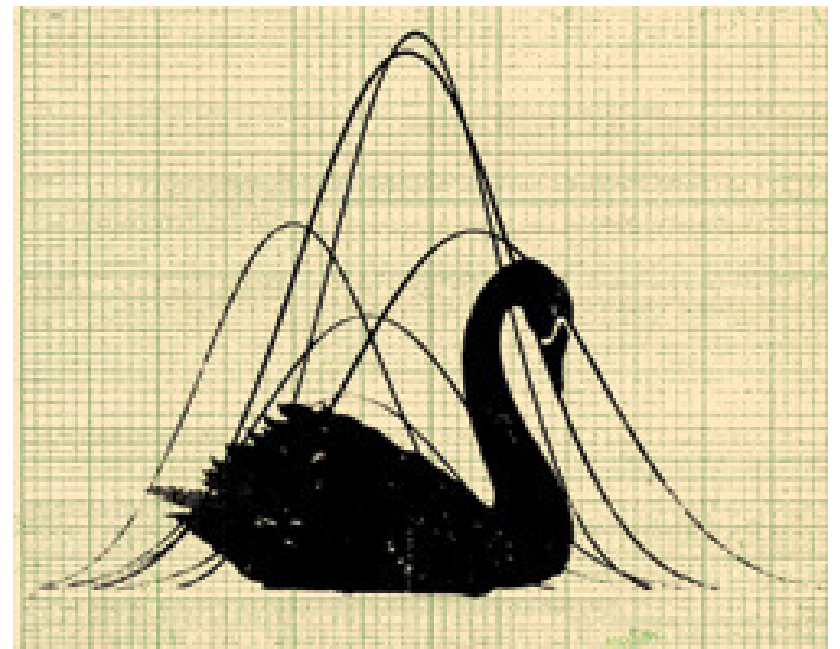


Benefits of the laser heater induced energy spread for high harmonic conversion in HGHG FEL

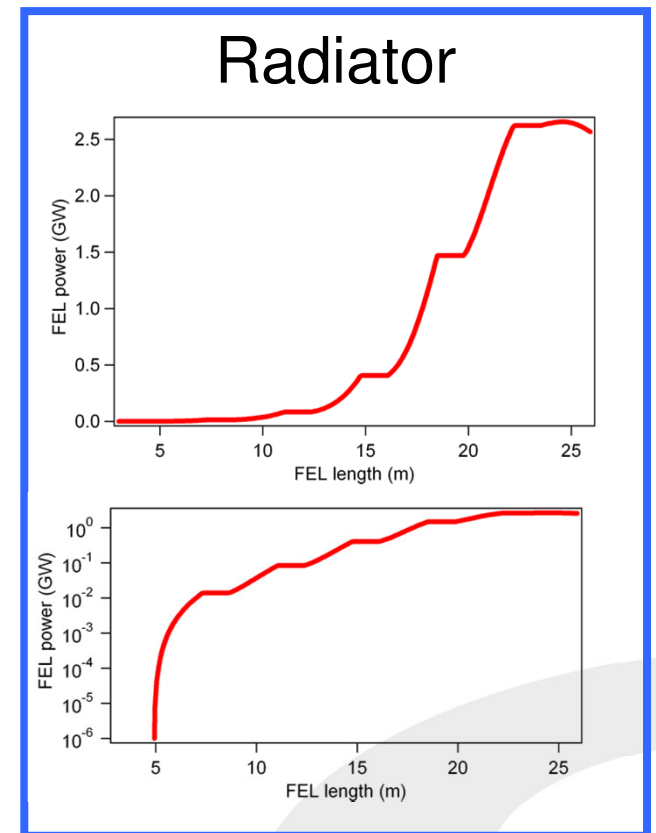
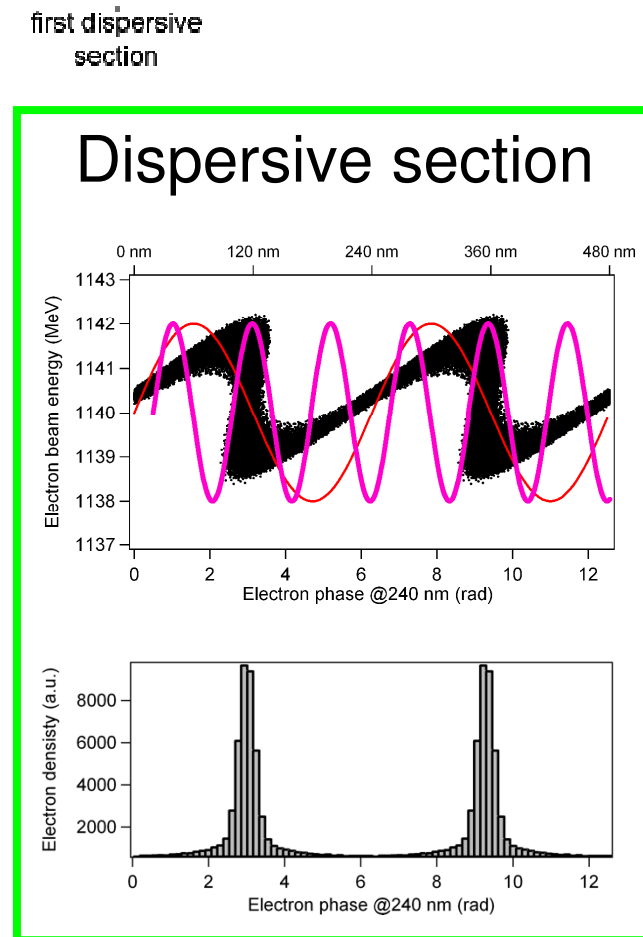
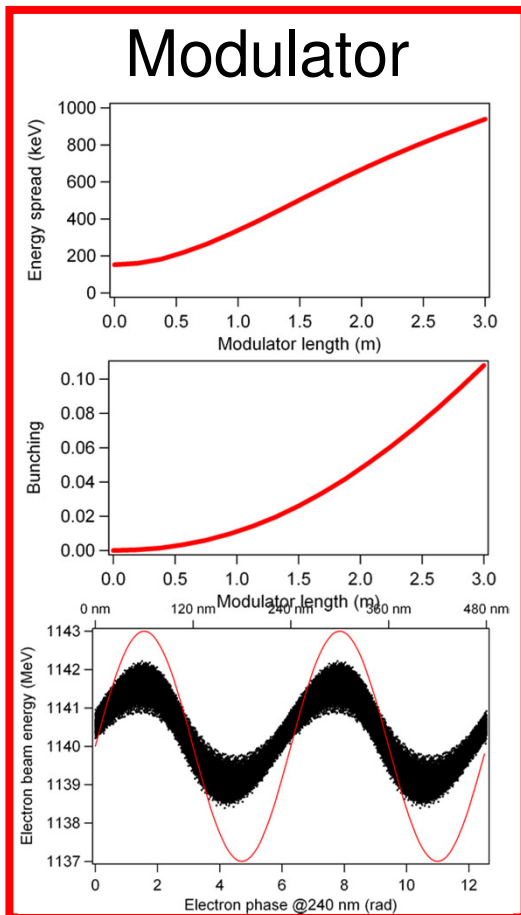
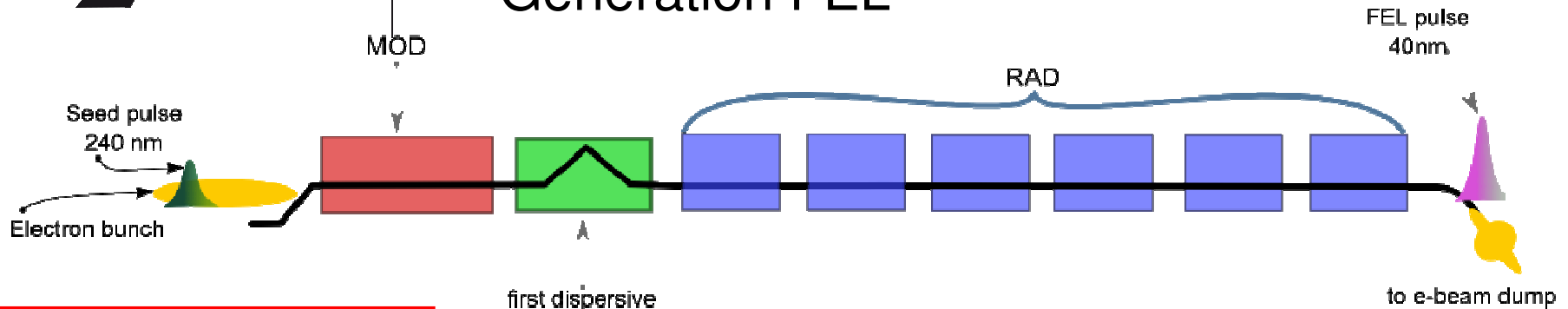
E. Ferrari^{1,2}, G. Penco¹, E. Allaria¹, S. Spampinati¹,
L. Giannessi^{1,3}, W. Fawley¹, Z. Huang⁴

1. Elettra - Sincrotrone Trieste;
2. Università degli Studi di Trieste;
3. ENEA C.R. Frascati
4. SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory

- ★ Fermi experimental setup
- ★ Impact of the laser heater on seeded FEL
- ★ Non-Gaussian effects

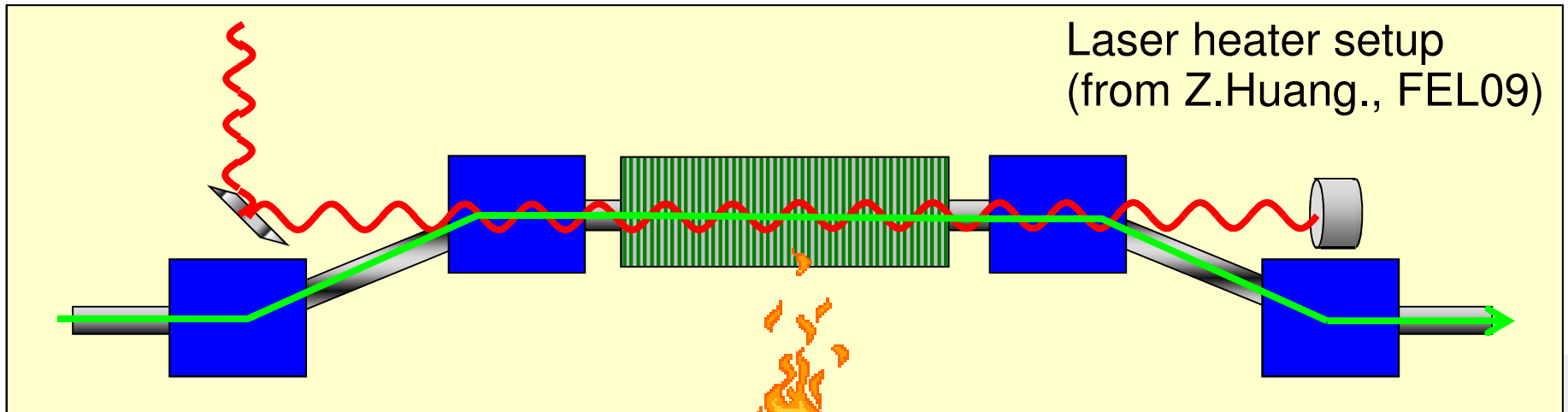
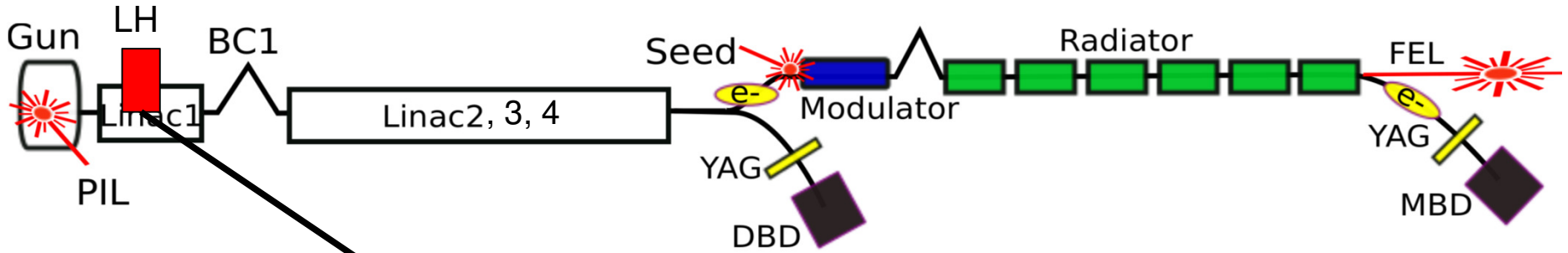


