

TADPOLE for longitudinal electron-bunch diagnostics based on EO upconversion.

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> Motivation

> Introduction

- TADPOLE
- EO upconversion

> Setup

> Measurement

- EO upconversion
- Spectral Interferometry

> Summary and outlook

Motivation

- > Knowledge and control of the longitudinal electron-beam profile
e.g. crucial for the operation of a free-electron laser and high temporal resolution
- > Desired characteristics for electron-bunch diagnostic techniques:
 - Unambiguous
 - single-shot
 - non-destructive
- > Today's techniques (e.g. EO sampling, CR, TDS, ...) lacking at least in one
 - Phase reconstruction via Kramers-Kronig relation

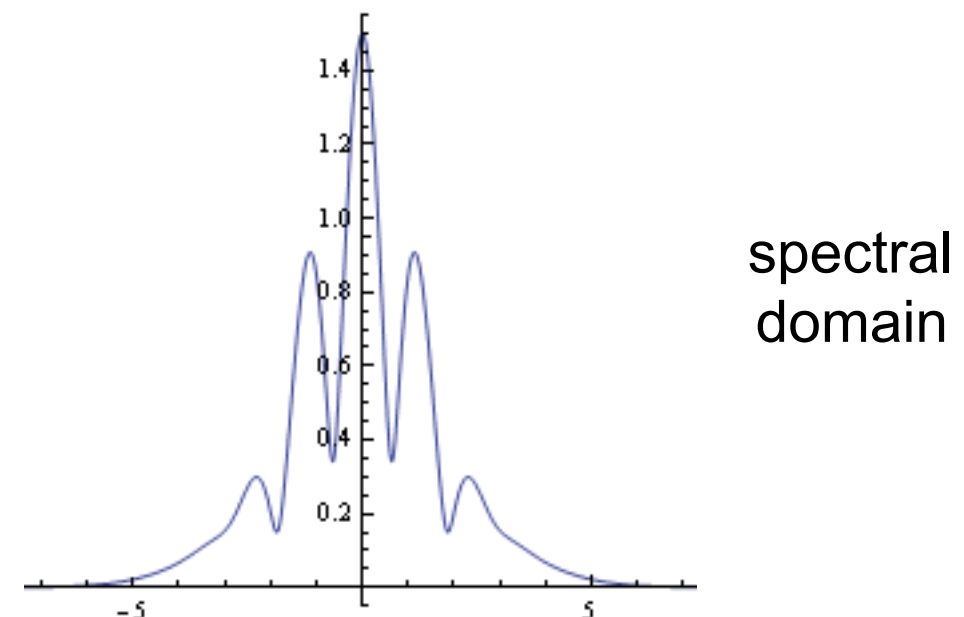
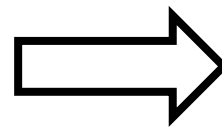
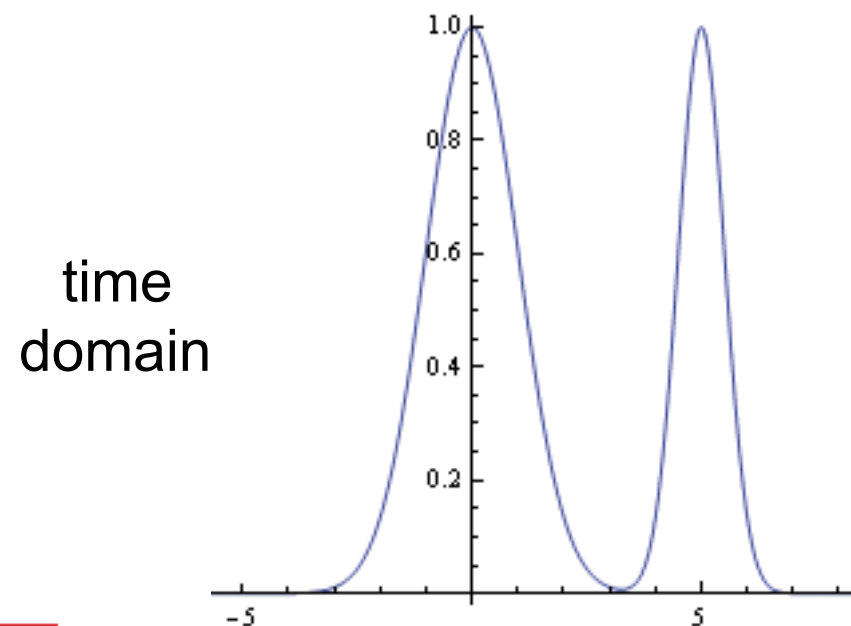
Temporal Analysis by Dispersing a Pair Of Light E-fields

