

FLASH – The Free-Electron Laser User Facility

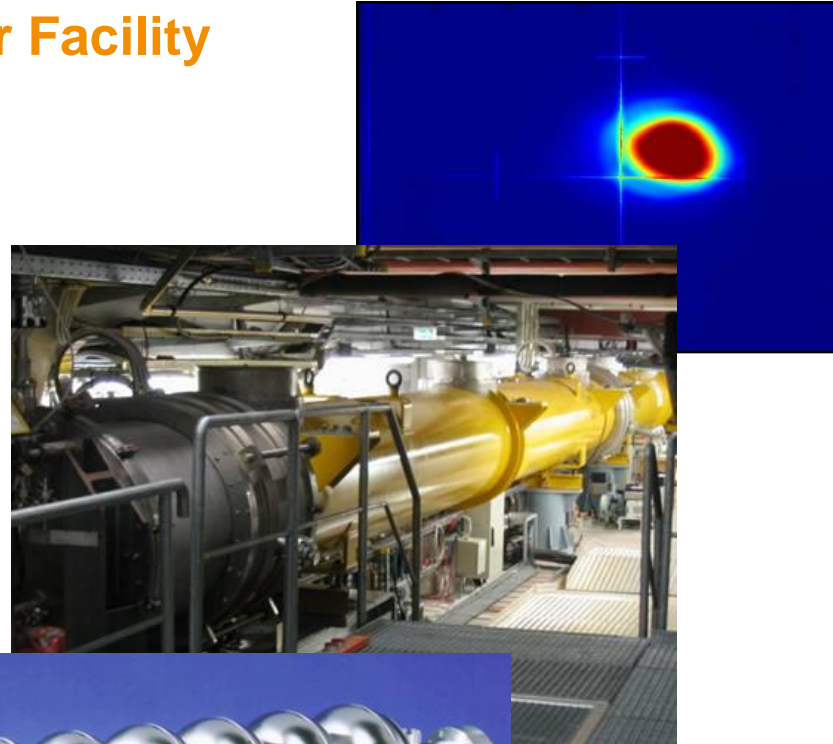
Accelerator

Performance and operational issues

Upgrade

Katja Honkavaara for the FLASH team
DESY

SRF 2009
Berlin, Germany
20 - 25 September 2009

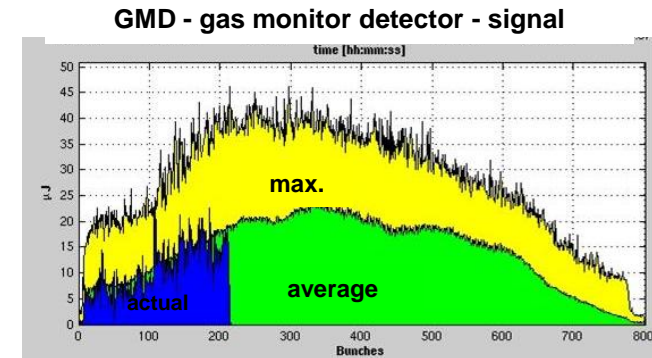
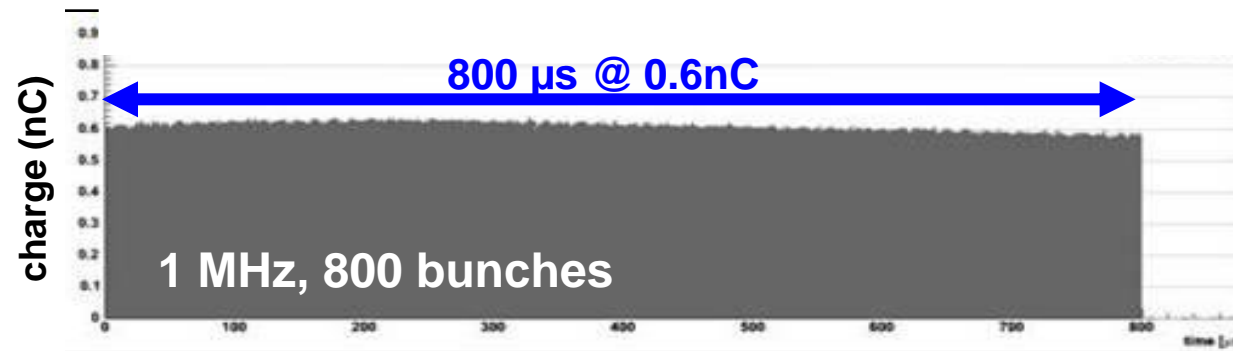


- > free-electron laser user facility since summer 2005
 - photon wavelength range from vacuum ultraviolet to soft x-rays
- > single-pass high-gain SASE FEL
 - SASE = self-amplified spontaneous emission
- > superconducting linac of six TESLA type accelerating modules (1 GeV)
- > FLASH is also a test bench for the European XFEL and the ILC



FLASH design goals reached in 2007

Lasing with a complete bunch train of 800 bunches at 13.4 nm



Electron beam energy of 1 GeV and lasing at 6.5 nm



Design-Strahlenergie für FLASH erreicht!
Elektronenstrahl mit 6 Modulen erstmals auf 1 GeV beschleunigt
FLASH Reaches Design Beam Energy!
Electron beam accelerated to 1 GeV with 6 modules for the first time

Der Durchbruch passierte wieder in einer Nachtschicht, genauer am 21.9.2007, um 0:57 Uhr. Dieses Mal ging es um das Erreichen der geplanten maximalen Strahlenergie. Ziel: Betrieb mit höchster Energie – Ergebnis: 1 GeV Energie!! Gemessenes Spektrum der spontanen Emission: ~ 6,3 nm, so der Eintrag im elektronischen Logbuch.



Während der letzten Wartungspause: Einbau des Beschleunigermoduls Nr. 6 in den FLASH-Tunnel. During the last shutdown: Installation of accelerator module no. 6 in the FLASH tunnel.

Das Team im Kontrollraum beobachtete im Wellen-

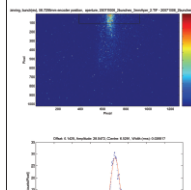
As usual, the breakthrough was achieved during a night shift, to be precise: on September 21 at 0:57 a.m. This time, the aim was to reach the planned maximum beam energy. "Goal: Operation to maximum energy – Achievements: 1 GeV! Spectrum of spontaneous emission measured: ~ 6.3 nm," reads the entry in the electronic logbook.

For the first time, the team in the control room ob-

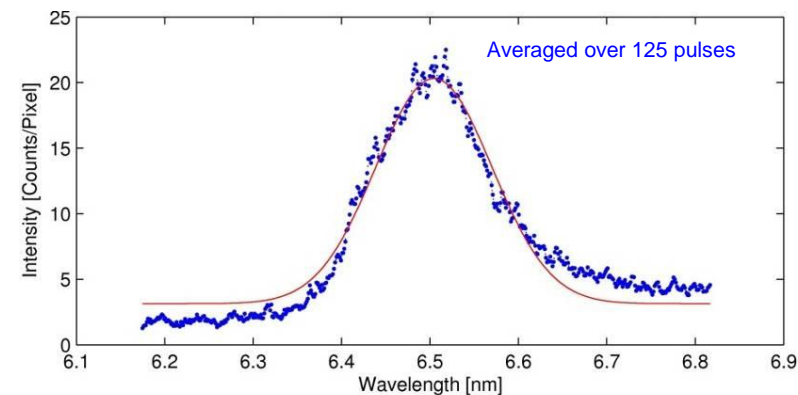


Wellenlängen-Weltrekord bei FLASH: 6,5 Nanometer!
Geplanter Designwert für die Laserblitze erzielt
Wavelength World Record at FLASH: 6.5 Nanometers!
Design value for laser flashes reached

