

Femtosecond optical synchronization systems for XFELs

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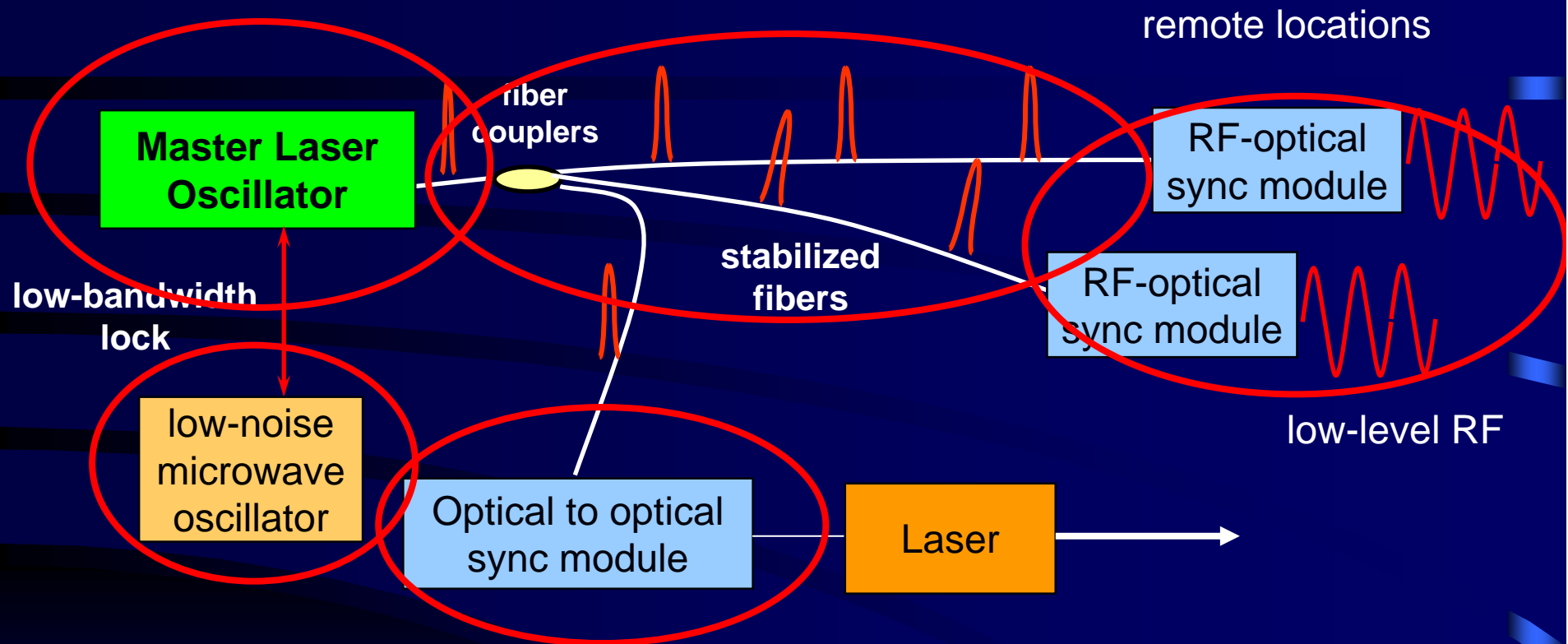
Overview

- Requirements
- Optical synchronization systems
 - Optical master oscillator
 - Optical timing distribution
 - RF reconversion
 - Synchronization of other laser systems
 - Test in accelerator environment
- Conclusion and Outlook

Requirements

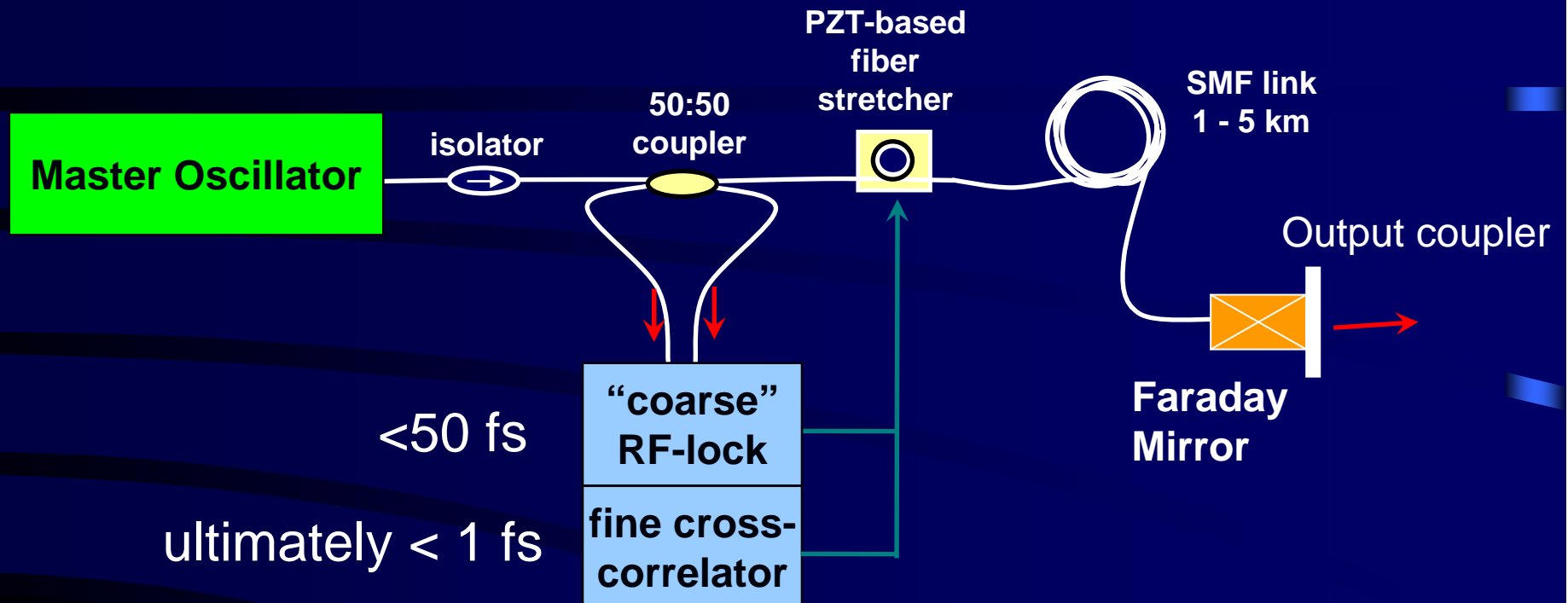
- Provide stability ~x-ray pulse width (down to ~10 fs)
 - Amplitude and phase stability in cavities (10^{-4} , 0.01deg) in most critical sections
 - Provide ultra-stable reference to select locations with femtosecond stability
 - Synchronize probe systems to reference with ~10 fs stability
- Precise reference frequency generation and distribution system required
 - “femtosecond” synchronization means systems follow reference with low added timing jitter and have intrinsic high-frequency timing jitter both, ~fs

