

光学学报

毛细管 X 射线透镜技术及其应用

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摘要 毛细管 X 射线透镜的工作原理是 X 射线全反射，它可以被设计成不同的形状以获得满足不同需求的各类高功率密度增益光束，如准平行束、微焦斑、环形束等。毛细管 X 射线透镜可以调控来自各类 X 射线源的 X 射线，如实验室传统 X 射线光源、同步辐射光源、激光等离子 X 射线光源、自由电子 X 射线激光装置、星系中 X 射线源等。毛细管 X 射线透镜可以方便经济地助力 X 射线技术发展，所以它被广泛应用在 X 射线技术领域，对 X 射线科学与技术的发展起到了重要作用。主要综述了近几年毛细管 X 射线透镜的设计、制备和应用情况，并对毛细管 X 射线透镜技术的进一步发展提出了展望。

关键词 X 射线光学；毛细管 X 射线透镜；单毛细管 X 射线透镜；多毛细管 X 射线透镜；毛细管 X 射线透镜技术

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Capillary X-Ray Lens Technology and Its Applications

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Abstract A capillary X-ray lens works in a manner of total reflection of X-ray, which can be designed into different shapes to obtain various beams, such as quasi-parallel beams, micro focal spots, and ring beams, with a high gain in power density to meet different needs. Capillary X-ray lenses can regulate the X-ray of various X-ray sources, such as X-ray sources in the conventional laboratory, synchrotron radiation sources, laser-plasma X-ray sources, X-ray free-electron laser facilities, and X-ray sources in the galaxy. Additionally, capillary X-ray lenses can easily and economically facilitate the development of X-ray technology, and therefore, they play an important role in the development of X-ray science and technology with its wide applications. In this paper, the design, fabrication, and applications of capillary X-ray lenses are reviewed, and the further development of capillary X-ray lens technology in the future is discussed.

Key words X-ray optics; capillary X-ray lens; mono-capillary X-ray lens; poly-capillary X-ray lens; capillary X-ray lens technology

1 引言

自从 1895 年伦琴发现 X 射线以来，X 射线技术已经广泛应用于材料分析、无损检测、工业探伤、医学成像和治疗、药品分析、食品检测、安全检查、环

境监测、物证检测、能源开发、宇宙天体研究等领域^[1-11]。在 X 射线技术发展过程中，X 射线调控扮演着重要角色^[12-15]。X 射线调控是利用不同光学器件对 X 射线光束的传播方向等进行改变或者约束，以达到约束光束尺寸、提高光束功率密度、控制光束

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发散度、筛选光束能量等目的。目前,根据工作原理的不同,X 射线光学器件主要分为三大类。第一类是利用折射效应的折射型器件^[16-18]。第二类是基于衍射原理的衍射型器件^[19-22]。第三类是全反射型器件,常见的该类型器件有 KB(Kirkpatrick-Baez)镜、Wolter 聚焦镜、毛细管 X 射线透镜等^[23-25],它的工作原理是利用 X 射线在物质表面发生的外全反射来改变其传播方向,从而实现会聚或准直等调控功能。除了上述三大类 X 射线光学器件外,还有一类需要考虑衍射、干涉和 bulk channeling 效应的 X 射线波导器件^[26]。在上述各类可用的 X 射线光学器件中,全反射型器件的传输效率高,耐辐射损伤的能力强,并且具有较大工作距离。

对于本文关注的毛细管 X 射线透镜而言,若其所传输 X 射线的波长和毛细管孔径尺寸的比值和 X 射线发生全反射的临界角可以相比拟时,类似于 X 射线波导器件,也要考虑 X 射线衍射、干涉和 bulk channeling 效应对 X 射线毛细管透镜传输特性的影响^[27-28]。相对于其他 X 射线全反射光学器件,毛细管 X 射线透镜通常采用便于控制形状和粗糙度的玻璃材料制造,并且其研制工艺相对简单,研制成本较低。另外,毛细管 X 射线透镜的性能优良,能够和实验室传统 X 射线光源、同步辐射光源、激光等离子 X 射线光源、自由电子 X 射线激光、星系中 X 射线光源等配合使用,对极紫外、软 X 射线以及约 100 keV 以下的硬 X 射线进行良好的调控^[29-31],所以倍受广大相关科研人员关注。

毛细管 X 射线透镜根据构成透镜的毛细管数量不同,可以分为单毛细管透镜和多毛细管透镜两种。单毛细管 X 射线透镜是由一根毛细管构成,正因为是一根毛细管,所以在其研制过程中,可以较好地控制毛细管的形状,从而满足不同的应用需求,其焦斑直径可以小于 100 nm^[32]。多毛细管 X 射线透镜由多根单毛细管组成,它的发明人是俄罗斯科学家 Kumakhov^[33],因此又称 Kumakhov 透镜。多毛细管 X 射线透镜根据制作工艺的不同,又可分为组装式多毛细管透镜和整体多毛细管透镜。组装式多毛细管 X 射线透镜的研制过程是根据应用要求,设计和拉制尺寸合适的圆柱型单毛细管或六角型复合毛细管,设计和加工固定这些毛细管的定位板和框架,然后通过手工穿插方式组装这些毛细管。该类组装式透镜可以应用于需要大面积透镜的领域,如 X 射线天文望远镜等。整体多毛细管 X 射线透镜是通过一次整体拉制成型(若没有特别说

明,在本文中提到的多毛细管透镜是指该类整体多毛细管 X 射线透镜)。它的优点是透镜中的子毛细管互相紧密粘接,且相互自支撑,这种相互自支撑方式使各毛细管的中心间距变小,增大了该类透镜的占空比,从而提高了 X 射线的传输效率。正是因为上述这些优点,该类整体多毛细管 X 射线透镜可以被设计得很小巧,从而可以方便地应用到 X 射线分析技术中^[33-35]。毛细管 X 射线透镜根据其调控性能不同,大体分为三种:会聚透镜、平行束透镜(又称半透镜)和微(slightly)会聚透镜。会聚透镜可以将发散 X 射线束会聚,形成小焦斑;平行束透镜可以将发散 X 射线束调控为(准)平行光束,或者反过来,将(准)平行 X 射线束会聚为小焦斑;微会聚透镜的性能介于会聚透镜和平行束透镜之间:和会聚透镜相比,微会聚透镜的焦斑直径较大;和平行束透镜相比,微会聚透镜的发散度较大^[34-35]。

毛细管 X 射线透镜已经被广泛应用于 X 射线荧光、X 射线衍射、X 射线成像、X 射线吸收精细结构、小角 X 射线散射、X 射线散射等技术中^[36]。另外,毛细管 X 射线透镜共聚焦技术更是得到了广大相关科研工作者的高度关注^[36]。为了更好地发挥毛细管 X 射线透镜在发展 X 射线科学与技术中的作用,本文将主要综述近几年毛细管 X 射线透镜设计、制备和应用情况,并对毛细管 X 射线透镜技术的进一步发展提出展望。

2 毛细管 X 射线透镜的工作原理

毛细管 X 射线透镜的工作原理是 X 射线外全反射^[33,37]。X 射线在均匀介质中的折射系数通常表示为

$$n = \sqrt{\epsilon} = \sqrt{1 - \alpha - i\gamma} = 1 - \delta - i\beta, \quad (1)$$

式中: α 、 γ 、 δ 和 β 均为实数, α 和 δ 分别描述介质的极化和散射特性, γ 和 β 描述介质的吸收特性。X 射线的反常散射和色散理论给出了上述各量和原子散射因子的关系。

$$\delta \approx \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\lambda^2 e^2 N f_1(\omega)}{2\pi m c^2} = \frac{r_e \lambda^2 N f_1(\omega)}{2\pi}, \quad (2)$$

$$\beta \approx \frac{\gamma}{2} = \frac{r_e \lambda^2 N f_2(\omega)}{2\pi}, \quad (3)$$

