

Why High Precision w/ X-Ray FEL0 Comb ?



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- **Precise Frequency domain X-Ray** spectroscopy,
 - quantum state energy measurements, interactions and perturbations

AND

- **Time domain** including with X-ray phase control
 - X-Ray coherent pumping and probing of:
 - Ions
 - nuclear transitions
 - nonlinear spectroscopy multi-transitions in cascades
 - X-Ray + X-Ray and/or X-Ray + optical
 - Nuclear state dependent reactions
 - X-Ray induced nuclear association ?

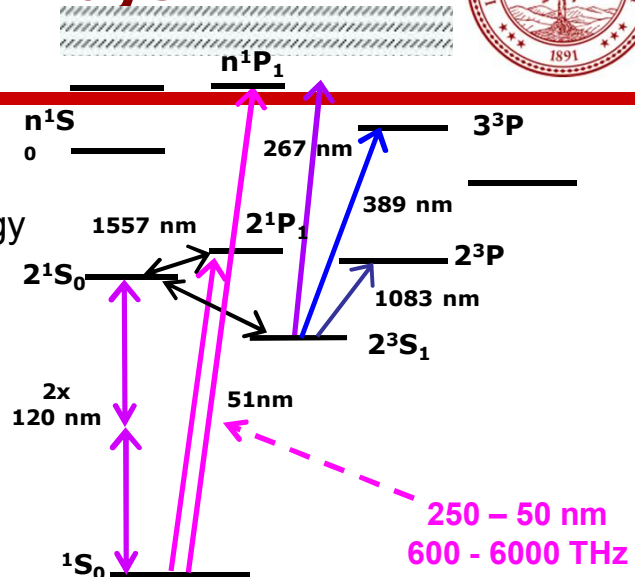
Precision atomic structure -- testing QED w/ Phase-Coherent X-Rays



GPS

Precision spectroscopy of simple atoms

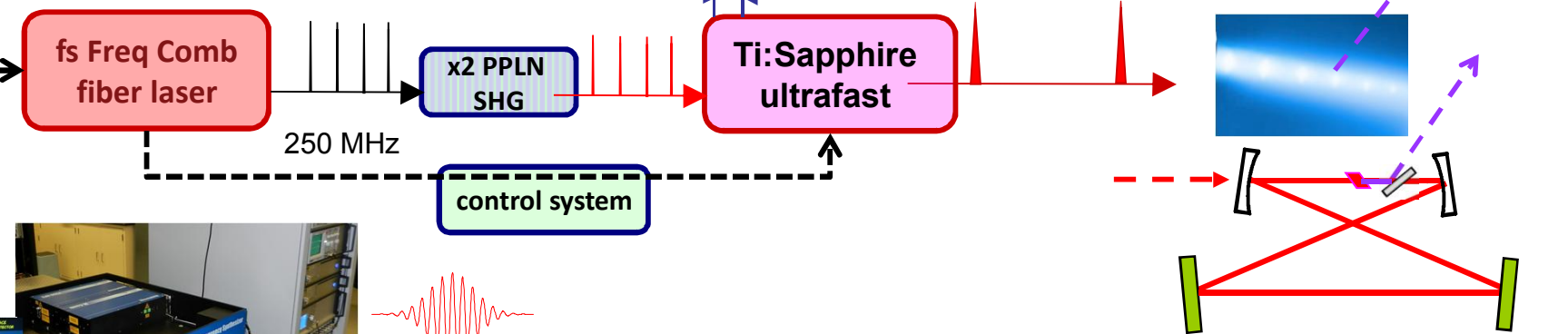
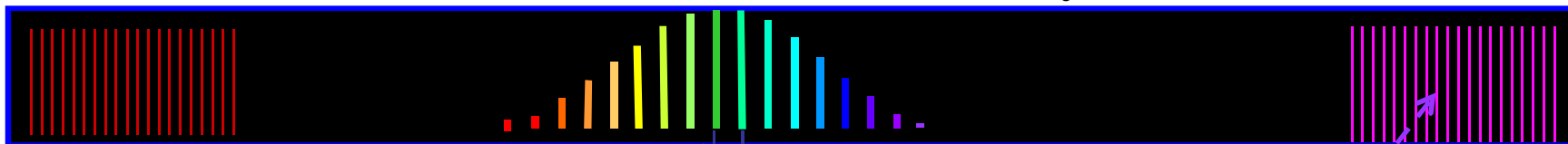
- Most stringent test of quantum theory & QED at low energy
- Energy levels and lifetimes calculable from first principles
- Simplest atoms H, He, and H-like and He-like ions
- Most important transitions in VUV to X-Ray



