



Elettra
Sincrotrone
Trieste



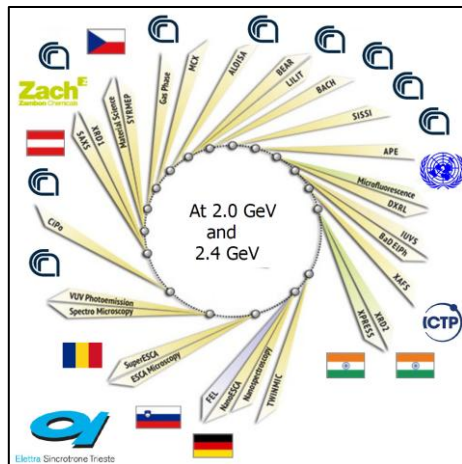
Picosecond X-ray pulses at Elettra 2.0 with “crab cavities”

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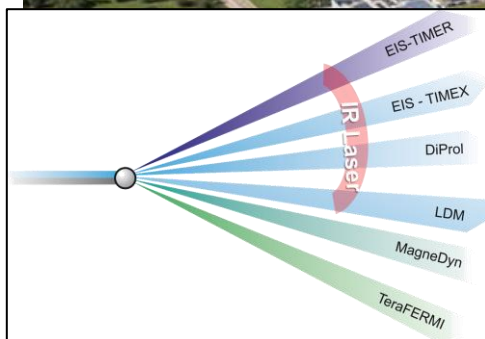
Elettra Sincrotrone Trieste

Elettra Sincrotrone Trieste is an international multidisciplinary research centre of excellence, open to the international research community, featuring a 2.0/2.4 GeV, third-generation synchrotron light source (**Elettra**), a free-electron laser light source (**FERMI**) and a variety of support laboratories.



Shut down in July for major upgrade

ELETTRA, 2-2.4 GeV SRLS:
in operation since 1994

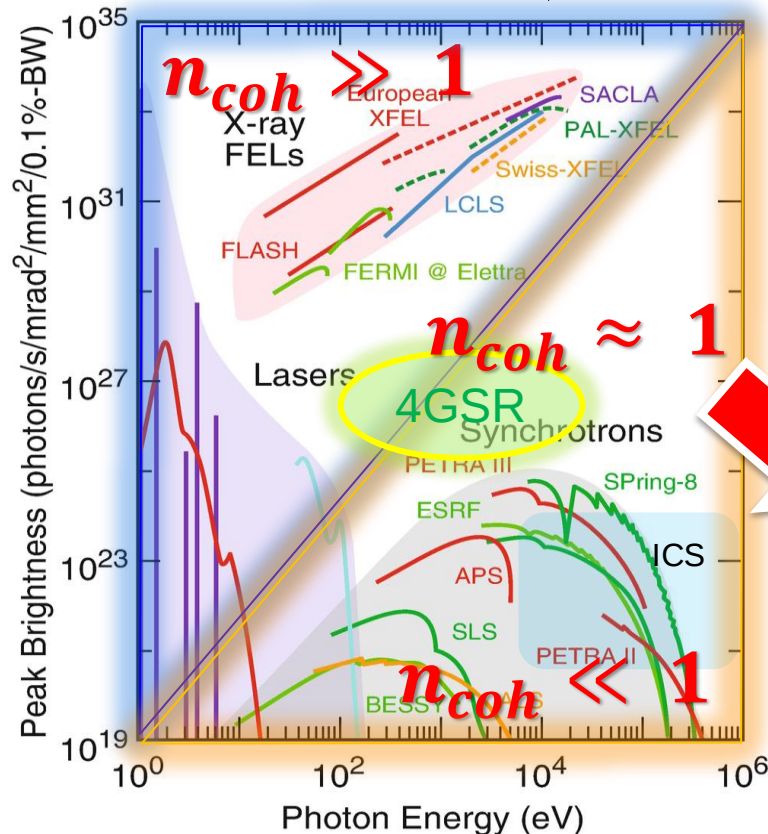


FERMI, 1.5 GeV FEL:
in operation since 2010



Z. Ebrahimpour's talk today

Elettra 2.0 – Diffraction Limit



- Almost all experimental techniques gain from either a large **6-D photon density** (*brilliance*) or a large **coherent flux** (*degeneracy parameter*):

$$n_{coh} = \frac{B \lambda^3}{8c}$$

and

$$B \leq \frac{dN_\gamma/dt}{\Delta\omega/\omega} \frac{1}{(\lambda^2/2)}$$

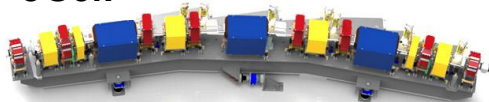
Diffraction Limit

for $\sigma_u \sigma_{u'} = \varepsilon_u \leq \frac{\lambda}{4\pi}$

- More flux at the sample**, for any given λ -range
- Higher λ -harmonics** by means of low-gap IDs
- Shorter integrated time** of measurement
- Micro- and nano-focusing**
- Transverse x&y coherence** up to 1 keV

Science drivers of timing modes at SRLS

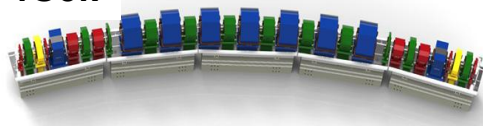
3GSR



1. Avoid **sample burning** or ablation
2. Avoid **space charge** shielding
3. Multi-**MHz** rep. rate
4. **Wide & continuous λ -tuneability**
5. Full **polarization** control

- Track *non-equilibrium* states (e.g. aerosol in free-flight)
- Map *reversible* dynamics of molecular systems
- Probe *charge transfer* dynamics
- Image orbital, spin, and lattice *degrees of freedom*

4GSR



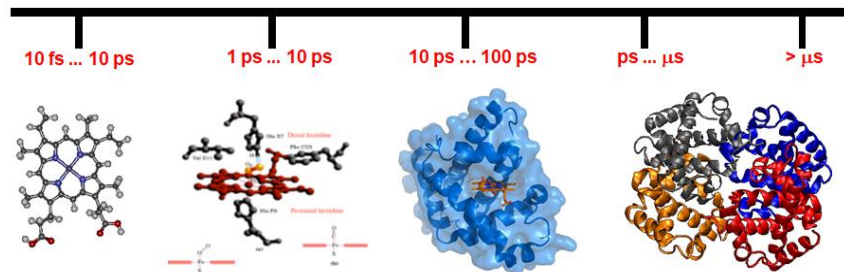
- + Improve **lateral resolution**
- + Improve **energy resolution**
- + Reduce the **integrated time** of measurements

