

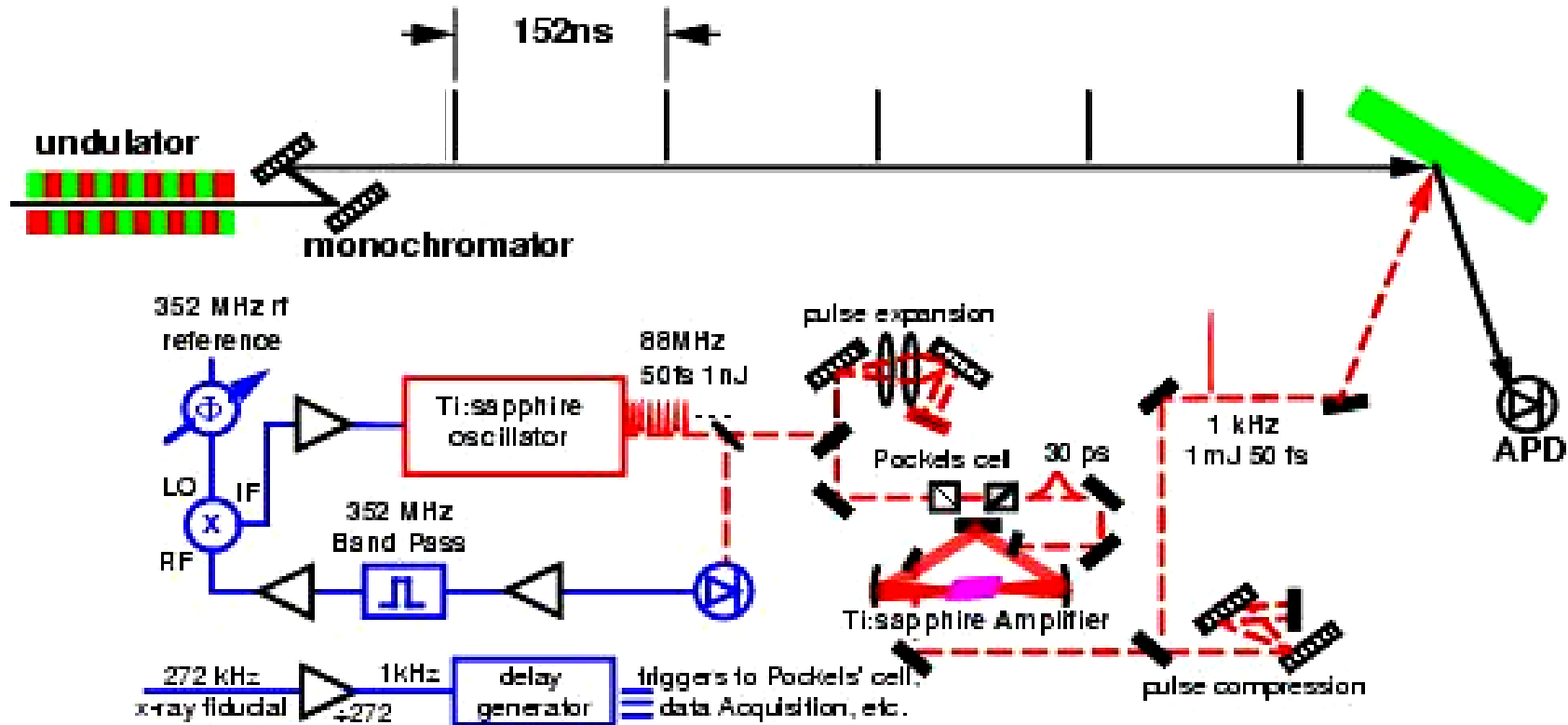
# 324- and 1296-bunch modes: User expectations and experiences

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TWG April 2005

# Typically, **Peak** Brightness is the Figure of Merit for Time-Resolved Research

- Pump-probe experiments limited by:
  - Repetition rate of the pump
  - Sample recovery time
  - Single shot x-ray brightness
- Hybrid singlet is the best
- 24 bunch mode suffices for some experiments
- Nobody wants more bunches in the S.R.!
- **Today's talk: The exceptions to this rule**

