

The Free Electron Laser
EuPRAXIA@SPARC_LAB

Augusto MARCELLI
on behalf ...

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***Scientific case of the
EUPRAXIA@SPARC_LAB***



Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare



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XLS Users Meeting

Geneva, November 27-28, 2018

Compact 



**ARE THE LIGHT SOURCES SCENARIO COMING
AS IN THE (MOVIE) FUTURE?**



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What new should be really done?

- attempts exist to investigate light-light interaction phenomena
- light does not interact with light at low energy density in vacuum

(in the soliton hypothesis at least $\sim 10^{33}$ W/cm² is required!!)

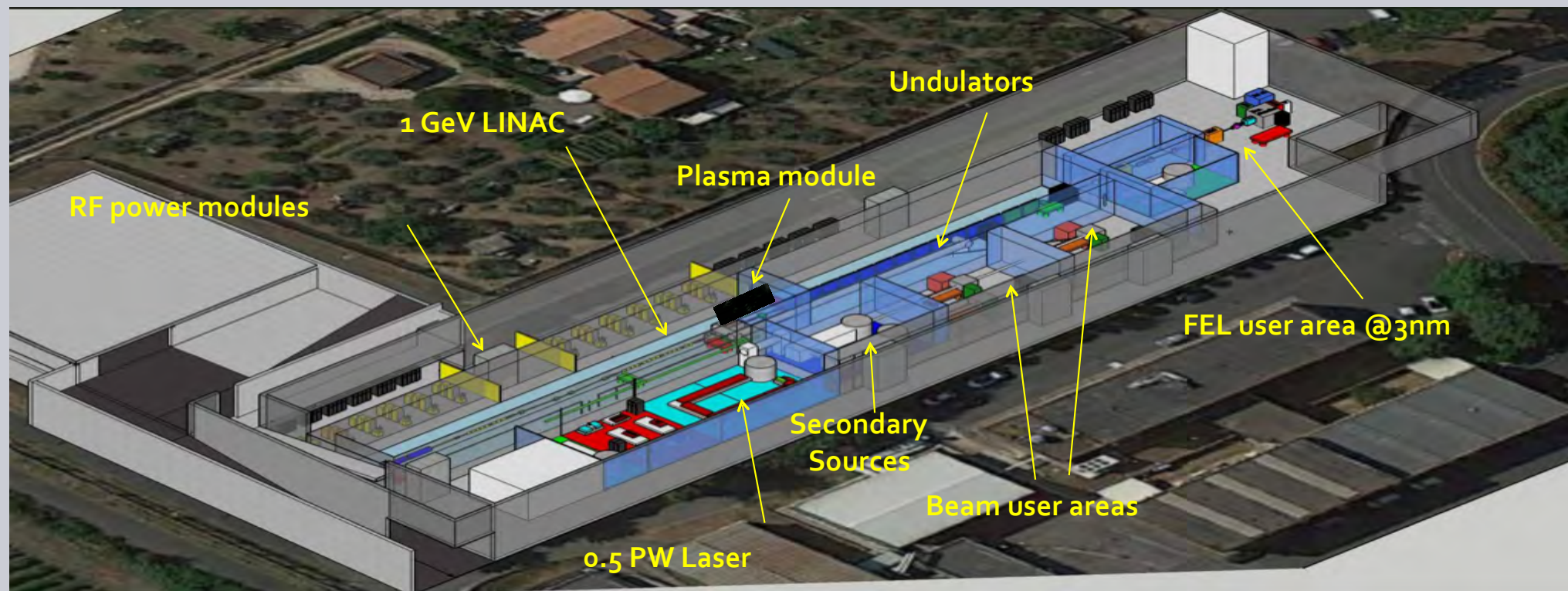
World most powerful laser is $\sim 10^{14}$ W!

- Efforts exist to induce and observe **light-light interaction at a lower density** to use photons to control photons (quantum communications, quantum computing, quantum optics, etc.)

Osaka, March 5, 2011



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<http://www.infn.it/sis/preprint/pdf/getfile.php?filename=INFN-18-03-LNF.pdf>



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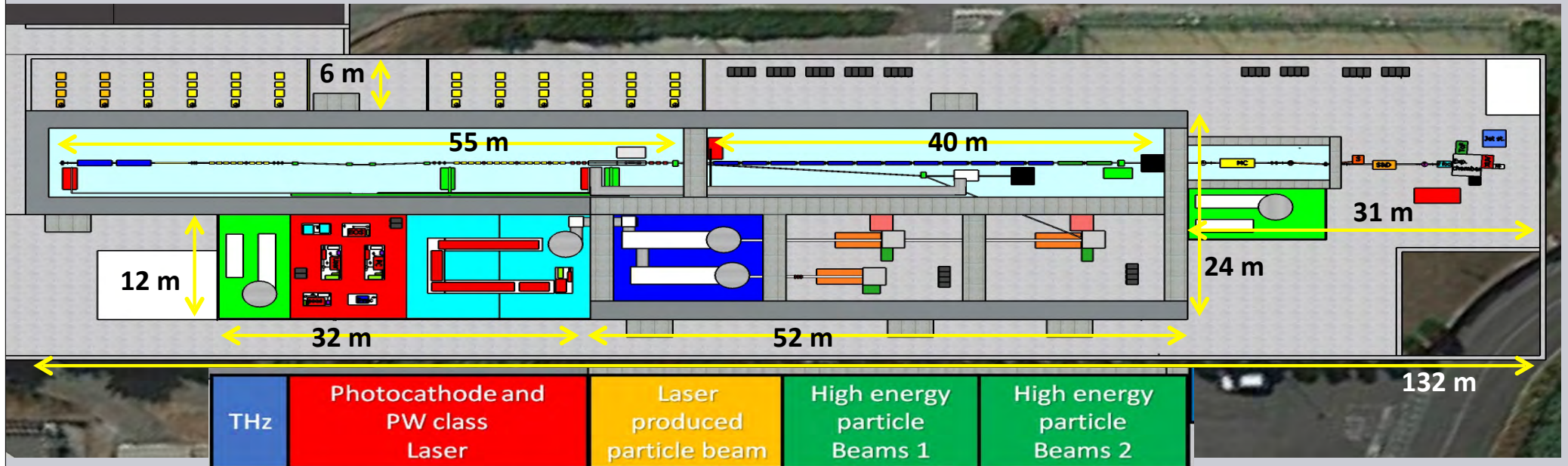


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- LNF candidate to host EuPRAXIA (1-5 GeV)
- FEL user facility (1 GeV – 3 nm)
- Advanced Accelerator Test facility (LC) + CERN



- 500 MeV by RF Linac + 500 MeV by Plasma (LWFA or PWFA)
- 1 GeV by X-band RF Linac only
- Final goal: a compact 5 GeV accelerator



