



Installation, Commissioning and Operation of the Master Laser Oscillator at FLASH

Patrick Geßler DESY

II Timing & Synchronization Workshop, ICTP, Trieste 09.03.2009

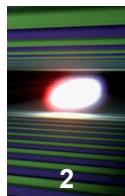


**V. Arsov, B. Bayer, M. K. Bock, M. Felber, K. Hacker, F. Loehl, B. Lorbeer, F. Ludwig,
K-H. Matthiesen, H. Schlarb, B. Schmidt, A. Winter, J. Zemella**
(Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron)



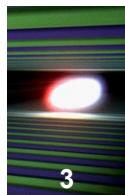
S. Schulz, L. Wissmann
(Universität Hamburg)



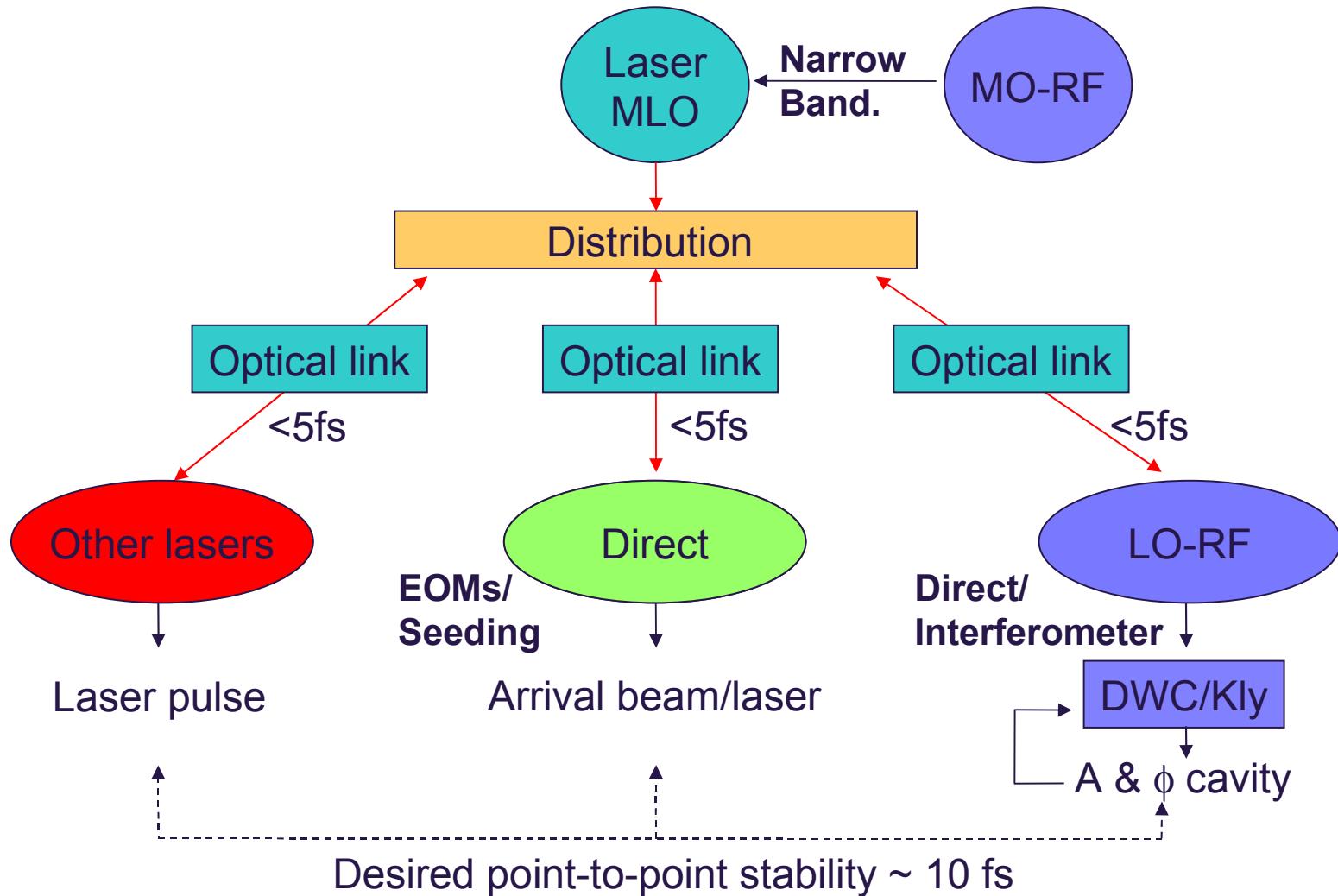


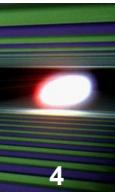
Agenda

- Overview of the Synchronization System at FLASH
- Requirements for the Master Laser Oscillator (MLO)
- 3 Generations of MLOs
- RF Lock to Master Oscillator
- Measurements
- Pitfalls
- Conclusion



