

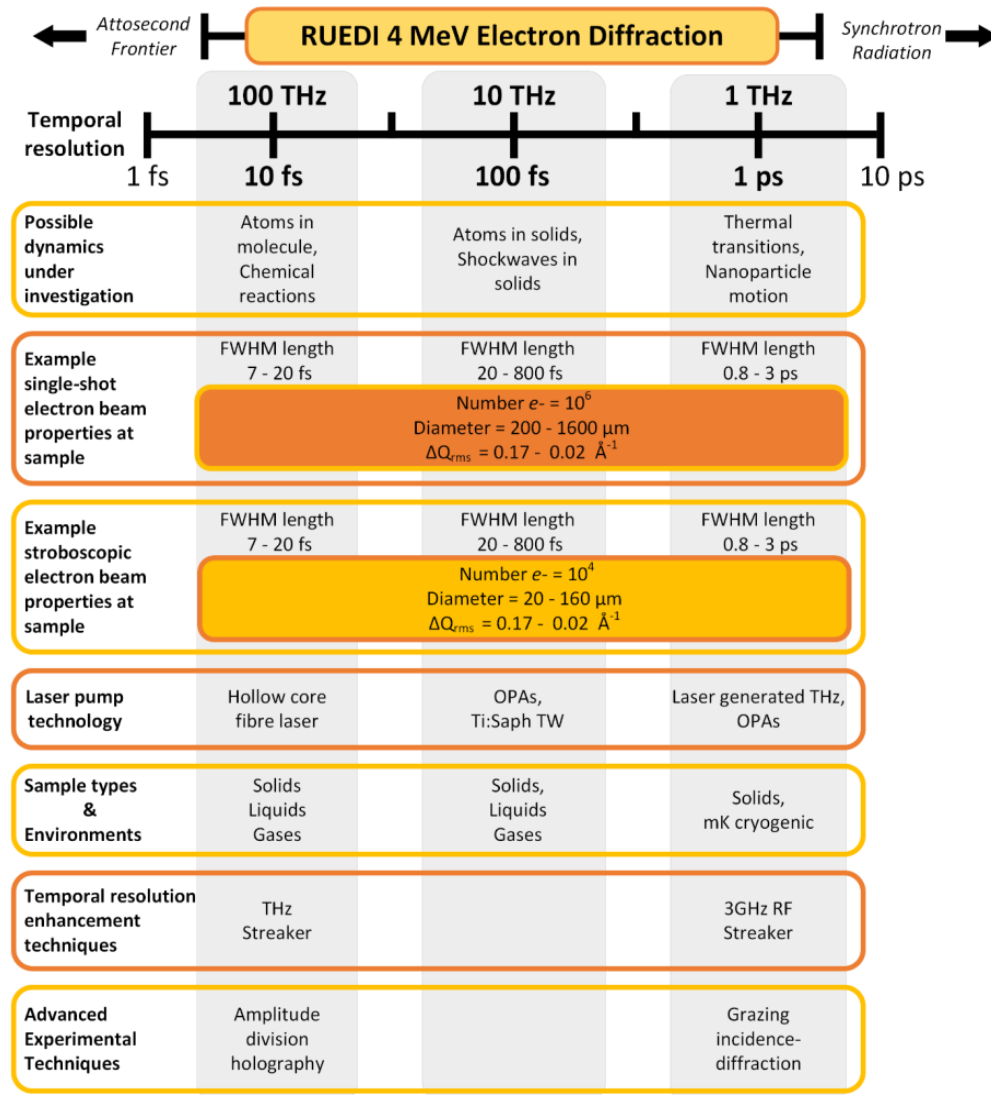
RUEDI

Ultrafast Diffraction Line

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RUEDI Vendors Symposium
4^h July 2025

