



Status of Novosibirsk ERL

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Outline

- Free electron lasers (FELs)
- Four-orbit ERL
- Beamlines

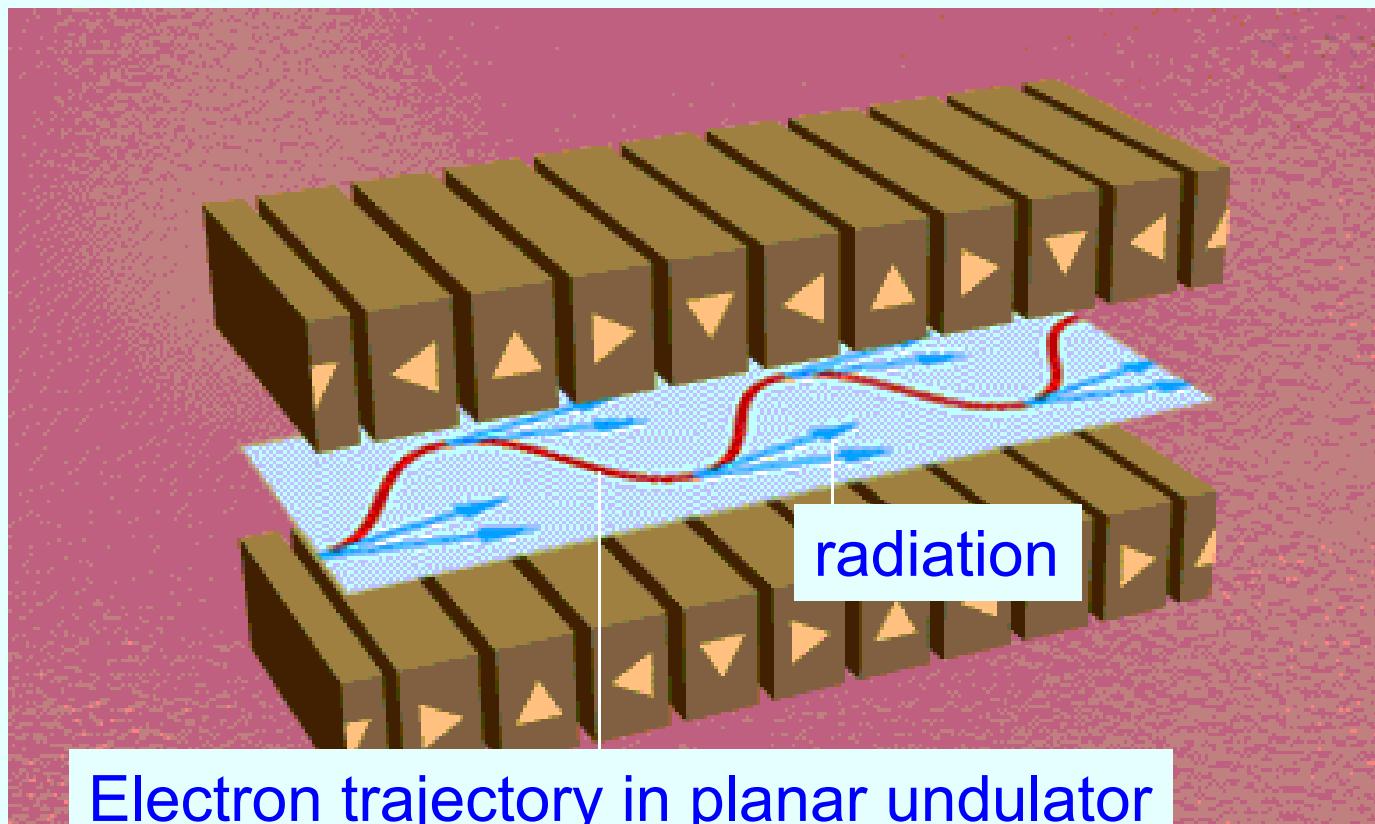


The Novosibirsk ERL is dedicated electron beam source for three FELs operating in the wavelength range 8 – 240 micron at average power up to 0.5 kW and peak power about 1 MW.



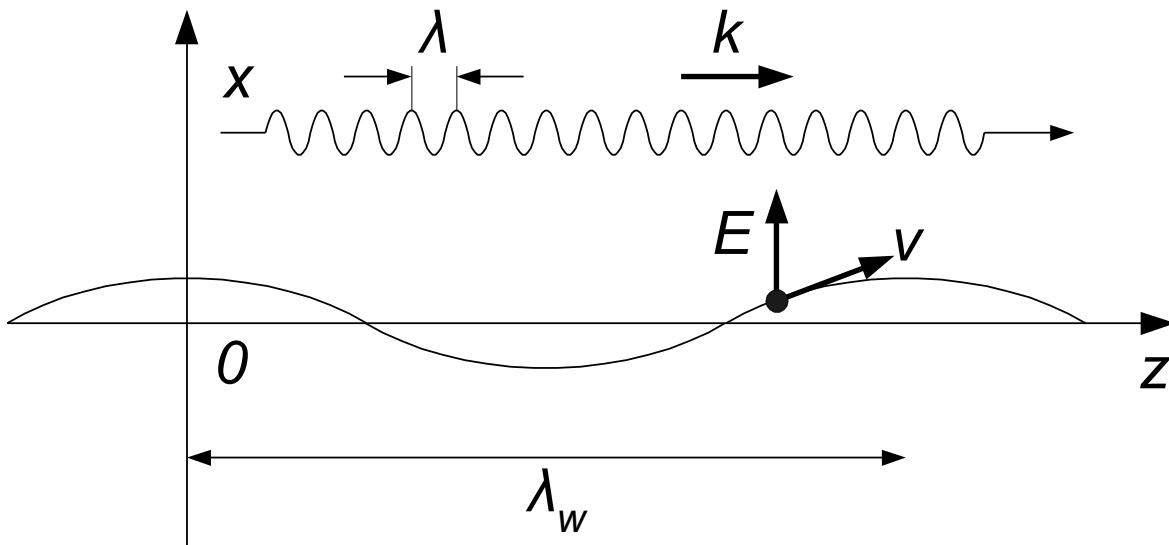
FEL principle of operation

Undulator (wiggler) is a magnetic system with spatially periodic transverse magnetic field. In such a field a relativistic electron may move along periodically bent trajectory (sinusoid or helix). It was invented by V. L. Ginzburg in 1947.



Electron trajectory in planar undulator
(permanent magnet undulator).

**Undulator is the key part of an FEL.
It provides effective energy exchange between electron and plane electromagnetic wave.**

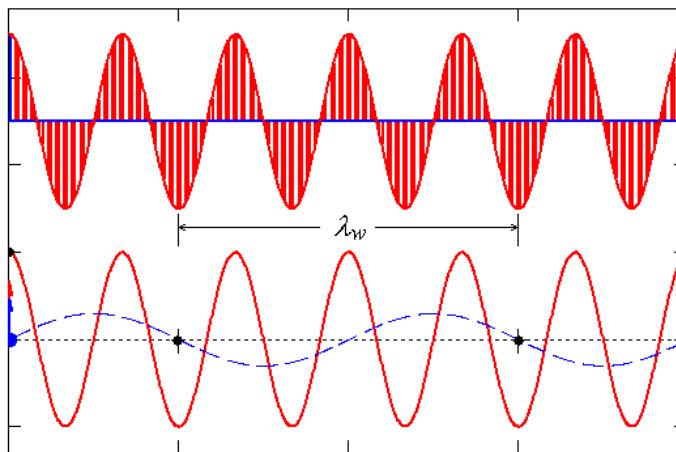
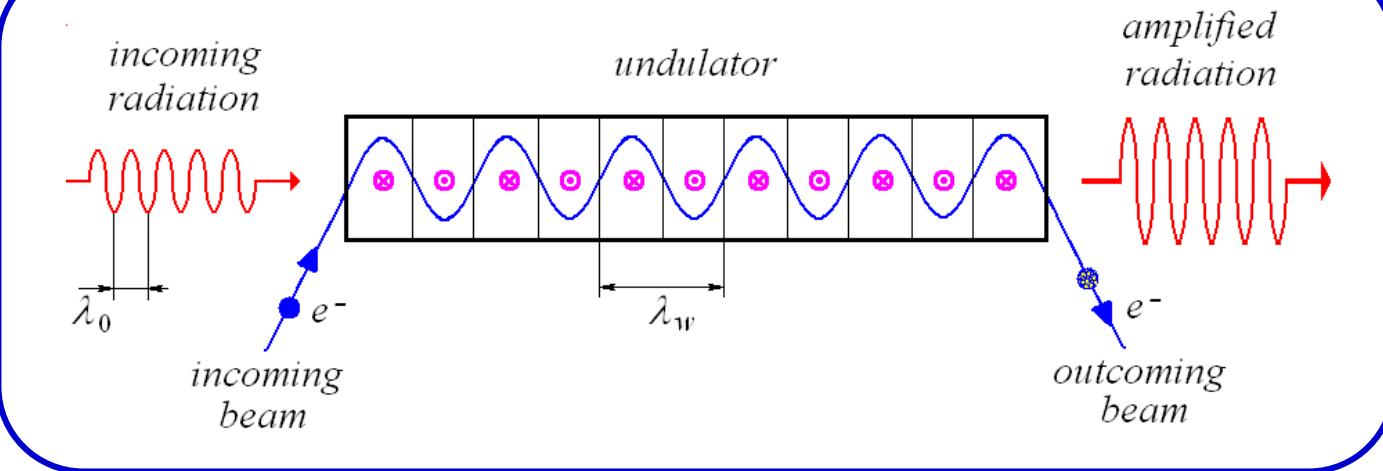


$$\lambda_0 \approx \frac{\lambda_w}{2\gamma^2} \left(1 + \frac{K^2}{2} \right)$$

synchronism condition
which is necessary for the
energy transfer

$$\left\langle \frac{d\gamma}{dz} \right\rangle = \frac{e}{mc^3} \langle \mathcal{E}_x V_x \rangle$$

FEL principle of operation

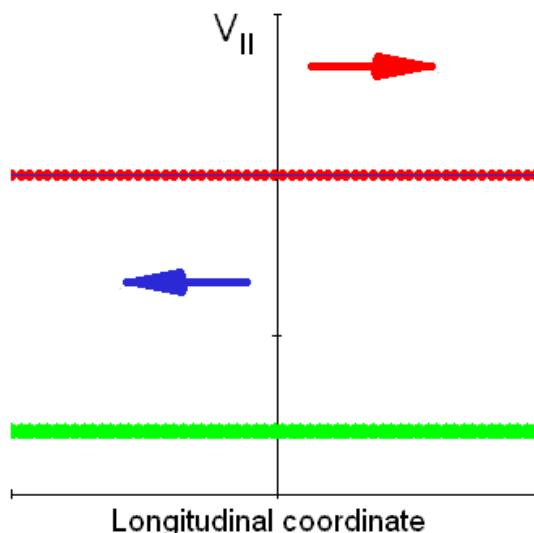
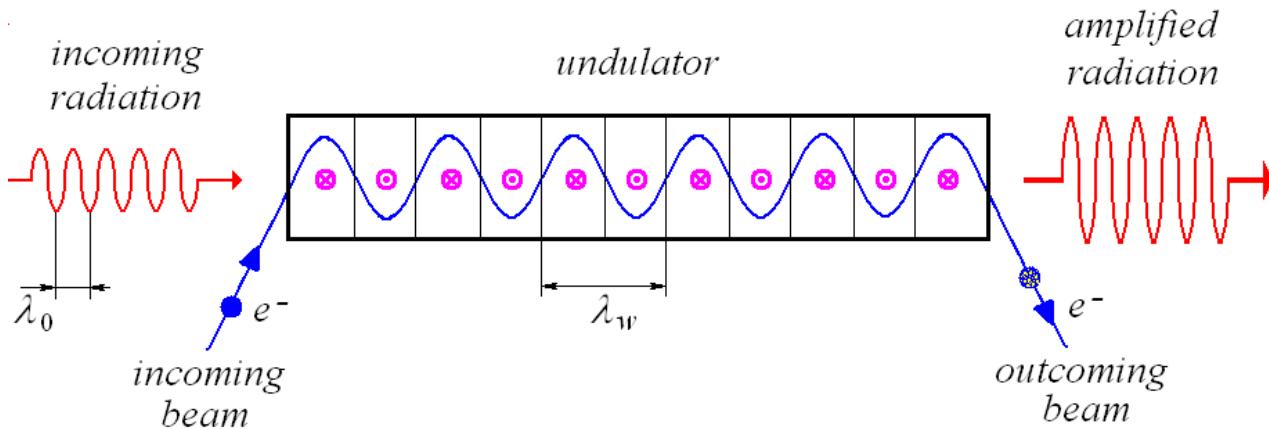


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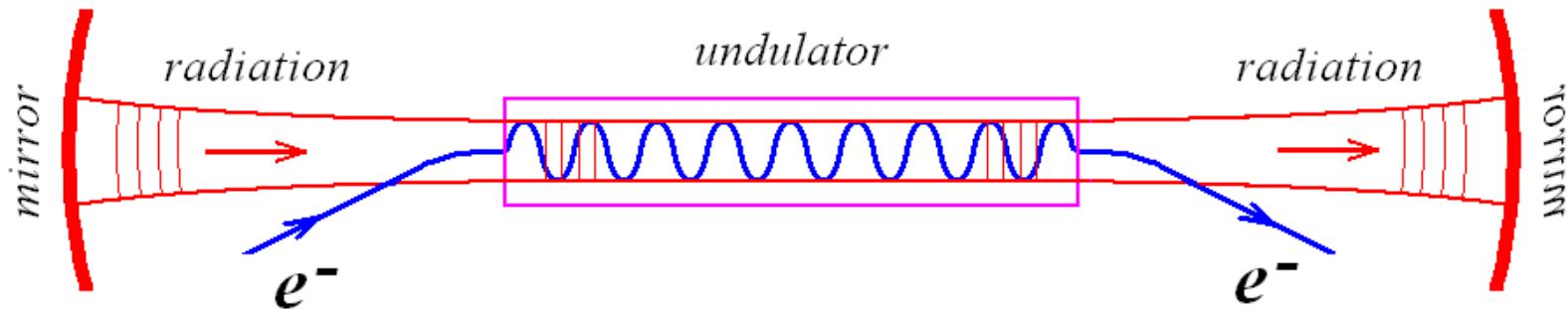
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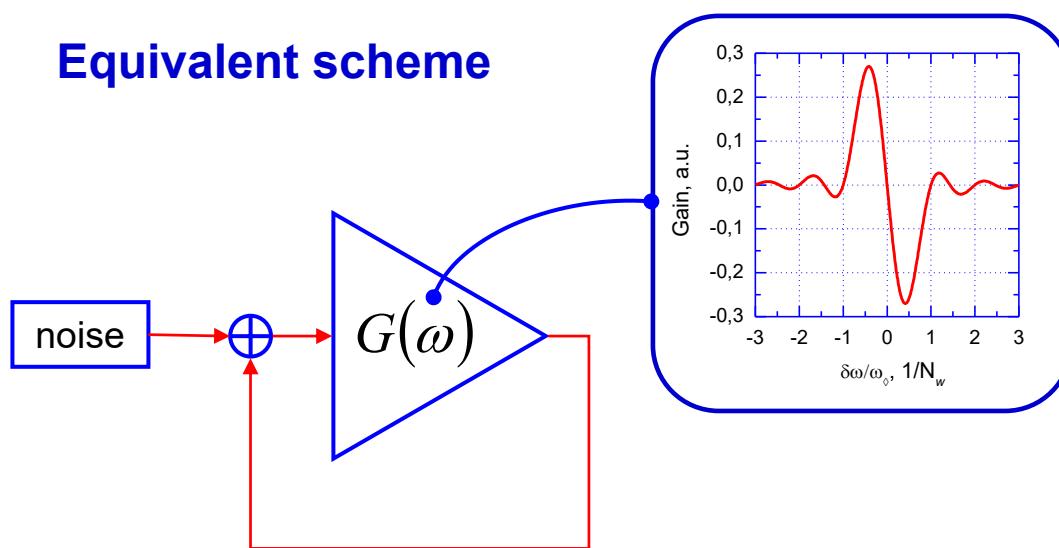
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FEL principle of operation

FEL oscillator



Equivalent scheme



Narrow bandwidth amplifier
with feedback

To get lasing electron and radiation bunches have to come to undulator at the same time

High electron beam repetition rate is required!