Trebino, R.: *Frequency-resolved optical gating: the measurement of ultrashort laser pulses* (2000)

> TADPOLE = Spectral Interferometry
+
Frequency Resolved Optical Gating (FROG)

>
$$S_{SI}(\omega) = S_{ref}(\omega) + S(\omega) + 2 (S_{ref}(\omega) S(\omega))^{1/2} \cos(\varphi_{ref}(\omega) - \varphi(\omega) + \omega T)$$

T : temporal displacement

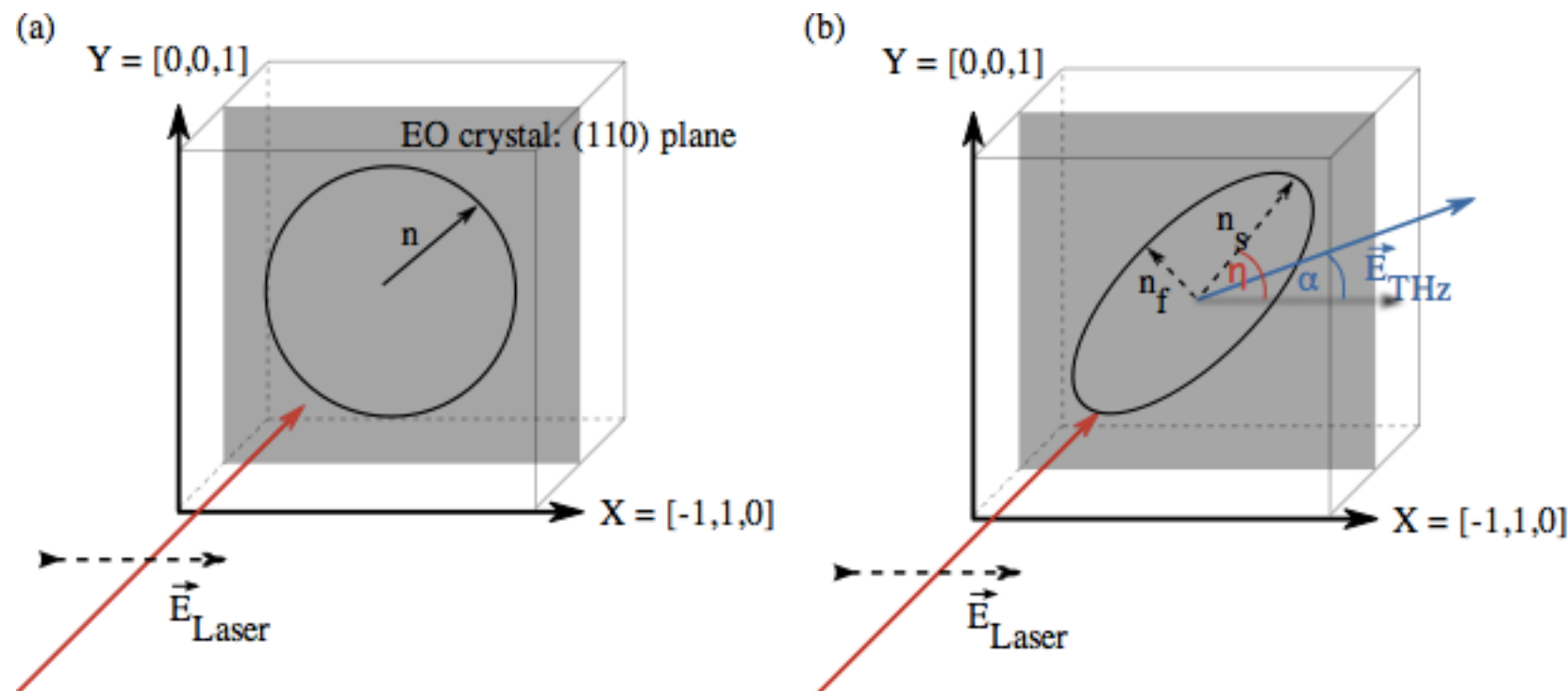


Electro-Optic effect (EO)

- Induced polarization in an optically active material (ZnTe, GaP, ...) by an external electric field

