

# Status of FLASH

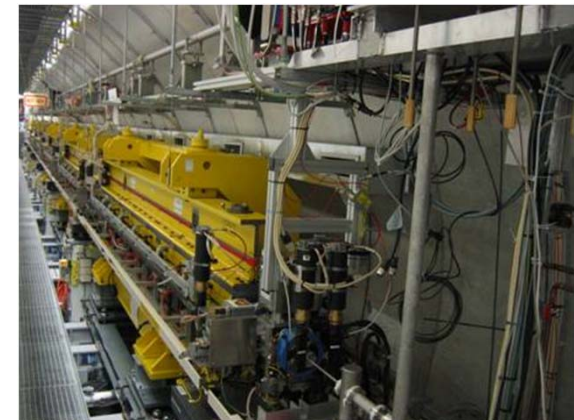
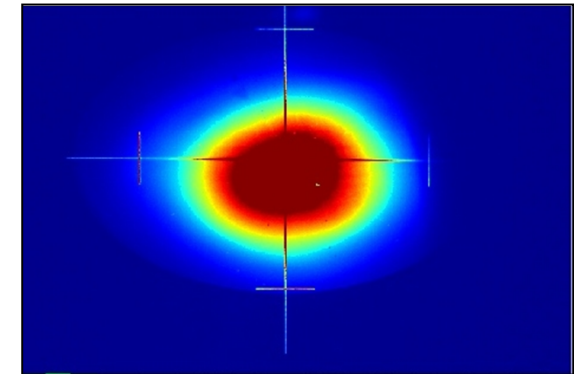
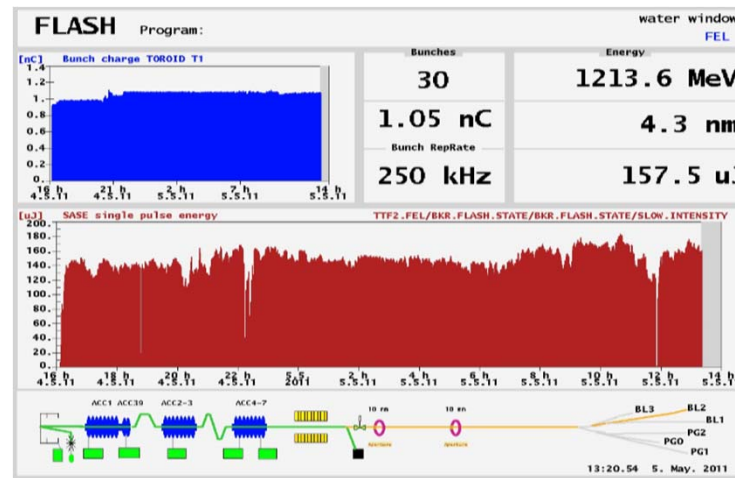
**FLASH.**  
Free-Electron Laser  
in Hamburg

## FLASH. free-electron laser user facility at DESY

Siegfried Schreiber  
DESY

Workshop  
New Science  
Opportunities at FLASH

DESY  
Oct 12-14, 2011





# FLASH at DESY in Hamburg

**FLASH.**  
Free-Electron Laser  
in Hamburg





- > Single-pass high-gain SASE FEL
  - SASE = self-amplified spontaneous emission
- > Photon wavelength range from vacuum ultraviolet to soft x-rays
- > Free-electron laser user facility since summer 2005
  - 1<sup>st</sup> period: Jun 2005 – Mar 2007
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> period: Nov 2007 – Aug 2009
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> period: Sep 2010 – Sep 2011
  - 4<sup>th</sup> period: Mar 2012 – Dec 2012
- > FLASH2, a second undulator beam line in preparation
- > FLASH is also a test bed for the European XFEL and the International Linear Collider (ILC)



## FLASH Accelerator Workshop

04 October 2011 *DESY*  
Europe/Berlin timezone

<https://indico.desy.de/conferenceDisplay.py?confId=4736>

- > Impressive proposals for many accelerator studies at FLASH
- > Subjects are Plasma Acceleration, ILC related, seeding schemes, undulator options, XFEL related studies
- > Accelerator studies and FEL related machine studies have always been overbooked by a factor of 2 to 3
- > As in the past, a substantial amount of beamtime will be allocated for these proposals
- > In order to be able to increase user beam time (goal: > 4000 h/y), a 3<sup>rd</sup> beamline FLASH3 is a perfect option for many of these proposals

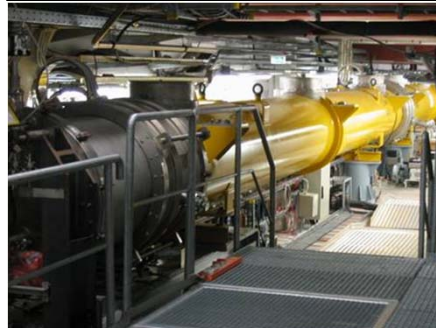
# FLASH layout

**FLASH.**  
Free-Electron Laser  
in Hamburg

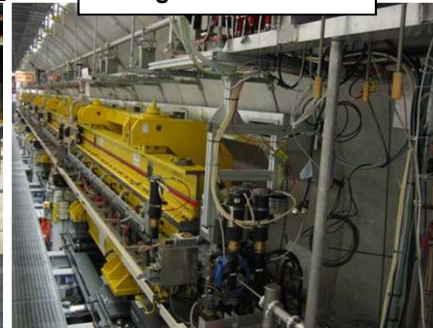
> 3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic cavity 3.9 GHz



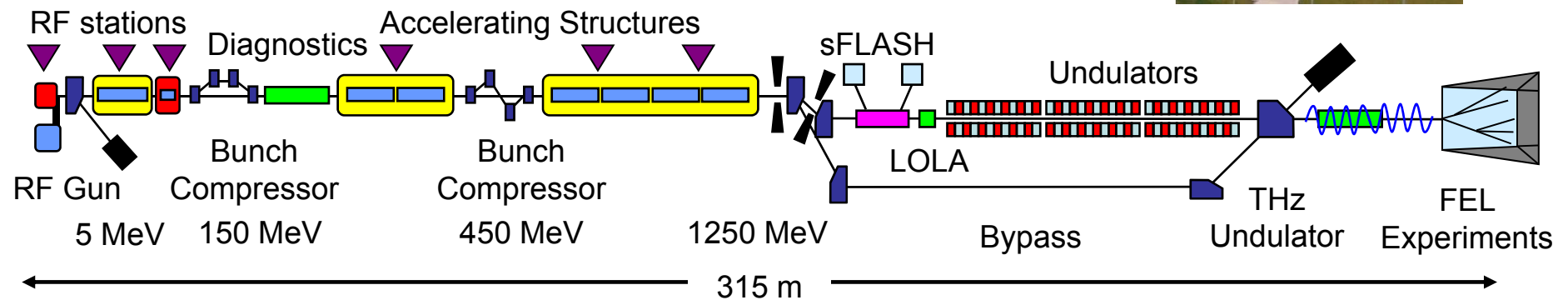
> TESLA type superconducting accelerating modules



> Fixed gap undulator  
> length ~ 27 m



> FEL Experimental Hall



> Normal conducting 1.3 GHz RF gun  
> Ce<sub>2</sub>Te cathode  
> Nd:YLF based ps photocathode laser



> Diagnostics and matching



> sFLASH undulators



> FEL Experimental Hall

Siegfried Schreiber | New Science Opportunities at FLASH | 12-14 Aug 2011

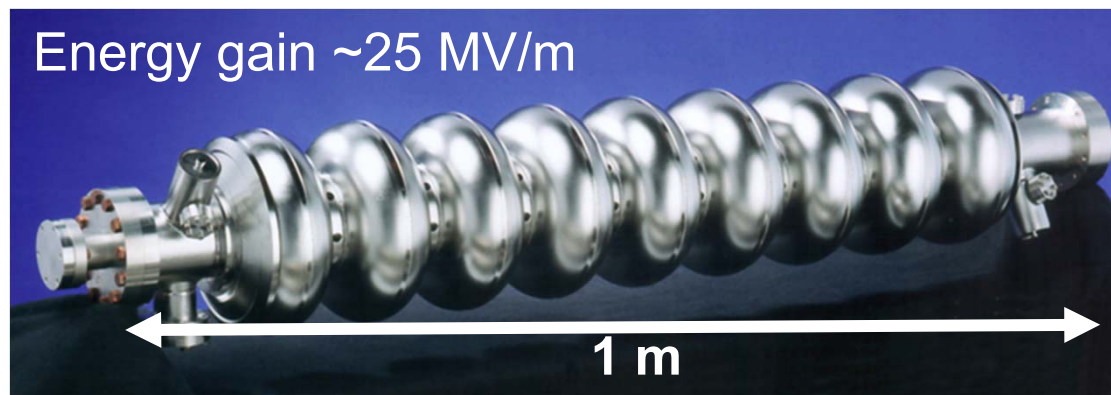
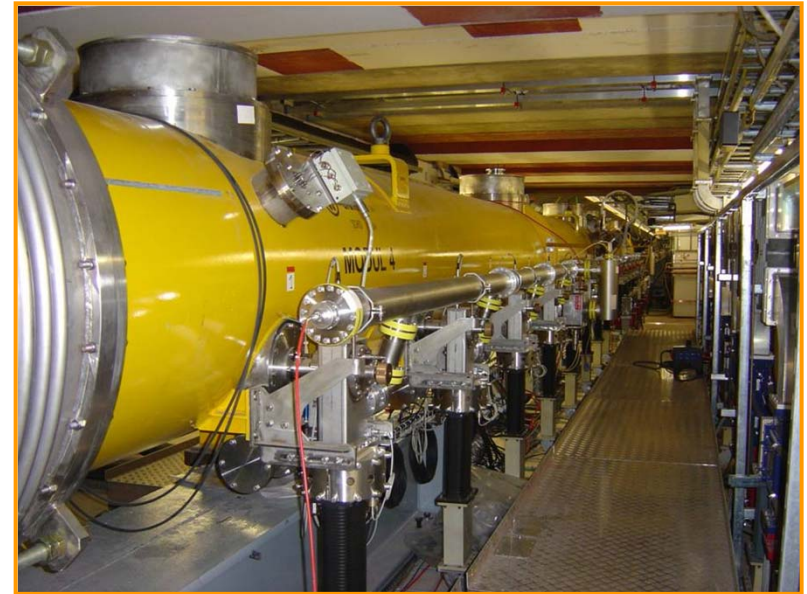




# FLASH Accelerator

**FLASH.**  
Free-Electron Laser  
in Hamburg

- > FLASH uses TESLA technology
- > Seven accelerating modules:  
each with eight 9-cell superconducting  
cavities operated at 1.3 GHz
- > Burst mode:  
acceleration for 800  $\mu\text{s}$  at 10 Hz
- > Efficient acceleration due to high  $Q \sim 10^{10}$   
(loaded  $Q = 2 \times 10^6$ )



# Energy upgrade

- > Originally designed for 1 GeV and a wavelength of 6.4 nm
- > Upgrade 2009/10:
  - Installation of a 7<sup>th</sup> superconducting accelerating module
    - Prototype module for the European XFEL
    - Cryostat from China
    - Energy reach 240 MeV



**1.2 GeV demonstrated with beam in May 2010**



## 3.9 GHz (3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic) Module and Module 1

- > New 1<sup>st</sup> accelerating module with improved cavities and Piezo tuners
- > 3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic module with four nine-cell superconducting cavities operated at 3.9 GHz
  - with RF system and LLRF regulation
  - built at FNAL (Fermilab) in a collaboration with DESY