式中: r_e 为经典电子半径; N 为原子密度; λ 为 X 射线波长; $f_1(\omega)$ 为原子散射因子的实部; $f_2(\omega)$ 为原子散射因子的虚部; $f(\omega)$ 为原子散射因子,可表示为

$$f(\omega) = f_1(\omega) + i f_2(\omega). \quad (4)$$

在远离共振的区域,有

$$\left(\frac{\alpha}{\gamma}\right) = 540.17 \lambda^2 \frac{\rho}{A} \left(\frac{f_1}{f_2}\right), \quad (5)$$

式中: ρ 为介质密度,单位为 $\text{g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$; A 为原子量。

X 射线在界面上的反射和折射可用菲涅耳公式描述。假设 X 射线在真空和理想平滑的介质界面上反射,则有

$$\frac{E_{rs}}{E_{is}} = \frac{\sin \theta - \sqrt{\epsilon - \cos^2 \theta}}{\sin \theta + \sqrt{\epsilon - \cos^2 \theta}}, \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{E_{rp}}{E_{ip}} = \frac{\epsilon \sin \theta - \sqrt{\epsilon - \cos^2 \theta}}{\epsilon \sin \theta + \sqrt{\epsilon - \cos^2 \theta}}, \quad (7)$$

式中: E_{rs} 和 E_{is} 分别为极化方向平行于反射面(p 极化)和垂直于反射面(s 极化)的反射 X 射线光波幅度; E_{ip} 和 E_{is} 为相应的 p 极化和 s 极化的入射 X 射线光波的幅度; ϵ 为介质的相对介电常数(真空的介电常数为 1); θ 为掠入射角。

s 极化和 p 极化的入射 X 射线光波的反射系数分别为

$$\begin{cases} R_s = \left| \frac{E_{rs}}{E_{is}} \right|^2 \\ R_p = \left| \frac{E_{rp}}{E_{ip}} \right|^2 \end{cases}, \quad (8)$$

将式(1)、(6)、(7)代入式(8),得

$$\begin{cases} R_s = \frac{(a - \sin \theta)^2 + b^2}{(a + \sin \theta)^2 + b^2} \\ R_p = R_s \frac{(a - \cos \theta \operatorname{ctg} \theta)^2 + b^2}{(a + \cos \theta \operatorname{ctg} \theta)^2 + b^2} \end{cases}, \quad (9)$$

其中

$$a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\sqrt{(\sin^2 \theta - \alpha)^2 + \gamma^2} + \sin^2 \theta - \alpha}, \quad (10)$$

$$b = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\sqrt{(\sin^2 \theta - \alpha)^2 + \gamma^2} - \sin^2 \theta + \alpha}. \quad (11)$$

由式(9)可以看出,当掠射角很小时, $R_p \approx R_s$ 。所以可以忽略 X 射线的极化,采用式(9)计算反射系数,标以 R 。

与普通光学一样,X 射线光学也存在全反射现象,所不同的是 X 射线的折射系数小于 1,因此在从真空到光密介质的界面上才有全反射,称为外全反射。全反射现象只有在掠射角小于临界角时才发生,对于介电常数为 ϵ 的介质,其外全反射的临界角 θ_c 由式(6)、(7)结合 Snell 定律可知:

$$\cos^2 \theta_c = \epsilon = n^2, \quad (12)$$

考虑到发生全反射时介质对 X 光的吸收很小,由式(1)可得

$$\sin \theta_c \approx \theta_c \approx \sqrt{\alpha}. \quad (13)$$

对于密度为 ρ 的介质,临界角 θ_c 与 X 射线的能量 E 成反比,可表示为 $\theta_c \approx 20.3 \frac{\sqrt{\rho}}{E}$ ^[38]。对于拉制毛细管 X 射线透镜的常用硅酸盐玻璃材料而言,临界角 $\theta_c \approx \frac{30}{E}$ 。只有 X 射线以小于 θ_c 的角度掠入射时,X 射线才有较大的反射系数。如果没有吸收,则: $\theta \leq \theta_c$ 时, $R = 1$; $\theta > \theta_c$ 时, $R = 0$ 。但是,所有的介质都对 X 射线有吸收,因此, R 在 θ_c 附近有较平滑的变化,且吸收越大, R 的变化越平缓。

以上只是理想平滑表面反射的情况,实际上这种表面是不存在的。表面总有一定的粗糙度,它能引起 X 射线发生漫散射(散射角大于或小于相应的入射角)并透入表面内,从而降低了 X 射线在界面上的反射系数。有不少文章分析了粗糙度对 X 射线反射的影响,其中最简单的考虑是:认为界面为一平面,平面上的各散射中心相对于平面有随机的位移,垂直于平面方向的位移均方差 σ^2 为表面粗糙度特征量。此时,可参考 Debye 关于晶格中心热运动对衍射影响的处理方法,在反射系数公式[式(9)]的右侧乘以一个指数衰减因子,变为

$$R = \frac{(a - \sin \theta)^2 + b^2}{(a + \sin \theta)^2 + b^2} \exp \left[-\left(\frac{4\pi\sigma \sin \theta}{\lambda} \right)^2 \right]. \quad (14)$$

由式(14)可以看出,当能量升高时,波长 λ 减小,因此由 $\exp \left[-\left(\frac{4\pi\sigma \sin \theta}{\lambda} \right)^2 \right]$ 引起的反射系数的减小程度随之增大。所以,能量越高,对粗糙度的影响就越大。

3 单毛细管 X 射线透镜技术

3.1 单毛细管 X 射线透镜的分类

单毛细管 X 射线透镜是由一根毛细管构成,根据其形状分为常见的 4 类:圆柱型、圆锥型、抛物面型和椭球型^[39-42]。除此之外,还有一种单毛细管 Wolter 型镜,针对不同需求,这种 Wolter 型镜通常采用抛物面加双曲面的形状(Wolter-I)和椭球面加双曲面的形状,该类 Wolter 型器件属于成像器件。大口径或者中口径的 Wolter 型镜可以采用棒芯玻璃复制等技术成型^[43]。小口径的单毛细管 Wolter 型镜通常采用玻璃拉制仪进行拉制,但该拉制单毛

细管 Wolter 型镜的工艺还有许多需要改进的地方,所以下面只介绍常见的 4 类单毛细管 X 射线透镜。

圆柱型单毛细管 X 射线透镜的几何结构是一个中空圆柱型管(图 1)。根据不同需求,入射到该类透镜的 X 射线在其内壁通过一次或多次全反射后,可以被调控为中空的环形或者实心束斑^[40]。

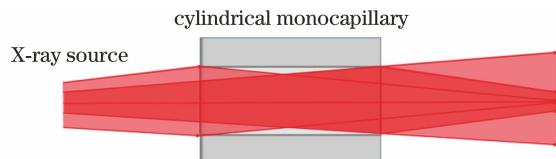


图 1 圆柱型单毛细管 X 射线透镜示意图

Fig. 1 Diagram of cylindrical monocapillary X-ray lens

圆锥型单毛细管 X 射线透镜的几何结构是一个中空的圆台,由于其形状是根据圆锥形设计的,所以被称为圆锥型或锥型。该类器件一般采用多次全反射模式,其第一次全反射掠入射角 θ_g 与第 N 次全反射掠入射角 θ_N 的关系可由公式 $\theta_N = \theta_g + 2(N-1)\alpha$ 表示,其中, α 为圆锥型单毛细管 X 射线透镜圆锥角的一半(图 2)。该类圆锥型单毛细管 X 射线透镜的主要功能是将 X 射线调控约束成一个高亮度小尺寸的光束^[44-48],根据需要,有时也利用它来获得中空的环形束。目前获得纳米级小尺寸的光束是该类聚焦镜的重要发展方向之一。

