

Isolated Monocycle Pulse Generation in Free Electron Lasers

- a proposal -

Takashi Tanaka
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Outline

- Introduction
- Principle of Monocycle Pulse Generation
- How to Implement in XFELs?
- Numerical Examples
- Summary and Outlook

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- **Introduction**
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Theoretical Limit of Laser Sources

Spatial Limit : Focus Size \sim Wavelength

Temporal Limit : Pulse Length \sim Wavelength

Infrared Laser
($\lambda = 800\text{nm}$)

\sim several fs

A horizontal double-headed arrow with the text '~several fs' above it. An upward-pointing arrow from the left end of this arrow points towards the text 'Infrared Laser'.

Shortening the XFEL pulse length is not as straightforward as focusing.

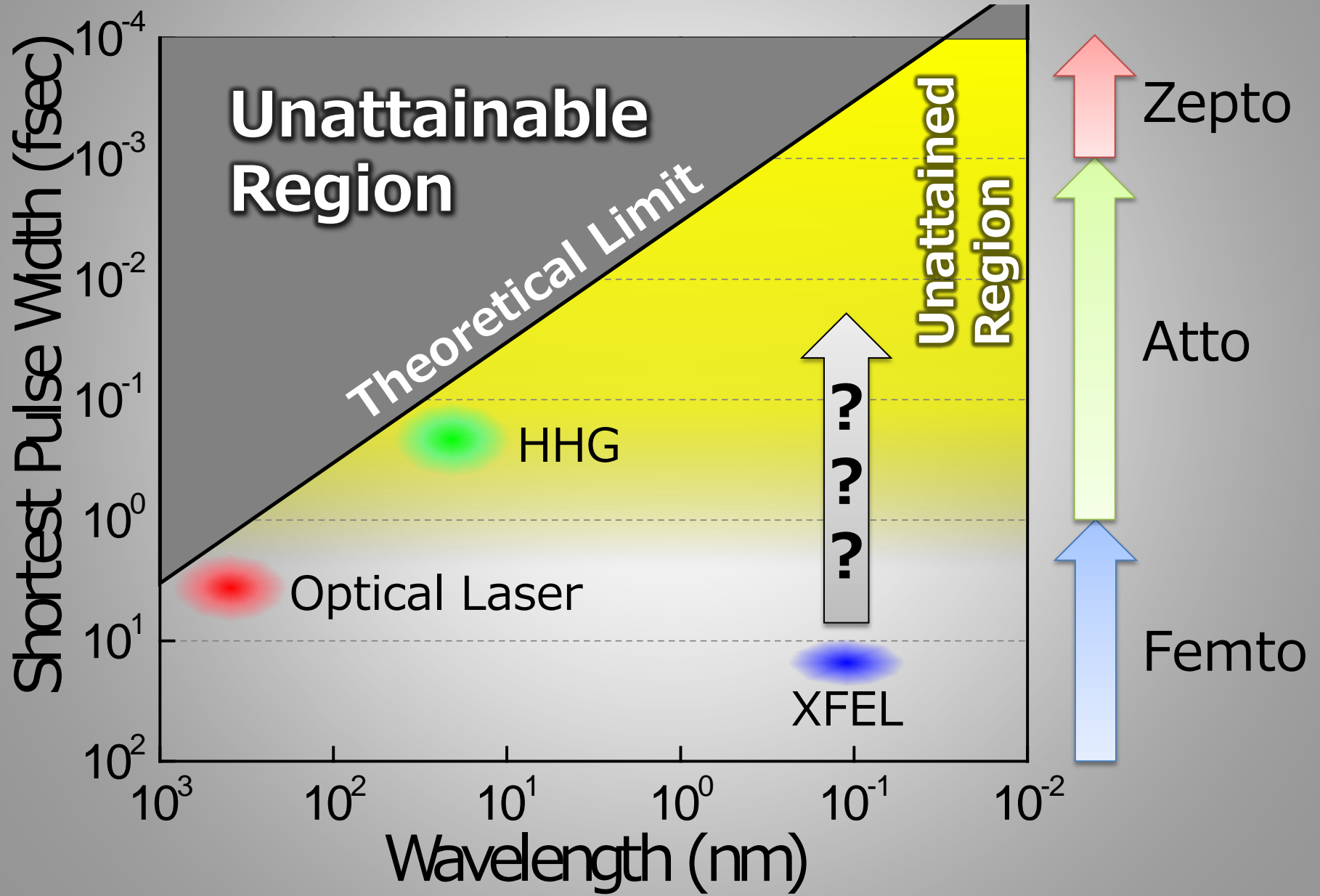
XFEL
($\lambda = 0.1\text{nm}$)

\sim several 10 fs

$\sim 50\text{nm}$

A horizontal blue beam with a gradient from light to dark blue, ending in a blue arrow pointing right. A horizontal double-headed arrow above the beam is labeled '~several 10 fs'. A vertical double-headed arrow to the left of the beam is labeled '~50nm'.

Status of Laser Pulse Lengths



Compressing the Laser Pulse

- Pulse compression is a normal technique in optical lasers (T³ laser)
 - Ultra-short pulse (a few cycles)
 - High peak power (TW level)
- How about in XFELs?
 - Traditional scheme with optics seems challenging
 - Strong compression of the e- beam
 - A number of new XFEL concepts have been proposed to reduce the pulse length

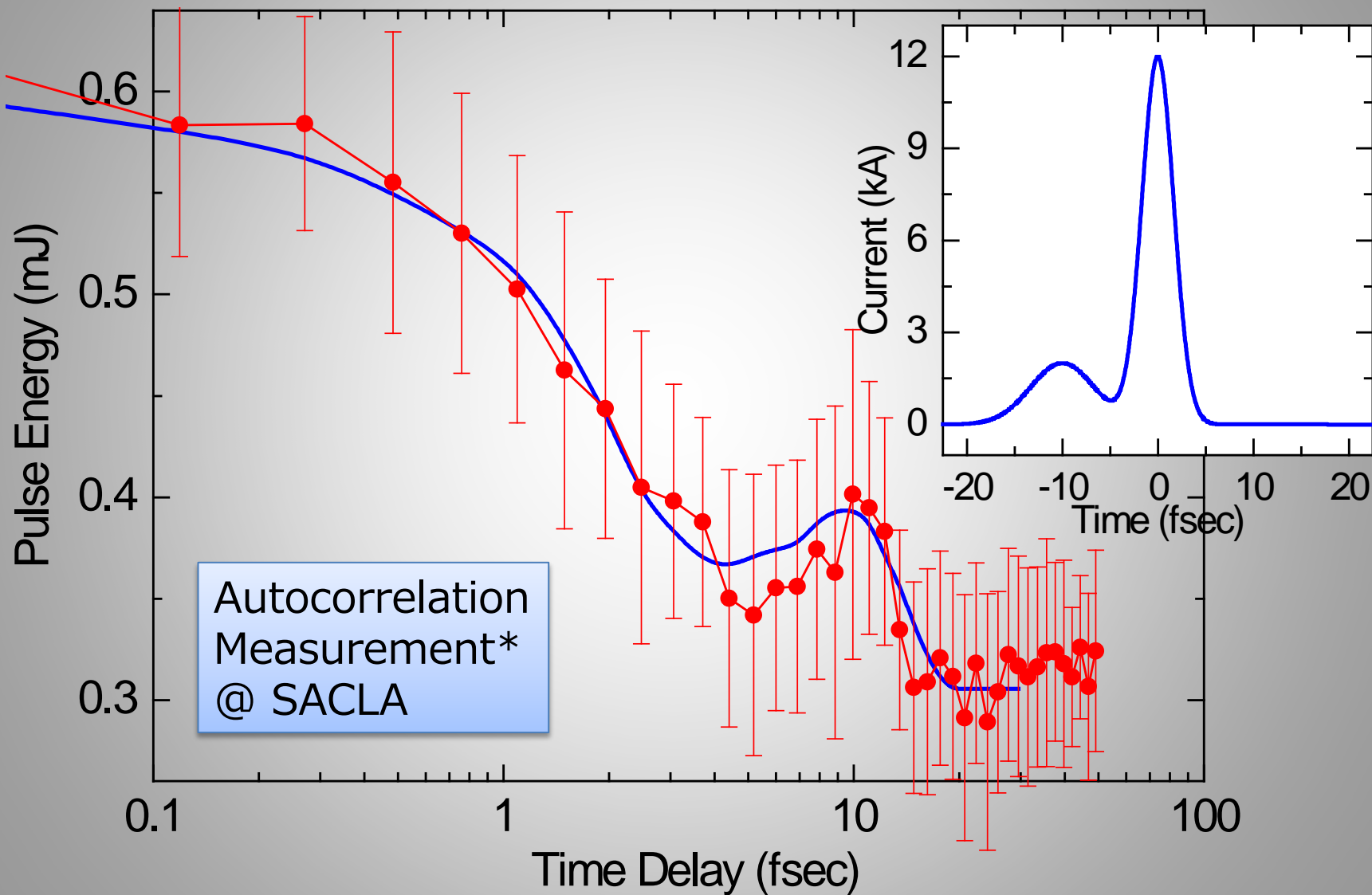
Strong Compression of e- Bunch

- A lot of efforts have been made at SACLA in order to
 - improve the stability by upgrading the accelerator hardware
 - enhance the laser intensity by optimizing the beam parameters
- As a result, strongly-compressed e-beam is available in nominal operation



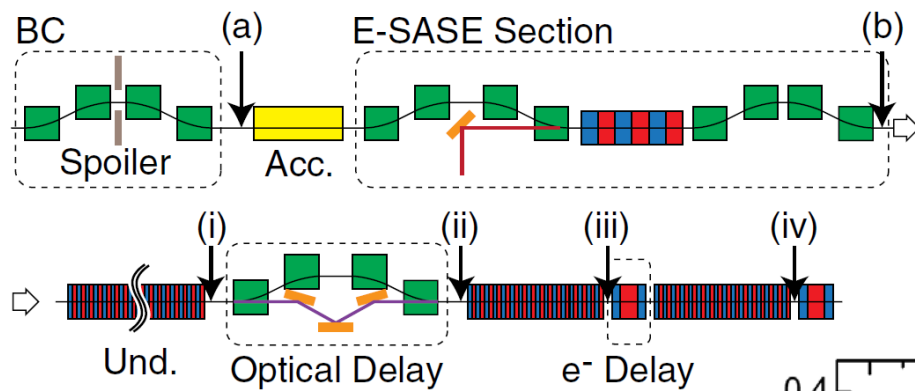
Generation of Sub-TW
& Few-fs XFEL Pulse

