

Spectroscopy of XFEL heated Cu

and x-ray absorption in laser-produced Warm Dense Cu

a pár dalších témat

Michal Šmíd · m.smid@hzdr.de · www.hzdr.de

Outline of the talk

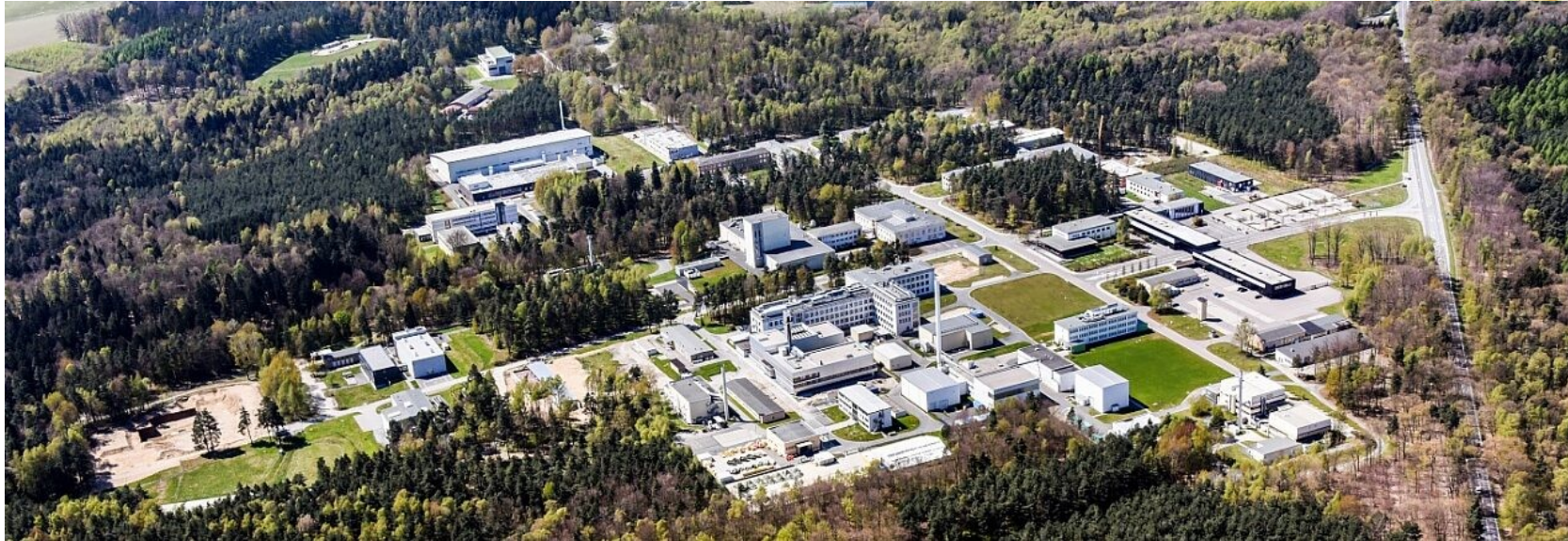
Úvod: HZDR, WDM, atomové přechody

XFEL-only experiment

Draco experiment

něco inženýrského: HAPG mirror

HZDR



1400 zaměstnanců, z toho as i 670 vědců

180 hektarů

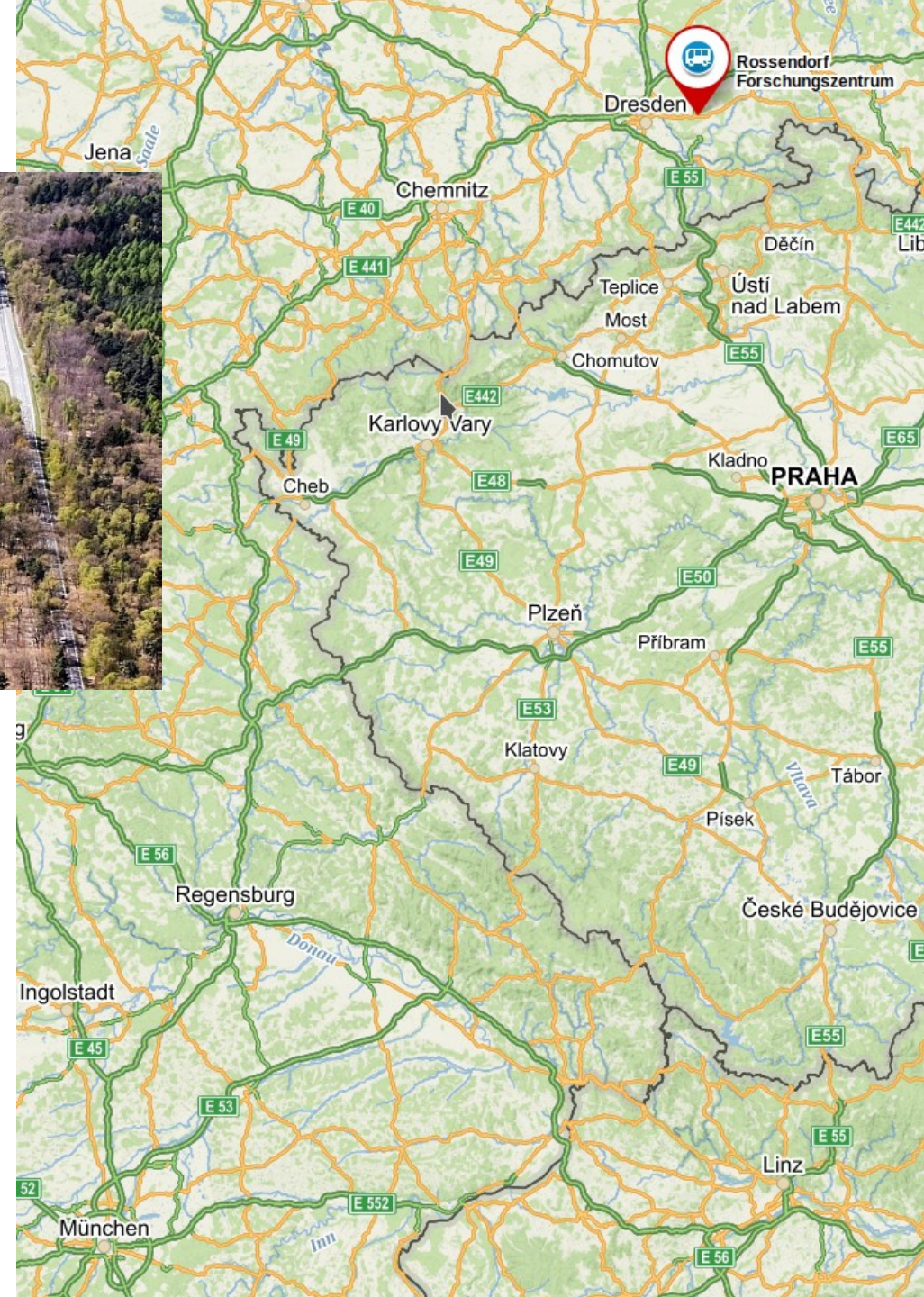
10 ústavů

roční rozpočet 150M€

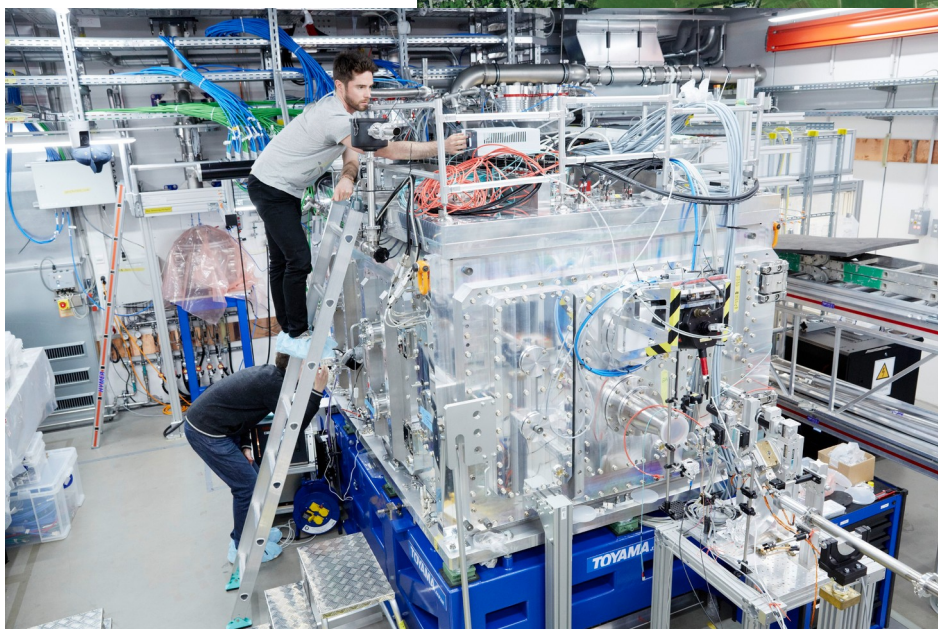
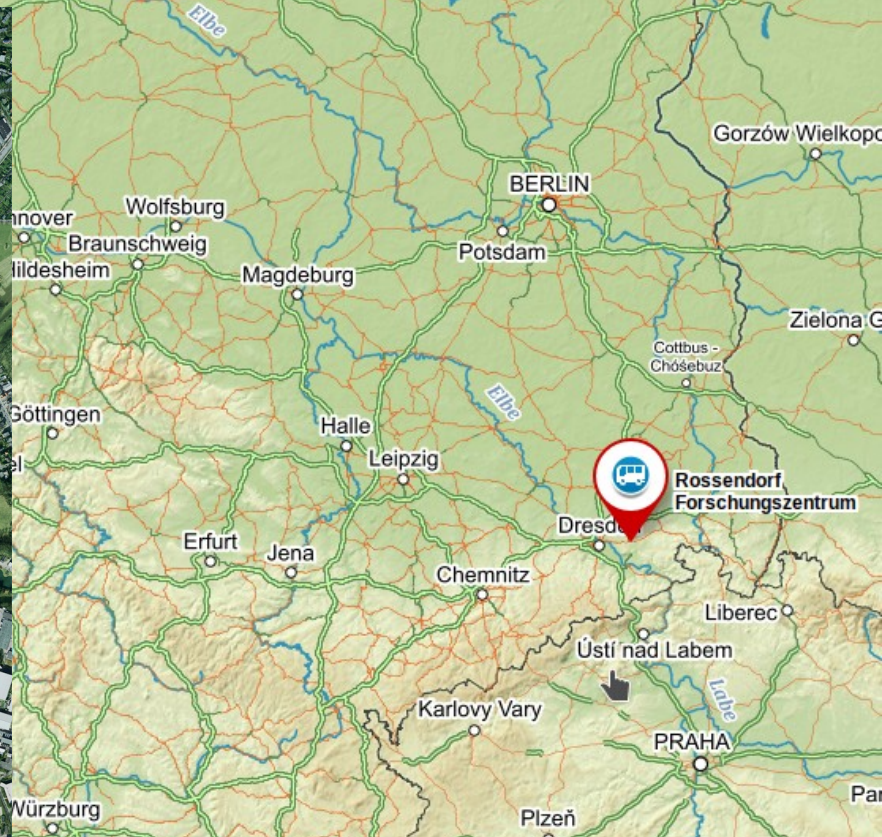
založeno 1956, největší výzkumný reaktor DDR

Ústav radiální fyziky:

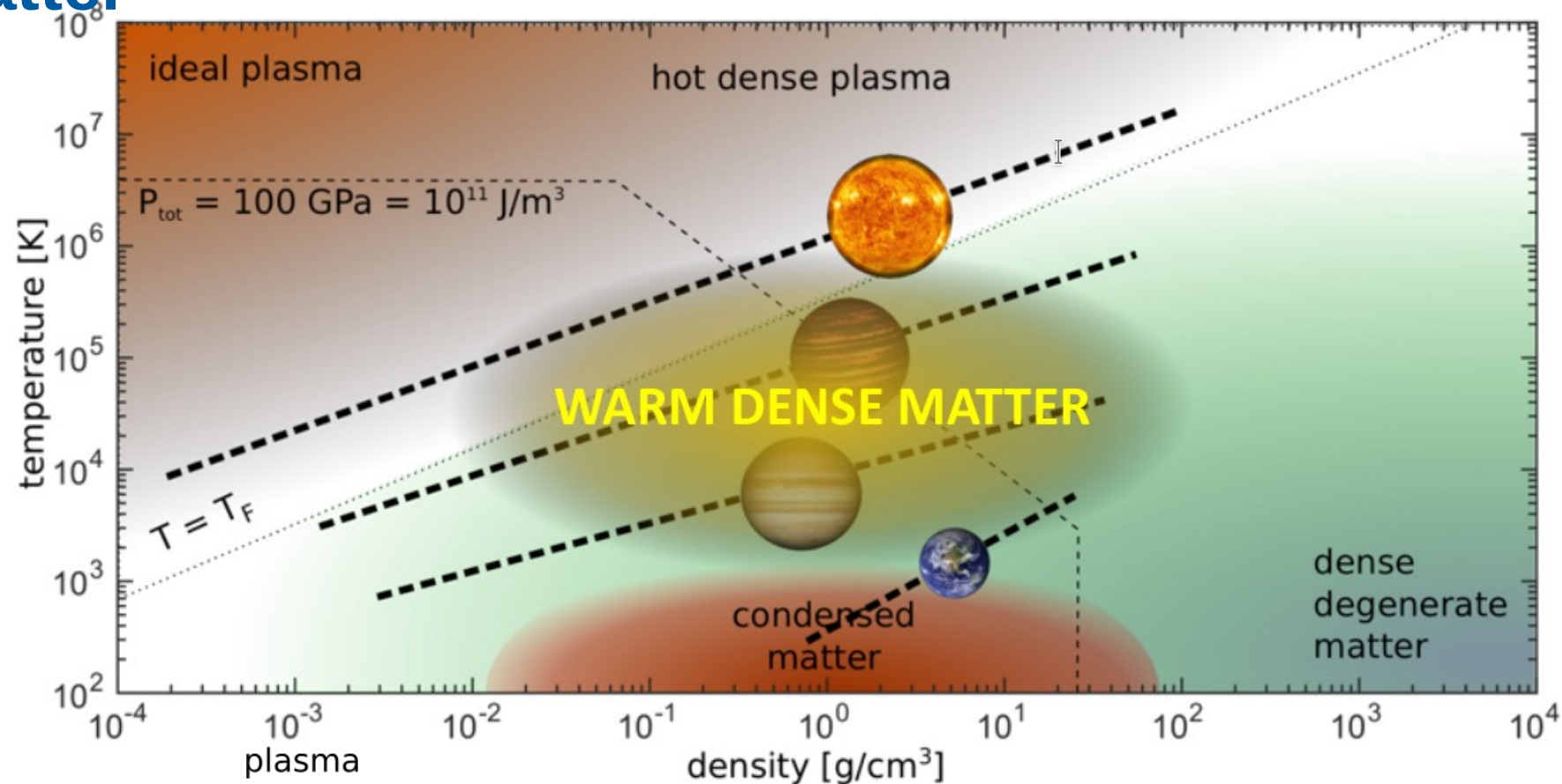
*Basic research in **accelerator**, nuclear, hadron and **laser** physics is this institute's top-priority. The Institute of Radiation Physics is also engaged in new ways of producing radiation and particle beams, and new detectors and measurement techniques for application to **cancer research**, nuclear safety and advanced materials.*



HZDR a XFEL: Hibef

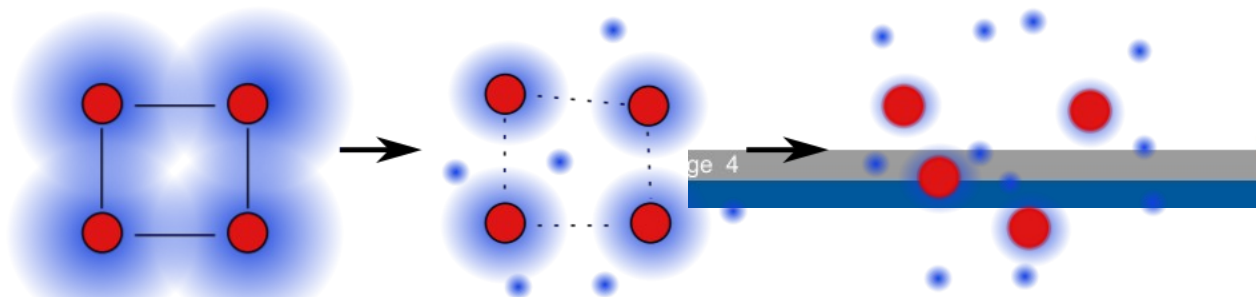


Warm Dense Matter



solid state

WDM



*R. Neutze et al., Nature (2000)

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 Dominik Kraus | Institute of Radiation Physics | www.hzdr.de

Warm Dense Matter

transition regime

solid state \longleftrightarrow hot dense plasma

Planets / Brown Dwarfs / Stars



properties:

- 0.1 – 10 times
- temperature
- pressure: ~ 1
- partially ionized
- partially degenerate

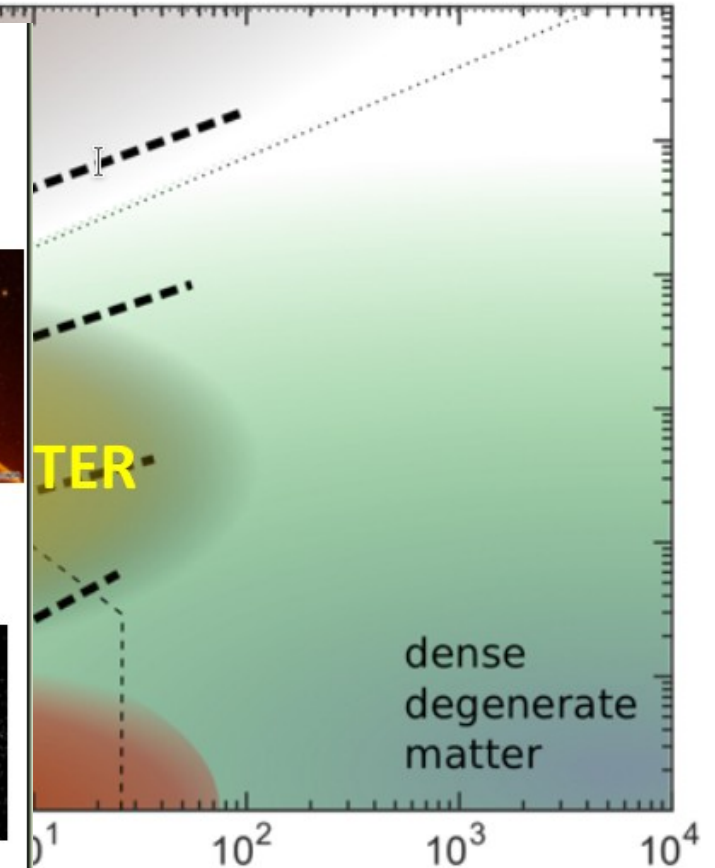
**If you can compute it,
it is not warm dense matter.**

**If you can measure it,
it is not warm dense matter.**

- strongly coupled ions

$$k_B T \sim \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{\langle d \rangle} \sim E_F \sim E_{bond} \sim \text{eV}$$

