



Elettra Sincrotrone Trieste

Infrared spectroscopies with synchrotron radiation and free electron lasers

Part II

THz studies with Storage Rings and Free Electron Laser radiation

Outline

The THz spectral range

THz spectroscopy with Synchrotron Radiation

Accelerator-based Coherent sources of THz light

TeraFERMI – the THz beamline at FERMI

THz studies with FELs

Outline

The THz spectral range

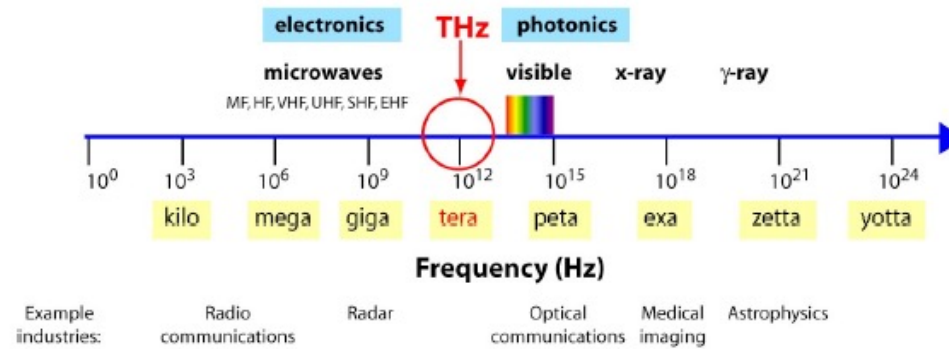
THz spectroscopy with Synchrotron Radiation

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TeraFERMI – the THz beamline at FERMI

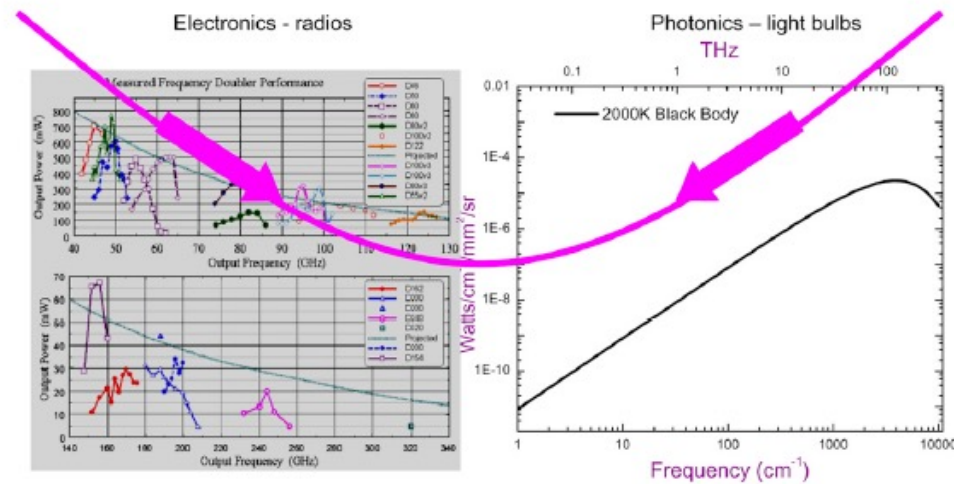
THz studies with FELs

The Terahertz Gap



$$1 \text{ THz} \sim 1 \text{ ps} \sim 300 \mu\text{m} \sim 33 \text{ cm}^{-1} \sim 4.1 \text{ meV} \sim 47.6^\circ\text{K}$$

Figure 1. Schematic of the electromagnetic spectrum showing that THz light lies between electronics and photonics.



G. Williams, Rep Prog Phys (2006)

Properties of THz light

- **Non-ionizing**

safe use on living people/animals, non-destructive for biological samples

- **Highly penetrating**

sees through many materials, as packaging, clothing, walls

- **Chemical specificity**

distinguishes between different plastics, drugs, explosives

- **High contrast**

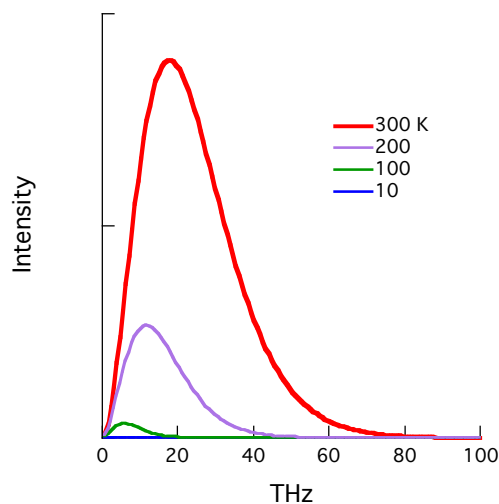
between strong (metals, water) and weak (plastics, tissues) absorbers

- **High-speed communications**

1000 times faster than GHz

...the main drawback is spatial resolution ~ mm

THz light and blackbody radiation



Planck's law

$$I(\nu, T) = \frac{2h\nu^3}{c^2} \frac{1}{e^{\frac{h\nu}{kT}} - 1}$$

Wien's law

$$\lambda_{\max} = b/T \quad b = 2.897 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ K m}$$

$$\nu_{\max} = 0.1035 T \quad \text{THz K}^{-1}$$



All objects at room temperature are THz radiation emitters



THz modes are normally populated at room T

Technological applications

Pharmaceutical

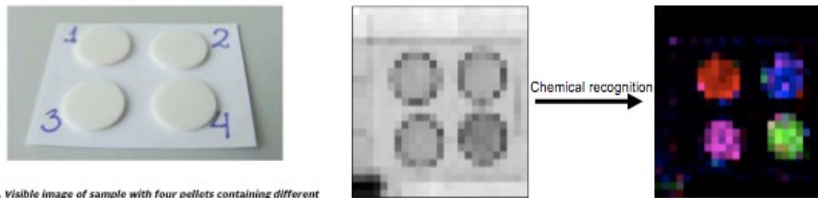
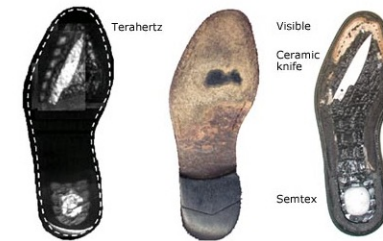


Fig. 8. Visible image of sample with four pellets containing different chemicals: (1) lactose, (2) aspirin, (3) sucrose, and (4) tartaric acid.

Security



Quality control

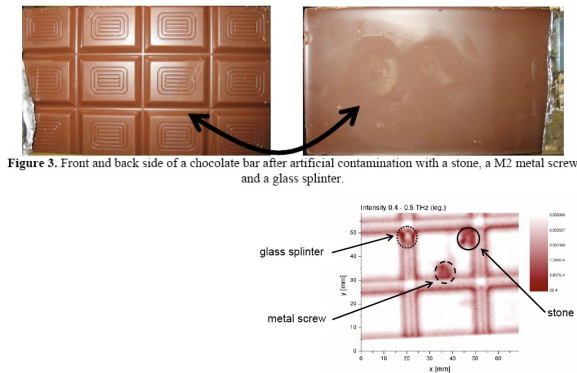


Figure 3. Front and back side of a chocolate bar after artificial contamination with a stone, a M2 metal screw and a glass splinter.

Medical imaging

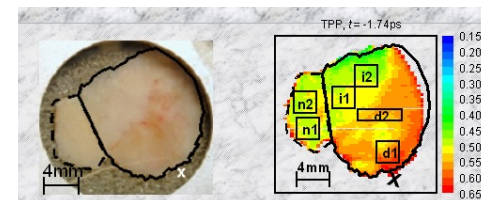


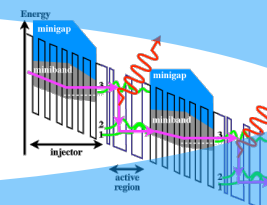
Table-top THz sources

Monochromatic Sources

Backward-Wave-Oscillators



Quantum Cascade Lasers

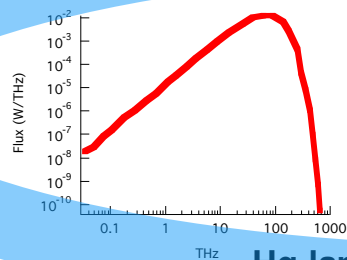


Gas Lasers (CO₂ and CO₂-pumped)
Si/Ge Lasers

Broadband Sources

Globar (blackbody source)

silicon carbide rod electrically heated up to 1000 to 1650°C

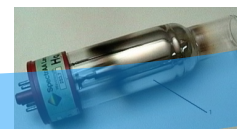


Total Flux:
10 μ W between 0-1 THz
5 mW between 0-10 THz
1,5 W between 0-100 THz

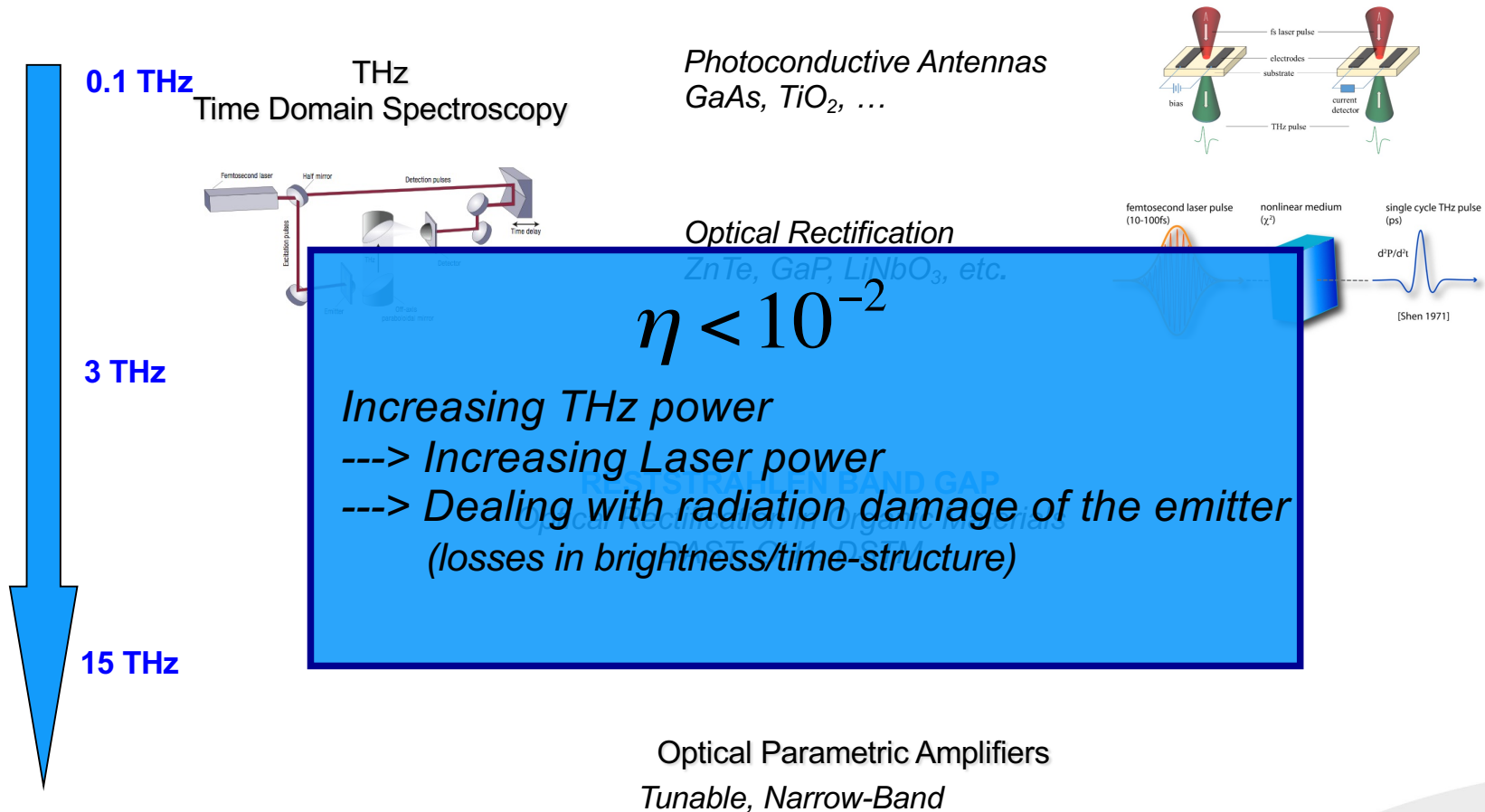
*Because of poor collimation
typically one has nW power at
sample at THz frequencies*

Hg-lamp

Performs slightly better than Globar, below 5 THz



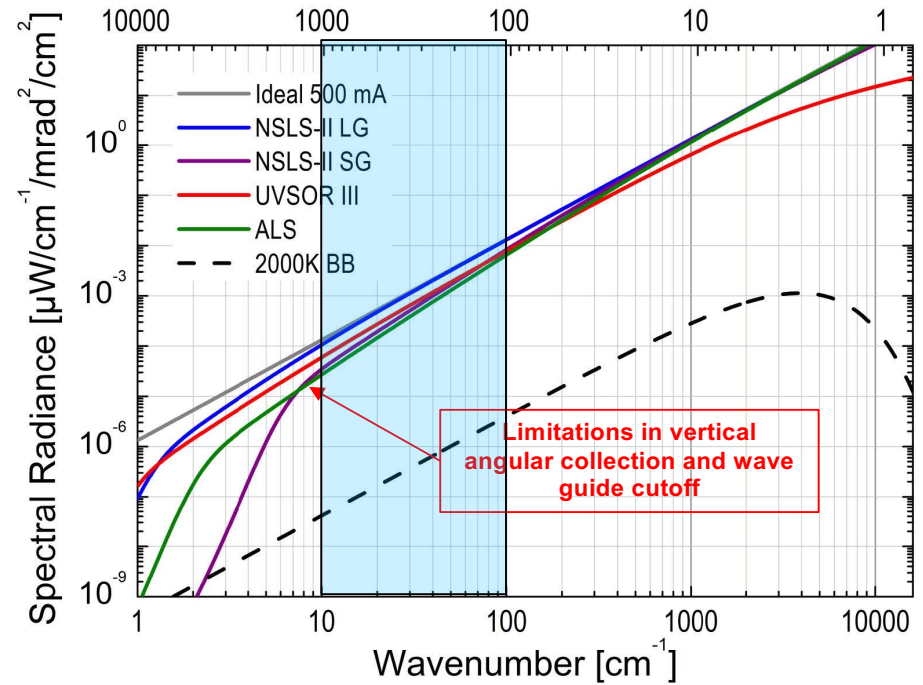
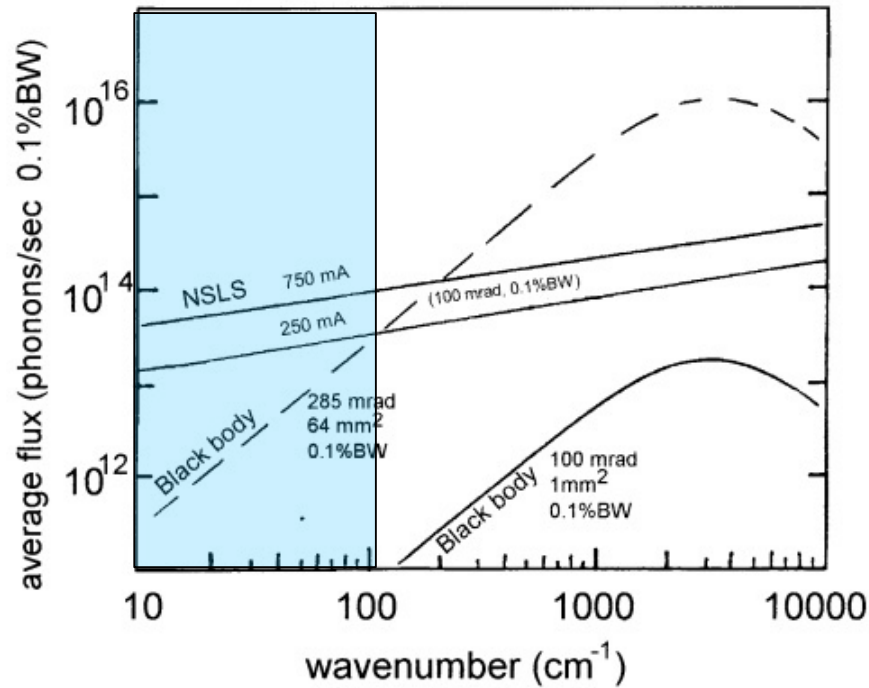
Femtosecond THz sources



IRSR – The spectral radiance advantage

0.3-3 THz

Wavelength [μm]



P. Dumas, M.C. Martin, G.L. Carr 2020

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The THz spectral range

THz spectroscopy with Synchrotron Radiation

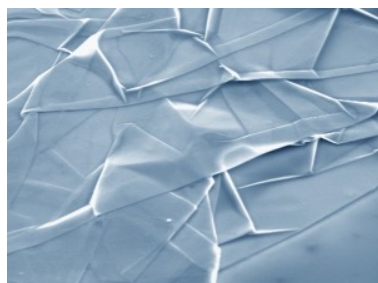
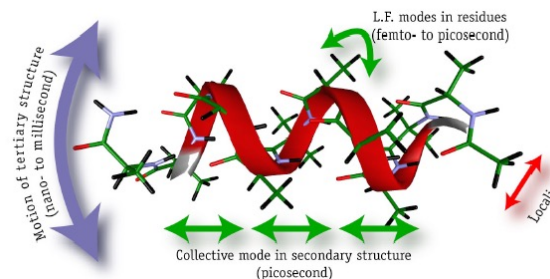
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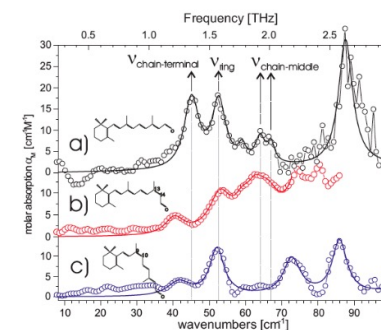
THz Spectroscopy

Superconductivity
Collective excitations
Multiferroics
Heterostructures
Metamaterials
Plasmonics

