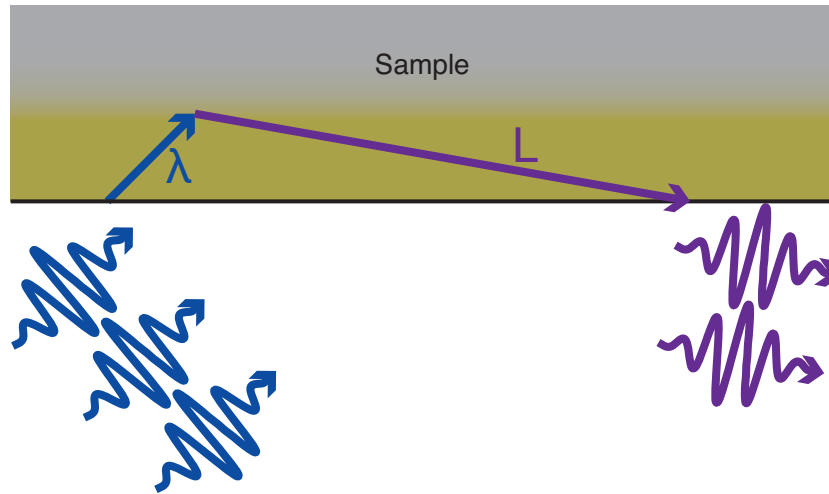


# NON-LINEAR SOFT X-RAY OPTICS.



**Martin Beye**

**Internal Workshop on tailored soft X-ray pulses**

**Villigen, May 11, 2016**

# To understand and control functionality

## > Correlated materials:

- Metal-to-Insulator Transitions
- Superconductors
- Magnetic switching
- Ferroelectrics

Fradkin, Kivelson, Nat Phys 8, 864 (2012)

## > Photochemistry /

### Ultrafast chemical dynamics:

- Metal-to-Ligand charge transfer
- Artificial photosynthesis
- Solar fuels
- Heterogeneous catalysis

**Valence electronic structure  
at the active site:  
Soft X-ray  
spectroscopy**

$\text{YBa}_2\text{Cu}_3\text{O}_{6+y}$

$\text{Cr}^{3+}(\text{aq})$

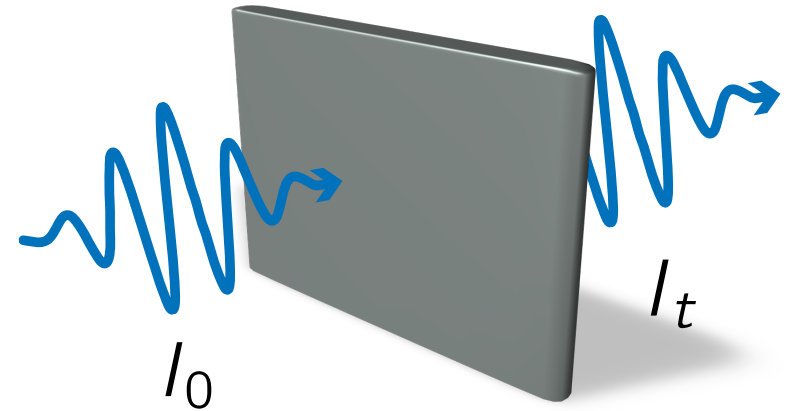


# Motivation and Introduction

Unoccupied valence is „easy“ to do,  
(XAS in transmission,  
total / partial electron / fluorescence yield)

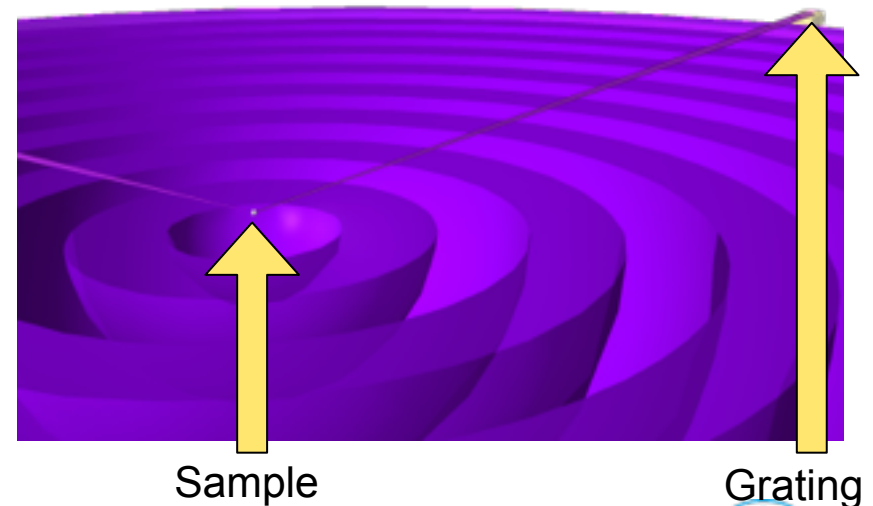
but hard to understand  
(core hole in final state)

