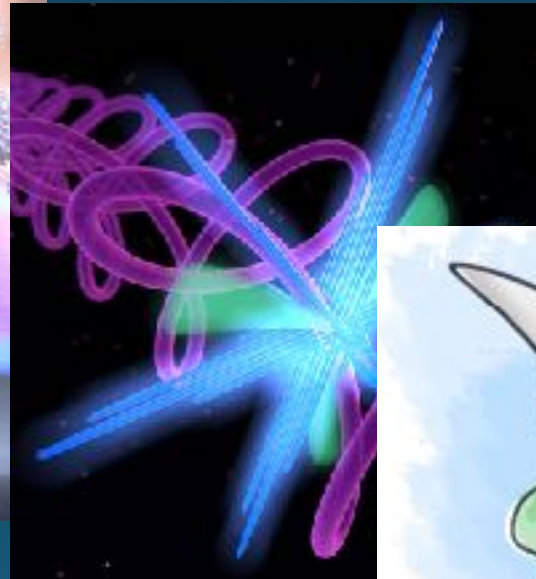
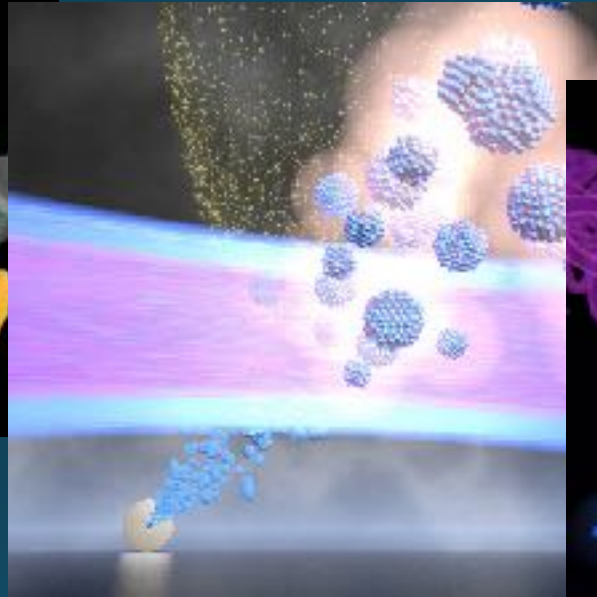
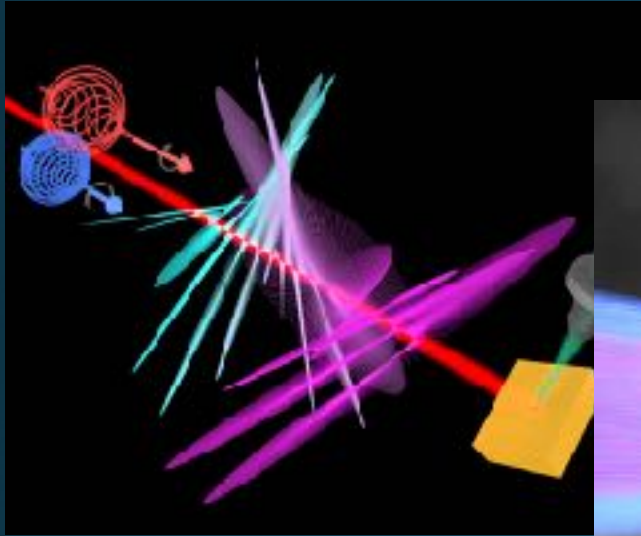


How to Create and Control Nature's Most Exotic Light Source:

X-ray and Attosecond Light Science at the
Molecular, Nano, and Atomic Frontiers

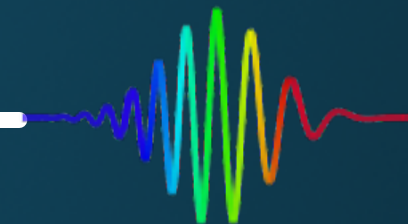


Kevin M. Dorney

Kapteyn-Murnane Group, JILA and University of Colorado Boulder



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

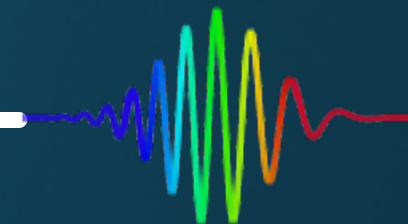


KM Group Spring 2017





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



KM Group Spring 2017



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

KM Group Spring 2017



Collaborators



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

KM Group Spring 2017



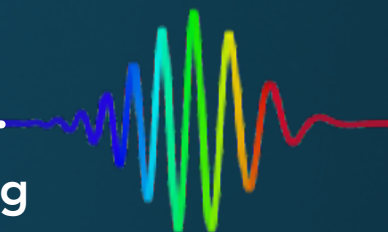
Collaborators



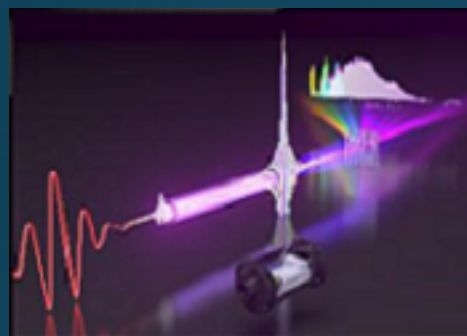
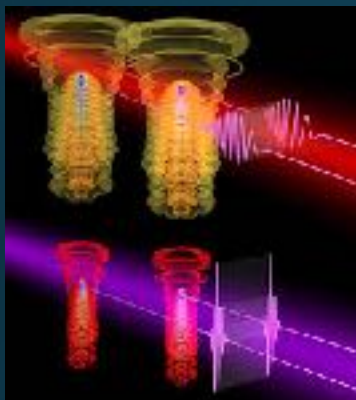
\$\$\$\$



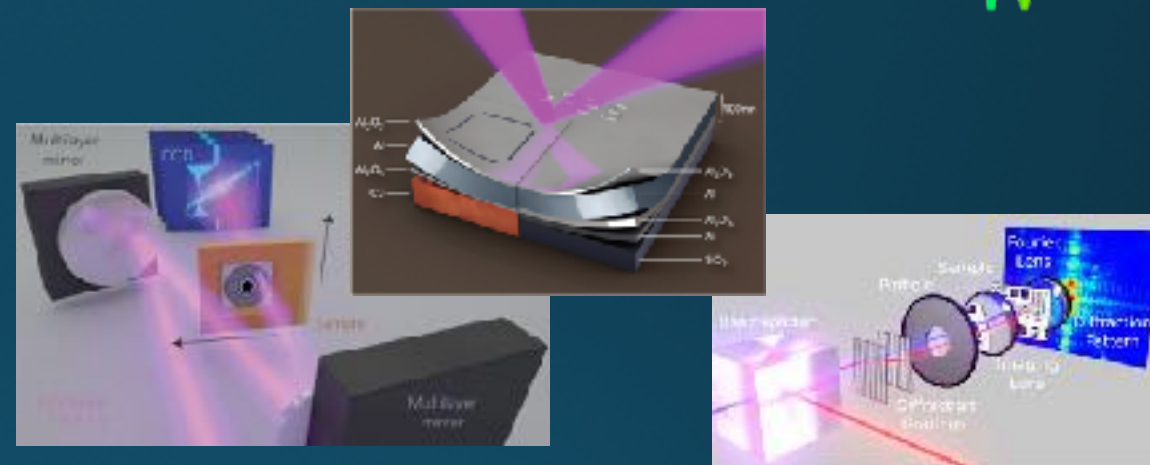
Light and Materials Science in the KM Group: AMO Dynamics at Extreme Spatial and Temporal Scales



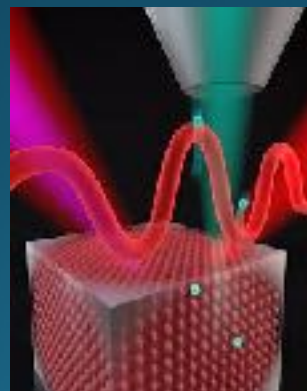
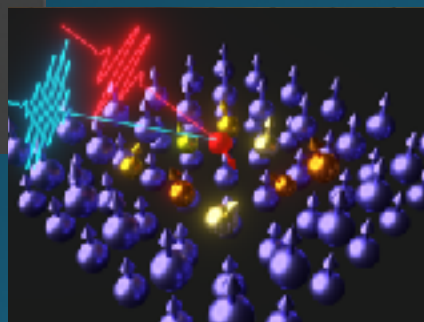
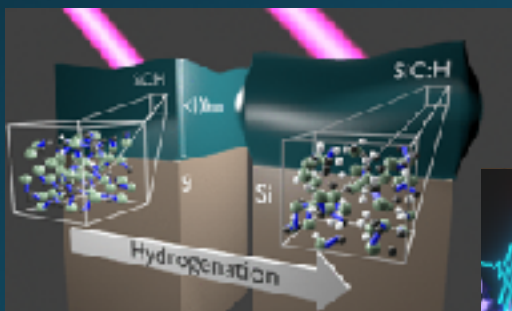
Attosecond Extreme Nonlinear Optics



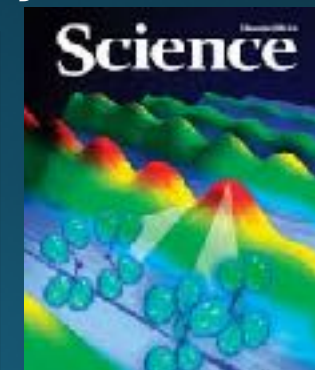
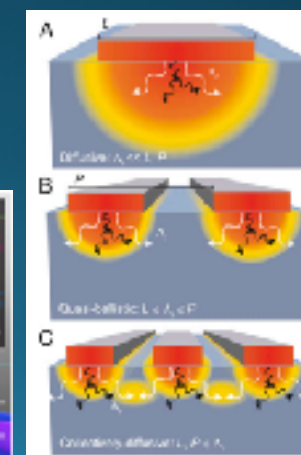
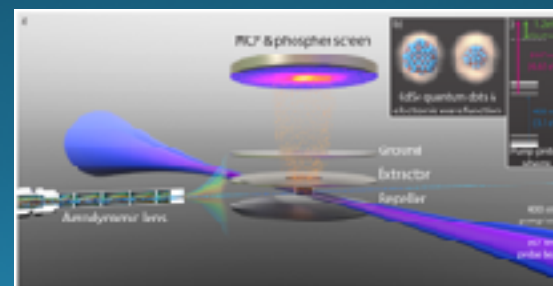
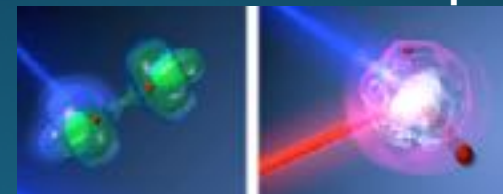
Coherent x-ray Imaging



Ultrafast Materials Science

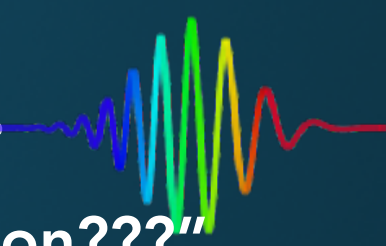


Nano-Molecular Spectroscopy and Dynamics





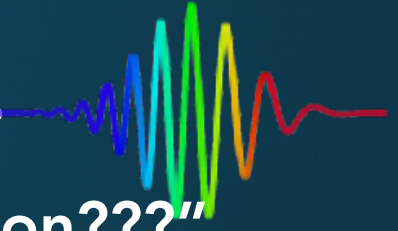
Fundamental Science Research... Who Cares?



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



Fundamental Science Research... Who Cares?

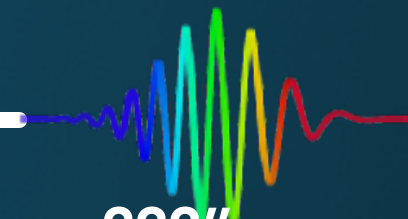


"Oh, you do scientific research? Neat! What exactly are you working on???"

Mastering Fundamentals



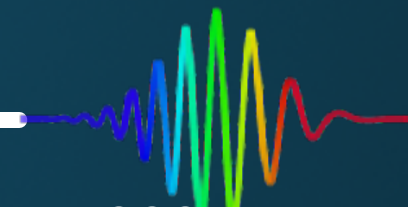
Fundamental Science Research... Who Cares?



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

Mastering Fundamentals





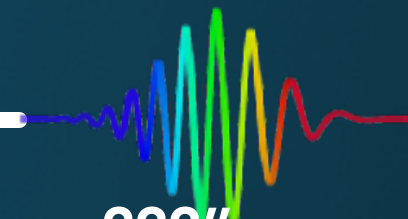
"Oh, you do scientific research? Neat! What exactly are you working on???"

Mastering Fundamentals

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



www.pics-n-rolls.com/



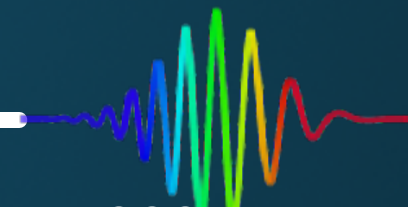
"Oh, you do scientific research? Neat! What exactly are you working on???"

Mastering Fundamentals

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



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



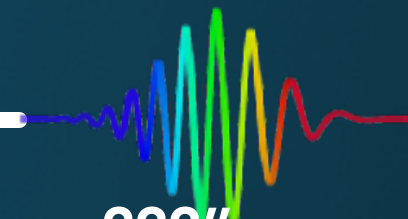
"Oh, you do scientific research? Neat! What exactly are you working on???"

Mastering Fundamentals →

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

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





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

Mastering Fundamentals



Understanding and Manipulating Nature!



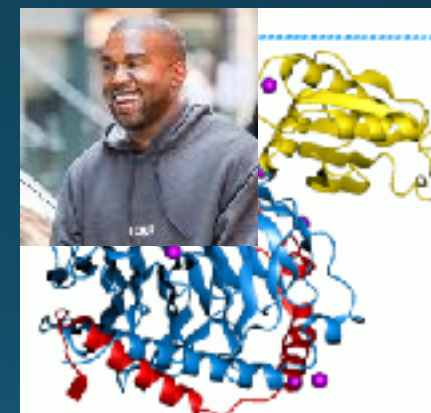
"If ya want to dunk,
make 3's, and break knees,
ya gotta learn how to
dribble, pass, pivot, etc."

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

Blue LEDs (2014)



G Proteins (2012)



CCDs Detectors (2009)



Laser (1964)

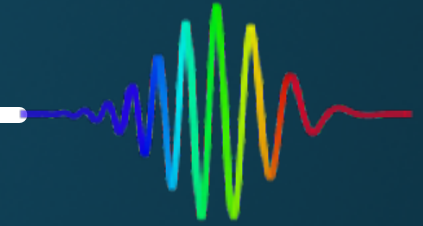


Green Fluorescent Protein (2008)



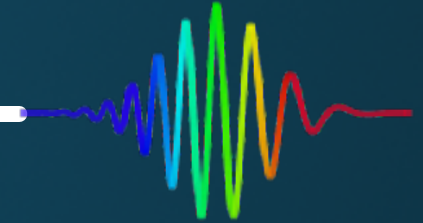


Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group: Where Lasers Meet X-Rays!





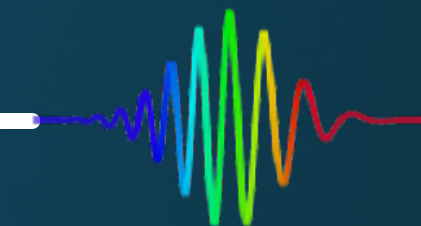
Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group: Where Lasers Meet X-Rays!



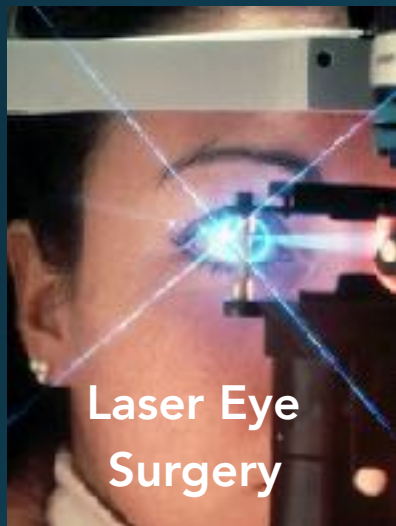
Visible/Invisible Laser Benefits Society



Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group: Where Lasers Meet X-Rays!



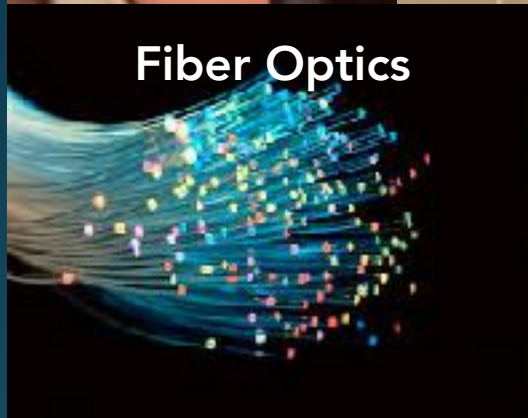
Visible/Invisible Laser Benefits Society



Laser Eye
Surgery



Laser Machining



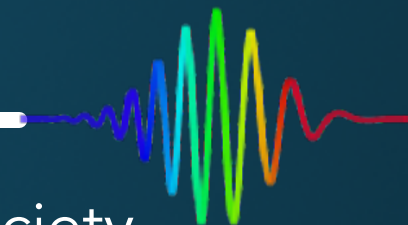
Fiber Optics



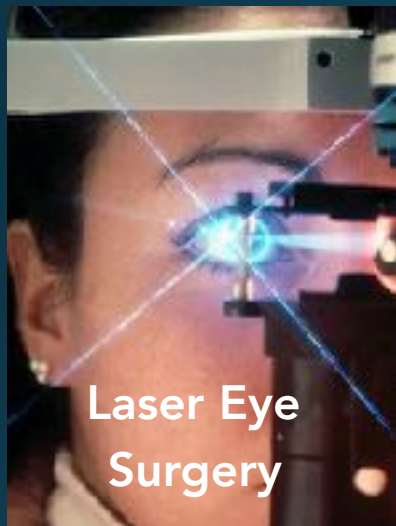
Protecting Fine Art!



Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group: Where Lasers Meet X-Rays!



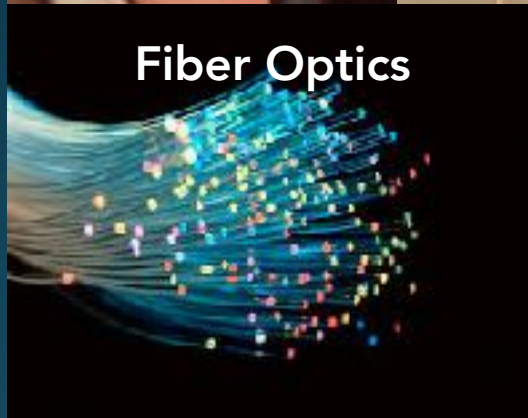
Visible/Invisible Laser Benefits Society



Laser Eye
Surgery



Laser Machining



Fiber Optics

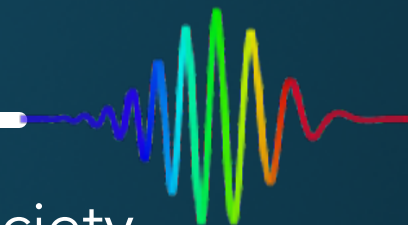


Protecting Fine Art!

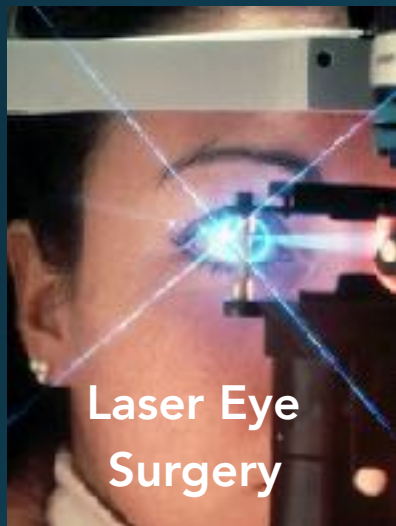
X-Ray Light Benefits Society



Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group: Where Lasers Meet X-Rays!



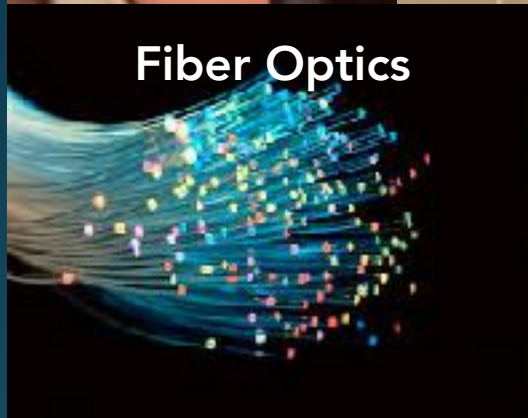
Visible/Invisible Laser Benefits Society



Laser Eye
Surgery



Laser Machining

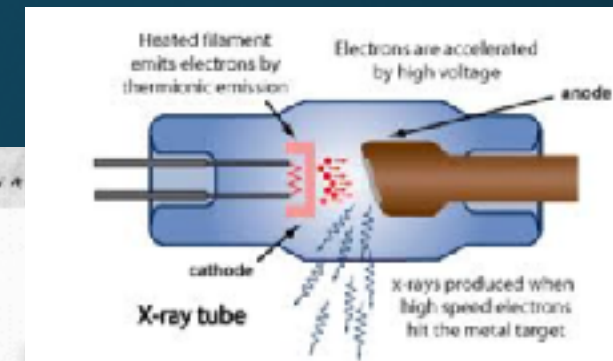


Fiber Optics



Protecting Fine Art!

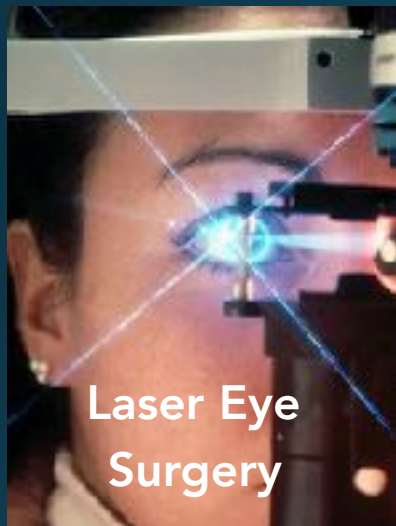
X-Ray Light Benefits Society



Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group: Where Lasers Meet X-Rays!



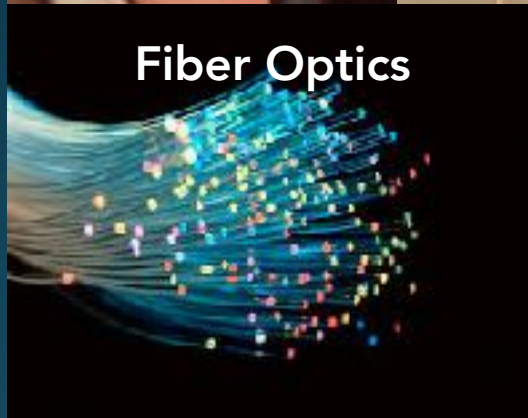
Visible/Invisible Laser Benefits Society



Laser Eye
Surgery



Laser Machining

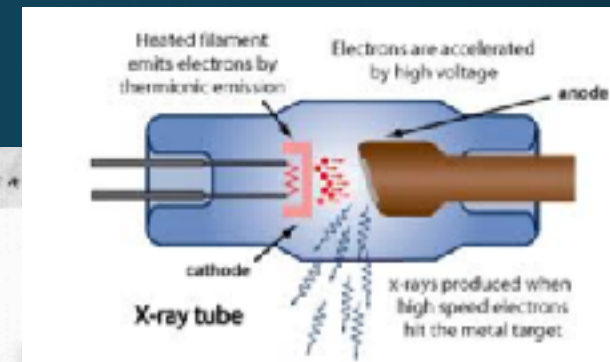


Fiber Optics



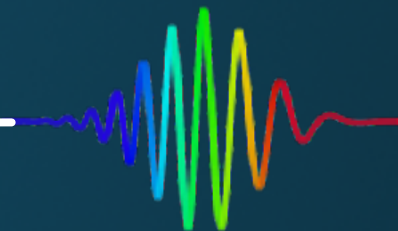
Protecting Fine Art!

X-Ray Light Benefits Society





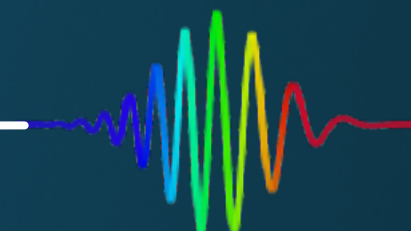
Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group: Do We Really Need X-ray Lasers?



The White Whale of the Physical Sciences

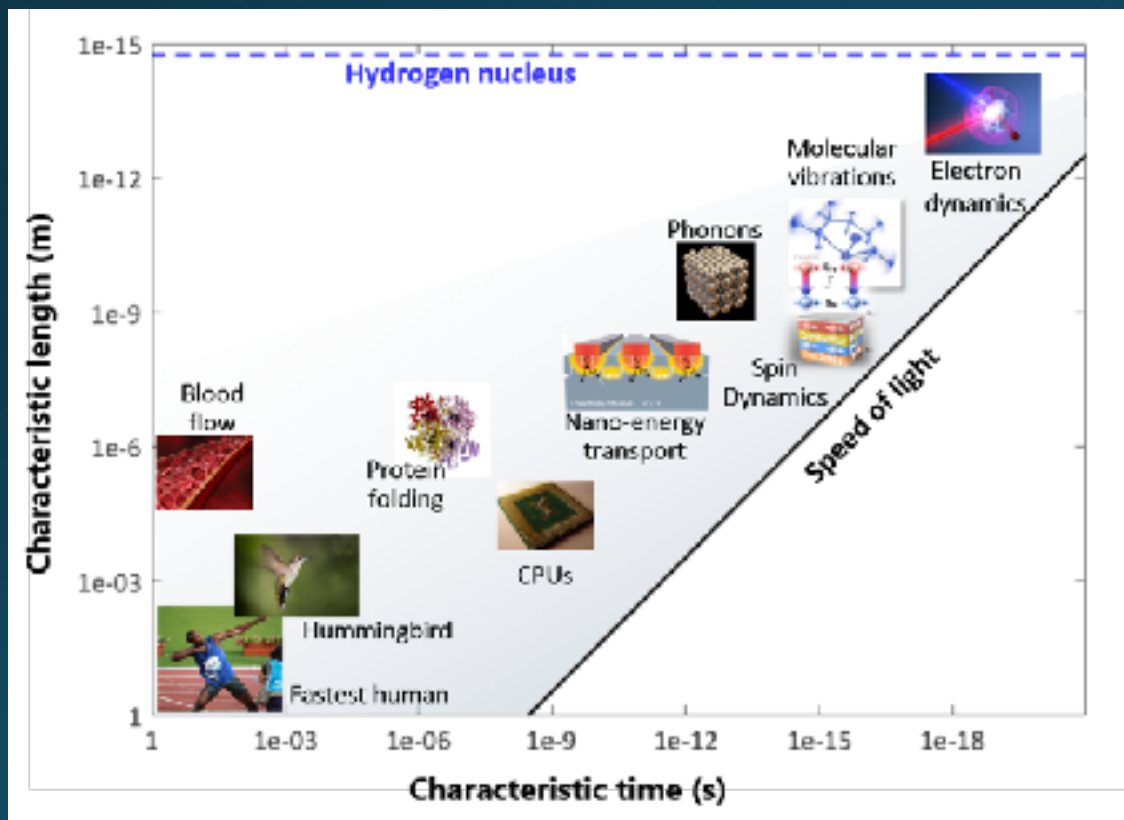
- Direct observation of atomic and molecular scale transformations at their natural **time** and **length scales**.

Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group: Do We Really Need X-ray Lasers?



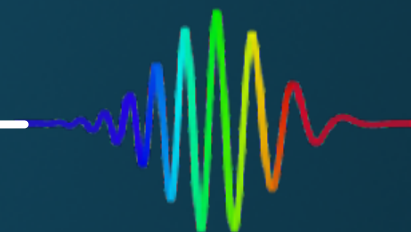
The White Whale of the Physical Sciences

- Direct observation of atomic and molecular scale transformations at their natural **time** and **length** scales.



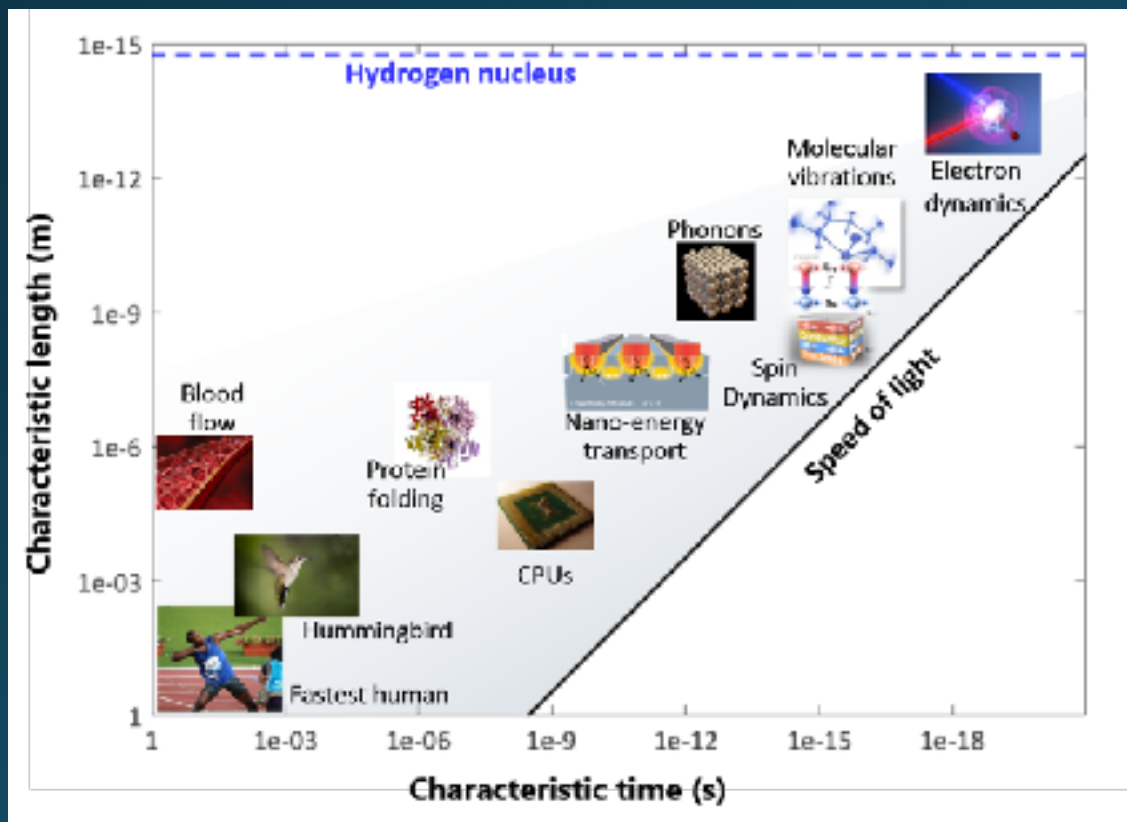
Courtesy: Nico Hernandez Chupak, KM Group

Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group: Do We Really Need X-ray Lasers?



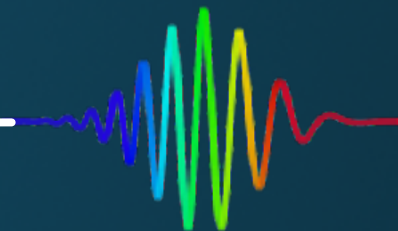
The White Whale of the Physical Sciences

- Direct observation of atomic and molecular scale transformations at their natural **time** and **length** scales.



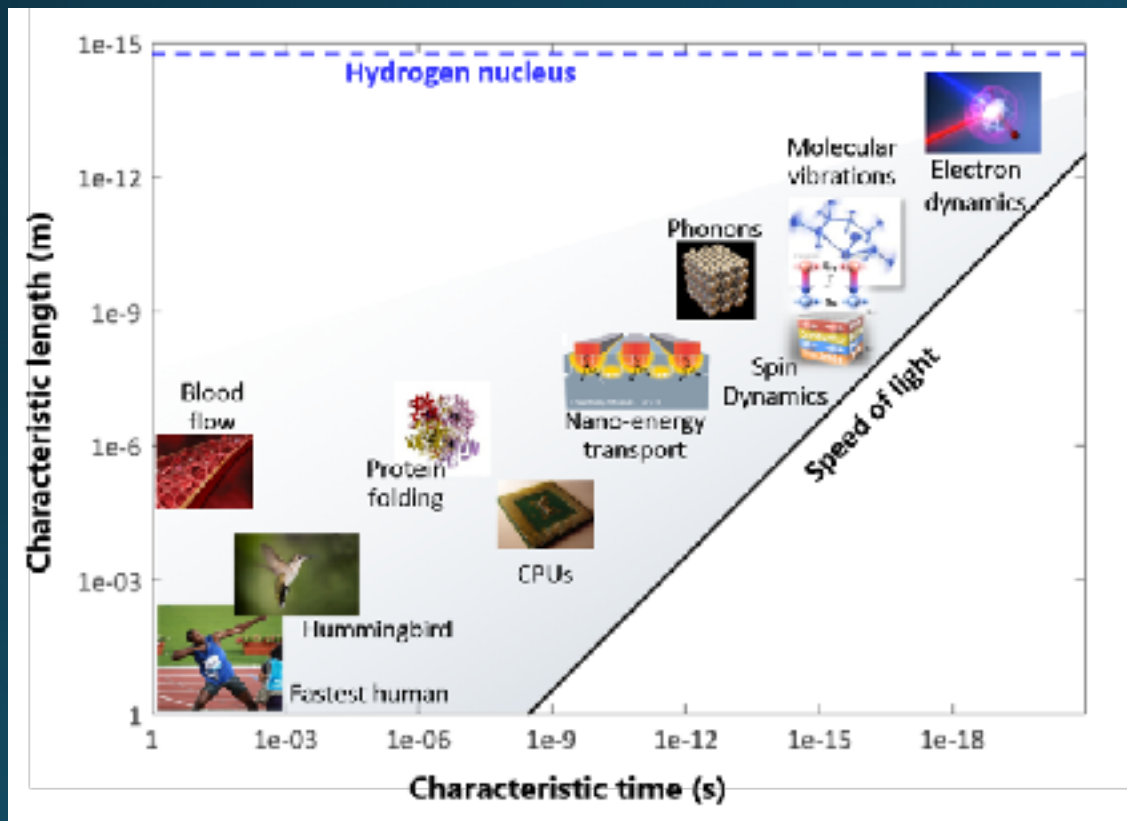
Courtesy: Nico Hernandez Chupak, KM Group

Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group: Do We Really Need X-ray Lasers?



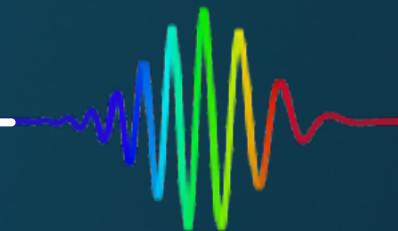
The White Whale of the Physical Sciences

- Direct observation of atomic and molecular scale transformations at their natural **time** and **length** scales.



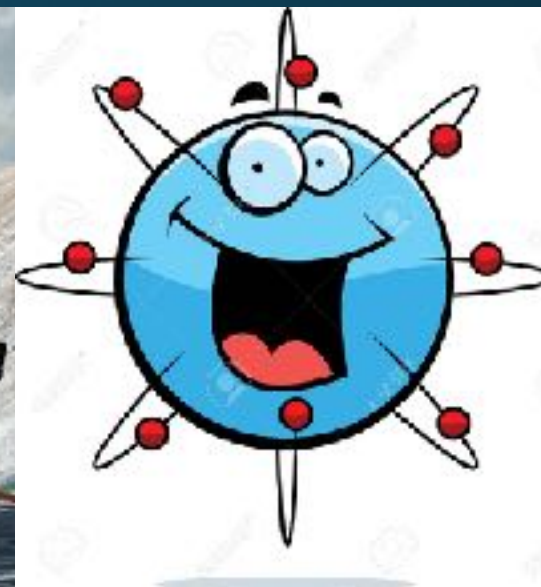
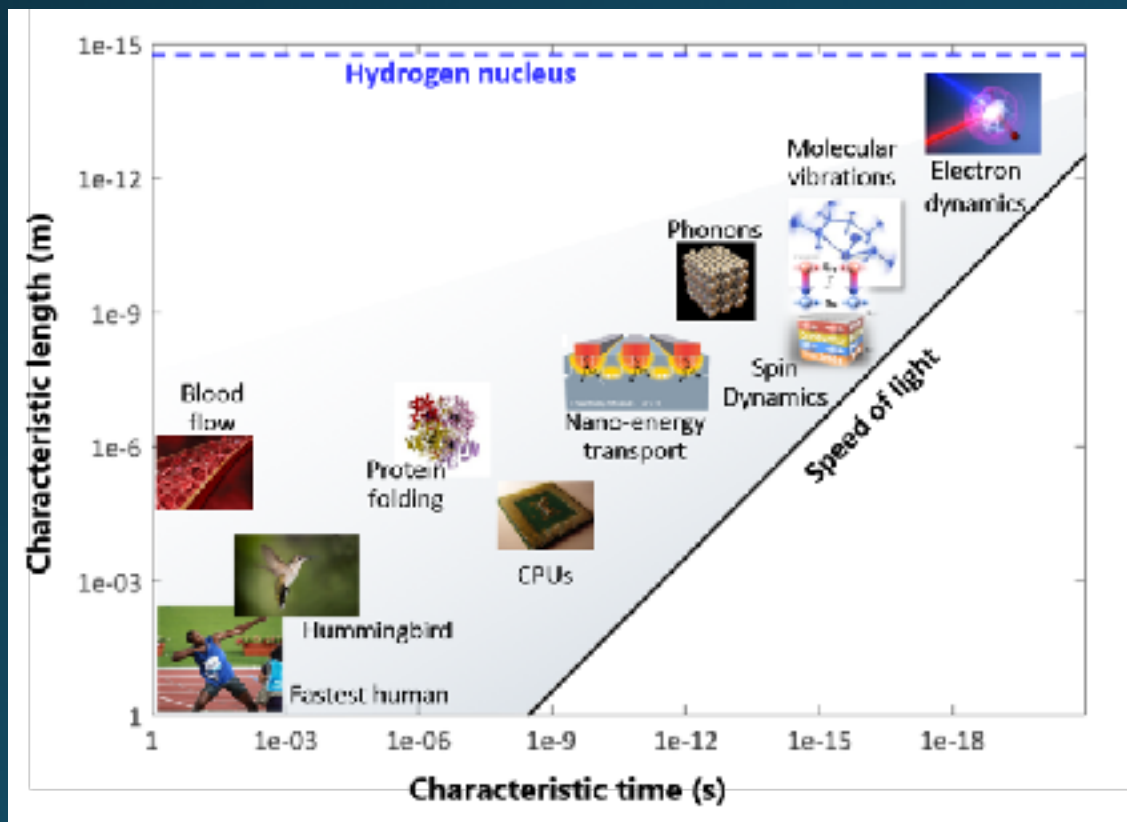
Courtesy: Nico Hernandez Chupak, KM Group

Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group: Do We Really Need X-ray Lasers?



The White Whale of the Physical Sciences

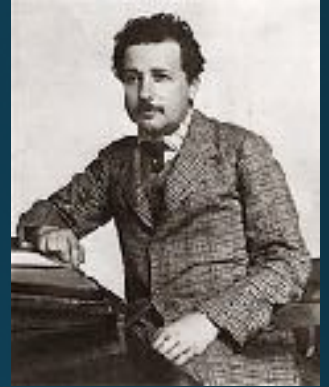
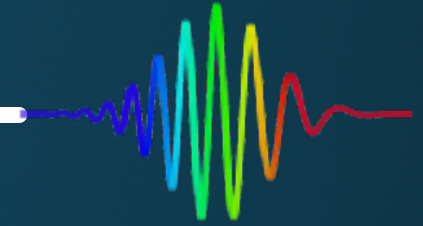
- Direct observation of atomic and molecular scale transformations at their natural **time** and **length** scales.



Courtesy: Nico Hernandez Chupak, KM Group

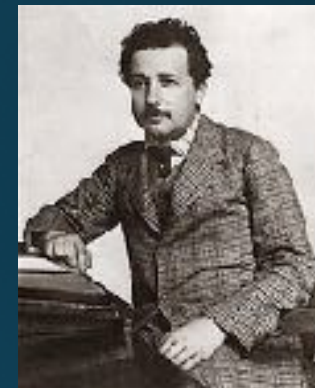
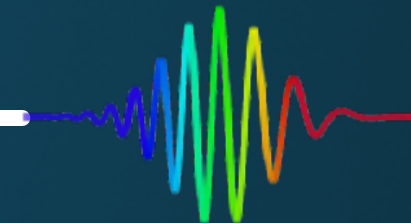


Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group: But First... Let Me Make a Laser!

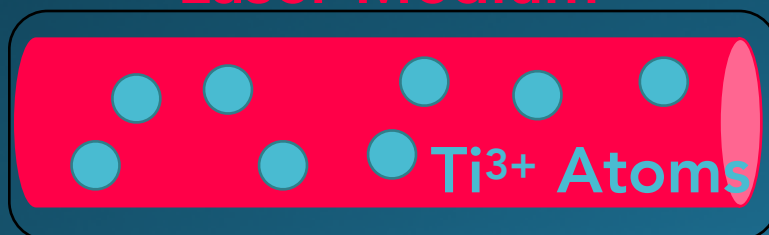




Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group: But First... Let Me Make a Laser!

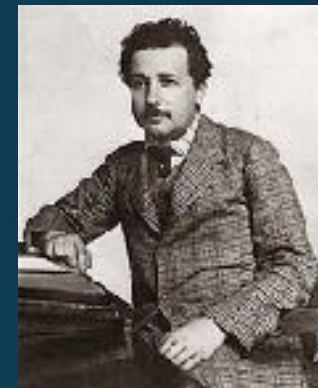
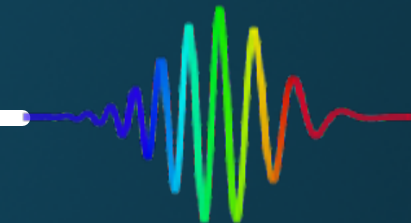


Laser Medium





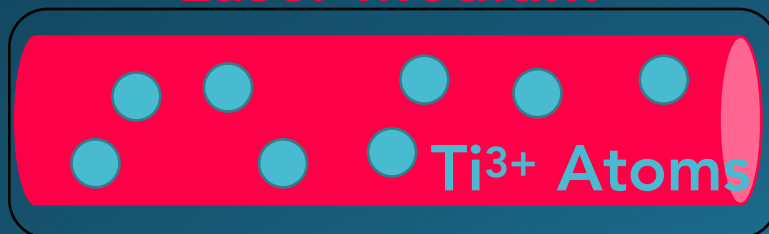
Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group: But First... Let Me Make a Laser!



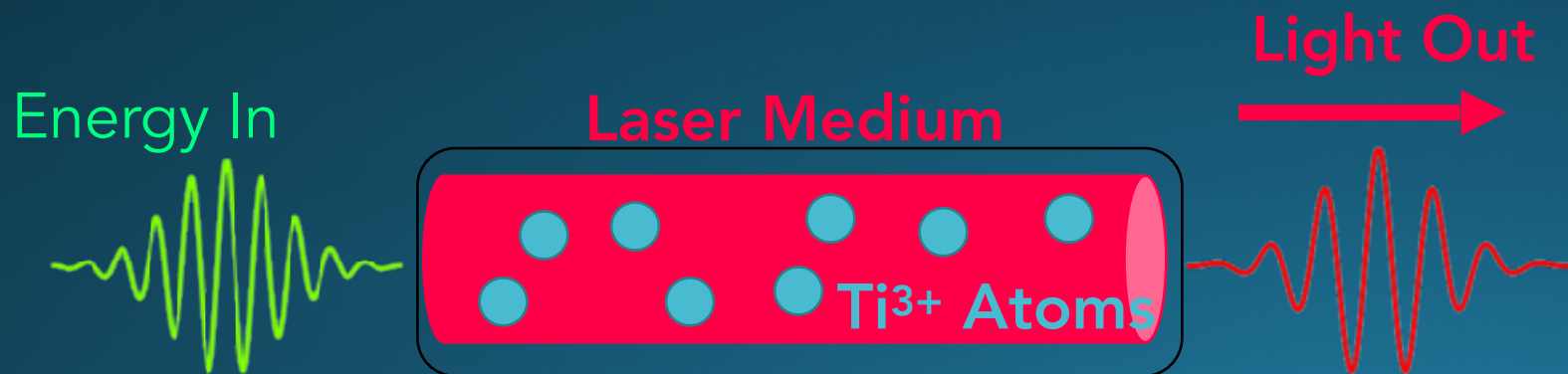
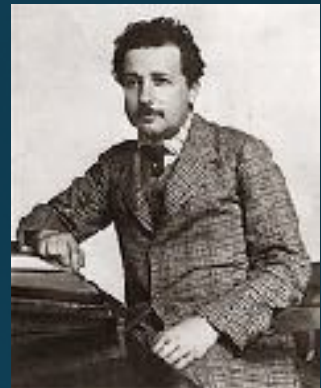
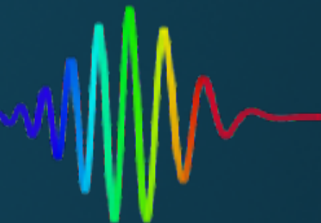
Energy In



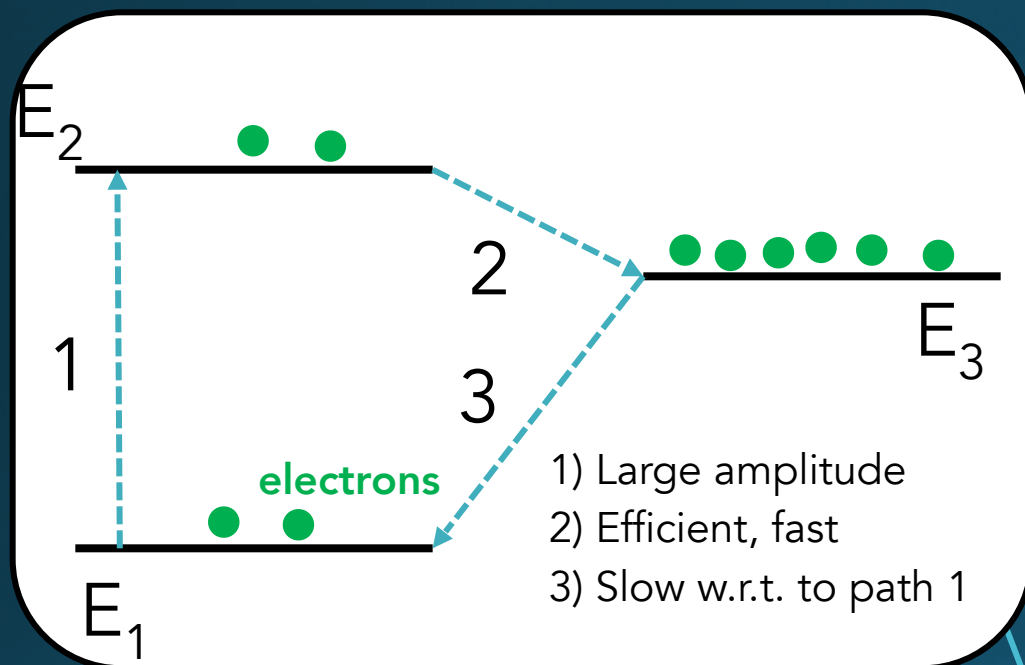
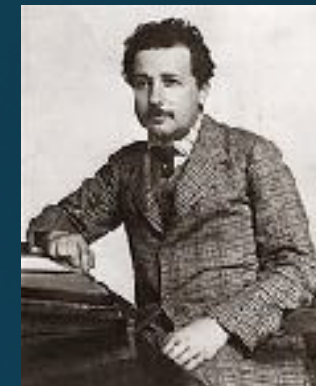
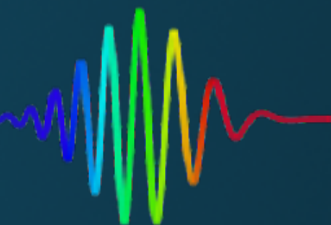
Laser Medium



Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group: But First... Let Me Make a Laser!



Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group: But First... Let Me Make a Laser!



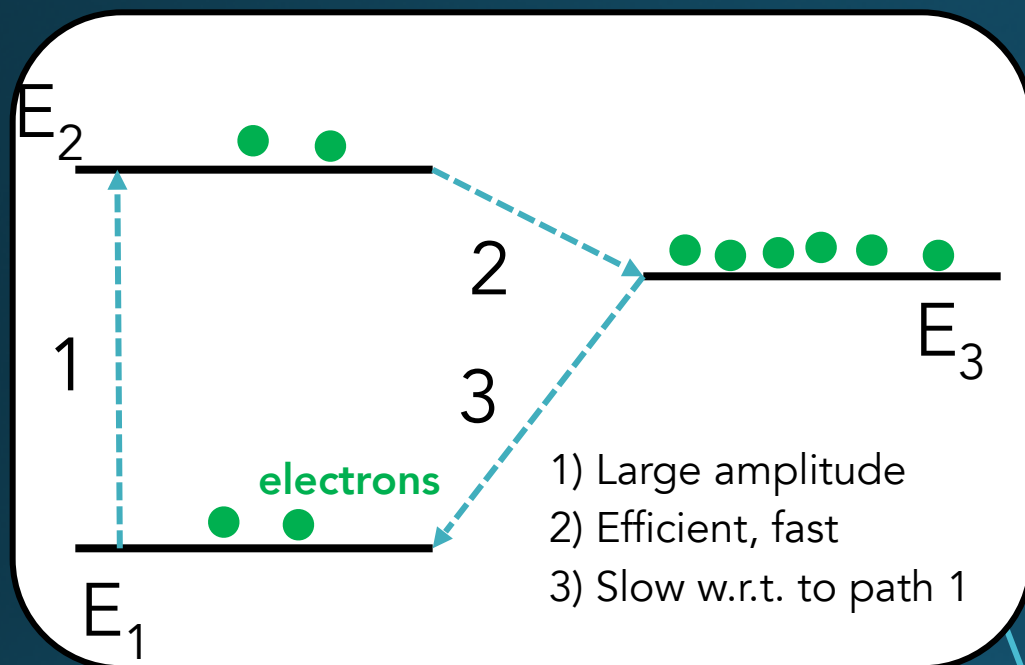
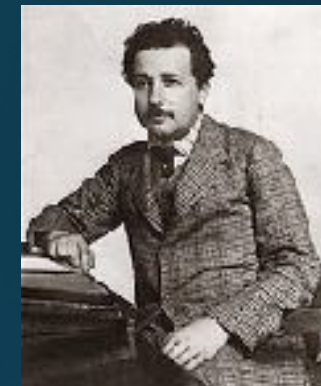
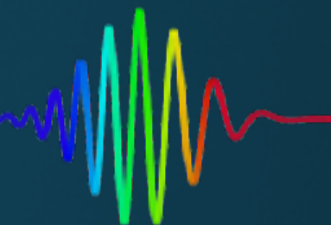
Energy In

Laser Medium

Ti³⁺ Atoms

Light Out

Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group: But First... Let Me Make a Laser!



- 1) Large amplitude
- 2) Efficient, fast
- 3) Slow w.r.t. to path 1

Energy In

Laser Medium

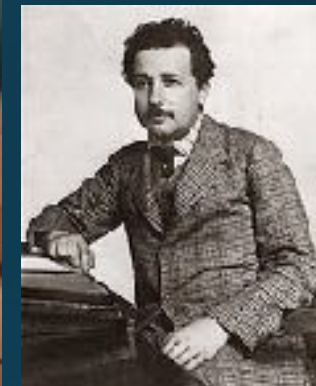
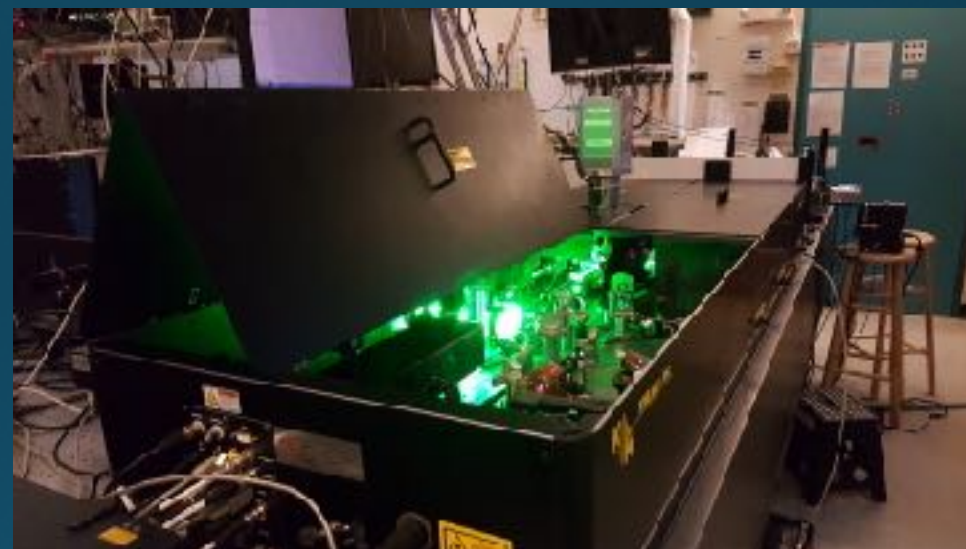
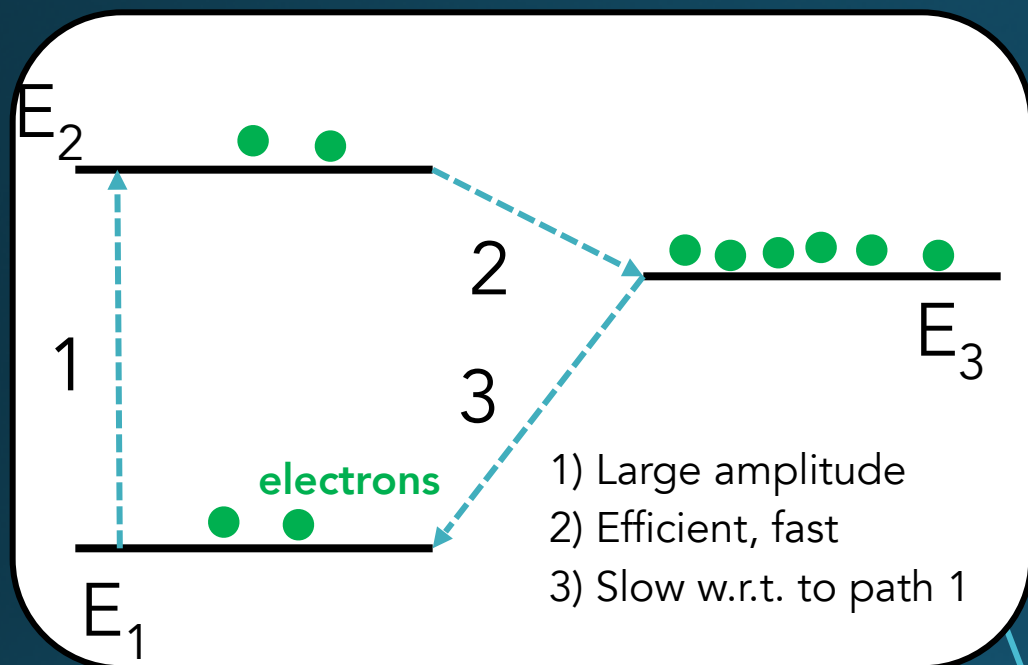
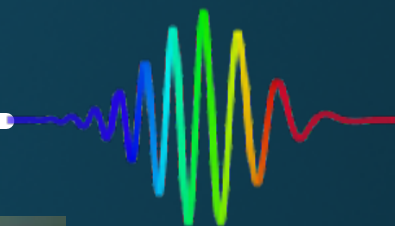
Ti^{3+} Atoms

Light Out

Feedback

Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group:

But First... Let Me Make a Laser!



