

XFEL Performance achieved at PAL-XFEL

H.S. Lee
On Behalf of PAL-XFEL

Pohang Accelerator Laboratory

Location of PAL-XFEL



PAL-XFEL

0.1 nm hard X-ray FEL using a 10 GeV normal conducting linac

Apr. 2011: PAL-XFEL project started

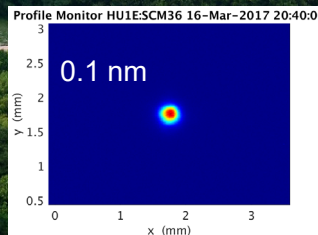
Jun. 2012: Ground-breaking

Dec. 2014: Building completed

Jan. 2016: Installation completed

Apr. 2016: Commissioning started

Jun. 2017: User-service started



◆ 14 Jun. 2016 First SASE lasing at 0.5 nm

◆ 28 Oct. 2016 Lasing at 0.15 nm

◆ 27 Nov. 2016 Saturation of 0.15 nm

◆ 16 Mar. 2017 Saturation of 0.1 nm

Outline

◆ Status of PAL-XFEL

- Parameters
- Commissioning results

◆ Performance of PAL-XFEL

- FEL optimization
- FEL stability
- 20 fs timing jitter

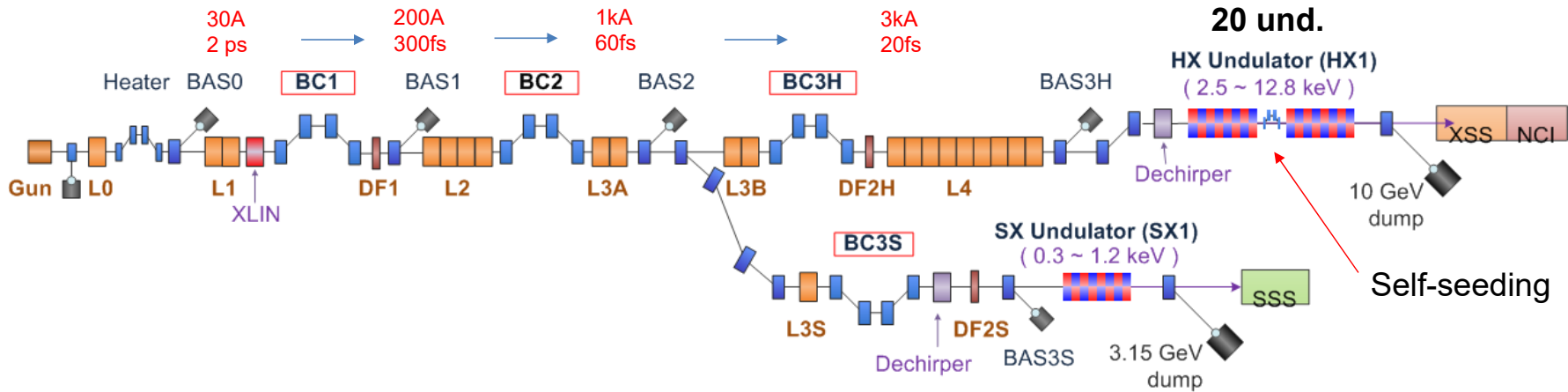
◆ Self-seeding

◆ Summary

Brief Timeline

- April 2011 PAL-XFEL project started
- Sep. 2012 Construction started
- Jan. 2015 Building completed
- Dec. 2015 Installation completed
- April 12, 2016 Commissioning started
- June 14, 2016 First SASE lasing at 0.5 nm
- Oct. 28, 2016 Lasing at 0.15 nm
- Nov. 27, 2016 Saturation of 0.15 nm (project completed)
- March 16, 2017 Saturation of 0.1 nm (design goal achieved)
- June 7, 2017 First User Service
- May 30, 2018 Self-Seeding Test
- Nov. 2018 Permission granted to operate up to 11 GeV
- Mar. 2019 60 Hz operation started

PAL-XFEL Parameters

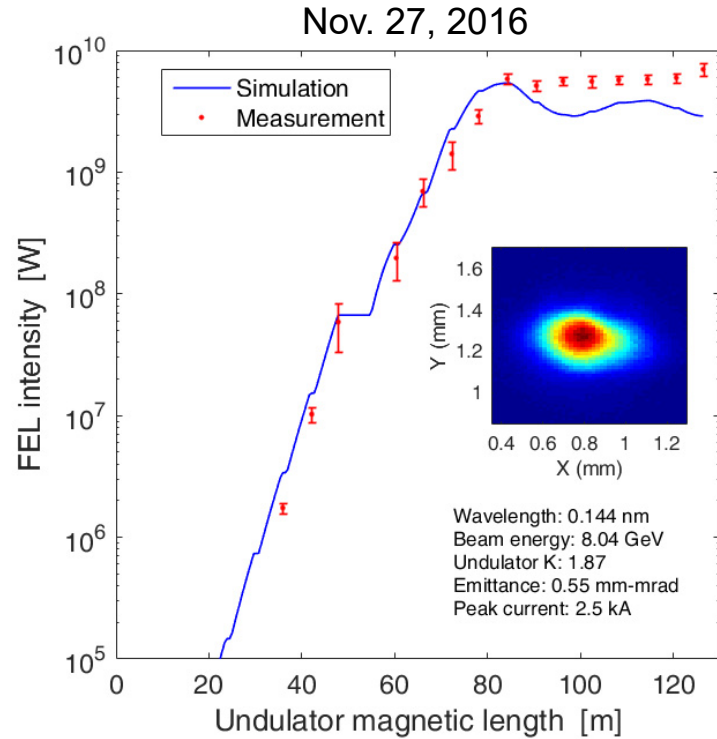


Main parameters

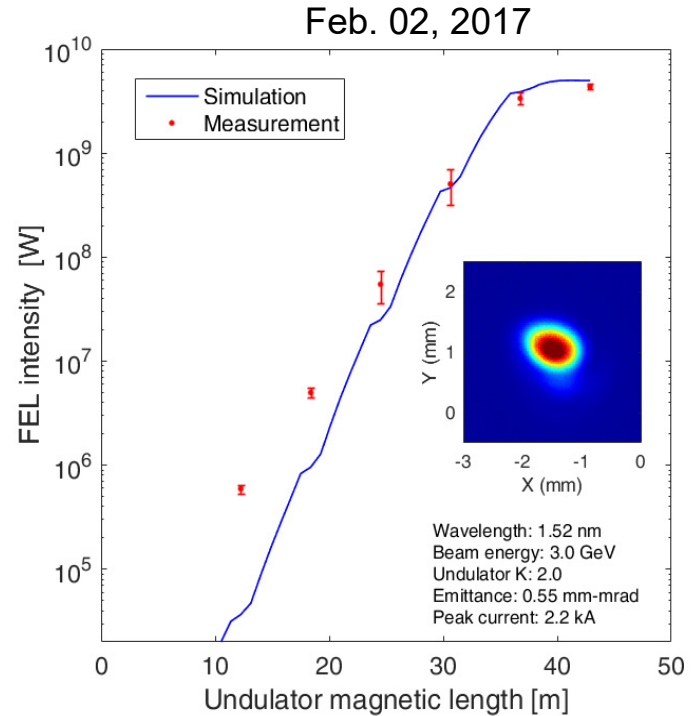
e ⁻ Energy	11 GeV
e ⁻ Bunch charge	20-200 pC
Slice emittance	< 0.4 mm mrad
Repetition rate	60 Hz
Pulse duration	5 fs – 50 fs
Peak current	3 kA
SX line switching	DC magnet
(to be changed to Kicker by 2020)	

Undulator Line	HX1	SX1
Photon energy [keV]	2.0 ~ 14.5	0.25 ~ 1.25
Beam Energy [GeV]	4 ~ 11	3.0
Wavelength Tuning	energy	gap
Undulator Type	Planar, out-vac.	Planar
Undulator Period / Gap [mm]	26 / 8.3	35 / 9.0