Synchronization System Layout



- A master mode-locked laser producing a very stable pulse train
- The master laser is locked to a microwave oscillator for long-term stability
- length stabilized fiber links transport the pulses to remote locations
 - other lasers can be linked or RF can be generated locally

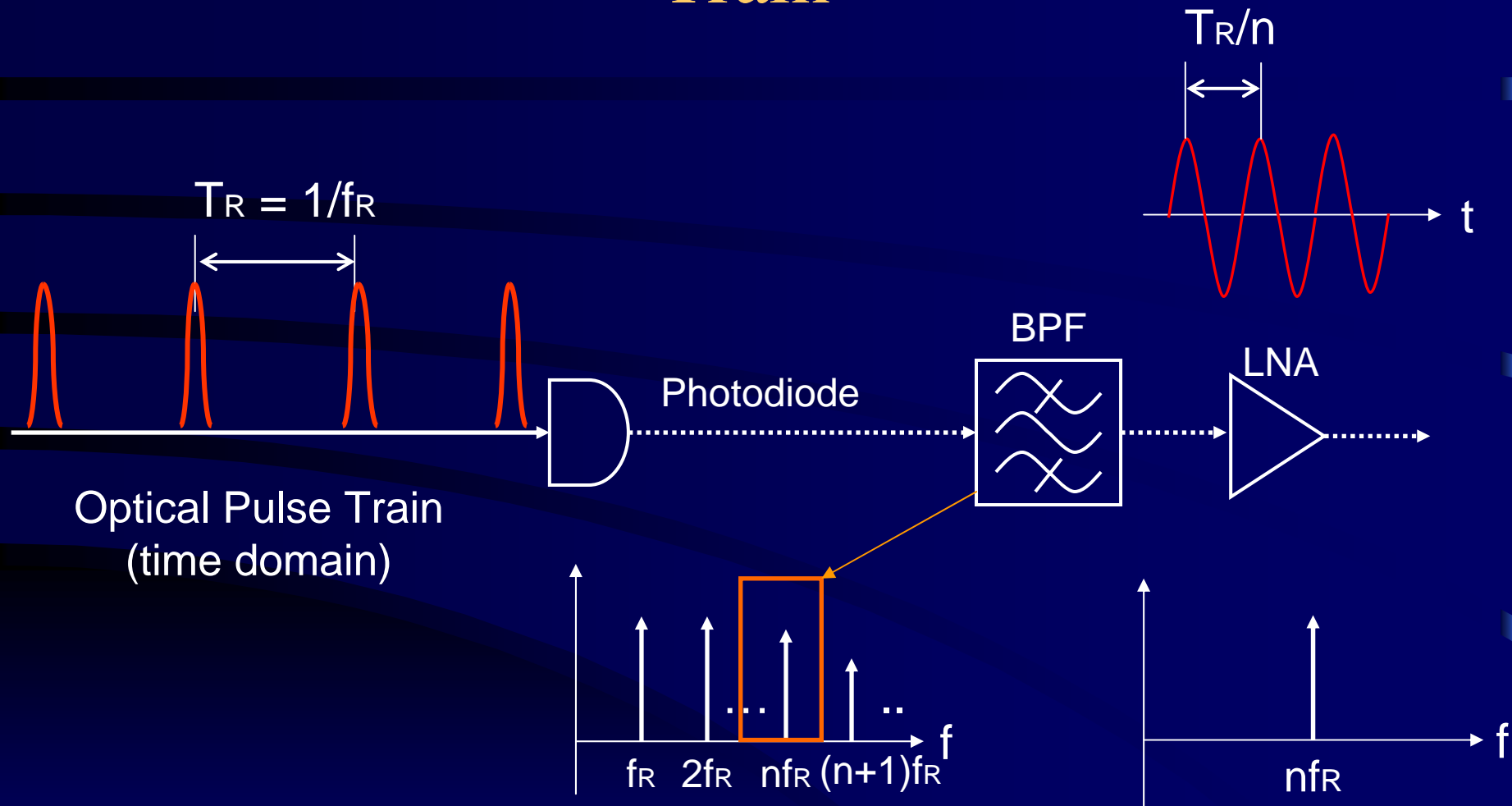
Timing stabilized fiber links



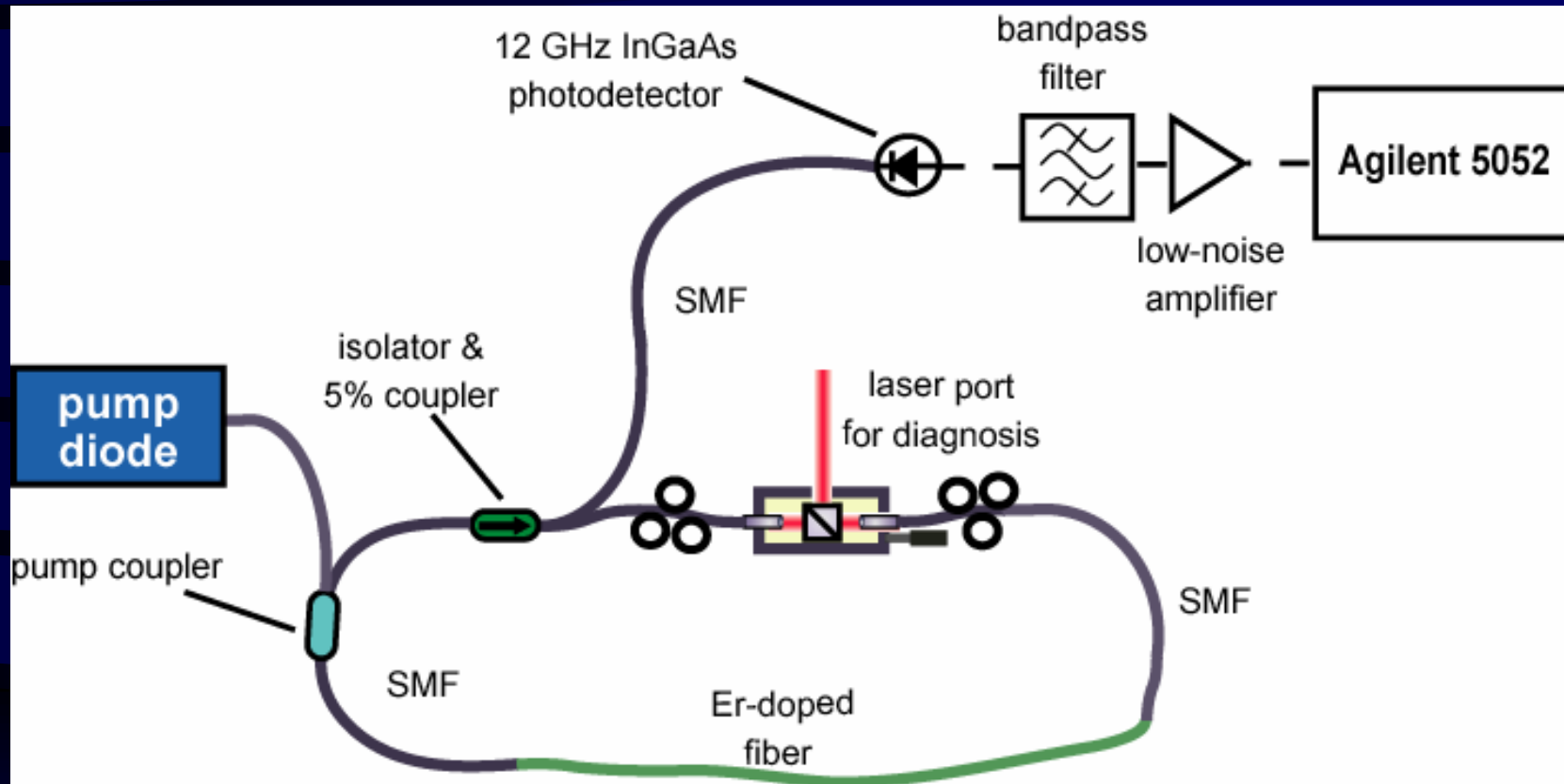
- transmit ~500 fs pulses via dispersion compensated fiber links
- assuming no fluctuations faster than $T=2nL/c$.

$$L = 1 \text{ km}, n = 1.5 \Rightarrow T=10 \mu\text{s}, f_{\text{max}} = 100 \text{ kHz}$$

