



FEL Wave-front Measurements in the Soft X-ray Region at FLASH



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Intention



1. Beamlime commissioning

A first implementation as well as long-term observations of diagnostic tools and optics can be facilitated.

- Mirror alignment of BL1 and BL2
- Effects of filters and gas attenuator on FEL waveform

2. FEL characteristics

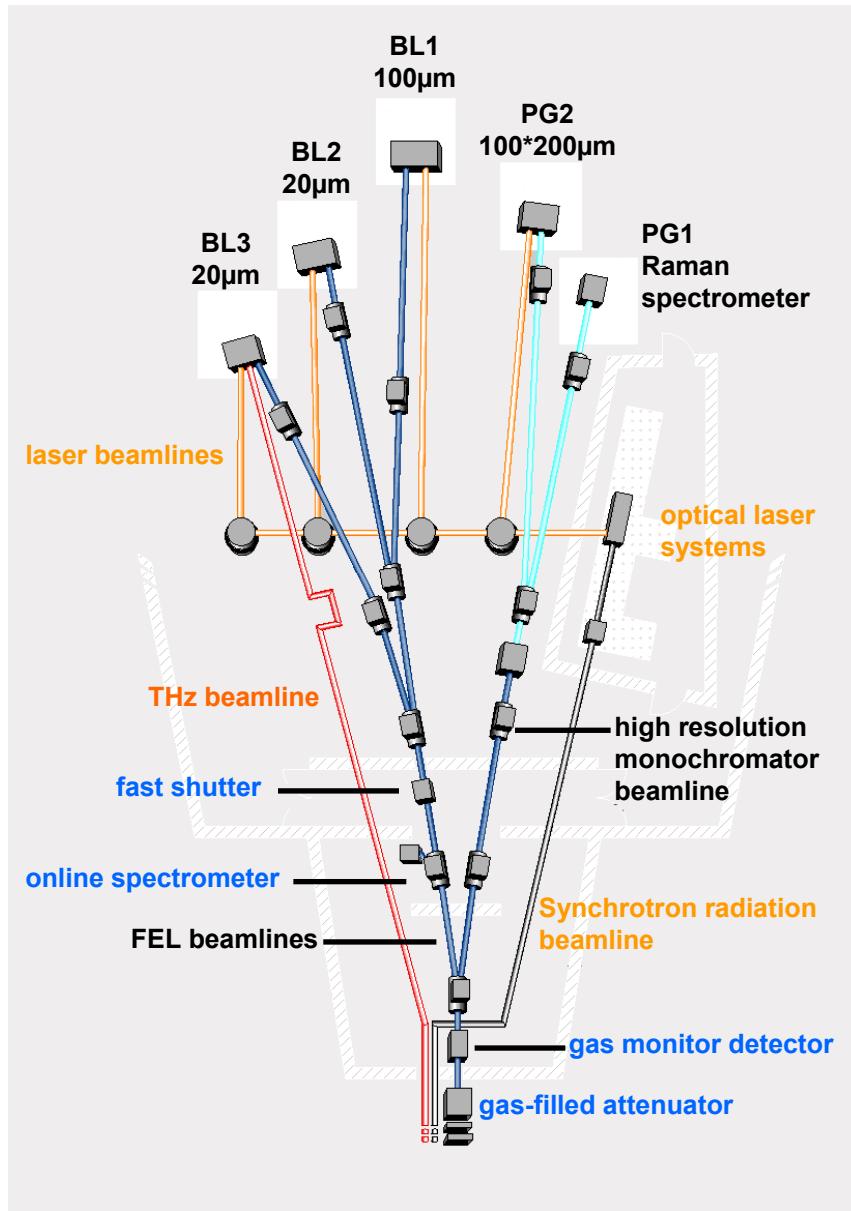
The FEL source can be analysed in position, shape and size. The beam position and its stability can be documented.

3. Diagnostic for user experiments

Focus size and position can be determined online for single shots, if the main experiment is transparent for the FEL beam.



Experimental hall



Flash conditions



VUV and soft x-ray regime

- 50 nm - 6.5 nm
- spectral shot to shot fluctuations
- higher harmonics up to the 7th
- particle-free UHV

High intensity levels

- ~10 - 50 μJ
- intensity fluctuations of two orders of magnitude

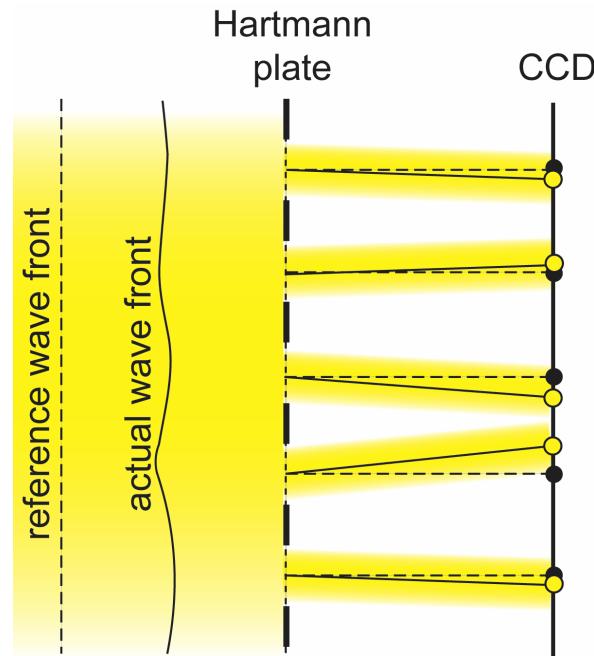
Pulse durations of 10 - 50 fs

Variable time structures

- 2 or 5Hz bunch train repetition
- 1- 300 bunches in train
- 1-800 bunches with 10Hz in the near future