-> broadband pulses helpful

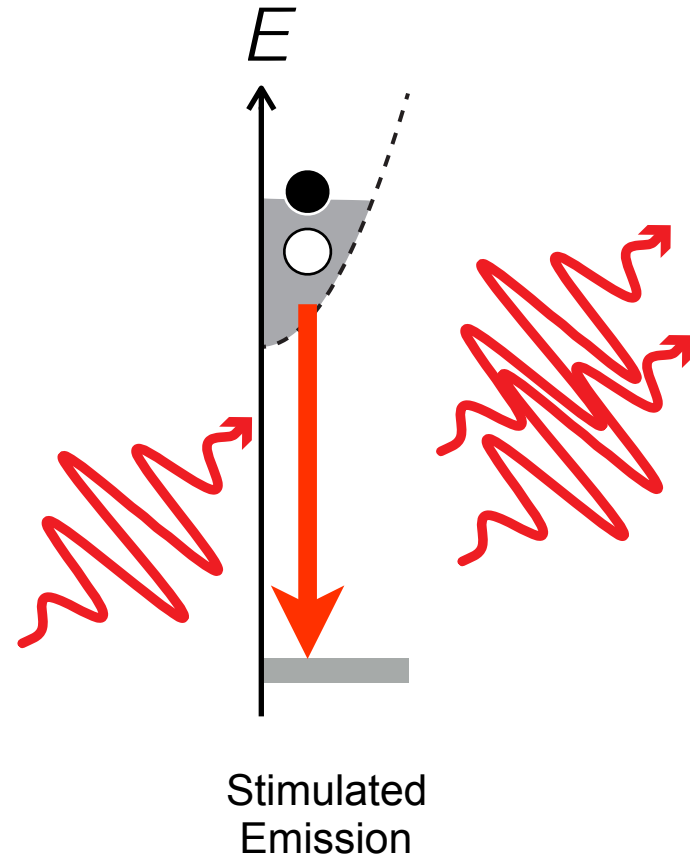
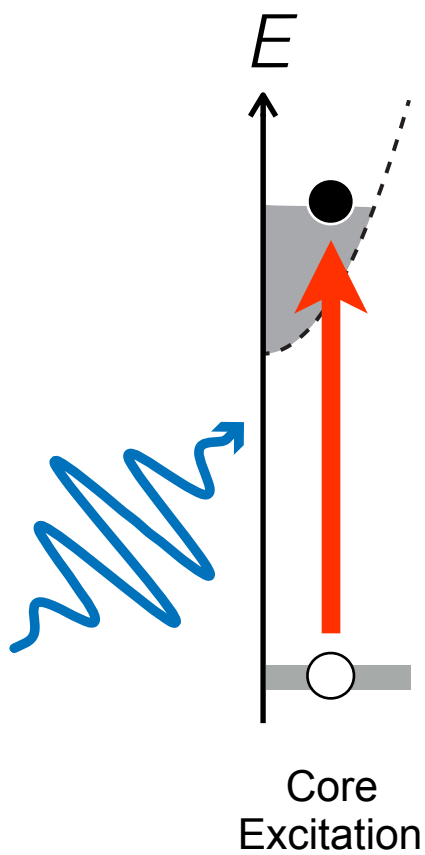


Geometrical Spectrometer Acceptance  
 $10^{-5}$  to  $10^{-4}$  of  $4\pi$

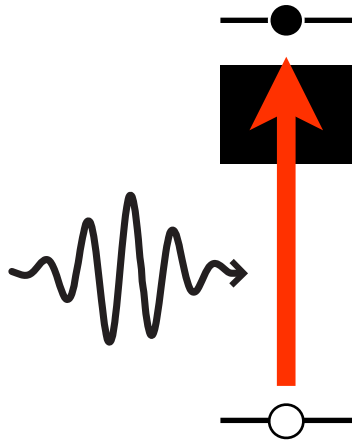
Occupied valence is harder to do  
(XES, RIXS):  
<1% fluorescence yield  
low spectrometer acceptance



