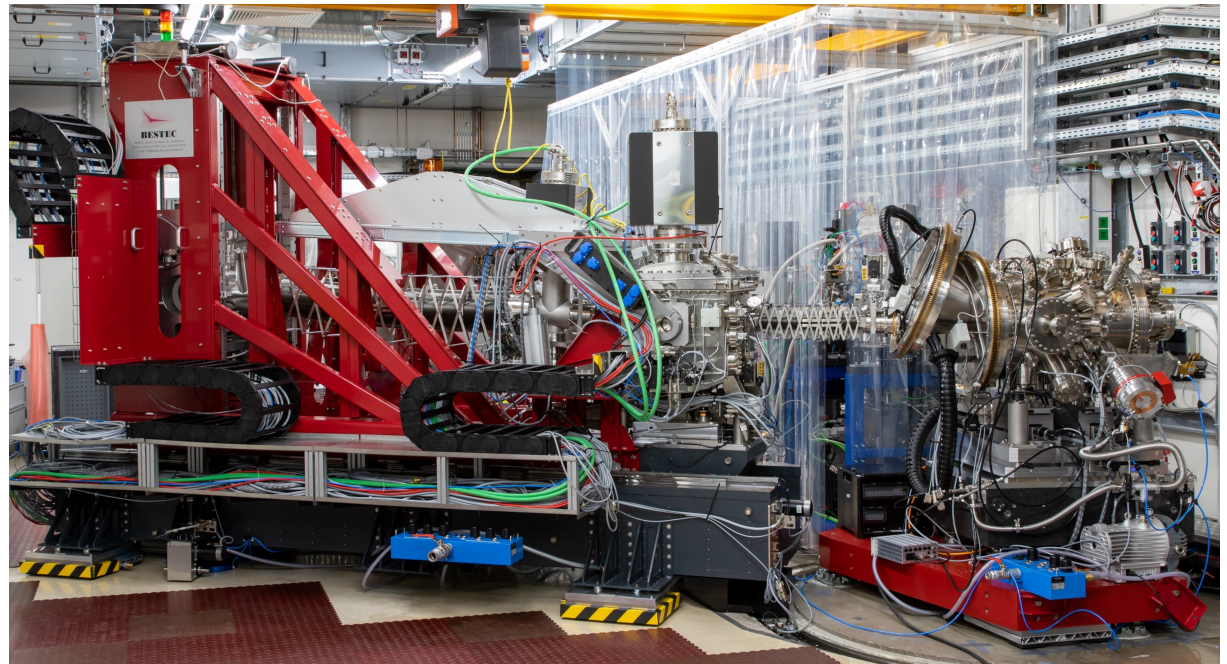
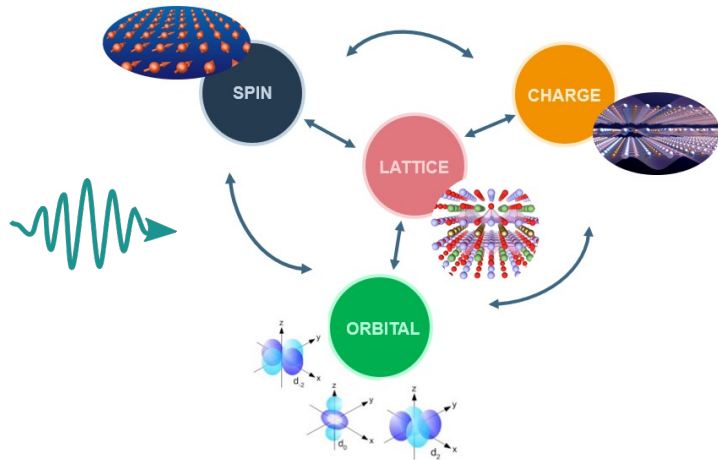


# SCS instrument

European XFEL Virtual User Information Meeting, Oct. 10<sup>th</sup>, 2023  
12<sup>th</sup> Call for Proposals



Andreas Scherz, SCS instrument



[Home](#) > [Facility](#) > [Instruments](#) > **SCS**

## Scientific Instrument SCS

### 12th Call for User Proposals

We are happy to accept proposals, scheduled for the second half of 2024, addressing ultrafast solid state material dynamics exploiting the XRD experiment station and the hRIXS spectrometer for X-ray diffraction, reflection, and resonant inelastic X-ray scattering experiments. The lowest photon energy at SASE3 includes the N K-edge. Detailed parameters can be found below. The deadline for submission of proposals is November 8th, 2023 at 4pm (CET). Please note that the FFT and CHEM station is NOT offered in this semester call.

**contact us: [scs@xfel.eu](mailto:scs@xfel.eu)**

### 12th-Call-for-Proposals: XRD & hRIXS



SCS instrument and beam parameters  
12h Call-for-Proposals, scheduled for the second half of 2024

[DOWNLOAD](#)

### Online hRIXS Seminar: Information about hRIXS instrumentation



Online seminar slides for download  
Provides more information about hRIXS instrumentation, performance and parameters

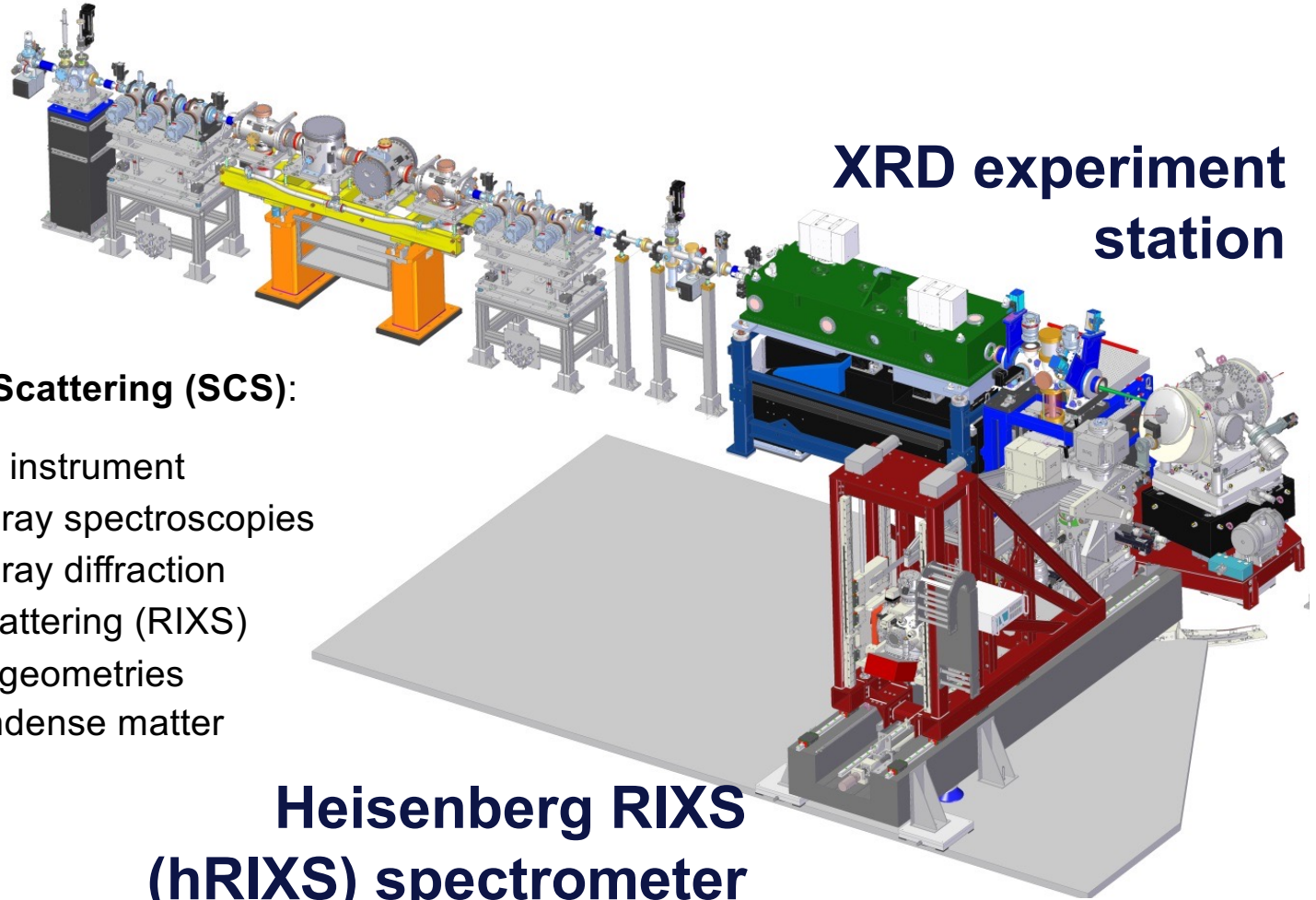
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### hRIXS instrumentation and information

