

Beam transport of short pulses and new spectroscopic capabilities



Natalia Gerasimova, on behalf of SCS group
(with contributions from XRO, ME and FEL R&D)

European XFEL, Germany

Status and development of SCS Instrument,
Hamburg, 23.01.2025

SASE3: Soft X-ray beamline

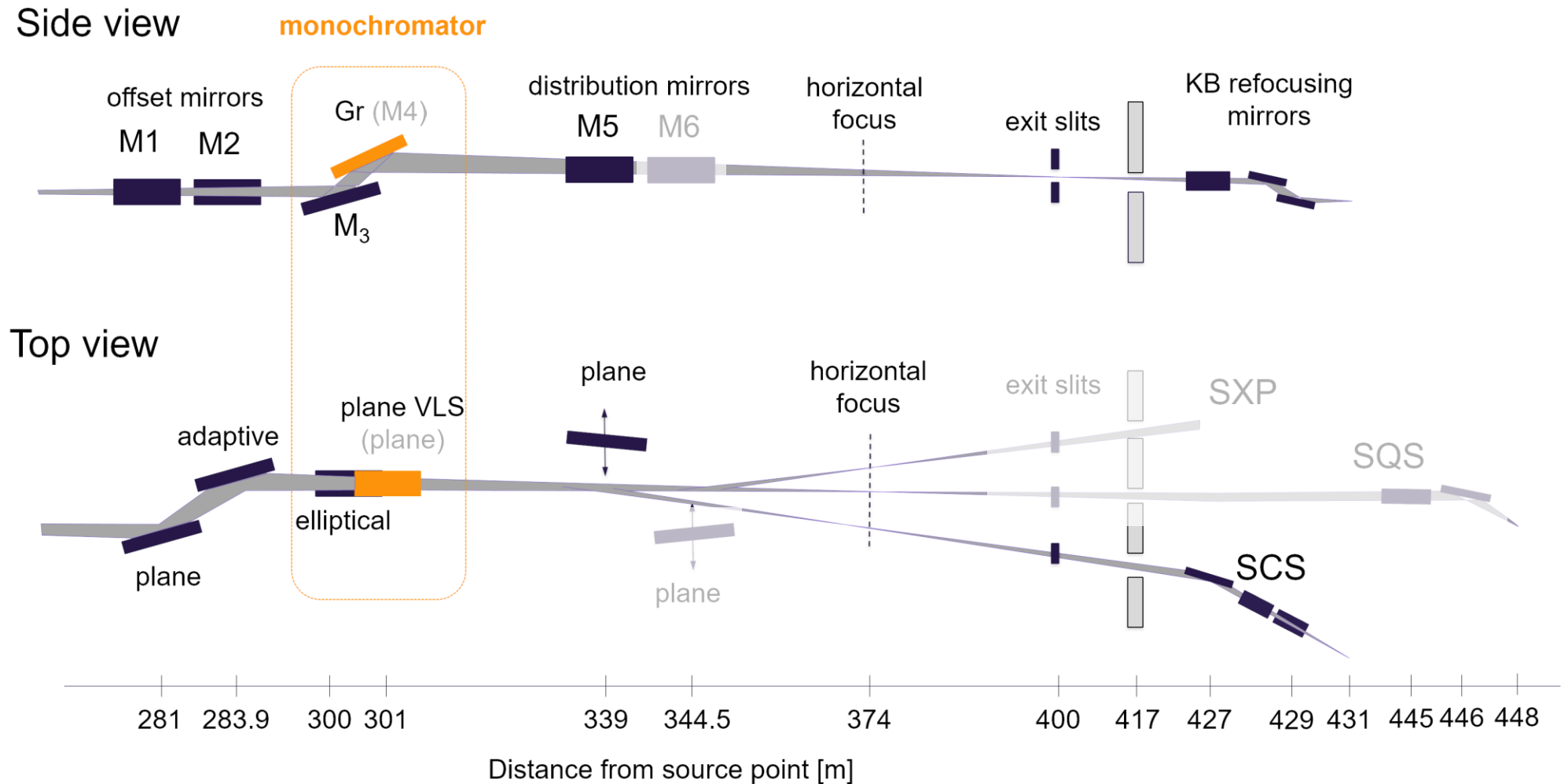
SASE3 beamline:

- Operational range: **250 eV – 3000 eV** (experiments performed in the range 380eV – 3000eV)
- Reflective optical elements, **grating** monochromator

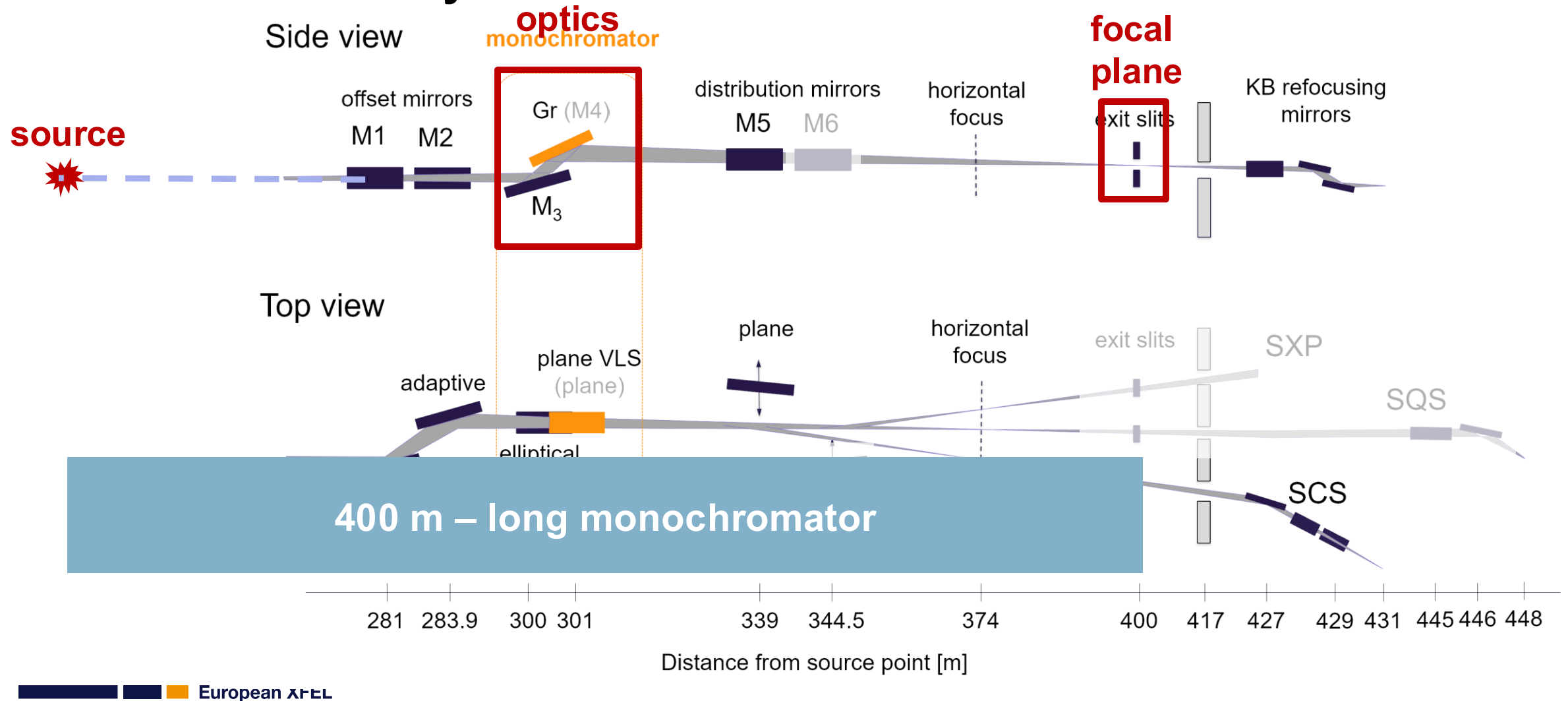
SASE3 Monochromator:

- To provide **further monochromatization** of the FEL beam
(FEL bandwidth 0.2 – 1% in the soft X ray range)
- Goal **resolving power**: 5.000 & 20.000
- Beam transport **close to transform limit**

