

Laser Infrastructure and Timing Diagnostics for the SQS Scientific Instrument



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Schenefeld, 12.02.2018

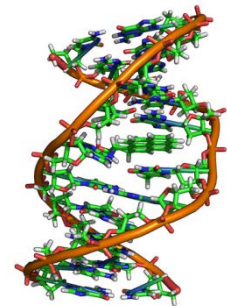
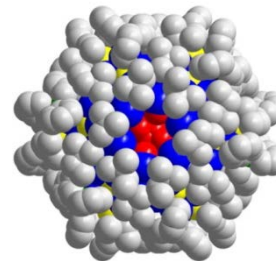
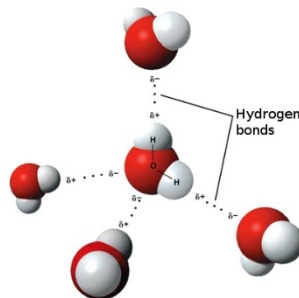
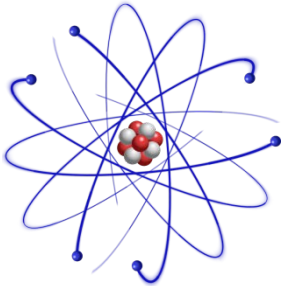
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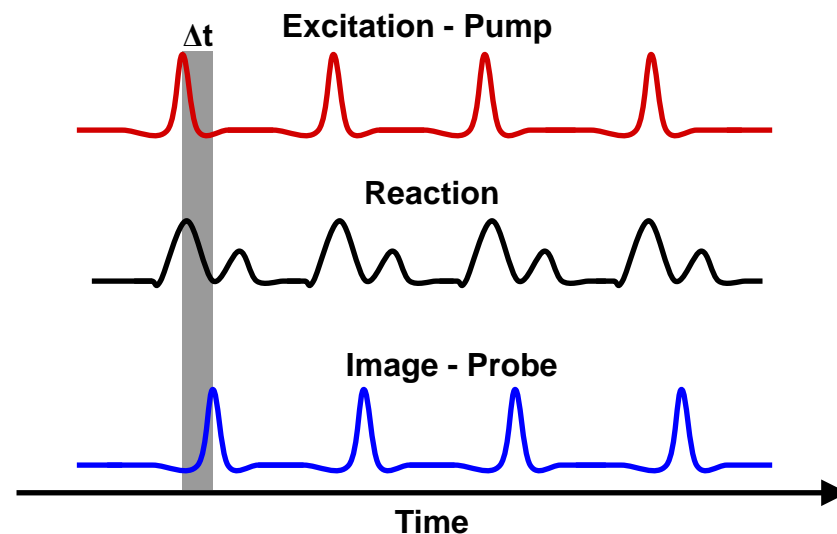
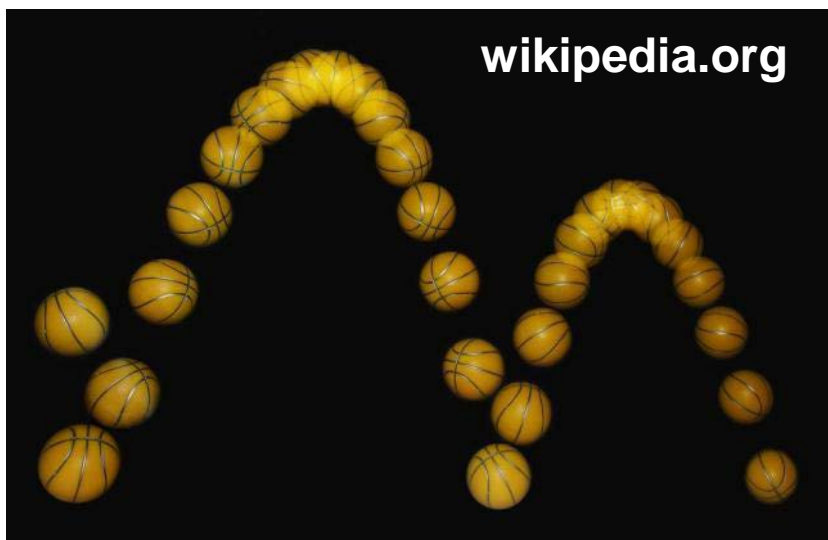
Scientific Scope of the SQS Scientific Instrument

Dynamic investigations of light-matter interactions in atoms, molecules and clusters, such as

