

THZ Driven Electron and X-ray Sources



INFN Seminar - November 29, 2018

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and

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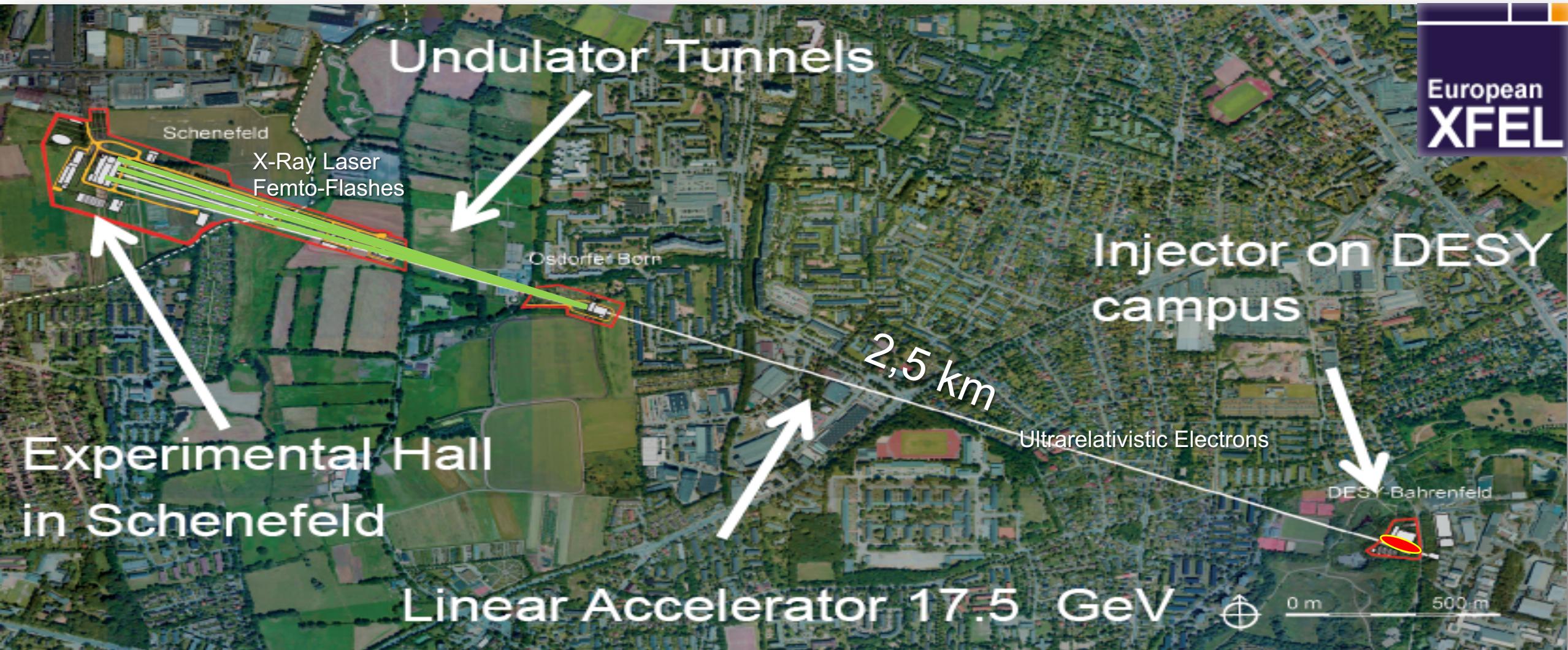
HELMHOLTZ
RESEARCH FOR GRAND CHALLENGES



Why another Accelerator and X-ray Source?



European XFEL.

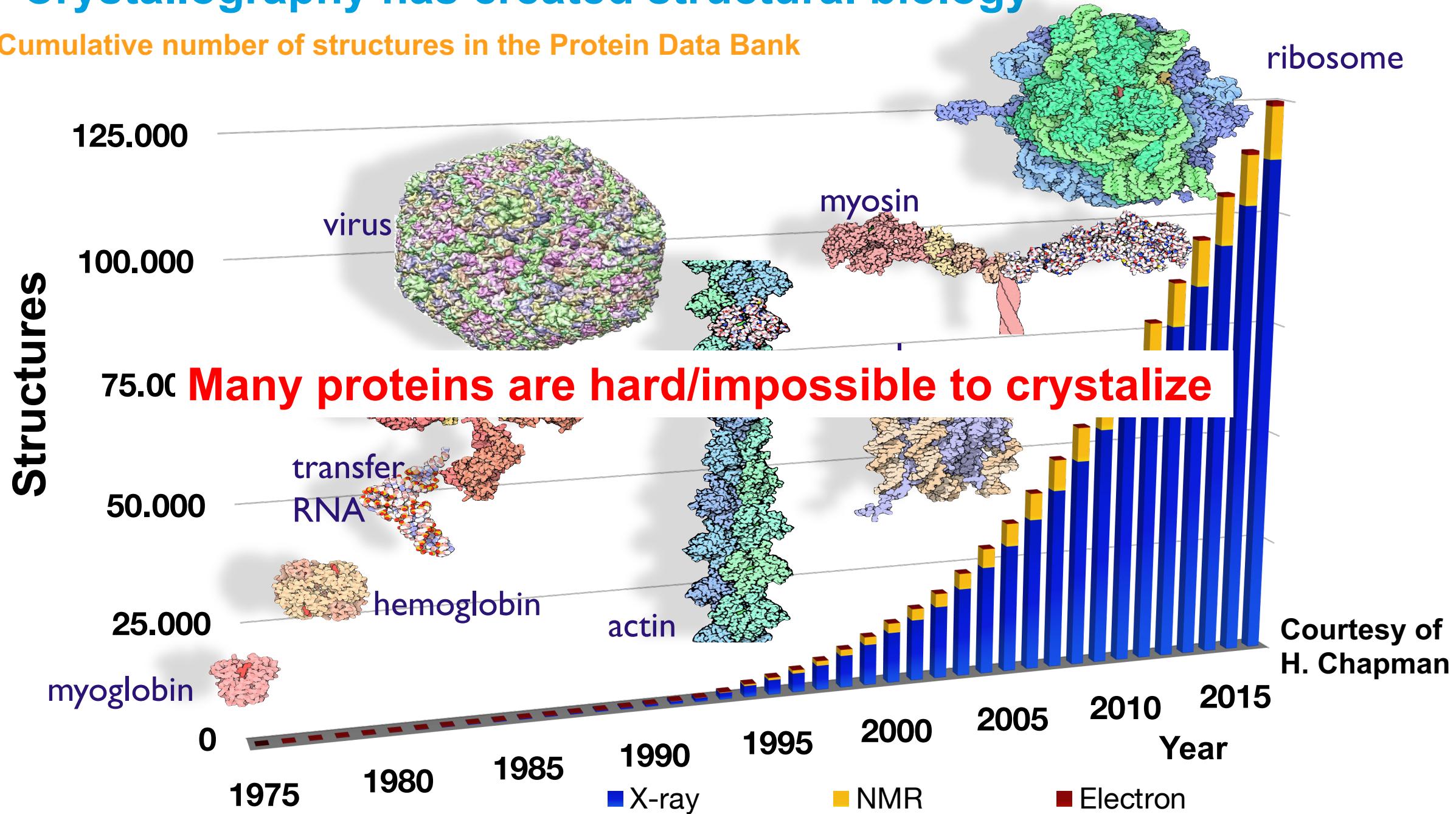


European
XFEL

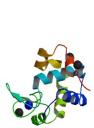


X - Crystallography has created structural biology

Cumulative number of structures in the Protein Data Bank

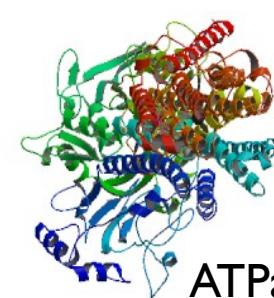


Over 100 XFEL structures have been solved

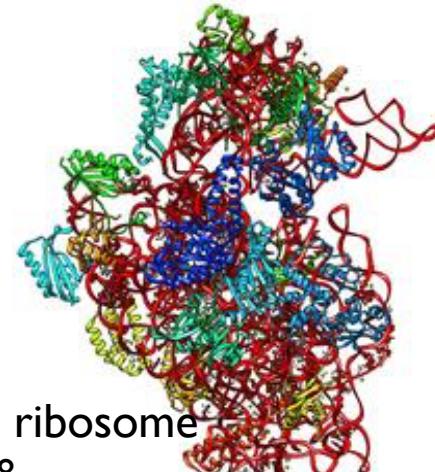


Lysozyme
4ZIX, 5C6I, 5C6J, 5C6L,
4RW1, 4RW2, 4N5R

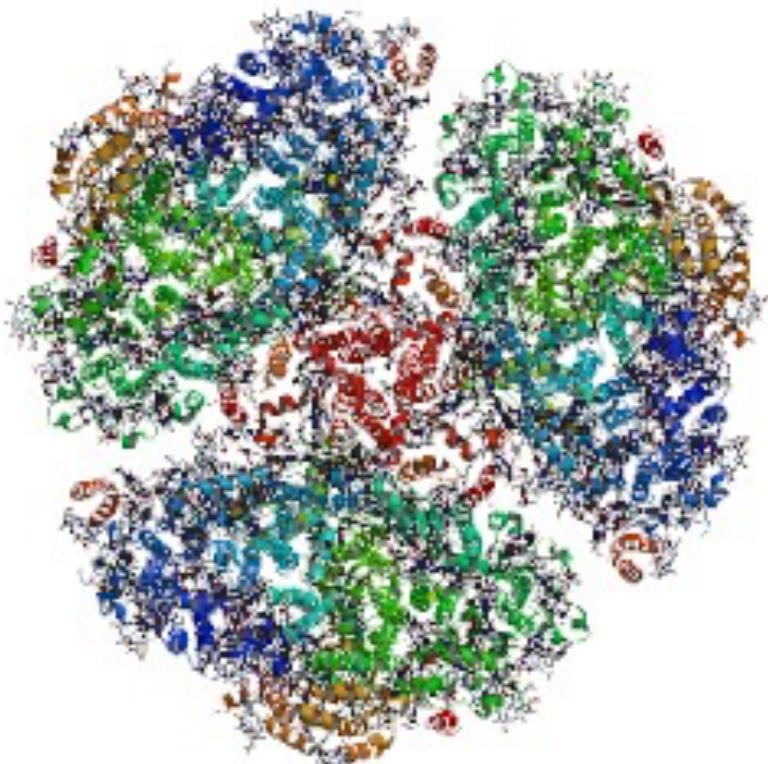
Thermolysin
4OW3,
4TNL, 5DLH



ATPase
4XOU

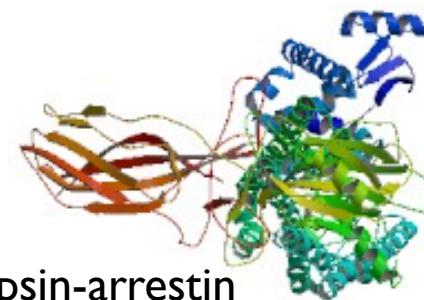


30s ribosome
5BR8

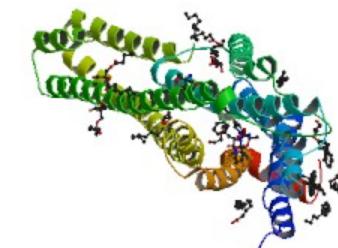


Photosystem I + II
3PCQ, 4FBY, 4IXR, 4IXQ,
4TNK, 4TNJ, 4TNI, 4TNH, 4PBU,
4RVY, 5E7C, 5TIS, 5KAI, 5KAF,

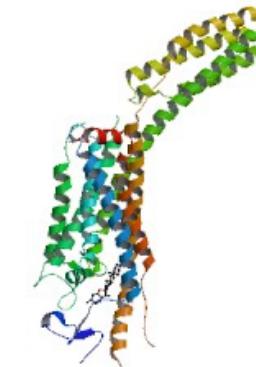
Courtesy of
H. Chapman



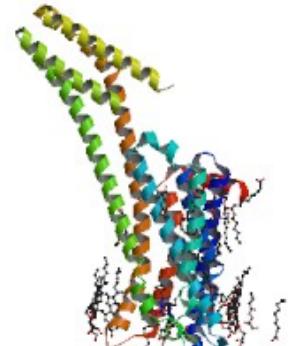
Rhodopsin-arrestin
4ZWJ



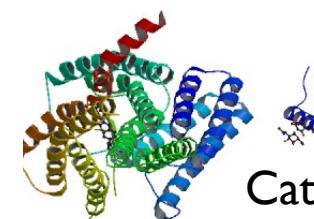
5-HT2B
4NC3



Smoothened
4O9R



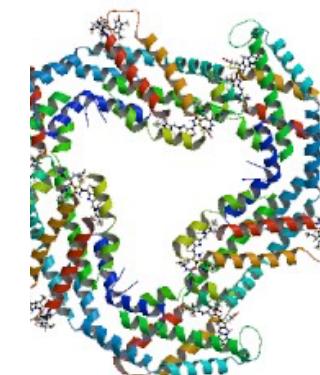
A2a
5K2D, 5K2C,
5K2B, 5K2A



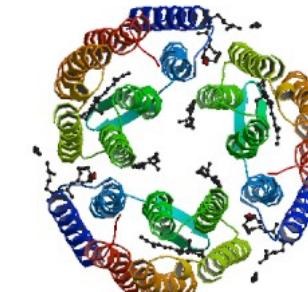
Cathepsin D
4HWL



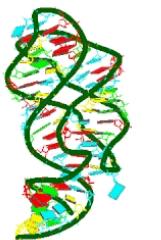
Angiotensin II
4YAY



Phycocyanin
4Q70, 4Z8K, 4ZIZ

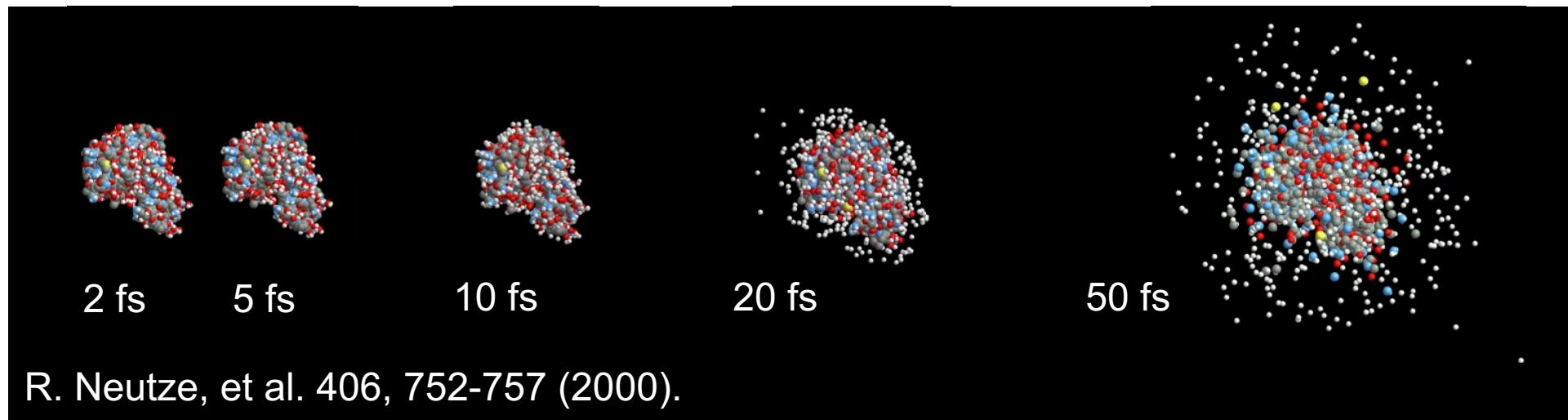
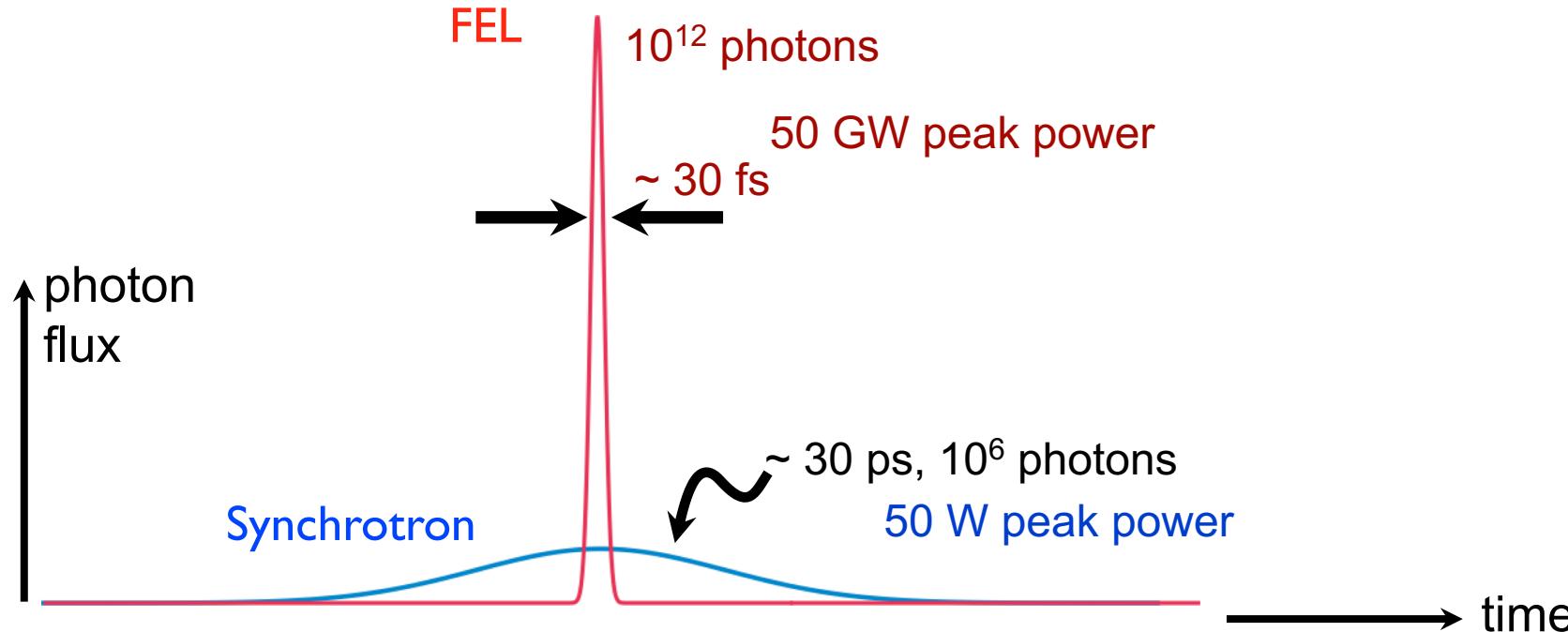