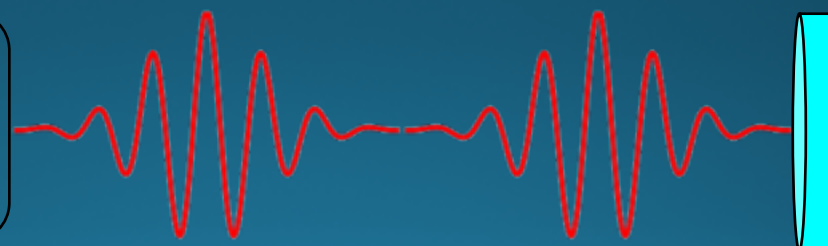
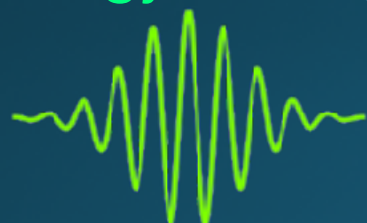
Energy In

Laser Medium

Ti³⁺ Atoms

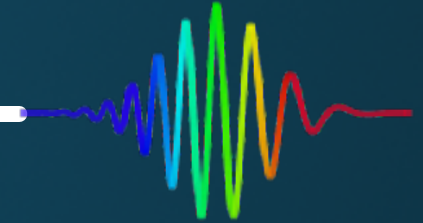
Light Out

Feedback





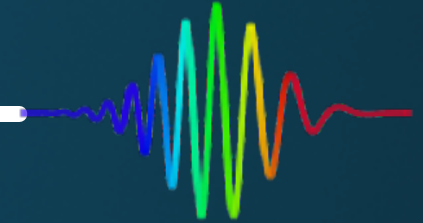
Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group: Ultrafast Lasers, Nature's Fastest Pancakes



- Most lasers we see in day-to-day life are **continuous wave** lasers.



Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group: Ultrafast Lasers, Nature's Fastest Pancakes

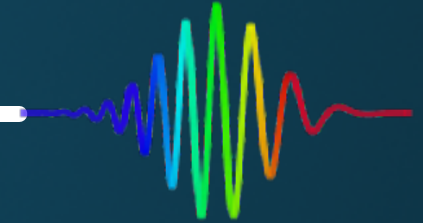


- Most lasers we see in day-to-day life are **continuous wave** lasers.

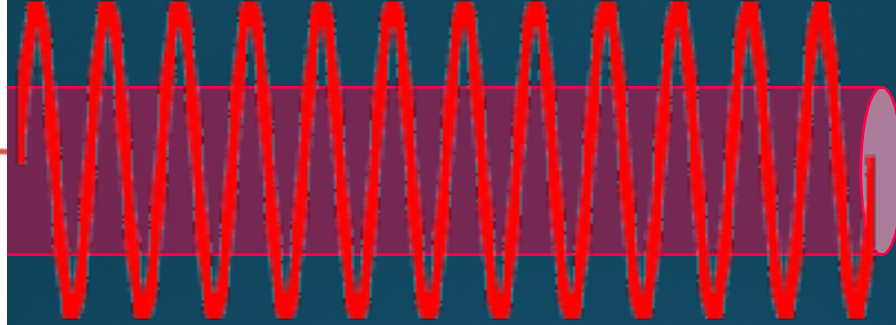




Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group: Ultrafast Lasers, Nature's Fastest Pancakes

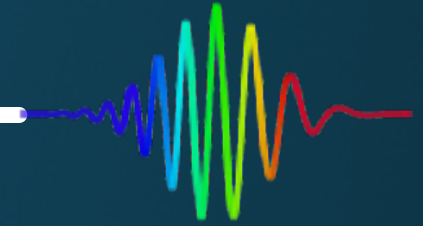


- Most lasers we see in day-to-day life are **continuous wave** lasers.

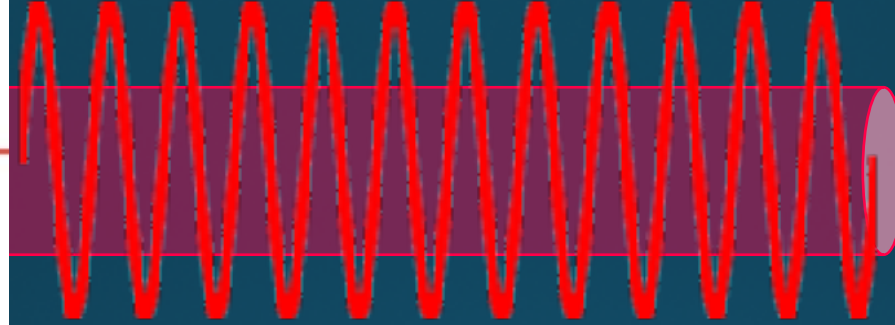




Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group: Ultrafast Lasers, Nature's Fastest Pancakes



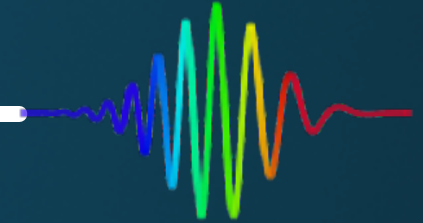
- Most lasers we see in day-to-day life are **continuous wave** lasers.



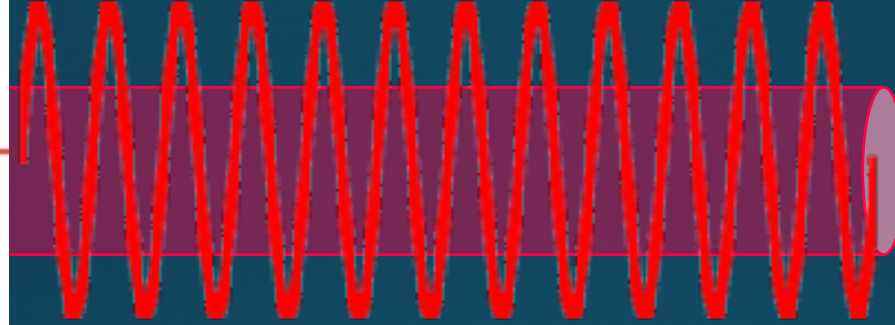
CW Laser Light

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

Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group: Ultrafast Lasers, Nature's Fastest Pancakes



- Most lasers we see in day-to-day life are **continuous wave** lasers.

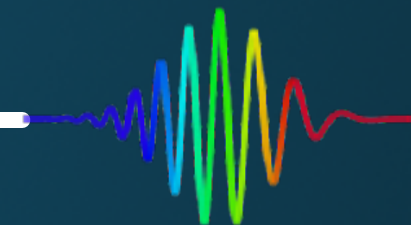


CW Laser Light

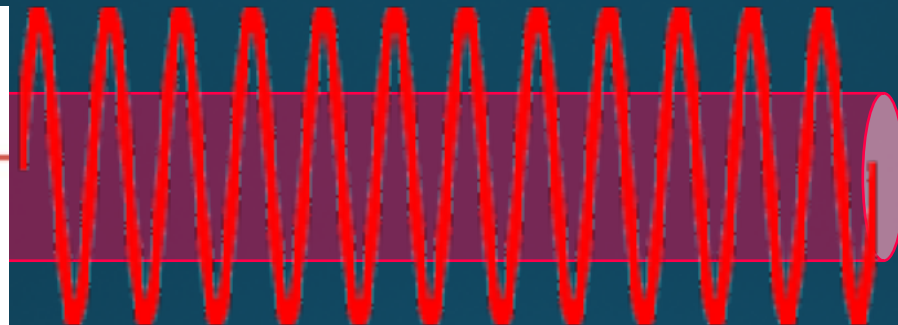
Precise frequency/wavelength
High Average Power
Very Long Term Stability
Easily Engineered/Designed

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

Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group: Ultrafast Lasers, Nature's Fastest Pancakes



- Most lasers we see in day-to-day life are **continuous wave** lasers.



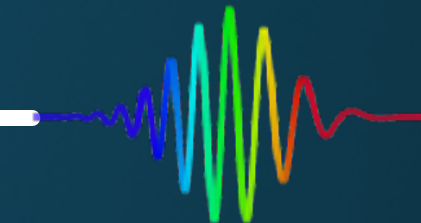
CW Laser Light

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

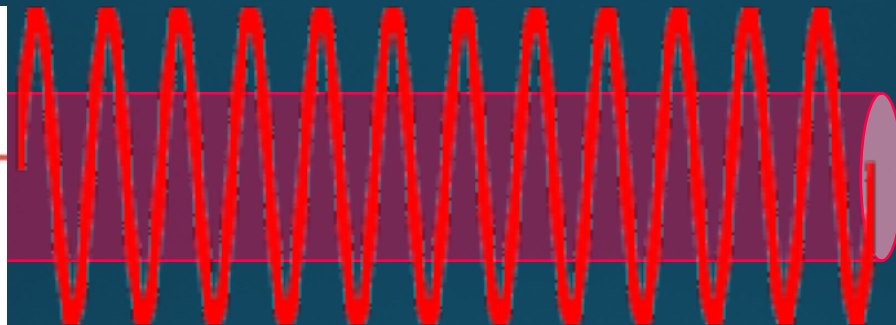
- Ultrafast lasers emit light in **extremely short, high intensity pulses**.



Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group: Ultrafast Lasers, Nature's Fastest Pancakes



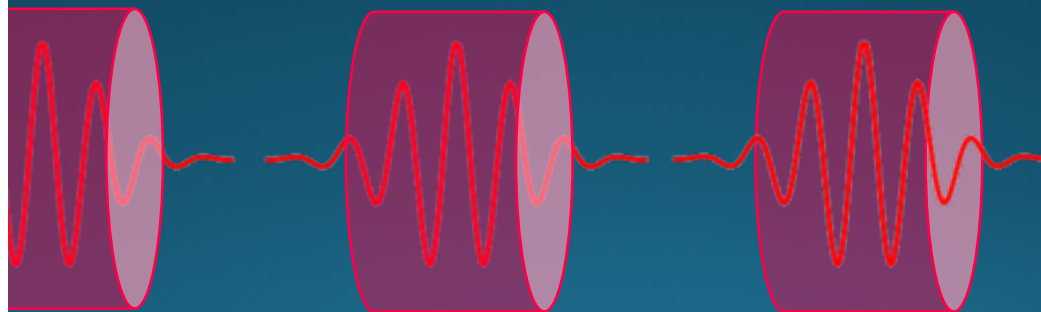
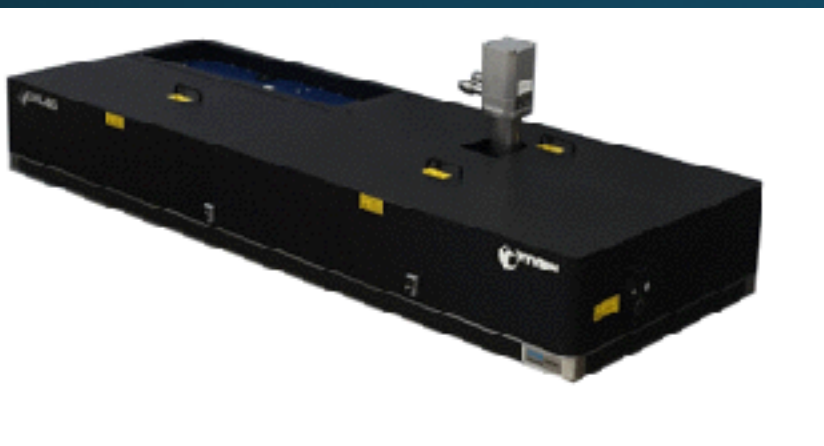
- Most lasers we see in day-to-day life are **continuous wave** lasers.



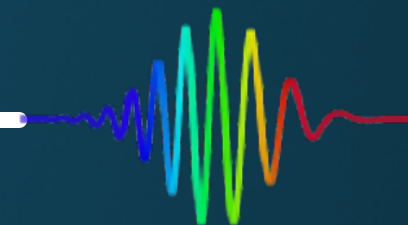
CW Laser Light

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

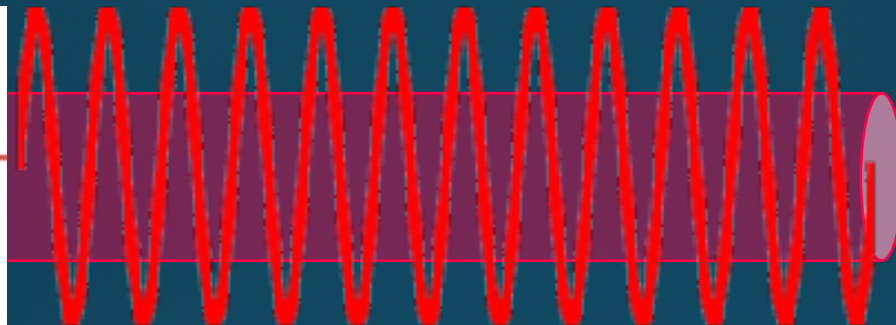
- Ultrafast lasers emit light in **extremely short, high intensity pulses**.



Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group: Ultrafast Lasers, Nature's Fastest Pancakes



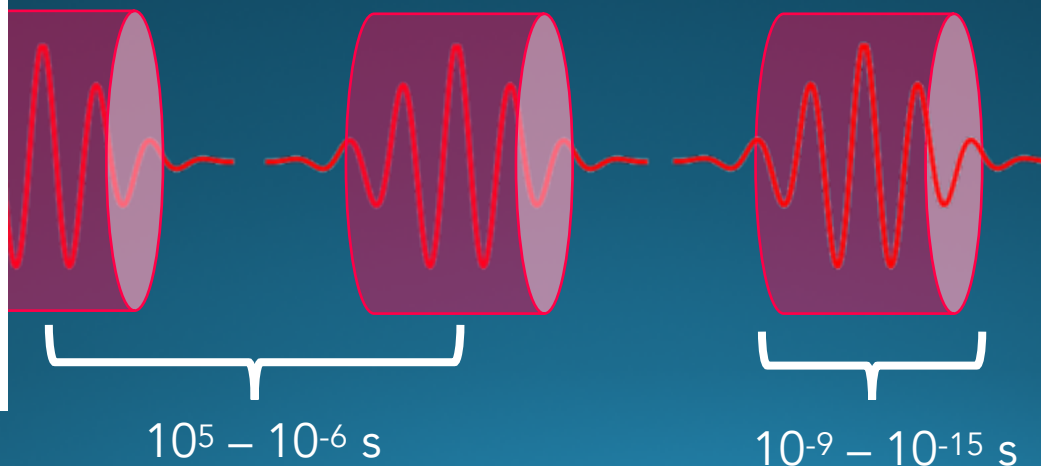
- Most lasers we see in day-to-day life are **continuous wave** lasers.



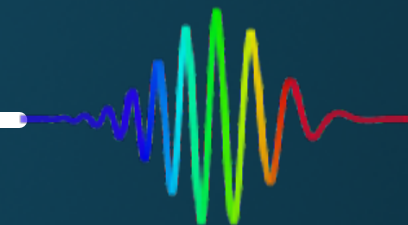
CW Laser Light

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

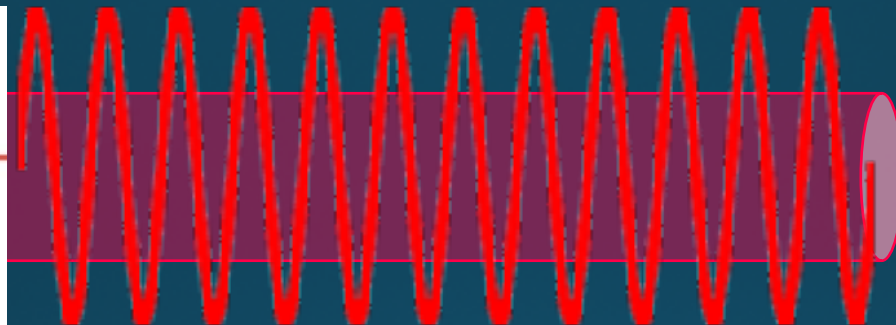
- Ultrafast lasers emit light in **extremely short, high intensity pulses**.



Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group: Ultrafast Lasers, Nature's Fastest Pancakes



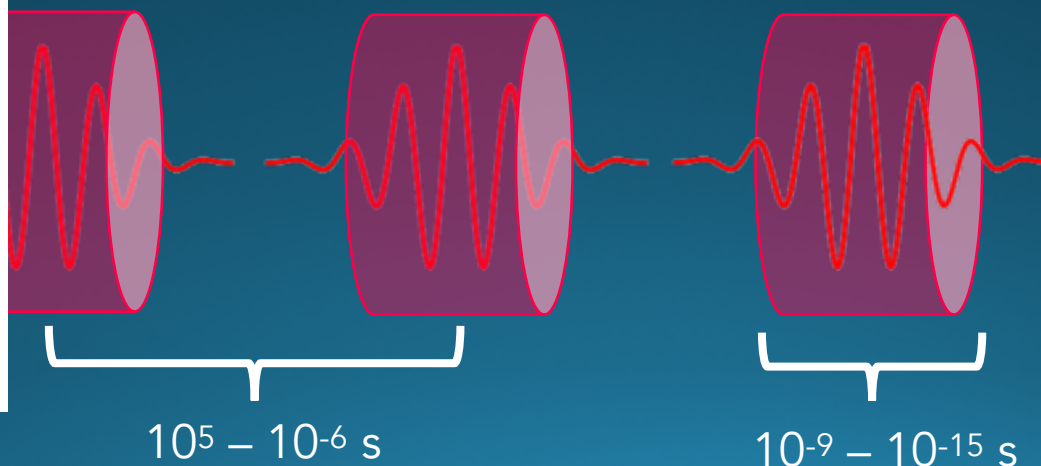
- Most lasers we see in day-to-day life are **continuous wave** lasers.



CW Laser Light

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

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

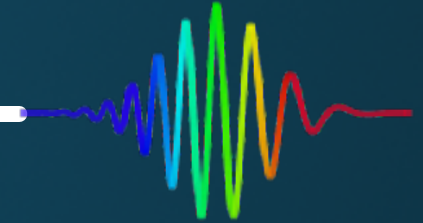


UF Laser Light

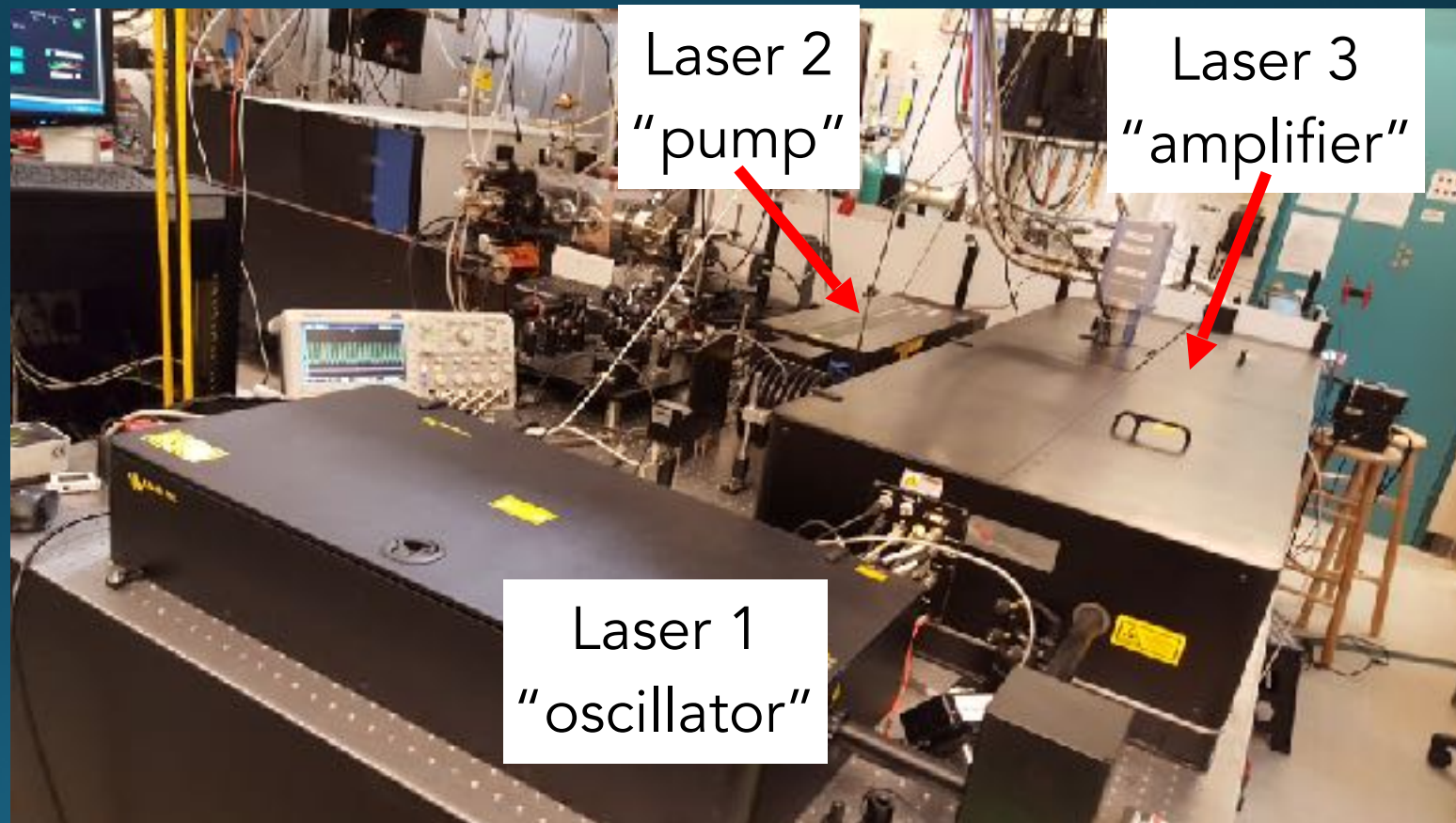
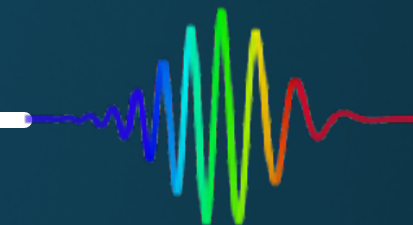
Many Frequencies/Wavelengths
Very High Intensity
Flashes "on" for $10^{-9} - 10^{-15}$ s
More Complicated to Design



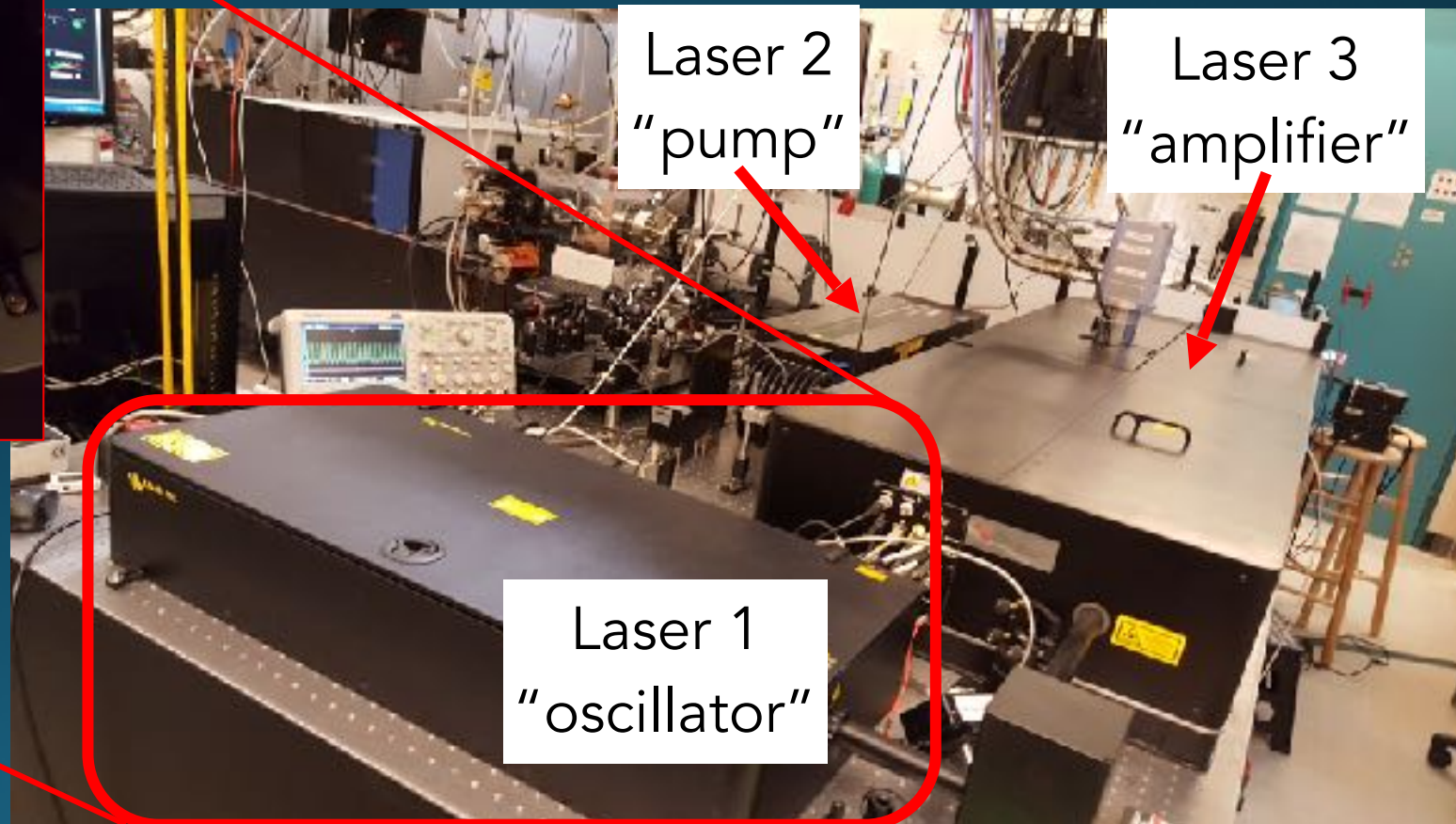
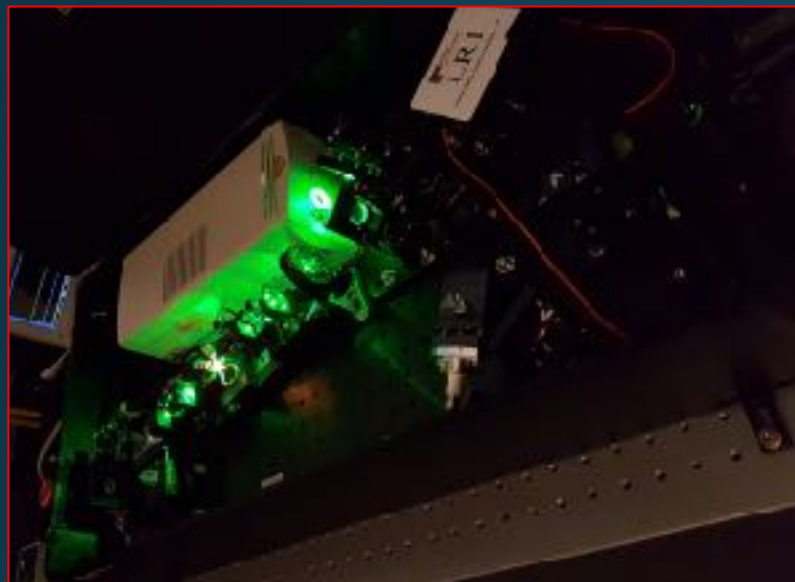
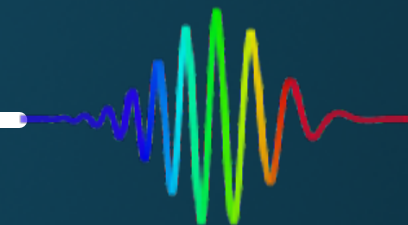
Ultrafast Laser Amplifiers in the KM Group: **Complicated Beasts!**



Ultrafast Laser Amplifiers in the KM Group: Complicated Beasts!

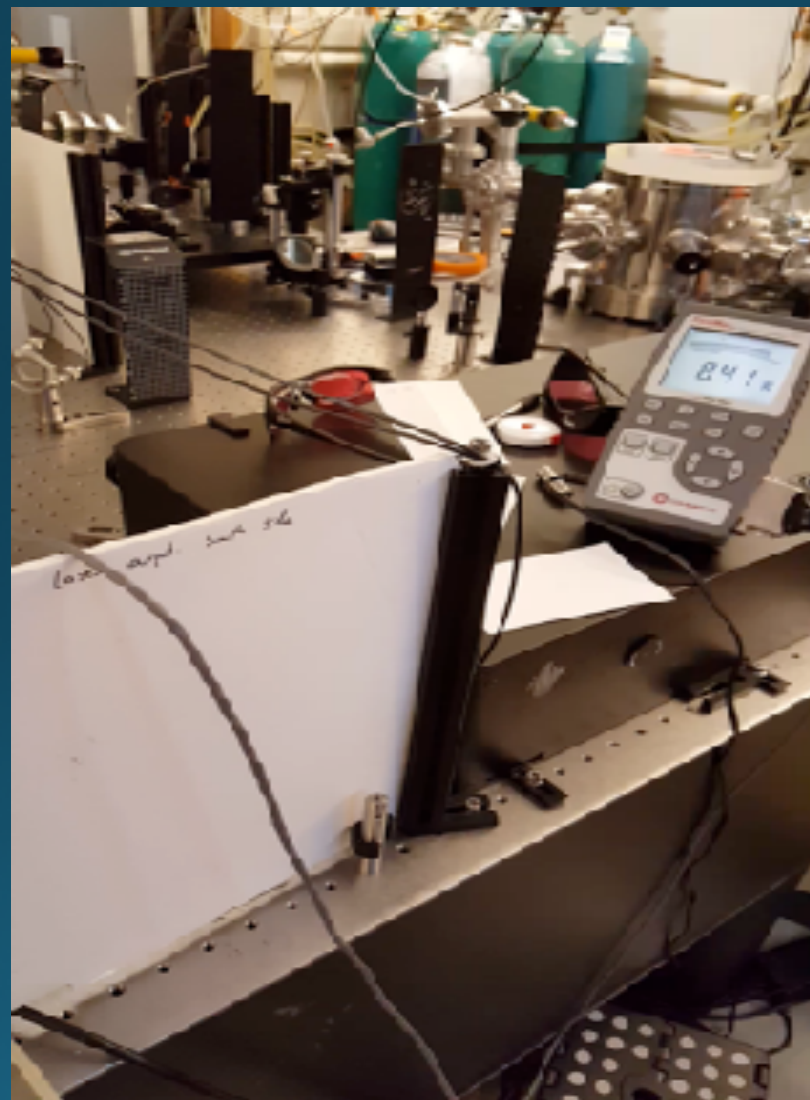
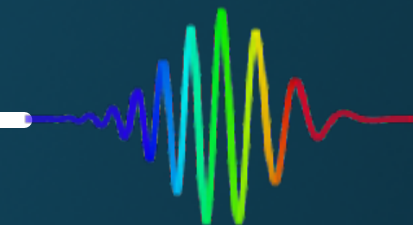


Ultrafast Laser Amplifiers in the KM Group: Complicated Beasts!



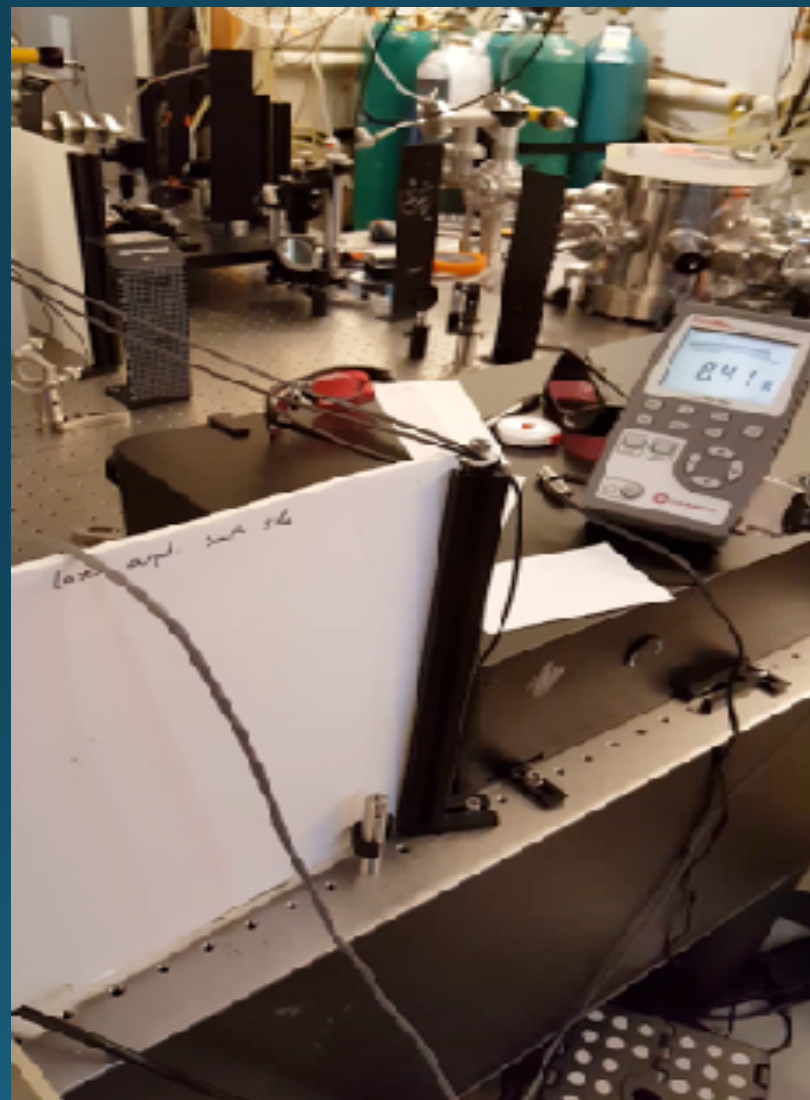
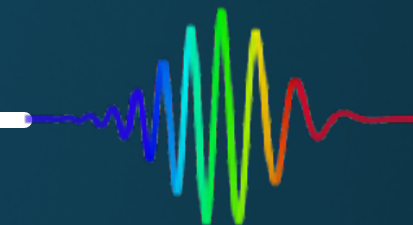


Ultrafast Laser Amplifiers in the KM Group: Really Big Freakin' Lasers!



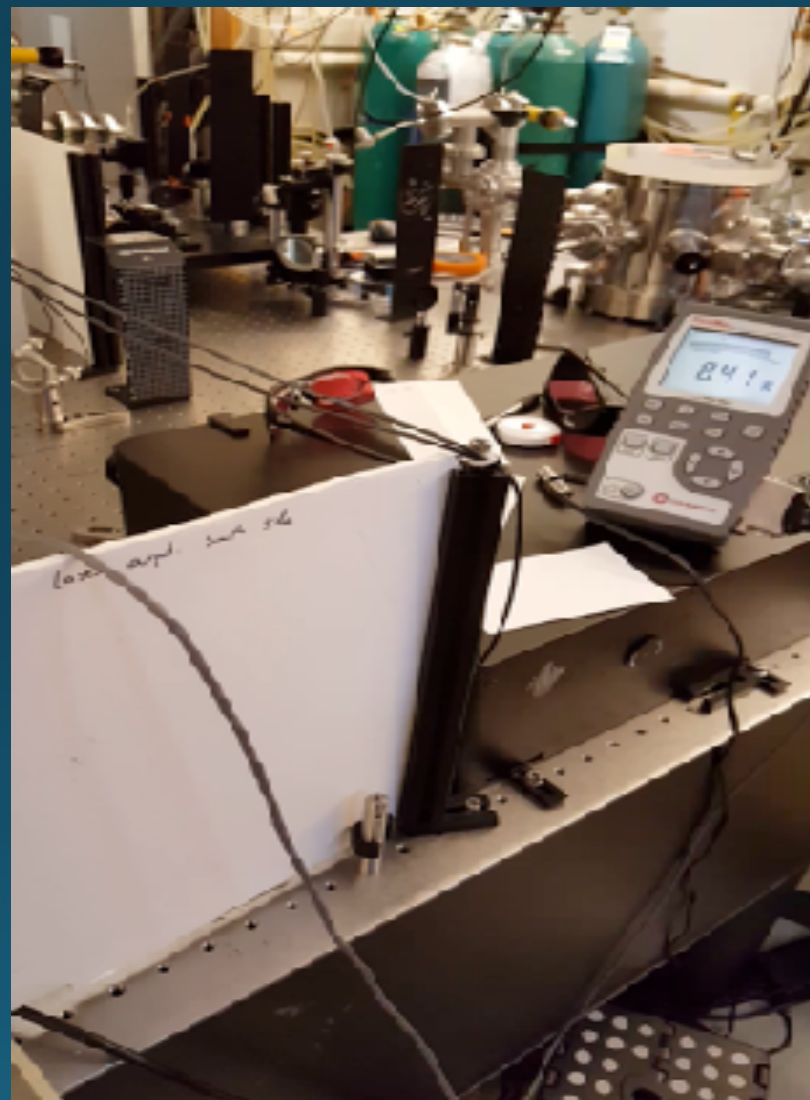
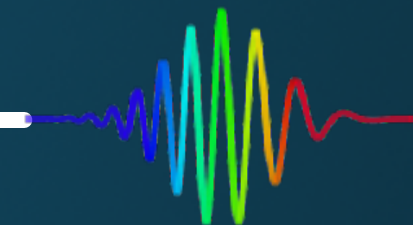


Ultrafast Laser Amplifiers in the KM Group: Really Big Freakin' Lasers!



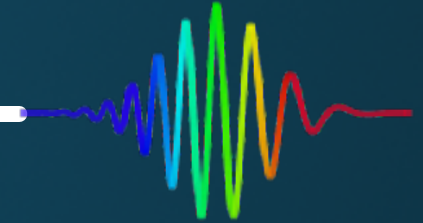


Ultrafast Laser Amplifiers in the KM Group: Really Big Freakin' Lasers!

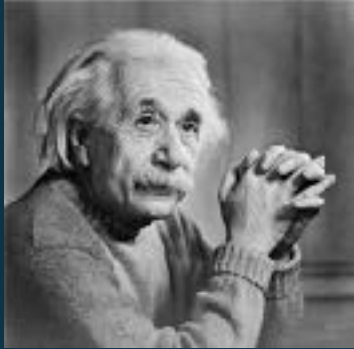




Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group: How Do We Make an X-ray Laser?

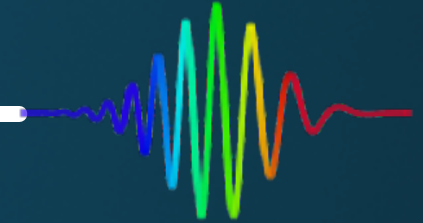


- So... We already have lasers and x-rays... Is it really that hard to combine them?

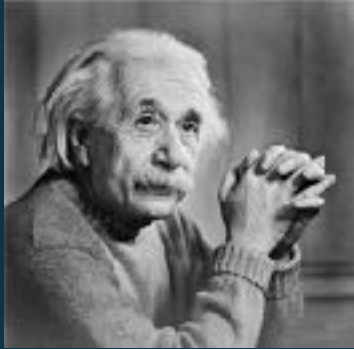




Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group: How Do We Make an X-ray Laser?



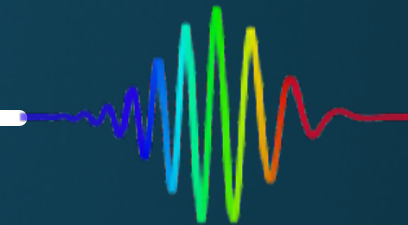
- So... We already have lasers and x-rays... Is it really that hard to combine them?



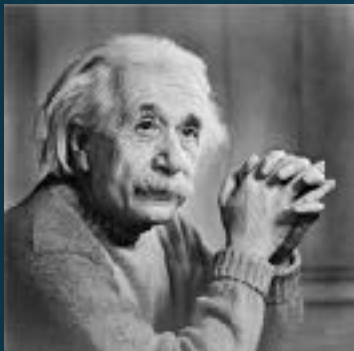
- Unfortunately, it is **extremely** difficult 😞
 - X-rays are very high in energy
 - Other competing processes in laser material

Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group:

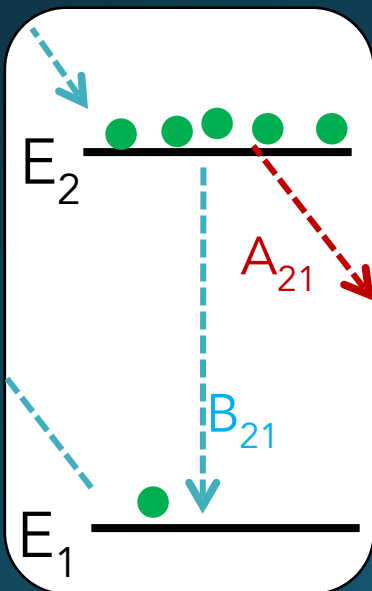
How Do We Make an X-ray Laser?



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

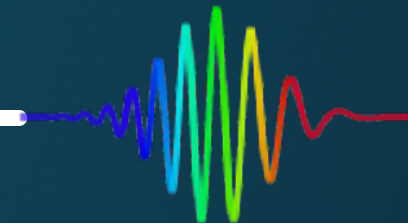


- Unfortunately, it is **extremely** difficult 😞
 - X-rays are very high in energy
 - Other competing processes in laser material

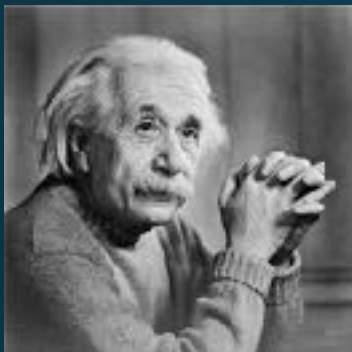


Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group:

How Do We Make an X-ray Laser?

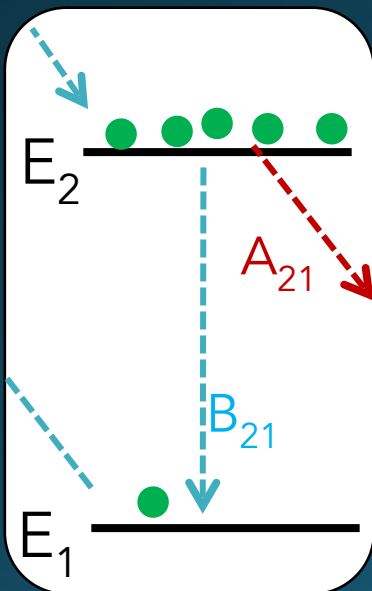


- So... We already have lasers and x-rays... Is it really that hard to combine them?



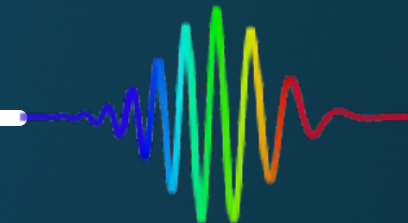
- Unfortunately, it is **extremely** difficult 😞
 - X-rays are very high in energy
 - Other competing processes in laser material

$$\frac{A_{21}}{B_{21}} = \frac{8\pi h \nu^3}{c^3} \propto \nu^3 (\lambda^{-3})$$

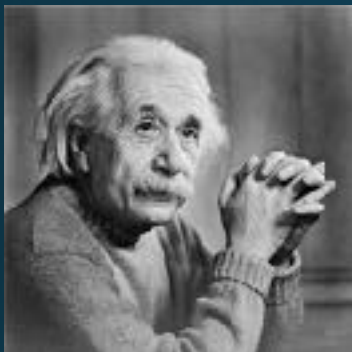


Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group:

How Do We Make an X-ray Laser?



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



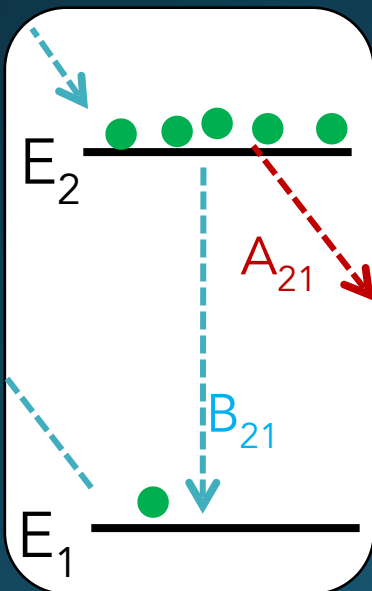
- Unfortunately, it is **extremely** difficult 😞

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

Bad!

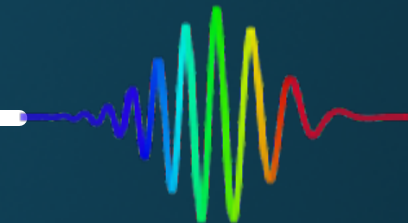
$$\frac{A_{21}}{B_{21}} = \frac{8\pi h \nu^3}{c^3} \propto \nu^3 (\lambda^{-3})$$

Good!

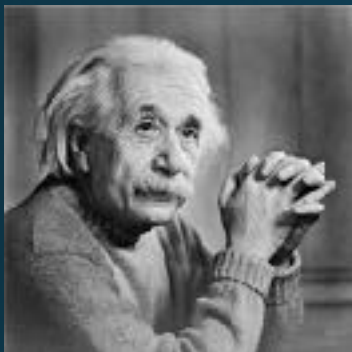


Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group:

How Do We Make an X-ray Laser?



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



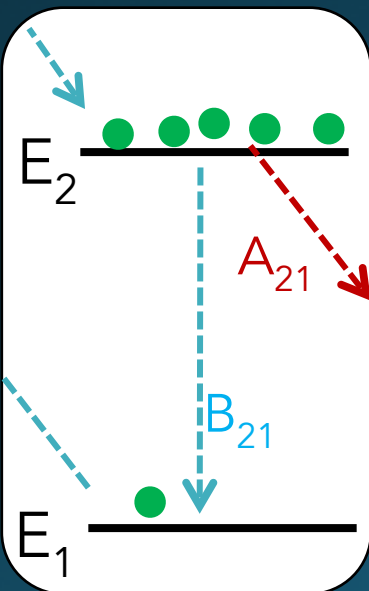
- Unfortunately, it is **extremely** difficult 😞

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

Bad!

$$\frac{A_{21}}{B_{21}} = \frac{8\pi h \nu^3}{c^3} \propto \nu^3 (\lambda^{-3})$$

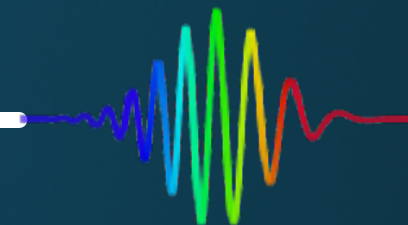
Good!



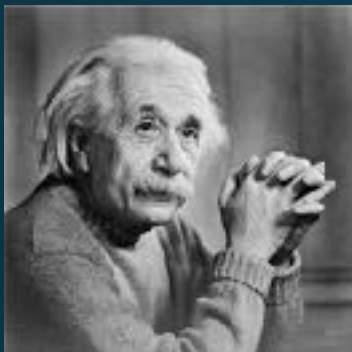
$$Power \propto \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_g} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\tau} \right) (h\nu) \propto \nu^5$$

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?



- Unfortunately, it is **extremely** difficult 😞

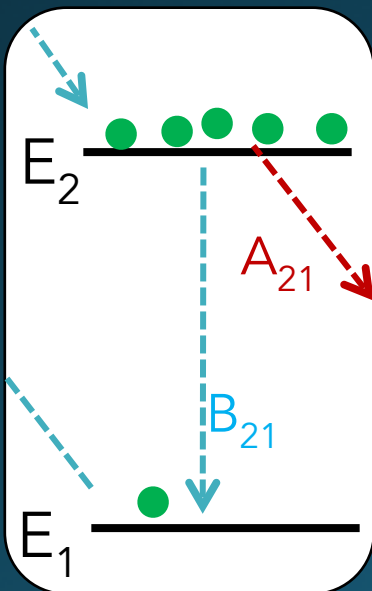
- X-rays are very high in energy
- Other competing processes in laser material

Bad!

$$\frac{A_{21}}{B_{21}} = \frac{8\pi h \nu^3}{c^3} \propto \nu^3 (\lambda^{-3})$$

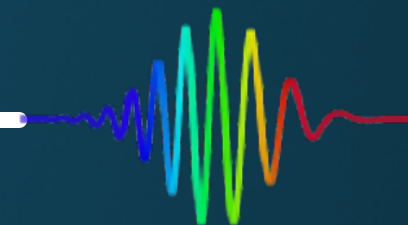
Good!

$$Power \propto \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_g}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\tau}\right) (h\nu) \propto \nu^5$$

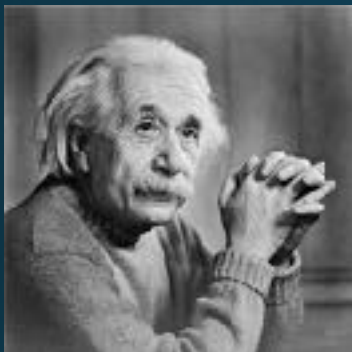


Fundamental Light Science in the KM Group:

How Do We Make an X-ray Laser?



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



- Unfortunately, it is **extremely** difficult 😞

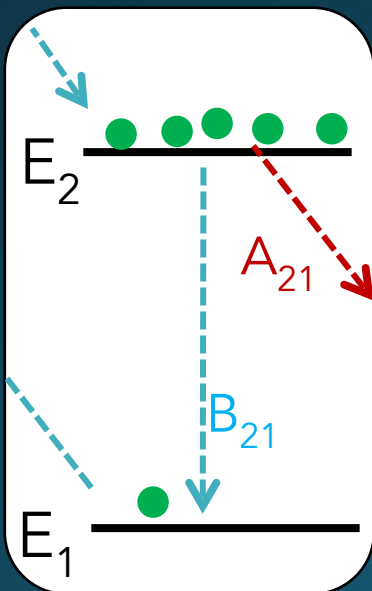
- X-rays are very high in energy
- Other competing processes in laser material

Bad!

$$\frac{A_{21}}{B_{21}} = \frac{8\pi h \nu^3}{c^3} \propto \nu^3 (\lambda^{-3})$$

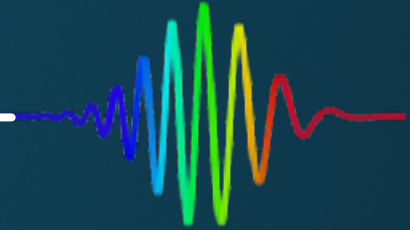
Good!

$$Power \propto \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_g}\right) \left(\frac{1}{\tau}\right) (h\nu) \propto \nu^5$$





How Do We Make an X-ray Laser? High-Harmonic Generation (HHG)!



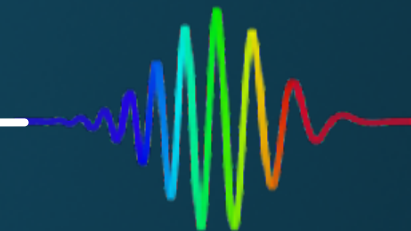
- Instead of building an X-ray laser directly, we upconvert visible laser light.

Kuchiev, JETP, 45. 404 (1987)

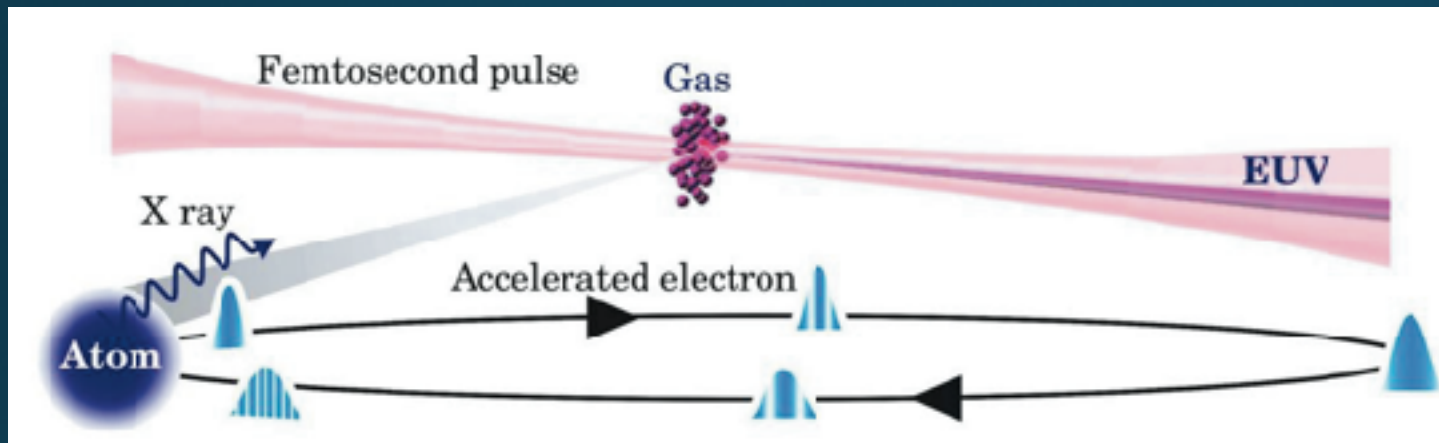
Classical: Corkum. PRL 1993

QM: Kulander, Schafer, Krause. SILAP 1992

How Do We Make an X-ray Laser? High-Harmonic Generation (HHG)!



- Instead of building an X-ray laser directly, we upconvert visible laser light.

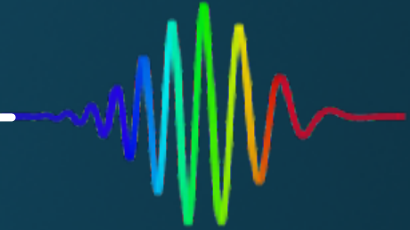


Kuchiev, JETP, 45. 404 (1987)

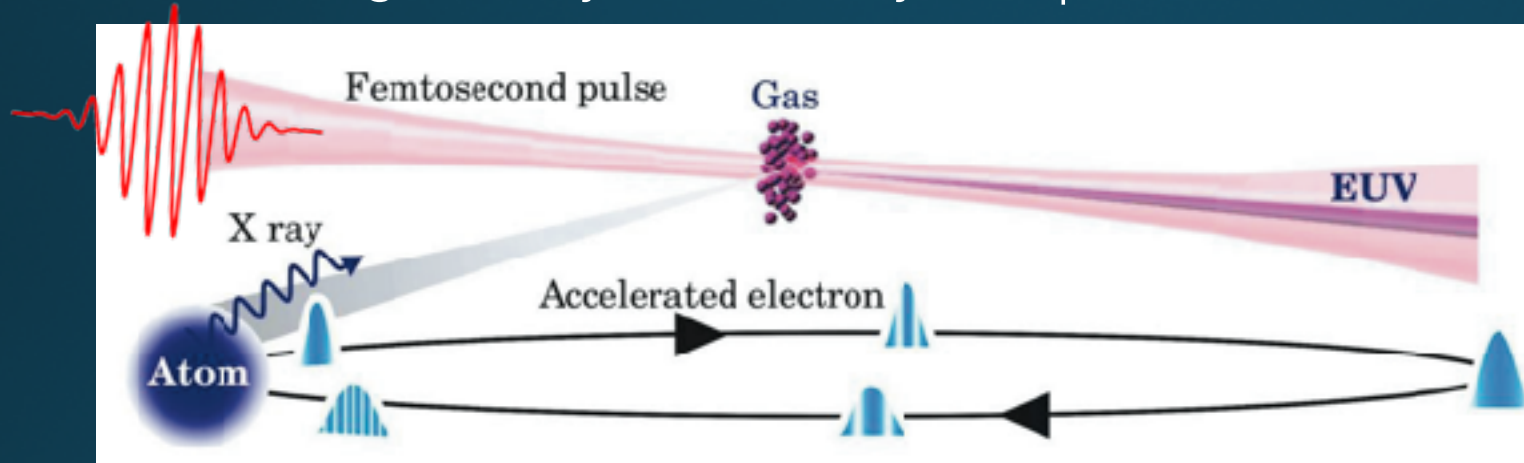
Classical: Corkum. PRL 1993

QM: Kulander, Schafer, Krause. SILAP 1992

How Do We Make an X-ray Laser? High-Harmonic Generation (HHG)!



