

PSI Center for
Photon Science

SwissFEL -Photonics Technologies for Advanced Light Sources

Christopher Arrell
28 October 2024

Outline

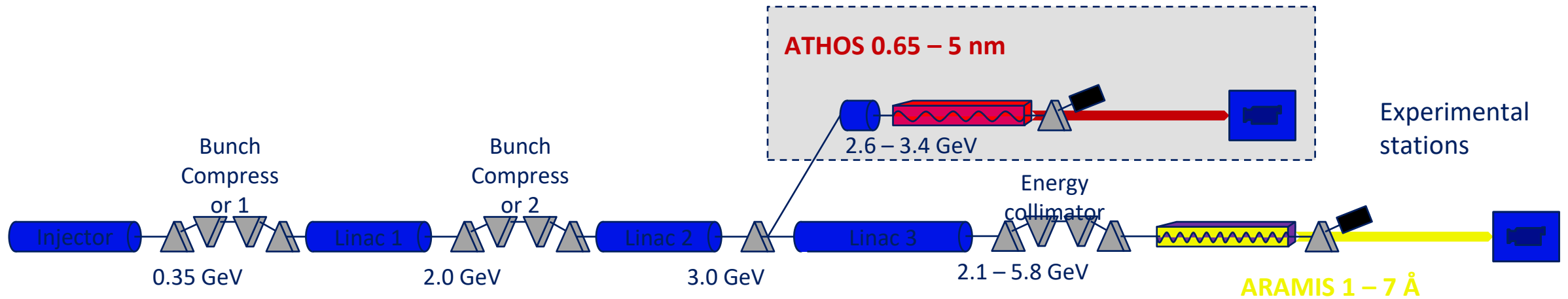
Christopher Arrell

Responsible for X-ray photon diagnostics at SwissFEL

- Very brief overview of SwissFEL and a small taster of photonic systems



SwissFEL machine



Main parameters

Wavelength:	1 Å – 5 nm
Photon energy:	0.24 – 12.4 keV
Pulse energy:	1 mJ
Pulse duration:	1 – 100 fs
e⁻ Energy	5.8 GeV
e⁻ Bunch charge	10 – 200 pC
Repetition rate	100 Hz

ARAMIS

- Hard x-ray FEL, $\lambda = 1 - 7 \text{ \AA}$ (1.8 – 12.4 keV)
- Attosecond mode possible, 100 as FWHM (no pedestal), few ten uJ
- new two color tune (range -20 – 20 fs)
- Linear polarization, variable gap undulators
 - High k_{\perp} “hot” @ 4 – 8 keV

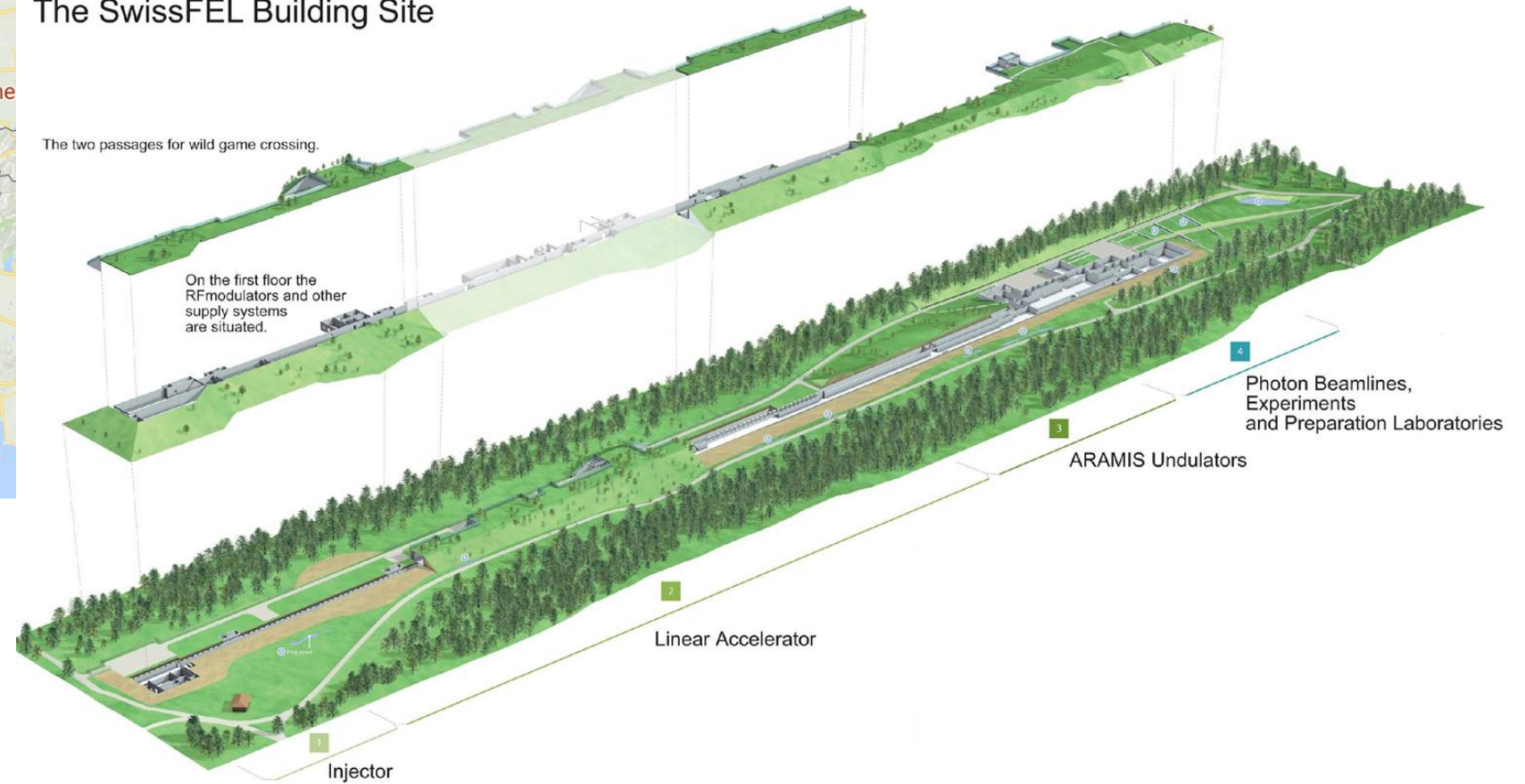
ATHOS

- Soft x-ray FEL, $\lambda = 0.65 - 5 \text{ nm}$ (240 – 1'930 eV)
- Variable polarization Apple X undulators
- Operation modes: SASE (CHIC)
10x smaller BW
- Attosecond modes of operation

SwissFEL machine



The SwissFEL Building Site

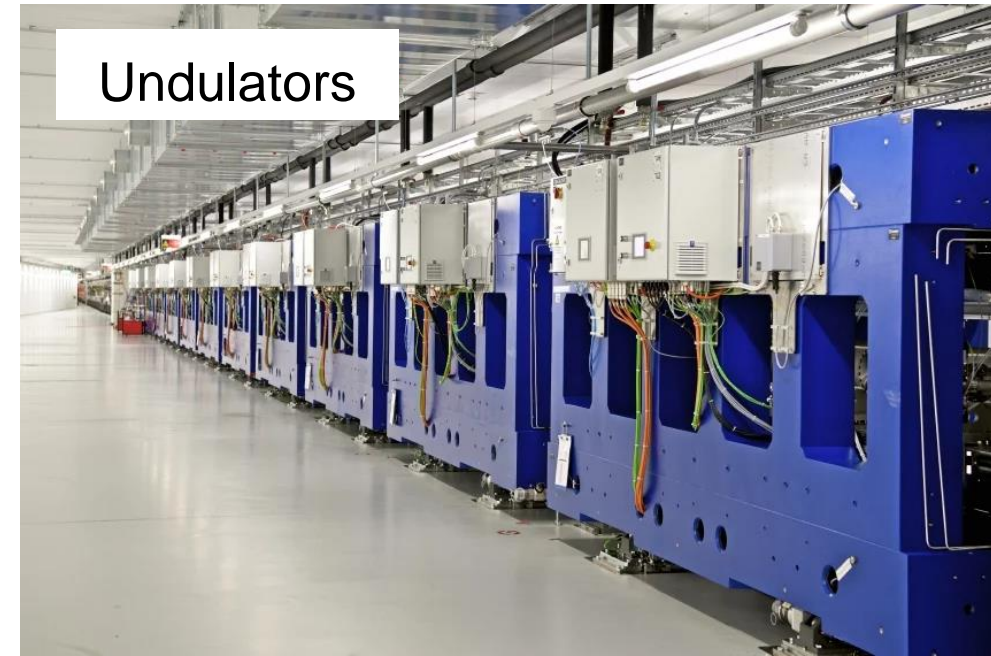


SwissFEL machine

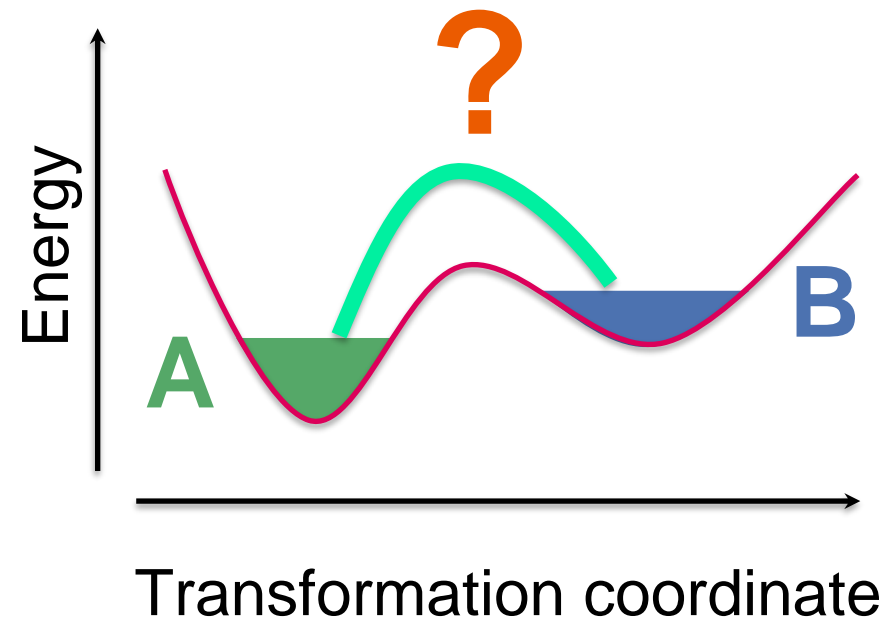
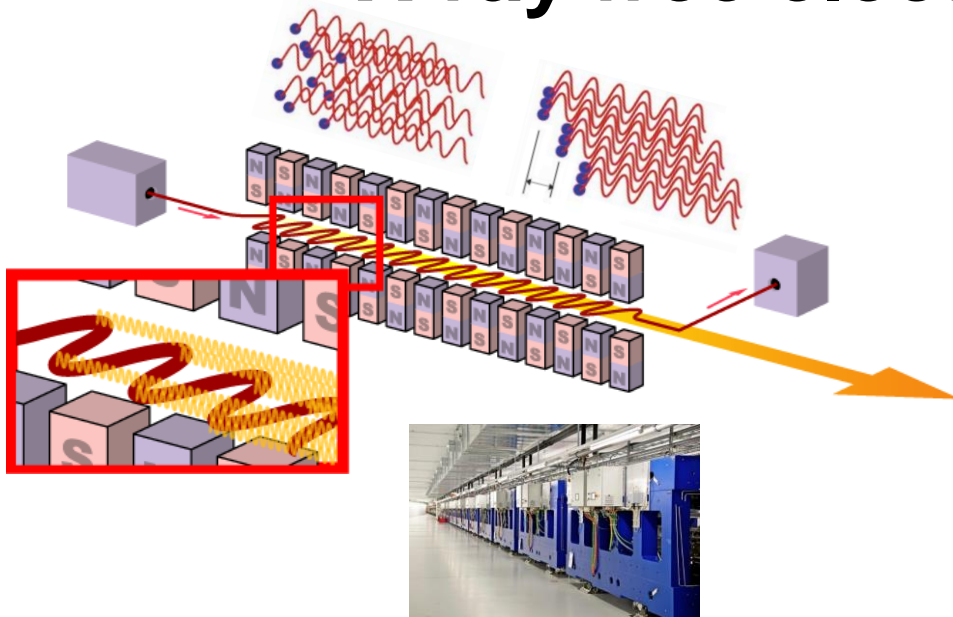
Accelerator