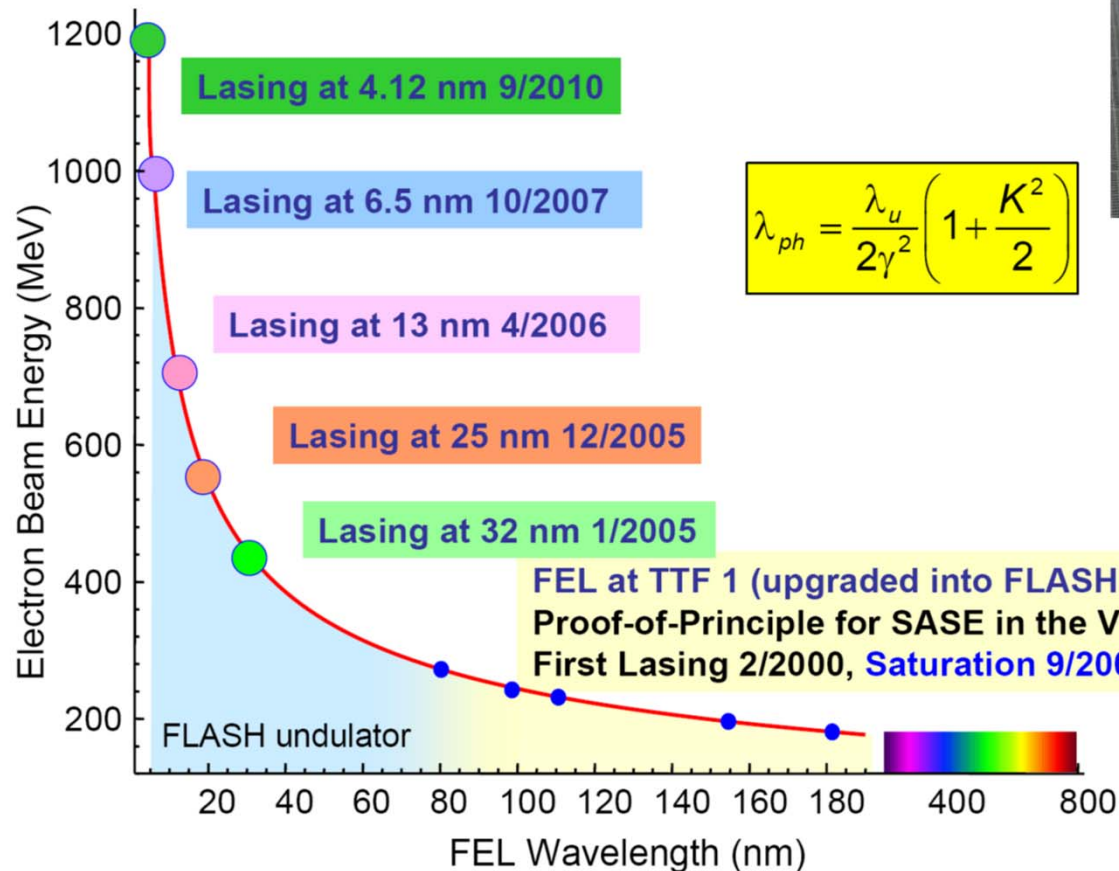




# First Lasing in the Water Window

# FLASH Undulators

- 6 undulator modules, total length 27 m
- Fixed gap of 12 mm
  - permanent NdFeB magnets
  - peak B = 0.48 T, K = 1.23, period of 27.3 mm



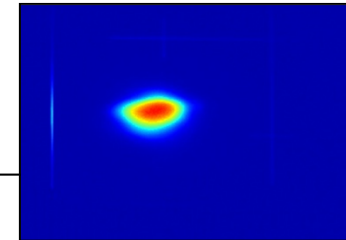
➤ change of wavelength  
↔  
change of electron beam  
energy



# FLASH reaches the water window

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Free-Electron Laser  
in Hamburg

- > On 25-Sep-2010 we have been able to increase the beam energy to 1250 MeV
- > First lasing at a wavelength of 4.12 nm in the fundamental



BESCHLEUNIGER | FORSCHUNG MIT PHOTONEN | TEILCHENPHYSIK  
| FORSCHUNG | AKTUELLES | ÜBER DESY | INFOS & SERVICES | KARRIERE | KONTAKT

Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron  
Ein Forschungszentrum der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft

## WASSERFENSTER.

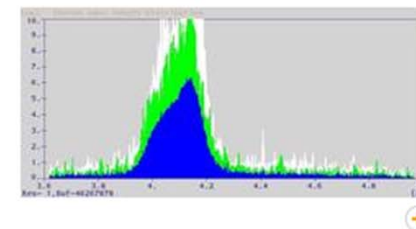


Home / Aktuelles / DESY News / 2010 / Wasserfenster

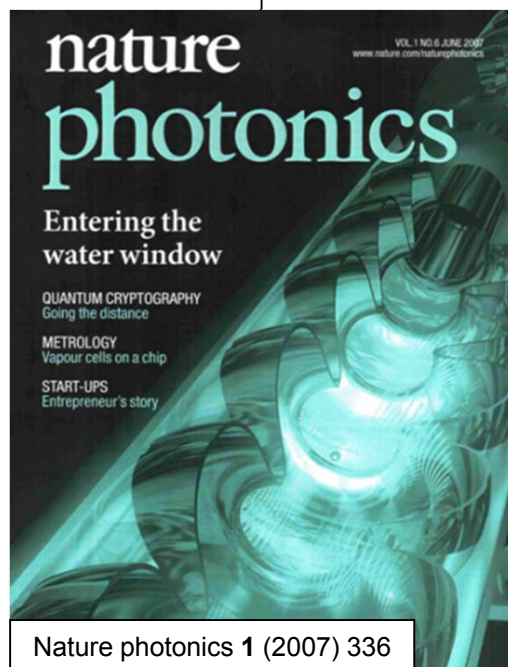
Hamburg 28.09.2010

### FLASH eröffnet den Blick durchs Wasserfenster

Der Freie-Elektronen-Laser FLASH (Free-Electron Laser in Hamburg) hat einen neuen Rekord aufgestellt: Am Wochenende hat die FLASH-Beschleunigermannschaft den FEL mit einer Elektronenenergie von 1,25 Giga-Elektronenvolt betrieben und so eine Wellenlänge von 4,12 Nanometern erzielt. Damit hat FLASH zum ersten Mal in seiner Grundwellenlänge Laserlicht im so genannten Wasserfenster erzeugt – bisher war dies nur mit Oberschwingungen des Lasers erreicht worden. Die kurzwelligen Lichtblitze hatten eine durchschnittliche Energie von 70 und eine Spitzenenergie von 130 Mikrojoule.

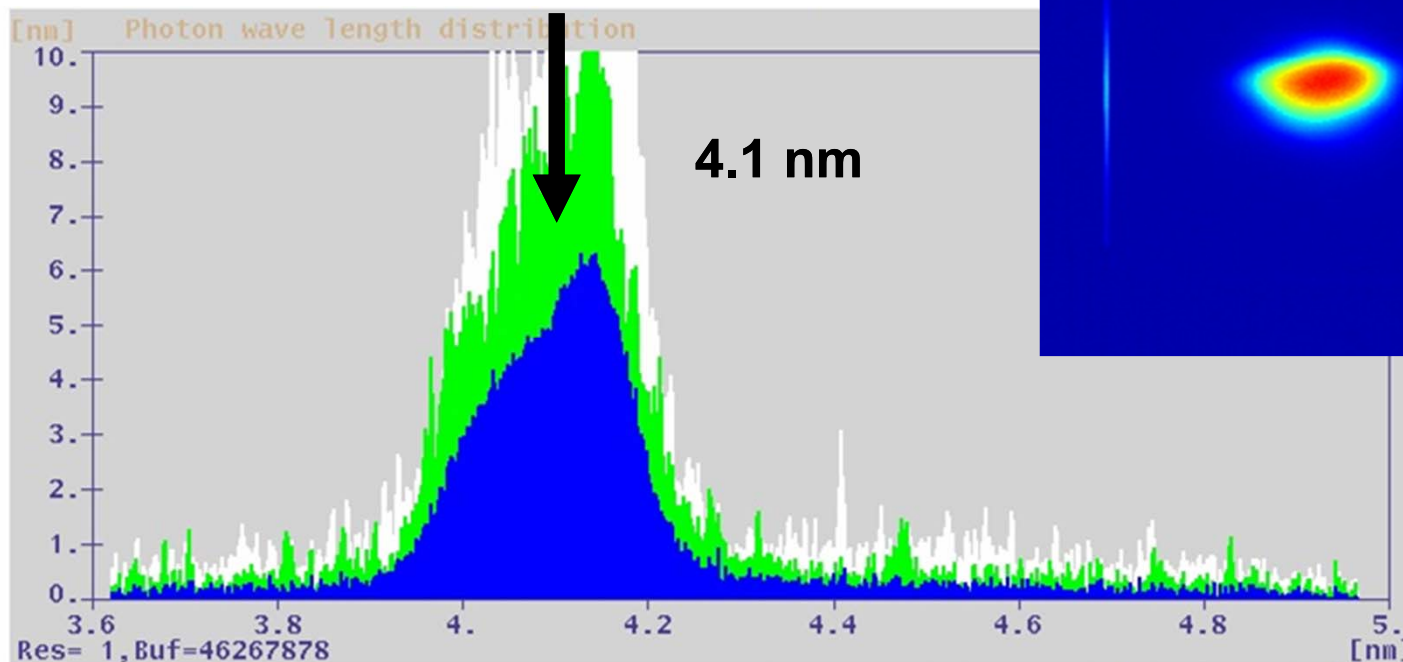


Der Plot für Experten: Das Spektrum eines FLASH-Blitzes bei 4,12 Nanometern Wellenlänge.



# First Spectrum in the water window

- > Wavelength 4.12 nm (fundamental)
- > Single pulse energy  $\sim 130 \mu\text{J}$  (max),  $\sim 70 \mu\text{J}$  (av)

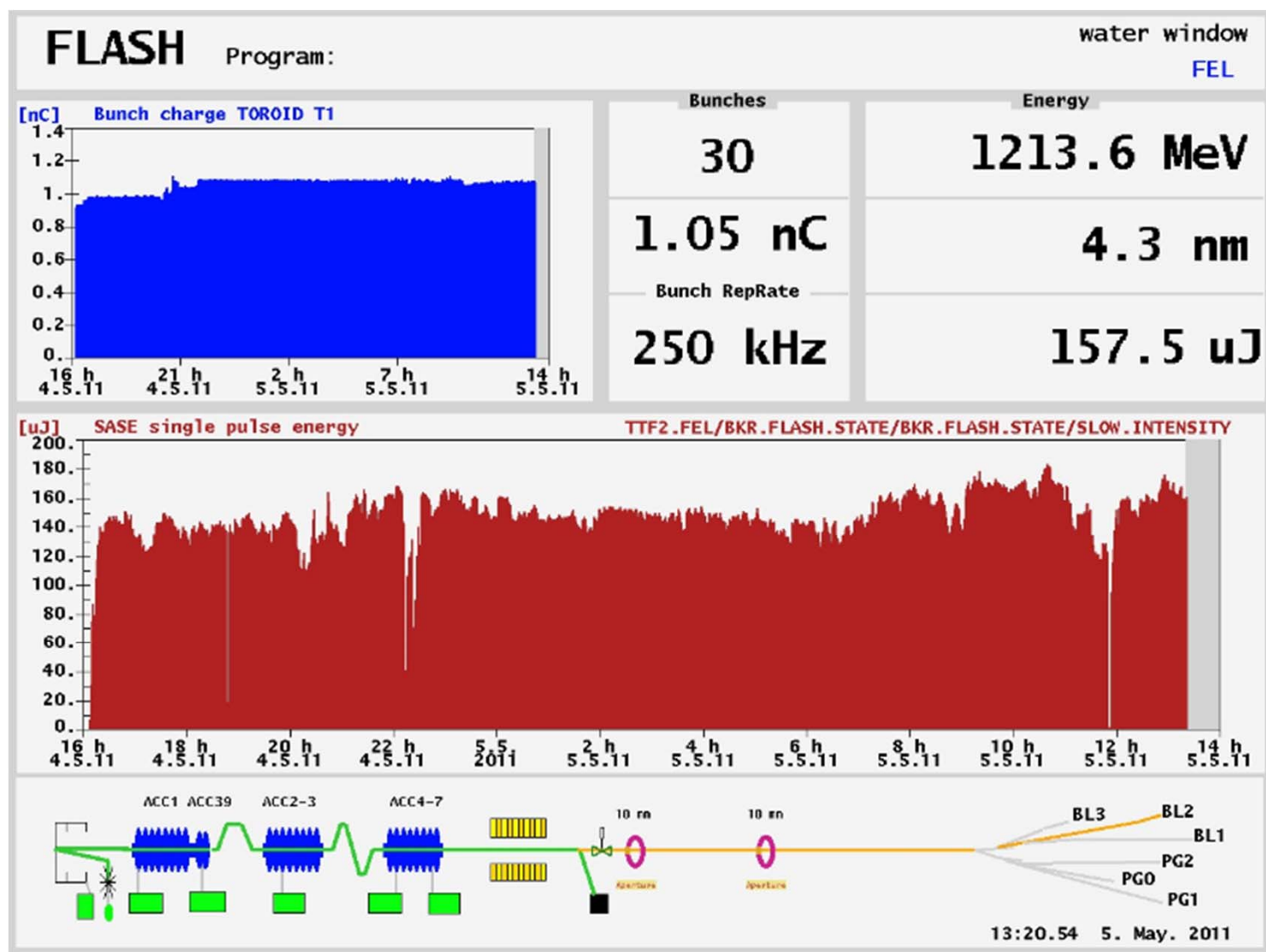




# First Water Window Experiment

- > First proof of principle experiment in the water window at 4.3 nm
  - > In-house experiment (FLASH Crew with K. Tiedtke et al. and external partners (PTB, M Richter et al.)
  - > Direct double photo-ionization in the focused FEL beam (3-5  $\mu\text{m}$ ) at  $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{ZrO}_2$  und  $\text{O}_2$
  - > Ion-ToF Spectra and fluorescence detection
  - > Especially the decay channel of the fluorescence signal is interesting
- > We showed, that we can transport the radiation to one beamline (BL2) (impossible with standard carbon coated mirrors)
  - > Good transmission  $\sim 45\%$  with two Ni-coated plane mirrors and a spherical multilayer mirror to focus the beam
  - > We saw nice ion- and fluorescence spectra at different targets, like 1s-oxygen (gas phase) and Al-oxide (solid)

