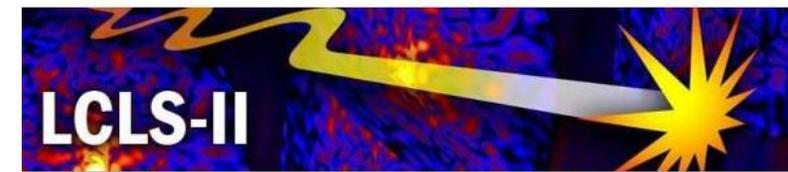
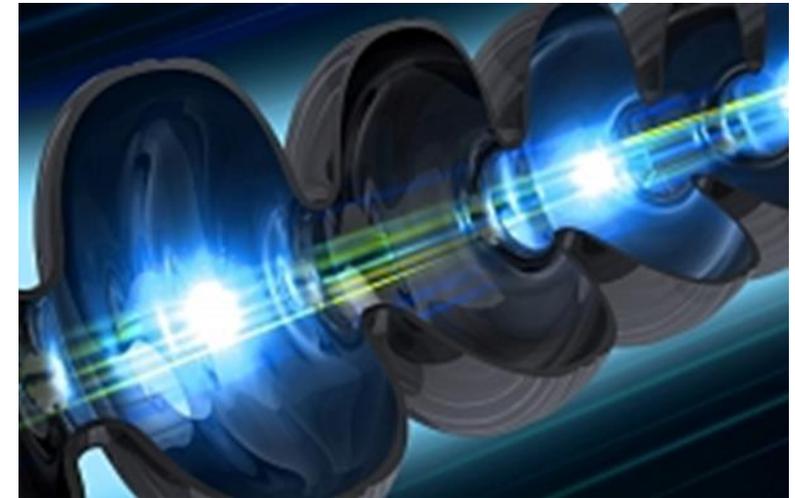
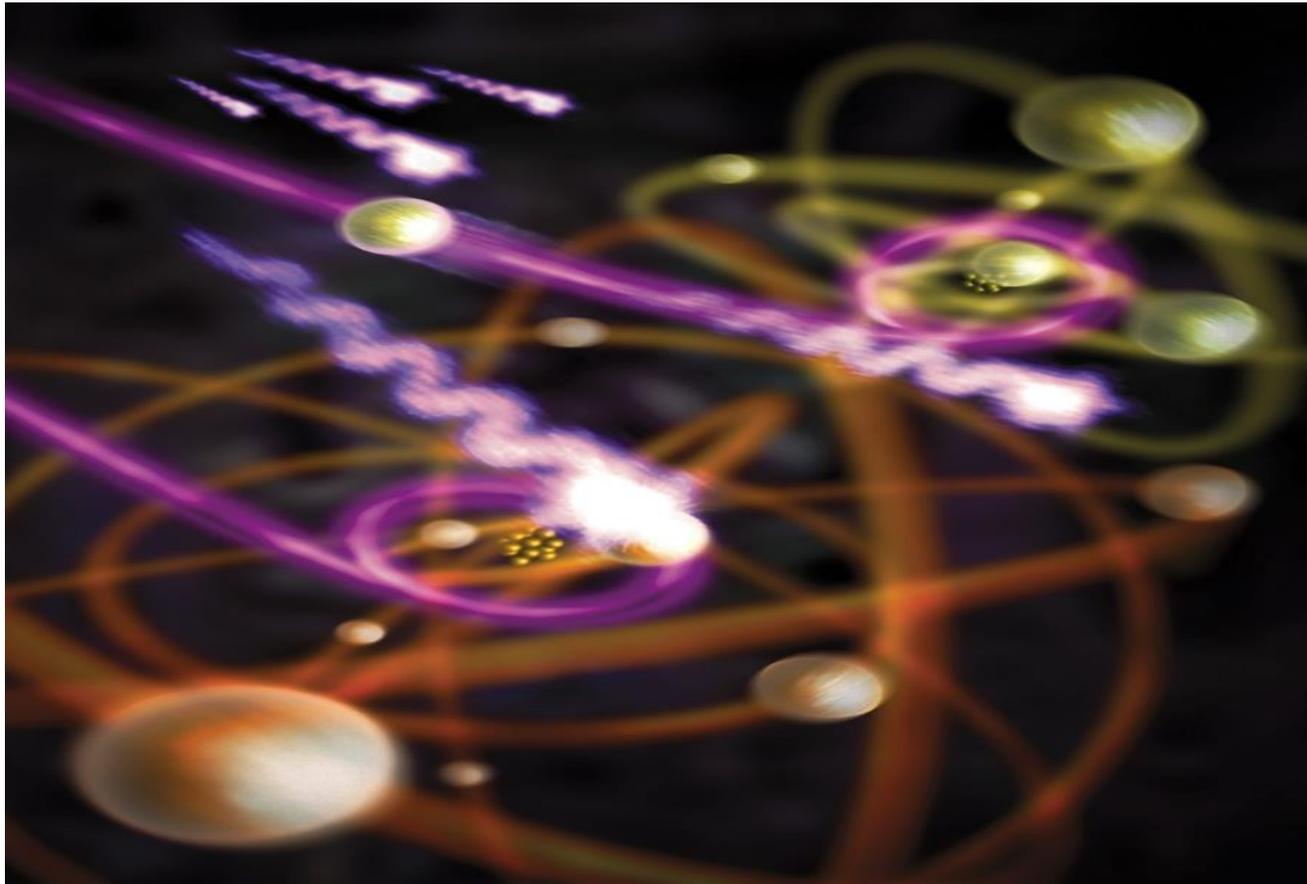


# Shaping the future of the European XFEL: Options for SASE4/5 tunnels

## Optimized Soft X-Ray beamline to Investigate Dynamics

*Nora Berrah, Physics Department, University of Connecticut*



Work Funded by DoE-BES

# Outline: Making Molecular Movies of:

- ❑ **Non-Linear Physics in large systems**
- ❑ **Time-resolved charge transfer dynamics in molecule driven by x-ray induced nuclear motion**
- ❑ **Time-resolved resonant Auger-driven Interatomic Coulombic Decay (ICD)**
- ❑ **Electronic Dynamics: Attosecond Electron migration in Molecules using Non-Linear Multidimensional Methodologies**

# What is needed and Why?

## *Required Capabilities for a Soft X-ray (SXR) Beamline*

- Chemistry, Atto-chemistry and AMO physics need a Soft X-ray Beamline **optimized** to access the C, N and O K-edges; starting at 270 eV.
- **Attosecond** Capability will Push Further Ultrafast Science.
- **Self-seeding** or **Laser-seeding** (*a la* FERMI) will allow for resonance-based experiments & time-resolved high resolution spectroscopy.
- **Pump-probe**, 2 or more colors, is indispensable.

# Required Capabilities for a Soft X-ray (SXR) Beamline

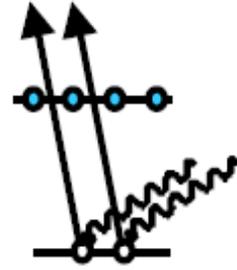
- **Full polarization control:** linear, circular, elliptical
- All AQS instruments in a switch-yard configuration



