

# Gearing X-ray microscopy towards environmental challenges

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These are intriguing times for X-ray microscopy as converging developments within sources, optics, sample environments, and detectors, combined with advances in artificial intelligence promise new approaches to high-performance imaging [1,2]. While sub-20 nm resolution 2D/3D X-ray microscopy is becoming an established research tool for materials science, pressing challenges await within the environmental and life sciences.

Here, we shall present our recent efforts using a selection of X-ray microscopy techniques ranging from diffraction-contrast studies of fossil bones [3], via ptychographic imaging of polymer blends for solar cells [4], to silk fibre hydration [5] – all with the aim of better understanding environmentally important porous materials. *In situ* monitoring of cement exposed to supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> under high temperature and pressure observed with attenuation-contrast tomography [6] will be described. Coherent X-ray diffraction imaging (CXDI) offers quantitative phase-contrast imaging of microscopic particles. Becoming able to chemically and structurally scrutinize arbitrary microscopic 3D objects ranging from algae to plastics in seawater is a prerequisite for pollution monitoring and -mitigation. Similarly, airborne particulates cause severe health and climate concerns and require statistically accurate structural models. The application of CXDI to a wide range of microparticles including Li<sub>2</sub>ZrO<sub>3</sub> for CO<sub>2</sub> capture [7], mesoporous CaCO<sub>3</sub> [8], and metal-polymer composites [9,10] will be discussed. CXDI clearly is a unique tool for understanding mesoscale structures in both natural and manmade materials. With the rapid developments of X-ray imaging techniques, once unsurmountable microscopy challenges like deep-tissue neuronal activities, metabolism in living organisms, and multi-fluid interactions in microporous media will expectedly start receiving serious attention.

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