



Elettra Sincrotrone Trieste

FERMI: an overview with insights on Optical Timing System & Longitudinal Diagnostics



Elettra Sincrotrone Trieste

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on behalf of Diagnostics and Timing group

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Elettra Sincrotrone Trieste

ELETTRA and FERMI

ELETTRA Synchrotron Light Source:
up to 2.4 GeV, top-up mode,
~800 proposals from 40 countries every year

FERMI FEL-1 & FEL-2 : 100nm to 4 nm
High Gain Harmonic Generation FEL
(HGFG)
>100 proposals from first calls for
experiments in 2012-2015

~ 200 m
Linac Tunnel +
Injector
Extension

~ 100 m
Undulator Hall

~ 50 m
Experim. Hall

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)

FERMI: seeded FEL

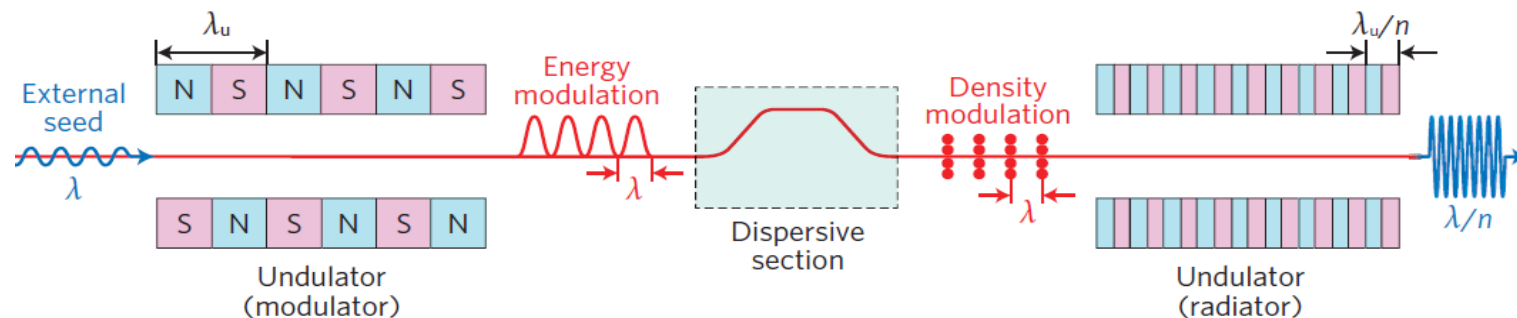
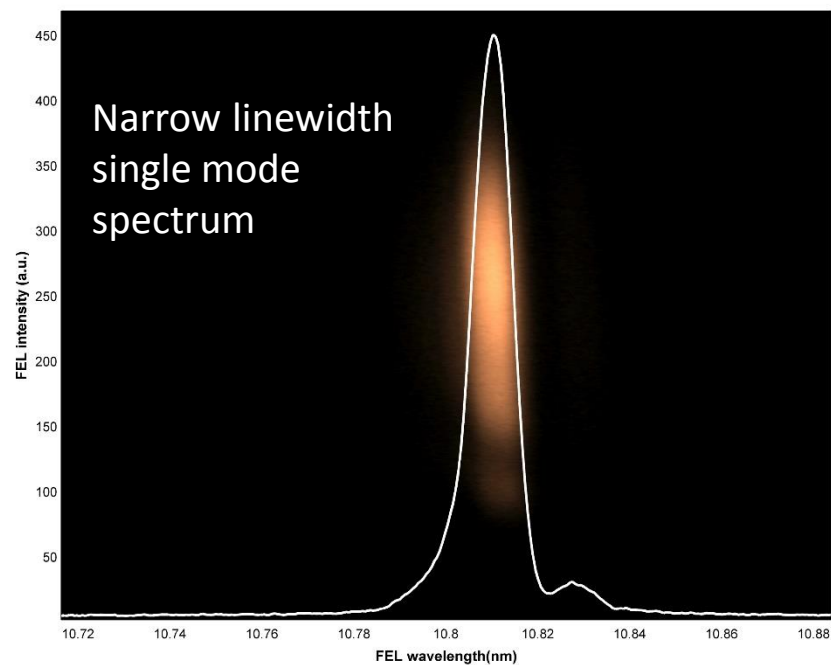
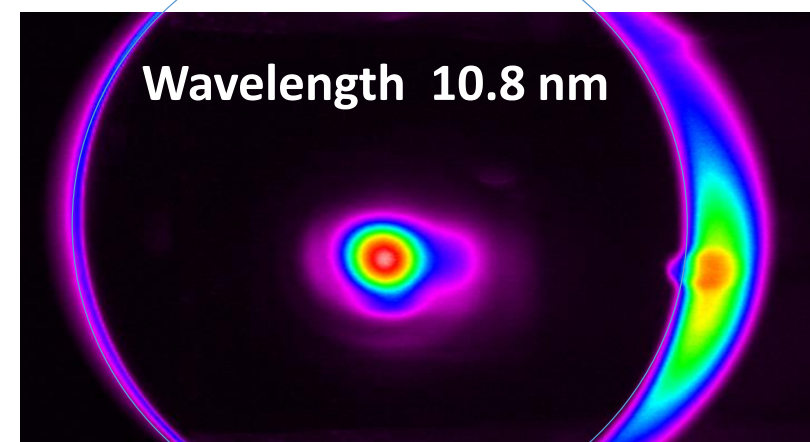


Figure 1 | Scheme for a single-stage HGHH. In a two-stage cascade, harmonic radiation from the first stage is used as an external seed for the second stage. λ , seed wavelength; λ_u , modulator period; n , harmonic number.

NATURE PHOTONICS | VOL 7 | NOVEMBER 2013 | www.nature.com/naturephotonics



FREE-ELECTRON LASERS

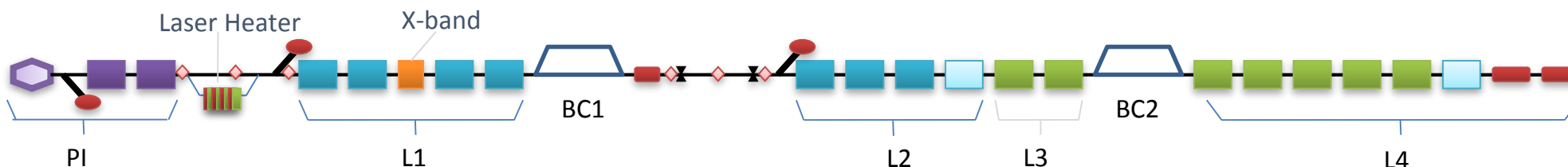
Fully coherent soft X-rays at FERMI

The Italian free-electron laser, FERMI, now generates coherent soft X-rays in the water window (2.3–4.4 nm) by two-stage frequency upconversion of ultraviolet seed laser pulses using the 'fresh bunch' technique.

Toru Hara

FERMI layout

Electron linear accelerator tunnel



FEL -1: Single stage cascaded FEL

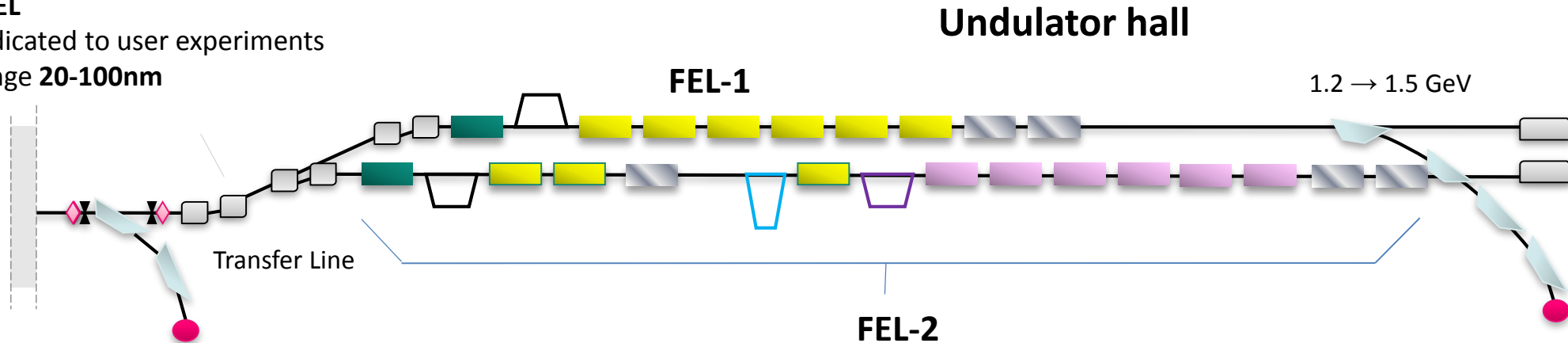
full specs achieved in **2012**, dedicated to user experiments

Continuously tunable in the range **20-100nm**

Bandwidth **5×10^{-4} @ 32 nm**

Energy per pulse **30-100 uJ**

(depending on wavelength –
up to a factor 3 more relaxing
spectral purity requirements)



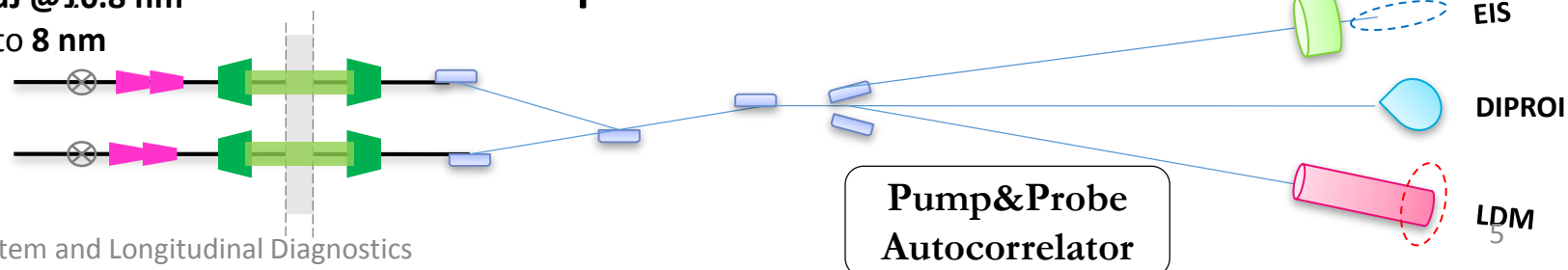
FEL-2: Double stage, fresh bunch, cascade FEL

