



# Studies with Ultra-Short Pulses

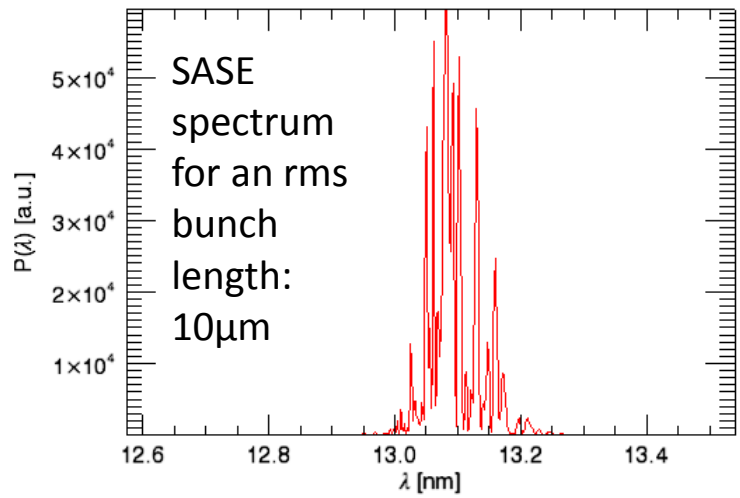
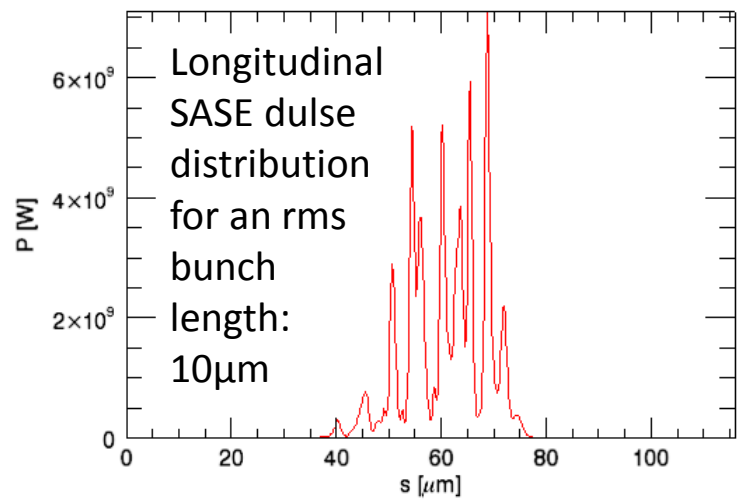
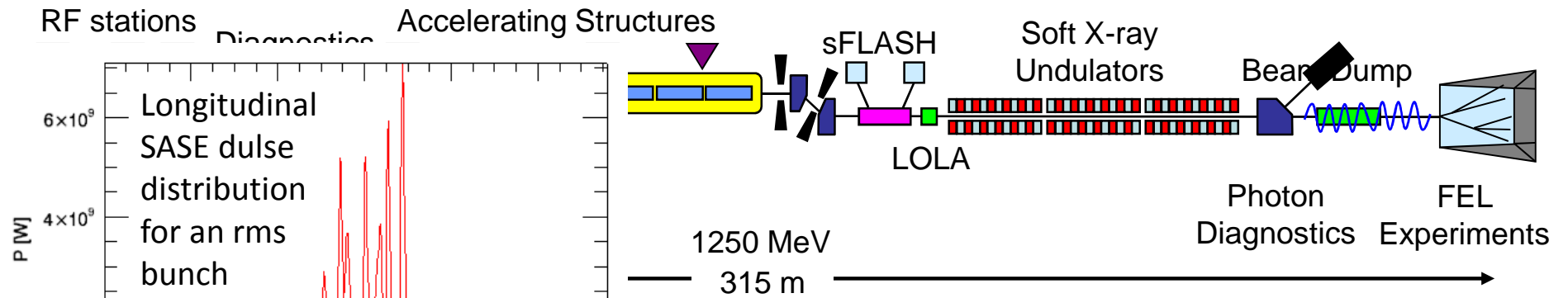


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Wavelength range (fundamental)	4.2 – 45 nm
Average single pulse energy	10 – 500 μJ
Pulse duration (FWHM)	30 – 200 fs
Peak power (from av.)	1 – 3 GW
Spectral width (FWHM)	~ 0.7 – 2 %
Photons per pulse	10 <sup>11</sup> – 10 <sup>13</sup>
Average Brilliance	10 <sup>17</sup> – 10 <sup>21</sup> *
Peak Brilliance	10 <sup>29</sup> – 10 <sup>31</sup> *

\* photons/s/mrad<sup>2</sup>/mm<sup>2</sup>/0.1%bw

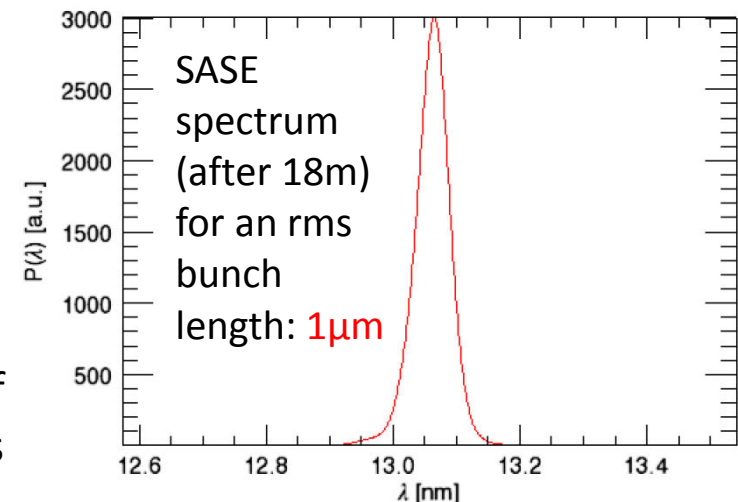
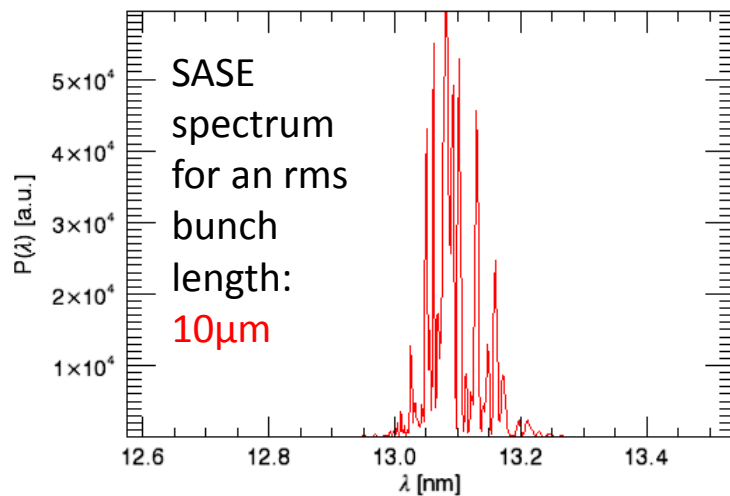
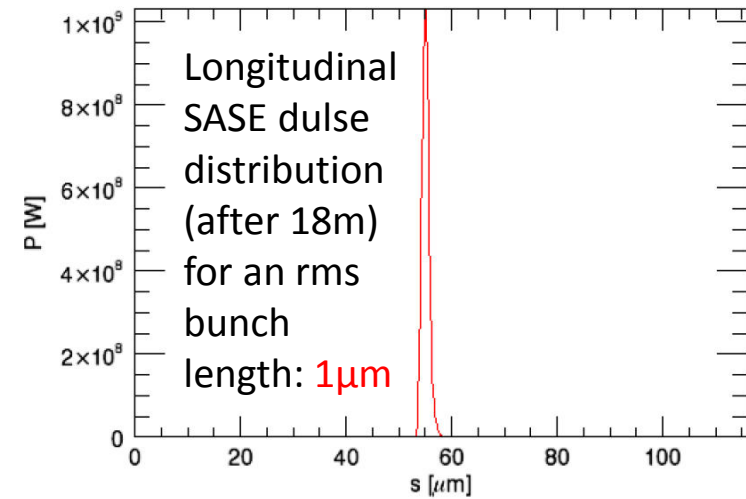
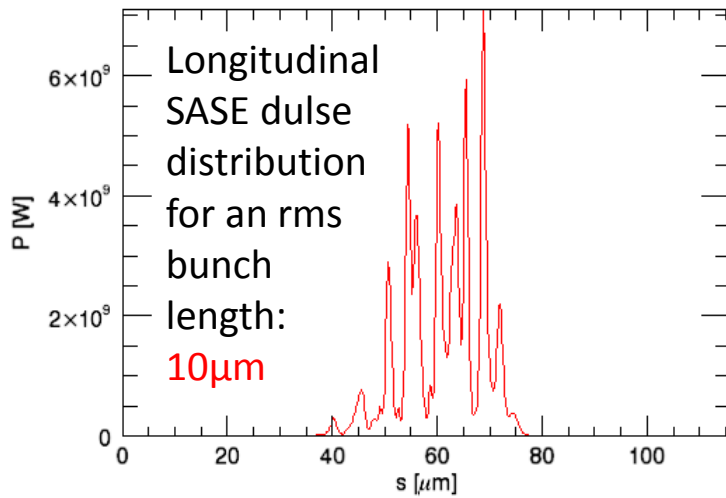
Typical bunch charges: **0.08-1 nC**



# Short pulses at FLASH



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Courtesy of  
M. Rehders

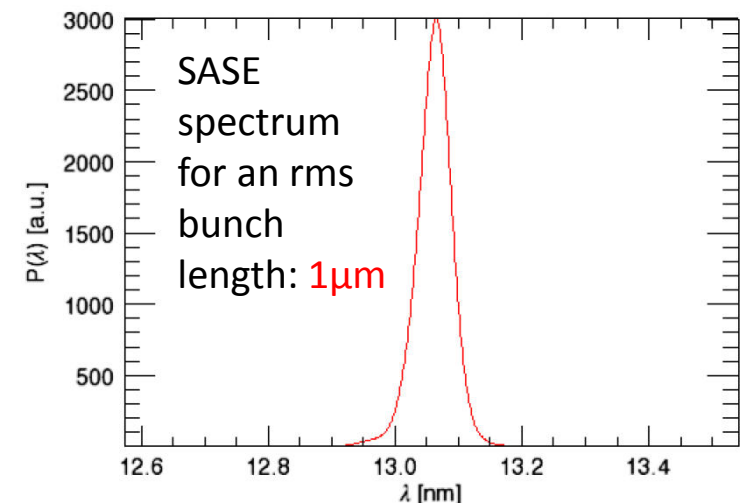
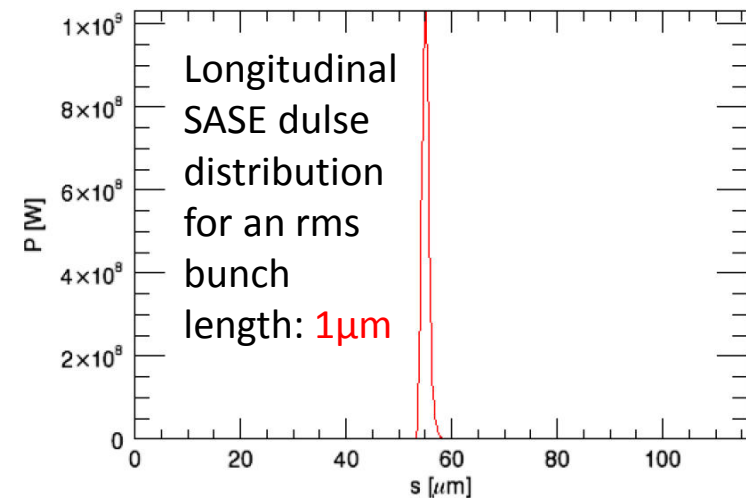


# Short pulses at FLASH



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- **Shortest possible SASE pulse duration:**
  - **single-spike operation:** electron bunch length of one longitudinal optical mode
- Condition to be fulfilled:  $\sigma_b \leq 2\pi L_c = \frac{\lambda}{2\sqrt{3}\rho}$
- generation of single spike, bandwidth limited, longitudinal coherent FEL pulses in SASE mode
- short-pulse application mostly do not rely on a high photon count, but some applications are sensitive on the photon flux, requiring **no long background signal**.





