



Materials Imaging and Dynamics Instrument

European XFEL User Meeting,

27 Jan. 2016

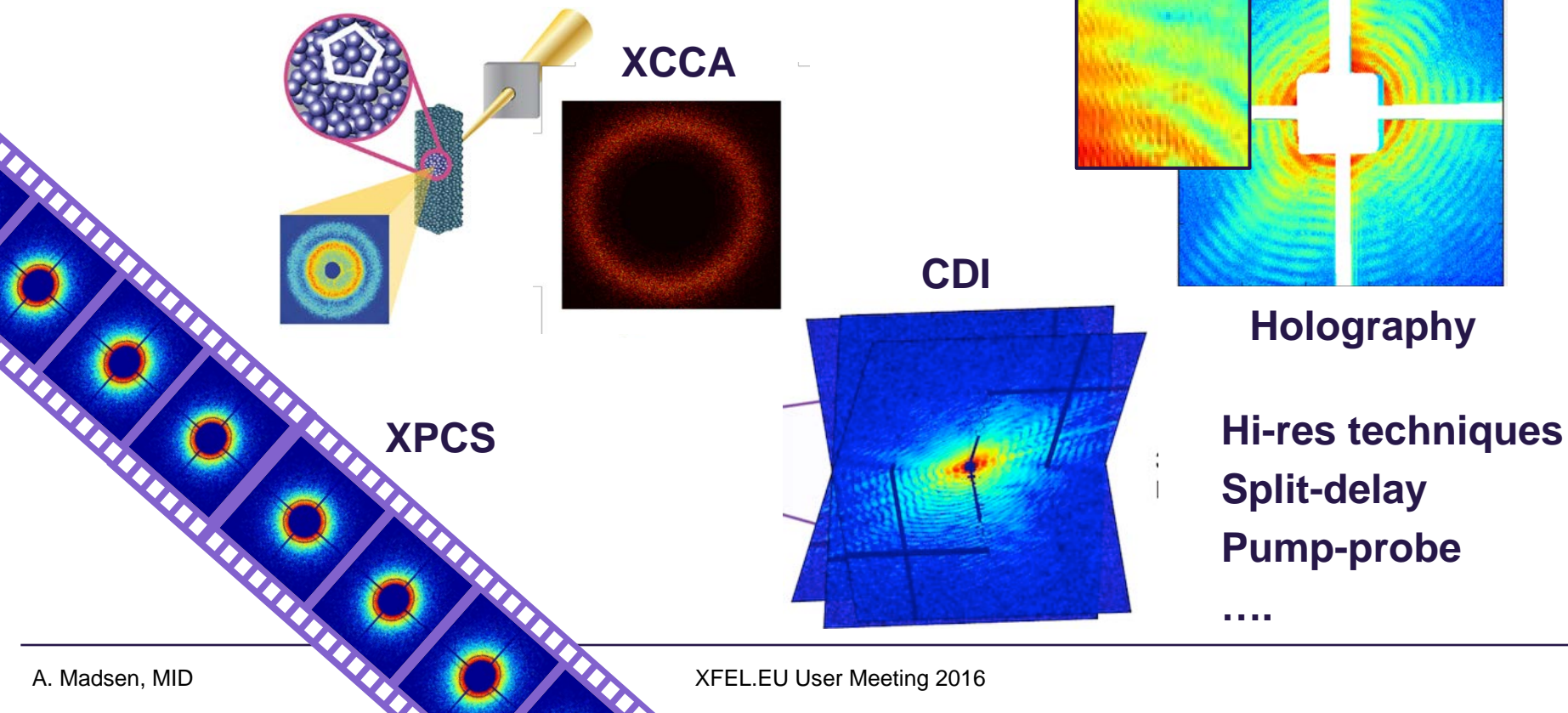
MID team:

J. Hallmann, T. Roth, W. Lu, C. Kim, U. Bösenberg, G. Ansaldi,
A. Schmidt¹, B. Friedrich², B. Kist³ and A. Madsen

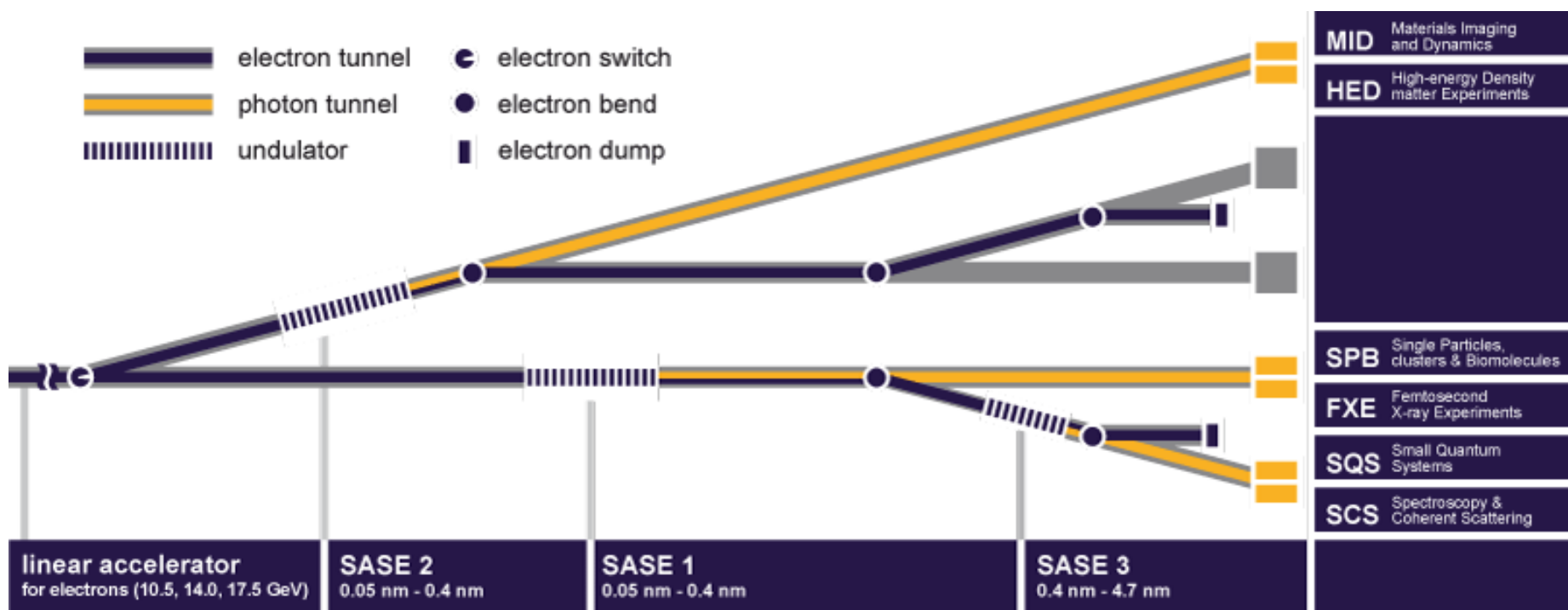
¹also HED instrument, ²at HZB/TU Berlin, ³also TU Hamburg-Harburg

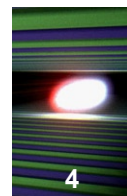
The Materials Imaging and Dynamics (MID) instrument aims at the investigation of nanosized **structure** and nanoscale **dynamics** using **coherent radiation**. Applications to a **wide range of materials** from hard to soft condensed matter and biological structures are envisaged

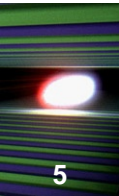
(1st MID workshop, Oct 2009 @ ESRF, Grenoble)