October 2012 @1.0 GeV: **14.4 nm & 10.8 nm** ≈ 50 uJ @10.8 nm

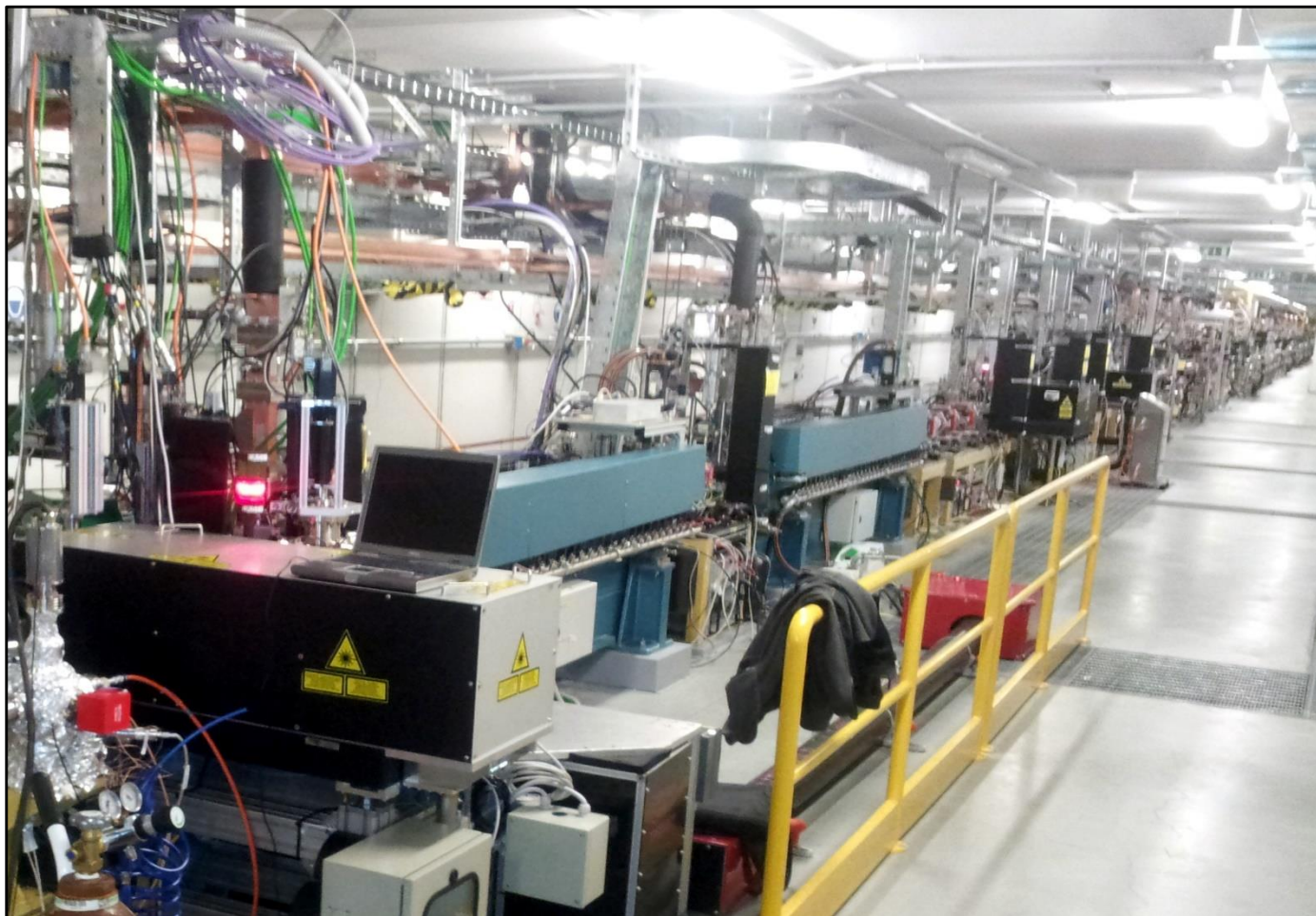
March 2013 @1.23 GeV: wavelength range down to **8 nm**

June 2013 @1.4 GeV: down to **5 nm**

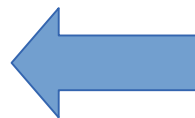
Experimental hall



FERMI: LINAC and Undulator Hall



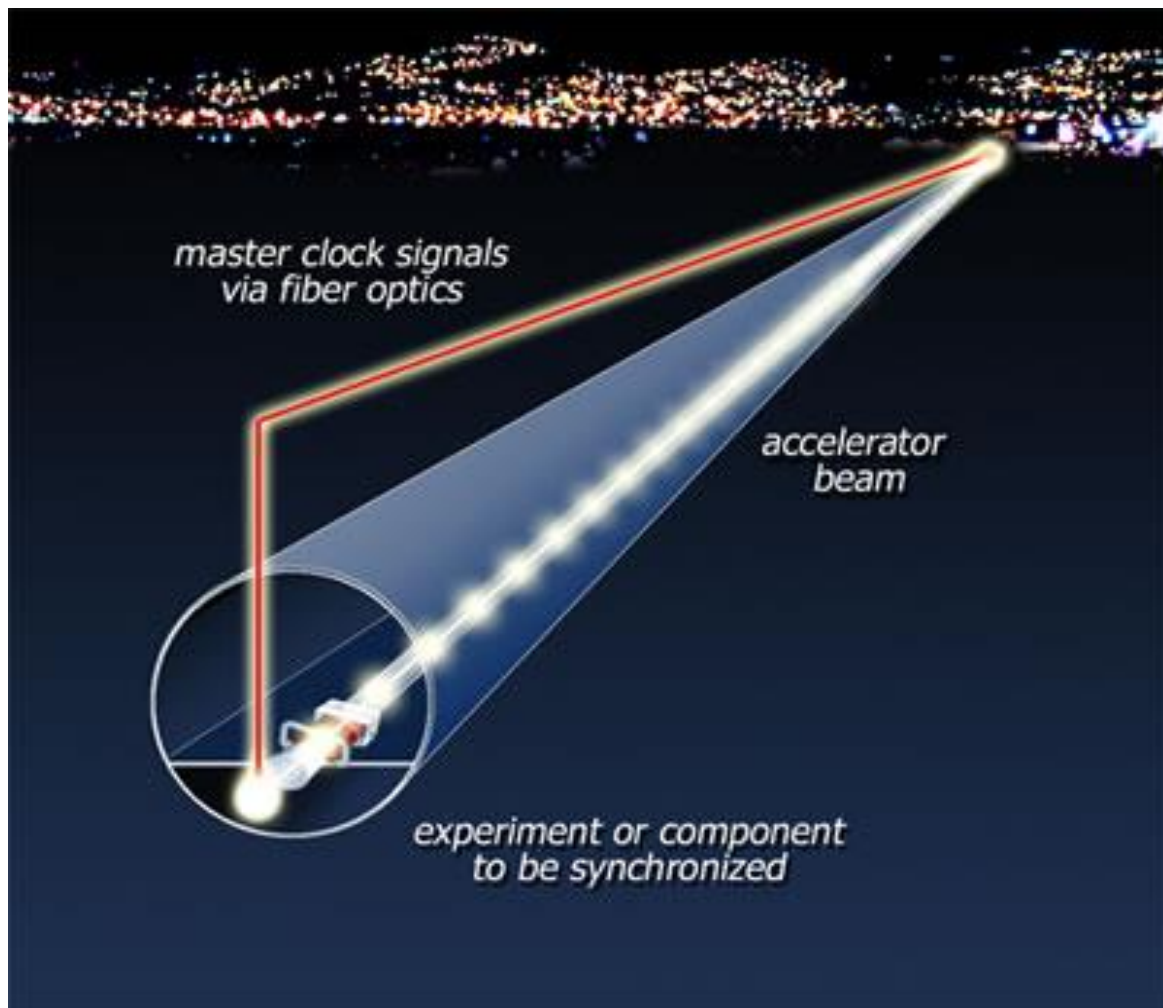
**Undulator
Hall**



Linear Accelerator LINAC
 $E = 1,5\text{GeV}$
 $Q = 1\text{nC}$
 $F_{\text{rep}} = 50\text{Hz}$



FERMI Optical Timing System



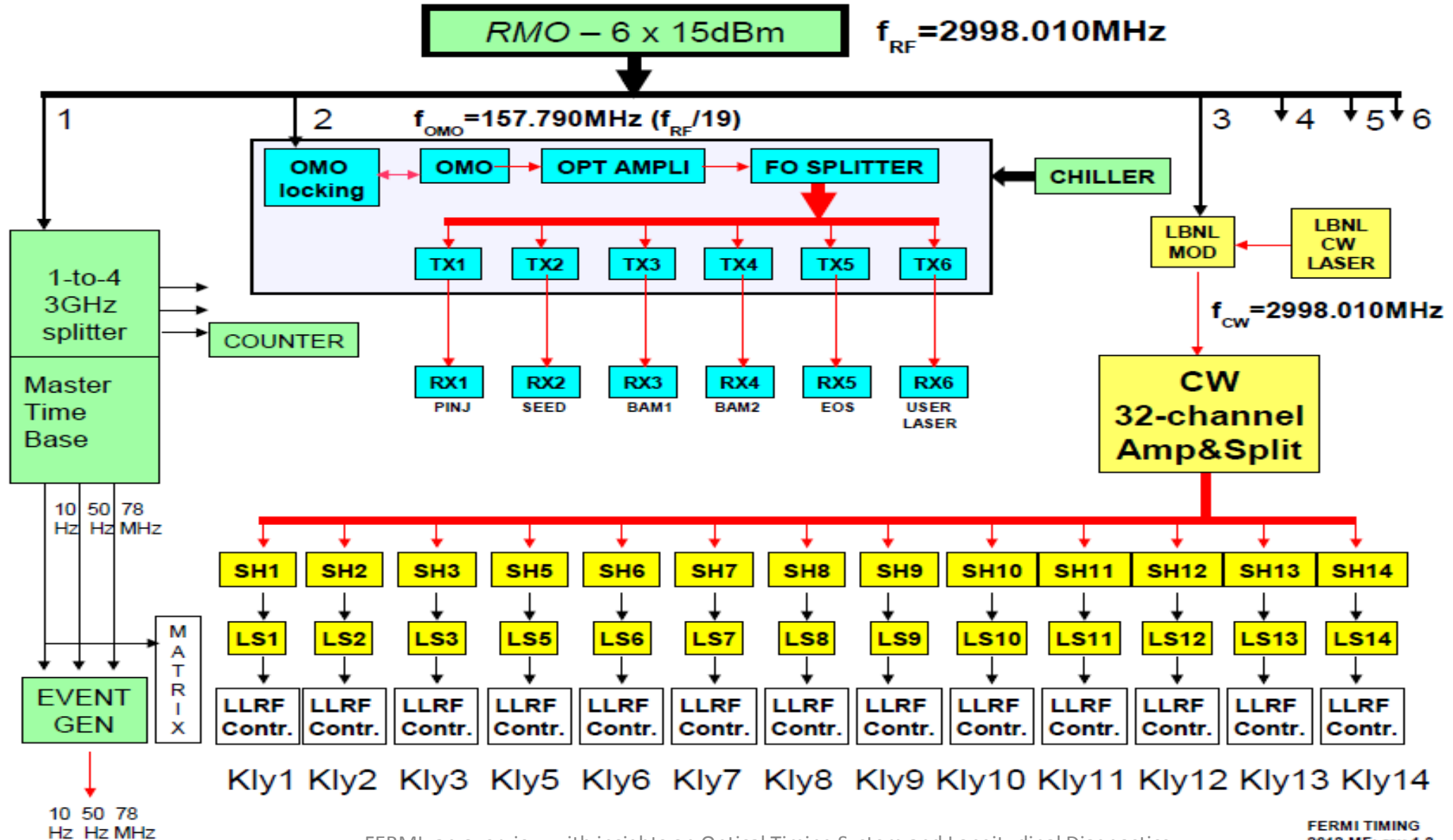
Why Optical ?

