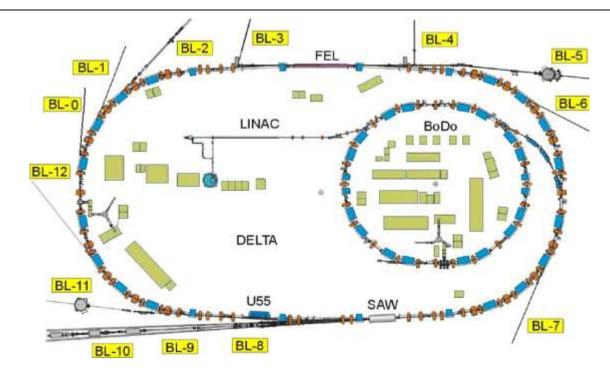
Status of DELTA and the New Short-Pulse Facility

A. Nowaczyk Center for Synchrotron Radiation - DELTA 88

Dortmund Electron Accelerator





DELTA is a synchrotron light source operated by the TU Dortmund University, Germany

electron energy	1.5 GeV
rf-frequency	500 MHz
circumference	115.2 m
beamcurrent	max. 130 mA
lifetime	11 h @ 100 mA



Distribution of machine utilization:

20 weeks / year user operation

10 weeks / year machine shifts

Weekly machine operation from

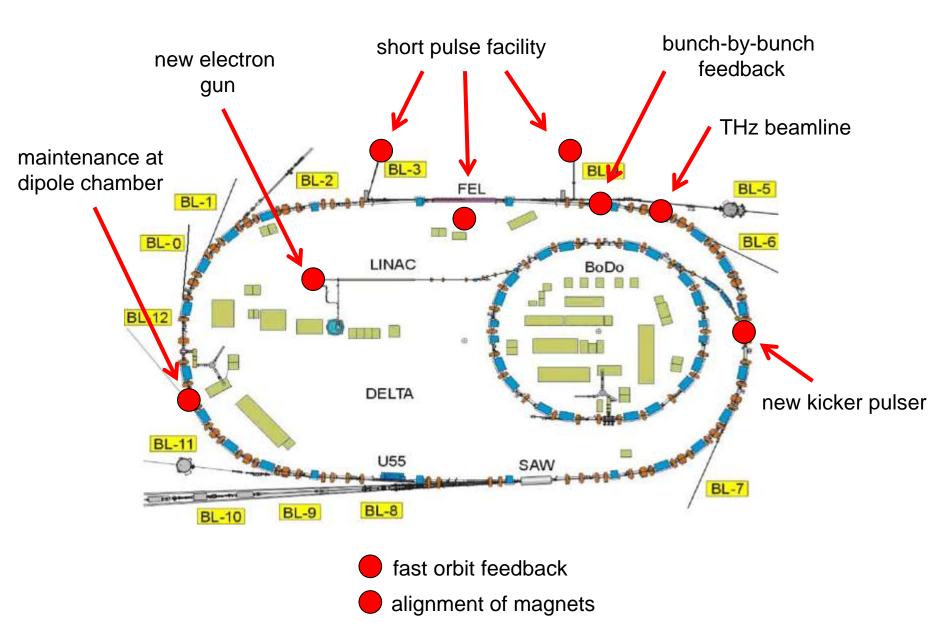
Monday to Friday

2000 h / year user operation

1000 h / year machine shifts

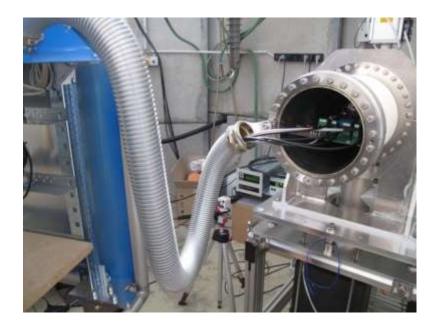
90% of availability 2011





New Electron Gun





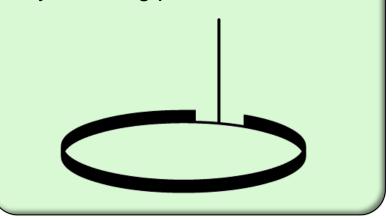


Replacement of the old gun during

the summer shutdown 2011.

