

Properties of FEL radiation at SPARX

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Outline

- Objectives & Resources
 - Beam parameters
 - Undulator
- SASE
 - Longitudinal coherence
 - Transverse coherence
 - Main parameters & constraints
- Seeded FEL configurations
 - Seeding with HHG in gas
 - Short pulses
 - Coherence
 - Seeding in “superradiant mode” – generation of fs soft x ray pulses
- Pointing stability
- Conclusions

Objectives

- Input from the last SPARX workshop:

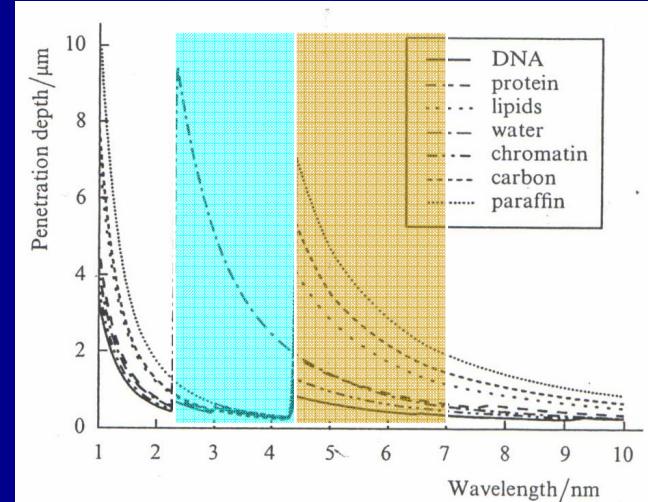
Wavelength range as close as possible to the water window ($\sim 2.5 - 4.5$ nm)

... and to the carbon window

- Flexible design:

SASE & Seeded configurations

- Improve coherence length
- Short pulses (fs range)
- Increase wavelength operation range



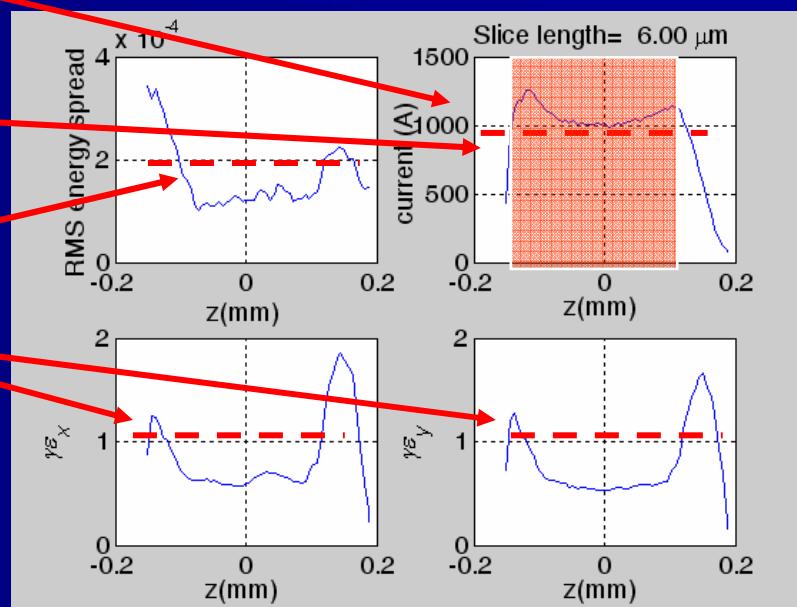
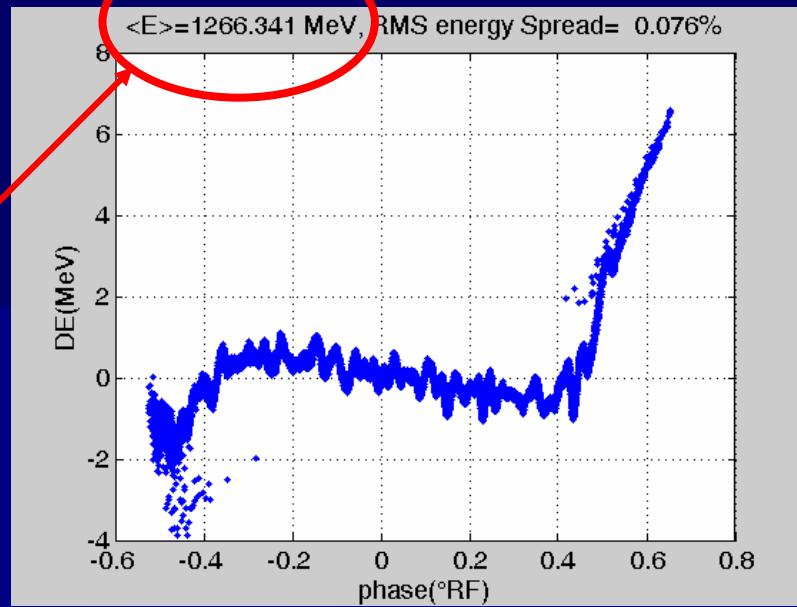
Resources

- Upgraded DaΦne linac
 - Beam energy 1 – 1.5 GeV (possible extensions to higher energy)
 - State of the art beam brightness
- SPARC Undulator
 - 6 sections 77 periods 2.8 cm

e-beam @ the UM

C. Ronsivalle –
C. Vaccarezza BD 11/4/2005

- Beam energy 1.25 GeV
- Flat longitudinal current profile $\sim 1\text{kA}$
- Pulse Duration $\sim 300\mu\text{m} \sim 1\text{ ps}$
- Slice energy spread $< 2 \cdot 10^{-4}$
- Slice emittances $< 1\text{ mm-mrad}$



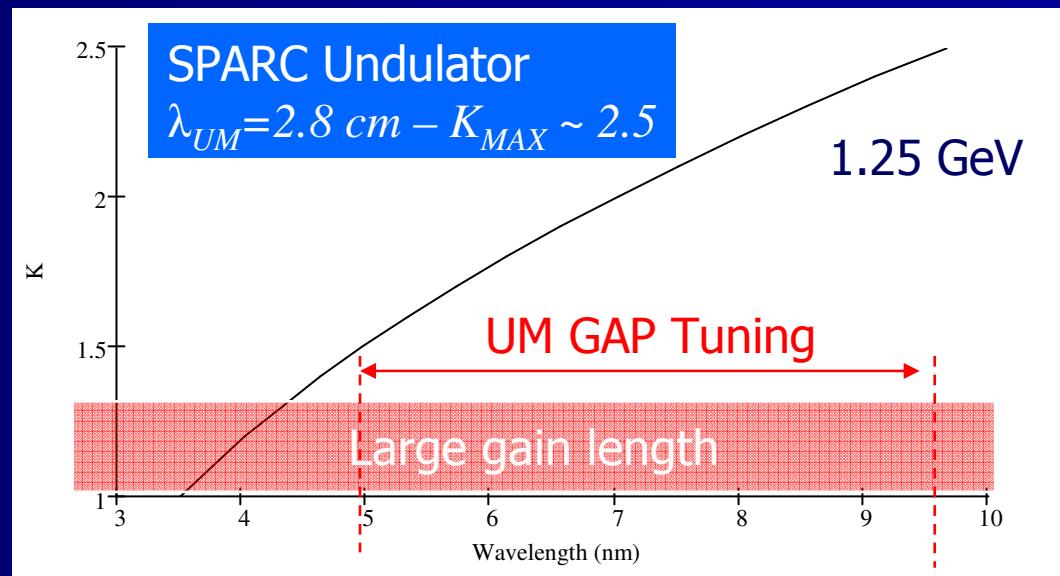
SPARC Undulator 2.8 cm period

Reference:

Beam Energy	1.25 GeV
Peak Current	1 kA
Slice energy spread	< 2 10 ⁻⁴
Slice emittance	< 1 mm-mrad

Resonance condition

$$\lambda_{FEL} = \frac{\lambda_{UM}}{2\gamma^2} \left(1 + \frac{K^2}{2} \right)$$



SPARC Undulator 2.8 cm period

Reference:

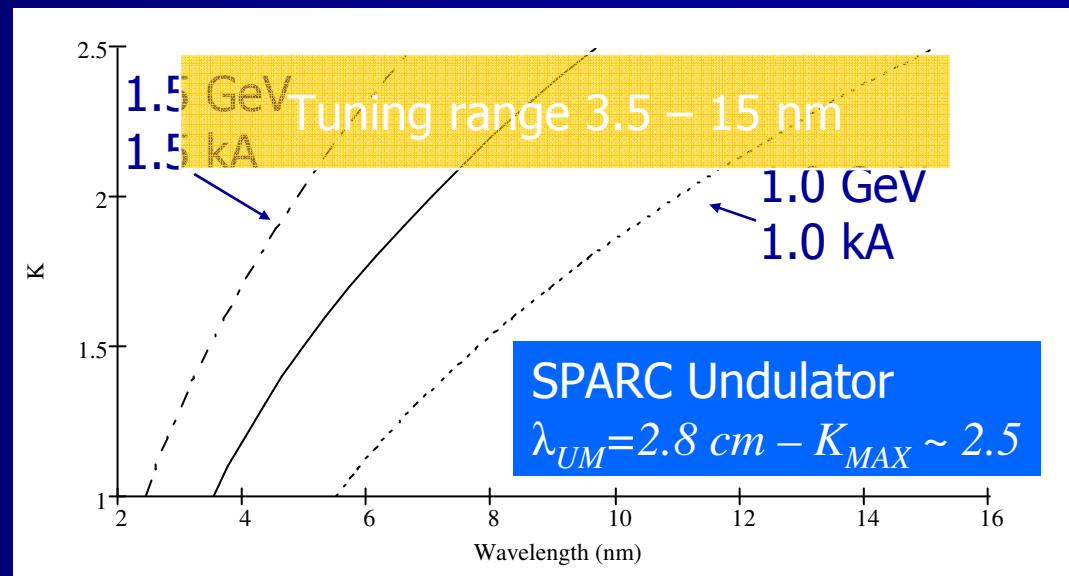
Beam Energy	1.25 GeV
Peak Current	1 kA
Slice energy spread	< 2 10 ⁻⁴
Slice emittance	< 1 mm-mrad