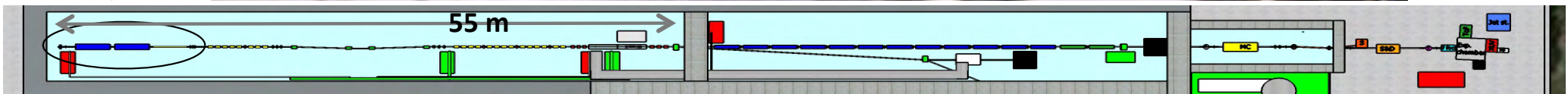
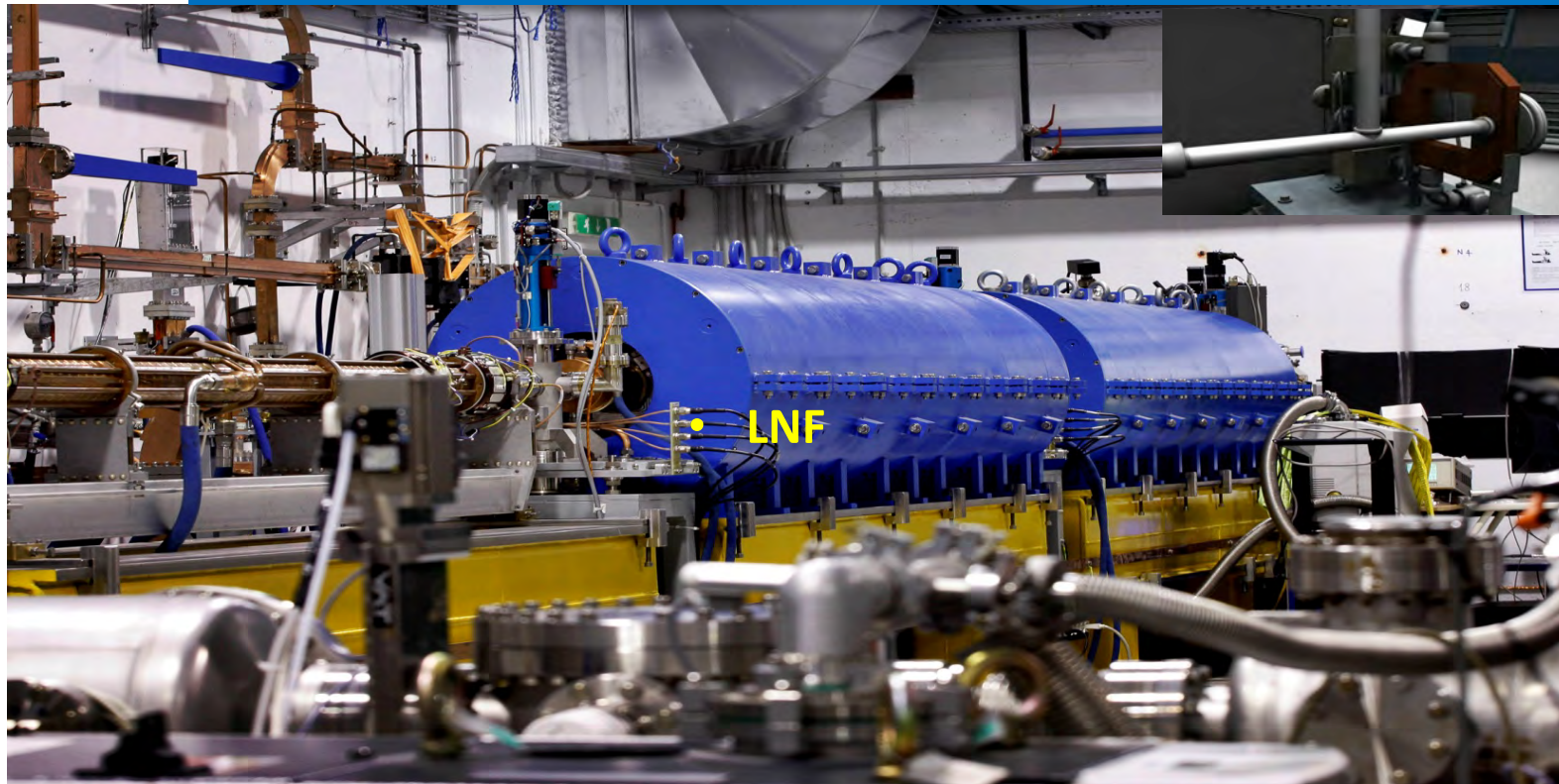
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SPARC_LAB HB photo-injector



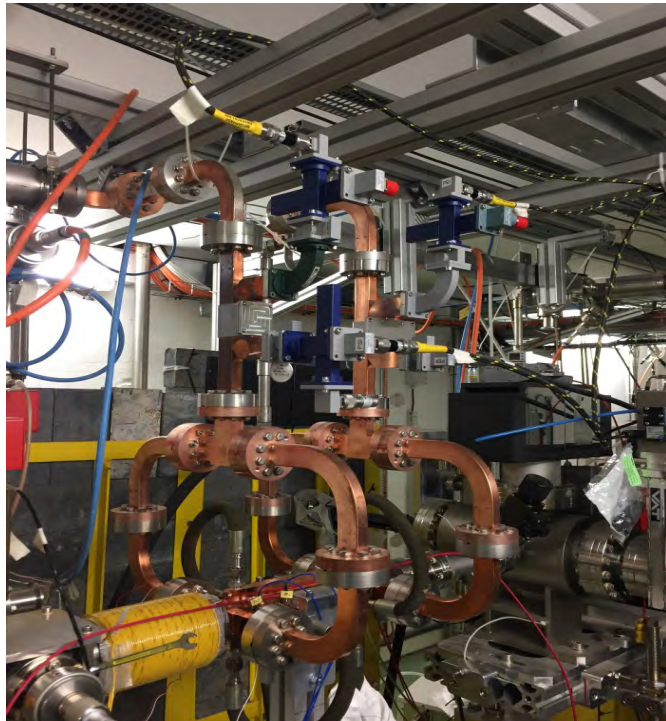
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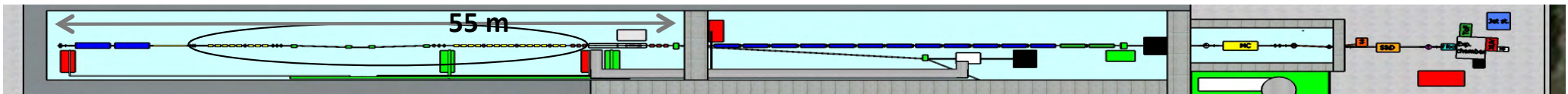


