

# X-ray Diffraction Computed Tomography

— TO STUDY RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS —

## National Synchrotron Light Source II (NSLS-II)



## Nuclear Science User Facilities (NSUF)

**Characterization with X-rays provides chemical, structural and geometric information**

### X-ray Spectroscopy:

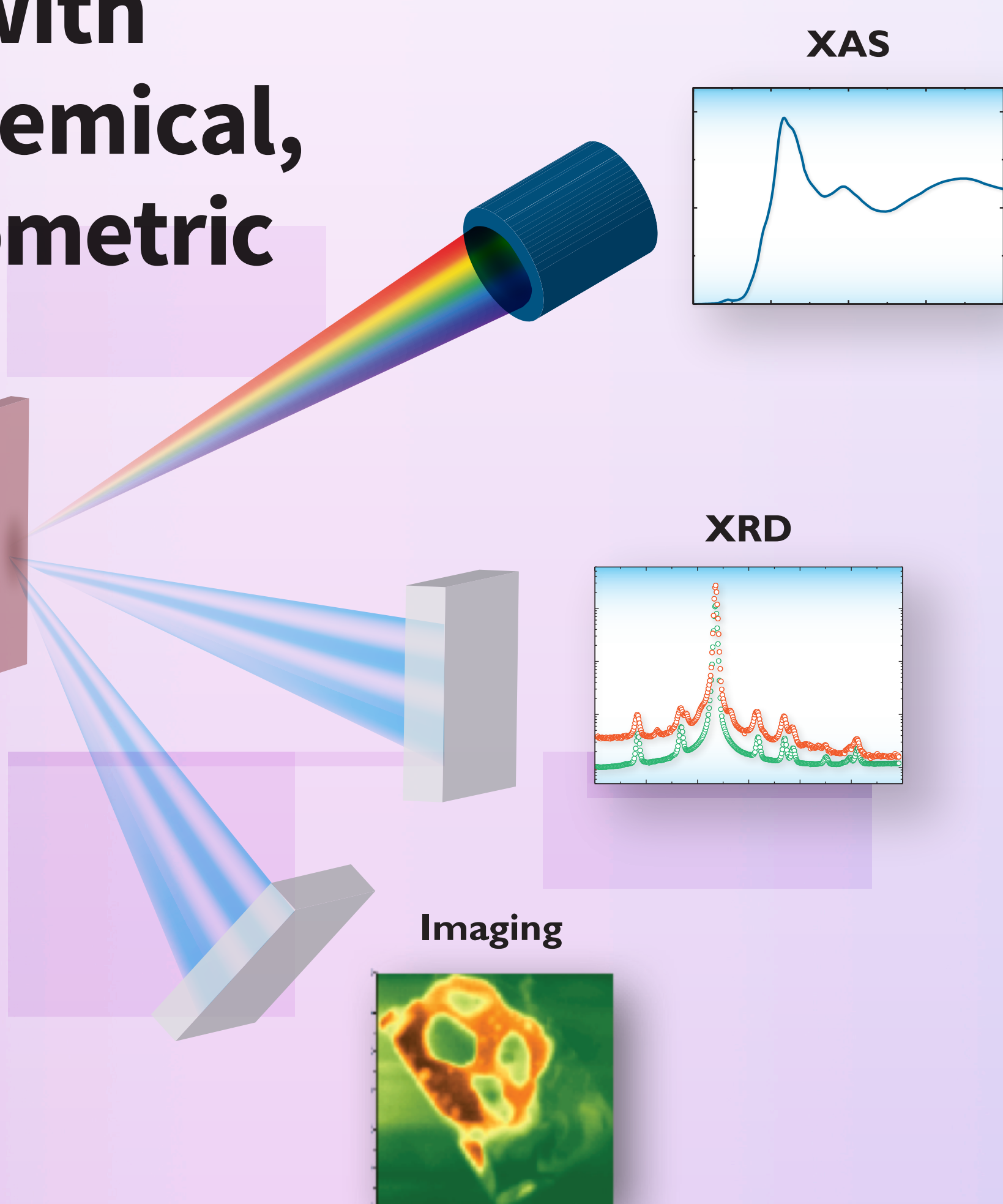
- Nearest neighbors\ coordination
- Oxidation state
- Chemical mapping capability

