



ARC-EN-CIEL
Accelerator Radiation Complex for ENhanced
Coherent Intense Extended Light

ARC-EN-CIEL: the present FEL activity and the scientific case

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Acknowledgments to L. Giannessi (ENEA)

4th Generation Light Sources and Ultrafast Phenomena
Trieste, 14-15 December 2005

MOTIVATION

- **FEL History in France**

ACO (1983-1987), Super-ACO (1989-2003), CLIO (1992),

First pump-probe two-color experiments using a UV FEL and synchrotron radiation (1994)

- **FEL source for 1 keV for user applications**

- **FEL physics : to exploit harmonic generation and seeding schemes:**
choice of the seeding source : High Harmonics produced in gas
-> improved coherence and compactness, reduction of fluctuations

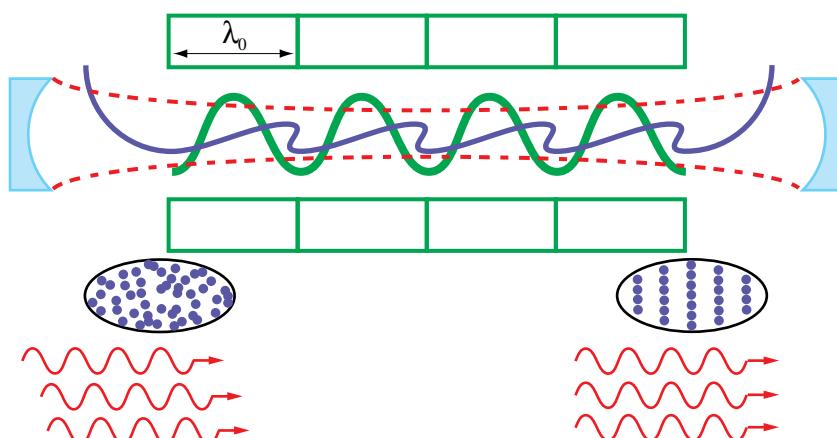
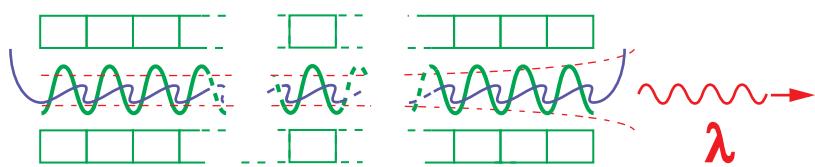
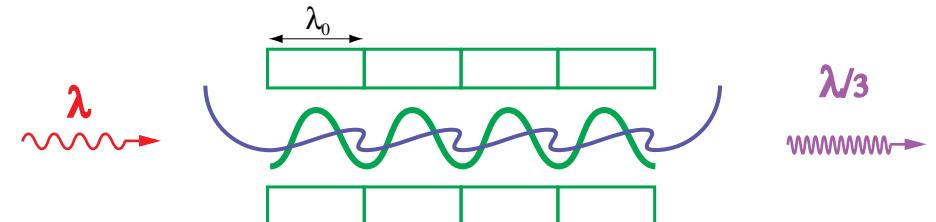
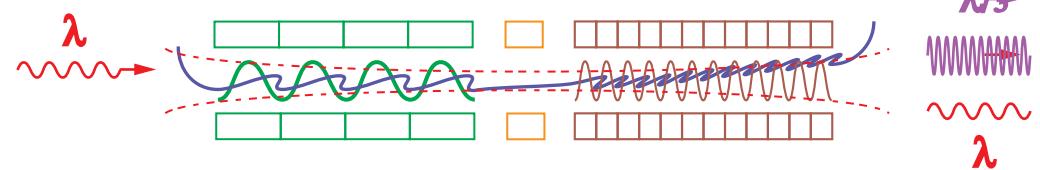
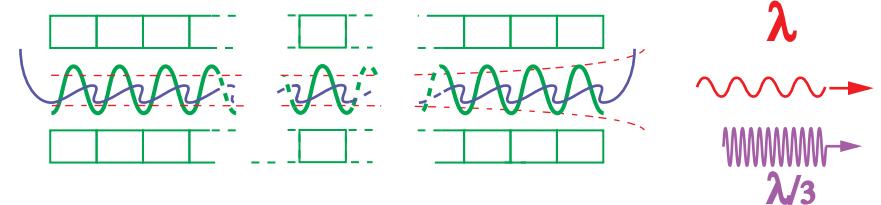
- **"CW" operation**

- **Expertise on accelerators (SC...)**

- **Close synergy between FEL and conventional laser sources communities in the same facility**

FEL CONFIGURATIONS

$$\lambda = \frac{\lambda_0}{2n\gamma^2} \left(1 + \frac{K^2}{2}\right) \quad K = 0.94 \lambda_0 \text{ (cm)} B_0 \text{ (T)}$$

Oscillator**SASE****Harmonic Generation****HGHG****NHG**

S A S E

Temporal coherence:
Limited

- Start-up from **noise**: bunching on different sections of the e bunch

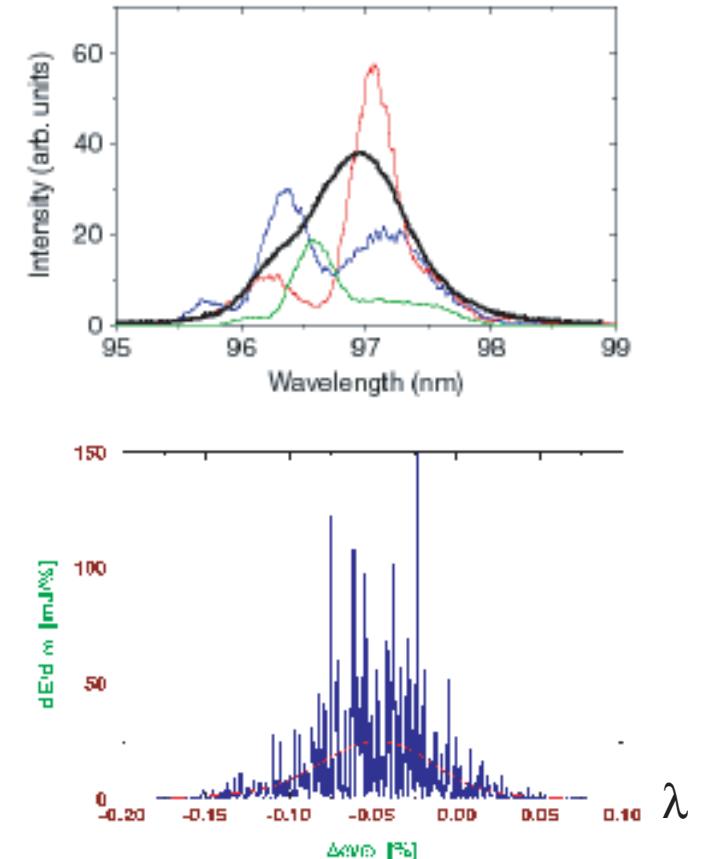
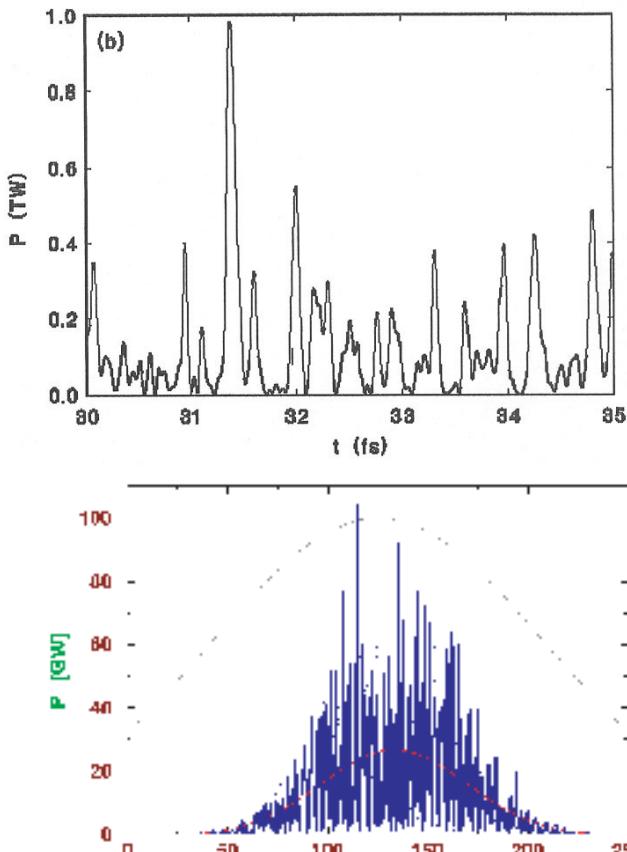
- No correlation

between the \neq trains

"Spikes"

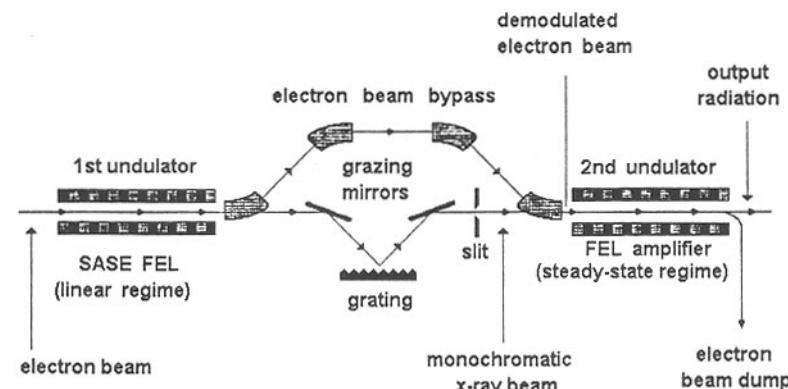
Spectral width

$$\Delta\omega/\omega \sim \rho \sim 2 \cdot 10^{-3}$$



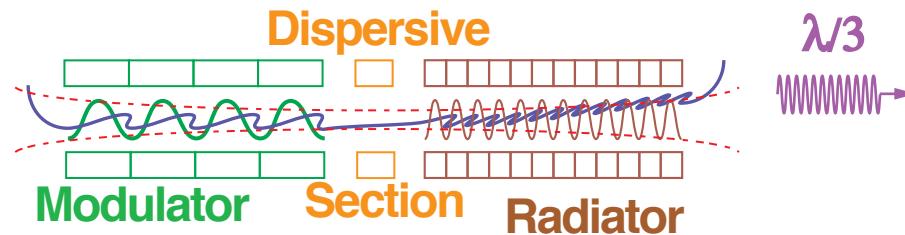
Possible Solutions

- seeding
- 2 stage und.
- monochromator



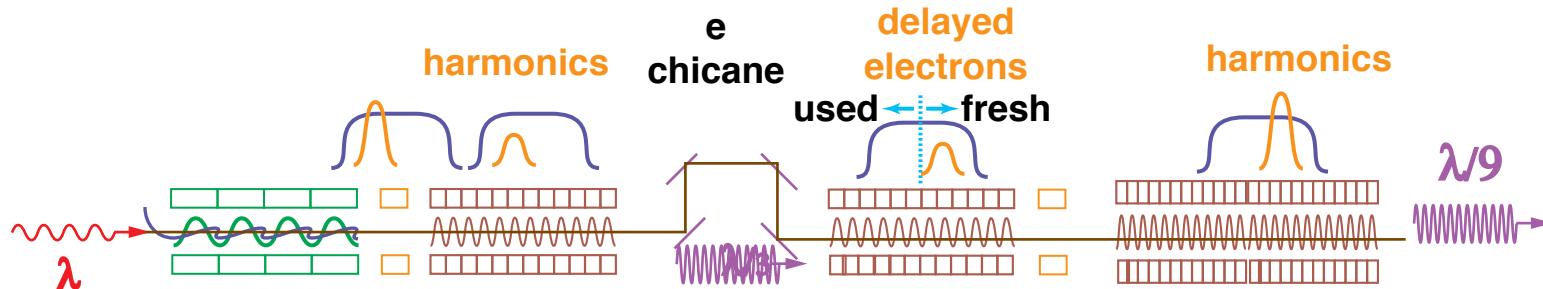
HIGH GAIN HARMONIC GENERATION

- HGHG



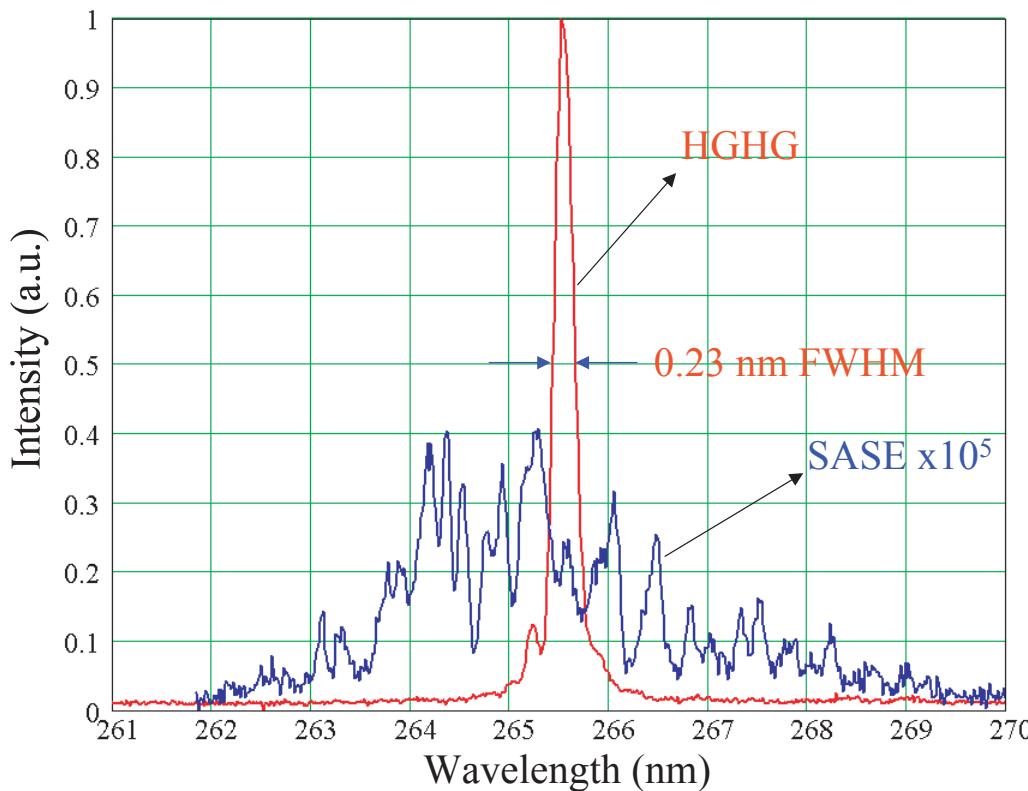
- reduction of gain length -> compact device
- reduction of intensity fluctuations
- improved temporal coherence
- tuneability with a chirp of the electron bunch and of the laser (T. Shaftan)

- Cascading HGHG: fresh bunch technique (L. H. Yu, BNL)

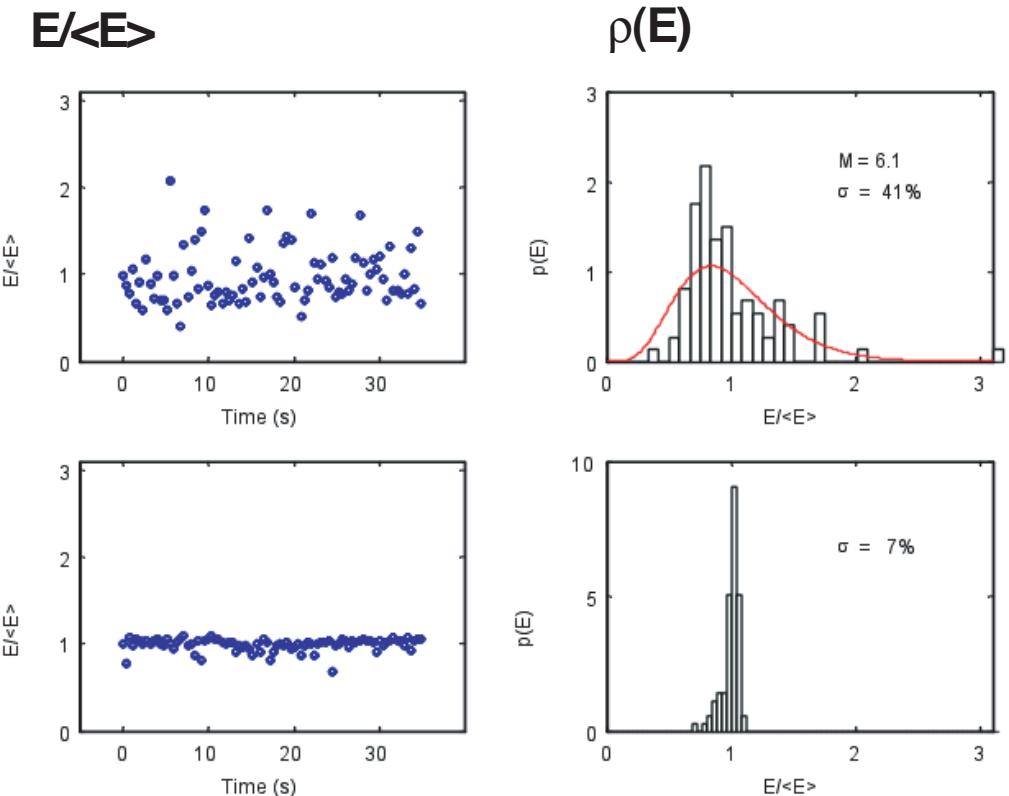


HIGH GAIN HARMONIC GENERATION

DUVFEL
(210 MeV, 30 mJ- 800 nm Ti:Sa laser)



Shot to Shot Intensity Fluctuation
Shows High Stability of HGHG output



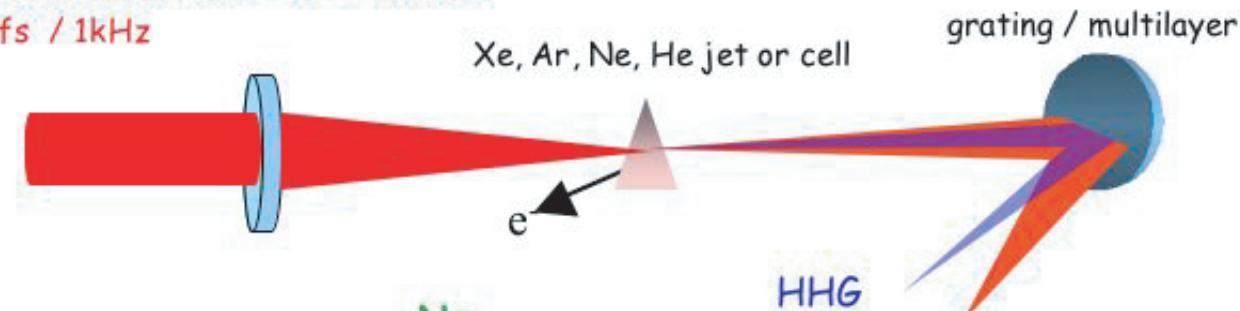
Courtesy L. H. Yu

HIGH HARMONICS IN GAS

Table-Top Terawatt Laser: $10^{13} - 10^{15}$ W/cm²

1ps - 50fs - 5 fs / 1kHz

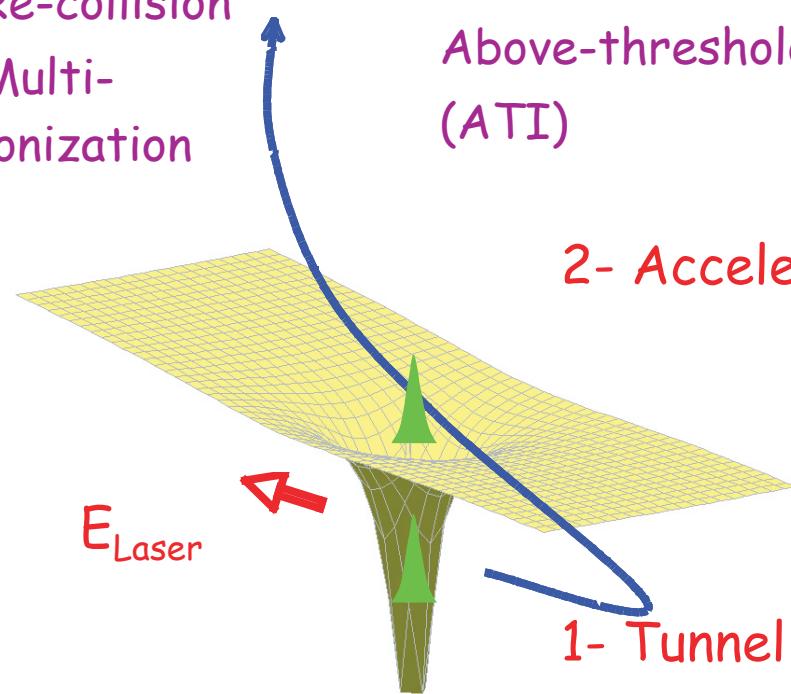
linear Pol.