We commissioned the hRIXS spectrometer during Spring period 2021 reaching up to 10,000 resolving power in a photon energy range between oxygen K edge and Cu L edges (0.5-1.0 keV). After a successful period of user-assisted commissioning in Februar and March of 2022, we will welcome first regular users scheduled for the second half of 2022. The XRD and CHEM experiment stations are available to users providing solid and liquid sample environments, respectively. For more information we refer to the agenda and information on the [online seminar](#) page, which we hosted on Oct 21st, 2021 at 5pm (CEST) to present users the outcome of the RIXS commissioning at the SCS instrument.

## Scientific Instrument SCS: XRD and RIXS

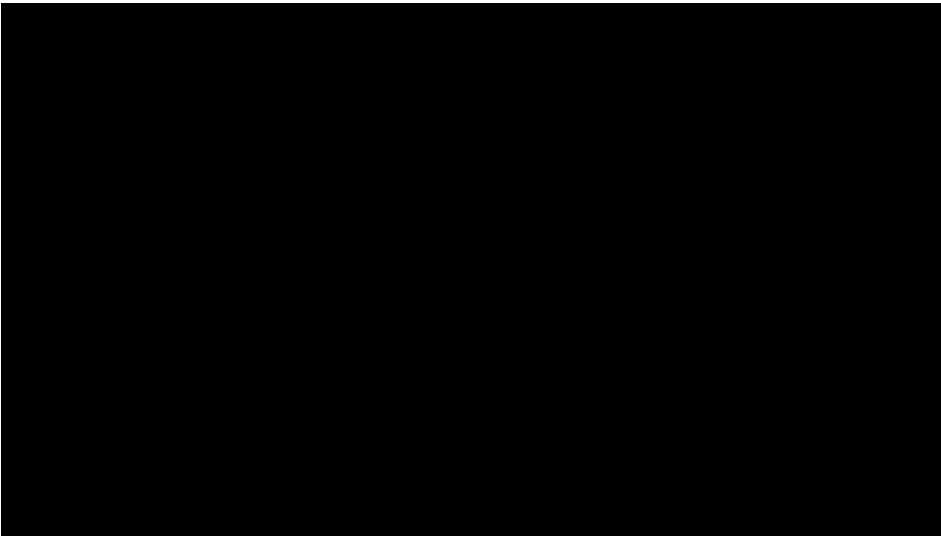
### SCS instrument



### Spectroscopy and Coherent Scattering (SCS):

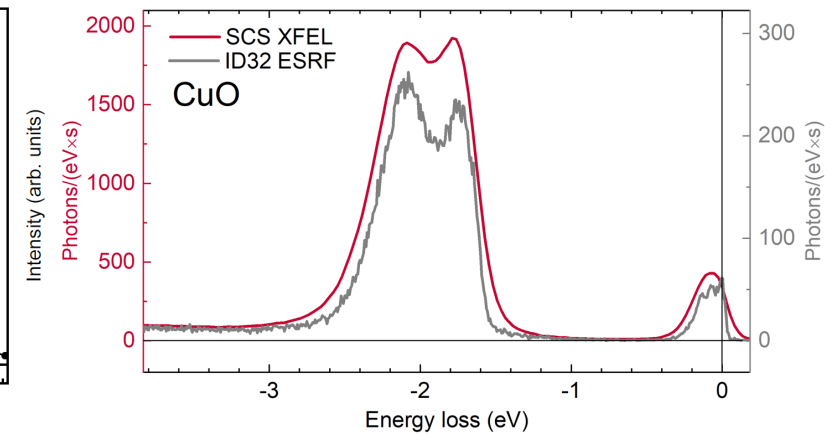
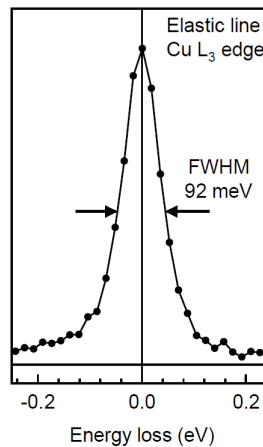
- High-rep-rate FEL soft x-ray instrument
- Time-resolved/ non-linear x-ray spectroscopies
- Time-resolved/ non-linear x-ray diffraction
- Resonant Inelastic X-ray Scattering (RIXS)
- Reflection- / backscattering geometries
- Sample environment for condense matter samples