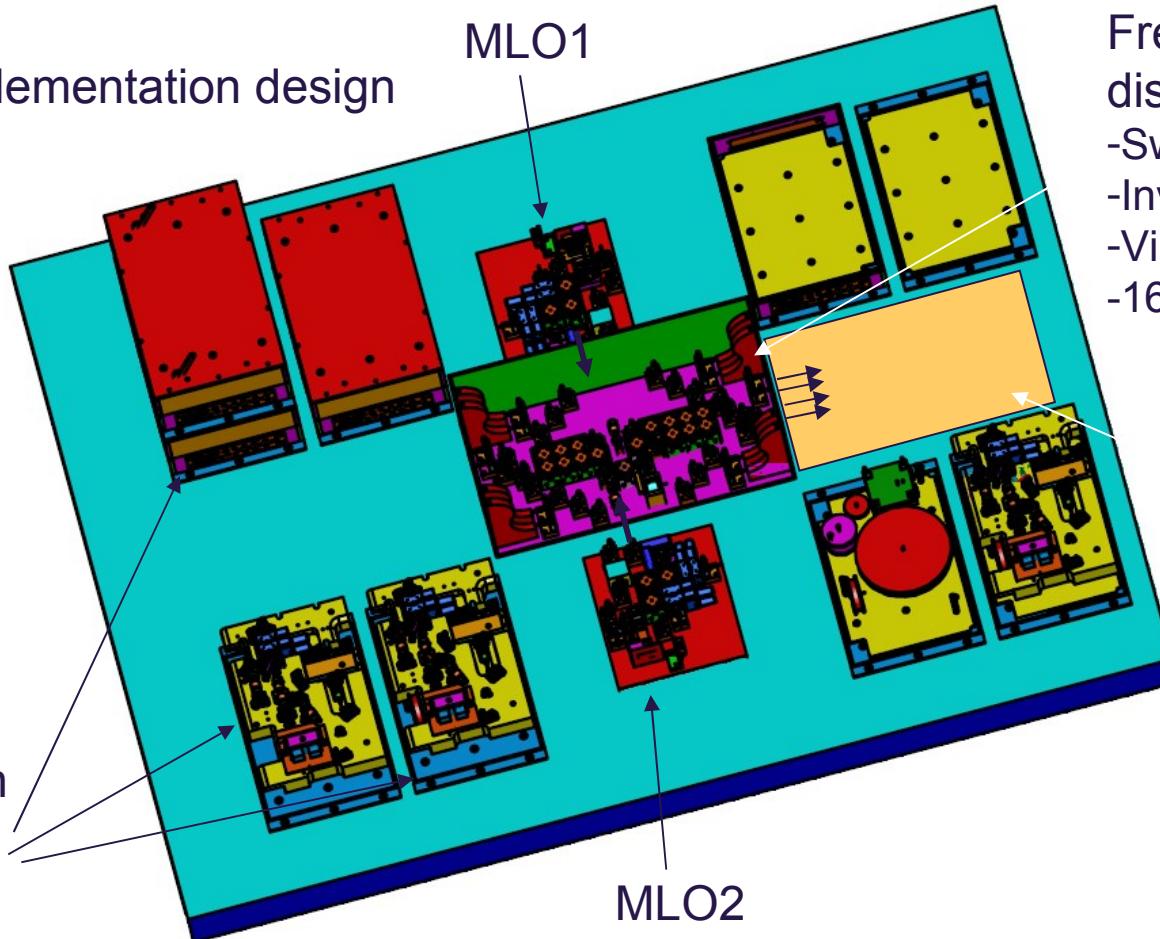
Overview of the Synchronization System





Overview of the Synchronization System

Final implementation design



Free space opt. distribution

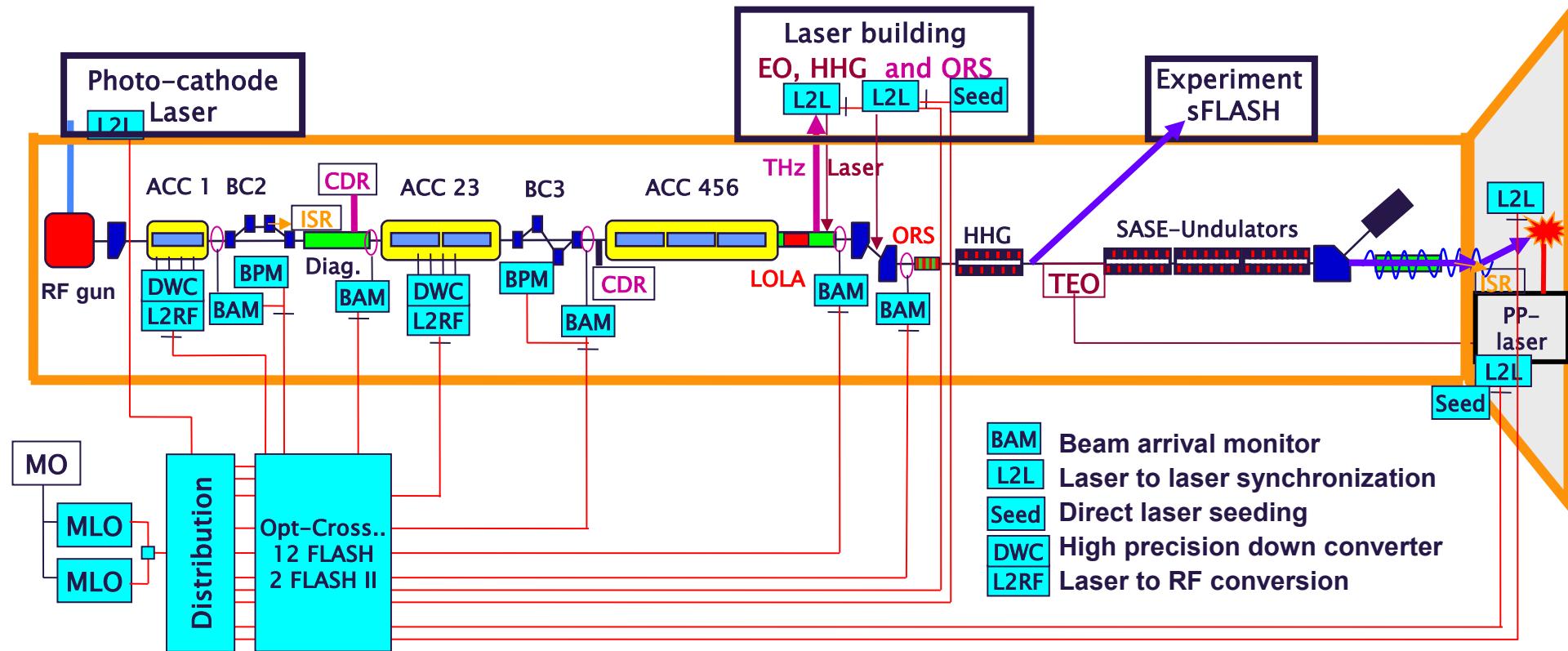
- Switching unit
- Invar base plate
- Vibration isolated
- 16 outputs

Distr. With EDFA for each link

- Special passive thermal stabilization
- One output for MLO lock based on Sagnac loop at 1.3GHz

B. Beyer

Overview of the Synchronization System

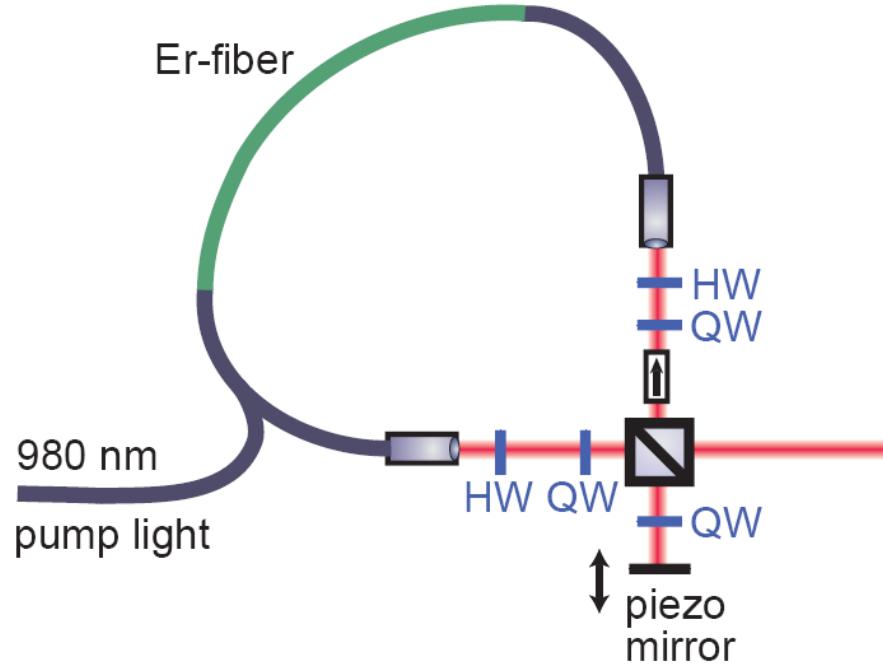


- Backbone: beam based stabilization of arrival time
- Conjunction with high precision synchronization of lasers
- Synchronization of all timing critical devices (~ 14 incl. FLASHII)
- Point-to-point synchronization ~ 10 fs rms ($e^- < 30$ fs rms)
- Permanent operation and long term stability /availability investigation

