

First Lasing of the Third Stage of Novosibirsk FEL

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Outline

- Overview of the NovoFEL facility
- The third stage FEL design
- First lasing and first experiments
- Nearest plans

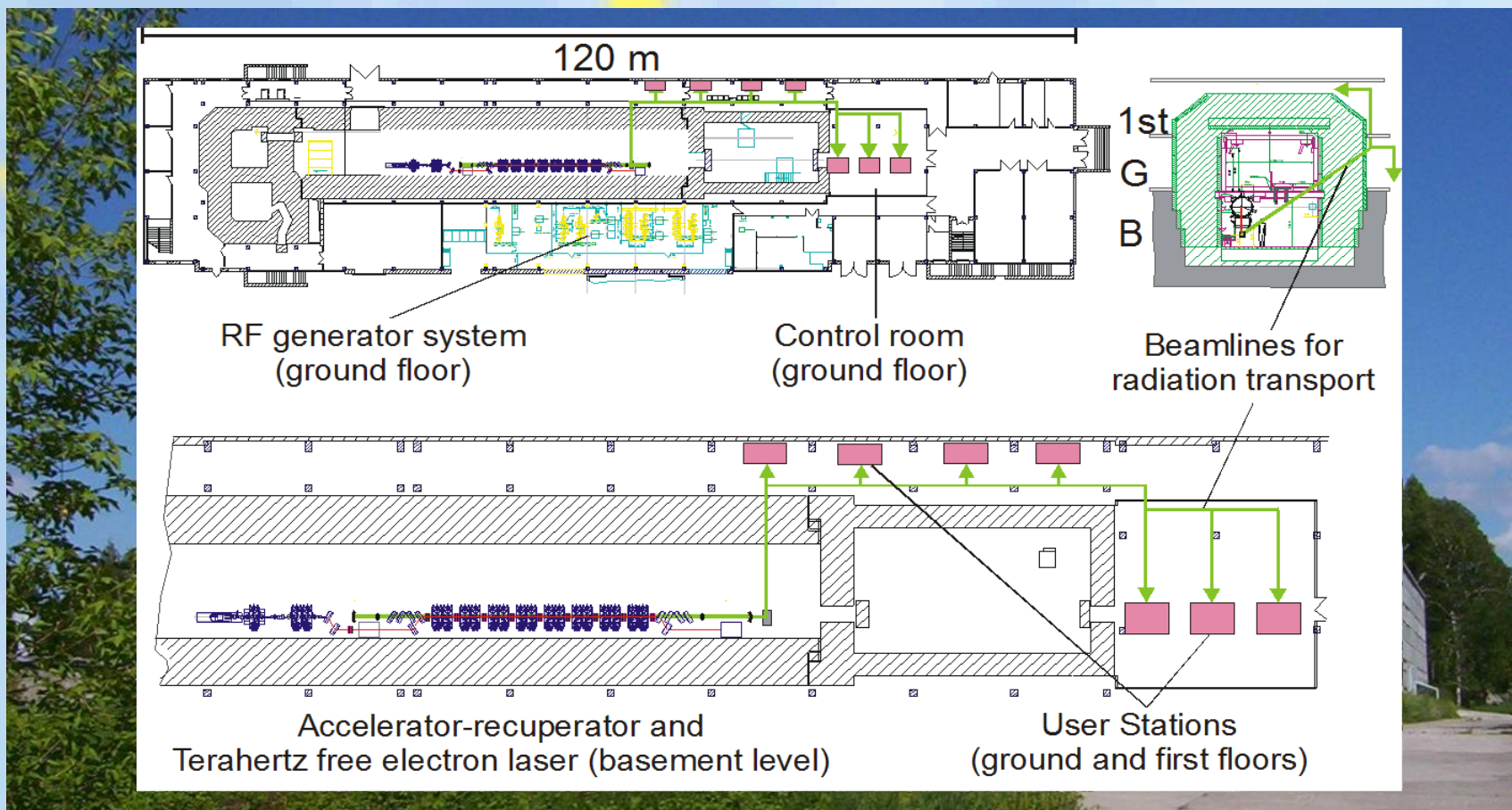


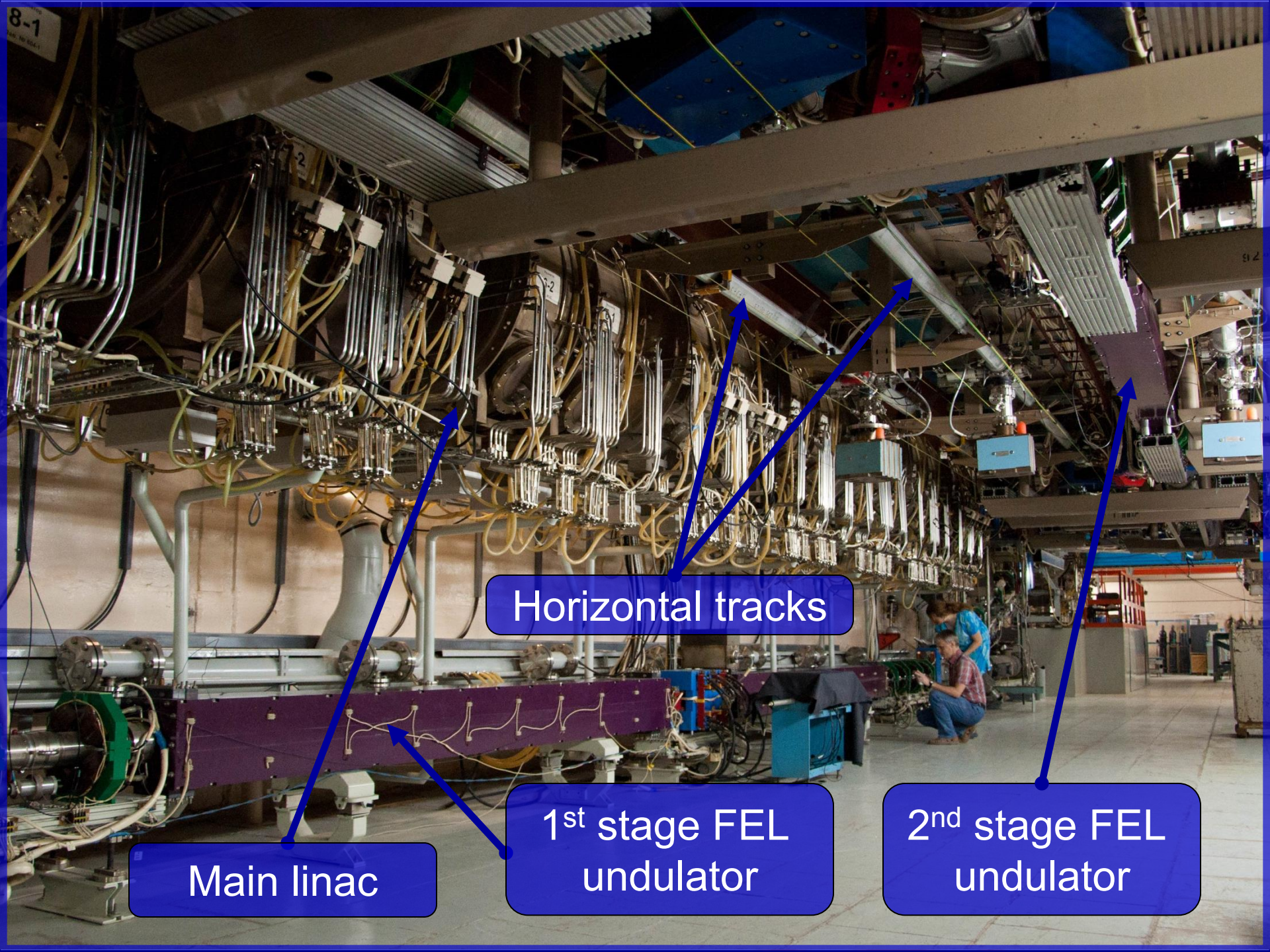
Siberian Center of Photochemical Research





Siberian Center of Photochemical Research



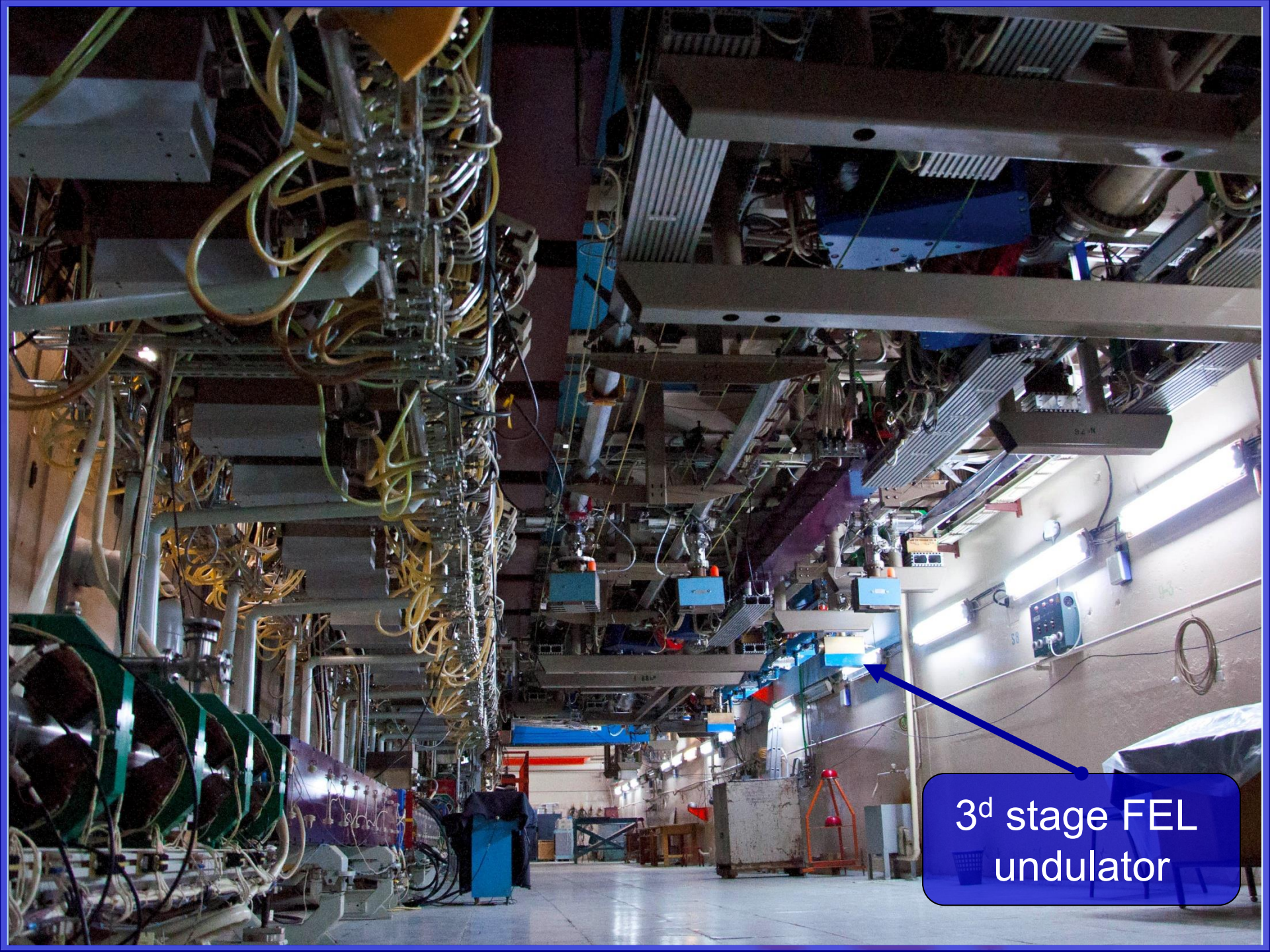


Horizontal tracks

Main linac

1st stage FEL undulator

2nd stage FEL undulator



3^d stage FEL
undulator

The third and the fourth tracks with IR FEL (**first lasing**)

The first and the second tracks in horizontal plane with bypass for the second FEL (in operation)

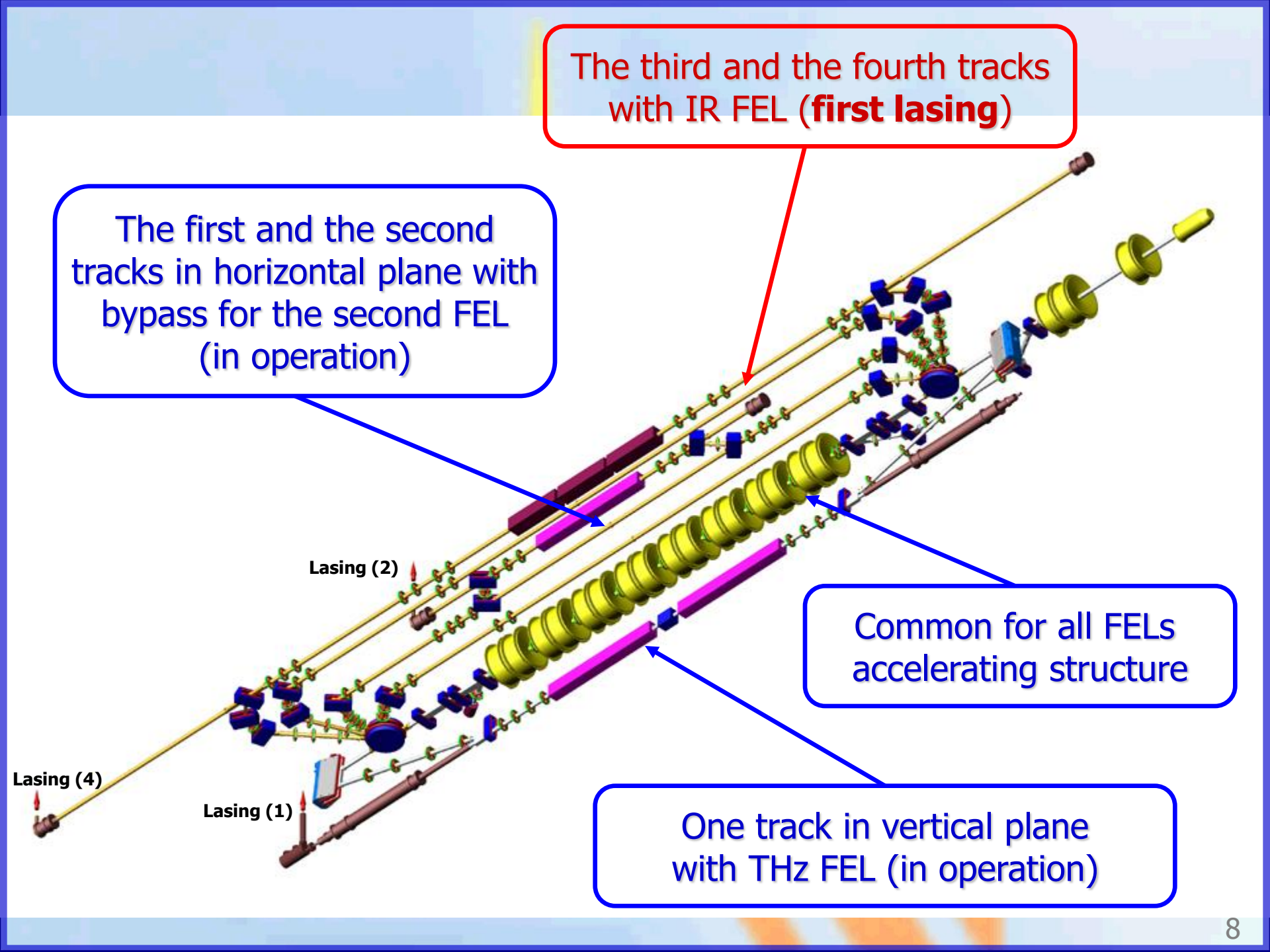
Common for all FELs accelerating structure