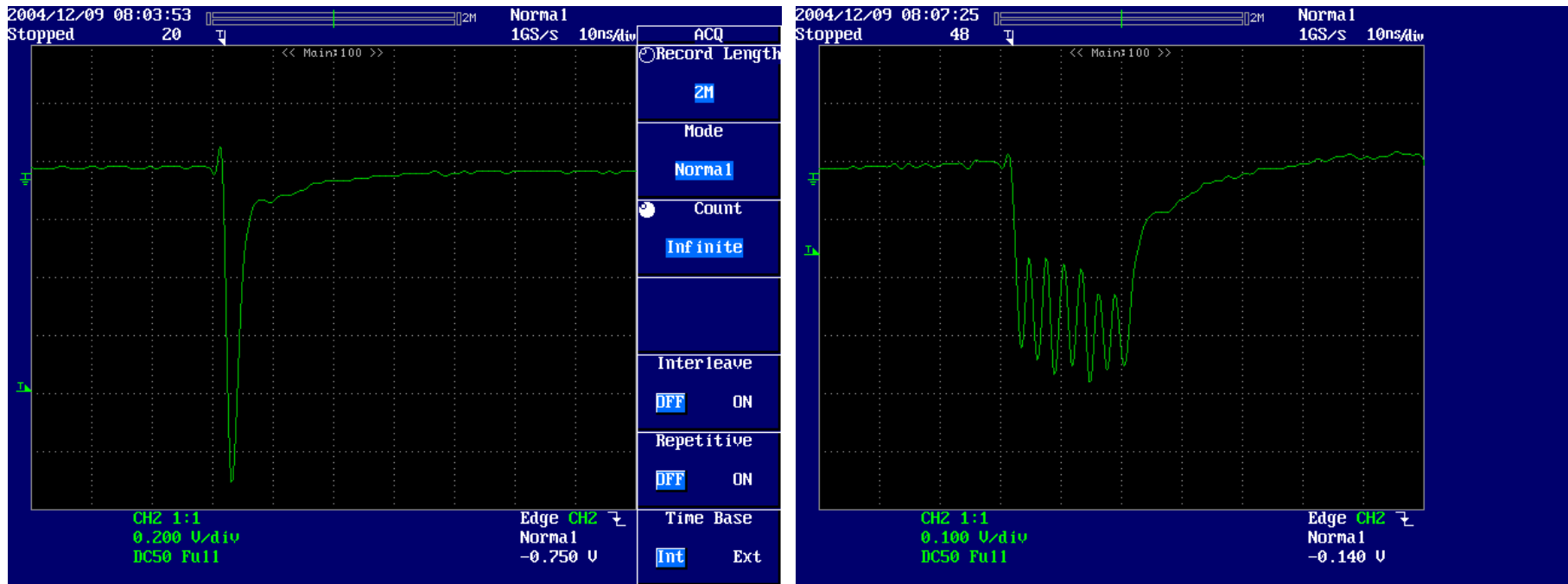
# Pump-probe Time-resolved X-ray Diffraction



- uses “slow” detectors to study ultrafast dynamics\*
- Temporal resolution limited by probe pulse: ~100 ps at synch.
- Pump-probe delay must be held fixed  $\ll$  the pulse duration.

