

# First lasing at the ELBE mid IR FEL

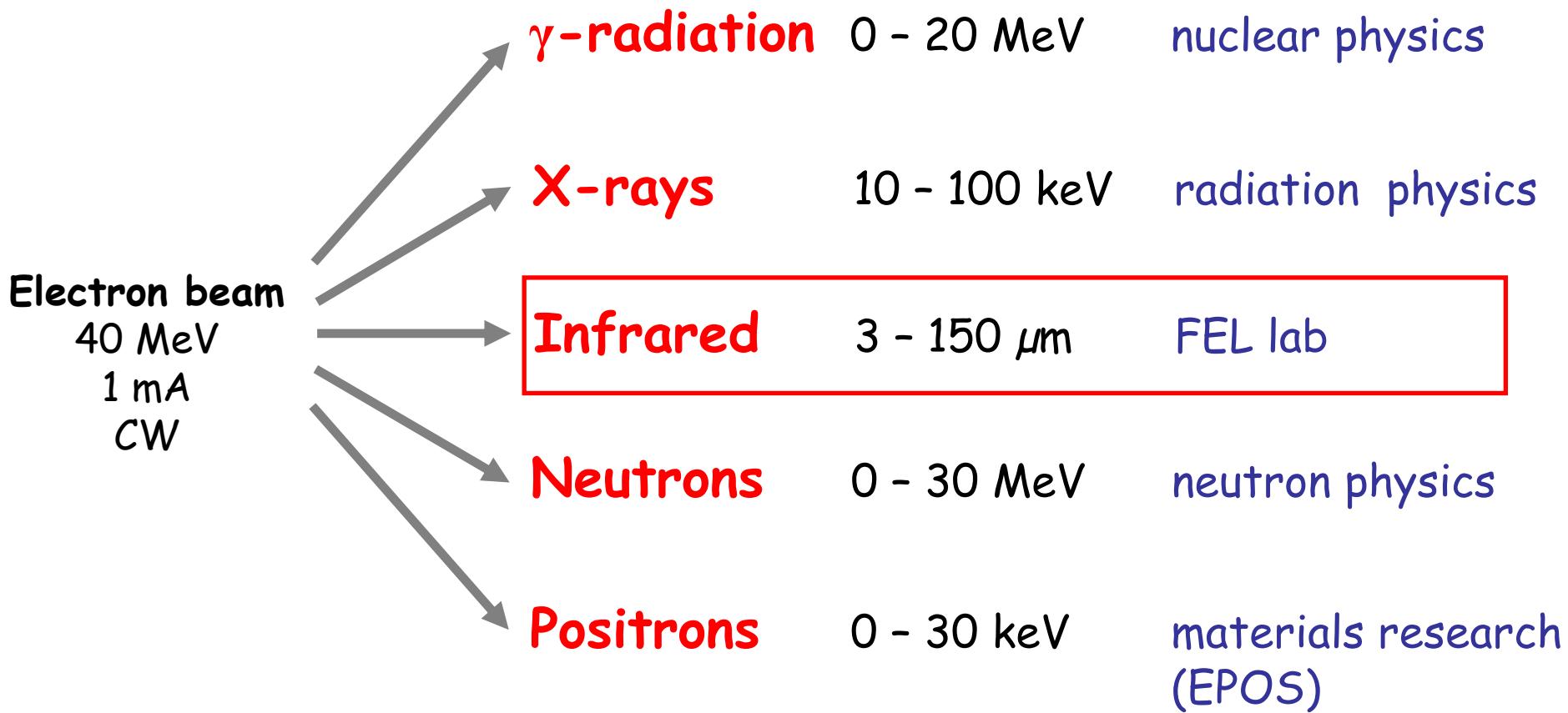
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- **ELBE facility - overview**
- **ELBE FEL**
- **First lasing and results**
- **What's next ?**

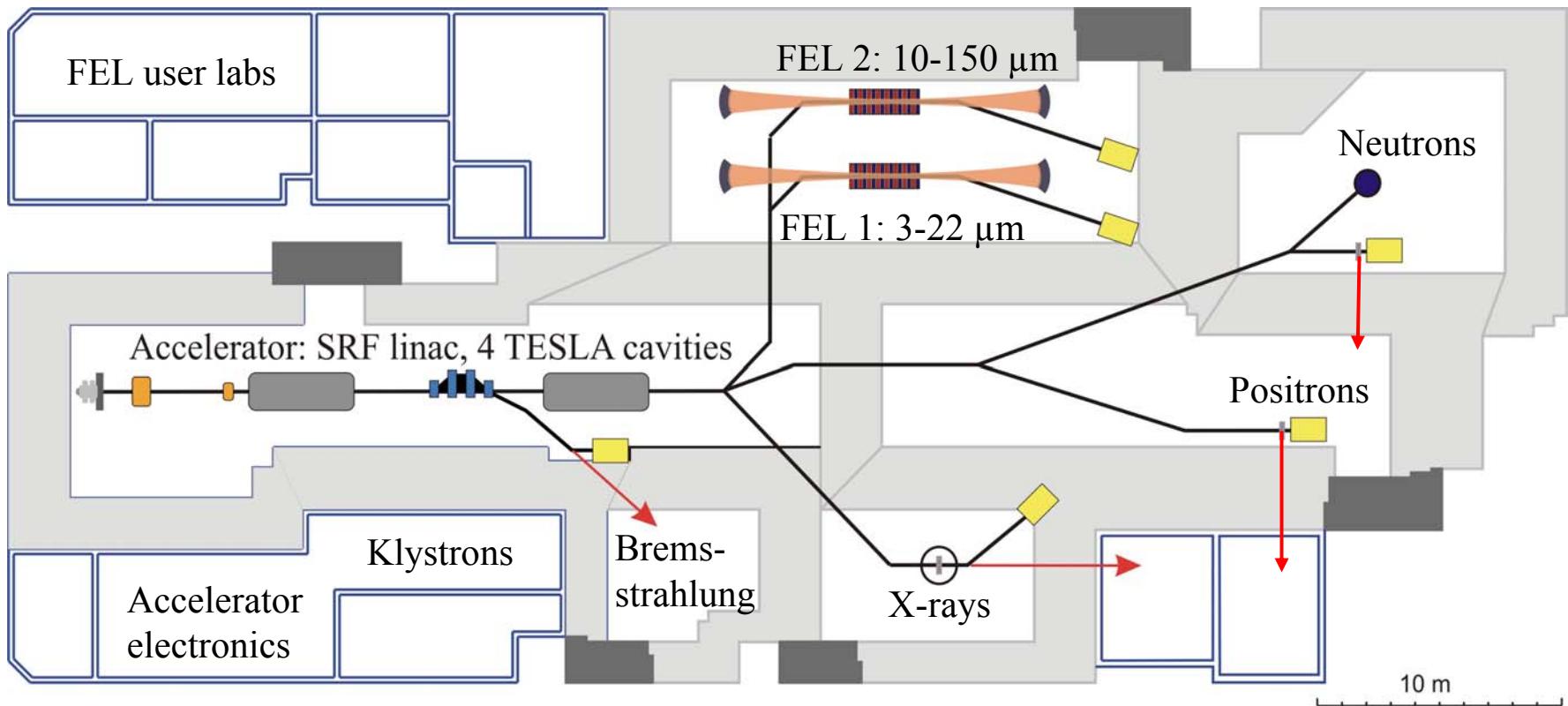


# Radiation source ELBE

superconducting Electron Linac of high Brilliance and low Emittance



# The radiation source ELBE



- Nuclear physics experiments are running since January 2002
- Channeling radiation since September 2003
- FEL 1 first lasing **7.05.2004**; 3 W @  $19.8 \mu\text{m}$  (FEL 2 in the design phase)
- Neutron and Positrons planned for 2005

# ELBE FEL layout

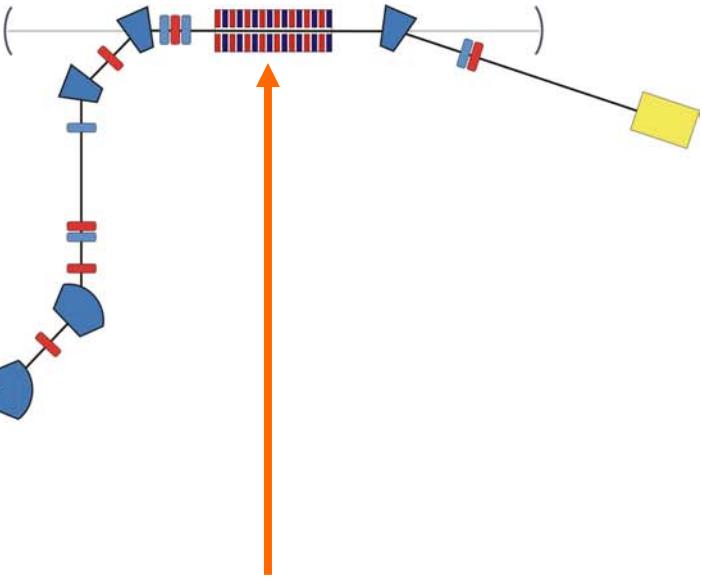
## Linac:

2 × TESLA cavity  
at  $\sim 10$  MV/m



## Injector:

250 keV  
13 MHz CW  
 $< 77$  pC  
8 mm×mrad @ 77 pC  
450 ps compressed to 10 ps



## Undulator:

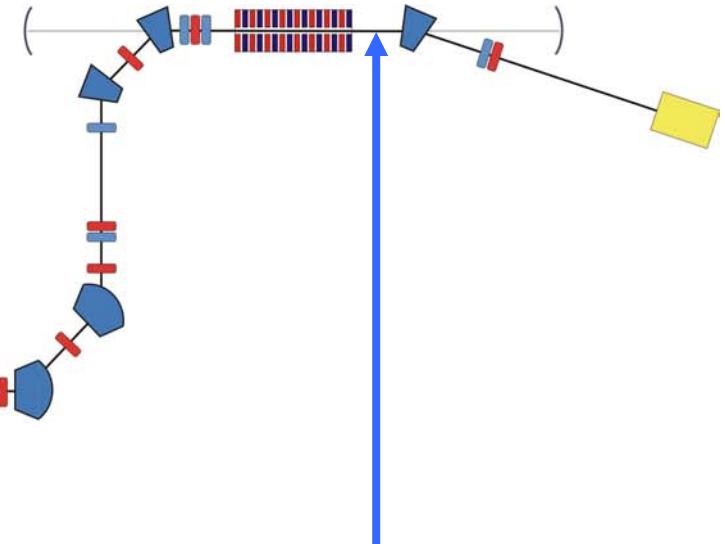
27.3 mm period  
2 × 34 periods  
 $K_{rms} = 0.8$  @ 12 mm gap



# Electron beam diagnostics

## I. Emittance:

1. Multislit mask at 250 keV beam (space charge dominated)
2. Quadrupole scan for accelerated beam (emittance dominated)



## II. Bunch length:

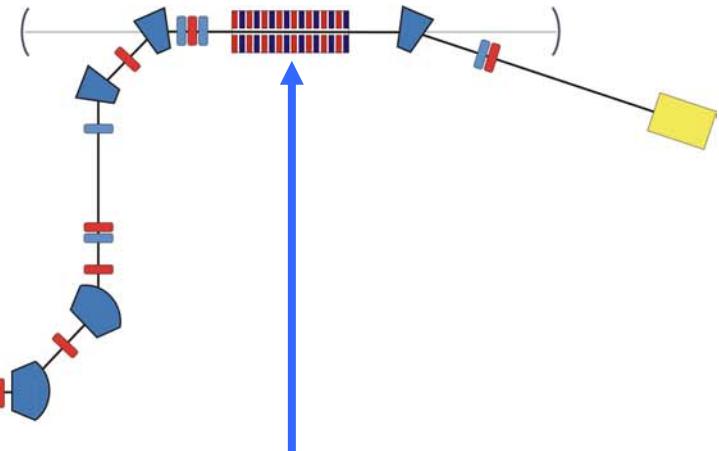
1. Martin-Puplett interferometer
2. Golay cell to minimize the bunch length observing CTR (Before the "S" and in the undulator vicinity)

# Electron beam diagnostics (2)

## III. BPMs:

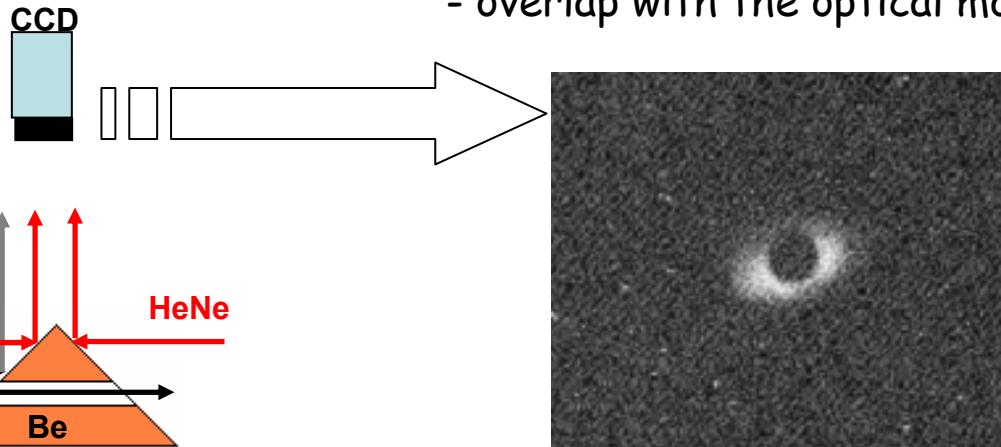
Stripline BPMs (11) with the resolution of  $\sim 10 \mu\text{m}$

(There is a coupling between the longitudinal phase space and the transverse beam position especially in the "S".)



## IV. Precise view screens in the undulator:

- electron beam position
- betatron tune
- overlap with the optical mode



# Main parameters of the ELBE FELs

## FEL1(U27)

in operation

Undulator period	27.3 mm
Number of periods	2 * 34
Undulator parameter	0.3 - 0.8
Undulator type	hybrid NdFeB

Resonator length	11.53 m
Rayleigh length	1 m
Outcoupling holes	1.5 / 2.0 / 3.0 / 4.5 mm
Mirror R(curvature)	5940 mm (h+v)
Mirror diameter	70 mm
Mirror material	Au / Cu
Waveguide	no

Wavelength	3-22 $\mu$ m
Max. power (out)	60 W
Max. pulse energy	4.5 $\mu$ J

## FEL2(U120)

planed for 2006

Undulator period	120 mm
Number of periods	40
Undulator parameter	< 2.5
Undulator type	electromagnetic
Resonator length	11.53 m
Rayleigh length	2.5 m
Outcoupling holes	6.0 mm
Mirror R(curvature)	7689 mm, 6077 mm (h) 4700 (v) mm
Mirror diameter	145 mm (h) 270 mm (v)
Mirror material	Cu
Waveguide	partial (10 x 7460 mm)

