

The 2014 International Free Electron Laser Conference

Experimental demonstration of spectrum control in a seeded free-electron laser using corrugated device

Haixiao Deng (邓海啸)

On behalf of FEL physics group

Shanghai Synchrotron Radiation Facility (SSRF)

Shanghai Institute of Applied Physics, the Chinese Academy of Science

25-29 Aug. 2014, Basel, Switzerland



中国科学院上海应用物理研究所

Shanghai Institute of Applied Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences

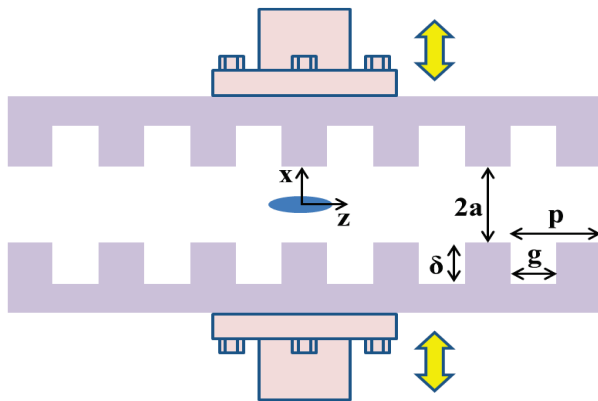


Outline

- **Backgrounds**
- **Proposal & experiment at SDUV-FEL**
- **Summary and outlook**

Wakefield of corrugated de-chirper

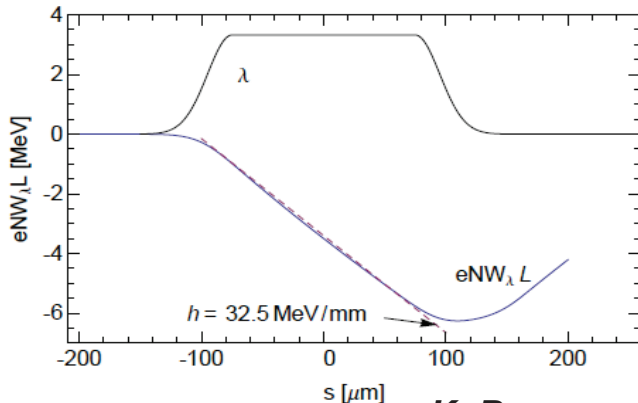
- Undesired time-energy correlation in the beam (e.g., **linear energy chirp**) may broaden FEL bandwidth and decrease FEL gain. After bunch compressor, the remain beam energy chirp is **typically corrected by off-crest acceleration & wakefield in a following LINAC.**



$$W_{\lambda}(s) = - \int_0^{\infty} W(s') \lambda(s - s') ds'$$

$$W(s) = 2\kappa H(s) \cos ks$$


$$k = \sqrt{\frac{2p}{a\delta g}} \quad \kappa = \frac{Z_0 c}{2\pi a^2}$$



- has a near maximal possible amplitude
- has a relatively large oscillation

a [μm]	δ [μm]	p [μm]	g [μm]	L [m]	k [mm^{-1}]	κ [MV/nC·m]	$(1 - \eta)$
3000	450	1000	750	6.65	1.4	2.0	0.68

Development of corrugated structures

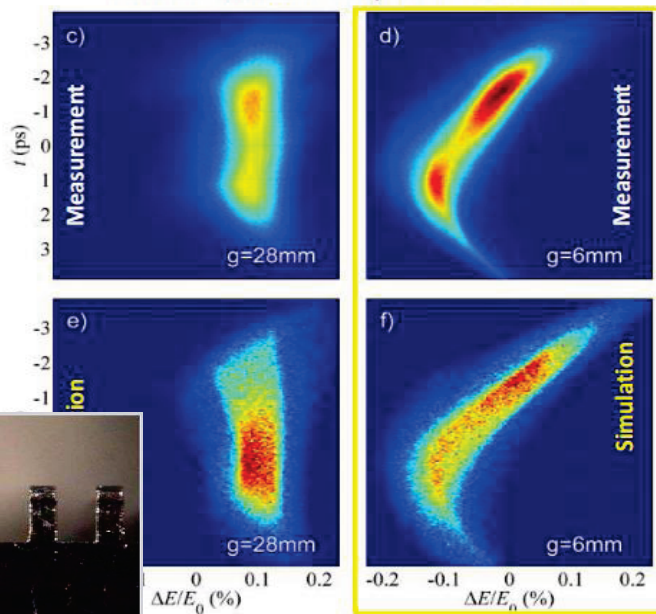
- Theoretical study for “corrugated structure” by K. Bane and G. Stupakov, which is initially motivated for NGLS case.
 - ✓ K. Bane and G. Stupakov, NIMA, 690, 106 (2012)
- Adjustable gap type of flat geometry  **better controllability**
 - ✓ Longitudinal wake for flat geometry, PRST-AB, 6, 024401 (2003)
 - ✓ Transverse wake for flat geometry was derived in 2013, SLAC-PUB
- Corrugated structure serves as **a beam linearizer, beam energy stabilizer, & high power Terahertz emitter.**
- Passive de-chirper using beam self-induced wakefield to remove head-to-tail chirp are now seriously considered at LCLS, PAL-XFEL & SWISS-FEL.
- Proof-of-principle experiments have been proposed and demonstrated.

Corrugated de-chirper test at PAL-ITF

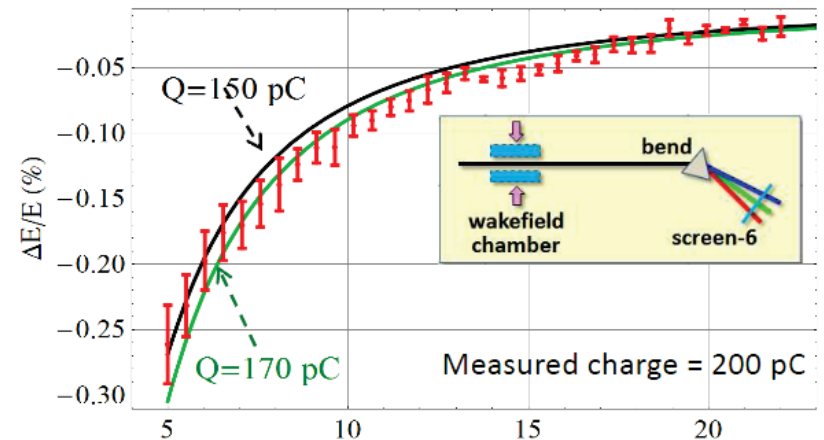
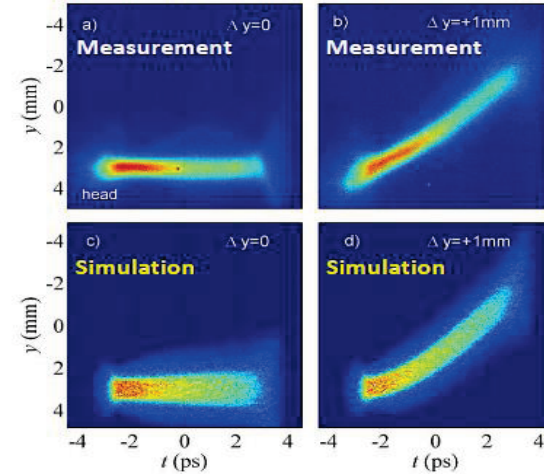
We demonstrate the feasibility to employ a dechirper for precise control of the beam phase space **in the next generation free electron lasers.**

----- Paul Emma

Time-resolved chirp meas. & sims.



