

Characterization of the THz source at



ABSTRACT

The region of the spectrum from **0.1 to 10 THz** is of great interest for both longitudinal electron beam diagnostics and time and frequency resolved spectroscopy, synchronized pump-and-probe FEL experiments, ...

A **linac-driven THz radiation** source is currently produced at SPARC as Coherent Transition Radiation (CTR) emitted by both an **ultra-short high-brightness** electron beam (HBEB) and a **longitudinally modulated** beam.

Enrica Chiadroni

(INFN-LNF)

on behalf of the SPARC collaboration

OUTLINE

- **INTRODUCTION**
 - The SPARC FEL project
 - **WHY** a THz radiation source at SPARC

- **BRIEF OVERVIEW ON COHERENT RADIATION THEORY**

- **THE THz RADIATION SOURCE AT SPARC**
 - CTR from ultra-short high-brightness electron bunches
 - CTR from comb beams

- **FIRST CHARACTERIZATION** of the THz radiation

- **CONCLUSIONS**

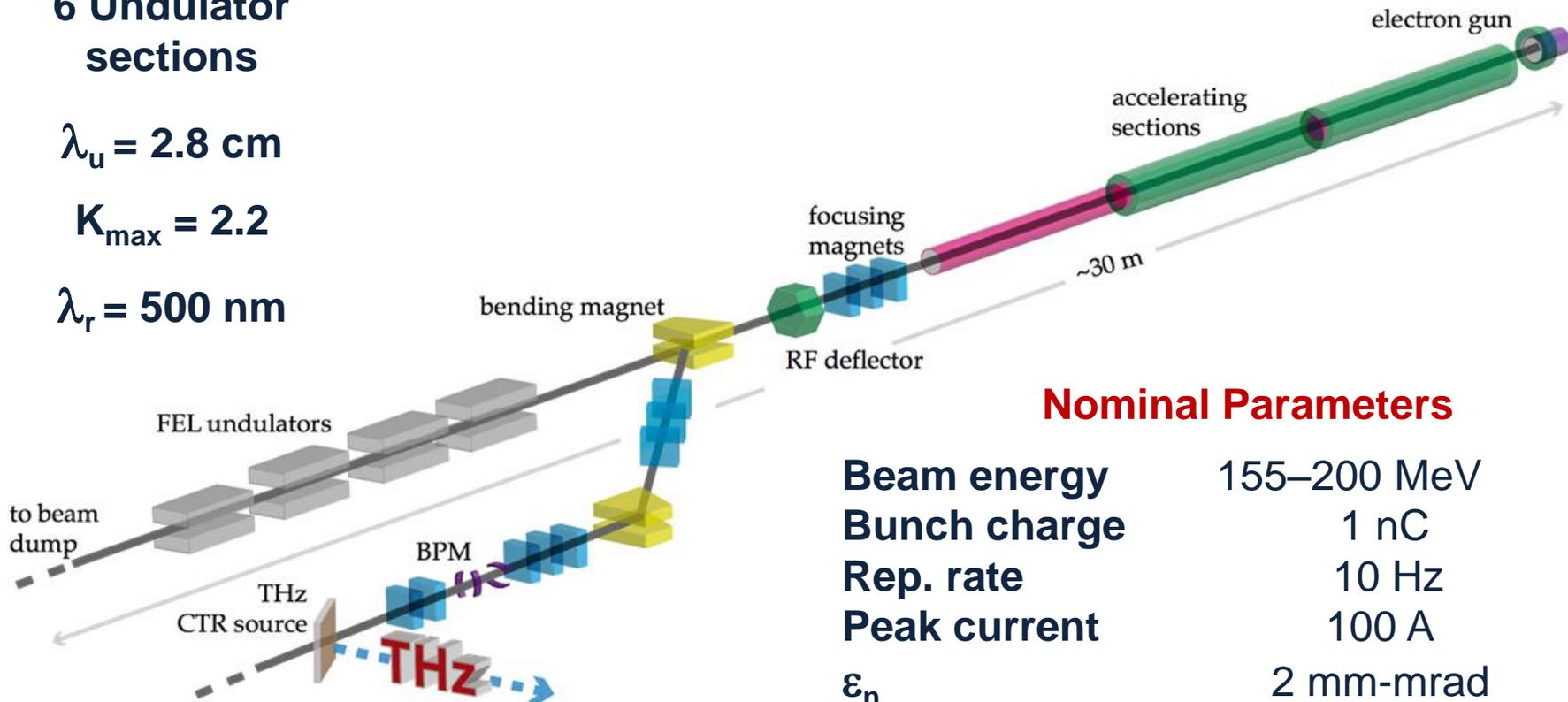
SPARC OVERVIEW

6 Undulator sections

$$\lambda_u = 2.8 \text{ cm}$$

$$K_{\max} = 2.2$$

$$\lambda_r = 500 \text{ nm}$$



Nominal Parameters

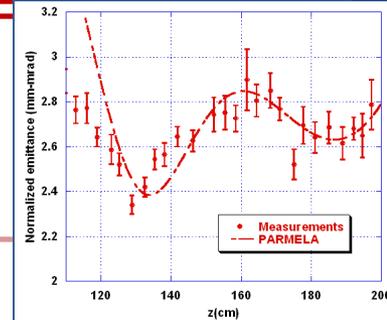
Beam energy	155–200 MeV
Bunch charge	1 nC
Rep. rate	10 Hz
Peak current	100 A
ϵ_n	2 mm-mrad
$\epsilon_n(\text{slice})$	1 mm-mrad
σ_γ	0.2%
Laser Pulse length	<10 ps (FWHM)

SPARC GOALS

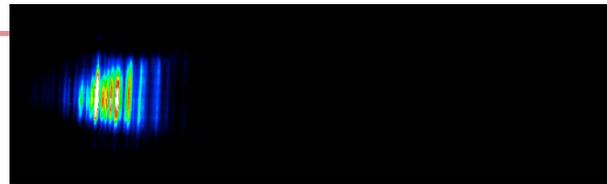
- First experimental observation of **emittance oscillation** after the gun (working point of many LINAC driven FELs)

M. Ferrario et al.,

“Direct measurement of double emittance minimum in the SPARC high brightness photoinjector”,
PRL **99**, 234801 (2007)