# Performance during the WW Experiment



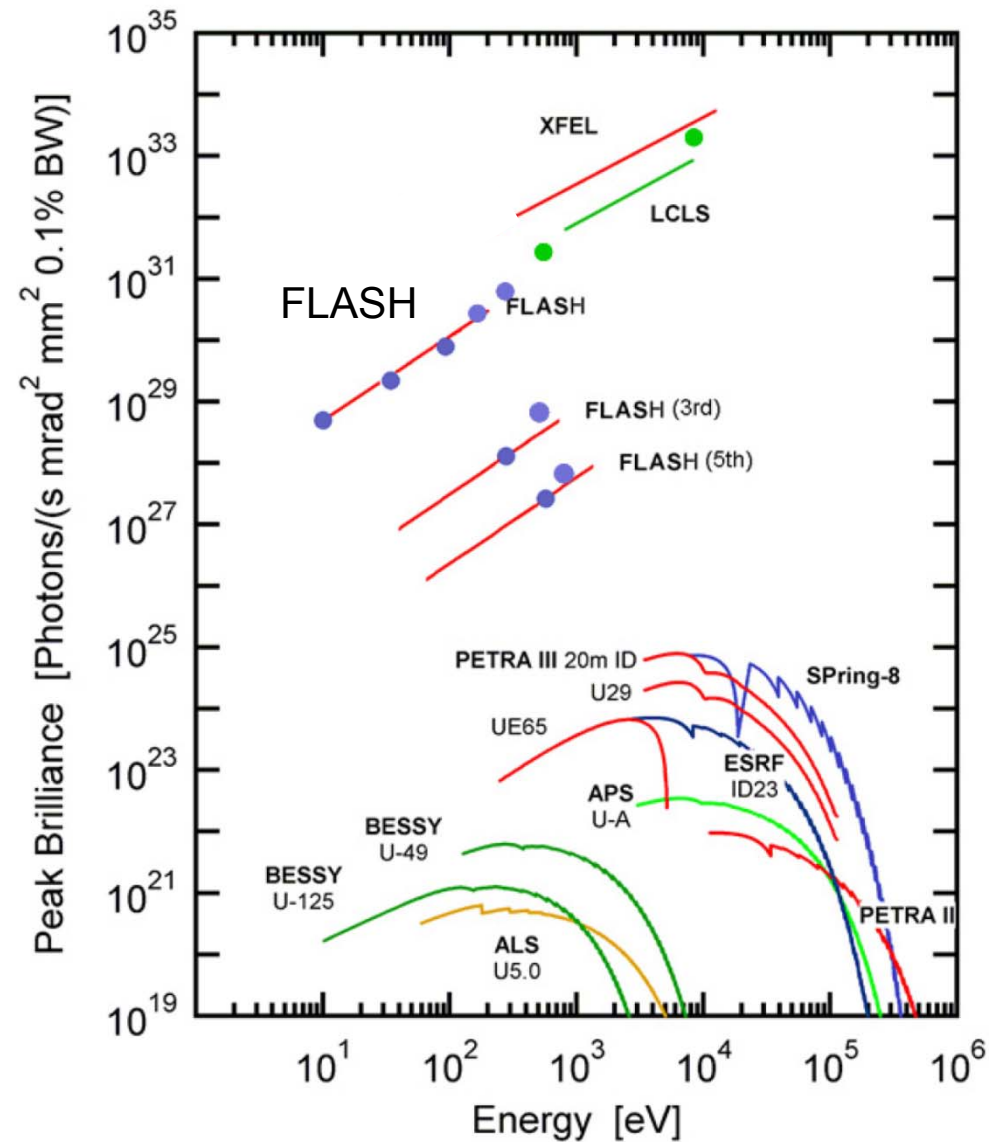


# SASE Parameters for 4.3 nm

Preliminary data for 4.3 nm:

- > Energy 160  $\mu\text{J}$  (av.)
- > Peak power  $\sim 2$  GW (estimate)
- > bandwidth  $\sim 1$  % fwhm
- > Peak Brilliance

$B \sim 10^{30} - 10^{31}$   
photons/s/mrad<sup>2</sup>/mm<sup>2</sup>/0.1%bw

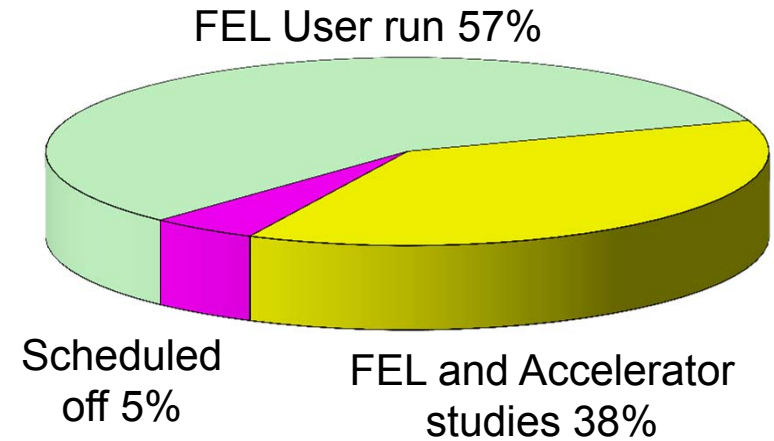


# Lasing Performance 3<sup>rd</sup> User Period Sep 2010 – Sep 2011



# 3<sup>rd</sup> User period

- > Sep-2, 2010 – Sep-12, 2011
- > 75 proposals reviewed, 29 proposals accepted
- > 333 x 12 h-shifts are scheduled plus ~10 % for in-house experiments and contingency
  - 8 user blocks of ~ 4 weeks each



Requested Pulse Pattern		
Single bunch		47 %
multi-bunch with different bunch spacing		53 %
Requested FEL pulse duration		
	< 50 fs fwhh	28 %(*)
	50 -100 fs	54 %
	not critical, but high intensity	18 % (**)

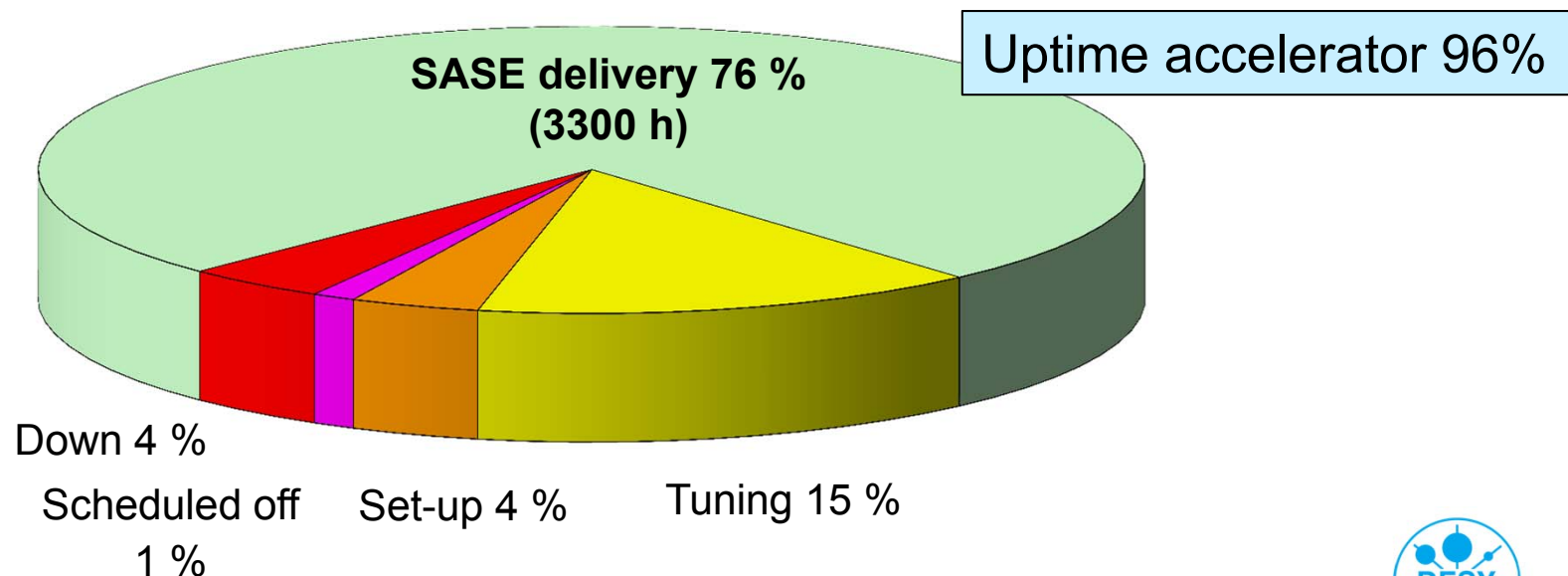
37	1.0 Sep - 1.0 Sep	1	FEL studies	
38	20 Sep - 20 Sep	2		
39	27 Sep - 3 Oct	3		
40	4 Oct - 10 Oct	1	User Run	preparation user run
41	11 Oct - 17 Oct	1		
42	18 Oct - 24 Oct	1		
43	25 Oct - 31 Oct	1		
44	1 Nov - 7 Nov	2	FEL studies	
45	8 Nov - 14 Nov	2		
46	15 Nov - 21 Nov	3		
47	22 Nov - 28 Nov	1	User Run	preparation user run
48	29 Nov - 5 Dec	1		
49	6 Dec - 12 Dec	1		
50	13 Dec - 19 Dec	1		
51	20 Dec - 26 Dec	2	Maintenance	
52	27 Dec - 2 Jan	2		
1	3 Jan - 9 Jan	4		
2	10 Jan - 16 Jan	4	Accelerator studies	preparation accelerator studies
3	17 Jan - 23 Jan	4		
4	24 Jan - 30 Jan	2	FEL studies	
5	31 Jan - 6 Feb	2		
6	7 Feb - 13 Feb	3		
7	14 Feb - 20 Feb	1	User Run	preparation user run
8	21 Feb - 27 Feb	1		
9	28 Feb - 6 Mar	1		
10	7 Mar - 13 Mar	1		
11	14 Mar - 20 Mar	2	FEL studies	test personnel interlock
12	21 Mar - 27 Mar	3		
13	28 Mar - 3 Apr	1	User Run	preparation user run
14	4 Apr - 10 Apr	1		
15	11 Apr - 17 Apr	1		
16	18 Apr - 24 Apr	1		
17	25 Apr - 1 May	2	FEL studies	
18	2 May - 8 May	2		
19	9 May - 15 May	3		
20	16 May - 22 May	1	User Run	preparation user run
21	23 May - 29 May	1		
22	30 May - 5 Jun	1		
23	6 Jun - 12 Jun	1		
24	13 Jun - 19 Jun	2	FEL studies	preparation user run
25	20 Jun - 26 Jun	3		
26	27 Jun - 3 Jul	1	User Run	preparation user run
27	4 Jul - 10 Jul	1		
28	11 Jul - 17 Jul	1		
29	18 Jul - 24 Jul	1		
30	25 Jul - 31 Jul	1		
31	1 Aug - 7 Aug	3	FEL studies	preparation user run
32	8 Aug - 14 Aug	1	User Run	
33	15 Aug - 21 Aug	1		
34	22 Aug - 28 Aug	1		
35	29 Aug - 4 Sep	1		
36	5 Sep - 11 Sep	1		
37	12 Sep - 18 Sep	10	FLASH II construction	shutdown starts 15-Sep

(\*) 72 % multi-bunch (\*\*) mostly multi-bunch



- > More than 30 different wavelengths between 4.7 nm and 45 nm
  - Call did not include the water window
  - ~ 1/3 of accepted experiments requested < 10 nm
  - ~ 1/3 around 13.5 nm
  - ~ 1/3 > 20 nm
- > Different train patterns (all 10 Hz)
  - single bunch
  - up to 100 bunches (50 kHz / 100 kHz / 200kHz / 250 kHz / 500 kHz/ 1 MHz)
  - 150 to 300 bunches (1 MHz)
- > Small bandwidth < 1%
- > Exact wavelength within the bandwidth
- > With pump-probe laser (single pulse laser/multi-pulse laser)
- > Split and delay unit, THz radiation
- > ...