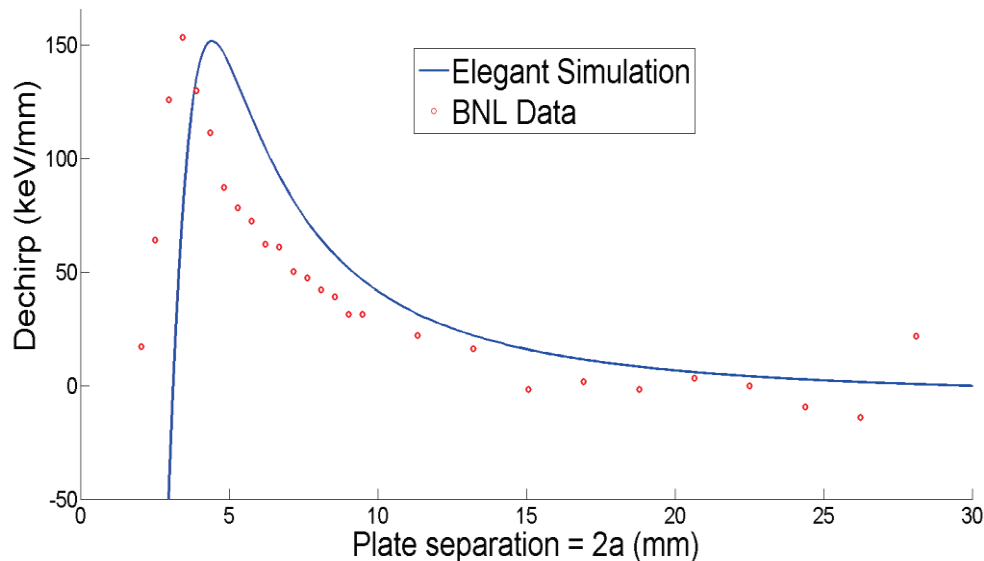
Time-resolved T-wake meas. & sims.



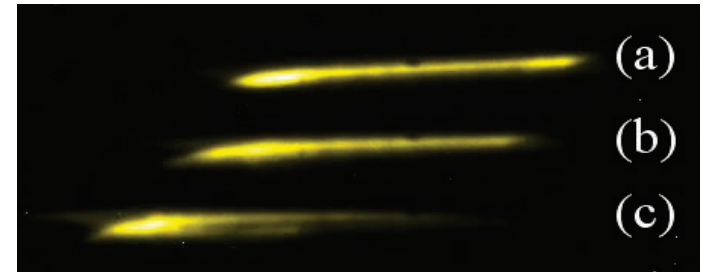
Corrugated de-chirper test at BNL-ATF

An 18cm long pair of aluminum plates with 1mm corrugations removed ~50% of 400keV/mm chirp from 58MeV beam with 3.4ps bunch length. The plot below shows the amount of chirp removed at various plate separations. [1]

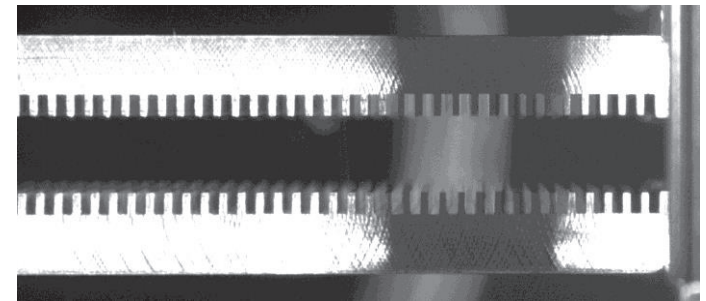
Full-scale test at LCLS with 2 meter long sections planned for 2015. [2]



Slide from M. Harrison



Spectrometer measurements with different gaps (a) 30 mm (b) 9 mm (c) 3.4 mm.



Side view of corrugated de-chirper plates

[1] M. Harrison, et al. "Further Analysis of Corrugated Plate Dechirper Experiment at BNL-ATF," FEL'14 THP034

[2] M. Harrison, et al. "Mechanical Design for a Corrugated Plate Dechirper System for LCLS," FEL'14 THP033



About SDUV-FEL

- ❑ Shanghai Deep Ultraviolet Free-Electron Laser (SDUV-FEL) started as a 262nm SASE / 88nm HGHG FEL test setup around 2000.
- ❑ Funding partially supported by
 - ✓ Chinese Academy of Sciences / CAS
 - ✓ Ministry of Science and Technology of China / MOST
 - ✓ National Natural Science Foundation of China / NSFC
- ❑ Collaborating between USTC, IHEP, TUB and SINAP.
- ❑ 2009.04, LINAC commissioning started.
- ❑ Currently, it is a test bed for **FEL novel principles & key technologies** for future X-ray FELs.



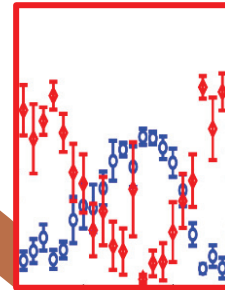
2. Proposal & experiment at SDUV-FEL



SDUV-FEL

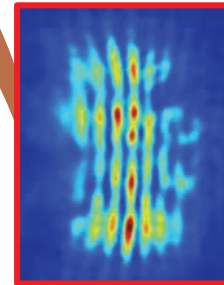


DCLS, SXFEL, XFEL



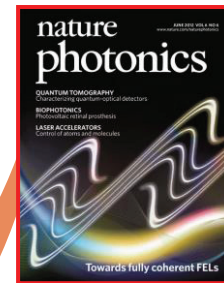
Crossed-planar undulator demonstration

**Phys. Rev. ST-AB
16, 020704 (2014)**



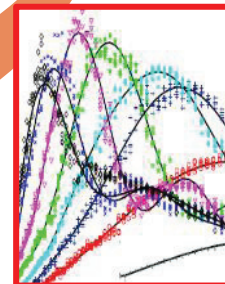
HGHG & cascaded HGHG

**Phys. Rev. ST-AB
17, 020704 (2013)**



First lasing of Echo-FEL

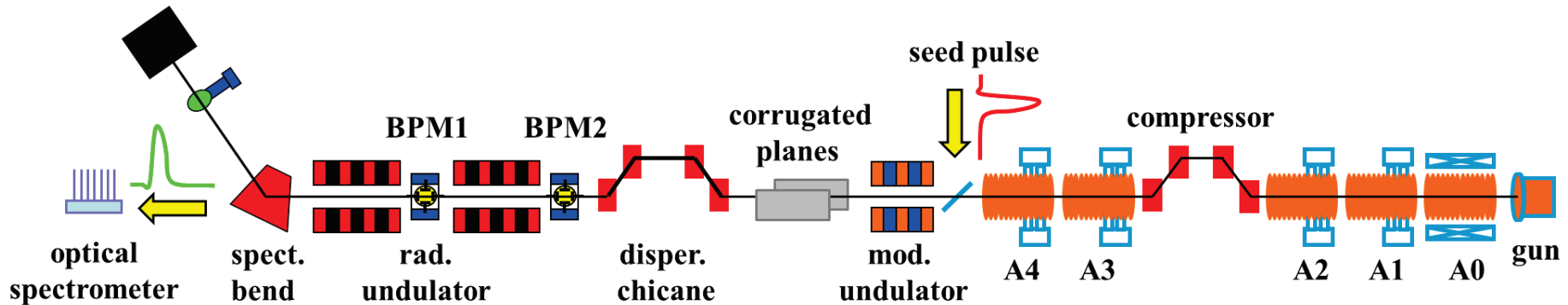
**Nature Photonics
06, 360 (2012)**



keV sliced energy spread measurement

**Phys. Rev. ST-AB
14, 090701 (2011)**

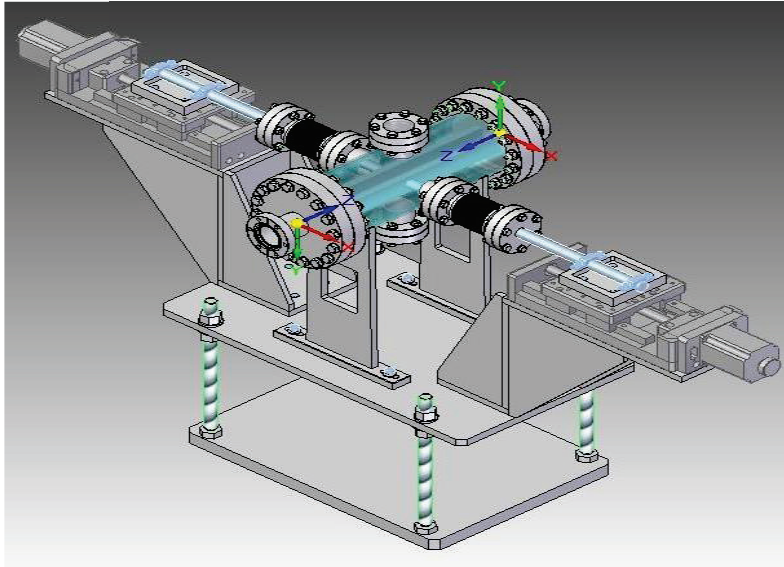
Corrugated experiment proposal at SDUV-FEL