2000-1000 nm
150 - 300 THz

1000 - 500 nm
300 - 600 THz

250 - 50 nm
600 - 6000 THz

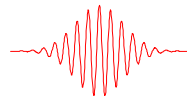


10 MHz

250 MHz

control system

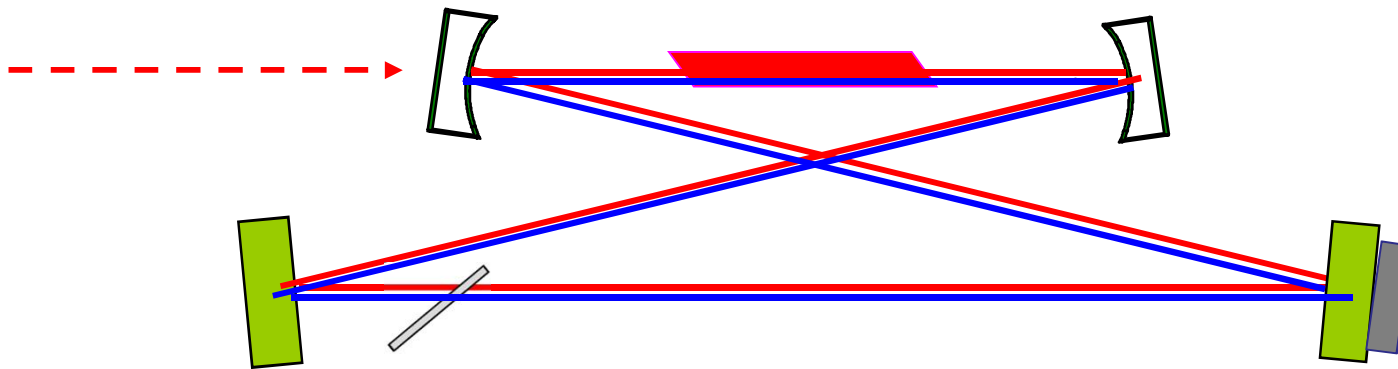
50 fs



Optical stabilization of X-Ray Ring Laser

For laser resonator

$$\frac{\Delta l}{l} = \frac{\Delta \omega}{\omega} = \frac{\Delta E}{E} = \frac{\Delta t}{t}$$