50–100 ps:
PES, **EXAFS**,
imaging

New science

□ 1–5 ps processes @ nm size:

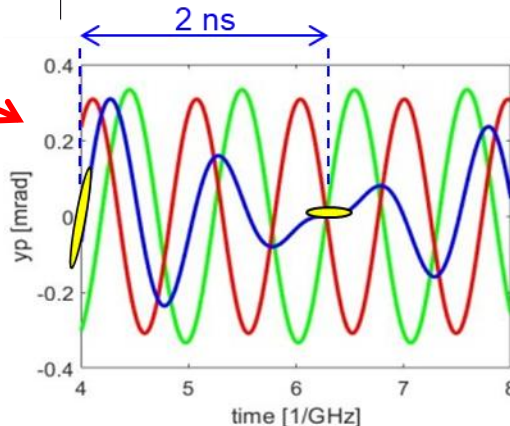
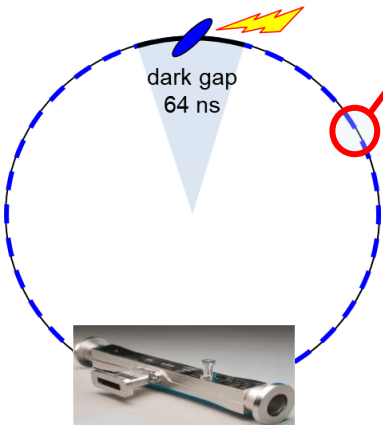
- Elementary conformational protein dynamics & **protein-protein interaction**.
- Atomic motion in molecular vibrations.
- Chemical reaction intermediates.



Elettra 2.0 – Timing Mode

Parameter	Elettra 2.0	FERMI	Units
Spectral range	0.02 - 50	0.01 – 0.7	keV
Rep. rate	1 – 400	0.05	MHz
Pulse duration, rms	30	0.005 – 0.1	ps
Flux at sample, ave	$10^6 - 10^{13}$	$10^9 - 10^{13}$	ph/sec
Spectral resolution	$10^{-5} - 10^{-4}$	$10^{-4} - 10^{-3}$ (w/o mono)	
Polarization	all	all	
Coherence	Hor. ≤ 1 keV	full	
# Beamlines / Run	31	< 2	

“Crab cavities” working principle



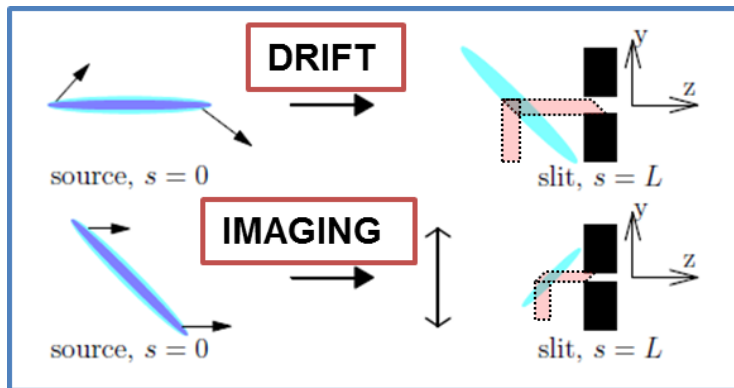
□ Fill pattern:

- 200 regular bunches, 2 mA/bunch, 4 ns-time sep.
- 1 tilted bunch, 2 mA, ± 32 ns time sep., 1.157 MHz

□ Pulse selection:

- Temporal gating
- distorted orbit
- chopper

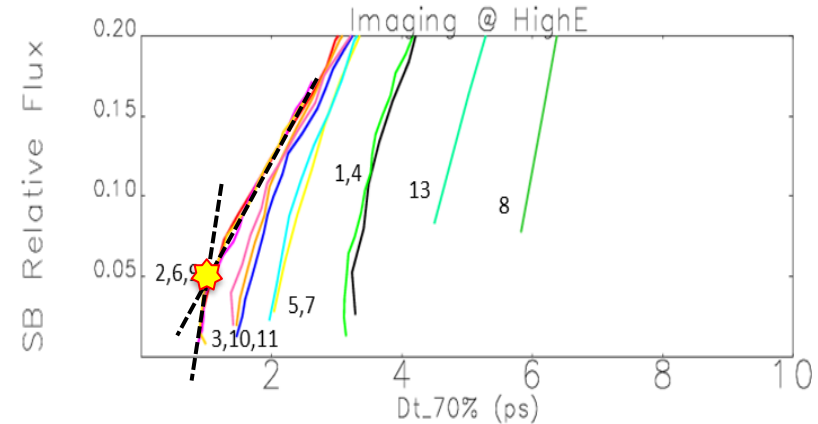
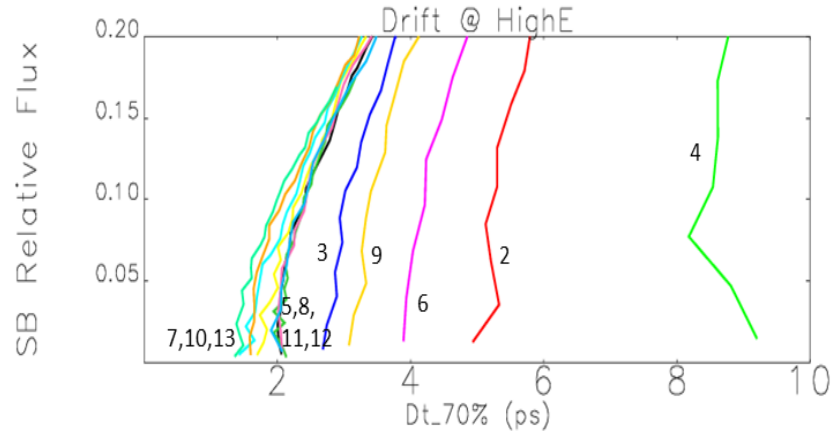
A. Lunin et al., *Phys. Proc.* 79 (2015) 54.
A. Lunin, T. Khabiboulline, V. Yakovlev, “A White Paper on Design and Fabrication of SRF Deflecting Cavities for Elettra 2.0”, *FNAL note*.



