

# Probing coherence properties of X-rays radiation sources: the Heterodyne Near Field Speckle approach

«PhD 1st year Workshop»

October 12th-13th, 2015

Mirko Siano

University of Milan, Department of Physics

Supervisor: Marco Potenza

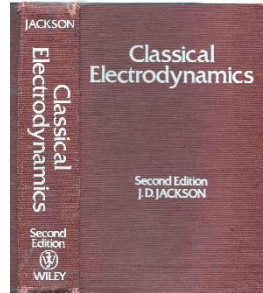
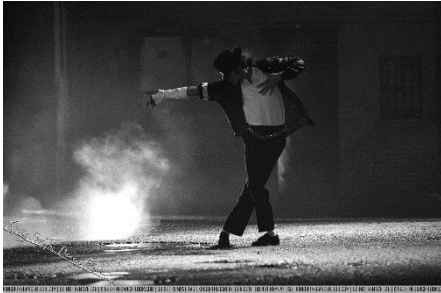
University of Milan, Department of Physics



UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI  
DI MILANO

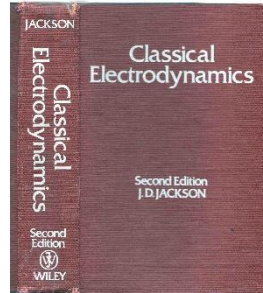
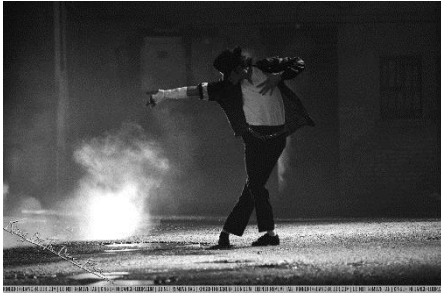


## X-rays third generation sources



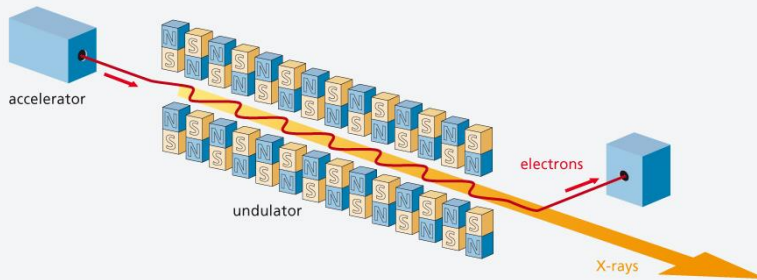
«...accelerated charges emit electromagnetic radiation»

## X-rays third generation sources

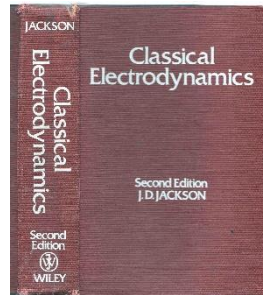
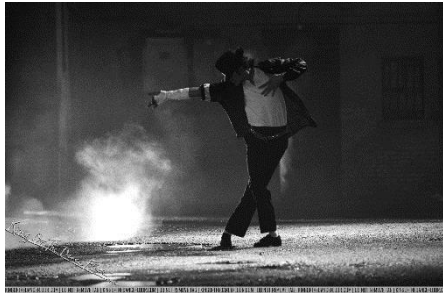


«...accelerated charges emit electromagnetic radiation»

### Wigglers and undulators

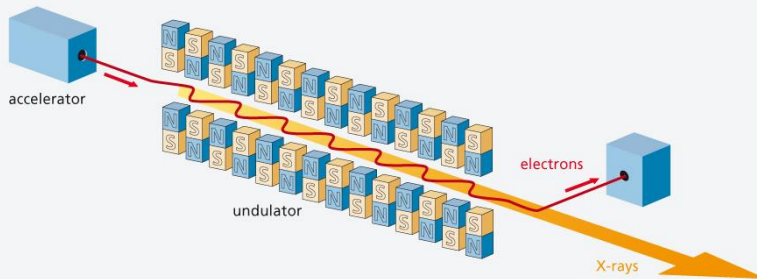


# X-rays third generation sources



«...accelerated charges emit electromagnetic radiation»

## Wigglers and undulators

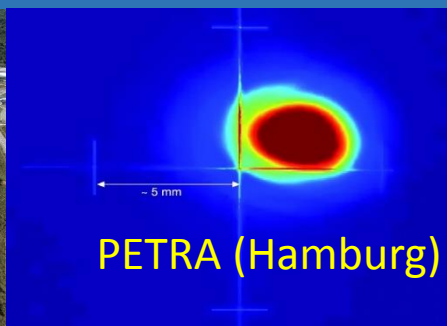


## Synchrotrons

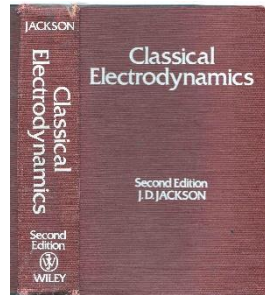
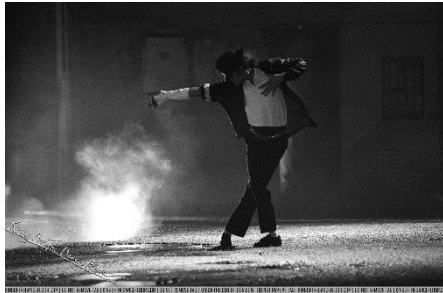


## Free Electron Lasers (FELs)

SACLA (Stanford)

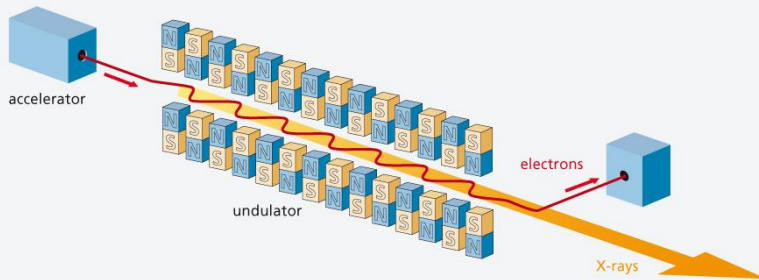


# X-rays third generation sources



«...accelerated charges emit electromagnetic radiation»

## Wigglers and undulators

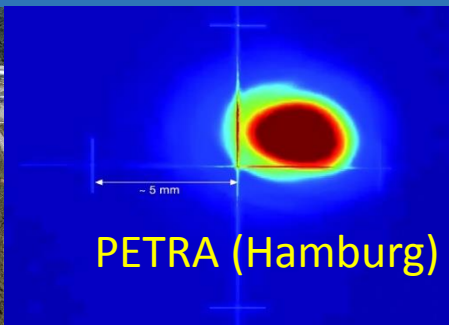


## Synchrotrons

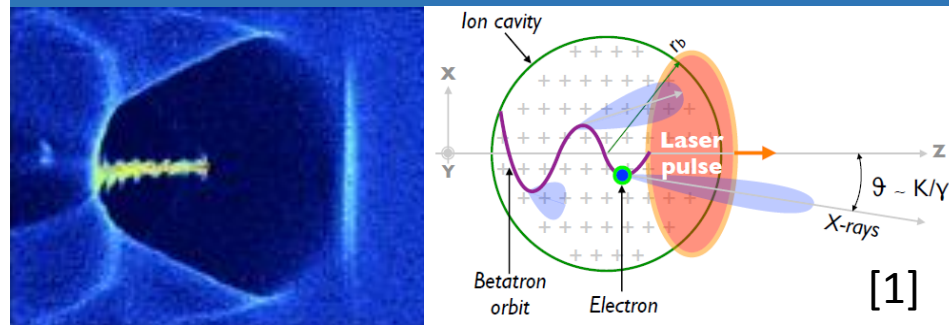


## Free Electron Lasers (FELs)

SACLA (Stanford)

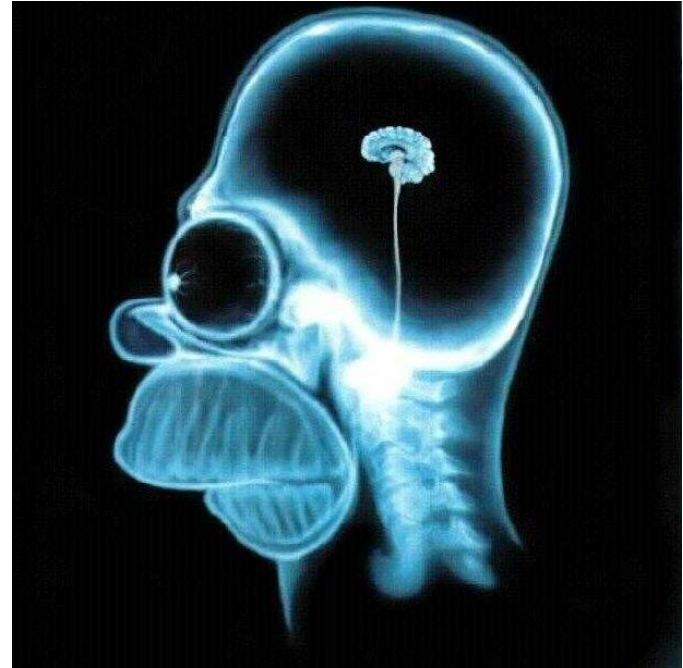


## Laser Wake Field Acceleration



[1]

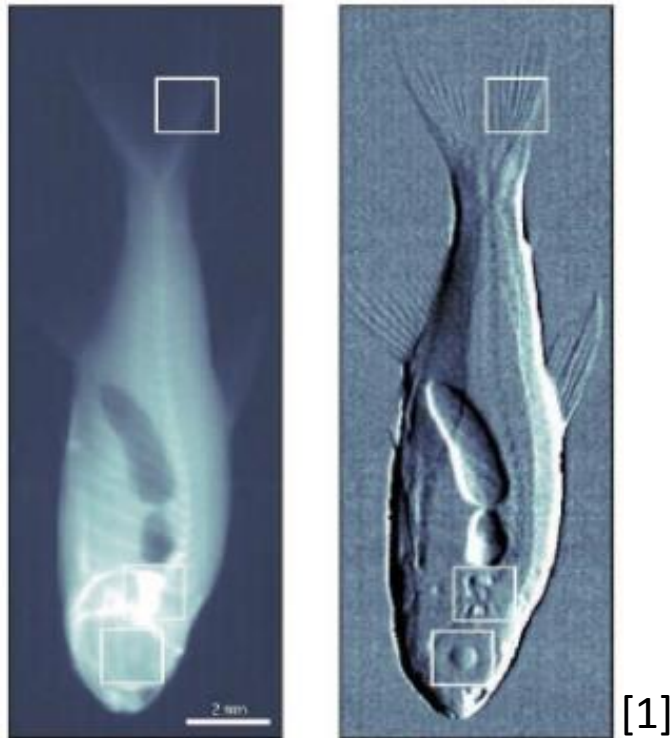
## Why are X-rays so important?



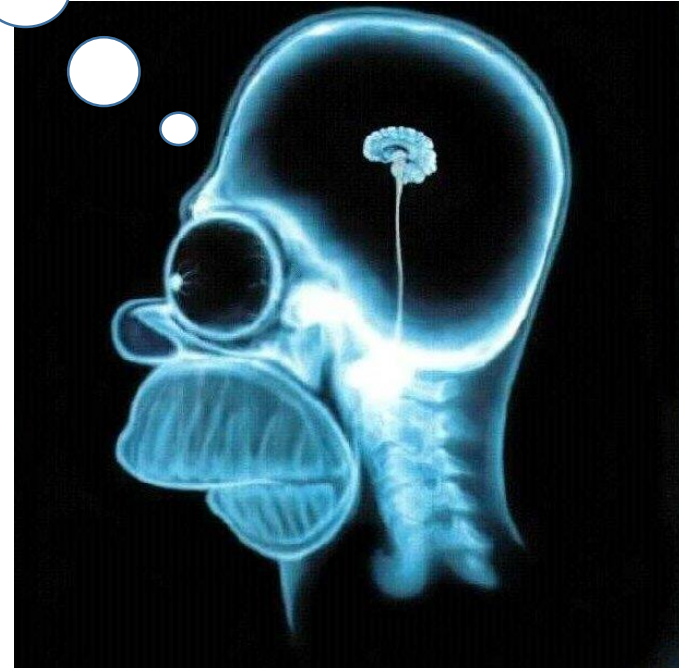
X-ray imaging

## Why are X-rays so important?

HMM, FIIIIISH !!!