One track in vertical plane with THz FEL (in operation)

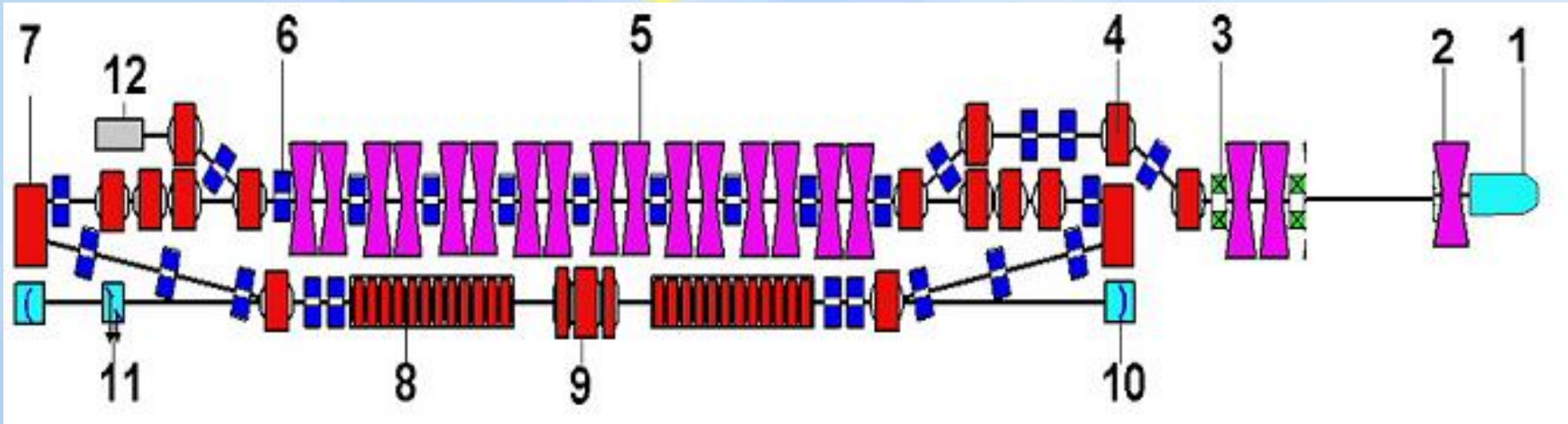
Lasing (2)

Lasing (1)

Lasing (4)



Injector, main linac and first stage beamlines

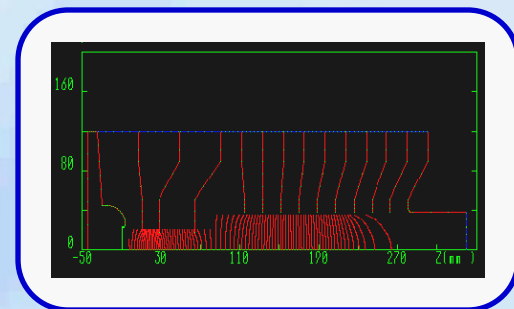
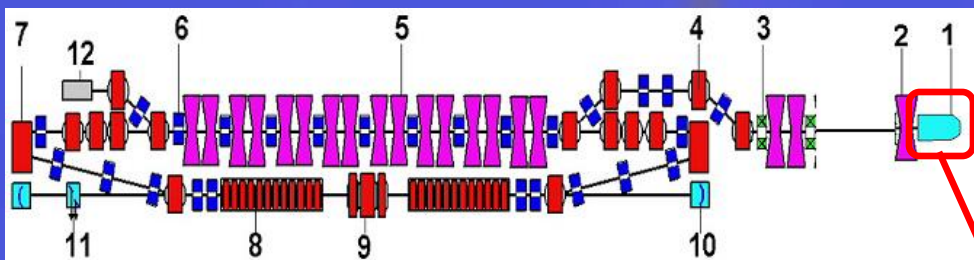


1 – electron gun, 2 – bunching RF cavity, 3 – focusing solenoids, 4 – merger, 5 – main linac, 6 – quadrupoles, 7 – magnetic mirror, 8 - undulator, 9 - buncher, 10 – optical cavity mirror, 11 – calorimeter , 12 - dump.

Electron beam from the gun passes through the buncher (a bunching RF cavity), drift section, 2 MeV accelerating cavities and the main accelerating structure and the undulator, where a fraction of its energy is converted to radiation.

After that, the beam returns to the main accelerating structure in a decelerating RF phase, decreases its energy to its injection value (2 MeV) and is absorbed in the beam dump.

Electrostatic gun



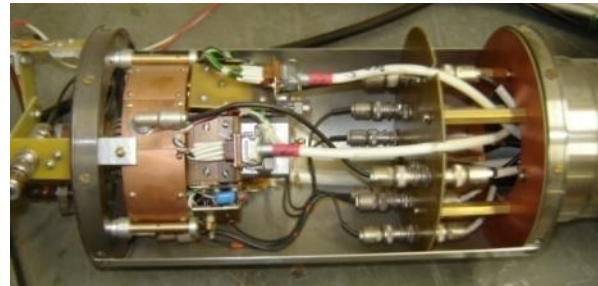
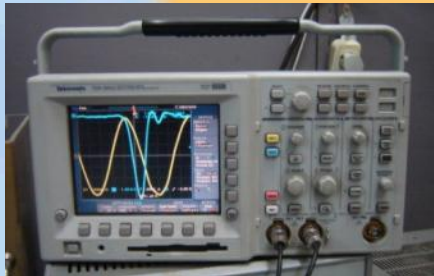
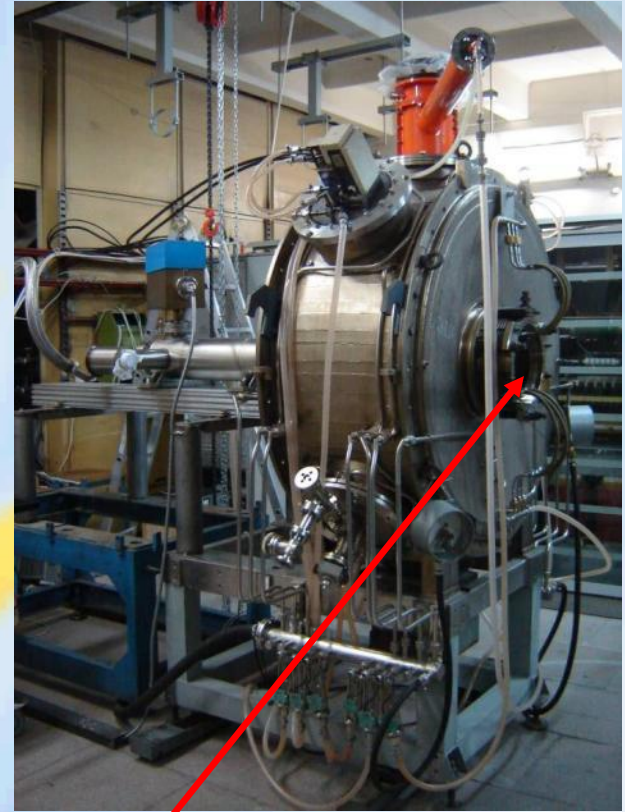
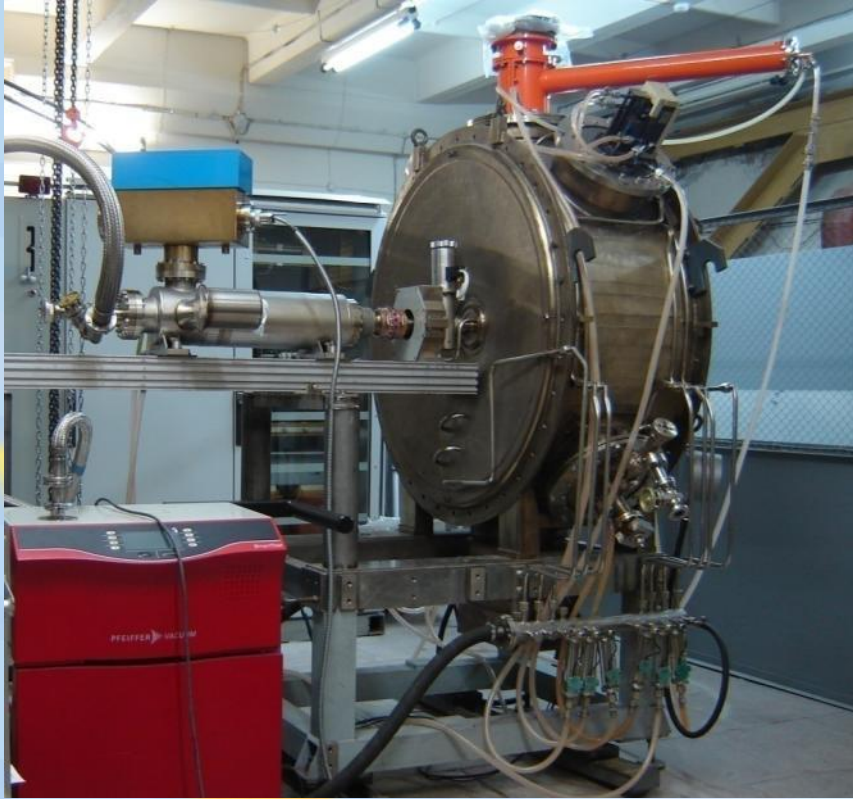
Power supply:

$$U_{\max} = 300 \text{ kV}$$

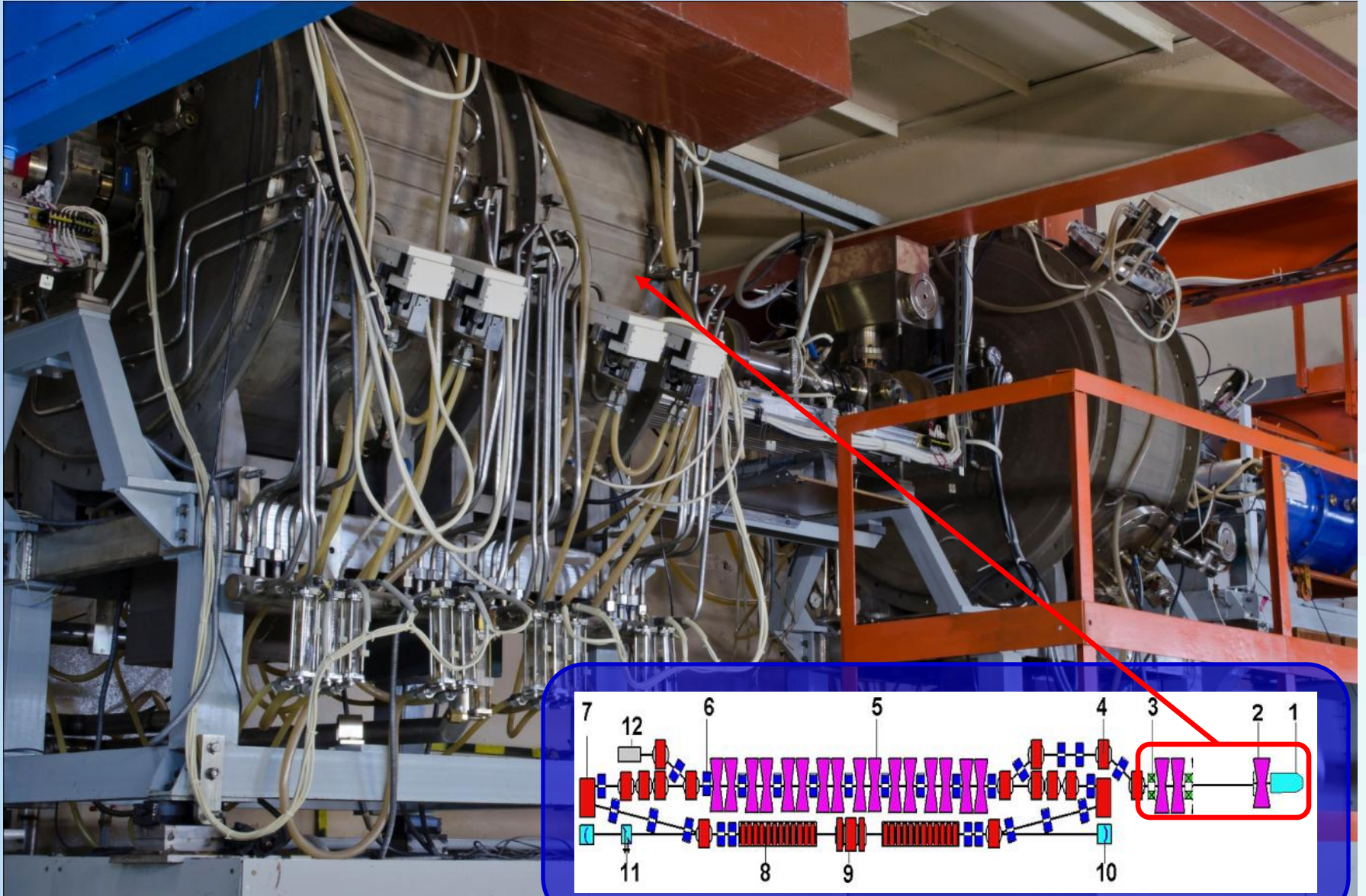
$$I_{\max} = 50 \text{ mA}$$



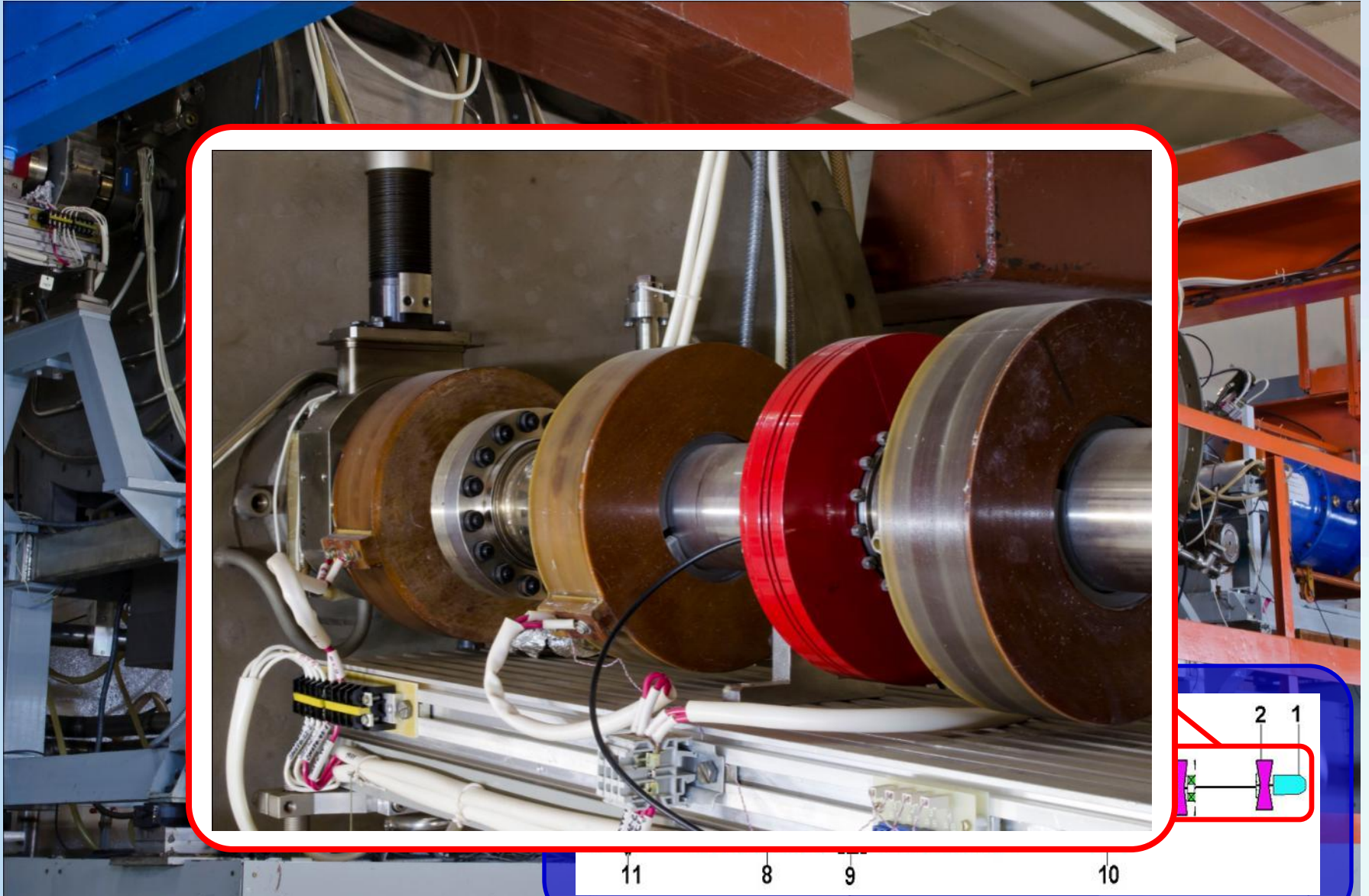
90 MHz RF gun test setup



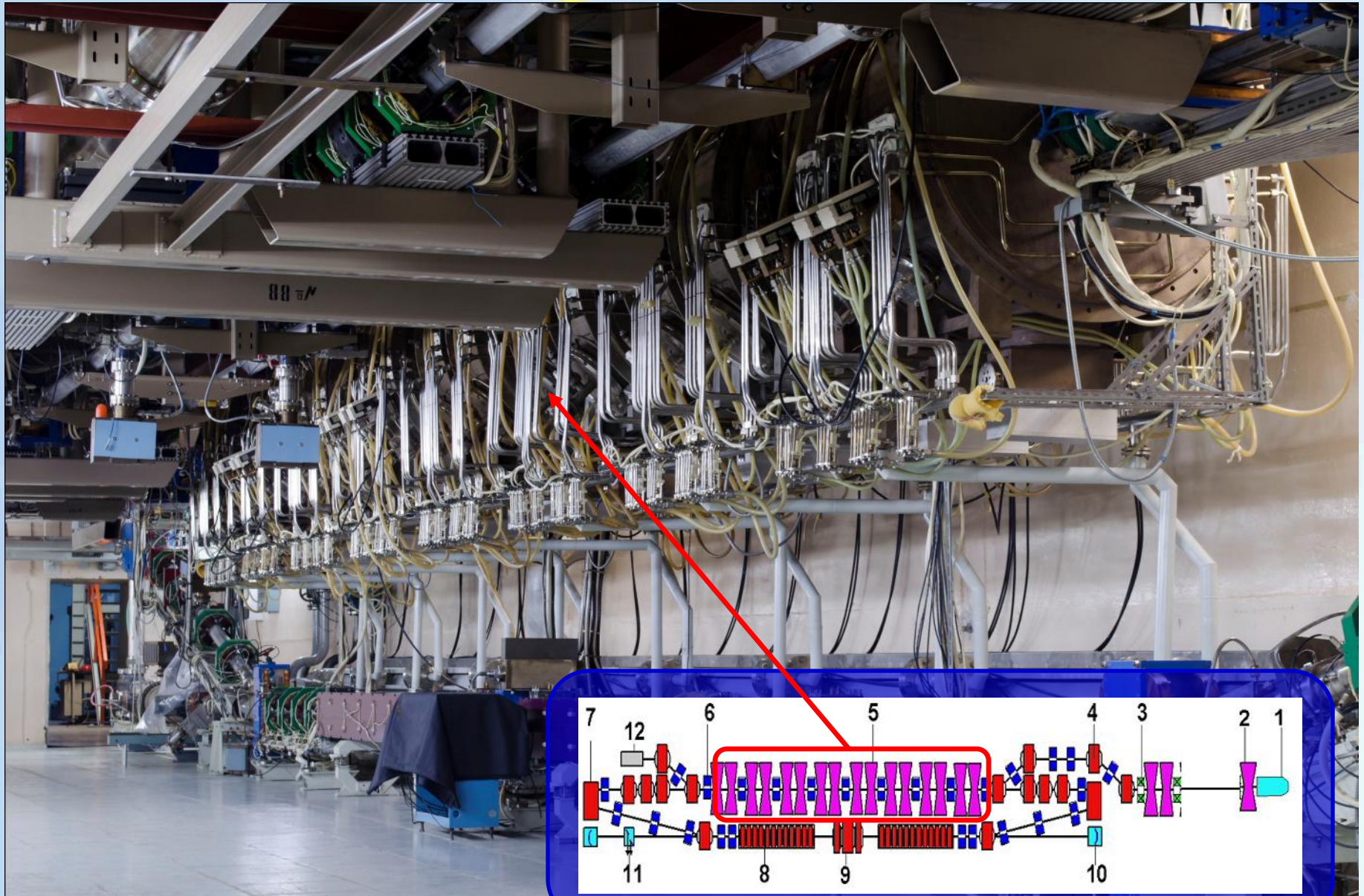
Injector



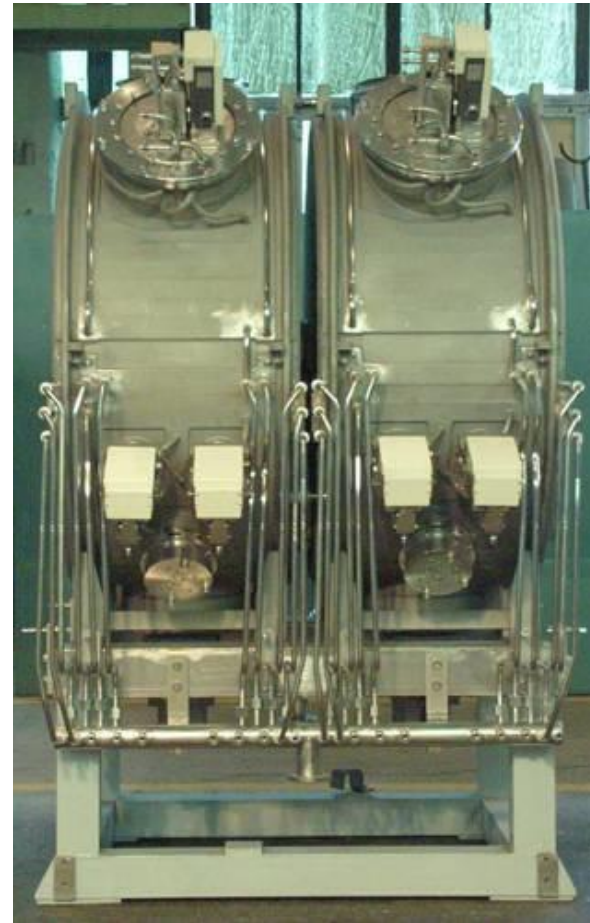
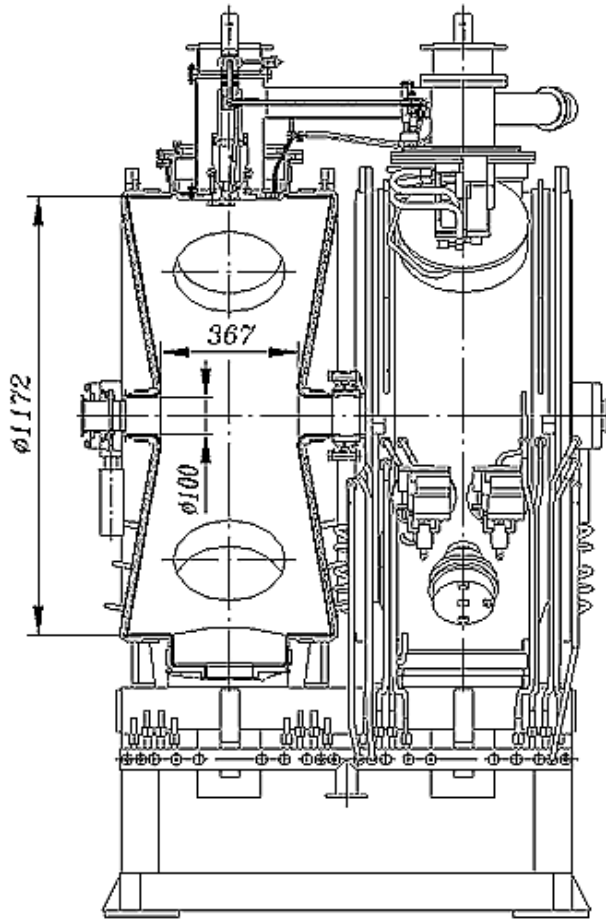
Injector