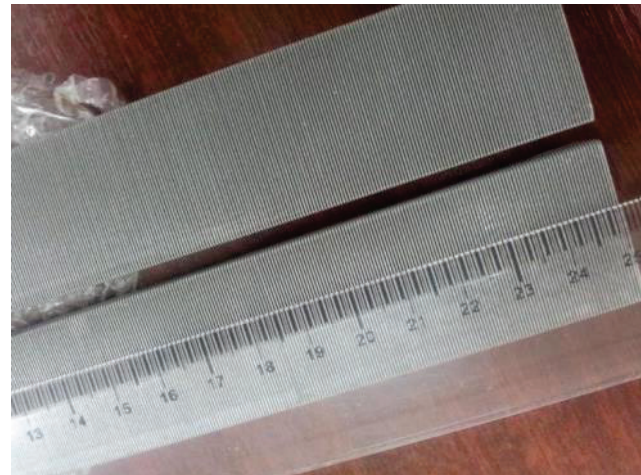
- ❑ To date, de-chirper experiments were carried out on LIANCs at PAL & BNL, However they are **just beam experiments**.
- ❑ In SDUV-FEL proposal, we fight for **the first operation of corrugated device in a real FEL facility**.

Work supported by NSFC (11175240, 11205234 and 11322550) and Major State Basic Research Development Program of China (2011CB808300).

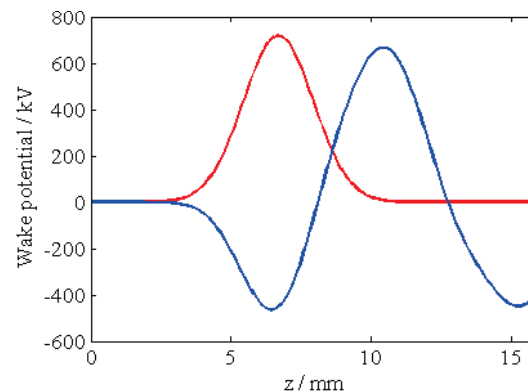
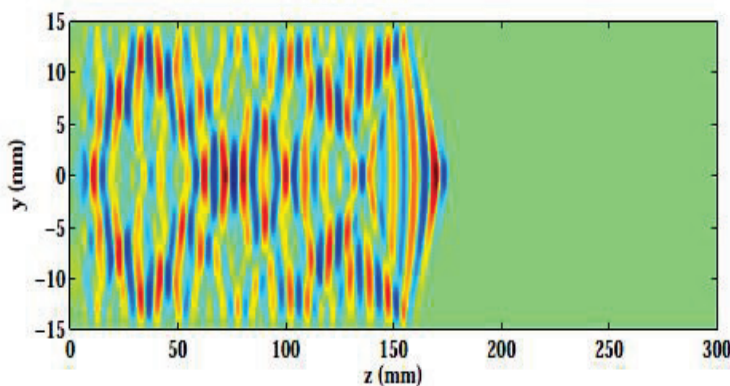
Corrugated device design & manufacture



Material	Aluminum
depth δ	2.0mm
corrugated width g	0.3mm
period p	0.6mm
length	300mm
width	30mm

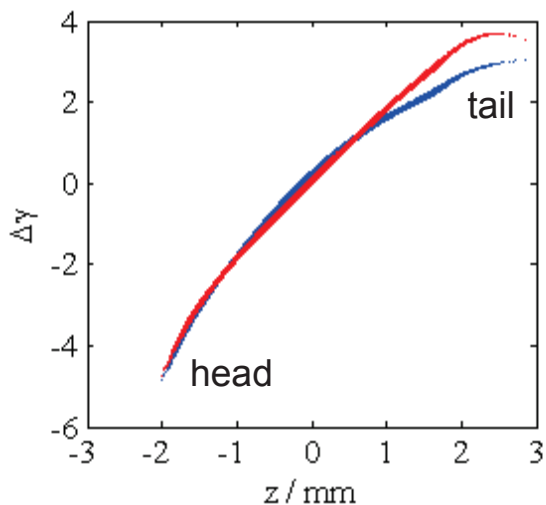


Wakefield & beam dynamics

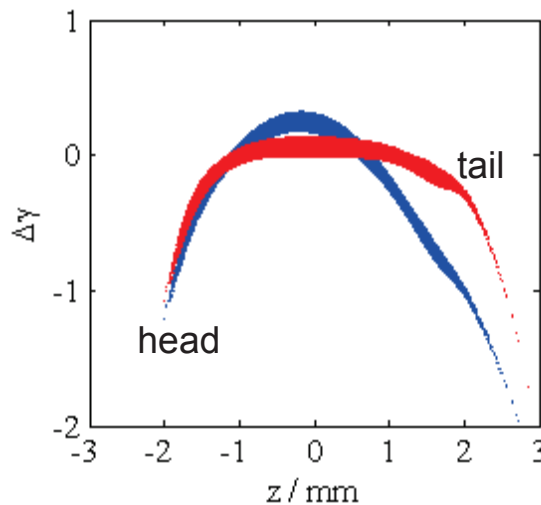


Courtesy
Dan Wang

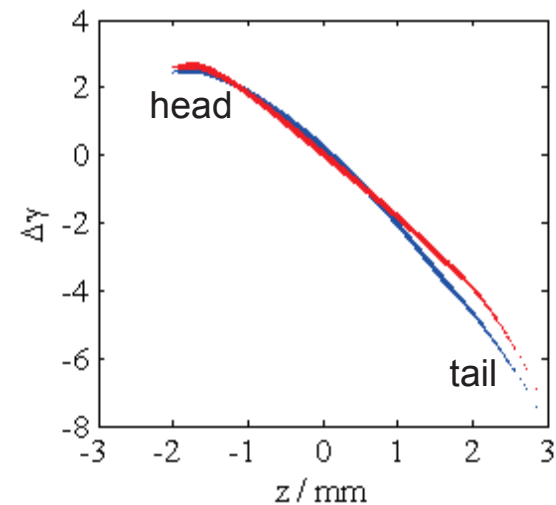
CST calculation of wakefield of the corrugated structures used at SDUV-FEL



