

# ARD-ST3 at ELBE \ HZDR ...Update

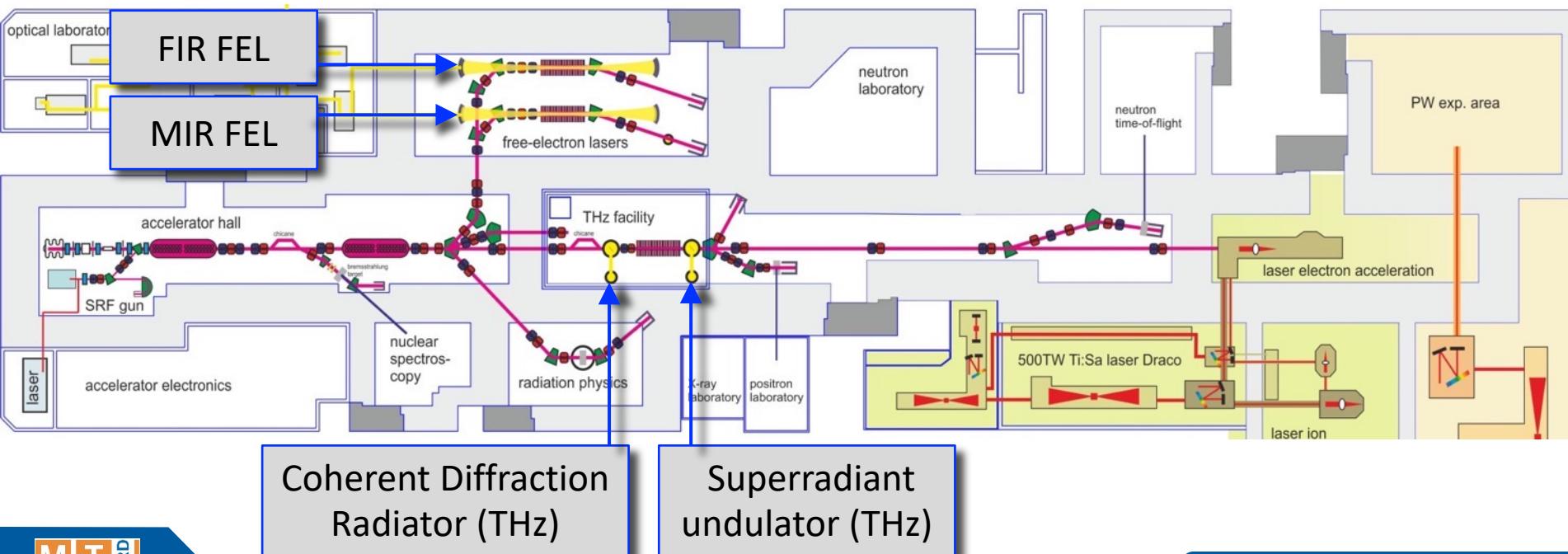
M. Chen, S. Kovalev, M. Kuntzsch, M. Klopf, C. Schneider, and P. Evtushenko (HZDR)  
S. Bielawski, C. Hanoun, S. Szwaj (Lille University)

## OUTLINE

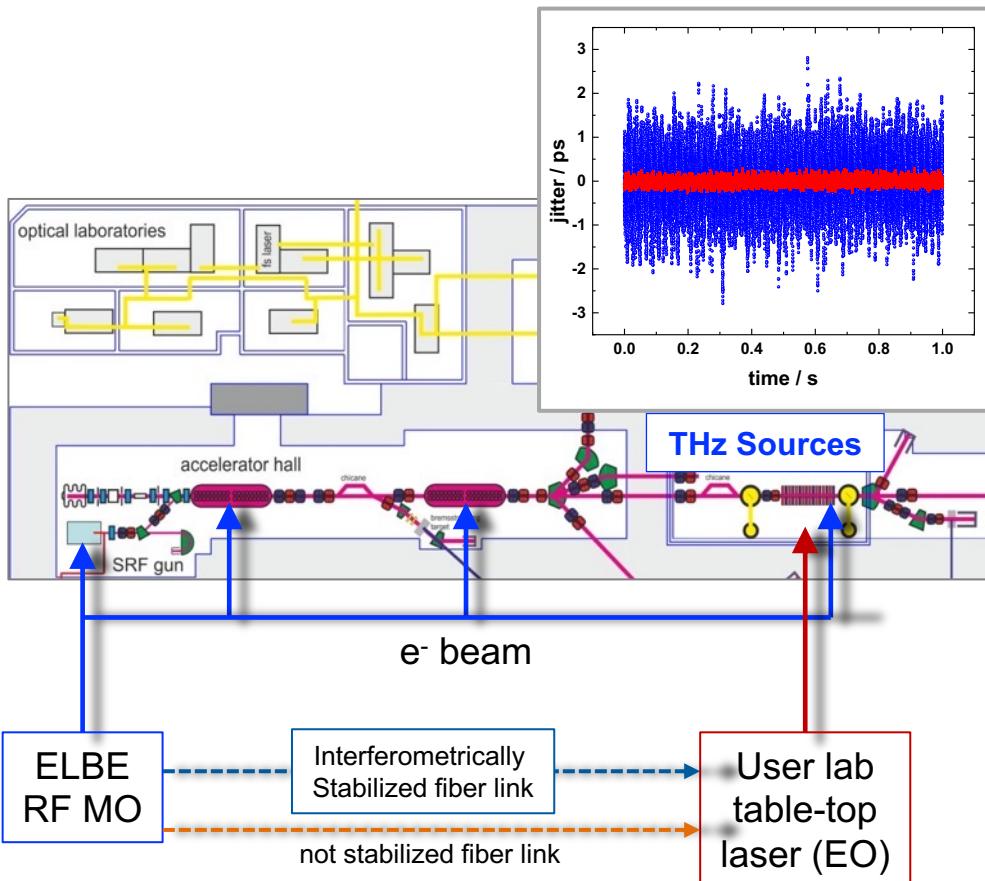
- Radiation Source ELBE (reminder)
- TELBE synchronization improvements
- FEL oscillators intensity stability; phase measurements
- EO time-stretch + phase diversity
- GigE Vision camera system for beam profile measurements
- Fast scanning slit emittance measurements / SRF gun

