Designing an Effusion Cell for Molecular Beam Experiments

Petar Bakalov Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

Background and Motivation

Attosecond physics



FIG. 5. (Color) Evolution of ultrafast science. The duration of the fastest controlled signal gradients dictates the speed of control and resolution of probing of microscopic processes. Microwave electronics, ultrafast optics, and lightwave electronics offer controlled transient for these purposes on successively shorter time scales, with picosecond, femtosecond, and attosecond gradients.

DOI: 10.1103/RevModPhys.81.163

An Effusion cell







- Considerations
 - Size
 - Power consumption
 - Beam intensity
 - Collimation
 - Possibility for pick-up experiments

Power consumption

 $P = jA = \mathcal{E}\sigma T^4 A$ (Stefan-Boltzmann Law)

$$P \approx \sigma T_1^4 \frac{A_1 \mathcal{E}_1}{1 + r_1 \mathcal{E}_1 (1 - \mathcal{E}_2) / r_2 \mathcal{E}_2} \xrightarrow{\text{(Stefa Boltzm Law + Shielding}} (Stefa Boltzm Law + Shielding)}$$

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Steel rings



Beam-source distance adjustment



Collimation and pick-up experiments



Effusion Cell Design





Producing droplets



Visual programming

- Communicating with the cryostat: LabView
- Remote

control

Data logging



Summary & outlook

- I learned to work with SolidEdge and LabView
- Effusion cell design drawings now in workshop
- LabView code to be tested in the lab soon

I am grateful to

- My supervisors Andreas Przystawik and Tim Laarmann, as well as to Andreas, Francesca, and Lasse for valuable help and advice
- Joachim Meyer and Andrea Schrader for coordinating the programme
- DESY for the financial support

Thanks for listening!