$\varphi_3, \varphi_4 = -25^\circ$

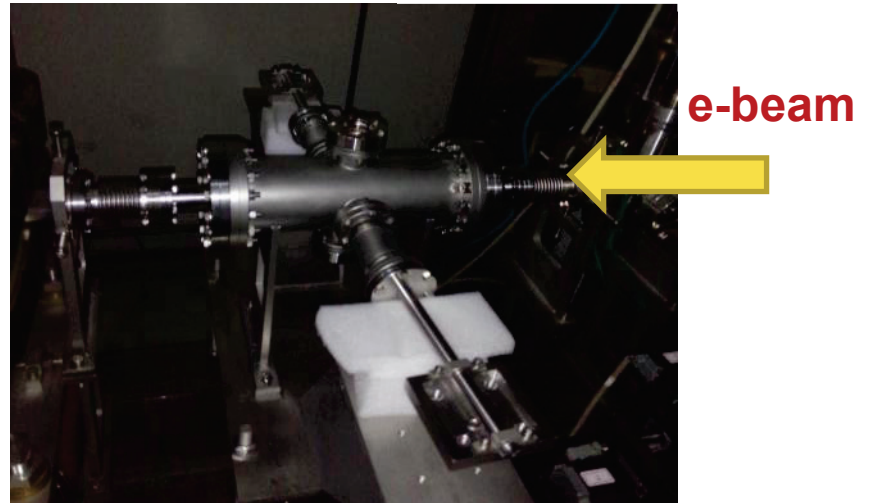
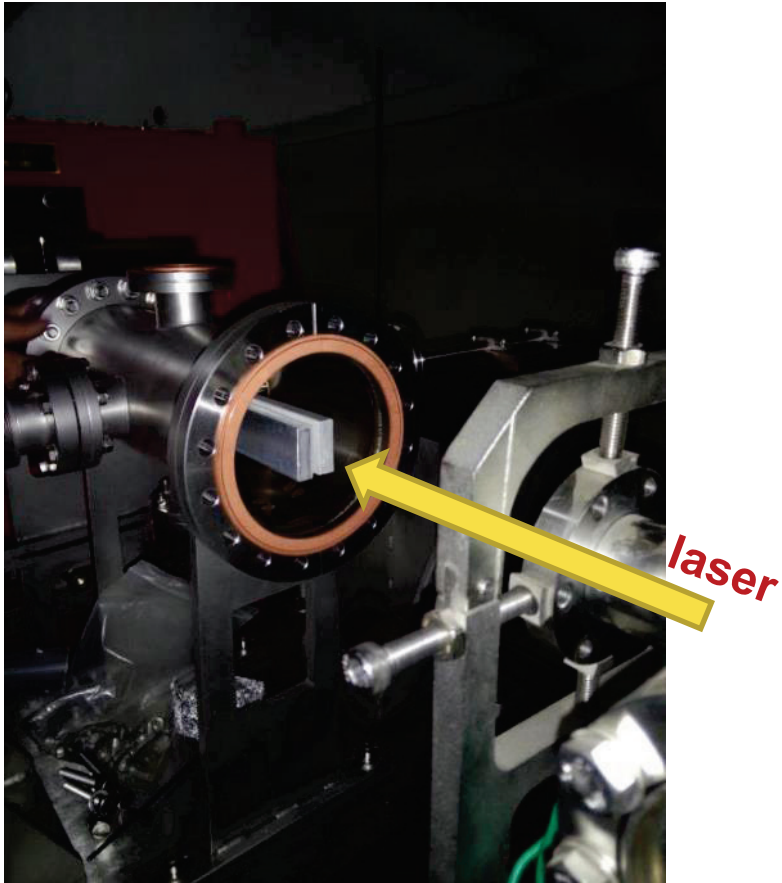


$\varphi_3, \varphi_4 = 0^\circ$

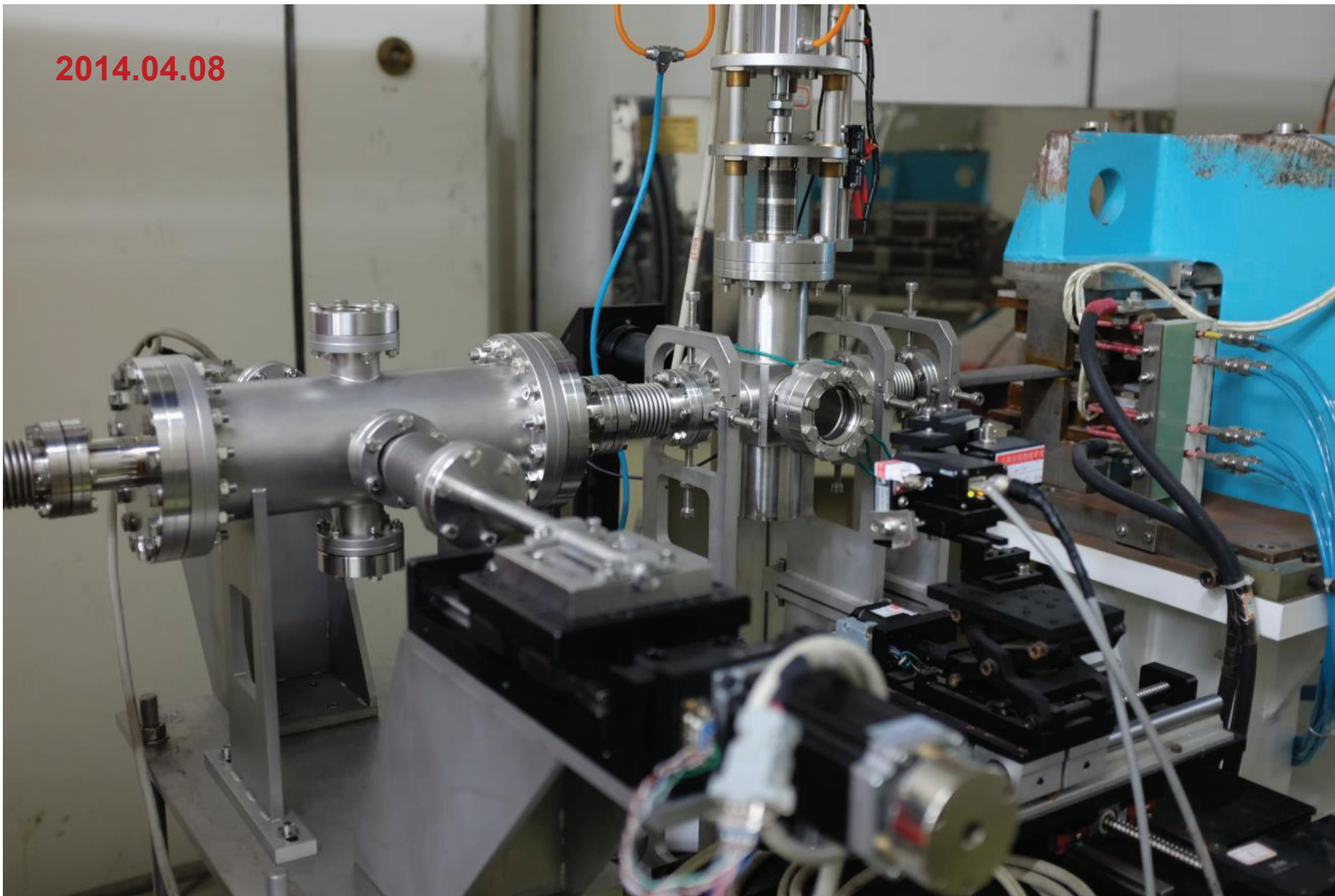


$\varphi_3, \varphi_4 = 25^\circ$

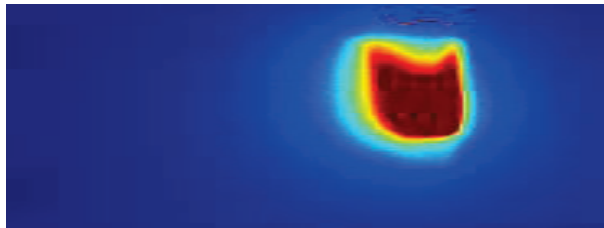
Corrugated device assembly & alignment



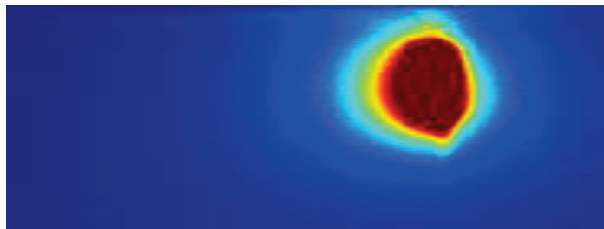
2014.04.08



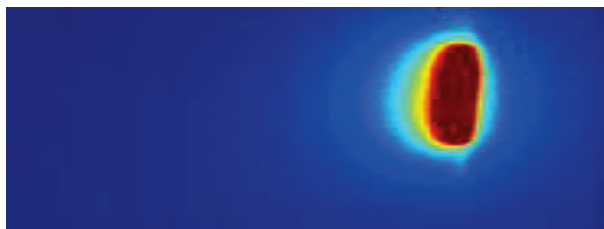
Beam energy spread suppression measurement



