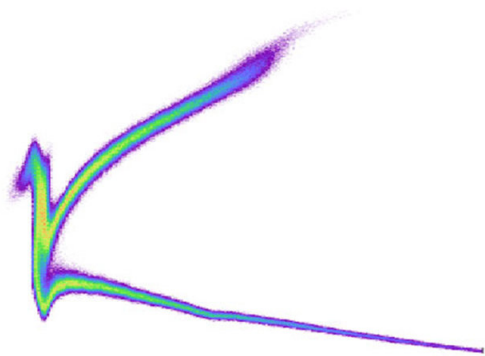


# Hard X-ray flash breaks speed record

10 April 2018



While it looks like a graffiti mark, this is a picture of an ultrashort pulse of a photon beam. This pulse of hard x-rays was produced using two methods developed at SLAC's Linac Coherent Light Source

Reactions in solar panels, catalytic converters, and other devices are governed by the quick motion of electrons. To capture the movement of these electrons, scientists use pulses of extremely high energy x-rays. The challenge is making the pulses short enough to get a good look at the electrons. Now, the shortest-ever pulses of hard x-rays were produced using two methods developed at SLAC's Linac Coherent Light Source. The pulse duration is just a few hundred attoseconds long, or billionths of a billionth of a second. It set a record for hard x-rays produced by free-electron lasers.

With the availability of these ultrashort hard x-ray pulses, scientists have a new tool to capture the fast motions of [electrons](#) on the atomic or molecular scale. These tools push the frontiers of research into chemical reactions and magnetic processes that involve ultrafast electrons.

To capture the fast motions of electrons that govern many chemical processes, x-ray pulses in the attosecond range are required. Two methods

have been developed at the Linac Coherent Light Source, both manipulating the tightly packed bunches of electrons produced by the SLAC linear accelerator. These methods have been used to generate hard [x-ray free-electron laser](#) pulses only a few hundred attoseconds long for the first time. The [x-ray pulses](#) are shortened by either using nonlinear compression of the electron bunch or by passing the bunch through a slotted metal foil.

In these two configurations, only a small part of the bunch is selected to lase. Thus, the emitted x-ray laser light has a much shorter [pulse](#) length. The schemes leverage the existing x-ray free-electron laser facilities and provide new capabilities for ultrafast x-ray sciences. Due to the nature of how free-electron laser pulses are produced, these schemes only yield attosecond pulses in the hard x-ray domain.

Extensions to soft x-rays, which are important for chemical science studies, are the subject of a new project called XLEAP, based on optical laser modulation methods, with testing now underway at the Linac Coherent Light Source.

**More information:** S. Huang et al. Generating Single-Spike Hard X-Ray Pulses with Nonlinear Bunch Compression in Free-Electron Lasers, *Physical Review Letters* (2017). [DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.119.154801](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.119.154801)

A. Marinelli et al. Experimental demonstration of a single-spike hard-X-ray free-electron laser starting from noise, *Applied Physics Letters* (2017). [DOI: 10.1063/1.4990716](https://doi.org/10.1063/1.4990716)

Provided by US Department of Energy

APA citation: Hard X-ray flash breaks speed record (2018, April 10) retrieved 18 October 2019 from <https://phys.org/news/2018-04-hard-x-ray.html>

*This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.*