Main linac



Main linac



11

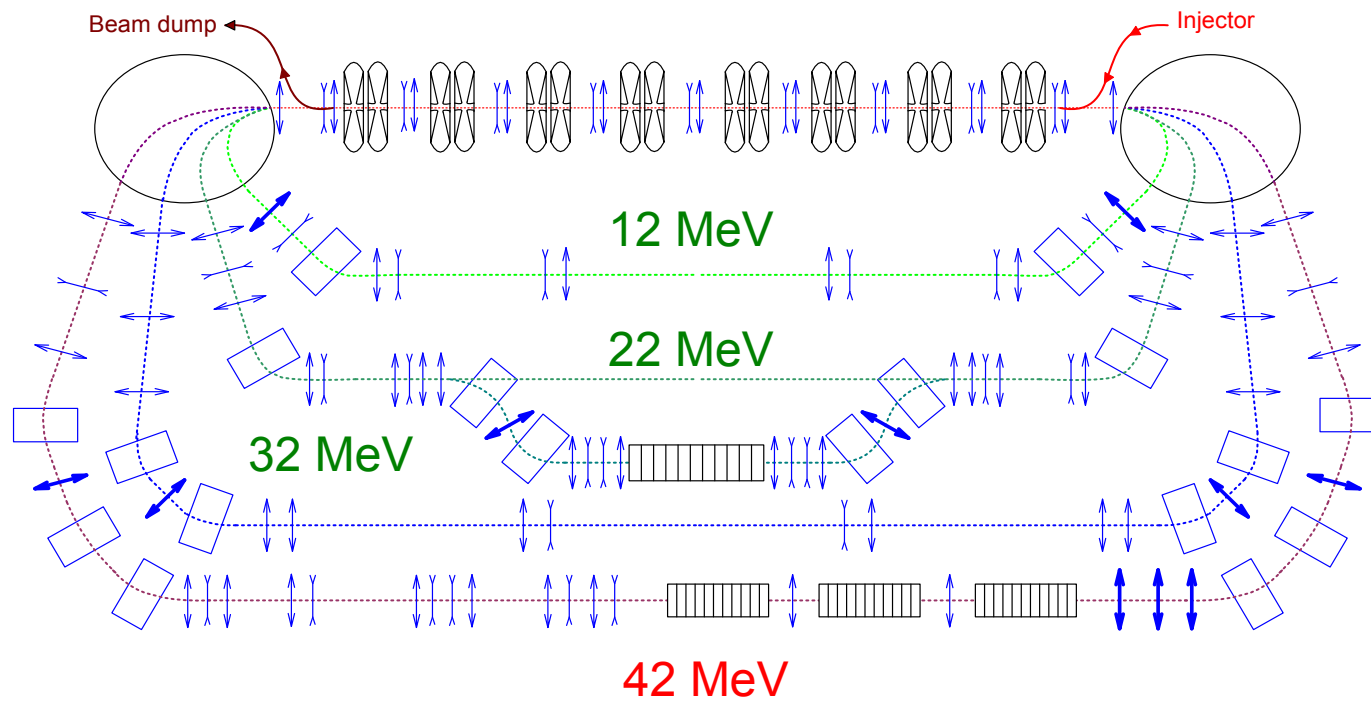
8

9

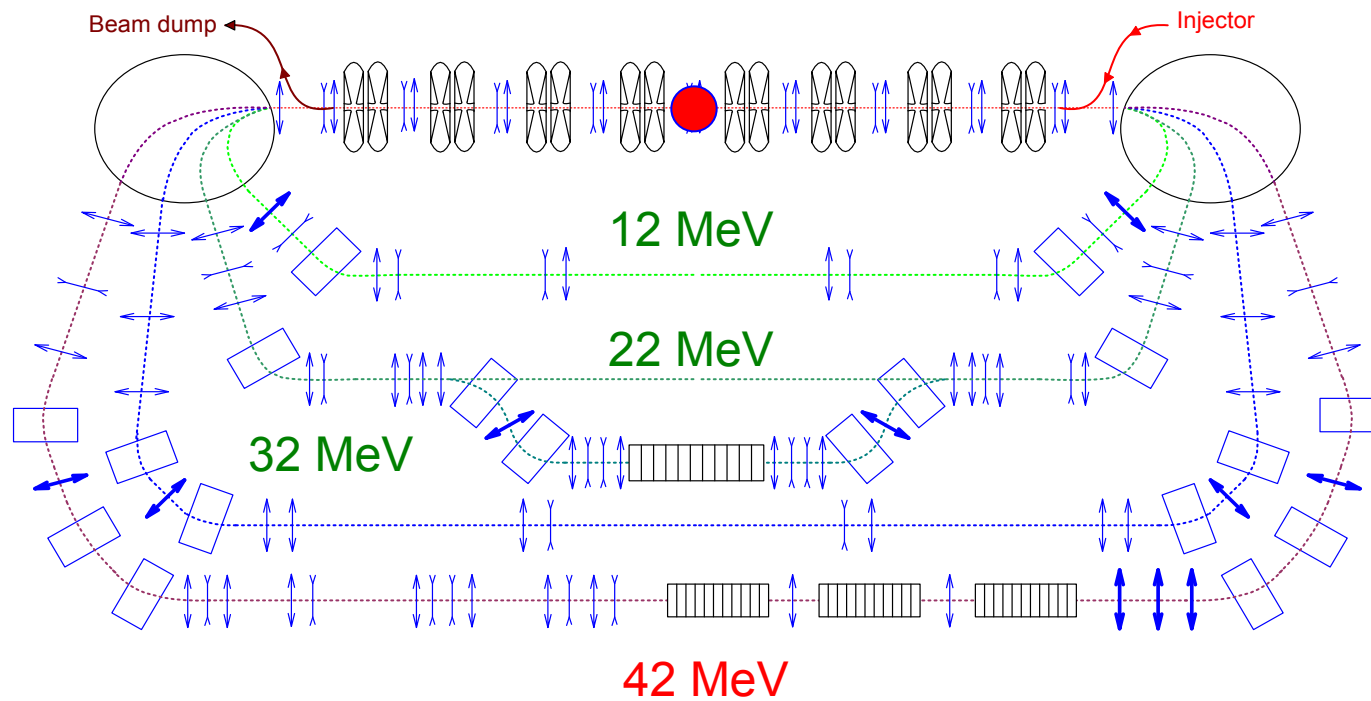
10

1

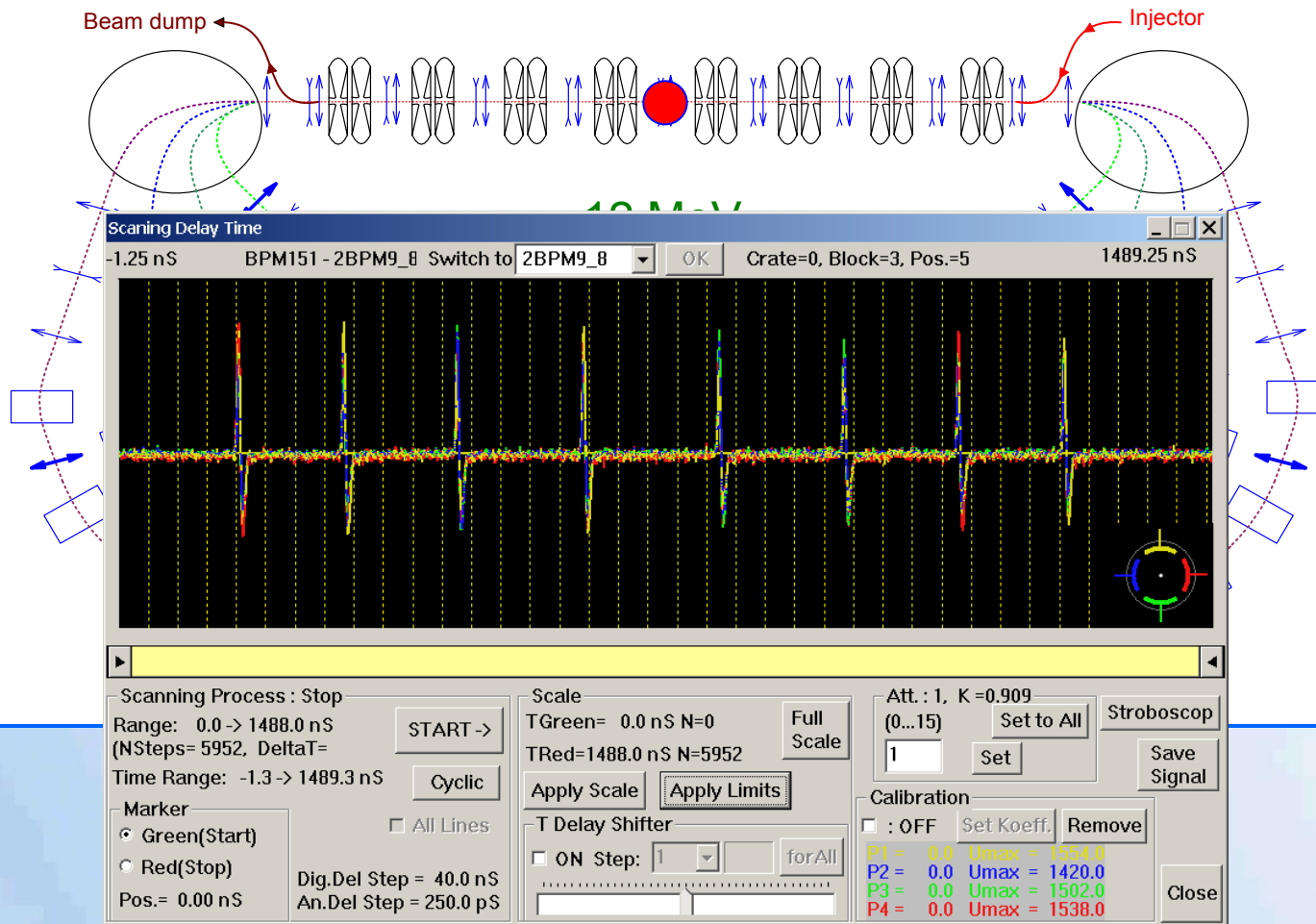
Second and third stages beamlines



Second and third stages beamlines



Second and third stages beamlines



Second and third stages beamlines

22 May 2012 – the first time the beam reached the dump after four accelerations and four decelerations

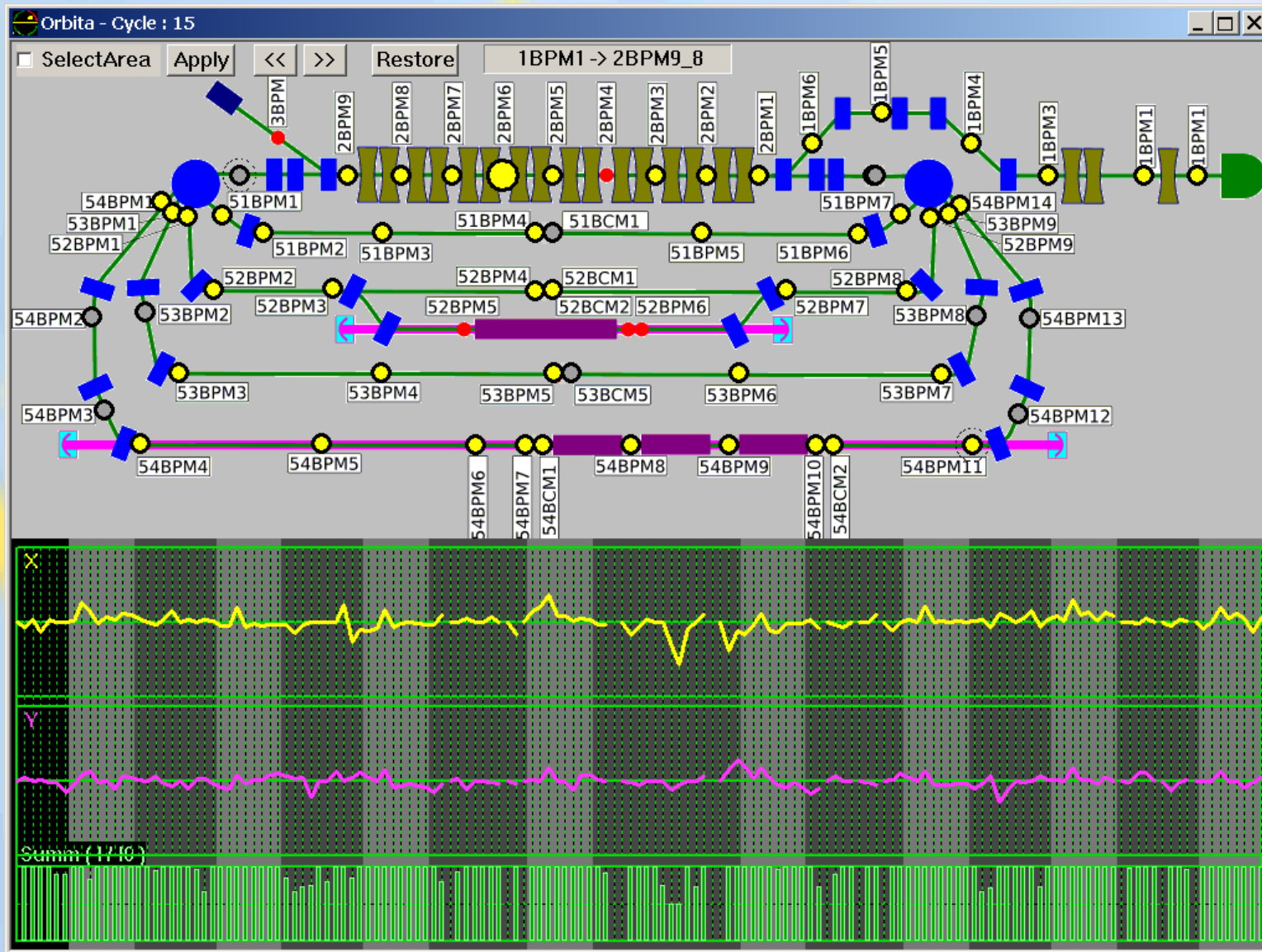


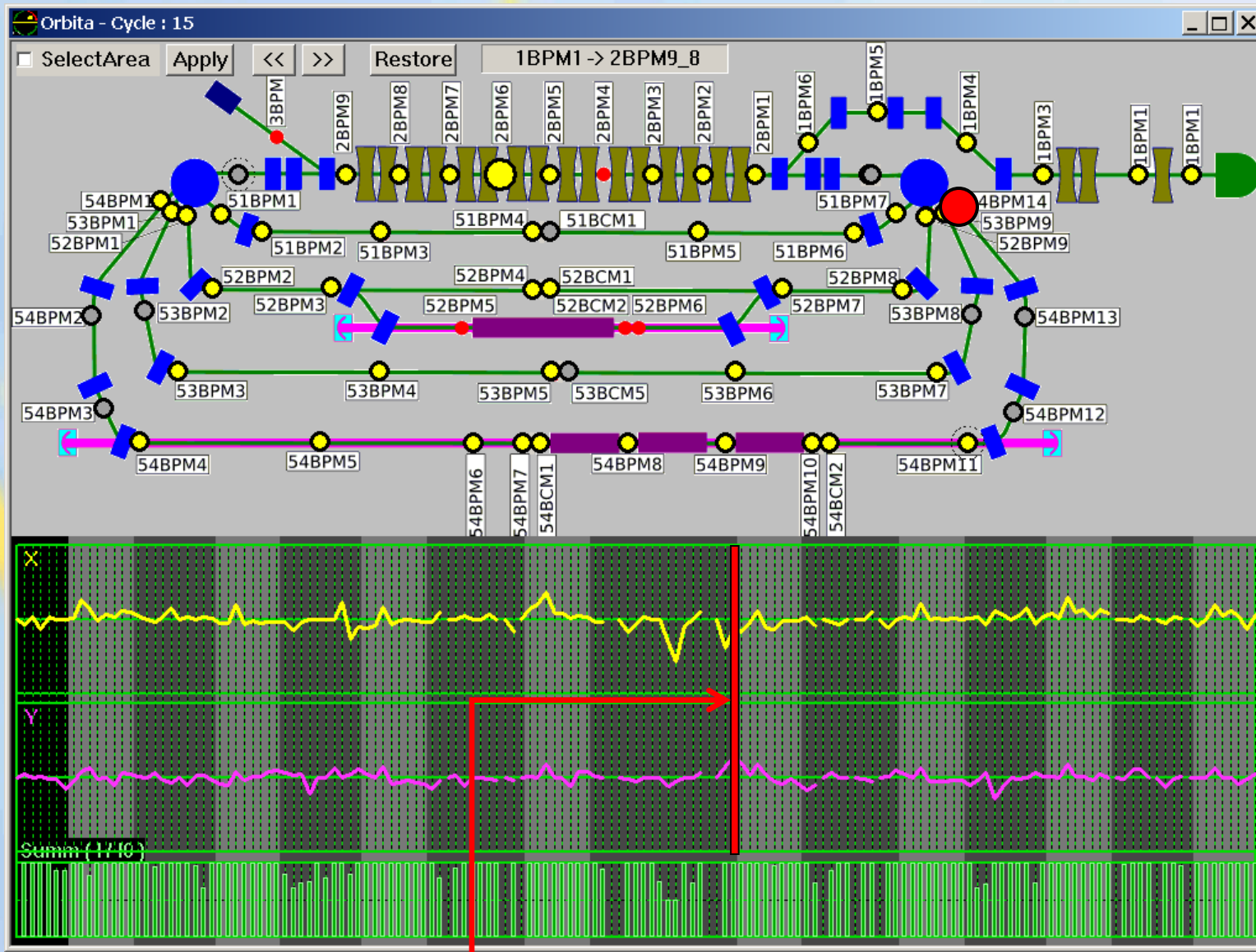
90% of beam current comes to the dump, the working repetition rate 3.75 MHz and average current 3.2 mA are obtained

Only about 3% of beam current is lost with energy > 12 MeV

Less than 1% of beam current is lost at the last track

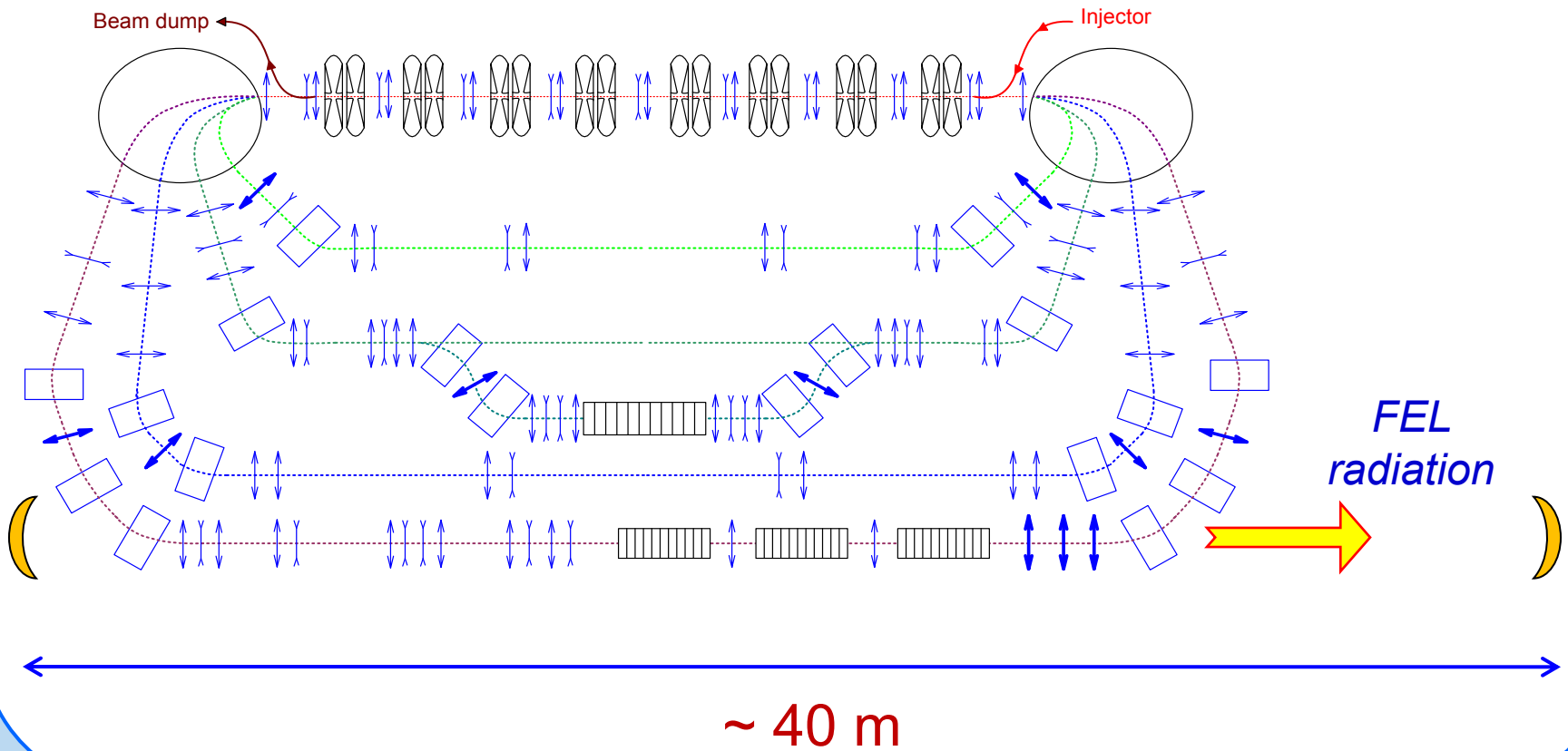
Green(Start)
Red(Stop)
Pos.= 0.00 nS
Dig.Del Step = 40.0 nS
An.Del Step = 250.0 pS
 ON Step: 1 forAll
P1 = 0.0 Umax = 1554.0
P2 = 0.0 Umax = 1420.0
P3 = 0.0 Umax = 1502.0
P4 = 0.0 Umax = 1538.0
Close