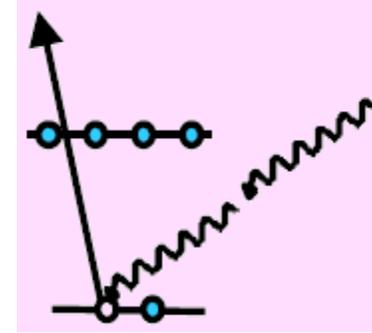
**Exellent  
In-House  
Team**

# Some Example of Research Underway, Planned and the DREAMS.....

## □ Non-Linear Physics With AQS



2-photons, 2-electrons



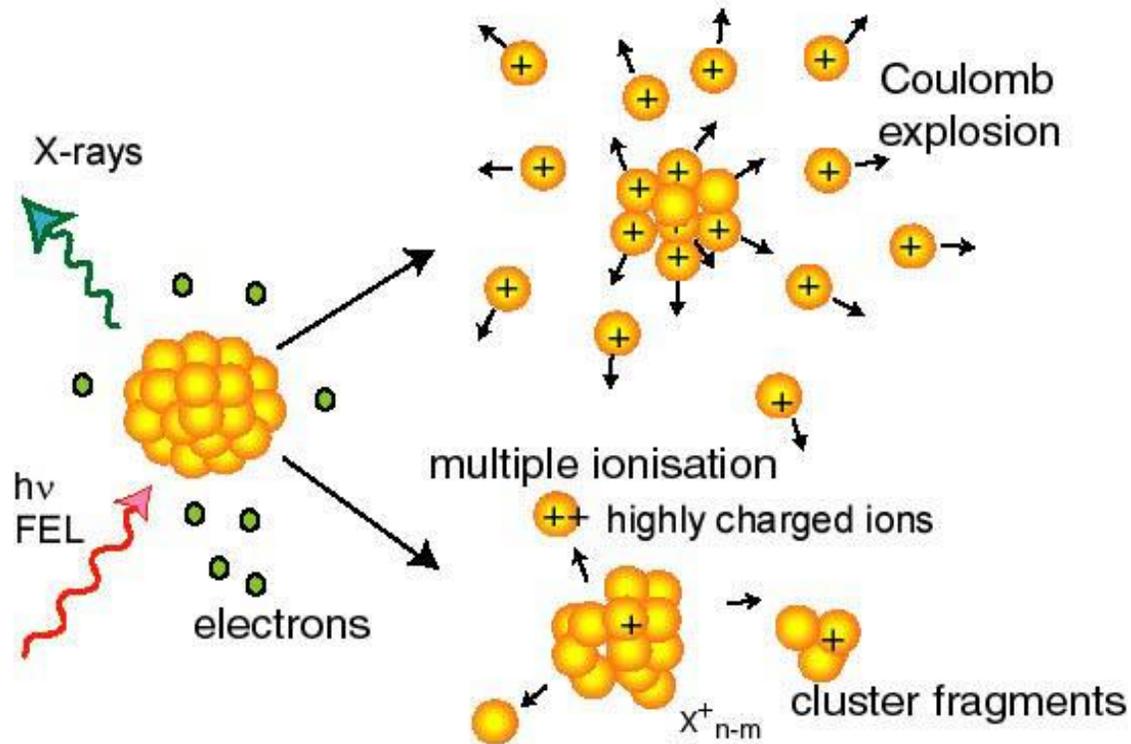
Doumy, PRL106, '11

## □ Time-resolved charge transfer dynamics in molecule driven by x-ray induced nuclear motion

# Molecular Movie:

## Time-Resolved FEL-Induced Fullerene Dynamics

### Complex Model System for Large bonded Molecules

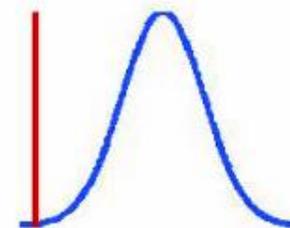
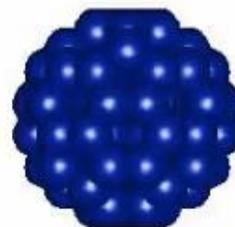


#### Driving Fundamental Questions:

- Can We, Quantitatively, Understand the Time-Resolved Molecular Dynamics Induced by Intense X-ray Exposure?
- Can We Test & Improve Time-Dependent Molecular Dynamics Models?

***Our Findings Impact:*** Electronic and Radiation Damage of Bio-Molecules during Imaging with FEL X-ray Exposure.

-  C<sup>0+</sup>
-  C<sup>1+</sup>
-  C<sup>2+</sup>
-  C<sup>3+</sup>
-  C<sup>4+</sup>
-  C<sup>5+</sup>
-  C<sup>6+</sup>
-  e<sup>-</sup>



-40.0fs

Model: Zoltan Jurek , Robin Santra

# AMO Hutch @ LCLS

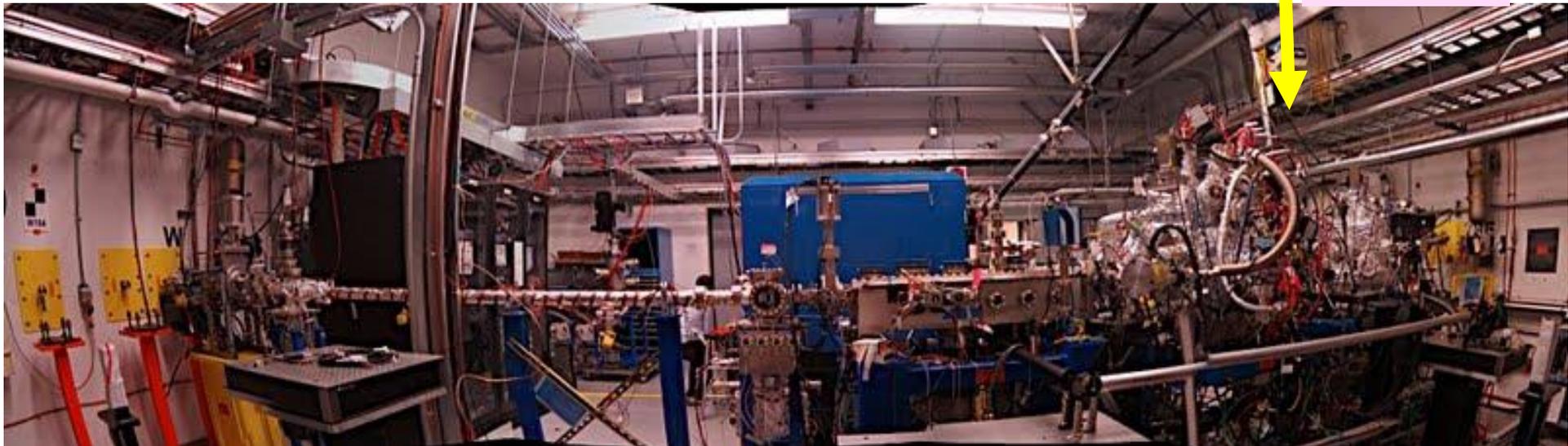


Berrah & Bucksbaum  
Scientific American,  
310, 64, (2014); 54, 2015.

Bucksbaum & Berrah,  
Physics Today, 68, 2015.