The Hartmann sensor principle



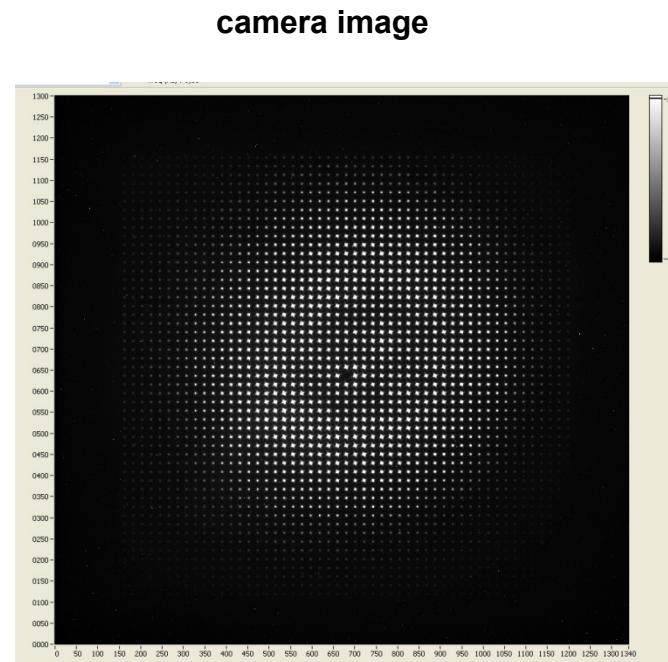
The actual beam is compared to a perfect spherical wave

Wave front sensor

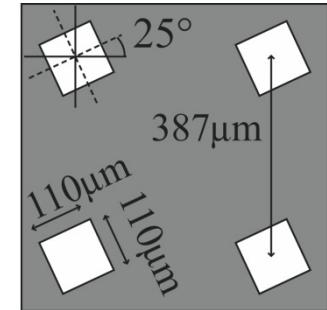
soft- and hardware by Imagine Optic

CCD: field of view = 19.5×19.5 mm
 1340×1300 pixels

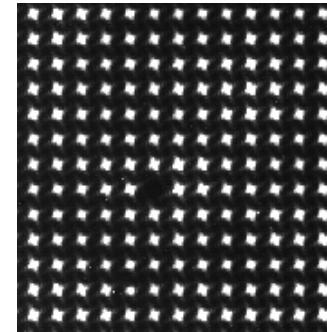
Hartmann plate: 51×51 quadratic holes
tilted by 25° to prevent
interference of adjacent holes