- SASE FEL at 500 nm



- Velocity Bunching with emittance compensation

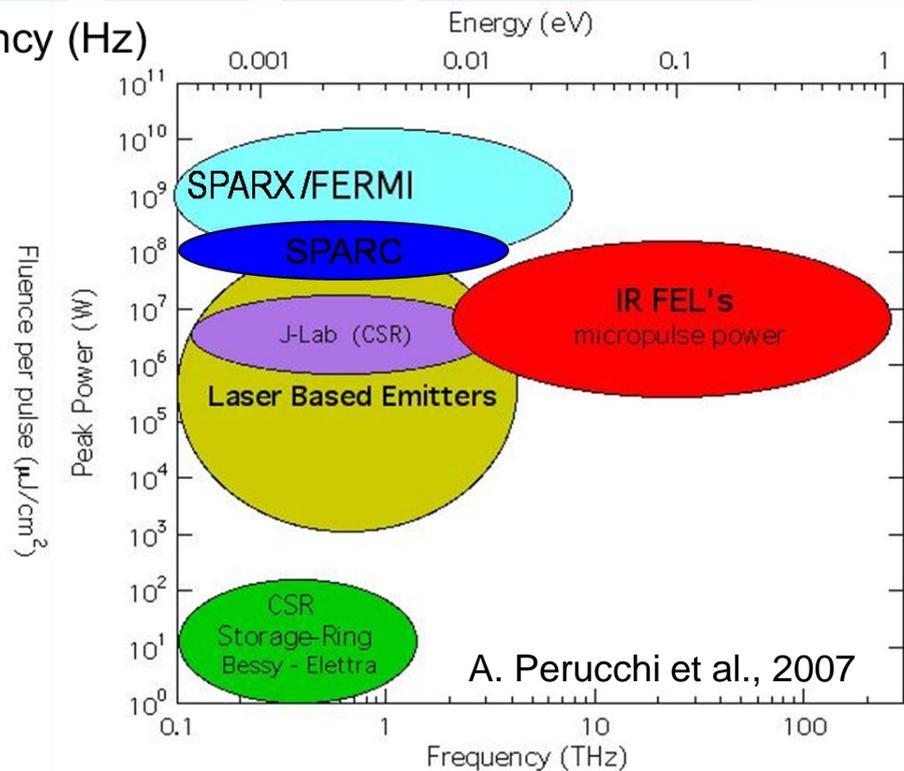
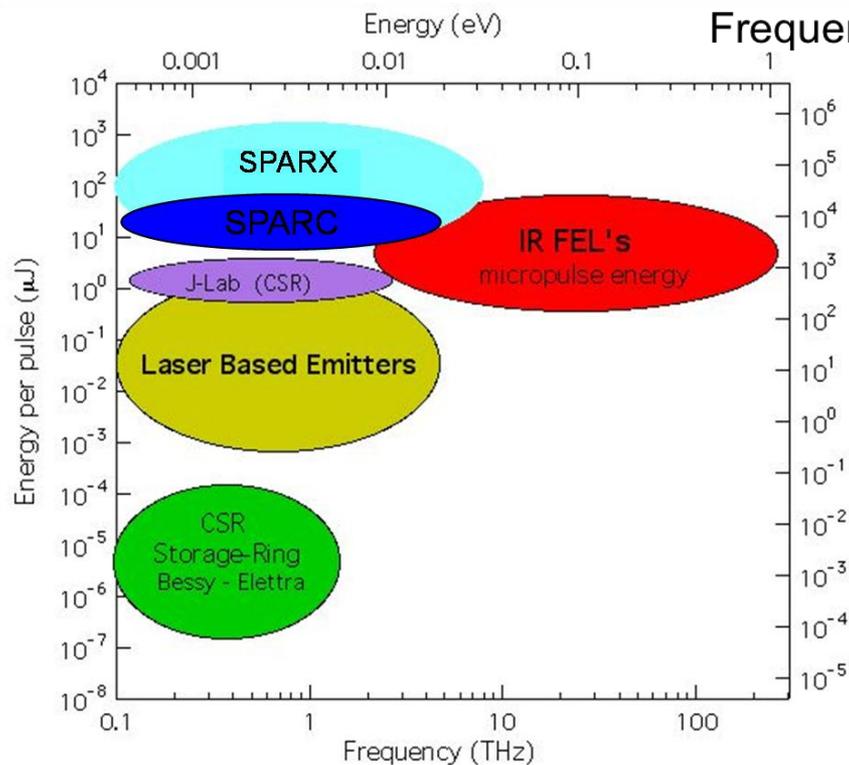
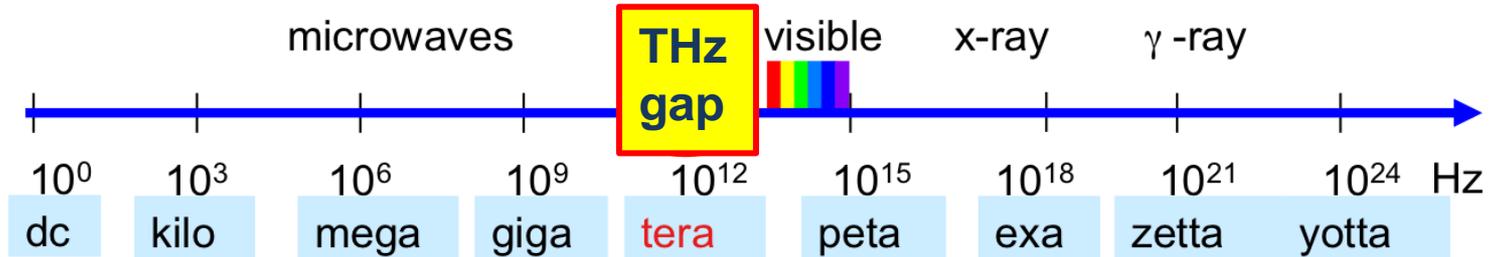
M. Ferrario et al.,

“Experimental Demonstration of Emittance Compensation with Velocity Bunching”,
PRL **104**, 054801 (2010)