### X-ray Diffraction:

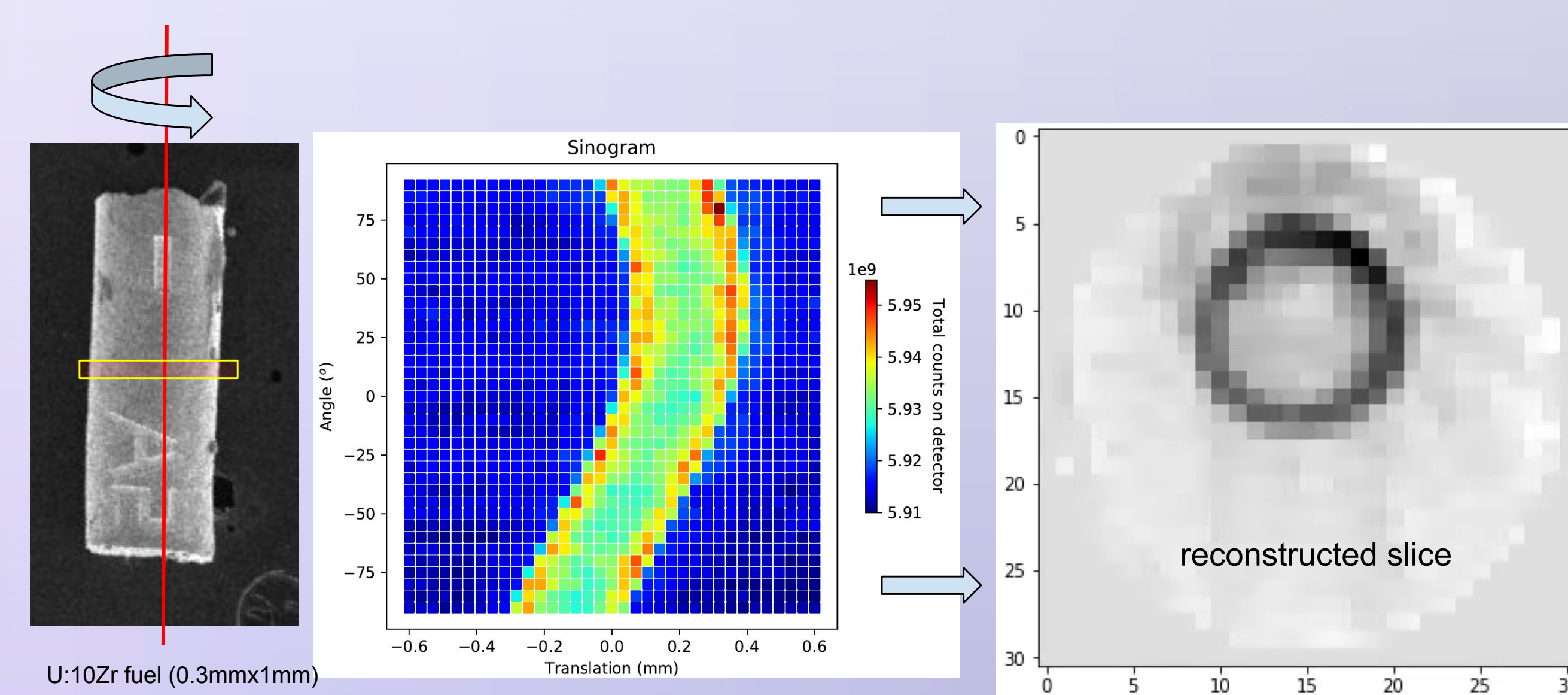
- Crystal structure
- Lattice parameter
- Strain (isotropic/anisotropic)
- Grain or domain size
- Point defects and dislocations

### Imaging:

- Morphology
- Mapping capability for information from absorption and diffraction