- Instead of building an X-ray laser directly, we upconvert visible laser light.

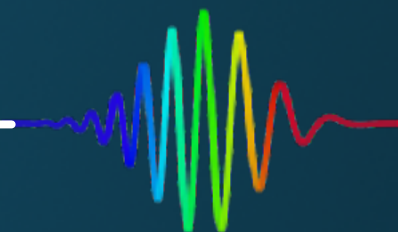


Kuchiev, JETP, 45. 404 (1987)

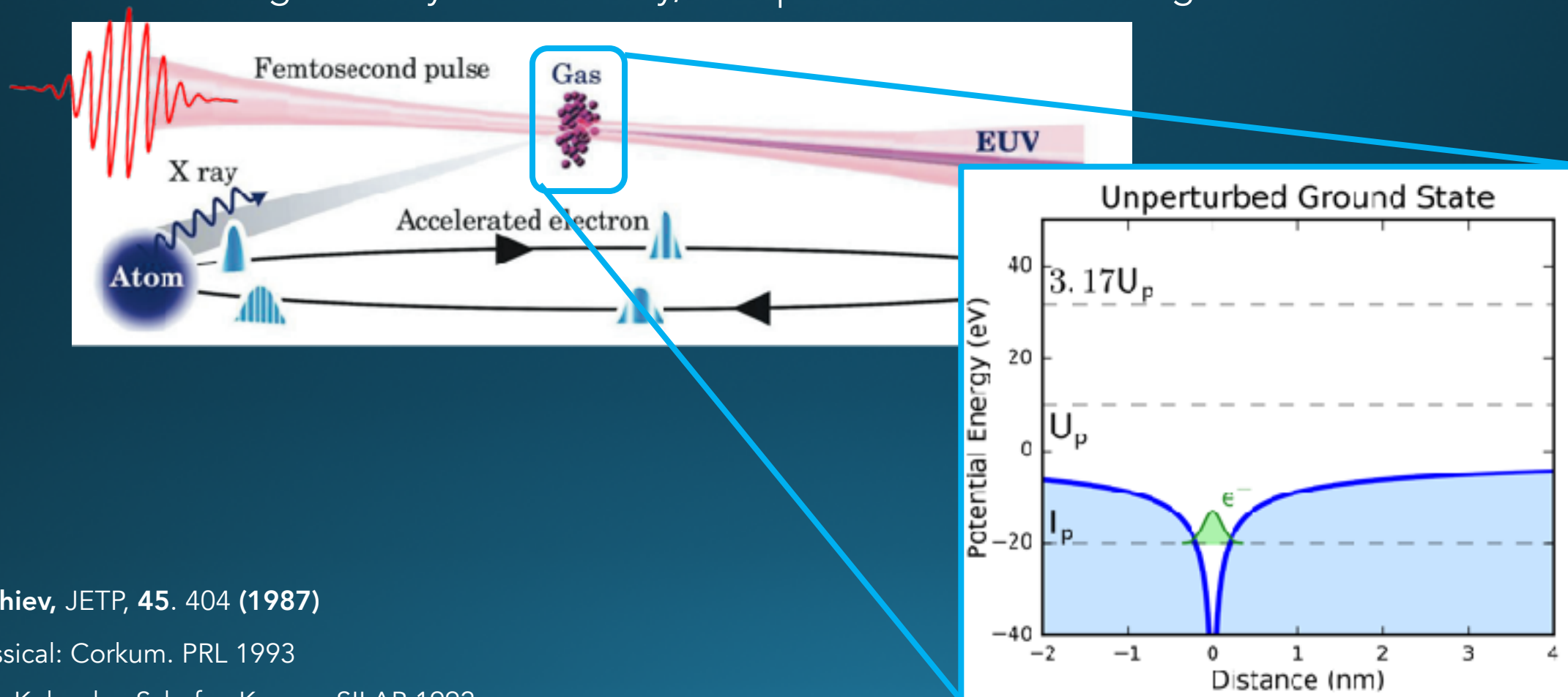
Classical: Corkum. PRL 1993

QM: Kulander, Schafer, Krause. SILAP 1992

How Do We Make an X-ray Laser? High-Harmonic Generation (HHG)!



- Instead of building an X-ray laser directly, we upconvert visible laser light.

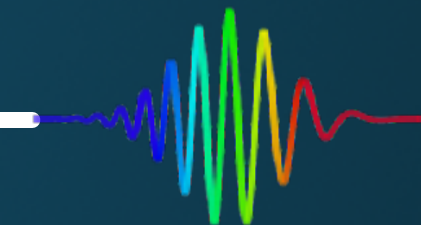


Kuchiev, JETP, **45**. 404 (1987)

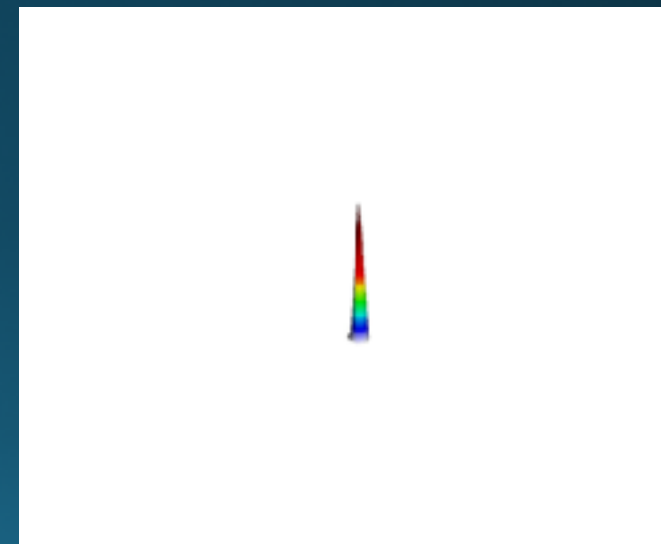
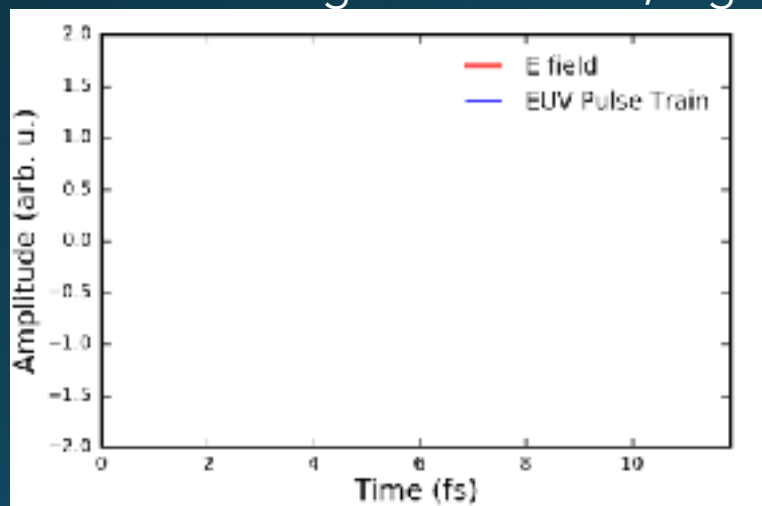
Classical: Corkum. PRL 1993

QM: Kulander, Schafer, Krause. SILAP 1992

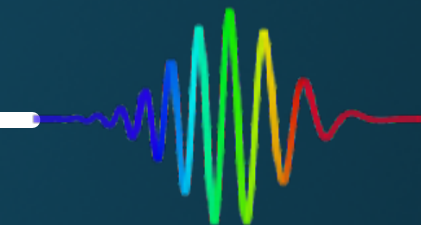
Using HHG to Generate Bright X-rays: Spectrotemporal Properties and Structure



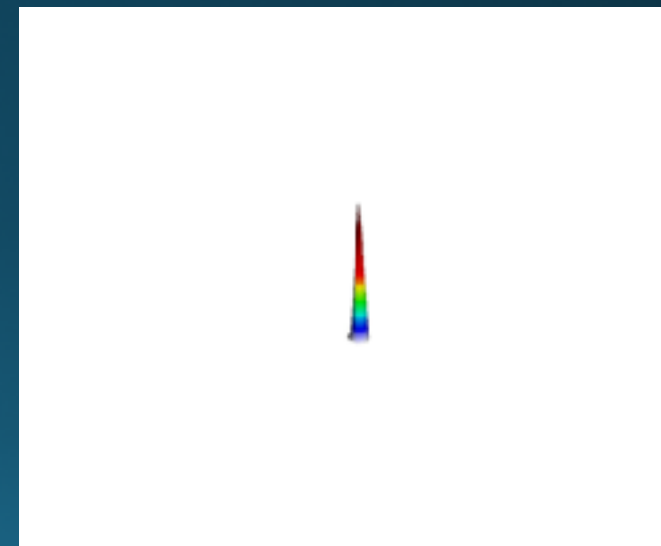
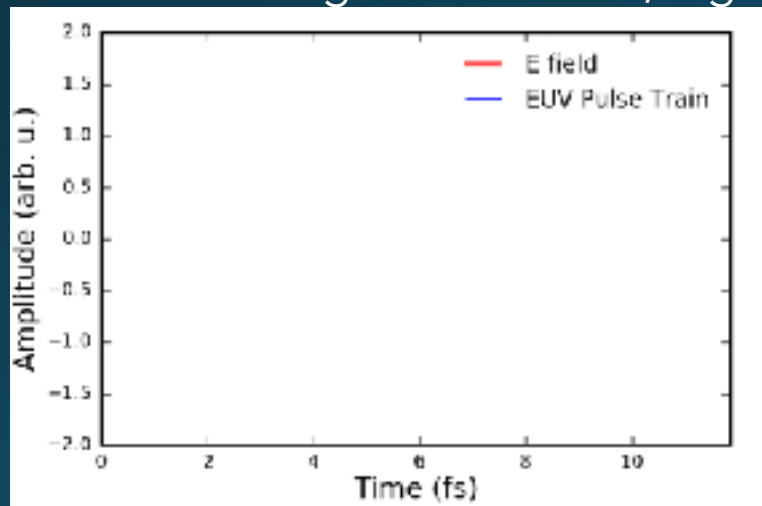
- The entire HHG process occurs during a single pulse of the driving laser.
- Microscopically
 - Field-driven electrons recombine over a distribution of times (e.g., energies), generating harmonics at some multiple of the laser frequency.
 - Emitted light is coherent, high energy, and sub-femtosecond (10^{-15} s)!



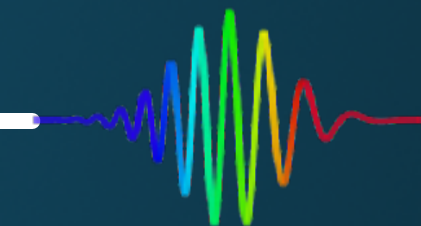
Using HHG to Generate Bright X-rays: Spectrotemporal Properties and Structure



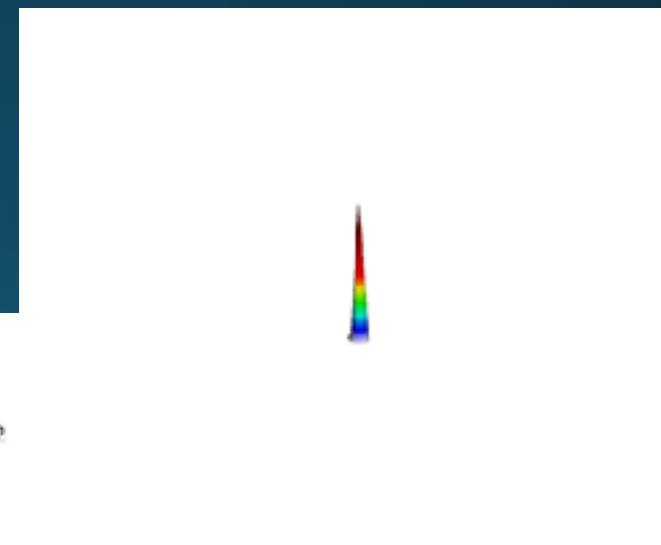
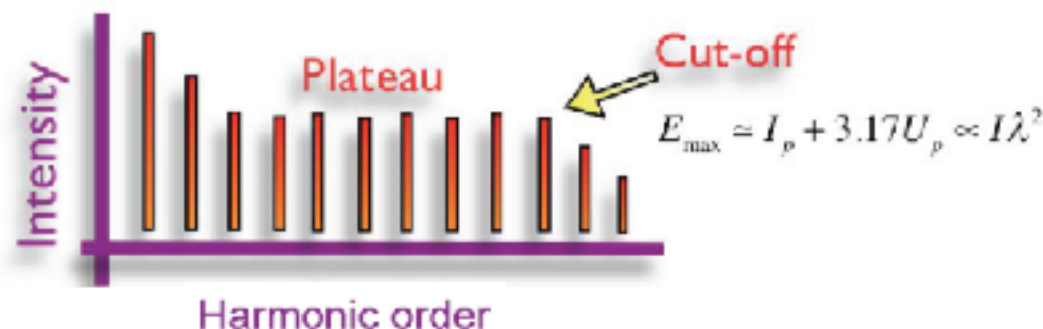
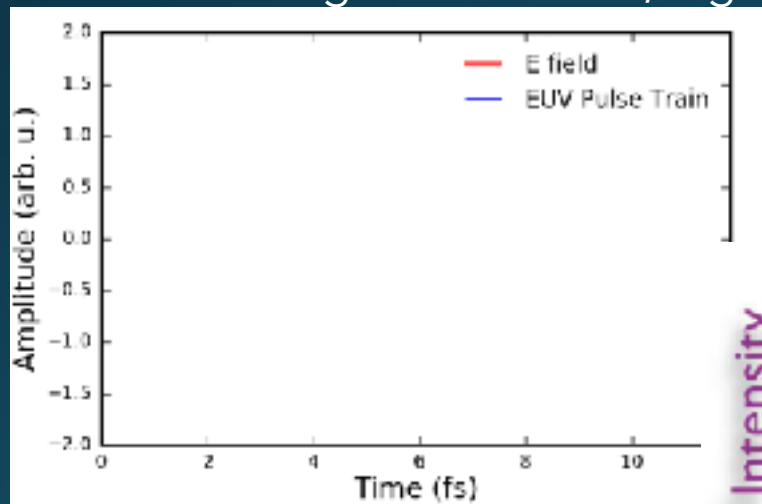
- The entire HHG process occurs during a single pulse of the driving laser.
- Microscopically
 - Field-driven electrons recombine over a distribution of times (e.g., energies), generating harmonics at some multiple of the laser frequency.
 - Emitted light is coherent, high energy, and sub-femtosecond (10^{-15} s)!



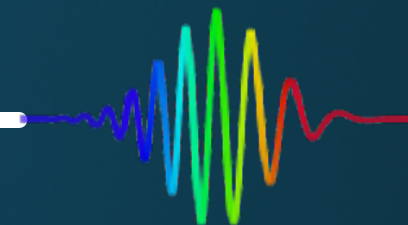
Using HHG to Generate Bright X-rays: Spectrotemporal Properties and Structure



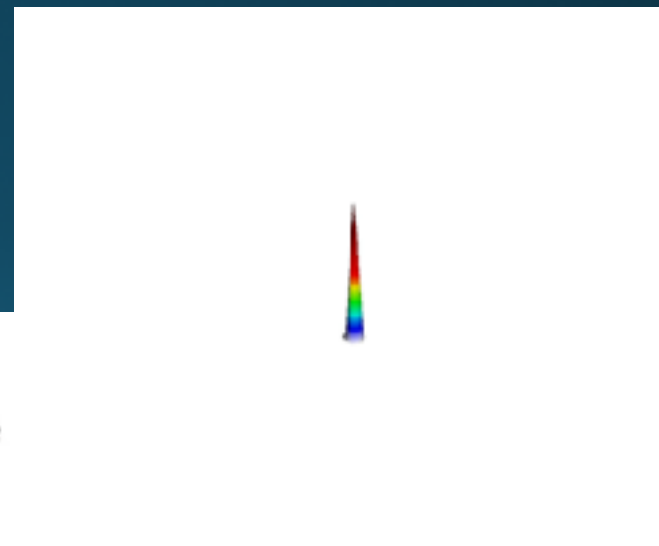
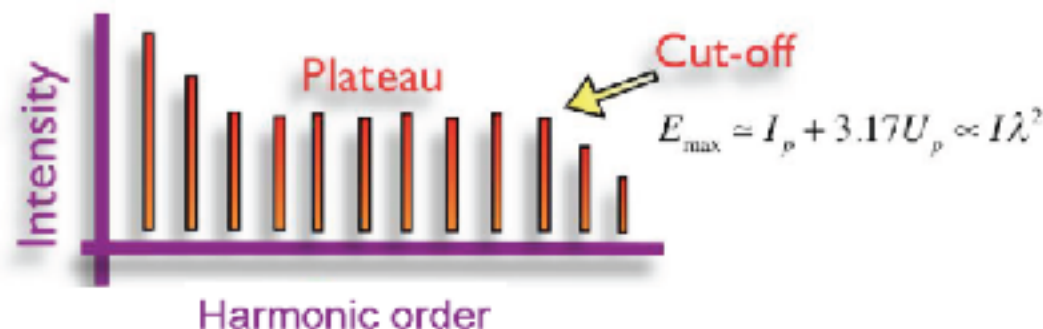
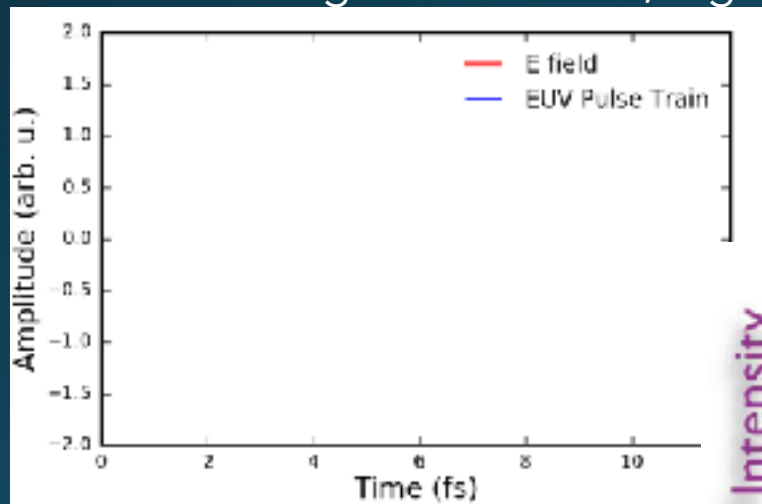
- The entire HHG process occurs during a single pulse of the driving laser.
- Microscopically
 - Field-driven electrons recombine over a distribution of times (e.g., energies), generating harmonics at some multiple of the laser frequency.
 - Emitted light is coherent, high energy, and sub-femtosecond (10^{-15} s)!



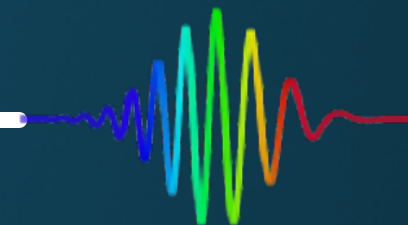
Using HHG to Generate Bright X-rays: Spectrotemporal Properties and Structure



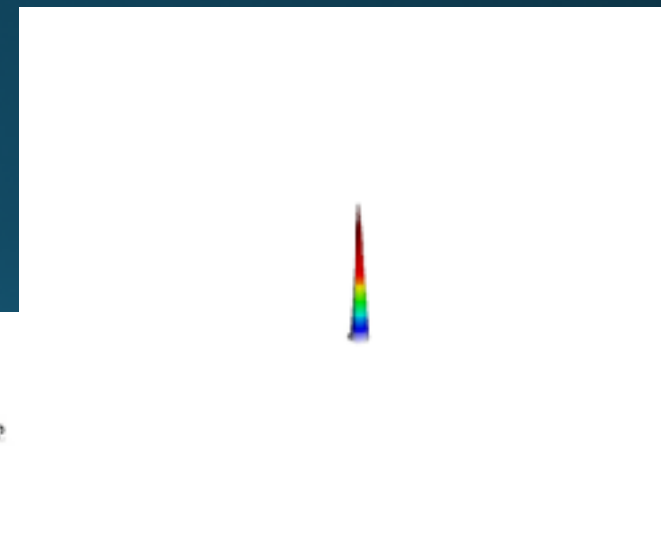
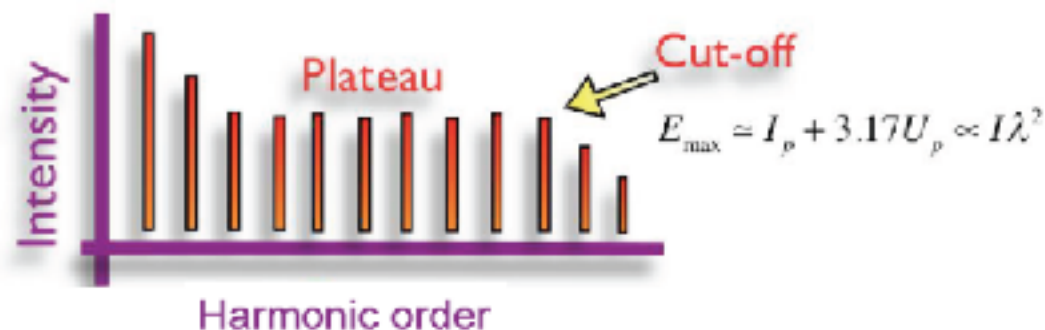
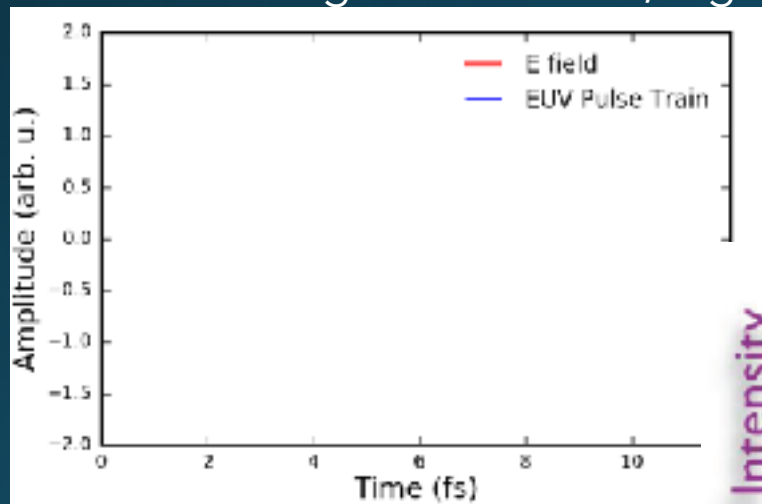
- The entire HHG process occurs during a single pulse of the driving laser.
- Microscopically
 - Field-driven electrons recombine over a distribution of times (e.g., energies), generating harmonics at some multiple of the laser frequency.
 - Emitted light is coherent, high energy, and sub-femtosecond (10^{-15} s)!



Using HHG to Generate Bright X-rays: Spectrotemporal Properties and Structure

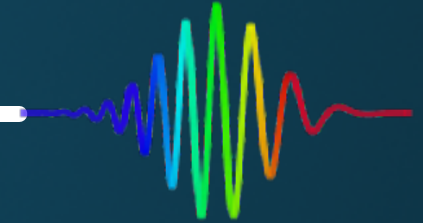


- The entire HHG process occurs during a single pulse of the driving laser.
- Microscopically
 - Field-driven electrons recombine over a distribution of times (e.g., energies), generating harmonics at some multiple of the laser frequency.
 - Emitted light is coherent, high energy, and sub-femtosecond (10^{-15} s)!



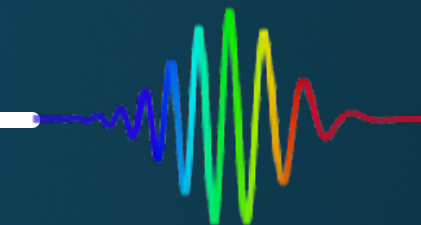


Using HHG to Generate Bright X-rays: Spectrotemporal Properties and Structure

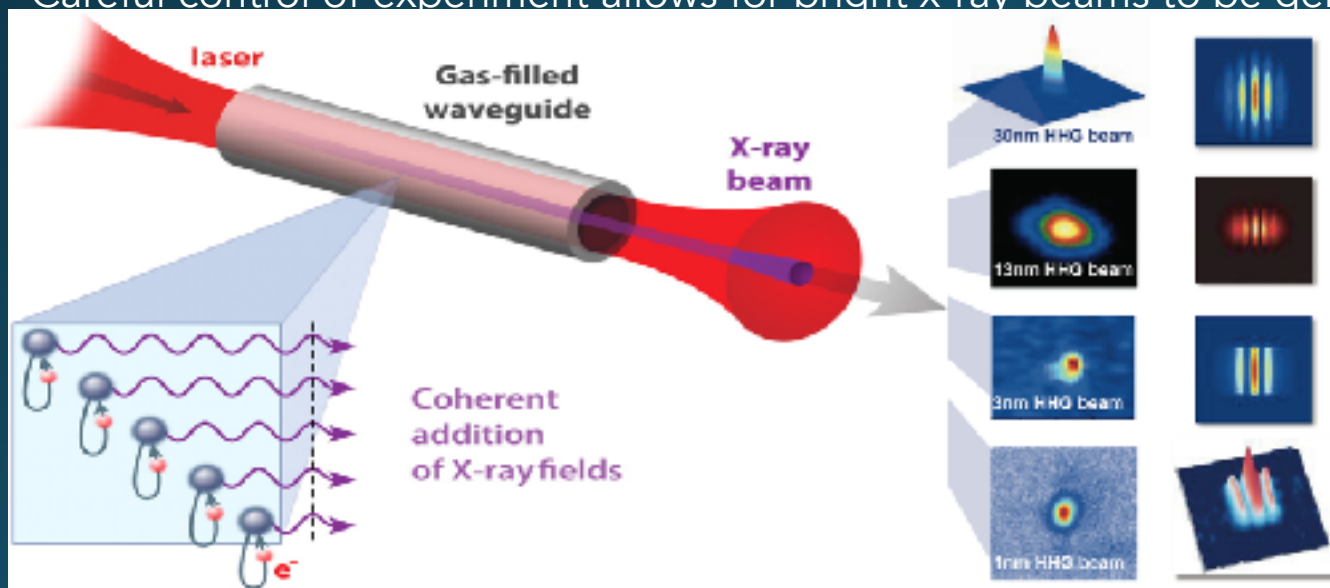


- However, practical applications demand a high brightness (photon flux).
- Macroscopically
 - Add contribution of many atoms coherently, bright x-rays!
 - But, the upconversion process is violent and chaotic...
 - Careful control of experiment allows for bright x-ray beams to be generated!

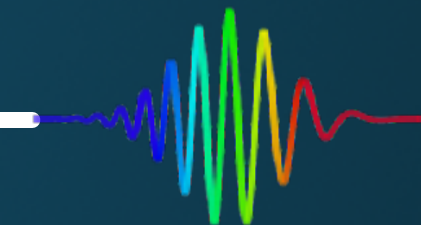
Using HHG to Generate Bright X-rays: Spectrotemporal Properties and Structure



- However, practical applications demand a high brightness (photon flux).
- Macroscopically
 - Add contribution of many atoms coherently, bright x-rays!
 - But, the upconversion process is violent and chaotic...
 - Careful control of experiment allows for bright x-ray beams to be generated!

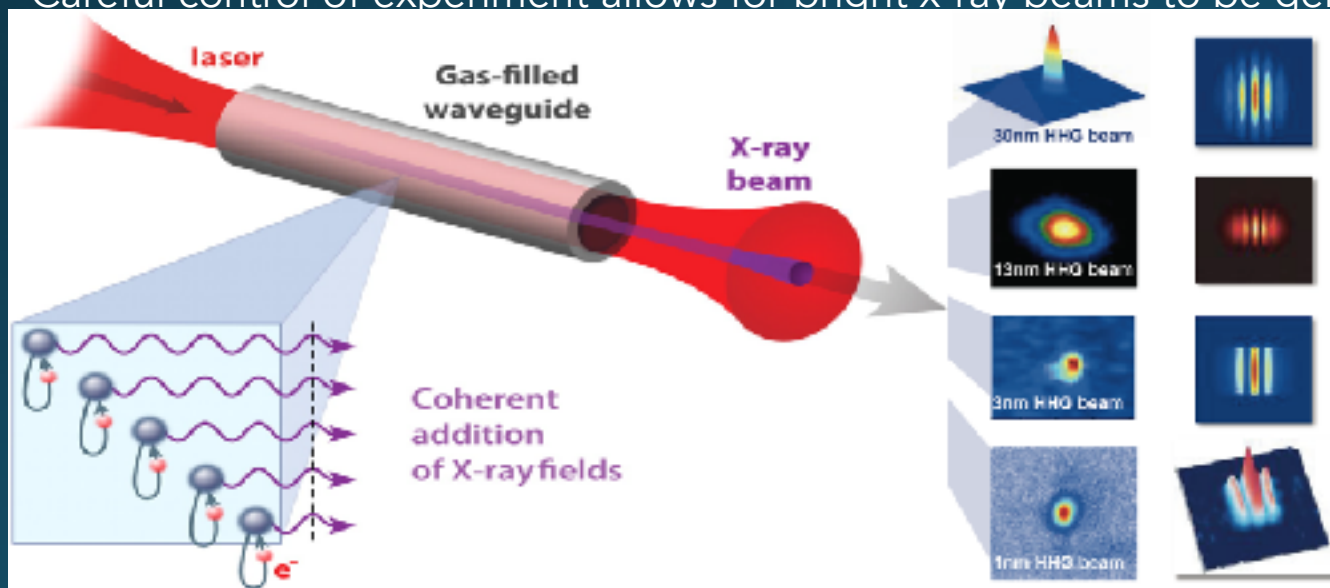


Using HHG to Generate Bright X-rays: Spectrotemporal Properties and Structure

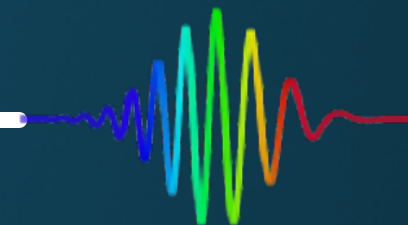


- However, practical applications demand a high brightness (photon flux).
- Macroscopically
 - Add contribution of many atoms coherently, bright x-rays!
 - But, the upconversion process is violent and chaotic...
 - Careful control of experiment allows for bright x-ray beams to be generated!

$$v_{phase} = \frac{c}{n(\lambda)}$$

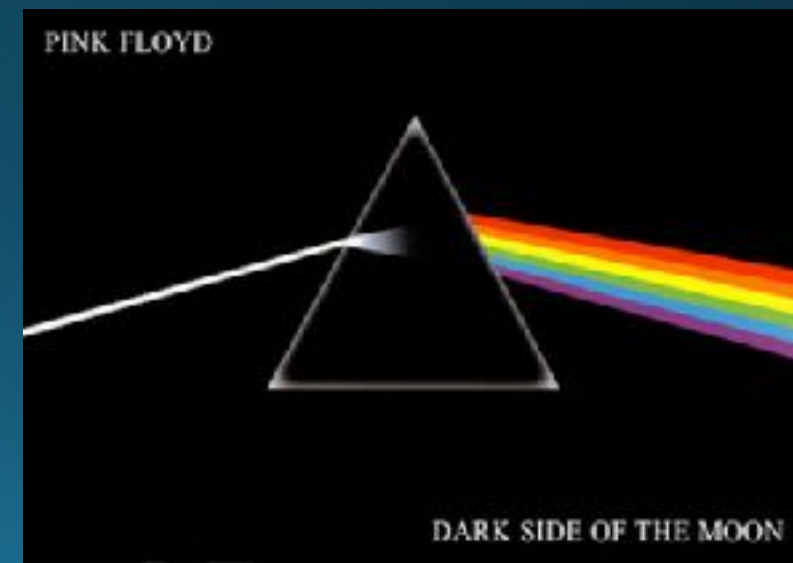
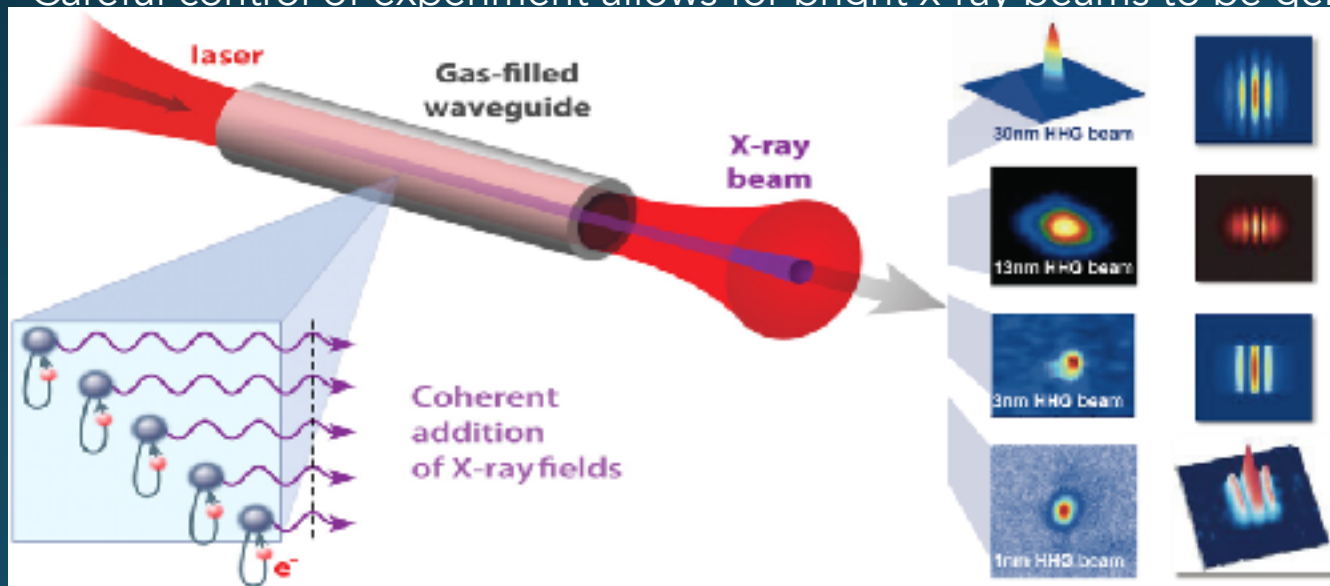


Using HHG to Generate Bright X-rays: Spectrotemporal Properties and Structure

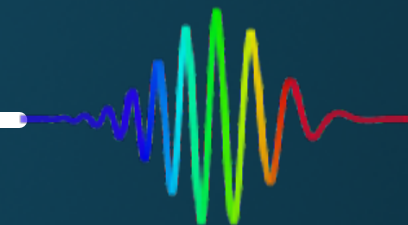


- However, practical applications demand a high brightness (photon flux).
- Macroscopically
 - Add contribution of many atoms coherently, bright x-rays!
 - But, the upconversion process is violent and chaotic...
 - Careful control of experiment allows for bright x-ray beams to be generated!

$$v_{phase} = \frac{c}{n(\lambda)}$$

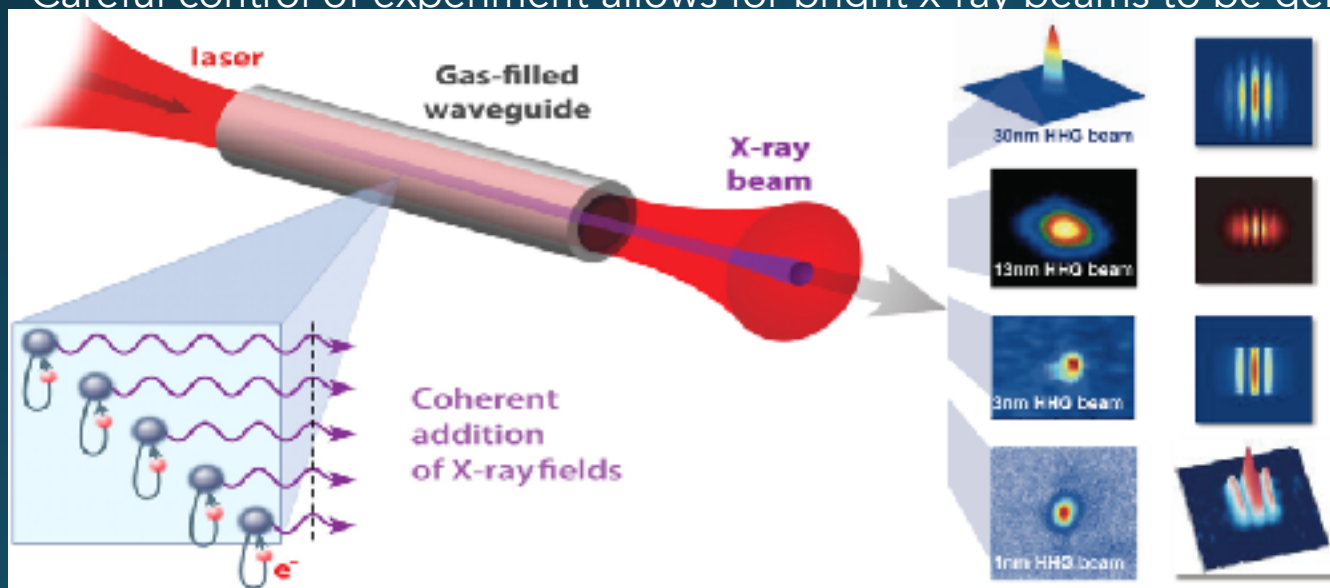


Using HHG to Generate Bright X-rays: Spectrotemporal Properties and Structure



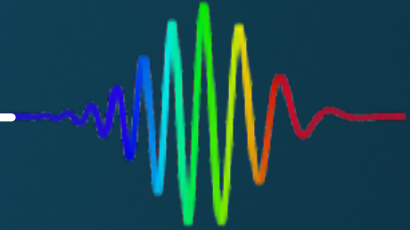
- However, practical applications demand a high brightness (photon flux).
- Macroscopically
 - Add contribution of many atoms coherently, bright x-rays!
 - But, the upconversion process is violent and chaotic...
 - Careful control of experiment allows for bright x-ray beams to be generated!

$$v_{phase} = \frac{c}{n(\lambda)}$$



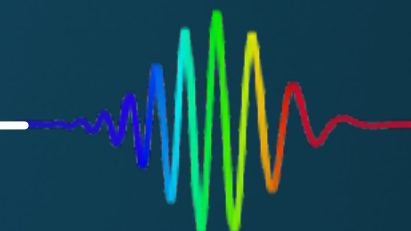


Custom Tailored EUV and X-ray Light From a Table-Top: Exquisite Control Over the Entire Up-Conversion Process

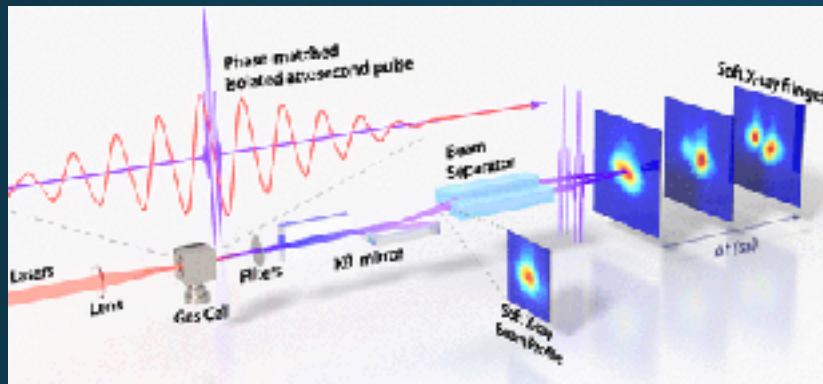


Chen, PNAS, 111, 2014
Popmintchev, Science, 6086, 2012
Popmintchev, Science, 6265, 2015
Fan, PNAS, 2015

Custom Tailored EUV and X-ray Light From a Table-Top: Exquisite Control Over the Entire Up-Conversion Process

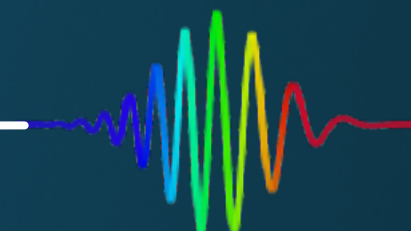


Phase-matched Isolated Attosecond Pulses

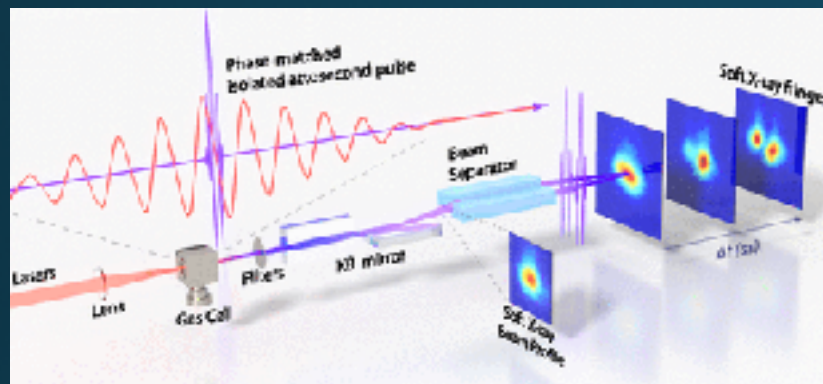


Chen, PNAS, 111, 2014
 Popmintchev, Science, 6086, 2012
 Popmintchev, Science, 6265, 2015
 Fan, PNAS, 2015

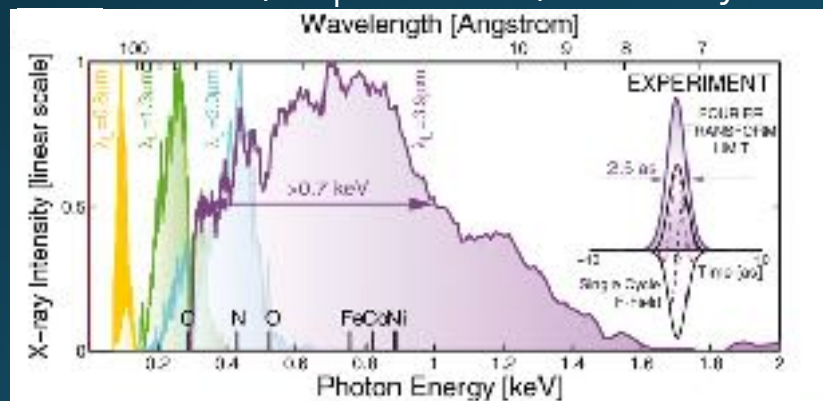
Custom Tailored EUV and X-ray Light From a Table-Top: Exquisite Control Over the Entire Up-Conversion Process



Phase-matched Isolated Attosecond Pulses



Coherent, Zeptosecond, keV X-rays



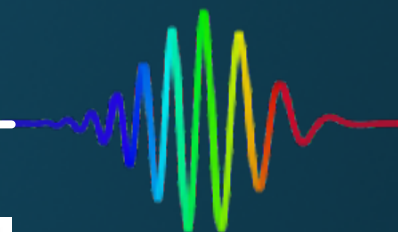
Chen, PNAS, 111, 2014

Popmintchev, Science, 6086, 2012

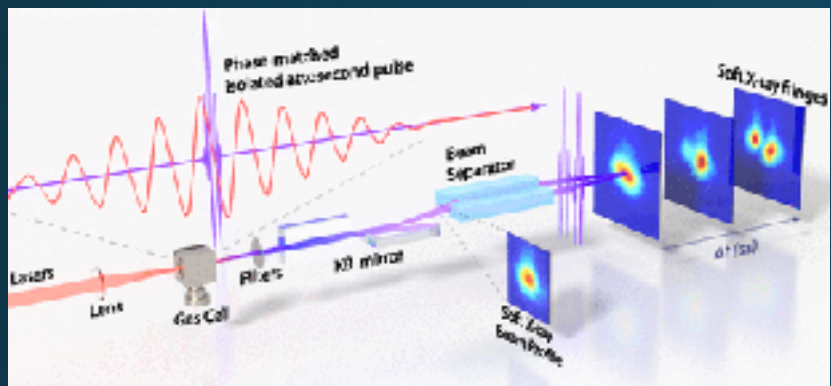
Popmintchev, Science, 6265, 2015

Fan, PNAS, 2015

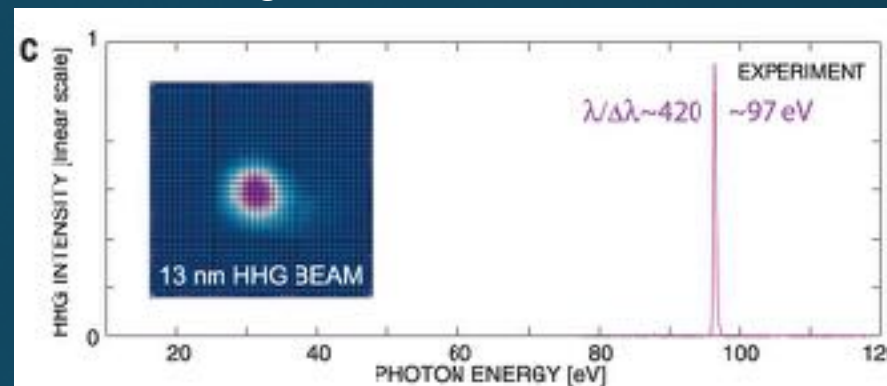
Custom Tailored EUV and X-ray Light From a Table-Top: Exquisite Control Over the Entire Up-Conversion Process



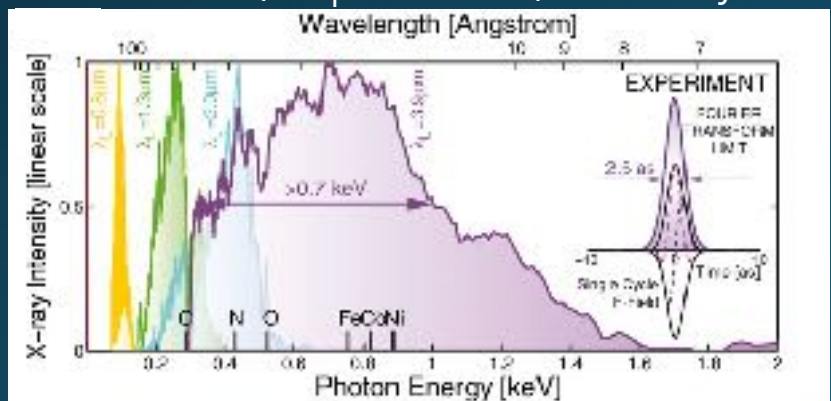
Phase-matched Isolated Attosecond Pulses



Bright, Isolated Harmonics



Coherent, Zeptosecond, keV X-rays



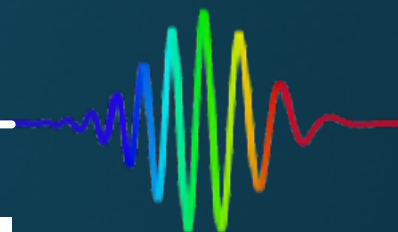
Chen, PNAS, 111, 2014

Popmintchev, Science, 6086, 2012

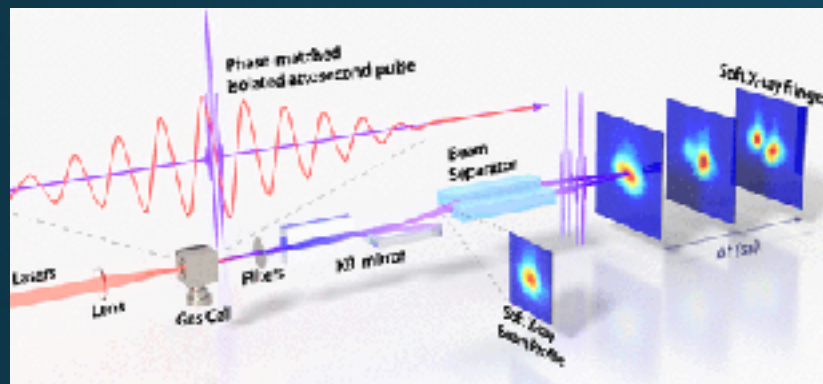
Popmintchev, Science, 6265, 2015

Fan, PNAS, 2015

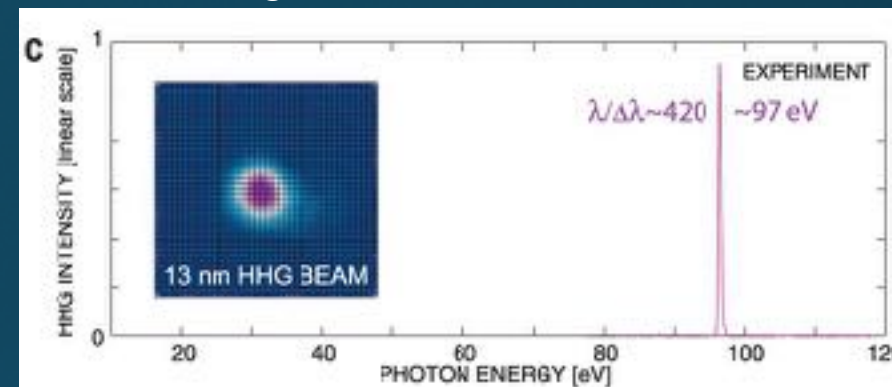
Custom Tailored EUV and X-ray Light From a Table-Top: Exquisite Control Over the Entire Up-Conversion Process



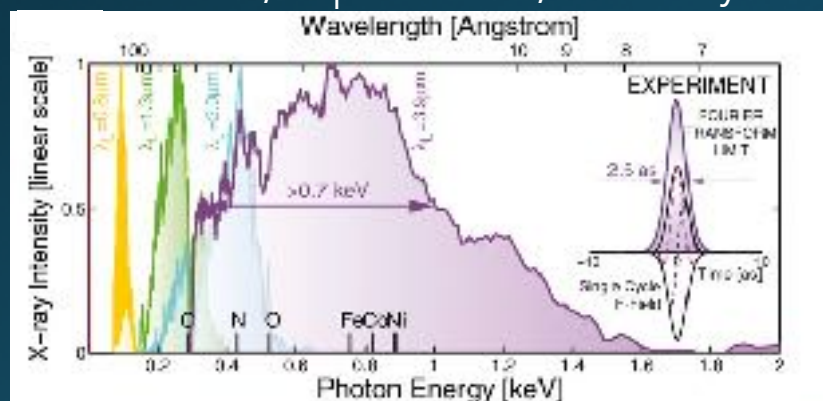
Phase-matched Isolated Attosecond Pulses



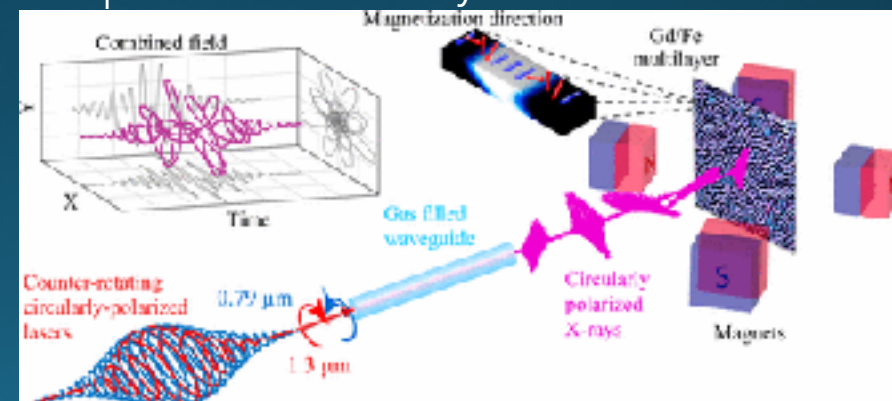
Bright, Isolated Harmonics



Coherent, Zeptosecond, keV X-rays



Elliptical and Circularly Polarized Harmonics



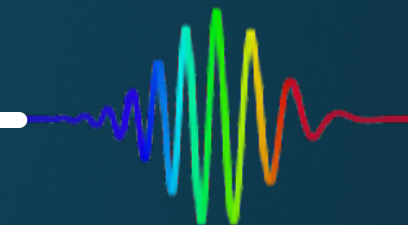
Chen, PNAS, 111, 2014

Popmintchev, Science, 6086, 2012

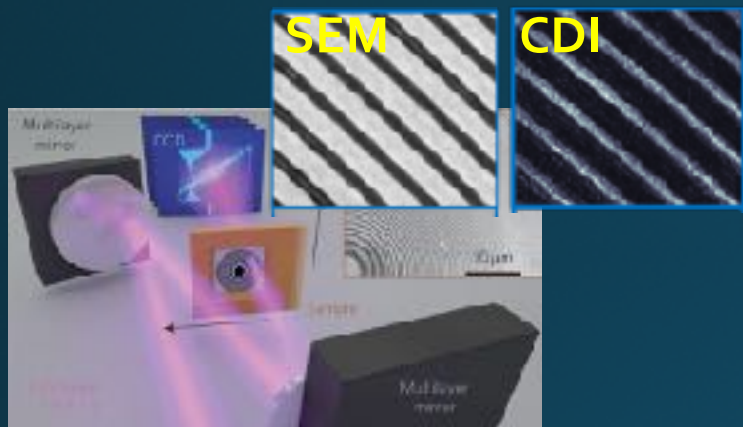
Popmintchev, Science, 6265, 2015

Fan, PNAS, 2015

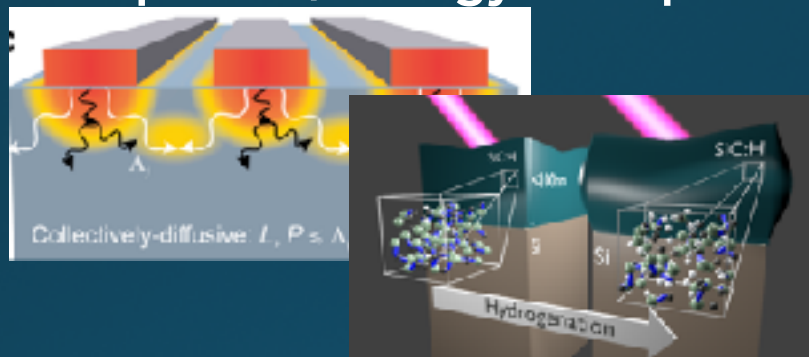
Tailored HHG Waveforms: Ideal Probes for the Nano and Atto Worlds



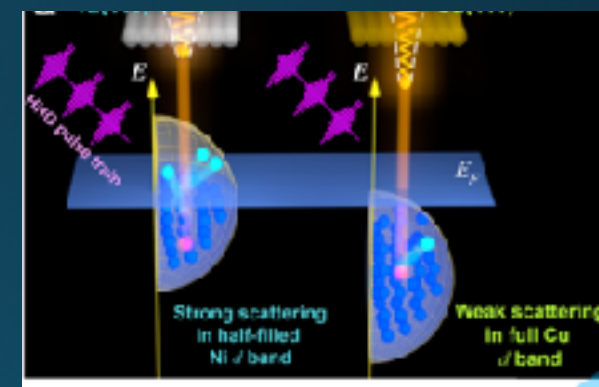
Nanoscale Imaging/Dynamics



Nanoscale Mechanical Properties, Energy Transport



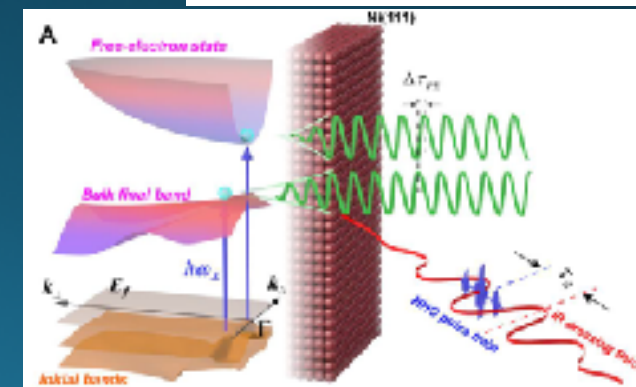
Unraveling Coupled Dynamics in Condensed Materials



Charge/Energy Flow in Molecular/Nano Systems

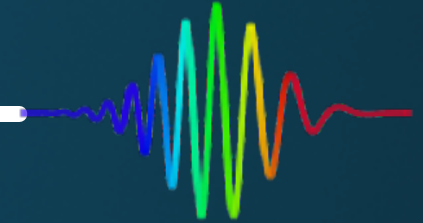


Spin Transport in Magnetic Materials





Nano X-Ray Vision: Directly Visualizing the Nano Landscape

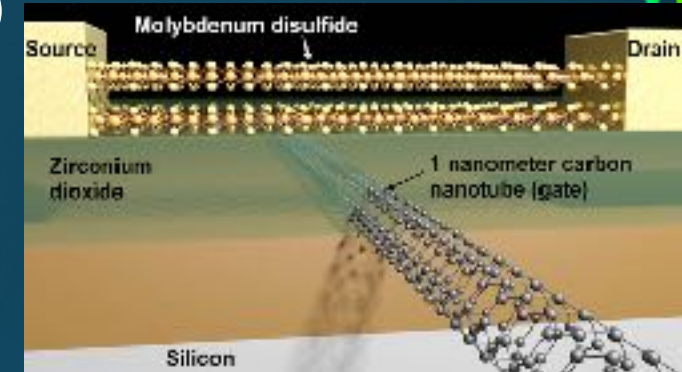


- The nanotechnology sector (e.g., computer chips, cameras, etc.) is quickly outpacing its own characterization methods.
 - Why? Diffraction limited resolution of imaging techniques!
 - Shorter wavelengths = smaller features!