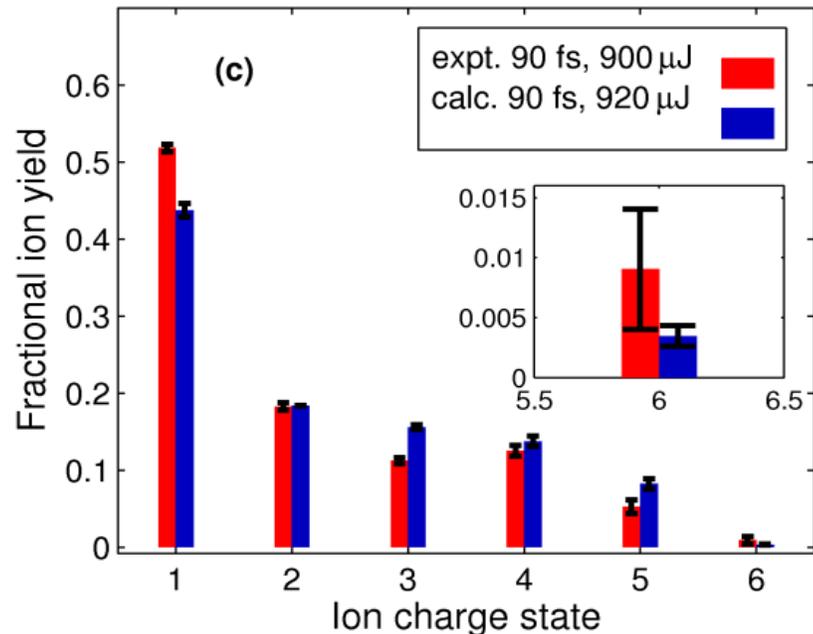
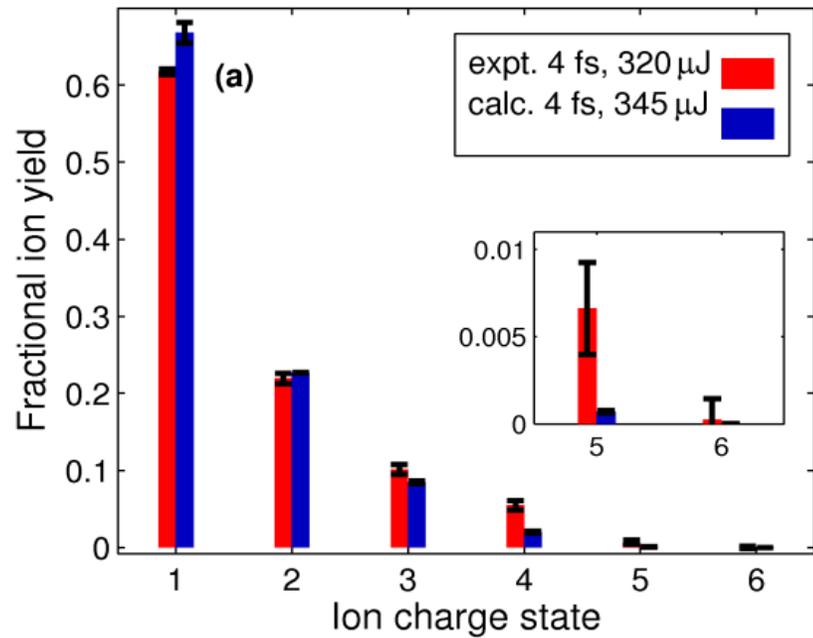
LAMP Instrument: Rev. of Sci. Instr., 89(3), 035112 (2018)

LAMP



# High fluence: Comparison of $C^{n+}$ states with model.

( $h\nu=485$  eV)

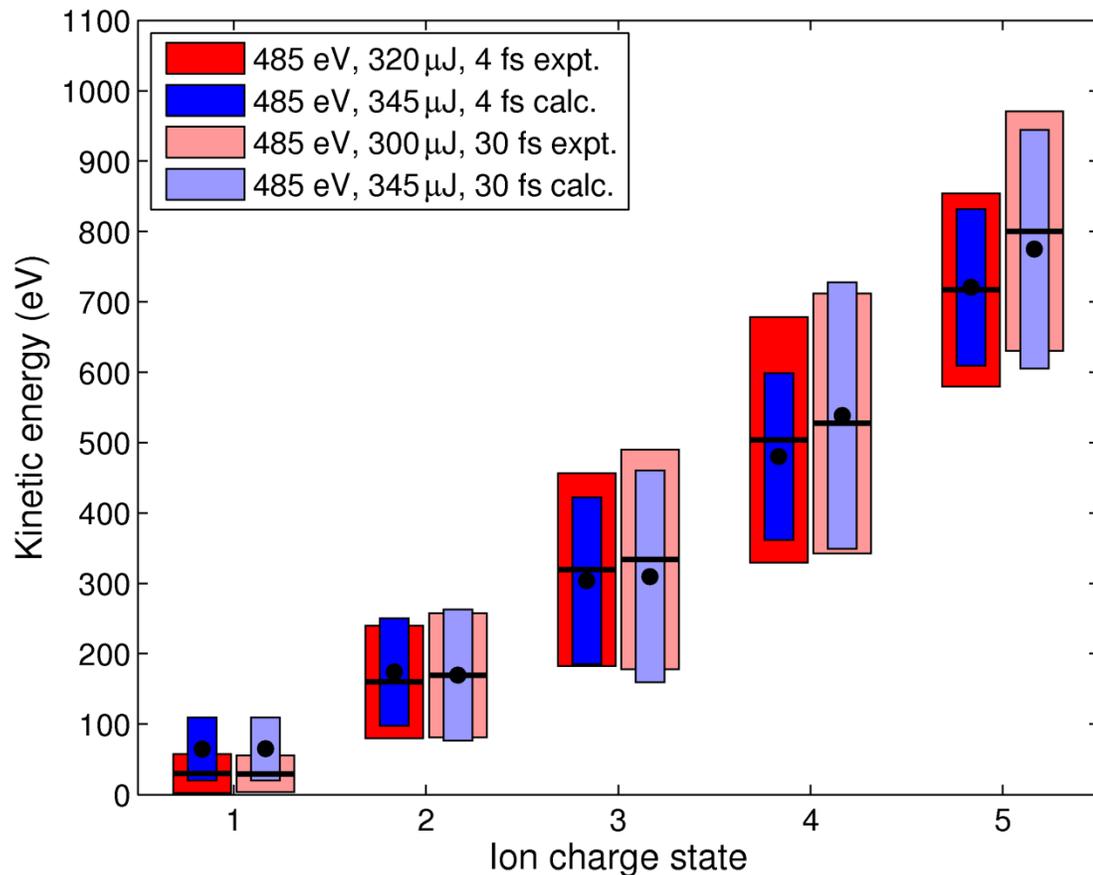


✓ Yield for higher charge states increases when we increase the pulse duration.

✓ Model predicted initially more abundant charge states  **strong recombination** of electrons with ions after the pulse ends.

Murphy et al., *Nature Comm.* 5, 4281, (2014)  
Berrah et al., *Faraday Disc.*, 171 (1), (2014)

