



Coherent and cost-effective multi-THz superradiant light source for standalone and THz pump-FEL probe experiments, compatible with high-repetition rates.

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Driven by user requirements

- ❖ Requirements come from diverse areas of applications
- ❖ Ultrafast phenomena in **condensed matter**
 - New materials: low-dimensional, high T_c superconductors, “THz transistors”, ...
 - Exotic phases and phase transitions; electronic and lattice
 - Spin dynamics
- ❖ **Chemistry / Physical-Chemistry**
 - Control and triggering of chemical reactions / electronics distributions
 - Catalysis
- ❖ **Biology**
 - Cellular mechanisms in high E-fields
- ❖ In the context of pump-probe experiments // Probes: X-ray, VUV, IR-Vis, UED

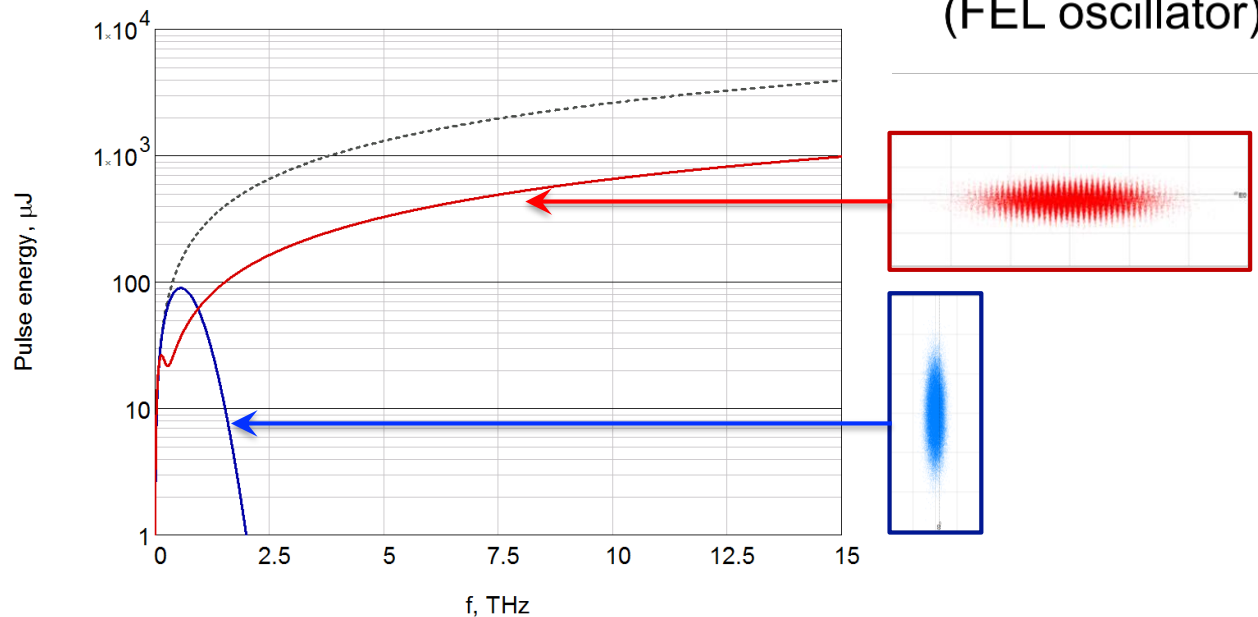
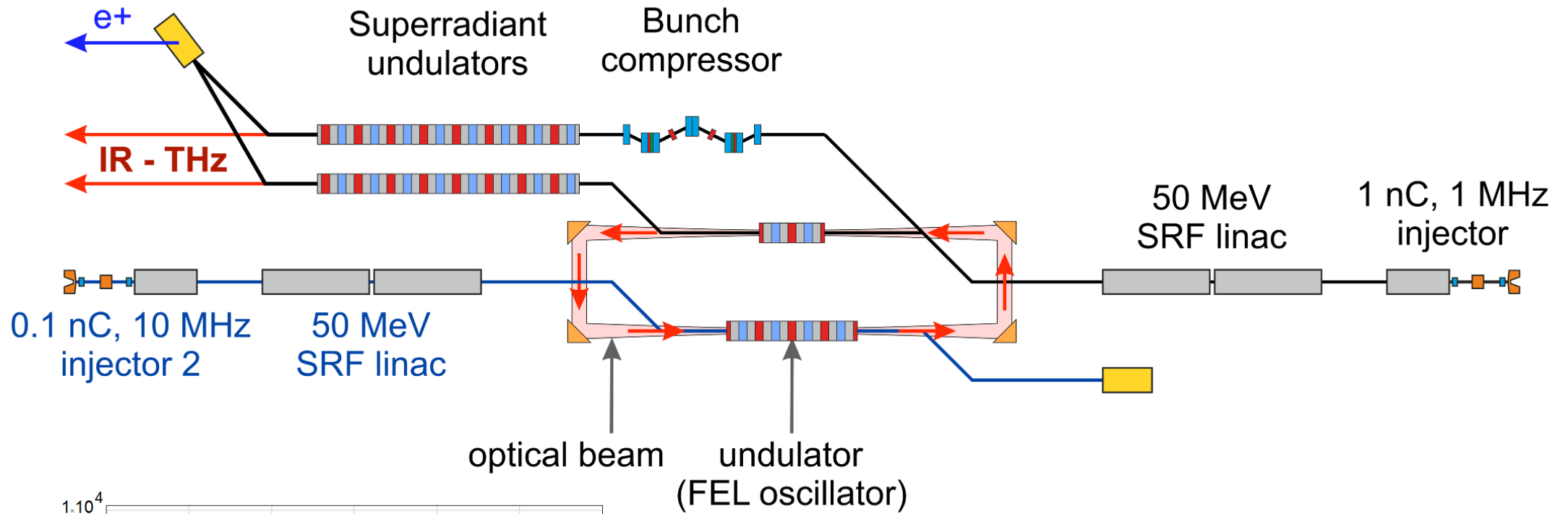
From - User workshops, science cases, white papers, in person discussions ...