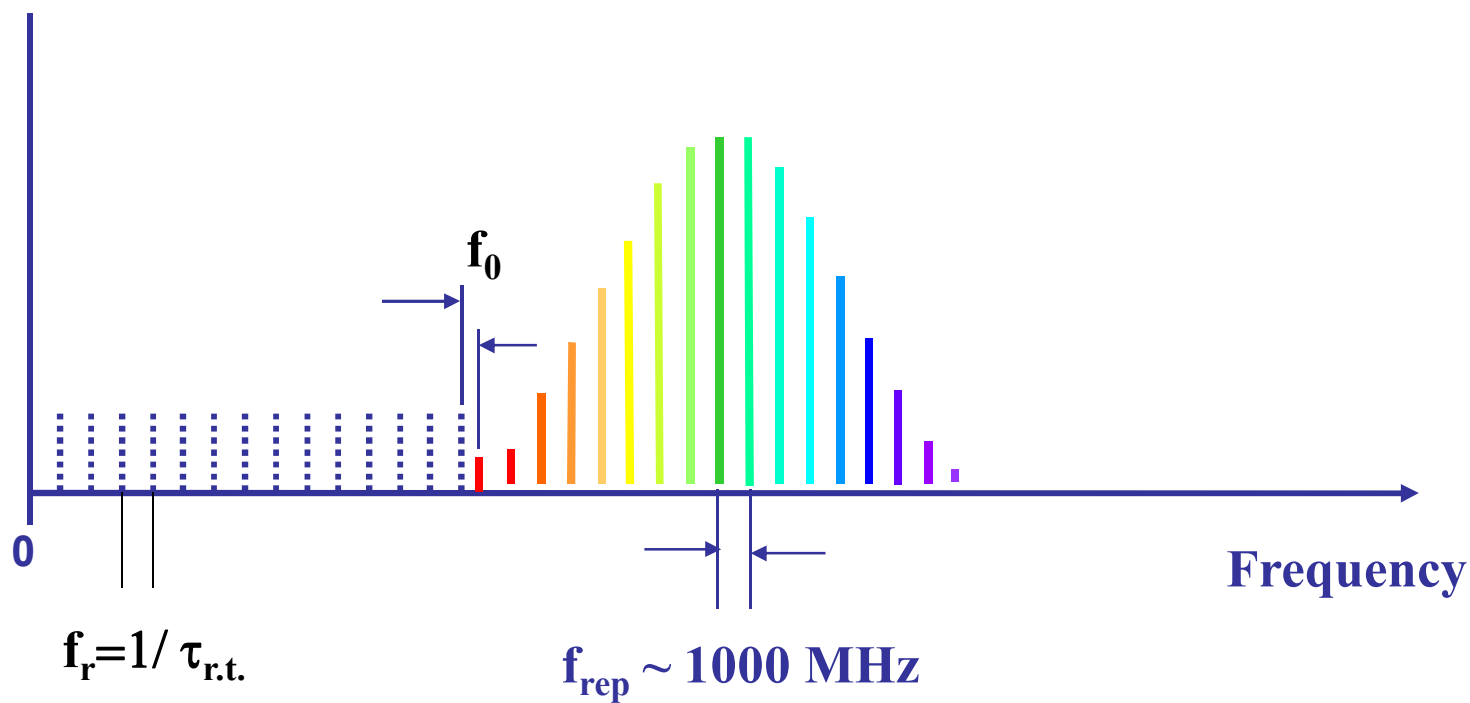
Comb spacing $f_{\text{rep}} = 25 \text{ MHz}$?
 X-Ray at 10 keV = $2.4 \times 10^{18} \text{ Hz}$
 fractionally = 10^{-11} , corresponds to 100 neV