X-band Linac and High Power Laser

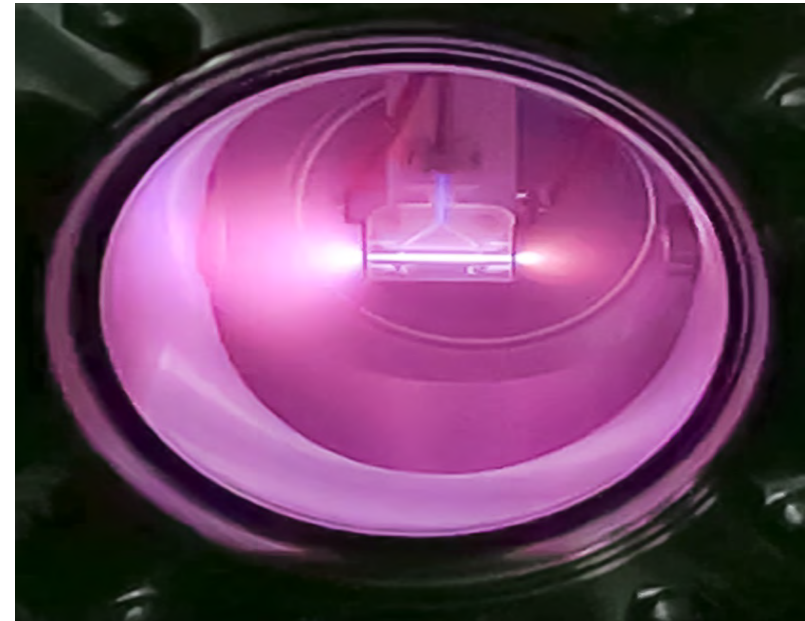
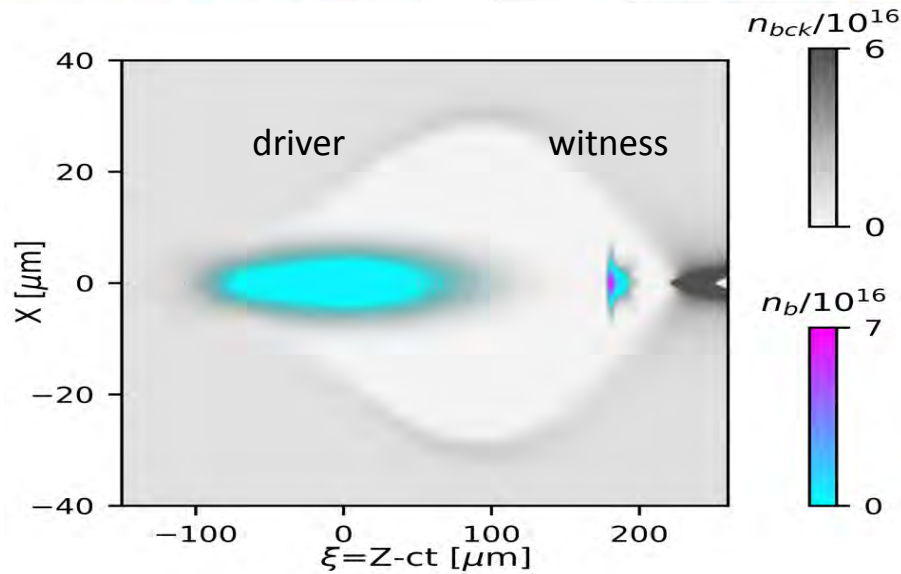
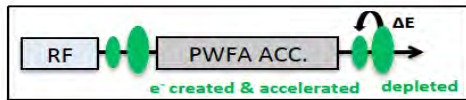


Energy	6 J
Duration	23 fs
Wavelength	800 nm
Bandwidth	60/80 nm
Spot @ focus	10 μ m
Peak Power	300 TW
Contrast Ratio	10^{10}

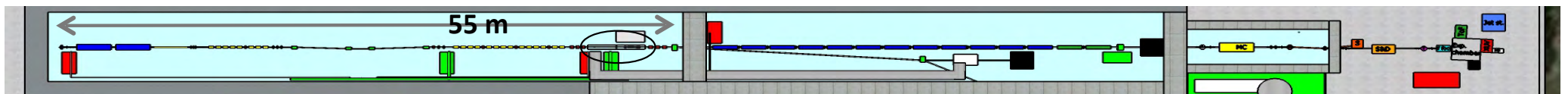
Final amplification stage from ~600 mJ to 6J

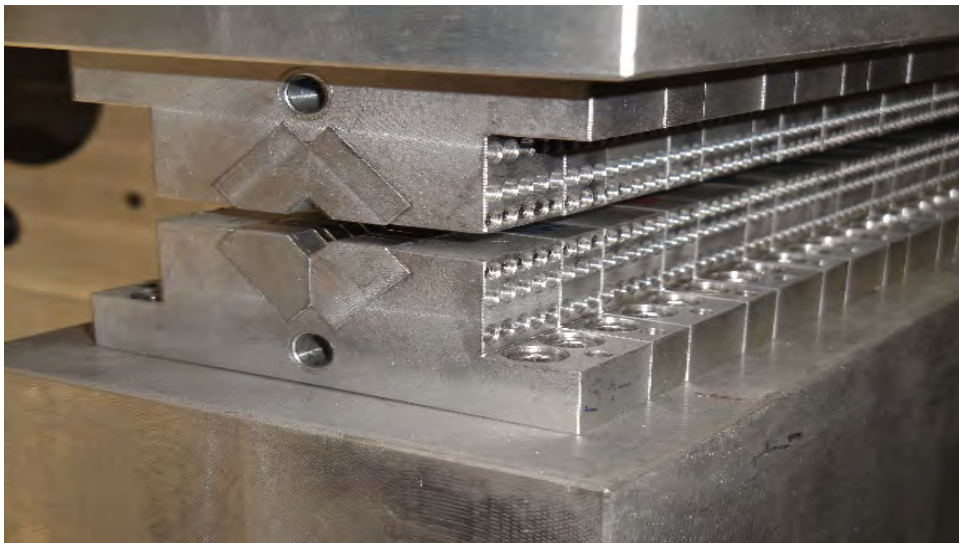


Plasma WakeField Acceleration – External Injection

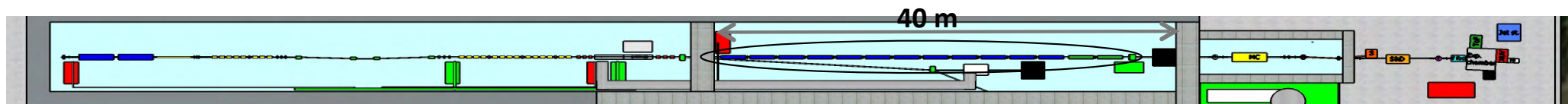


Capillary discharge at SPARC_LAB





KYMA Δ undulator at SPARC_LAB: $\lambda=1.4$ cm, K1





	Units	Full RF case	Plasma case
Electron Energy	GeV	1	1
Bunch Charge	pC	200	30
Peak Current	kA	2	3
RMS Energy Spread	%	0.1	1
RMS Bunch Length	fs	40	4
RMS matched Bunch Spot	μm	34	34
RMS norm. Emittance	μm	1	1
Slice length	μm	0.5	0.45
Slice Energy Spread	%	0.01	0.1
Slice norm. Emittance	μm	0.5	0.5
Undulator Period	mm	15	15
Undulator Strength K		1.03	1.03
Undulator Length	m	12	14
Gain Length	m	0.46	0.5
Pierce Parameter ρ	$\times 10^{-3}$	1.5	1.4
Radiation Wavelength	nm	3	3
Undulator matching β_u	m	4.5	4.5
Saturation Active Length	m	10	11
Saturation Power	GW	4	5.89
Energy per pulse	μJ	83.8	11.7
Photons per pulse	$\times 10^{11}$	11	1.5