Summary

- ❖ Accelerator-based THz-IR sources are well established within the FEL user community
 - Standalone IR-THz FEL facilities
 - Pump-probe experiments at short-wavelength FELs
- ❖ The user communities present a challenging set of requirements for future experiments
 - **pulse energies**: increase by few 100 (few 100 μJ /pulse are needed)
 - **frequency range**: extension to 30 THz (10 μm)
 - **broadband** (single-cycle) and **narrowband** (few %) are required
 - **repetition rate**: to match short-wavelength FELs, or 100 kHz – 1 MHz CW sources
- ❖ In many cases, to provide the required performance improvements, new techniques or radiation source schemes are needed
- ❖ **Use of longitudinally modulated beams and better bunch compressors to increase the longitudinal brightness by a few orders of magnitude**

$$I_{coherent}(\omega) \approx I_{e-}(\omega) \cdot N_e^2 \cdot |b(\omega)|^2$$

New IR-THz Source Architecture



P. Evtushenko et al.

IPAC'19

doi:10.18429/JACoW-IPAC2019-TUPRB012

FEL'19

doi:10.18429/JACoW-FEL2019-TUP008

Work Breakdown Structure, Org.

Work packages (tentative)

- ❖ Corrugated structures for e-modulation at GeV beam energies
- ❖ 2nd order magnetic bunch compressor: high Q_b , E_b few 10 MeV
- ❖ Optimized dispersions sections for converting e-modulation to density-modulation

3 execution phases for each WP

- ⌘ Physics design: modeling, simulations, etc.
- ⌘ Engineering design, construction of prototypes
- ⌘ Beam tests at existing facilities