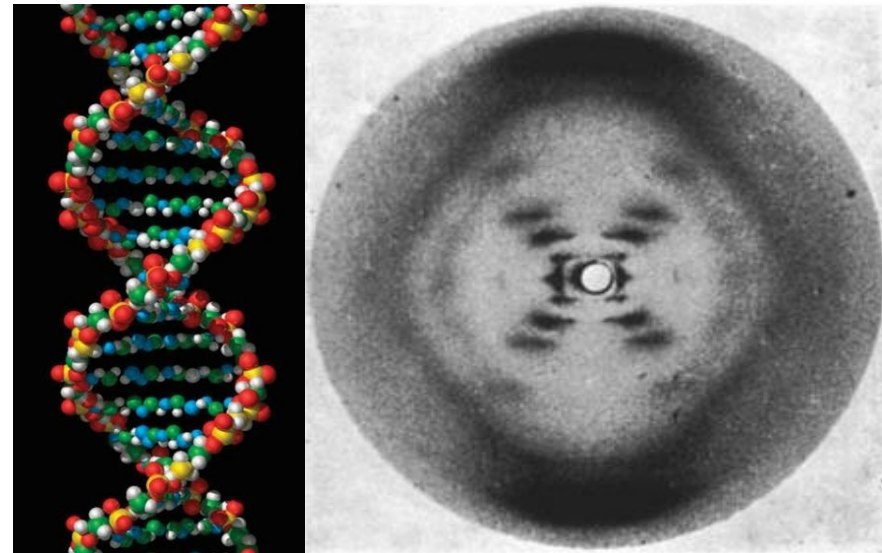
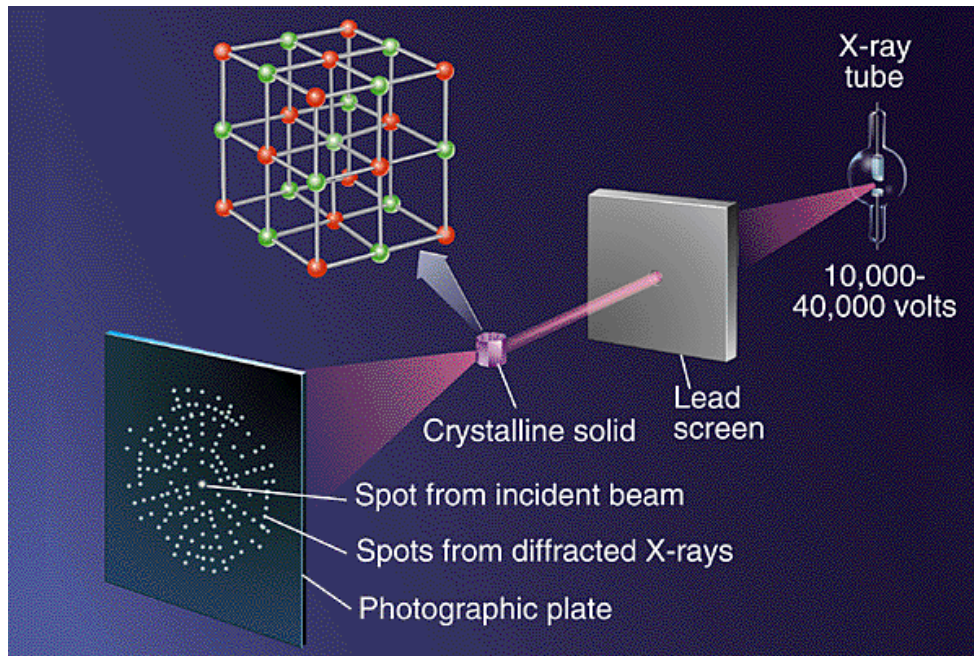


X-ray phase contrast imaging



X-ray imaging

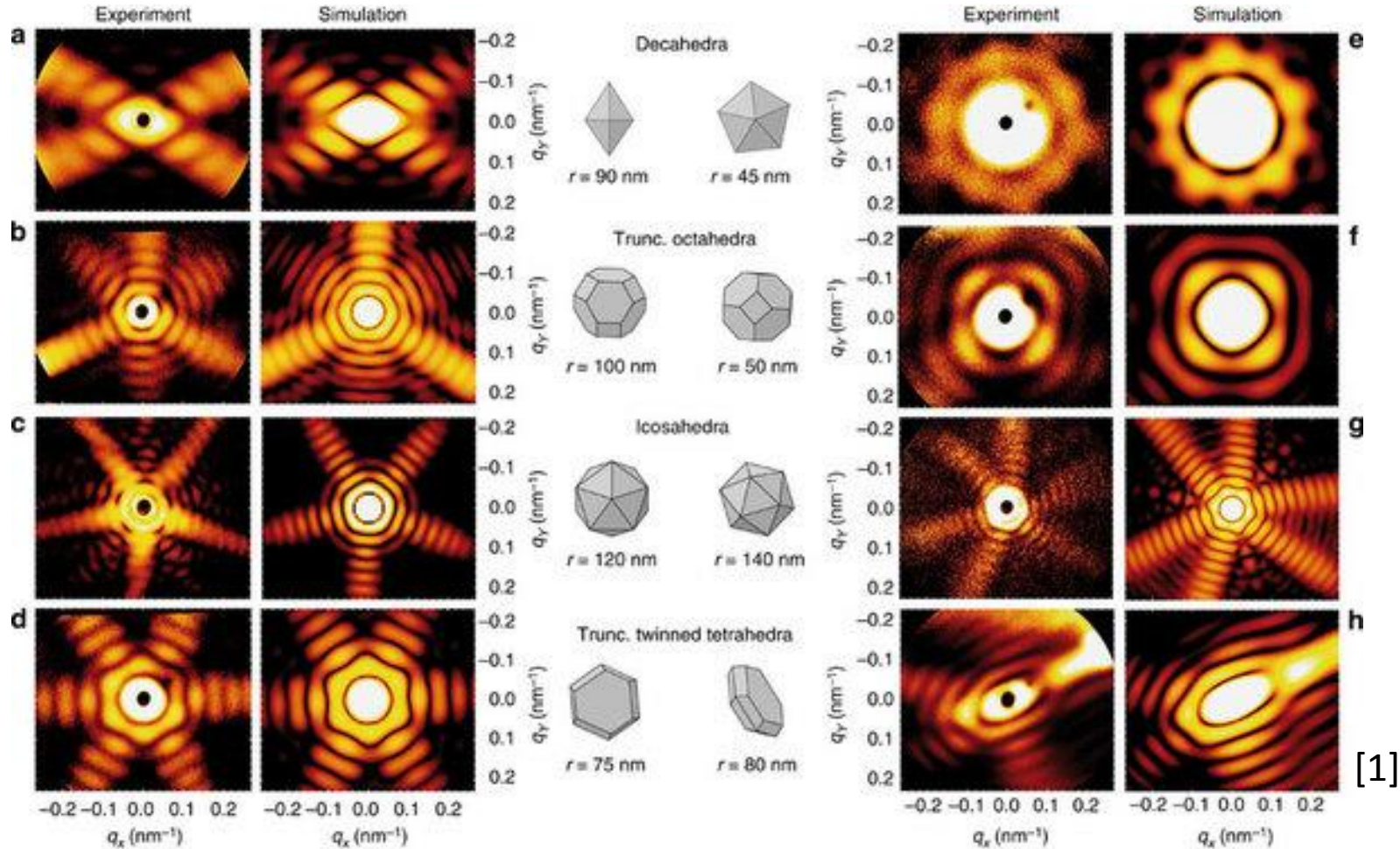
## Why are X-rays so important?



X-ray diffraction



# Why are X-rays so important?

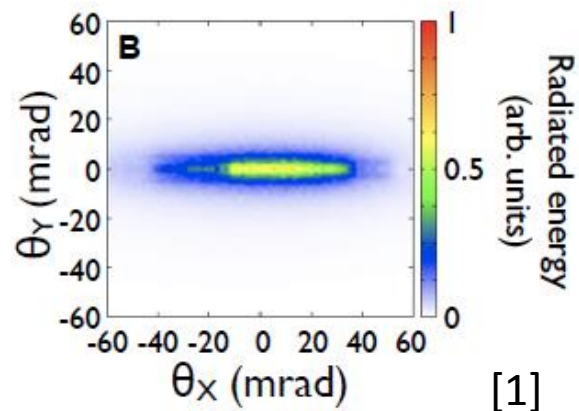
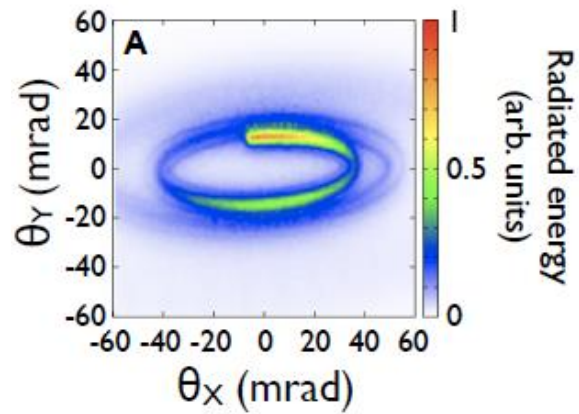


## X-ray scattering

[1]

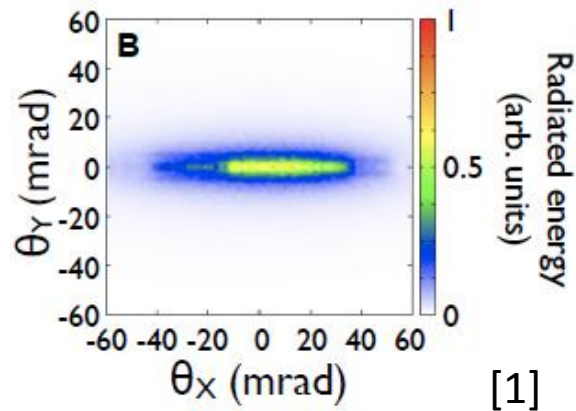
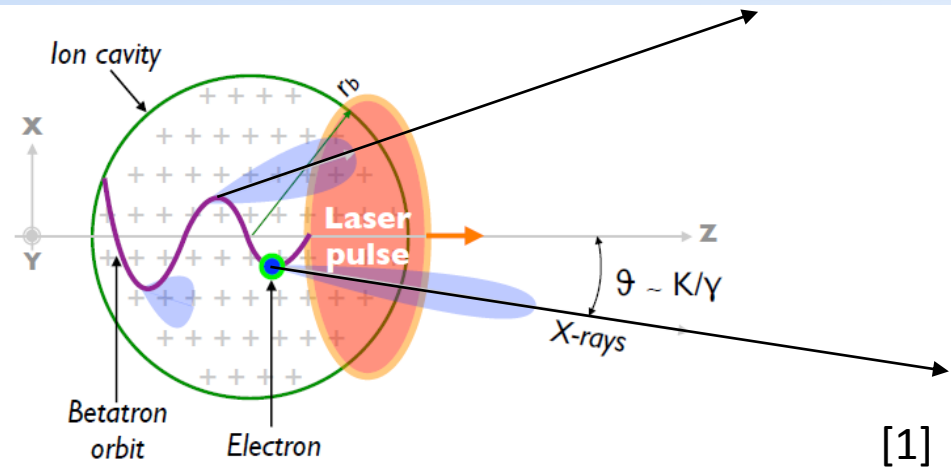
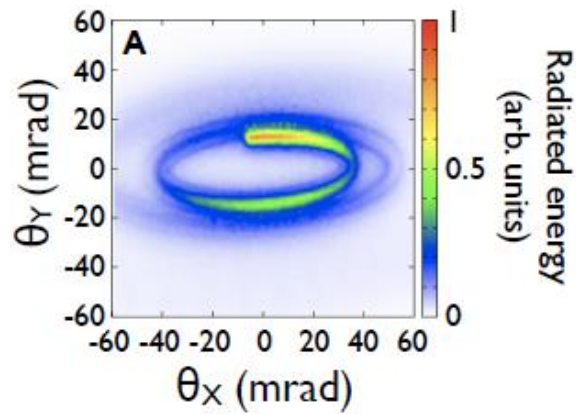
[1] I. Barke *et al.*, The 3-D architecture of individual free silver nanoparticles captured by X-ray scattering, *Nature Communications* **6** (2015)

## Why are X-rays so important?



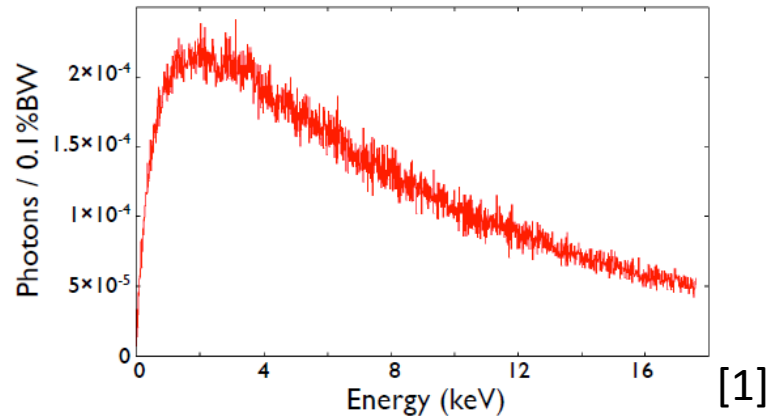
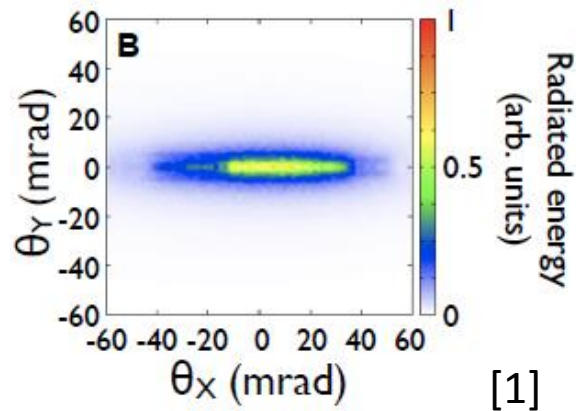
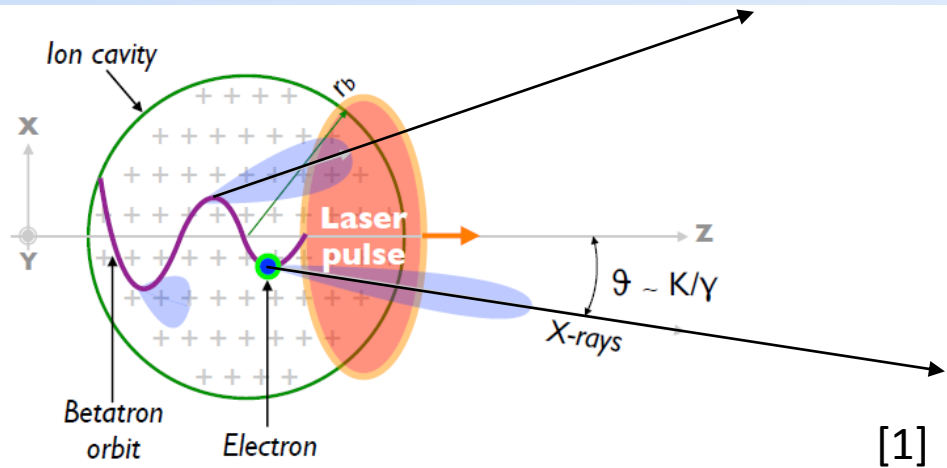
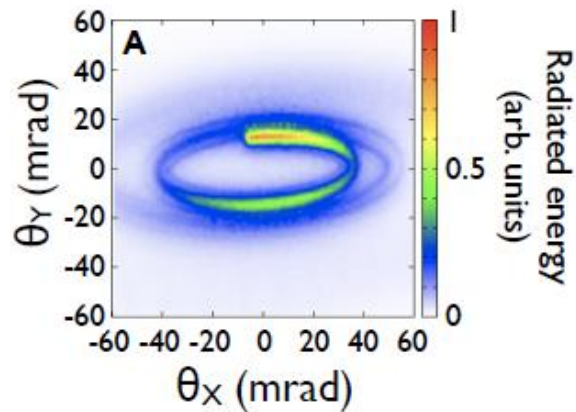
[1]