Requirements for the Master Laser Oscillator

- Mode-Locked Erbium Doped Fiber Laser
- Pulse Duration <100fs (FWHM)
- Repetition Rate 216.66MHz
- Output Power >120mW
- Integrated Timing Jitter <10fs [10Hz – 40MHz]
- Amplitude Noise <2 x 10⁻⁴ [10Hz – 1MHz]
- Reliability / Redundancy

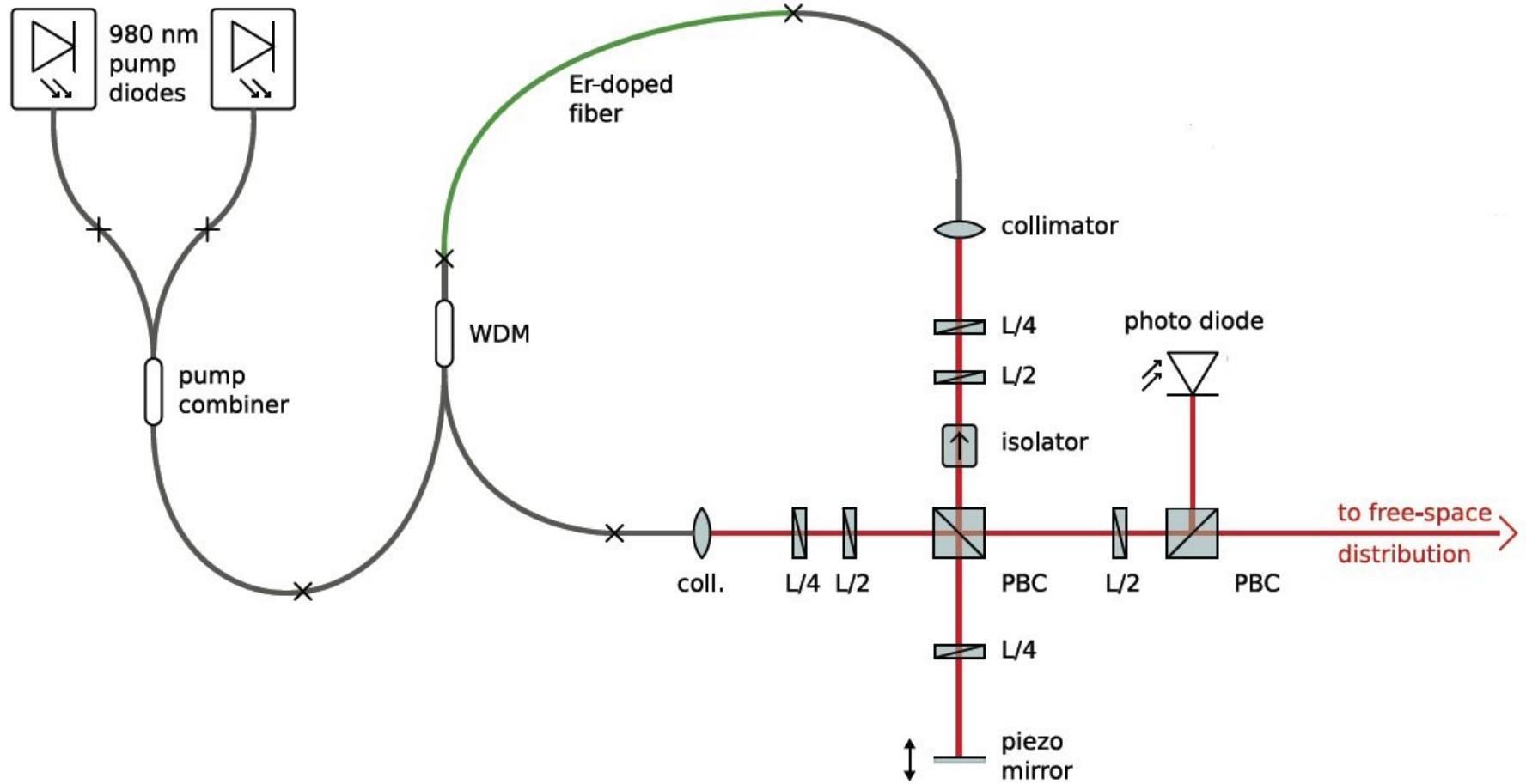
1st Generation MLO (Breadboard Version)



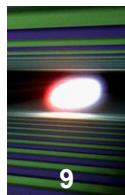
Original design:
J. Chen et. al., Opt. Lett. **32**,
1566-1568 (2007)