Direct Detection to Extract RF from the Pulse Train

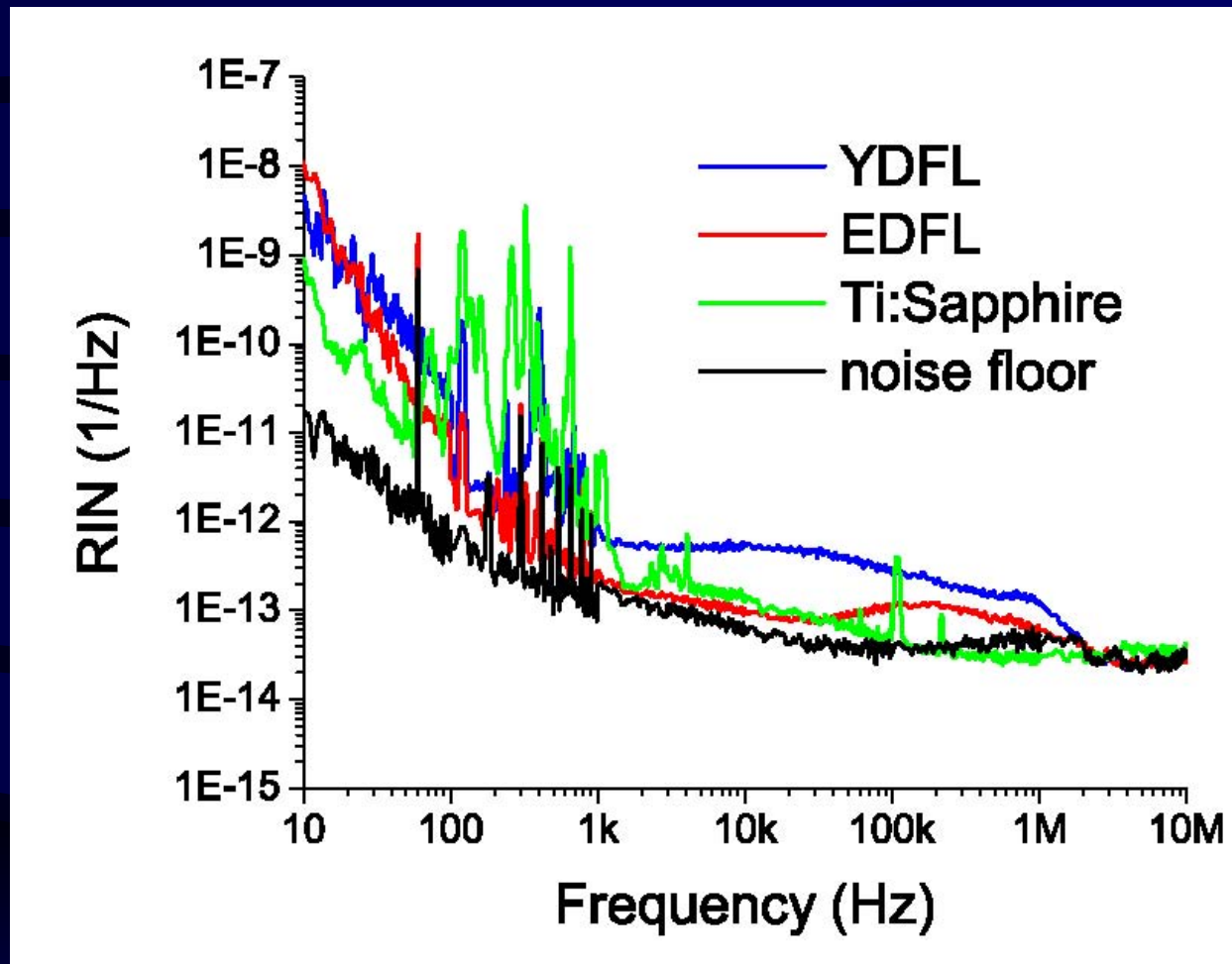


Timing jitter measurements



- signal converted to electronic domain by photodetector
- harmonic (~ 1 GHz) or repetition rate filtered
- phase noise measured with Signal Source Analyzer

Amplitude noise of various fiber laser



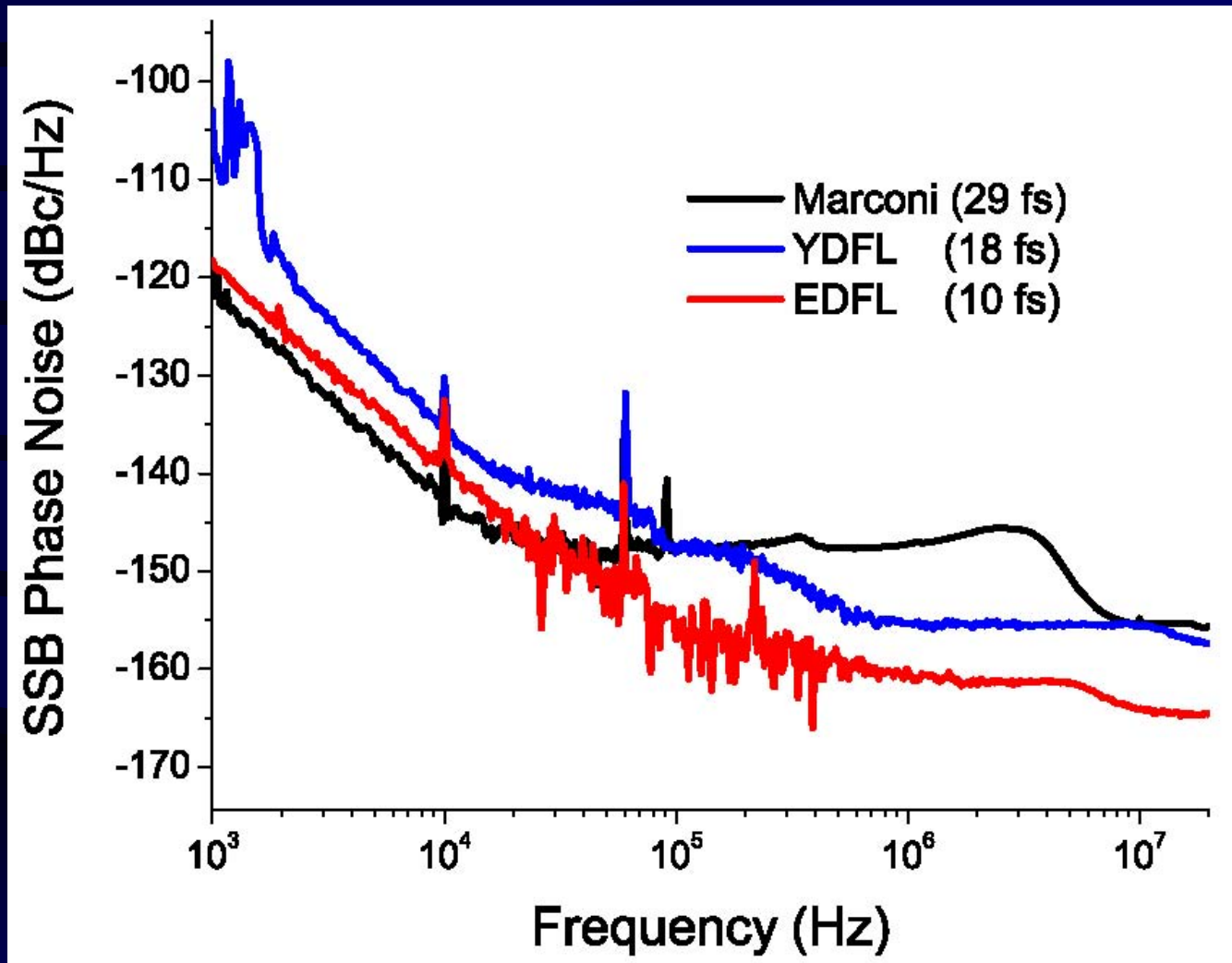
0.03% rms for Er-doped fiber laser (EDFL)

0.04% rms for Yb-doped fiber laser (YDFL)

0.1% rms for Ti:Sapphire

Some of the quietest lasers around (3x-10x better than typical TiSa)