FERMI: a Seeded High Gain Harmonic Generation FEL



Experimental setup

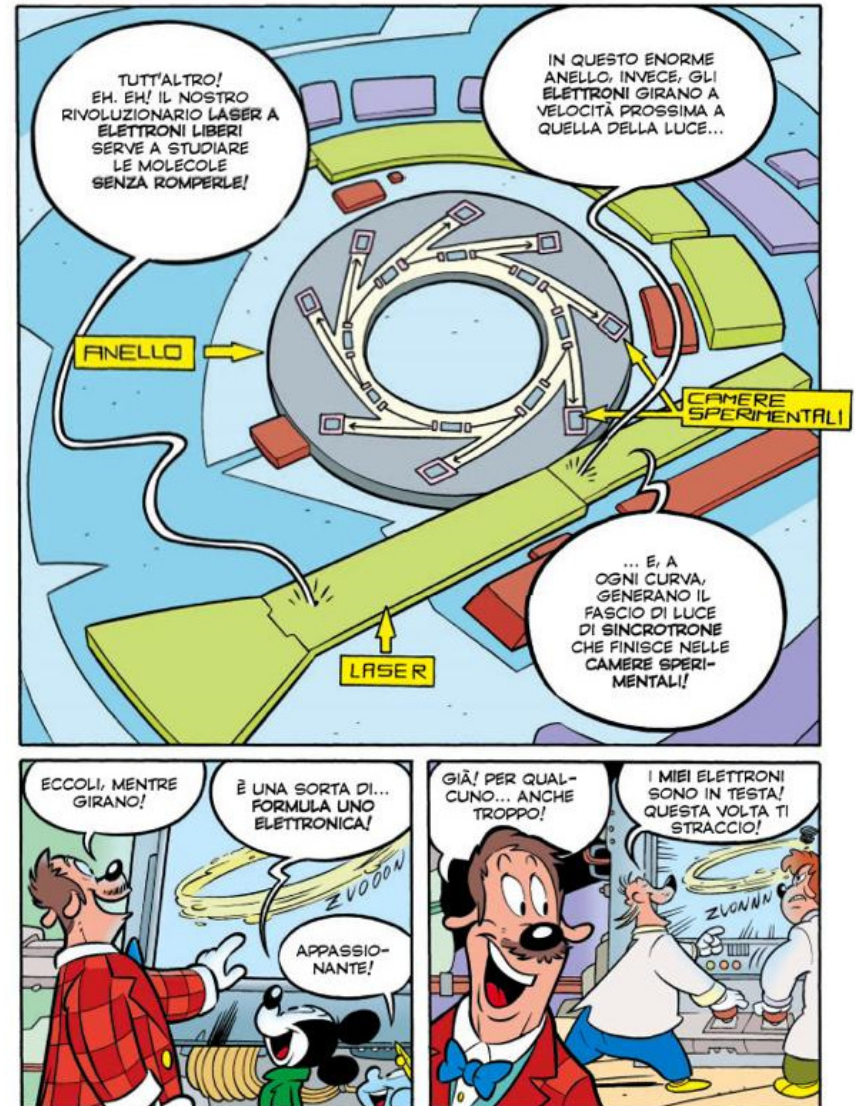
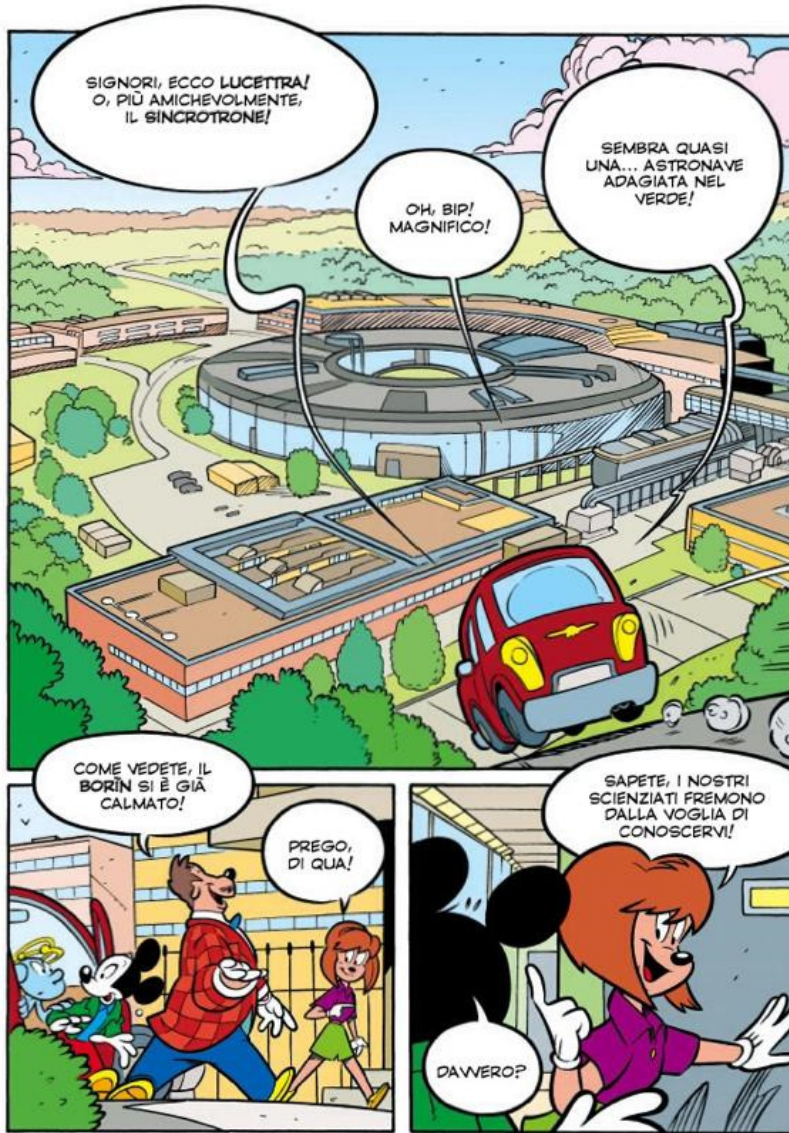
Fermi scheme