Deduction of the Bunch Profile

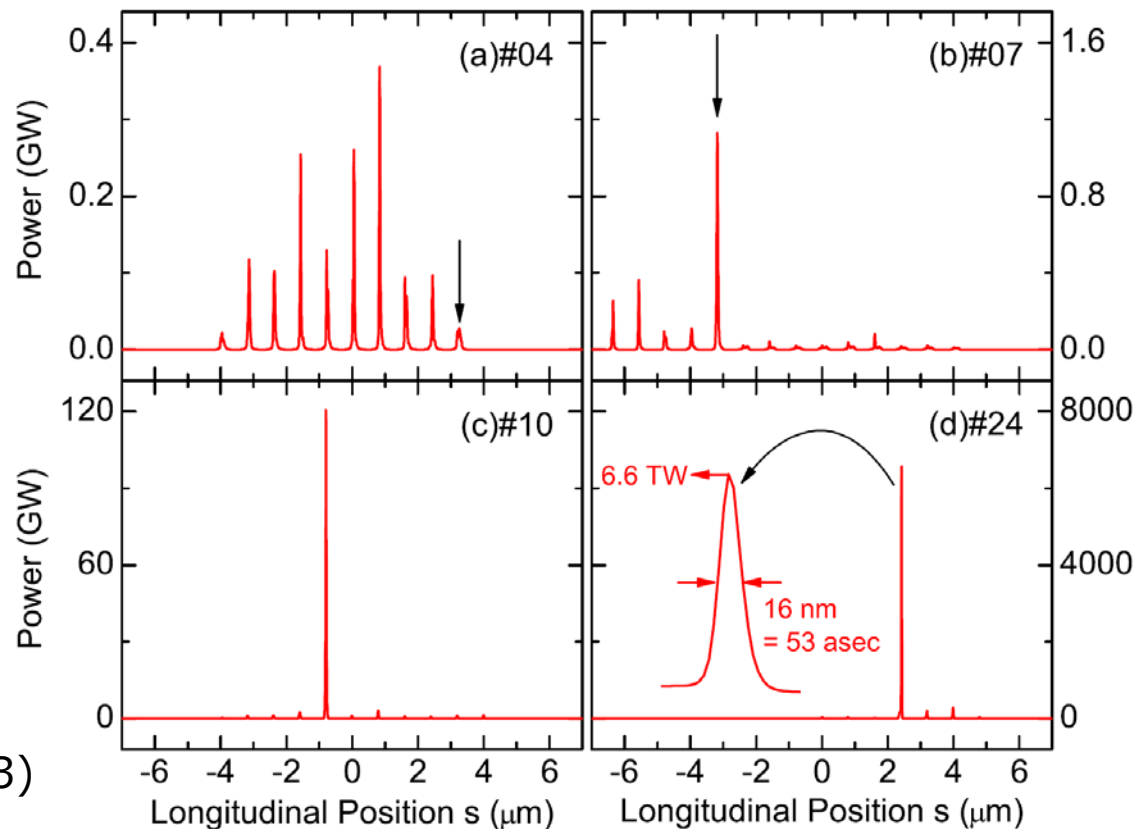
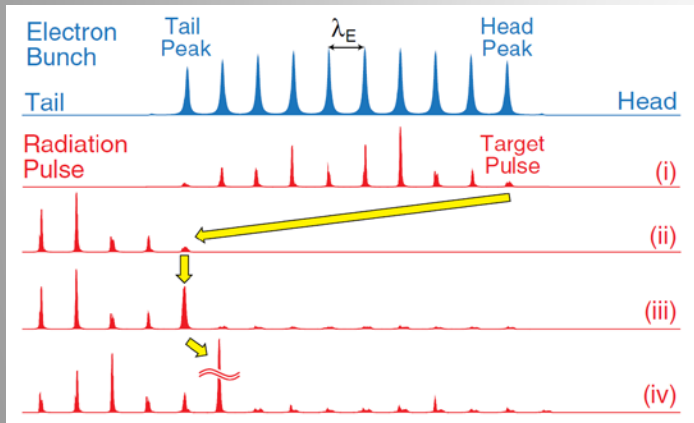


*G. Geloni, V. Kocharyan and E. Saldin, DESY 10-008

XFEL Pulse Compression Scheme



Sequential Amplification by Comb-like Current Peaks



Toward Monocycle XFEL Pulse?

- Even with these schemes, it is impossible to generate a monocycle XFEL pulse.
- This is because the slippage effect in the undulator works to expand the pulse length.
- It is thus necessary to counteract this effect, in order to reduce the pulse length down to the theoretical limit.

Pulse Length of XFEL

Electron Beam

Undulator

XFEL

New Method* to Generate a Monocycle Pulse
✓ Avoid pulse lengthening by slippage, even
with $N=M \gg 1$

*T. Tanaka, Phys. Rev. Lett. 114, 044801 (2015)

PRL 114, 044801 (2015)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending
30 JANUARY 2015

Proposal to Generate an Isolated Monocycle X-Ray Pulse by Counteracting the Slippage Effect in Free-Electron Lasers

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(Received 30 September 2014; published 26 January 2015)

A novel scheme is proposed to generate an isolated monocycle x-ray pulse in free-electron lasers, which is based on coherent emission from a chirped microbunch passing through a strongly tapered undulator. In this scheme, the pulse lengthening by optical slippage, being intrinsic to the lasing process of free-electron lasers, can be effectively suppressed through destructive interference of electromagnetic waves emitted at individual undulator periods. Calculations show that an isolated monocycle x-ray pulse with a wavelength of 8.6 nm and a peak power of 1.2 GW can be generated if this scheme is applied to a 2-GeV and 2-kA electron beam.

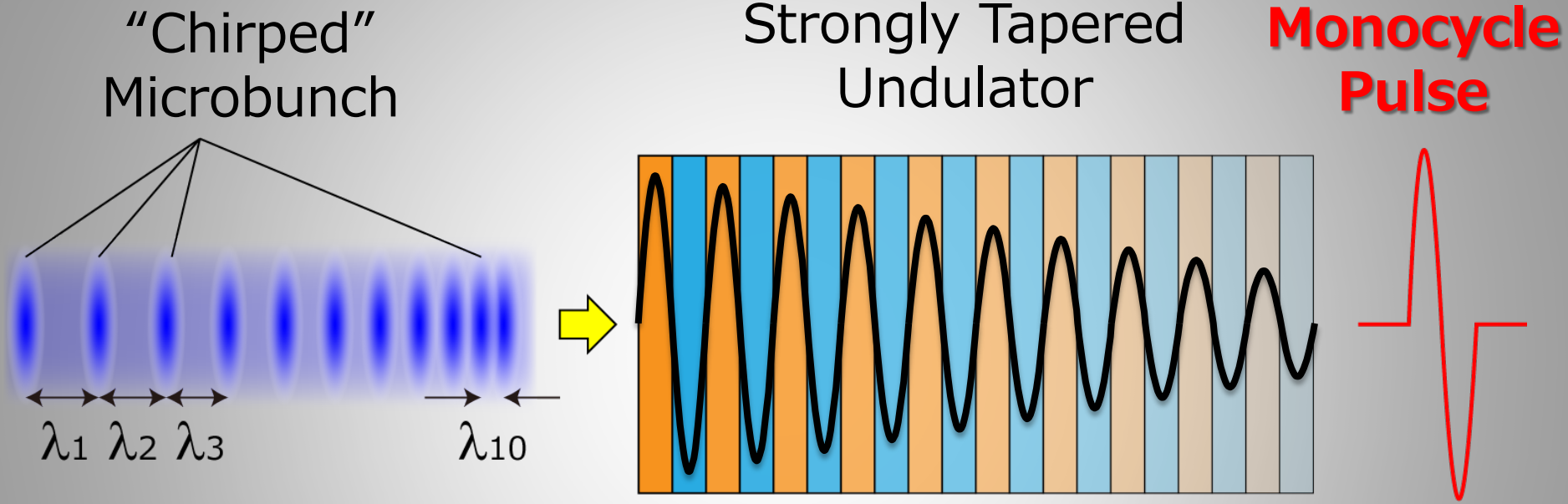
DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.114.044801

PACS numbers: 41.60.Cr, 42.55.Vc



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Basic Concept



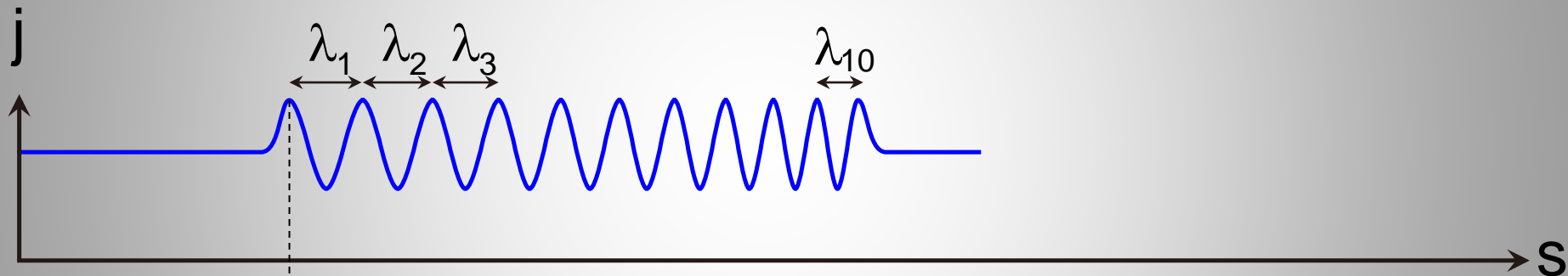
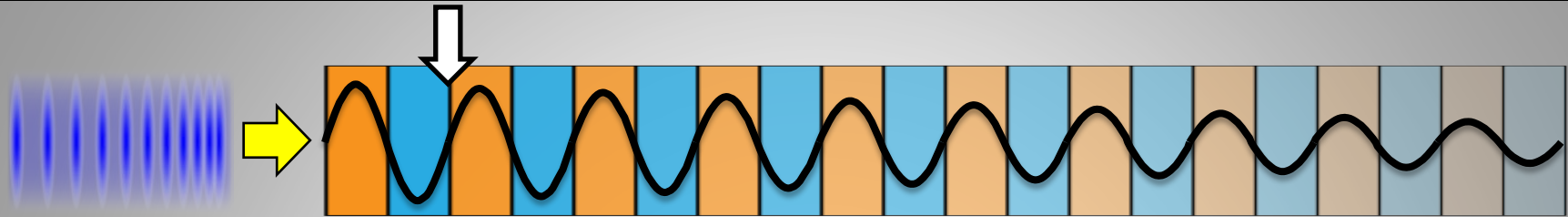
Necessary Condition