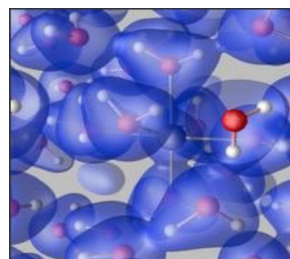


Graphene
2D chalcogenides
Black Phosphorus

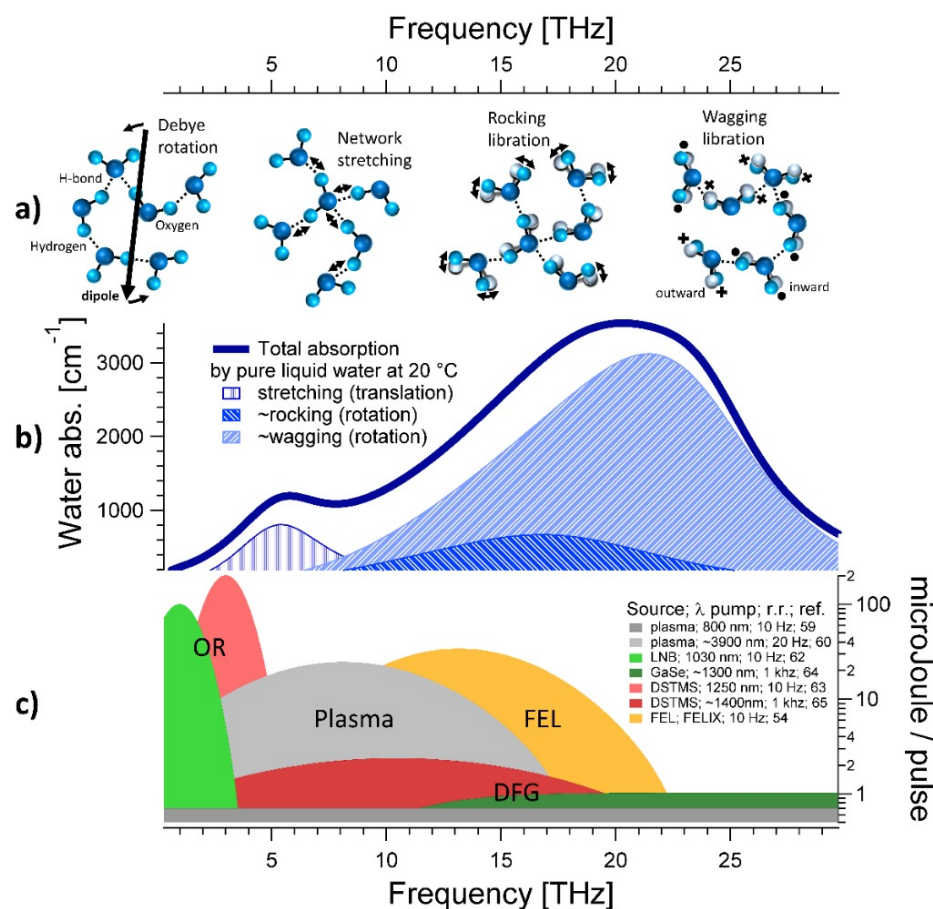
Protein Folding
Amyloid fibrils
Isomers



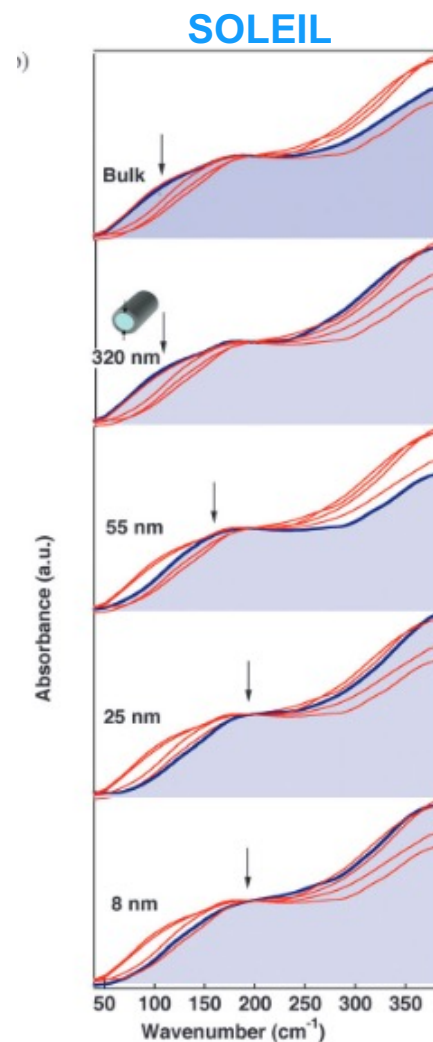
Polar liquids
Hydrogen bonds
Van der Waals interactions
Solutions



THz modes in water

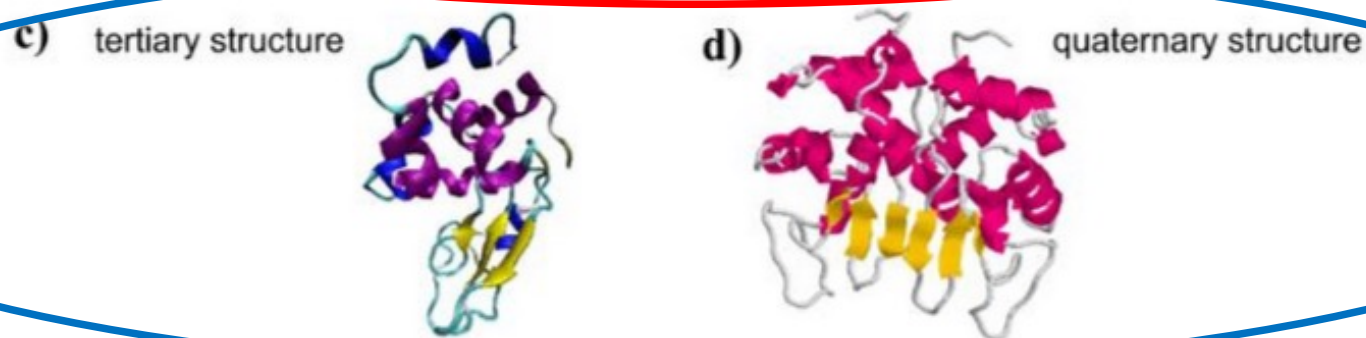
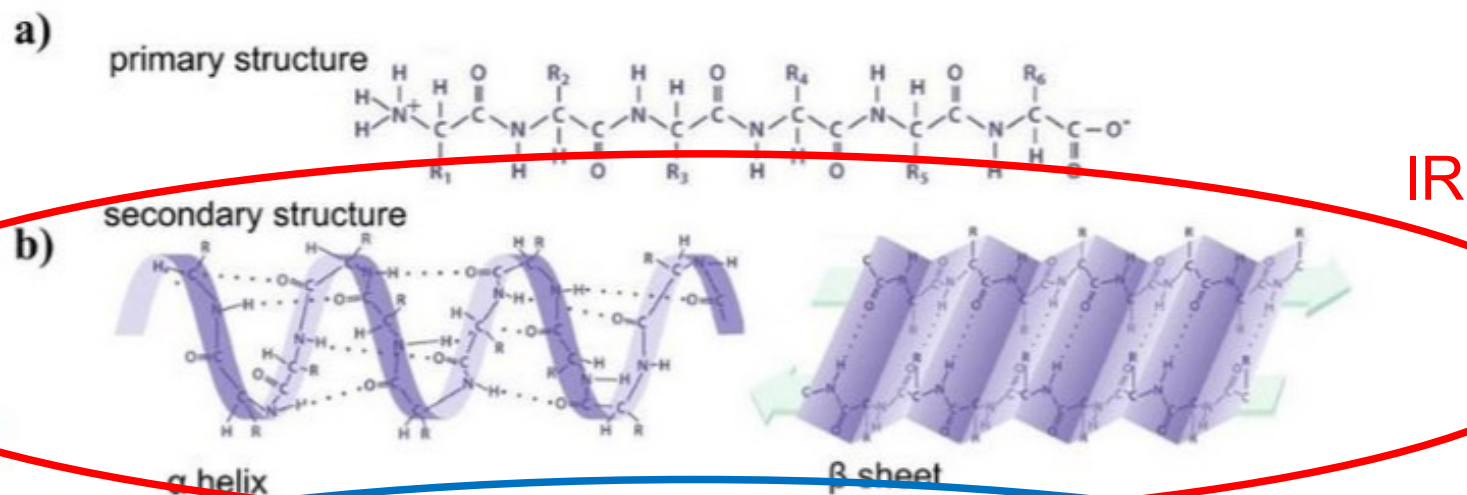


F. Novelli et al., *Materials* **2020**



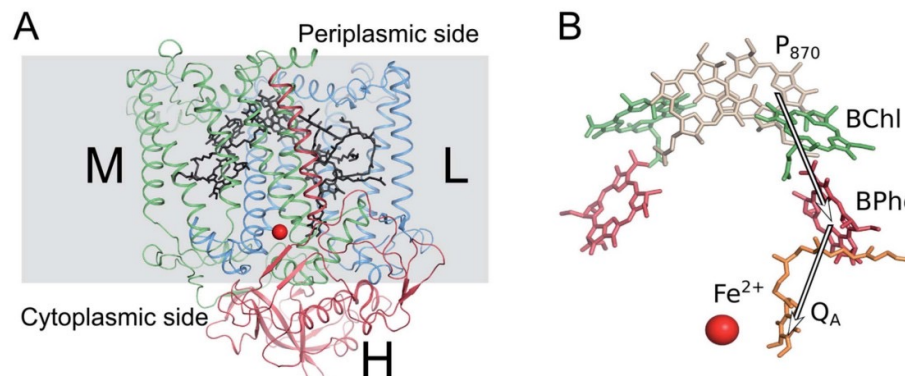
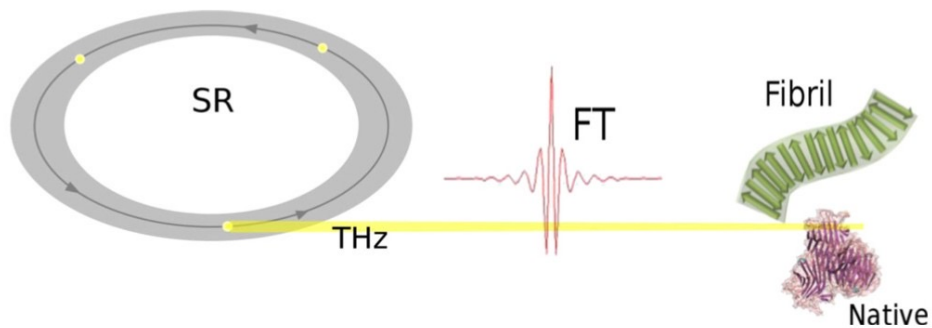
S. Le Caer et al., *Phys Chem Chem Phys* **2011**

Hyerarchical structure of proteins

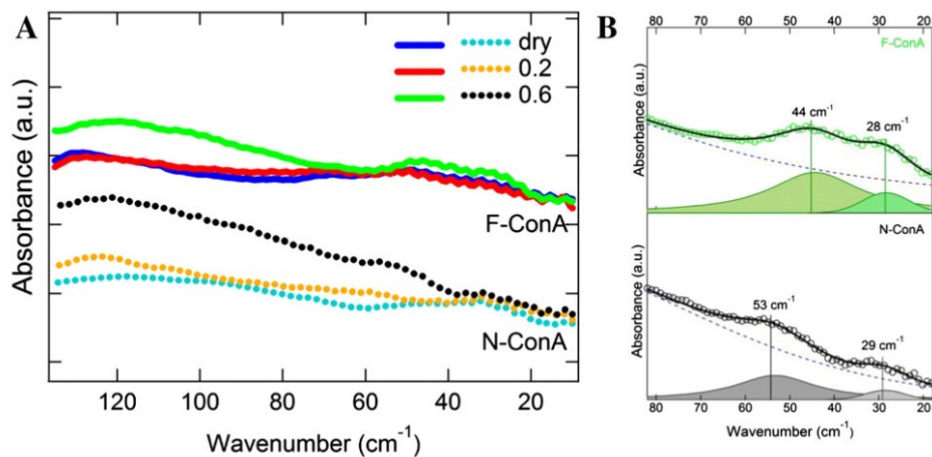


(Martin A Schroer 2011)

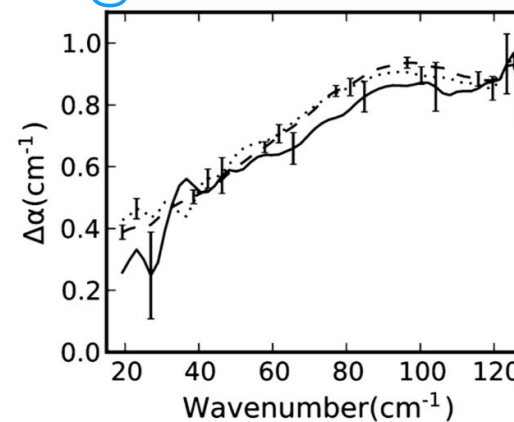
THz Spectroscopy of proteins



SISSI@Elettra



SISSI@Elettra



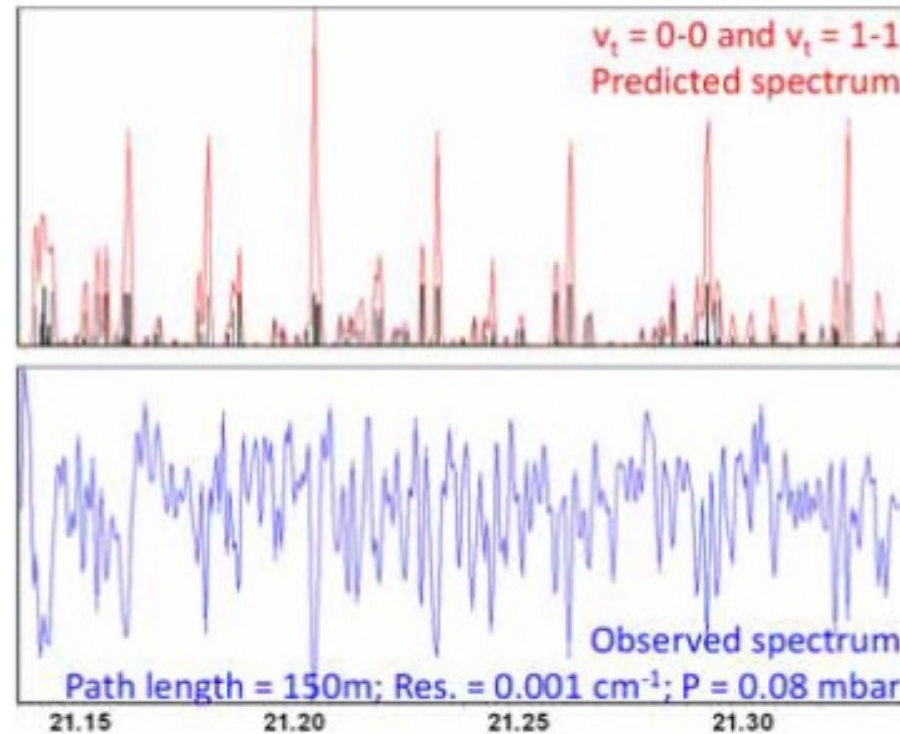
F. Piccirilli et al., Biophysical Chemistry 2015

I. Lundholm et al., RSC Adv. 2014

High Resolution Spectroscopy

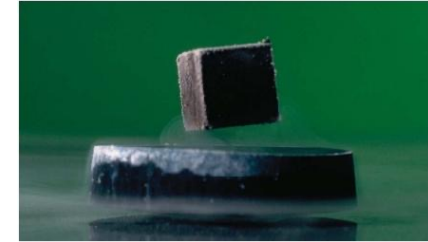
*Detecting molecular rotation and
rovibration transitions in gas*

SOLEIL

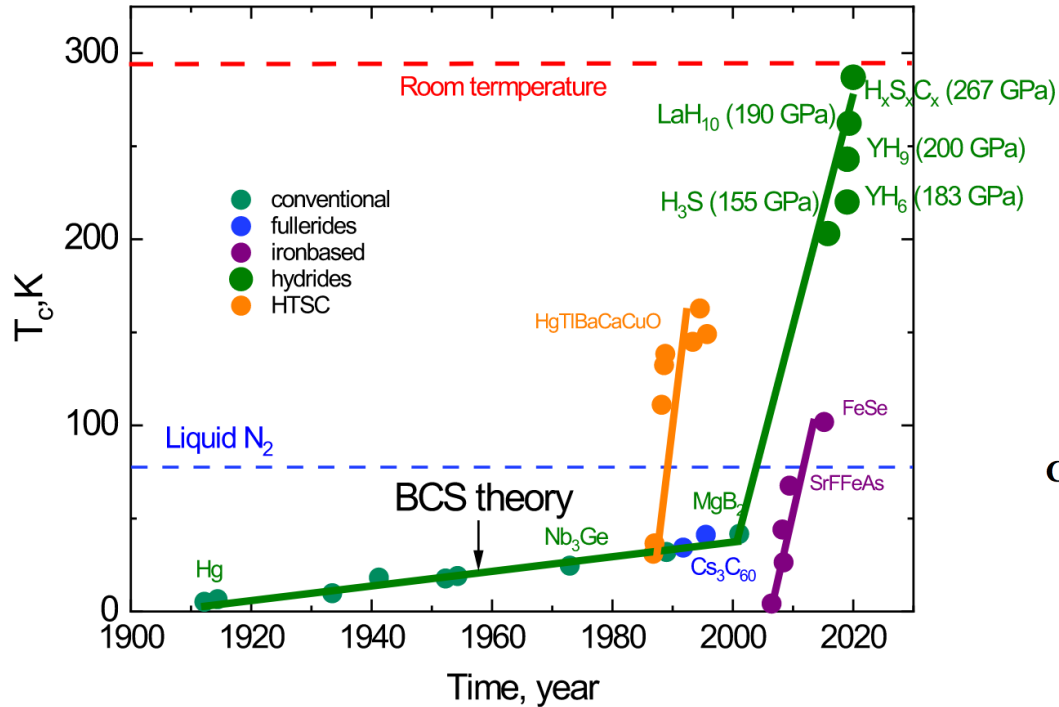


J.-B. Brubach et al., 2010

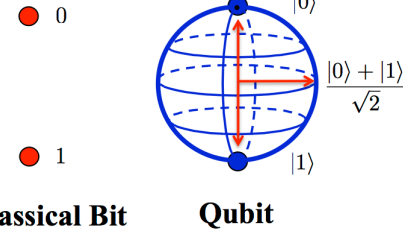
Superconductivity



Boeri et al., 2022



Quantum computing



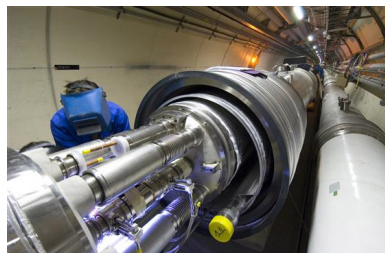
Energy



Magnetic levitation trains (Maglev)



