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Sincrotrone
Trieste

FERMI FEL, the machine

S. Di Mitri, ELETTRA SINCROTRONE TRIESTE

on behalf of the **FERMI Team**



Outline

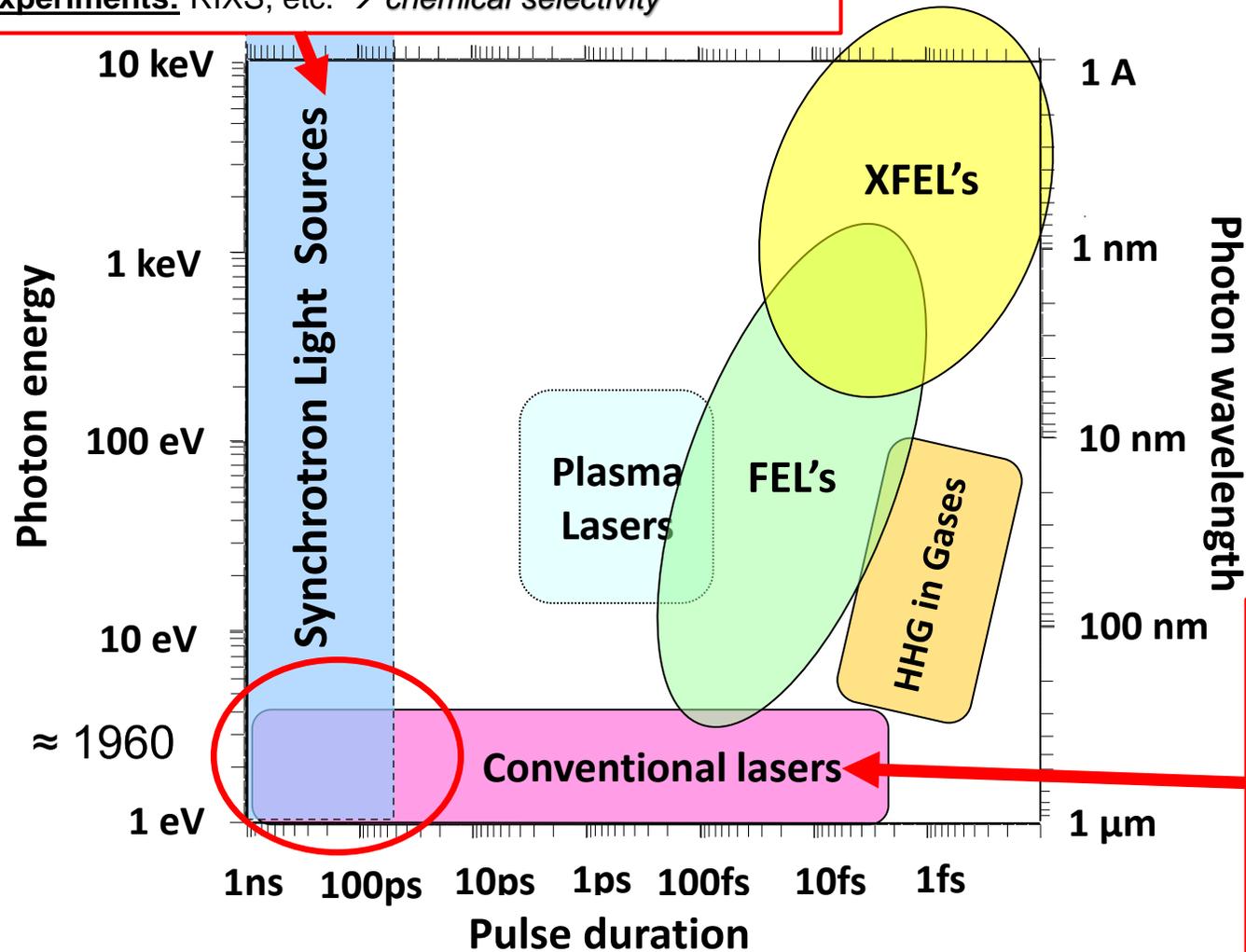
- ❑ Facility overview, FEL architecture
- ❑ FEL performance
- ❑ Operating modes (incl. two-pulses, multi-color, THz source)
- ❑ Upgrade plans

Why X/UV FELs

Spatial Resolution (~Å): imaging, diffraction, etc. → *atomic structure*

Resonant Experiments: RIXS, etc. → *chemical selectivity*

FEL's can combine all these concepts! And take advantage of the achievements of the two scientific communities.



Temporal Resolution (~fs): “serial” single shot imaging and diffraction → *atomic dynamics in “real time”*

Peak Power (~TW): high field physics

→ *warm-dense matter, extreme conditions, etc.*

Coherence: nonlinear optics, coherent control

→ *photons “work together”*

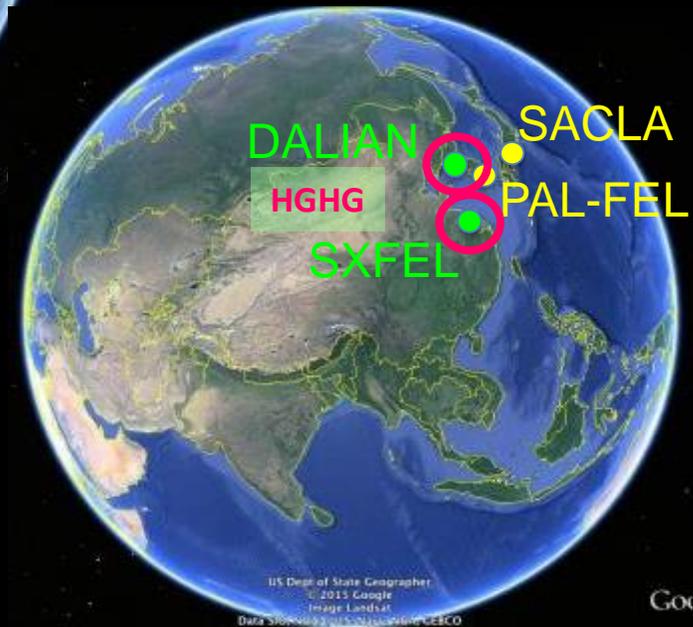
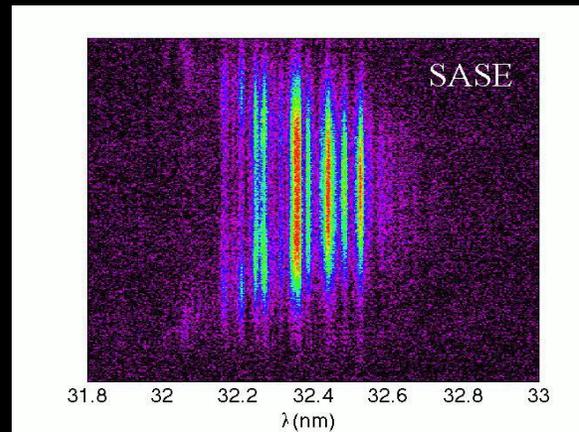
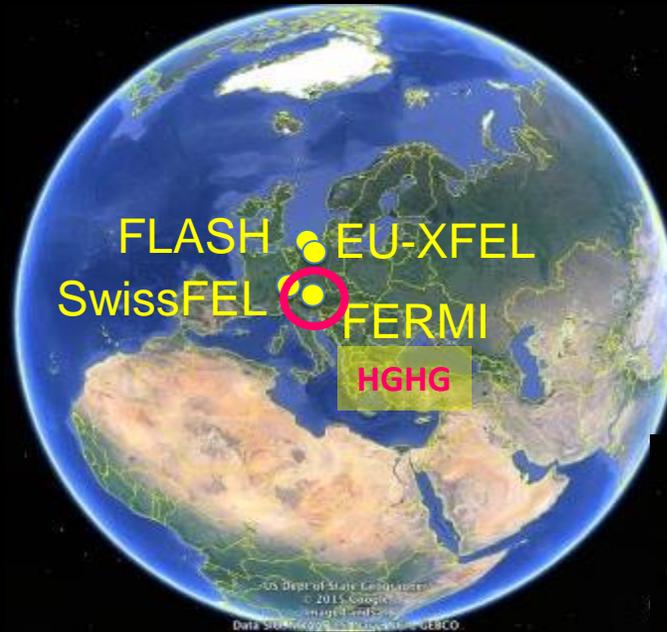
FERMI's target



Unique Features

Existing and planned FEL user facilities

Longitudinal coherence

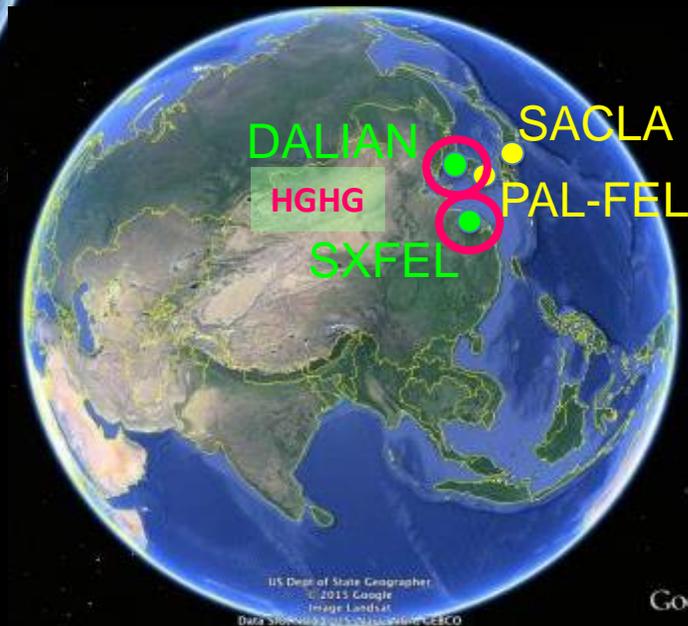
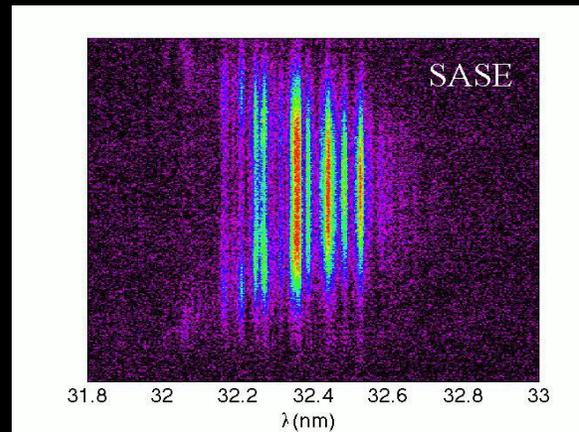
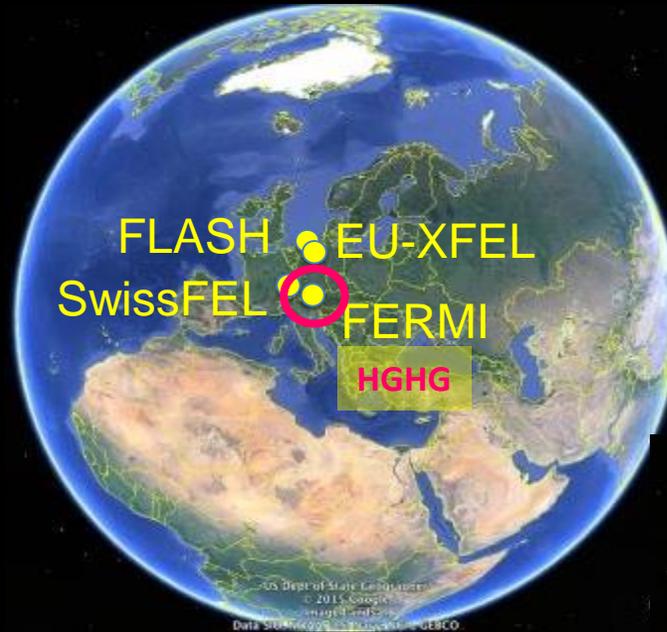




Unique Features

Existing and planned FEL user facilities

Longitudinal coherence
Water window
Few % - Stability
Now running





ELETTRA Synchrotron Light Source:
2.0 and 2.4 GeV, top-up mode,
~ 930 proposals from 40 countries every year

FERMI FELs High Gain Harmonic Generation

- First lasing in 2010
- e-Linac up to 1.55 GeV
- **FEL-1: 20 – 100 nm (fund.)**
- **FEL-2: 4 – 20 nm (fund.)**

Sponsored by:
Italian Minister of University and
Research (MIUR)
Regione Auton. Friuli Venezia Giulia
European Investment Bank (EIB)
European Research Council (ERC)
European Commission (EC)

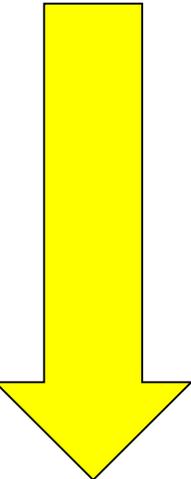
Exp. Hall
(~50m)

Undul. Hall
(~100m)

e-Injector+Linac
(~200m)



Overview



Project started in 2004
 CDR: +3 years
 Construction & Installations: +2 years (**2009**)
 Commissioning: +9 months
 First Lasing: +5 months (2010)
 First Users FEL-1: + 3 months (**2011**)
 Upgrades, First Users FEL-2: + 9 months (**2012**)

<input type="checkbox"/>	High peak power	0.1 - 1 GW range	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Short pulse duration	100's to 10 fs (fwhm)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tuneable wavelength	4-100 nm	APPLE-II
<input type="checkbox"/>	Variable polarization	LH, LV, C	undulators
❖	Brilliance	$10^{30} - 10^{31}$ ph/sec/mm ² /mrad ² /0.1%bw	
❖	Flux	$10^{12} - 10^{14}$ ph/pulse	
❖	Bandwidth	~ Fourier Transf. Limit, 0.02% - 0.1% rms	

- **Ultra-fast coherent diffractive imaging.**
- **Time-resolved scattering** processes in chemical and biological systems.
- **Extreme conditions** of matter, phase transitions, population inversion.
- **Low density systems**, i.e. unperturbed atoms, molecules, and clusters.
- **Non-linear processes.**
- **Four wave mixing** with **elemental selectivity.**

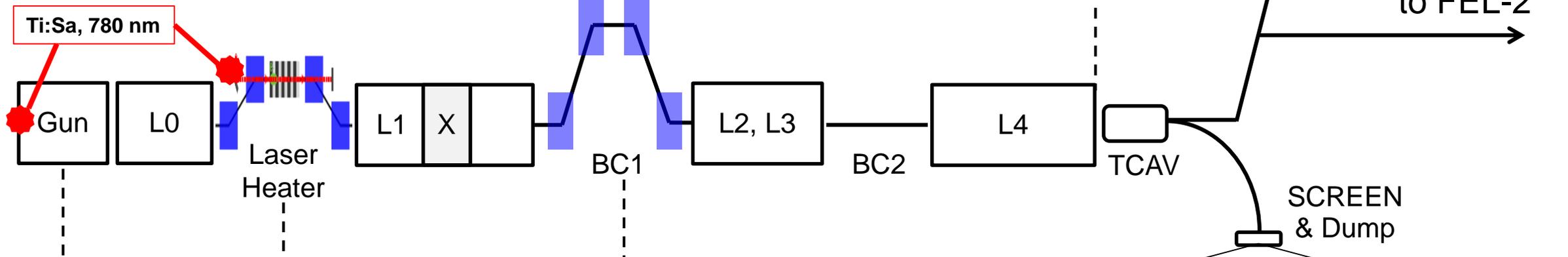


Enables new science in...