- e^- bunch length $< 500\text{fs}_{\text{FWHM}}$
- to synchronize 100fs lasers
 - > photo-injector
 - > seeding
 - > pump-probe experiments
- facility extension (100s mt.)

Required **jitter & drift** on the distributed **Phase Reference**: $\approx 10\text{fs}$

First **User Facility** synchronized using exclusively fiber optics timing system

FERMI Optical Timing System



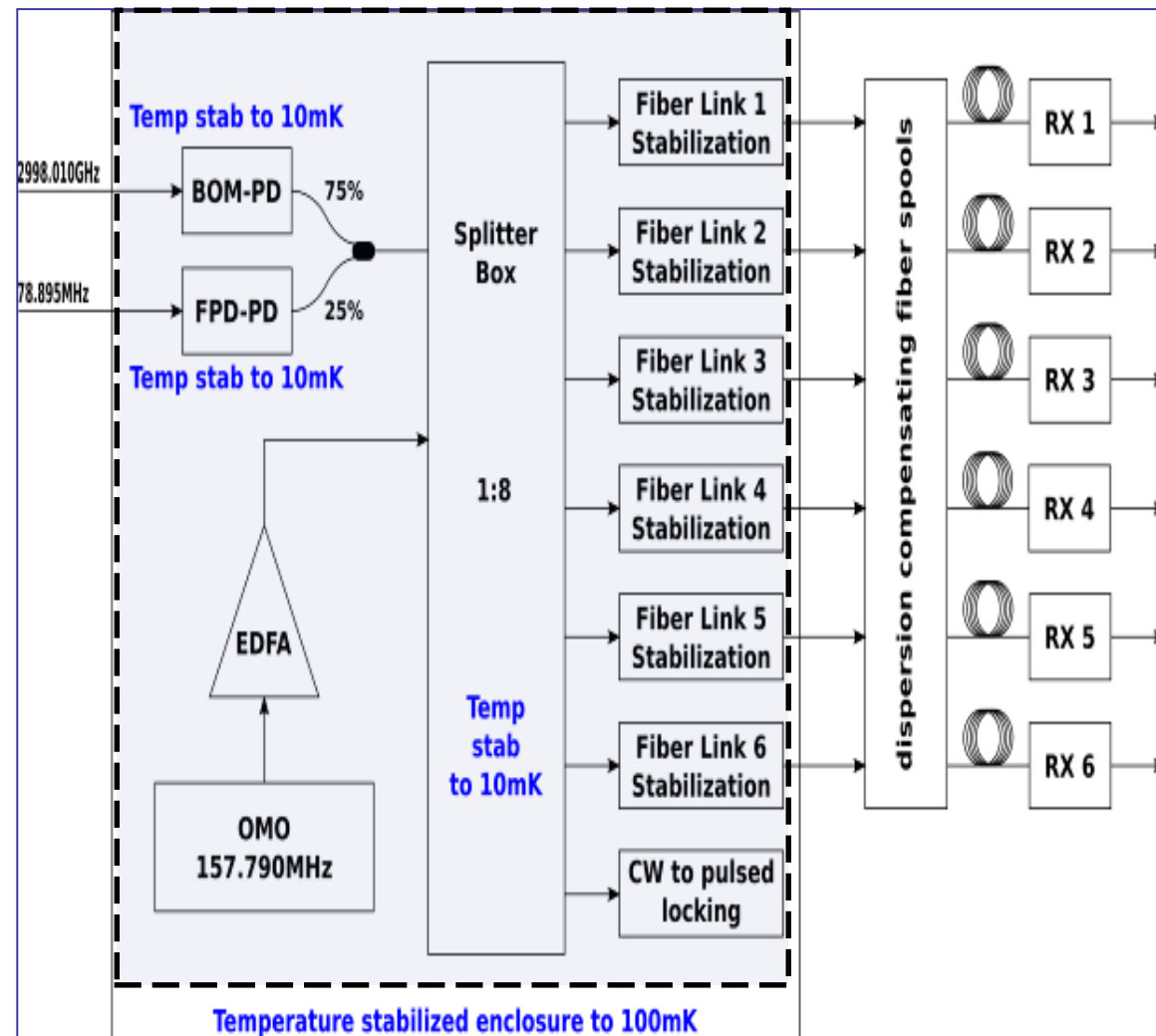
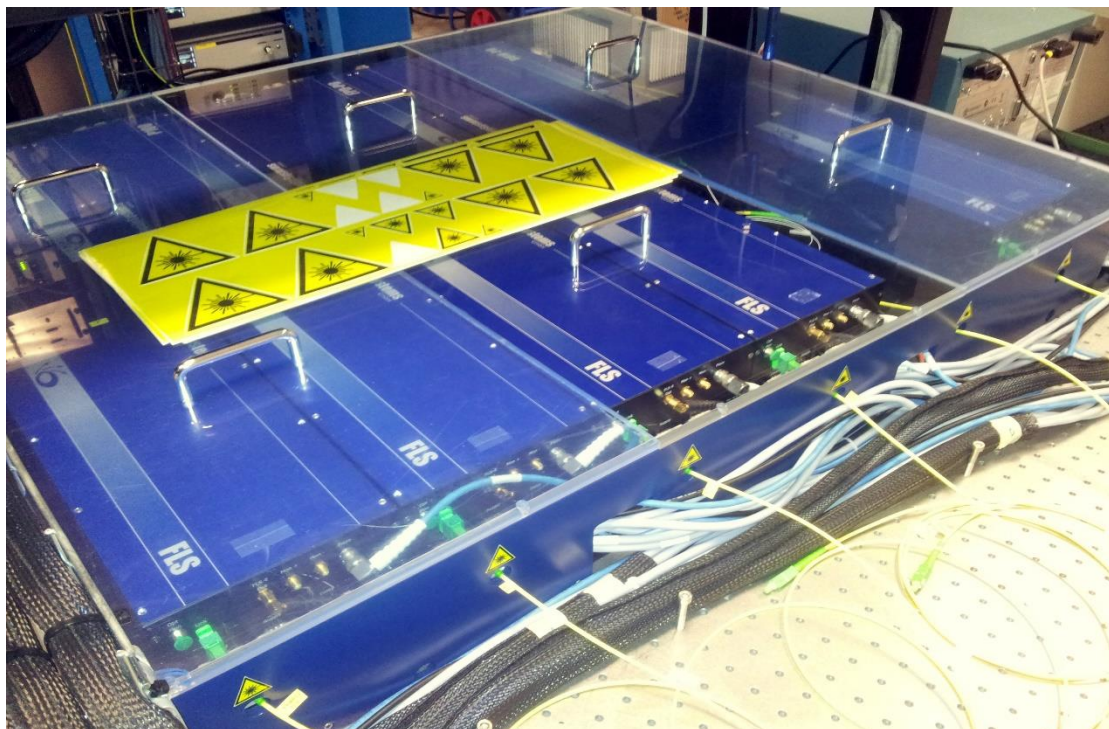
FERMI Optical Timing System

PULSED OPTICAL SYSTEM

Engineered and built by *MENLO Systems, GmbH*

A 2 year project, with on-site installation and testing.