# Why are X-rays so important?



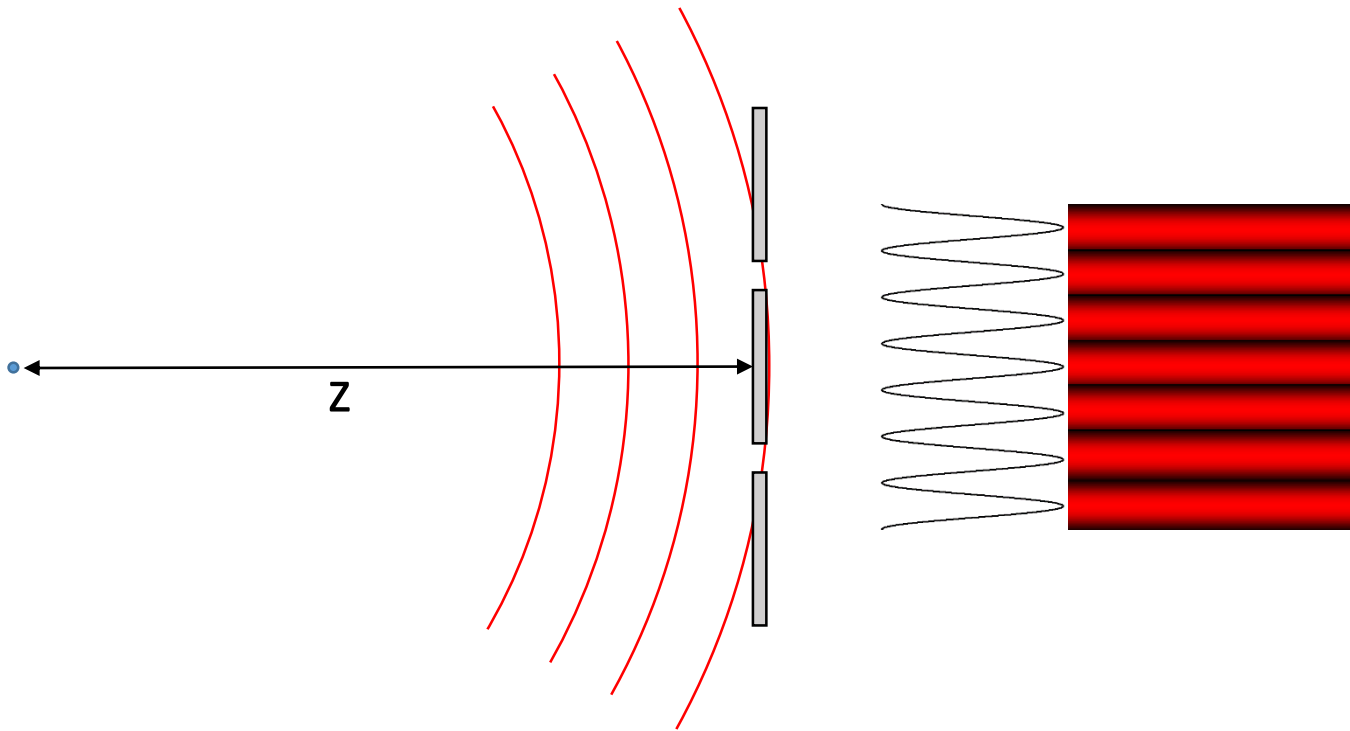
[1]

# Why are X-rays so important?

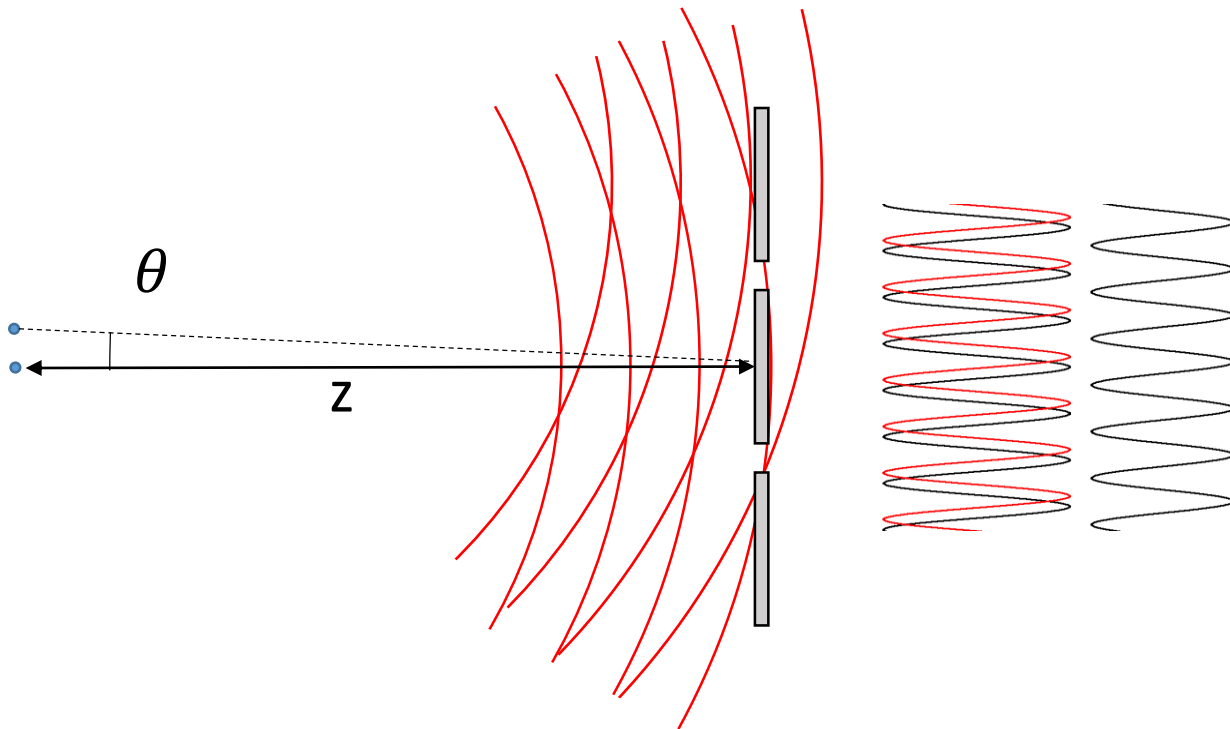


$$\hbar\omega_c = \frac{3}{2} K \gamma^2 \frac{hc}{\lambda_u} = 5.24 \cdot 10^{-21} \gamma^2 [n_e] \text{ cm}^{-3} [r_\beta [\mu\text{m}]] \text{ [eV]}$$