MID @ SASE-2

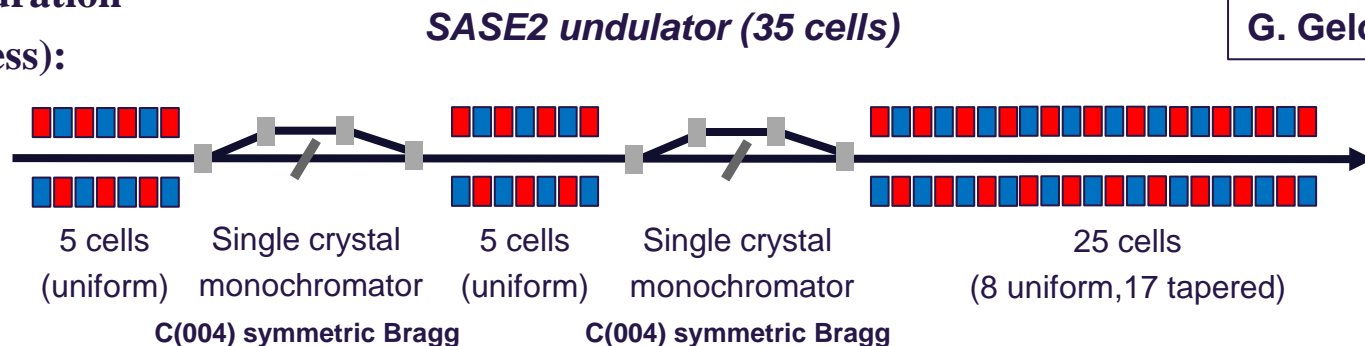






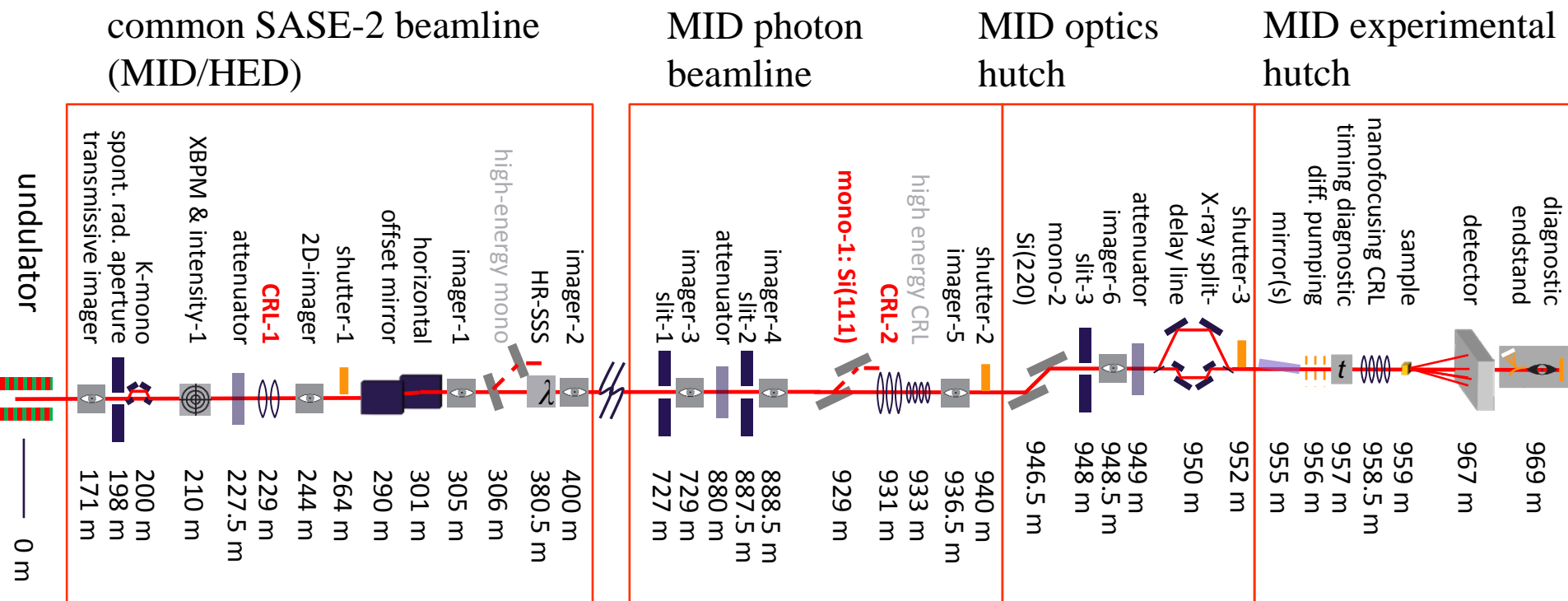
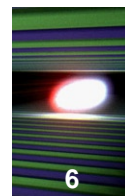
- Self seeding concept (Geloni, Kocharyan, Saldin) using wake monochromators will be implemented at SASE-2
- Two seeding chicanes allow reducing the heat load on the diamond mono. High-rep rate operation. Seeding project: German-Russian “Ioffe-Röntgen Institute”
- Chicanes also helpful for high harmonic lasing (Schneidmiller & Yurkov)

Possible configuration
(work in progress):



Typical gain: $\times 100$ in spectral brightness due to seeding and tapering.

$I \sim 3 \times 10^{13}$ ph/pulse in 10^{-4} BW @ 1 nC and 9 keV \rightarrow very high average flux



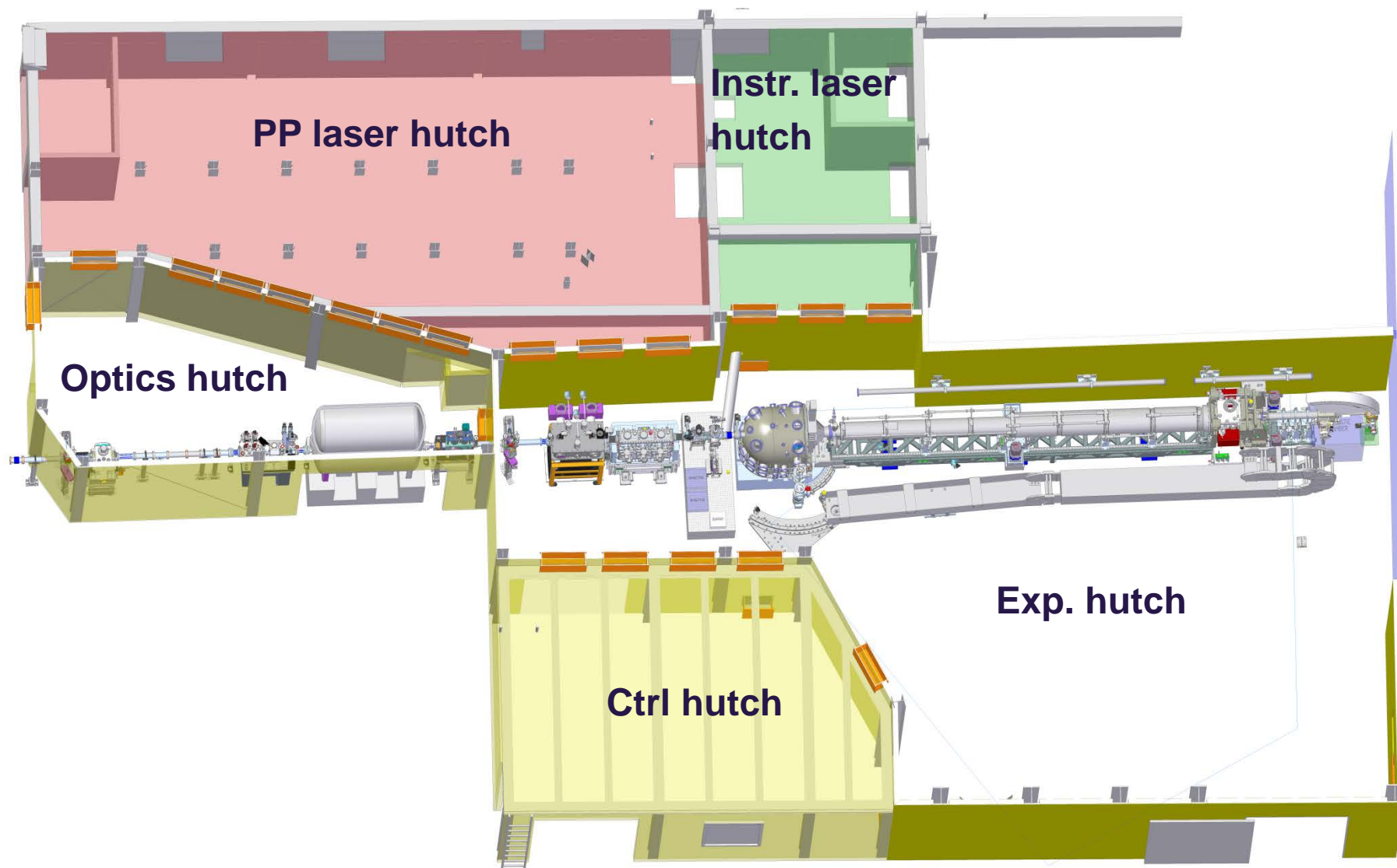
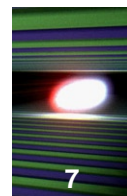
Not shown:

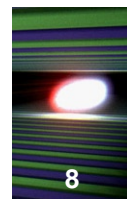
MCP at 303m (fine tuning of SASE)

Distribution mirror(s) at 390m and 395m (MID on central branch)

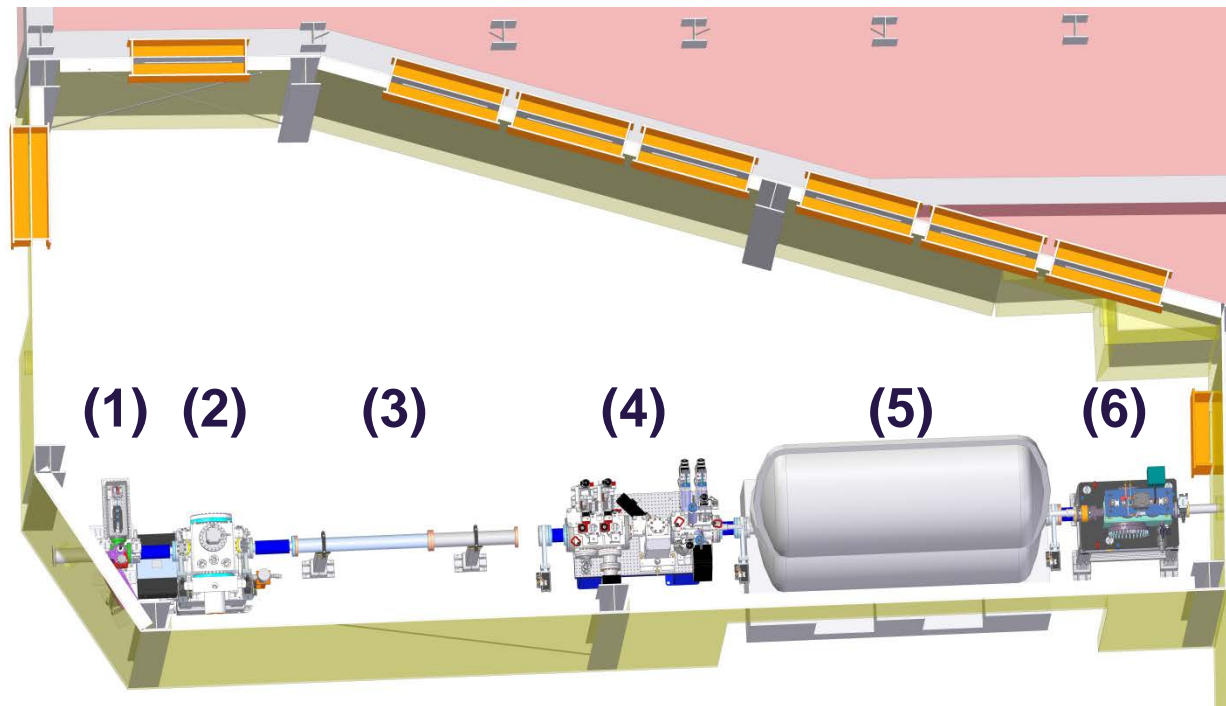
Beam loss monitors, PES

last 25 m in experimental hall

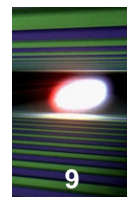




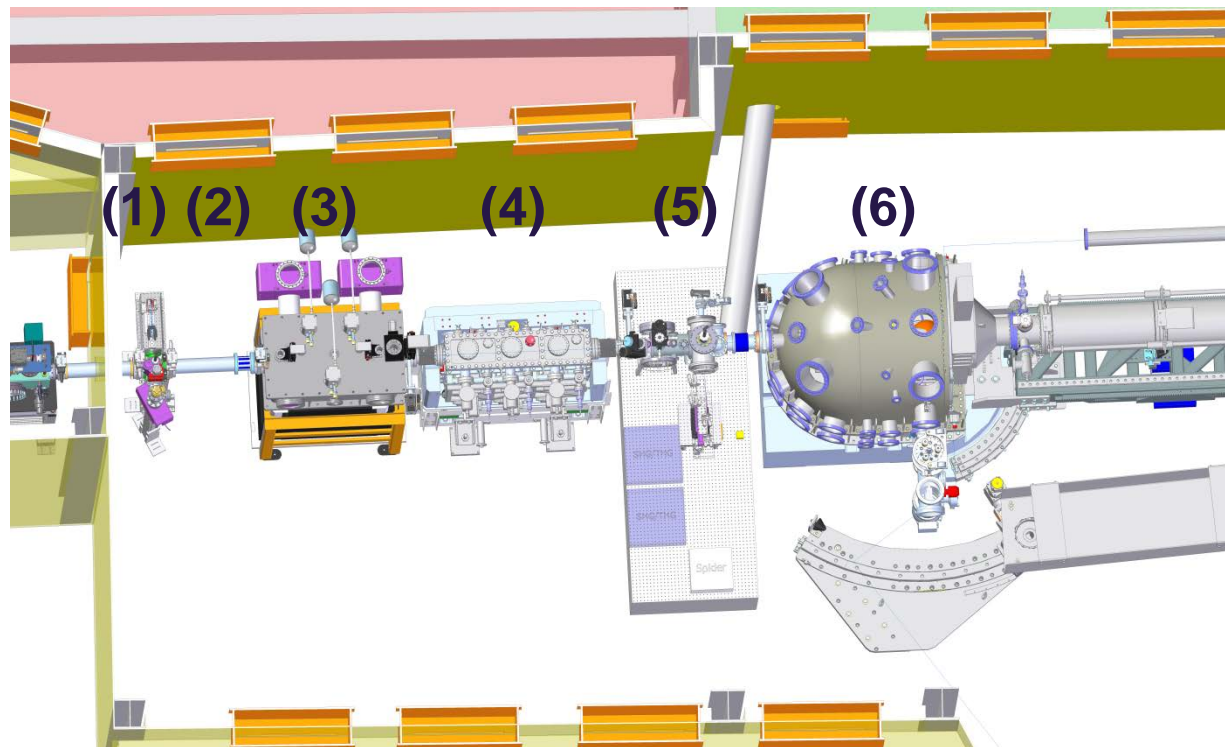
1. Alignment laser
2. Si(220) mono
3. Reserve (hi-res mono)
4. Slit – Imager – Att
5. Split-delay line
6. Beam shutter



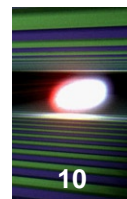
1) Pop-in alignment laser. **2)** Double crystal Si(220) artificial channel cut mono. Range 5-25 keV, Pulse tube cryocooler . **3)** Reserve for high-resolution mono. IXS applications. **4)** High-power slit, pop-in imager & attenuator integrated on optical table. **5)** Crystal split-delay line, 0-800 ps, optical or geometrical splitting, co-linear or inclined beams. **6)** High-power beam shutter



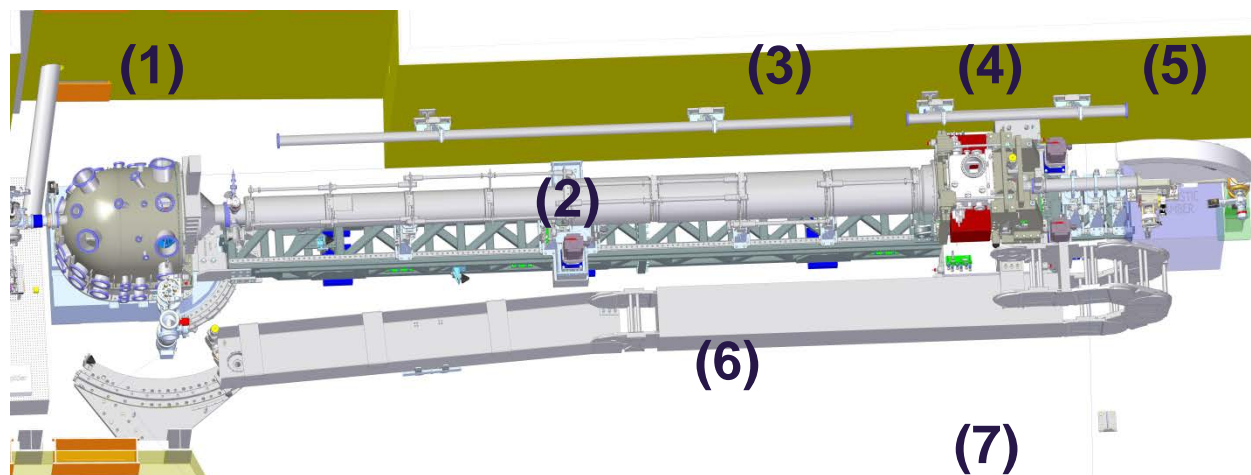
1. Alignment laser
2. Reserve (polarizer)
3. Mirror
4. Differential pump
5. Optical laser table, in-coupling & timing tool
6. Multi-purpose chamber