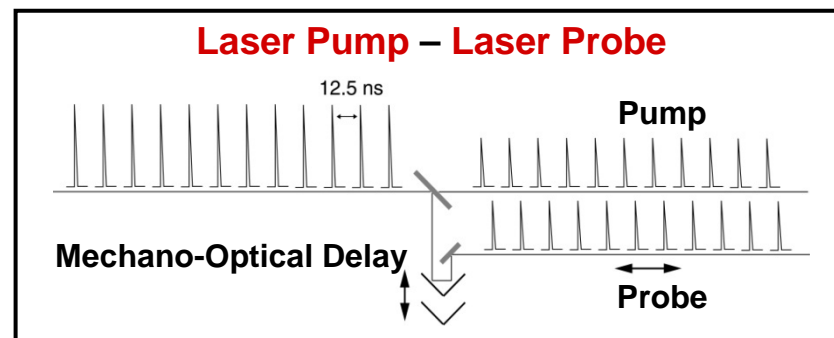
- Non-linear phenomena
- Atomic multi-photon ionization
- Molecular dissociation dynamics
- Multi-particle coincidence spectroscopy
- Imaging of complex molecules and nano-scale objects



Time-Resolved “Pump-Probe” Experiments: Capturing reversible processes stroboscopically

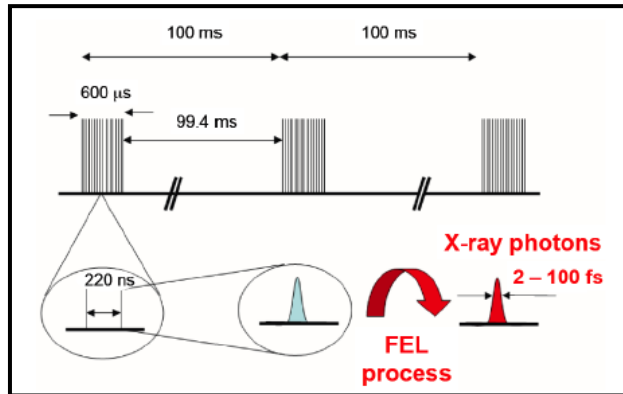


Accessing ultrafast, electronic time scales
with pulsed femtosecond laser sources in
the visible and near infrared spectral range



Pump-Probe Laser Requirements

XFEL Pulse Train: Up to 2700 electron bunches every 0.1s → effective repetition rate 27 kHz



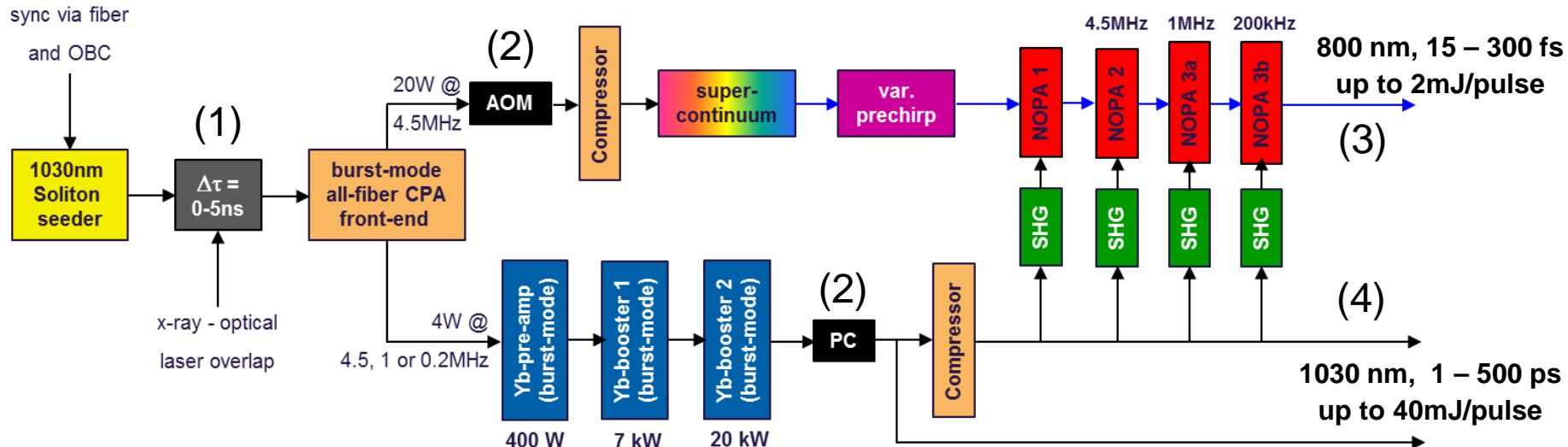
- Match XFEL pulse train: 10Hz burst mode & 0 - 4.5 MHz
- Ultrafast 800nm laser (down to fs range with few mJ's energy)
- Arbitrary pulse pattern selection
- Frequency/wavelength conversion from THz to UV

Development of a versatile laser system by XFEL laser group – from left to right:

Guido Palmer, Laurens Wissmann, Martin Kellert, Moritz Emons, Max Lederer (PI),
Kai Kruse, Gerd Priebe, Jinxiong Wang, Ulrike Wegner, Mikhail Pergament



Non-collinear Optical Parametric Amplifier (NOPA)



- Time zero overlap of XFEL and optical laser (1)
- Pulse on demand with Acousto-Optical-Modulator (AOM) and Pockels Cell (PC) (2)
- Ultrafast fs excitation: Output of 800 nm, 15 - 300 fs and up to 2mJ/pulse (3)
- Intense ps excitations: Output of 1030 nm, 1 - 500 ps and up to 40mJ/pulse (4)
- Laser commissioning scheduled to begin **Q2-2019**