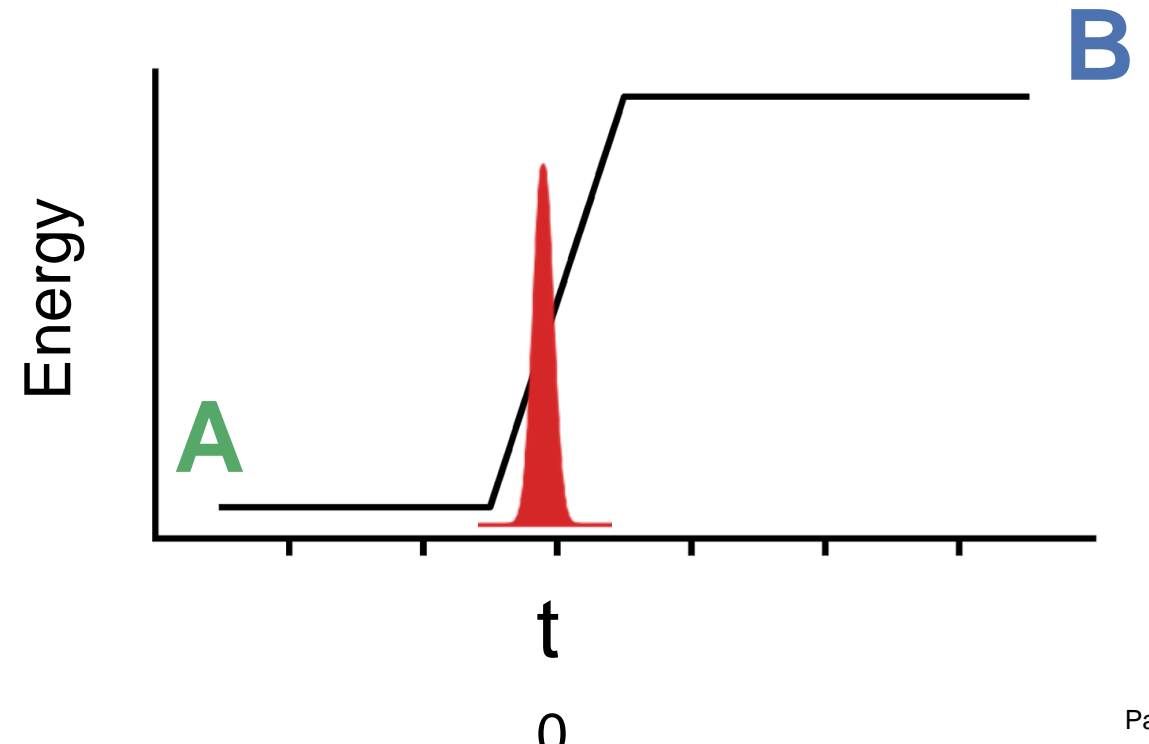
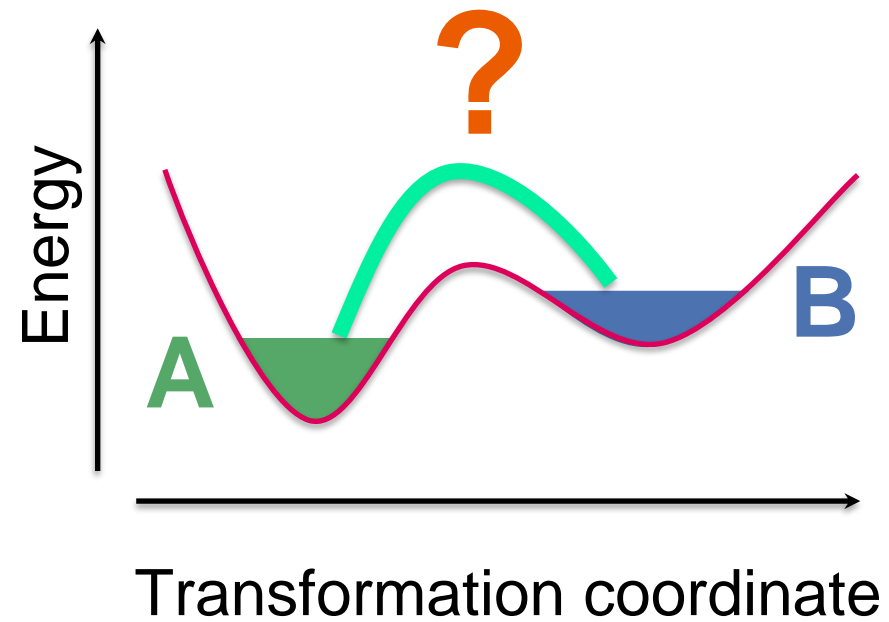
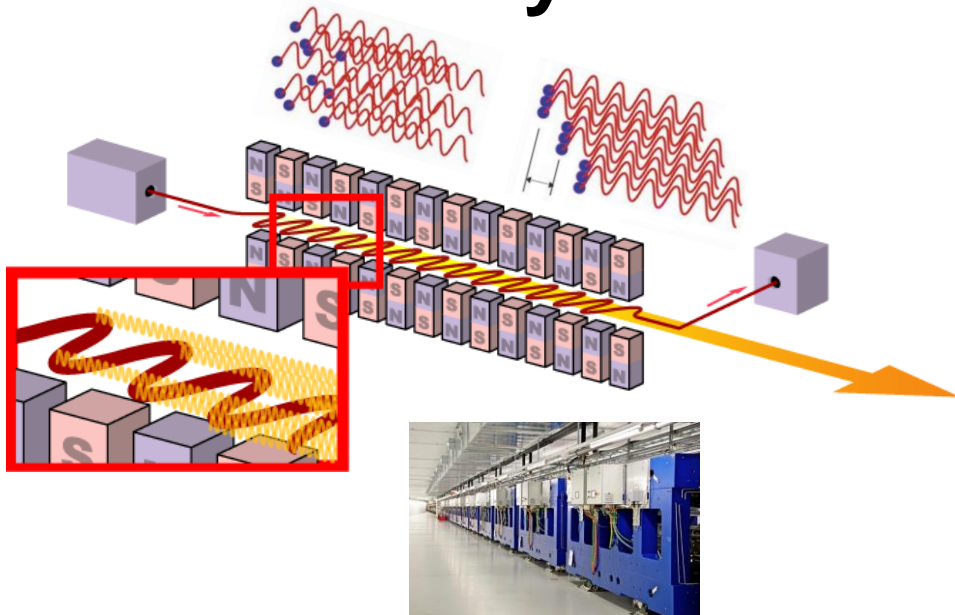
Undulators



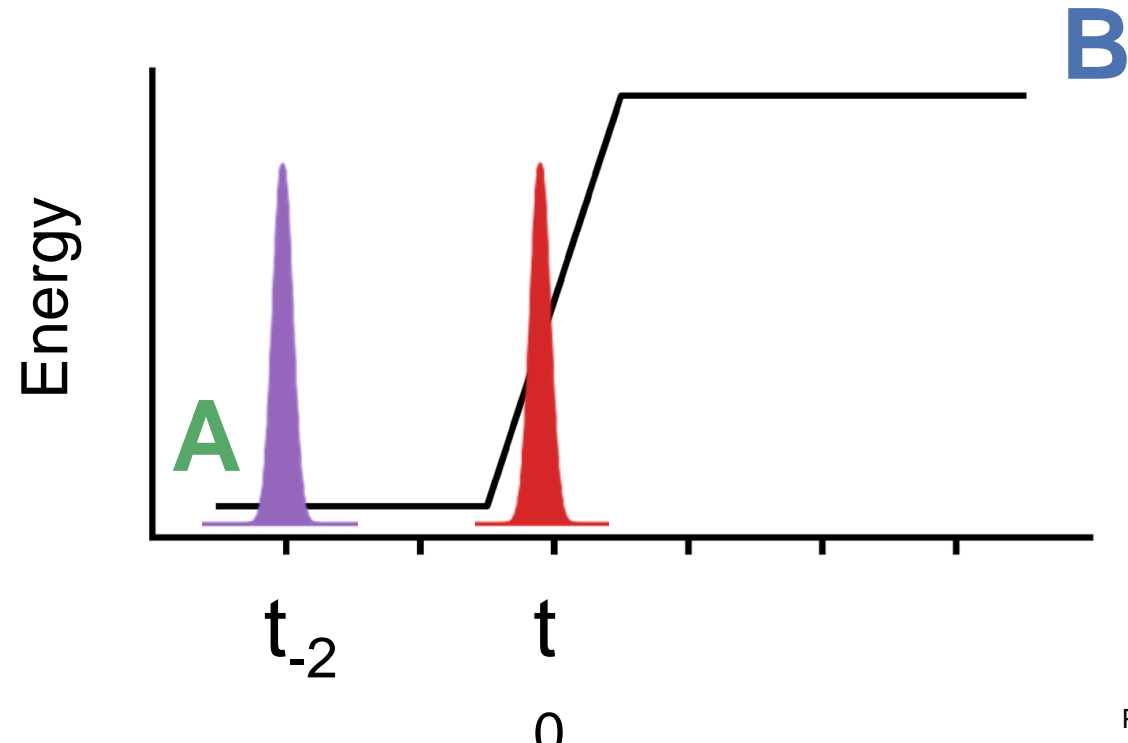
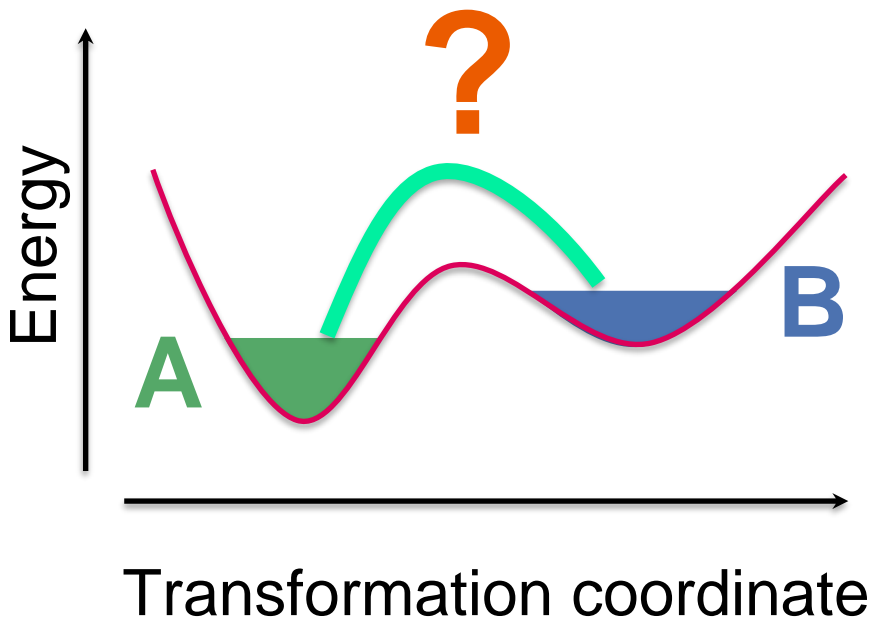
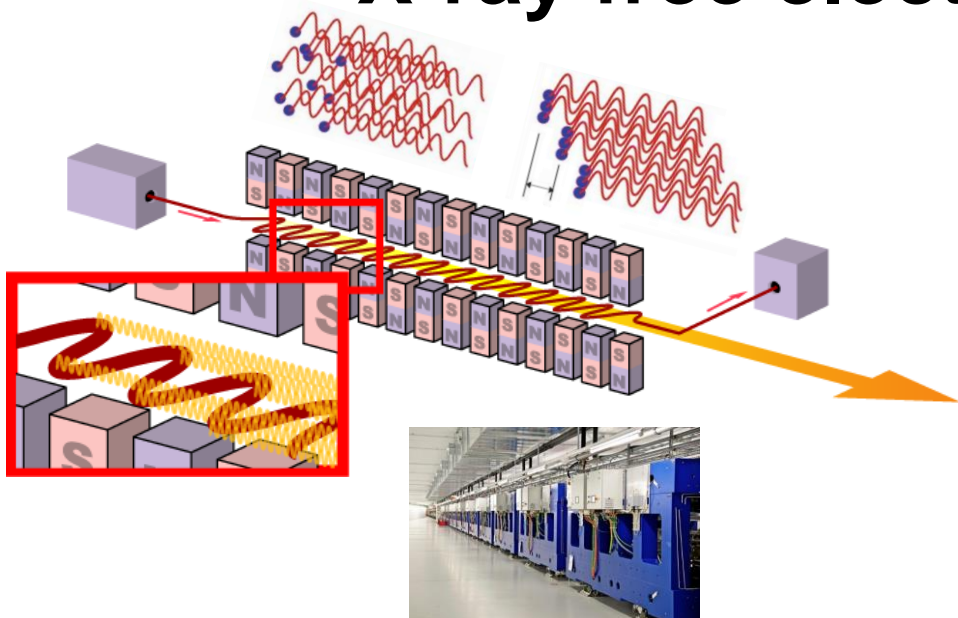
X-ray free electron lasers