**Interval at the n-th microbunch
= Slippage at the n-th period**

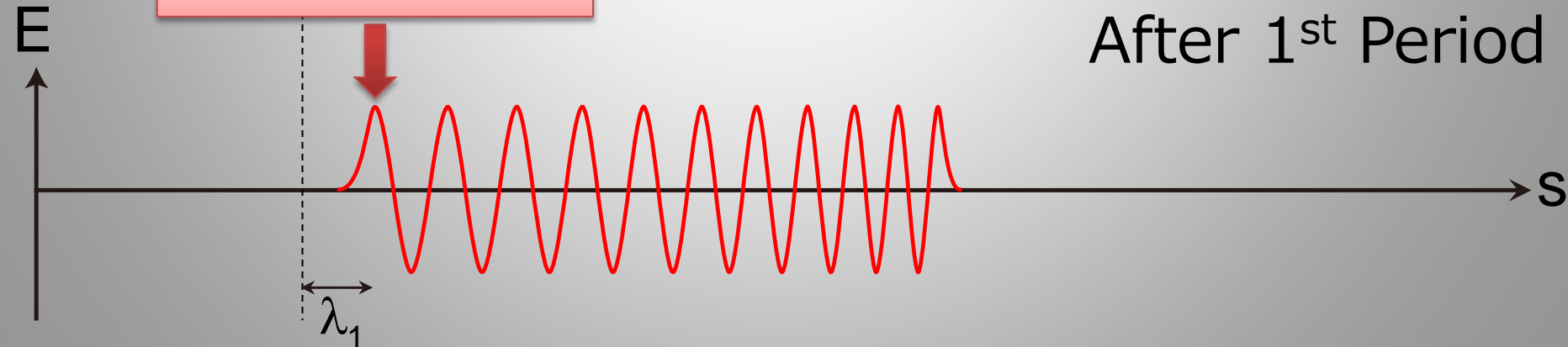
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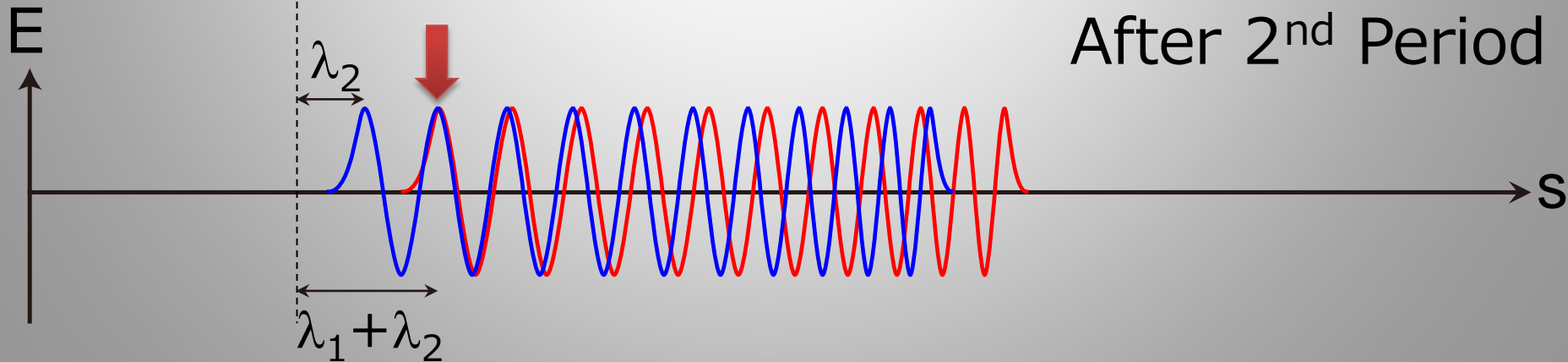
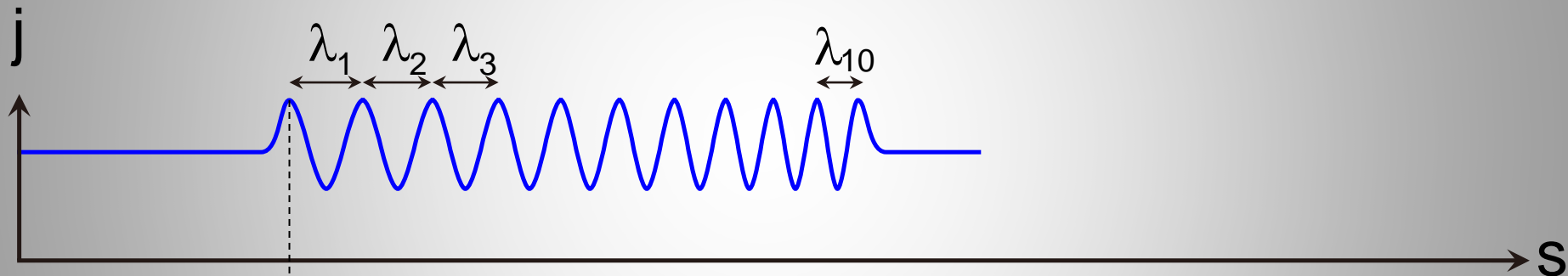
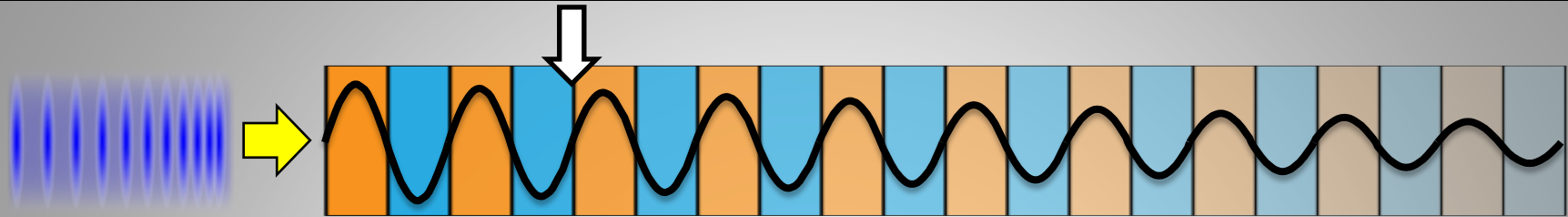
Principle of Operation



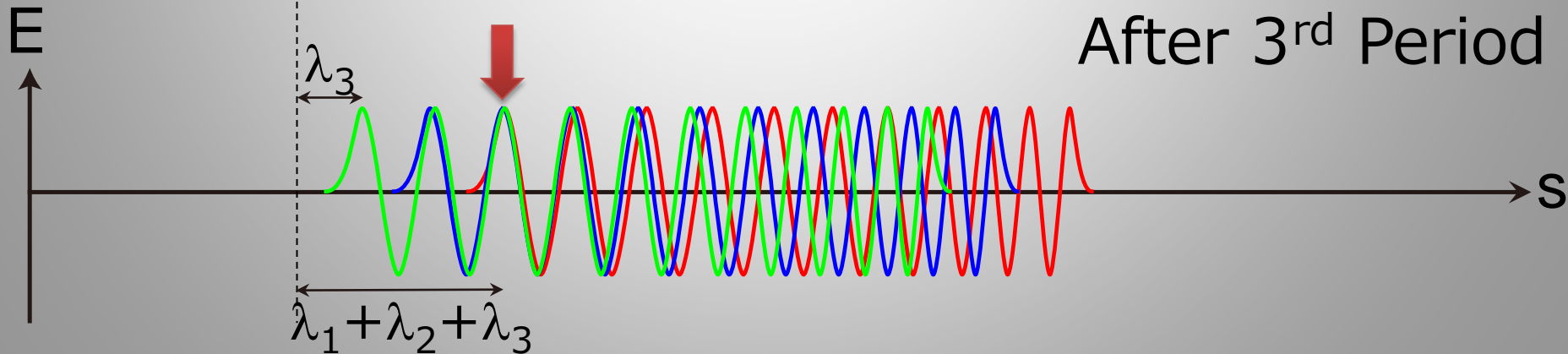
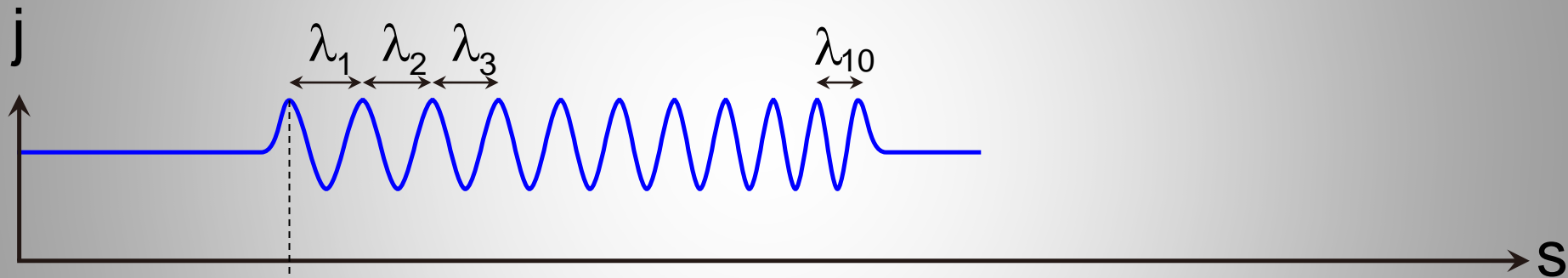
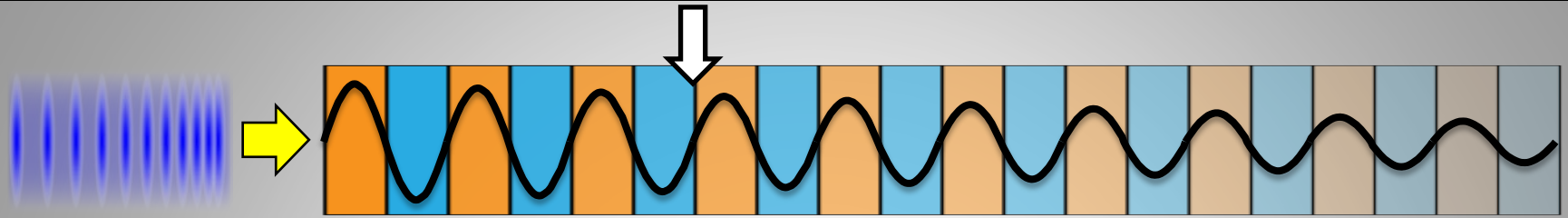
Resonant Pulse