INTERIM SOLUTION: Fiber-based pump probe laser for day 1



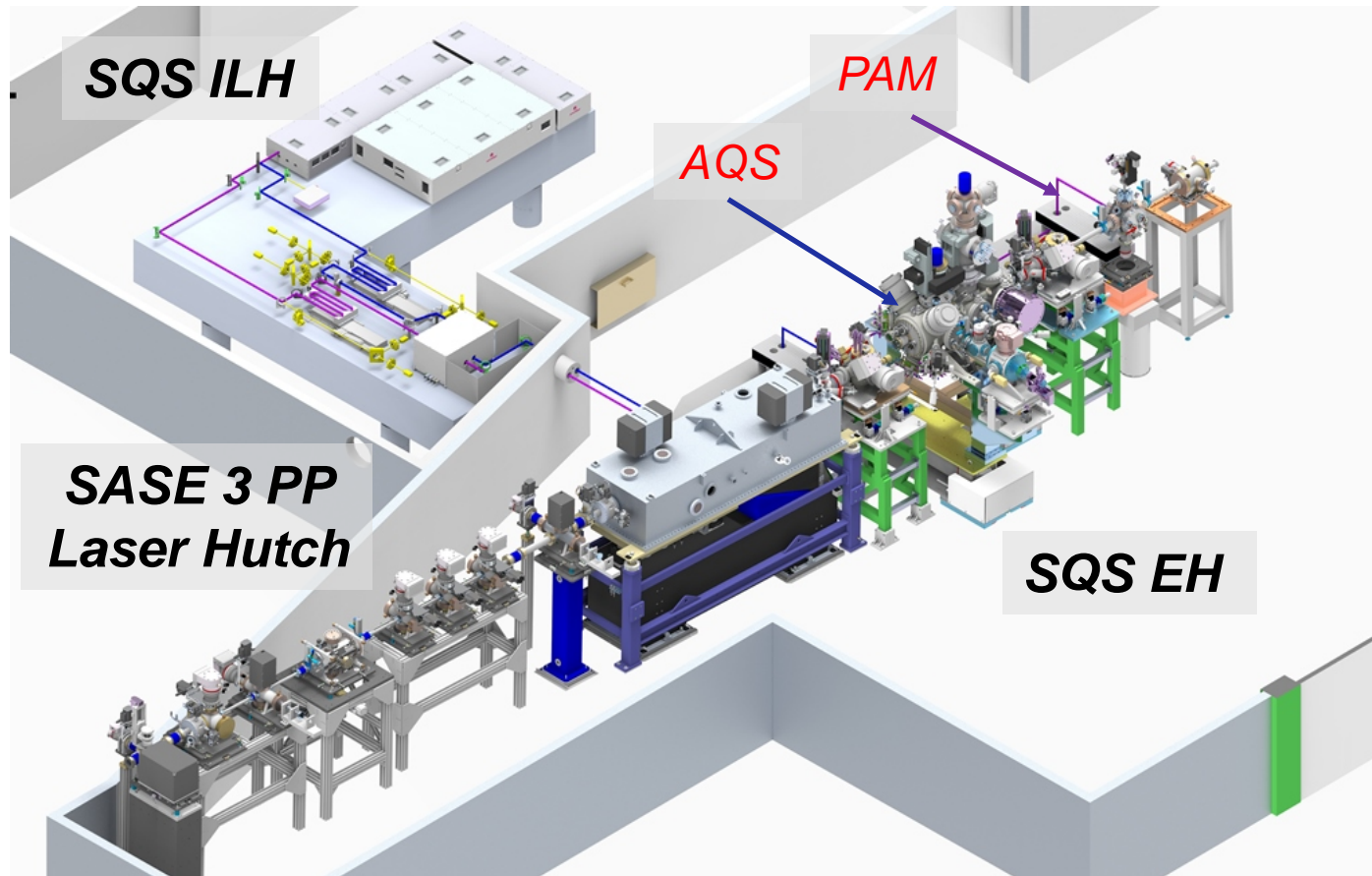
Active Fiber Systems 200W laser amplifier:

- Delivering 1030nm, 300fs, 2mJ pulses @ 100kHz!
- Continuously adjustable repetition rate up to 20MHz.
- Same seed oscillator as NOPA, thus synchronizable.
- Installation planned for **Q3-2018**.

