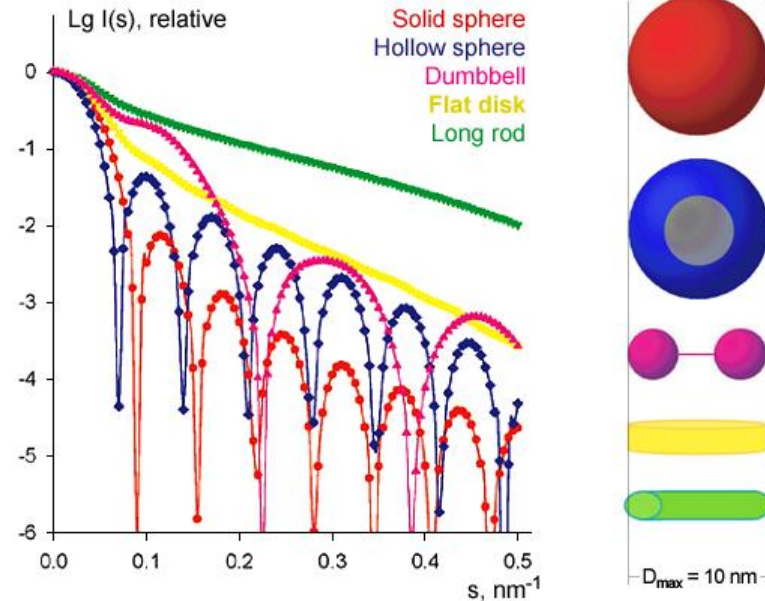
Diffraction on inhomogeneity



Task is: to find scattering length density $\rho(\vec{r})$

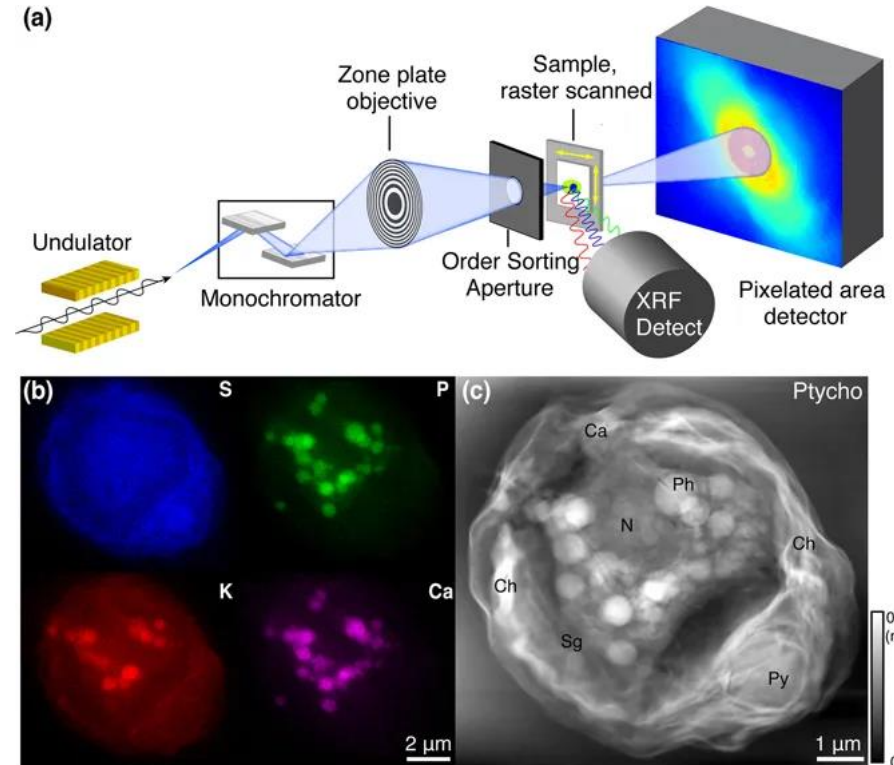


M.V. Avdeev (FLNP, JINR, Dubna, Russia). Introduction to Small-Angle Neutron Scattering (SANS). Flash design by Julia Emelina.