## XRD experiment station and hRIXS spectrometer



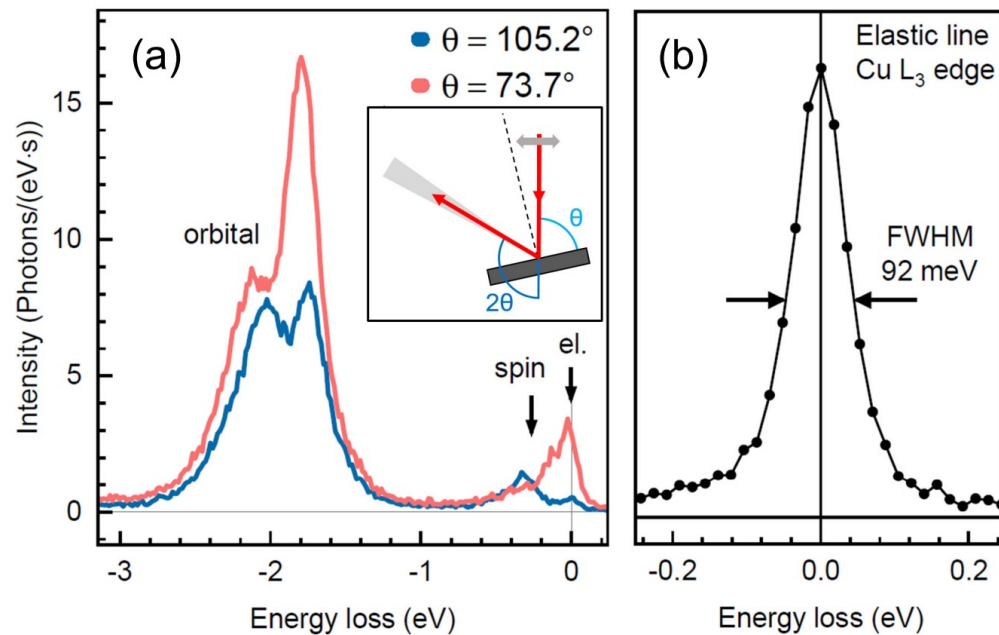
## hRIXS parameters

<b>Photon energy</b>	0.25 (0.45 SA3) – 1.5 keV
<b>Combined resolving power</b>	Up to 10.000 (mono HR) 3.000 (mono LR)
<b>Transmission</b>	$\sim 10^{-6}$
<b>Time resolution</b>	Limited by mono: 80-150 fs (mono HR) 30-50 fs (mono LR)
<b>Scattering angle</b>	65 – 145 deg Default: 125 deg

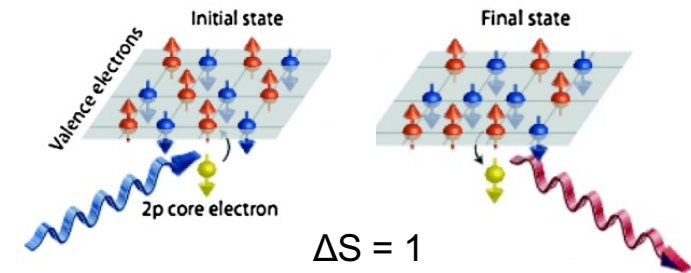


## hRIXS x-ray commissioning: achieved energy resolution

Static RIXS from thin-film  $\text{La}_2\text{CuO}_4$  at Cu  $L_3$  edge:



Spin excitations:



L. Braicovich *et al.* *PRL* **102**, 167401(2009)

H.C. Roberts *et al.* *PRB* **103**, 224427 (2021)

Edge	Energy (eV)	Energy res. (meV)	E/ $\Delta E$
Cu $L_3$	930	92	10 100
Ni $L_3$	853	75	11 370
O K	530	49	10 400



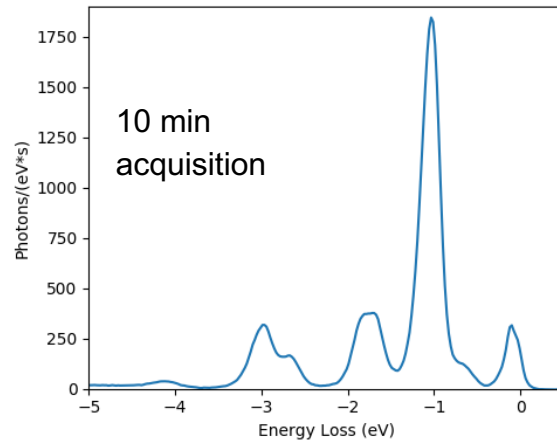
Achieved combined resolving power: > 10.000

## Count rates RIXS from NiO for high energy resolution

### Static spectra at 1.1 MHz repetition rate:

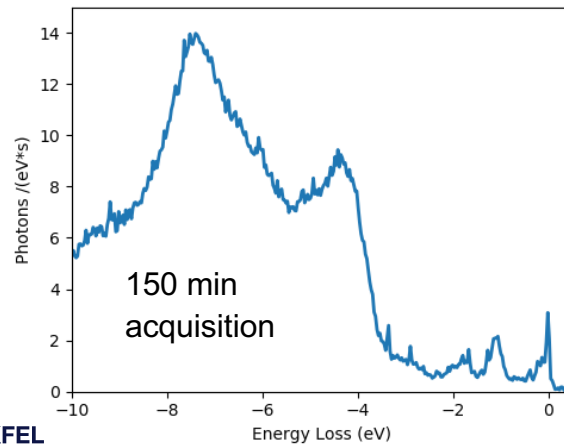
#### Ni $L_3$ -edge

Incident Beam:  
4,000 pulses/s  
100% transmission  
 $1.0 \times 10^{13}$  ph/s



#### O $K$ -edge

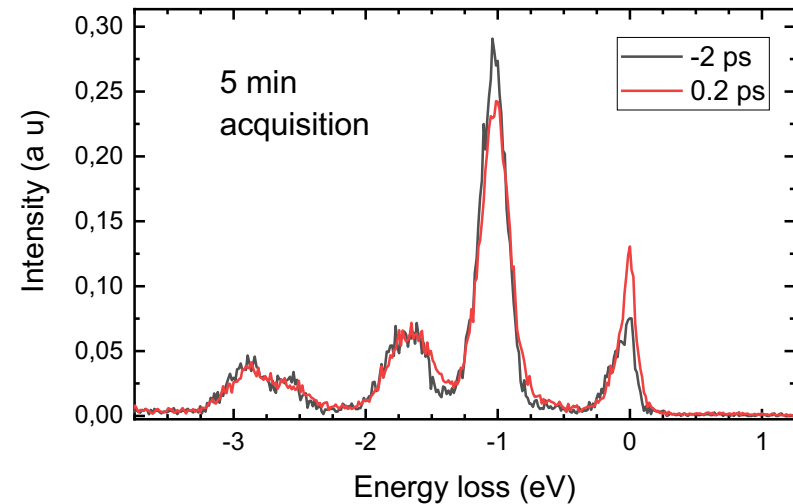
Incident Beam:  
4,000 pulses/s  
100% transmission  
 $1.6 \times 10^{12}$  ph/s