A. Zholents, *NIM A* 798 (2015) 111

See also: X. Huang, *PRAB* 2016, 2019, 2023

Flux vs. pulse duration

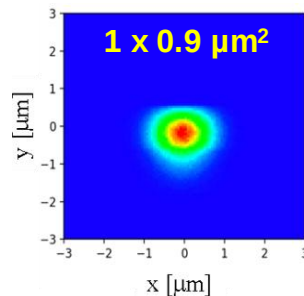
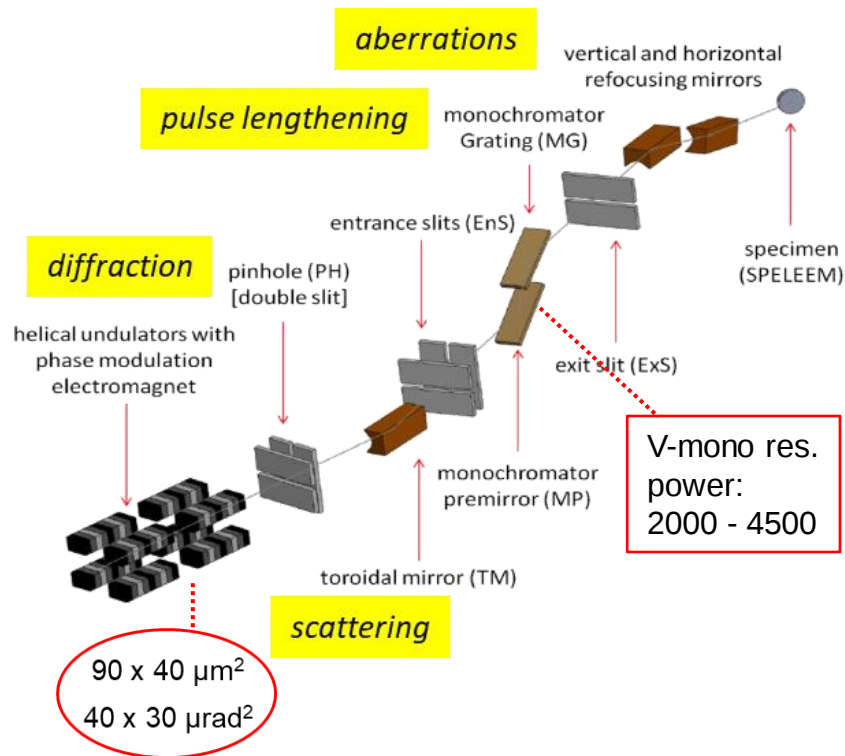


1.2 MV @ 3GHz

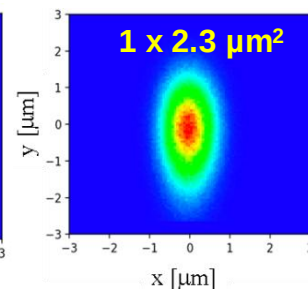
- ❑ **On-the-fly control** of pulse duration, flux, rep. rate (chopper), polarization (ID)
 - *At each beamline, without interference with neither other beamlines nor accelerator operation*

Nanospectroscopy @ 800 eV

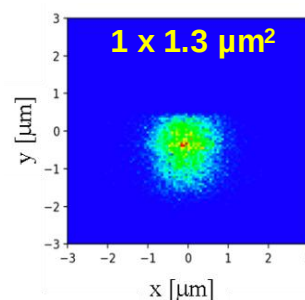
From accelerator to sample (elegant + Spectra + ShadOUI):



REGULAR:
55 ps
1.3e10 ph/s



SHORT:
4 ps, drift
1.5e9 ph/s



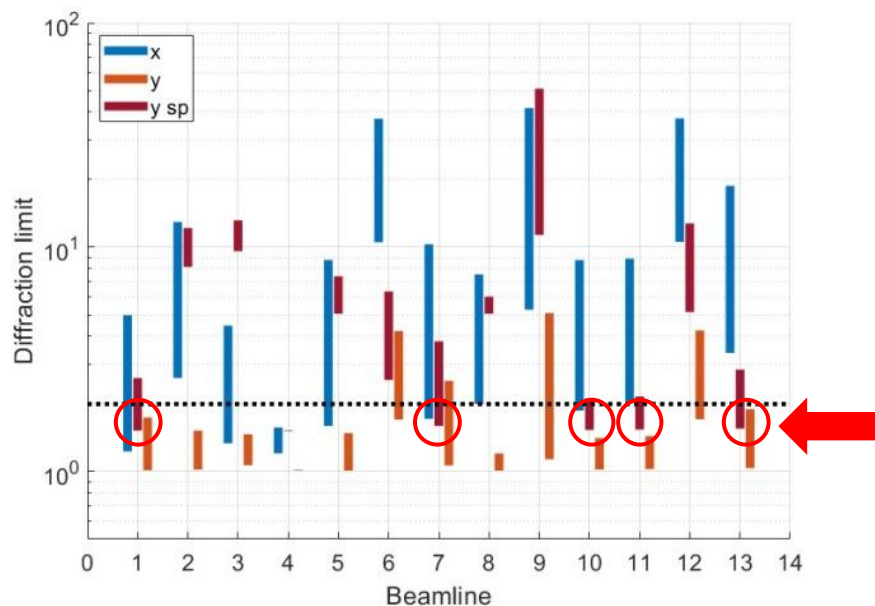
SHORT:
4 ps, hybrid
1.8e9 ph/s

- ❖ The slit selects a sub-space of radiation emitted by the tilted e-bunch
- ❖ **Transverse coherence and energy resolution largely preserved**

