# Laser-to-RF Synchronization with Femtosecond Precision.

#### ... How to Provide Femtosecond Stability in Free-Electron Lasers ...

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on behalf of the Laser-Based Synchronization Team

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#### **Motivation**

#### The European XFEL

- > FEL pulse length: 10 fs to 100 fs
- > RF field stability requirements:
  - $\blacksquare$  amplitude stability of 1  $\times$  10  $^{-5}$
  - phase stability of 0.01° or about 20 fs
- > RF reference stability requirement: 10 fs
- > facility length: 3.4 km

- > additional stabilization required
- optical synchronization provides femtosecond stability
- optical reference module (REFM-OPT)



photo: courtesy of the European XFEL GmbH

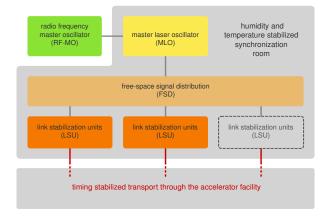
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#### The Pulsed Optical Synchronization System





### Installation



photo: courtesy of Cezary Sydlo

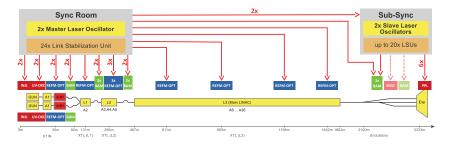
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#### The Optical Synchronization System at the European XFEL



#### Laser-to-Laser Synchronization (L2L)

- > balanced, two-color optical cross-correlation
- synchronize different laser systems with femtosecond precision



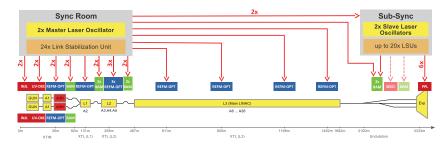


photo: courtesy of Jost Müller

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#### The Optical Synchronization System at the European XFEL



#### Bunch Arrival-Time Monitor (BAM)

- > measurement of the electron bunch arrival time with femtosecond precision
- > arrival time feedback to the LLRF system

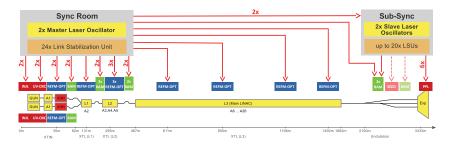




photo: courtesy of Marie Kristin Czwalinna

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#### The Optical Synchronization System at the European XFEL



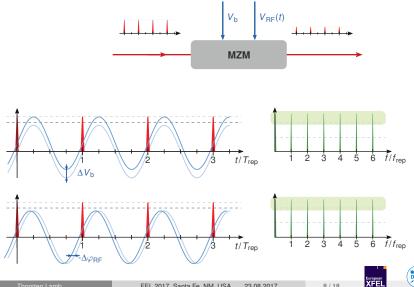
#### Provide RF Reference Signals with Femtosecond Stability

- > engineered optical reference module (REFM-OPT)
- > use the optical synchronization system as reference
- > employ Laser-to-RF phase detection
- > phase stability better than 10 fs

for more information on the optical synchronization system see WEP032, this afternoon

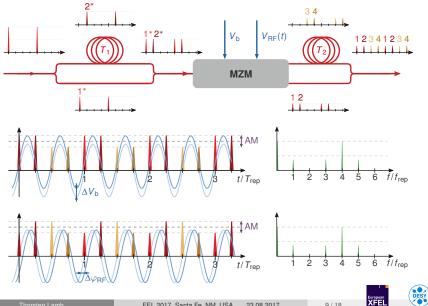


#### Laser-to-RF Phase Detection (1/2)



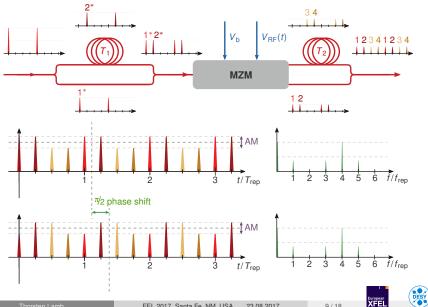


#### Laser-to-RF Phase Detection (2/2)



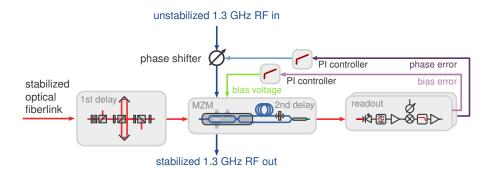
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#### Laser-to-RF Phase Detection (2/2)