Zwei Wochen nach dem Erreichen der maximalen Strahlenergie von 1 Giga-elektronenvolt kam aus dem Kontrollraum die Meldung: „Am 4. Oktober haben wir in den Abendstunden zum ersten Mal bei FLASH das Lasen bei einer Wellenlänge von 7 Nanometern (nm) beobachtet.“ Schon 24 Stunden später gelang es dem FLASH-Team, den für die



Two weeks after the maximum beam energy of 1 gigaelectronvolt was reached, the control room announced another milestone: "On the evening of October 4, we observed lasing at a wavelength of 7 nanometers (nm) at FLASH for the first time." Only 24 hours later, the FLASH team achieved the facility's design value of 6.5 nm. In FLASH, the electrons are accelerated to an energy of 986 megaelectron-

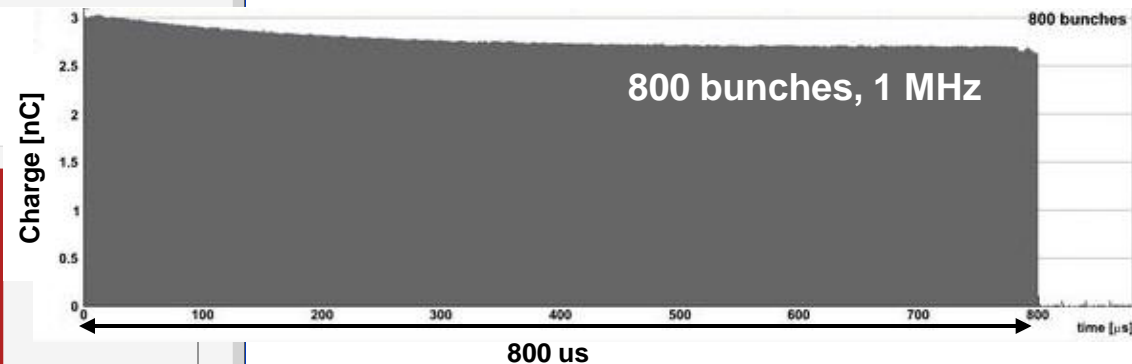
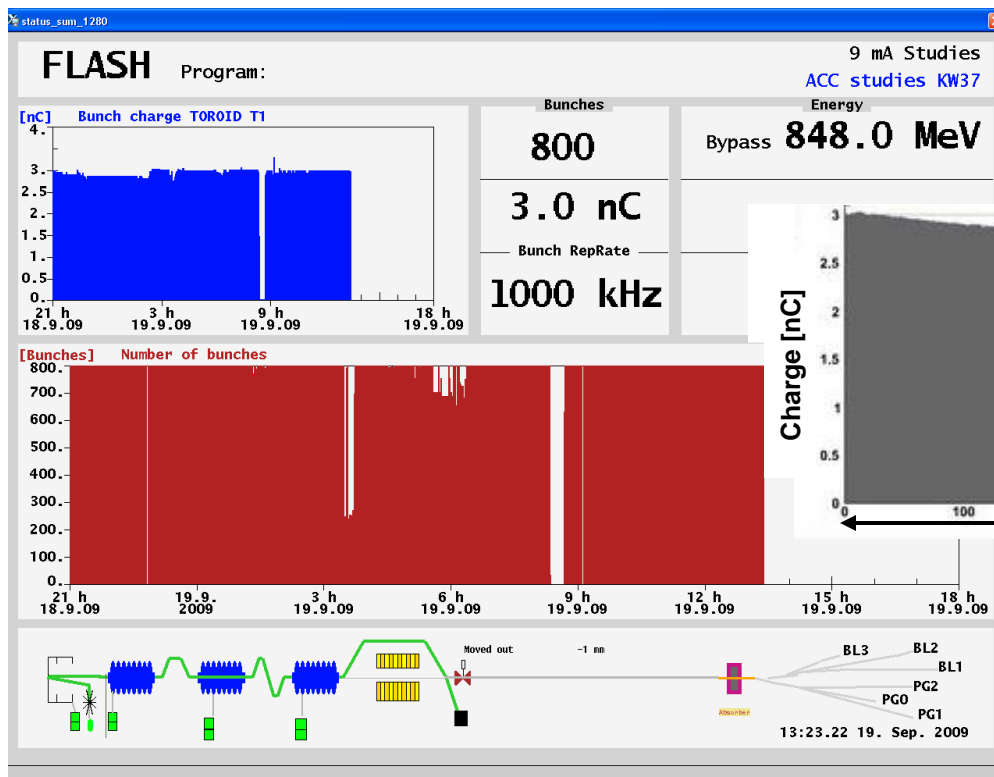


Full beam loading experiment in September 2009

- > demonstration of long-pulse high beam-loading operation
- > ILC driven international collaboration
 - important experiment also for FLASH and XFEL
- > more details: talk by B. Chase (THOBAU06)

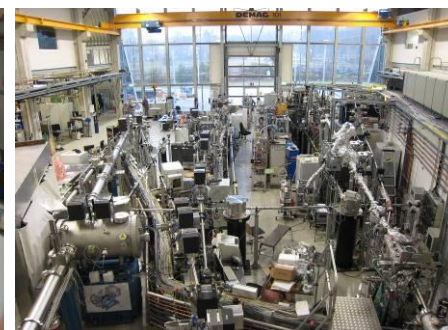
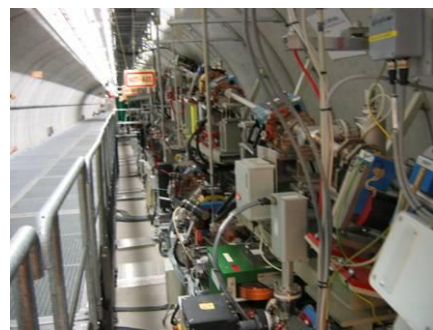
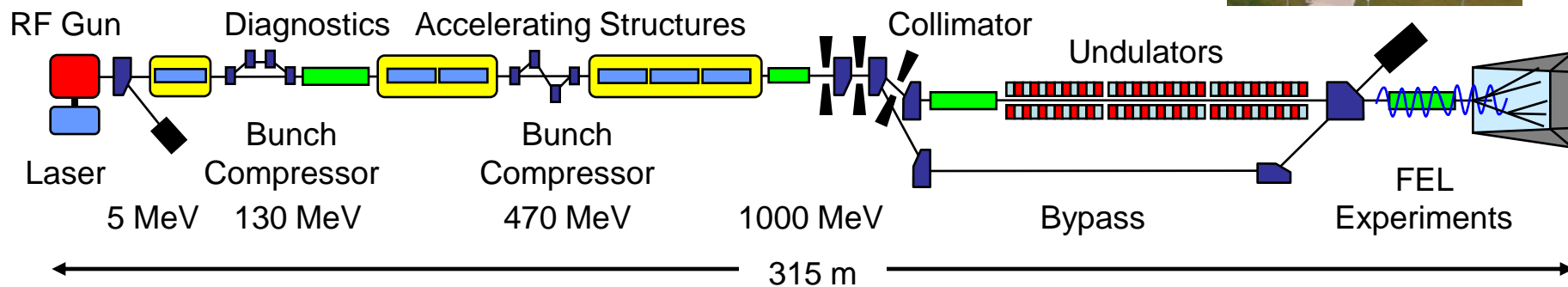
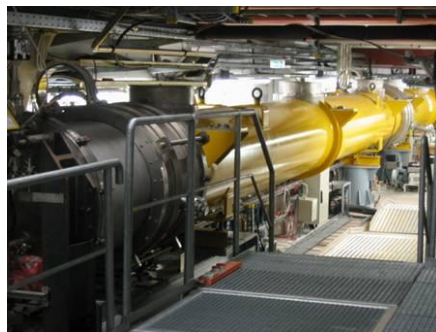
> status Sep-19 at 14 h