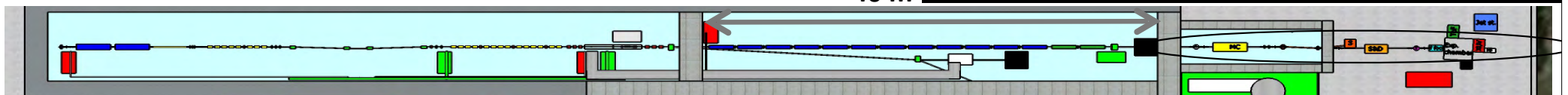
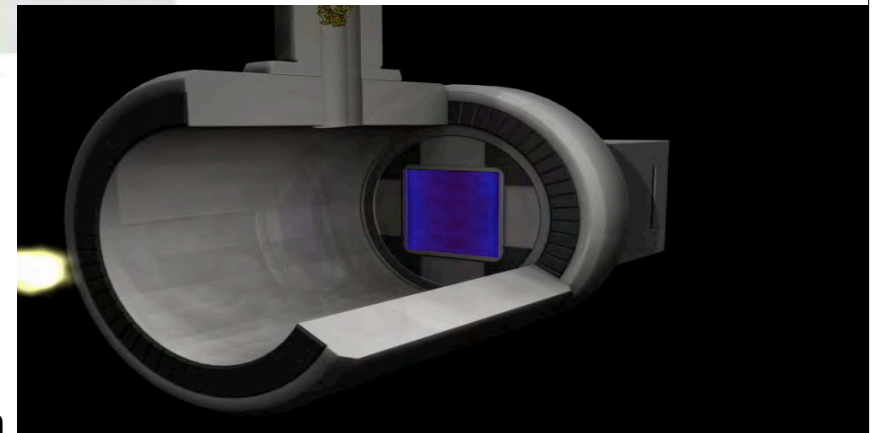
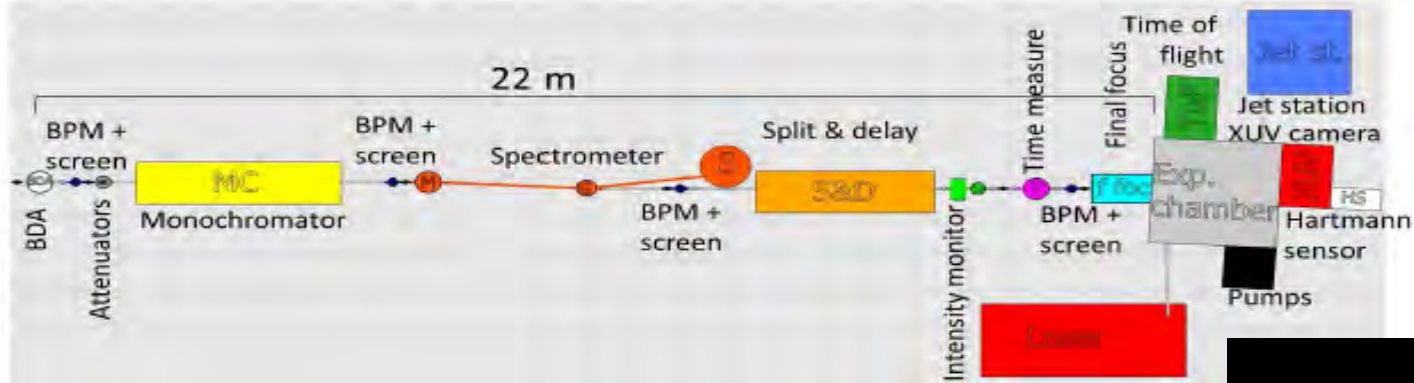
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Photon beam line



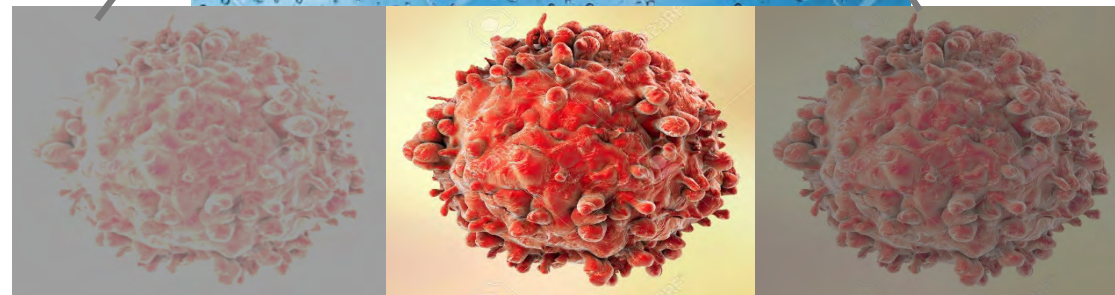
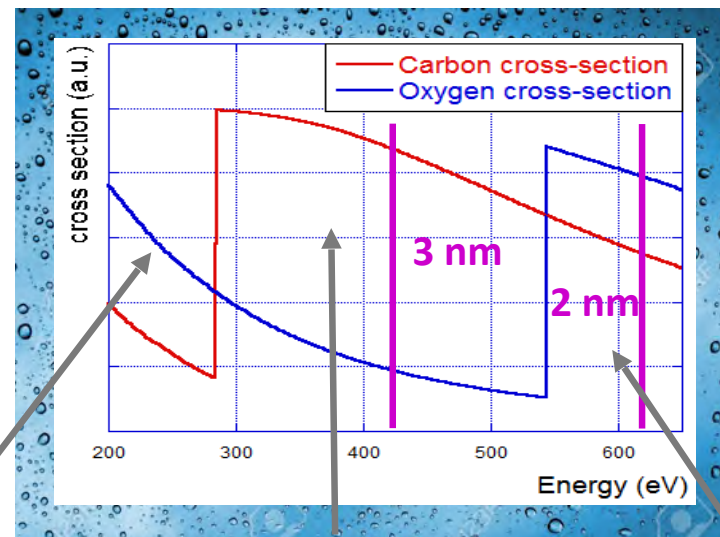
Water Window Coherent Imaging

Energy region between oxygen and carbon K-edge 2.34 nm – 4.4 nm (530 eV - 280 eV)

Water is almost transparent to radiation in this range while nitrogen and carbon are absorbing (and scattering).

Coherent Imaging of biological samples living in their native state.

Possibility to study dynamics



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R&D perspectives

- X-band RF technology implementation → CompactLight => CERN collaboration
- Science with short wavelength Free Electron Laser (FEL)
- Physics with high power lasers and secondary particle source
- R&D on compact radiation sources for medical applications
- Detector development and test for X-ray FEL and HEP
- Science with THz radiation sources
- Nuclear photonics with γ -rays Compton sources
- R&D on polarised positron sources
- R&D in accelerator physics and industrial spin – off



The scientific case one beamline, one class of experiments

Coherent Imaging Experiments

Biological samples (cells, viruses), nanomaterials, sooth, ashes

Seibert *et al* Nature (2011)

Single mimivirus particles intercepted and imaged with an X-ray laser.

Starodub *et al* Nature Communications (2012)

Single-particle structure determination by correlations of snapshot X-ray diffraction patterns.

Hantke *et al* Nature Photonics (2014)

High-throughput imaging of heterogeneous cell organelles with an X-ray laser.

Van Der Schot *et al* Nature Communications (2014)

Imaging single cells in a beam of live cyanobacteria with an X-ray laser.

Ekeberg *et al* Physical Review Letters (2015)

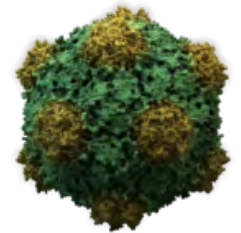
Three-dimensional reconstruction of the giant mimivirus particle with an x-ray free-electron laser.

Reddy *et al* Scientific Data (2017)

Coherent soft X-ray diffraction imaging of coliphage PR772 at the Linac coherent light source.