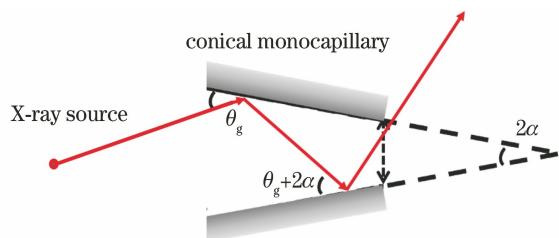


图 2 圆锥型单毛细管 X 射线透镜示意图

Fig. 2 Diagram of conical monocapillary X-ray lens

抛物线有一个焦点,且从该焦点上发出的光经过抛物线反射后,沿平行于其中心轴线的方向传播,形成平行束(图 3 上图);反之,平行于抛物线中心轴线的光通过抛物线的反射后,会聚在抛物线焦点处,获得微焦斑(图 3 下图)。抛物面型单毛细管 X 射线透镜是抛物线沿中轴旋转一周后得到的旋转体的一部分,是以单次全反射模式工作的透镜。特殊的几何形状与光路可逆原理,使该抛物线型单毛细管 X 射线透镜具有聚焦和准直光束两种功能。该类抛物面型单毛细管 X 射线透镜可以结合(准)平行束获得微光斑或者发散光环,也可以结合发散光束获得准平行实心光束或者准平行光环^[49-51]。

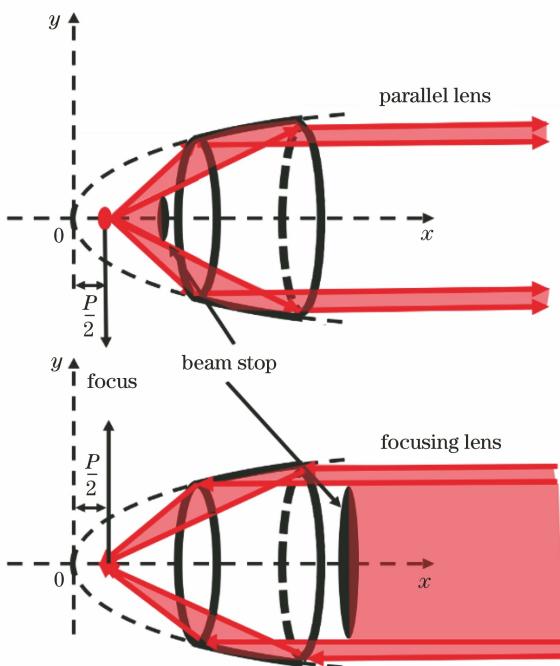


图 3 抛物面型单毛细管 X 射线透镜示意图

Fig. 3 Diagram of parabolic monocapillary X-ray lens

从椭球一个焦点发出的光经椭球面的反射后到达另一个焦点,由于这一光学特性,椭球面经常被作为光学聚焦器件的反射面。椭球型单毛细管 X 射线透镜是目前倍受关注的一种 X 射线光学器件(图 4),它也是以单次全反射模式工作。由于通过椭球型单毛细管 X 射线透镜可以获得符合 X 射线分析技术要求的焦点、焦距和发散度,且单次全反射保证了较高的传输效率,所以,利用该类透镜可以获得微焦斑或者环形光束,该类透镜被广泛应用在 X 射线技术中,并具有较大的发展空间和潜力^[52-56]。现在针对同步辐射、自由电子 X 射线激光等大科学装置的应用需求,大口径椭球型 X 射线透镜的研制也倍受科研工作者关注。

3.2 单毛细管 X 射线透镜的研制现状

单毛细管 X 射线透镜的理论设计方法主要是基于几何光学的光线追踪法^[57-58],有时也结合蒙特卡罗方法进行模拟^[59]。波动光学也常被用来描述和分析单毛细管 X 射线透镜的性能等^[60-61]。另外,粒子群优化方法也被应用在单毛细玻璃管 X 射线透镜的设计过程中^[62]。由于单毛细管的结构简单,所以这些模拟方法大都能得到较好结果。

由于玻璃材料便于成型,并且其反射面的粗糙度便于控制,所以,现在单毛细管 X 射线透镜采用的母材料主要是玻璃材料,并且主要采用拉制仪进行拉制(图 5)^[63]。在拉制上述单毛细管 X 射线透

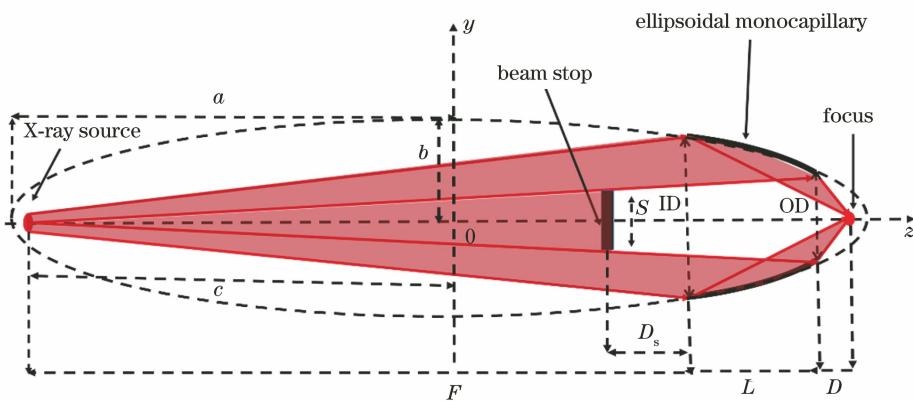


图 4 椭球型单毛细管 X 射线透镜示意图

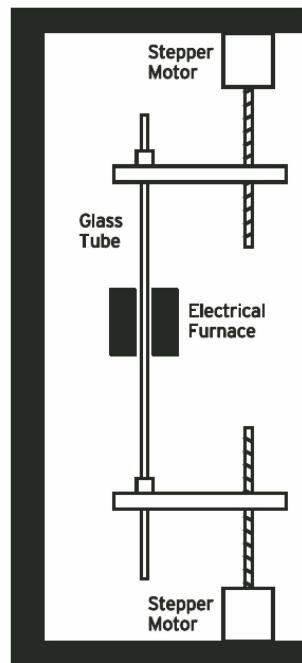
Fig. 4 Diagram of ellipsoidal monocapillary X-ray lens

镜过程中,有人提出使用吹气的方法来塑造椭球型单毛细玻璃管 X 射线聚焦镜的内部结构^[64]。上述这种通过玻璃材料拉制的单毛细管 X 射线透镜的反射面是玻璃材料,而针对同一种能量的 X 射线,不同反射材料具有不同全反射临界角,如密度较大的金属反射面与常用的硼硅酸盐玻璃反射面相比,前者的全反射临界角较大,这便于 X 射线发生全反射。因此,研制具有金属反射面的单毛细管 X 射线透镜倍受关注^[65]。制备具有金属反射面的单毛细管 X 射线透镜的方法主要有芯轴压制法^[66]、玻璃管内壁镀金属法^[67-68]和芯轴镀金属层法^[69-71]等。其中,相对于芯轴压制法和芯轴镀金属层法,

玻璃管内壁镀金属法虽然工艺稍微简单一些,但对于内经细且长的毛细管,在对其内壁均匀镀膜时存在困难。相对于拉制玻璃反射面单毛细管 X 射线透镜的工艺,上述研制金属反射面单毛细管 X 射线透镜的三种方法所采用的工艺都比较复杂。所以,除非有特别需求,一般都采用玻璃单毛细管 X 射线透镜。