Wavelength	10 - 150 $\mu$ m
Max. power (out)	35 W
Max. pulse energy	2.5 $\mu$ J

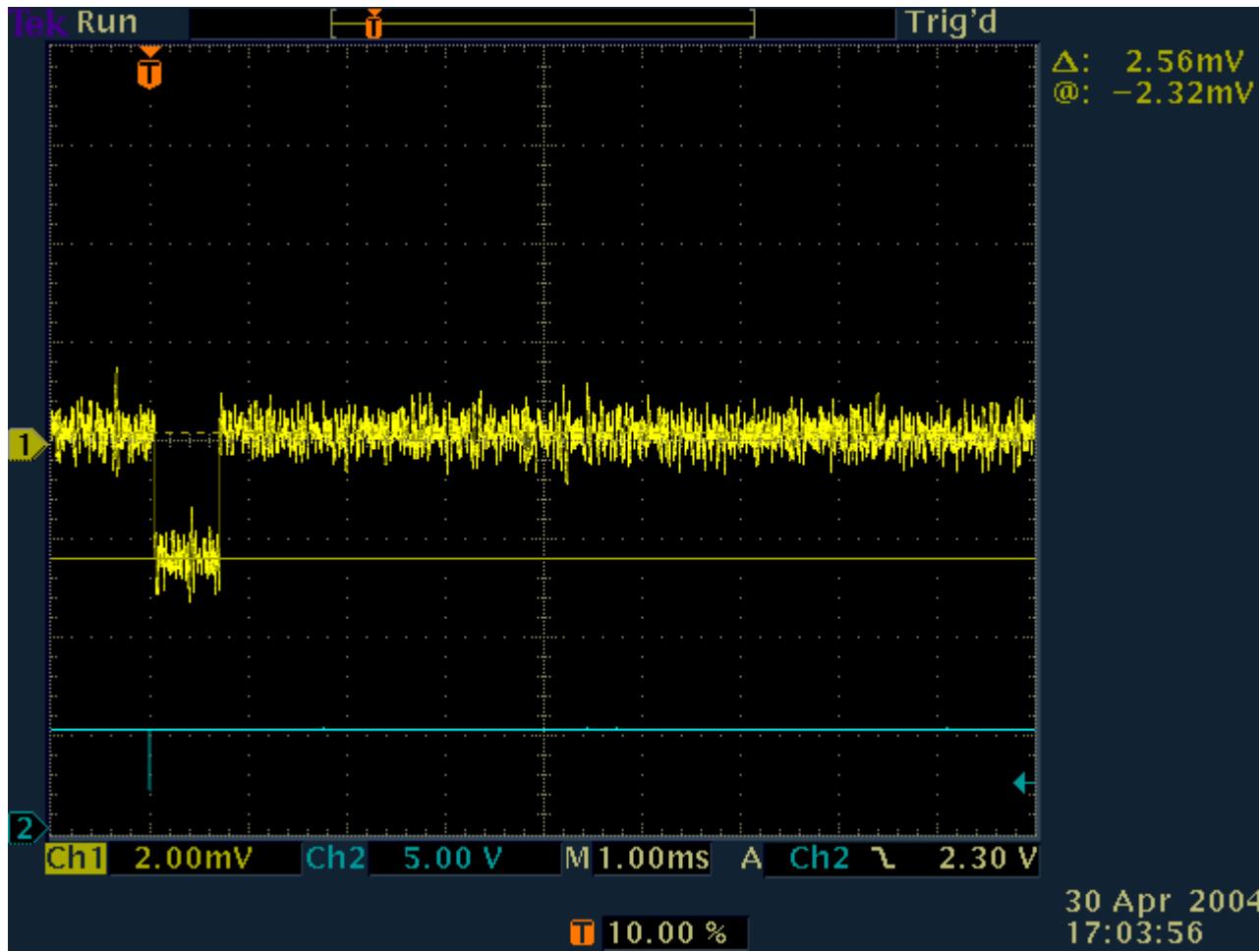


# First lasing timeline

1. Set electron beam transport
2. Electron beam parameters measured  
 $\Delta E$  and  $\sigma_z$  vs. phase cavity #1 and cavity #2
3. Observe the spontaneous radiation  
downstream of the undulator (Friday 30<sup>th</sup> April)
4. Complete the optical cavity (Monday 3<sup>rd</sup> May)
5. Observe the spontaneous radiation  
coupled out of the optical cavity (Monday 3<sup>rd</sup> May)
6. Set optical cavity length  
with the help of Ti:Sa (Thursday 6<sup>rd</sup> May)
7. First lasing (Friday 7<sup>th</sup> May)
  