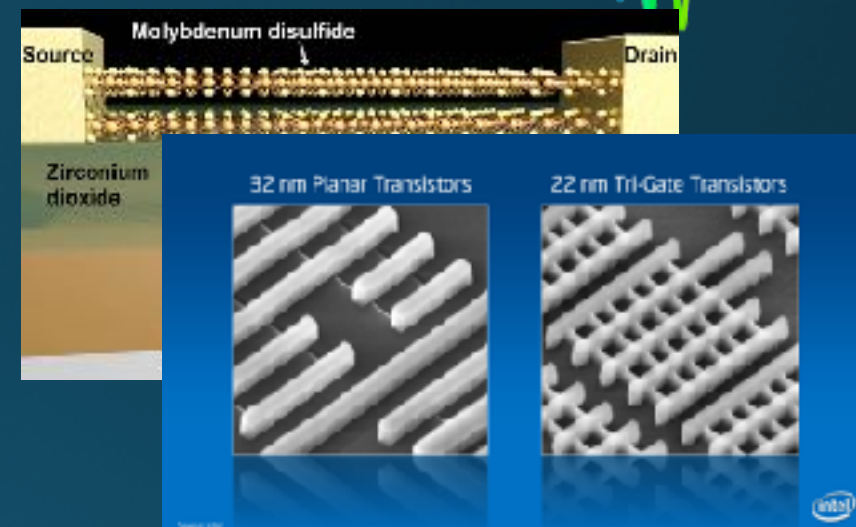
Nano X-Ray Vision: Directly Visualizing the Nano Landscape

- The nanotechnology sector (e.g., computer chips, cameras, etc.) is quickly outpacing its own characterization methods.
 - Why? Diffraction limited resolution of imaging techniques!
 - Shorter wavelengths = smaller features!



Nano X-Ray Vision: Directly Visualizing the Nano Landscape

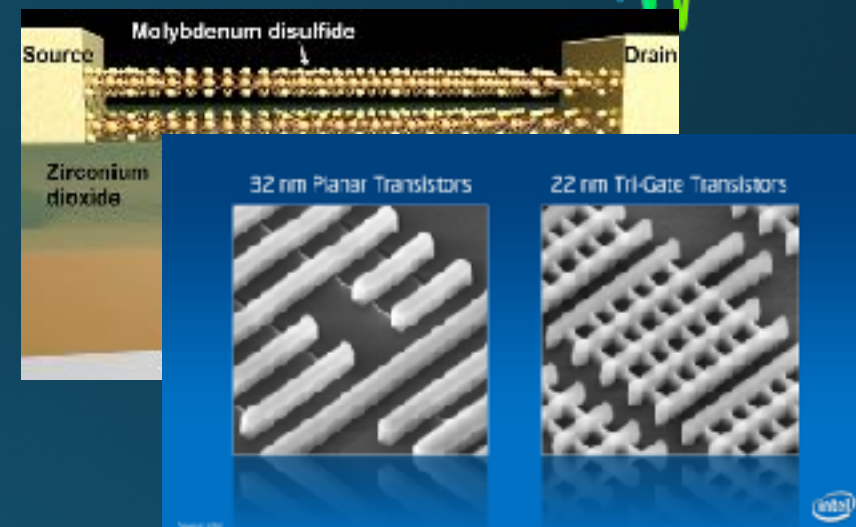
- The nanotechnology sector (e.g., computer chips, cameras, etc.) is quickly outpacing its own characterization methods.
 - Why? Diffraction limited resolution of imaging techniques!
 - Shorter wavelengths = smaller features!



Nano X-Ray Vision: Directly Visualizing the Nano Landscape

- The nanotechnology sector (e.g., computer chips, cameras, etc.) is quickly outpacing its own characterization methods.
 - Why? Diffraction limited resolution of imaging techniques!
 - Shorter wavelengths = smaller features!

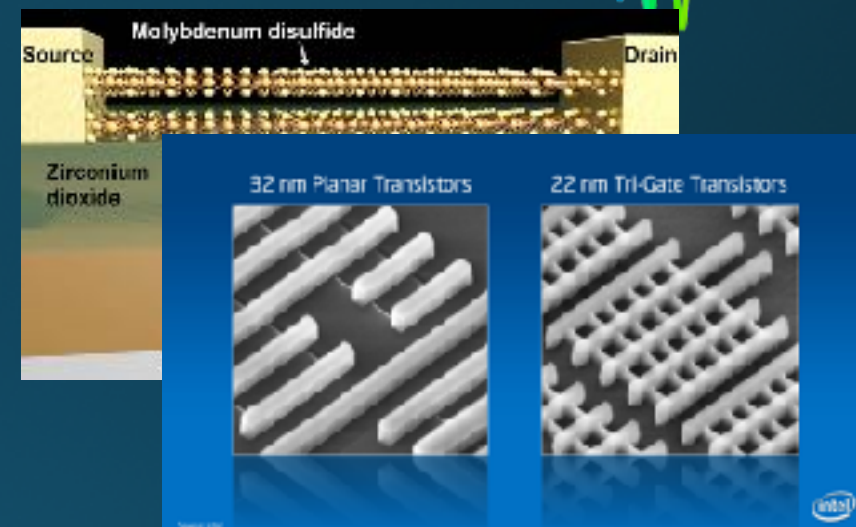
$$d = \lambda / 2NA$$



Nano X-Ray Vision: Directly Visualizing the Nano Landscape

- The nanotechnology sector (e.g., computer chips, cameras, etc.) is quickly outpacing its own characterization methods.
 - Why? Diffraction limited resolution of imaging techniques!
 - Shorter wavelengths = smaller features!
- However, no X-ray microscopes!
 - Instead, use diffraction to reconstruct the physical dimensions of the sample!
 - Coherent Diffractive Imaging (CDI).

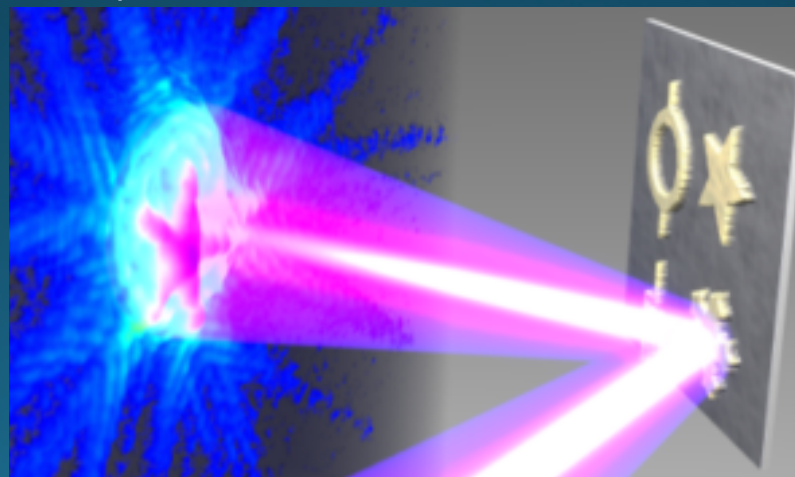
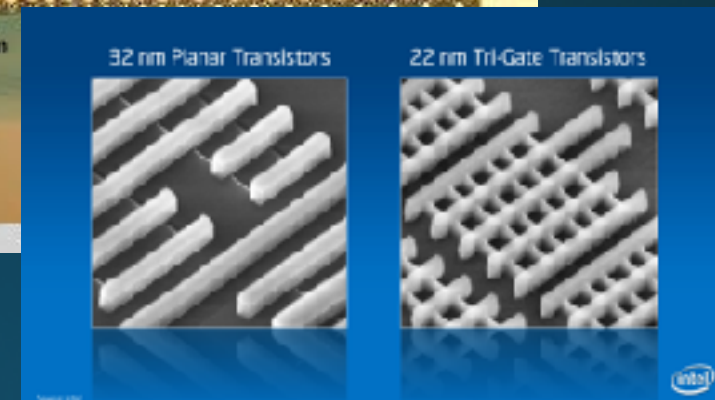
$$d = \lambda / 2NA$$



Nano X-Ray Vision: Directly Visualizing the Nano Landscape

- The nanotechnology sector (e.g., computer chips, cameras, etc.) is quickly outpacing its own characterization methods.
 - Why? Diffraction limited resolution of imaging techniques!
 - Shorter wavelengths = smaller features!
- However, no X-ray microscopes!
 - Instead, use diffraction to reconstruct the physical dimensions of the sample!
 - Coherent Diffractive Imaging (CDI).

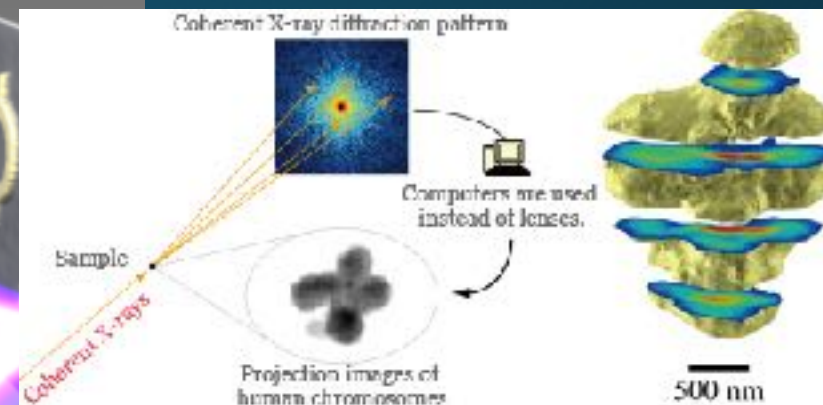
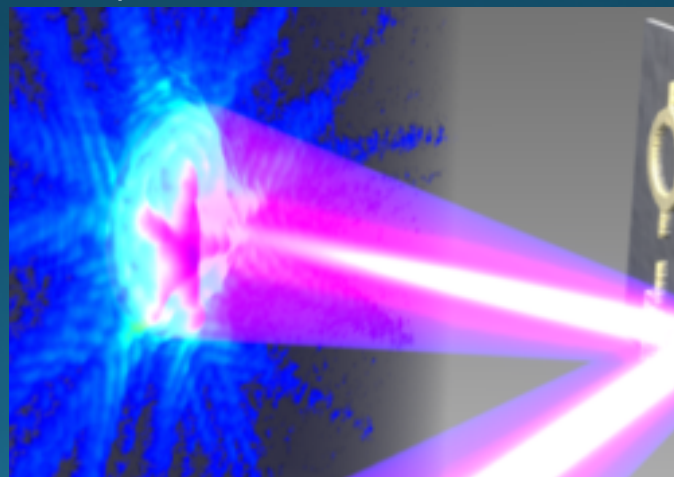
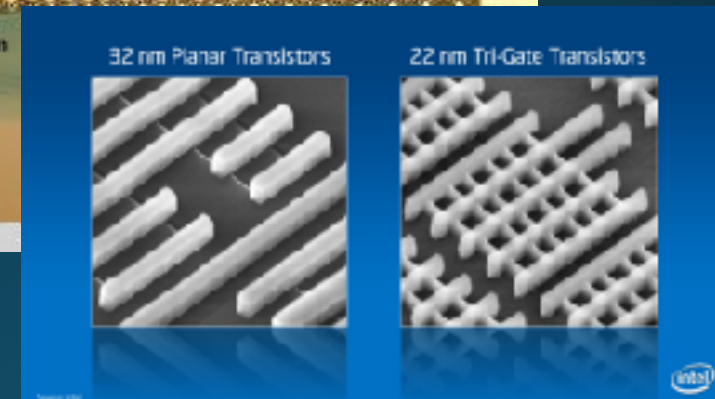
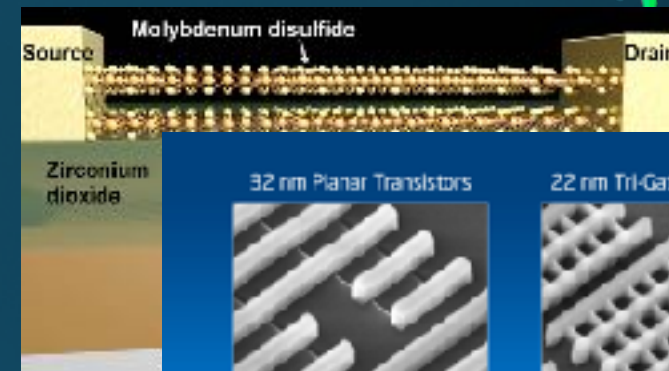
$$d = \lambda / 2NA$$



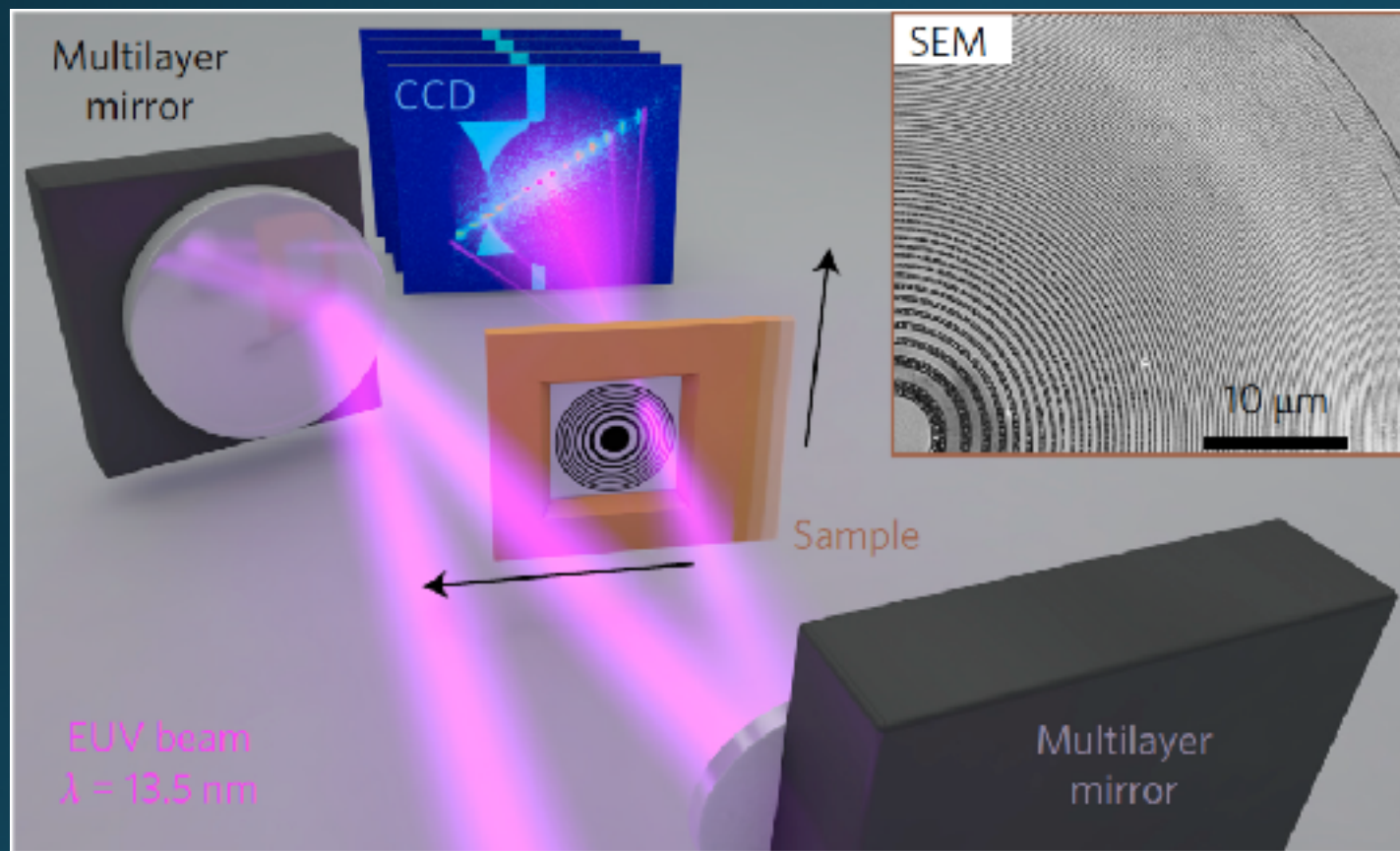
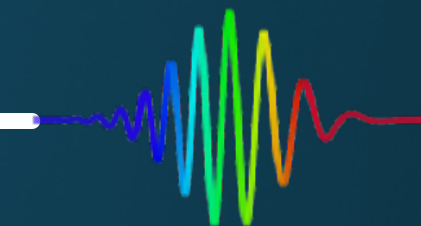
Nano X-Ray Vision: Directly Visualizing the Nano Landscape

- The nanotechnology sector (e.g., computer chips, cameras, etc.) is quickly outpacing its own characterization methods.
 - Why? Diffraction limited resolution of imaging techniques!
 - Shorter wavelengths = smaller features!
- However, no X-ray microscopes!
 - Instead, use diffraction to reconstruct the physical dimensions of the sample!
 - Coherent Diffractive Imaging (CDI).

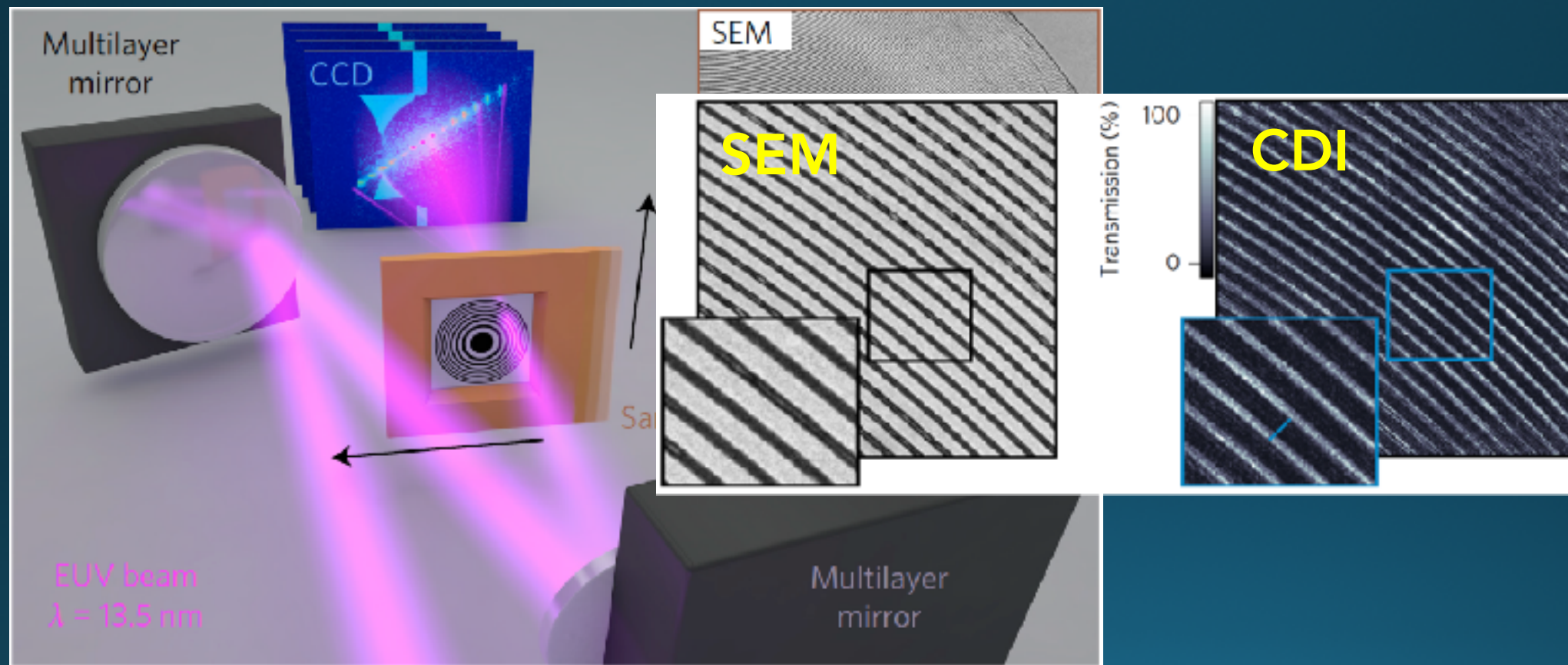
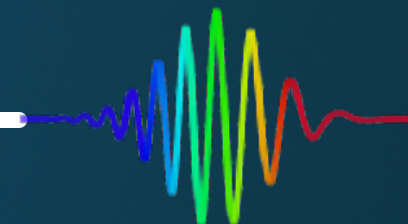
$$d = \lambda / 2NA$$



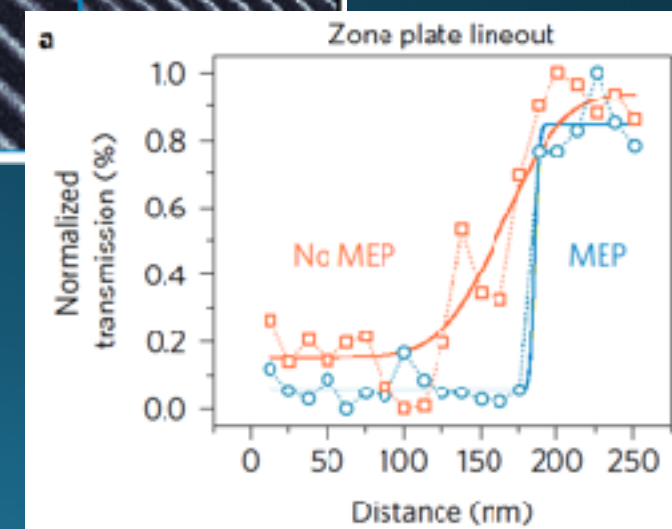
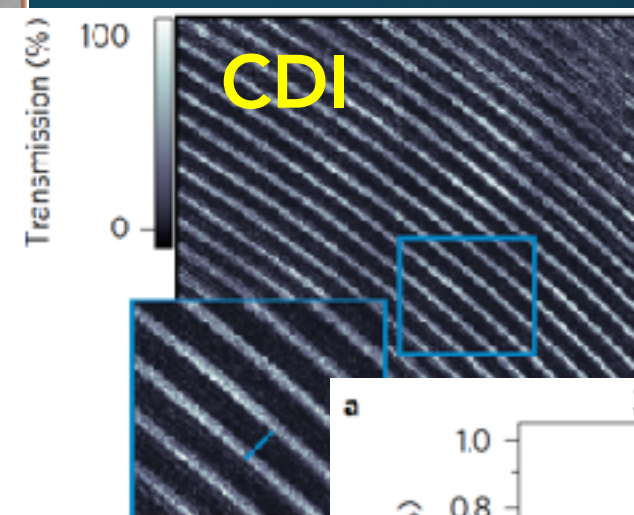
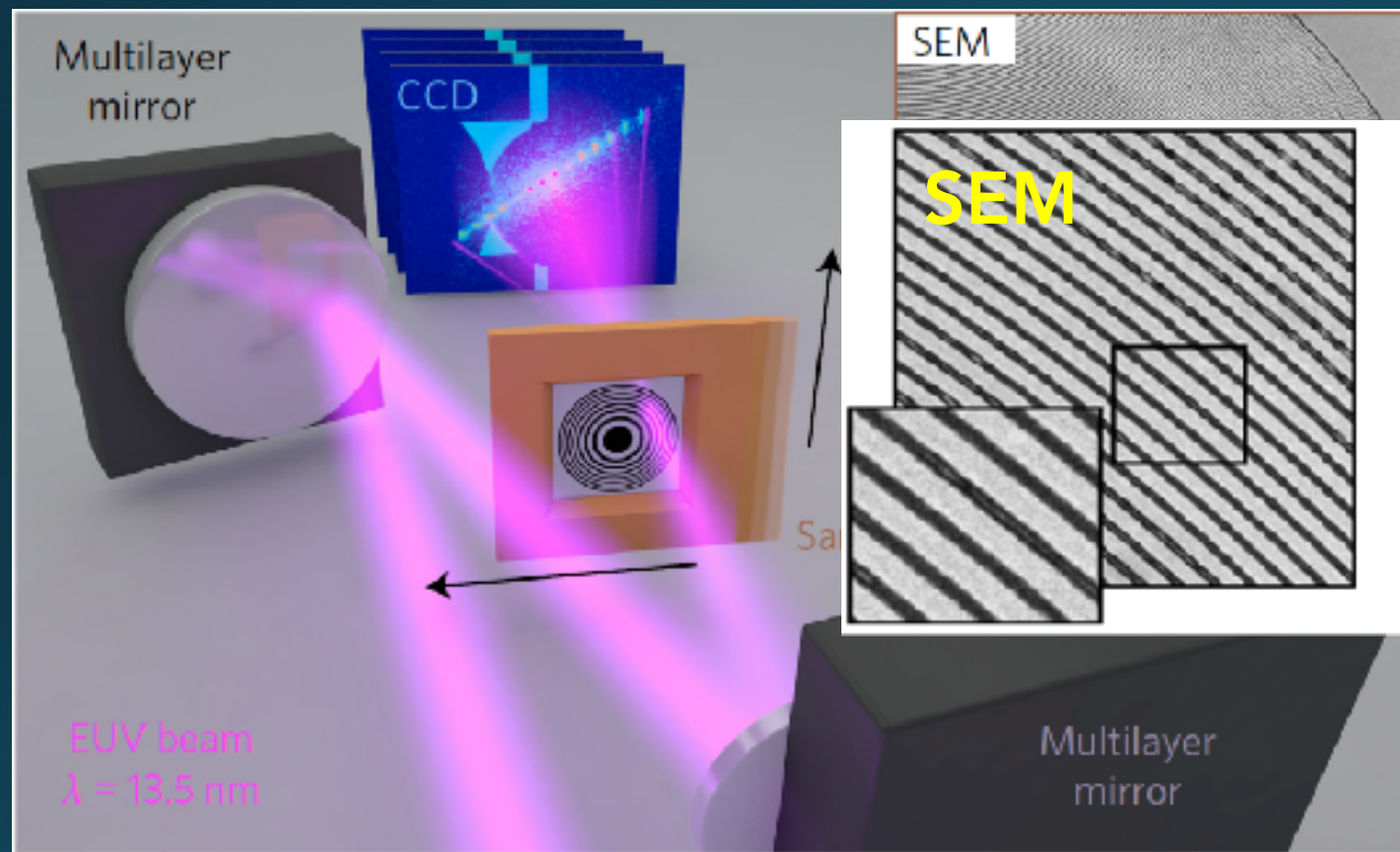
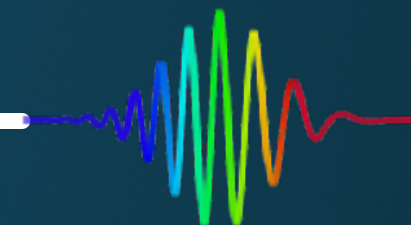
Pushing the Resolution of HHG-based Imaging: First Sub-Wavelength Images!



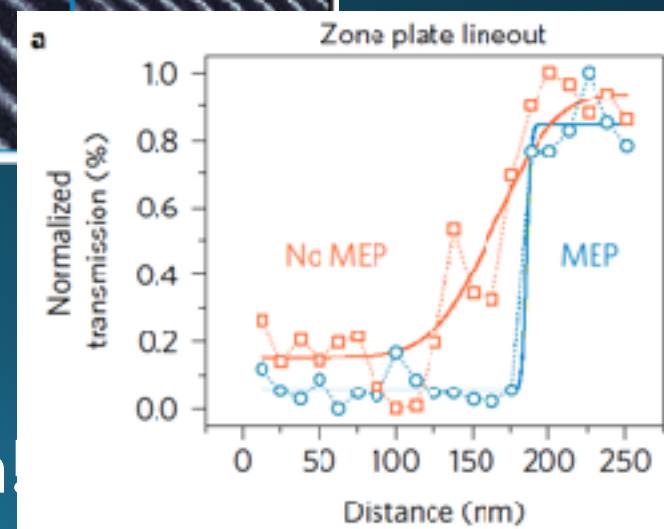
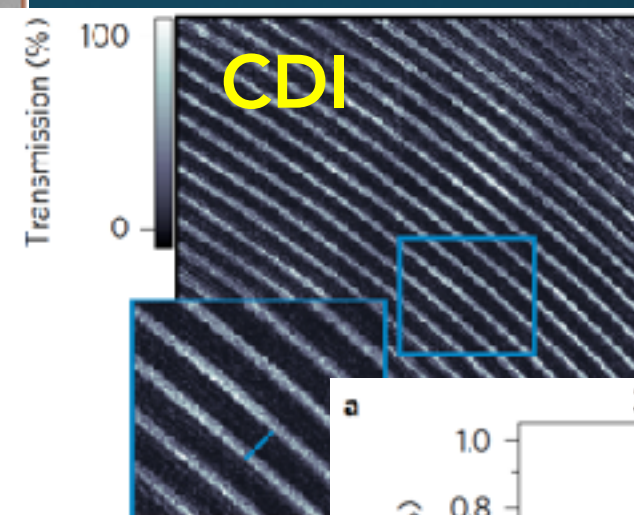
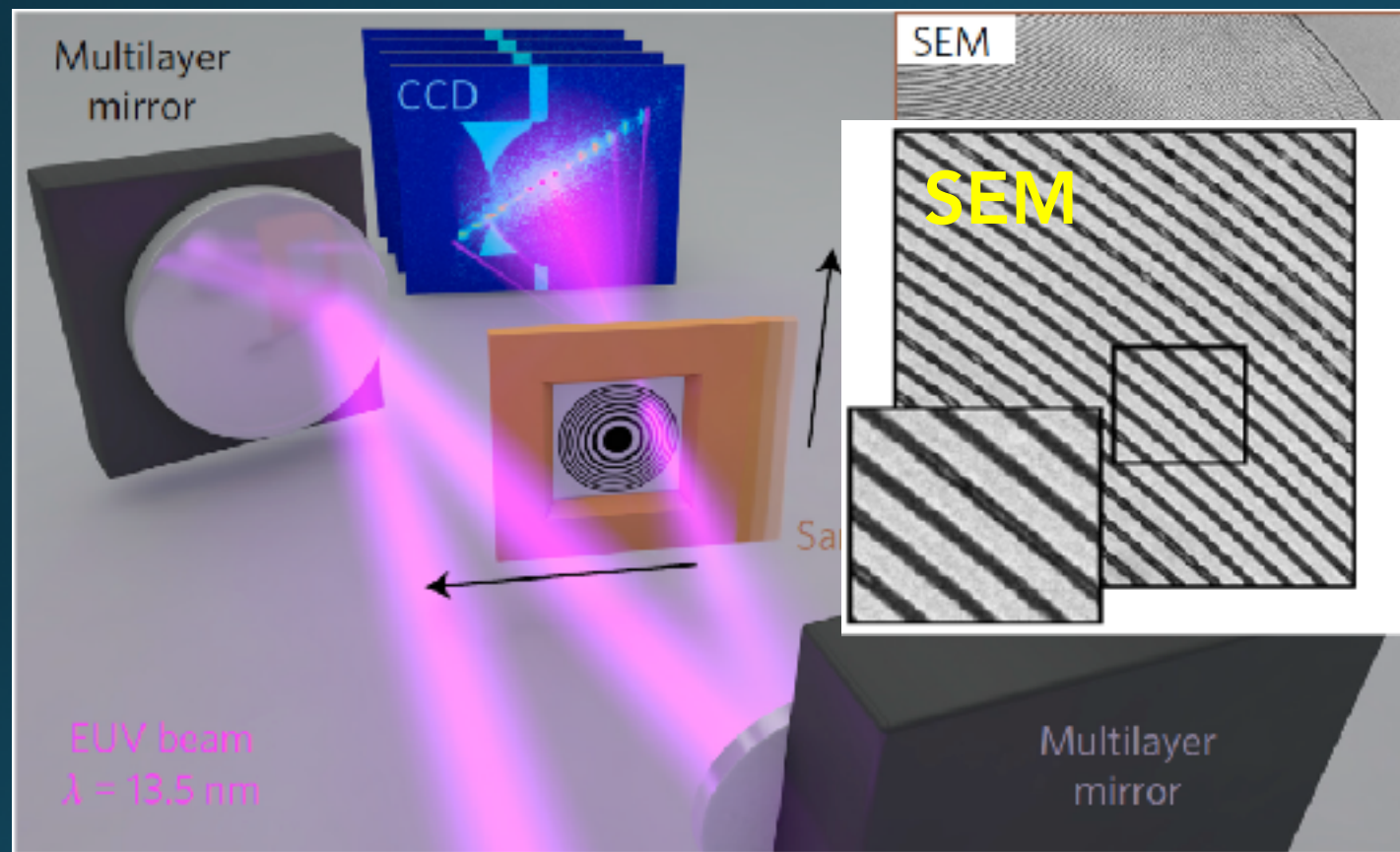
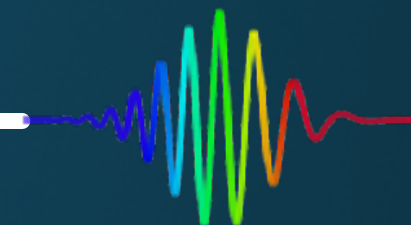
Pushing the Resolution of HHG-based Imaging: First Sub-Wavelength Images!



Pushing the Resolution of HHG-based Imaging: First Sub-Wavelength Images!

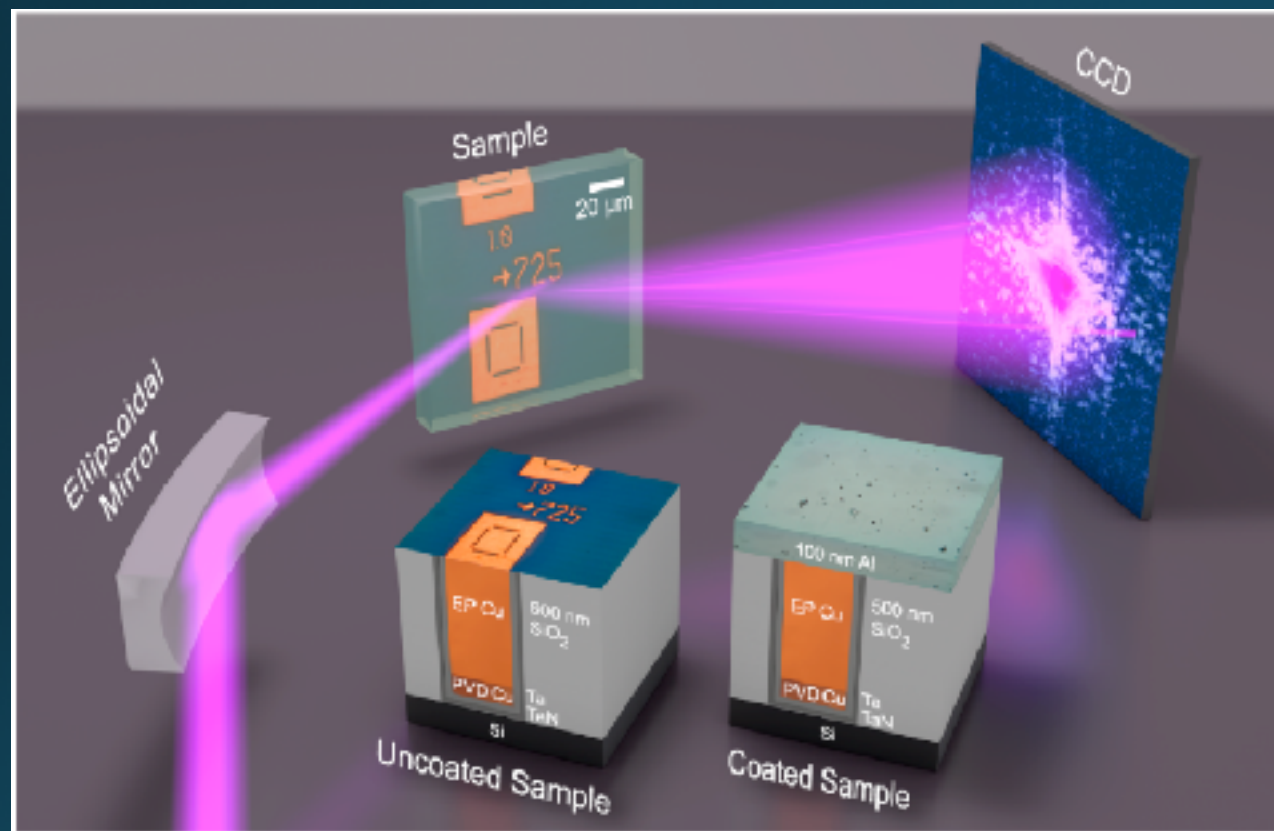
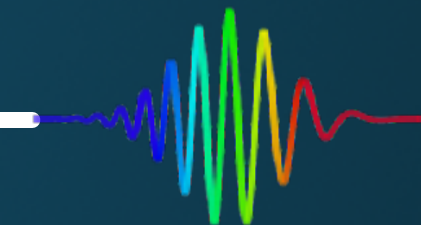


Pushing the Resolution of HHG-based Imaging: First Sub-Wavelength Images!

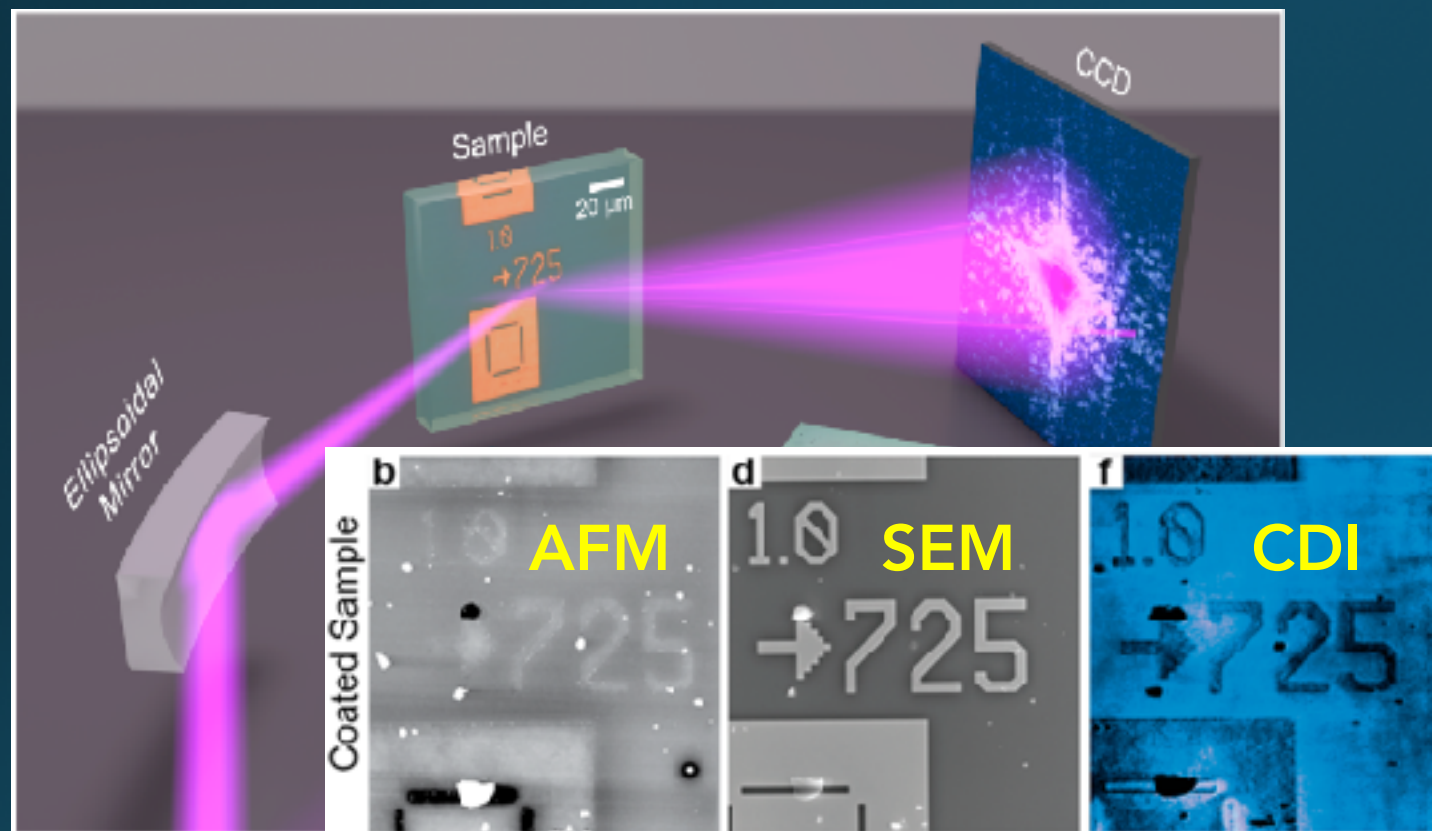
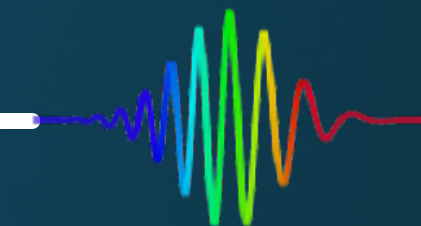


12.6 nm resolution with 13 nm illumination

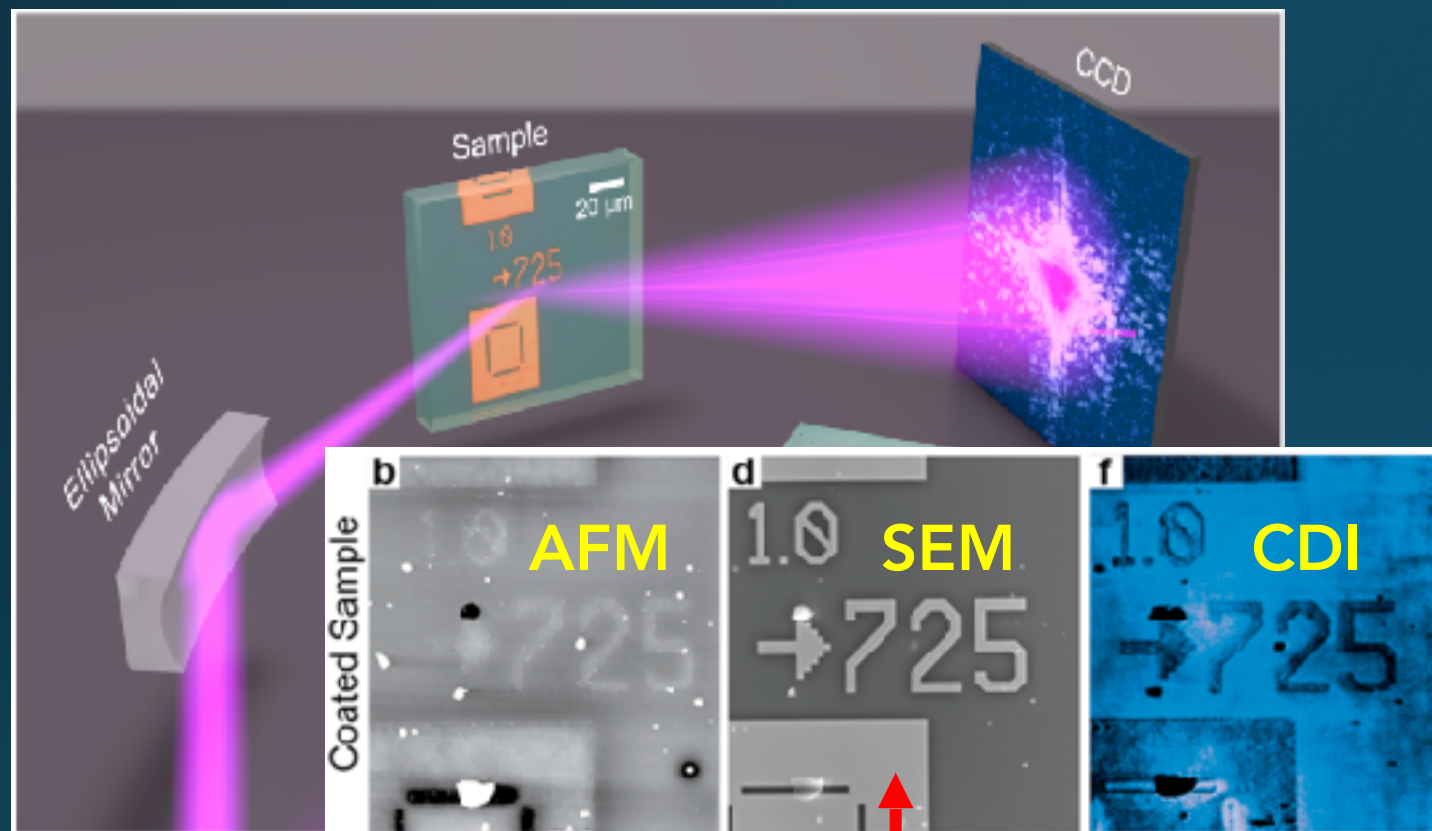
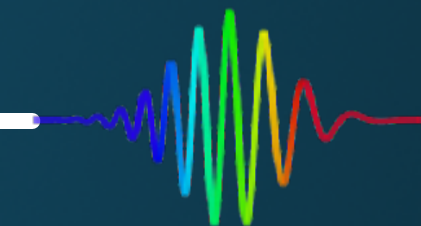
Real (No Really) X-Ray Vision: Peering Through Diffusion Layers in Materials



Real (No Really) X-Ray Vision: Peering Through Diffusion Layers in Materials

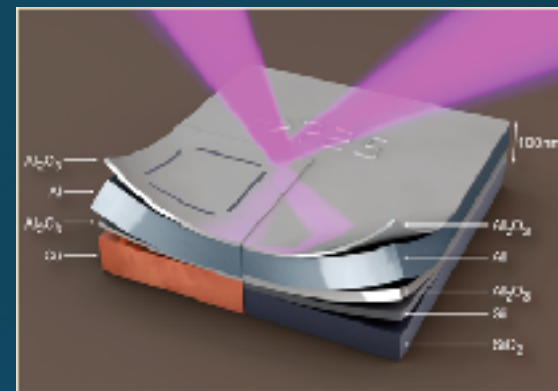
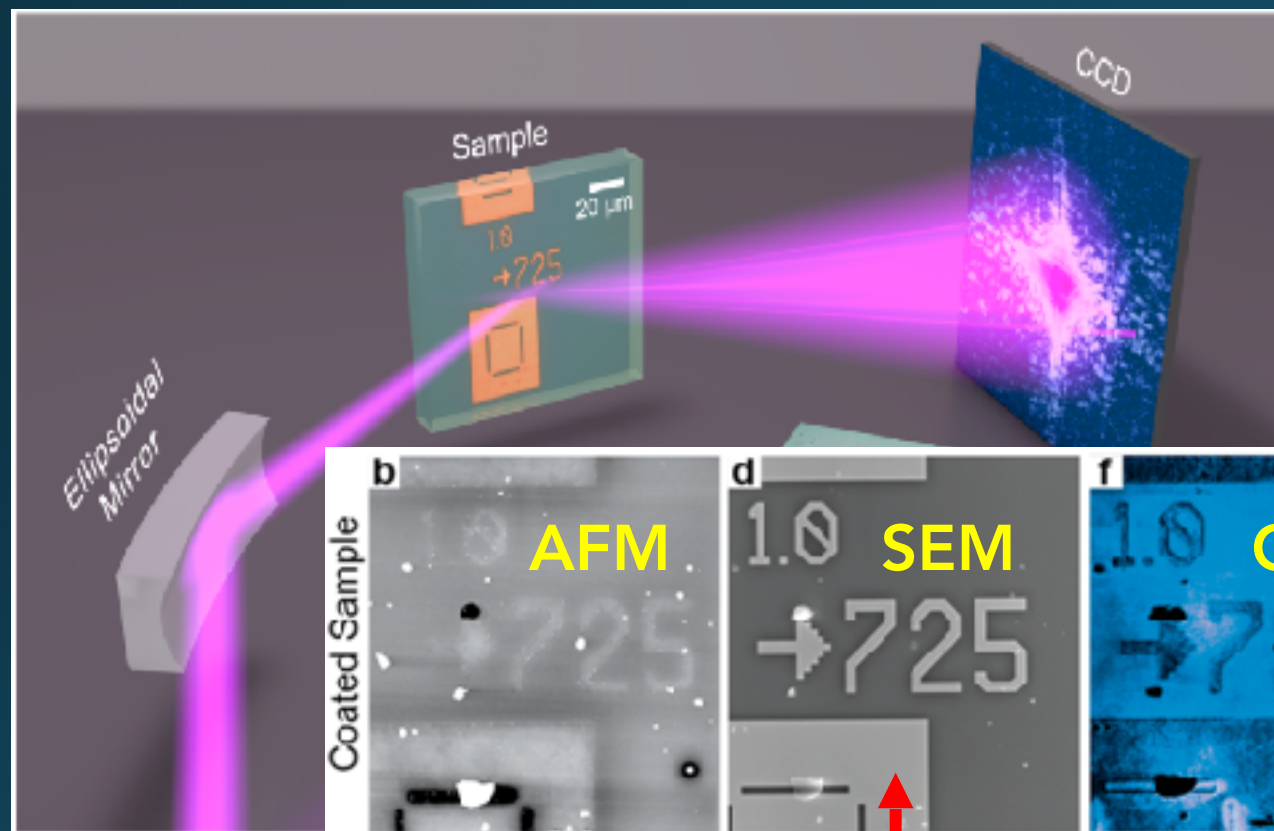
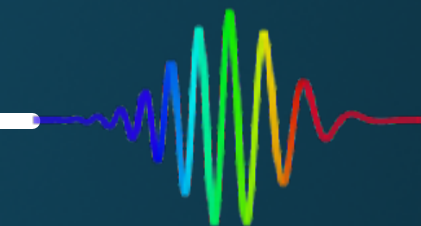


Real (No Really) X-Ray Vision: Peering Through Diffusion Layers in Materials



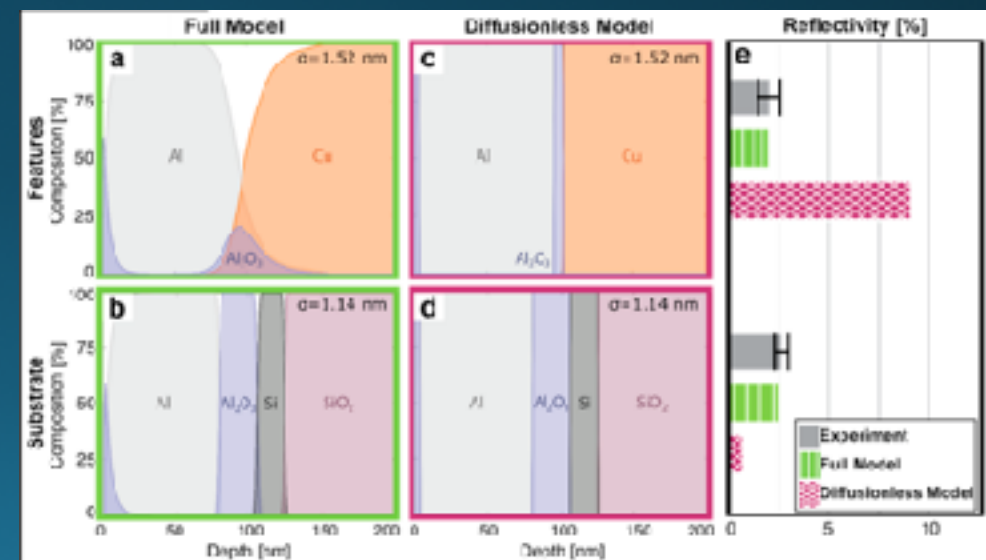
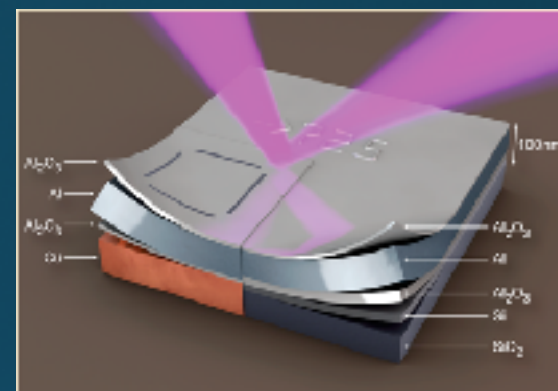
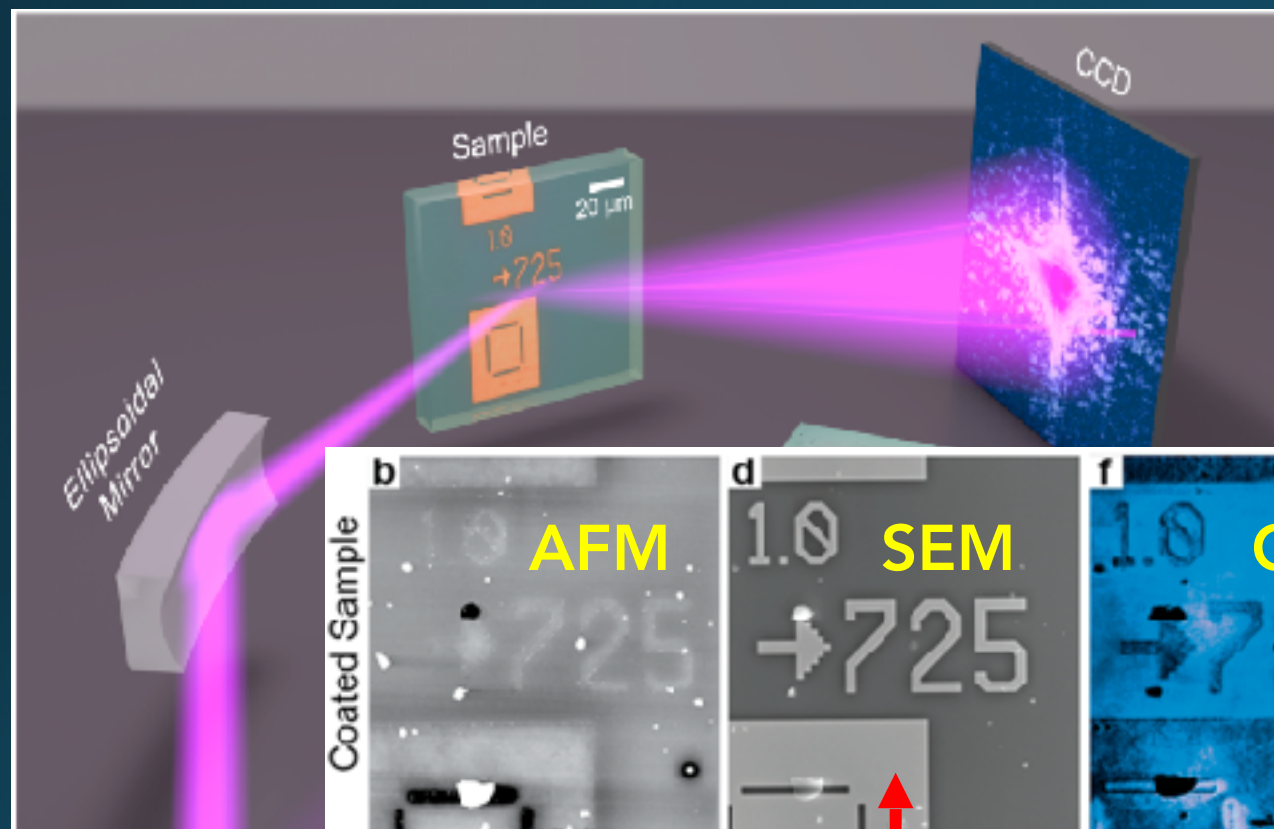
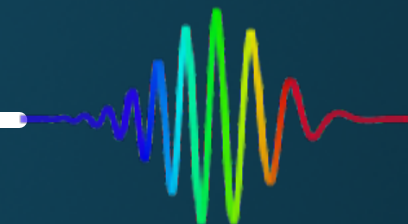
Destructive