*\*Detector must recover before the next x-ray pulse!*

# Hybrid singlet x-ray measurement



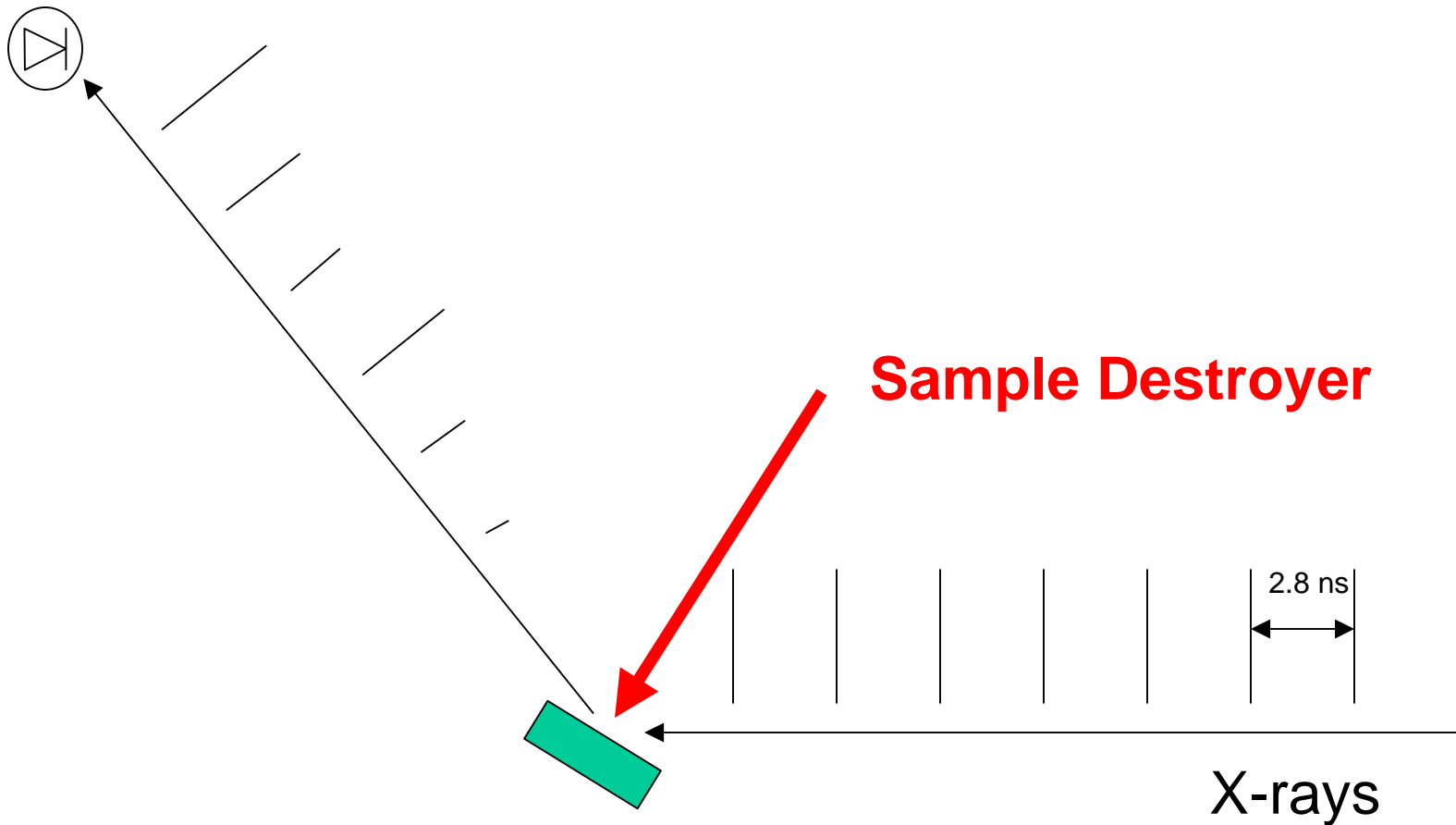
Judson Technologies InGaAs photodiode J22-18I-R250U1.7 (250  $\mu\text{m}$  dia.) in direct beam ( $2.5 \times 10^{12}$  ph/s) into  $\sim 1\text{mm}^2$ , 14 keV, directly into a FEMTO HAS-Y-2-40 2 GHz 40 dB transimpedance amplifier. Read out over a  $\sim 100$  ft RG-223 cable into a 500 MHz Yukogawa 7200 oscilloscope and triggered using a ThorLabs 210 photodetector phase-locked fs laser beampath.

