

## Aspects of THz FELs

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- Radiation bandwidth
- Slippage effects
- Resonator issues
- THz FEL facilities





#### 'transform limited' : no frequency / phase fluctuations of the carrier

 $\Delta . \delta \epsilon$  constant





For  $\mu$ s pulses, sub-MHz bandwidth in principle possible

#### However:

- Start-up from noise
- During one roundtrip no communication between parts of the optical pulse that are further than  $N_u$  .  $\lambda$  apart
- Mode competition can be slow:

 $\Delta \omega / \omega \approx (t / \tau_c)^{1/2} / (2 \cdot N_u)$ , with  $\tau_c$  the cavity decay time

T.M. Antonsen et al. PRL 62 (1989) 1488





#### EA-FEL





# Radiation bandwidth: EA-FEL single mode



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## Radiation bandwidth: injection locking UCSB

















multiple spikes  $\gamma$ 

 $\Gamma \cdot \gamma = O(1)$  $\Delta \cdot \delta = O(1)$ 



## Radiation bandwidth: phase locking













## Phase locking & single mode selection







Experimental result





## Emerging facility: 'FLARE' in Nijmegen



e-beam: 10-15 MeV, 3 GHz, 10  $\mu$ s, 10 Hz wavelength range: 100 – 1500  $\mu$ m narrow-band mode





- Lethargy
- Efficiency enhancement
- Limit-cycles
- Bandwidth tuning





#### Slippage effects

#### FELIX macropulse shape at $\lambda$ = 40 $\mu$ m



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20

10

0

-3

-2 relative desynchronism  $\Delta L I \lambda$ 

#### Slippage correction:





0.2









#### short pulse propagation



![](_page_18_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_19_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### Slippage effects

#### FELIX macropulse shape at $\lambda$ = 40 $\mu$ m

![](_page_19_Figure_3.jpeg)

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![](_page_20_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_20_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_21_Picture_0.jpeg)

### Slippage effects: bandwidth tunability

![](_page_21_Figure_2.jpeg)

- bandwidth 0.4 6% [FWHM]
- near transform limited

![](_page_21_Picture_5.jpeg)

# Slippage effects: pulse length tunability

FELIX micro-pulse shape at  $\lambda = 150$  mm for different cavity detunings

![](_page_22_Figure_2.jpeg)

ОСС

Exponential leading edge has a time constant: where  $\alpha$  are the cavity losses and  $\Delta L$  is the cavity detuning from synchronism

![](_page_23_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_23_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Picture_0.jpeg)

out-coupling schemes:

- 'semi-transparent' mirrors
- beam splitter
- hole coupling
- edge coupling

![](_page_24_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_25_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_25_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_25_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_28_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_28_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_28_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_29_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_29_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_29_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_31_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_31_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_31_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_33_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_33_Figure_1.jpeg)

Beam energy	[MeV]	11
Max. average current	[mA]	30
Max. µ-bunch rep rate	[MHz]	22.5
μ-bunch charge	[nC]	1.5
Wavelength	[µm]	120-240
Max. average output	[W]	500

![](_page_33_Picture_3.jpeg)

# Emerging facilities: BINP in Novosibirsk

Beam energy	[MeV]	20
Max. average current	[mA]	9
Max. μ-bunch rep rate	[MHz]	7.5
μ-bunch charge	[nC]	1.2
Wavelength	[μm]	40-80
Max. average output	[W]	500

![](_page_34_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_35_Picture_0.jpeg)

### Emerging facilities: BINP in Novosibirsk

![](_page_35_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_35_Picture_3.jpeg)

## Emerging facilities: 'ALICE' in Daresbury

Accelerator Energy (MeV)	25-27.5	A LANGE	
Bunch Charge (pC)	60-80	· · · ·	
Micropulse repetition rate (MHz)	16.25		
Macro pulse length (µs)†	≤85		
Number of micropulses/macropulse	≤1380		
Micropulse length (ps)	~1		
Macropulse repetition rate (Hz)	10		
Wavelength range demonstrated (µm)	5-9		
Micropulse energy (µJ)	~1		
Peak power (MW)	~1		
Average power within macropulse (W)	~10		
Average power (mW)	~10		
Polarisation (linear)	>95%		

![](_page_36_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_37_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_37_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_37_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_38_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_38_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### FTICR-MS experiment

![](_page_38_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_39_Picture_0.jpeg)

## Existing facilities: 'FELBE' in Dresden

Undulator period [mm]	27.3
Number of periods	2 * 34
Undulator K	0,3 - 0,7
Undulator type [hybrid]	NdFeB
Wavelength [µm]	3-22
Max. power (out)	~ 25 W
Max. pulse energy [μJ]	~ 0,01-2
Pulse length	~ 1-10ps
Rep rate [MHz]	13
Modi: - cw	

- macro pulse >100µs, < 25 Hz
- Hz/KHz single pulse

![](_page_39_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_39_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_40_Picture_0.jpeg)

Undulator period100 mmNumber of periods38Undulator K0.3 - 2.7Undulator typehybrid SmCo

Wavelength	า	18 - 250 μm	
Max. power	(out)	>10 W	
Max. pulse	energy	>0,01-2 μJ	
Pulse length	n ~ 1-25ps		
Rep rate	13	8 MHz	
Modi:	- CW		
	- macro	pulse >100µs, < 25 Hz	<i>.</i>

- Hz/KHz single pulse

![](_page_40_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_40_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_41_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_41_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_41_Figure_2.jpeg)

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## Existing facilities: 'CLIO' in Paris

#### THE TWO COLOUR FREE- BLECTRON LASER

#### <u>CLI 0</u>

![](_page_42_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_42_Figure_4.jpeg)

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![](_page_43_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_43_Figure_1.jpeg)

λ	0.25 – 14 μm
micro-pulse	1 ps, 75 MHz, CW
power (average!)	up to 10 kW
efficiency	up to 10%

![](_page_43_Picture_3.jpeg)

## Existing facilities: FEL-TUS in Tokyo

![](_page_44_Picture_1.jpeg)

MIR-FEL: tuning range:  $4.5 - 11 \,\mu$ m rep. rate: 2856 MHz (micro-pulse), 5 Hz (macro-pulse) pulse length,  $\approx 2 \,p$ s (micro-pulse),  $\approx 1 \,\mu$ s (macro-pulse) micro-pulse energy: up to 15  $\mu$ J/pulse macro-pulse energy: up to 50 mJ/pulse

![](_page_45_Picture_0.jpeg)

30u FEL

FIR\_FEL

![](_page_45_Picture_1.jpeg)