Real (No Really) X-Ray Vision: Peering Through Diffusion Layers in Materials



Destructive

Real (No Really) X-Ray Vision: Peering Through Diffusion Layers in Materials

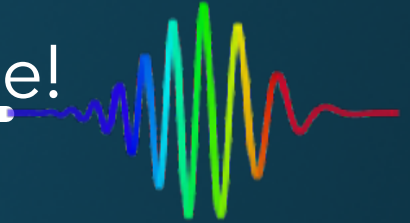


Destructive

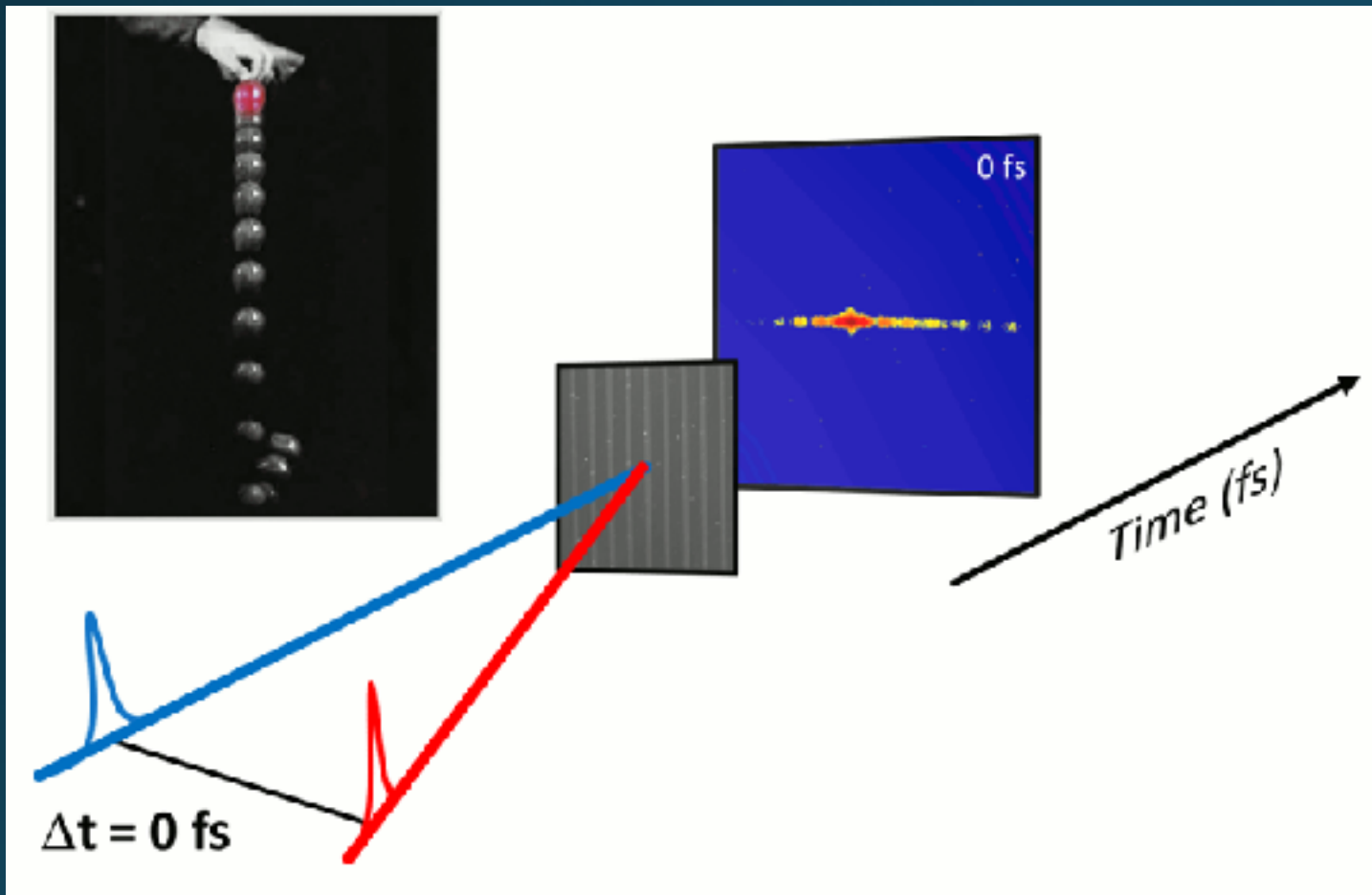
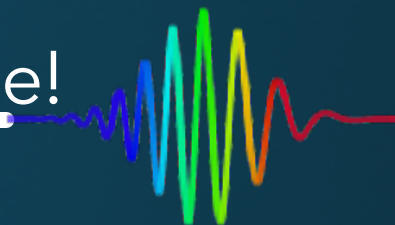


X-Ray Movies:

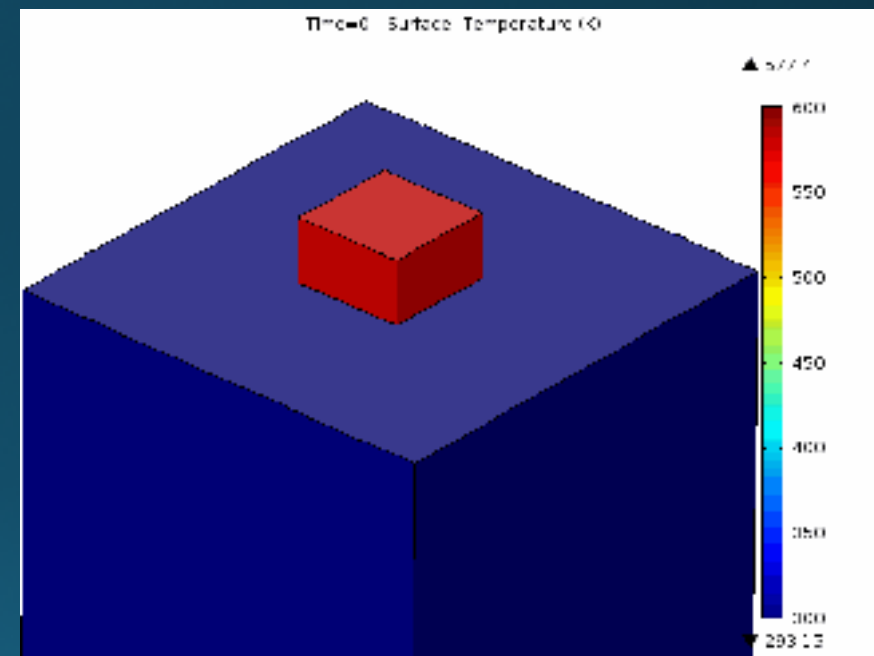
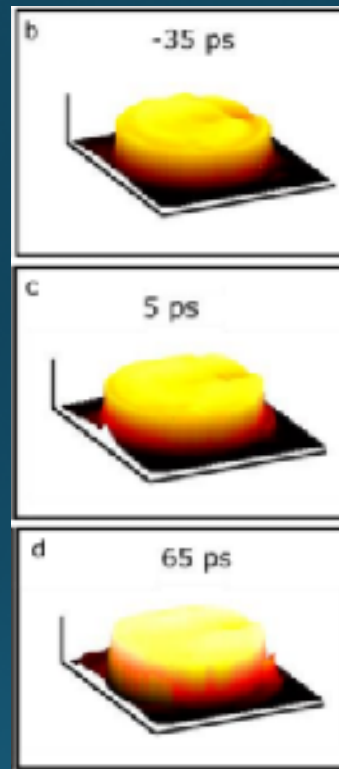
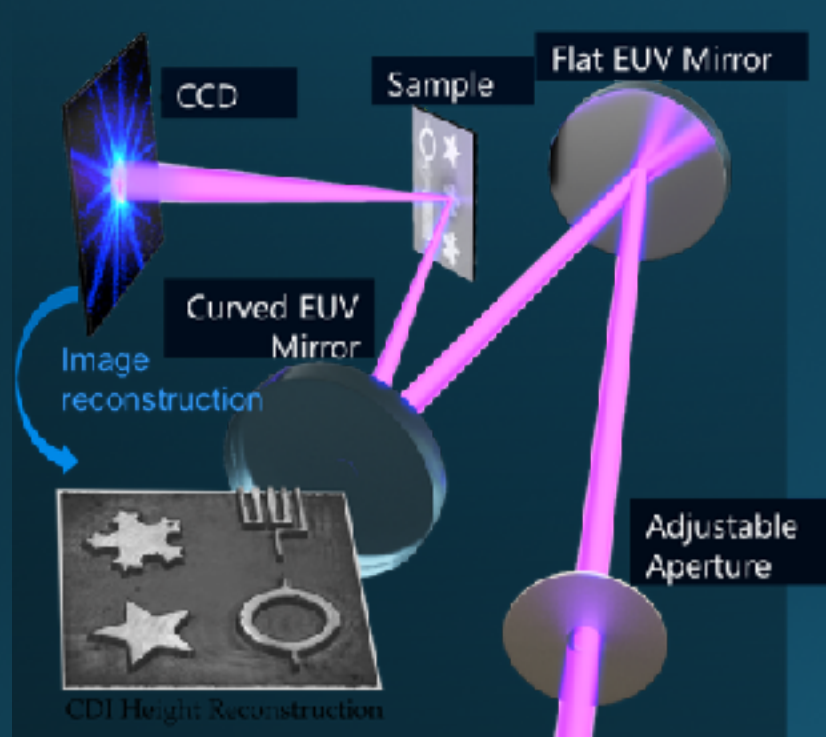
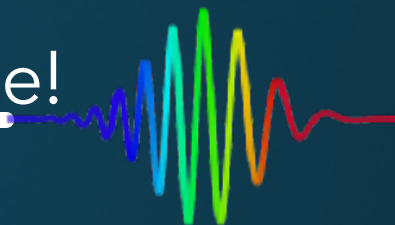
Watching Nanoscale Material Dynamics in Real Time!



X-Ray Movies: Watching Nanoscale Material Dynamics in Real Time!



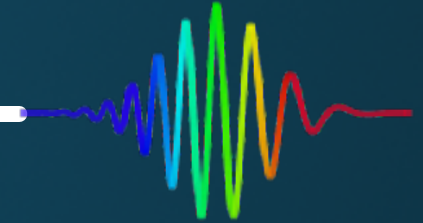
X-Ray Movies: Watching Nanoscale Material Dynamics in Real Time!



R. M. Karl, et al. Proc. CLEO, Post deadline, JTh5C.8. (2017)



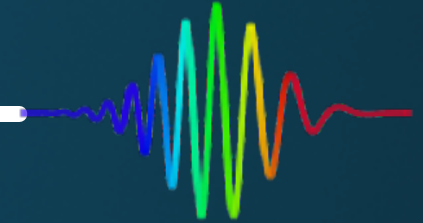
Quantifying New, Nanoscale Materials Properties: Catching Up With the Rest of Nanotechnology



- As material systems are scaled down in physical size, new phenomena emerge with properties very different from bulk materials.
 - A (nearly) everyday example? Quantum dots!



Quantifying New, Nanoscale Materials Properties: Catching Up With the Rest of Nanotechnology

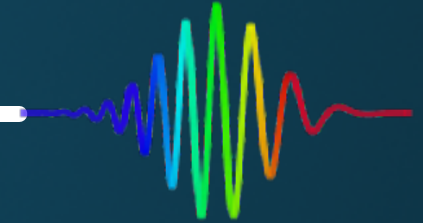


- As material systems are scaled down in physical size, new phenomena emerge with properties very different from bulk materials.
 - A (nearly) everyday example? Quantum dots!





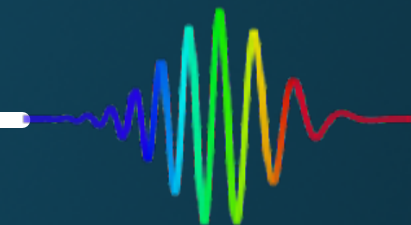
Quantifying New, Nanoscale Materials Properties: Catching Up With the Rest of Nanotechnology



- As material systems are scaled down in physical size, new phenomena emerge with properties very different from bulk materials.
 - A (nearly) everyday example? Quantum dots!



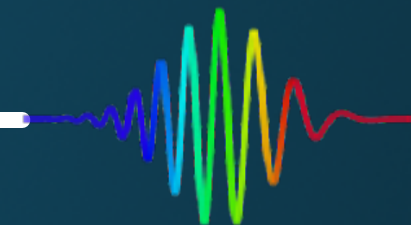
Quantifying New, Nanoscale Materials Properties: Catching Up With the Rest of Nanotechnology



- As material systems are scaled down in physical size, new phenomena emerge with properties very different from bulk materials.
 - A (nearly) everyday example? Quantum dots!
 - Scaling down the size of the dot results in emission of different colors.



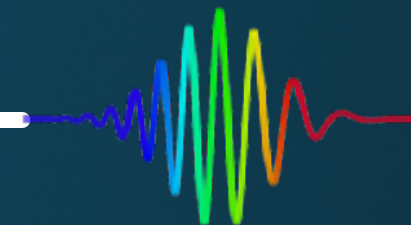
Quantifying New, Nanoscale Materials Properties: Catching Up With the Rest of Nanotechnology



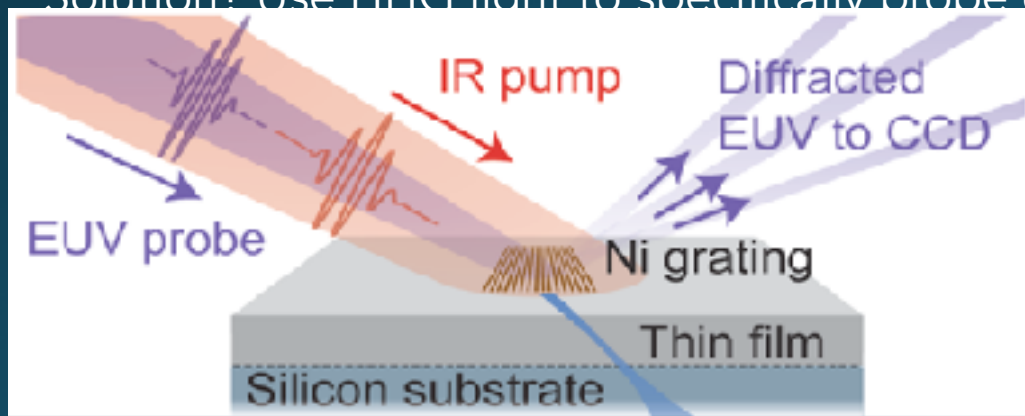
- As material systems are scaled down in physical size, new phenomena emerge with properties very different from bulk materials.
 - A (nearly) everyday example? Quantum dots!
 - Scaling down the size of the dot results in emission of different colors.
- However, methods of characterizing these nanoscale properties are difficult, time consuming, or only measure bulk properties!
 - Solution? Use HHG light to specifically probe emergent nano-behavior.



Quantifying New, Nanoscale Materials Properties: Catching Up With the Rest of Nanotechnology

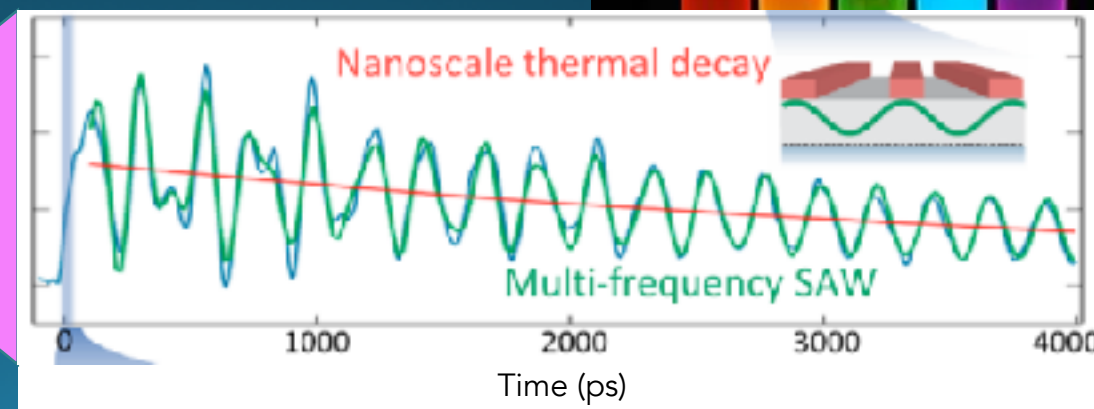
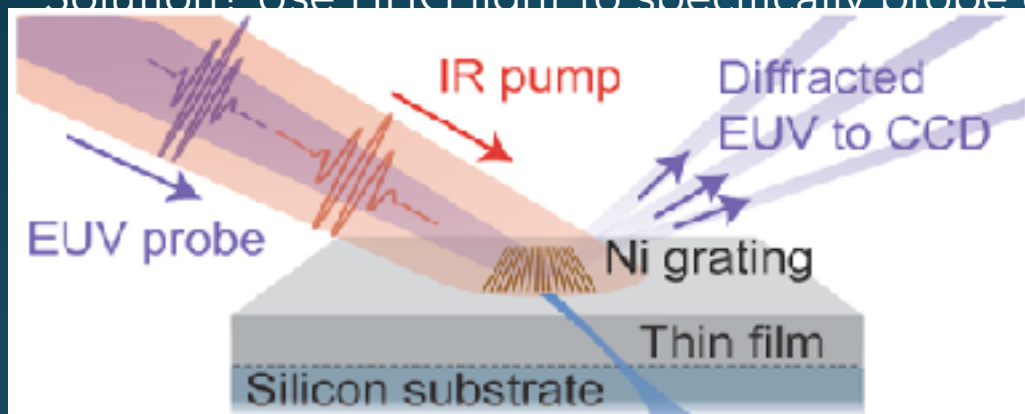
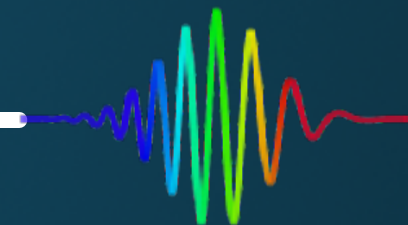


- As material systems are scaled down in physical size, new phenomena emerge with properties very different from bulk materials.
 - A (nearly) everyday example? Quantum dots!
 - Scaling down the size of the dot results in emission of different colors.
- However, methods of characterizing these nanoscale properties are difficult, time consuming, or only measure bulk properties!
 - Solution? Use HHG light to specifically probe emergent nano-behavior.

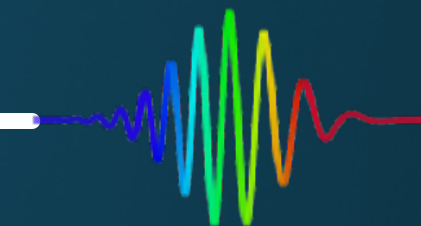


Quantifying New, Nanoscale Materials Properties: Catching Up With the Rest of Nanotechnology

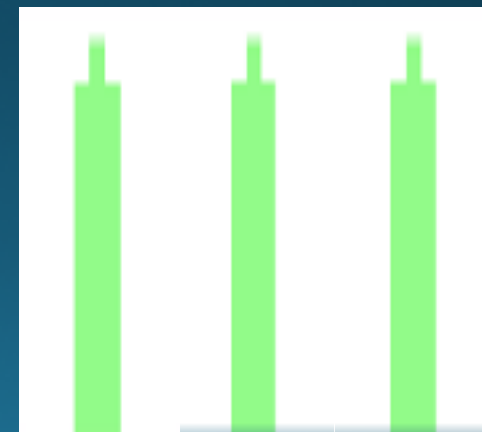
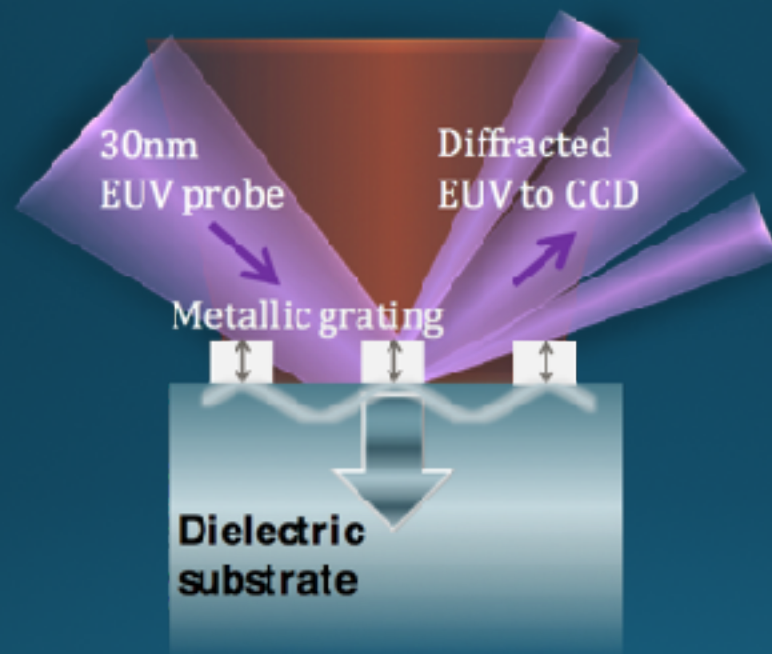
- As material systems are scaled down in physical size, new phenomena emerge with properties very different from bulk materials.
 - A (nearly) everyday example? Quantum dots!
 - Scaling down the size of the dot results in emission of different colors.
- However, methods of characterizing these nanoscale properties are difficult, time consuming, or only measure bulk properties!
 - Solution? Use HHG light to specifically probe emergent nano-behavior.



HHG Illuminates Emergent Material Properties and Novel Electron Transport Pathways

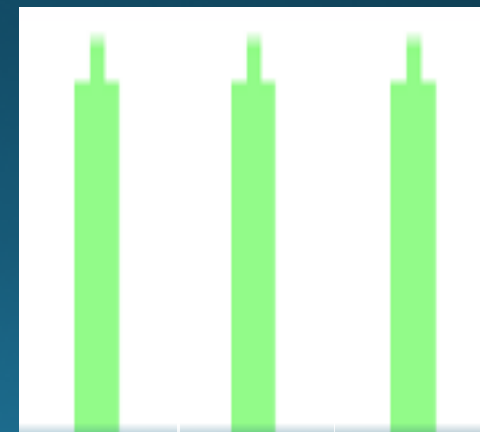
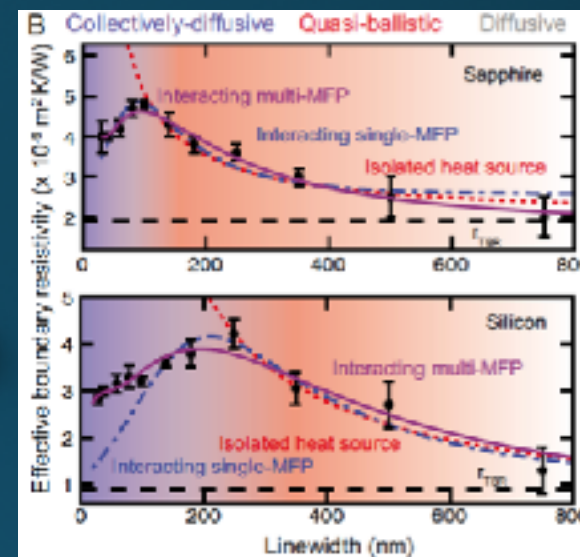
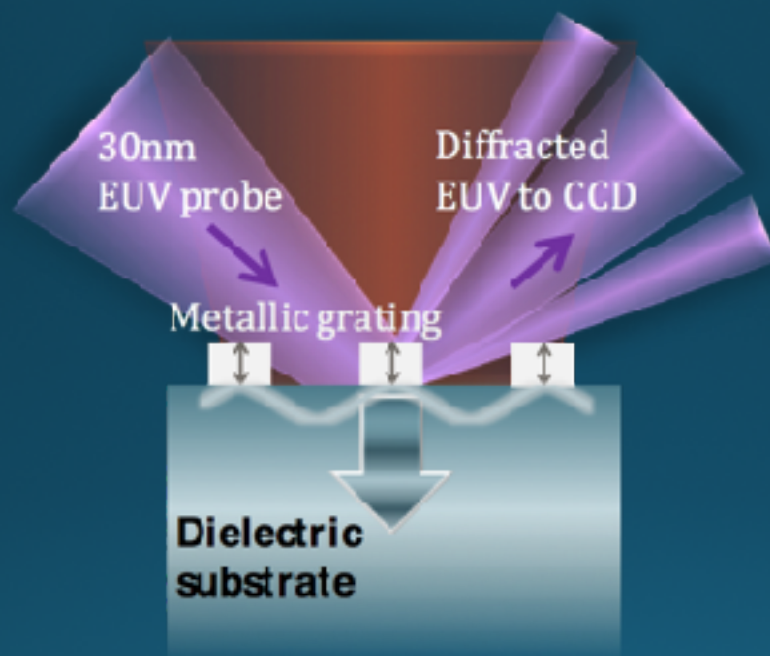
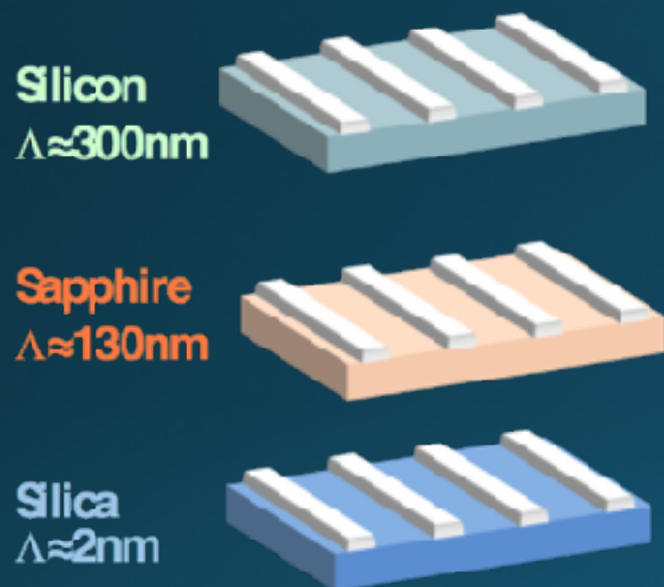


- Novel electron transport properties illuminated by HHG!



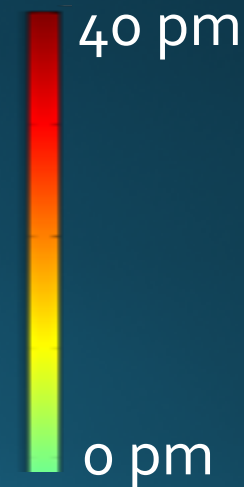
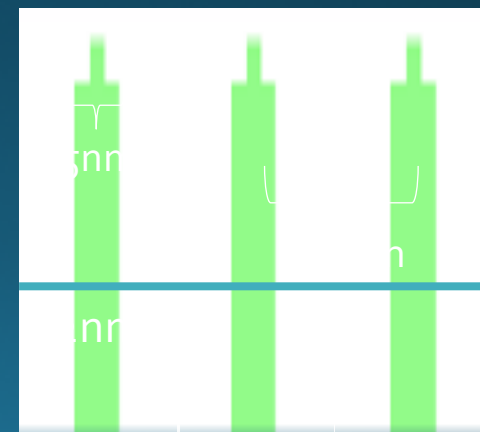
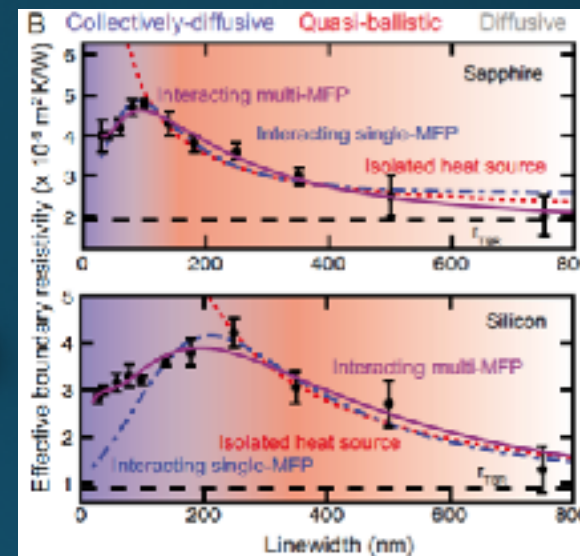
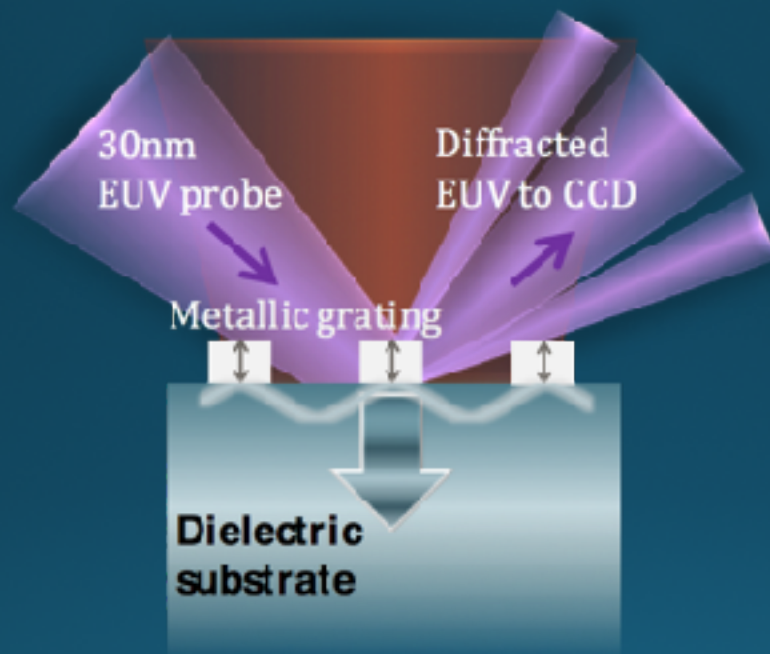
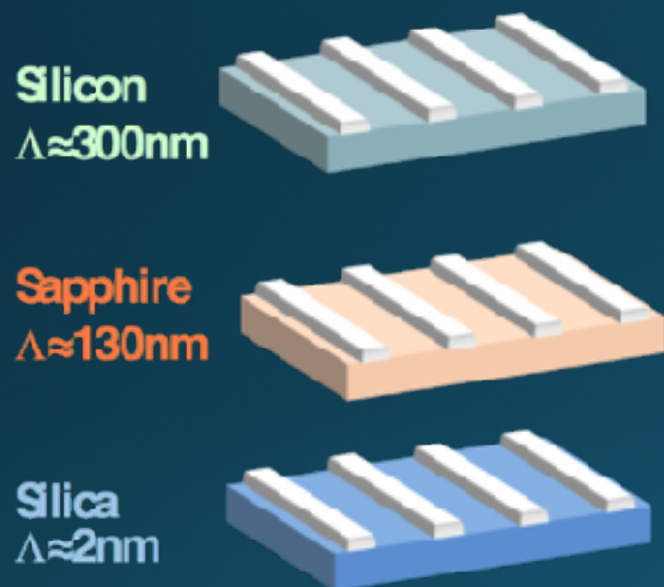
HHG Illuminates Emergent Material Properties and Novel Electron Transport Pathways

- Novel electron transport properties illuminated by HHG!



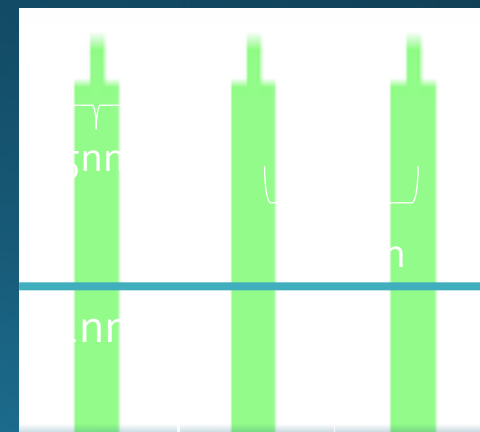
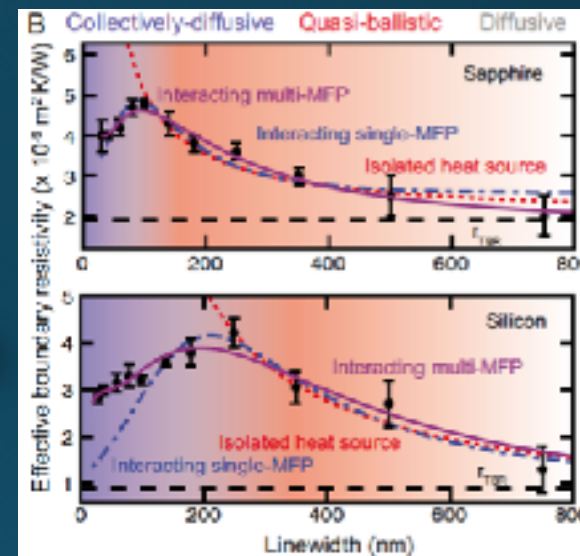
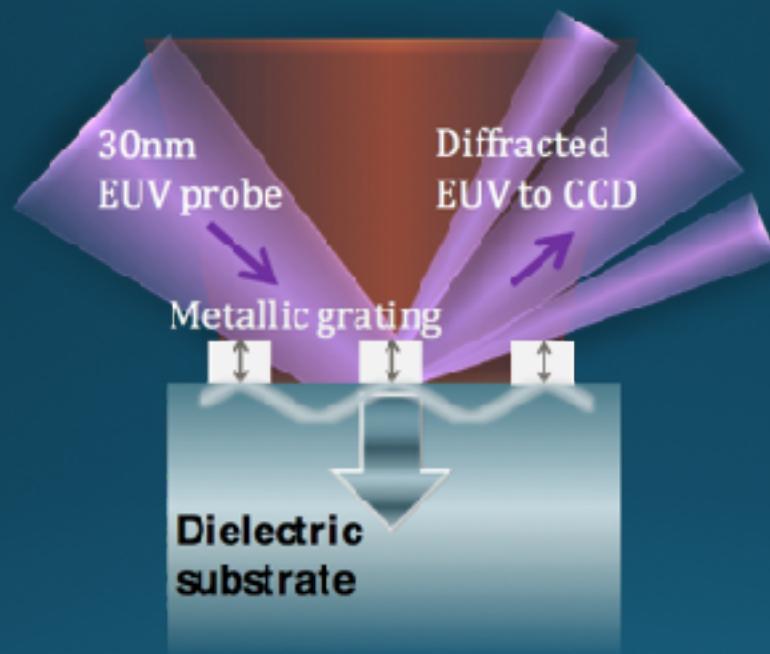
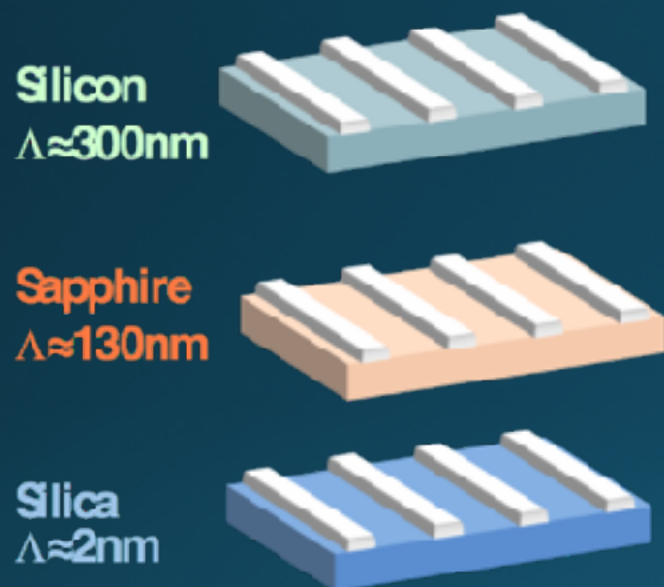
HHG Illuminates Emergent Material Properties and Novel Electron Transport Pathways

- Novel electron transport properties illuminated by HHG!



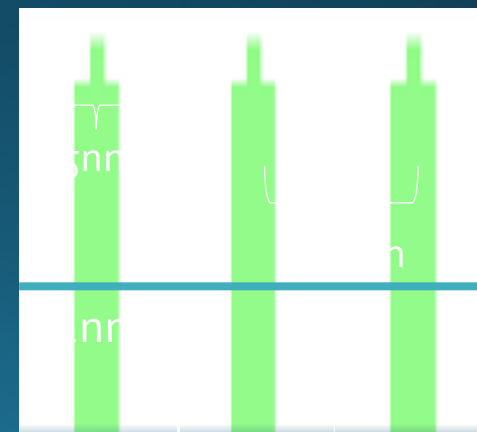
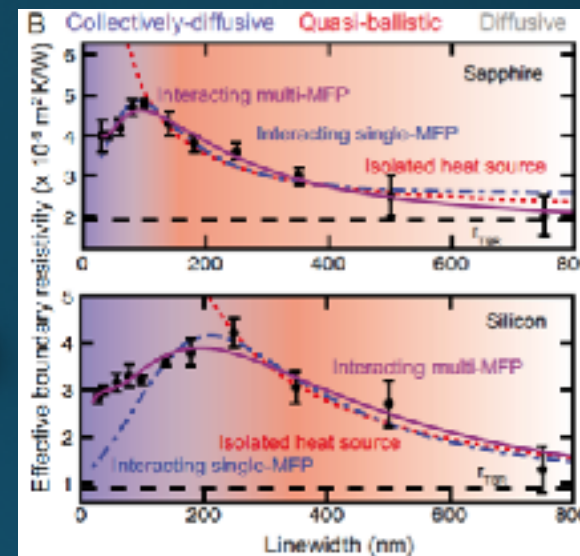
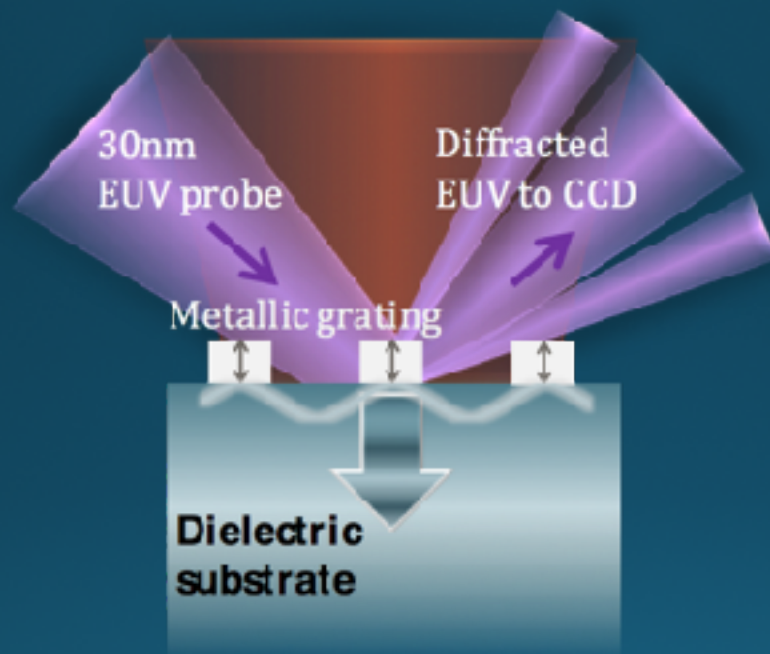
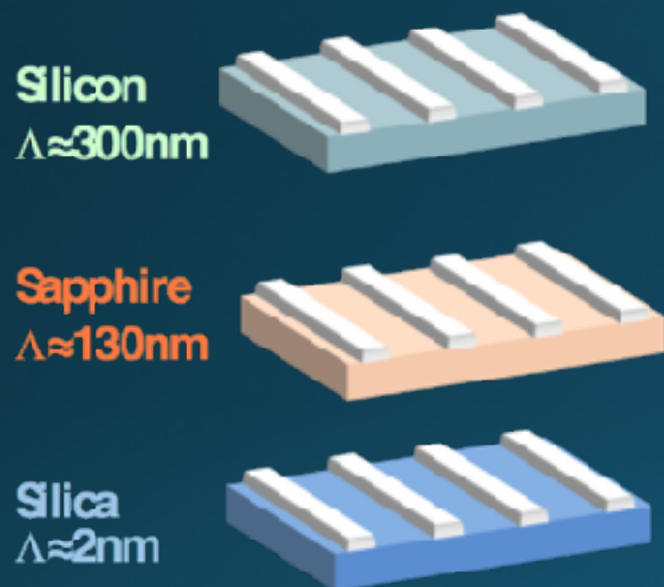
HHG Illuminates Emergent Material Properties and Novel Electron Transport Pathways

- Novel electron transport properties illuminated by HHG!



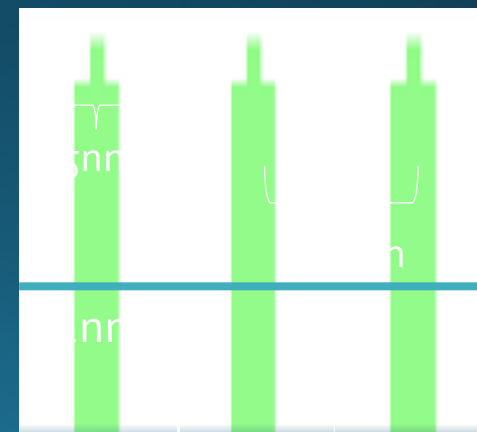
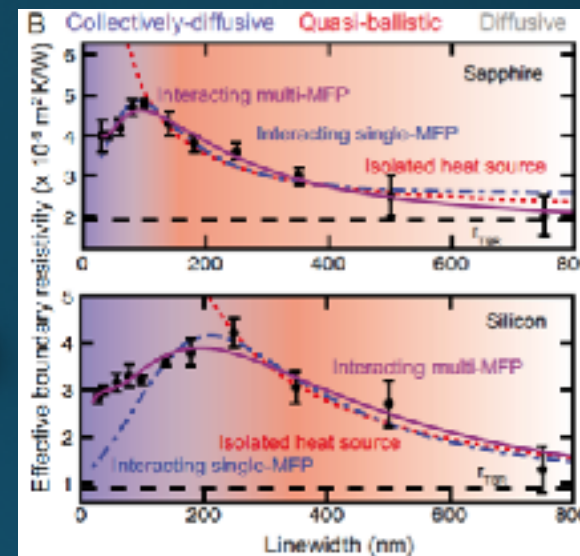
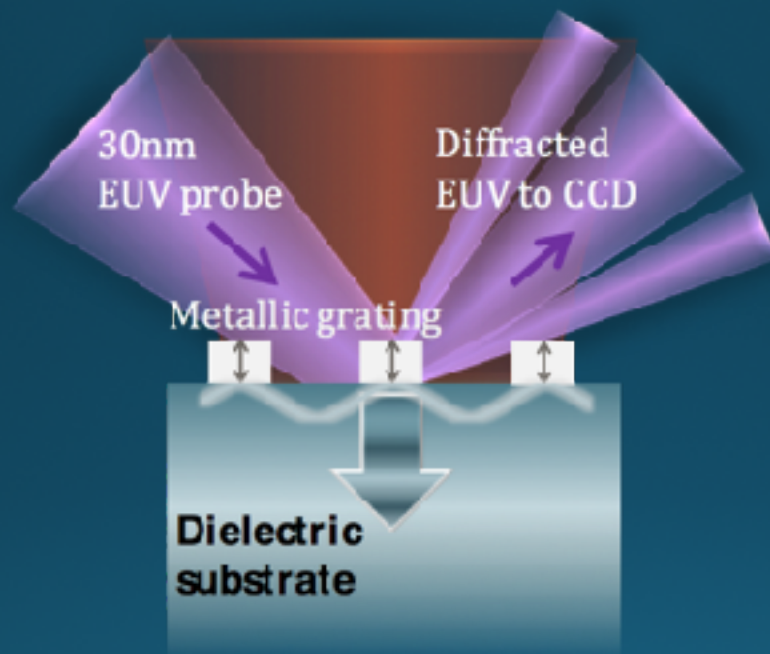
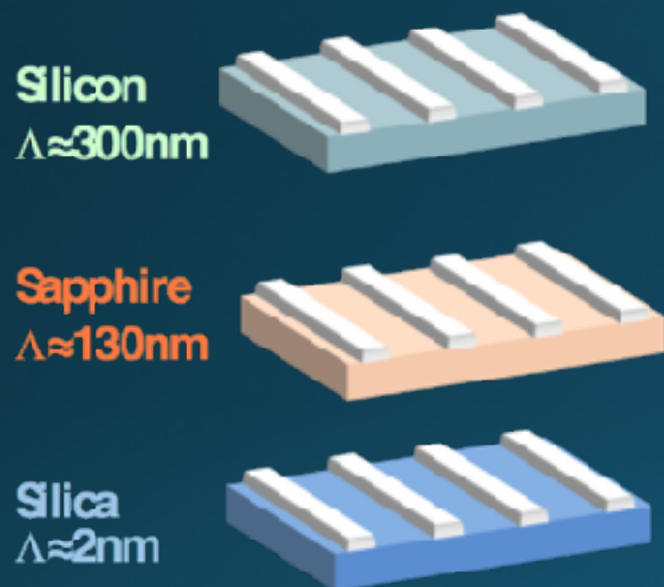
HHG Illuminates Emergent Material Properties and Novel Electron Transport Pathways

- Novel electron transport properties illuminated by HHG!



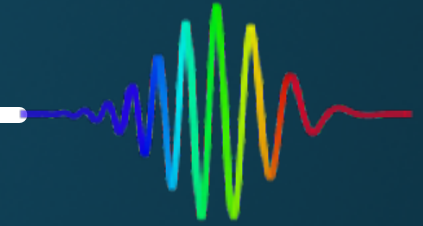
HHG Illuminates Emergent Material Properties and Novel Electron Transport Pathways

- Novel electron transport properties illuminated by HHG!



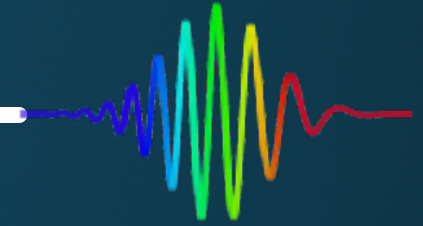


HHG Sheds Light on the Mechanical Properties of Nanoscale Devices

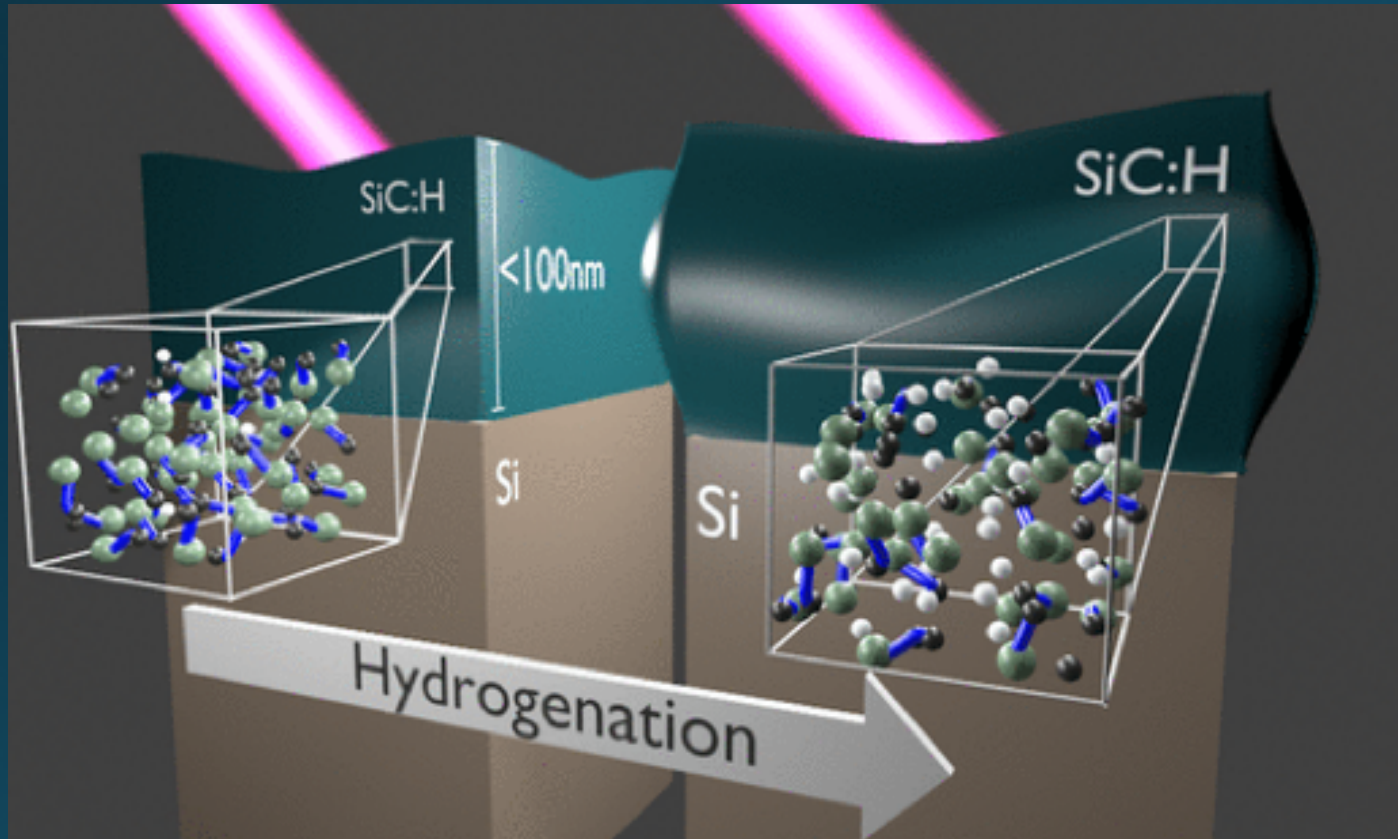


- New mechanical properties emerge for nanoscale thin films!

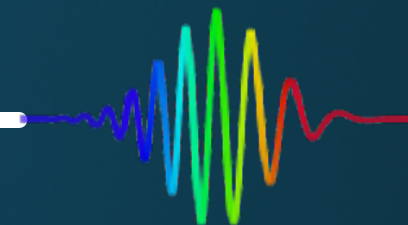
HHG Sheds Light on the Mechanical Properties of Nanoscale Devices



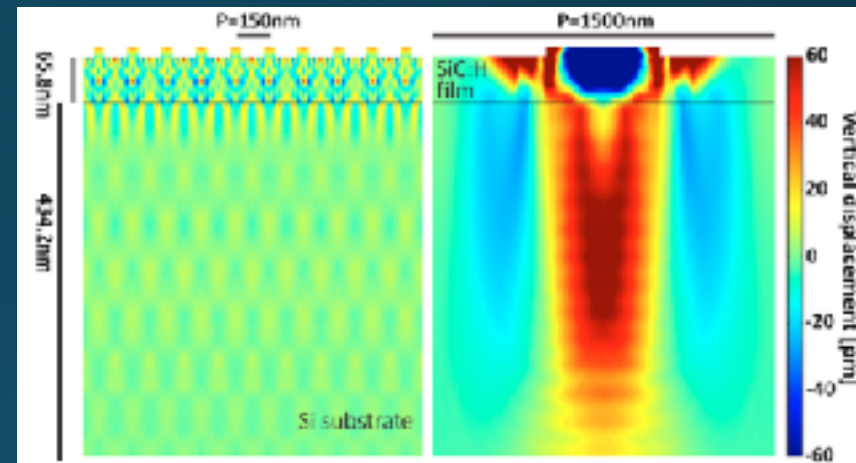
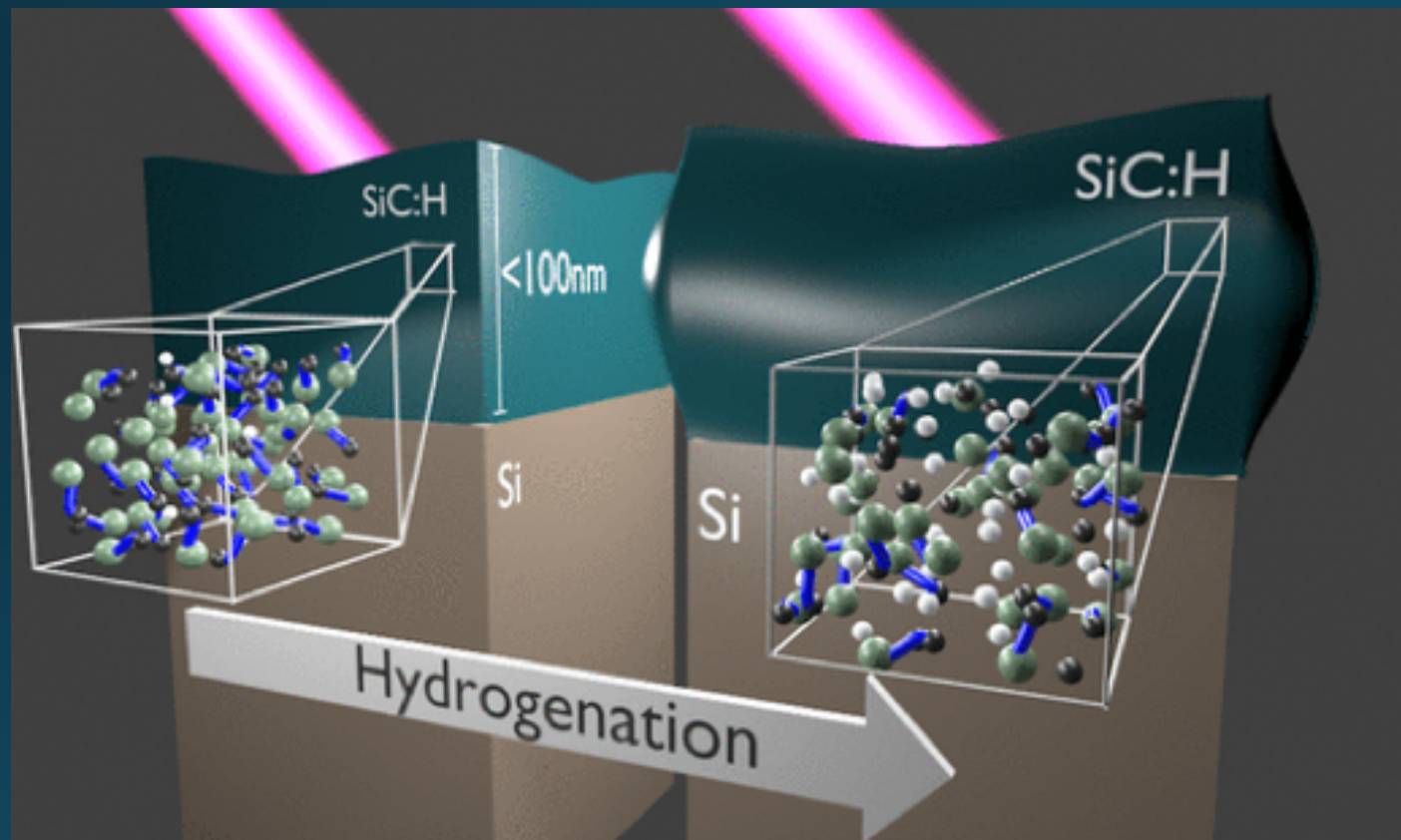
- New mechanical properties emerge for nanoscale thin films!