- Seeded FEL

- **THz source**

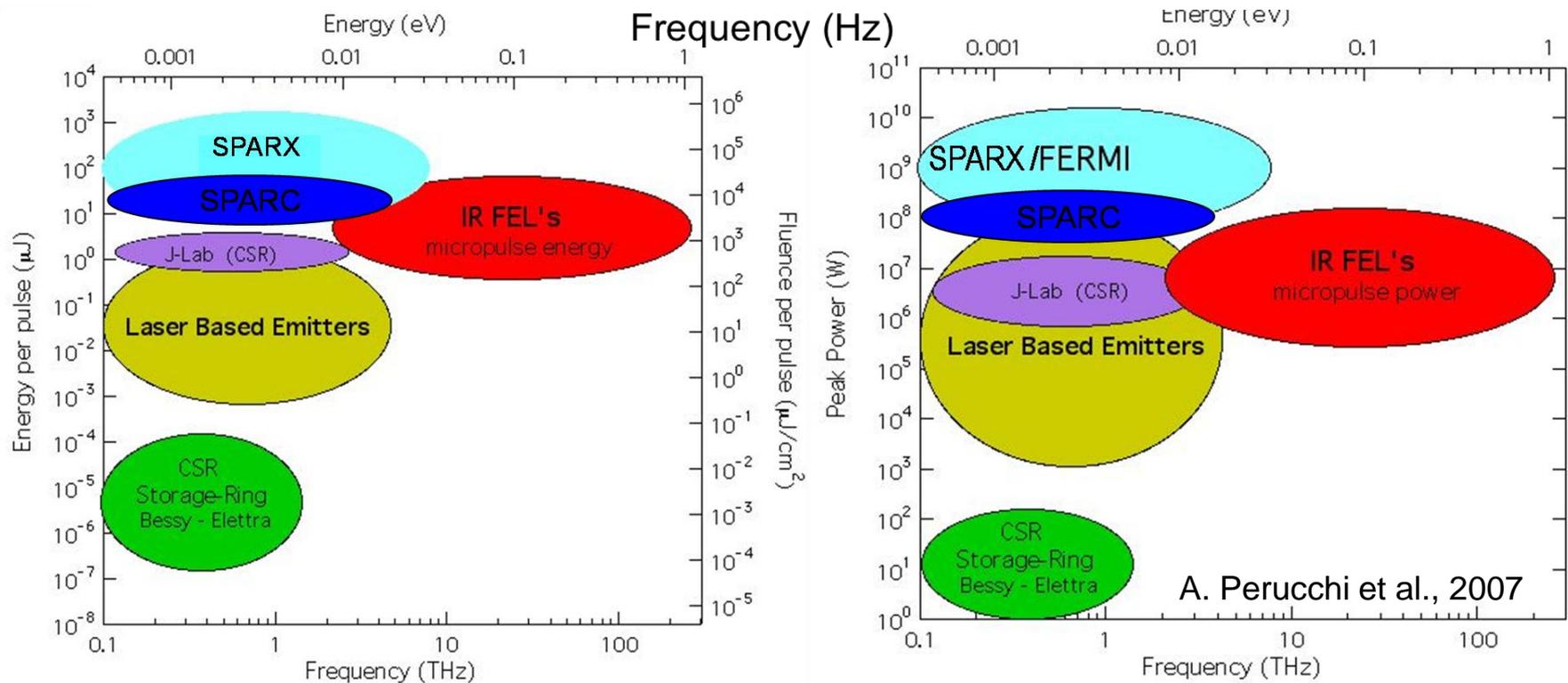
WHY A THz SOURCE @ SPARC



WHY A THz SOURCE @ SPARC

→ SPECTROSCOPY APPLICATIONS

- Frequency domain measurements on novel electronic materials
(e.g. superconductors)
- Time domain non linear pump and probe spectroscopy
(e.g. quantum wells lifetime in quantum cascade THz laser)



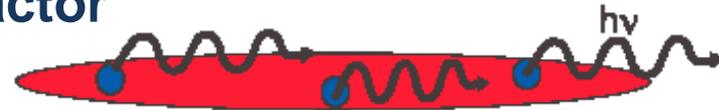
COHERENT RADIATION

The **total radiation intensity** emitted by a bunch of electrons is given by

$$I_{tot}(\lambda) = I_{sp} \left[N + N(N-1)F_{||}(\lambda) \right]$$

in which I_{sp} is the radiation intensity emitted by a single particle and $F_{||}(\lambda)$ the bunch longitudinal form factor

$$F_{||}(\lambda) = \left| \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} S(z) e^{i \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} z} dz \right|^2$$



$\sigma_z > \lambda$

$$I_{tot}(\lambda) \cong I_{sp} N$$

Long bunch emits incoherently

The form factor is typically different from zero for wavelengths equal or longer than the bunch length.

Measuring the **coherent spectrum** it is possible to reconstruct the **bunch length** and even its **longitudinal structure**.



$\sigma_z \leq \lambda$

$$I_{tot}(\lambda) \cong I_{sp} N^2 F_{||}(\lambda)$$

Short bunch emits coherently

THE SPARC THz SOURCE

The source is **Coherent Transition Radiation (CTR)** from a **Silicon Aluminated** screen.

BROAD BAND
(150 GHz – 5 THz) with
sub-ps high-
brightness electron
bunches

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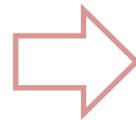


RF
compression:
VELOCITY
BUNCHING

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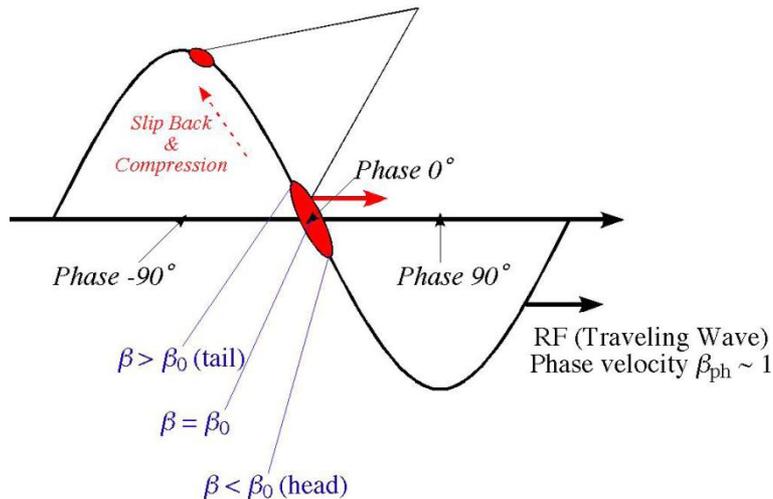
BROAD BAND
(150 GHz – 5 THz) with
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RF
compression:
VELOCITY
BUNCHING

M. Ferrario et al.,
TUPE082

Electron Bunch from RF injector
Initial velocity $\beta_0 \sim 0.994$ (4MeV)



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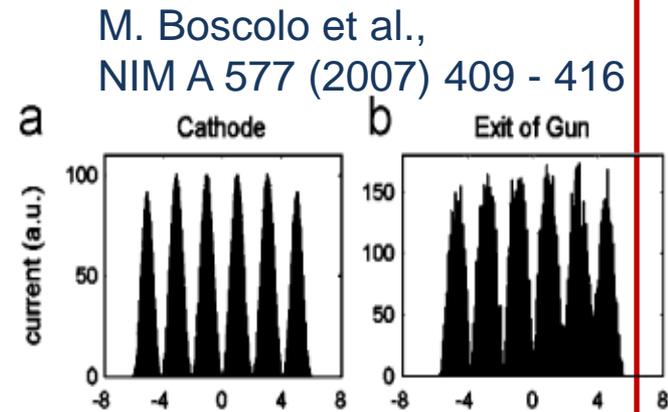
MONOCHROMATIC
THz source with a
longitudinally
modulated beam,
i.e. comb beam

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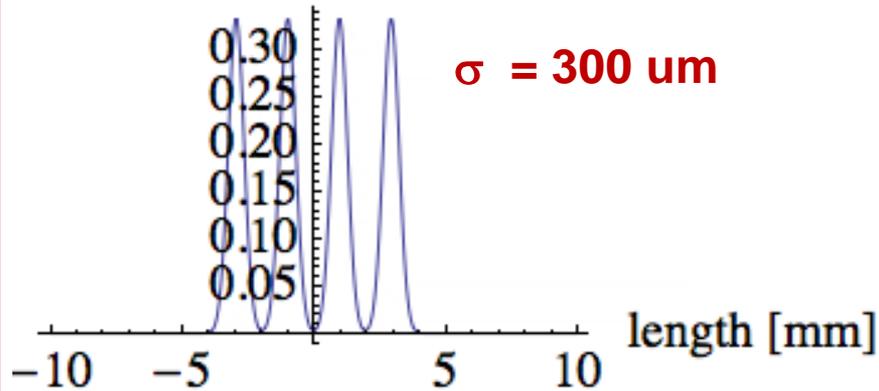