Saturation Curve

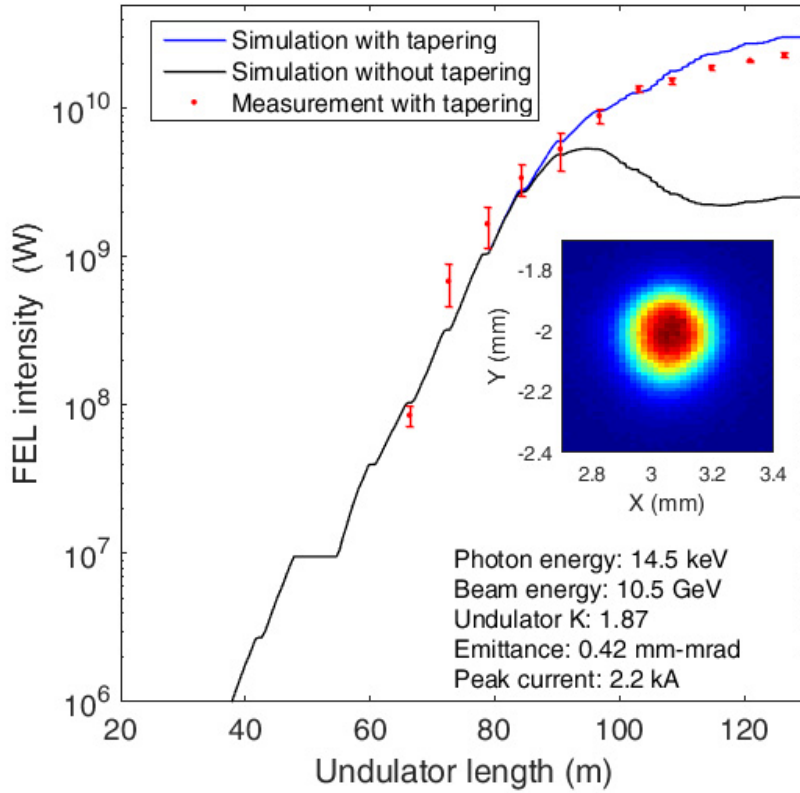


Hard X-ray

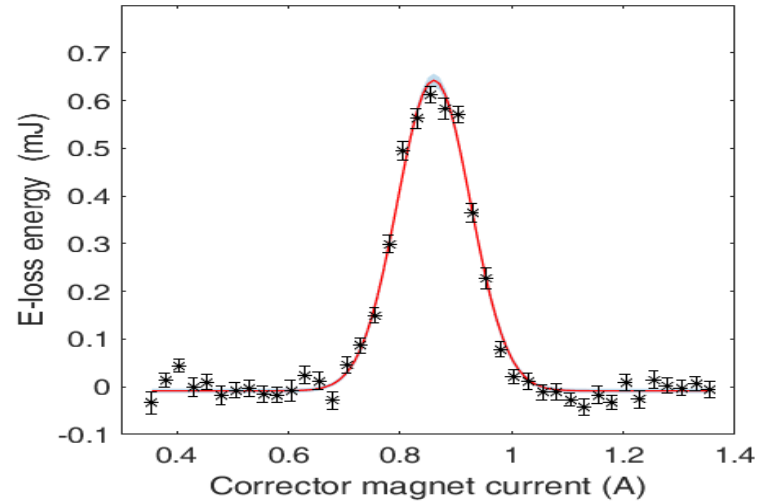


Soft X-ray

Saturation of 14.5 keV FEL (Nov. 07, 2017)



- E-beam: 10.5 GeV
- FEL beam energy: 0.65 mJ
= 2.8×10^{11} photons/pulse



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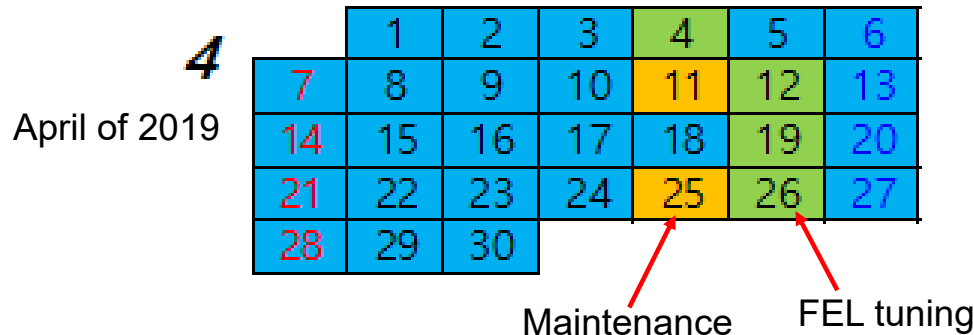
◆ Summary

FEL Optimization Procedure

1. **e-Beam based alignment** in undulator section (2 hours)
2. **Undulator offset tuning** (15 min. for 20 undulators)
: to find the undulator field mid-plane
3. **Undulator gap tuning** (25 min. for 20 undulators)
: to find the gap distance for the same undulator K
4. **Lattice matching**
5. **Phase-shifter gap tuning** (15 min. for 20 undulators)
: phase matching between two undulators
6. Undulator tapering

Un-compressed
e-beam

compressed
e-beam

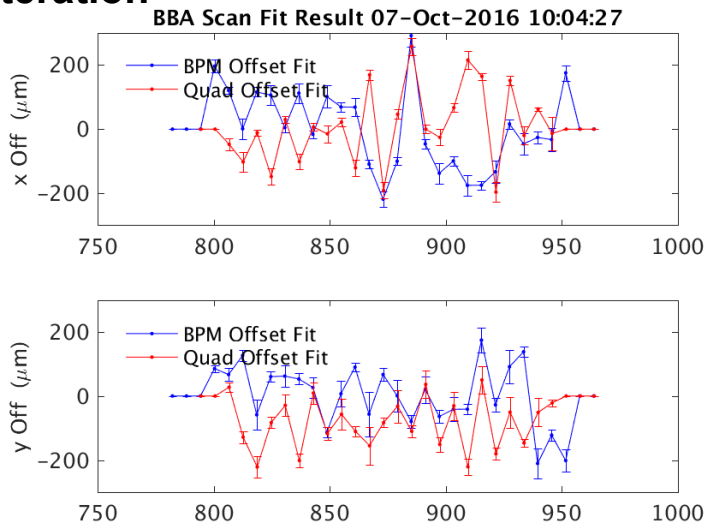


We do this procedure every week

Undulator BBA

- Same BBA algorithm as LCLS
- e-BBA is to find BPM and Quad offsets on straight line
 - Beam positions are measured at four different beam energy: 4.0, 5.0, 6.6 and 10 GeV
 - Calculate the BPM and Quad offsets for dispersion free, and apply them to the BPM's BBA offset and quad mover offset, respectively.
 - Repeat 1) & 2) until the calculated BPM offsets are smaller than 5 μm
- It takes about 10 minutes for one iteration.** At least 7 or 8 iterations are required.

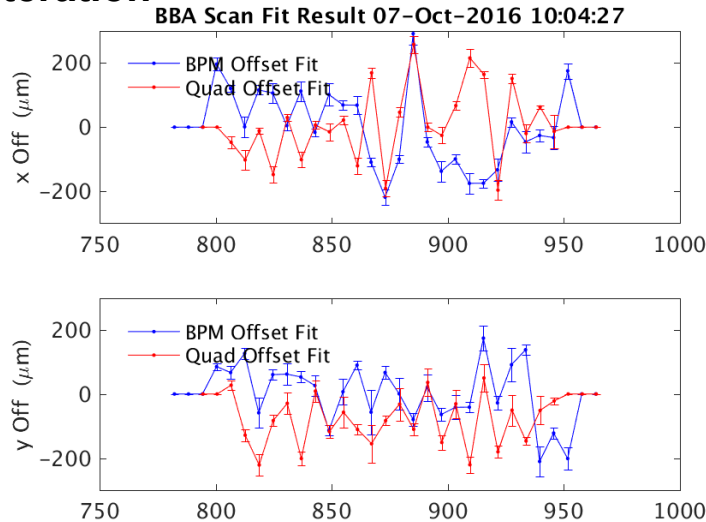
1-st iteration



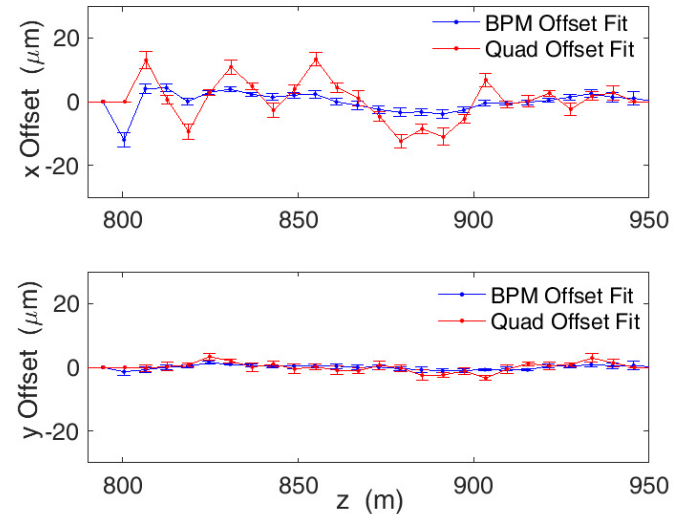
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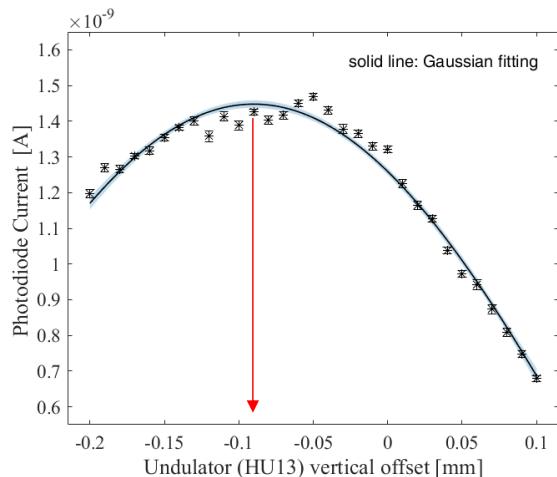
1-st iteration