8. Open champagne and leave the FEL running alone as long as the champagne is not finished!



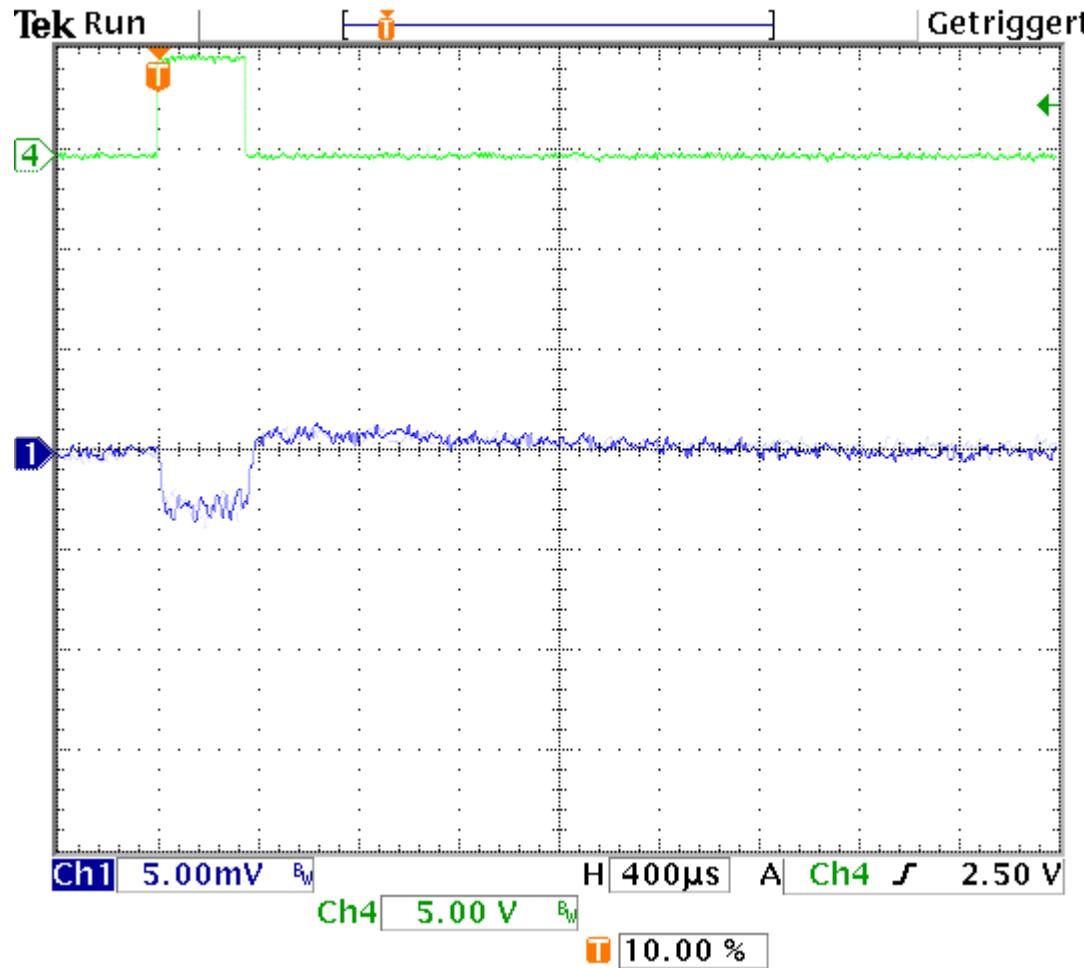
# First lasing timeline



First spontaneous radiation downstream of the undulator



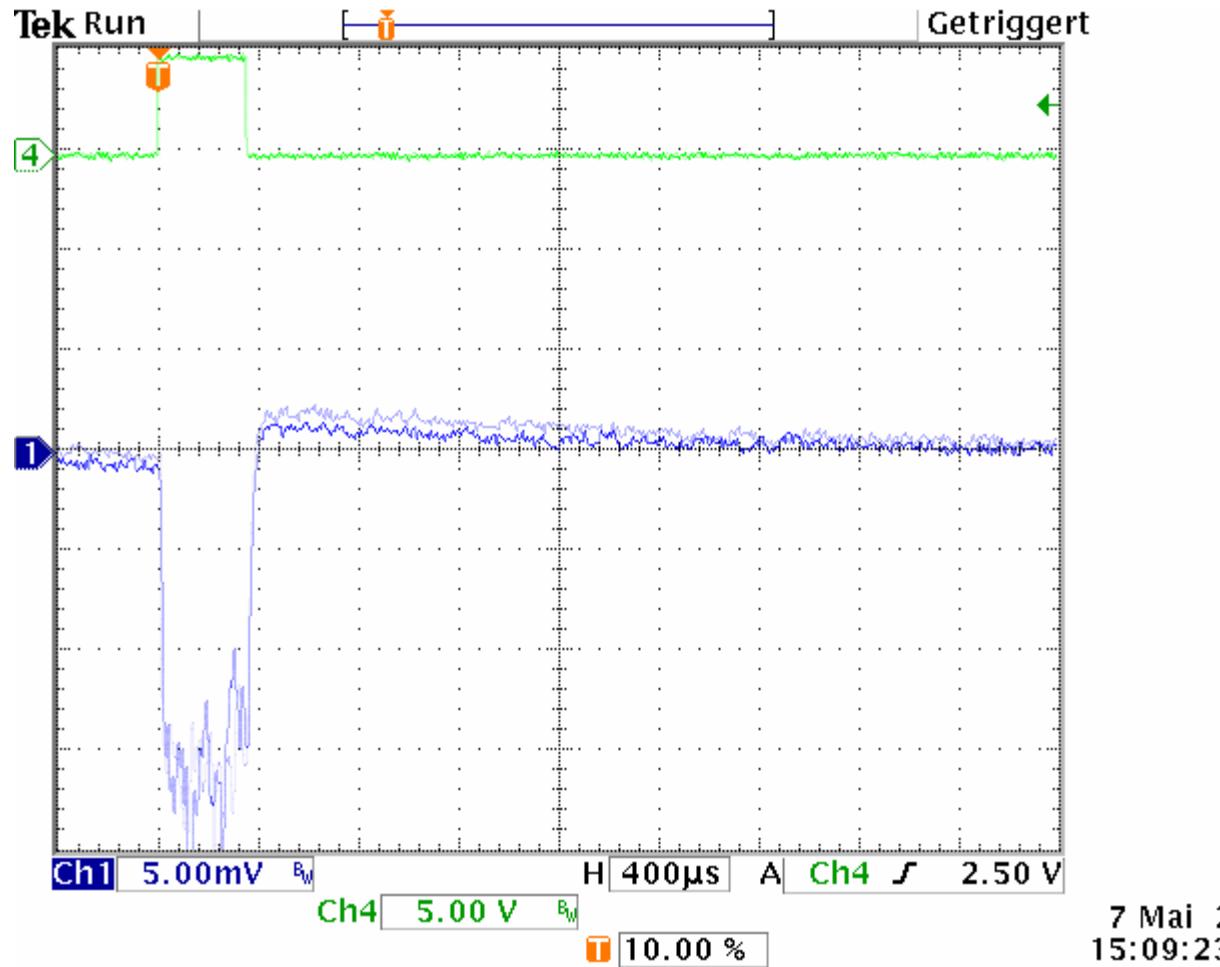
# First lasing timeline



First spontaneous radiation coupled out of the optical resonator



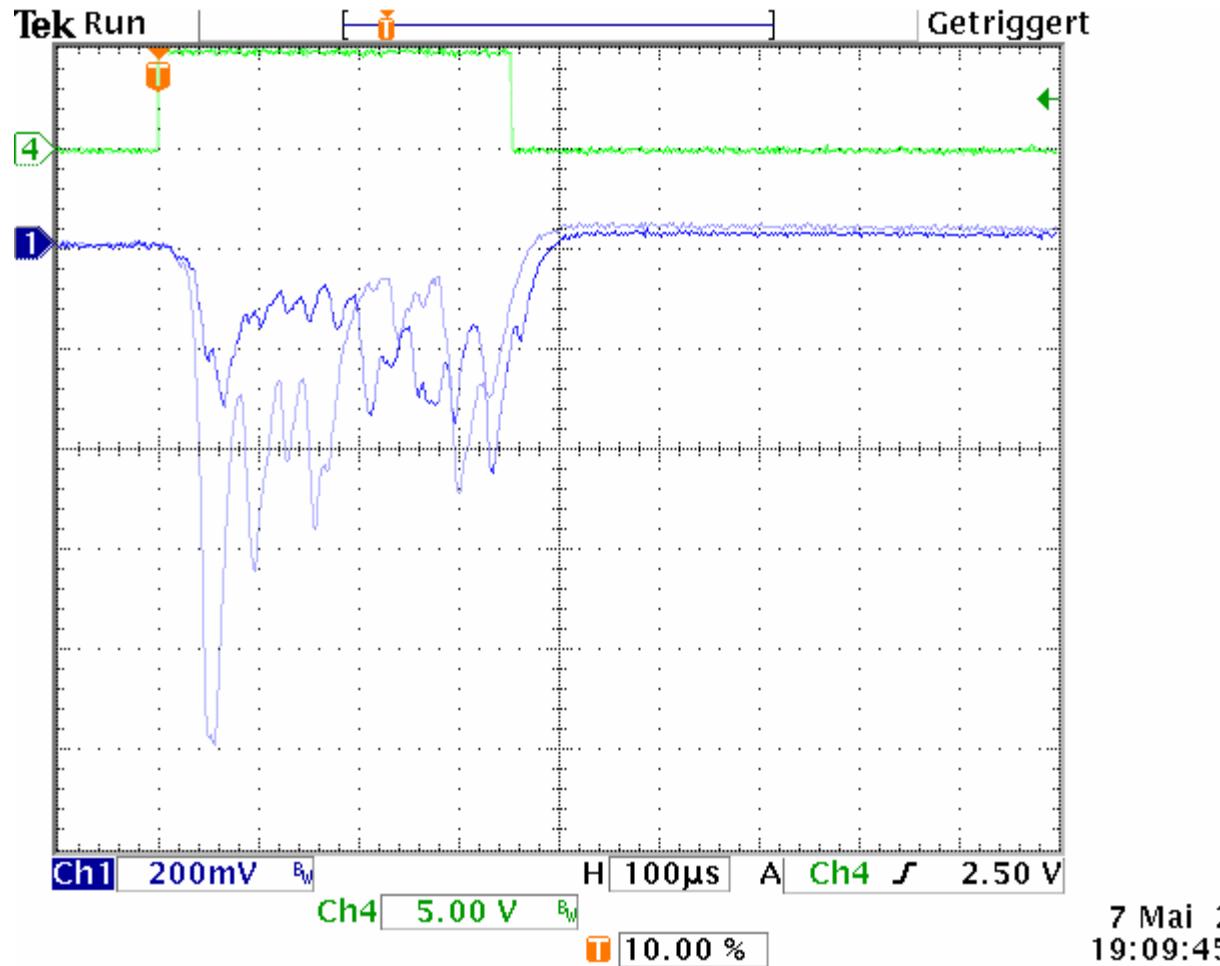
# First lasing timeline



from 3 mV to 15 mV in 5 min.