$a = 5.0\text{mm}$

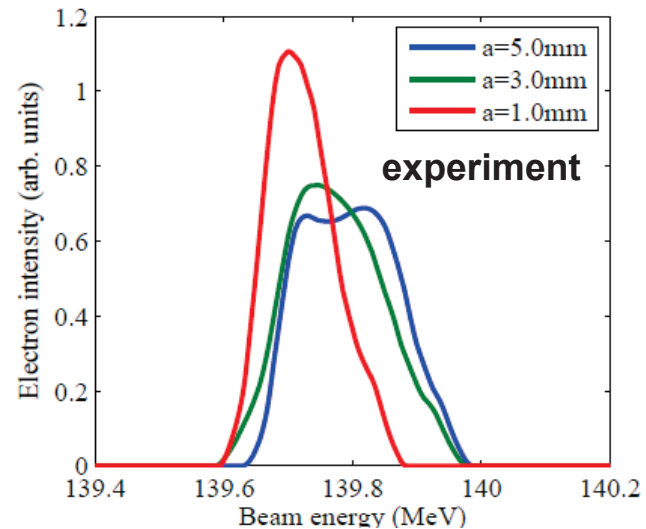
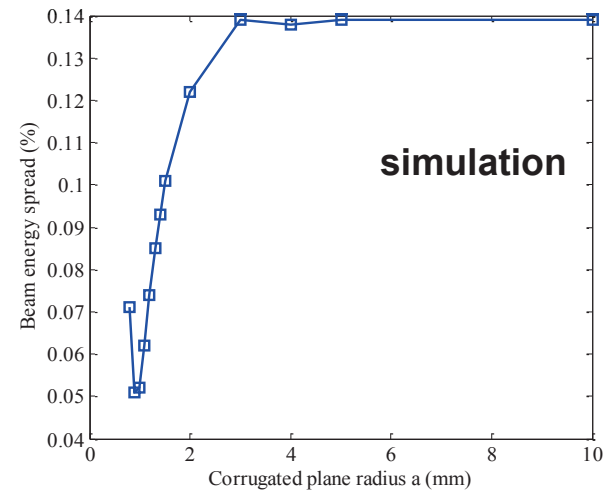


$a = 3.0\text{mm}$

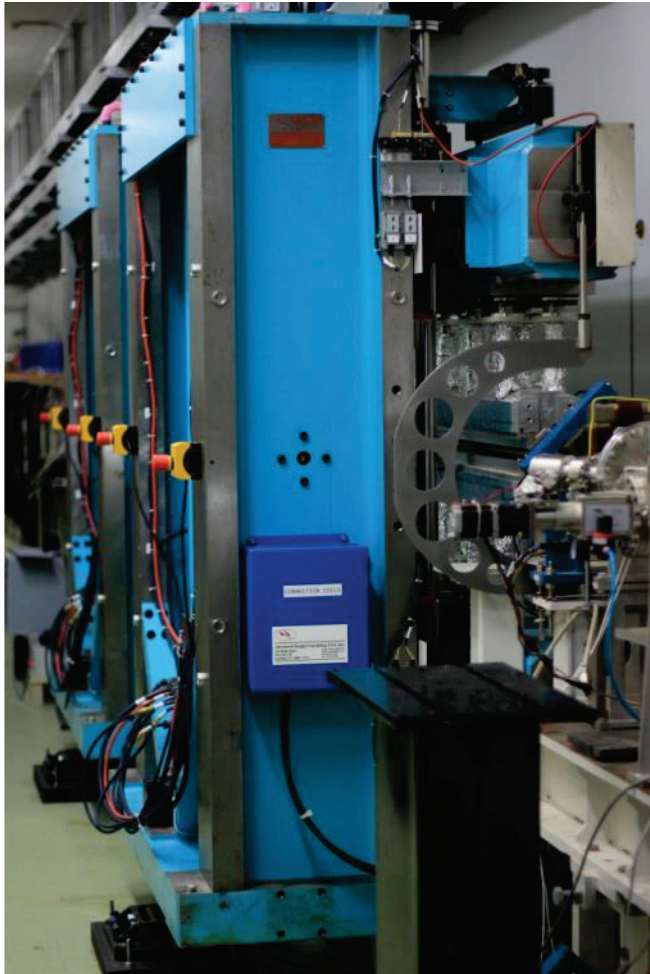


$a = 1.0\text{mm}$

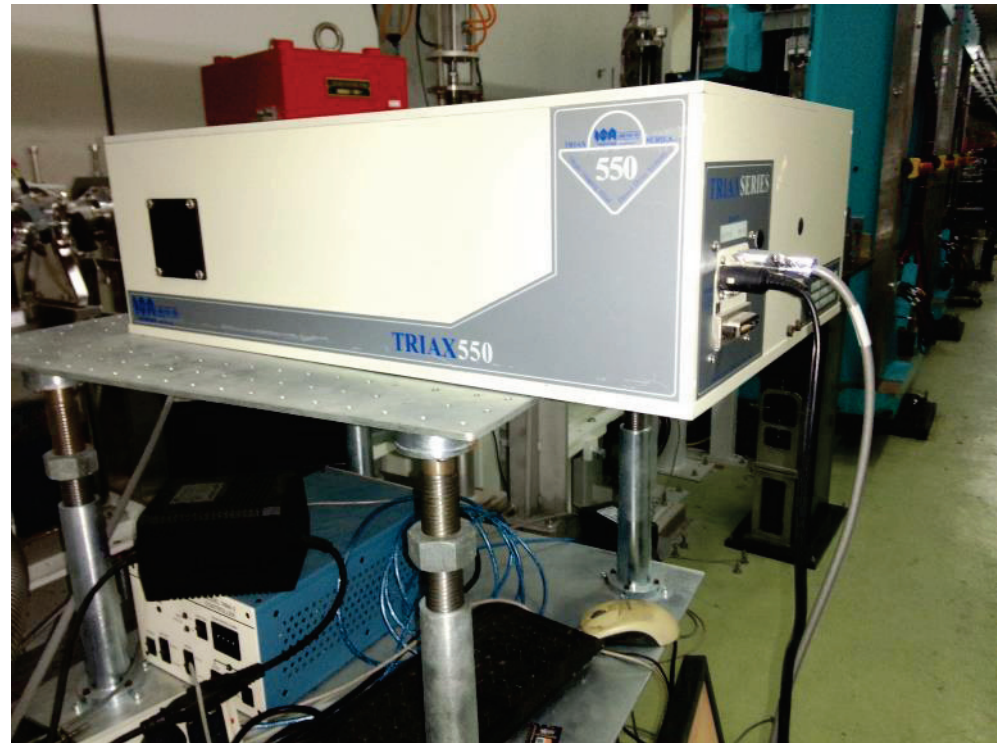
Beam energy spread
 $1.1 \times 10^{-3} \rightarrow 7.5 \times 10^{-4}$