Accelerators



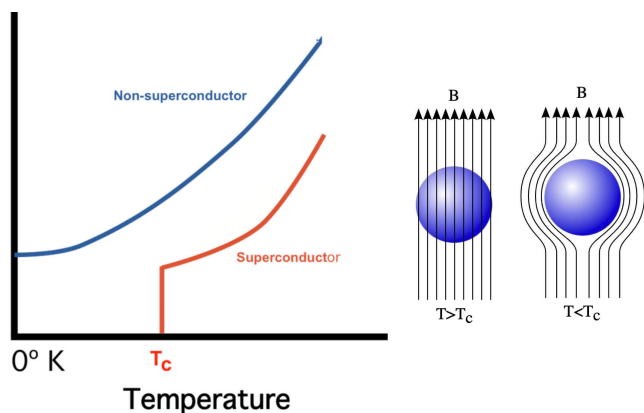
NMR



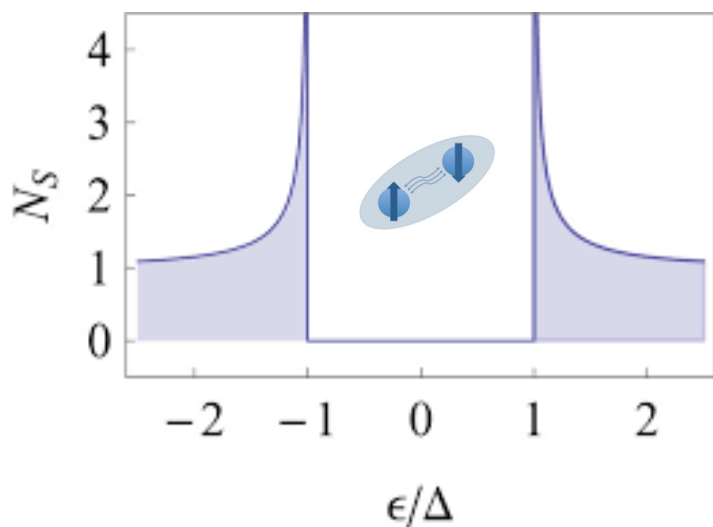
BCS Superconductivity

$$\Delta \approx \hbar \omega_D e^{-2/N(0)V}$$

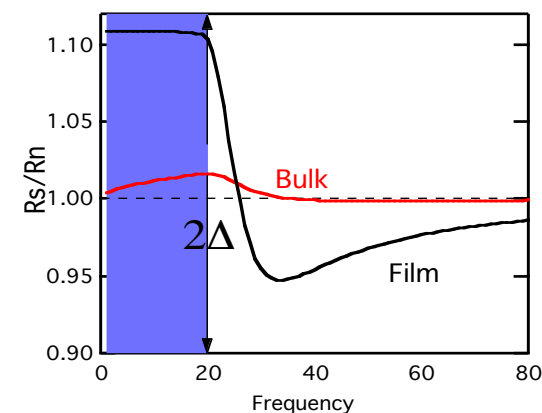
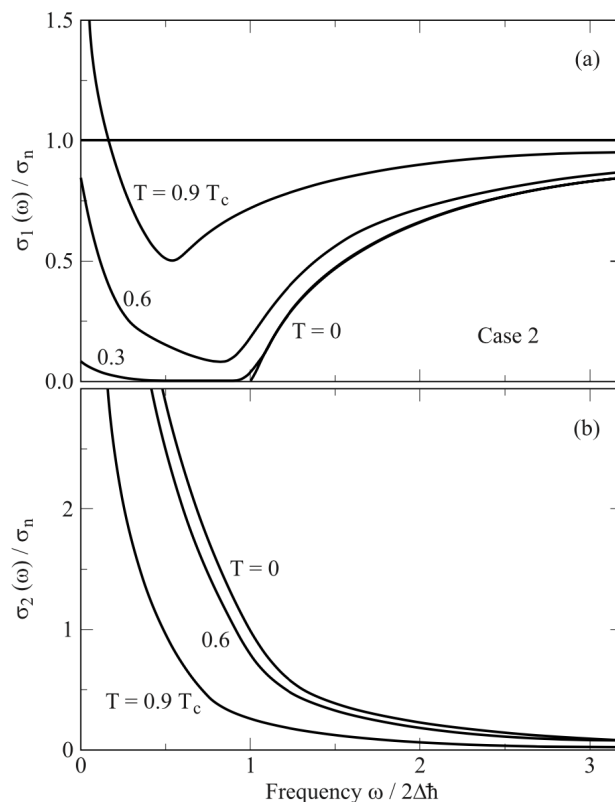
$$2\Delta / k_B T_C = 3.52 \quad \longrightarrow \quad T_c \approx 10 \text{ K} \rightarrow 2\Delta \approx 1 \text{ THz}$$



Mattis-Bardeen equations



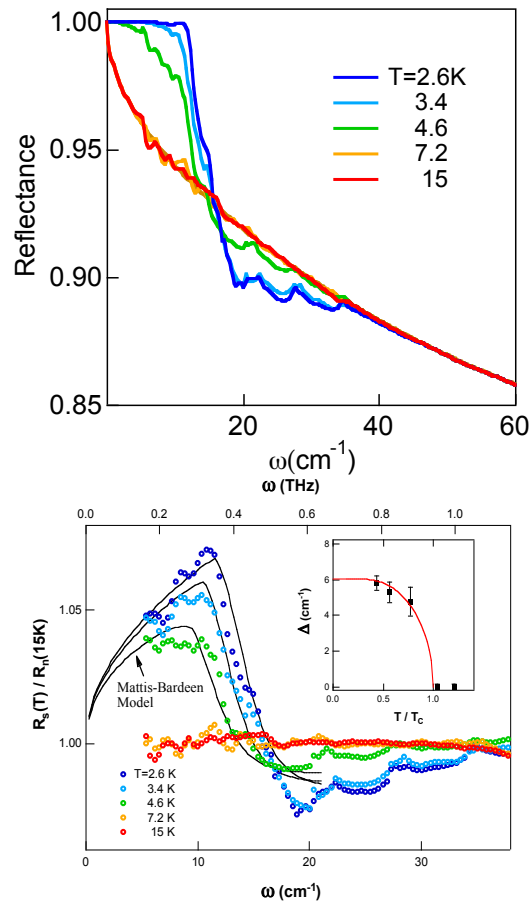
$$g(E) = \frac{(E^2 + \Delta^2 + \hbar\omega E)}{(E^2 - \Delta^2)^{1/2} ((E + \hbar\omega)^2 - \Delta^2)^{1/2}}$$



BCS Superconductors

BESSY – low α

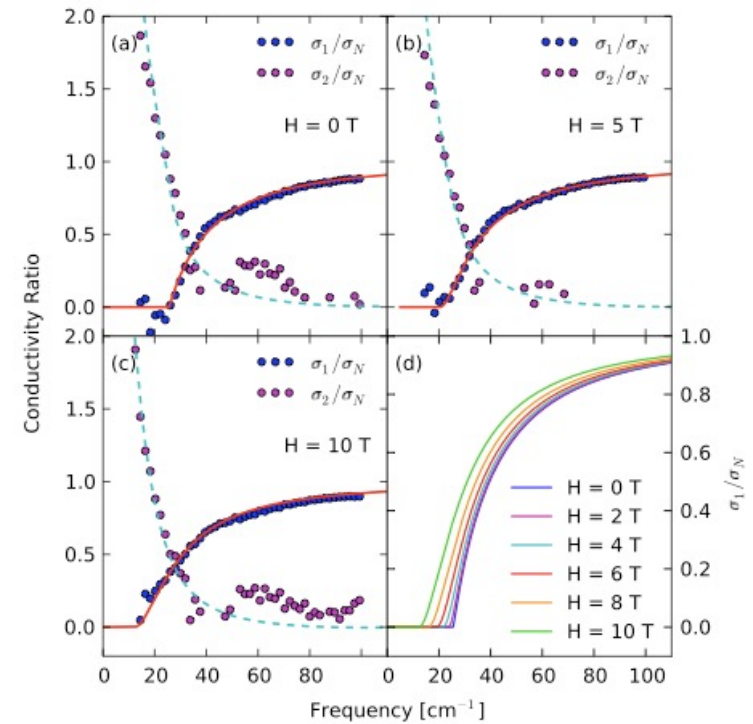
B-doped diamond



Ortolani et al., PRL (2006)

Brookhaven

$\text{Nb}_{0.5}\text{Ti}_{0.5}\text{N}$



Xi et al., PRL (2011)

Outline

The THz spectral range

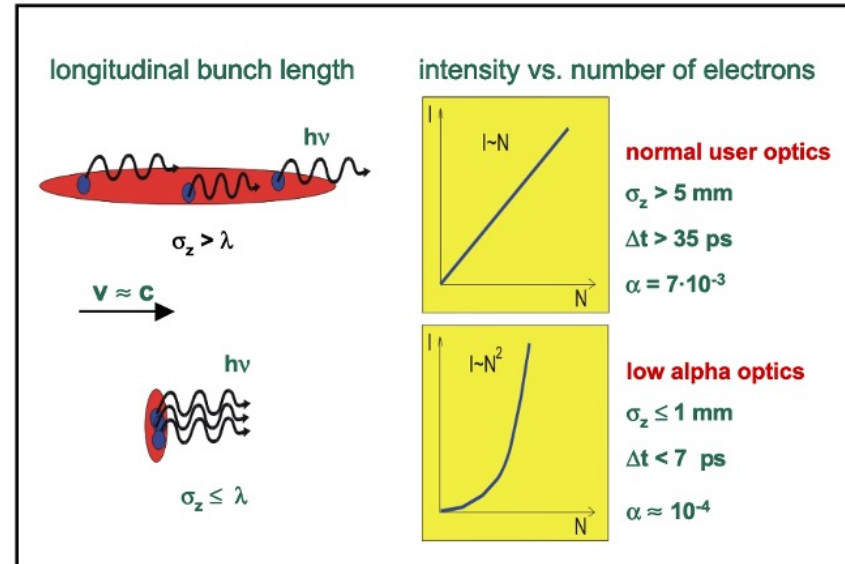
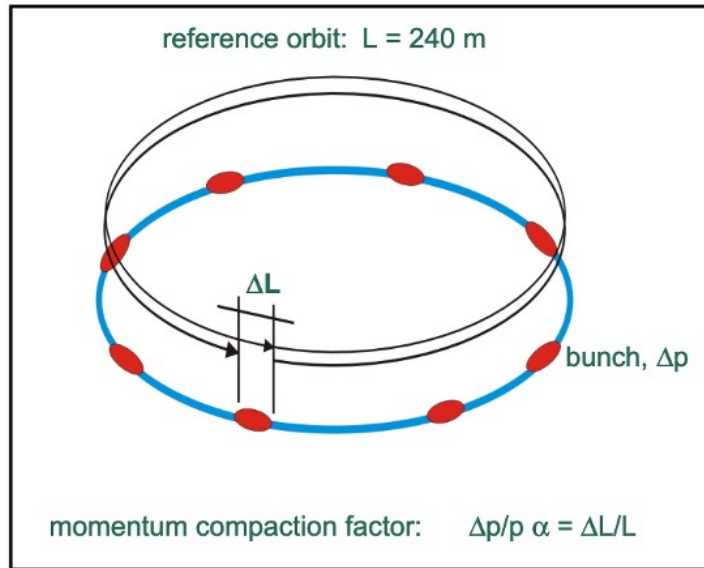
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Coherent Synchrotron Radiation



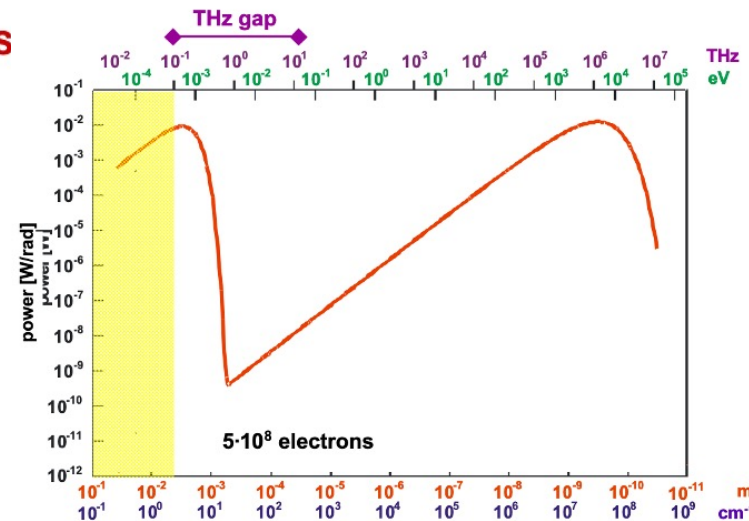
Dedicated Machine Mode: “Low α ” Optics at BESS

- Bunch shortening down to and below the mm-range
- Emission in the FIR range is drastically enhanced:

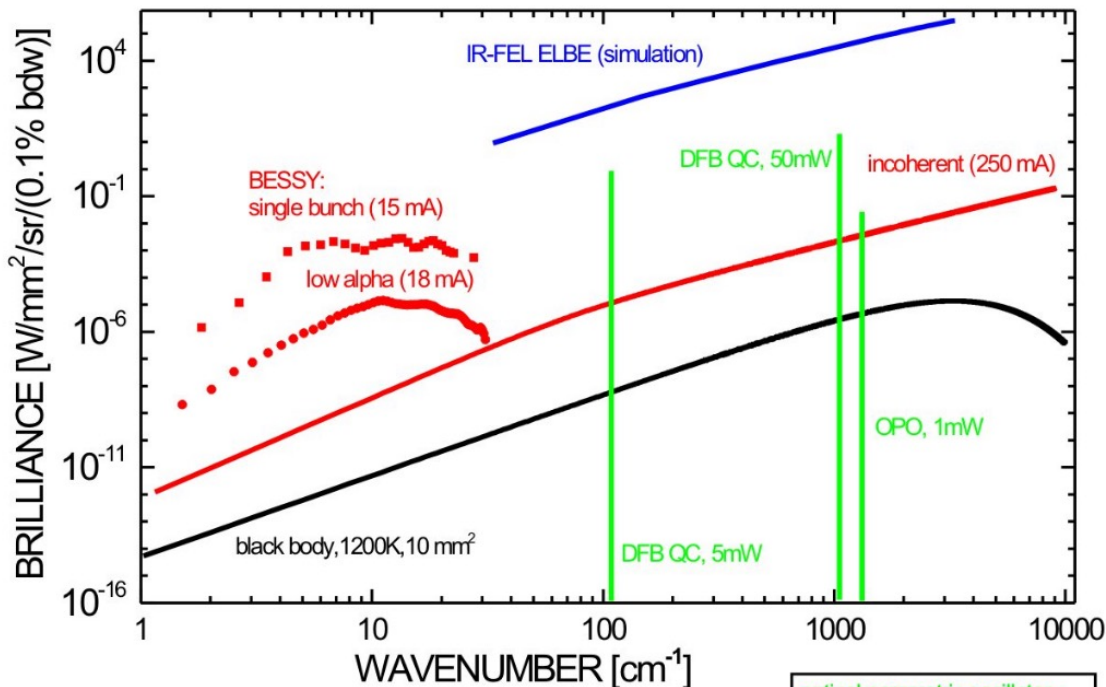
$$I = I_{incoh} + I_{coh} = Ni(1 + Nf_v)$$

$$f_v = \left| \int n(z) e^{i\pi \cos(\theta)z} dz \right|^2$$

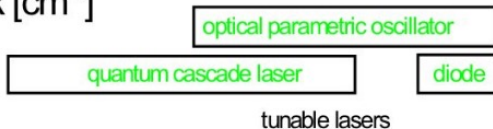
Courtesy of U. Schade



Coherent Synchrotron Radiation



Courtesy of U. Schade



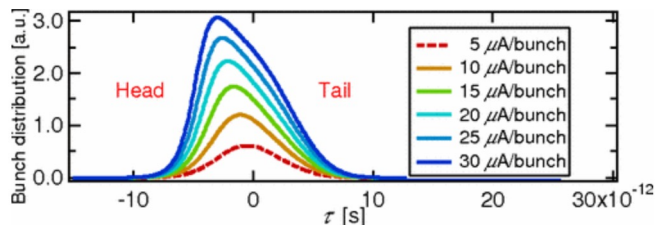
“bursting” mode

- high power CSR
- very noisy
- energy range: 2 - 50 cm⁻¹
- gain of ~10⁸

“steady state” mode

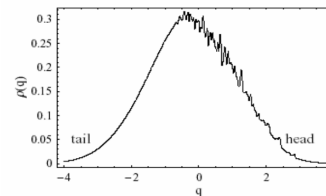
- low noise CSR
- energy range: 2 - 30 cm⁻¹
- gain of ~10⁴

Steady State



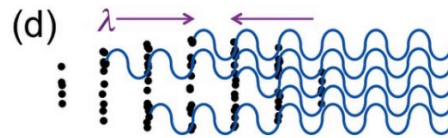
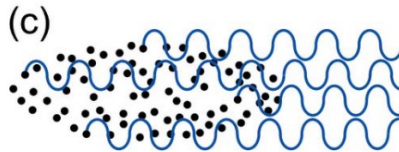
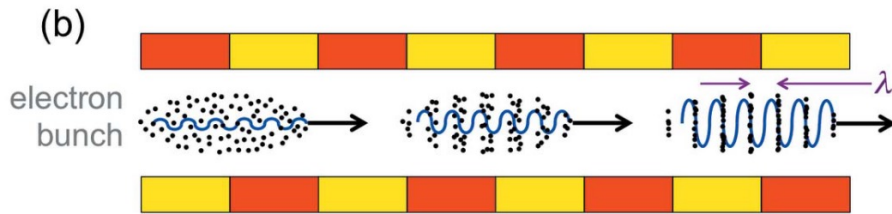
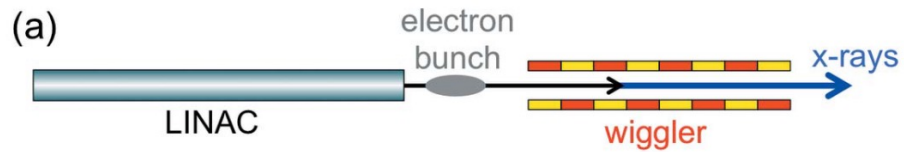
Sannibale et al., PRL 2004

