Wir schaffen Wissen – heute für morgen

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SwissFEL Photon Beam Diagnostics Concepts
Outline

• Introduction

• Photon beam intensity and position monitors
  • Gas-based
  • Diode and back-scattering

• High resolution grating spectrometer

• THz Streak Camera

• Destructive monitors
  • Beam profile monitor
  • Spontaneous radiation monitor

• Layout

• Acknowledgment and Conclusion
Introduction

Photonics
(R. Abela)

Front End
(L. Patthey)

Laser
(C. Hauri)

End Station A
(C. Milne)

End Station B
(G. Ingoldt)

Photon Diagnostics
(P. Juranić)

Optics
(U. Fleschig)
# Requested Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnostic</th>
<th>Wavelength Range</th>
<th>Precision</th>
<th>Dynamic Range (Pulse Energy)</th>
<th>Feedback</th>
<th>Absolute/relative</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Photon Diagnostic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pulse Energy</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>1% (=5%)</td>
<td>10 μJ-10 mJ</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>relative</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gas Beam Intensity monitor (PBIM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulse Energy</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1 nJ* - 10 mJ</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>absolute</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Photon Beam Position Monitor (PBPS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photon Energy</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>1e-4 (1e-3 for less than 4 keV)**</td>
<td>10 μJ-10 mJ</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>relative</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Low Energy Res. Spectrometer (PSPL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photon Energy</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>1e-4</td>
<td>1 nJ-10 mJ</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>absolute</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>High Energy Res. Spectrometer (PSPH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transverse Position</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>10 micron</td>
<td>10 μJ-10 mJ</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>relative</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gas and Solid Beam Position monitor (PBPG) and (PBPS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transverse Intensity Distribution</td>
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<td>10 micron</td>
<td>1 nJ-10 mJ</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>absolute</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Photon Beam Profile Monitor (PPRM)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monochromator</td>
<td>&gt; 4 keV</td>
<td>&lt;1e-4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>absolute</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Double Crystal Monochromator at AR2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pulse Length</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>0.5 fs</td>
<td>10 μJ-10 mJ</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>absolute</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gas Time Arrival Monitor (PTAG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEL Bandwidth</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>1.0E-04</td>
<td>10 μJ-10 mJ</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>relative</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Low Res. Spectrometer (PSPL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-res Spectrometer</td>
<td>~8-12 keV</td>
<td>&lt;1e-5</td>
<td>10 μJ-10 mJ</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>absolute</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Double Crystal Monochromator (ODCM) and 2D detector for spontaneous Radiation (PSRD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collimation</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>10 microns</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longitudinal Profile</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>0.5 fs</td>
<td>10 μJ-10 mJ</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>absolute</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coherence</td>
<td>12 keV</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>1 nJ-10 mJ</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>absolute</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* with direct beam on diode mounted on Photon Beam Profile Monitor (PPRM)

** with Gas Time Arrival Monitor (PTAG), more study are need for energy resolution requement
Photon Beam Intensity and Position Monitors

- Need to cover intensity range from spontaneous radiation to full SASE.
- Need absolute and relative measurements.
- Need to be non-destructive for the SASE beam.

- A multi-part approach:
  - Direct diode detectors for relative spontaneous radiation measurements.
  - Backscattering and gas-based detectors for relative intensity measurements.
  - Gas based detectors for absolute intensity measurements.
  - Gas and backscattering detectors for position measurements.

- Lots of similarities with the XFEL system, but few key differences.

- We are counting on collaboration and further work with Kai Tiedtke’s group for some of these devices.
High extraction voltage of up to 20 kV – 30 kV may have to be applied to prevent detection of highly energetic photoelectrons by the ion detector.
XGMD requirements for SwissFEL

- Photon energy range: 2 to 12.4 keV
- Number of pulses per second: 100
- Relative signal measurement and evaluation time: < 2 ms per pulse (for feedback)
- Relative uncertainty (pulse to pulse): < 1 % (for more than $10^{10}$ photon per pulse)
- Absolute signal evaluation time: seconds (no feedback).
- Absolute uncertainty for the pulse energy: <10 %
- Operating pressure: $10^{-6}$ mbar – $10^{-4}$ mbar
- Needs to be EPICS compatible
- Combined with the gas-based position monitor?
Gas based intensity monitor schematic summary