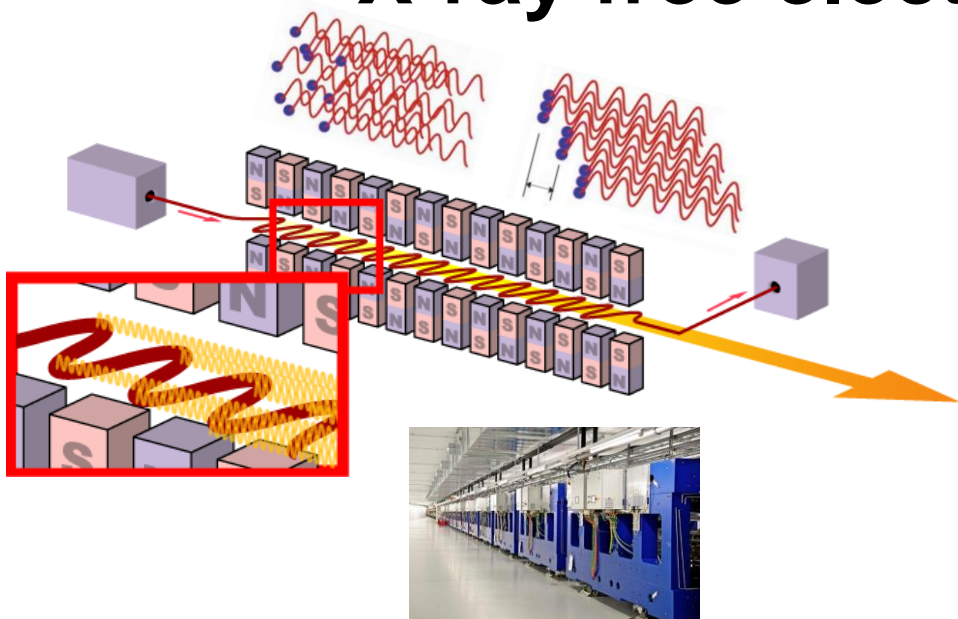
X-ray free electron lasers



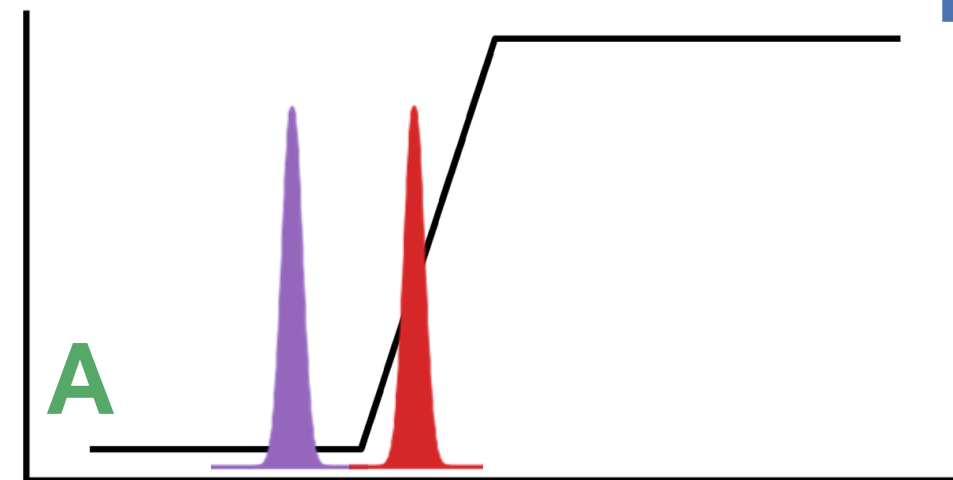
X-ray free electron lasers



X-ray free electron lasers

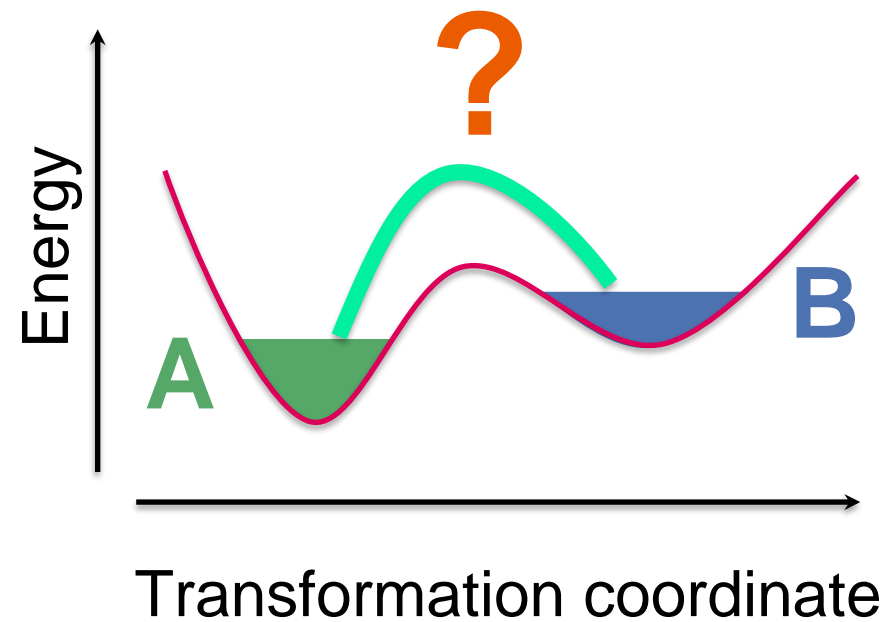


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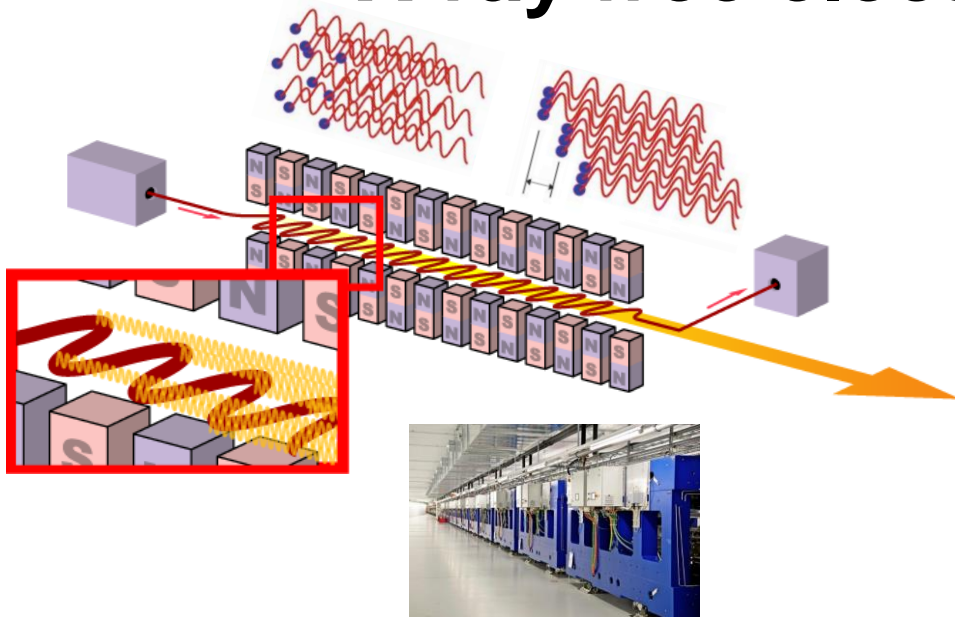


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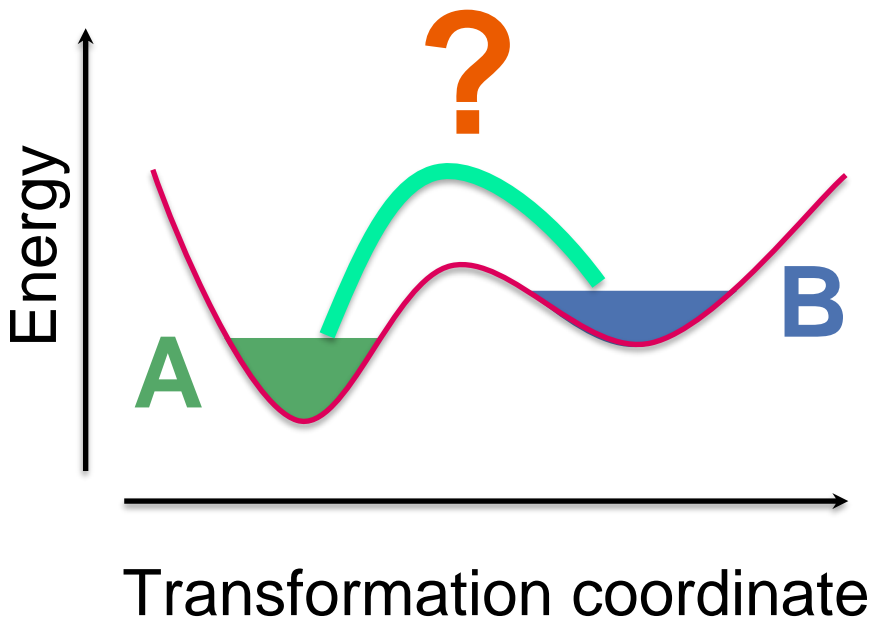
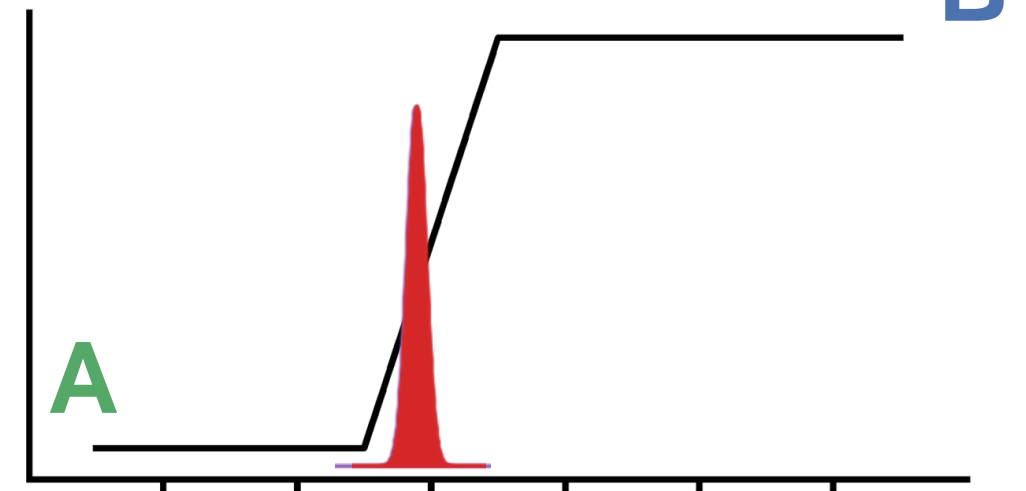
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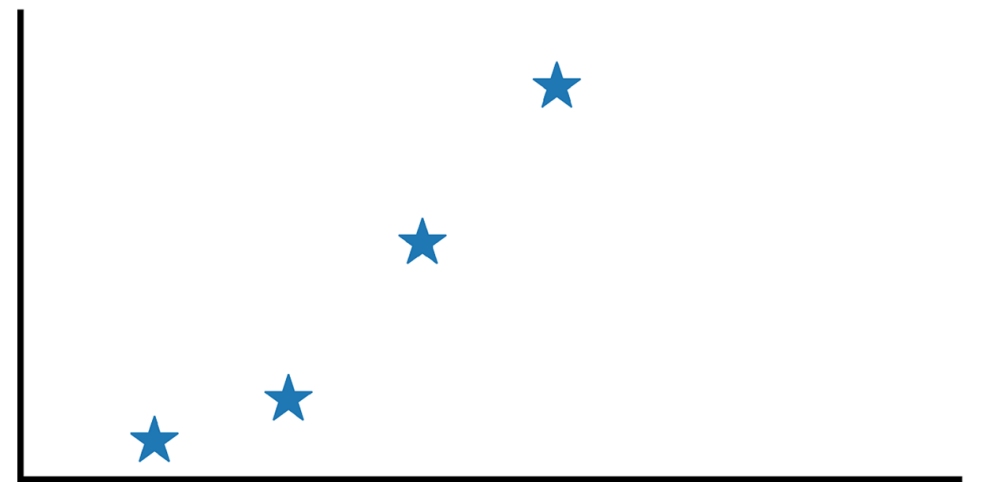
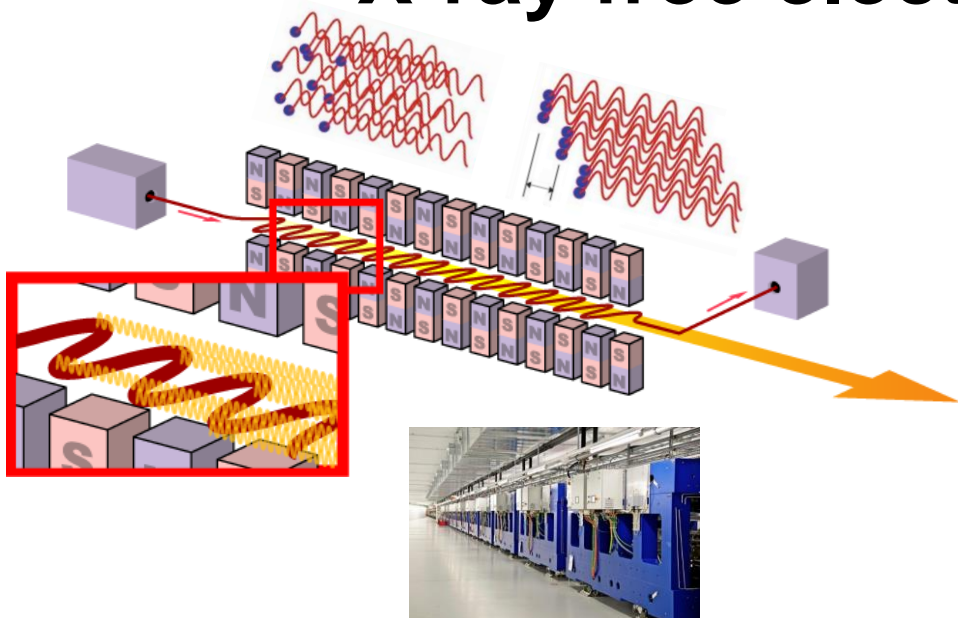
X-ray free electron lasers