camera image



camera image
zoom



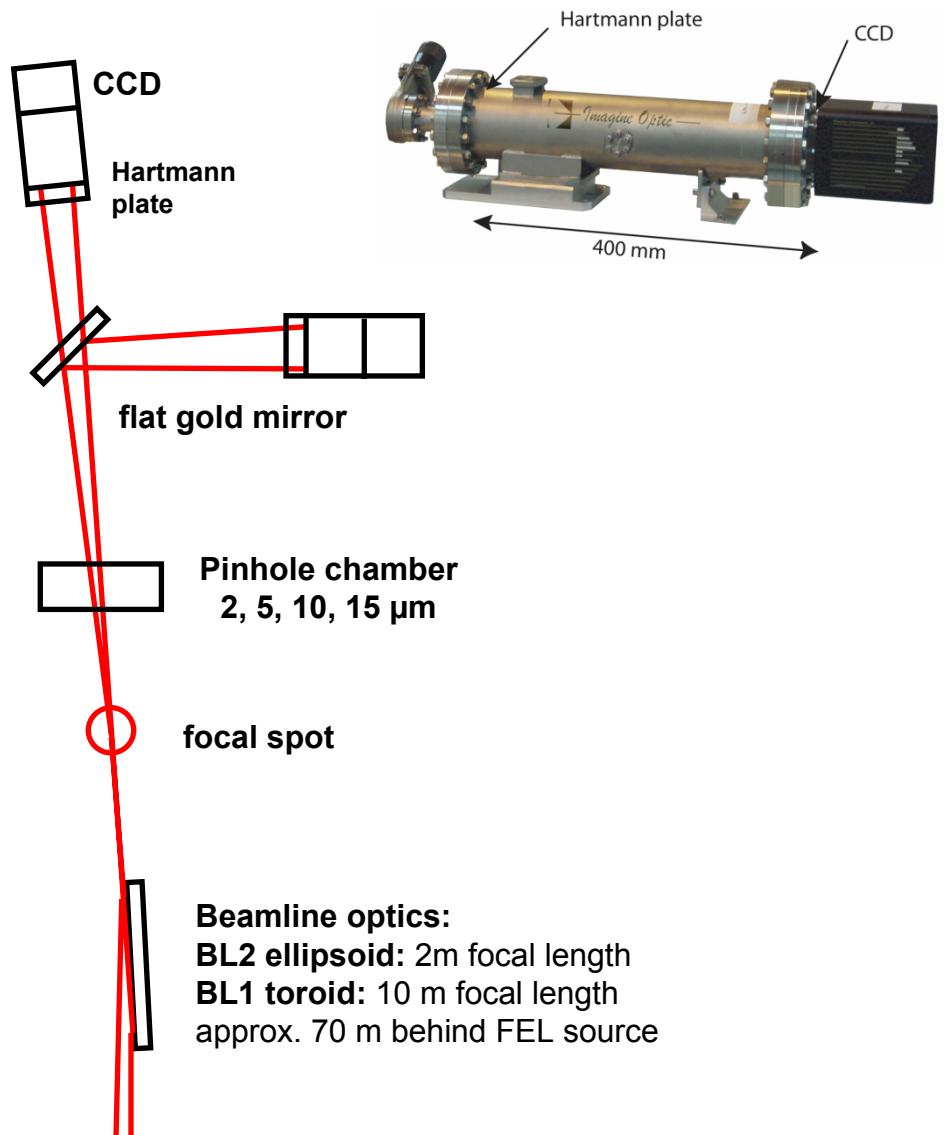
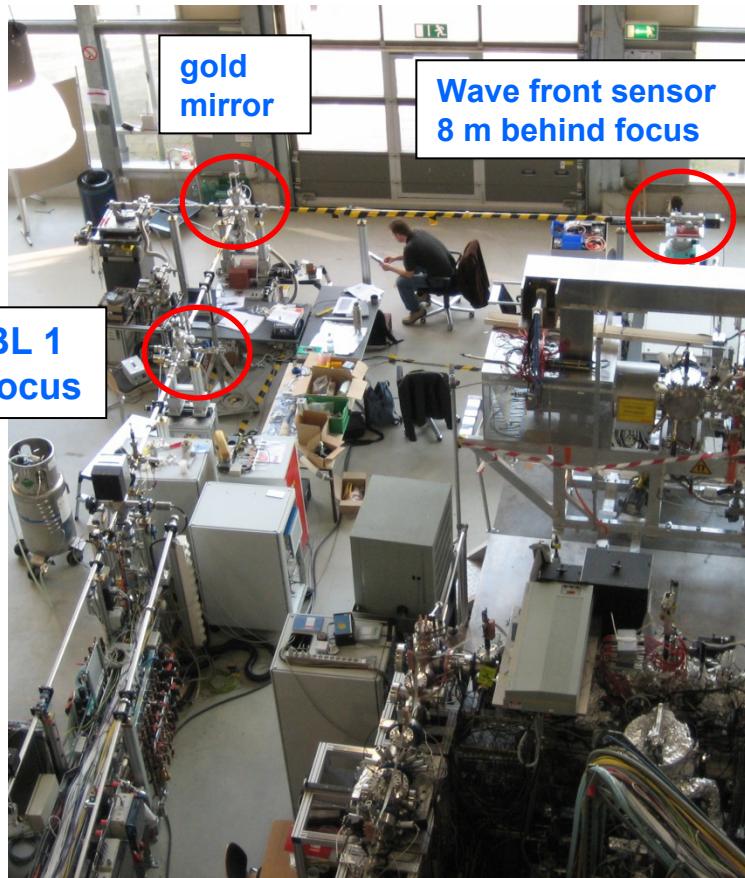
Courtesy Pascal Mercère, SOLEIL



