Using Light Hammers to Crack the Nano-Quantum Eggshell:

How Ultra-Intense and X-ray Lasers are Changing the Way We Observe Nature's Smallest, Fastest, and Most Exotic Phenomena



Kevin M. Dorney

Kapteyn-Murnane Group, JILA and University of Colorado Boulder



Allow myself to introduce... Myself



Allow myself to introduce... Myself



Market Allow myself to introduce... Myself































Wright State University

Med School!





Wright State University

Med School!













Wright State University



Kev (ca. 2012) Biology/Chemistry BS Bartender



Wright State University



Biology/Chemistry BS Bartender





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Bartender





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KM Group and JILA: Excellent students, collaborators, and **advisors**

KM Group Spring 2017



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"Oh, you do scientific research? Neat! What exactly are you working on???" Mastering Fundamentals



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Mastering Fundamentals

"If ya want to dunk, make 3's, and break knees, ya gotta learn how to dribble, pass, pivot, etc."



7



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- Basic research
- Small-scale systems
- Idealized environments
- Little (initial) real world impact



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Understanding and Manipulating Nature!

Blue LEDs (2014)



<u>Laser (1964)</u>



<u>G Proteins (2012)</u>



Green Fluorescent

Protein (2008)

<u>CCDs Detectors</u> (2009)



















Protecting Fine Art!

X-Ray Light Benefits Society











X-Ray Light Benefits Society

Terhog B Comment





8



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 Laser Ege

 Biber Opping



Protecting Fine Art!





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Time: hours, minutes, seconds Size: meters, millimeters





smaller



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> 10⁻³ to 10⁻⁸ s 10⁻⁴ to 10⁻⁶ m

smaller



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Time: hours, minutes, seconds Size: meters, millimeters

10-6 to 10-9 s 10-6 to 10-9 m

9



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Long wavelengths (> m) "Slow" oscillations

Can "see" big and slow things



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Short wavelengths (~um) "Fast" oscillations

Can "see" moderately fast and small things



"Slow" oscillations

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Short wavelengths (~um) "Fast" oscillations

Can "see" moderately fast and small things Very Short wavelengths (nm) Very "Fast" oscillations Can "see" very small and























































































































































Feedback



• Let's look back at the energy-level diagram again!


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Let's look back at the energy-level diagram again!



- Let's say we have a new laser crystal, which is blue in color...
- 1) Can you re-label Steps 1 and 3 with physically correct colors*?
- 2) The time it takes an electron to "leave" an energy level is inversely proportional to the energy of that level (higher energy, electrons leave faster). Based on your answer above, which laser emits light "faster"? The Ti:sapph or our new blue laser crystal**?



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<u>CW Laser Light</u>

Precise frequency/wavelength High Average Power Long-Term Stability Easily Engineered/Designed







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<u>CW Laser Light</u>

Precise frequency/wavelength High Average Power Long-Term Stability Easily Engineered/Designed

• Ultrafast lasers emit light in **extremely short, high intensity pulses.**





UF Laser Light

Many Frequencies/Wavelengths Very High Intensity Flashes "on" for 10⁻⁹ – 10⁻¹⁵ s More Complicated to Design

































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 - X-rays are very high in energy
 - Other competing processes in laser material





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- **No Lasing** $\propto \lambda^{-3}$; $\lambda = wavelength of laser$ **Lasing!**
- Required Power $\propto \lambda^{-5}$





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Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group: How Do We Make an X-ray Laser?

• So... We already have lasers and x-rays... Is it really that hard to combine them?





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SDI

(Star Wars)



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- 3) Finally, some other fun energy numbers: • Average power released by class-3 hurricane = 6 x 10¹⁴ W
 - Average power produced by human body ~ 100 W
 - Power of mid-class 2017 sedan (250 horsepower) = 186,500 W



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Time (million billionths of a second!) \rightarrow





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Askial forset

SIO.



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The Eternal Quest to Make Cell Phones and Computers Smaller than Ever...

- The nanotechnology sector (e.g., computer chips, cameras, etc.) is quickly outpacing its own characterization methods.
- Huge problem... We can make devices so small, that we can't see them quick enough to find out if they are broken or made incorrectly!
 - Fun fact: It is actually quicker to assemble the entire device and test it, rather than look at the microscopic structure to figure out what went wrong...



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 Samsung Note 7 Battery Testing Facility







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 - Small brush = Finer painting (better resolution, left image)
 - Large brush = Coarse painting (lower resolution, right image)





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Credit for analogy















Destructive





- Can see through opaque metals!
- Distinguish between different metals (Al, Cu, etc.)!
 - All this combined with the ability to see features 10,000 times smaller than a human hair!

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 $E_{F^{-}}$

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 - Anti-matter on demand?
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- Lasers faster than an electron can snap its fingers
 - The fastest light pulse on record is ~ 4.3 x 10⁻¹⁷ s (about 3 times faster than it takes an electron to orbit hydrogen)
 - But electrons aren't the fastest... The Higgs Boson is produced and destroyed in about 10-22 s!
 - How to catch up to the Higgs Boson? A gamma ray laser?





Best Part About Doing Research?

We Never Know Exactly What the Next Step, Breakthrough, or Discovery will be!

Maybe something even cooler and better than ultra-strong and x-ray lasers?



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Maybe something even cooler and better than ultra-strong and x-ray lasers? Doubtful though...