- > 3300 hours of SASE radiation delivered to experiments
  - 101 % of time when compared with originally scheduled beam time for users
  - Thus, we could manage to compensate tuning time, downtime using contingency, and partially in-house research time
- > Usually, 2 experiments run in parallel at different beamlines
- > Experiments and beam parameters are often changed once or twice per day, some users run extended blocks of several shifts





# Example of a user block schedule

- > Colors indicate different experiments
- > The schedule is a delicate balance between beamline availability, pump-probe lasers, set-up time, probe changes, and many other constraints

May-June 2011 / Beamblock 6									
last update: 25./26.5.'11 (parameter change Wernet, Moshhammer & Wurth, distribution of Cont. and Inhouse res.)									
L = optical pump-probe laser SD= Split and delay									
day shift (7:00-19:00)					night shift (19:00 -7:00)				
16.5.11	Mo	machine setup for users	13.7 nm		inh. research - Dusterer	13.7 nm	± 0.1 nm	30 bunches, 100kHz, <50fs	BL2 L
17.5.11	Tu	inh. research - Dusterer	13.7 nm	± 0.1 nm	30 bunches, 100kHz, <50fs	BL2	L		
18.5.11	We	Senz / Meiwes-Broer	4.7 nm	± 0.1 nm	800b, 1MHz, high int., small bandw.	BL1			
19.5.11	Th	Johnsson	13.7 nm	± 0.1 nm	30 bunches, 100kHz, <50fs	BL2	L/(THz)		
20.5.11	Fr	Senz / Meiwes-Broer	4.7 nm	± 0.1 nm	800b, 1MHz, high int., small bandw.	BL1			
21.5.11	Sa	Johnsson	13.7 nm	± 0.1 nm	30 bunches, 100kHz, <50fs	BL2	L/(THz)		
22.5.11	Su	Johnsson	13.7 nm	± 0.1 nm	30 bunches, 100kHz, <50fs	BL2	L/(THz)		
23.5.11	Mo	Senz / Meiwes-Broer	4.7 nm	± 0.1 nm	800b, 1MHz, high int., small bandw.	BL1			
24.5.11	Tu	Maintenance + machine startup							
25.5.11	We	Johnsson	13.7 nm	± 0.1 nm	30 bunches, 100kHz, <50fs	BL2	L/(THz)		
26.5.11	Th	machine setup for users	change to 4.7 nm		Senz / Meiwes-Broer	4.7 nm	± 0.1 nm	800b, 1MHz, high int., small bandw.	BL1
27.5.11	Fr	Wernet	10.1 nm	± 0.2 nm	2 bunches, 100kHz, <=100fs	PG2	L		
28.5.11	Sa	Vartanians	8 nm	± 0.2 nm	single bunch, ~100fs	BL3			
29.5.11	Su	Wernet	10.1 nm	± 0.2 nm	2 bunches, 100kHz, <=100fs	PG2	L		
30.5.11	Mo	Wernet	10.1 nm	± 0.2 nm	2 bunches, 100kHz, <=100fs	PG2	L		
31.5.11	Tu	Contingency			Contingency (Wernet)				
1.6.11	We	Wernet	21.9 nm	± 0.2 nm	2 bunches, 100kHz, <=100fs	PG2	L		
2.6.11	Th	Moshhammer	44 nm	± 1 nm	100b., 250 kHz, <50fs	BL2	SD		
3.6.11	Fr	Wernet	21.9 nm	± 0.2 nm	2 bunches, 100kHz, <=100fs	PG2	L		
4.6.11	Sa	Moshhammer	44 nm	± 1 nm	100b., 250 kHz, <50fs	BL2	SD		
5.6.11	Su	machine setup for users	change to 6nm ± 0.5nm, 200b., 500 kHz, <50fs		Moshhammer (former timeslot for inhouse research)				
6.6.11	Mo	Moshhammer	6 nm	± 0.5 nm	50b., 200 kHz, <50fs	BL2	SD		
7.6.11	Tu	Contingency (setup for Vartanians)			Vartanians	8 nm	± 0.2 nm	single bunch, ~100fs	BL3 L
8.6.11	We	Vartanians	8 nm	± 0.2 nm	single bunch, ~100fs	BL3	L		
9.6.11	Th	machine setup for users	change to 6nm ± 0.5nm, >=40b., 100 kHz, <50fs		Moshhammer	6 nm	± 0.5 nm	>=40b., 100 kHz, <50fs	BL2 SD
10.6.11	Fr	Moshhammer	6 nm	± 0.5 nm	>=40b., 100 kHz, <50fs	BL2	SD		
11.6.11	Sa	Moshhammer	6 nm	± 0.5 nm	>=40b., 100 kHz, <50fs	BL2	SD		
12.6.11	Su	machine setup for users	change to 6.5 nm ± 0.1nm, 30 b., 500kHz, <50fs		Wurth	6.5 nm	± 0.1 nm	30b., 500 kHz, <50fs	PG2 L
13.6.11	Mo	Wurth	6.5 nm	± 0.1 nm	30b., 500 kHz, <50fs	PG2	L		

.... you are not supposed to read the details



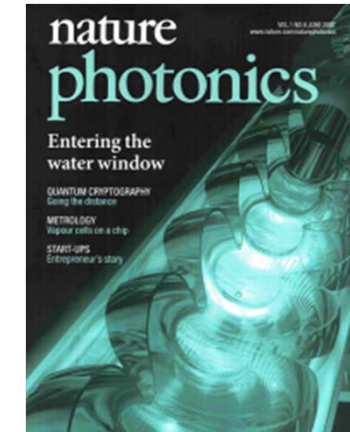
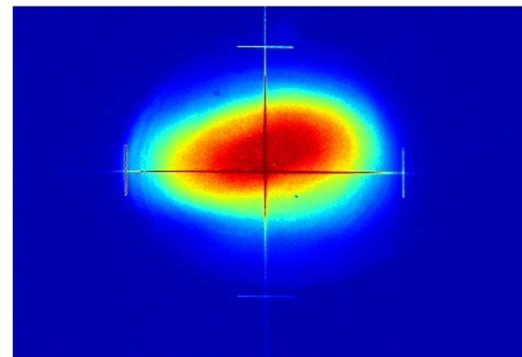
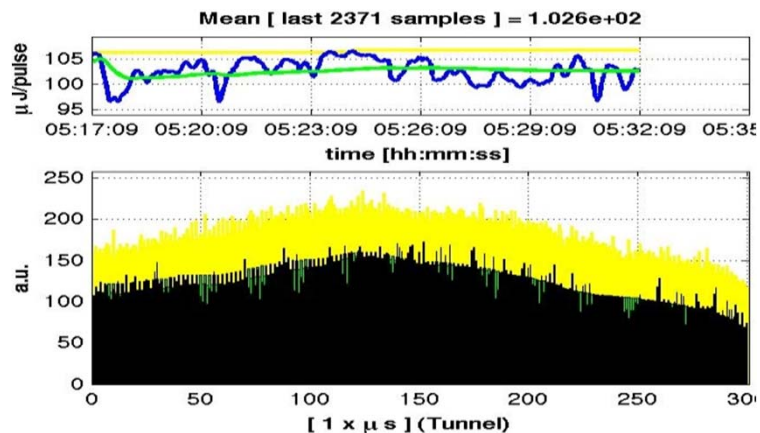
# FLASH Parameters 2011

**FLASH.**  
Free-Electron Laser  
in Hamburg

## FEL Radiation Parameters 2011

Wavelength range (fundamental)	4.1 – 45 nm
Average single pulse energy	10 – 400 $\mu\text{J}$
Pulse duration (FWHM)	50 – 200 fs
Peak power (from av.)	1 – 3 GW
Average power (example for 3000 pulses/sec)	~ 300 mW
Spectral width (FWHM)	~ 0.7 - 2 %
Average Brilliance	$10^{17} - 10^{21} *$
Peak Brilliance	$10^{29} - 10^{31} *$

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

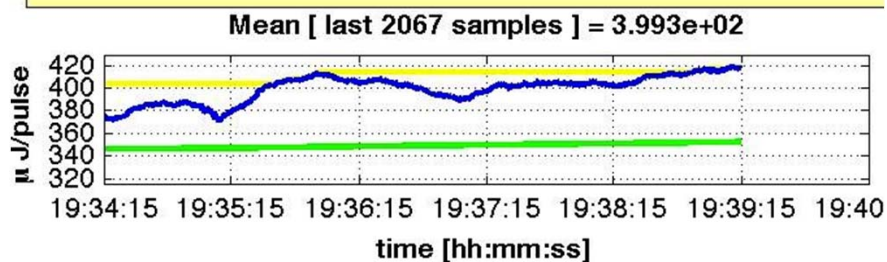
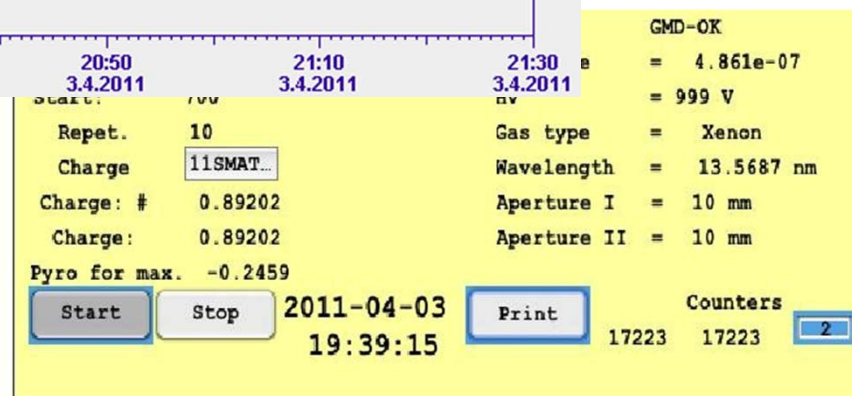
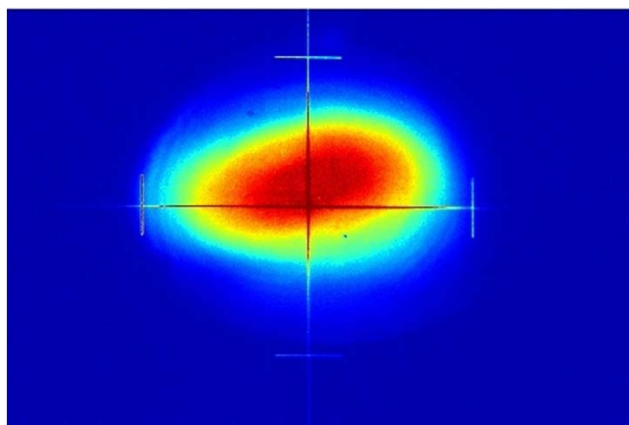
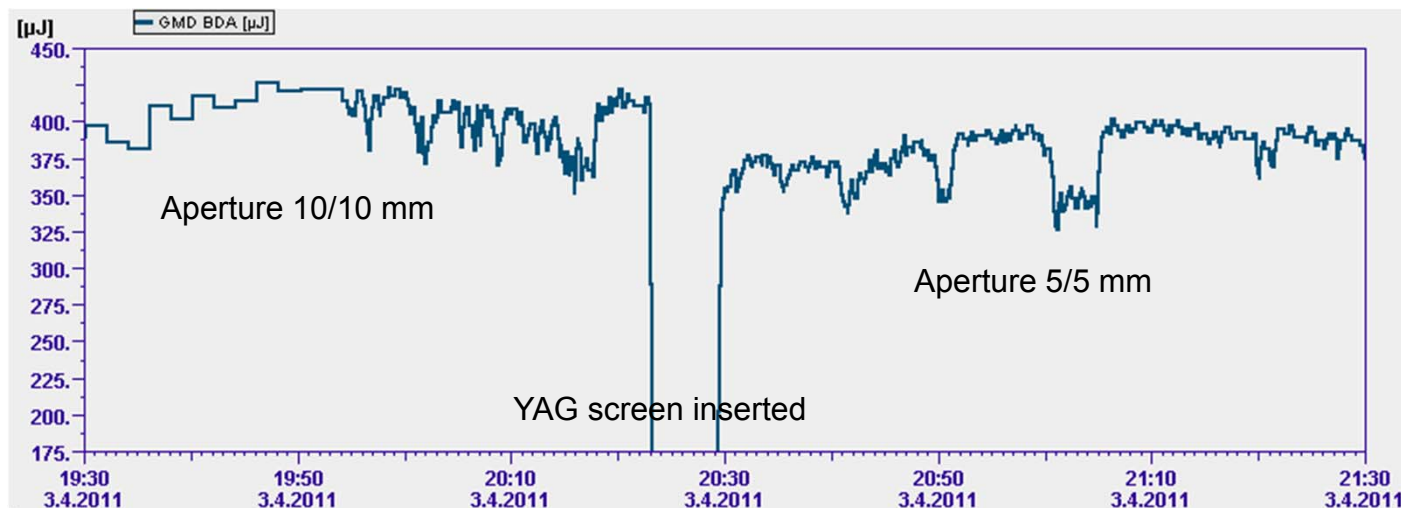