# Stimulated Emission



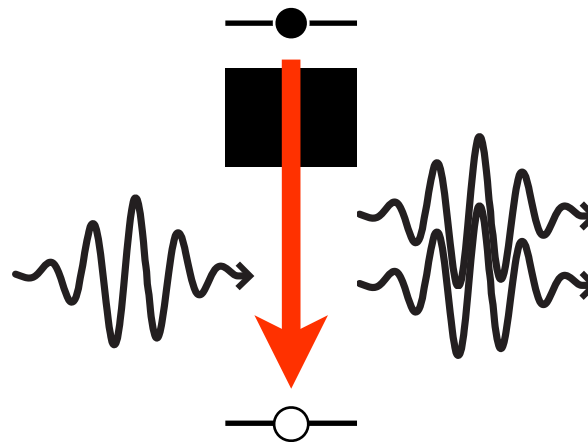
# Fundamental Dipole Transitions



Absorption

$$\langle e, N - 1 | \vec{d} | g, N \rangle$$

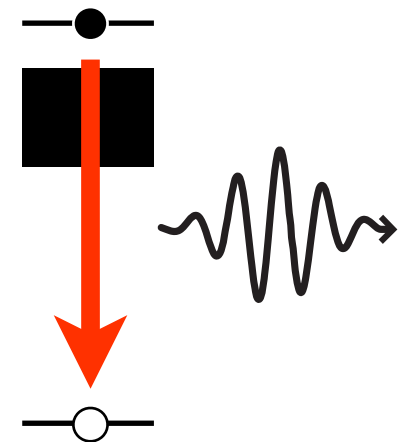
$$P_{abs} = N \sigma \rho_g d$$



Stimulated Emission

$$\langle g, N | \vec{d} | e, N - 1 \rangle$$

$$P_{stim} = N \sigma \rho_e d$$



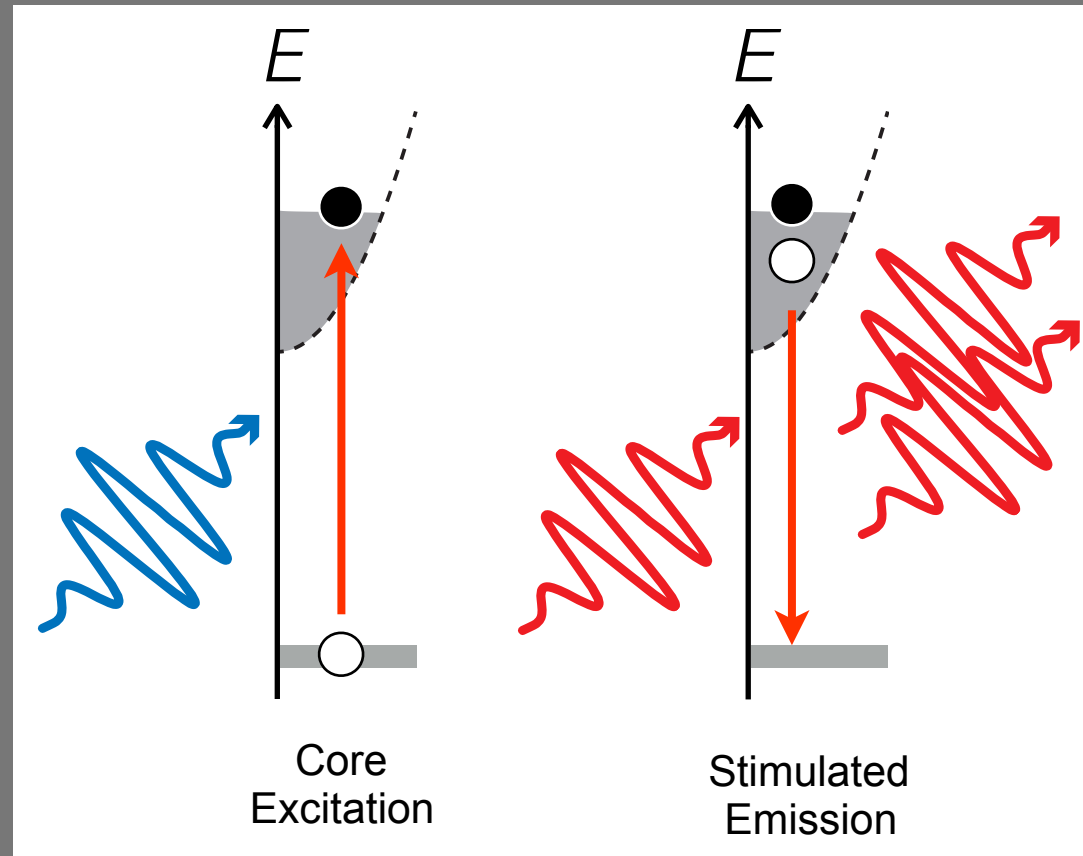
Spontaneous Emission

$$\langle g, 1 | \vec{d} | e, 0 \rangle$$

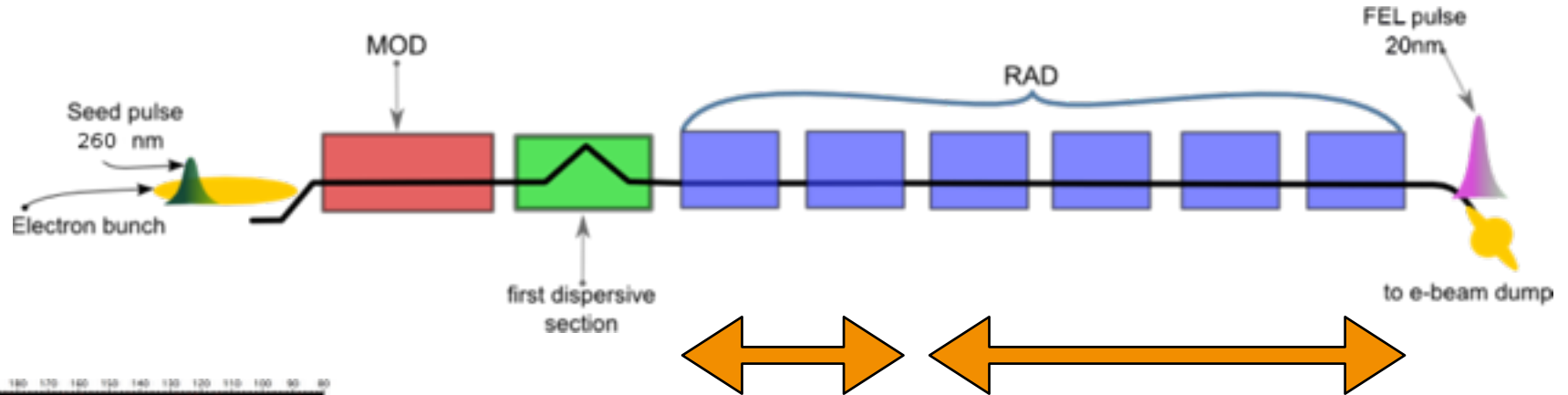
# Two-Color X-rays @ FERMI

M. Beye  
R. Mincigrucci  
E. Giangrisostomi  
M. Hantschmann  
A. Battistoni  
F. Bencivenga  
L. Giannessi

N. Mahne  
L. Raimondi  