Re-collision
Multi-ionization

Above-threshold Ionization
(ATI)

2- Acceleration



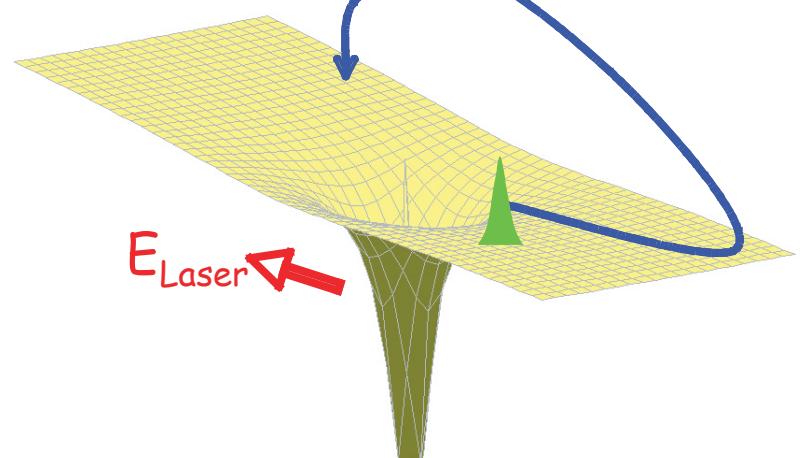
1- Tunnel ionization

3- Radiative recombination

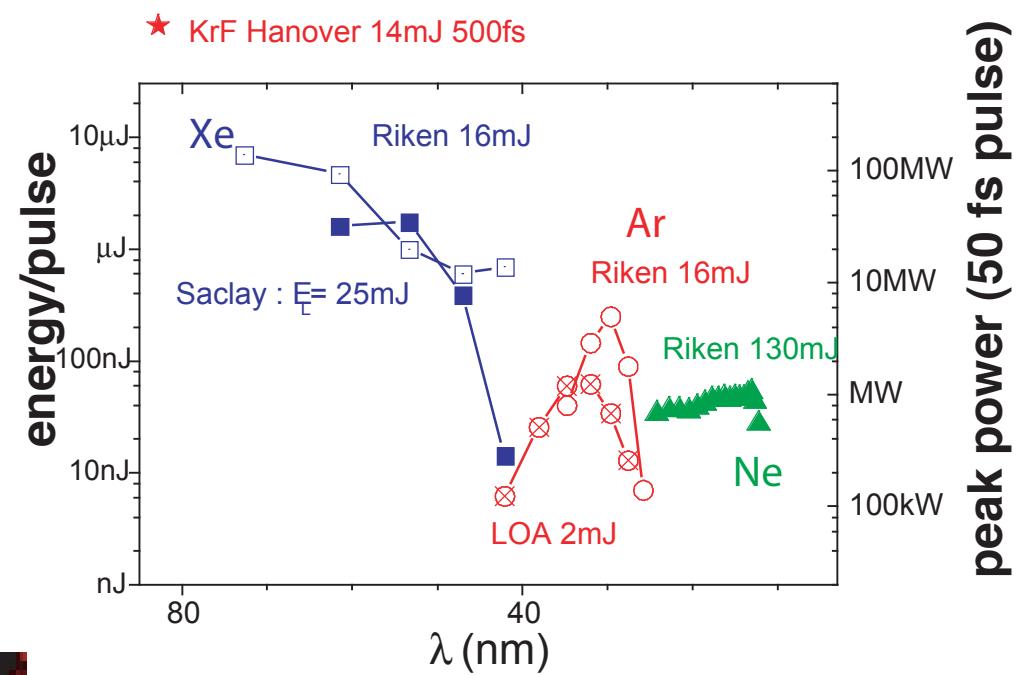
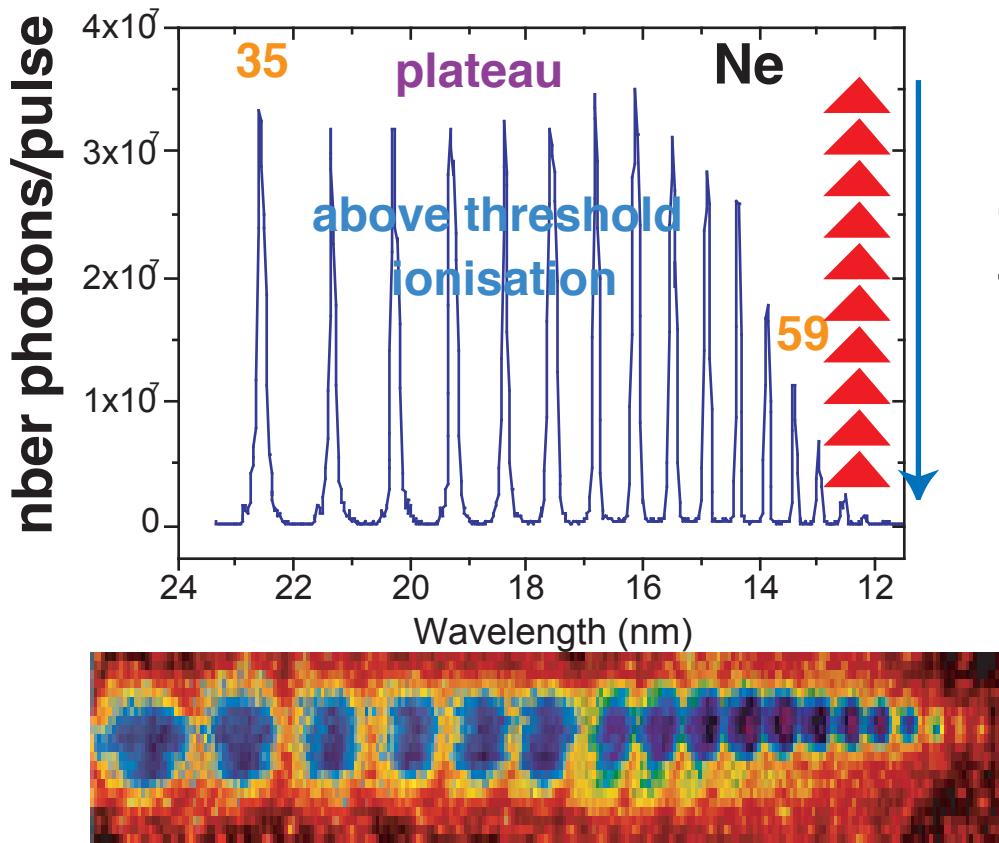
Ultra-short (as) XUV burst

$$\omega_{\text{UVX}} = E_c + I_p$$

Emission time t_e



HIGH HARMONICS IN GAS



$E_{\max} = I_p + 3.2 U_p$ I_p ionization potential, U_p : ponderomotive potential
->Ne, He High I_p lower conversion efficiency than for Xe, Kr, Ar
modification of the chirp of the Ti:Sa laser, change of the laser wavelength, molecules

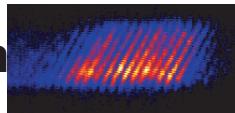
HIGH HARMONICS IN GAS

- spatial and temporal coherence

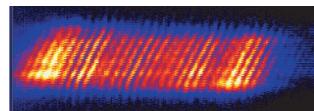
Fresnel bi-mirror interferometer

H13

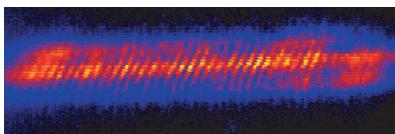
61 nm



d=1mm



d=2mm



d=3mm

Le Déroff et al. PRA 61 (2000) 043802

$$w_{\text{ohar}} = w_{\text{olas}} q^{-1/2}, \text{div}_{\text{har}} = \text{div}_{\text{las}} q, M_{\text{har}}^2 = M_{\text{las}}^2 q^{1/2}$$

Ne target, 13.5 nm, 25 nJ, DV = 0.35 mrad

He target, 8.9 nm, 1 nJ, DV = 0.3 mrad

E. J. Takahashi et al., Appl. Phys. Lett. 84, 4 (2004)
 Opt. Lett 27, 1920 (2002), Phys. Rev. A 68, 023808 (2003)
 Y. Tamaki et al., JJAP 40, L1154 (2001).

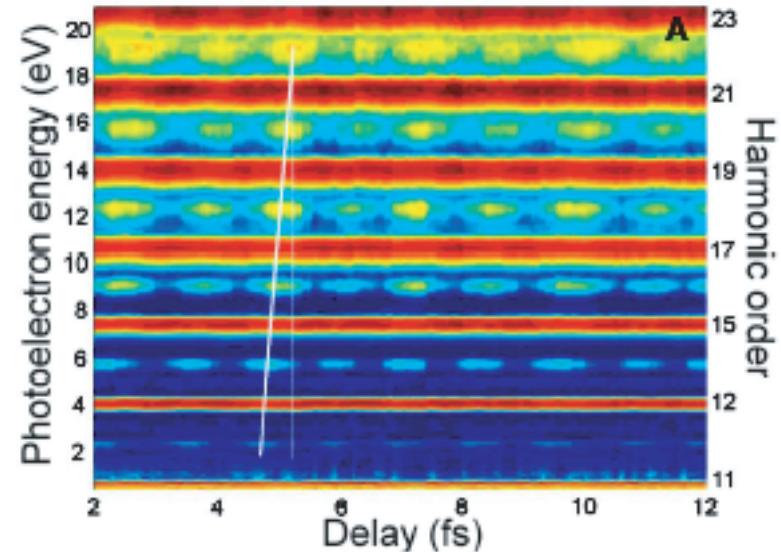
- tuneability

Frequency mixing of the pump laser,
 Ti:Sa tuneability 760-1100 nm

$$\Delta\lambda/\lambda = 1-0.1\%$$

- pulse duration : fs, as range

$$\text{for } n \geq 7, n = 2q+1, \Delta t_{\text{har}} = t_{\text{las}} q^{-1/2},$$



Y. Mairesse et al, Science 302, 1540

- linear polarisation

HHG SEEDING IN AN X-RAY LASER

- in a Collisionally pump X ray amplifier neonlike gallium plasma

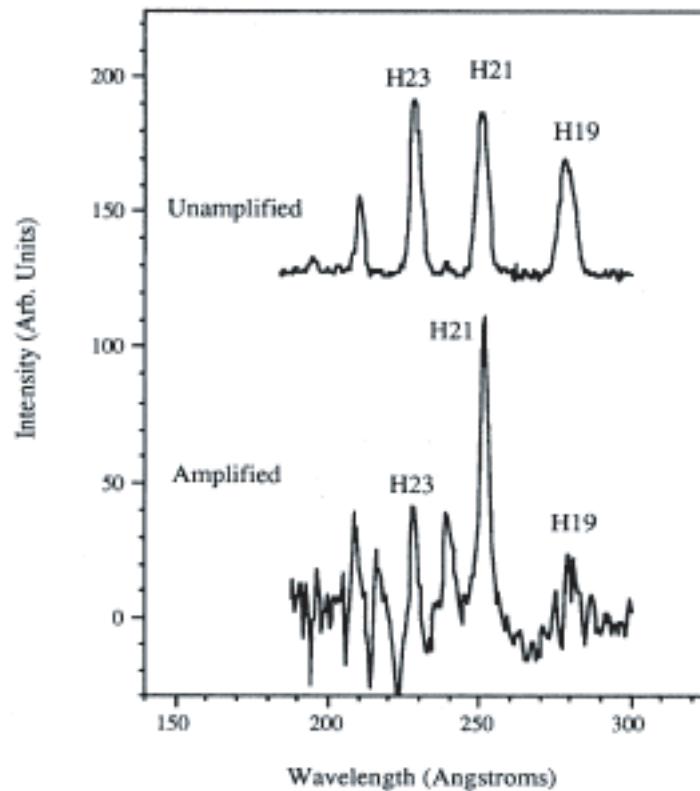
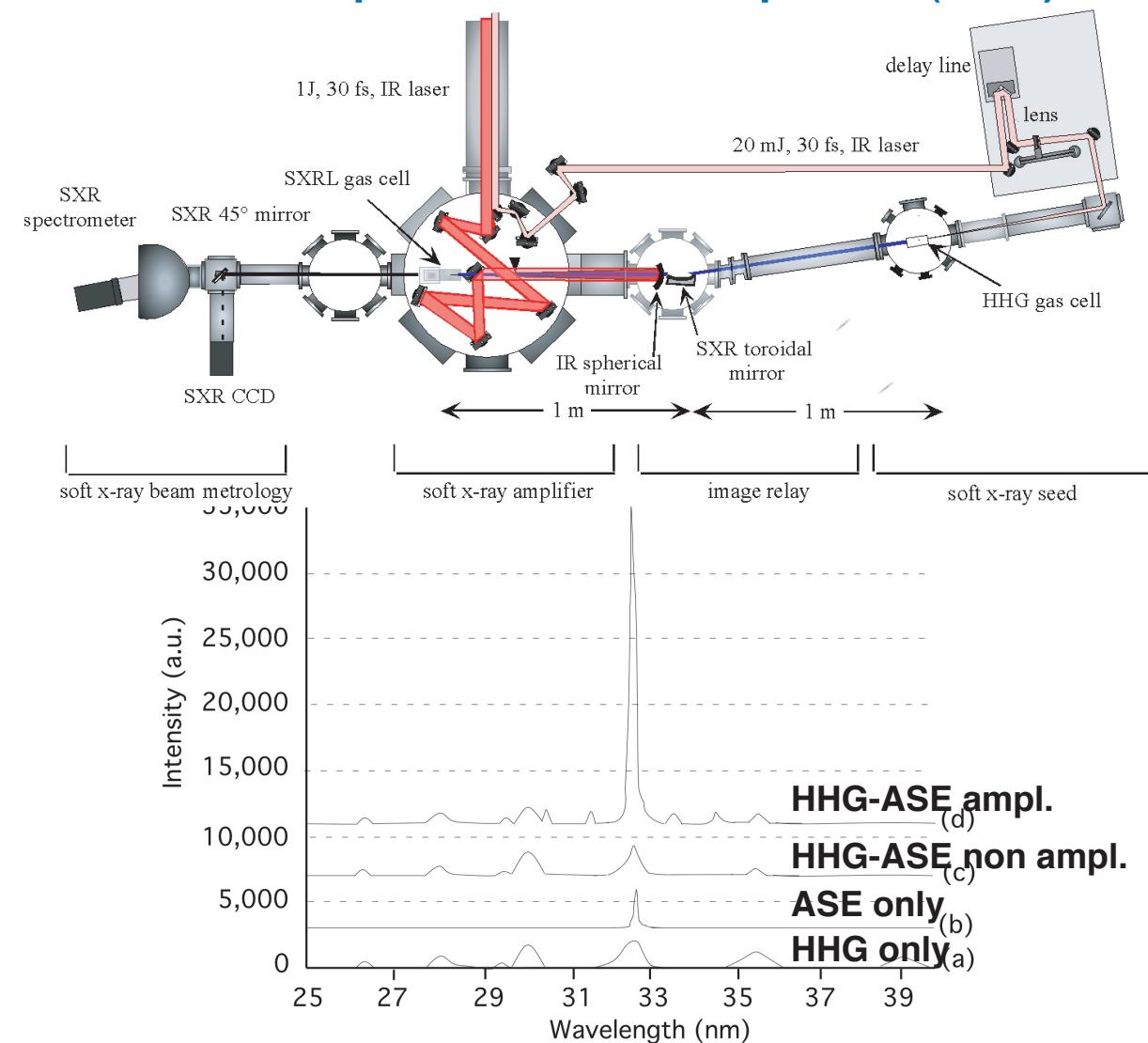


FIG. 5. Comparison of (background subtracted) harmonic spectra with and without a Ga xxII plasma present. Spectral data are integrated over a 30-psec time window and the unamplified spectrum is offset in intensity for ease of comparison.

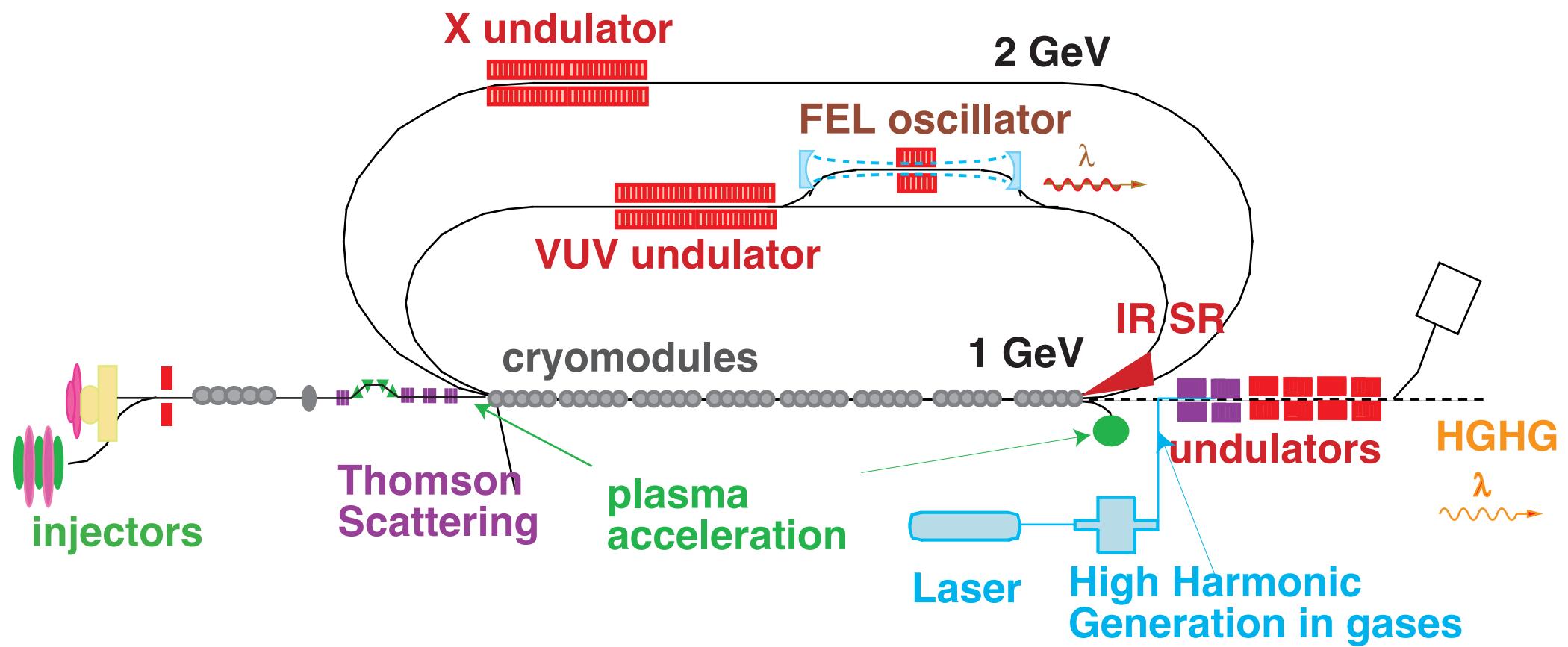
T. Ditmire et al., Phys. Rev. A 51 (6), (1995), R4337

- in an Optical field ionised plasma (Kr^{8+})

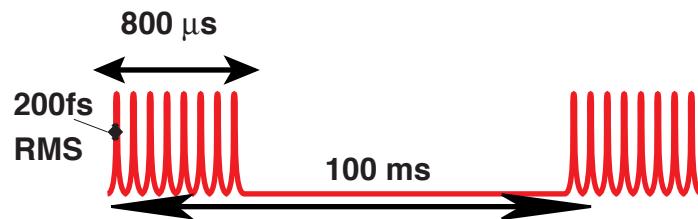
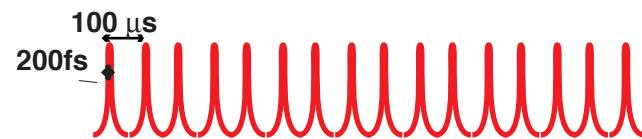
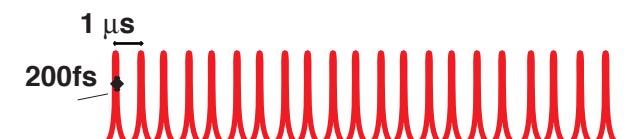


P. Zeitoun et al., Nature 431, 426 - 429 (23 Sep 2004)

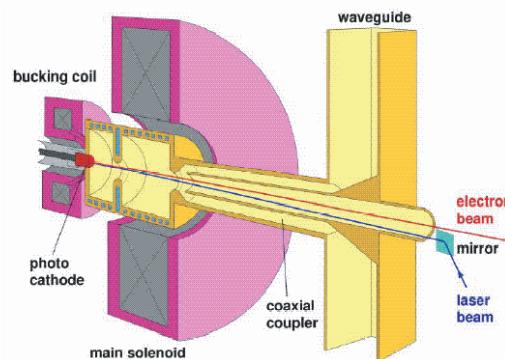
SCHEME



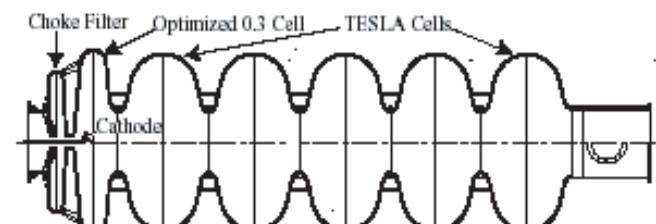
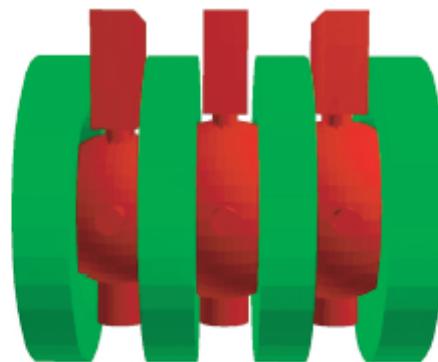
INJECTORS

Injector 1

Injector 2

Injector 2 bis


emittance : $2\pi \text{ mm.mrad}$, charge : 1nC



RT pulsed RF gun (TTF 2)



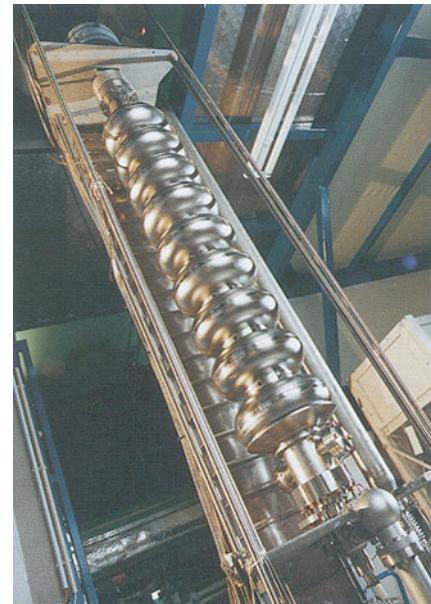
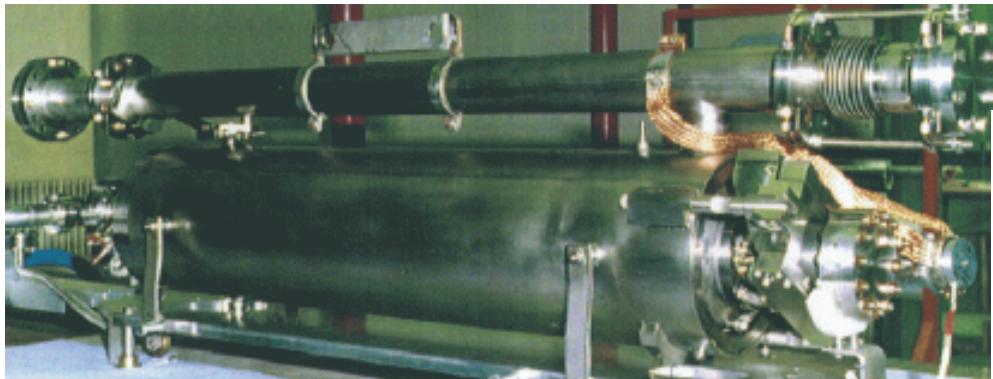
SC RF gun (Rossendorf)

- Coupler modification
- Active removal of the power
(phase inversion during fall time)

R&D :

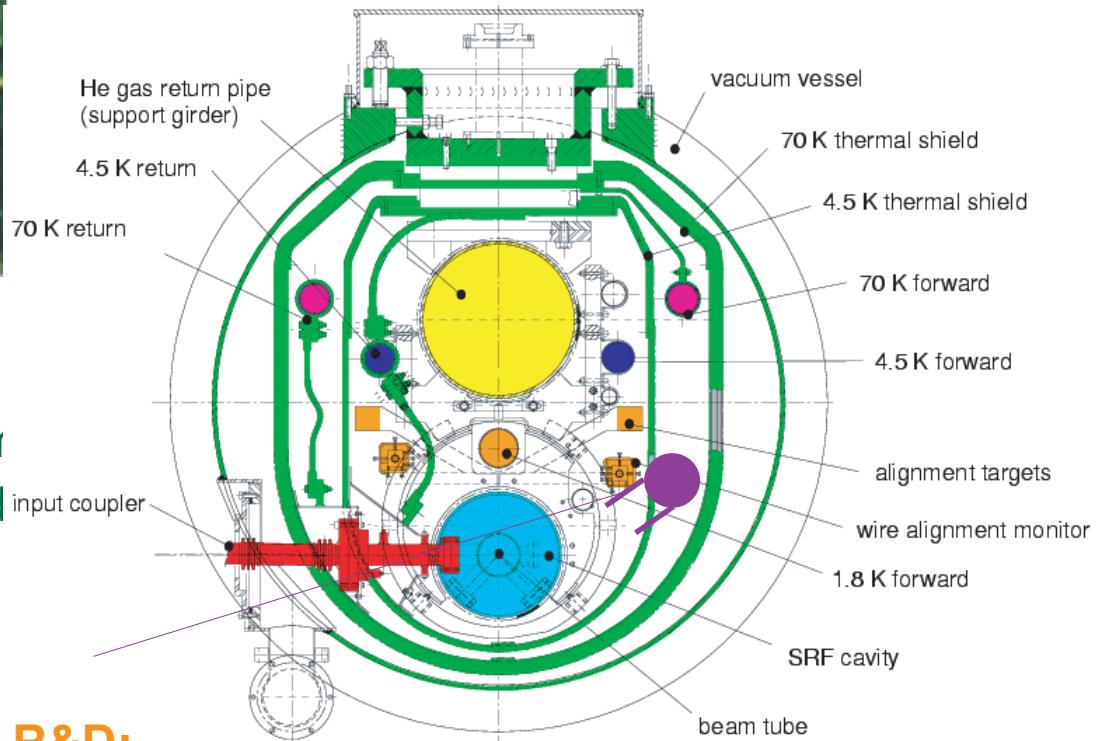
- Emittance compensation
- "cw" operation
- Reliability

THE LINAC CAVITIES



E=1 GeV
I=1mA/pass (ER : 5-10 n)
emittance : 2π mm.mrad
charge : 1nC
energy spread : 0.1 %
 $\hat{I}=2kA$, $\langle I \rangle = 0.1 mA$
TESLA type
superconducting
accelerator
8 cryomodules
(1.3 GHz)