Bacteriorhodopsin
5J7A



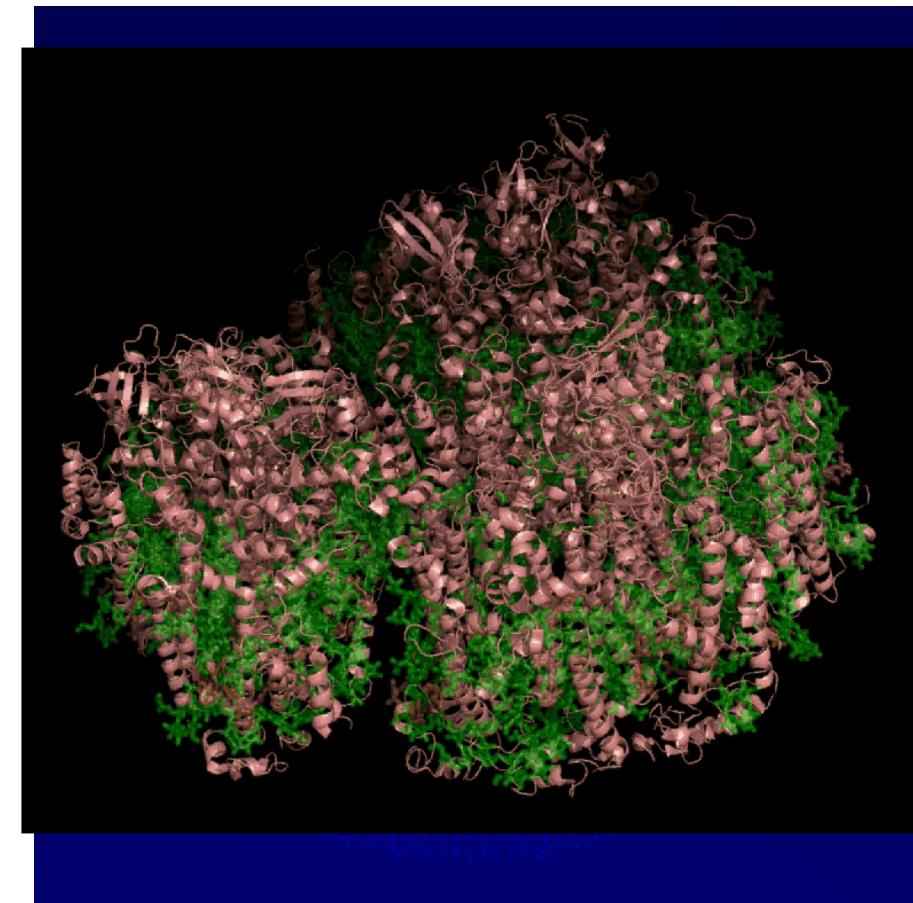
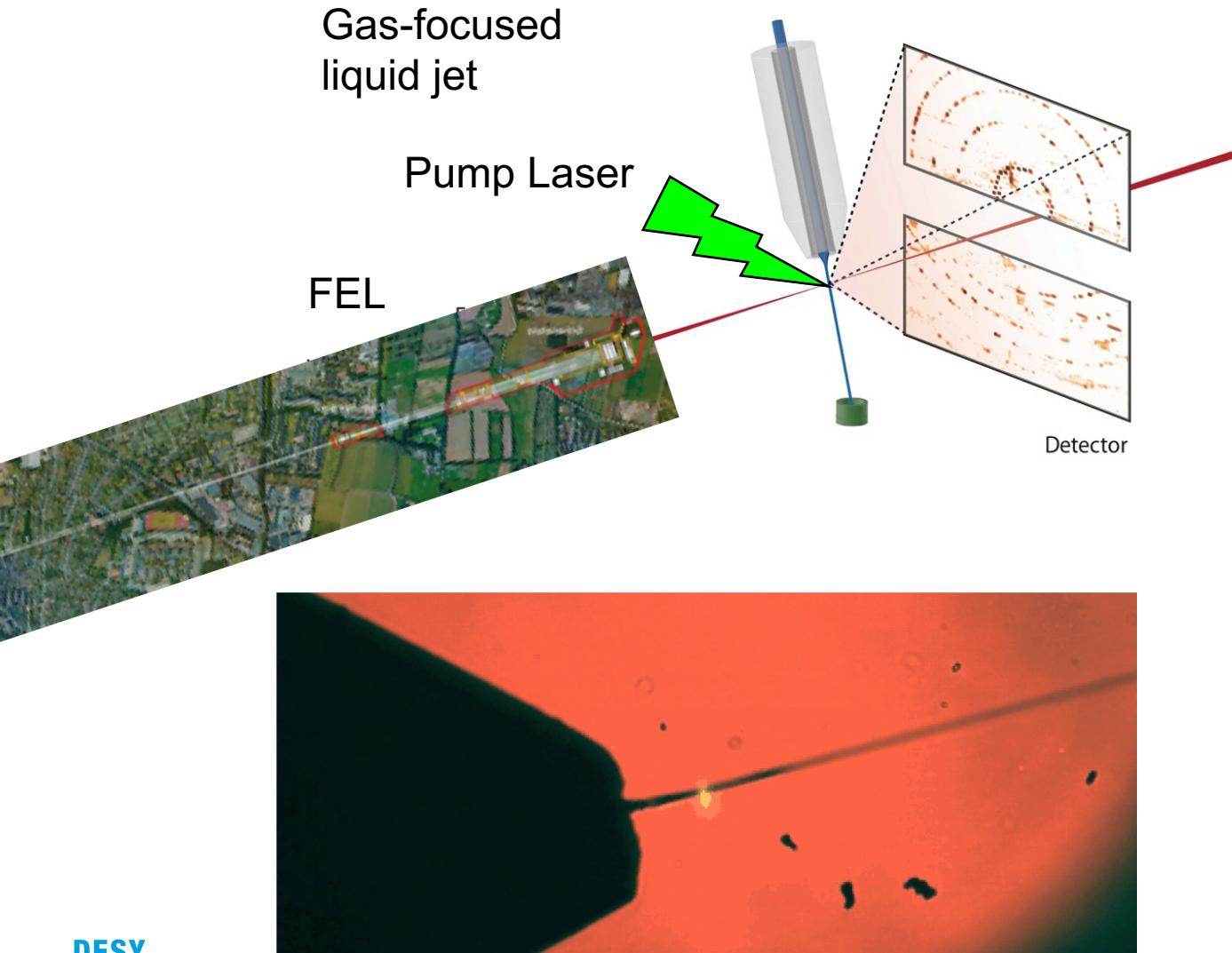
Riboswitch
5SWE, 5SWD,
5E54

X-ray FELs are a billion times brighter than synchrotrons



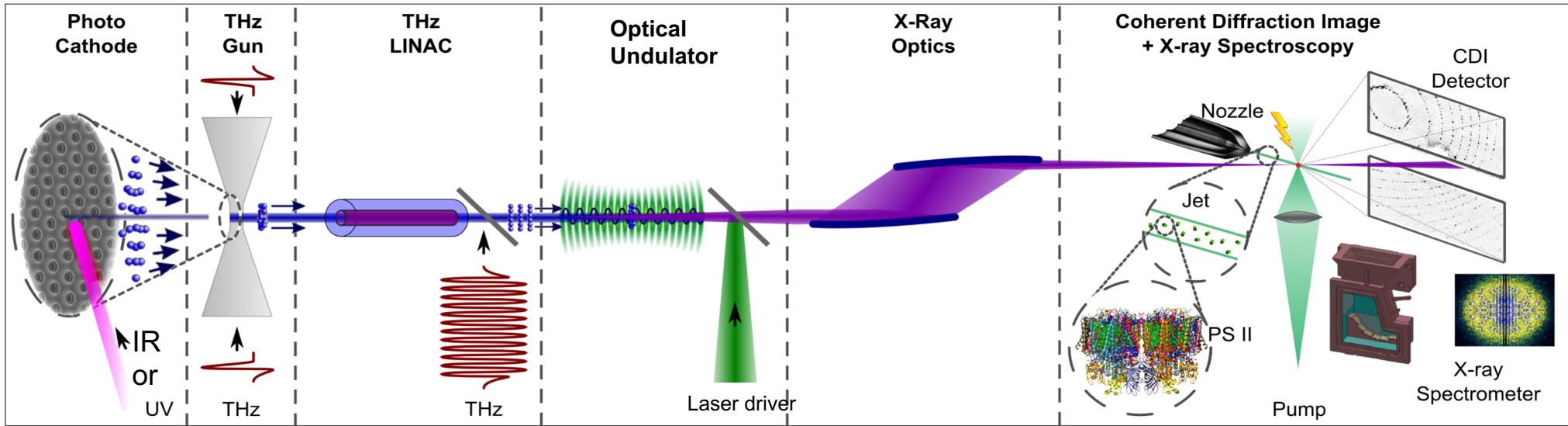
Short Pulses Outrun Radiation Damage

Ultrafast X-ray diffraction from a stream of nanocrystals at room temperature
Reaction triggered by optical laser pulses



H. Chapman, et al.
Nature 470, 73, 2011

The Quest for Compact Coherent X-ray Sources (Sub-fs Pulses)

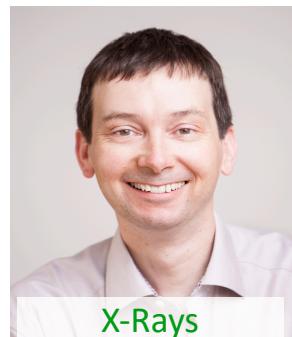


Laser-based THz-generation, acceleration and optical undulator

ps, 1-J-Lasers,
auto-synchronization
kHz operation

- has its own science case
- seeding of large scale FELs
- solve access to large facilities

Jointly
with



X-Rays

Henry Chapman
DESY & U. Hamburg



Accelerators

Ralph Assmann
DESY



Bio-Phys-Chem

Petra Fromme
DESY & Arizona State U.

AXSIS Team

Ultrafast Optics and X-rays Group



Coherent Diffractive Imaging Group



Bio-Physical-Chemistry Group



Accelerator Division: DESY



Detector Group

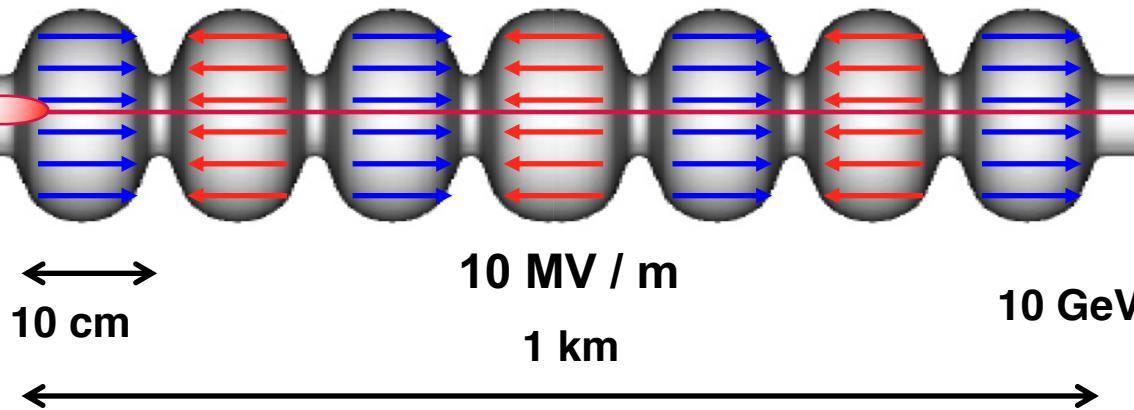


**UHH
(LUX)**

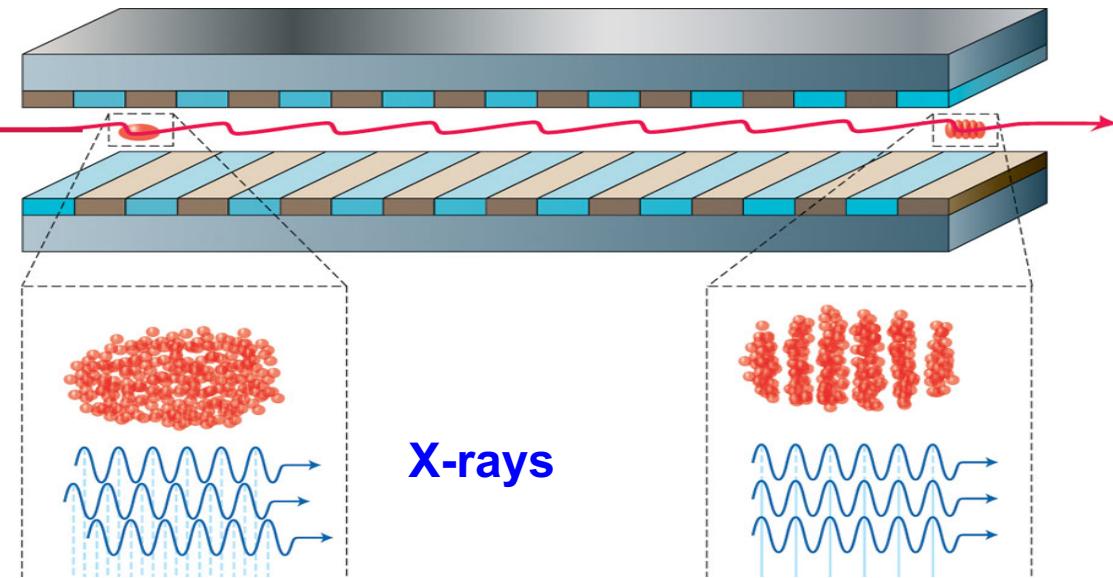


X-rays from Relativistic Electrons

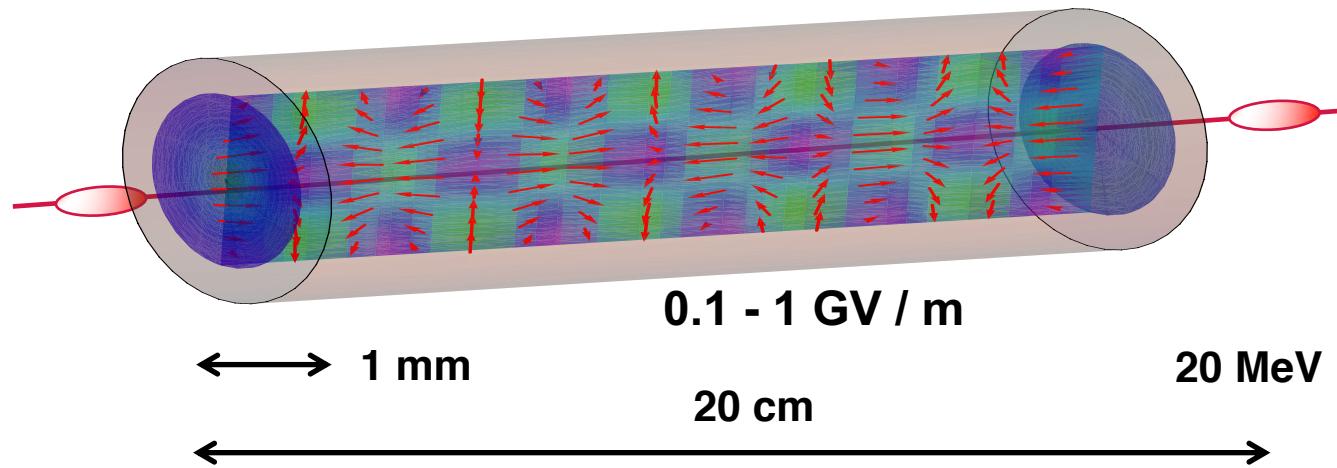
Microwave Accelerator



Magnetic Undulator



Terahertz Waveguide Accelerator



Optical Undulator

→ Sub-fs X-ray Pulses
→ Compact Sources

$$E_X \propto N_e^2$$

Outline

- Why THz acceleration?
- THz guns, accelerators and beam manipulation
- Laser driven THz sources based on optical rectification and cascaded optical parametric amplification
- First results with low energy THz pulses
- A first THz driven X-ray source based on Inverse Compton Scattering
- Summary

Why THz?

Increased breakdown fields

- [1] Kilpatrick, W. D., Rev. Sci. Inst. 28, 824 (1957).
- [2] Loew, G.A., et al., 13th Int. Symp. on Discharges and Electr. Insulation in Vacuum, Paris, France. 1988.
- [3] M. D. Forno, et al. PRAB. 19, 011301 (2016).
- [4] W. Wünsch, IPAC (2017)

$$E_{break} \approx \frac{1}{\tau^{1/6}}$$

$\mu\text{s} \rightarrow \text{ps}$
or
 $0.1 \text{ GV/m} \rightarrow 1 \text{ GV/m}$

Reduced pulse energy and heating

- stored energy
- reduced pulsed heating
- high repetition rate operation becomes possible!

$$E_P \sim \lambda^3$$
$$\Delta T \propto \frac{E_P}{A_{SURFACE}} \propto \frac{V_{CAVITY}}{A_{SURFACE}} \propto R \propto \lambda$$

High gradient acceleration

- reduced size, strong velocity bunching, short bunches – attosecond X-ray pulses, lower emittance beams
- Short acceleration distances and times: Potential to form crystalline electron pulses at the cathode
- **But** lower bunch charge: 10 fC – 10 pC

Other High-Gradient Accelerators

Technology	Wavelength	timing for 0.1%	Fabrication	bunch charge
Conventional	~ 100 mm	~ 300 fs	machining	~ nC
THz-based	~ 1 mm	~ 3 fs	machining	~ pC
Laser-plasma	~ 0.01 mm	~ 0.03 fs	wave excitation	~ pC
Dielectric laser	~ 0.001 mm	~ 0.0003 fs	lithographic	~ fC

All-optical approach → intrinsic synchronization → important for small scales

THz acceleration and beam manipulation takes up speed

THz Compression @ LMU/MPQ

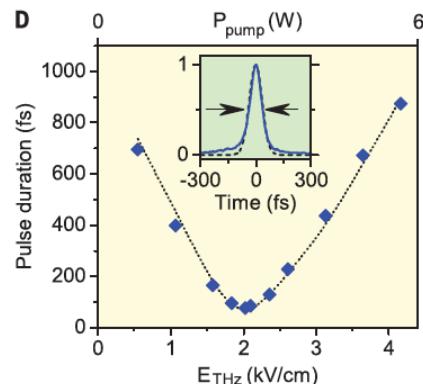


Kealhofer et al., *Science* 359, 459 (2016)

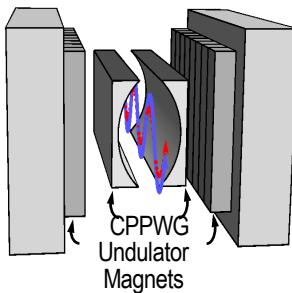
Phase-space control & characterization of electron pulses

- compression from 930 to 75 fs; avg. 1 e @ 70 keV per pulse
- see also: SLAC [arXiv:1805.03923](https://arxiv.org/abs/1805.03923) [physics.acc-ph]

Shanghai Jiao Tong University. [arXiv:1805.01979](https://arxiv.org/abs/1805.01979) [physics.acc-ph]

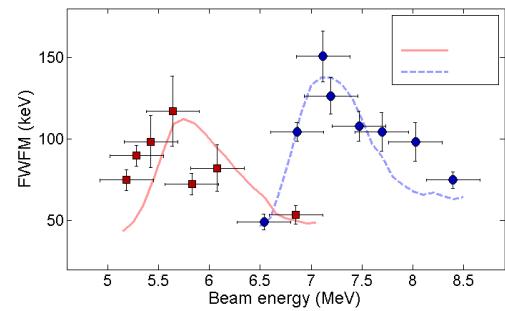


THz IFEL interaction @ Pegasus Lab



Acceleration with $< 1 \mu\text{J}$ single-cycle 0.8 THz pulses
150 keV energy modulation of 7 MeV beam using
Bunch compression by factor of two

Curry et al., *PRL* 120, 094801 (2018)



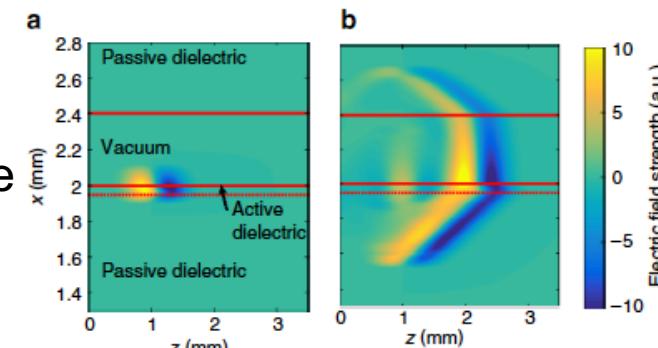
THz sub-luminal free-space fields @ ASTeC in Daresbury