SASE3 beamline: layout, monochromatic operation

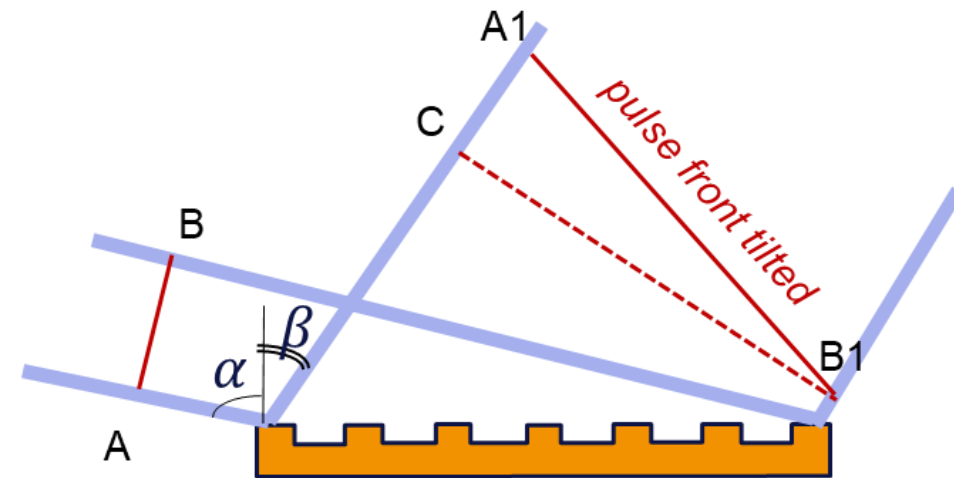


SASE3 beamline: layout



Base-line grating: line density

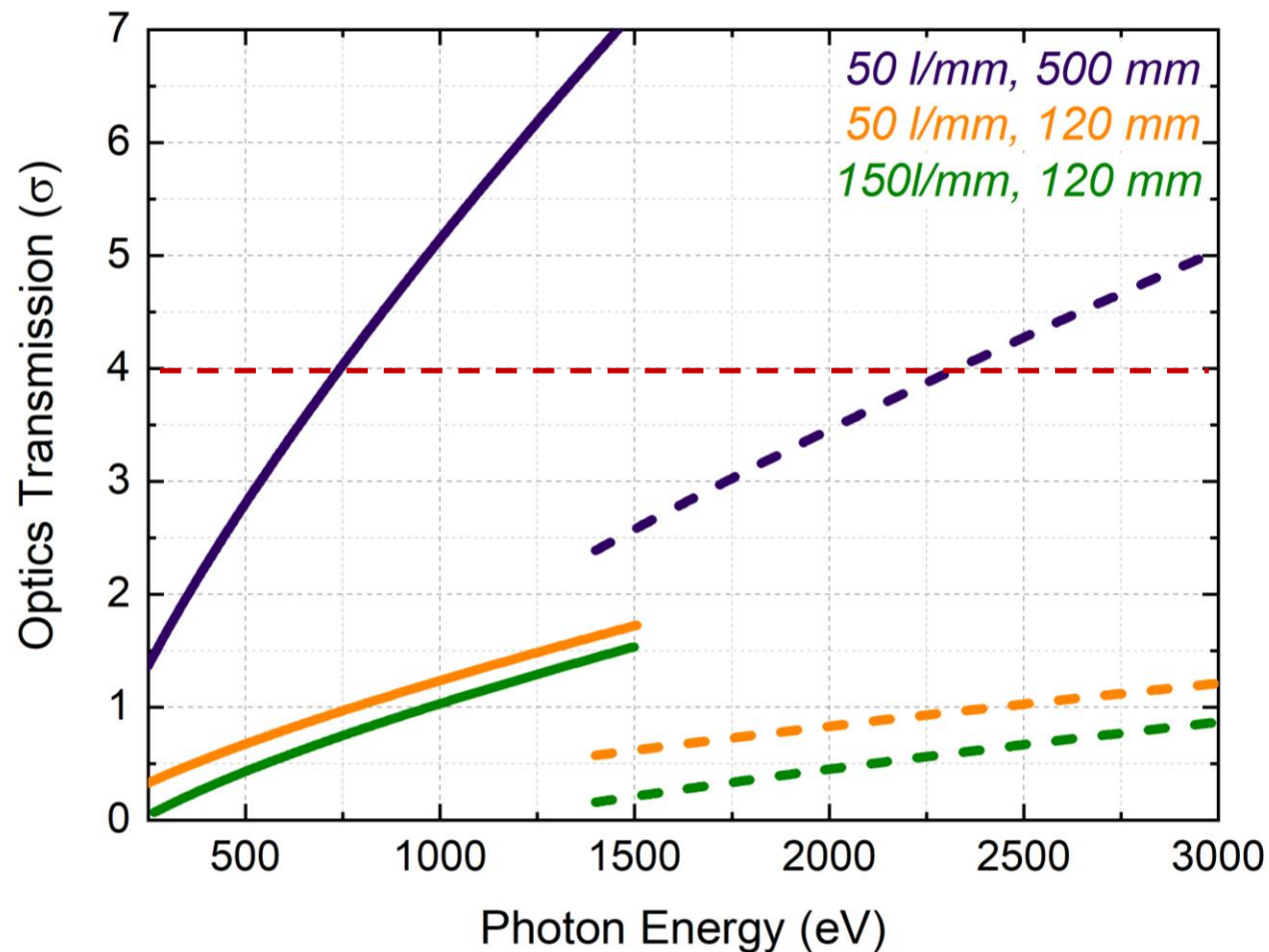
Grating	Low-resolution design grating
Optical surface size	500 mm x 25 mm
Slope error, RMS	< 50 nrad
Height error, PV	< 3 nm
Roughness, RMS	< 0.2 nm
Included angle	$\pi - 18$ mrad, $\pi - 40$ mrad
VLS law:	$n(w)=b_0+b_1*w+b_2*w^2+..$
Central line density b_0	50 l/mm
b_1	$1.01 \cdot 10^{-3}$ l/mm ²
b_2	0 l/mm ³
Groove profile	Blazed, 0.1° blaze angle



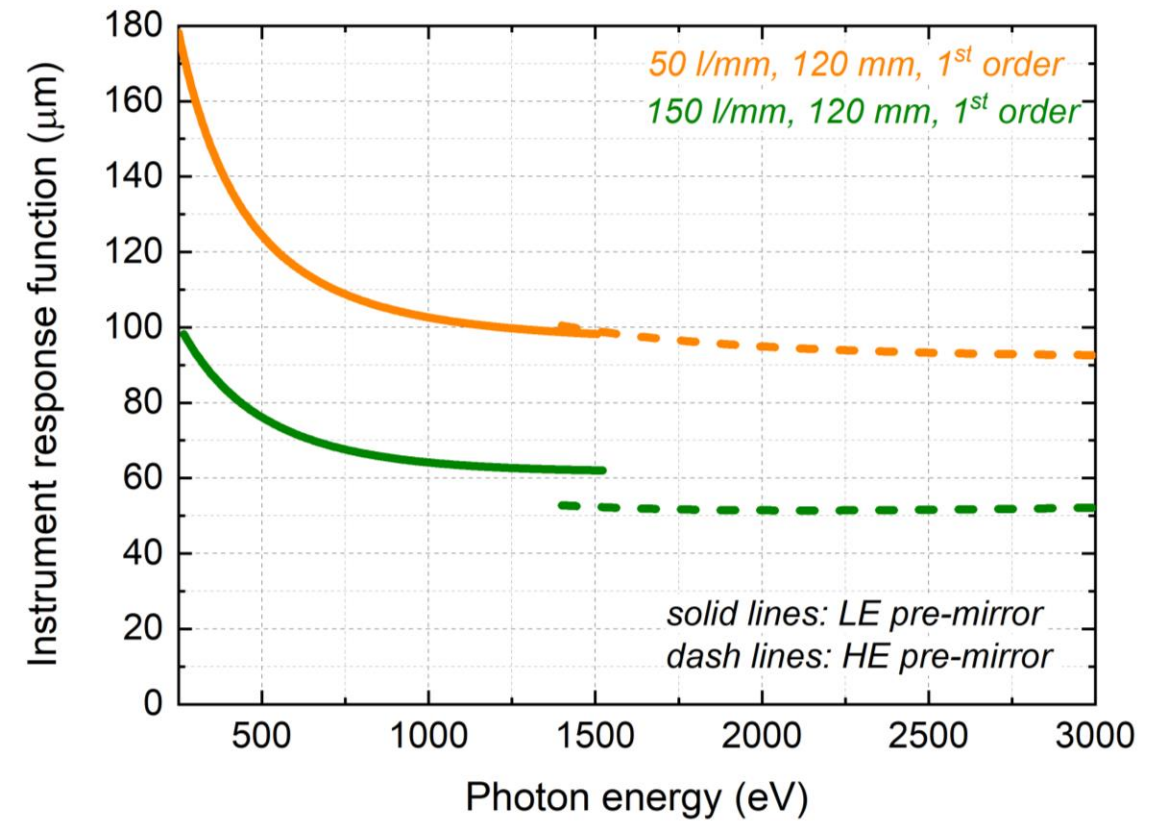
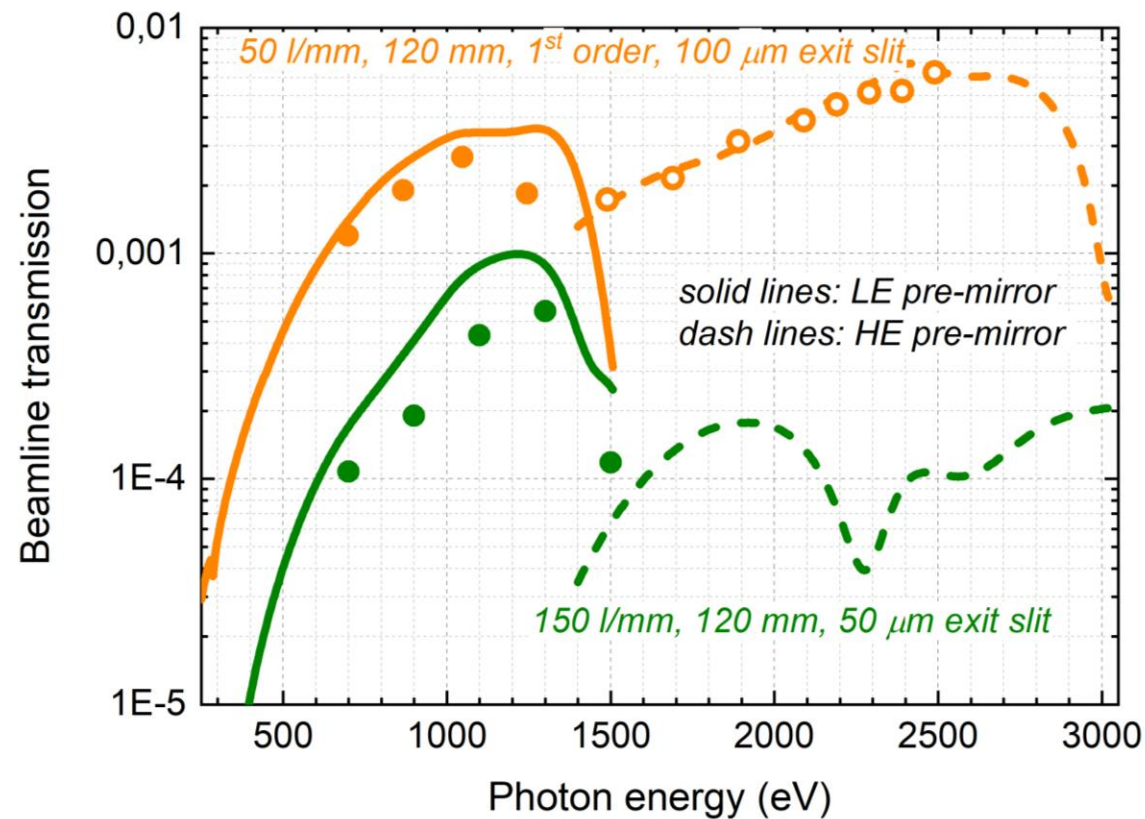
Base-line grating

