

Commissioning of THz beamline at FLASH: beam properties



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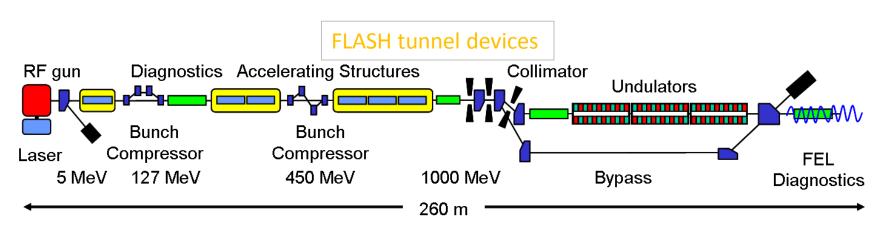


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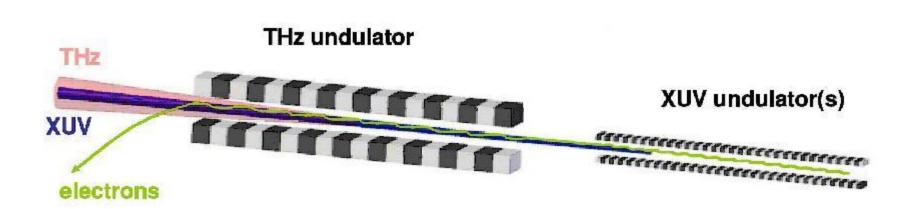
THz beamline at FLASH (I)

- FEL vs conventional laser: completely different physics behind.
- How can we characterize then FEL light?



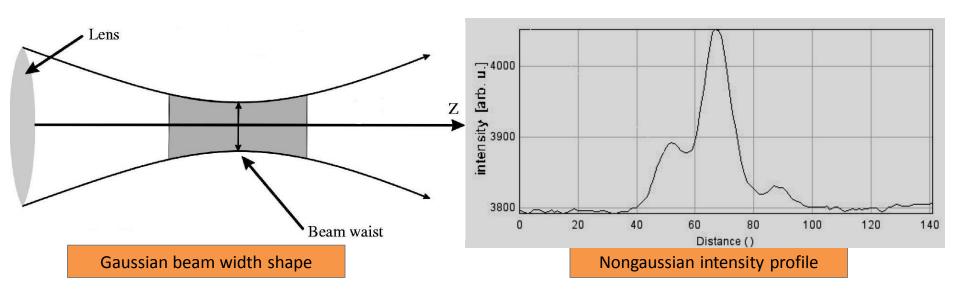
THz beamline at FLASH (II)

- Spectral range $10 200 \mu m$ (30 to 1.5 THz).
- fs to 6ps pulse duration with pulse energies \sim 10 μ J.
- Synchronized to FLASH-XUV pulse.



Theory behind the story (I)

- The basic problem: defining beam width.
- Variance σ as the beam width: why?



Theory behind the story (II)

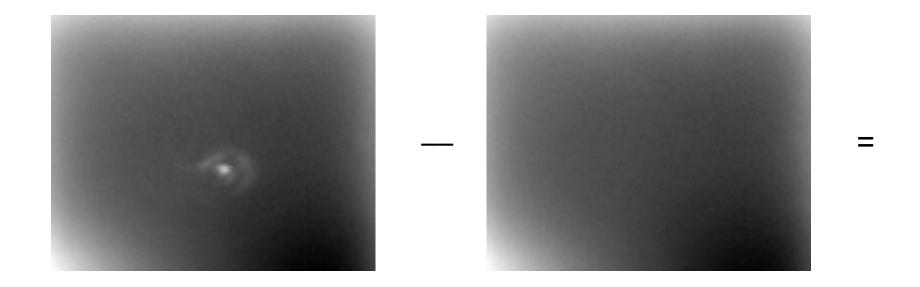
$$\sigma_x^2 = \frac{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (x - x_0)^2 I(x, y) dx dy}{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} I(x, y) dx dy}$$
 > Second-moment definition

- It leads us to a quadratic propagation rule for any beam
- \rightarrow M² method.

$$W_x^2 = W_{0x}^2 + M_x^4 \left(\frac{\lambda}{\pi W_{0x}}\right)^2 (z - z_{0x})^2$$
 W= general beam width M² = spreading factor!