> 150 publications on photon science at FLASH, many in high impact journals

- [http://hasylab.desy.de/facilities/flash/publications/selected\\_publications](http://hasylab.desy.de/facilities/flash/publications/selected_publications)

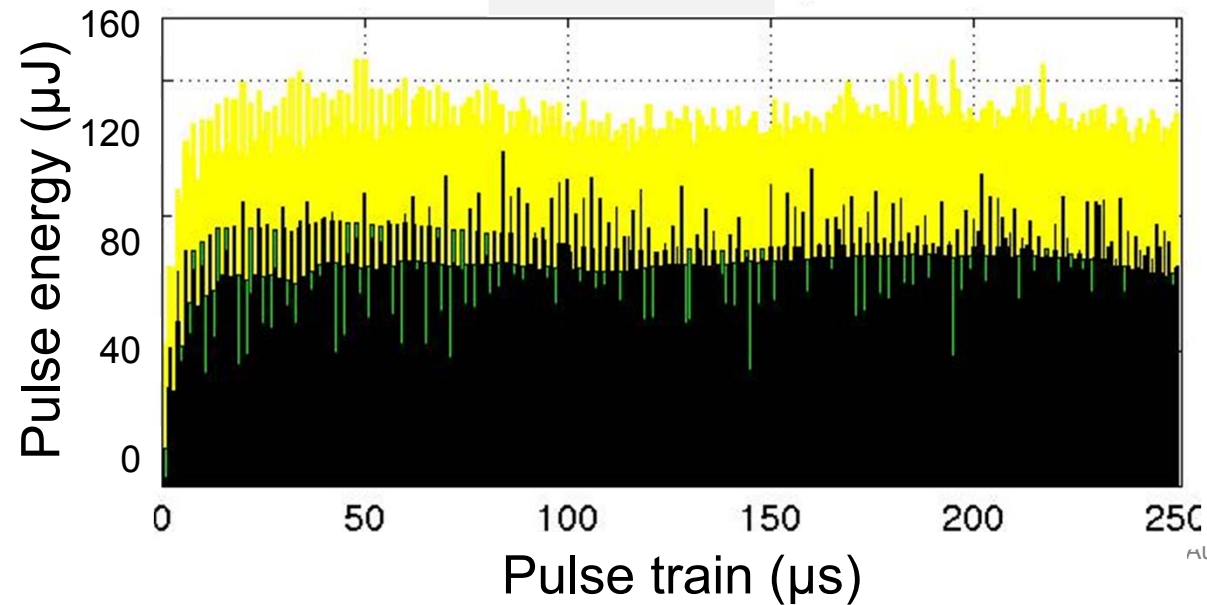
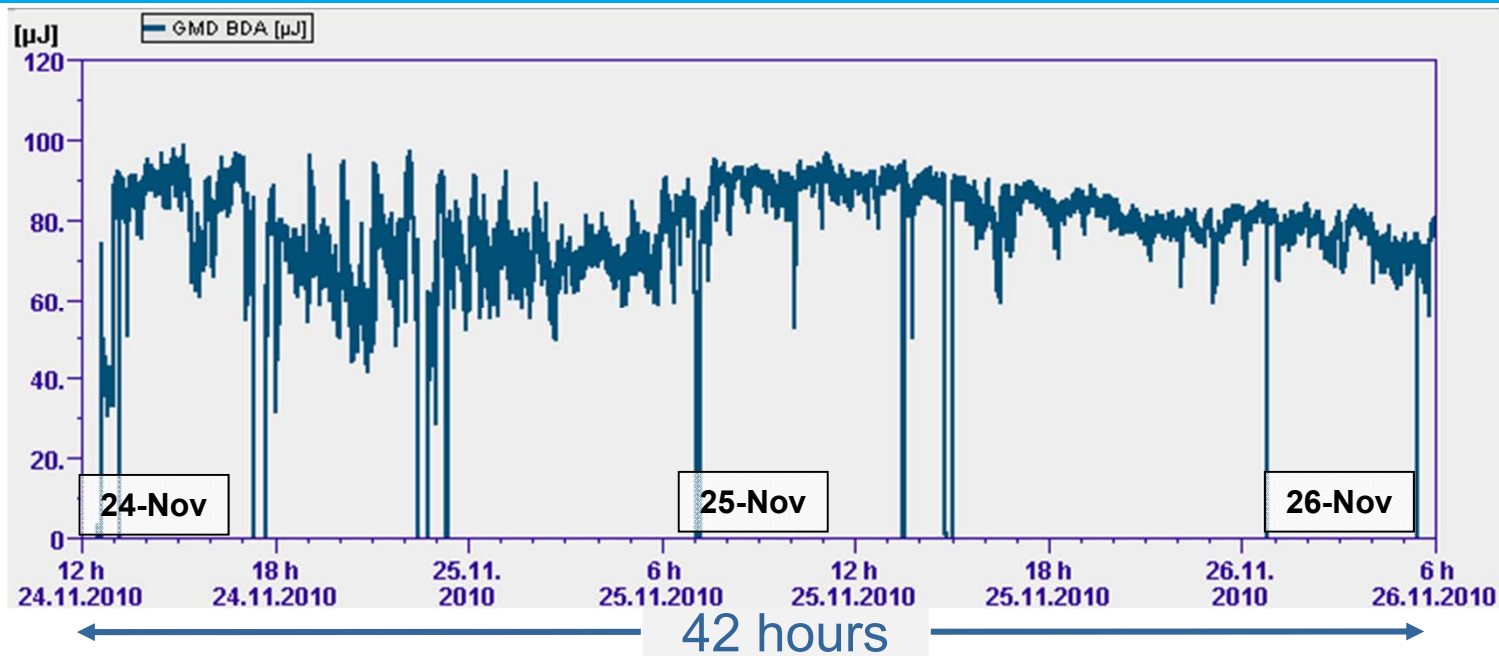


> 400  $\mu\text{J}$ , single bunch 13.5 nm,  $\sim 0.9$  nC





# 4.8 nm, 250 pulses/train, 1 MHz

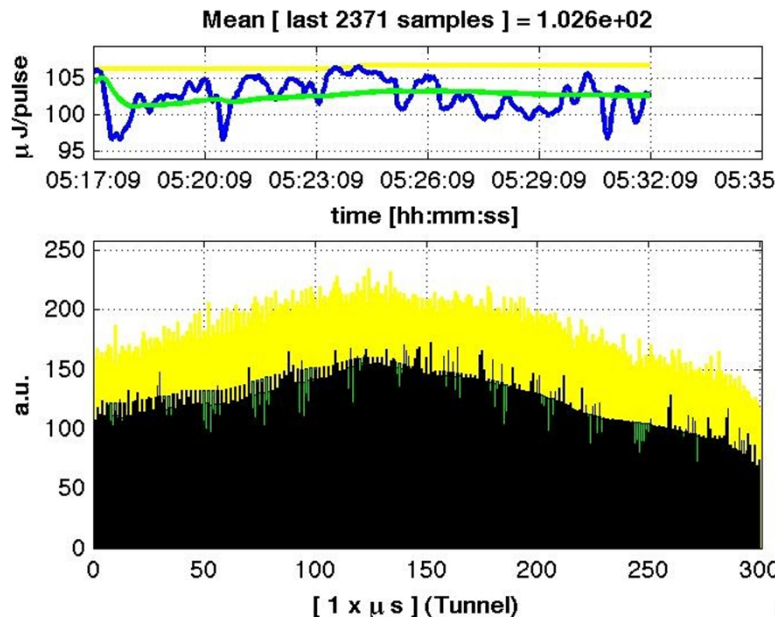
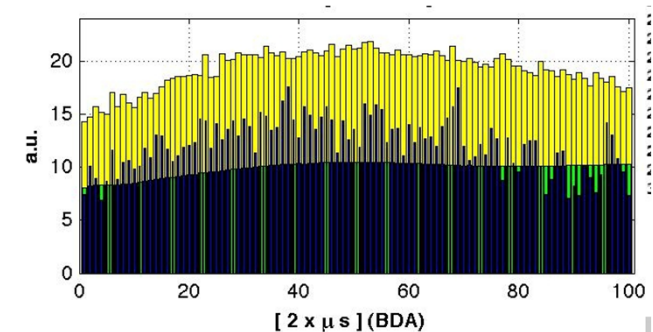
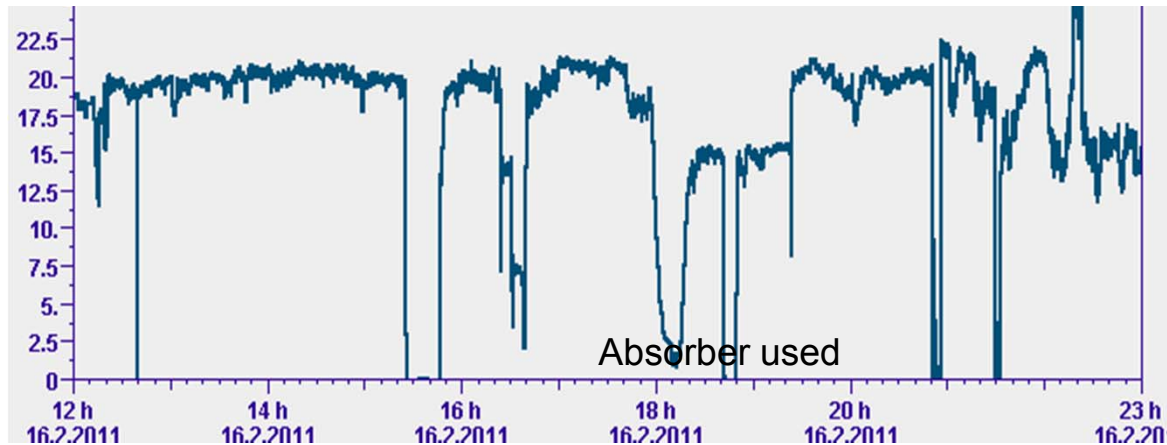


Aug 2011



# Very small charge / multi-bunch examples

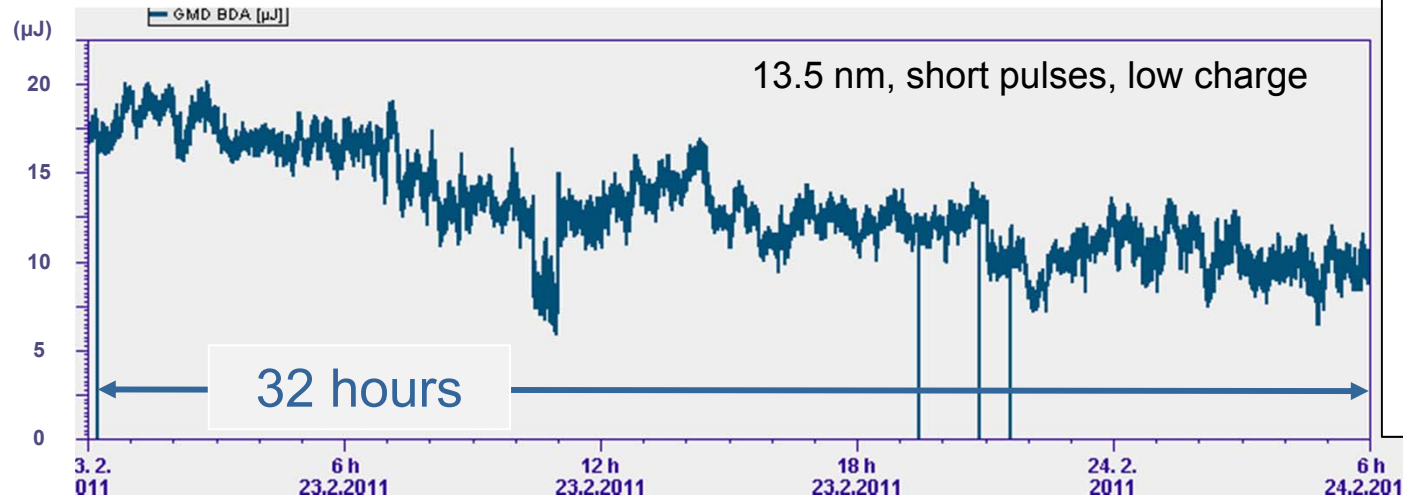
- > SASE with small charge 120 pC for short pulses
- > 20.3 nm, 100 bunches / 500 kHz