Walsh et al., *Nature Comm.* 8, 421 (2017)

Generation of sub-luminal propagating THz fields in free space

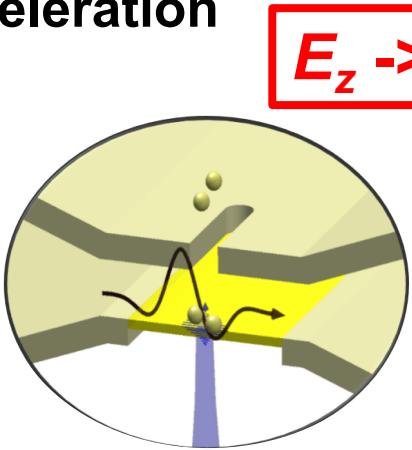
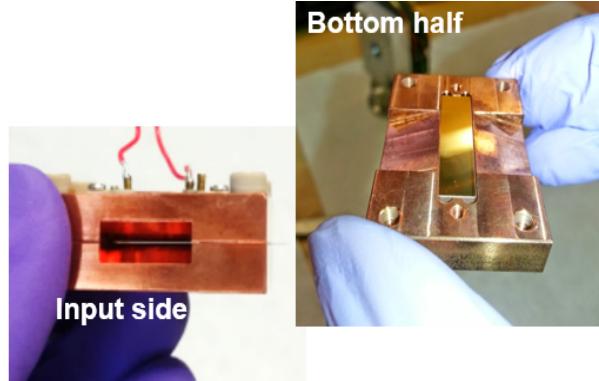
Tunable $v_p = 0.8 - 1.75 c$ for THz-based acceleration



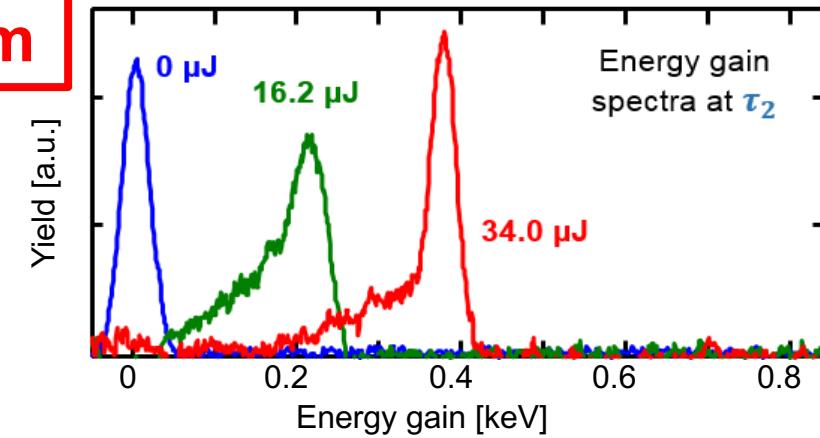
Pecs Group Contributions on THz generation and acceleration

THz Gun & LINAC: Proof of Feasibility

- THz Gun: $0 \rightarrow 0.8$ keV acceleration

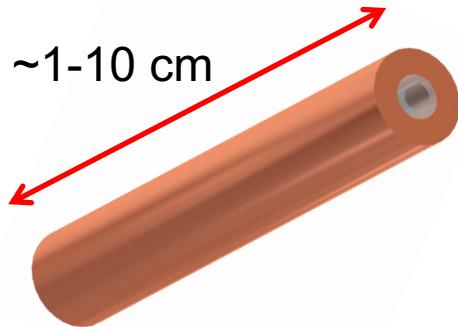


$$E_z \rightarrow 0.3 \text{ GV/m}$$

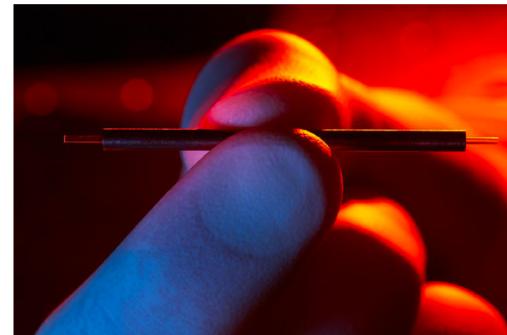


Parallel-Plate structure with $75 \mu\text{m}$ gap

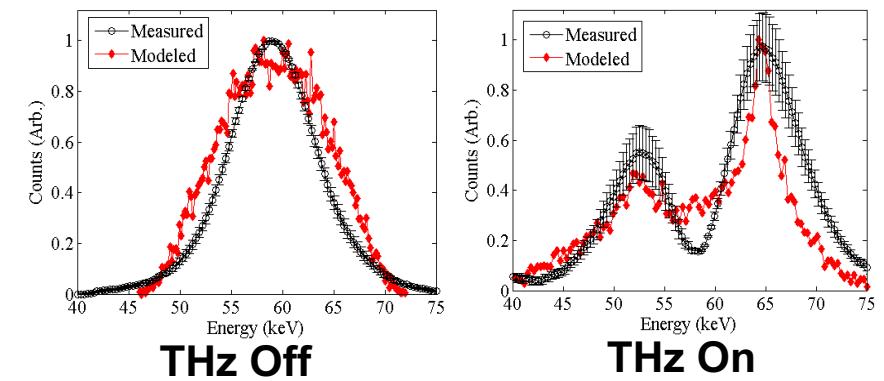
- THz LINAC: ± 7 keV energy modulation



mm-scale THz waveguide

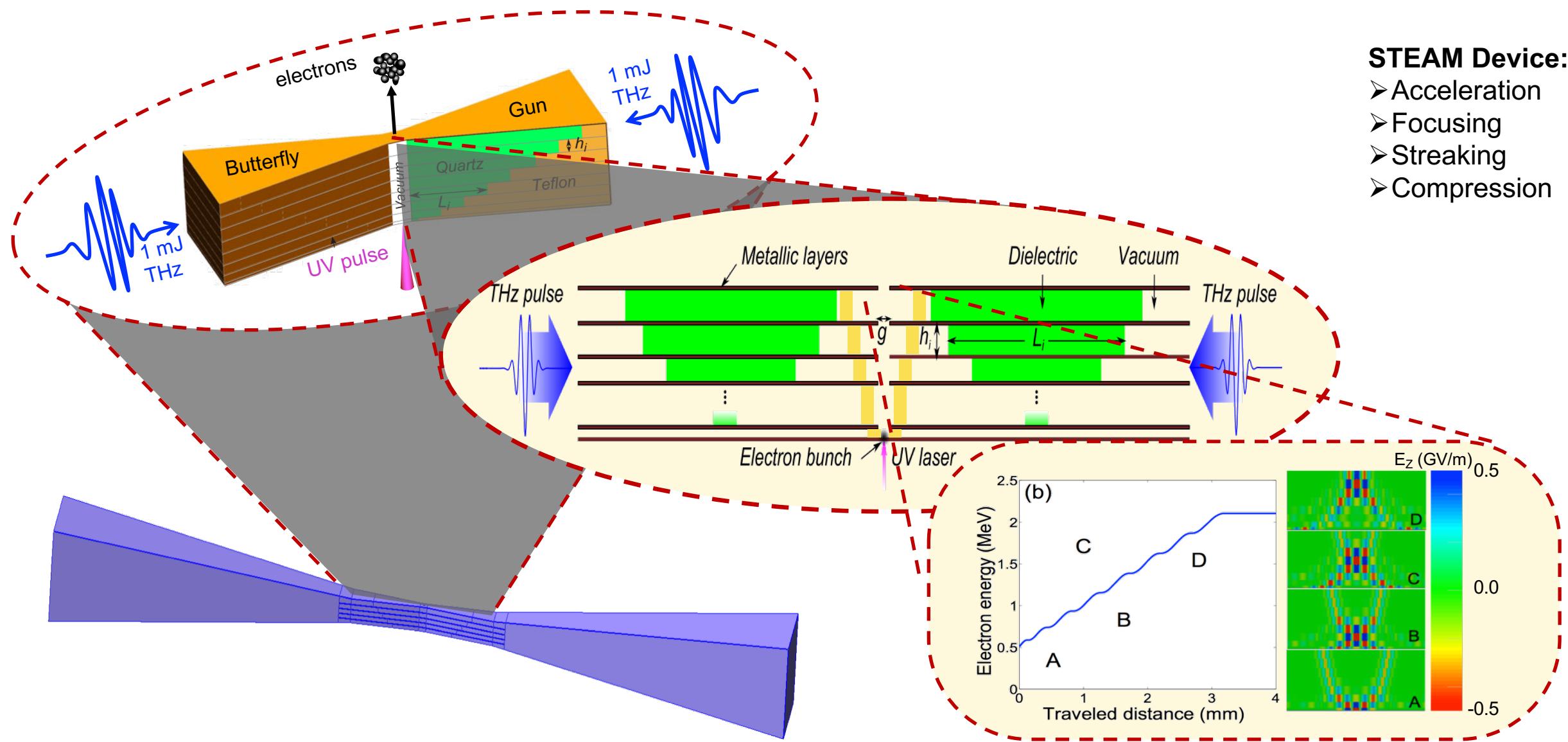


Charge injected from 60 keV DC-gun from Dwayne Miller group



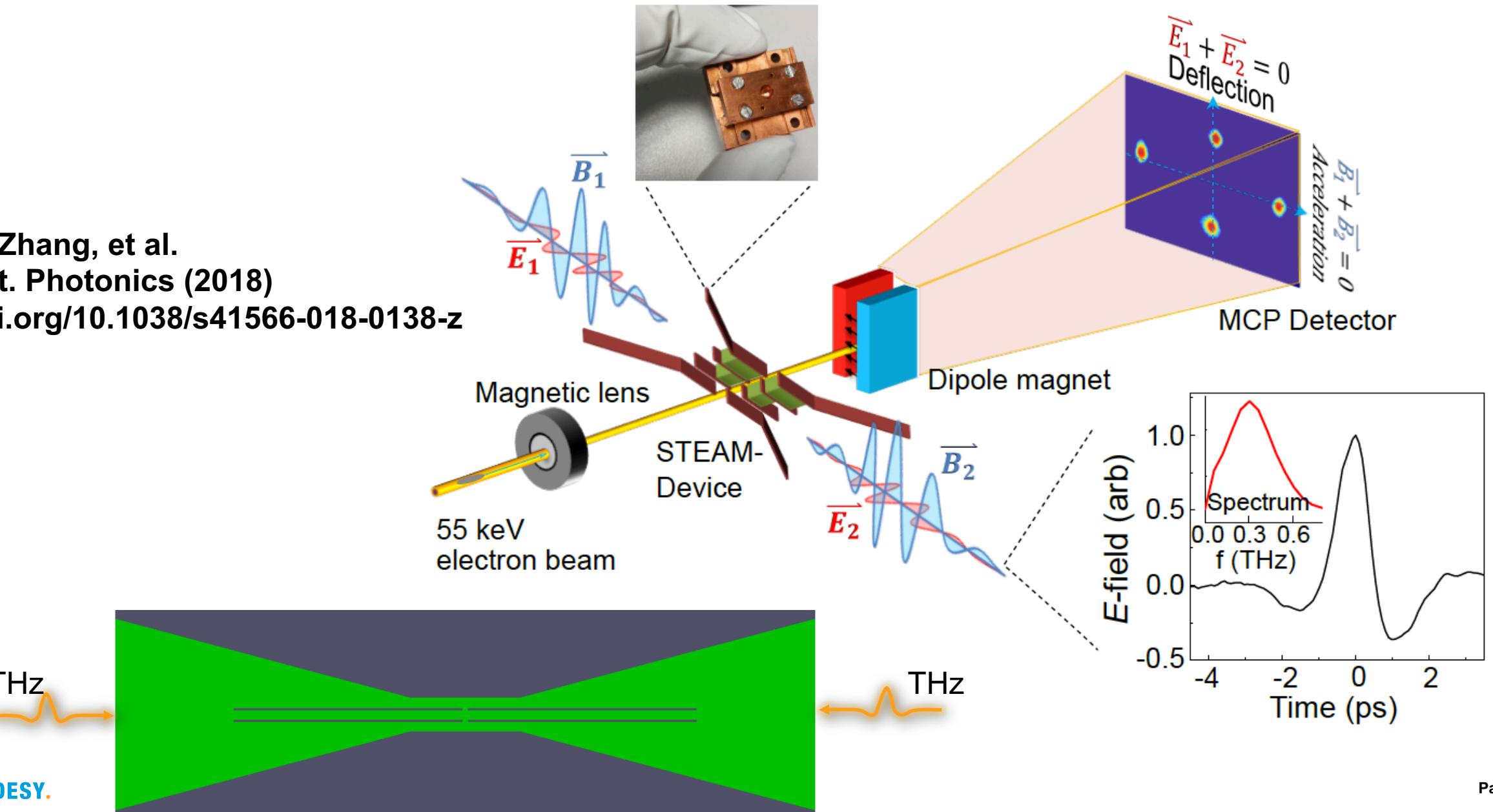
E. Nanni et al., Nat. Comm. 6, 8486 (2015)

Segmented THz Electron Accelerator & Manipulator = STEAM

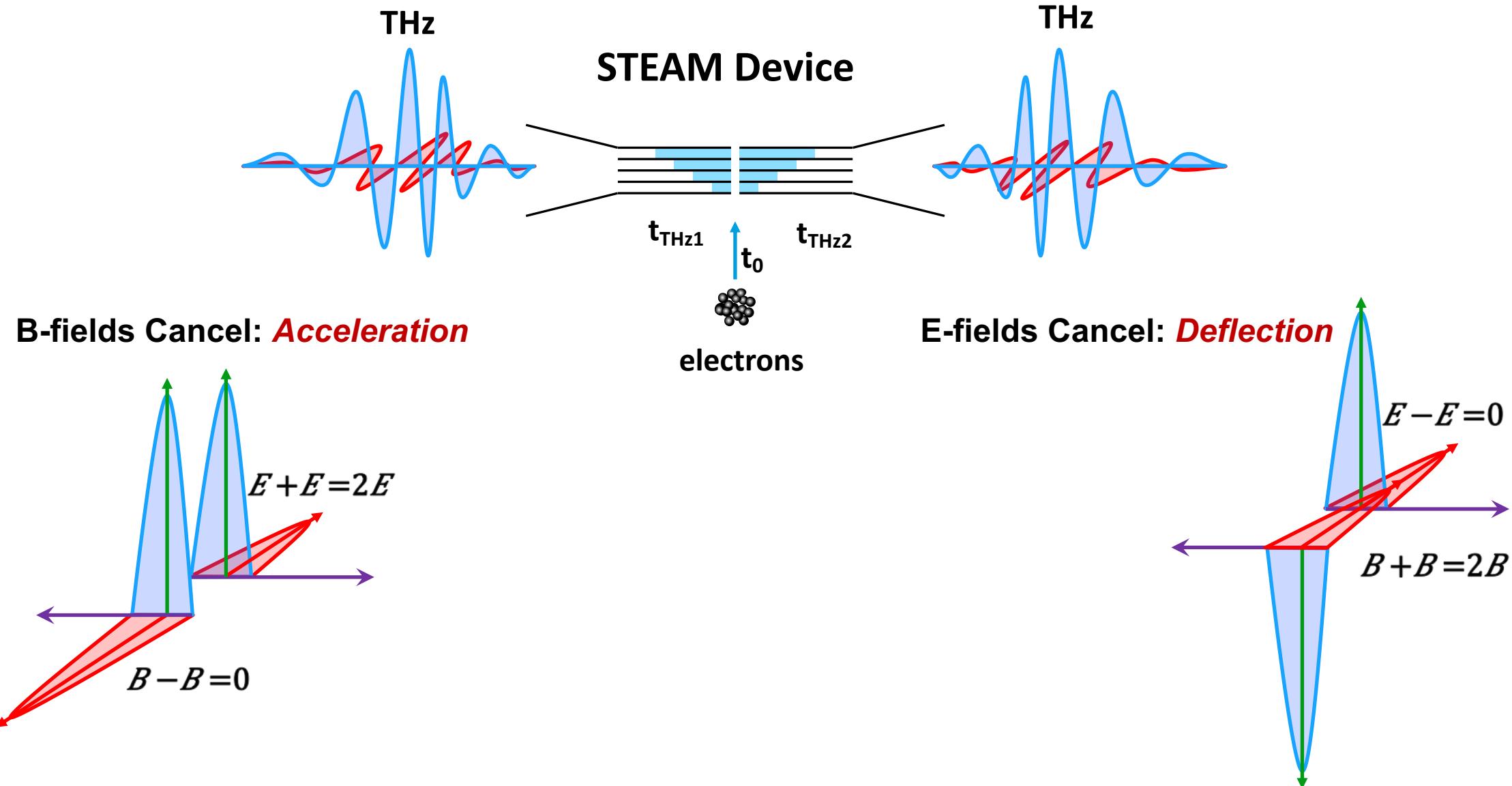


STEAM – Device as Accelerator and Electron Manipulator

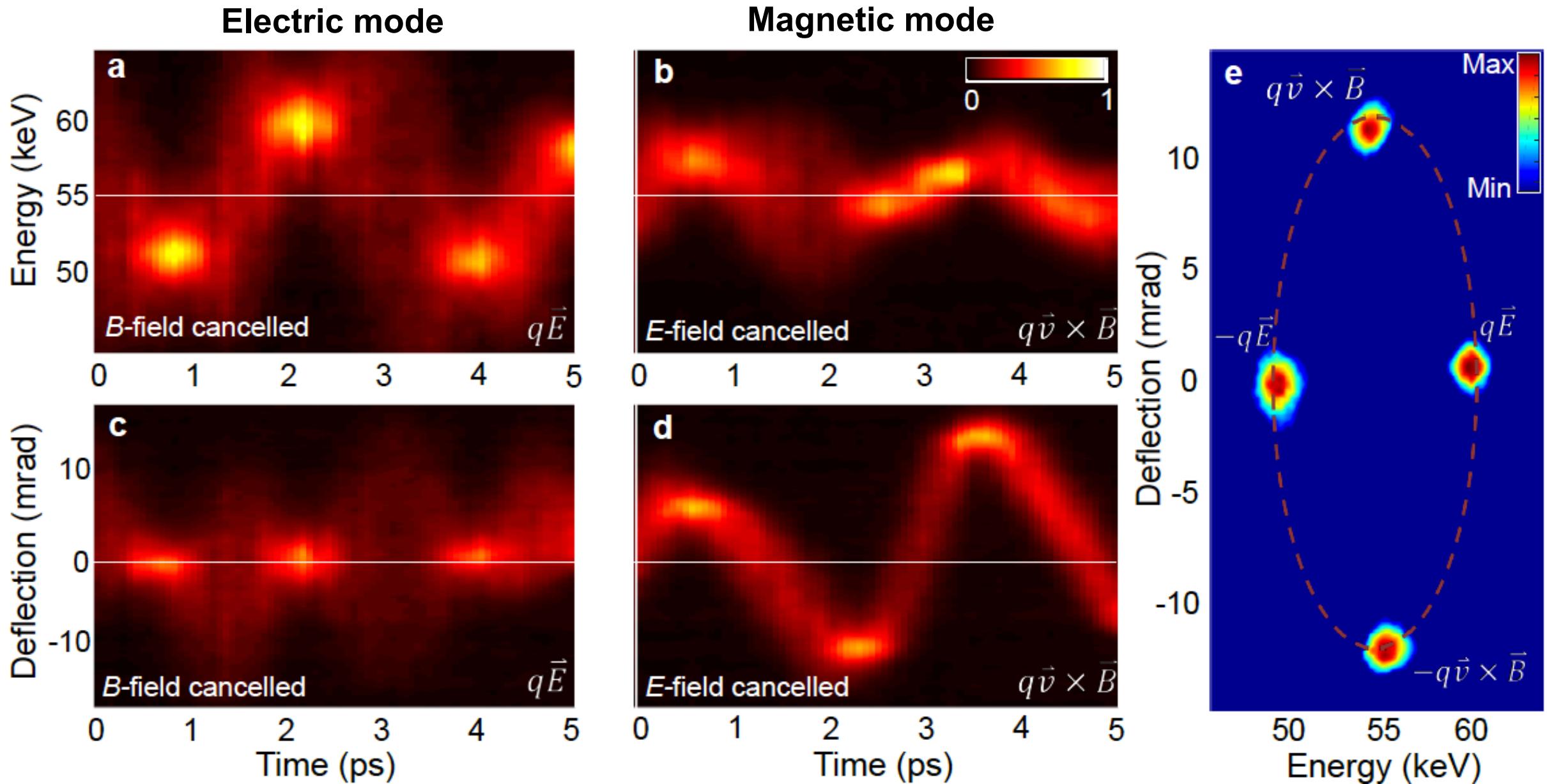
D. Zhang, et al.
Nat. Photonics (2018)
doi.org/10.1038/s41566-018-0138-z