Huang *et al* Nanoscale (2018)

Free-Electron-Laser Coherent Diffraction Images Individual Drug-Carrying Liposome Particles in Solution

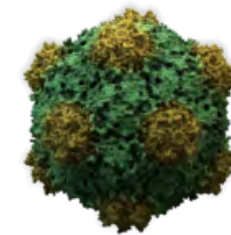


The (extended) scientific case

Soft- and hard-matter science with a soft X-ray/EUV FEL

Coherent Imaging Experiments

Biological samples (cells, viruses), nanomaterials

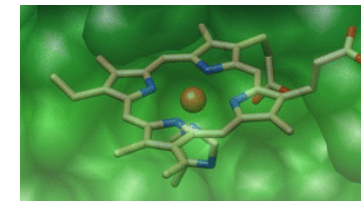


X-ray Absorption & Emission Experiments

Metal compounds, semiconductors, biomolecules

X-ray Raman experiments

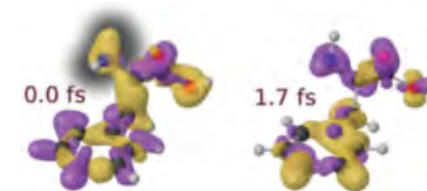
Biological molecules



FEL induced photofragmentation experiments

Organic molecules

+ THz applications



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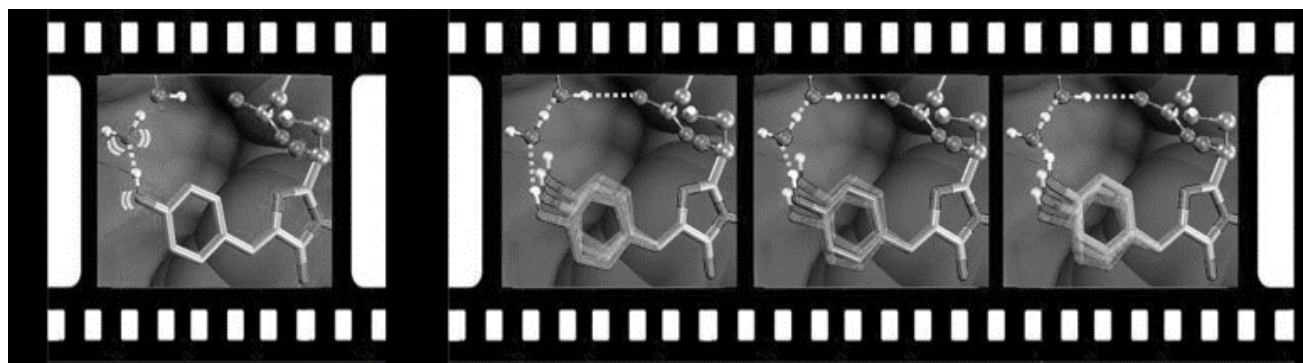
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Compact 

A multi-dimensional molecular movie

PHOTOGRAPHY →

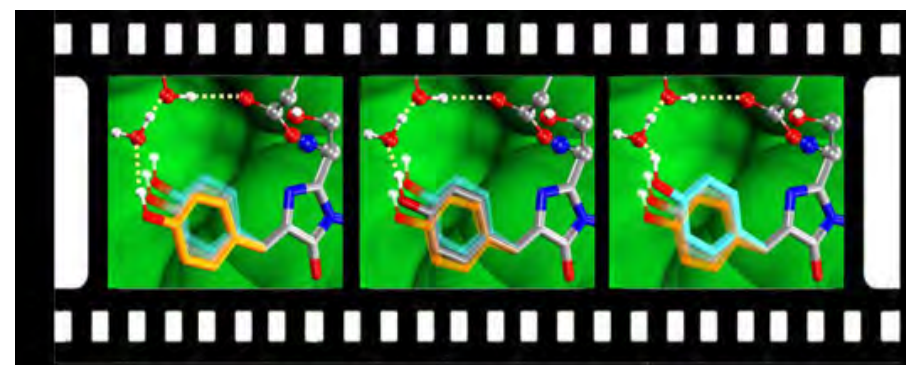
MOVIE



COLOUR MOVIE

Pump-probe, time resolved experiments add the time dimension to the static imaging

Spectroscopic techniques add information on chemical & electronic properties



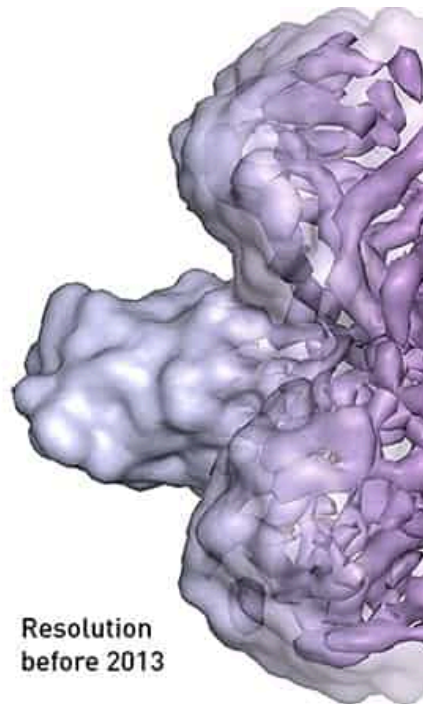
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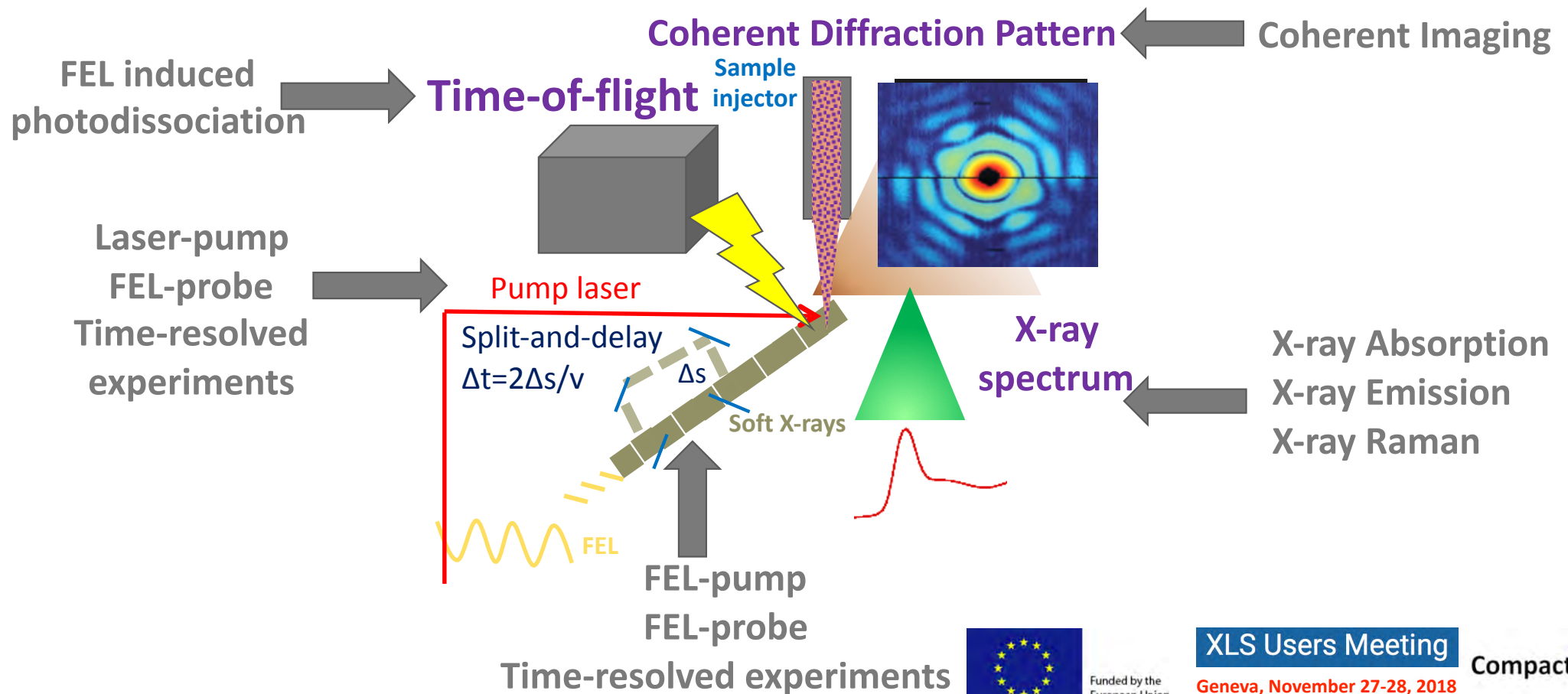
Nobel in Chemistry 2018



Jacques Dubochet, Joachim Frank and Richard Henderson received the prize for their part in developing cryo-electron microscopy (cryo-EM), a technique that fires beams of electrons at proteins that have been frozen in solution, to deduce the biomolecules' structure even in systems not suitable for X-ray crystallography.