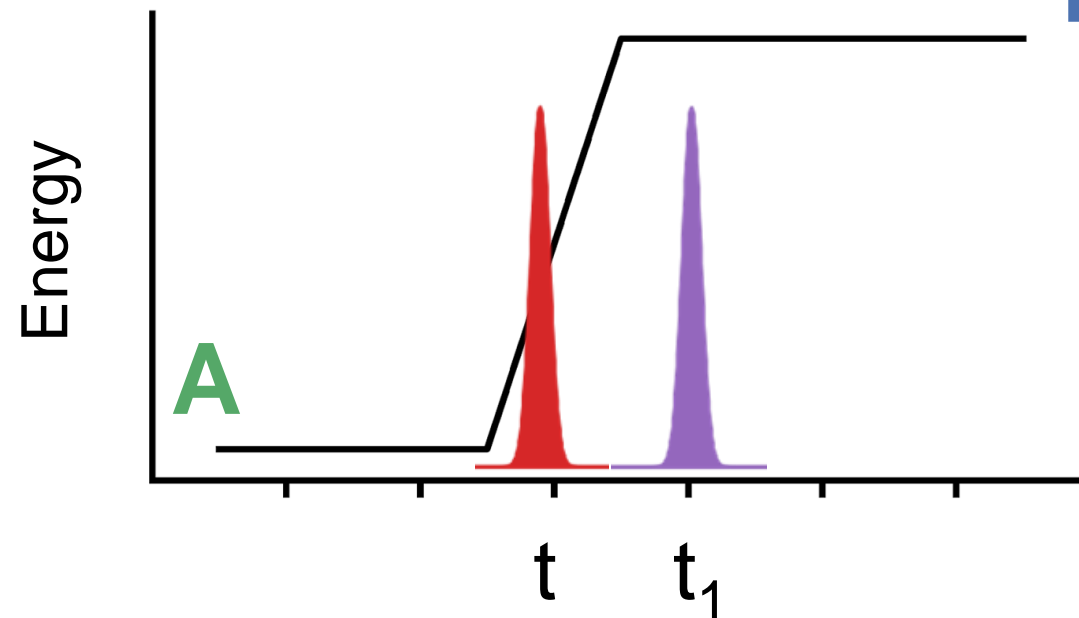
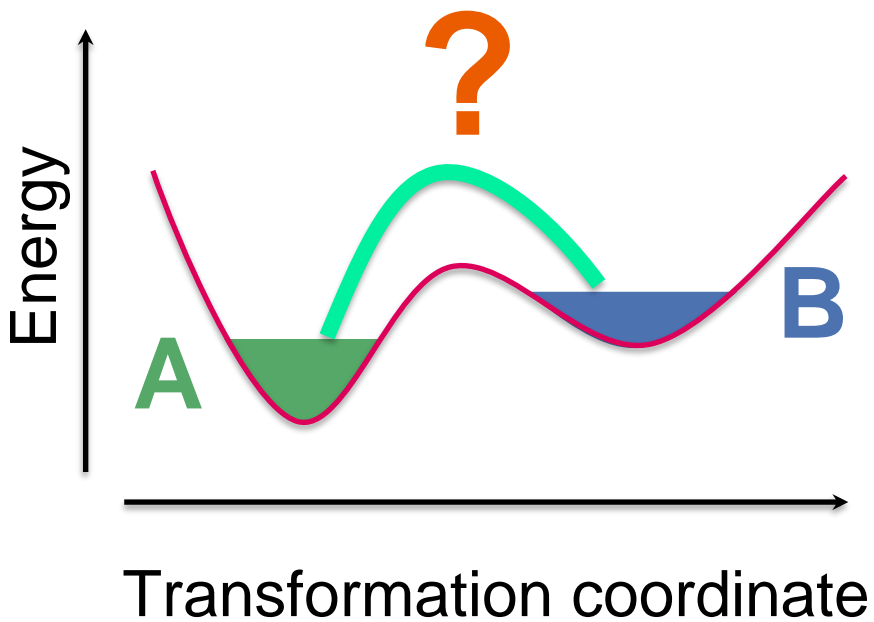
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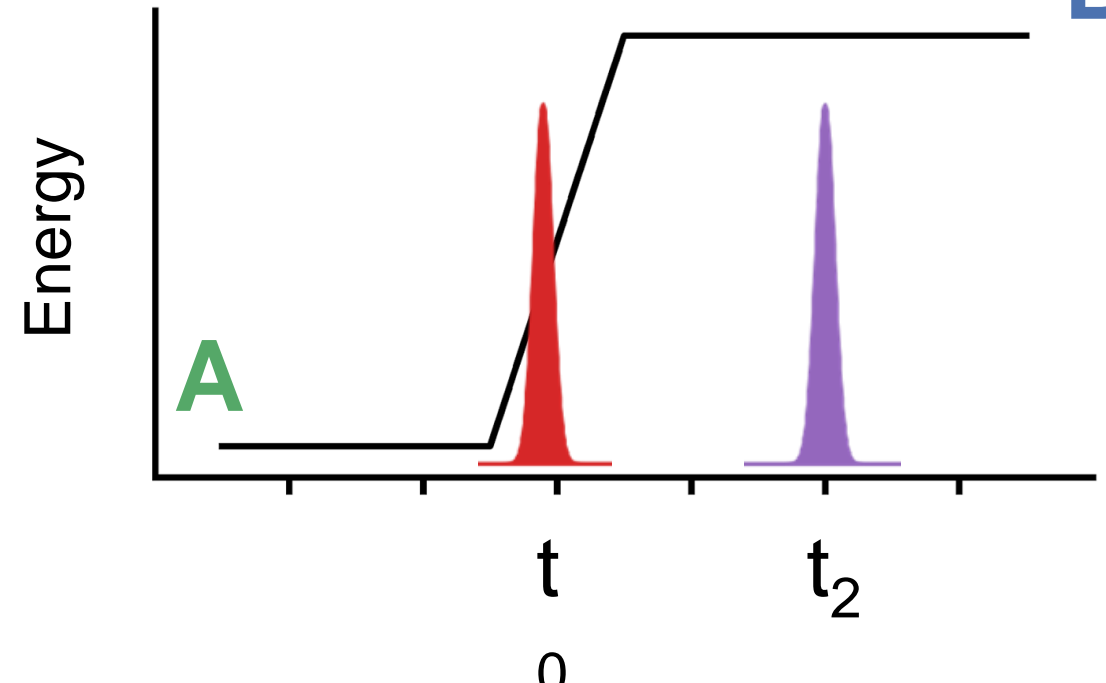
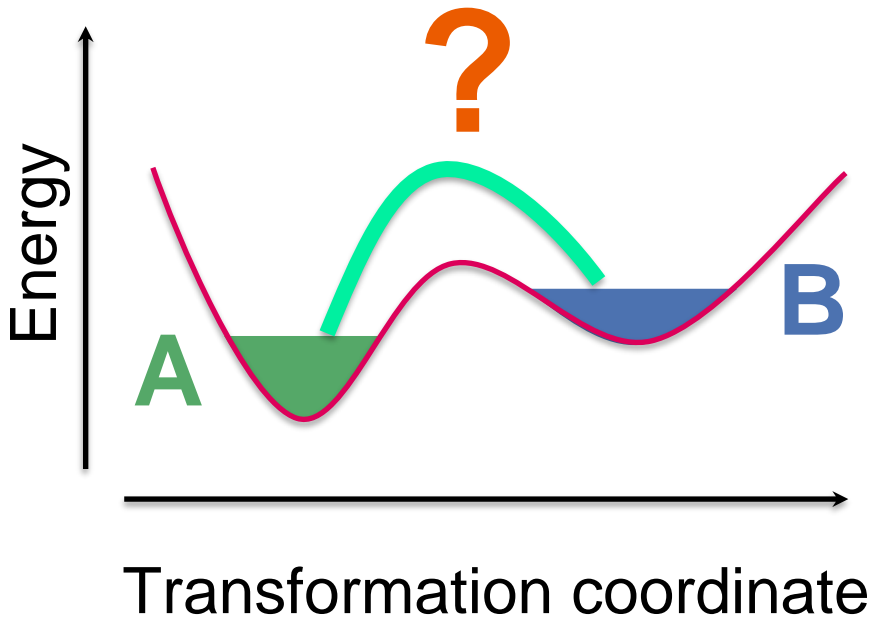
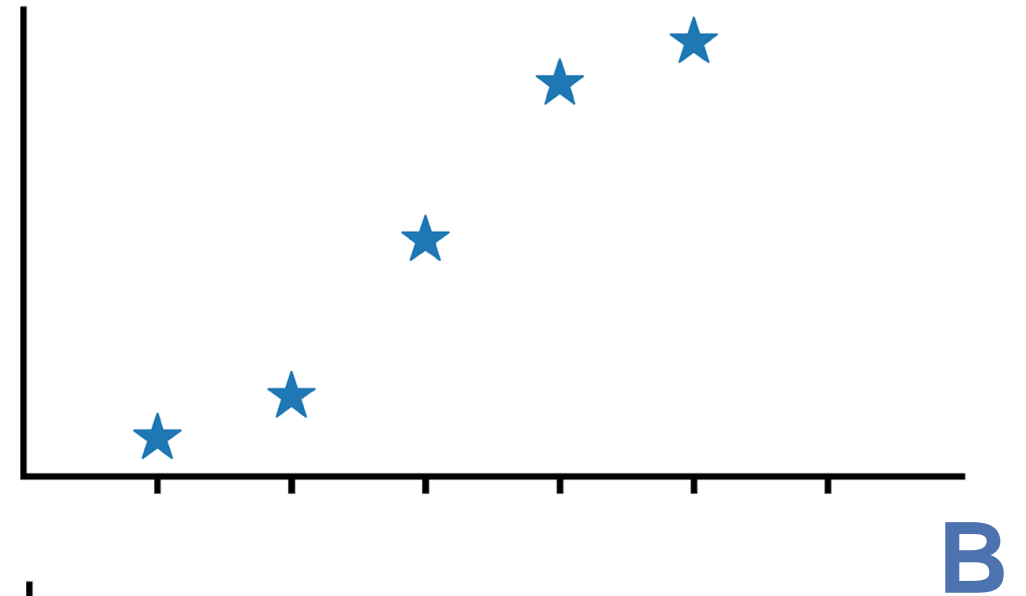
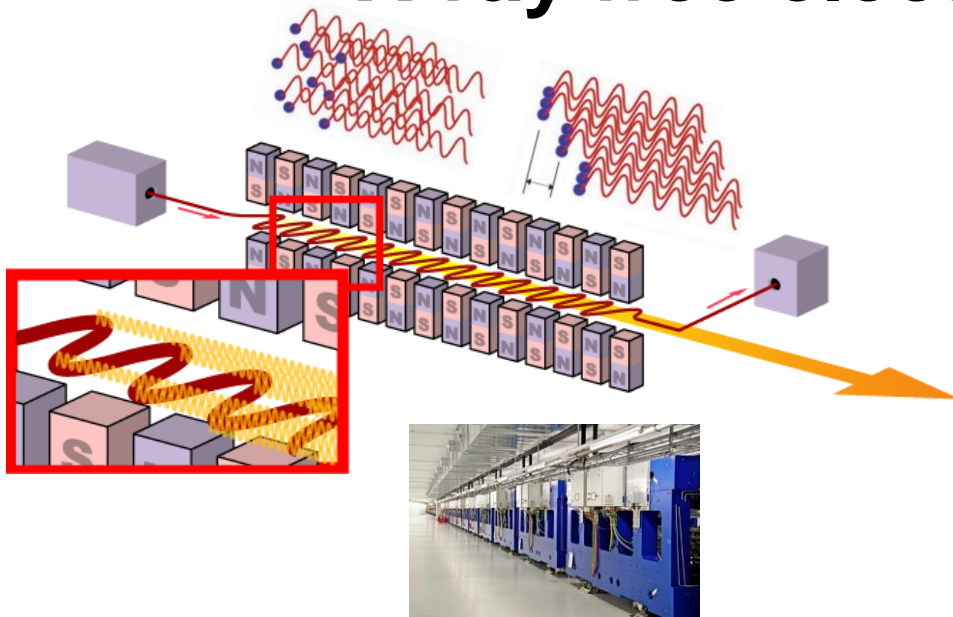
X-ray free electron lasers