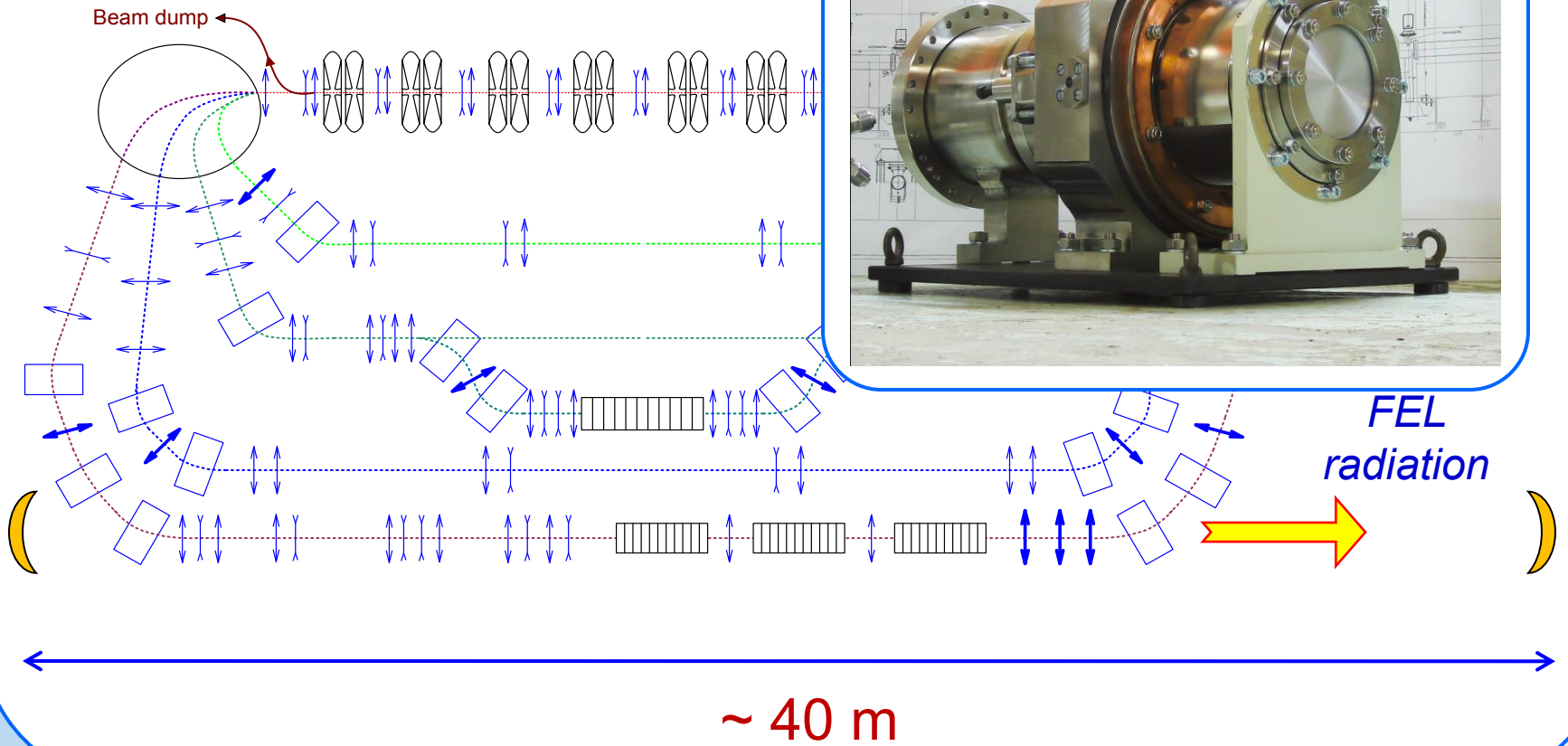
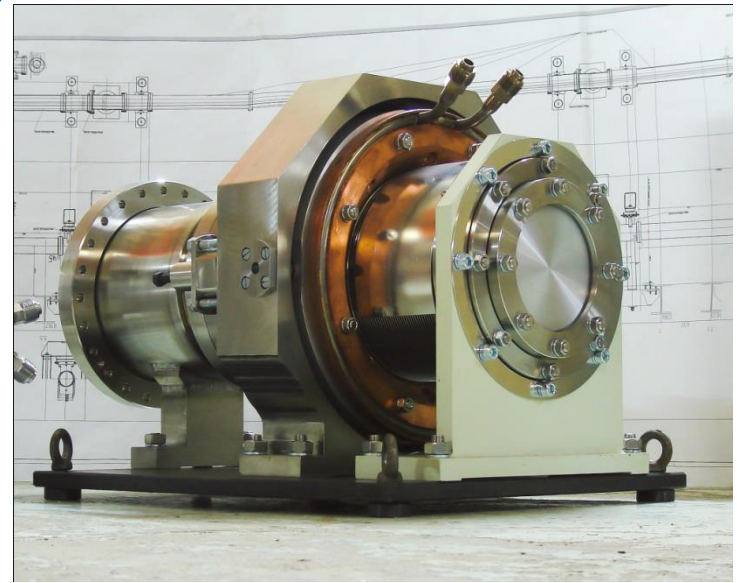


Beam trajectory can be adjusted only before this point

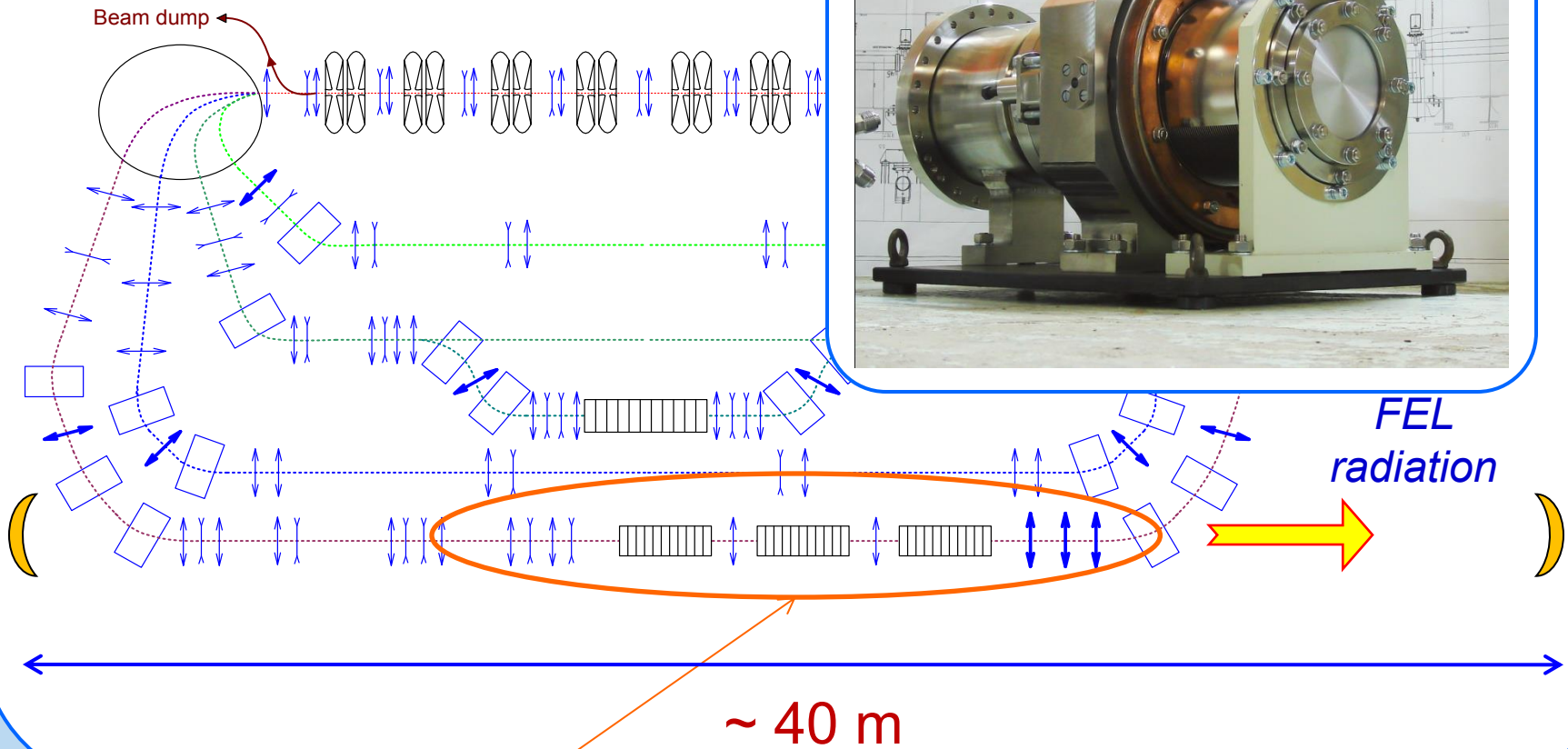
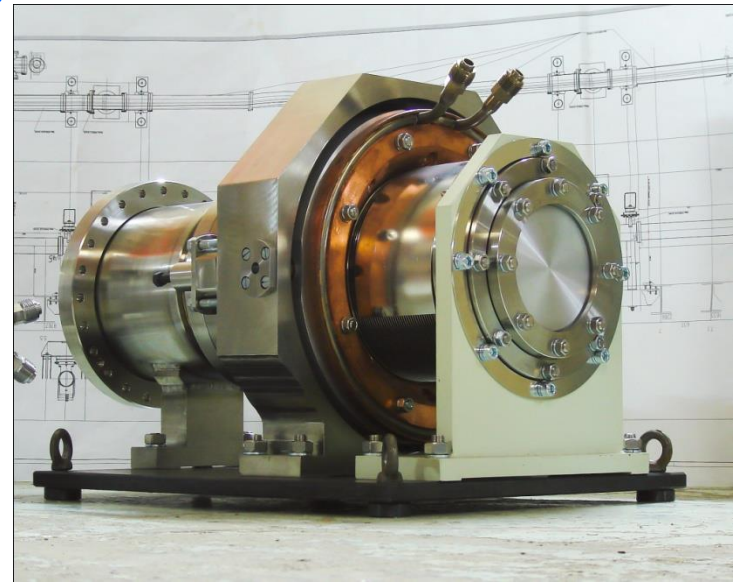
The third stage FEL



The third stage FEL

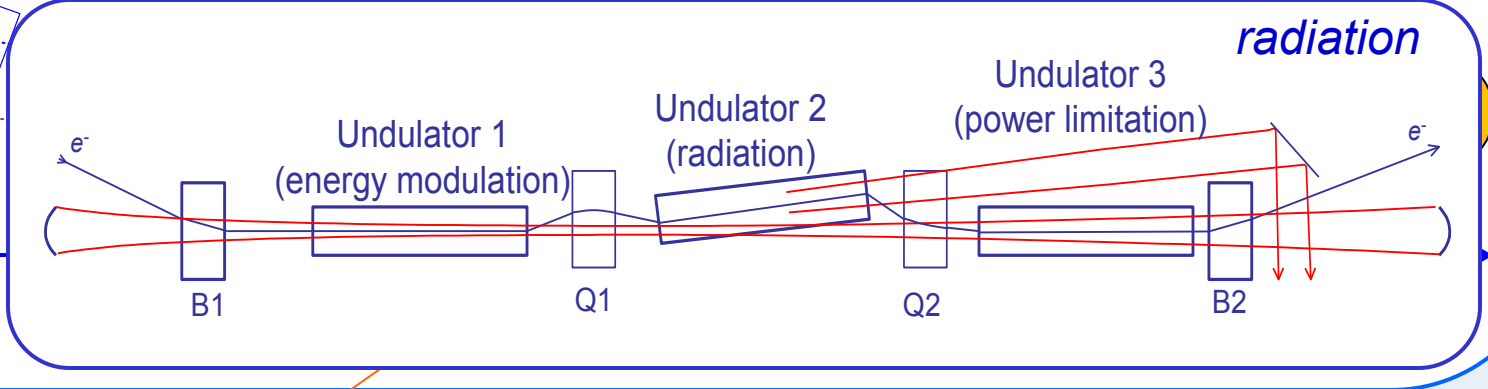
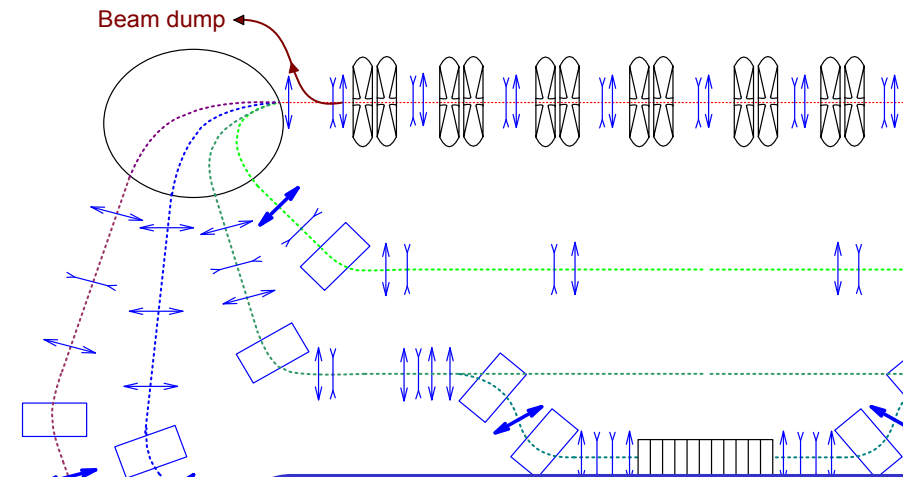


The third stage FEL



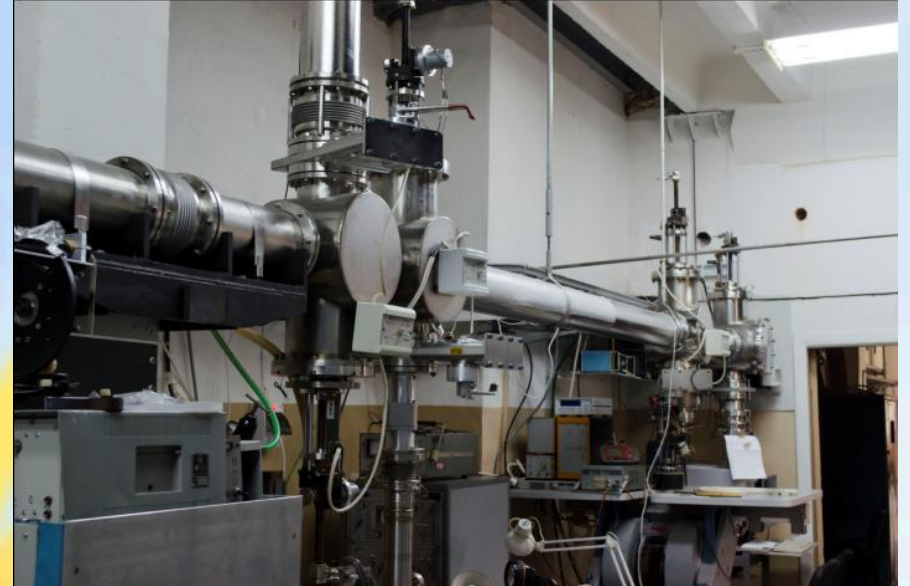
Electron outcoupling scheme may be used here