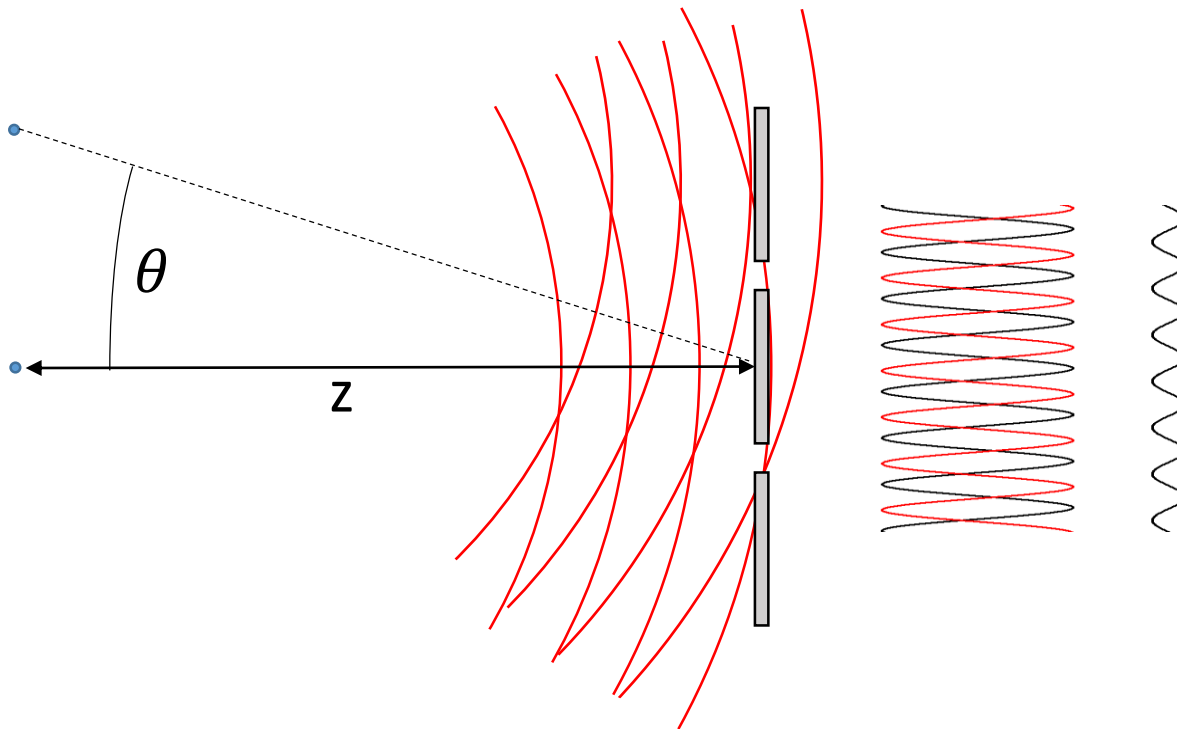
# Introduction on coherence



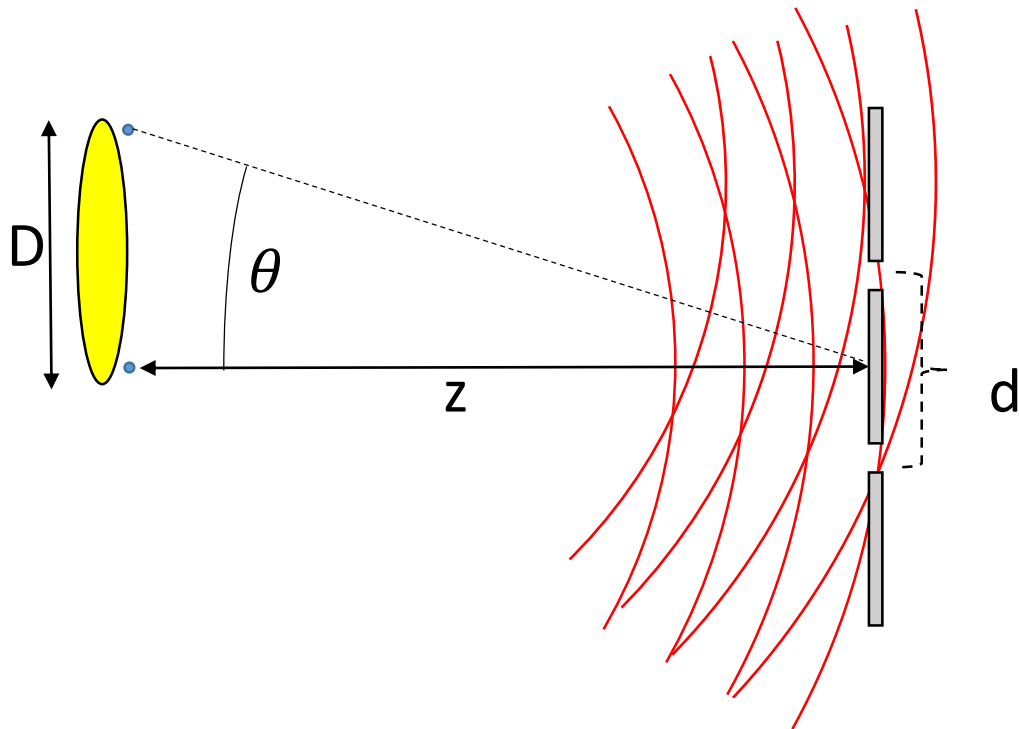
# Introduction on coherence



# Introduction on coherence

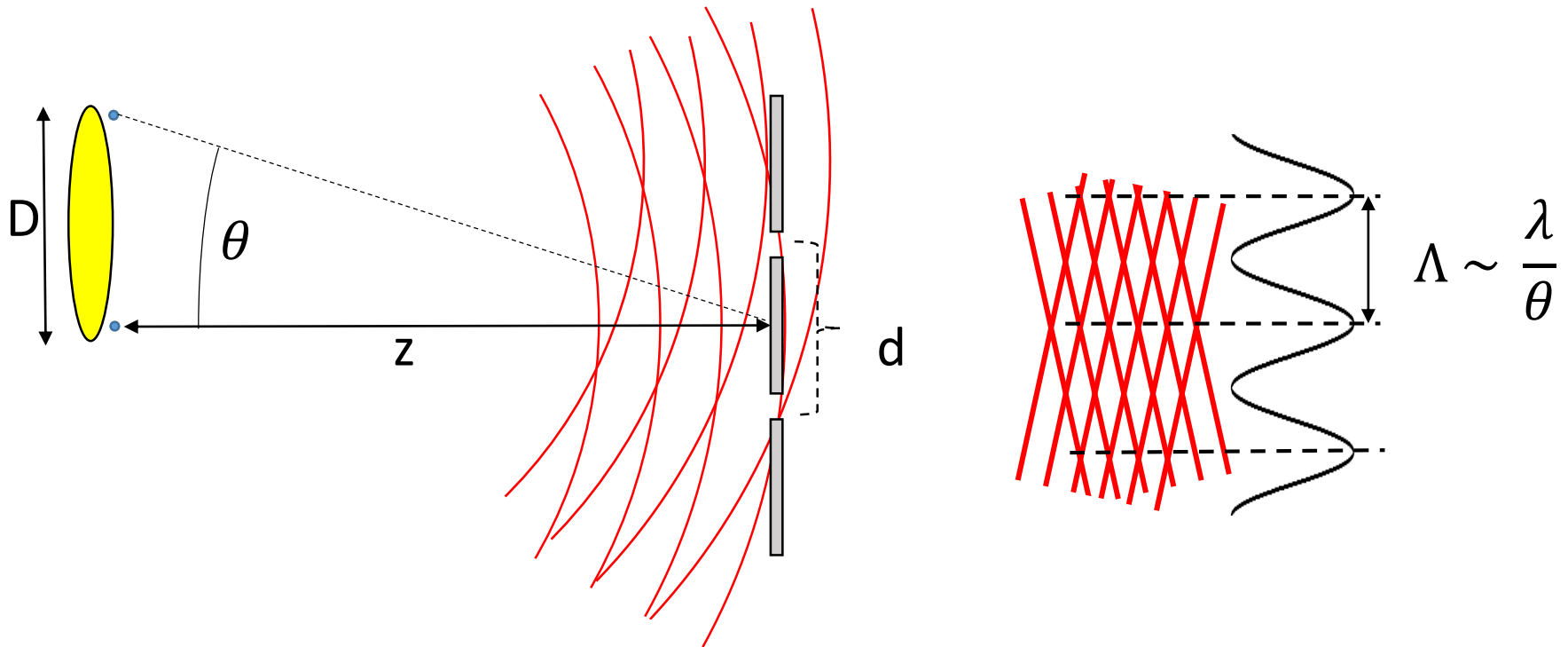


# Introduction on coherence





# Introduction on coherence

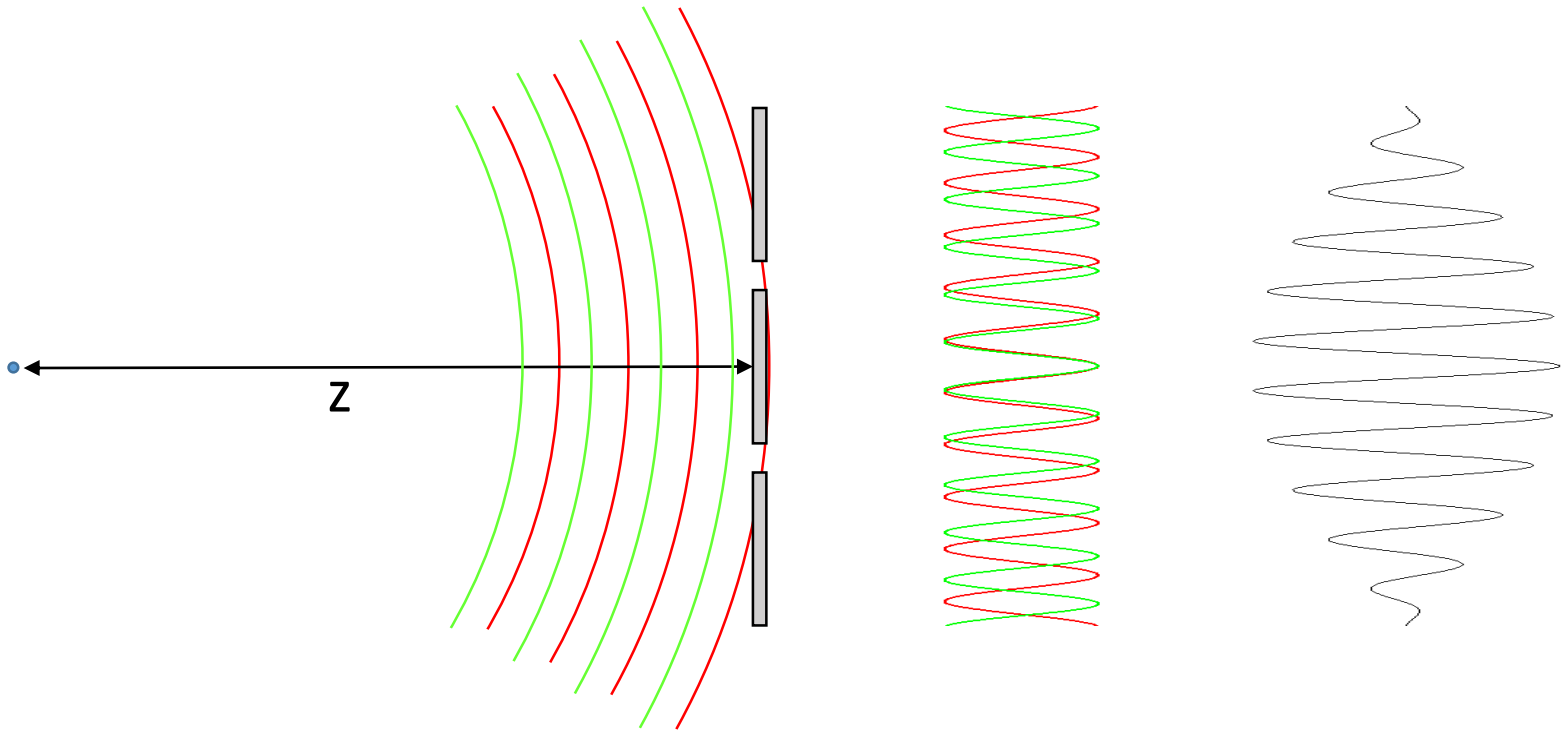


$$d < (\ll) \Lambda \sim \frac{\lambda}{\theta}$$

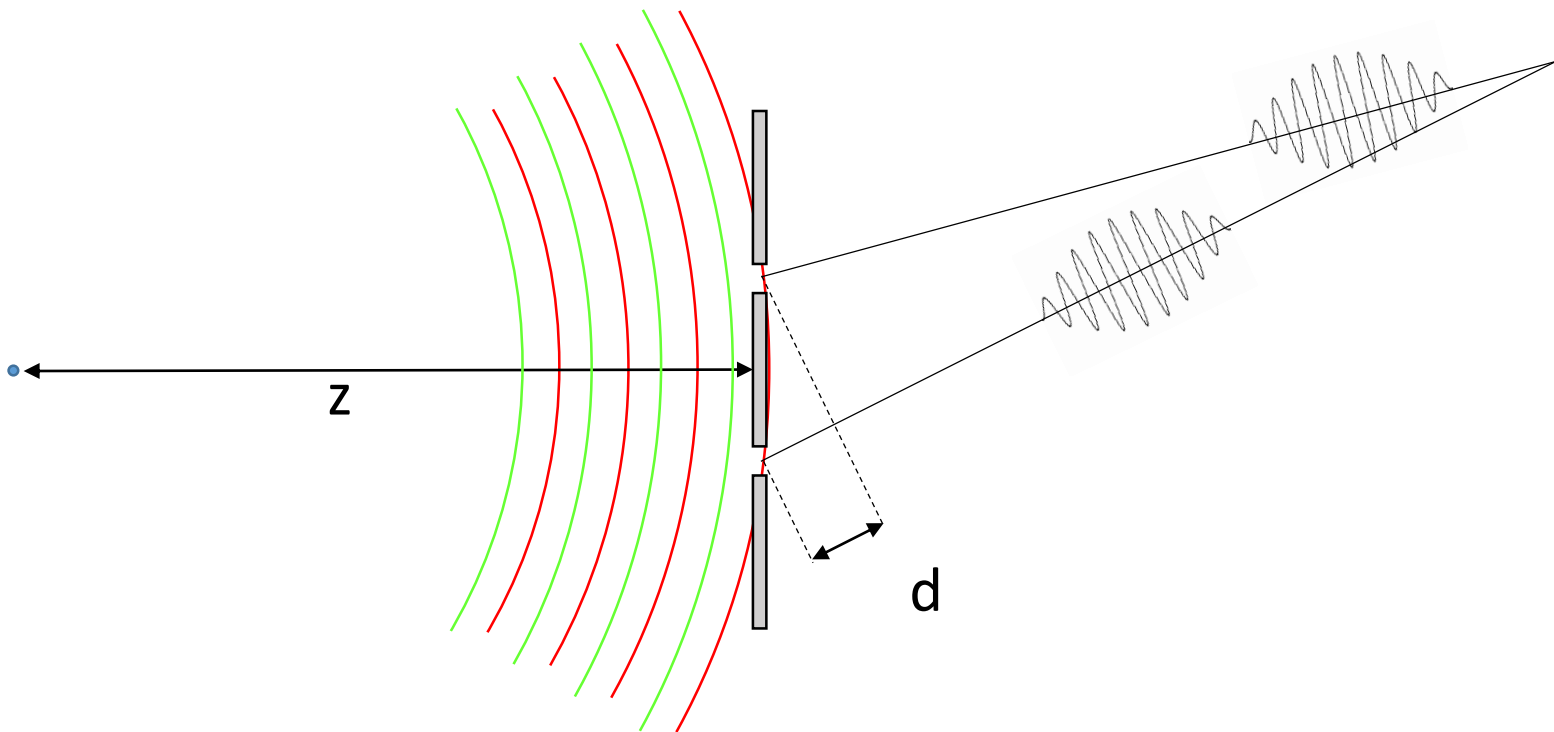
$$d_{coh} \sim \frac{\lambda z}{D}$$

**Van Cittert – Zernike theorem**

# Introduction on coherence



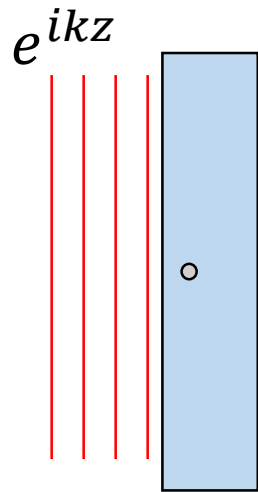
# Introduction on coherence



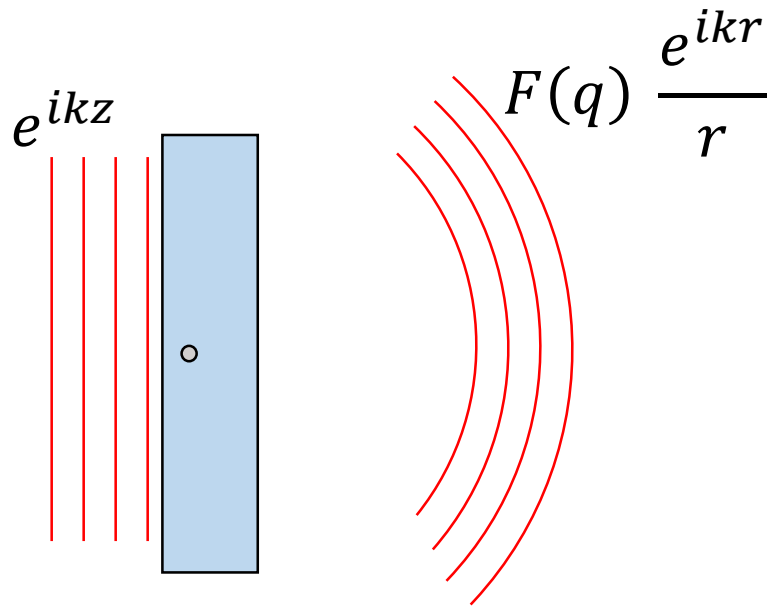
$$d < (\ll) l_{\text{wavepacket}}$$

$$l_{\text{coh}} \sim \frac{\lambda^2}{\Delta\lambda}$$

## Coherence with colloidal particles: speckle fields



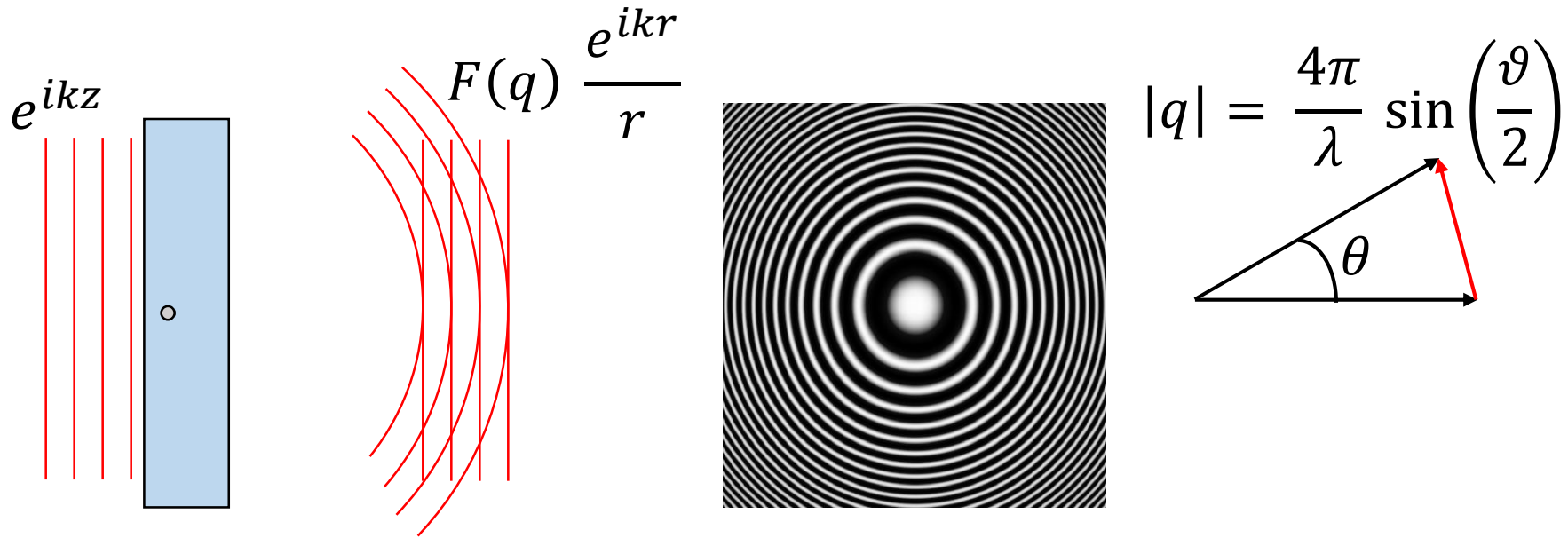
# Coherence with colloidal particles: speckle fields



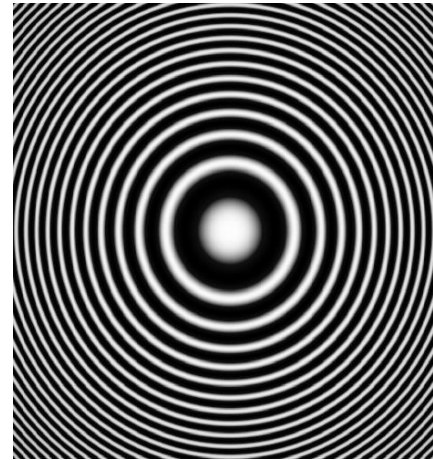