- 800 bunches, 3 nC, 1 MHz
- stable operation over several hours

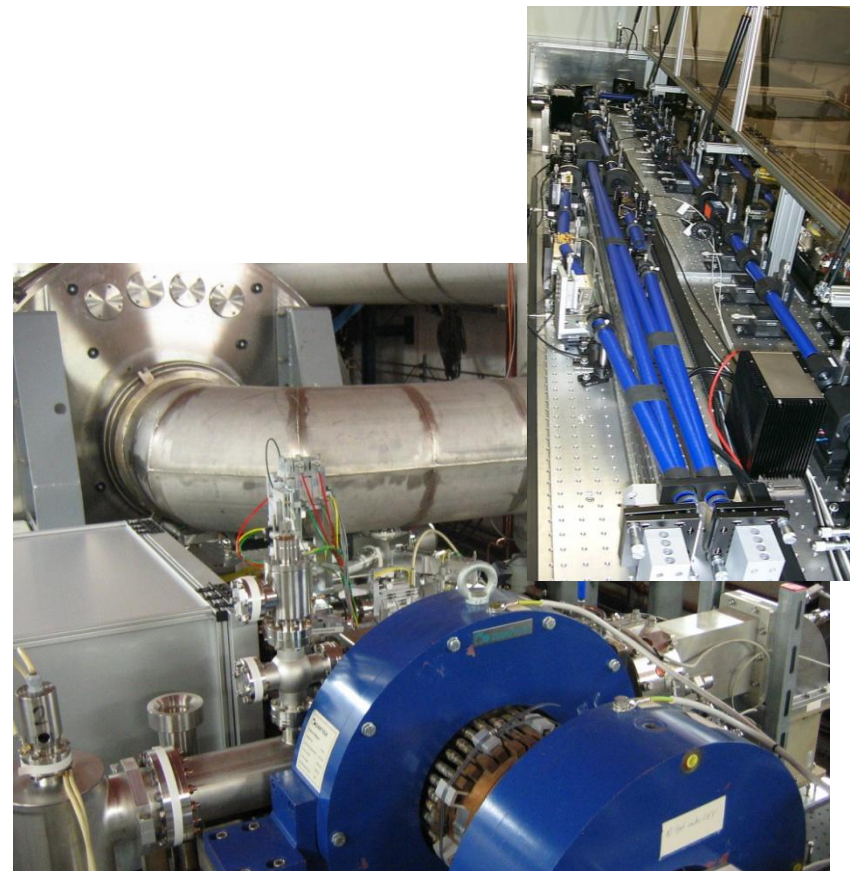


FLASH overview

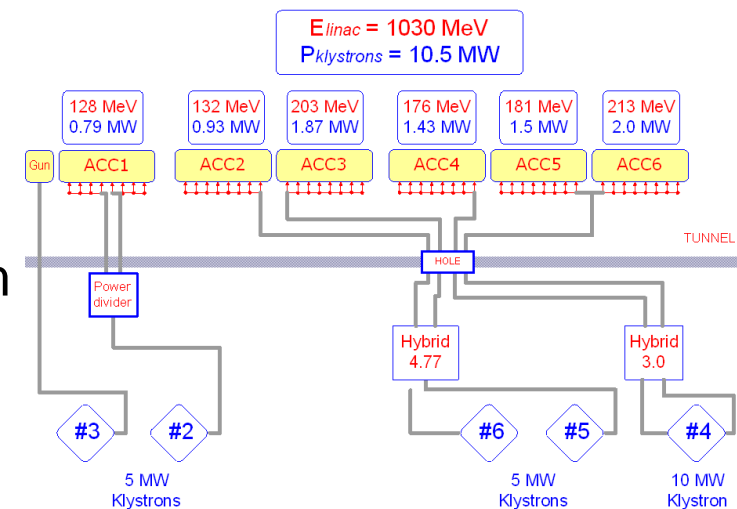
FLASH
Free-Electron Laser
in Hamburg



- > Nd:YLF based photocathode laser
- > normal conducting RF-gun
 - operated at 1.3 GHz
 - gradient on cathode 46 MV/m (max)
 - RF pulse length 100 to 900 μ s
- > Cs₂Te cathode
- > charge variable to some extend
 - SASE operation: 0.5 nC – 1 nC
 - max charge ~ 3 nC
- > macro-pulse repetition rate 5 Hz
 - number of bunches and bunch spacing within the train variable
e.g. 1 MHz, 500 kHz, 200 kHz, 100 kHz, 40 kHz

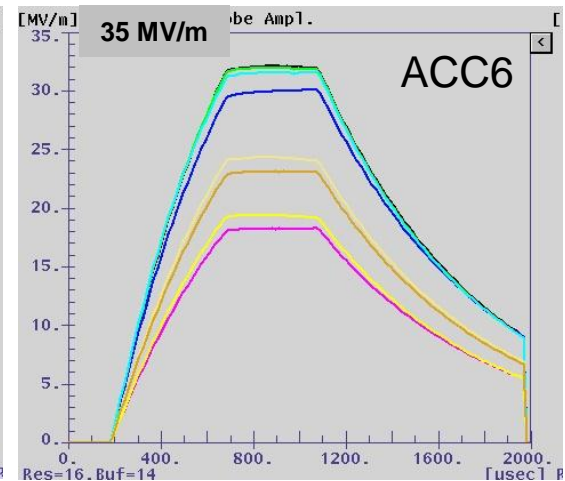
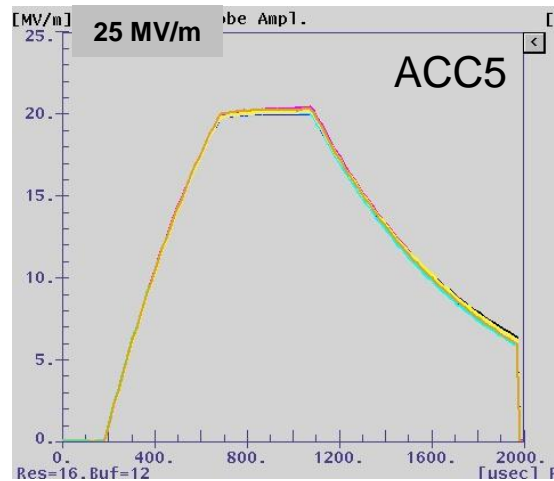
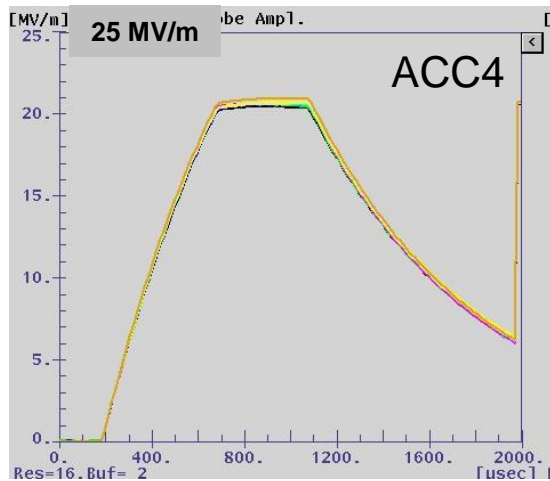
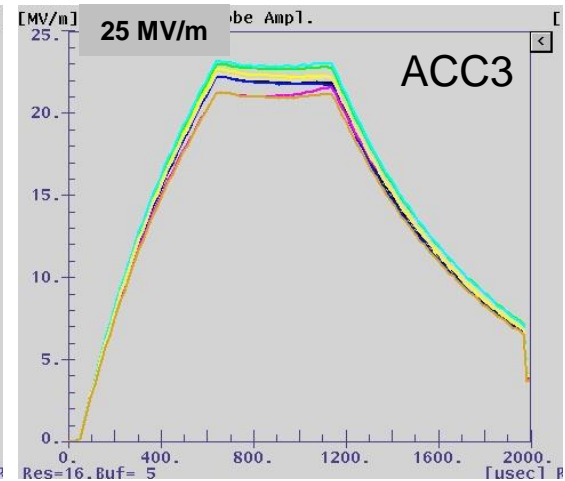
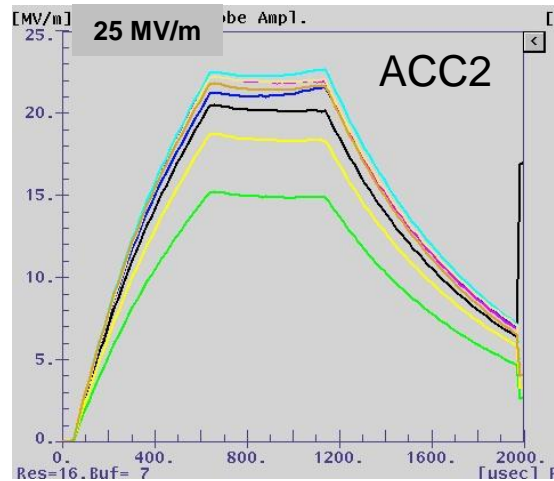
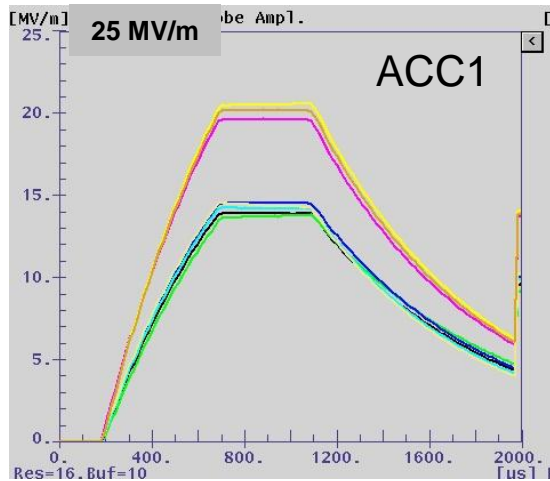