# RADIATION SOURCE ELBE

- ❖ SRF linac-based, CW, 40 MeV, 1 mA (13 MHz); User facility (~ 6000 hour/year for users)
- ❖ two e- sources: #1 thermionic cathode DC gun, #2 SRF gun photocathode gun (~ 25 % of user ops.)
- ❖ ST3 relevance: ps, sub-ps bunch length, linac and SRF gun LLRF, table top lasers synchronization

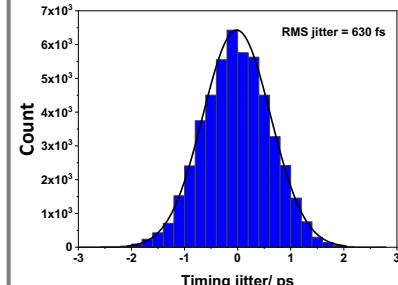


# THZ SOURCE – LAB LASERS SYNCHRONIZATION

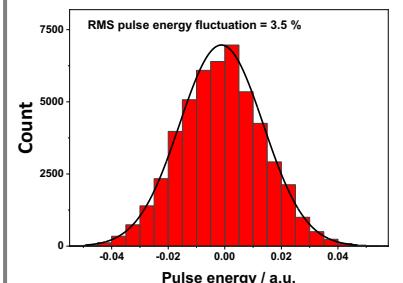
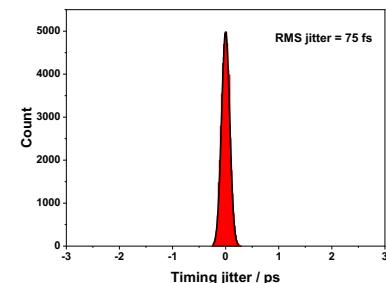
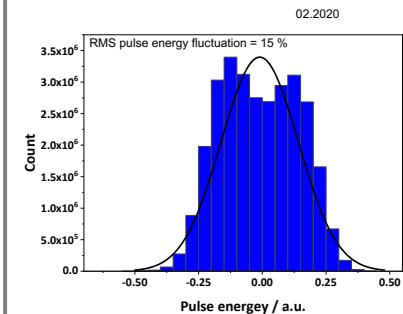


Red – before (not stabilized link)  
Blue – after (stabilized link)

