

Poster Presentation

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Current Status of the Liquid-Metal-Jet X-ray Source Technology

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High-end x-ray diffraction and scattering techniques such as high-resolution XRD, protein crystallography, and SAXS rely heavily on the x-ray source brightness for resolution and exposure time. Traditional solid or rotating anode x-ray tubes are typically limited in brightness by when the e-beam power density melts the anode. The liquid-metal-jet technology has overcome this limitation by using an anode that is already in the molten state. We have previously demonstrated prototype performance of a metal-jet anode x-ray source concept [1-3] with unprecedented brightness in the range of one order of magnitude above current state-of-the art sources. The technology has since been developed into a stable and reliable source for home-lab systems. This presentation will review the current status of the technology specifically in terms of stability, lifetime, flux and brightness. It will also discuss details of the liquid-metal-jet technology with a focus on the fundamental limitations of the technology. It will furthermore refer to some recent data from applications within x-ray diffraction and SAXS.

[1] O. Hemberg, M. Otendahl, and H. M. Hertz (2003). *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, 83, 1483., [2] M. Otendahl, T. Tuohimaa, U. Vogt, and H. M. Hertz (2008). *Rev. Sci. Instr.*, 79, 016102., [3] T. Tuohimaa, M. Otendahl, and H. M. Hertz (2007). *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, 91, 074104

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