Elettra
Sincrotrone
Trieste

For more details on the FERMI scheme



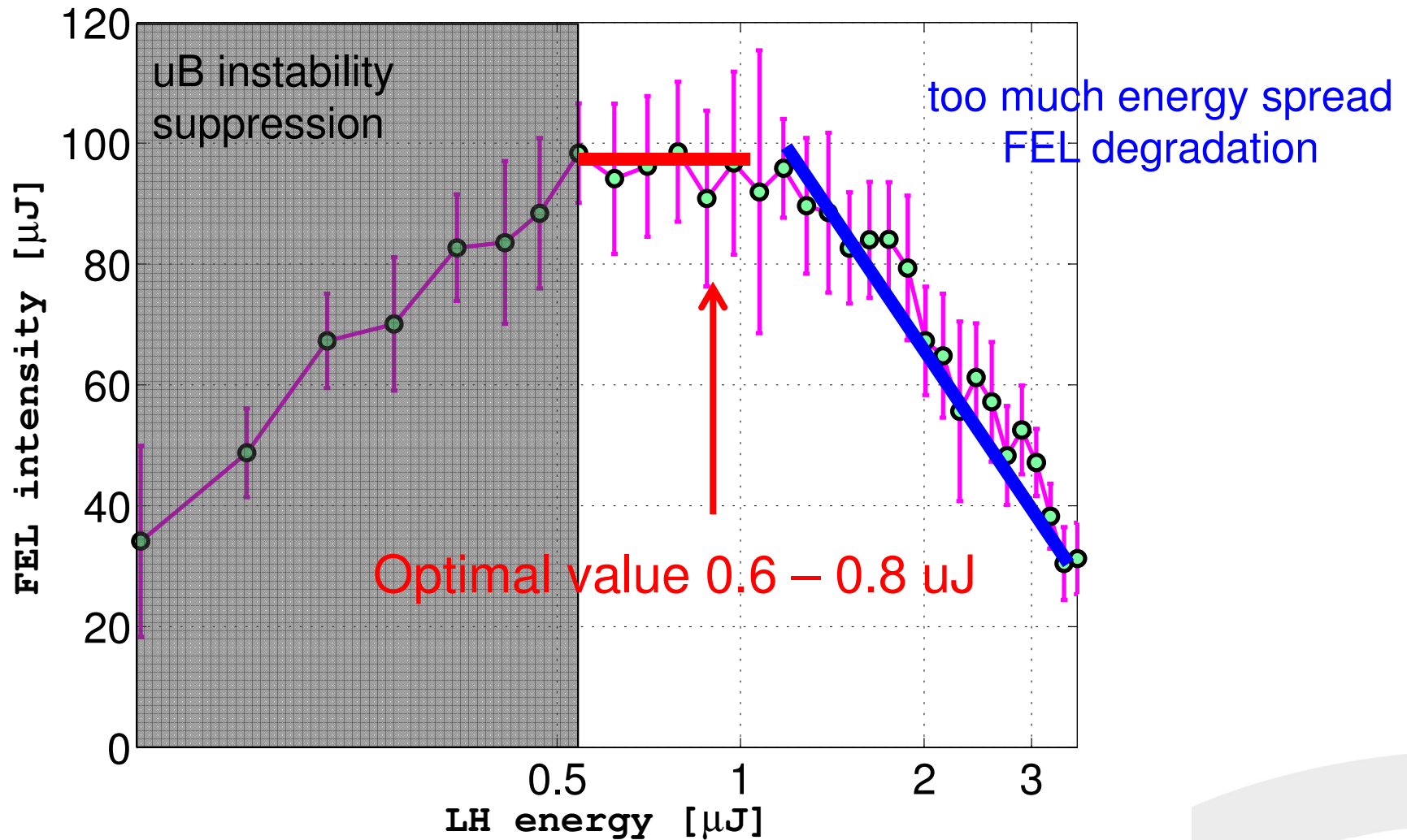
WALT DISNEY'S
MICKEY MOUSE

WALT DISNEY'S
MICKEY MOUSE



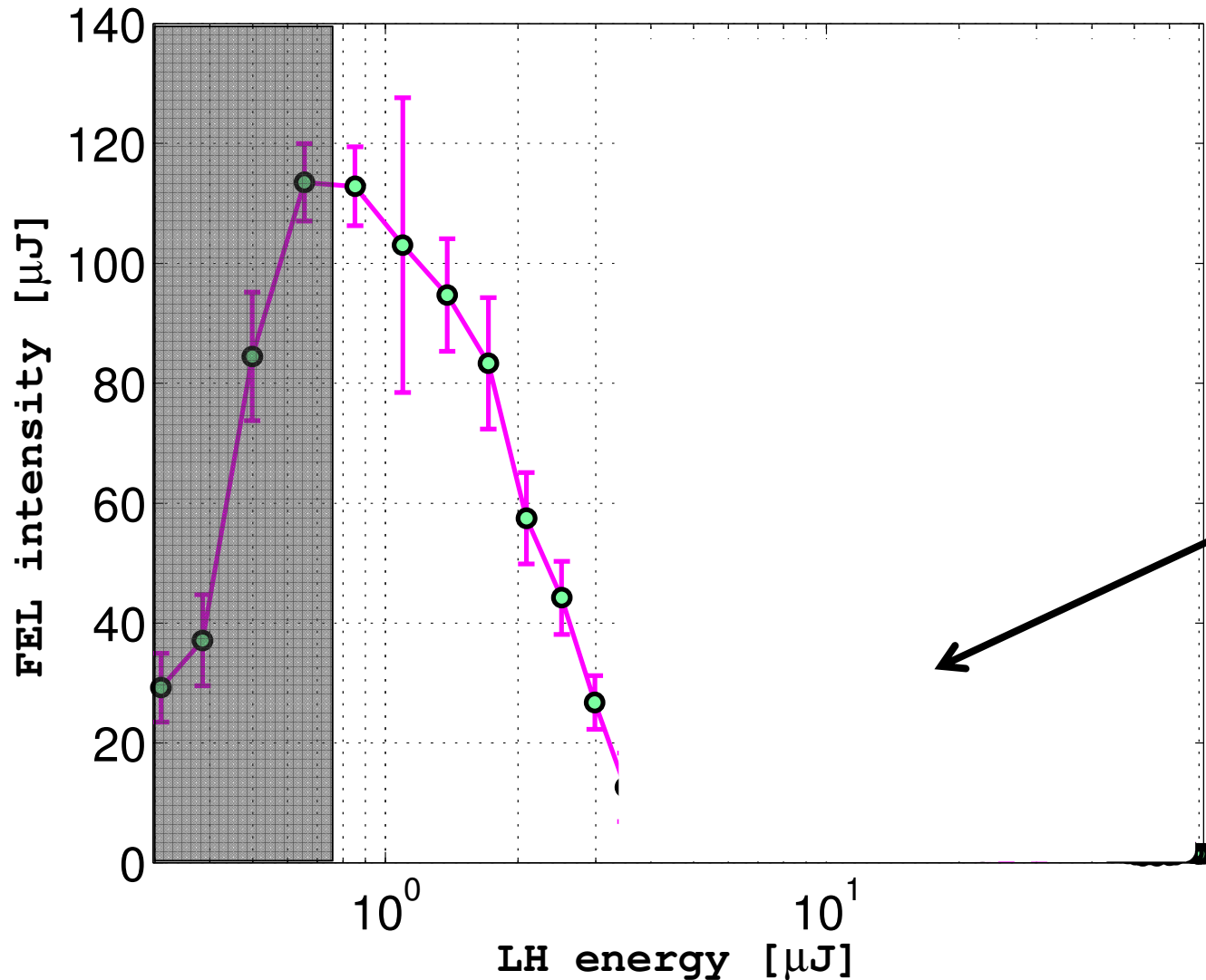
Laser heater – FEL intensity

FEL intensity vs. Laser Heater

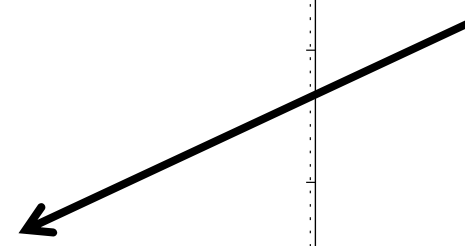


But if we enlarge the scan range...

FEL intensity vs. heating at 32 nm



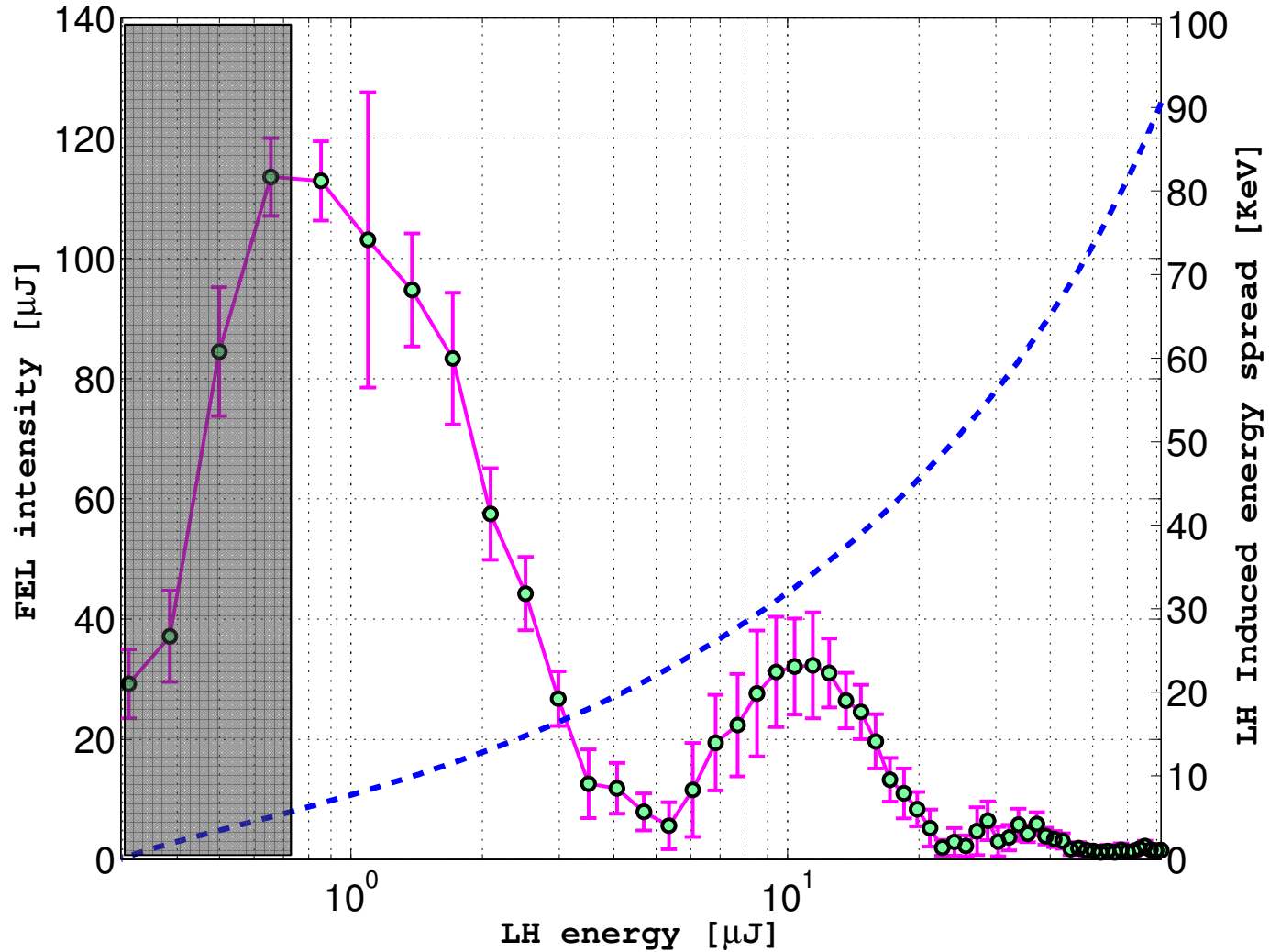
Appearance of local maxima at large heating (x10 with respect to optimal)





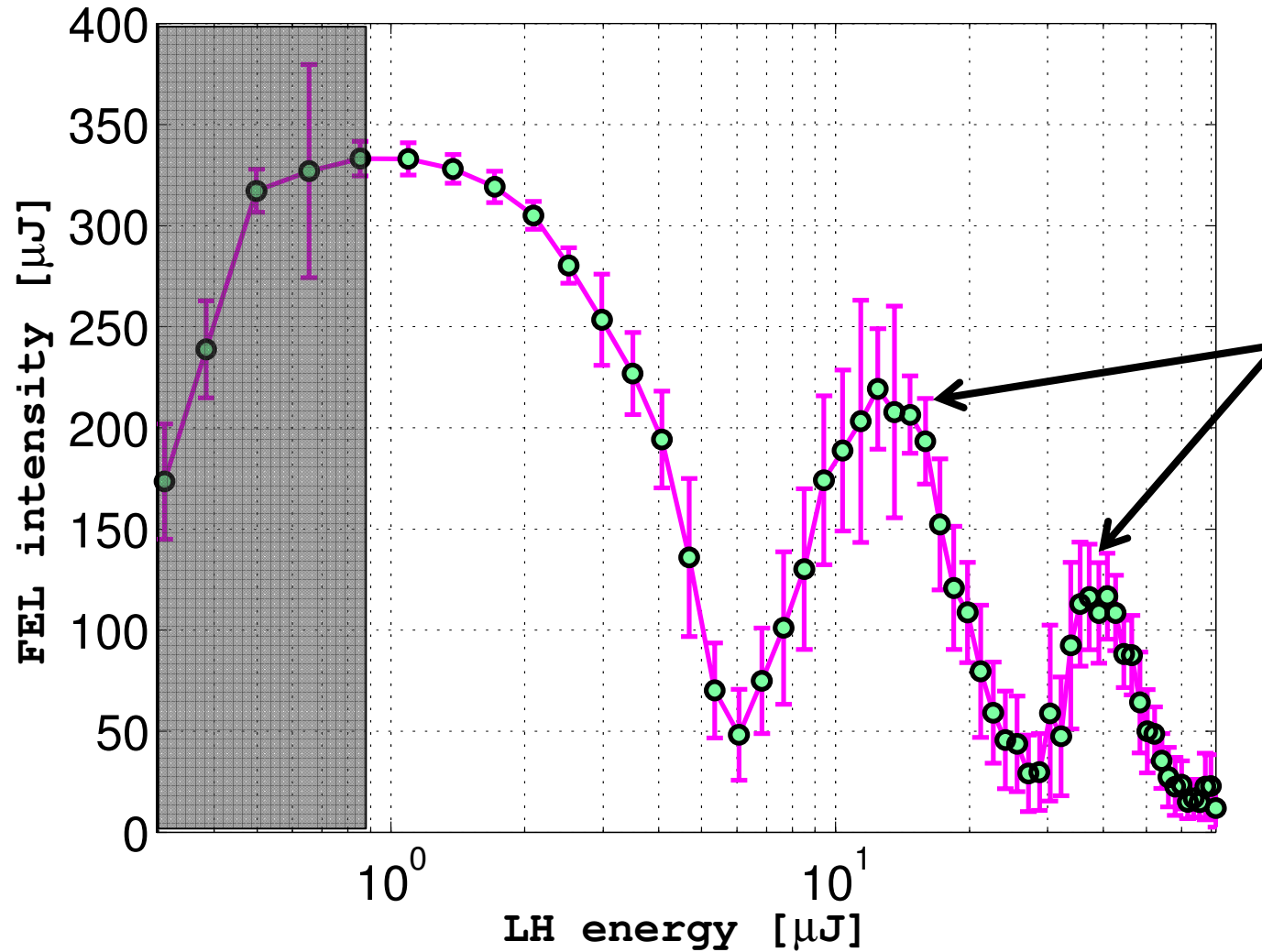
The induced energy spread is monotonic

FEL intensity and Energy spread vs. heating



The effect can be dramatic!