Svergun & Koch: Rep. Prog. Phys. 66 (2003) 1735–1782

X-ray fluorescence



Taken from Deng J. et al., Scientific Reports 7, 445 (2017)

Image processing

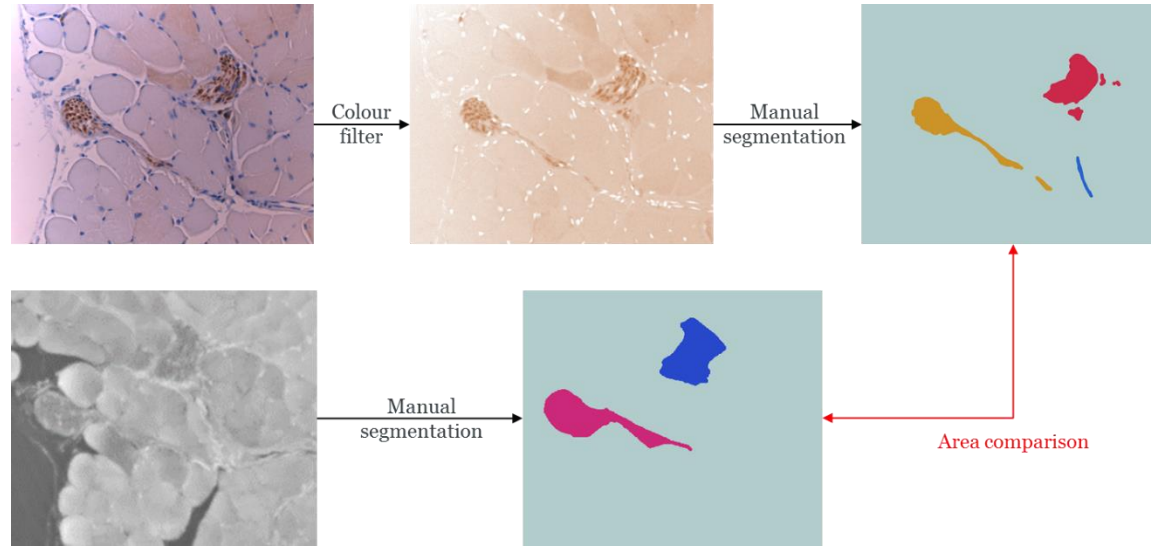
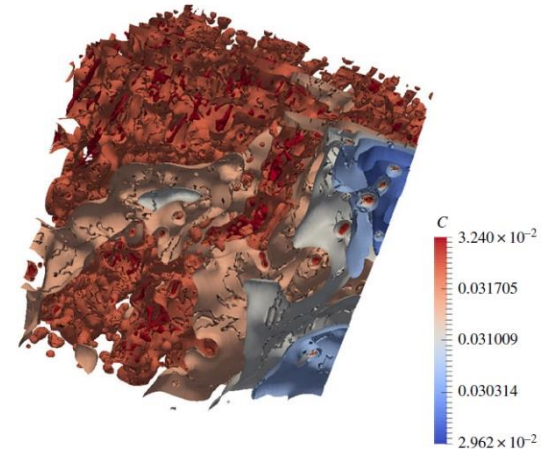
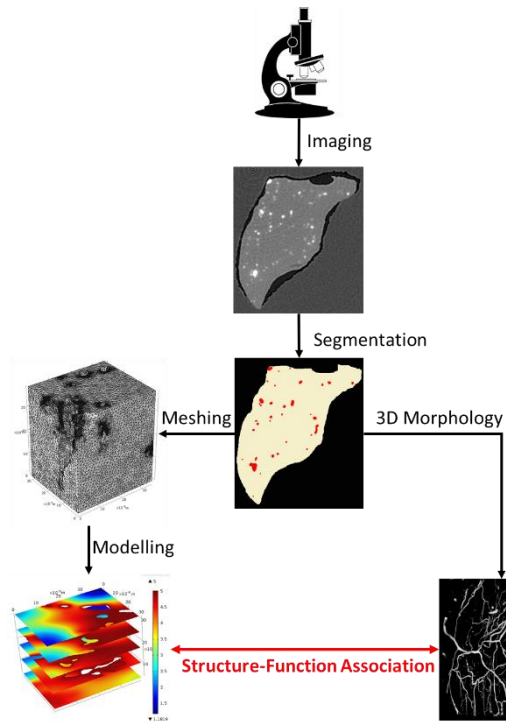


Image-based modelling



Zeller-Plumhoff B, et al. 2017. J. R. Soc. Interface 14: 20170635.