FEL radiator undulator & spectrometer



40mm*80 periods, with variable gap



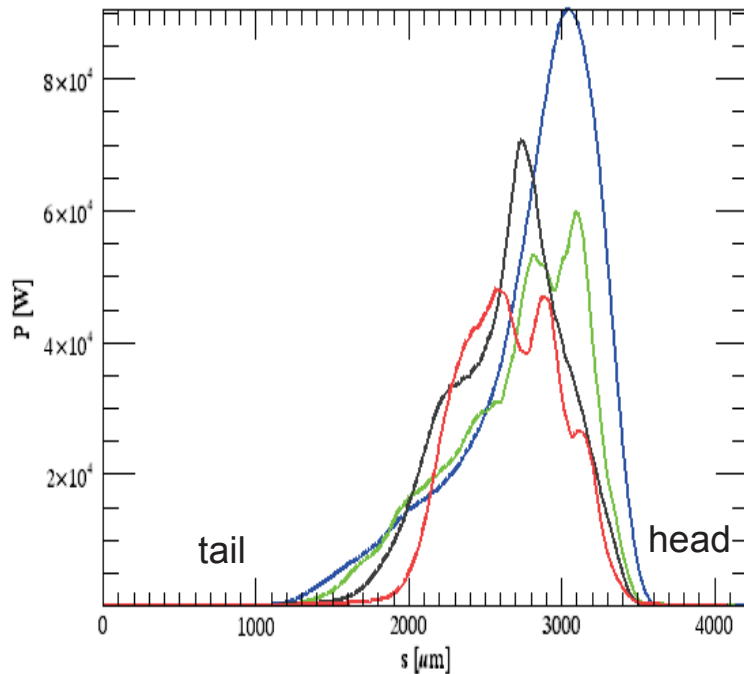
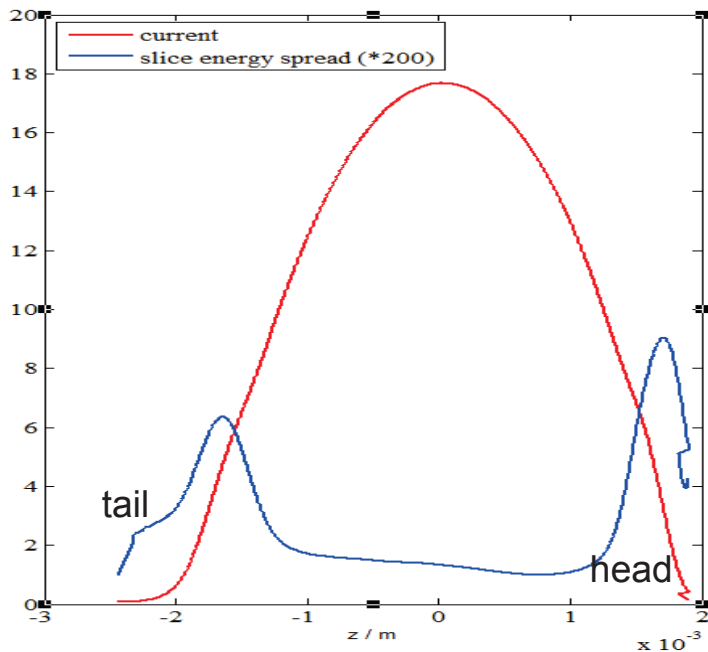
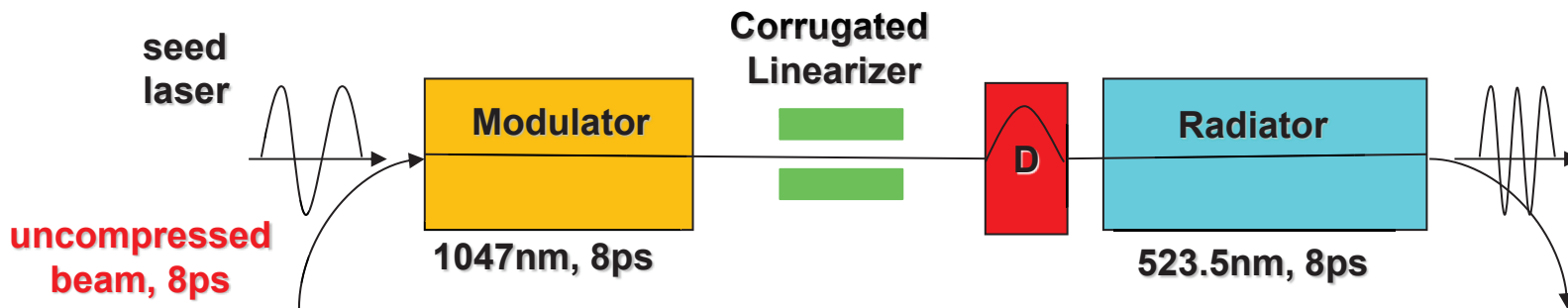
TRIAX550 spectrometer
600 line grating
2.7nm resolution @ 1mm slit (calibrated)



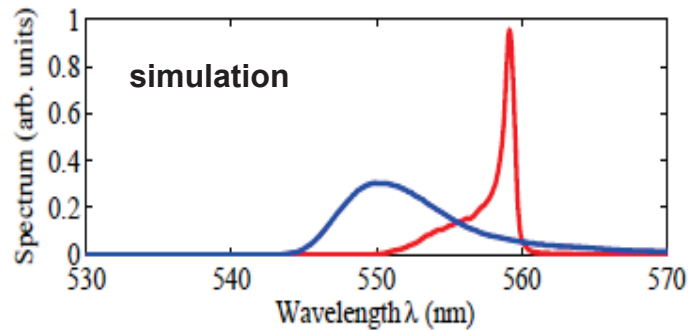
Main experiment parameters

Electron Beam			
Beam Energy [MeV]	~140	Slice Energy Spread [keV]	1
Bunch length [ps]	8.8	Normalized Emittance	4~6 mm·mrad
Total Charge [pC]	100	Transverse Beam Size	~200 μ m
Modulator (EMU65)			
Period Length [m]	0.065	Period Number	10
Radiator (ADC)			
Period Length [m]	0.04	Period Number	40*2
Seed Laser System			
Wavelength [nm]	1047	Time Duration (FWHM) [ps]	~ 8.0
Peak Power [MW]	~ 10	Rayleigh Length [m]	~ 3.0
Corrugated structures			
Total Length [m]	0.3	Separation [mm]	0 ~ 30

Start-to-end simulation results

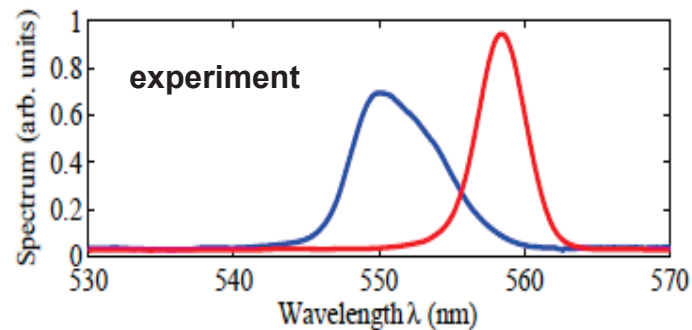
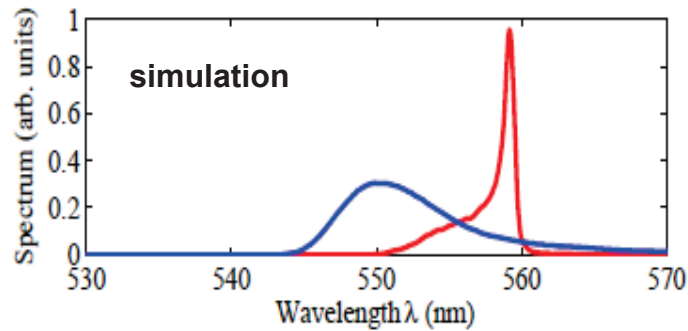