The frequency of a mode is simply

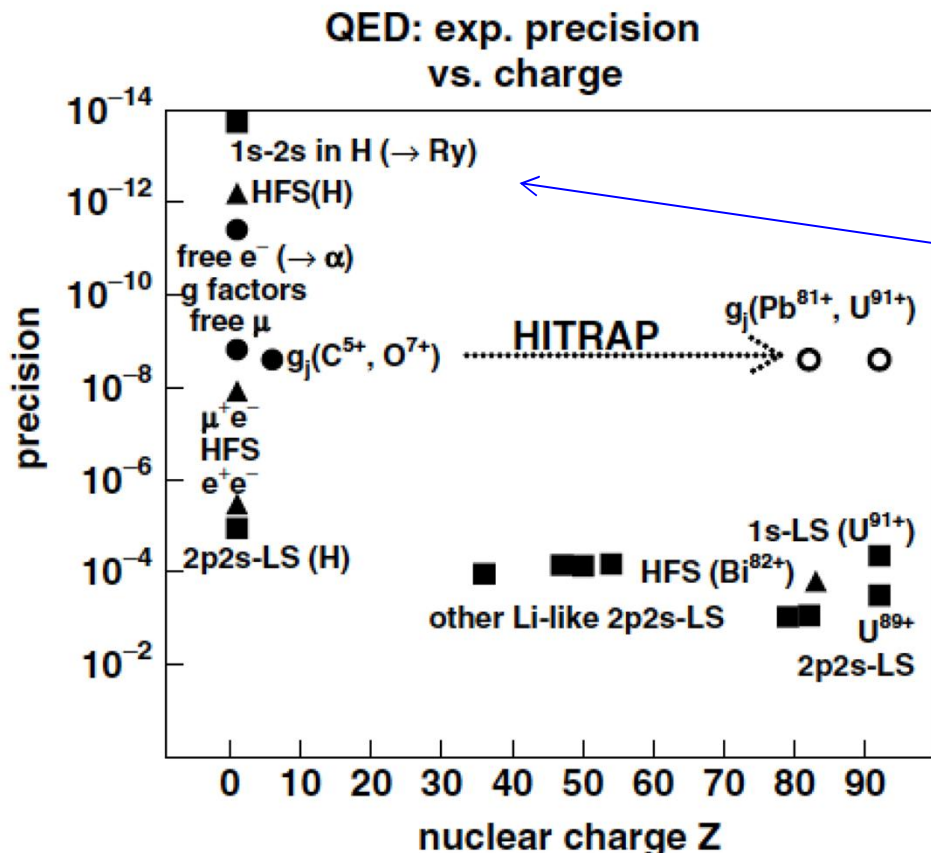
$$F_N = N * f_{\text{rep}} - f_0$$

Where N is an integer $\sim 10^6$





Hydrogen-like Ion Spectroscopy



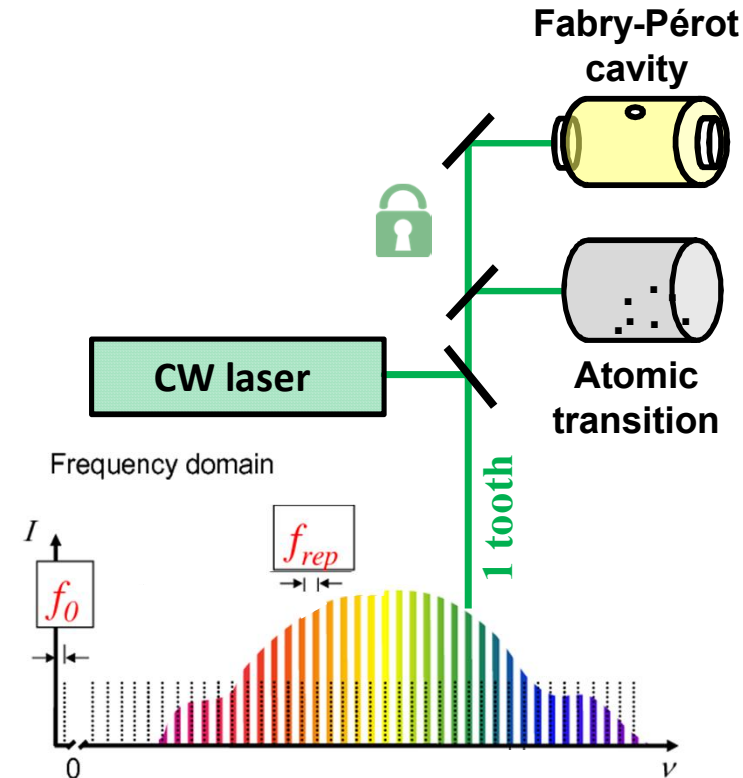
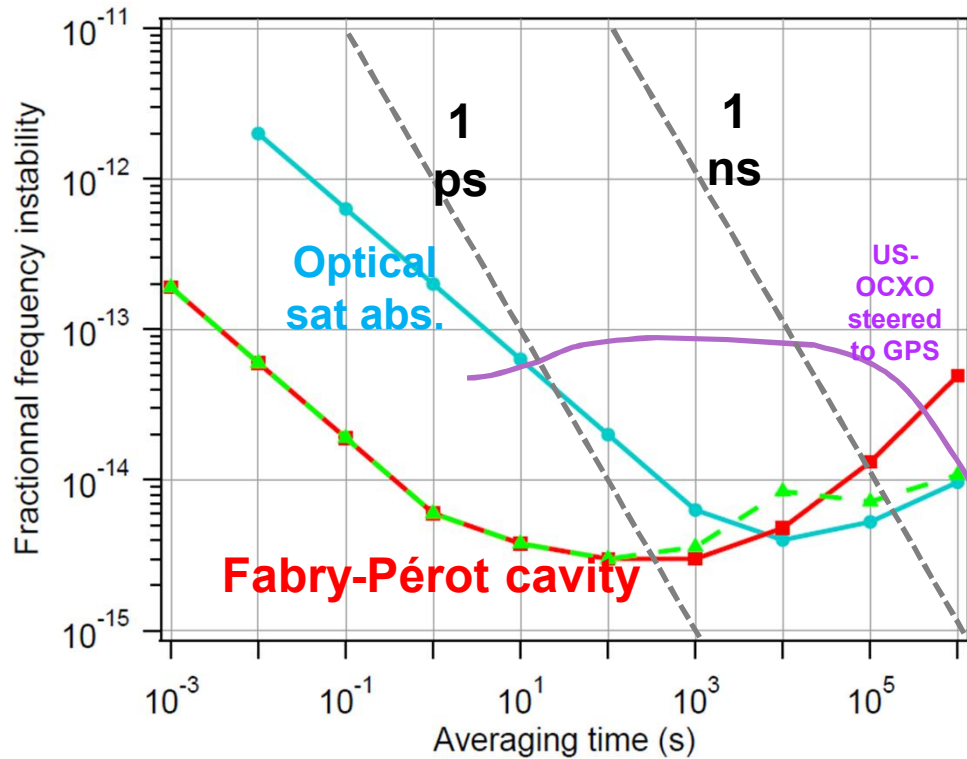
Enabled by:
-- frequency stable lasers
-- fs optical combs
-- laser cooled atoms