反射面的粗糙度和面形误差是影响单毛细管 X 射线透镜性能的主要因素。该类单毛细管 X 射线透镜除了透镜两端面外,其余部分是封闭面(心轴压制法获得的镜子除外),如何准确测量这种封闭毛细管内表面的粗糙度和面形误差倍受大家关注。针对单毛细管 X 射线透镜内壁形状的测量问题,科研工作者设计了多种方法,如 X 射线成像方法^[72-75]、毛细管 X 射线透镜共聚焦方法(图 6)^[76-77]、基于激光扫描装置的外径推内径的间接测量方法^[78]、基于激光的内壁直接测量方法^[79]。另外,也可以借助 X 射线间接测量单毛细管 X 射线透镜内壁的平均面形误差^[80]。在测量单毛细管 X 射线透镜内壁弯曲面上的粗糙度时,需要表征技术的分辨率能够达到埃量级。对于某些特殊面型的单毛细管 X 射线透镜,可以采用 X 射线反射率(XRR)技术进行非破损伤测量^[81];也可以把镜子切割,利用原子力显微镜等方法对其内表面的粗糙度进行测量^[82]。在对单毛细管 X 射线透镜的传输性能进行实验研究时,由于经单毛细管调控约束的光束强度较低,所以,可以较方便地在大能量范围内同时测量单毛细管的传输特性与能量的关系等^[68]。

有关 X 射线光学器件焦斑极限的理论分析表明,X 射线全反射光学器件的焦斑极限可以小于 10 nm。相关研究提出了采用基于多层膜的 Bragg

图 5 毛细管光学器件拉制装置示意图^[63]Fig. 5 Diagram of device for drawing capillary X-ray optics^[63]

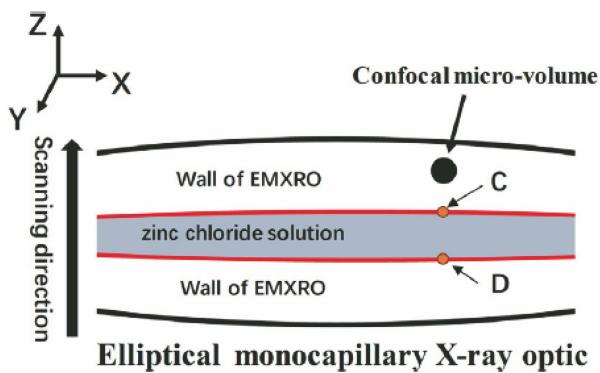


图 6 利用共聚焦扫描法测量椭球单毛细管 X 射线透镜器内表面形状的示意图^[76]

Fig. 6 Diagram of measuring shape of inner surface of elliptical monocapillary X-ray optics (EMXRO) lens with confocal technology^[76]

reflection 等方案来无限接近理论极限的方法,同时也提出了一些相应的可以借助波前测量和相位复原算法的表征方法^[83]。受镀膜技术的限制,上述这些基于多层膜的 Bragg reflection 镜子都是采用非封闭面反射技术。在毛细管 X 射线全反射透镜技术领域,可以利用单毛细管 X 射线透镜(除了出、入口端面外的)封闭面全反射获得高通量的接近其对应理论极限的小焦斑。

3.3 单毛细管 X 射线透镜的应用

对于单毛细管 X 射线透镜,可以通过控制其面型和出口直径等手段获得微焦斑、准平行束或者环形束,所以其被广泛应用于 X 射线技术中,如微区 X 射线衍射、微区 X 射线荧光、微区 X 射线驻波、X 射线扫描显微镜、小角 X 射线散射等领域^[84-89]。如果按照样品所在的相对位置来划分,单毛细管 X 射线透镜的应用可以分为两大类:一类是将样品放在

单毛细管 X 射线透镜的焦斑处,另一类是将样品放在利用单毛细管 X 射线透镜获得的中空环形光束中。将焦斑直径小于 100 nm 的单毛细管 X 射线透镜应用于微束衍射中为单毛细管 X 射线透镜的第一类应用之一^[32]。另外,Woll 等^[90]提出并设计了基于单毛细玻璃管透镜与多毛细玻璃管 X 射线透镜的共聚焦系统,此后基于单毛细玻璃管 X 射线透镜的共聚焦系统开始被关注和应用^[91-92],如单毛细玻璃管 X 射线可应用在共聚焦 X 射线全反射荧光技术中(图 7)^[92]。Zeng 等^[51]设计并拉制了可以和波带片配合使用进行 X 射线纳米成像的单毛细管 X 射线透镜,并且将其用在 X 射线纳米成像中,此后,该类单毛细管 X 射线透镜在纳米成像领域得到了广泛应用(图 8)^[55-57,93]。单次全反射模式下工作的单毛细管 X 射线透镜可以应用到焦点几何结构 X 射线衍射和小角 X 射线散射技术中(图 9~10)^[94-95],这是其第二类应用之一。

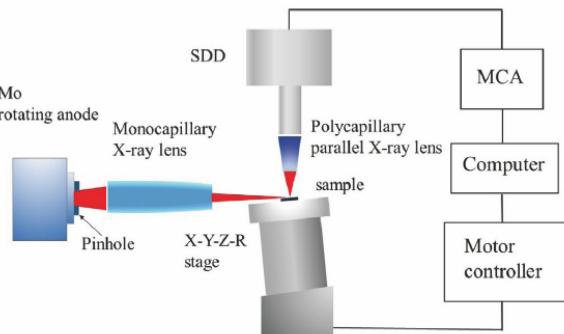


图 7 基于单毛细管 X 射线透镜的共聚焦全反射 X 射线荧光技术示意图^[92]

Fig. 7 Sketch of confocal total reflection X-ray fluorescence technique based on monocapillary X-ray lens^[92]

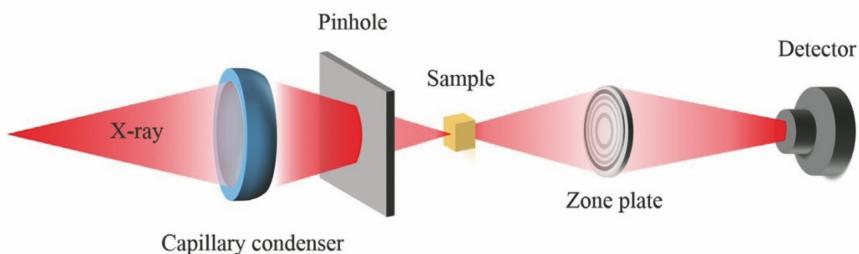


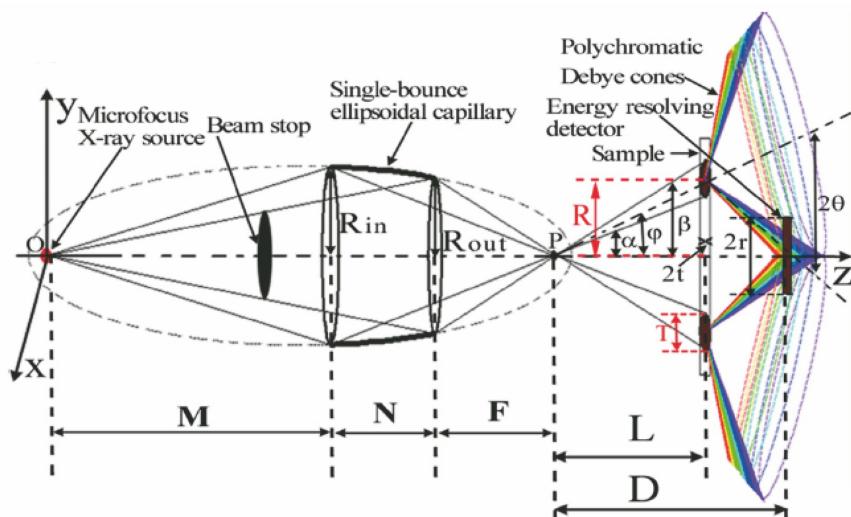
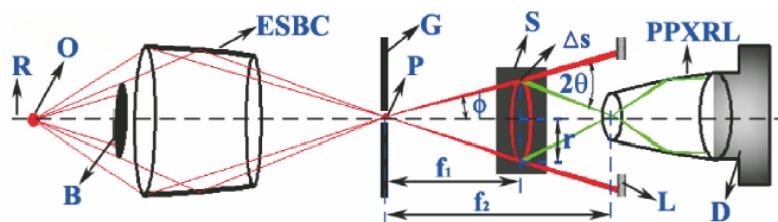
图 8 基于单毛细管 X 射线透镜的 X 射线成像技术示意图^[57]