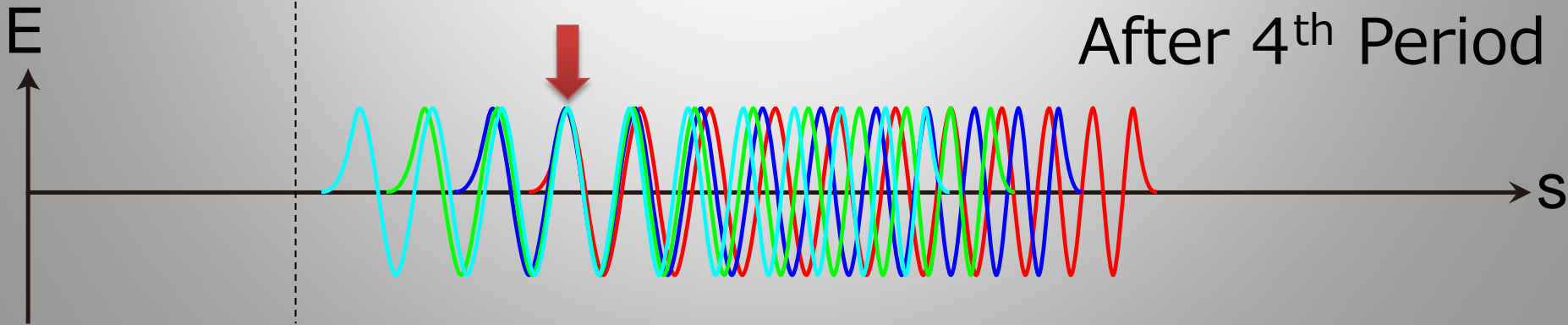
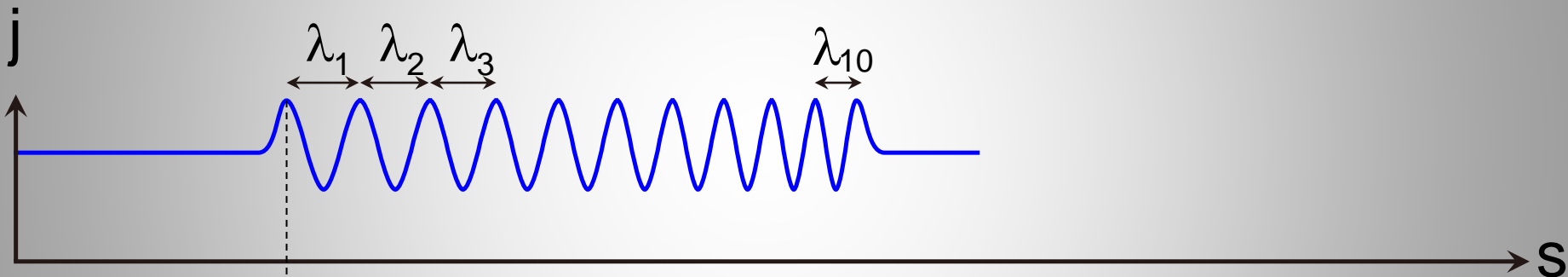
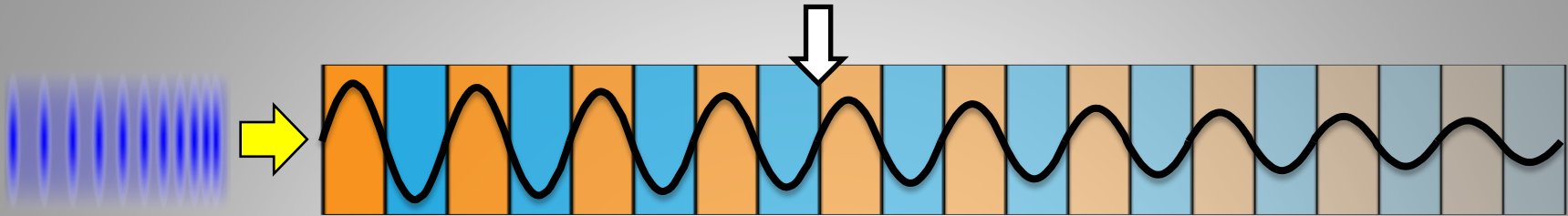
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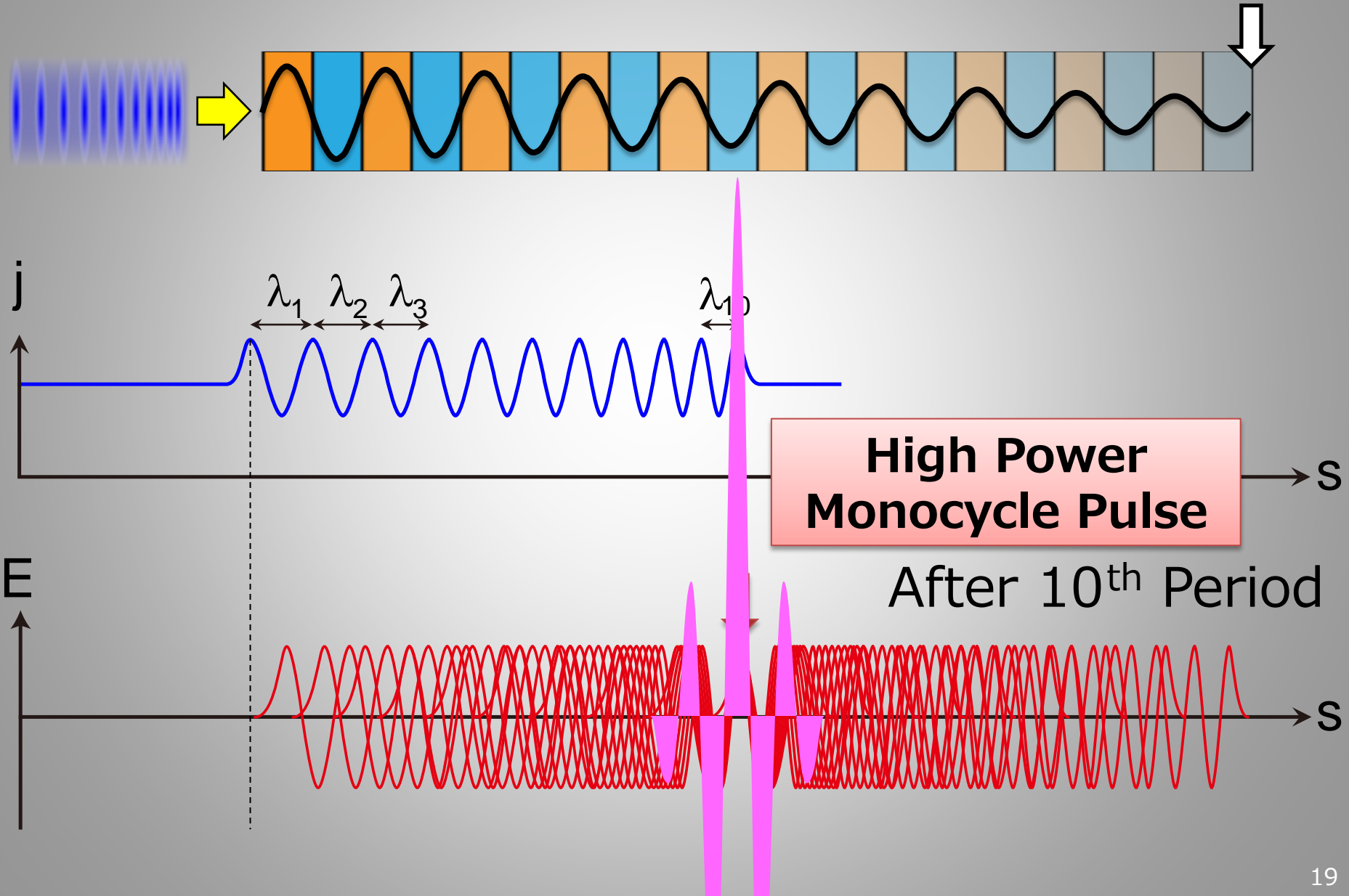
Principle of Operation



Principle of Operation



Principle of Operation

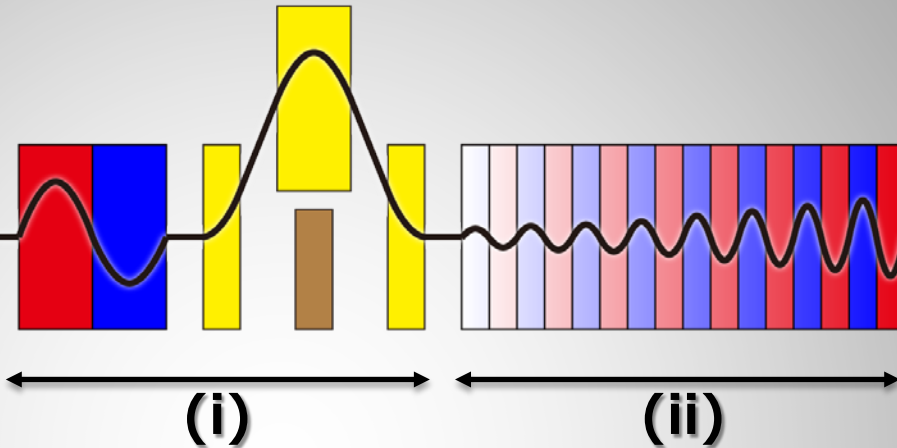
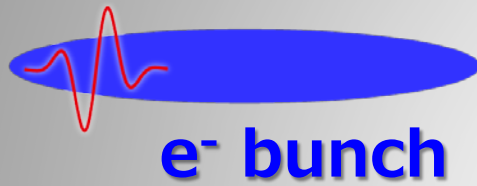