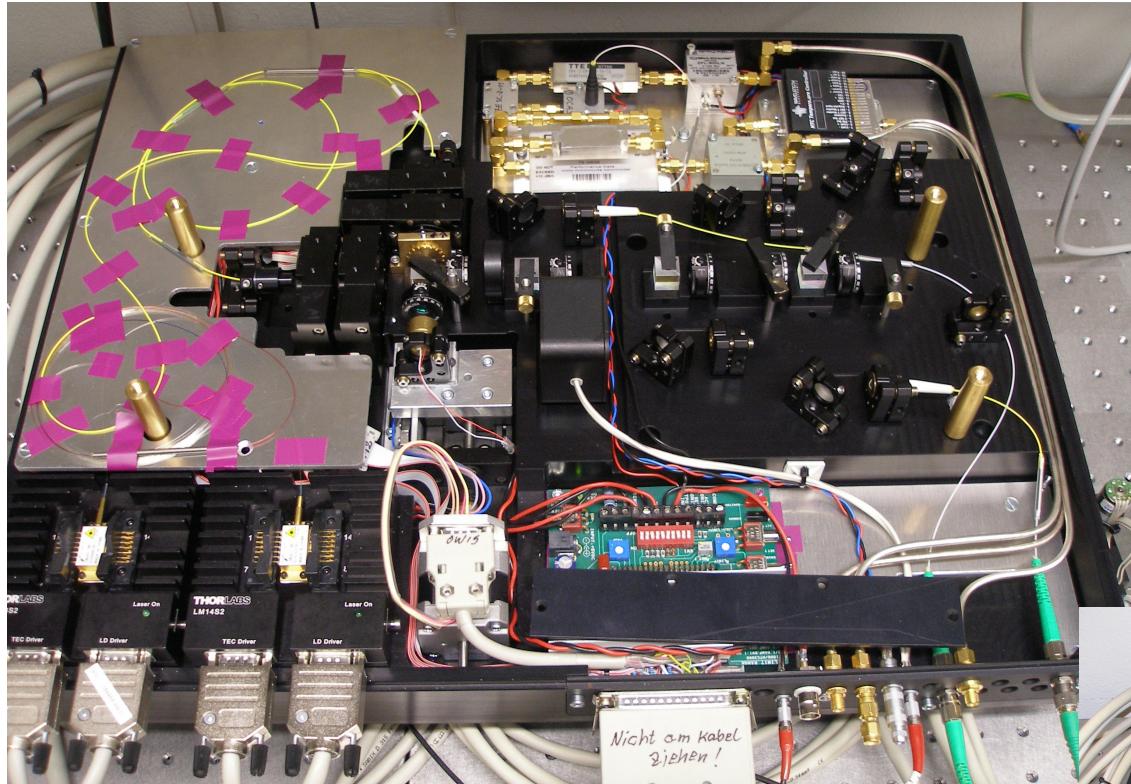
2nd Generation MLO



F. Löhl



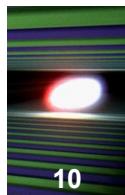
2nd Generation MLO



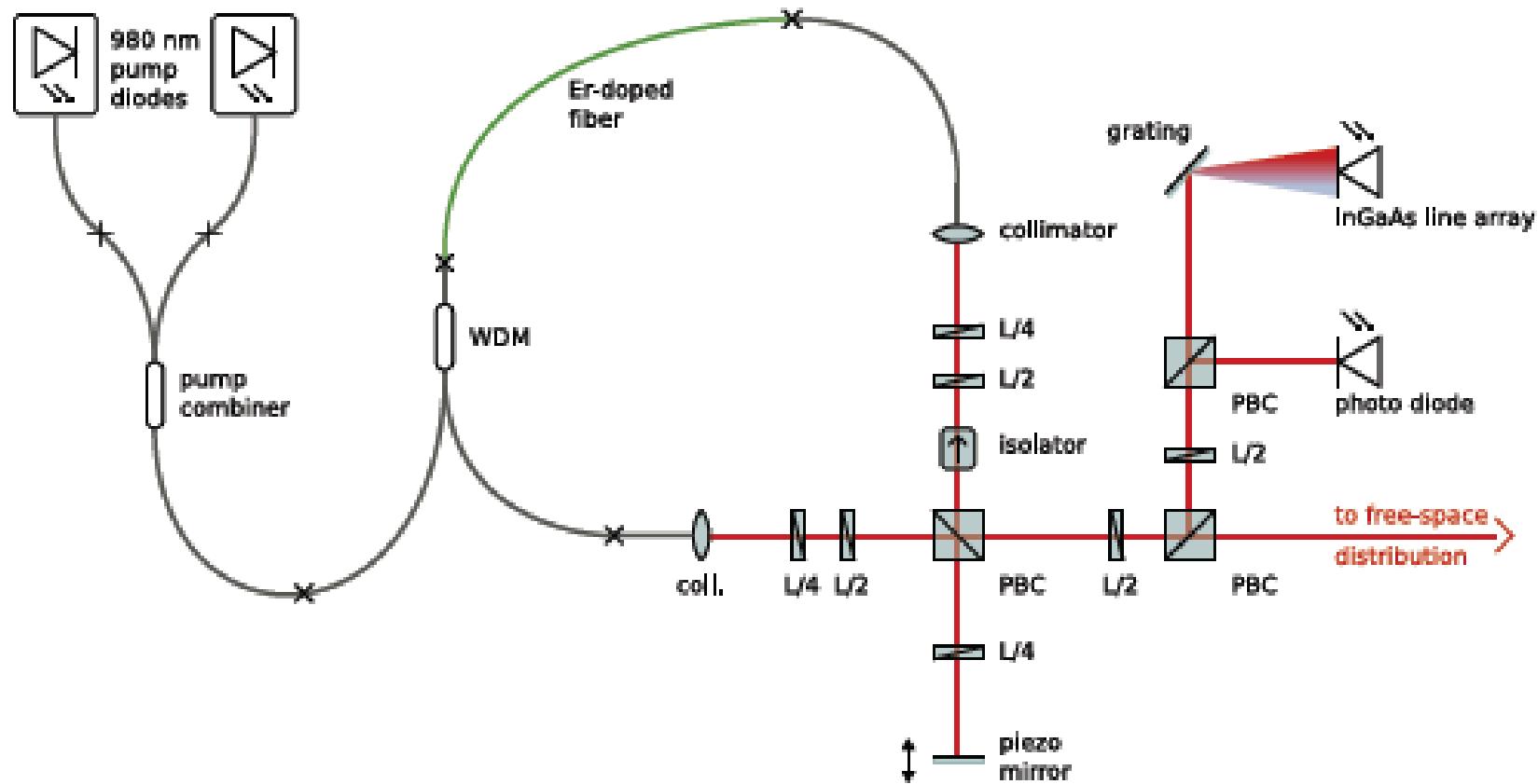
- Temp. Stabilization
 - Controller included
 - Variable Set point
- Stable Ground Plate
- Distribution included
- RF Electronic included
- Motorized Wave Plates