# Bunch-to-bunch fluctuations in the 1296 fill pattern

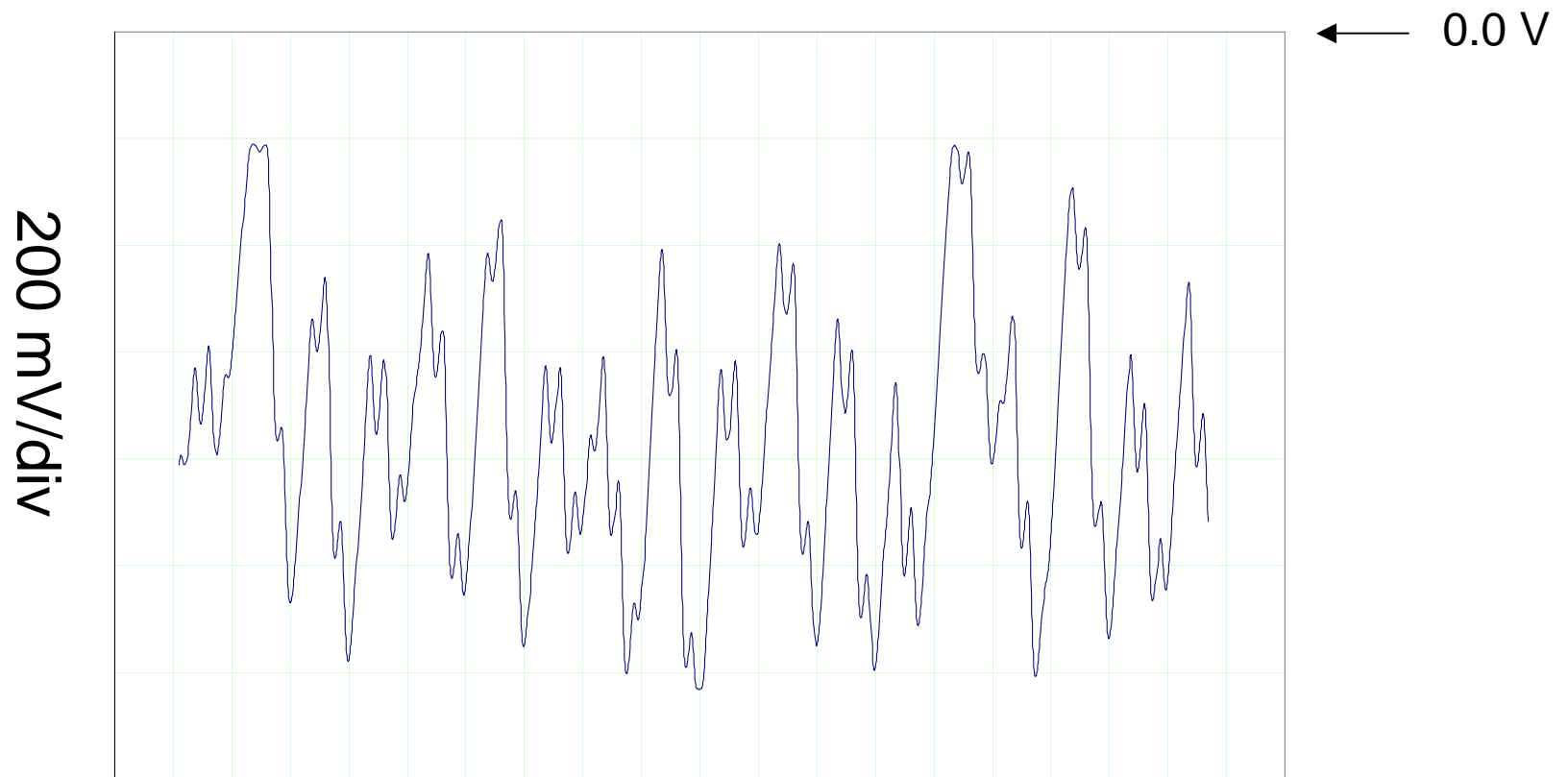
Eric Landahl, Jim Belak, Eric  
Dufresne, Bernhard Adams, Jan  
Ilavsky