HHG Sheds Light on the Mechanical Properties of Nanoscale Devices

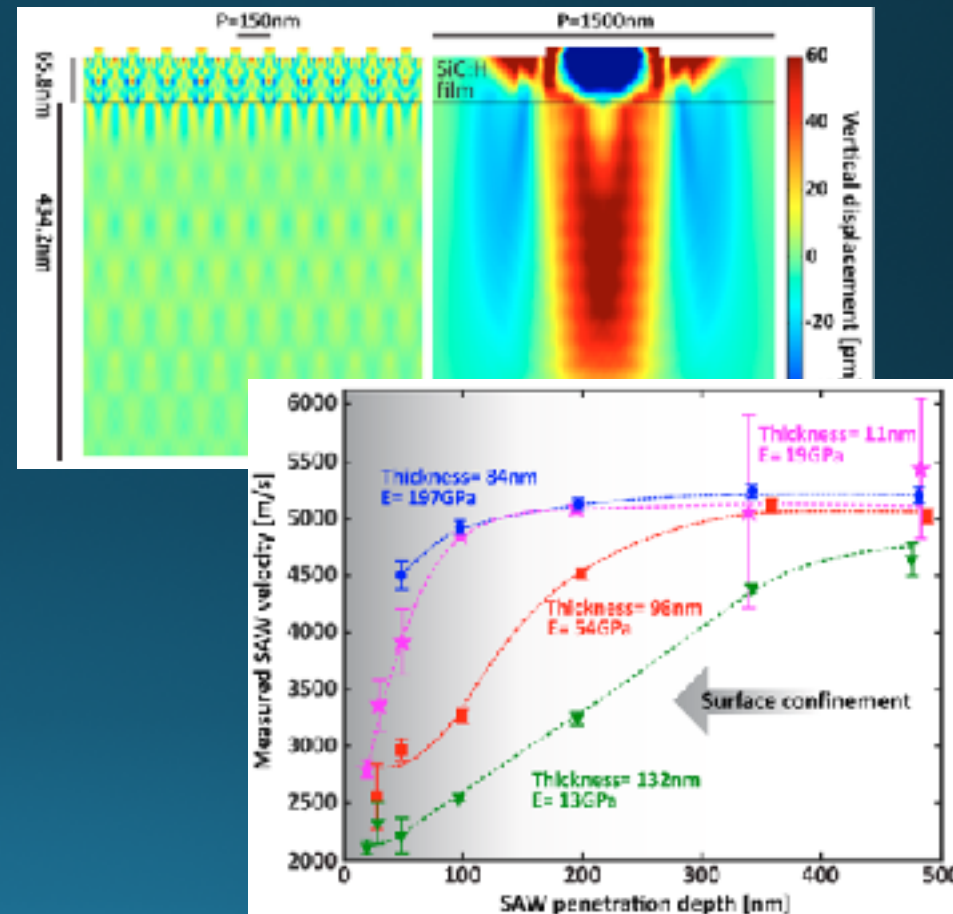
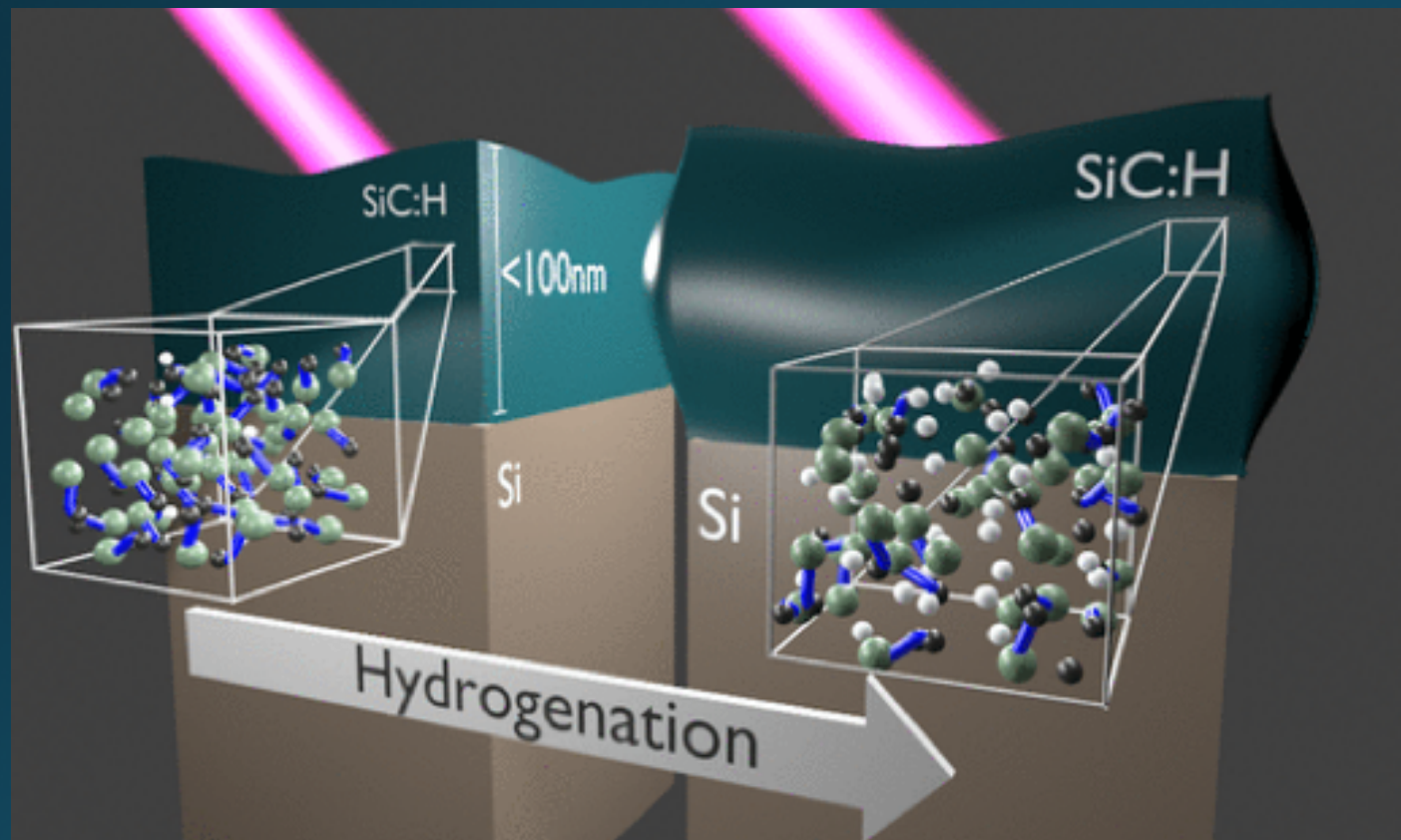


- New mechanical properties emerge for nanoscale thin films!



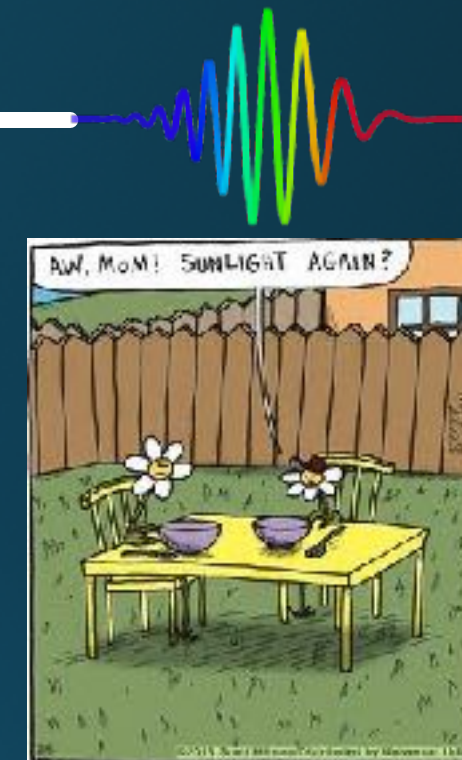
HHG Sheds Light on the Mechanical Properties of Nanoscale Devices

- New mechanical properties emerge for nanoscale thin films!



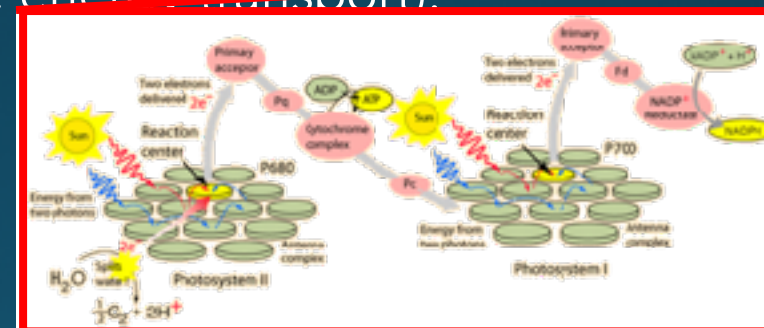
Resolving Molecular Dynamics in Real Time: Molecular Movies of Chemical Transformation

- Chemicophysical transformation is the result of an intricate dance between atoms and electrons.
 - This dance can last for minutes/hours (e.g., metal oxidation) or take place in less than a femtosecond (e.g., energy transport).



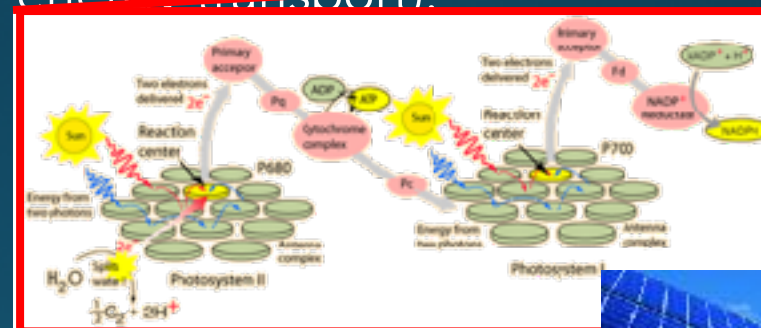
Resolving Molecular Dynamics in Real Time: Molecular Movies of Chemical Transformation

- Chemicophysical transformation is the result of an intricate dance between atoms and electrons.
- This dance can last for minutes/hours (e.g., metal oxidation) or take place in less than a femtosecond (e.g., energy transport).



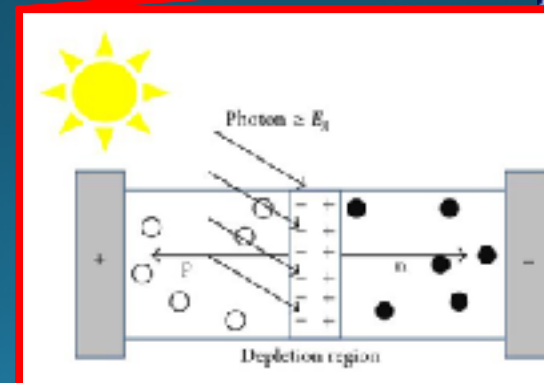
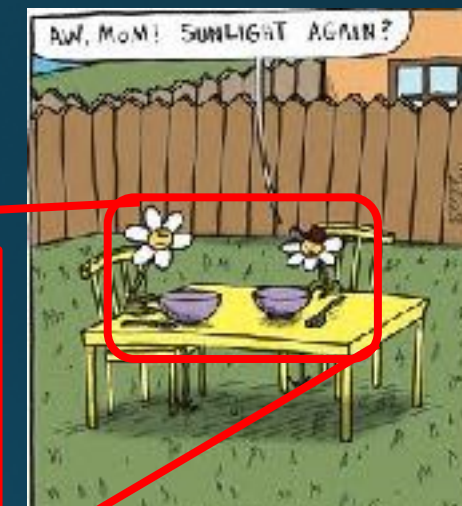
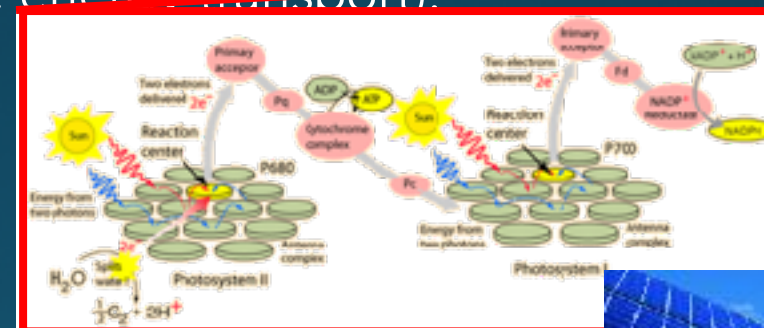
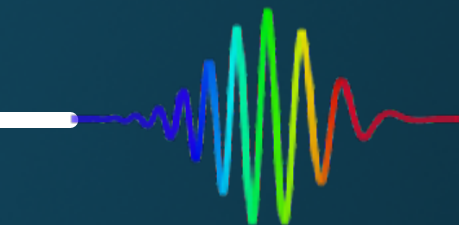
Resolving Molecular Dynamics in Real Time: Molecular Movies of Chemical Transformation

- Chemicophysical transformation is the result of an intricate dance between atoms and electrons.
- This dance can last for minutes/hours (e.g., metal oxidation) or take place in less than a femtosecond (e.g., energy transport).



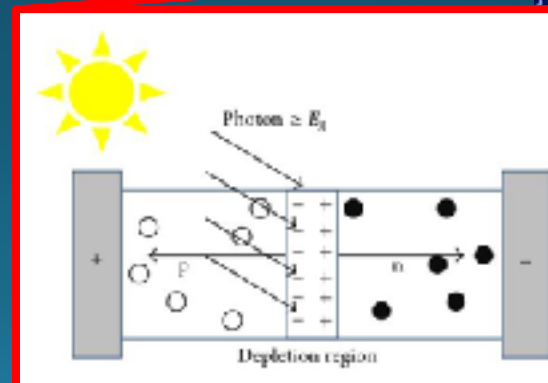
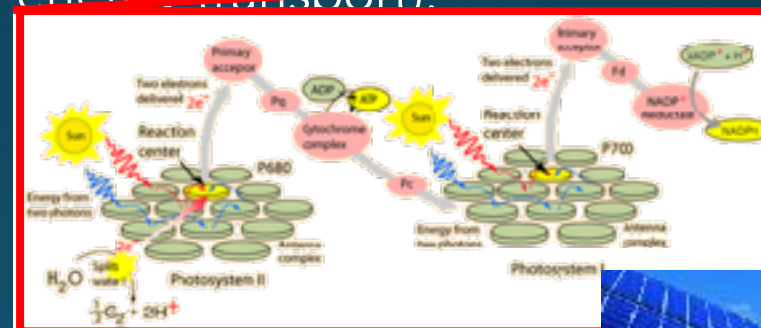
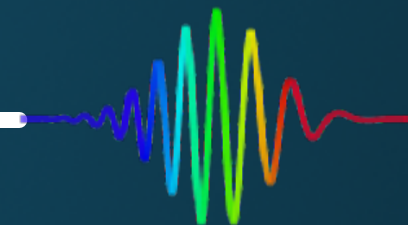
Resolving Molecular Dynamics in Real Time: Molecular Movies of Chemical Transformation

- Chemicophysical transformation is the result of an intricate dance between atoms and electrons.
- This dance can last for minutes/hours (e.g., metal oxidation) or take place in less than a femtosecond (e.g., energy transport).



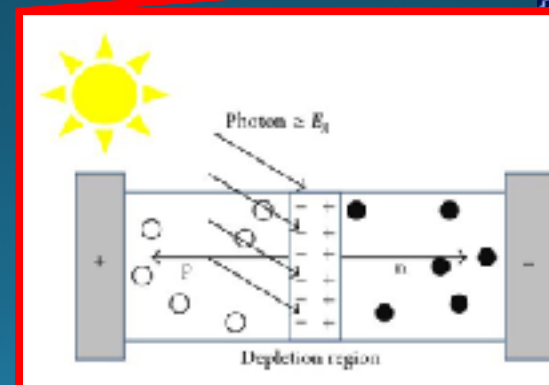
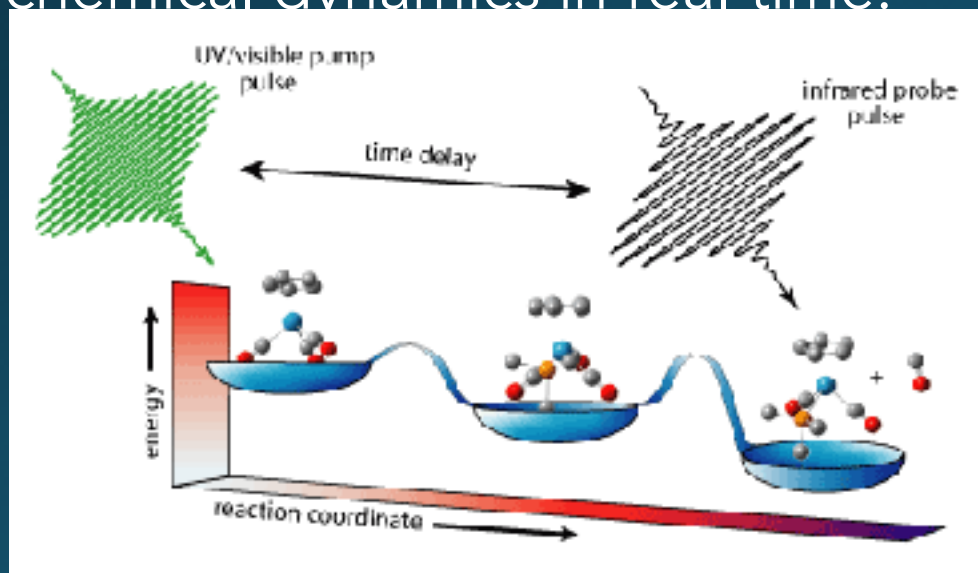
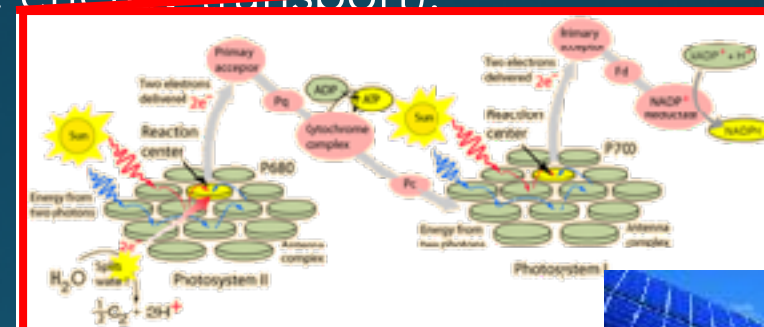
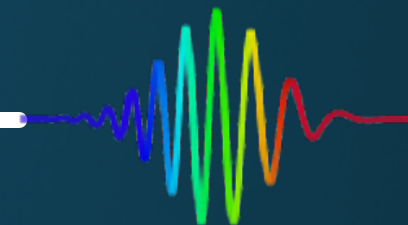
Resolving Molecular Dynamics in Real Time: Molecular Movies of Chemical Transformation

- Chemicophysical transformation is the result of an intricate dance between atoms and electrons.
 - This dance can last for minutes/hours (e.g., metal oxidation) or take place in less than a femtosecond (e.g., energy transport).
- Utilize ultrafast lasers as strobe lights to see chemical dynamics in real time!



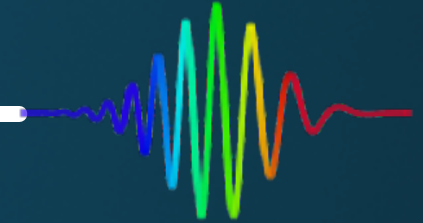
Resolving Molecular Dynamics in Real Time: Molecular Movies of Chemical Transformation

- Chemicophysical transformation is the result of an intricate dance between atoms and electrons.
 - This dance can last for minutes/hours (e.g., metal oxidation) or take place in less than a femtosecond (e.g., energy transport).
- Utilize ultrafast lasers as strobe lights to see chemical dynamics in real time!



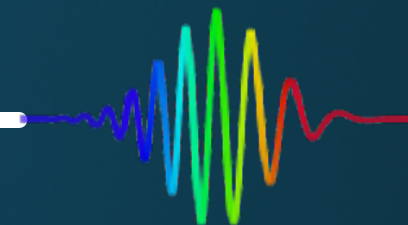


Resolving Vibrational Dynamics of Molecules via High Harmonic Spectroscopy

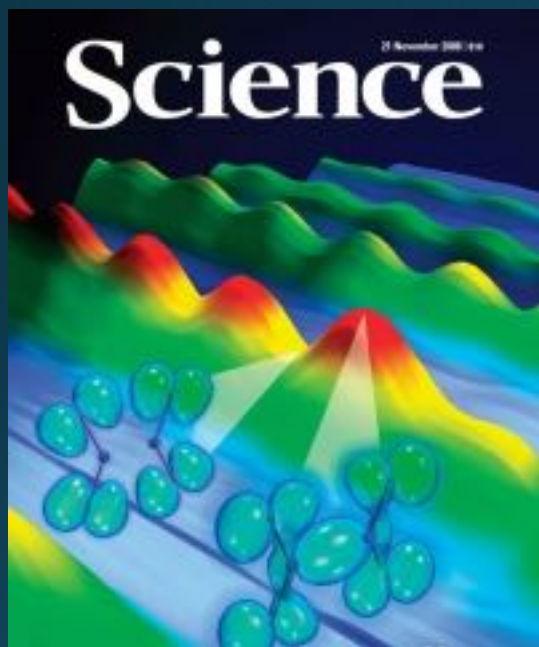


- The emitted HHG light itself can act as a reporter for chemical dynamics with a temporal resolution better than the driving laser!

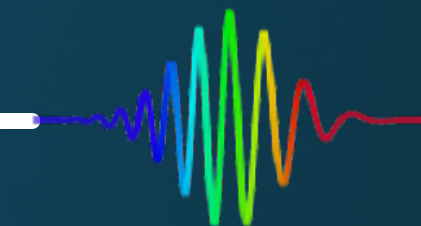
Resolving Vibrational Dynamics of Molecules via High Harmonic Spectroscopy



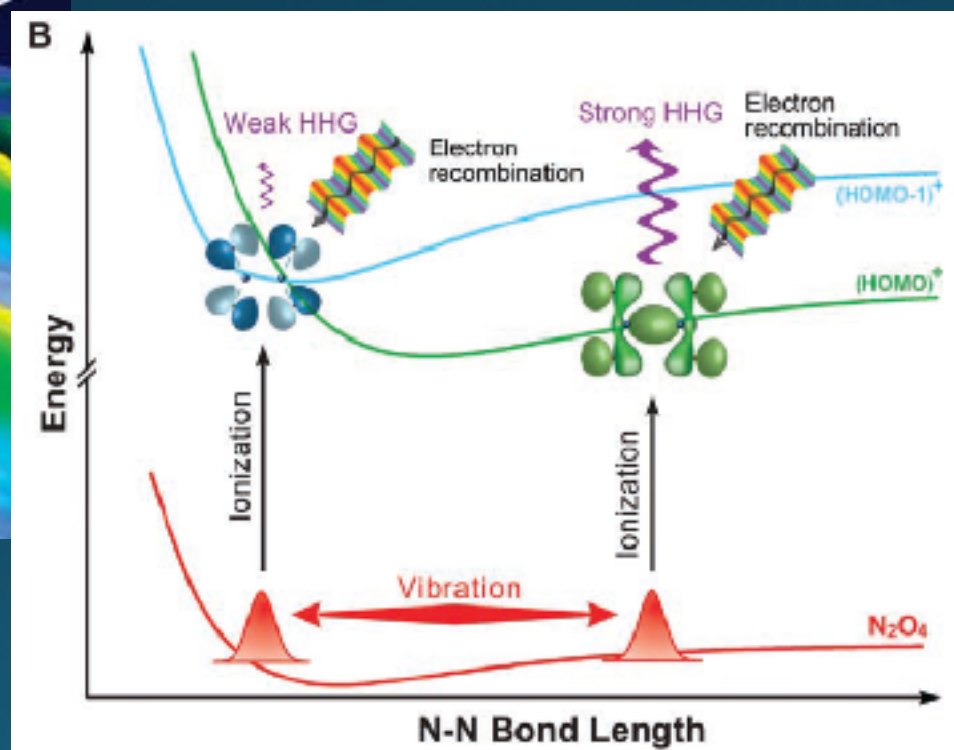
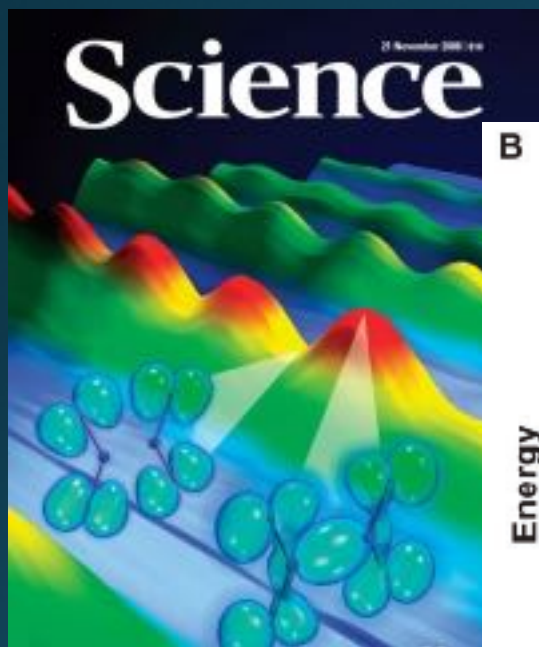
- The emitted HHG light itself can act as a reporter for chemical dynamics with a temporal resolution better than the driving laser!



Resolving Vibrational Dynamics of Molecules via High Harmonic Spectroscopy

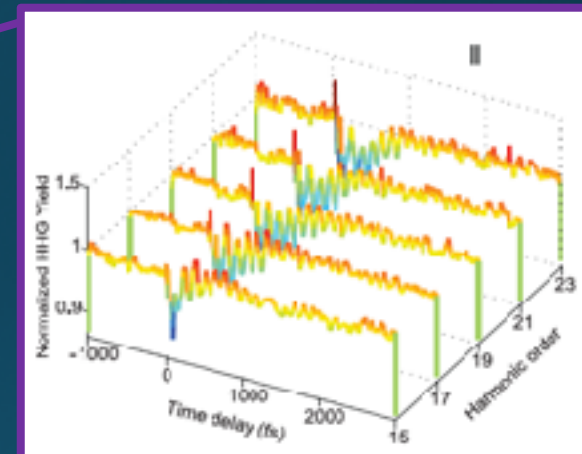
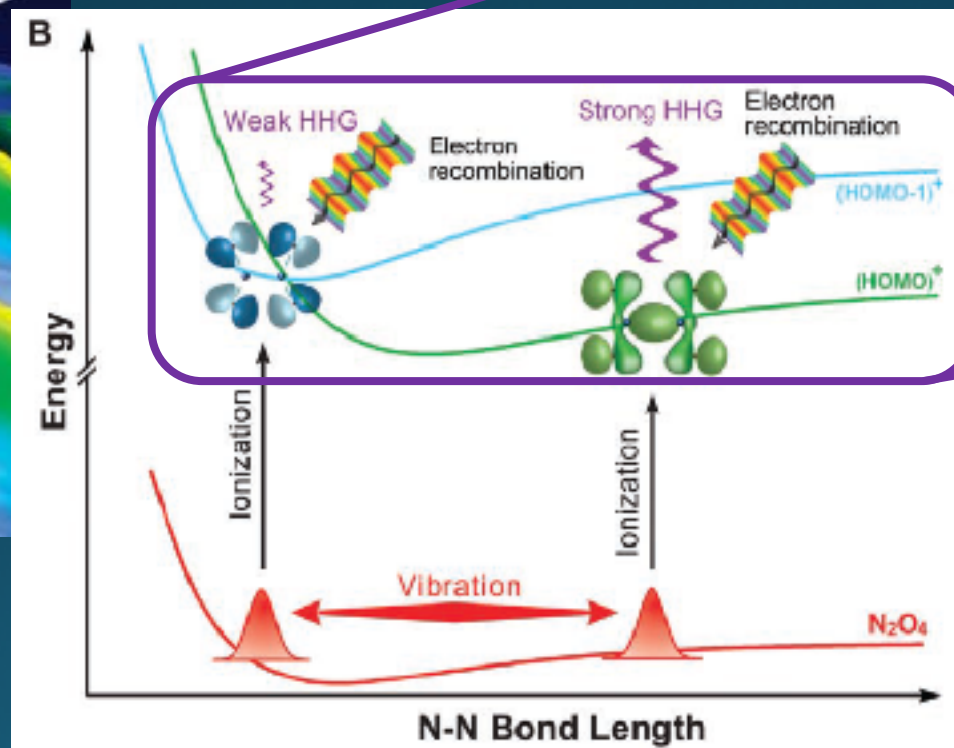
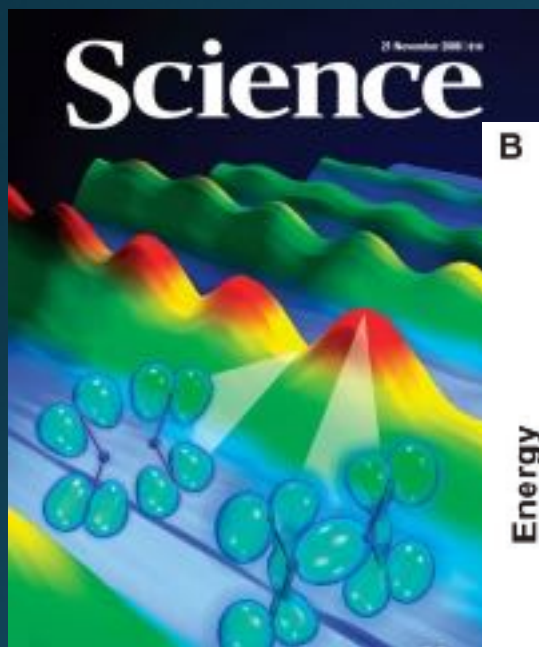


- The emitted HHG light itself can act as a reporter for chemical dynamics with a temporal resolution better than the driving laser!



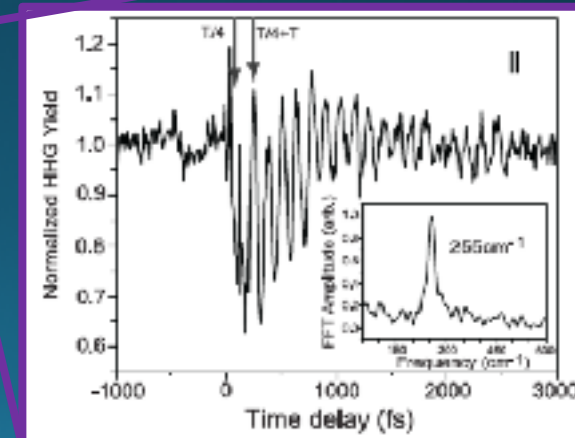
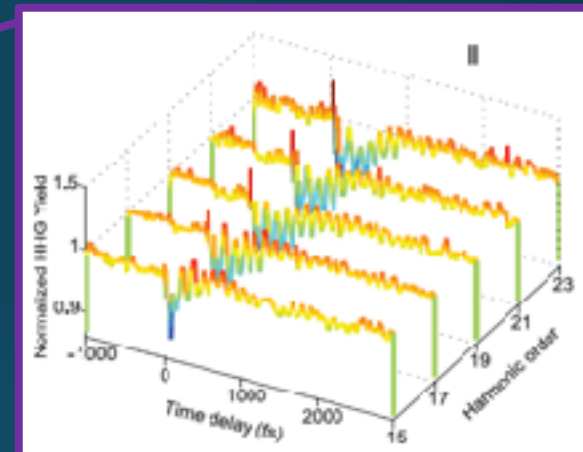
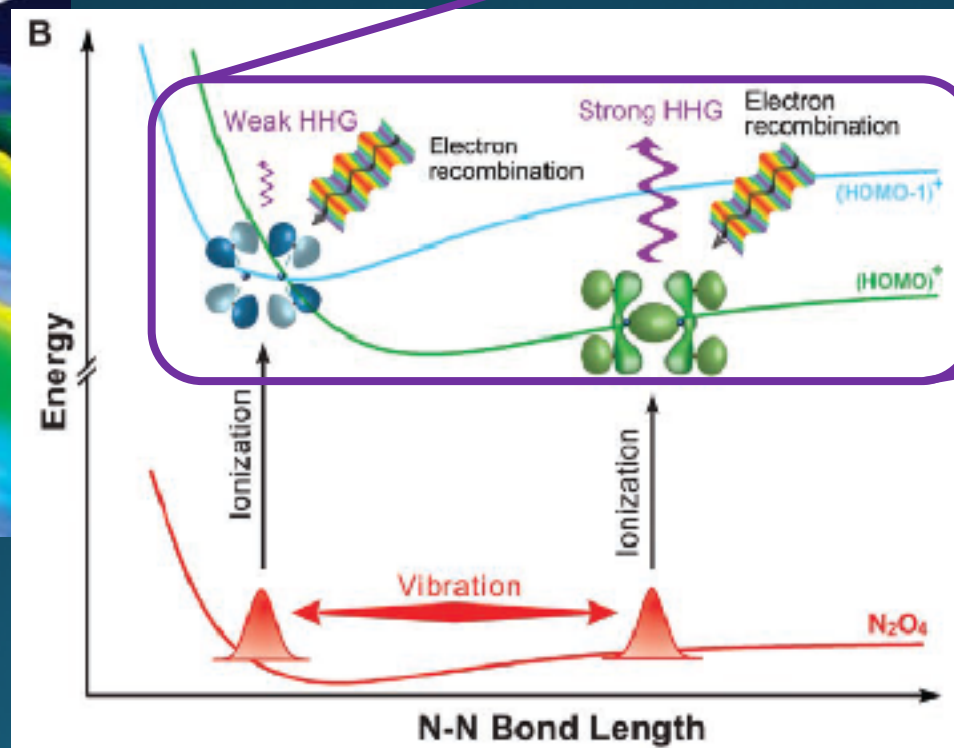
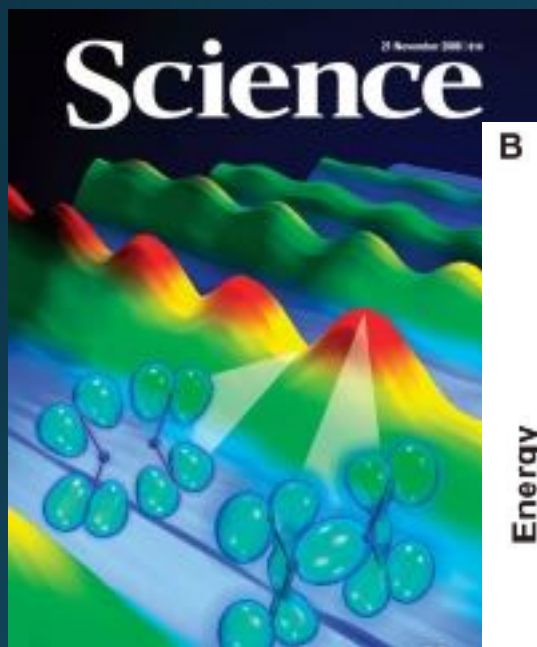
Resolving Vibrational Dynamics of Molecules via High Harmonic Spectroscopy

- The emitted HHG light itself can act as a reporter for chemical dynamics with a temporal resolution better than the driving laser!



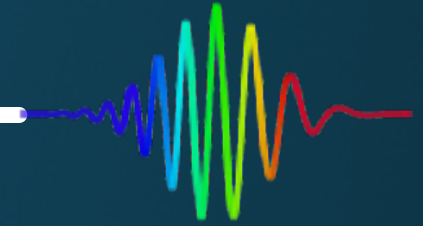
Resolving Vibrational Dynamics of Molecules via High Harmonic Spectroscopy

- The emitted HHG light itself can act as a reporter for chemical dynamics with a temporal resolution better than the driving laser!



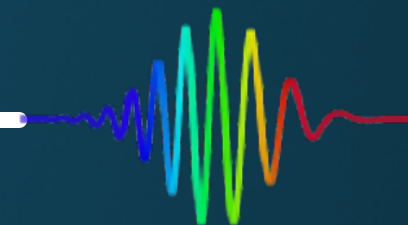


High Harmonics Yield Surface Sensitive Probe for Charge Transfer at Quantum Dot Interfaces

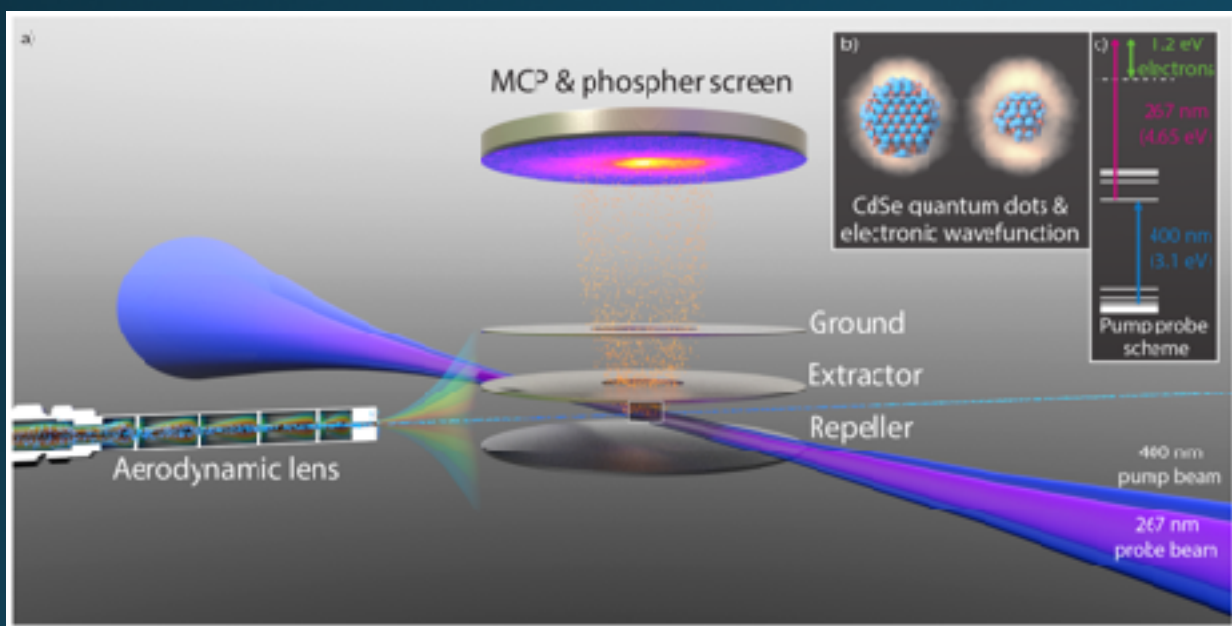


- By employing visible pump/HHG probe schemes with photoelectron spectroscopy, we can extract the energy transport properties of quantum materials!

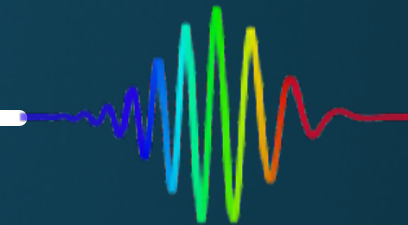
High Harmonics Yield Surface Sensitive Probe for Charge Transfer at Quantum Dot Interfaces



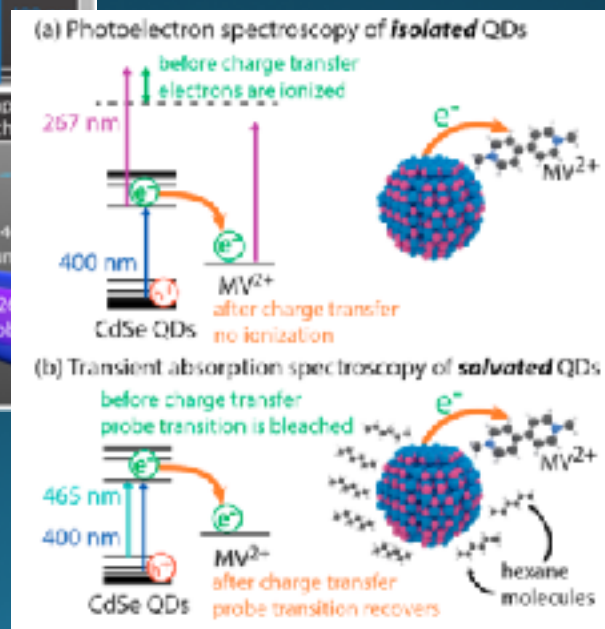
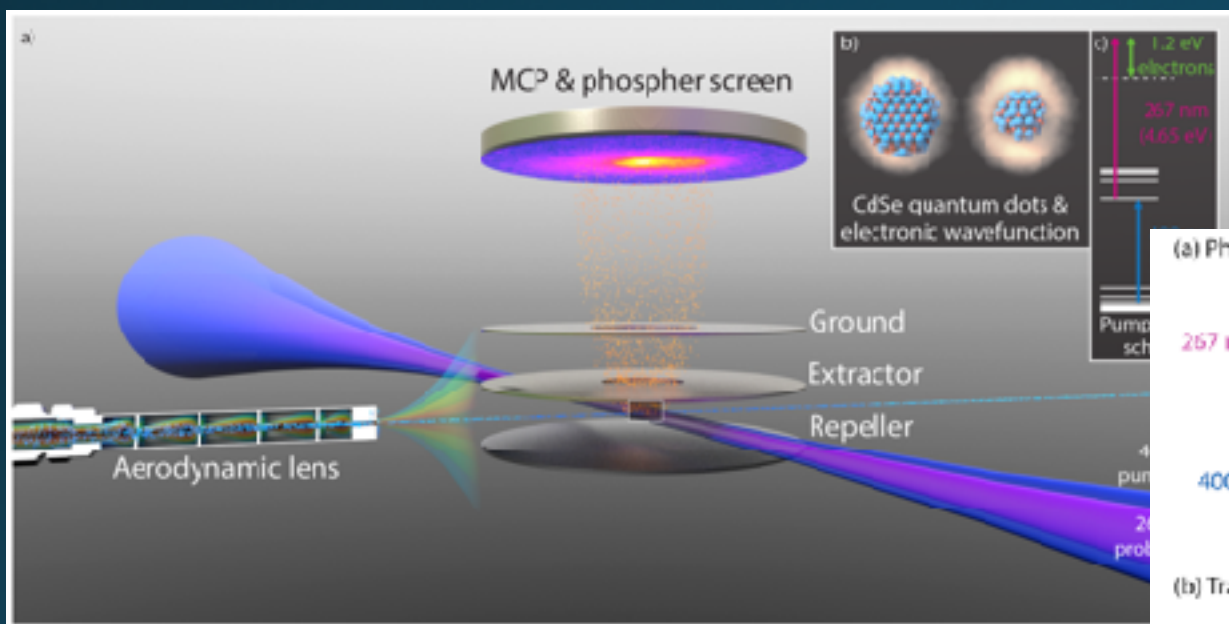
- By employing visible pump/HHG probe schemes with photoelectron spectroscopy, we can extract the energy transport properties of quantum materials!



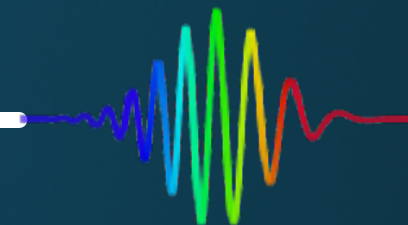
High Harmonics Yield Surface Sensitive Probe for Charge Transfer at Quantum Dot Interfaces



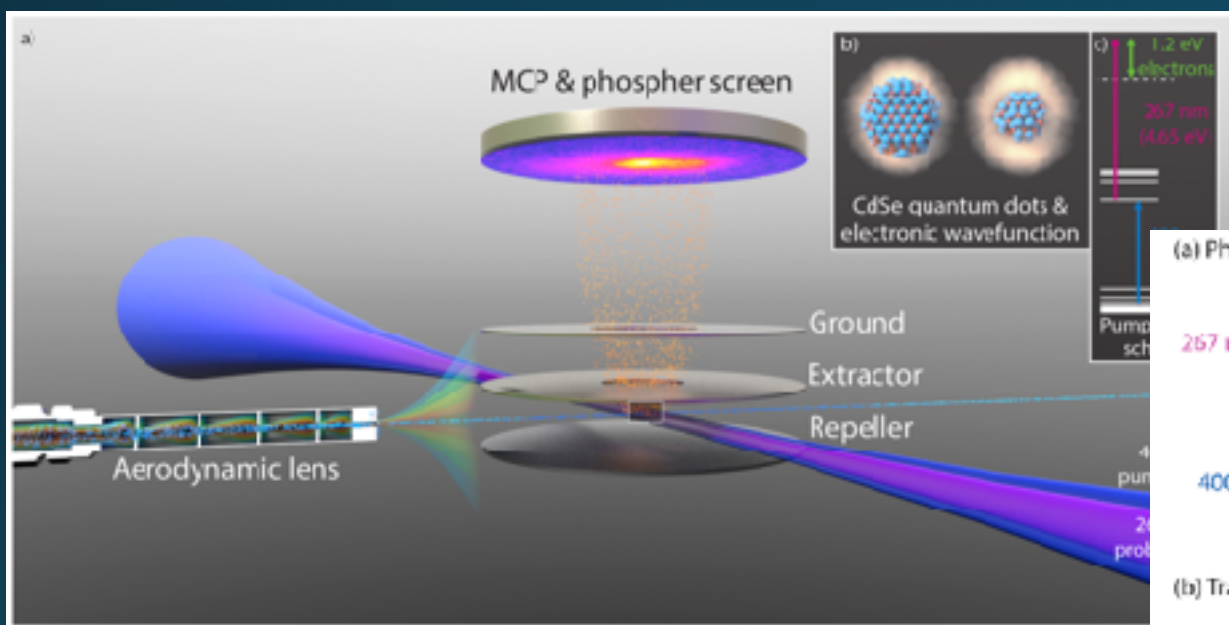
- By employing visible pump/HHG probe schemes with photoelectron spectroscopy, we can extract the energy transport properties of quantum materials!



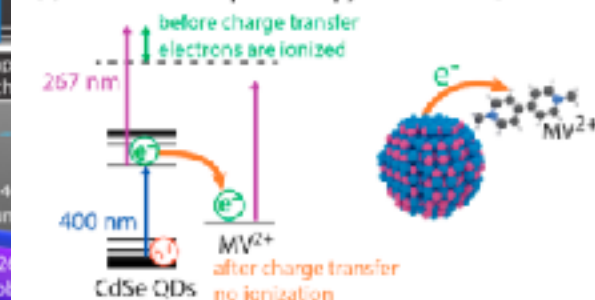
High Harmonics Yield Surface Sensitive Probe for Charge Transfer at Quantum Dot Interfaces



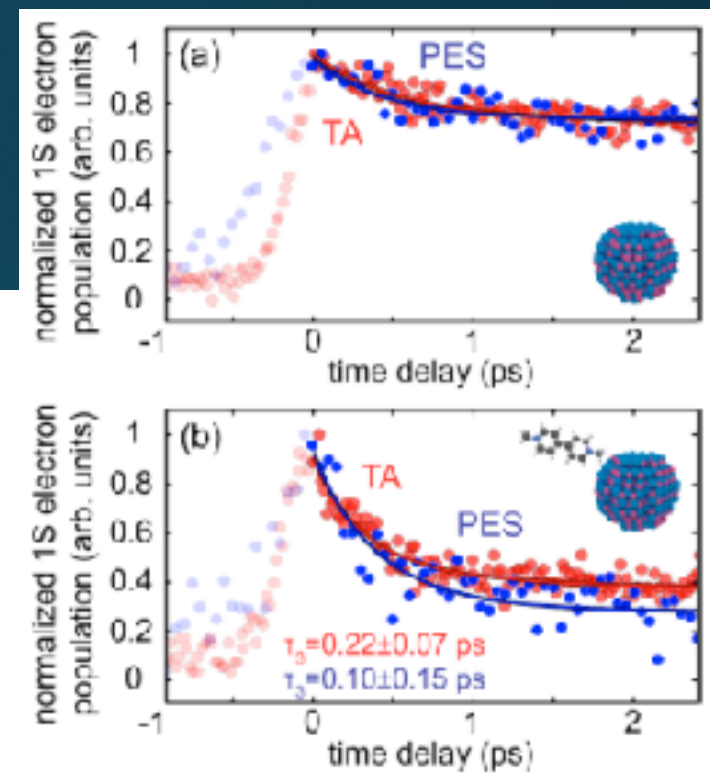
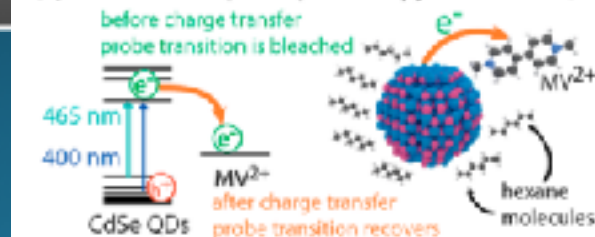
- By employing visible pump/HHG probe schemes with photoelectron spectroscopy, we can extract the energy transport properties of quantum materials!



(a) Photoelectron spectroscopy of *isolated* QDs

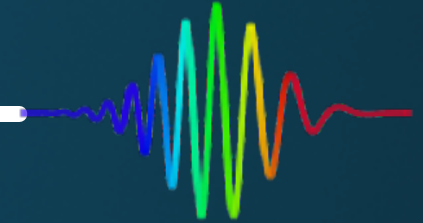


(b) Transient absorption spectroscopy of *salvaged* QDs





Unraveling Coupled Dynamics in Condensed Phase and Dynamical Systems

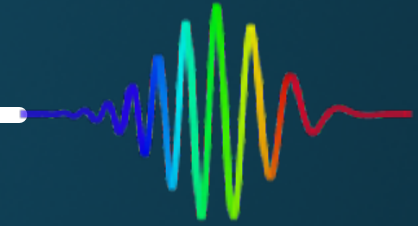


- Nearly every piece of technology we use today is based upon highly intricate and complex condensed matter systems.
- The close proximity of atoms in a solid material make theoretical and experimental quantification of material properties difficult...

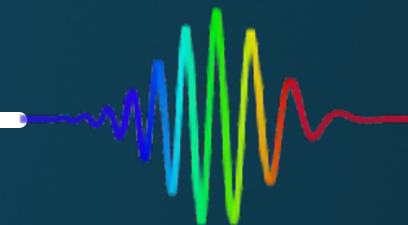


Unraveling Coupled Dynamics in Condensed Phase and Dynamical Systems

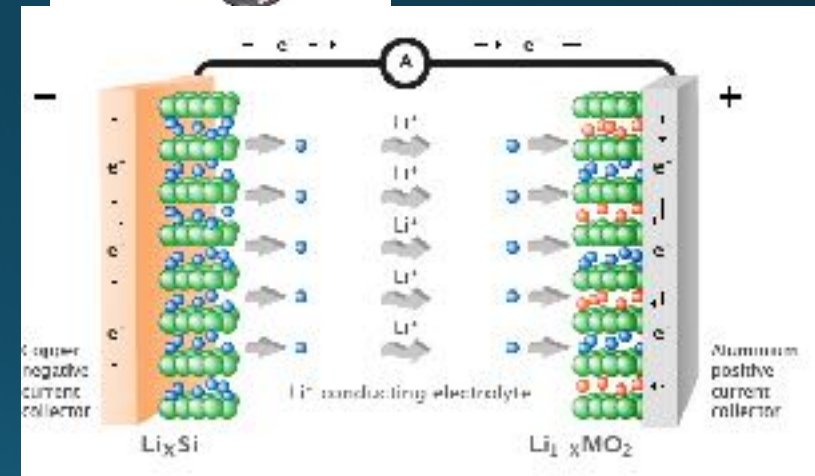
- Nearly every piece of technology we use today is based upon highly intricate and complex condensed matter systems.
- The close proximity of atoms in a solid material make theoretical and experimental quantification of material properties difficult...



Unraveling Coupled Dynamics in Condensed Phase and Dynamical Systems

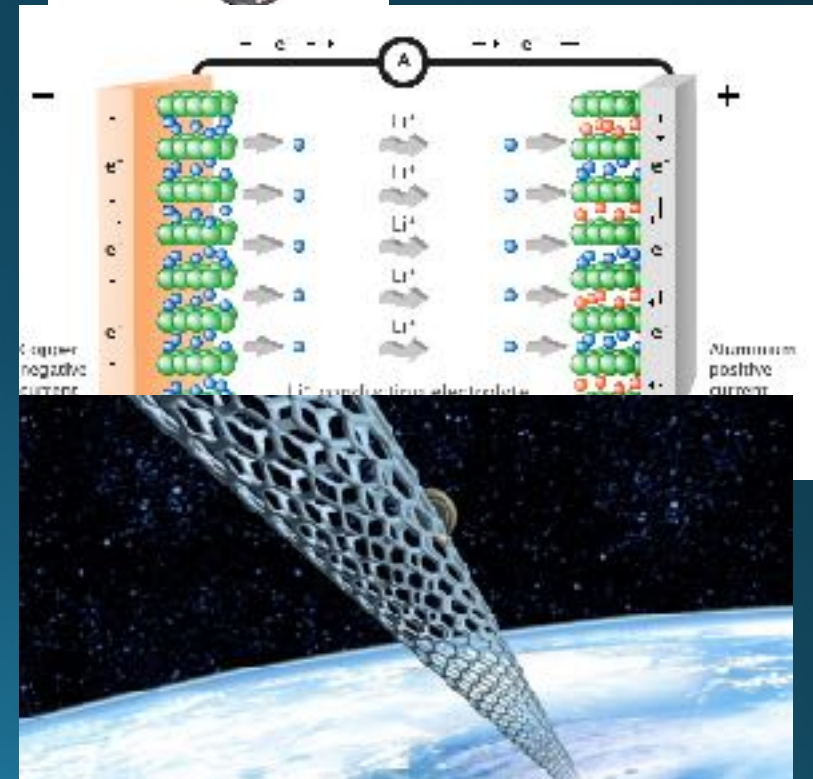
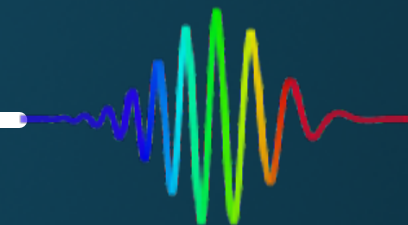


- Nearly every piece of technology we use today is based upon highly intricate and complex condensed matter systems.
- The close proximity of atoms in a solid material make theoretical and experimental quantification of material properties difficult...