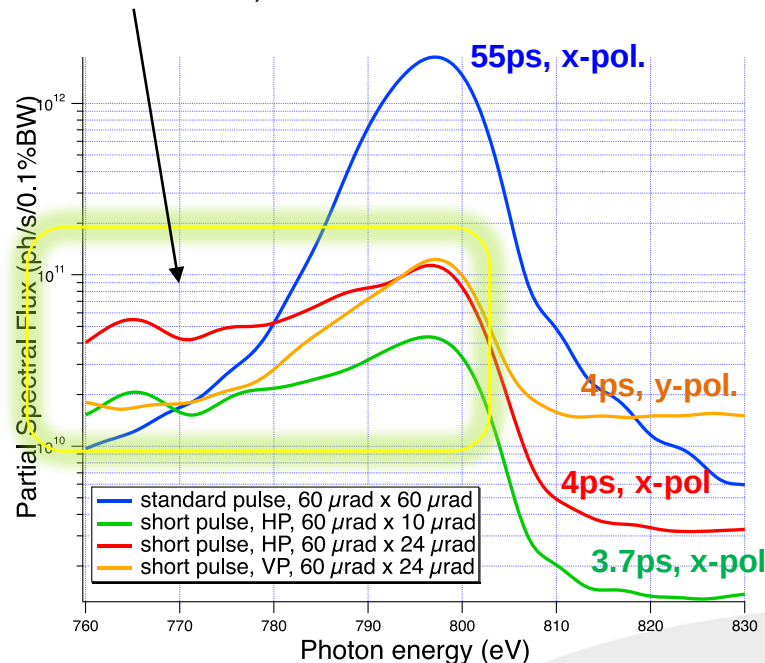
Diffraction limit, spectral flatness

$$\frac{\varepsilon_r}{2\varepsilon_{r,0}} = \frac{2\pi\sigma_r\sigma_{r'}}{\lambda}$$

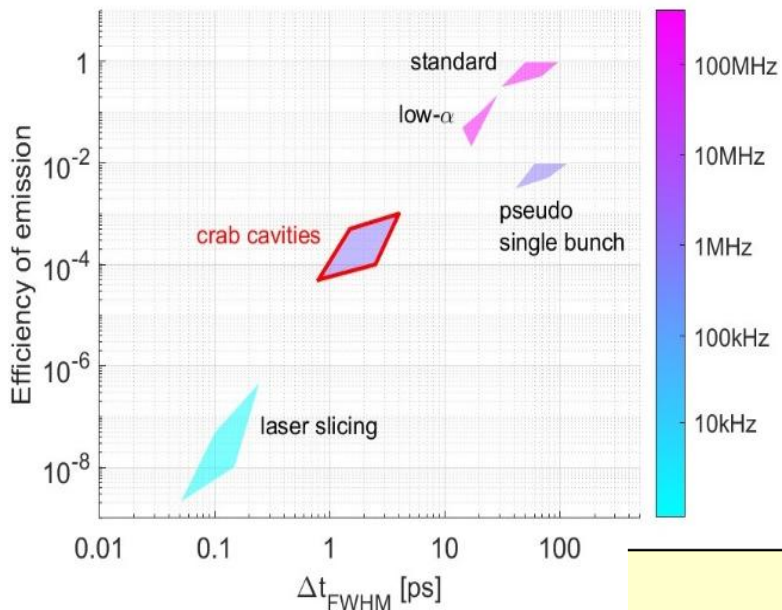
$\rightarrow = 0.5$ well below DL
 $\rightarrow = 1$ @ DL
 $\rightarrow > 1$ non-DL



Potentially useful for on-the-fly energy scan at EXAFS, XAS...



Timing modes @ SRLS



		Laser-slicing	PSB	Crab Cavities
Stored Current	mA	2 + 400	2 + 400	2 + 400
SP Duration, fwhm	ps	0.5 – 2	50	1 – 5
SP Repetition Rate	MHz	0.001 – 0.01	1	1 (<200)
$\frac{Flux(Short\ Pulse)}{Flux(400mA)}$		$\frac{1}{10^8}$	$\frac{1}{200}$	$\frac{1}{20000} \cdots \frac{(\times 100)}{2000}$

@ E2.0

	Bunch ave. current [mA]	Photon energy [keV]	Pulse duration, FWHM [ps]	Ave. spectral flux [ph/s/0.01%bw]	Ave. flux [ph/s]	Peak flux [ph/pulse]
E1.0 PSB	5	1	200	1.6×10^{10}	3.3×10^{10}	1.1×10^4
E2.0 PSB	4	1	60	1.3×10^{10}	2.7×10^{10}	1.1×10^4
E2.0 CC	2	1 – 10	1 – 4	$\sim 10^8 - 10^9$	$(0.2-2.8) \times 10^9$	$(0.3-2.4) \times 10^3$

- ❑ Picosecond duration, at several beamlines, for $E_{ph} > 100$ eV
- ❑ Tunable 0.1–1 (100) MHz rep. rate, 1–10 % flux relative to standard single bunch emission
- ❑ Transverse coherence, energy resolution & polarization largely preserved
- ❑ Standard bunches pay a doubled vertical emittance (6 → 12 pm rad)
- ❑ Conceptual design report is being finalized. Technical design report is in progress
- ❑ *CCs are not in the Elettra 2.0 baseline. Still, full support from management, international committees and beamline scientists. Search for funds to prototype.*

Acknowledgements

A. Zholents (ANL)

X. Huang (SLAC)

for guidance to “Crab Cavs” simulations

R. Calaga, A. Grudiev (CERN)

The Elettra team for the Crab Cavities:

A. Bianco (*retired*), M. Altissimo, E. Busetto, A. Carniel, S. Cleva, I. Cudin, S. Dastan, B. Diviaco, A. Fabris, E. Karantzoulis, S. Krecic, S. Lizzit, M. Lonza, **K. Manukian**, C. Masciovecchio, M. Modica, E. Principi, N. Shafqat