Grating	Low-resolution design grating	Low-resolution installed grating	High-resolution installed grating
Optical surface size	500 mm x 25 mm	120 mm x 17 mm	120 mm x 20 mm
Slope error, RMS	< 50 nrad	200 nrad	130 nrad
Height error, PV	< 3 nm	6 nm	3.6 nm
Roughness, RMS	< 0.2 nm	<0.2 nm	<0.6 nm
Included angle	$\pi - 18 \text{ mrad}, \pi - 40 \text{ mrad}$		
VLS law:	$n(w)=b_0+b_1*w+b_2*w^2+..$		
Central line density b_0	50 l/mm	50.05 l/mm	150 l/mm
b_1	$1.01 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ l/mm}^2$	$1.0 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ l/mm}^2$	$3.029 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ l/mm}^2$
b_2	0 l/mm ³	$-1.2 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ l/mm}^3$	$-8.7 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ l/mm}^3$
Groove profile	0.1° blaze angle	Laminar, 16 nm depth	Laminar, 16 nm depth

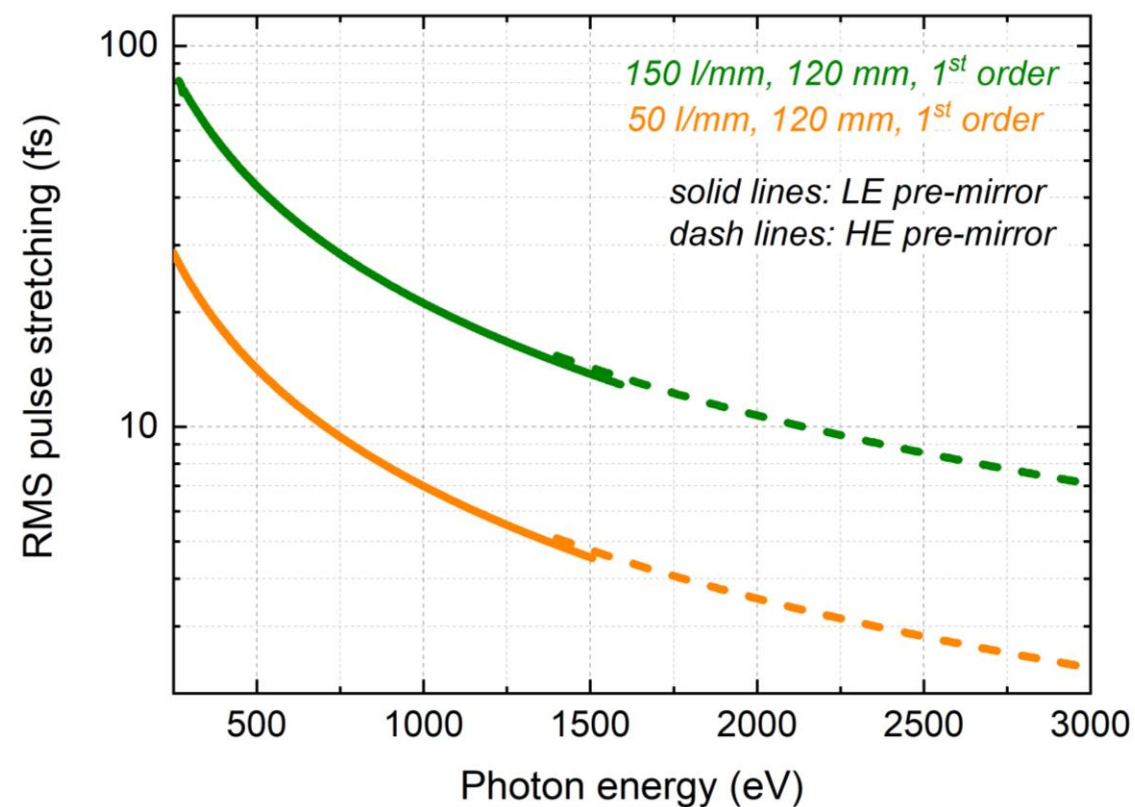
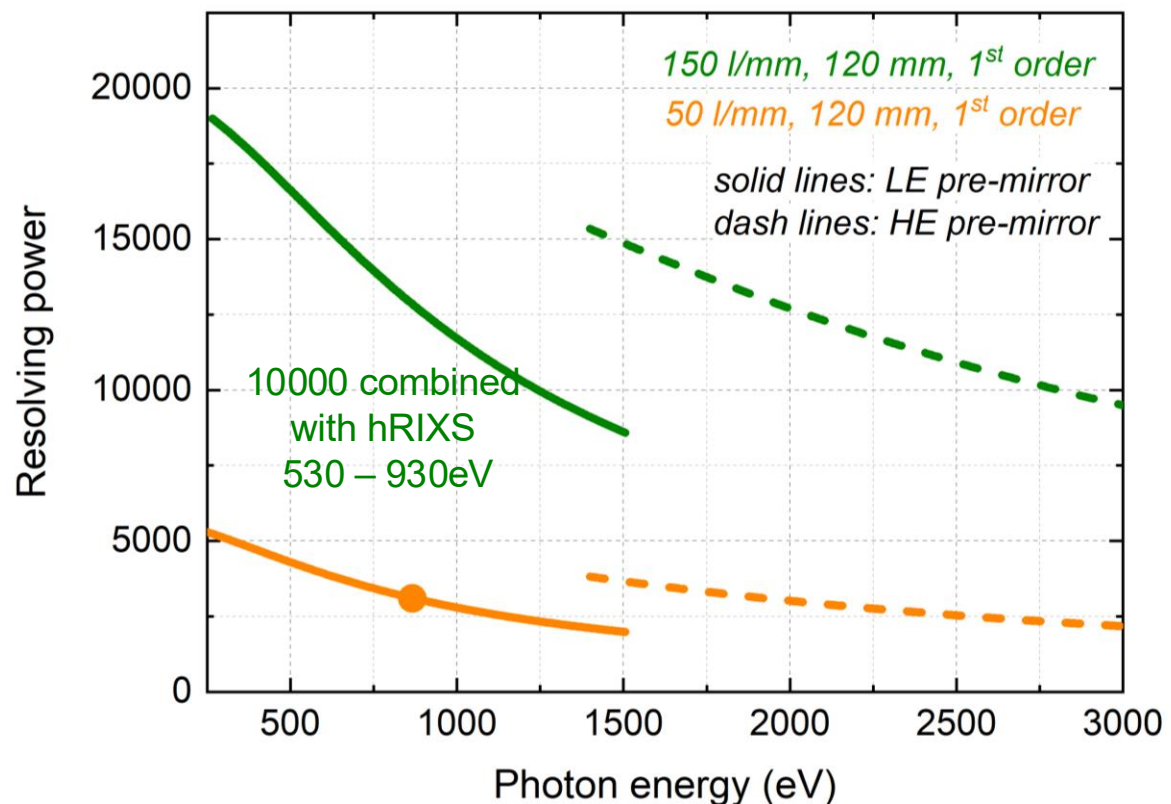
Geometrical transmission