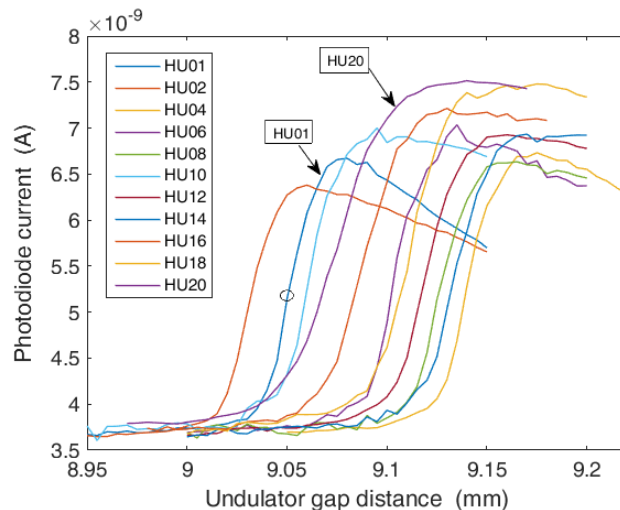
8-th iteration



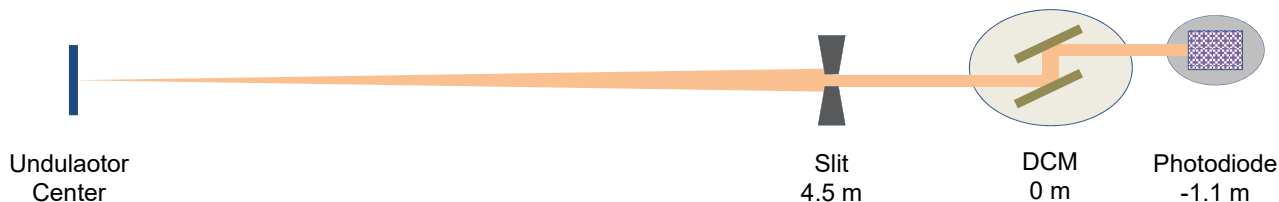
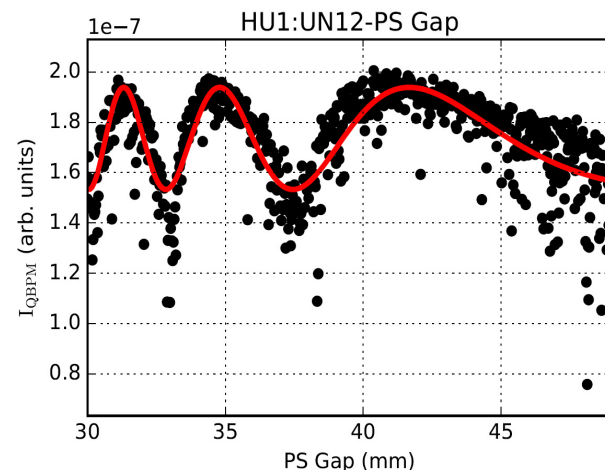
Undulator Offset Tuning (for undulator field mid-plane)



Undulator Gap Tuning (gap distance for the same undulator K)



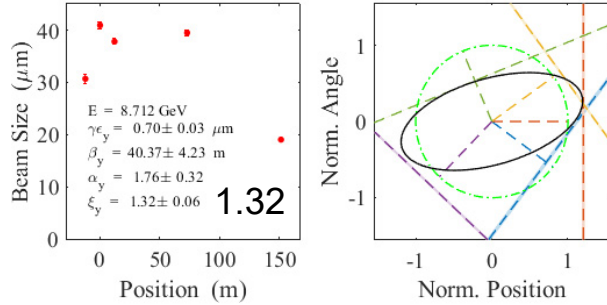
Phase-shifter Gap Tuning (phase matching between two undulators)



Undulator Lattice Matching

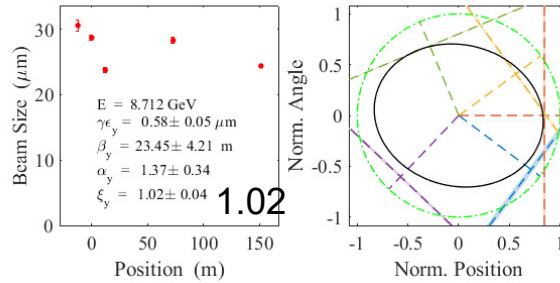
before

Ver. plane

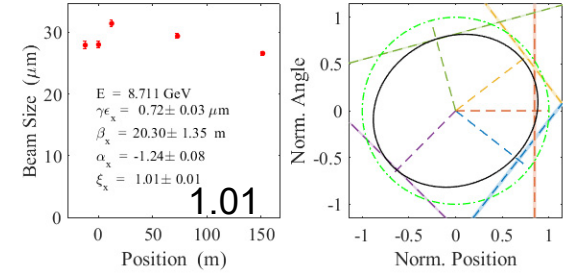


after

Ver. plane

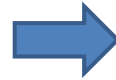
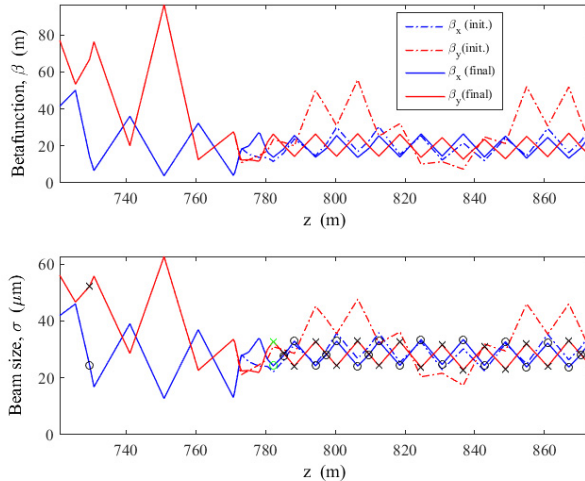