FEL spectrum measurement



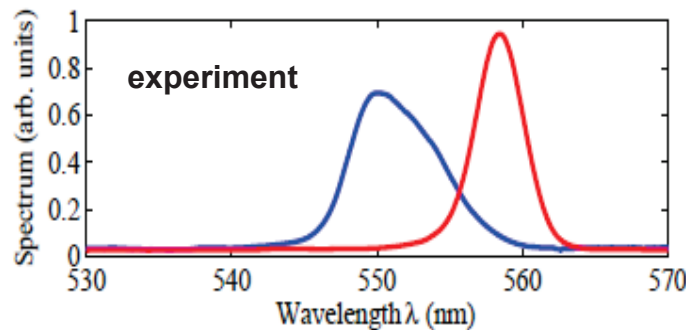
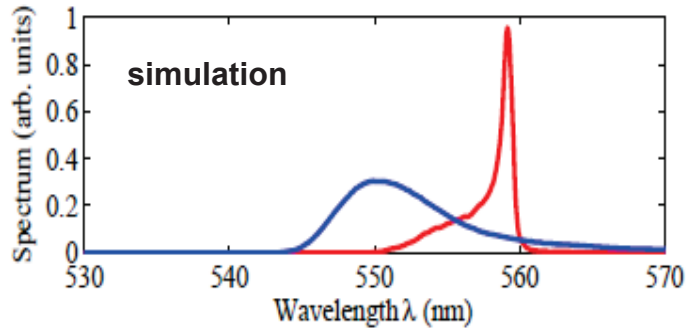
Blue: corrugated structure open, **Red:** corrugated structure closed (2mm separation)

FEL spectrum measurement

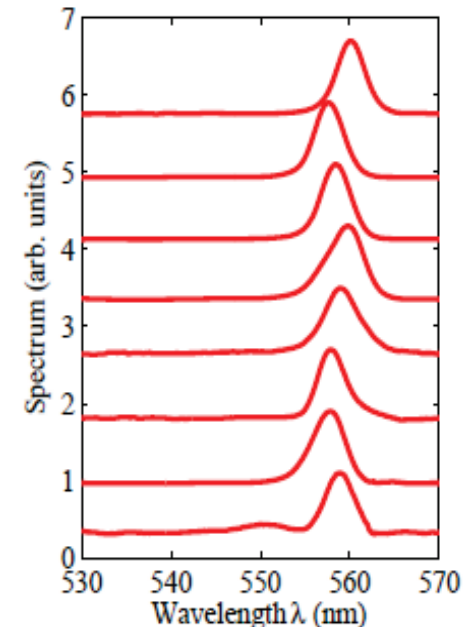
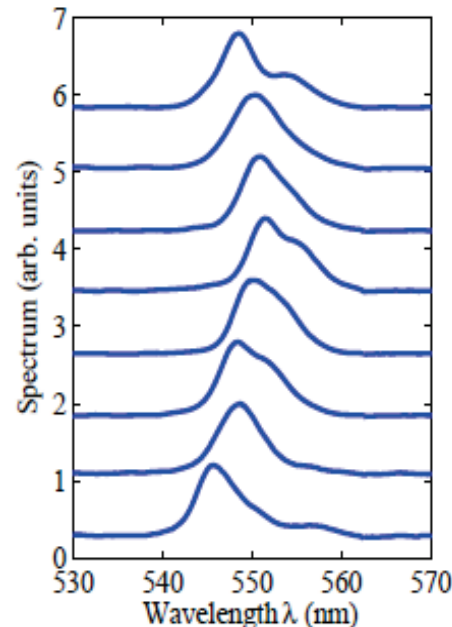


Blue: corrugated structure open, **Red:** corrugated structure closed (2mm separation)

FEL spectrum measurement

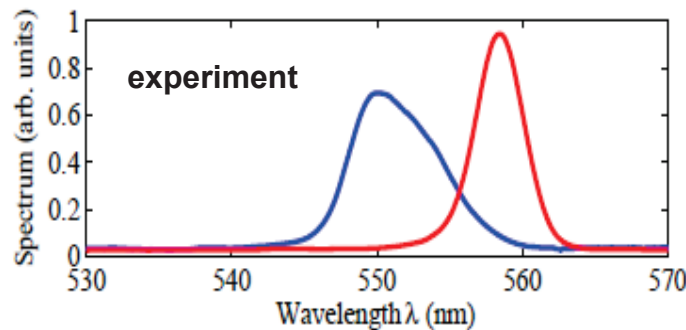
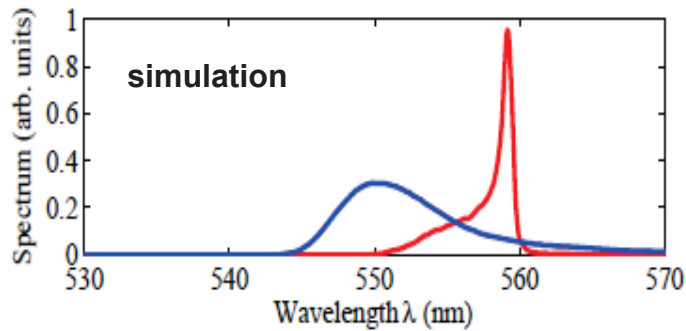


Multi-shots experiment results
 $R_{56} = 6.5 \text{ mm}$ (dispersive section of HGHG)
 $\phi_3, \phi_4 = 25^\circ$

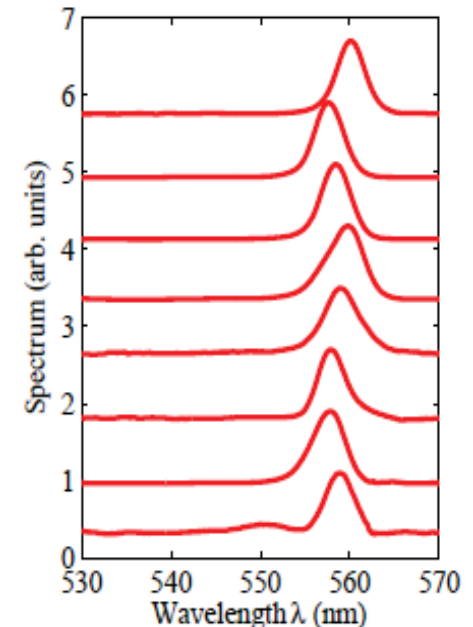
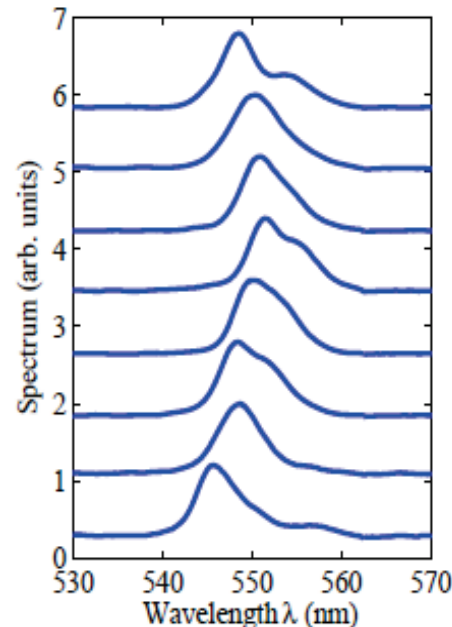


Blue: corrugated structure open, **Red:** corrugated structure closed (2mm separation)

FEL spectrum measurement



Multi-shots experiment results
 $R_{56} = 6.5 \text{ mm}$ (dispersive section of HGHG)
 $\phi_3, \phi_4 = 25^\circ$



Blue: corrugated structure open, **Red:** corrugated structure closed (2mm separation)