Accelerator

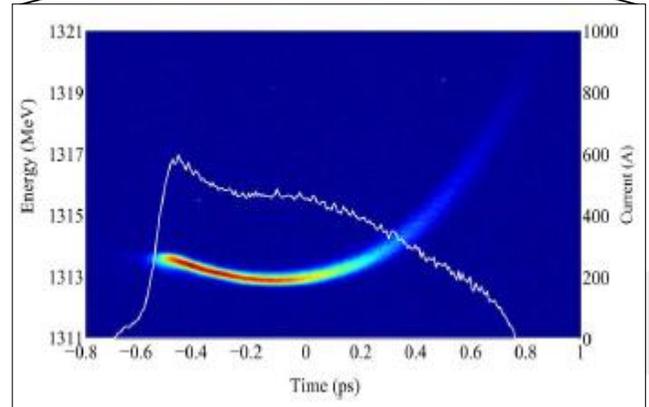
From 0.9 GeV to:
1.5 GeV @ 10 Hz (→ 4 nm)
1.3 GeV @ 50 Hz (→ 10 nm)



700 pC,
single pulse

Suppresses e-instability
→ increases FEL
spectral brilliance

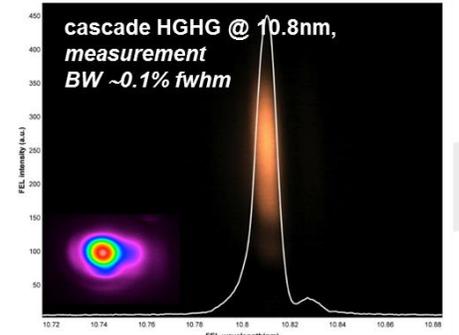
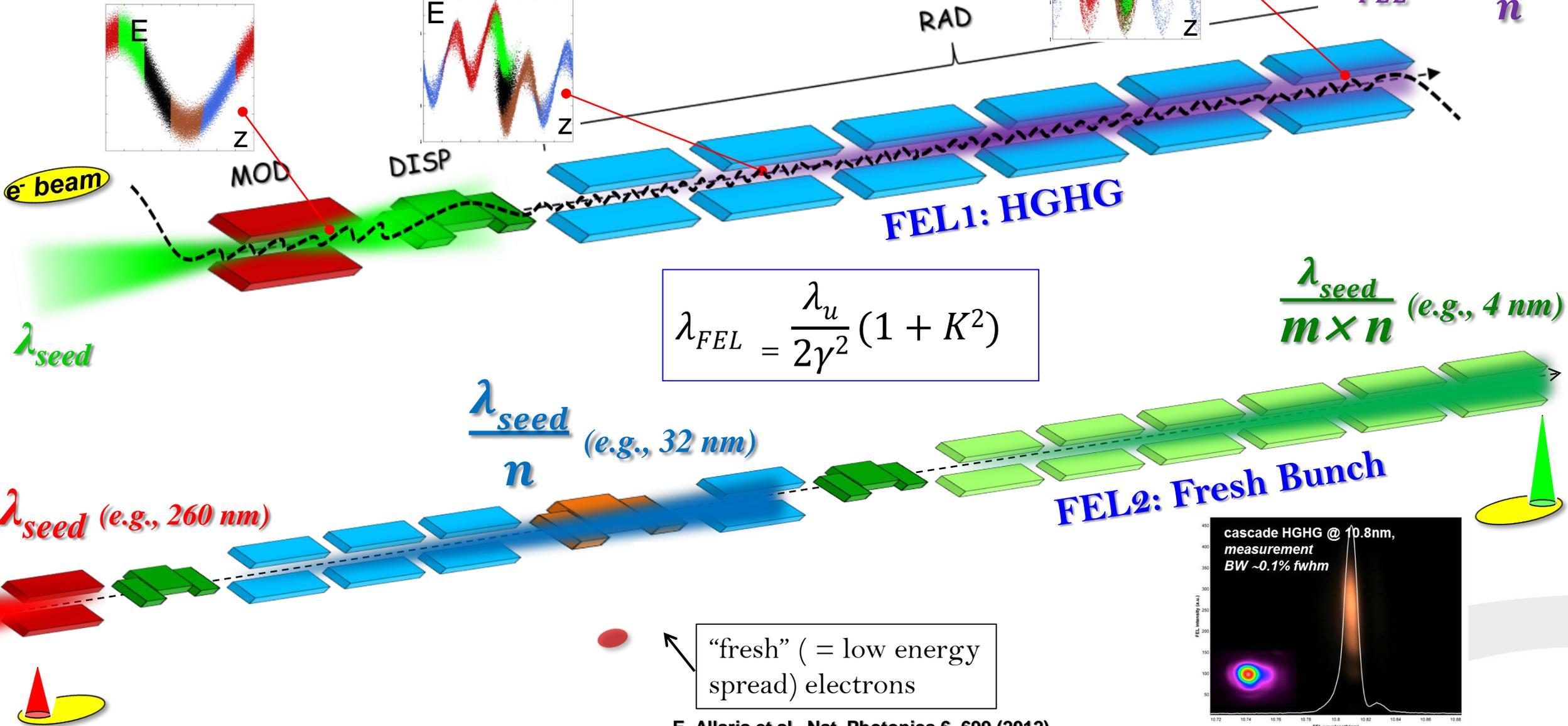
Increases e-current to 700 A
→ increases FEL intensity





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FEL-1 & FEL-2



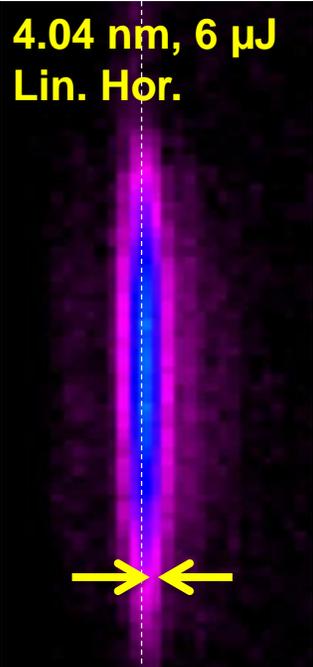
E. Allaria et al., Nat. Photonics 6, 699 (2012)
E. Allaria et al., Nat. Photonics 4, 2476 (2013)



Ultimate Performance

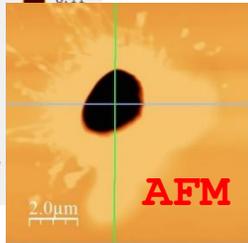
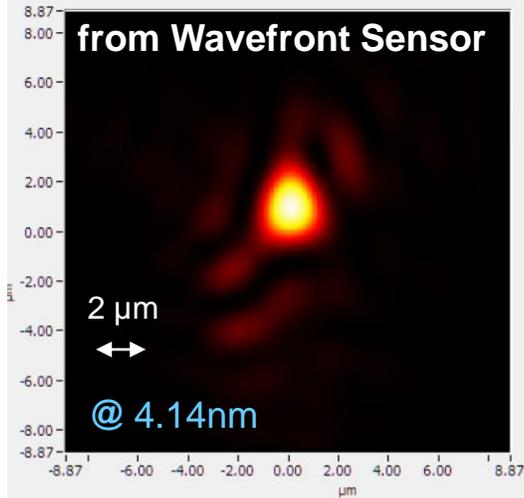
→ 4 nm, FTL

4.04 nm, 6 μJ
Lin. Hor.

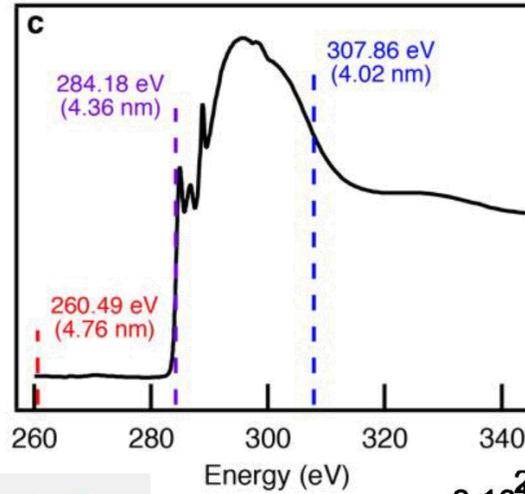


1 pixel =
 2.5×10^{-4} nm

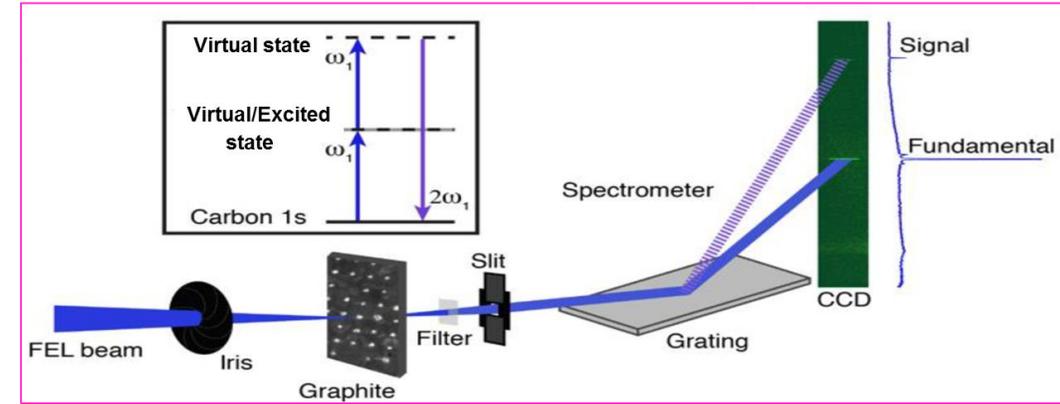
Transverse
Coherence



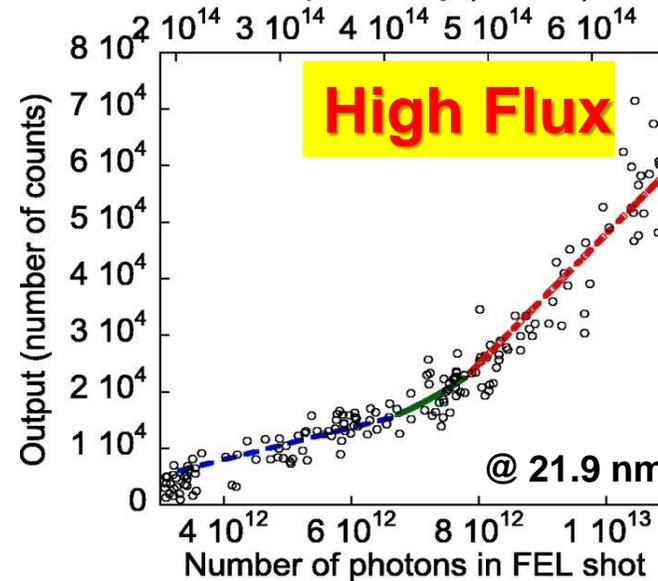
Tuneability



2nd harmonic generation from graphene



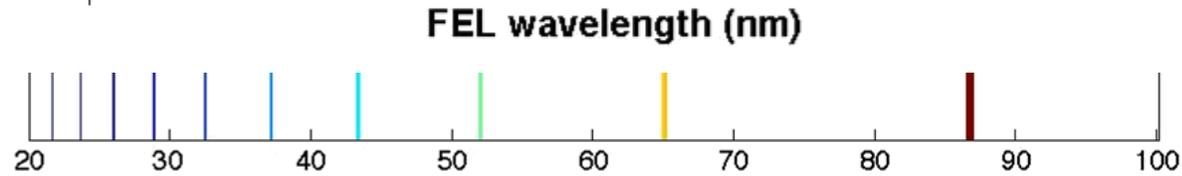
Pump intensity ($W\ cm^{-2}$)



R. K. Lam et al., PRL 120, 023901 (2018)
M. Zangrando et al., Proc. FEL 2017
P. Jonnard et al. Str. Dyn. 4, 054306 (2017)
L. Raimondi et al., NIM A, 710, 131 (2013)

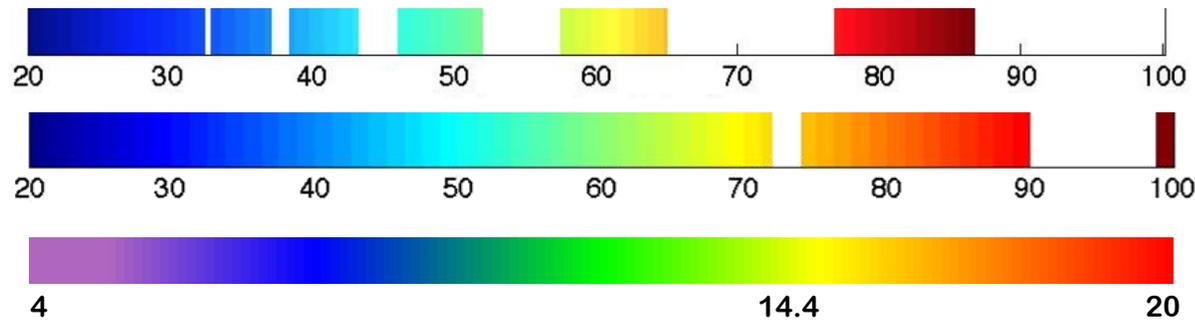
Wavelengths (12 – 300 eV)

THG, ~261 nm
or ~265 nm



😊 *peak power*

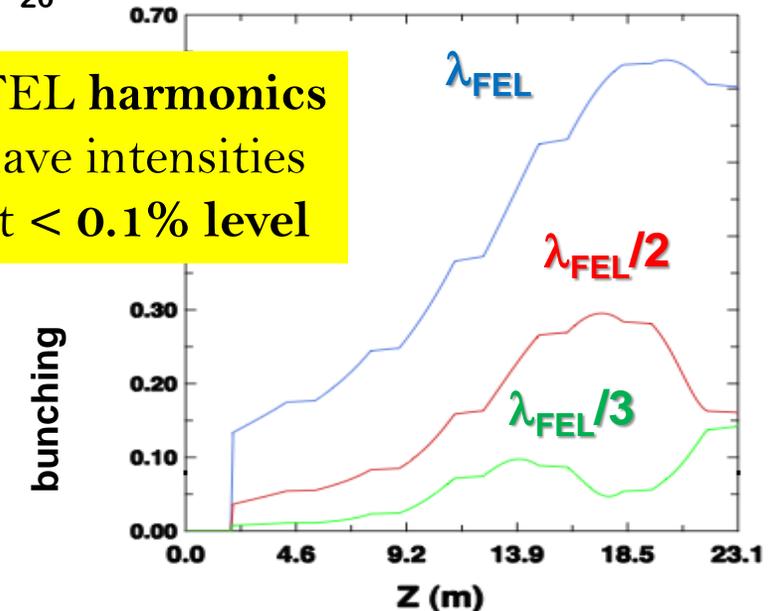
OPA, 230–260 nm
or 296–360 nm



😊 *λ-scan*

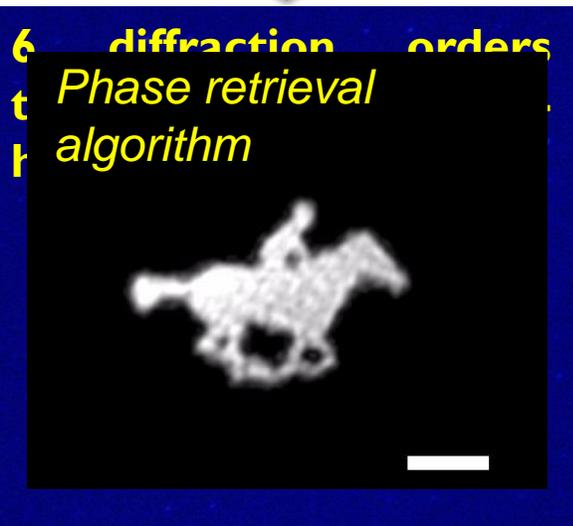
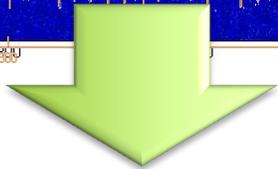
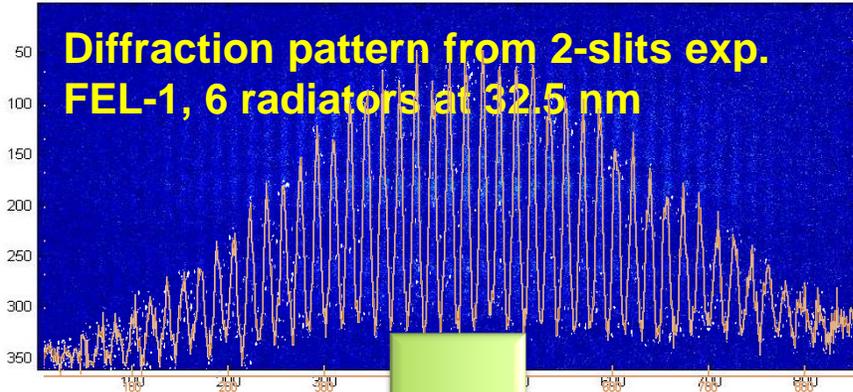
- **THG** ⇒ ±0.2% λ-tuneability
- **OPA** ⇒ @*FEL-1*, fast λ-scans in selected ranges (20 – 65 nm, 30 – 100 nm, etc.)
⇒ @*FEL-2*, ±10–20% λ-tuneability (depending on the polarization)

FEL harmonics
have intensities
at < 0.1% level

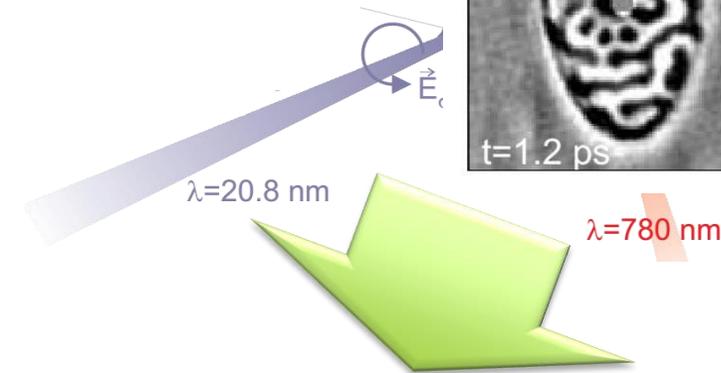
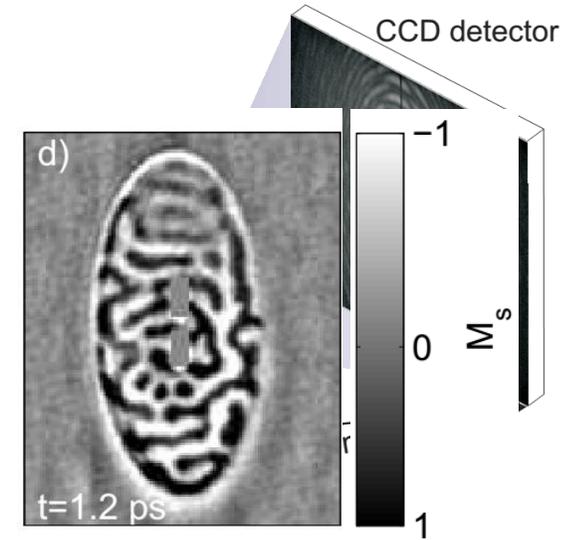


Young's 2-slits experiment @ DIPROI

Diffraction pattern from 2-slits exp.
FEL-1, 6 radiators at 32.5 nm



Transverse coherence
+
Circular polarization (L/R)
+
No-collinear geometry of IR/FEL

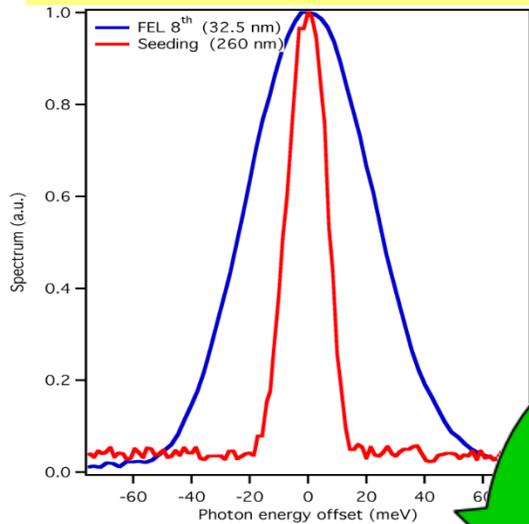


- Holographic imaging of magnetic materials
- Enhanced E-field to melt the magnetic order