In operation **since Aug '09**: only 2 faults on power supplies



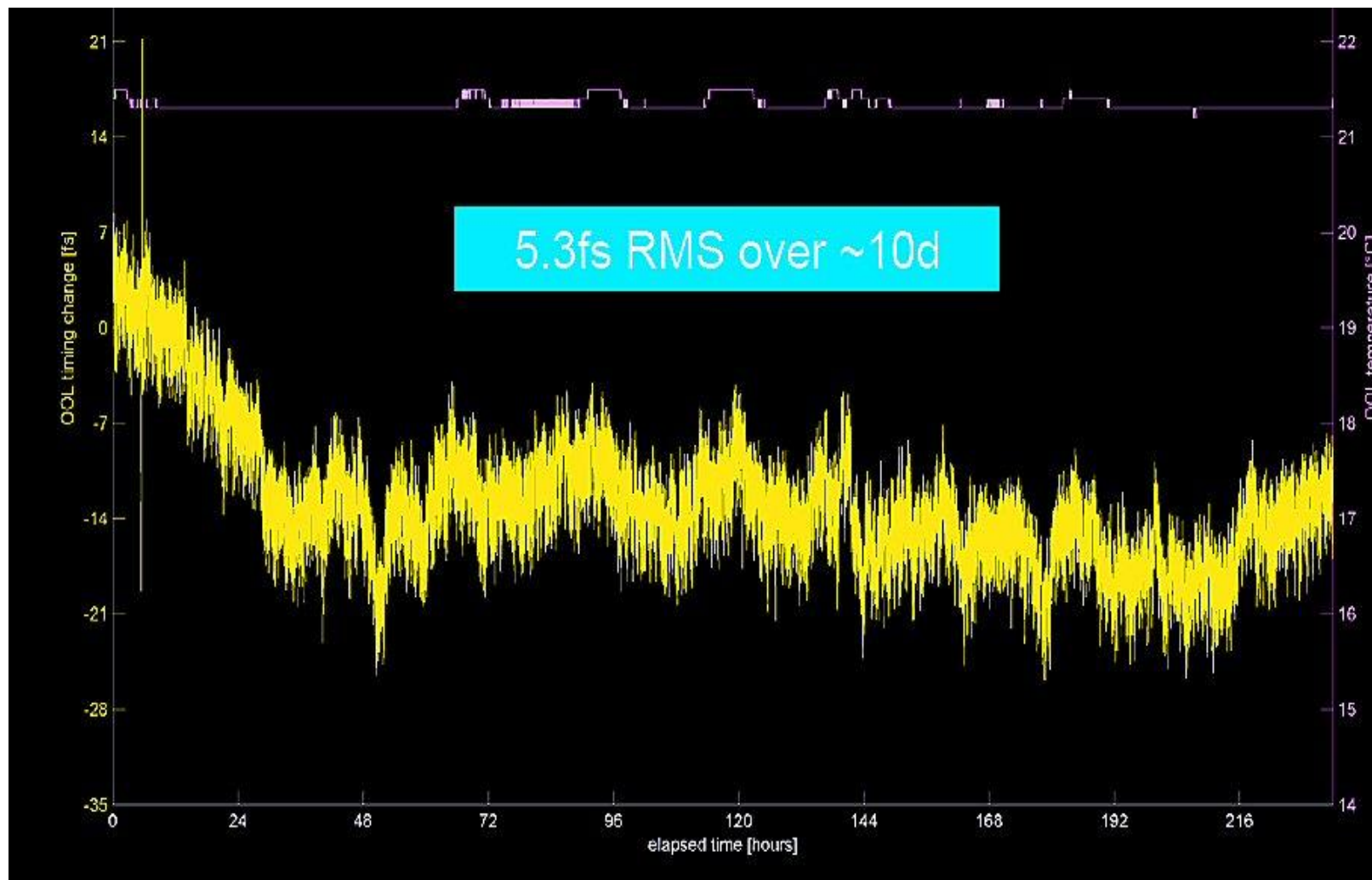
FERMI Optical Timing System

Out-of-loop,
long term (10 days)
drift measurement;

Local optical reference

vs.

150m loop-back stabilized link



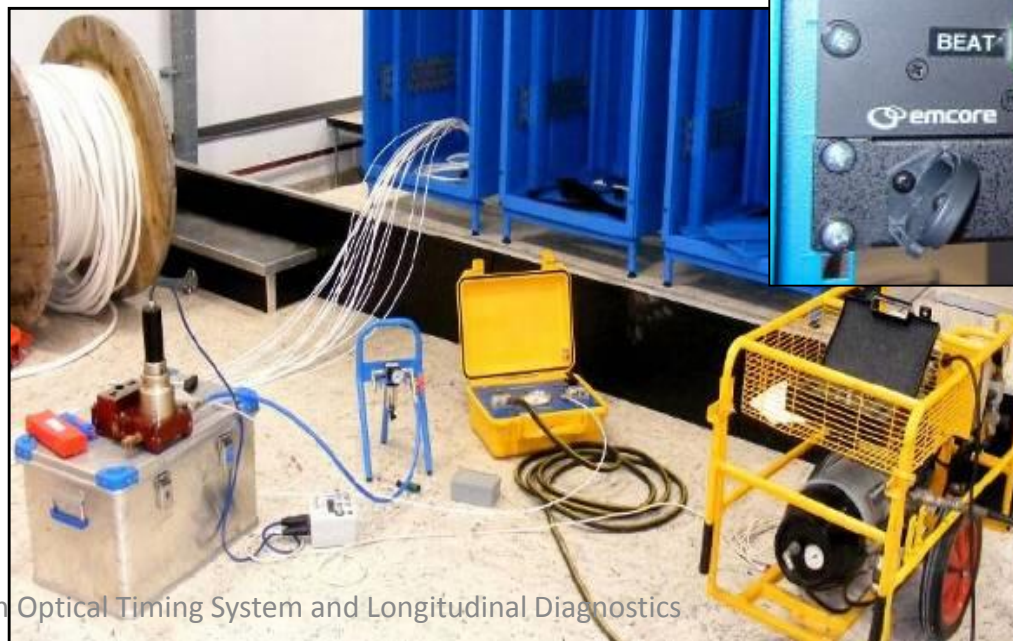
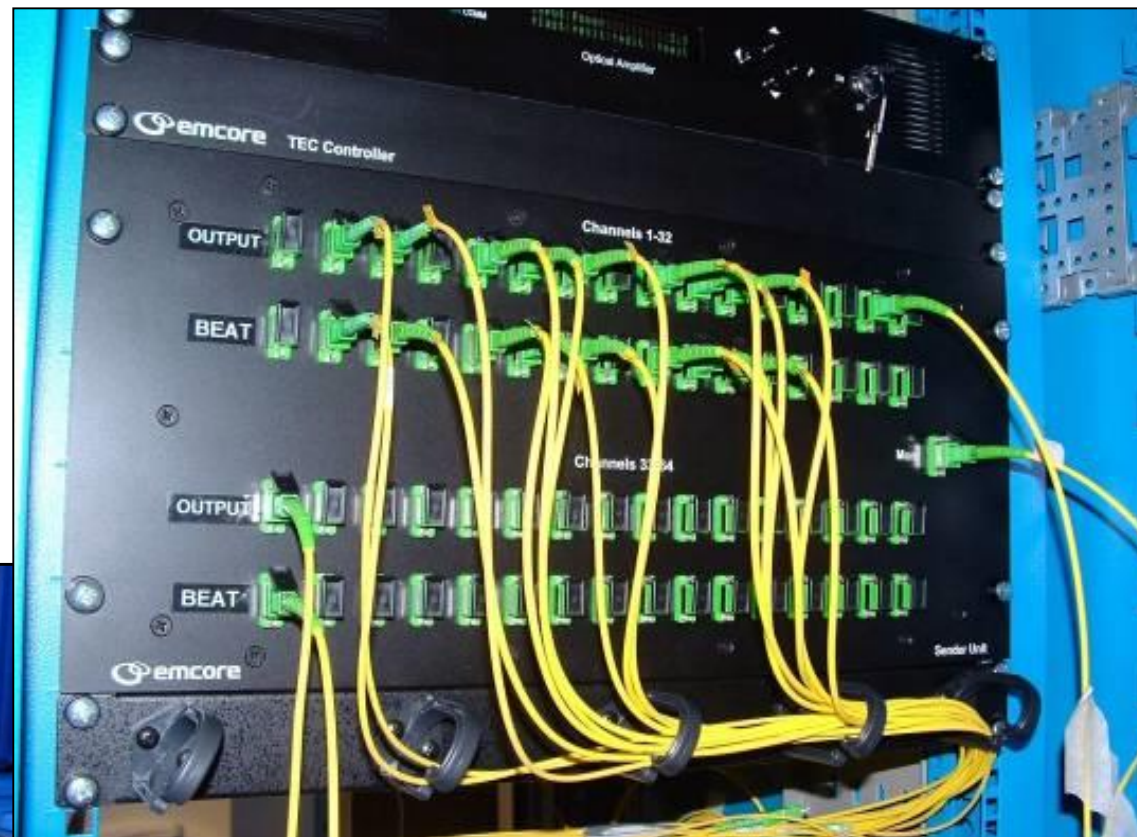
FERMI Optical Timing System

First **accelerator Facility** using entirely fiber optics timing system

- 36 delivery points
- 68 fiber bundles blown as
~4.5km of 8 S-M fiber bundles
~1.5km of 4 S-M fiber bundles

42km of S-M fibers

6km of M-M fibers



FERMI Longitudinal Diagnostics

To characterize the *longitudinal phase space* of the electron bunch:

with fs resolution - in single shot (shot to shot, at 50Hz) - non destructively

- ▶ **longitudinal profile** ($t_{\text{FWHM}} < 100\text{s fs}$)
- ▶ **arrival time** and its variations (i.e. jitter) w. r. t. the phase reference
- ▶ relative **bunch length** variations
- ▶ electron **energy distribution along the bunch**

The **RF deflector** (@3GHz) allows 10s fs resolution, but it's **destructive**

The relative **Bunch Length Monitor** (BLM), it's non destructive

Two **NON DESTRUCTIVE *electro-optical techniques*** have been implemented:

- **Bunch Arrival Monitor**
- **Electro-optical Sampling**

FERMI Longitudinal Diagnostics

Bunch Length Monitor (BLM)