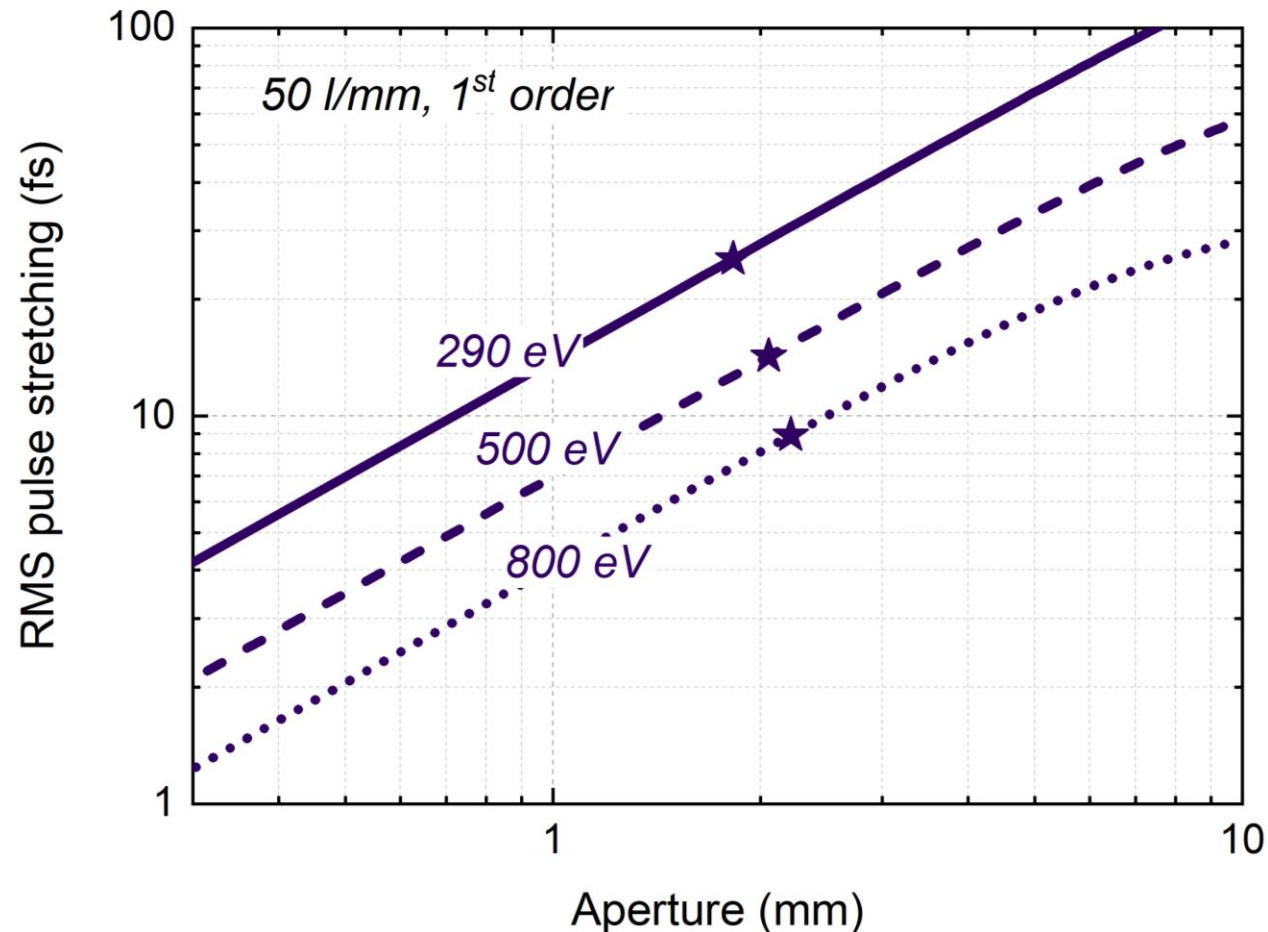
Transmission



Resolving power $E/\Delta E$ and pulse stretching

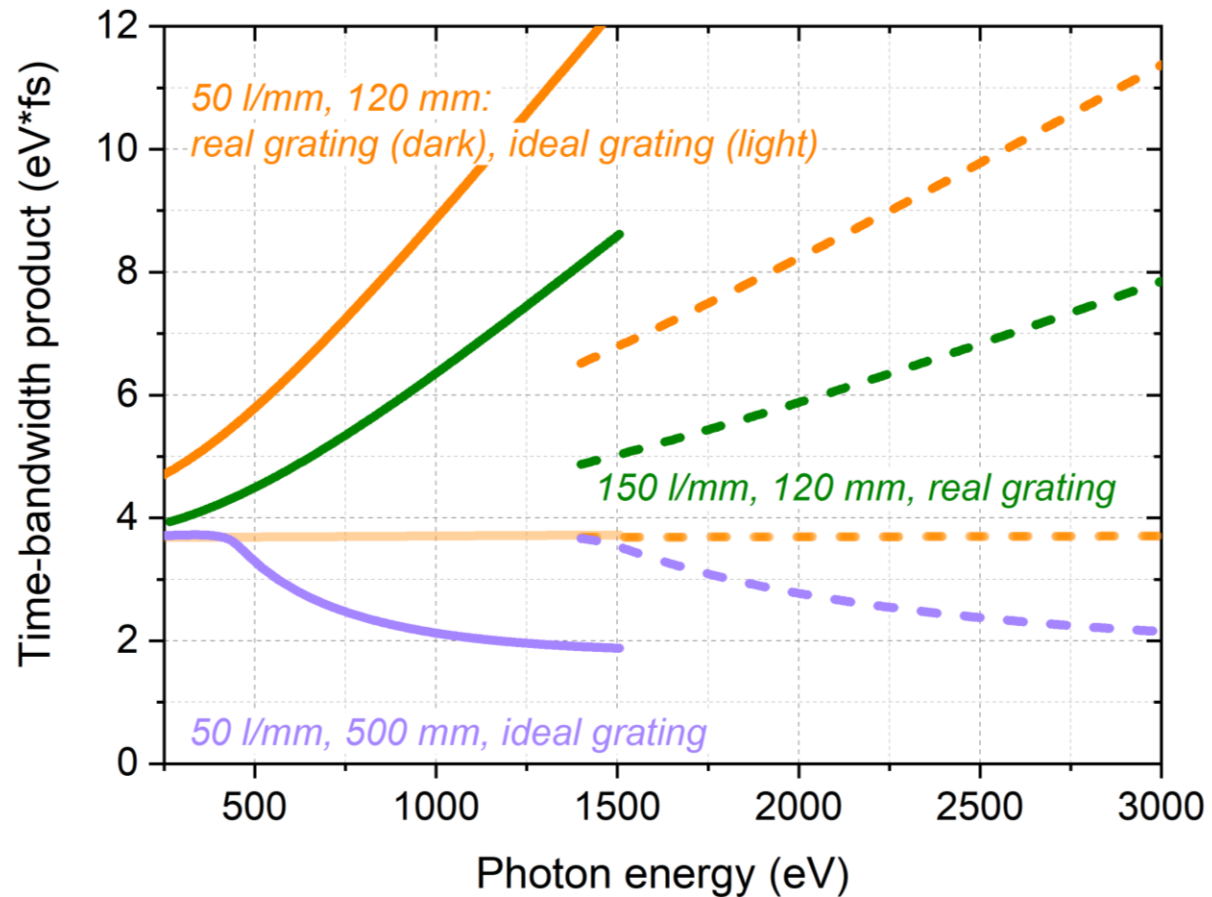


Pulse stretching by grating



Pulse stretching may be reduced by closing an aperture before the grating *along with reduction of resolution*

Time-bandwidth product $\Delta E \cdot \Delta t$



Towards design performance

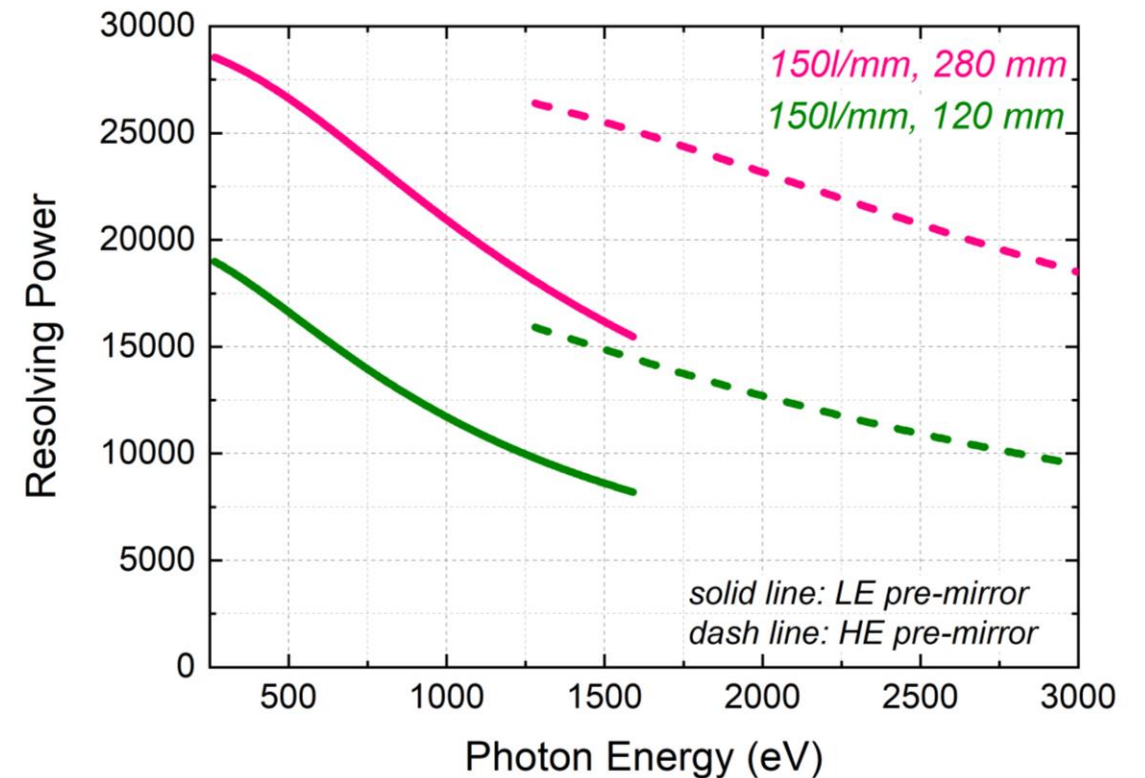
Longer gratings *to increase **transmission** and **resolution***:

280 mm 150 l/mm grating is feasible

- production is straightforward
- hRIXS spectrometer: expected resolving power >20000

Aim to achieve >15000 combined resolving power for RIXS experiments

Expected in 2028

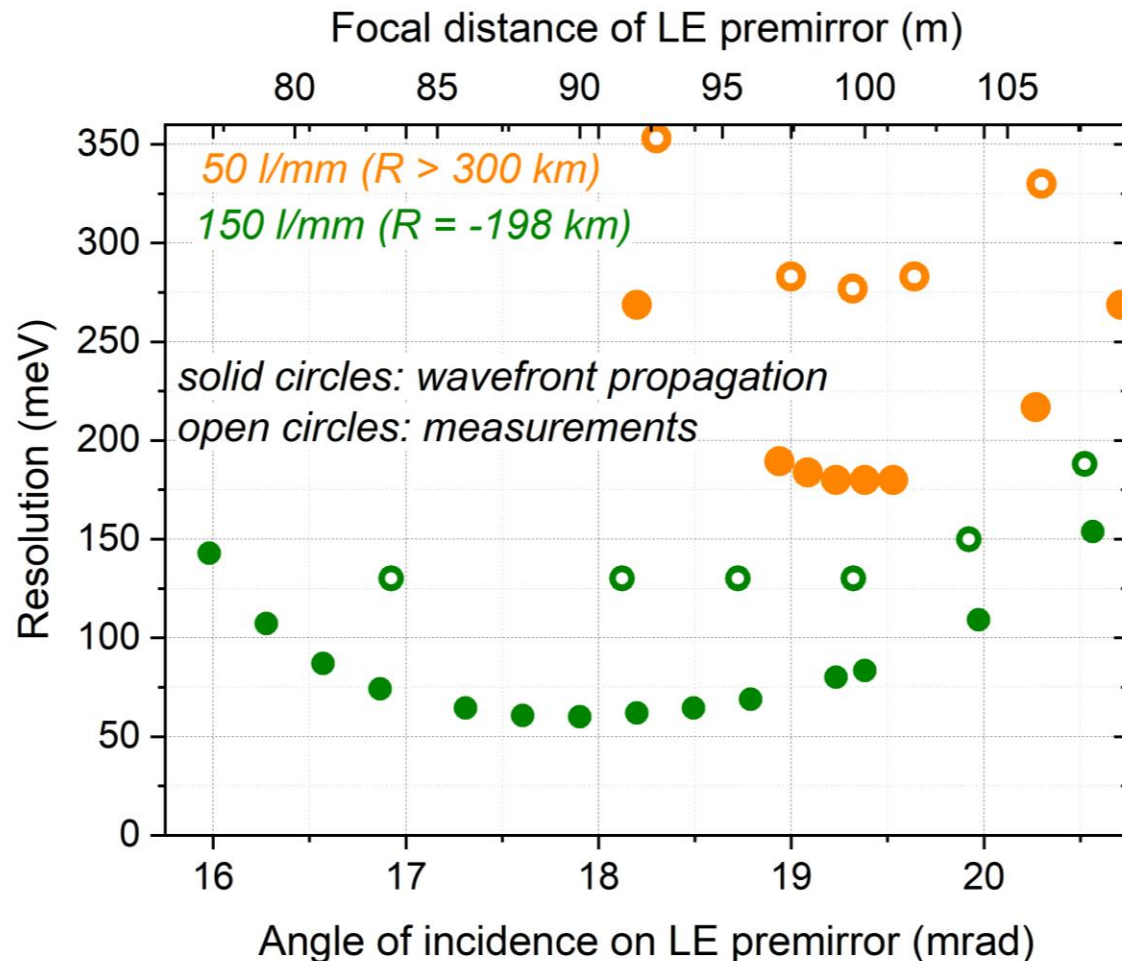


Towards design performance

■ Longitudinal focusing:

■ *with longer grating effect of defocus increases*

Longitudinal focusing



Longitudinal focusing is strongly affected by:

- Residual grating radius
- Longitudinal source position (>120 m long undulators; operation with / without afterburner)

Bendable premirror option is in design

Expected in 2027-2028

Conclusions

Monochromatic operation:

- At present, two 120 mm gratings are installed:
 - low-resolution 50 l/mm grating allows for moderate resolving power of about 2000–5000 along with pulse stretching of a few to a few tens of femtoseconds RMS
 - high-resolution 150 l/mm grating reaches a resolving power of 10000 at the cost of larger pulse stretching
- Towards design performance:
 - 280 mm 150 l/mm grating is feasible
 - to control longitudinal focusing mechanical upgrade of pre-mirror to bendable option is in design phase

Special modes of operation

Applications – talk of L. Mercadier

■ **Short pulses** (down to **attosecond** regime)

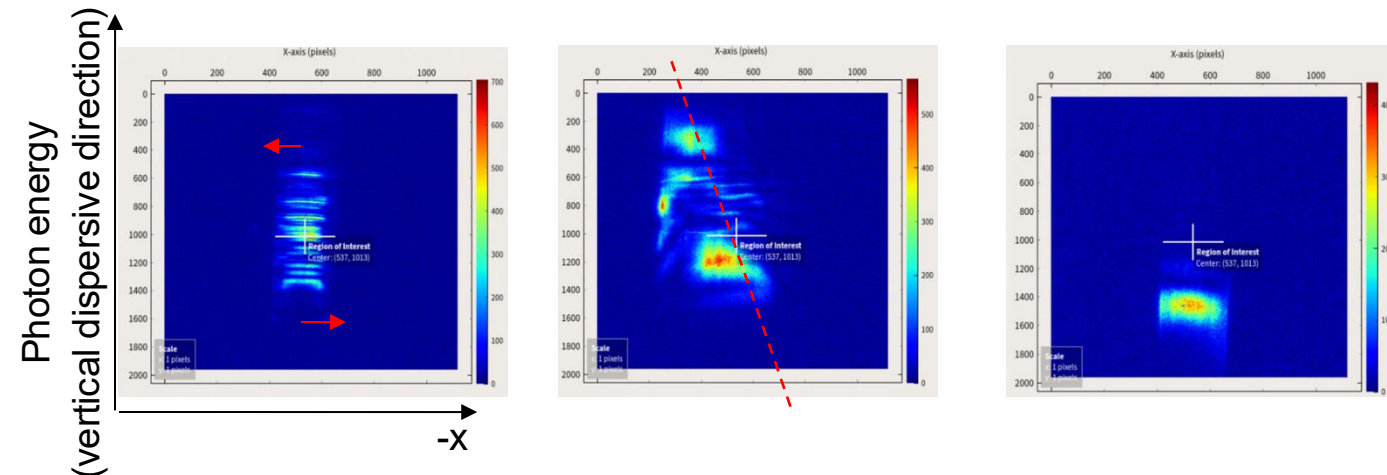
■ **Two colors**

Special modes of operation

Short pulses (down to attosecond regime):

- Combination of nonlinear compression and dispersion leaking (*S. Serkez, G. Geloni, et al.*)
 - down to sub-femtosecond, up to hundreds μJ , provided for user operation few times