The present

One beamline – Many classes of experiments



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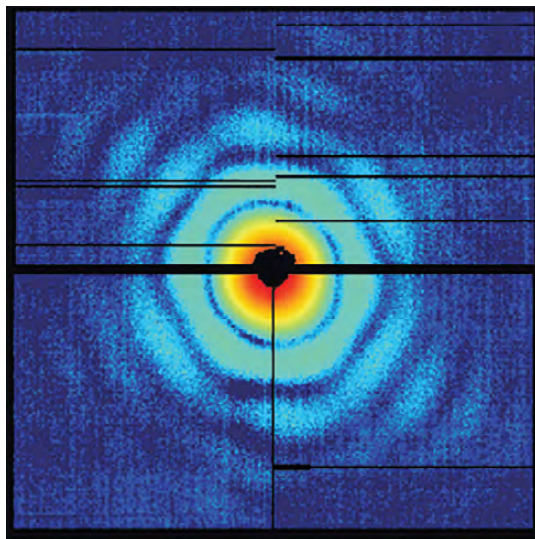
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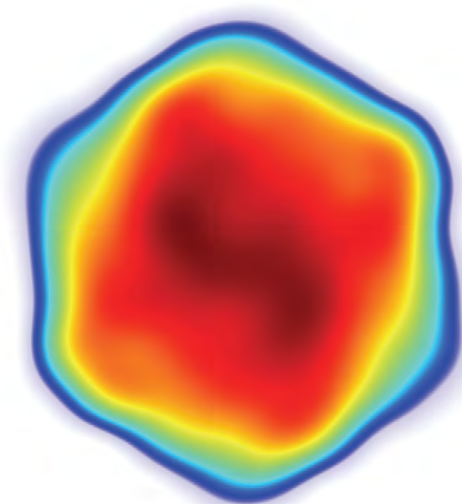
Coherent imaging

When the FEL photons hit the sample, a **diffraction pattern** is originated
The diffraction pattern is the **|FT|** of the sample electron density



Diffraction pattern
k - space

$|FT|^{-1}$



Sample image (electron density)
real space



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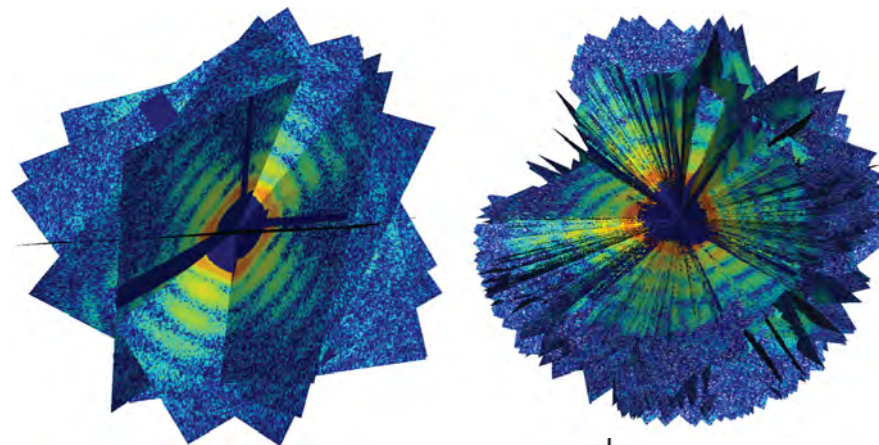
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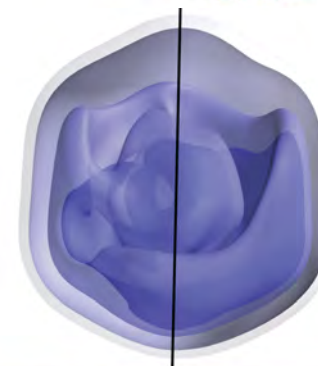
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Coherent Imaging - Biosamples

2D images can be obtained from a single shot
Cells, cell organelles
(e.g. nuclei, mitochondria, ribosomes)
viruses, protein aggregates



3D images can be obtained by merging info from several shots
Since the sample is destroyed by the interaction with FEL photons,
many identical samples are needed



Viruses, protein fibrils, single protein molecules...

Van der Shoot, ..., FS, et al., Nature Comm (2015)
Van der Shoot, ..., FS, et al., Sci Data (2016)
Ekeberg et al., PRL (2015)



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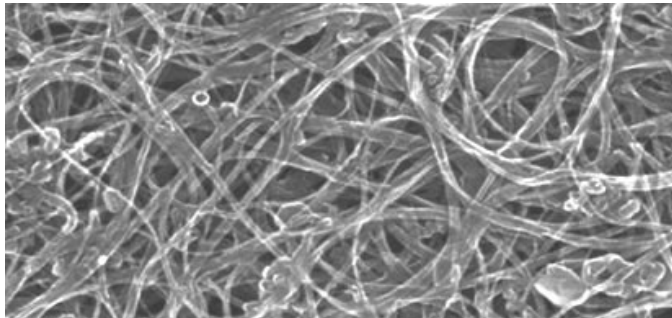
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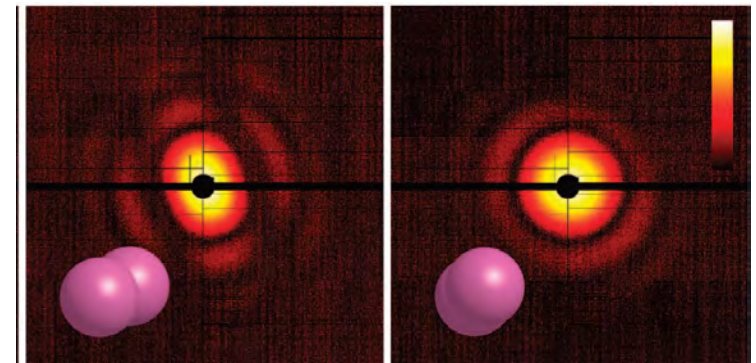
Coherent Imaging - Materials

Nanomaterials

Especially those significantly scattering in the EuPRAXIA@SPARCLAB energy range



Nanotubes
Nanoparticles
Soot (engines emissions)
Volcanic ashes



Statodub *et al.*, Nature comm (2012)