Hor. plane

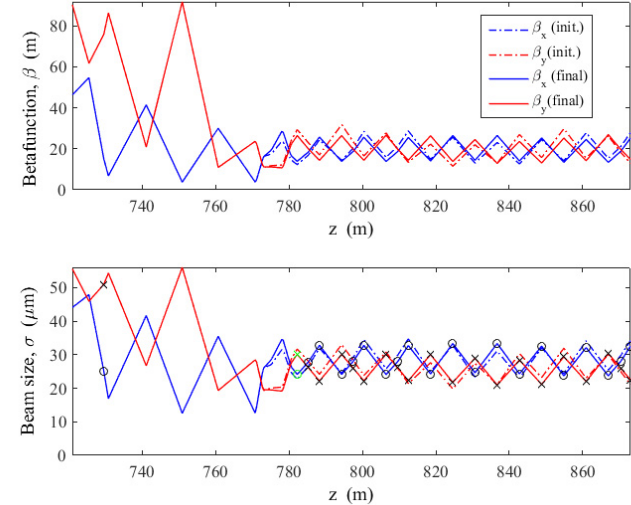


y-Emittance: 0.58

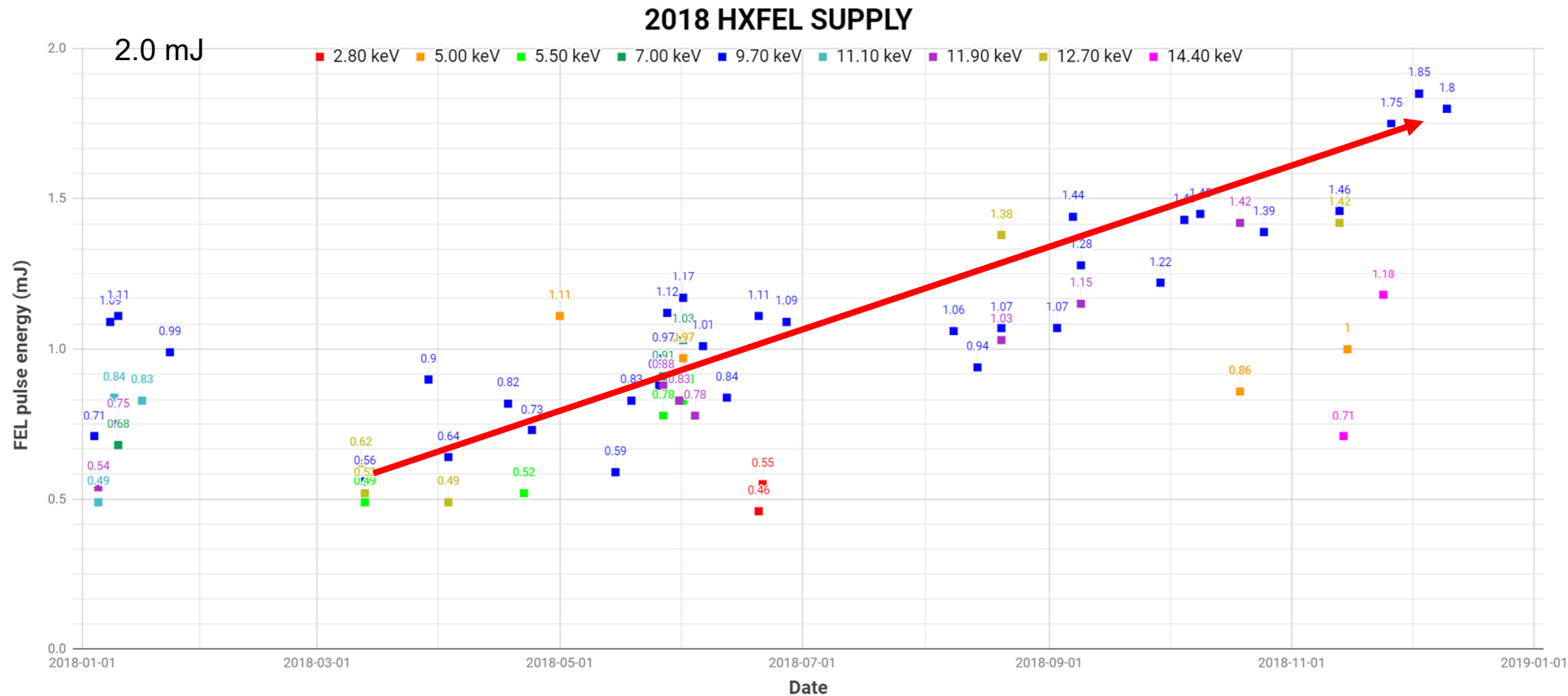
x-Emittance: 0.72



(matching)



FEL Energy delivered to Users (2018)



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- FEL optimization
- **FEL stability**
- 20 fs timing jitter

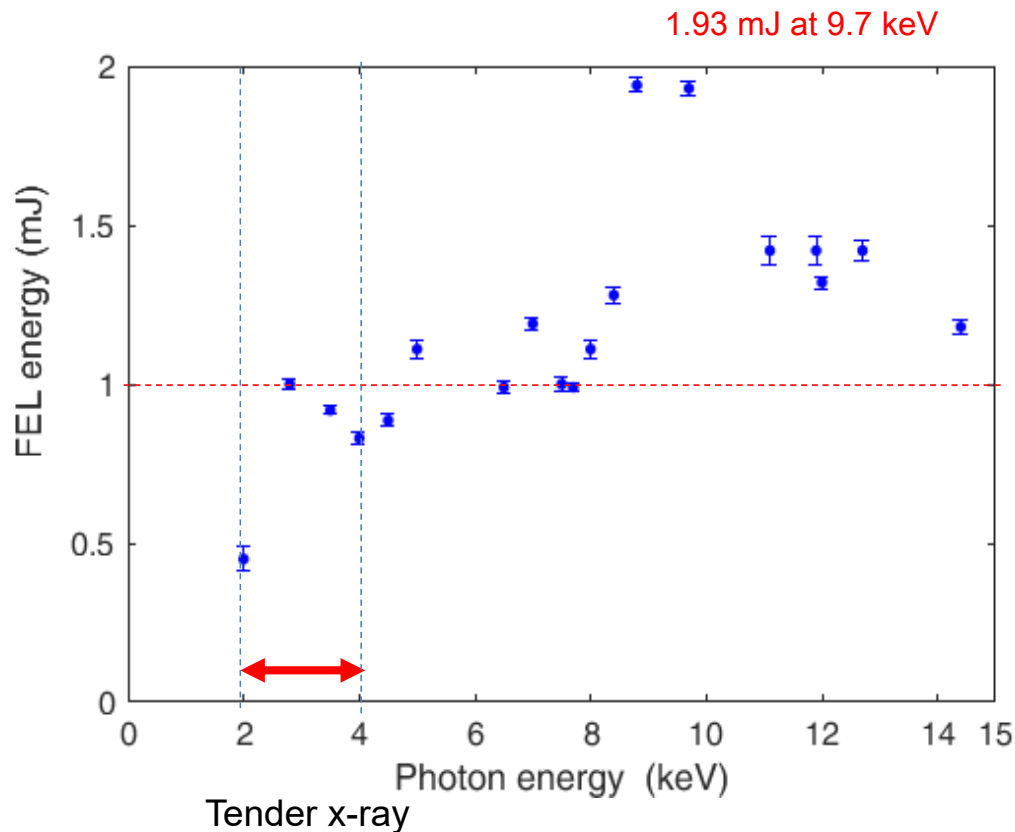
◆ Self-seeding

◆ Summary

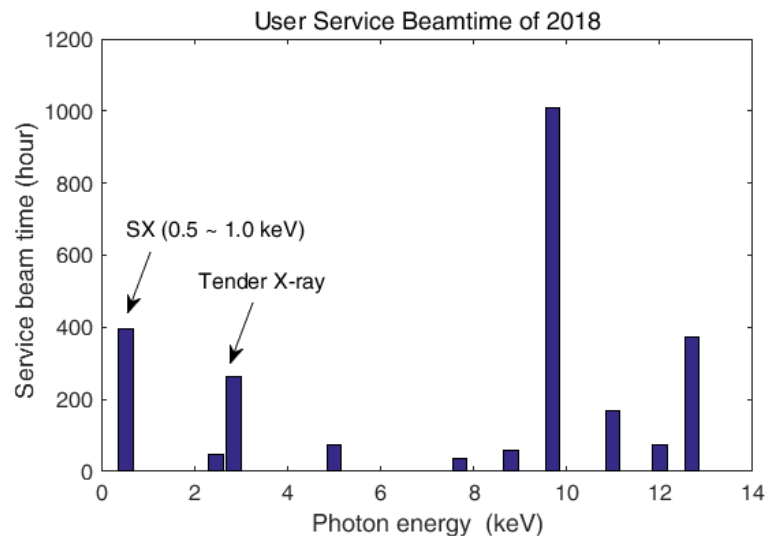
Machine Performances

◆ Photon energy	2.0 ~ 14.5 keV
- Saturated FEL up to 14.5 KeV	
◆ FEL pulse power	2.0 mJ at 9.7 KeV
◆ FEL beam pulse duration	10 ~ 35 fs (fwhm)
◆ FEL power stability	< 5% RMS
◆ FEL position stability	< 10% of beam size
◆ FEL central wavelength jitter	0.024 %
◆ E-beam energy jitter	< 0.015 %
◆ E-beam arrival time jitter	< 15 fs
◆ FEL beam availability	~ 95%

Hard X-ray FEL Intensity

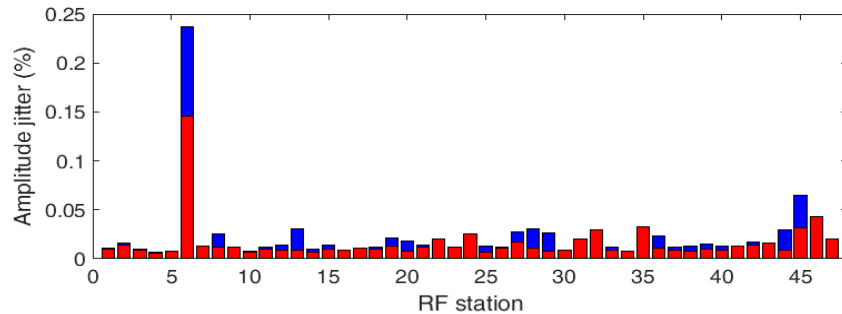
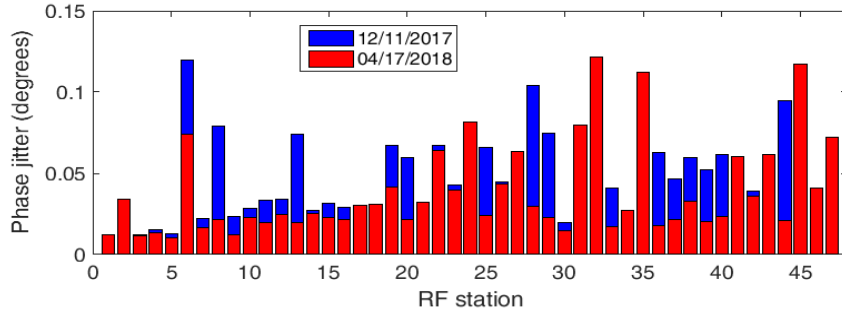


- Access to the tender X-ray range (2.0 ~ 4 keV) presently is only available at PAL-XFEL
- This regime allows access to the Ru L edge and the M edges of the 4d transition metals.