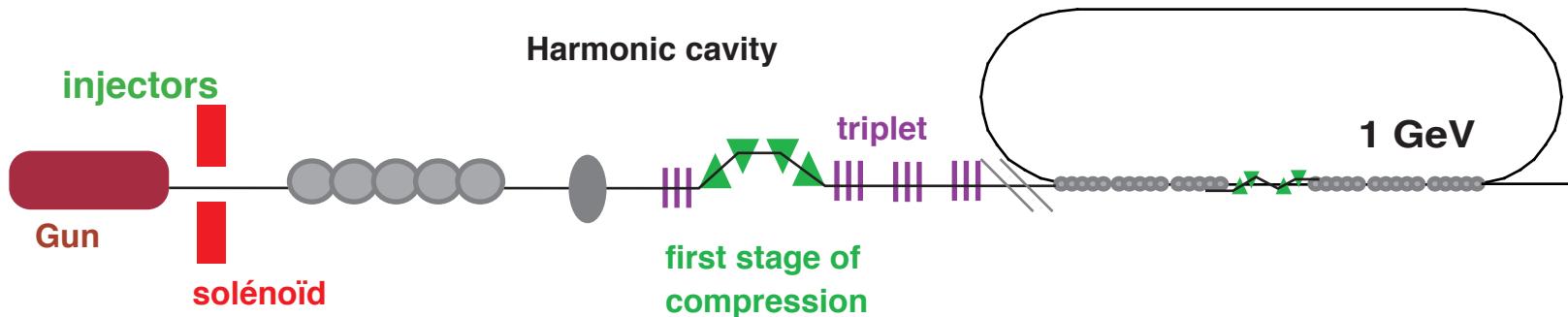
The cryogenic system



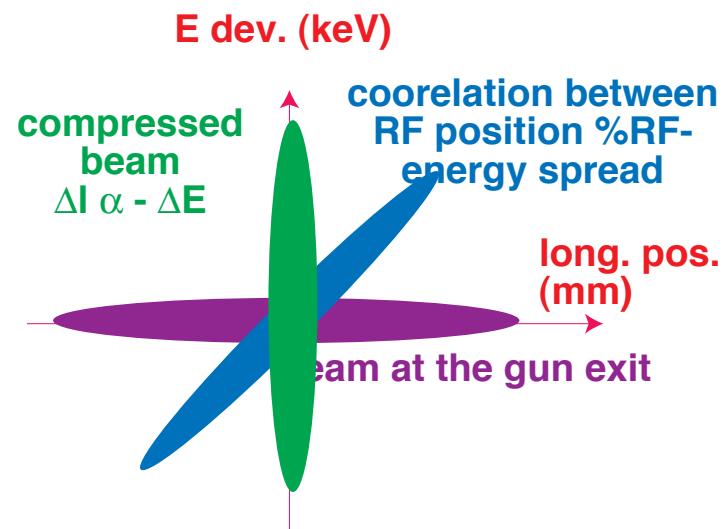
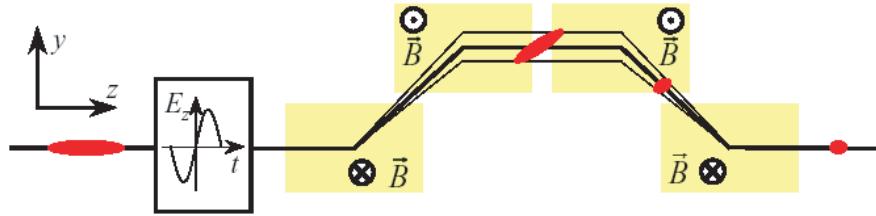
R&D:

- Superconducting cavities in "cw" regime
- power couplers
- higher order modes couplers
- frequency tuning

PRE-ACCELERATION



- Magnetic chicane

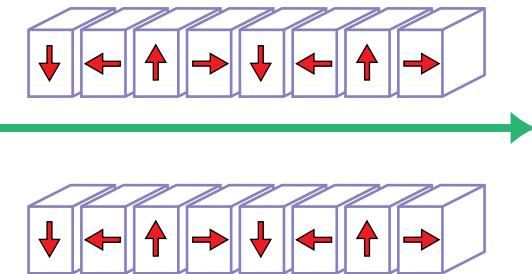


$$R_{56} = \frac{\Delta l}{\Delta E} \cdot \frac{E}{E}$$

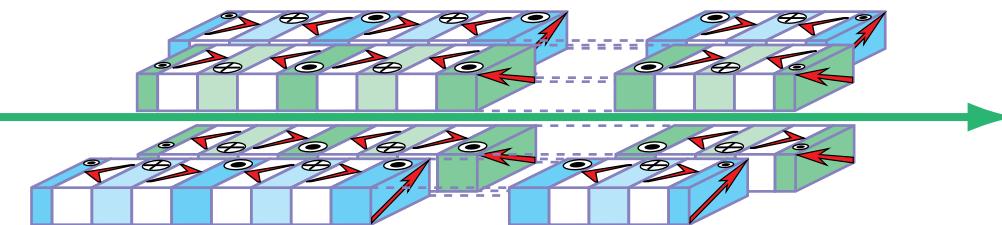
- Harmonic cavity to linearize the phase energy correlation in the bunch

UNDULATORS

Planar undulator

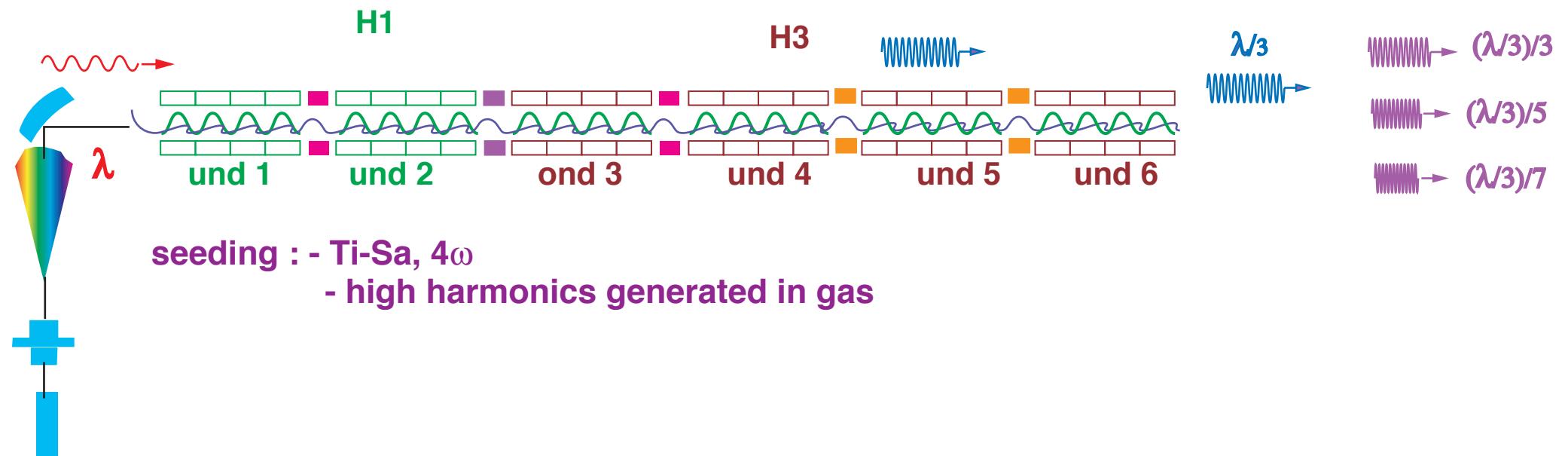


Planar to helical undulator

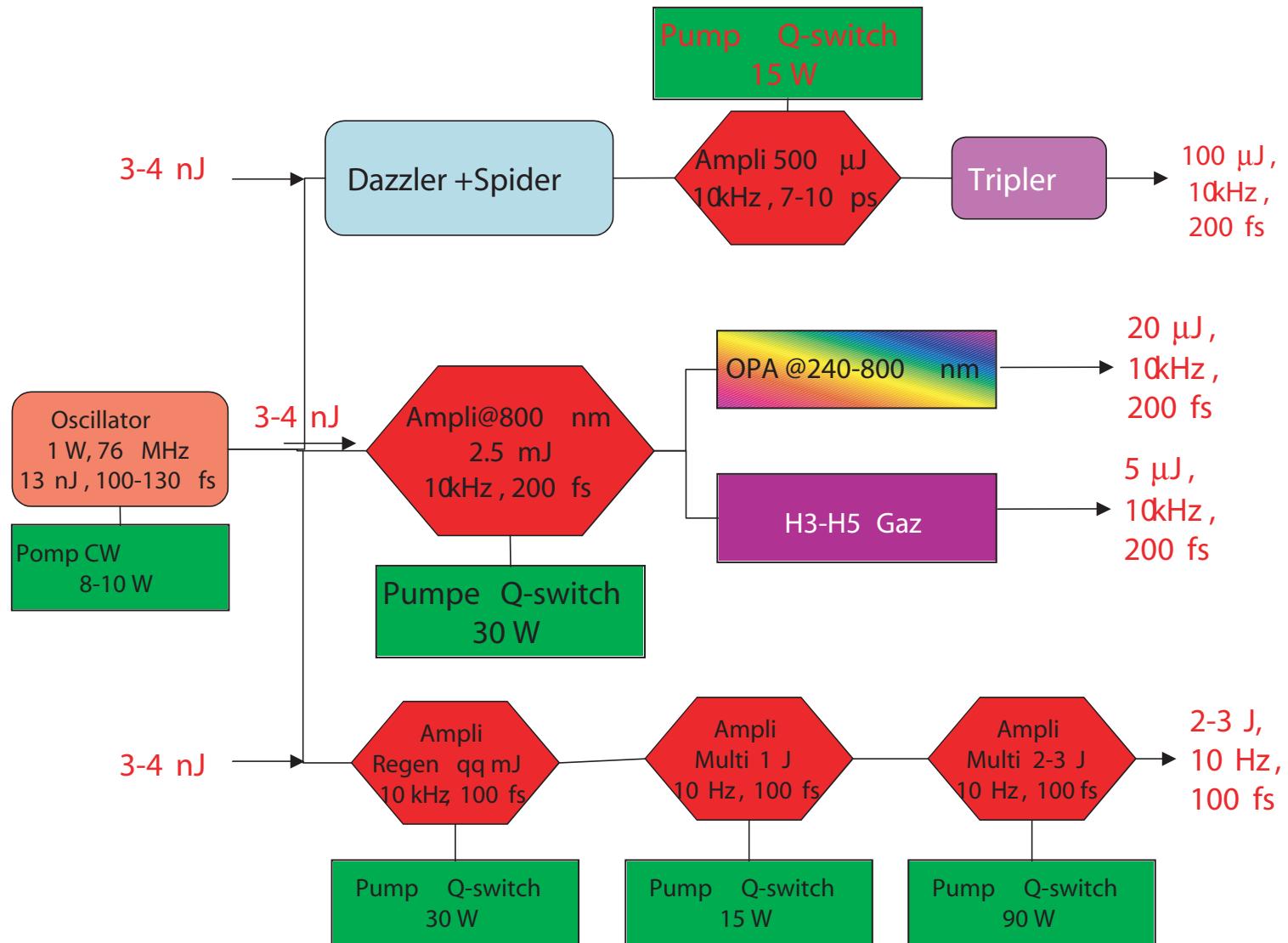


$\lambda_0 = 30 \text{ mm}$, $L=4\text{m}$
adjustable polarisation

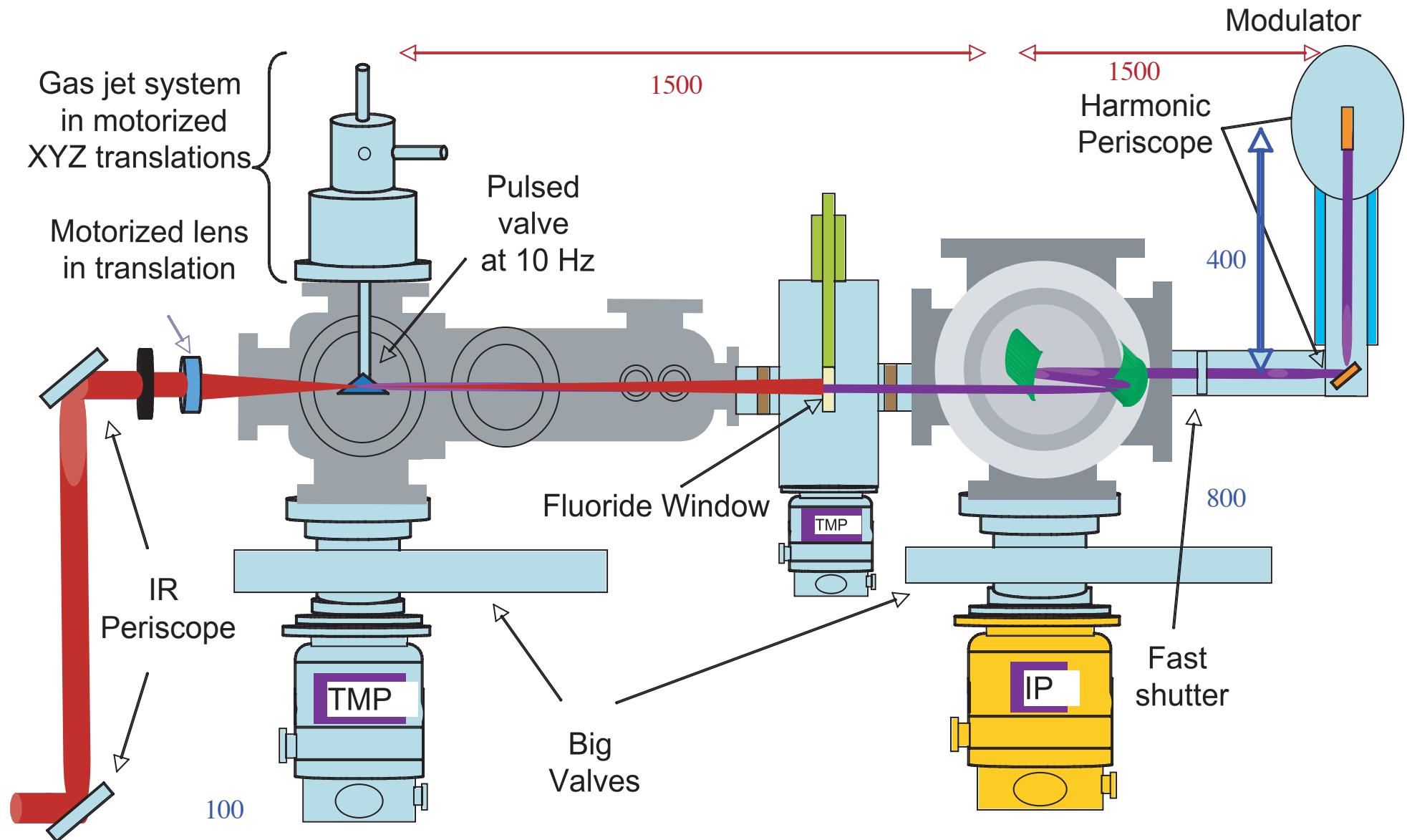
$\lambda_0 = 20 \text{ mm}$, $L=4\text{m}$
adjustable polarisation



THE LASER SYSTEM



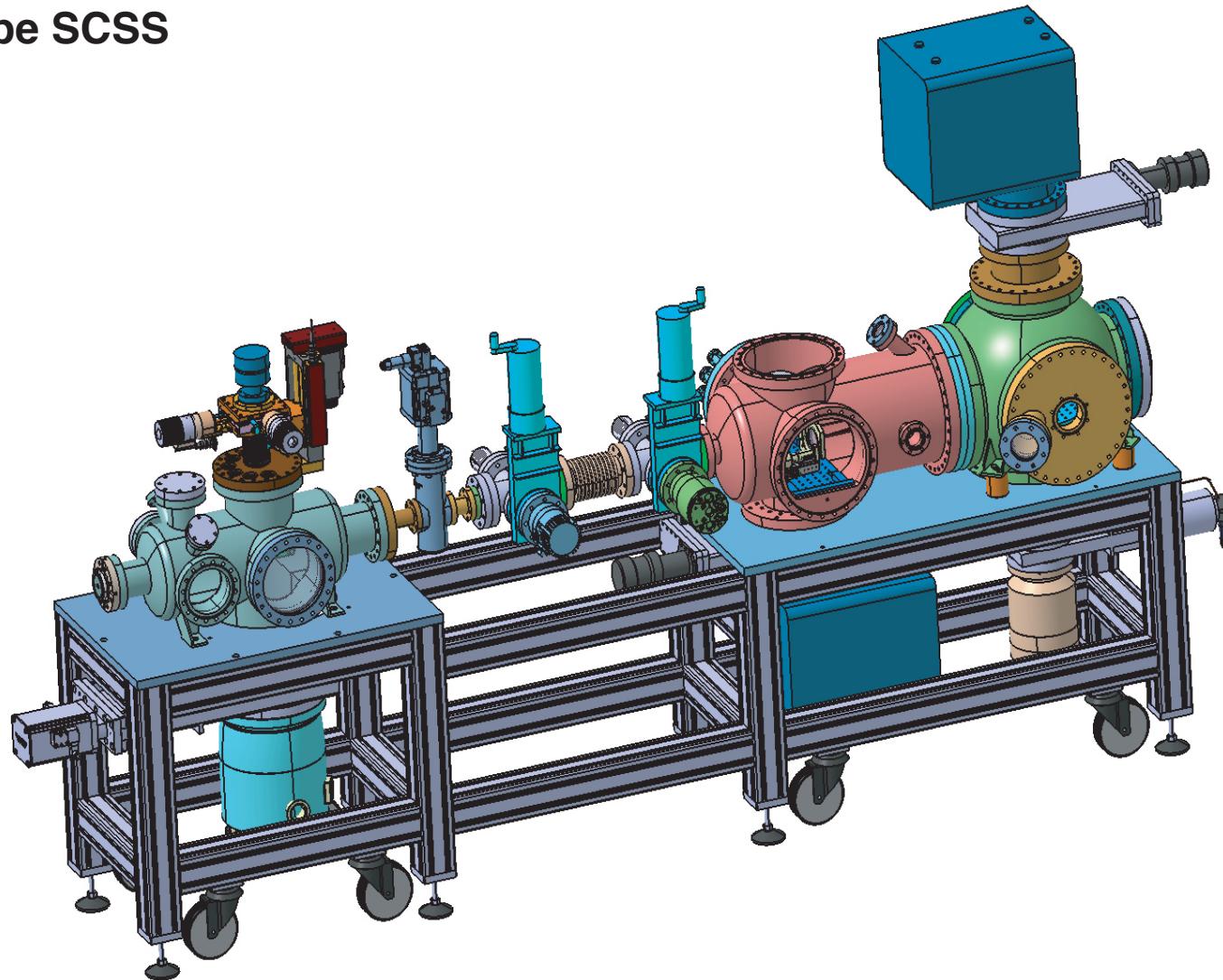
THE HARMONIC GENERATION CHAMBER





HIGH HARMONICS CHAMBERS

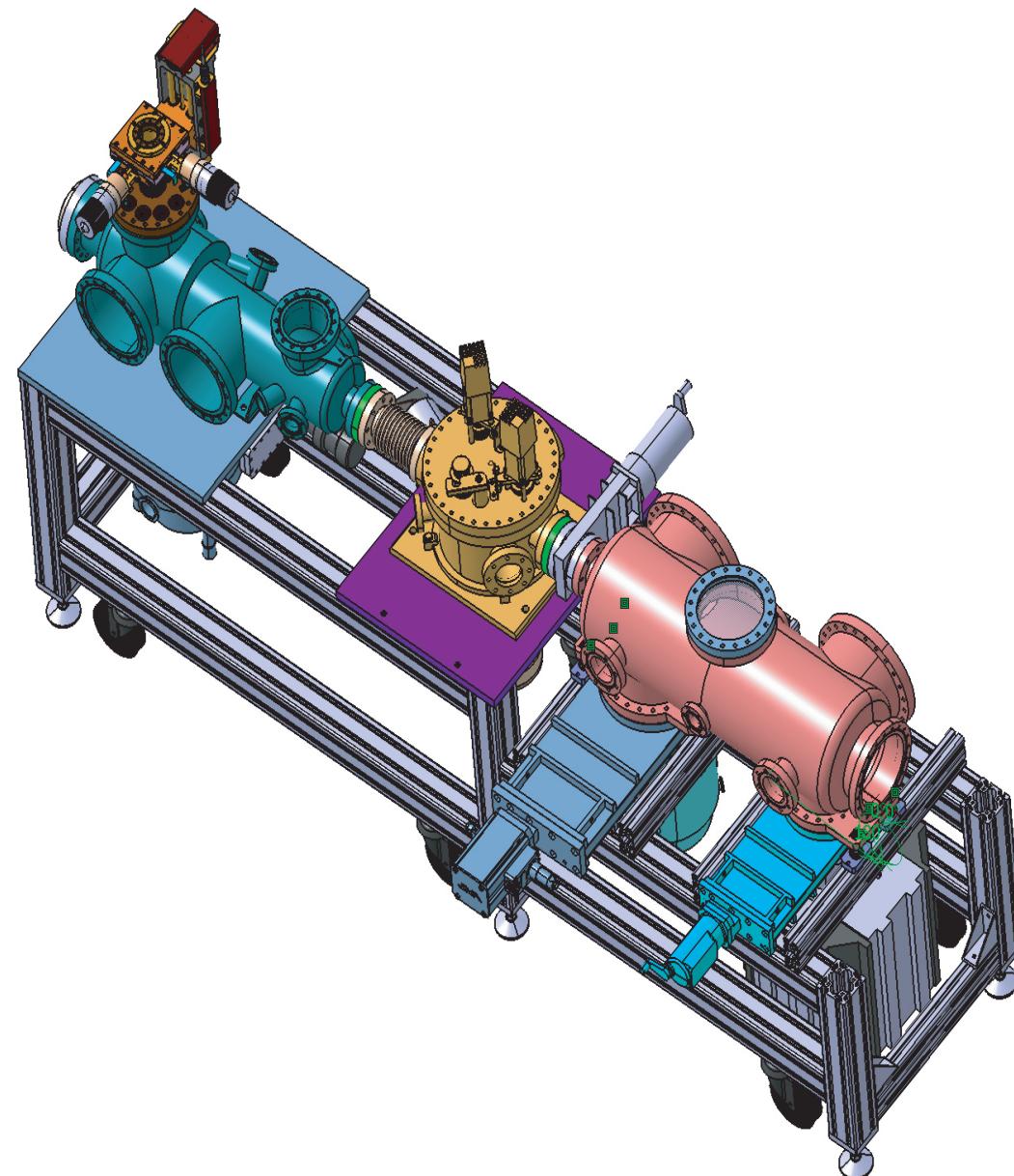
Prototype SCSS





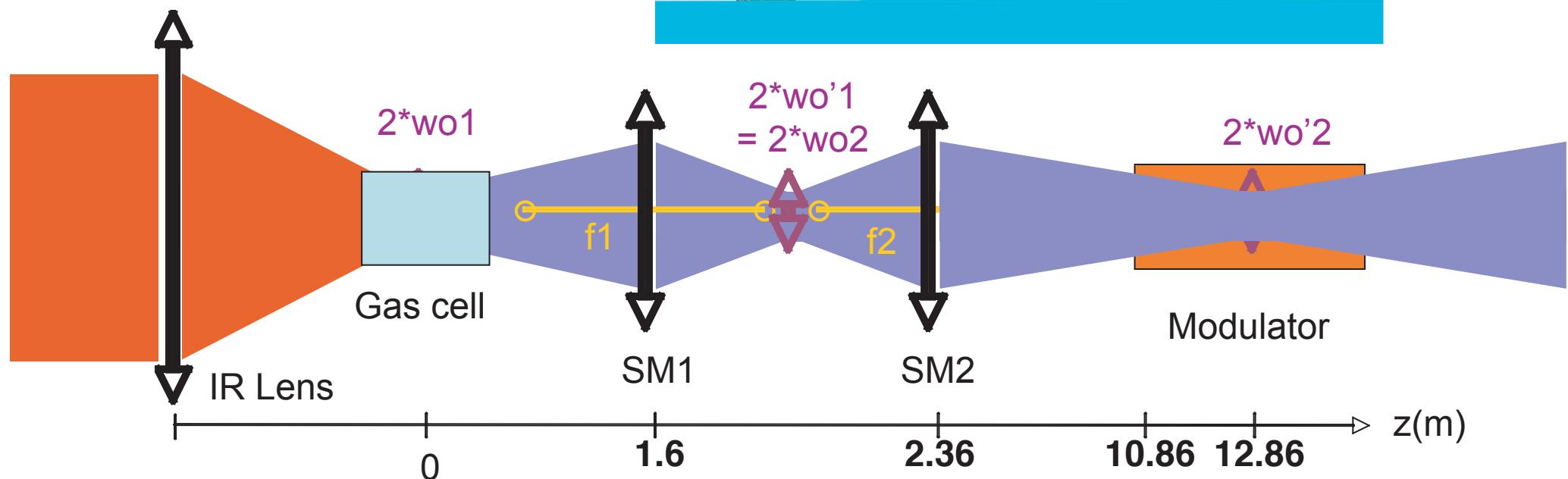
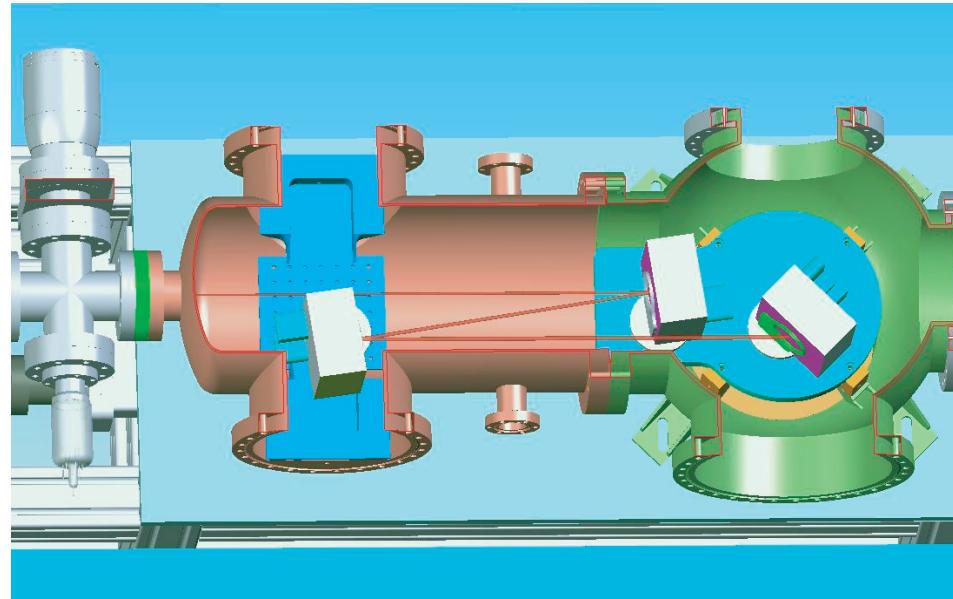
HIGH HARMONICS CHAMBERS