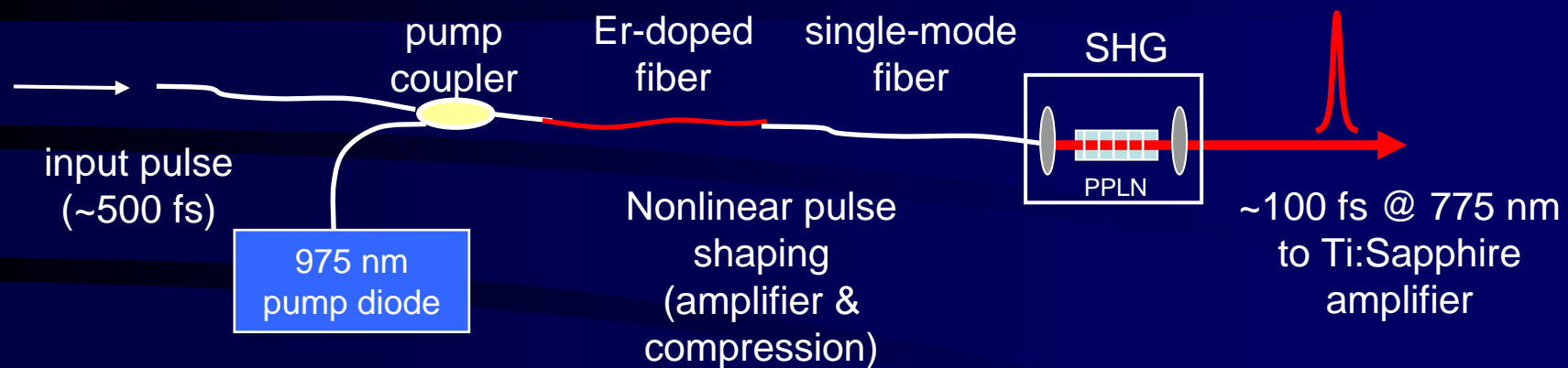
Timing Jitter of fiber lasers



- All measurements scaled to 1 GHz
- Noise floor limited by photodetection
- Theoretical noise limit ~ 1 fs

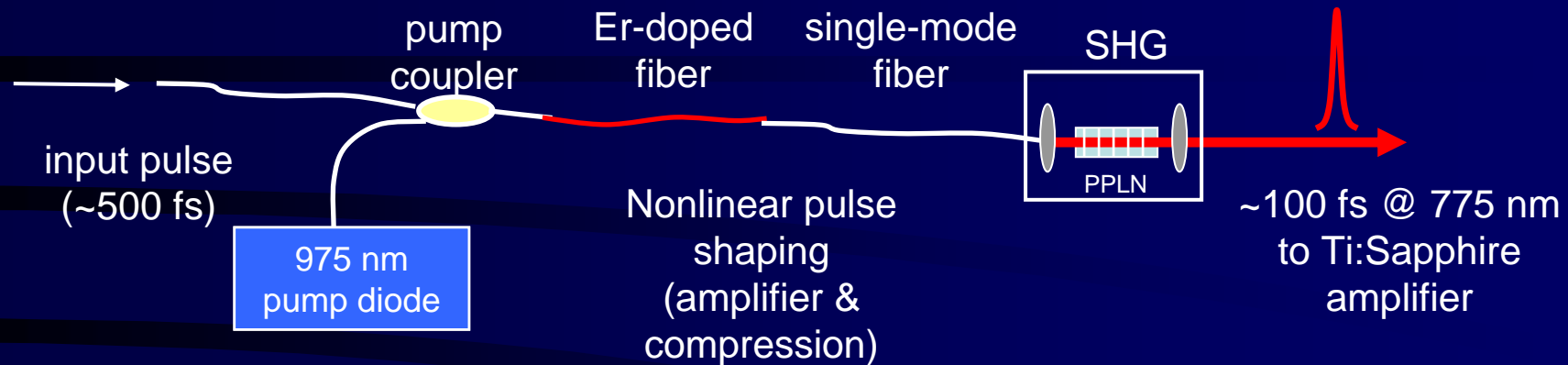
Direct seeding laser systems

Direct seeding a Ti:sapphire amplifier after pulse shaping with self-compression to ~ 100 fs (~ 1 nJ @ 1550 nm & ~ 0.3 nJ @ 775 nm)