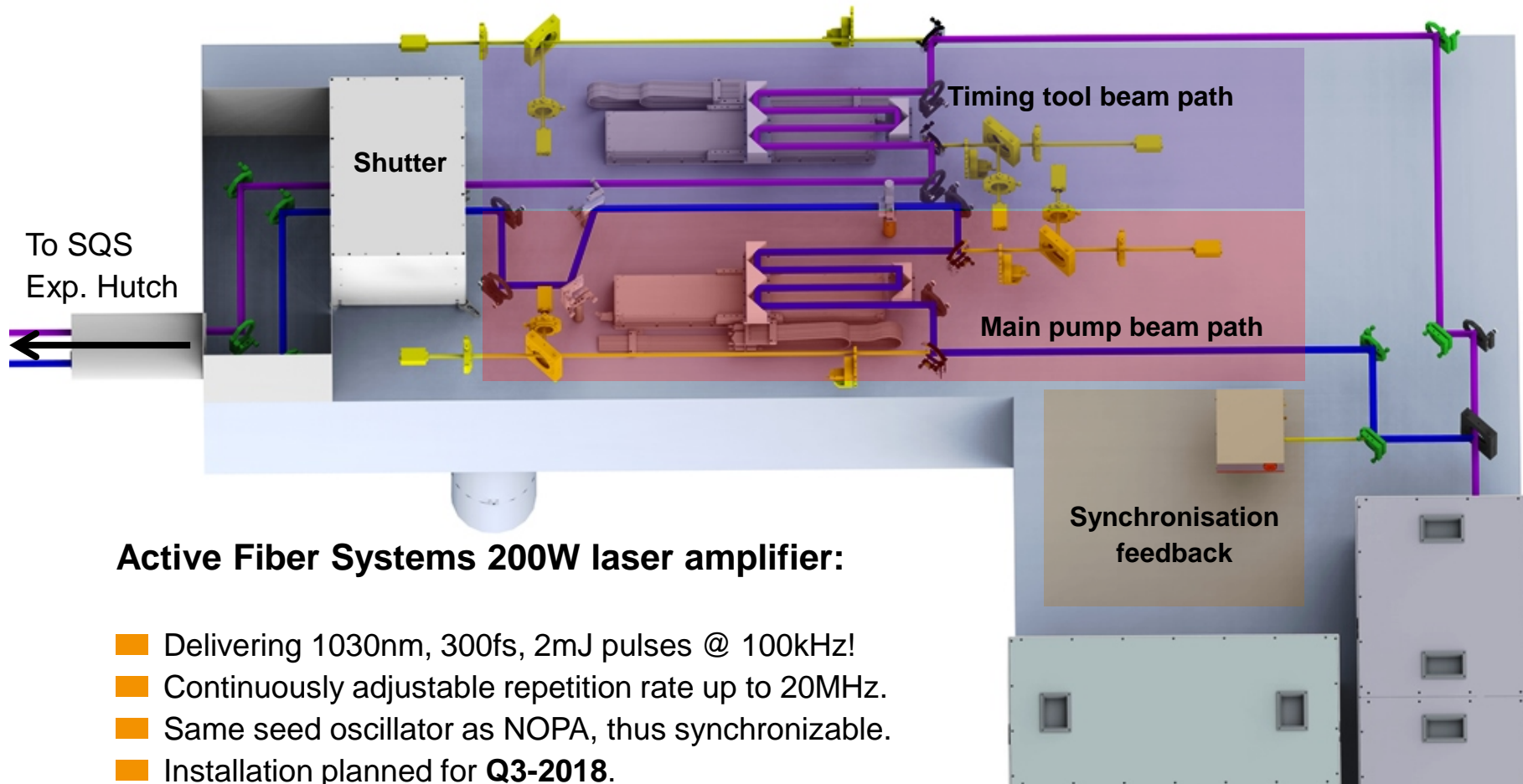
<http://www.afs-jena.de/>

PP laser infrastructure at SASE 3 for the SQS instrument

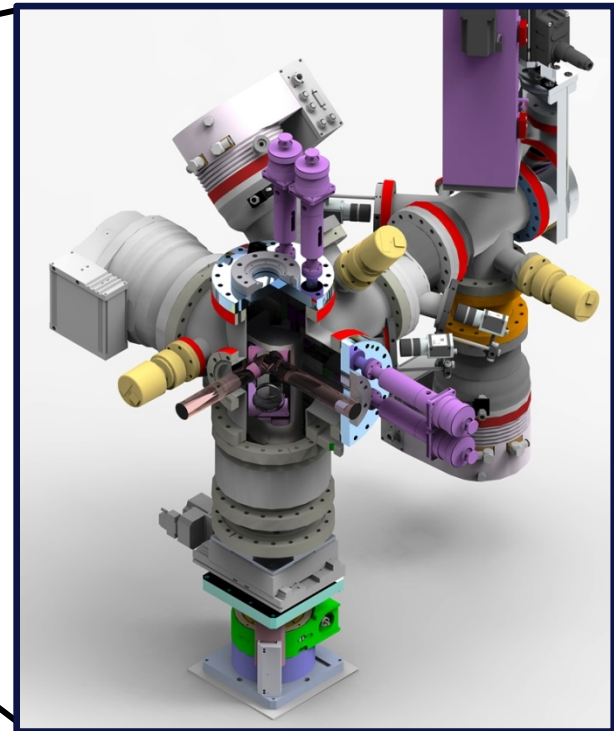
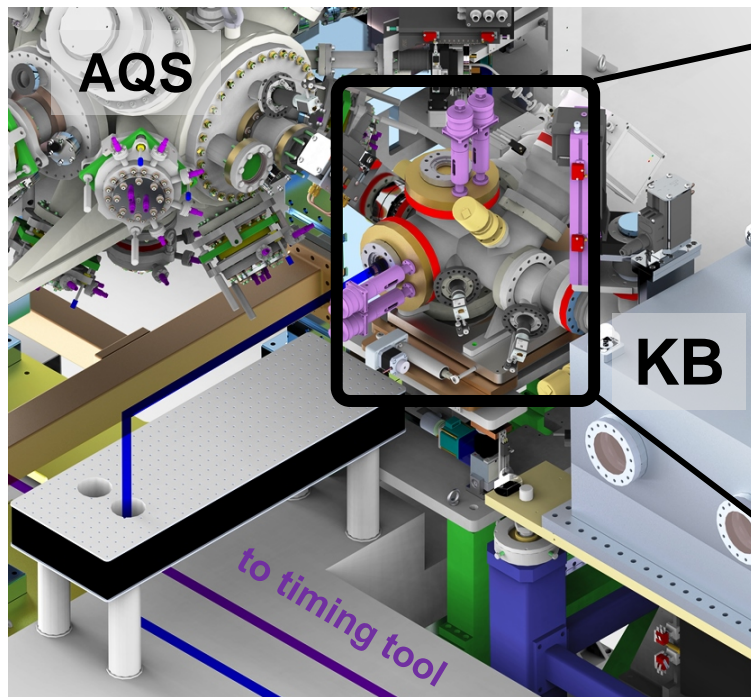
- Overview of the laser beam propagation from the instrument laser hatch (ILH) to the experimental hatch (EH) for day 1 operation.



Laser beam in the SQS instrument laser hut



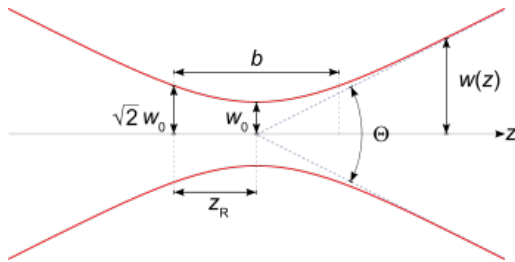
Laser beam in the SQS experimental hutch



Laser in-coupling vacuum vessel

- UHV compatible mirror mounts with piezo actuators
- Stiff mirror mount holder
- Mechanical decoupling bellow
- XY out-of-vacuum precision positioning coupled to optical table