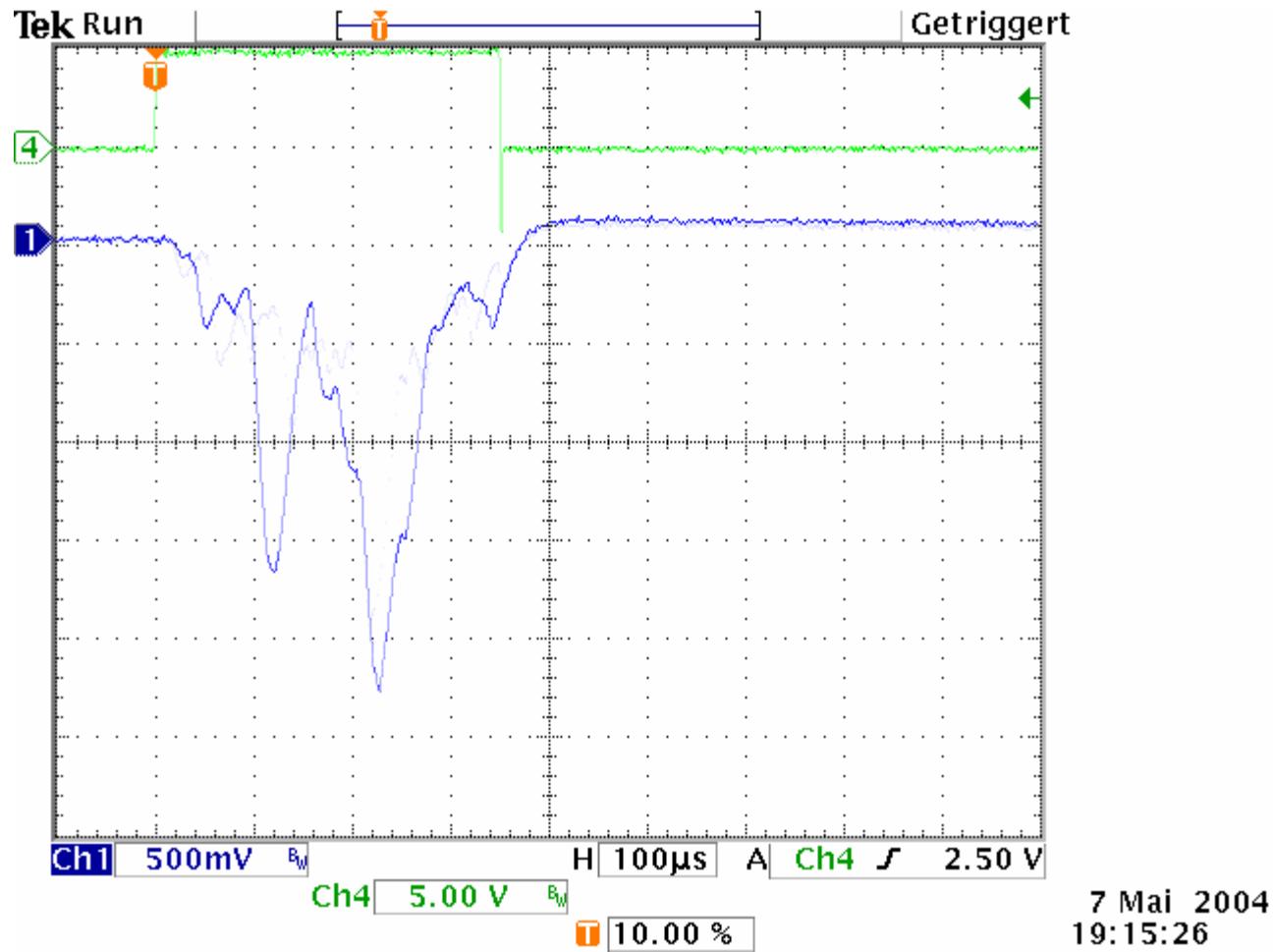
# First lasing timeline



from 15 mV to 200 mV in 4 hours



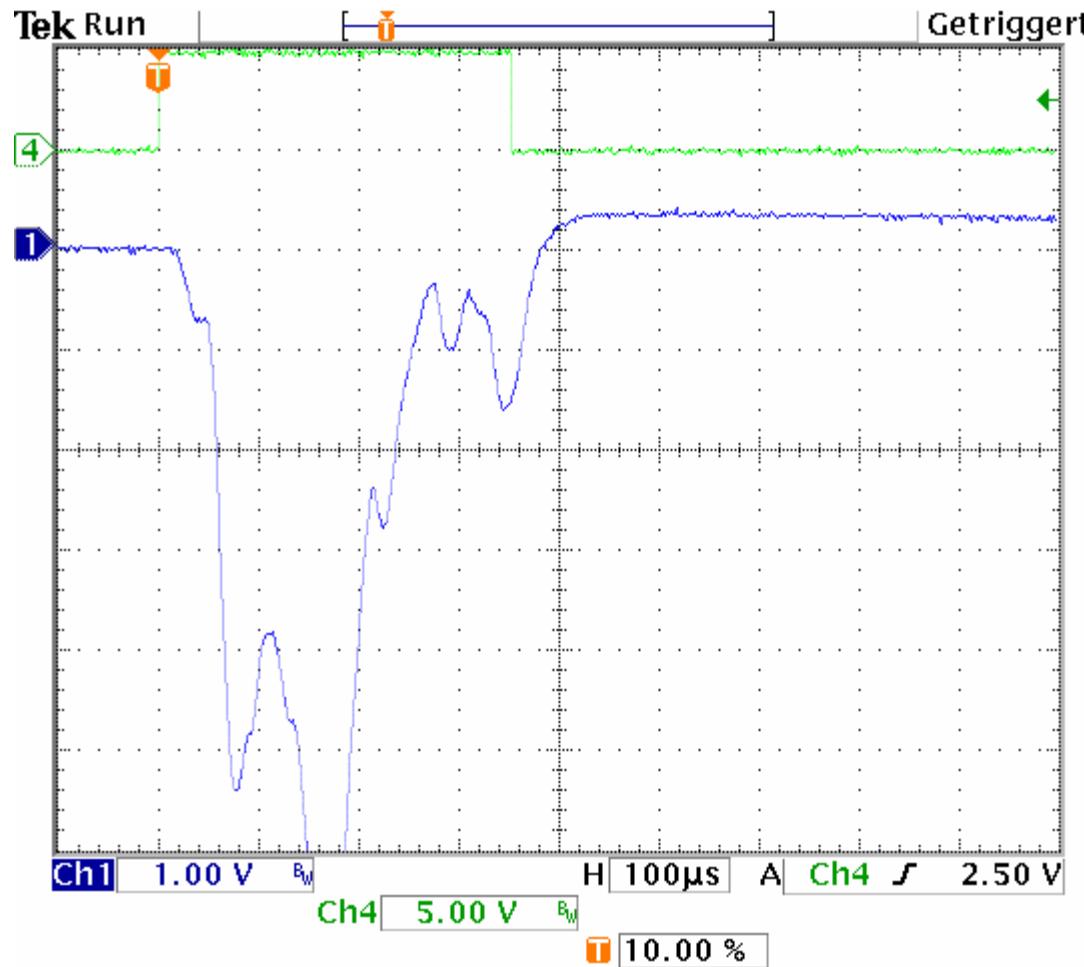
# First lasing timeline



from 200 mV/div to 500 mV/div another 5 min.



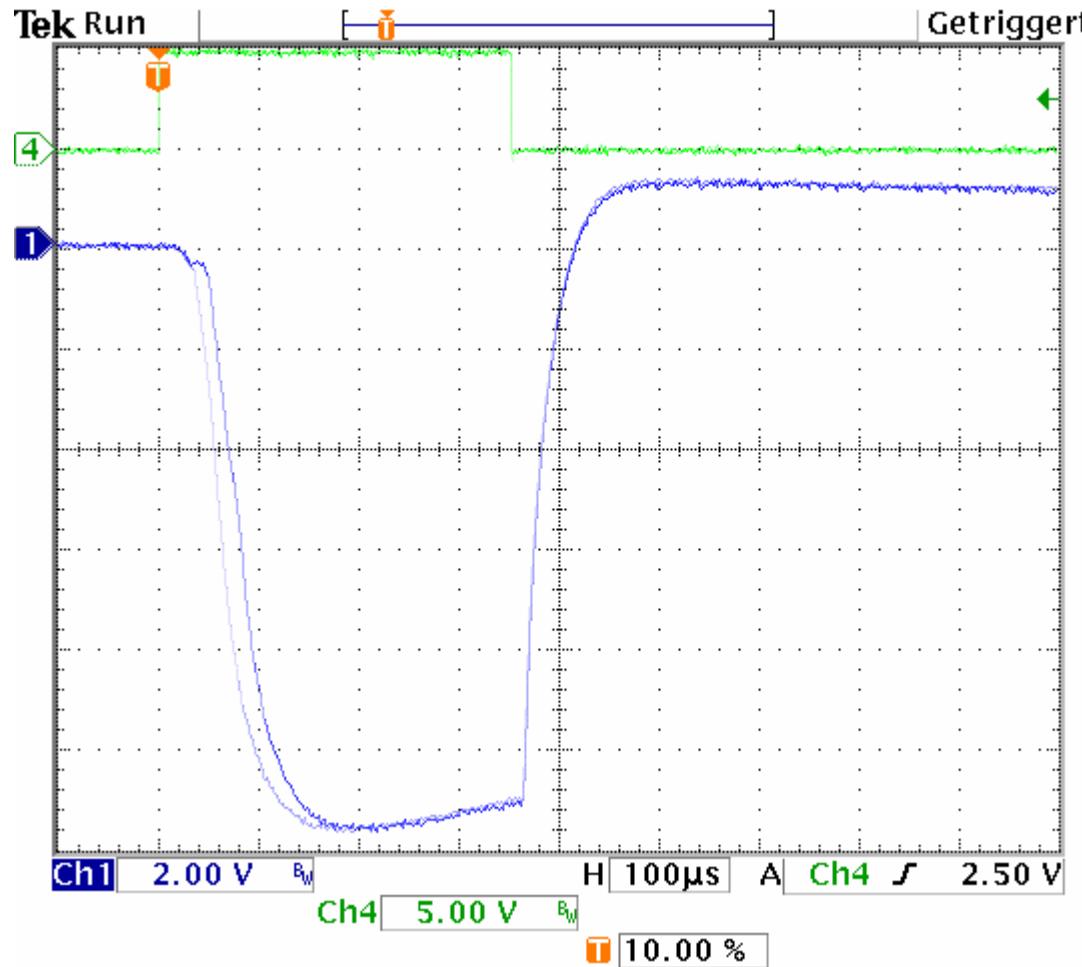
# First lasing timeline



Wowh !!!!