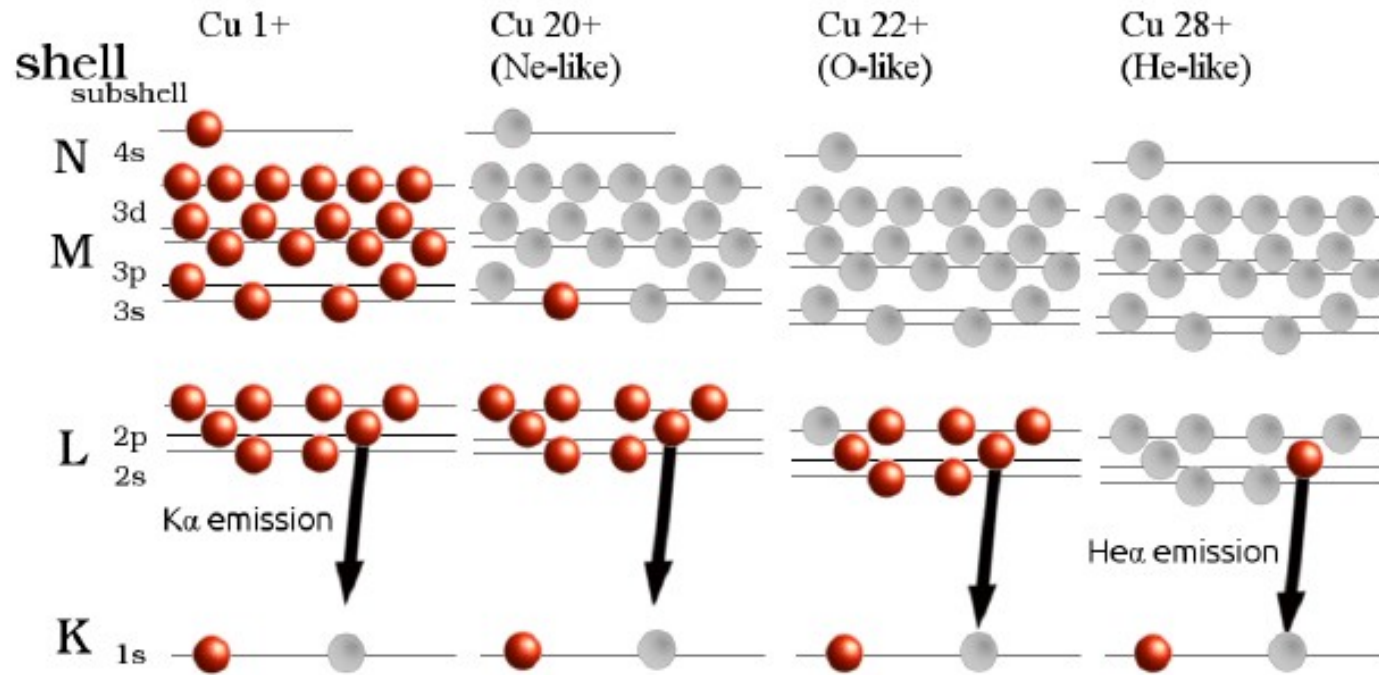
Technology applications



*R. Neutze et al., Nature (2000)

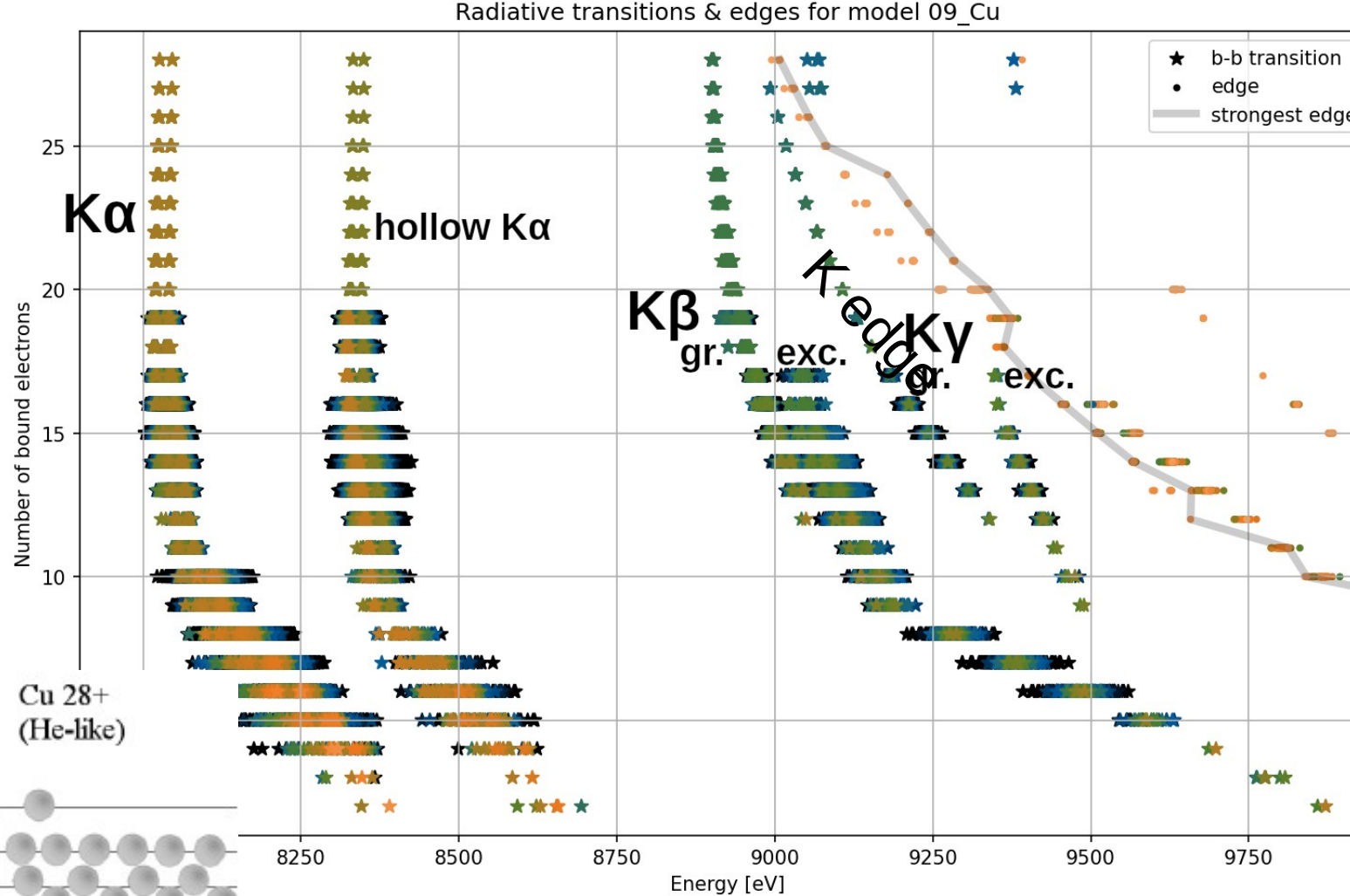
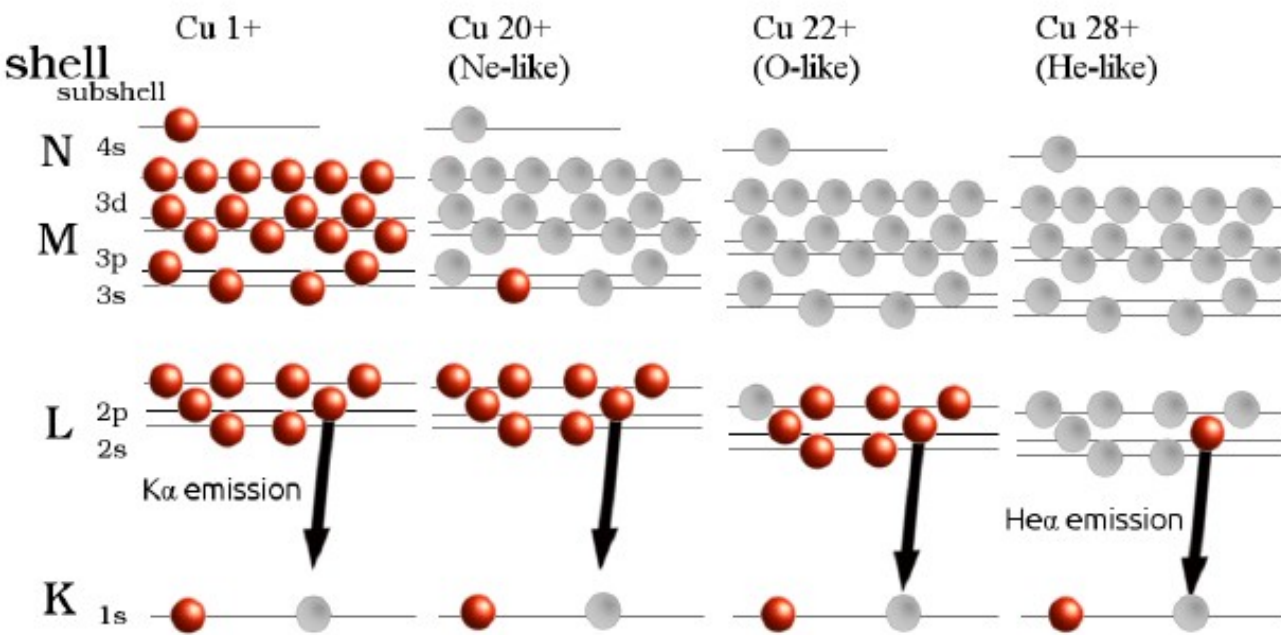
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Dominik Kraus | Institute of Radiation Physics | www.hzdr.de

Atomic transitions



Map of transitions

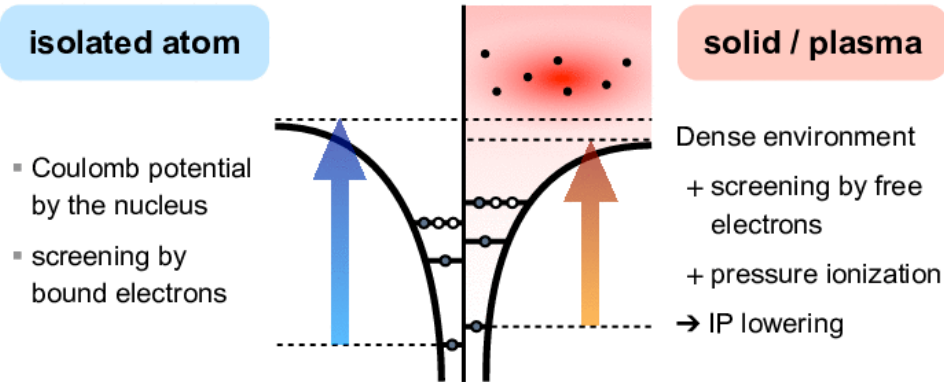
Transitions calculated by the **cFAC** code.



Ionization Potential Depression 1

- In the plasma environment, the outer levels are merged into continuum due to surrounding conditions.
- Shift of the ionization edge.
- The Ecker-Kroll model (1963) predicts higher values compared to mostly used Stuart-Pyatt model (1966).
- Similar experiments on Al and Mg have indicated the measurements are closer to the EK model.
- Extension of this type of measurements on higher charge state was still missing.

Ionization Potential Depression (IPD)



One of the most fundamental physics for atomic processes in a dense plasma

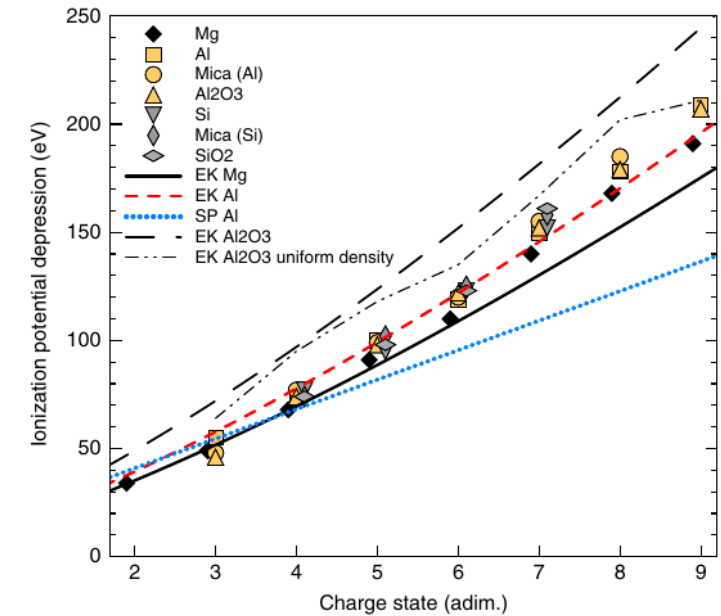


Figure 4 | IPD inferred by the K-edge measurements. The reduction in the ionization potential of Mg, Al and Si in the different materials is plotted as a function of the ionic charge state and is compared with the predictions of analytical models (EK and SP—see text), assuming a plasma ionization equal to the charge state. The data sets for each different active material are slightly shifted horizontally for clarity. For the alumina, detailed simulations (see Methods section) have also been performed to determine the reduction in the total (uniform) free-electron density of the material due to the different ionization balance of the oxygen ions and the predictions of the EK model in this case are labelled as ‘uniform density’. The experimental resolution in FEL photon energy is 5 eV; thus, the size of the symbols is representative of the uncertainty on the IPD.

[O. Ciricosta et al., Nat Comm 7:11713, 2016.]

XFEL2806: Broad experimental collaboration, Feb 2022



HZDR (Dresden):

K. Falk, L. Gaus, O. Humphries, M. Kozlová, X. Pan, M. Šmíd, R. Štefaníková



IOP ASCR (Prague):

T. Burian, V. Hájková, L. Juha, T. Krupka,



DESY (Hamburg):

W. Wang, A. Schropp



XFEL (Hamburg):

C. Bähtz, V. Bouffetier, E. Bramrink, V. Cerantola, R. Husband, J. Kaa, Z. Konôpková, M. Makita, T. Preston, K. Sukharnikov, L. Wollenweber, S. Wagner, U. Zastra