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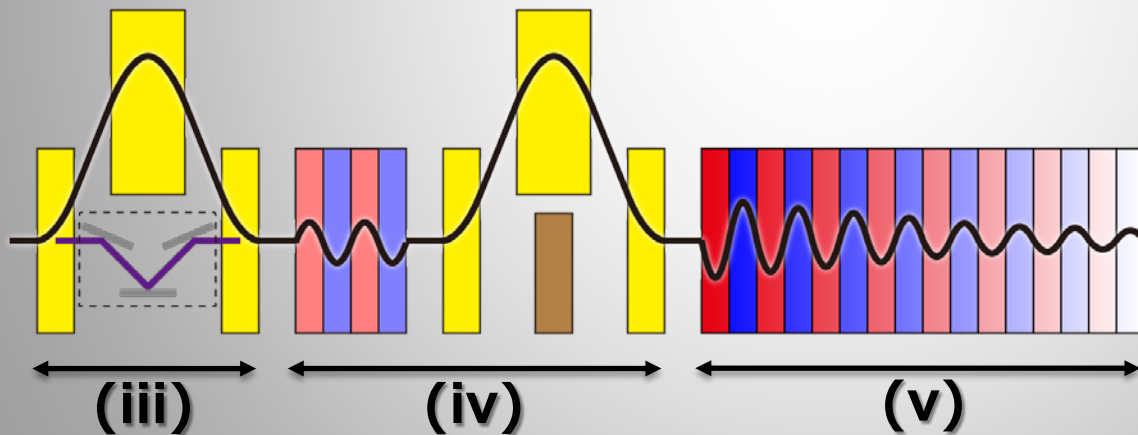
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Accelerator Layout

Monocycle
Pulse ($\lambda = \lambda_0$)

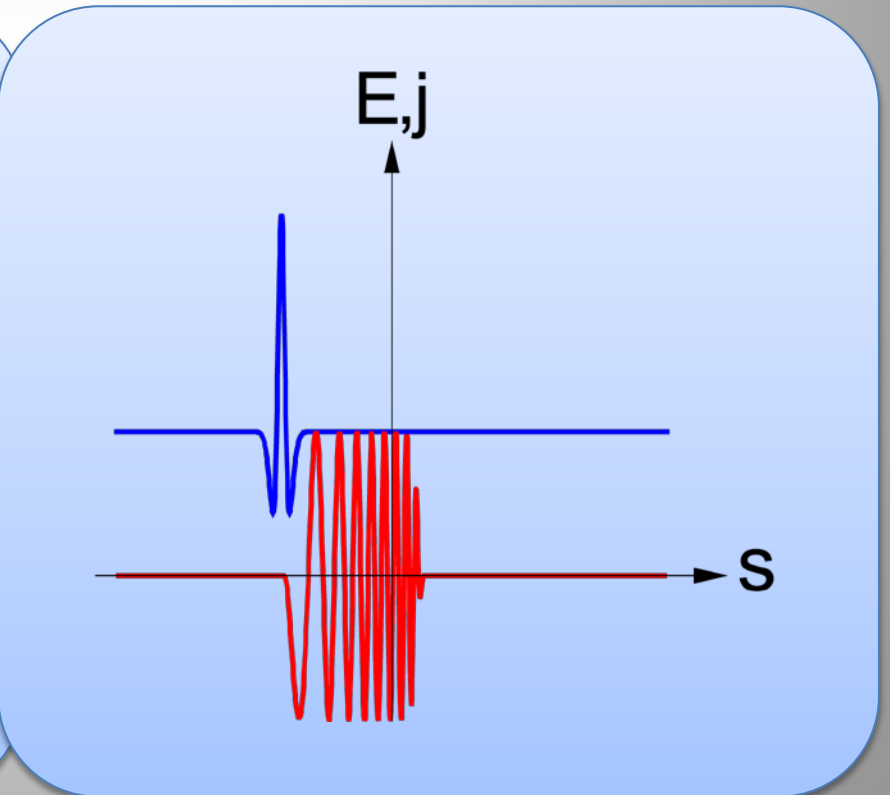
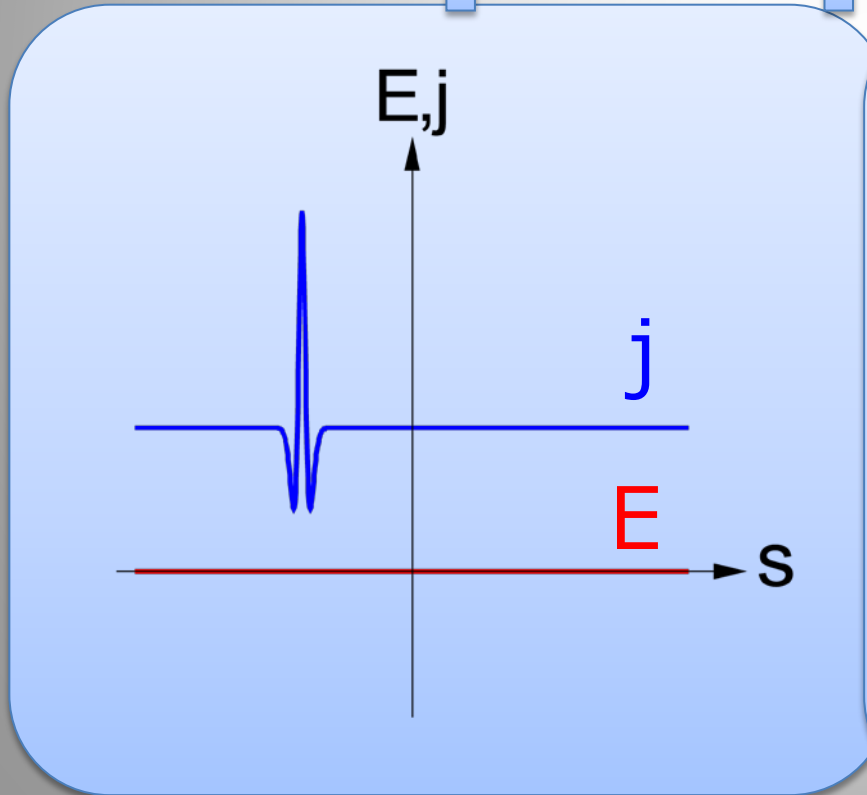
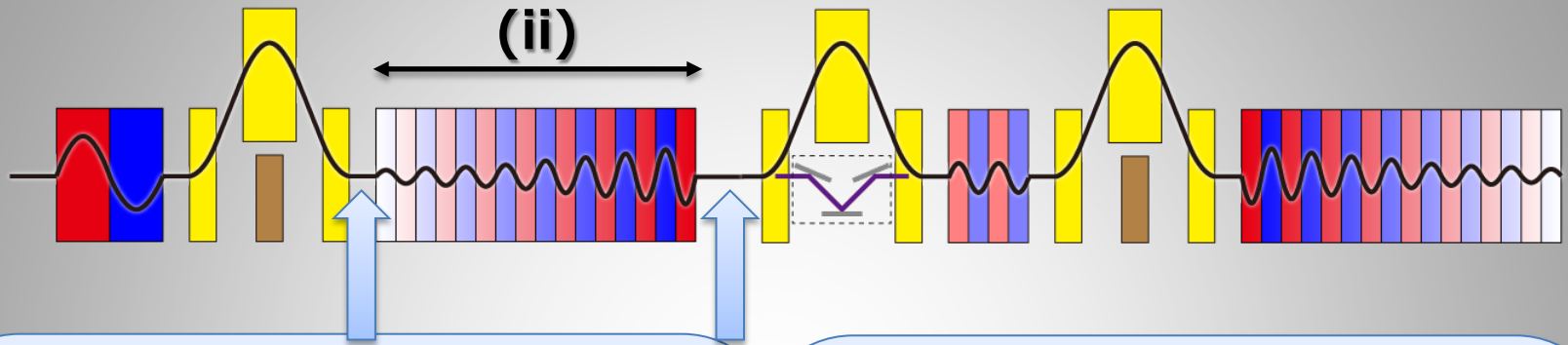


Monocycle
Pulse ($\lambda = \lambda_0/m$)