STEAM – Device as Accelerator and Electron Manipulator



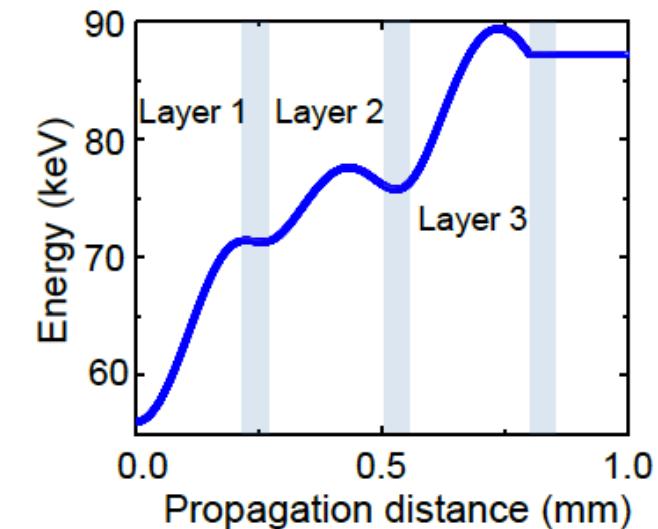
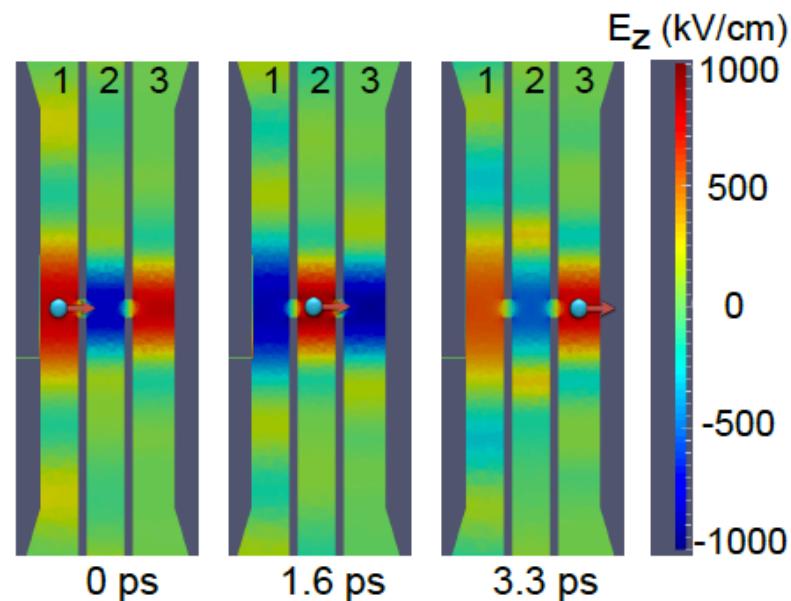
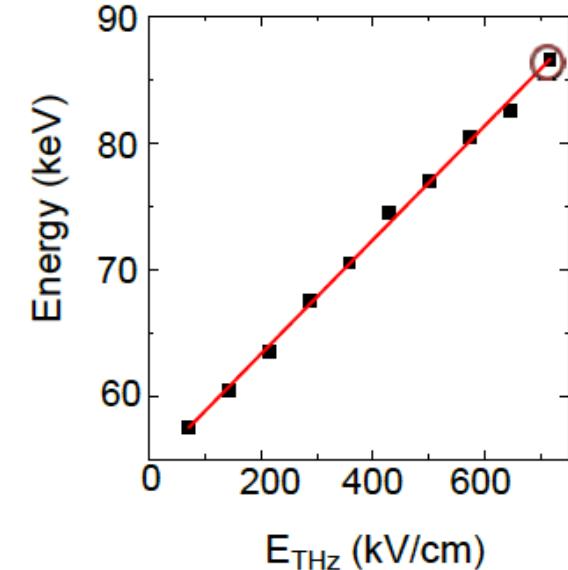
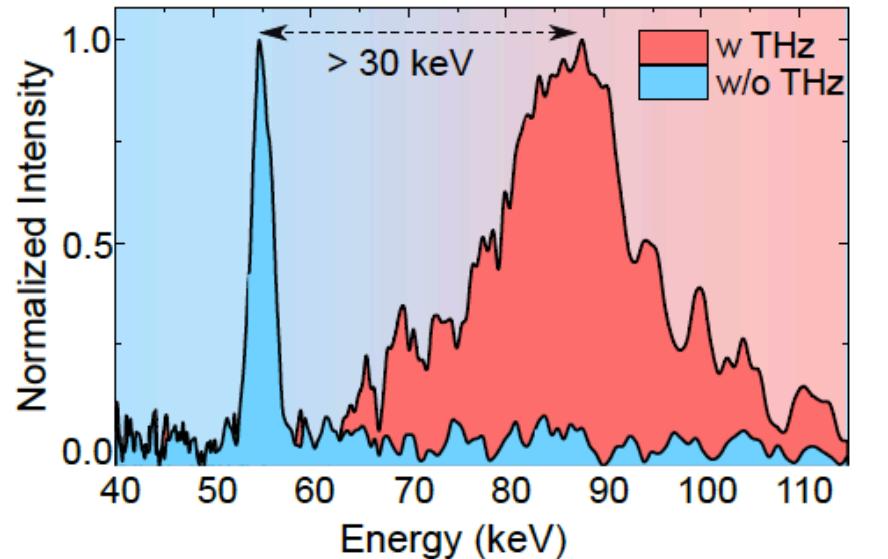
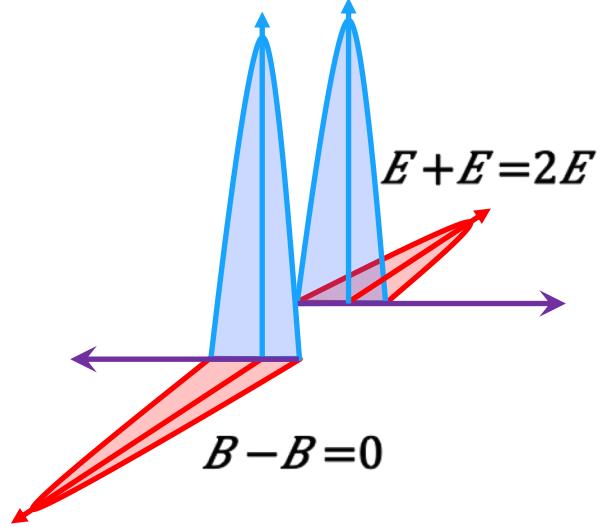
STEAM – Device as Accelerator and Electron Manipulator



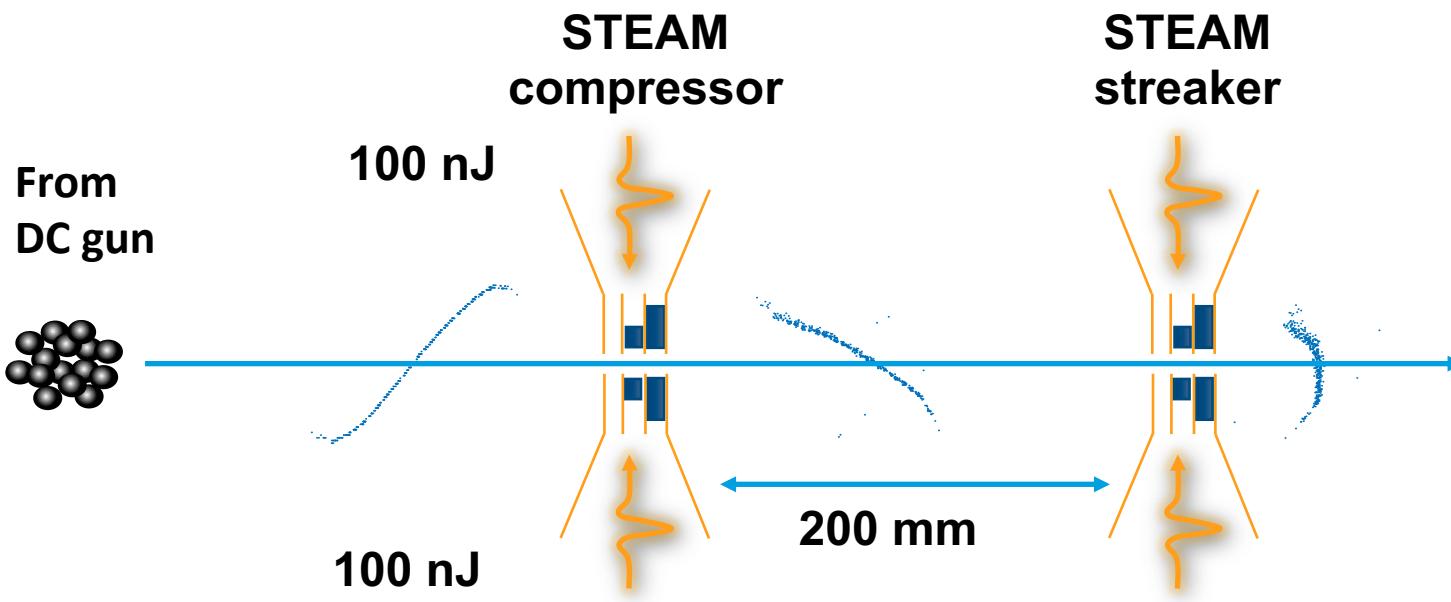
STEAM – Device as Accelerator

First THz acceleration only!

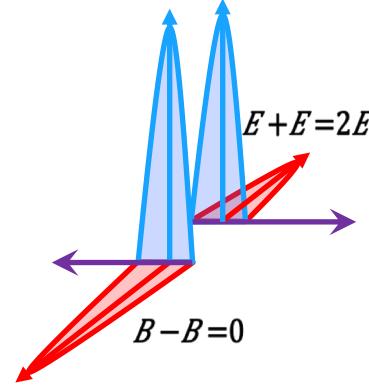
B-fields Cancel: *Acceleration at maximum E-field*



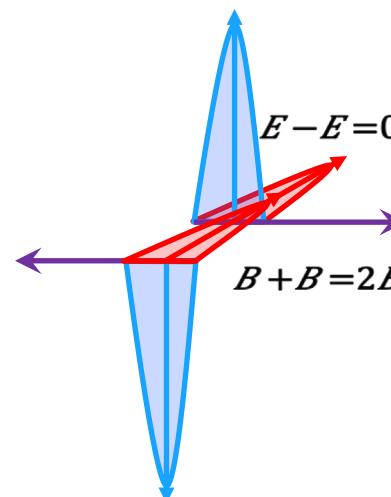
STEAM – Device as Electron Bunch Compressor



B-fields Cancel: *Zero E-Field*

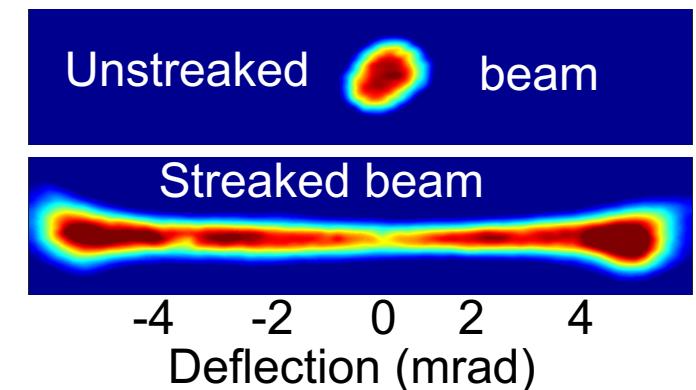


E-fields Cancel: *Zero B-Field*

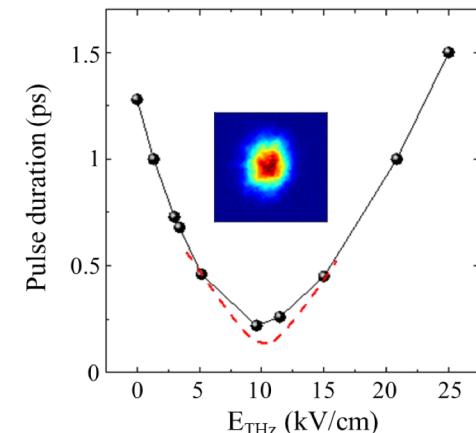


Streaking w. $150 \mu\text{rad}/\text{fs}$
($<10 \text{ fs}$ resolution)

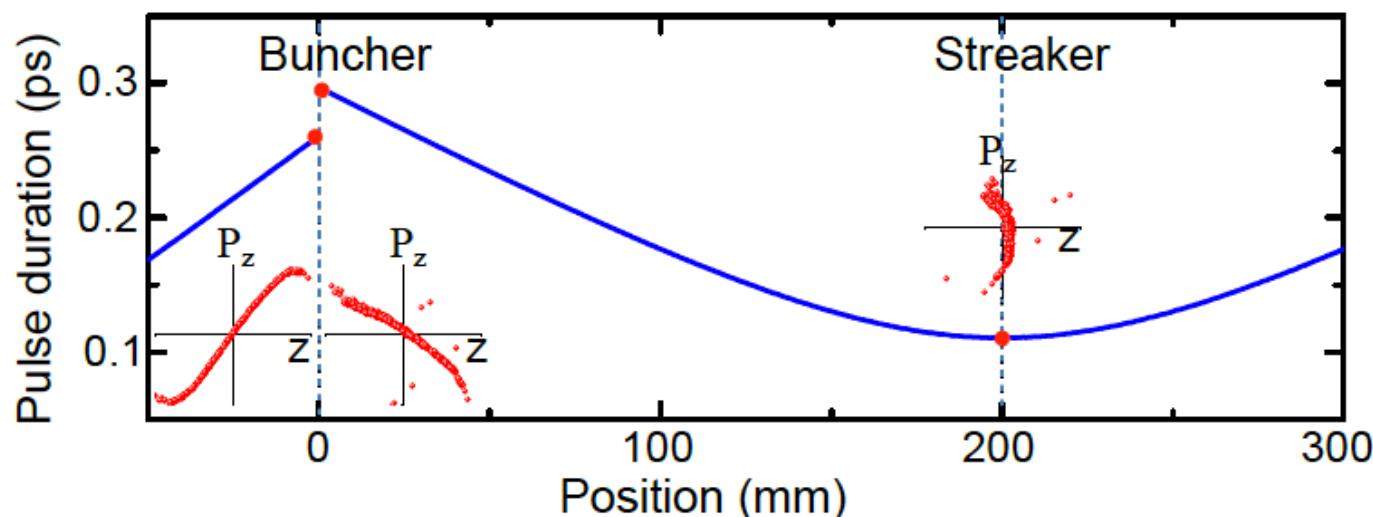
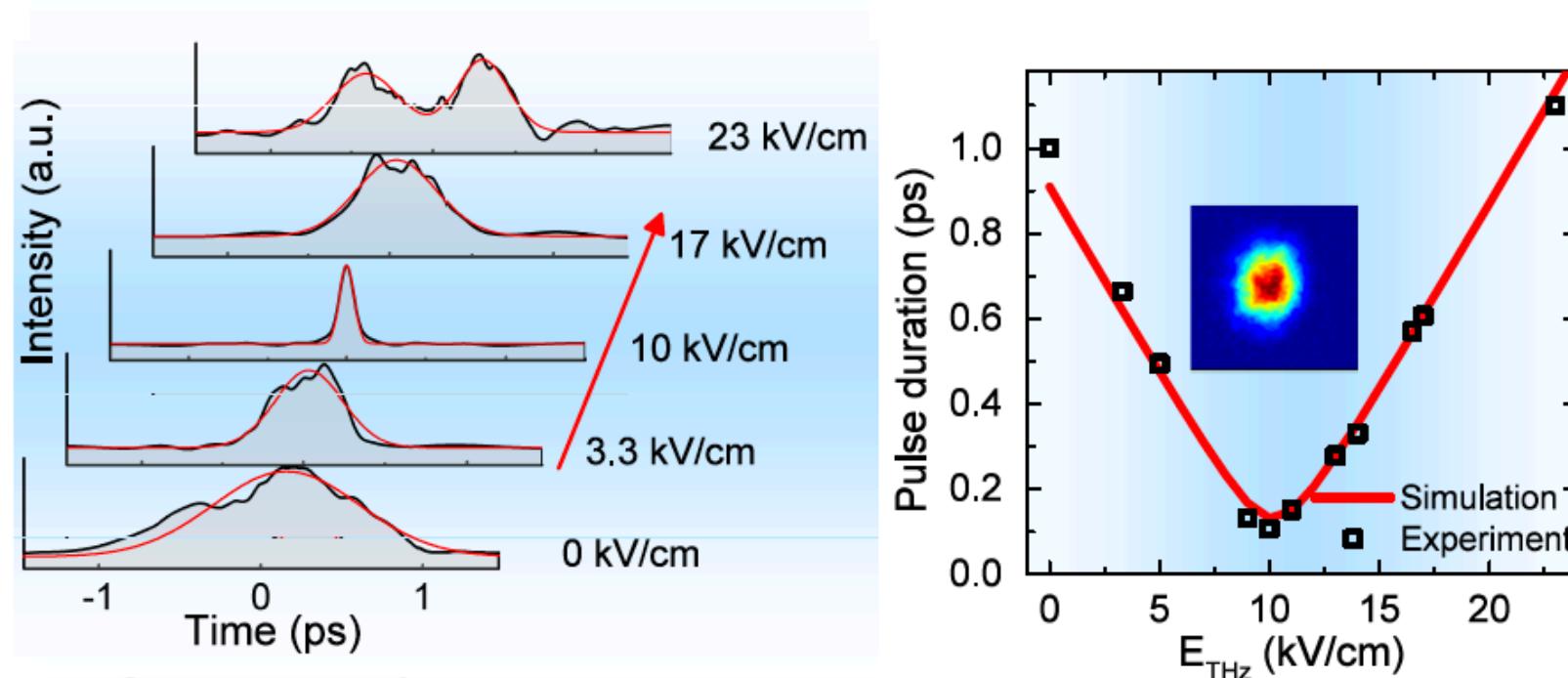
Beam Spatial Mode