***Thank you for your attention
Questions are welcome!***

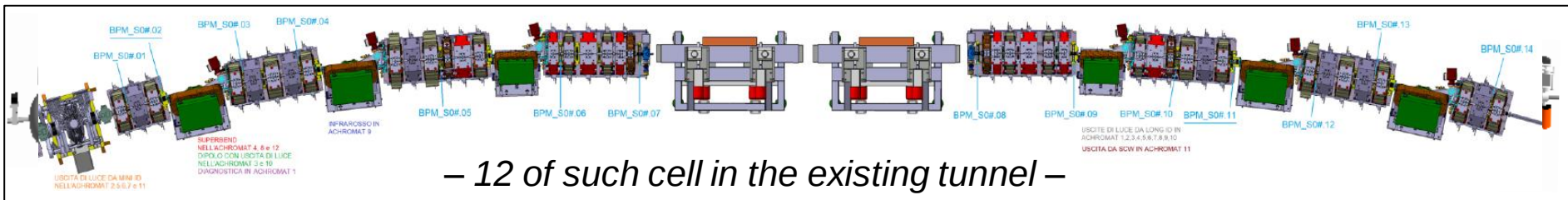


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Back up slides

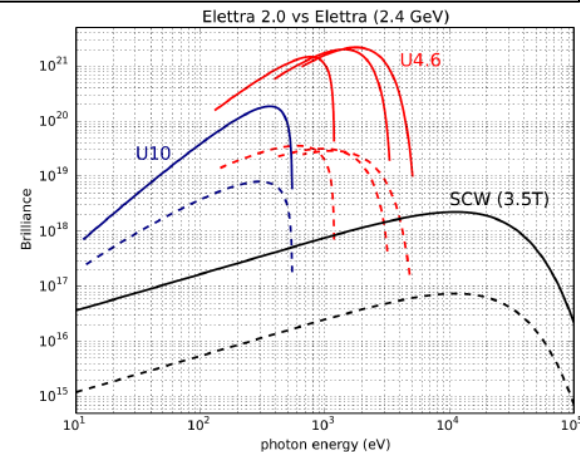
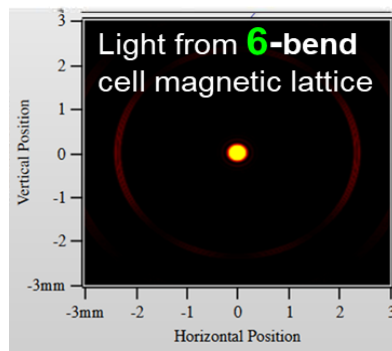
Magnetic lattice

The present magnetic lattice will be entirely replaced by a denser and stronger one, including combined-function elements (3x dipoles, 4x quadrupoles).

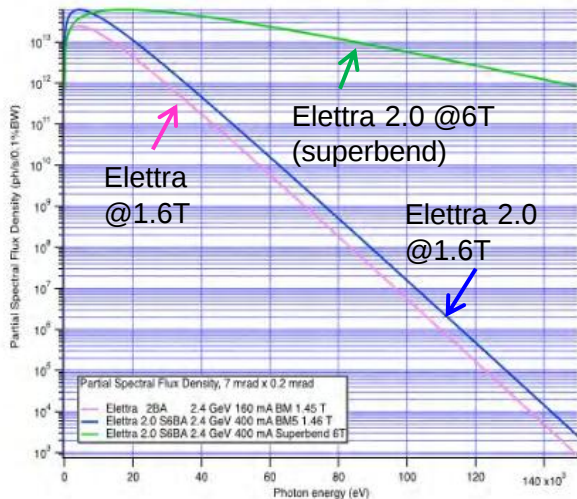


- **45-fold** smaller e-beam **emittances**
- **5-fold** smaller **beam sizes** at IDs
- **x100 brilliance** at the source (1-10 keV)

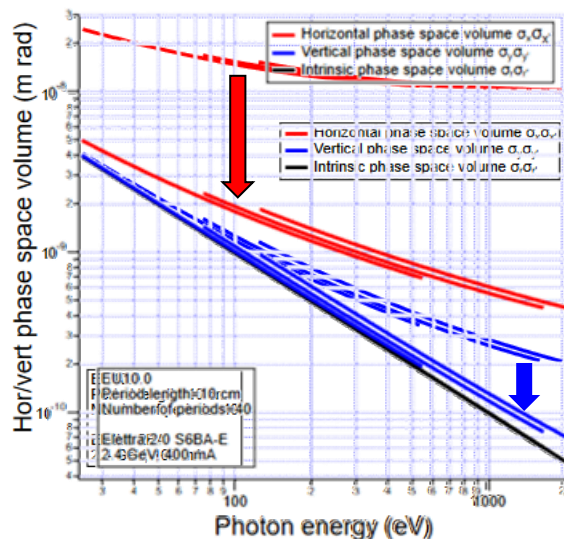
- Reduced **acquisition time**
- **Photon-hungry** techniques
- Lateral **resolution**
- **CDI** in keV range, ptychography, XPCS



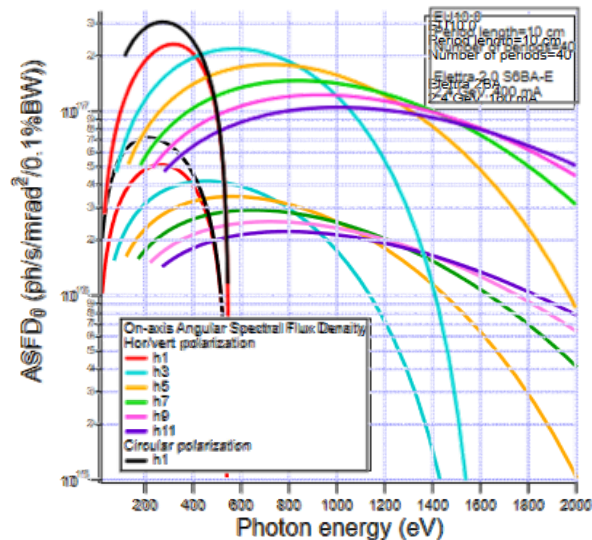
Improved radiation source



Dipole magnet: spectral flux density



EPU: radiation 4-D volume at the source



EPU: on-axis Ang. Spectr. Flux Density of odd harmonics 3 – 11.