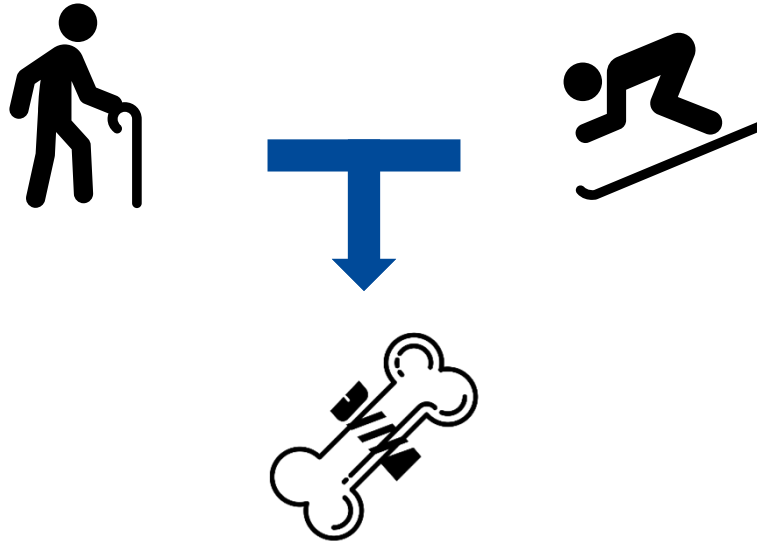
Zeller-Plumhoff B, et al. 2017. J. R. Soc. Interface 14: 20160992.

Outlook: neutron techniques



<https://www.psi.ch/de/niag/what-is-neutron-imaging>

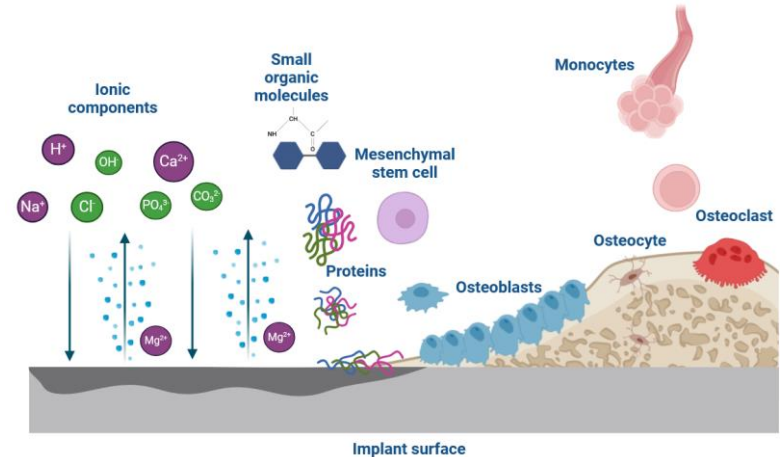
Motivation: Magnesium-based implants



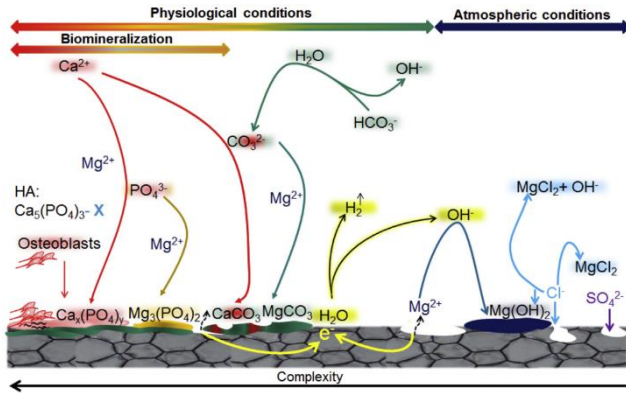
Global implant market 2019: several billion €