# Short pulses at FLASH



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	Typ. FLASH parameters
Injector laser pulse duration (FWHM)	15.3 ps
Bunch charge	0.08 - 1 nC
Bunch duration (rms)	30 - 200 fs
compression	220 - 32.5
FEL pulse duration (FWHM)	30 - 200 fs

## For FLASH:

bunch length:  $\sim 3$  fs

→ due space charge

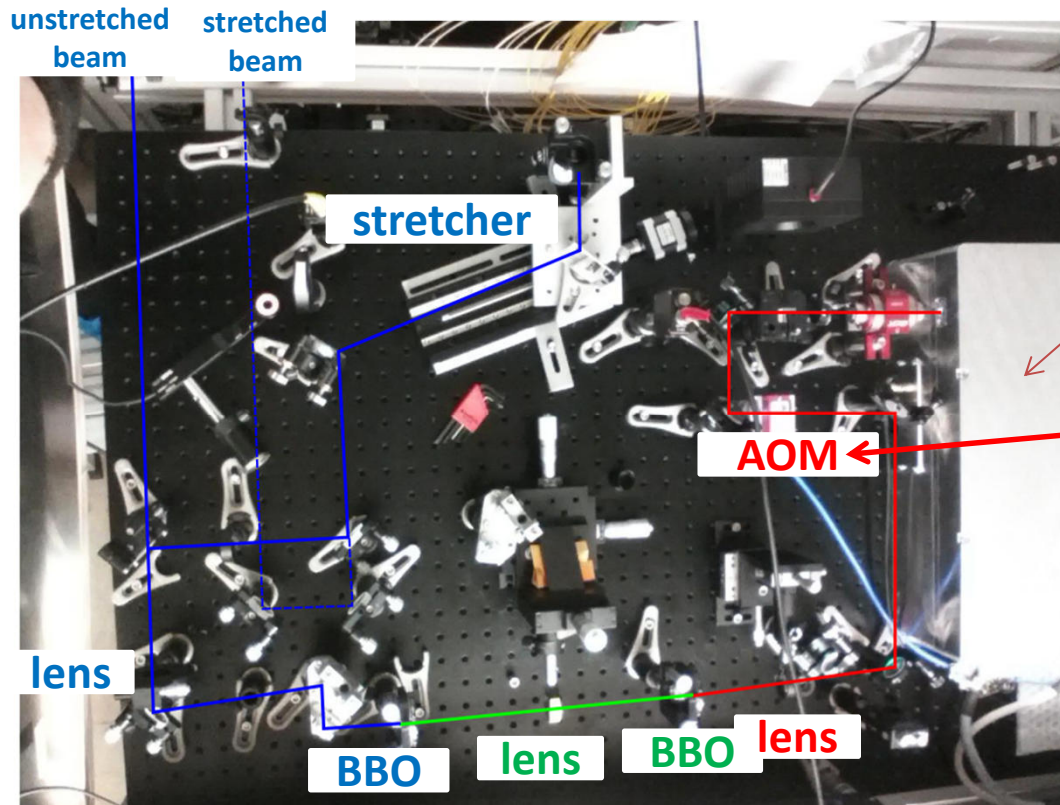
forces the bunch charge

has to be reduced:  $\sim 20$  pC

## ➤ **Shorter photo-injector laser pulse is required**

a large compression factor ( $\sim 1000$ ) cause RF tolerances of  $0.0014^\circ$  phase tolerance (3fs!) and 0.003% amplitude tolerance

## Short pulse injector laser



## Goal parameter

### Amplified Laser System:

- Seed laser Origami 10 (OneFive)
  - 1030nm, 260mW, 54MHz, 400fs
- 2 stage amplifier (Amphos)
  - 1030nm, 10W, 1MHz, ~600fs (10 $\mu$ )

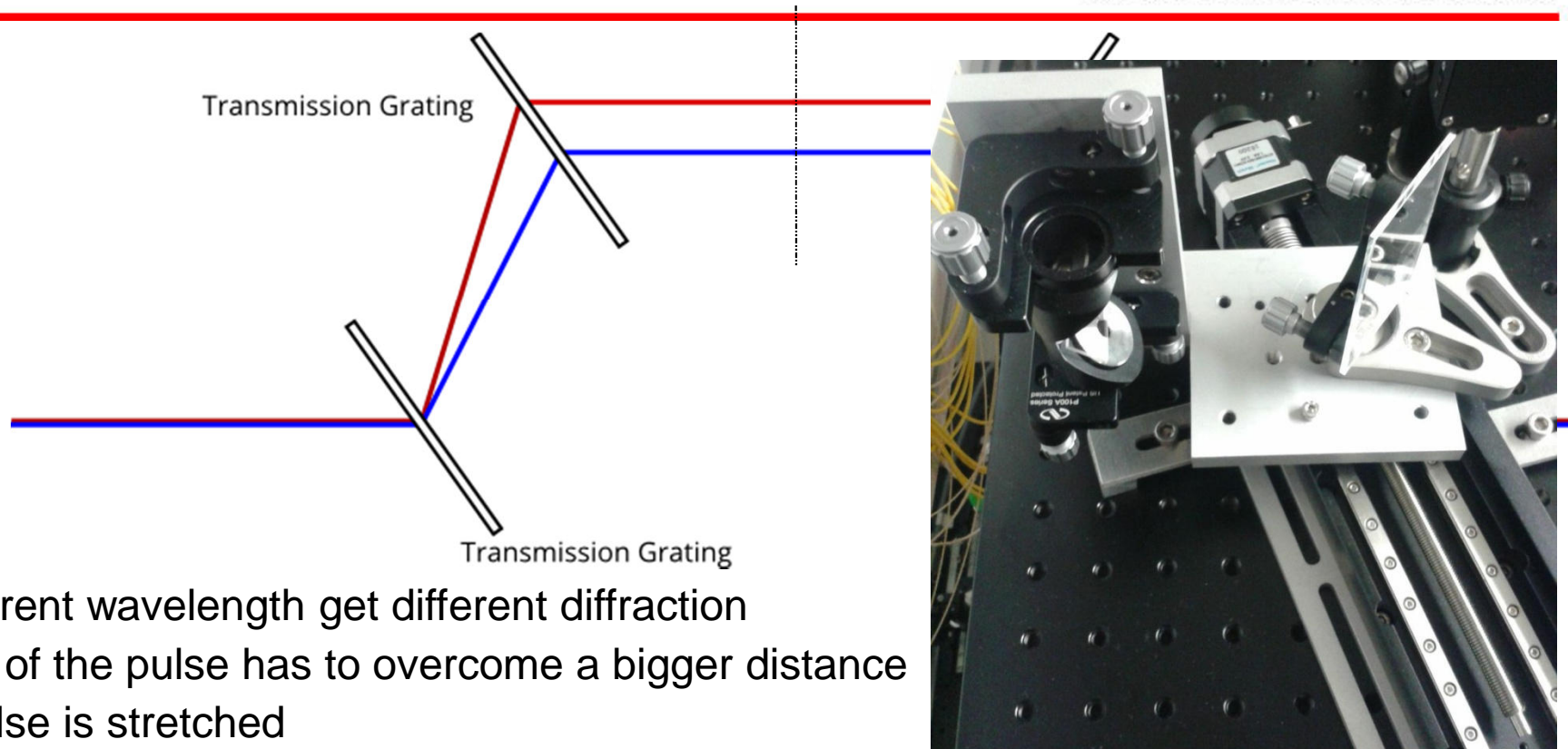
Acousto-optic modulator (AOM) - pulse picker (pulse trains of 10Hz, with 1MHz pulse repetition)

### 2 BBOs (forth harmonic)

- 1030nm -> 257.5nm
- (10% efficiency @ 10 $\mu$ ) -> 1 $\mu$

Even the maximum reached efficiency of the fourth harmonic generation was only 1% instead of 10%, enough charge could be produced with a sufficiently adequate transverse distribution.

# New injector laser



- different wavelength get different diffraction
- part of the pulse has to overcome a bigger distance  
→ pulse is stretched
- stretcher is built with two gratings and a periscope
- resulting pulse length is determined by the distance of the gratings
- variable grating distance and thus pulse length come with timing differences that have to be corrected



# New injector laser

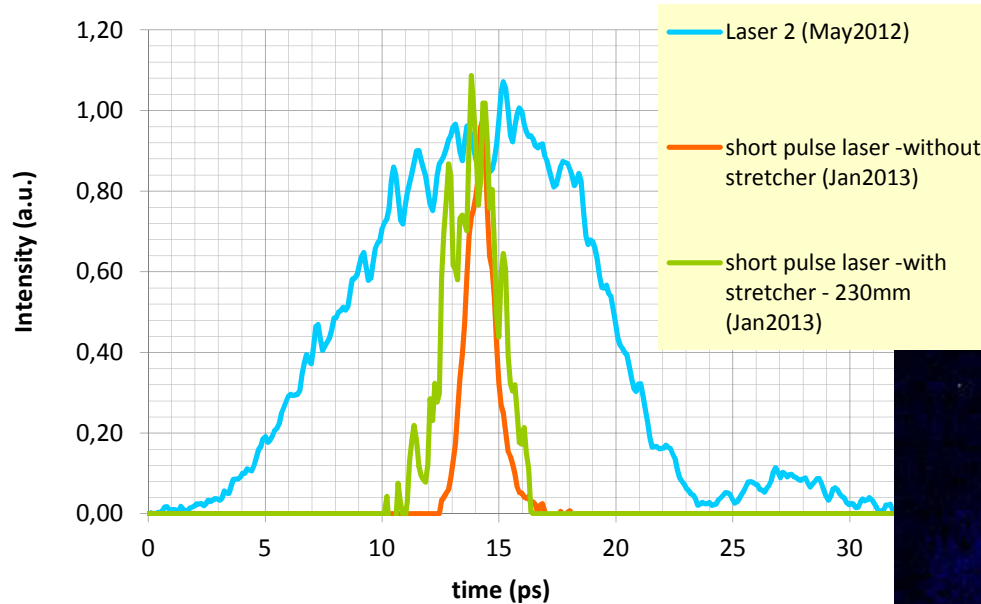


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- UV-laser pulse with  $1\mu\text{J}$  power
- Stretcher with 4500 lines/mm transmission gratings
  - expected total transmission: 50%
- Expected losses due to iris / beam line: 75%
- the achievable charge depends on the quantum efficiency (typically  $0.5 < \text{QE} < 10\%$ )
- Theoretically achievable bunch charge: **125pC - 2.5nC**





## Streak camera measurement

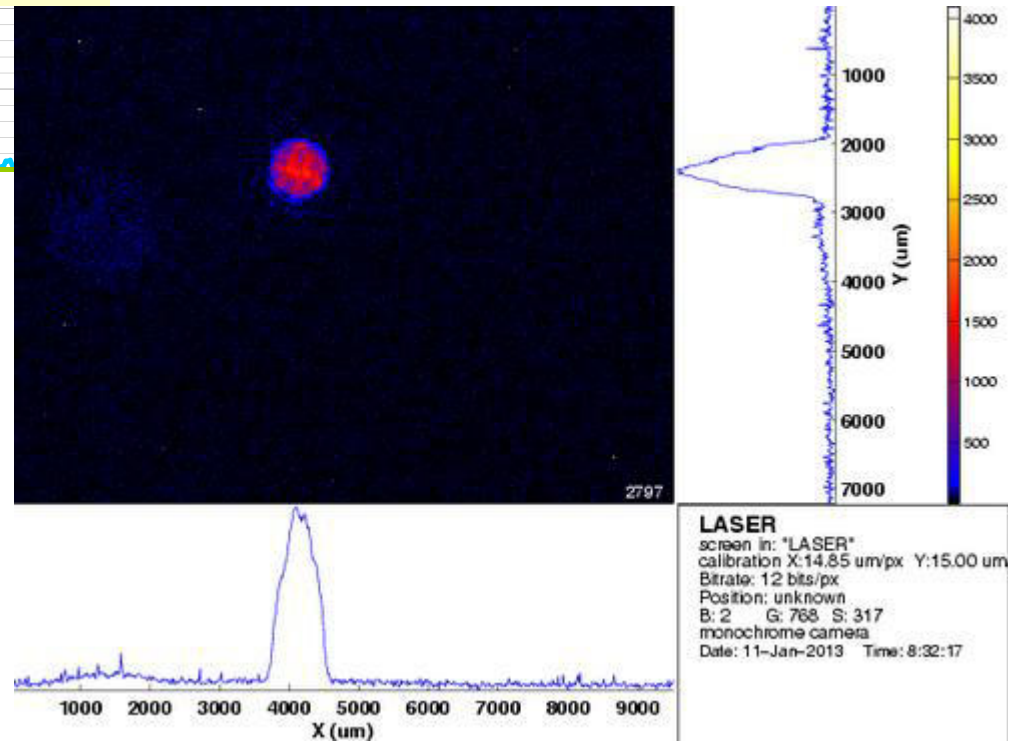
**Laser properties:**

**Bunch duration:**

without stretcher: 1.3 ps (FWHM)

with stretcher: 2.4 ps (FWHM)

**Short Pulse Laser on Virtual cathode with a beam shaping aperture (BSA) of 1 mm (diameter)**



**Spectrometer:** measure spectral stability of the laser

Requirements:

- Resolution of 1/50 to 1/100 nm
- bandwidth of about 1nm.
- 256-268nm

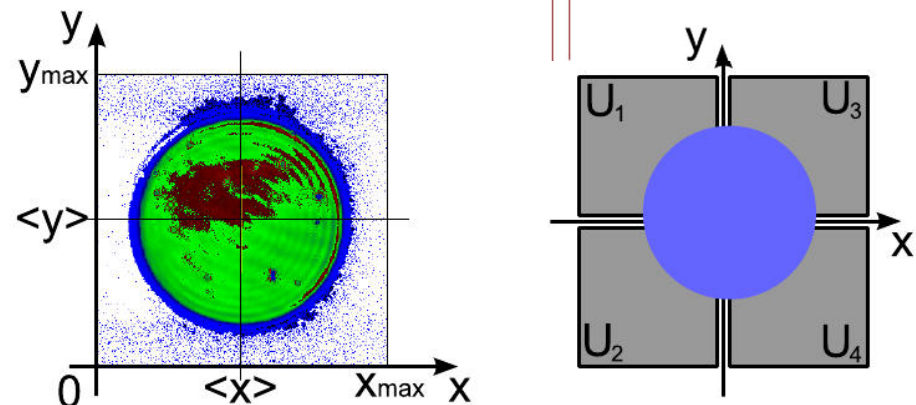
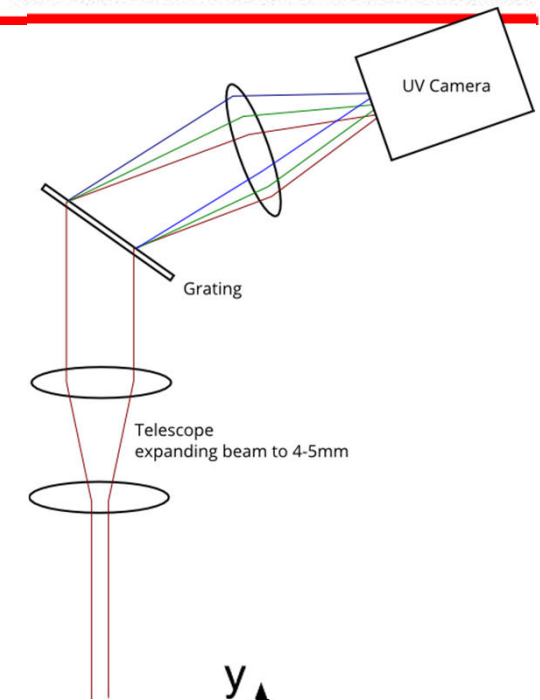
Components:

- Grating: 4000 lines/mm  
(222.22nm grating period /  
blazing angle of 35.4°)
- UV camera (4.65  $\mu\text{m}$  pixel size)

## Quadrant Diode

Measurements:

- Position of the intra train laser p  
→ stability during pulse train
- Laser pulse energy



[Marc Hänel, Dissertation, 2010]



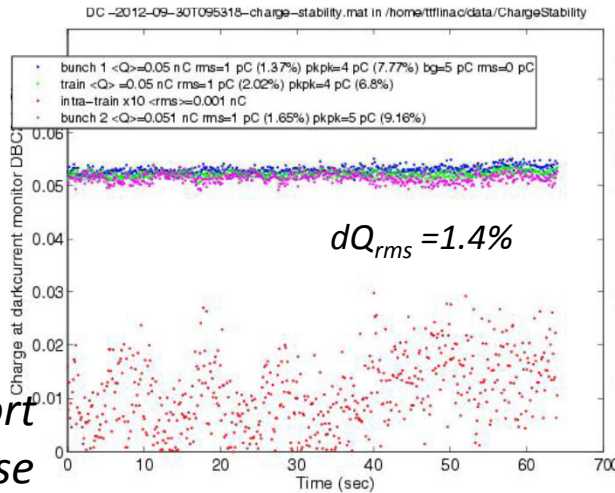
# Stability measurement

(Sept. 2012)

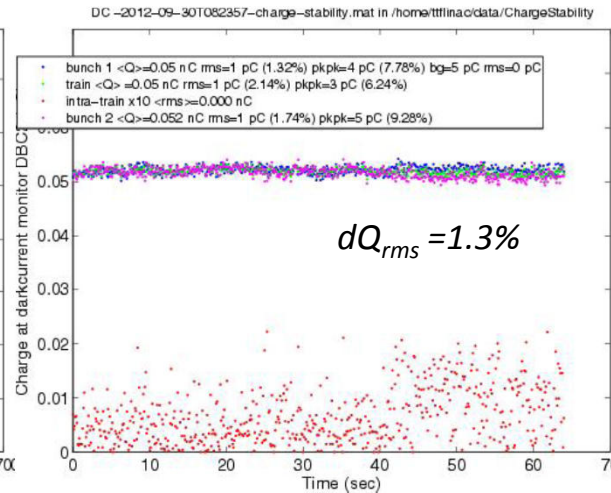


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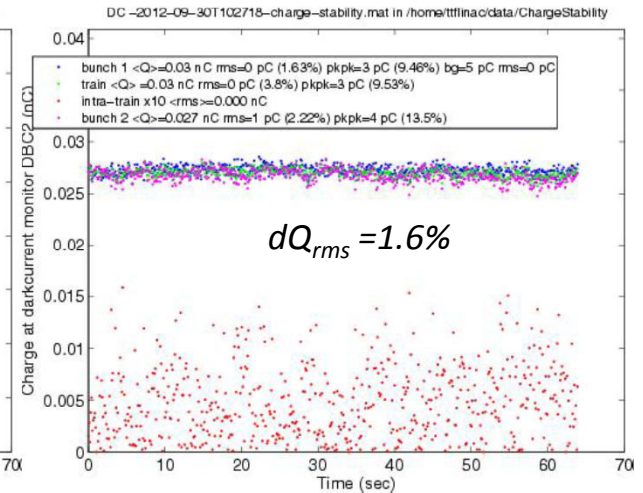
Short  
Pulse  
Laser



zero crossing - 78deg

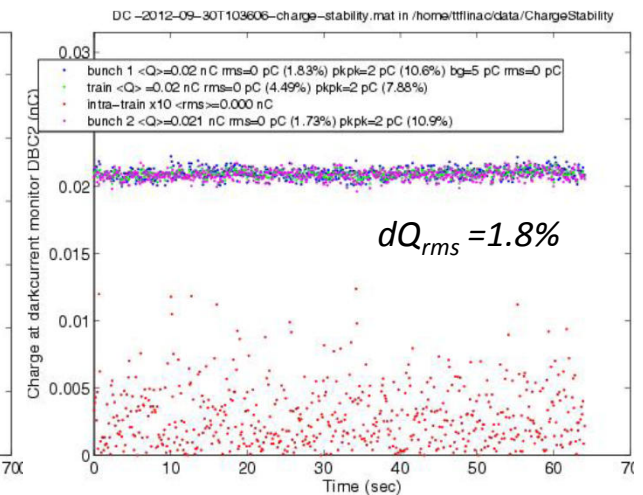
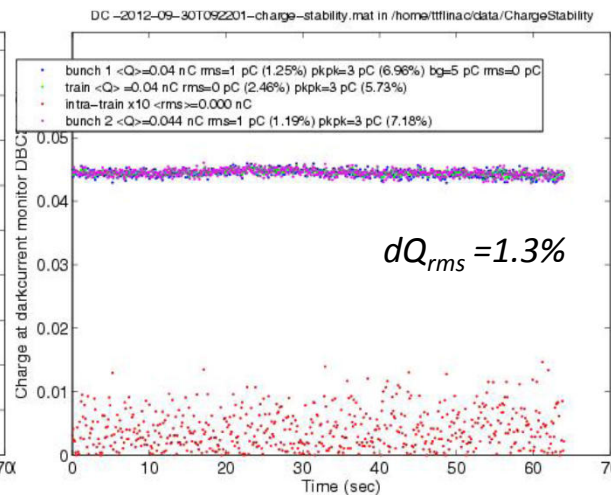
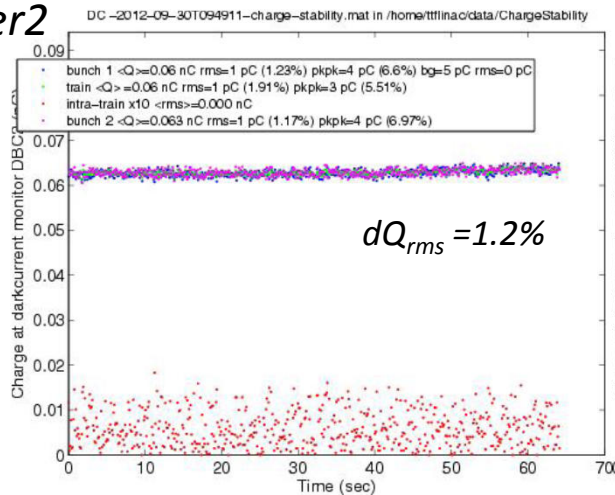


zero crossing - 38deg



zero crossing - 15deg

Laser2



Supported by BMBF under contract  
05K10GU2 & FS FLASH 301

Juliane  
Rönsch-Schulenburg

26<sup>th</sup> of March 2013

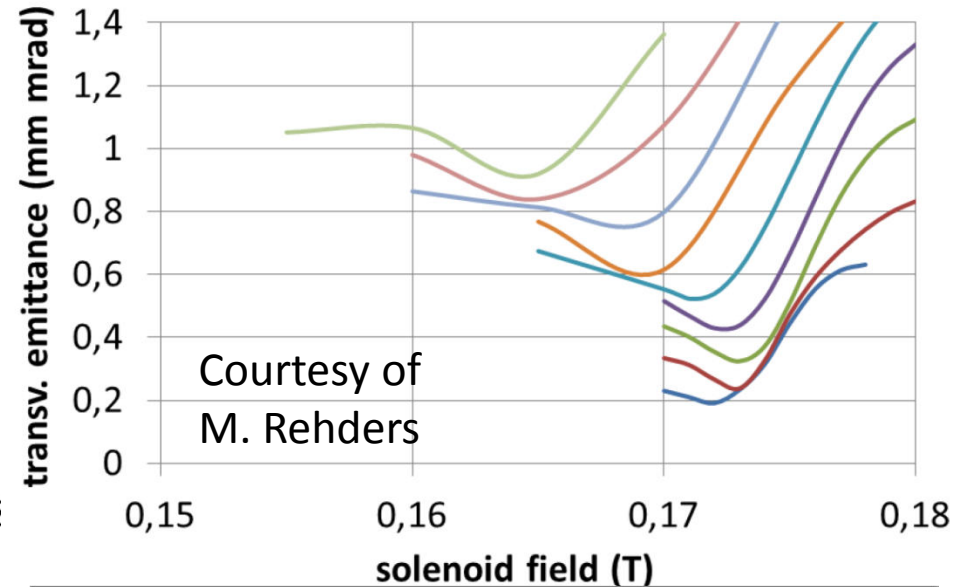
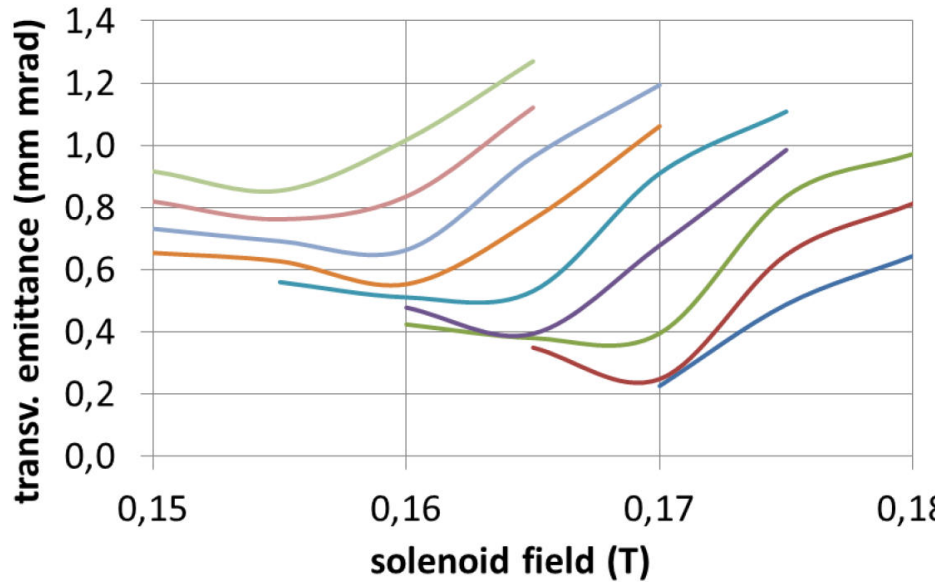


# Emittance



Laser pulse duration (rms) = 4.4 ps

Laser pulse duration (rms) = 1 ps

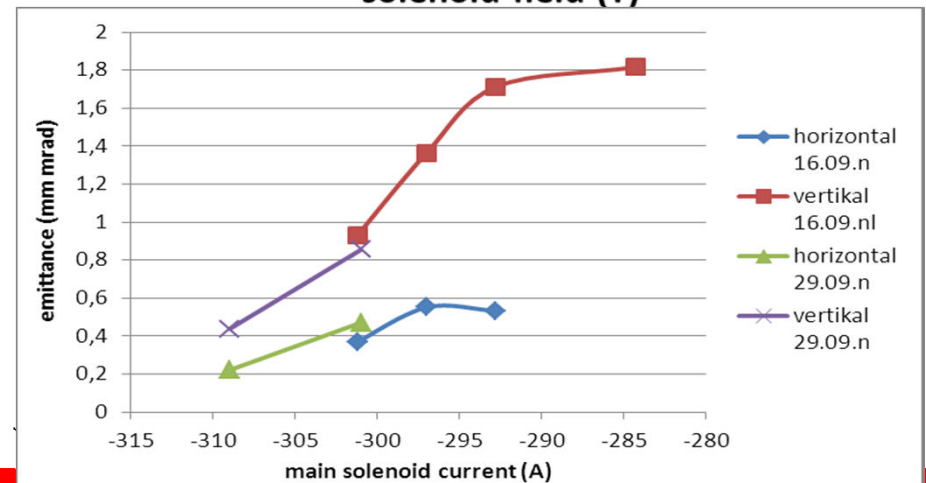


Courtesy of  
M. Rehders

- 0,1    — 0,15    — 0,2    — 0,25    — 0,3
- 0,35    — 0,4    — 0,45    — 0,5

Simulation of the transverse emittance as a function of the solenoid field for different photo-cathode laser spot sizes