C. Svetina  
M. Zangrando  
C. Masciovecchio  
A. Föhlisch  
E. Principi

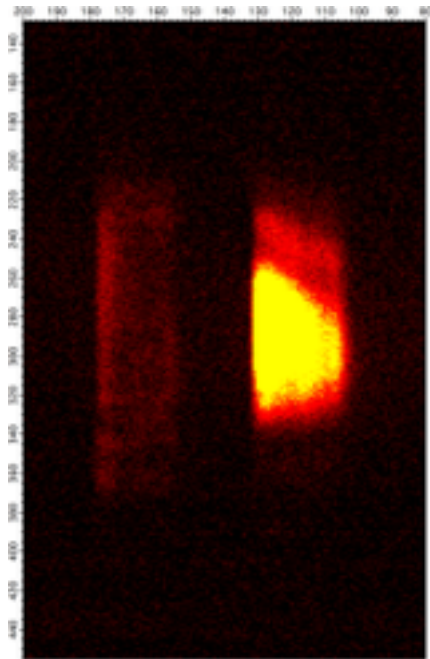


# Setup at FERMI



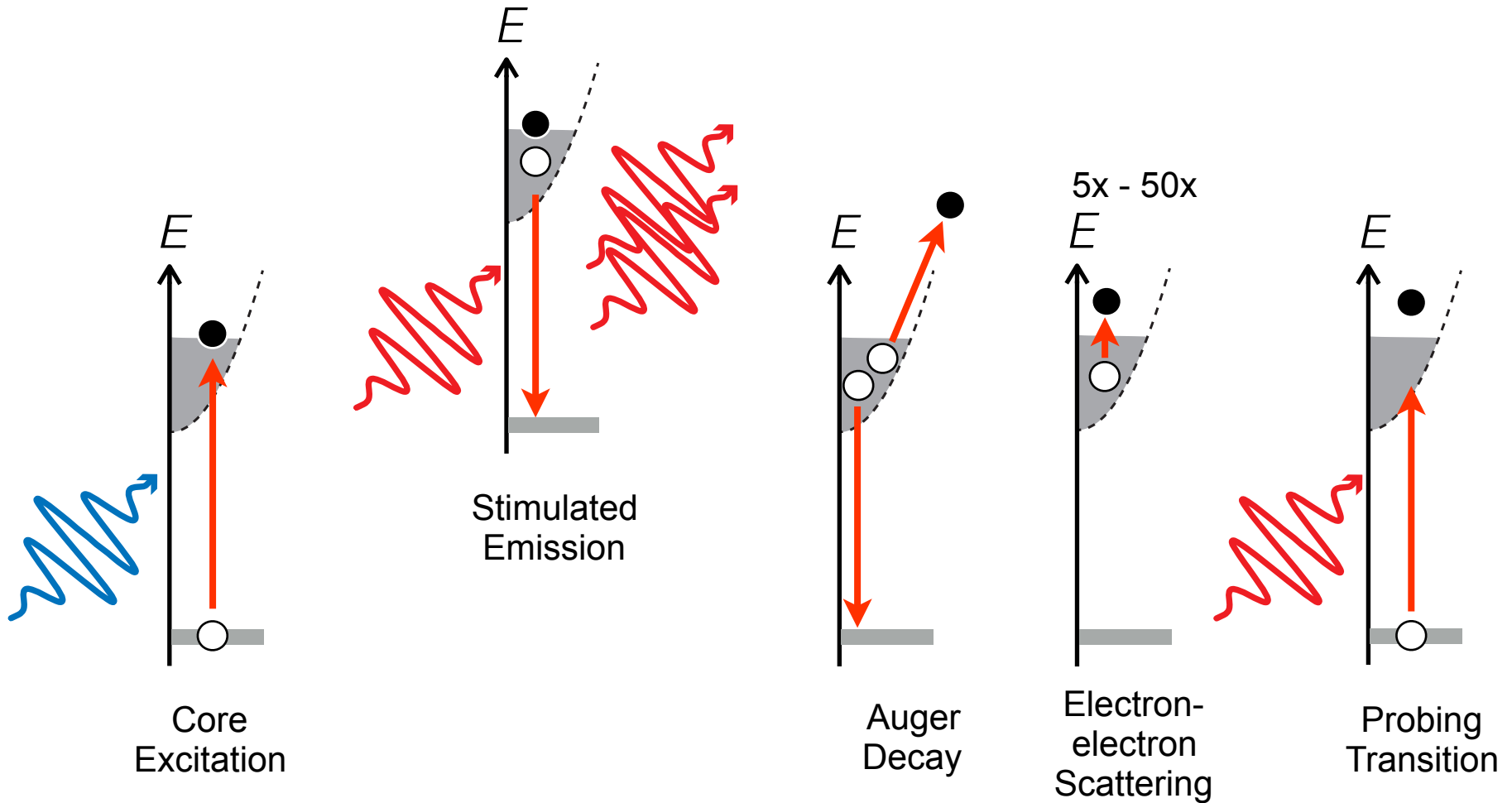
Probe  
Harmonic 15:  
71eV

Pump  
Harmonic 16:  
76eV



TIMEX beamline with additional spectrometer  
to separate pump and probe in transmitted beam  
~ $\mu\text{J}$  pulse energies, ~10 $\mu\text{m}$  focal size, ~100fs pulse length

# FERMI explanation





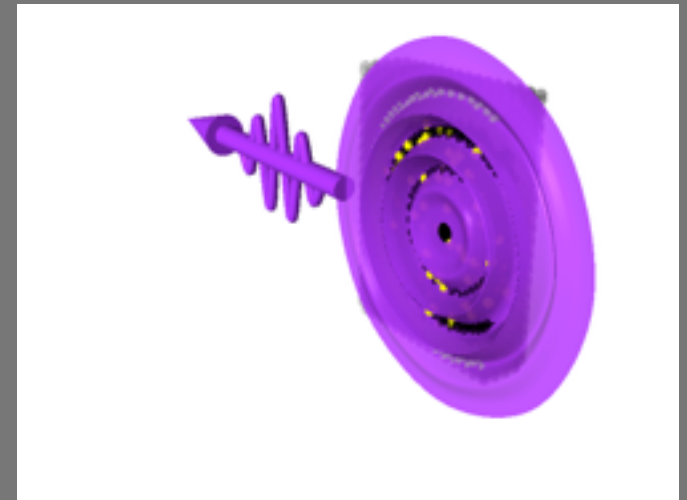
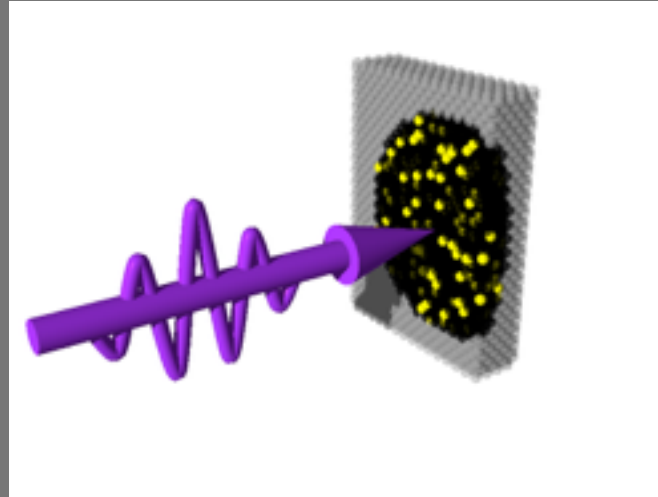
Short pulses are absolutely crucial  
for X-ray induced non-linear processes  
(because of Auger affecting valence states)