### X-ray Diffraction Computed Tomography

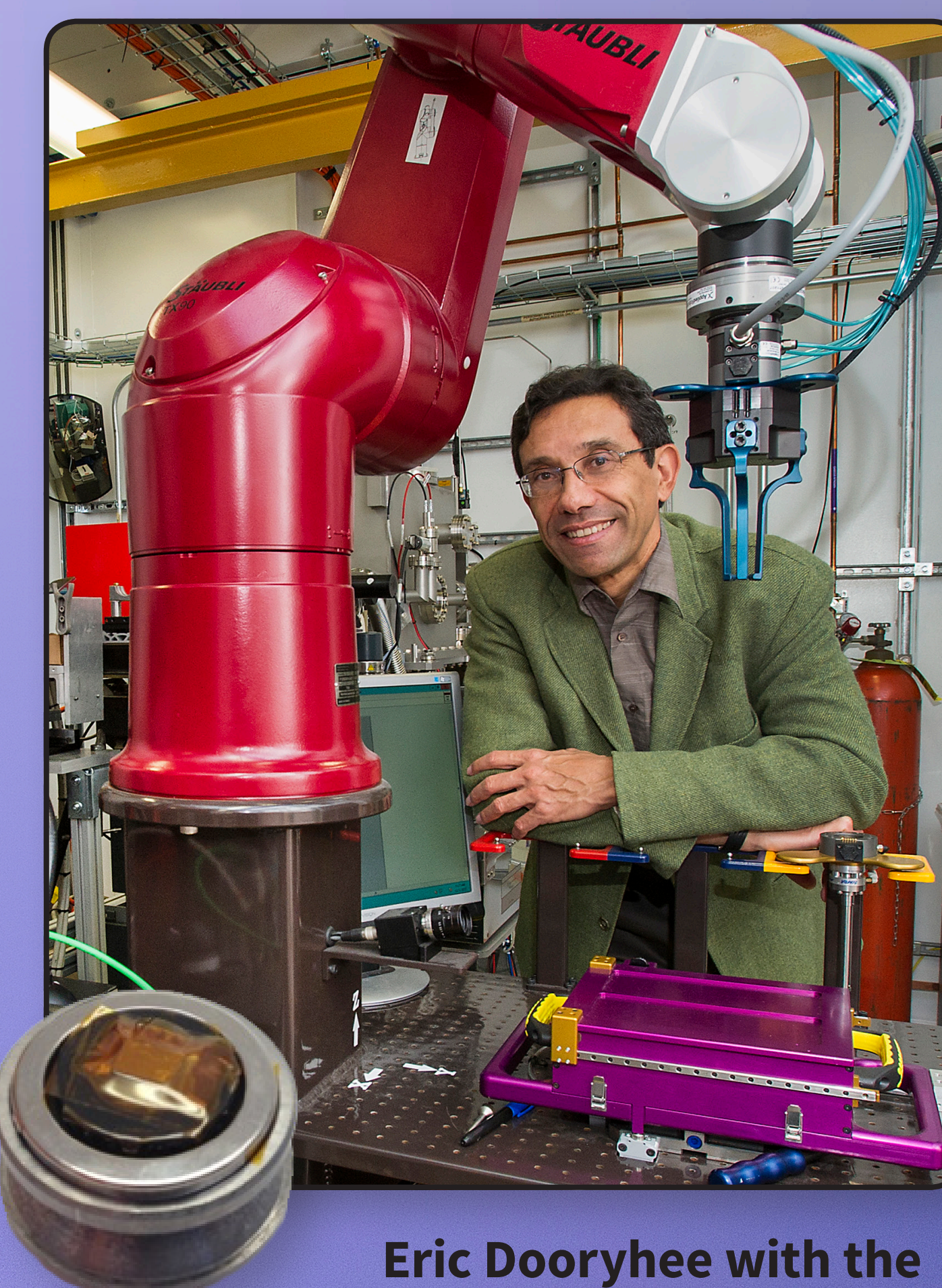


**X-ray diffraction computed tomography (XRD-CT) provides multimodal imaging of morphology, crystal structure and chemistry simultaneously**

### Guaranteed access to X-ray Powder Diffraction Beamline through NSUF

**250 hours of beam time each year at the X-ray Powder Diffraction beamline for NSUF users**

- NSLS-II is a DOE user facility with support infrastructure, guest center, training, accommodations, established proposal process
- Radiation handling and shipping and receiving for radioactive samples
- Scientific support for proposals, experiments, and data analysis