Measured transverse emittance as a function of the solenoid field for for 6.5 ps laser pulse duration, 20 pC and an rms laser spot size of 0.23 mm

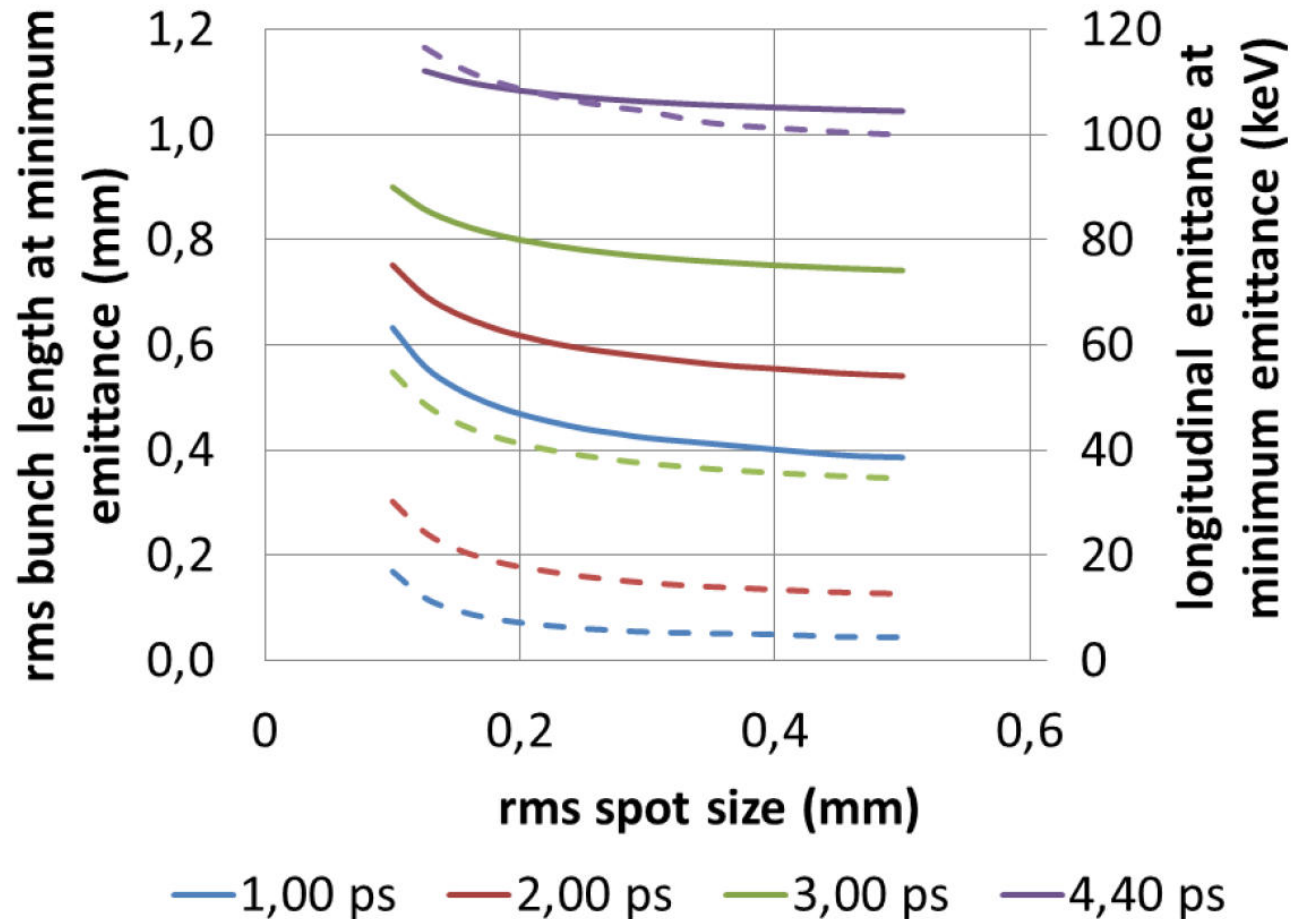




# Emittance



Simulation of the rms bunch length and longitudinal emittance as a function of the photo-cathode laser spot size for different bunch durations (for minimum emittance)



Courtesy of  
M. Rehders



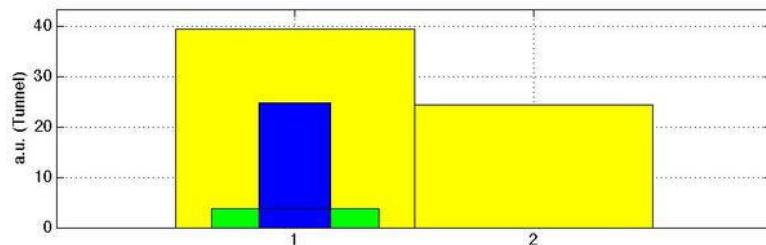
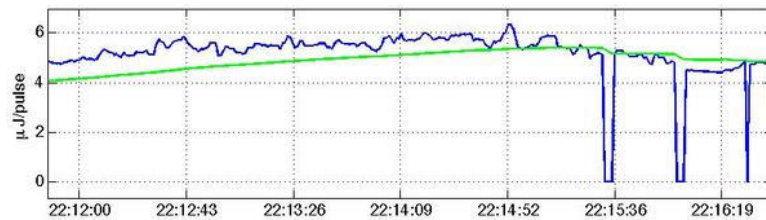
# First SASE with new injector laser



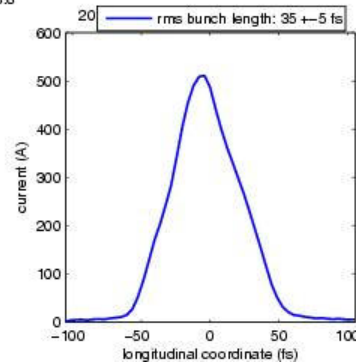
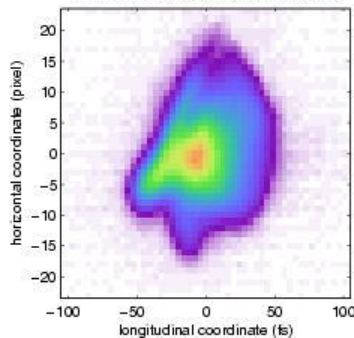
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## First SASE with short pulse injector laser:

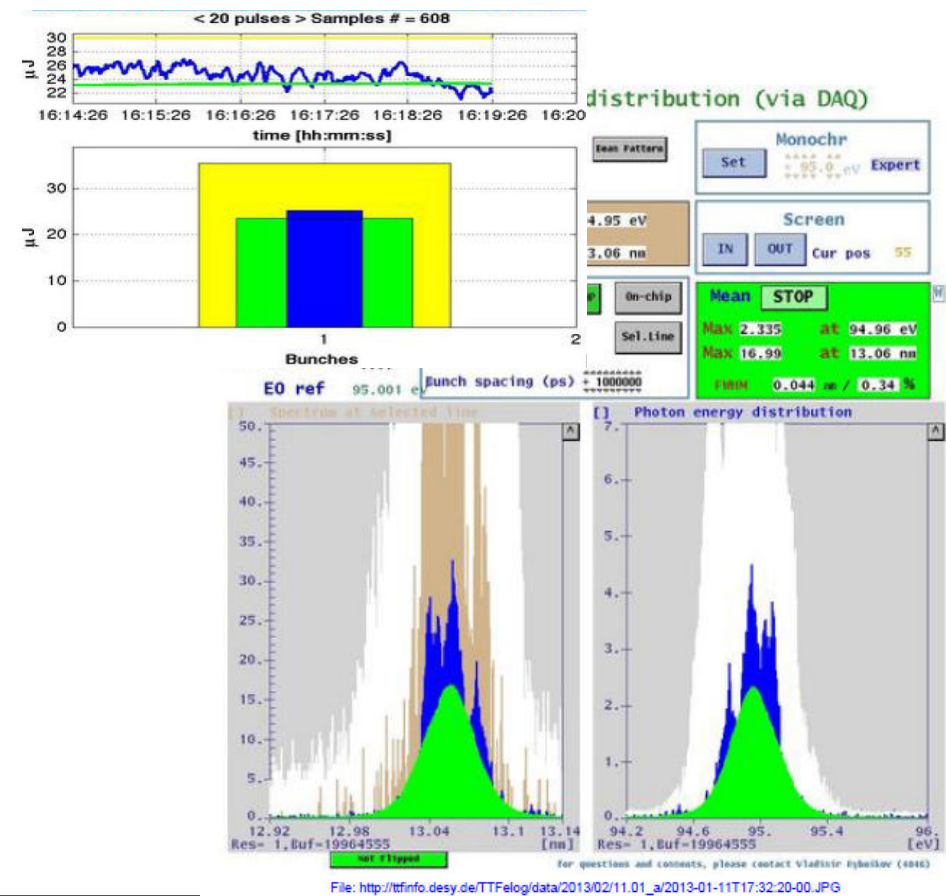
- 9<sup>th</sup> & 11<sup>th</sup> of January 2013
- 5 uJ at 13,5 nm, bunch charge 35 pC



Longitudinal/horizontal bunch profile (LOLA phase) 23.8  
2013-01-09T225505-image-SMATCH



- 25 uJ (GMD-T, 10/10 mm) at 13 nm, bunch charge 80 pC  
PG-measurement: Narrow bandwidth (0.34 % in linear regime, 0.42% at saturation)