Magnesium-based implants

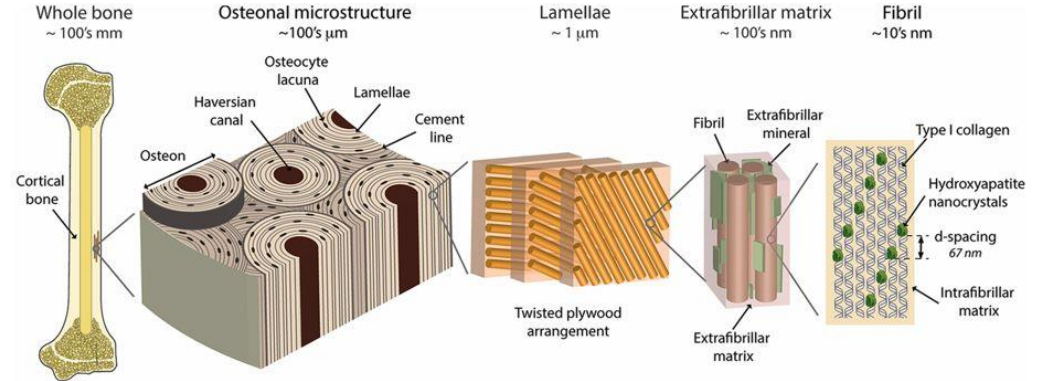
- Biocompatibility
- Biodegradability
 - Temporal support of bone
 - Local change of chemical environment
 - Influence of ionic components
 - Influence of proteins and cells
 - Influence of intermetallic phases and impurities
- Development of a predictive model of magnesium biodegradation and the tissue response



Investigating biodegradable bone implants



J. Gonzalez et al., Bioactive Materials (2018)



Zimmermann et al., Scientific Reports (2016)

Investigating biodegradable bone implants

Implant:

- Degradation
 - Morphology
 - Structure
 - Chemical composition

Bone

- Growth
 - Morphology
 - Ultrastructure
 - Chemical composition
 - Biomechanical properties



Experimental design



Diana Krüger



Hanna Ćwieka

Materials:

- Mg-5Gd
- Mg-10Gd
- Titanium

M2 screw



@Hereon

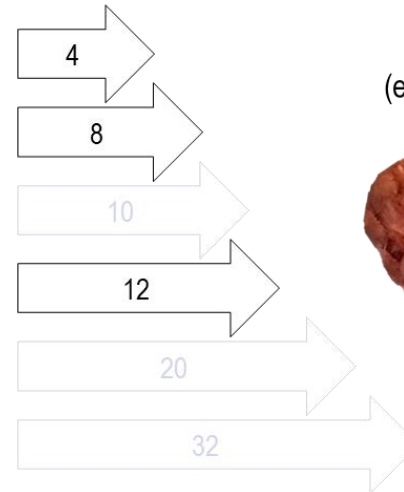
4 mm

Sprague Dawley



@Malmö University, Malmö, Sweden

@MOIN CC, Kiel, Germany



Healing time [weeks]

Example: Mg-5Gd screw in
Sprague Dawley rats
tibia
(explant size: $\approx 6 \times 6 \text{ mm}$)



Röntgen
Angström
Cluster

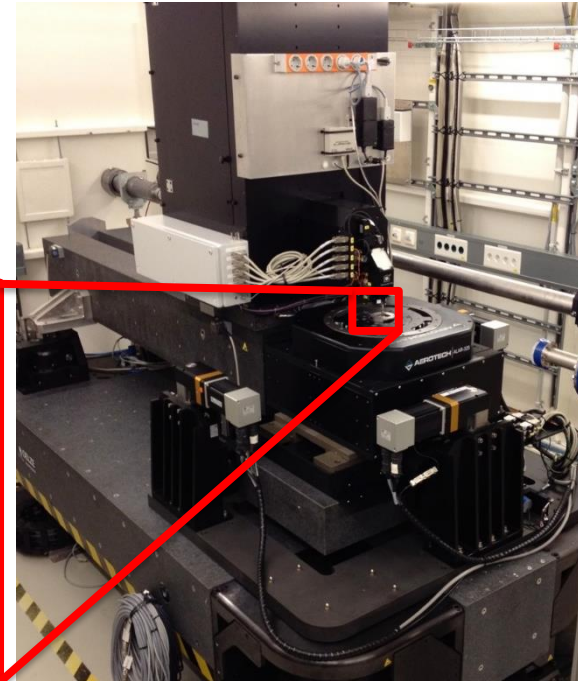
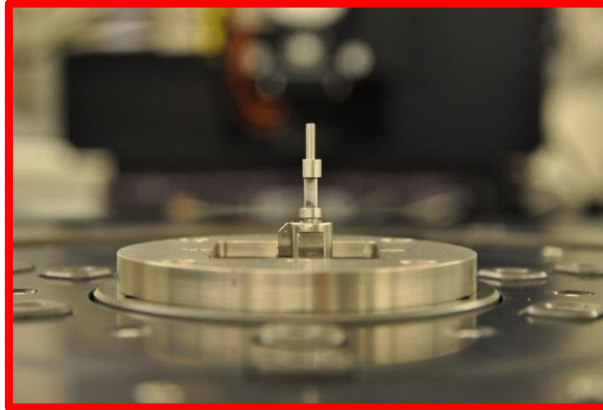
Bundesministerium
für Bildung
und Forschung