Compression
 $< 200 \text{ fs}$

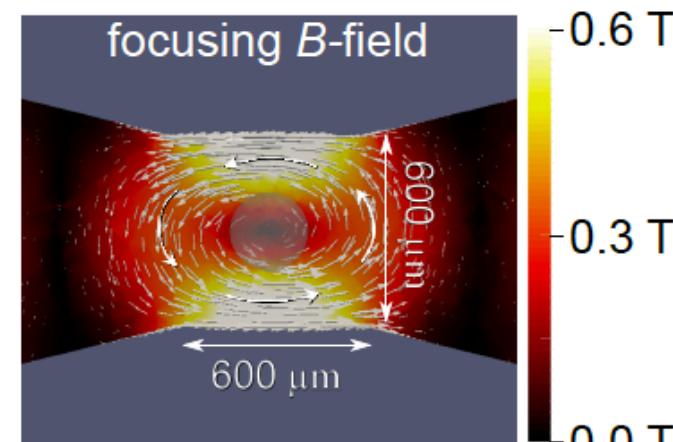
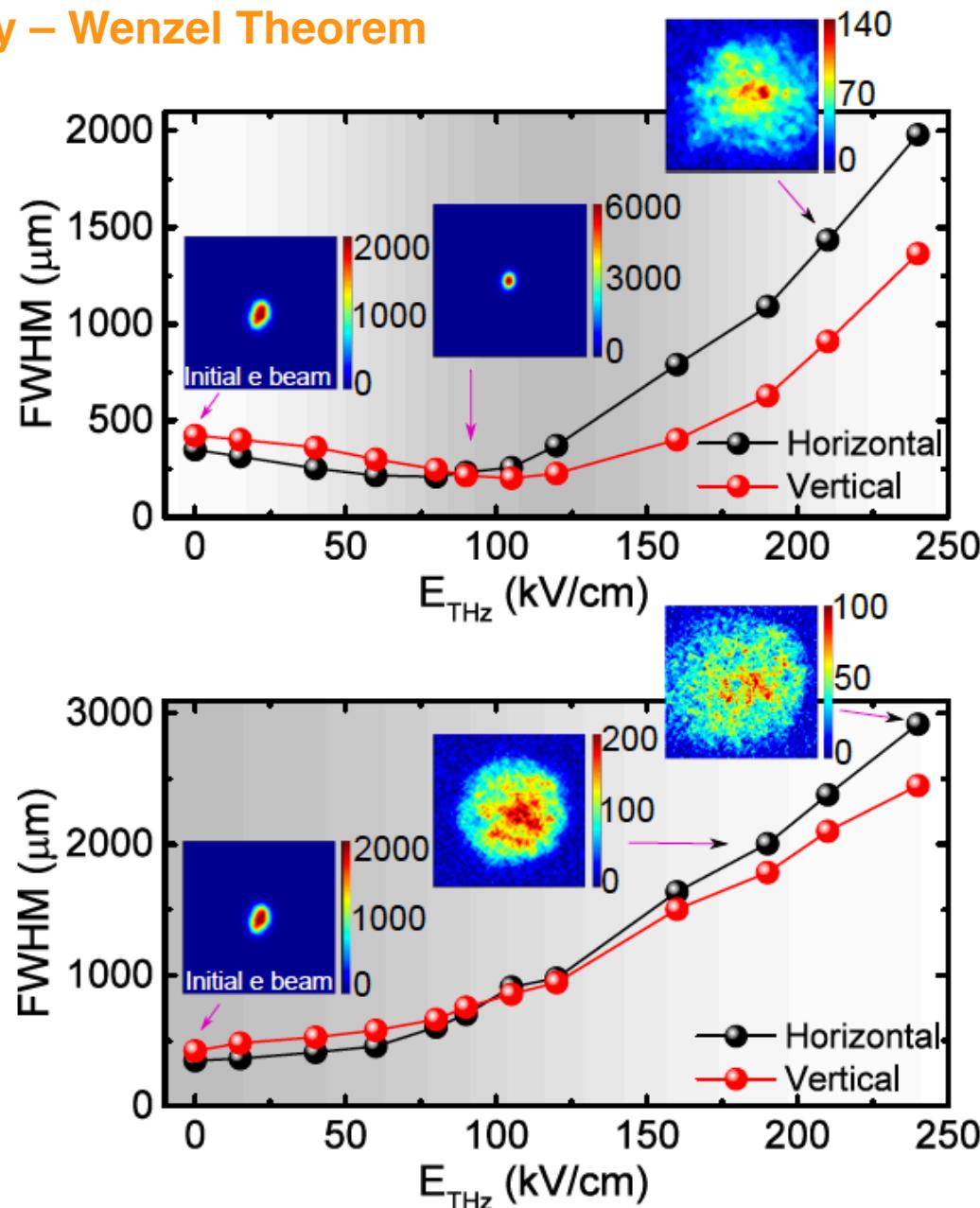


STEAM – Device as Electron Bunch Compressor



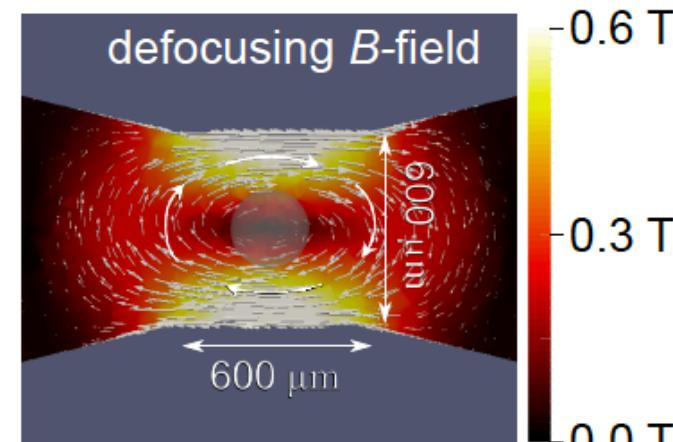
STEAM – Device as Electron Lens

Panofsky – Wenzel Theorem



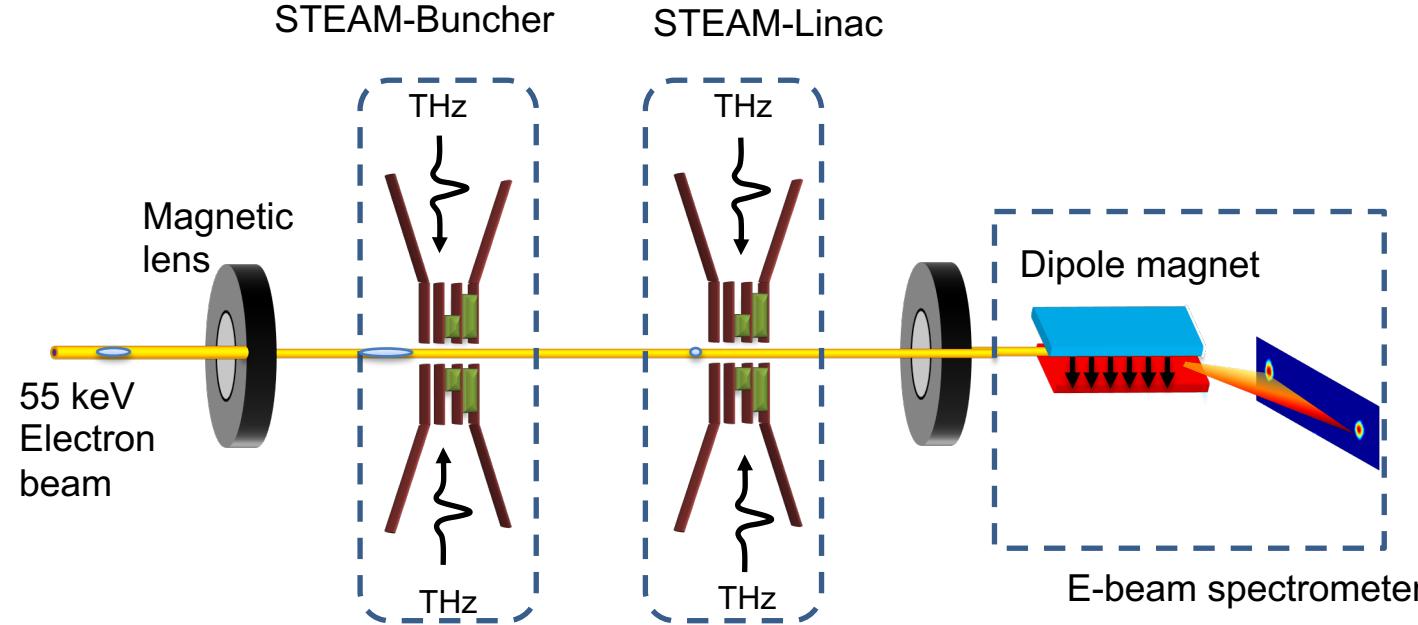
Peak Focussing Strength

> 2 kT/m

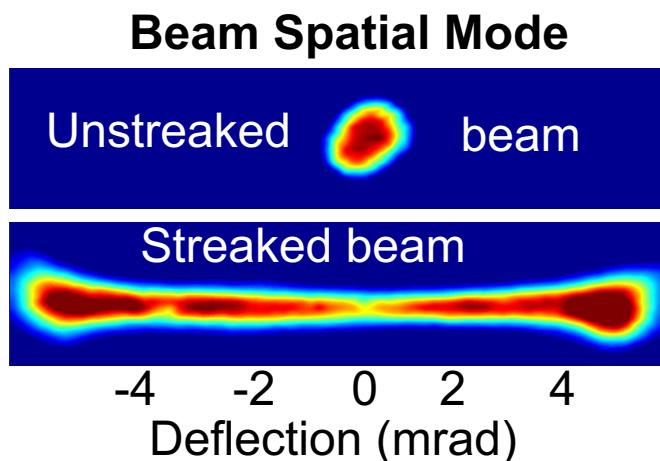


Similar to Plasma Lens

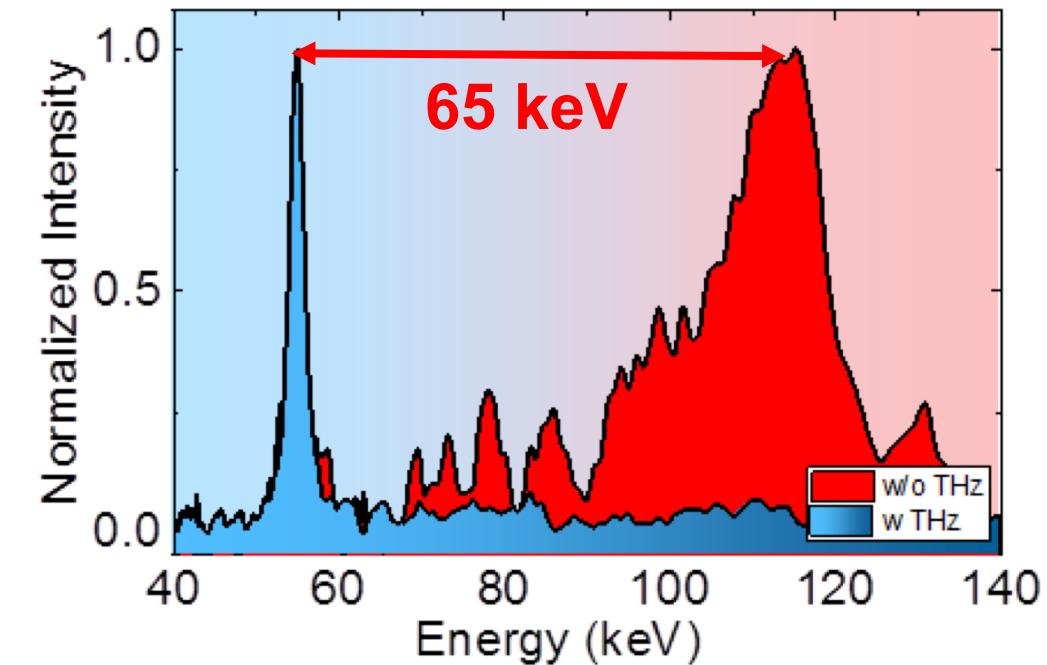
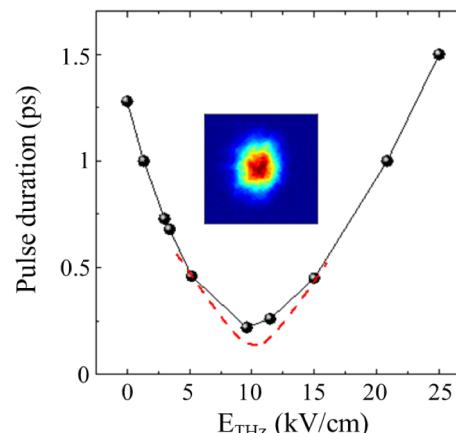
Segmented THz Accelerator and Manipulator



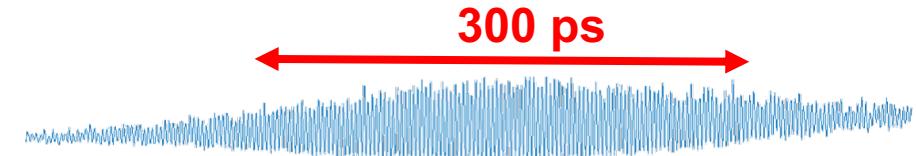
Streaking w. 150 mrad/fs (<10 fs resolution)



Compression
< 200 fs



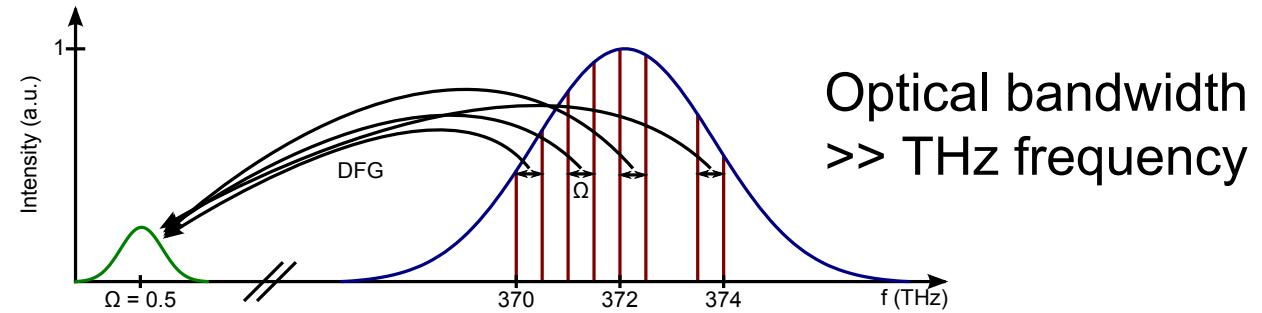
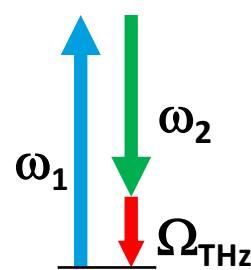
With Maier's LUX-Group
0.6 mJ, 0.5 THz Pulses



Optical THz Generation based on $\chi^{(2)}$

Conservation of energy: $\Delta\omega = \omega_1 - \omega_2 = \Omega_{THz}$

DFG process



Conservation of momentum:

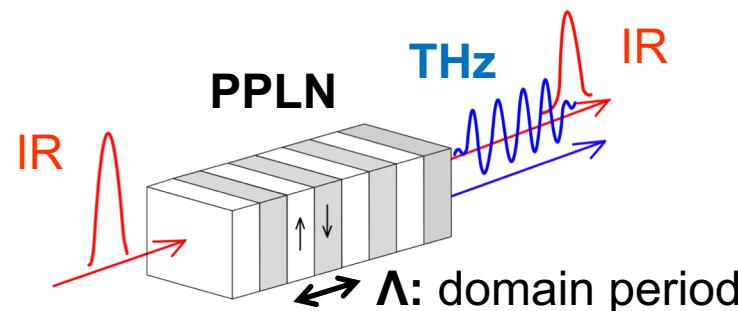
Collinear Phase Matching

$$\begin{array}{ccc} k(\omega_1) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & k_{PPLN} \\ \text{---} & \longrightarrow & \text{---} \\ k(\omega_2) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & k(\Omega_{THz}) \end{array}$$

Non-collinear Phase Matching

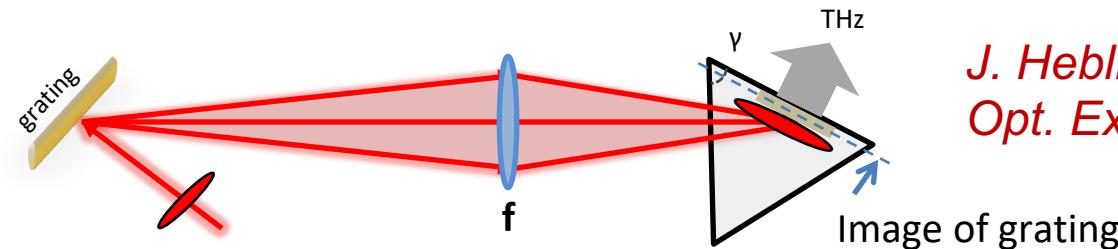
$$\begin{array}{ccc} k(\omega_1) & \nearrow & k(\Omega_{THz}) \\ \text{---} & \longrightarrow & \text{---} \\ k(\omega_2) & \searrow & \end{array}$$

Multi-cycle THz generation using Periodically-Poled Lithium Niobate



$$n_{opt} \approx 2; \quad n_{THz} \approx 5$$

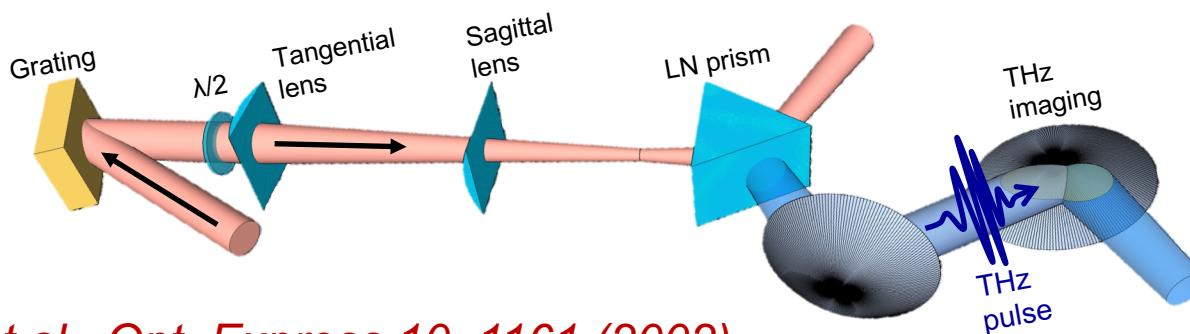
Single-cycle THz generation by Tilted Pulse-Front Technique



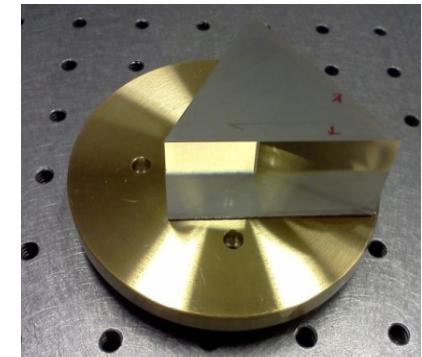
J. Hebling et al,
Opt. Express 21, 1161 (2002)

> 200 μ J Single-Cycle THz Pulses

~1% optical to THz conversion

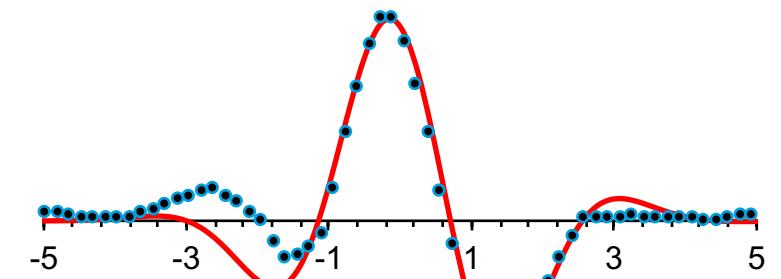


- J. Hebling et al., Opt. Express 10, 1161 (2002)*
J. A. Fülöp et al., Opt. Express 19, 15090 (2011)
S. W. Huang et al Opt. Lett. 38(5), 796-798 (2013)
X. Wu et al., Opt. Express 24, 21059 (2016)