FEL intensity vs. heating at 52 nm

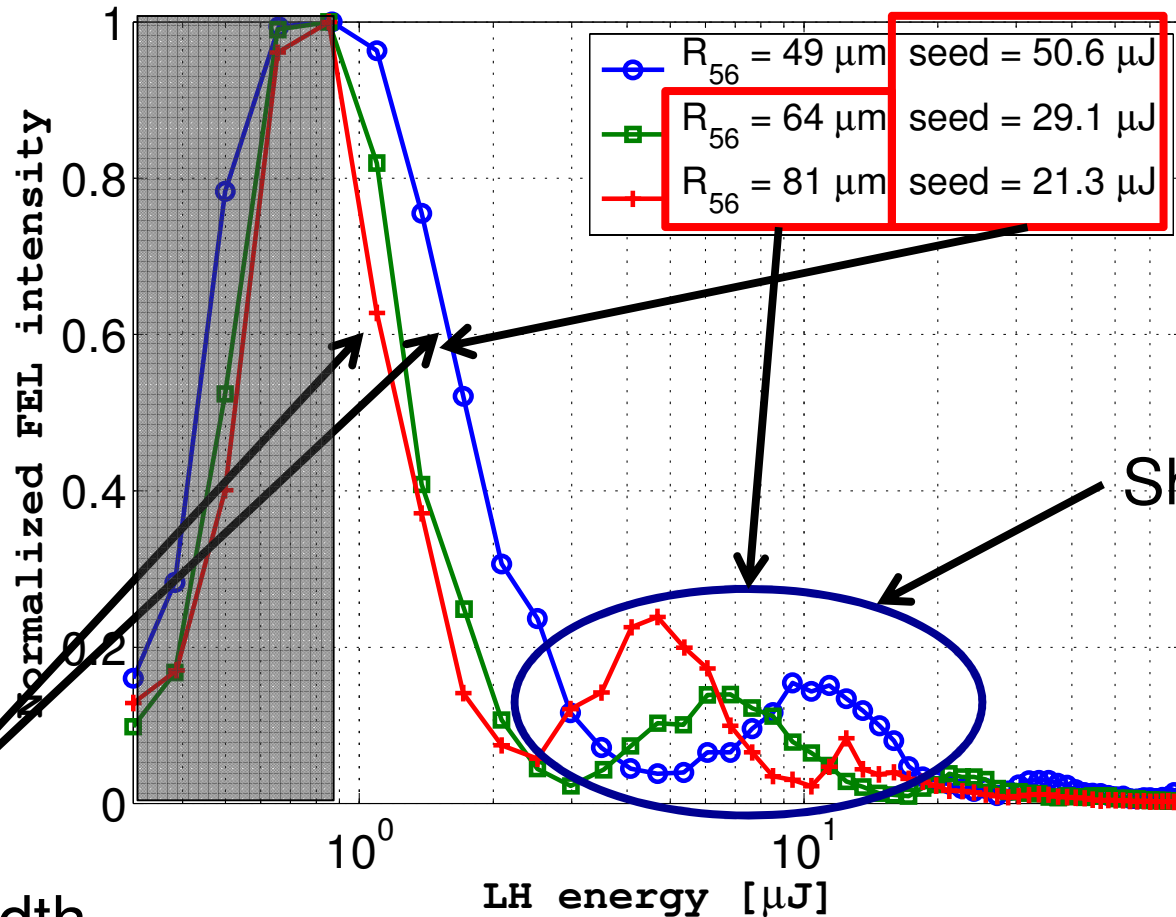


Many multiple peaks with decreasing intensity



Dependence on R56 and seed

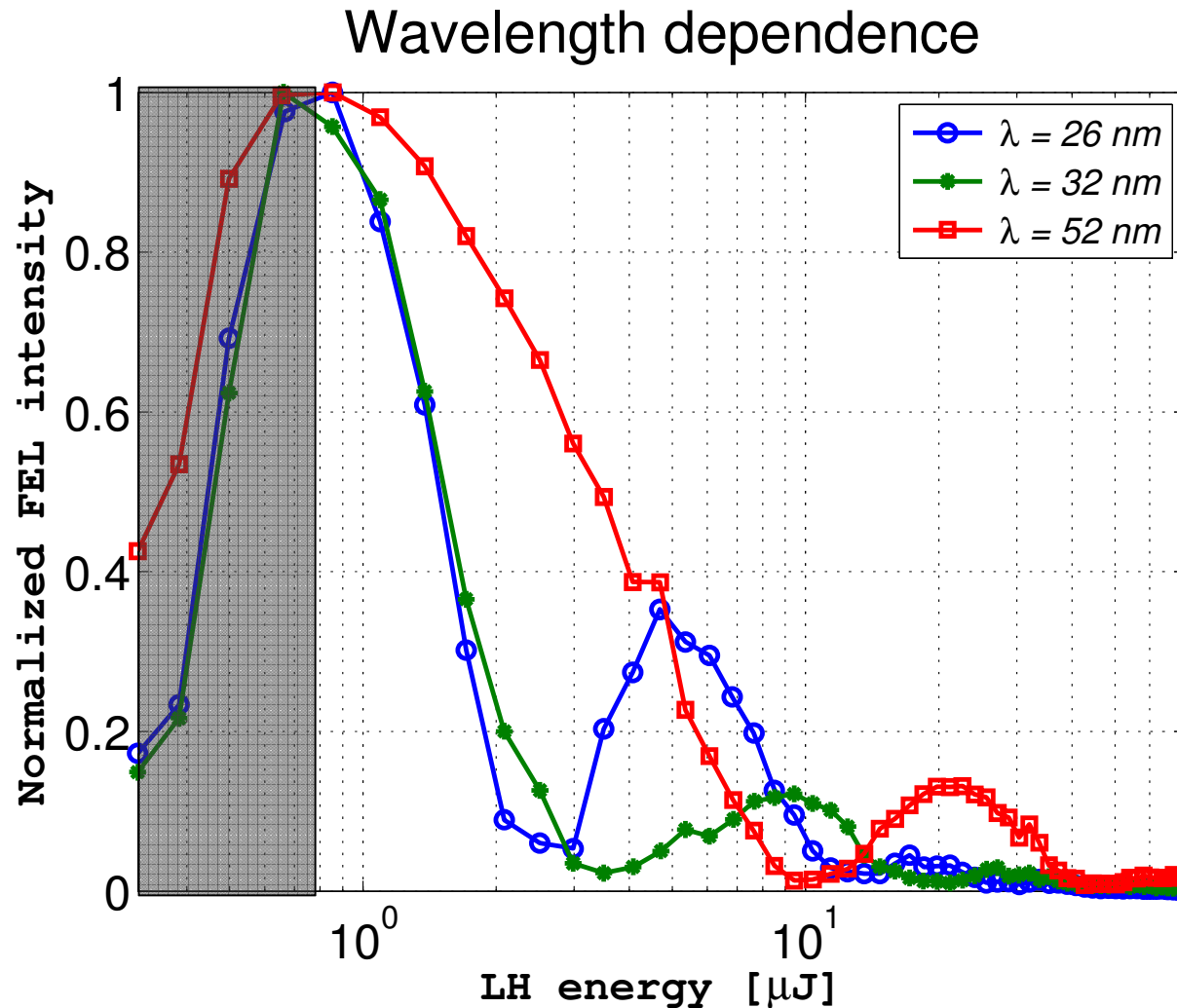
R_{56} dependence (32 nm)



Change in width

Shift in position

Dependence on FEL wavelength



The number, position and relative intensity of secondary peaks can be tuned



How to explain this behaviour?

PRL 112, 114802 (2014)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending
21 MARCH 2014

Impact of Non-Gaussian Electron Energy Heating upon the Performance of a Seeded Free-Electron Laser

E. Ferrari,^{1,2,*} E. Allaria,¹ W. Fawley,^{1,3} L. Giannessi,^{1,4} Z. Huang,³ G. Penco,¹ and S. Spampinati^{1,5,6,7}

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²*Università degli Studi di Trieste, Dipartimento di Fisica, Piazzale Europa 1, 34127 Trieste, Italy*

³*SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Menlo Park, California 94025, USA*

⁴*Enea, via Enrico Fermi 45, 00044 Frascati, Roma, Italy*

⁵*Laboratory of Quantum Optics, University of Nova Gorica, 5000 Nova Gorica, Slovenia*

⁶*Department of Physics, University of Liverpool, Oxford Street L69 7ZE, Liverpool, United Kingdom*