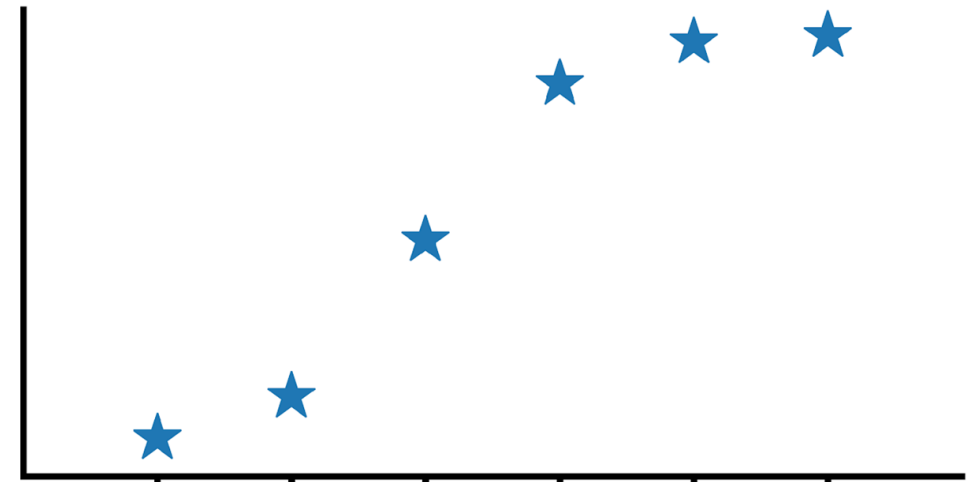
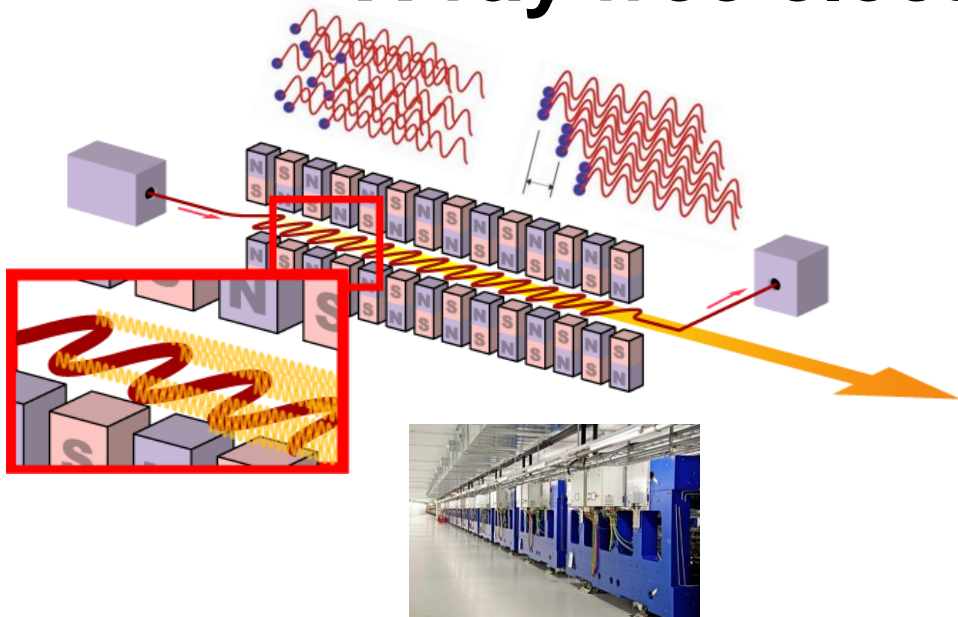
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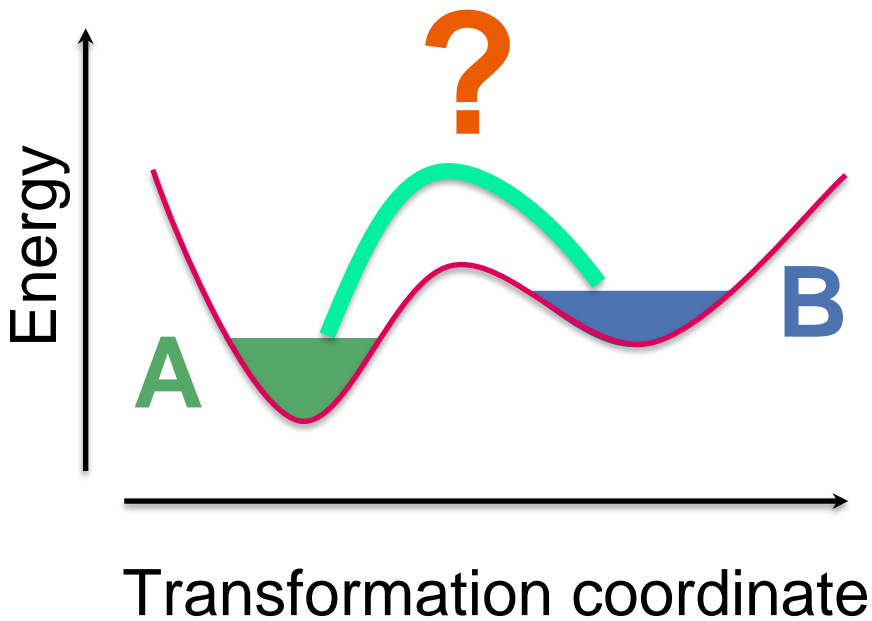
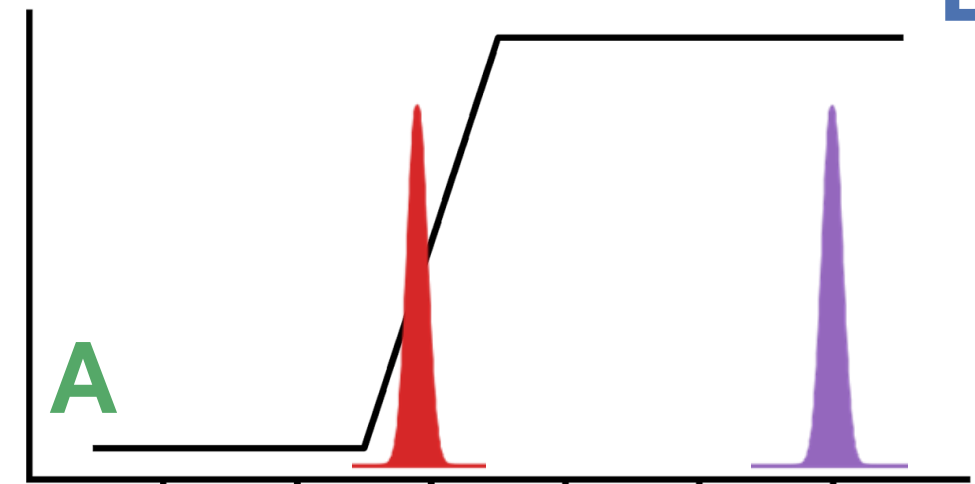
X-ray free electron lasers



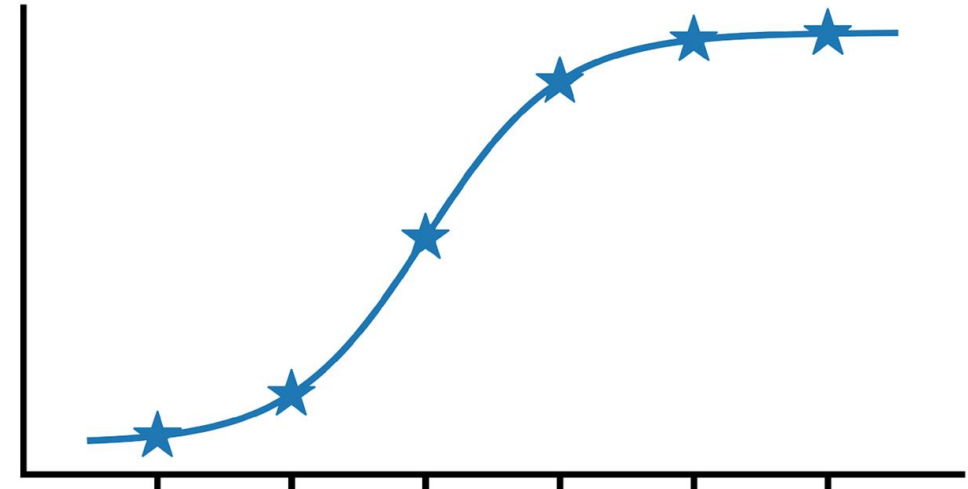
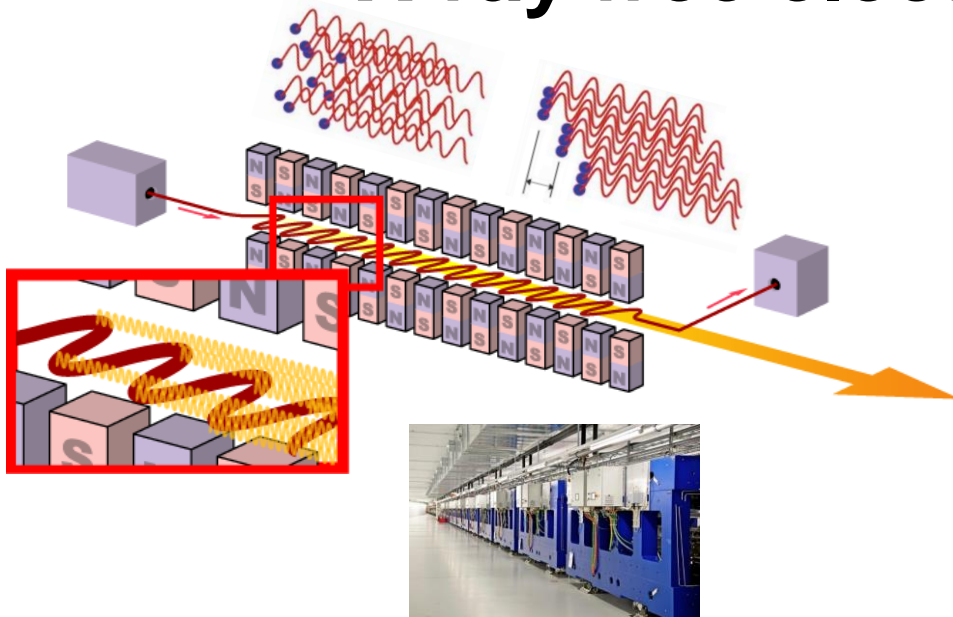
X-ray free electron lasers