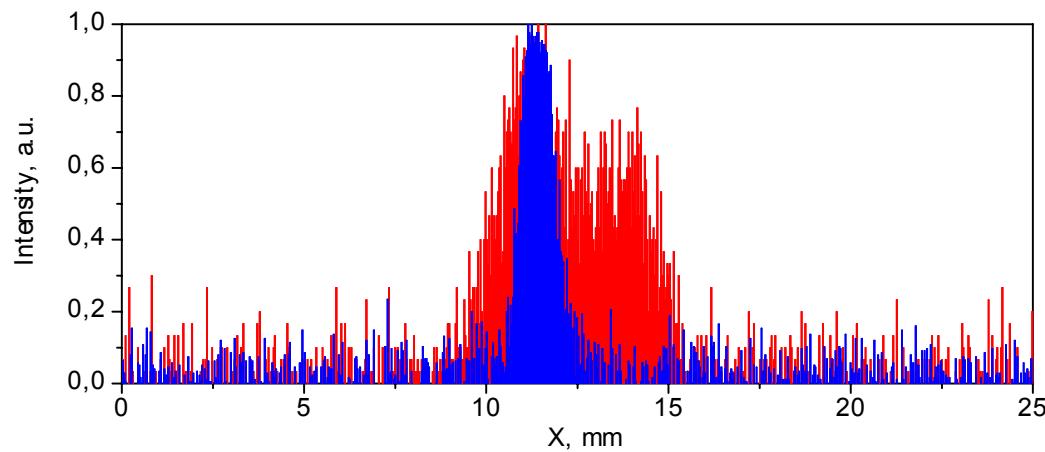
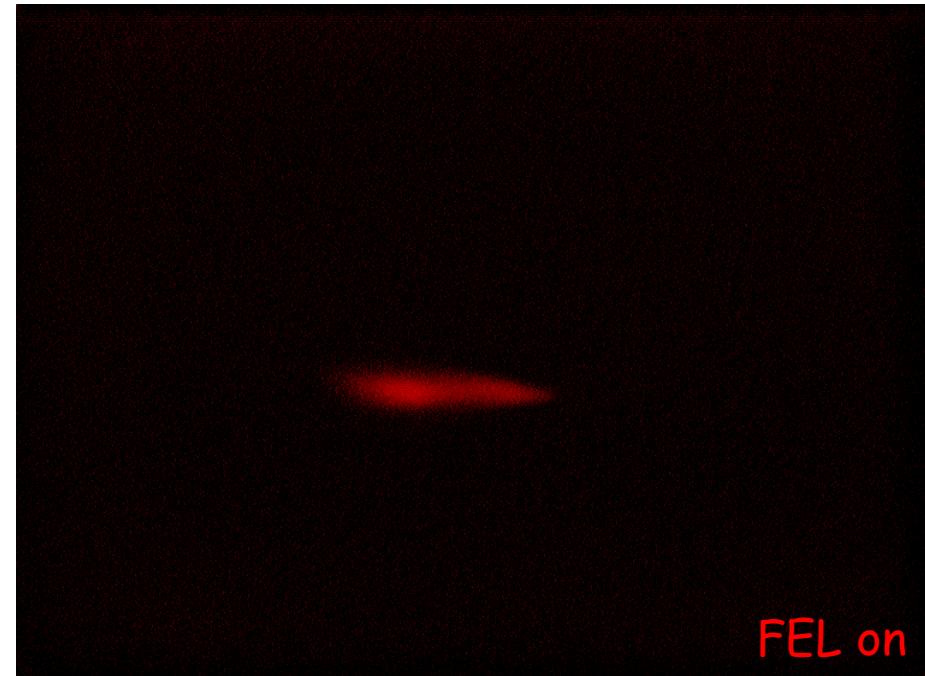
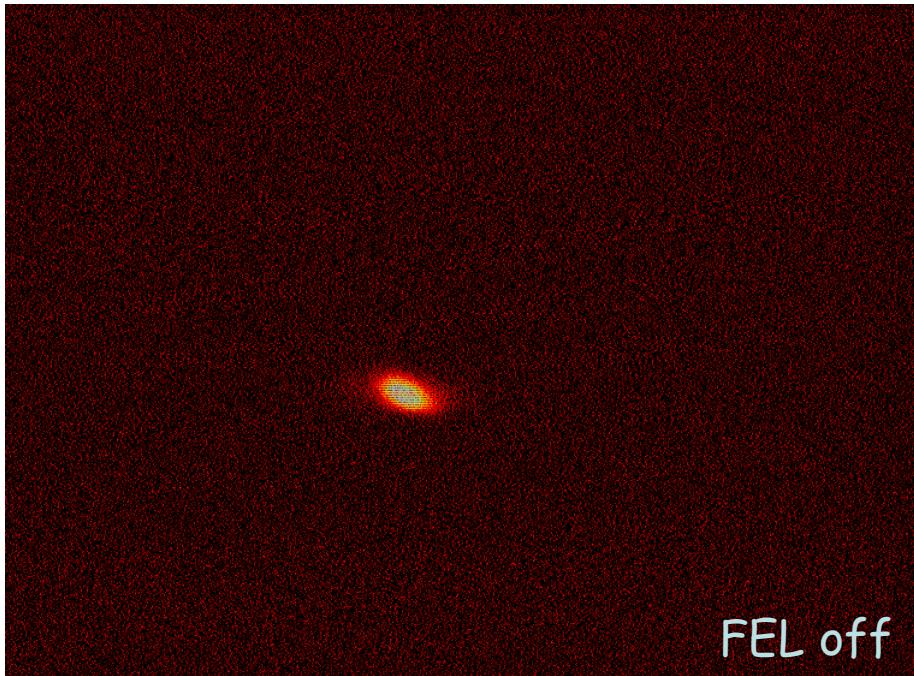
# First lasing timeline



Yippee !!!!!