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#### The Optical Reference Module (REFM-OPT) (1/2)





## The Optical Reference Module (REFM-OPT) (2/2)





### **RF** Reference Distribution at the European XFEL (1/2)

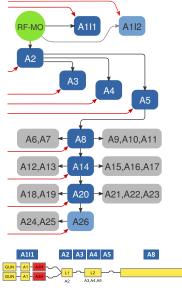


#### LLRF Rack Installations at A2

- > drift calibration module (DCM)
- > optical reference module (REFM-OPT)
- > RF reference module (REFM)
- > LO generation module (LOGM)
- MicroTCA.4 crate
- > power supply module (PSM)



### **RF** Reference Distribution at the European XFEL (2/2)



#### **RF** Subdistribution

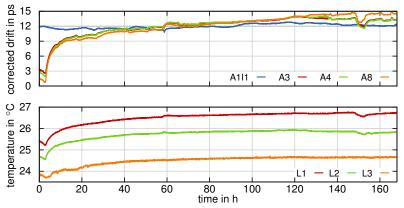
- > currently passive system
- > interferometric stabilization foreseen (upgrade)

# LLRF Stations Used for Long-Term Measurements

- > A1I1
- > A3 (located at 247 m)
- > A4 (located at 295 m)
- > A8 (located at 611 m)

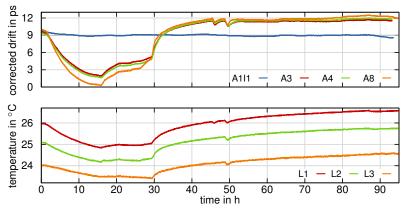


#### Long-Term Measurements (1/2)



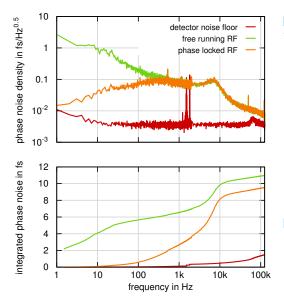
- > measurement started after a regular maintenance day
- > in-loop jitter 9.5 fs (1 Hz to 125 kHz bandwidth)
- > 14.2 ps (peak-to-peak) total corrected phase drift at A8 (orange)
- > 2.9 ps (peak-to-peak) corrected phase drift during the last 72 h at A8 (orange)
- > 2.1 ps (peak-to-peak) total corrected phase drift at A111 (blue)

#### Long-Term Measurements (2/2)



- > measurement started after two days of downtime
- > 12.3 ps (peak-to-peak) total corrected phase drift at A8 (orange)
- > 1.3 ps (peak-to-peak) total corrected phase drift at A111 (blue)

#### Short-Term Measurement (from A3)



#### Measurement Bandwidth 1 Hz to 125 kHz

- >  $K_{\phi}$  of 1.8 V ps<sup>-1</sup>
- integrated detector noise floor of 1.5 fs (red)
- unlocked RF integrated jitter 11 fs (green)
- locked RF integrated jitter 9.5 fs (orange)
- > noise bump at 7 kHz originates from the power amplifier in the RF-MO

## Locking Bandwidth of 200 Hz

- integrated detector noise floor amounts to 55 as
- > in-loop jitter is 1 fs



#### Conclusion

#### Installation Status

- > eight REFM-OPTs are currently installed
- > four of them are already in permanent operation
- > the next and crucial station to be permanently operated is A2 in order to cover the whole L1 and L2 sections

#### Performance

- > the in-loop jitter amounts to 9.5 fs so the 10 fs requirement is well met
- average corrected drifts are in the range of about 2 ps peak-to-peak over a few days during regular operation
- the REFM-OPT has to correct much higher drifts after maintenance periods (usually more than 10 ps)



# Thank you for your attention.



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