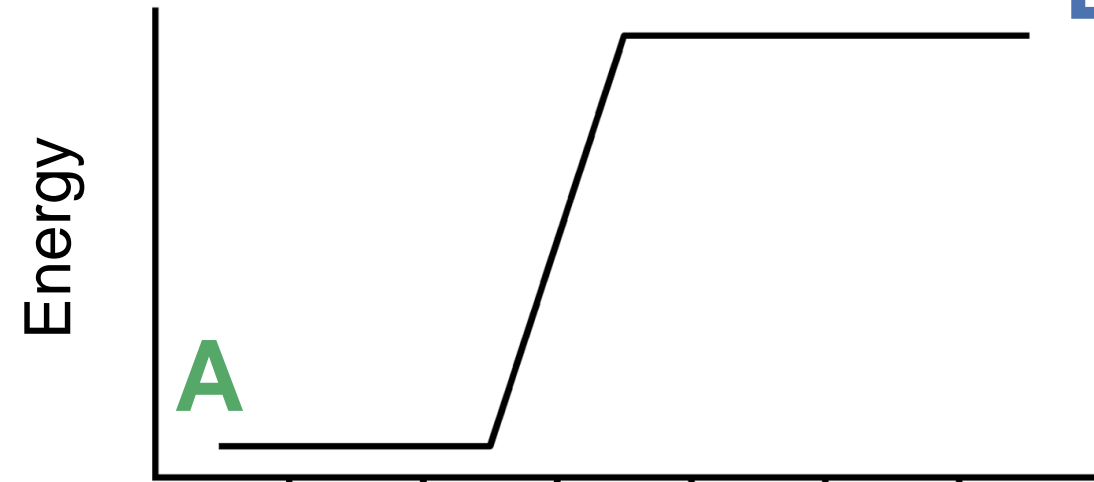
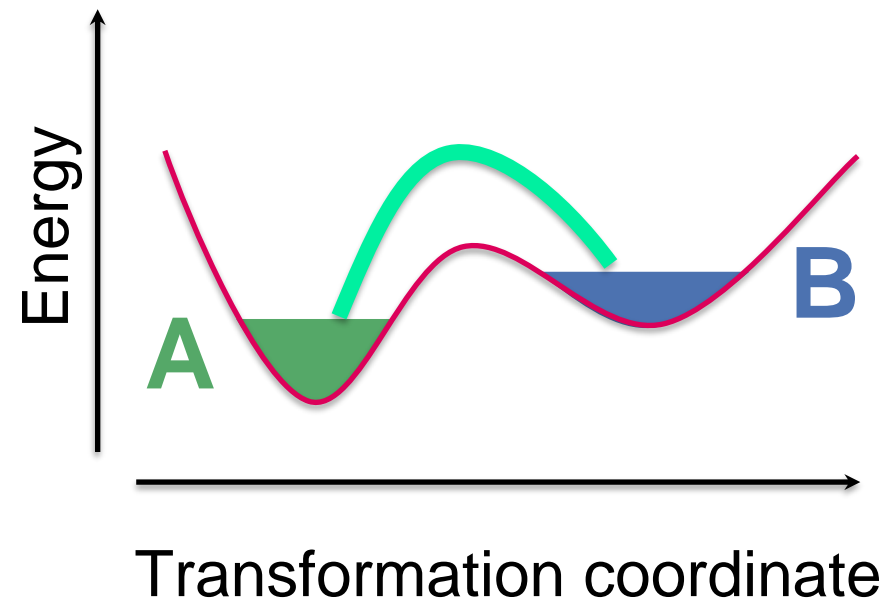
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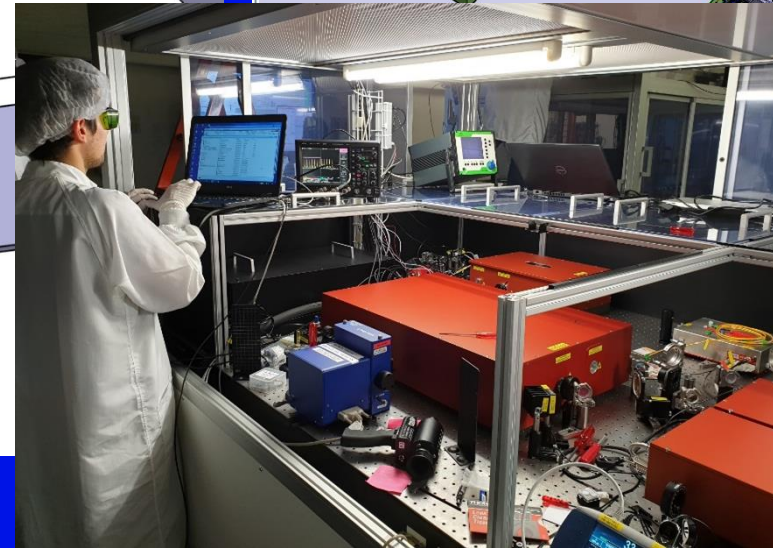
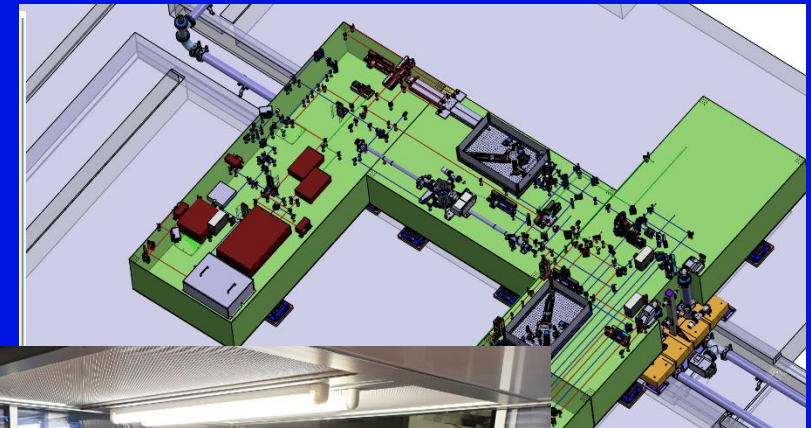
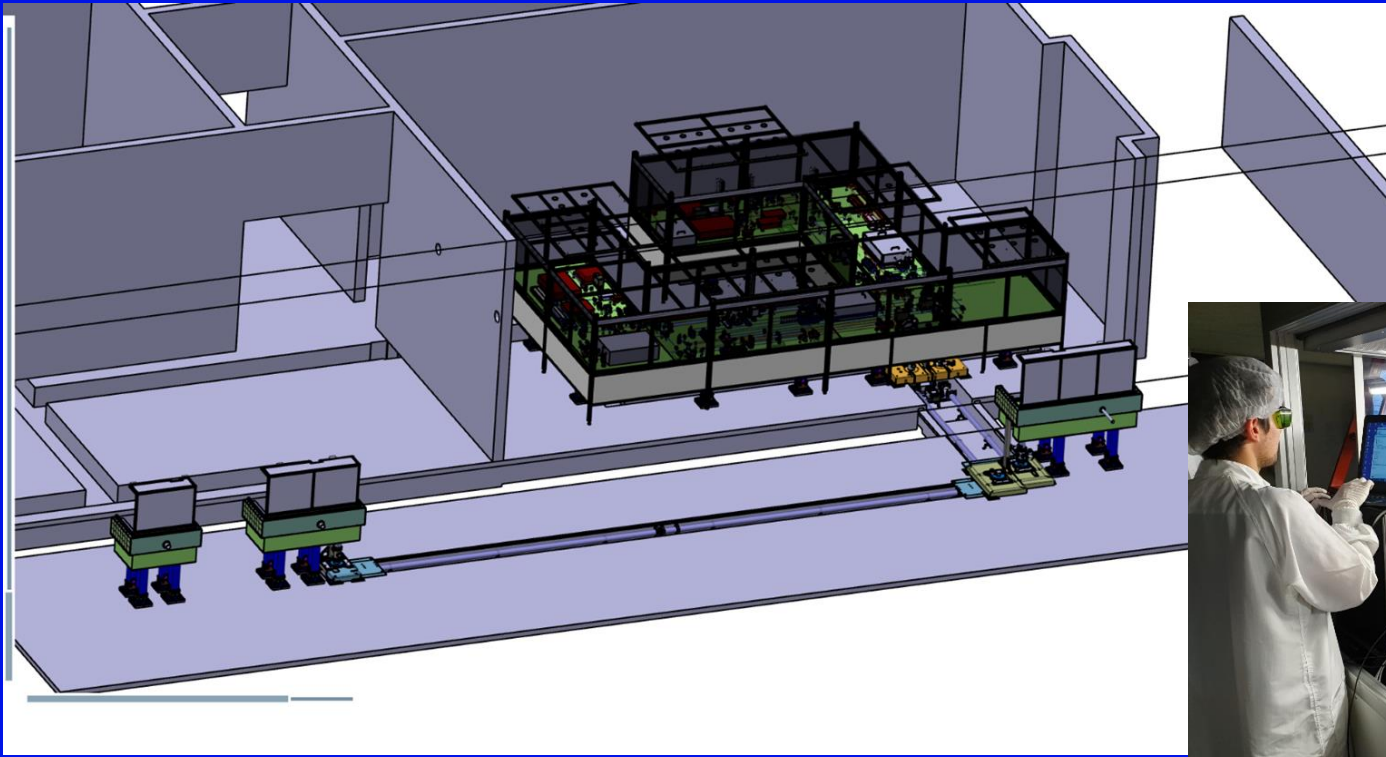
X-ray free electron lasers



B



Photonics as the source - The Photo Cathode Laser Facility

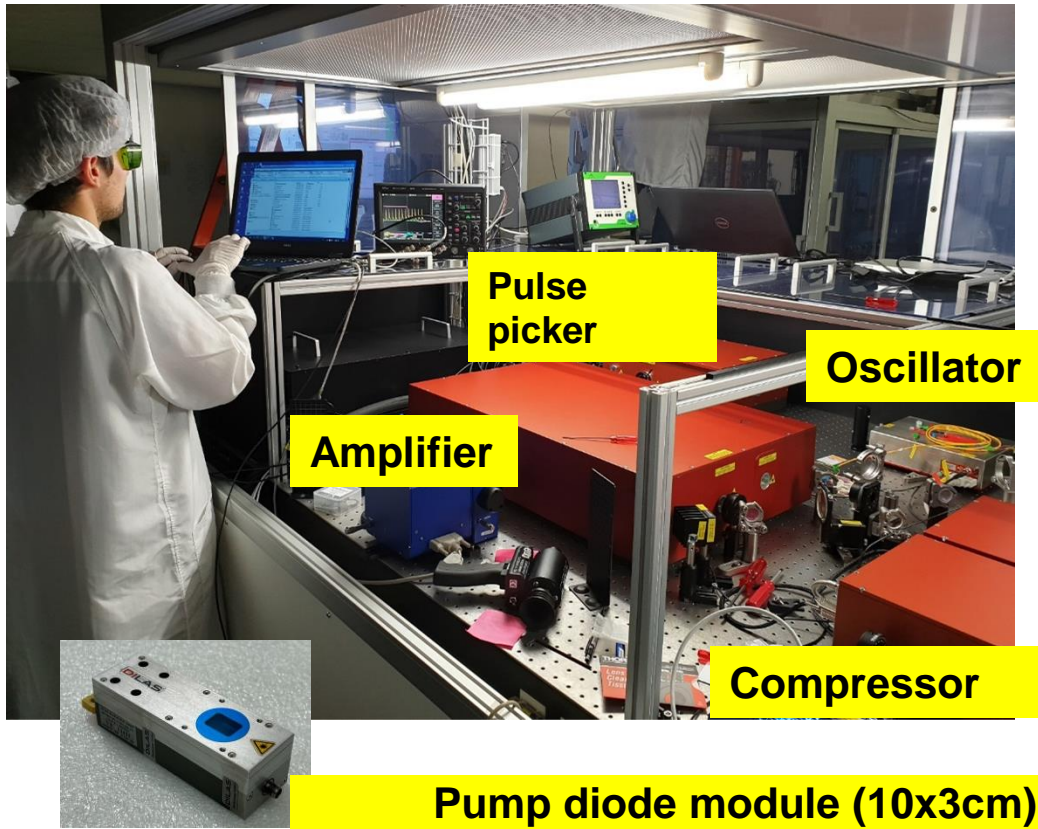


Photonics as the source - The Photo Cathode Laser Facility

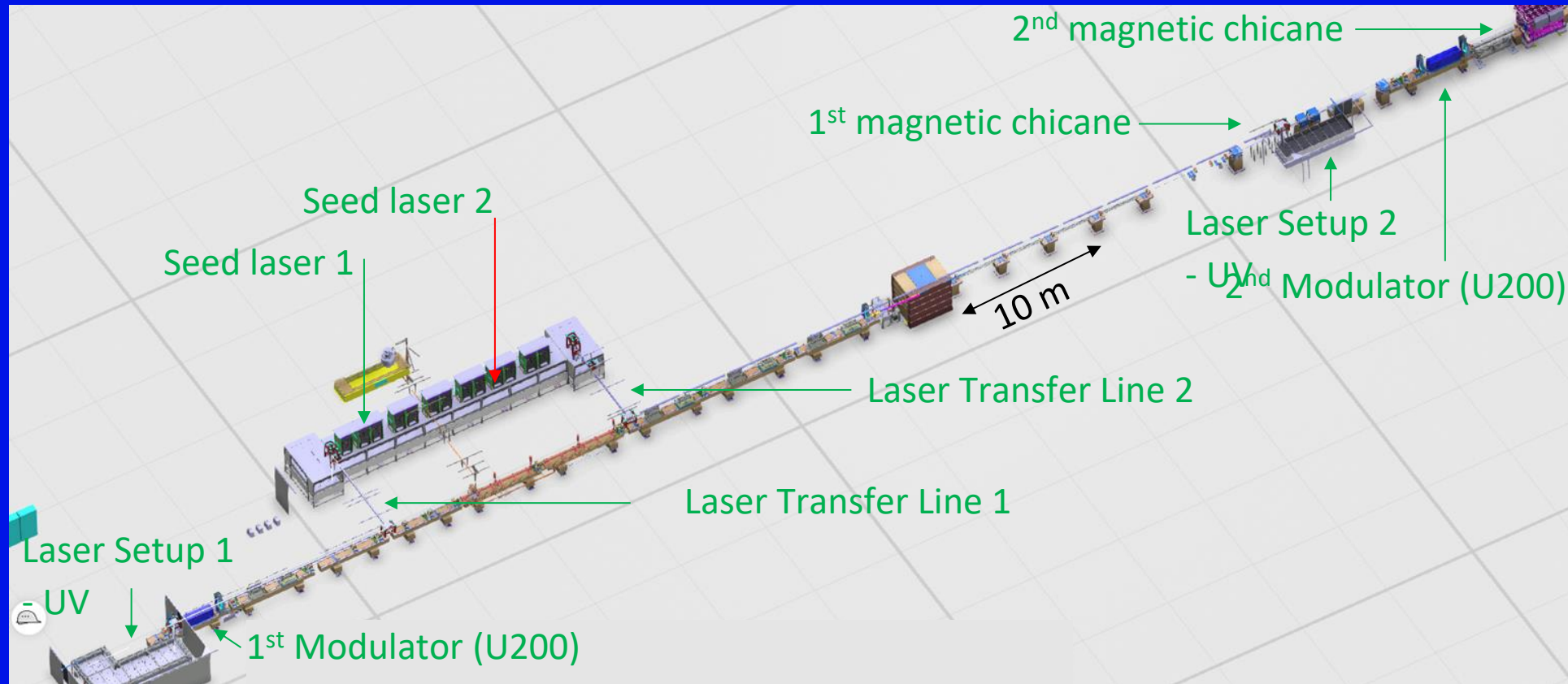


Ytterbium Calcium Fluoride (Yb:CaF₂): 450 fs / 3 mJ /
1040 nm / 100 Hz

- Innovative and performant technology
- Multi-mJ pulse energy
- Uneven energy stability ~0.005% rms
- Compact = more passive stability
- Directly diode pumped
- Low maintenance cost (years of diode life time)
- Pulse duration >450 fs and RR<500 Hz