Wavefront sensor setup at FLASH beamline



Beamline BL 1

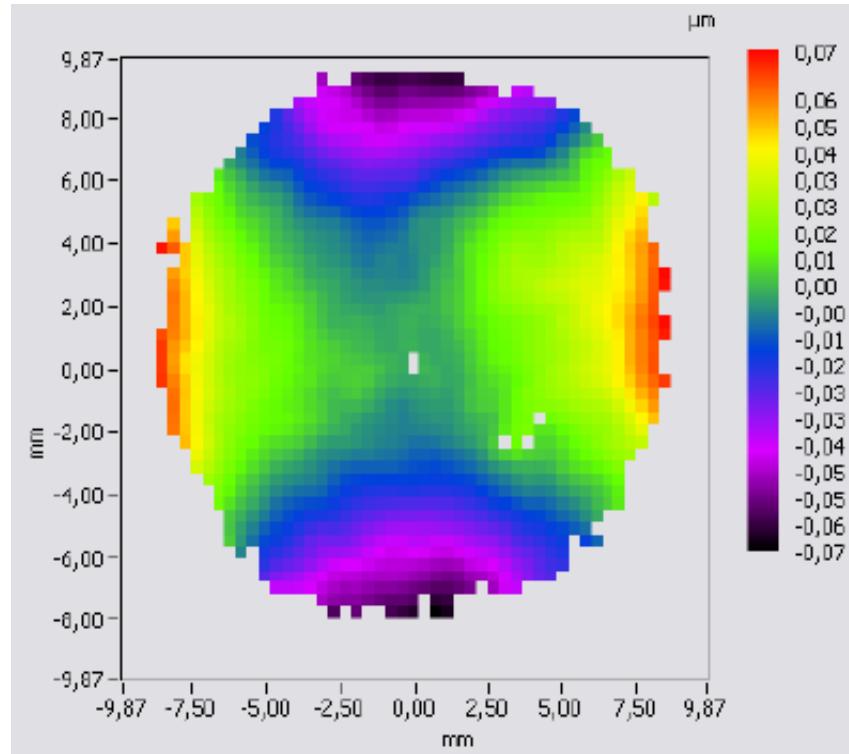




Typical misaligned wavefront



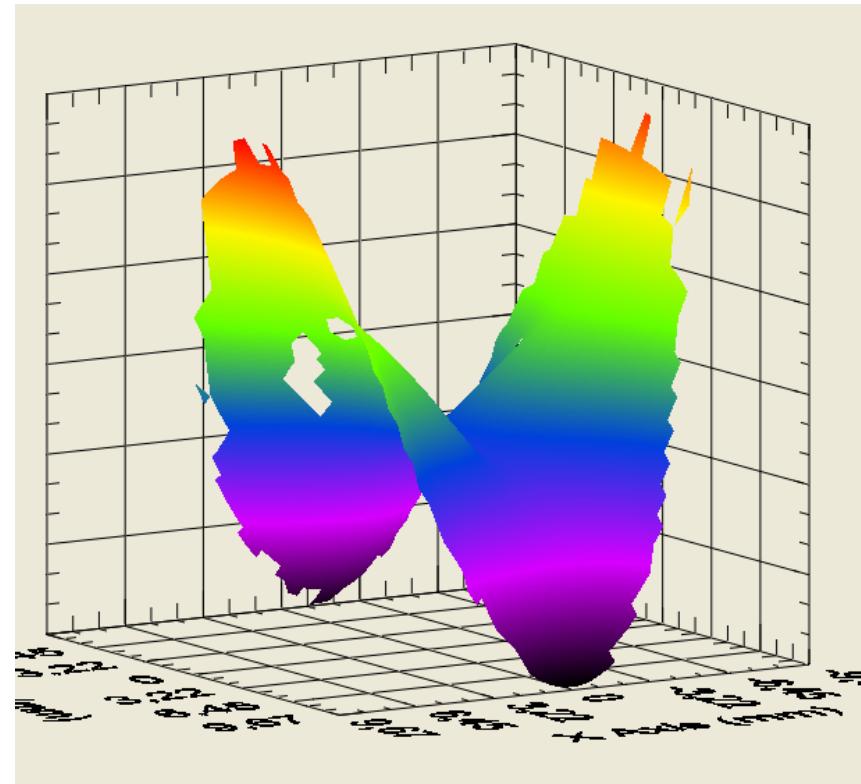
Beamline BL2 before alignment



Rotation: 0 Yaw: 0

PV: 110 nm rms: 22 nm@ 27 nm
 $\rightarrow \lambda/1$

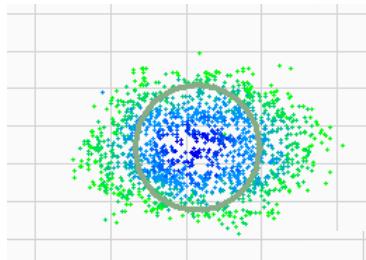
Radius (2 σ): 42.3 μm



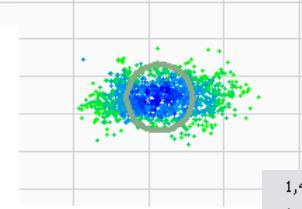
Ray tracing modeling for BL2:
FWHM: 20 μm → radius (2 σ): 16 μm



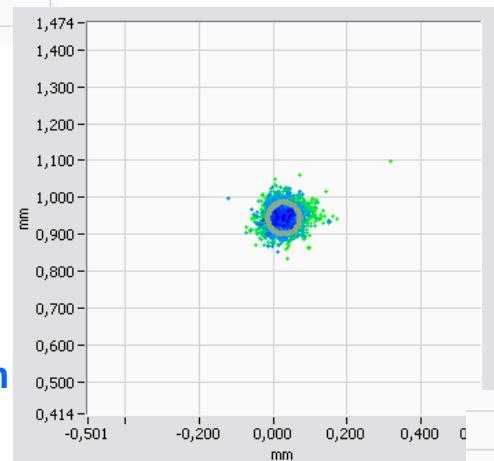
Before adjusting ellipsoidal mirror of BL2



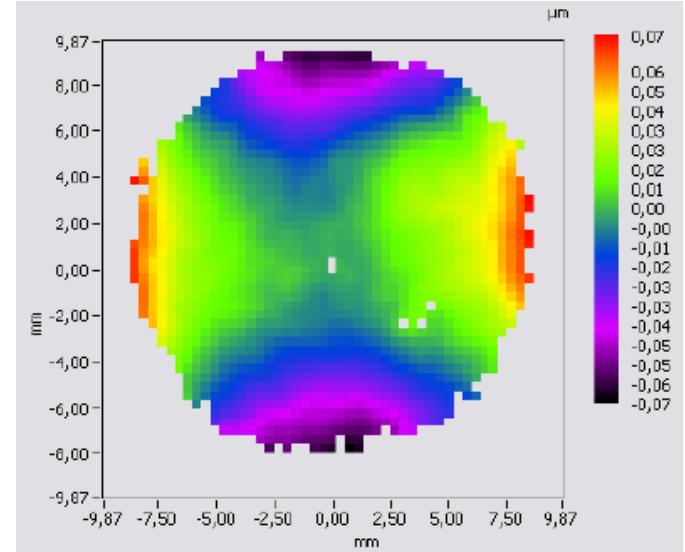
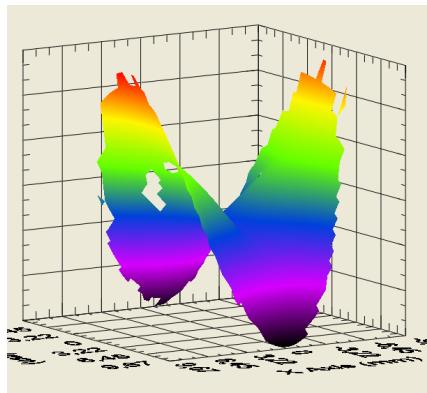
defocus 100mm
radius 164.9 μm