Valves & interlocks

Pump system

Gas pressure stabilization

Timing and Event system

Integrated current readout

Pressure & temp. information

Gas Supply

Pressure requirements for measurement

Power supplies

E-field generation

(Possible) power for multiplier

(Approximate) wavelength information (from machine)

Lookup tables and data evaluation

Machine feedback/integration and data storage

All at 100 Hz (several milliseconds per pulse)!
Gas split diode position monitor

Needs 10 micrometer accuracy

Works for all photon energies!
Position monitor schematic summary

- Valves & interlocks
- Pump system
- Timing and Event System
- Integrated current Readout #1
- Integrated current Readout #2
- Horizontal/vertical beam position calculation
- Gas Supply
- Pressure requirements for measurement
- Gas based position monitor
- Power supplies
- E-field generation
- Power for multiplier

All at 100 Hz (several milliseconds per pulse)!
Diode and back-scattering monitors

Tono et al., Rev. Sci. Inst. 82, 023108(2011)
Diode and back-scattering monitors

- Similar to the SACLA setup
- Diode for low intensity light, directly in beam (destructive)
- Back-scattering for high intensity light
- Only relative measurements for intensity
- Absolute position accuracy to 10 micrometers.
- Back-scattering only useful above 4 keV photon energy due to thickness of film
- Quality of film an issue
- Will need to be calibrated against the gas-based detectors to ensure diodes have not degraded
Bent grating spectrometer

detector
diamond diffraction grating
undiffracted beam
diffracted beam
bent Si crystal
to experiment

Courtesy of Christian David
Bent grating spectrometer

• Resolution of $10^{-4}$ or better, depending on the crystal—meets the requirements
• Can be used above 4 keV photon energy
• The Gotthard microstrip detector can be easily integrated with PSI infrastructure
• PSI expertise for development and building of all components
• The concept has been tested and works
• Possible collaboration and cooperation with the XFEL project
• Under development
• Needs either high fields or fast field rise times for good resolution
• Hard to meet criteria and still have a good dynamic range for jitter
90° offset

“Rough” timing to find our time window

One setup always in the linear region
• Chamber assembled and equipment tested (thanks Jens!)
• Waiting on laser to start tests (should be any day now)
• Tests at PSI with HHG, later a test at SACLA
• Hopefully lots of collaborations with other institutes
Destructive Monitors: screen solution

Courtesy of Rasmus Ischebeck

Courtesy of Luc Patthey (SACLAA screen)
Destructive Monitors

- Yag screens, a mirror, and a camera look at the beam profile and beam alignment destructively.
- An addition of an MCP can expand the use of the screens for spontaneous radiation measurements.
- Need high-resolution cameras.
- Most screens will be for checking alignment only—no need for fast cameras.
- Some will be made with fast cameras, for commissioning and machine use.
- 2D image analysis software will also be needed—such software exists already for EPICS at PSI.
Layout

Courtesy of Luc Patthey
Many thanks to the staff at PSI, most of all to:
The Laser group, led by Christoph Hauri;
The Vacuum group, including Peter Huber, Gaiffi Nazareno, and Lothar Schultz;
The Electronics group, led by Patrick Pollet;
The technicians, in particular Beat Rippstein;
The Controls group, particularly Elke Zimoch, Dirk Zimoch, and Timo Korheren;
Niklaus Schlumpf, Rasmus Ischebeck, Volker Schlott, Peter Wiegand, Luc Patthey,
Christian David (and his group), and Rafael Abela,
Outside of PSI: Kai Tiedtke (and his team), Jan Gruenert (and his team, especially Jens Buck),
Makina Yabashi (and his team),
LCLS staff, and all of the other collaborators around the world.
Along with all the others who are helping and supporting these projects and SwissFEL.

The future:
First write the work packages, defining the work and resources, hopefully by mid-year.
Then we get the resources and do the work!
Deadline for fully-functioning units is late 2015, early 2016, when the front end starts being built.