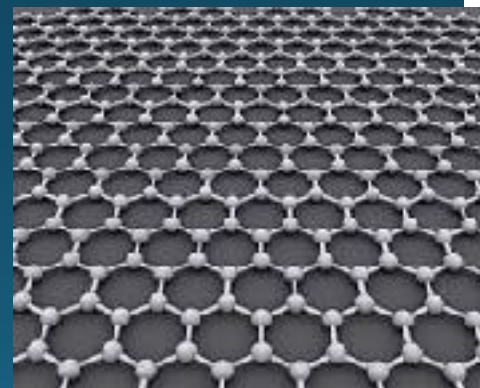
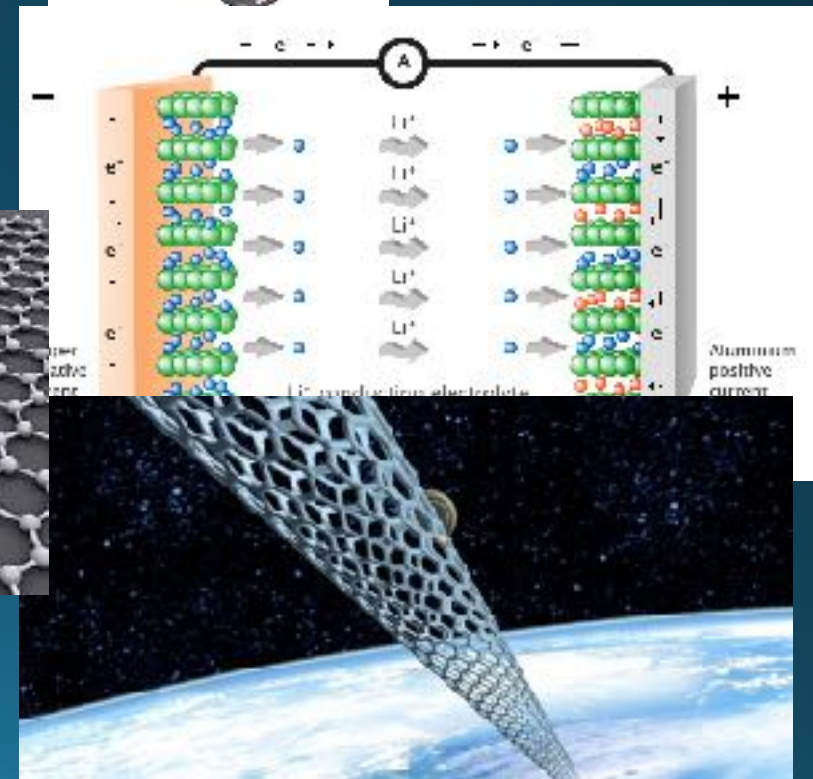
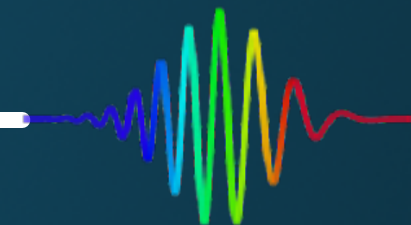
Unraveling Coupled Dynamics in Condensed Phase and Dynamical Systems

- Nearly every piece of technology we use today is based upon highly intricate and complex condensed matter systems.
- The close proximity of atoms in a solid material make theoretical and experimental quantification of material properties difficult...



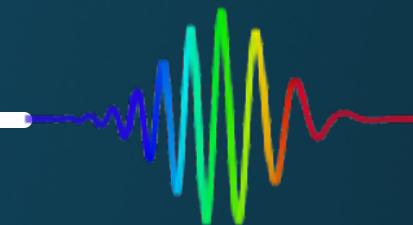
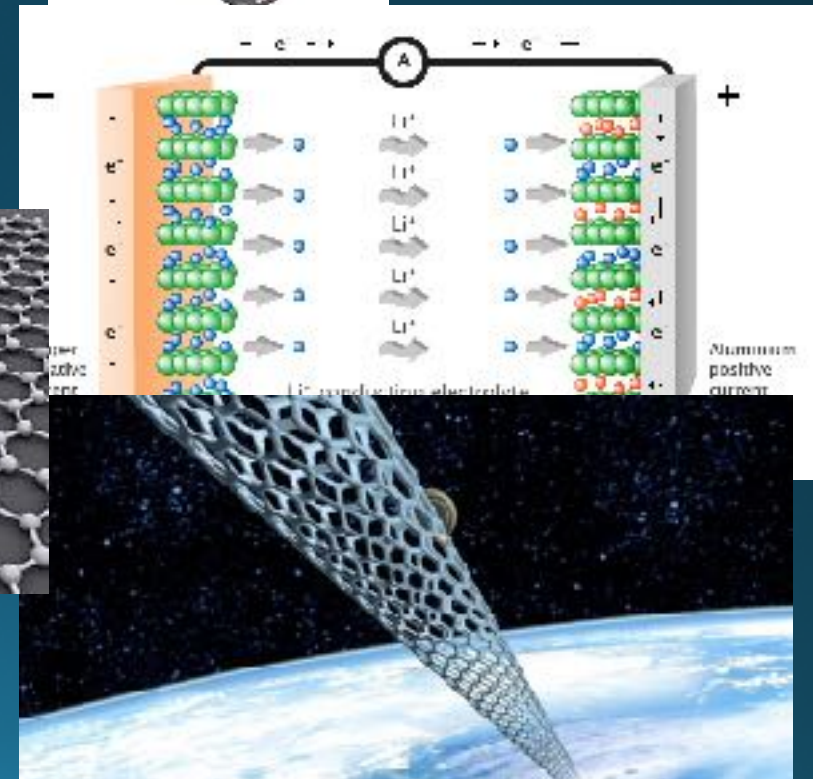
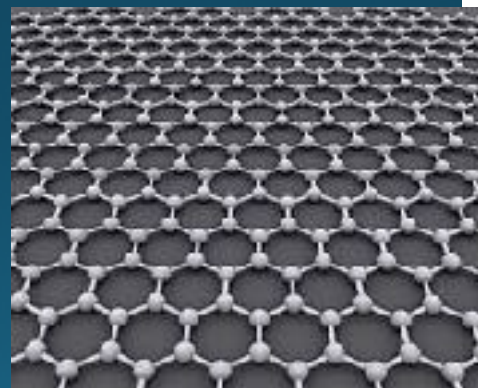
Unraveling Coupled Dynamics in Condensed Phase and Dynamical Systems

- Nearly every piece of technology we use today is based upon highly intricate and complex condensed matter systems.
- The close proximity of atoms in a solid material make theoretical and experimental quantification of material properties difficult...

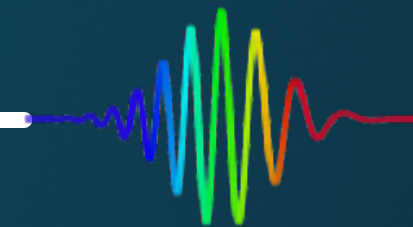


Unraveling Coupled Dynamics in Condensed Phase and Dynamical Systems

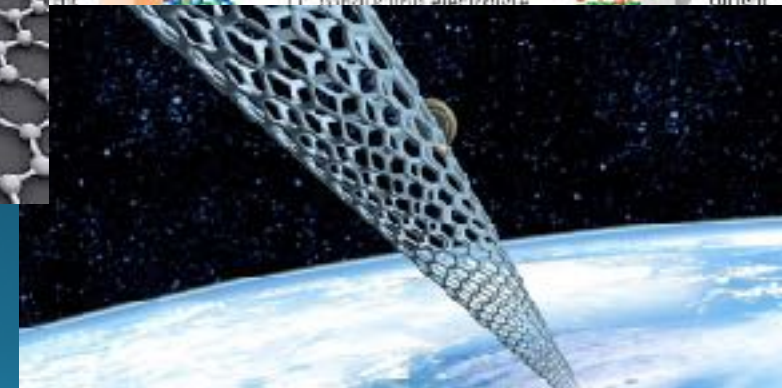
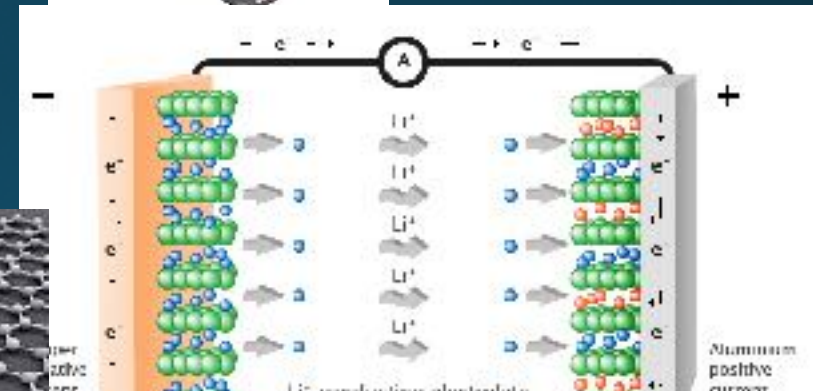
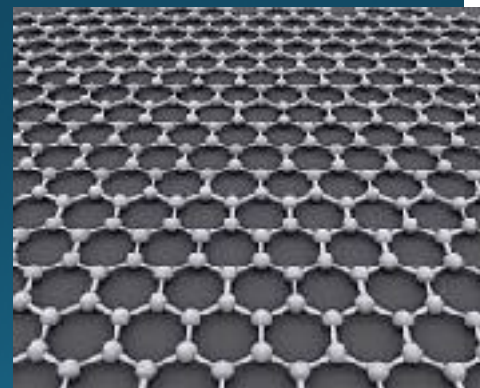
- Nearly every piece of technology we use today is based upon highly intricate and complex condensed matter systems.
- The close proximity of atoms in a solid material make theoretical and experimental quantification of material properties difficult...



Unraveling Coupled Dynamics in Condensed Phase and Dynamical Systems

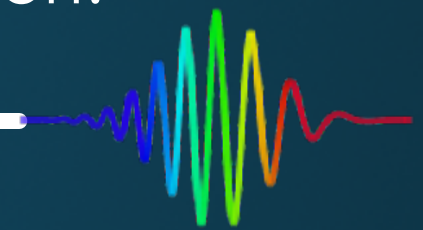


- Nearly every piece of technology we use today is based upon highly intricate and complex condensed matter systems.
- The close proximity of atoms in a solid material make theoretical and experimental quantification of material properties difficult...





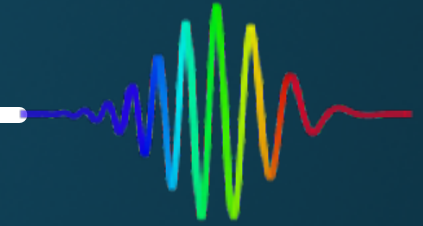
Resolving Attosecond Time Delays in Photoionization: The Photoelectric Effect Takes It's Time



- Contrary to popular belief, photoionization is not an instantaneous process!
- It takes time for electrons to leave their home, and the time it takes depends upon where they live.

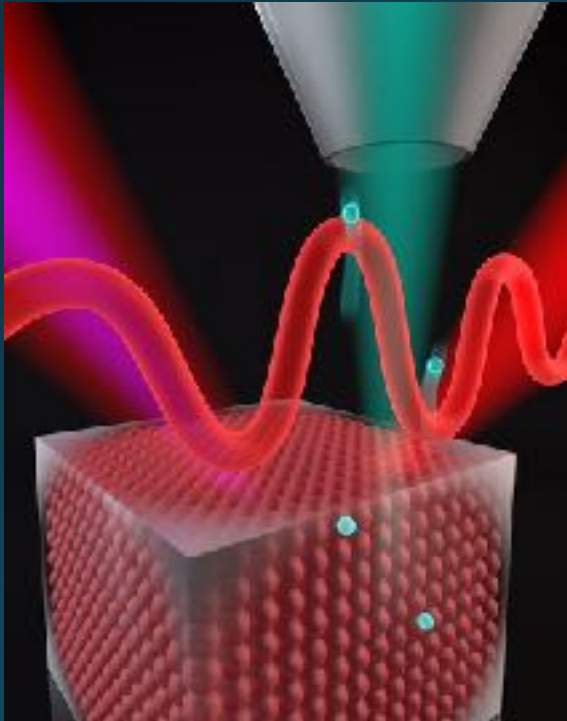


Resolving Attosecond Time Delays in Photoionization: The Photoelectric Effect Takes It's Time

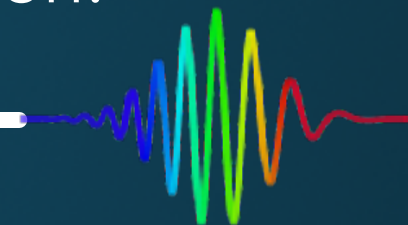


- Contrary to popular belief, photoionization is not an instantaneous process!
- It takes time for electrons to leave their home, and the time it takes depends upon where they live.

atto-ARPES

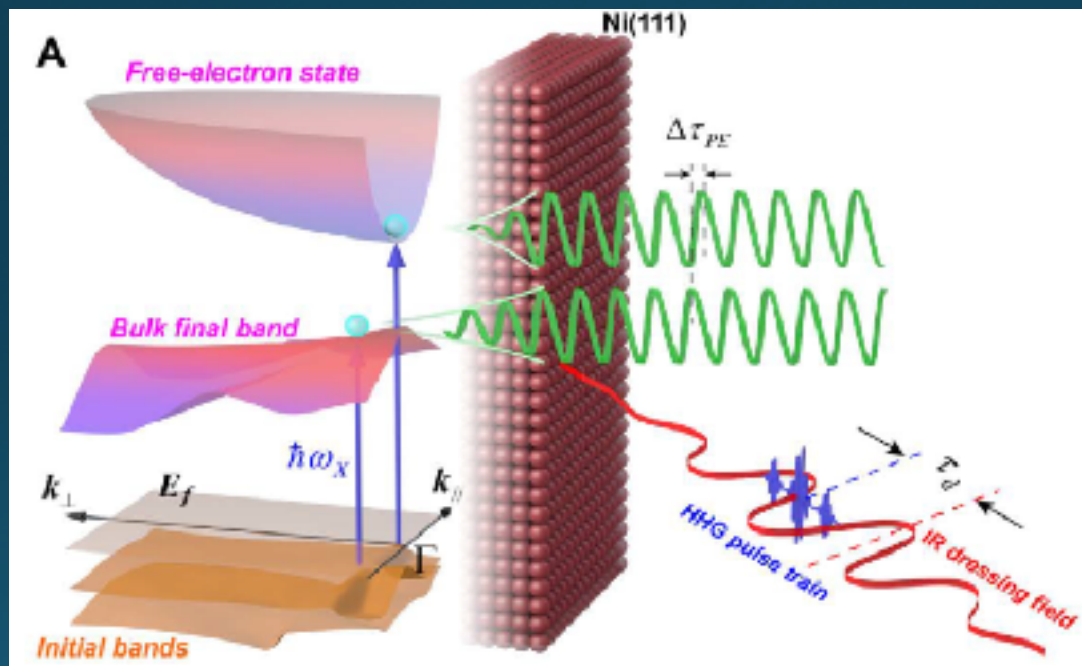
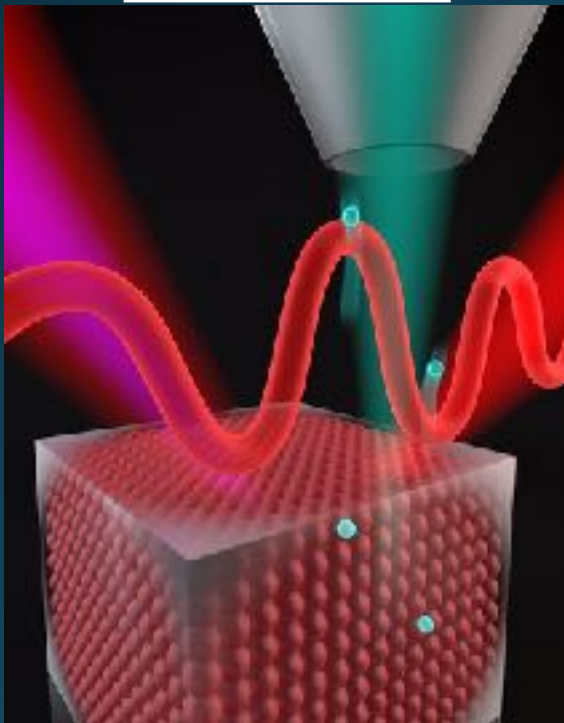


Resolving Attosecond Time Delays in Photoionization: The Photoelectric Effect Takes It's Time

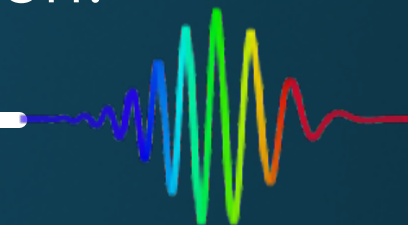


- Contrary to popular belief, photoionization is not an instantaneous process!
- It takes time for electrons to leave their home, and the time it takes depends upon where they live.

atto-ARPES

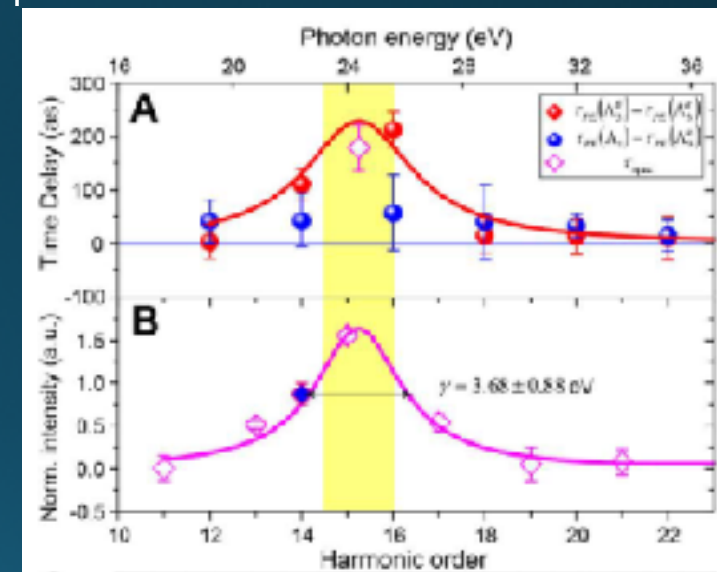
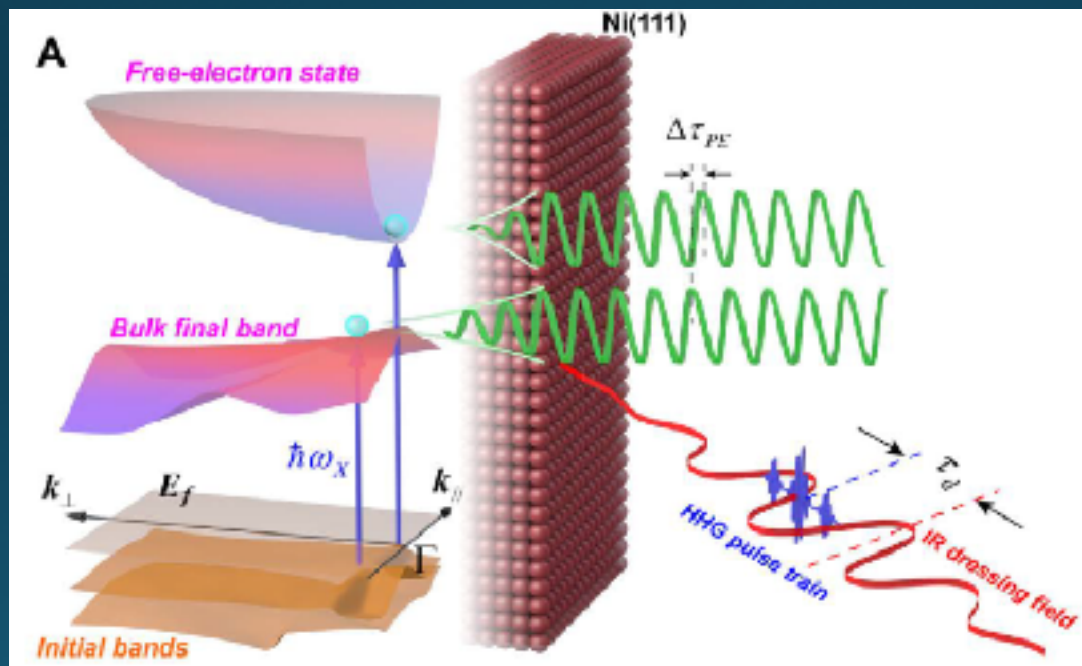
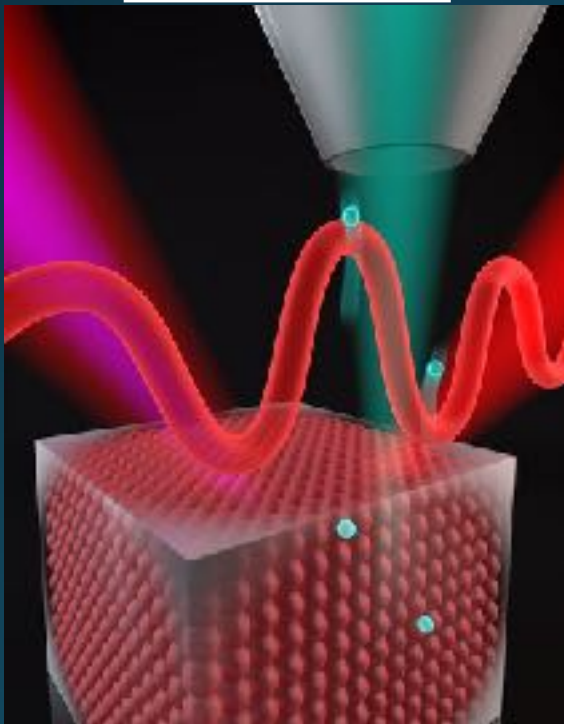


Resolving Attosecond Time Delays in Photoionization: The Photoelectric Effect Takes It's Time

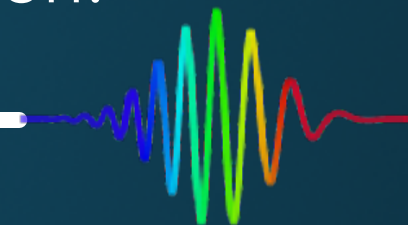


- Contrary to popular belief, photoionization is not an instantaneous process!
- It takes time for electrons to leave their home, and the time it takes depends upon where they live.

atto-ARPES

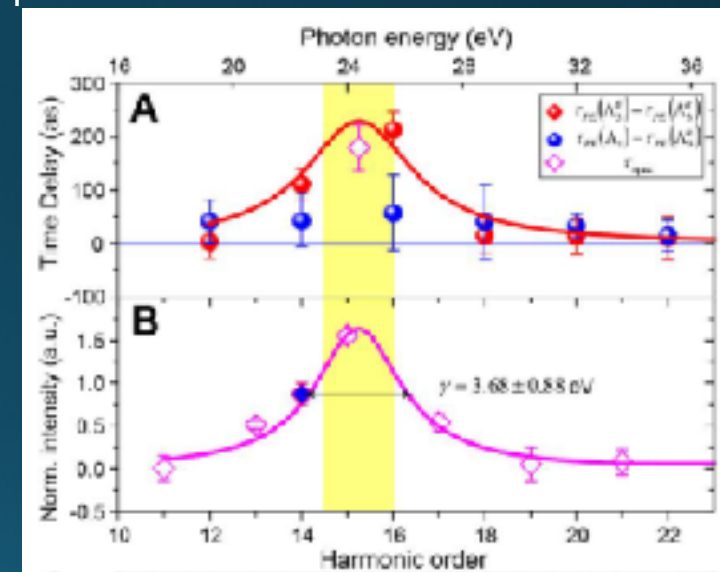
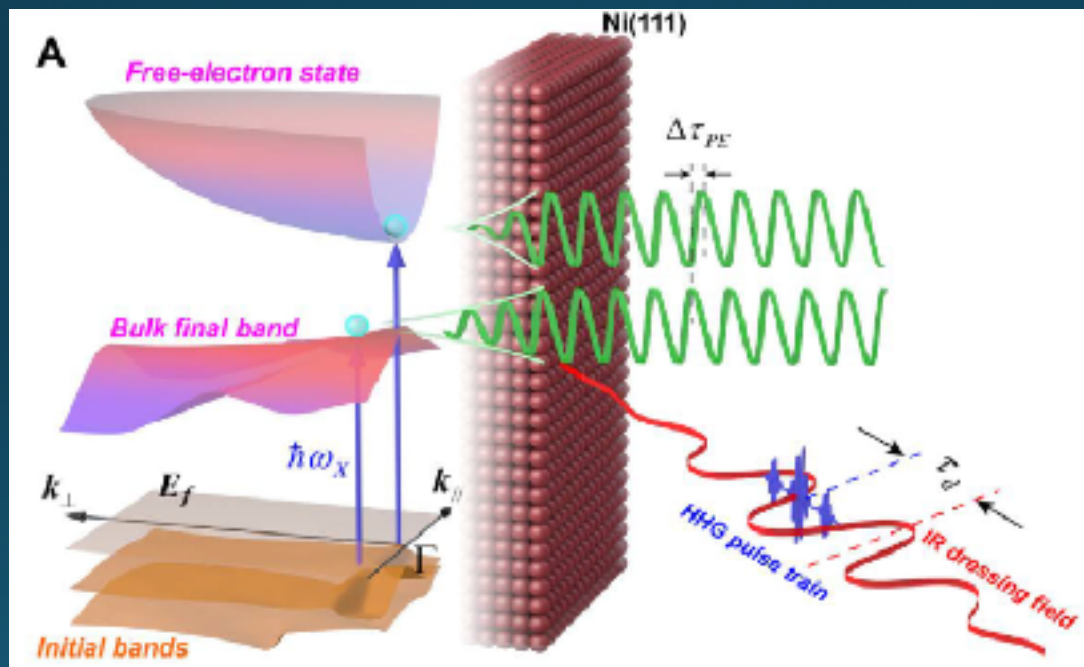
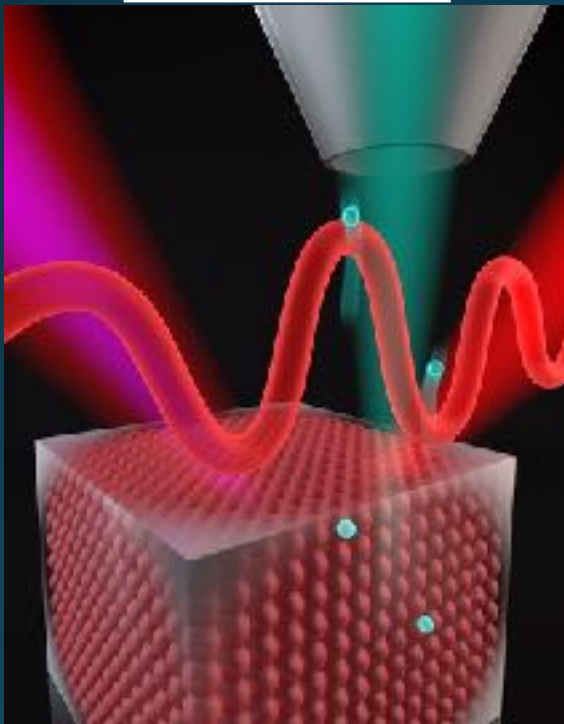


Resolving Attosecond Time Delays in Photoionization: The Photoelectric Effect Takes It's Time



- Contrary to popular belief, photoionization is not an instantaneous process!
- It takes time for electrons to leave their home, and the time it takes depends upon where they live.

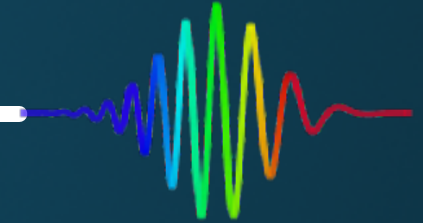
atto-ARPES



Shortest state-resolved lifetime measured... ~ 200 attoseconds!

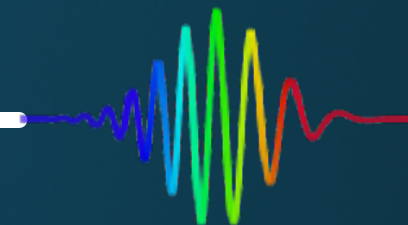


Distinguishing Attosecond Electron-Electron Interactions in Transition Metals

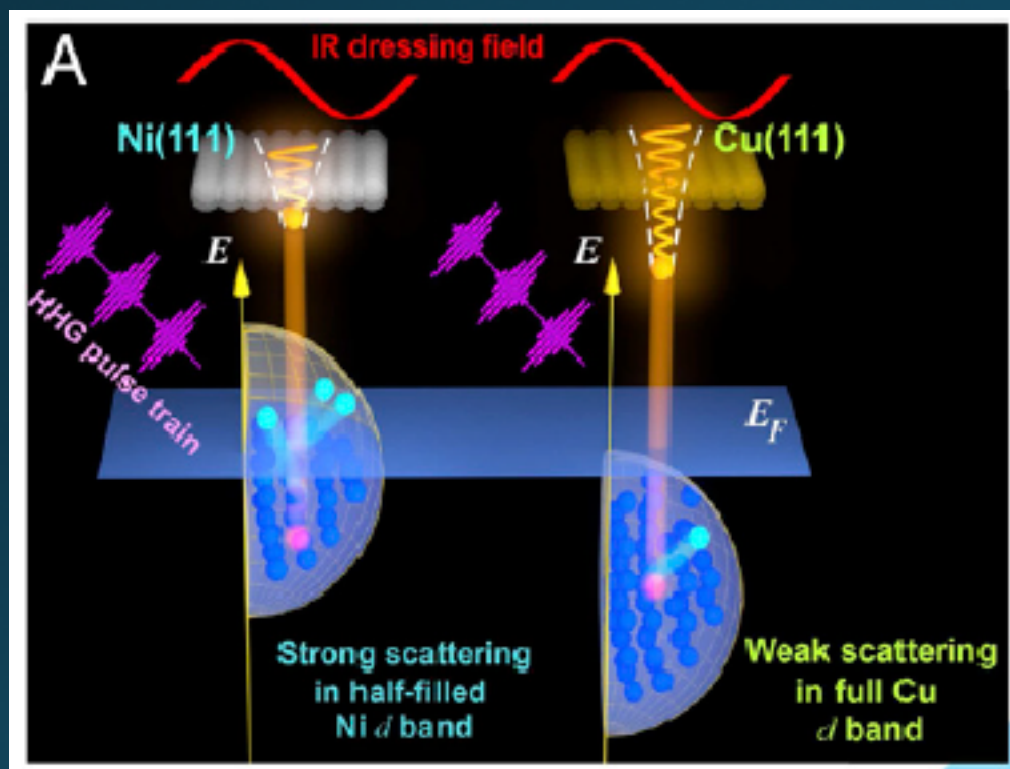


- The time it takes an electron to leave a material is highly dependent on the local environment...

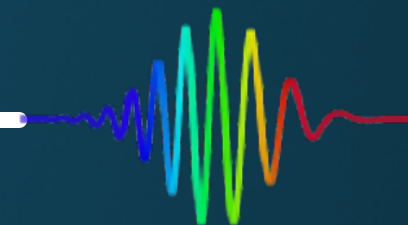
Distinguishing Attosecond Electron-Electron Interactions in Transition Metals



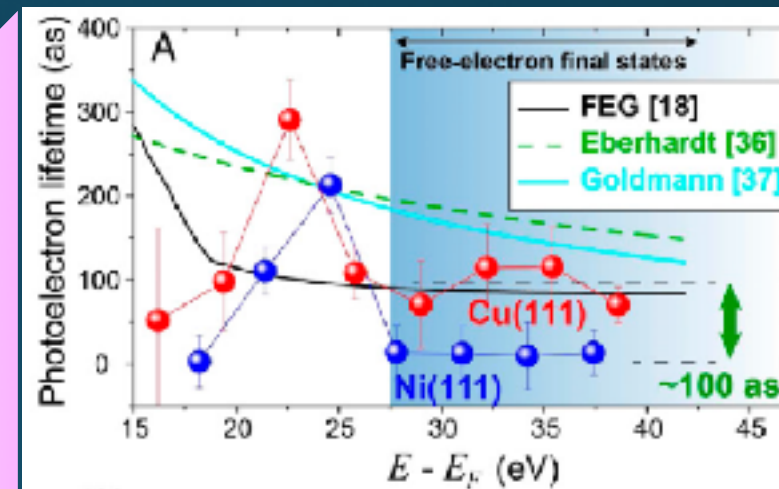
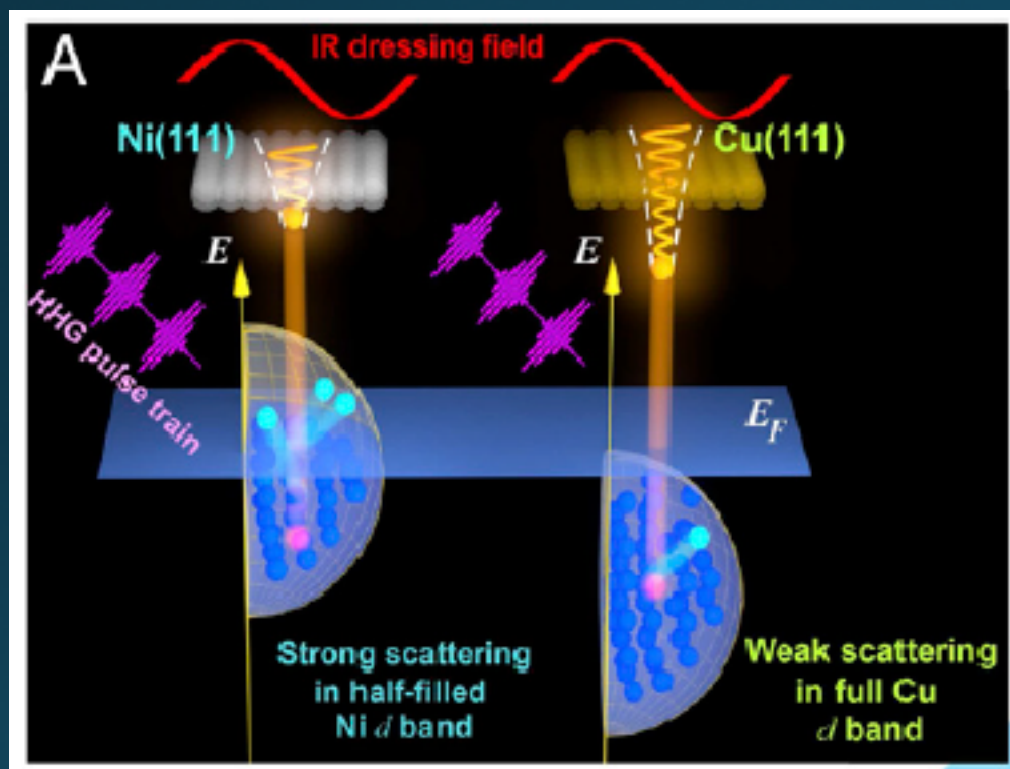
- The time it takes an electron to leave a material is highly dependent on the local environment...



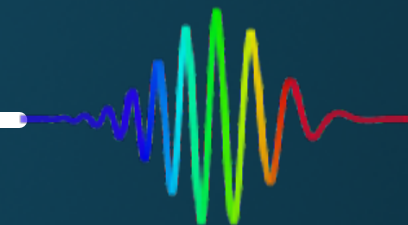
Distinguishing Attosecond Electron-Electron Interactions in Transition Metals



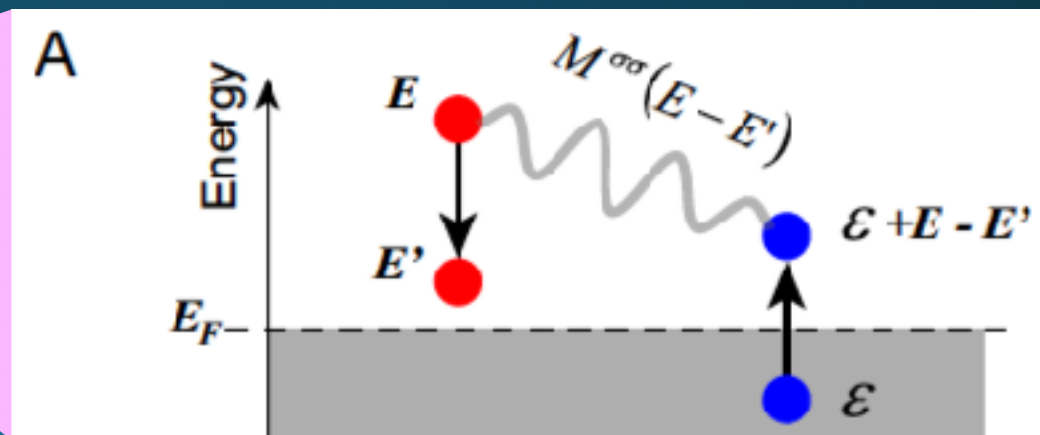
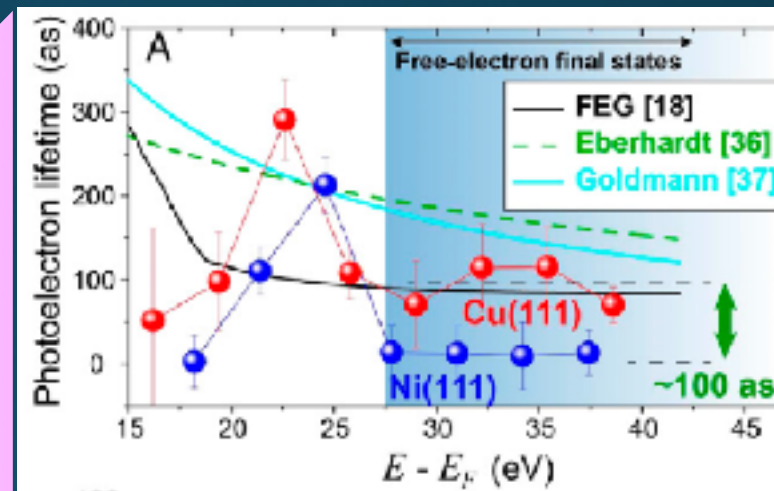
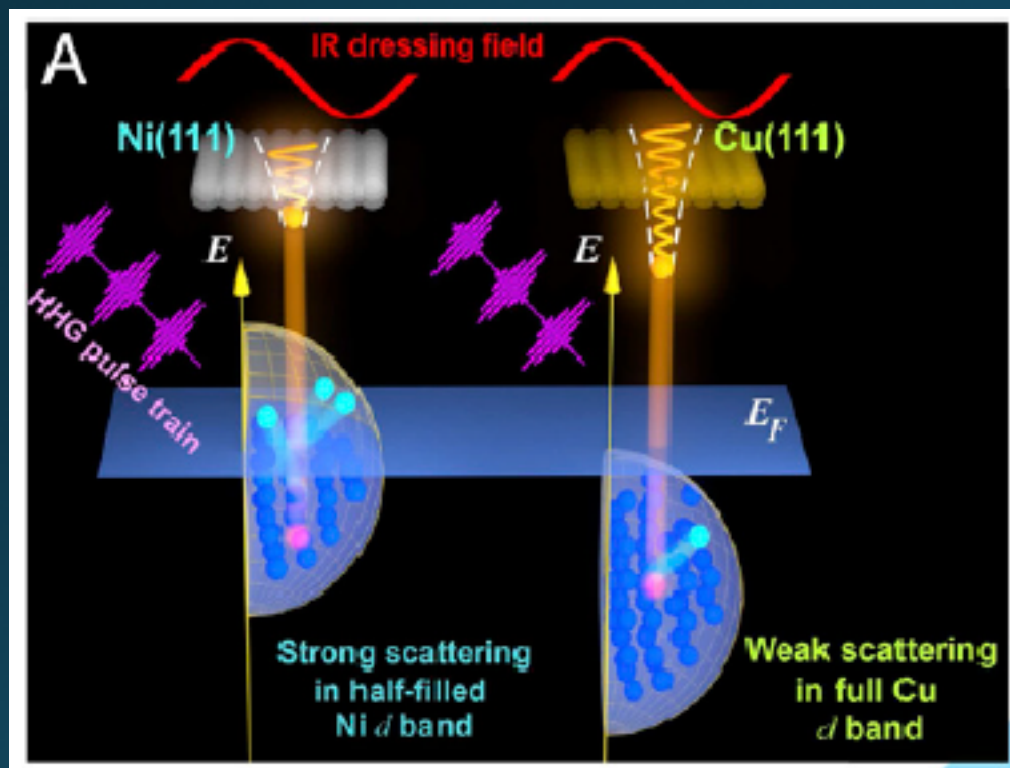
- The time it takes an electron to leave a material is highly dependent on the local environment...



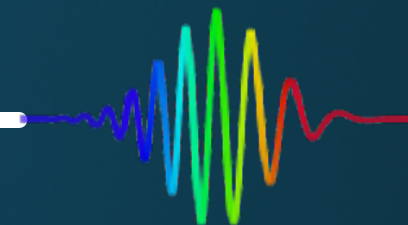
Distinguishing Attosecond Electron-Electron Interactions in Transition Metals



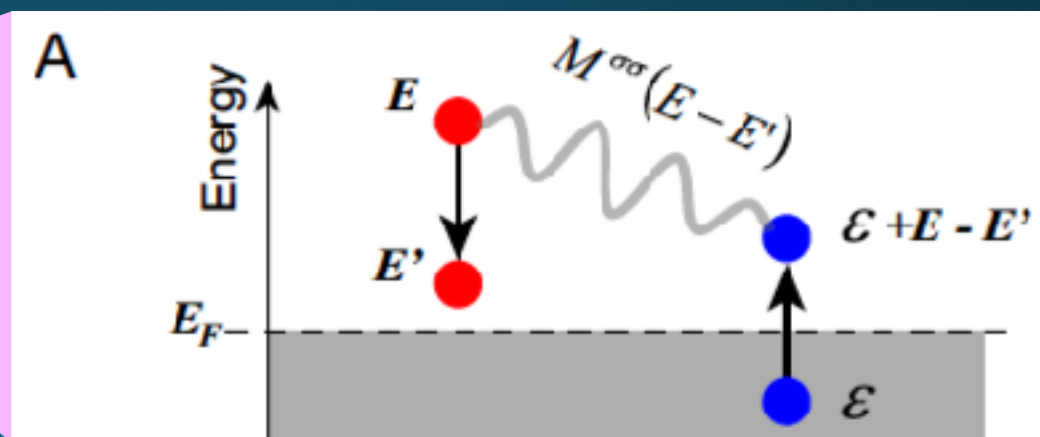
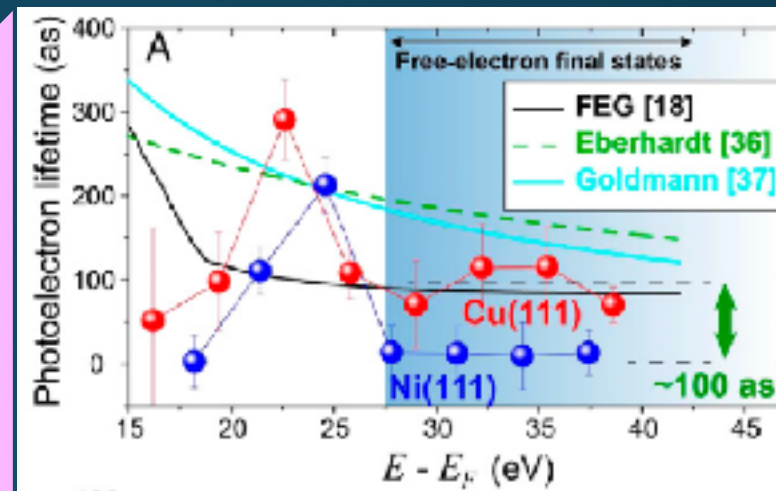
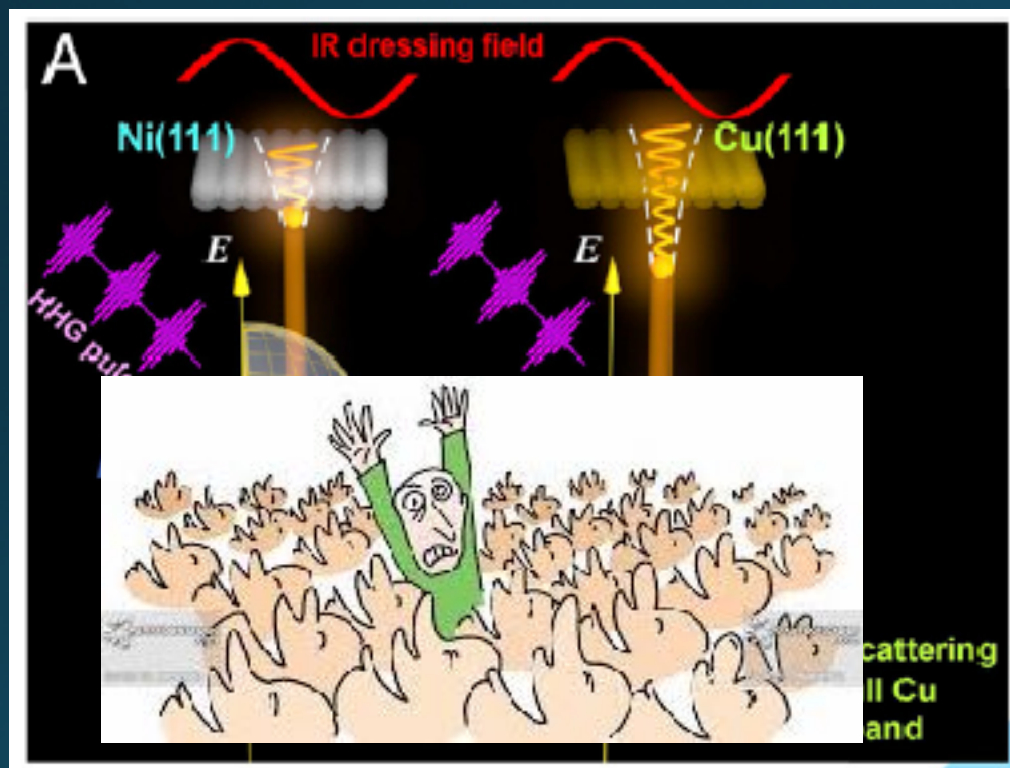
- The time it takes an electron to leave a material is highly dependent on the local environment...



Distinguishing Attosecond Electron-Electron Interactions in Transition Metals

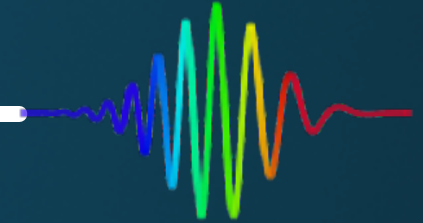


- The time it takes an electron to leave a material is highly dependent on the local environment...



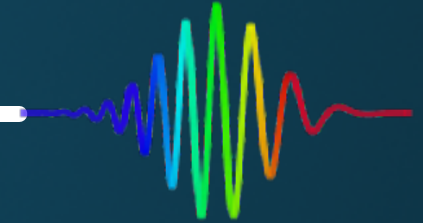


Quantifying the Ultrafast Laser-Induced Demagnetization of Magnetic Films

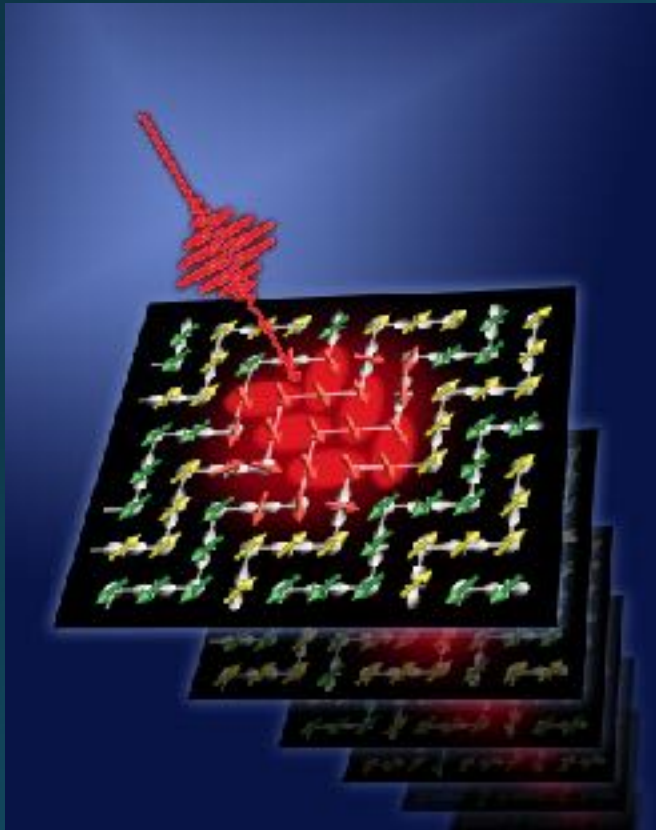


- Magnetic materials are promising candidates for the next revolution of data storage devices, but mechanism is not well understood...

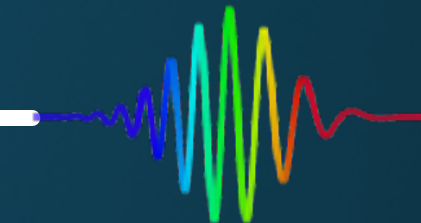
Quantifying the Ultrafast Laser-Induced Demagnetization of Magnetic Films



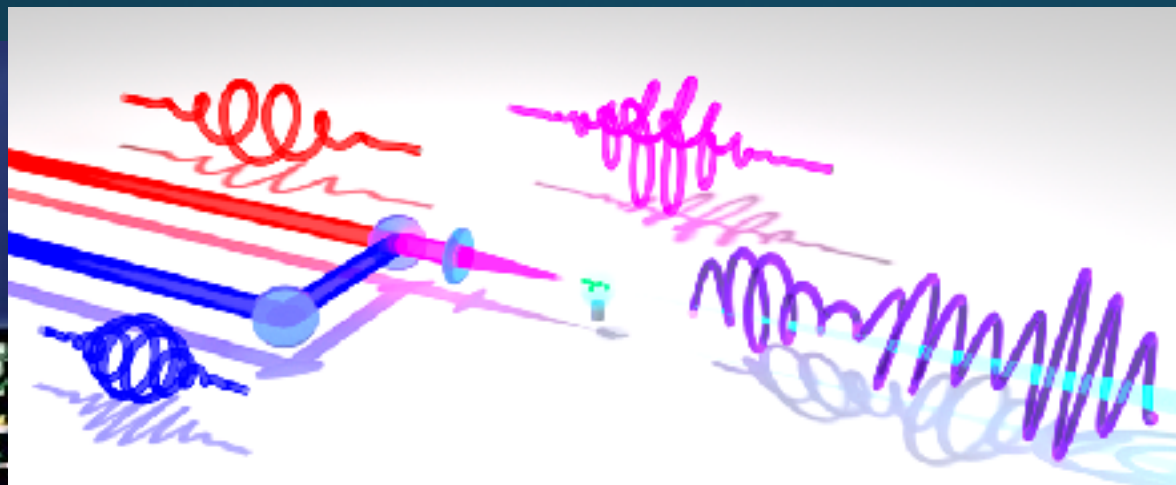
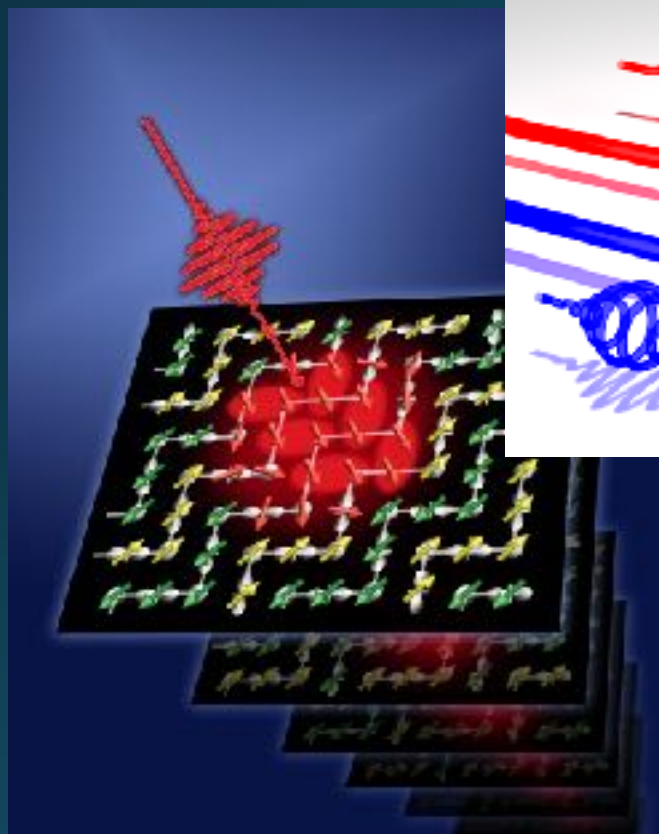
- Magnetic materials are promising candidates for the next revolution of data storage devices, but mechanism is not well understood...



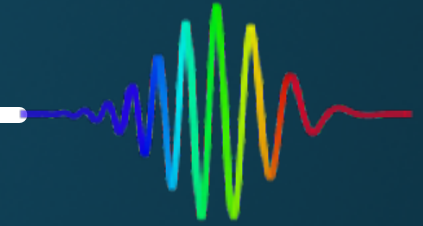
Quantifying the Ultrafast Laser-Induced Demagnetization of Magnetic Films



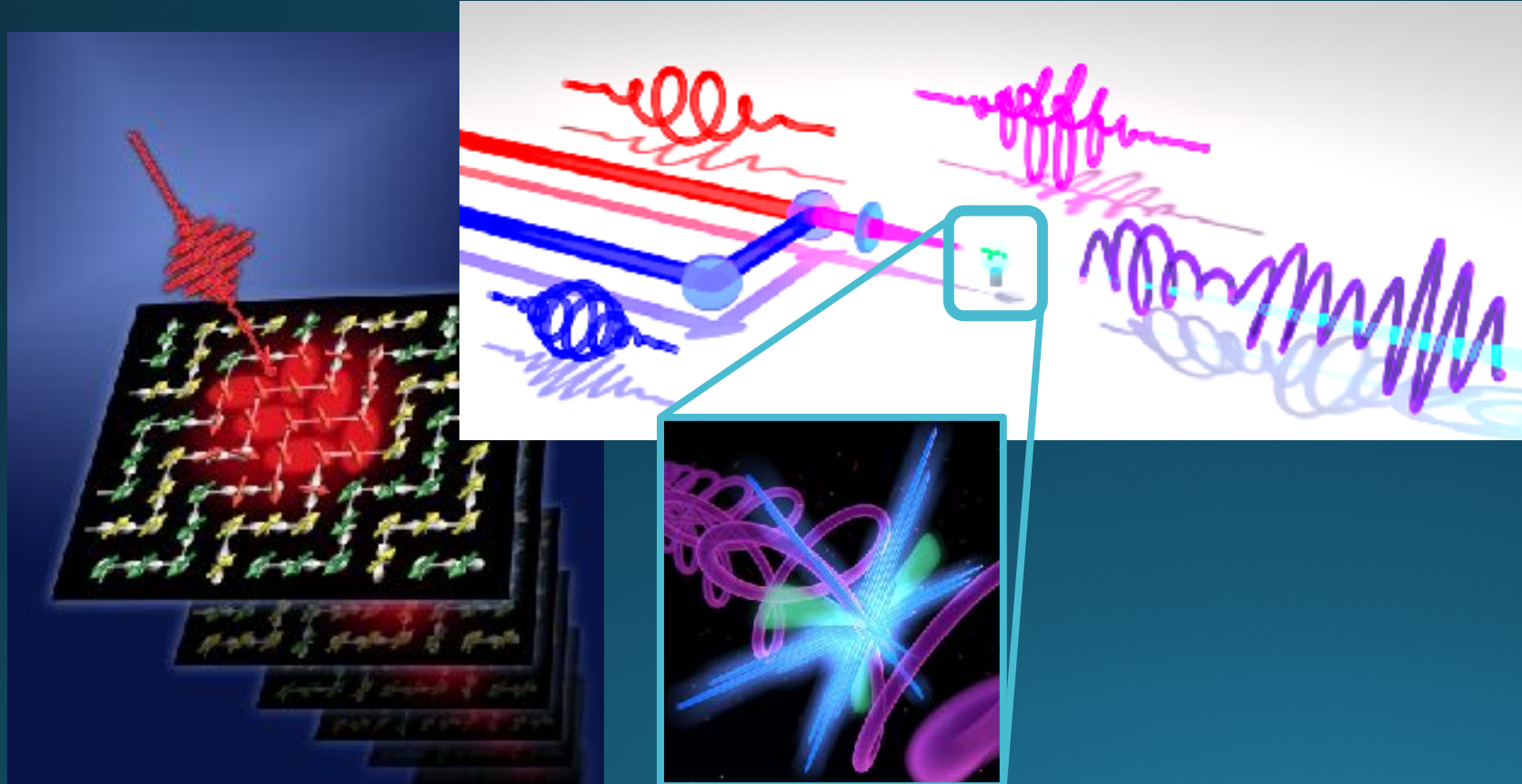
- Magnetic materials are promising candidates for the next revolution of data storage devices, but mechanism is not well understood...