THz undulator pulse – laser temporal jitter



THz undulator amplitude variation

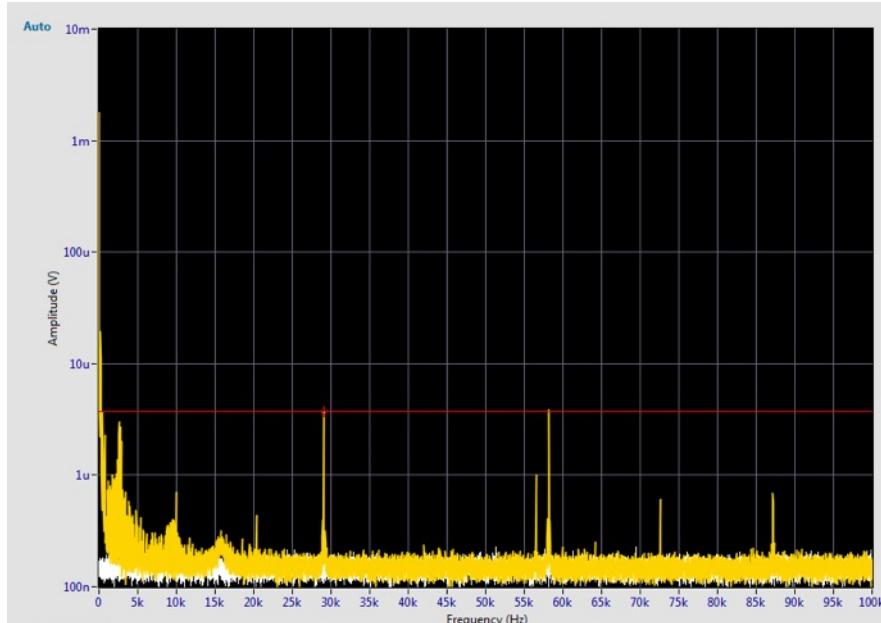


M. Kuntzsch, S. Kovalev

# FEL STABILITY MEASUREMENTS

- ❖ Better FEL pulse energy stability is desired by users
- ❖ Commissioned a new detector ([Scontel Type 2](#))
  - ※ superconducting transition edge hot electron bolometer
  - ※ high sensitivity -  $NEP < 20 \times 10^{-12} W/\sqrt{Hz}$
  - ※ fast response - 200 MHz BW
  - ※ covers full FEL tuning range (1.2 – 60 THz / 5 – 250  $\mu m$ )
- ❖ Non-invasive (pickoff) to FEL user operations
  - ※ 77.5mm x 30mm optical grade [CVD diamond](#)
  - ※ set near Brewster's angle reflects 0.01% beam
  - ※ ~ 5° C temp rise with 20 W beam power
- ❖ NI PXI ADC + LV spectrum analyzer program
  - ※ reduce signal bandwidth to improve digitization (LPF)
  - ※ synchronize ADC to ELBE 10 MHz clock
  - ※ 5 Hz FFT resolution
  - ※ signal >1 mV with 100 nV noise