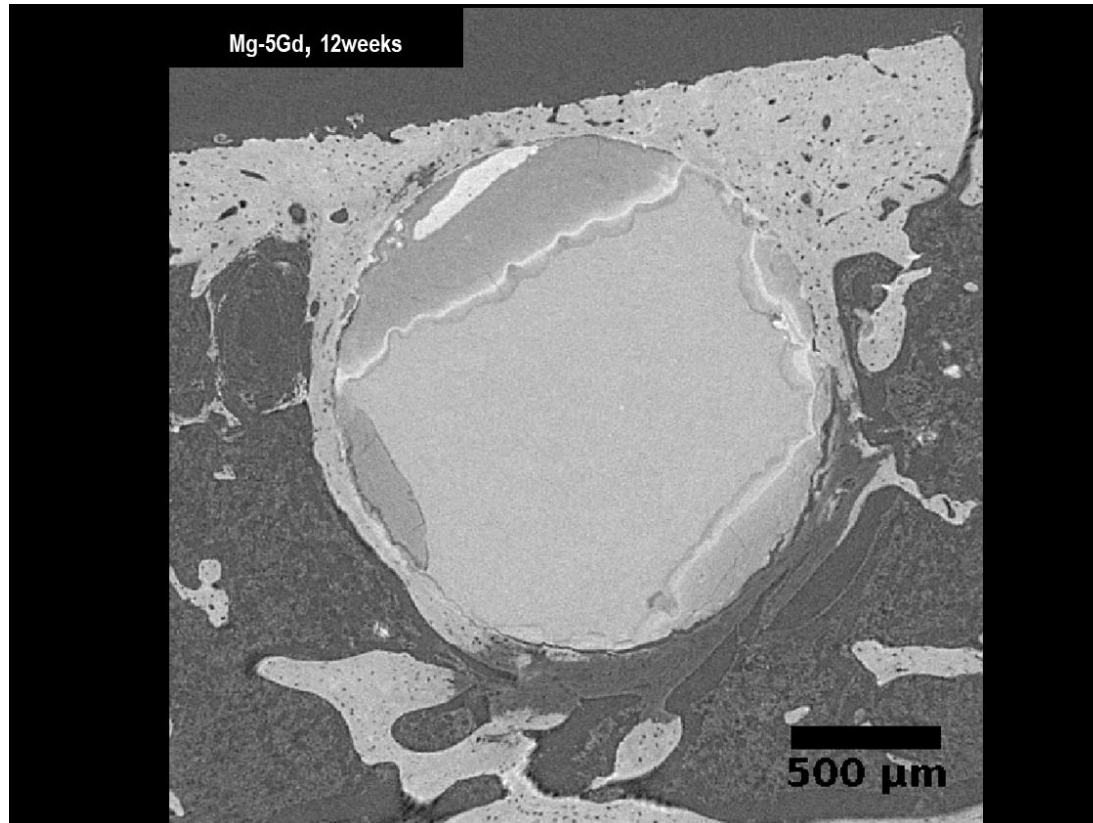
Krüger et al., Bioactive Materials (2021)