Electron Beam Energy Jitter

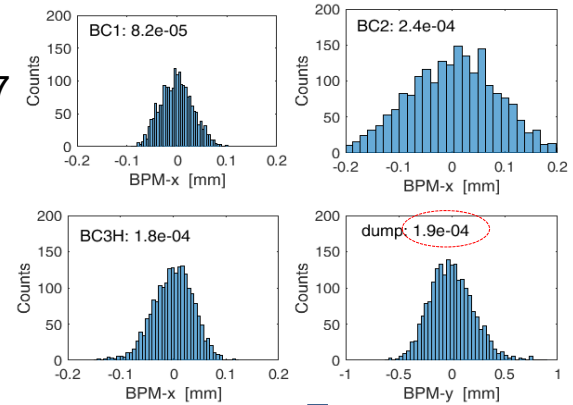
RF system jitter performance



- 1) Stability of klystron magnet power supply was improved from 1,000 ppm to 100 ppm level.
- 2) Thyatron runtime issue was resolved

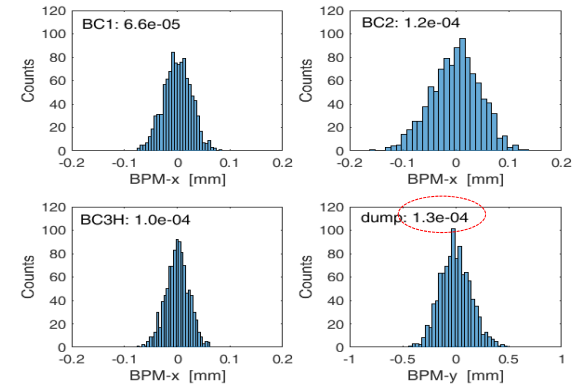
Energy jitter at four dispersive points

12/11/2017
(11 Dec.)



1.9E-4

4/17/2018
(17 Apr.)

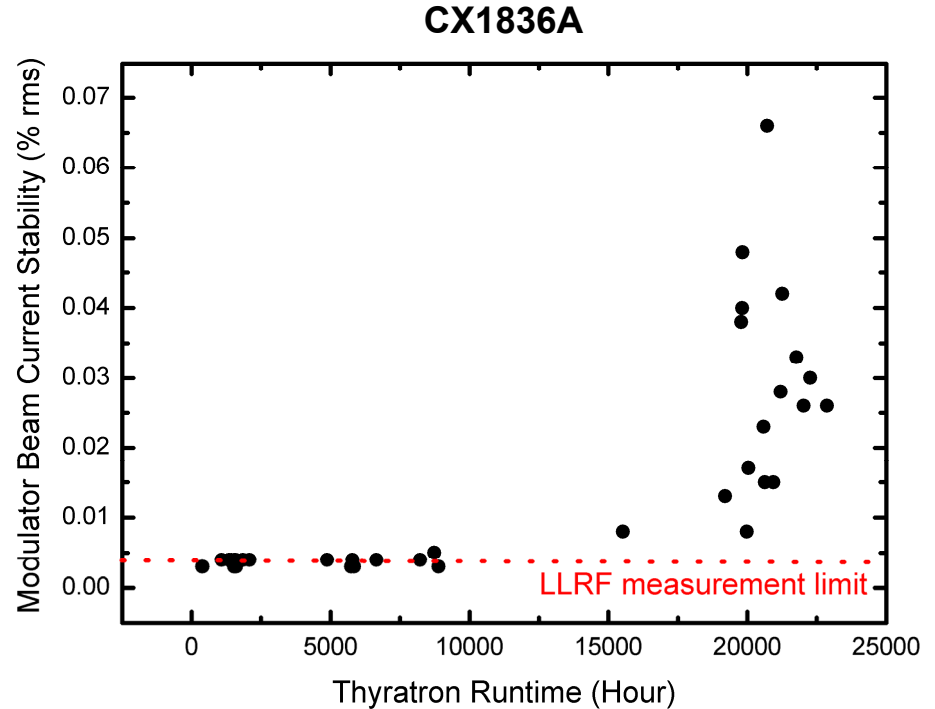


1.3E-4

Modulator performance vs. Thyatron runtime

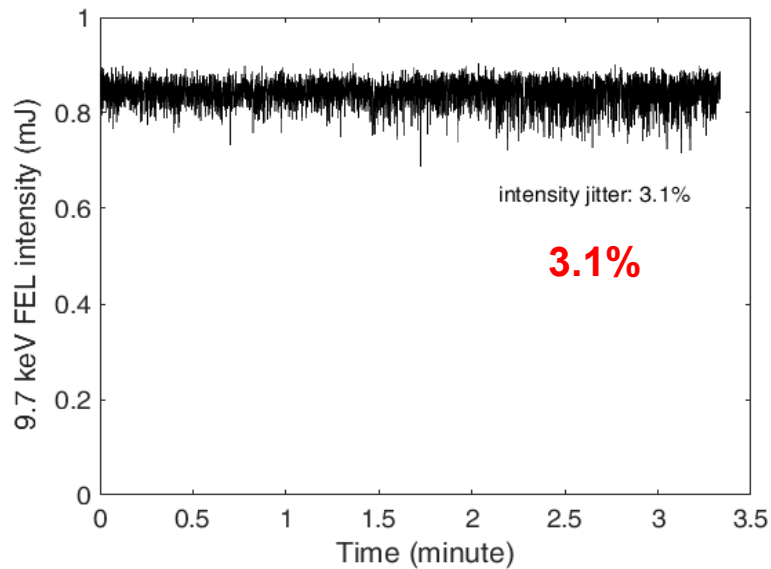
CX1836A, CX1836AP, CX1836AX Air Cooled, Deuterium Filled Two-Gap Metal/Ceramic Thyratrons

1. Peak Forward Anode Voltage + 50 kV
2. Peak Inverse Anode Voltage - 50 kV
3. Peak Anode Current 10 kA
4. Average Anode Current 10 A
5. Rate of Rise of Anode Current 10 kA/us
6. Maximum Operating Frequency 10 kHz
7. Anode Delay Time 200 ~ 350 ns
8. Anode Delay-time Drift 15 ~ 25 ns
9. Time Jitter 3 ~ 10 ns
10. Minimum Recovery Time 20 μ s

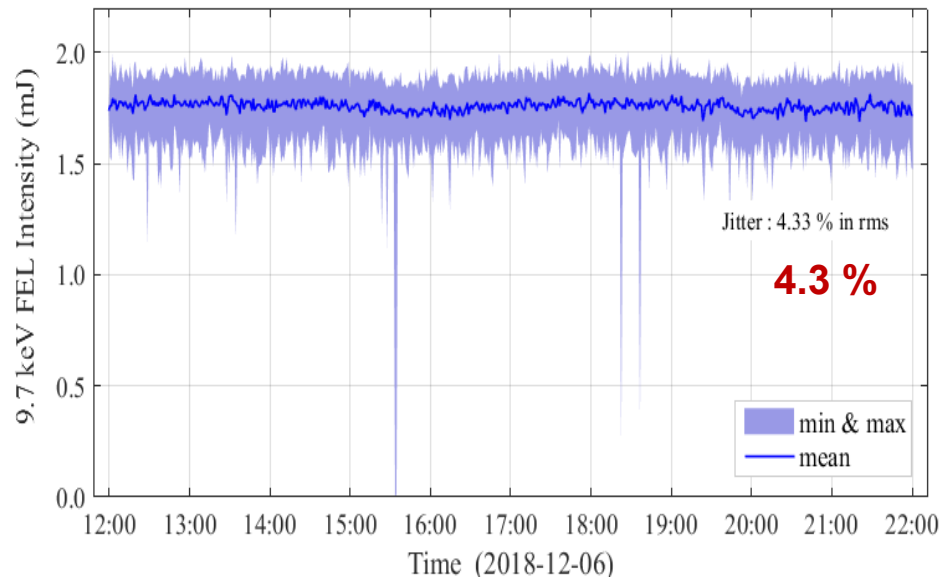


FEL intensity stability (9.7 keV FEL)