$$\vec{P} = \epsilon_0 \chi \vec{E} = \epsilon_0 (\chi_e^{(1)} \vec{E} + \underbrace{\chi_e^{(2)} \vec{E}^2}_{\text{Pockels effect}} + \underbrace{\chi_e^{(3)} \vec{E}^3}_{\text{Kerr effect}})$$

- Change in refractive index $\Delta n \propto E$
- Change in refractive index leads to birefringence in an optically active crystal



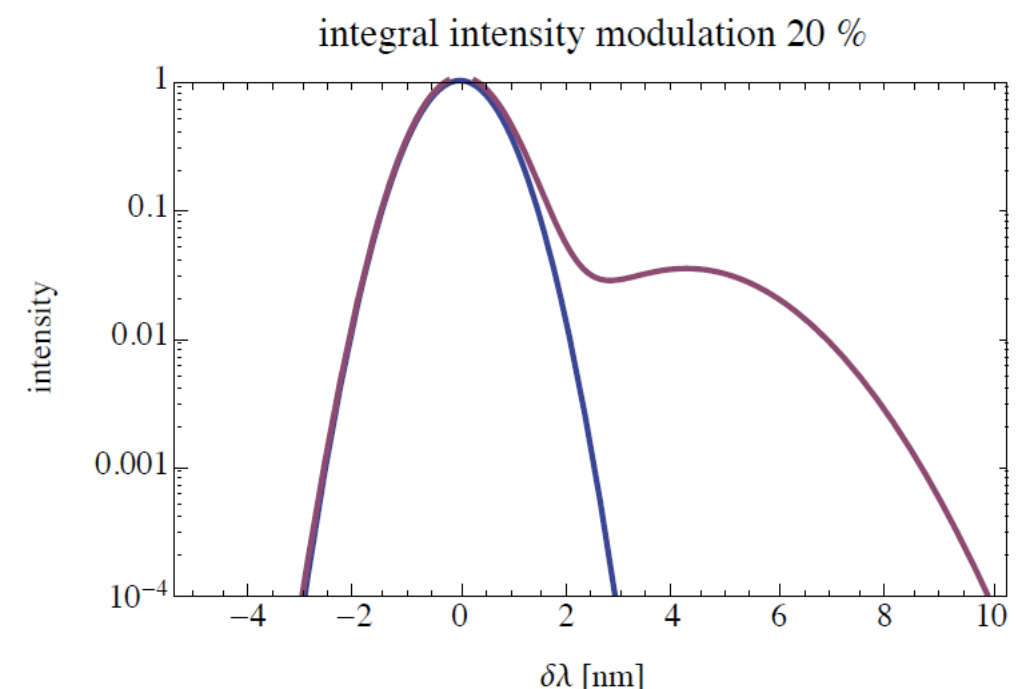
- > Overlap a narrow-bandwidth laser with THz pulse
- > frequency-mixing leads to the generation of new spectral components:

$$E(\omega) \propto E_{THz}(\omega) * E_{opt}(\omega)$$

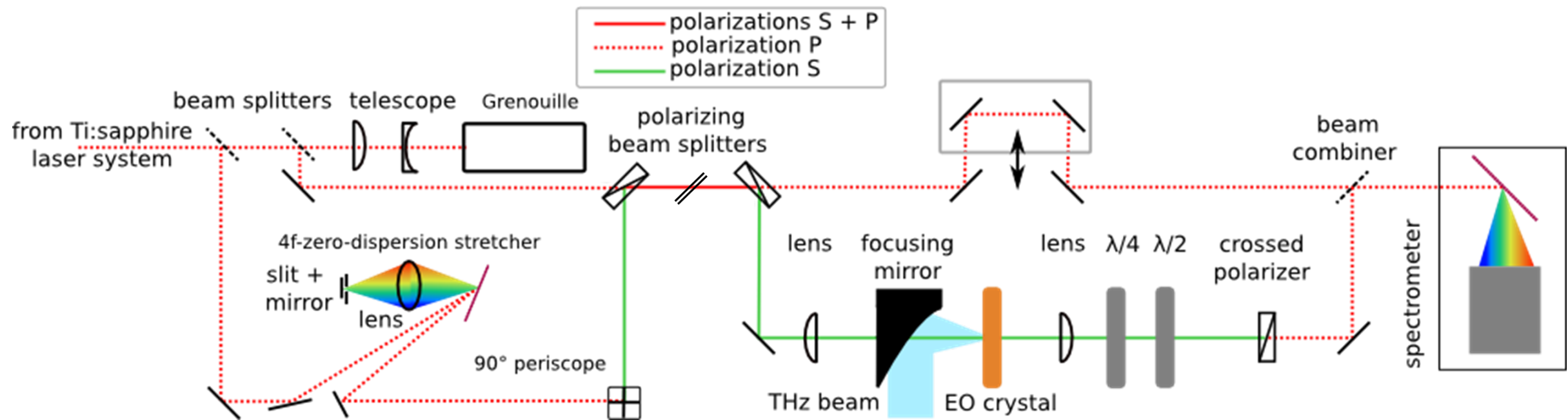
- > Near crossed polarizer intensity modulation:
 $1 - \cos(\Gamma + 4\Theta)$

Θ angle away from crossed polarizer,
 $\Gamma \propto |\mathbf{E}_{THz}|$

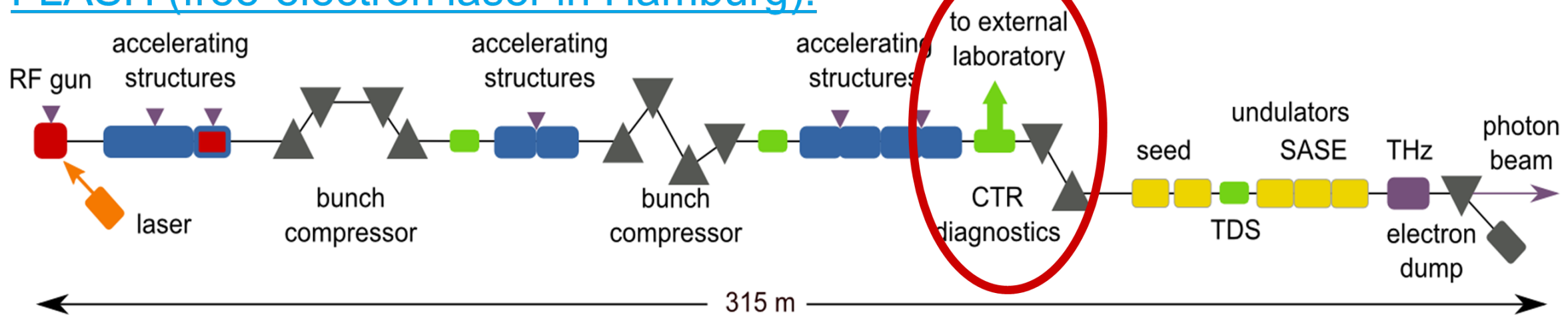
B.Steffen et al.: Phys.Rev.STAB 12,1-16(2009)