- > six TESLA type accelerating modules
 - each having eight 9-cell superconducting niobium cavities operated at 1.3 GHz
- > energy upgrade to 1 GeV in 2007
 - 6th module installed, 3rd module replaced
 - both new modules ≥ 25 MV/m in average
 - 4 cavities of 6th module ≥ 30 MV/m
- > 4 RF stations
 - three 5 MW and one 10 MW klystrons
- > 6th module has XFEL type waveguide system
 - RF power to cavity pairs individually adjusted
→ optimization of performance



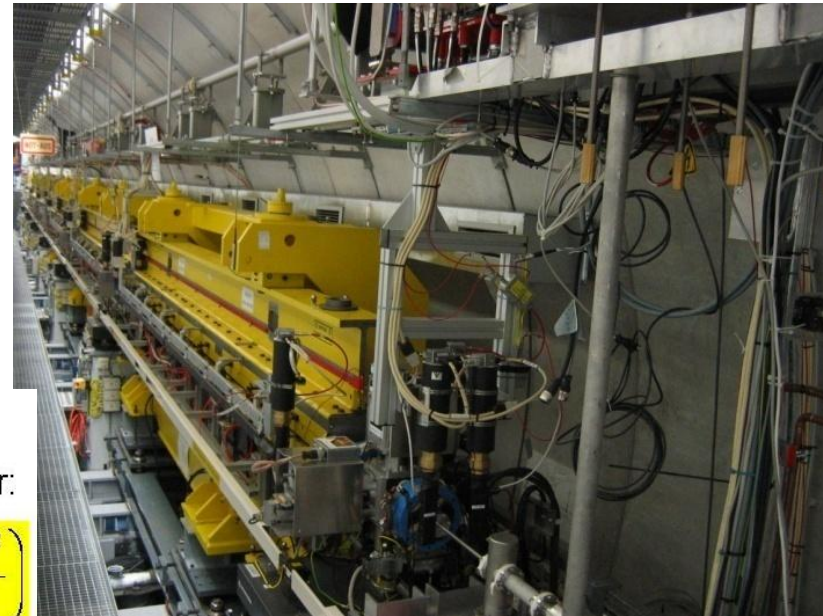
Example of operating gradients

➤ example of gradients of individual cavities during a 7 nm FEL user run



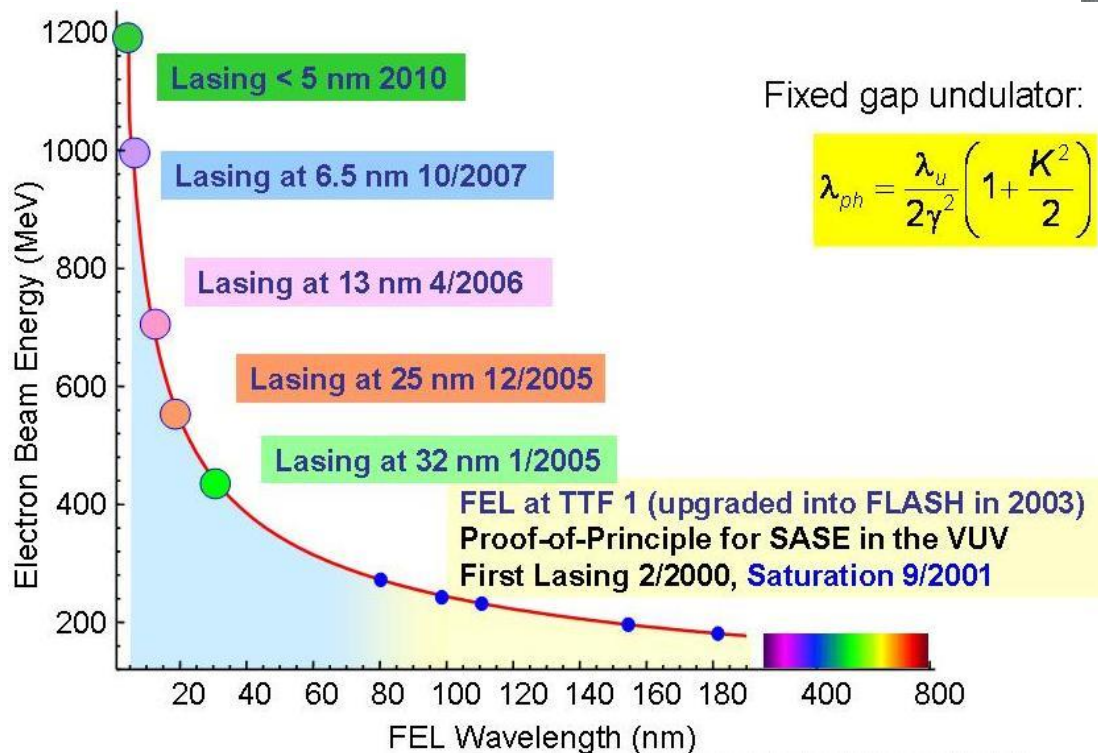
➤ high-gain single-pass FEL requires a long undulator system

- 6 modules with a total length 27.3 m
- permanent NdFeB magnets
- fixed gap of 12 mm