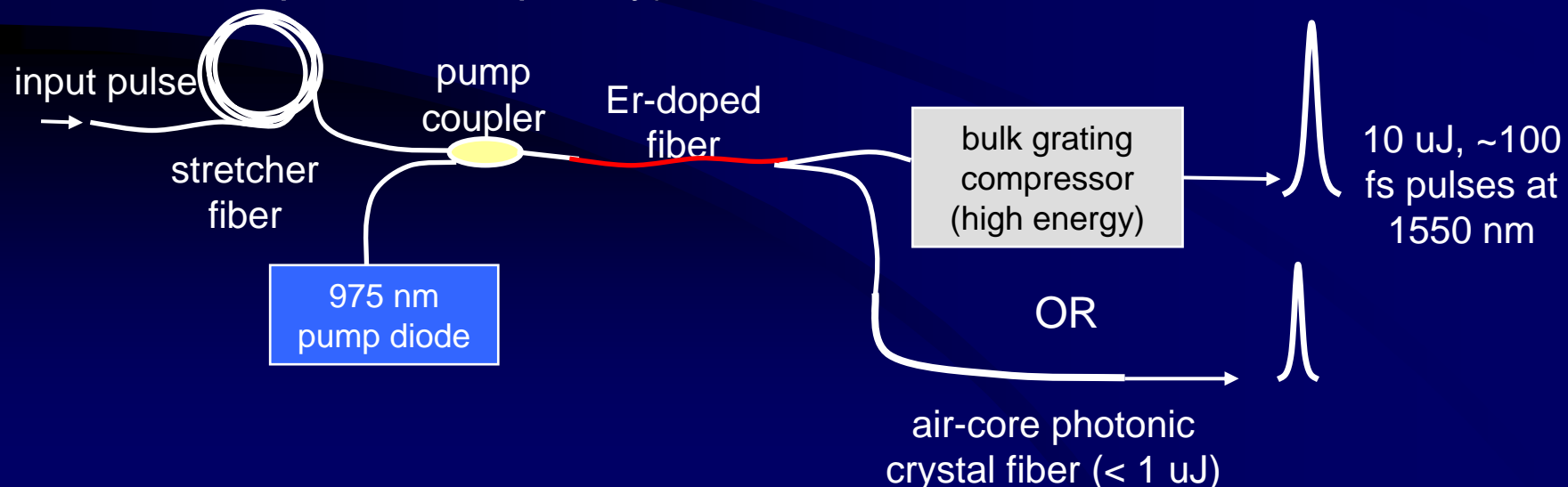


Direct seeding laser systems

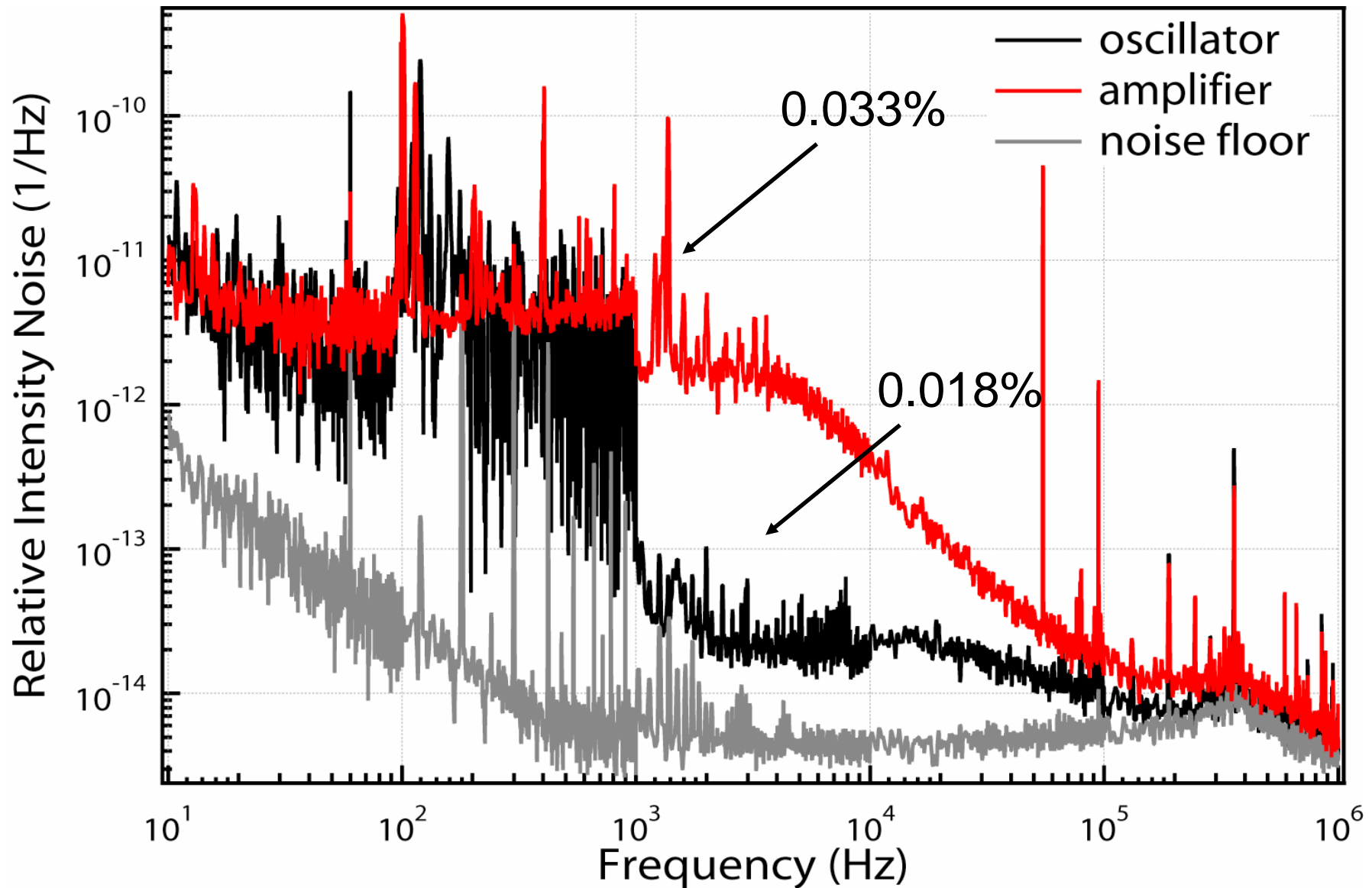
Direct seeding a Ti:sapphire amplifier after pulse shaping with self-compression to ~ 100 fs (~ 1 nJ @ 1550 nm & ~ 0.3 nJ @ 775 nm)