F. Löhl



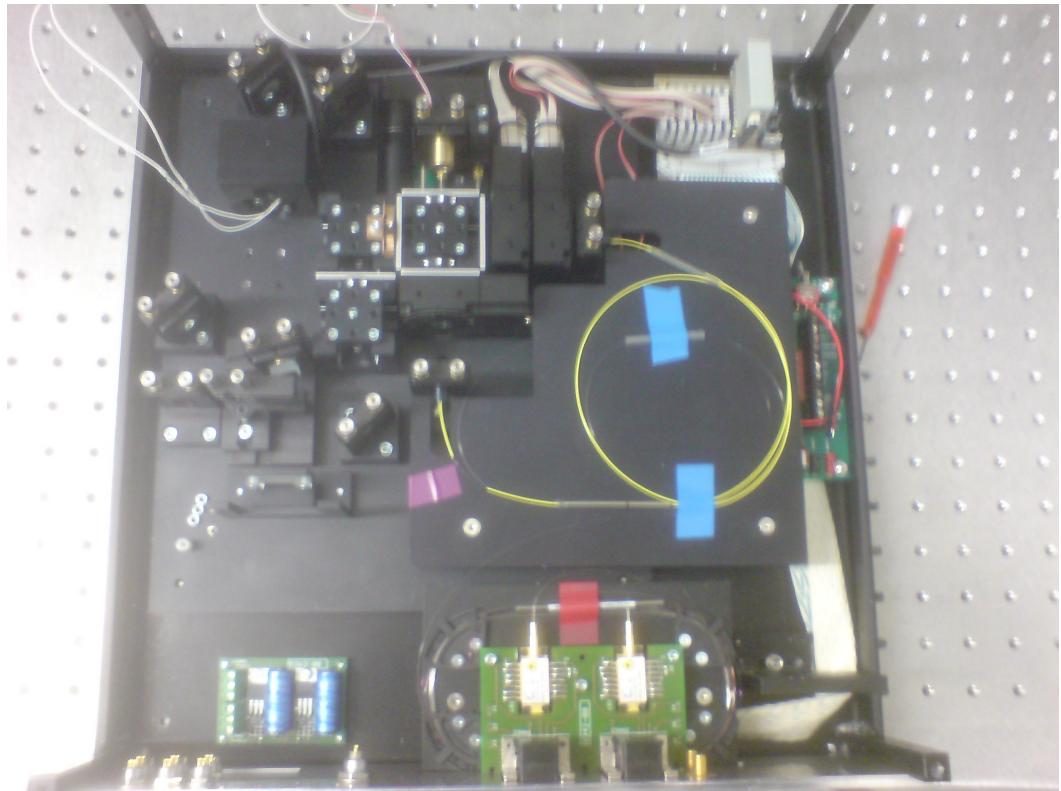
3rd Generation MLO



A. Winter

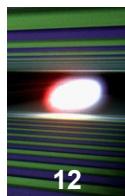
3rd Generation MLO

- Compact
- Modular Parts
- Lower Costs
- Online Spectrometer



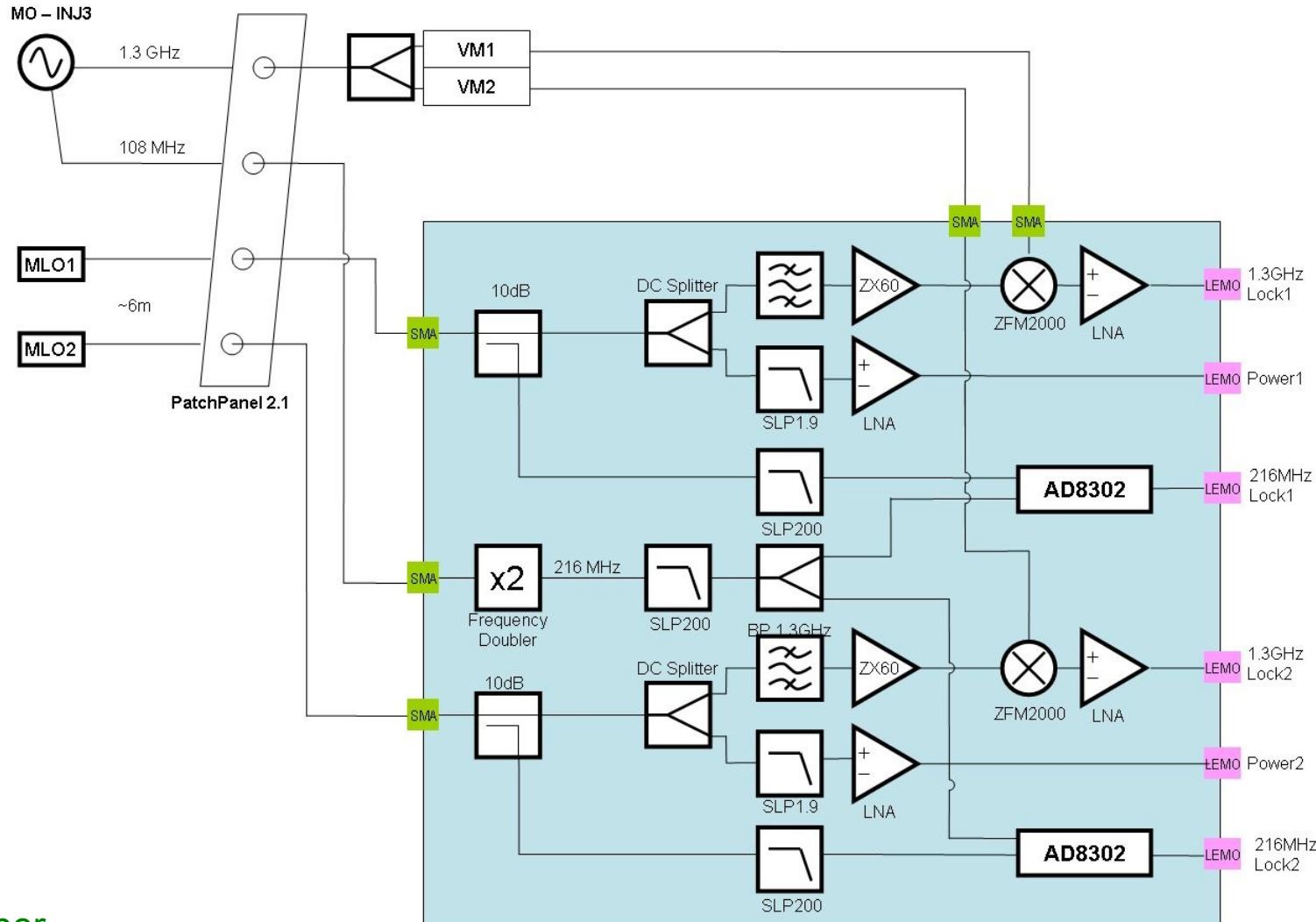
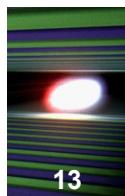
A. Winter

MLO Included Features Overview

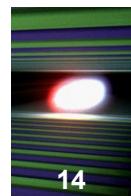


| | 1st Generation | 2nd Generation | 3rd Generation |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Piezo | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Motorized Translation Stage | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Optical Monitor Output | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Electrical Monitor Output | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Temperature Stabilization | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Motorized Wave Plates | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Modular Parts | ✓ | | ✓ |
| RF Lock Electronic | | ✓ | |
| Online Spectrometer | | | ✓ |