M. Ferrario et al.,
TUPE082

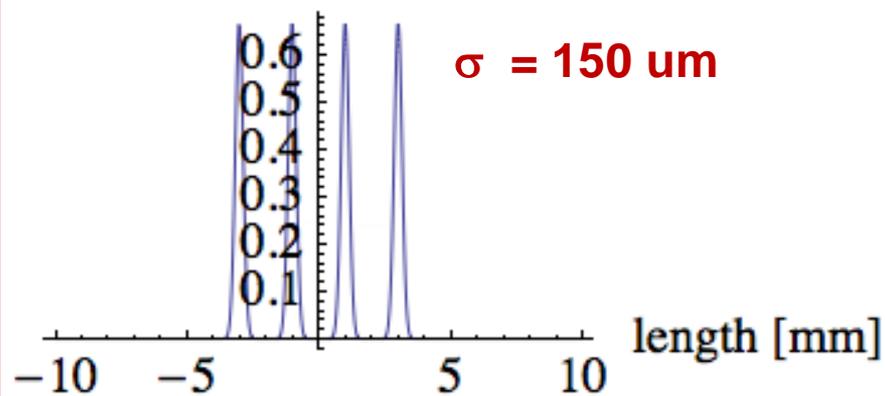
THE SPARC THz SOURCE

Pulses Rep. rate: 2 mm (7 ps) \Leftrightarrow 0.15 THz

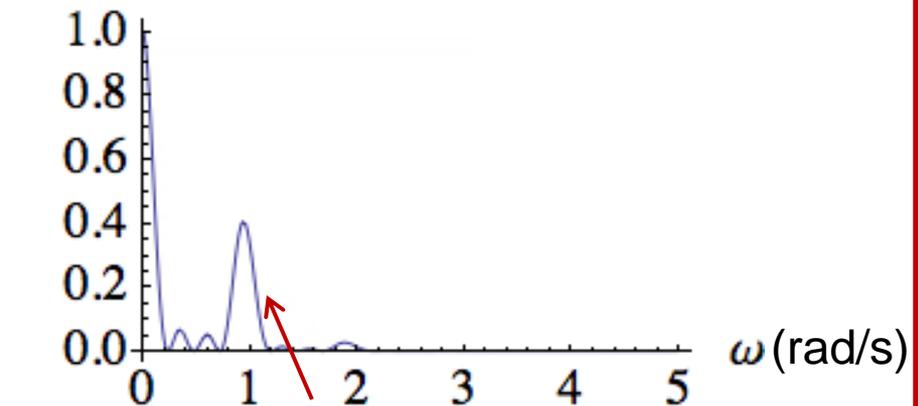
Intensity A.U.



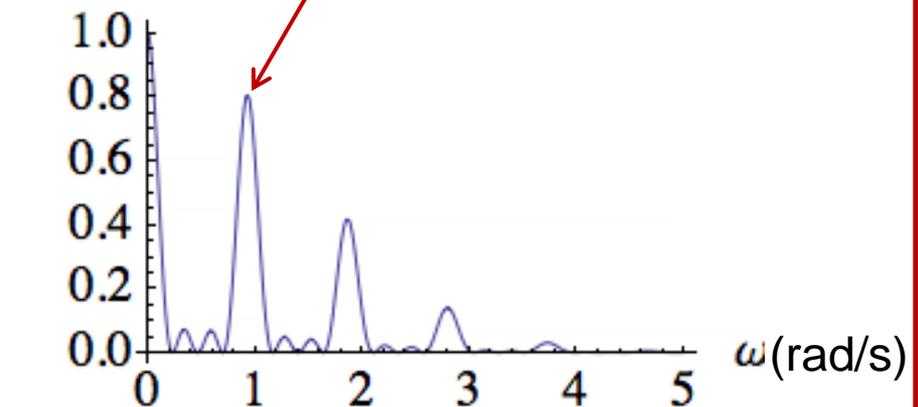
Intensity A.U.



Form Factor



Form Factor $2\pi * 0.15 \text{ THz} = 0.942 \text{ rad/s}$



THE SPARC THz SOURCE

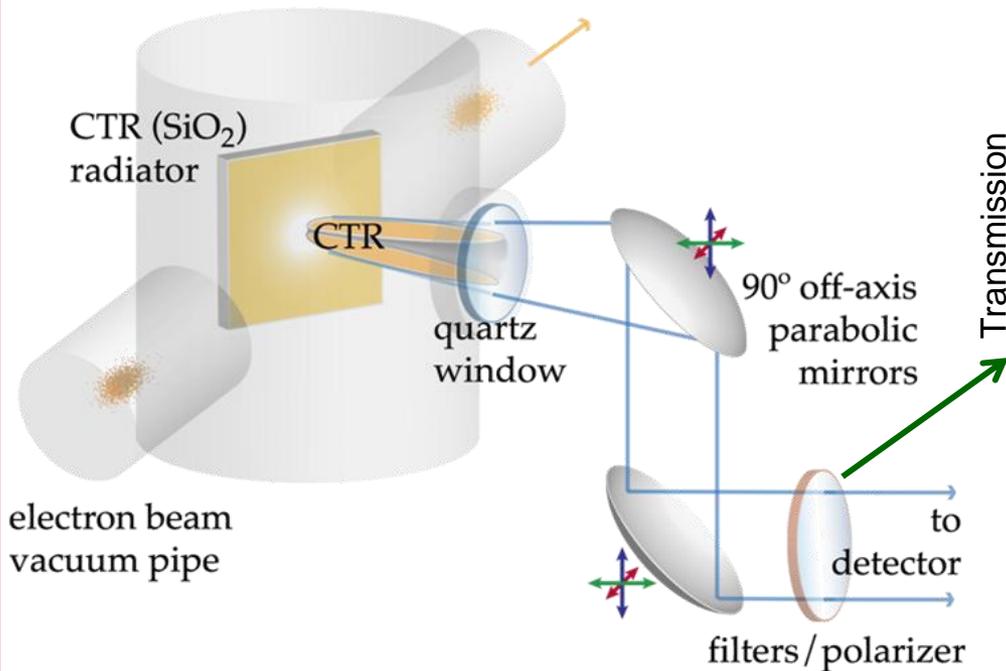
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BROAD BAND
(150 GHz – 5 THz) with
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brightness electron
bunches