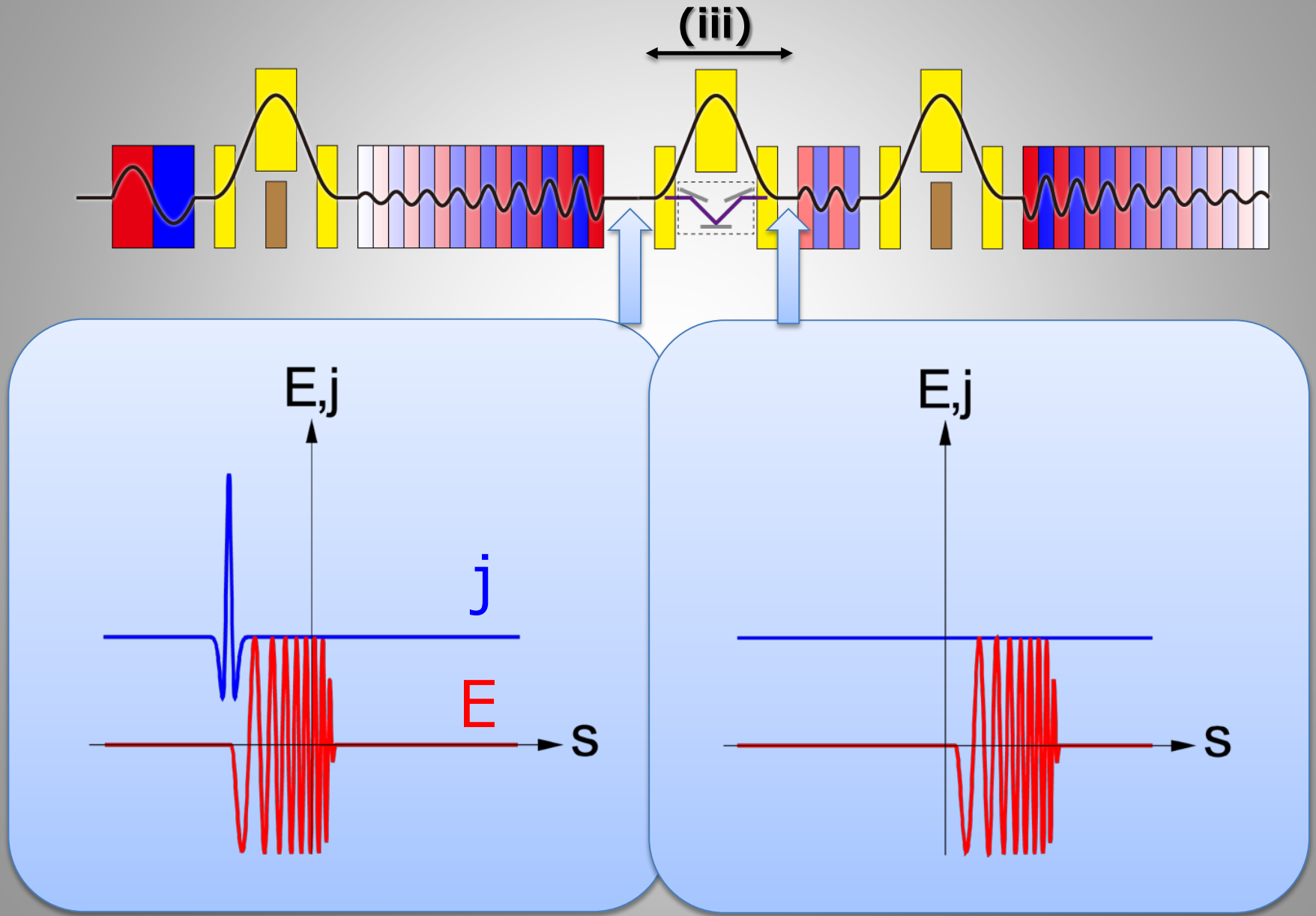


Upconvert the monocycle pulse with $\lambda = \lambda_0$
➔ Monocycle Harmonic Generation (MCHG)

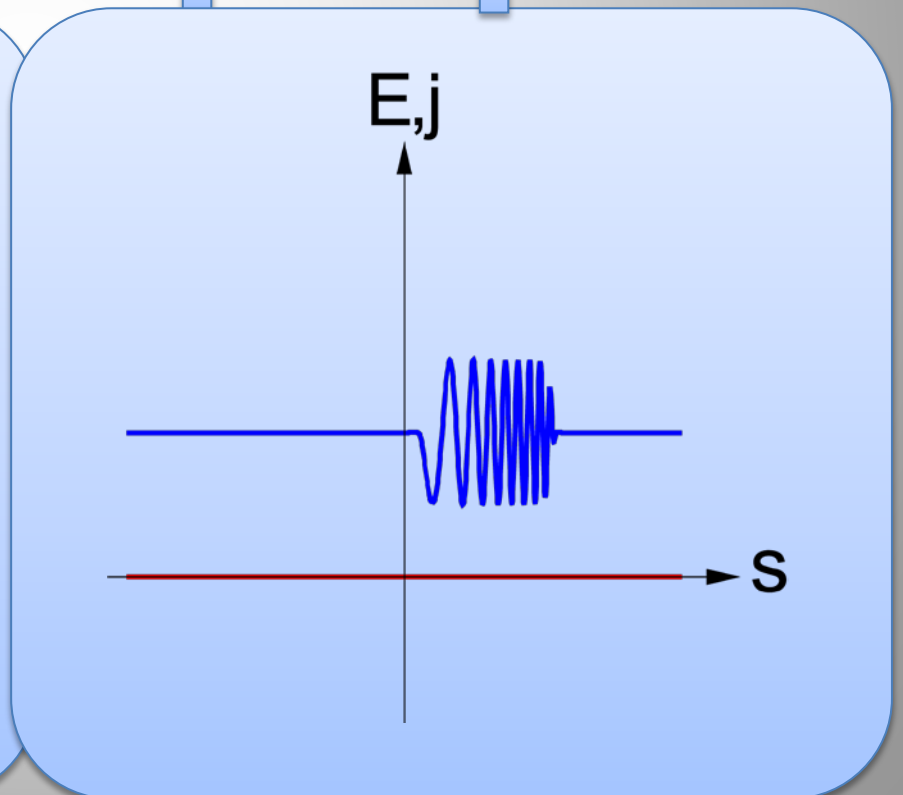
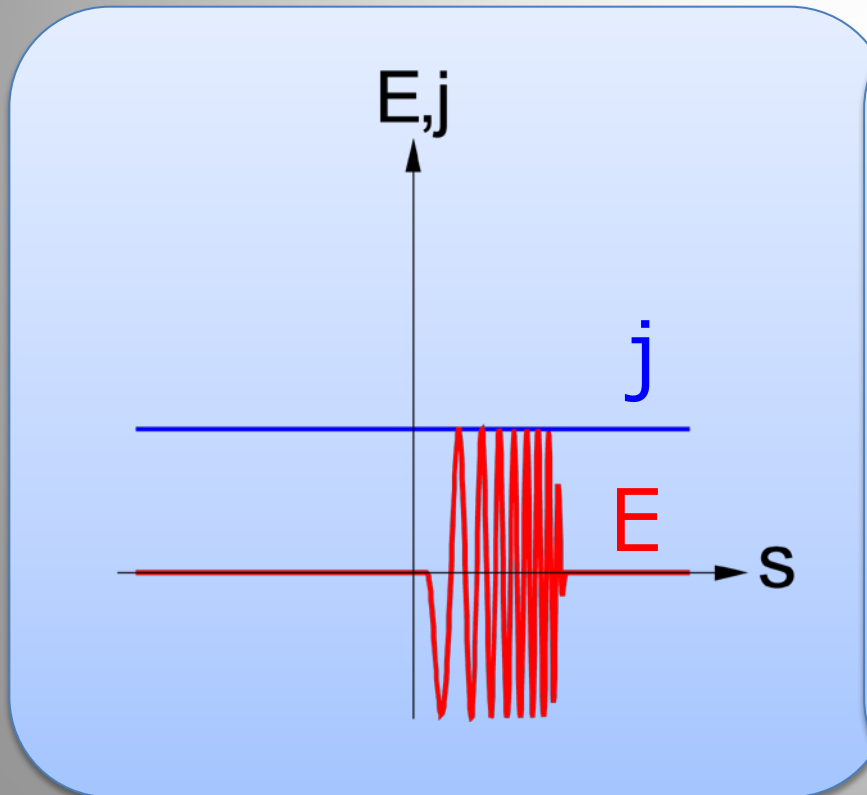
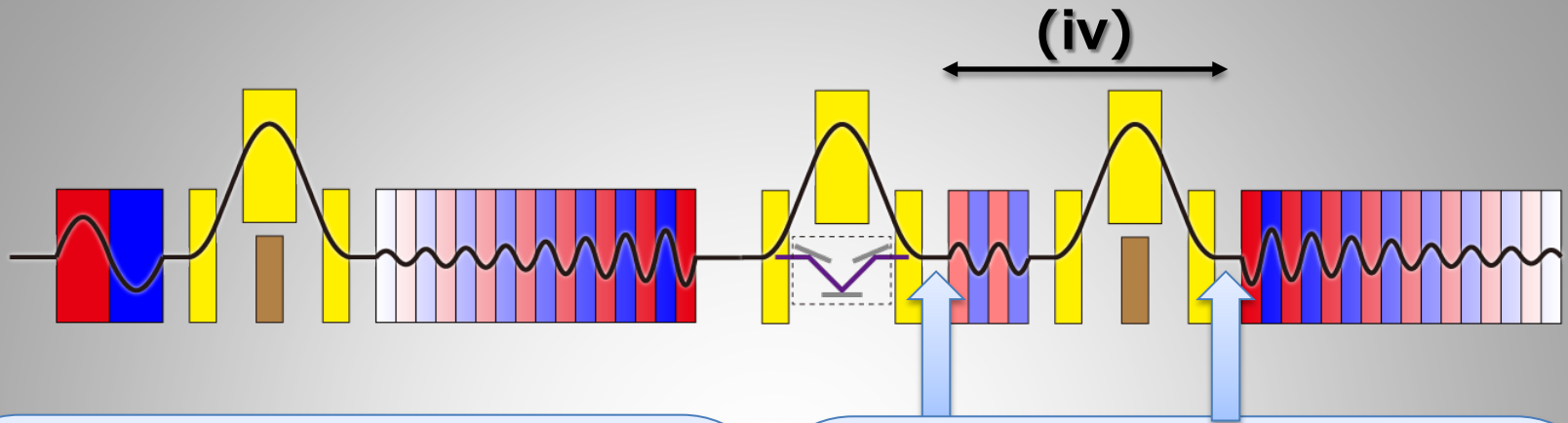
Sec.(ii) : Generating a Chirped Pulse