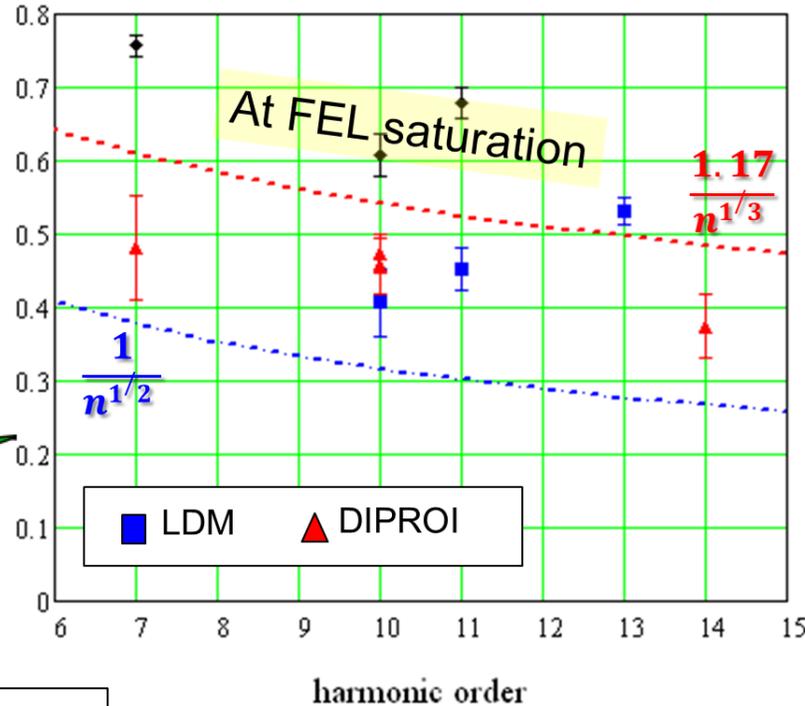
R. A. Kirian et al., *Opt. Expr.* **18**, 6 (2010)
F. Capotondi et al., *Rev. Sci. Instr.* **84**, 051301 (2013)
C. von Korff Schmising et al., *PRL* **112**, 217203 (2014)

Longitudinal Coherence

FEL pulse is broader than the seed because is shorter



FEL pulse length/Seed pulse length

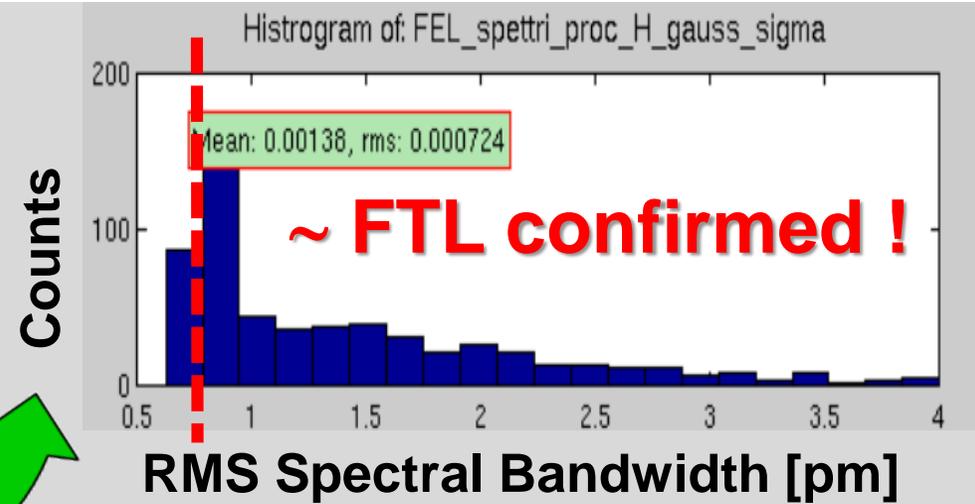


PULSE LENGTH

BANDWIDTH

Δt_{FEL} scaled from seed duration ≈ 20 fs fwhm

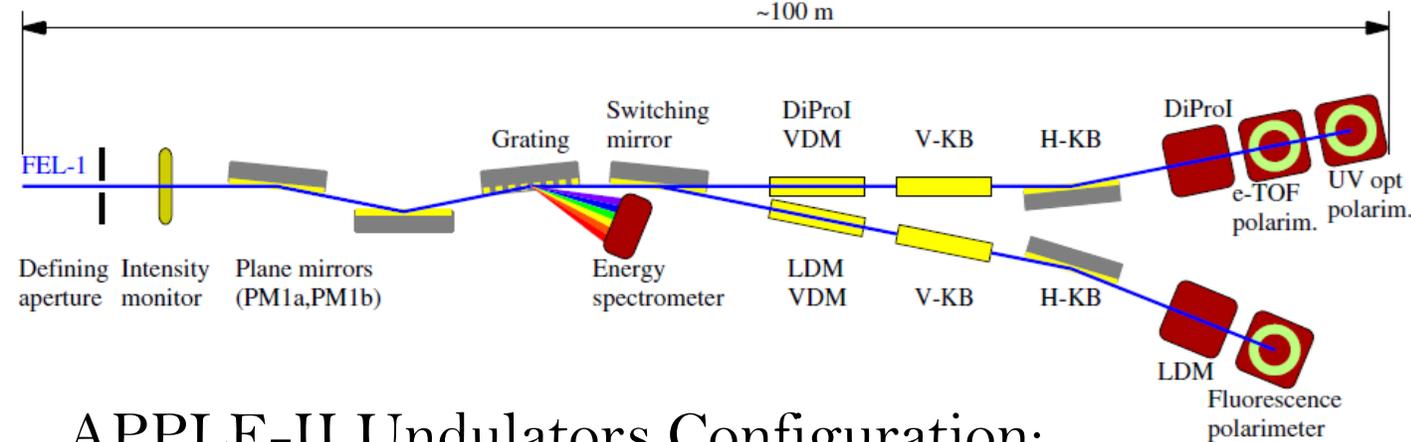
σ_{λ} @ Fourier Tr. Lim. = 0.8 pm or 0.02%





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Polarization



APPLE-II Undulators Configuration:

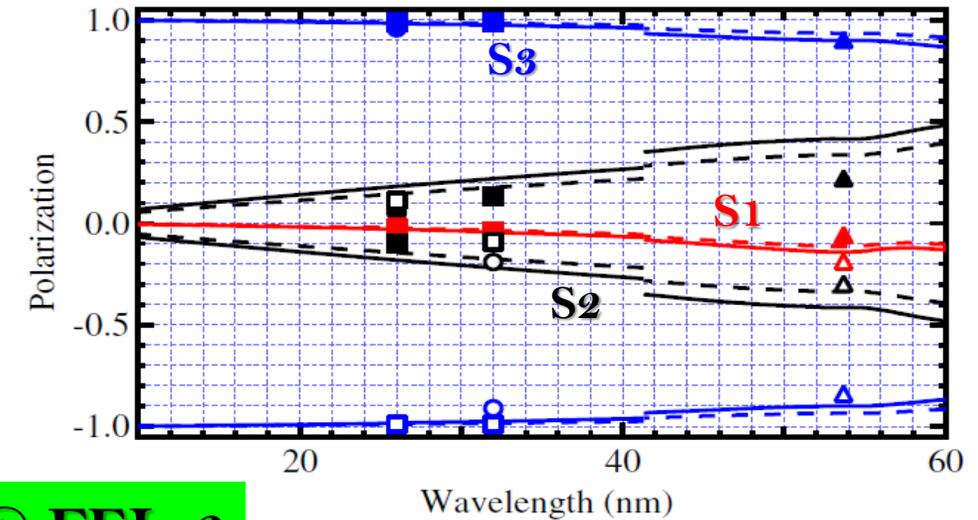
- Phase shift (*standard*)
- Cross-polarized undulators

Typical Degree of Polarization at Sample > 95%

Circular → maximum flux

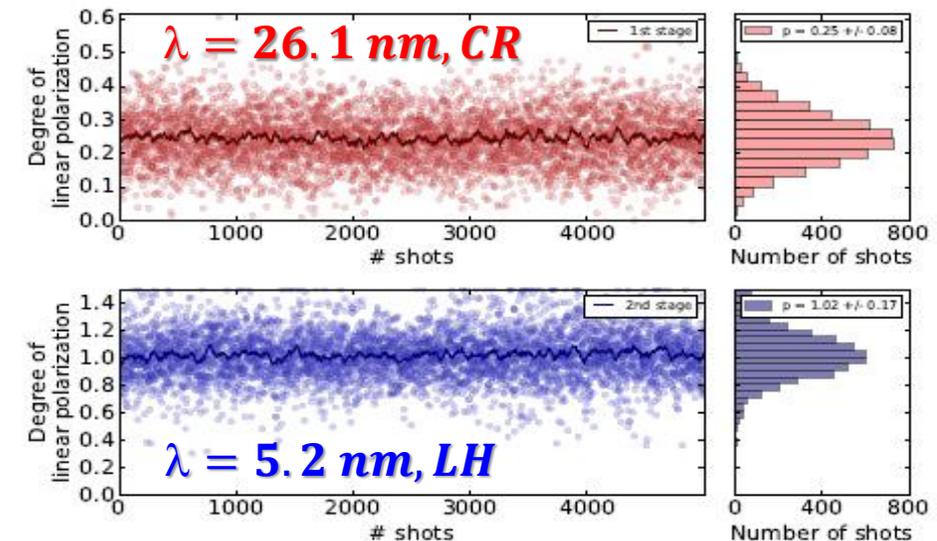
Linear Horizontal → widest wavelength tuneability

@ FEL-1



@ DiProl, LDM

@ FEL-2

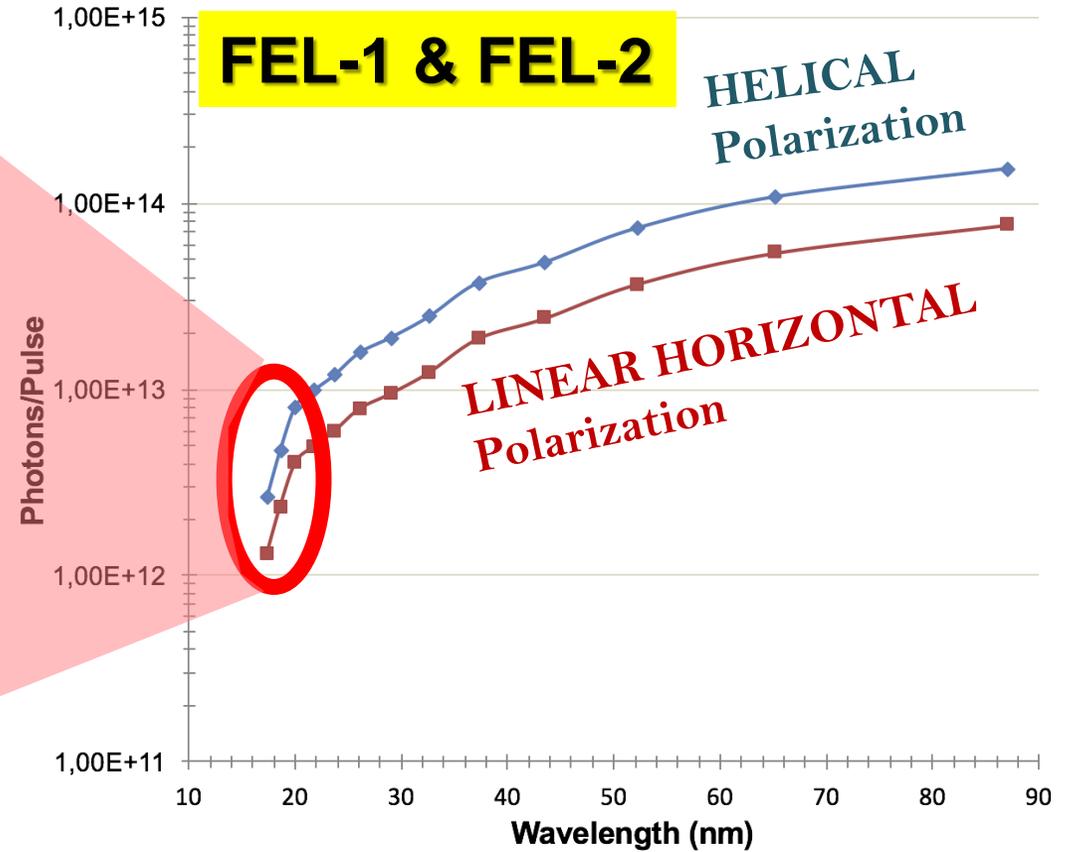
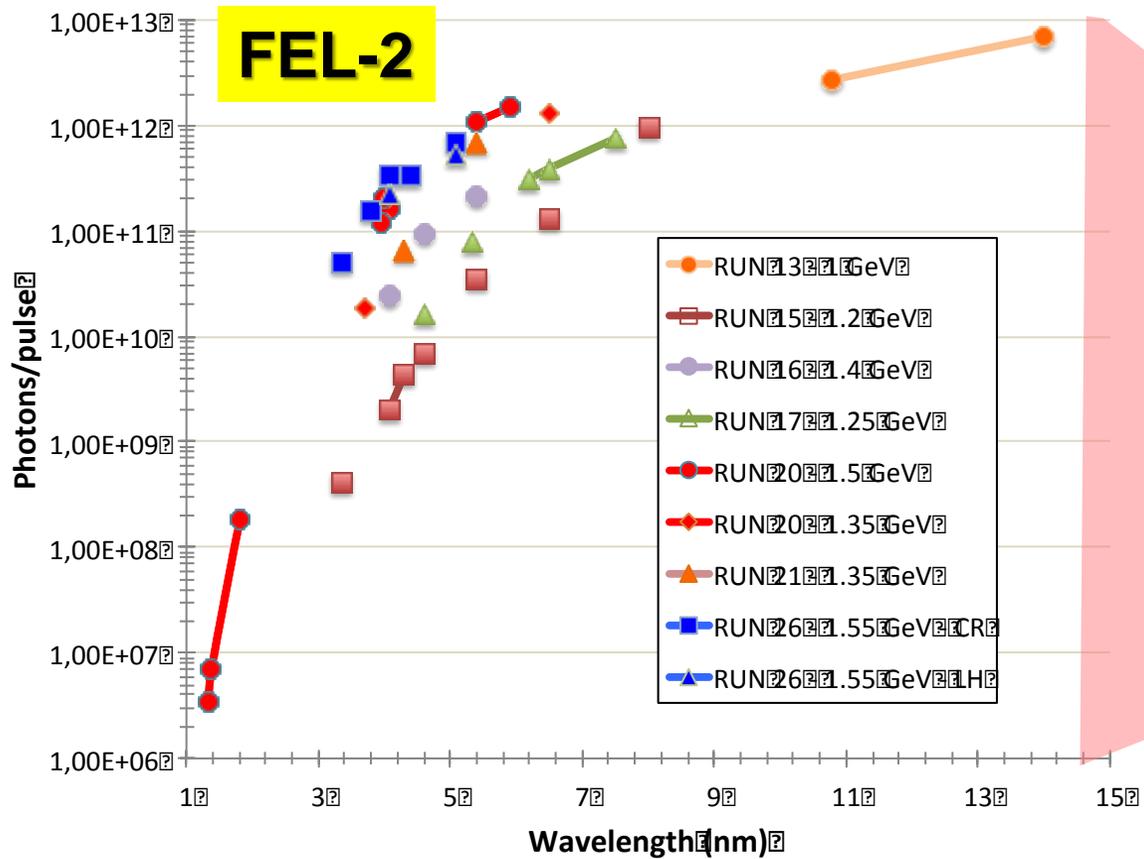


E. Allaria et al. Phys. Rev. X 4, 041040 (2014)

E. Ferrari et al., Sci. Reports 5, 13531 (2015)

E. Roussel et al., Photonics 4, 29 (2017)

Flux

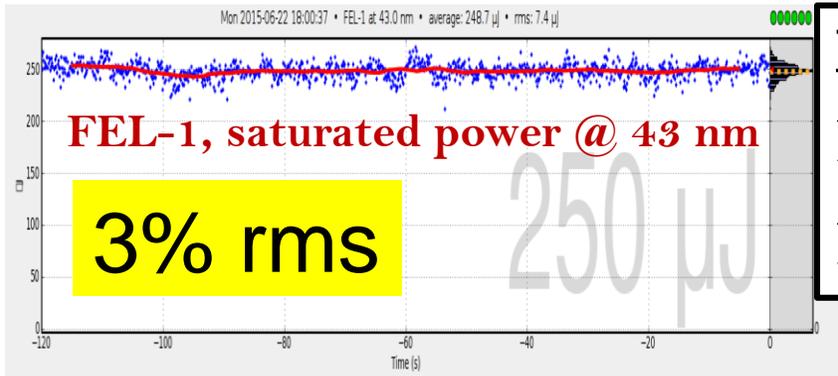


**Energy per pulse
at the source:**

FEL1, 20 – 100 nm: ~ 20 – 400 μ J

FEL2, 4 – 20 nm: ~ 10 – 100 μ J

ENERGY / PULSE

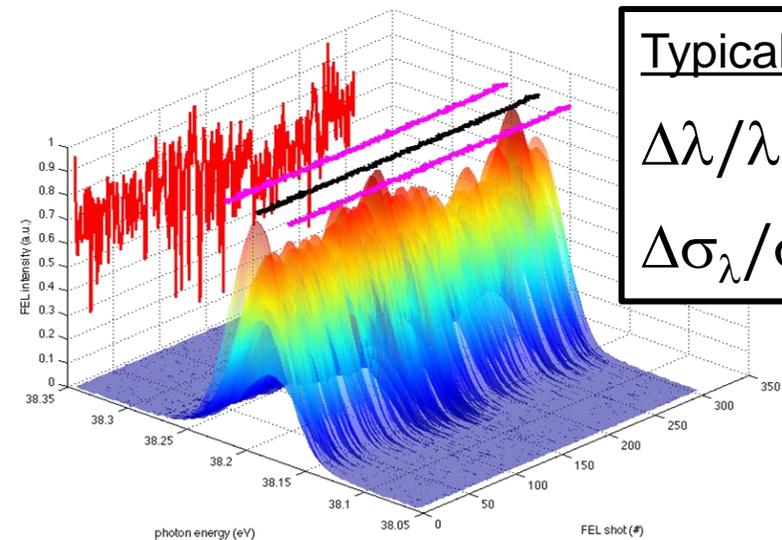


Typical RMS values:

FEL-1, < 15%

FEL-2, < 30%

CENTRAL WAVELENGTH & BANDWIDTH

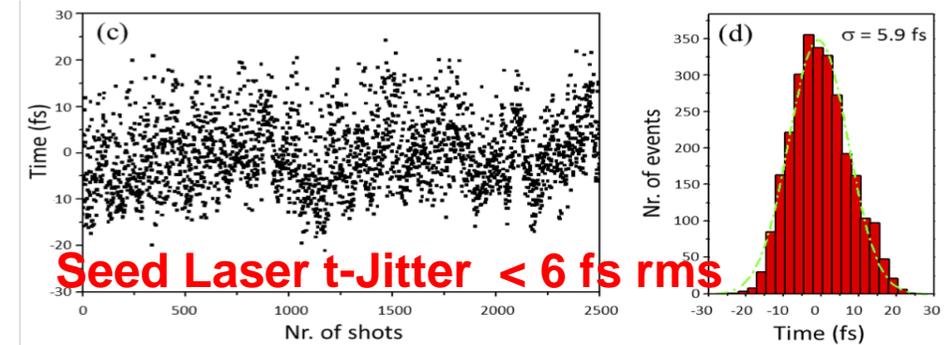


Typical RMS values:

$$\Delta\lambda/\lambda \approx 10^{-5} - 10^{-4}$$

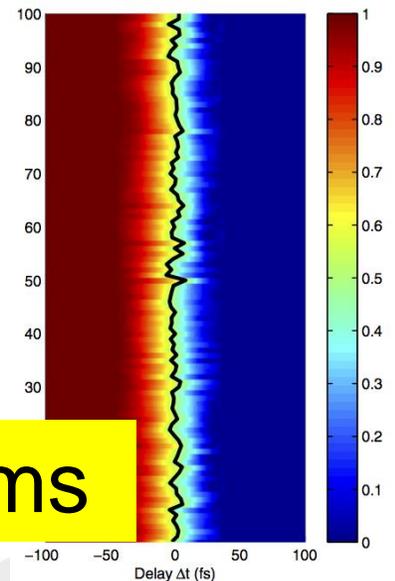
$$\Delta\sigma_\lambda/\sigma_\lambda < 3\%$$

ARRIVAL TIME



Typical RMS values:

< 6 fs

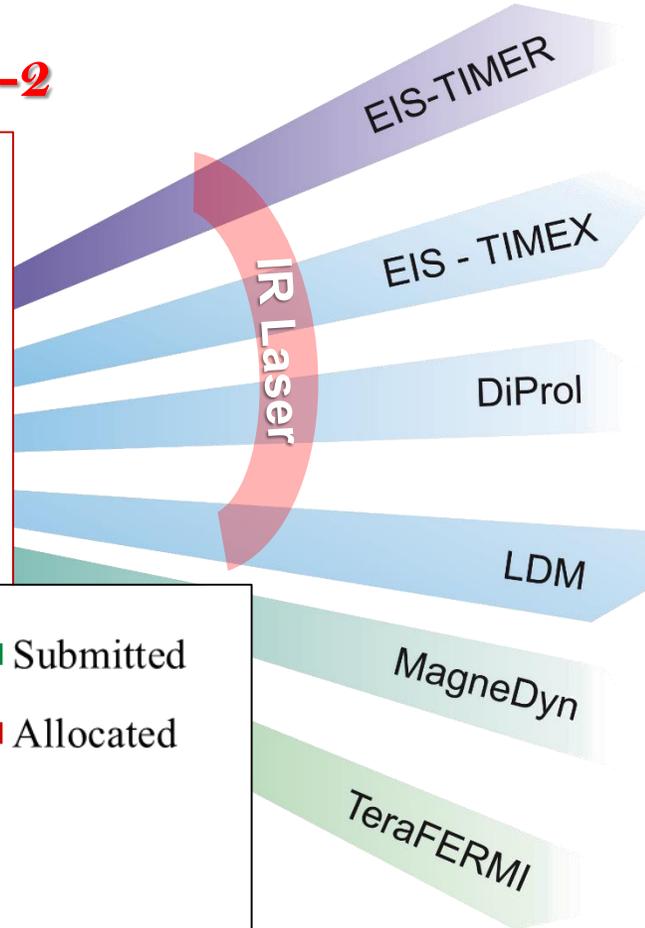
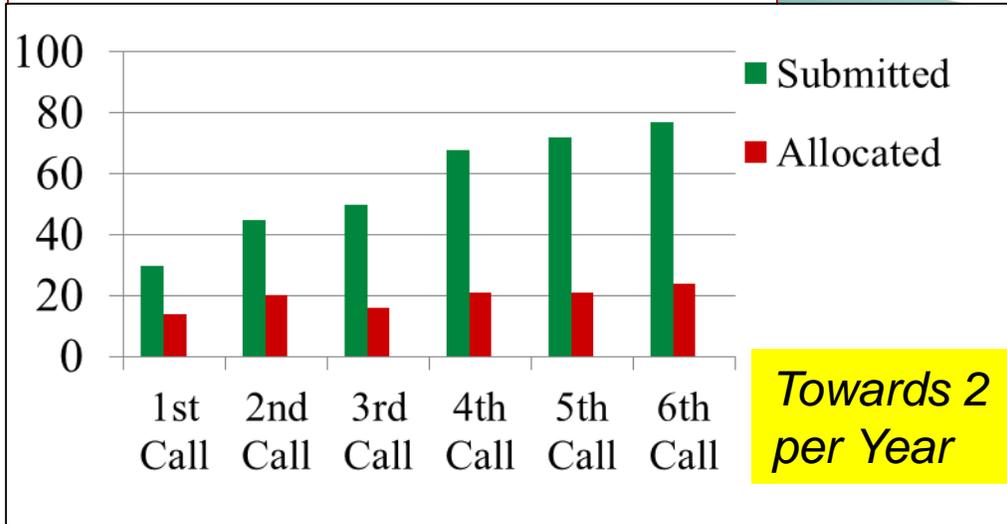
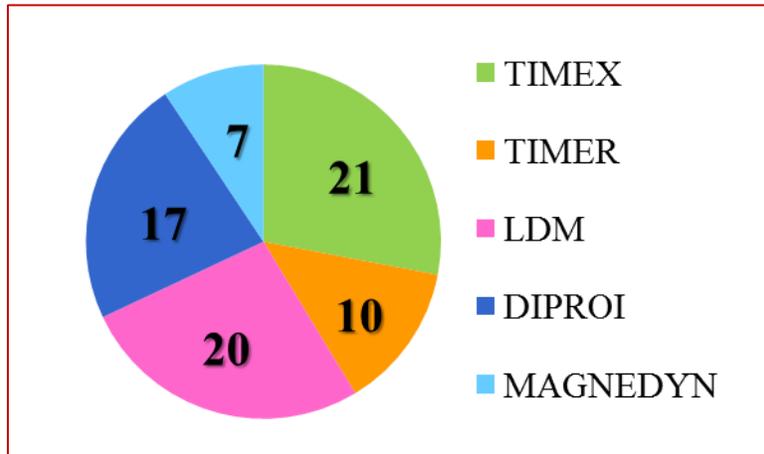


2.2 fs rms



Photon Beamlines

- 1 experiment at a time
- Access to FEL-1 or FEL-2



EIS-TIMER, led by *F. Bencivenga & C. Masciovecchio*: FEL-based Four-Wave-Mixing instrument.

EIS-TIMEX, led by *E. Principi*: time-resolved pump-probe experiments on solid-state samples in extreme and metastable conditions.

DIPROI, led by *F. Capotondi*: coherent and resonant diffraction imaging.

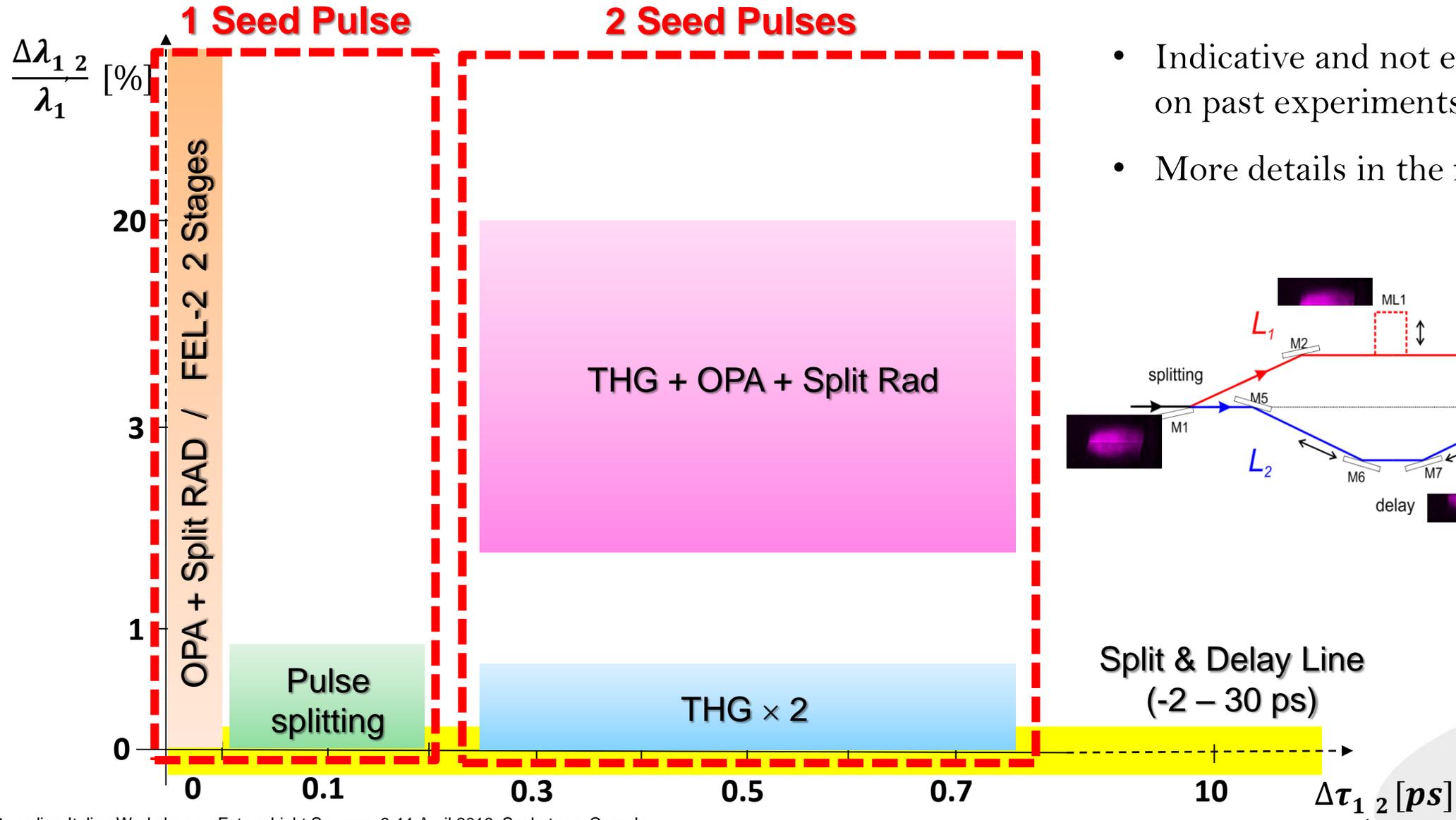
LDM, led by *C. Callegari*: in-vacuum supersonic jet of atoms, molecules, and clusters in an unperturbed environment.

Magnedyn, led by *F. Parmigiani & M. Malvestuto*: ultrafast magnetization dynamics and phase transitions in complex materials. Only FEL-2.

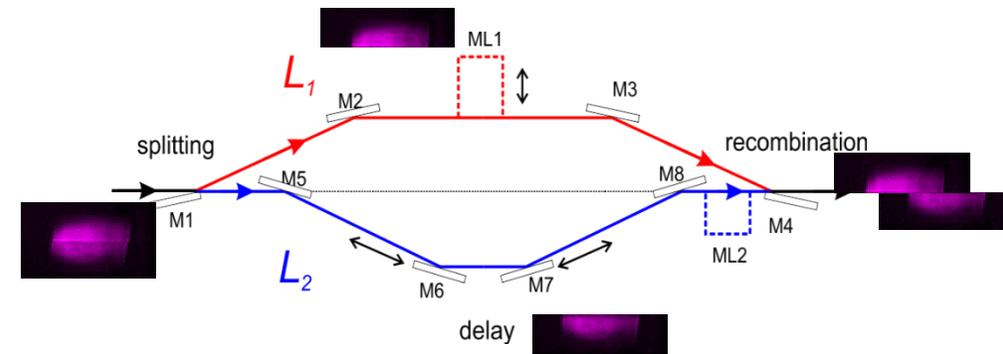
TeraFERMI, led by *A. Perucchi*, coherent THz source, heatless excitations of low-energy, collective states by MV/cm field. Beamline parasitic to FEL.



Multi-Pulse, Multi-Colour



- Indicative and not exhaustive; based on past experiments.
- More details in the following slides.



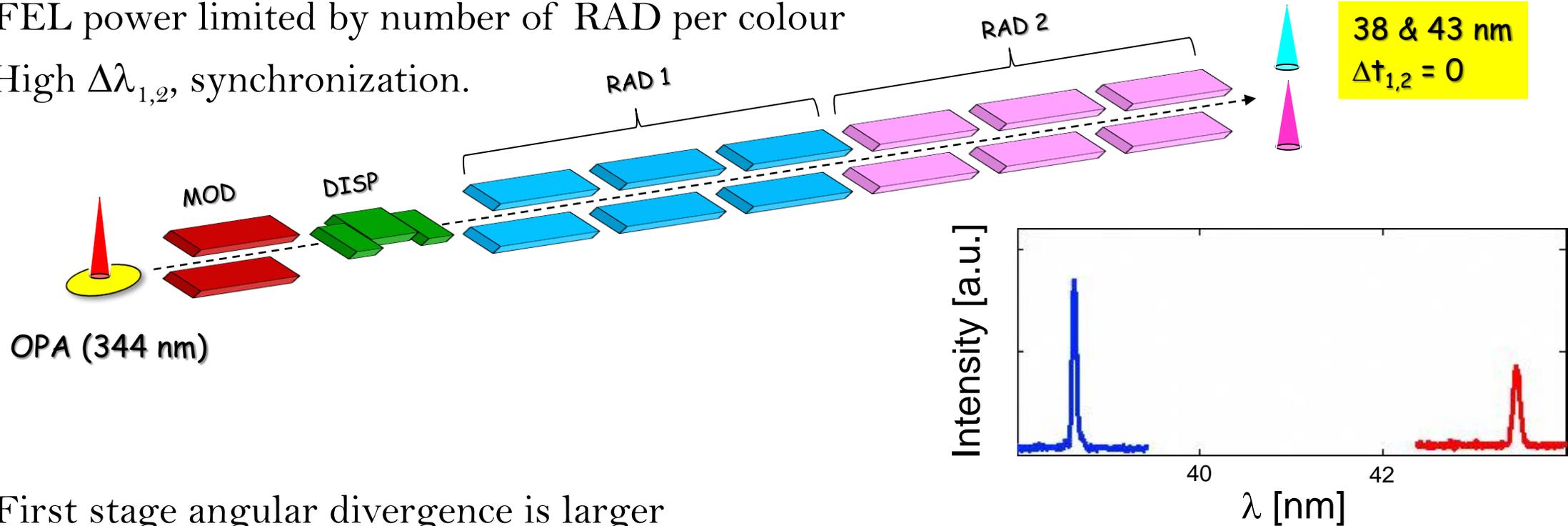
Split & Delay Line
(-2 - 30 ps)



OPA + Split RAD / FEL-2 Two Stages

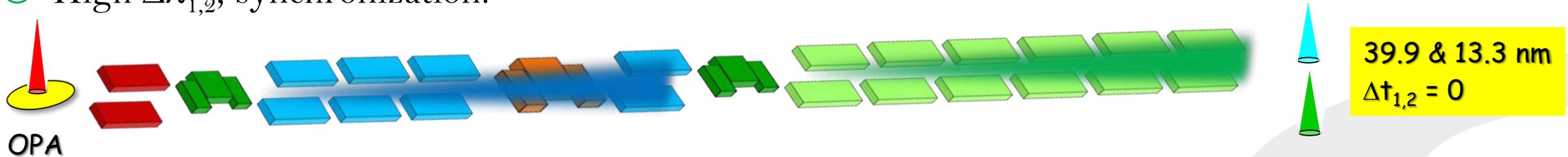
☹️ FEL power limited by number of RAD per colour

😊 High $\Delta\lambda_{1,2}$, synchronization.



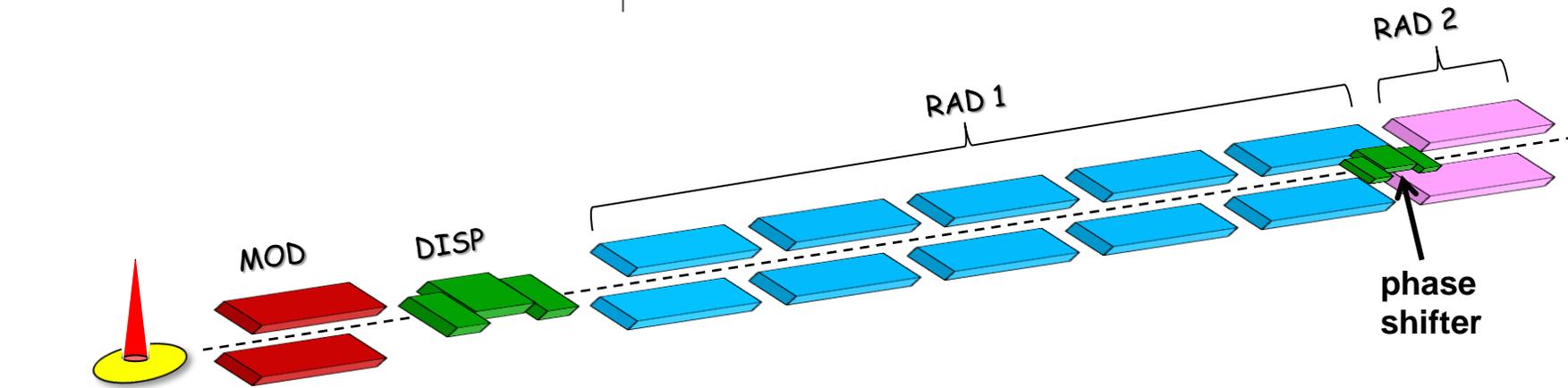
☹️ First stage angular divergence is larger

😊 High $\Delta\lambda_{1,2}$, synchronization.