short is  $\sim 1/2$  core hole lifetime  
< 1 fs

maybe SASE is not so bad...  
(when time structure is known...)

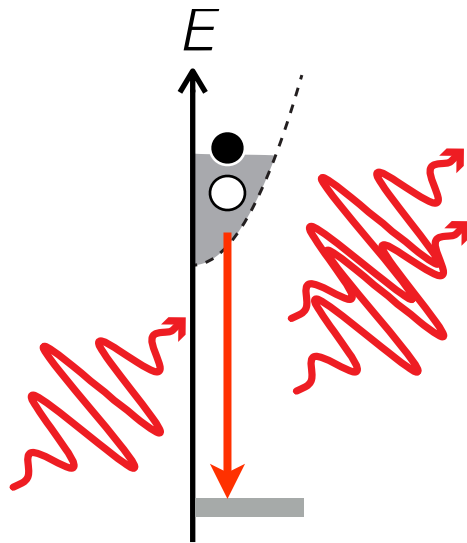
# Amplified Spontaneous Emission @ FLASH

Martin Beye  
Simon Schreck  
Florian Sorgenfrei  
Christoph Trabant  
Niko Pontius  
Christian Schüssler-Langeheine  
Wilfried Wurth  
Alexander Föhlich



Beye et al., Nature 501, 191 (2013)

# The trick



Stimulated  
Emission

$$P_{stim} = \sigma_{stim} \rho_{ch} d \stackrel{!}{=} 1$$

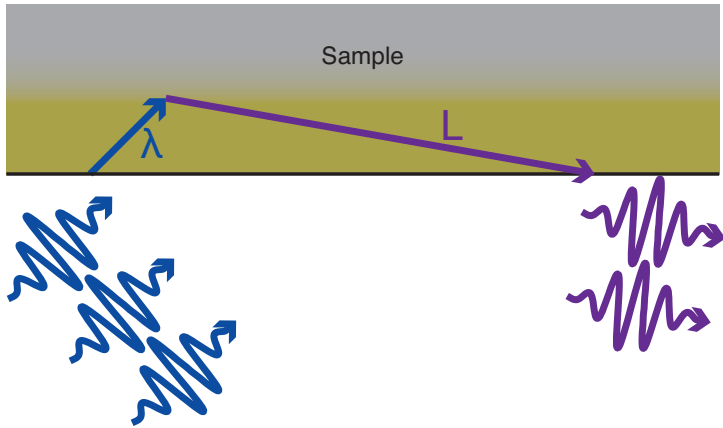
$$\sigma_{stim} \approx \sigma_{abs}$$

$$\sigma_{abs} = \frac{1}{\lambda_{abs} \rho_{atom}}$$

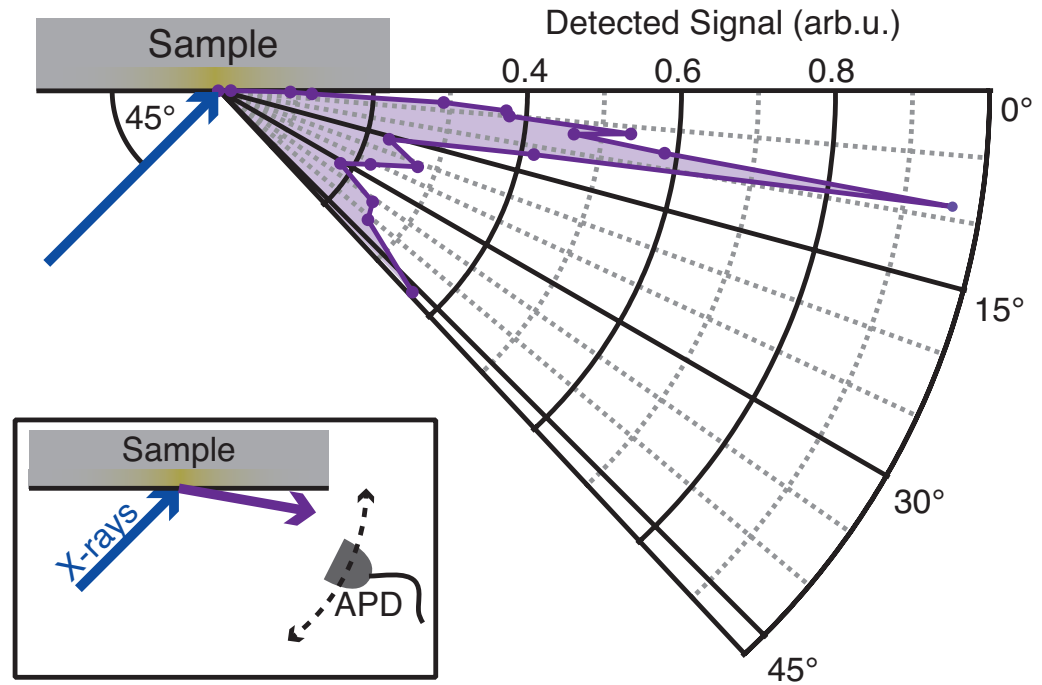
$$\frac{\rho_{ch} d}{\lambda_{abs} \rho_{atom}} = 1$$