Ultrafast Diffraction Line Performance

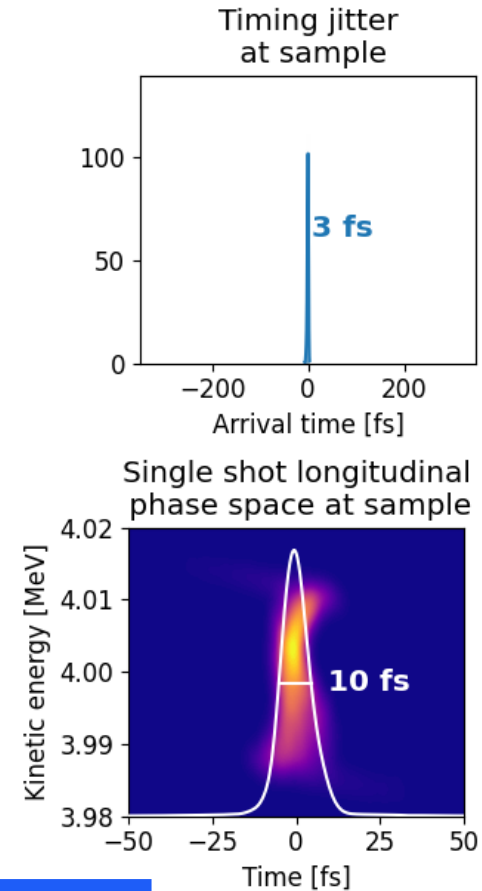


- 4 MeV
- 400 fC produced at the gun
- 1.6-160 fC charge at the sample after collimation
- Few fs time of arrival jitter at the sample
- < 10 fs bunch length
- Up to 7 nm coherence lengths
- Emittance 2-50 nm rad level

RUEDI Capabilities

- Electron beam parameters:
 - <4 MeV
 - <10 fs temporal resolution
 - <7 nm coherence lengths
 - Single-shot capable
 - Tuneable magnification/camera length (0.4 – 40 m)

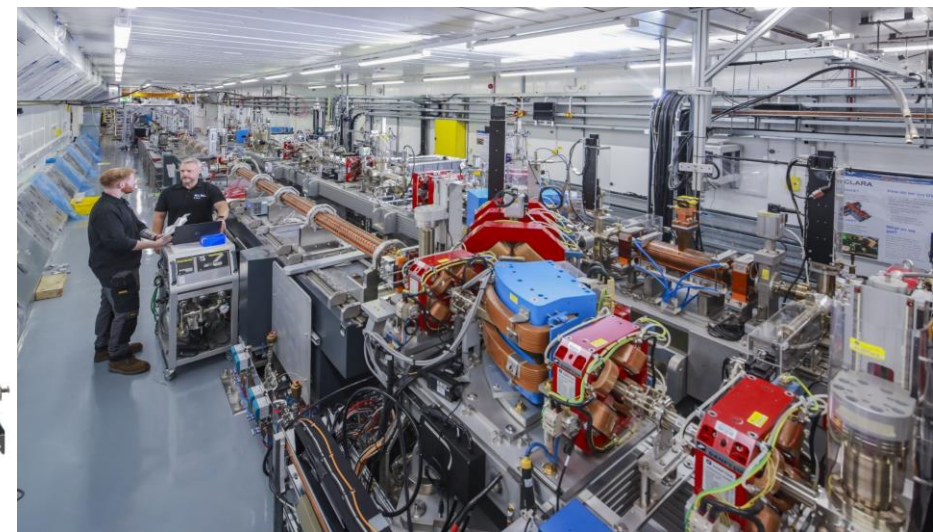
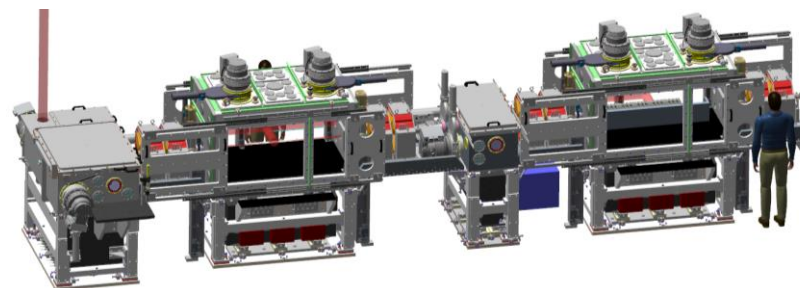
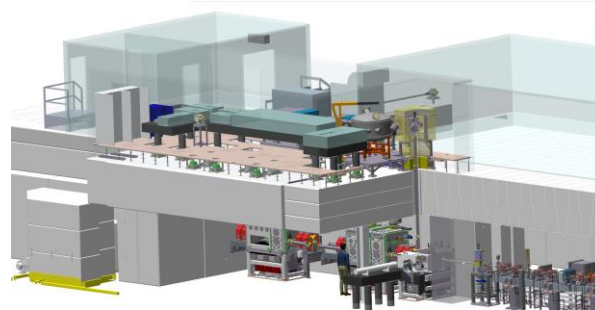
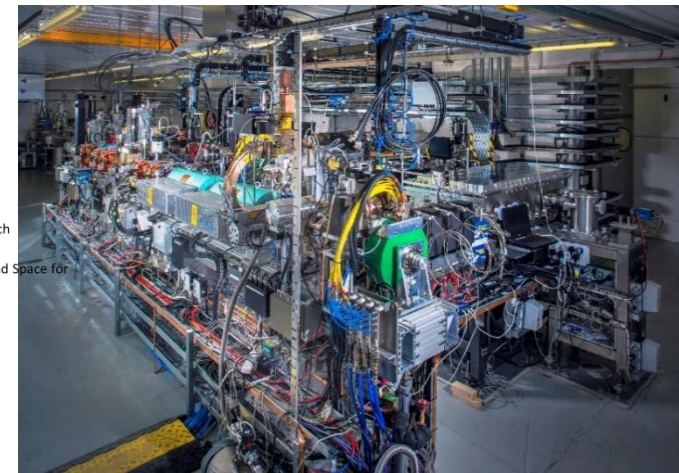
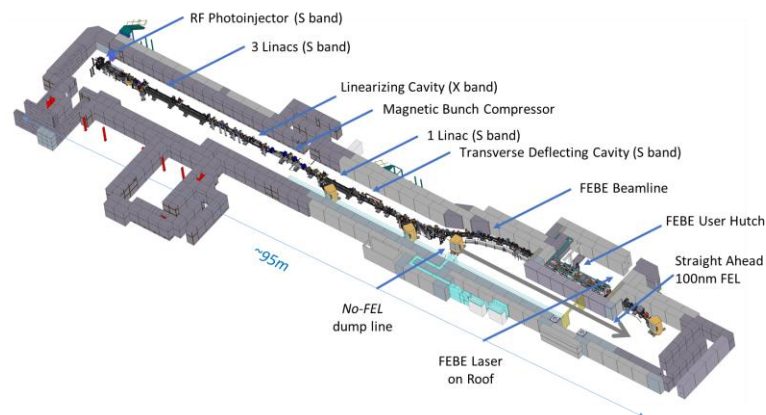
Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
Number of electrons	10 ⁴	10 ⁶	
Spot size (<i>diameter</i>)	30	400	um
Temporal resolution (<i>FWHM</i>)	5	500	fs
ΔQ (<i>FWHM</i>)	0.04	0.2	Å ⁻¹