Illustration of optimization



Chirp + horizontal orbit dispersion = radiation angular dispersion

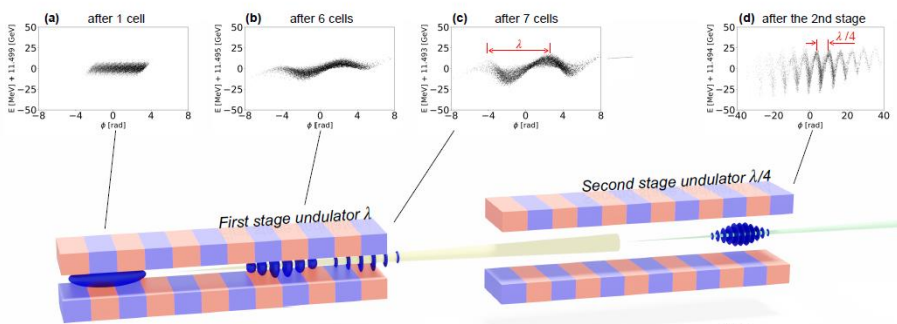
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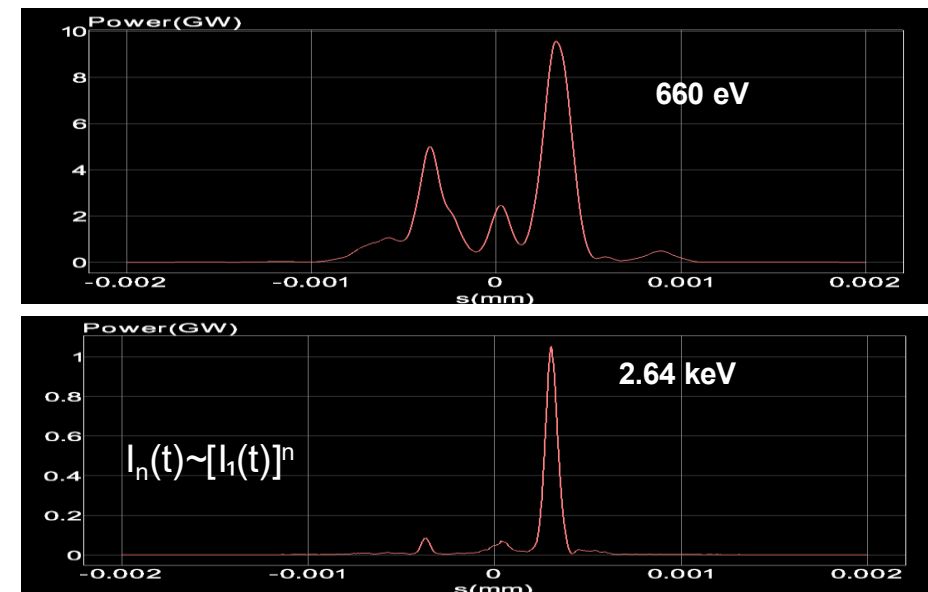
- Harmonic conversion (*E. Schneidmiller, et al.*)
 - demonstrated, 10 μJ , high photon energies

E.L. Saldin, E.A. Schneidmiller, M.V. Yurkov, *Opt. Comm.* 212, 377 (2002).



A. Trebushinin, et al., *Photonics* 10, 131 (2023).

Simulations

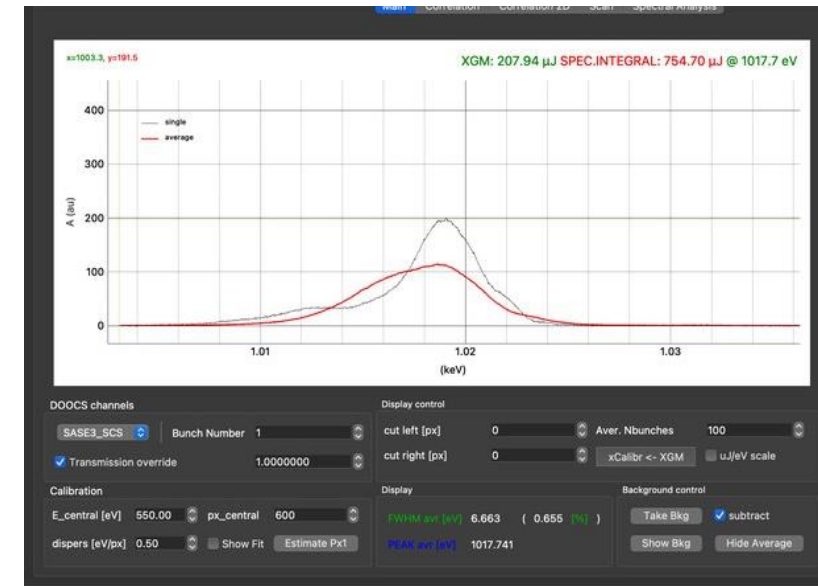


courtesy E. Schneidmiller

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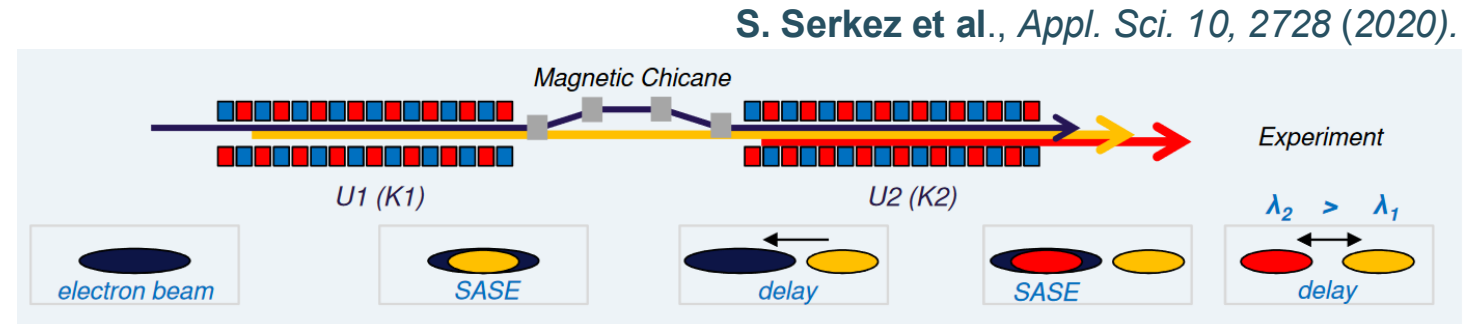
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- ASPECT
 - R&D
-

Special modes of operation

Two colors:

■ split-undulator configuration

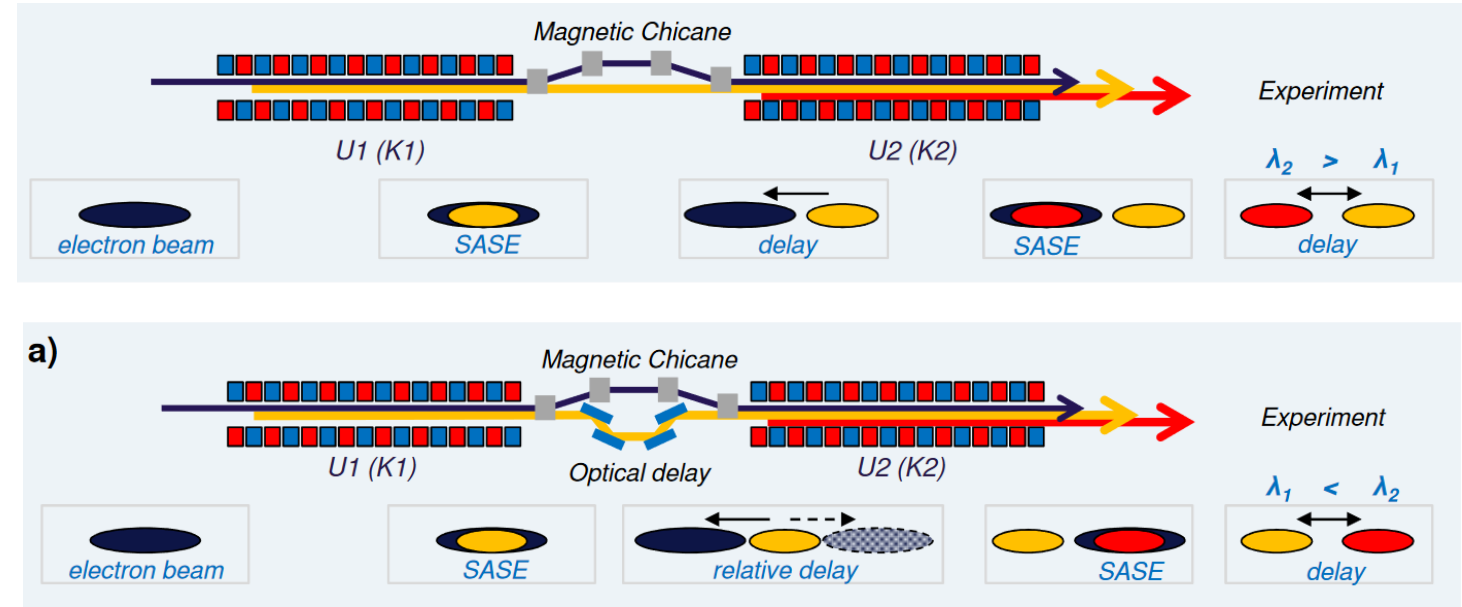


Special modes of operation

Two colors:

- split-undulator configuration
- Installation of optical delay line during shutdown 2025