Resonance condition

$$\lambda_{FEL} = \frac{\lambda_{UM}}{2\gamma^2} \left(1 + \frac{K^2}{2} \right)$$

Low Energy : 1.0GeV & 1.0kA

High Energy : 1.5GeV & 1.5kA



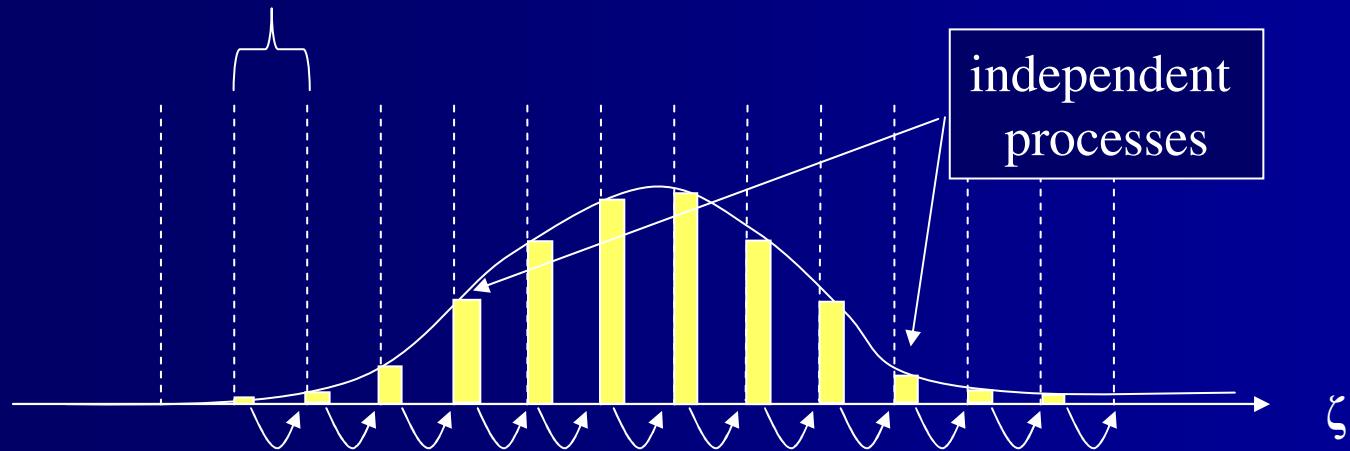
Wavelength tuning range - 15 – 4 nm



SASE

SASE & Spikes

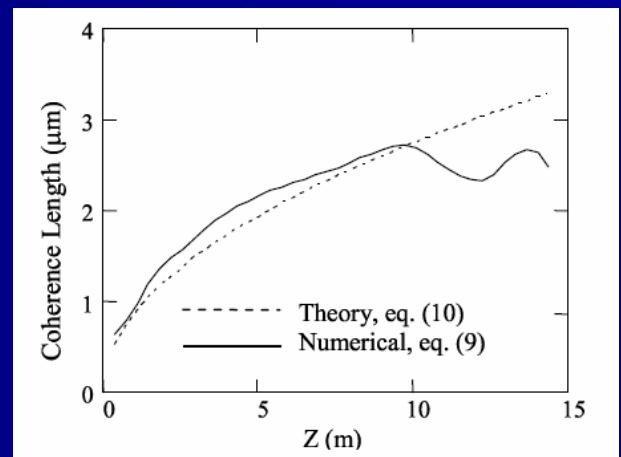
Slippage length $\approx N\lambda_0$

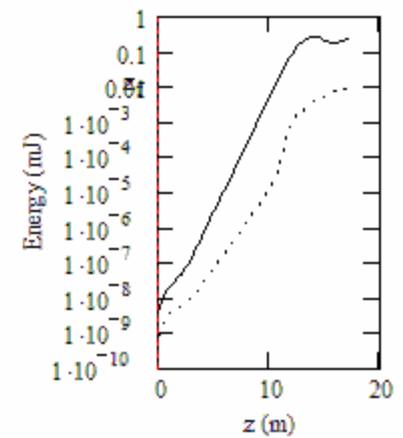
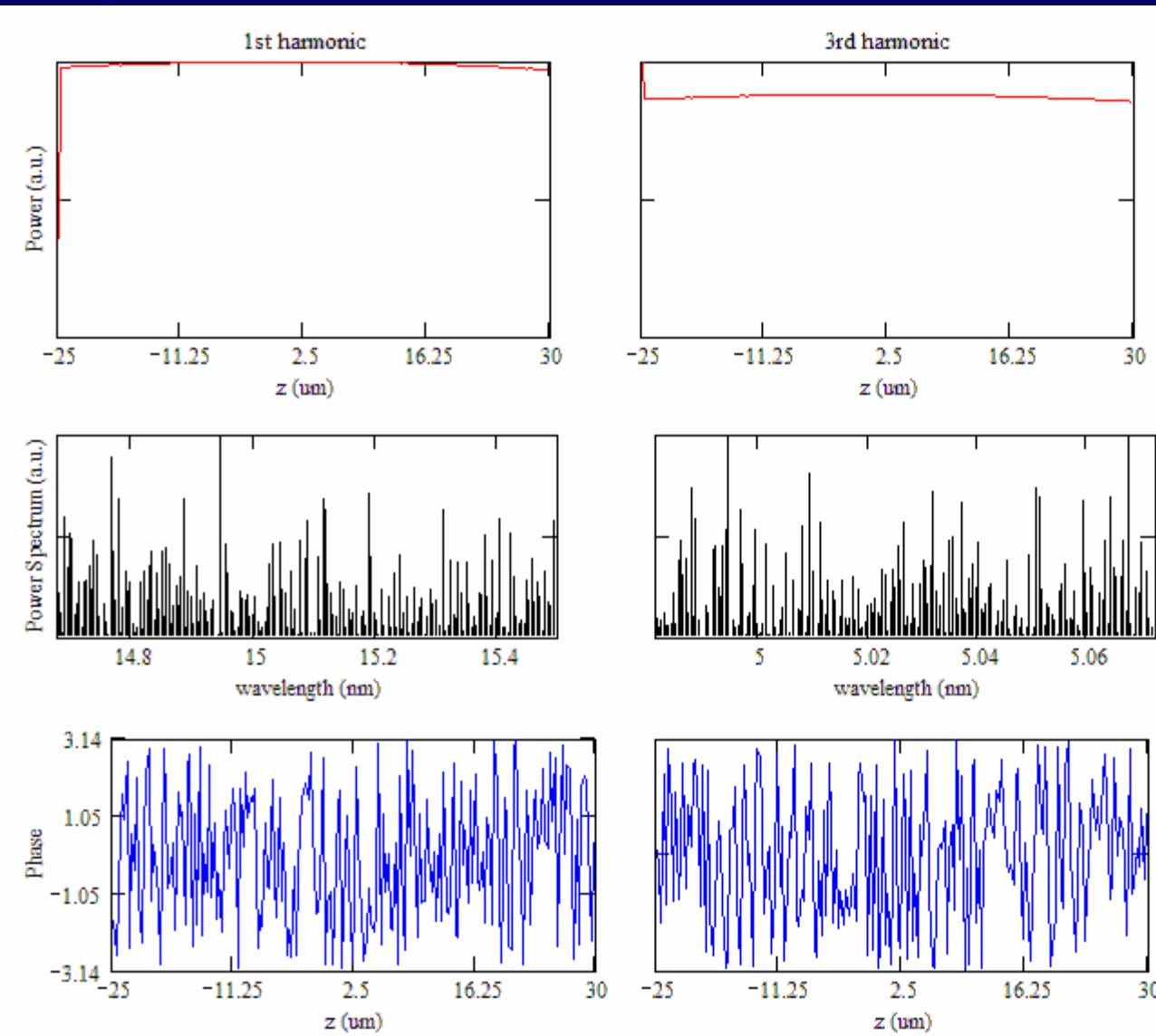


- The radiation “slips” over the electrons for a distance $N\lambda_0$



$$z_c = \frac{1}{6} \frac{\lambda_0}{\rho} \sqrt{\frac{z}{2\pi L_g}}$$





Main parameters at
 $f = 0$, or $z_f = 0$ m

$P_{in} = 0$ W

$$Energy_{f,0} = 4.684 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mJ}$$

$$Energy_{f,2} = 8.398 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mJ}$$

$$\frac{1}{c} \cdot length_{rms}_{f,0} = 0.053 \text{ ps}$$

$$\frac{1}{c} \cdot length_{rms}_{f,2} = 0.053 \text{ ps}$$

$$width_{rms}_{f,0} \cdot \frac{\lambda_0 n_u}{c} = 1.639 \%$$

$$width_{rms}_{f,2} \cdot \frac{\lambda_0 n_u}{c \cdot 3} = 0.155 \%$$

$$dfl_1 = 4.198$$

$$dfl_3 = 7.55$$

M longitudinal independent modes

Cooperation length $L_c = \lambda / 4\pi\rho$

Number of modes $M \sim L_c / L_b$ (L_b - bunch length)