HTRAP at GSI Darmstadt , NIM B 2005

Laser Stabilization at Stanford



- Short time scales: Fabry-Pérot cavity
- Intermediate time scales: optical transitions in vapor cells (Rb, I₂ soon Yb)
- Long time scales: GPS steered quartz (10 MHz) locks fs comb at 200 THz



High resolution opportunities:



- Atomic physics : the best tests of QED at low energy
- nuclear structure (at least average charge radius, perhaps more ... e.g. spin structure?) probed by electronic wavefunction at nucleus.
- 1 and 2 electron atoms calculable from QED
 - highly striped ions
- Ion Traps: EBIT (UC Berkeley, NIST, ...)
- Present discrepancies in H vs muonic H, magnetic moments...
- Nuclear spectroscopy comments:
 - Often don't require absolute calculation of energy to gain structural information
 - Measure multiple levels in same nucleus constrains nuclear structure, measure ratios of frequencies
- Direct X-Ray comb spectroscopy
 - Pulse shaper methods

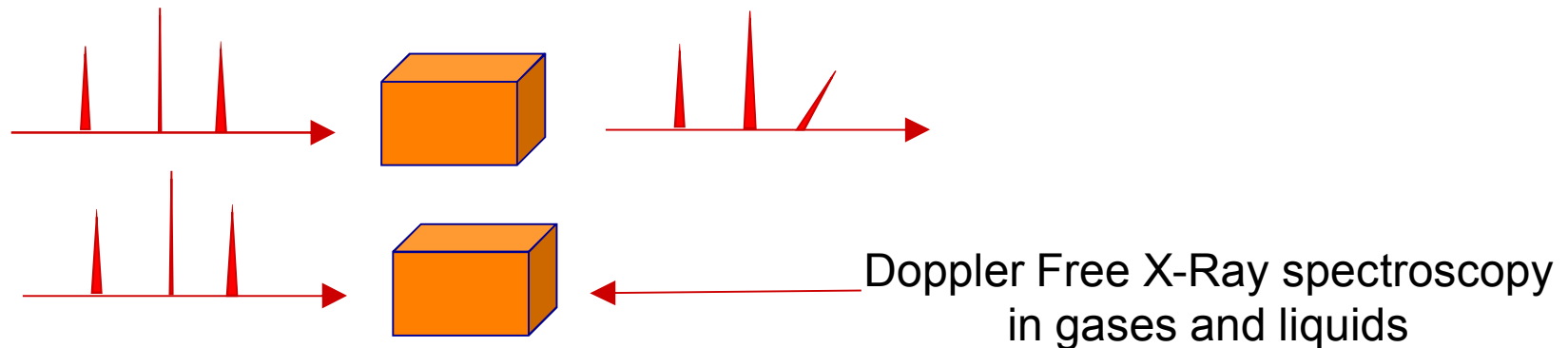
X-Ray Comb Precision Control of Frequency

- At first glance my view is that f_{ceo} locking most interesting for time domain measurements.
- Without control of f_{ceo} with knowledge of a spectral reference (e.g. atomic transition or Mössbauer line) and f_{rep} control can do high precision spectroscopy.
 - Don't necessarily need reference to Cs definition of the S.I. second
- Can do very high precision spectroscopy and frequency metrology with interferometric and heterodyne methods