High-resolution computed tomography P05 beamline at PETRA III

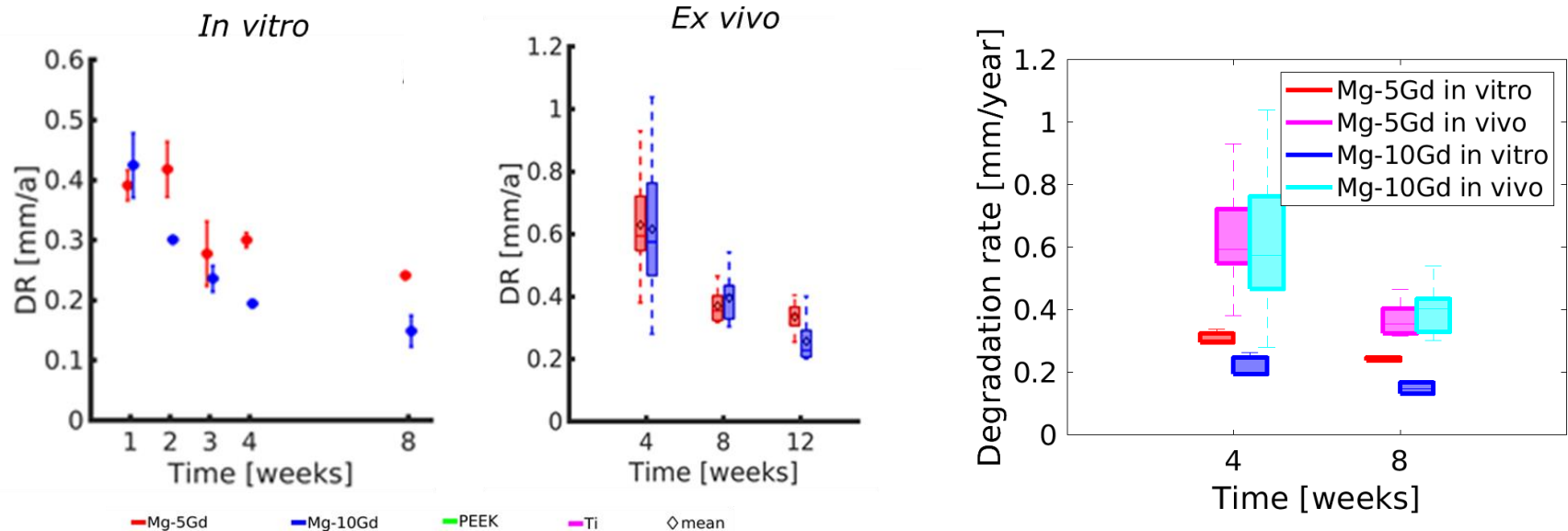
Materials Design and Characterization

- FOV: 7.4 x 2mm
- Resolution < 1 μ m
- Additional space for *in situ* experiments and sample environments





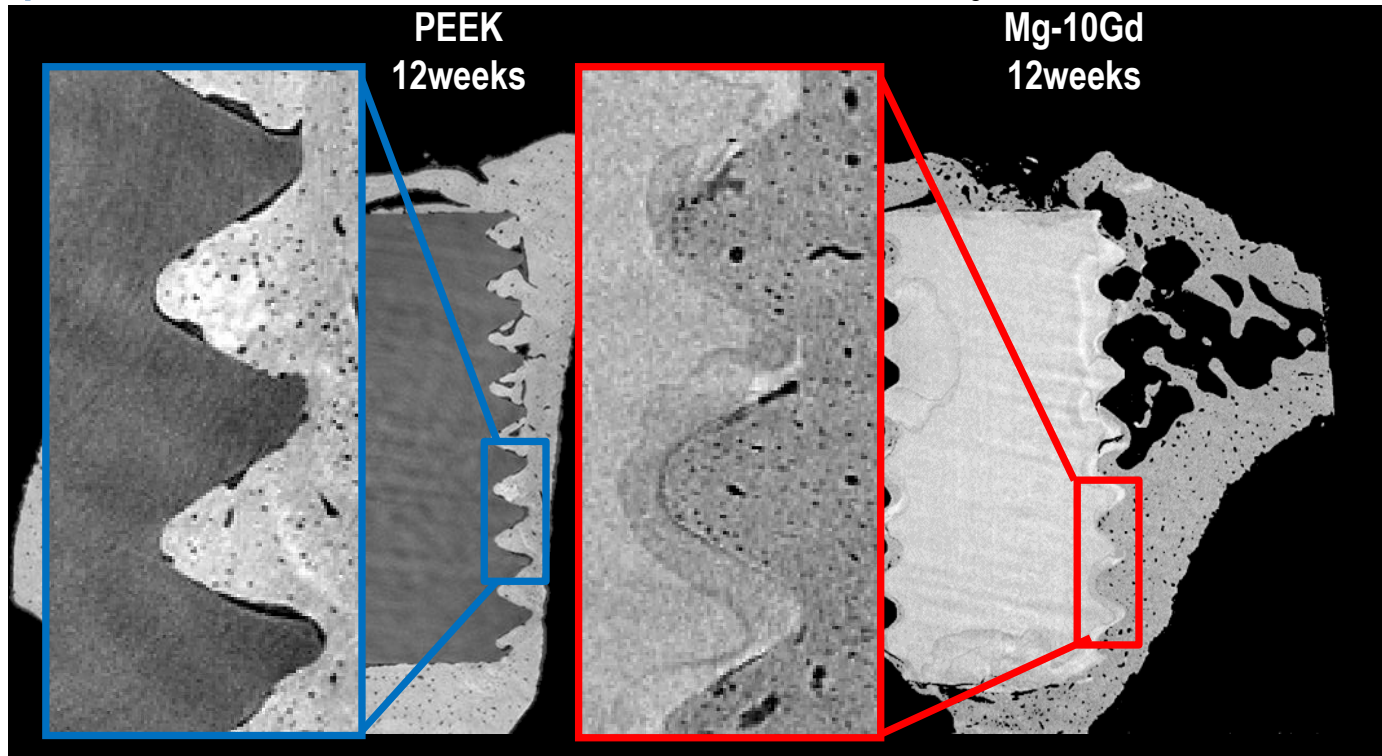
Degradation rates *in vitro* vs *ex vivo*