# Fragment Atomic C Ion Kinetic Energy: Central high-fluence region

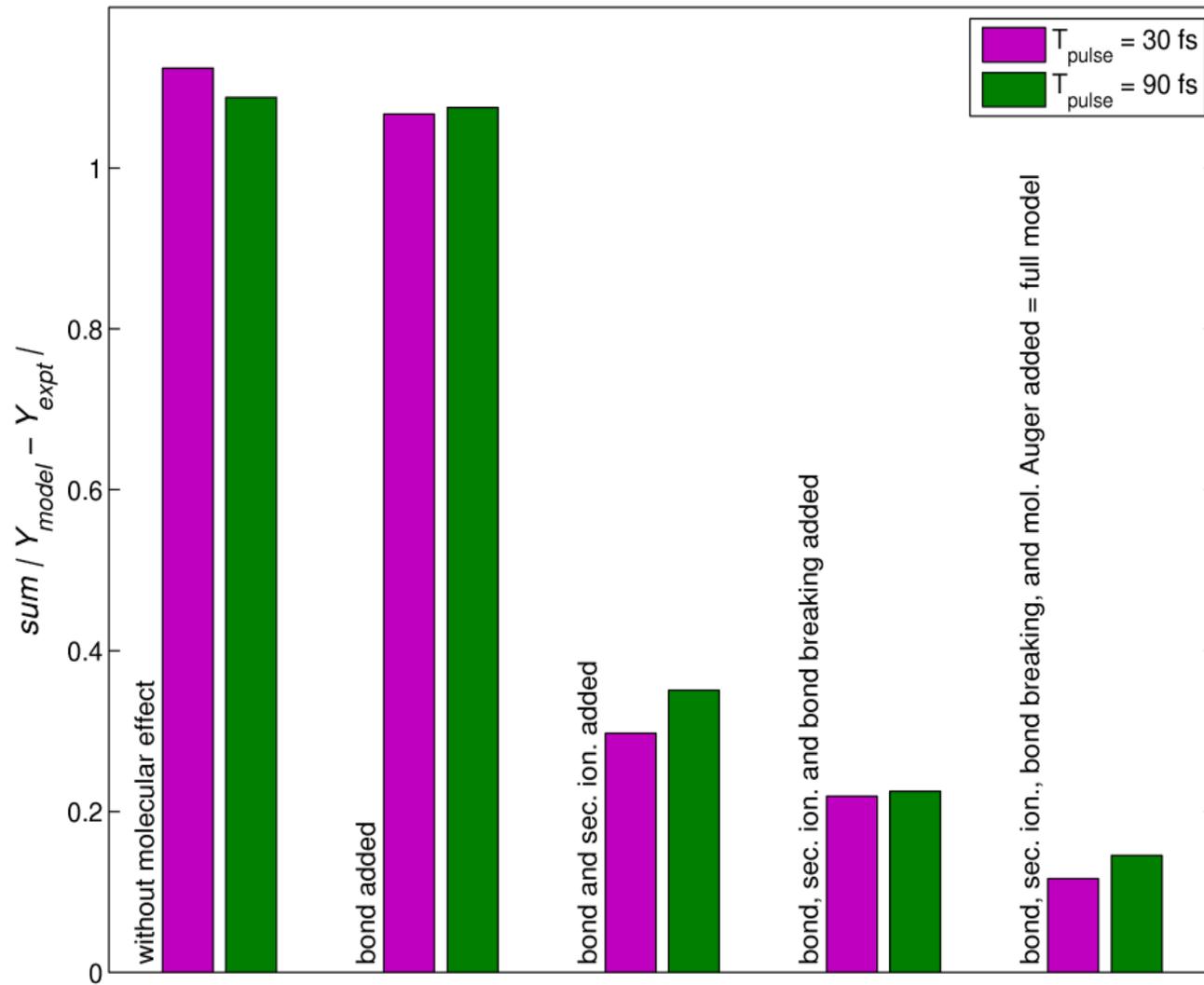


Quadratic Scaling of  
Mean Ion KE with  $C^{n+}$   
Expansion is Coulombic.

Mean ion kinetic energy: circles (experiment) and lines (simulation).  
RMS kinetic energy width: Height of each rectangle.



# Comparison of Experimental data with Molecular Dynamic model



*Validated a fundamental assumption: Charged particles behave as if they were classical particles*

\* **Significant**

**secondary ionization by P and A e<sup>-</sup>** in C<sub>60</sub> compared to Van der Waals clust.

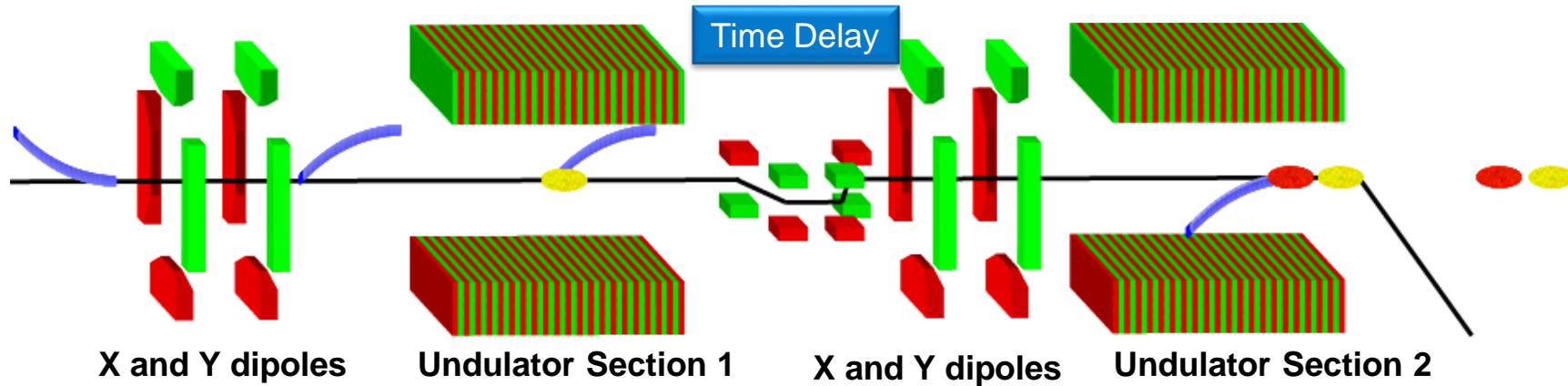
\* **Molecular influence** are also strong compared to VdW clust.

\* C-C short bond length → **strong Coulomb repulsion**

Zoltan Jurek  
Sang-Kil Son  
Robin Santra



# Pump-probe Scheme: Fresh-temporal slices of electron bunch-- Orbit Selective Spoiling; Delay: 25fs-925 fs

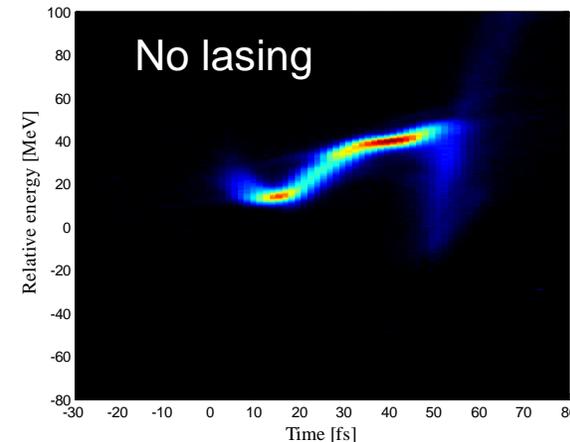
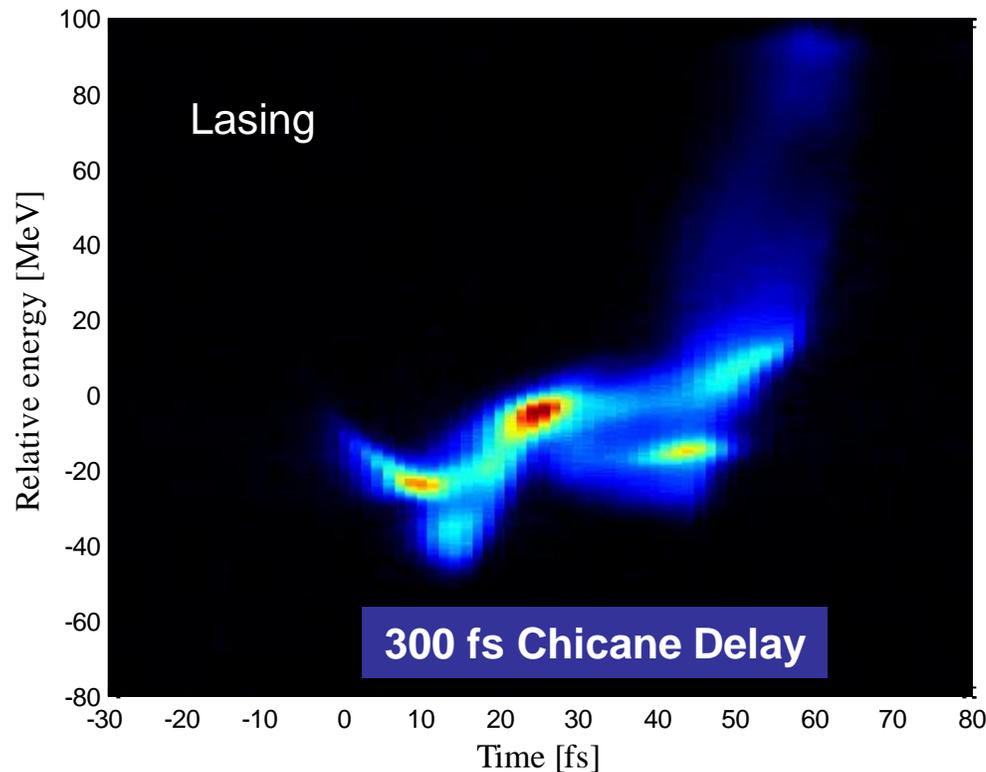


- ❖ X-Y dipoles correct orbit for the **tail** before 1<sup>st</sup> undulator to prepare it to lase
- ❖ 1<sup>st</sup> undulator section tuned at K1 makes FEL on **the tail** of the beam
- ❖ Chicane can **delay** the electrons with respect to the first beam
- ❖ X-Y dipoles after 1<sup>st</sup> undulator section correct the orbit for **the head**
- ❖ 2<sup>nd</sup> undulator section tuned at K2 makes FEL on **the fresh head** of the beam