Fixed gap undulator:

$$\lambda_{ph} = \frac{\lambda_u}{2\gamma^2} \left(1 + \frac{K^2}{2} \right)$$

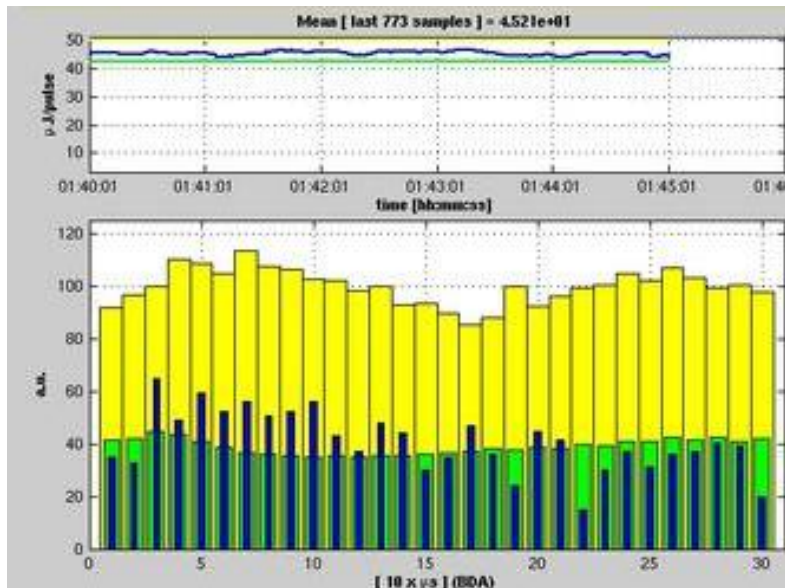
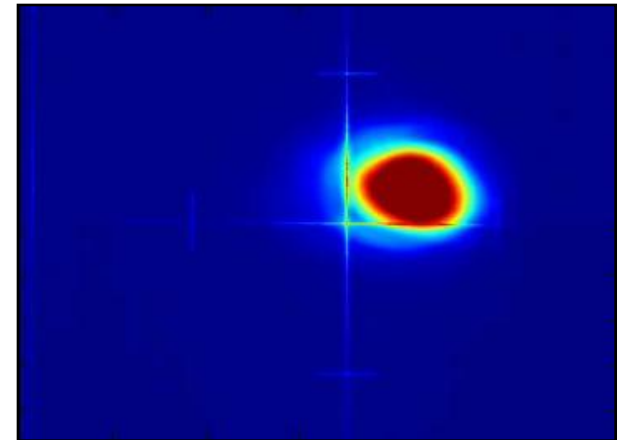


➤ changing photon wavelength requires a change of the electron beam energy

Typical user operation parameters:

Wavelength range (fundamental)	6.8 – 47 nm
Average single pulse energy	10 – 100 μJ
Pulse duration (FWHM)	10 – 50 fs
Peak power (from av.)	1 – 5 GW
Average power (example for 500 pulses/sec)	~ 15 mW
Spectral width (FWHM)	~ 1 %
Peak Brilliance	$10^{29} - 10^{30}$ B

B = photons/ (s mrad² mm² 0.1%bw)

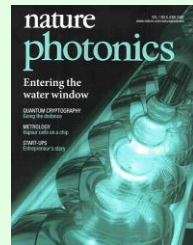


Multibunch SASE
signal (μJ)



Top performance at 13.7 nm:

Average energy	70 μJ
Peak energy	170 μJ
Pulse duration	10 fs
Peak power	>10 GW
Peak brilliance	$(6 \pm 3) 10^{29}$ B



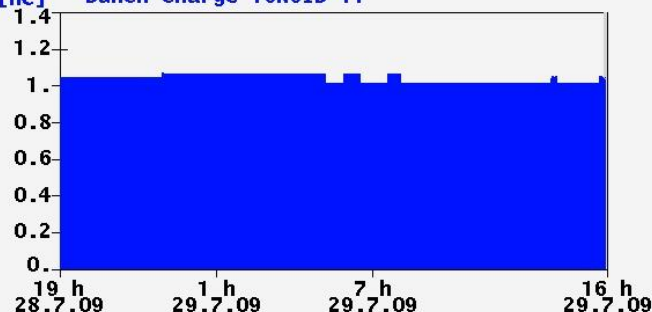
FLASH

Program:

7.02 nm \pm 0.05 nm, 30 bunches, 250 kHz, PG2, with PP Laser

User Run

[nC] Bunch charge TOROID T1



Bunches

30

1.0 nC

Bunch RepRate

200 kHz

Energy

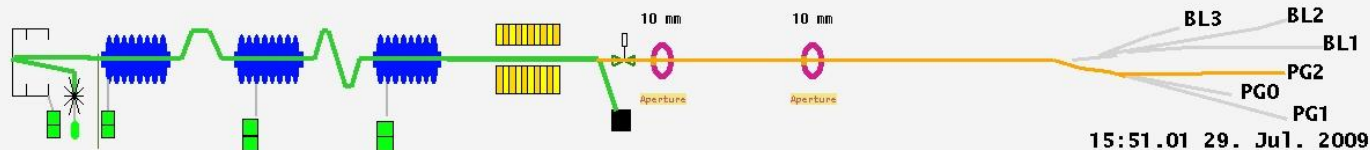
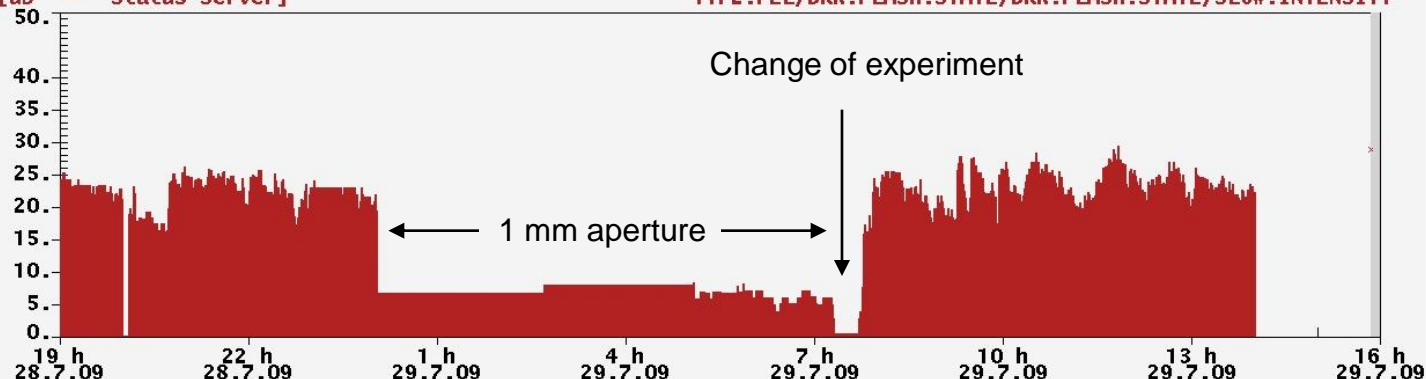
968.2 MeV

7.0 nm

28.9 μ J

[μ J] -- Status Server]

TTF2.FEL/BKR.FLASH.STATE/BKR.FLASH.STATE/SLOW.INTENSITY



- > world-wide unique light source
 - in the wavelength range of 47 nm to 6.8 nm
 - ultra-short FEL pulses (femtosecond range)
 - unprecedented brilliance
- > experiments on
 - diffraction imaging
 - solid state-, plasma-, and cluster-physics
 - femtosecond-chemistry, molecular-biology
 - ...
- > single-shot measurements
- > pump-and-probe experiments
- > ~ 60 publications + ~10 submitted on photon science experiments performed at FLASH
 - hasylab.desy.de/facilities/flash/publications/selected_publications



