

Elettra Sincrotrone Trieste



Time-resolved XAS with FELs: recent advances at FERMI

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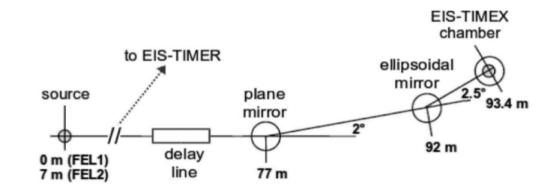


EIS-TIMEX beamline at FERMI



The beamline is designed for studying subps dynamics in dense matter under extreme conditions

Pump-probe configuration with a FEL/laser jitter of 6 fs





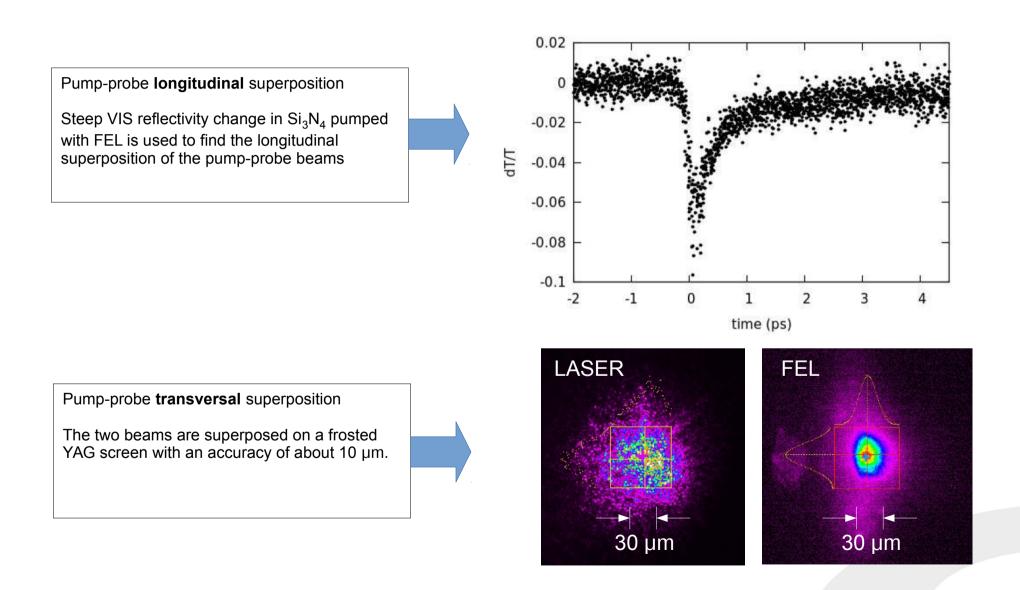
Ellipsoidal mirror



An ellipsoidal mirror focus the FEL on spots of 5 um diameter



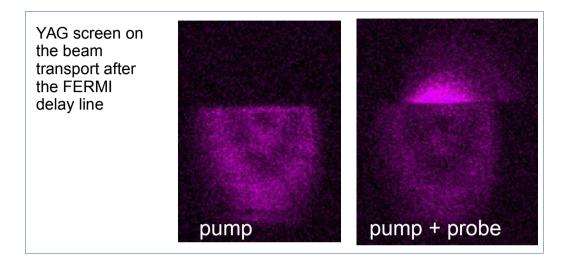
Pump-probe setup (FEL/laser)