- ✓ Allows true zero delay
- ✓ Simple delay scans (chicane only)
- ✓ Simple color scans (undulator K)

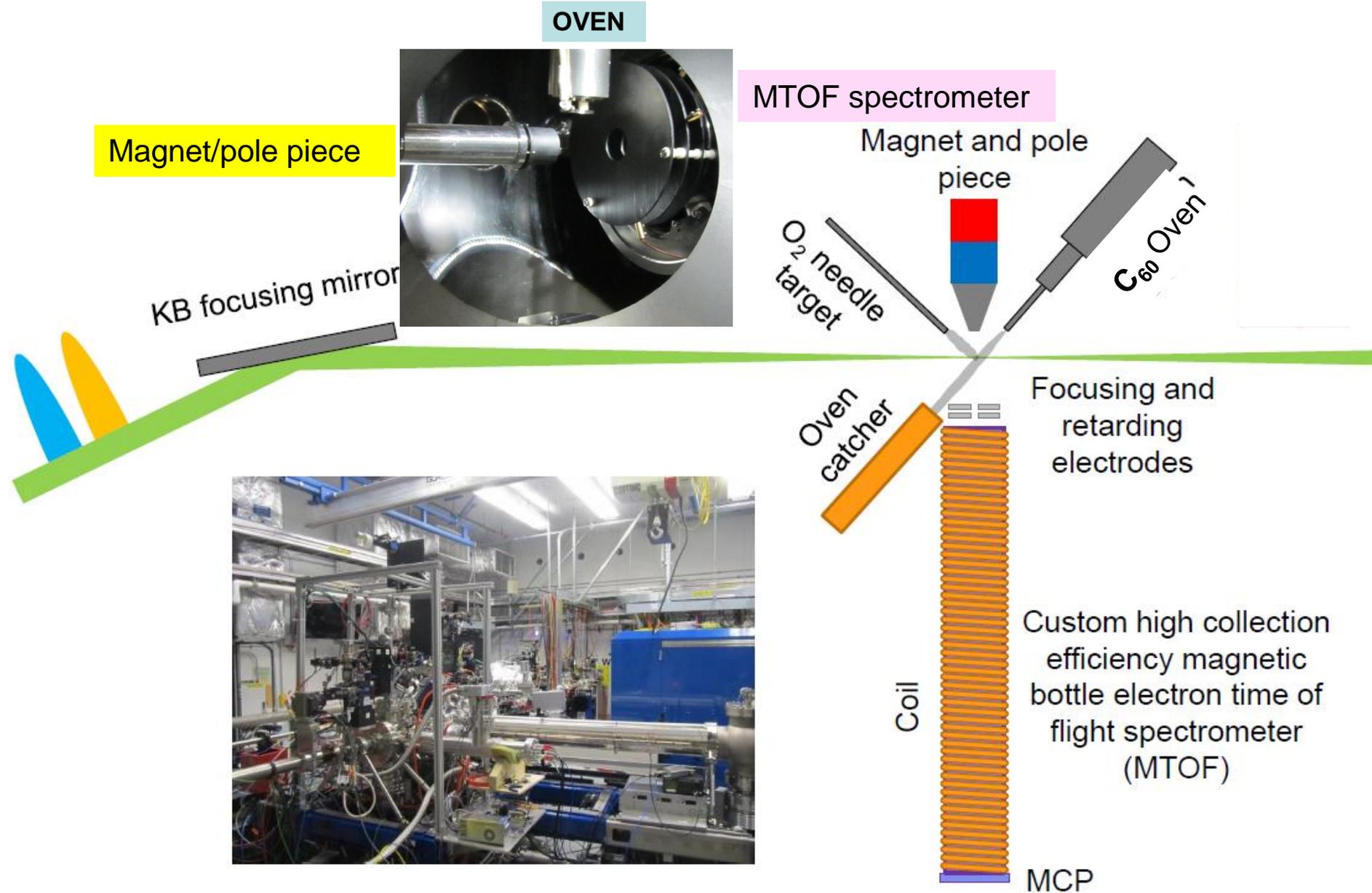
A. Lutman , T. Maxwell, J. MacArthur, M. Guetg, N. Berrah, R. Coffee Y. Ding, Z. Huang, A. Marinelli, S. Moeller, and J. Zemella, *Nature Photonics* 10, 745 (2016)

# Fresh-Slice Mode: Electron-Bunch Head-Tail Lasing for X-ray Pump-Probe Technique

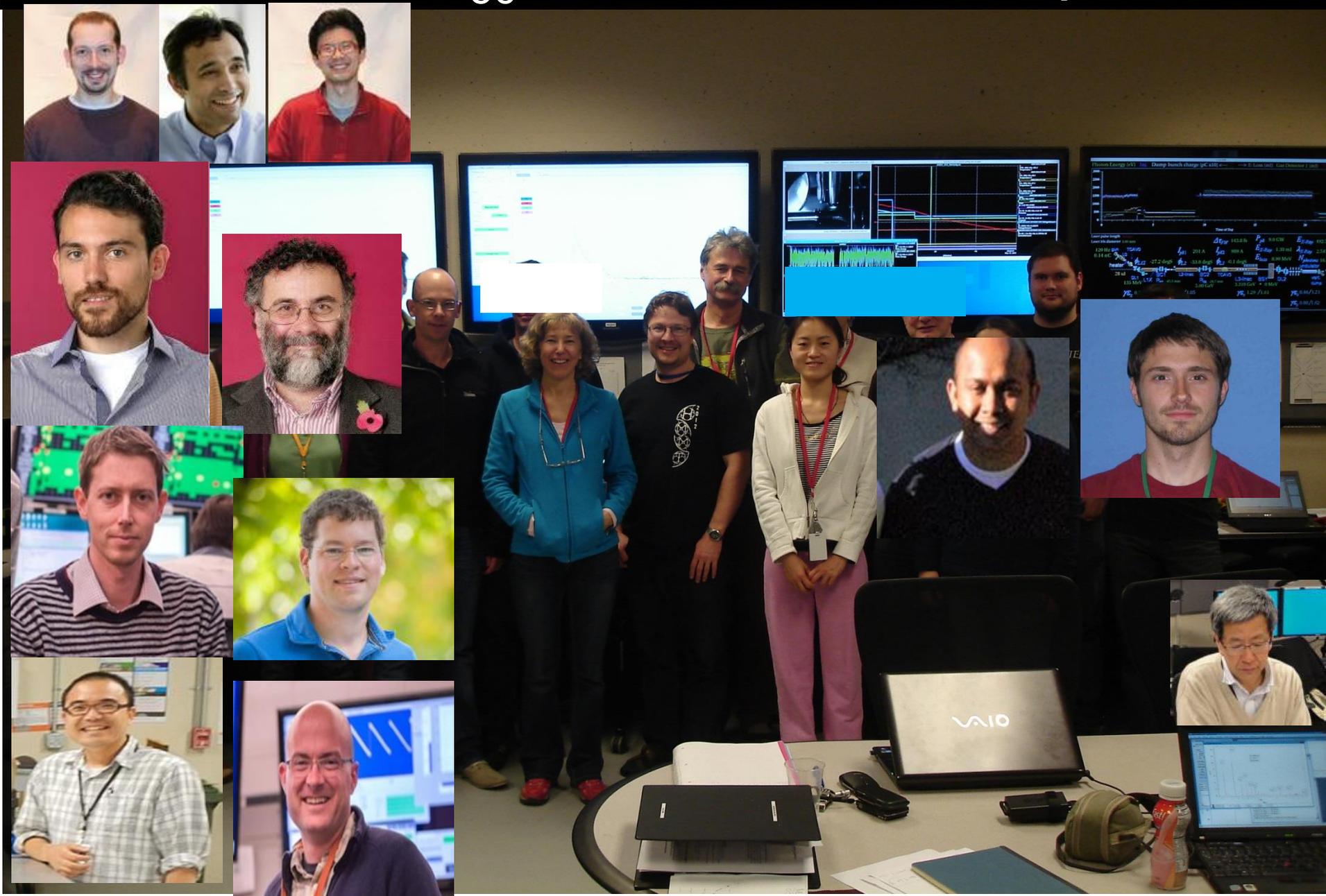


Electron bunch of 30fs generates two x-ray pulses of 10-20 fs

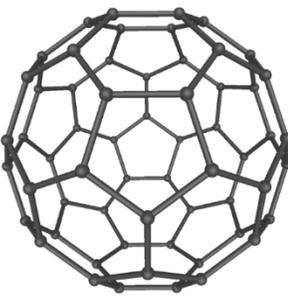
A. Lutman , T. Maxwell, J. MacArthur, M. Guetg, N. Berrah, R. Coffee Y. Ding, Z. Huang, A. Marinelli, S. Moeller, and J. Zemella, Nature Photonics 10, 745 (2016)