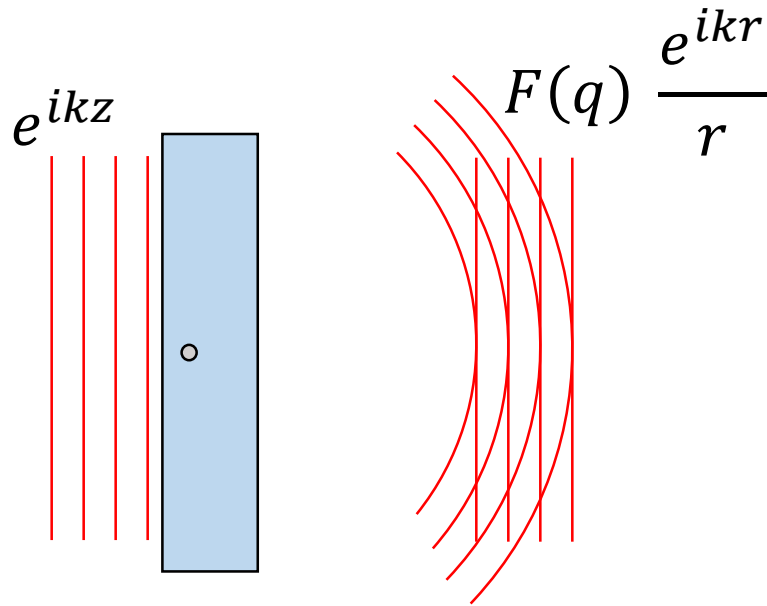
$$|q| = \frac{4\pi}{\lambda} \sin\left(\frac{\vartheta}{2}\right)$$

A vector diagram illustrating the scattering vector  $q$ . It shows a horizontal black vector pointing to the right. A second black vector points upwards and to the right, forming an angle  $\theta$  with the horizontal vector. A red vector connects the tip of the horizontal vector to the tip of the black vector, representing the magnitude of the scattering vector  $q$ .

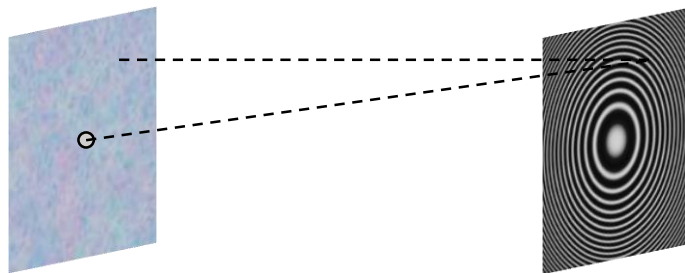
# Coherence with colloidal particles: speckle fields



# Coherence with colloidal particles: speckle fields

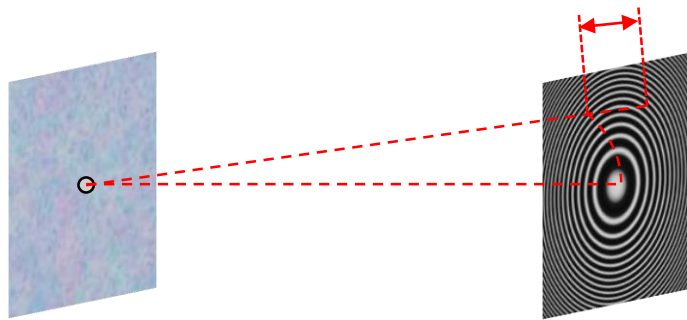
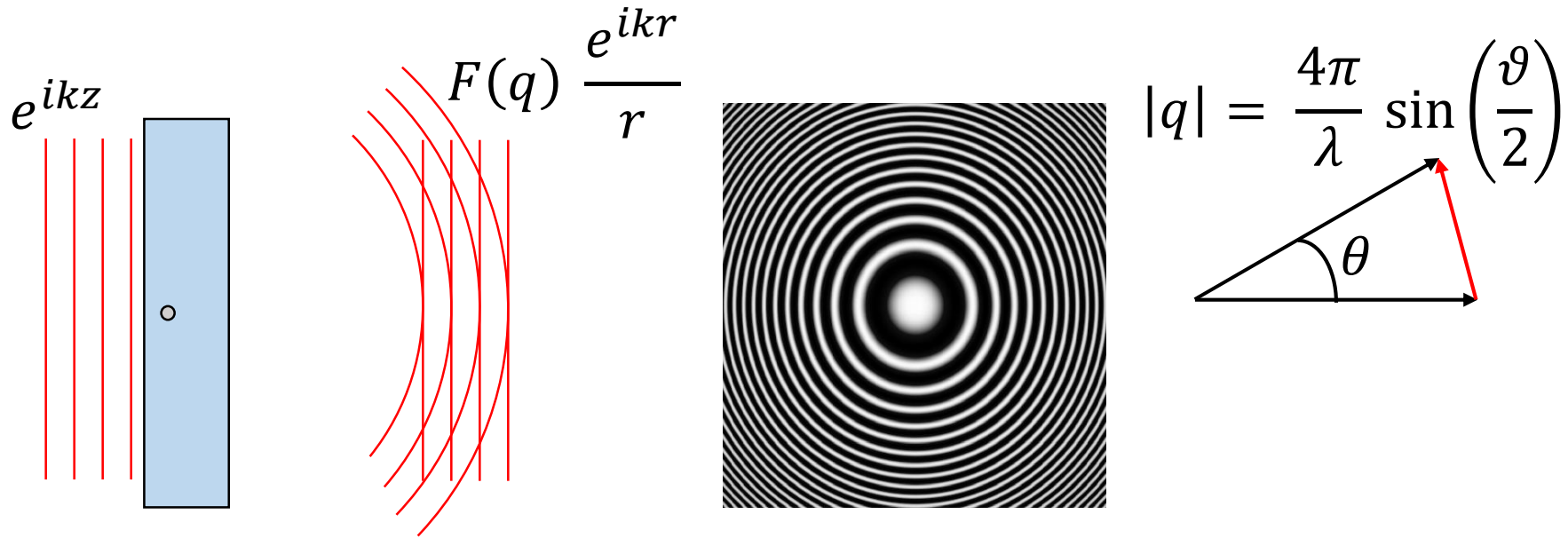


$$|q| = \frac{4\pi}{\lambda} \sin\left(\frac{\vartheta}{2}\right)$$



**Heterodyne**

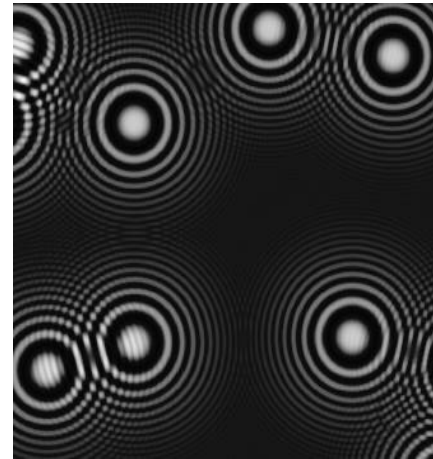
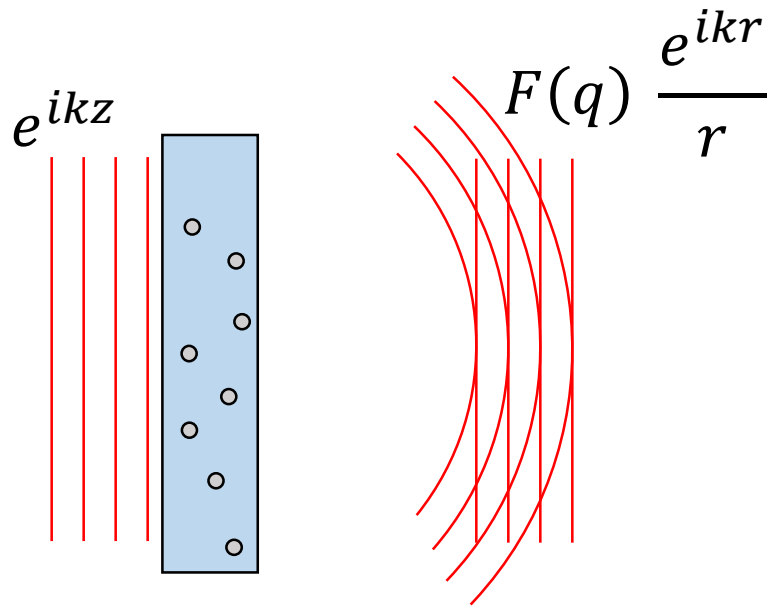
# Coherence with colloidal particles: speckle fields