$$\rho \sim 10^{-3}$$

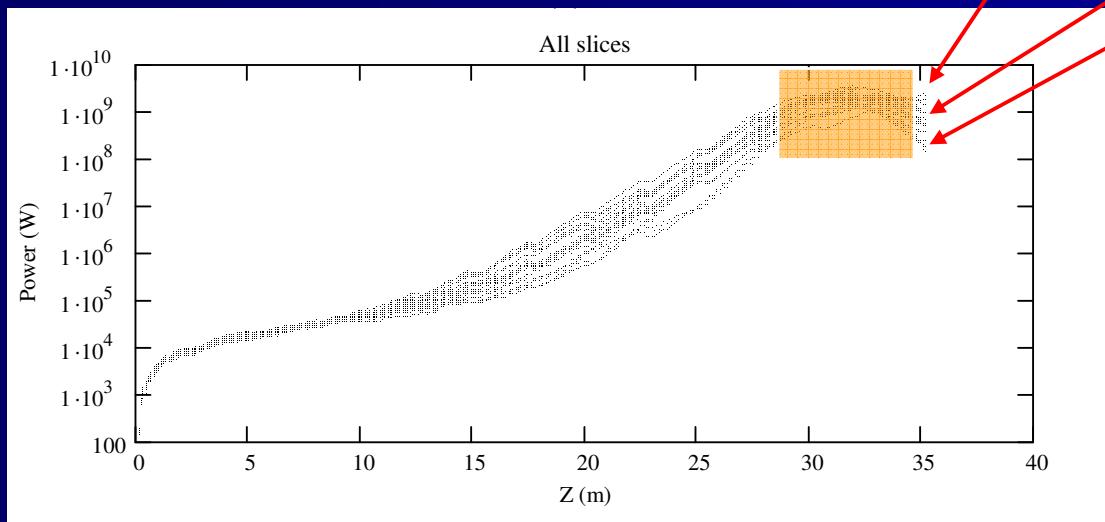
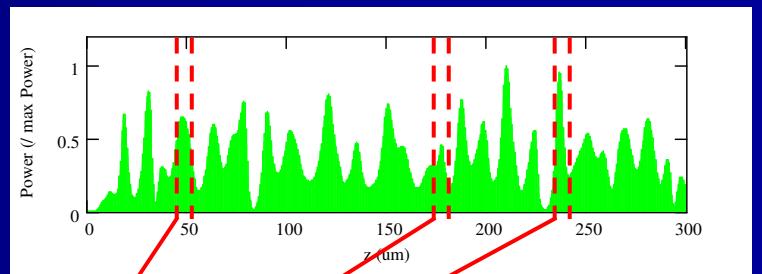
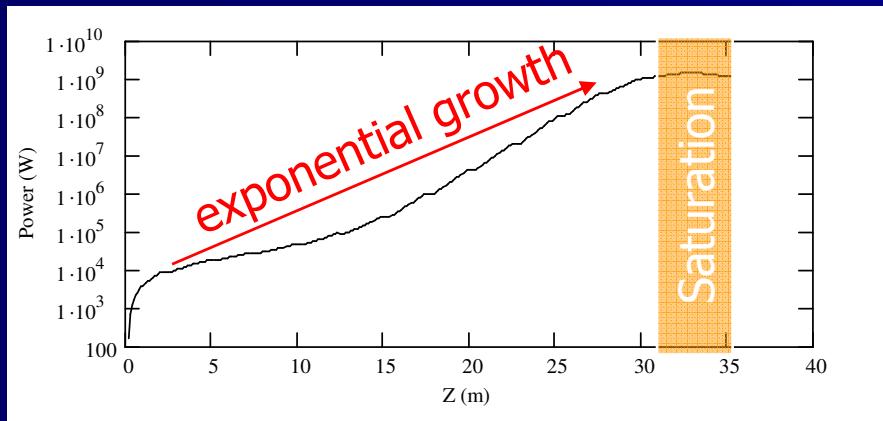
$$\lambda \sim 5 - 10 \text{ nm}$$

$$L_b \sim 0.5 - 1 \text{ ps}$$

$$L_c \sim 100 \lambda$$

Shot to shot fluctuations $\sim 1/\sqrt{M} \approx 5\%$

Saturation of different slices

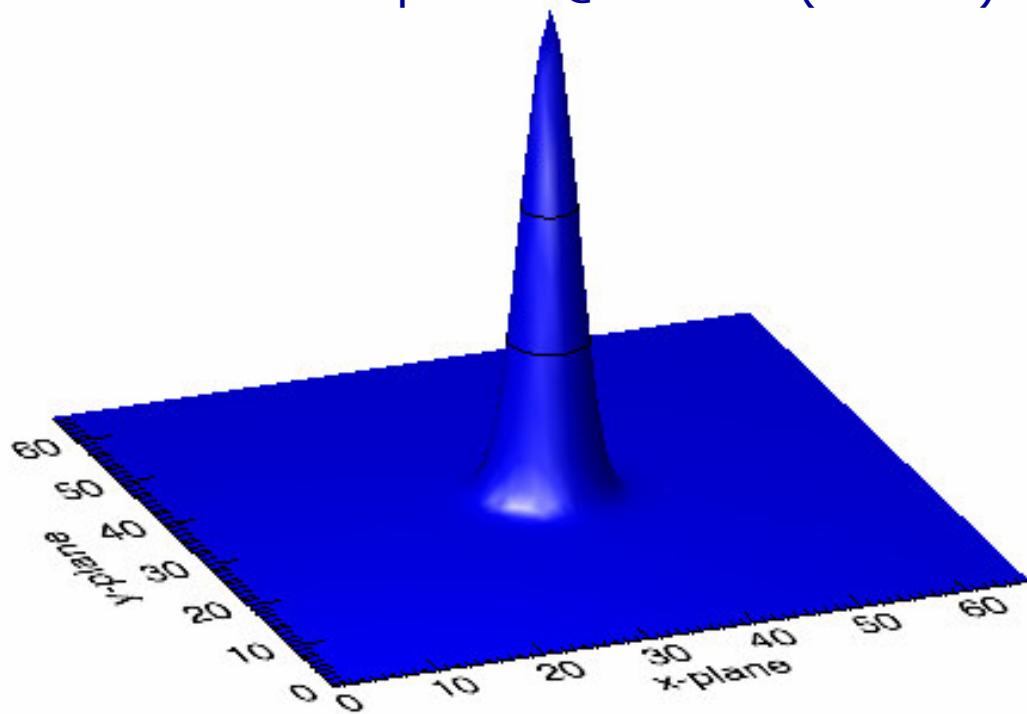


Independent slices saturate at different positions

The integrated source has an increased longitudinal extension

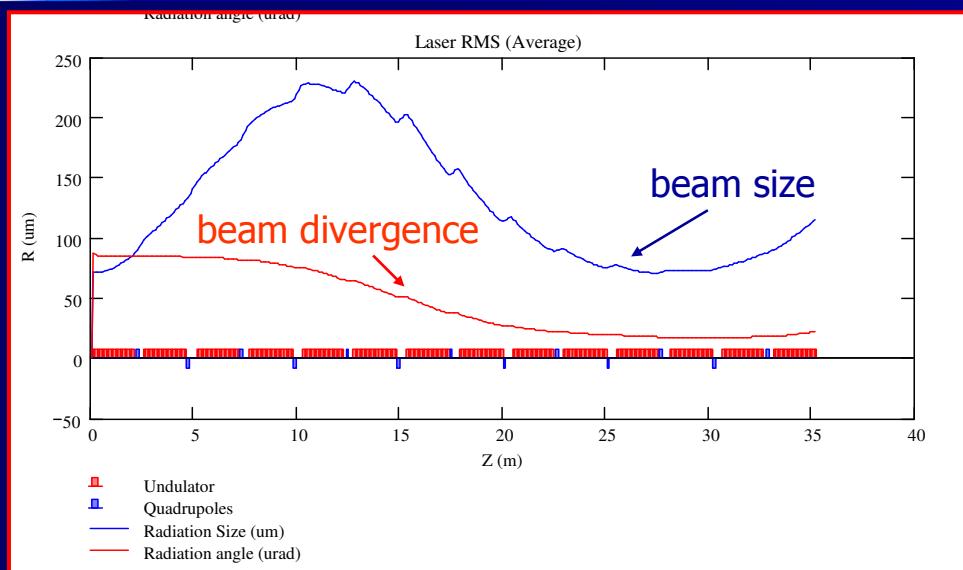
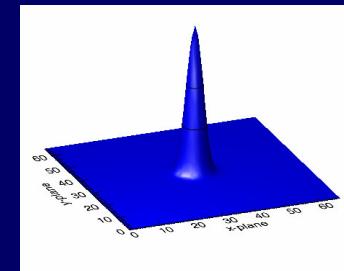
Transverse plane

SASE - transverse profile @ 4.5 nm (far field)