Bursting



Simulated instability showing
the microbunching.
Venturini, Warnock SLAC

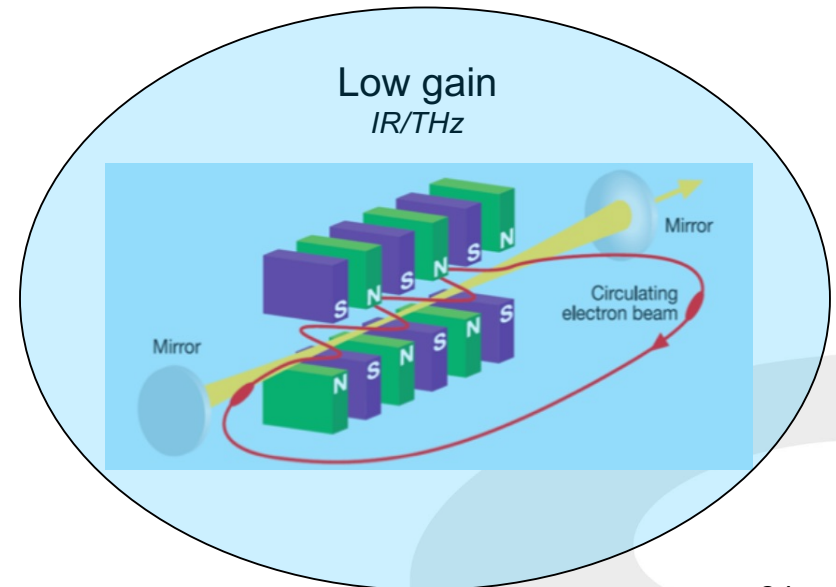
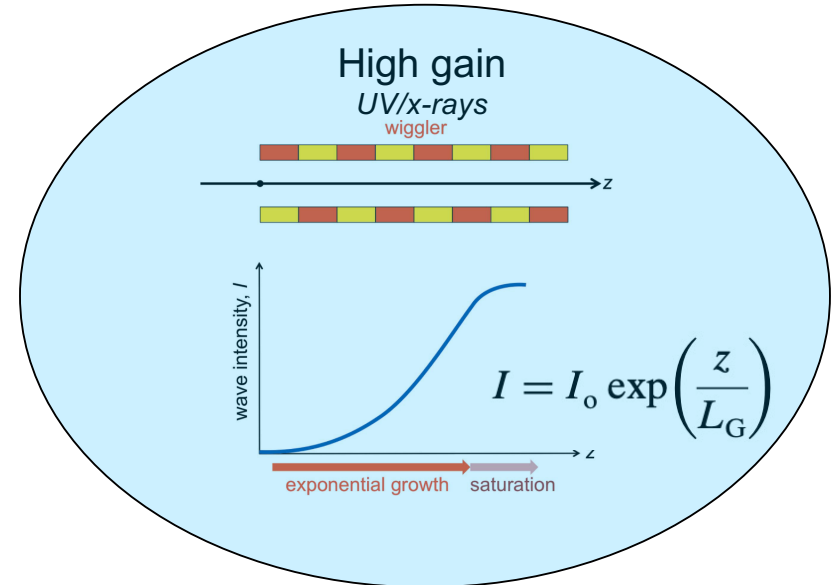
Microbunching and free-electron-lasers



Ponderomotive force

$$f_p = eB_w v_T$$

Hwu and Margaritondo, JSR 2021



IR/THz low gain free-electron-lasers

Low-gain FELs with optical cavity

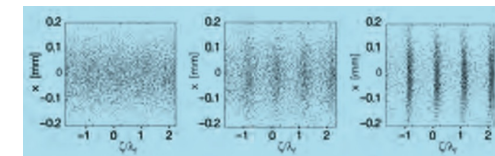
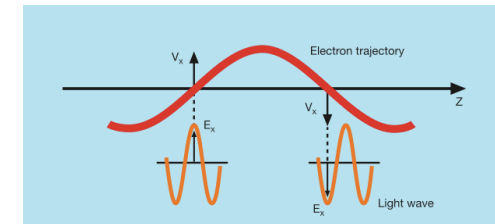
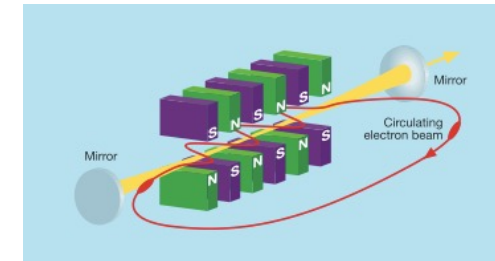
- UCSB (USA)
- Budker Institute (Russia)
- CLIO (France)
- FELIX / FLARE (Netherlands)
- FELBE (Germany)

...

$$\lambda = \frac{\lambda_u}{2\gamma^2} \left(1 + \frac{K^2}{2} \right)$$

$\lambda = 100 \mu\text{m}$
 $K \sim 1$

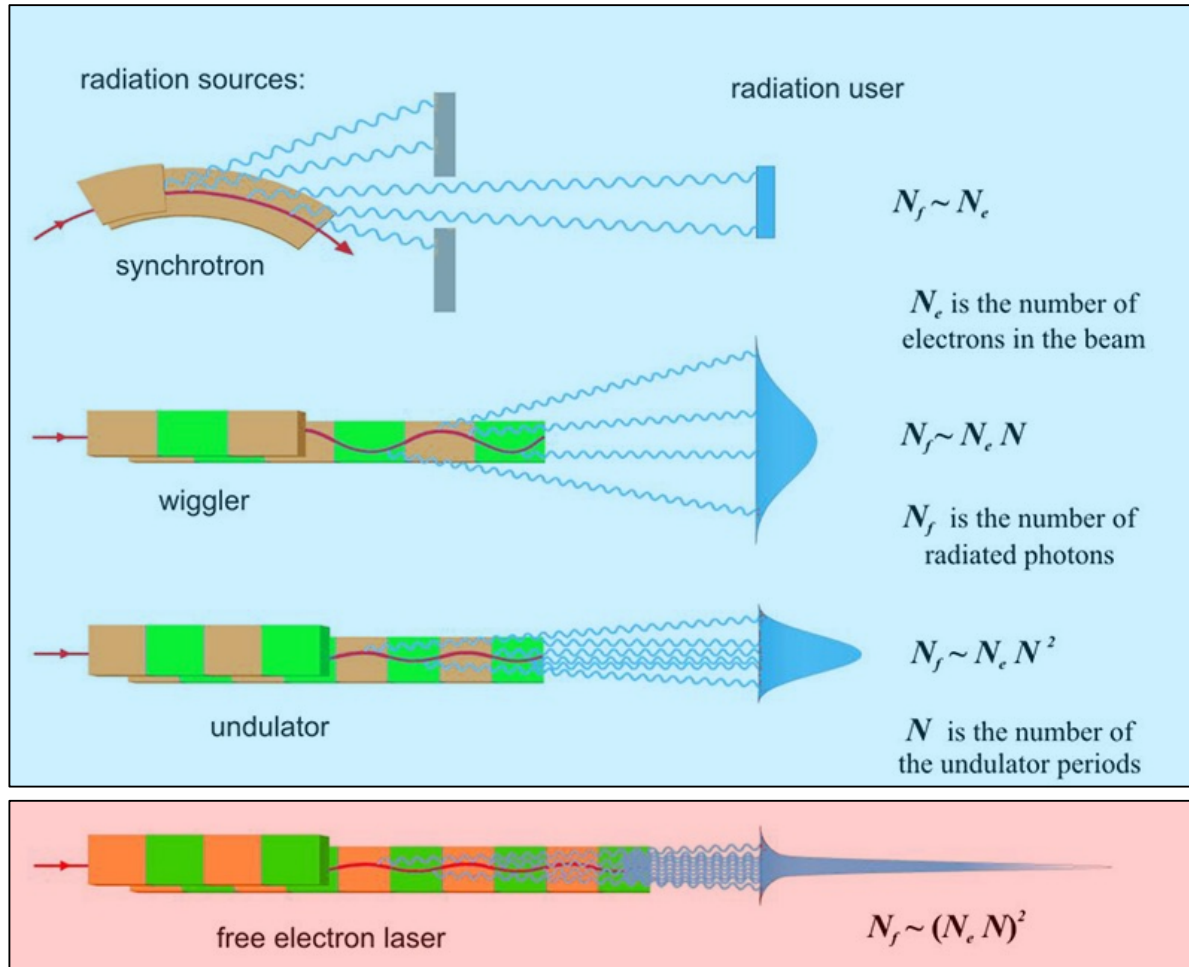
$E \sim 10 \text{ MeV}$	$E \sim 1 \text{ GeV}$
$\gamma \sim 20$	$\gamma \sim 2000$
$\lambda_U \sim 50 \text{ mm}$	$\lambda_U \sim 500 \text{ m} !!!$



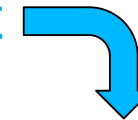
From DESY-FLASH brochure

Upon one passage in the undulator, radiation grows by a few percent
 → Several passages are needed before reaching saturation

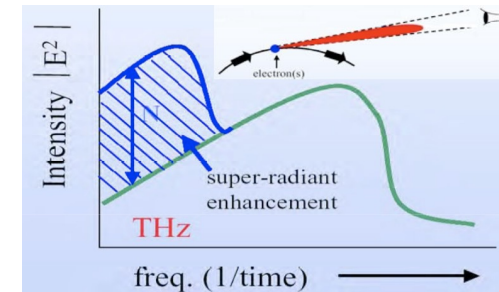
... a recap



Incoherent



Can be made coherent through **superradiance**



$$f_v = \left| \int n(z) e^{i\pi \cos(\theta)z} dz \right|^2$$

Coherent

electron beam



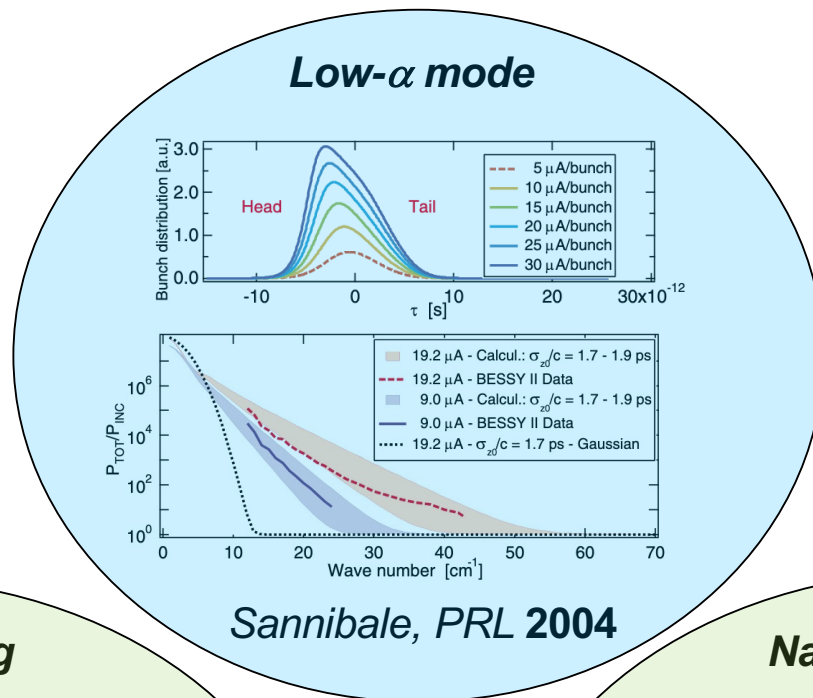
radiation



magnets

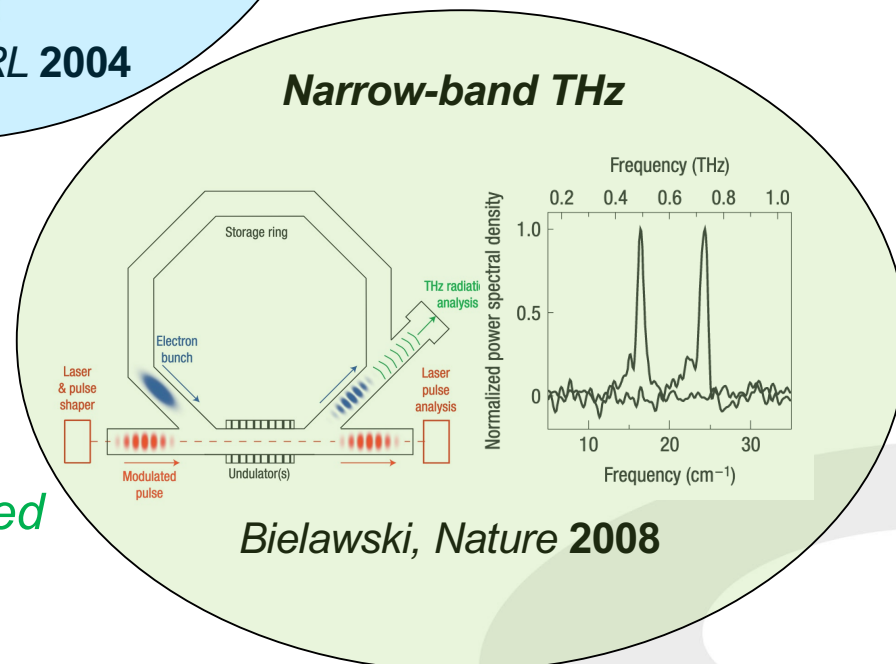
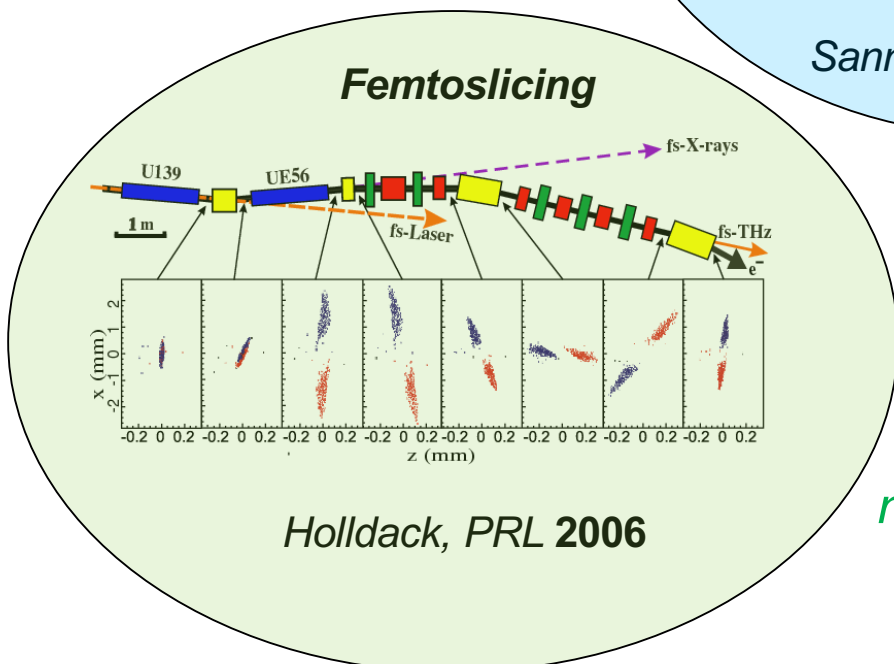


THz superradiant sources in SRs



*Beam shaping through
Magnetic lattice*

...but CSR wakefields play a role!



*Laser
modulated*

THz superradiant sources in LINACs

$$I = I_{incoh} + I_{coh} = Ni(1 + Nf_v)$$

$$f_v = \left| \int n(z) e^{i\pi \cos(\theta)z} dz \right|^2$$

$$A_f = \frac{I_{coh}}{I_{incoh}} = Nf_v$$

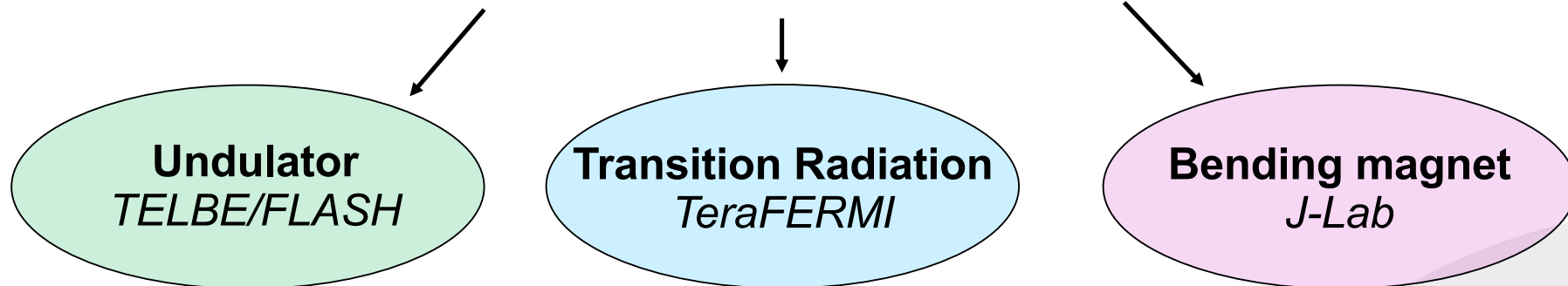
$$1 \text{ C} = 6,241 \cdot 10^{18} \text{ e}$$

For Storage Rings:

~1 pC/bunch $\rightarrow N \sim 6 \cdot 10^6 \rightarrow E \sim 10^{-10}$ J/pulse

For linear accelerators:

~1 nC/bunch $\rightarrow N \sim 6 \cdot 10^9 \rightarrow E \sim 10^{-4}$ J/pulse



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The FERMI seeded FEL

nature
photonics

ARTICLES

PUBLISHED ONLINE: 23 SEPTEMBER 2012 | DOI: 10.1038/NPHOTON.2012.233

Highly coherent and stable pulses from the FERMI seeded free-electron laser in the extreme ultraviolet → 100-20 nm