Supported by BMBF under contract  
05K10GU2 & FS FLASH 301

Juliane  
Rönsch-Schulenburg

26<sup>th</sup> of March 2013

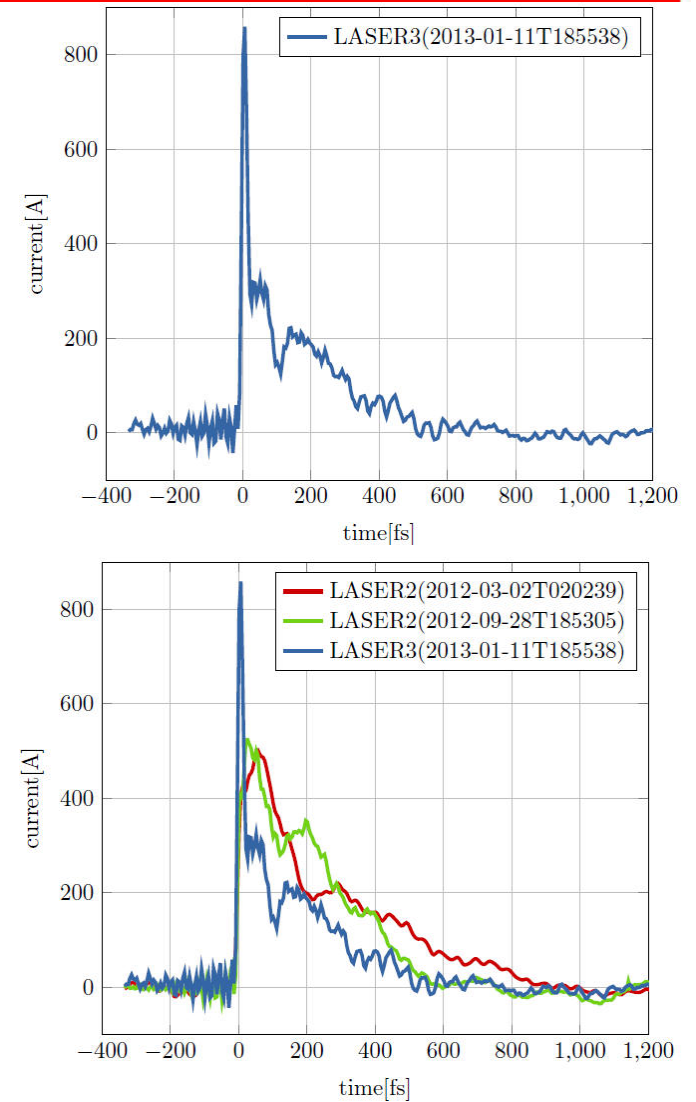
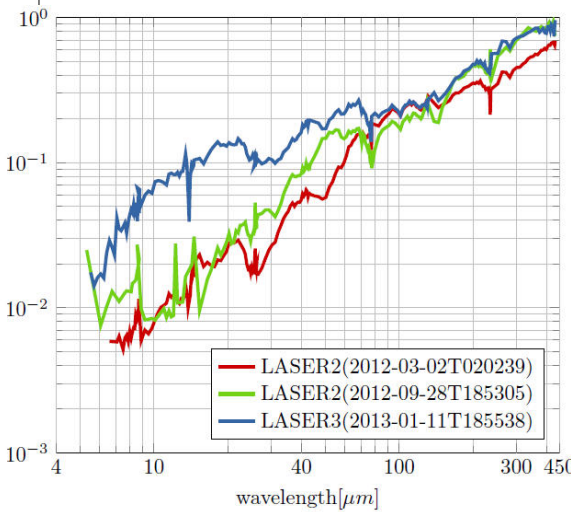
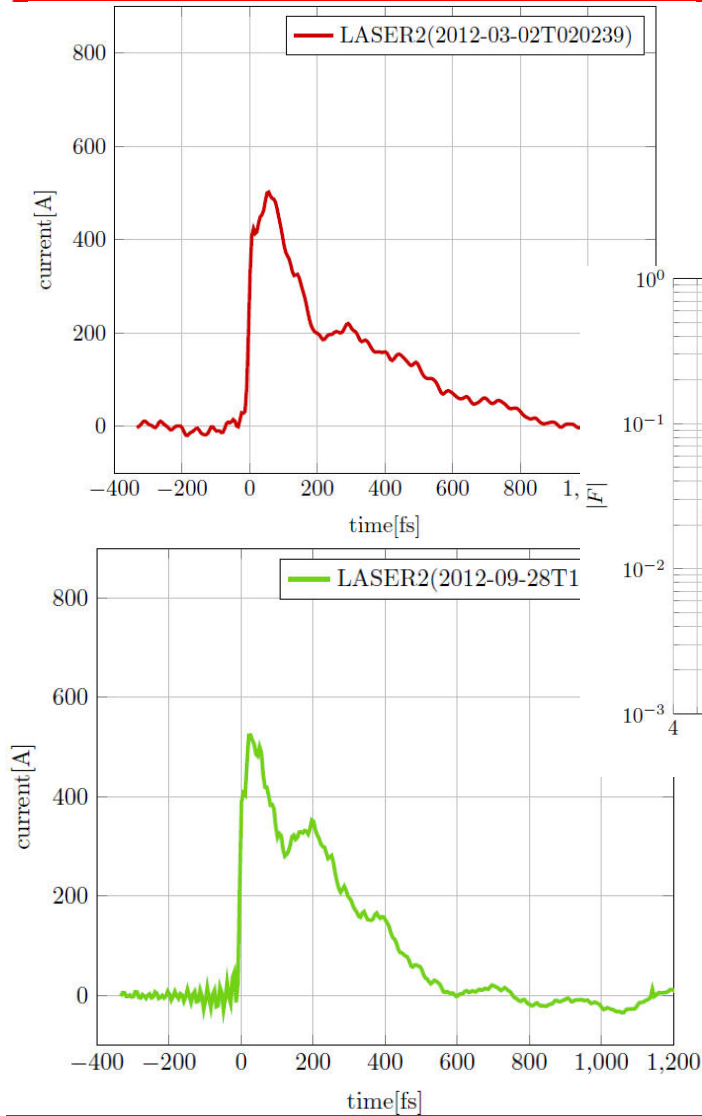


# Bunch length measurements



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Courtesy of  
E. Hass



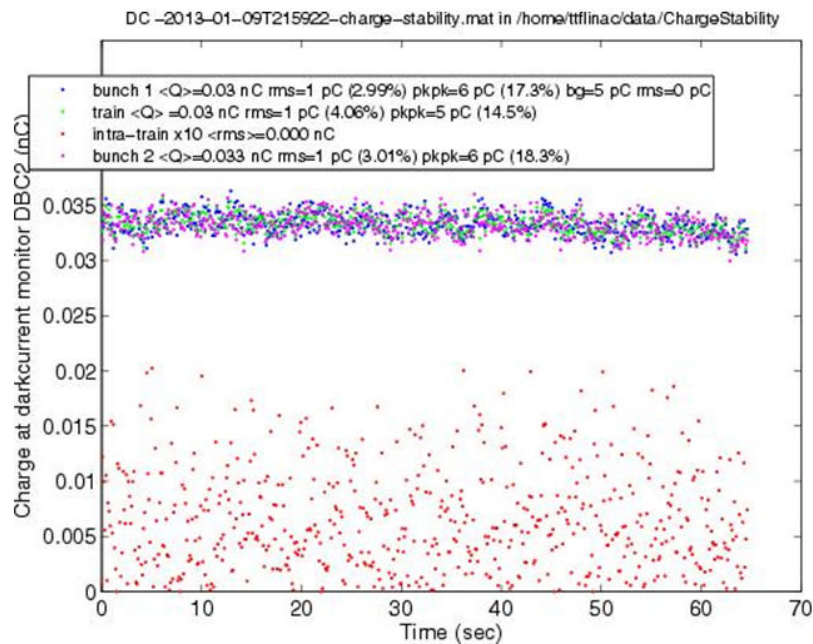
# Stability measurement

(Jan. 2013)

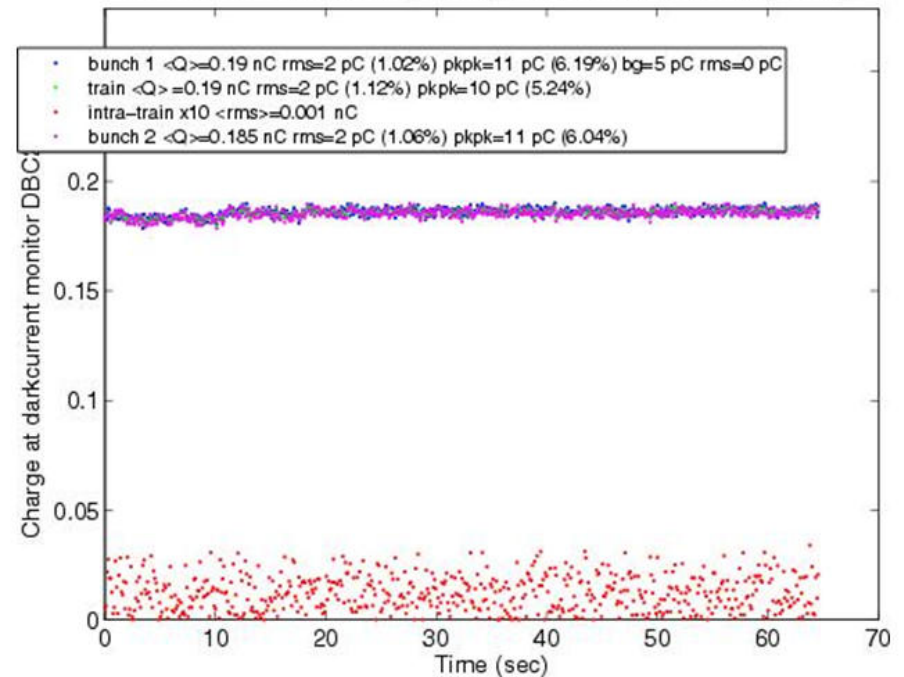


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• 35 pC with 3% rms fluctuations



DC -2013-01-09T230043-charge-stability.mat in /home/ttflinac/data/ChargeStability



• 190 pC with 1% rms fluctuations



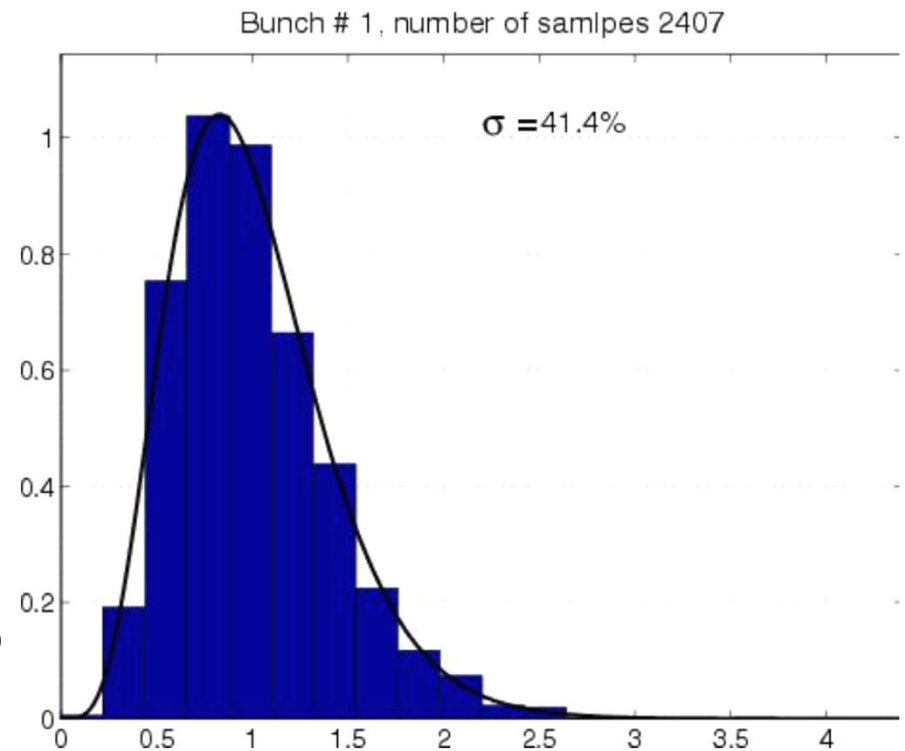


# First SASE with new injector laser



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- Radiation wavelength: 13.06 nm
- Fluctuations
  - in the linear regime: 42%
  - **Number of modes:  $M = 5.7$**
  - in saturation: 13%
- Saturation length:  $L_{\text{sat}} \approx 22$  m
- Angular divergence in saturation (FWHM)  $\approx 40$   $\mu$ rad.
- **Spectral bandwidth:**
  - **in the linear regime (FWHM): 0.35%**
  - **in the saturation regime (FWHM): 0.42%**
  - close to that generated by monochromatic electron beam (natural SASE bandwidth)
  - lasing part of the beam is not disturbed by chirp
- Radiation pulse length in the linear regime:
- **Radiation pulse duration** at full undulator length is estimated as **50 fs**.
- **rms bunch length** of lasing fraction of the electron beam: **40 fs**.
- Assuming Gaussian shape of the electron bunch:  $I \approx 700$  A.
- These parameters are consistent with measured properties of the radiation if rms normalized emittance is below 1 mm mrad.





# Bunch length measurements



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11<sup>th</sup> of January  
2013

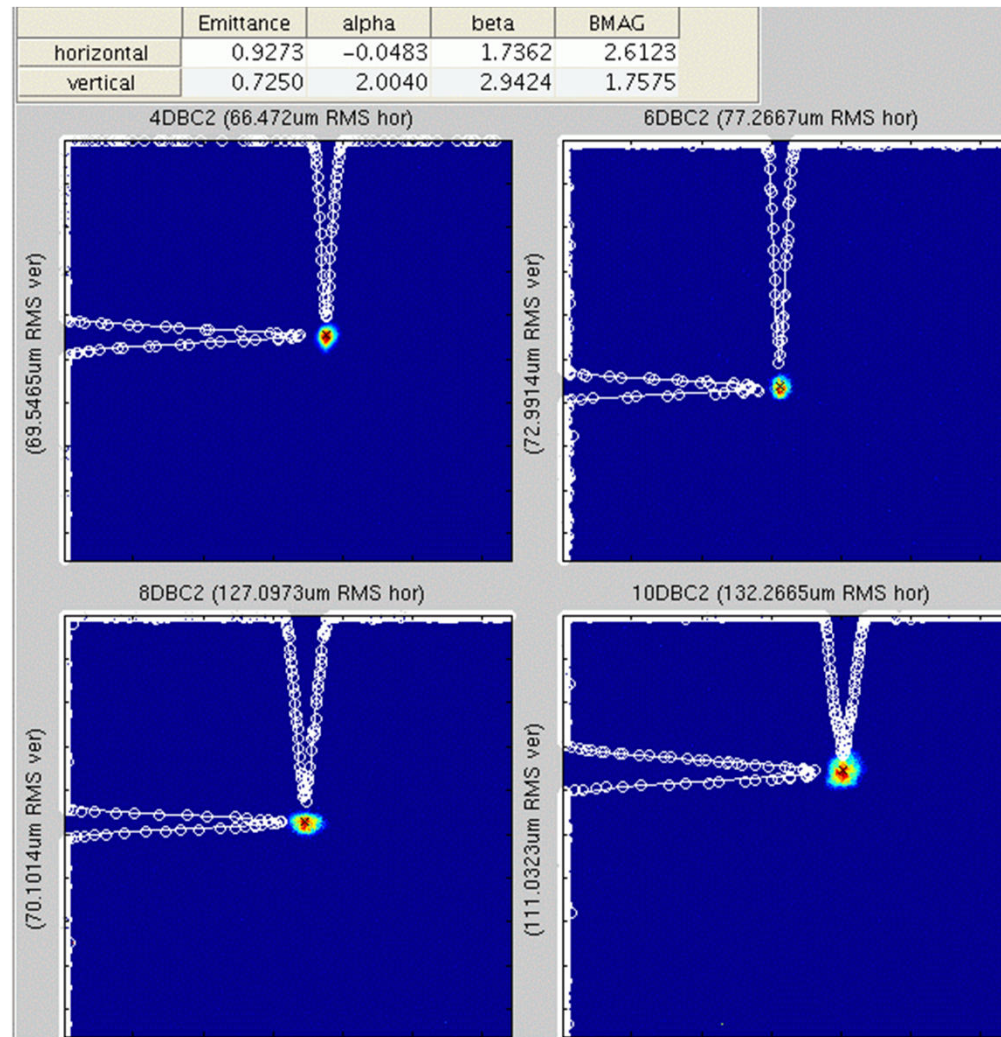
## Emittance measurements Preliminary results