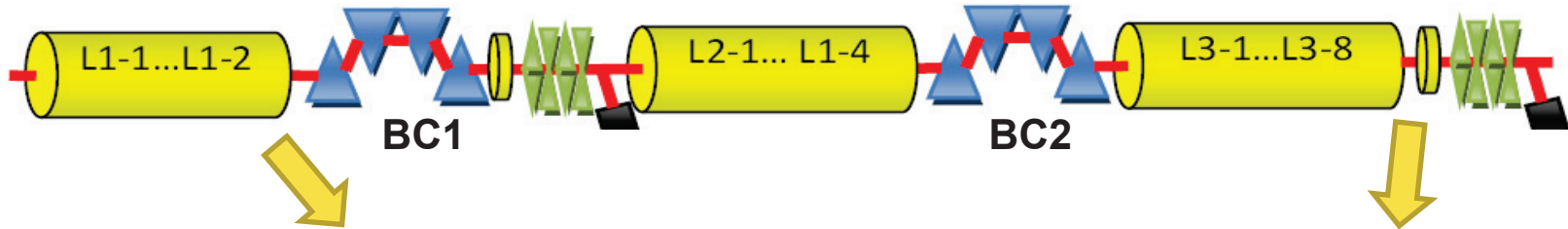
Central wavelength: 8nm redshift

FEL bandwidth: 8nm \rightarrow 4nm

Conclusions

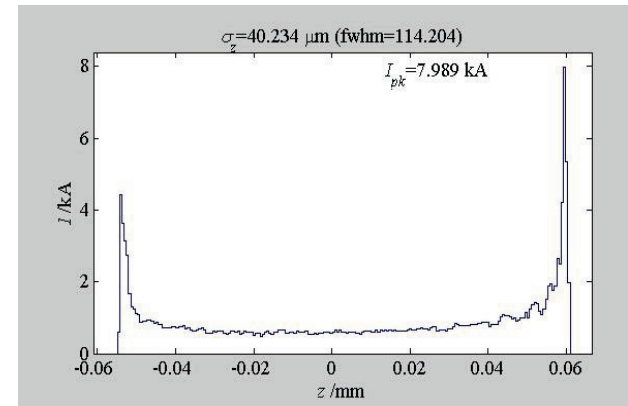
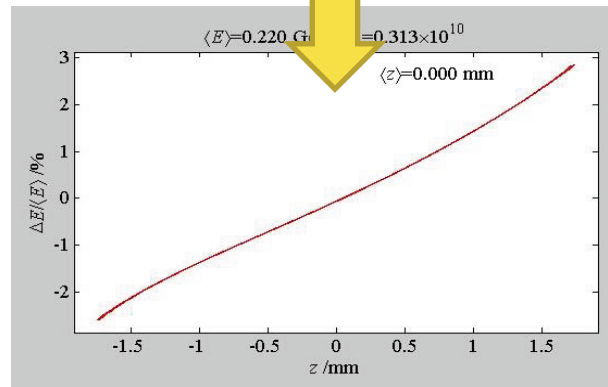
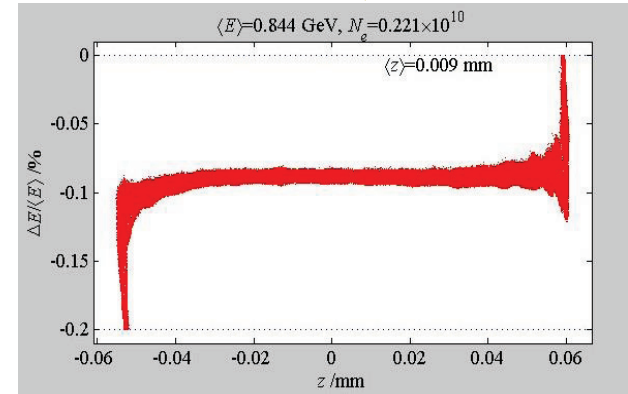
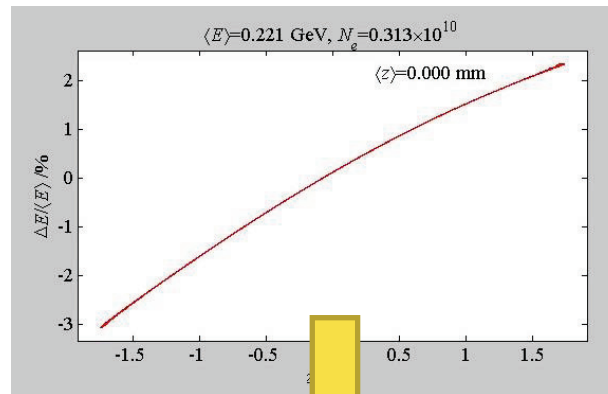
- ❑ Corrugated device could be beam de-chirper, linearizer, stabilizer and THz emitter in FEL light sources. Several beam experiments of corrugated structure were carried out on LINACs at BNL & PAL.
- ❑ SDUV-FEL is one of the most competitive test FEL facilities, on which **the first FEL spectrum control experiment by corrugated device was accomplished** more recently.
 - ✓ FEL central wavelength is shifted from 550nm to 558nm.
 - ✓ Seeded FEL bandwidth is reduced from 8nm to 4nm, 50% order.
- ❑ When electron beam is accelerated on-crest, **beam energy spread suppression from 1.1×10^{-3} to 7.5×10^{-4} was observed.**
- ❑ The experiment results agree well with simulations, which confirms the theory of corrugated structures for FEL improvement.

Corrugated device beam manipulation for SXFEL



SXFEL

- 840MeV LINAC
- 9nm FEL
- 2-stage HGHG
- 1m corrugated device



Energy spread control in MeV UEM

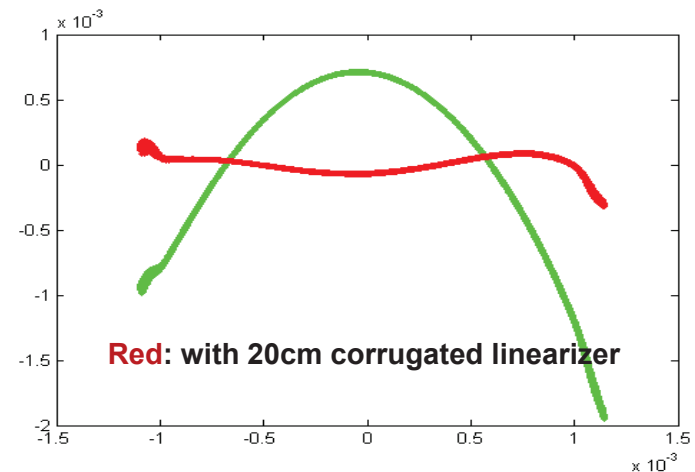
TABLE I. Requirements on electron source parameters.

	RF photogun	ps MeV TEM
Number of electrons	10^7	$> 10^6$
rms normalized emittance	40 nm	< 10 nm
rms energy spread	10^{-3}	$< 10^{-4}$
FWHM bunch length	< 200 fs	10 ps

R. Li, P. Musumeci, Phys. Rev. Appl. 2, 024003 (2014).

D. Xiang et al., NIMA 759, 74-83 (2014).

Gun type	2.4-cell
Laser pulse (ps)	10
Laser diameter (μm)	100
Therm. emitt. ($0.8\mu\text{mrad/mm}$)	0.02
Charge (pC)	1
E_{peak} (MV/m)	100



Energy spread: 0.07% \longrightarrow 0.006%

Acknowledgment

- ❑ Dong Wang, Zhimin Dai and Zhentang Zhao for continuous support.
- ❑ Collaboration with Meng Zhang from LINAC group, who took care all related beam dynamics.
- ❑ Many thanks to colleagues in the Shanghai Institute of Applied Physics for excellent support during the experiments.
- ❑ Special thank to Dan Wang from TUB, Dao Xiang from SJTU, Gennady Stupakov from SLAC and Marie-emmanuelle Couprie from SOLEIL for helpful discussions.



中国科学院上海应用物理研究所
Shanghai Institute of Applied Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences

FEL physics group at SSRF