Laser In-Coupling (LIC) unit for the SQS instrument



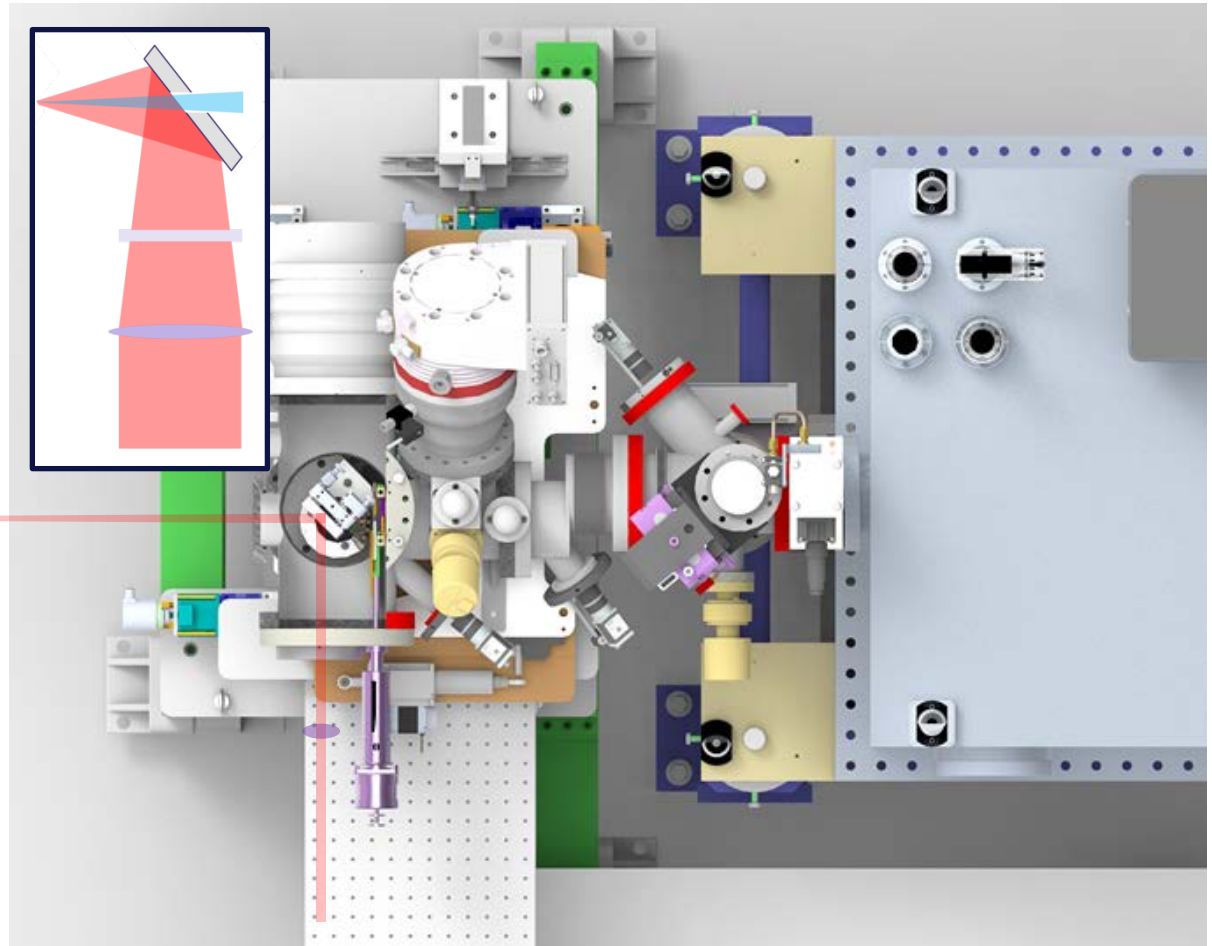
f_l

Focusing with external lens

$$f = 1.4\text{m}$$

$$w_0 = 30\text{ }\mu\text{m} \text{ (1/e}^2\text{)}$$

$$I_{\text{peak}} = 3.5 \times 10^{14} \text{ W/cm}^2/\text{mJ}$$



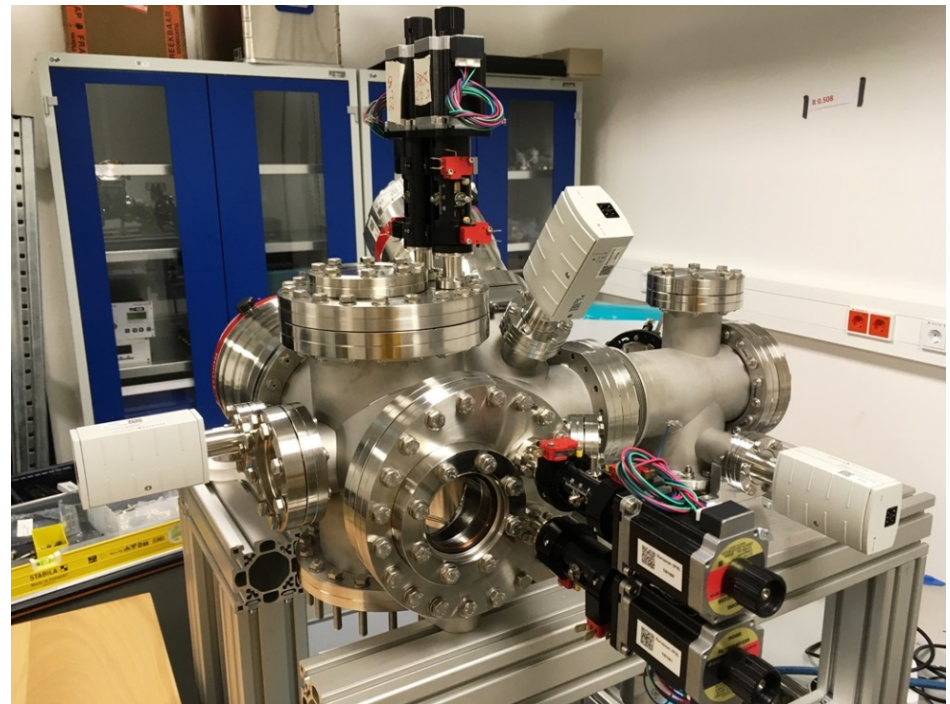
Status of the Laser In-Coupling Unit

Status of the LIC for the AQS instrument:

- Assembly of core components.
- Electric test of motors.

Next steps:

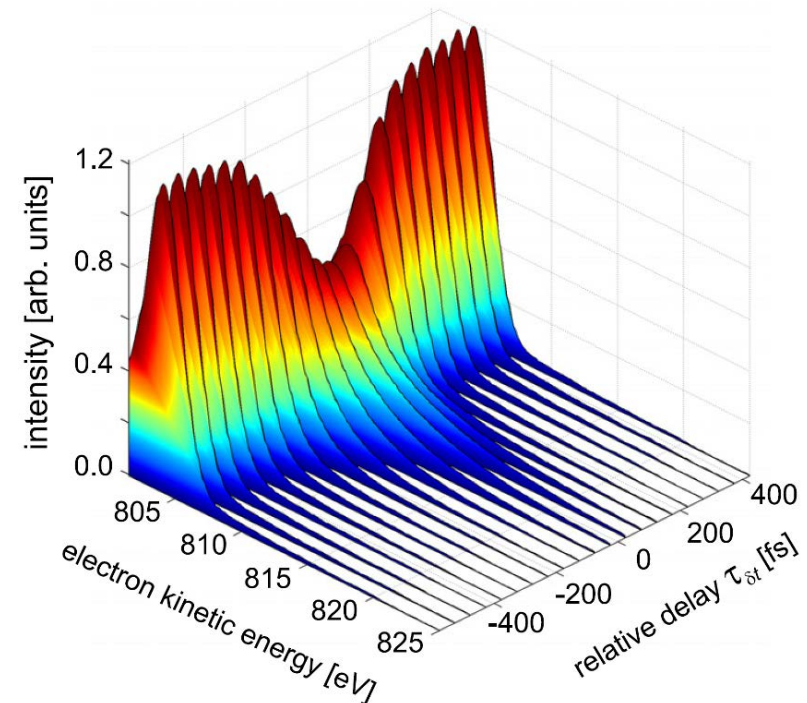
- Test of vacuum.
- Assembly of intermediate positioning stage.



Timing Diagnostics: PP Laser and XFEL Synchronisation

Laser & X-ray Jitter:

- Current Jitter with RF Synchronization at PP laser position is approx. 50-70 fs.
- Quantifying *relative* jitter at sample position by laser assisted Auger decay.
- Quantifying *absolute* jitter with timing diagnostics employing spectral encoding.



Laser Assisted Auger Decay (LAAD) in Neon @ LCLS

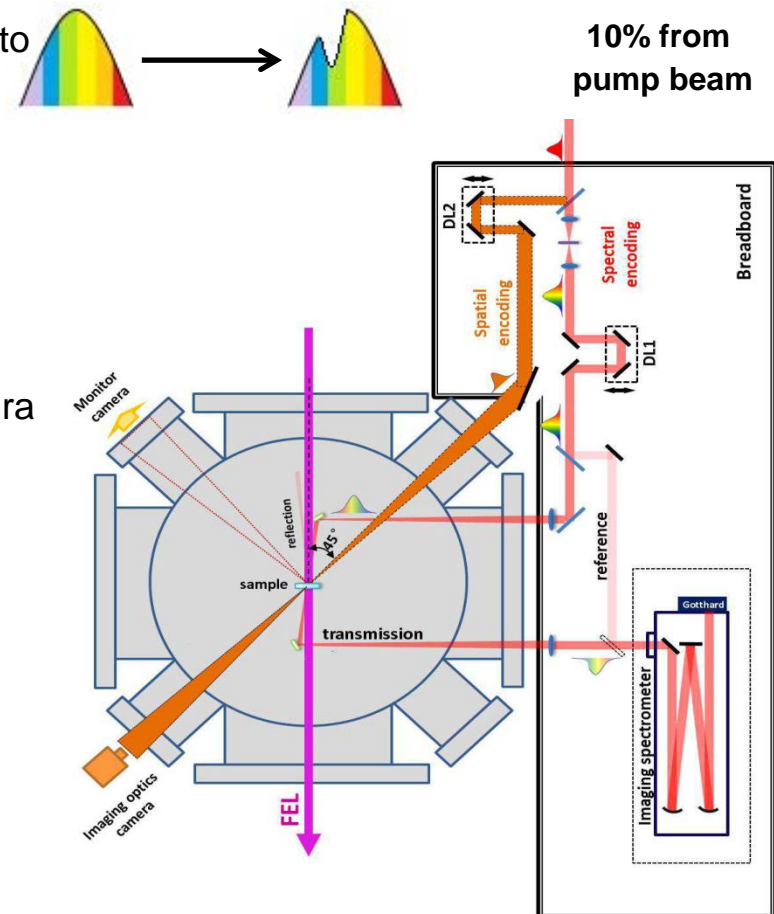
Düsterer *et al.*, New Journal of Physics **13**, 093024 (2011).

Timing Diagnostics: Spectral/Spatial Encoding

Measuring the arrival time of the XFEL pulse with respect to the synchronized PP laser

- X-ray induce changes in the transmission of a membrane to map the relative delay onto a spectral coordinate
- About 25fs RMS resolution within a 3ps window
- High intra-burst rep rate will cause high thermal load on sample membrane at the damage threshold
- Single-shot measurements require high speed CCD camera working at MHz repetition rate
- Well established technique!
- Timing diagnostics is going to be installed in **Q4 2018** to be ready in **Q1 2019**.