Emittance  
measurement at  
DBC2:

$$\epsilon_x \approx 0.9 \text{ mm mrad}$$

$$\epsilon_y \approx 0.7 \text{ mm mrad}$$

Courtesy of  
M. Rehders

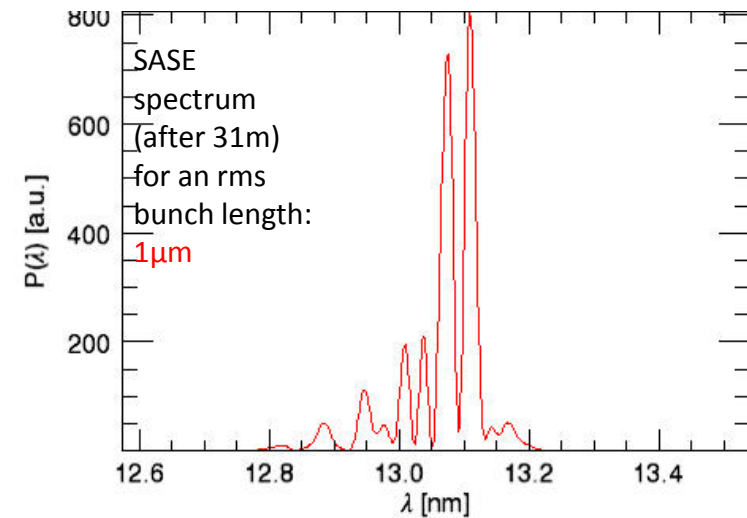
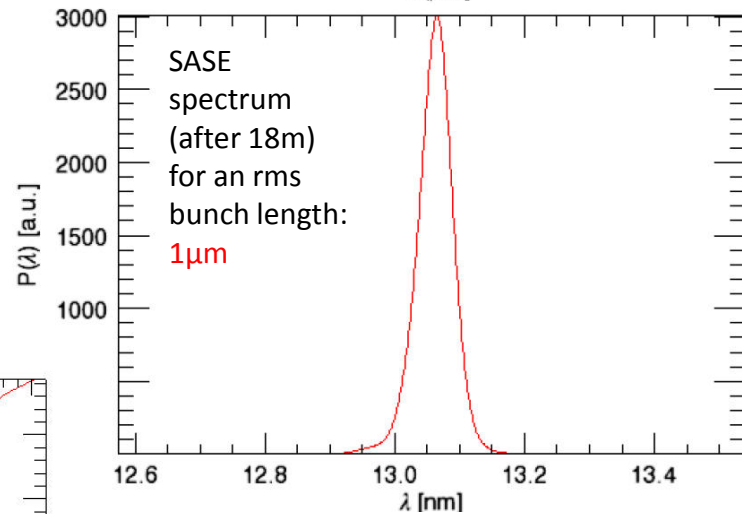
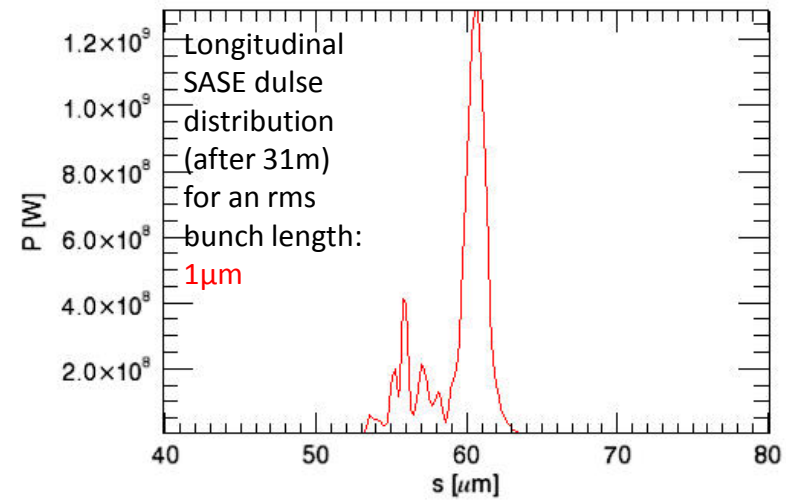
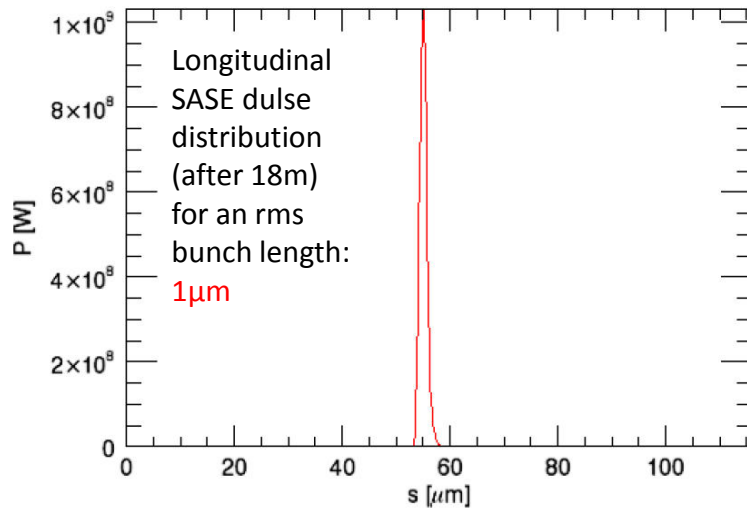




# Short pulses at FLASH



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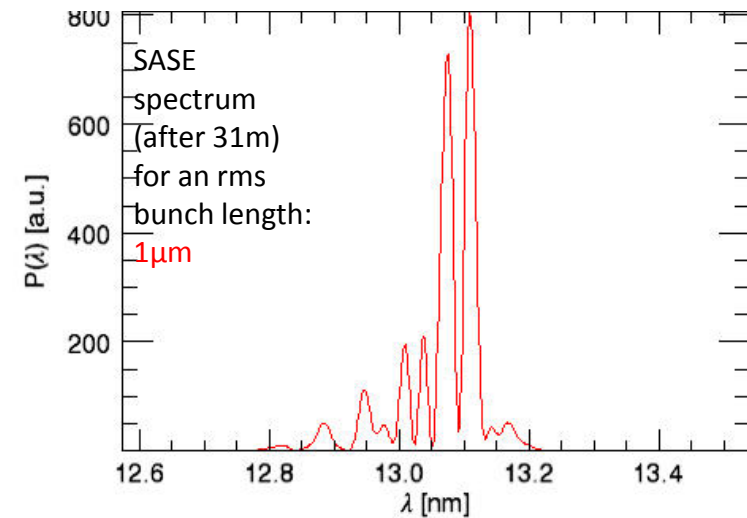
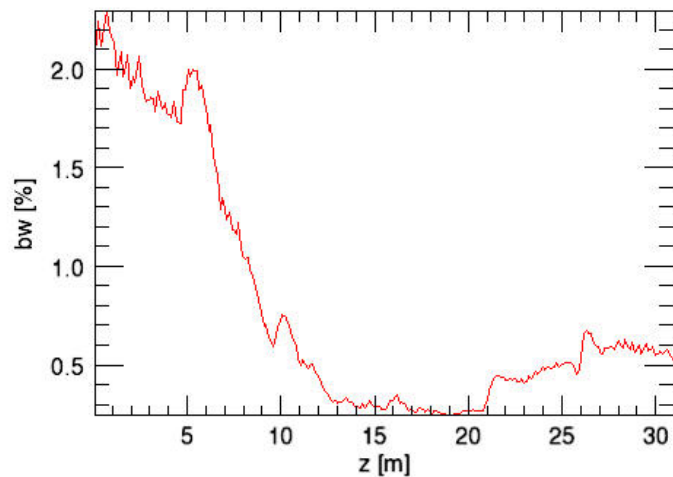
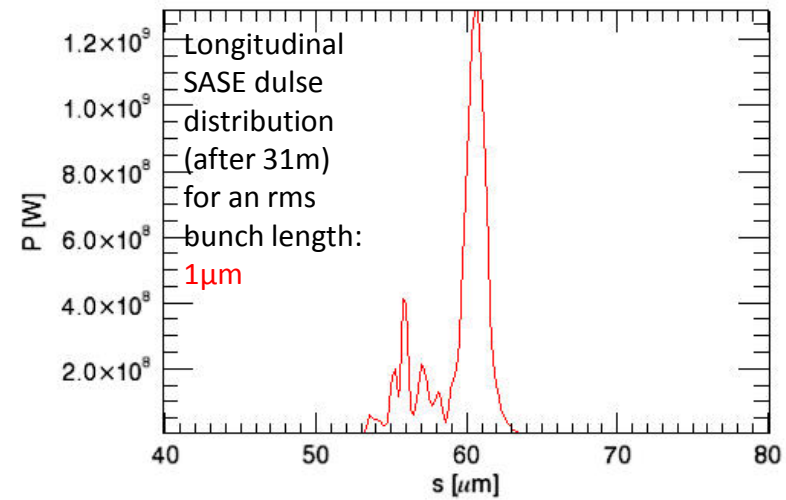
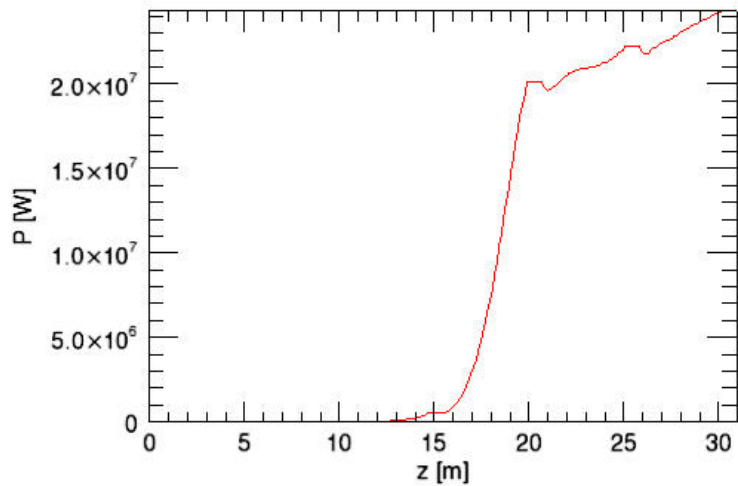
Courtesy of  
M. Rehders



# Short pulses at FLASH



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# Short pulses at FLASH



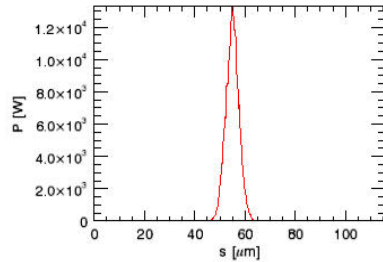
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Longitudinal SASE distribution at different positions in the undulator

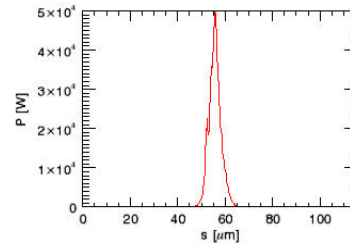
Gaussian bunch shape, Charge: 30pC, Transverse emittance: 2.0mm mrad,

Bunch length (rms): 2.6 $\mu$ m, Energie (Gamma): 1369.863, Energy Spread (delgam): 0.3913894

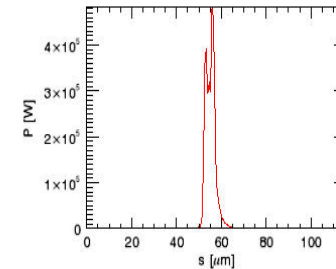
5m



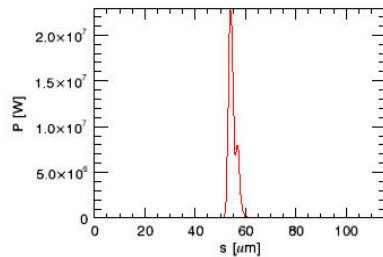
10m



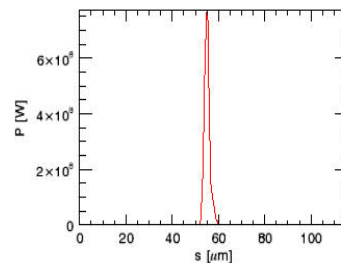
15m



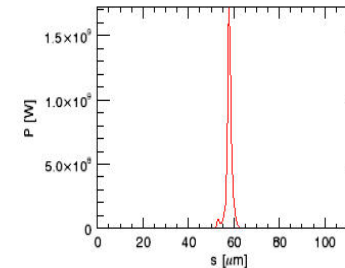
20m



25m



31m





# Short pulses at FLASH



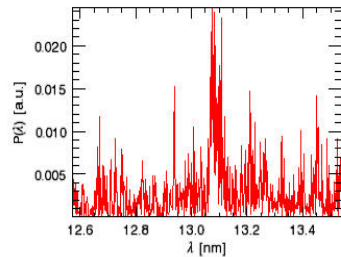
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SASE spectrum at different positions in the undulator