Participating institutions

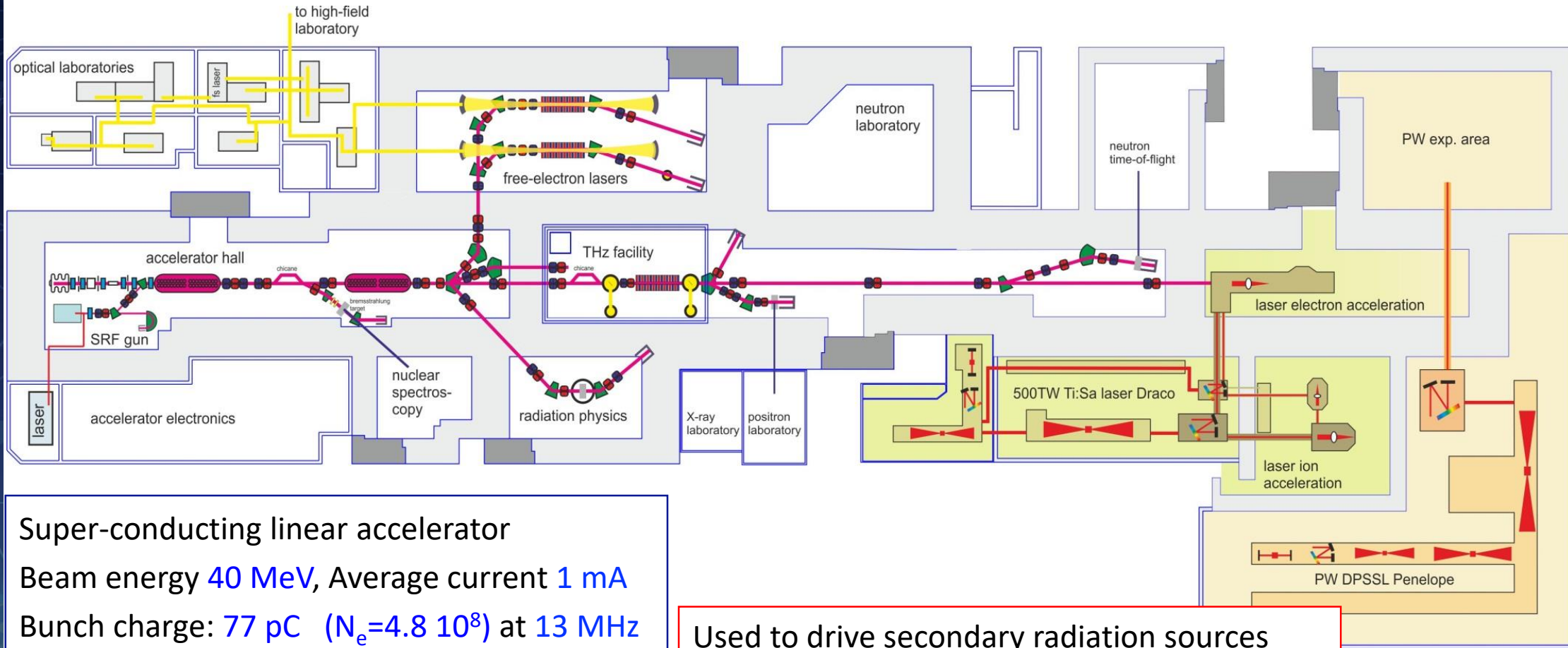
- ★ Elettra Sincrotrone (FERMI)
- ★ ELBE, Helmholtz-Zentrum Dresden-Rossendorf (HZDR)
- ★ MAX-IV
- ★ DESY (PITZ)



LEAPS League of European
Accelerator-based
Photon Sources

Backup

Radiation Source ELBE - user facility @ HZDR



Super-conducting linear accelerator

Beam energy **40 MeV**, Average current **1 mA**

Bunch charge: **77 pC** ($N_e=4.8 \cdot 10^8$) at **13 MHz**

250 pC ($N_e=1.6 \cdot 10^9$) at **250 kHz**

User operations:

- **95.4 %** reliability: (used/scheduled)
- **70 %** external users
- **6000** hours/year