defocus 50mm
radius 87.8 μm

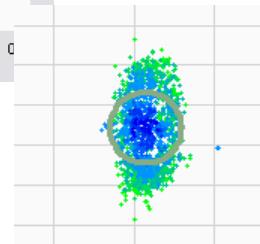


defocus 0mm
radius 42.3 μm

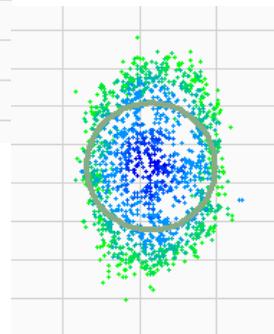


Rotation: 0 Yaw: 0
PV: 110nm rms: 22nm @ 27 nm
 $\rightarrow \lambda/1$

defocus -50mm
radius 88.9 μm

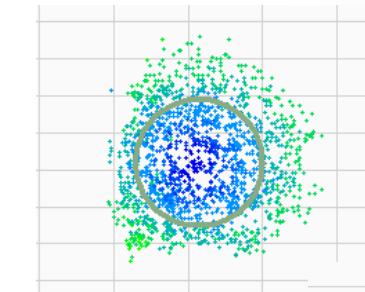


defocus -100mm
radius 166.0 μm

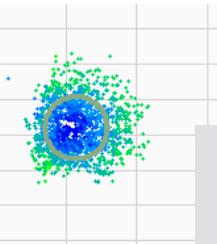




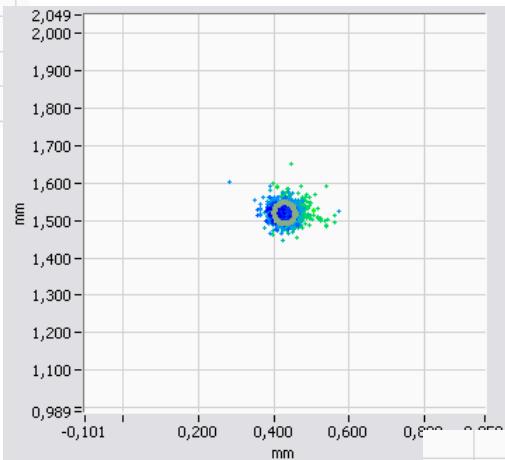
During adjustment of BL2



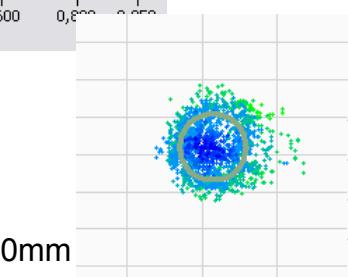
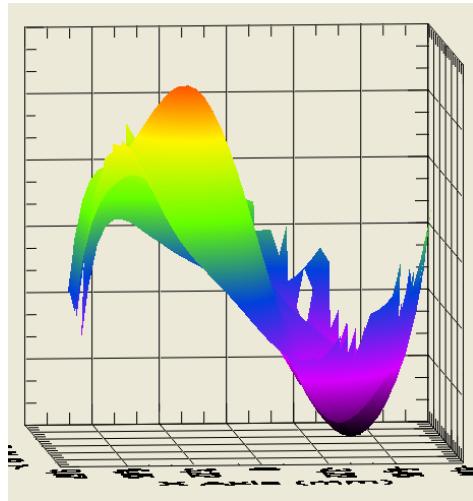
defocus 100mm
radius 170.7 μm