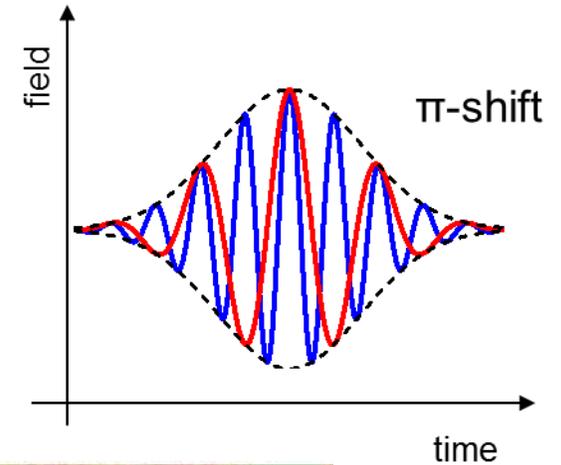


Coherent Control....



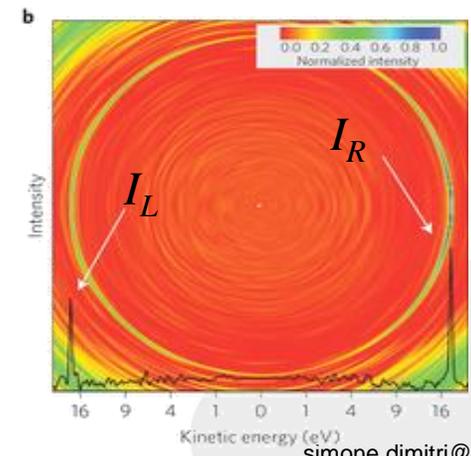
63 nm & 31.5 nm
 $\Delta t_{1,2} = 0$

“Coherent Phase Control” means control of the time delay of two coherent pulses on a level shorter than the optical cycle



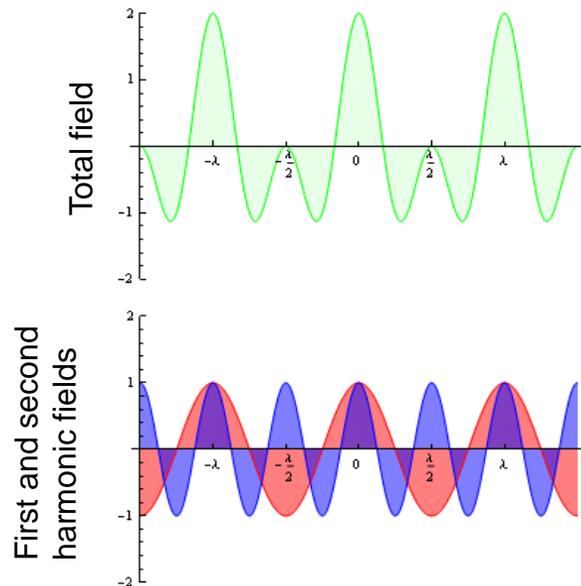
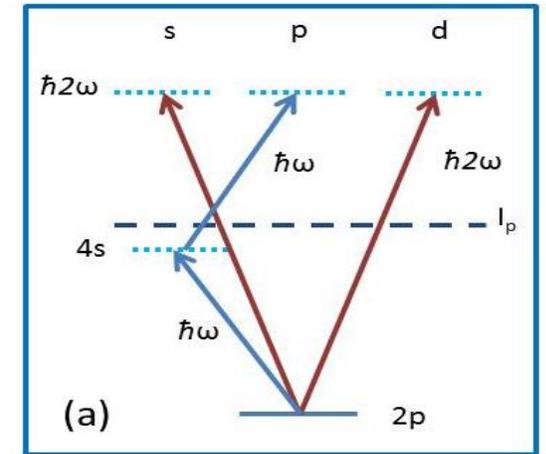
- Ne (gas) has high first ionization potential \rightarrow FEL-1.
- 2-photons ionization by $n_{\text{FEL}}=1$, and 1-photon ionization by $n_{\text{FEL}}=2$.
- The two channels have different parity.

Photo-electron distribution is acquired with Velocity Map Imaging, and the *asymmetry* recorded *vs. radiation phase*.



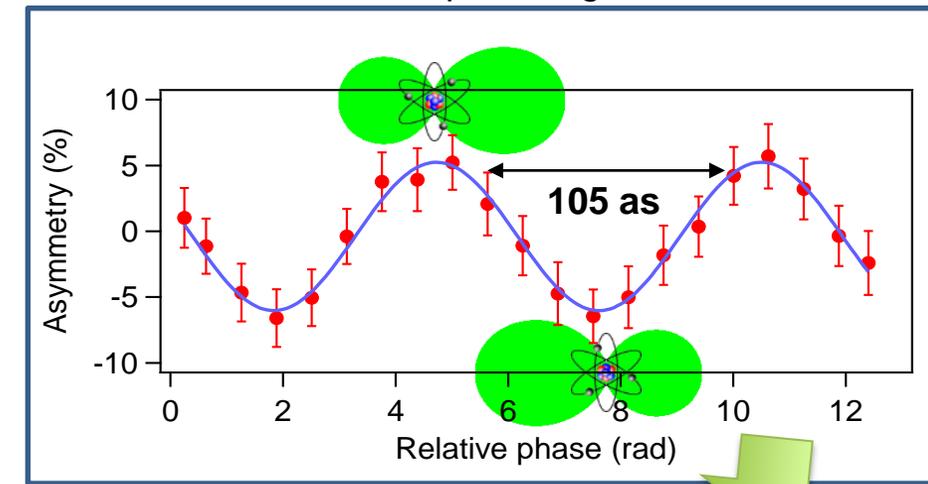
....to ~ as level

- Left-right asymmetry in photoelectron angular distribution is due to the **interference** between p-wave (**2-photon** process from fundamental) and s/d-wave (**1-photon** process from 2nd harmonic).
- Asymmetry depends on the relative **phase** of **t-coherent** radiation pulses.



Lobes represent direction and intensity of photo-electron emission from Ne.

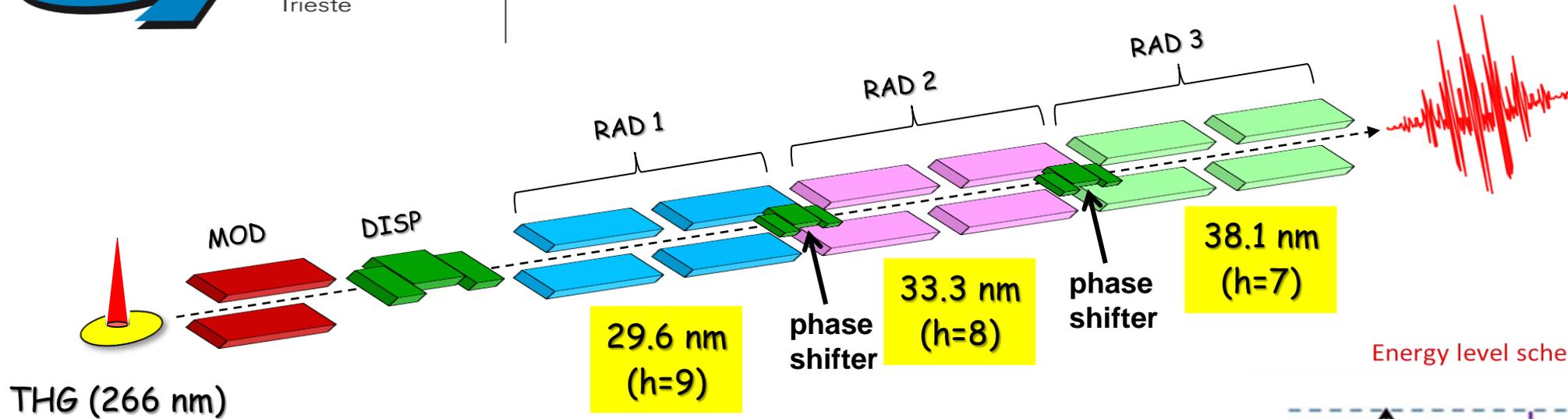
Green lobes: schematic polar angle e-distributions.



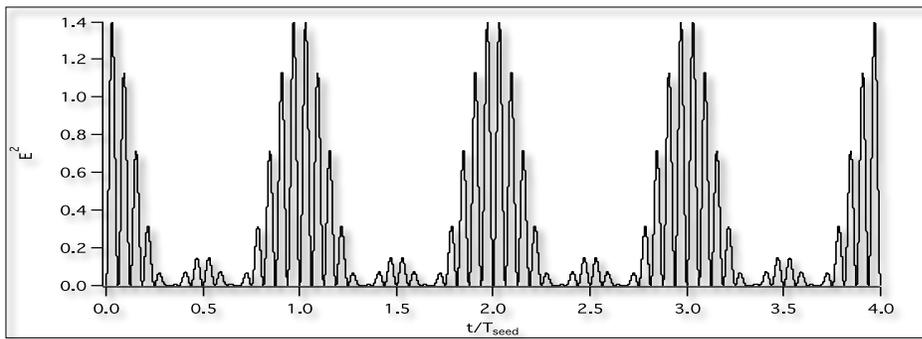
3.1 attosecond resolution



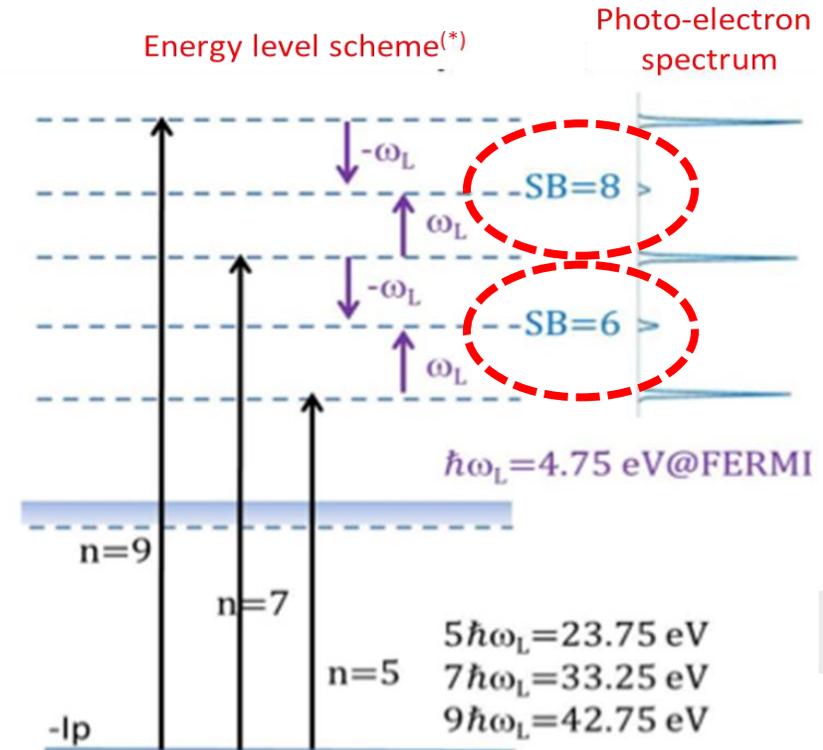
Attosecond Pulse Train



ATTOSECOND PULSE TRAIN



+ IR Laser

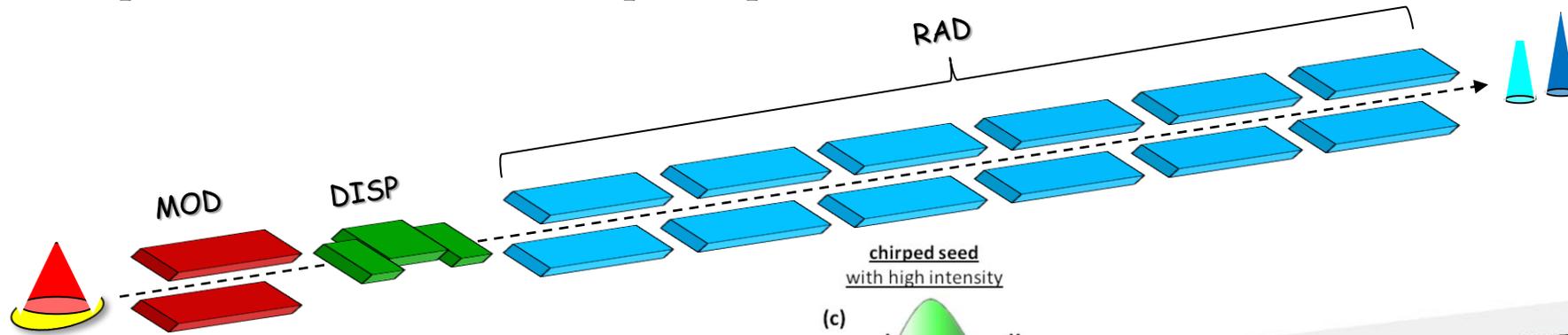


The generation of attosecond pulses relies on the “synthesis” of 3 phase-locked harmonics of the FEL \Rightarrow attosecond science in EUV

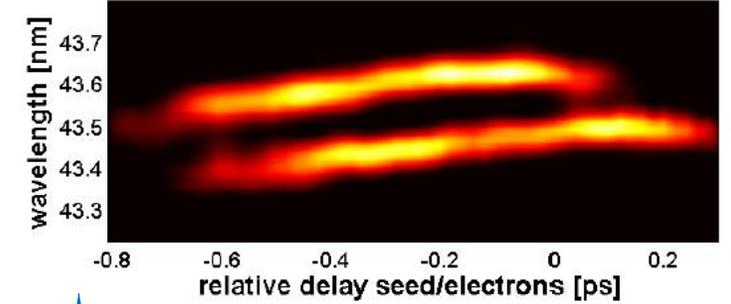
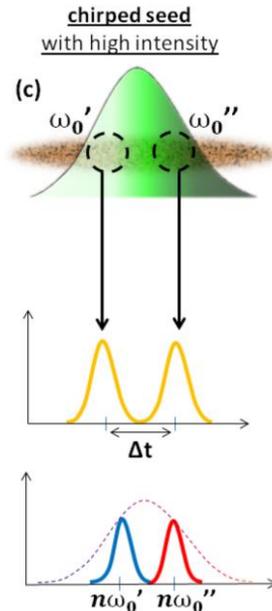


Pulse Splitting

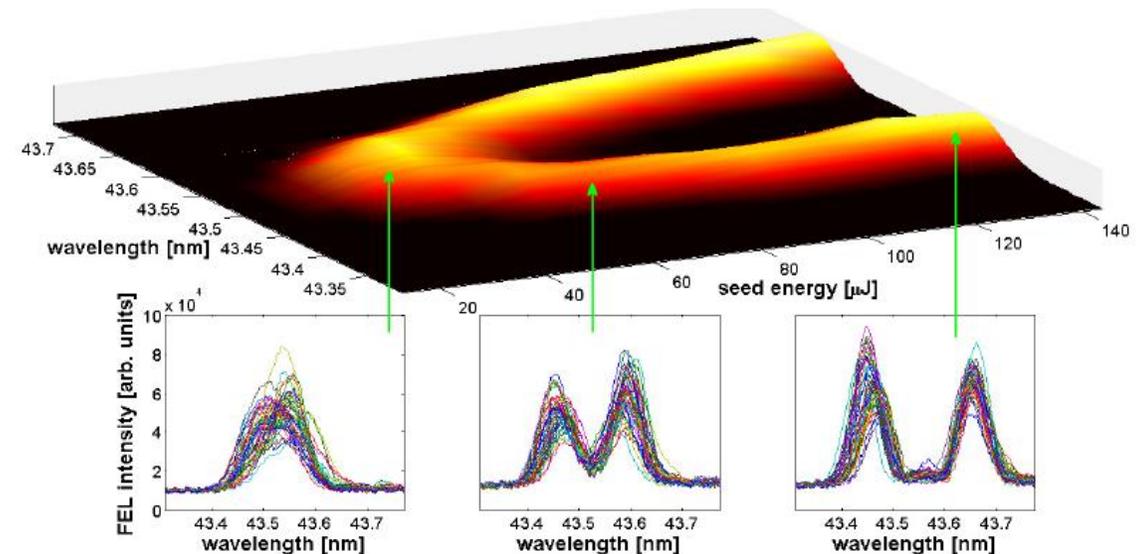
- ☹ FEL power limited by low e-current at bunch edges.
- ☹ $\Delta\lambda_{1,2}$ and $\Delta t_{1,2}$ limited by e-long. phase space and seed freq.-chirp.
- 😊 Simple and robust for fixed pulse parameters.



Long and powerful seed pulse.