**SPARC
(EUROFEL)**

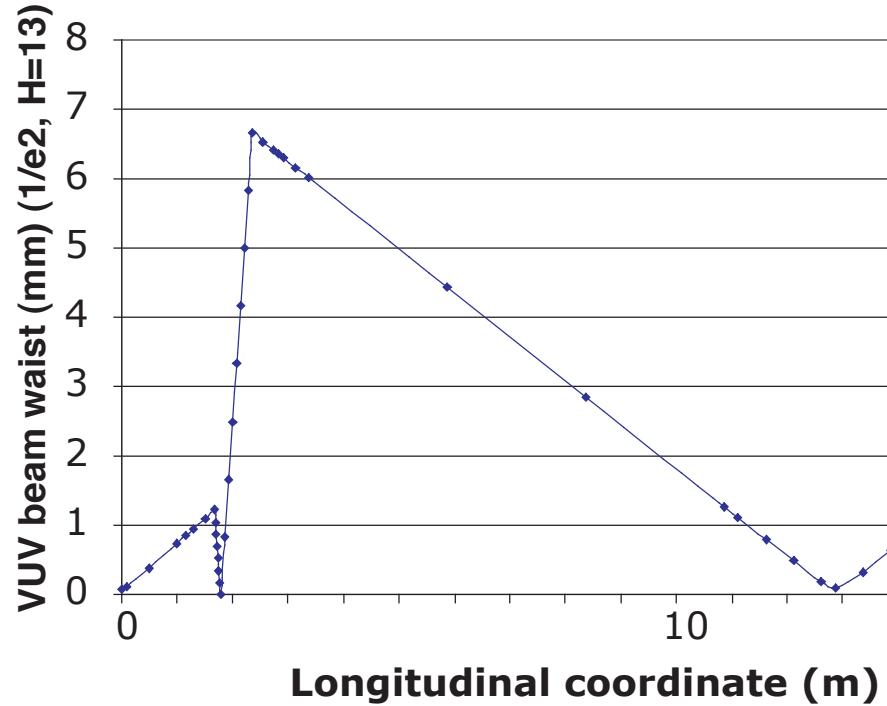


HARMONIC GENERATION TRANSPORT

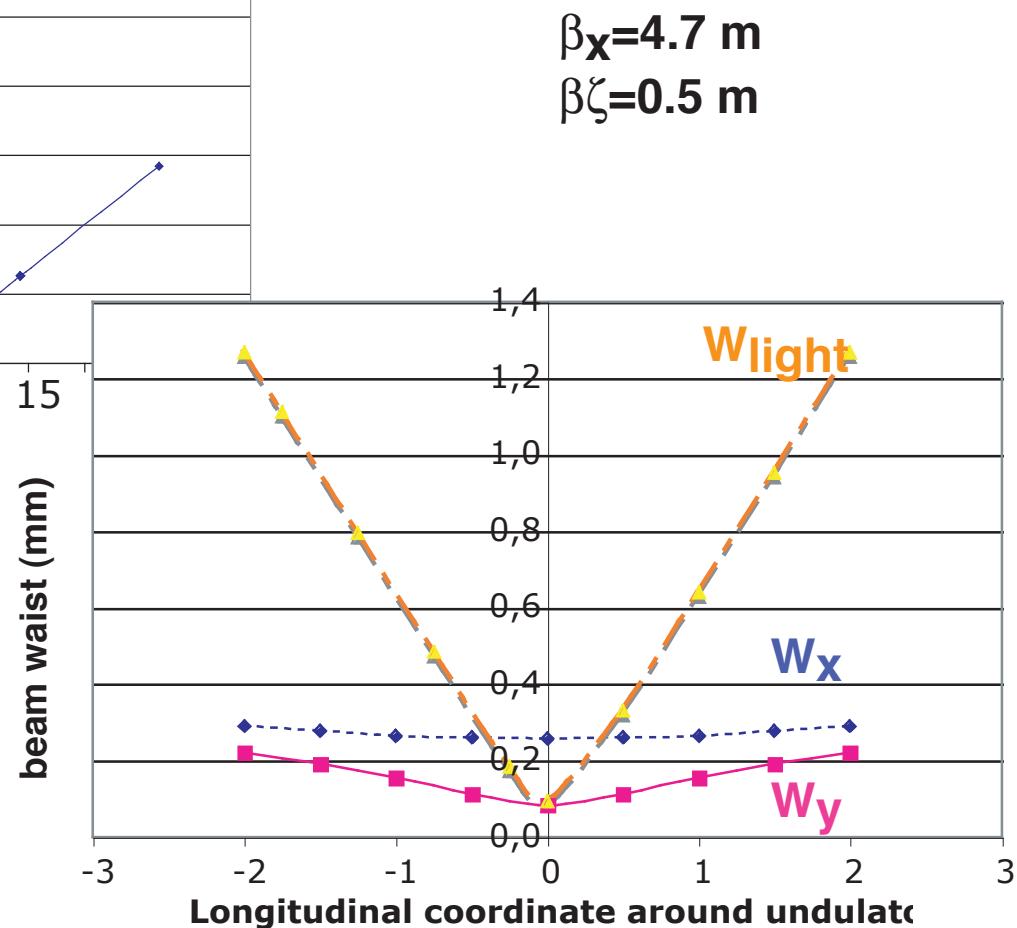
- 2 mirrors for the telescope
 $f_1=0.1\text{ m}$, $f_2=0.55\text{ m}$
- 2 mirrors for the periscope
 $f=7\text{ m}$
 $M^2=3$



HARMONIC GENERATION TRANSPORT



Filling Factor $F_f=0.154$
 Colson Elleaume : $F_f=0.036$
 \Rightarrow gain reduction

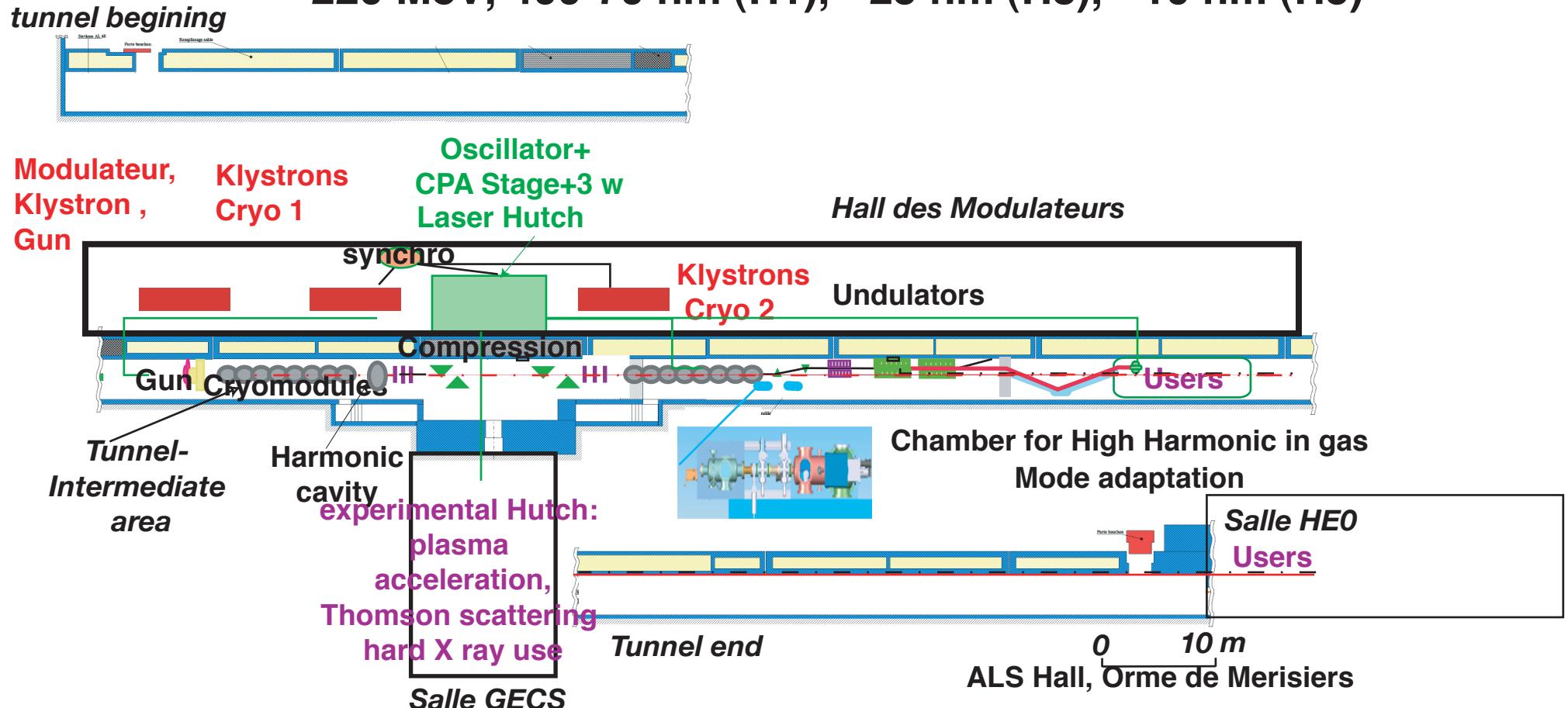


$$\beta_x = 4.7 \text{ m}$$

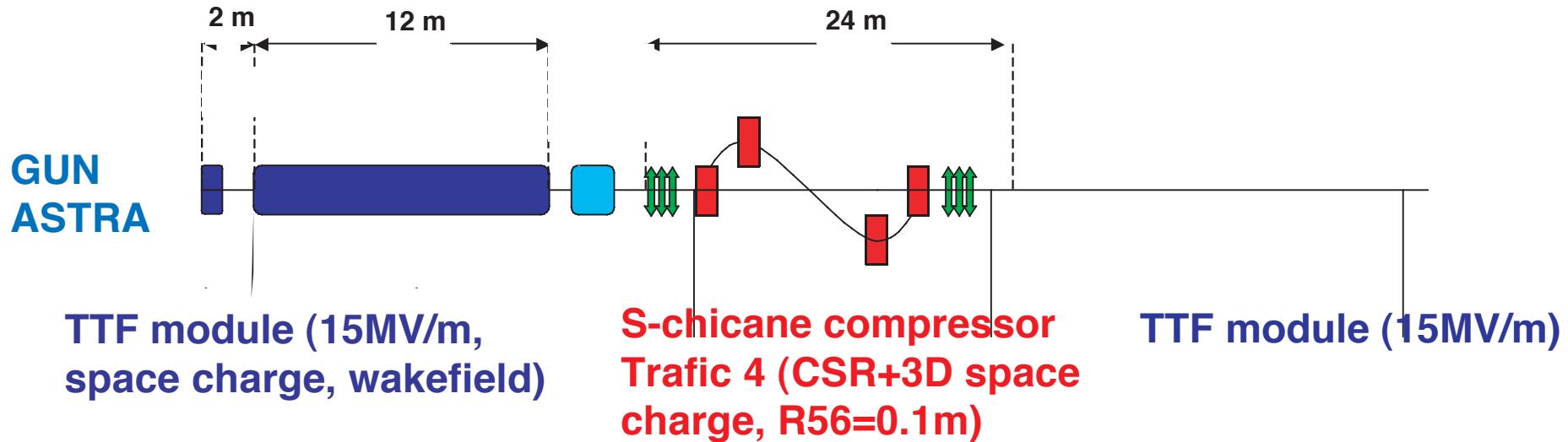
$$\beta_z = 0.5 \text{ m}$$

ARC-EN-CIEL : PHASE 1

220 MeV, 400-70 nm (H1), - 25 nm (H3), - 10 nm (H5)



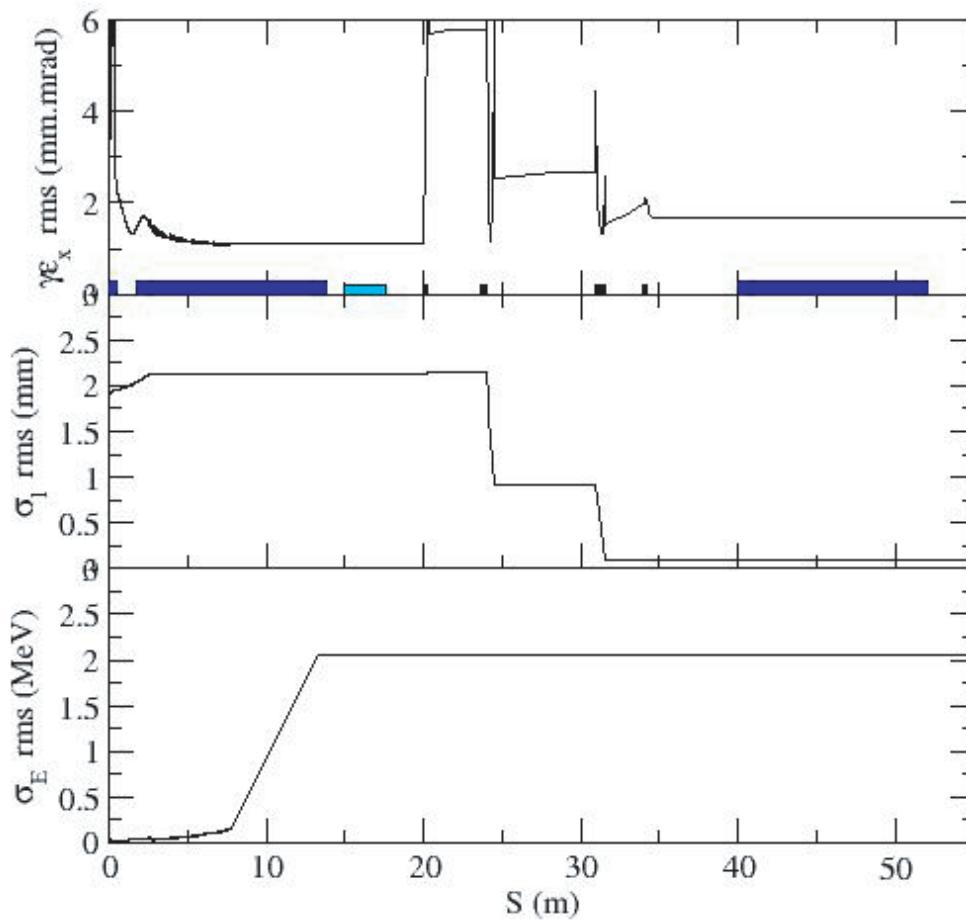
S2E SIMULATIONS



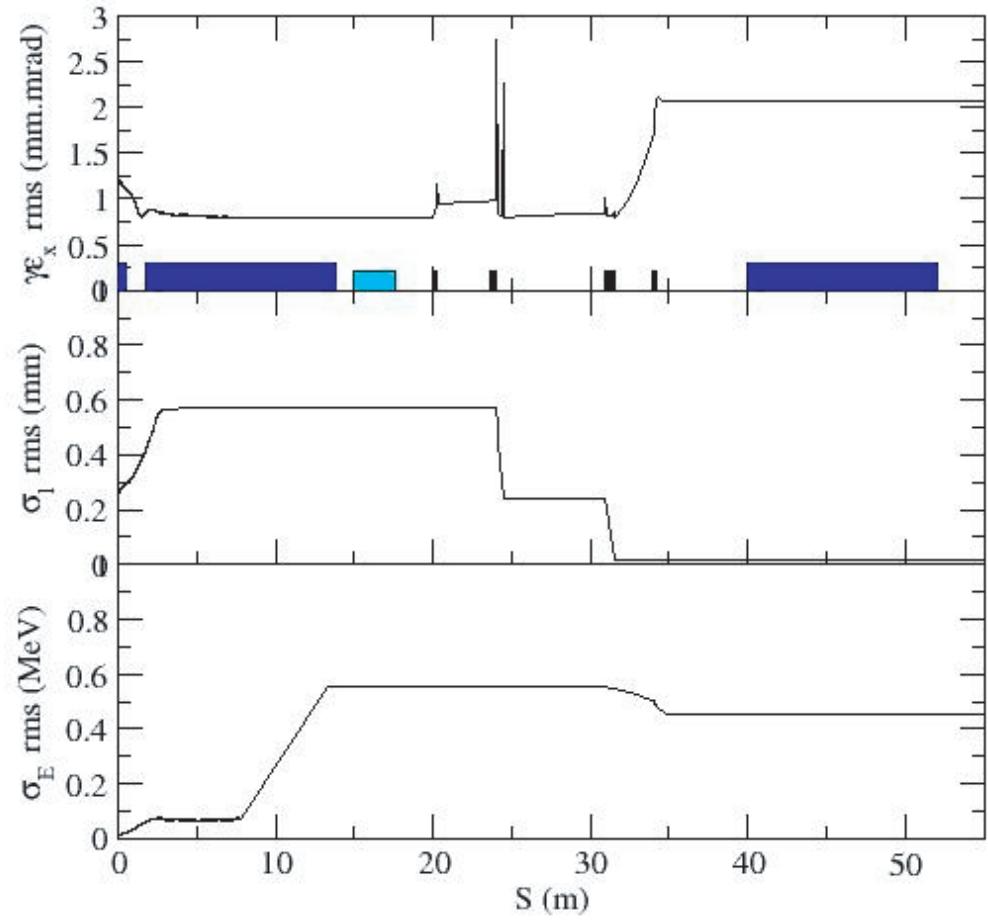
Q (nC)	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
E (MeV)	4	4	101	101	101	101	220	220
ΔE (keV rms)	10	5	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5
d_s (mm rms)	2	0.6	2	0.6	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.02
d_s (fs rms)	6000	2000	6000	2000	300	60	300	60
$\gamma \epsilon$ (π mm.mrad rms)	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.1

S2E SIMULATIONS

1 nC, laser 20 ps
bunch compressed to 300 fs (100 μ m)



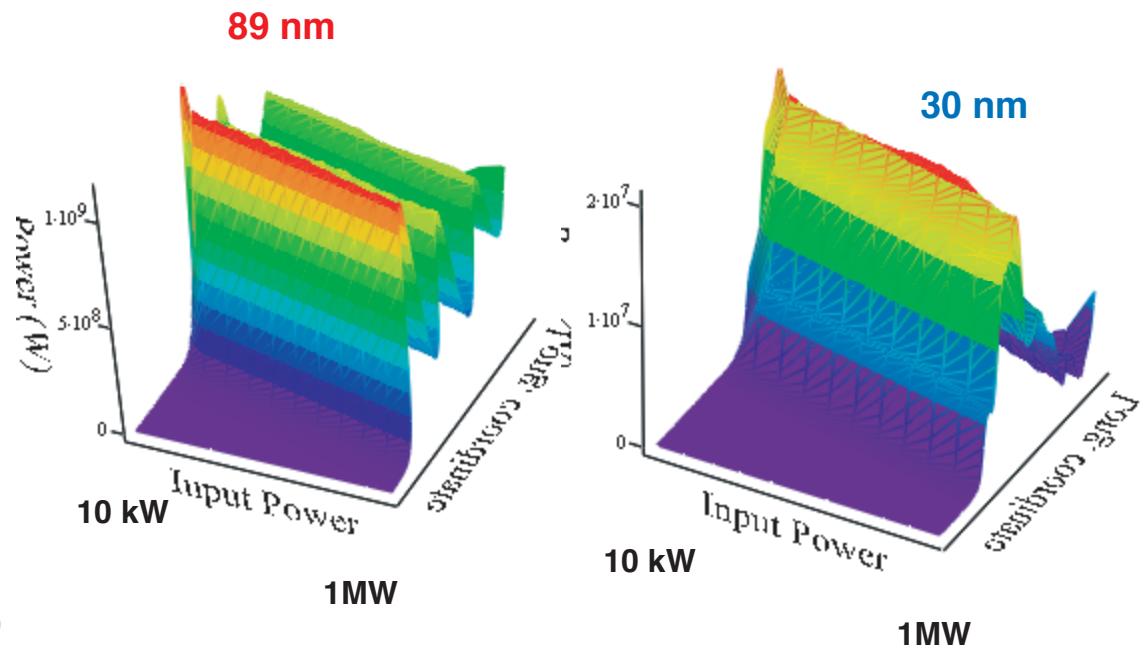
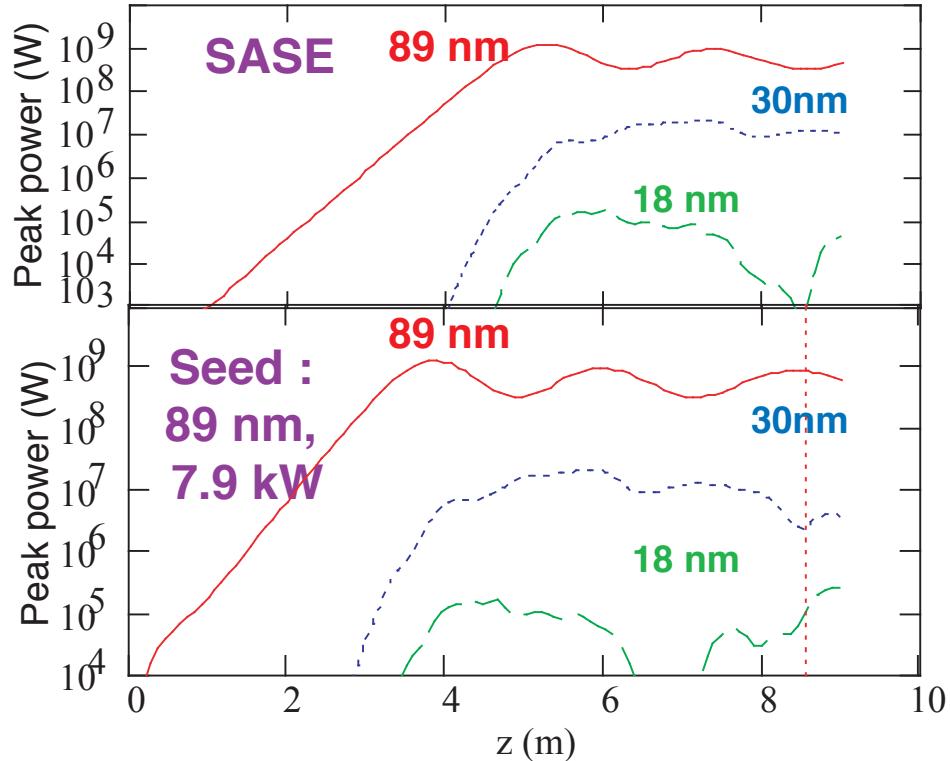
0.1 nC, laser 2 ps
bunch compressed to 60 fs