Energy recovery

- Electron efficiency of FEL is rather low ($\sim 1\%$), therefore energy recovery is necessary for a high power FEL.
- Energy recovery:
 - decreases radiation hazard and heating load to dump
 - makes possible operation at high average current.
- Due to energy recovery, the cost of the building for FEL can be reduced.

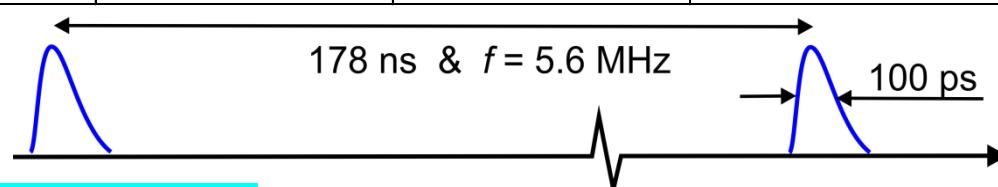


Novosibirsk FELs

Radiation parameters of the Novosibirsk FEL facility (3 FELs)

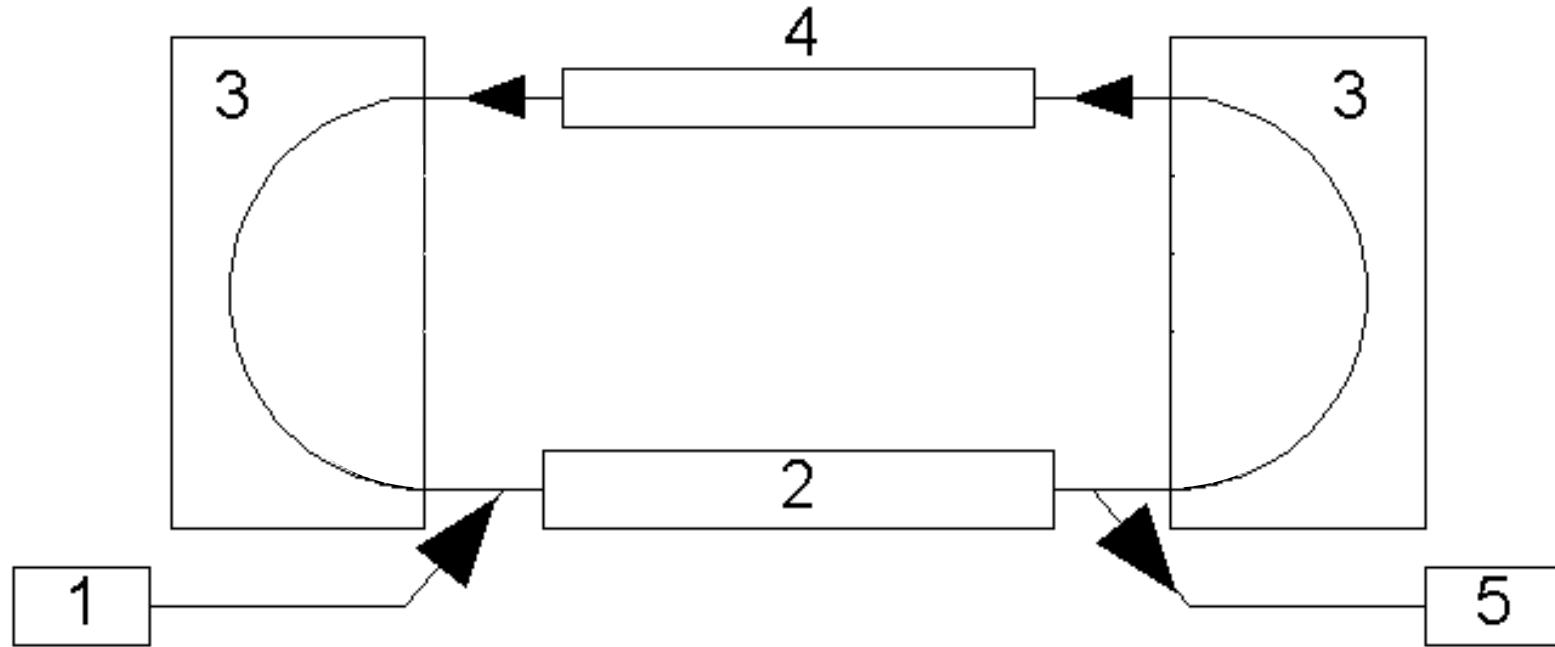
Laser	Terahertz	Far-Infrared	Infrared
Status	In operation since 2003	In operation since 2009	In operation since 2015
Wavelength, μm	90 – 240	37 – 80	8 – 11
Relative line width (FWHM), %	0.2 – 2.0	0.2 - 1	0.1 - 1
Maximum average power, kW	0.5	0.5	0.1
Maximum peak power, MW	0.5	2.0	10
Pulse duration, ps	30 - 120	20 - 40	10 - 20
Pulse repetition rate, MHz	5.6	7.5	3.8
Electron energy, MeV	12	22	42
Beam current, mA	10 (30)	10	3

- Tunability
- High power
- Relatively narrow line width



NovoFEL Accelerator Design

Energy Recovery Linac



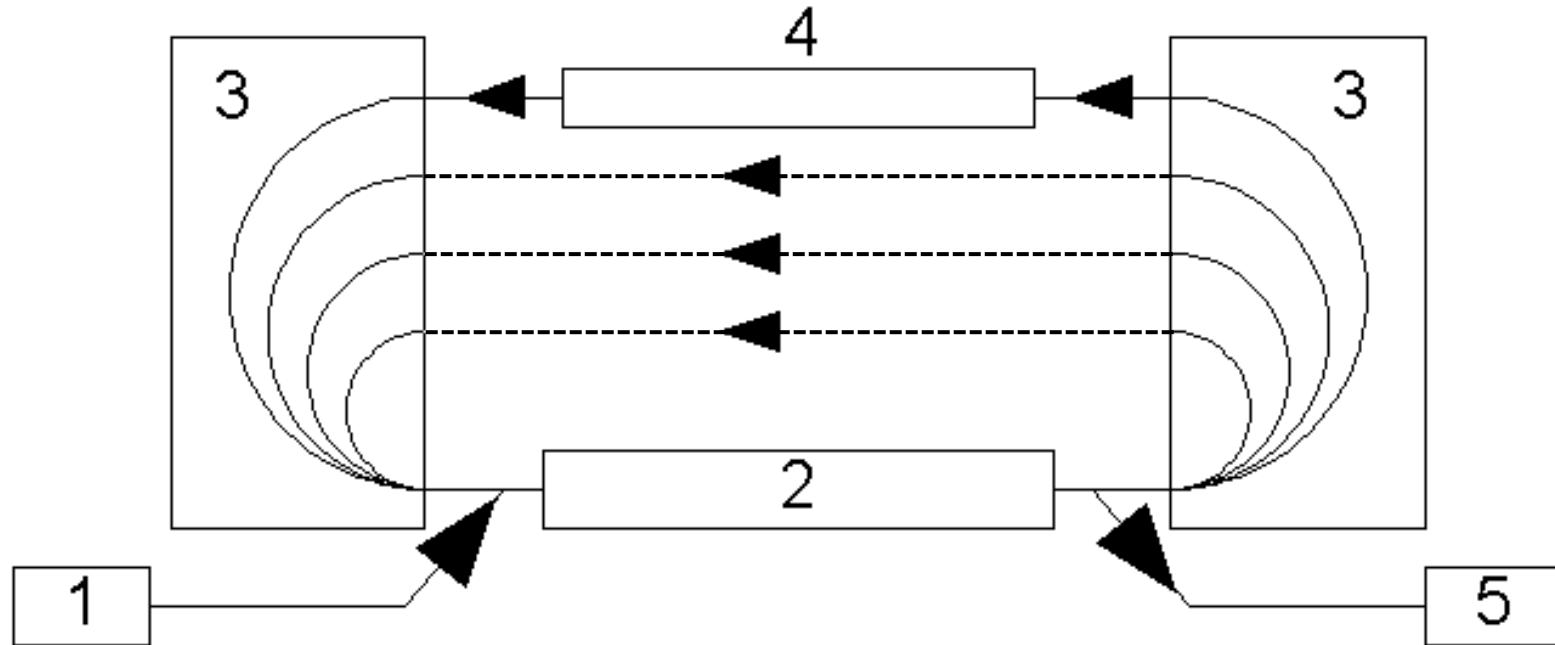
1 – injector, 2 – linac, 3 – bending magnets, 4 – undulator, 5 –dump

Accelerator is the most important part of any **FEL**.

ERL is the best choice for **high power FEL**.