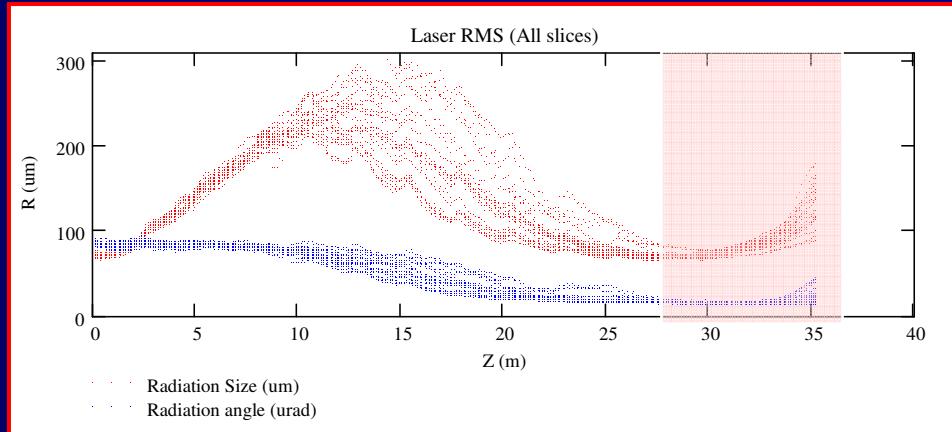


GENESIS 1.3 – Averaged over long. slices at 33 m

Transverse plane



Spiking effects in
the transverse
plane



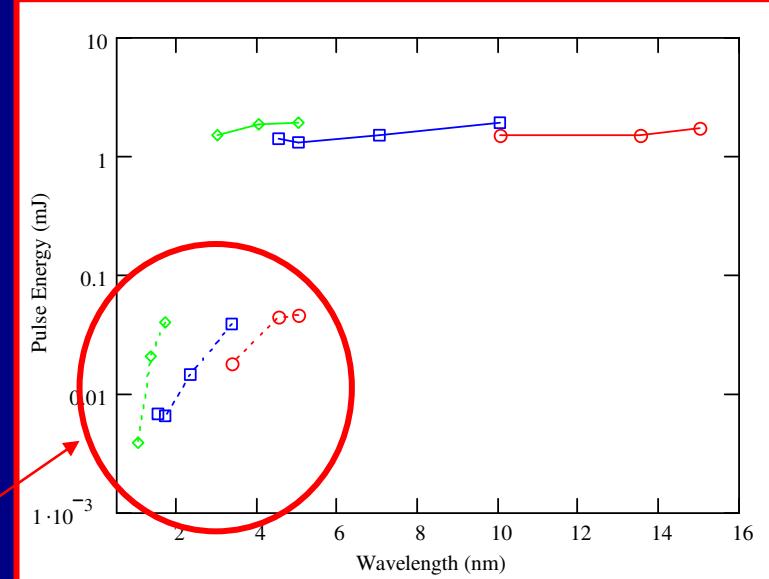
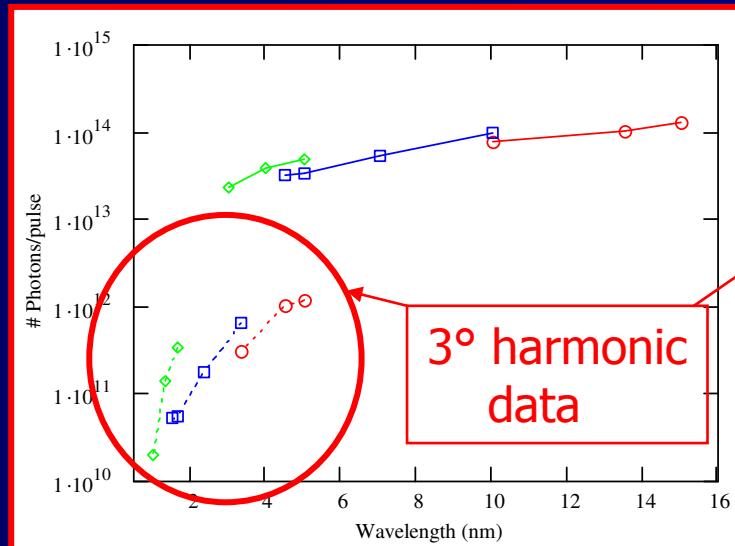
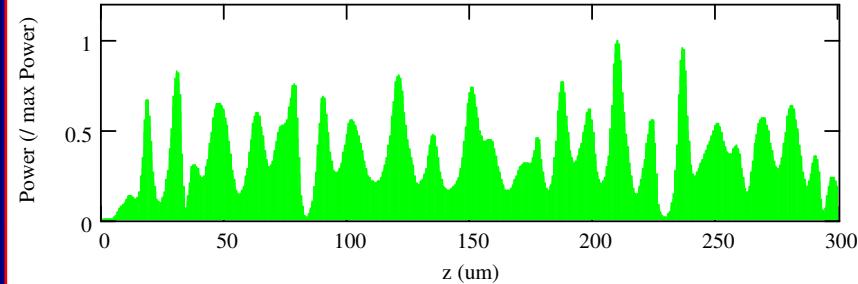
The integrated source
has an extension
“larger” than the
diffraction limit

$$\sigma\sigma' = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi}$$

SASE – Performances

Simulations made with GENESIS 1.3 + Perseo for the high order harmonics

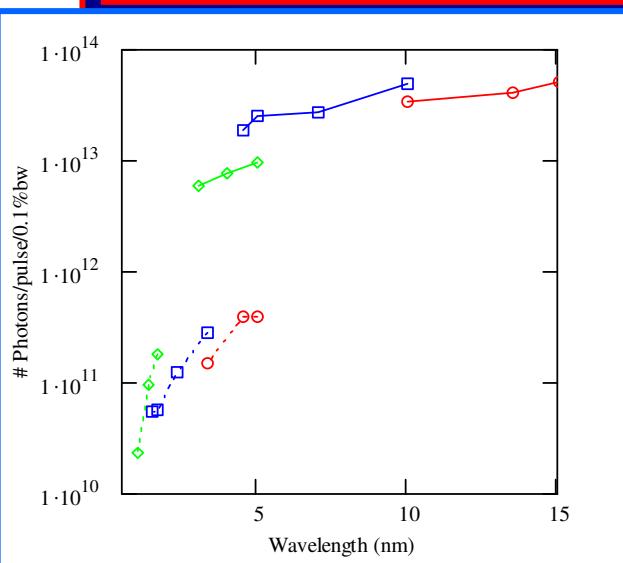
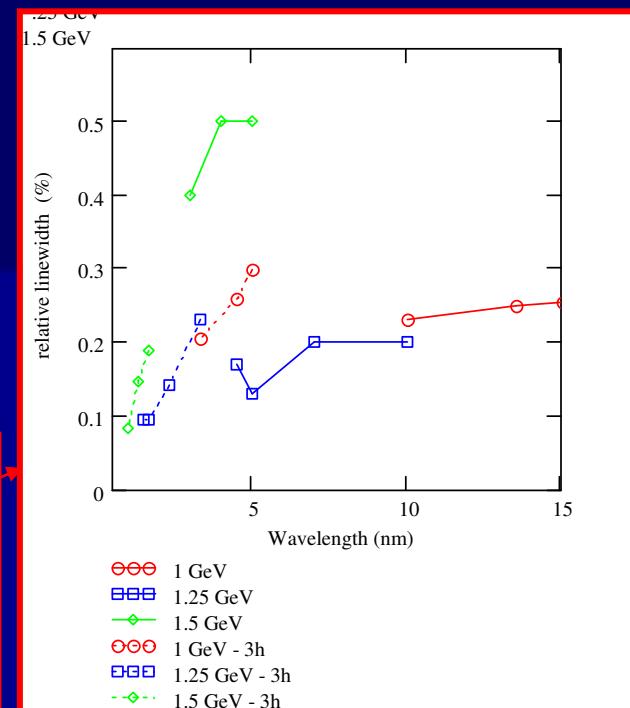
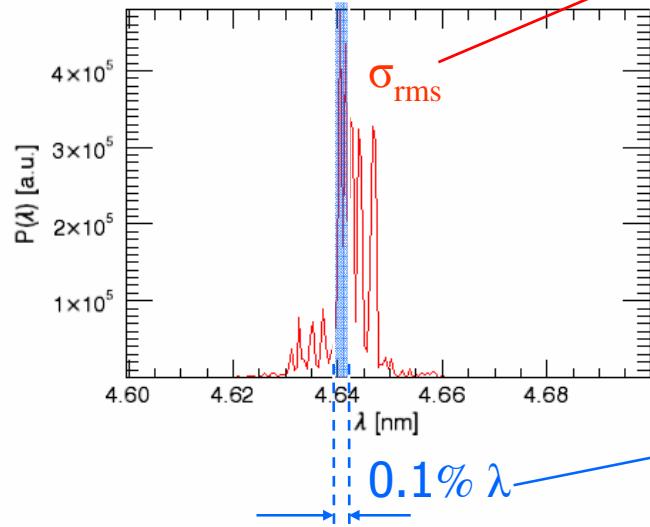
SASE PULSE (4.5nm – 33m)



