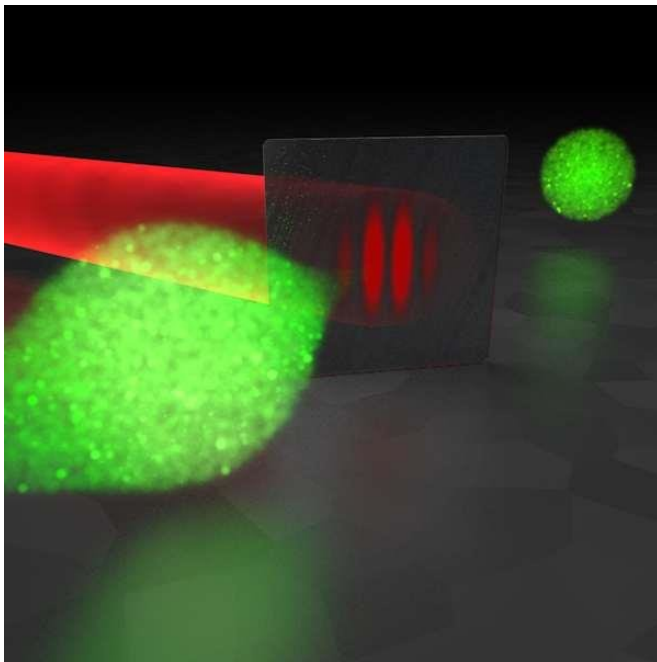


# Physicists produce extremely short and specifically shaped electron pulses for materials studies

4 September 2018



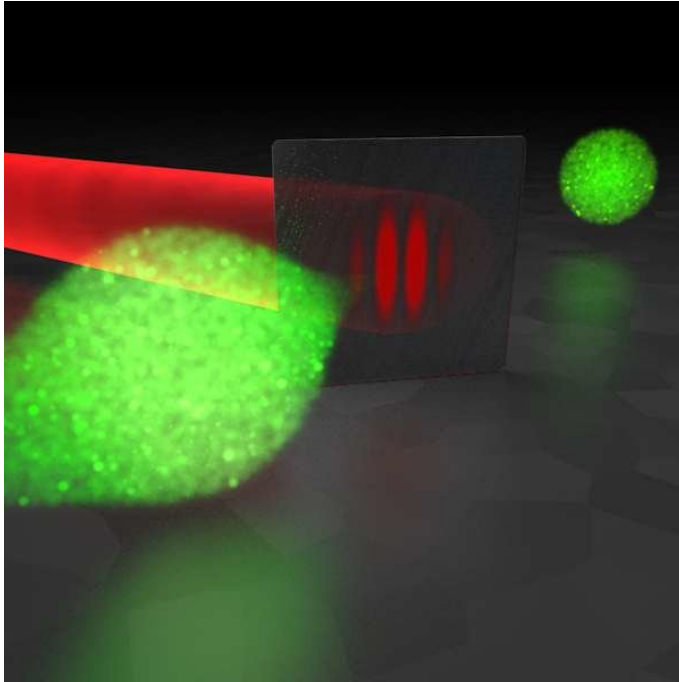
Electrons (green) reshape into tilted pulses by interference with a beam of laser-generated terahertz radiation (red). Credit: Baum

team have succeeded in spatially and temporally directing and controlling ultrashort [electron pulses](#) directly by using the light cycles of laser light instead of microwaves. The result is a shortened [pulse](#) duration, and the researchers were also able to "tilt" the pulses—that is, direct them in a direction other than vertically to the pulse front. These findings have been published in the current edition of the scientific journal *Physical Review Letters*.

Tilted electron pulses provide a huge potential for materials studies in which the fundamental changes last only femtoseconds or attoseconds – periods between  $10^{-15}$  and  $10^{-18}$  seconds. These times correspond to the period of atomic oscillations in crystals and molecules, or to the period of an individual light oscillation. Tilted pulses are also highly relevant for free-electron lasers for producing more intense and shorter X-ray flashes for analyzing ultrafast processes. "Our results show that we can now shape and control electron pulses as eclectically as [laser pulses](#), at the imaging resolution of modern electron microscopy," says Peter Baum.

Matter is made up of atoms and electrons. Although seeing atoms is now possible, for example with modern electron microscopes, tracking atomic movements requires ultrashort measurement periods in the femtosecond and attosecond range, as well. Such extremely fast "camera shutter speeds" can be reached through ultrashort electron pulses, which are shorter than the time scale of the motion. The shorter the pulse, the higher the resolution. Equally important for experiments, however, is a special shaping of the electron pulses in space and time, adjusted to the properties of the substance in question.

Konstanz physicist Professor Peter Baum and his



Provided by University of Konstanz

Electrons (green) reshape into tilted pulses by interference with a beam of laser-generated terahertz radiation (red) Credit: Copyright: Baum

According to quantum mechanics, the properties of particles at the smallest scale come in pairs, such as position and momentum in the uncertainty principle. And in the case of tilting? In laser optics, it has been known for quite some time that the different colours must run into different directions. In their experiments the researchers from Konstanz and Munich now demonstrated that these old laws of laser optics equally apply to the matter wave of electrons, too, even though the electrons have a rest mass and are not coherent like [laser](#) light.

It is probable that these measured relations between pulse tilt and angular dispersion are generally valid for all wave phenomena in physics. In that sense the spatial and temporal shaping of electron pulses that the researchers have now achieved is not only of practical use for ultrafast materials research, but is also fundamentally interesting for physics in general.

**More information:** Dominik Ehberger et al. Tilted Electron Pulses, *Physical Review Letters* (2018).  
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