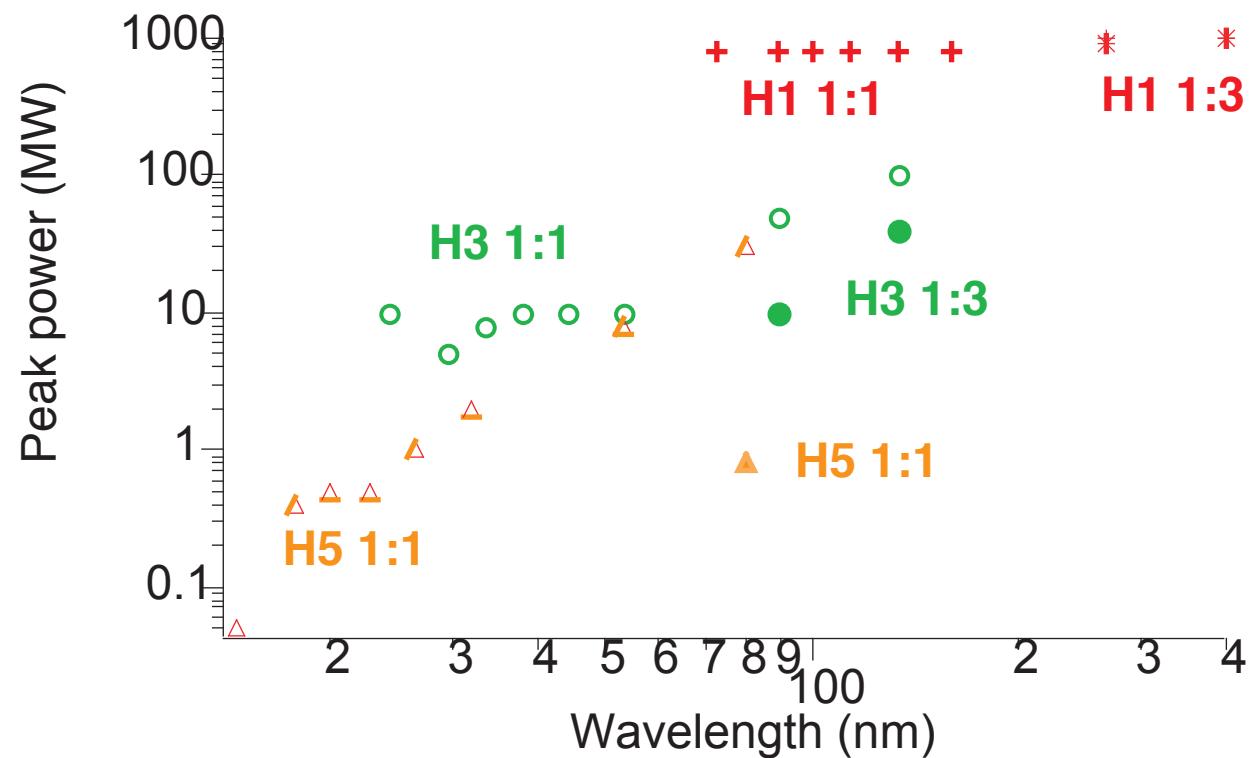
PERSEO CALCULATIONS

Und 1: 3 cm x 50 Und. 2 : 2 cm x 450, E = 220 GeV, 1 kA, 1.4π mm.mrad, 0.015%, 200 fs
 $F_f=0.1$



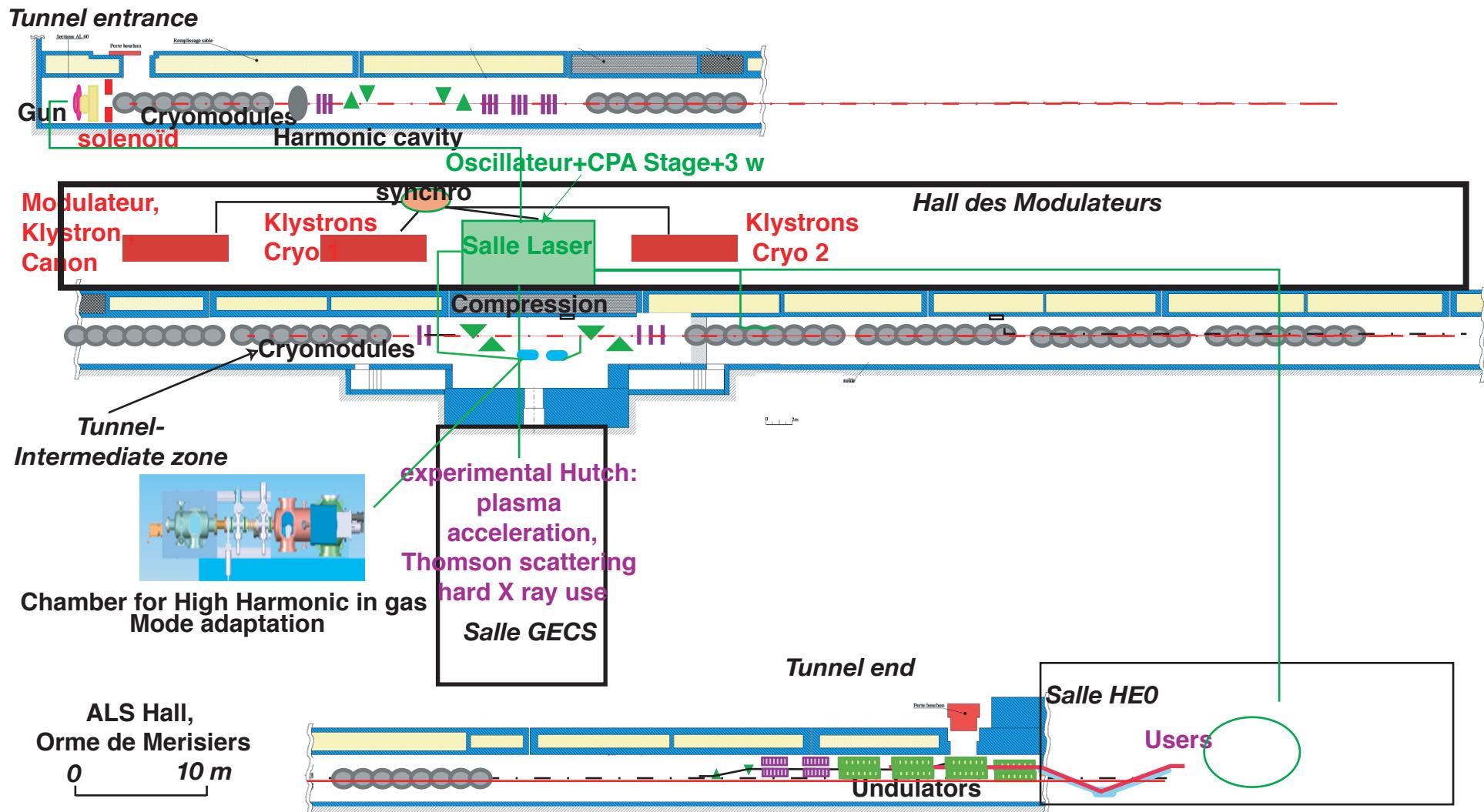
* PerseoMathcadlibrary, available@ <http://www.perseo.enea.it>

ARC-EN-CIEL PHASE 1 RADIATION



ARC-EN-CIEL : PHASE 2

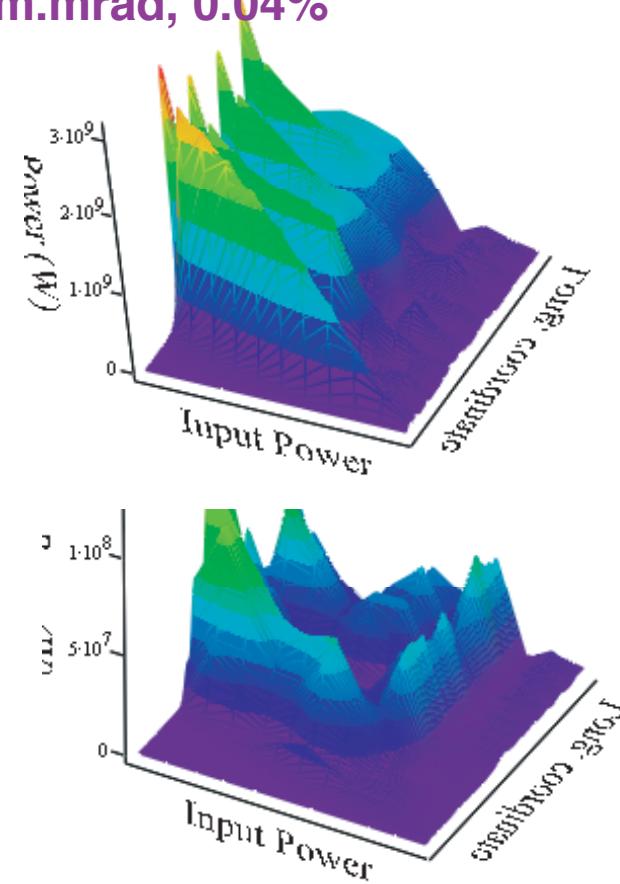
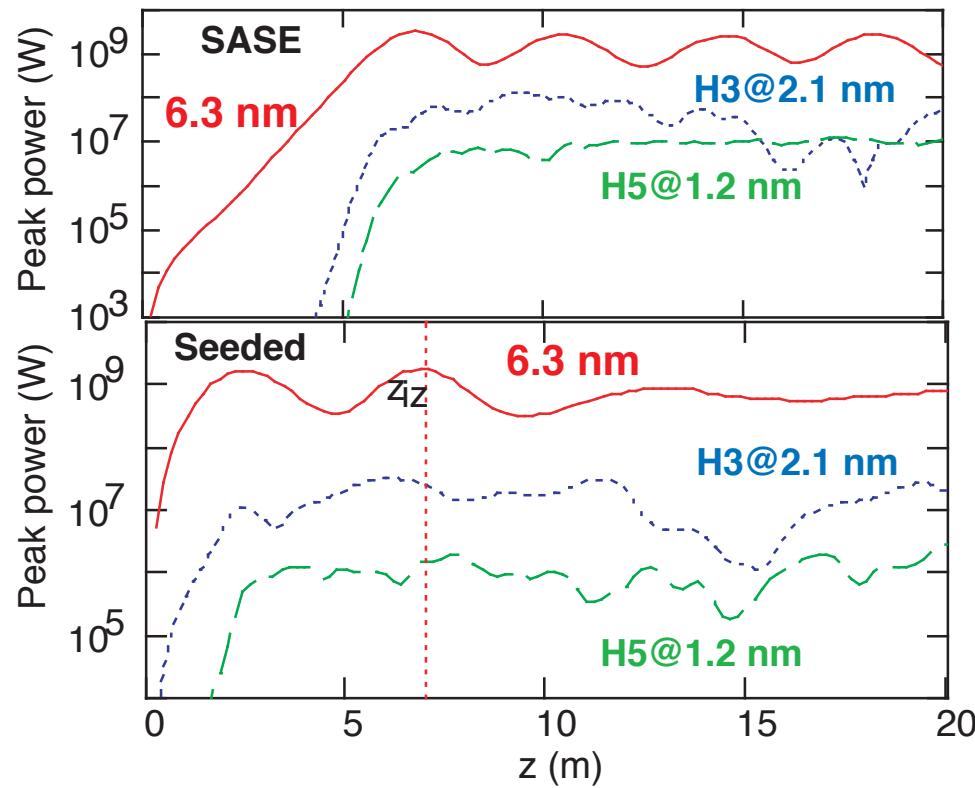
1 GeV, HGHG, 400-10 nm (H1), - 4 nm (H3), - 1 nm (H5)



ARC-EN-CIEL PHASE 2 RADIATION

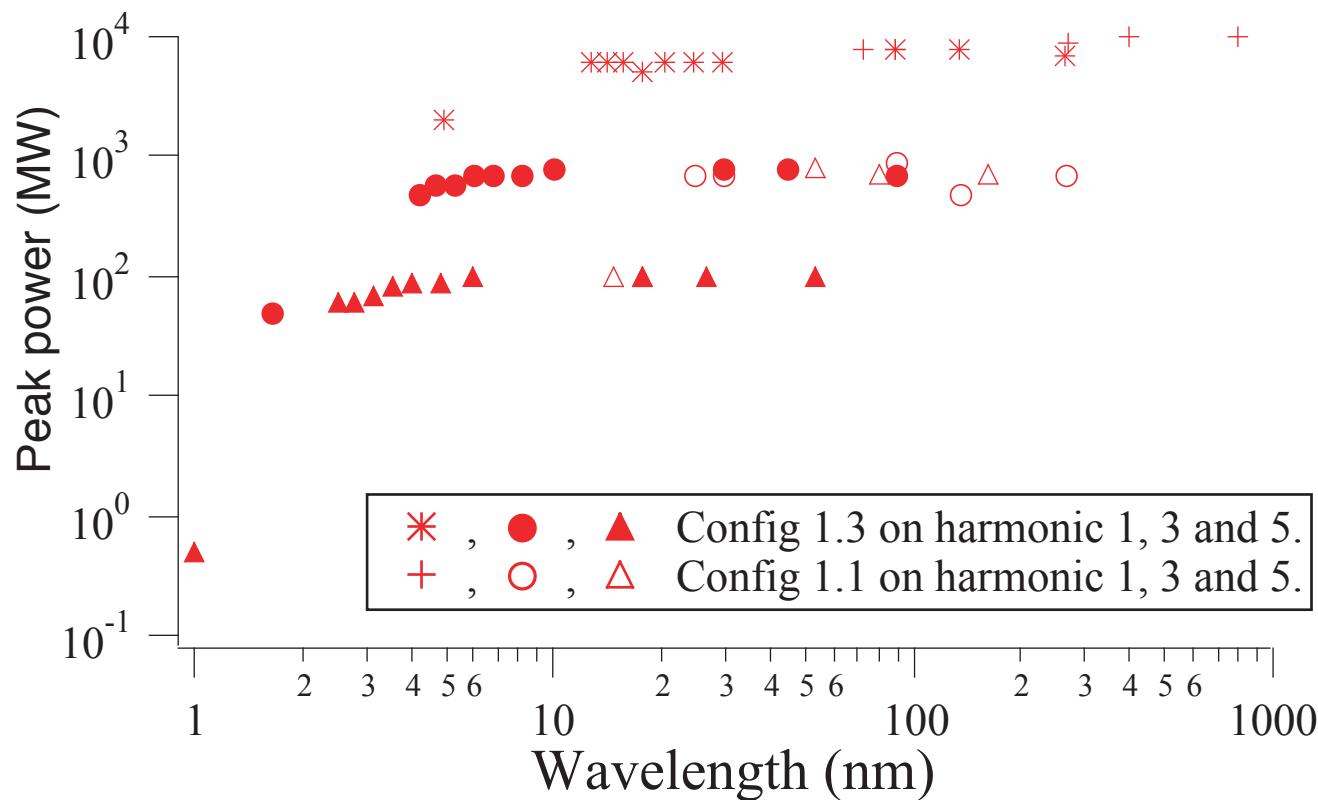


Perseo Calculation

Seed : 19 nm, 16 kW, E = 1 GeV, 1 kA, 1 π mm.mrad, 0.04%

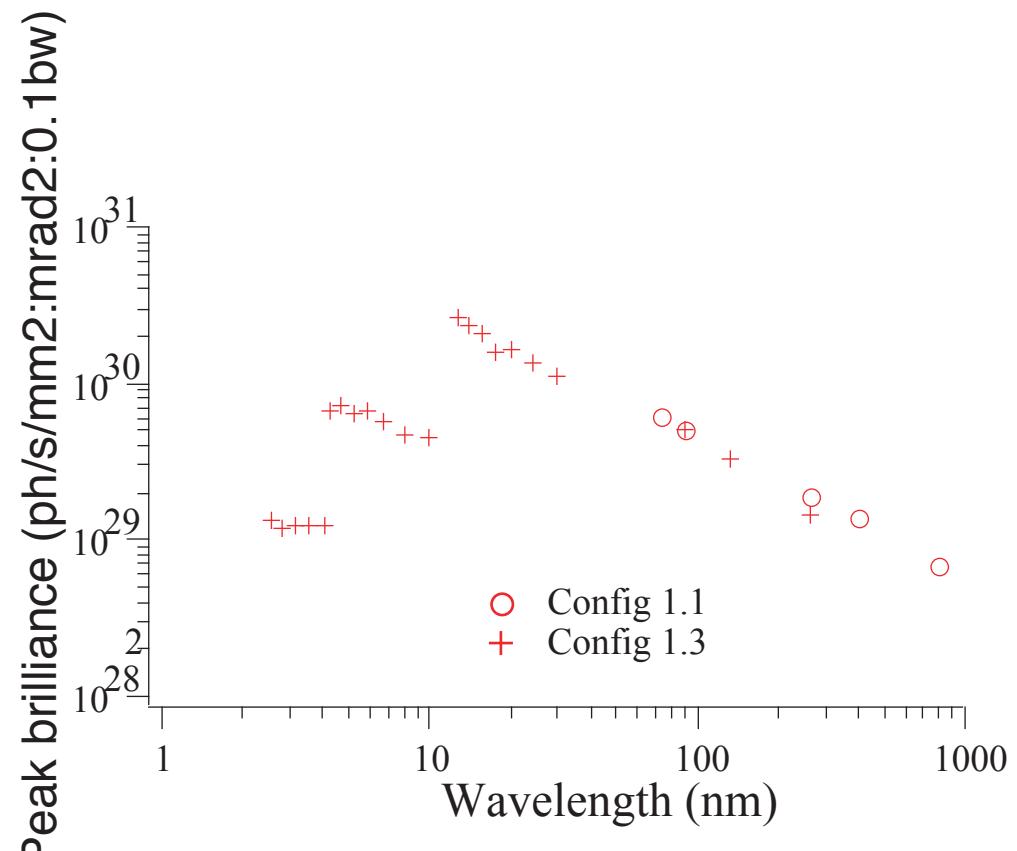
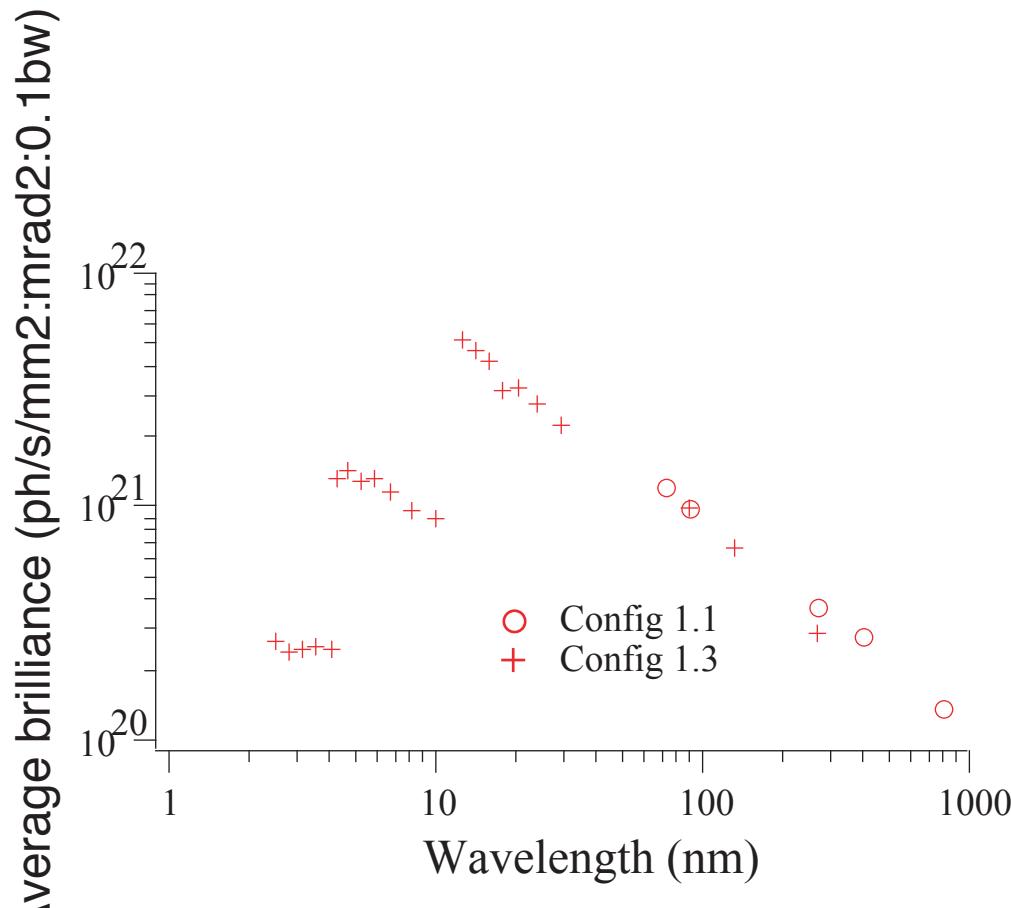
ARC-EN-CIEL PHASE 2 RADIATION

Und 1: 3 cm x 133 Und. 2 : 2 cm x 450,
 $E = 1 \text{ GeV}$, 1.5 kA , $1.35 \pi \text{ mm.mrad}$, 0.0004% ,
 200 fs , $\beta=2\text{m}$, $Ff=0.088$



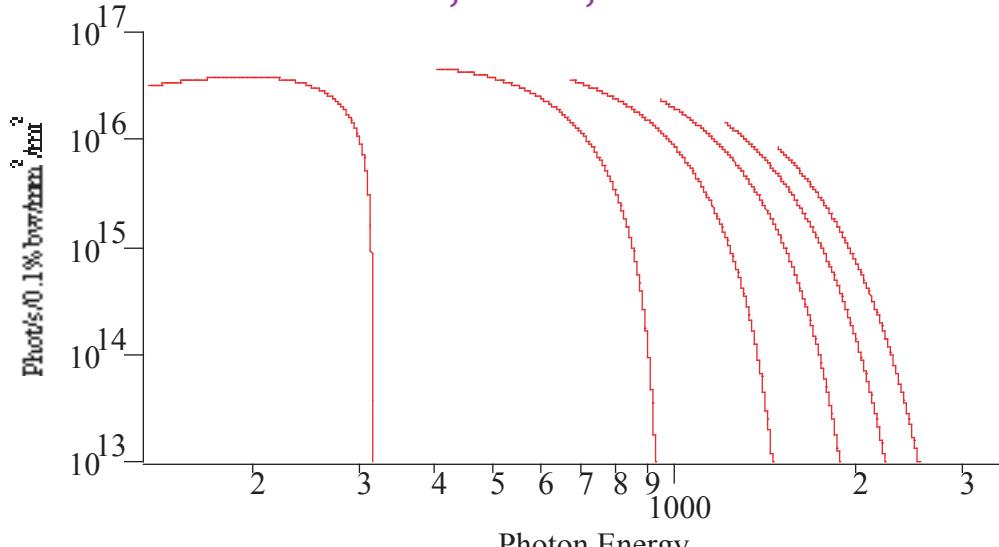
ARC-EN-CIEL PHASE 2 RADIATION

Und 1: 3 cm x 133 Und. 2 : 2 cm x 450, E = 1 GeV, 1.5 kA, 1.35π mm.mrad, 0.0004%, 200 fs
 $\beta=2m$, Ff=0.088