# Collaboration: C<sub>60</sub> Time-Resolved Experiment



# Collaboration: Time-Resolved $C_{60}$ Investigation



**UConn, USA: Razib Obaid, Hui Xiong, Nora Berrah**

**CFEL-Hamburg, Germany: Zoltan Jurek, Sang- Kil Son, Robin Santra**

**LCLS-SLAC, USA: Timur Osipov, Alberto Lutman, R. Coffee, D. Ray, S. Moeller**

**Imperial College, London, UK: Alvaro Sanchez Gonzalez, Thomas Barillot, Jon Marangos, Leszek Frasinski.**

**Goteborg University, Sweden: Richard Squibb, Raimund Feifel**

**University of Texas, Austin, USA: Li Fang**

**PULSE, SLAC, USA: Thomas Wolf, James Cryan, Philip Bucksbaum,**

**SOLEIL, France: John Bozek**

**Kansas State University, USA: Daniel Rolles, S. Augustin**

**Sendai University, Japan: Hironobu Fukuzawa, Koji Motomura, Kyoshi Ueda & Kono group**

**University Potsdam, Berlin, Germany: Mario Niebuhr,**

**MPI, Heidelberg, Germany: Kirsten Schnorr, Thomas Pfeifer**

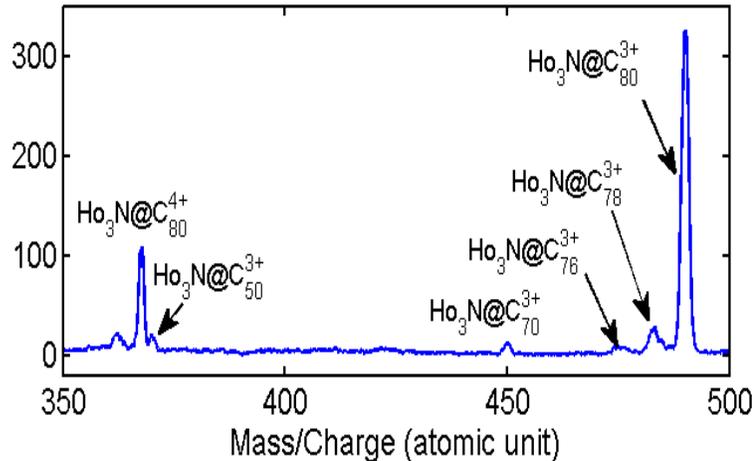
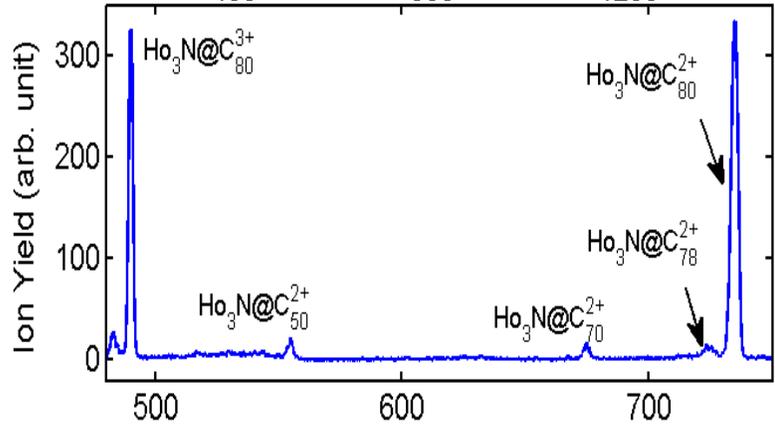
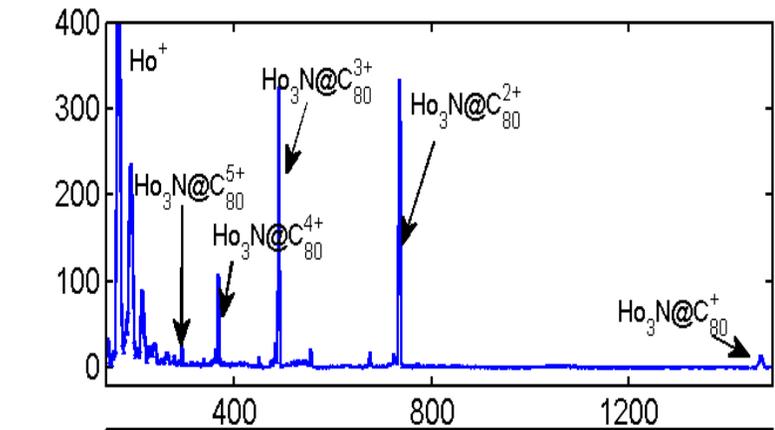
**MBI, Berlin Germany: Claus-Peter Schulz**

**WE Could Do Much More! Using the Ultra High XFEL Pulse Energy**  
**Saturation parameters projected for SASE5 @ E = 17.5 GeV**

Radiation wavelength	nm	0.5	1	2	6
Pulse energy	mJ	8.15	11.4	14.0	17.4

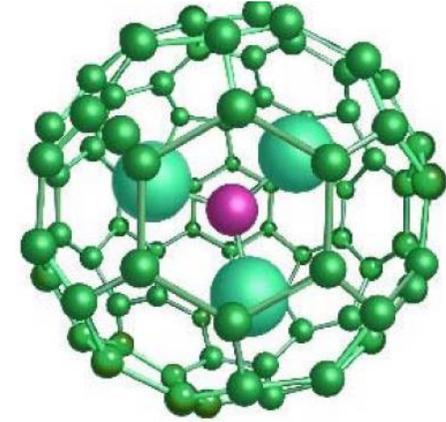
We could use beam parameters corresponding to Ultra High Fluence conditions that mimic the degree of ionization encountered in hard-X-ray imaging experiments; SFX. Even for single molecule imaging

Using X-ray pump-X-ray probe spectroscopy, we could observed new fundamental physical phenomena,



**We can also study:**  
**Multiphoton X-Ray Induced  
 Fragmentation of  $\text{Ho}_3\text{N@C}_{80}$**

**Proof of principle @ LCLS**

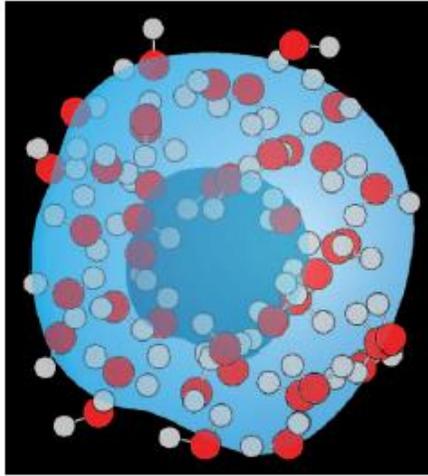


Site Specific Ho 3d ionization  $h\nu=1530$  eV,  
 80 fs, 2.2 mJ  $\sim 6.7 \cdot 10^{18}$  ph/cm<sup>2</sup>.