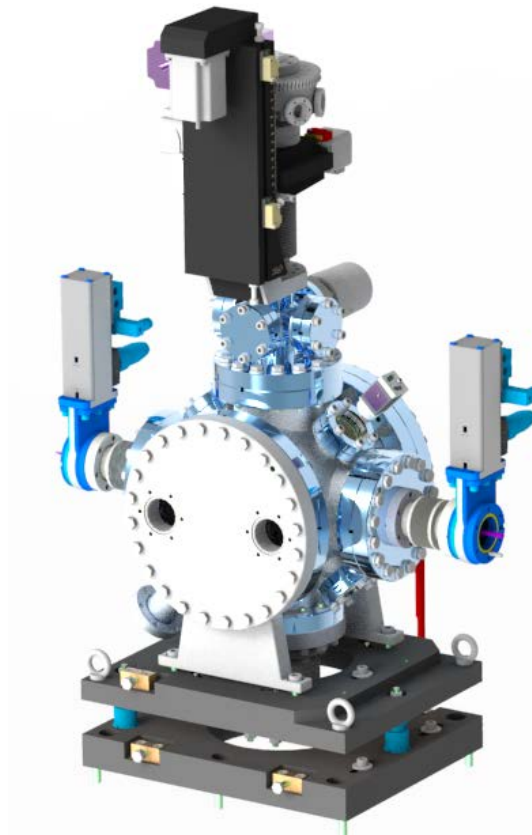
Bionta *et al.*, Optics Express **19**, 21855 (2011).



Status of the pulse arrival time monitor (PAM)

Status of the PAM:

- Core components assembled.
- Electric test of motors.
- Test of vacuum.

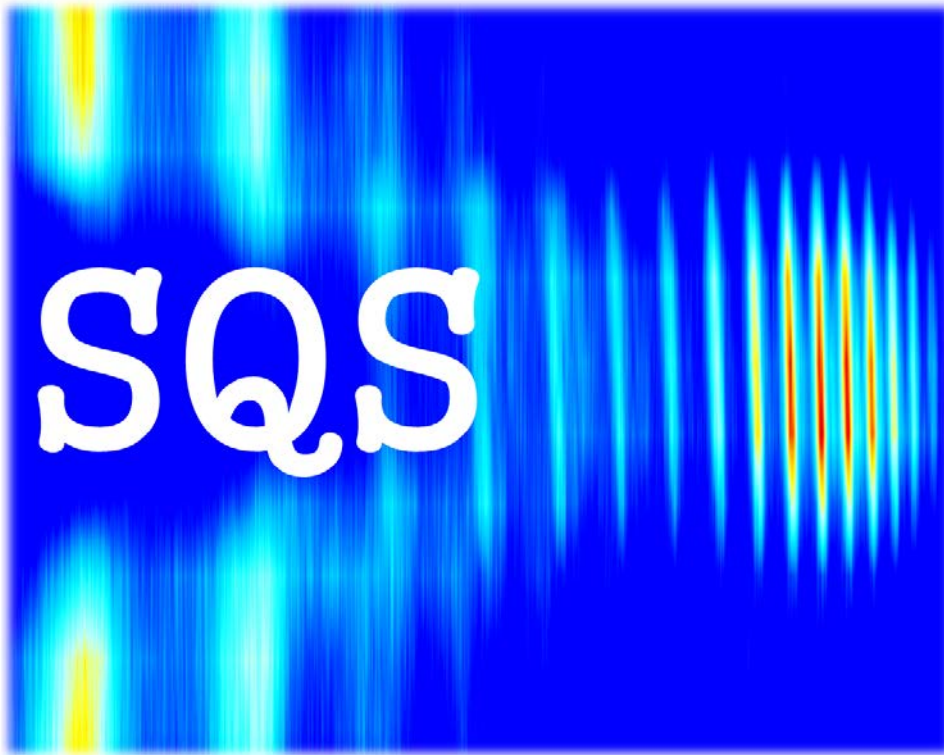


Summary

- Final:NOPA commissioning to begin in **Q2 2019** (800nm, 15fs, 2mJ & 1030nm, 1ps, 40mJ, @ 100kHz).
- Day 1: INTERIM fiber-baser PP laser is going to be installed in **Q3 2018** (1030nm, 300fs, 2mJ @ 100kHz).
 - Commissioning planned for **Q4 2018**.
 - Ready for user operation planned for **Q1 2019**.
- Focusing conditions allow for tight focusing, *i.e.* $w_{\text{focus}} = 30 \mu\text{m}$ resulting in $I_{\text{peak}} = 3.5 \times 10^{14} \text{ W/cm}^2$ **per mJ**.
- Timing diagnostics (LAAD / PAM) is going to be installed in **Q4 2018** to be ready in **Q1 2019**.

Set point	f_{rep} [MHz]	E_{pulse} [mJ]	Focus Intensity [W/cm^2]	Estimated Jitter
1	1	0.2	7×10^{13}	> 50 fs
2	0.5	0.4	1.4×10^{14}	
3	0.1	2	7×10^{14}	

Acknowledgments: Thank you!



The SQS Team:

- Alexander Achner
- Alberto De Fanis
- Thomas Baumann
- Rebecca Boll
- Sascha Deinert
- Patrik Grychtol
- Markus Ilchen
- Tommaso Mazza
- Michael Meyer
- Jacobo Montaña
- Yevheniy Ovcharenko
- Nils Rennhack
- Rene Wagner
- Haiou Zhang (Alumni)
- Pawel Ziolkowski

Diagnostics:

- Jia Liu
- Jan Grünert