Up to 32 beamlines

9 → 12 Hard X-rays

- 2 on ScBM **2 NEW**
- 3 on IVU for micro-spot **3 NEW**
- 4 on sW in SS **1 NEW**
- 2 on SCW
- 1 on BM

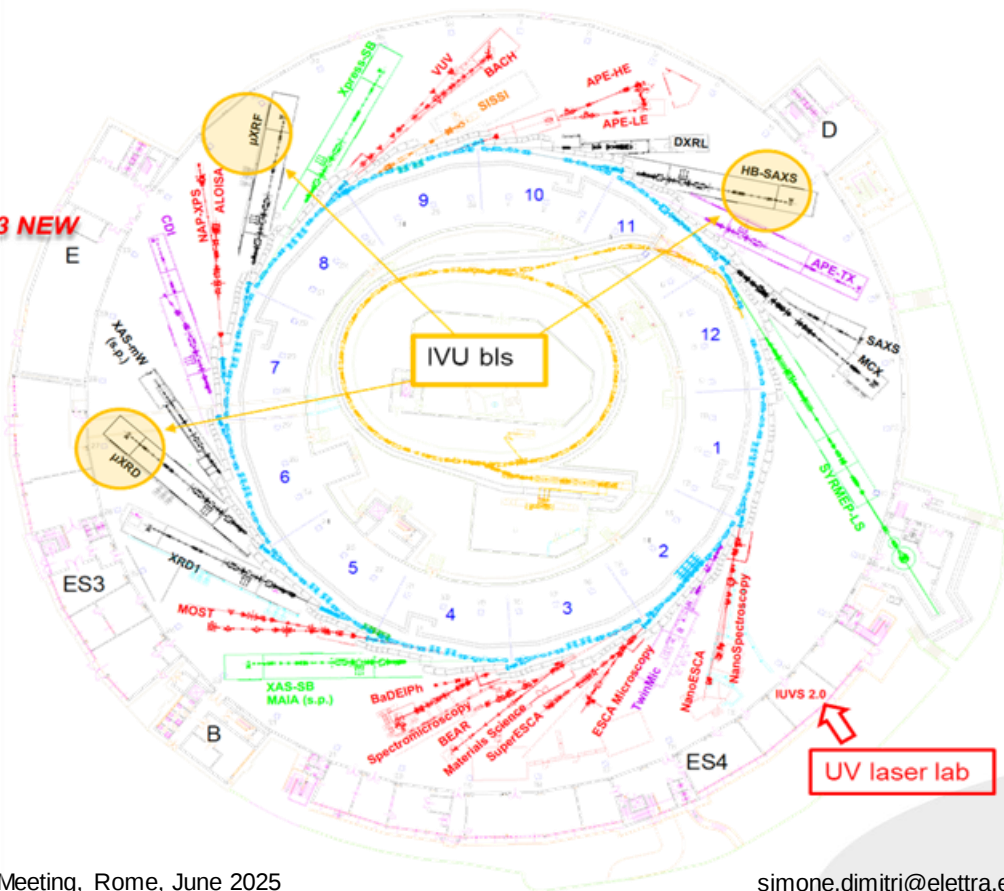
0 → 3 Soft-tender X-rays

- 1 APU in SS
- 1 EPU in SS **1 NEW**
- 1 EPU in LS

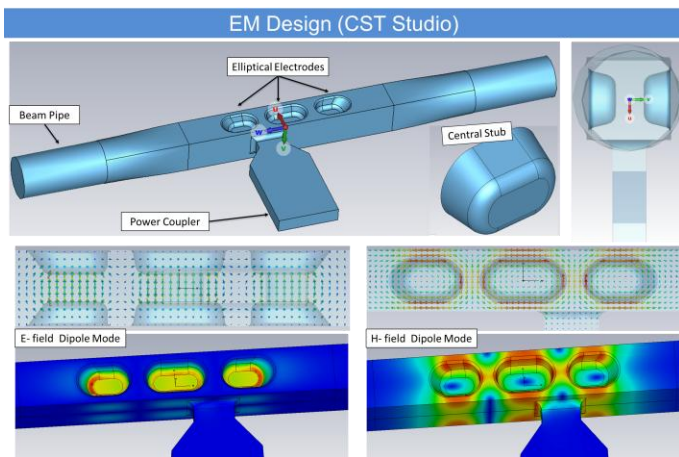
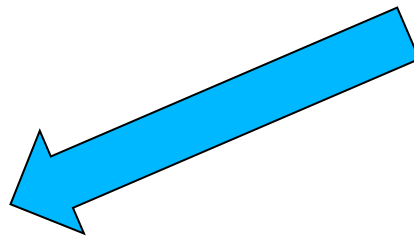
17 → 15 VUV-Soft X-rays

- 7 on EPU in LS
- 2 on LPU in LS
- 2 on F8 in LS
- 2 on APU (LP) in SS
- 2 on BM

2 → 2 IR/THz beamline **1 NEW**



- ❑ **Quasi-waveguide Multicell Resonator (QMIR) @ 2.815 GHz for APS (ANL).**
- ❑ Intrinsic low-Q SOMs and HOMs in a sparse frequency pattern.
- ❑ Low gap, relatively high surface fields, nonlinear field components.