- Sample environments:
 - Solid state
 - Liquid + gas jets
 - Cryogenic temperatures
- Laser pumps
 - UV-IR-THz wavelengths
 - HCF for <10 fs pulse lengths
 - *High intensity TW* ($>10^{18} \text{ W.cm}^{-2}$)

STFC Expertise

- Large-scale accelerator systems that cover most of the known RUEDI components
- More limited experience in pump-probe electron diffraction
 - Sample chambers:
 - Environments, control, exchange, diagnostics
 - Detectors

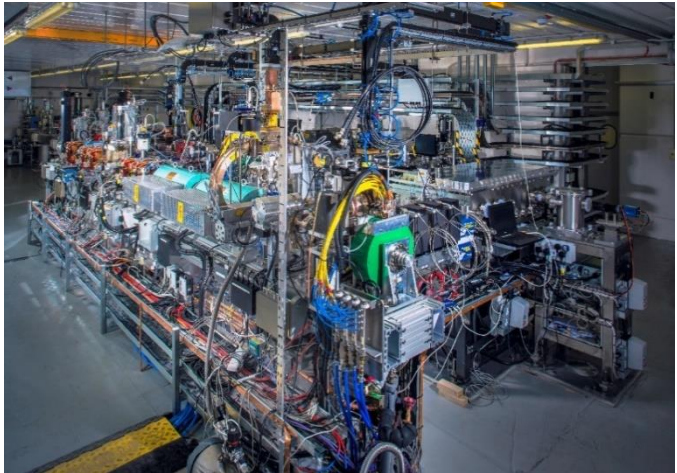


Example images of CLARA, co-located with RUEDI in Electron Hall at STFC Daresbury Laboratory