Improvements:

- higher injection stability
- switching between single- and multibunch injection
- hybrid filling pattern

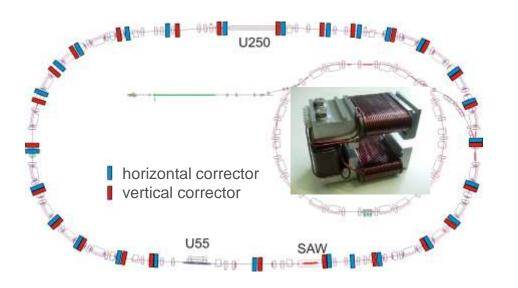


(Peter Hartmann, Vadim Kniss)



General Information

- working orbit feedback bandwidth 0.1 Hz
- bandwidth of fast orbit feedback 500 Hz
- reduction of influence from girder vibrations
 (5 Hz) and power supplies (50 Hz)



(Gerrit Schünemann and Patryk Towalski)



BPM-Extender (14x)

- readout of four BPM-signals
- data aquisition rate of 10 kHz
- hardware already installed
- minor software upgrades needed

Correction Magnets

- prototypes ordered and tested
- ready to order magnets and power supplies

Bunch-by-Bunch Feedback System





- DIMTEL signal processing units
- all systems operating since

August 2011

 used for diagnostics and bunch cleaning

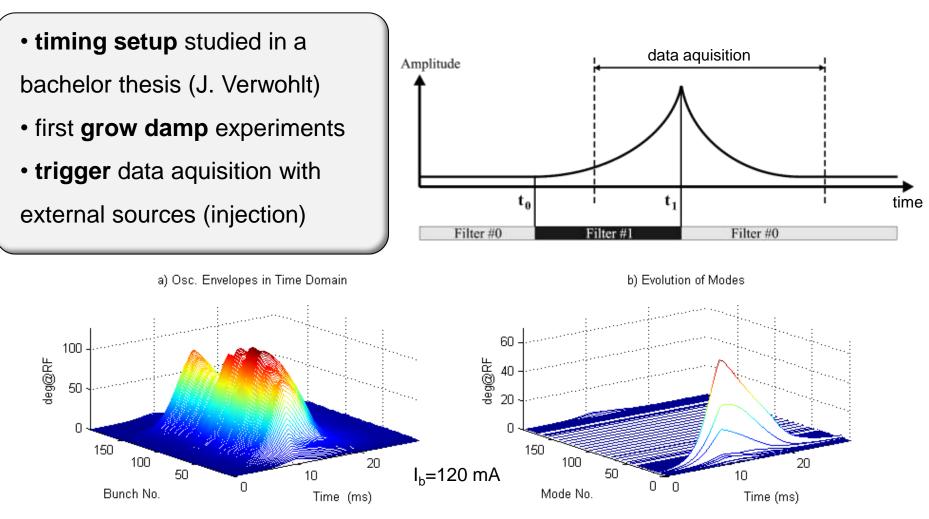
- longitudinal + transversal
- installation of the kicker structure
 in May 2011
- kicker design equivalent to

BESSY II and MLS structures



(Bernhard Hippert and A. N.)





Special thanks to: Volker Dürr,

Fjodor Falkenstern, Jörg Feikes, Markus Ries and Dmitry Teytelman



Goal: Radiation with

short wavelength (vacuum UV)

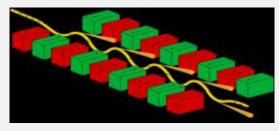
and short pulse length

simultaneously and in user operation.



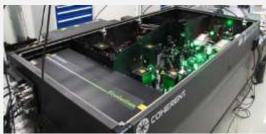
Goal: Radiation with

short wavelength (vacuum UV)



undulator radiation

and short pulse length

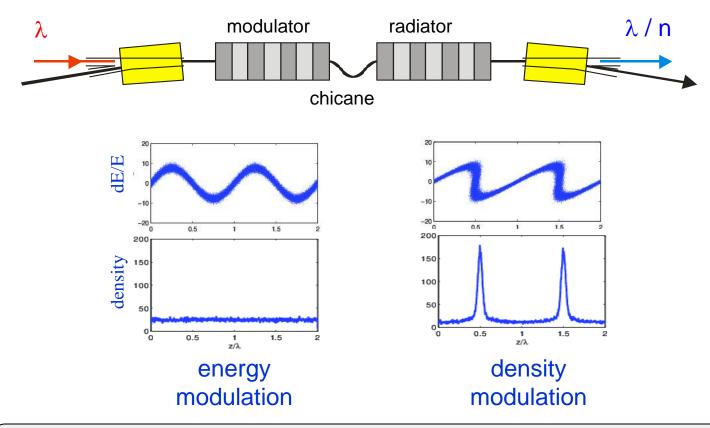


femtosecond laser system

simultaneously and in user operation.