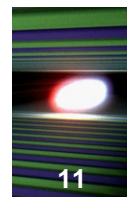
1) Pop-in alignment laser. 2) Reserve for single crystal X-ray polarizer. 3) Double mirror for upwards (with SDL) or downwards reflection (liquid surfaces). 4) Differential pumping section with large beam aperture ($4 \times 40 \text{ mm}^2$). 5) Optical laser transfer pipe, laser in-coupling and timing tool. 6) Multi-purpose chamber for scattering and imaging experiments.



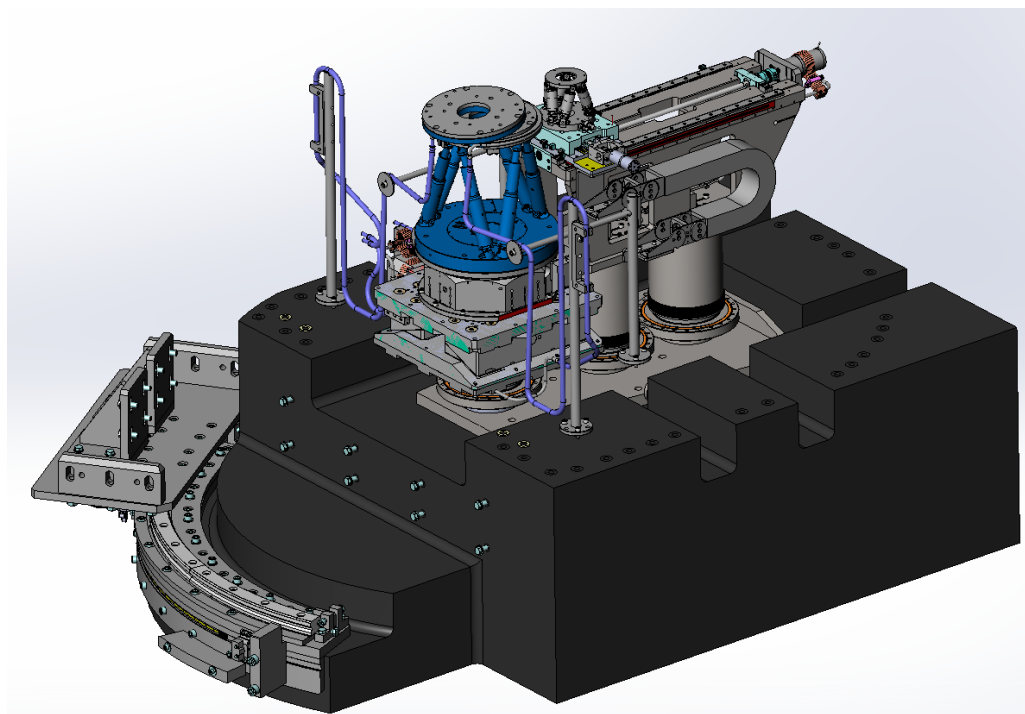
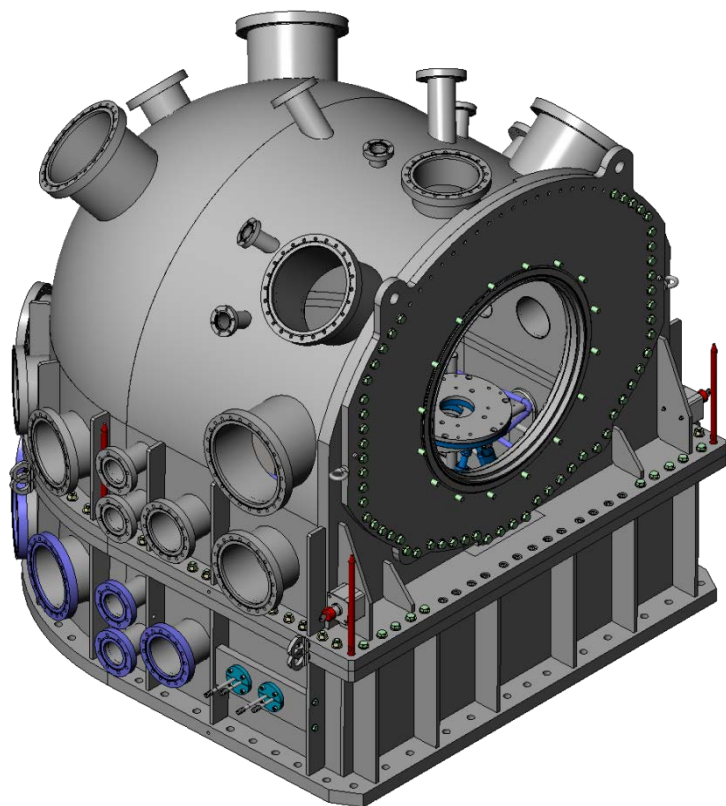
1. Multi-purpose chamber
2. Telescopic flight tube
3. Transfer pipe
4. AGIPD with stand
5. Diagnostics end-station
6. Cable tray
7. High quality floor



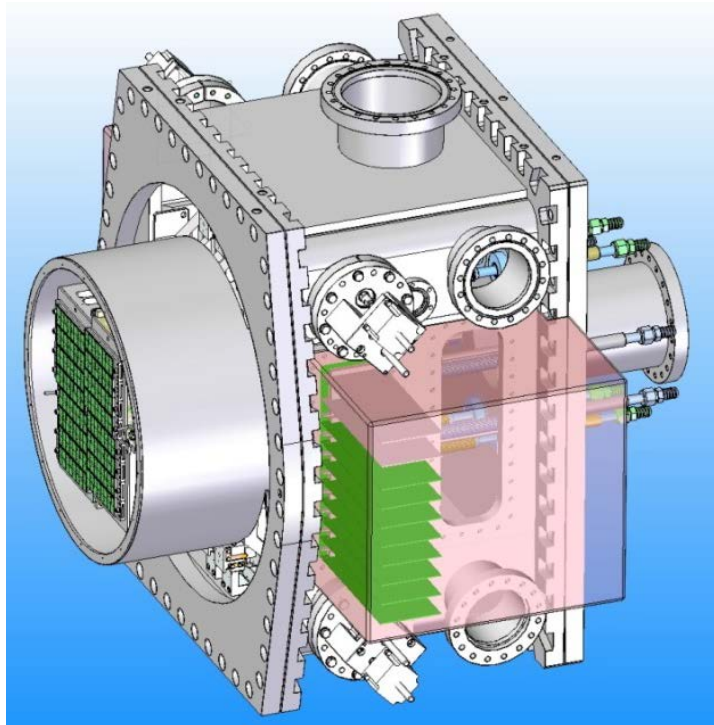
1) Multi-purpose chamber for scattering and imaging experiments. 2) Telescopic flight tube and 2θ rail. Expand/compress and 2θ capability. 3) Wall-mounted transfer pipe. 4) AGIPD and support structure for detectors 5) Diagnostics end-station with spectrometer, imager, intensity monitor, and beam stop. 6) Cable tray for 2θ rail, AGIPD and detectors. 7) $\sim 70 \text{ m}^2$ floor of stone tiles allowing a smooth motion of the rail and detector