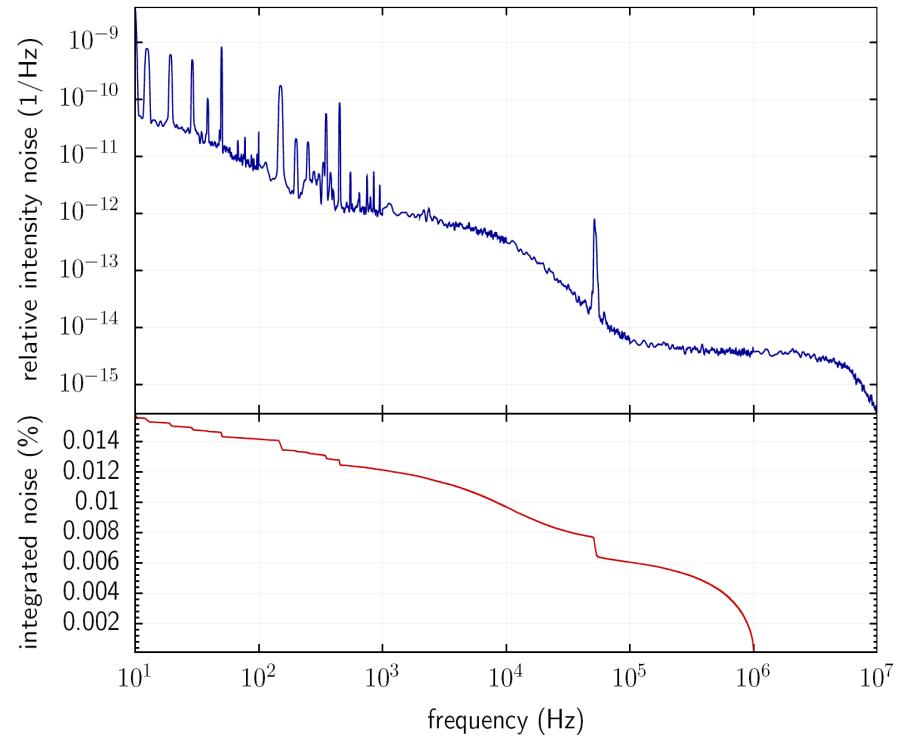
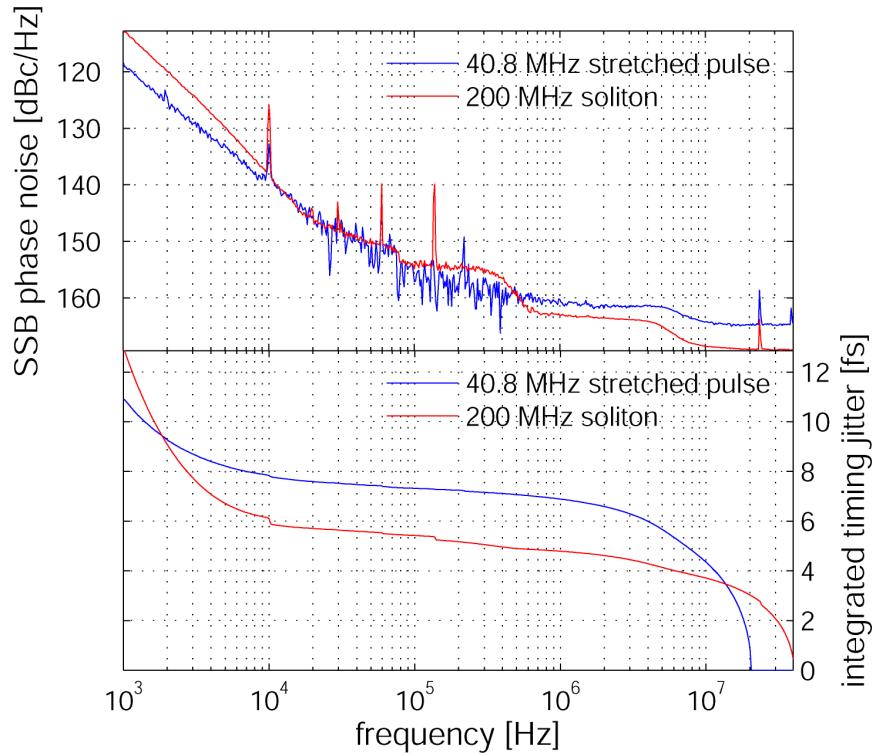
RF Lock to Master Oscillator



M. Felber



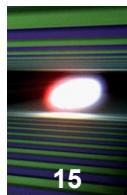
Measurements – Noise and Jitter



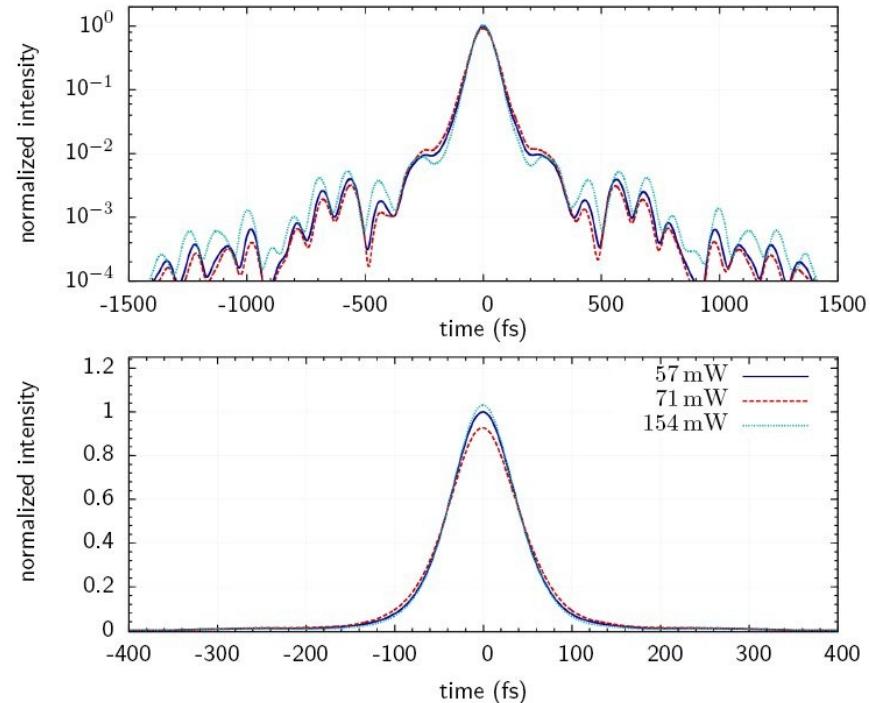
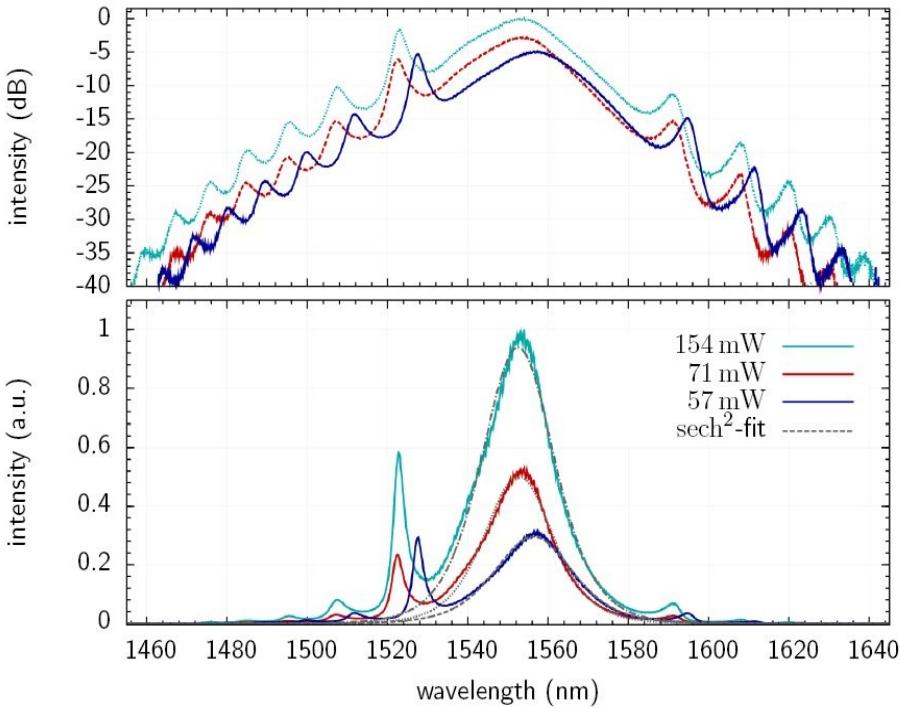
Integrated timing jitter:
< 6 fs [10kHz – 40 MHz]