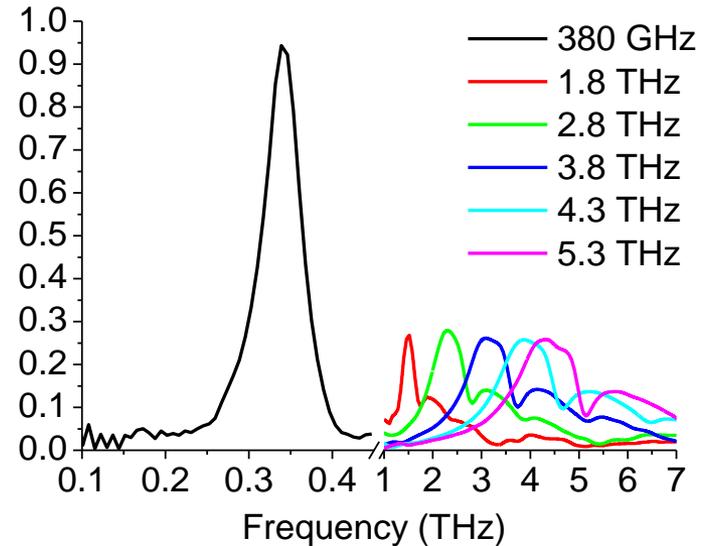
MONOCHROMATIC
THz source with a
comb beam

TUNABLE
THz source combining
velocity bunching and
comb beam

EXPERIMENTAL SET-UP



P. Carelli et al, 2007



Golay cell detector

- Operating spectral range: > 40 GHz
- Active element: $\varnothing 6$ mm
- NEP@20 Hz $\sim 10^{-10}$ W/Hz^{0.5}

Pyroelectric detector

- Operating spectral range: 0.1 – 3 THz
- Active element: 2 mm x 3 mm
- NEP@20 Hz $\sim 10^{-8}$ W/Hz^{0.5}

THz BROADBAND EMISSION

$Q = 500 \text{ pC}$

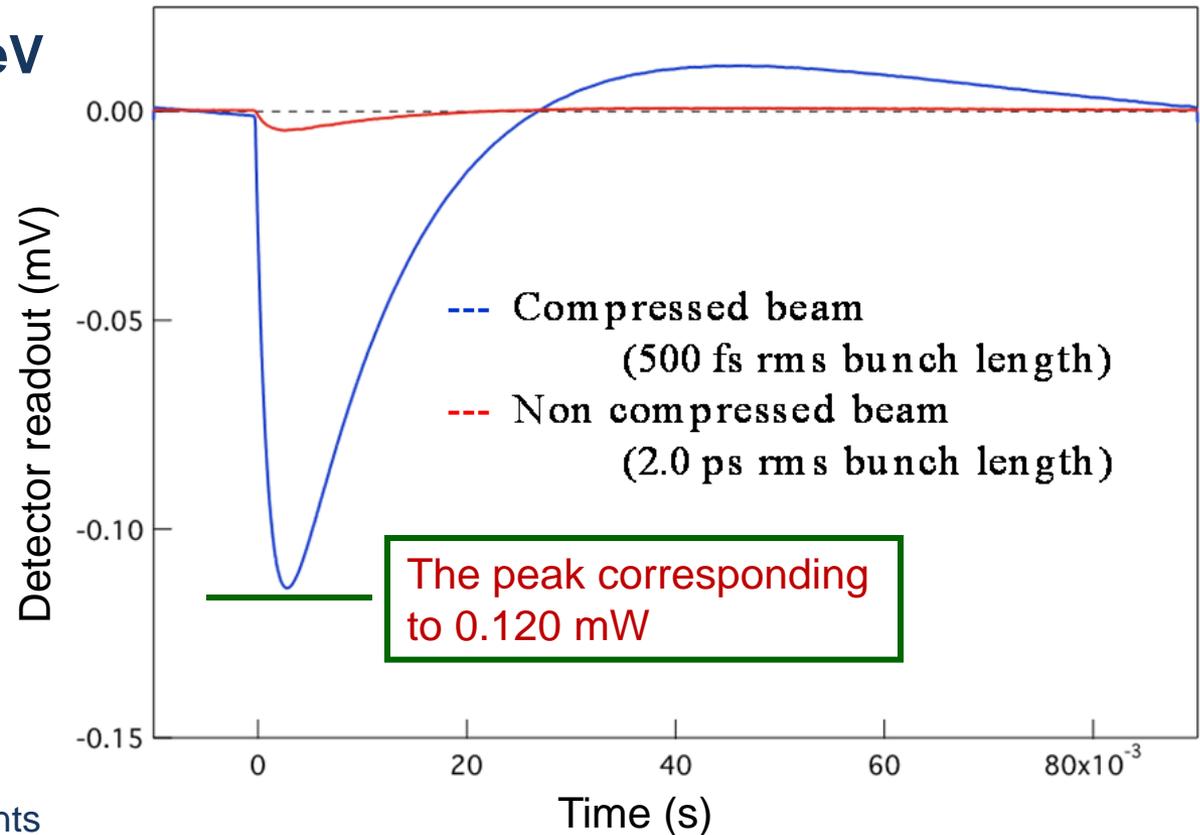
$\sigma_t = 2.0 \text{ ps}$

Velocity Bunching
→

$\sigma_t = 0.5 \text{ ps}$

Beam Energy = 100 MeV

A **gain** in the average power of a **factor of 25** when a 2 ps beam was compressed by a factor 4 **down to 500 fs** has been measured.