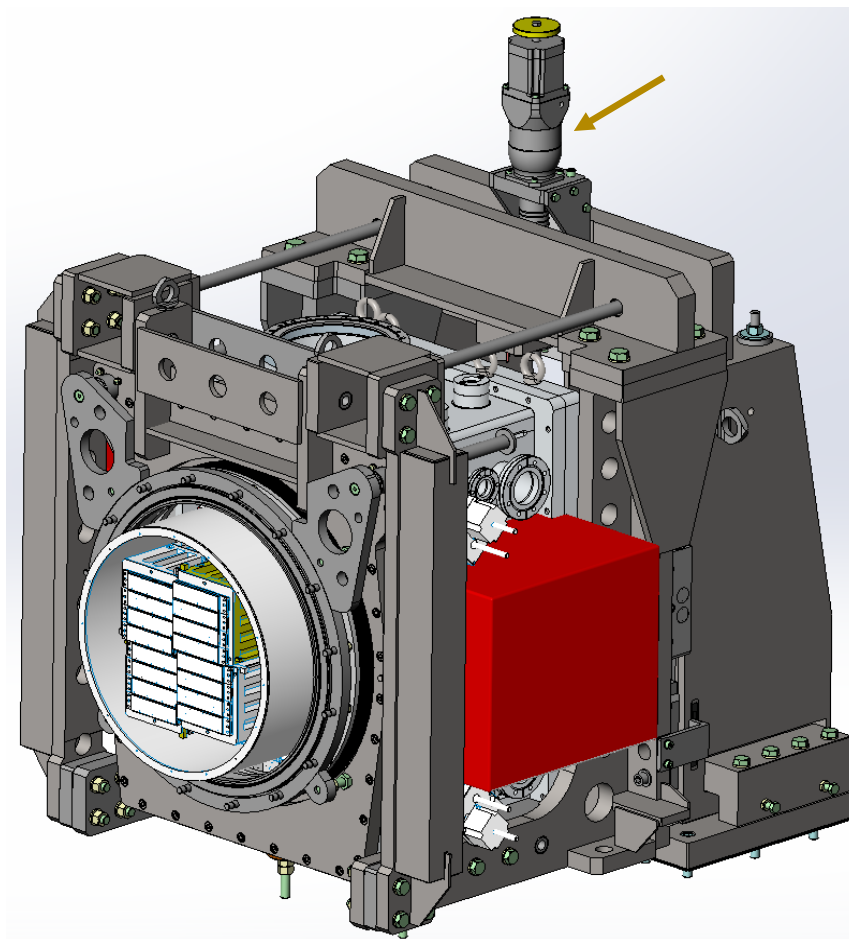
- Multi-purpose chamber: pump-probe, coherent scattering, nano-focusing,...
- Sample environments (liquid jet, aerosol injector, scanning setup, pulsed magnet,...)



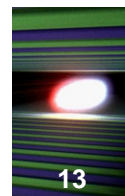
- Hexapod goniometer for solid samples
- Small-hexapod stage for nano-focusing optics
- Stages decoupled from walls of vacuum vessel



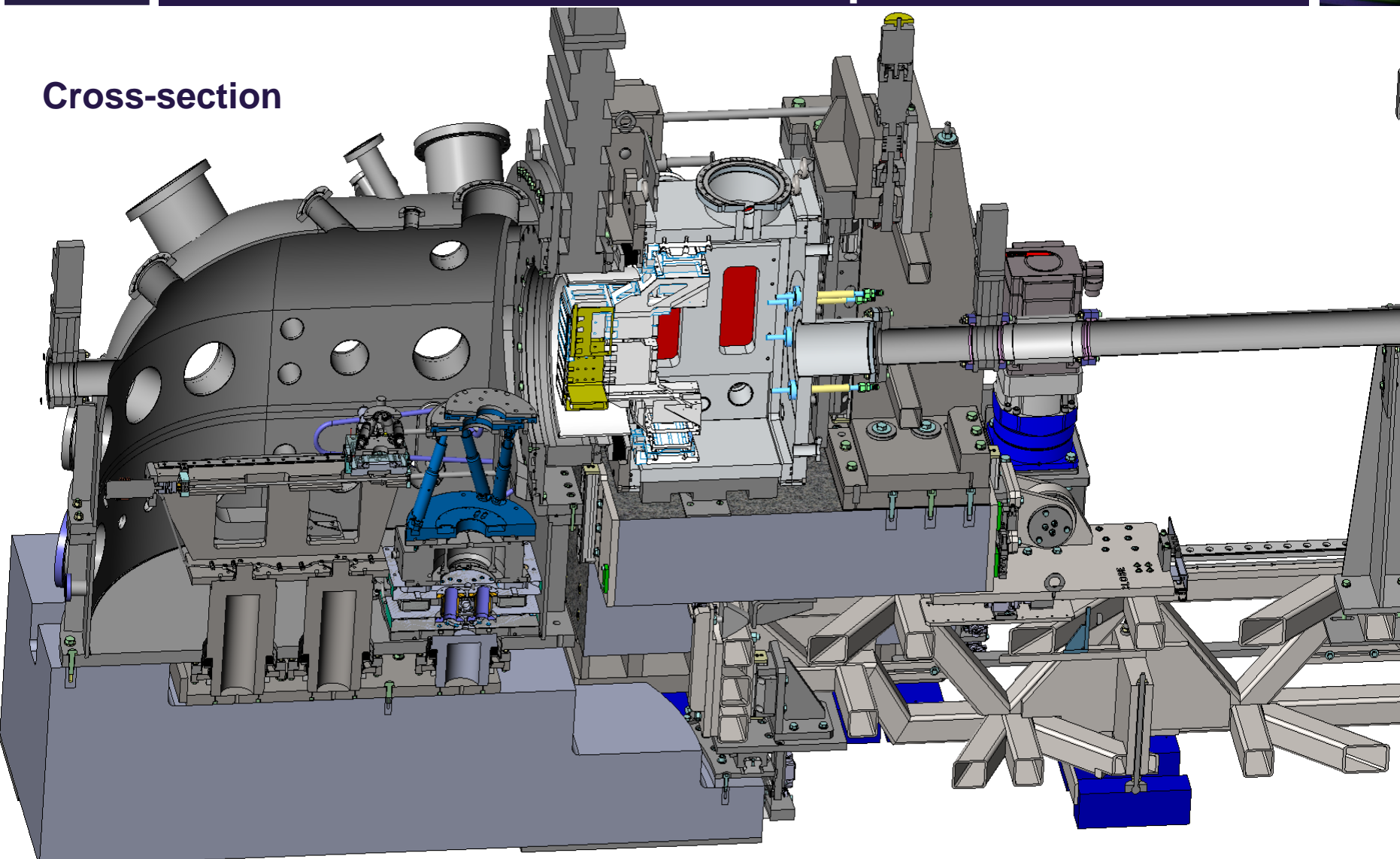
AGIPD
(Consortium lead by H. Graafsma, DESY)

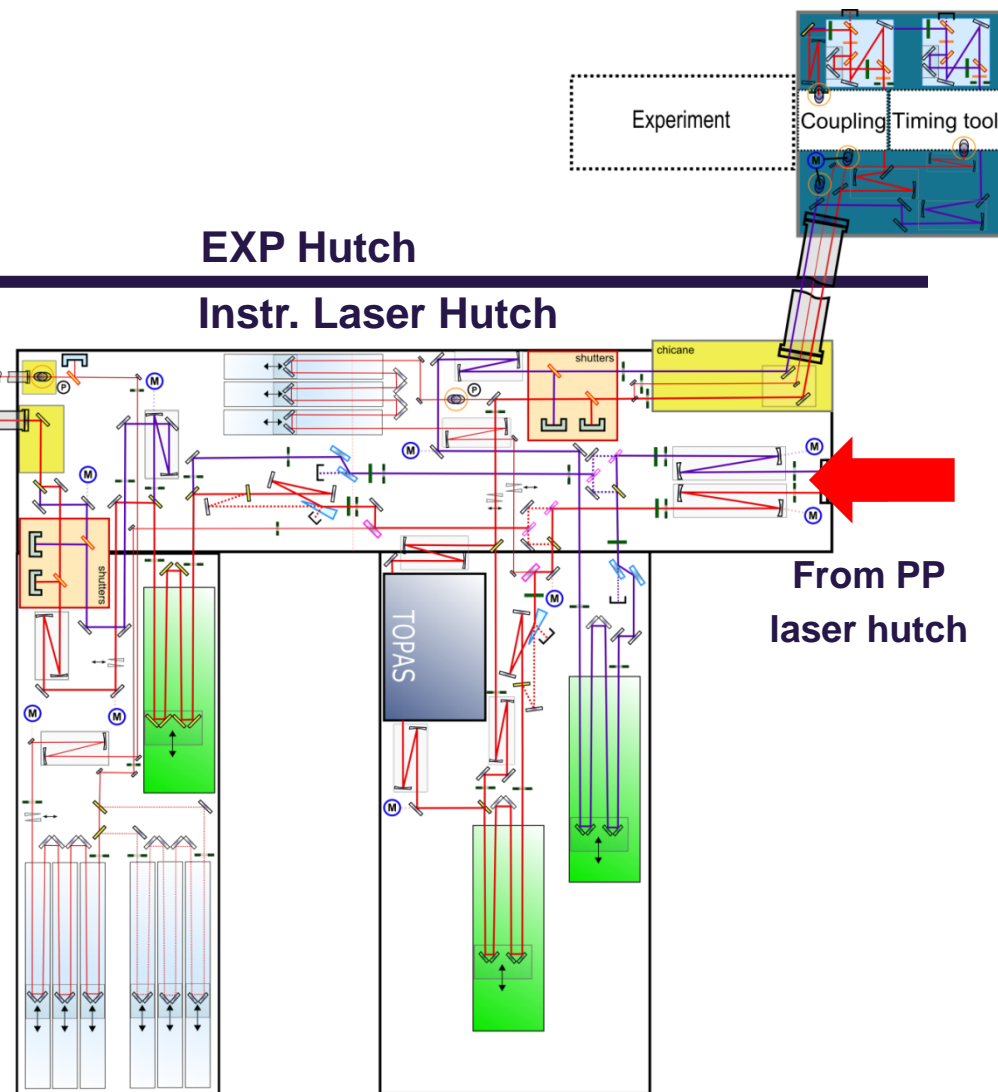
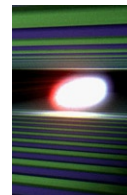