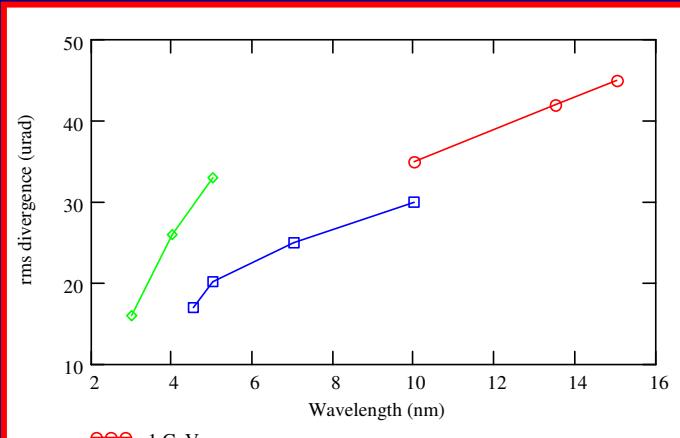
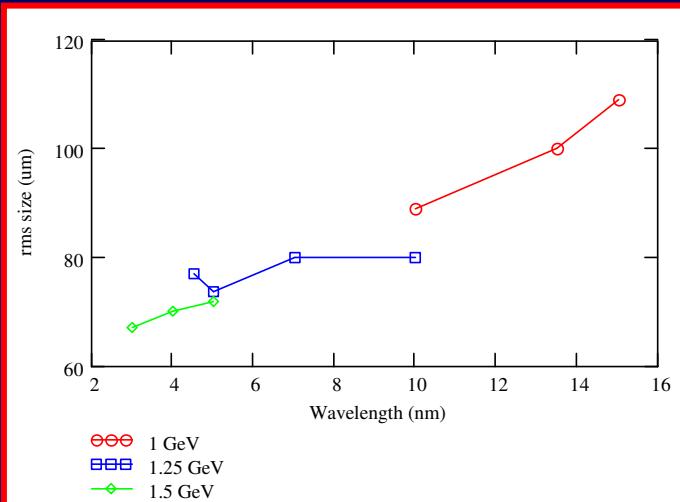
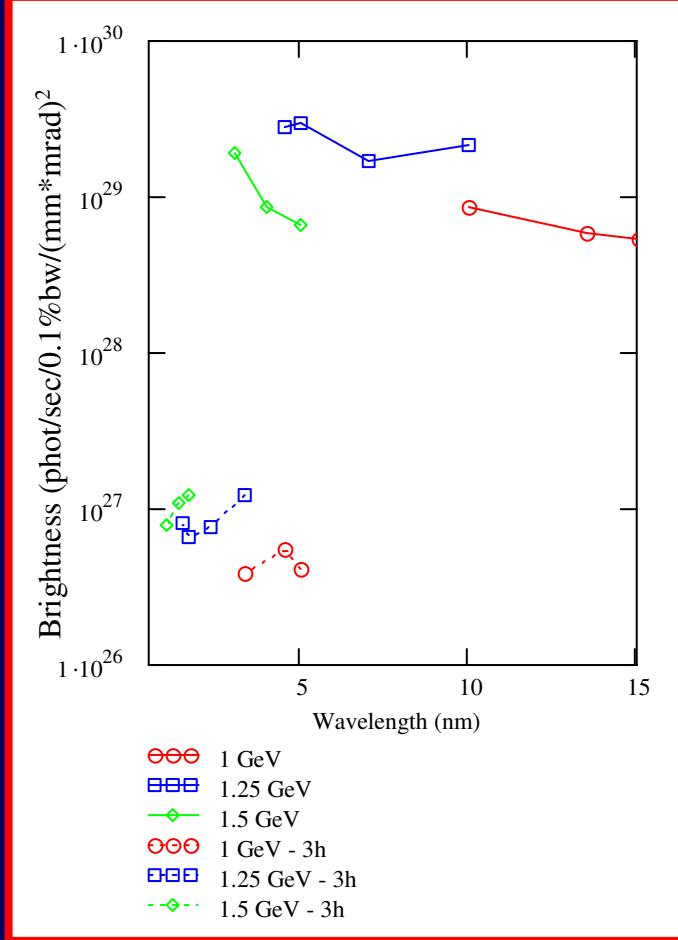
- 1 GeV
- 1.25 GeV
- △△△ 1.5 GeV
- 1 GeV - 3h
- 1.25 GeV - 3h
- △- 1.5 GeV - 3h

Spectrum

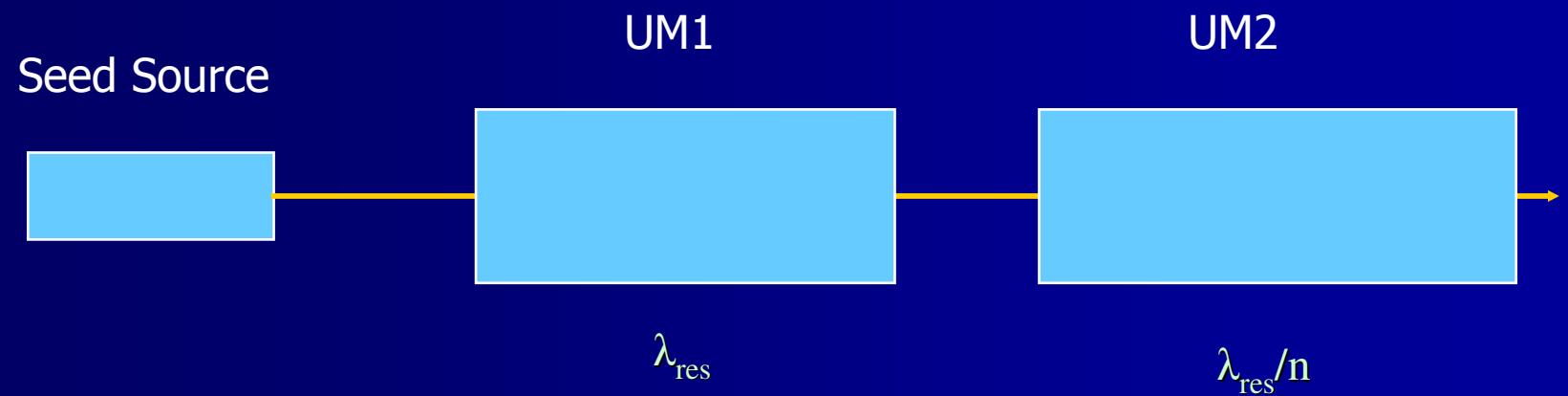
SASE Spectrum @ 4.5 nm – 33m



Brightness

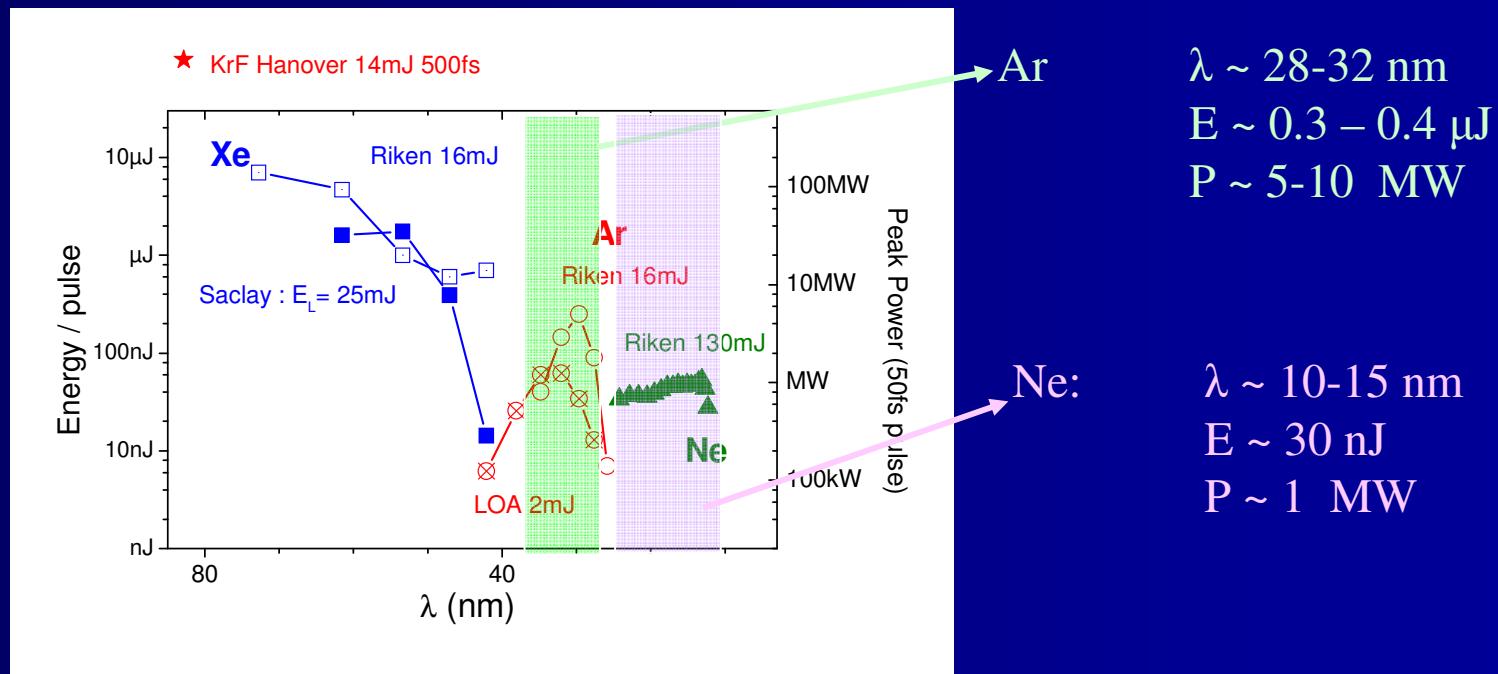


SEEDING & Harmonic Gen.