NovoFEL Accelerator Design

Energy Recovery Linac

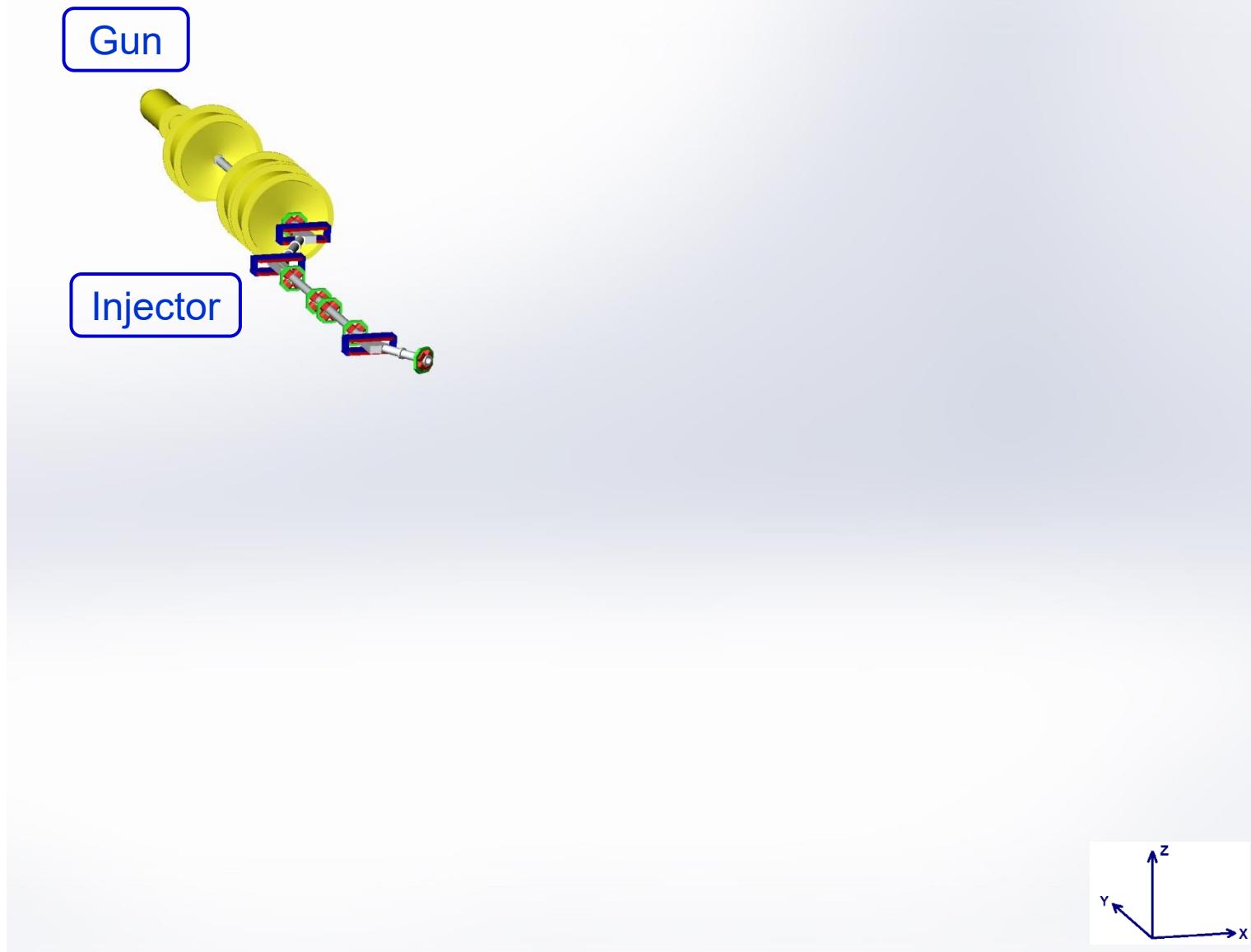


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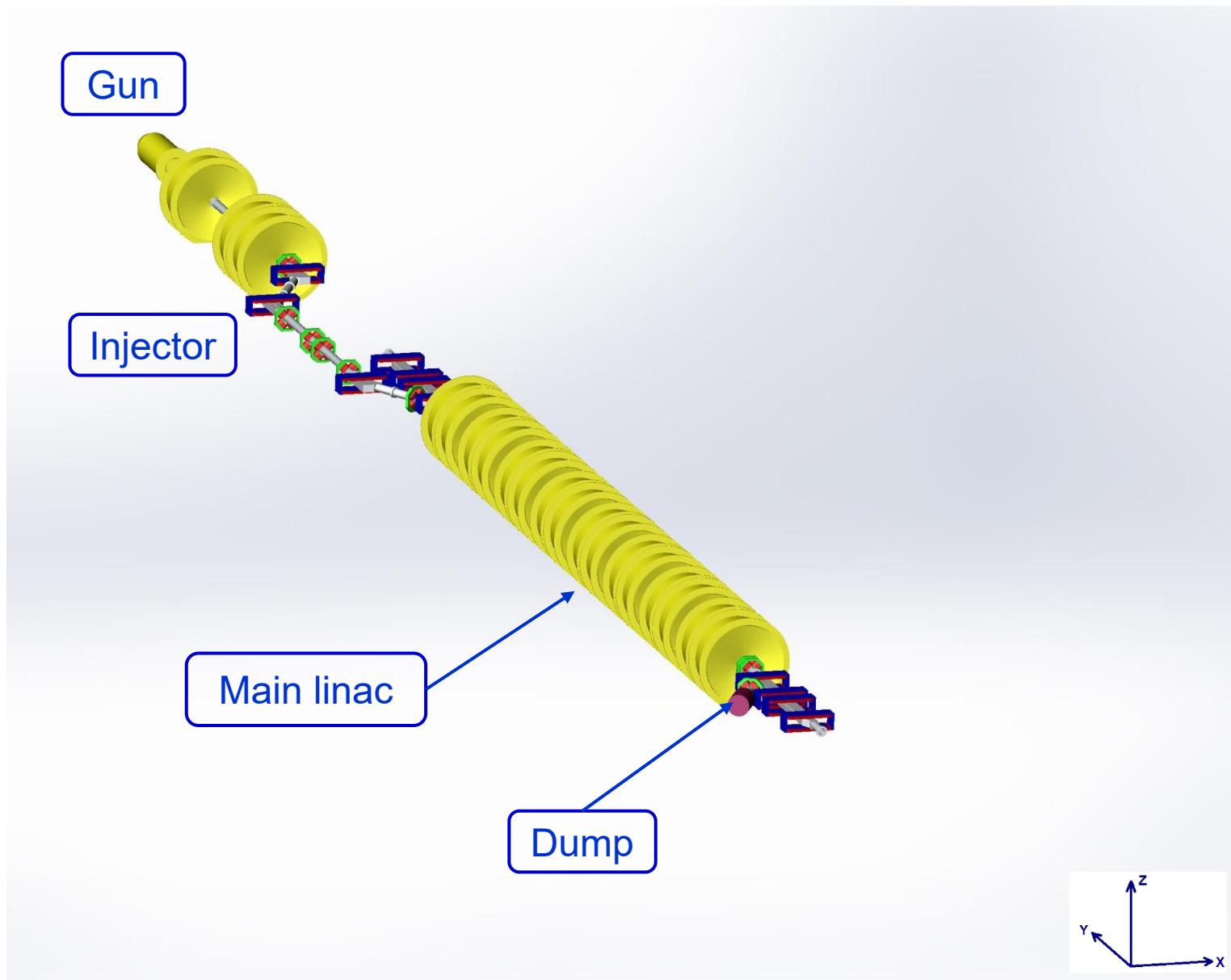
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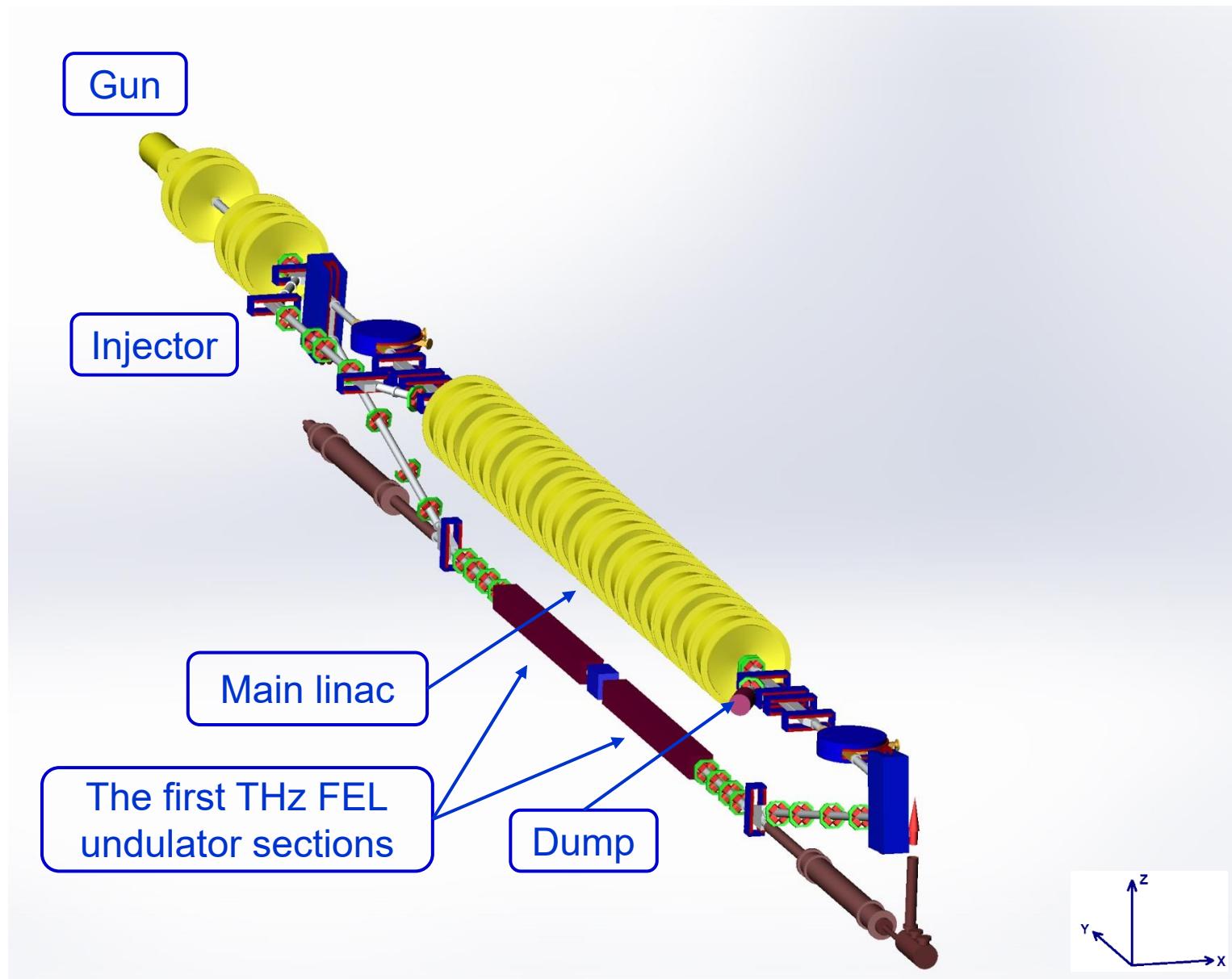
NovoFEL Accelerator Design



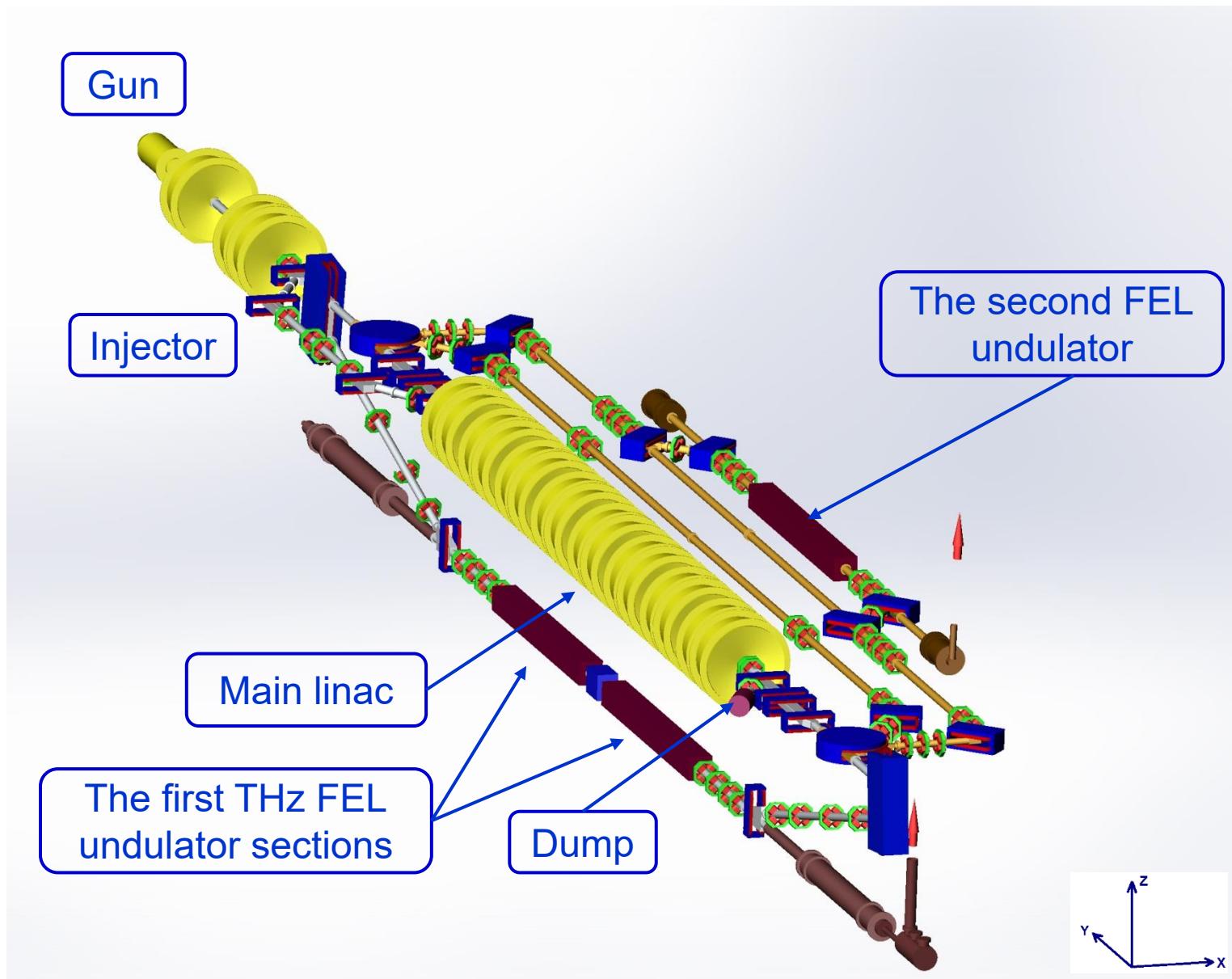
NovoFEL Accelerator Design



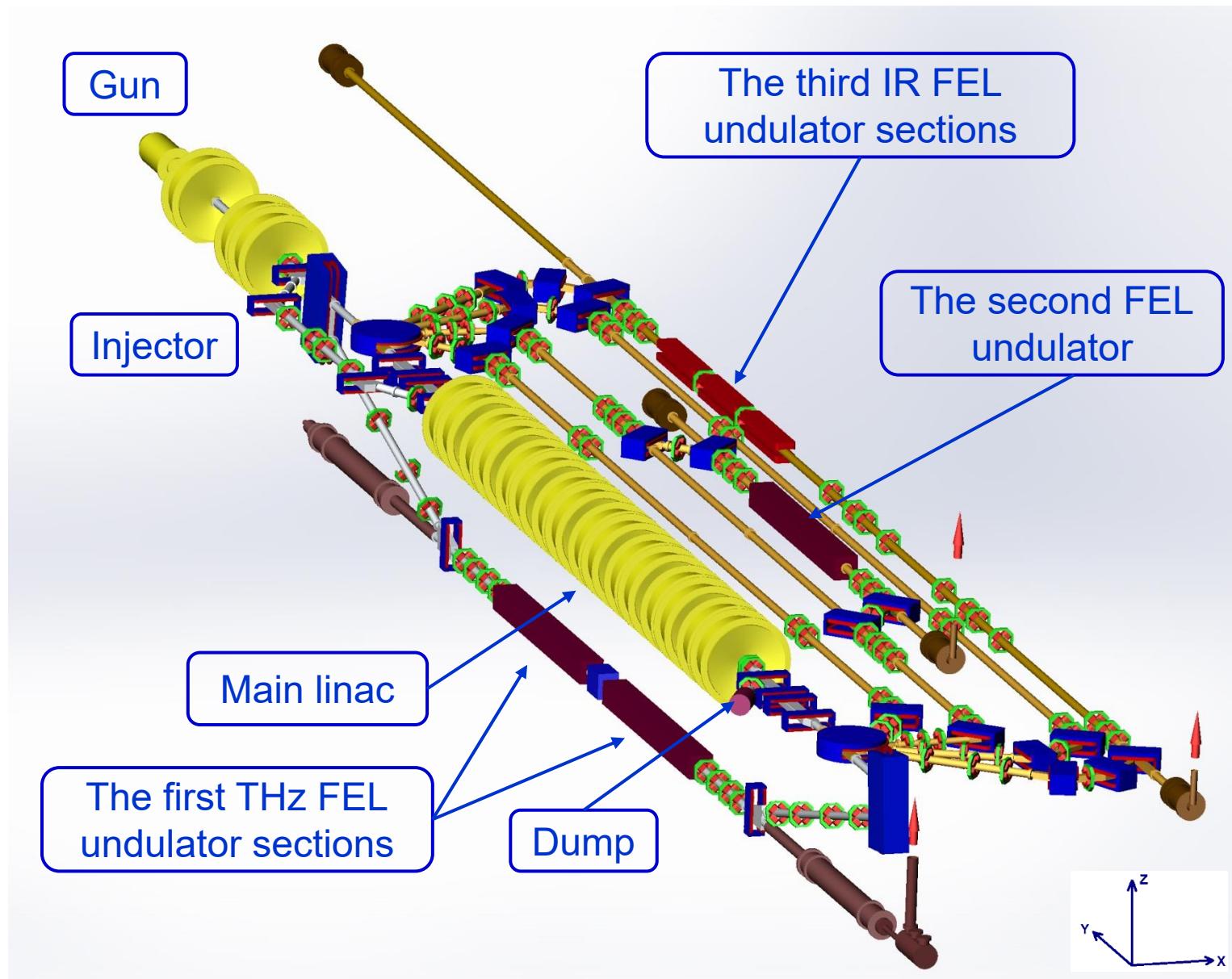
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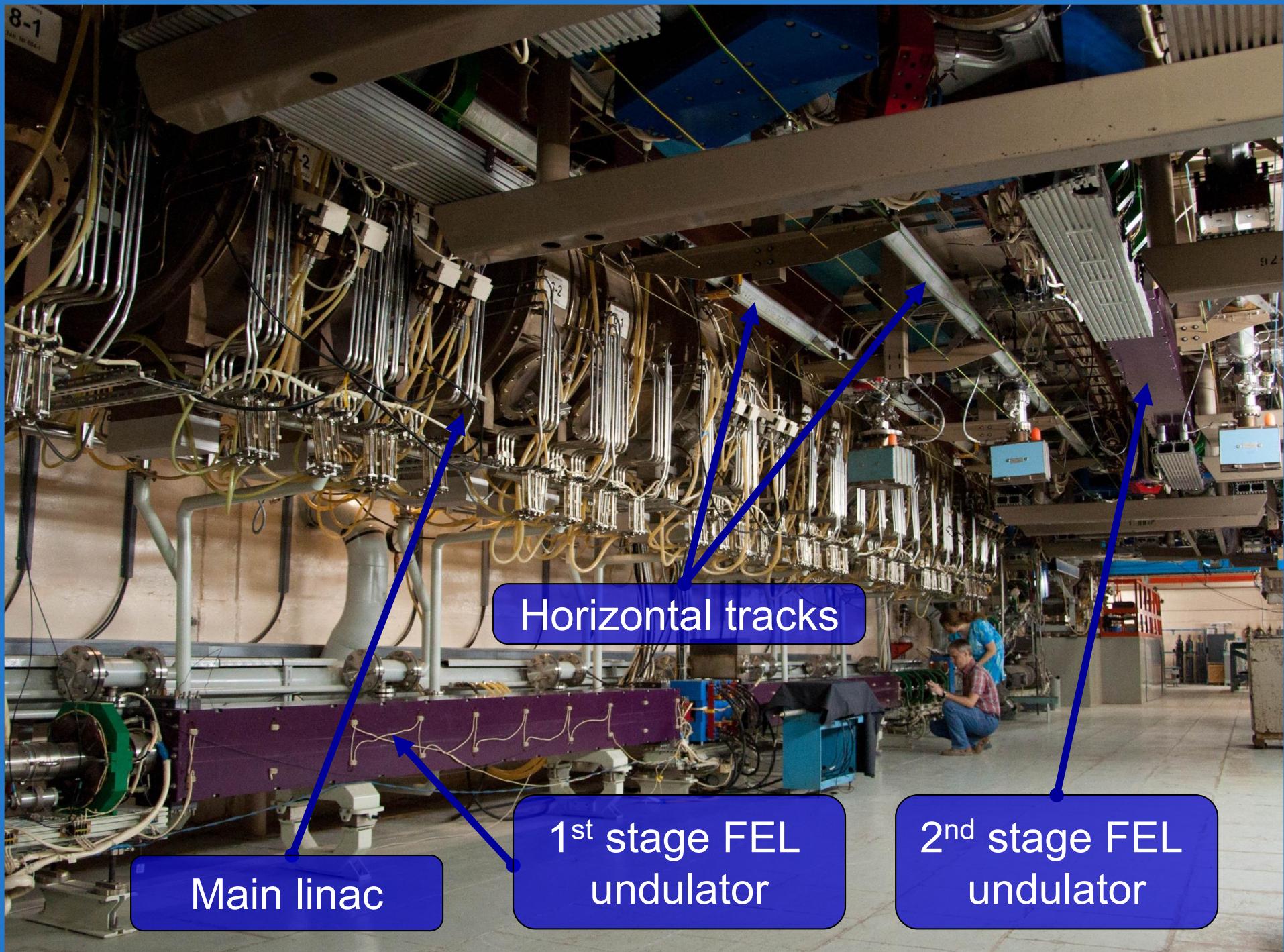