AGIPD in its cage with
the required motions



Cross-section





Optical Laser

Pump-probe mode (4.5 MHz)

- 800 nm wavelength (0.2 mJ pulse)
- Down to 15 fs pulses

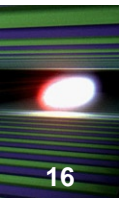
Molecular alignment mode (200 kHz)

- 800 nm wavelength (up to 3 mJ/pulse)
- 1080 nm wavelength (up to 0.1 J/pulse)
- <20 fs – 0.5 ns pulses
- Frequency conversion (SHG & THG) and TOPAS system (267 nm-15 μm)
- 20 μm possible with extra cost

March 2015

Pilloni Enterprise (Le Versoud, France)

Area: $\sim 70 \text{ m}^2$
Planarity: $530 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$
Height stddev: $6 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$



- Contracts awarded for all major instrument parts
- Overall Exp hall schedule (PSPO):
 - Hutch Construction at SASE-2 starts March 30, 2016
 - Contract lead hutches awarded
 - Contract optical laser hutches awarded
 - CfT steel construction published
 - CfT infrastructure out soon (readiness review last week)
 - Planning of cabling in progress
- Instrument installation start: January 14, 2017
- 1st lasing SASE-2: April 2017



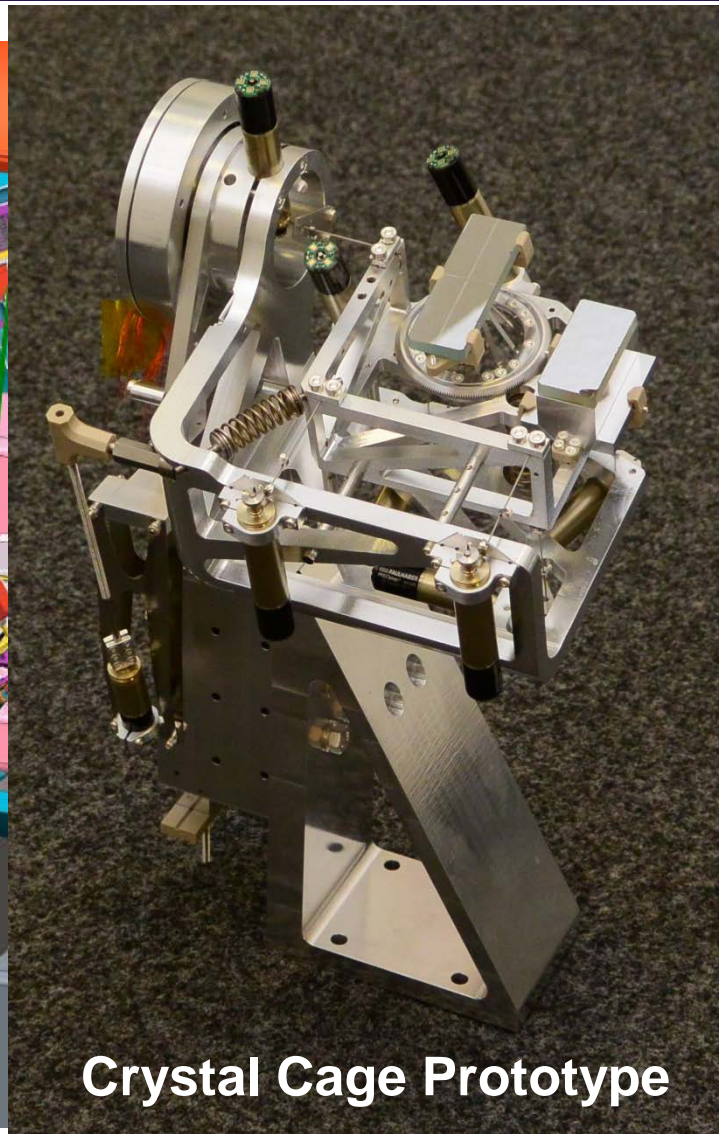
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Verbundforschung
AG Eisebitt,
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TU Berlin

Si(220)



Crystal Cage Prototype



Laser interferometer required
to control crystal positions
(collaboration M. Holler, PSI)

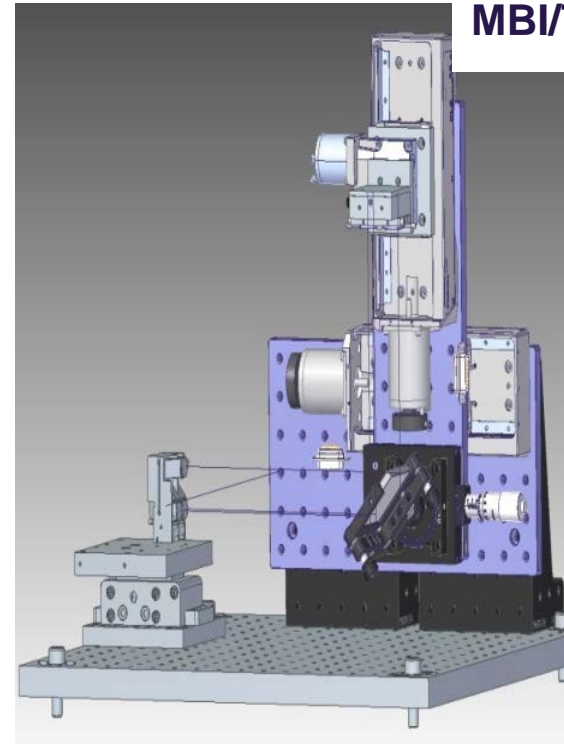
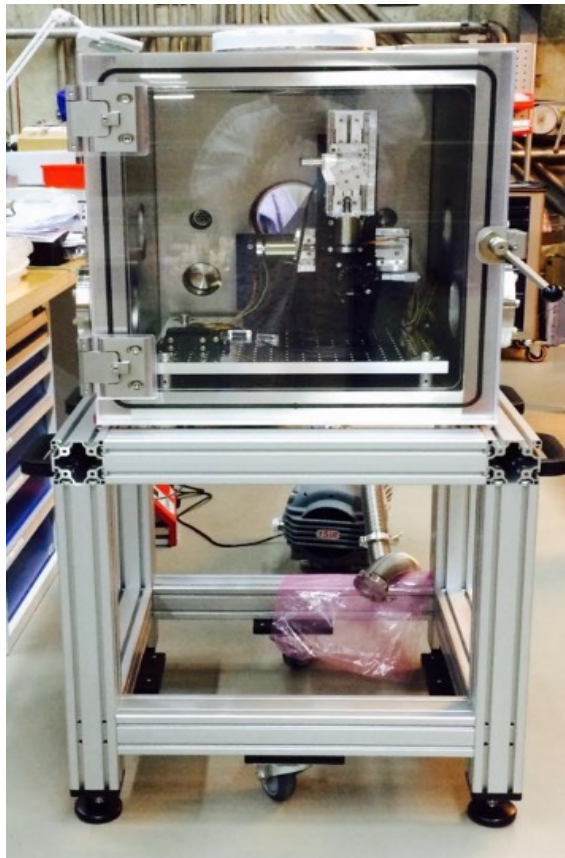
Test and implementation of laser interferometry (HERA-S) and simulations of SDL beam characteristics and