Setup



FLASH (free-electron laser in Hamburg):



Laser characterization

- > commercial Ti:Sa amplifier system
- > Synchronous to FLASH
- > FROG-characterization by GRENOUILLE

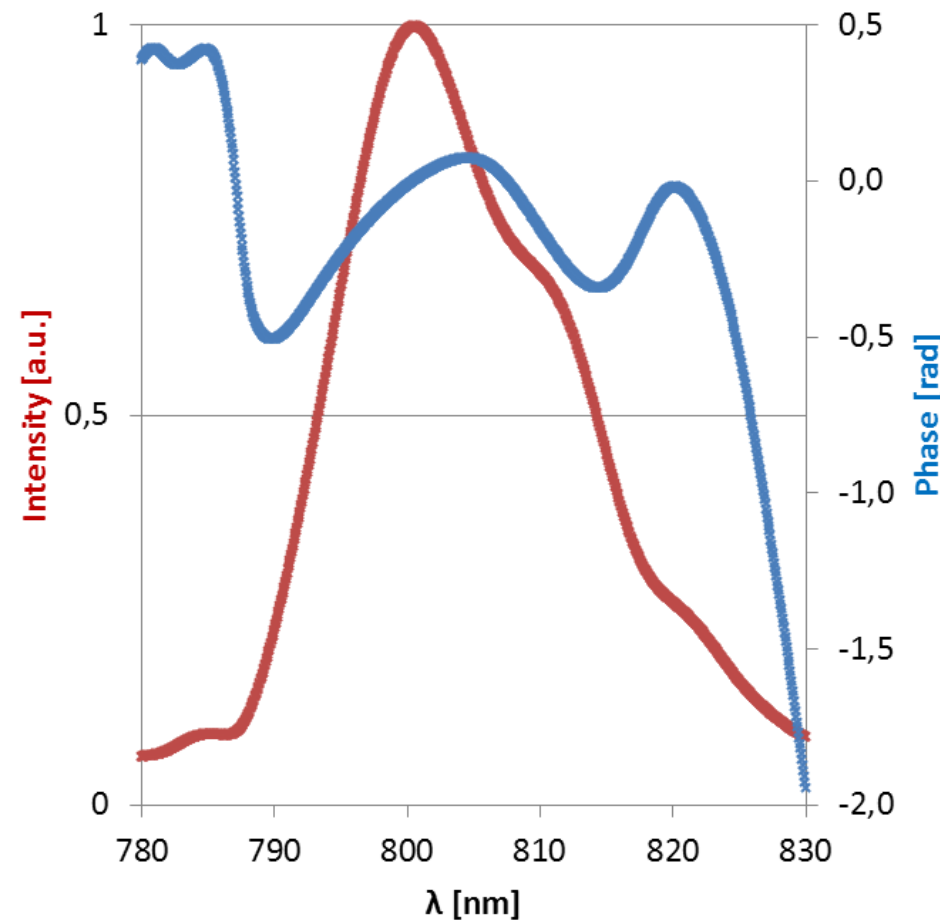
> $\lambda = 800$ nm

> $\Delta\lambda \sim 21$ nm

> $t_{\text{pulse}} \sim 65$ fs

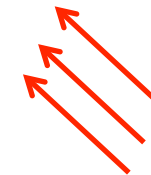
> $f_{\text{rep}} = 1$ kHz

> $P = 1.6$ W



EO upconversion – Measurement (4mm ZnTe)

Spectral interferometry (4mm ZnTe)