TWG, April 2005

# Stroboscopic diffraction using 1296 bunch mode

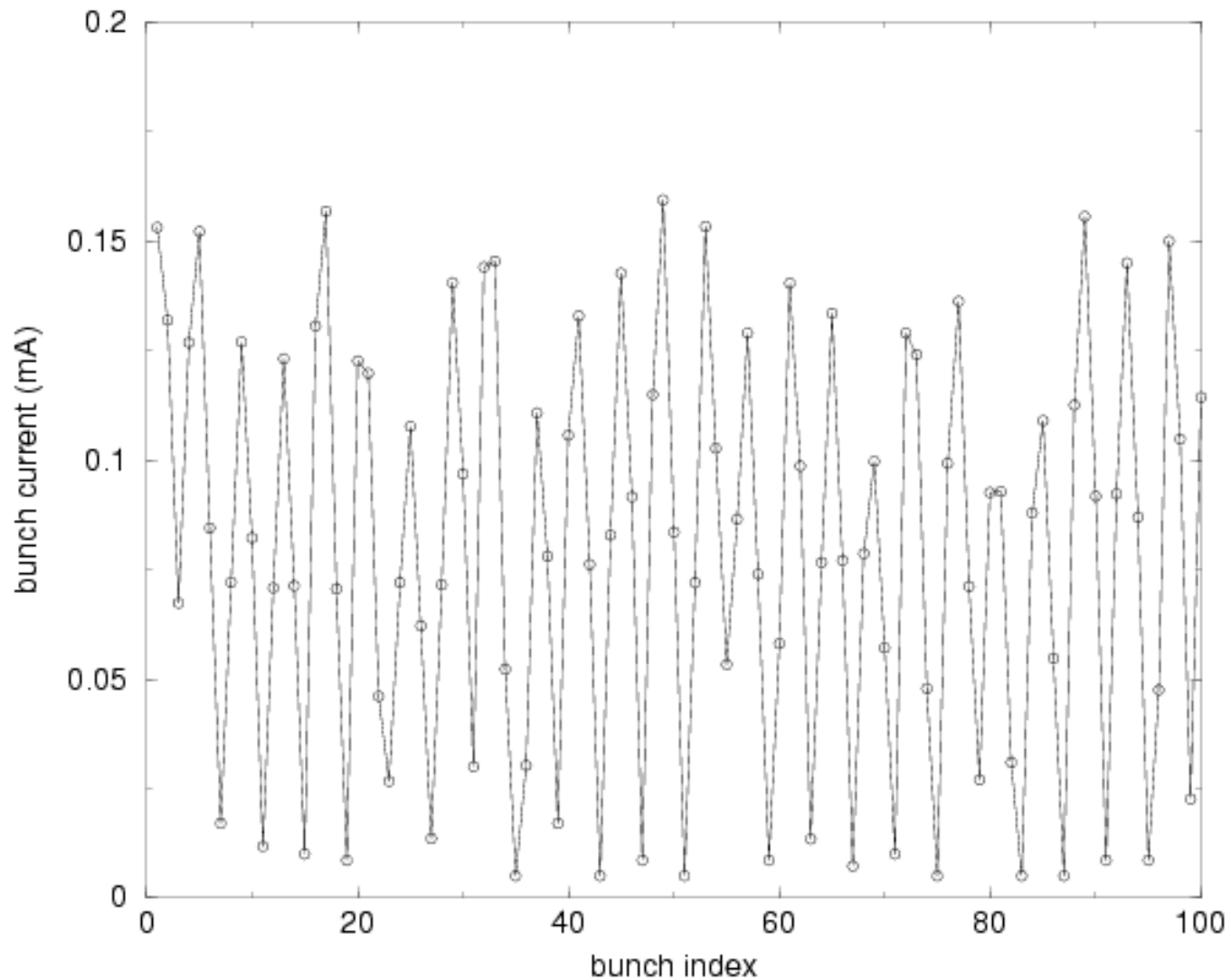


# 1296 bunch x-ray measurement



11.37 ns / div  
(324 bunch separation)