- > 6.9 nm, 300 bunches, 1 MHz

New record for FLASH:  
Average power exceeds 300 mW

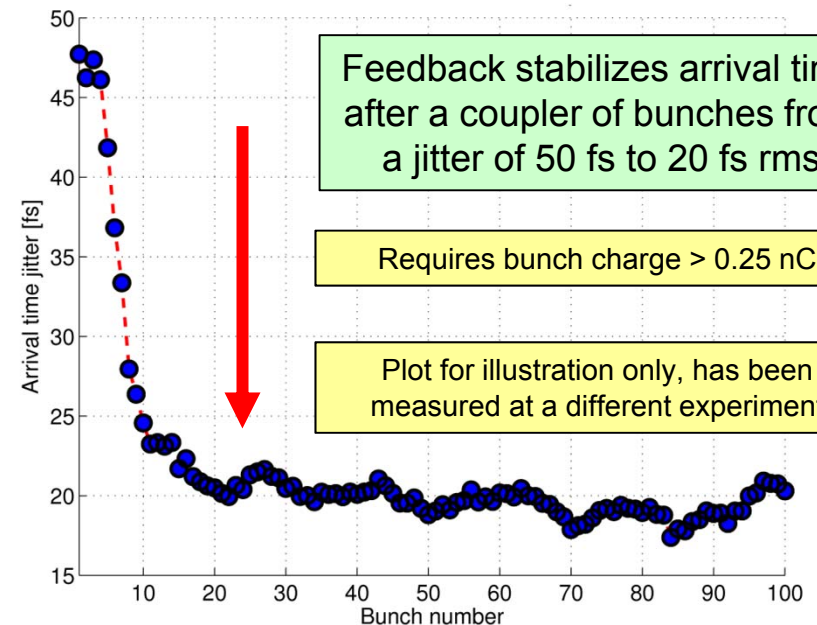
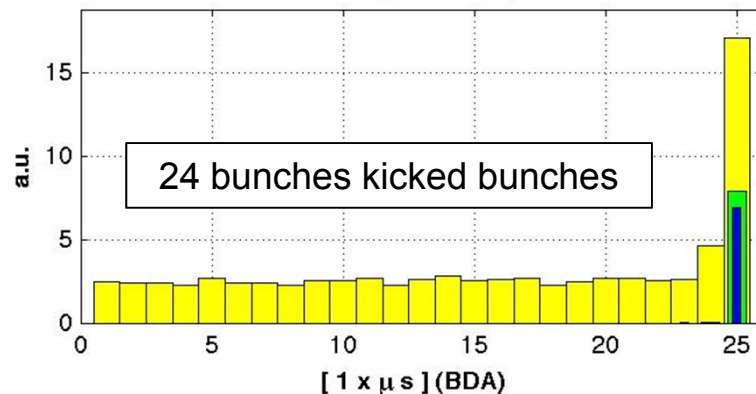
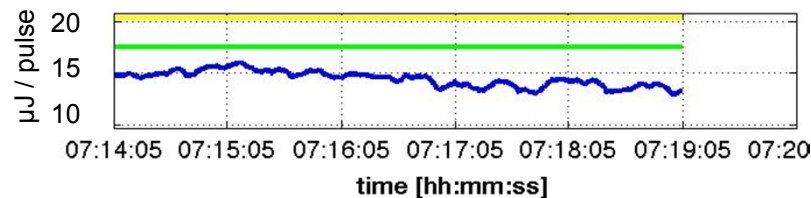
# Pump-probe experiment + arrival time stabilization



Orbit of 24 bunches  
kicked,  
only 25<sup>th</sup> lasing, lasing,  
quick set-up time

arrival time feedback  
running

**Stable over days**



Feedback stabilizes arrival time  
after a coupler of bunches from  
a jitter of 50 fs to 20 fs rms

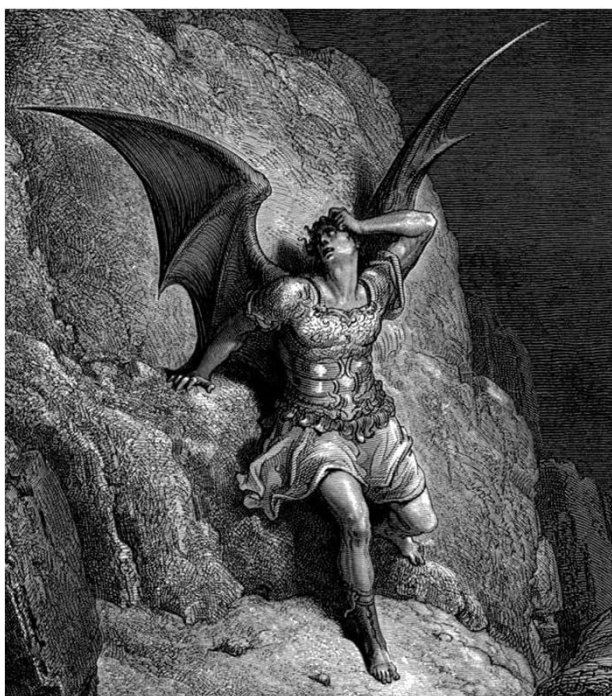
Requires bunch charge > 0.25 nC

Plot for illustration only, has been  
measured at a different experiment

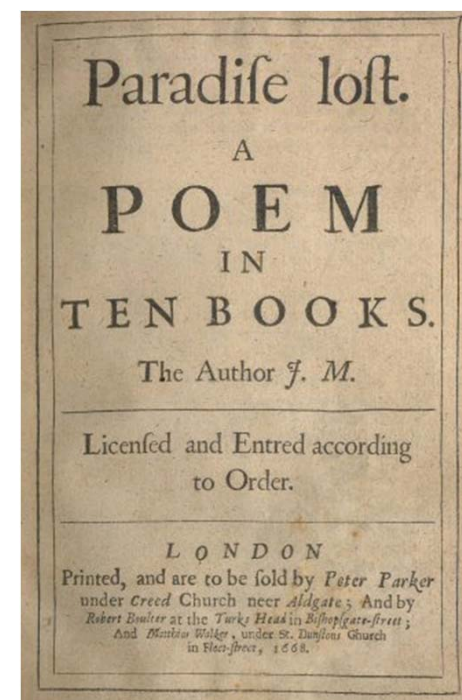


- > Block 1 - 7 was a great success and shows, that FLASH is able to deliver with high reliability (uptime 96 %) SASE radiation in the EUV and soft X-ray reaching the water window
- > This is thanks to the enormous effort of the DESY machine division keeping FLASH alive 24/7 and the FS group taking care of the successful experimental runs
- > The down time reduction to a low 4 % is due to regular maintenance and also due to the ongoing R&D efforts of key technologies keeping the FLASH hardware up to date – like RF-stations, LLRF, and others
- > Not everything is perfect though, many issue still need to be addressed and are being developed – many of them together with users
- > One example is the need for a reliable operation with very short pulses (<50 fs fwhh) together with many pulse per trains and at the same time synchronization to the pulse length level

# Block 8



Satan, as drawn by Gustave Doré, in John Milton's *Paradise Lost*.



*Paradise Lost* is an epic poem by the 17th-century English poet John Milton.

- > The first 11 days of 36 w/o any problem
  - SASE 83%, down 2 %
- > Problems started with week 33 and continued worse in 34 and 35
  - Tuning issues (not understood): 30 h lost
  - Pressured air leak: 3 h lost
  - Oil-leak RF-3: 3 h lost
  - Cryogenics down (network): 10 h lost
  - External work forced cooling water loss: 2 h lost
  - Modulator RF-4: 2 h lost
  - Hot and humid air condition in annex RF-building: 4.5 h lost
  - External work forced interlock cables: 14 h lost
  - Flow sensor RF gun: 4 h lost
  - Broken RF/window RF-gun (2-Sep 22:00 h): operation stopped
- > In total 122.5 h lost in 3 weeks! This is 24 % downtime!

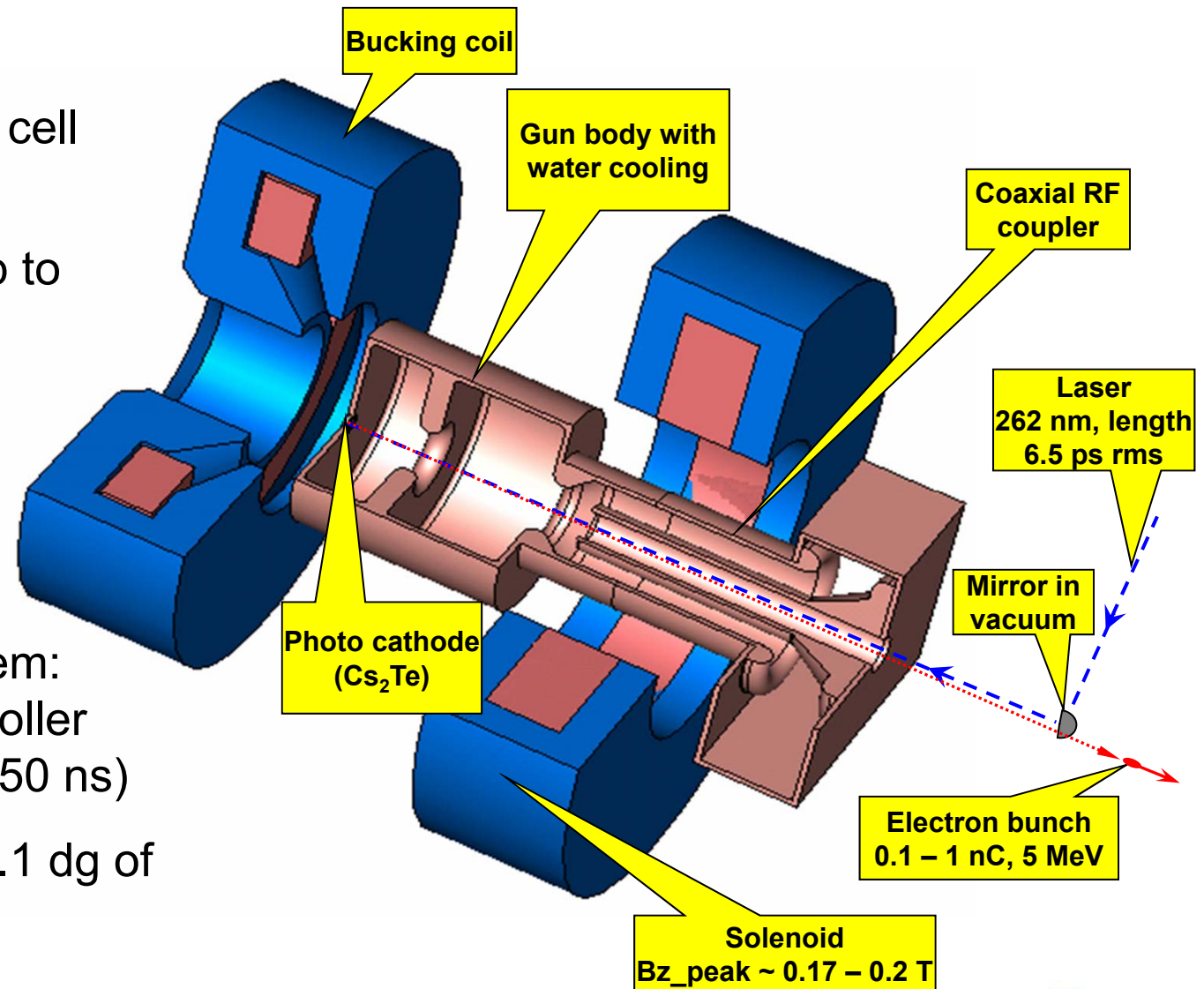


# Block 8 lost beamtime will be compensated

- > Operating a broken RF window at the RF-gun is an unacceptable risk for the superconducting accelerator
- > Therefore, I had to cancel the remaining block Mo 5-Sep-2011
- > Substantial amount of beam time has been lost
- > Lost beam time will be compensated spring 2012