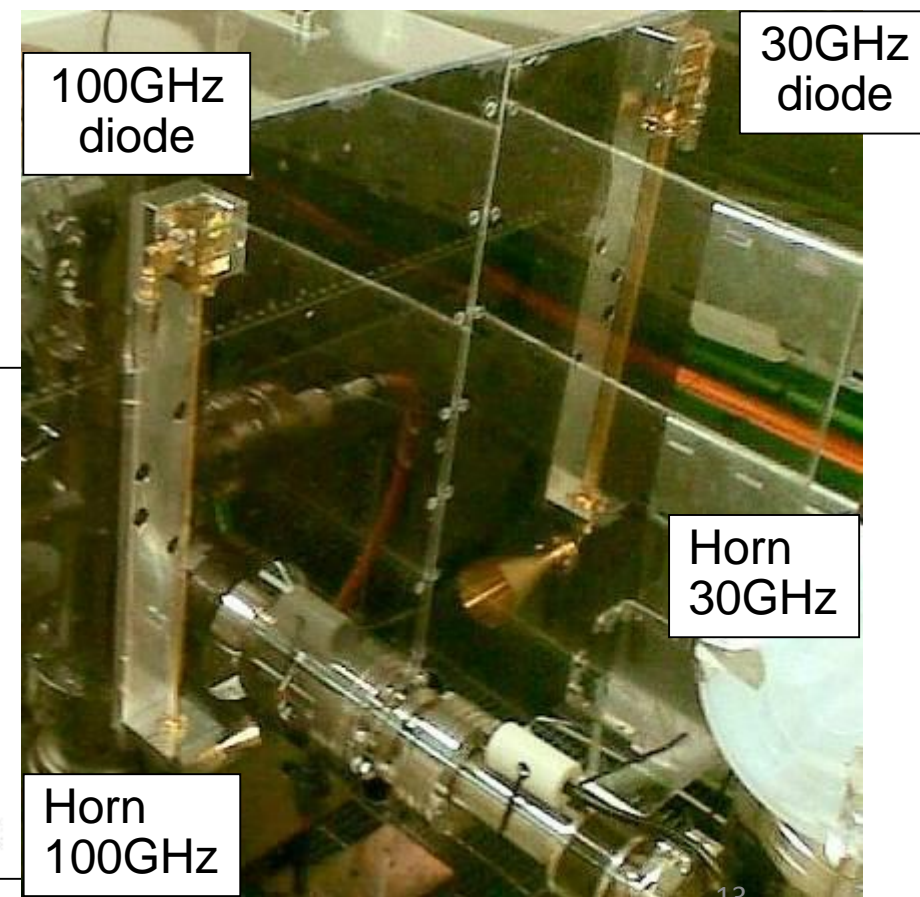
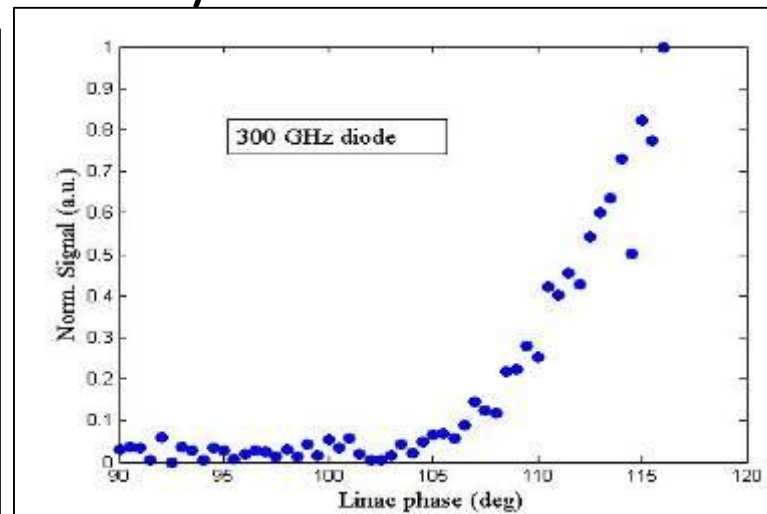
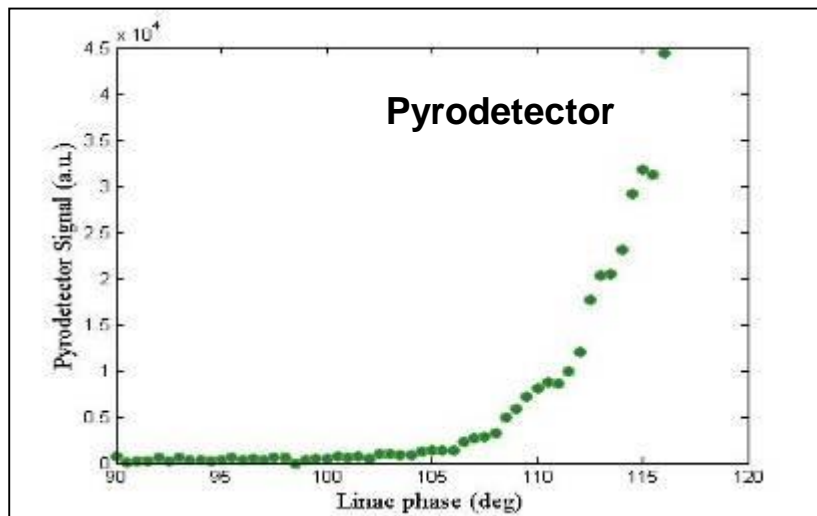
Signal inverse proportional to the bunch length

Non destructive diagnostic (installed on BC1 and BC2)

Currently used in compression factor feedback

Based on two different detectors:

- Coherent SR from 4th BC1 bend + PYRO
- Field from Ceramic Gap + Schottky Diodes



FERMI Longitudinal Diagnostics

Bunch Arrival Monitor (BAM)

Non destructive diagnostic

Based on concept developed at DESY (D)

Resolution=7fs

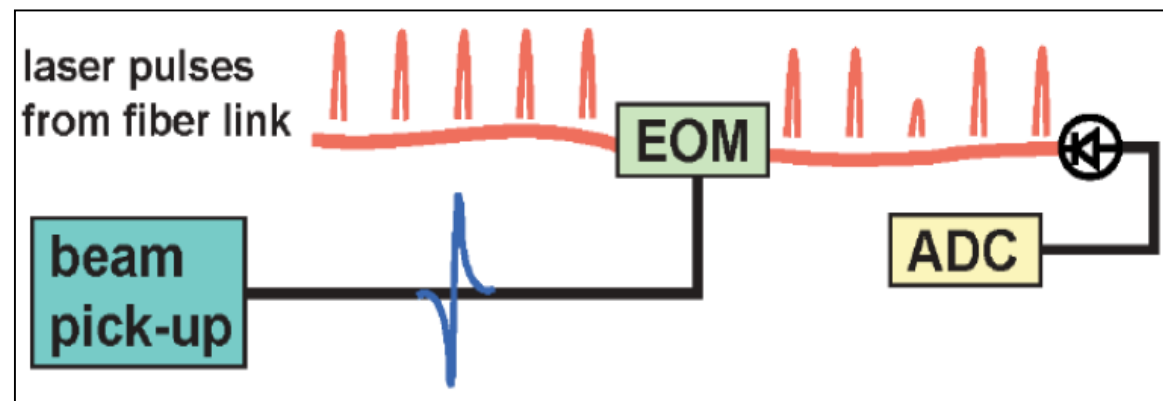
Installed on:

BC1

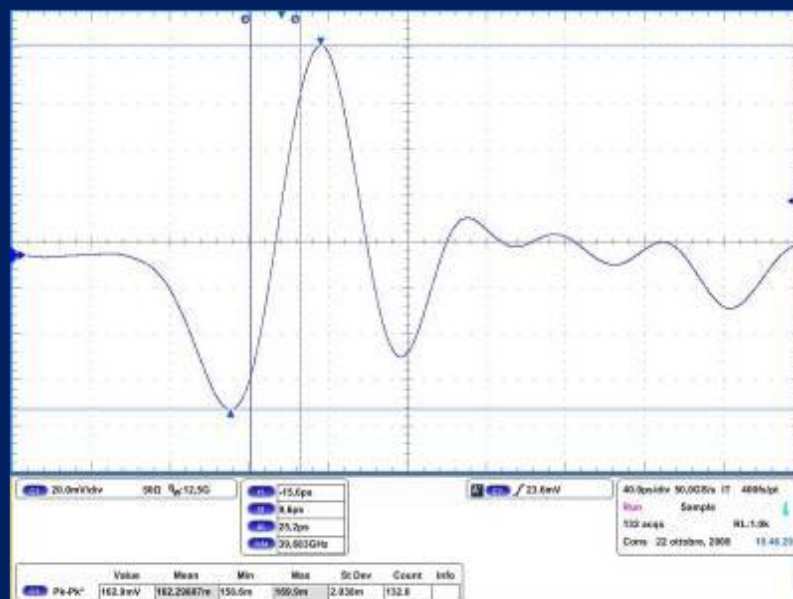
BC2

FEL1 modulator

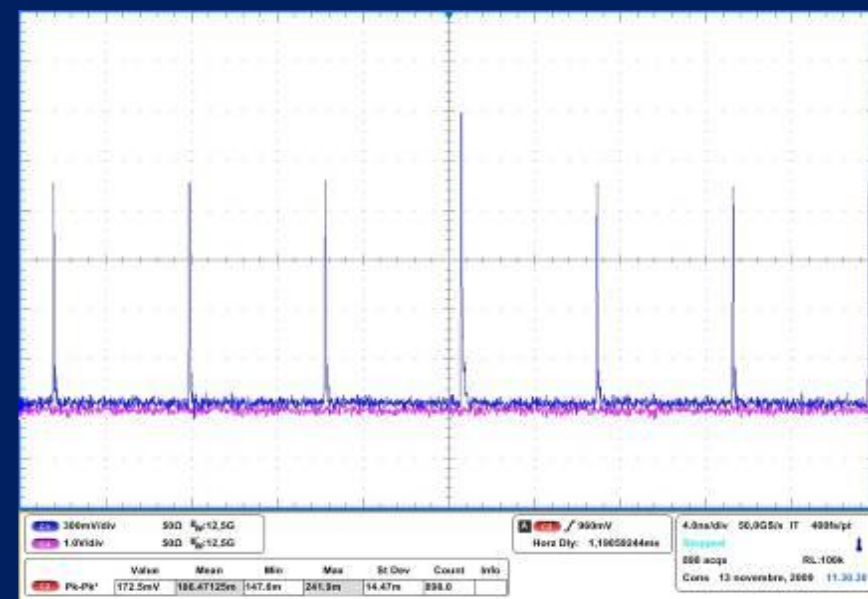
FEL2 modulator



BAM pick-up pulse



OMO amplitude modulated pulse

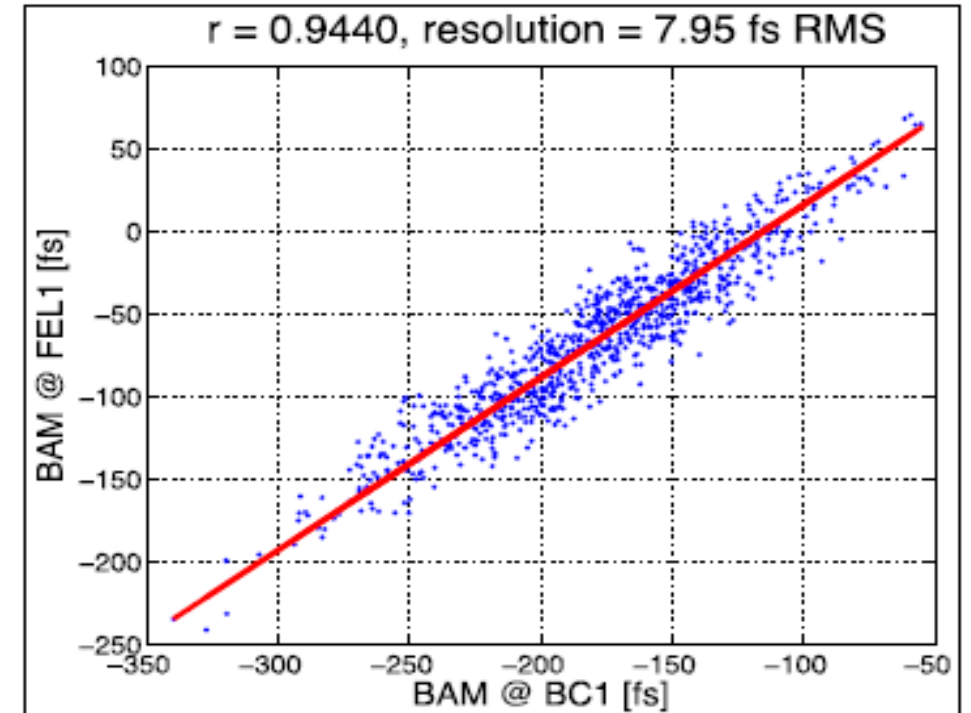
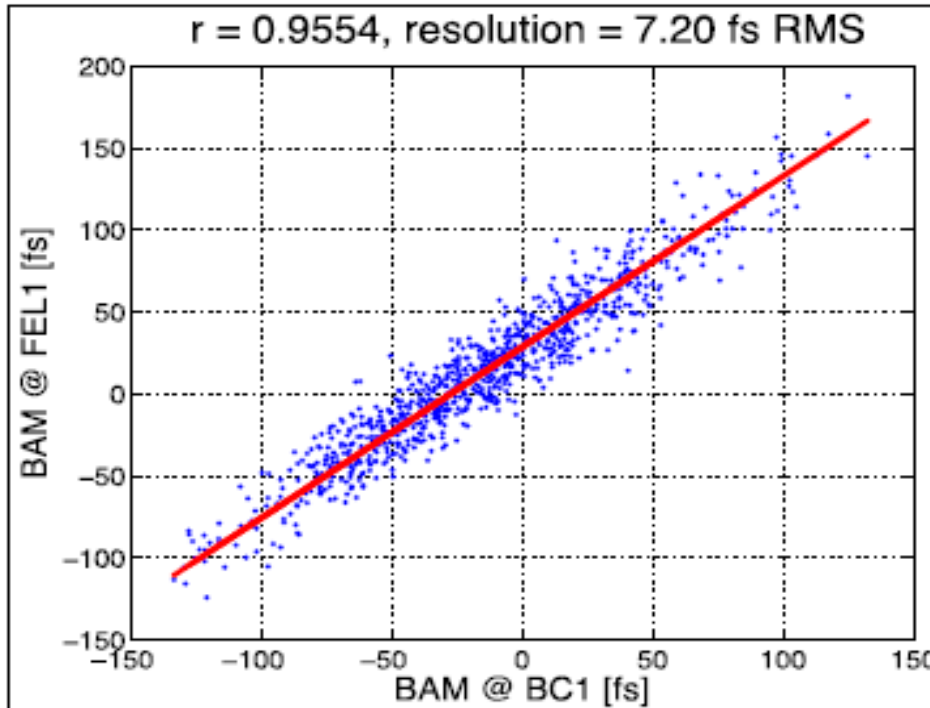
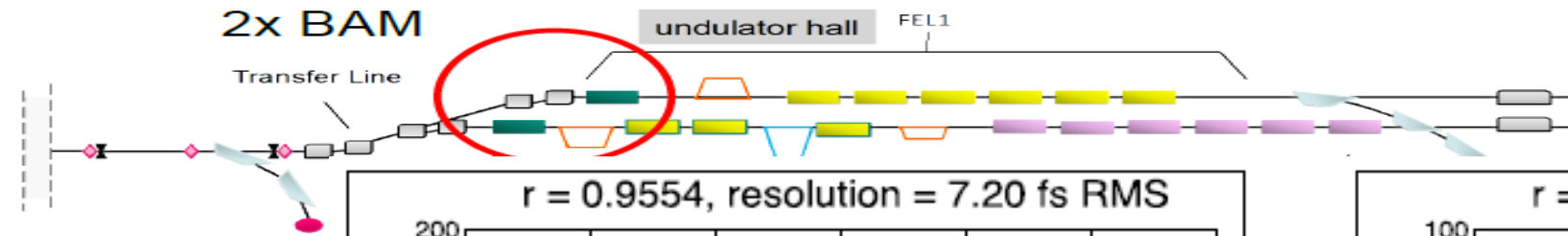
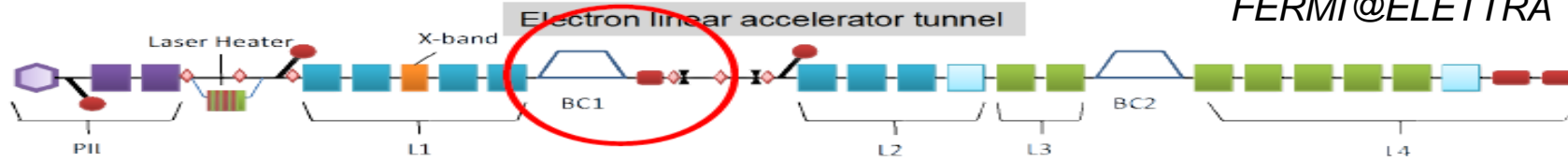




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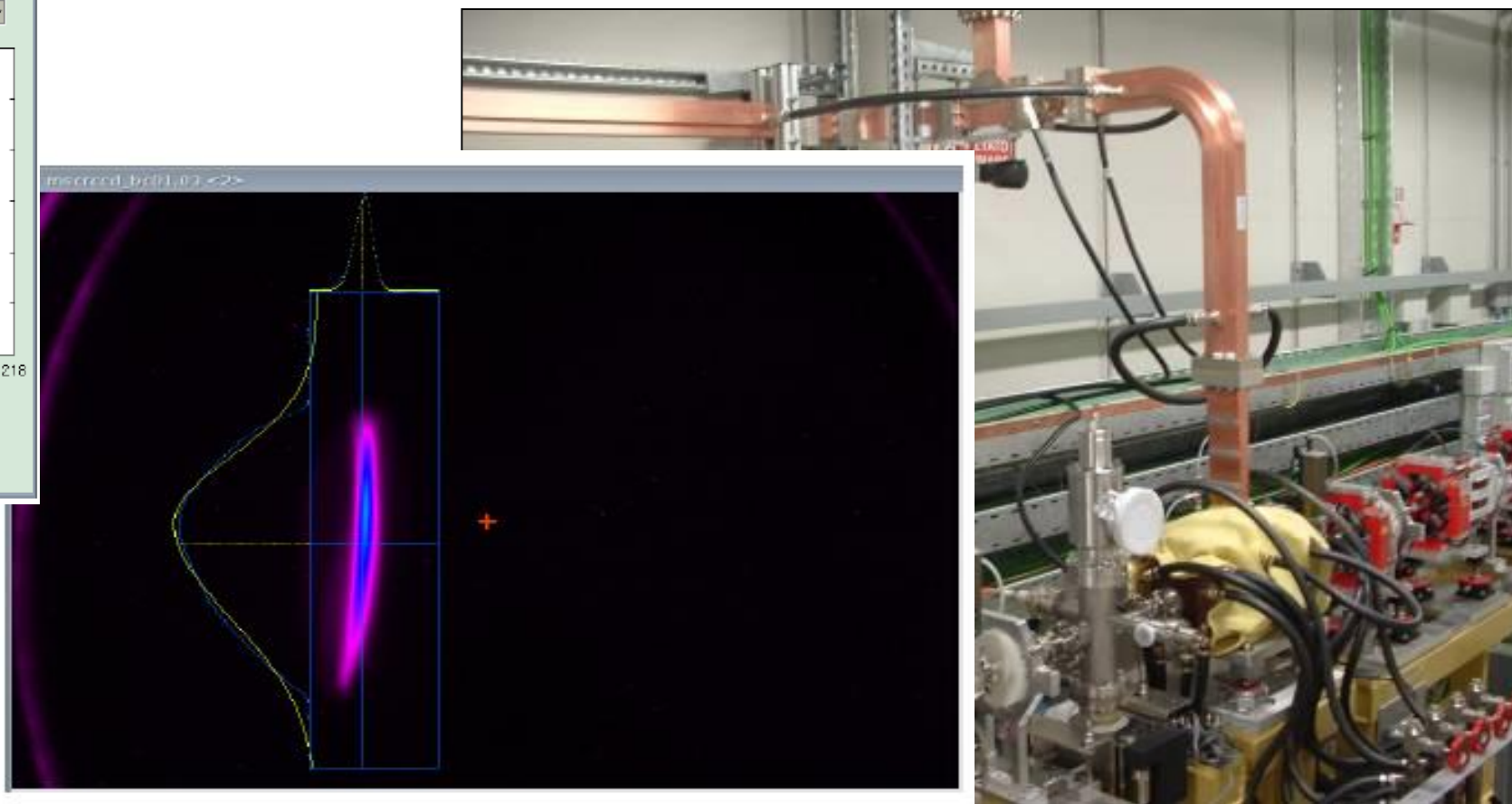
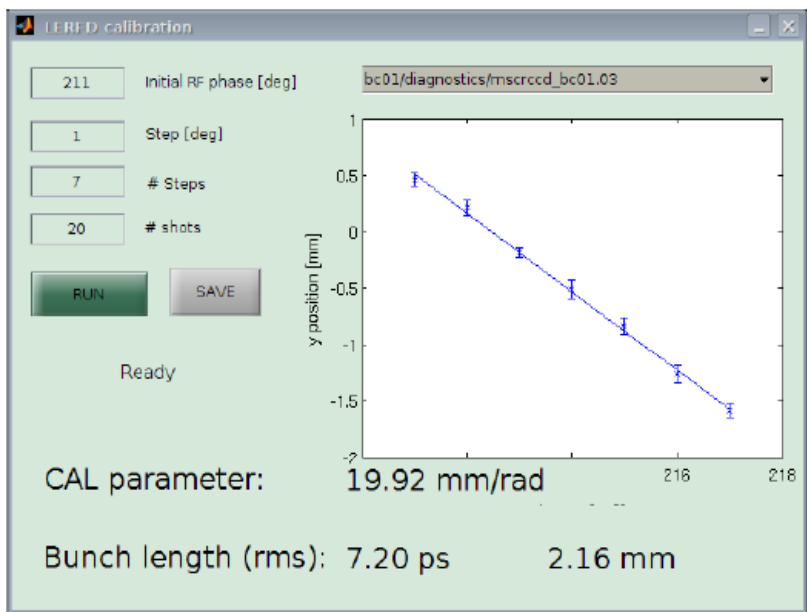
FERMI Longitudinal Diagnostics