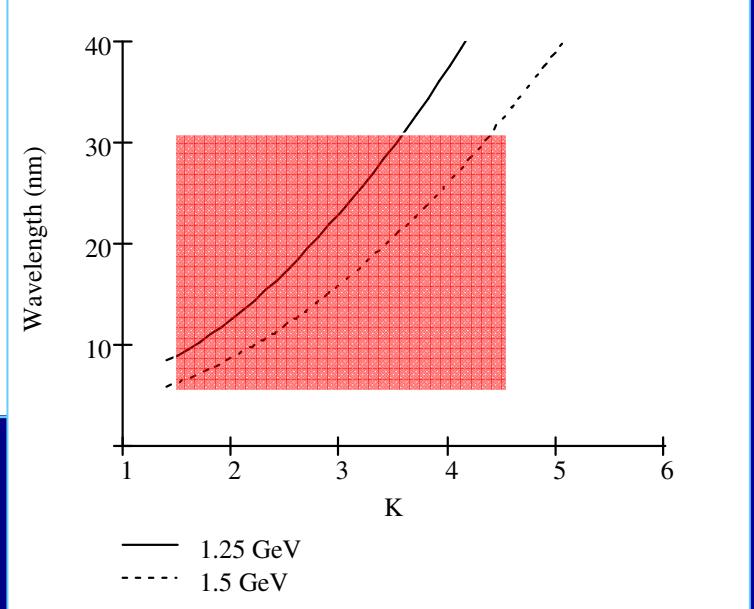
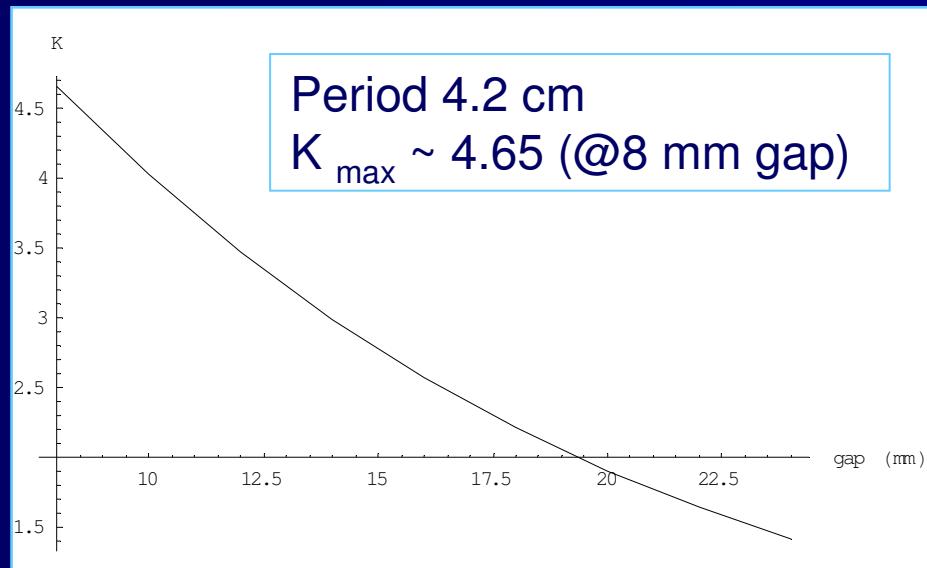
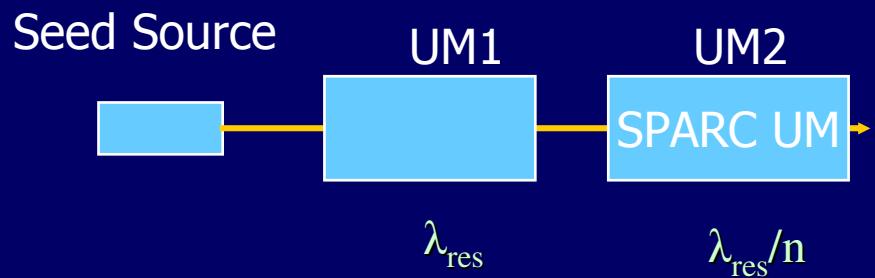


Seed Sources

- 3° harm of Ti:Sa 260 (\rightarrow 180 nm) + multiple stages cascade
- HHG in gas + cascade



Modulator



Can be used as :

- a sub-harmonic modulator for the SPARC undulator at large K (seeding)
- an additional undulator to increase the SPARC UM length at small K (SASE)

Seeding with Ne @ 13.5 nm

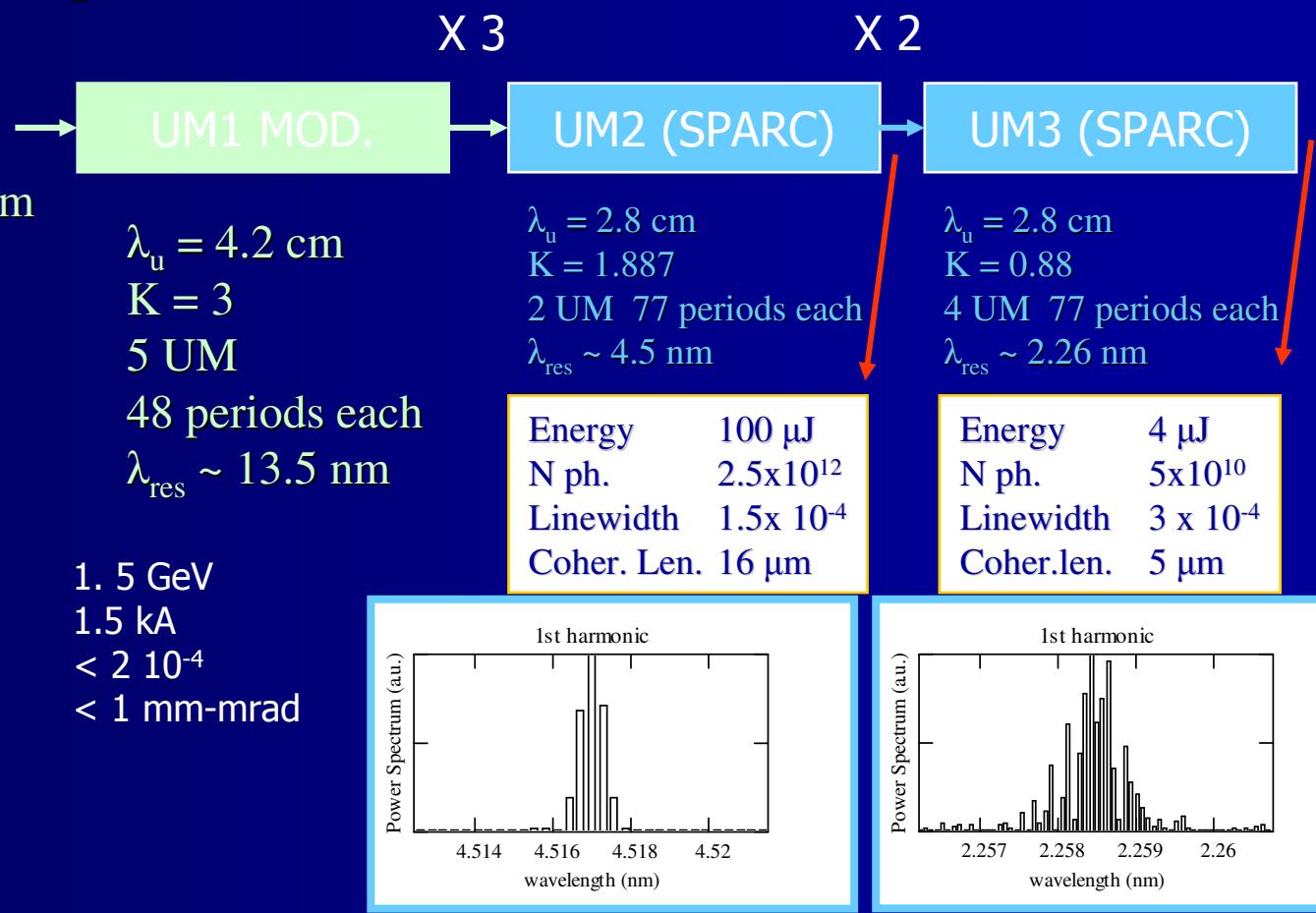
Ne (after matching to the e-beam)

$\lambda \sim 13.5 \text{ nm}$

$E \sim 2 \text{ nJ}$

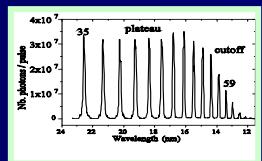
$P \sim 35 \text{ kW}$

$\delta t \sim 50 \text{ fs} \sim 6 \mu\text{m}$

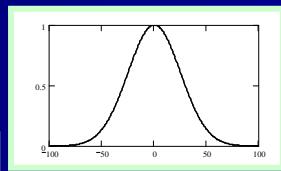


Seeding to increase longitudinal coherence: HHG in Ar + Monochromator

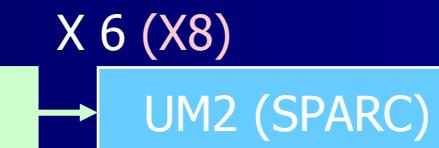
Ar
 $\lambda \sim 30 \text{ nm}$
 $E \sim 0.4 \mu\text{J}$
 $P \sim 8 \text{ MW}$
 $\delta t \sim 50 \text{ fs} \sim 6 \mu\text{m}$



Monochromator

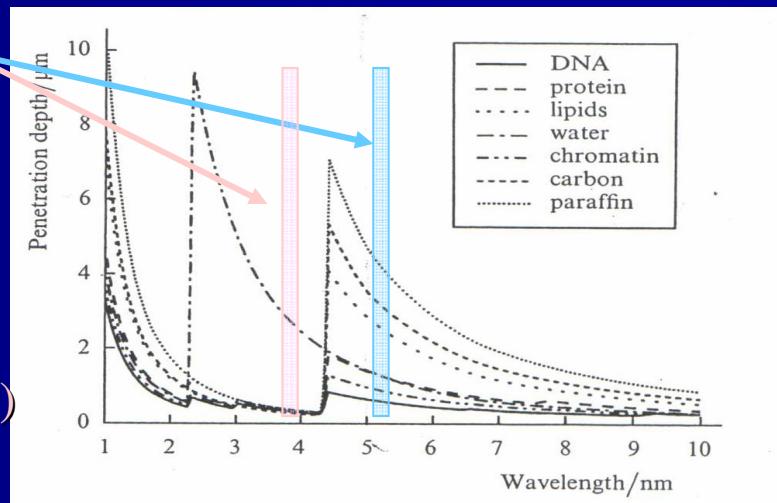


$\lambda \sim 30 \text{ nm}$
 $E_f = \eta_m E_i \sim 0.6 \text{ nJ}$
 $P_f \sim 3 \text{ kW}$
 $c\delta t_f \sim 60 \mu\text{m}$



$\lambda_u = 4.2 \text{ cm}$
 $K = 3.89$
5 UM
48 periods each
 $\lambda_{\text{res}} \sim 30 \text{ nm}$

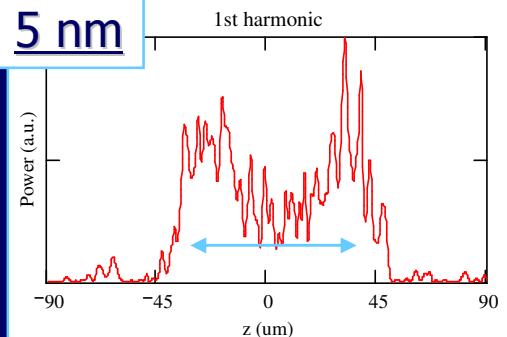
$\lambda_u = 2.8 \text{ cm}$
 $K = 1.51$
6 UM
77 periods each
 $\lambda_{\text{res}} \sim 5 \text{ nm} (3.75 \text{ nm})$



HHG in Ar + monochromator cont.