### Dynamic spectra at 113 kHz repetition rate:

#### Ni $L_3$ -edge

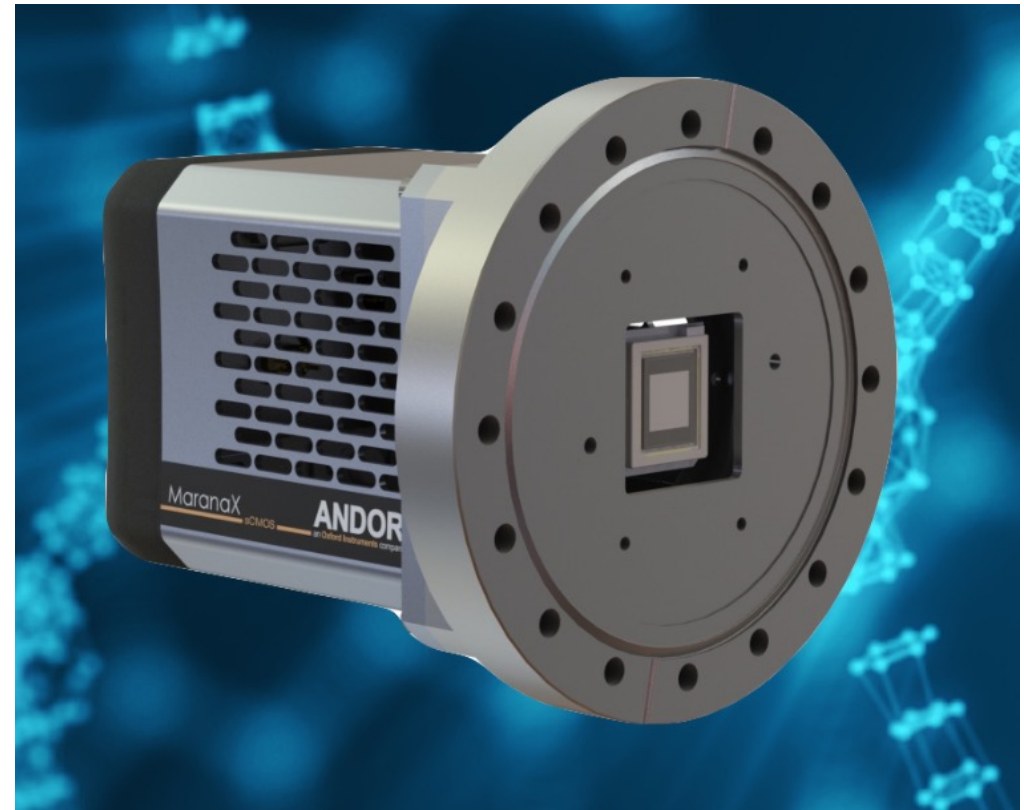
200 pulses/s  
30% transmission (FEL)  
266 nm pump ( $\sim 10$  mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>)



- La2CuO4: count rate  $\sim$  factor 10 lower
- 1.1 MHz possible for 800, 400 and 266 nm pump
- 1000 l/mm grating: 4-5 times more throughput

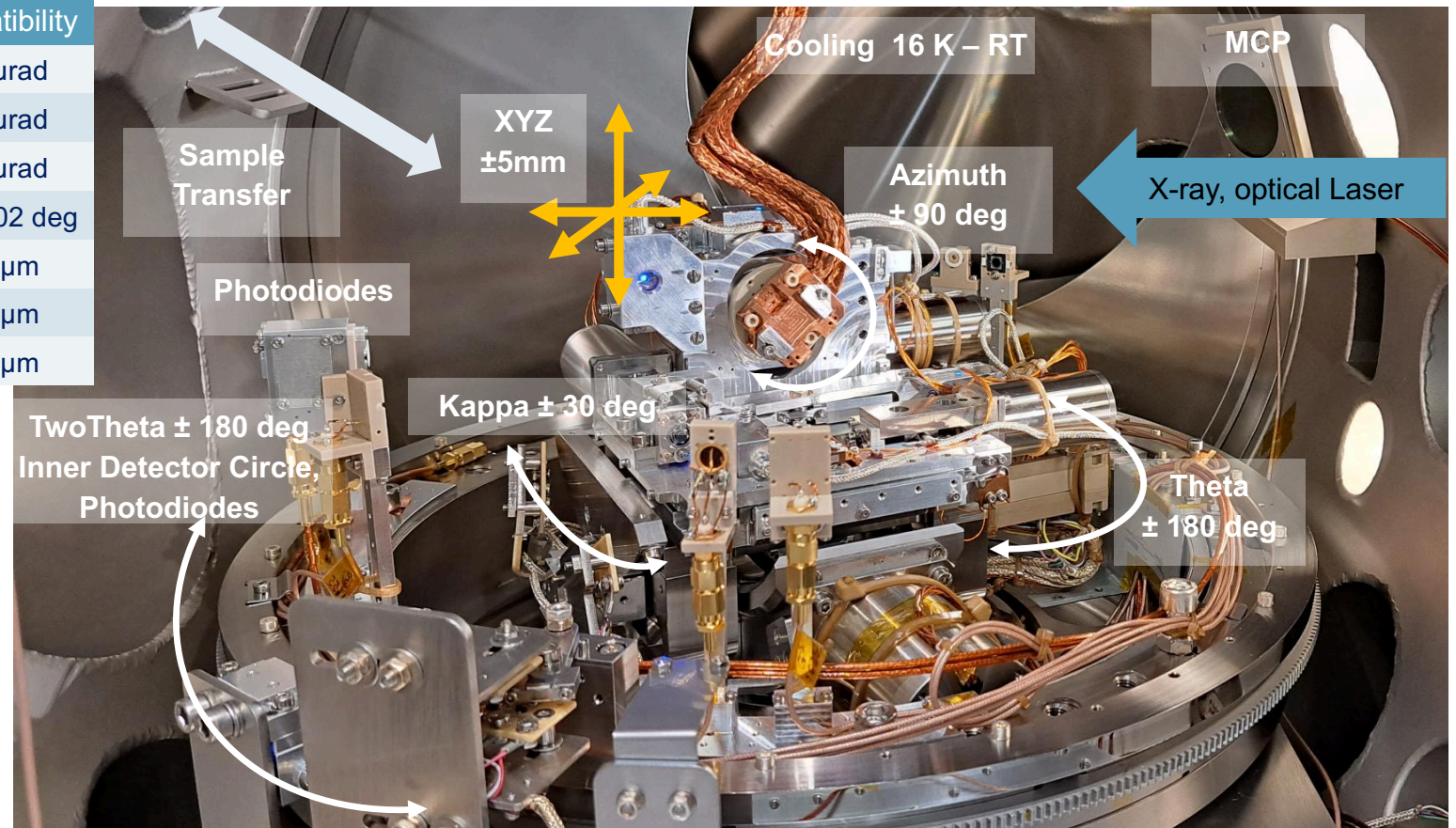
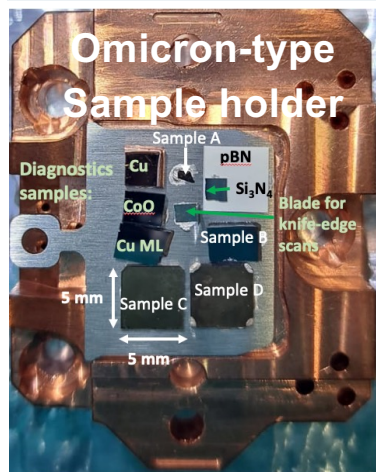
## Detector upgrade for hRIXS