Technology development: photovoltaic, H storage

Biomedical applications: functionalized, bio-compatible materials

High time resolution pump-probe studies



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X-ray Absorption & Emission

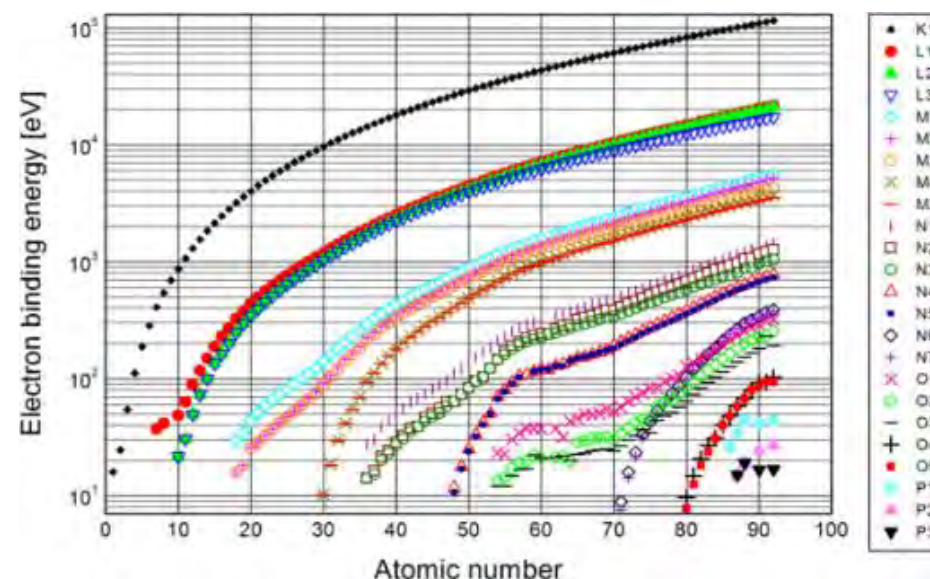
Transition metal L- and M-edge spectroscopy: ideal method to obtain detailed information on the electronic structure of a metal center.

Due to the large absorption cross sections at soft X-ray energies, the damage threshold is much lower than at hard X-ray energies and it is practically impossible to collect undamaged M- and L-edge spectra from diluted metal complexes in aqueous solution under ambient condition at SR sources.

FEL «scatter & destroy» experiments can overcome the radiation damage problem

A. Balerna & Co.
@ LNF

A. Di Cicco & Co.
@ Camerino



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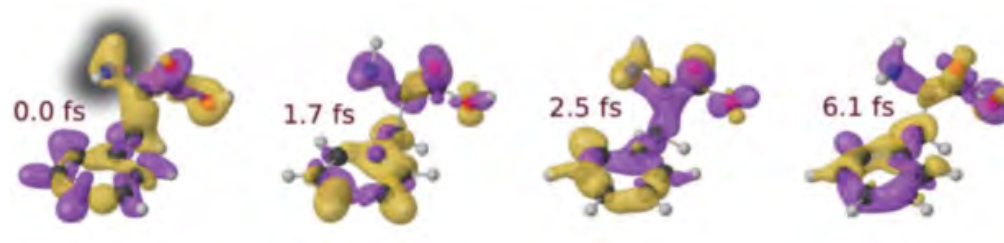
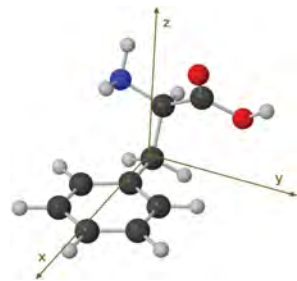
Photo-fragmentation of molecules

SCIENTIFIC GOAL

Photo-protection or photo-damage of biomolecules

FEL (or laser) pulse can be used to break molecules in controlled ways

Time-resolved, time-of-flight fragment abundance allow getting dynamic information on the excited states of the molecules and *viceversa*



Phenylalanine electron dynamics
Science **346**, 336 (2014)

RELEVANCE

Photo-protection or photo-damage of biomolecules

Potential relevance in diagnostic, radiotherapy etc



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Ultrafast electron dynamics in biological molecules initiated by a core ionisation

STATE OF THE ART

Photofragmentation chronoscopy

to study valence motion initiated by valence-shell ionisation due to a XUV pulse -
Science 346, 336 (2014)

Transient photoabsorption spectroscopy

to study valence motion initiated by valence-shell ionisation due to a NIR pulse -
Nature 466, 739 (2010)

Coherent Imaging

to directly observe the electron density – *PRL* (2018????)

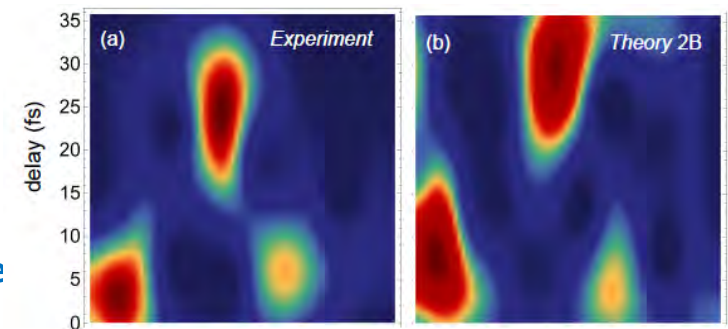
A possible way to describe ab initio the core ionisation

THEORY @ Tor Vergata (G. Stefanucci, E. Perfetto)

“Charge migration in XUV photoexcited phenylalanine: a first-principles real-time Green’s function study”, *J. Chem. Phys. Lett.* 9, 1353 (2018)

“Real-time dynamics of Auger wave packets and decays in ultrafast charge migration processes”, *Phys. Rev. A* 97, 061401(R) (2018)

*Core ionisation
(theory & experiments)
are still missing !!
Imaging is still in its
infancy*



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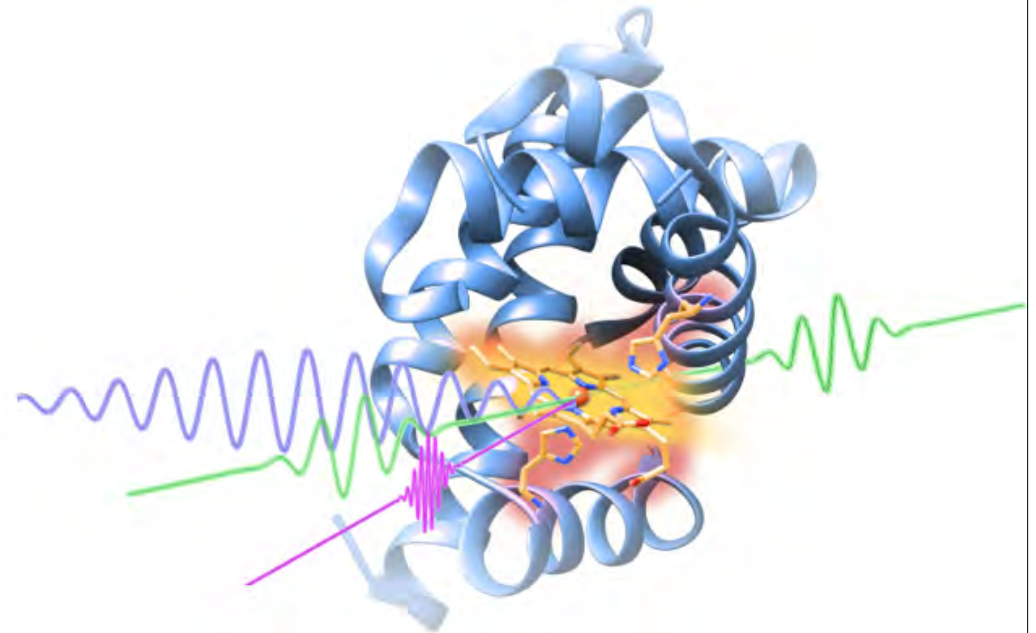


X-ray Raman + Resonant Inelastic Scattering

X-ray Raman scattering (XRS) is the scattering of X-rays from core electrons. It is analogous to Raman scattering, which is a widely used tool in optical spectroscopy, with the difference being that the wavelengths of the exciting photons fall in the X-ray regime and the corresponding excitations are from deep core electrons.