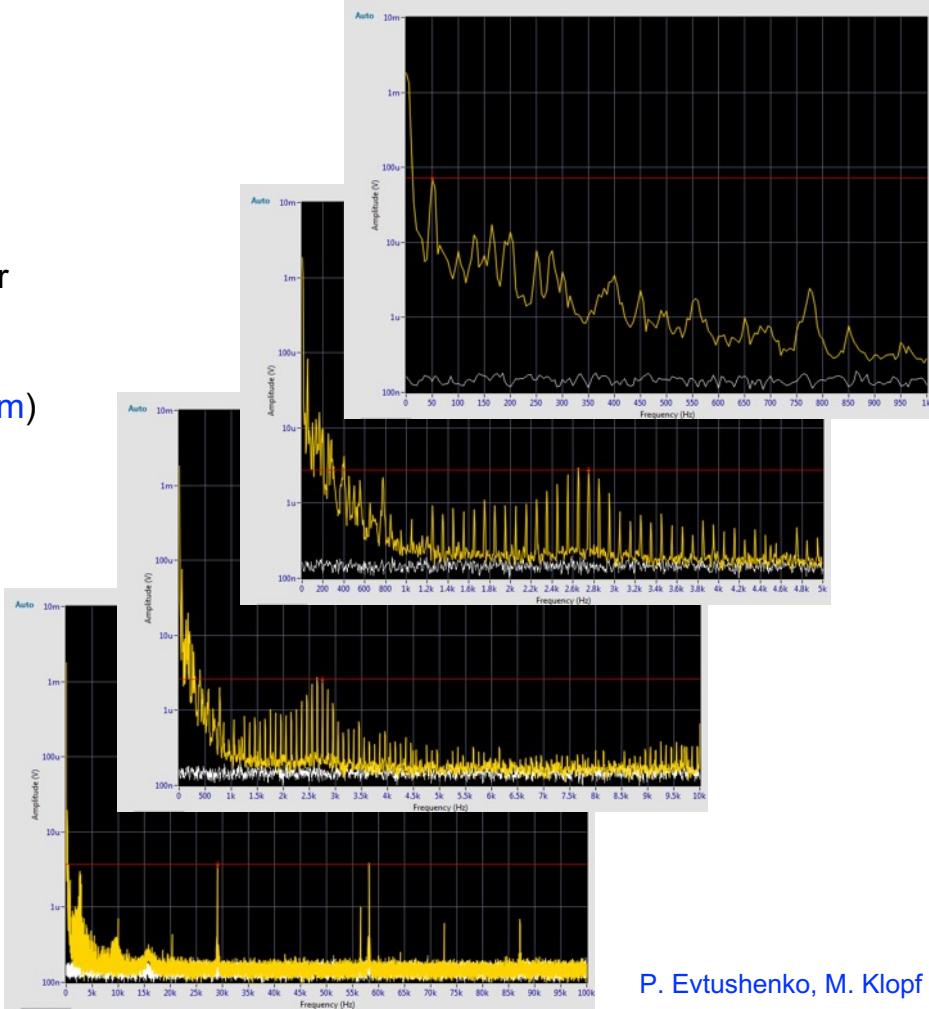
Single sideband spectrum at 13 MHz



P. Evtushenko, M. Klop

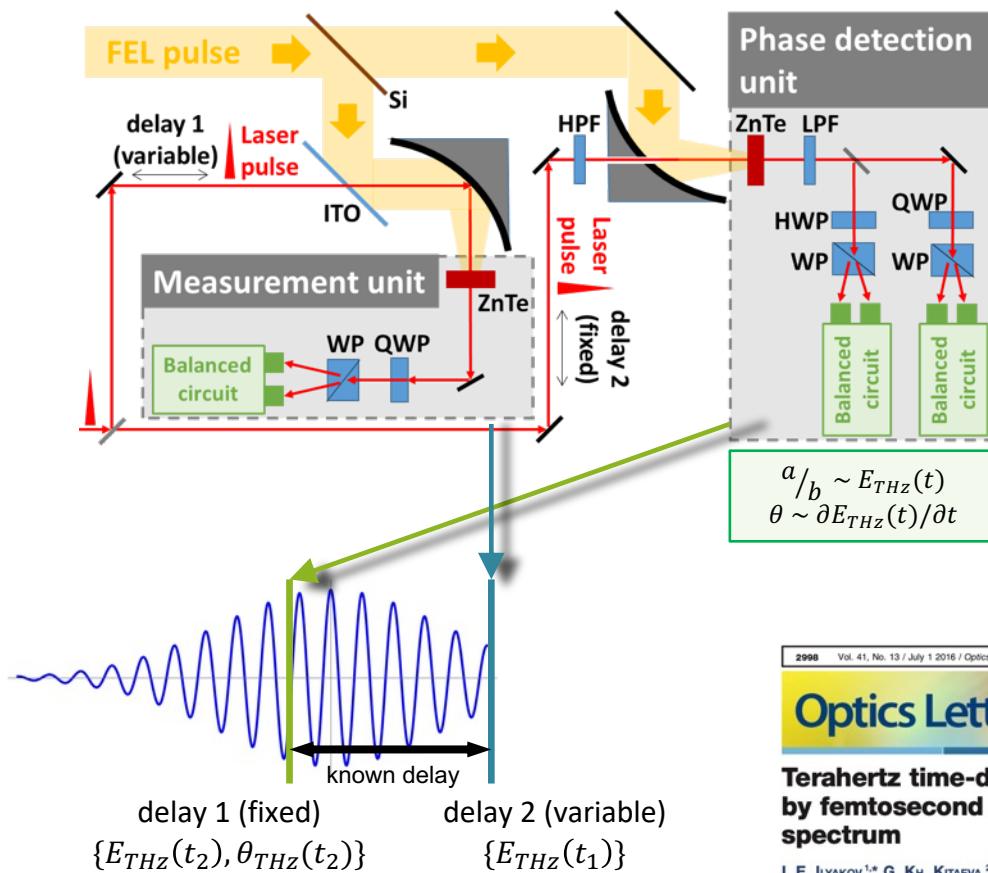
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P. Evtushenko, M. Klop

# SUB-CYCLE TIME RESOLUTION WITH FEL OSCILLATORS



- ※ FEL oscillators are not CEP stable sources (due to optical cavity length detuning; needed because in undulator  $v_z^{e^-} < c$  is large effect)
- ※ This limits time resolution of experiments with FEL oscillators
- ※ Now (2020-2021) it was demonstrated that **phase resolved measurements are possible** with FEL without CEP stability
- ※ Can allow new classes of experiments with FIR FEL oscillators
- ※ Better FEL diagnostics



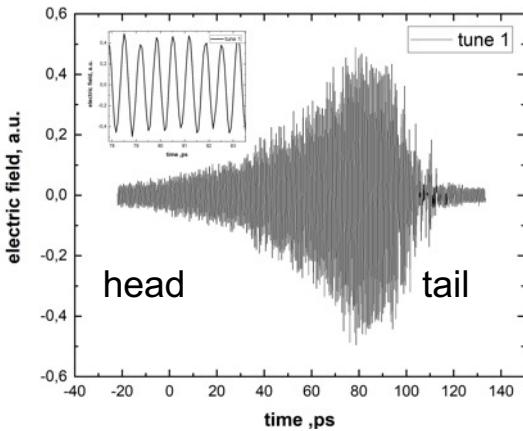
Terahertz time-domain electro-optic measurements  
by femtosecond laser pulses with an edge-cut  
spectrum