- Marana-X (available for 2024-I onwards),  
**TRAIN-RESOLVED**  
11 $\mu$ m pixel size and 48fps,  
Back-illuminated sCMOS EUV/soft X-ray  
camera



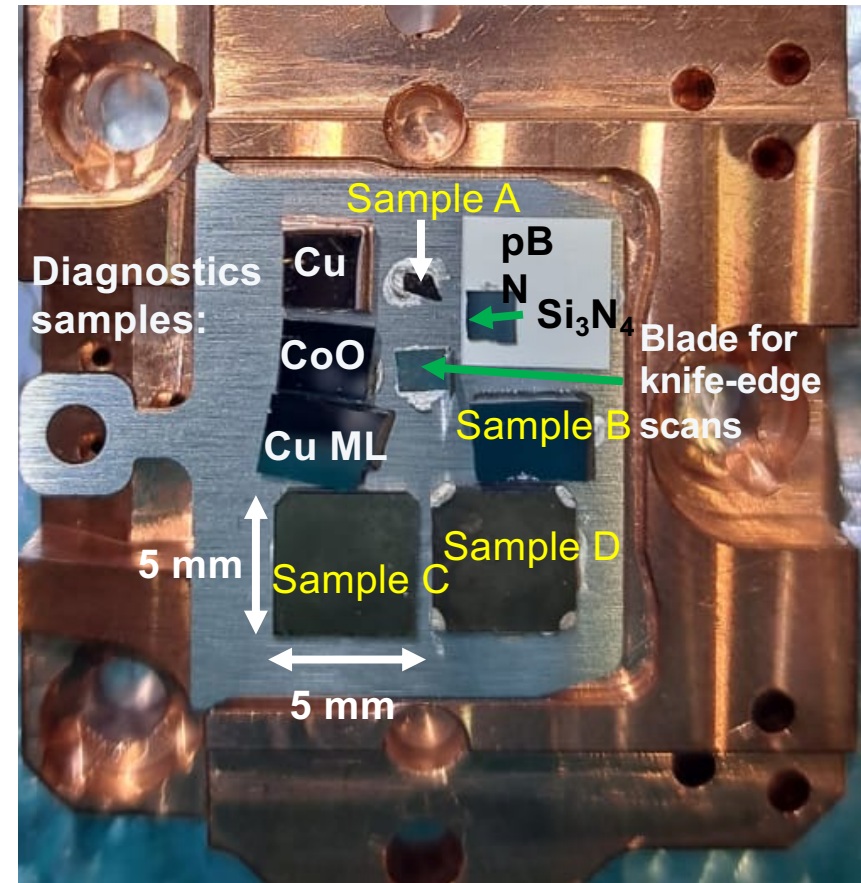
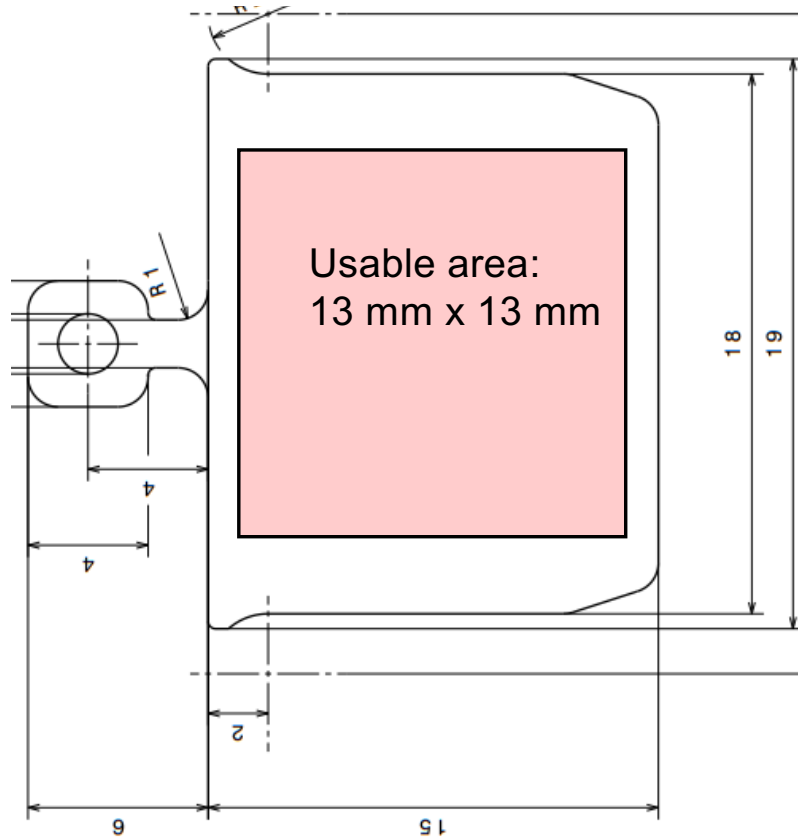
## XRD inner mechanics and detectors

Motion	Range	Repeatability
TwoTheta	$\pm 180$ deg	$< 1$ $\mu$ rad
Theta	$\pm 180$ deg	$< 1$ $\mu$ rad
Kappa	$\pm 30$ deg	$< 1$ $\mu$ rad
Azimuth	$\pm 90$ deg	$< 0.0002$ deg
X	$\pm 5$ mm	$0.5$ $\mu$ m
Y	$\pm 5$ mm	$0.5$ $\mu$ m
Z	$\pm 5$ mm	$0.5$ $\mu$ m