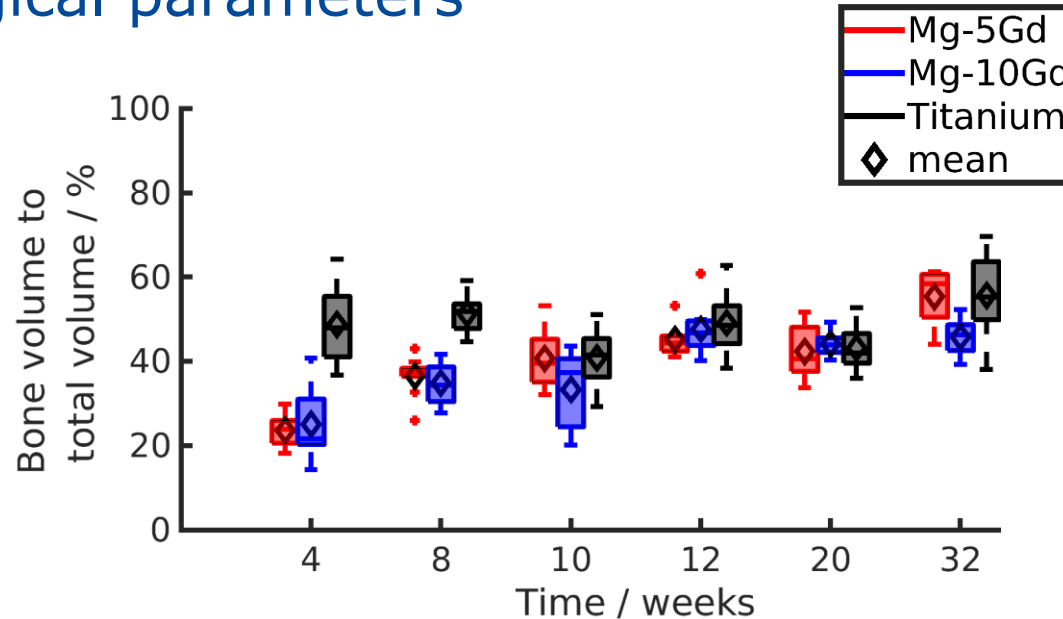
Diana Krüger *et al.*, Bioactive Materials 2021; Diana Krüger *et al.*, Magnesium and alloys 2021