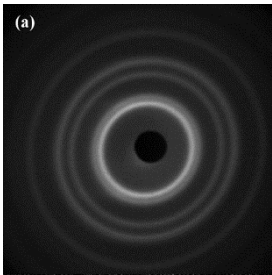
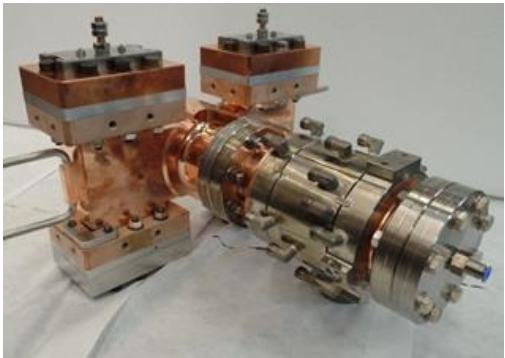
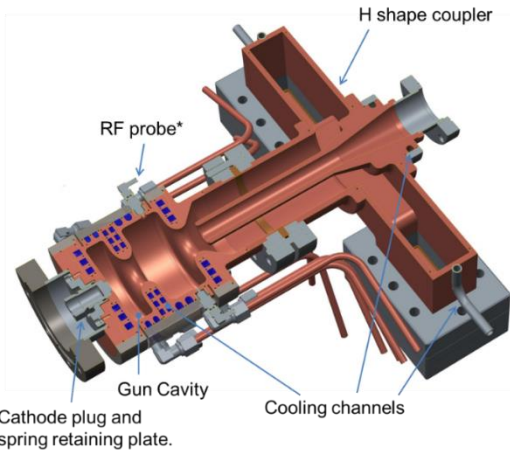
Daresbury Laboratory Expertise