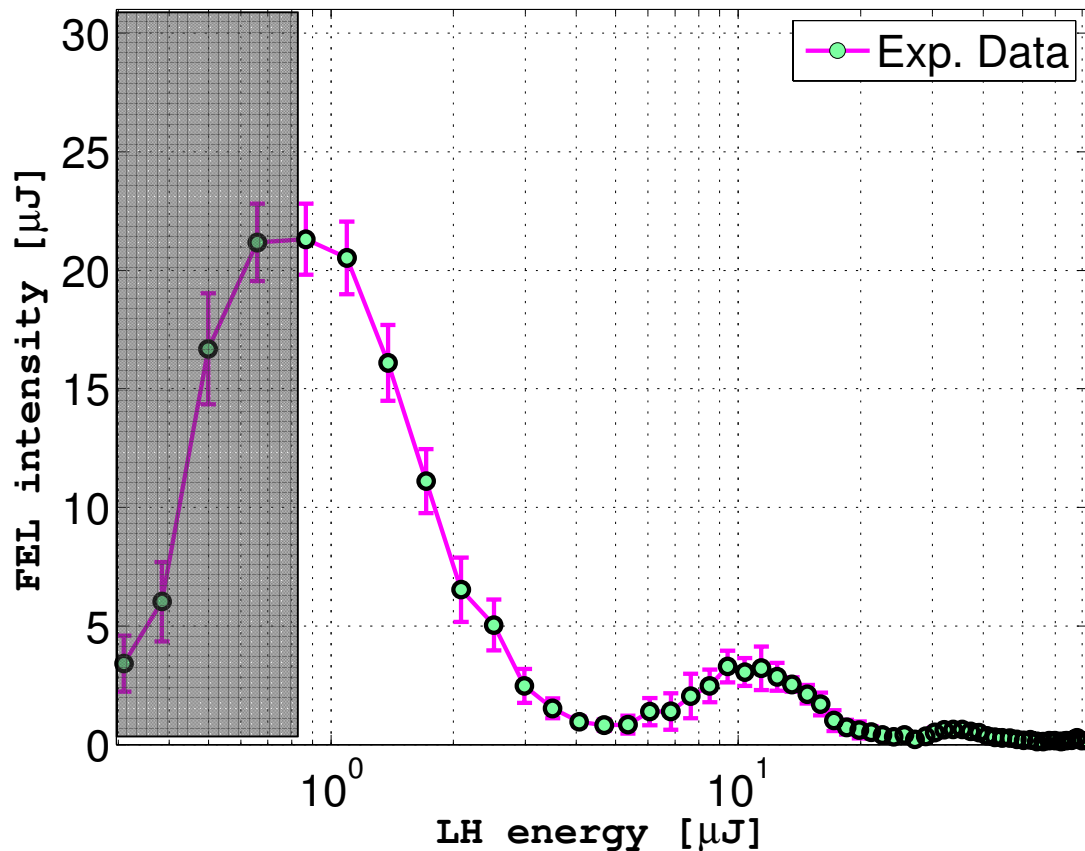
⁷*Cockcroft Institute, Sci-Tech Daresbury, Keckwick Lane WA4 4AD, Daresbury, Warrington, United Kingdom*

(Received 11 October 2013; published 21 March 2014)

FEL vs. LH - Without gain

Without gain, the FEL intensity is almost **proportional** to the square of the bunching b_m

FEL intensity vs. heating (no gain, 32 nm)



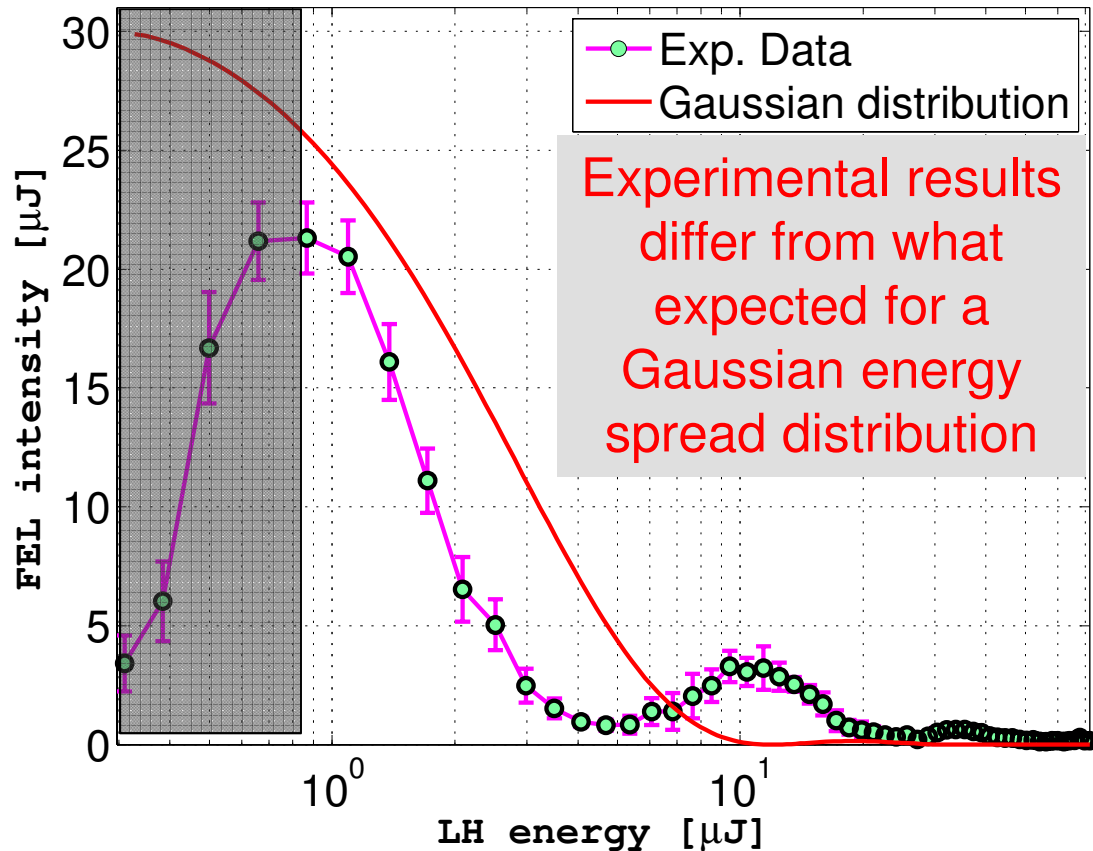
Coherent emission from
three radiators only



Bunching

$$(1) \quad \mathbf{b}_m = \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}m^2D^2\sigma_\gamma^2\right) \mathbf{J}_m(mD\Delta\gamma) \quad \text{L. H. Yu}$$

FEL intensity vs. heating (no gain, 32 nm)



$$D = \frac{2\pi R_{56}}{\gamma_0 \lambda} \quad \text{Dispersion}$$

R_{56} Momentum compaction

γ_0 e^- energy

λ FEL wavelength

m Harmonic number

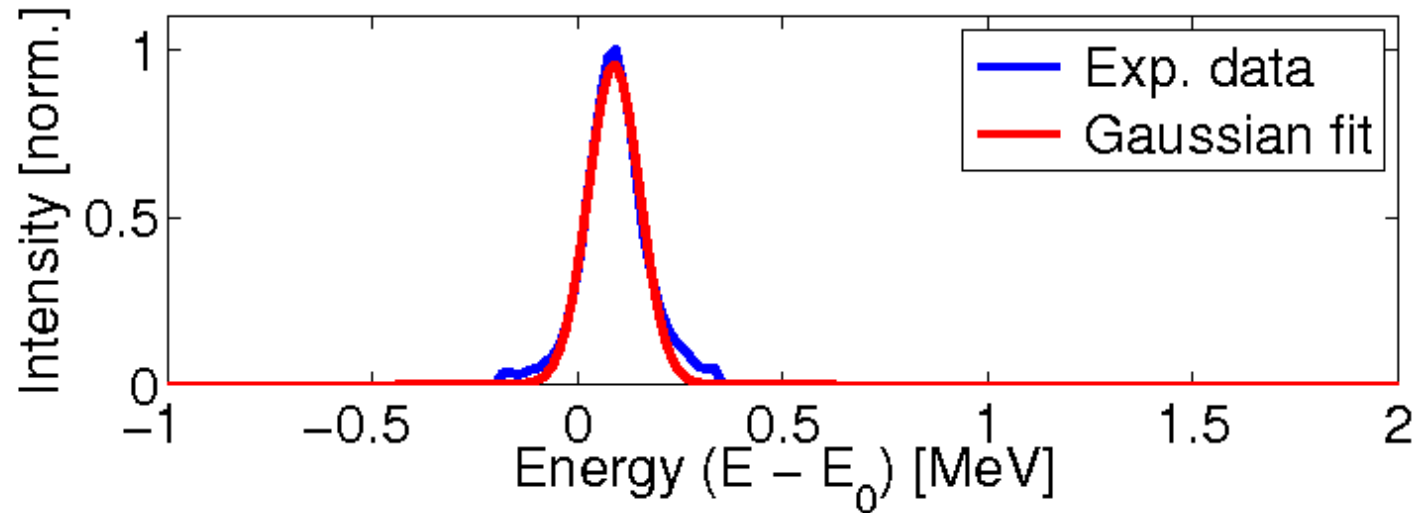
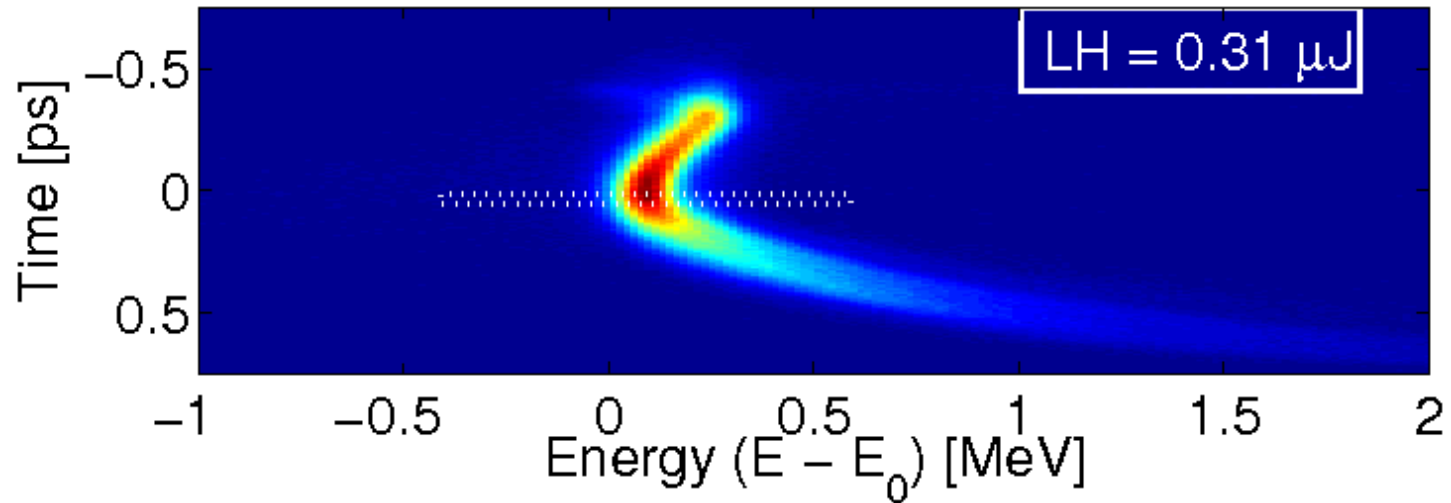
σ_γ Energy spread (rms)