# 1296 bunch mode APS current monitor



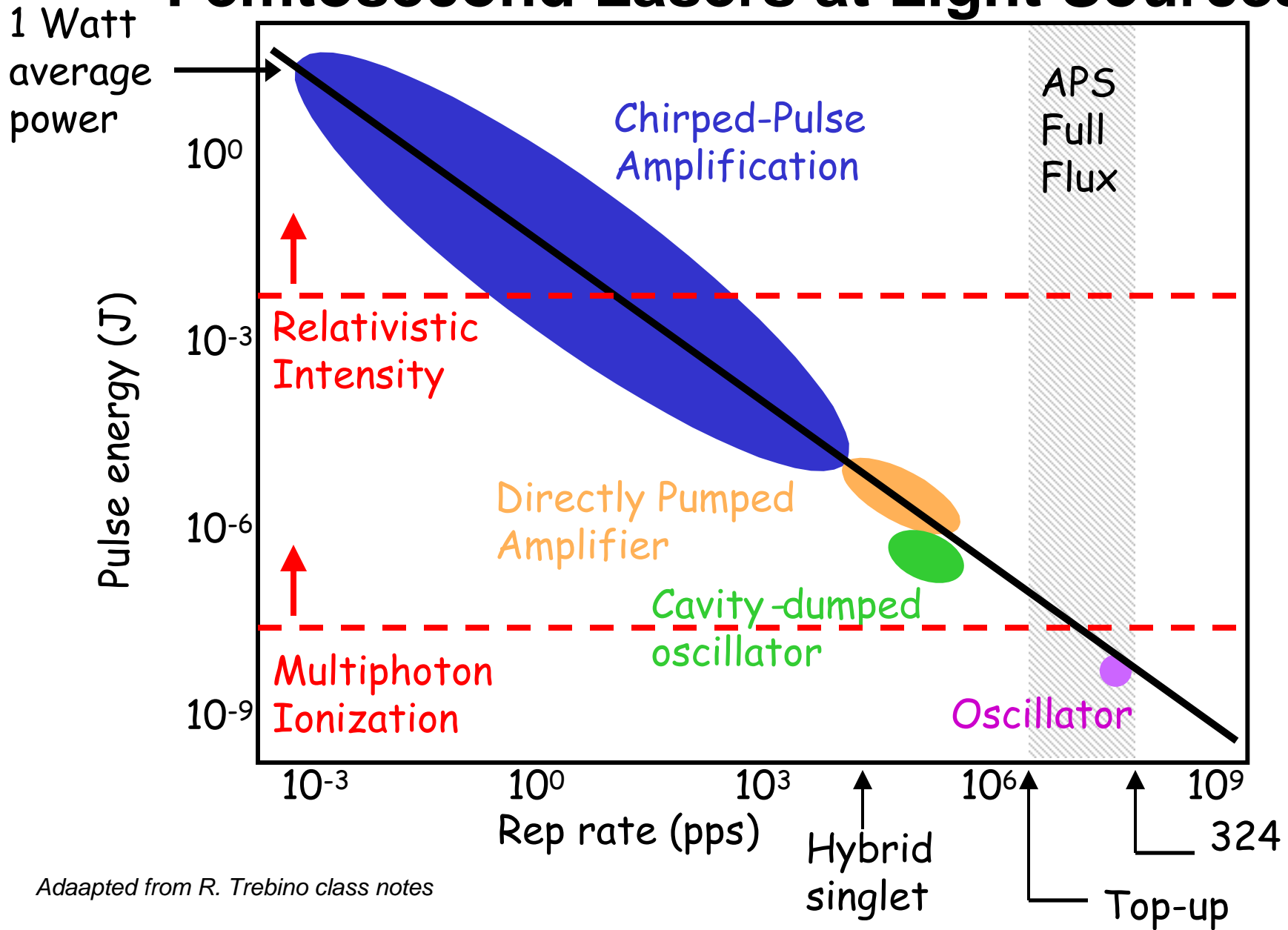
BNCHI:BunchCurrentWF This is an array of length 1296 with the bunch current per bucket.