I. E. ILYAKOV,<sup>1,\*</sup> G. KH. KITAEVA,<sup>2</sup> B. V. SHISHKIN,<sup>1</sup> AND R. A. AKHMEDZHANOV<sup>1,3</sup>

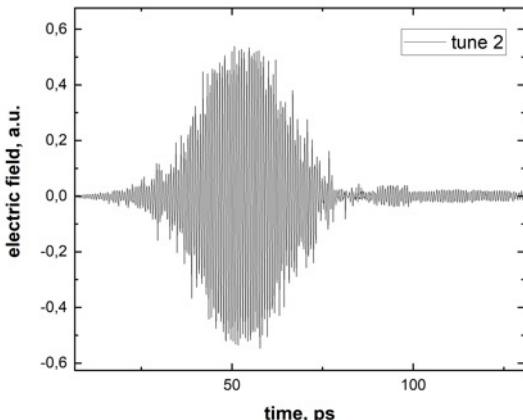
S. Kovalev, M. Klopff, I. Ilyakov

# SUB-CYCLE TIME RESOLUTION WITH FEL OSCILLATORS (DATA)

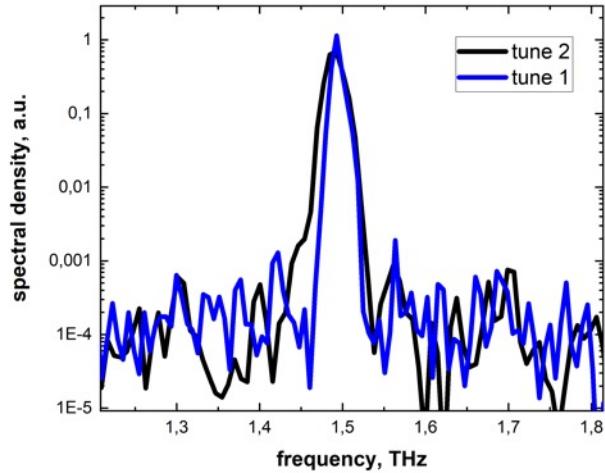
- ❖ **Tune 1 – large cavity detuning**
  - ✳ exponential front,
  - Gaussian back
  - ✳ longer pulse
  - ✳ reduced spectral bandwidth



- ❖ **Tune 2 – near zero detuning**
  - ✳ Gaussian pulse profile
  - ✳ shorter pulse
  - ✳ wider spectral bandwidth