The third stage FEL



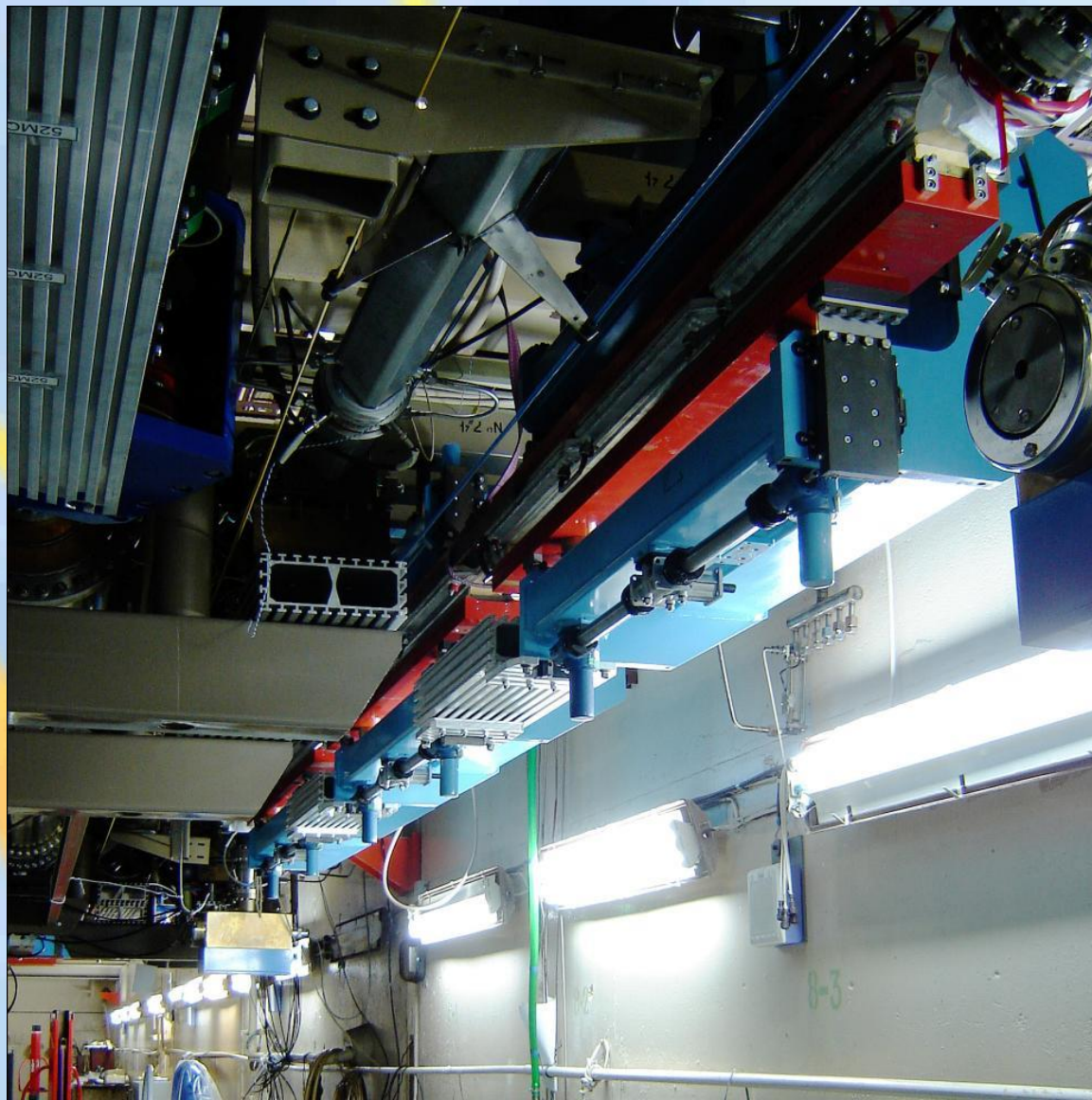
Electron outcoupling scheme may be used here

Optical beamlines

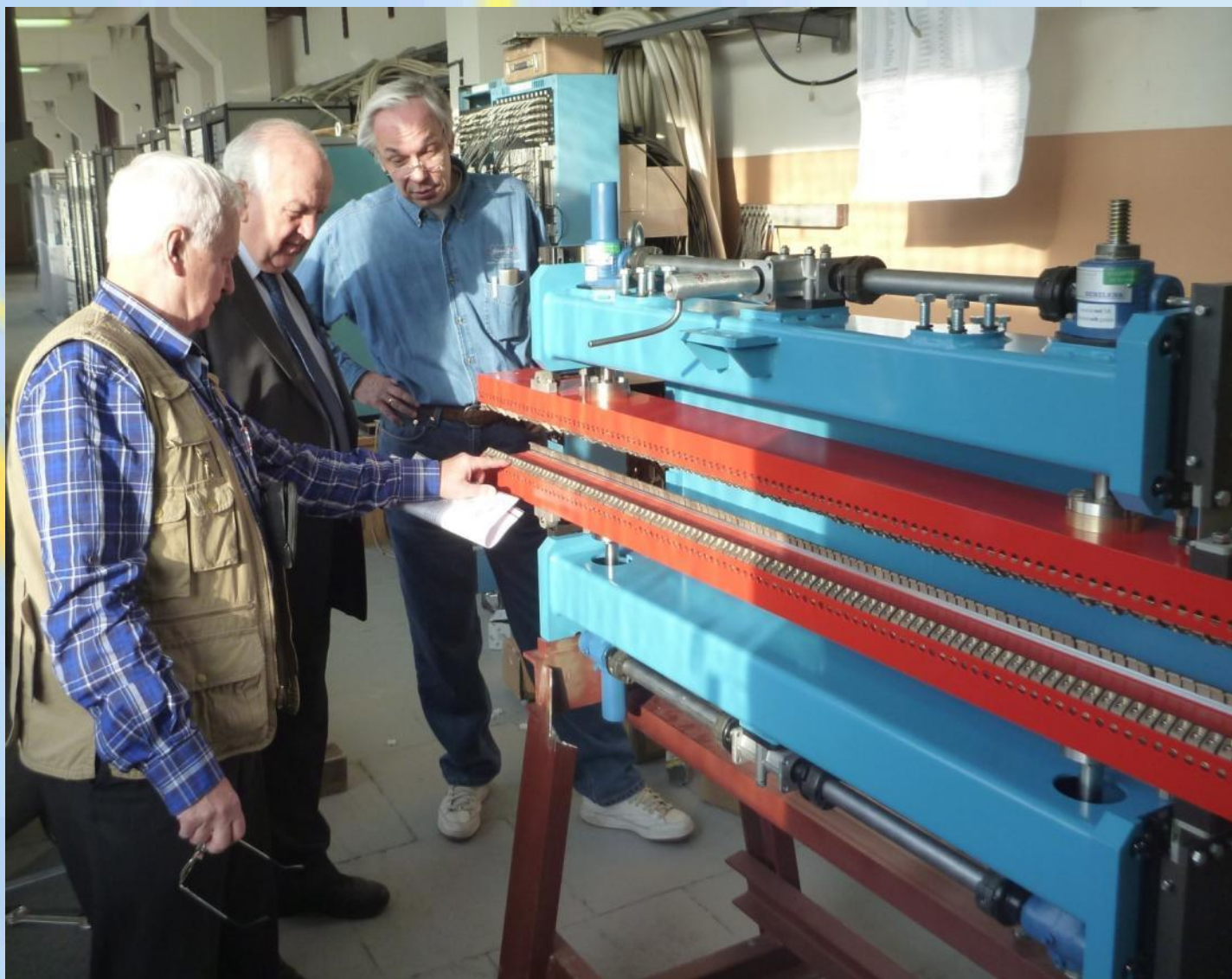


In near future the third stage FEL radiation is planned to be delivered by existing optical beamlines to existing user stations.