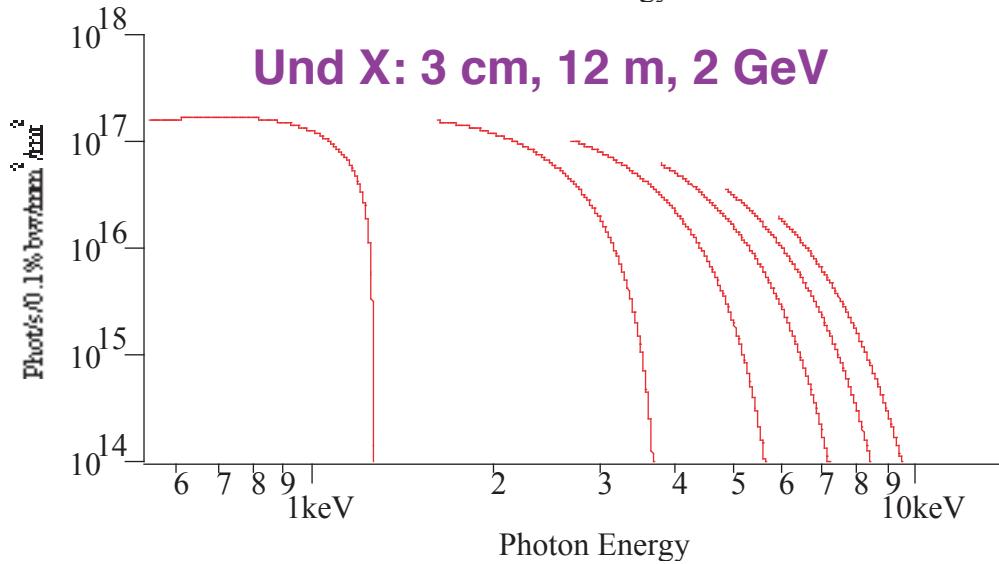


ARC-EN-CIEL PHASE 3 RADIATION

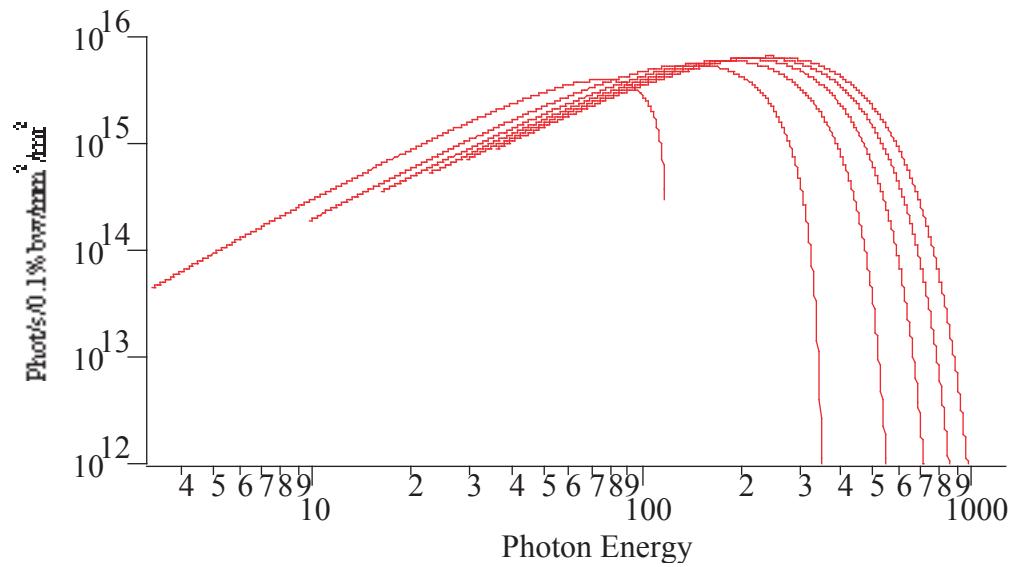
Und X: 3 cm, 12 m, 1 GeV



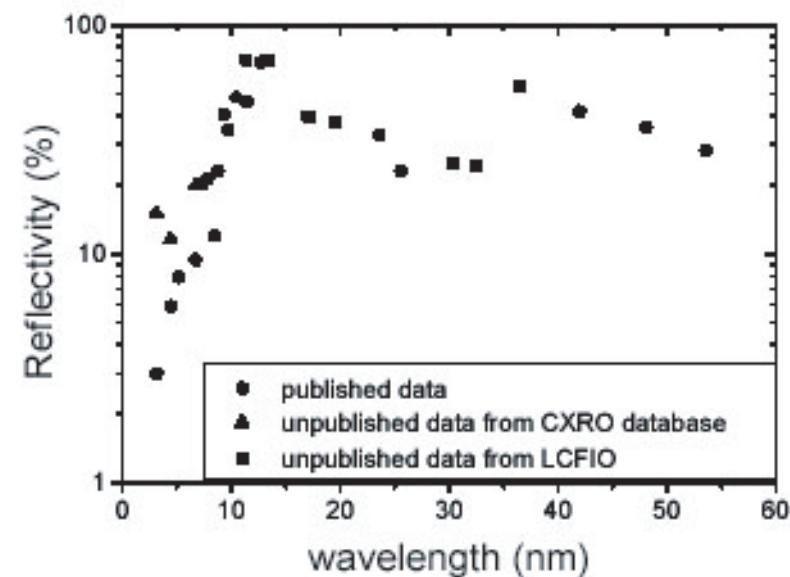
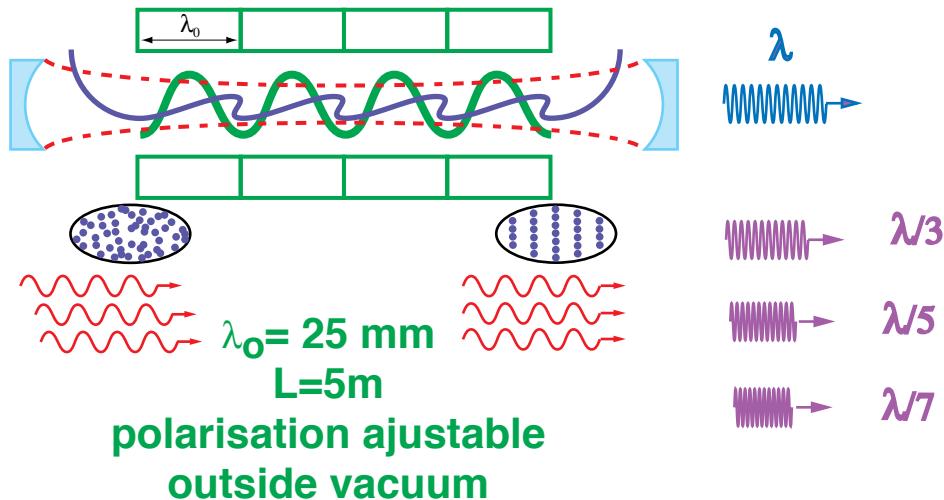
Und X: 3 cm, 12 m, 2 GeV



Und VUV: 8 cm, 12 m, 2 GeV



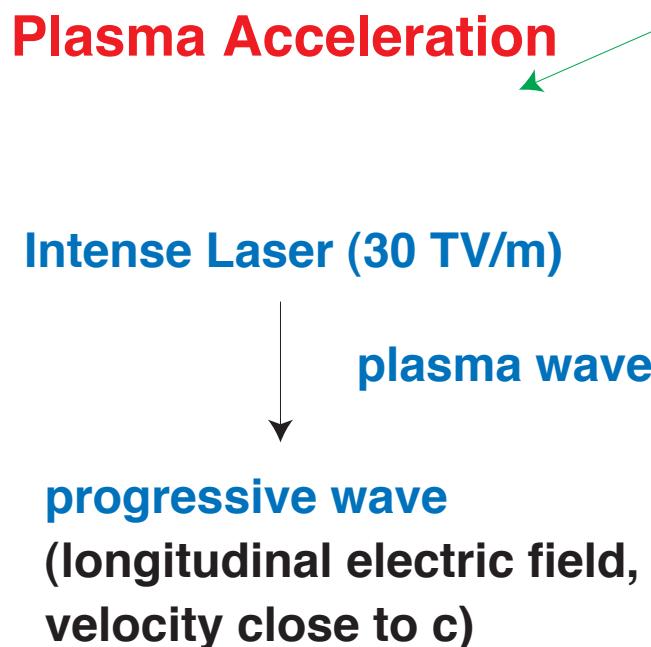
THE FEL OSCILLATOR



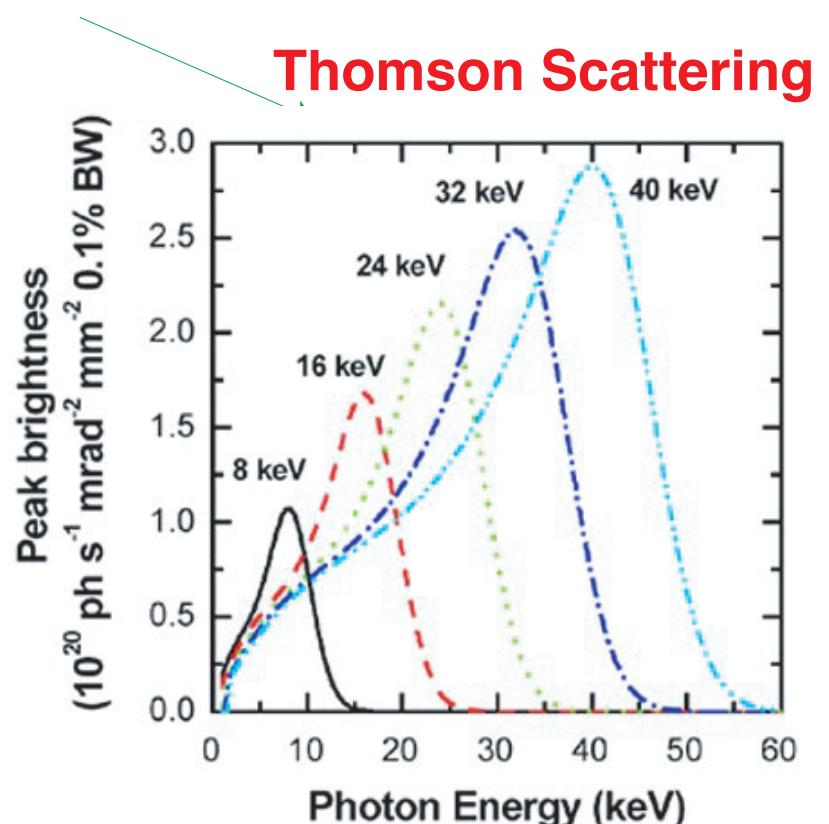
130-13 nm
 $\langle P \rangle = 100\text{W}-1\text{kW}$
adjustable polarisation

LASER SOURCE

Infra-red Ti:Sa laser system, mJ, 1-10 kHz, frequency conversion
amplification chain : few J, 10 Hz, 30 TW, 10^{20}W/cm^2



E_{in}	Δt	emitt	L_{acc}	E	spot	E_{fin}
MeV	fs	mm.mrad	cm	J	μm	GeV
10	200	1	0.5-3	1	20	1.6
700	200	1	8-32	100	100	1.6



8-40 keV, 100 fs FWHM
 $3 \times 10^7 \text{ ph/pulse/0.1\%BW}$
12 mrad, 50 μm

VUV-X fs SCIENCE USER WORKSHOP

**APPLICATIONS DES SOURCES ACCORDABLES VUV-X fs
COMBINANT ACCÉLÉRATEURS ET LASERS:
"SLICING" À SOLEIL ET LE PROJET ARC-EN-CIEL**

"**Slicing**" à SOLEIL

3-4 février 2004, à l'amphithéâtre Lehmann à Orsay
Site web: <http://www.lure.u-psud.fr/congres/femto/>

Chairs : M. E. Couplie (SPAM/LURE)
M. Meyer (LURE)
A. Rousse (LOA)

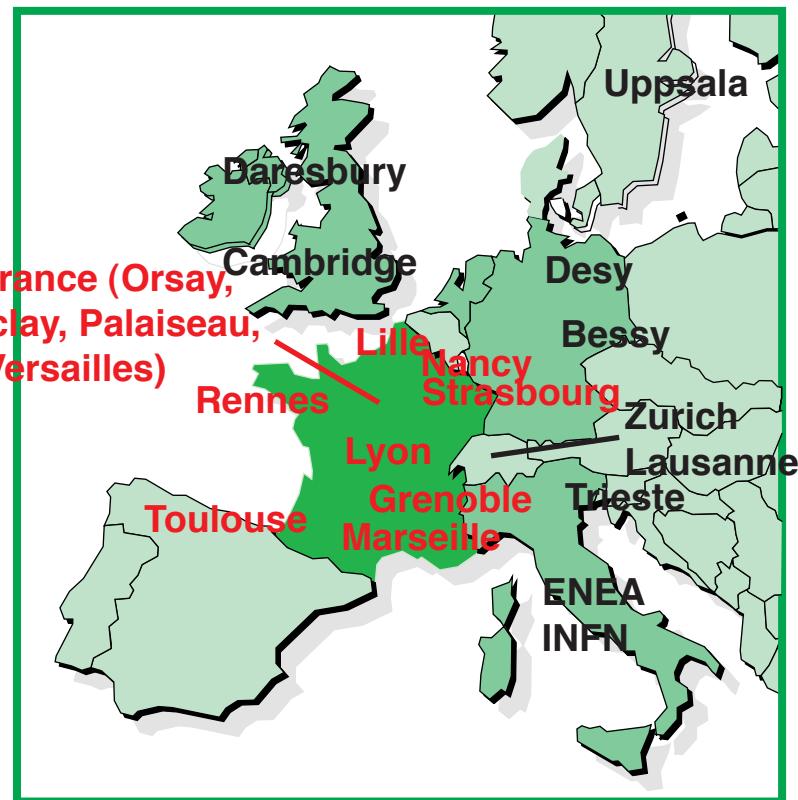
Comité d'organisation : D. Boller (LURE/SOLEIL)
D. Gerzella (SPAM/LURE)
M. Jablonka (CEA/SACM)
C. Juché (LURE)
P. Merlin (SOLEIL)
P. O'Keeffe (LURE)

Comité de programme : M. Belakowski (CEA/DIFMC)
H. Collneau (Univ. de Rennes)
J. M. Filhol (SOLEIL)
J. C. Gauthier (CELIA)
B. Gilgut (CEA/DIEP)
G. Le Lay (CRM/C2)
F. Mirola (LPP)
P. Monot (CEA/SPAM)

A. Monnier (CEA/SACM)
L. Nahon (SPAM/LURE)
R. Prazeres (LURE)
M. Souvage (SOLEIL)
F. Serein (LURE)
H.P. Thomassenoff (LSP)
M. Wulff (ESRF)
P. Zeitoun (LIXAM)

Logos: SOLEIL, LURE, CEA, MINISTÈRE DE LA RECHERCHE

- **154 participants**
 - 136 from France
 - 2 companies
 - from abroad : Belgium (1), Germany (4), Italy (5), Sweden (3), Switzerland (2), UK (2), USA (1)
- **40 different French Laboratories**



QUESTIONNAIRE

- answers from 22 research teams + oral presentations

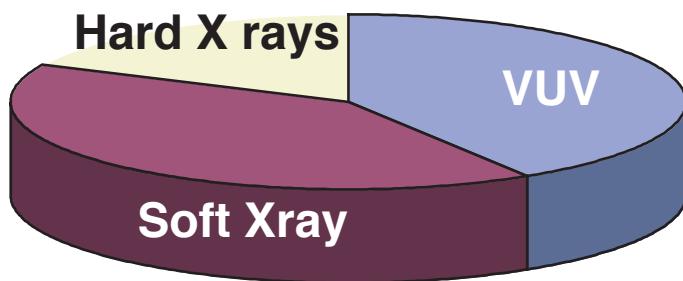
11: Material ans surface science + 1 theory

13 : atomic and molecular physics + 1 theory

4 : plasma physics

5 : biology and chemistry + 1 theory

- Spectral range



- Spectral resolution : 1-0.01%

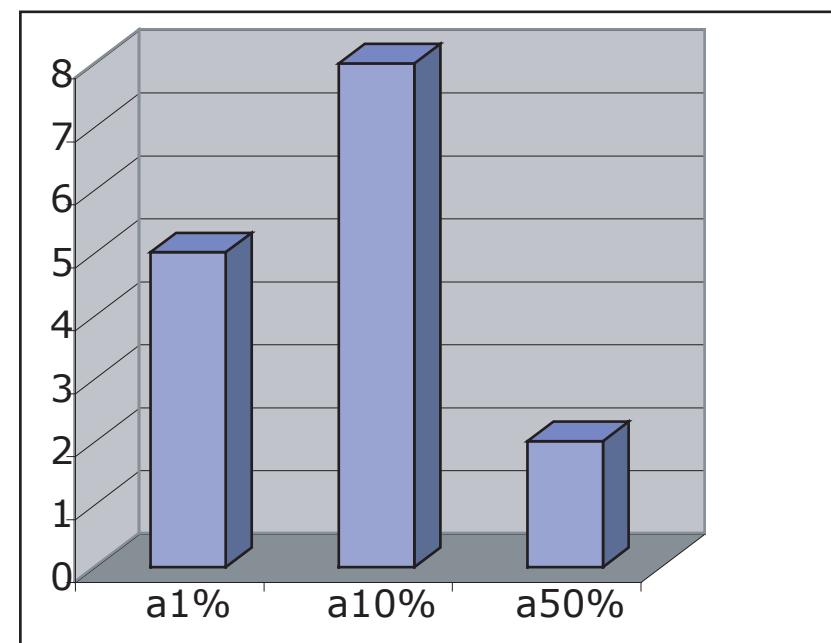
- Tuneability : yes

- Transverse coherence : yes

focalisation on 0.5 μm to 100 μm

- Pump-probe experiments : 72 %
focalisation on 0.5 μm to 100 μm

Stability

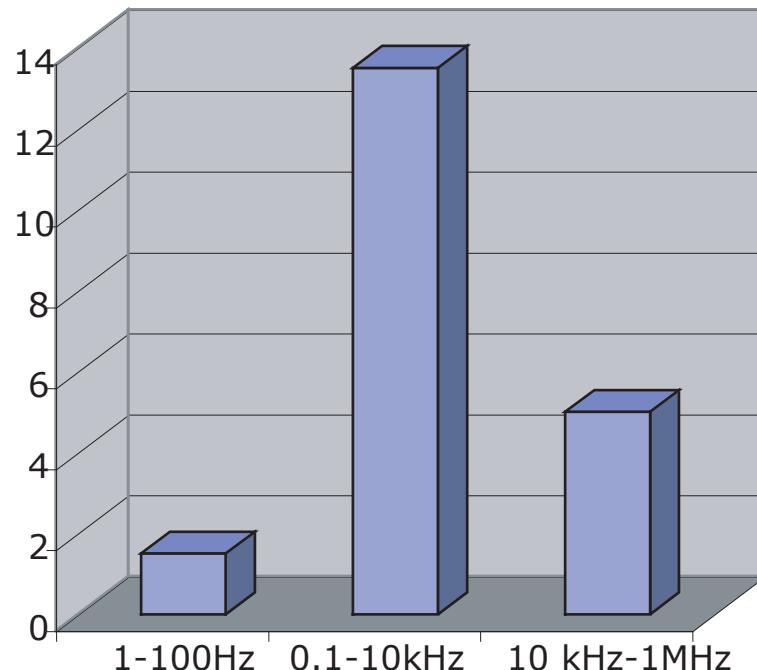


- Adjustable polarisation: 63 %

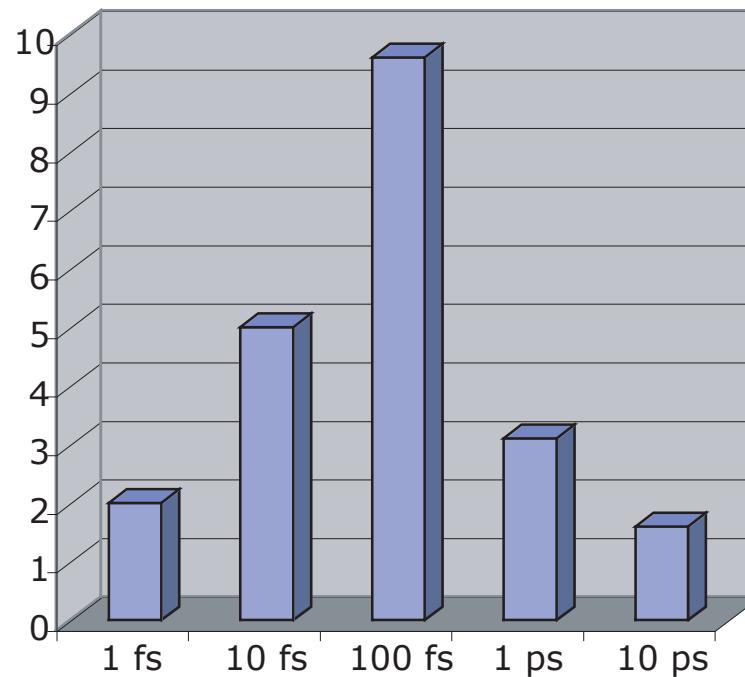
QUESTIONNAIRE

Temporal structure

Repetition rate



Pulse duration



• answers

Several micropulses (few ns rep. rate) in a macropulse at 1 Hz : 66

No (%) Yes Indifferent

Spiking structure of the FEL pulse 55 30 15

Gaussian distribution 28 61 11

Measurement and not control of the pulse temporal start 59 41

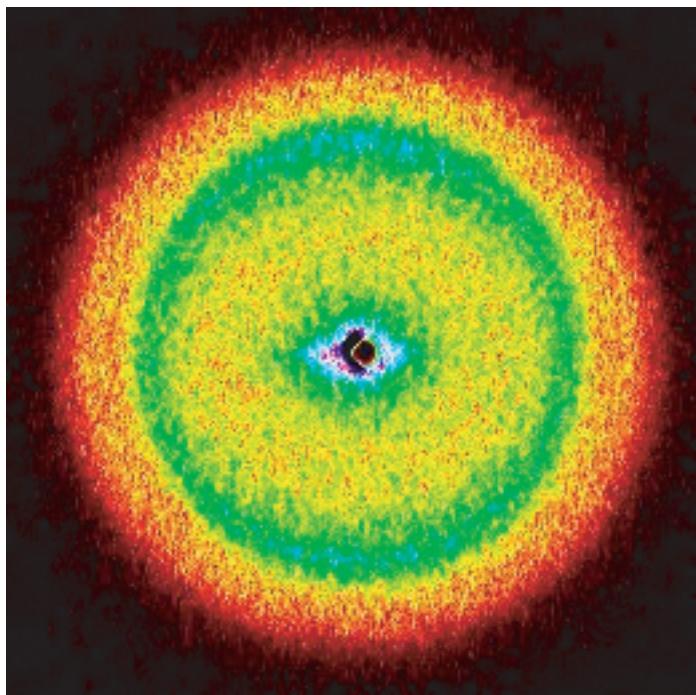
Accumulation (72 %) vs single shot (28%)