For more:  
tutorial by Sergey Kovalev  
Friday, 9am

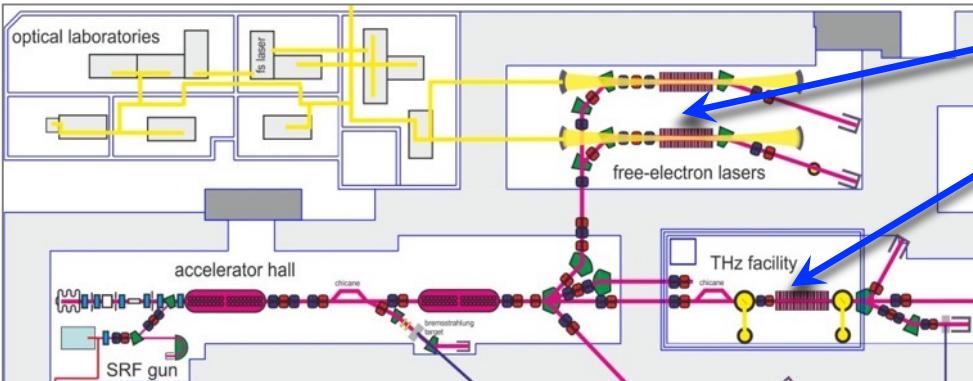


## FEL pulse model

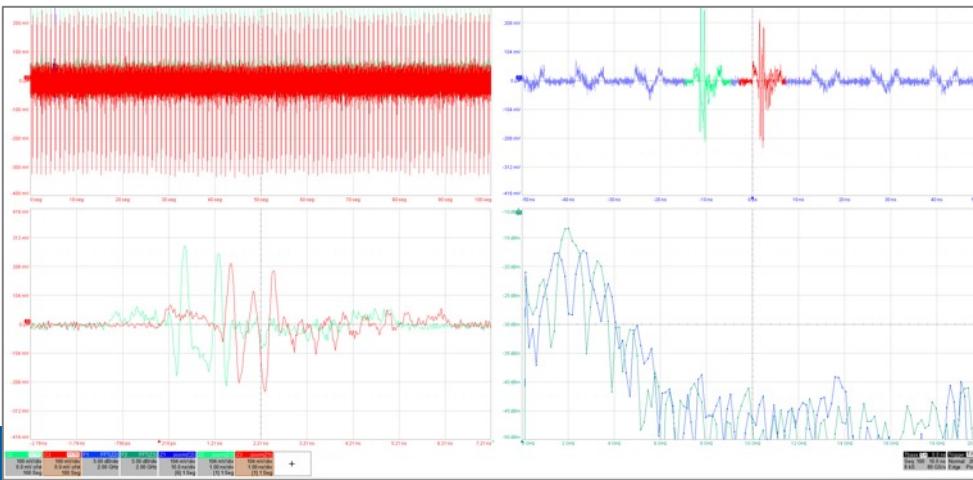
S. Regensburger, et al., IEEE Trans.  
Terahertz Sci. Technol., **9**, 262 (2019)



# EO SAMPLING / TIME-STRETCH / PHASE DIVERSITY



Details in the talk by Christelle Hanoun (Lille Uni.)