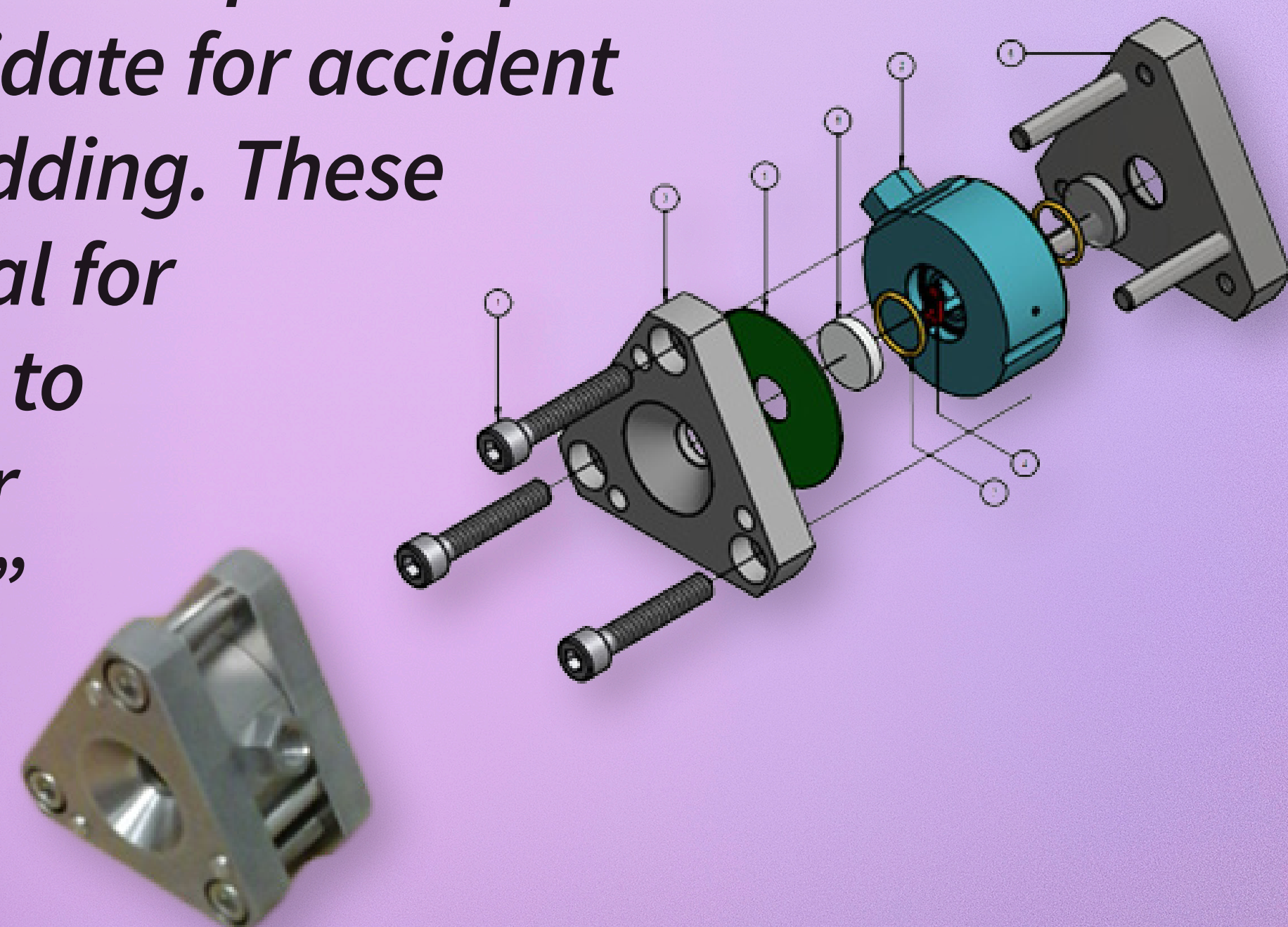


Eric Dooryhee with the XPD Beamline Robot

Radioactive Sample Holder

*“Our collaborations with the National Synchrotron Light Source have helped in understanding how protective passive films develop and operate on engineering alloys candidate for accident tolerant nuclear fuel cladding. These advancements are crucial for designing safer reactors to produce clean energy for the community at large.”*

– Raul Rebak,  
GE Global Research



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