Pyroelectric detector measurements

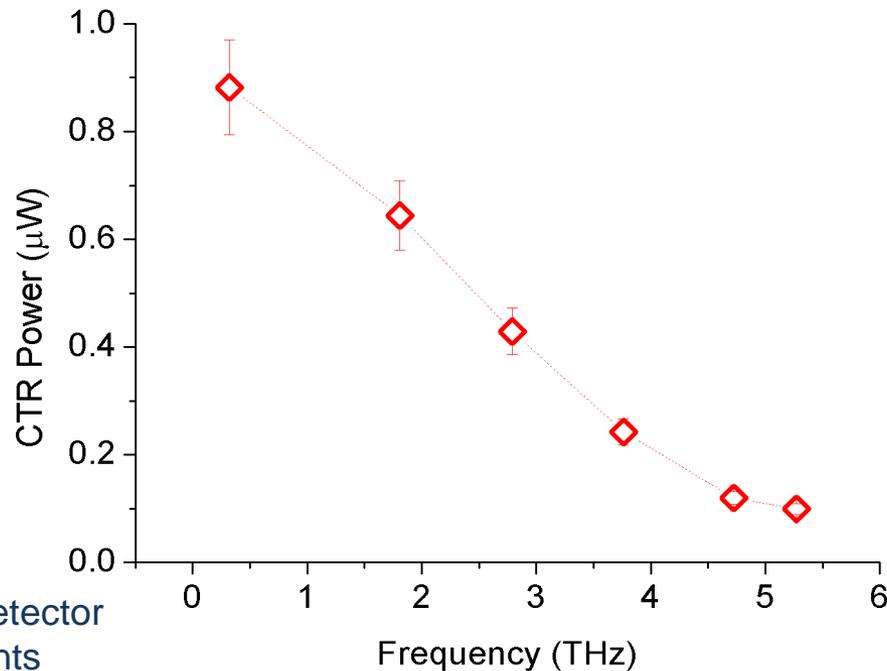
THz RADIATION FROM HBEBs

Velocity bunching with compression factor 14 and emittance compensated

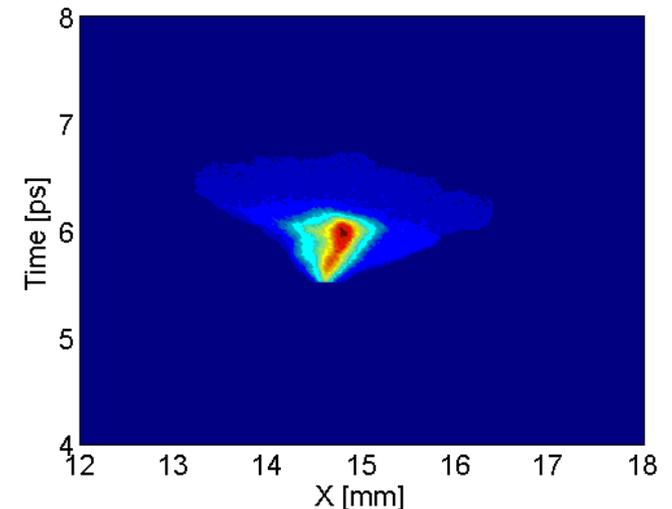
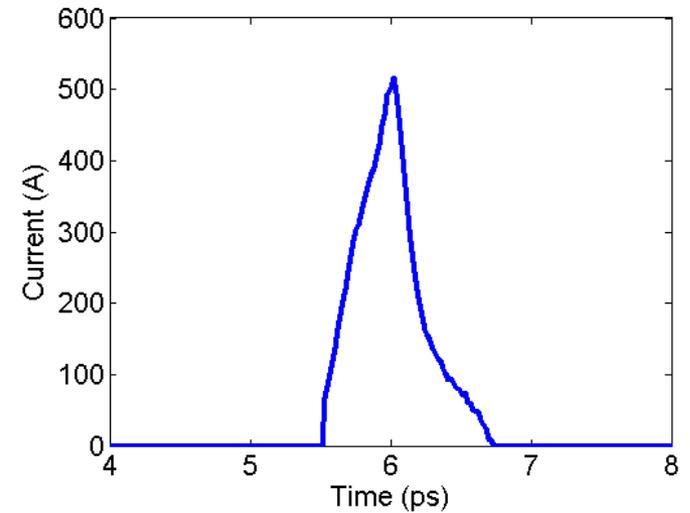
$Q = 260$ pC

$\sigma_t = 260$ fs (after compression)

Beam Energy = 100 MeV



Golay cell detector measurements



THz RADIATION FROM COMB

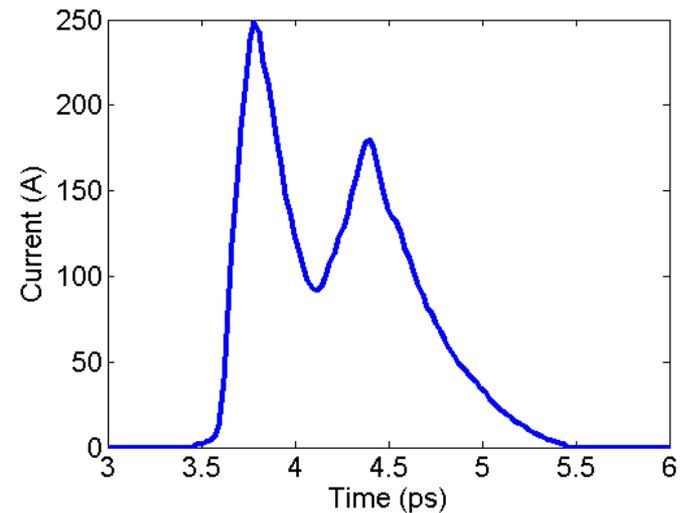
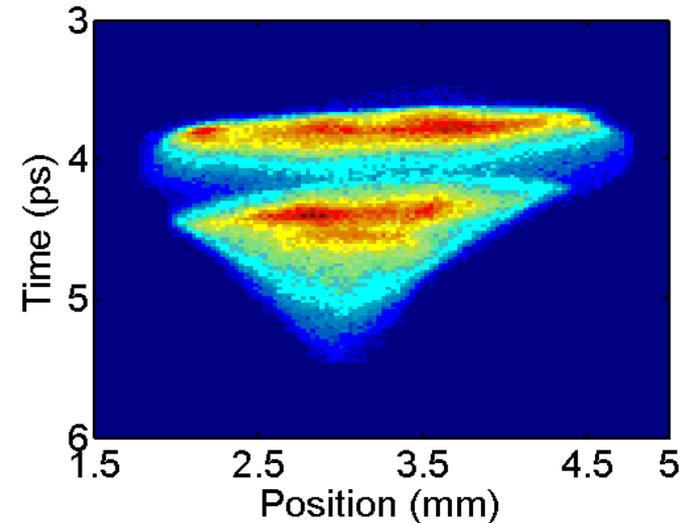
Two pulses train electron beam Velocity bunching (over-compression)

By changing the over-compression factor, the pulses spacing can be adjusted in order to emit at the THz scale.