$$\frac{\rho_{ch}}{\rho_{atom}} = \frac{\lambda_{abs}}{d}$$

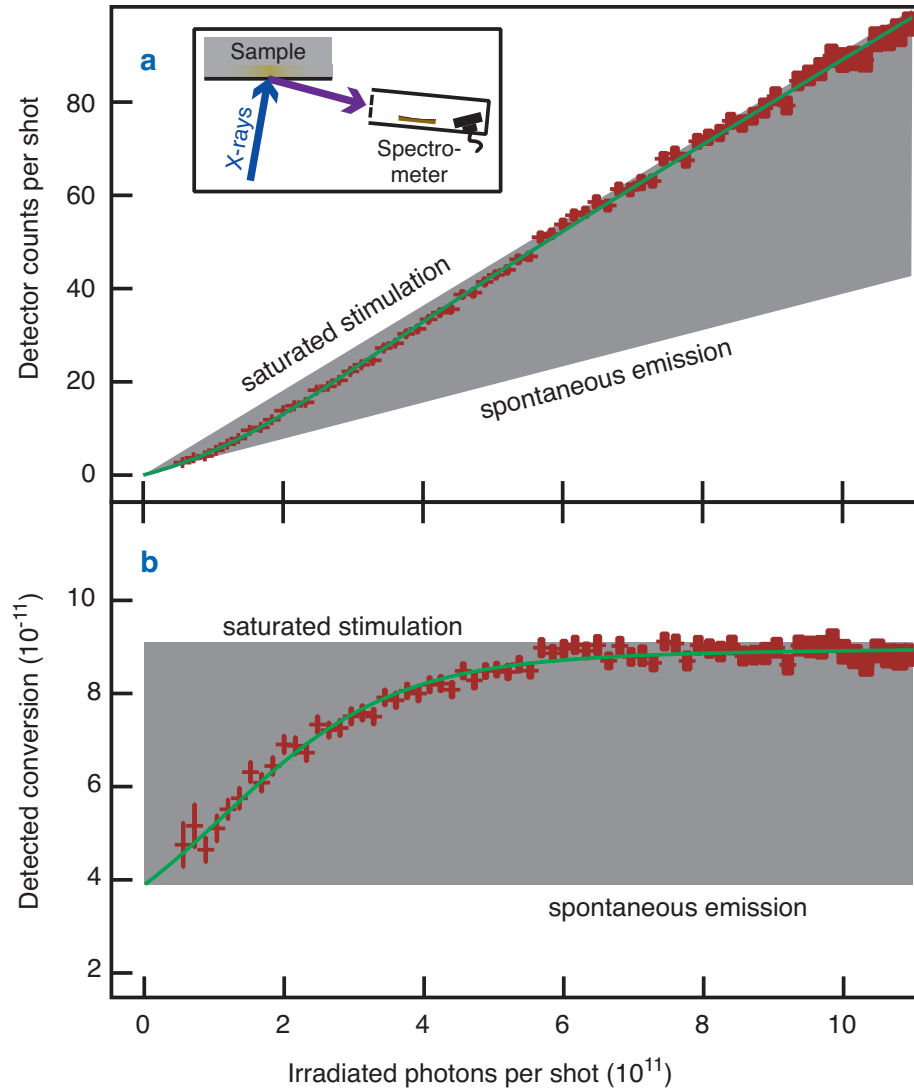
# Angular dependence



Si (100), 115eV (10.8nm)  
1J/cm<sup>2</sup>, 30fs



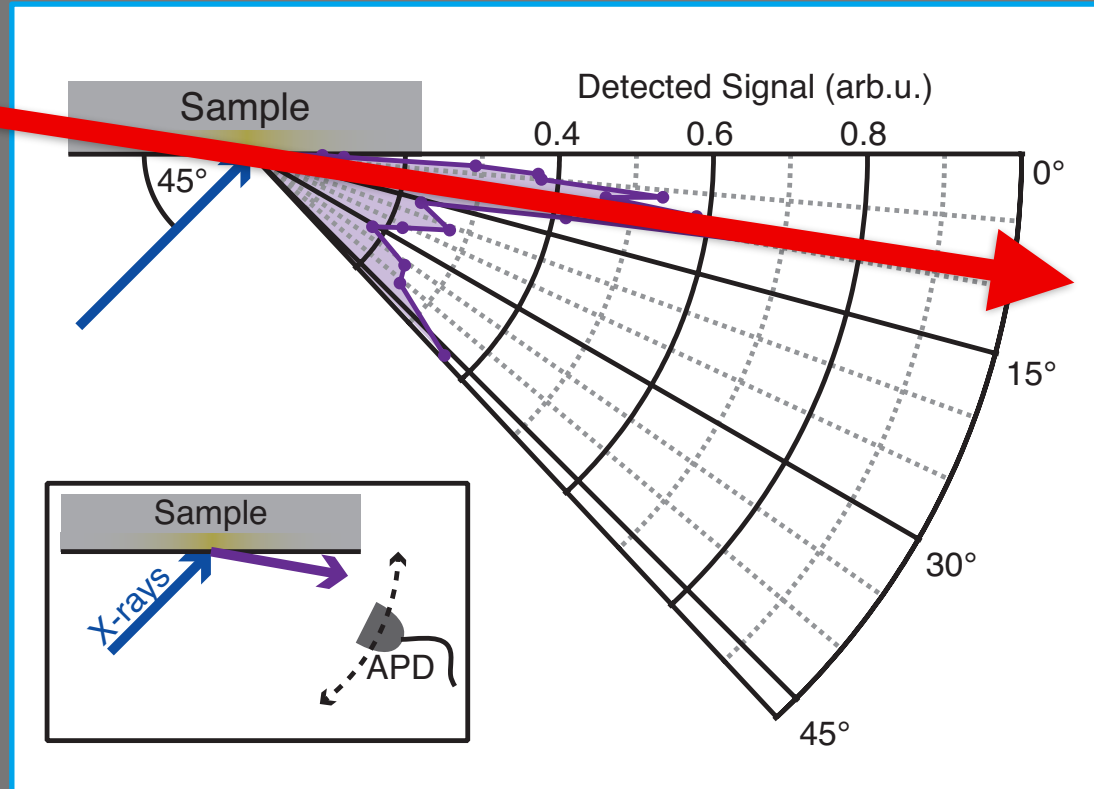
# Amplified Spontaneous Emission at Soft X-ray Energies