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relative intensity noise:
0.016 % [10 Hz – 1MHz]



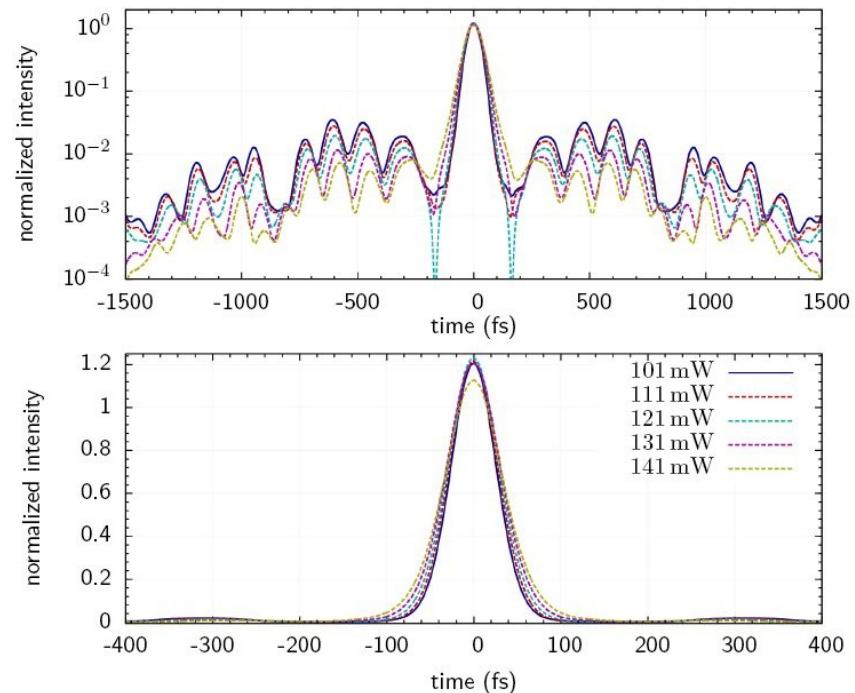
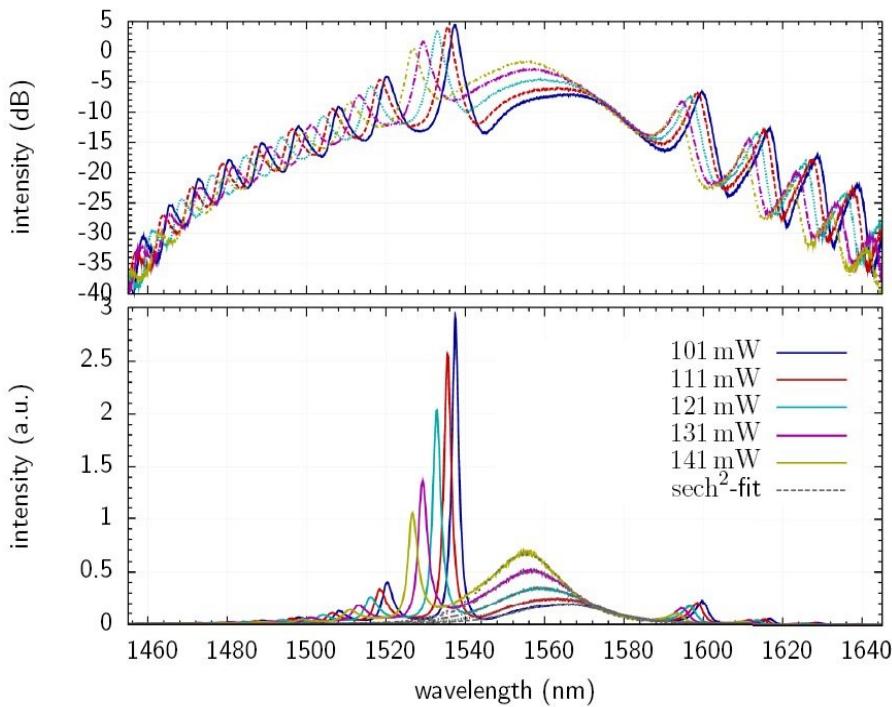
Measurements – Spectrum and Pulse Shape (I)



- For different Pump Laser Power Level
- Wave Plates optimized for maximum Output Power
- Similar Spectra / Shapes are Achievable

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Measurements – Spectrum and Shape (II)