The experiment

The experiment

CCD camera

Germanium crystal

diamond screen+fast diode

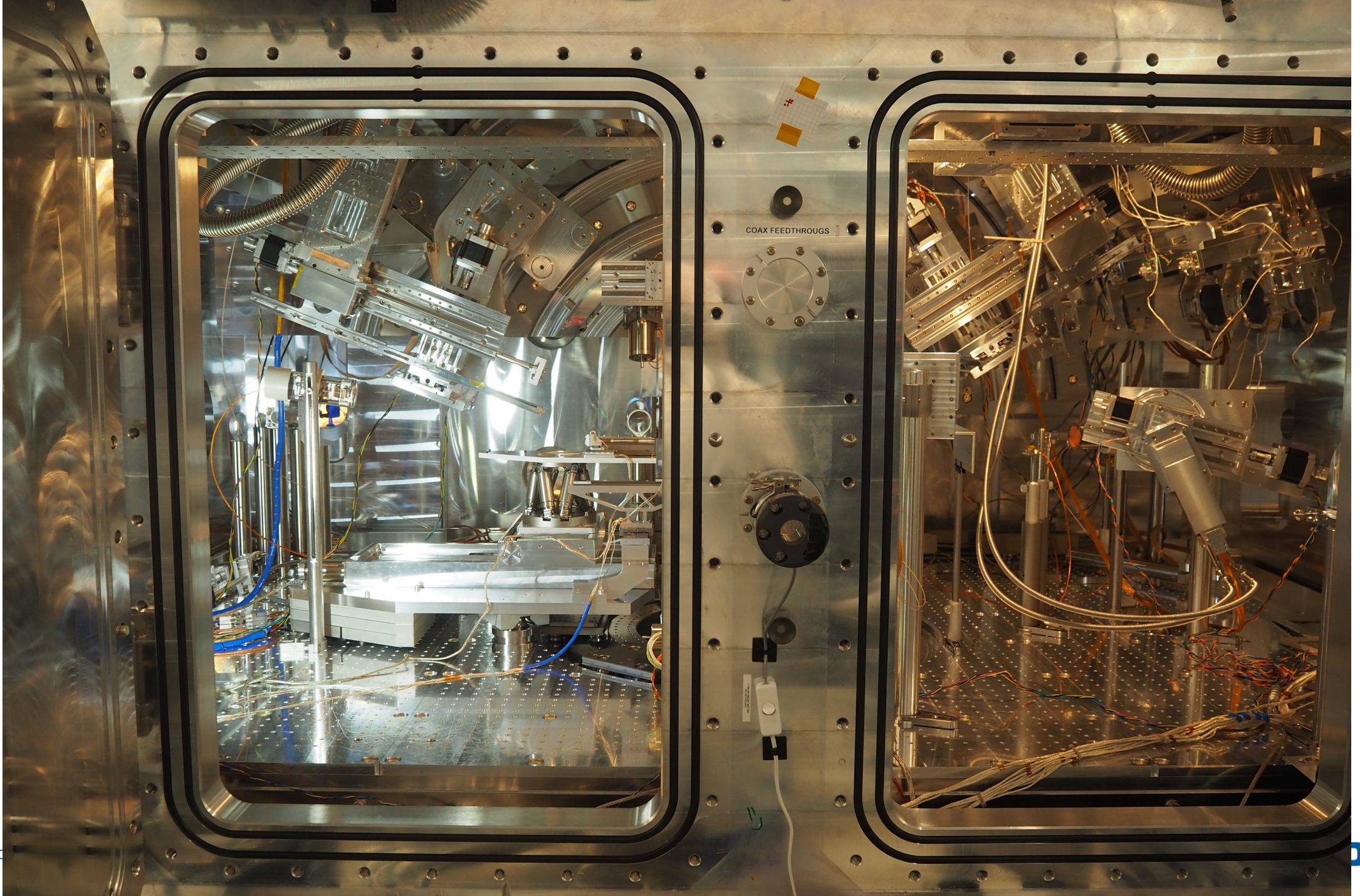
Target

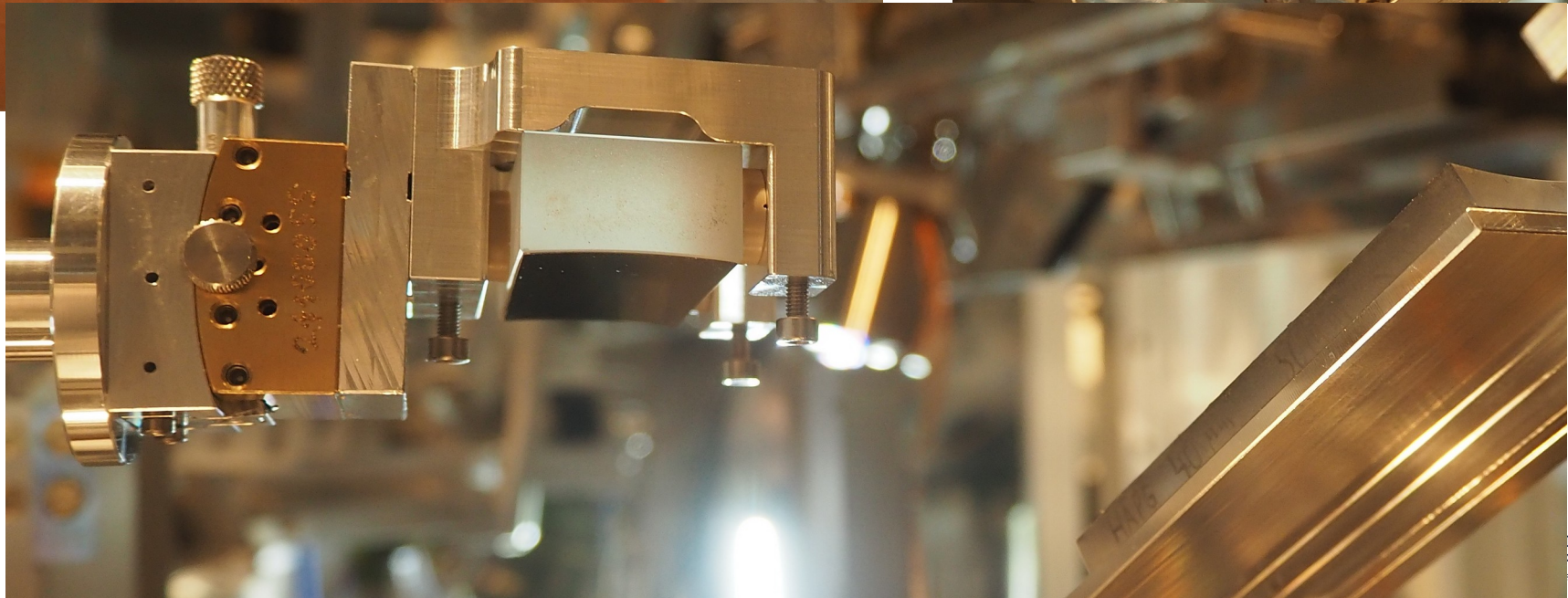
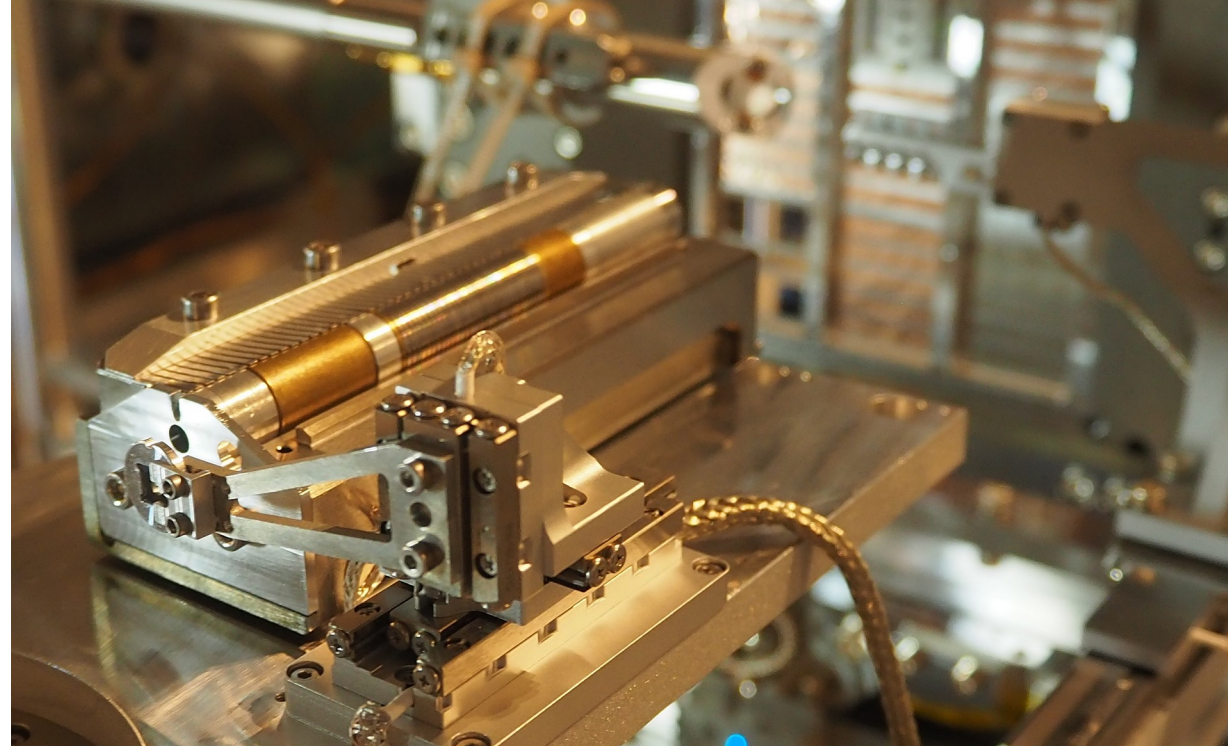
HAPG crystal

Focusing lenses

XFEL beam

Ion collector

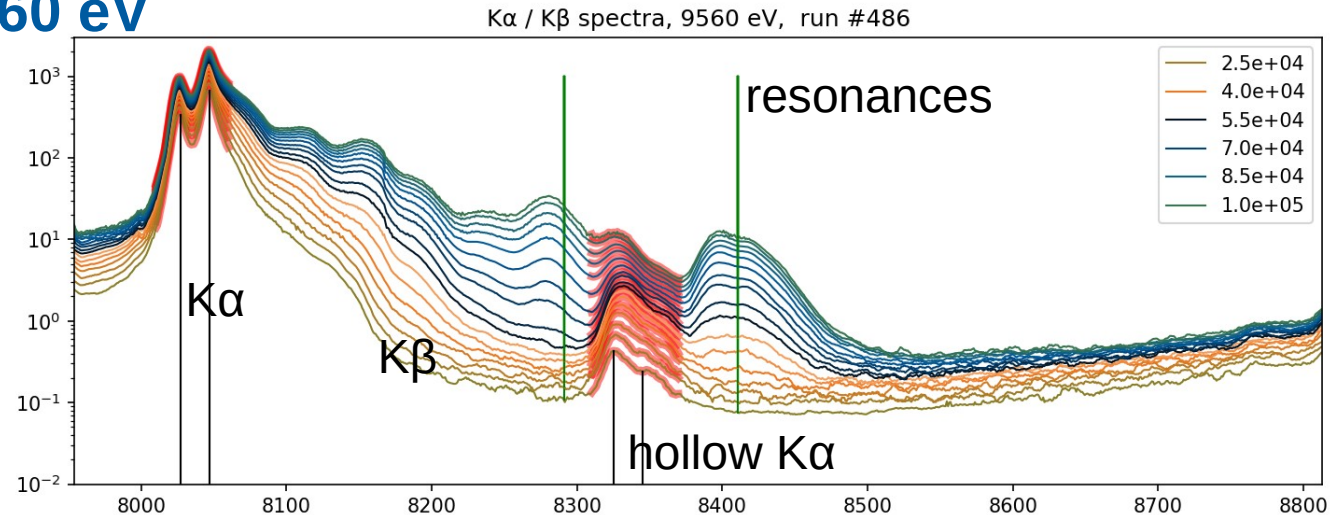




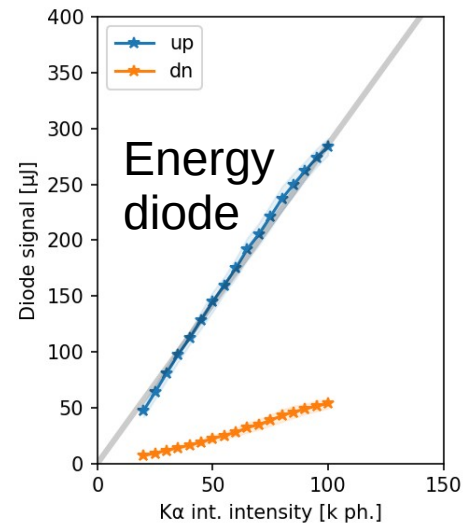
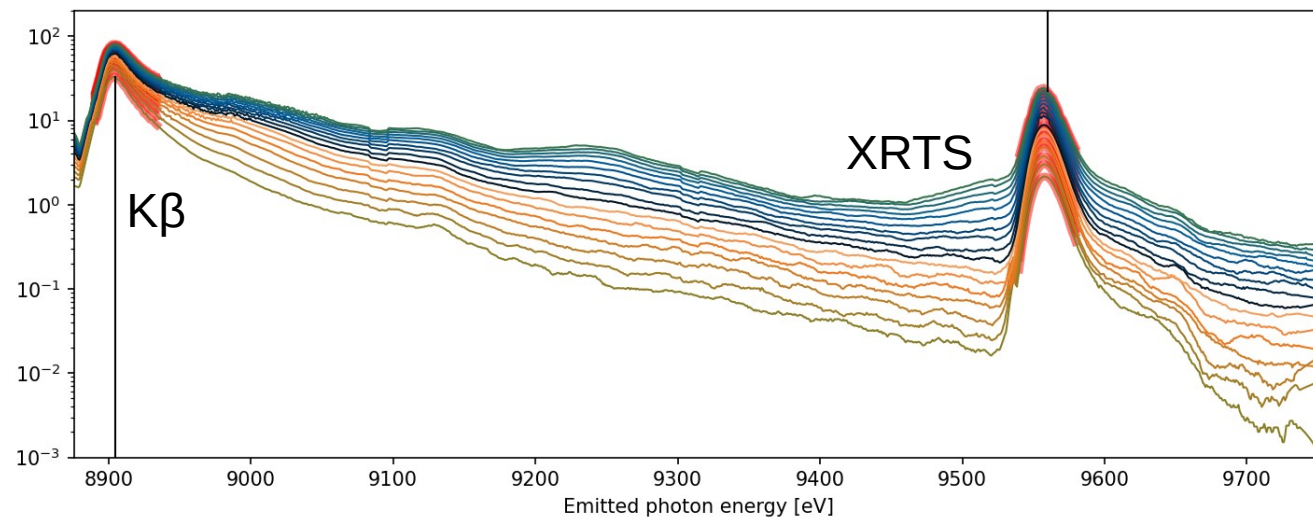
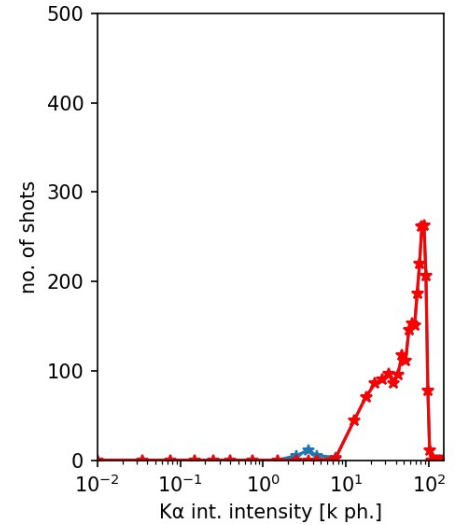
Example of spectra

XFEL photon energy 9560 eV

- Different lines correspond to different beam energy on target.
- Overall intensity is linearly proportional to the energy.



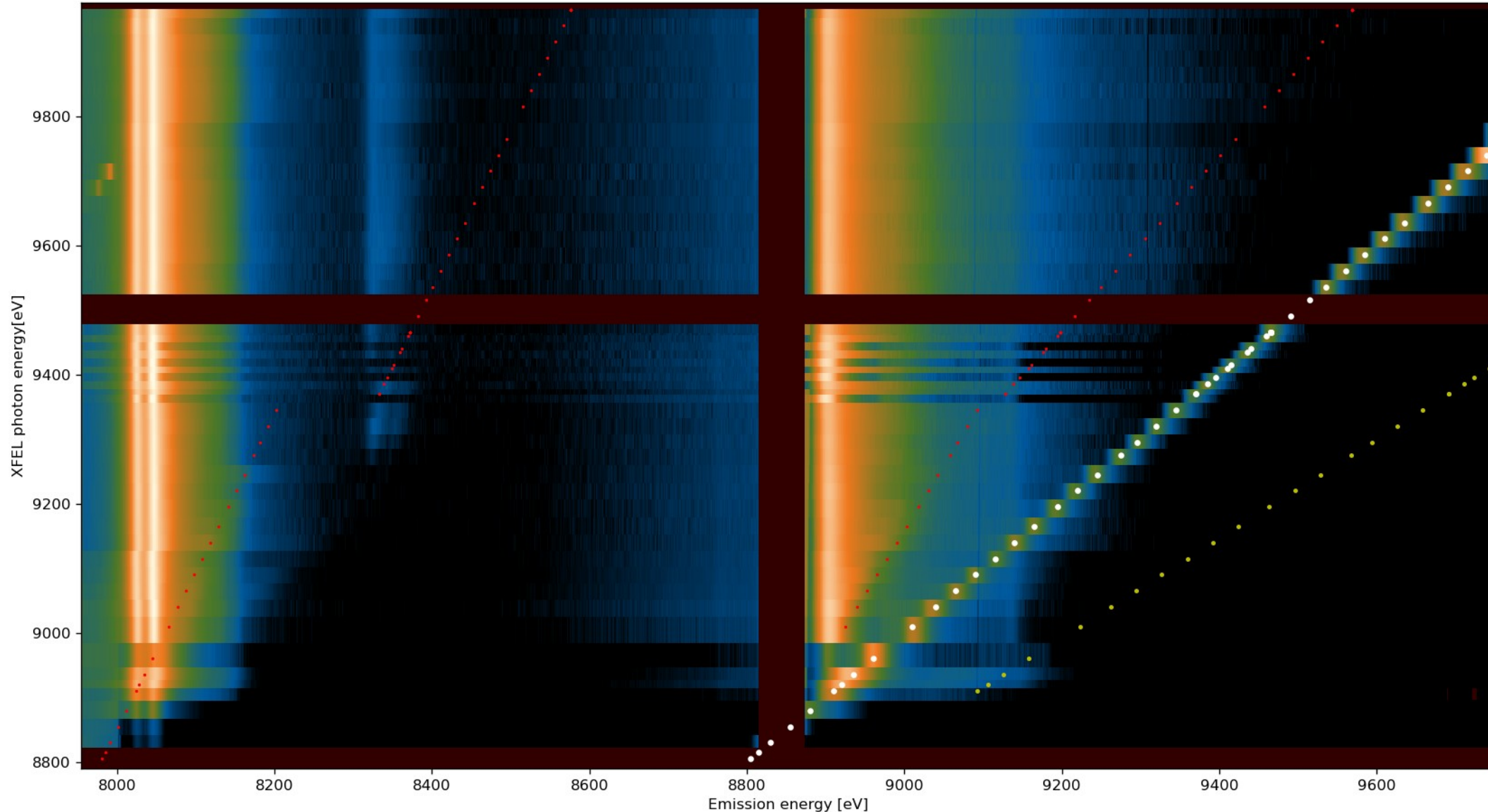
Energy histogram



Spectra with 80 μJ on target

Cu emission spectra, XFEL p. 2806, beam energy 80 μJ (65 sp.)

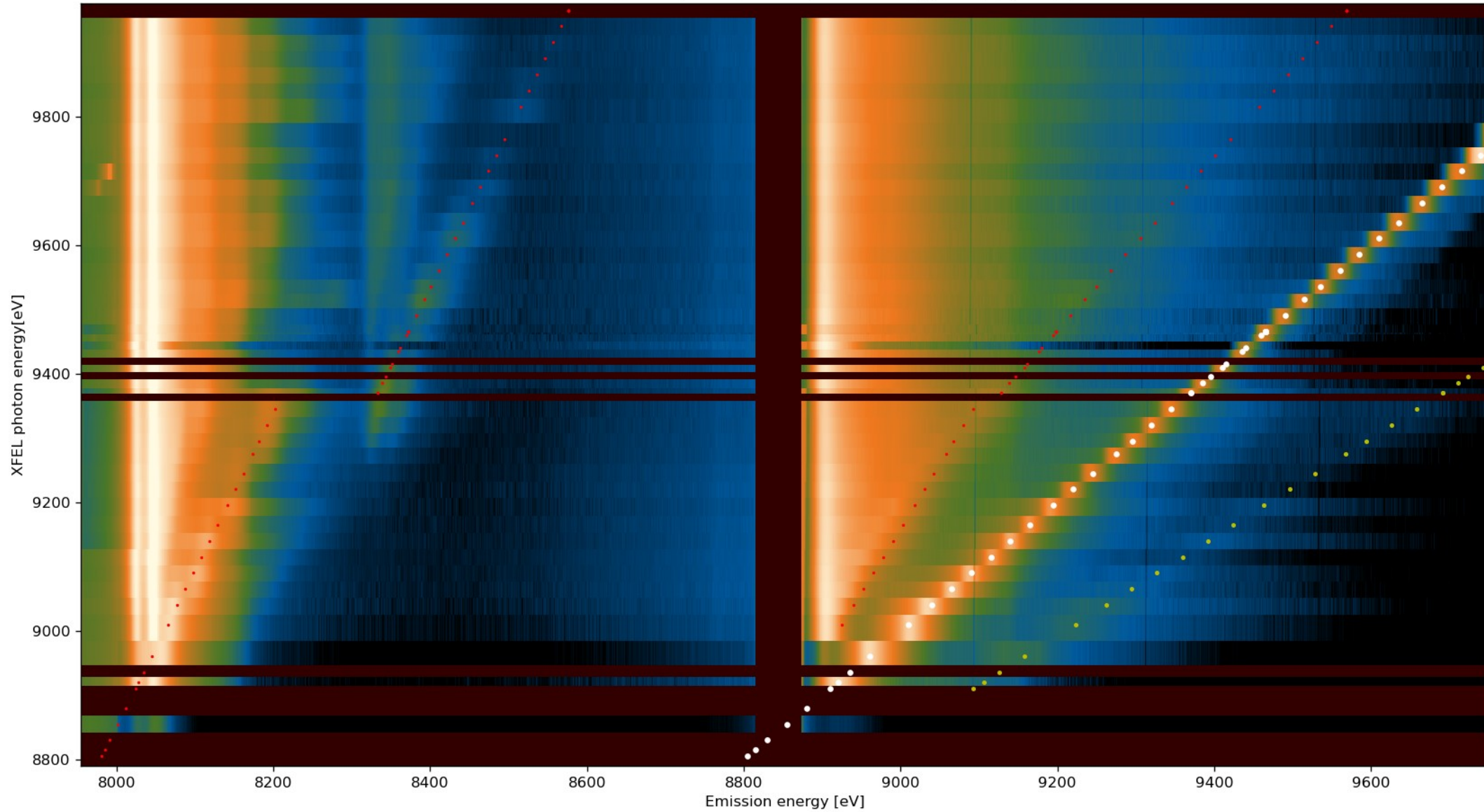
- Horizontal lines - various XFEL photon energies.
- White points: XFEL scattering
- $K\alpha$ and $K\beta$ seen
- Slight blue wings due to ionization
- Hollow ions already present.



Spectra with 180 μJ on target

Cu emission spectra, XFEL p. 2806, beam energy 180 μJ (65 sp.)