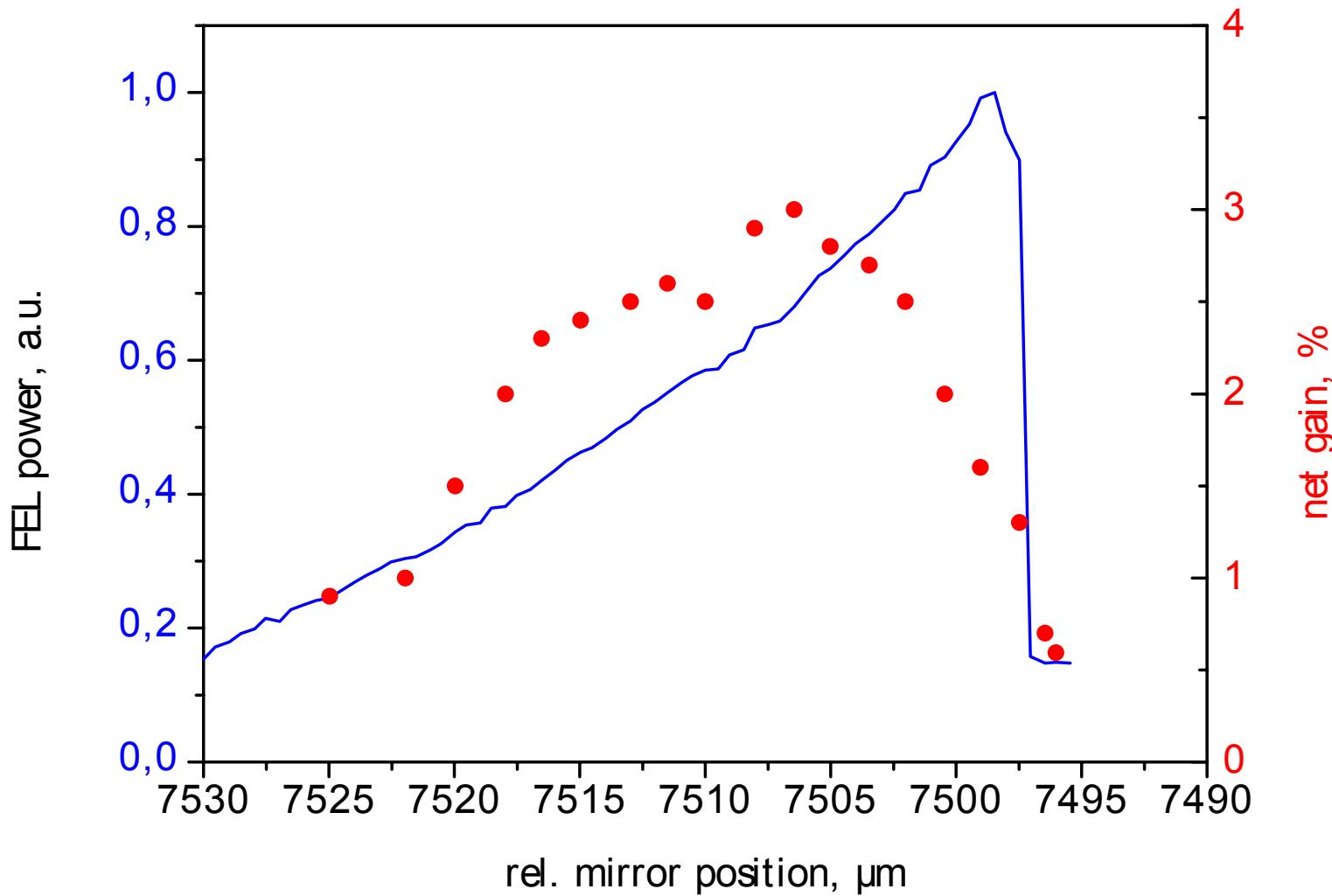


# Electron beam energy spectrum



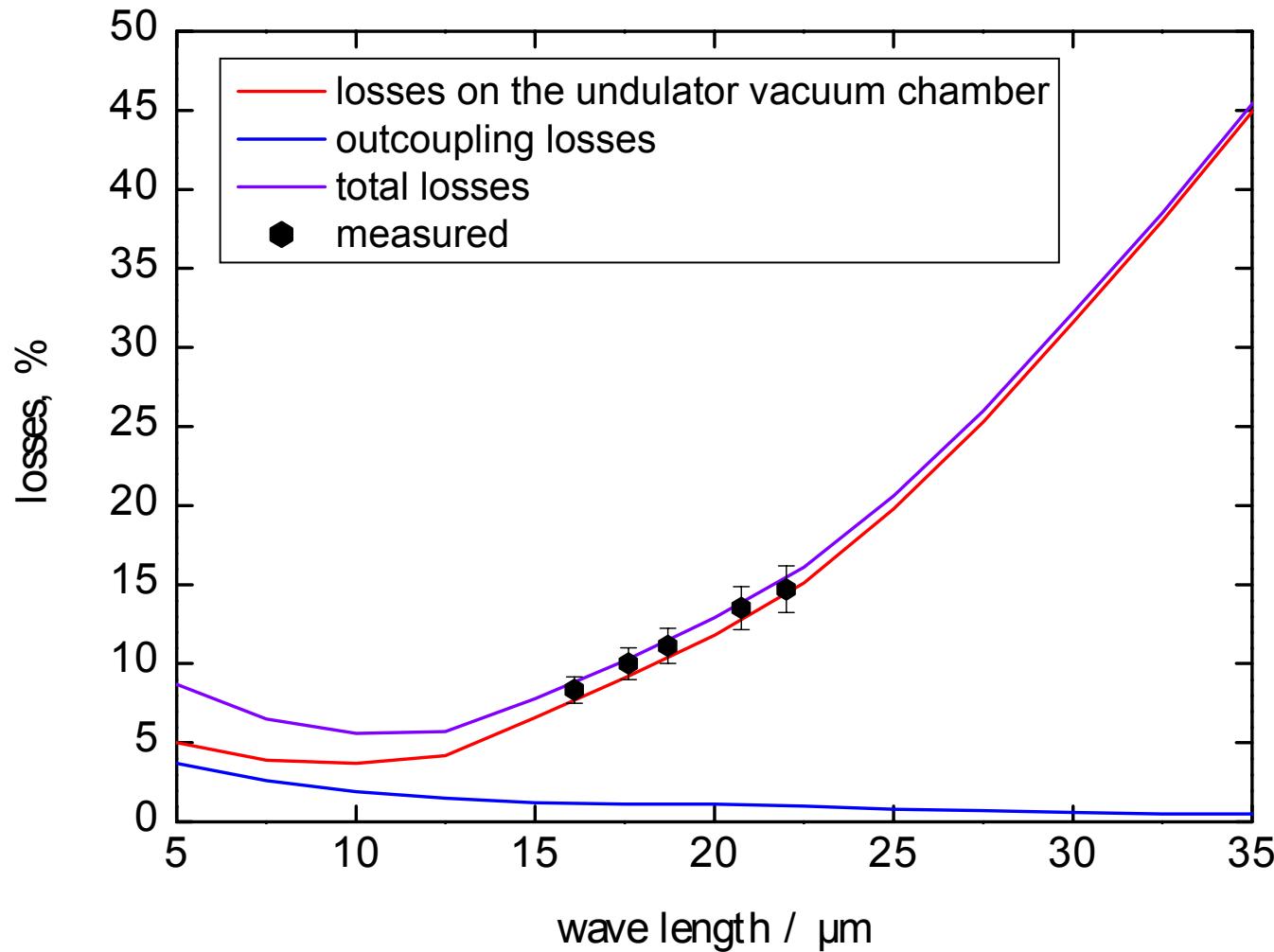
# Detuning curve

Saturation power and gain vs. optical cavity length

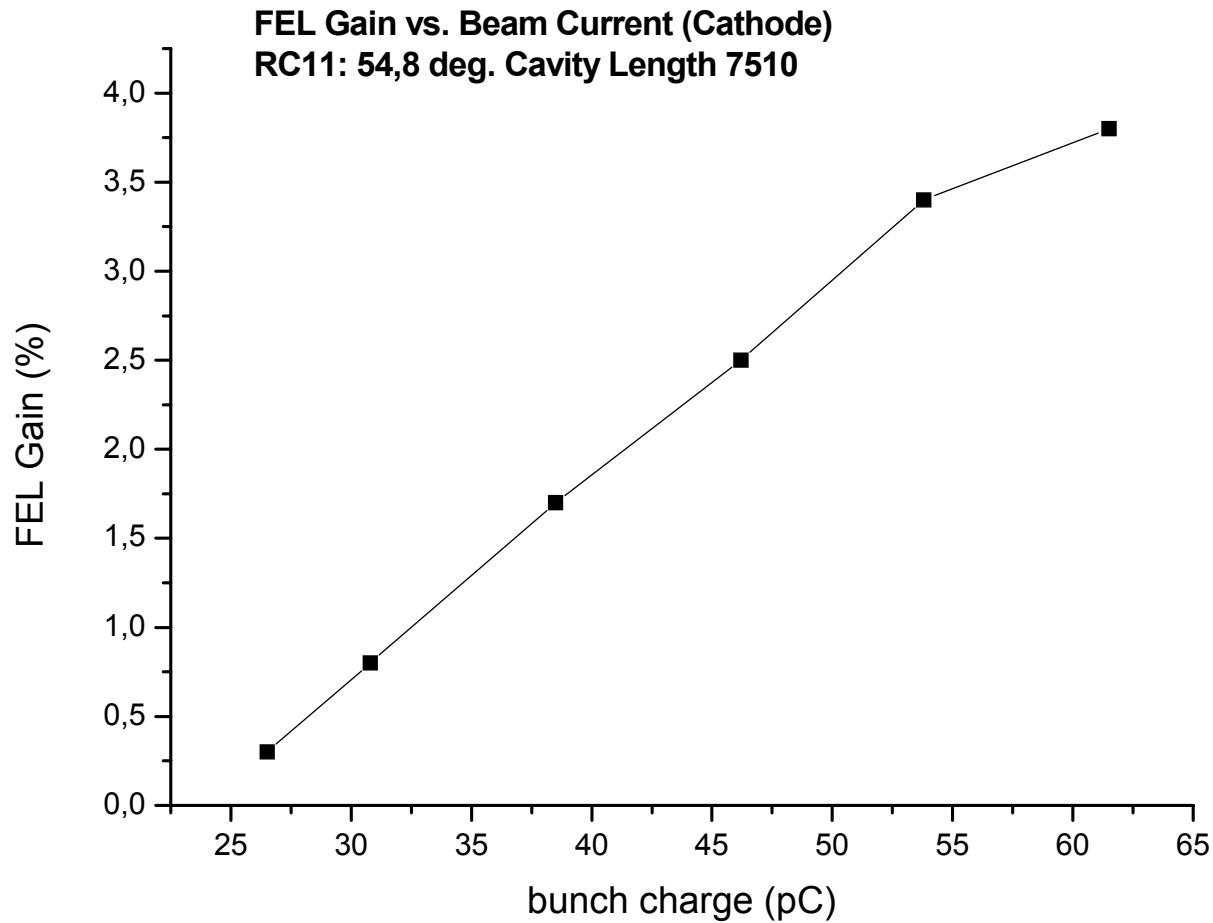


# Optical cavity losses

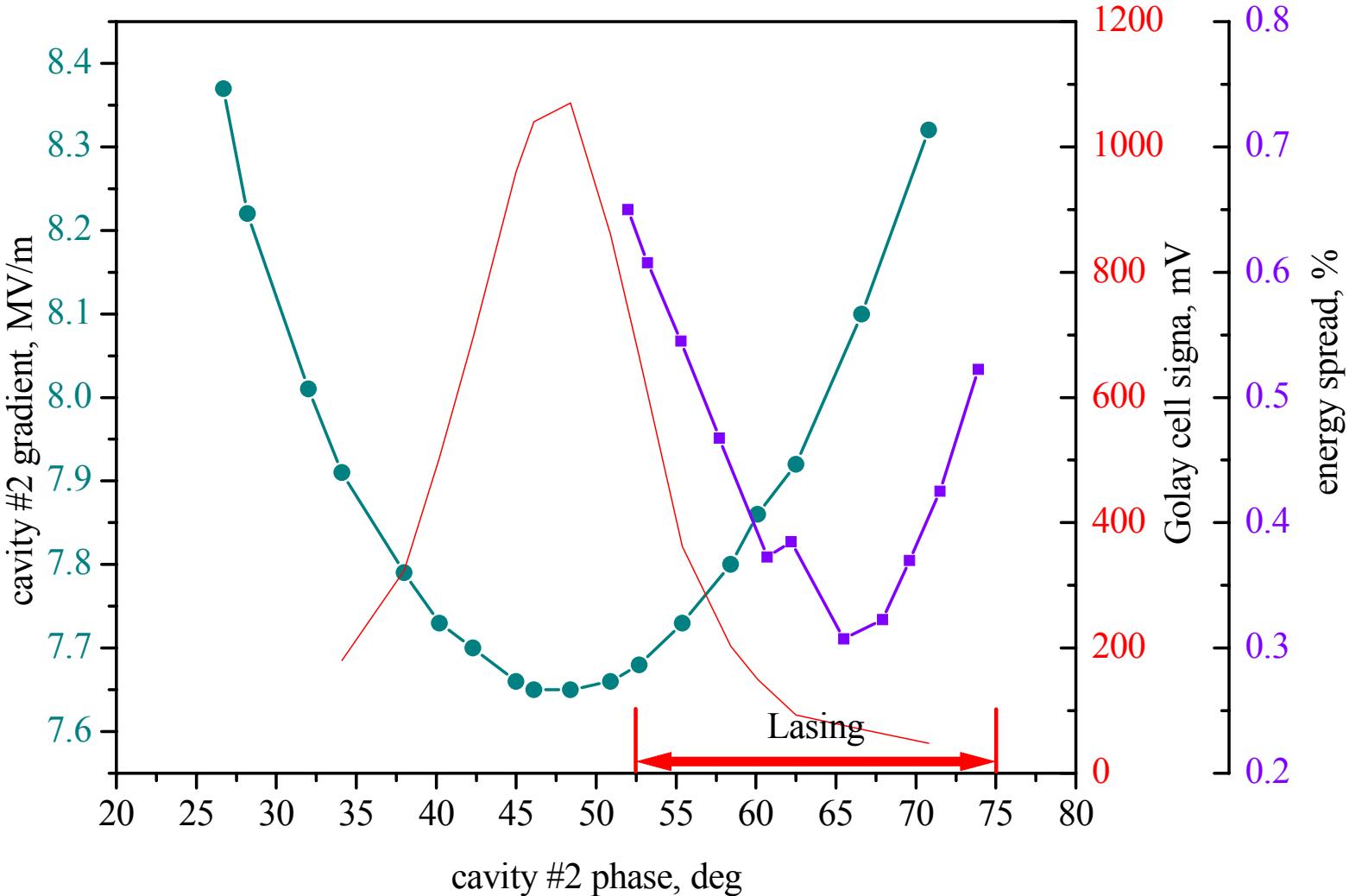
Calculations: R. Wünsch



# Gain vs bunch charge

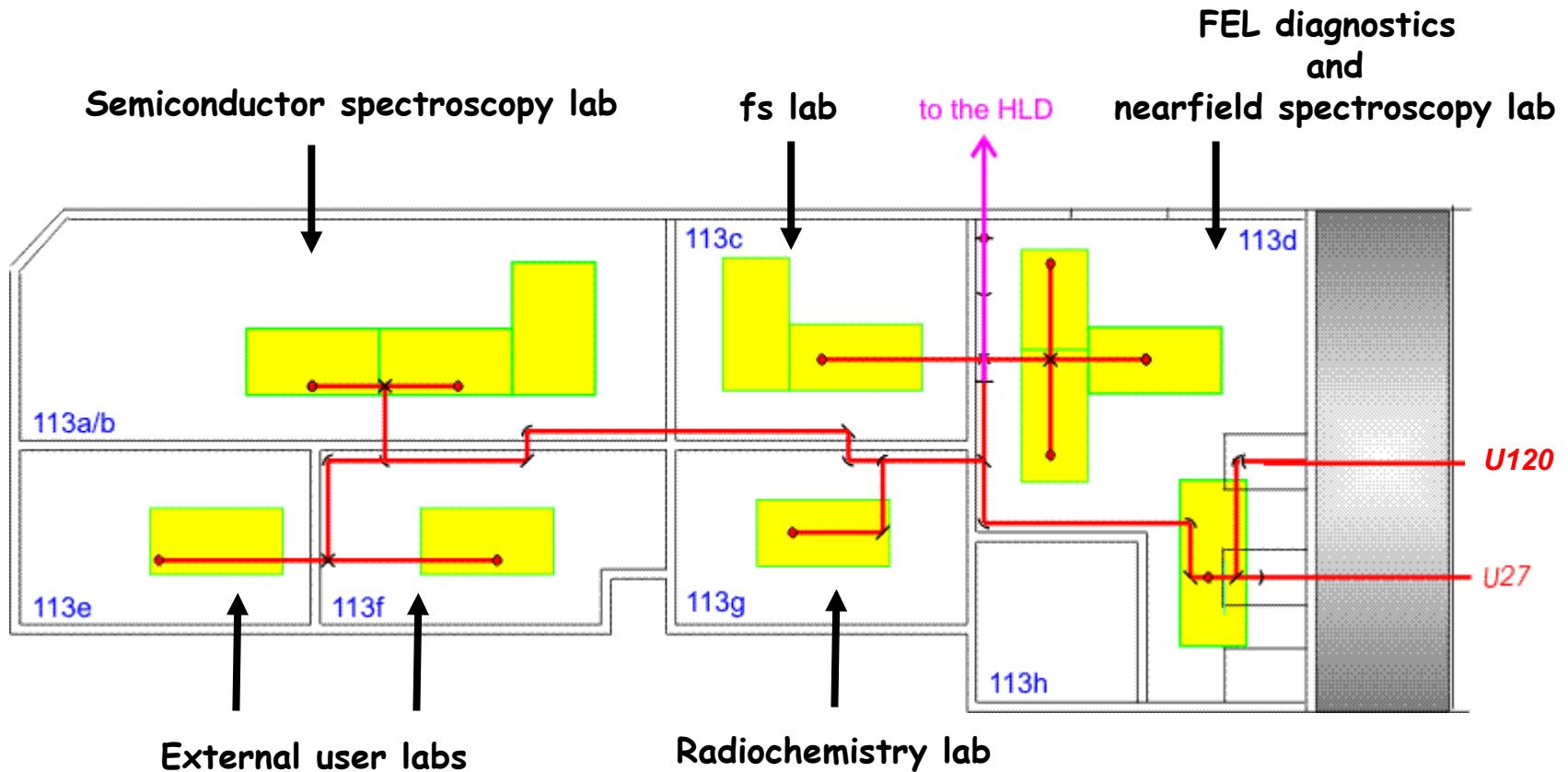


# $\Delta E$ and $\sigma_z$ vs. cavity #2 phase

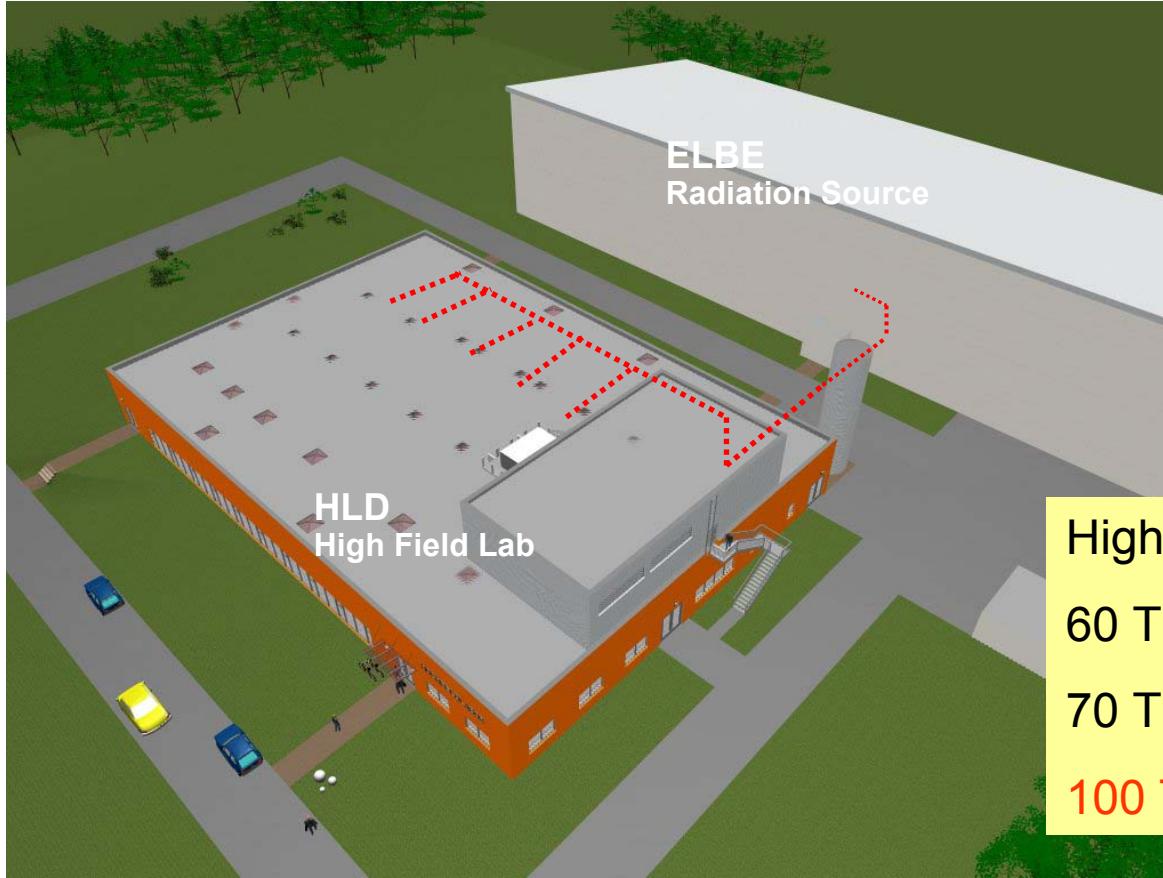


# European FEL Userlabs start 2005 - FELBE

„Integrating activity on synchrotron and free electron laser science“



# High Magnetic Field Lab & ELBE



High Field Lab Dresden

60 T @ 1000 ms

70 T @ 100 ms

100 T @ 10 ms

Combination of ELBE FEL (3 ... 150  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and High Magnetic Field Lab  
IR spectroskopie at high magnetic fields

$$2\mu_B \cdot 100 \text{ T} \gg h \cdot c / 100 \mu\text{m}$$



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Rossendorf

Mitglied der Leibniz-Gemeinschaft

Radiation Source ELBE / Dr. Peter Michel

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Thank you for your attention