J_m m-th order Bessel

$\Delta\gamma$ FEL energy modulation

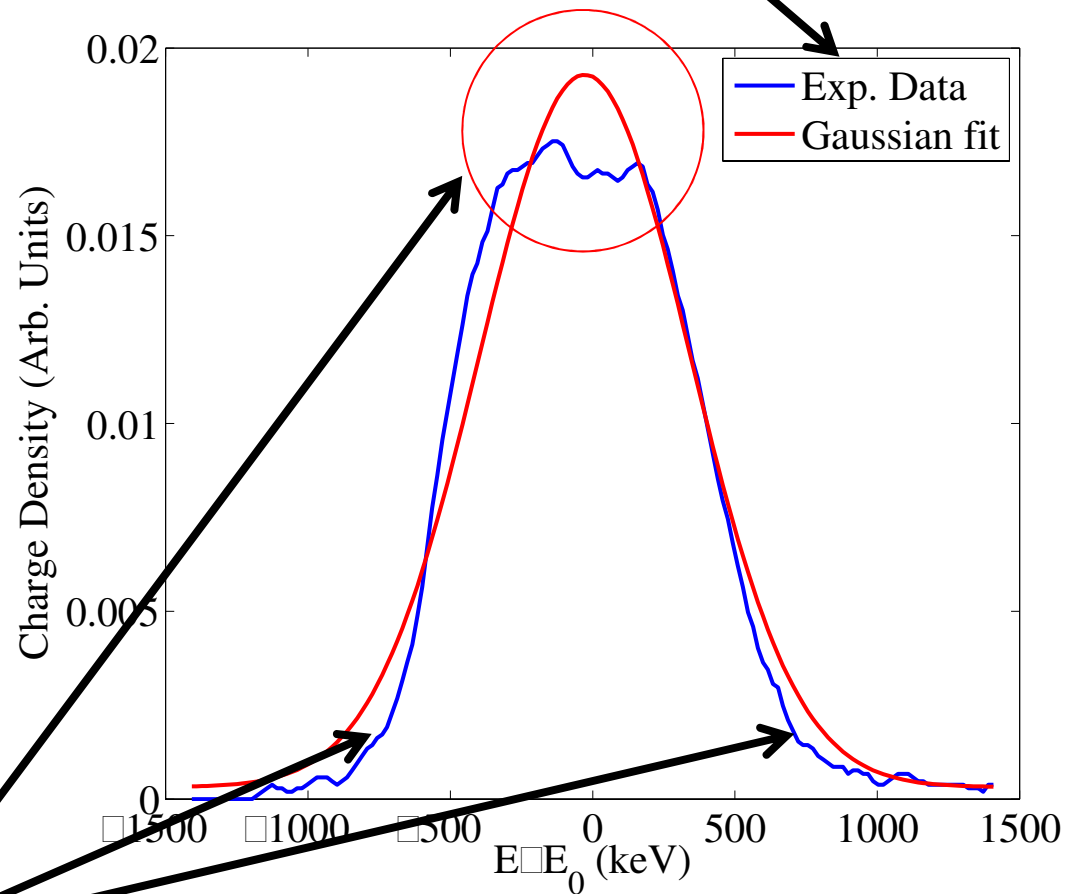
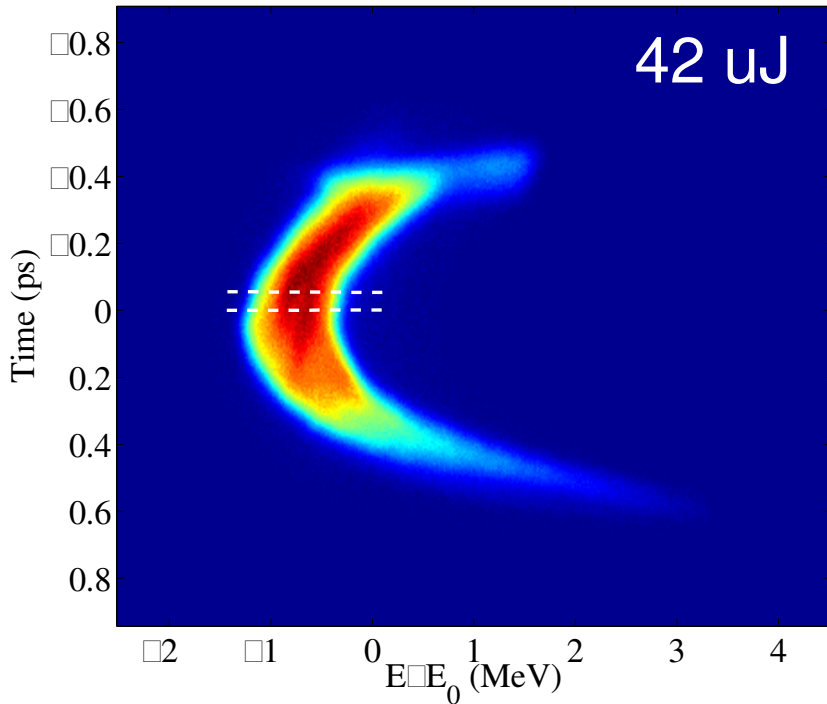