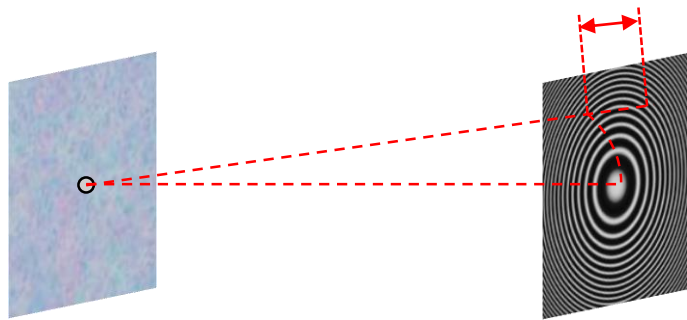
**Heterodyne**



# Coherence with colloidal particles: speckle fields

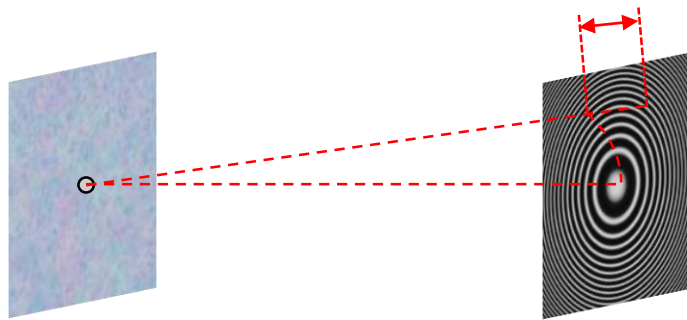
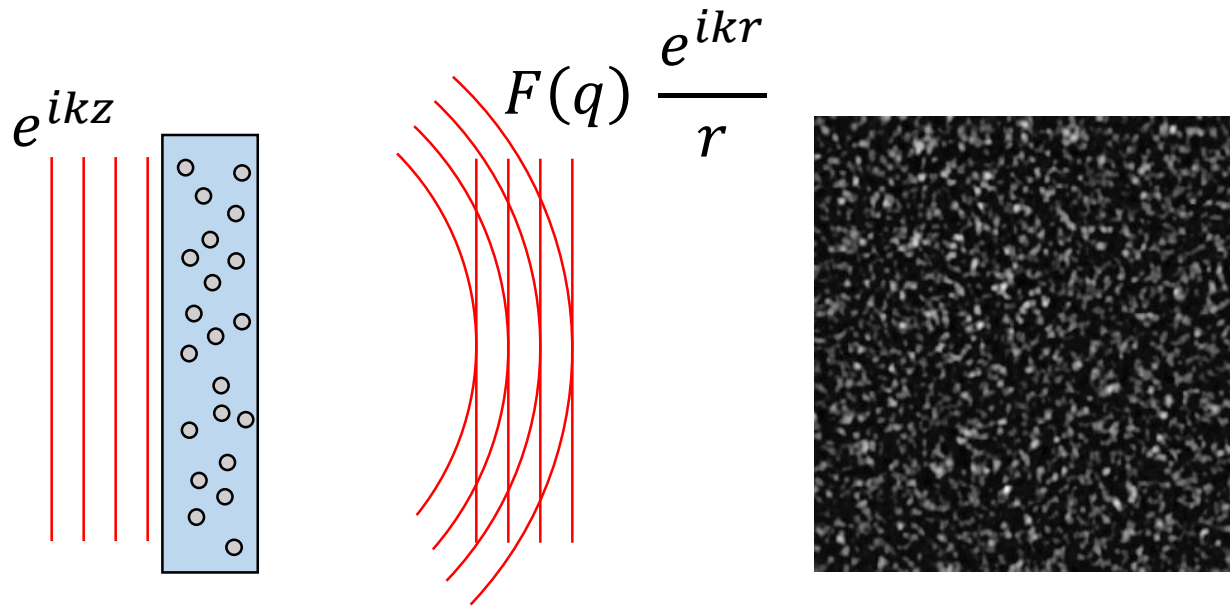


$$|q| = \frac{4\pi}{\lambda} \sin\left(\frac{\vartheta}{2}\right)$$



**Heterodyne**

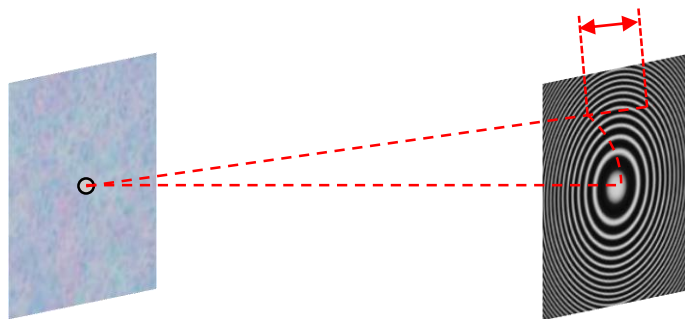
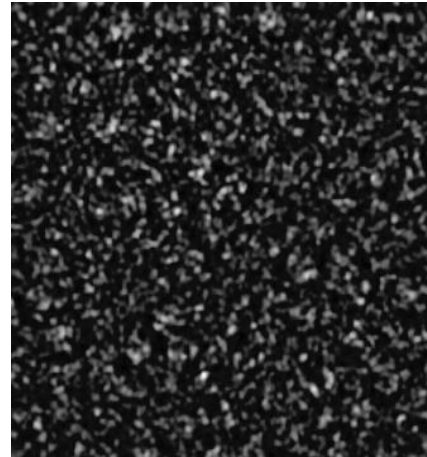
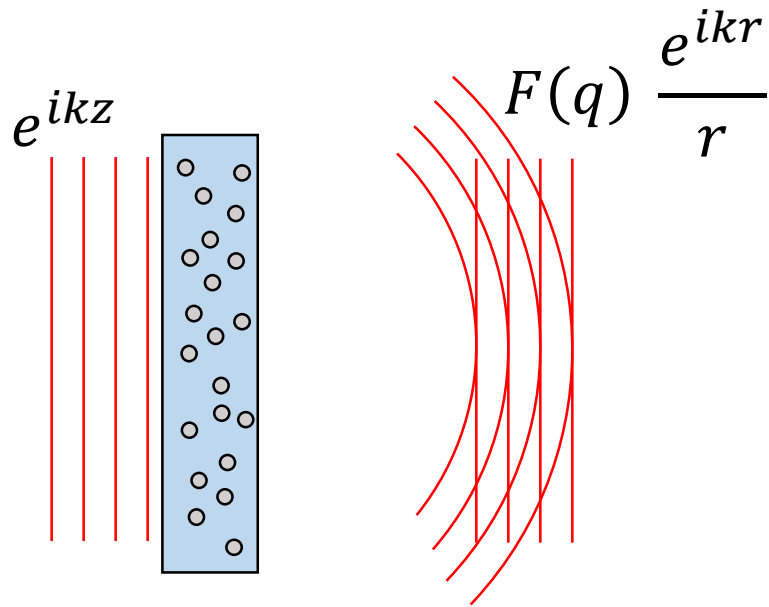
# Coherence with colloidal particles: speckle fields



**Heterodyne**

**Speckles**

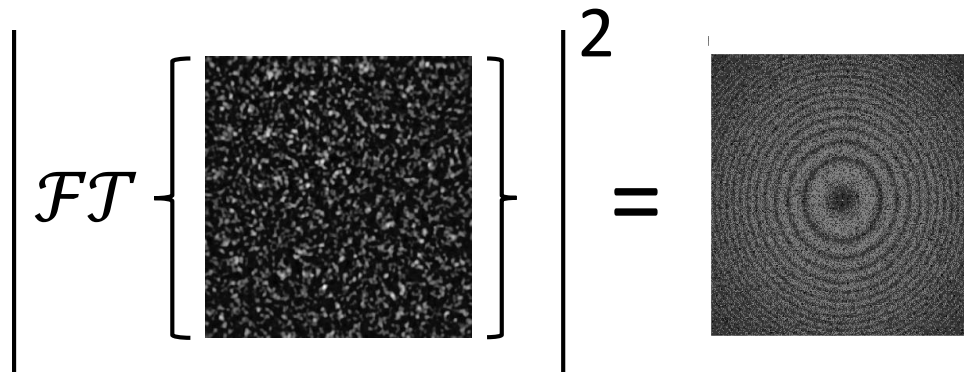
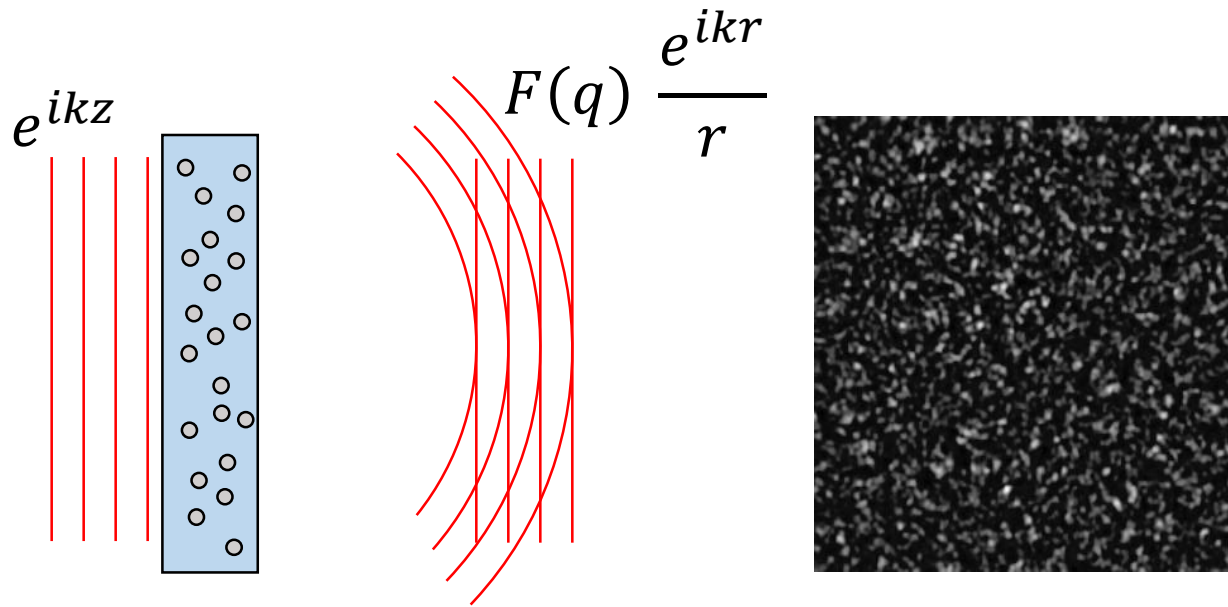
# Coherence with colloidal particles: speckle fields



Heterodyne

Speckles

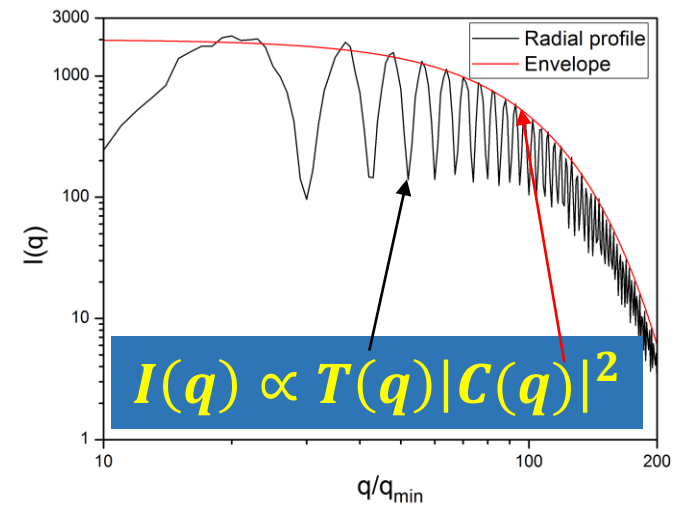
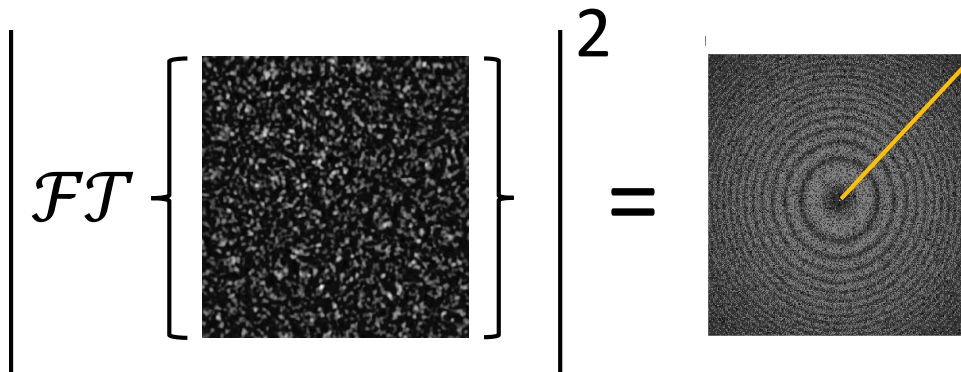
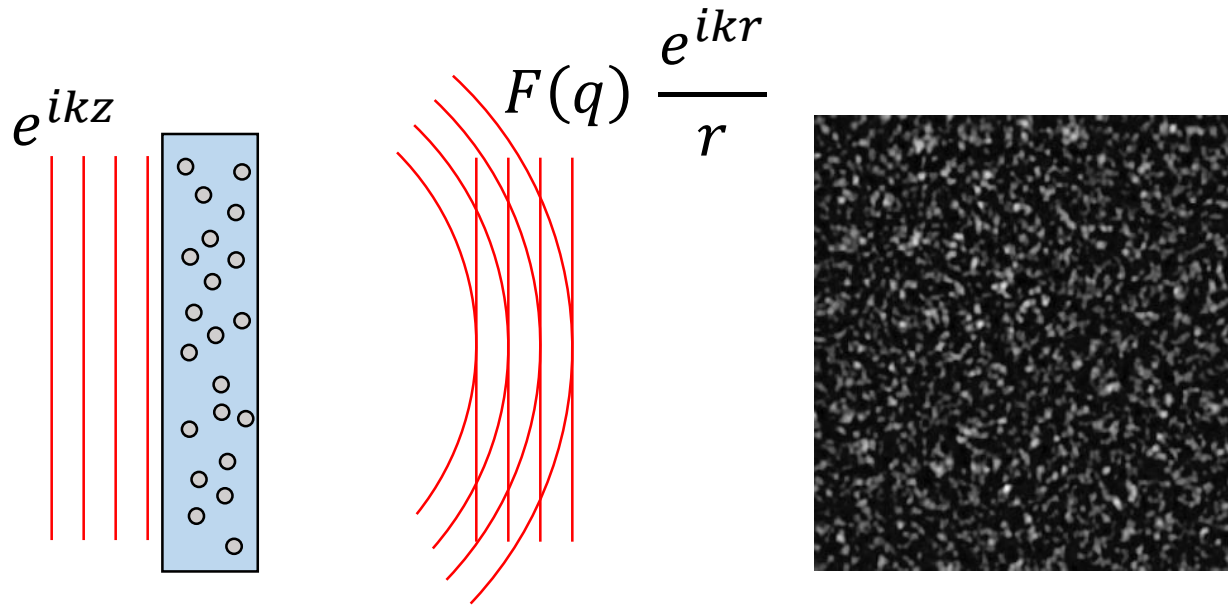
# Coherence with colloidal particles: speckle fields