Used to drive secondary radiation sources

2 free-electron laser (FEL) oscillators: **MIR**, **FIR**

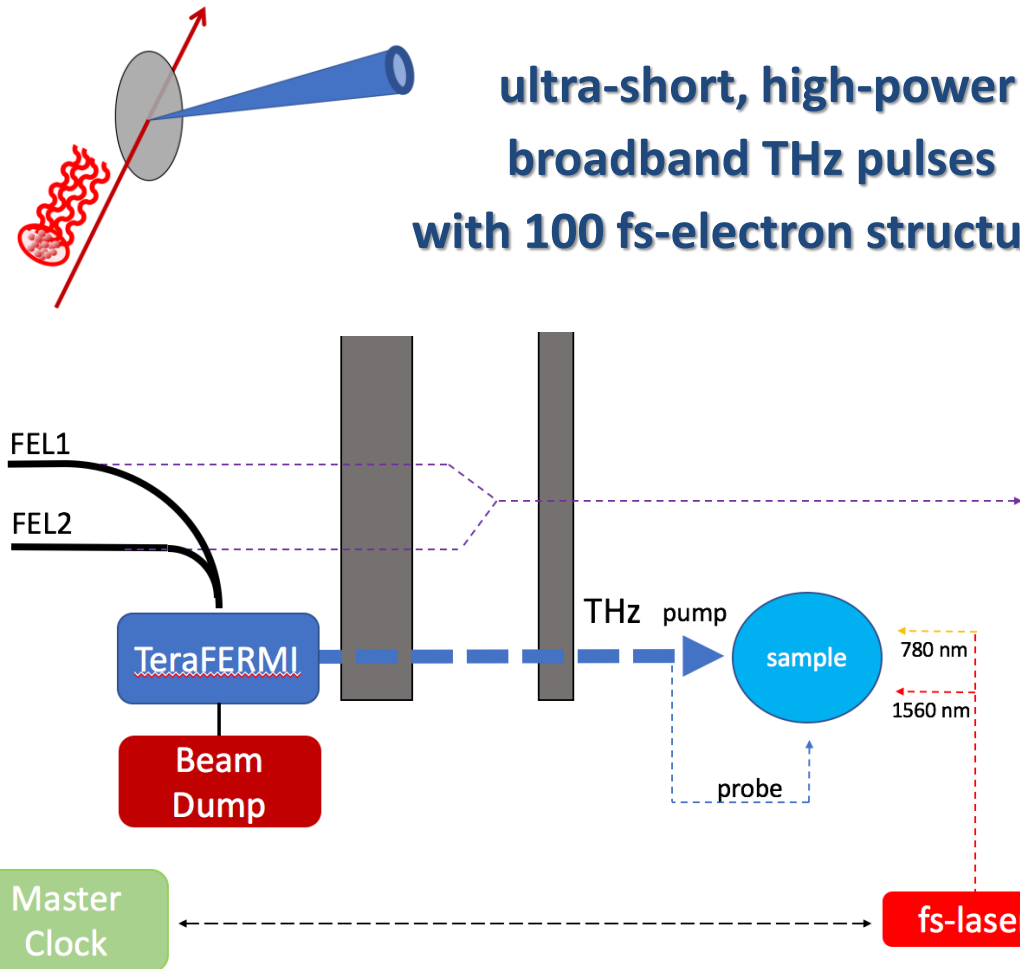
Super-radiant undulator, CDR: **THz**

Positron Source: **e⁺**

TeraFERMI at FERMI@Elettra

Coherent Transition Radiation occurs when relativistic electrons cross the boundary between two media of different dielectric constant:

**ultra-short, high-power
broadband THz pulses
with 100 fs-electron structures.**



	Measured parameters
Wavelength range	0.3 mm – 20 mm 0.1 – 15 THz
THz pulse energy	100 μJ @ source 40 μJ @ sample
Spot size at focus	400 μm
Peak Field	<MV/cm
e-beam operation	0.9-1.8 GeV (FEL1/FEL2)
Rep. rate	50 Hz

Available set-ups

- Michelson interferometer
- EOS sampling
- THz pump - NIR probe (780 and 1560 nm)
- THz pump – Kerr rotation
- THz pump – THz probe