Fig. 8 Sketch of X-ray imaging technique based on monocapillary X-ray lens^[57]

4 多毛细管 X 射线透镜技术

多毛细管 X 射线透镜又称 Kumakhov 透镜^[33],通常是由几十万至几百万根单毛细管组成。

20 世纪 90 年代以来,多毛细管 X 射线透镜的研制和应用开发成了 X 射线光学研究的热点。在多毛细管 X 射线透镜的设计和研制领域,继俄罗斯莫斯科 X 射线光学系统研究所的研究,我国北京师范大

图 9 基于单毛细管 X 射线透镜的 X 射线衍射技术示意图^[95]Fig. 9 Sketch of X-ray diffraction technique based on monocapillary X-ray lens^[95]图 10 基于单毛细管 X 射线透镜的小角 X 射线散射技术示意图^[94]Fig. 10 Sketch of small-angle X-ray scattering technique based on monocapillary X-ray lens^[94]

核科学与技术学院和美国纽约州立大学 Albany 分校 X 射线光学中心也率先加入了该领域的研究中。之后,德国、意大利和日本等国家的相关机构也开始了该领域的研究。

4.1 多毛细管 X 射线透镜的分类

引言部分分别按照功能和含有毛细管的数量对多毛细管 X 射线透镜进行了分类说明,下面将从更具体的研制工艺角度介绍多毛细管 X 射线透镜的分类。在研制组装式多毛细管 X 射线透镜时,如果圆柱型单毛细管或六角型复合毛细管在定位板中的分布是均匀的,称之为第一代多毛细管 X 射线透镜。第二代多毛细管 X 射线透镜也是组装式的,它除了采用上述 2 种毛细管外,还采用了锥形管等异形毛细管。为了改变照野的分布,可采用毛细管的非均匀排列,克服毛细管均匀分布所带来的照野中央部分 X 射线强度高而边缘强度低的缺点。整体多毛细管 X 射线透镜是第三代多毛细管透镜,它是利用拉制仪制成的整体透镜。它的特点在引言部分已经详细介绍了,这里不再赘述。单毛细管 X 射线透镜、组装式多毛细管 X 射线透镜(图 11)和整体多毛细管 X 射线透镜(图 12)各有千秋。单毛细管 X 射线

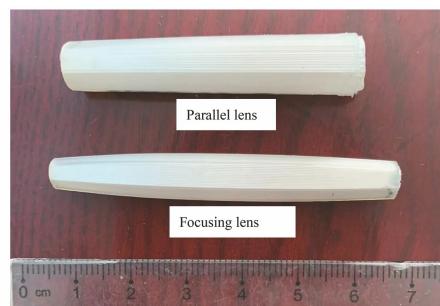
图 11 组装式多毛细管 X 射线透镜照片^[33]Fig. 11 Photo of assembled polycapillary X-ray lens^[33]

图 12 整体多毛细管 X 射线透镜照片

Fig. 12 Photo of polycapillary X-ray lens

透镜的优点是焦斑可以较小,如 Bilderback 等^[32]利

用单毛细管得到了直径小于100 nm的焦斑,但它的功率密度增益较小。在制造组装式会聚透镜时,现有的机械加工工艺和手工穿制透镜技术很难保证会聚的X射线束斑直径为100 μm以下,这是因为:要想通过组装式会聚透镜获得高功率密度增益小焦斑,需要子毛细管的孔径很小,这会导致子毛细管的占空比变小,从而降低了传输效率,况且薄壁单毛细管和细的复合管的机械强度也不够,这不便于手工穿插组装;此外,从众多子毛细管射出的X射线光束无法保证都严格地照射到同一个点上。然而,组装式多毛细管X射线透镜仍有自己的应用领域,如用于制造大面积的X光天文望远镜。整体多毛细管X射线会聚透镜能够实现直径在100 μm以下的焦斑,但不能实现单毛细管X射线透镜能达到的小焦斑尺寸。整体多毛细管X射线平行束透镜能给出较大面积且强度分布均匀的准平行束^[33-35],这是单毛细管X射线透镜无法实现的。

4.2 多毛细管X射线透镜的研制现状

多毛细管X射线透镜是由多根单毛细管或者复合毛细管构成的,它们的结构较复杂,所以对它们的理论设计、分析和性能实验表征研究一直是该领域的研究热点。对多毛细管X射线透镜的理论设计和分析,是对单毛细管透镜的理论设计和分析的扩展^[57-61],只不过有时需要分析多毛细管X射线透镜中不同子毛细管之间的相互影响。因为理论分析和设计多毛细管X射线透镜和单毛细管透镜所采用的方法相近,所以有关设计多毛细管X射线透镜所采用的理论方法这里就不再赘述。

组装式多毛细管X射线透镜的制备和单毛细管透镜的制备一样,都是严格根据理论设计的数学模型进行的,并且后续可以采用多种方法对其几何形状和传输性能进行表征,从而验证所制备透镜的几何形状和物理传输性能是否和理论设计的相符。也正因为组装式毛细管X射线透镜和单毛细管透镜的结构相对比较简单,研究人员对它们的理论设计和模拟分析也是较成功的。而整体多毛细管X射线透镜是由数十万乃至数百万根单毛细管或者复合毛细管拉制而成的(图13)^[96],它的几何结构和内部孔径的空间变化是很复杂的,所以即使可以努力较好地给出理论设计模型,但实际制备出的镜子内部子单管的形状等很难表征,所以,对于整体多毛细管X射线透镜的理论模拟分析一直存在较大发展空间。也正因为对整体多毛细管X射线透镜的理论模拟分析存在许多困难,所以,如何通过实验测量

表征其传输性能就显得尤其重要。经整体多毛细管X射线透镜会聚的X射线光束的强度高,受探测器线性探测范围的限制,在大能量范围内同时测量其传输特点是很困难的。为了解决上述测量难题,科研工作者前后设计了次级靶法^[97]、小孔扫描法^[98]和散射法^[34]来降低进入探测器的X射线强度,取得了较好的测量效果。为了快速表征多毛细管X射线透镜的焦距和焦斑,科研工作者设计了轴向扫描法(图14)^[99],该方法大幅度提高了毛细管X射线透镜性能测量的效率,也为其他类似X射线光学聚焦器件性能的自动测量提供了方法学支撑。随着毛细管X射线透镜的广泛应用,其性能表征技术一直在不断发展,如次级靶法可以采用不同金属丝对毛细管X射线透镜的性能进行表征^[100-101]。另外,整体多毛细管X射线透镜的拉制工艺和透镜使用前的调节技巧等也在不断发展^[102-104]。

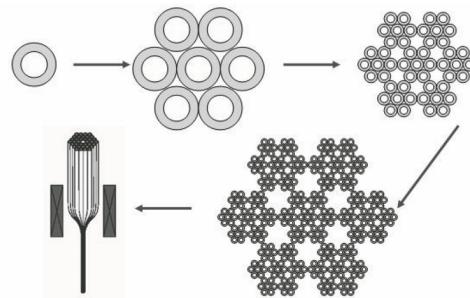


图13 整体多毛细管X射线透镜拉制工艺示意图^[96]