Heterodyne

Speckles

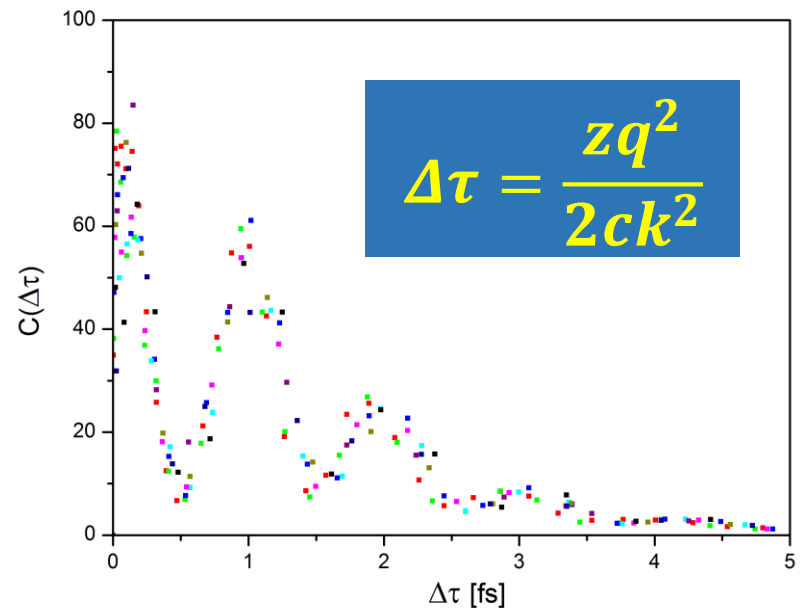
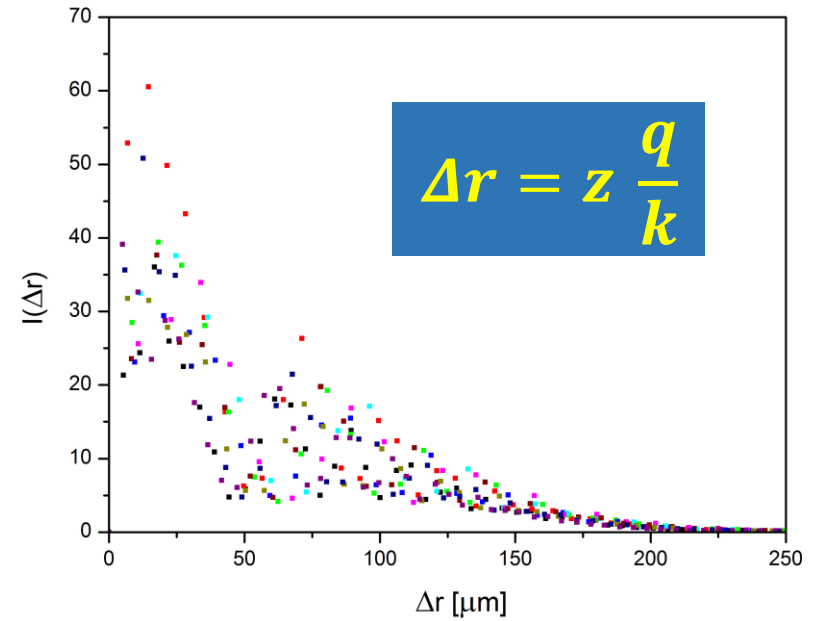
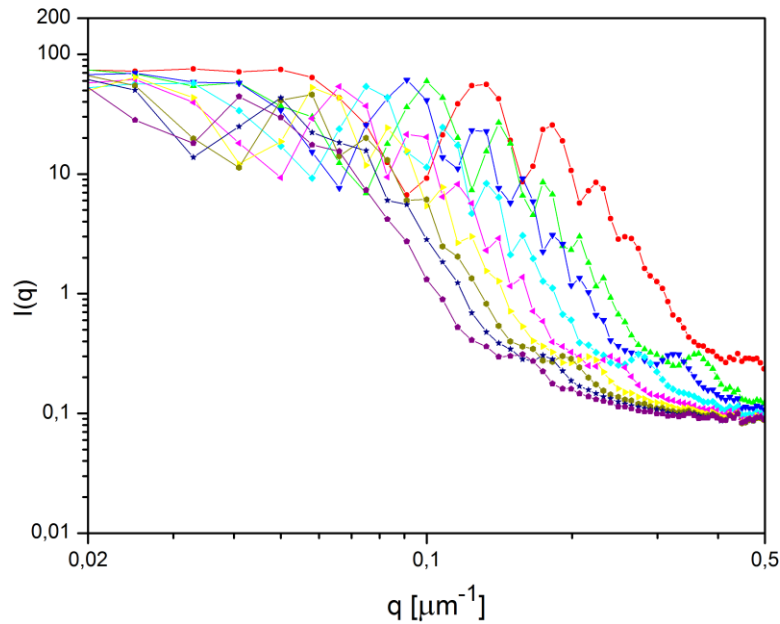
# Coherence with colloidal particles: speckle fields



Heterodyne

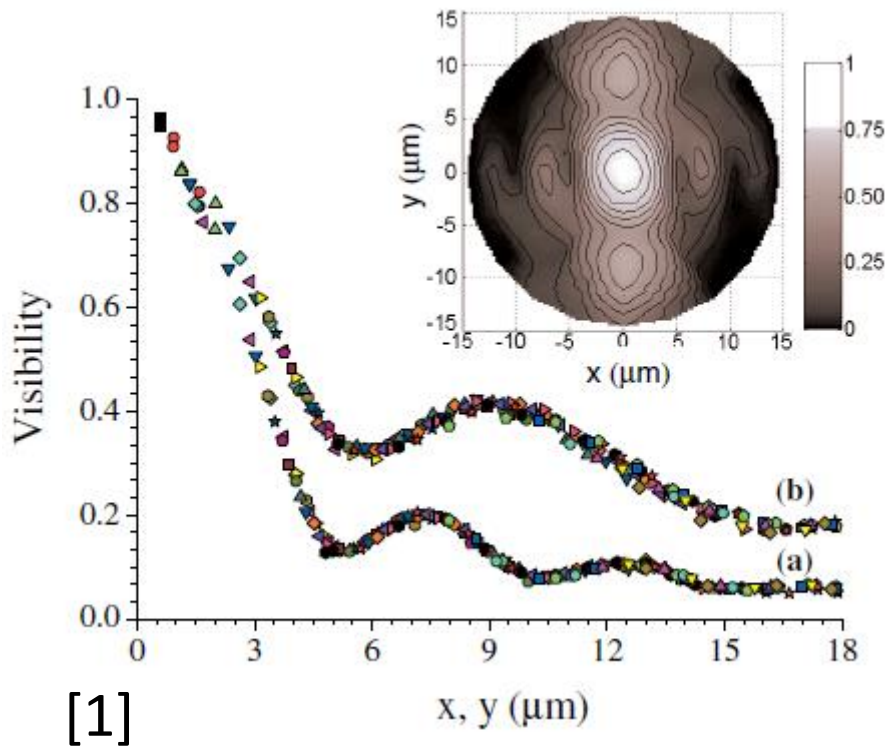
Speckles

# Coherence with colloidal particles: speckle fields

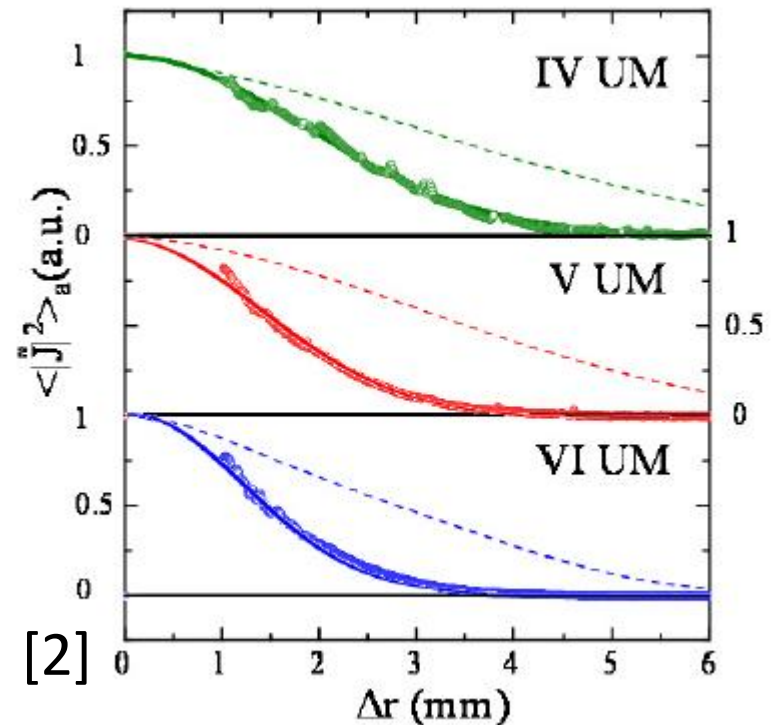


**Heterodyne Near Field Speckles**

# X-ray spatial coherence measurements



[1]

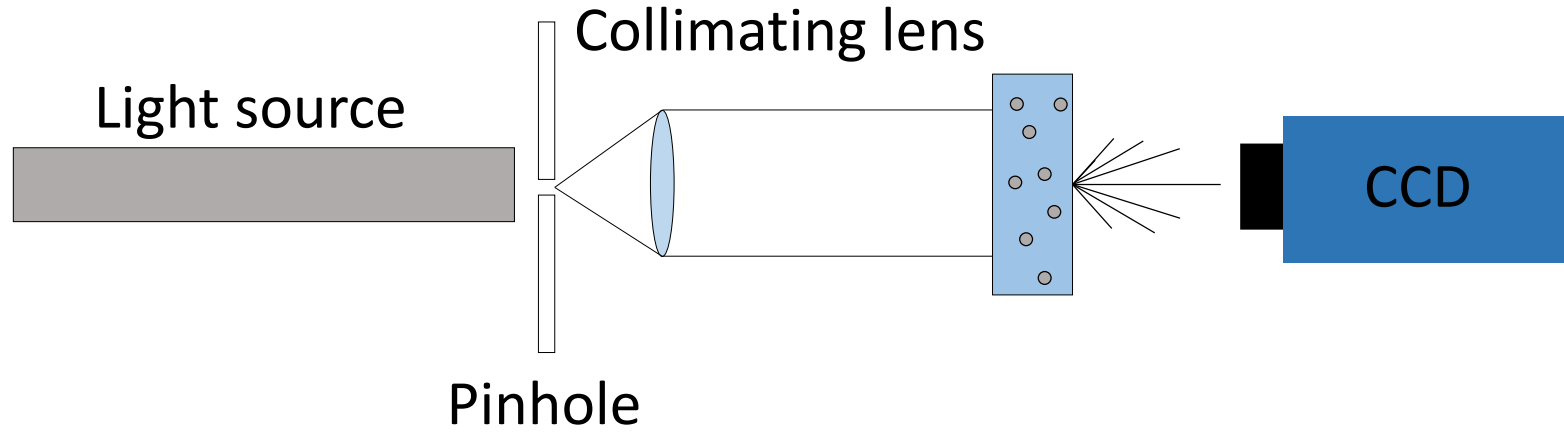


[2]

[1] M. D. Alaimo *et al.*, Probing the transverse coherence of an undulator X-ray beam using brownian particles, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **103**, 194805(2009)

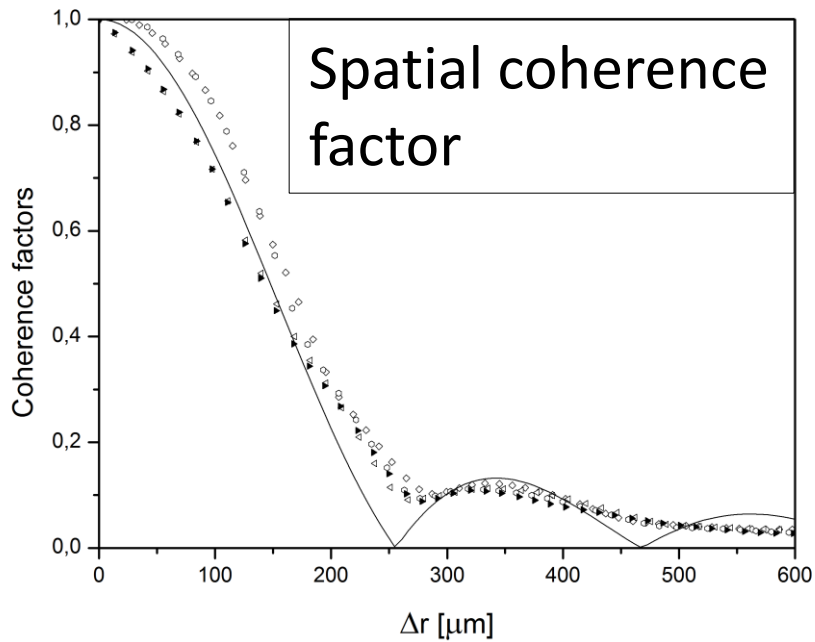
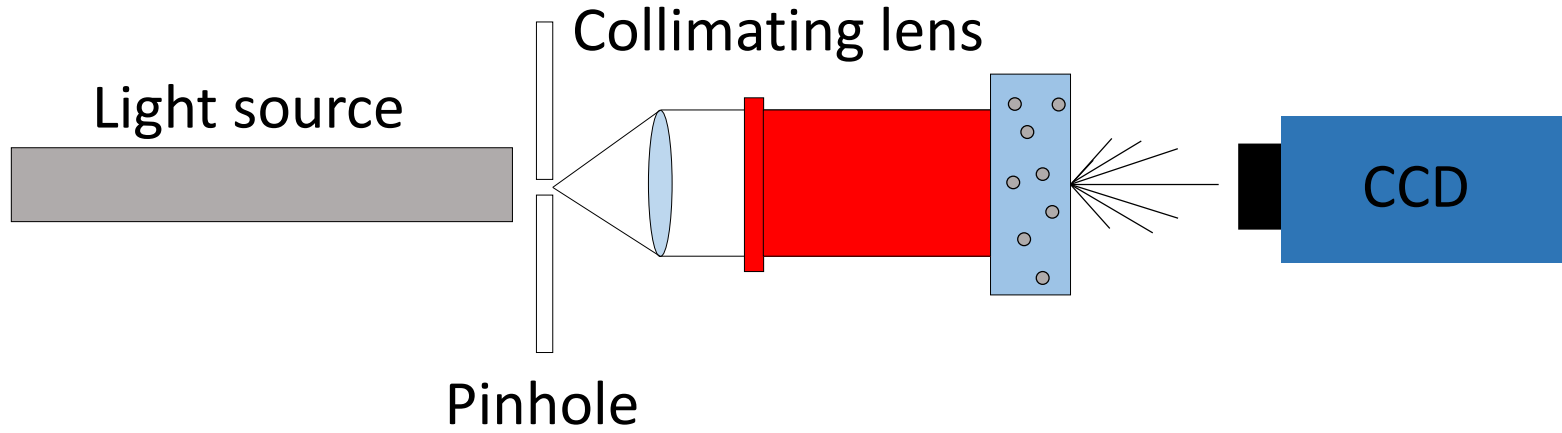
[2] M. D. Alaimo *et al.*, Mapping the transverse coherence of the self-amplified spontaneous emission of a free electron laser with the heterodyne speckle method, *Opt. Express.* **22** (24) (2014)