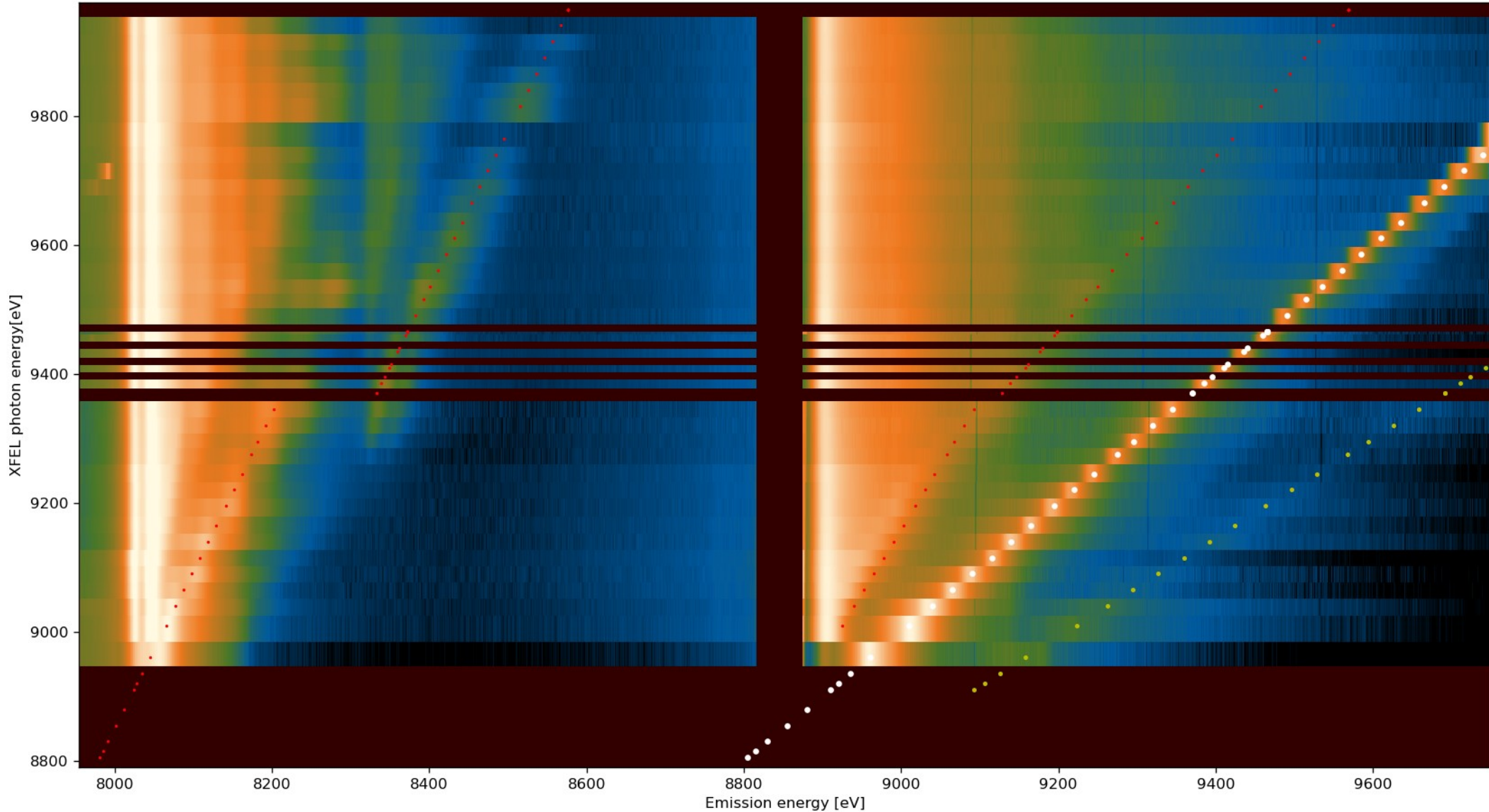
- Stronger heating
- Increased ionization



Spectra with 240 μJ on target

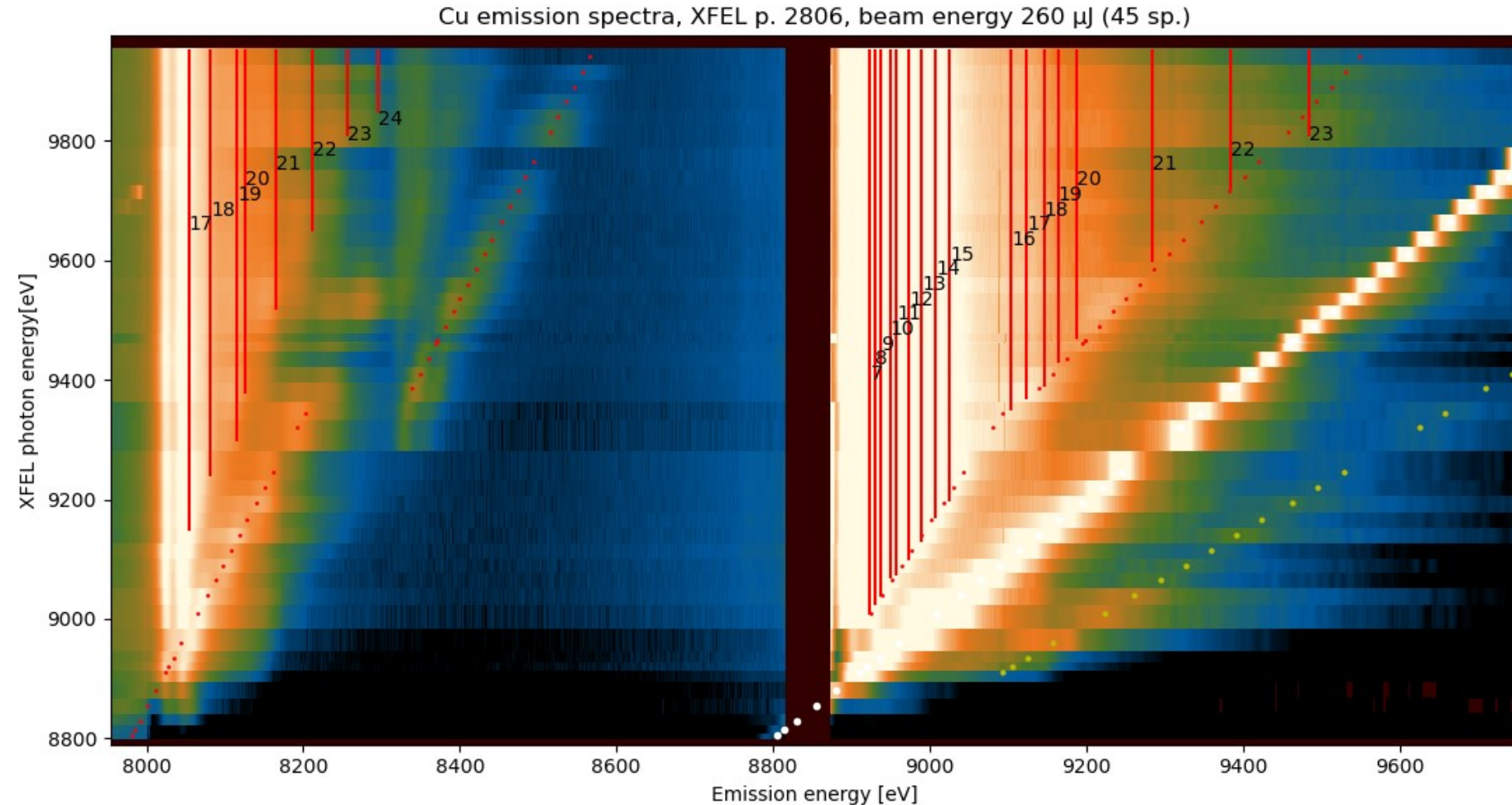
Cu emission spectra, XFEL p. 2806, beam energy 240 μJ (65 sp.)

- ‚Workhorse‘ - good data for most photon energies.
- Red dots - resonantly driven transitions.



Ionization Potential Depression 2

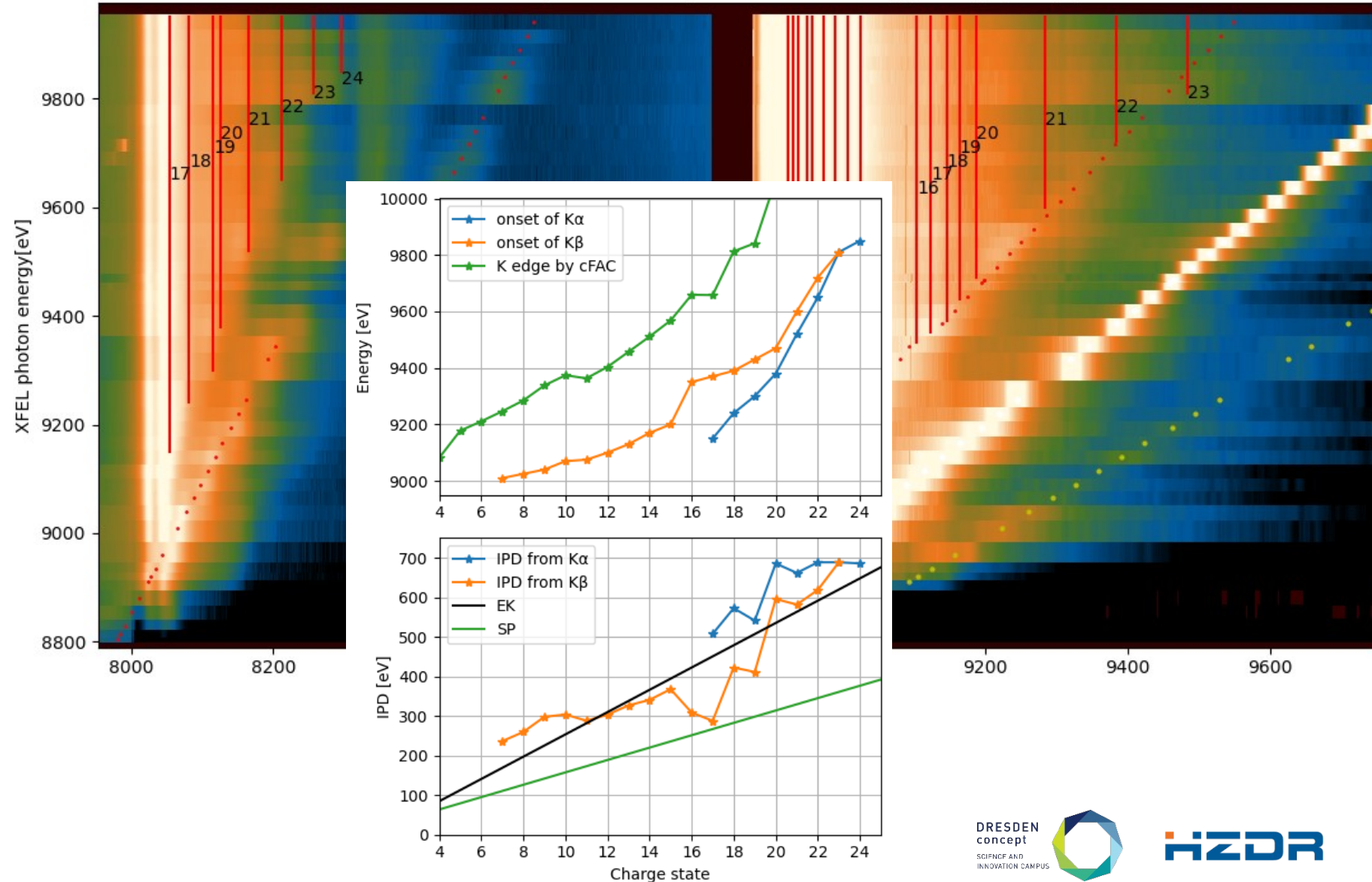
- Positions of ionized $K\alpha$ and $K\beta$ lines from cFAC
- Not a perfect agreement yet!
- Finding the ,onset' of emission of each line.
- Black number - charge state.



Ionization Potential Depression 3

- „Direct IPD measurement”
- Independent from $K\alpha$ and $K\beta$ lines.
- Very preliminary!
- Values are rather close to the EK model, as shown on previous low-charge data.

Cu emission spectra, XFEL p. 2806, beam energy 260 μ J (45 sp.)

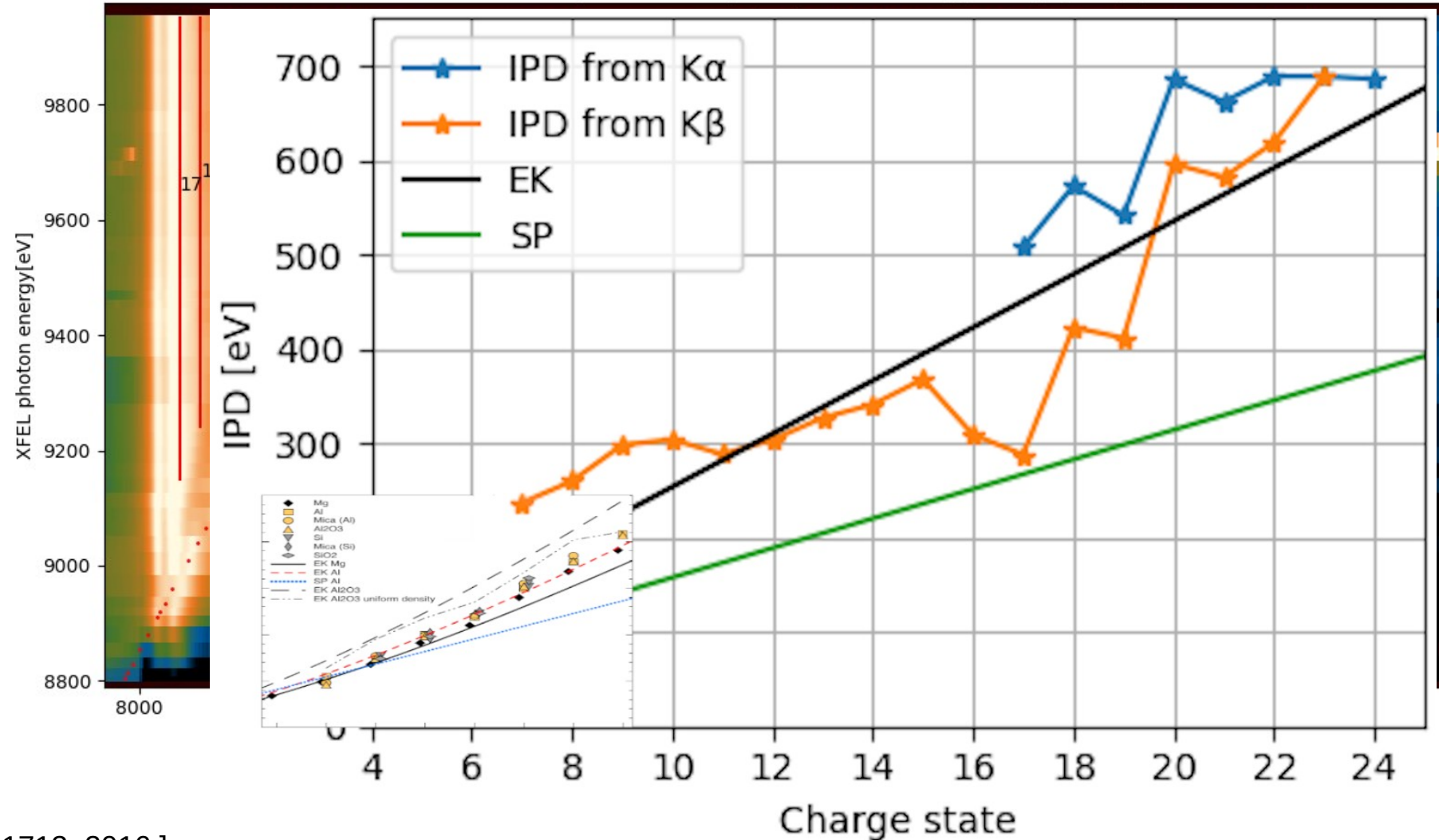


Ionization Potential Depression 4

Cu emission spectra, XFEL p. 2806, beam energy 260 μ j (45 sp.)

Differences and irregularities:

- Discrepancies in line identification.
- Not a CR model (yet).
- Inset: work on Al on lower charge states - aligned axes!

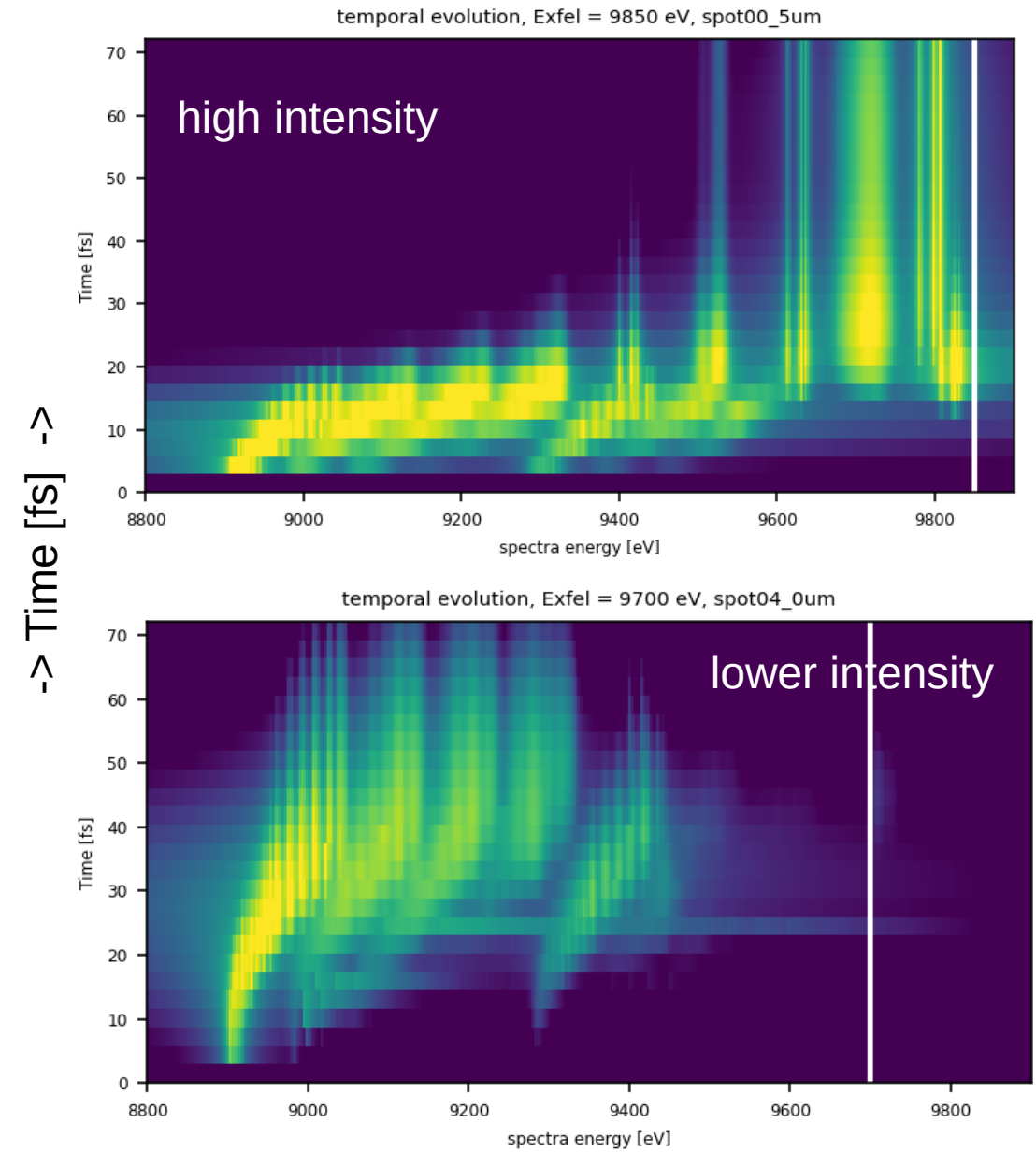


Inset: [O. Ciricosta et al., Nat Comm 7:11713, 2016.]

SCFly simulations 1

- Time-dependent Collisional-Radiative simulation.
- Single-cell („0-D”)
- Driven by XFEL pulse only.
- Gaussian temporal profile.