E. Ferrari et al. *Longitudinal Phase Space Characterization at FERMI@ELETTRA*
Proc. IBIC 2013, Oxford UK



FERMI Longitudinal Diagnostics

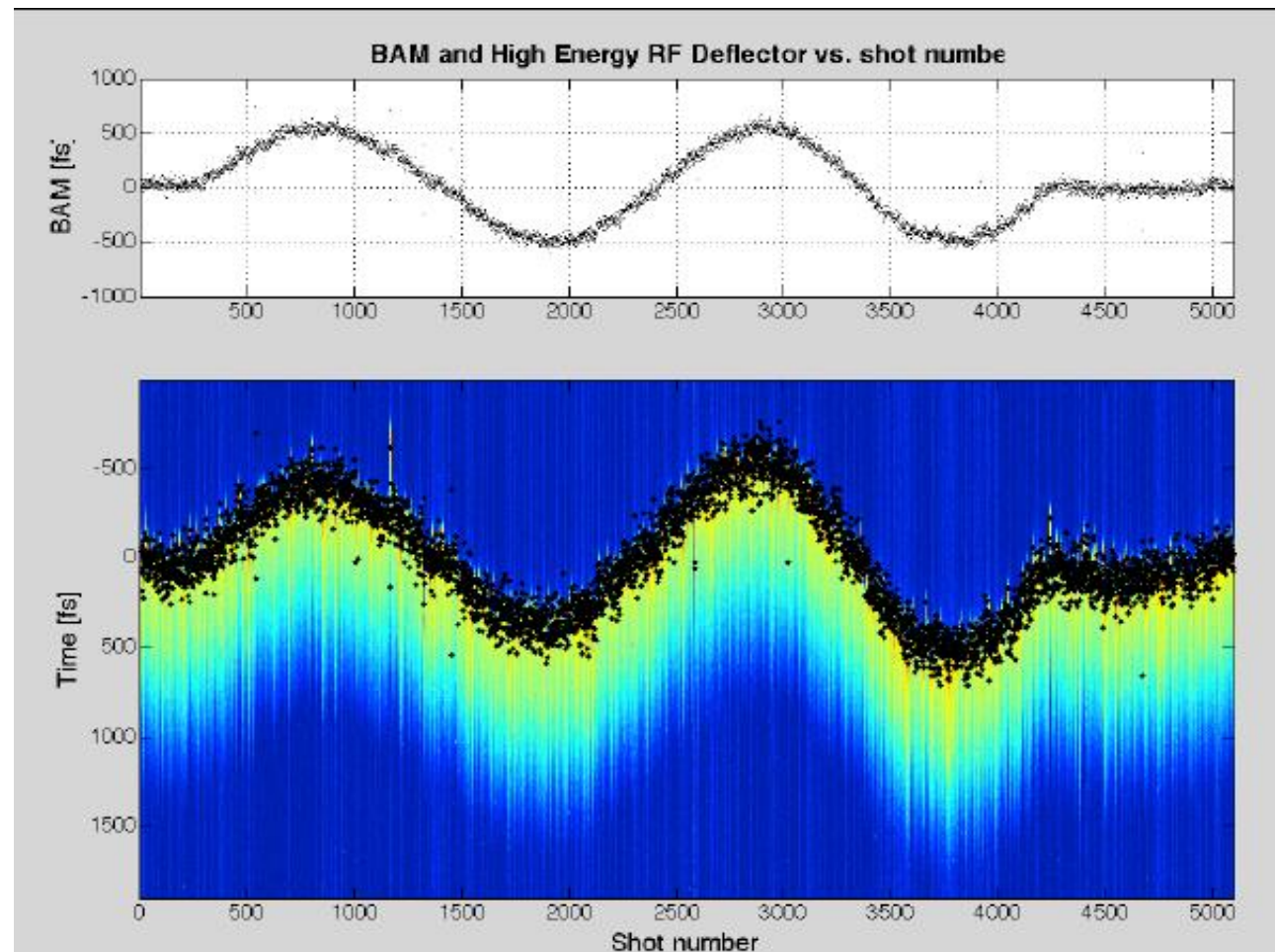
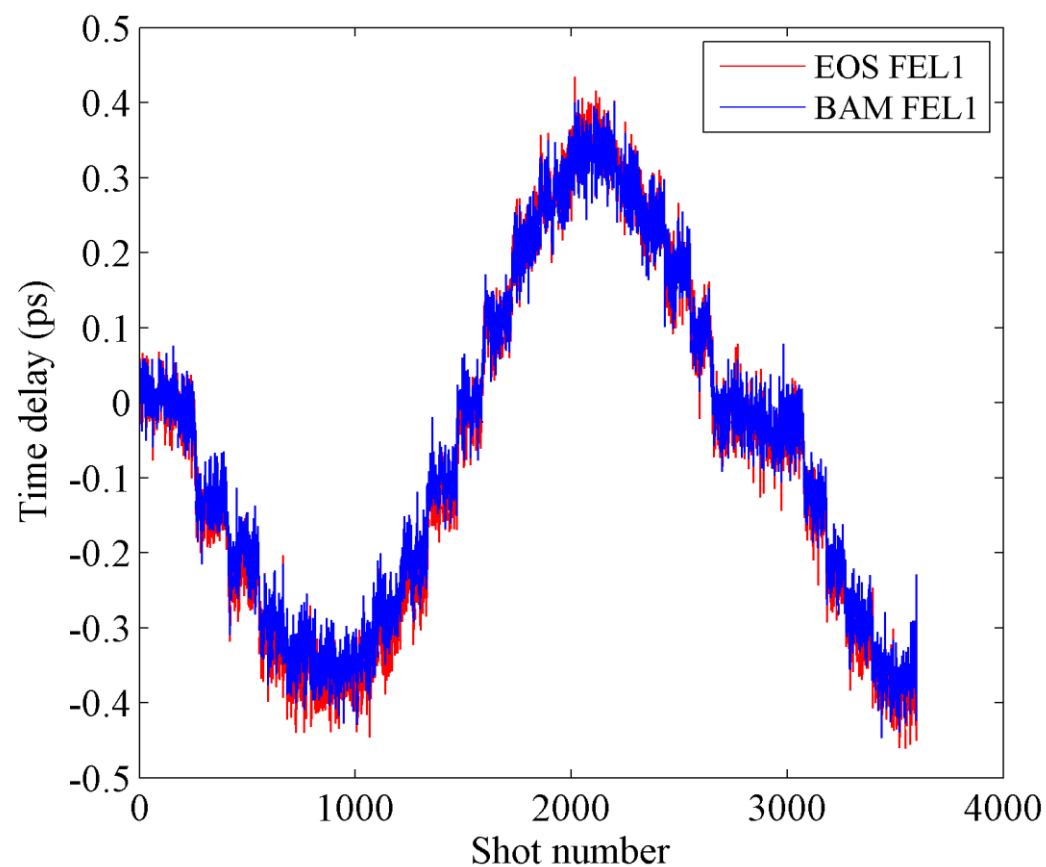
Low Energy RF Deflector (BPM) Single-shot longitudinal profile and arrival time



FERMI Longitudinal Diagnostics

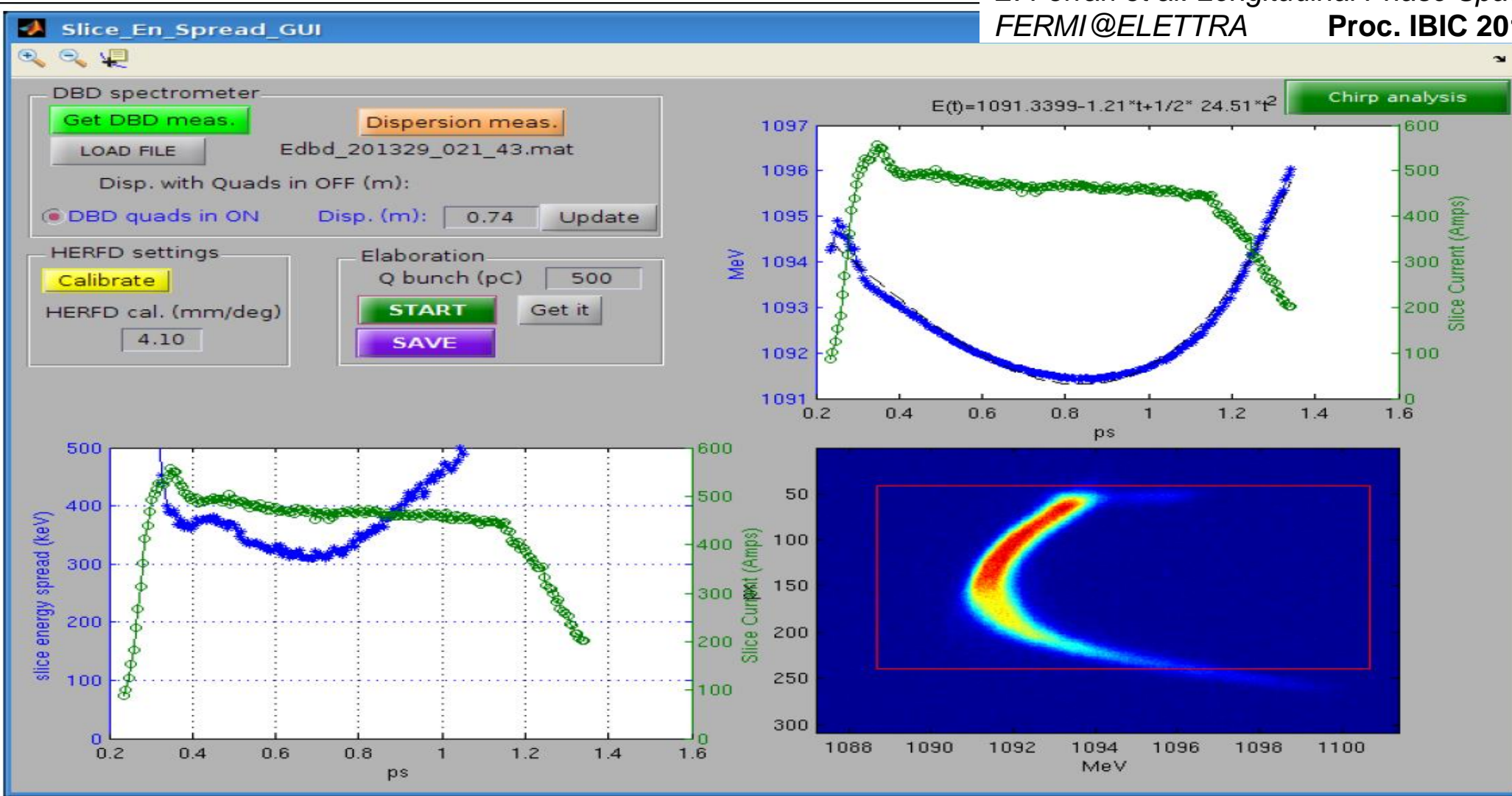
E. Ferrari et al. *Longitudinal Phase Space Characterization at FERMI@ELETTRA* Proc. IBIC 2013, Oxford UK