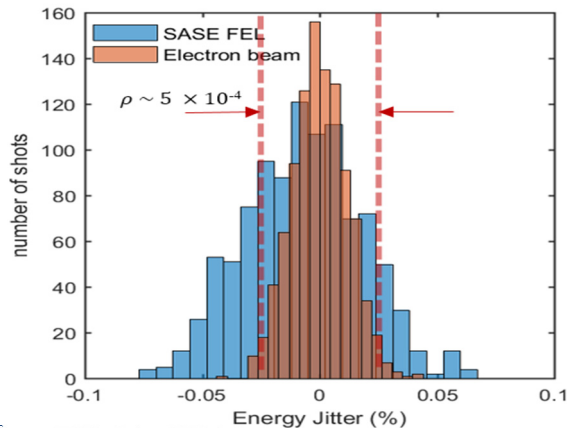
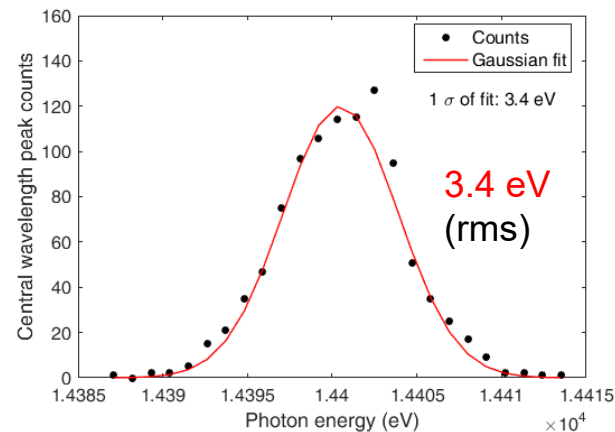
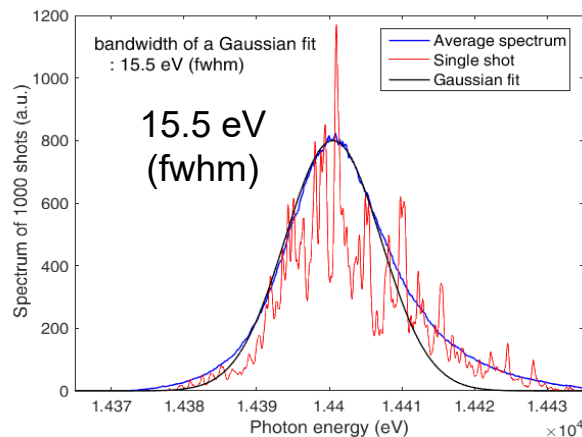
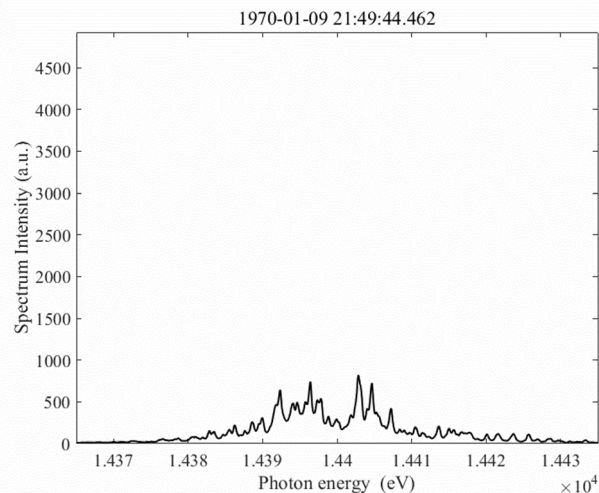
Short-term (3 min.)



Long-term (10 hour)



Central Wavelength Jitter (14.4 keV FEL)



- Central wavelength jitter (3.4 eV) is **5 times smaller** than **SASE bandwidth** (15.5 eV in FWHM)
- Relative central wavelength jitter: **2.4 E-4**

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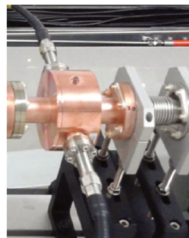
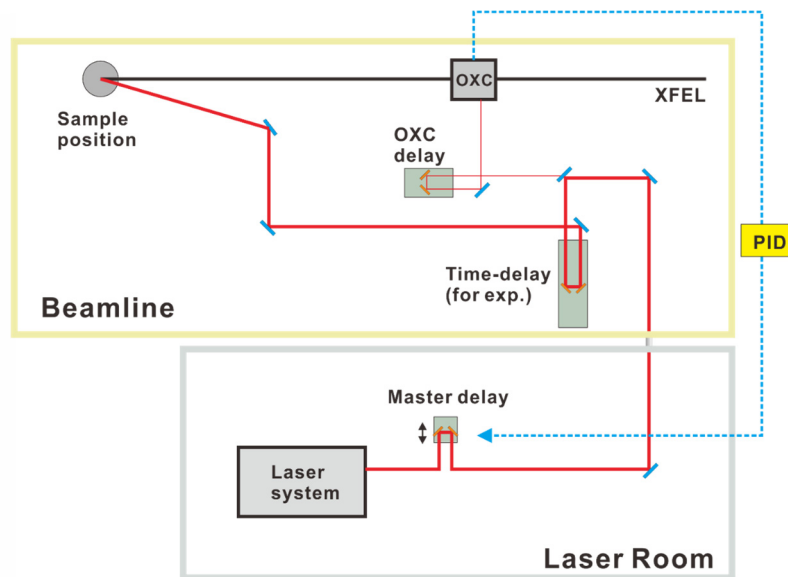
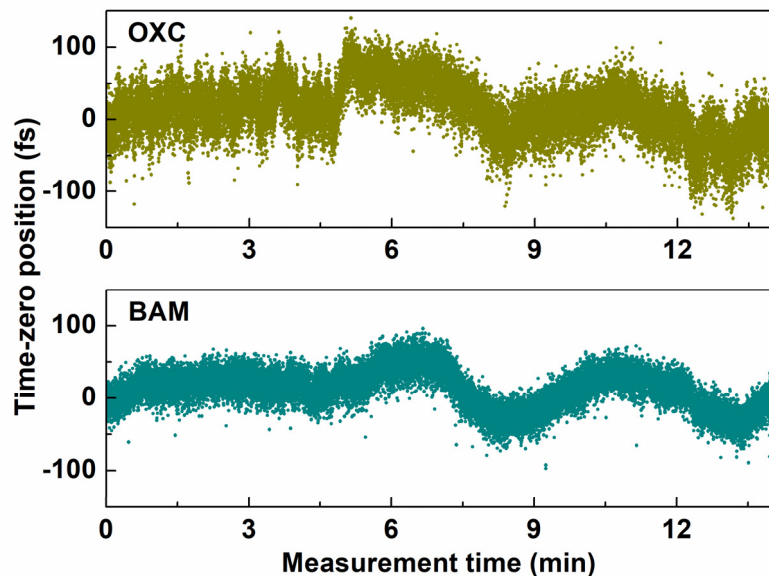
- FEL optimization
- FEL stability
- **20 fs timing jitter**

◆ Self-seeding

◆ Summary

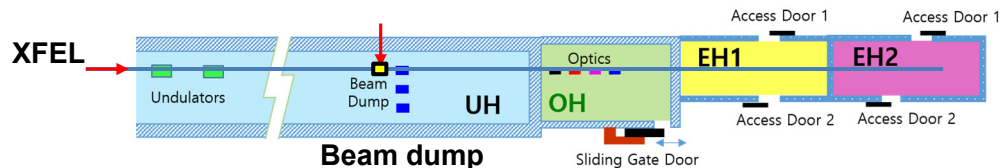
Timing jitter between XFEL and optical laser (Long-term)

Stability for 14 minutes



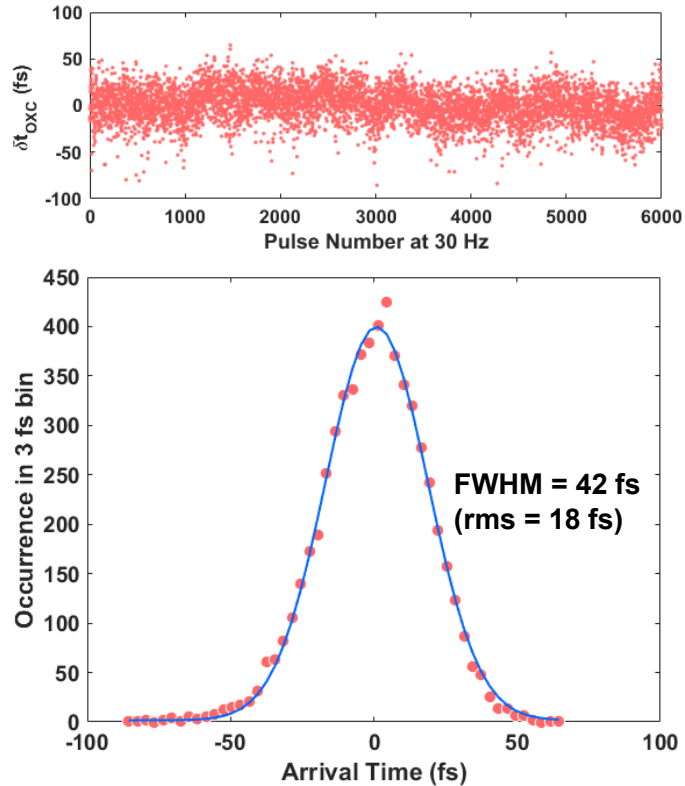
BAM

BAM: Beam arrival monitor (Phase cavity)