NovoFEL Accelerator Design



NovoFEL Accelerator Design







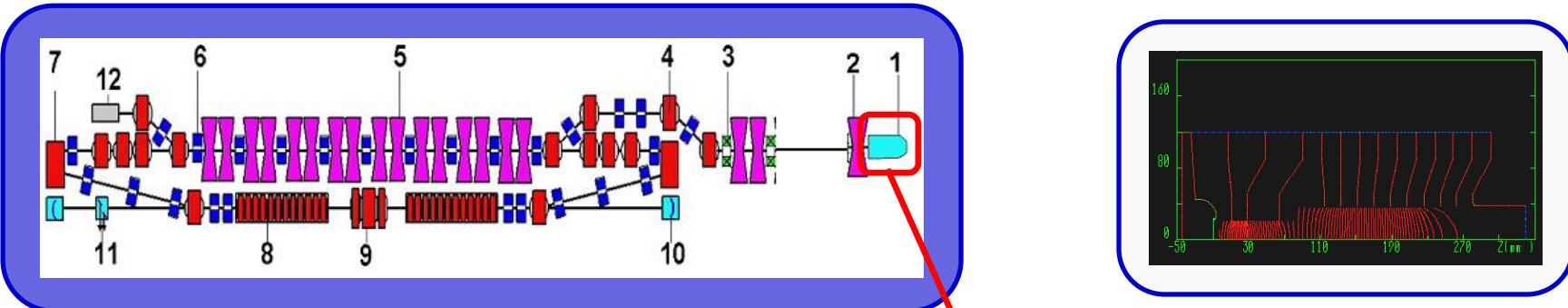
3^d stage FEL
undulator



Siberian Center of Photochemical Research



Electrostatic Gun



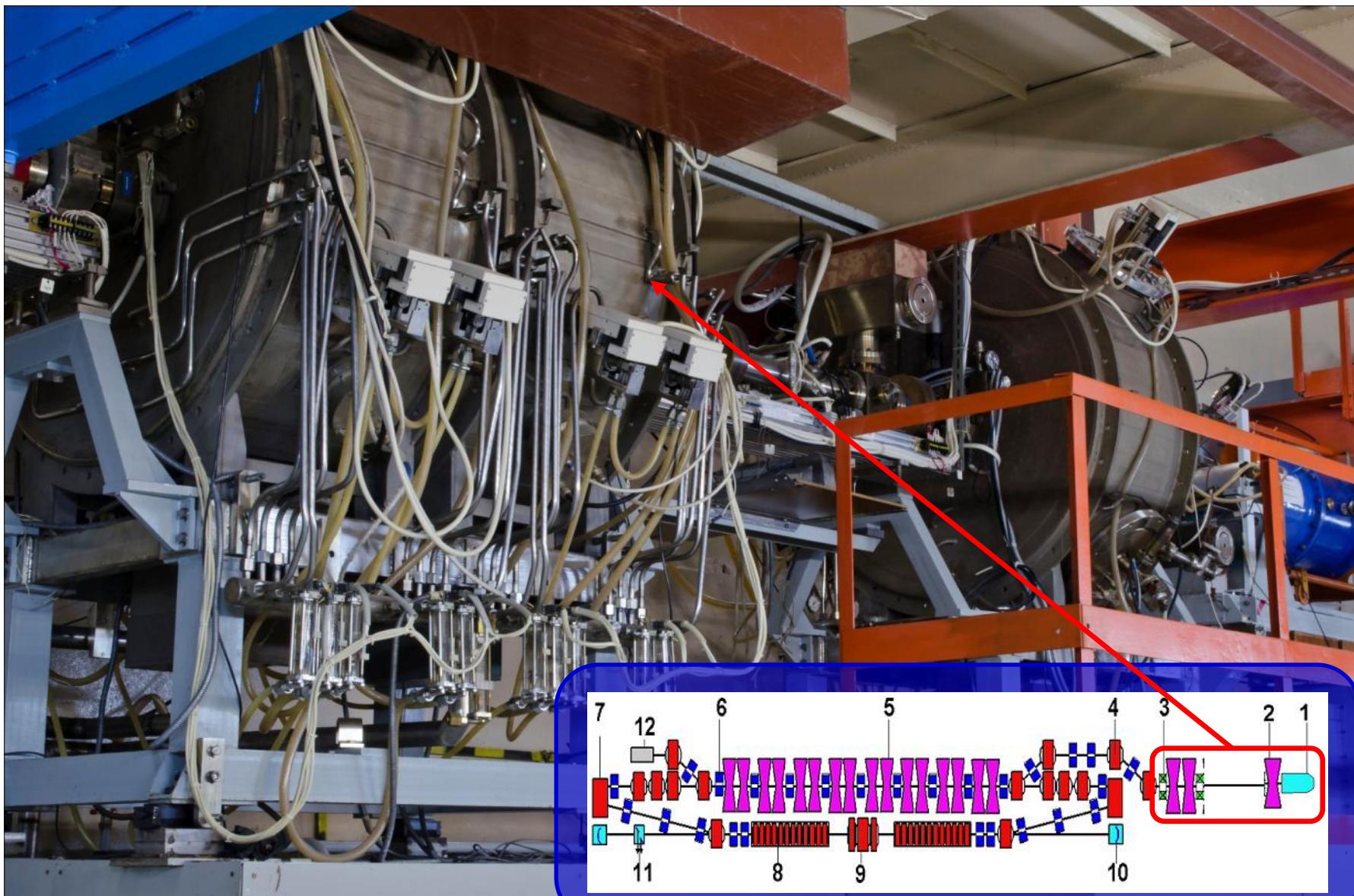
Power supply:

$$U_{\max} = 300 \text{ kV}$$

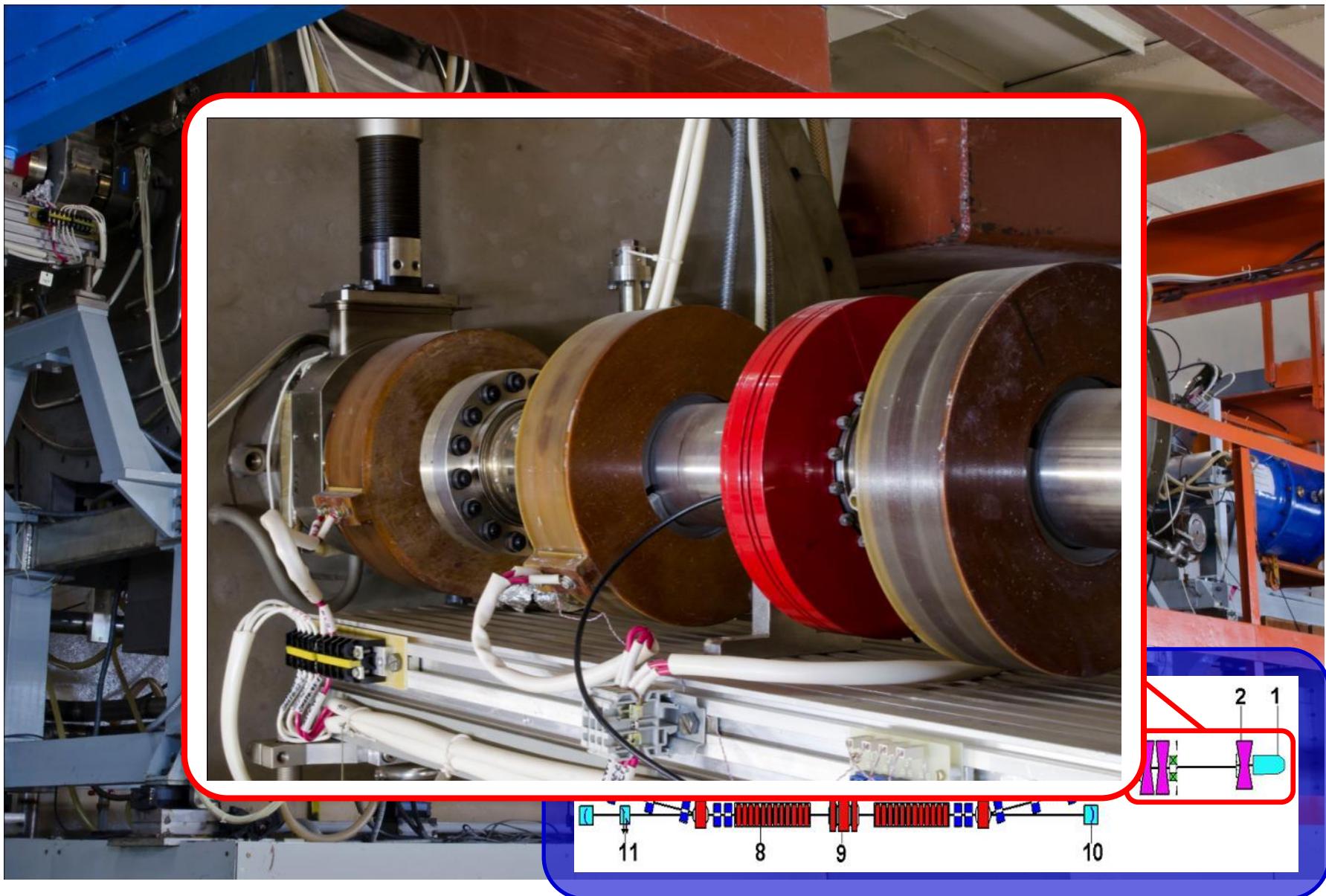
$$I_{\max} = 50 \text{ mA}$$



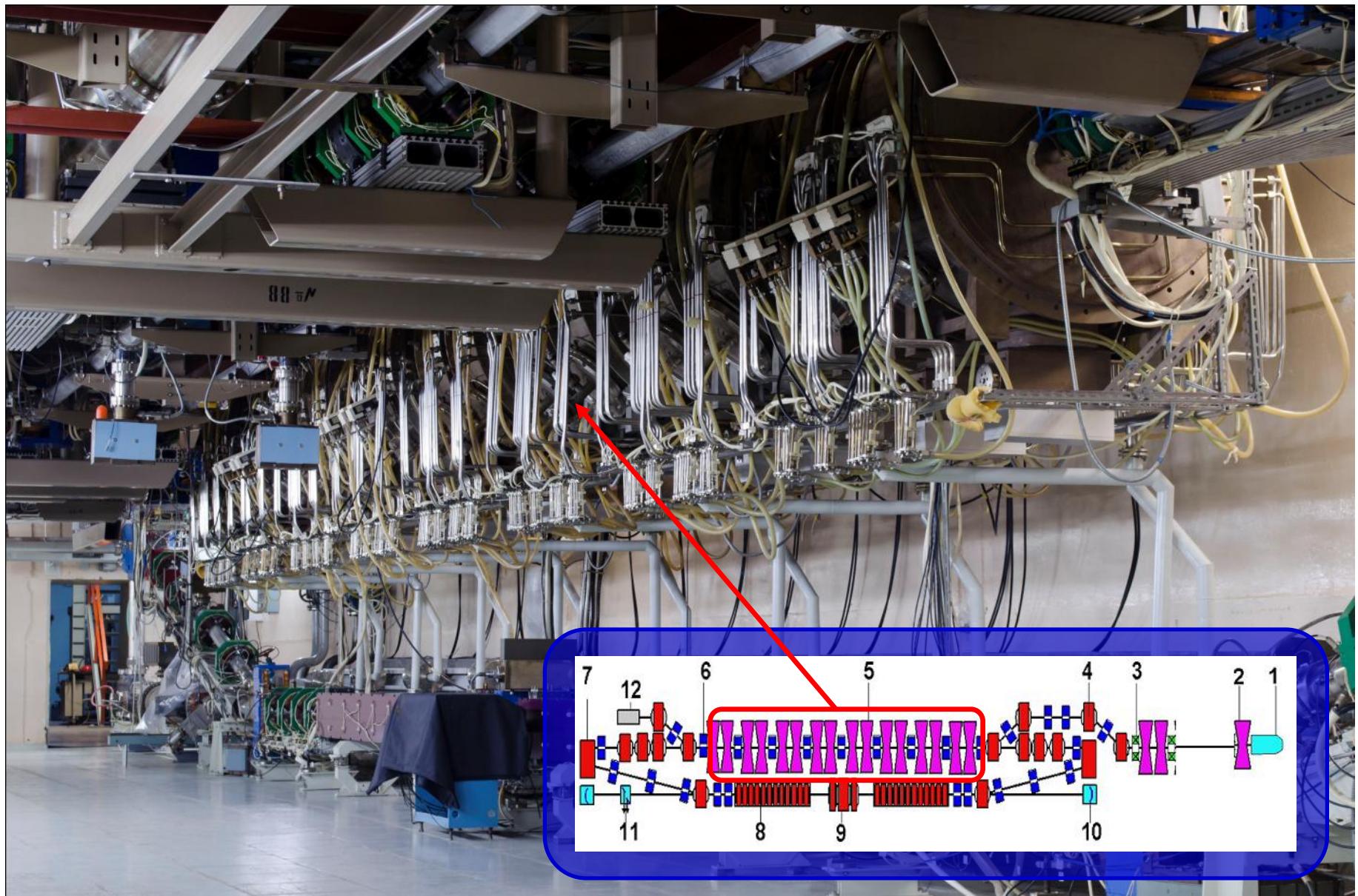
Injector



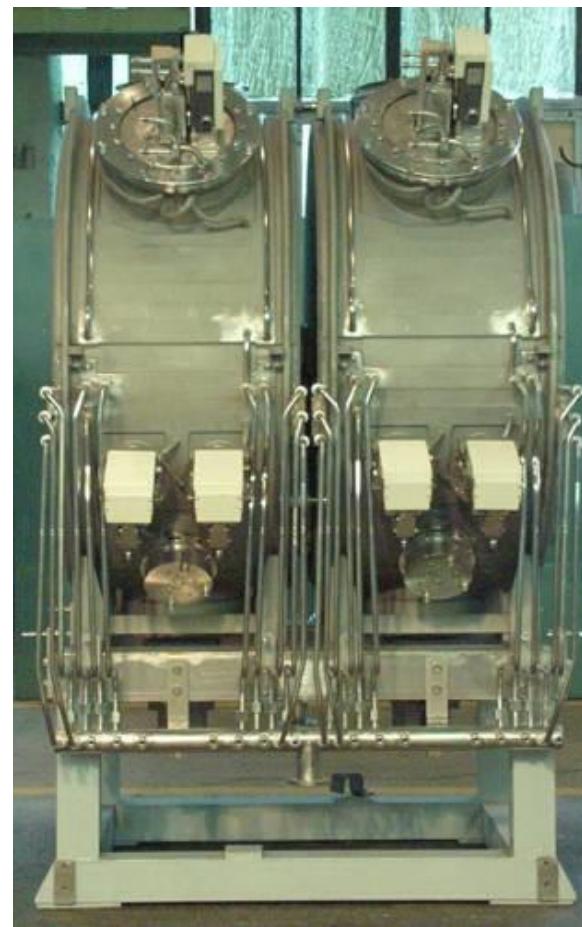
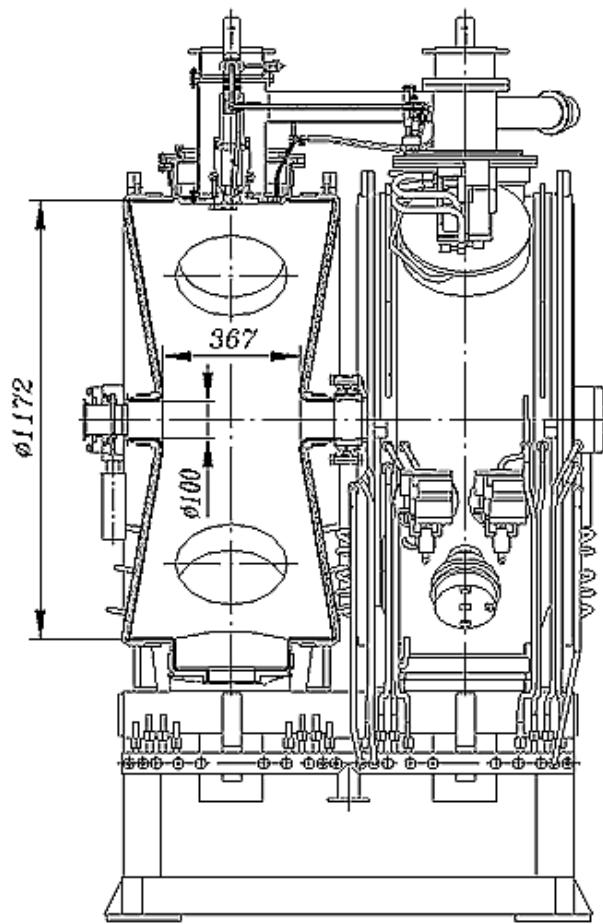
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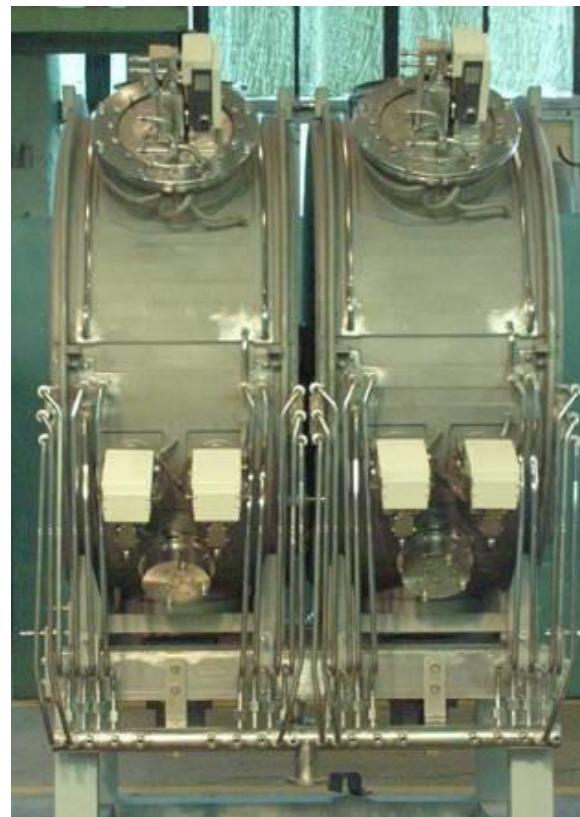
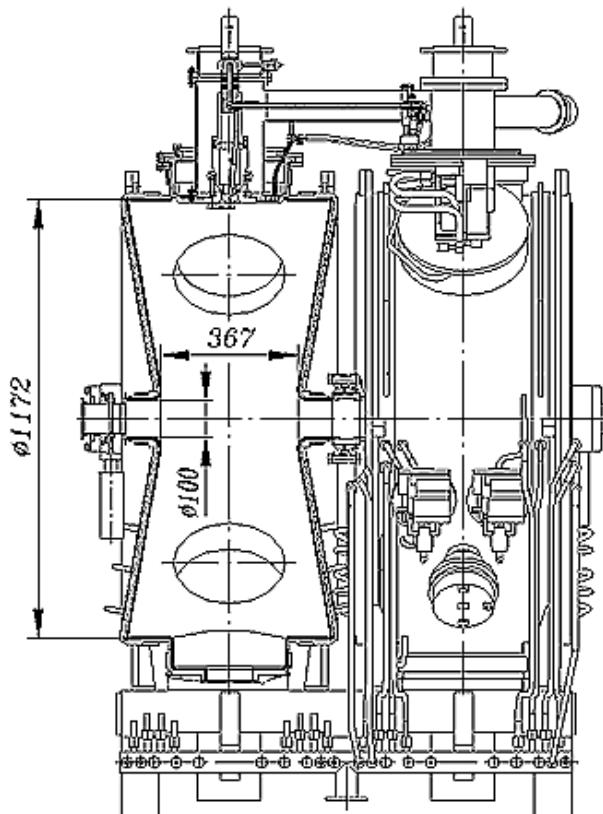
Main Linac



Main Linac



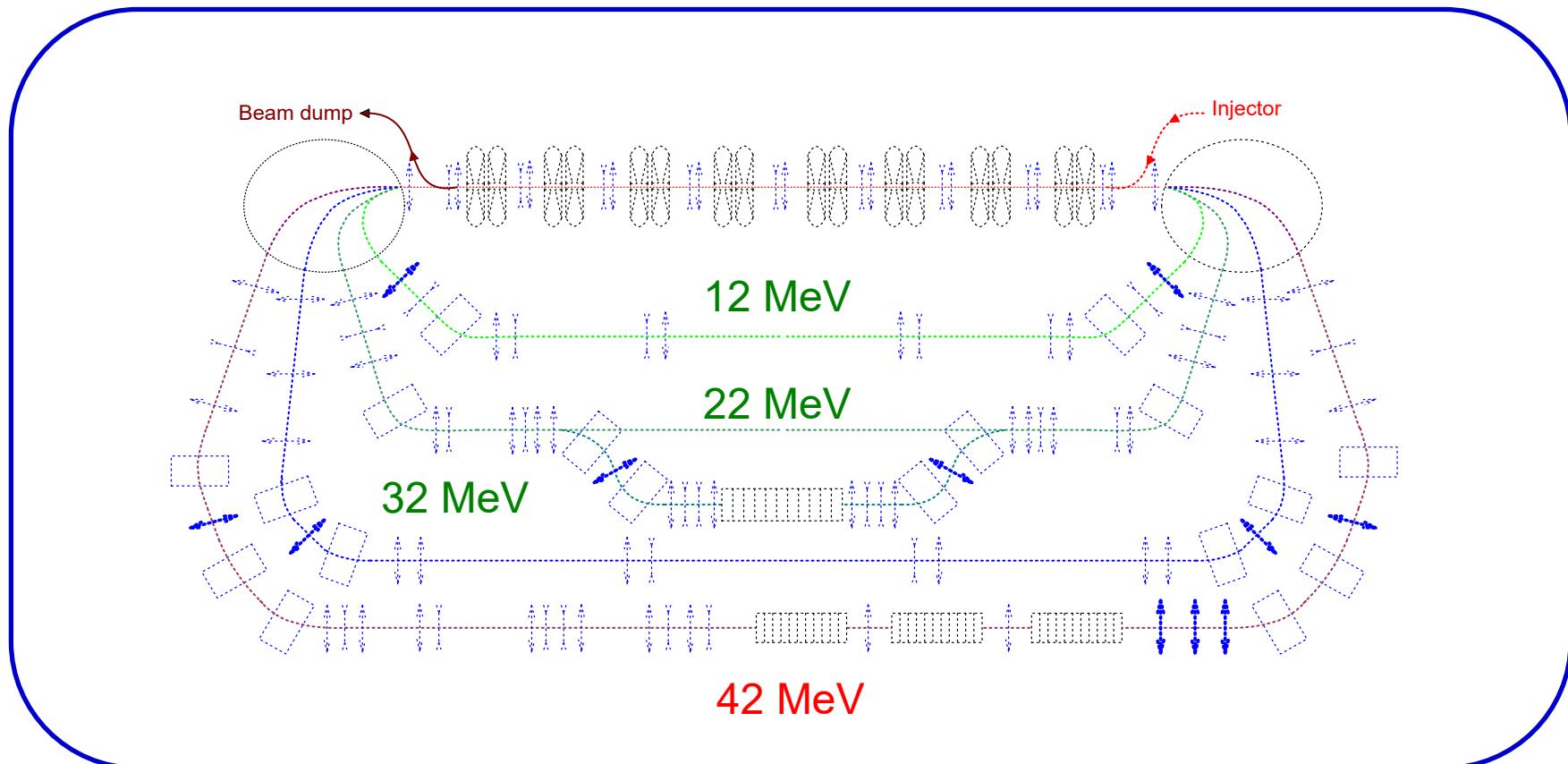
Main Linac



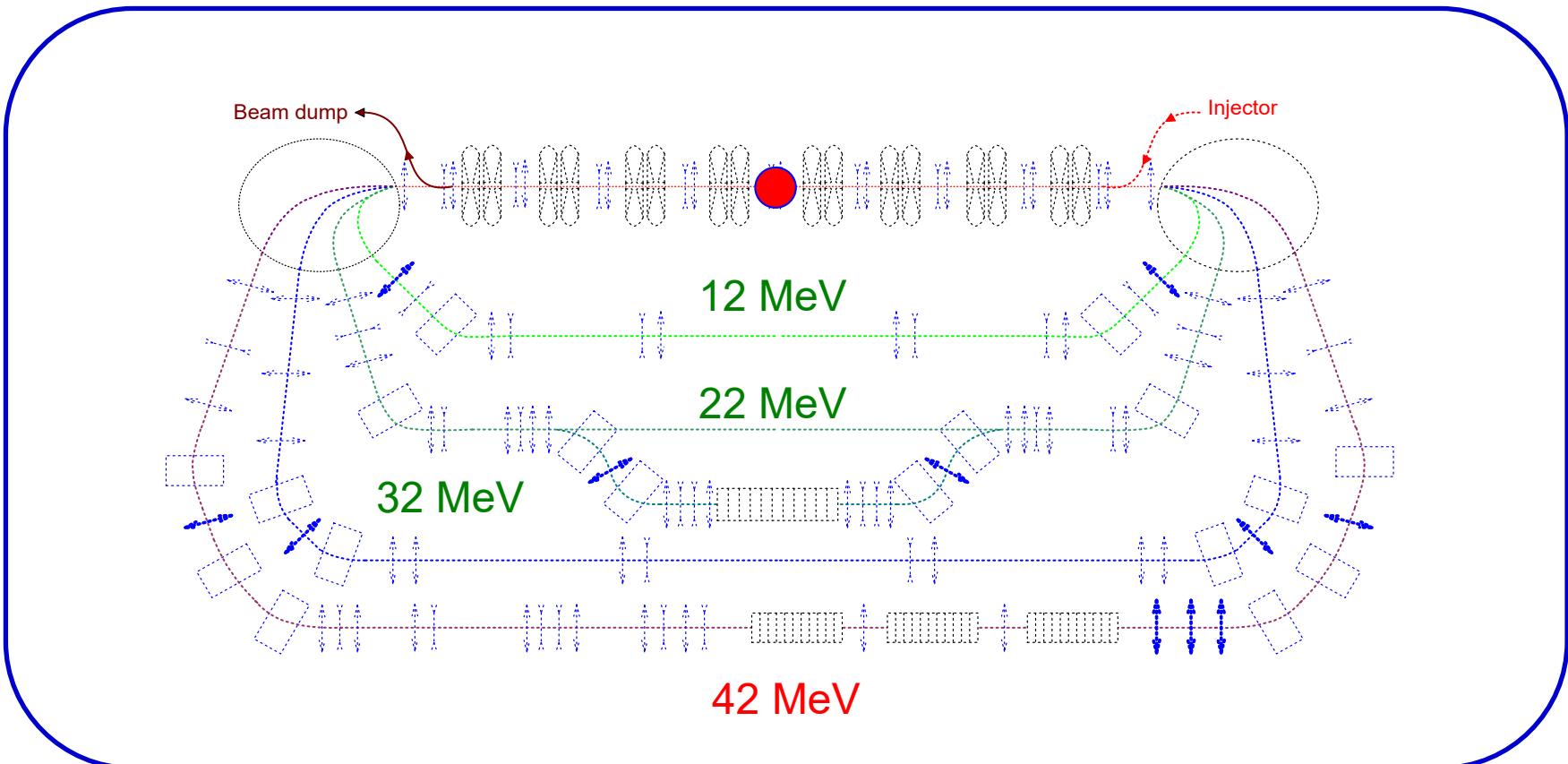
$$f_0 = 180 \text{ MHz}, \quad \Delta f_0 = 320 \text{ kHz}, \quad U_{\max} = 950 \text{ kV},$$

$$U_{\text{eff}} = 850 \text{ kV}, \quad P_{\text{dis}} = 85 \text{ kW}$$

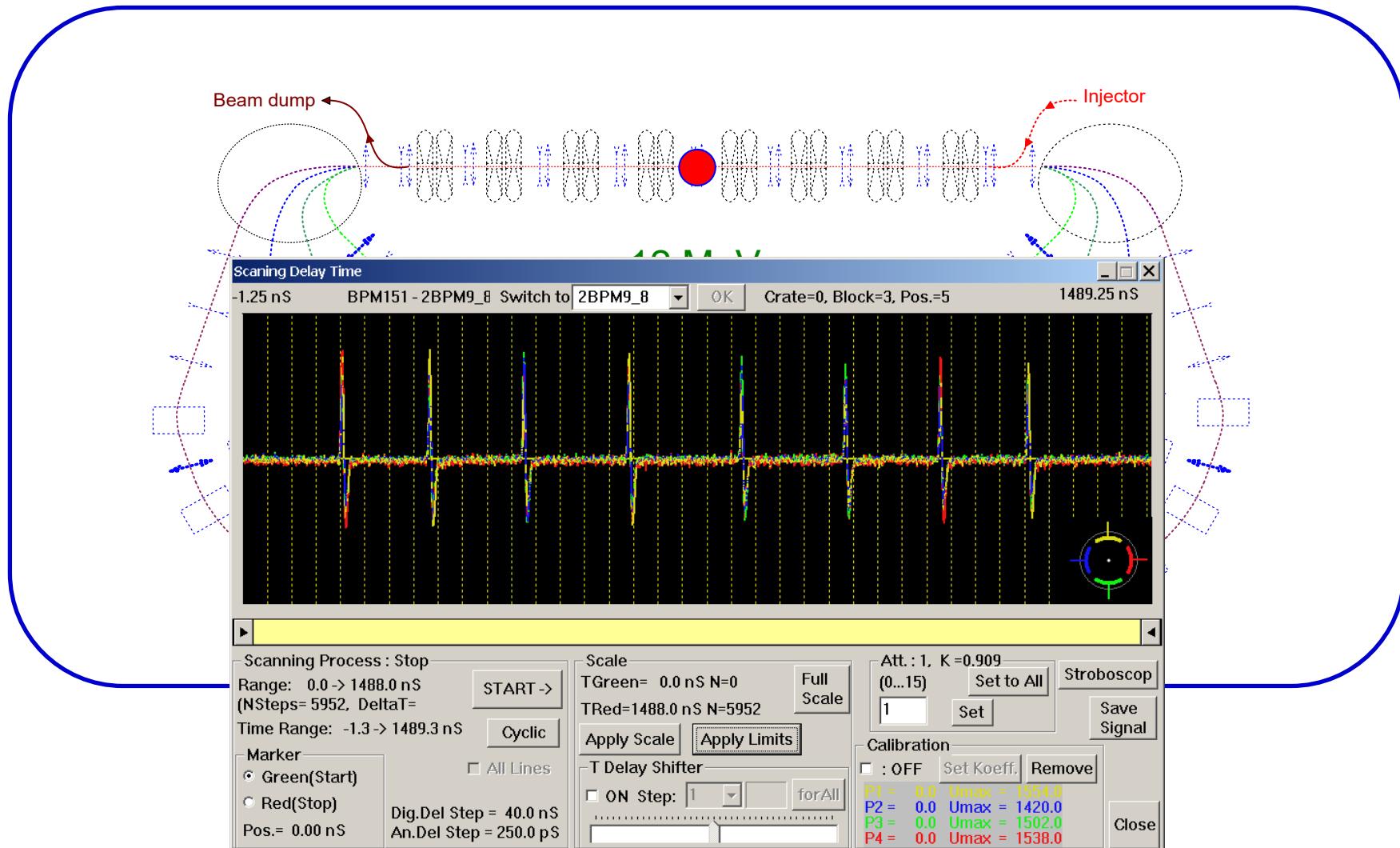
Layout of Horizontal Beamlines (the Second and the Third ERLs)