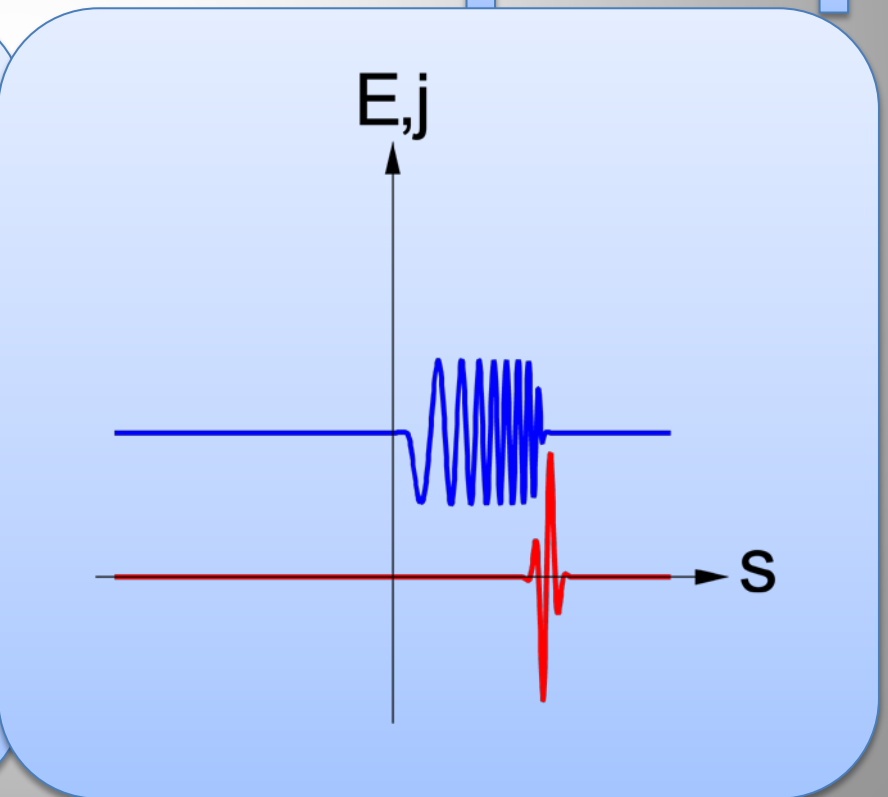
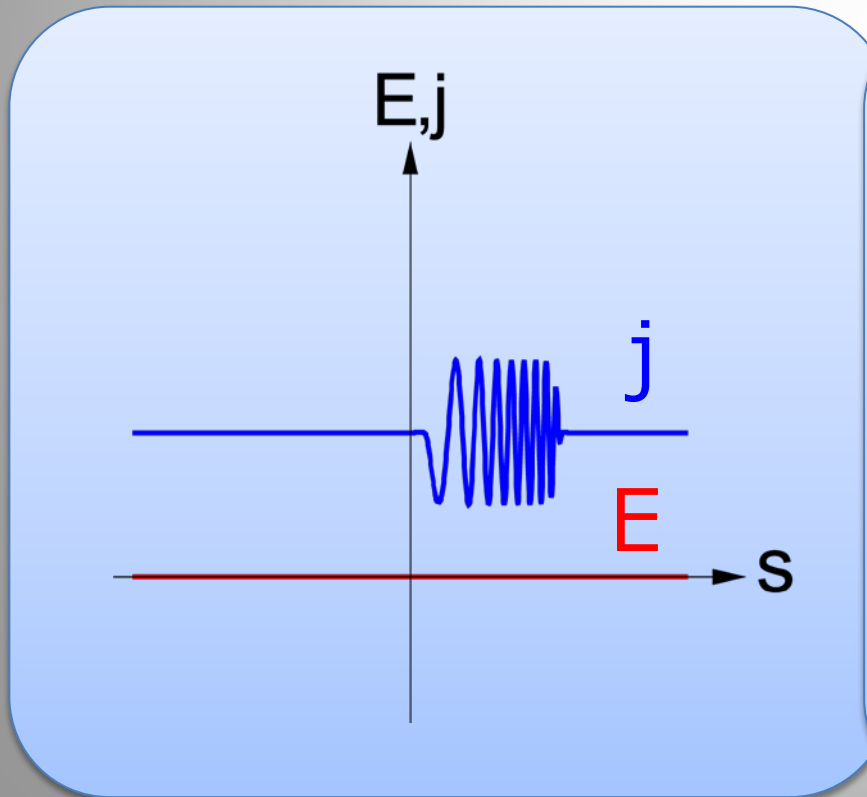
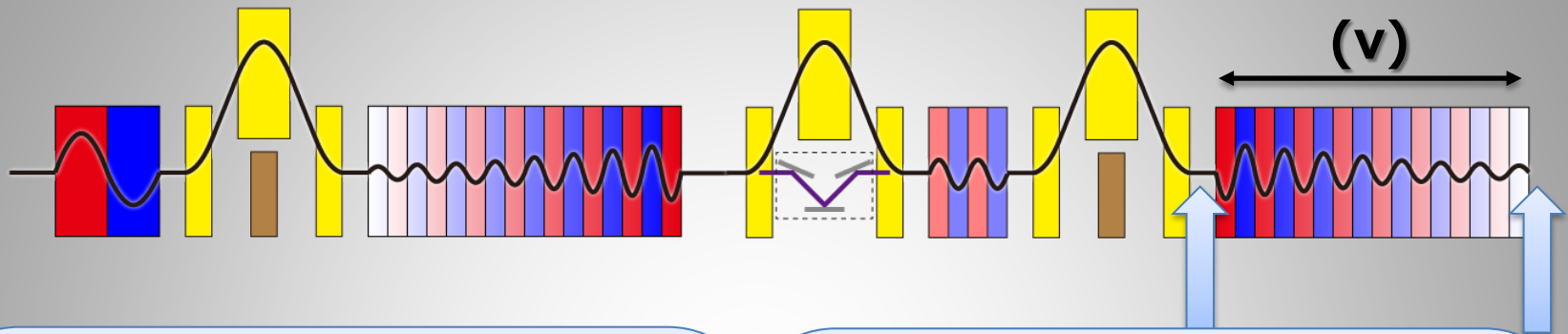
Sec.(iii) : Applying Fresh Bunch