X-Ray Phase Coherence for long times open new opportunities



- X-Ray heterodyne methods
 - spectroscopy
 - X-Ray phase sensitive methods
- X-Ray heterodyne spectroscopy



Gas phase, room
temperature

$$\frac{\Delta\omega_{Doppler}}{\omega} \approx 1 \times 10^{-5}$$



Tools to Enable Precision X-Ray Spectroscopy

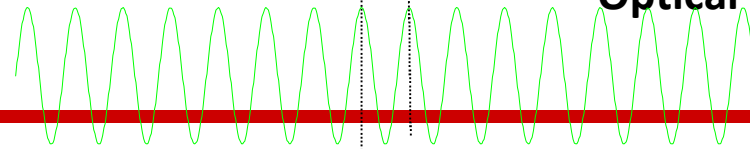
- X-Ray modulators
 - $\Delta\phi$ phase modulators
 - mechanical PZT
 - electrical EOM
 - Laser driven X-Ray phase modulator
 - Amplitude e.g. (AOM) → AXM
 - coherent RF driven acoustic
 - phase coherent with X-Ray comb
- X-ray interferometers with phase sensitive readout

X-Ray phase coherent mixing ?

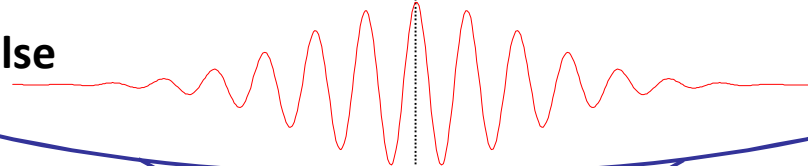


532 THz
Optical Oscillator

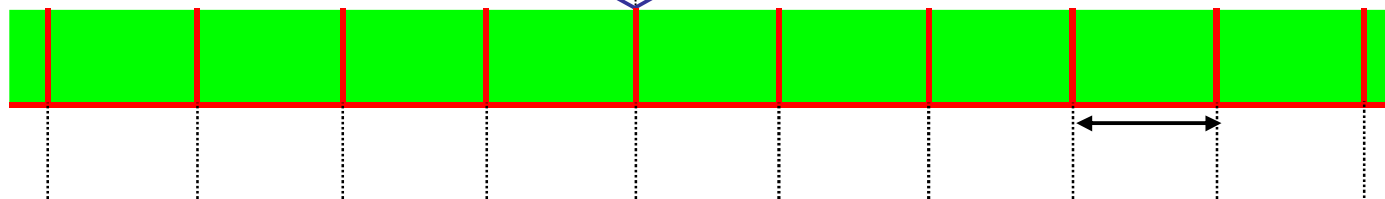
1.9 fs



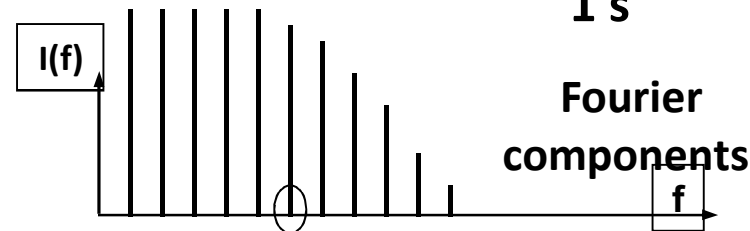
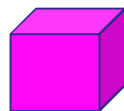
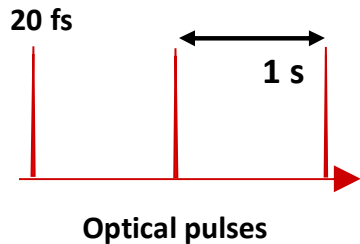
fs X-Ray Pulse



Optical time domain



CW Laser &
fs X-Ray pulse train



1 s

Fourier
components

f



Questions

- Question: How much does f_{ceo} change due to normal fluctuations of an XFEL ??
 - Can estimate some factors that determine f_{ceo} .
 - Most cases would not need to know or control f_{ceo} .
 - Many factors affect cavity dispersion: thermal, gain, power, angles,
 - should be many approaches to control f_{ceo} in XFEL
 - power (pump, cavity loss, inserted thin dispersive wedge, optical heating of diamond, small angle changes, ...).
Some calculable.