- > FLASH runs 7 days / week, 24 hours / day
- > beam time overbooked – by a factor of ~ 3
- > 2nd user period: Nov-26, 2007 – Aug-16, 2009

- ~ 300 days has been scheduled for user operation
- distributed in 4-week blocks

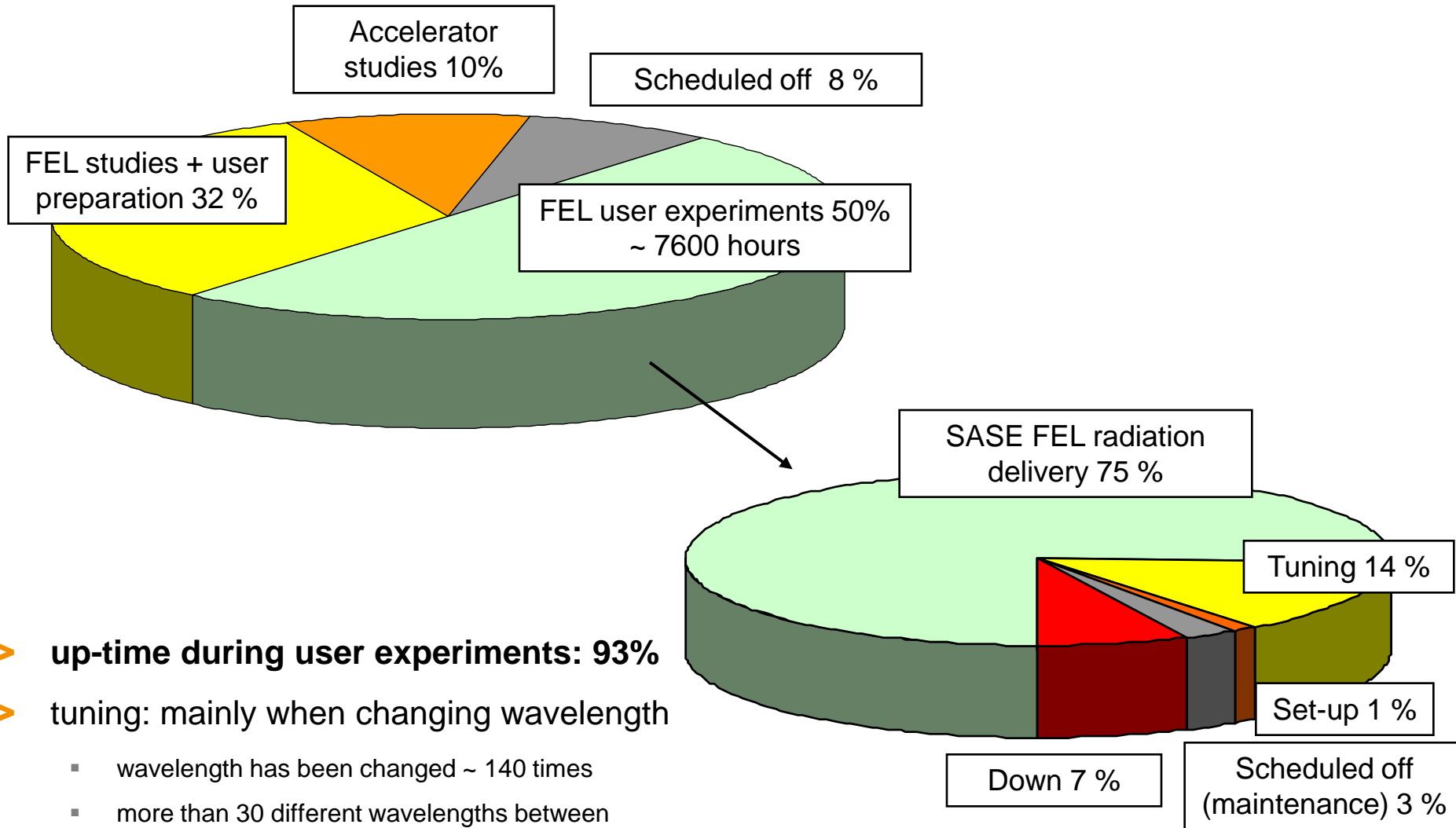
- > between user blocks: study weeks

- FEL physics studies
- improvements of the FLASH facility
- preparation of the next user block
- general accelerator studies

2-3 weeks three times per year
related to e.g. XFEL and ILC

	52	24.Dec - 30.Dec	5	Maintenance
January	1	31.Dec - 6.Jan	5	
2008	2	7.Jan - 13.Jan	4	Accelerator studies
	3	14.Jan - 20.Jan	4	
	4	21.Jan - 27.Jan	2	FEL studies
February	5	28.Jan - 3.Feb	2	
	6	4.Feb - 10.Feb	3	
	7	11.Feb - 17.Feb	1	User Run
	8	18.Feb - 24.Feb	1	
	9	25.Feb - 2.Mar	1	
March	10	3.Mar - 9.Mar	1	
	11	10.Mar - 16.Mar	2	FEL studies
	12	17.Mar - 23.Mar	2	
	13	24.Mar - 3.Jan	3	
April	14	31.Mar - 6.Apr	1	User Run
	15	7.Apr - 13.Apr	1	
	16	14.Apr - 20.Apr	1	
	17	21.Apr - 27.Apr	1	

Time distribution during 2nd user run



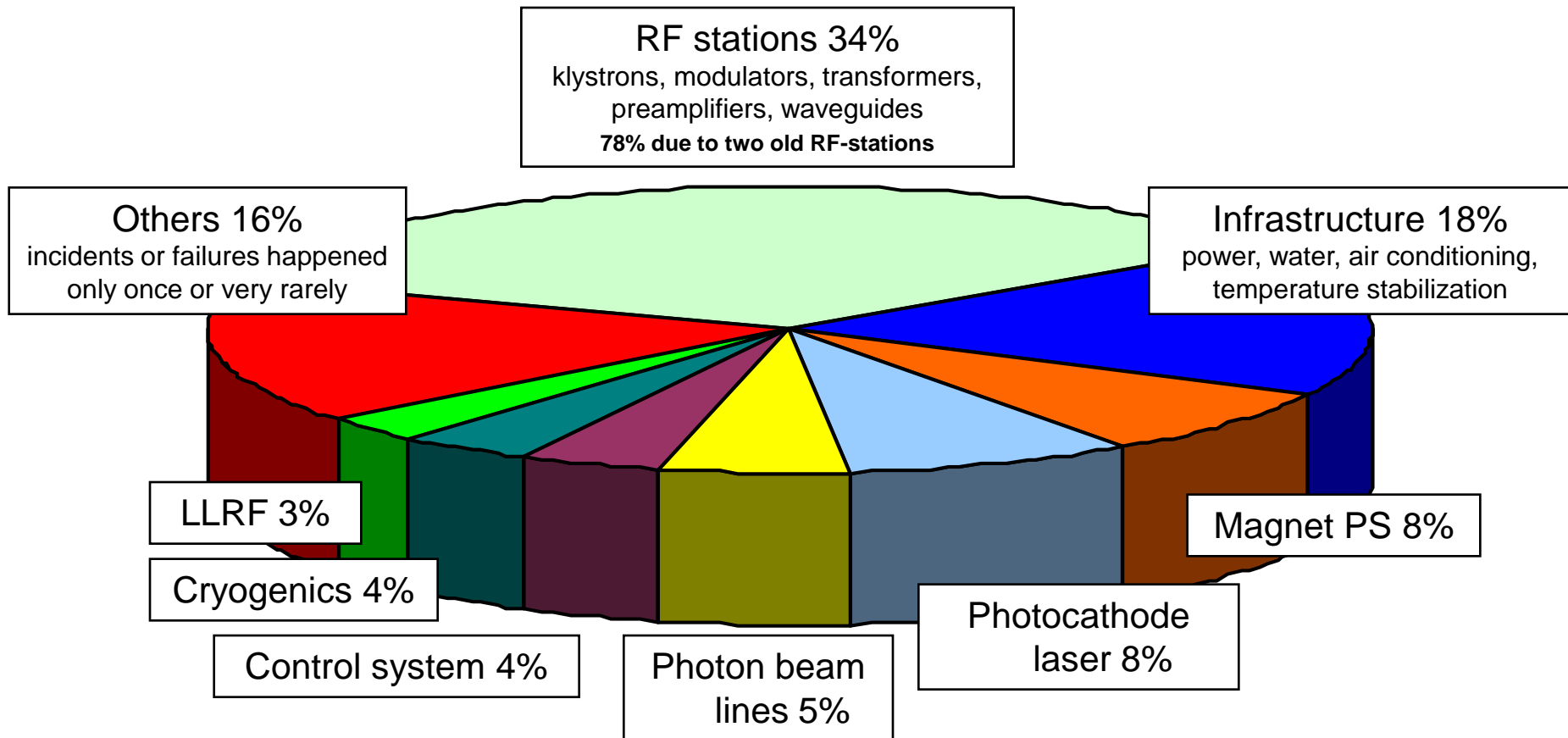
> **up-time during user experiments: 93%**