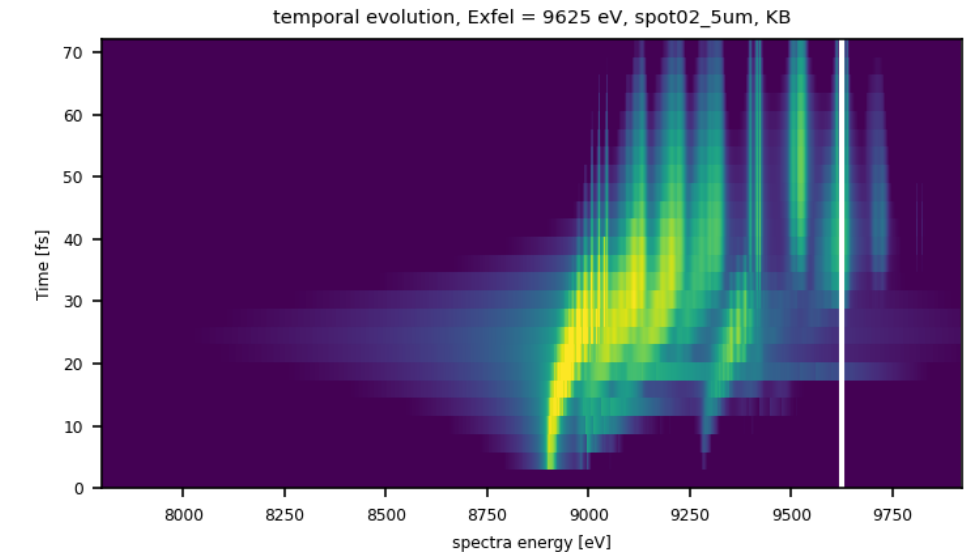
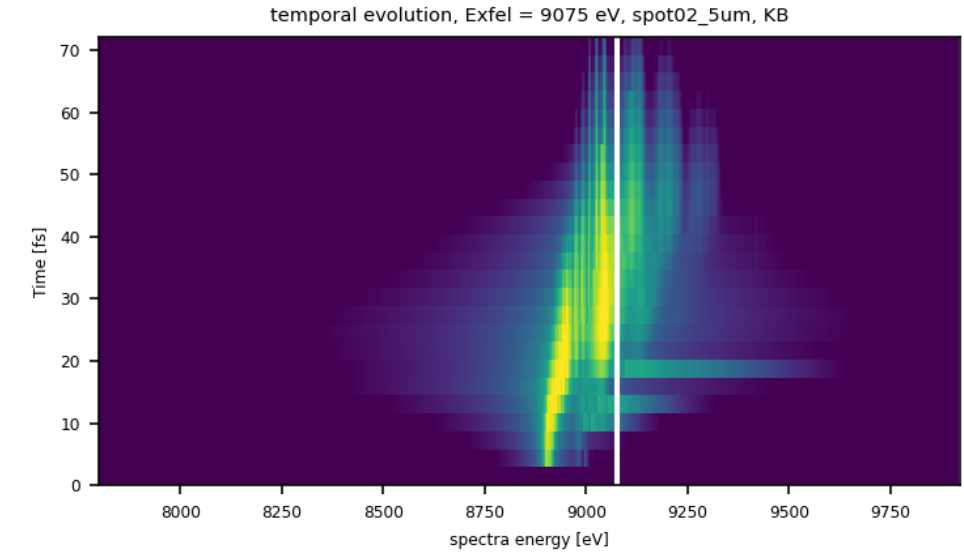
- XFEL beam heats **and** probe the matter at the same time.
- Heating is seen as shift of the lines towards higher energy.



SCFly simulations 2

- These two simulations has same intensity.
- Only difference: photon energy of driving XFEL beam (white line).
- On upper simulation: only $K\beta$ transitions below the XFEL energy are lit up.
- Later, XFEL is below K edges present in warmer matter and goes through.
- Detectable on transmission measurement.

-> Time [fs] -^

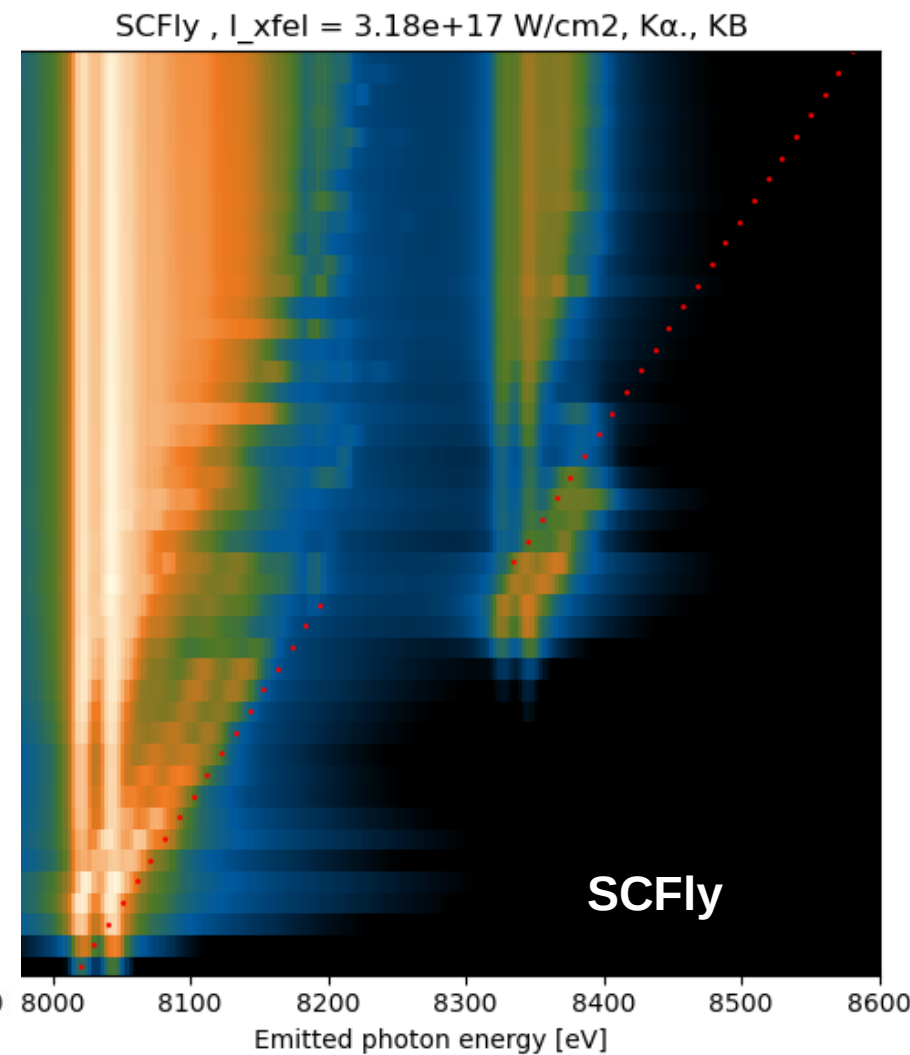
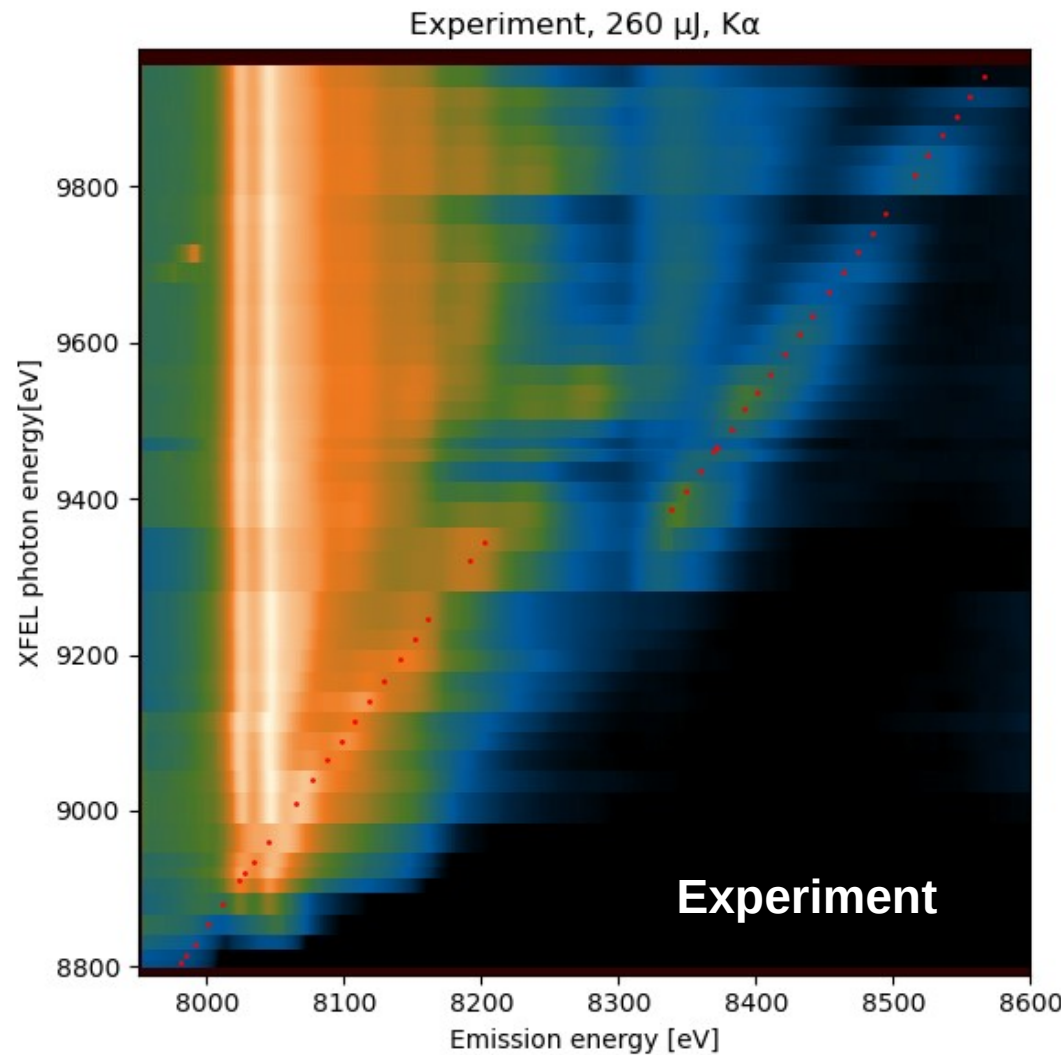


SCFly simulations 3

Amazing qualitative agreement!

- Experiment: 260 μJ
- SCFly: $3e17 \text{ W/cm}^2$

(would correspond to
 $\sim 2.3 \mu\text{m}$ dia)

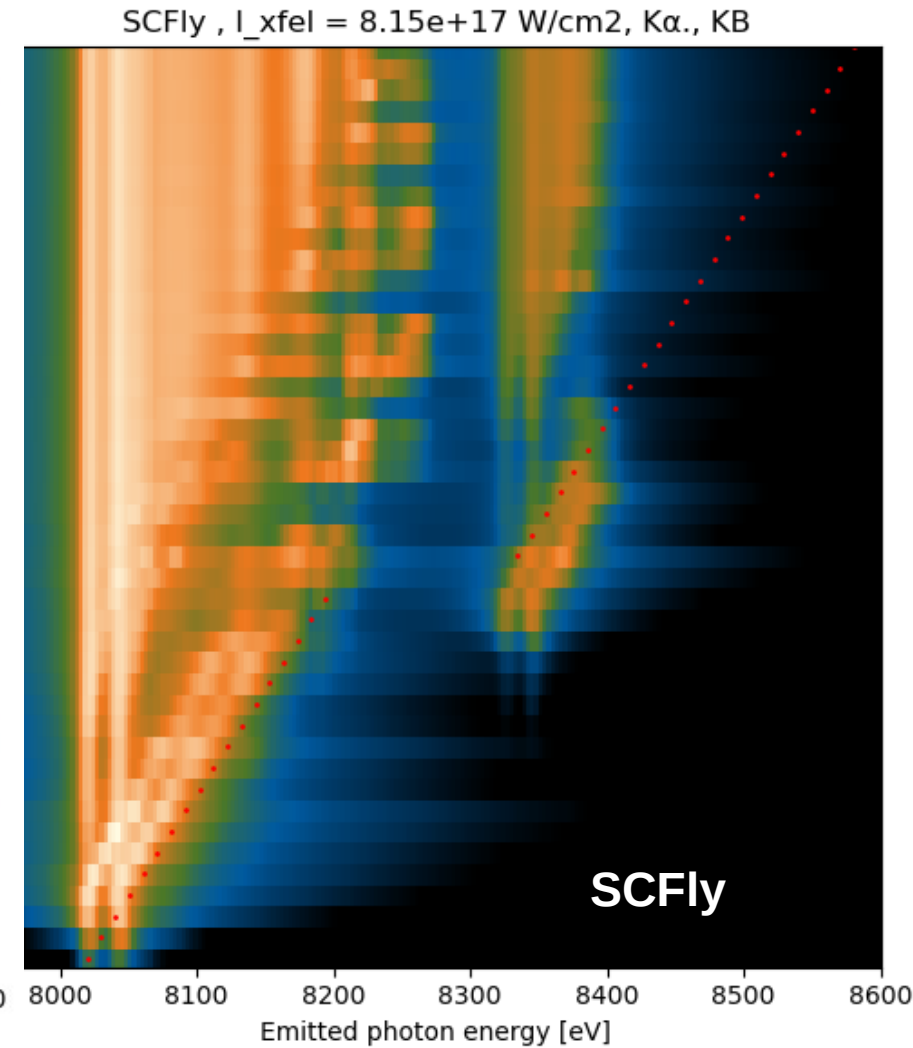
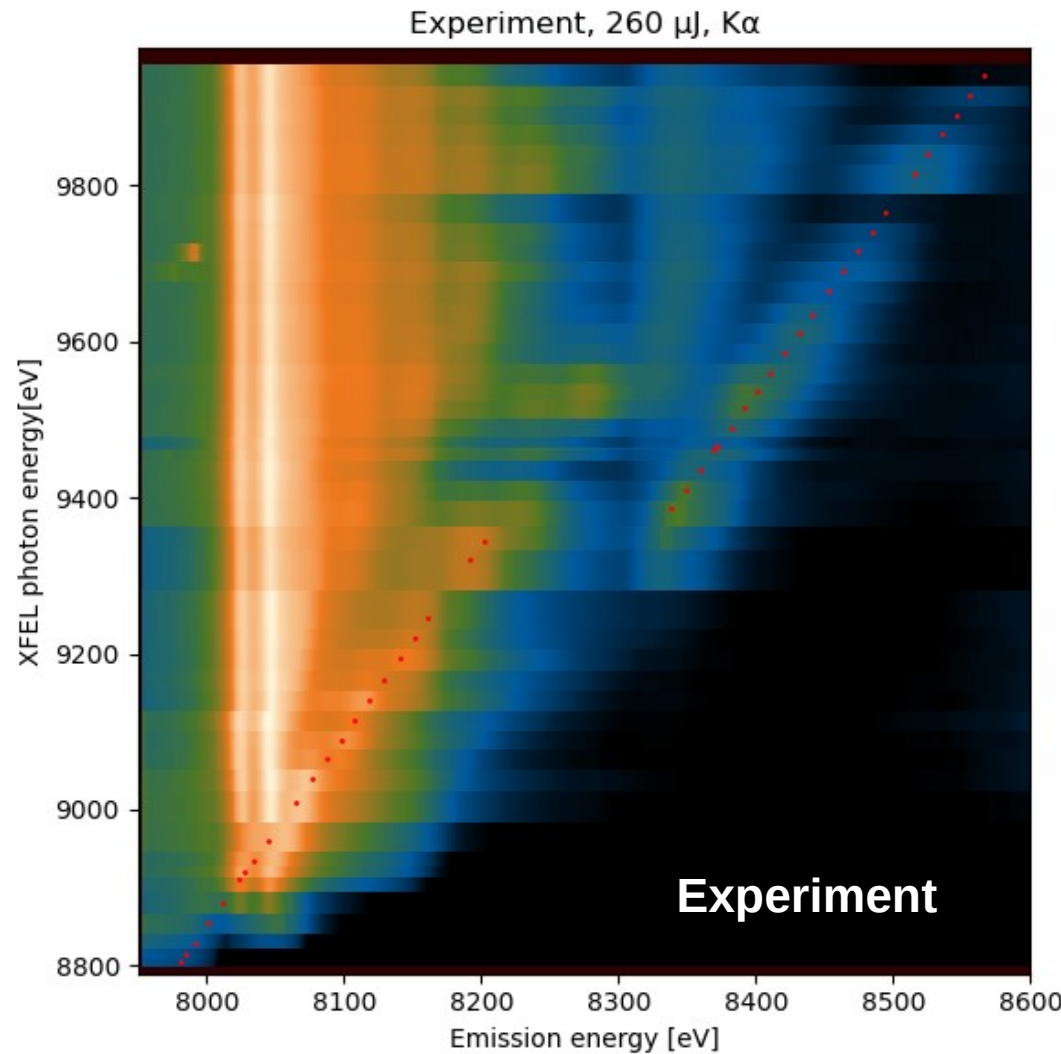


SCFly simulations 4

Amazing qualitative agreement!

- Experiment: 260 μJ
- SCFly: $8 \times 10^{17} \text{ W/cm}^2$

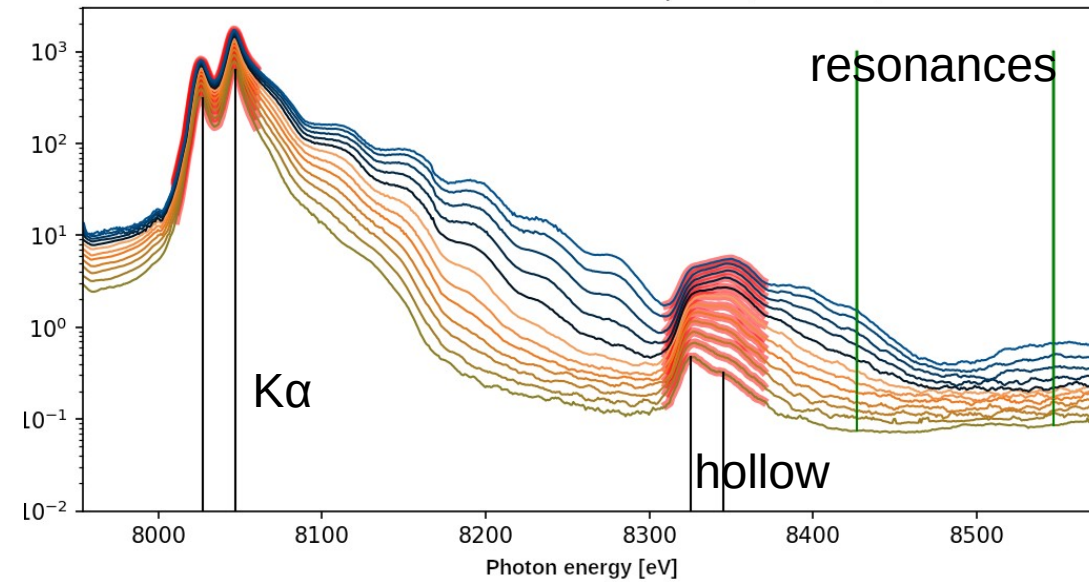
(would correspond to
 $\sim 1.4 \mu\text{m}$ dia)



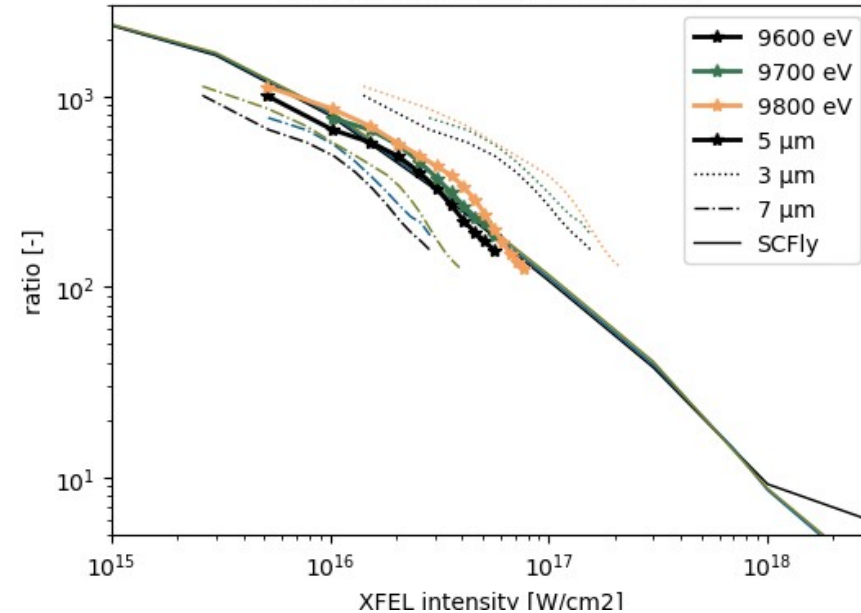
Hollow ion emission

- $K\alpha$: $1s^2 2p^5 - 1s^1 2p^6$
- hollow $K\alpha$: $1s^1 2p^5 - 1s^0 2p^6$
- Lifetime of $1s^1 2p^6$ state is few fs
 - Either it decays as $K\alpha$
 - Or it is hit by XFEL photon once more.
- Ratio of these lines can serve as great **Intensity diagnostics**.
- Comparison to SCFly simulations.
- We have measurement of Energy. We assume duration 25 fs.
- In this case used to infer focal spot area $\rightarrow 19\mu\text{m}^2$ ($5\mu\text{m}$ dia.)
- Still preliminary results.