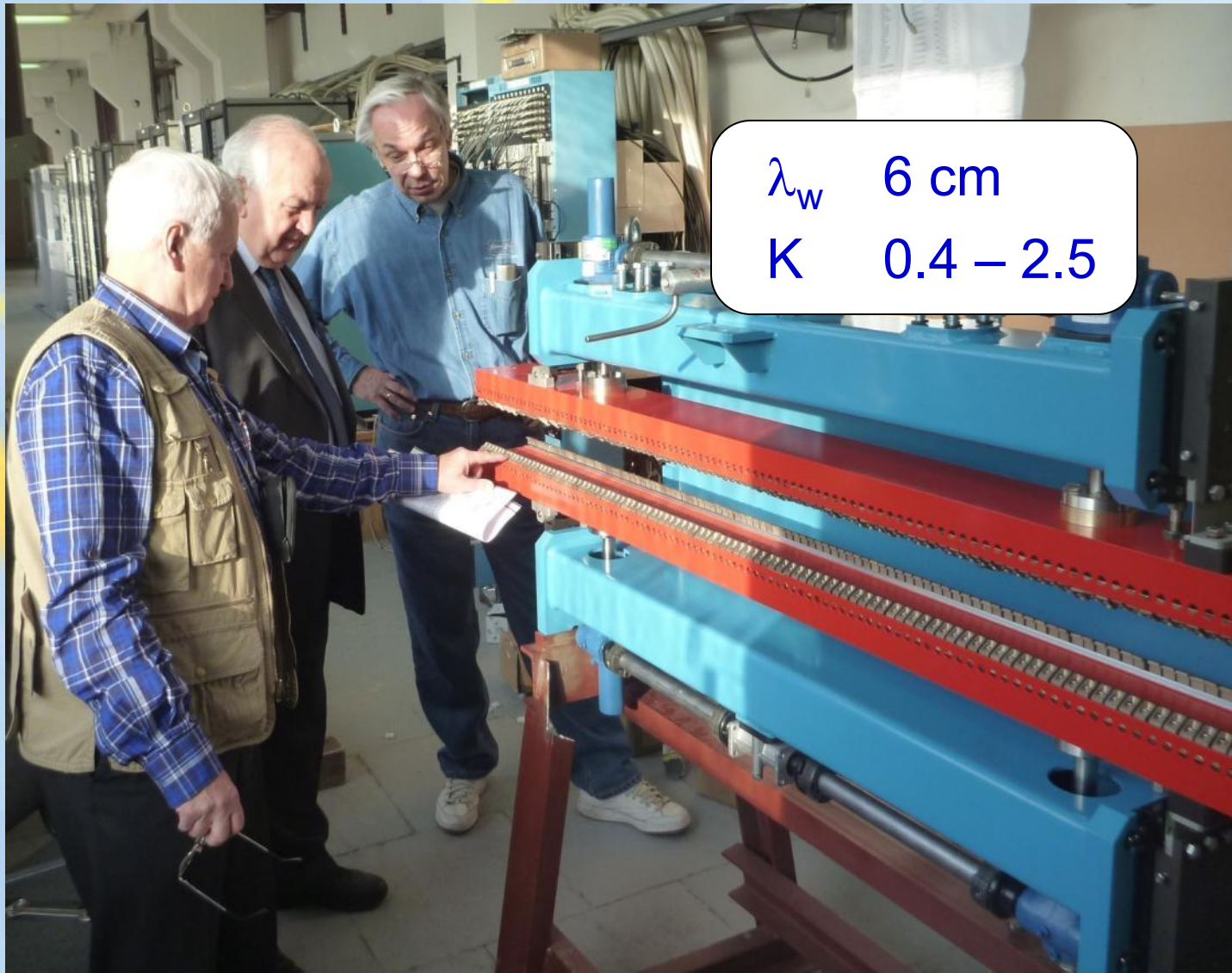
The third stage FEL undulator



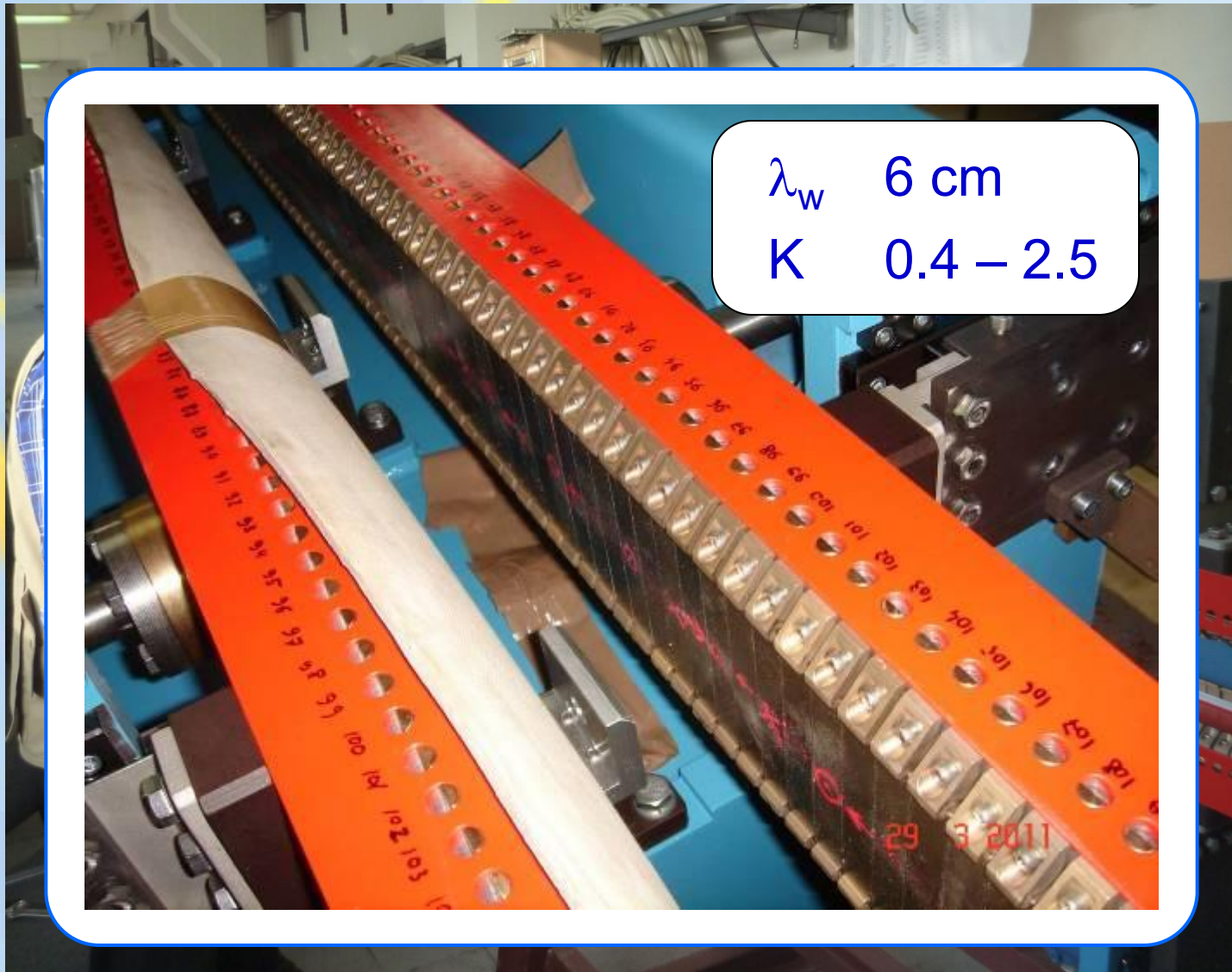
The third stage FEL undulator



The third stage FEL undulator



The third stage FEL undulator



First lasing

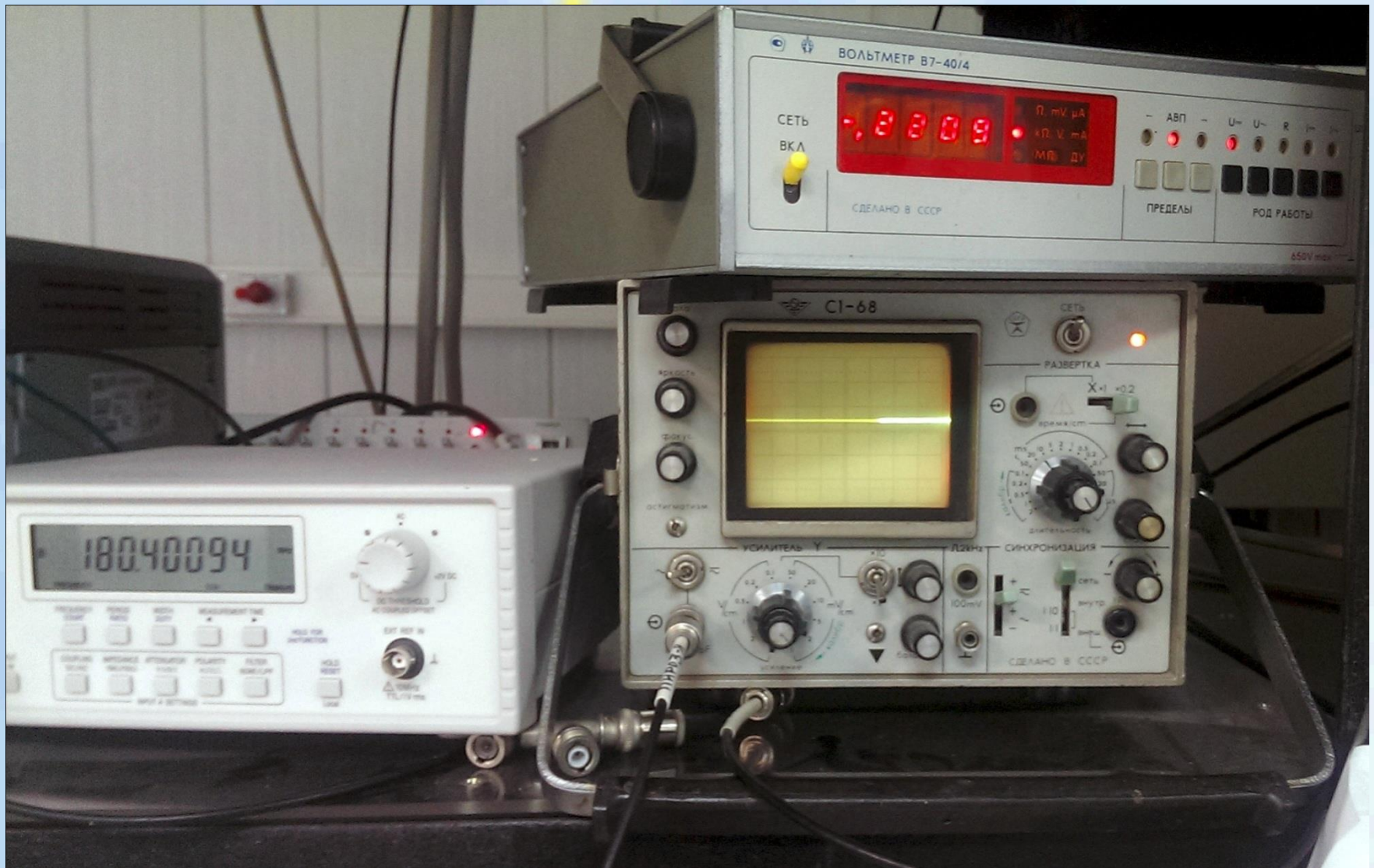
Challenges

- Align mirrors of 40 meters long optical cavity and adjust the distance between them with accuracy better than 0.3 mm
- Obtain high recovery efficiency in multiturn ERL
- Adjust the beam trajectory in undulator with submillimetric accuracy