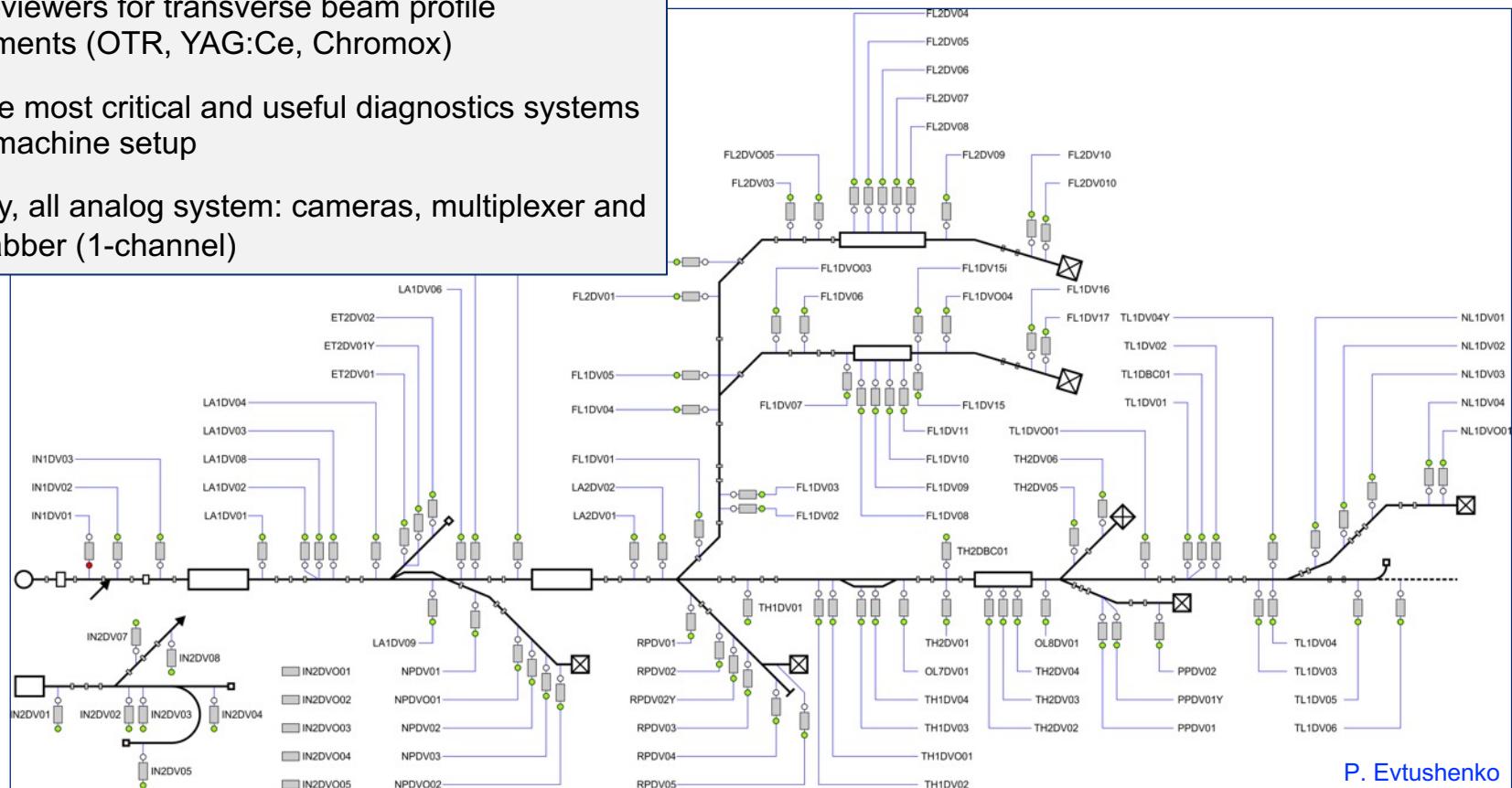


- ✖ FEL oscillators (FIR and MIR) operate with ps e- bunch length
- ✖ TELBE (THz superradiant undulator + CDR) operate with ~0.4 ps RMS bunch length
- ✖ Exiting bunch length measurements diagnostic – Martin-Puplett Interferometer (no spectral phase)
- ✖ EO measurements could be an improvement, but is very challenging with ELBE parameters for direct bunch (Coulomb) field measurements
  - # low energy; # bunch charge 60 – 200 pC
- ✖ Single-shot measurements big advantages
  - # pulse length stability measurements
  - # less affected by beam ⇔ laser jitter
- ✖ **Spectral decoding + time-stretch + phase diversity (Lille University Collaboration)**
- ✖ Strategy: test setup(s) in TELBE user lab, transfer to accelerator vault

ELBE + PhLAM Lab. Lille University

# ELBE / Beam Profile / Beam Viewers

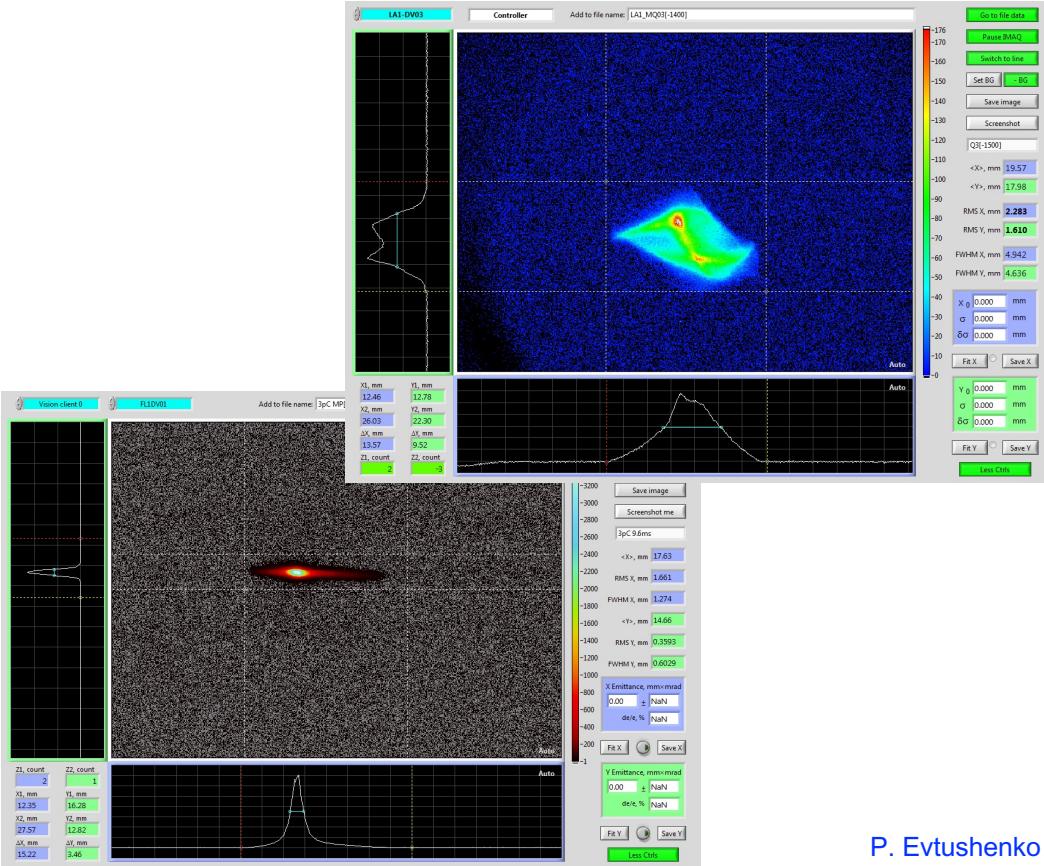
- ※ 90 beam-viewers for transverse beam profile measurements (OTR, YAG:Ce, Chromox)
- ※ One of the most critical and useful diagnostics systems used for machine setup
- ※ Previously, all analog system: cameras, multiplexer and frame grabber (1-channel)