324 bunch mode time-  
resolved experiments

Various S7 and MHATT-CAT people

# Pulse energy vs. Repetition rate: Femtosecond Lasers at Light Sources



Adapted from R. Trebino class notes

# Fs pump-probe experiments at 88 MHz

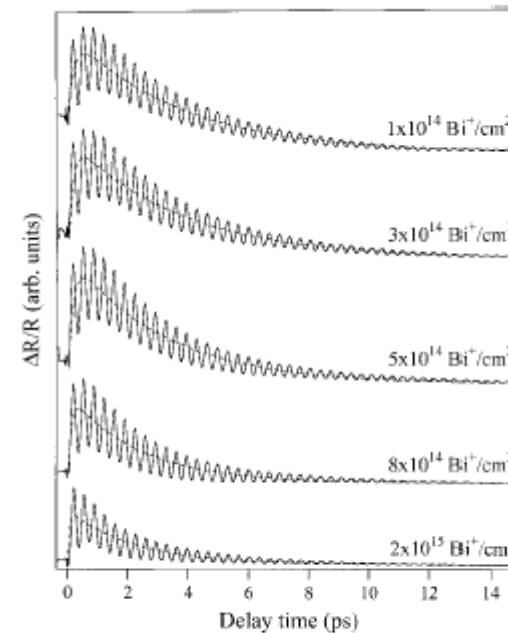
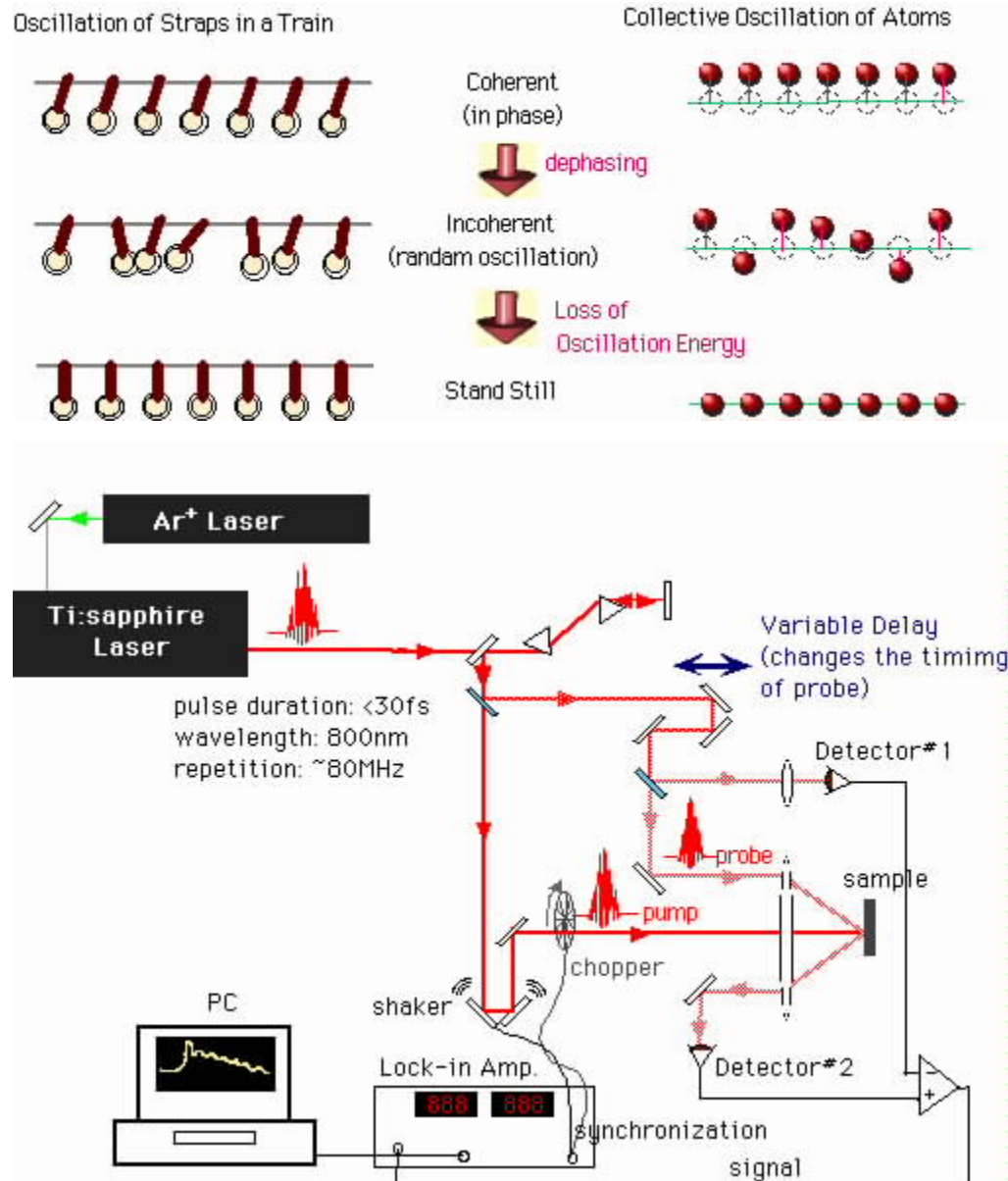


Fig. 3. Time-resolved reflectivity change for the bismuth films implanted at doses from  $1 \times 10^{14}$  to  $2 \times 10^{15} \text{ Bi}^+/\text{cm}^2$ .

*Ushida et al., 2002*

Reflectivity data requires a model to separate electronic from structural contributions.

X-rays are needed!

# Strategies for high repetition rate fs laser pump / x-ray probe experiments

- pm sensitivity, optical  $\Delta R/R \sim 10^{-6}$
- Coherent x-ray diffraction (E. Dufresne)
- meV energy resolution (B. Adams)
- Diffuse scattering (D. Reis)
- Lock-in detection and spectroscopy (E. Landahl)

These efforts can also be frustrated by poor bunch purity and by unevenness in the fill pattern