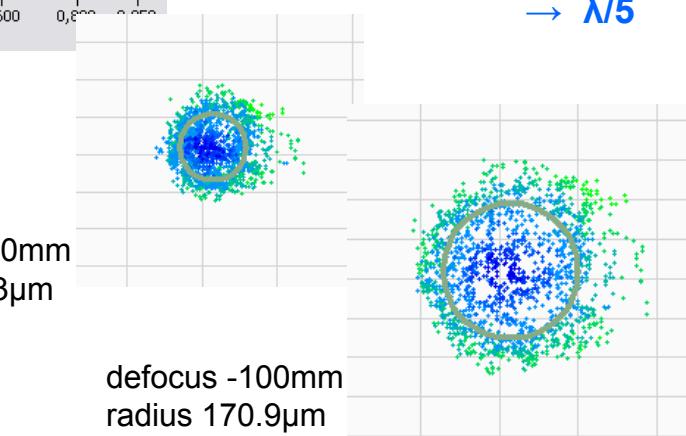
defocus 50mm
radius 88.1 μm



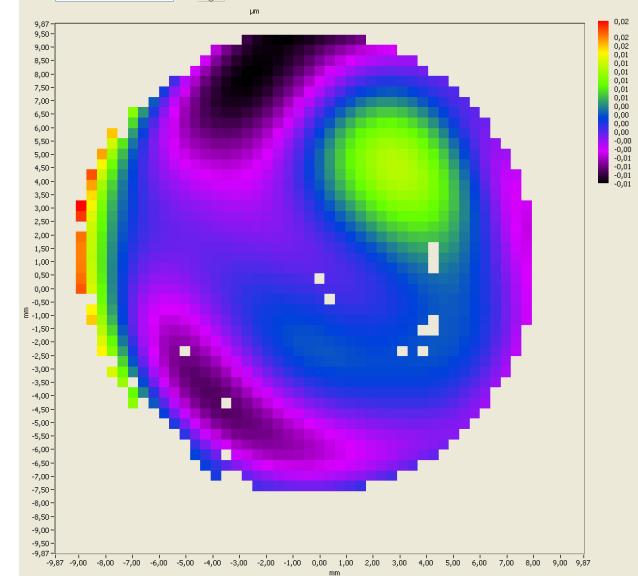
defocus 0mm
radius 27.7 μm



defocus -50mm
radius 88.3 μm



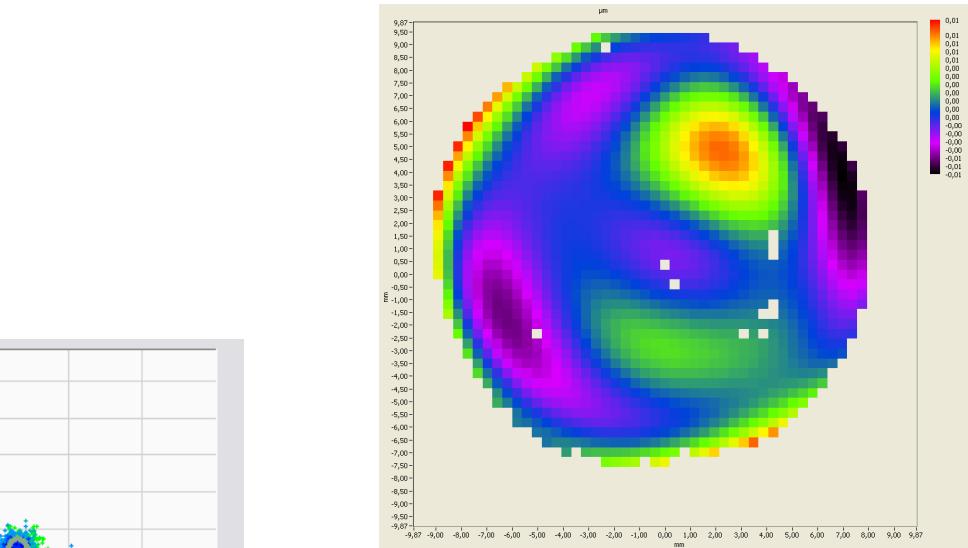
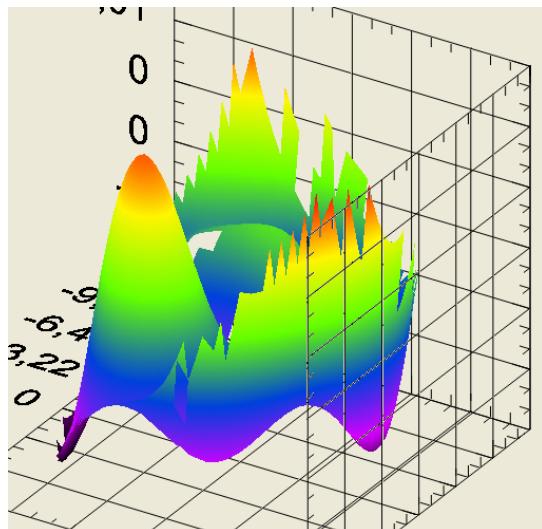
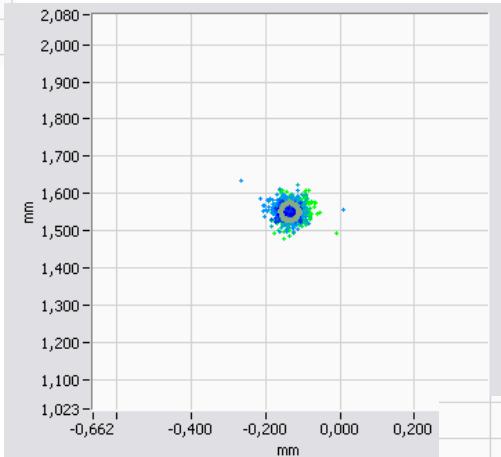
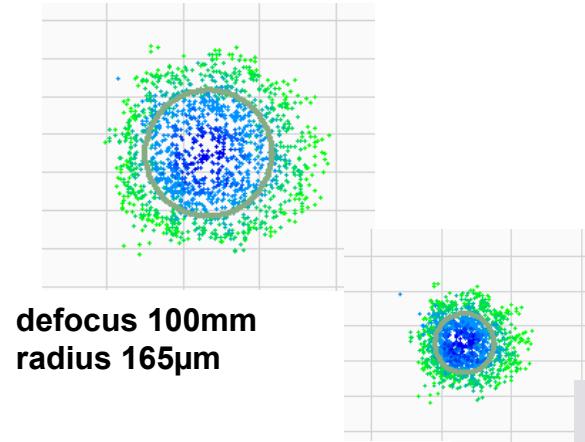
defocus -100mm
radius 170.9 μm



Rotation: 45000 (~1 mrad)
Yaw: 0
PV: 30nm rms: 5nm @ 27 nm
 $\rightarrow \lambda/5$