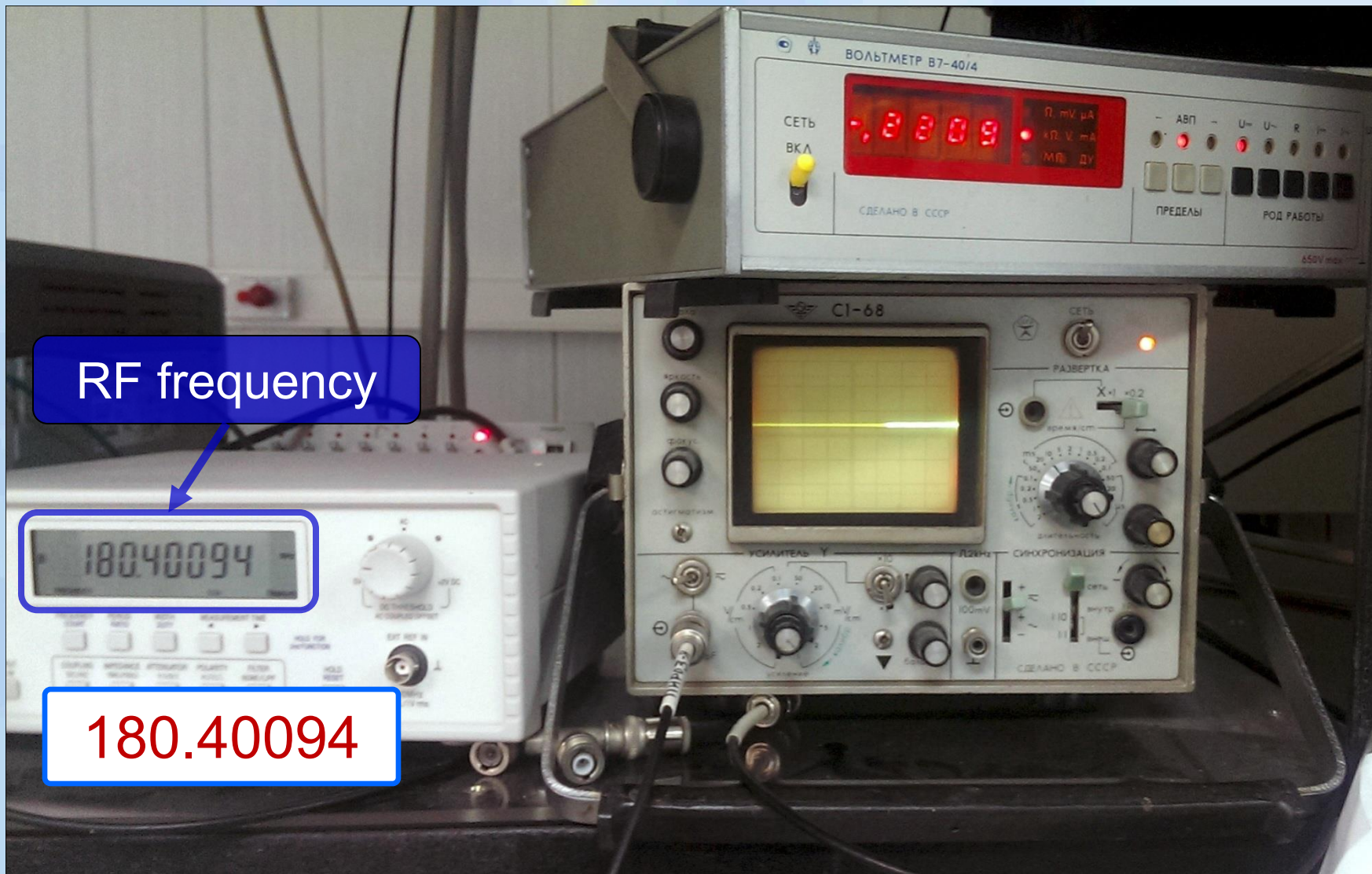
First lasing



When it's done all that remains is to adjust RF frequency and watch carefully



6 July 2015 – the first lasing

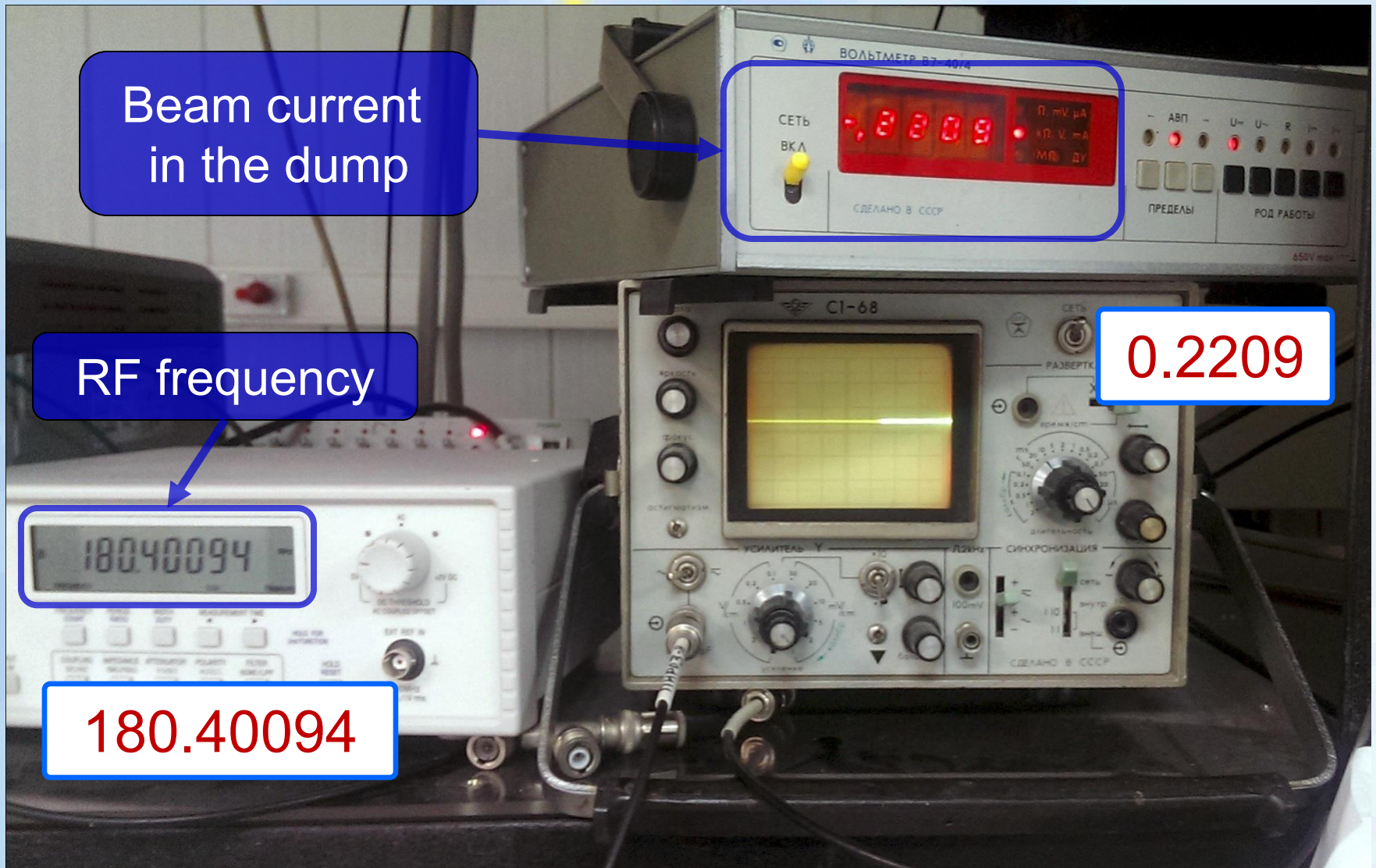


RF frequency

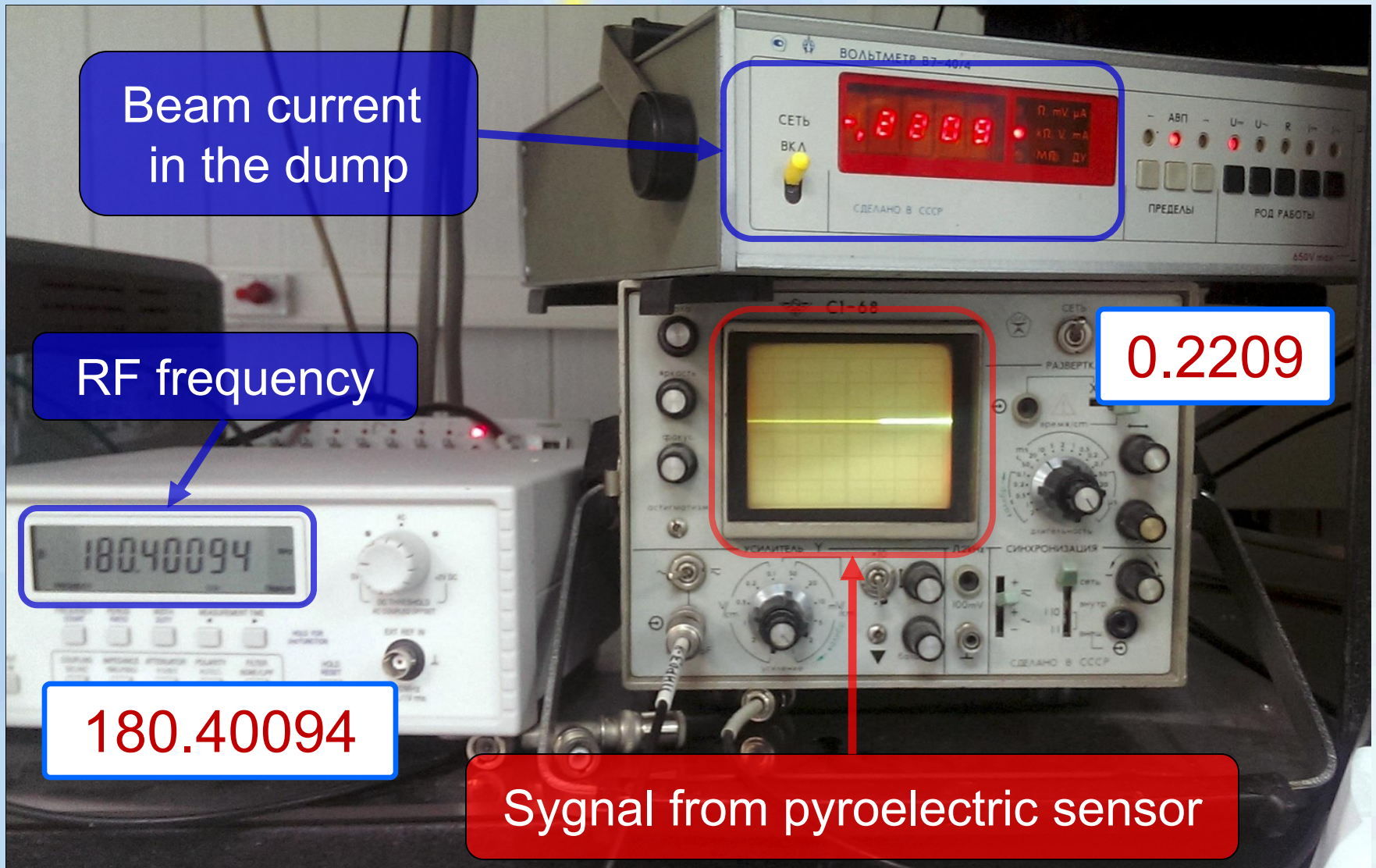
18040094

180.40094

6 July 2015 – the first lasing



6 July 2015 – the first lasing



6 July 2015 – the first lasing

Beam current
in the dump

ВОЛЬТМЕТР ВТ-40/4
СЕТЬ ВКЛ
-0.2180
0 mV μ A
10 V mA
M50 DV
СДЕЛАНО В СССР
ПРЕДЕЛЫ РОД РАБОТЫ
650V max

RF frequency

180.40109

180.40109

0.2160

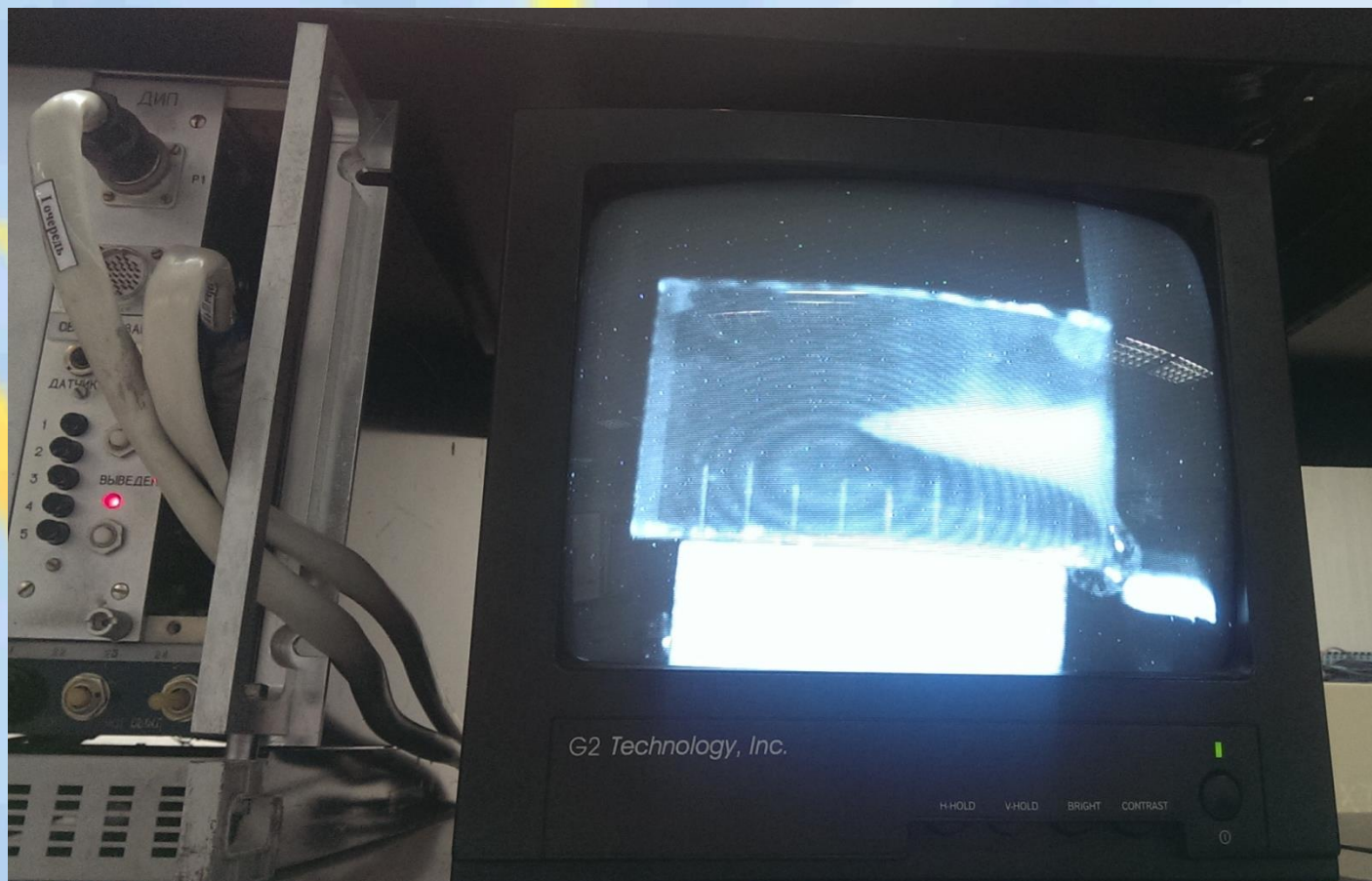
It's lasing !!!

Signal from pyroelectric sensor

6 July 2015 – the first lasing

First experiments with new FEL

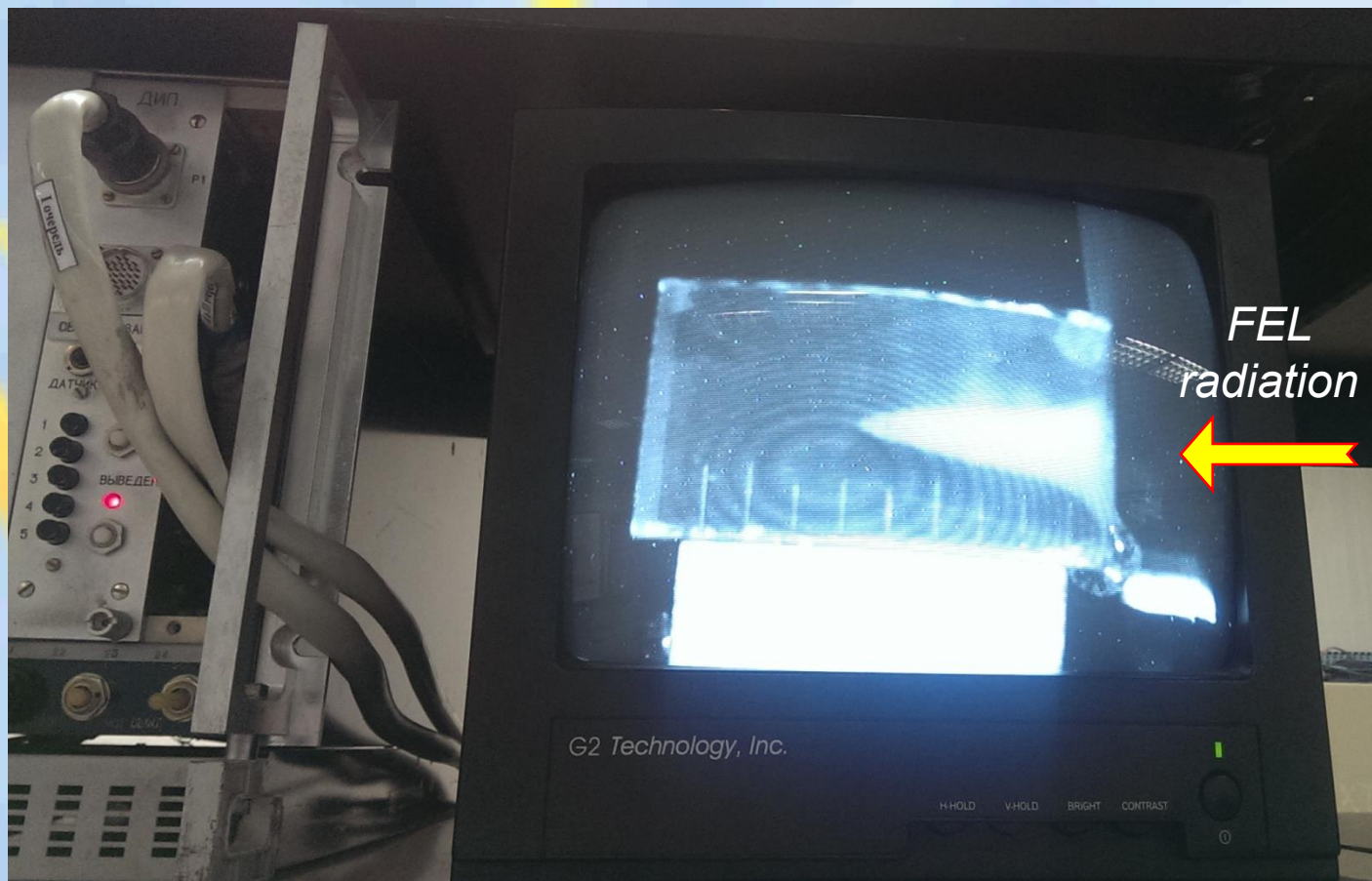
Drilling holes in plexiglass



Radiation power was about 30 watts

First experiments with new FEL

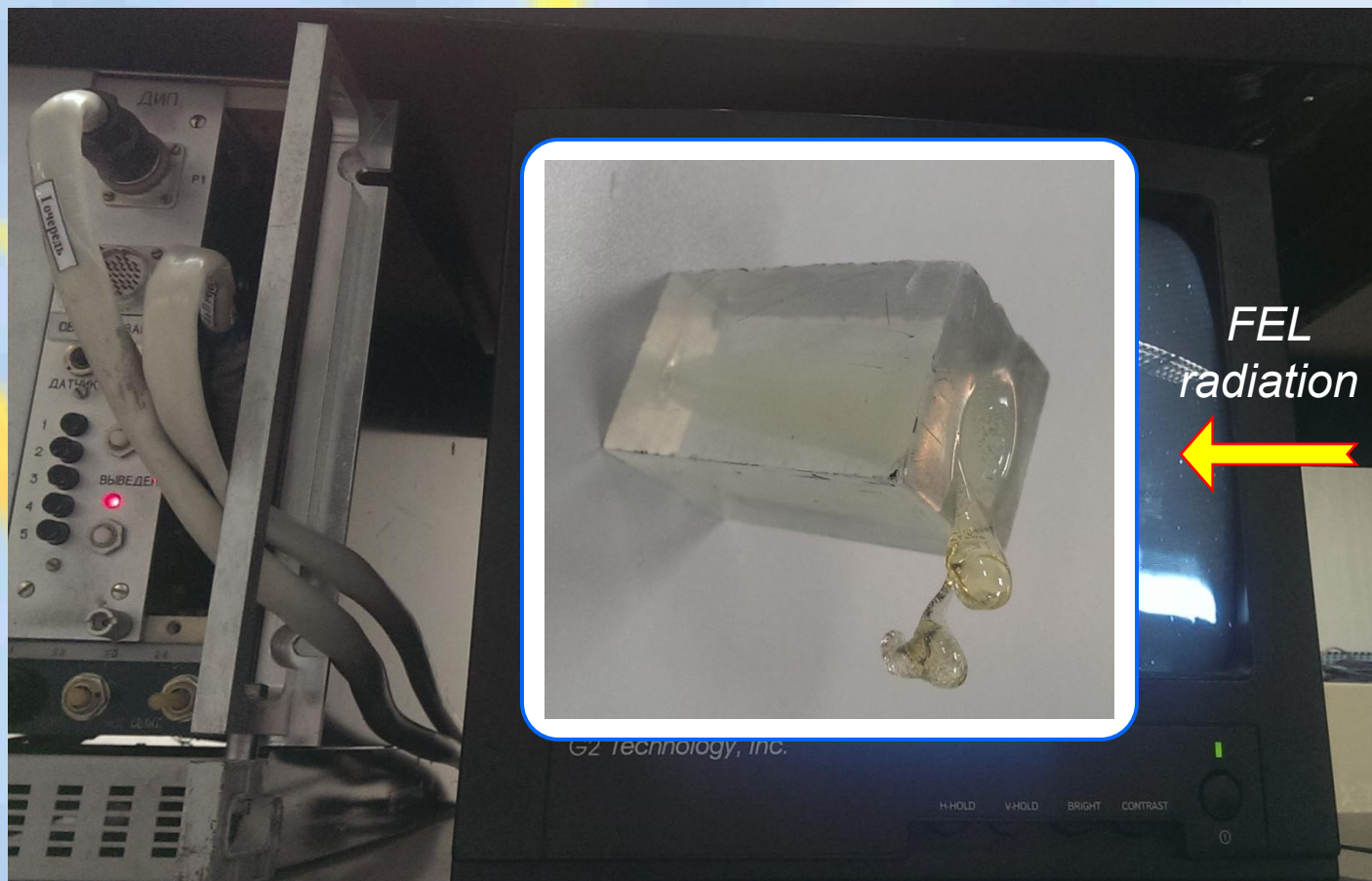
Drilling holes in plexiglass



Radiation power was about 30 watts

First experiments with new FEL

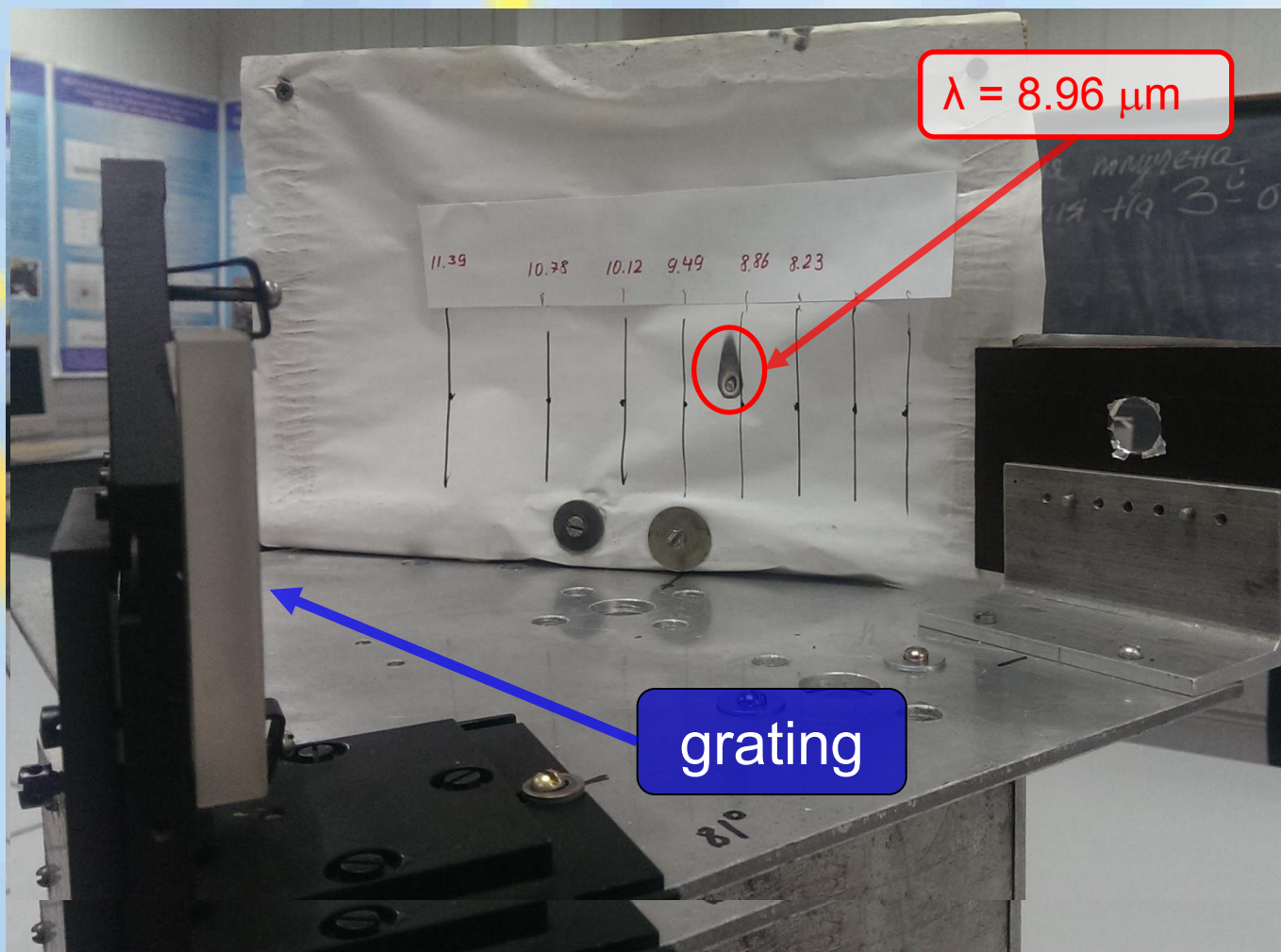
Drilling holes in plexiglass



Radiation power was about 30 watts

First experiments with new FEL

Measurement of the radiation wavelength



Handmade monochromator

Nearest and far future experiments

- Selective photochemical reactions
- Infrared laser catalysis
- Separation of isotopes
- ...

Electron beam and radiation parameters

	1 st	2 nd	3 ^d	
Energy, MeV	12	22	42	46
Current, mA	30	10	3	50
Wavelength, μm	90-240	37-80	9	5-20
Radiation power, kW	0.5	0.5	0.1	5
Electron efficiency, %	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5

Nearest and far future plans

- Improve x-ray and neutron radiation shielding
- Install remote control units for undulator gap and optical cavity mirror angles
- Deliver FEL radiation to existing user stations
- Decrease beam losses and increase average current
- Increase DC gun voltage and improve beam quality in injector
- Optimize electron efficiency of FEL
- Install RF gun

The background features a stylized yellow sun with rays at the top center. Below the sun are several thick, orange geometric lines that form a pattern resembling a stylized 'W' or a series of connected horizontal and diagonal segments. The overall background is a light blue gradient.

Thank you for your attention!