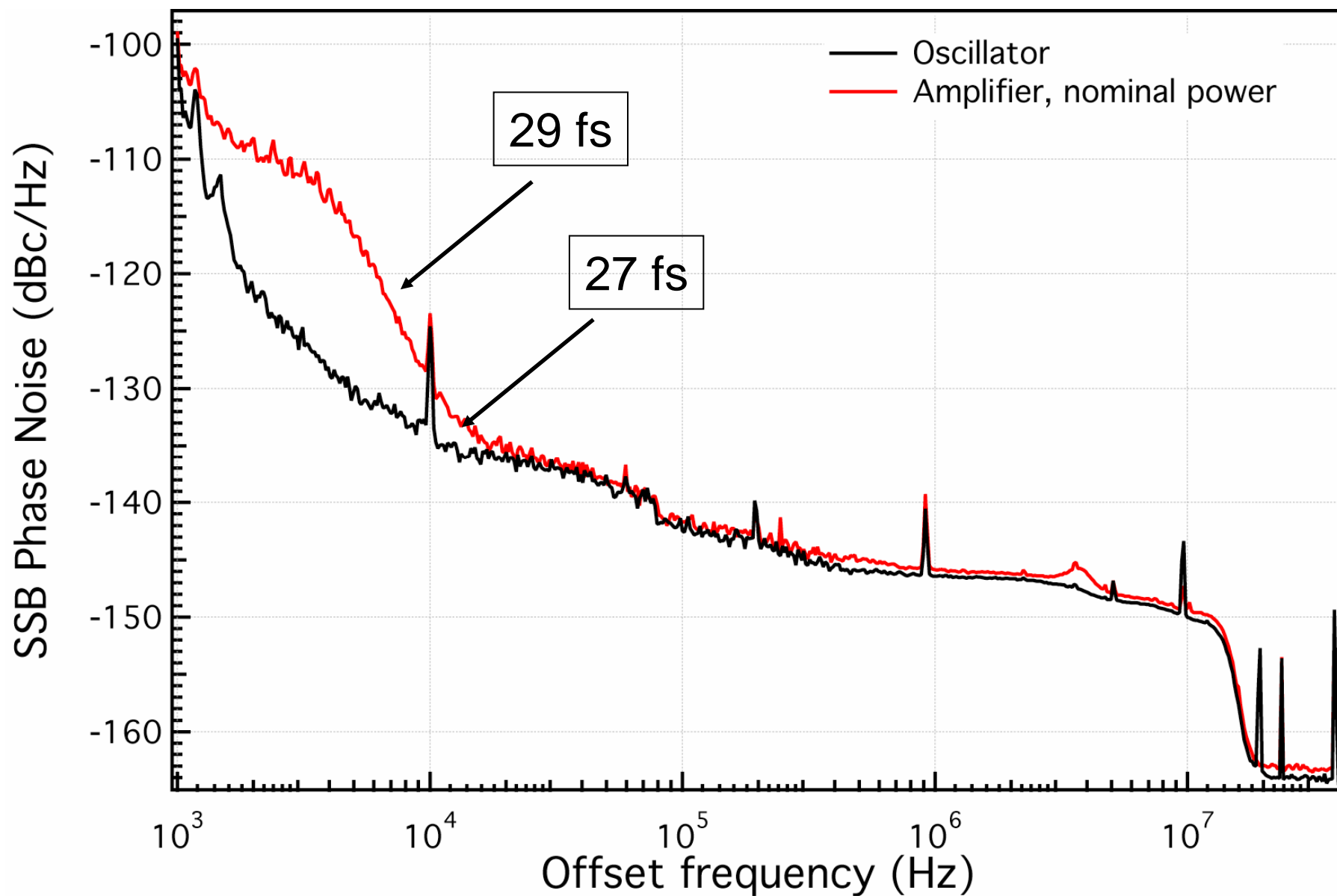
Amplification to high energy with nonlinear pulse shaping (~ 1 μ J @ 1550 nm, low repetition frequency)