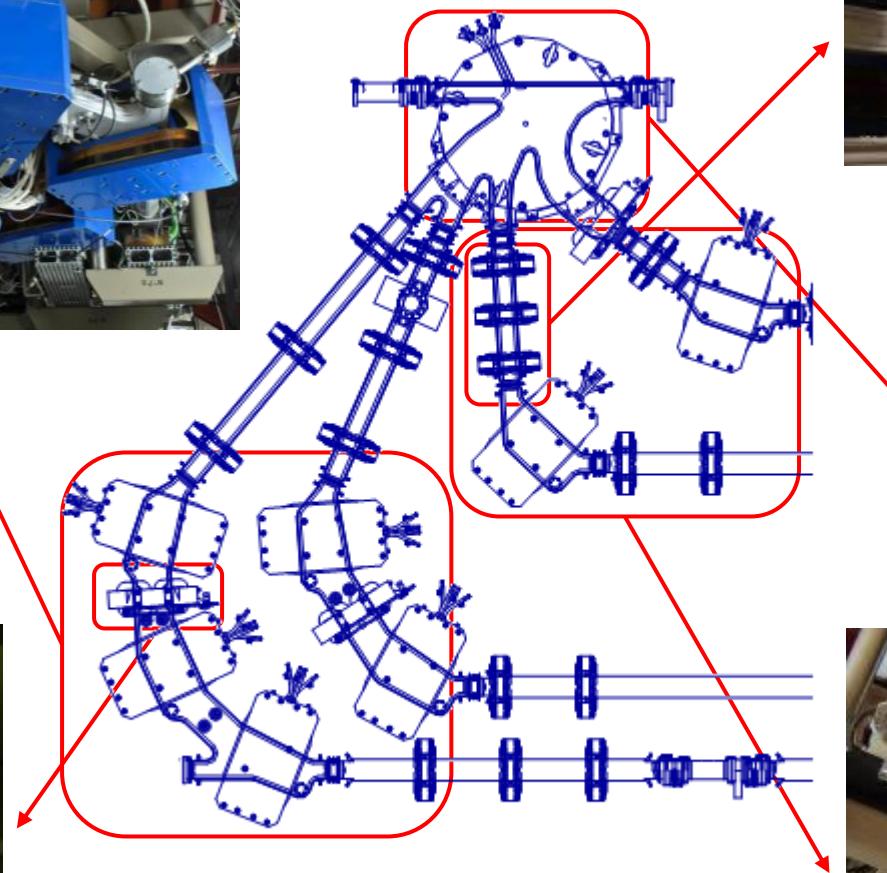
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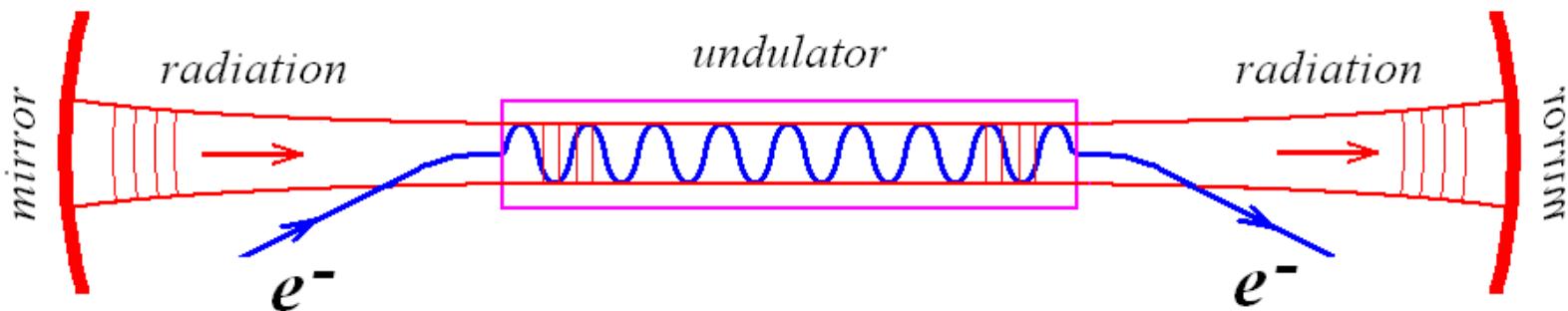


Magnets and Vacuum Chamber of Bends



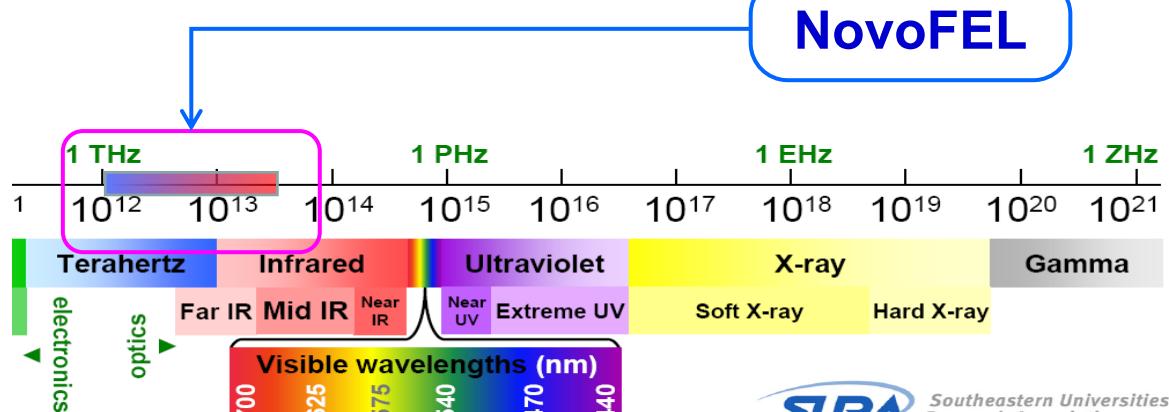
NovoFEL as Radiation Source

FEL oscillator



One of the main FEL advantages is the ability to adjust the wavelength

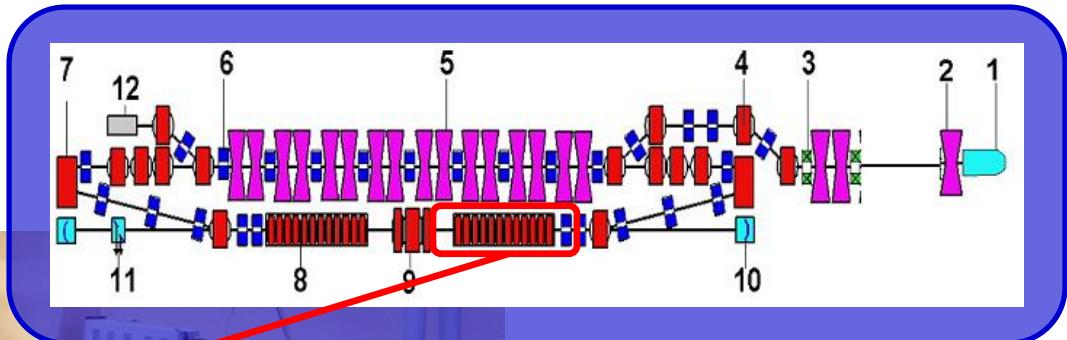
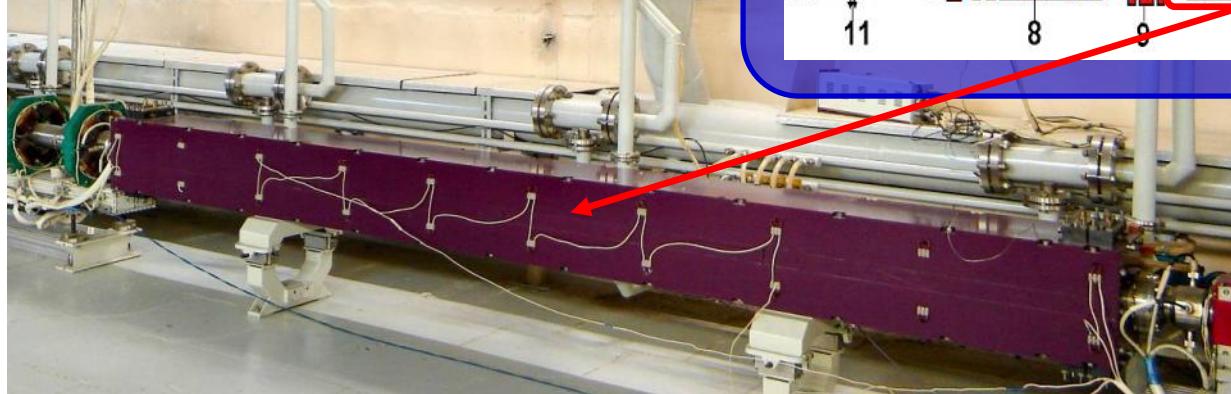
$$\lambda = \lambda_u \frac{1}{2\gamma^2} \left(1 + \frac{K^2}{2} \right)$$



NovoFEL

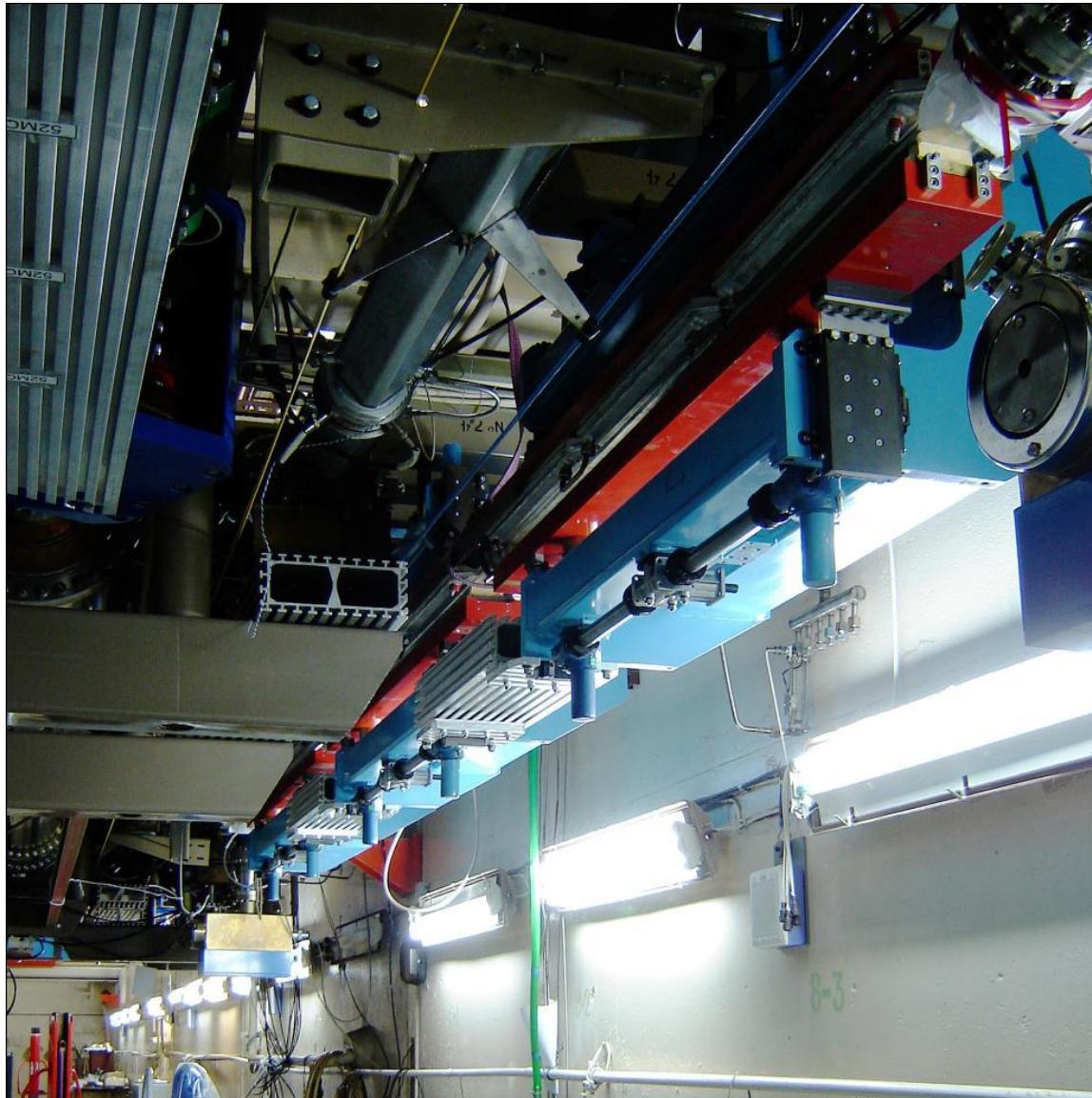
The most attractive ranges for FELs are at very short and at very long wavelength, where there are no other lasers

Electromagnetic Undulators

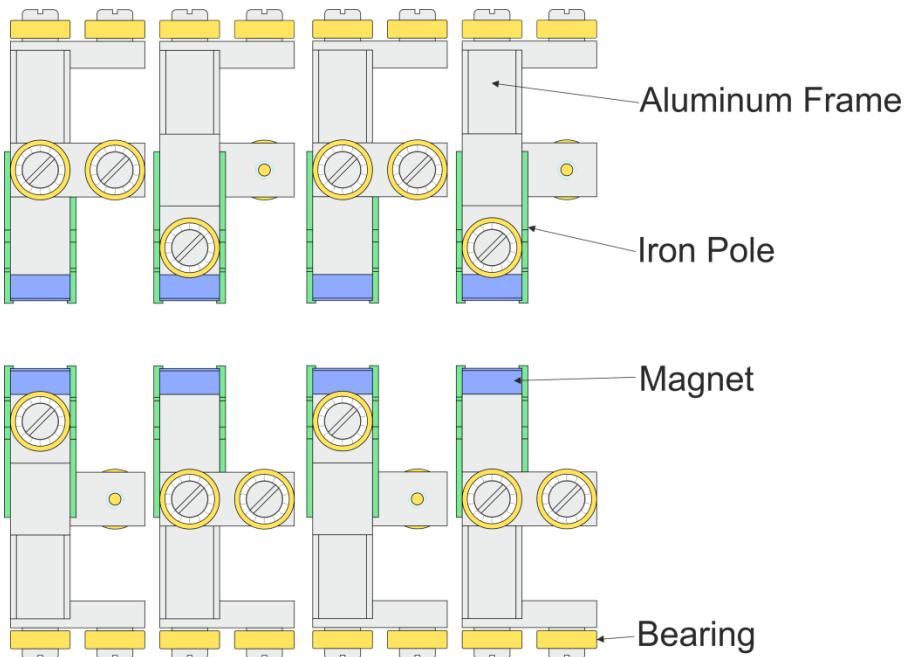
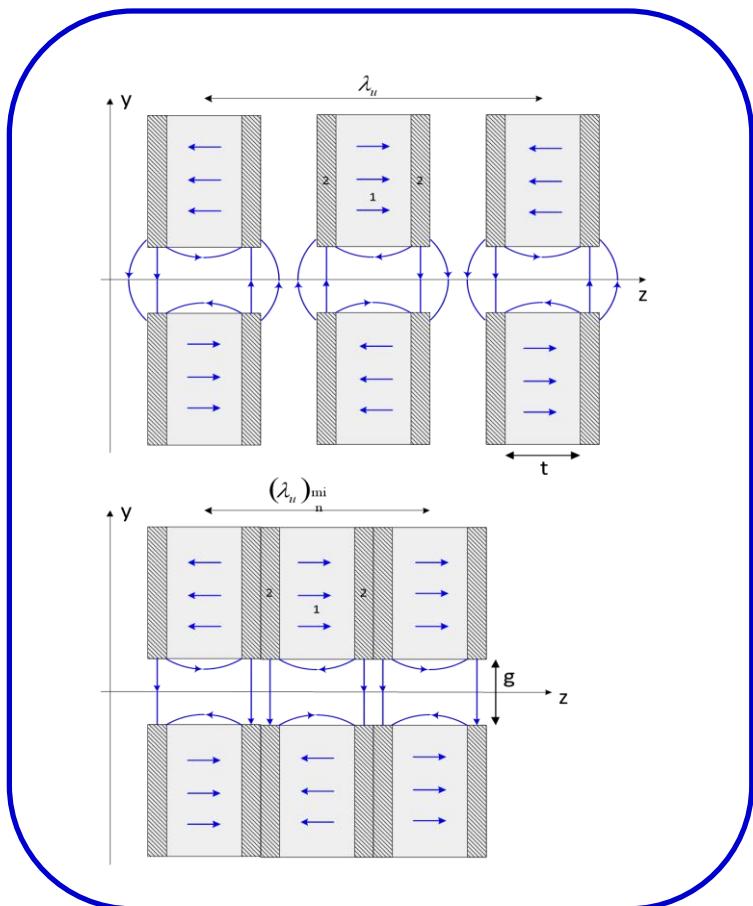