Longitudinal Phase Space and heating



Non-Gaussian energy spread

Same area and same second moment

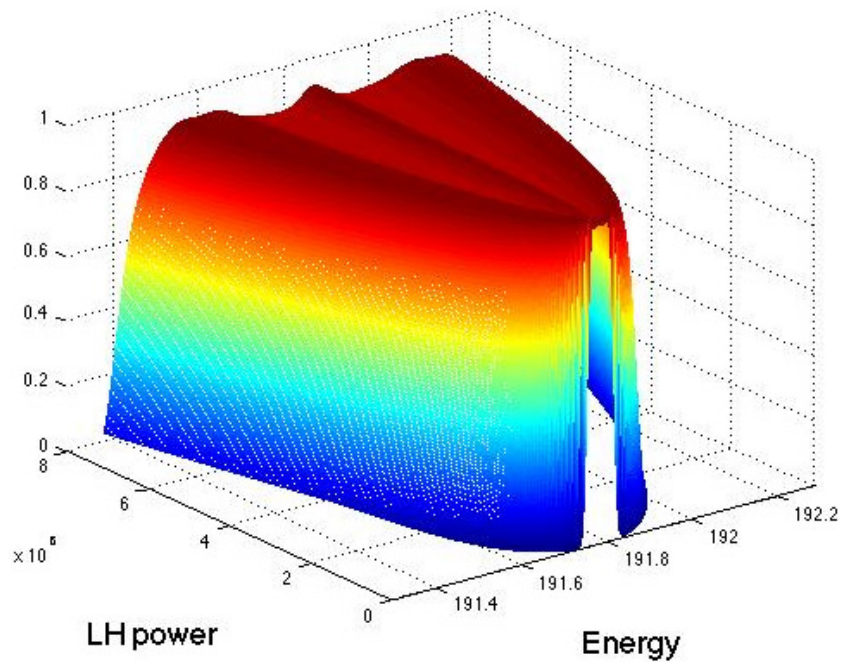


Significant differences



Energy distribution and heating

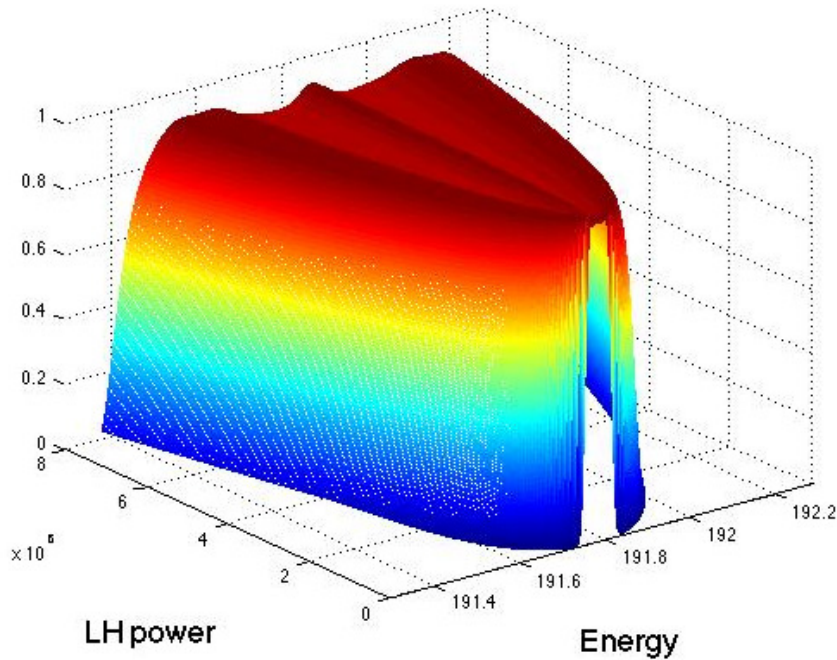
Simulated energy profile



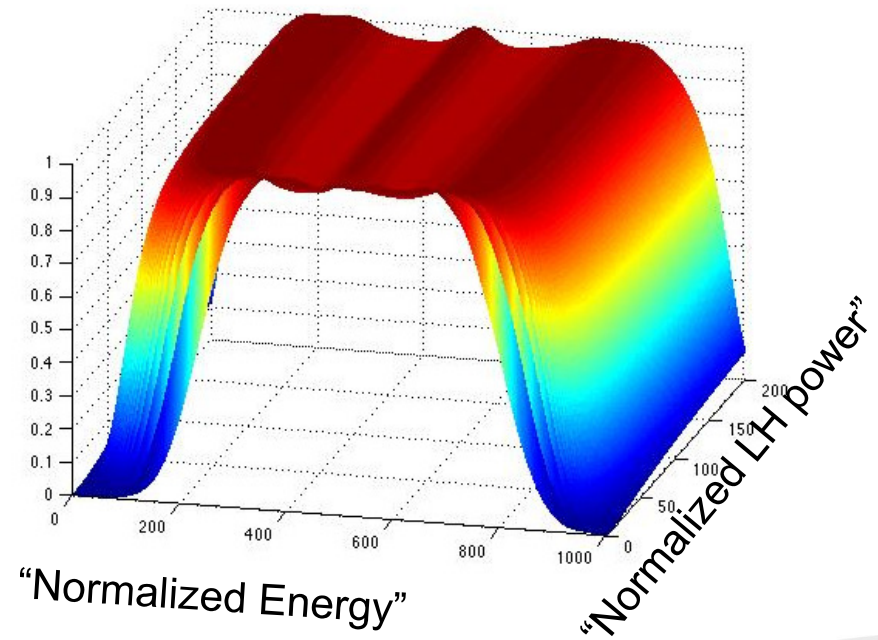


Energy distribution and heating

Simulated energy profile



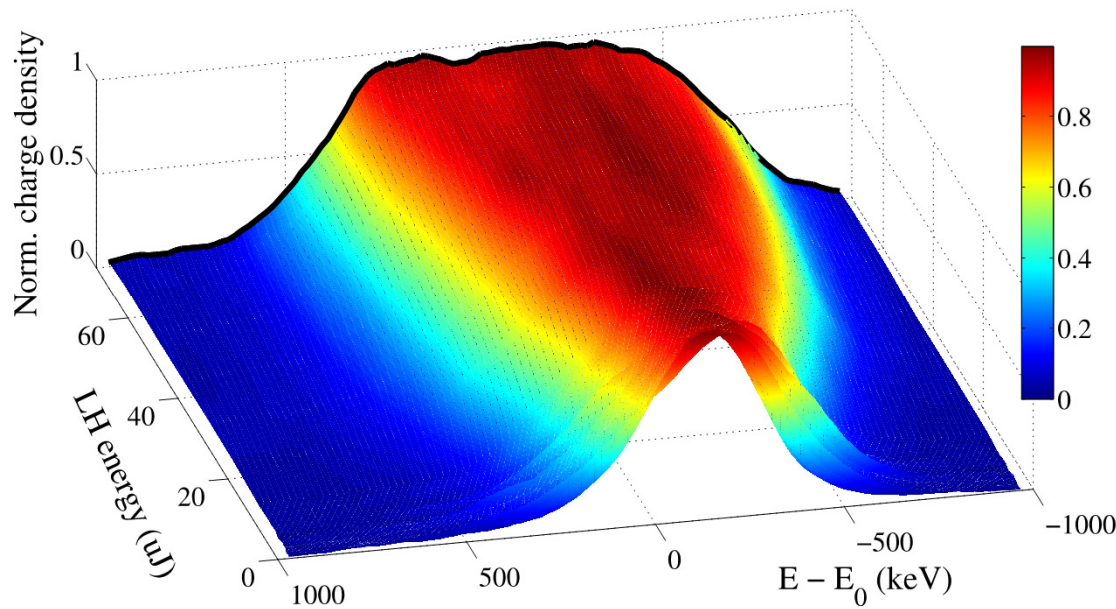
Normalized sim. energy profile



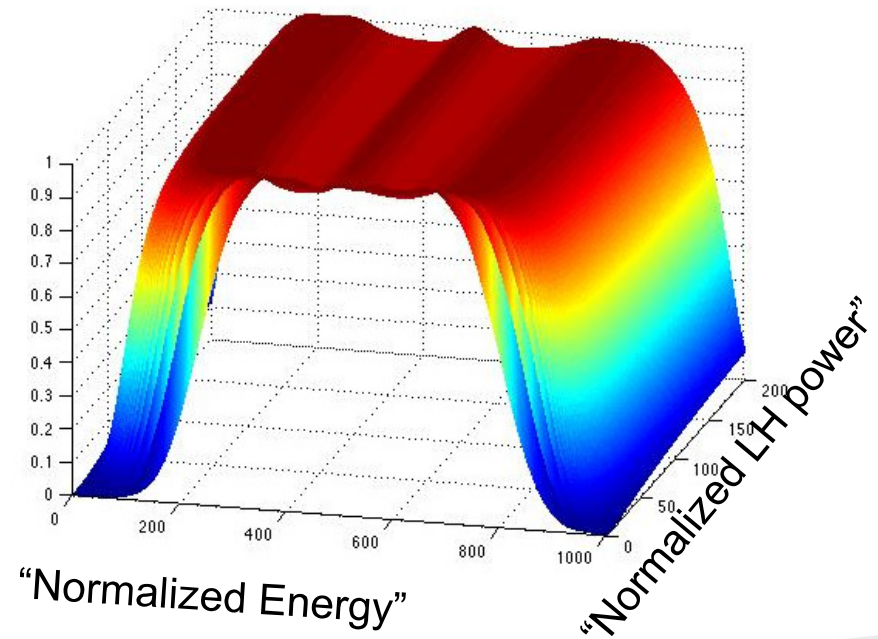


Energy distribution and heating

Measured energy profile



Normalized sim. energy profile

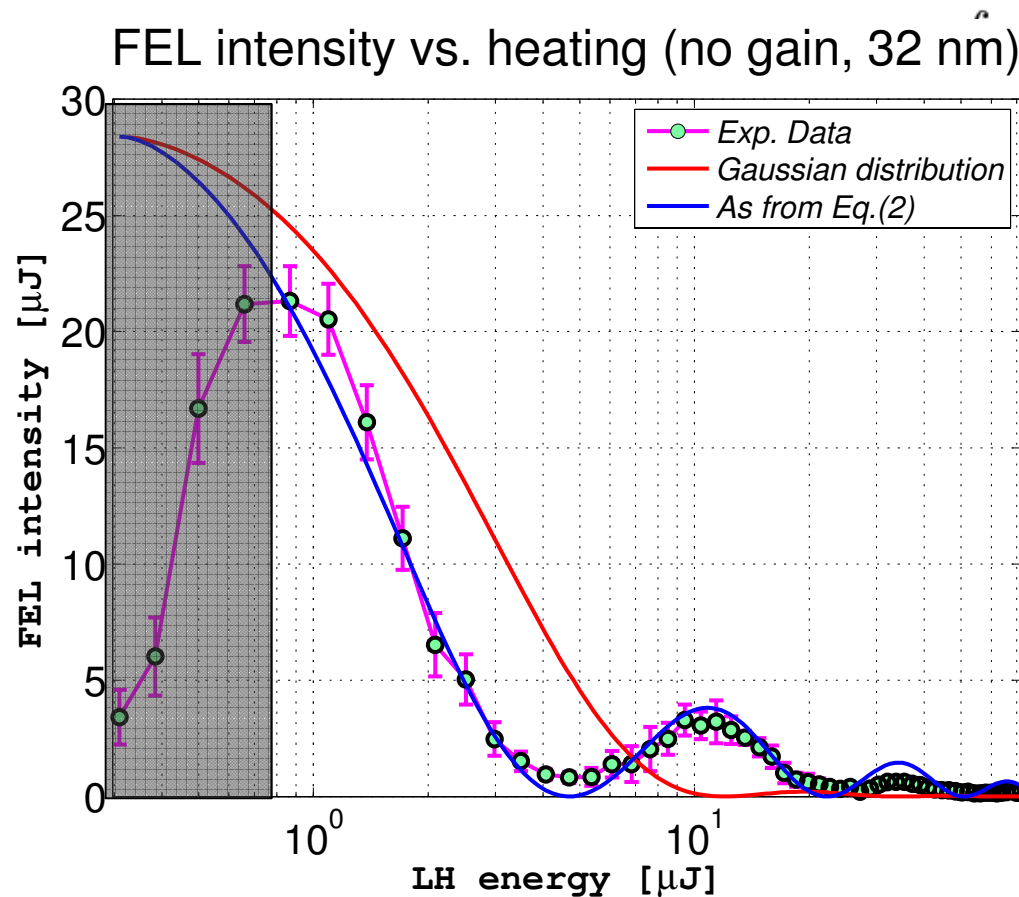


The shape of the energy distribution is, as expected, independent on the heater power

Bunching with non-Gaussian energy spread

$$(2) \quad \mathbf{b}_m = \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}m^2D^2\sigma_\gamma^2\right) \mathbf{J}_m(mD\Delta\gamma) \mathbf{S}_L\left(mD\Delta\gamma, \frac{\sigma_r}{\sigma_x}\right)$$

Z. Huang, PRSTAB 7,
074401 (2004)



$$\exp\left(-\frac{R^2}{2}\right) \mathbf{J}_0\left[A \exp\left(-\frac{R^2}{4B^2}\right)\right]$$

bunching suppression factor

$$\mathbf{S}_L(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}) = \begin{cases} J_0(A), & \text{if } B \gg 1 \\ \frac{2J_1(A)}{A}, & \text{if } B = 1 \end{cases}$$

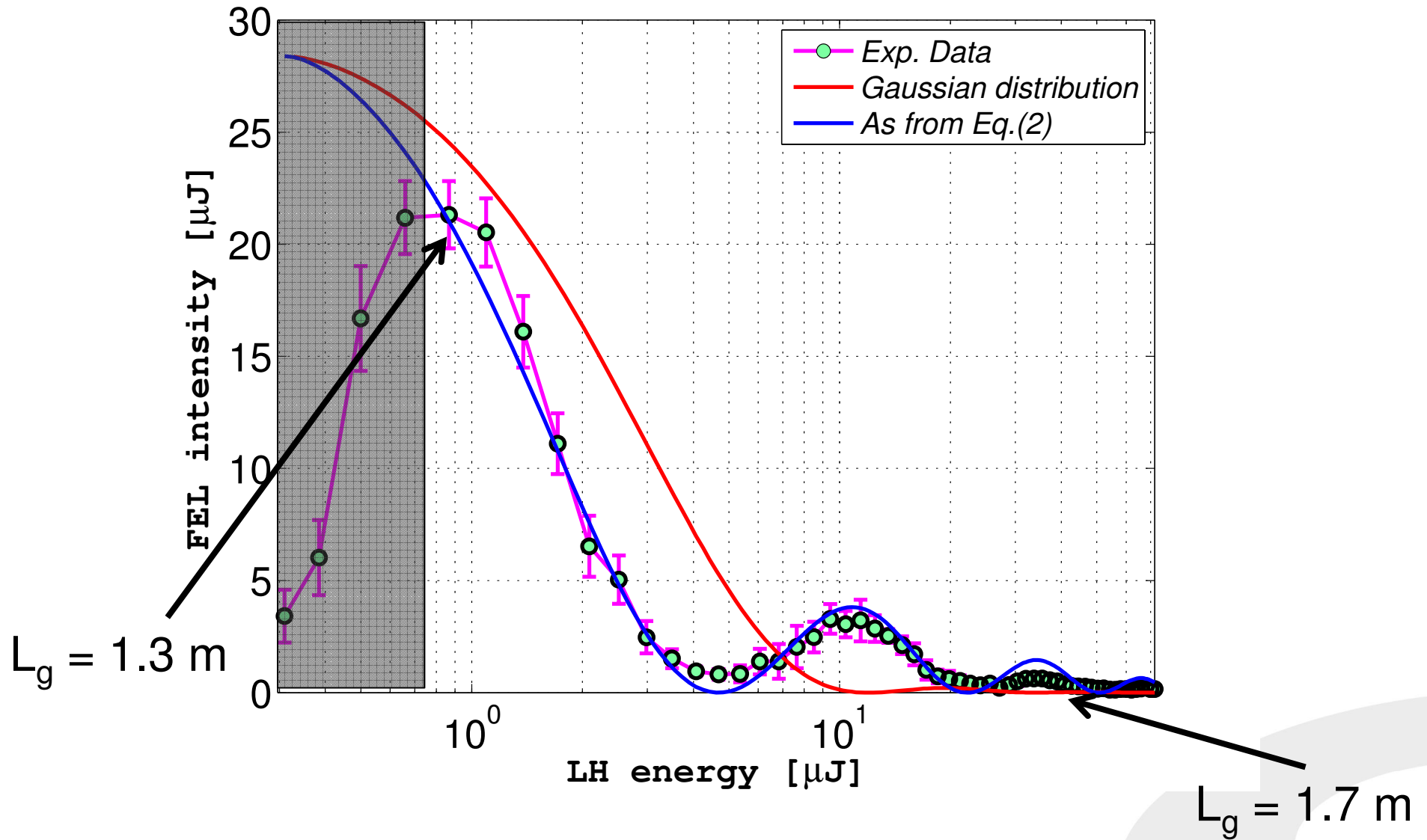
σ_r laser spot size (in LH)

σ_x e^- spot size (in LH)