First user exp. Dec 2012

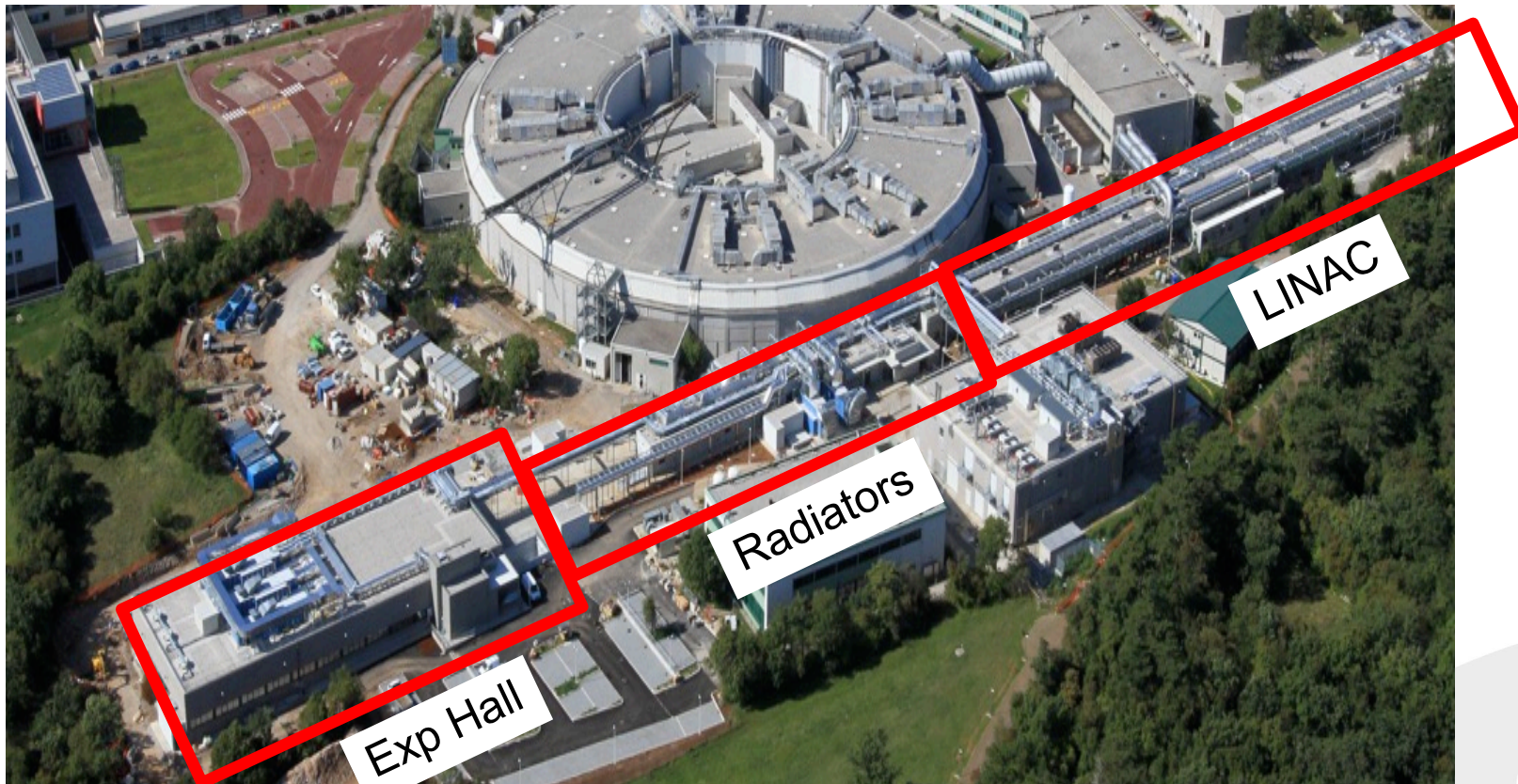
nature
photonics

ARTICLES

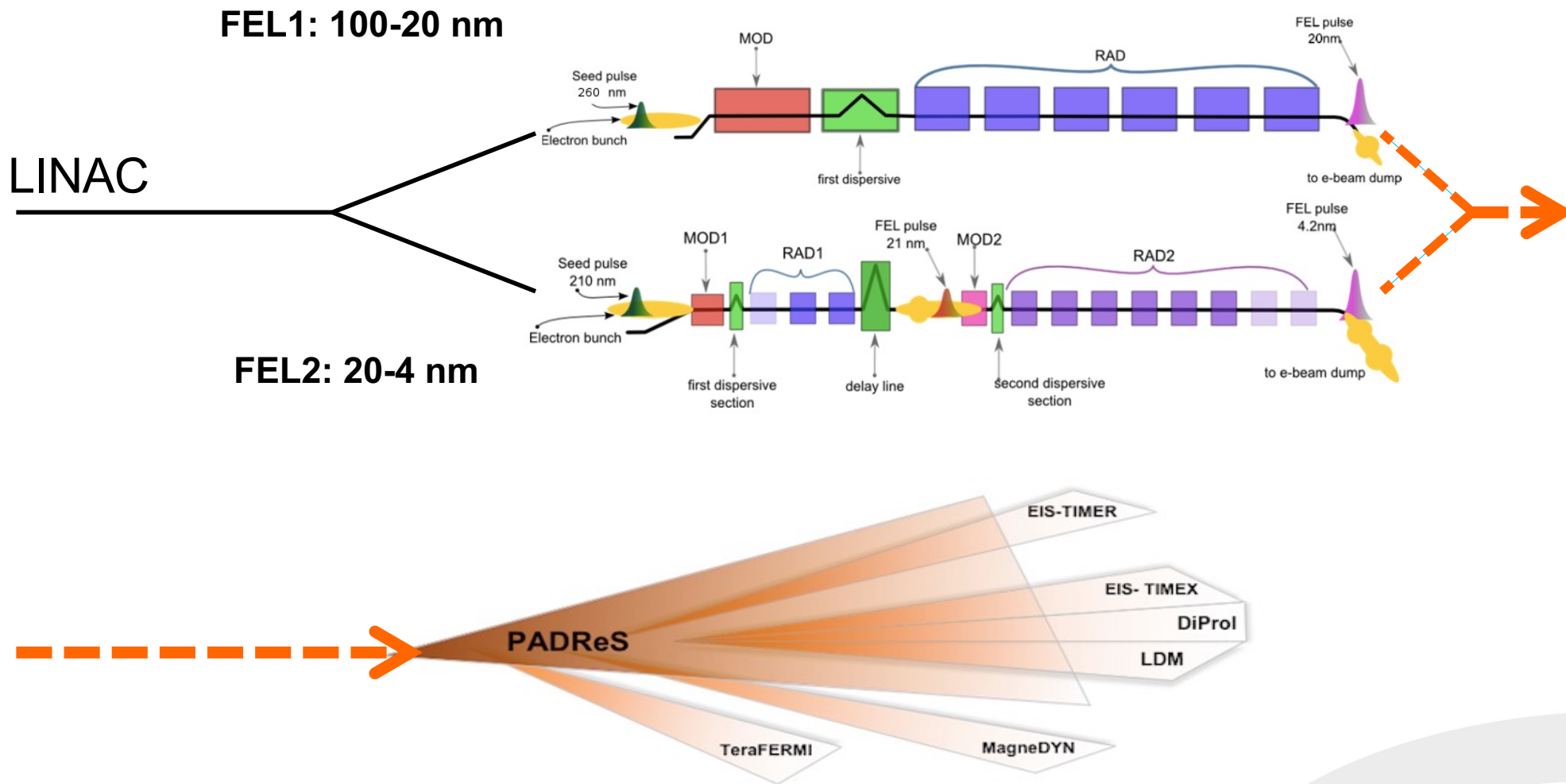
PUBLISHED ONLINE: 20 OCTOBER 2013 | DOI: 10.1038/NPHOTON.2013.277

Two-stage seeded soft-X-ray free-electron laser → 20-4 nm

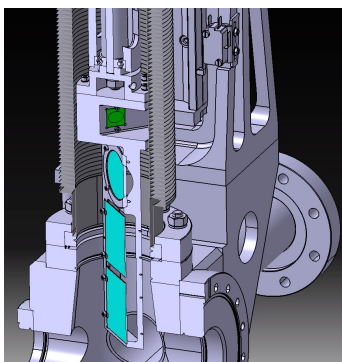
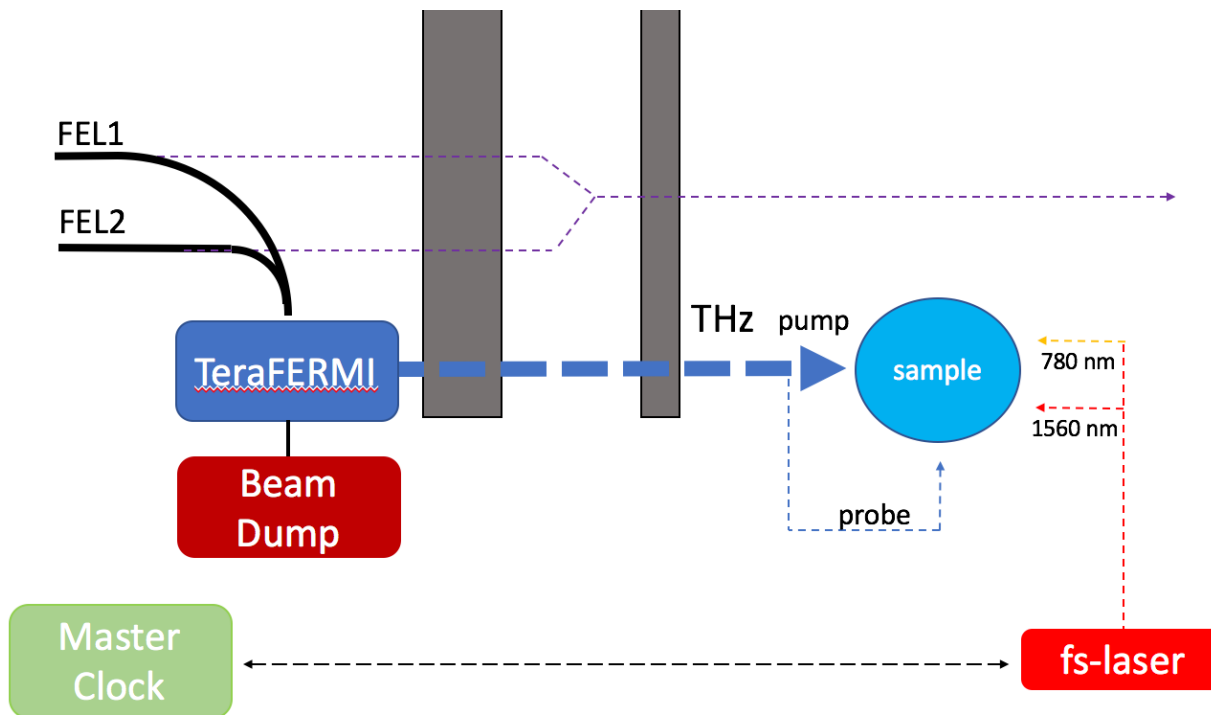
First user exp. July 2016



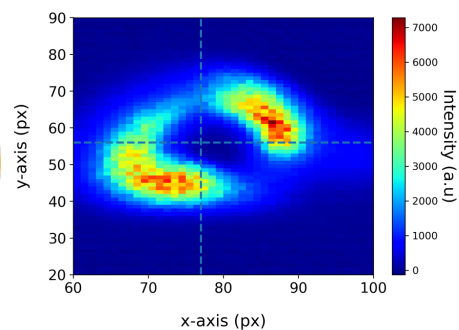
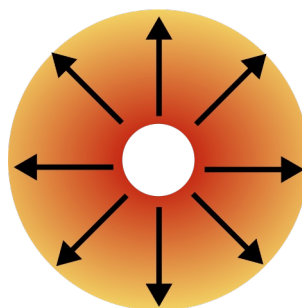
The FERMI seeded FEL



The TeraFERMI beamline



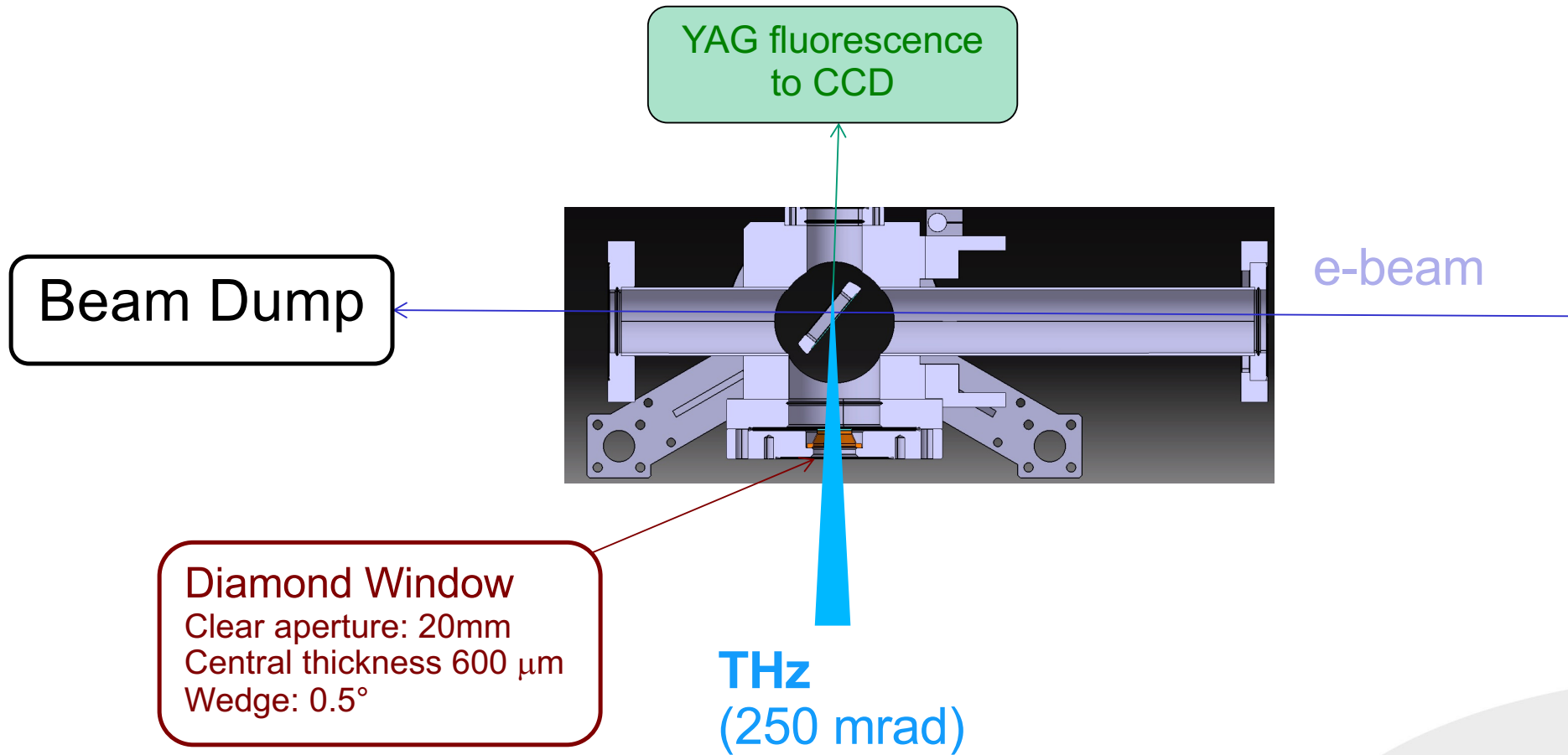
Coherent Transition Radiation



Cylindrical symmetry
Radial polarization

→ *Efficient generation of longitudinally polarized fields*

TeraFERMI Source

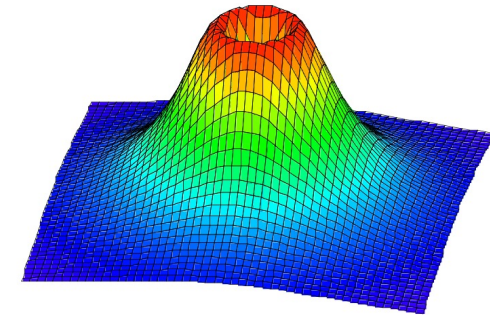
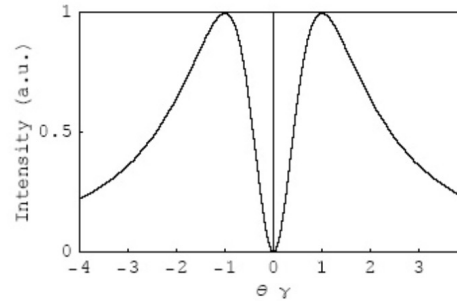


Transition Radiation

Transition Radiation occurs when relativistic electrons cross the boundary between two media of different dielectric constant

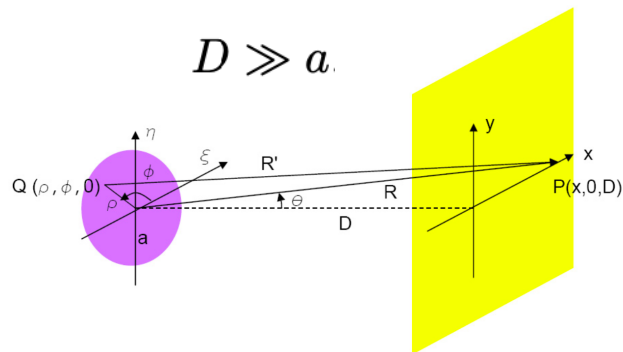
The Ginzburg-Frank equation:

$$\frac{d^2U}{d\omega d\Omega} = \frac{e^2}{4\pi^3 \epsilon_0 c} \frac{\beta^2 \sin^2 \theta}{(1 - \beta^2 \cos^2 \theta)^2}$$



$$\theta_{max} = \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}{\beta}\right) = \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{\beta\gamma}\right) \simeq \frac{1}{\gamma} \quad \text{for } \gamma \gg 1$$

Generalized Ginzburg-Frank equation
(TR from finite screen, far-field)



Casalbuoni, TESLA Report 2005-15

$$\frac{d^2U}{d\omega d\Omega} = \frac{e^2}{4\pi^3 \epsilon_0 c} \cdot \frac{\beta^2 \sin^2 \theta}{(1 - \beta^2 \cos^2 \theta)^2} [1 - T(\theta, \omega)]^2$$

with

$$T(\theta, \omega) = \frac{\omega a}{c\beta\gamma} J_0\left(\frac{\omega a \sin \theta}{c}\right) K_1\left(\frac{\omega a}{c\beta\gamma}\right) + \frac{\omega a}{c\beta^2\gamma^2 \sin \theta} J_1\left(\frac{\omega a \sin \theta}{c}\right) K_0\left(\frac{\omega a}{c\beta\gamma}\right)$$

Outline

The THz spectral range

THz spectroscopy with Synchrotron Radiation

Accelerator-based Coherent sources of THz light

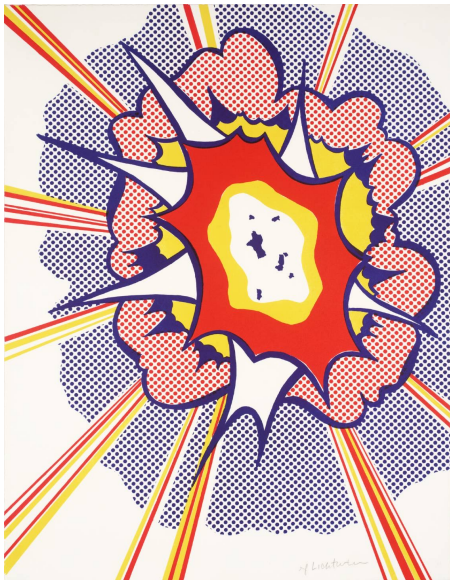
TeraFERMI – the THz beamline at FERMI

THz studies with FELs

THz pumping

THz radiation is non-ionizing, highly penetrating, and provides high chemical specificity

THz light couples to electronic, vibrational and magnetic excitations

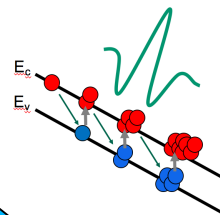
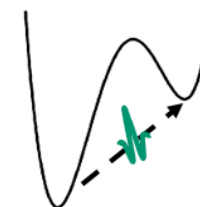


Optical pump



THz pump

THz control of matter



Nucleae/lattice

Nonlinear phononics
Macromolecules
Molecular alignment
Reaction pathways

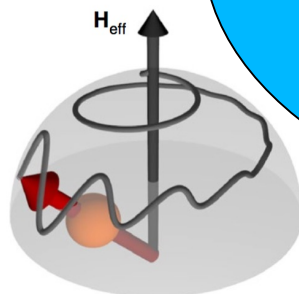
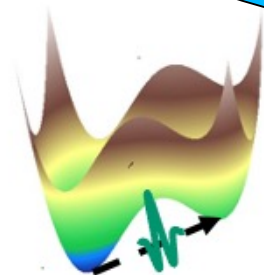
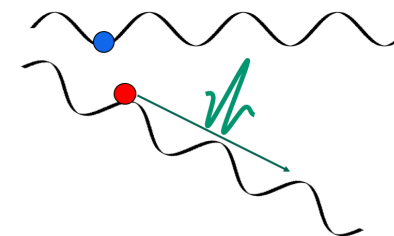
Electrons