electron bunch ~ 100 ps (FWHM) Andre Nowaczyk, ESLS XIX, Aarhus 23.11.2011

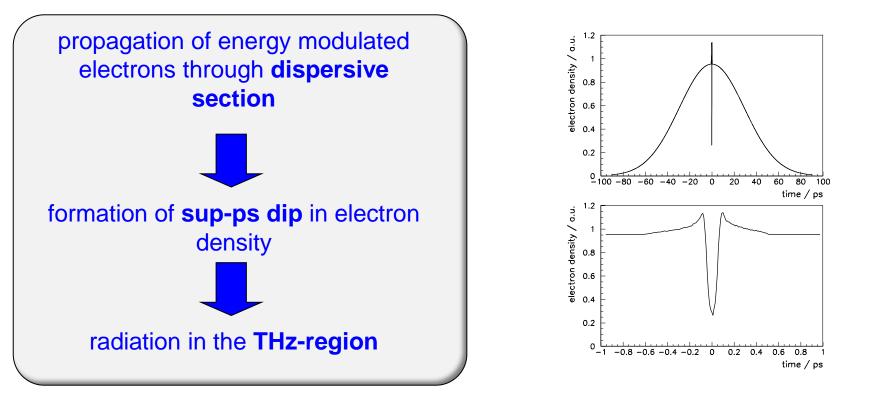


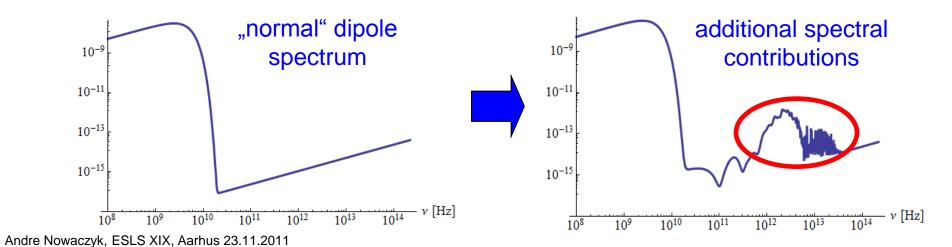


- efficient wavelength conversion up to n≈5
- high intensity due to coherent radiation ($P_{rad} \sim n_e^2$)
- ultrashort pulselength (≈ 50 fs)
- emitted pulses are laser synchronized (pump probe experiments)

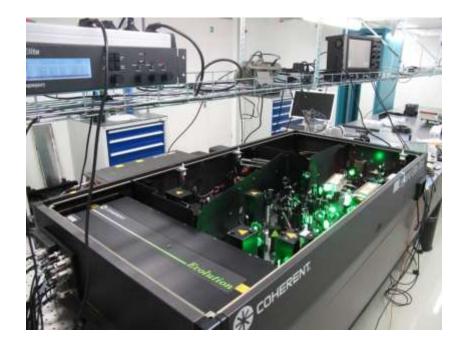
ACO:B. Girard et al., PRL 53 (1984), 2405ELETTRA:E. Allaria et al., PRL 100 (2008), 174801UVSOR II:M. Labat et al., PRL 101 (2008), 164803







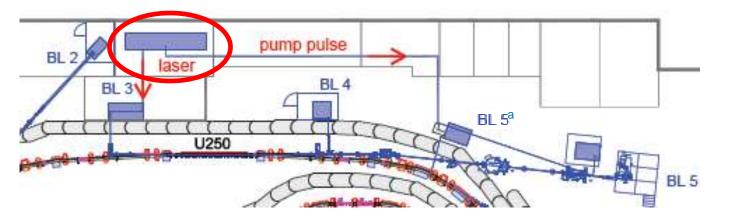




Titanium:sapphire laser system

- mode-locked oscillator + Nd:YVO4 pump
- regenerative CPA amplifier + Nd:YLF pump
- wavelength 795 nm
- pulse energy 2-8 mJ
- repetition rate 1-5 kHz
- pulse duration 25-35 fs

laser installed and in operation second/third harmonic generation optical parametric amplifier SPIDER (pulse duration measurement)

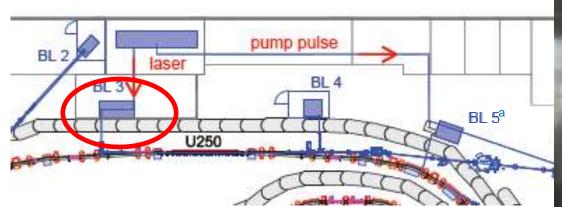






Laser beamline to the undulator

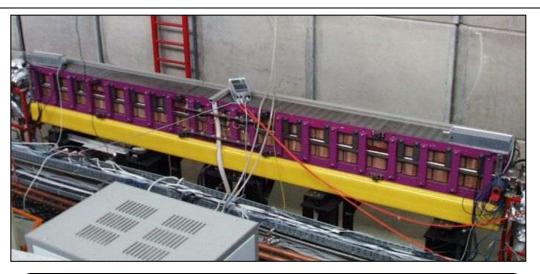
- installed, not yet evacuated
- telescope with motorized lenses
- remotely controlled mirrors
- remotely controlled screens/cameras