Very little amplitude noise added



Very little phase noise added

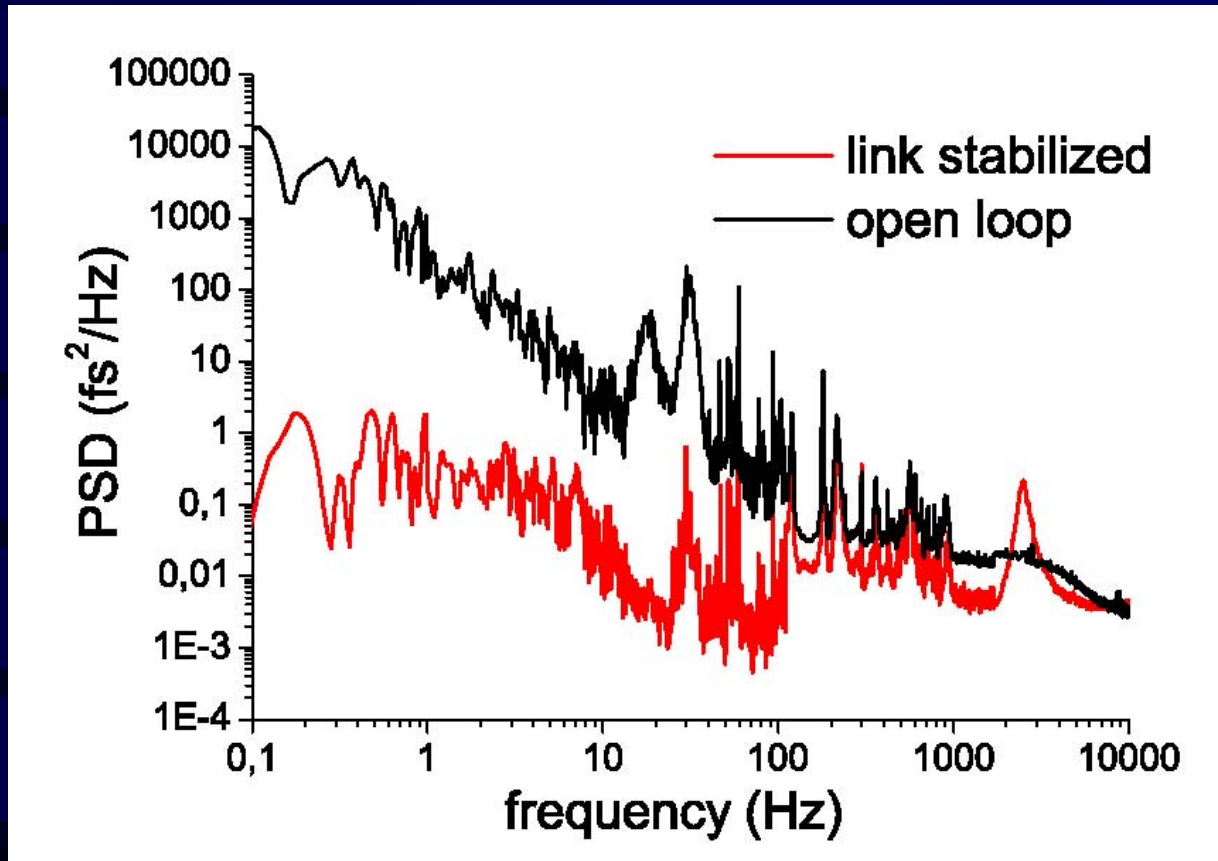


System Test in Accelerator environment

- Can lab results be transferred to real environment ?
- Test done at MIT Bates laboratory:
 - Locked EDFL to Bates master oscillator
 - Transmitted pulses through 1km total of laid out fiber
 - Close loop on fiber length feedback

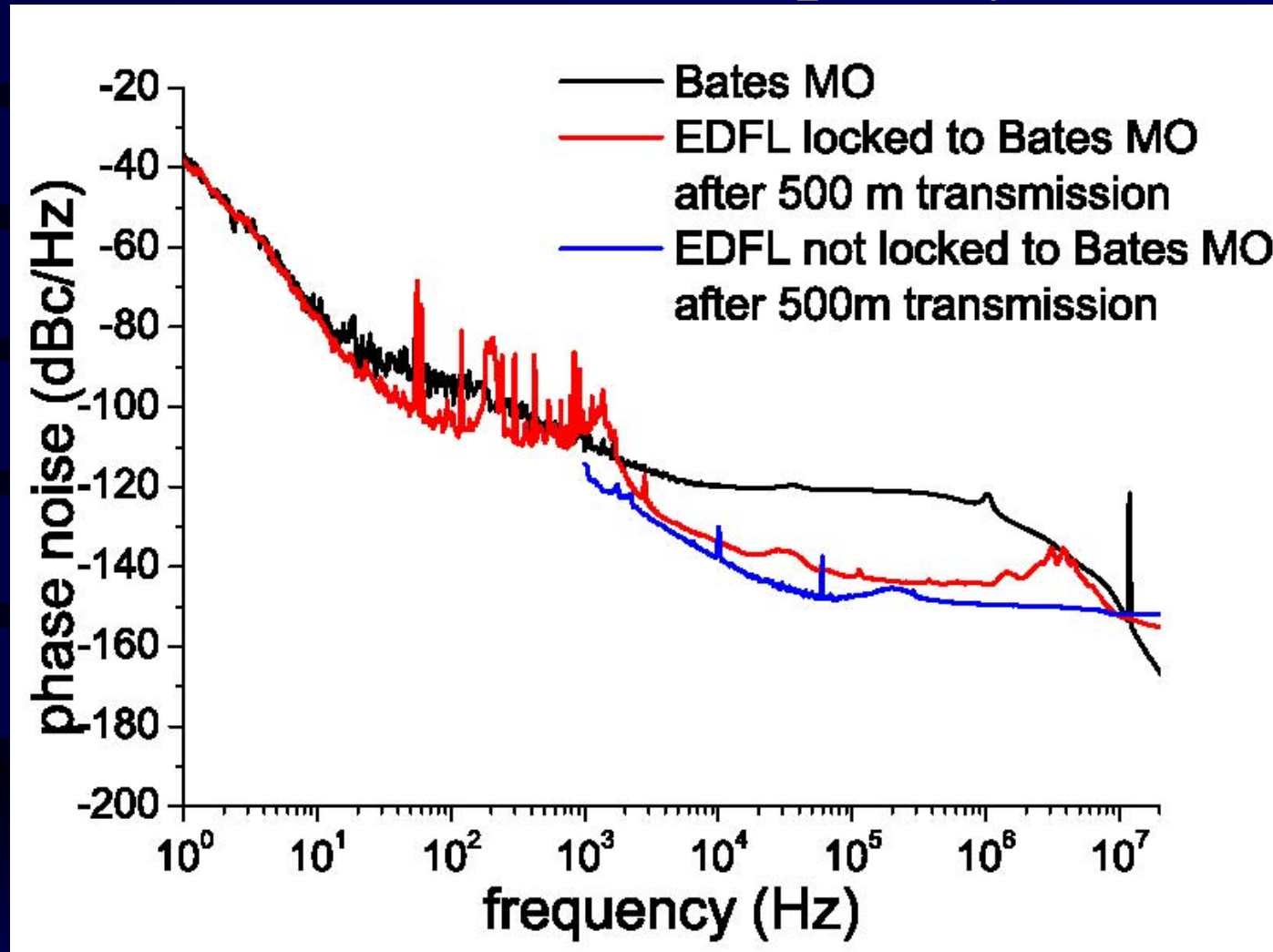


Results



- Fiber link extremely stable without closing loop (60 fs for 0.1 Hz...5 kHz)
- Closing feedback loop reduces noise (12 fs for 0.1 Hz .. 5kHz)
- No significant noise added at higher frequencies
- Can be stabilized to eventually sub-fs level using optical cross-correlation.

Transmitted frequency



- Added jitter due to phase lock: ~30 fs (10 Hz..2 kHz)
- Total jitter added (link, phase lock, increase at high frequency) < 50 fs
- Overall improvement 272 fs vs. 178 fs (10Hz .. 20 MHz)
- Spurs are technical noise!

Conclusion and Outlook

- Successful demonstration of complete system in accelerator environment over 1 km fiber link
- sub-20 fs jitter added during transmission (0.1Hz .. 20MHz)
- 178 fs absolute phase noise limited by MO (10Hz .. 20 MHz)
- Most timing jitter is technical noise which can be eliminated.
- Stable, uninterrupted operation over weeks.
- Following a few years of development: < 10 fs