Impact ionization
Intervalley scattering
Zener tunneling
Franz-Keldysh

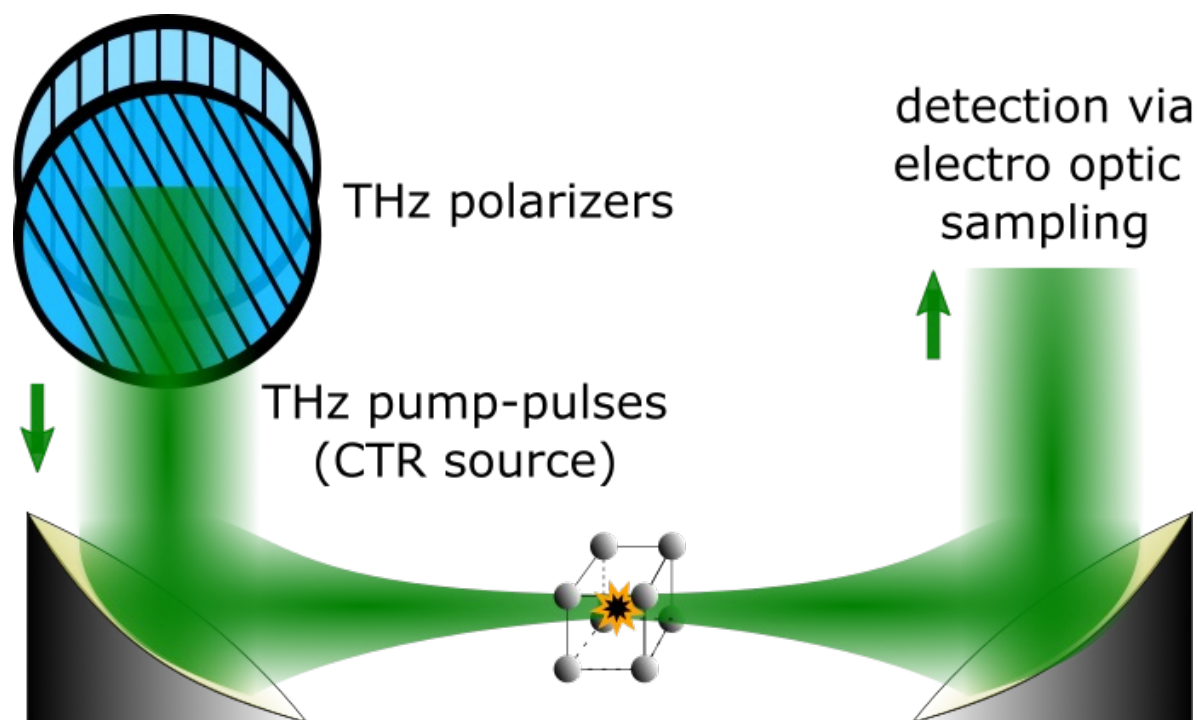
Spins

Ultrafast magnetic switching
Precession

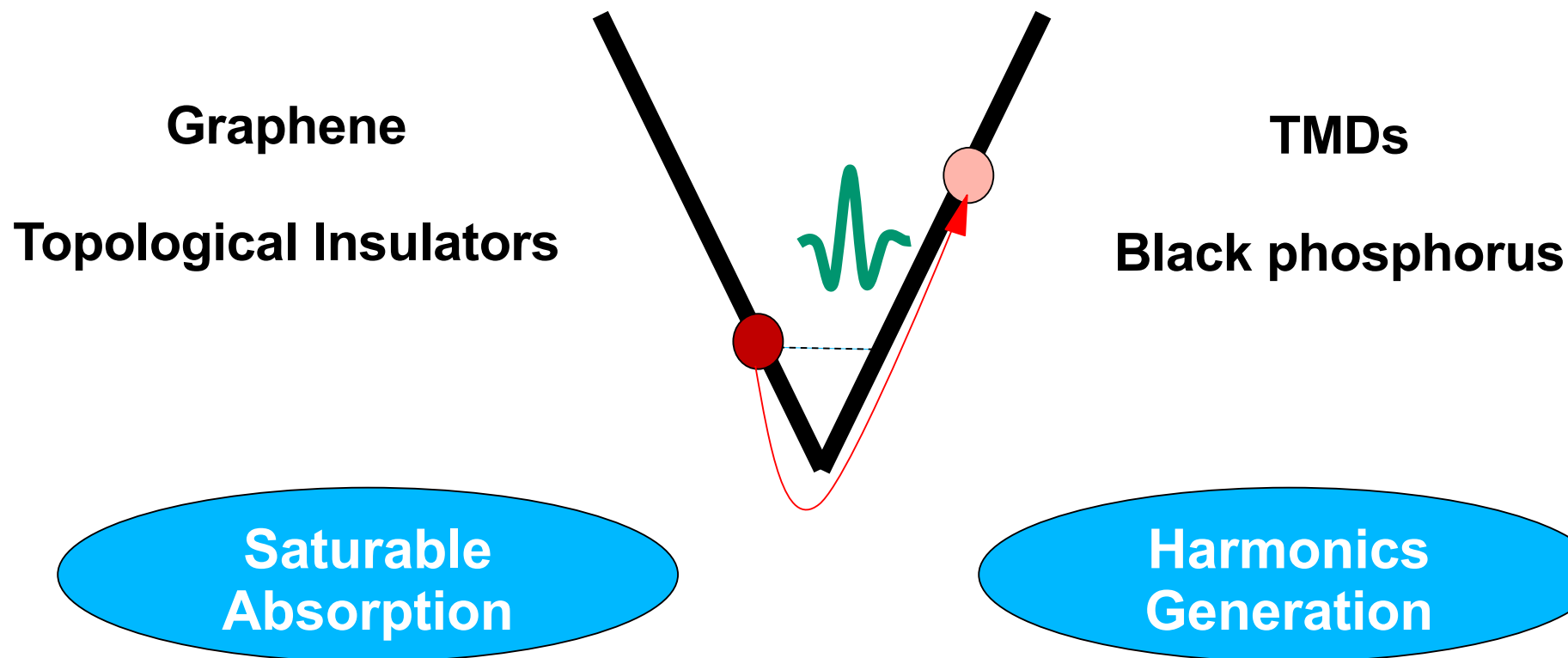
1 MV/cm ~ 0.3 Tesla



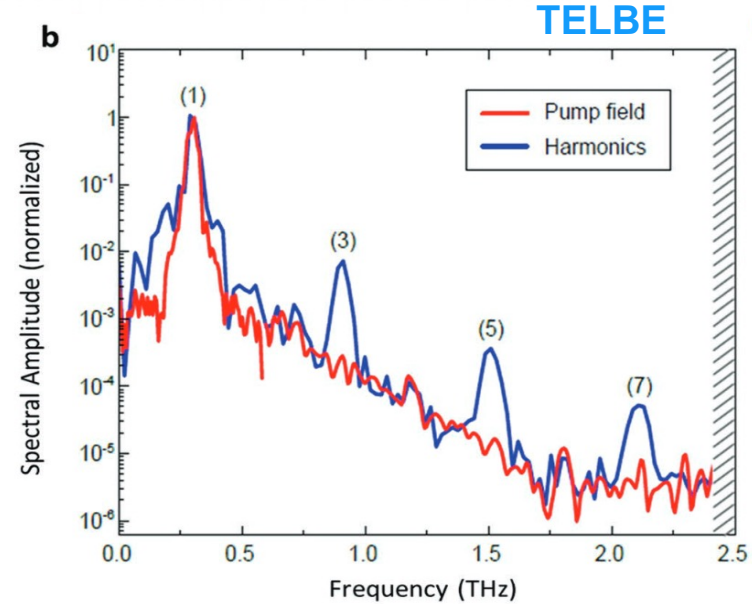
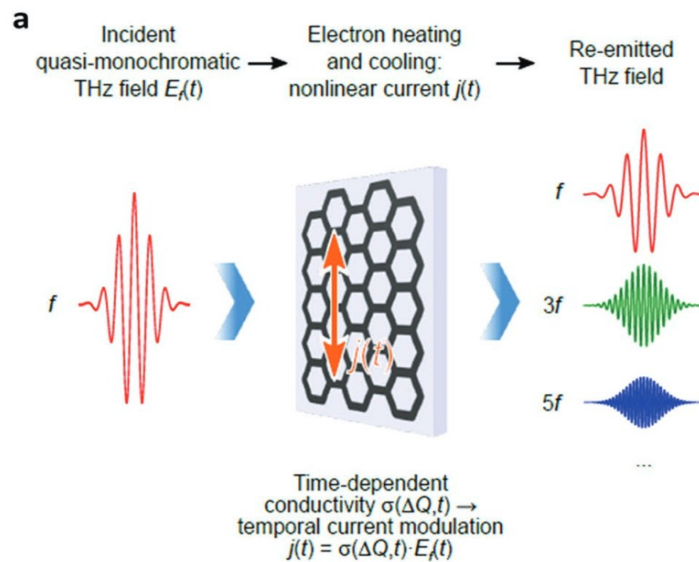
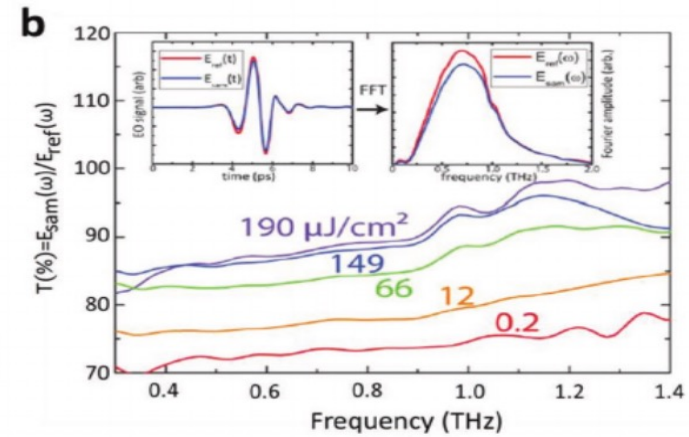
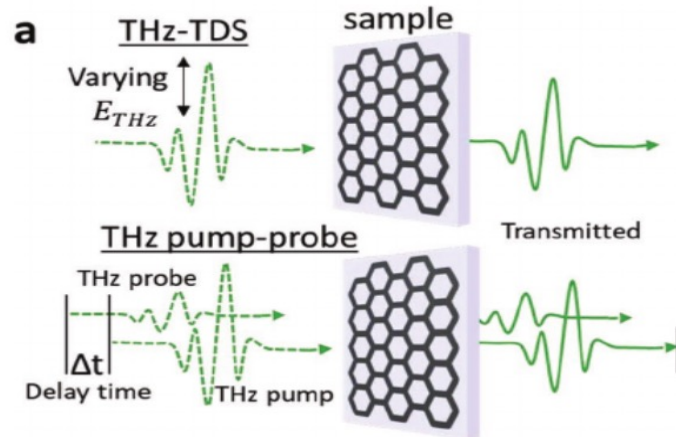
Fluence-dependent spectroscopy



Dirac materials



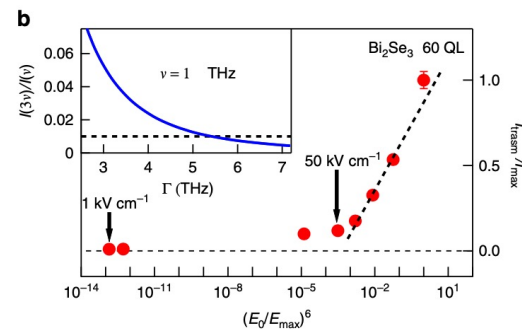
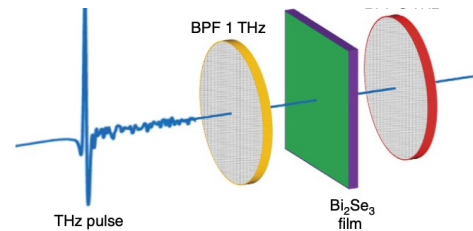
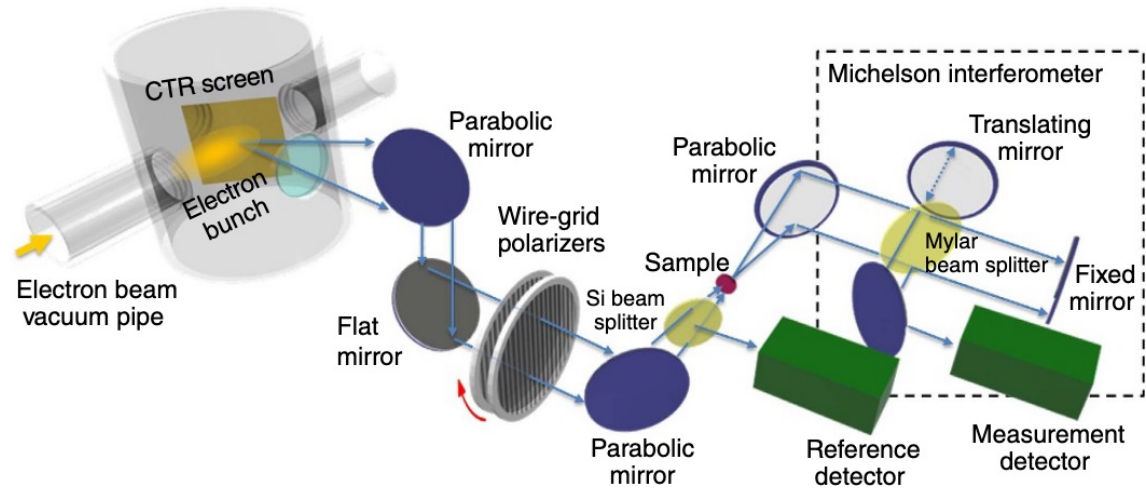
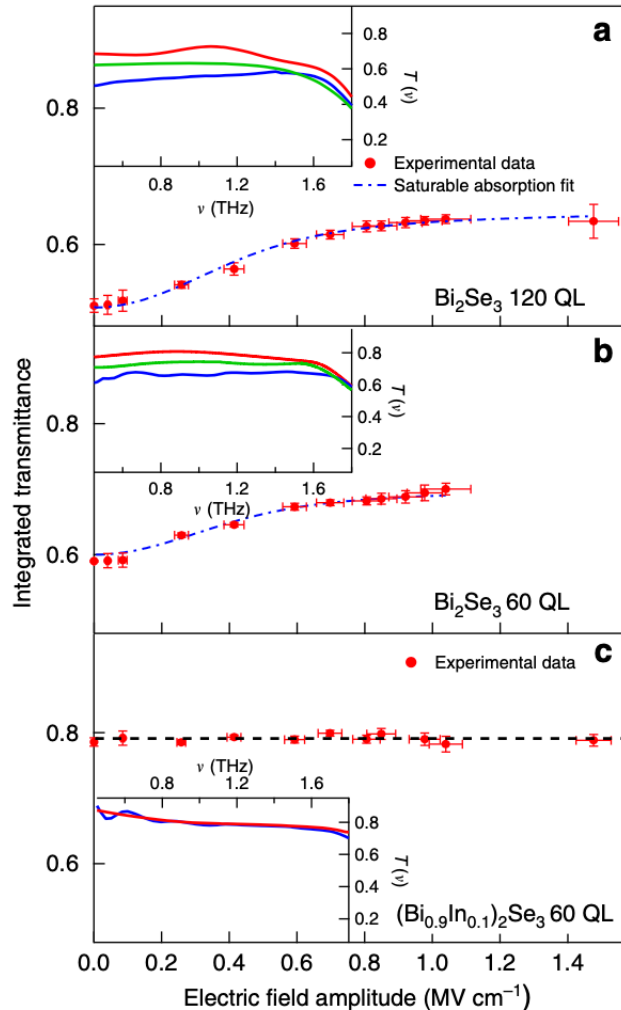
THz nonlinearities in graphene