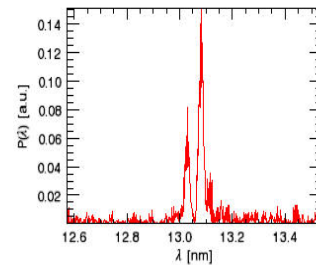
Gaussian bunch shape, Charge: 30pC, Transverse emittance: 2.0mm mrad,

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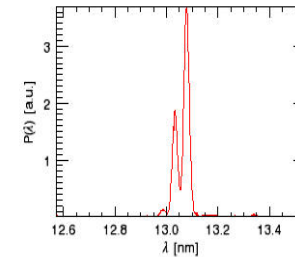
5m



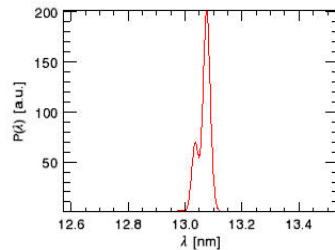
10m



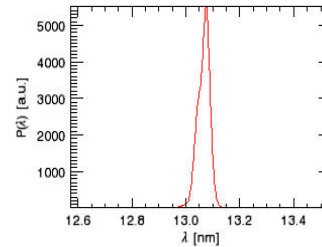
15m



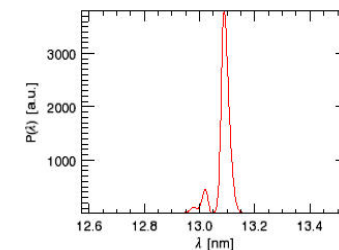
20m



25m



31m





# Short pulses at FLASH

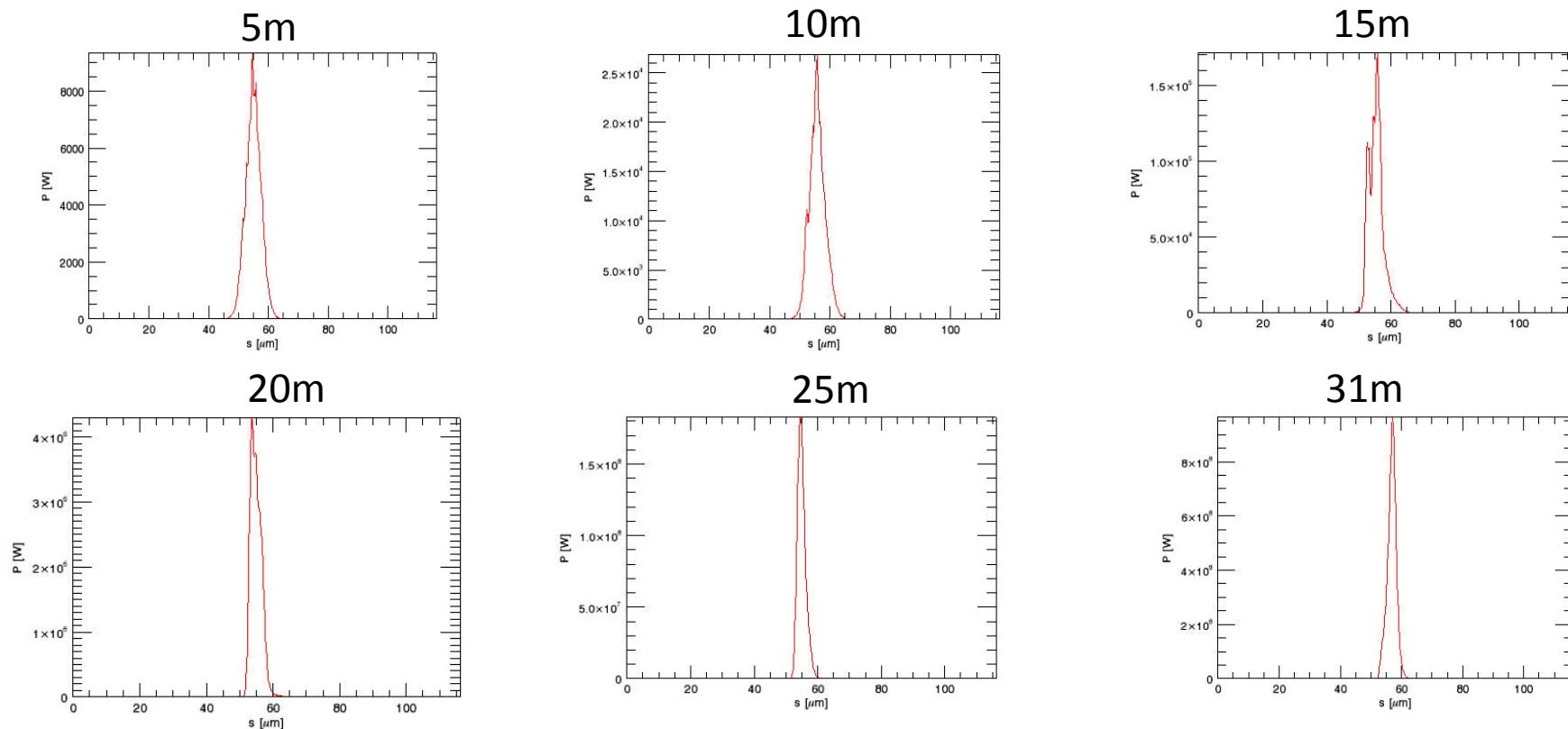


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Longitudinal SASE distribution at different positions in the undulator

Gaussian bunch shape, Charge: 30pC, Transverse emittance: 2.0mm mrad,

Bunch length (rms): 2.6 $\mu$ m, Energie (Gamma): 1369.863, Energy Spread (delgam): 0.3913894





# Short pulses at FLASH

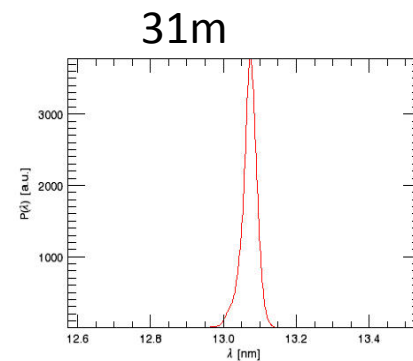
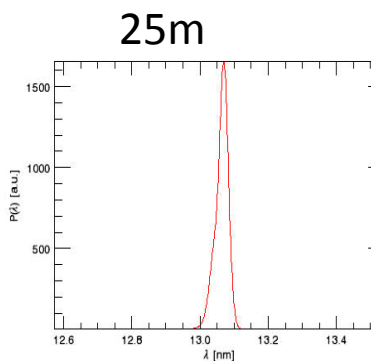
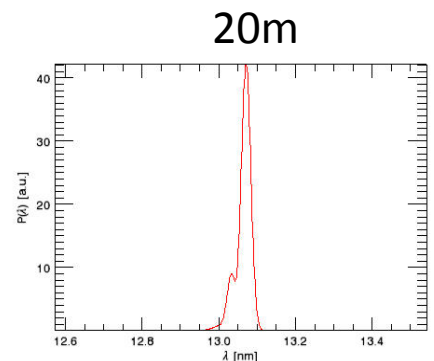
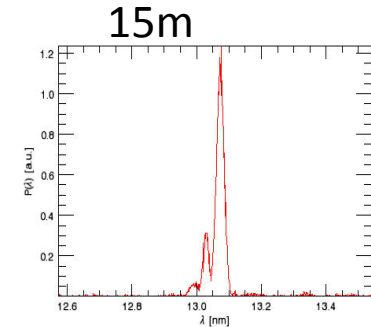
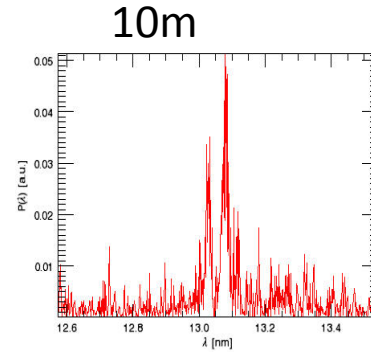
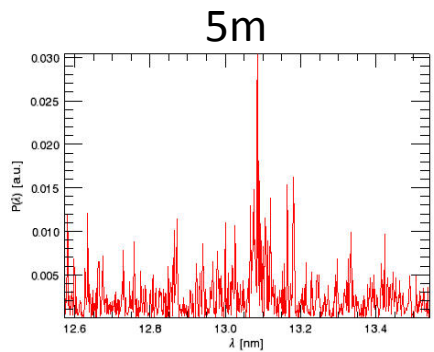


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SASE spectrum at different positions in the undulator

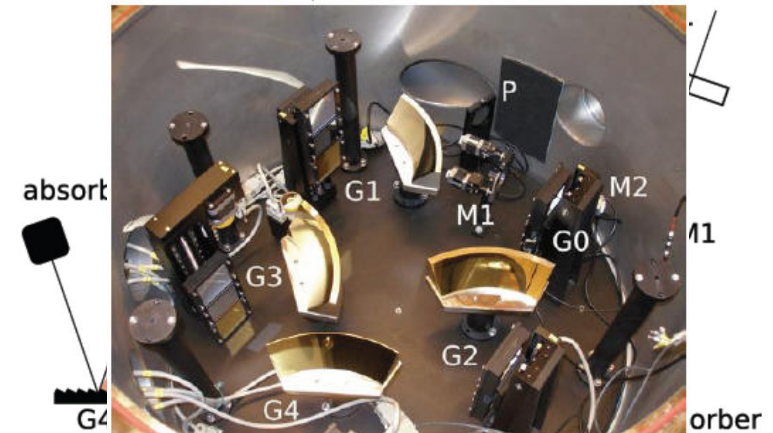
Gaussian bunch shape, Charge: 30pC, Transverse emittance: 2.0mm mrad,

Bunch length (rms): 2.6 $\mu$ m, Energie (Gamma): 1369.863, Energy Spread (delgam): 0.3913894



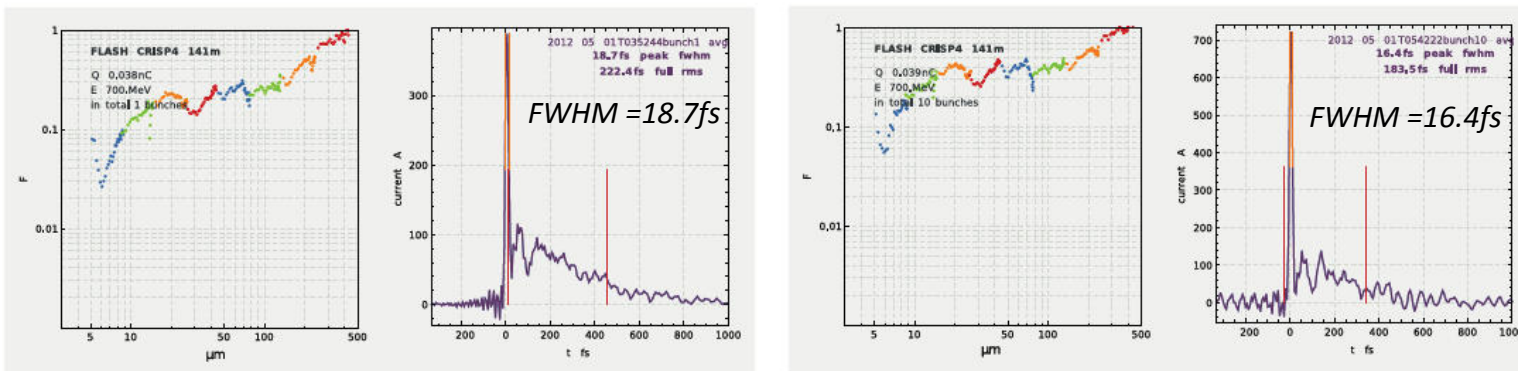


- Measurement of the **longitudinal bunch profile** of the ultra-short pulses will be performed using a **spectrometer**, that measures **coherent transition radiation**.
- A **redesigned** of the spectrometer is under development for short bunch length and low charges, because the **wavelength range changes** and the pyro-electric **detectors** are **not sensitive enough** when small charge is used.
- **MCT** detectors show  $10^4$  times higher sensitivity