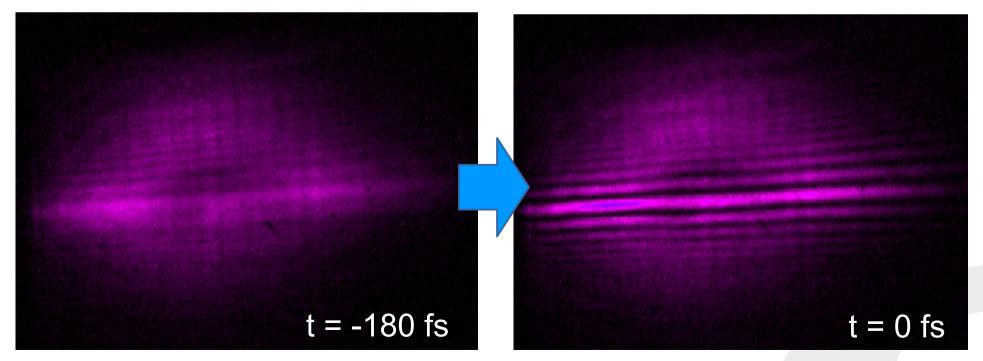




Pump-probe setup (FEL/FEL)

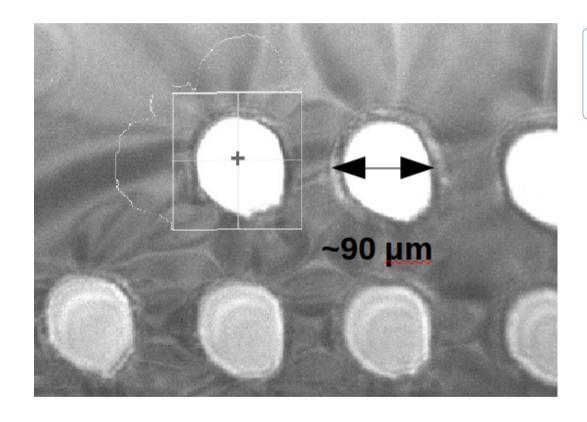
Pump-probe longitudinal superposition Interference fringes on a YAG screen close to the sample are used to find the longitudinal superposition of the FEL pump-probe beam







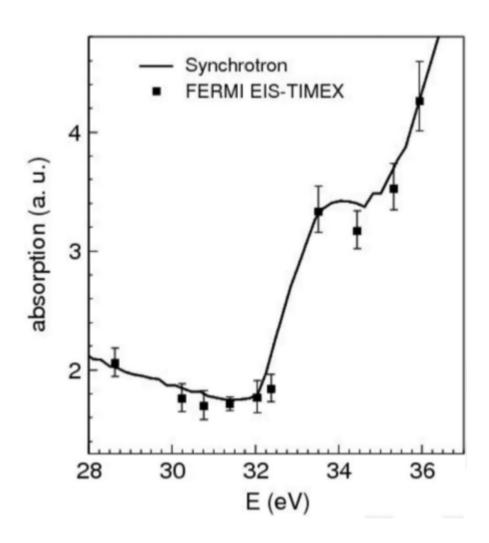
Pump-probe setup



Experiments are carried out using a single-shot approach



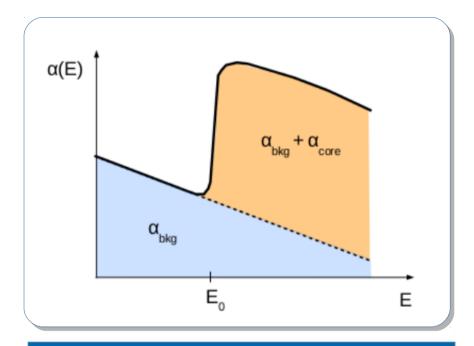
XAS at EIS-TIMEX



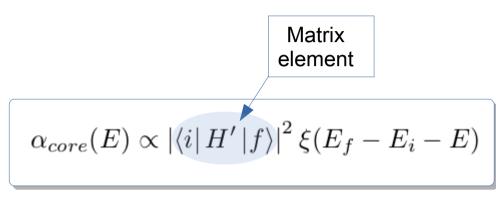
M2,3-edge of Ti under ambient conditions measured at EIS-TIMEX

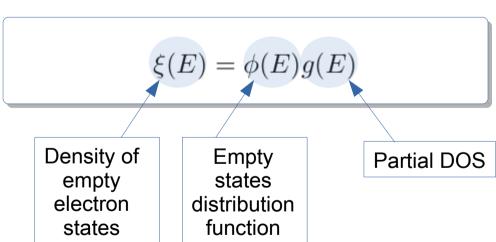


XAS theory



Under weak radiation field conditions, α_{core} is proportional to the transition rate between the initial state <i| and the final excited state |f>, provided by the Fermi golden rule.





