

PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT



Thomas Schietinger :: Paul Scherrer Institut

Summary of Photon Science Workshop and Design Implications

Porthos Machine Working Group Meeting, 22 September 2020



Time	Topic	Speaker
14:30	Single-shot ultrafast ptychography	Manuel Guizar Sicairos (Paul Scherrer Institut)
14:35	Ultrafast 3D imaging at X-ray FELs	Pablo Villanueva Perez
14:40	Time-resolved structural biology	Jörg Standfuss (Paul Scherrer Institut)
14:45	Quantum Matter	Dr Simon Gerber (PSI - Paul Scherrer Institut)
14:50	Time-resolved chemistry	Christopher Milne (Paul Scherrer Institut)
14:55	A Variety of Cooked (and Uncooked) Ideas from LSF	Christoph Bostedt
15:00	Nonlinear and ultra-strong field interaction phenomena	Joanna Hozzowska (University of Fribourg, Department of Physics)

- 11 September (on Zoom)
- Material on INDICO (<https://indico.psi.ch/event/9145>)
- Fields covered:
 - Single-shot ultrafast ptychography
 - Ultrafast 3D imaging
 - Time-resolved structural biology
 - Quantum matter
 - Time-resolved chemistry
 - Chemical imaging with incoherently scattered light
 - Stimulated spectroscopy for operando studies
 - Gas-phase scattering of molecular systems
 - From thermal to non-thermal processes
 - Nonlinear and ultra-strong field interaction phenomena

} LSF
"cooked & uncooked"
ideas

Photon requirements (Marco's summary)

Imaging (3D + SingleShotPtycho)

- Energy: 12.4-30 keV
- 5 fs
- 100 Hz repetition rate
- Linear Polarisation
- Self-seeding, one color

Time-resolved structural biology

- 3-35 keV
- 5 fs
- 100 Hz
- No polarization needed
- Broad (0.5-1%) bandwidth

Time-resolved chemistry

- 12-35 keV
- 5 fs
- 100 Hz repetition rate (50 Hz useable)
- Linear polarisation
- Photon energy scanning, two-color, spectral control

Quantum Matter

- 2-12.4 keV and ≥ 20 keV
- sub-fs (less critical for pulsed magnet)
- 100 Hz (less critical for pulsed magnet)
- Full polarization control
- CHIC and seeding

Non-linear phenomena

- 5-30 keV
- 0.1 fs FWHM (\leq core hole lifetimes)
- 100 Hz
- Linear polarisation
- Tunable photon energy, pump-probe, focus

Cooked and uncooked from LSF

- 5-20 keV
- Atto- to femto-seconds
- 100 Hz (?)
- Linear polarization (?)
- Two-color, "intense pulses"

SwissFEL PORTHOS – Wishlist for Machine

- Energy: up to 35 keV , definitely above 20 keV
- Pulse length: < 5 fs (ideally down to atto-seconds)
- Rep. rate: 100 Hz
- Polarization: Linear polarisation (full control)
- Features: Photon energy scanning
one and two-colour
spectral control
CHIC, seeding
broad bandwidth

Machine wish list (my summary)

Property	Absolute must	Desirable
Photon energy	up to 20 keV	up to 30–35 keV <i>(not so clear how important the gain is compared to 20 keV)</i>
Pulse length	≤ 5 fs	down to 0.1 fs
Polarization	linear	full polarization control <i>(only requested by quantum matter)</i>
Repetition rate	100 Hz 12/24 h	100 Hz always
Special features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tunable photon energy • high-power pulses • spectral control (incl. large bandwidth 1%) • self-seeding • two colors 	

- **Photon energy:** depending on the upper limit we agree on, the maximum energy will require SC undulators or may be reached with conventional undulators or with a combination. In any case a linac upgrade will most likely be required to reach the requested photon energy range (details see Sven's slides).
- **Intra-undulator chicanes (CHIC design):** essential to realize short pulses with high intensity as requested.
- **Polarization:** linear (combined requirements of high photon energy and polarization control seem exceedingly rare)
- **Repetition rate:** it may be possible to forego true three-bunch operation by applying “smart scheduling” 100/50/50 Hz or 100/90/10 Hz scenarios with 12 h alternation?
→ *Save the cost of RF energy loss and additional gun laser?*
- **Special features:** most (if note all) of them can be covered in all scenarios with the planned hardware.

How to proceed? (Proposal to be discussed)

- **Objective:** deliver to the management a set of options with rough price tags.
- Sketch out (optimize) **three options** based on different technology and covering different photon energy ranges (considering the combined Aramis-Porthos potential):
 - 1) All conventional undulators (lowest cost and risk)
 - 2) All SC undulators for highest energy reach (with fundamental)
 - 3) Mixed conventional and SC undulators
- Determine the **price difference** between two-bunch operation and three-bunch operation.
- This will result in a **total of six options** covering different needs in terms of photon energy and repetition rates.
- Leave it to the management to **decide what price we are willing to pay for which features!**

Thank you...