A.E. Siegman, Stanford University: How to (Maybe) Measure Laser Beam Quality, 1997

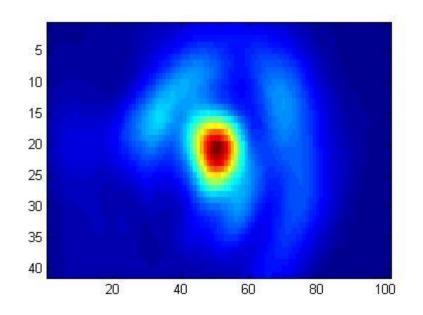
Experimental data (I)



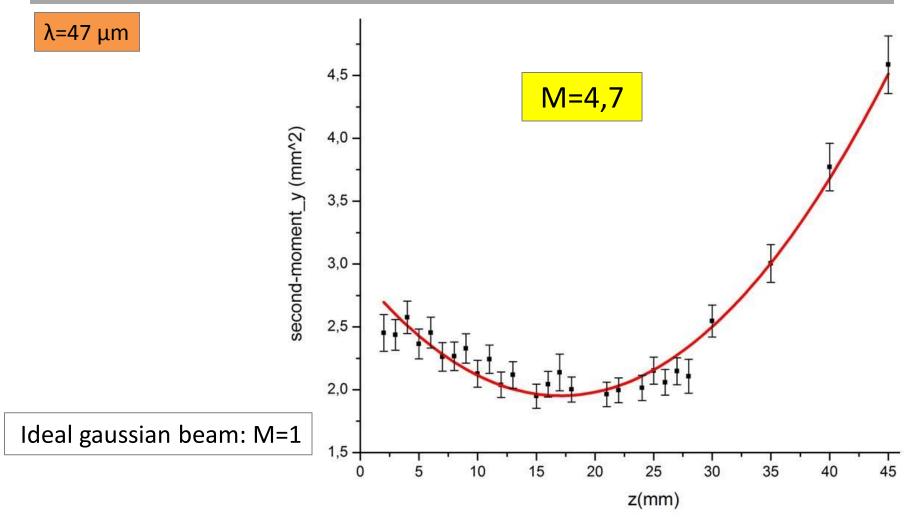
CCD camera pictures along different z points.

Experimental data (II)

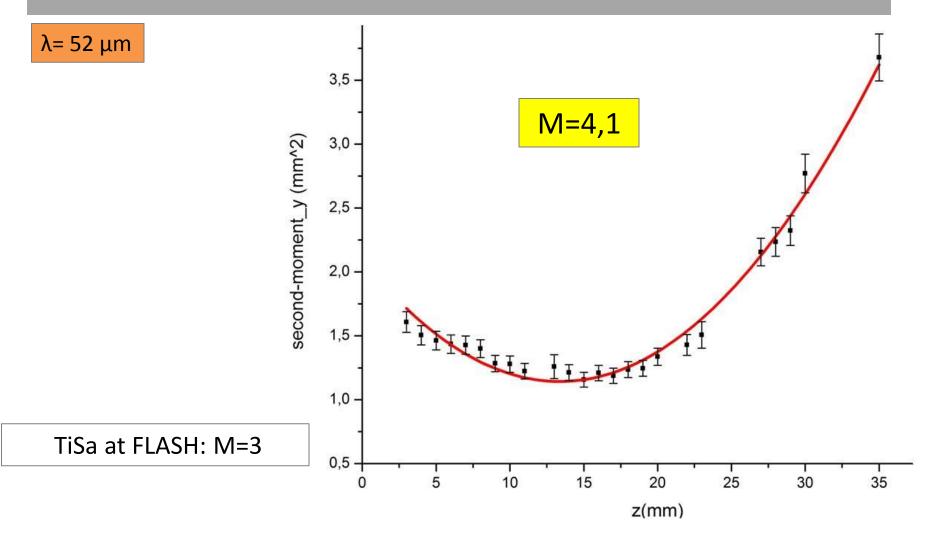
- MATLAB program extracts the background .
This is how our beam looks like!



Data analysis. Results (I)



Data analysis. Results (II)



Conclusions

$$M = 4,4 \pm 0,3$$

2- FEL light behaves like conventional laser light!!

3- M factor is wavelength almost-independent!

Acknowledgments

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- Thanks to Carlos for the front page picture.

And thanks to all of you for coming!!