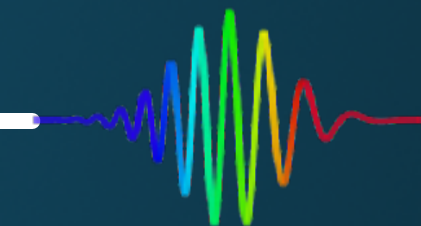
Quantifying the Ultrafast Laser-Induced Demagnetization of Magnetic Films



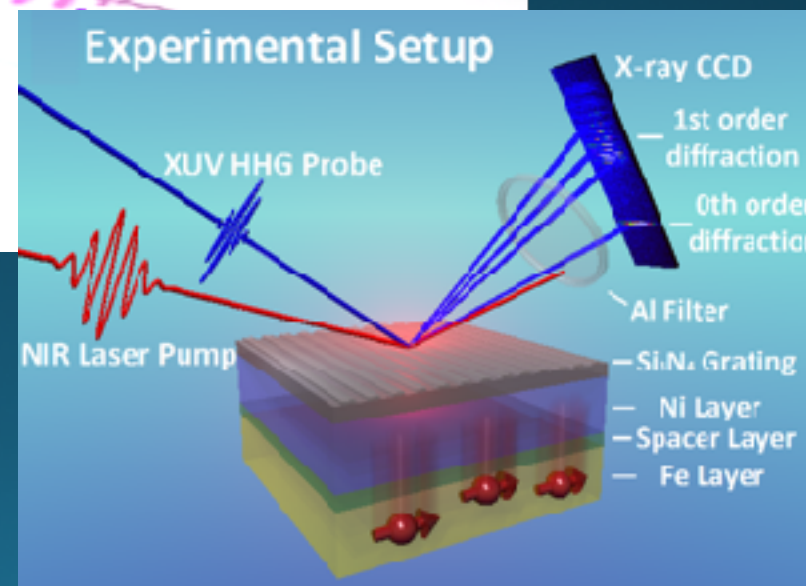
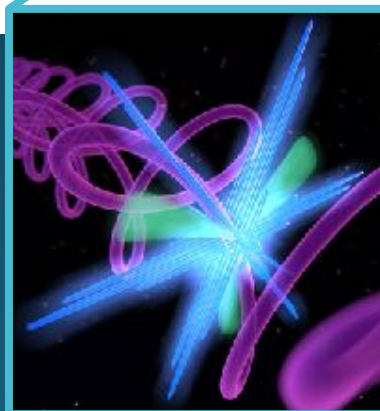
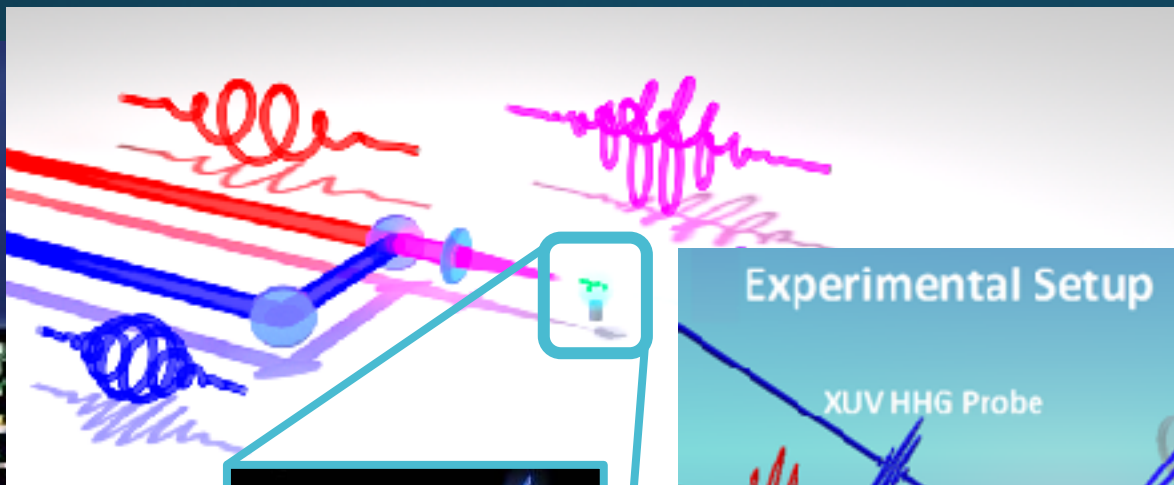
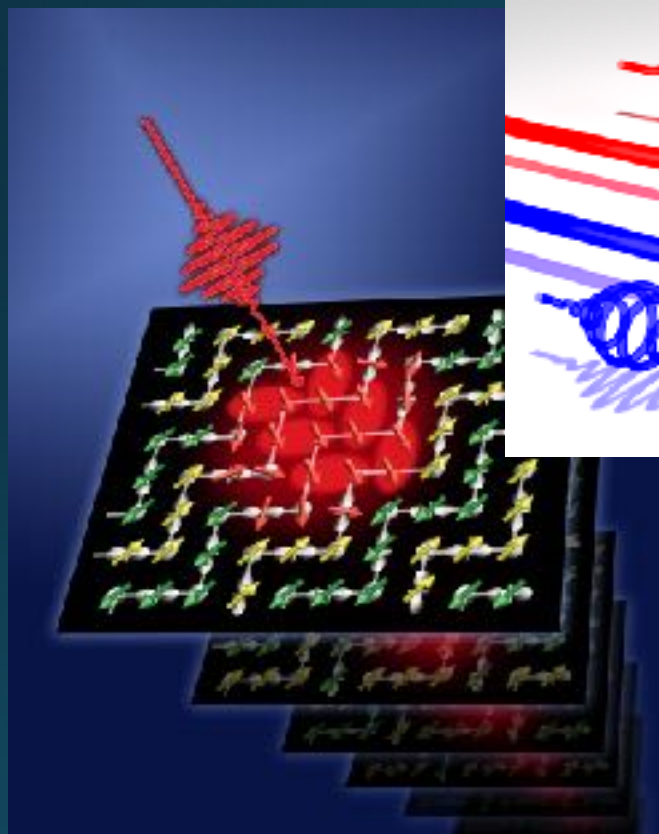
- Magnetic materials are promising candidates for the next revolution of data storage devices, but mechanism is not well understood...



Quantifying the Ultrafast Laser-Induced Demagnetization of Magnetic Films

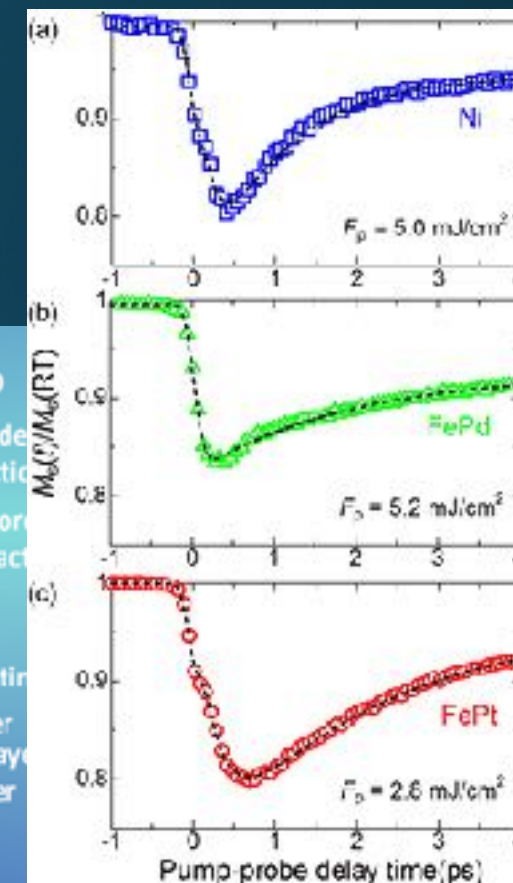
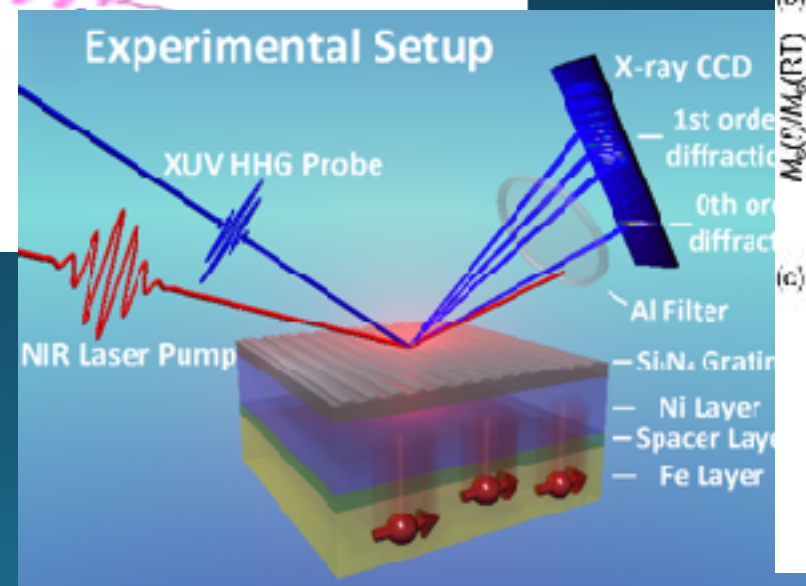
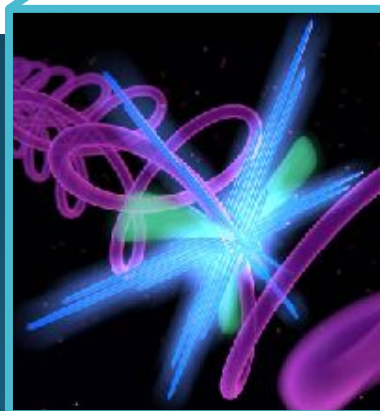
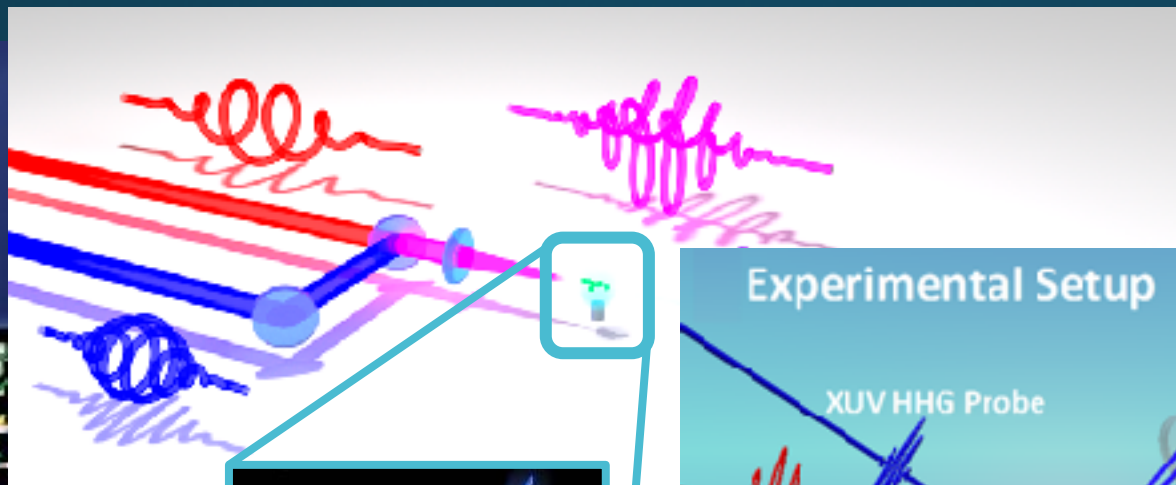
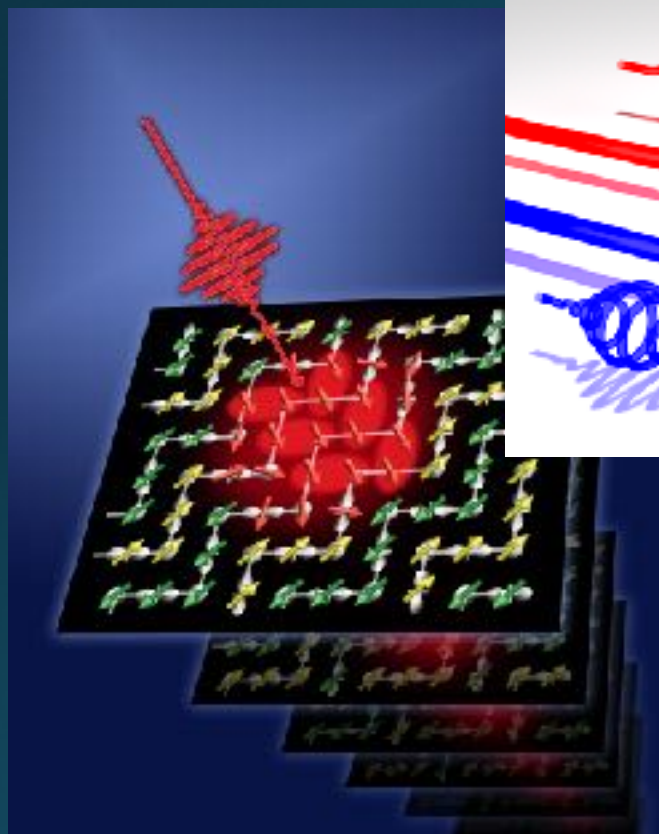


- Magnetic materials are promising candidates for the next revolution of data storage devices, but mechanism is not well understood...



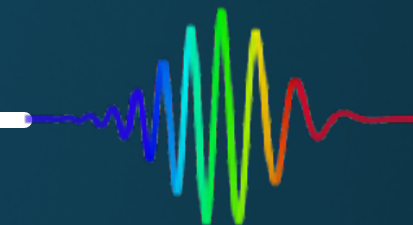
Quantifying the Ultrafast Laser-Induced Demagnetization of Magnetic Films

- Magnetic materials are promising candidates for the next revolution of data storage devices, but mechanism is not well understood...



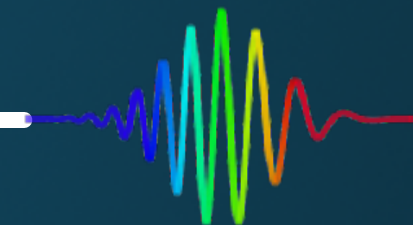


Creating a New Class of X-Ray Lasers: Pushing the Limits of Attosecond Science



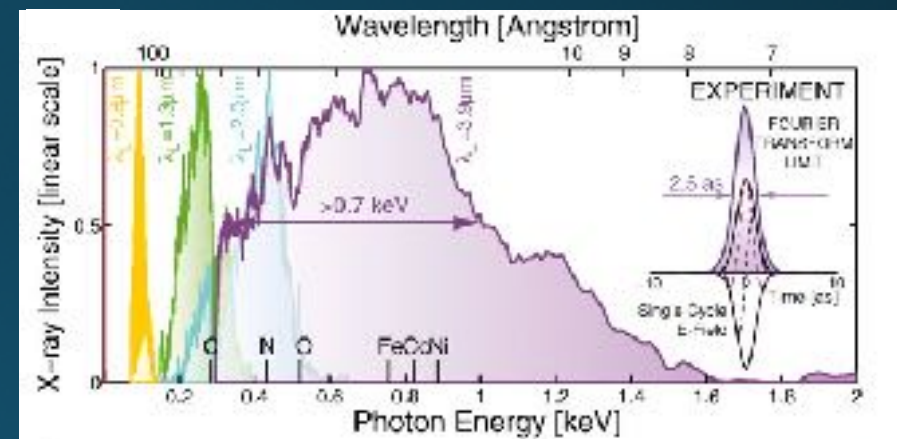
- As we discover new physicochemical phenomena, we will need better lasers to understand how these materials work...
- As an example, electronic dynamics > 1 eV take place on attosecond times scales (e.g., semiconductor light absorption).

Creating a New Class of X-Ray Lasers: Pushing the Limits of Attosecond Science



- As we discover new physicochemical phenomena, we will need better lasers to understand how these materials work...
- As an example, electronic dynamics > 1 eV take place on attosecond times scales (e.g., semiconductor light absorption).

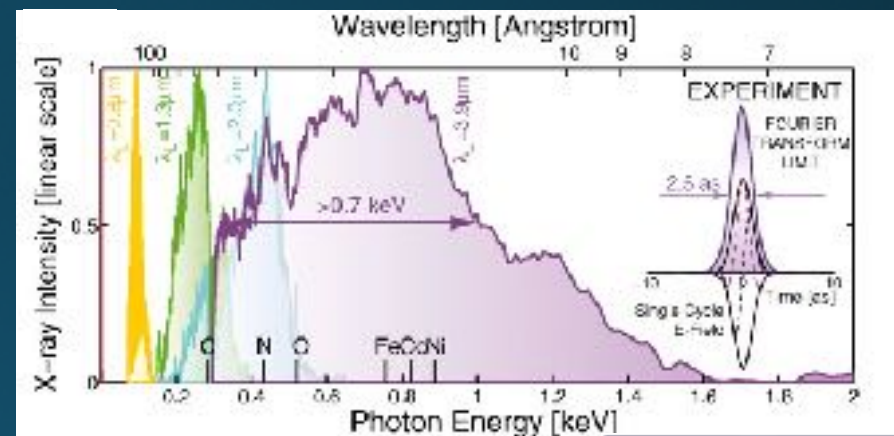
Coherent harmonics in the keV range!



Creating a New Class of X-Ray Lasers: Pushing the Limits of Attosecond Science

- As we discover new physicochemical phenomena, we will need better lasers to understand how these materials work...
- As an example, electronic dynamics > 1 eV take place on attosecond times scales (e.g., semiconductor light absorption).

Coherent harmonics in the keV range!



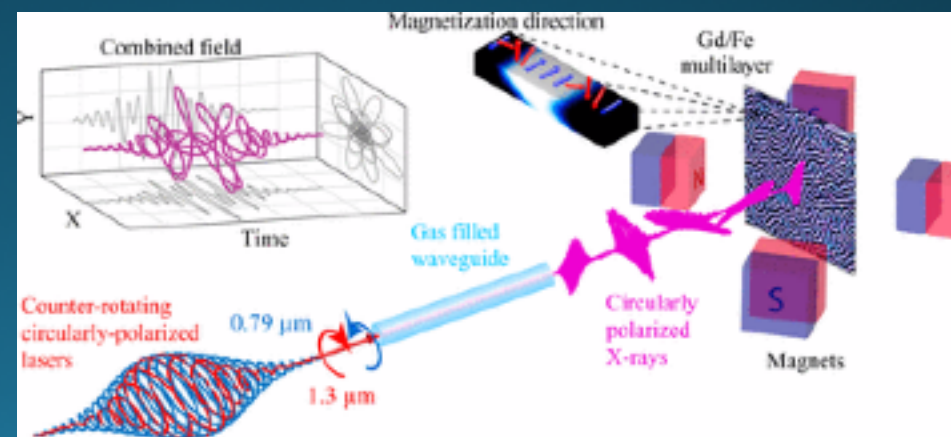
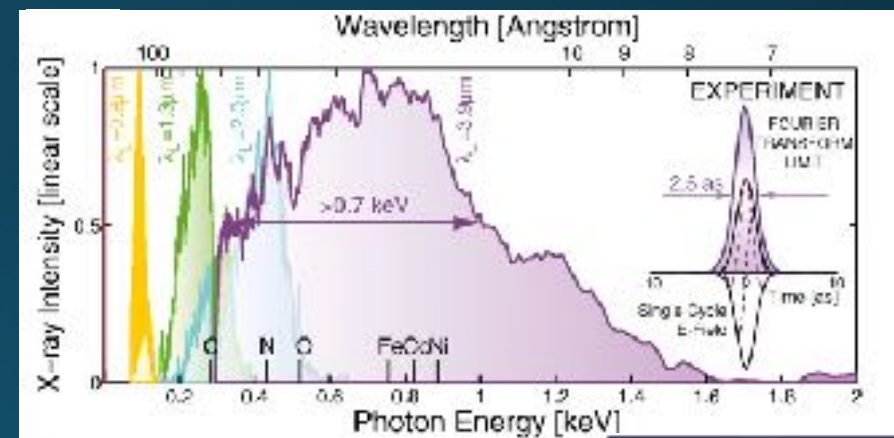
keV HHG Beam



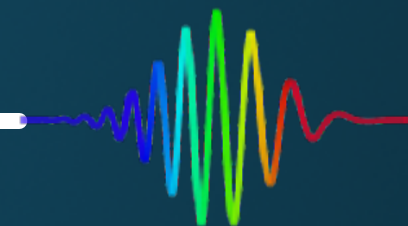
Creating a New Class of X-Ray Lasers: Pushing the Limits of Attosecond Science

- As we discover new physicochemical phenomena, we will need better lasers to understand how these materials work...
- As an example, electronic dynamics > 1 eV take place on attosecond times scales (e.g., semiconductor light absorption).

Coherent harmonics in the keV range!

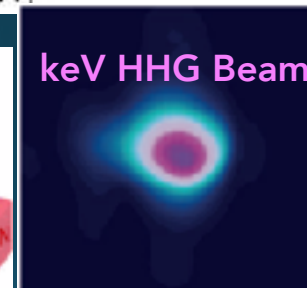
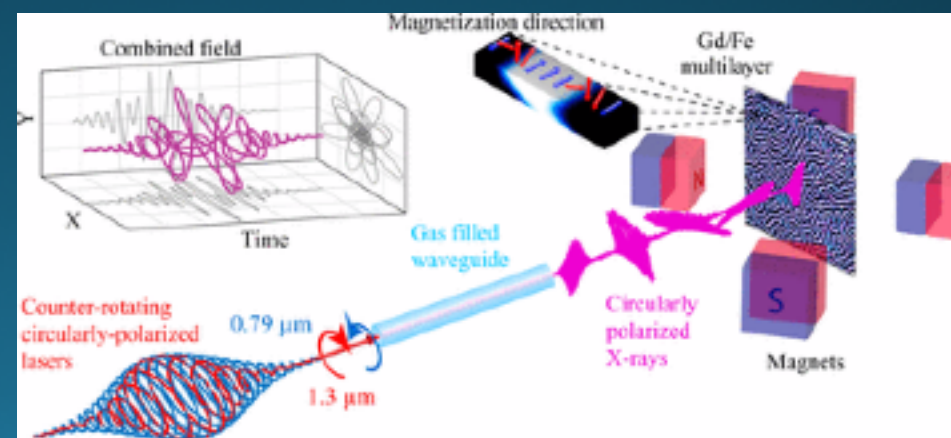
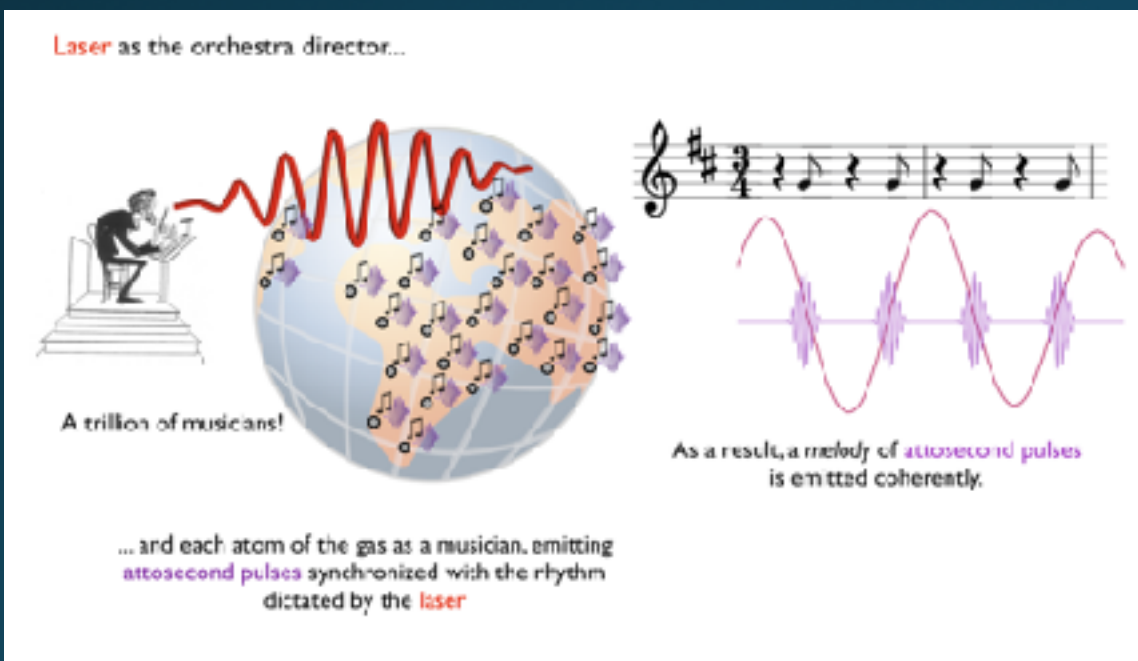
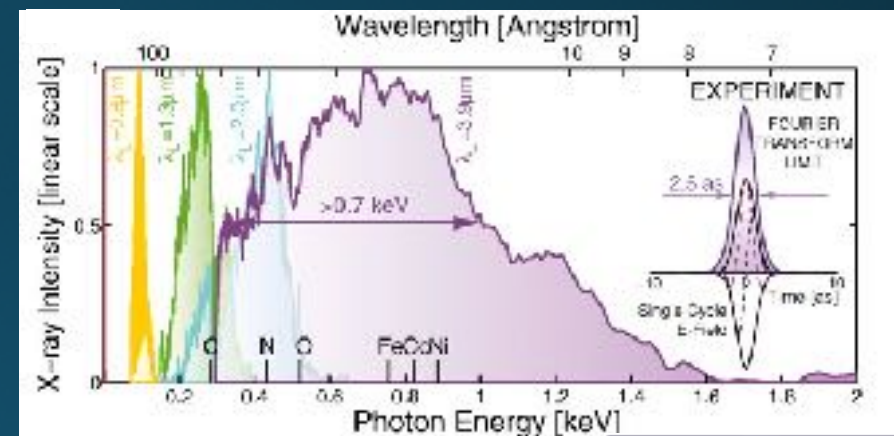


Creating a New Class of X-Ray Lasers: Pushing the Limits of Attosecond Science



- As we discover new physicochemical phenomena, we will need better lasers to understand how these materials work...
- As an example, electronic dynamics > 1 eV take place on attosecond times scales (e.g., semiconductor light absorption).

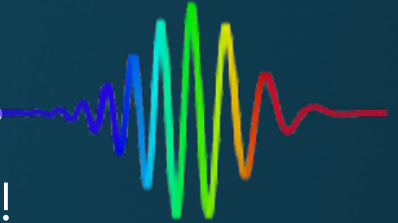
Coherent harmonics in the keV range!



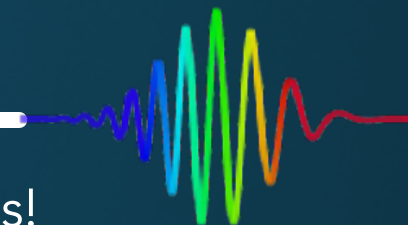


Creating Isolated Attosecond Pulses to Capture The Fastest Materials Dynamics

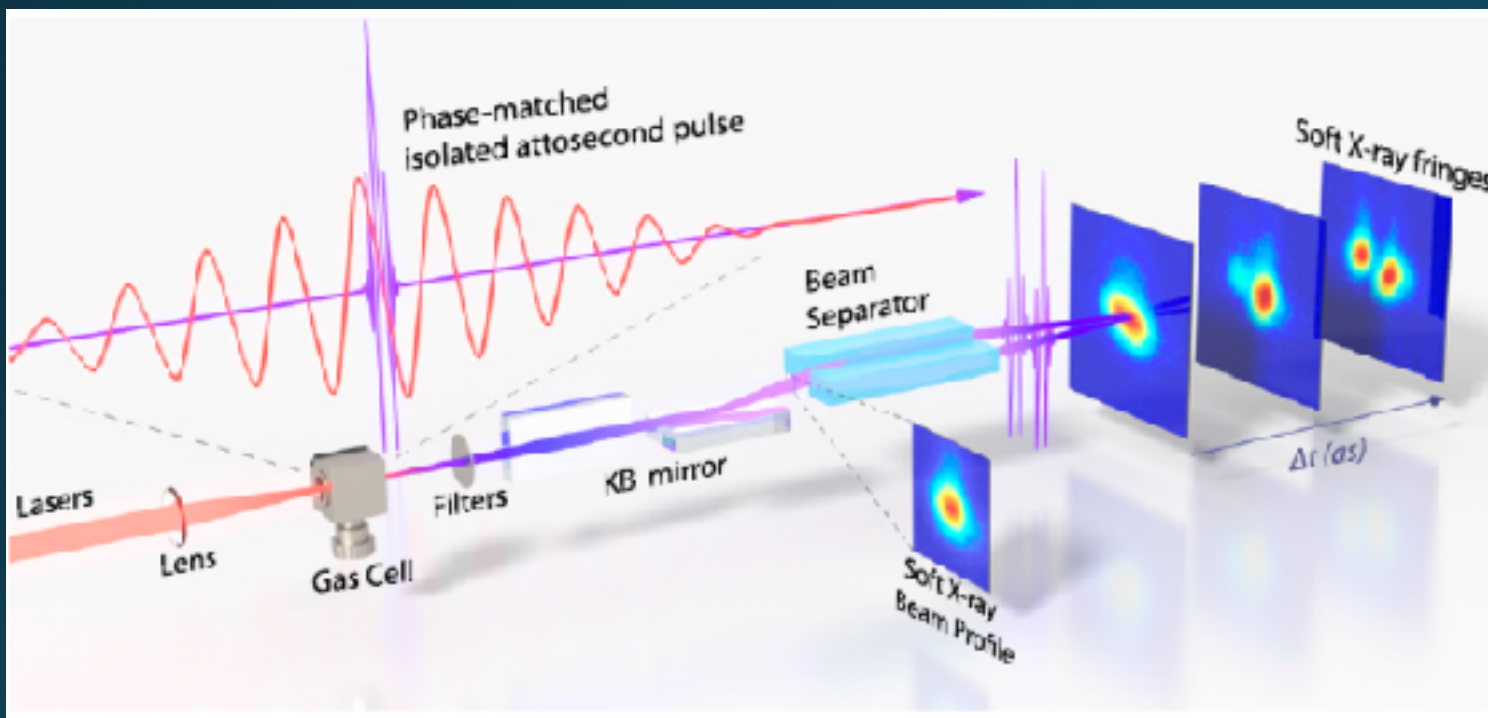
- Carefully changing the “tune” of the HHG process yields isolated attosecond pulses!



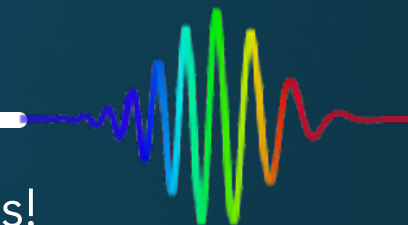
Creating Isolated Attosecond Pulses to Capture The Fastest Materials Dynamics



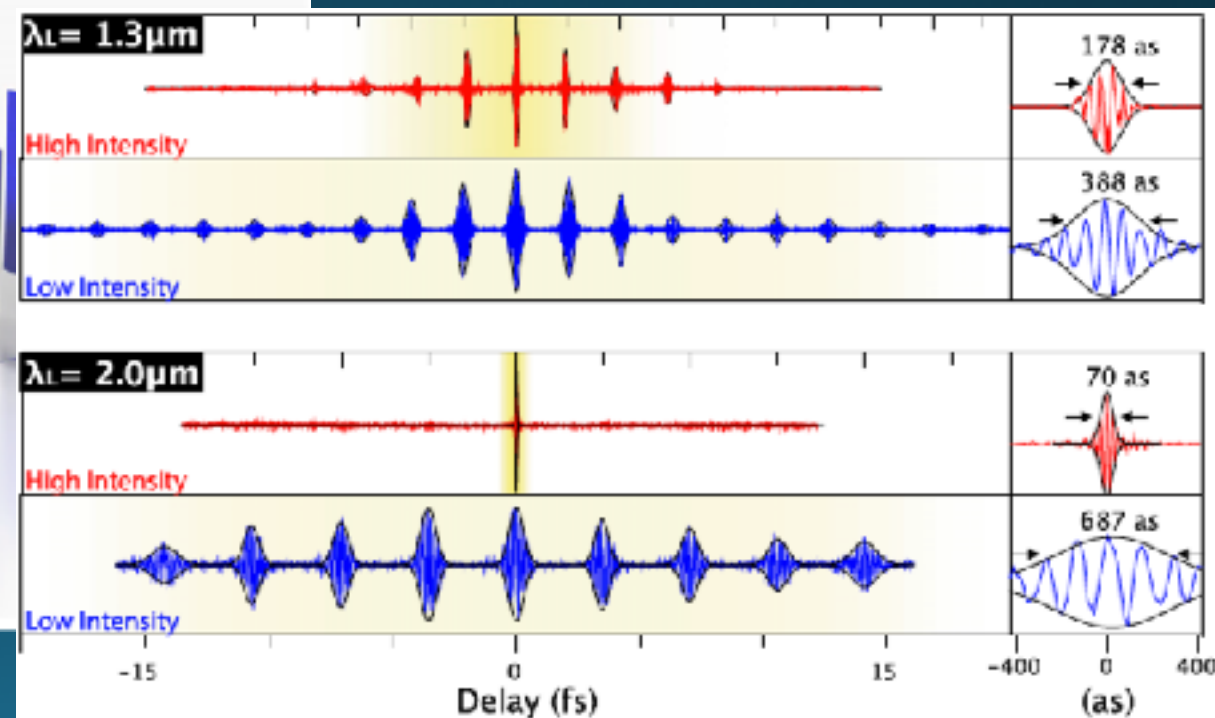
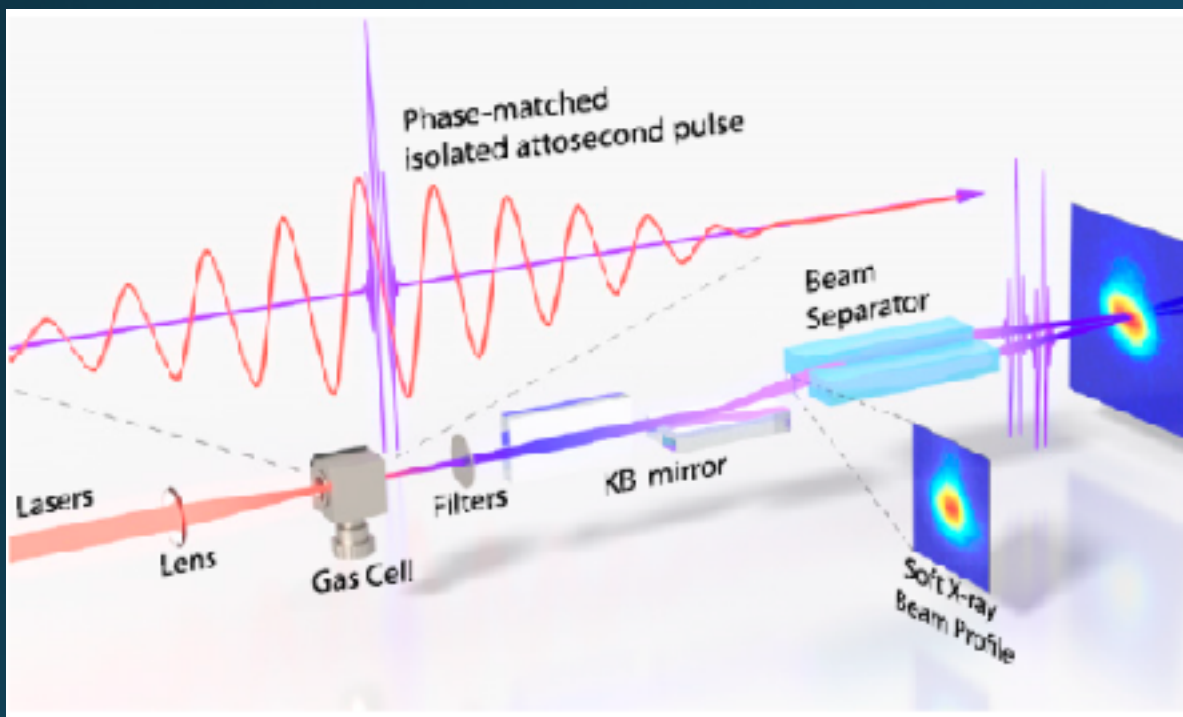
- Carefully changing the “tune” of the HHG process yields isolated attosecond pulses!



Creating Isolated Attosecond Pulses to Capture The Fastest Materials Dynamics



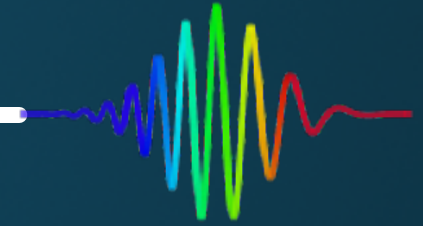
- Carefully changing the “tune” of the HHG process yields isolated attosecond pulses!



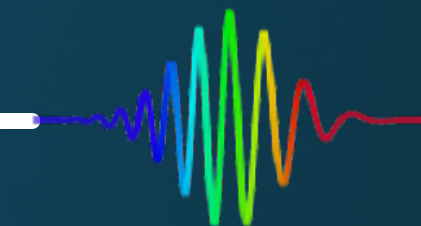


Generating Bright, Narrowband Harmonics for Elemental Absorption Spectroscopy

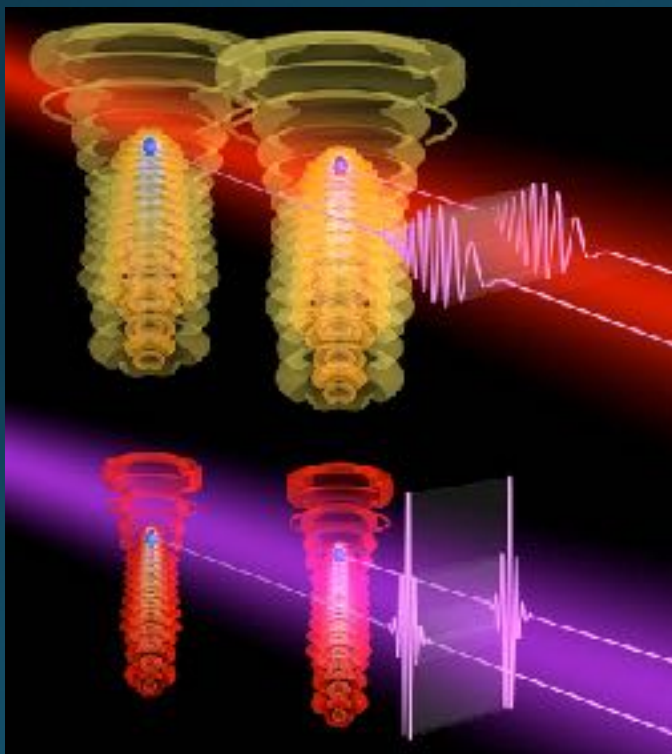
- Driving the HHG process with UV light yield bright, narrowband harmonics spanning many elemental absorption edges!



Generating Bright, Narrowband Harmonics for Elemental Absorption Spectroscopy

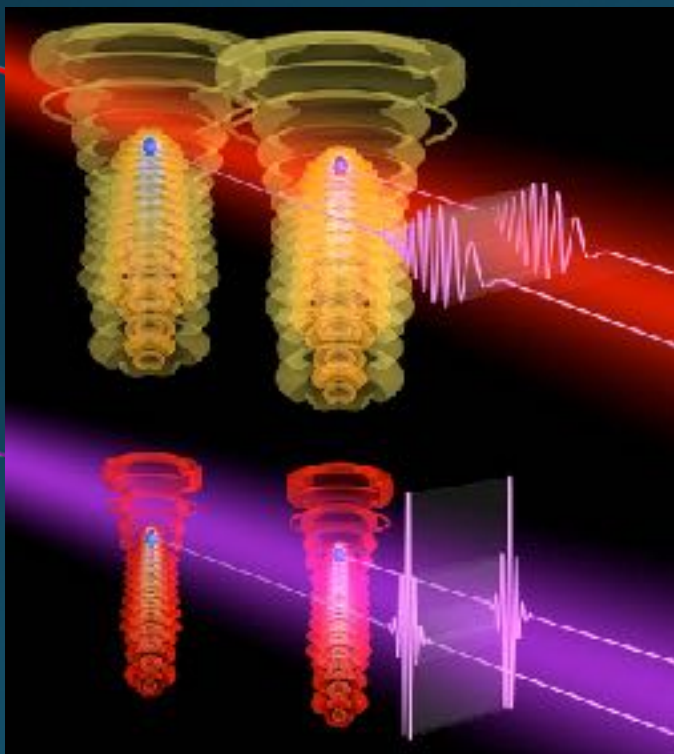
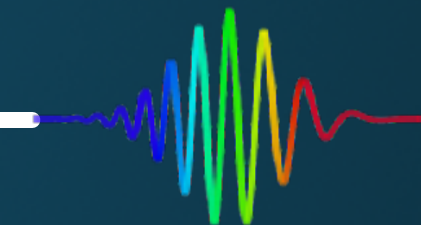


- Driving the HHG process with UV light yield bright, narrowband harmonics spanning many elemental absorption edges!

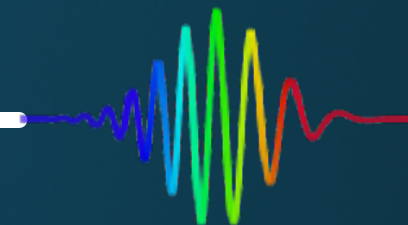


Generating Bright, Narrowband Harmonics for Elemental Absorption Spectroscopy

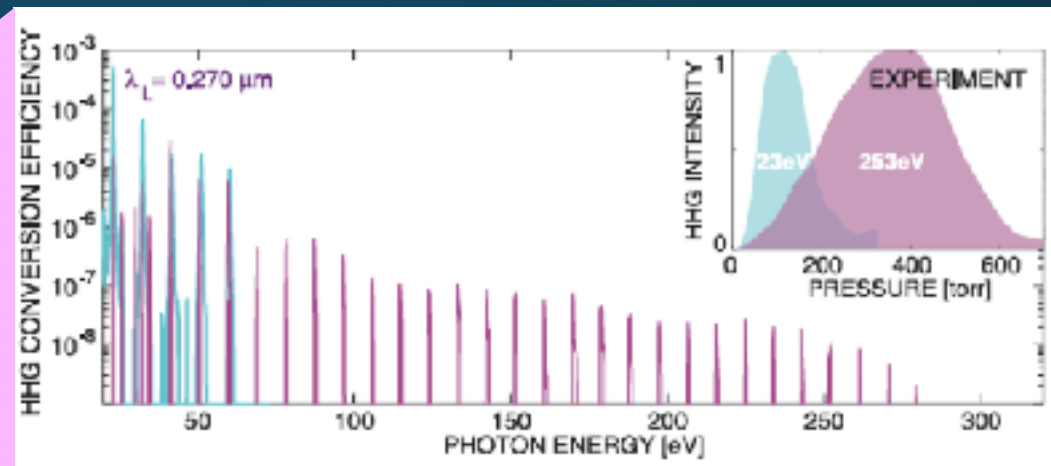
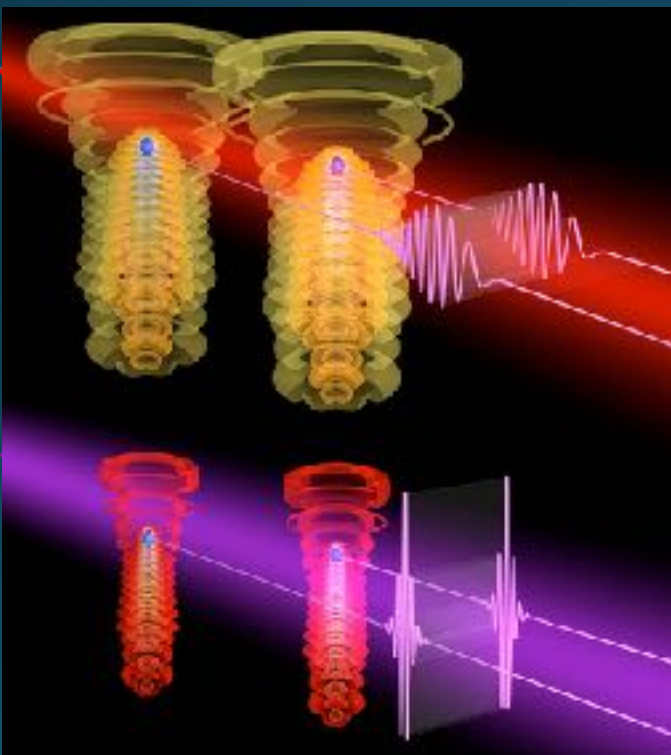
- Driving the HHG process with UV light yield bright, narrowband harmonics spanning many elemental absorption edges!



Generating Bright, Narrowband Harmonics for Elemental Absorption Spectroscopy

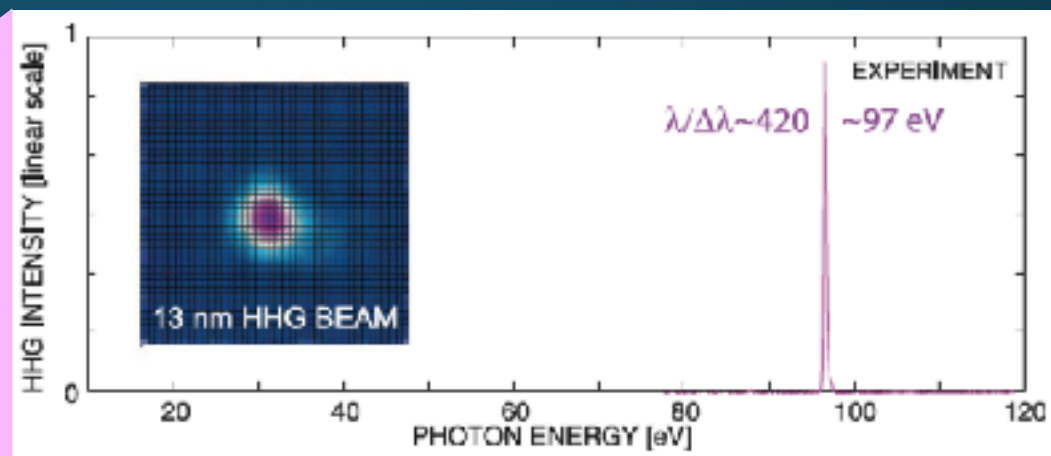
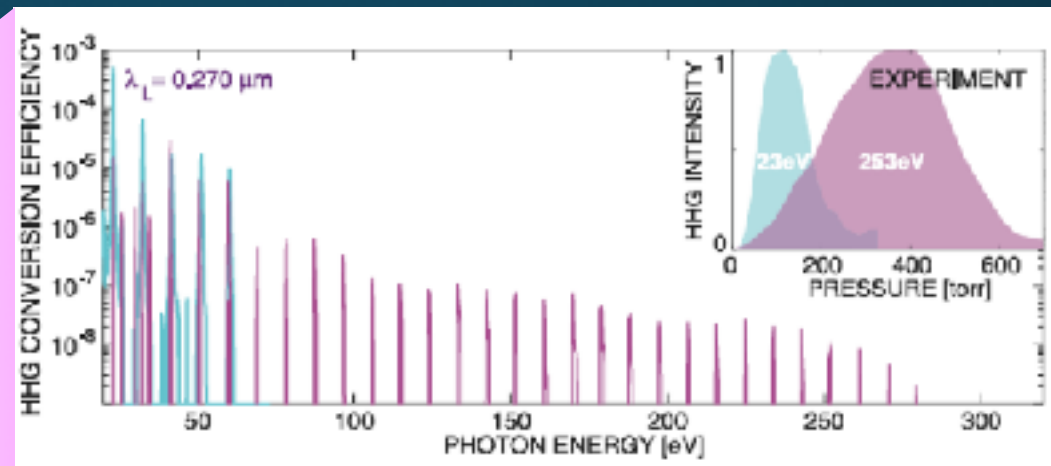
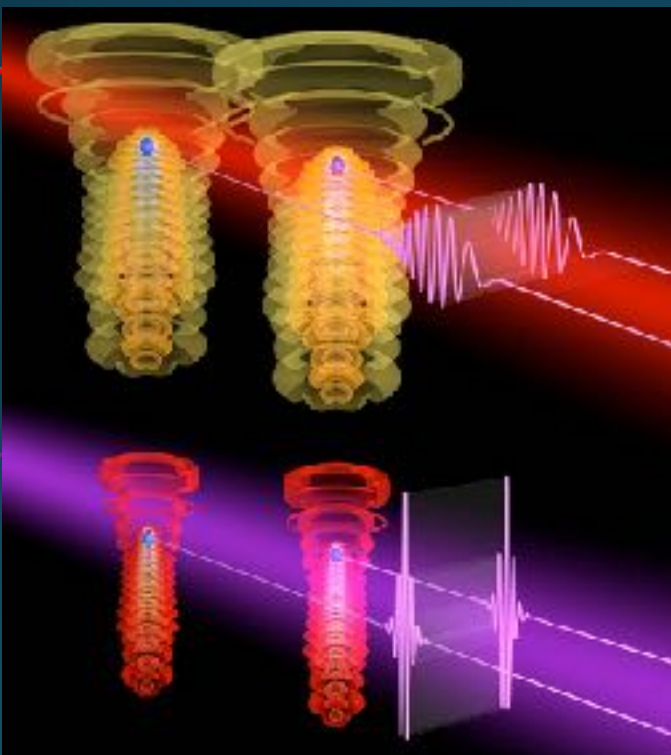


- Driving the HHG process with UV light yield bright, narrowband harmonics spanning many elemental absorption edges!

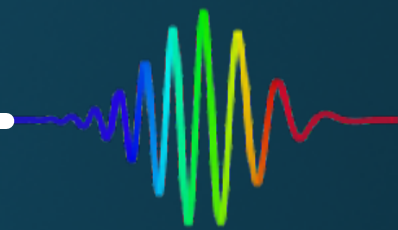


Generating Bright, Narrowband Harmonics for Elemental Absorption Spectroscopy

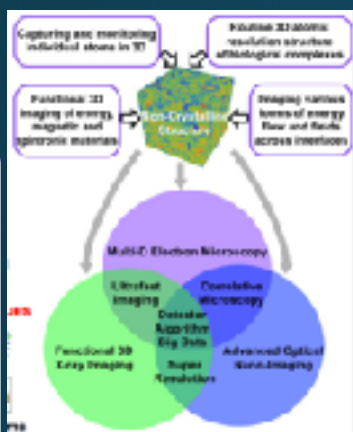
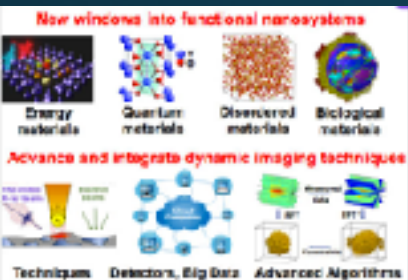
- Driving the HHG process with UV light yield bright, narrowband harmonics spanning many elemental absorption edges!



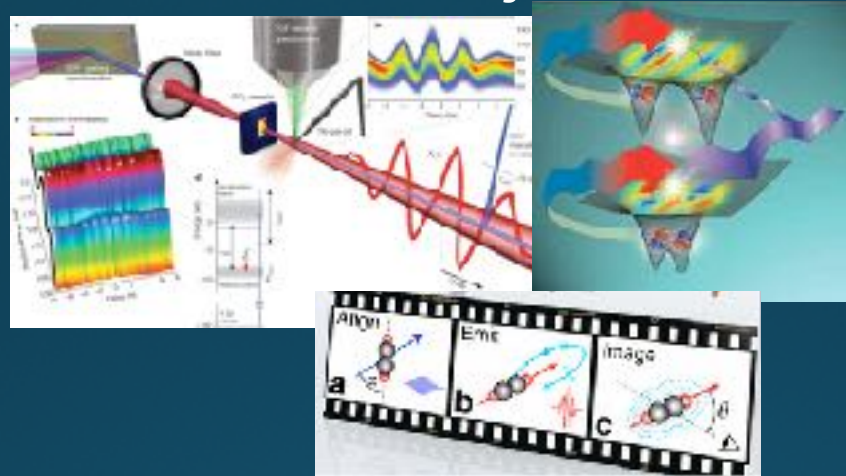
Future of Ultrafast Light and Materials Science: Probing Nature at Its Fundamental Limits



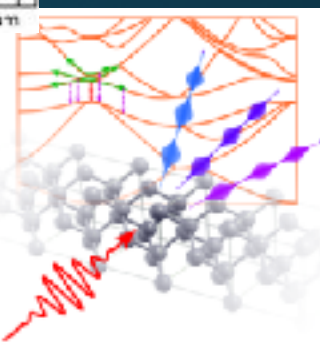
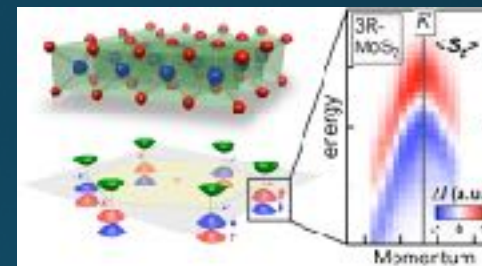
Real Time Functional Imaging



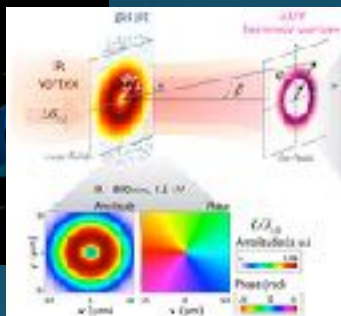
Attosecond Dynamics



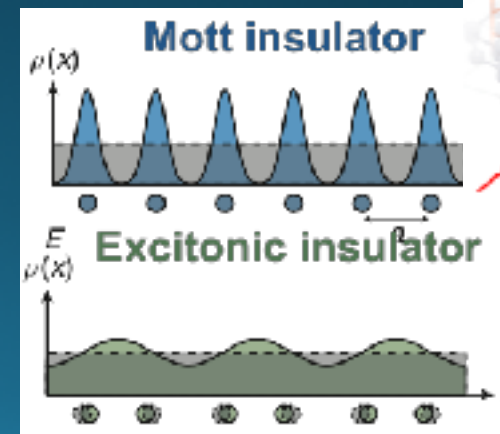
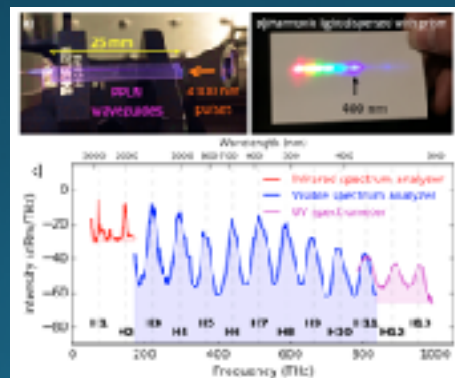
Tracking the Ultrafast Migration of Charge in Correlated Materials



Structured Light Beams for Advanced Spectroscopies

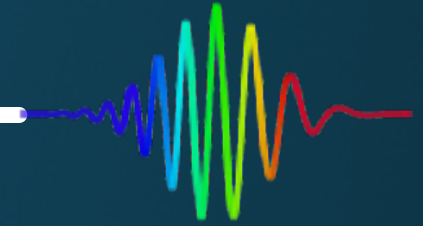


New Sources of Ultrafast Laser





Thanks for Listening to a Very, Very, Very
Loud and Energetic **Researcher** 😊





Thanks for Listening to a Very, Very, Very
Loud and Energetic **Researcher** 😊