Fig. 13 Sketch of process for drawing polycapillary

X-ray lens^[96]

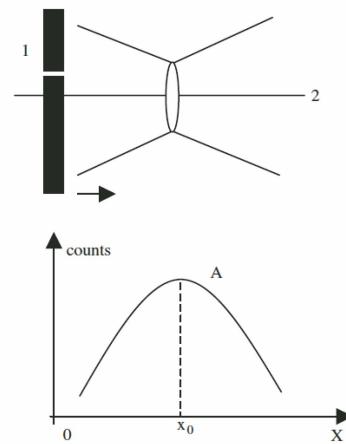


图14 利用轴向扫描法测量X射线透镜焦距的示意图^[99]

Fig. 14 Sketch of measuring focal distance of X-ray lens using axial scanning method^[99]

4.3 多毛细管X射线透镜的应用

多毛细管X射线透镜的应用很广泛,起初主要集中应用在X射线荧光和X射线衍射等分析技术

中,国际上已经有多种商业化的基于毛细管 X 射线透镜的 X 射线荧光和 X 射线衍射分析设备,这些商业化的设备中有大型的实验室设备,也有小型的现场分析设备。随着多毛细管 X 射线透镜技术的发展,它的应用领域不断扩展,其与同步辐射光源、超快激光等离子体 X 射线光源和实验室普通 X 射线光源的结合,除了在上述 X 射线荧光和 X 射线衍射技术领域得到应用外,在 X 射线成像、X 射线吸收精细结构、X 射线小角散射、X 射线散射等技术领域都得到了广泛应用^[33,36-37]。

在基于多毛细管 X 射线透镜的 X 射线荧光分析设备中^[105-106],由于多毛细管 X 射线透镜的微焦斑可以减少周围物质的散射本底,这提高了信噪比,从而优化了谱仪的探测限。另外,也正因为多毛细管 X 射线透镜能够提供 $10 \mu\text{m}$ 量级的微焦斑,并且具有 10^3 量级的功率密度增益^[34],所以可以利用它对大样品进行高效微区 X 射线荧光扫描分析^[107]或者对微小颗粒物进行单颗粒分析^[108]。利用整体毛细管 X 射线透镜进行微区 X 射线荧光分析时,设计方案大体有下面几种^[109]:1)单独在光源前添加一个整体毛细管 X 射线会聚透镜;2)单独在探测器前添加一个整体毛细管 X 射线透镜(图 15);3)上述两者的结合,即共聚焦 X 射线荧光技术。探测器可以是能量分辨探测器或者空间分辨探测器。国内外在利用多毛细管 X 射线透镜进行微区 X 射线荧光分析时,一维和二维的微区扫描分析方法已经比较成熟。相对于一维和二维的微区扫描分析方法而言,三维微区扫描分析方法虽然发展相对较晚,但也得到了飞速发展^[36]。

基于多毛细管 X 射线透镜的衍射可以分为常

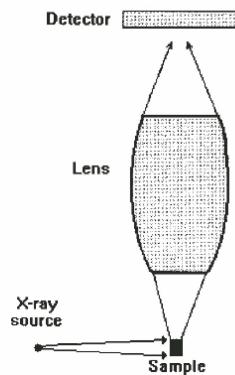


图 15 在探测器前添加一个整体毛细管 X 射线透镜的 X 射线技术示意图^[109]

Fig. 15 Sketch of X-ray lens technology based on one polycapillary X-ray lens before detector^[109]

见的两大类:一类是波长色散 X 射线衍射^[110-111],另一类是能量色散 X 射线衍射^[112]。多毛细管 X 射线平行束透镜主要应用于波长色散 X 射线衍射技术,常见的这种透镜的功率密度增益在 10 左右,发散度在 mrad 级别^[34]。例如:可以采用多毛细管 X 射线平行束透镜代替原来的 X 射线衍射仪的狭缝系统,其中靠近光源的平行束透镜可以将 X 光源发出的发散光会聚成毫弧度级别的准平行光束,对该光束照射样品产生的衍射光束的约束和收集也可以采用多毛细管系统。相对于常用的狭缝系统,多毛细管 X 射线平行束透镜优化了衍射仪的性能^[110-111]。将整体多毛细管 X 射线透镜应用于能量色散 X 射线衍射的主要还是多毛细管 X 射线会聚透镜。Bjeoumikhov 等^[112]利用多毛细管 X 射线会聚透镜设计了一种能量色散衍射装置,该装置充分利用了整体毛细管 X 射线会聚透镜高的功率密度增益和小焦斑特性,实现了微区能量色散衍射 X 射线分析。但由于经整体毛细管 X 射线会聚透镜焦斑后的 X 射线光束的发散度较大,这不利于提高该仪器测量晶格常数的分辨率。为了提高晶格常数测量分辨率,可以将整体多毛细管 X 射线会聚透镜应用于 X 射线衍射装置中,相对于整体多毛细管 X 射线会聚透镜,这种微会聚透镜焦斑后的光束发散度小,从而优化了测量晶格常数的分辨率^[113],但它不能实现能量色散微区 X 射线衍射分析。为了既能优化测量晶格常数的分辨率,又能实现能量色散微区 X 射线衍射分析,可以采用两个整体多毛细管 X 射线平行束透镜,用一个平行束透镜的准平行束照射样品,以提高测量晶格常数的分辨率,在探测器和样品之间添加另一个平行束透镜,让该平行束透镜的人口焦斑处于被上述准平行束照射的样品处(图 16),从而实现微束分析^[114]。

多毛细管 X 射线透镜在 X 射线成像技术具有多种应用,并且多毛细管 X 射线会聚透镜和平行束透镜都可以应用在 X 射线成像技术中。当多毛细管 X 射线会聚透镜应用在成像技术中时,样品可以放在该会聚透镜焦斑后的发散光束中,从而实现放大成像。例如:可以利用多毛细管 X 射线半会聚透镜会聚同步辐射光源 X 射线,进行放大成像^[115];将多毛细管 X 射线会聚透镜和普通实验室 X 射线源相结合,进行放大成像^[116];利用微焦斑光源发出的连续谱进行同轴 X 射线相位成像是一种具有重要意义的成像方法^[117];利用多毛细管 X 射线会聚透镜会聚来自大焦斑光源的 X 射线,同样能够实现微

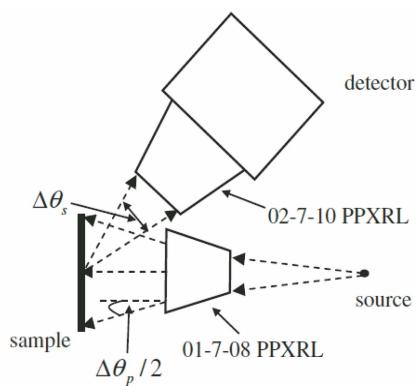


图 16 基于两个多毛细管平行束透镜的 X 射线衍射技术示意图^[114]

Fig. 16 Sketch of micro X-ray diffraction technique based on two parallel polycapillary X-ray lenses^[114]

焦斑光源在同轴 X 射线相位成像中的功能^[118-119]；利用多毛细管 X 射线会聚透镜进行 X 射线断层成像^[120]。将样品放在会聚透镜焦斑后发散光束中进行成像时,由于透镜中复合毛细管的管壁会带来比

