Wavefront sensing using ptychography at FELs

S. Sala^(1,2), B. Daurer⁽³⁾, D. Loh⁽⁴⁾, M. Hantke⁽³⁾, M. Odstrcil⁽⁵⁾, T. Ekeberg⁽³⁾, F.

Maia⁽³⁾ and P. Thibault⁽²⁾

(1) Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London, UK

(2) Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Southampton, Southampton, UK

(3) Department of Cell and Molecular Biology, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden

(4) Department of Physics, National University of Singapore, Singapore, Singapore

(5) Paul Scherrer Institut, Villigen, Switzerland

email simone.sala.14@ucl.ac.uk (Simone Sala)

Since its first successful experimental demonstration [1] X-ray ptychography has been increasingly applied within imaging experiments particularly for synchrotron radiation-based applications. The robustness of the developed algorithms enables the retrieval not only of the complex-valued transmission functions of unknown specimens but also of the wavefield interacting with them to form the collected scattering patterns. This feature has been exploited at 3rd generation X-ray sources for characterising wavefronts and hence optics [2] and - in controlled conditions - has been applied at an X-ray free-electron laser (FEL) as well [3].

While traditional methods are now able to retrieve the average wavefield used throughout a ptychographic scan, the pulsed beams produced by FELs typically entail a greater variability than that of beams produced by other synchrotron sources, making the task of retrieving wavefronts of individual FEL pulses non-trivial. We propose an approach which combining mixed-state analysis [4] and orthogonal probe relaxation [5] techniques allows to retrieve wavefronts of individual FEL pulses from ptychographic scans without the use of any filtering optics but a flat attenuator [6]. We present results obtained from experiments performed on a test pattern at the Linac Coherent Light Source (LCLS) and FERMI (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1. (a) SEM image of the gold test pattern used as object within the ptychographic scans; scalebar 10 µm. Main mode of reconstructed probes at LCLS (b) and FERMI (c); scalebars 3 µm, amplitude and phase mapped to value and hue respectively.

[1] J. Rodenburg et al., Physical Review Letters 98, 2007, 1-4

- [4] P. Thibault, A. Menzel, Nature 494, 2013, 7435
- [5] M. Odstrcil et al., Optics Express 24, 2016, 8360
- [6] S. Sala et al., in preparation

^[2] C. Kewish et al., Ultramicroscopy 110, 2010, 325-329

^[3] A. Schropp et al., Scientific reports 3, 2013, 1633