Courtesy of  
S. Wesch &  
E. Hass

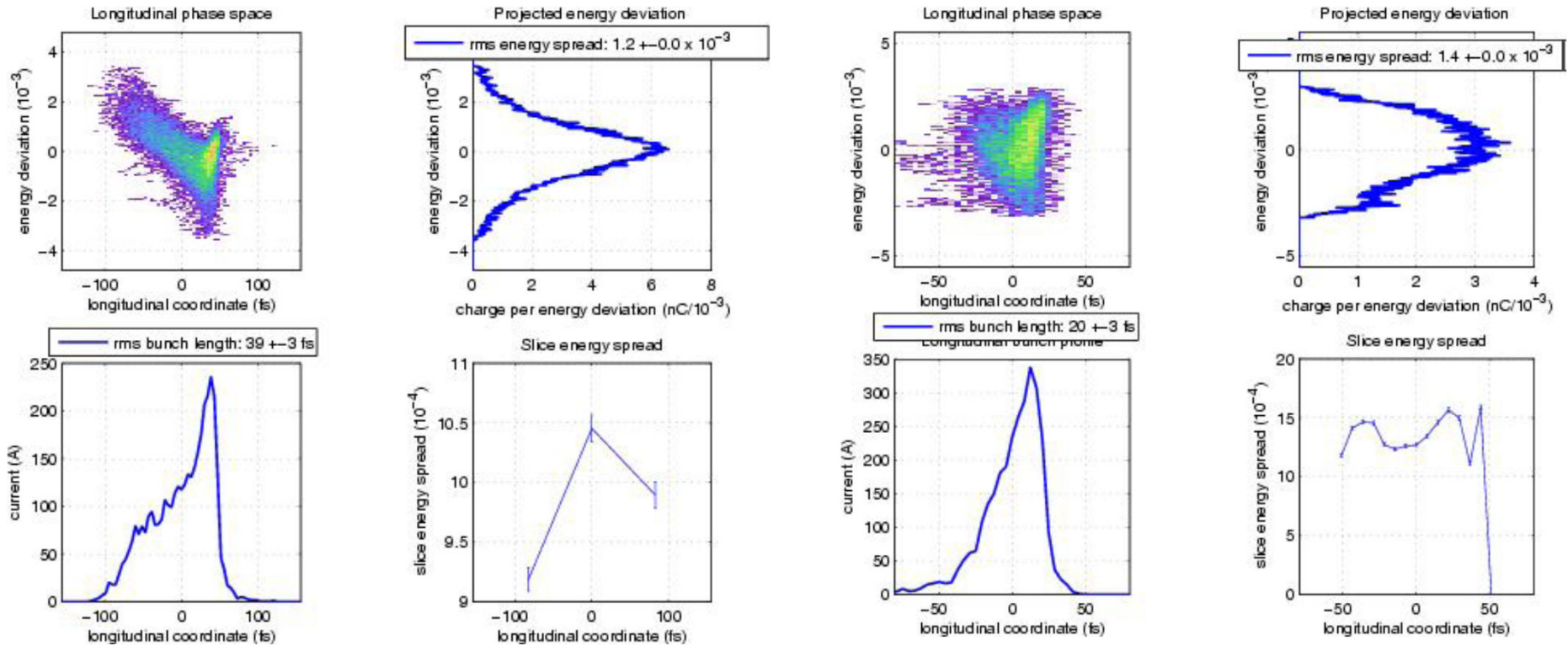
## Electron bunches produced by new short pulse injector laser



short  
bunches  
(no lasing)  
measured  
with  
CRISP4



# LOLA measurement



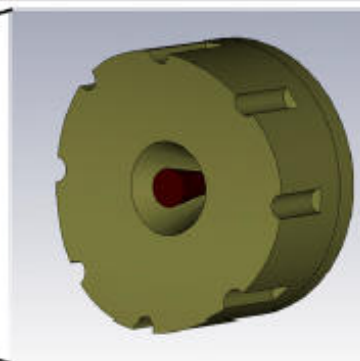
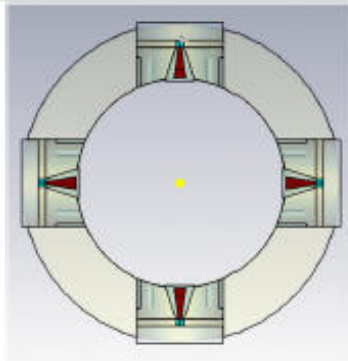
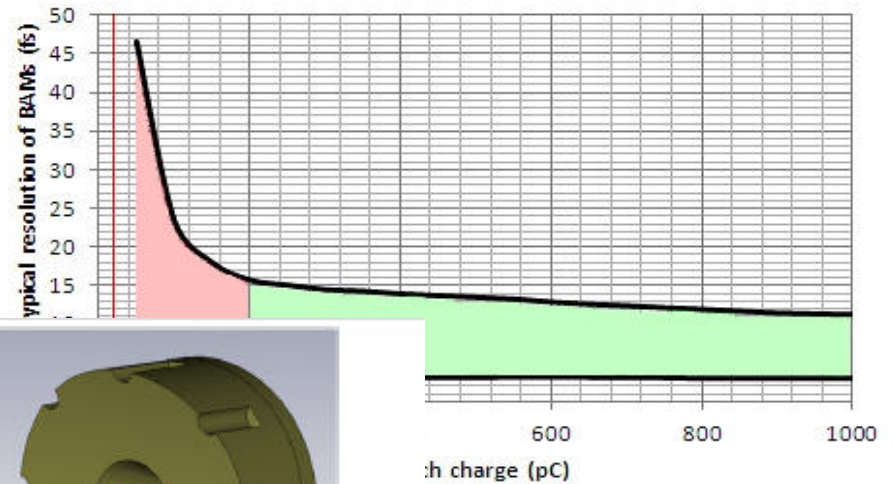
at 20 pC & 39fs - rms

at 15pC with strong compression,  
20fs - rms duration

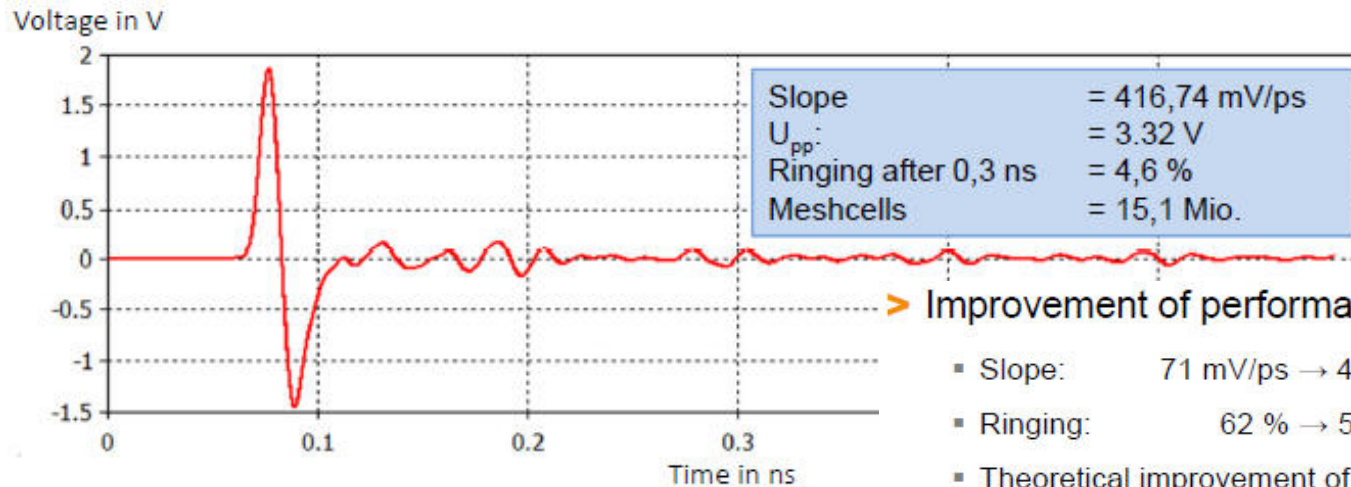
short bunches (no lasing) measured with LOLA

Aim for new BAM design: bandwidth  $\geq 40$  GHz  
expected performance

$\Rightarrow$  expected an arrival time resolution of new BAMs for 20pC is about **12fs**



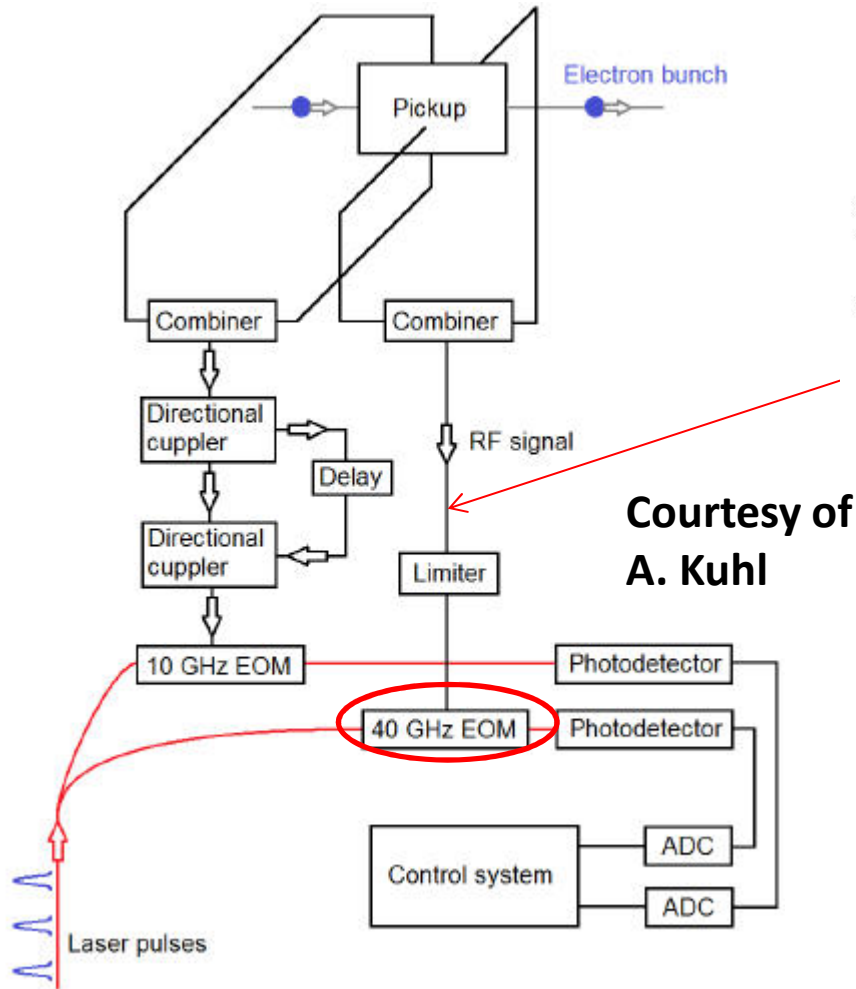
Courtesy of  
M.K. Czwalińska  
& A. Kuhl



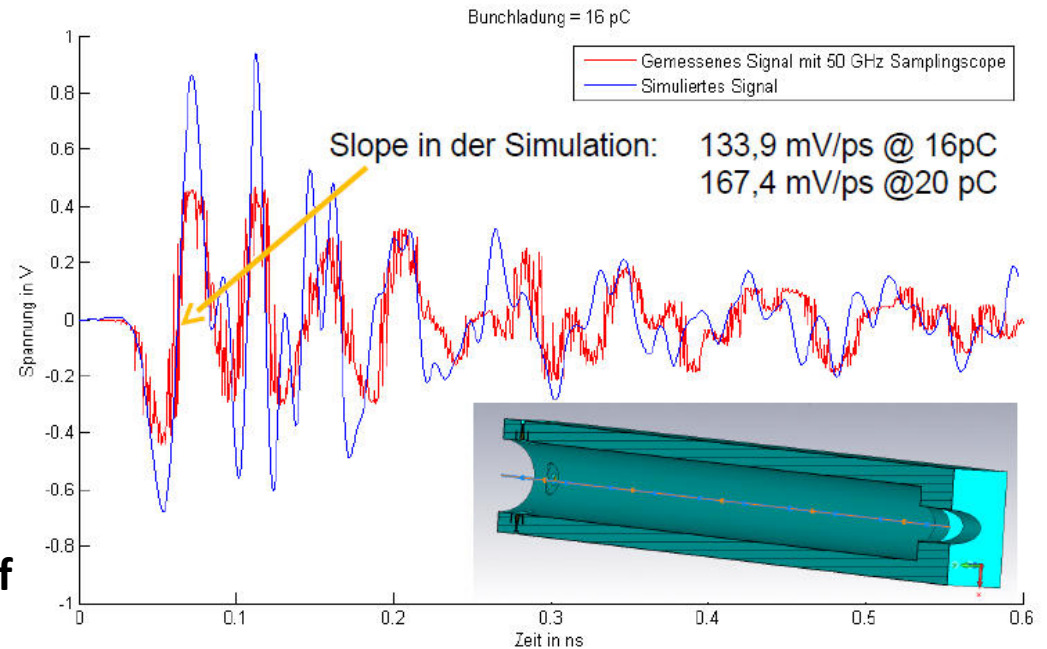
$\rightarrow$  Improvement of performance (simulated)

- Slope: 71 mV/ps  $\rightarrow$  400 mV/ps
- Ringing: 62 %  $\rightarrow$  5 %
- Theoretical improvement of measurement resolution by factor 5

## new BAM installed at FLASH



Courtesy of  
A. Kuhl





# Thanks for your attention



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## Questions ?