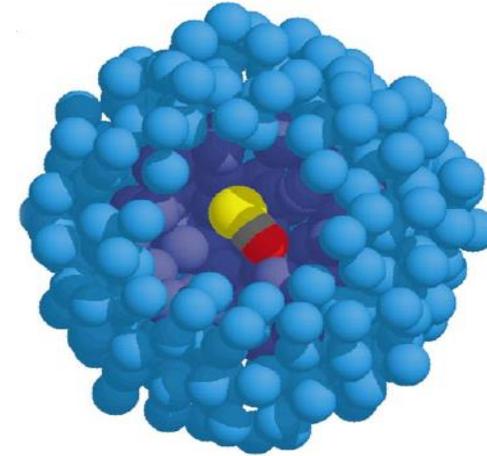
Photoionization cross section at 1530 eV:  
 Ho(3d)=1.2Mb; C= 0.013 Mb;

**N. Berrah et al., J. of Mod. Opt., 63, 390 (2015)**

## We Can Also Study: Intermolecular ionization dynamics in weakly-bound systems

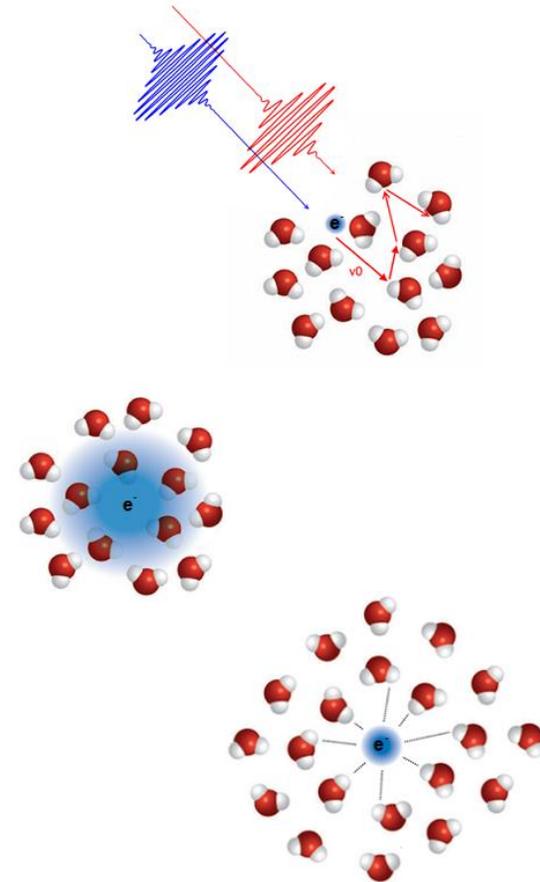
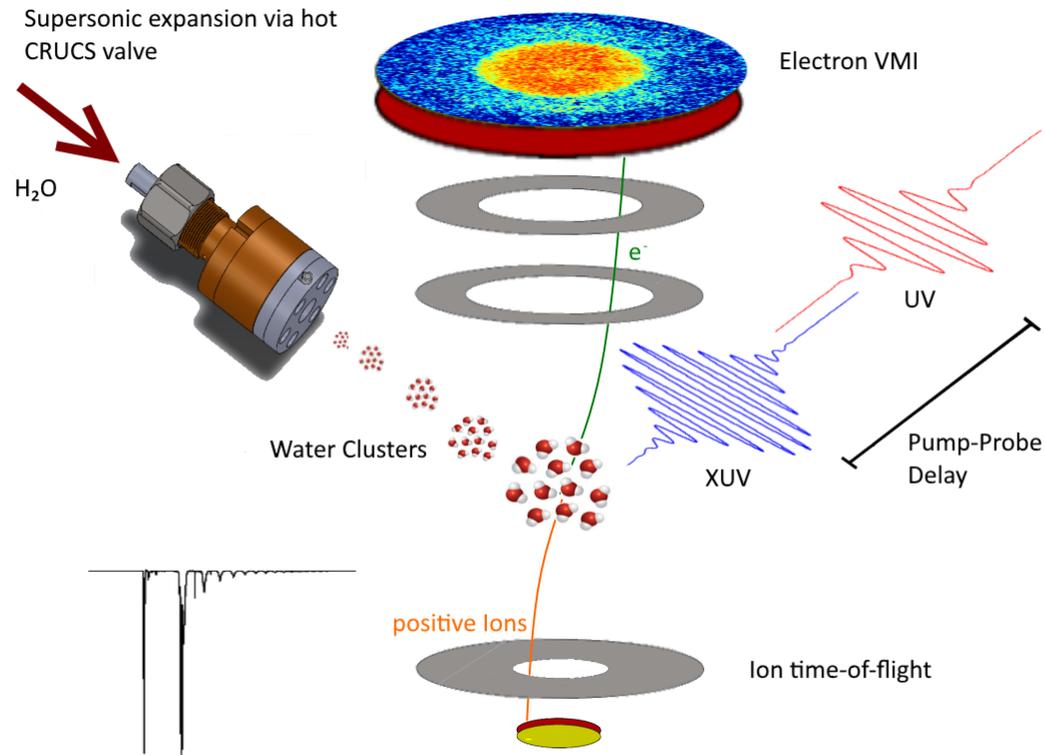


- **Real time electron solvation dynamics in water clusters**
- **Intermolecular decay mechanisms in doped helium nanodroplets**
- **Doped clusters/liquid water droplets**
  - **Solvation triggered by excitation/ionization of dopant followed by charge transfer to the solvent**



- **He nanodroplet spectroscopy**
  - **Nearly transparent in the x-ray regime (0.019 MB -0.0009 MB)**
  - **Molecules rotationally/vibrationally cooled to the ground state (0.4 K)**
  - **molecular complexes difficult to form in the gas phase (specialized donor-acceptor systems)**

# We Could Study with X-rays: .....Experiments@ FEMI LDM endstation



## Schematic

1. Electron ionized by XUV pulse
2. 'hot' electron is scattered within the cluster
3. Electron is trapped within the conduction band (100s fs)
4. Neighboring molecules rearrange forming a solvated state (ps)

- Pure water vapor expansion
- T<sub>H<sub>2</sub>O</sub>: 100 – 220 °C
- Cluster size: 500 – 4000
- T<sub>cluster</sub>: ≈ 150K

A. C. LaForge et al., *Nature Physics* 15, 247 (2019)

A. C. LaForge et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.* (2019) (in press)

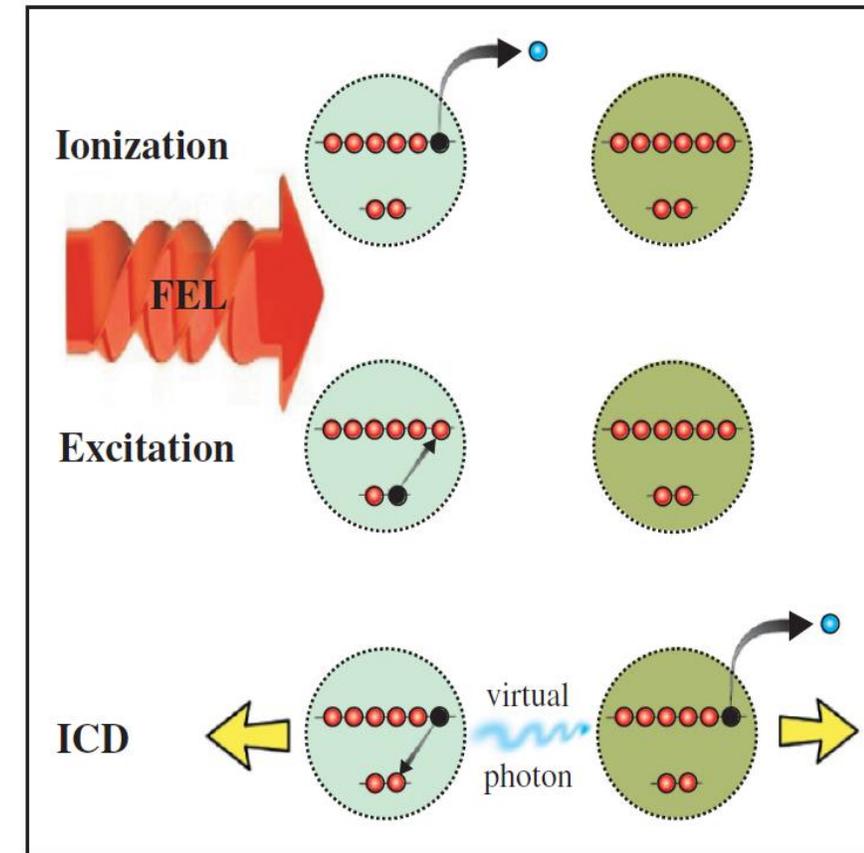
A. C. LaForge et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 116, 203001 (2016)

# Time-Resolved Resonant Auger-Driven Interatomic Coulombic Decay (ICD)

- ICD is an ultrafast decay mechanism that occurs when local electronic decay is energetically forbidden. It has an ultrafast decay path, fs and sub-fs timescales, where energy is exchanged with a neighboring atom leading to its ionization.
- Weakly-bound complexes offer an environment in which locally excited electrons can interact with neighboring molecules, leading to new *intermolecular* interaction mechanisms.