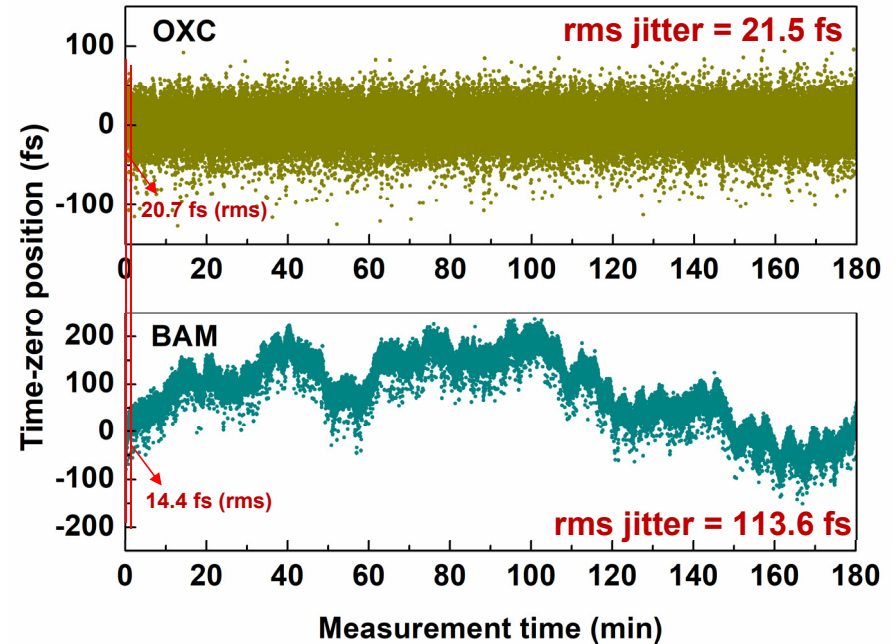


After Slow Drift Correction

Statistics for 6000 XFEL shots (30 Hz)



Stability for 3 hours



Timing jitter between pump laser and probe XFEL @ sample

Bi(111) thin film (50 nm) on GaSb(111)/Si(111)

X-ray: 6 keV

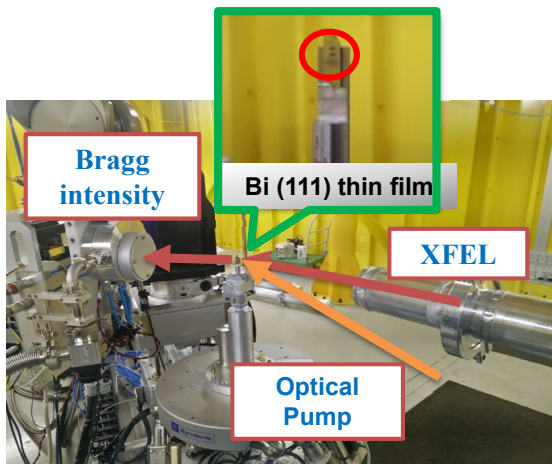
X-ray size: $\sim 60 \times 60 \text{ } \mu\text{m}^2$

Laser: 800 nm, 100 fs

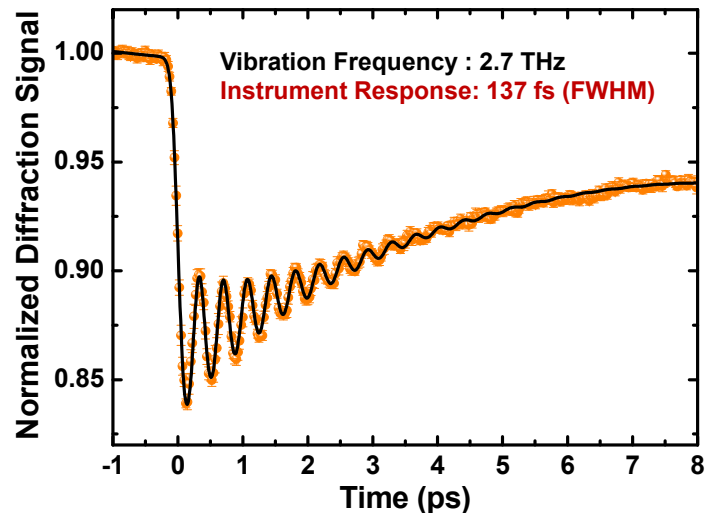
Detector: MPCCD 0.5M

No timing jitter correction

- averaged by 50 trials of the time delay scan and normalized by GaSb(111) Bragg peak intensity
- Only slow time-drift correction

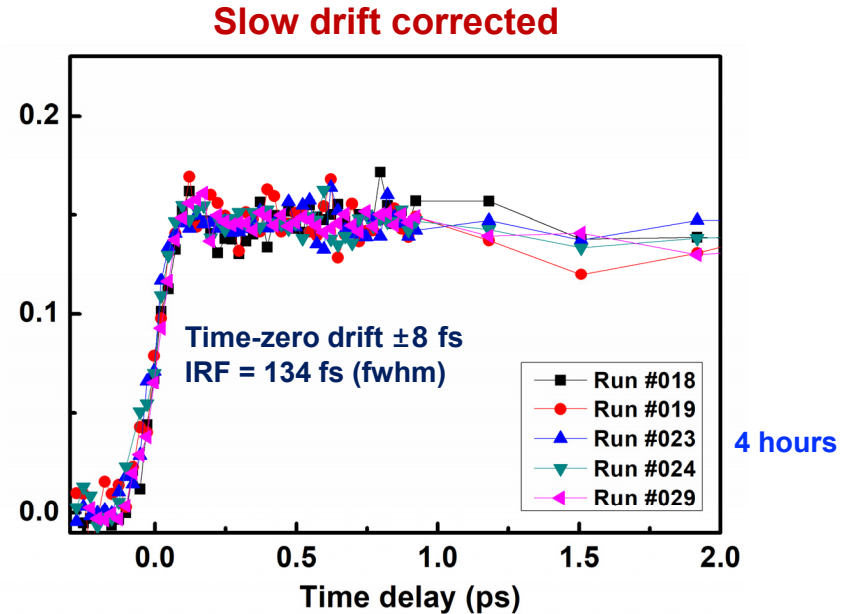
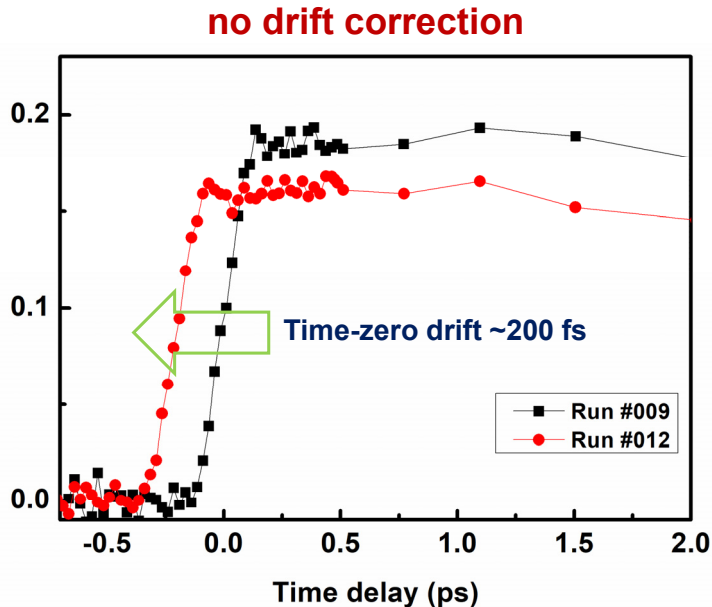


Time-resolved diffraction of Bi (111) thin film



Result in User experiment (2019-1st-XSS-011, Prof. J. Kim, Inha Univ.)

Time-evolution of 1st rSV (Singular value) from Time-resolved BiI_3 solution scattering experiment



* It took 20 min per single run.