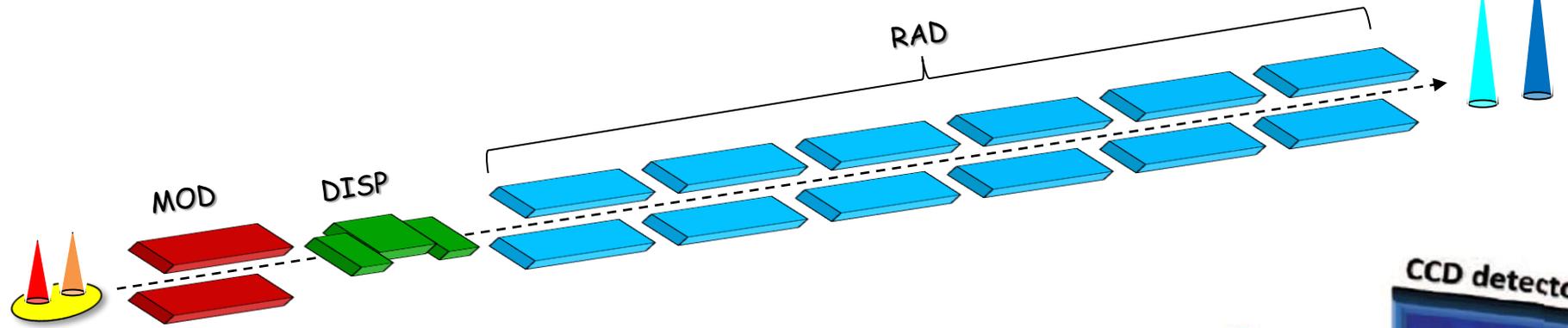


43.4 & 43.6 nm
 $\Delta t_{1,2} \approx 100$ fs



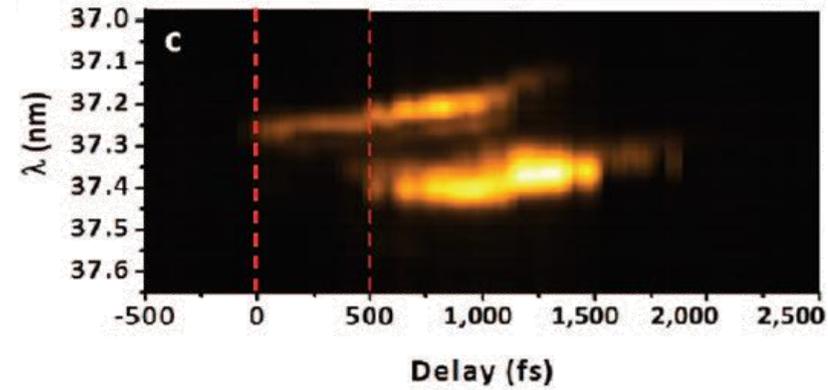
☹️ $\Delta\lambda_{1,2}$ and λ -tuneability limited by THG seed laser bandwidth ($< 1\%$) and RAD gain bandwidth.

😊 Large $\Delta t_{1,2}$.

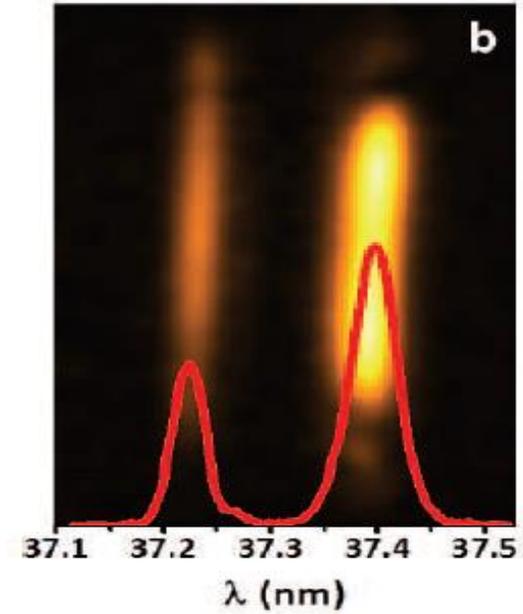
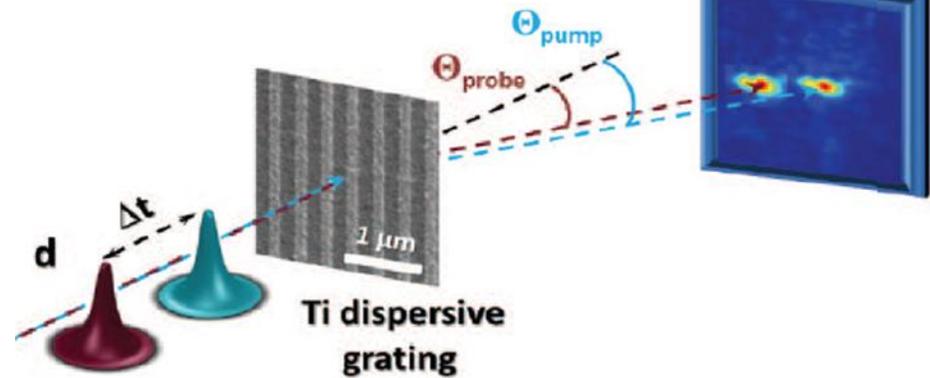


Each seed tuneable within, e.g., 260-262 nm.

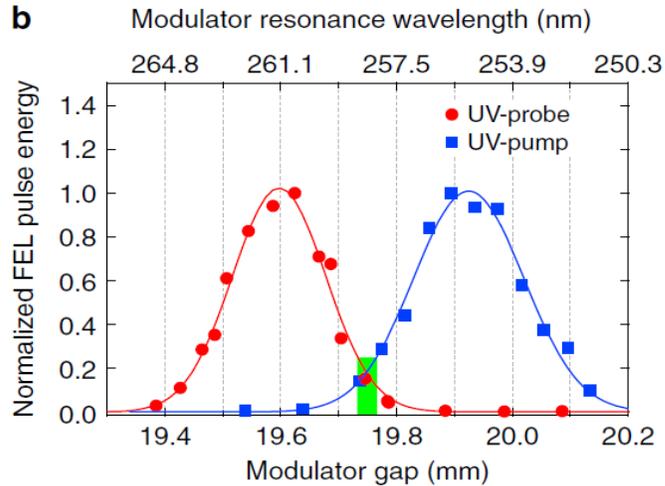
FEL-Pump and FEL-Probe “across” the Ti M-edge. Determination of dielectric function in highly photoexcited Ti at given time delays vs FEL flux.



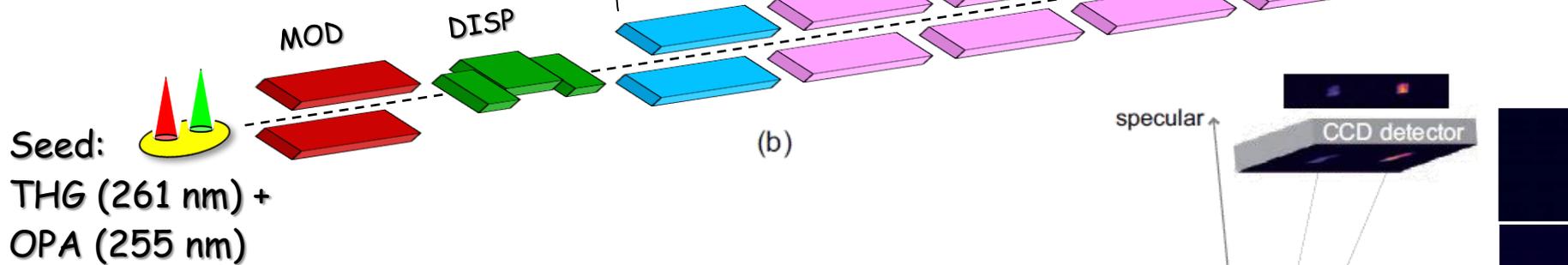
37.2 & 37.4 nm
 $\Delta t_{1,2} \approx 500$ fs



THG + OPA + Split RAD

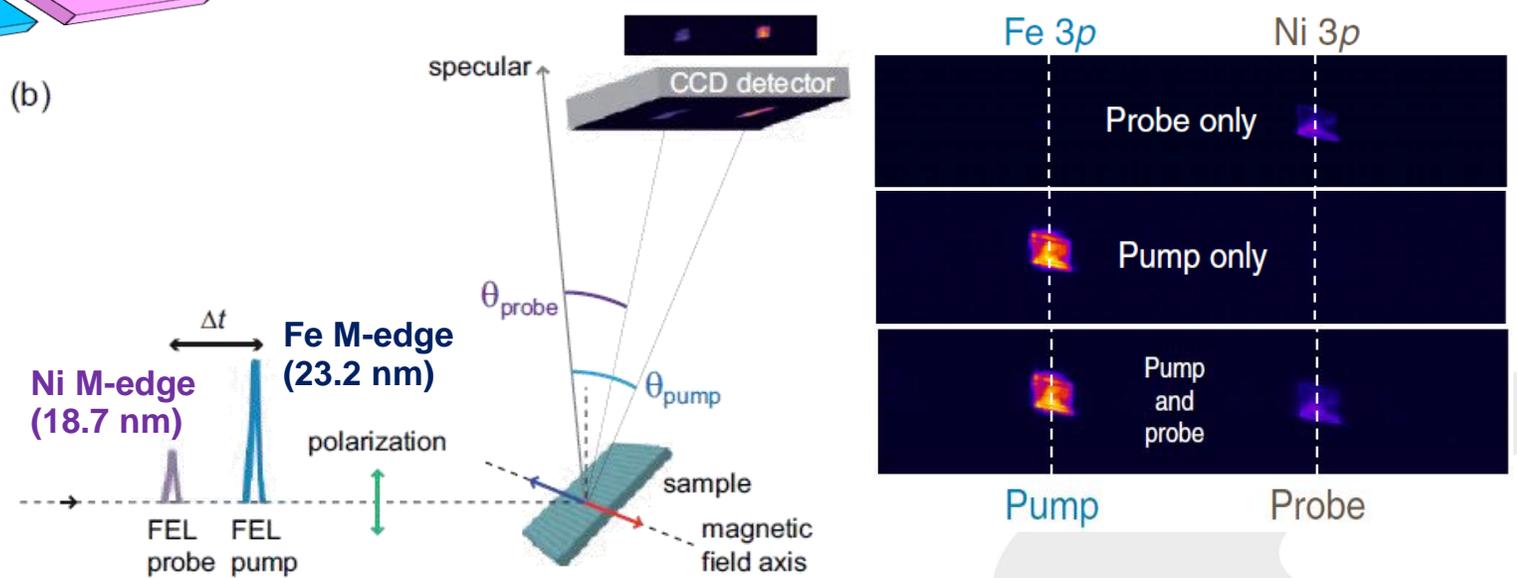


- ☹️ FEL power limited by MOD bandwidth
- ☺️ Large $\Delta t_{1,2}$, flexible relative FEL intensity.



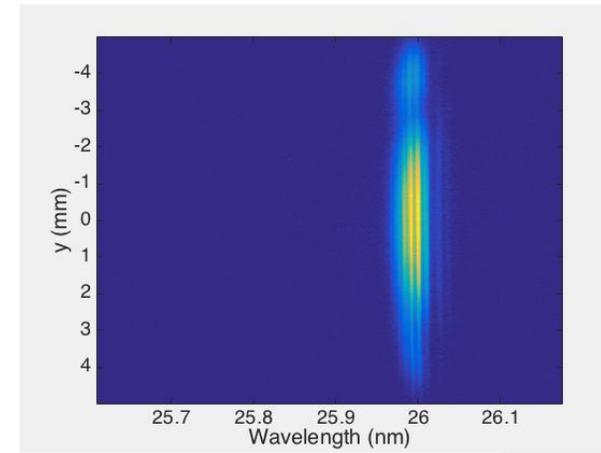
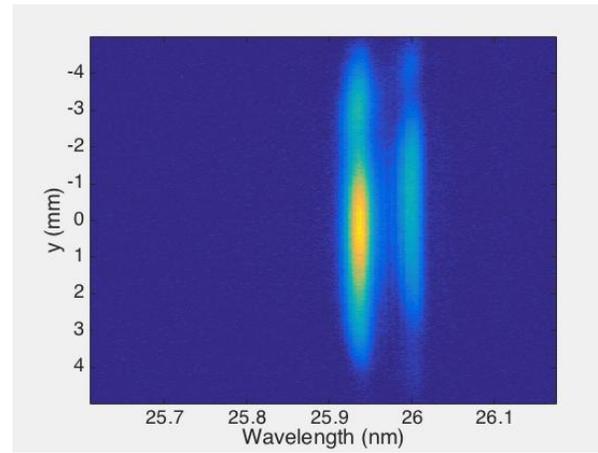
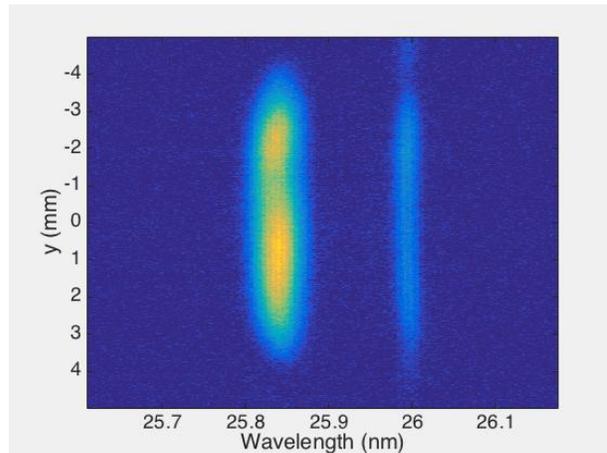
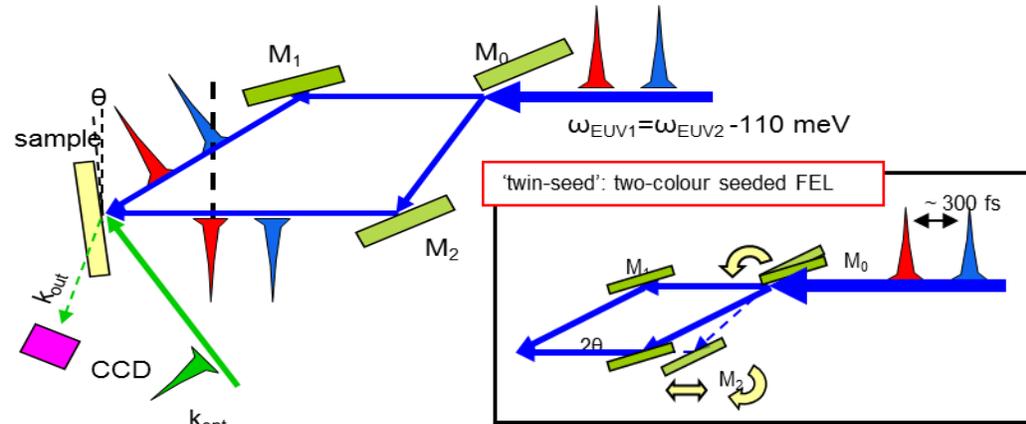
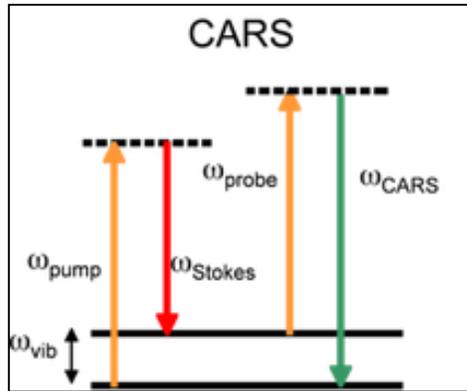
18.7 & 23.2 nm
 $\Delta t_{1,2} \approx 500$ fs

Ultrafast magnetic dynamics with pump and probe resonant with two atoms, though in a limited time-delay range.



E. Ferrari et al., Nat. Commun. 7:10343 (2015)

EUV-induced **T**ransient **G**rating & **C**oherent **A**nti-**S**tokes **R**aman **S**cattering spectroscopy to *investigate* collective *atomic dynamics at the nano-scale* & *control atomic levels on demand*.

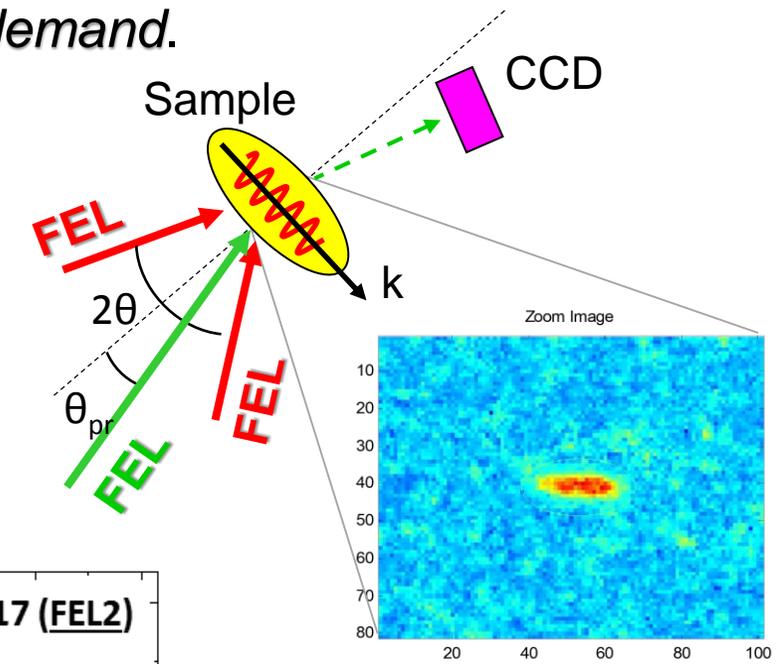
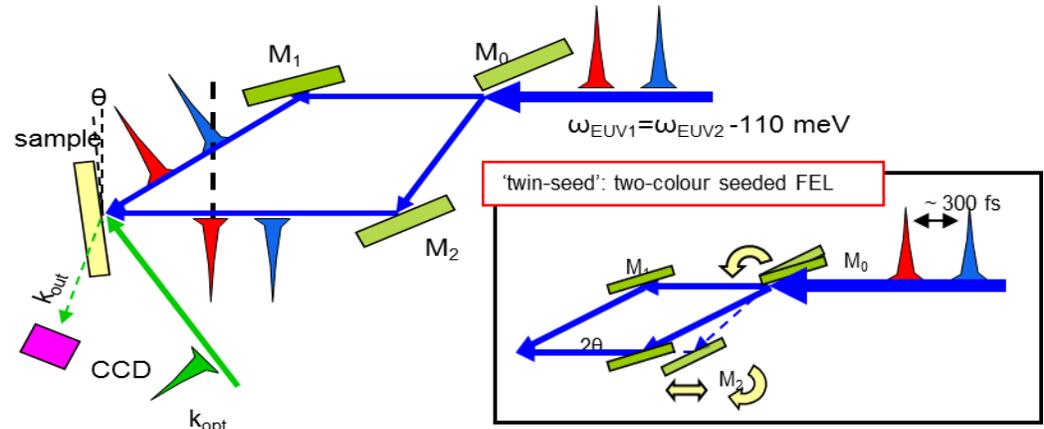


The **two FEL-1 pulses** are at **285 ± 5 fs constant** temporal separation; wavelength of first pulse is tuned.