A. Hafez et al., *Advanced Optical Materials* (2022)

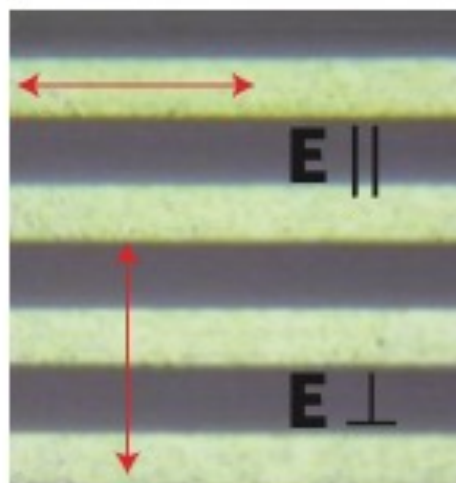
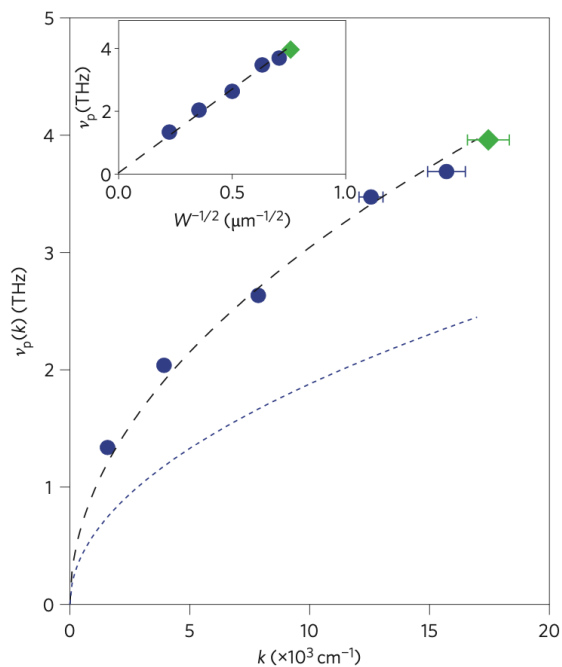
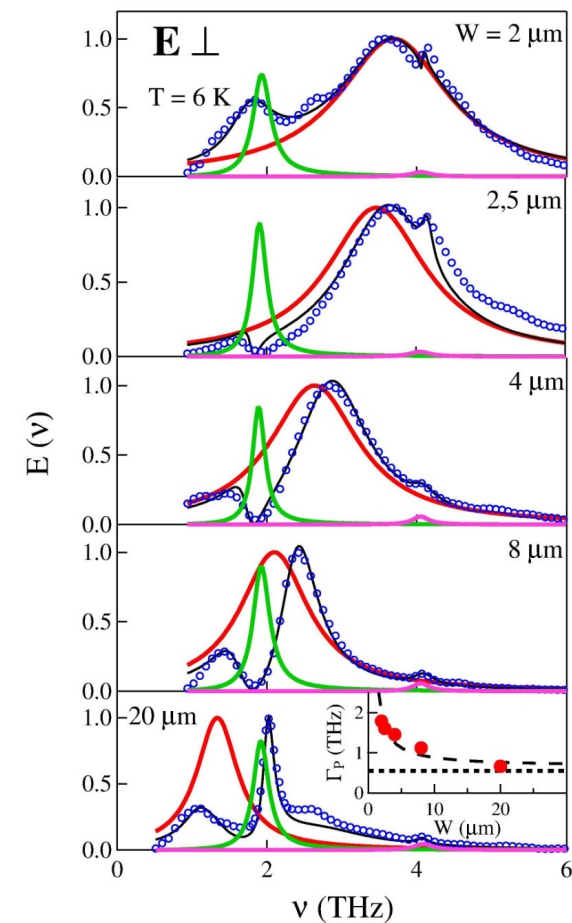
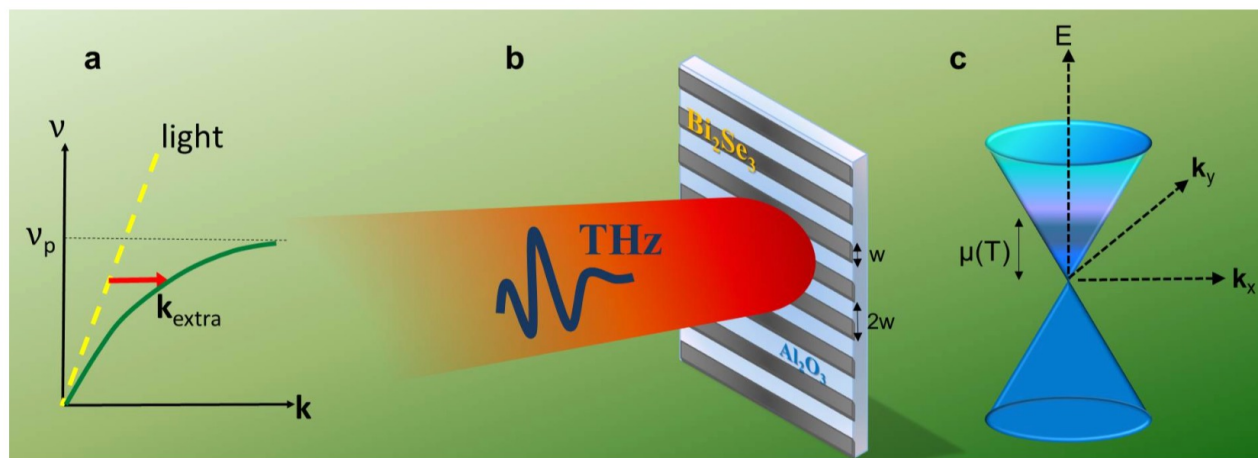
THz nonlinear properties of Bi_2Se_3

THz@SPARC-Lab



*F. Giorgianni et al.,
Nature Communications (2016)*

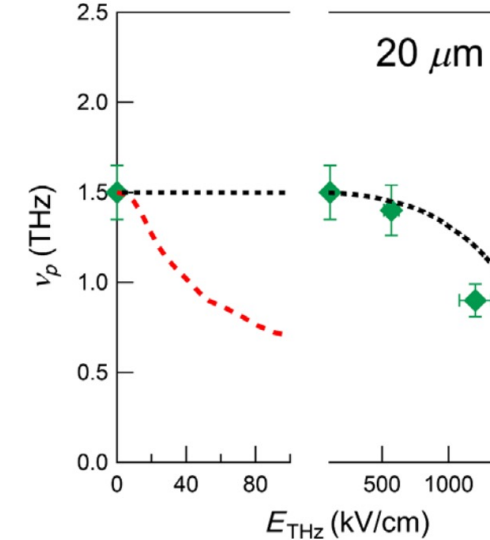
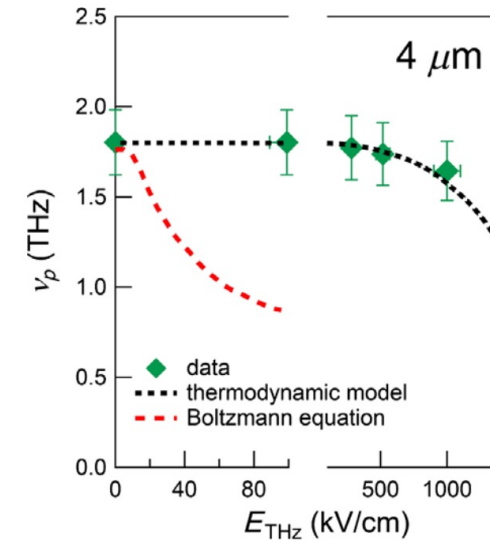
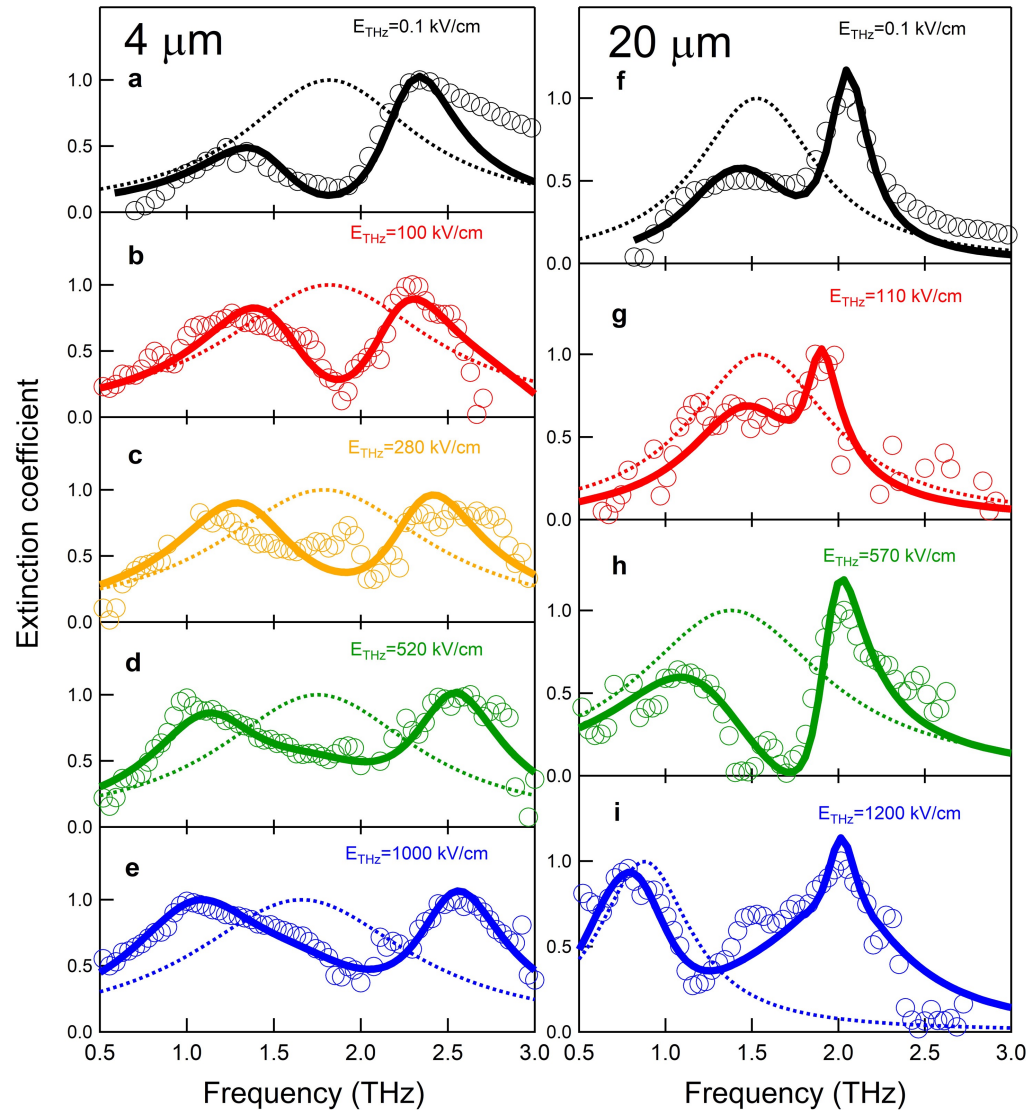
THz Plasmonics on Bi_2Se_3



P. Di Pietro et al., Nature Nano. 2013

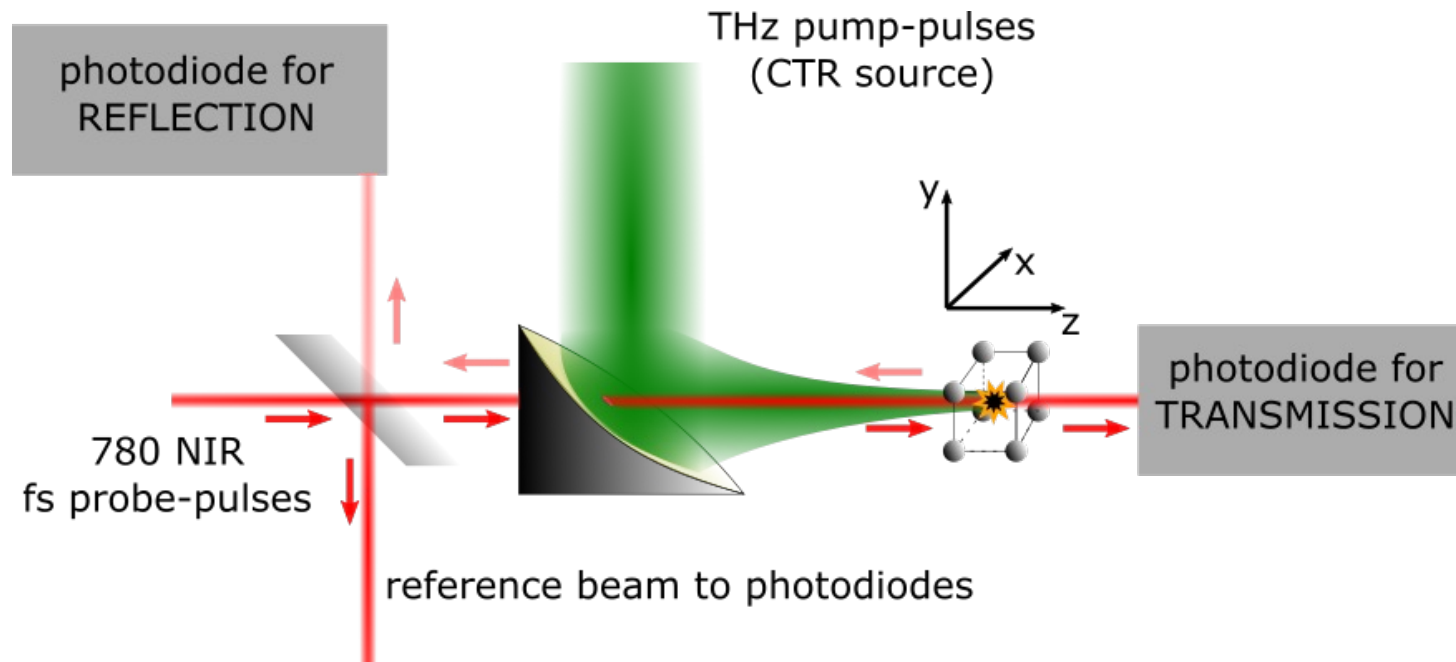
Fluence-dependent THz properties

TeraFERMI



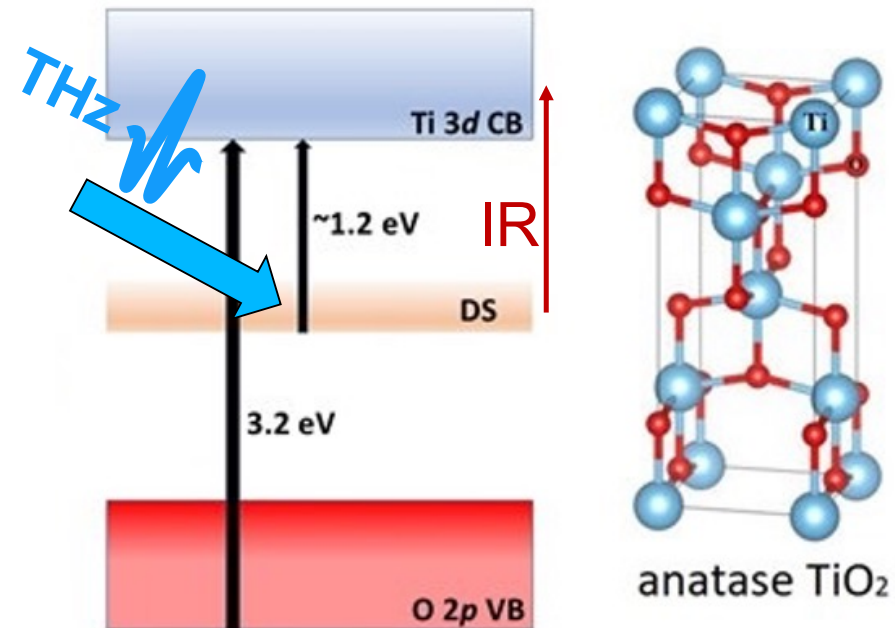
P. Di Pietro et al., PRL 2020

THz-pump/IR-probe



- Normal incidence geometry
- Simultaneous measurement of reflectance and transmittance
- Terahertz Kerr configuration also available

THz control of the O₂ defect state in TiO₂



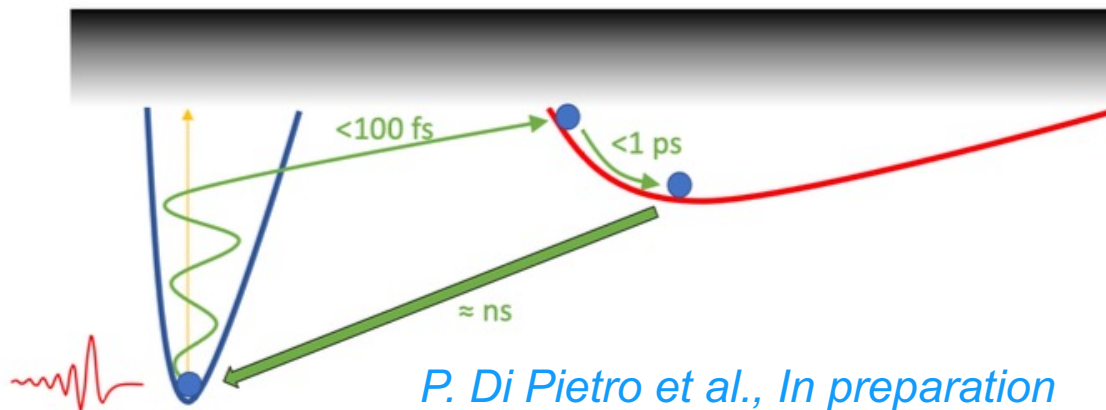
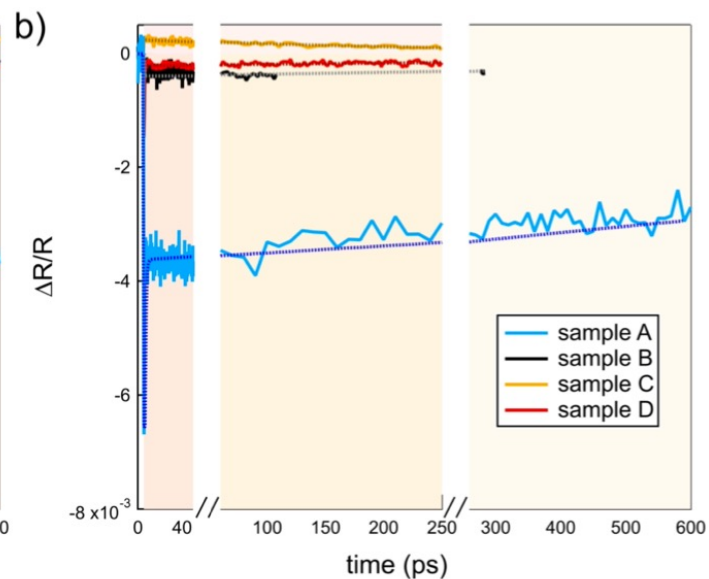
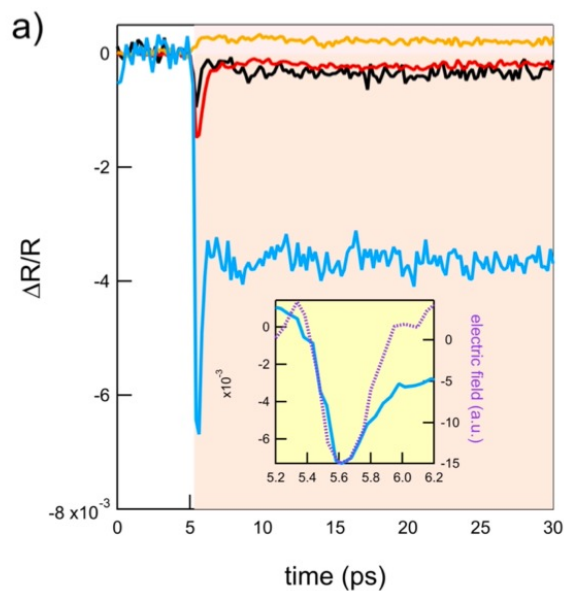
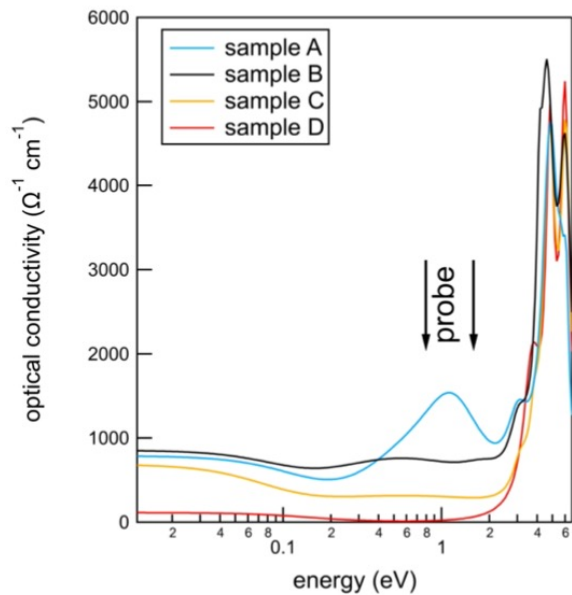
Chemical doping arising from oxygen vacancies induces the creation of in-gap defect states (DS)

ARPES measurements confirm the existence of both localized (IG) and delocalized (2DEG) electronic states with Ti³⁺ and Ti⁴⁺ character, respectively.