Static SR μ CT *ex vivo*

Diana Krüger *et al.*, Bioactive Materials 2021



Morphological parameters

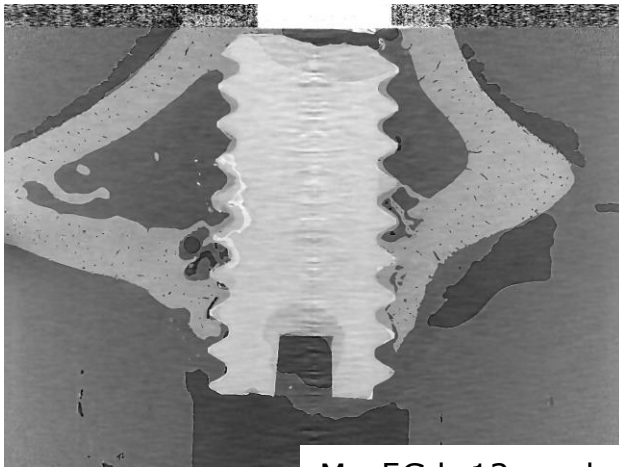


Diana Krüger *et al.*, Bioactive Materials 2021

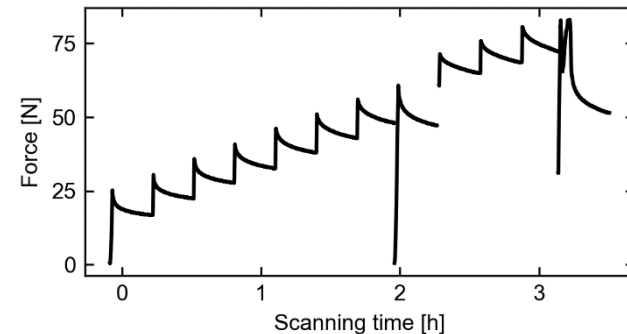
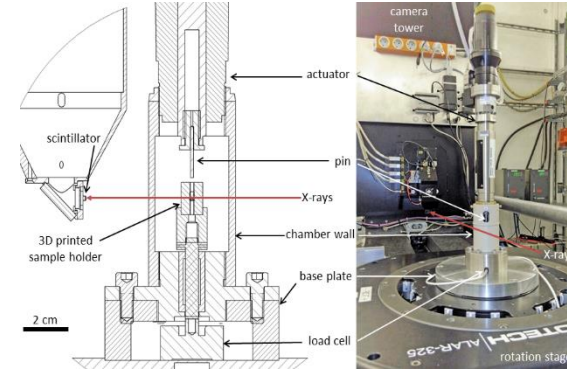
Iskhakova and Cwieka and *et al.*, Bioactive Materials 2024

In situ loading experiments

- Testing of the bone-implant interface
- Step-wise loading
→ Force increment: 2.5 N, 9 steps



Mg-5Gd, 12 weeks

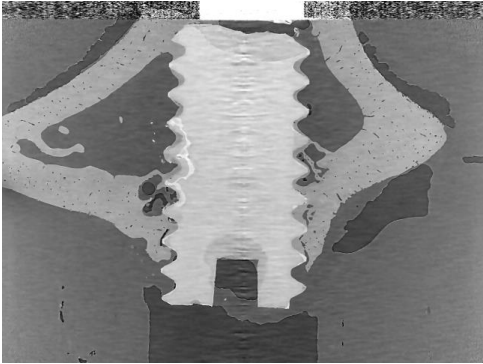


Courtesy of Stefan Bruns and Julian Moosmann, Hereon

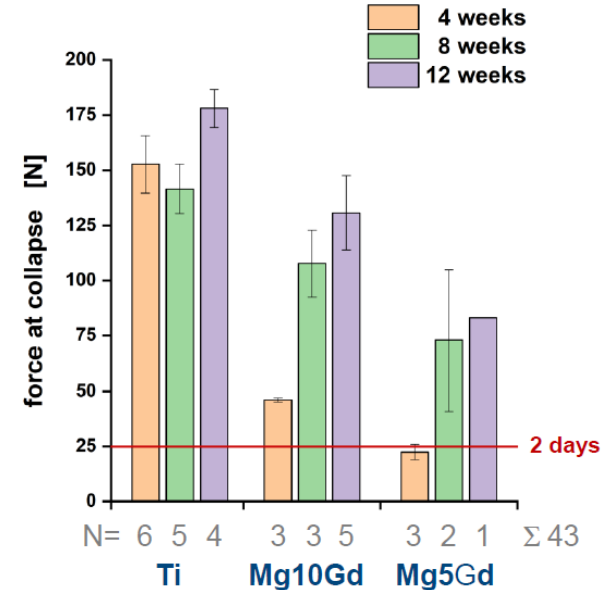
In situ push-out experiments - Ultimate Loading Force



Stefan Bruns



- Depending on the degradation the integration into bone is changing
- Mg-xGd requires longer time for a good mechanical performance
- BIC or BV/TV aren't good predictors for all implant types



Bruns et al., Bioactive Materials (2023)