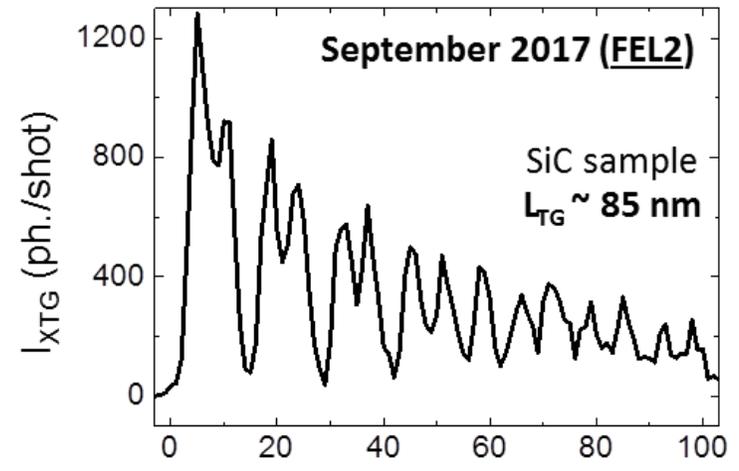
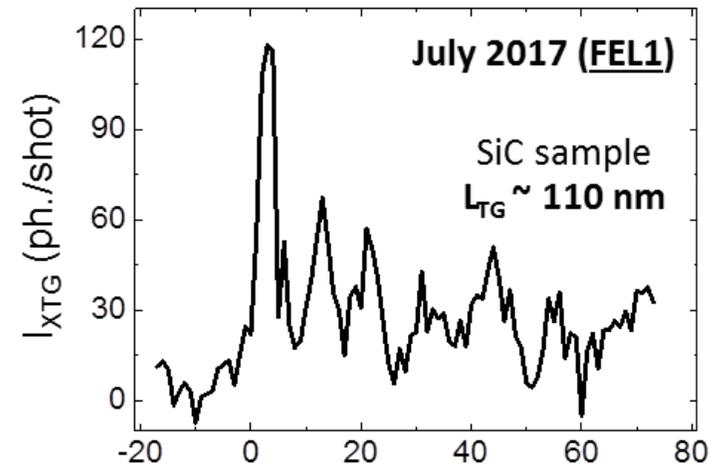


Four Wave Mixing: ALL EUV

EUV-induced **T**ransient **G**rating & **C**oherent **A**nti-**S**tokes **R**aman **S**cattering spectroscopy to *investigate* collective *atomic dynamics at the nano-scale & control* atomic levels on demand.



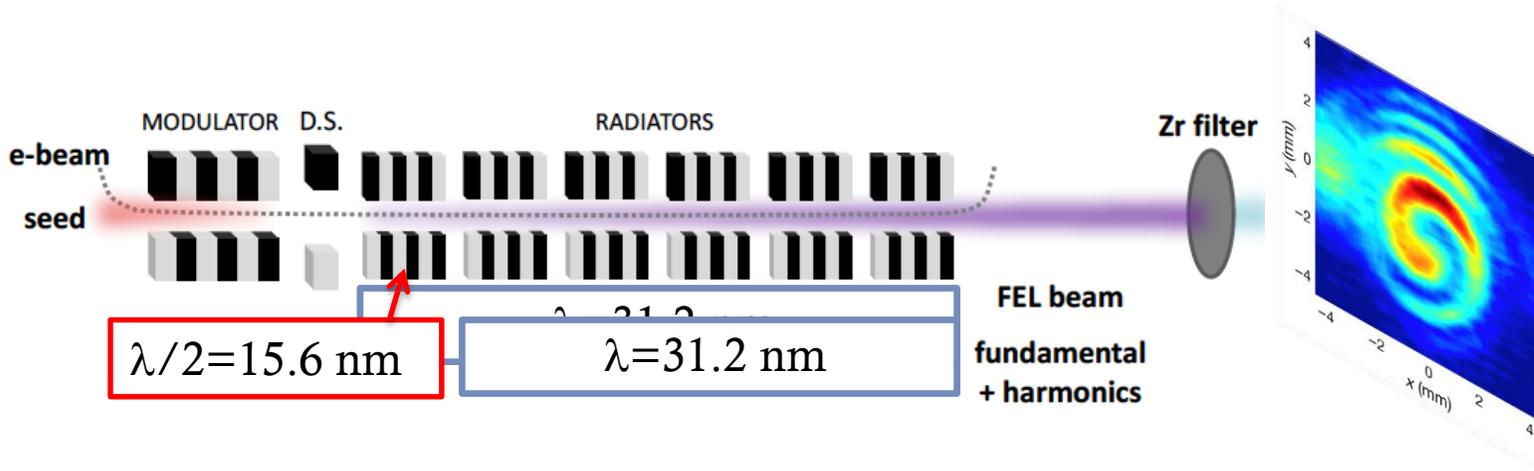
FEL-1 Two-Seeds + Split RAD:
54 nm + 18 nm



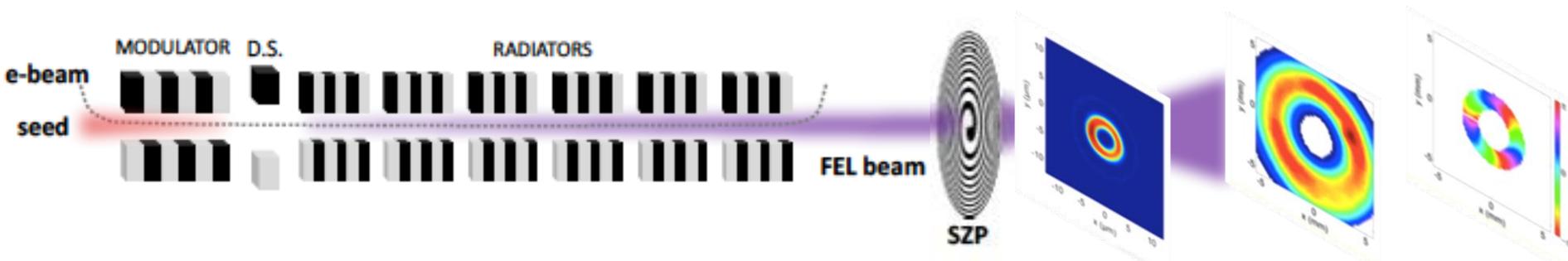
FEL-2 Two-Stages:
39.9 nm + 13.3 nm



Orbital Angular Momentum



- Zr filter blocks light at $\lambda = 31.2 \text{ nm}$
- FEL 2nd harmonic emerges from the helical-pol. radiator
- Interference of Gaussian (n=2) and OAM mode (2nd harm. of n=1) shows spiral intensity distribution.



This exp. paves the way to *much brighter OAM pulses* than from *conventional (short) IDs*

- The SZP imprints a helical phase ($l=1,2,3$) directly onto the EUV, and suppresses the 0th-diffraction order.

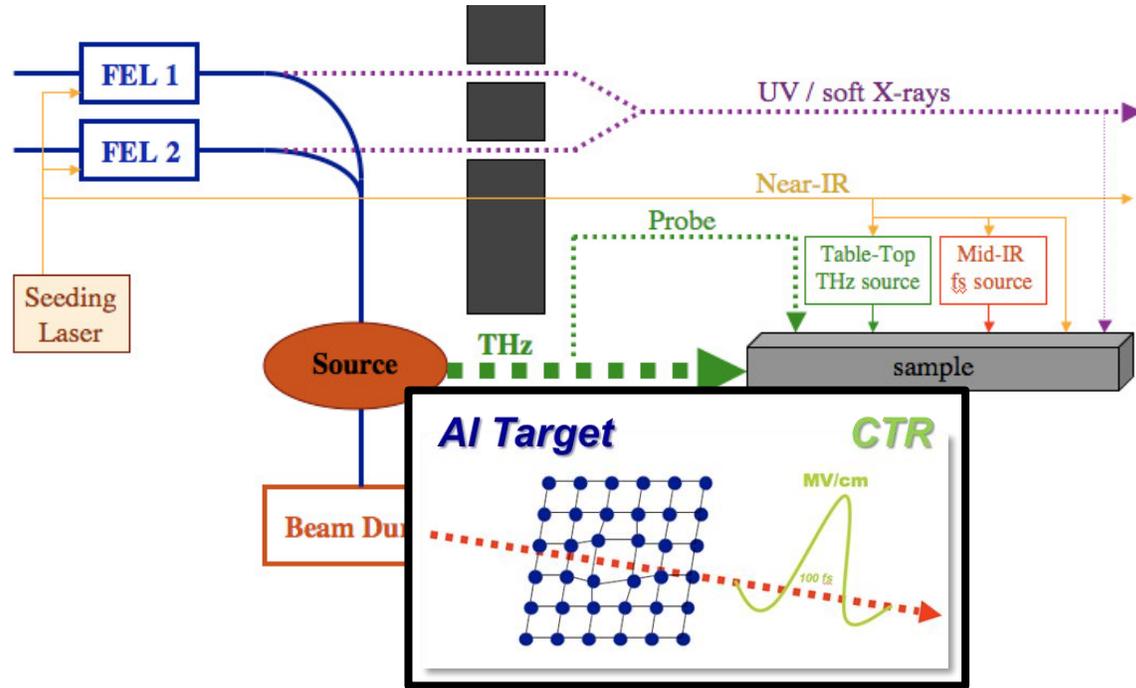
Spiral Zone Plate (Si):
 $l = 1, 2, 3$

PMMA imprint
at focus
→ FEL intensity

Wavefront sensor at
far field
→ FEL spot & phase



THz Source



Coherent Transition Radiation occurs when relativistic electrons cross the boundary between two media of different dielectric constant.

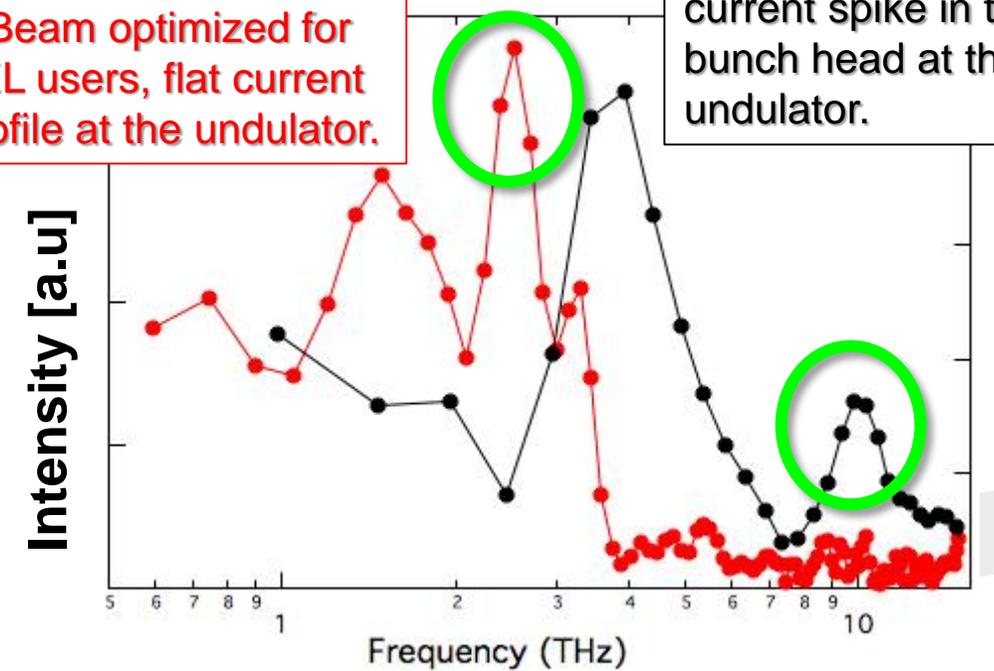
- **High-power, broadband THz pulses** from **100s fs-short electron** bunches.

Operational parameters *at sample*:

Frequency Range	0.1 – 10 THz
Pulse Energy	10 μJ – 50 μJ
Peak Field	Up to 2 MV/cm
FEL Operation	FEL1, 10 or 50 Hz

e-Beam optimized for FEL users, flat current profile at the undulator.

e-beam showing a current spike in the bunch head at the undulator.



Conclusions

- ✓ FERMI FEL-1 and FEL-2 are open to user experiments, providing unprecedented performance in terms of **longitudinal coherence** and **spectral stability** for **pump-probe** and **EUV-FWM** configurations.
- ✓ **New classes** of experiments in EUV and soft X-ray: **coherent control**, 2nd and 3rd order **nonlinear optics**, control of **magnetic domains**, etc.
- ✓ Dedicated **diagnostics** and **data acquisition** systems are available to help machine and experimental physicists carrying out experiments.
- **FEL-2 is more sensitive** to e-beam and seed laser perturbations, and harder to set up.
- **Upgrade plans** for the **Linac** (e-beam diagnostics, e-beam optics, new acc. structures, etc.) and the **FEL** (shorter seed pulses, EEHG, etc.) promise **substantial improvements** of the FELs' performance at **shorter wavelengths**, and access to an even **wider range of parameters**.



Thank you for Your attention

Questions are very welcome,

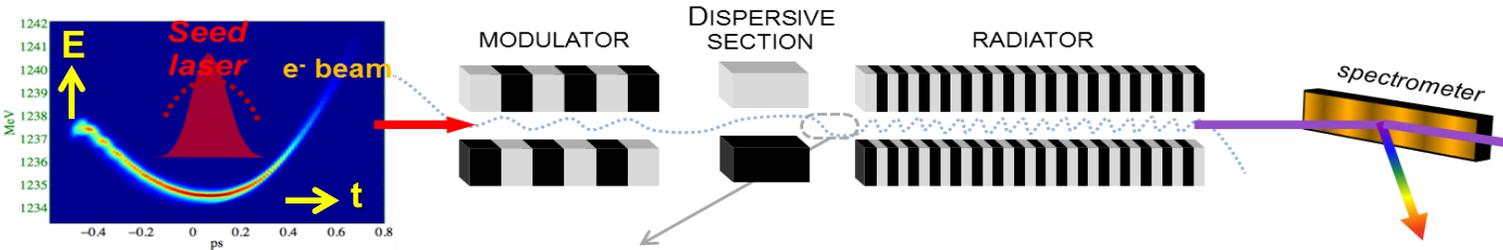
and please come visit us.....

we are open all night !



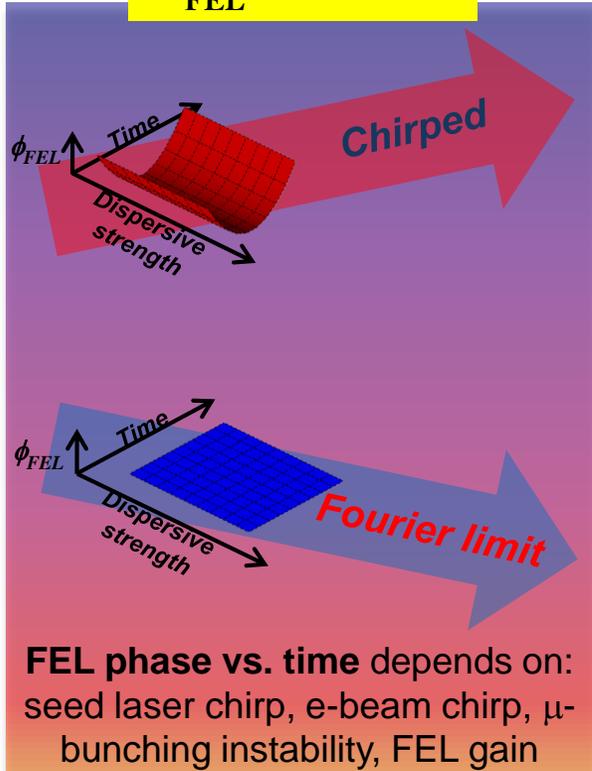
Elettra
Sincrotrone
Trieste

Spectro-Temporal Shaping

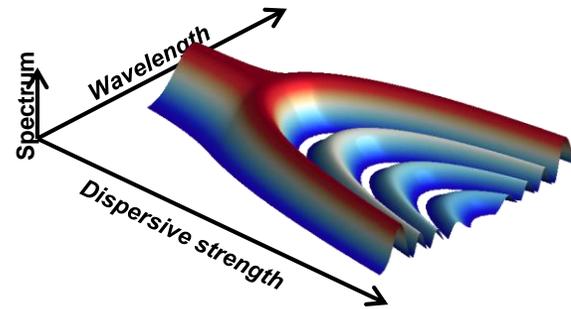


Possibility to **compensate energy-time correlations** in e-beam distribution with and seed laser to generate **Fourier transform limited** pulses.