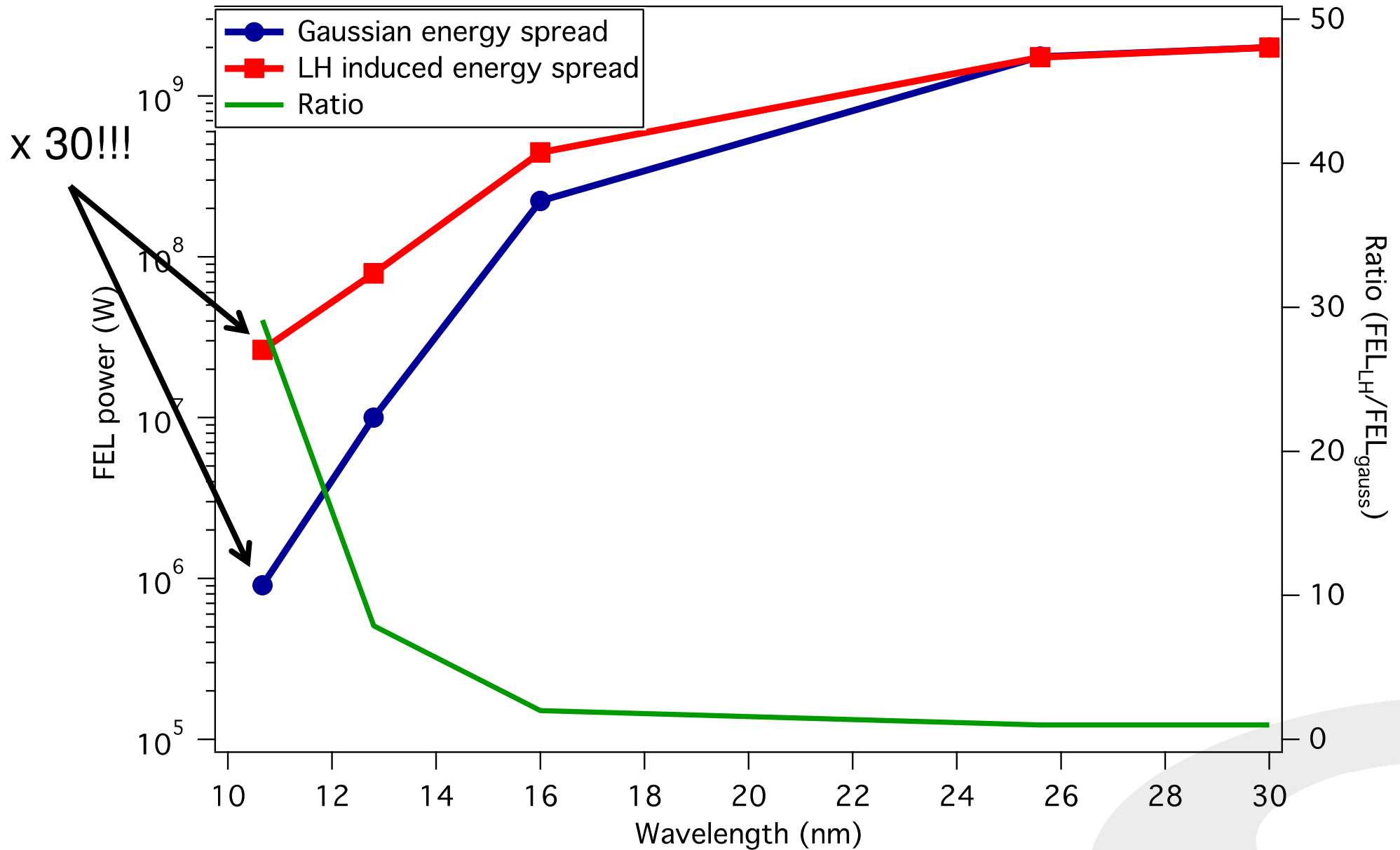
(Almost) no gain...

FEL intensity vs. heating (no gain, 32 nm)





Simulated impact on high-harmonic emission



- ★ A Laser Heater is routinely used in FEL operations at FERMI.
- ★ The **non-Gaussian** distribution of the energy spread induced by the Laser Heater has been shown to be preserved up to the linac end and the undulators.
- ★ The shape of the slice energy spread distribution has a **significant** impact on FEL intensity, as it ultimately determines the bunching.
- ★ In particular, several FEL **local maxima** as a function of LH intensity have been observed, and can be controlled by tuning the machine parameters.
- ★ The unexpected behavior is well reproduced by previously developed LH theory.

- ★ Preliminary numerical simulations show that the non-Gaussian energy spread can **increase** the FEL power at high harmonic (i.e. shorter wavelength) in a HGHG FEL.
- ★ The significant increase in emission power could potentially **extend** the operation range of the **single cascade** HGHG scheme.



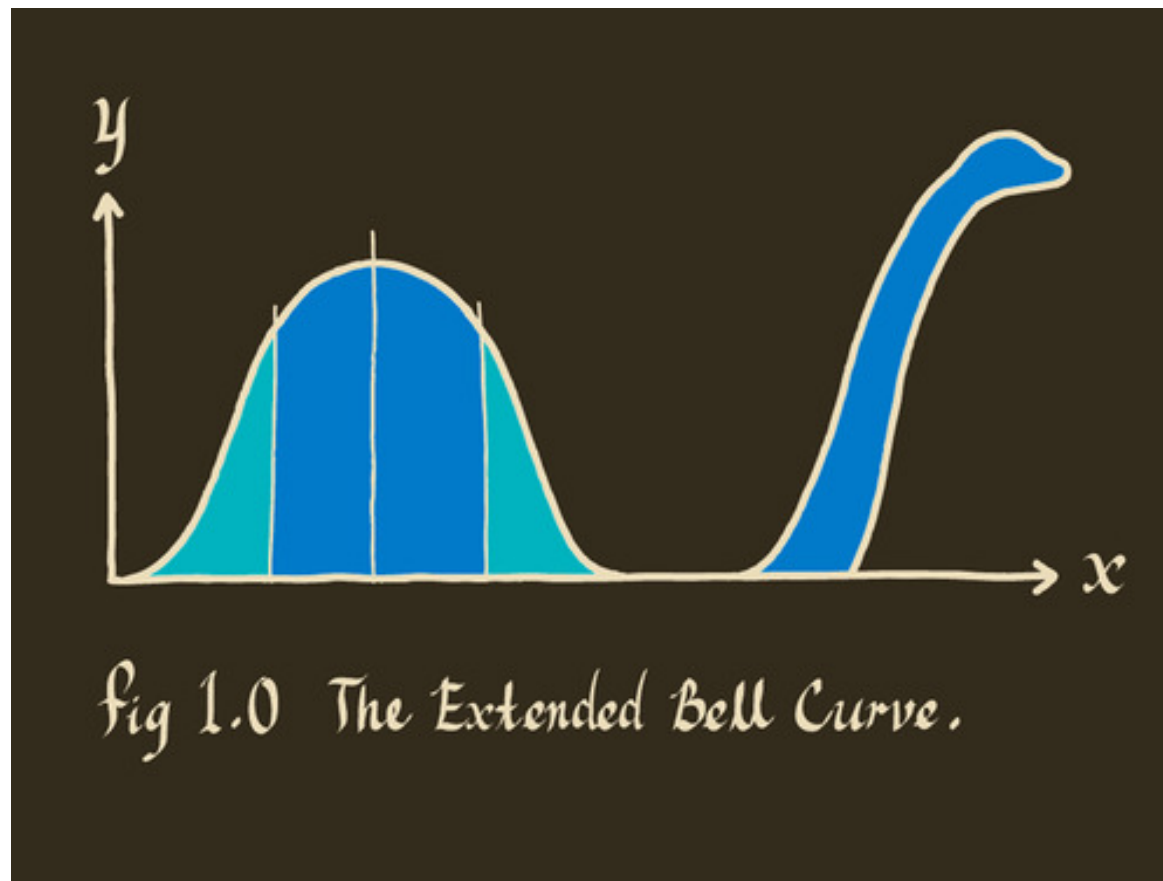
Elettra
Sincrotrone
Trieste

We acknowledge the support of the
FERMI COMMISSIONING TEAM



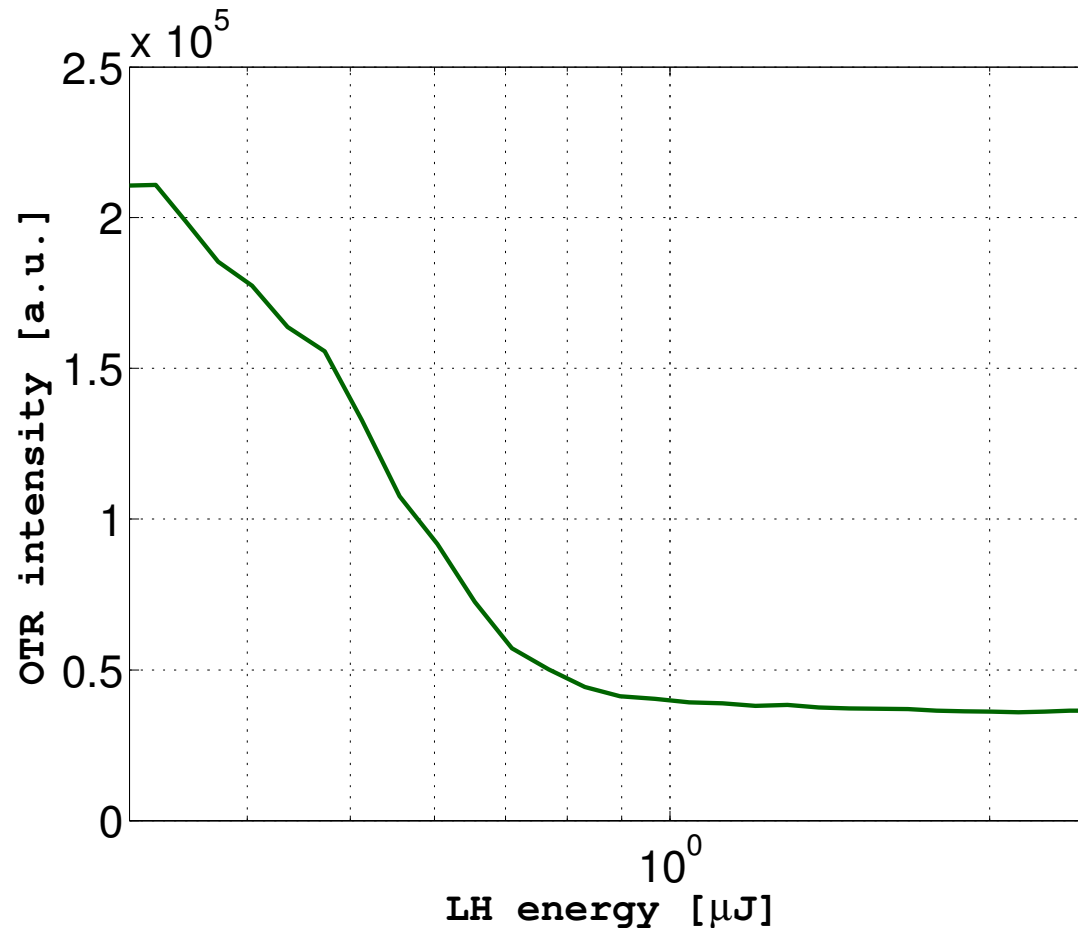
www.elettra.eu

Thanks for your attention!





Laser heater - COTR



As already observed, a **small amount** of heating is sufficient to dump the COTR at screens downstream the bunch compressor