较强的背底,如果不消除该背底,将会影响图像质量。当样品放在多毛细管 X 射线会聚透镜的焦斑处时,它有多种特殊的应用,其中一种是把多毛细管 X 射线会聚透镜的微结构当作编码孔径处理,并把多毛细管 X 射线会聚透镜出口端面当作微结构多束 X 射线光源,从而实现编码孔径 X 射线成像(图 17)^[121-124]。另外一种是先利用一个多毛细管 X 射线平行束透镜获得准平行束,再利用一个多毛细管 X 射线半会聚透镜会聚该准平行束,获得微焦斑,将样品放在该微焦斑处,在上述半会聚透镜和平行束透镜之间添加一个多孔调制器,进而实现对样品的多点投影成像^[125]。多毛细管 X 射线会聚透镜和波带片的组合,可以实现投射全场 X 射线成像^[126]。利用多毛细管 X 射线会聚透镜可以实现 X 射线荧光微束断层成像^[127]。多毛细管 X 射线平行束透镜也可以用于 X 射线成像技术中^[128-130],它可以方便地用于喷雾的成像研究等^[131]。另外,多毛细管 X 射线平行束透镜可以用于 X 射线荧光 CT 成像^[132]。

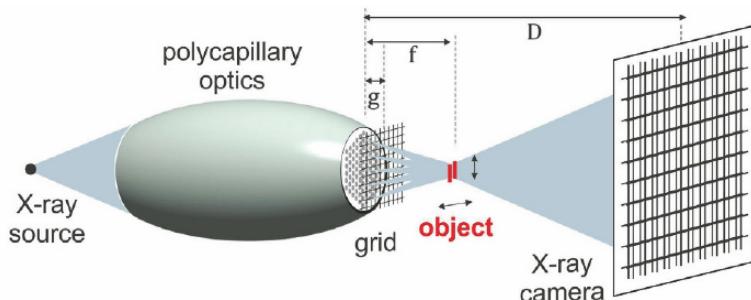


图 17 基于多毛细管平行束 X 射线透镜的编码孔径成像技术示意图^[122]

Fig. 17 Sketch of coded aperture imaging technique based on polycapillary parallel beam X-ray lens^[122]

整体多毛细管 X 射线透镜应用在 X 射线吸收精细结构技术时,主要采用整体毛细管 X 射线半会聚透镜会聚(准)平行的同步辐射光束并进行微区 X 射线吸收精细结构分析^[133-134]。受拉制工艺的限制,整体多毛细管 X 射线透镜的入口端有效直径一般在 7 mm 左右,所以,在具体设计微区 X 射线吸收精细结构分析装置时,当同步辐射入射光束的面积大于上述半会聚透镜入口面积时,经常在双晶单色器和透镜入口之间安装 cross slit 以滤掉大于透镜入口面积上的入射同步辐射光束^[135],cross slit 会浪费一部分同步辐射。超环面镜可以高效会聚大面积的同步辐射,但它的焦斑直径较大。当同步辐射的面积大于整体毛细管 X 射线半会聚透镜的入口端面积时,可以利用超环面镜将大面积的同步辐射会聚为面积小于半会聚透镜入口端面的光束,然后在该半会聚透镜的中心部分会聚该光束。以超环

面镜取代前面提到的 cross slit 可以使超过半会聚透镜的入口端面积的同步辐射得到利用,这提高了同步辐射的利用率,同时也充分利用了具有较高传输效率的半会聚透镜中心部分,有利于提高半会聚透镜焦斑处的功率密度^[134]。将整体多毛细管 X 射线透镜与实验室普通 X 射线光源和超快激光等离子体 X 射线光源相结合,可设计 X 射线吸收精细结构分析设备。Taguchi 等^[136]利用整体多毛细管 X 射线平行束透镜,从普通 X 射线源得到准平行光,设计了一种实验室扩展 X 射线吸收精细结构(EXAFS)谱仪。在该 EXAFS 谱仪中,整体多毛细管 X 射线平行束透镜具有会聚和准直作用,增大了打在样品上的 X 射线光通量,但构成整体多毛细管 X 射线平行束透镜的每根毛细管都具有和整个平行束透镜发散度相当的发散角,从而影响了整个谱仪的能量分辨率。这种基于整体多毛细管 X 射线平

行束透镜的实验室 EXAFS 谱仪具有一定的实用价值,但它不能进行微区 EXAFS 分析。由于受低功率实验室光源的限制,有关实验室微区 EXAFS 谱仪的设计很少。而整体多毛细管 X 射线会聚具有 10^3 量级的功率密度增益和 $10 \mu\text{m}$ 量级的微焦斑,可以用于实验室微区 EXAFS 分析^[137]。例如:可以利用整体多毛细管 X 射线会聚透镜和位置灵敏探测器设计实验室微区 EXAFS 分析设备,该设备由

于利用了具有高功率密度增益的透镜和位置灵敏探测系统,便于缩短测量微区 EXAFS 谱的时间,同时,由于透镜具有小焦斑,而位置灵敏探测系统又具有较高空间分辨率,所以该设备便于提高测量微区 EXAFS 谱的能量分辨率。另外,也可以利用整体多毛细管 X 射线会聚透镜结合超快激光等离子体 X 射线光源,设计同时具有时间分辨和空间分辨的 EXAFS 设备(图 18)^[138-139]。

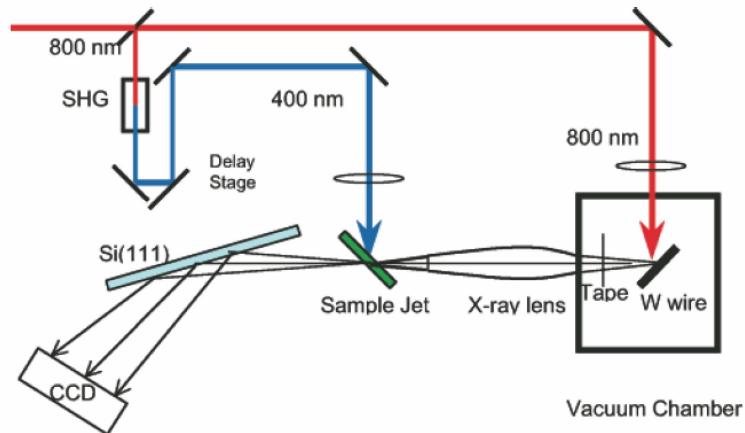


图 18 基于多毛细管 X 射线透镜的超快 X 射线吸收谱学示意图^[138]

Fig. 18 Sketch of ultrafast X-ray absorption spectroscopy based on polycapillary X-ray lens^[138]

整体多毛细管 X 射线透镜在小角 X 射线散射和其他 X 射线散射技术中也有多方面的应用,例如:整体多毛细管 X 射线透镜可以用于小角 X 射线散射技术中^[140];整体多毛细管 X 射线透镜可以基于瑞利散射和康普顿散射强度比的散射技术,进行轻元素分析和器件性能表征等^[141-144];整体多毛细管 X 射线透镜在医学检测和治疗等领域具有广泛的应用前景(图 19)^[145-148],在医学治疗中,由于整体多毛细管 X 射线会聚透镜可以将 X 射线会聚成一

个具有高功率密度的焦斑,所以可以让需要照射的肿瘤部位落在透镜焦斑处,这样可以减小非肿瘤部位接收 X 射线的剂量;整体多毛细管 X 射线透镜在 X 射线深亚微米光刻技术方面也有很好的应用前景(图 20)^[149]。库马霍夫最早提出了利用软 X 光平行束透镜形成准平行束并进行深亚微米 X 射线光刻的设想^[33],并在实验室进行了研究。随后,国内外相关实验室也开展了相关应用研究^[149]。