For time-domain electron-bunch profile reconstruction

> Implemented Setup

> Measurement of spectral amplitude and phase

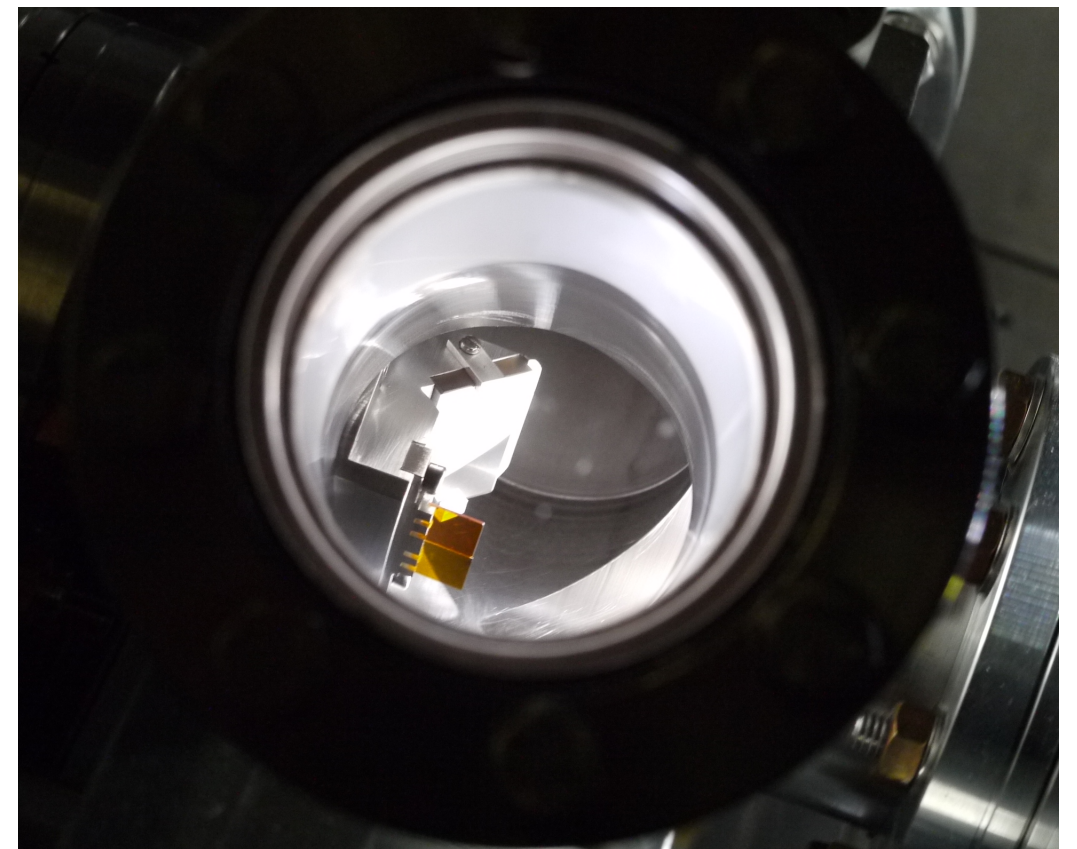
> Data analysis ongoing

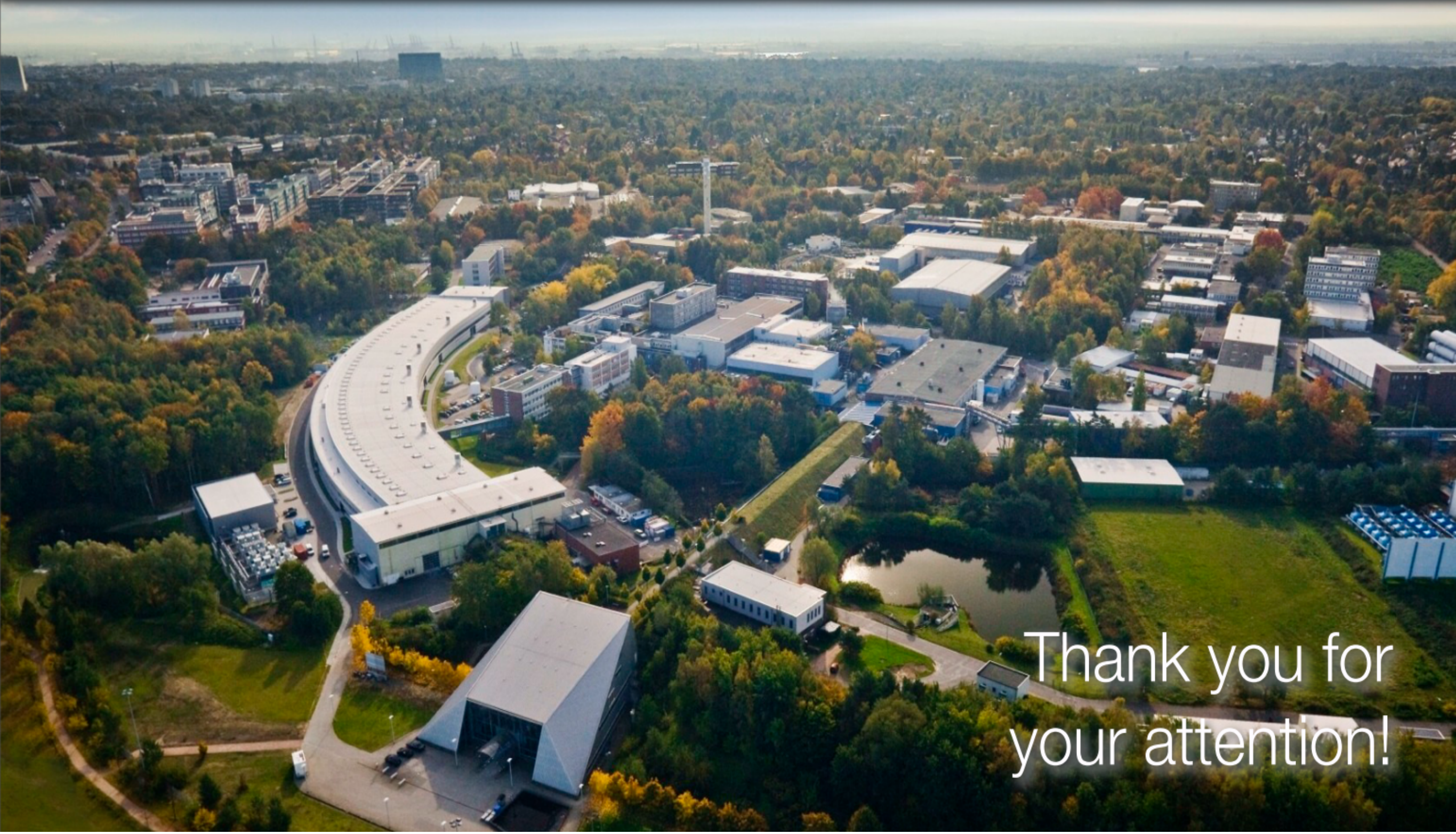
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \blacksquare \text{TADPOLE} \rightarrow \varphi(\omega) \\ \blacksquare \text{Measurement} \rightarrow S(\omega) \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow E(\omega) \propto E_{\text{THz}}(\omega) * E_{\text{opt}}(\omega)$$

> Deconvolution $\rightarrow E_{\text{THz}}(\omega)$

> $E_{\text{THz}}(t) = FT^{-1}[E_{\text{THz}}(\omega)]$ long. CTR profile

- Change Setup for direct interaction of electron-bunch E-field with EO-crystal to bypass THz-generation by CTR





Thank you for
your attention!