P. Evtushenko

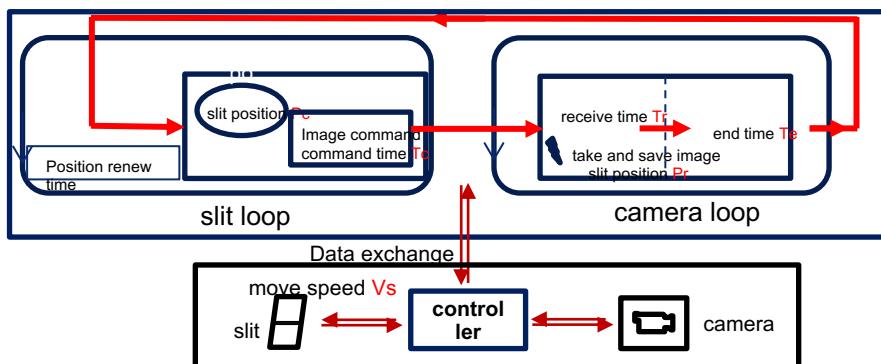
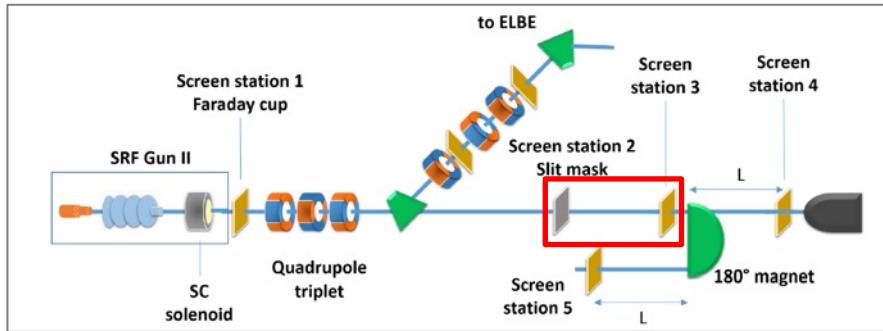
# ELBE / Transverse Beam Profile Measurements

- ✖ Analog cameras not available (almost)
- ✖ Only one video channel
- ✖ Practically - poor SNR
- ✳ Upgrade: digital (Ethernet) GigE Vision system, and a set of new software tools
- ✳ 2/3 of beam-viewer converted to the new camera system
- ✳ Multiple video sources and client are supported
- ✳ New system provides on-line beam size and position measurements at ~ 20 Hz
- ✳ Provides a lot of high SNR data – pathway to ML learning applications for better (easier) machine setup and beam dynamics understanding



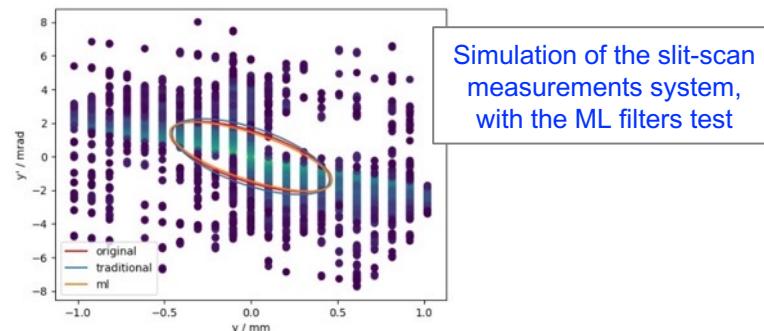
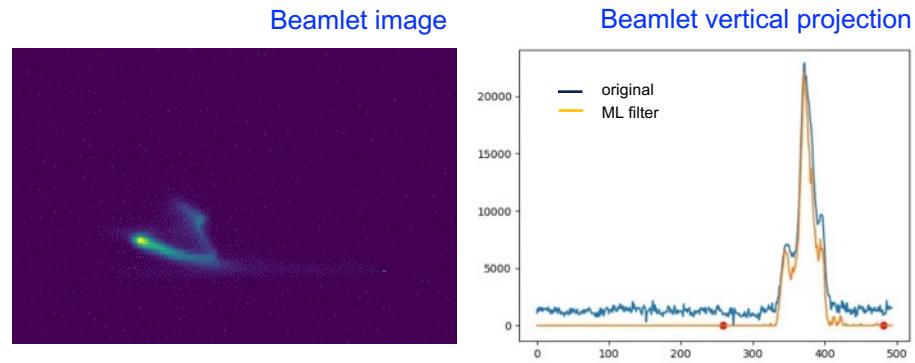
P. Evtushenko

# FAST SLIT-SCAN EMITTANCE MEASUREMENTS / SRF GUN



Slit motor velocity: 0 to 25 mm/s;  
Camera frame rate: 0 to  $\sim$ 75 fps;  
Images processing time:  $\sim$ 100 images/min.

Deep learning algorithms: convolutional neural network and auto-encoder network, are used to improve efficiency and accuracy in image processing.



Simulation of the slit-scan measurements system, with the ML filters test

Shuai Ma

# Thank you