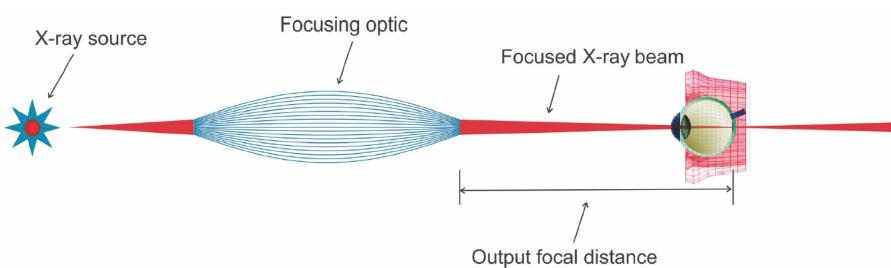


图 19 基于多毛细管 X 射线透镜的 X 射线治疗技术示意图^[147]

Fig. 19 Sketch of X-ray treatment based on polycapillary X-ray lens^[147]

5 毛细管 X 射线透镜共聚焦技术

以实验室普通 X 射线光源为例说明什么是毛细管 X 射线透镜共聚焦技术(图 21), X 射线光源

发出的 X 射线被毛细管会聚透镜会聚为具有(出口)焦斑的初级光束,毛细管 X 射线平行束透镜的入口焦斑和毛细管会聚透镜的出口焦斑重合,处于共聚焦状态,形成共聚焦区。样品放在该共聚焦区

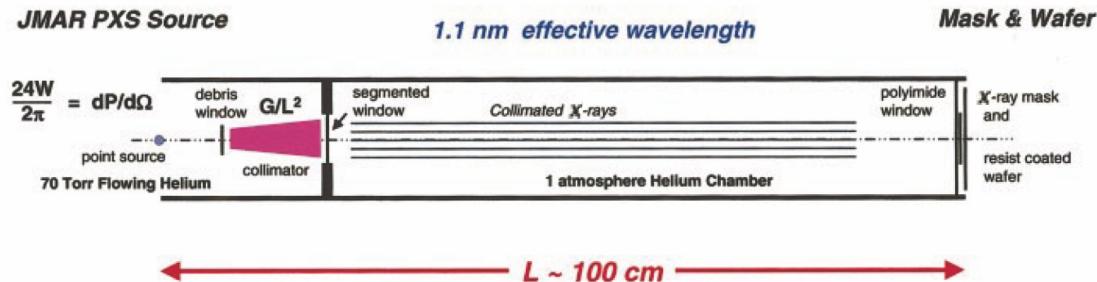
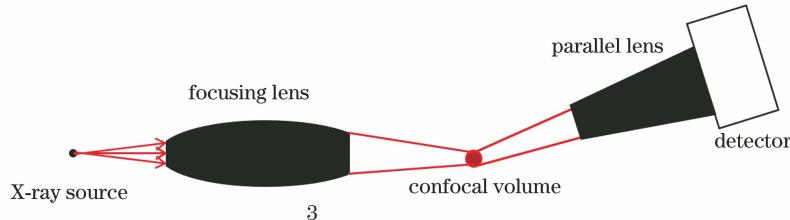
图 20 基于整体多毛细管 X 射线透镜的 X 射线深亚微米光刻技术示意图^[149]Fig. 20 Sketch of X-ray nanolithography based on polycapillary X-ray lens^[149]

图 21 毛细管 X 射线透镜共聚焦技术示意图

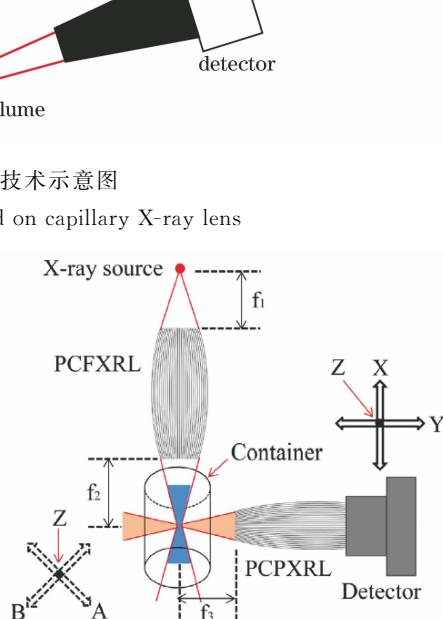
Fig. 21 Scheme of confocal technology based on capillary X-ray lens

处,处在共聚焦区处的样品发出的 X 射线信号被毛细管 X 射线透镜收集后,传输到探测器。该共聚焦结构使得探测器只能探测到来自共聚焦区处样品对应的 X 射线信号。该共聚焦技术的特点是:通过改变样品和共聚焦区的相对位置,使共聚焦区在样品的内部,从而可以通过 1 维、2 维和 3 维扫描实现对样品的 1 维、2 维和 3 维无损 X 射线扫描分析^[36]。

在上述共聚焦技术中,在激发道除了采用毛细管 X 射线会聚透镜外^[150],还可以采用其他 X 射线光学器件,如 X 射线 KB 镜^[151-152]、X 射线组合折射透镜^[153]和单毛细管 X 射线透镜^[90,92]等。另外,在上述共聚焦技术中,激发道可以采用多个毛细管 X 射线会聚透镜^[154]。不管采用哪种组合实现上述共聚焦结构,如何调节^[103]和表征上述共聚焦结构^[101]倍受大家关注,其中液体次级靶方法可以高效地调节上述共聚焦结构(图 22)^[103]。该毛细管 X 射线透镜共聚焦技术已经被广泛应用于 X 射线荧光^[155-162]、X 射线衍射^[163-166]、X 射线吸收精细结构^[167-168]、小角 X 射线散射^[140]、X 射线散射^[141-143]、X 射线成像等^[169]。

6 总结和展望

毛细管 X 射线透镜的研制和应用是相辅相成的,并且毛细管 X 射线透镜技术的发展也和其他技术的发展相互支撑。随着玻璃和金属等材料成型和

图 22 利用液体靶调节毛细管 X 射线透镜共聚焦结构的示意图^[103]Fig. 22 Sketch of adjustment of confocal configuration of polycapillary X-ray lens using liquid target^[103]

粗糙度控制技术的提高,毛细管 X 射线透镜的制备技术获得快速发展;随着微孔径内表面面型表征和粗糙度测量技术的提高,毛细管 X 射线透镜性能表征技术得到了长足发展。正是上述毛细管 X 射线透镜的研制技术的不断提高,毛细管 X 射线透镜各项性能指标正在不断地接近理论极限。实际的应用需求促使毛细管 X 射线透镜技术的发展,在软 X 射线领域如何高效克服氧元素的吸收边对玻璃毛细管 X 射线透镜传输效率的影响是研究人员努力的方向之一;另外,毛细管 X 射线透镜在向着高能方向发展的同时,也在进一步提高对极紫外的传输效率,同时也在尝试应用在深紫外领域。对于单毛细管 X 射线透镜来说,如何设计制备焦斑尺寸接近理

论极限的会聚光束以及发散度接近理论极限的平行光束是研究人员努力的方向之一。对于多毛细管X射线会聚透镜来说,如何通过设计获得亚微米尺寸的焦斑且具有合适工作距离是有待研究方向之一。对于多毛细管X射线平行束透镜来说,如何拉制具有线形束斑的整体平行束透镜和如何提高现有平行束透镜准平行光束的功率密度是以后研究的重点。毛细管X射线透镜虽然在诸多领域中得到了广泛应用,但与其应有的广泛应用领域还有差距,如毛细管X射线透镜在医学、X射线光刻、极紫外光刻、安检、深空X射线成像探测、X射线通信、国防、核聚变等领域都具有重要的应用价值。另外,毛细管透镜相关技术在中子聚焦,质子、电子和其他重离子调控聚束,储氢和氢能研究,以及光子晶体制备等领域具有重要应用,国外在上述应用领域已经发展得比较成熟,国内在相关领域的发展还有待进一步提高。

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