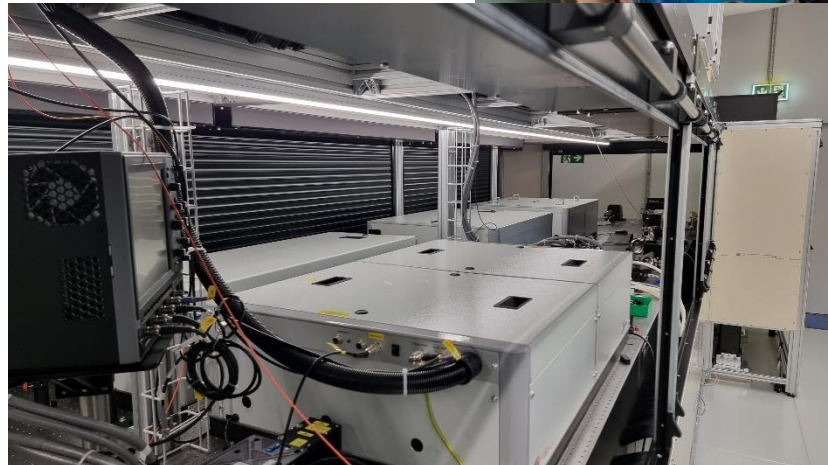
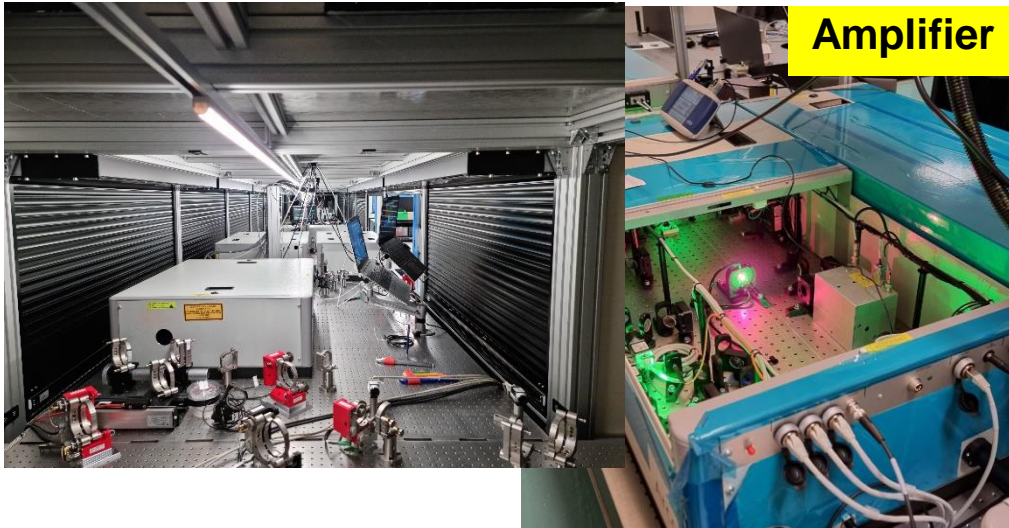


Photonics as the modulator -The Seed Laser Facility



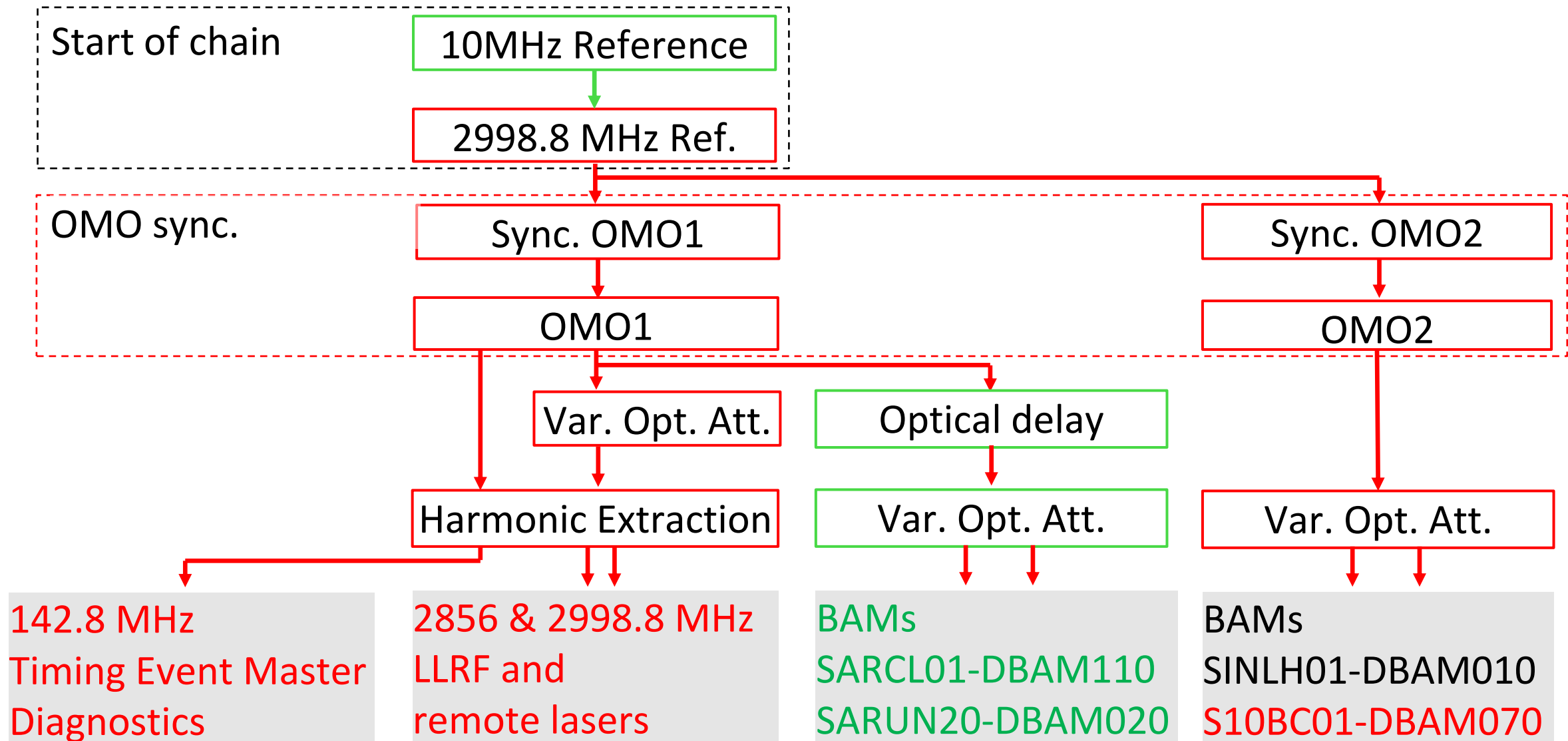
Photonics as the modulator -The Seed Laser Facility

Titanium Sapphire (Ti:Sa): 40 fs / 15 mJ / 800 nm / 100Hz



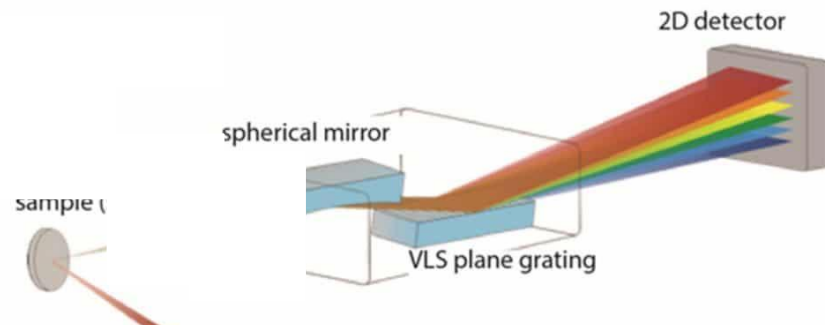
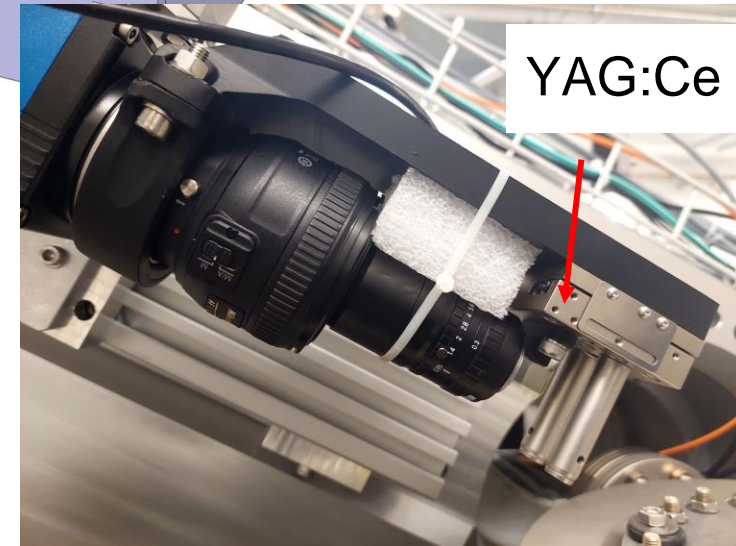
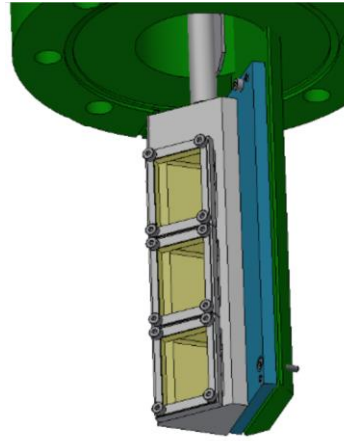
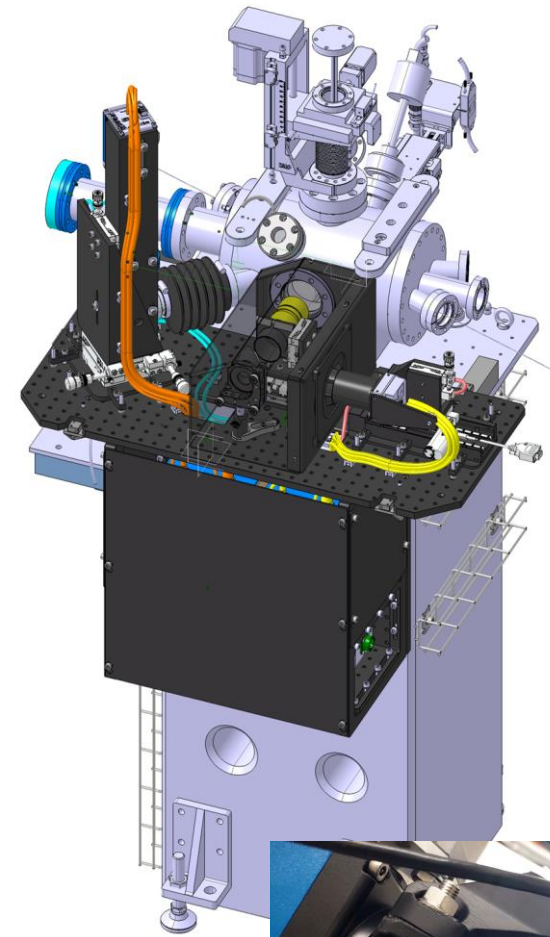
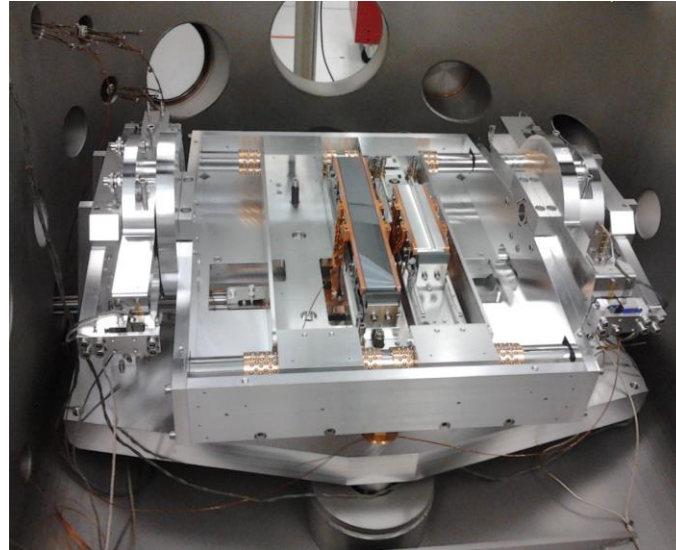
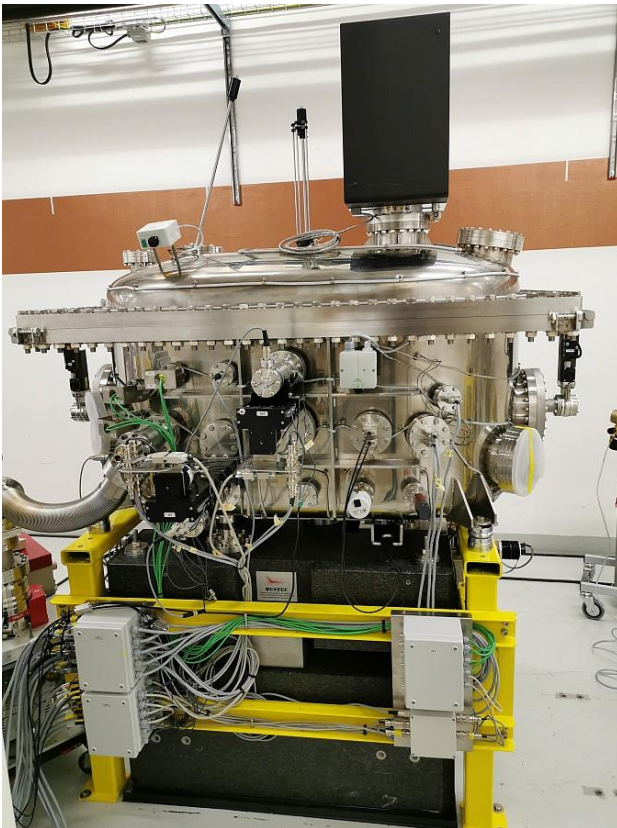
- Mature and performant technology
- Used in many accelerator facilities
- Can generate <50 fs FWHM laser pulse duration
- Multi-mJ pulse energy and >1kHz RR
- Not compact = less passive stability
- Limited energy stability (~0.8% rms)
- Complex and expensive system
- Prohibitive Pump lasers (DPSS) costs