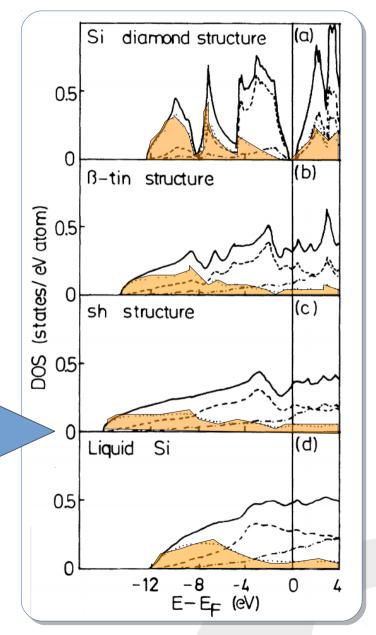


Partial density of states

Dipole selection rules

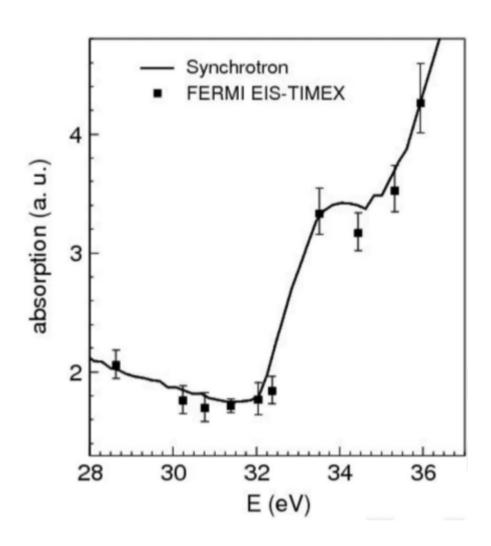
Under the dipole approximation the matrix element is nonzero if the orbital quantum number of <i| differs by 1 from that one of |f> $(\Delta L = \pm 1)$

Absorption spectroscopy at the L2,3-edge of Si (p core electrons, L=1) provides sensitivity to the s-DOS and/or to the d-DOS (L=0, 2, respectively)





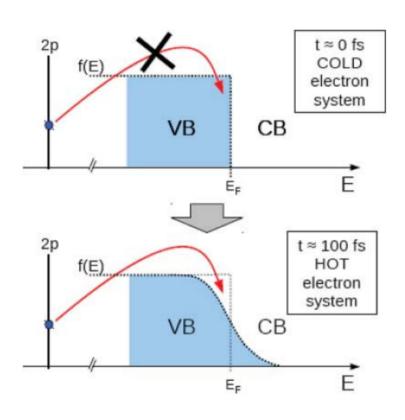
XAS at EIS-TIMEX

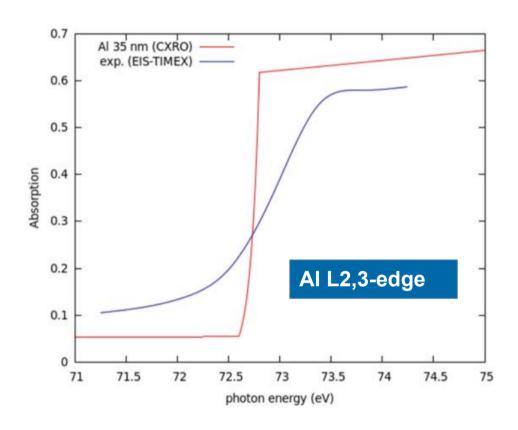


M2,3-edge of Ti under ambient conditions measured at EIS-TIMEX



XAS on nonequilibrium samples









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