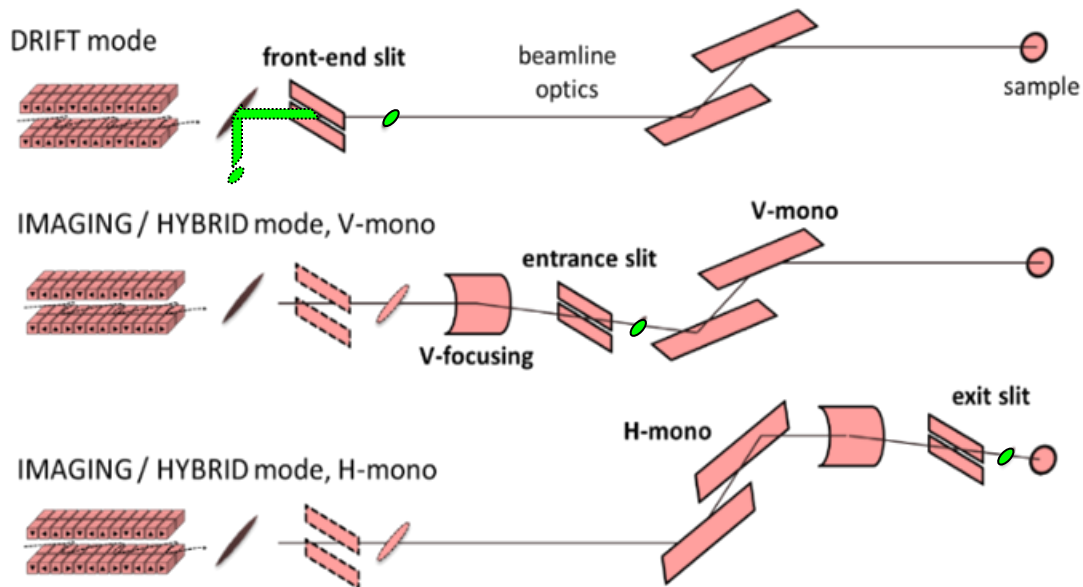


- ❑ *Re-design* of the ANL prototype for a larger beam aperture, to meet the requirements on short-range wakefields. Aperture > 8 mm-V x 12 mm-H.
- ❑ 2 + 2 pure-Nb cavities @ 4,5 K (extension of the 3HC cryogenic system).
- ❑ RF source input power < 500 W per cavity

Design and optimization by N. Shafqat et al..

Short pulse production

- ❑ The mode of short pulse selection depends on the **beamline layout**
- ❑ The **minimum pulse duration** depends on deflecting voltage, beam emittances, photon energy



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_{z,min}^{DR} \approx \frac{1}{C_{21}} \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_y}{\beta_y} + Q_a^2 \frac{\lambda}{4L_u}} \\ \sigma_{z,min}^{IM} \approx \frac{1}{C_{11}} \sqrt{\varepsilon_y \beta_y + Q_s^2 \frac{\lambda L_u}{4\pi^2}} \end{array} \right.$$

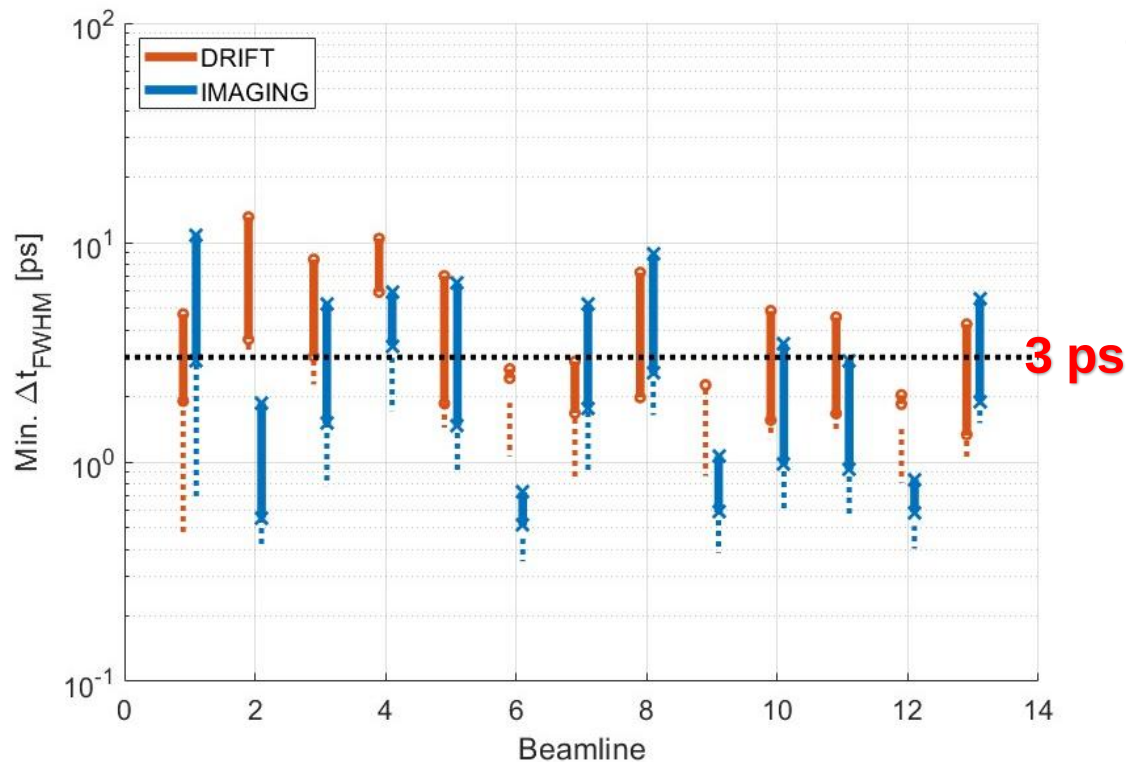
Deflecting voltage, vertical tune and phase advance

Small coupling

Short wavelength

Small energy spread, small harmonic number, few ID periods

Theoretical minimum pulse durations



Theoretical minimum FWHM pulse duration calculated for **drift (orange)** and **hybrid optics (blue)**, across the beamline's full spectral range and for beam RMS energy spread of 0.1%.

Dashed vertical lines are for the ideal case of a monochromatic electron beam.

Shortest durations at Elettra 2.0

Beamline		LOWEST photon energy				HIGHEST photon energy			
Name	[keV]	Δt_{FWHM} (ps)		$\Delta F/F$ (%)		Δt_{FWHM} (ps)		$\Delta F/F$ (%)	
		DR	HYB	DR	HYB	DR	HYB	DR	HYB
1.2	[0.03-1.7]	17	9	6	2.5	3	1.7	1.5	2.8
2.1	[0.13-4.0]	48.5	1.2	35	1.6	46	0.8	18	1.7
3.2	[0.01-0.2]	48	10.5	20	1.6	42	2.1	5	1.8
4.2	[0.01-1.5]	22	22	15	5	3.1	3.6	1	6.5
5.1	[4-21]	34	6.4	12	2.7	18	3.0	5	2.6
5.2	[3.5-15]	16	0.9	3	2	15	0.9	3	1.9
6.2	[0.34-4.0]	3.7	3.7	0.5	3.6	1.7	1.9	0.5	3
7.2	[3.5-15]	6.5	1	1	2	6.5	0.9	1.5	2
8.1	[0.15-1.5]	27	1	9	1.4	9.6	0.8	1	1.7
8.2	[0.04-1.5]	16	6	7	3	3.2	1.7	1	3.5
9.2a	[0.01-0.2]	38	6.7	15	1.9	13.5	1.8	3	2.0
9.2b	[0.08-1.5]	20	2.8	4	2	5.8	1.1	1	2.3
10.1	[0.5-7.0]	12.5	0.7	1	1.3	8.5	0.7	2	1.6
10.2	[4-15]	2.1	1.2	0.5	2.7	2.2	1.2	1	2.7
11.1	[3-15]	28	33	12	12	14	19	6	17
11.2	[9-25]	38	9	16	2	27	4.8	7	2.4