GAZ PHASE

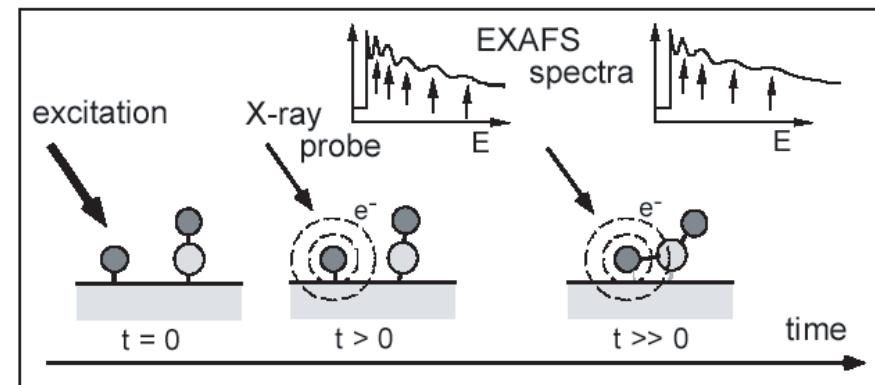
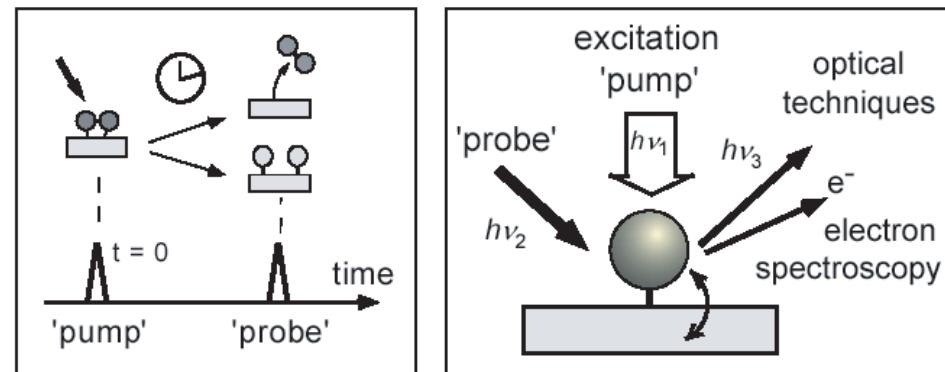
- femto-photochemistry
molecular dynamics in gas phase

Technique : VYV/ XUV photoionisation



W. Li and Suits, , PRL (2004)

- molecules adsorbed on surface



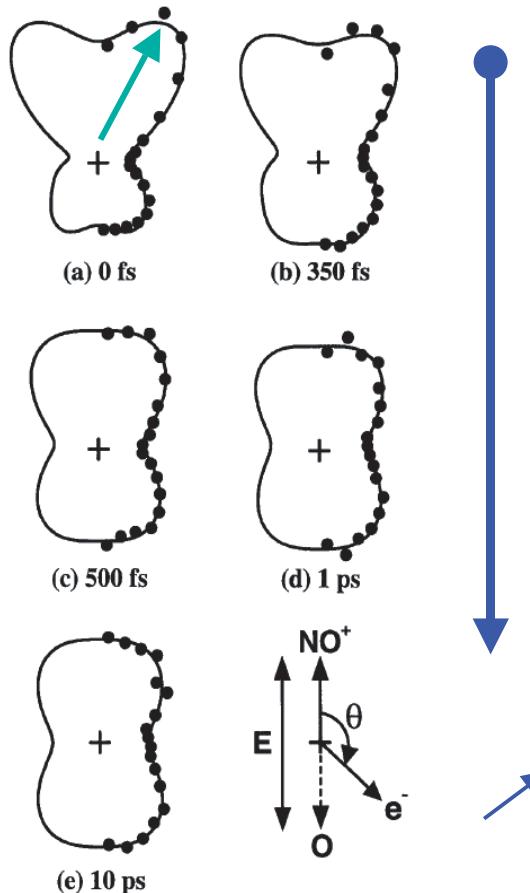
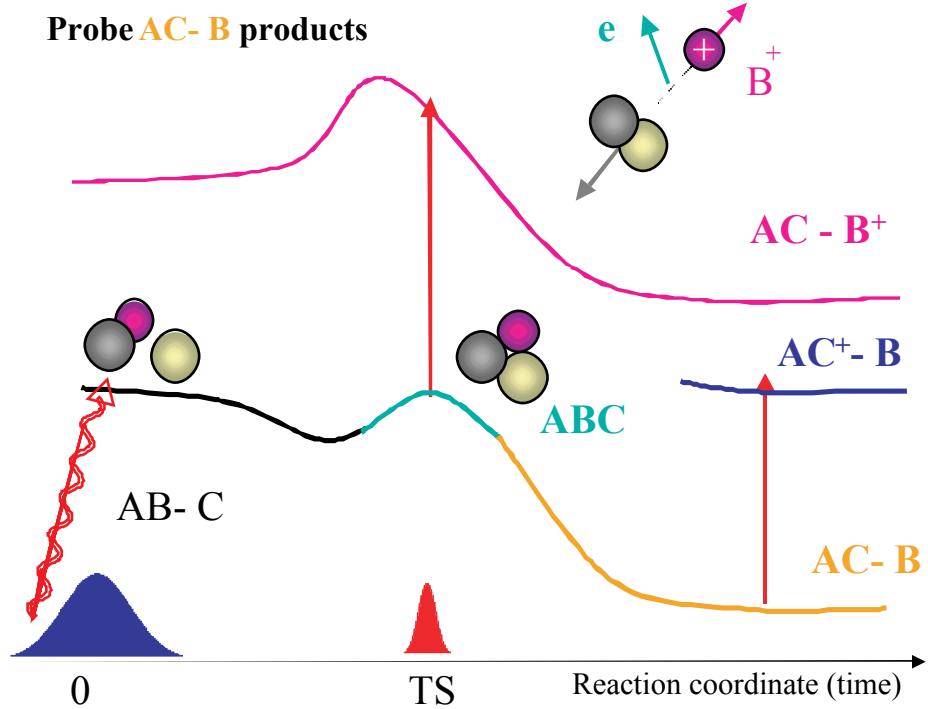
angle selectivity, multiple detection
(imaging)

N. Lugent-Glandorf, PRL 87, 193002 (2001)

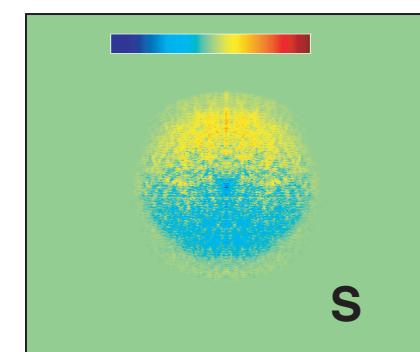
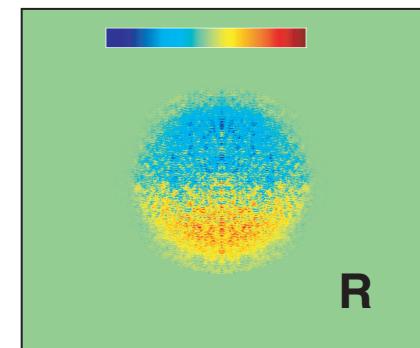


GAZ PHASE

- alignment and dynamics of photoionisation
form resonance, internal shell



dichroïsm of chiral molecules

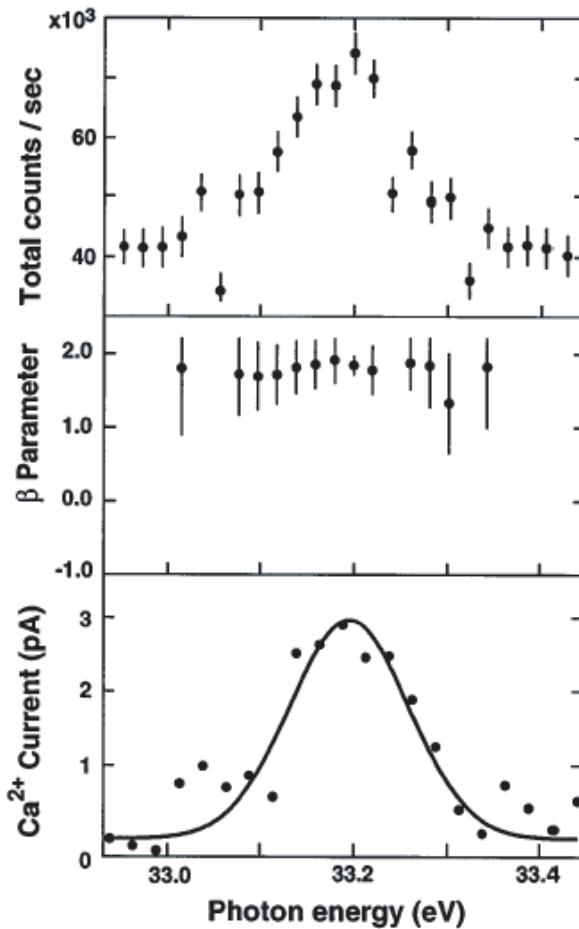


Camphre
Garcia et al

Davies et al. PRL 84,
5983 (2000)

GAZ PHASE

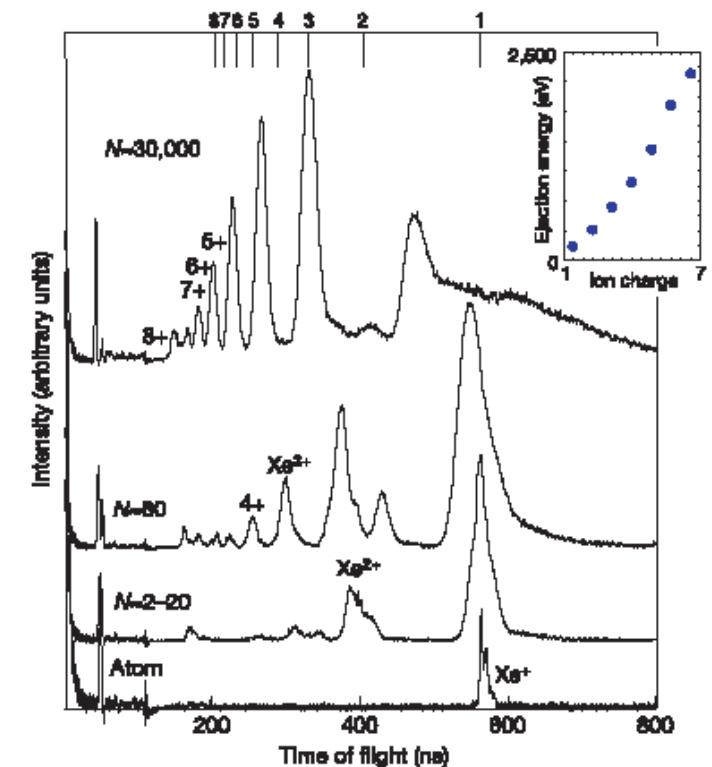
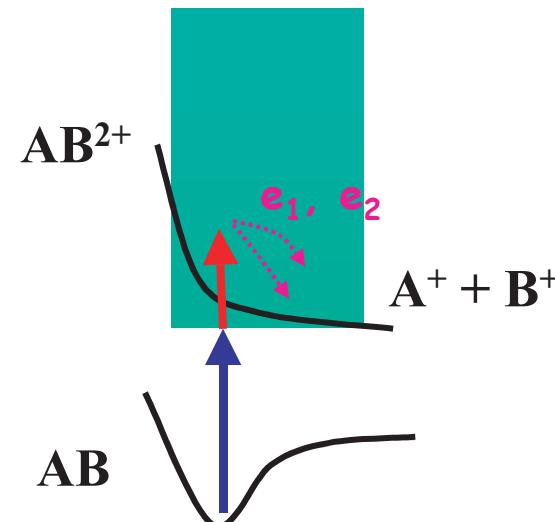
- high average flux spectroscopy
radicals, ions... $3p \rightarrow 3d$ de Ca+



Al Moussalami et al, PRL 76, 4496 (1996)

- aggregates under high field
on TESLA-TTF1

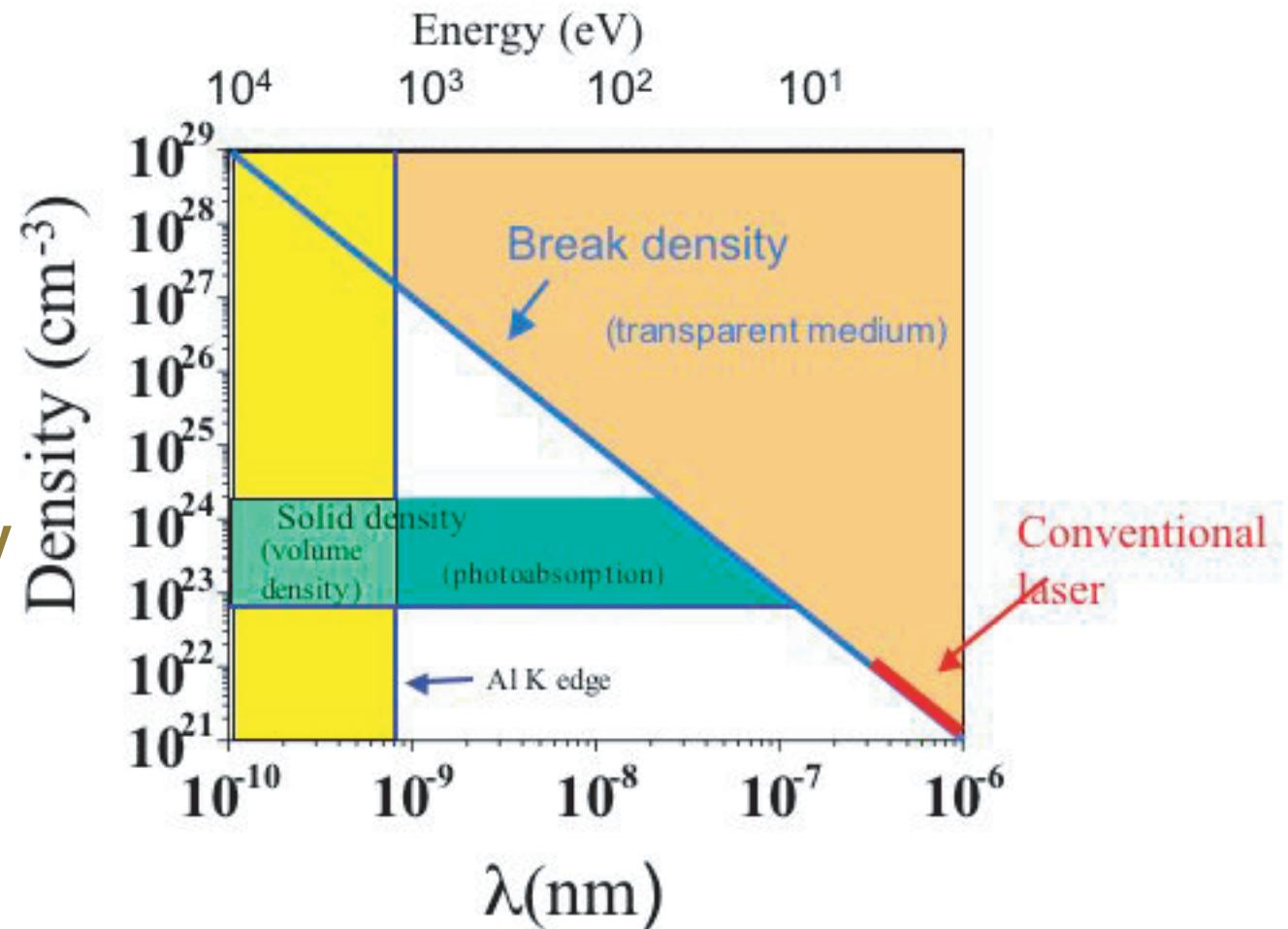
- atomic physics in non linear regime



H. Wabnitz et al., Nature 420, 482 (2002)

PLASMA PHYSICS

- generation of hot dense plasma
- Characterisation of plasmas at solid density
- plasma acceleration





GENERATION OF HOT DENSE PLASMAS

**1-50 nm => generation of dense plasma,
vol. determined by photo-absorption length in the medium
moderate penetration depth**

**1 μm -> 100 eV Temperature,
1 nm -> 1 meV, less contribution to the heating of the medium :
energy deposited by photo-absorption-> control of the T medium**

- **Hot plasmas**

interest : inertial fusion, cf stellar plasmas
studies vs densities (tuneability), transition of the energy deposition mechanism
plasma heating and plasma dynamics decoupled (short pulses)
plasmas at solid density

- **Degenerated / correlated plasma**

high density ionised medium of low T, giant planets
strong Coulomb coupling (thermal energy < electrostatic energy)
degenerated (thermal energy > Fermi energy : De Broglie wavelength > interpart. distance)

PLASMA PROBES

Plasma temperature : few eV (discharges) few dizains of keV (fusion)

Diagnostics of microscopic parameters (density, T, abundance)

- **Atomic Physics**

lifetime of multi-charges ions

high opacity

plasma generation

inertial fusion : focus of high intensity laser on a solid target

tokamak plasma : Electron Beam Ion Trap

X ray laser Plasma : transient pumping of plasmas with ns pulses on solid targets

- **Determination of volume properties**

high charge densities

density close to solid

Technique : spectral imaging (LIF), interferometry, diffusion

MATERIAL-SURFACE SCIENCE

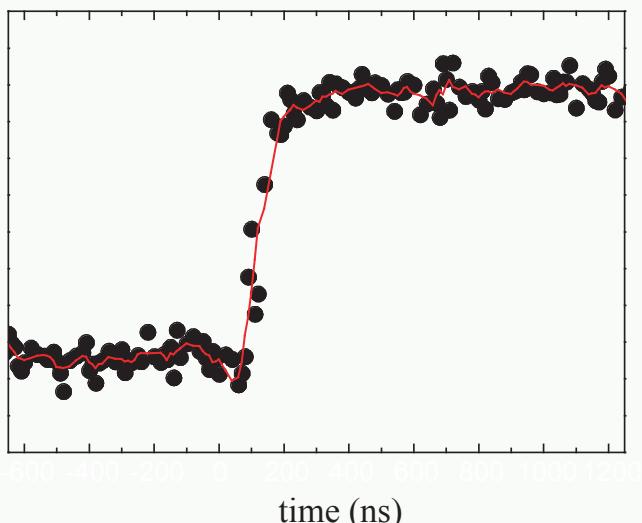
- spintronics

- magnetization reversal dynamics of thin films
complex heterostructure :
(spin valves, tunnel junctions)

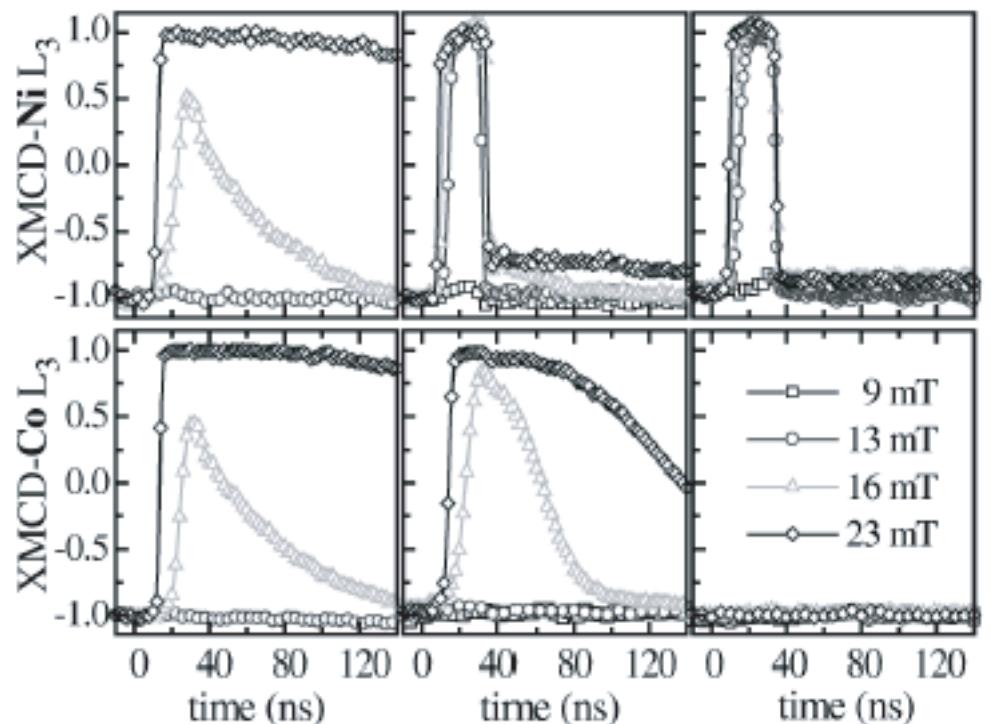
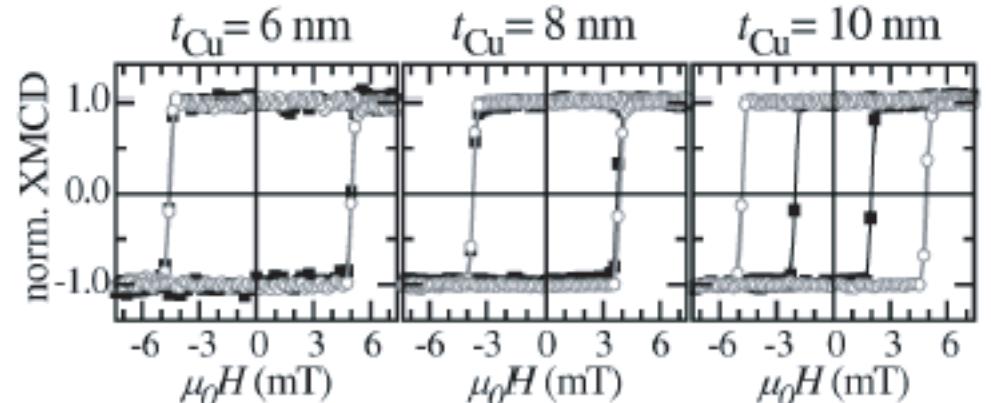
Technique : X-ray magnetic circular dichroism

- surface magnetometry

Technique : 1 or 2 photon photo-emission



F.Sirotti PRB 61, (2000) R9221



M.Bonfim et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 86 (2001) 3646



MATERIAL-SURFACE SCIENCE

- surfaces and interfaces

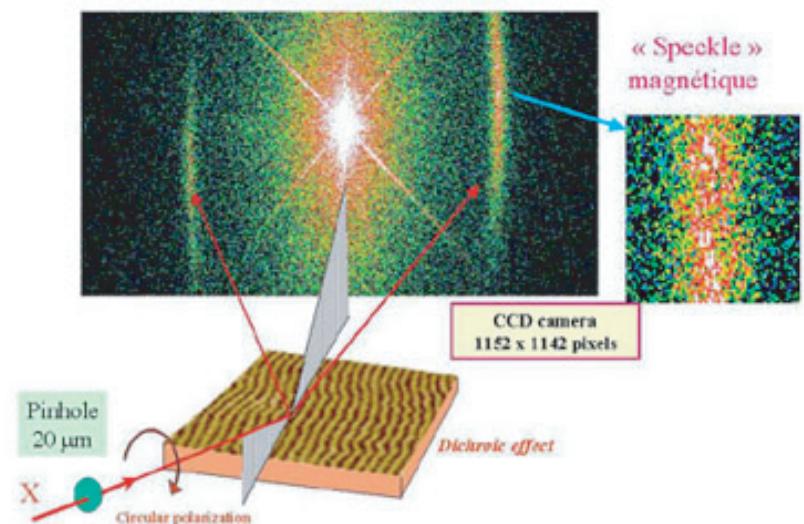
- interface solid/liquid
- surface magnetometry
- adsorbates
- desorption of a polymer layer on a surface