	1-st FEL	2-d FEL
Period, cm	12	12
Maximum current, kA	2.4	2.4
Maximum K	1.25	1.47

The third FEL undulator

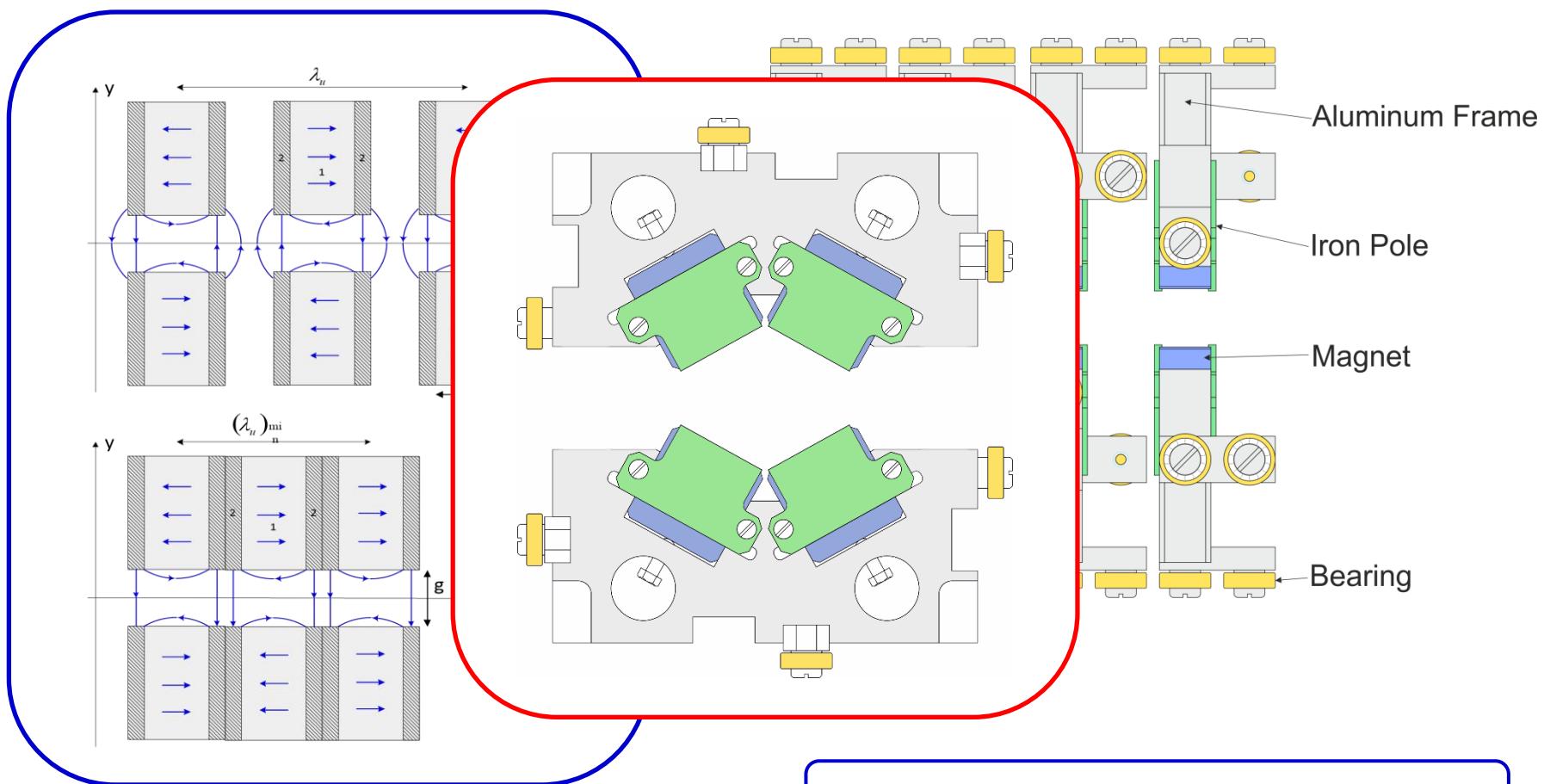


Variable Period Undulator (for the second FEL)



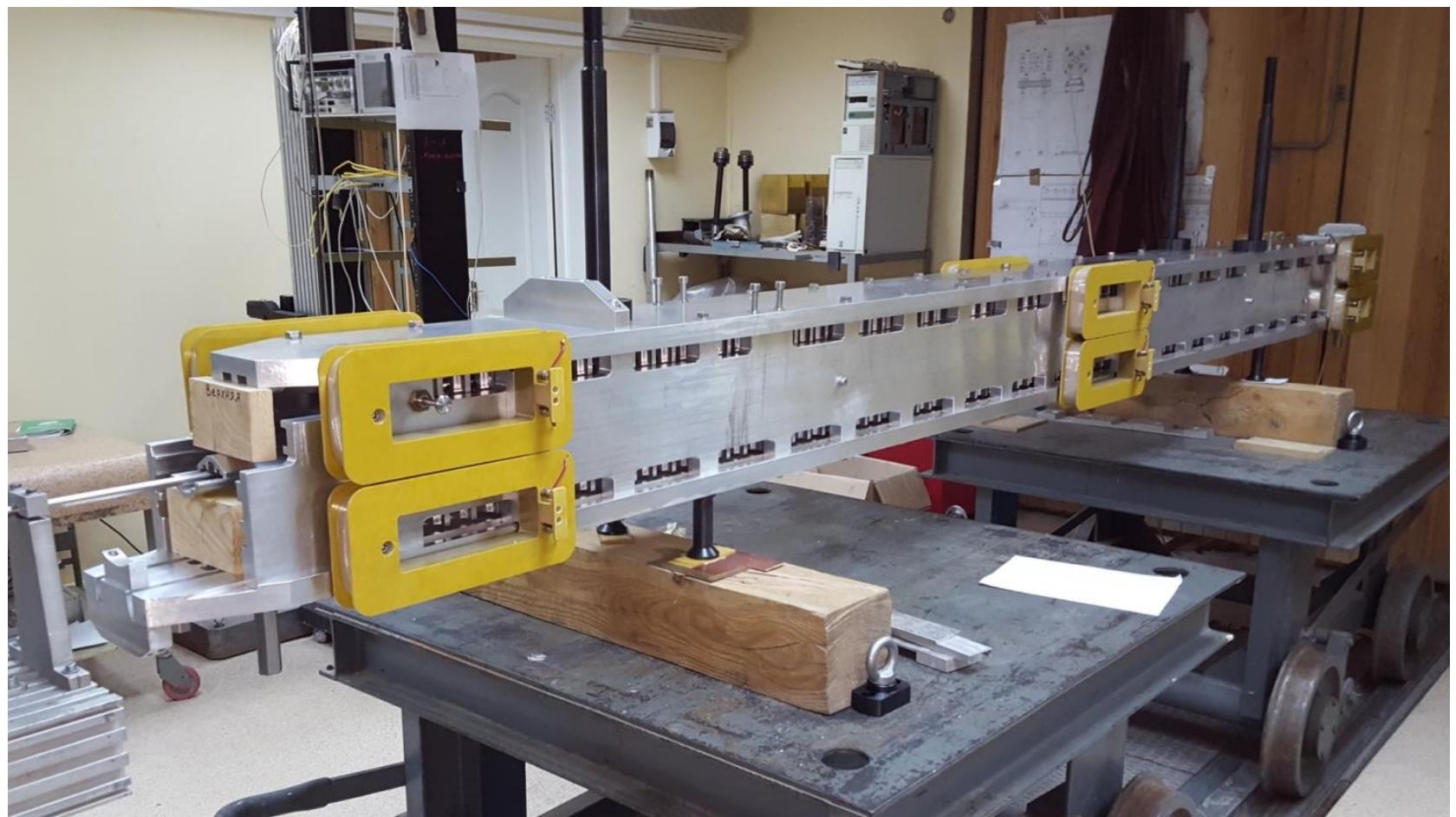
The tunability range of the 2-d FEL
will be increased from
37 - 80 to 15 - 80 microns

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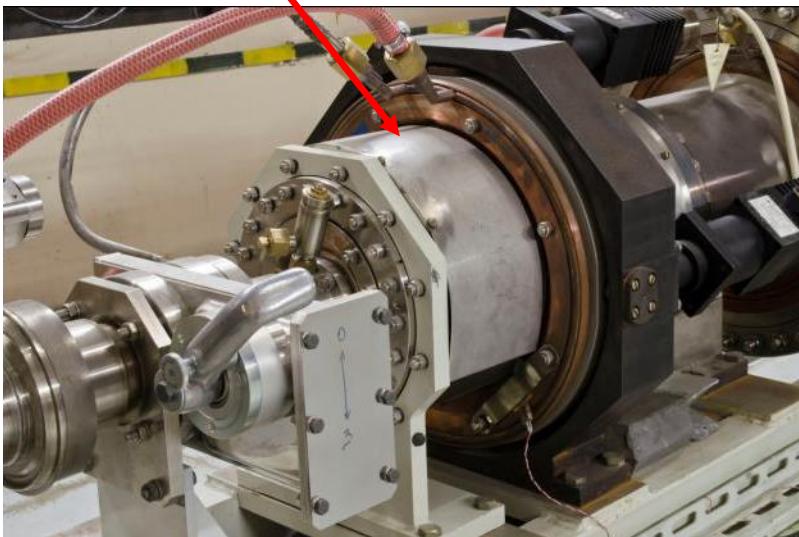
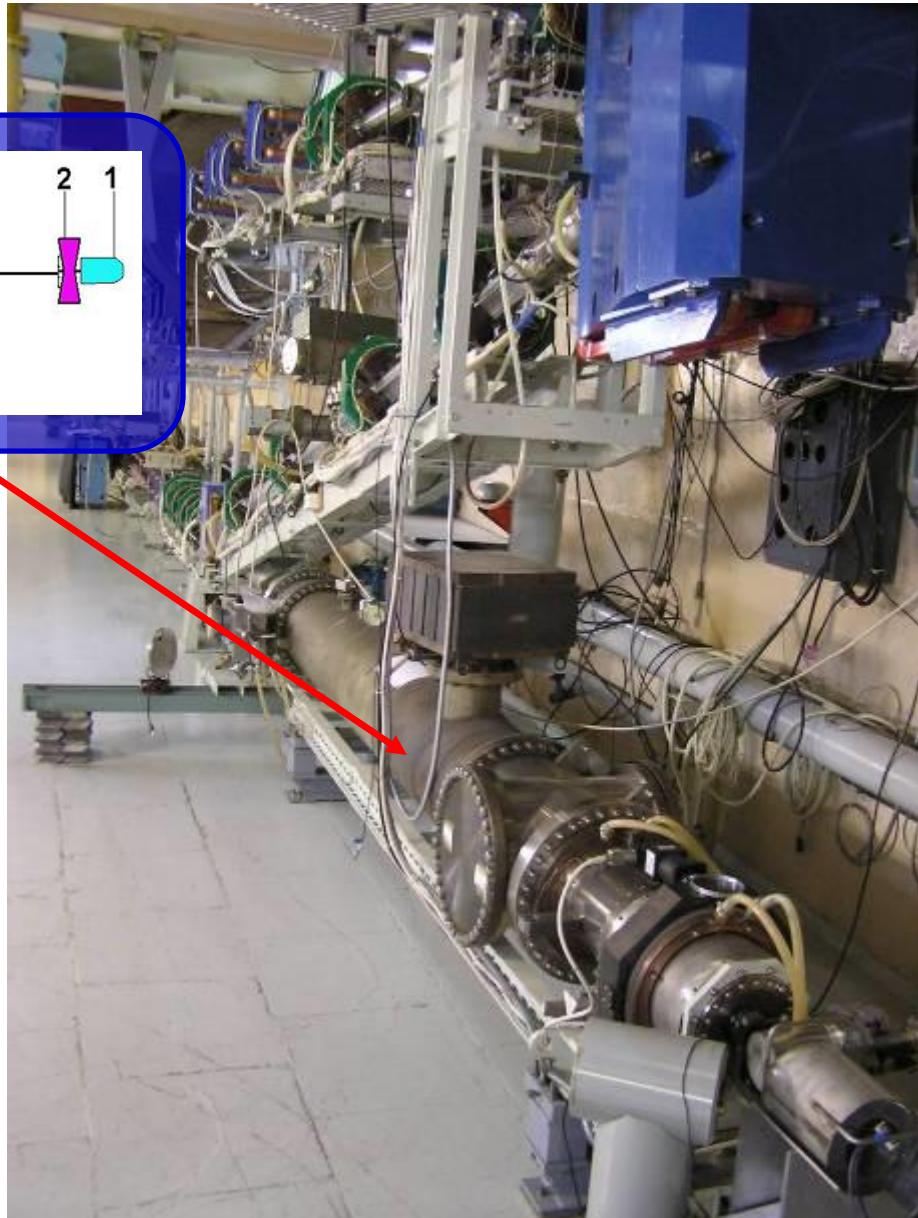
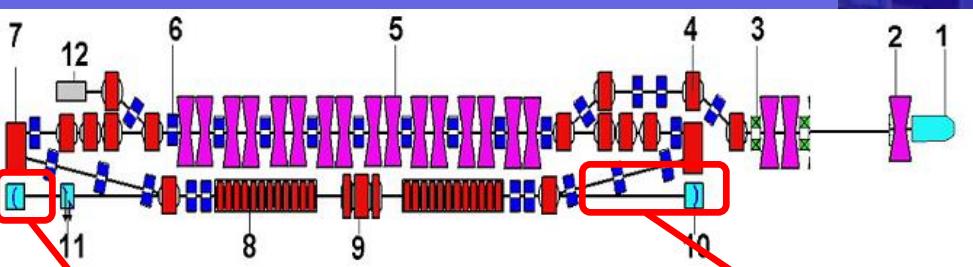