Spectral flux in central cone, V/H-polarization, 2 mA/bunch – **DRIFT mode**

(blue) photon pulse from standard electron bunch, opening $60 \mu\text{rad} \times 60 \mu\text{rad}$:

55 ps, $1.9\text{e}12 \text{ ph/s/0.1\%BW}$; $S_1/S_0=1$ (EU, $\lambda_u = 10 \text{ cm}$, $L_u = 4 \text{ m}$)

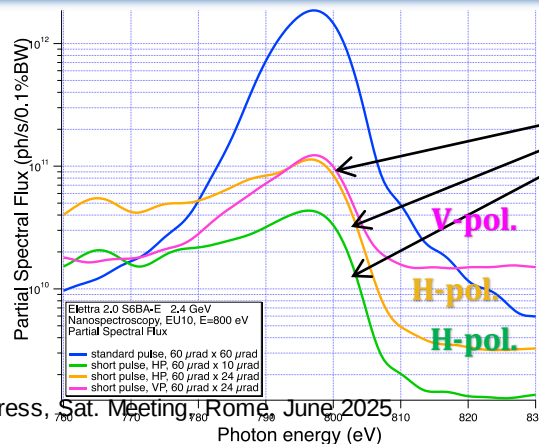
(green) short photon pulse from tilted electron bunch, opening $60 \mu\text{rad} \times 10 \mu\text{rad}$:

3.7 ps FWHM, $4.3\text{e}10 \text{ ph/s/0.1\%}$ or $\sim 1\text{e}4 \text{ ph/pulse/0.1\%}$, $S_1/S_0=0.98$

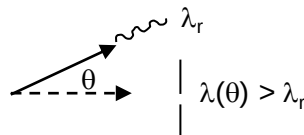
(orange-pink) short photon pulse from tilted electron bunch, opening $60 \mu\text{rad} \times 24 \mu\text{rad}$:

4 ps FWHM, $1.1\text{e}11 \text{ ph/s/0.1\%}$ or $\sim 1\text{e}5 \text{ ph/pulse/0.1\%}$, $S_1/S_0=0.98/-1$

Single pulse
useful spectral
flux: **6%**



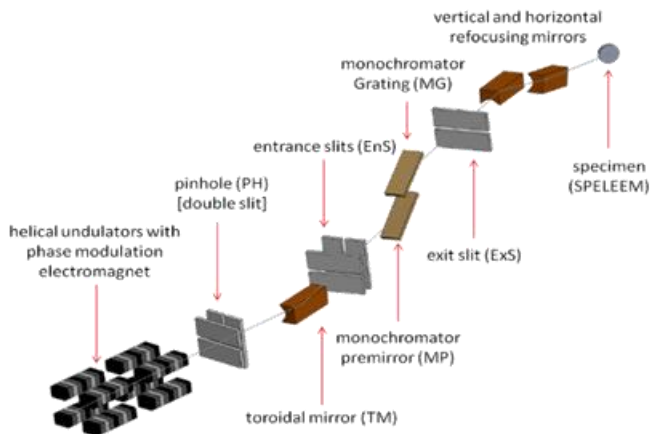
Intensity drop at higher energies,
off-axis electrons motion





Example @ 0.8 keV

Nanospectroscopy-like soft x-ray beamline. 3% transmission efficiency.



Beamline optics	Standard	SP Drift	SP Hybrid
Photon energy [keV]	0.8	0.8	0.8
FE slit gap (x × y) [μm]	690 × 690	690 × 280	690 × 690
FE angular acceptance (x × y) [μrad]	60 × 60	60 × 24	60 × 60
Slit gap at the monochromator entrance (y) [μm]	8	-	10
Slit gap at the monochromator exit (y) [μm]	6	12	10
Energy resolving power	4500	2000	2900
Light pulse			
Spatial size* at the FE slit, FWHM [μm]	90 × 42	90 × 80	90 × 99
Angular divergence* at the FE slit, FWHM [μrad]	38 × 32	38 × 23	38 × 59
Duration, FWHM [ps]	55	4	4
Degree of linear polarization, S_1/S_0	1	0.98	0.98
Spectral flux at source point [10^{10} ph/s/0.01%bw]	19	1.1	1.7
Relative spectral flux at source point [%]	100	6	9
Flux at sample [10^{10} ph/s]	1.3	0.15	0.18
Relative spectral flux at sample [%]	100	12	14
Spatial size at sample, FWHM (x × y) [μm]	1.0 × 0.9	1.0 × 2.3	1.0 × 1.3

Example @ 12 keV

HBSAXS-like tender x-ray beamline. 11% transmission efficiency.

Beamline optics	Standard	SP Drift-1	SP Drift-2
Photon energy [keV]	12	12	12
FE slit gap (x × y) [μm]	550 × 550	550 × 400	550 × 200
FE angular acceptance (x × y) [μrad]	48 × 48	48 × 35	48 × 17
Energy resolving power	5700	5700	5700
Light pulse			
Spatial size* at the FE slit, FWHM [μm]	86 × 13	86 × 80	86 × 65
Angular divergence* at the FE slit, FWHM [μrad]	24 × 24	24 × 35	24 × 28
Duration, FWHM [ps]	55	2.7	2.3
Spectral flux at source point [10 ¹⁰ ph/s/0.01%bw]	3.8	0.2	0.1
Relative spectral flux at source point [%]	100	6	3
Flux at sample [10 ¹⁰ ph/s]	0.73	0.04	0.02
Relative spectral flux at sample [%]	100	6	3