$K\alpha$ spectra, 9890 eV, run #454

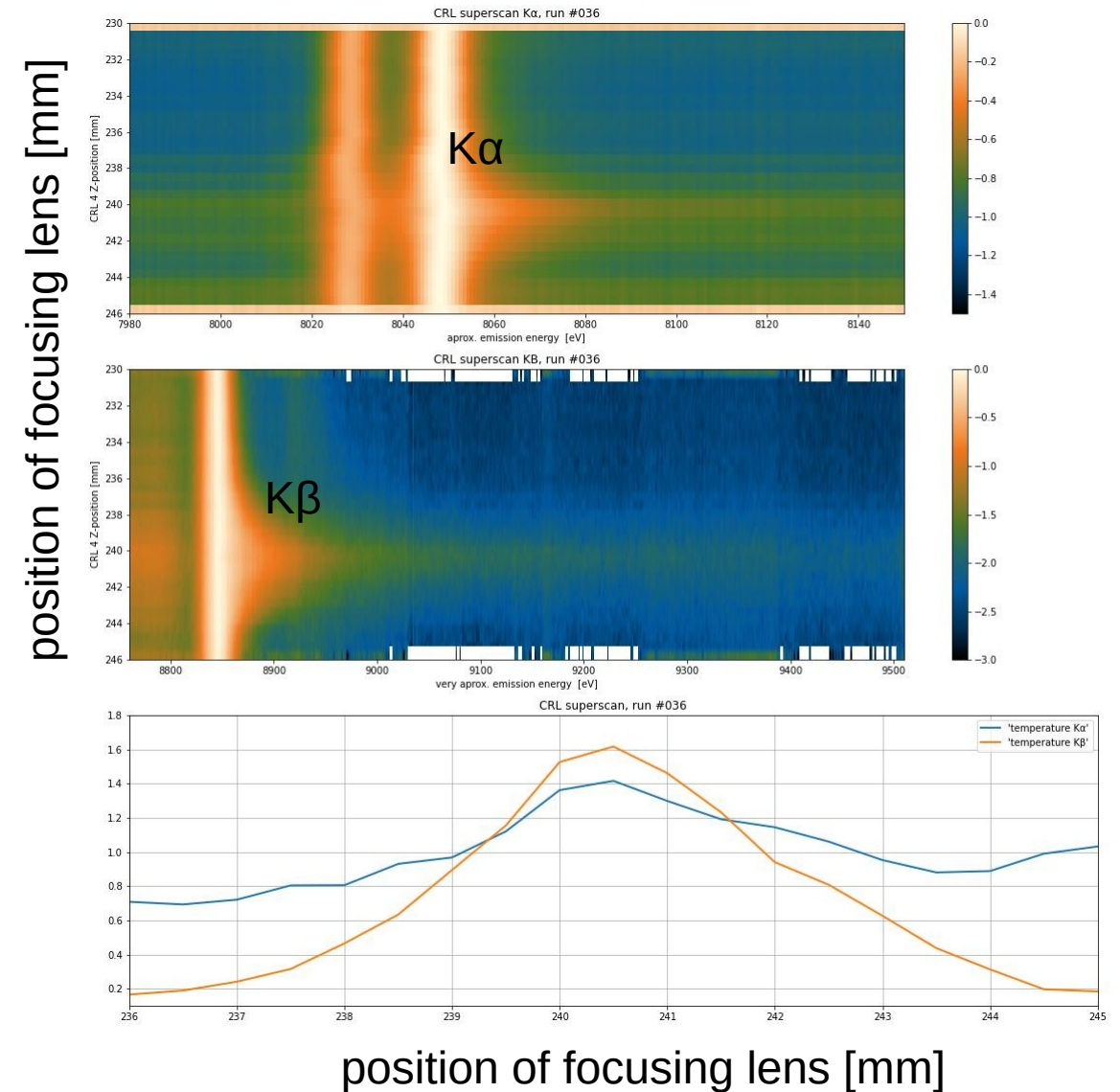
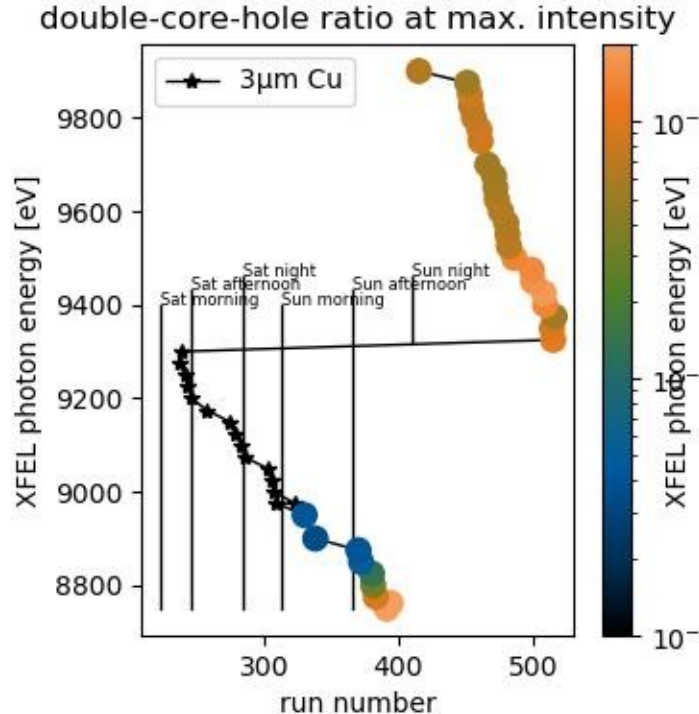


Ratio single / double K hole $K\alpha$



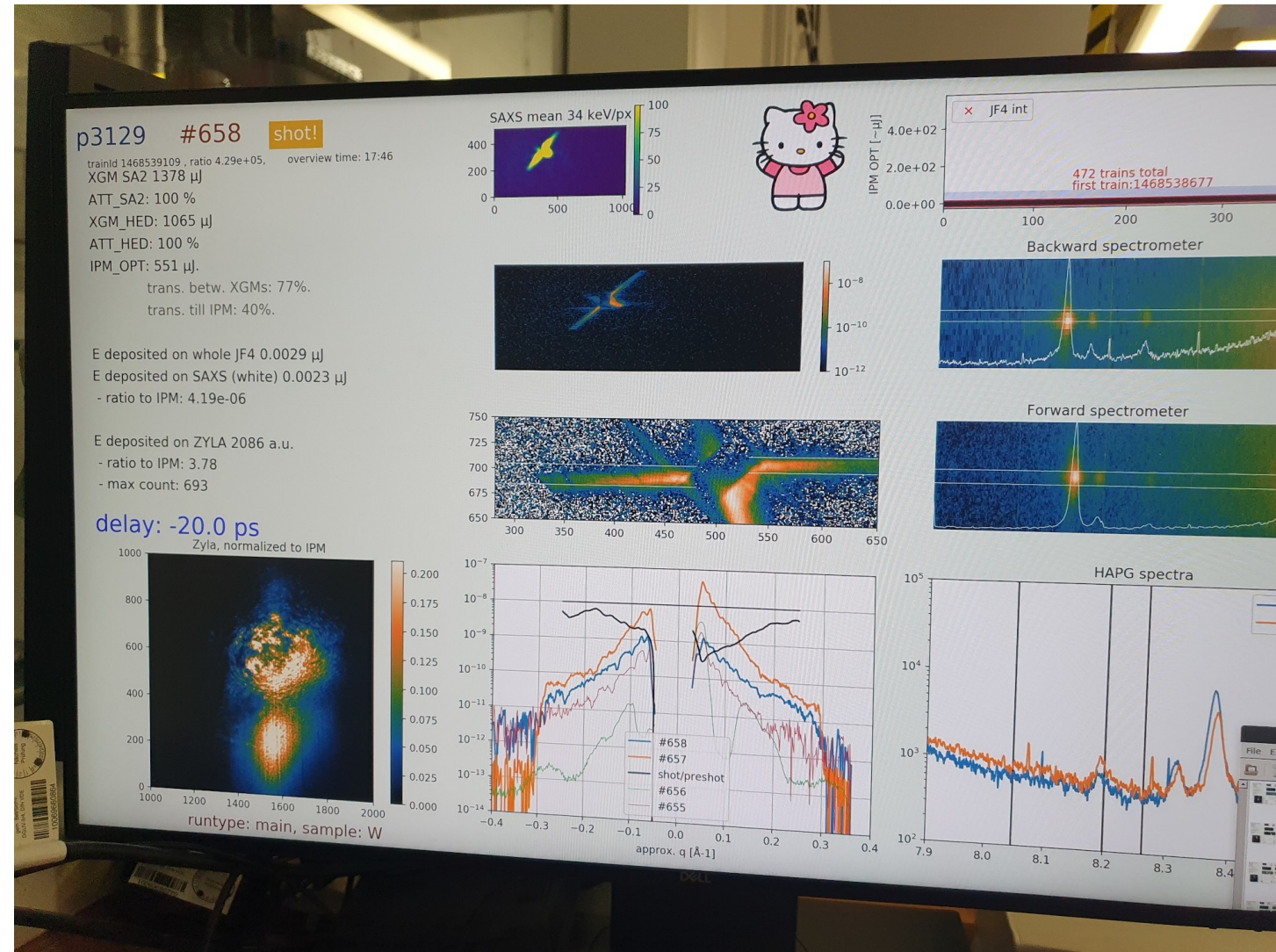
Focal spot optimization

- Big effort in automation of the experiment. (**48 hrs!**)
- We used about **45** different photon energies.
- For each 25 eV shift, the lens has to be moved ~ 1 mm.
- Various configuration of upstream focusing needed to keep the beam reasonable on the last lenses.
- Focusing run moves the lens gradually during the 10 Hz shooting - automatic analysis of spectra to find best focus.



Advertisement 1 (on-line analysis tool)

- Long term development of **user-based online analysis framework** at European XFEL
- Using library called *extra_mmm*
- Aiming to be advanced-user friendly, to easily get the needed data from XFEL's system.
- In last experiment (Sep 2022) worked basic analysis fully automated
- Result on screen quickly after shot.



Ultrafast melting of copper studied by x-ray **absorption** spectroscopy @Draco laser (HZDR, Dresden)

Michal Šmíd m.smid@hzdr.de

Michal Šmíd, Alexander Köhler, Brant Bowers, Yen-Yu Chang, Jurjen P. Couperus Cabadag, Lingen Huang, Michaela Kozlová, Thomas Kurz, Maxwell Laberge, Xiayun Pan, Pablo Perez-Martin, Isaac L Ruiz de los Panos, Susanne Schöbel, Jan Vorberger, Omid Zarini, Thomas E Cowan, Ulrich Schramm, Arie Irman, Katerina Falk

APS conference, Spokane, October 20, 2022



HZDR

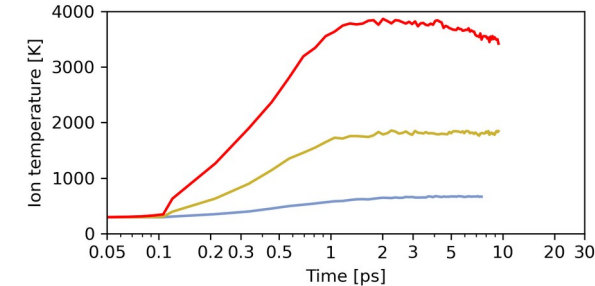
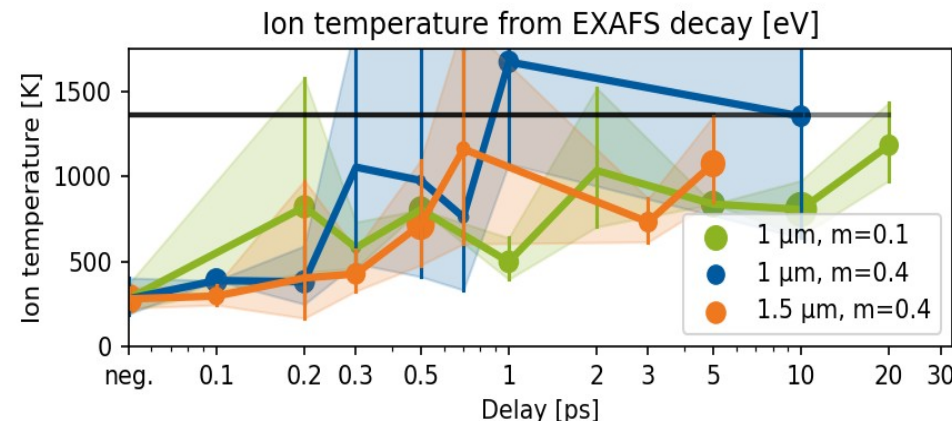
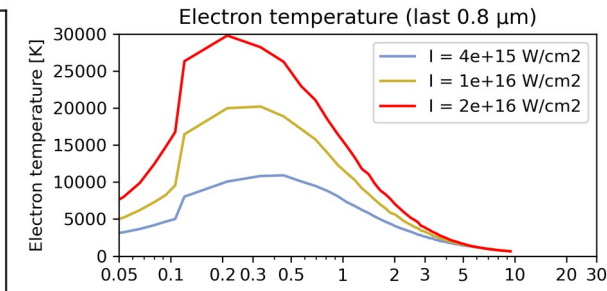
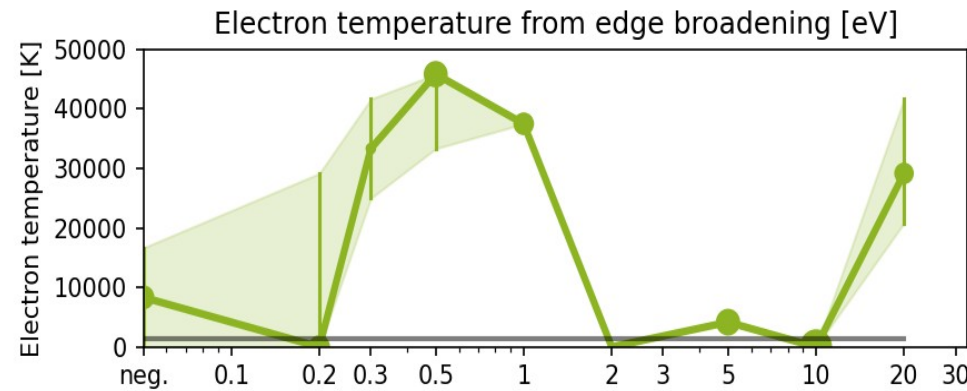
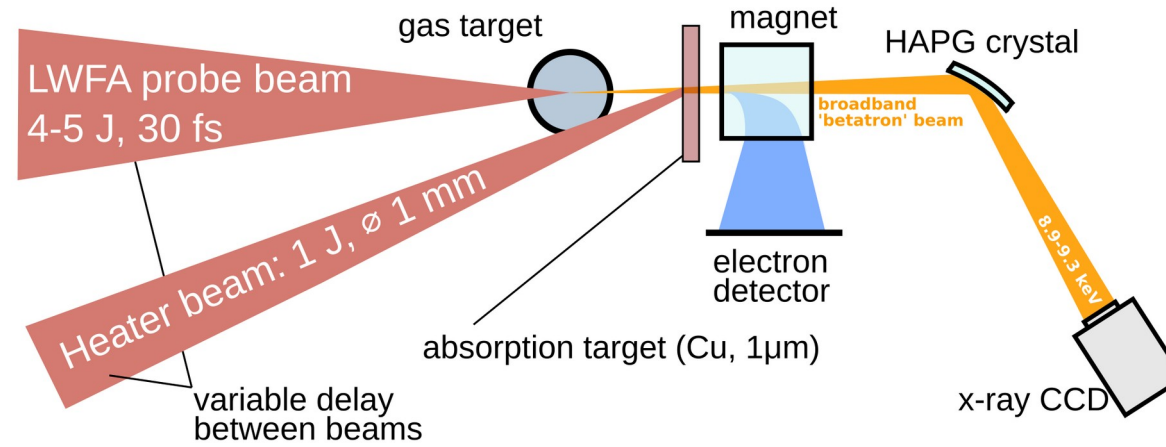


HELMHOLTZ
ZENTRUM DRESDEN
ROSSENDORF



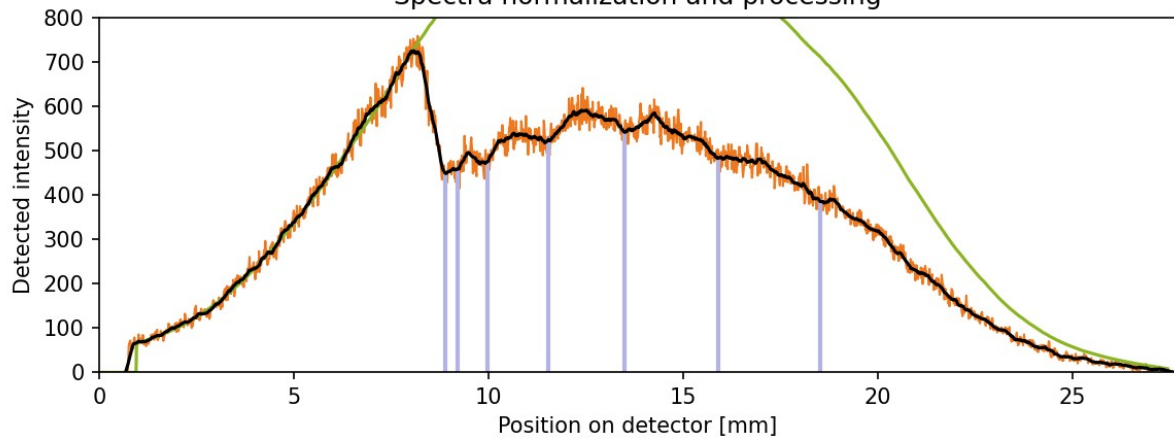
Ultrafast melting of Warm Dense Cu studied by x-ray spectroscopy

- Recent pump-probe experimental results @ **Draco** laser system @ HZDR (Dresden, Germany)
- 2 x Ti:Sa beams, Heating: $\sim 2e15$ W/cm², 100 MJ/kg
- WDM sample backlit by `broadband x-rays from LWFA driven betatron radiation.
- HAPG / HOPG spectrometer, heavy shielding.
- Detected signal: $\sim 1e6$ photons per shot in the range 8800 - 9400 eV.
- Ion and electron temperatures measured by x-ray absorption spectroscopy. -compared to DFT simulations.
- electron-ion relaxation.**