> **tuning: mainly when changing wavelength**

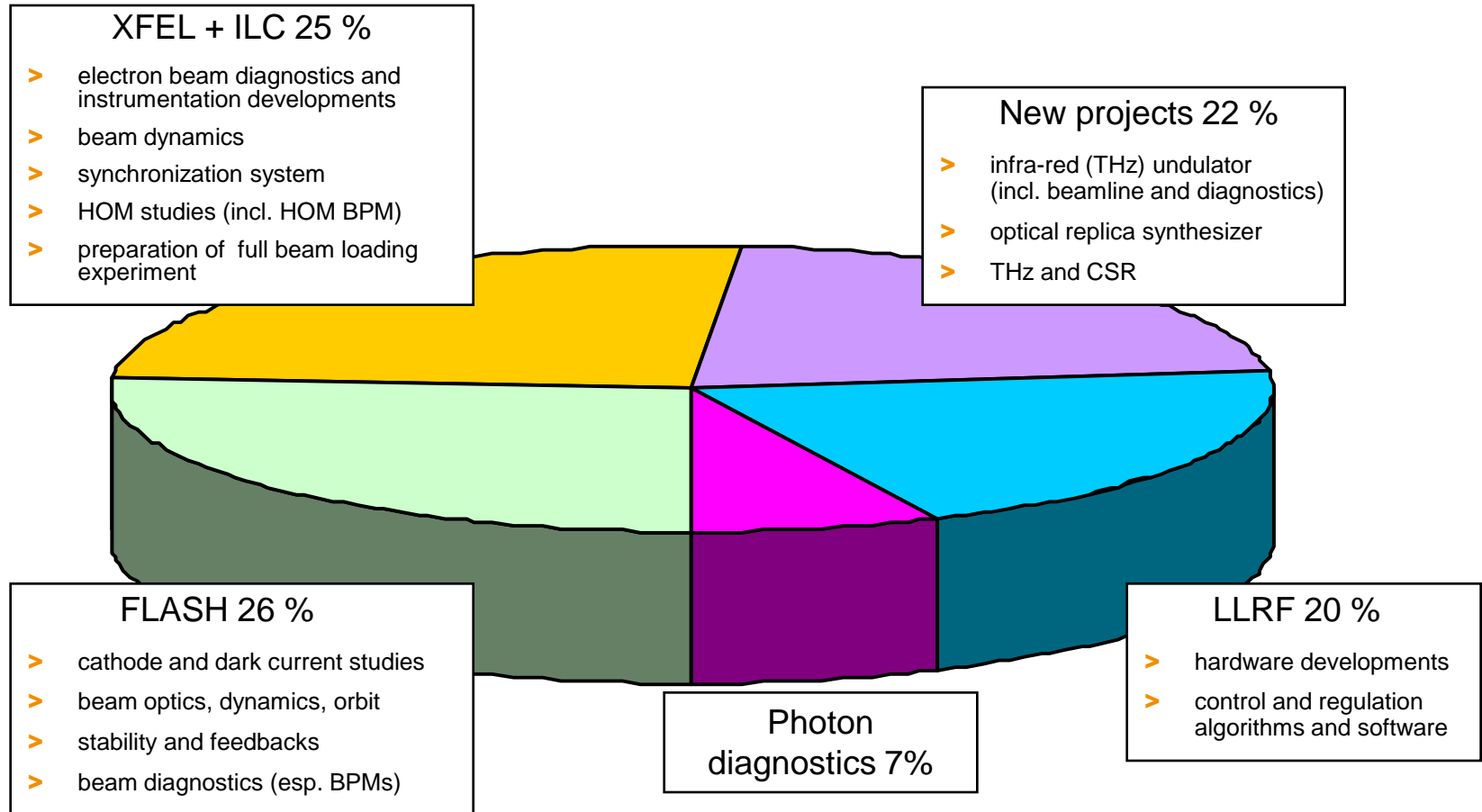
- wavelength has been changed ~ 140 times
- more than 30 different wavelengths between 6.8 nm and 40.5 nm delivered for users