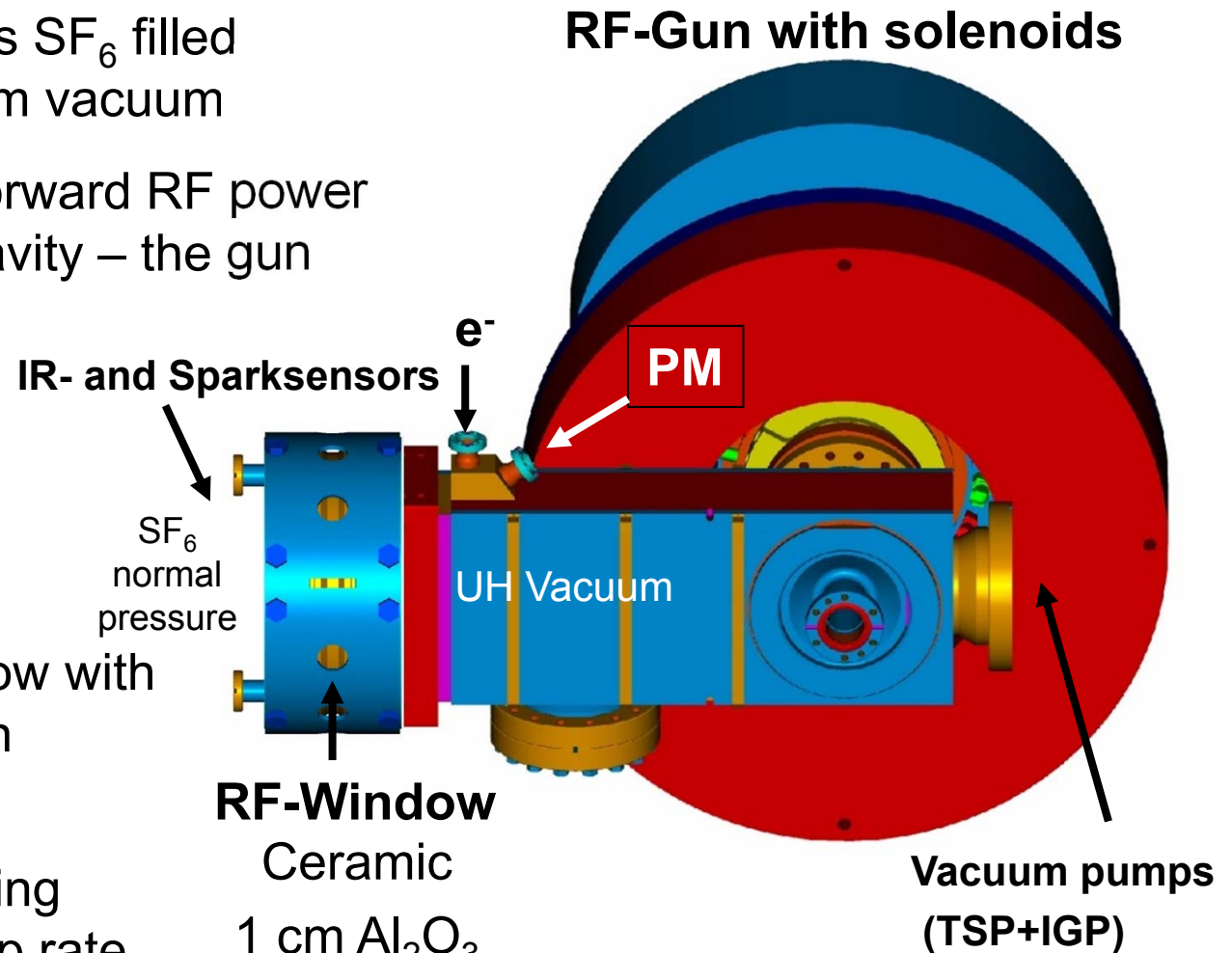
# RF Gun

- > RF gun: 1.3 GHz copper cavity, 1 ½ cell
- > RF power 4 MW, RF pulse length up to 850  $\mu$ s, 10 Hz
- > Gun tested and commissioned at PITZ (DESY-Zeuthen)
- > Low level RF system: FPGA based controller with low latency (150 ns)
- > Phase stability < 0.1 dg of 1.3 GHz

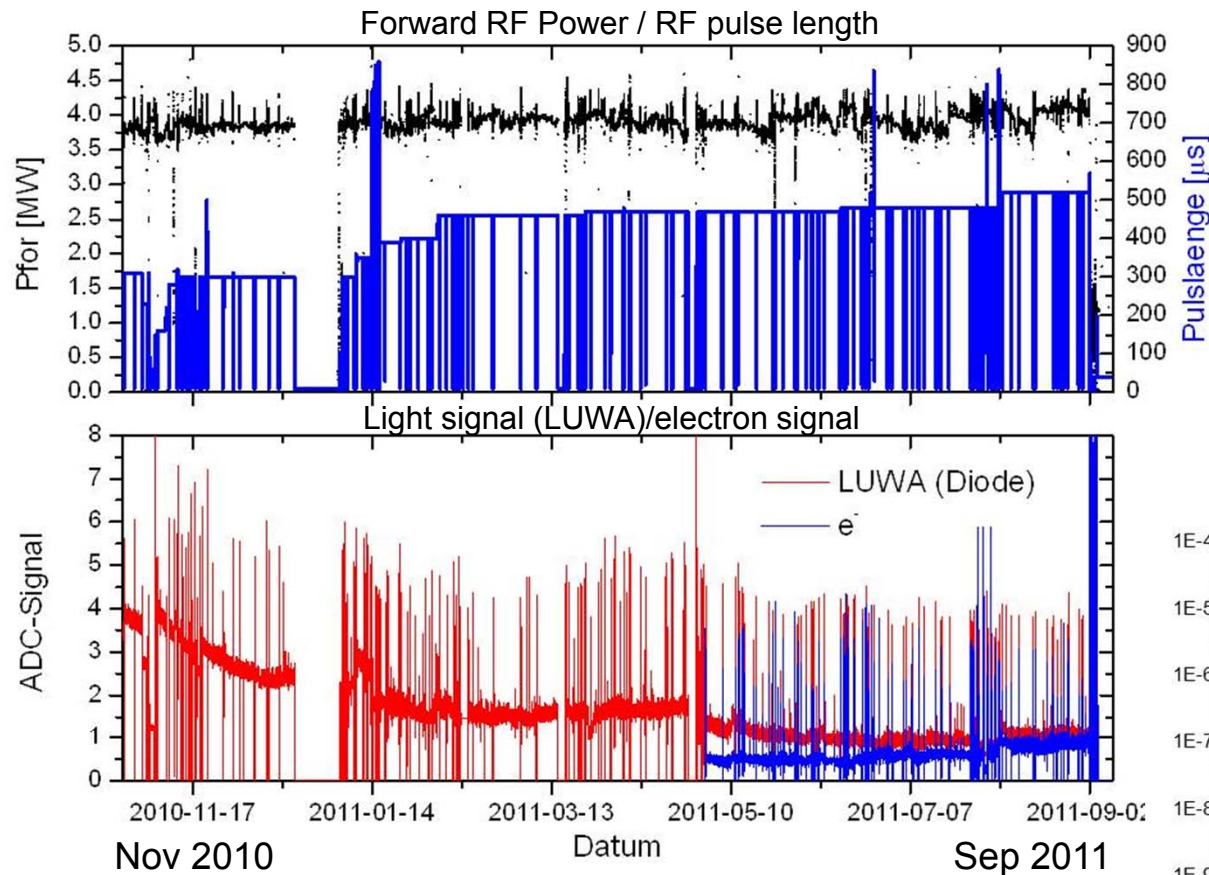


# RF-Gun Coupler Design

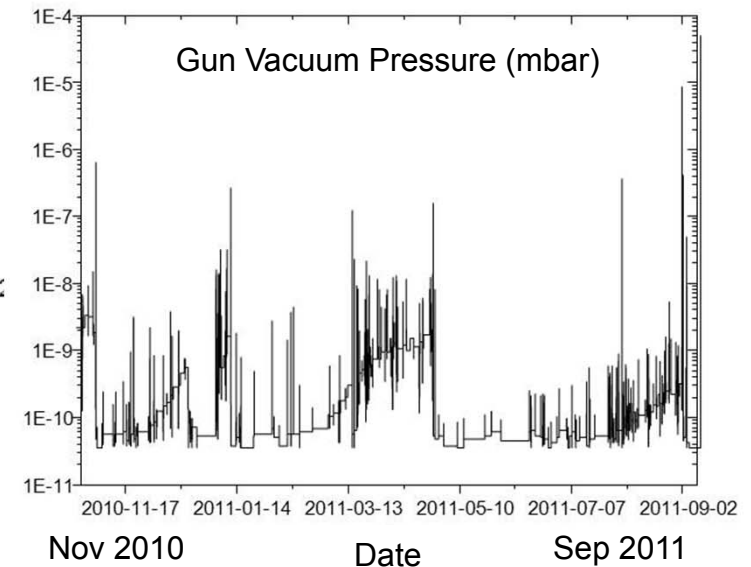
- > RF-Window separates  $\text{SF}_6$  filled waveguides with beam vacuum
- > Has to stand 4 MW forward RF power to a standing wave cavity – the gun
- > After installation in 2010 unacceptable high trip rate from RF window
- > June 2010: New window with large light and electron signals at ceramics
- > But: RF-gun was running stable with very low trip rate
- > RF pulse length 500  $\mu\text{s}$  reached slowly



# The window seemed to improve over the year



- > RF pulse length increased slowly to 500 µs
- > Vacuum pressure finally very good  $< 10^{-10}$  mbar



- > Slow but steady decrease of light measured at the window
- > Slight increase of electron signals



- > TiN coating on  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ceramics reduces the secondary electron emission yield
- > Thick coating gives effective suppression
- > But also is a risk of break down due to RF losses

Failure of window most likely due to issues with the coating

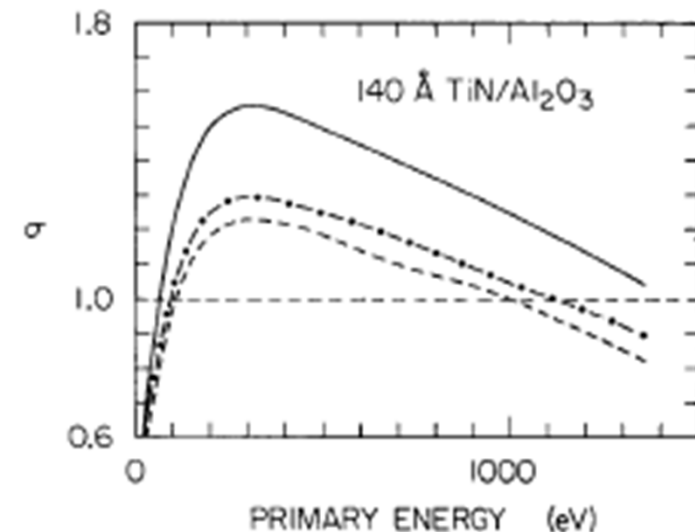
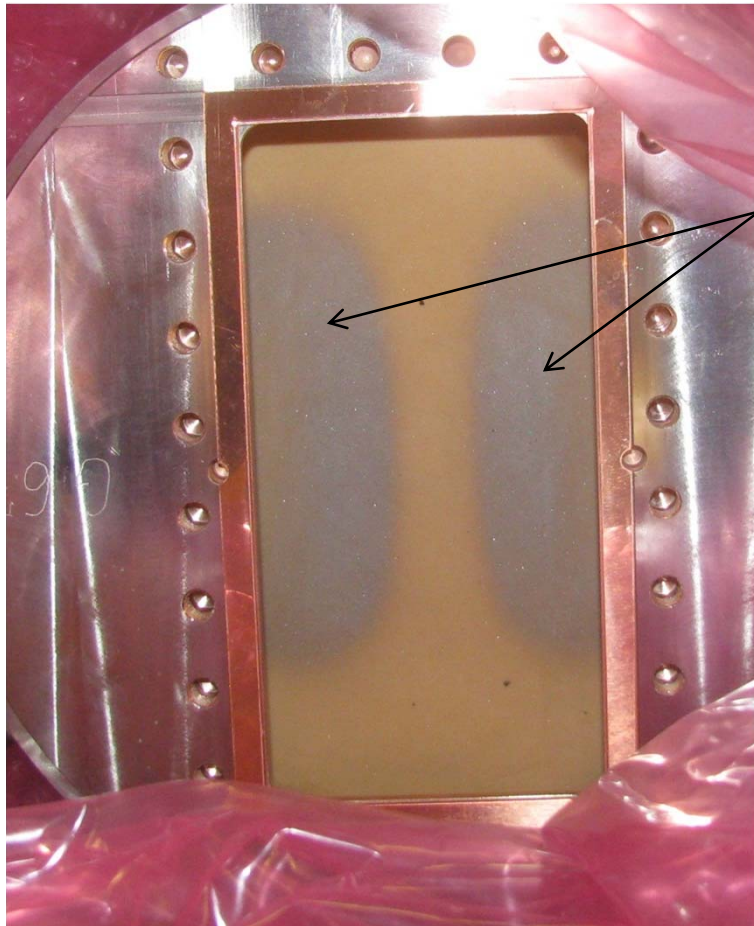


FIG. 1. Total SEE yield, 140 Å TiN on alumina: (---) after deposition, air exposure, and bake at 550° *in vacuo* for 10 h; (—) subsequently exposed to ambient atmosphere for 1 h; (- · -) followed by electron bombardment of  $3 \times 10^{17}$  electrons/cm<sup>2</sup>.