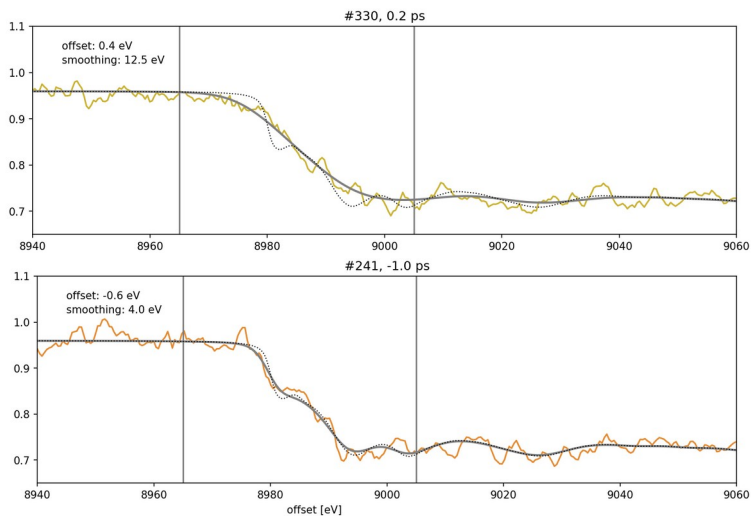
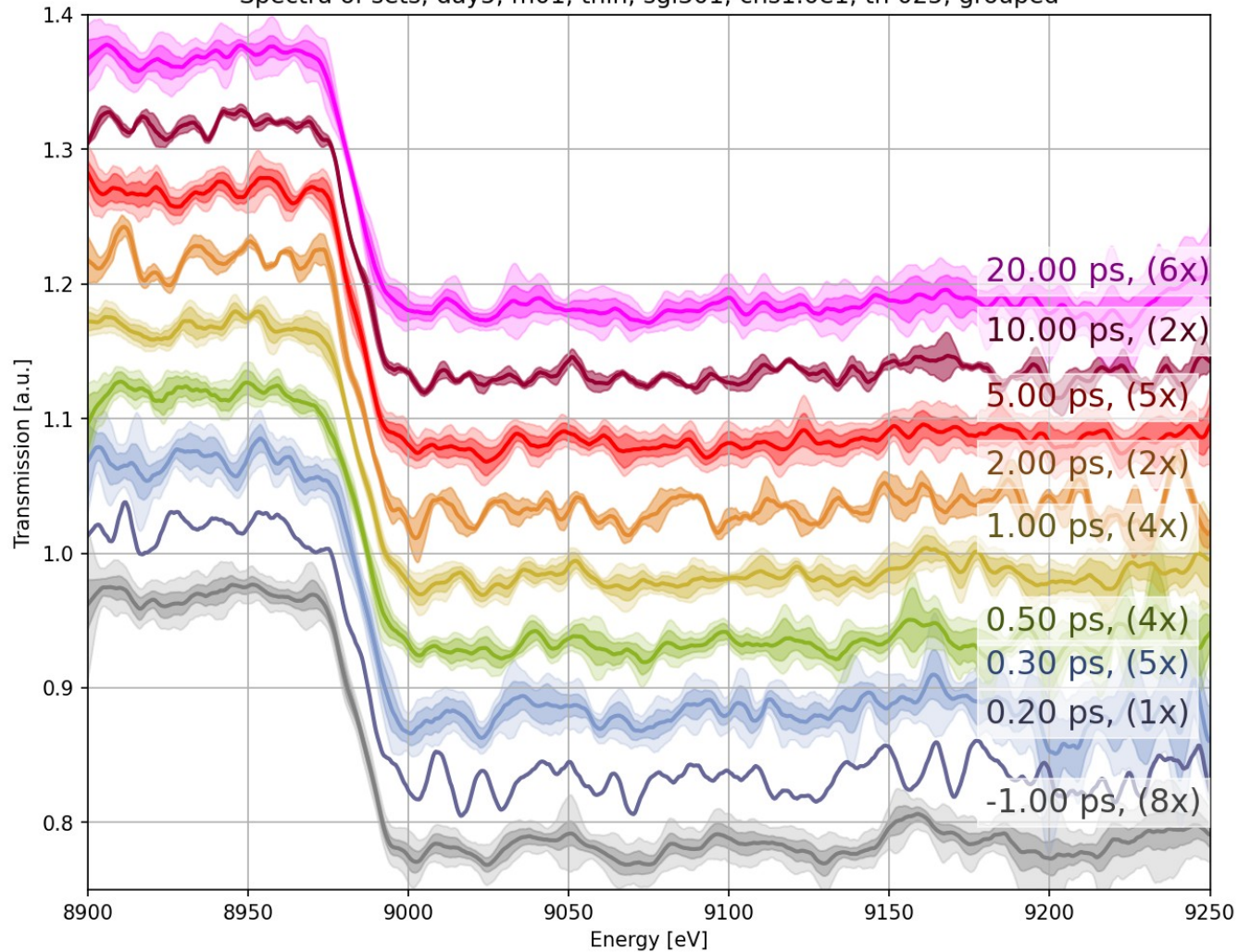


Ultrafast melting of Warm Dense Cu studied by x-ray spectroscopy

Spectra normalization and processing

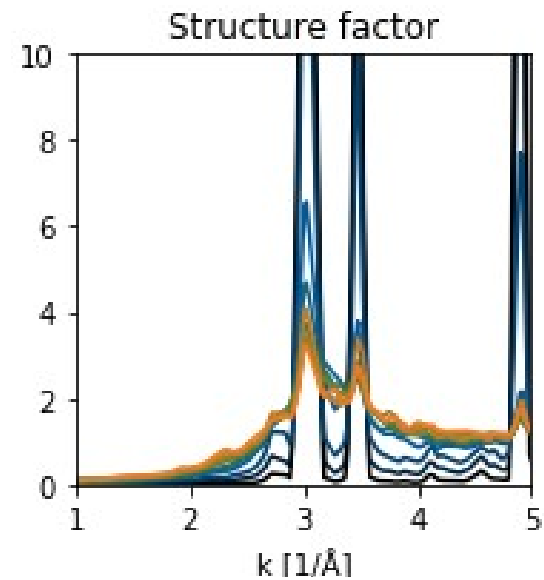
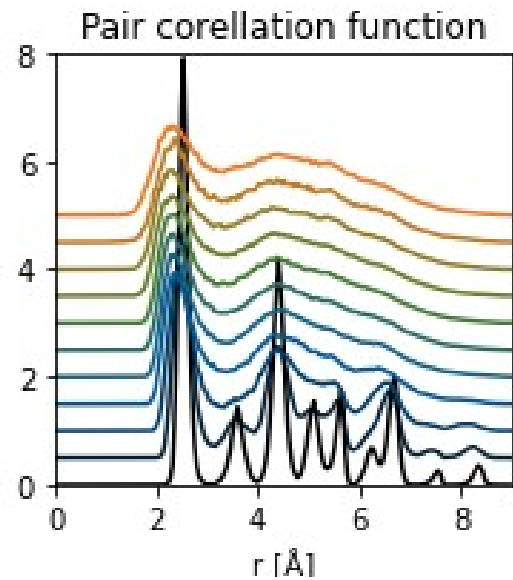
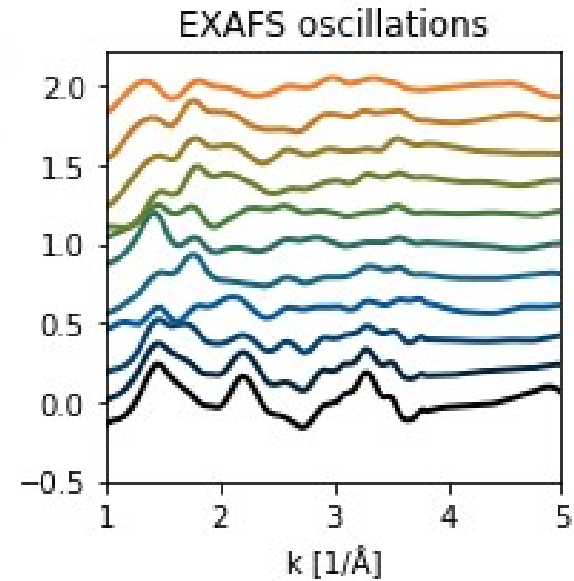
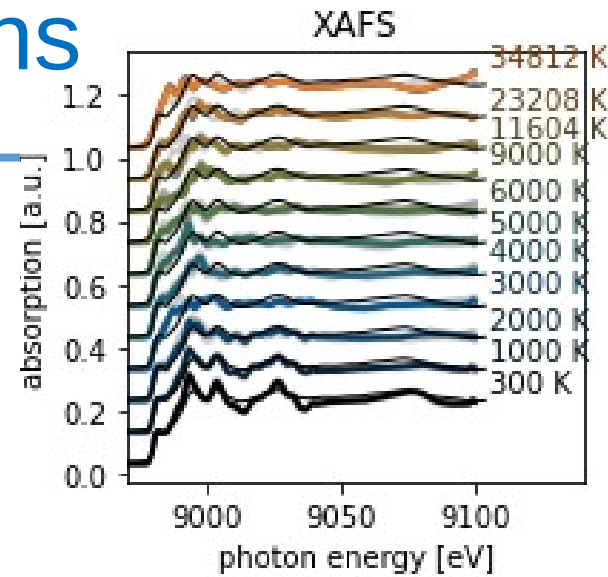


Spectra of sets, day5, m01, thin, sgl301, chs1.0e1, th 025, grouped



Vasp simulations

- „The Vienna Ab initio Simulation Package: atomic scale materials modelling from first principles.”
- <https://www.vasp.at>
- Simulated by Jan Vorberger (HZDR).



advertisement 2: mmpxrt

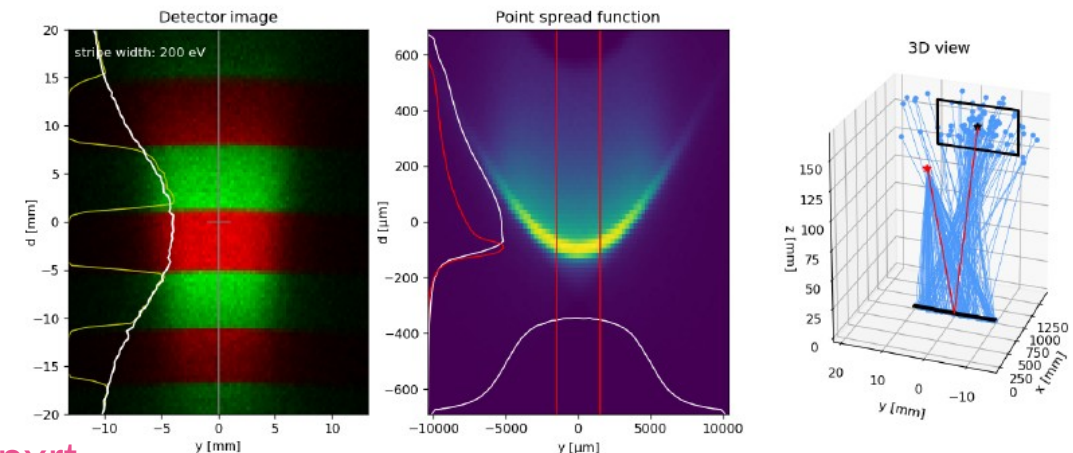
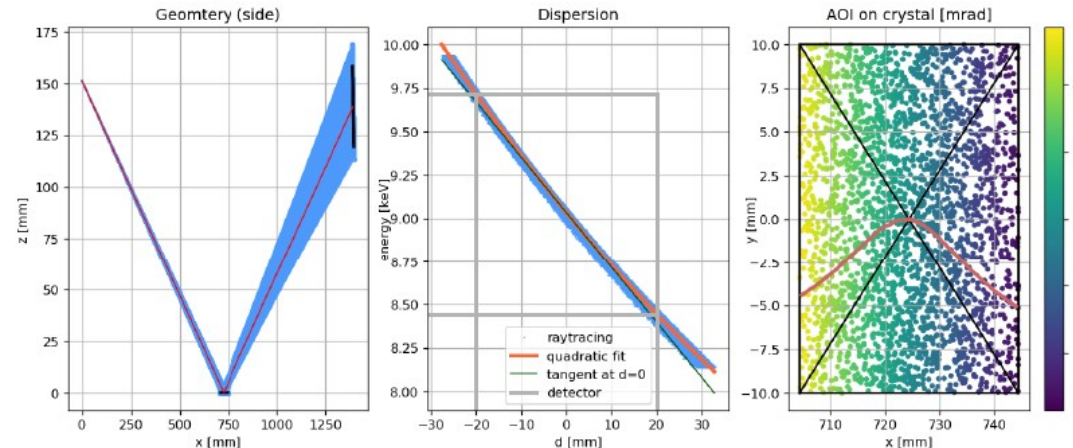
(one by last slide)

- Raytracing code
- Tool for design of x-ray spectrometers.
- Tested support of mosaic crystals.
- Open source, Python code
- Provides good flexibility and extendability.

<https://codebase.helmholtz.cloud/smld55/mmpxrt>



X-ray spectrometer simulation code with a detailed support of mosaic crystals ☆, ☆☆



mmpxrt v. 1.2
mossDefoc – dsc – 740
study of mosaic defocusing
run on 07.01.2020, 14:46

number of rays: 1e+06 + 1e+07
time: 9 min., 21525 r/s

Geometry
d_{sc}: 740.00 mm
d_{cd}: 680.00 mm
θ_{Bragg}: 11.80°
magnification: 0.92
crystal size: 40 X 20 mm
crystal radii: 1.00e+09 X 1.15e+02 mm

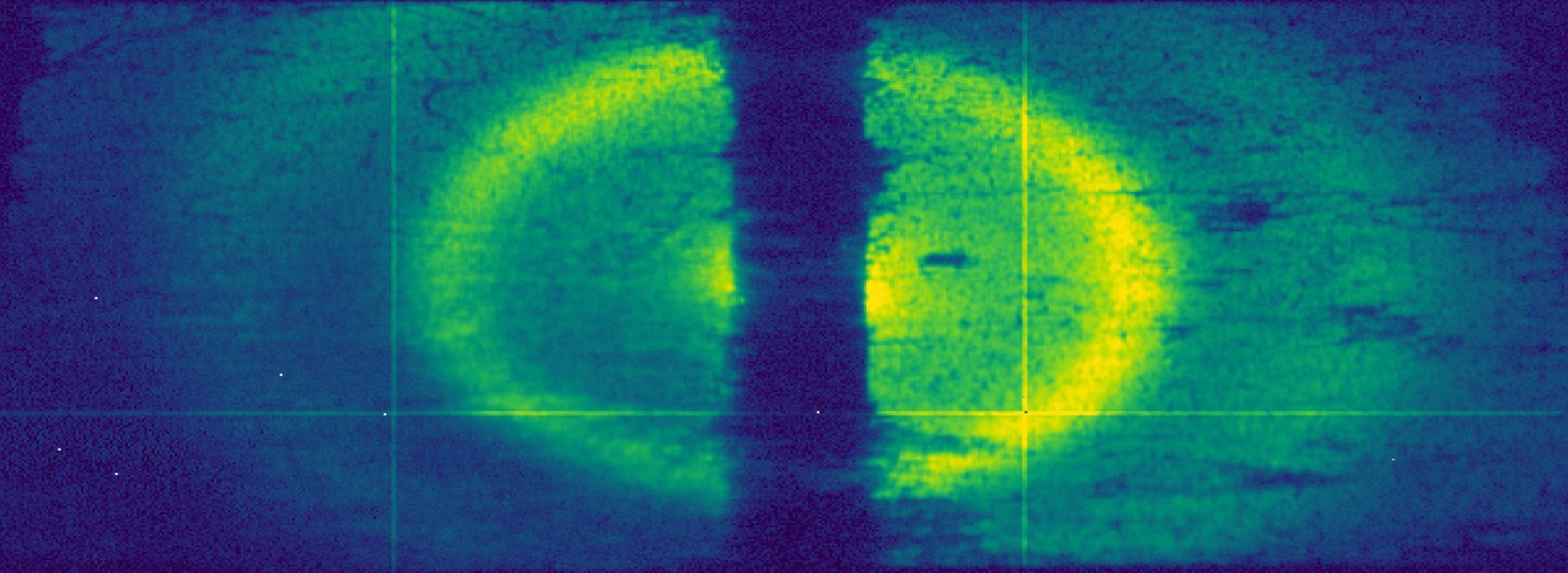
Energy range
central E: 9040 eV
E range max.: 1800 eV
i.e. reflecting rays in range: 8140 - 9940 eV
E range fwhm: 705 eV
E range on detector: 1273 eV

horizontal spread fwhm: 13.04 mm
dispersion: E[eV] = 0.11384d² + 31.83d + 9035

Energy resolution
vertical spread from rms: 0.628 mm
- energy resolution: 20.00 eV
vertical spread from fwhm: 0.432 mm
- energy resolution: 13.74 eV
vert. spr. narrow (fwhm): 0.130 mm
- energy resolution: 4.14 eV

Source size broadening
magnification in spectral direction: 0.95
source size broadening: 30.08 eV/mm

efficiency: 8.11e-06 = 1.02e-04 sr
rays reflected: 5.60e+01 %



Mirrors for Small Angle X-ray scattering

Michal Šmíd, Carsten Bähtz, Alejandro Laso García, Jörg Grenzer, Thomas Kluge, Alexander Pelka, Irene Prencipe, Melanie Rödel and Tom Cowan and the HED team