T. Scopigno & coworkers
@ La Sapienza

XRS is an element-specific spectroscopic tool for studying the electronic structure of matter. In particular, it probes the excited-state density of states (DOS) of an atomic species in a sample, including biological ones such as proteins.



J. Sanchez
@ Cordoba University



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Conclusions

Several experimental techniques

A variety of samples

Coherent imaging

Nanoparticles, cells, viruses, soot

X-ray spectroscopies

Proteins, metals, semiconductors

X-ray Raman, RIXS

Proteins, liquids, magnetic materials

Photo-fragmentation

Organic molecules

We are submitting a manuscript on a special issue of «Condensed Matter» with a description of the scientific case

	Science with Free Electron Laser	
1	FEL scientific case	13
1.1	Introduction	13
1.2	Scientific case	14
1.2.1	Biological samples	14
1.2.2	Clusters and nanoparticles	14
1.2.3	Laser ablation plasma	15
1.2.4	Condensed Matter Science	15
1.2.5	Pump probe, time resolved techniques	16
1.3	FEL techniques	16
1.3.1	Coherent Imaging of biological samples in the water window	16
1.3.2	Time-Resolved X-ray Absorption Spectroscopy (TR-XAS) in the water window	16
1.3.3	Pump and probe non-linear spectroscopy	19
1.3.4	Time-resolved Raman experiments with x-ray pulses	19
1.3.5	Photo-fragmentation of molecules	21
1.3.6	Resonant Inelastic X-Ray Scattering	22
1.3.7	Perspectives	24
1.4	The experimental hall and the experimental end-station	26
1.4.1	Overview	26
1.4.2	The experimental hall	27
1.4.3	Instrumentation	28
1.4.4	Data acquisition and treatment	29



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Parameters	Expected values
Radiation wavelength	2.8 nm
Photons per pulse	$> 10^{11}$
Pulse length (FWHM)	10-50 fs
Repetition rate	10 Hz
Bandwidth (FWHM)	$< 1\%$

- 1) Extend the range is always useful, open new spectroscopic possibilities, but for the water window nothing change.
- 2) Going to $10^{12} - 10^{13}$ is nice. In principle we can go even to higher flux still destroying the sample, but in this way we have the possibility to increase the S/N.
- 3) At present this scientific case does not requires shorter PL, but photo-fragmentation experiments may exploit shorter PL with benefit.
- 4) Repetition – higher for sure. Continuous ? Detectors are not able to sustain rates $> \text{kHz}$.
- 5) For spectroscopy this is ok. Improve a factor 3-4 will be certainly useful for many experiments.
- 6) Variable polarization (linear & circular).

All parameters can be improved taking care the stability of the photon beam in term of spatial position and energy. Spatial stability is a difficult issue to measure: we may propose few % at the exit of the undulators.

Brilliance (photons/mm²/mrad²/0.1% bw)



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Outside and inside rendering

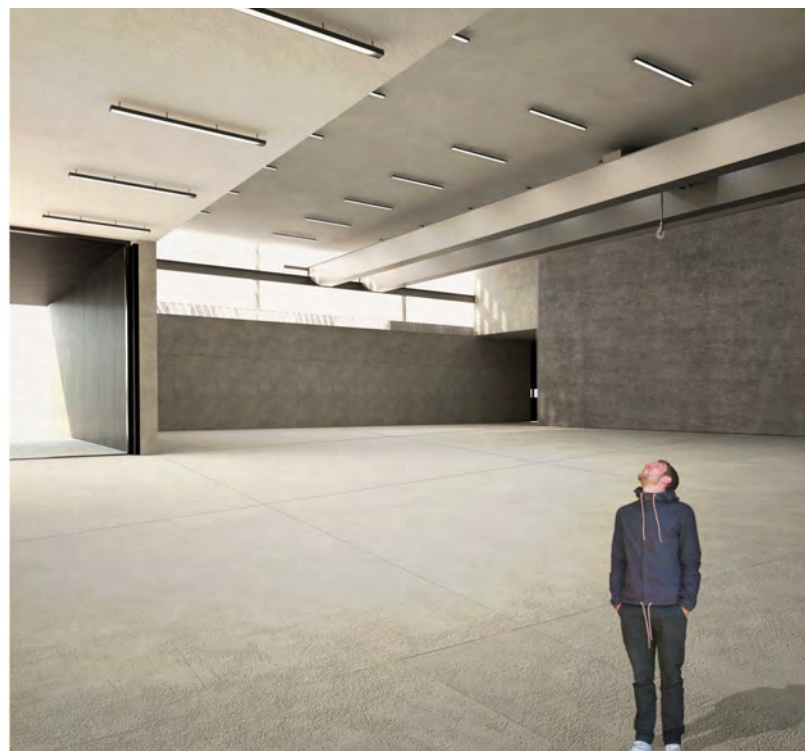
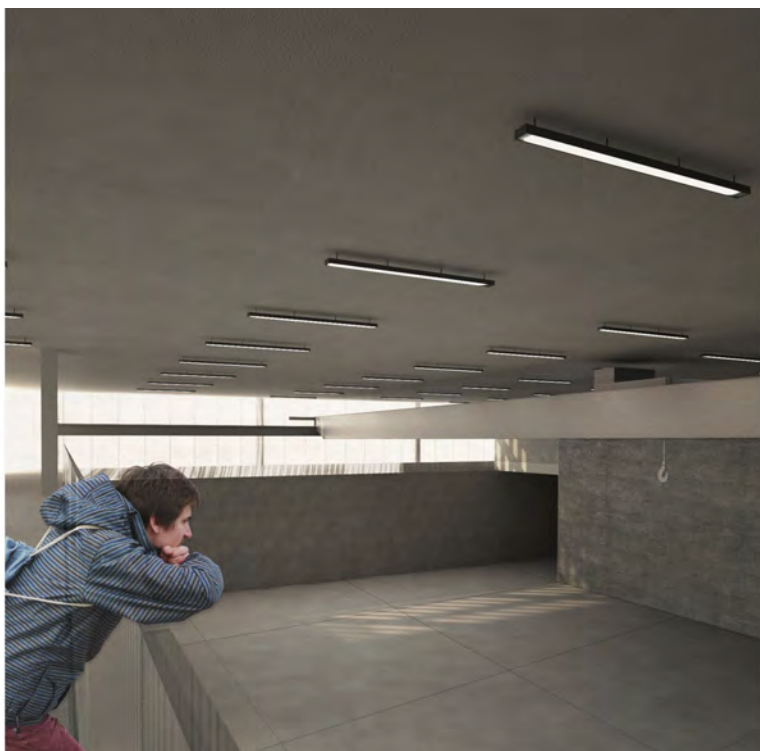


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dadu DIPARTIMENTO DI ARCHITETTURA,
DESIGN E URBANISTICA

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People & Institutions

34 researchers

12 institutions

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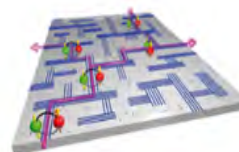
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