LN prism

Measured THz Waveform



Single-cycle THz generation:

$$E_{THz} \sim 200 \mu J$$

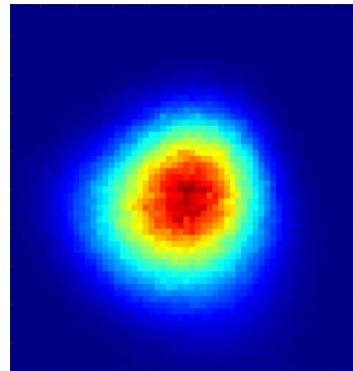
$$f_{THz} \sim 280 \text{ GHz}$$

$$\Delta_{FWHM} \sim 3.3 \text{ ps}$$

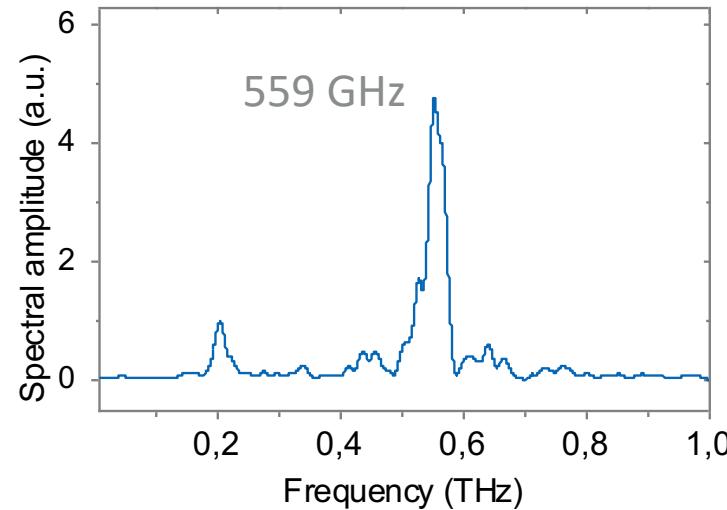
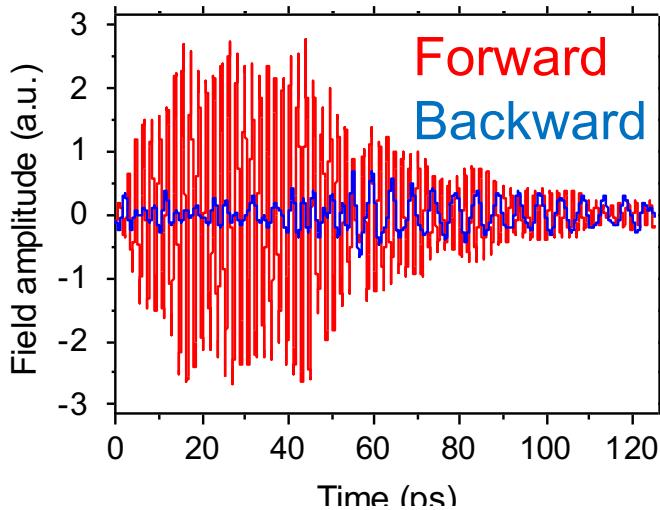
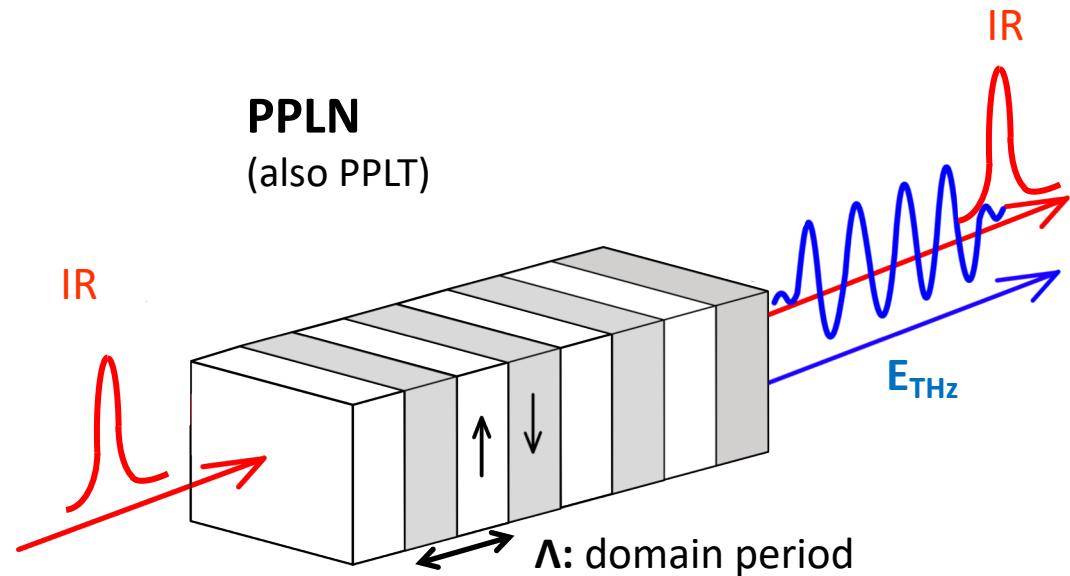
IR laser: 40 mJ, 1020 nm, 1ps

0.5 % efficiency

Measured THz mode

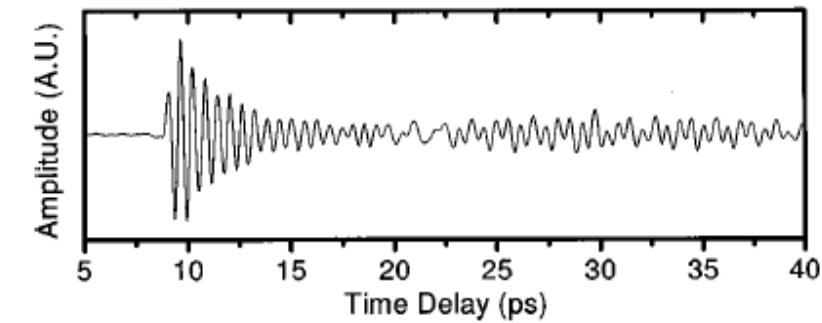


Quasi – Phase Matching for Multi-Cycle Terahertz



Lee, App. Phys. Lett. 77 (2000)
Lee, App. Phys. Lett. 78 (2001)
Yu, Opt. Comms. 284 (2011)

- μJ -level energies
 $\rightarrow 10^{-5}$ conversion efficiencies

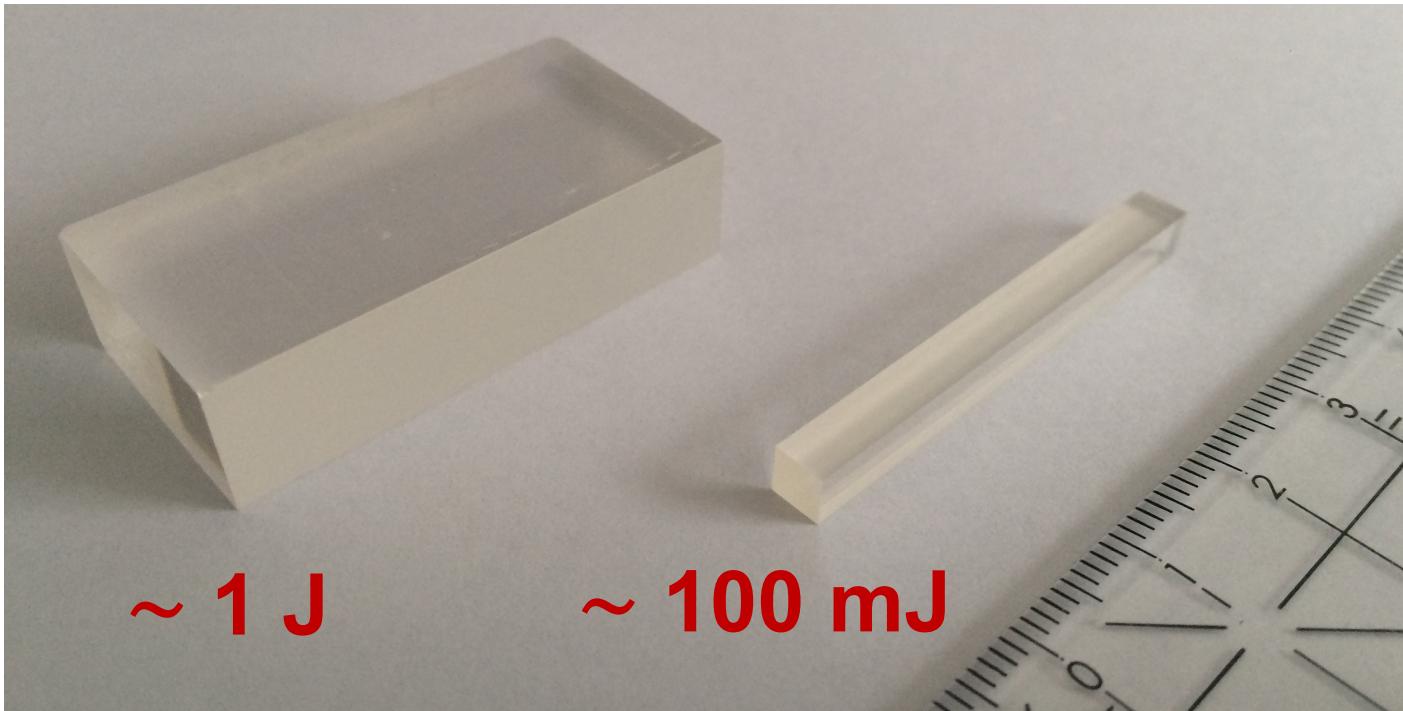
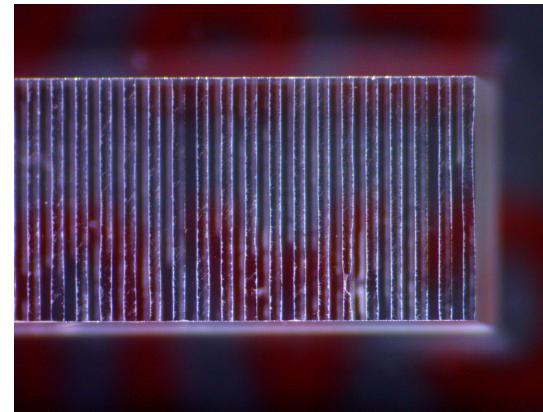


mJ - level energies
 $\rightarrow 10^{-3}$ conversion efficiencies

Quasi – Phase Matching for Multi-Cycle Terahertz Waves

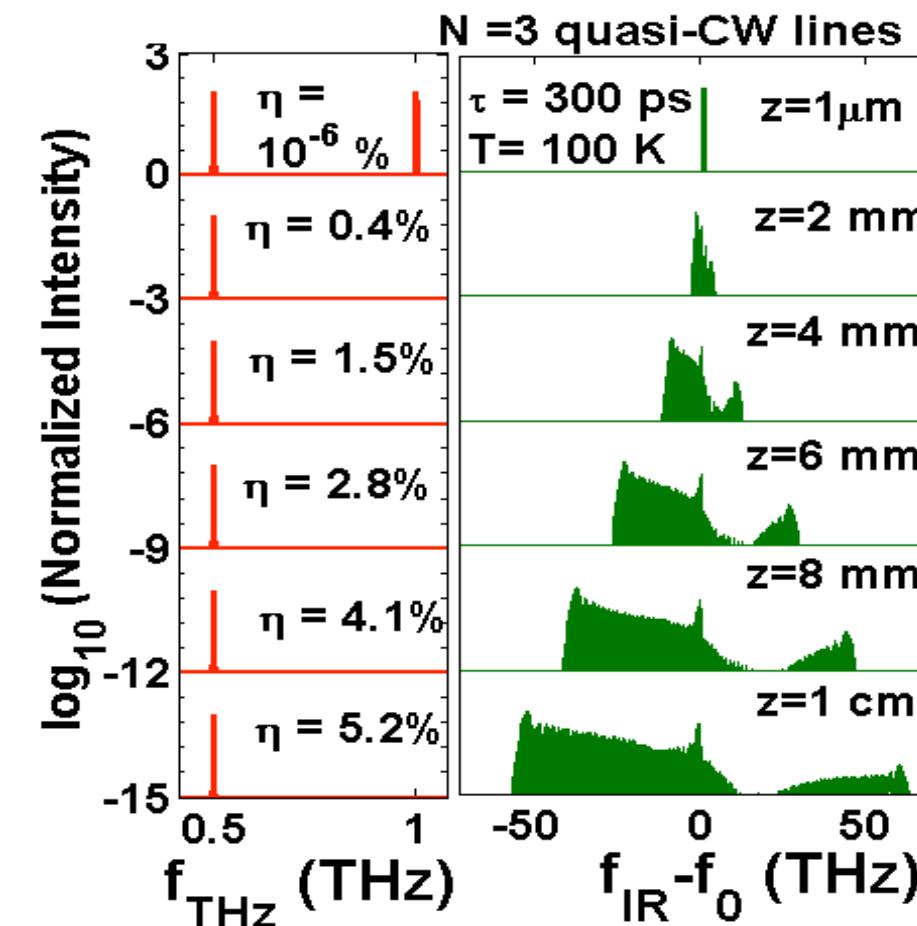
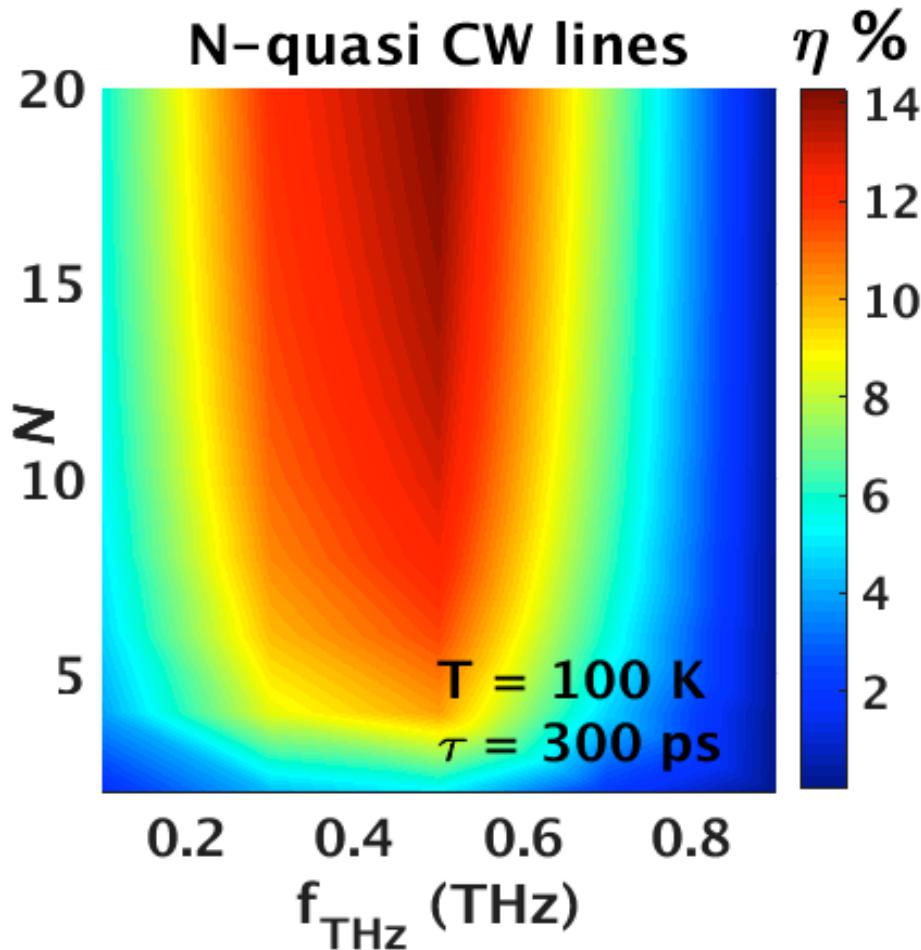
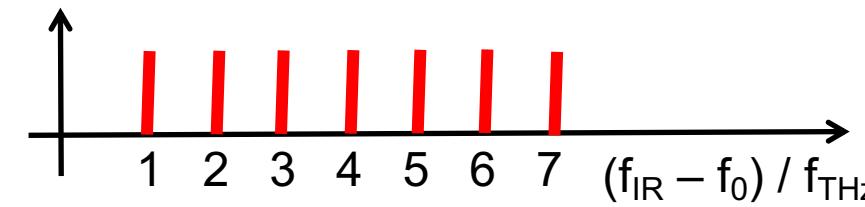
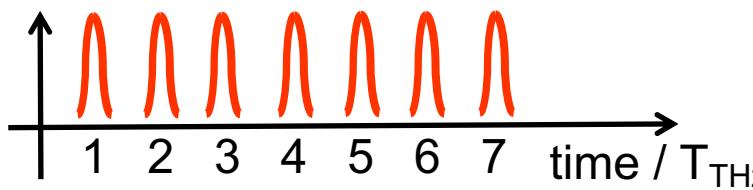
PPMg:LN

- Poling period of $125\mu\text{m} - 1200\mu\text{m}$ feasible
- clear aperture of $10 \times 15 \text{ mm}^2$, 40 mm long
- clear aperture of $4 \times 4 \text{ mm}^2$, 40 mm long



Professor Taira,
IMS Japan

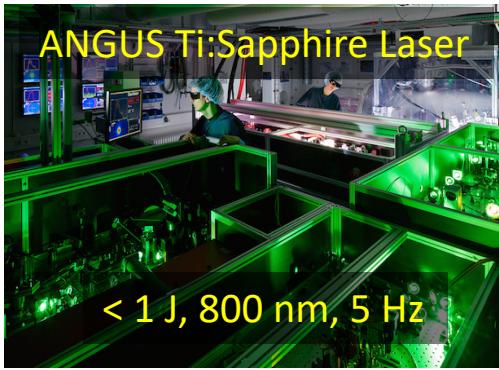
Multi-line DFG - Highly Efficient THz Generation



K. Ravi et al.,
Opt. Lett. 24, 25582 (2016)

Earlier work by
M. Cronin-Golomb,
Opt. Lett. 29, 2046 (2004)
A. G. Stepanov,
JETP Lett., 85, 227(2007)

Record Multi-Cycle THz from Large Aperture PPLN Crystals



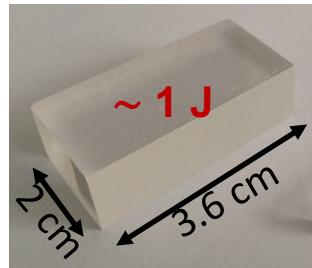
Collaboration @ DESY
LUX:

- Dr. Andreas Maier
- and Dr. S. Jolly

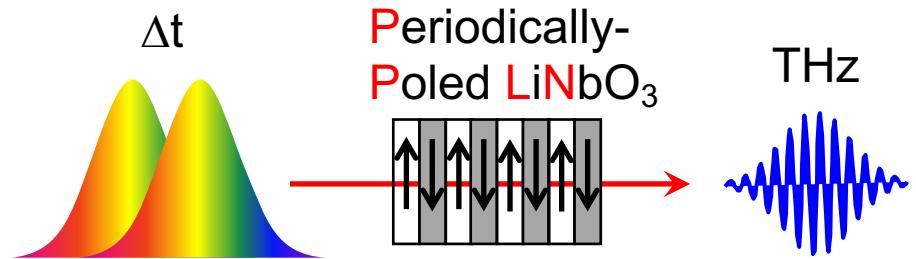
AXSIS:

- Dr. N. Matlis
- and Dr. F. Ahr

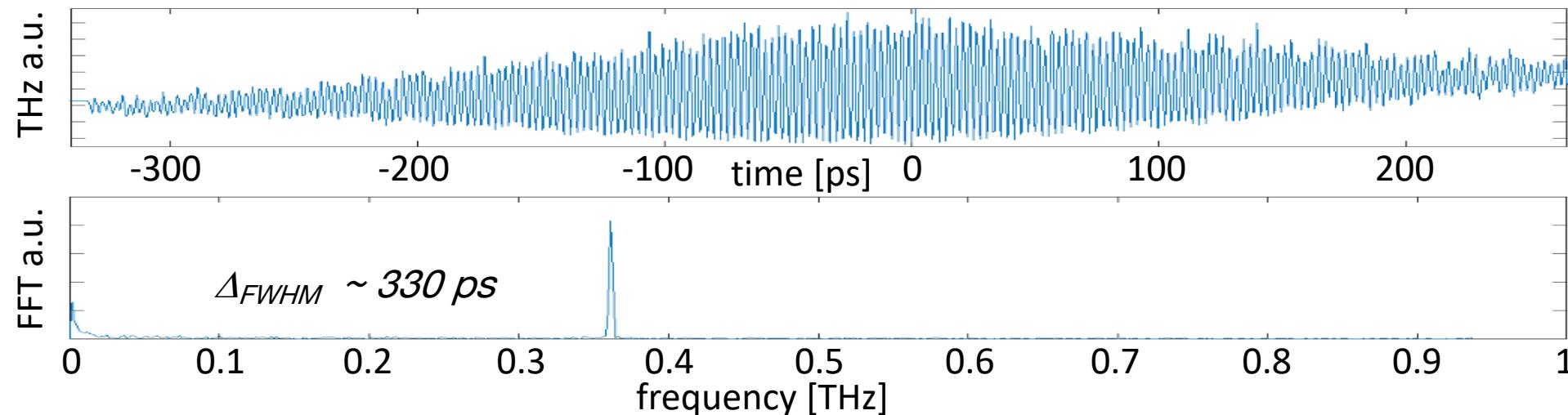
Large PPLN provided by
Prof. Taira, IMS, Japan



Chirp & delay difference frequency generation



400 μ J + 200 μ J , 360 GHz multi-cycle THz pulses generated at 5 Hz



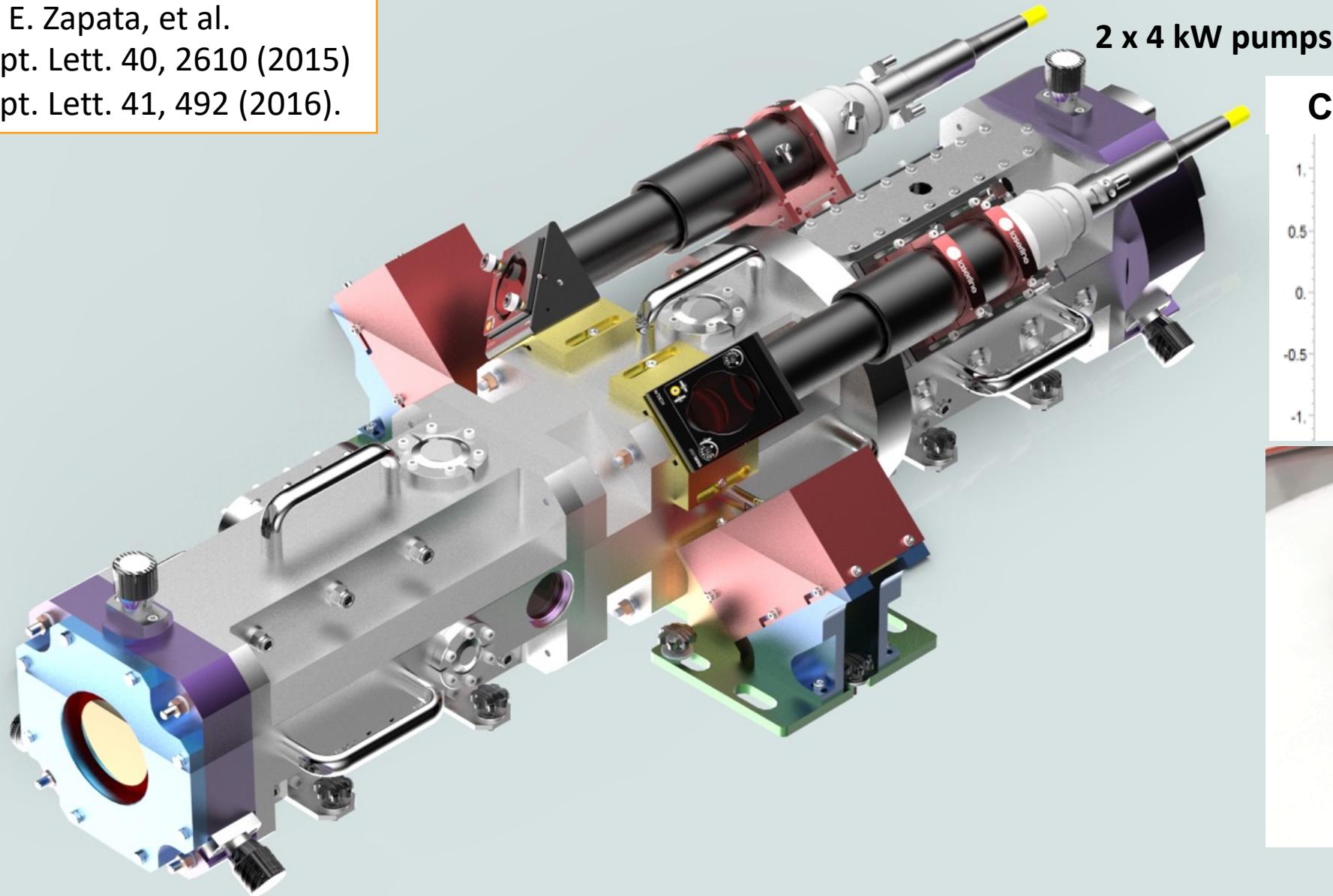
500 x larger than previous record!

F. Ahr et al., Opt. Lett. 42, 2118 (2017)
S. Jolly et al., *in preparation*

Optimized experiments expected to produce >> 1 mJ (~ 3 MW)

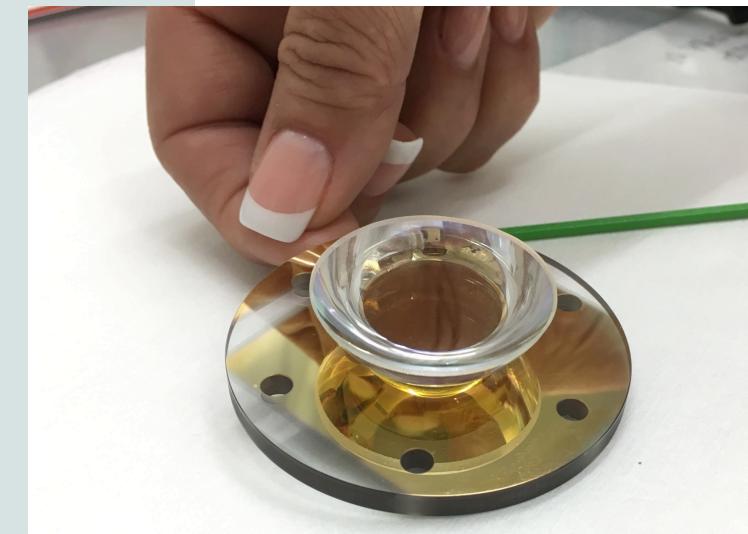
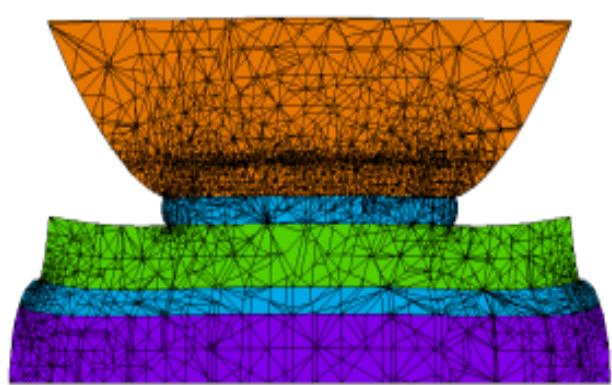
1 J, 1 kHz, 1 kW Cryogenic Composite Thin Disk Laser

L. E. Zapata, et al.
Opt. Lett. 40, 2610 (2015)
Opt. Lett. 41, 492 (2016).

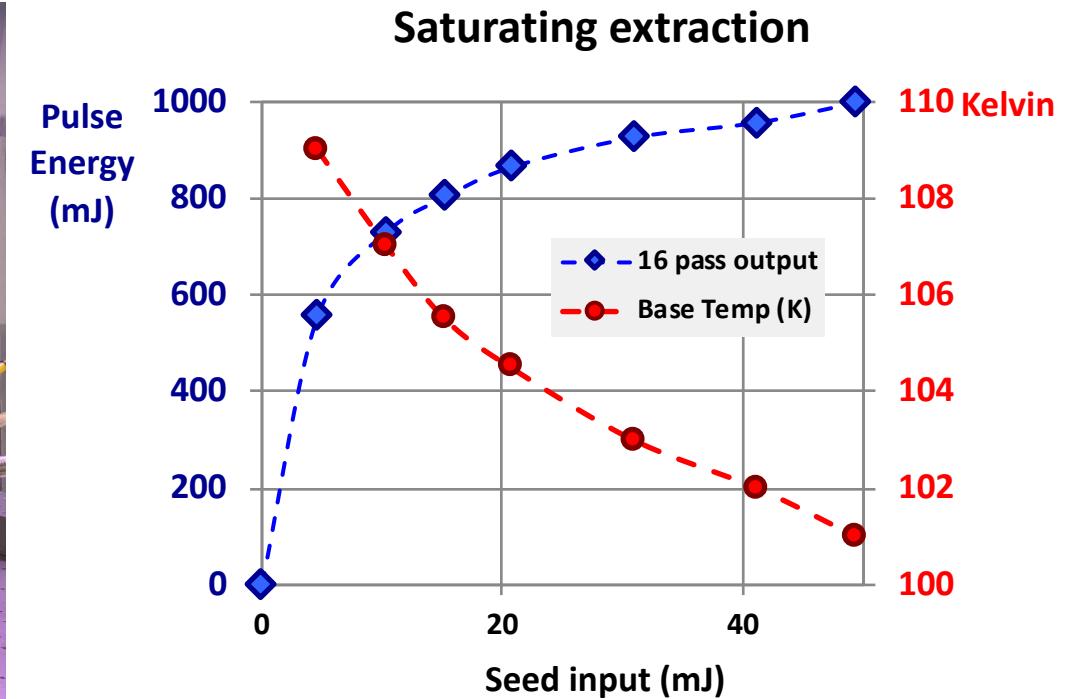
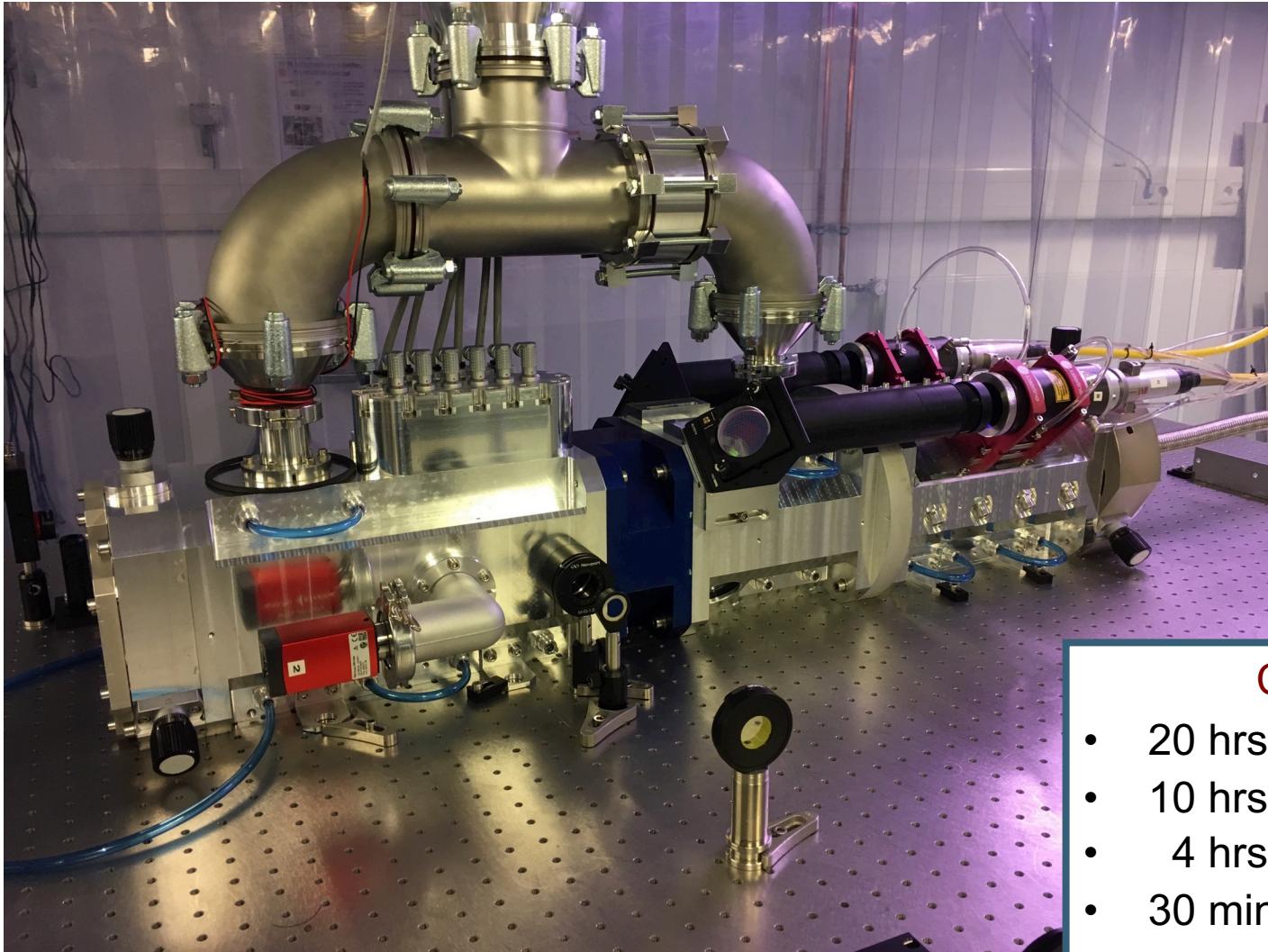


2 x 4 kW pumps

Composite Thin Disk Laser



1 J, 1 kHz, 1 kW Cryogenic Composite Thin Disk Laser

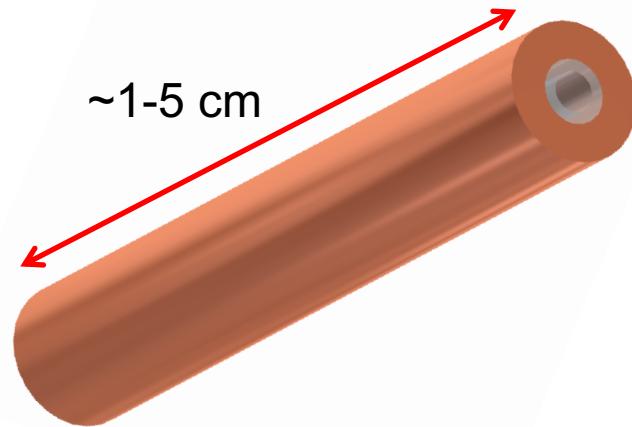


COMPILED OPERATIONS

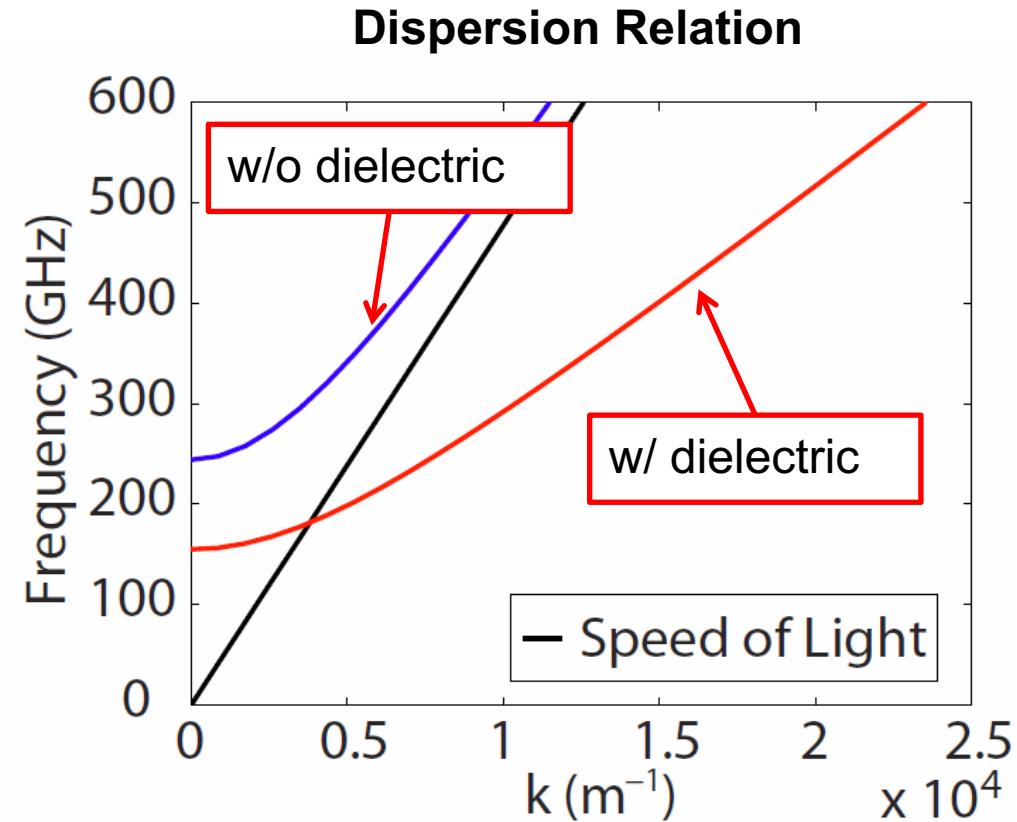
- 20 hrs at $\frac{1}{2}$ Joule, 100 Hz \rightarrow 200 W ave pump power
- 10 hrs at 1 $^+$ Joule, 100 Hz \rightarrow 200 W ave pump power
- 4 hrs at 1 $^+$ Joule, 200 Hz \rightarrow 400 W ave pump power
- 30 min at 1 $^-$ Joule 500 Hz \rightarrow 1 kW ave pump power