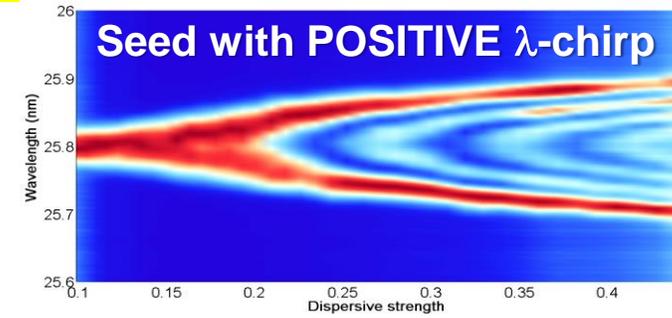
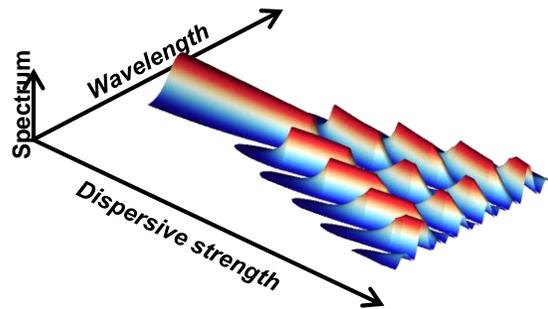
Φ_{FEL} vs. TIME



SECTRUM vs. DISPERSIVE STRENGTH

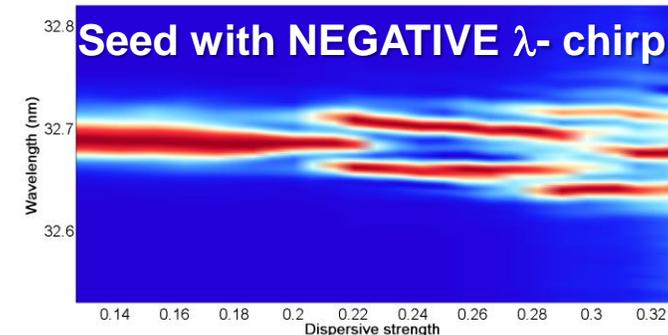


Theory

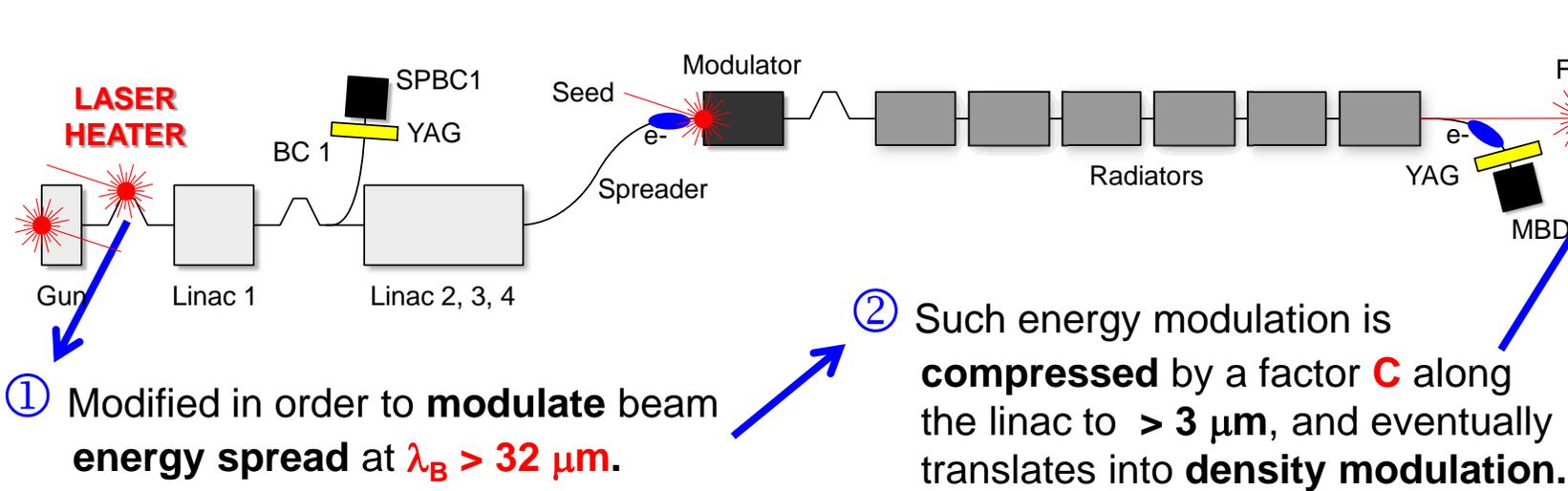


Measurement

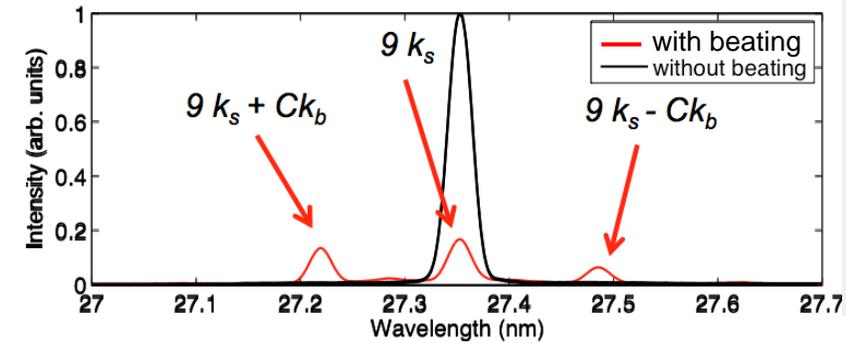
Spectral intensity (a. u.)
0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1



Filling λ -Gaps

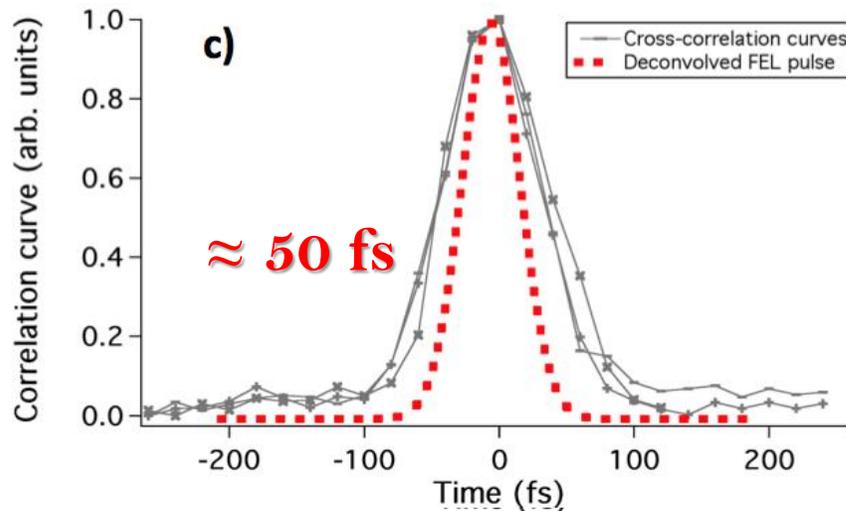


$$k = nCk_B + mk_S$$

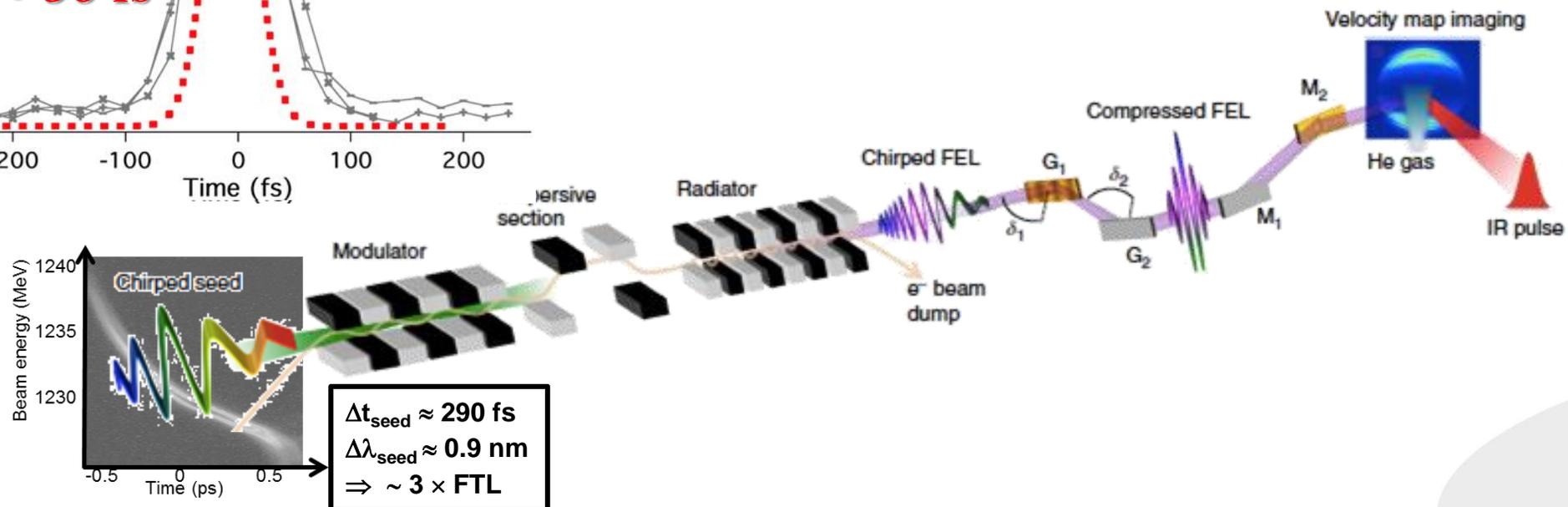


Chirped Pulse Amplification

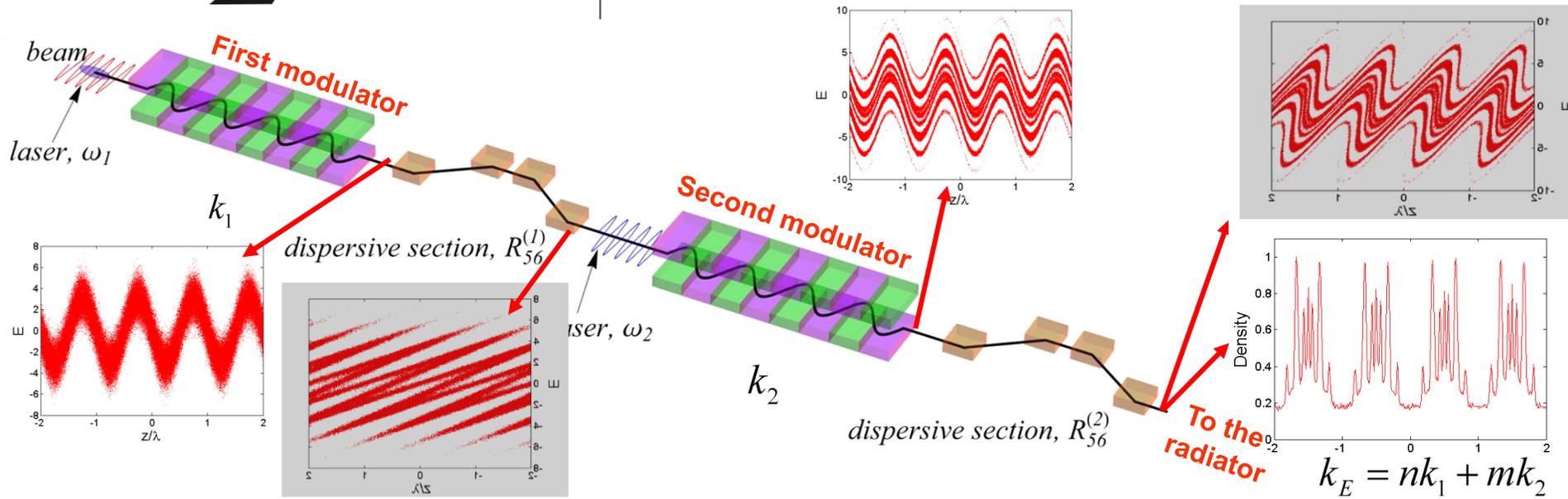
1. An **E- chirped e-beam** is used in combination with a λ -chirped seed laser to create **FEL** pulses with **time-wavelength correlation**.
2. The chirped FEL pulse can be **compressed** with dispersive elements, such as a double grating system.



- FEL pulse compression confirms the high degree of **longitudinal coherence**.
- It paves the way to **\sim fs pulse duration**.



Echo-Enabled Harmonic Generation



**EEHG at FERMI
from May 2018 !
266 nm \rightarrow 5 nm**

- i. A first laser generates energy modulation in electron beam.
- ii. A strong chicane creates “energy” structures in the longitudinal phase space.
- iii. A second laser imprints energy modulation.
- iv. The second chicane converts energy modulation into harmonic density modulation.

- Echo appears insensitive to e-beam phase space distortions
 \Rightarrow **more stable** central wavelength and **narrower** bandwidth.



ELETTRA Synchrotron Light Source FERMI

Photon Analysis Delivery and Reduction System to the Six beamlines in operation

Experimental Hall

Undulator tunnel

Klystron Gallery & Linac Tunnel

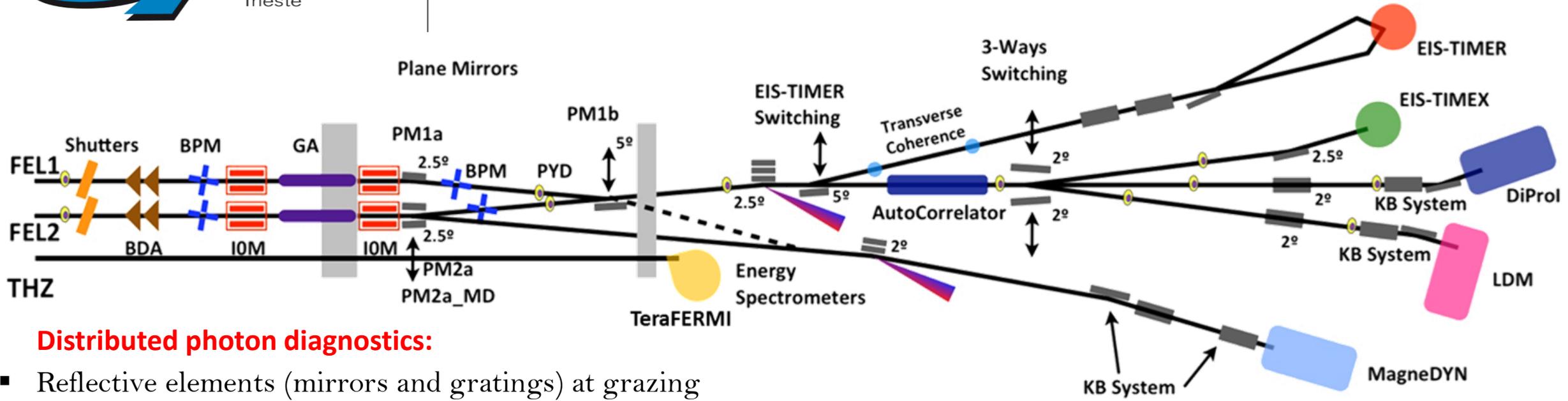
Control Room

- Sponsored by:
- Italian Minister of University and Research
 - Regione Auton. Friuli Venezia Giulia
 - European Investment Bank (EIB)
 - European Research Council (ERC)
 - European Commission (EC)

Linac up to 1.55 GeV “operating” beam, driving TWO externally Seeded – High Gain Harmonic Generation FELs
 First lasing in 2010 → eight years of «experience»

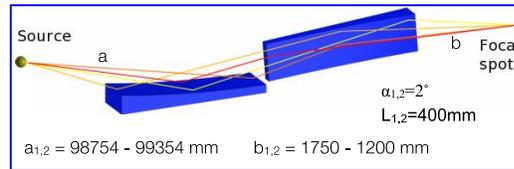


Photon Beamlines



Distributed photon diagnostics:

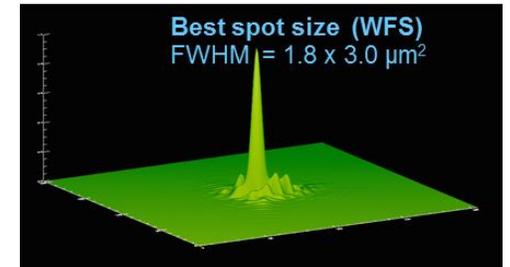
- Reflective elements (mirrors and gratings) at grazing incidence and single-layer optical coating
- **KB** focusing elements and **active optics** systems
- **Filters** on revolver
- **Gas** absorber (attenuator)
- **Intensity** monitor
- **Spectrometer**
- Photon BPM
- YAG screens
- Photodiodes
- **Split & Delay** line



on-line, non-destructive

In synergy with beamlines:

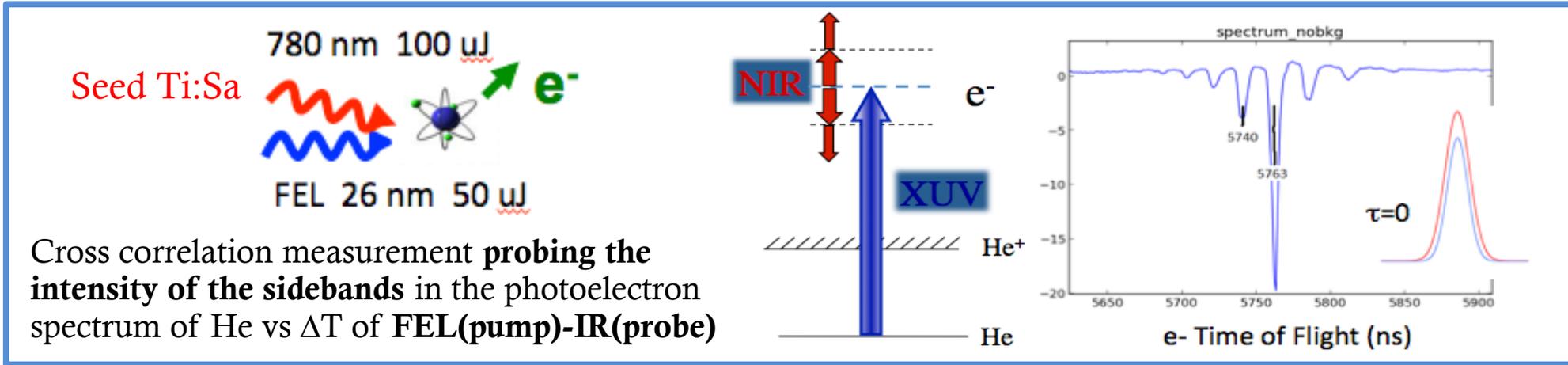
- **Wavefront** sensor
- Measurement of:
 - polarization,
 - pulse duration,
 - arrival time,
 - transverse coherence





Pulse Length Measurements

“Sideband method” @ LDM



“Single-shot cross-correlation” @ DIPROI

Solid state target EUV cross correlation:
 The FEL wavefront is tilted so that its fluency and temporal structure are **encoded spatially and temporally** into the surface of a Si₃N₄ target & **probe it with an ultrashort laser pulse**: the transmitted light is a cross-correlation between FEL and optical pulse.