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◆ **Hard X-ray Self-seeding**

◆ Summary

PAL-XFEL HXSS project history

- **Collaboration with APS/USA and TISNCM/Russia**

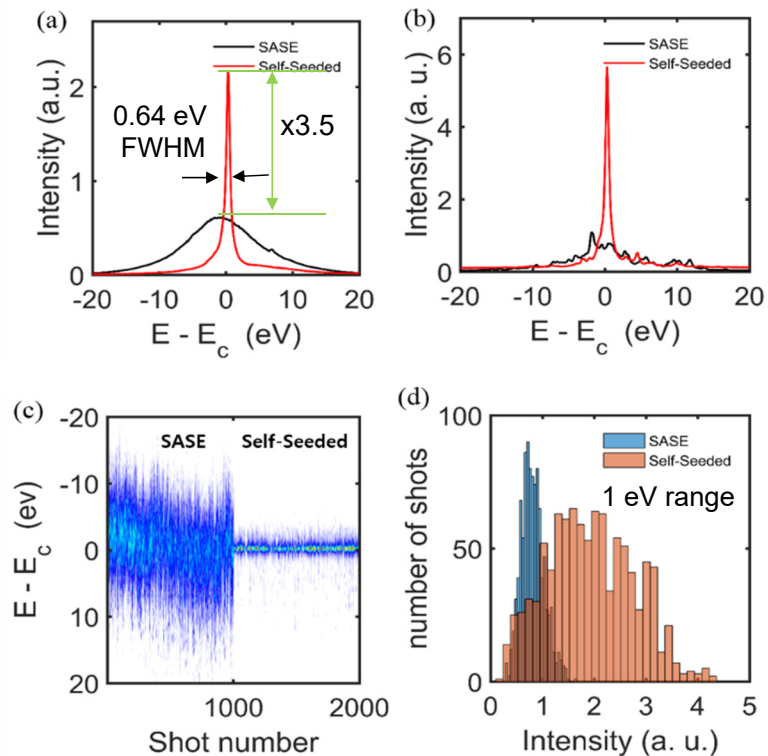
- Design of Diamond crystal monochromator by APS (Yuri Shvyd'ko, Deming Shu, and Kwang-Je Kim)
- Diamond crystals fabricated by TISNCM, Russia are checked at APS for its property
- Engineering design by PAL staff and fabrication by Korean company
- Feb. 2018: Installation of HXSS

- **Commissioning of PAL-XEL HXSS**

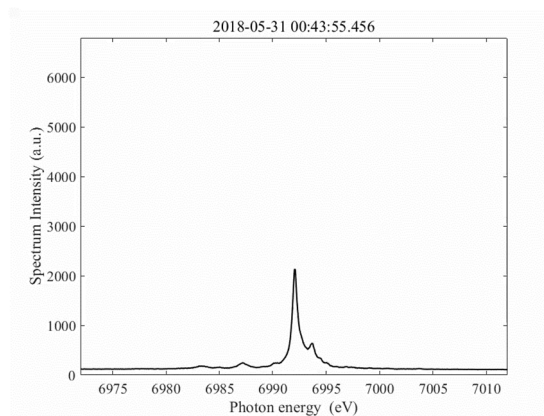
- May 2018: Low bunch charge 40 pC for 8.4 keV, crystal offset calibration with undulator radiation
- Oct. 2018: Nominal bunch charge 180 pC for 7,8. keV, crystal offset calibration with crossing points of self-seeding (Collaboration with ANL, LCLS, EuXFEL)
- Nov. 2018: Seeding for 3.5 keV with 30 um crystal and 14.4 keV (Collaboration with LCLS, ANL)

Self-seeding at the nominal (~ 180 pC) bunch charge

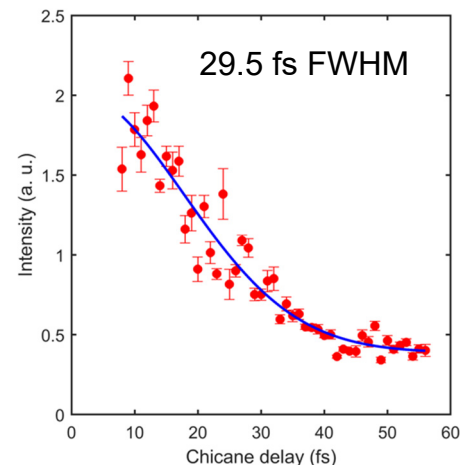
7keV at 60 fs delay



Si(111) single shot spectrometer used



SASE pulse length measurement

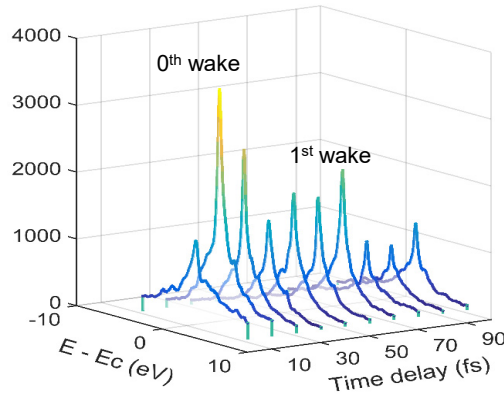


- Beam parameter
 - Charge: ~ 180 pC
 - Peak current: ~ 2.5 kA
 - Emittance: ~ 0.4 mm-mrad
- Seeding
 - Pitch angle: 89.5 deg [400]
 - FEL energy: ~ 400 μ J (seeded), ~ 1 mJ (SASE)
 - BW (FWHM): 0.64 eV (seeded), 12 eV (SASE)
(limited by Si (111) spectrometer resolution of ~ 0.6 eV)

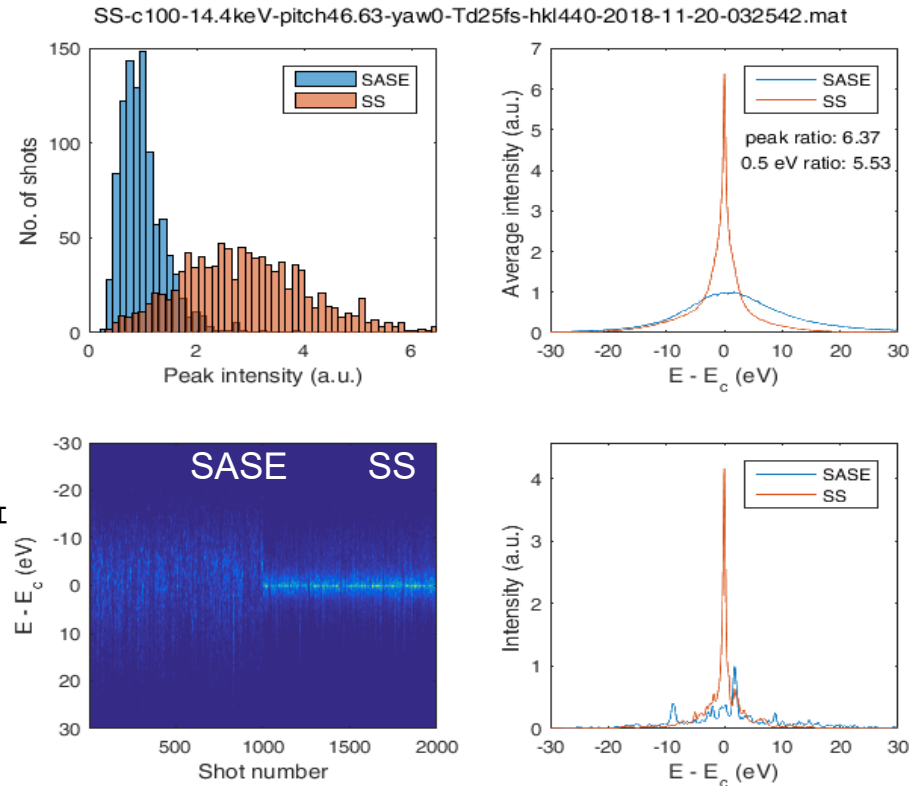
Self-Seeding at 14.4 keV

- Seeding conditions

- $[hkl] = [440]$
- Pitch angle = 46.63 deg
- $\Lambda_H = 6.41$
- $T_0 = 1.8716$ fs
- $t_s \sim 50$ fs
- $t_d \sim 30$ fs



- Time-delay: 25 fs (0th wake of FBD)
- Peak intensity ratio of SS and SASE: 6.37
- A fraction of 1-eV BW over entire spectrum $0.047 \square \square$
 - SASE: 0.047
 - SS : 0.226
- FEL energy: **$\sim 400 \mu\text{J}$ (seeded)**, ~ 1 mJ (SASE)
- BW reduction: ~ 35 times
 - SASE: 16.9 eV, SS: 0.49 eV



Summary

- **A mJ-level intensity** is available for photon energies of 2.5 to 14.5 keV
- **A distinguishing performance (world's best)** was achieved by FEL optimization through BBA, undulator parameter optimization, and lattice matching
- **The unprecedented temporal stability** was realized with the timing jitter of ~ 18 fs (rms) between X-ray pulses and optical pulses from a synchronized laser system
- **A 14.4 keV self-seeding** was successfully demonstrated for the first time

Poster Contribution from PAL-XFEL

- TUPRB065** Widely Tunable Hard X-ray Self-seeding at PAL-XFEL
- TUPRB066** New Hard X-Ray Undulator Line in PAL-XFEL
- TUPRB067** Hard X-Ray Attosecond Pulse Generation Using Slotted Foil in PAL-XFEL
- TUPRB068** Measurement of the Spectro-Temporal Profile of X-Ray Pulse in Free Electron Lasers as Slicing the Electron Beam Using a Lined Slotted Foil.
- TUPRB069** Study of FEL Operation without X-band Linearizer in HX Line at PAL-XFEL
- TUPMP032** Design of the Analog to Digital Converter Scheme for High - Precision Electromagnet Power supply
- THPRB117** Stability and Reliability Issues of PAL-XFEL Modulator
- THPGW089** Mechanical Design of a Diamond Crystal Hard X-Ray Self-Seeding Monochromator for PAL-XFEL (Deming Shu, ANL, Argonne, Illinois)

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Thank you for your attention