Using THz to control and modulate on ultrafast timescales the photoexcitation of the Defect State

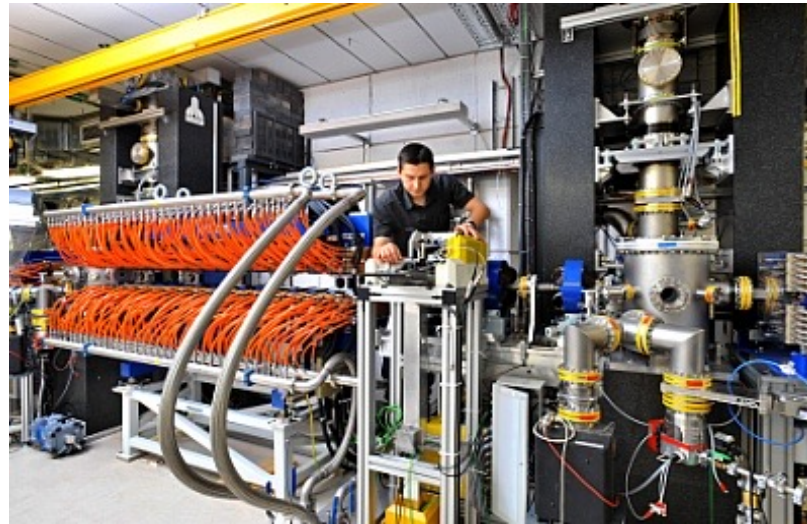
THz control of the O₂ defect state in TiO₂

TeraFERMI

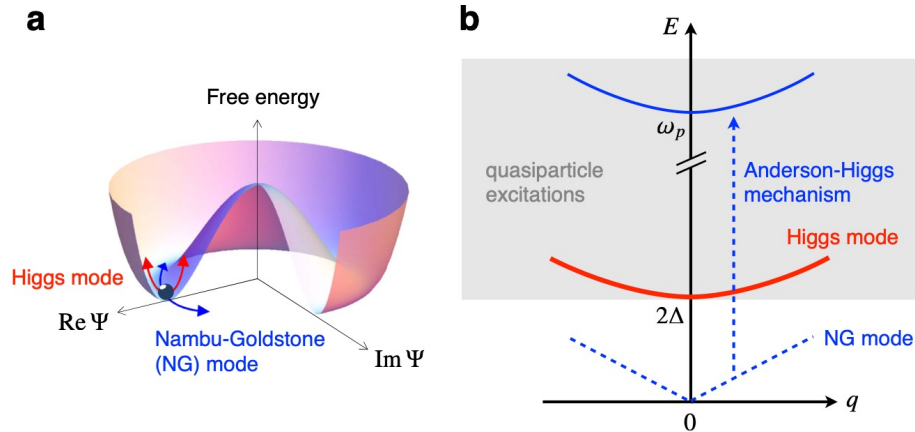


Narrowband THz

Superradiant undulator *TELBE*



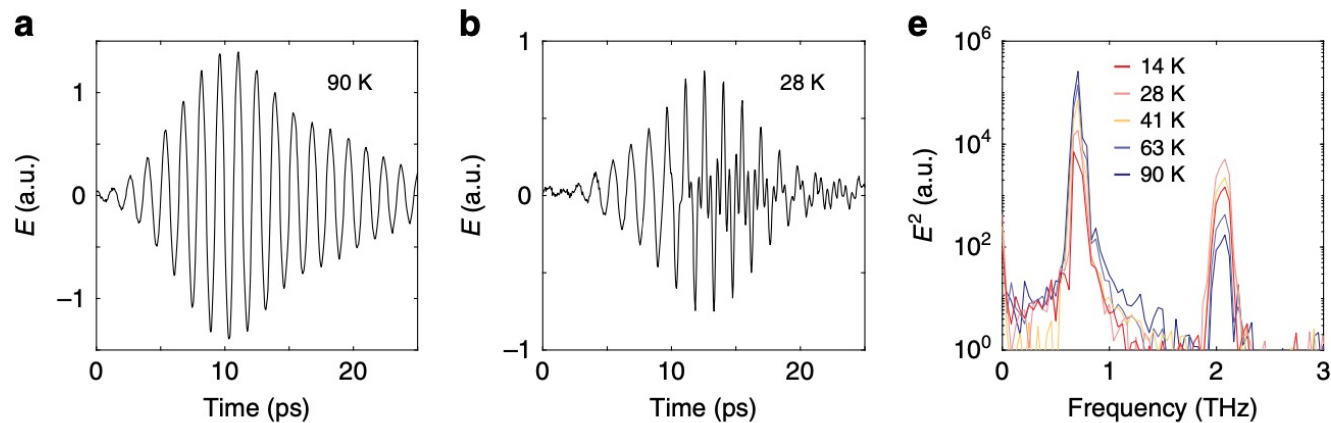
THz Higgs modes in superconductors



*The Higgs mode does not have any electric charge, electric dipole, magnetic moment, and other quantum numbers. Therefore **it does not couple** to external probes such as electromagnetic fields in the **linear-response regime***

R. Shimano & N. Tsuji, Ann. Rev. Cond. Mat. Phys. 2020

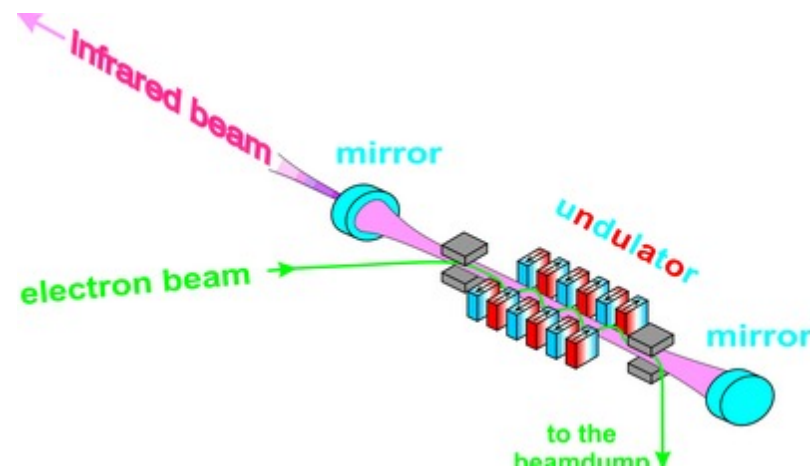
TELBE



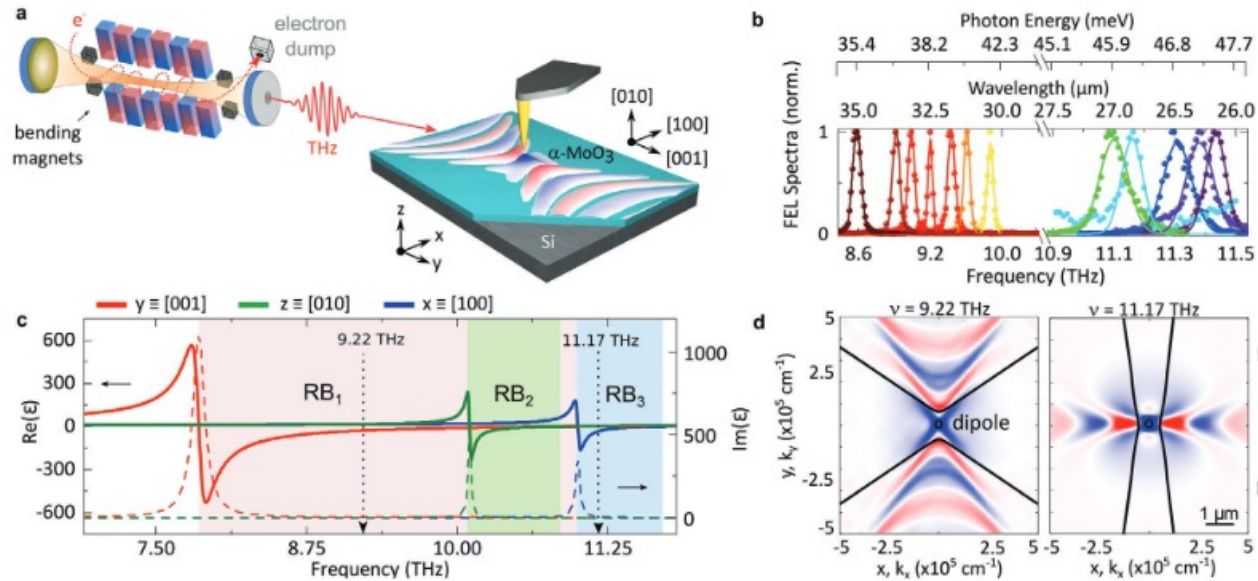
H. Chu et al., Nat. Comm 2020

Narrowband THz

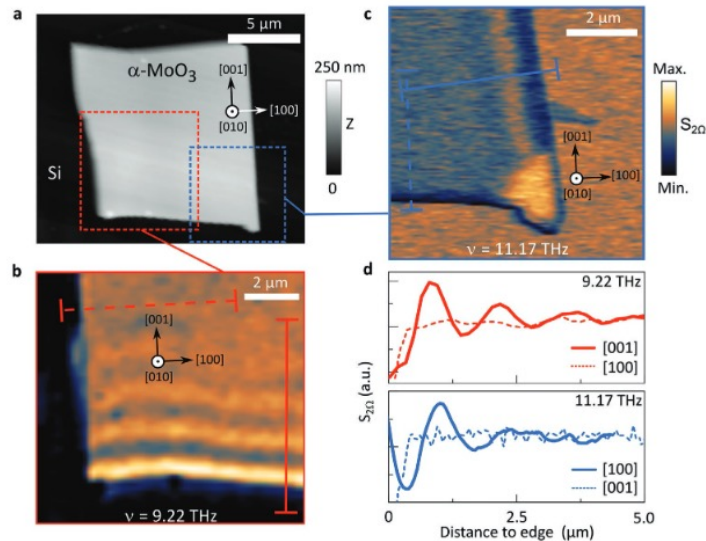
Cavity FEL *FELBE*



Nanoscale THz phonon polaritons



FELBE

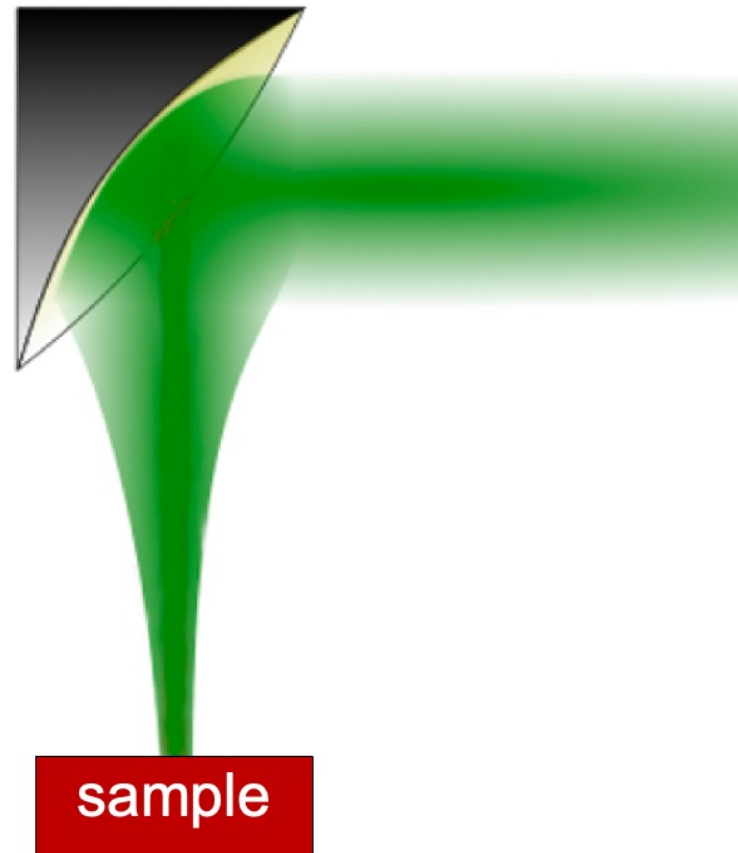


Near-field images show periodic signals (fringes) parallel to specific flake edges. This reveals PhPs propagating with strongly in-plane anisotropic character.

At 9.22 THz the polariton wavelength is $2.82 \mu\text{m} \ll \lambda_0 = 32.5 \mu\text{m}$

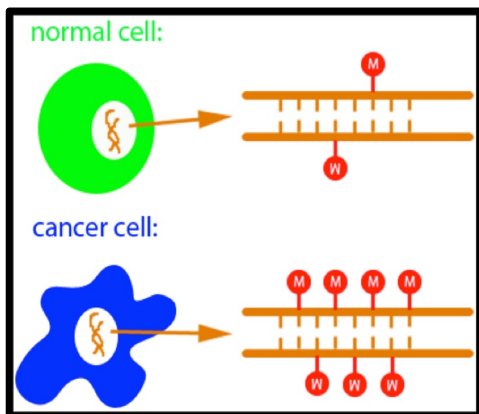
At 11.7 THz the polariton wavelength is $3.9 \mu\text{m} \ll \lambda_0 = 26.8 \mu\text{m}$

Terahertz Irradiation



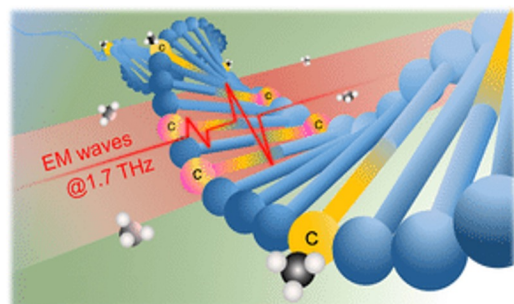
THz irradiation

THz-induced demethylation



Cancer cells can show enhanced DNA Methylation

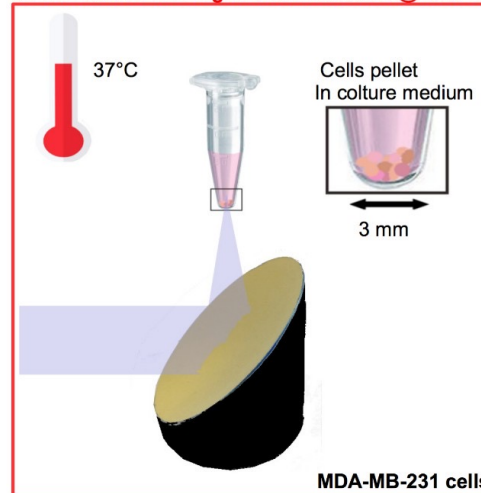
Methyl groups



Intense resonant THz radiation induces DNA demethylation

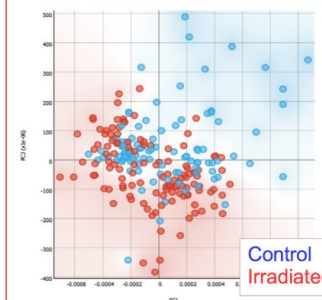
Treatment

60 minutes of THz High Field Irradiation @TeraFERMI



Probe

SR-IR @SISSI on single cells



F. Piccirilli, M. Pachetti et al. (2021)

TeraFERMI

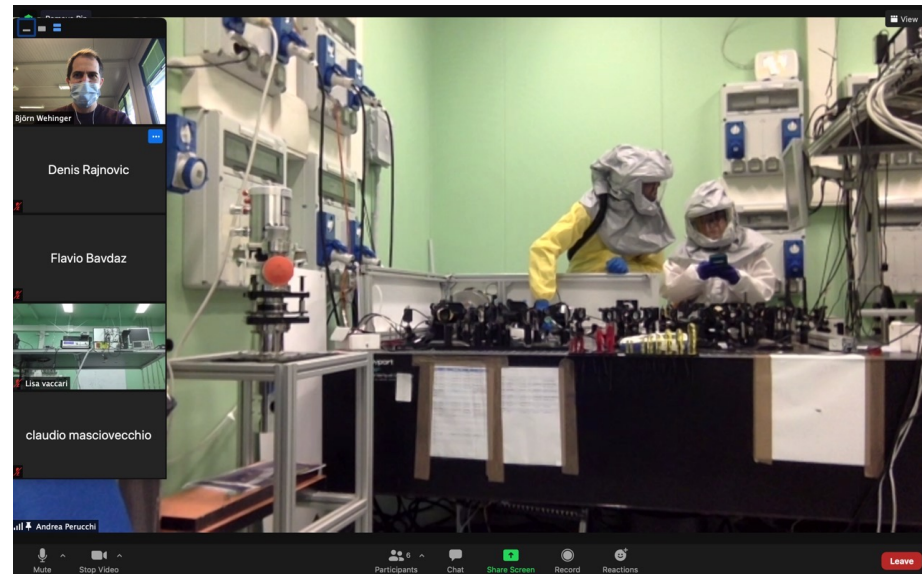
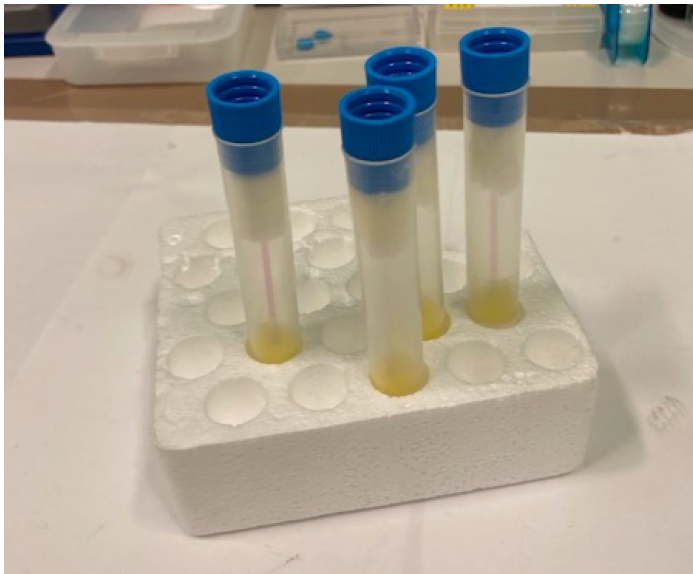
THz irradiation

Virus inactivation through THz irradiation

RNA modes resonate at THz frequencies

→ Inducing RNA damage while keeping the capsid intact

→ vaccines



Most plastics are transparent to THz radiation
Unbreakable sample holders can be used
Virus is sealed within 2 plastic containers

Acknowledgments

TeraFERMI

P. Di Pietro

J. Schmidt (*now @ Uni Nova Gorica*)

N. Adhlakha

Z. Ebrahimpour (*now at TIMEX*)

F. Piccirilli

SISSI-Bio

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G. Birarda

F. Piccirilli

D. Bedolla

M.C. Stani

SISSI-MAT

S. Lupi

M. Zacchigna

V. Stopponi





Elettra
Sincrotrone
Trieste

THANK YOU

www.elettra.eu