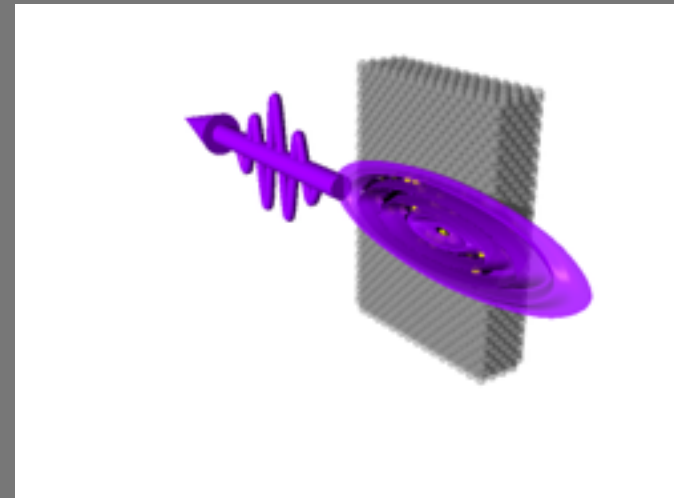
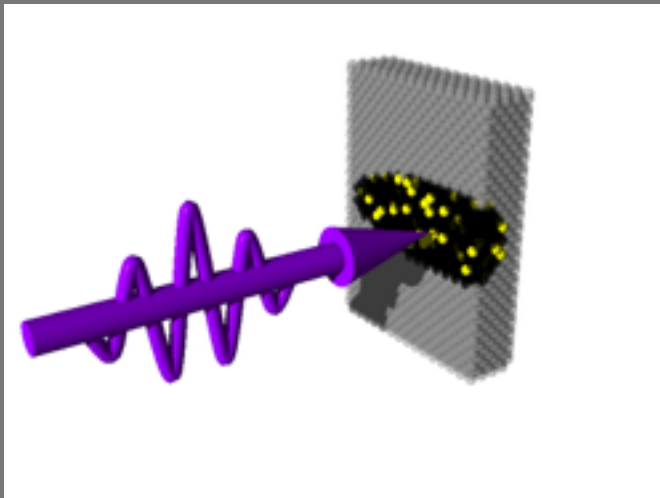
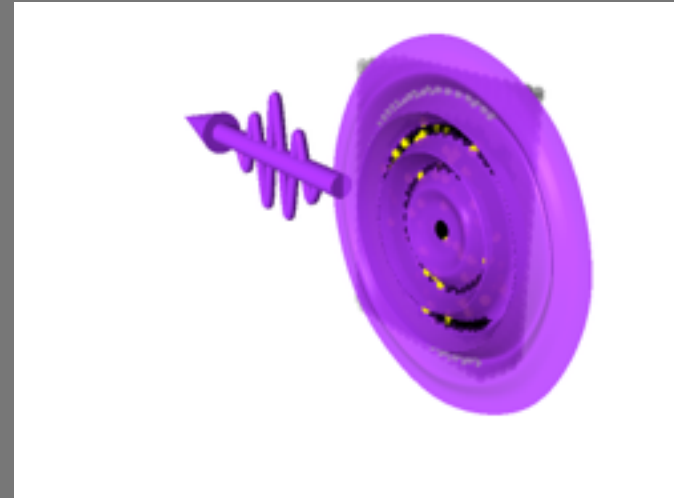
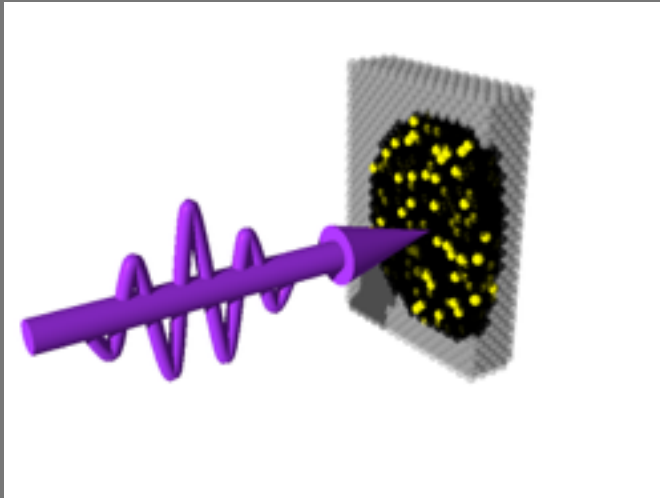
# Geometry

Optimal direction  
for stimulation:

2nd color pulse?