Down time during user experiments

Total downtime 7%

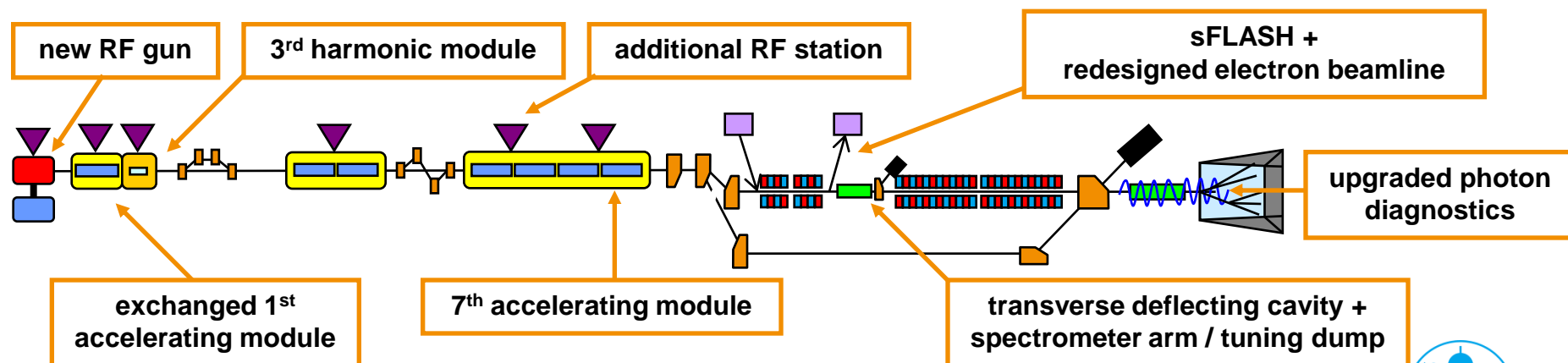


Developments totally ~ 3600 hours

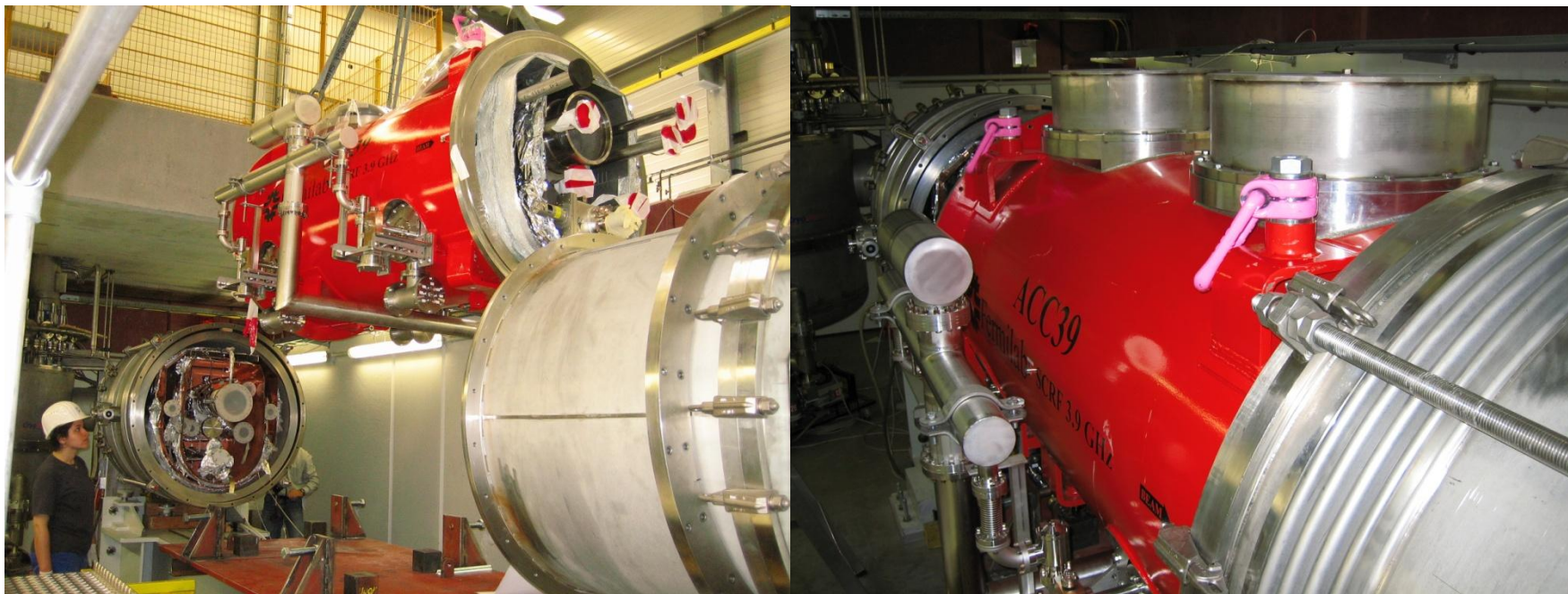


Note: 2 weeks dedicated for full beam loading experiment in September 2009 not included

- 5 months upgrade shutdown starting September-21, 2009
- major modifications for the FLASH facility
 - exchange of the RF gun and 1st accelerating module
 - installation the 3rd harmonic (3.9 GHz) module
 - installation of the 7th TESLA type accelerating module
 - installation of an experiment for seeded VUV radiation “sFLASH”
→ replacement of electron beam line between collimators and SASE undulators (~ 40 meters)
 - upgrades of RF stations and waveguide distribution
 - upgrades of photon diagnostics



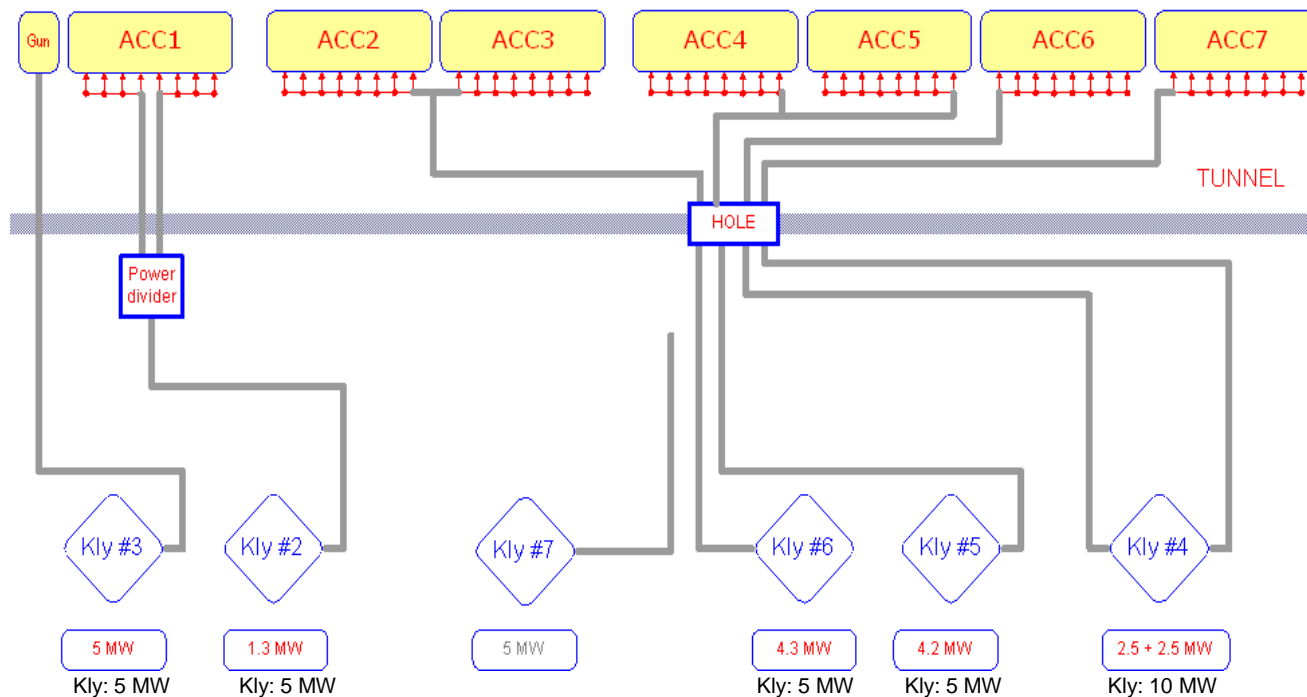
- 3rd harmonic module will be installed after the first accelerating module
 - linearization of the longitudinal phase space
- 4 nine-cell superconducting cavities operated at 3.9 GHz
- more details: talk by E. Harms (MOOBAU01)



- 7th TESLA type accelerating module (XFEL prototype)
- electron beam energy up to ~ 1.2 GeV \leftrightarrow ~ 5 nm photon wavelength
- more details: talk by H. Weise (MOOAAU02) and poster by D. Kostin (TUPPO005)



- 2 old RF stations (in operation more than 10 years) will be replaced
- additional RF station to optimize the operation with seven modules
- optimized XFEL type waveguide distribution for the 7th module
 - power for each cavity pair adjusted individually, as already the case for the 6th module



- > FLASH is a world-wide unique light source
 - in the wavelength range of 47 nm to 6.8 nm
 - ultra-short FEL pulses (10 to 50 fs)
 - unprecedented brilliance
- > FLASH is also a world-wide unique test facility for superconducting RF technology
- > upgrade shutdown starting end of September 2009
 - 7th accelerating module to increase electron beam energy to 1.2 GeV (5 nm)
 - 3rd harmonic module
 - seeding experiment sFLASH
- > commissioning of the upgraded facility in spring 2010
- > 3rd FEL user period starting in summer 2010