Sec.(iv) : Generating a Chirped Microbunch



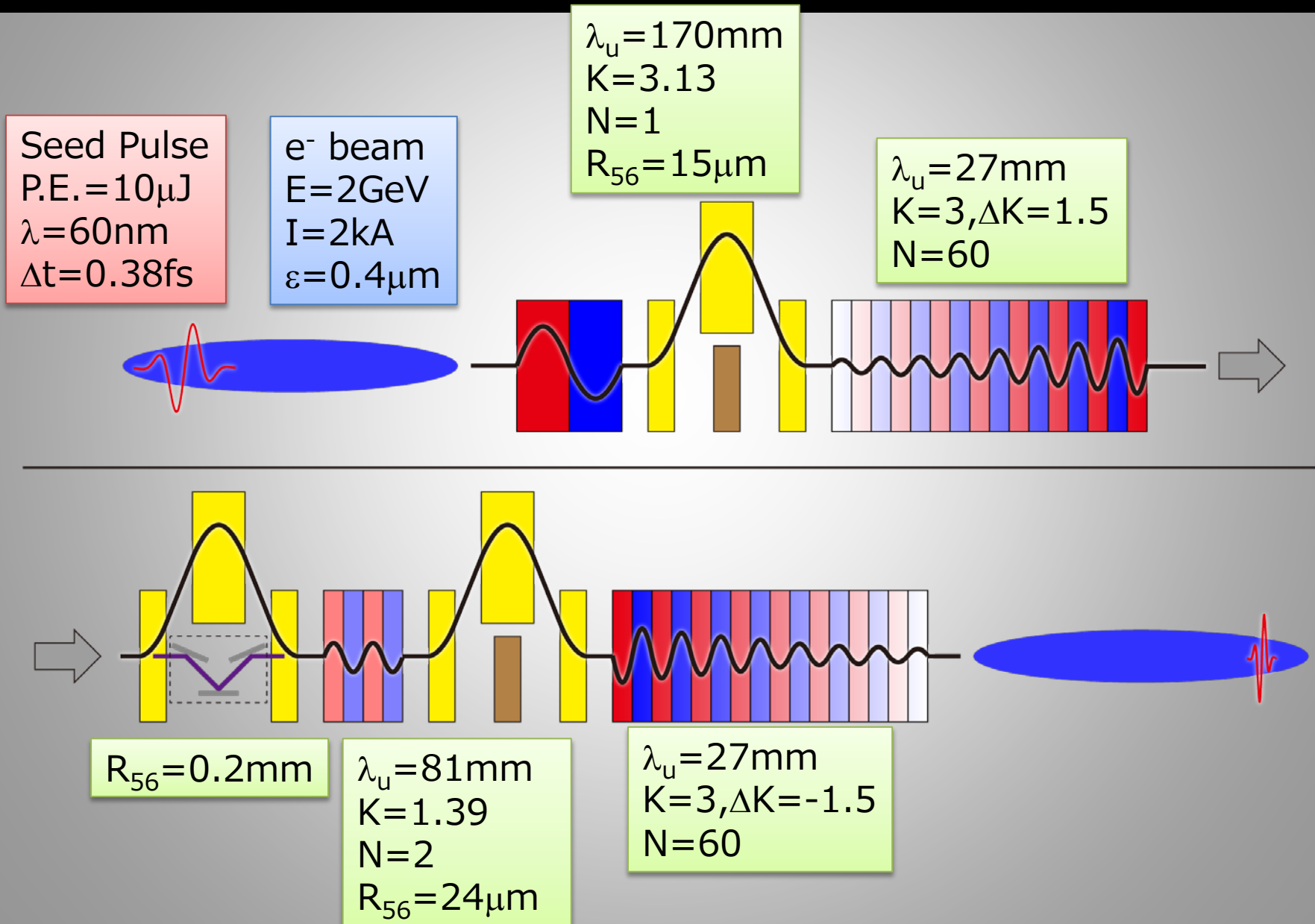
Sec.(v) : Generating a Monocycle Pulse



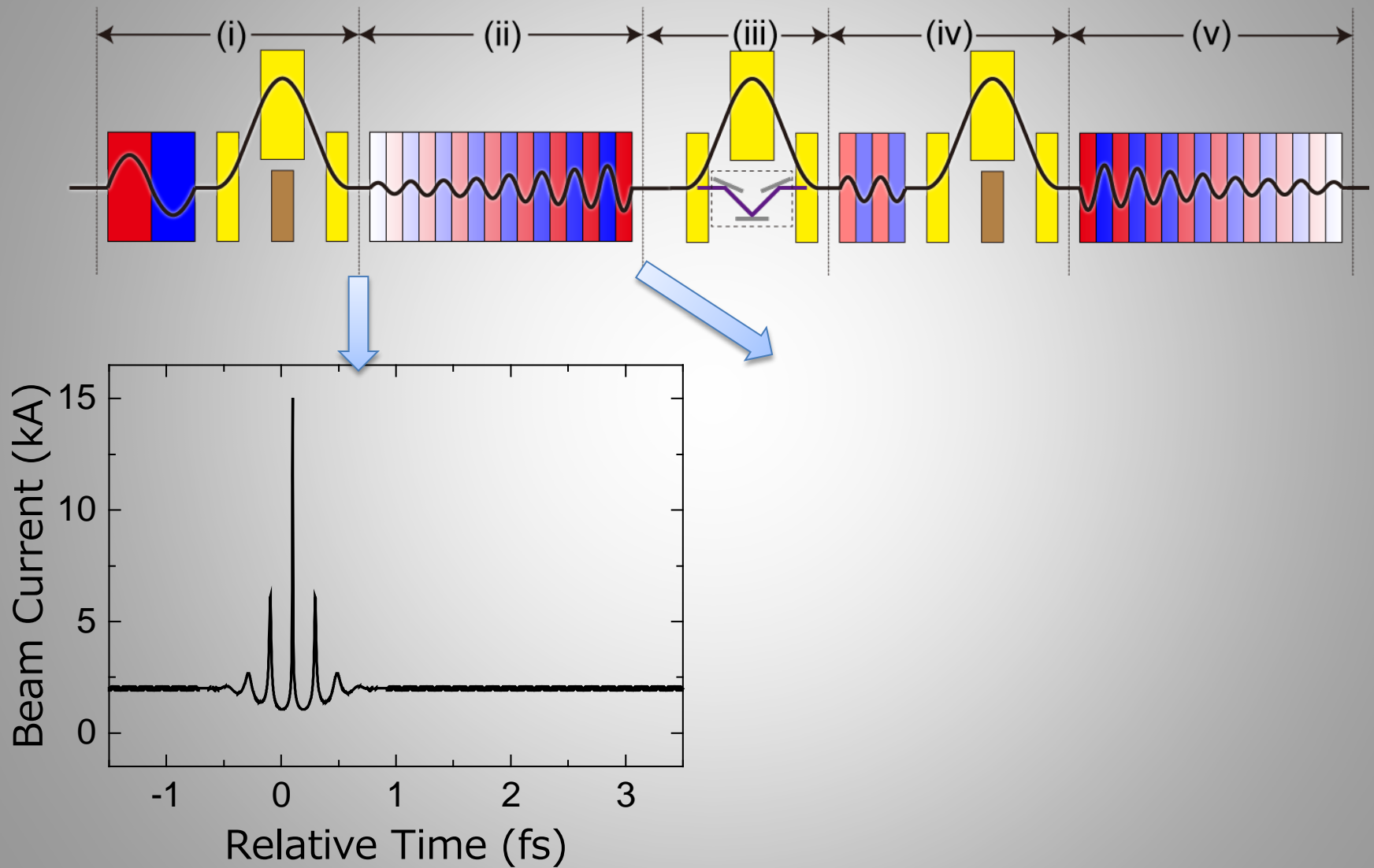
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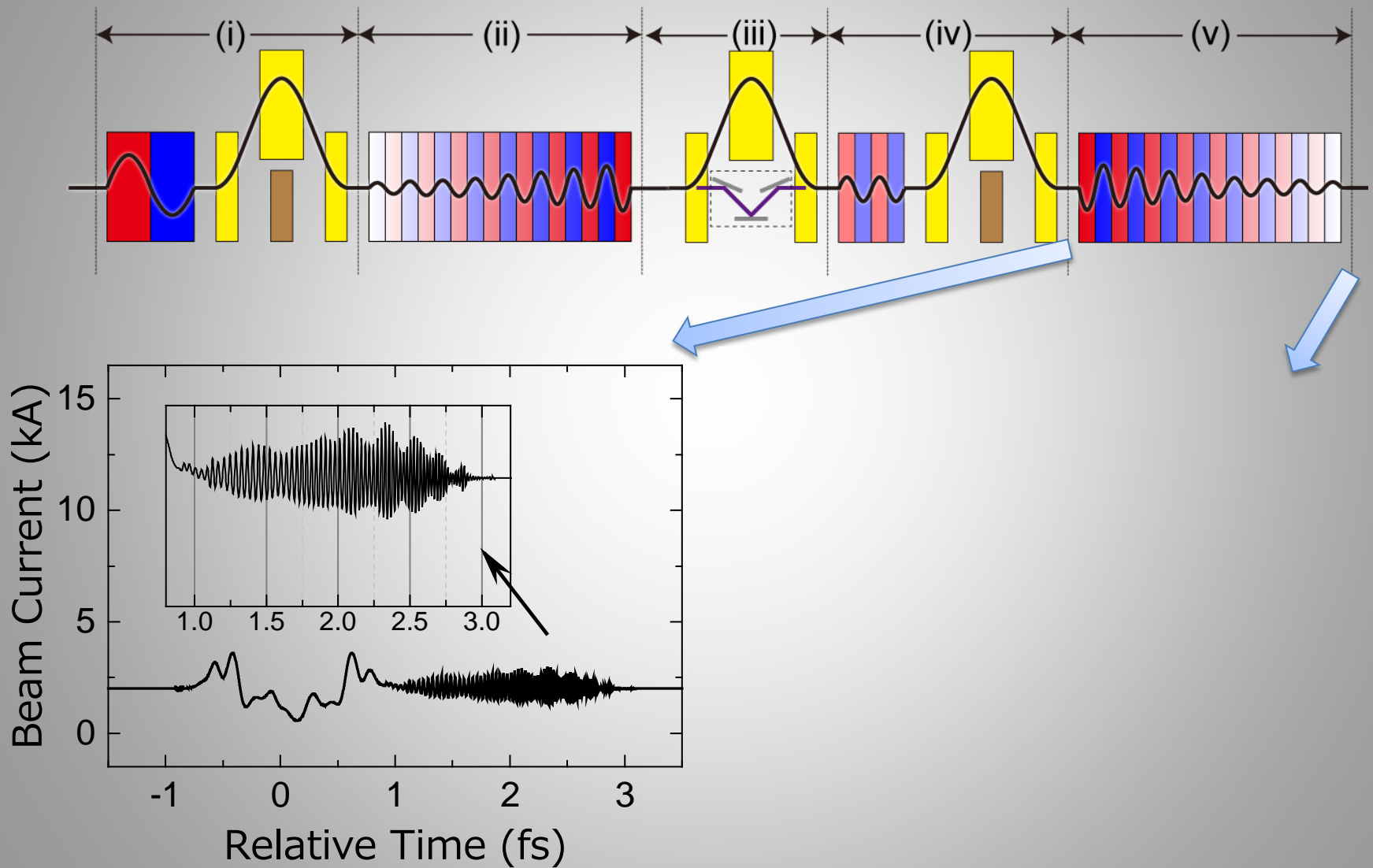
Assumed Parameters



Example ($m=7$, $\sigma_\gamma/\gamma=5 \times 10^{-5}$)

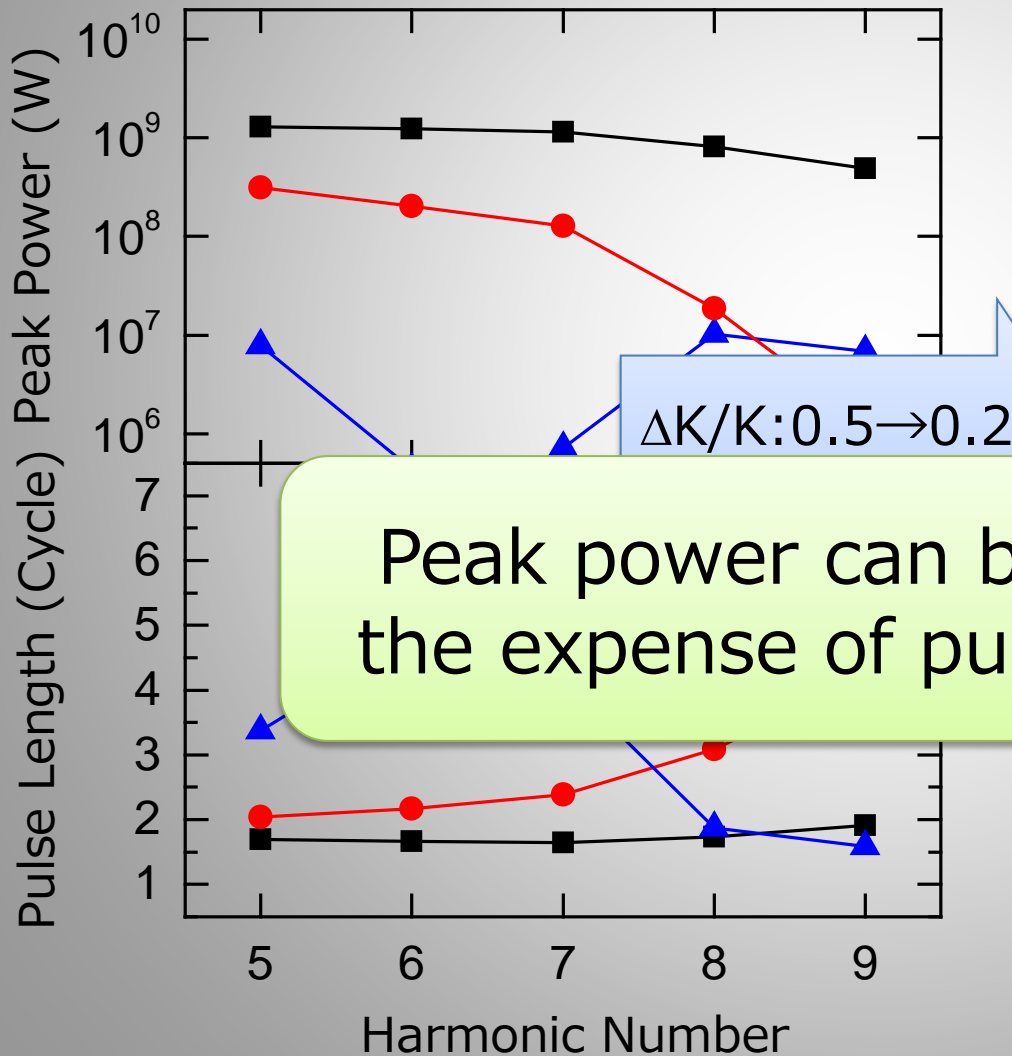


Example ($m=7$, $\sigma_\gamma/\gamma=5 \times 10^{-5}$)



Relation between m and σ_γ/γ

σ_γ/γ : —■— 5×10^{-5} , —●— 8×10^{-5} , —▲— 1.2×10^{-4}



Summary & Outlook

- The monocycle (or at least few-cycle) pulse realized with this scheme offers a lot of possibility for probing ultrafast dynamics, which are too fast to be investigated by the conventional schemes.
- Note that this scheme can be repeatedly used to further shorten the wavelength, and thus the pulse length of XFEL pulse.

Thank you for your attention!