S. Serkez et al., *Appl. Sci.* 10, 2728 (2020).



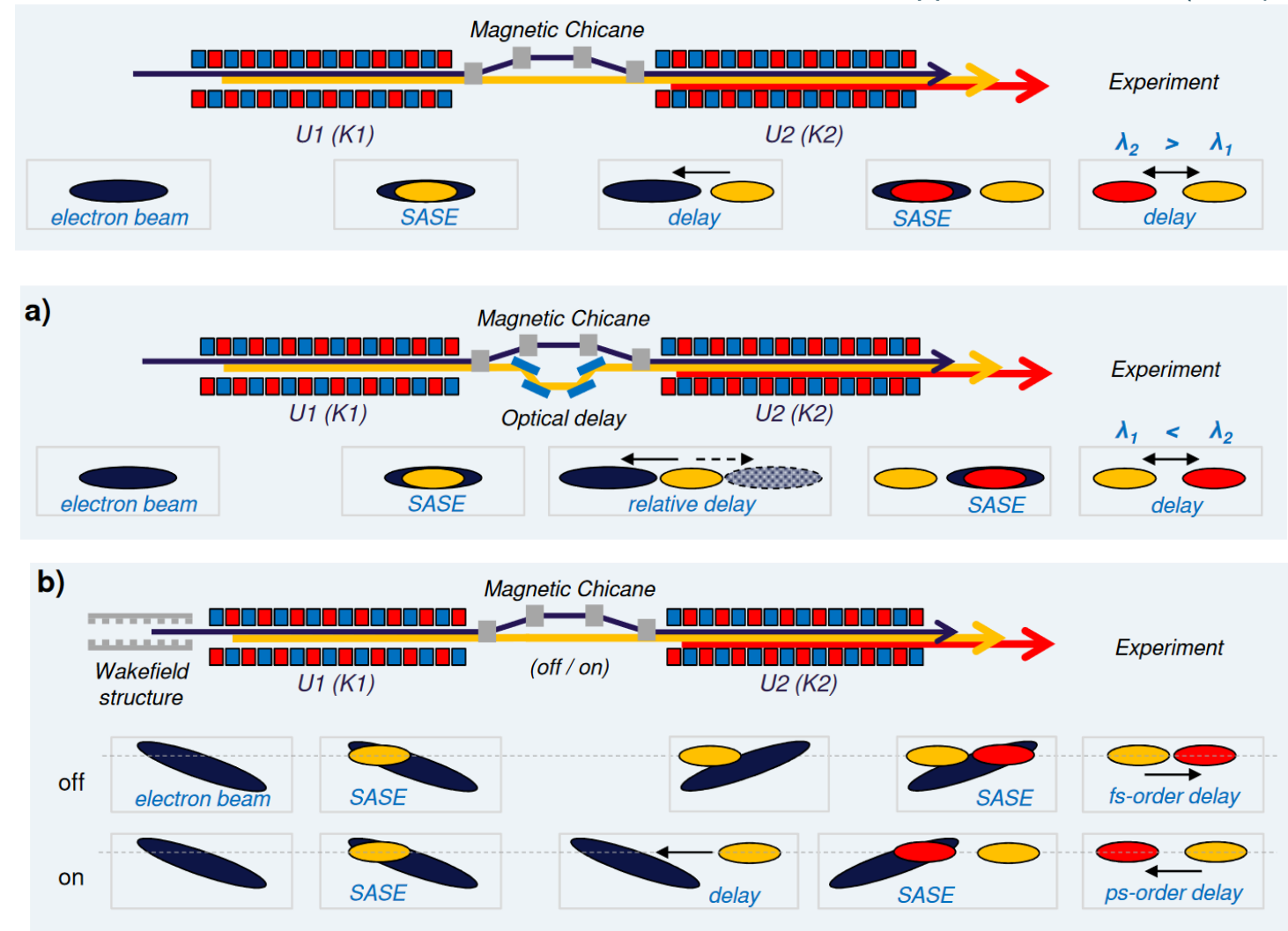
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with fresh-slice technique

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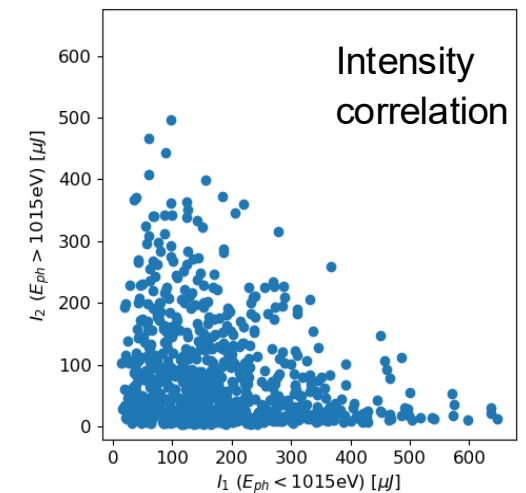
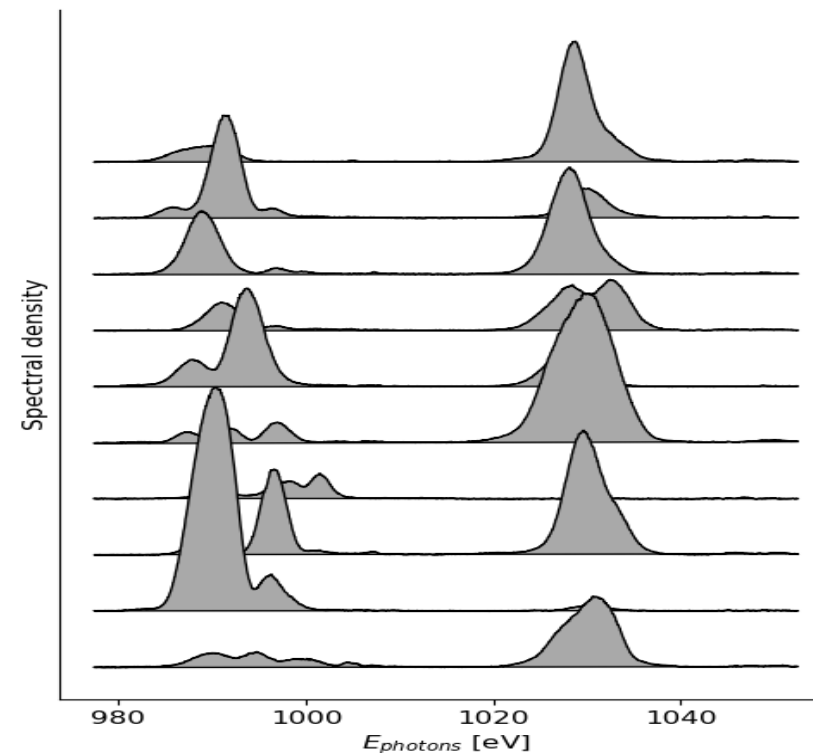
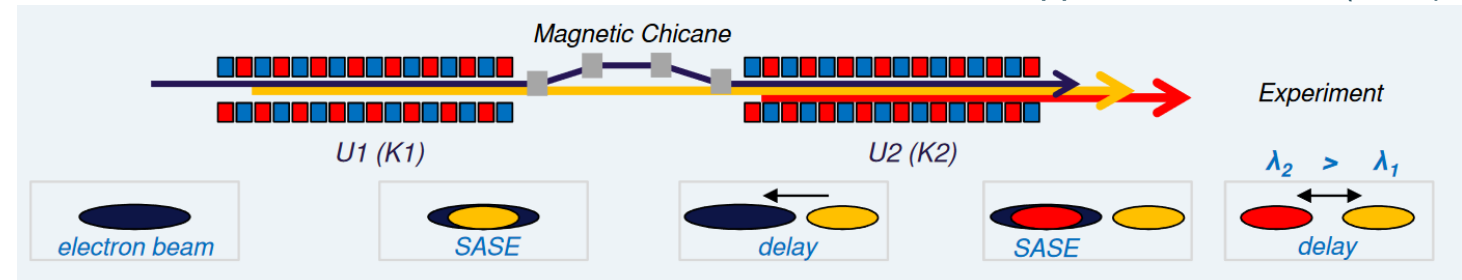
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Two colors & short

Short & variable polarization

...

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courtesy S. Serkez, G. Geloni

Special modes of operation

Two colors:

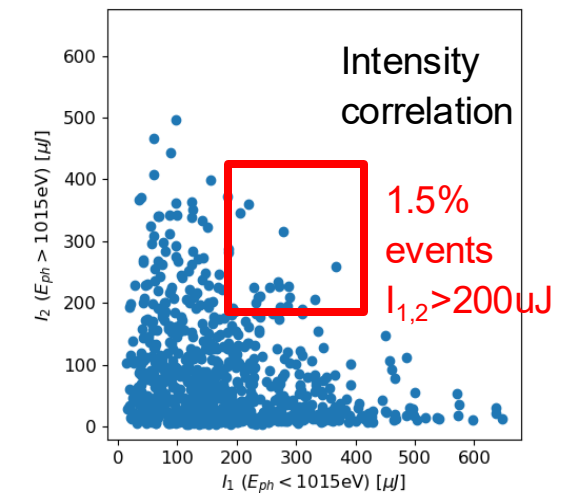
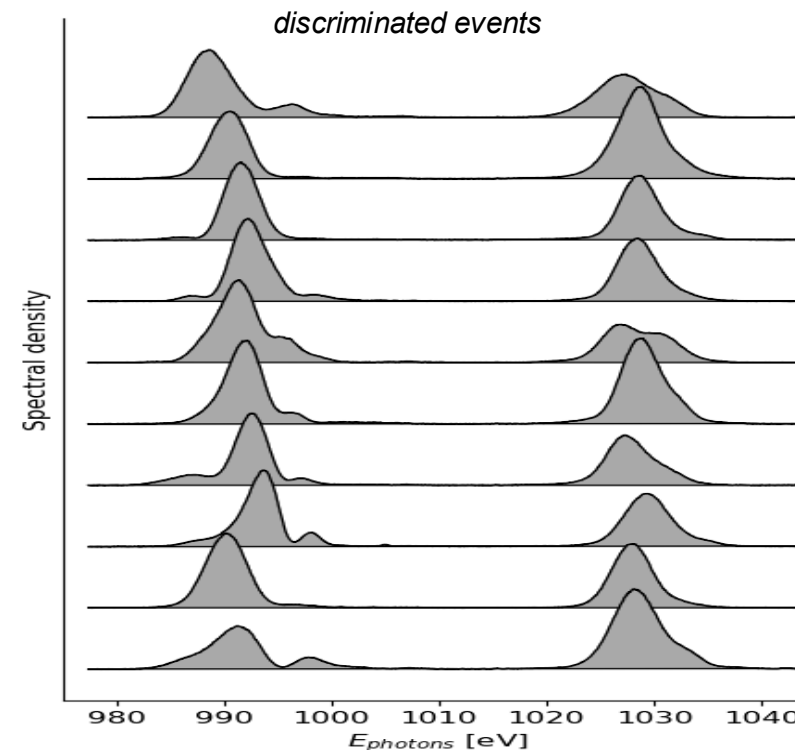
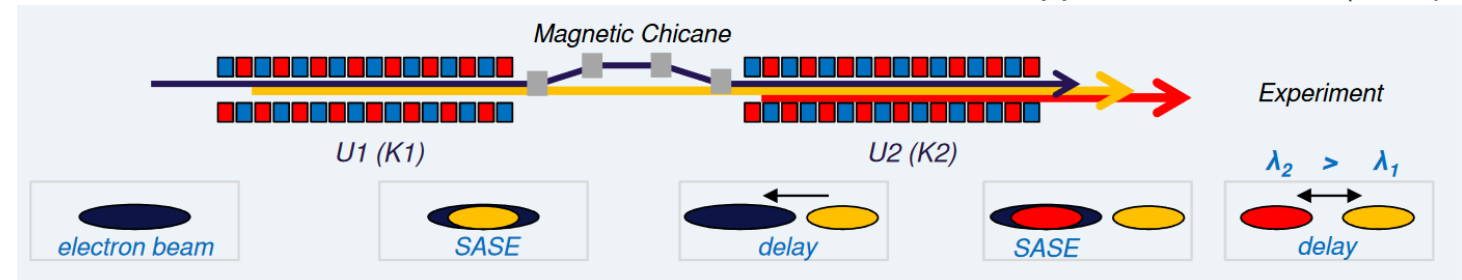
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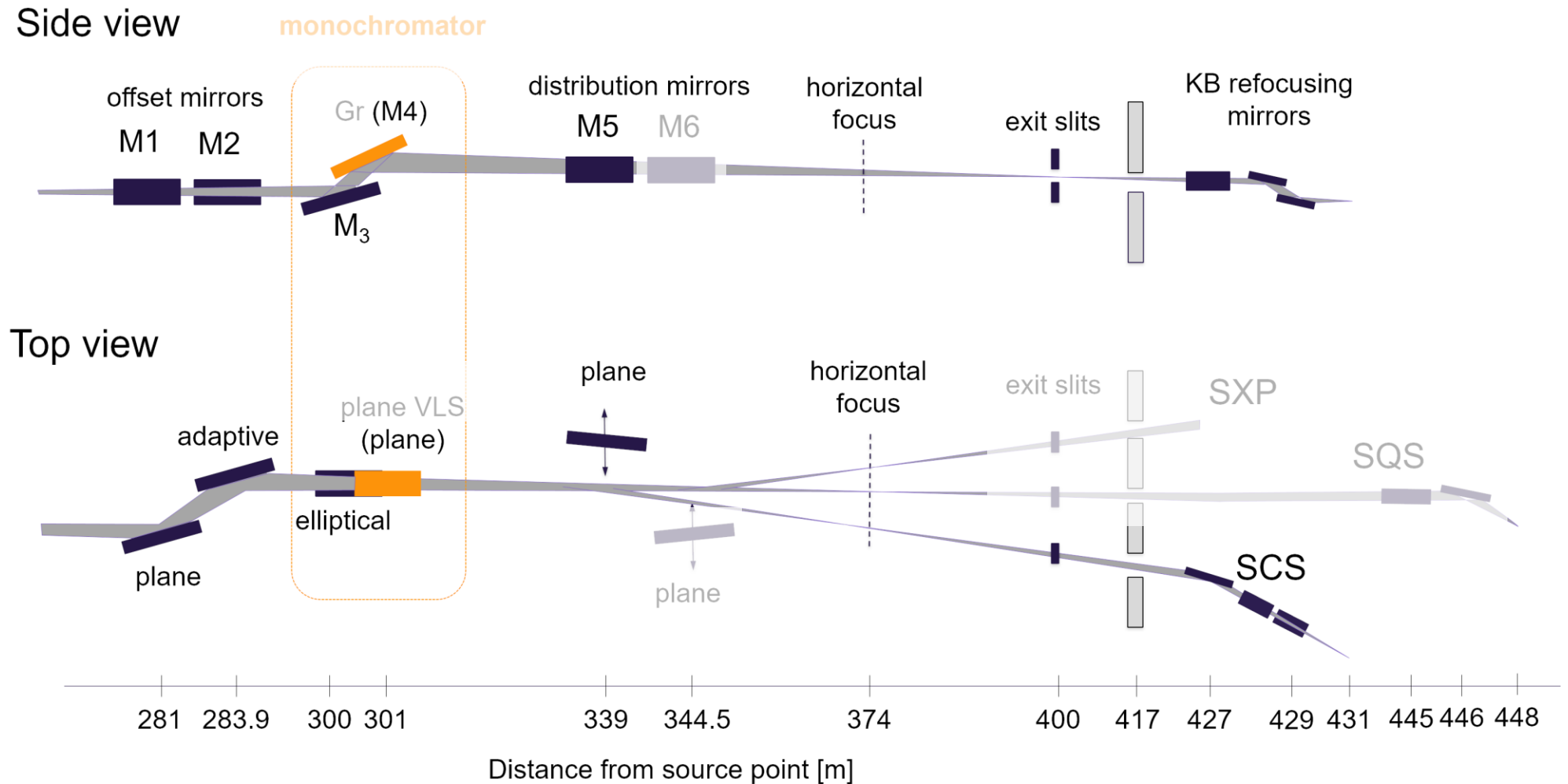
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courtesy S. Serkez, G. Geloni

SASE3 beamline: layout, pink beam operation



High throughput spectrometer

■ Spectrometer after the sample:

- Forward geometry possible
- Throughput higher than hRIXS
- Compactness
- Resolving power 5000

High throughput spectrometer

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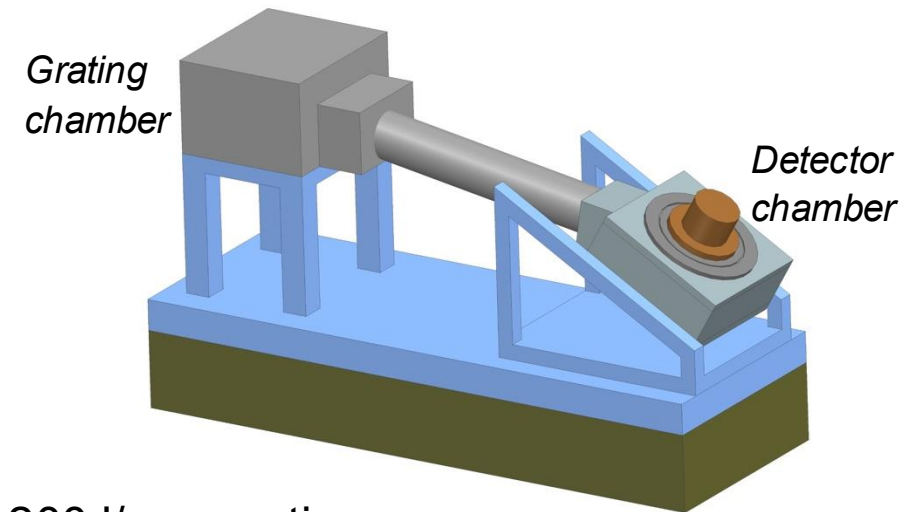
- Forward geometry possible
- Throughput higher than hRIXS
- Compactness
- Resolving power 5000

Design:

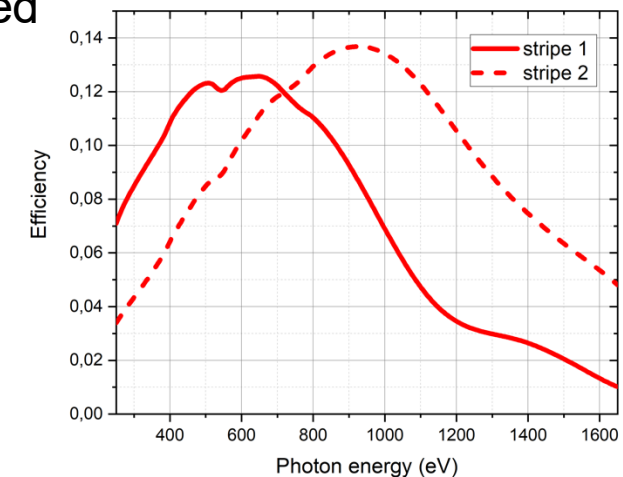
- Slitless
- ~2m long
- Flat-field, based on VLS grating
- Compatible with SCS detectors (Marana-X, Jungfrau)

*Technical commissioning
expected in fall 2026*

- ✓ Tender for the chamber in progress



- ✓ 1200 l/mm grating delivered



Thank you