Photonics as the clock -Timing and synchronization

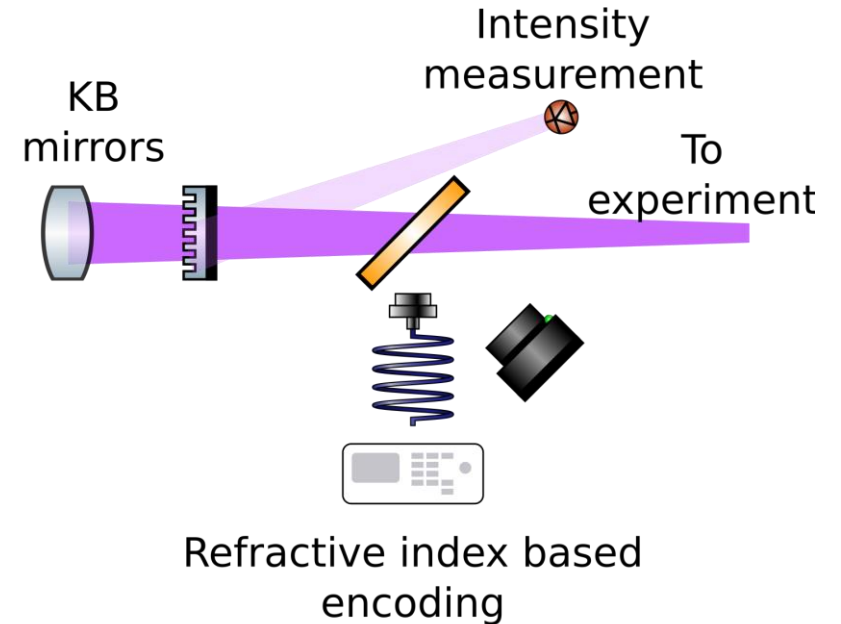
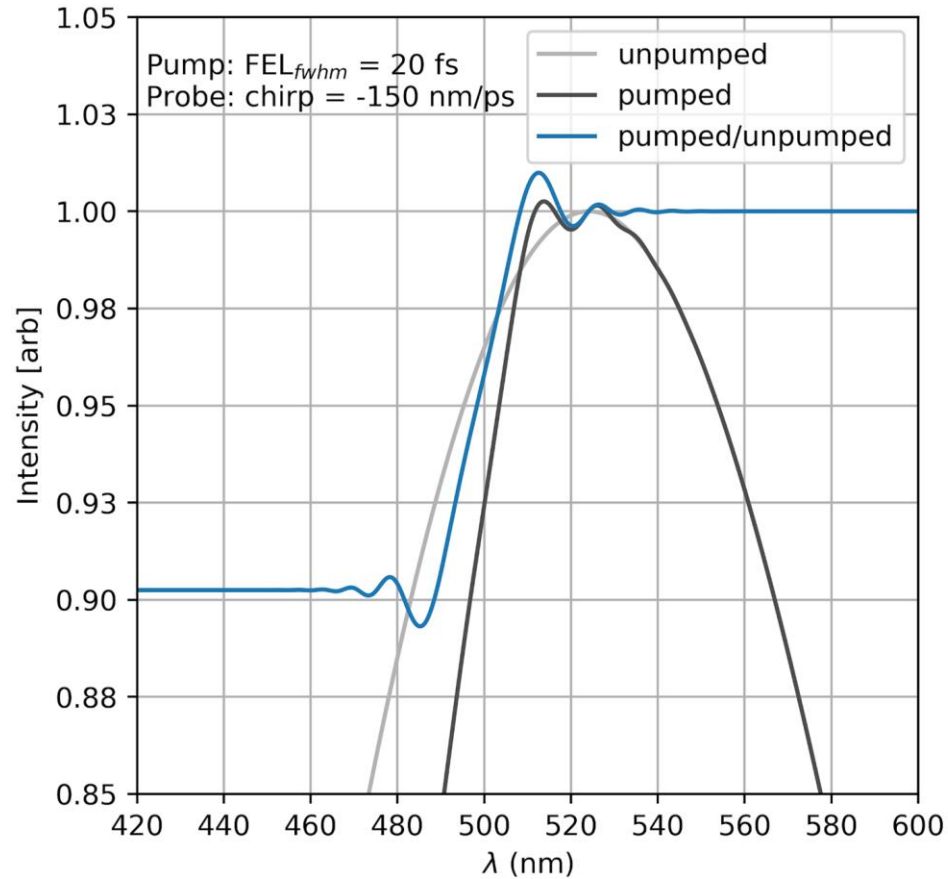


Photonics for diagnostics

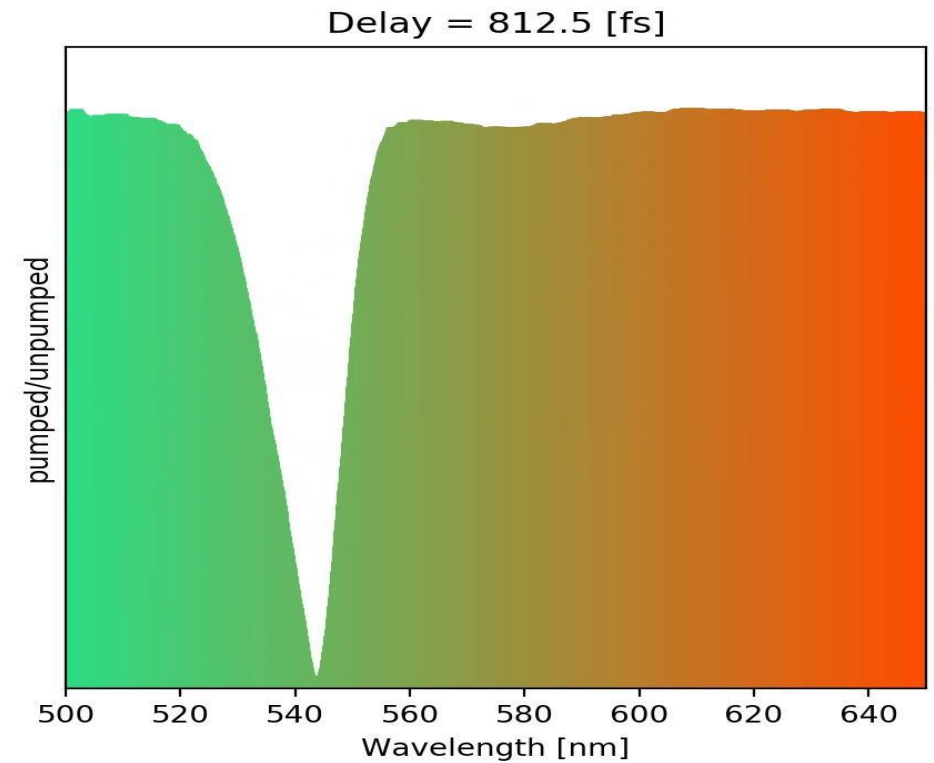
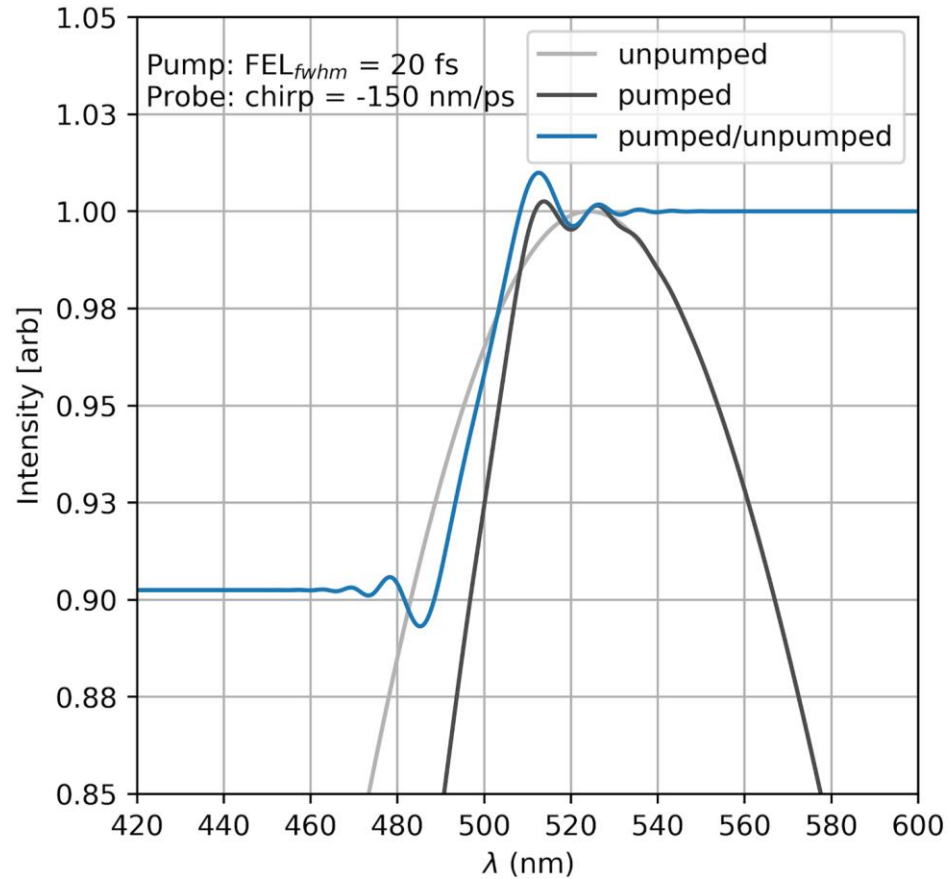
Soft X-ray spectrometer



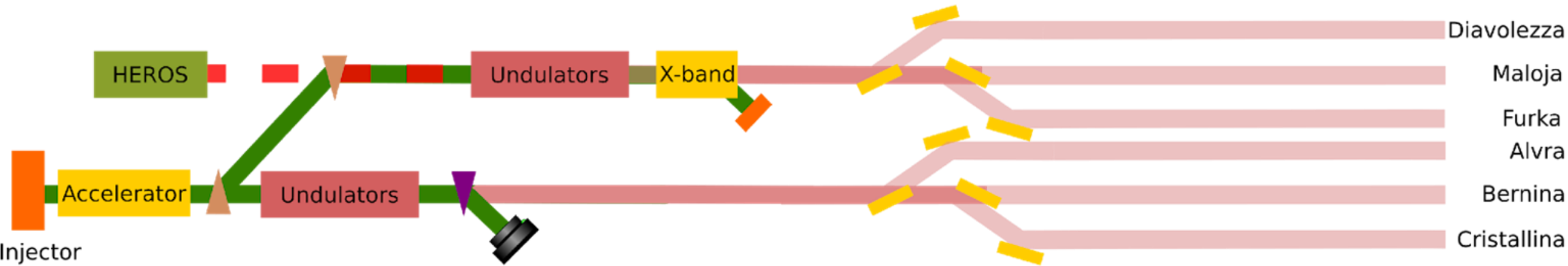
Photonics for diagnostics



Photonics for diagnostics



Horizon 2030+



Horizon 2030+

- The energy range of Porthos will bring new challenges:
 - Statistical and physical limit for high resolution online diagnostics
- 3 electron bunches more cross talk between beamlines
 - Standardized online diagnostic analysis critical
 - Large data flows need to be managed to avoid operator overload