5 nm

Power (a.u.)



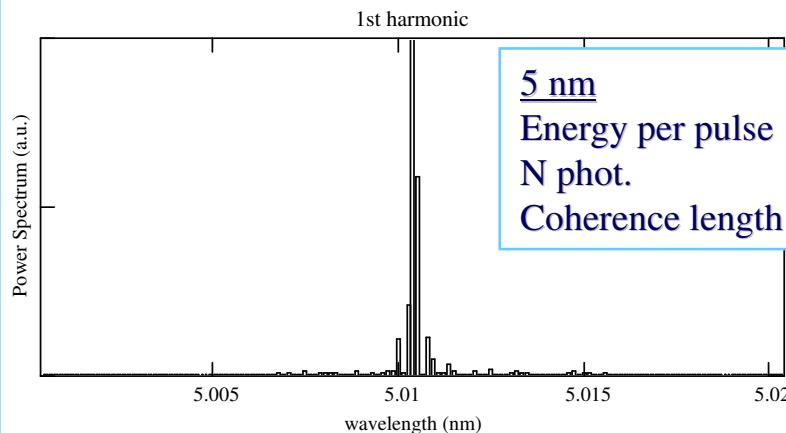
1st harmonic

5 nm

Energy per pulse
N phot.
Coherence length

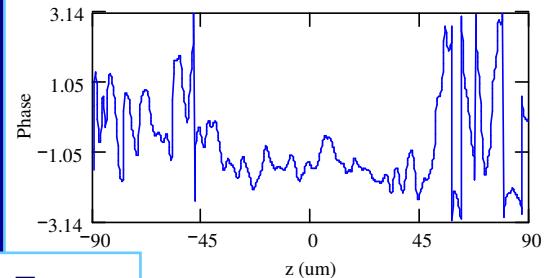
~ 100 μJ
~ 2×10^{12}
~ 45 μm

Power Spectrum (a.u.)



5 nm

Phase



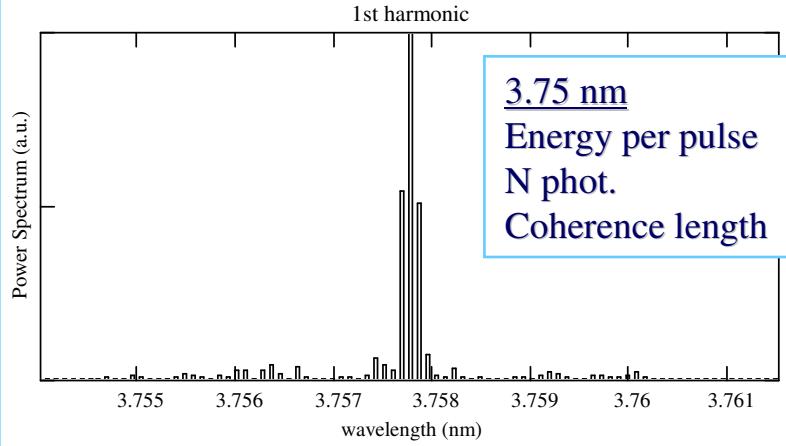
1st harmonic

3.75 nm

Energy per pulse
N phot.
Coherence length

~ 10 μJ
~ 1×10^{11}
~ 30 μm

Power Spectrum (a.u.)



Very short pulse generation

Submitted to Journal of Applied Physics - <http://jap.aip.org>

Non linear Pulse Evolution in Seeded Free-Electron Laser Amplifiers
and in Free-Electron Laser Cascades

L. Giannessi,¹ P. Musumeci,² and S. Spampinati¹

Superradiance + Multiple stages cascaded FEL

- Simpler cascade scheme with many stages (no Fresh bunch required)
- Reduced sensitivity to tolerances and fluctuations
- Pulse shape determined by FEL dynamics
- Sub-fs pulses

Superradiant Cascade

Ti:Sa 3° harm (after matching to the e-beam)

$\lambda \sim 266$ nm

$E \sim 3.8$ μ J

$P \sim 225$ MW

$\delta t \sim 16$ fs

PRE MOD.

UM1 MOD.

UM1 MOD.

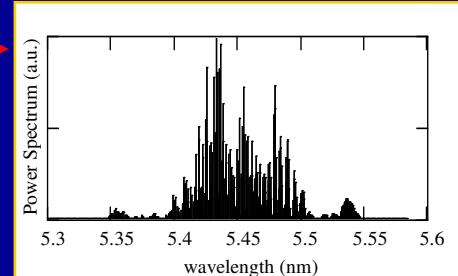
$\times 8$

$\times 6$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_u &= 10 \text{ cm} \\ K &= 9.5 \\ 50 \text{ periods} \\ \lambda_{\text{res}} &\sim 260 \text{ nm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_u &= 4.2 \text{ cm} \\ K &= 4.9 \\ 2 \times 48 \text{ periods} \\ \lambda_{\text{res}} &\sim 35 \text{ nm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_u &= 4.2 \text{ cm} \\ K &= 1.5 \\ 3 \times 48 \text{ periods} \\ \lambda_{\text{res}} &\sim 5 \text{ nm} \end{aligned}$$



Beam Energy

1.5 GeV

Peak Current

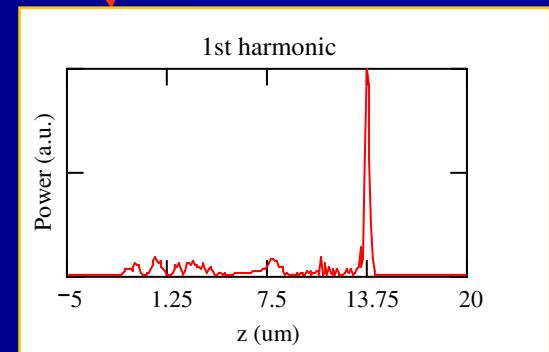
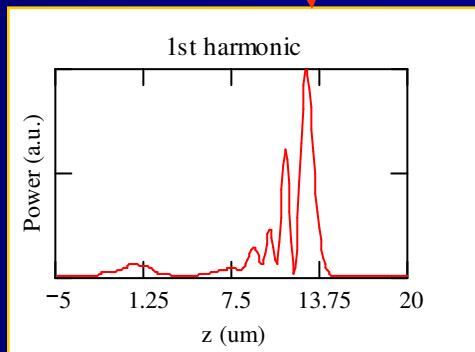
1.8 kA

Slice en. spread

$< 1.3 \cdot 10^{-4}$

Slice emittance

$< 1 \text{ mm-mrad}$

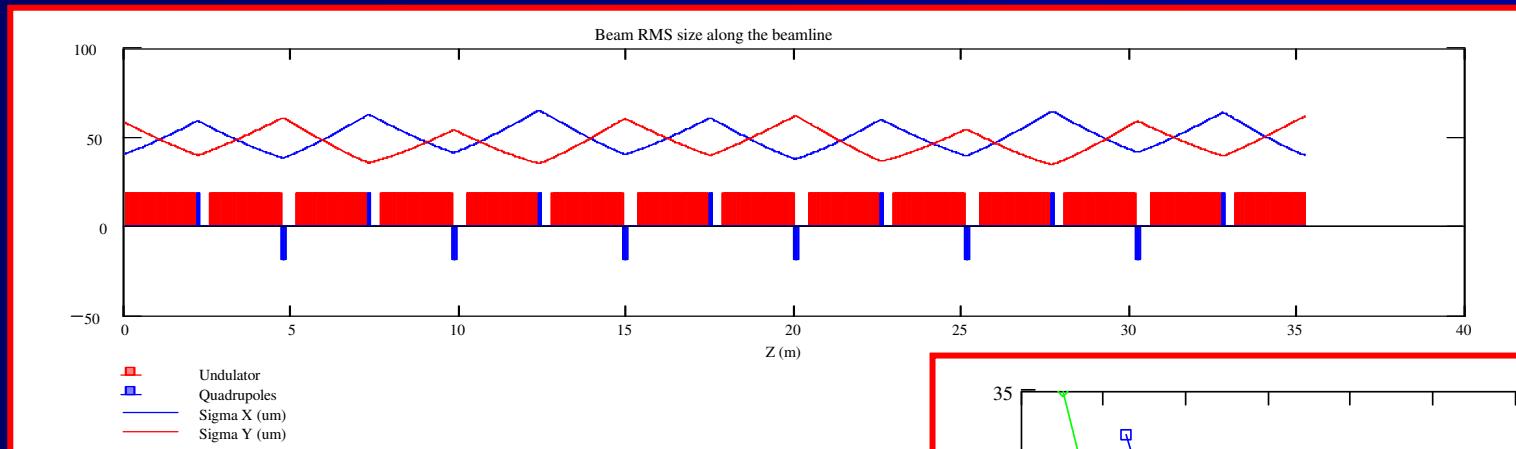


Energy 40μ J
N ph. 7×10^{12}
Duration 4.3 fs (fwhm)

Energy 1.6μ J
N ph. 4×10^{10}
Duration 1 fs (fwhm)