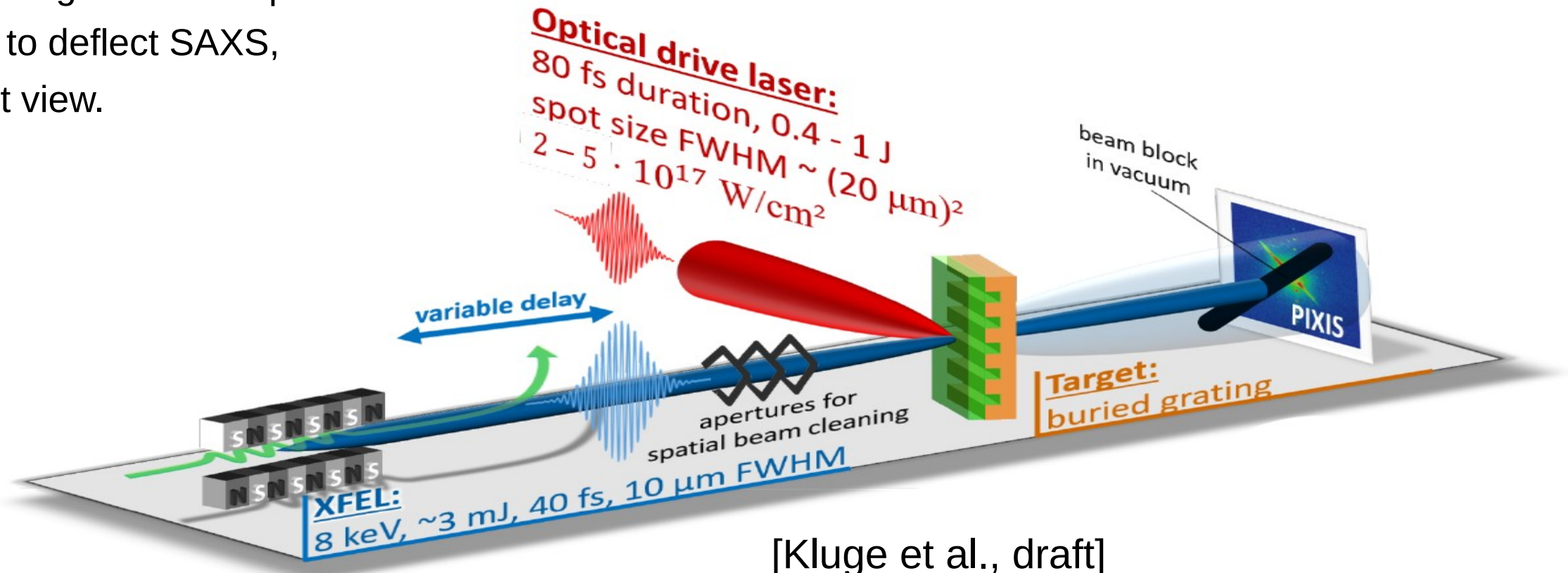
27.1.2020, XFEL UM

HZDR

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Motivation

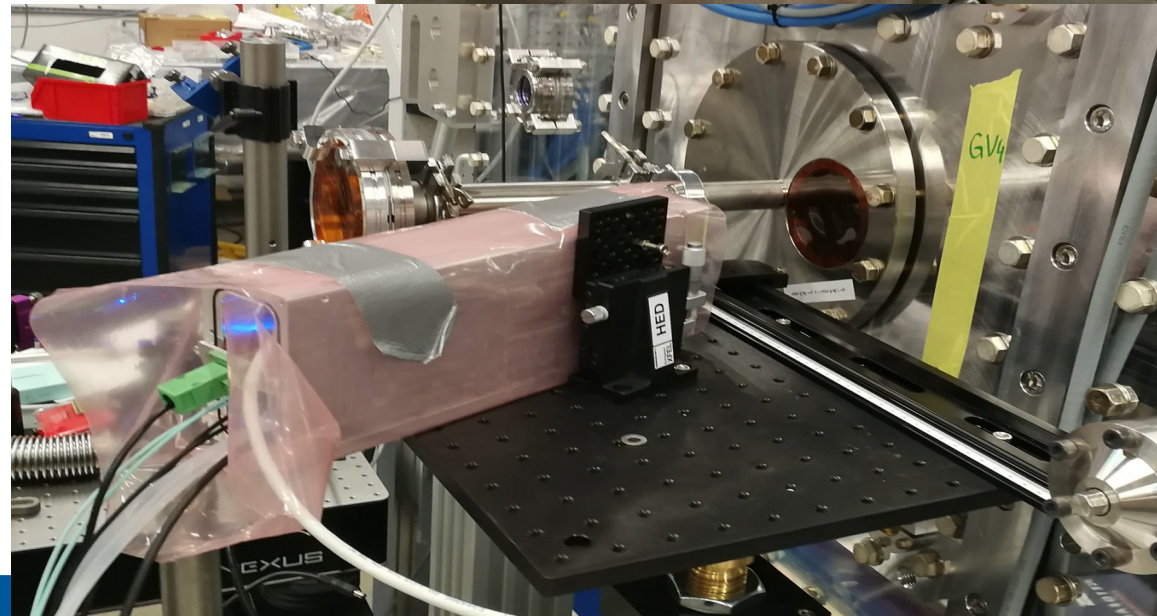
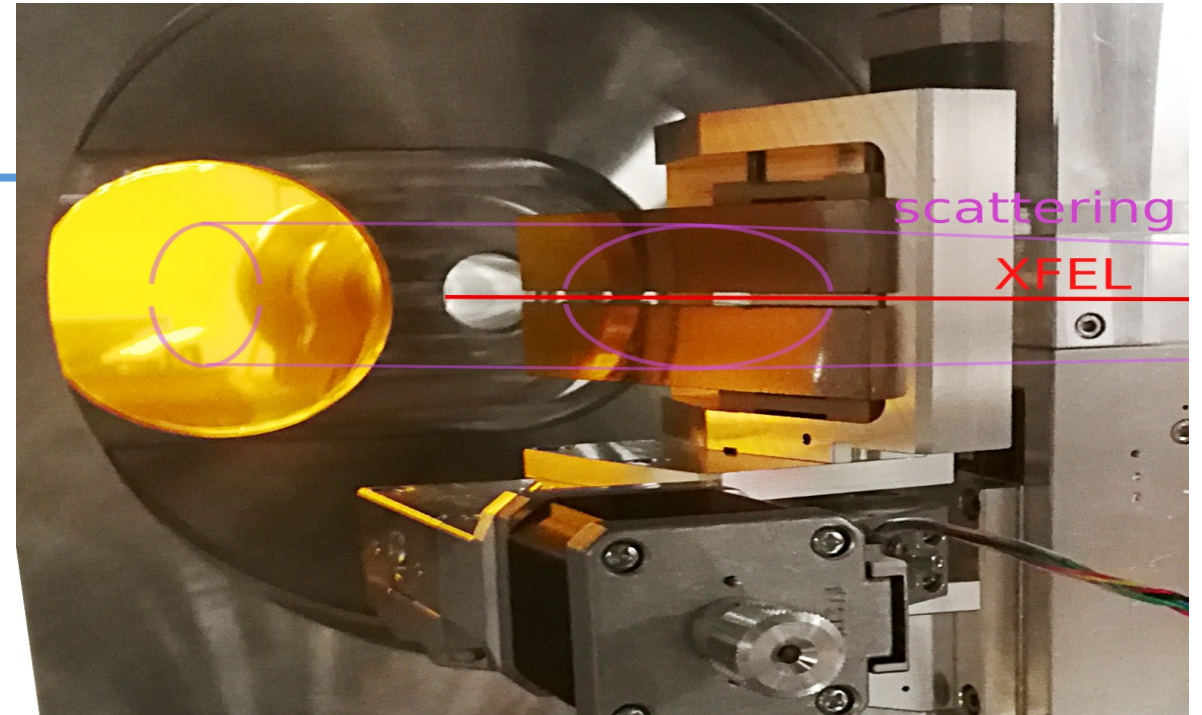
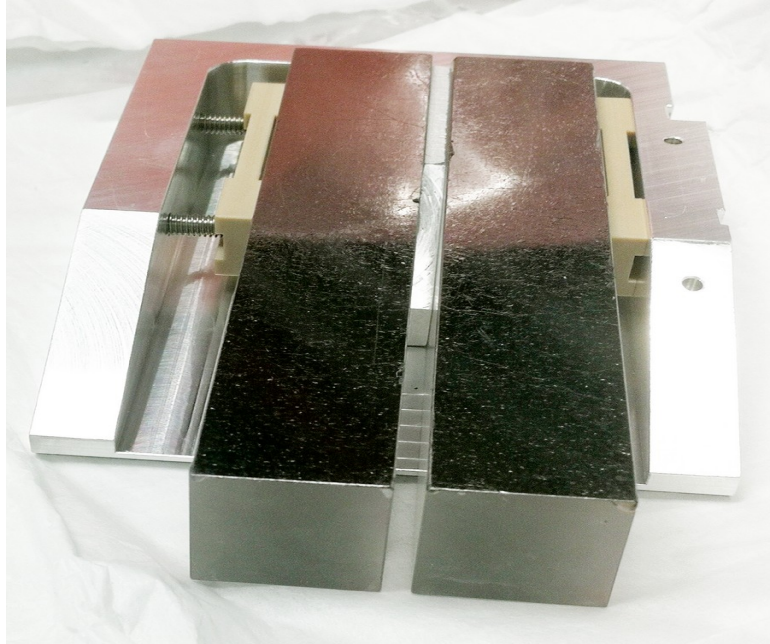
- SAXS: Diagnostics of nm size structures on target
- Detector usually open towards laser-irradiated target
->Strong background from plasma emission
- Use mirror to deflect SAXS,
block direct view.



[Kluge et al., draft]



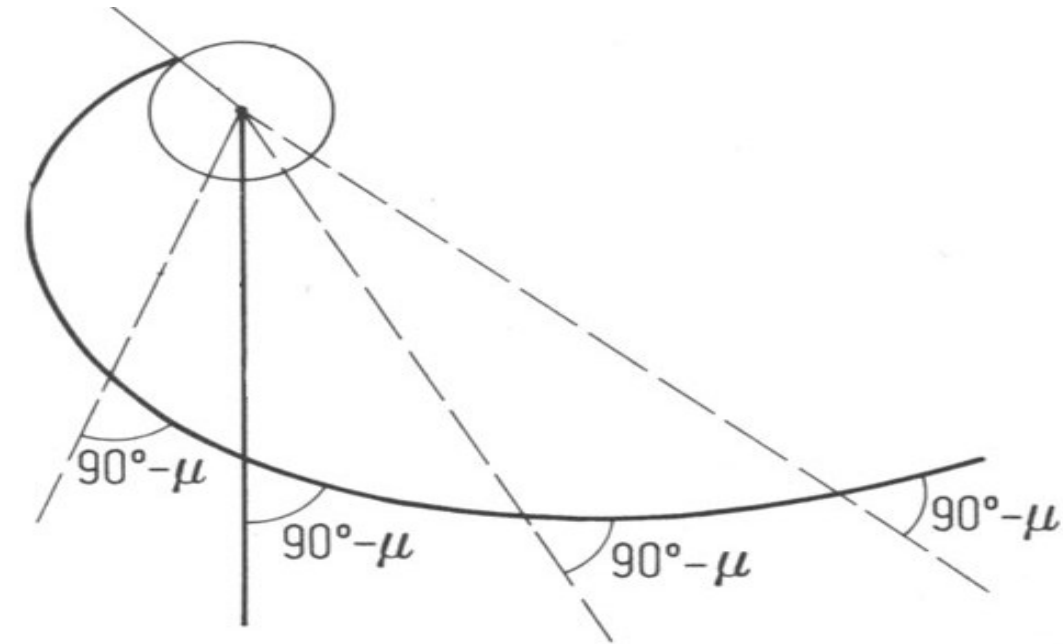
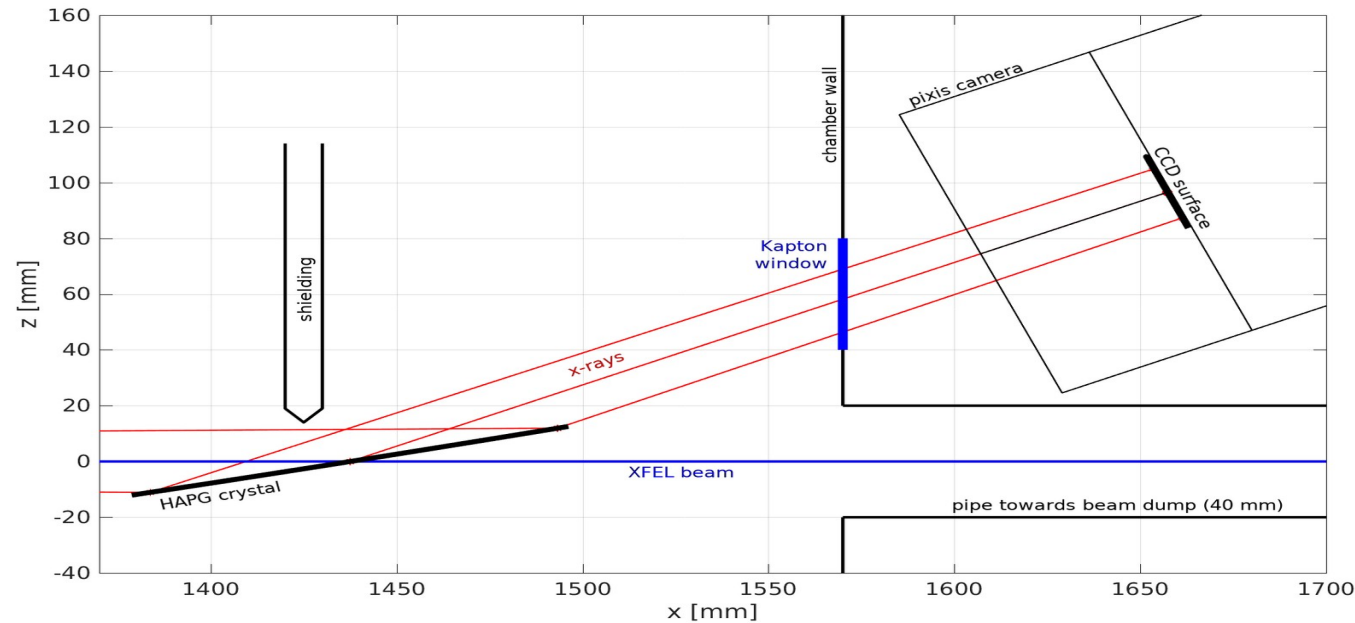
HAPG mirror



Design



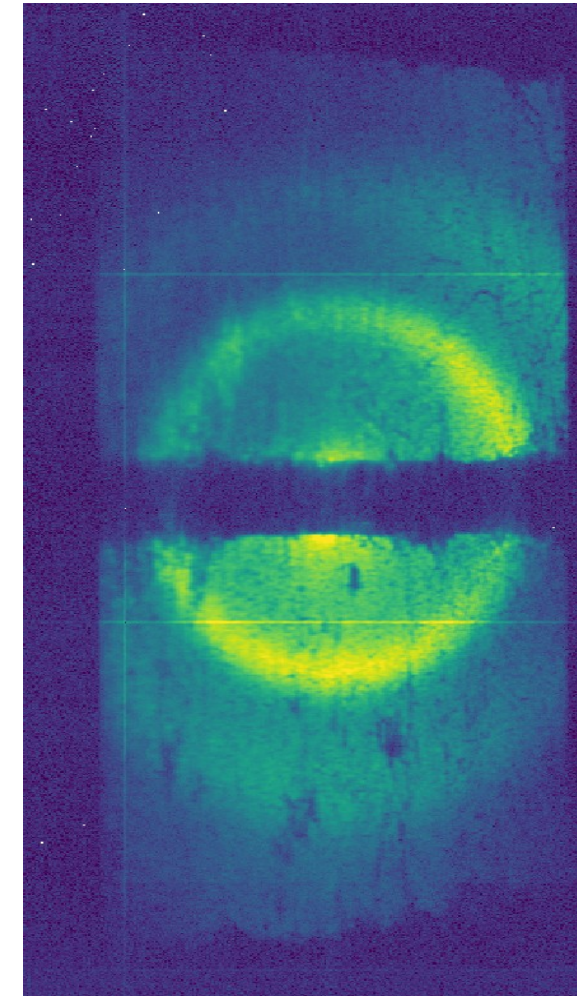
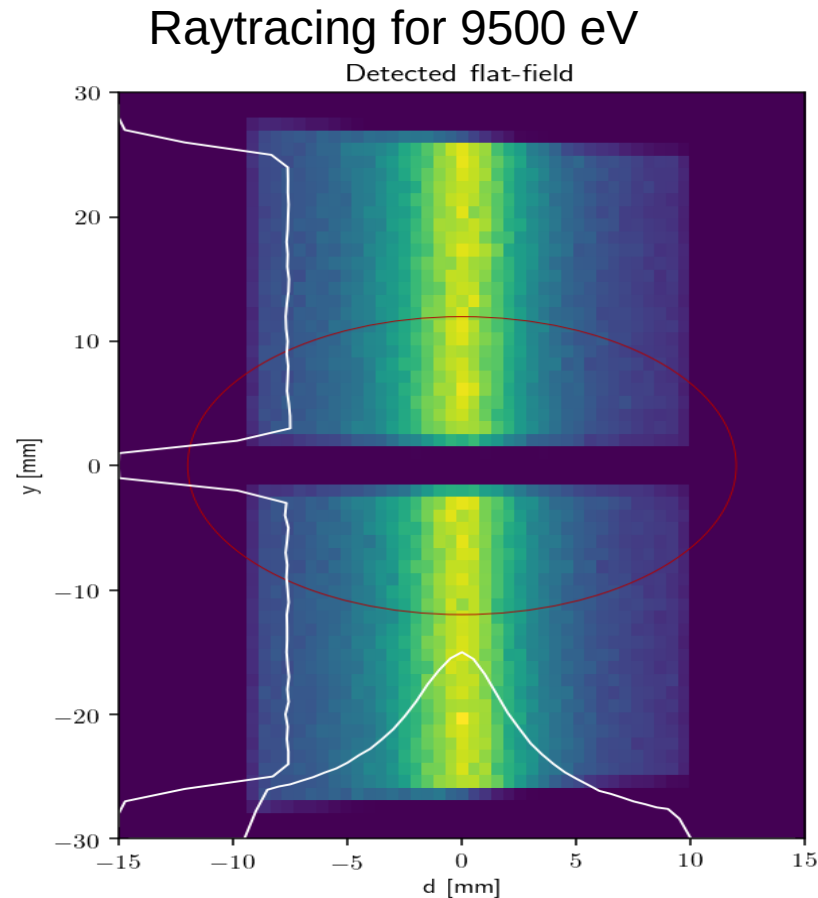
- X-ray optics: very narrow acceptance angle.
- Geometry ensuring identical incidence angle of rays from point : **logarithmic spiral**.
- **Circle**: good approximation, but not perfect. Would not work with perfect crystal.
- **HAPG** mosaic crystals: broader acceptance angle

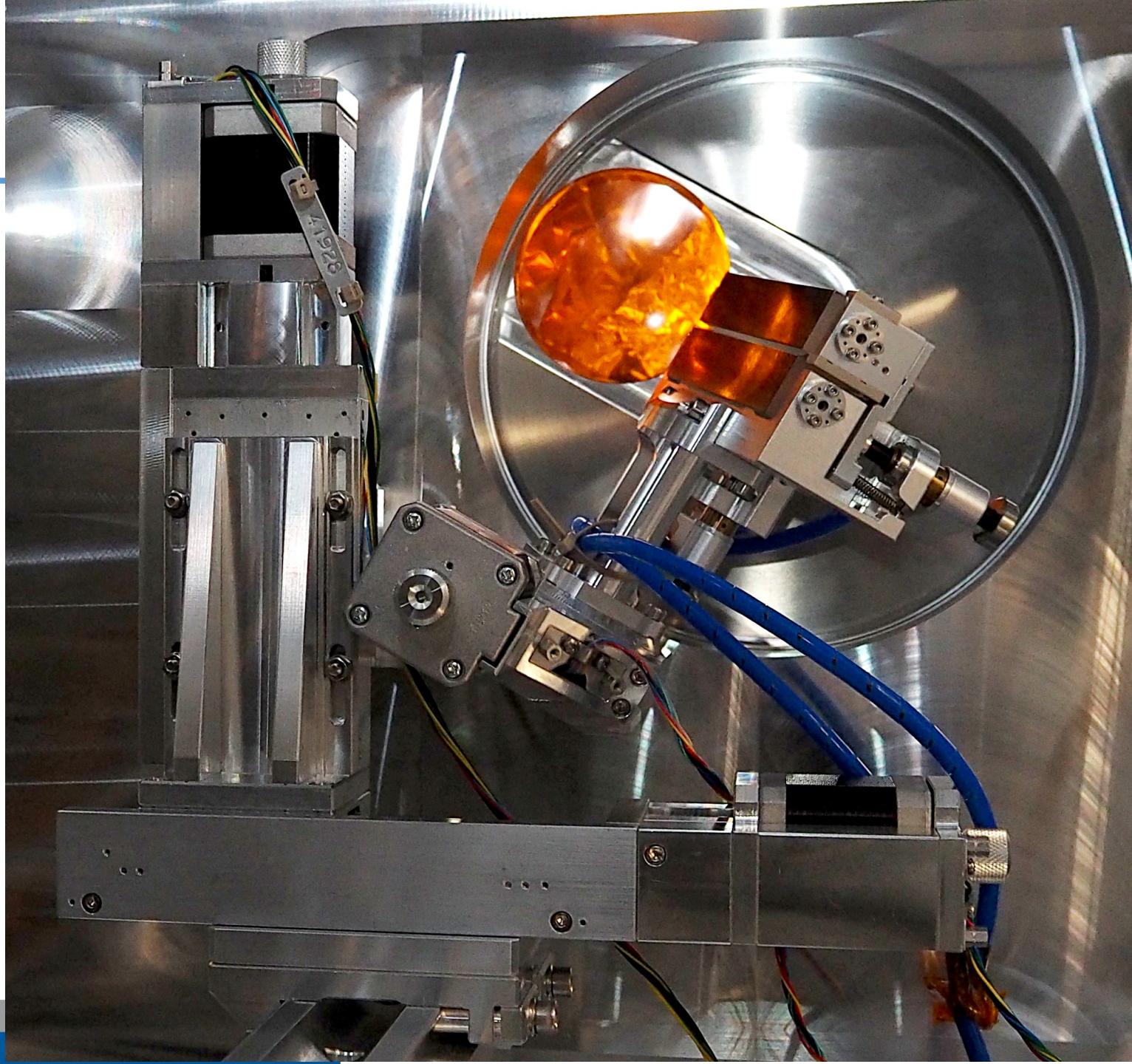


[pictures from wikipedia, caltech.edu]

Non-optimal energy

- Radius of curvature is optimized for **8150 eV**
- Test was performed also on **9500 eV**
- Reflectivity should be significantly dropping towards horizontal edges
- Experimental performance: significantly better
- Probably due to higher-than-desired mosaicity.





Konec



- Témat je spousta, stále vítáme nové studenty

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