CHG-Setup at DELTA (optical klystron)



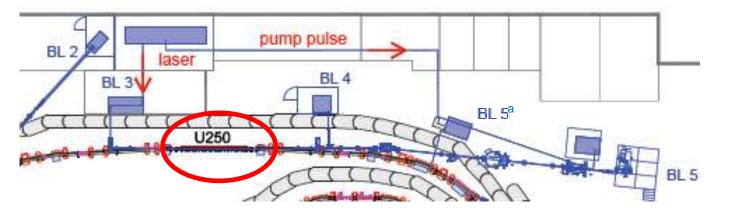


Existing undulator can be operated as an optical klystron

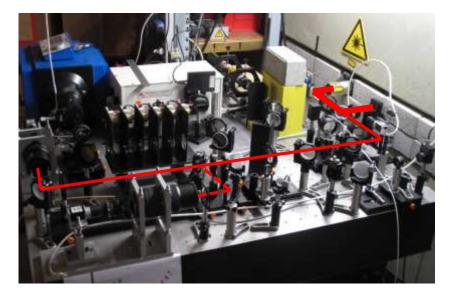
(serves as modulator, chicane and radiator)

New undulator power supplies

- installed and in operation
- modulator and radiator independent
- maximum wavelength 800 nm
- resonant with the laser at 1.5 GeV

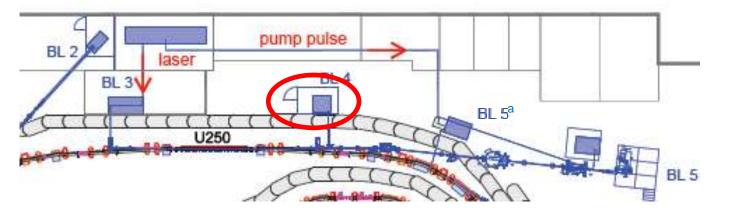






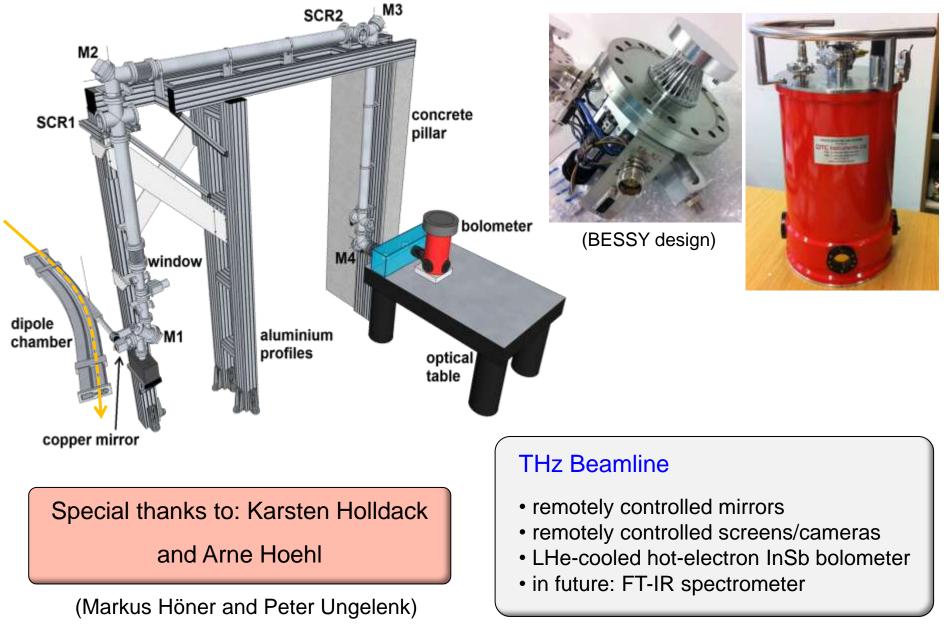
Diagnostics station

- CCD cameras for transverse overlap
- photodiodes for nanosecond timing
- streak camera for picosecond timing
- slow CCD spectrometer
- scanning spectrometer
- powermeter



THz-Beamline







June 29: first coherent THz signal

June 30: first CHG signal at 400 nm

- strong THz signal at 1 kHz
- enhanced signal at 400 nm
- quadratic dependence on bunch current
- time-bandwidth product close to Fourier limit