## HNFS with polychromatic light

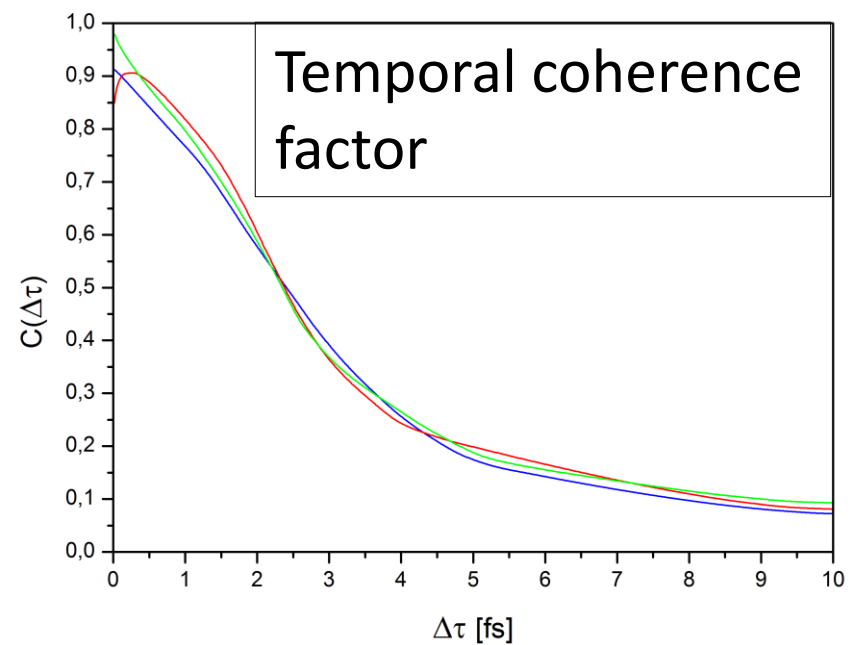
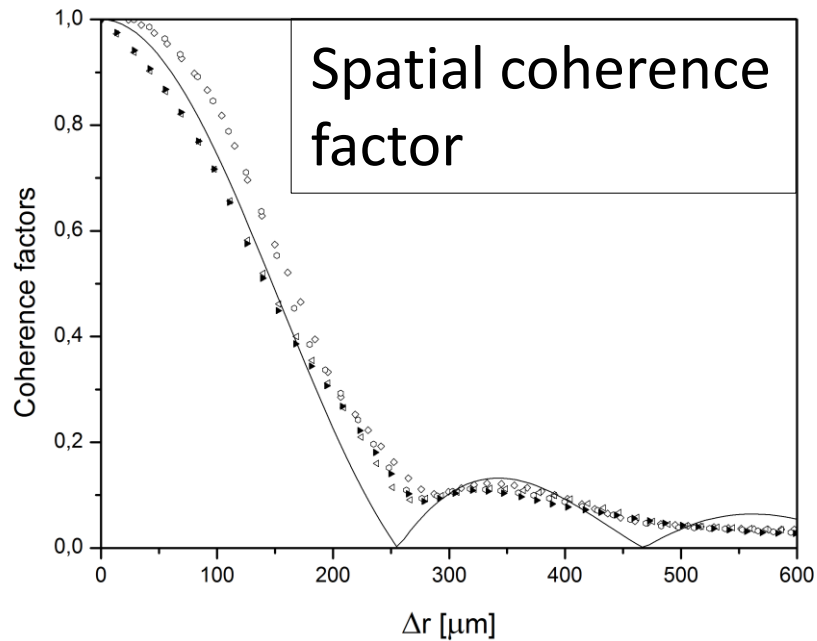
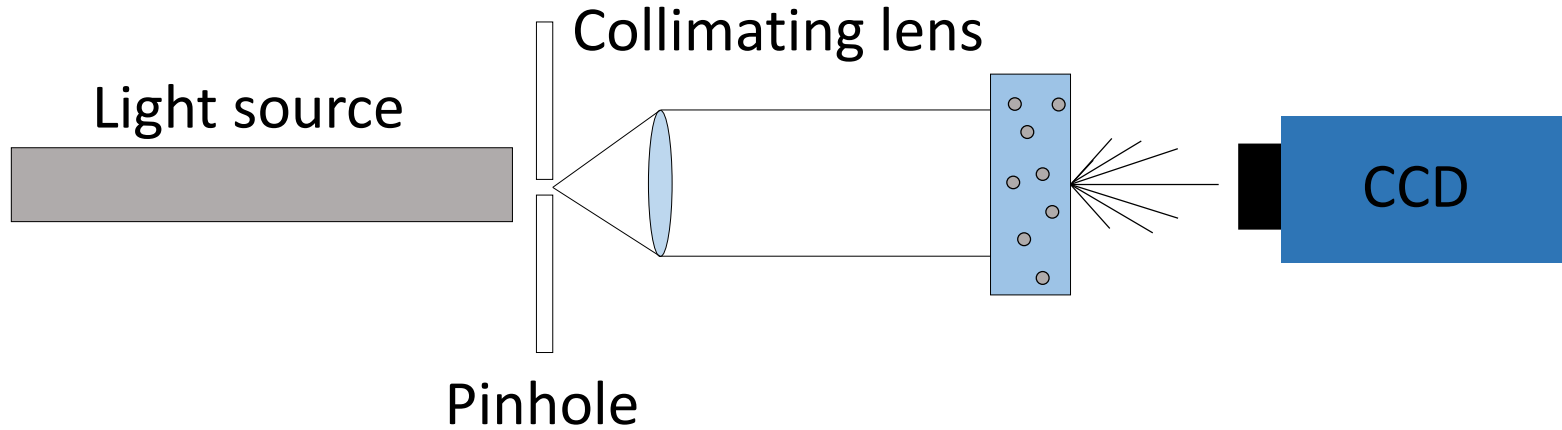




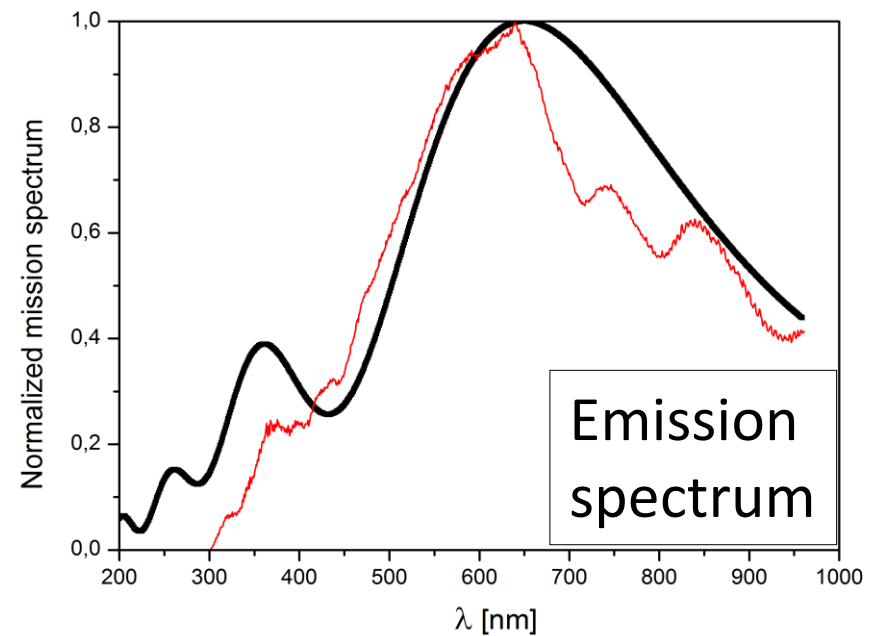
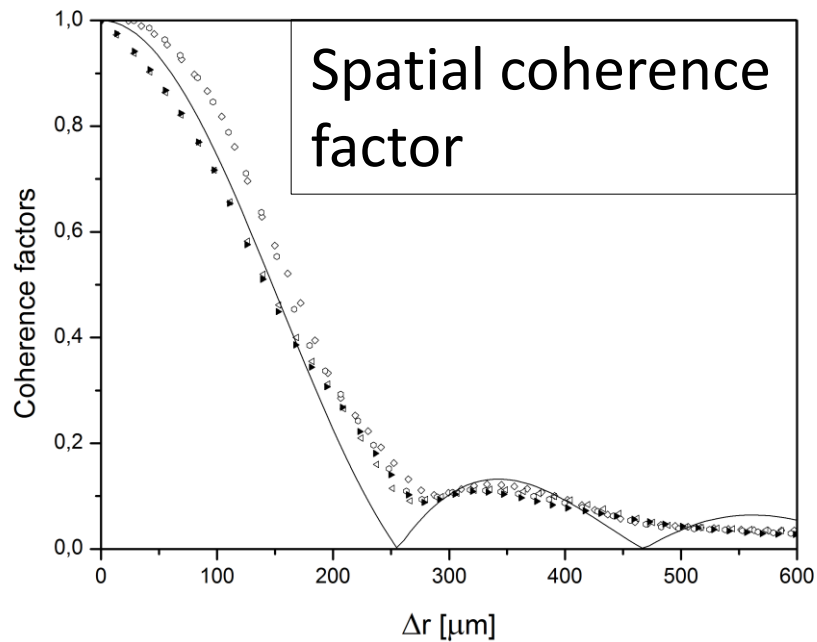
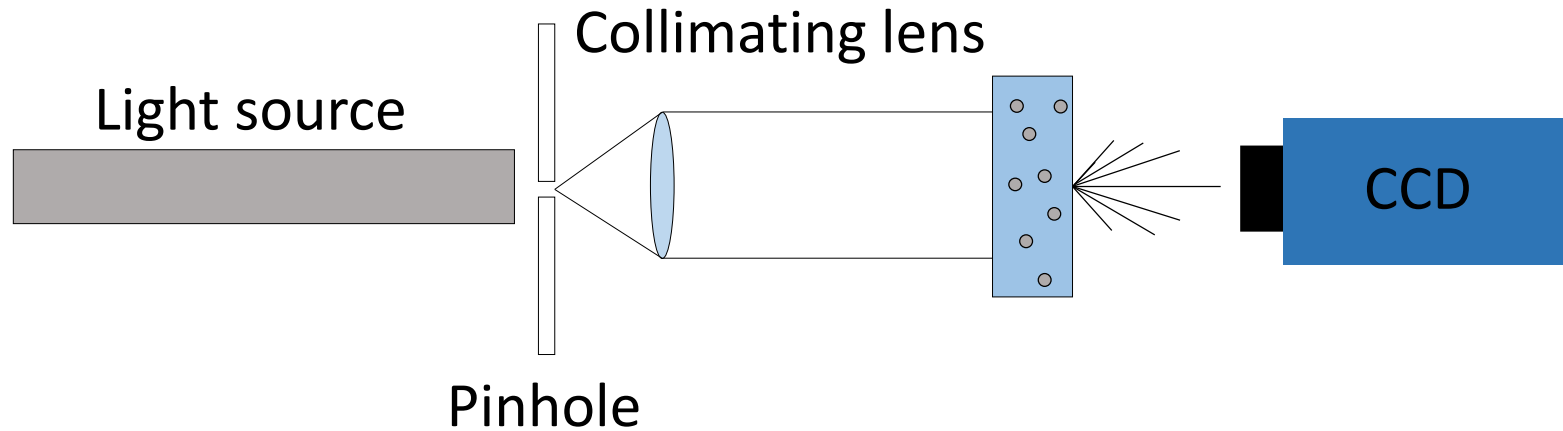
# HNFS with polychromatic light



# HNFS with polychromatic light



# HNFS with polychromatic light



## HNFS with polychromatic light



**THANK YOU !!!**