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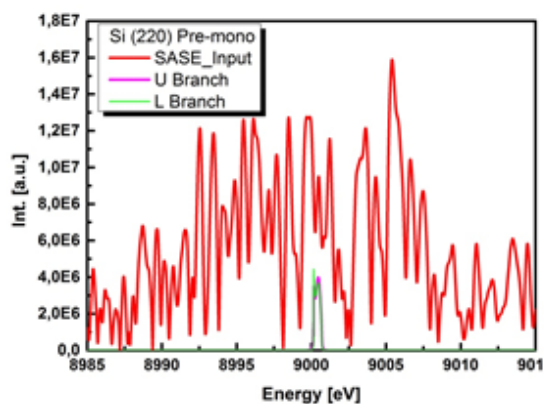
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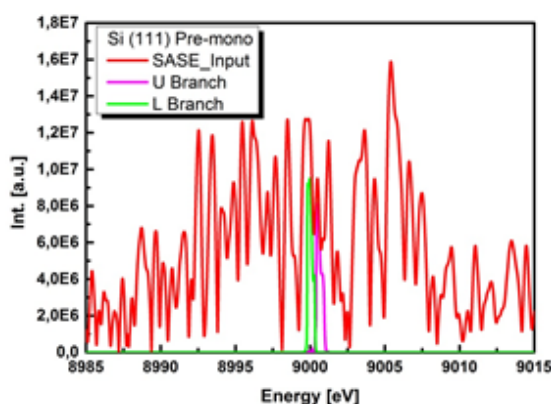


Test and implementation of laser interferometry (HERA-S) and simulations of SDL beam characteristics

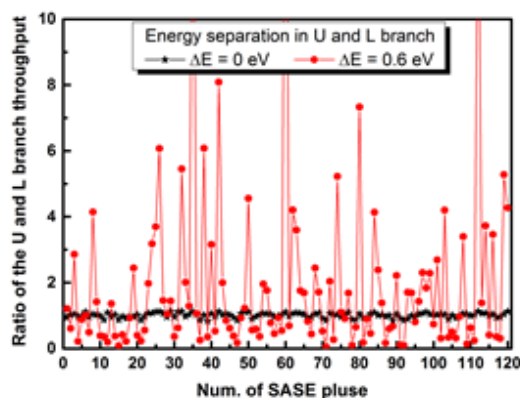
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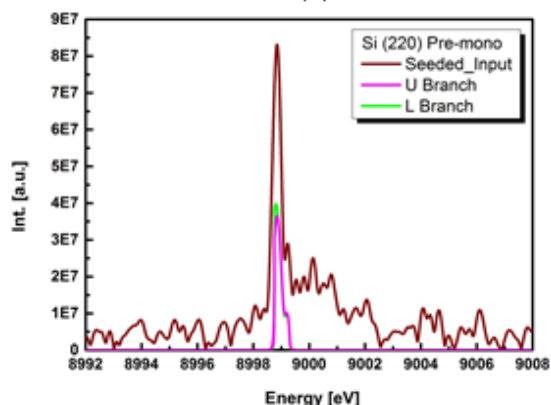
(a)



(b)



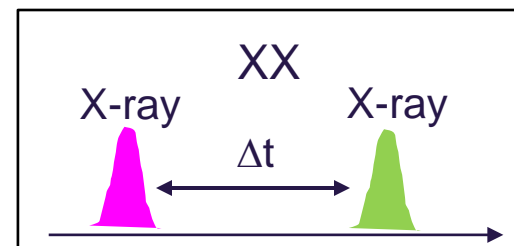
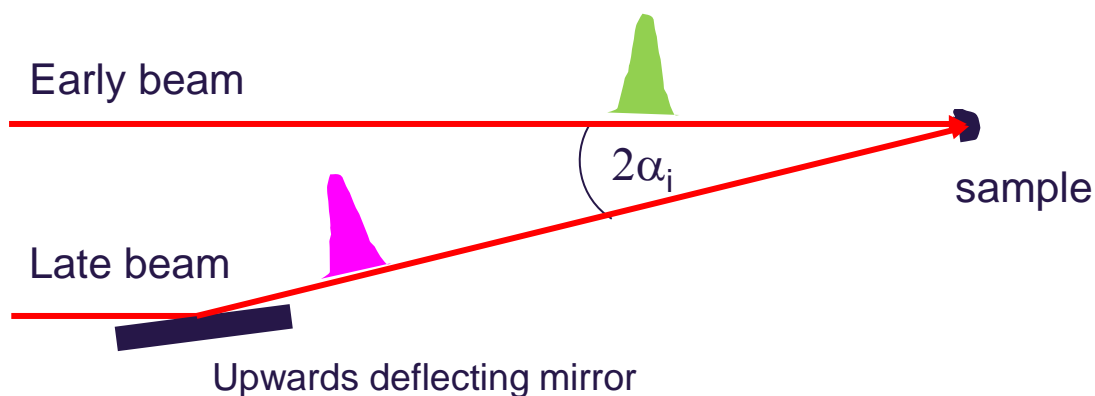
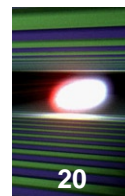
(c)



(d)

Seeding improves intensity
throughput by x10 with
increased stability

Agapov, Lu, and Geloni



4 m mirror-sample distance, $2\alpha_i = 0.4$ deg

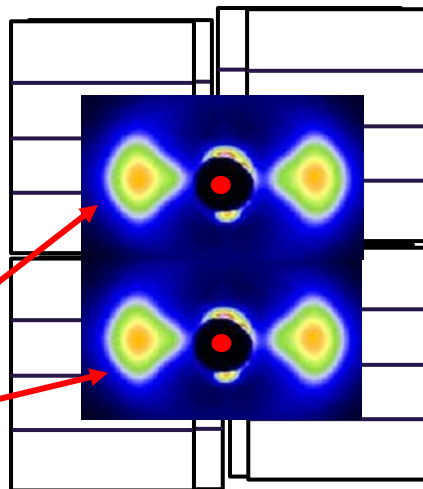
α_i even larger with mirror coating

Separation of two beams at detector

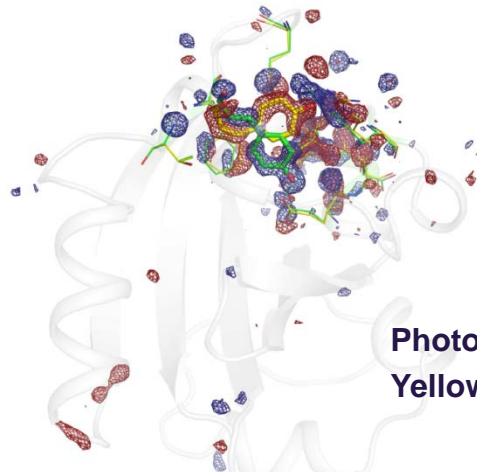
Two scattering images on detector:

2nd pattern

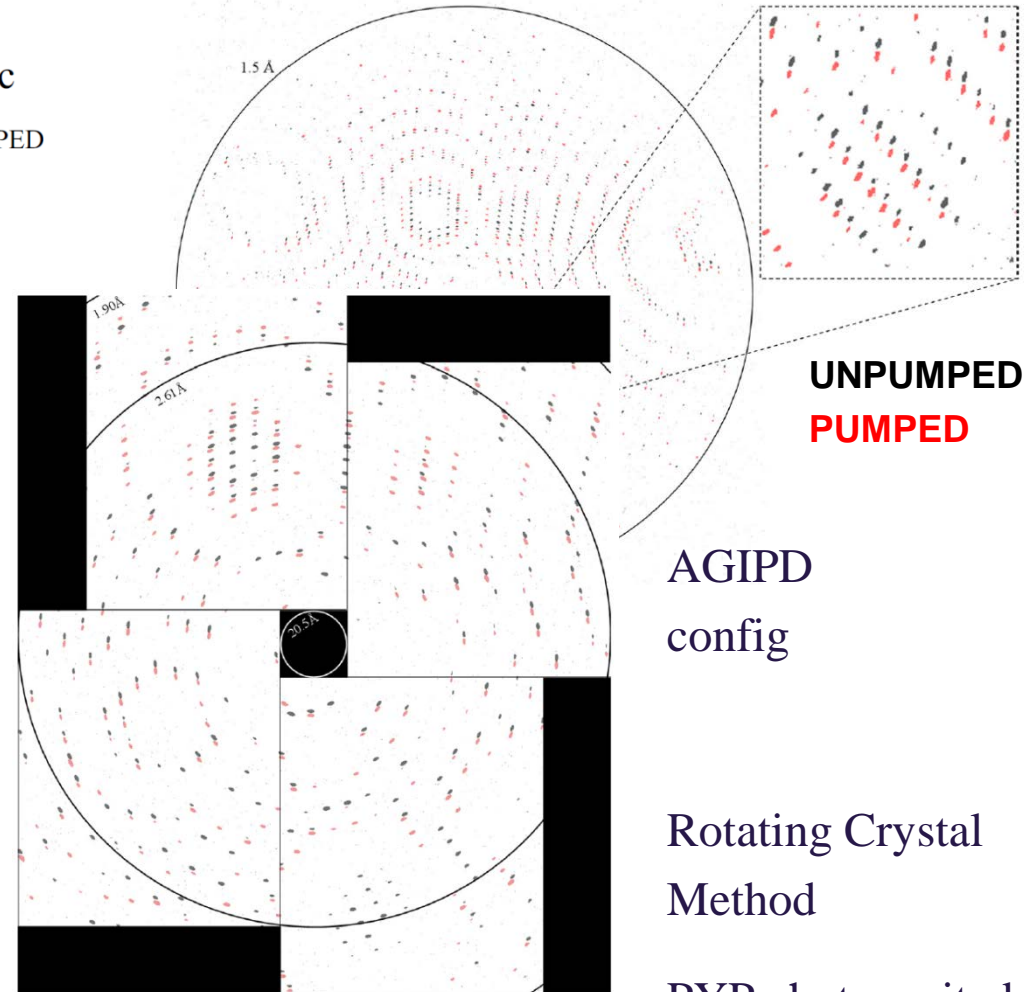
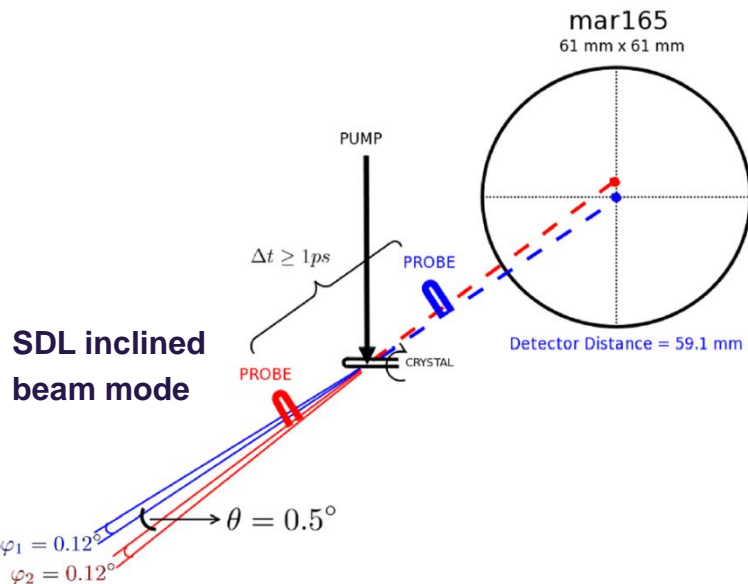
1st pattern



Probe-Pump-Probe: Ratiometric Measurements of Photo-Induced Protein Dynamics



Retrieved synthetic
 $F_{\text{PUMPED}} - F_{\text{UNPUMPED}}$



Rotating Crystal
Method

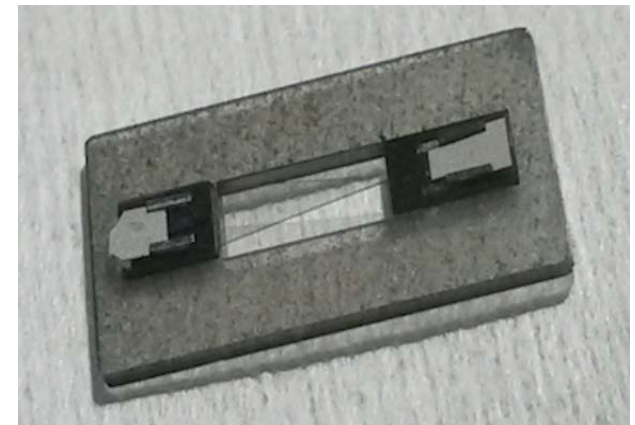
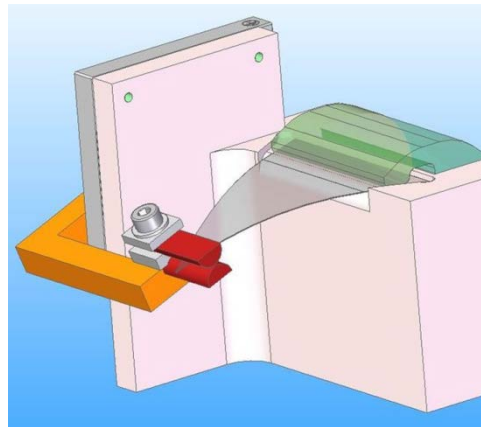
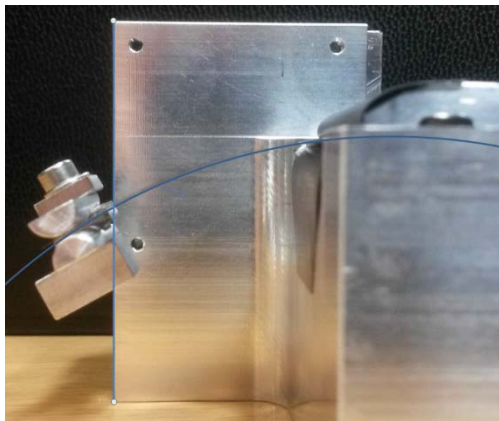
PYP photoexcited
intermediate

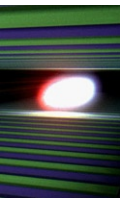
DES function:

- Intensity, shape, position, spectrum of direct beam
- Measurement of SAXS ptychography (for ptychographic reconstruction of beam profile at the sample position)
- Stop the direct beam

Single-shot spectrometer

- Si bender constructed (BA thesis, B. Kist)
- Development of diamond single-shot spectrum analyzer with TISNCM (V. Blank, S. Terentiev) and XFEL Optics Group (Samoylova, Sinn)
- Diamond spectrum analyzer tests at LCLS in Feb 2016





- 5-25 keV, synchronized optical laser
- pink SASE, Si(111), Si(220), or self-seeded beam
- 4.5 MHz, 220 ns spacing (native), 0-800 ps, few fs precision (SDL)
- high throughput optics, variable spot size, nano-focus
- straight, or up/down deflected beam (SDL/liquid surface)
- up to $>10^{13}$ photons/pulse (SASE-2 seeding and tapering)
- window-less (diff pump) or sample in air (diamond window)
- detectors (AGIPD), attenuators, slits, single-shot diagnostic,...
- 1st lasing at SASE-2: April 2017...
- thereafter beamline & instrument commissioning
- 1st MID experiments (reduced specs): August 2017
- full performance and user operation: 2018

All XFEL groups involved, particularly Optics, Optical laser, Detector, Sample Env. Vacuum and Diagnostics Groups. PSPO, TS, CIE, and IT, Software and Electronics

M. Mattenet & ESRF instrument engineering,

G. Geloni and I. Agapov (XFEL), S. Eisebitt and T. Noll (MBI/TUB/HZB),

M. Holler (PSI), S. Terentiev & V. Blank (TISNCM), AGIPD consortium,

+ numerous scientific collaborators at LCLS, DESY and elsewhere

Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

SDL Funding:



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XFEL member countries:



+