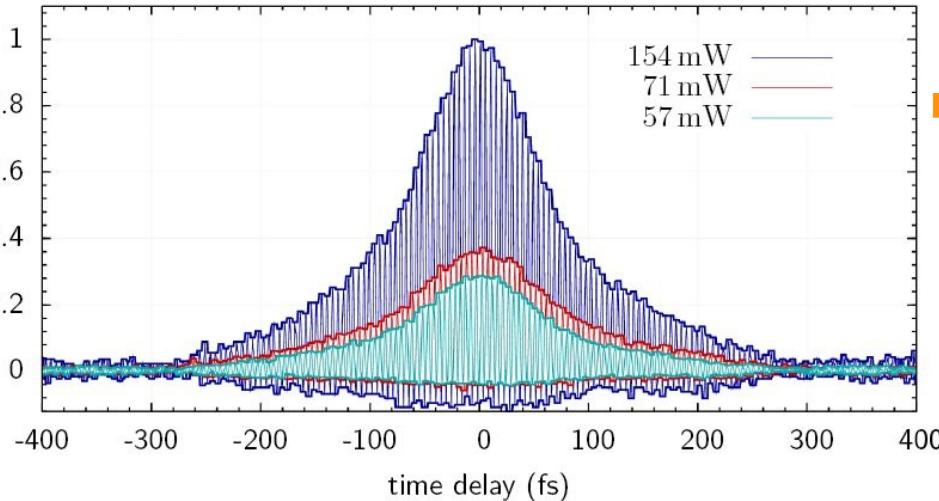


- For different Wave Plate Settings
- Constant Pump Laser Power of around 890mW

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Measurements – Autocorrelation

autocorrelation signal (a.u.)

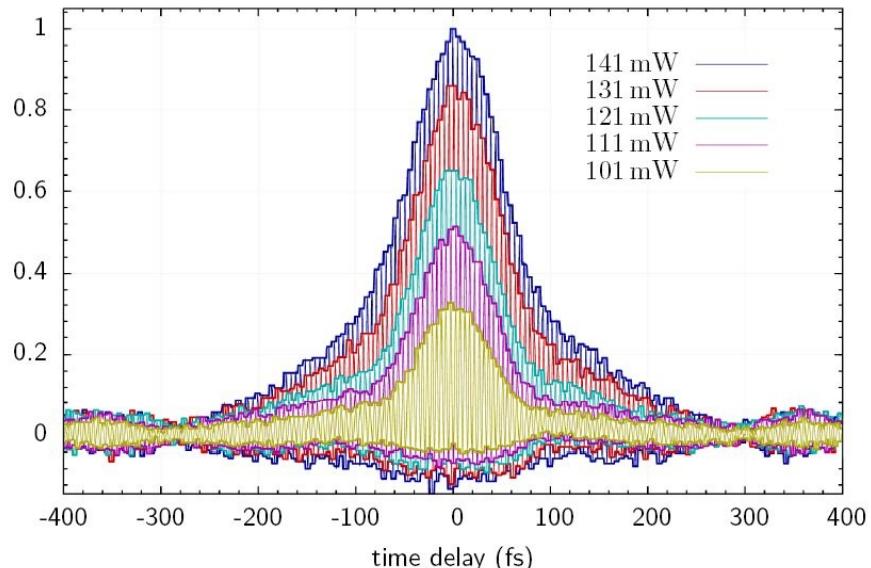


- Different Output Power

autocorrelation signal (a.u.)

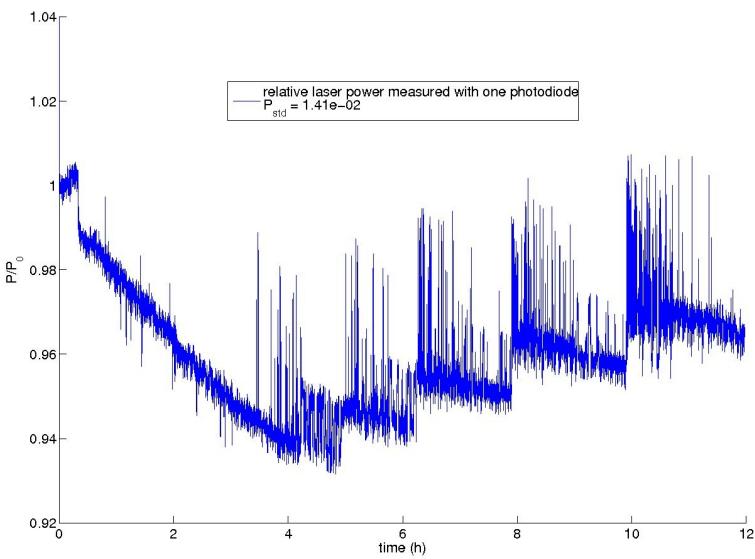
- Different Wave Plate Settings
- Constant Pump Laser Power
- Pulse Width: 60 – 90 fs [FWHM]
(depending on Configuration)

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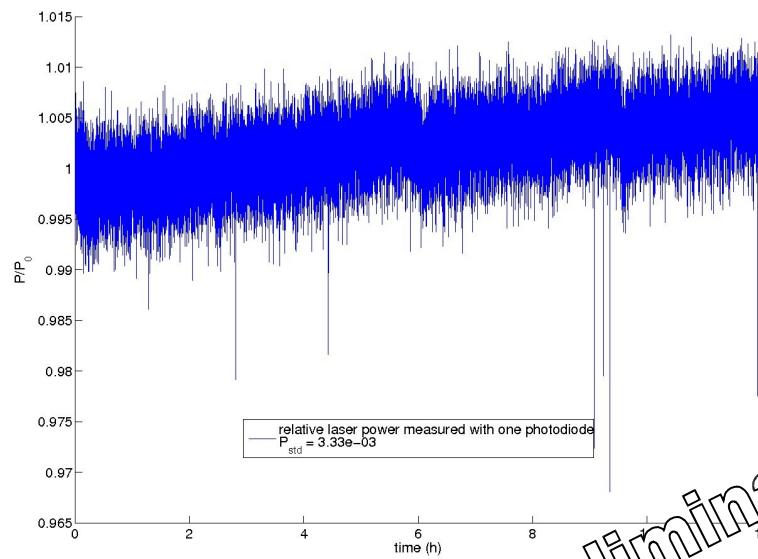


Measurements – Amplitude Stabilization

Without Feedback



With Feedback



Preliminary

J. Zemella

Pitfalls

- Piezo bends due to weight / torque → Alignment
- Make every Parts removable from the top
- Have enough degrees of Freedom
- Make the Ground Plate thick / stable enough
- A Modular Design could cause alignment problems
- Put the Shutter not before the RF Lock Monitor Port

Conclusion

- The MLO has a strong influence on the complete system
- Wave plate and pump power settings influence the optical spectrum
- A high precision diagnostic is needed to investigate the impacts
- In contrast to stretched pulse lasers, to achieve mode-locking wave plate settings have to be changed
- Different wave plate settings for minimum phase noise and maximum output power
- Questionable whether two identical MLOs could be set up such that switching has no impact

Thanks for your attention