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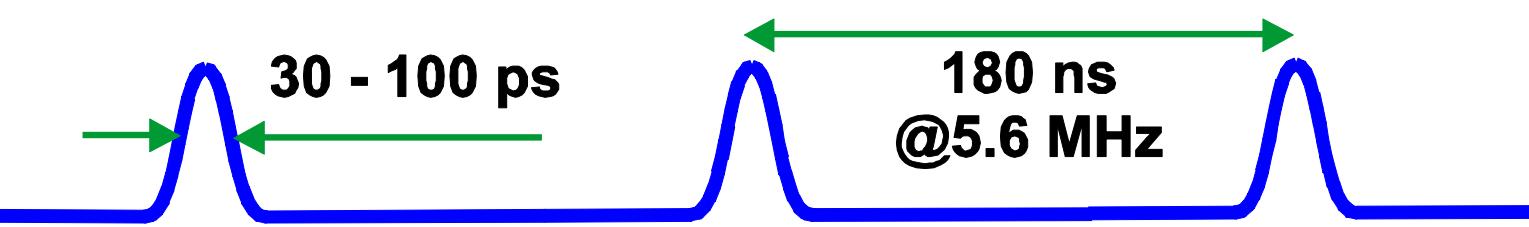
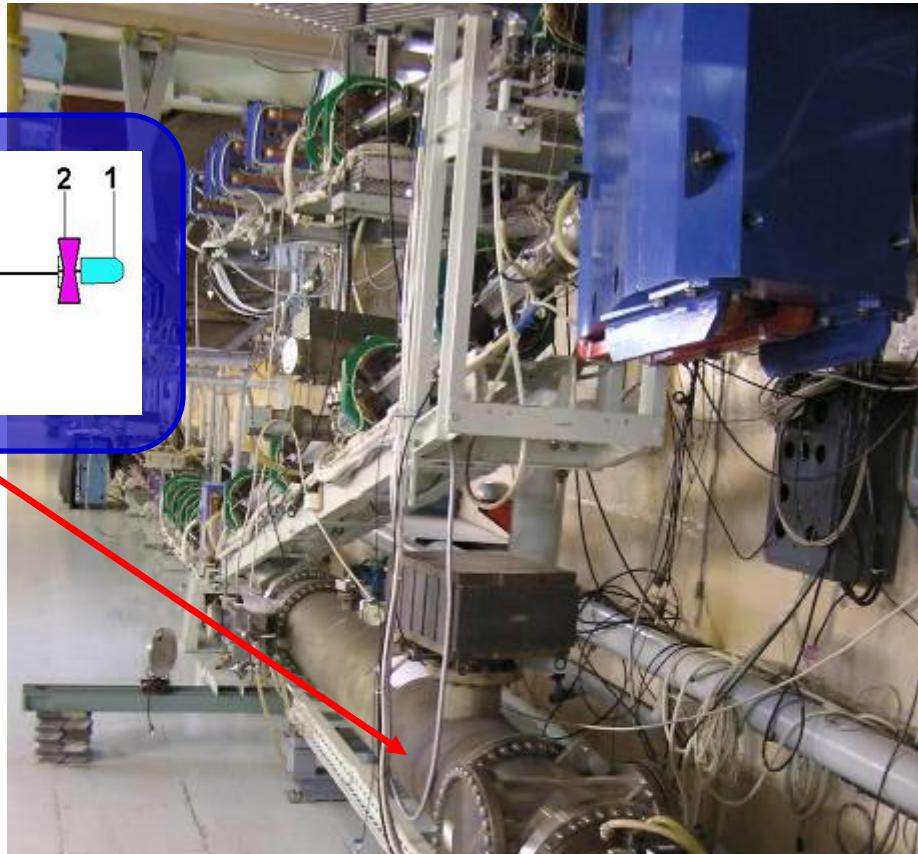
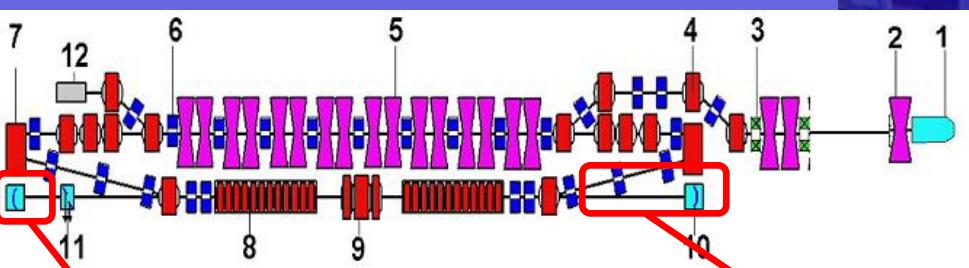
New variable period undulator for the second FEL



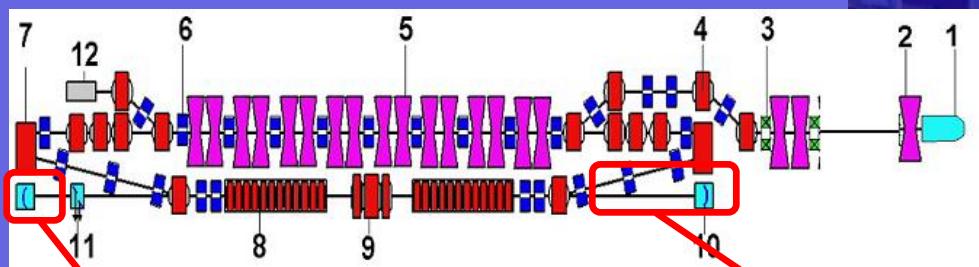
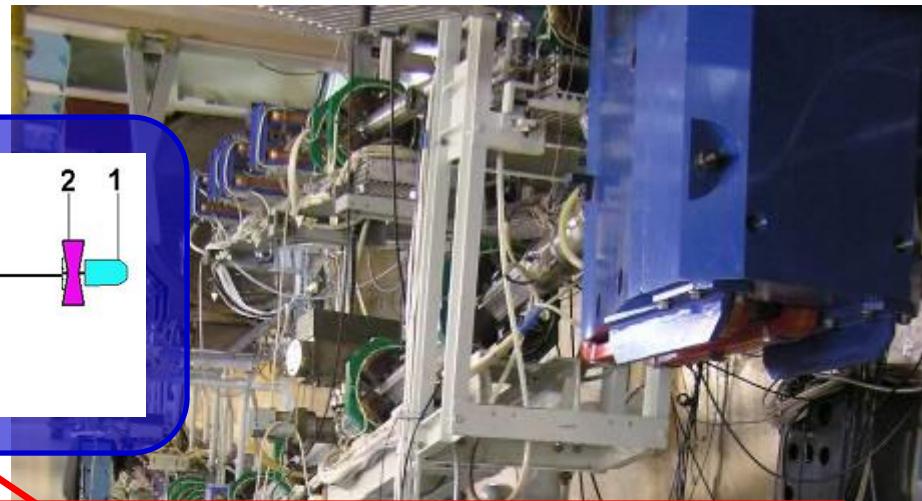
FEL Optical Cavities



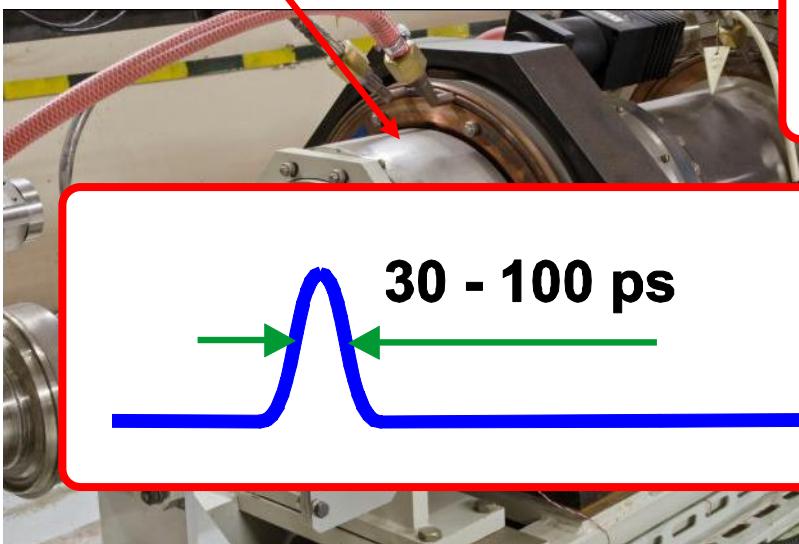
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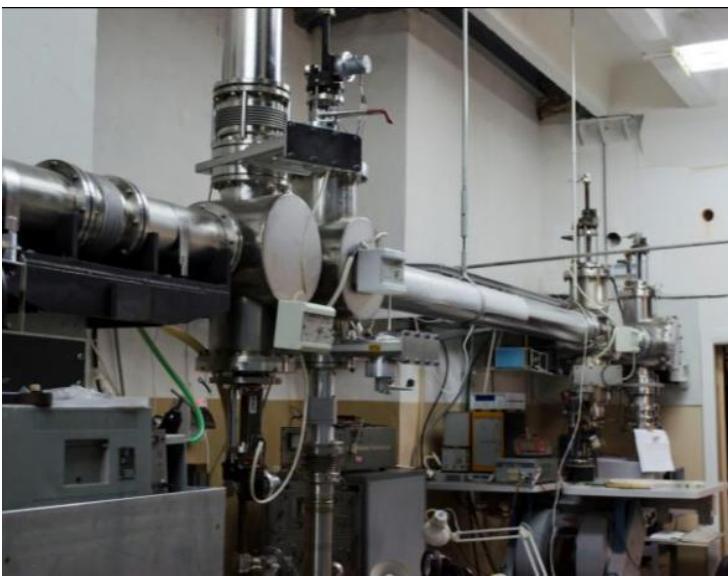
FEL Optical Cavities



1-st FEL	5.64 MHz	~ 100 ps
2- d FEL	7.52 MHz	~ 50 ps
3- d FEL	3.76 MHz	~ 15 ps



Optical beamlines and user stations



Novosibirsk FEL user facility

Section of
the beamline



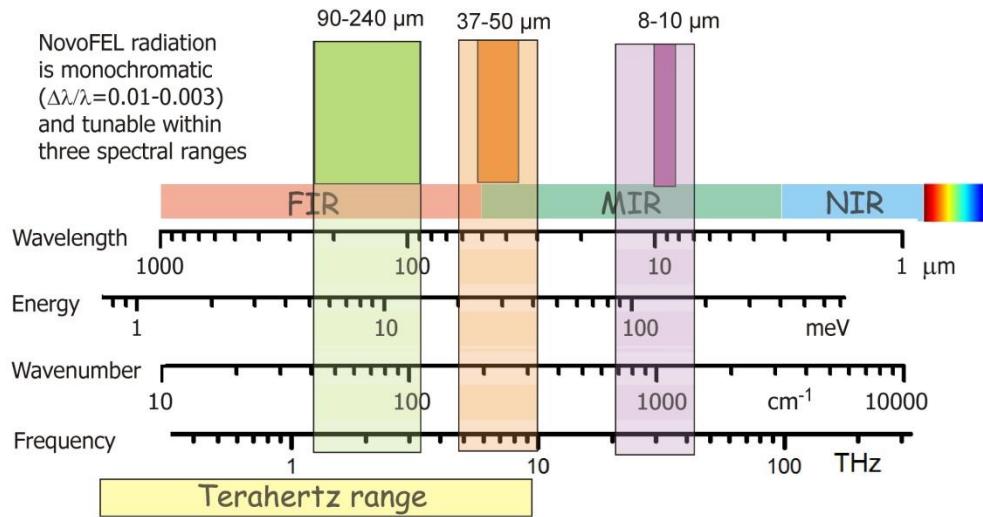
Beamlne with 11 outlets to workstations
Total length of the beamline is 120 m

Entering laser beams
into the beamline



Generation ranges of Novosibirsk Free Electron laser (present and expected)

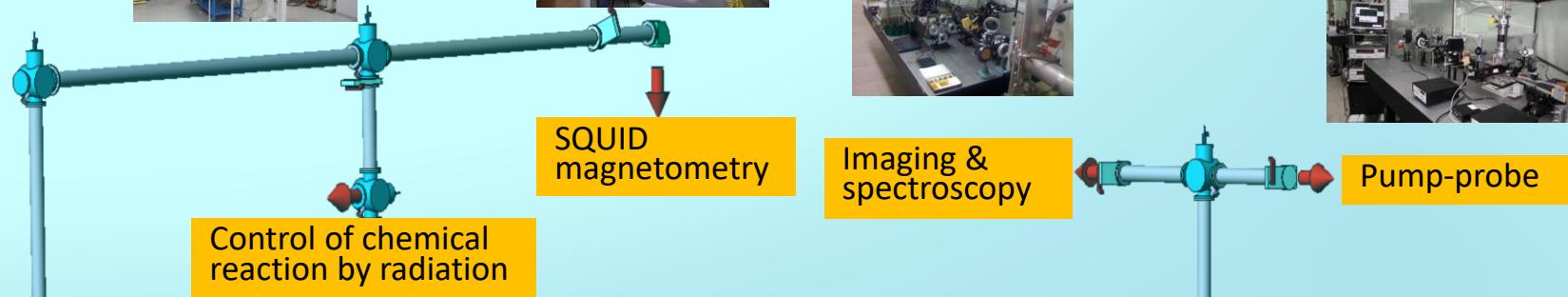
NovoFEL radiation
is monochromatic
 $(\Delta\lambda/\lambda = 0.01-0.003)$
and tunable within
three spectral ranges



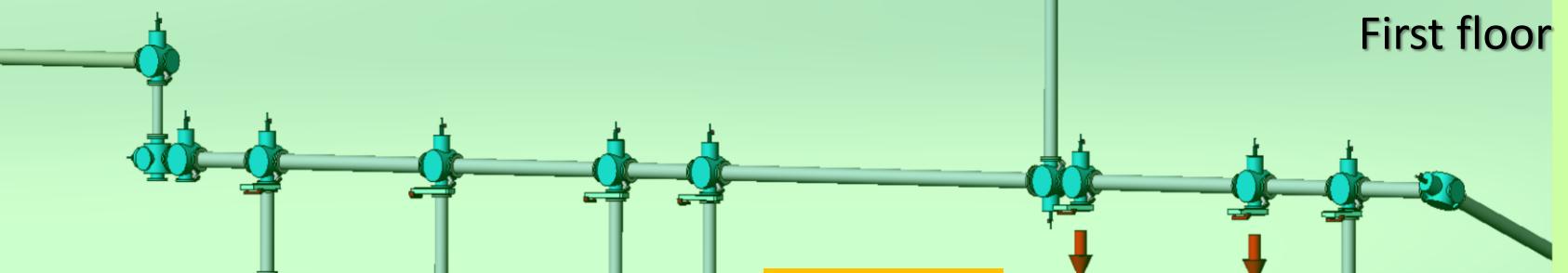
Multiturn energy recovery linac
with three individual laser systems

NovoFEL workstations

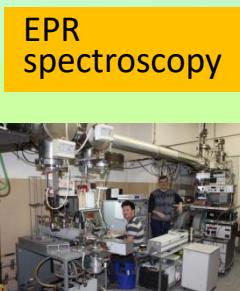
Second floor



First floor



Effect of radiation
on materials



EPR
spectroscopy

Summary

- All three laser systems of the NovoFEL facility are now in operation ($\lambda = 8\text{-}10, 37\text{-}50, 90\text{-}240 \mu\text{m}$)
- 11 workstations are in operation and more two are under construction
- The workstations are well equipped with instrumentation which is available to users
- We invite researchers to apply for beam time to perform experiments at the NovoFEL
 - The facility is open to all interested potential users without regard to nationality or institutional affiliation
 - User fees are not charged for work if the user intends to publish the research results in the open literature
 - The facility provides resources sufficient for users to conduct work safely and efficiently

Thank you for attention