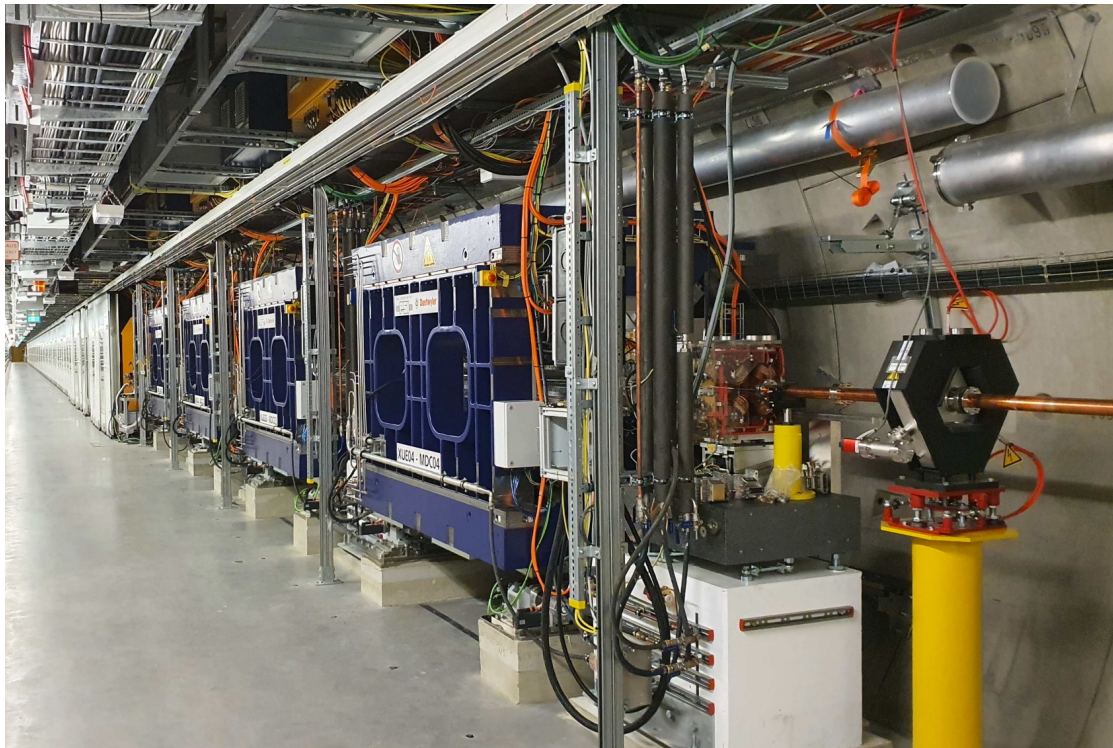




## Flag-style sample holder (Omicron design)



## EuXFEL APPLE-X (UE90) Variable Polarization at SA3: Linear horizontal, linear vertical, left and right circular Polarizations



re-install foreseen in winter 2023  
-> commissioning in 2024-I

Polarization mode	LH/LV/C+/C-
K-Range	9.59 – 3.38
Photon Energy Range [keV]	
@8.5 GeV	0.163 – 1.137
@11.5 GeV	0.299 – 2.082
@14 GeV	0.443 – 3.085
@16.5 GeV	0.615 – 4.286
@17.5 GeV	0.692 – 4.821

## Optical laser parameters

Optical laser system	SASE3 PP laser	
Center wavelength	800 nm	
Pulse duration	15 or 50 fs	
Repetition rate and Pulse energy	2 mJ @ 113 kHz, 800 nm 0.2 mJ @ 1.13 MHz, 800 nm	Possibly also 564kHz mode. Inquire for details
Wavelength tunability	Conversions from 800 nm / 50 fs: SHG (400 nm) , THG (266 nm), OPA: wavelength between 350 nm and 2.5 microns Please inquire for details on pulse energies	
Spot size	~100 $\mu$ m	
Polarization	Linear and circular	
Operation	Burst mode synchronized to FEL with jitter <50 fs	

- Second and third harmonic generation from 800nm, 50fs to 400nm and 266nm
- 113 kHz
  - 800nm, 2 mJ/pulse
  - 400nm, 350  $\mu$ J/pulse
  - 266nm, 75  $\mu$ J/pulse
- 1.1 MHz
  - 800nm, 200  $\mu$ J/pulse
  - 400nm, 30  $\mu$ J/pulse, (typically use 25% of this)
  - 266nm, 1.5  $\mu$ J/pulse (aim for 20  $\mu$ J/pulse)

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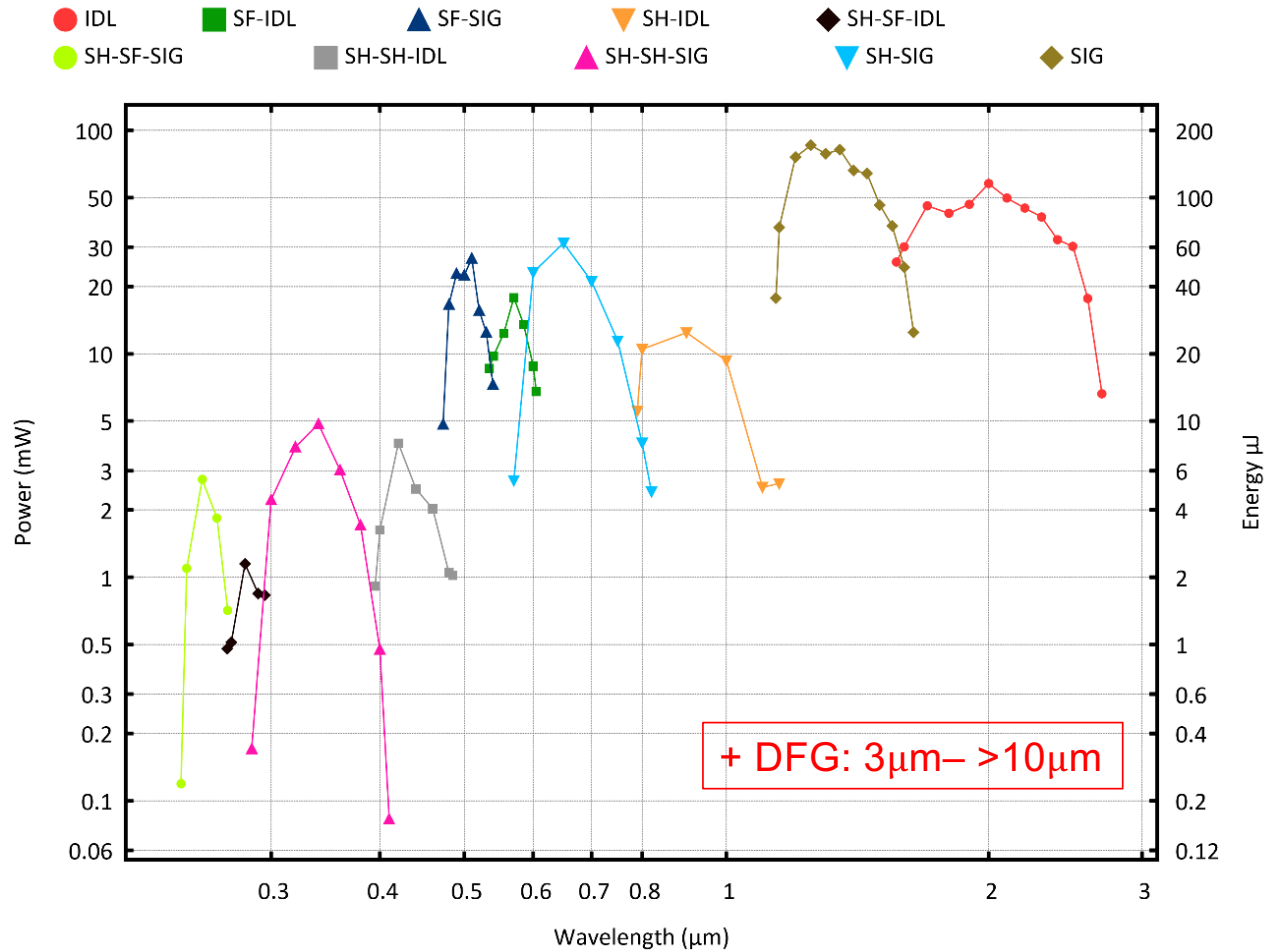
# PP laser information