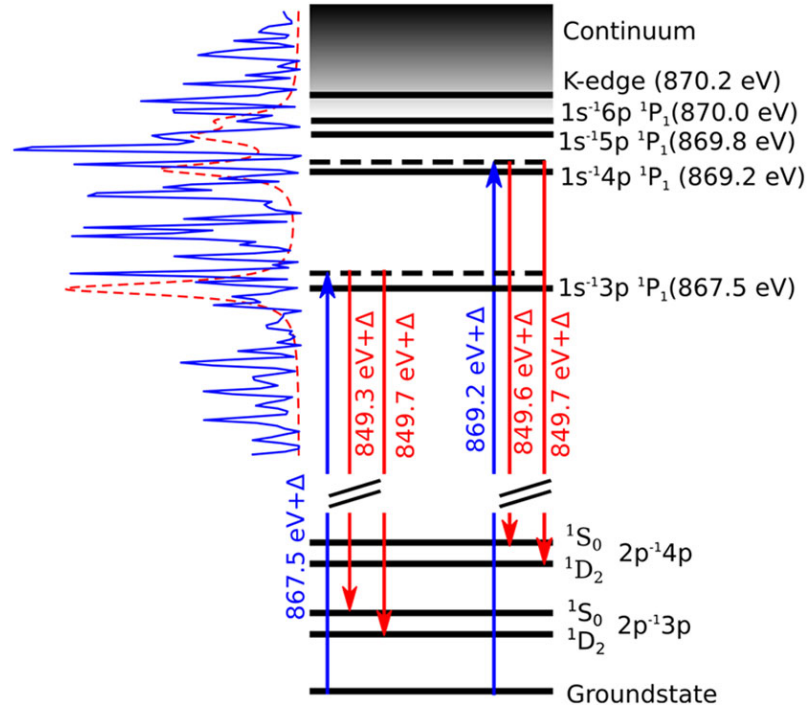


# Focus shaping



# Maybe SASE is not so bad...

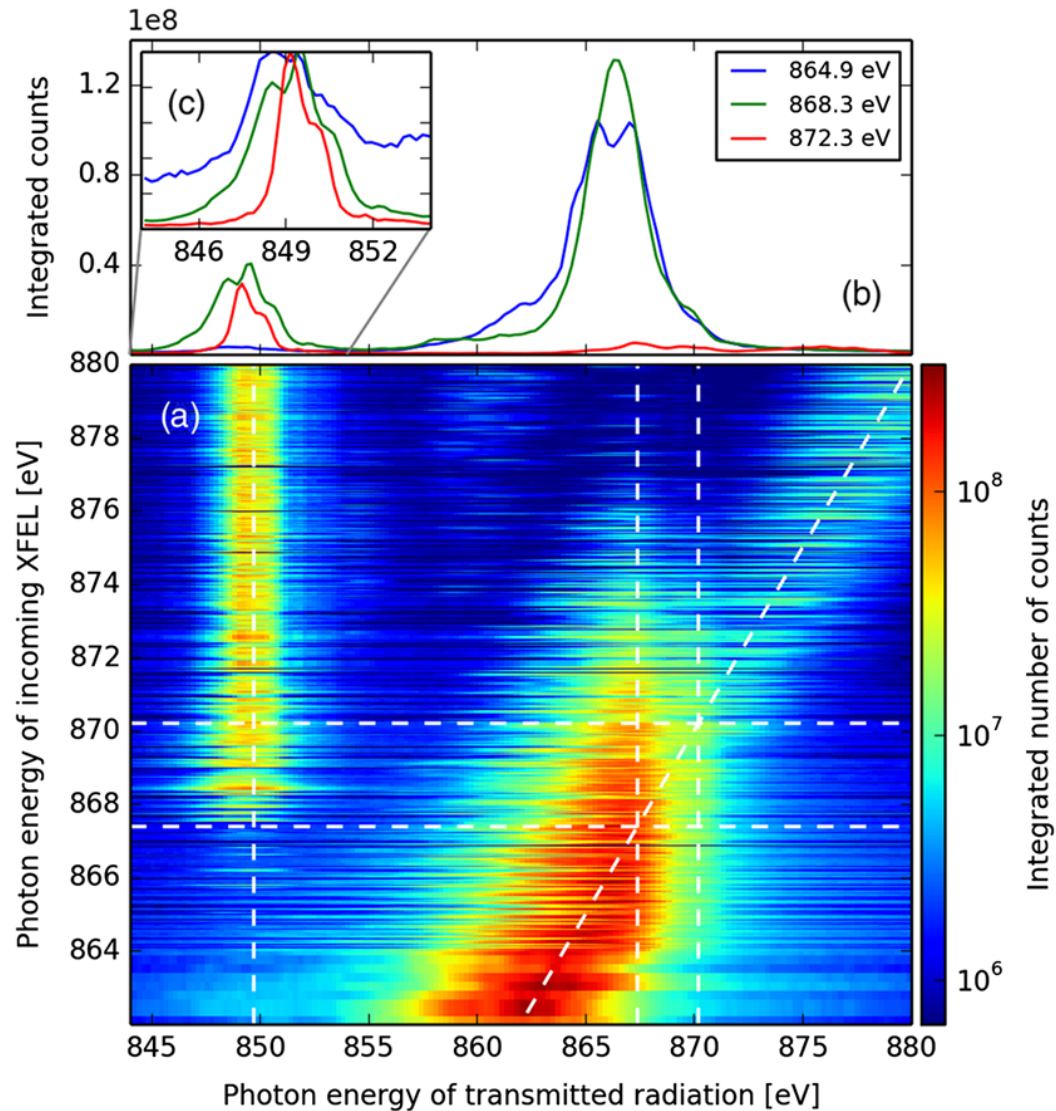
Two Colors  
from SASE  
bandwidth:



Weninger, C. *et al.*  
Stimulated Electronic  
X-Ray Raman Scattering.  
*Phys. Rev. Lett.* **111**,  
233902 (2013)



# When spectrum is known...



Weninger, C. *et al.*  
Stimulated Electronic  
X-Ray Raman Scattering.  
*Phys. Rev. Lett.* **111**,  
233902 (2013)

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION.**