Beam Energy= 100 MeV

Total charge = 180 pC

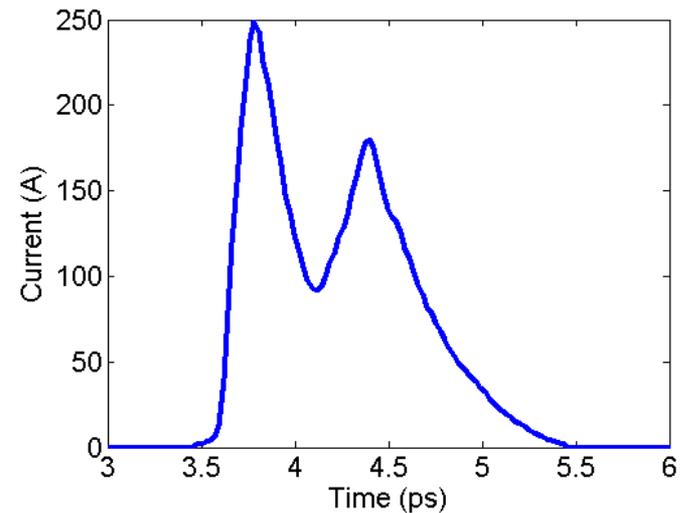
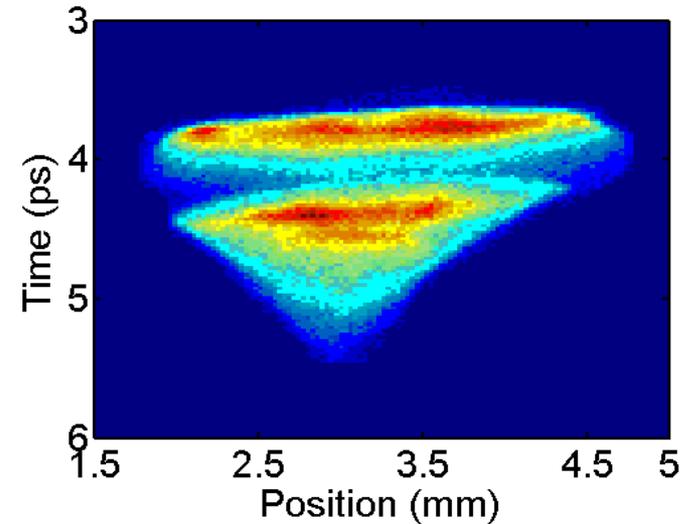
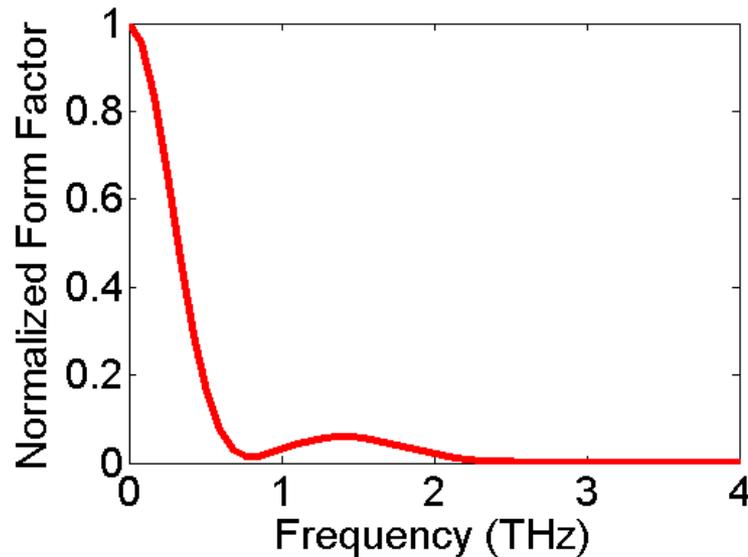
Pulses inter-distance = 0.7 ps



THz RADIATION FROM COMB

Two pulses train electron beam Velocity bunching (over-compression)

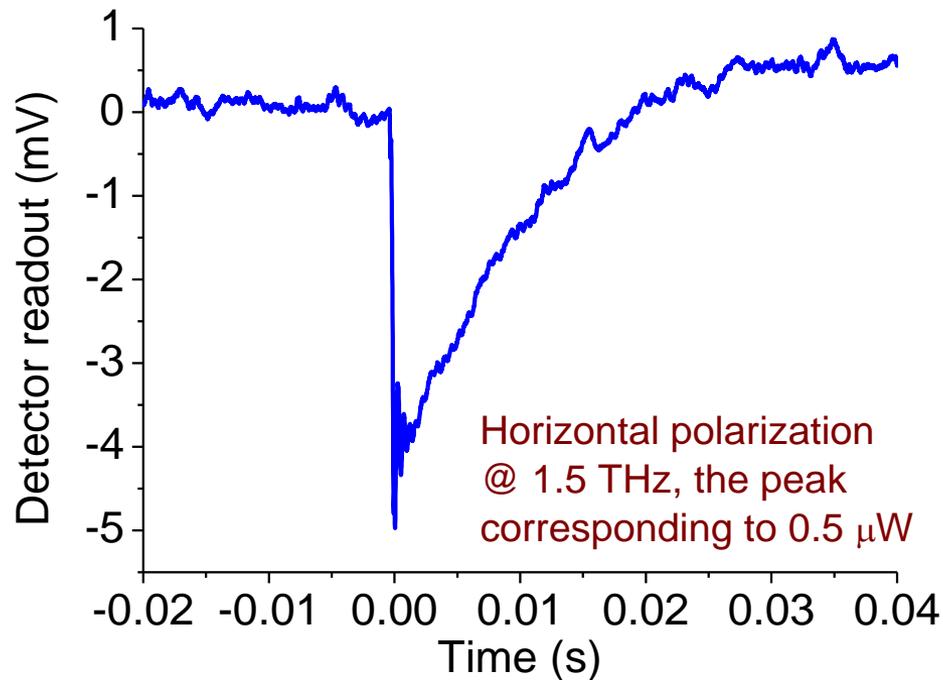
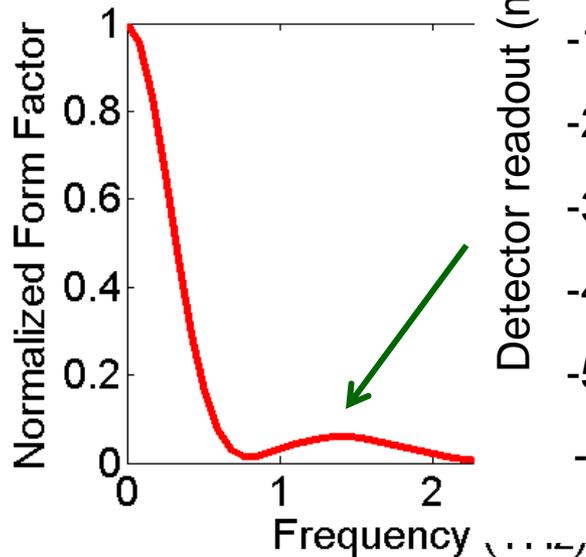
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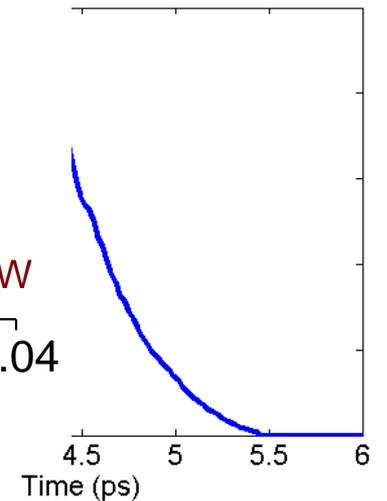
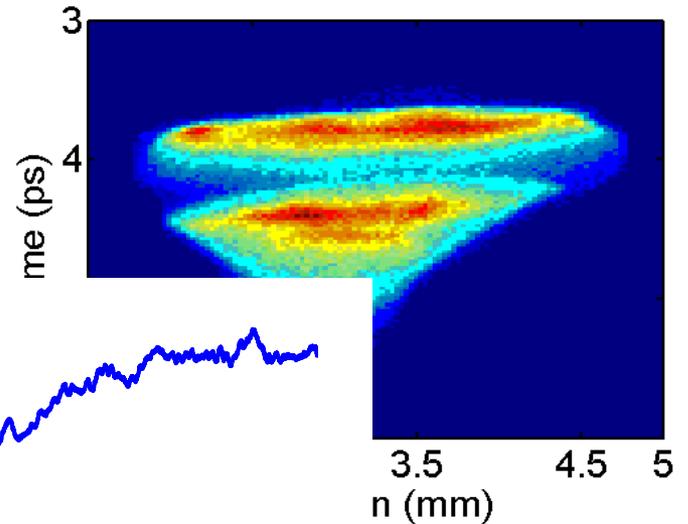
THz RADIATION FROM COMB