A. R. Nyaiesh, E. L. Garwin, F. K. King, and R. E. Kirby,  
J. Vac. Sci. Technol. A **4** (5), 1986

# RF-Window after dismounting

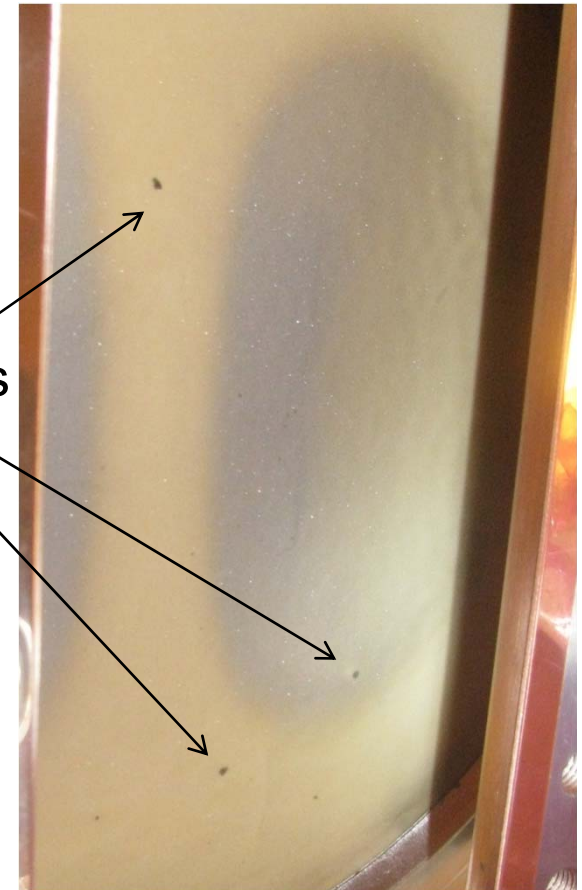
Vacuum side



Pattern which indicates  
the high field region  
(dipole field)

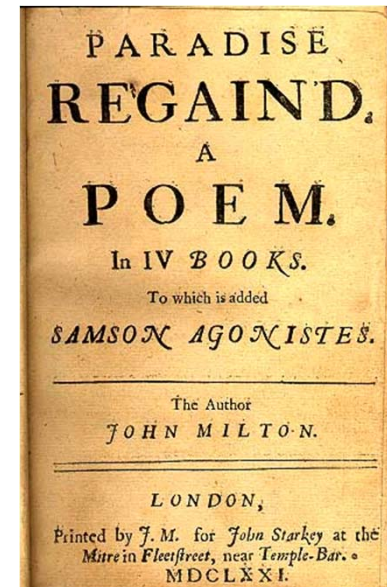
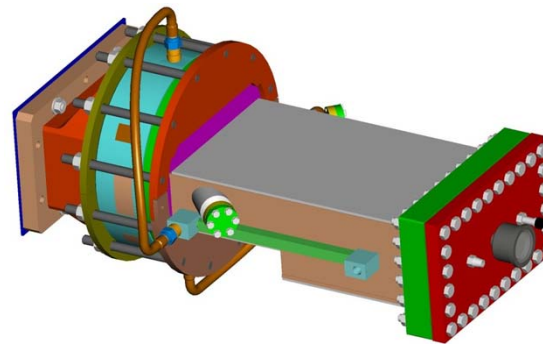
Many particles/dark spots  
visible

Dark area most likely  
metallization which is a  
definite risk of operation



# Window replaced

- > New window installed within a week – fast enough to preform initial RF tests before shutdown
- > Very good impression during conditioning – normal behaviour
- > 4 MW reached with short 30  $\mu$ s RF pulses after 3 hours only (10 Hz)
- > 4 MW with 200  $\mu$ s without problems – until we had to stop
- > We foresee still some conditioning time in January, but we expect to have 800  $\mu$ s back for users
- > In parallel (since last year):  
RF-window development with  
Thales Electron Devices S.A.  
with the aim to achieve of  
8 MW of RF power (75 kW av.)  
avoiding SF<sub>6</sub>



# Schedule 2012/13



- > Shutdown autumn 2011 due to work on FLASH2 buildings close to the FLASH tunnel which requires removal of radiation shielding
- > Restart 2-Jan-2012 with commissioning and accelerator studies
- > Compensation of lost beamtime 3<sup>rd</sup> period, tentative start: 19-Mar-2012
- > 4<sup>th</sup> user period with 3000 hours of user beam time scheduled (250 12-h shifts)
- > Start (tentative): 7-May-2012
  - Users: 63%
  - FEL related machine studies: 19%
  - User experiment preparation: 13%
  - General accelerator Studies: 6%

# Tentative Schedule 2012

January	52	26.Dec - 1.Jan	8			expert assessment shielding	
2012	1	2.Jan - 8.Jan	7	FLASH commissioning		Survey/Magnet Tests/Gun conditioning	
	2	9.Jan - 15.Jan	7			Gun RF window conditioning	
	3	16.Jan - 22.Jan	7				
	4	23.Jan - 29.Jan	7				
	5	30.Jan - 5.Feb	4	Accelerator studies			
	6	6.Feb - 12.Feb	4				
	7	13.Feb - 19.Feb	4				
	8	20.Feb - 26.Feb	2	FEL studies			
	9	27.Feb - 4.Mar	2				
	10	5.Mar - 11.Mar	2				sum user shifts
	11	12.Mar - 18.Mar	3		preparation user run	Interlock test latest 17-Mar-2011	0
	12	19.Mar - 25.Mar	1	User Run		Reload 3rd period	13
	13	26.Mar - 1.Apr	1				26
	14	2.Apr - 8.Apr	1				39
	15	9.Apr - 15.Apr	2	FEL studies			
	16	16.Apr - 22.Apr	2				
	17	23.Apr - 29.Apr	3		preparation user run		sum user shifts
	18	30.Apr - 6.May	3				0
	19	7.May - 13.May	1	User Run		Start 4th User Period	13
	20	14.May - 20.May	1				25
	21	21.May - 27.May	1			IPAC New Orleans	38
	22	28.May - 3.Jun	1				50
	23	4.Jun - 10.Jun	2	FEL studies			50
	24	11.Jun - 17.Jun	3		preparation user run		50
	25	18.Jun - 24.Jun	1	User Run		school holidays HH	63
	26	25.Jun - 1.Jul	1			school holidays HH/SH	75
	27	2.Jul - 8.Jul	1			school holidays HH/SH	88
	28	9.Jul - 15.Jul	1			school holidays HH/SH	100
	29	16.Jul - 22.Jul	2	FEL studies		school holidays HH/SH	100
	30	23.Jul - 29.Jul	2			school holidays HH/SH	100
	31	30.Jul - 5.Aug	2			school holidays HH/SH	100
	32	6.Aug - 12.Aug	3		preparation user run		100
	33	13.Aug - 19.Aug	1	User Run			113
	34	20.Aug - 26.Aug	1				125
	35	27.Aug - 2.Sep	1			FEL Nara	138
	36	3.Sep - 9.Sep	1				150
	37	10.Sep - 16.Sep	4	Accelerator studies			150
	38	17.Sep - 23.Sep	4				150
	39	24.Sep - 30.Sep	2	FEL studies			150
	40	1.Oct - 7.Oct	3		preparation user run		150
	41	8.Oct - 14.Oct	1	User Run			163
	42	15.Oct - 21.Oct	1				175
	43	22.Oct - 28.Oct	1				188
	44	29.Oct - 4.Nov	1				200
	45	5.Nov - 11.Nov	2	FEL studies			200
	46	12.Nov - 18.Nov	3		preparation user run		200
	47	19.Nov - 25.Nov	1	User Run			213
	48	26.Nov - 2.Dec	1				225
	49	3.Dec - 9.Dec	1				238
	50	10.Dec - 16.Dec	1			End 4th User Period	250
	51	17.Dec - 23.Dec	6	Start Shutdown 20-Dec-2012			250
	52	24.Dec - 30.Dec	6				250
January	1	31.Dec - 6.Jan	6				250



- > Next Shutdown: Jan to Mar 2013 to connect FLASH with FLASH2 beamline
- > May – Dec 2013:  
Tentative 5<sup>th</sup> user period with another 3000 hours of user beam time, this time in parallel to FLASH 2 commissioning
- > Schedule risk:
  - Construction work progress of FLASH II project

# Tentative Schedule 2013

January	1	31.Dec - 6.Jan	6					250
2013	2	7.Jan - 13.Jan	6					250
	3	14.Jan - 20.Jan	6					250
	4	21.Jan - 27.Jan	6	Connection to FLASH II				250
	5	28.Jan - 3.Feb	6					250
	6	4.Feb - 10.Feb	6					250
	7	11.Feb - 17.Feb	6					250
	8	18.Feb - 24.Feb	6					250
	9	25.Feb - 3.Mar	6					250
	10	4.Mar - 10.Mar	6					250
	11	11.Mar - 17.Mar	6					250
	12	18.Mar - 24.Mar	6					250
	13	25.Mar - 31.Mar	6					250
	14	1.Apr - 7.Apr	7	Commissioning			F2 commissioning starts	250
	15	8.Apr - 14.Apr	7					250
	16	15.Apr - 21.Apr	7					250
	17	22.Apr - 28.Apr	7					250
	18	29.Apr - 5.May	2	FEL studies			Start 5th User Period	sum user shifts
	19	6.May - 12.May	3		preparation user run			0
	20	13.May - 19.May	1	User Run				13
	21	20.May - 26.May	1					25
	22	27.May - 2.Jun	1					38
	23	3.Jun - 9.Jun	1					50
	24	10.Jun - 16.Jun	4	Accelerator studies				50
	25	17.Jun - 23.Jun	4					50
	26	24.Jun - 30.Jun	2	FEL studies		school holidays HH/SW		50
	27	1.Jul - 7.Jul	3		preparation user run	school holidays HH/SW		50
	28	8.Jul - 14.Jul	1	User Run		school holidays HH/SW		63
	29	15.Jul - 21.Jul	1			school holidays HH/SW		75
	30	22.Jul - 28.Jul	1			school holidays HH/SW		88
	31	29.Jul - 4.Aug	1			school holidays HH/SW		100
	32	5.Aug - 11.Aug	2	FEL studies				100
	33	12.Aug - 18.Aug	3		preparation user run			100
	34	19.Aug - 25.Aug	1	User Run				113
	35	26.Aug - 1.Sep	1			FEL New York		125
	36	2.Sep - 8.Sep	1					138
	37	9.Sep - 15.Sep	1					150
	38	16.Sep - 22.Sep	2	FEL studies				150
	39	23.Sep - 29.Sep	2					150
	40	30.Sep - 6.Oct	2					150
	41	7.Oct - 13.Oct	3		preparation user run			150
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	48	25.Nov - 1.Dec	1	User Run				213
	49	2.Dec - 8.Dec	1					225
	50	9.Dec - 15.Dec	1					238
	51	16.Dec - 22.Dec	1				End 5th User Period	250
	52	23.Dec - 29.Dec	5	Maintenance				250





- > To reliably provide very short (<50 fs fwhh) FEL pulses for experiments we need to measure and monitor the photon pulse length with an appropriate resolution
- > Experiments to compare different techniques have been and will be performed
- > The electron bunch length is measured with LOLA and is also estimated using coherent radiation from electron bunches
- > Many methods to measure FEL pulse duration is being used and tested

Details next talk by Torsten Limberg

- > Proposed by the Beam Time Allocation Committee  
**Friday 14-Oct-2011**  
**15:30 h 25f/456**  
**Satellite meeting “FEL pulse duration”**

- > Energy upgrade to 1.25 GeV
- > First lasing in the water window with the fundamental
  - 25-Sep-2010: wavelength 4.12 nm, ~130  $\mu$ J (max), ~70  $\mu$ J (av)
- > 3<sup>rd</sup> user period  
Sep. 2010 – Sep. 2011 with a scheduled 4992 hours (416 shifts) of beamtime
- > Excellent SASE performance
  - Single photon pulse energies of up to 400  $\mu$ J
  - Phase space linearization with 3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic works excellent
- > Providing reliable very short pulses an issue
- > Block 8 (after day 11) a failure, beam time will be compensated
  - RF gun window replaced, promising conditioning towards nominal performance
- > FLASH II construction has started
- > 4<sup>th</sup> user period with 3000 h of beamtime scheduled for 2012
  - 5<sup>th</sup> user period expected with another 3000 hours in 2013.