## Impact:

- Long-range correlation effects can be obtained via ICD which impacts solution-phase actinide chemistry.
- ICD produces low energy electrons → damage DNA and proteins.



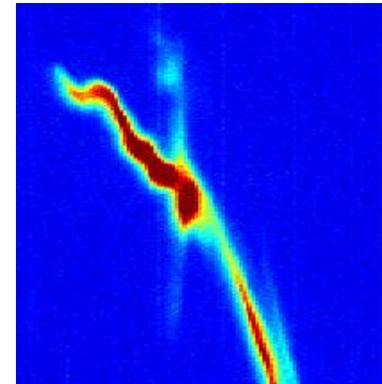
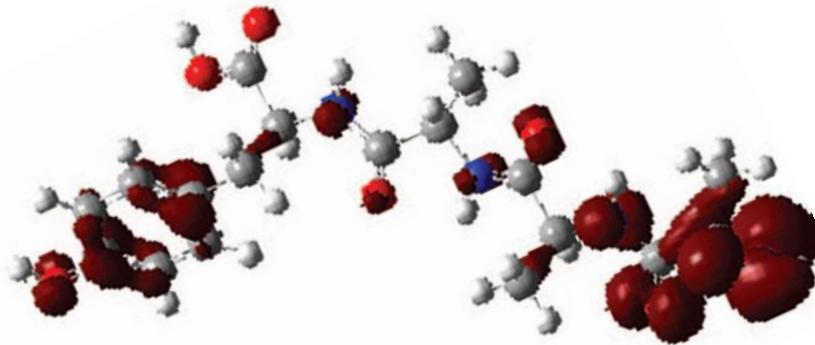
# Exciting Future for Attosecond Dynamics with FELs!

## Attosecond Mode

**500 as @LCLS in 2018!**

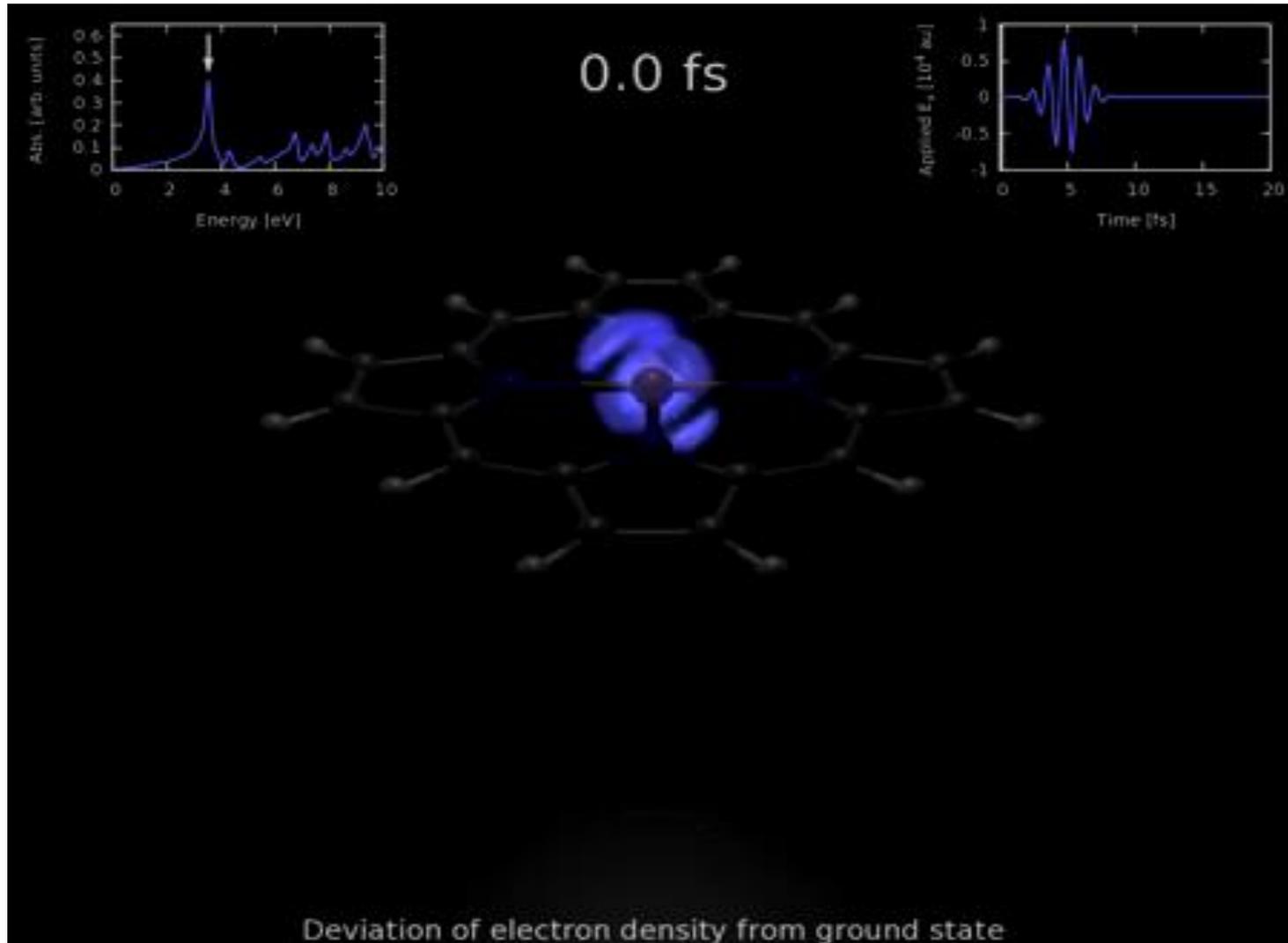
S. Huang et al., “Generating Single-Spike Hard X-Ray Pulses with Nonlinear Bunch Compression in FEL”, PRL**119**, 154801 (2017)

*Charge migration/ transfer processes in molecules*

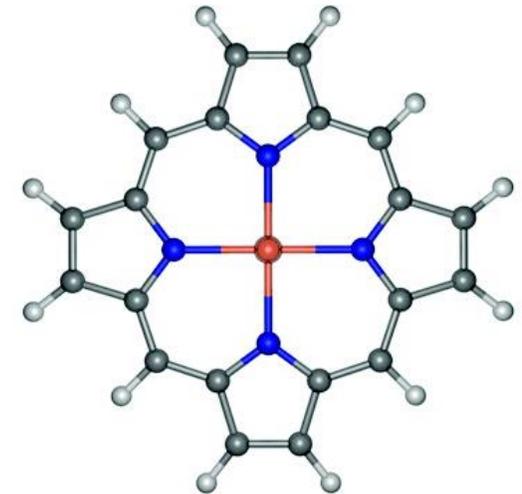


# Molecular Movie: Can we track the evolution of electrons on their natural time scales ?

Electrons motion is very important in all fields of physics/ chemistry; their timescale is attosecond



Resonant excitation



Zinc porphyrin

Environmental Molecular Sciences  
Laboratory (EMSL) @ PNNL:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZYSktRIhMOg> J. Chem. Theory Comput.  
7, 1344–1355 (2011)

FIN