Two pulses train electron beam
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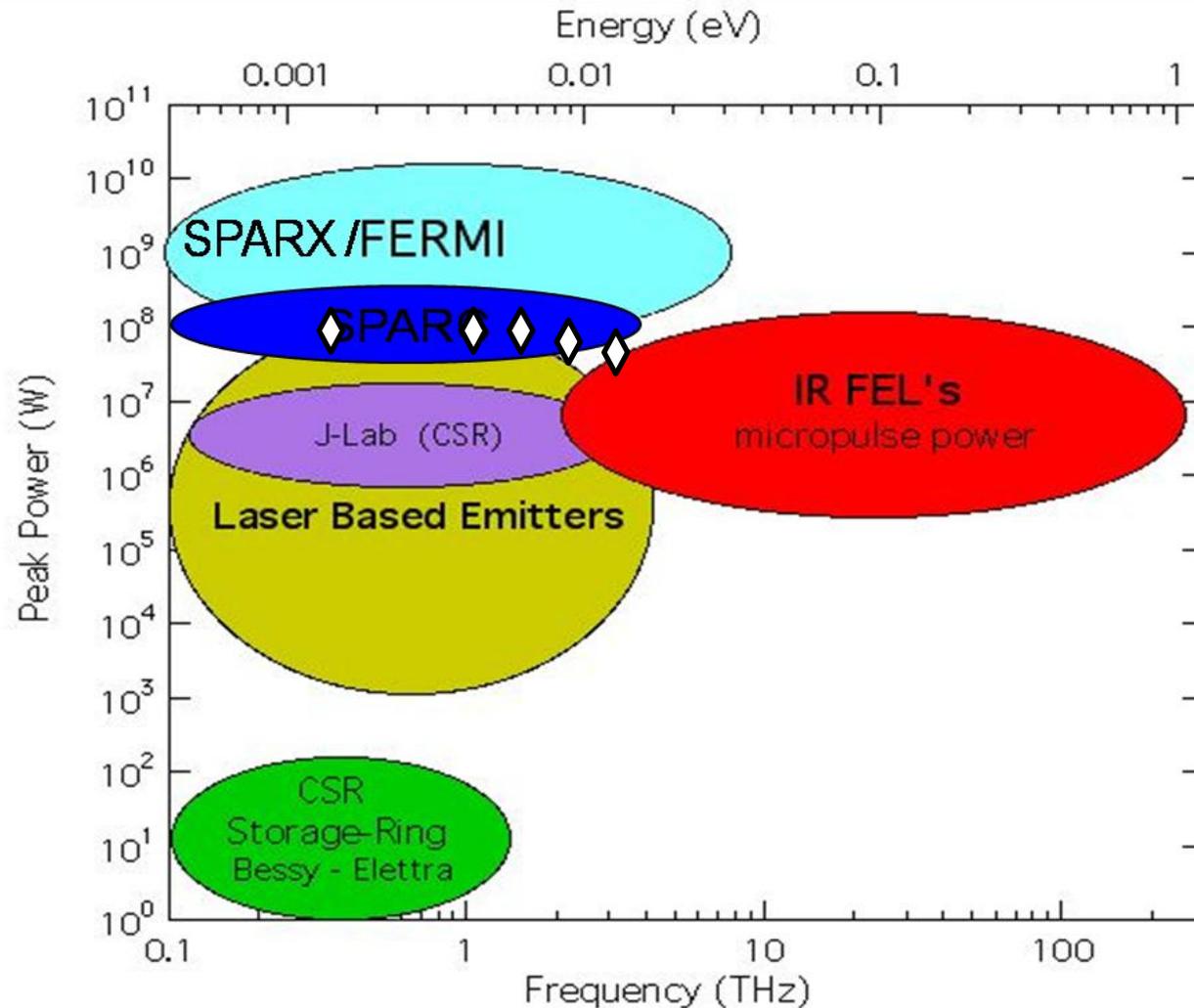
By changing the over-compression factor, the pulses spread is adjusted in order to scale



Horizontal polarization
@ 1.5 THz, the peak
corresponding to $0.5 \mu\text{W}$



PERFORMANCE ACHIEVED

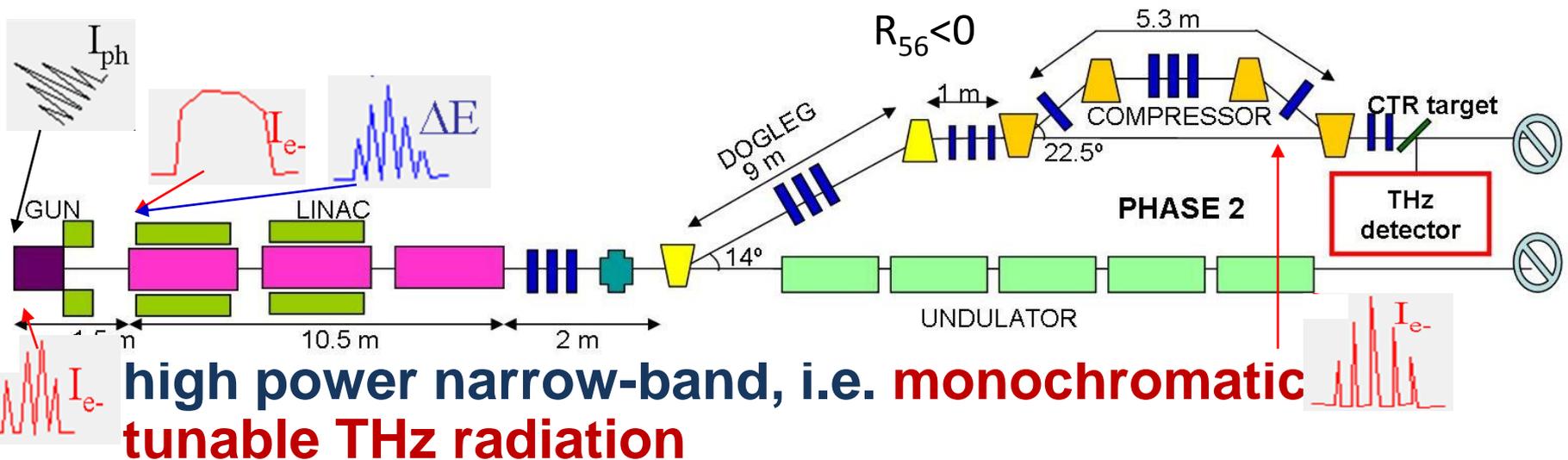


CONCLUSIONS

- A **linac-driven** high intensity **THz radiation source** can be produced at SPARC due to HBEB
- Standard schemes, i.e. **ultra-short HBEB**, are used to generate **high power broadband THz radiation**
- Novel schemes, e.g. **Laser Comb**, have been developed and ready to be tested in order to produce high power narrow-band, i.e. **monochromatic, and tunable THz radiation**
- **First experiments** using THz are already planned

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感謝