July: THz/CHG in user operation

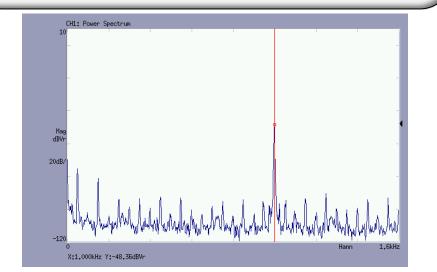
October 14: first CHG signal at 266 nm

FFT analyzer as a diagnostic tool for THz radiation

- THz radiation syncronous to laser repetition rate of 1 kHz
- supression of additional spectral components in bolometer signal
- laser blocked periodically

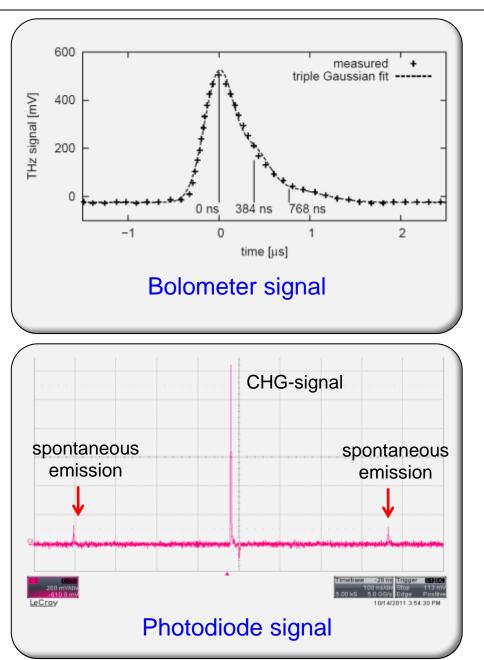
MVI_3240.MOV

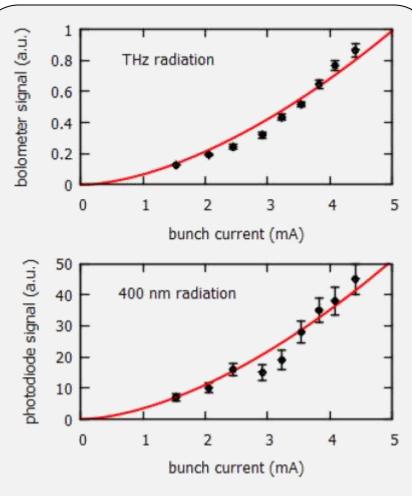




First Results







Quadratic dependence of the CHG and the THz signals on the bunch current.

Future Plans CHG



reaching shorter wavelengths

- higher harmonics of CHG (4th and 5th)
- seeding with 2nd- or 3rd-harmonic of laser wavelength (SHG- and THG-units)

increase stability and simplify handling of the experimental setup

- introduce control loops
- identify and reduce noise sources

extend and finish hardware

- evacuate the laser beamline
- FT-IR spectrometer at THz-BL

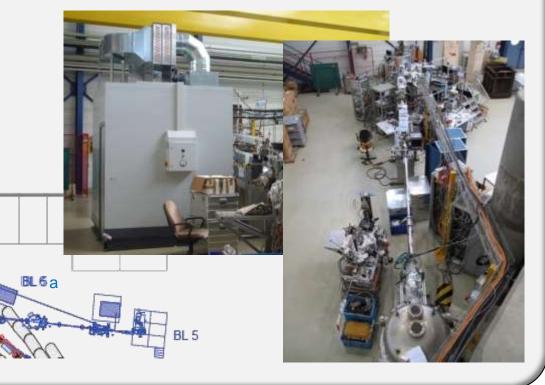
laser

 construction of pump beamline to experiment

U250

pump pulse

BL 4



BL 3V

BL 2

Thank you for your attention!

DELTA Team

Wolfgang Brembt, Mohammed Bakr, Günther Dahlmann, Thomas Dybiona, Alessandro Ferrarotto, Andreas Erpelding, Jochem Friedl,

Peter Hartmann, Bernhard Hippert, Markus Höner, Holger Huck, Shaukat Khan, Vadim Kniss, Peter Kortmann, Petra Lindemann, Robert Molo, Helge Rast, Bernhard Riemann, Hans-Peter Ruhl, Detlev Schirmer, Gerald Schmidt, Gerrit Schünemann, Tanja Schulte-Eickhoff, Patrick Towalski, monika Voigts-Besli, Thomas Weis, Klaus Wille, Peter Ungelenk, Marjam Zeinalzadeh