Design, build, and operation of particle accelerator facilities

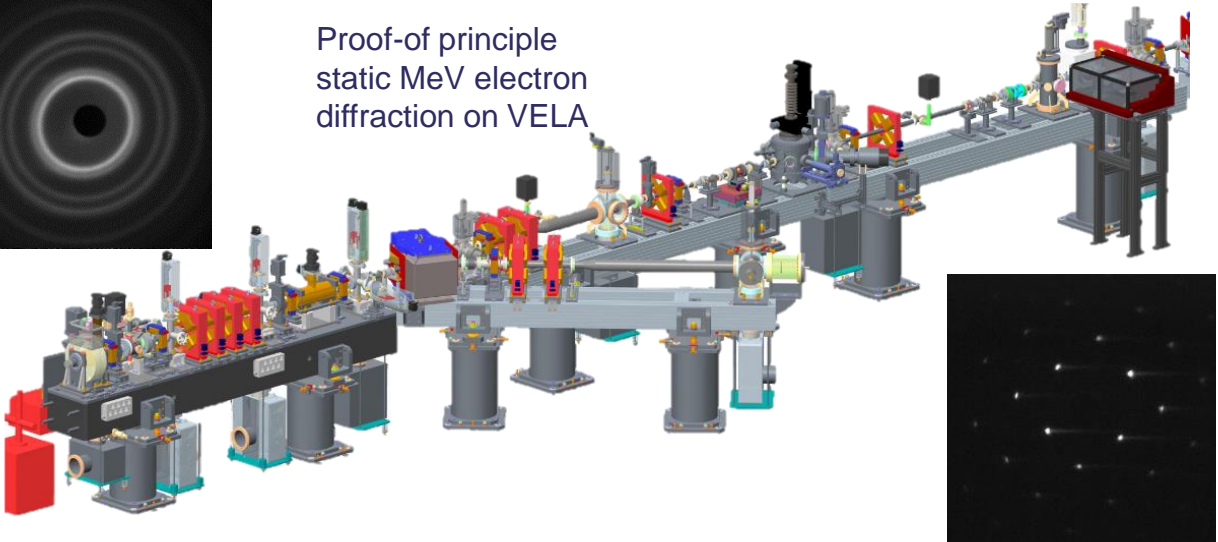
MeV UED
Experience



Femtosecond photoinjector
development



Proof-of principle
static MeV electron
diffraction on VELA

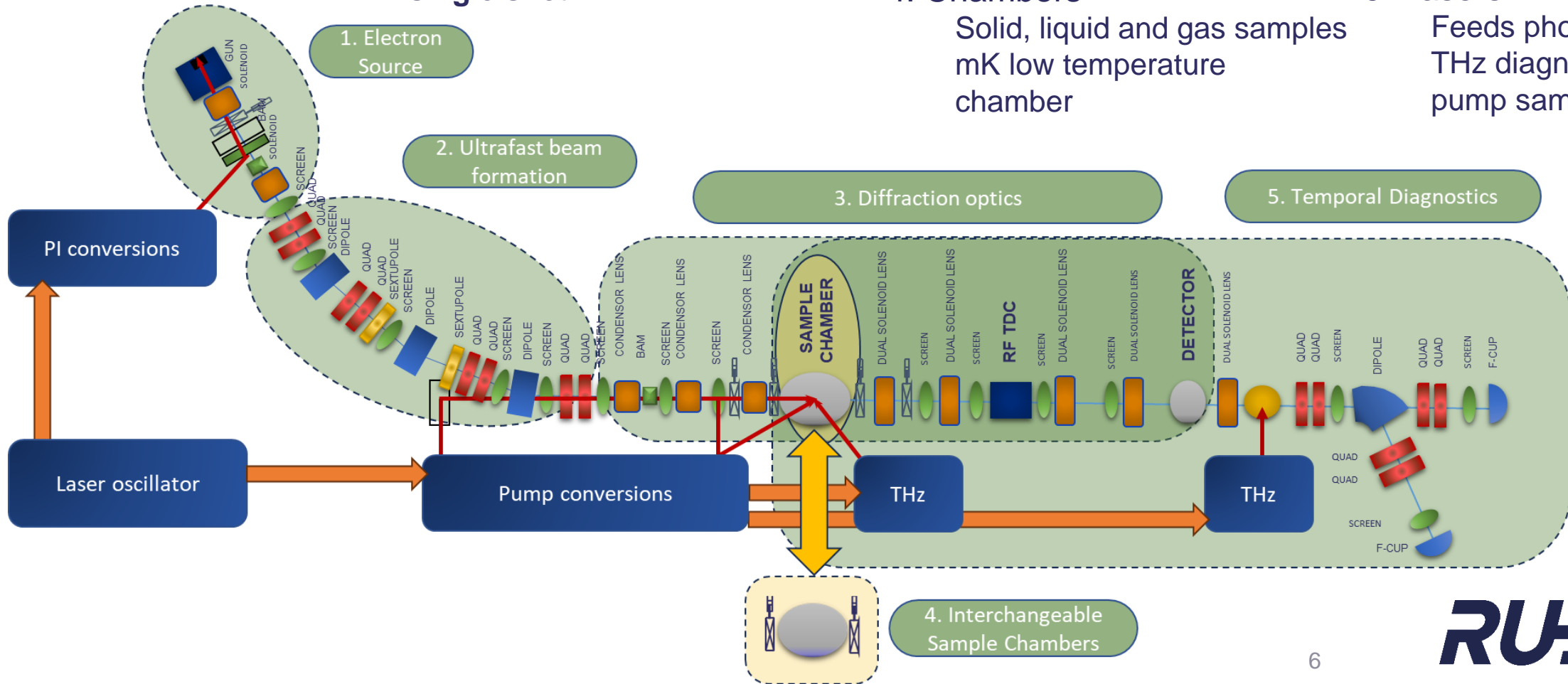


Measurement of dynamics
of relativistic electrons
with laser-driven THz
sources, and high power
TW lasers