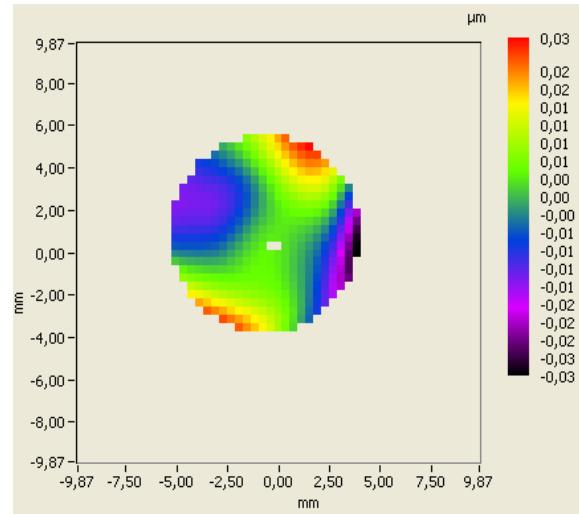
After adjustment of BL2



Rotation: 45000 Yaw: -0.01
PV: 18 nm rms: 3 nm @ 27 nm
 $\rightarrow \lambda/9$

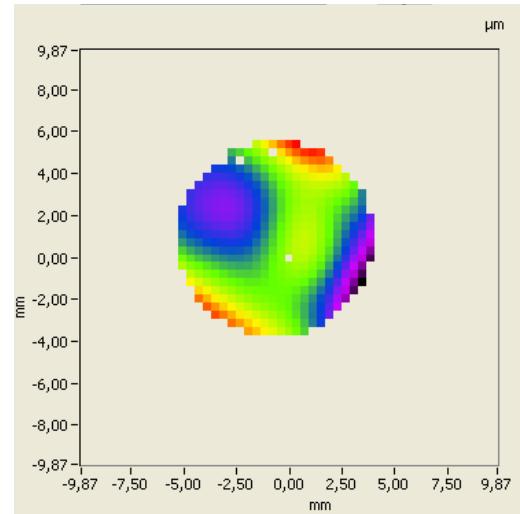
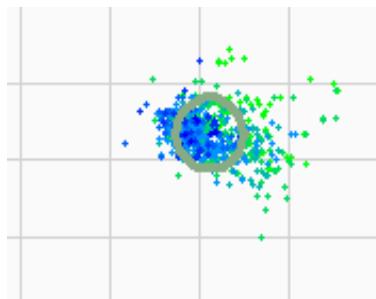


Alignment of BL 1



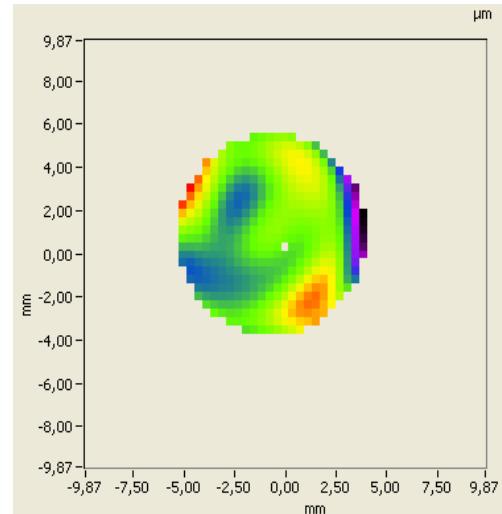
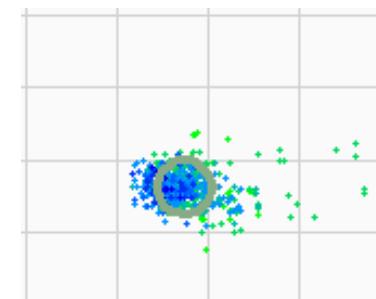
**Horizontal: 0
Rotation: 0 Yaw: 0
PV: 56 nm, rms: 10 nm @ 27 nm
→ $\lambda/3$**

**radius: 86.1µm
file 08042501.himg**



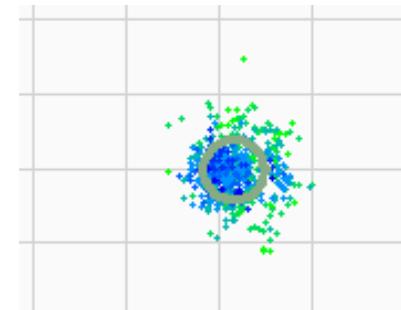
**Horizontal: -1 mm
Rotation: 21000, Yaw: 0
PV: 39 nm, rms: 7 nm @ 27 nm
→ $\lambda/4$**

**radius: 69.6µm
file 08042520.has**



**Horizontal: -1 mm
Rotation: 27000, Yaw: - 0.3
PV: 19 nm, rms: 3 nm @ 27 nm
→ $\lambda/9$**

**radius: 68.9µm
design value: 80µm
file 08042601.himg**





Filter and gas attenuator performance



FEL higher harmonics

- up to the 7th harmonic measured
- maximum intensity of second harmonic 1% of fundamental
- filters are required to either make use of these wavelengths or to eliminate any ill effects.

solid filters in BL2

0.2 μm thick Nb foil

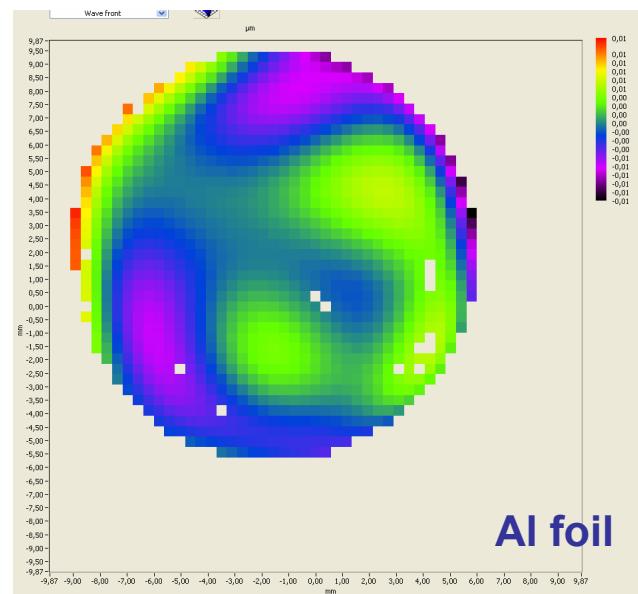
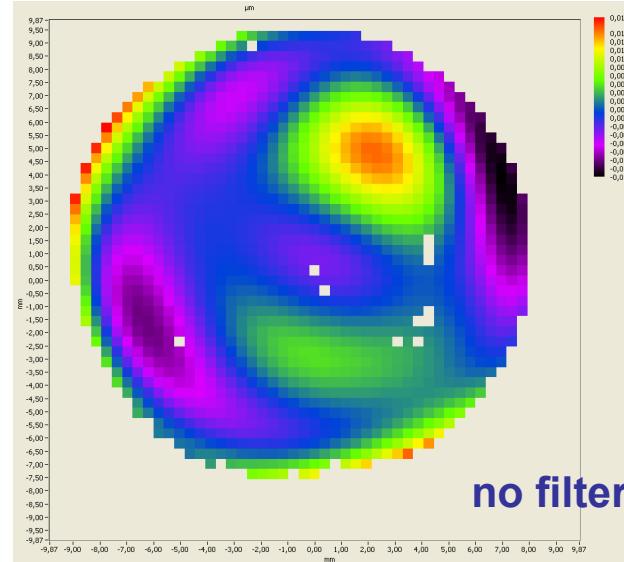
0.2 μm thick Si foil