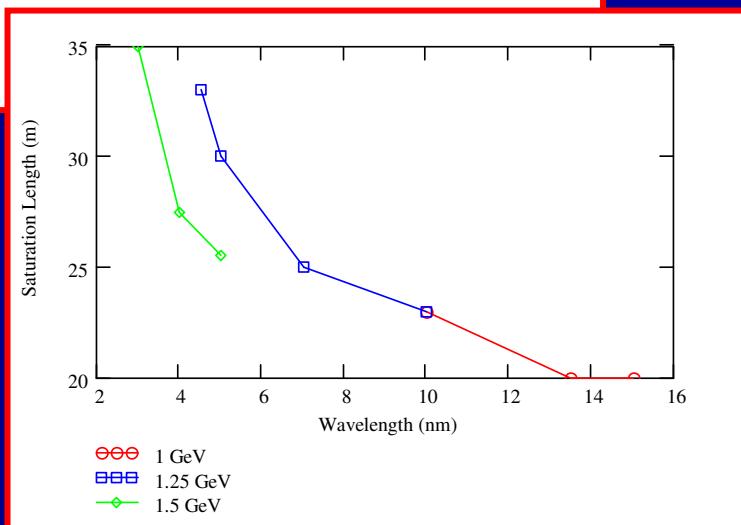
Undulator optics & saturation length

- SPARC Undulator sections 2.156 m + 40 cm gaps



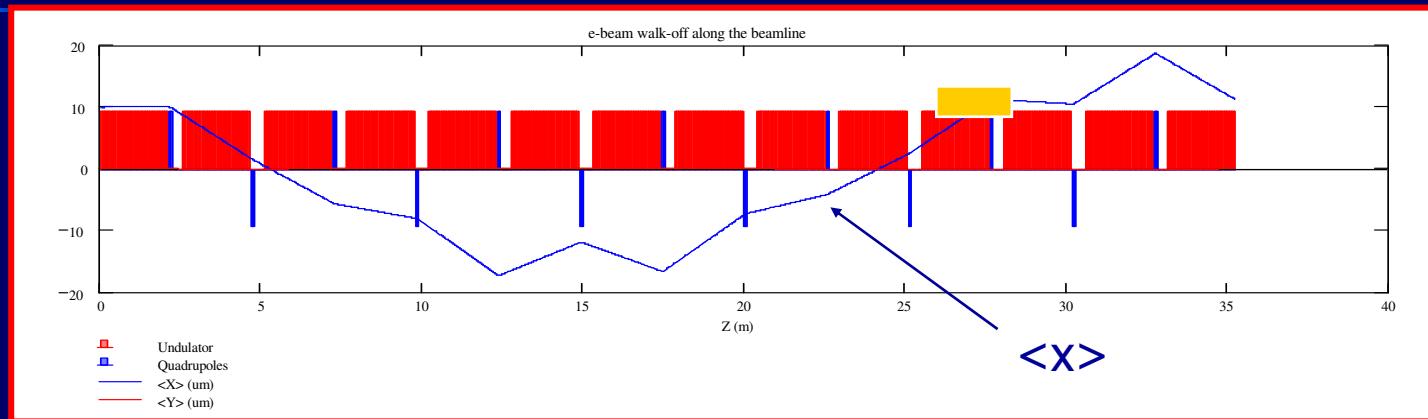
Average beta 6 m

The saturation length with the Modulator + Sparc undulator is 10-20 % larger



Pointing Stability

$\Delta x = 10 \mu\text{m}$

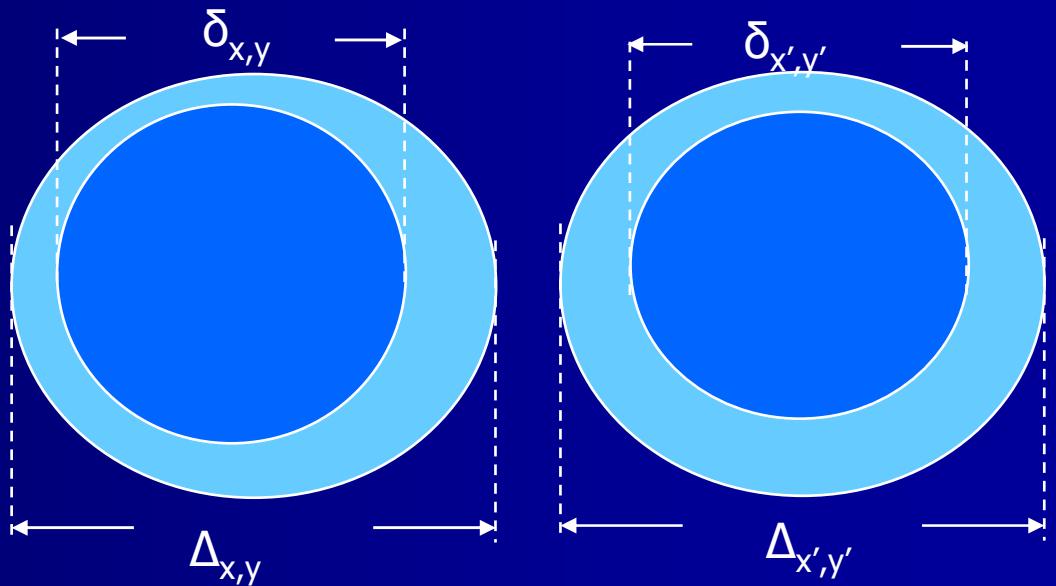


$\delta_{x,y,x',y'} = \text{source size}$

$$\Delta_{x,y,x',y'} = [(\delta_{x,y,x',y'})^2 + (J_{x,y,x',y'})^2]^{1/2}$$

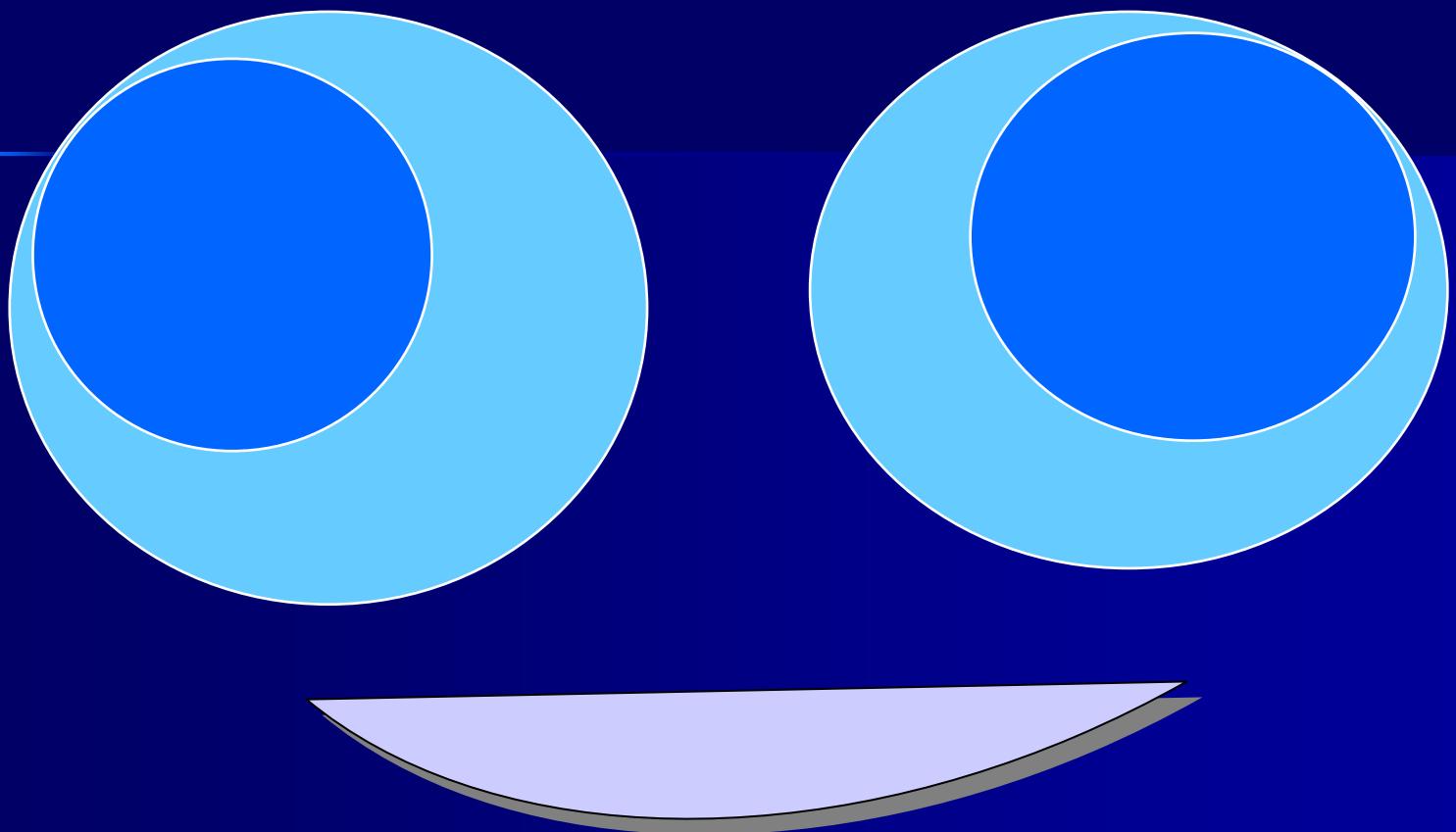
Beta=6m, $\Delta x = 10 \mu\text{m}$

$$J_{x,y} \sim 15 \mu\text{m}$$
$$J_{x',y'} \sim 4 \mu\text{rad}$$



Conclusions

- Several sample configurations have been analysed
 - SASE in the range 3 – 15 nm
 - Seeded with cascade from Ne@13.5nm
 - Seeded with cascade from Ar@30nm+monochromator
 - Seeded in superradiant mode for very short pulses
- This is a preliminary study
 - The linac configuration is still under study,
 - The simulations parameters have been only partially optimized
- The experience @ SPARC in the UV – VUV is fundamental for testing many of the ideas about seeding and cascaded FEL configurations



... buon lavoro