Arrival time comparison as measured With *EOS* and *BAM*



FERMI Longitudinal Diagnostics

E. Ferrari et al. *Longitudinal Phase Space Characterization at FERMI@ELETTRA* Proc. IBIC 2013, Oxford UK



FERMI Longitudinal Diagnostics

Electro Optical Sampling (EOS)

Bunch length, profile and arrival time measurement system

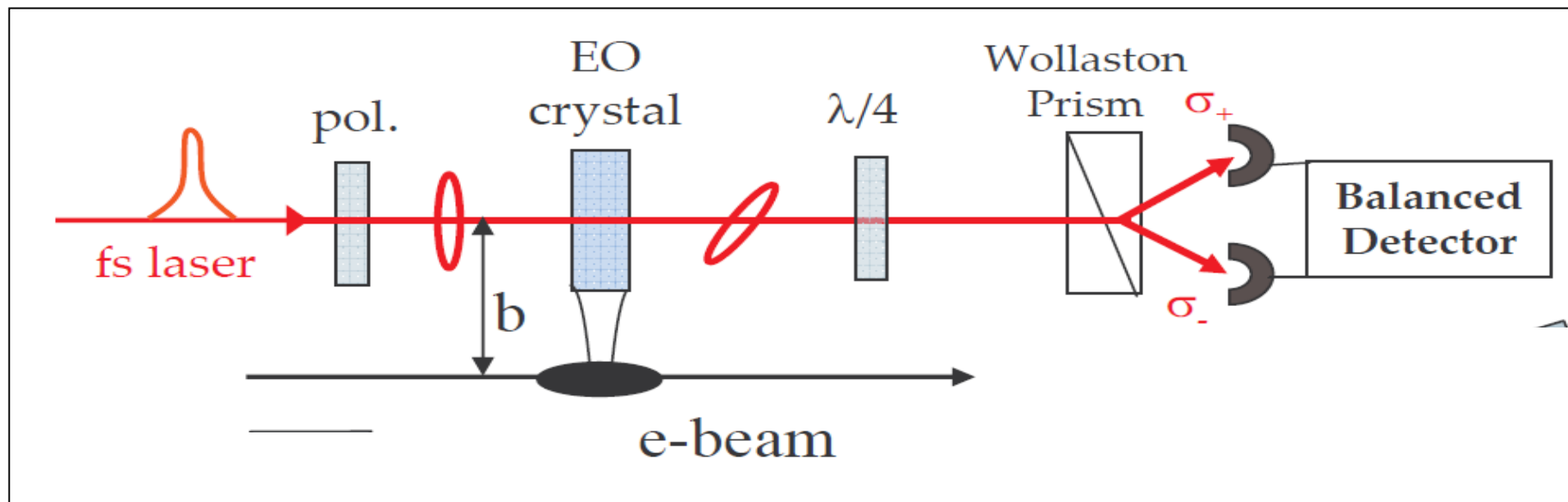
Non destructive diagnostic

Resolution: 20fs

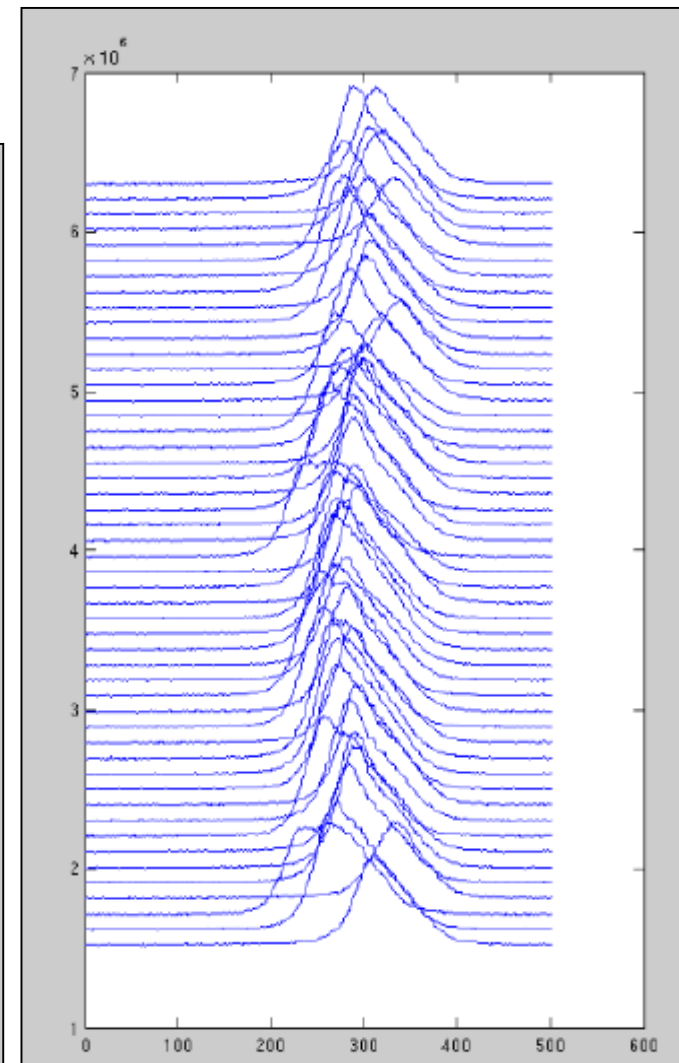
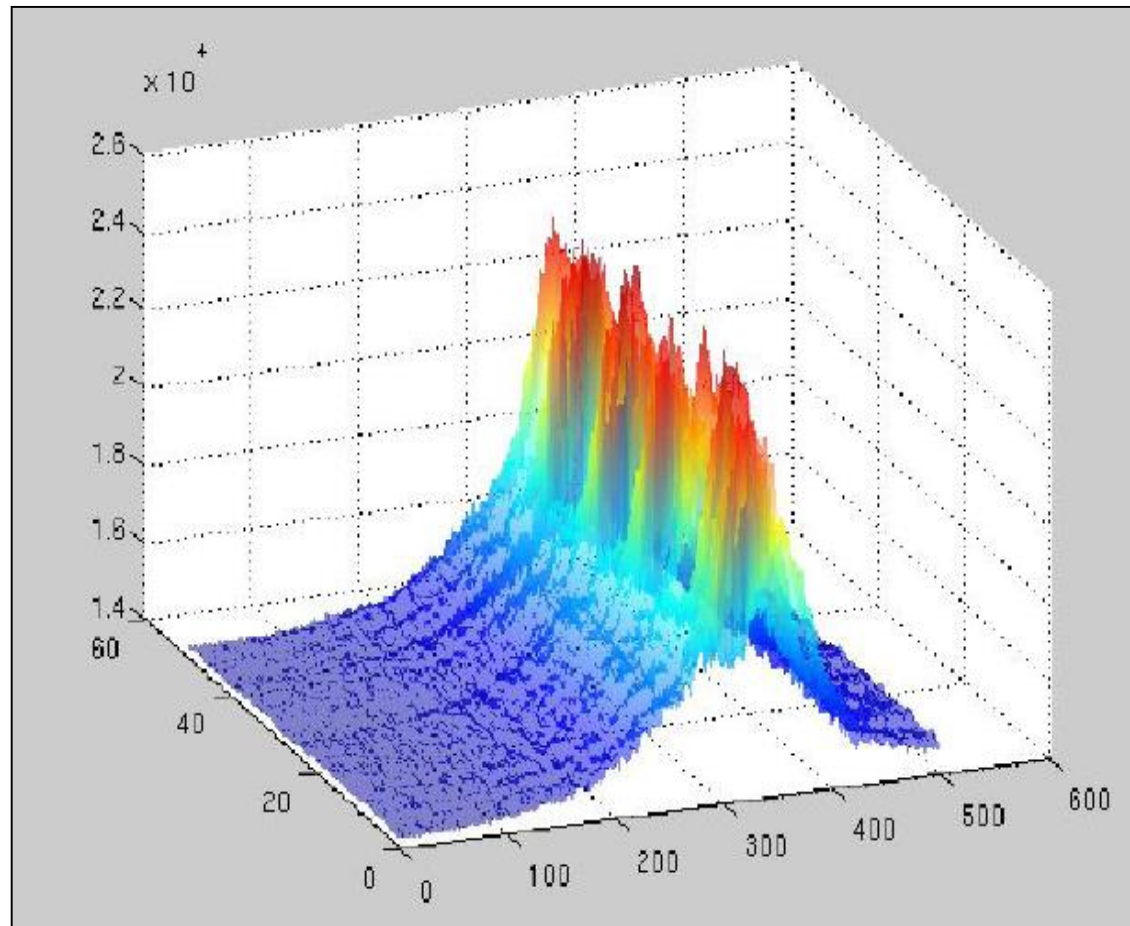
Used also for coarse alignment of seed laser pulse vs. electron bunch

Installed on FEL1

on FEL 2, in progress



Electro Optical Sampling (EOS) measurements on FEL1



FERMI: an overview with insights on Diagnostics & Timing

**Thank you
for your attention**