0.1 μm thick Al foil

small wave front modifications @ 27 nm
shorter wavelength maybe worse

gas absorber

- N₂, Ne and Xe for various wavelengths
- at 27 nm an absorption of 94% by N₂ does not change the wave front significantly





Wavefront sensor of Laser Laboratorium Göttingen



Very compact design for use behind user experiments

- Laser drilled Hartmann plate
 - 7µm Al-Folie
 - YAG @ 1064nm, ~100mJ
 - 320µm hole pitch
 - Approx. 50µm hole diameter
- Camera:

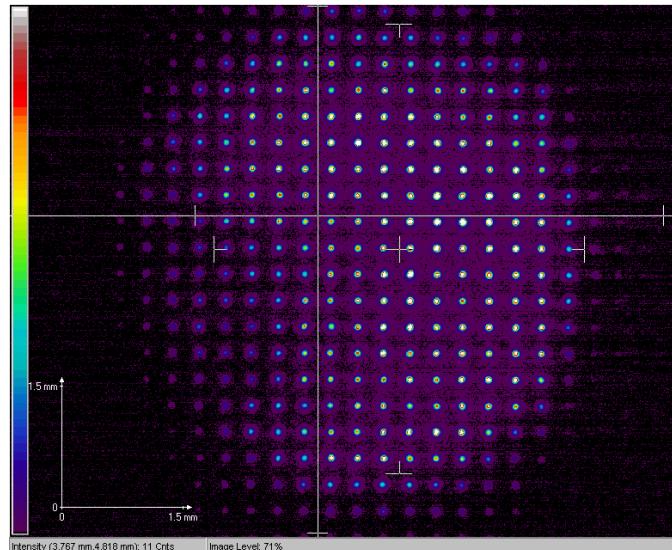
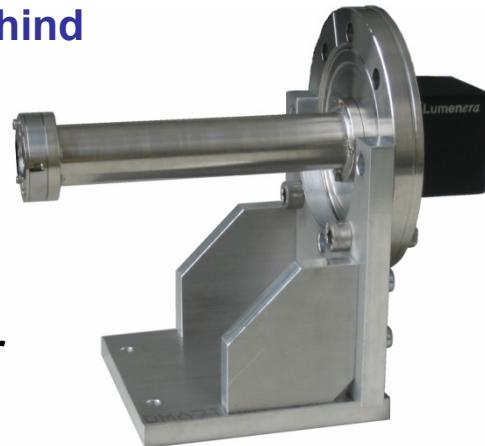
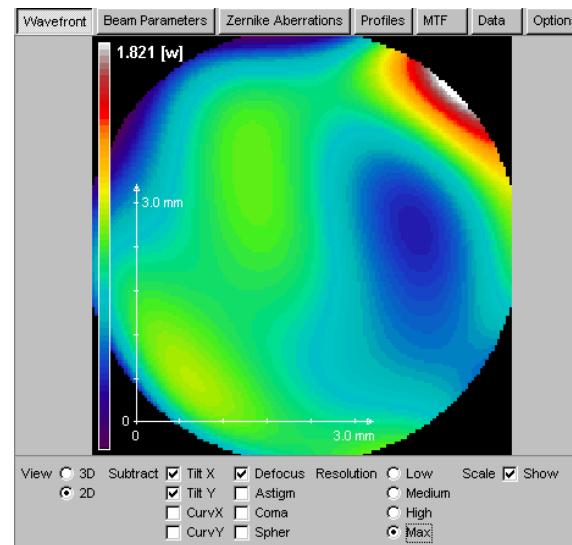


Image on camera



Calculated wavefront



Conclusions



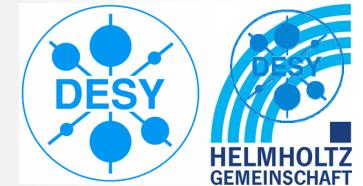
- The wave front sensor proved to be a valuable diagnostic tool for beamline commissioning at FLASH
 - BL1 focus: 24 µm (2σ) – 30 µm FWHM
 - BL2 focus: 69 µm (2σ) – 86 µm FWHM
- Calibration of WFS is difficult due to need of very small pinholes (low intensities), but calibration holds for years (2005 still valid)
- Alignment of optics is fast
- First order aberrations can be weighted by their origin.

In the near future:

- compact system for users
- gated system for evaluation of effects of long bunch trains
- the use for focal spots below 1 µm must be evaluated
- extend system into X-ray range



The FLASH Team



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FLASH experimental hall