## Frequency Conversion 1: SHG and THG

- Second and third harmonic generation from 800nm, 50fs to 400nm and 266nm
  
- 113 kHz
  - 800nm, 2 mJ/pulse
  - 400nm, 350  $\mu$ J/pulse
  - 266nm, 75  $\mu$ J/pulse
  
- 1.1 MHz
  - 800nm, 200  $\mu$ J/pulse
  - 400nm, 30  $\mu$ J/pulse, (typically use 25% of this)
  - 266nm, 1.5  $\mu$ J/pulse (aim for 20  $\mu$ J/pulse)

## Frequency Conversion 1: SHG and THG

- OPA (Light Conversion Topas)
  - Wide range of wavelengths allows e.g resonant pumping, above or below band gaps, ...
  - Repetition rate 113kHz, 50 fs, (1.1MHz, 50fs)
  - User experiments so far: UV (320nm), visible (550nm, 633nm), NIR (1300nm), IR (2500nm)

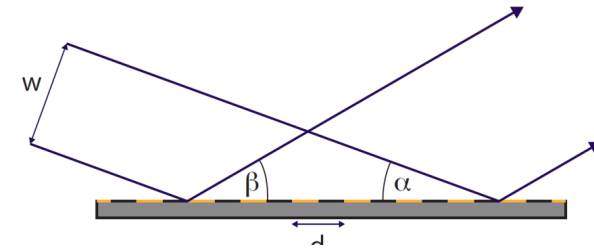


# Additional Information (Q&A session)



## Monochromator settings SCS beamline:

The use of monochromator leads to pulse stretching.  
Resolution has to be compromised for time resolution.



Time delay: 
$$\Delta\tau_{\text{rms}} = \frac{1}{c} w_{\text{rms}} d_0 \lambda$$

### Low-resolution grating

LR grating	
Line density	50 l/mm
Resolving power	3.000 (1 <sup>st</sup> order)
Pulse stretching	30-50 fs
X-ray pulse energy	up to 30 $\mu\text{J}$

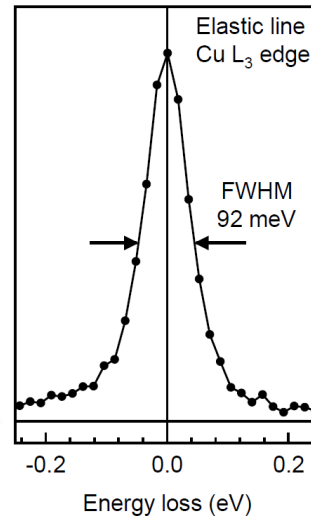
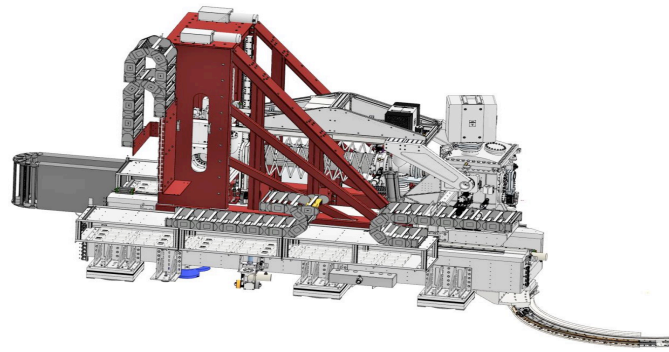
- Moderate combined energy resolution
- High temporal resolution

### High-resolution grating

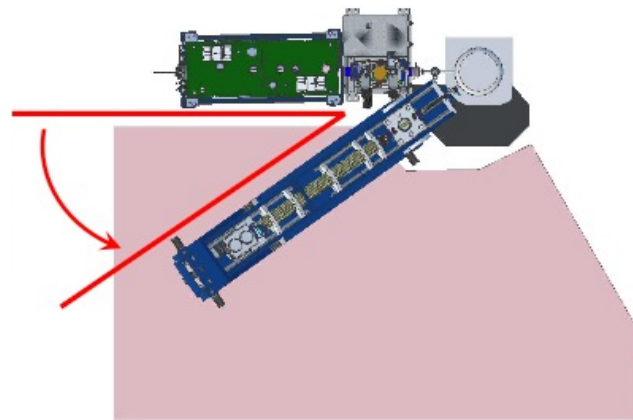
HR grating	
Line density	150 l/mm
Resolving power	Up to 10.000 (1 <sup>st</sup> order)
Pulse stretching	80-150 fs
X-ray pulse energy	up to 5 $\mu\text{J}$

- High combined energy resolution
- Moderate temporal resolution

## hRIXS parameters

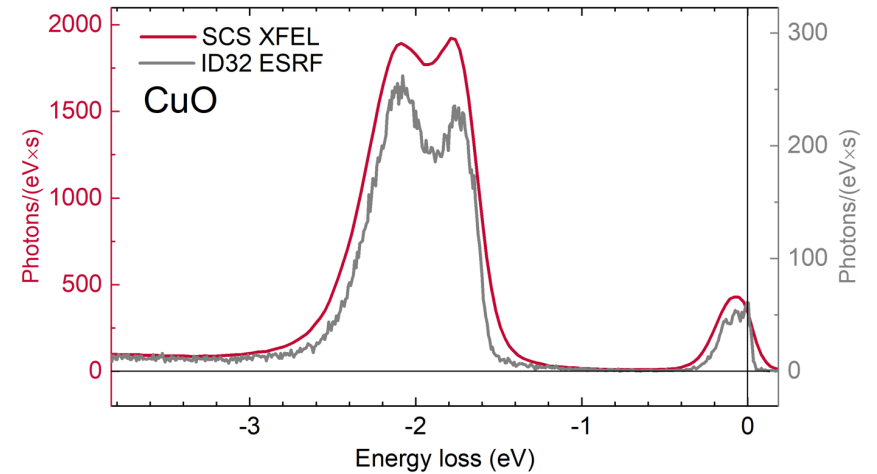


(180 -145) deg



### hRIXS parameters

<b>Photon energy</b>	0.25 (0.45 SA3) – 1.5 keV
<b>Combined resolving power</b>	Up to 10.000 (mono HR) 3.000 (mono LR)
<b>Transmission</b>	$\sim 10^{-6}$
<b>Time resolution</b>	Limited by mono: 80-150 fs (mono HR) 30-50 fs (mono LR)
<b>Scattering angle</b>	65 – 145 deg Default: 125 deg



## Energy resolution: three working points

There are two working points for the monochromator:

### (A) High transmission grating

Low Resolution (LR) grating:	
Line density	50 l/mm
Resolving power	<b>3.000</b> (1 <sup>st</sup> order)
Pulse stretching	<b>30-50 fs</b>
X-ray pulse energy	up to 30 $\mu$ J

→ High throughput, lower pulse stretching

→ Energy resolution limited by the mono

### (B) High resolution grating

High Resolution (HR) grating:	
Line density	150 l/mm
Resolving power	<b>&gt; 10.000</b> (1 <sup>st</sup> order)
Pulse stretching	<b>80-150 fs</b>
X-ray pulse energy	up to 5 $\mu$ J