Technique : Non linear regime

- complex materials

- oxides of transition metals
- phase transition

Technique : Inelastic Scattering



- Large gap solids, dynamics of excited states

- Creation of punctual defects

- dielectrics, collective electronic relaxation

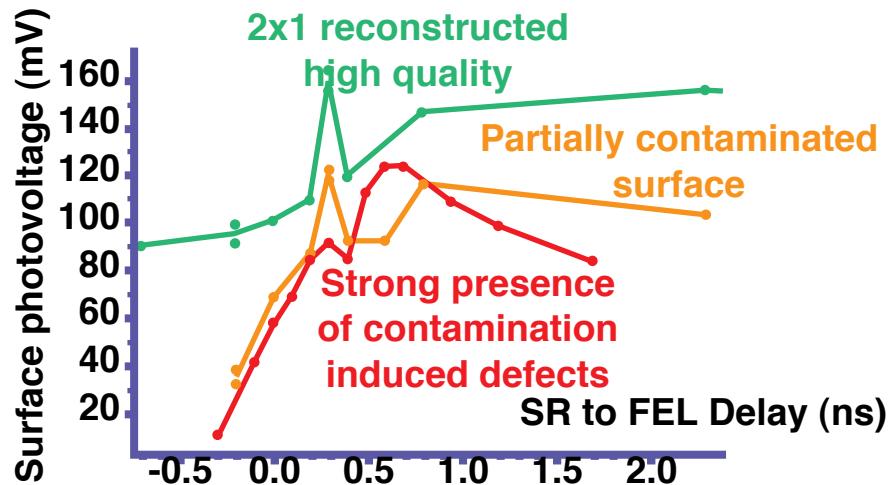
MATERIAL-SURFACE SCIENCE

- studies of excited samples

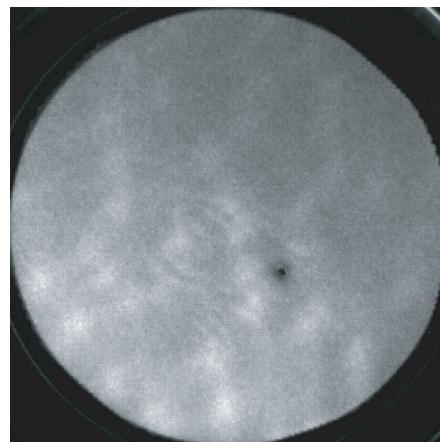
Transient charge carrier distribution at surfaces and interfaces

FEL+SR spectroscopy of unoccupied states in SC and metal

Technique : transient spectro-microscopy, fluorescence, PES , PEEM, X-ray diffraction



Surface photovoltage effect
(UV FEL, VUV SR)
GaAs/Ag, Si, Si/Au,
Si/SiO₂. M. Marsi, A. Taleb



Pb islands grown
in-situ on W(110)
Work function contrast
seen with 196 nm
FEL light
Field of view: 5 μm

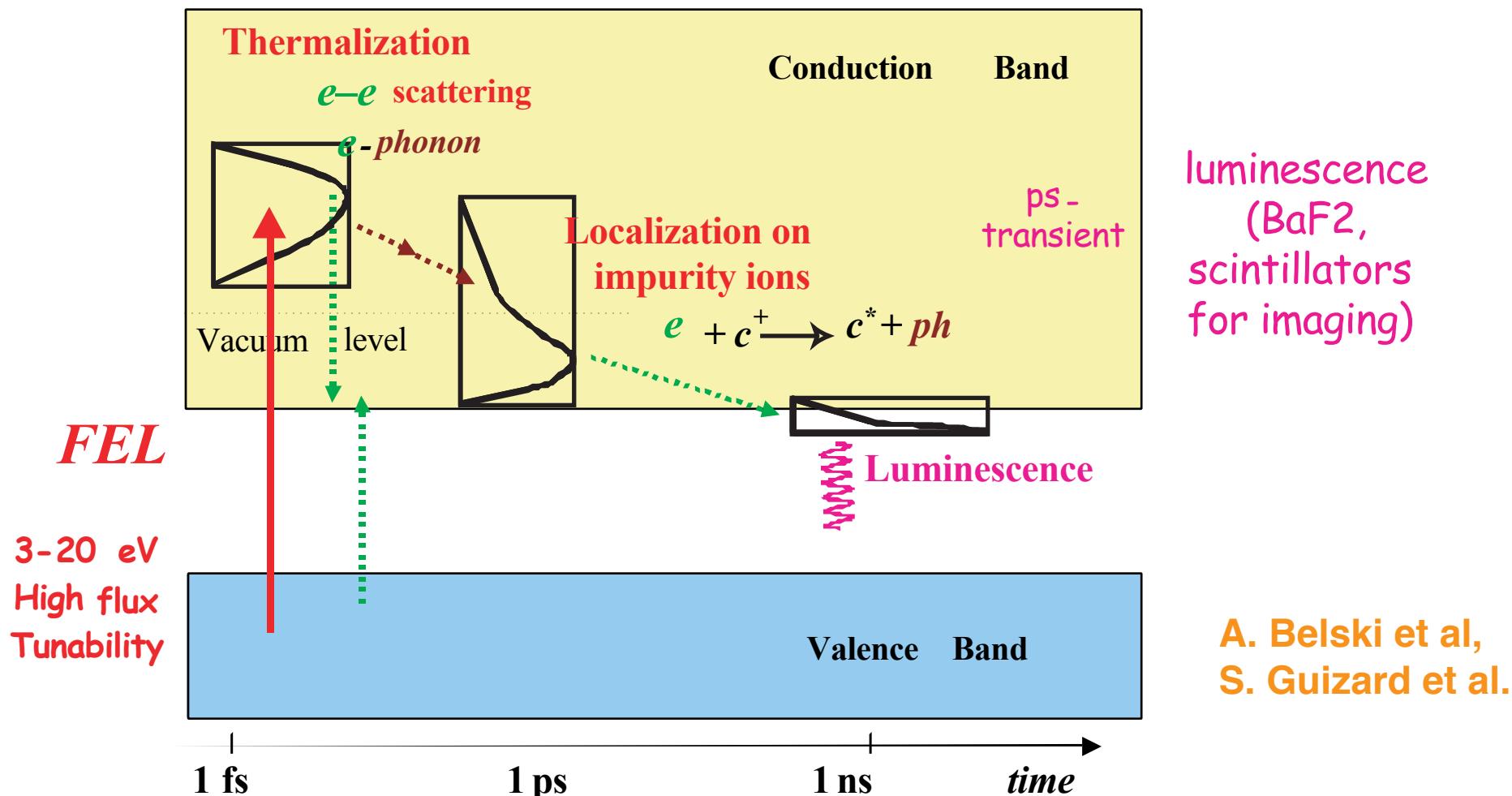


Photoelectron Emission
Microscopy
with the EU FEL
at Elettra

MATERIAL-SURFACE SCIENCE

- Creation of pontual defects

- dielectrics, collective electronic relaxation/ energy transfer in large gap dielectrics





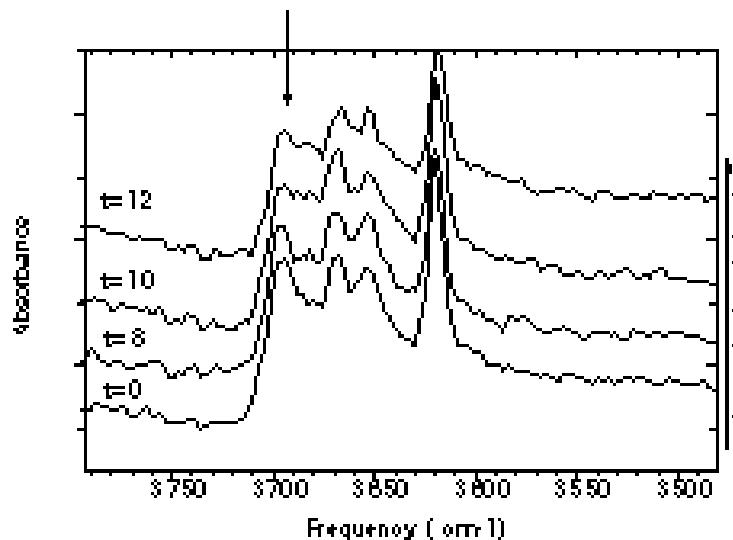
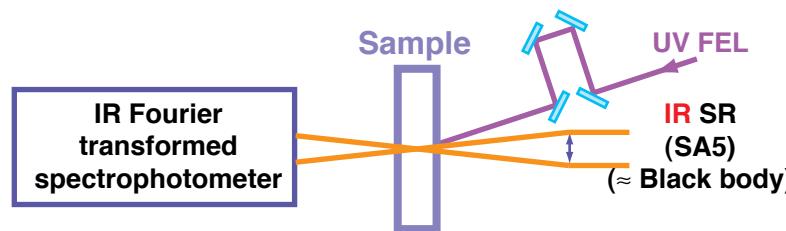
MATERIAL-SURFACE SCIENCE

- vibrational studies of excited states, electron -photon interaction

Transient charge carrier distribution at surfaces and interfaces

FEL+SR spectroscopy of unoccupied states in SC and metal

Technique : IR spectromicroscopy coupled to UV-VUV excitation

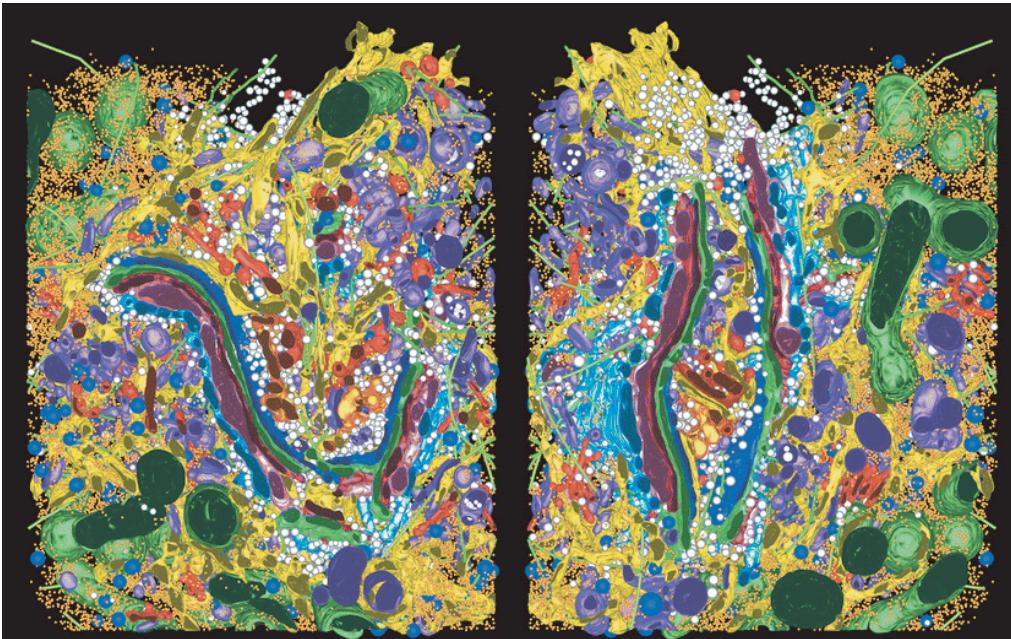


elongation band
of the external
OH of kaolinite
under irradiation



CHEMISTRY - BIOLOGY

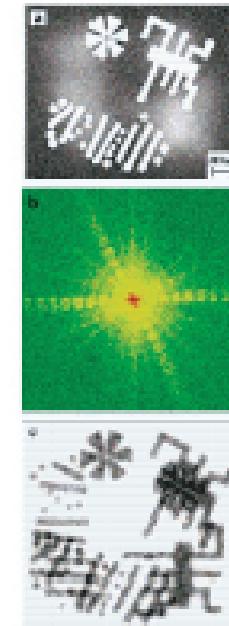
- Relaxation Dynamics of unknown excited states
- Catalysis of complex systems
- Structure and dynamics of multiproteins complexes by X ray microscopy
- Electrochemistry



3D Model organisation around the Golgi 3D in pancreatic cells.

Two perpendicular views.

Derived from electronic tomography (Marsh B.L. et al PNAS, 2001)



Miao J. Phy Rev Lett 2002

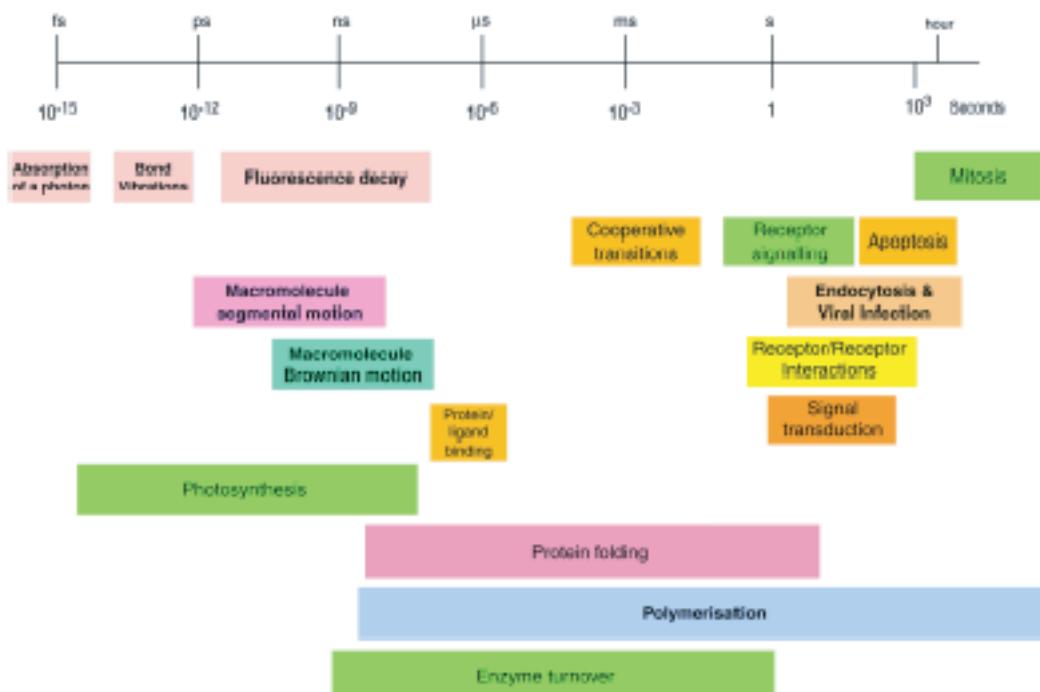


BIOLOGY

- Mechanism of protein folding

pathogen fibers in badly folded conformations, neuro-degenerative diseases (prion ...)
study of first steps of secondary structure formation

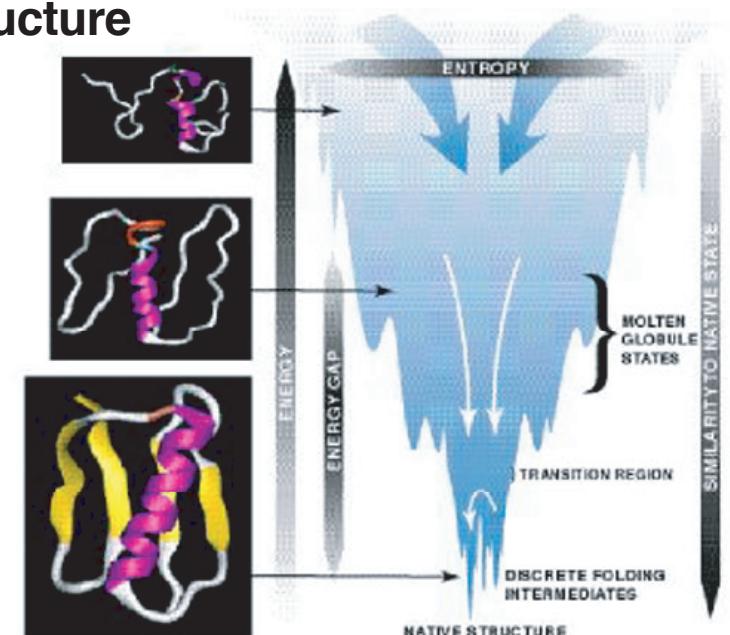
Technique : Circular Dichroism, Raman



ps- ns
partial formation
of 2dary structure

μ s-ms
melted
globule

s
native
structure

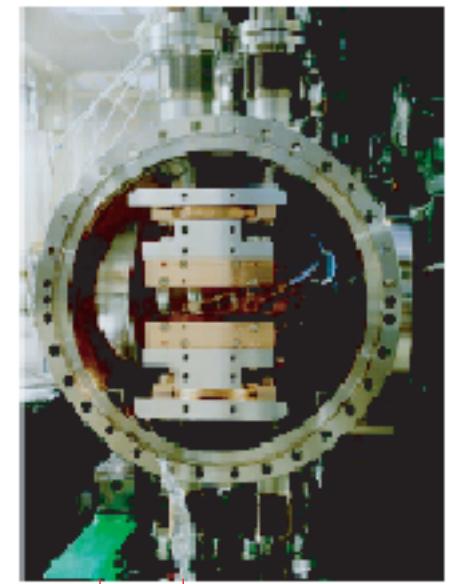
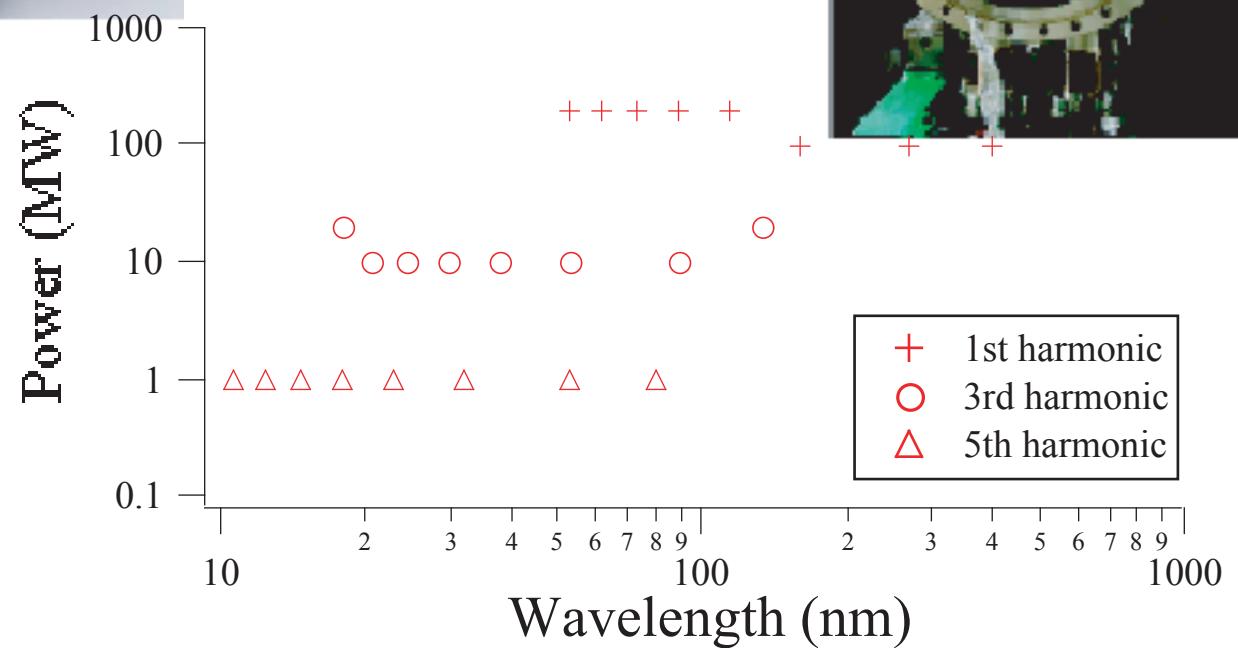


CONCLUSION

- 2006 : Commissionning of **SOLEIL** : French 3rd generation light source
- 2006 : Demonstration experiment on seeding with HHG SCSS prototype (H2-13), SPARC (H3-9, cascading)



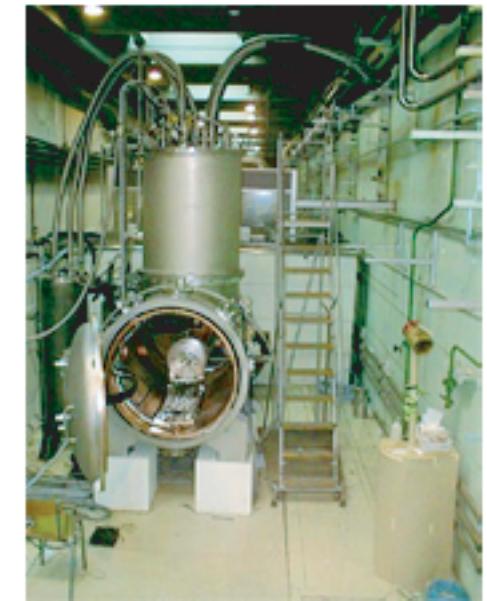
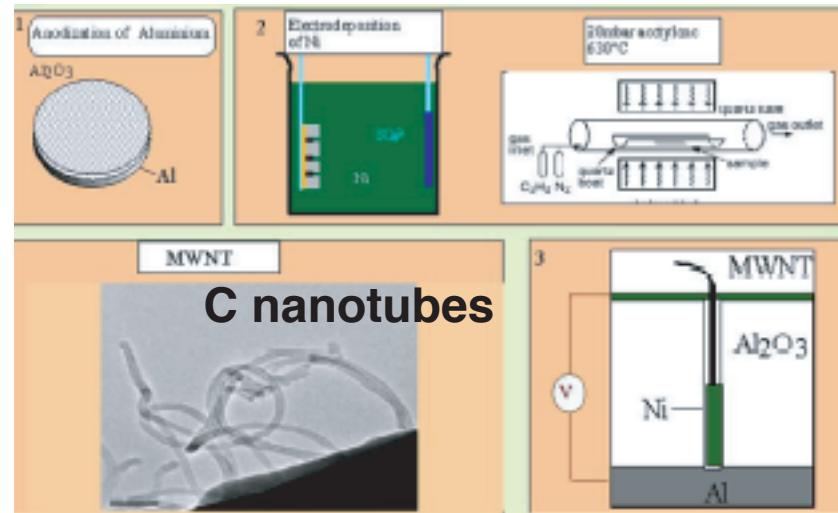
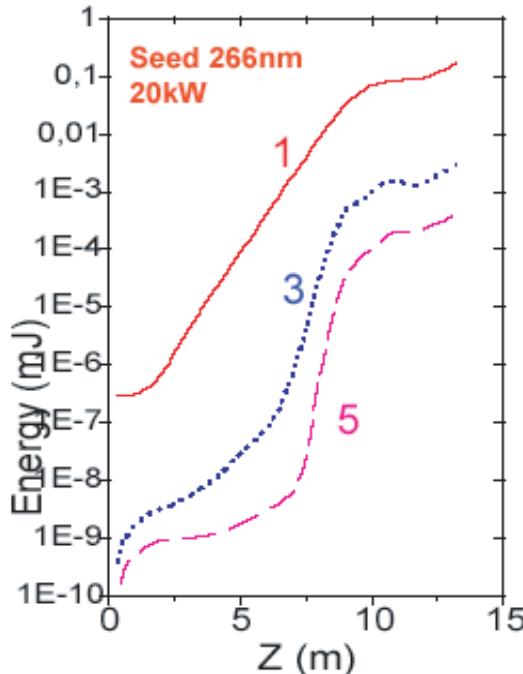
Thermo-ionic
gun CsB6



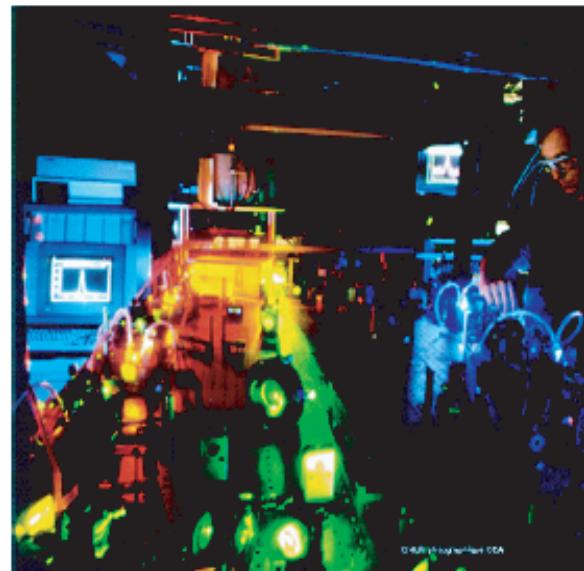
CONCLUSION

- ARC-EN-CIEL : under way
- detailed calculations (HGHG : new version of SRW, injector and LINAC)
- gun proto?
- EUROFEL

High Gain High harmonics



microphonics
vibrations
compensation



laser longitudinal and spatial
shaping for photo-injector

seeding@SPARC