THz Acceleration in Dielectrically Loaded Circular Waveguide

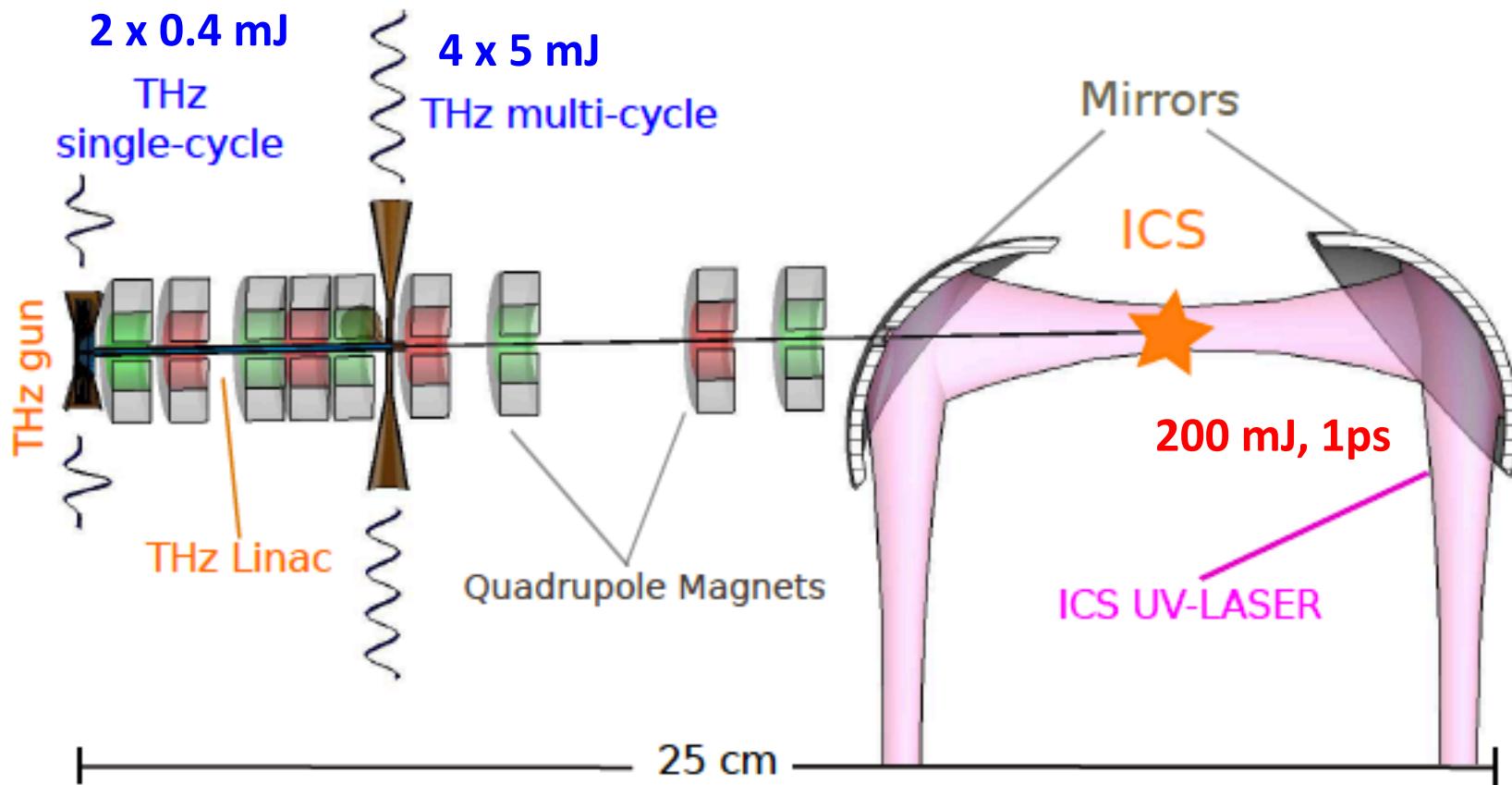
- THz phase-velocity matched to electron speed with thickness of dielectric



Copper Inner Diameter = 940 μm
Fused Silica Inner Diameter = 400 μm

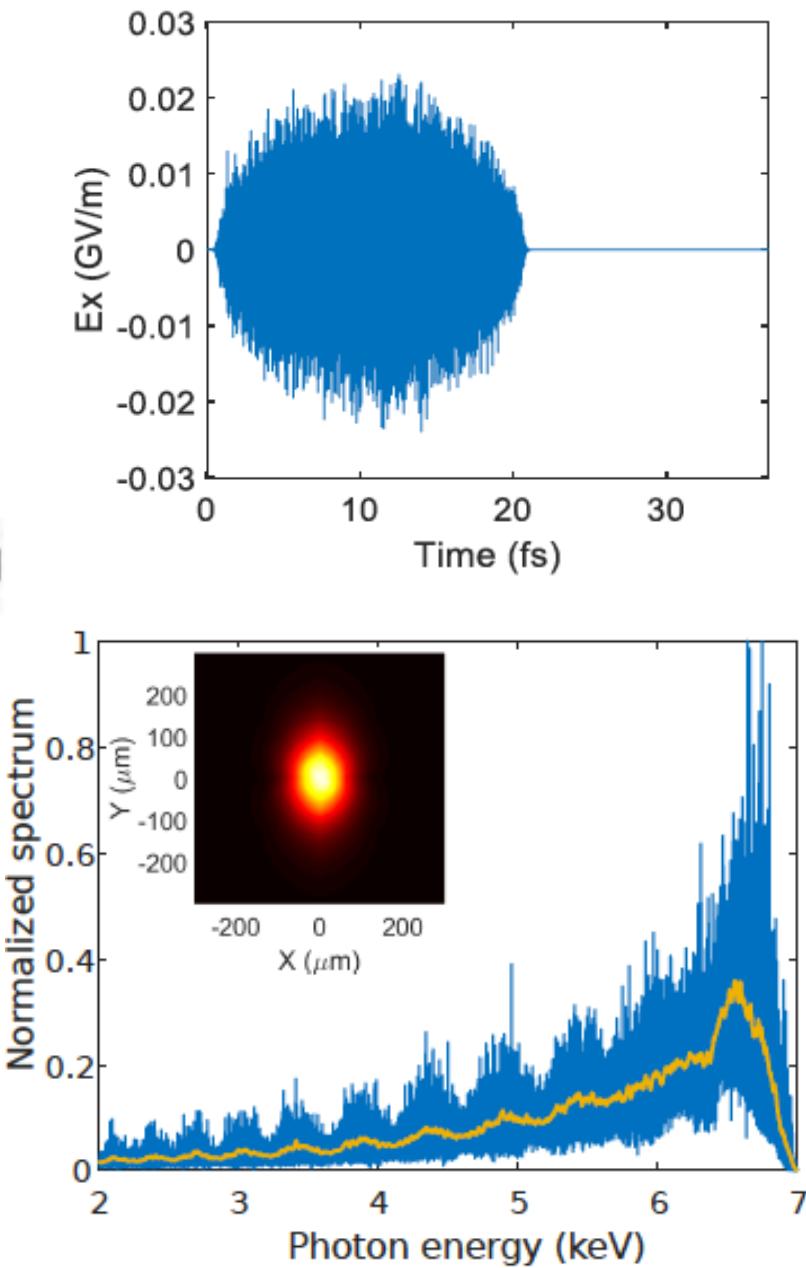


AXSIS I: Start to End Simulations

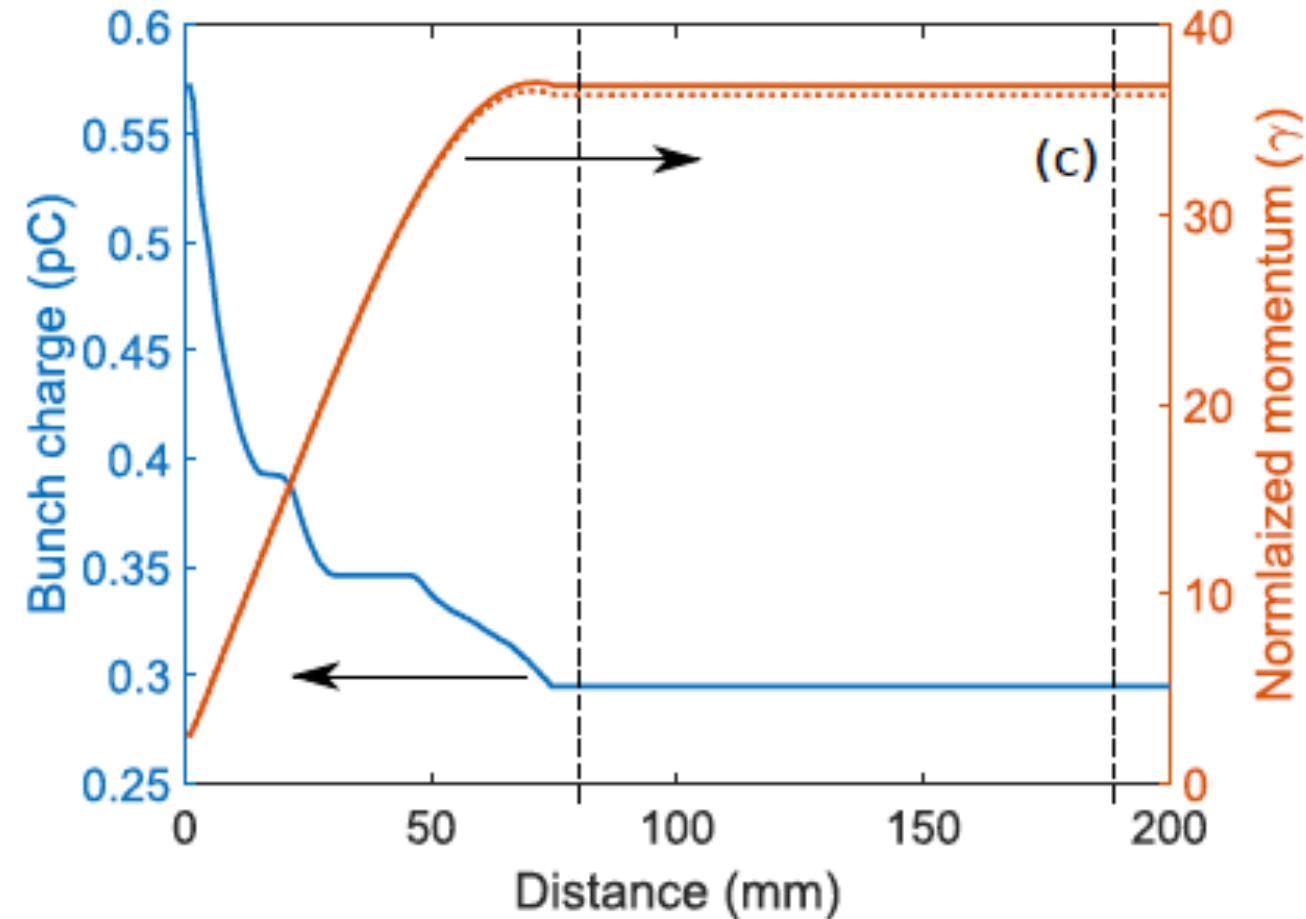
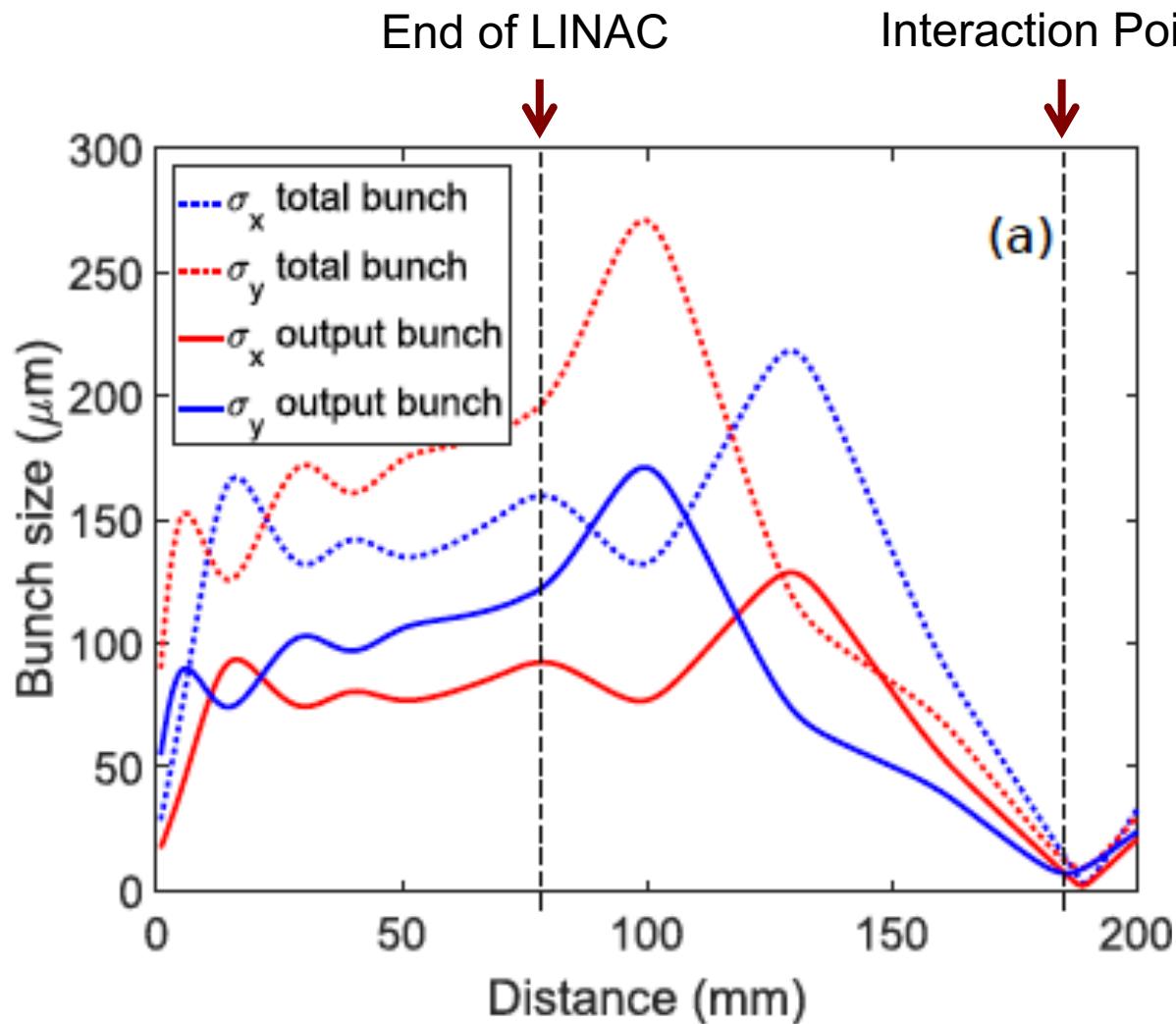


Electrons: 0.3 pC, 18.8 MeV
ICS-Laser: 200 mJ, 1 ps,
20 μm focus

Photon Number: 6×10^4 / shot
Pulse length: 10 fs
Photon Energy: 6.5 keV
10 Hz – 1 kHz



THz Acceleration in Dielectrically Loaded Circular Waveguide

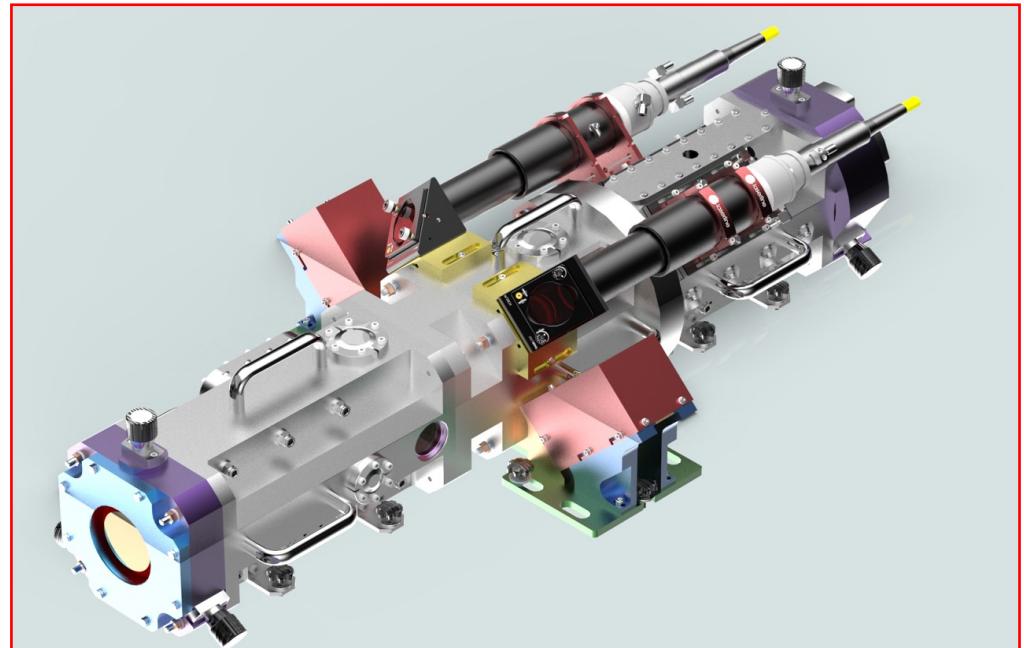
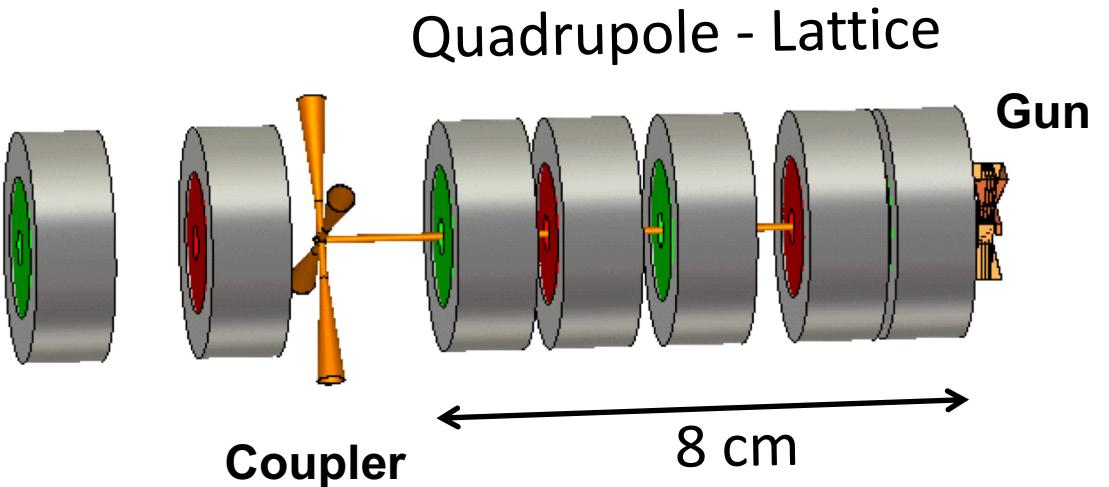
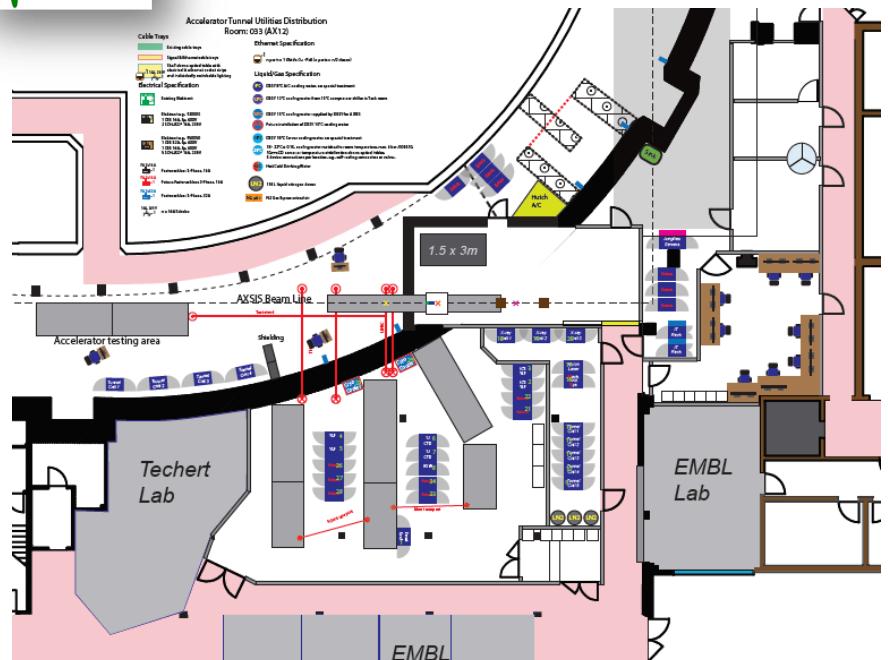


Summary and Outlook

THz fields enable ultra compact guns and accelerators

Laser based THz acceleration – tight synchronization

1-J, ps class lasers operating at 1 kHz repetition rate



Acknowledgement