Can be used with:

#### a) High-resolution RIXS grating (3000 l/mm)

- Resolving power >10.000, Transmission > 3%

→ Energy resolution limited by the mono

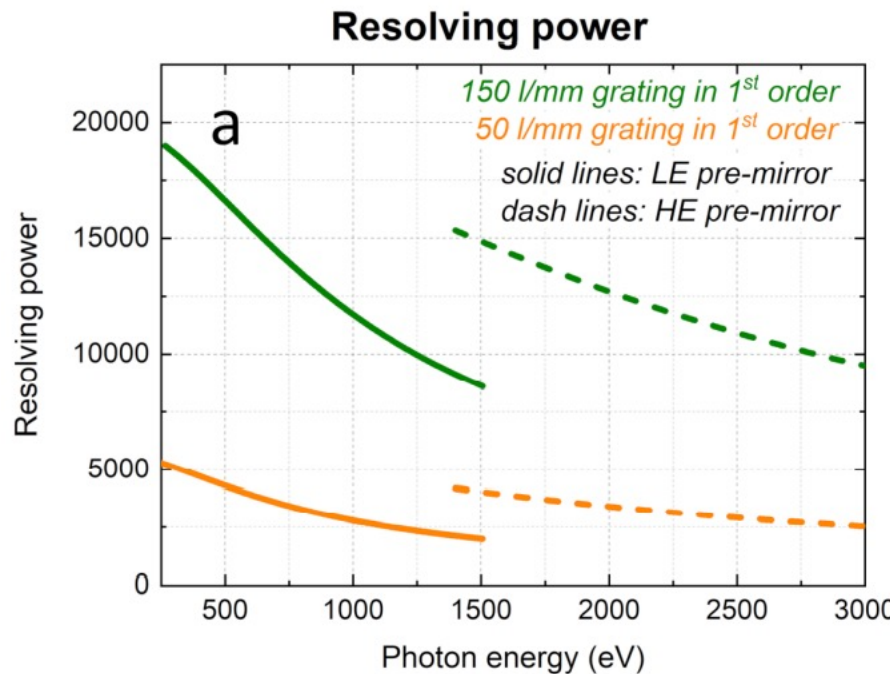
#### b) High-transmission RIXS grating (1000 l/mm)

- Resolving power <10.000, Transmission > 12%

→ Expected combined resolving power of 6,000 – 7,000

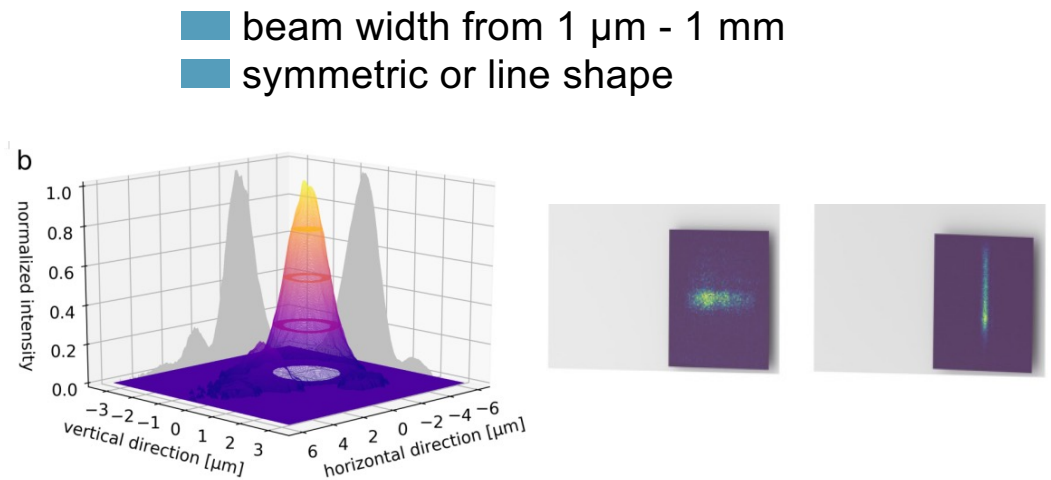
## SCS instrument: photon energy, resolving power and beam size

Two monochromator gratings:



N. Gerasimova et al., J. Synchrotron Rad. 29, 1299 (2022)

Variable beam size due to bendable KB mirrors:

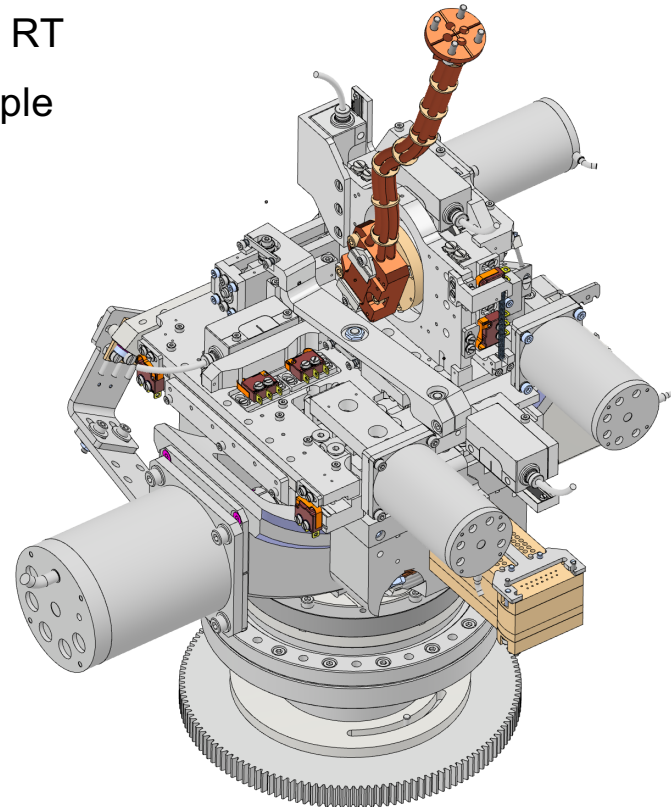


G. Mercurio et al., Opt. Express 30, 20980 (2020)

## XRD setup: sample environment

- UHV ( $p < 10^{-9}$  mbar)
- Cryogenic temperatures: 16 K – RT
- 6 degrees of motion for the sample

Motion	Range
Azimuth	$\pm 90$ deg
X	$\pm 5$ mm
Y	$\pm 5$ mm
Z	$\pm 5$ mm
Kappa (tilt)	$\pm 30$ deg
Theta	$\pm 180$ deg
TwoTheta	$\pm 180$ deg



## FEL pulse pattern

- Pulse train at 10 Hz, Burst mode with 400  $\mu$ s for SCS, Repetition rate variable up to 1.1 MHz
- PP laser: also burst mode (the same pattern as FEL)

### Interleaved mode with SA1:



Repetition rate of up to 1.1 MHz for SCS