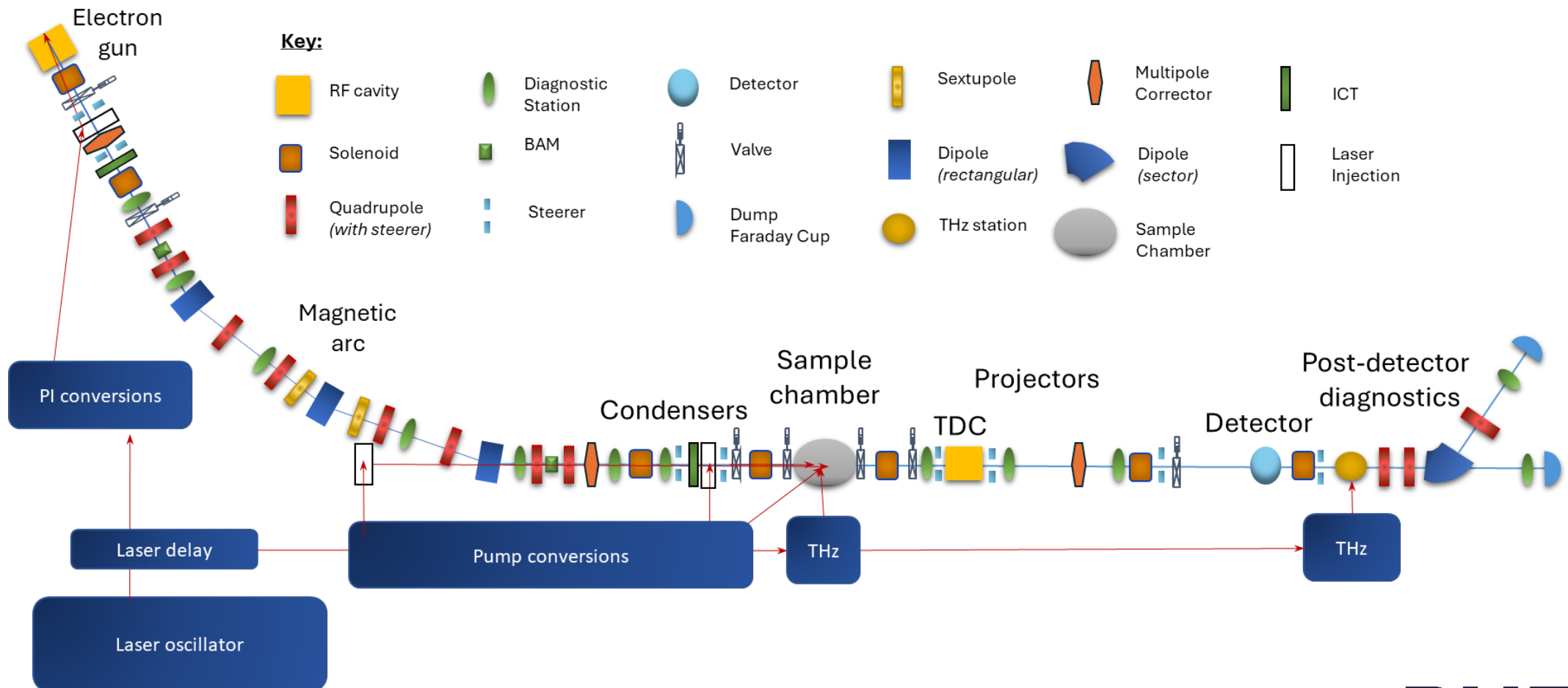


Ultrafast Diffraction Line

- 1. Electron source**
S-band RF photoinjector
Creates high brightness, short pulse beams
- 2. Ultrafast beam formation**
Simultaneously compresses bunch length and reduces jitter for overall time resolution **<10fs single shot**
- 3. Diffraction optics**
Variable magnification + camera length
Direct electron detector
- 4. Chambers**
Solid, liquid and gas samples
mK low temperature chamber
- 5. Temporal diagnostics**
Shot-by-shot arrival time and fs bunch length measurements
- 6. Lasers**
Feeds photoinjector, THz diagnostics and pump samples

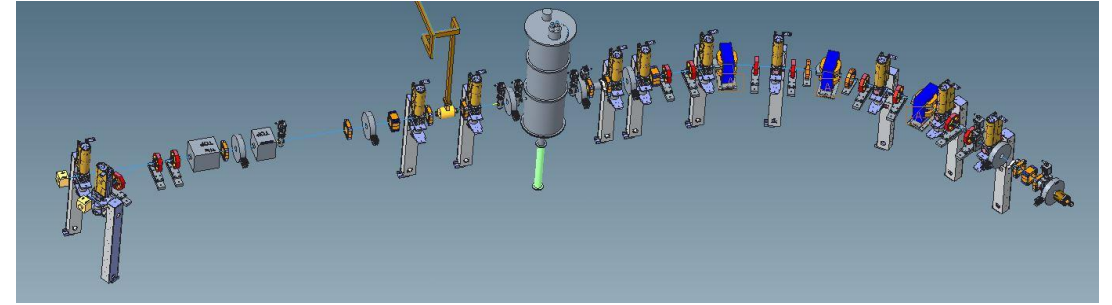


Key components to procure:



Components and priorities

List and number of main beamline components largely complete, component design ongoing



“Standard” components

- Beamline – girders, support, vibrational stability
- Vacuum – pumps, gauges, valves etc
- Magnets – dipoles, steerers, quadrupoles, sextupoles, solenoids, high-order correctors, power supplies, movers
- Diagnostics – scintillators, cameras, ICT, BAM, motion control, Faraday cups, front-end electronics
- Cooling, synchronisation hardware, controls hardware etc

Critical long-lead time items

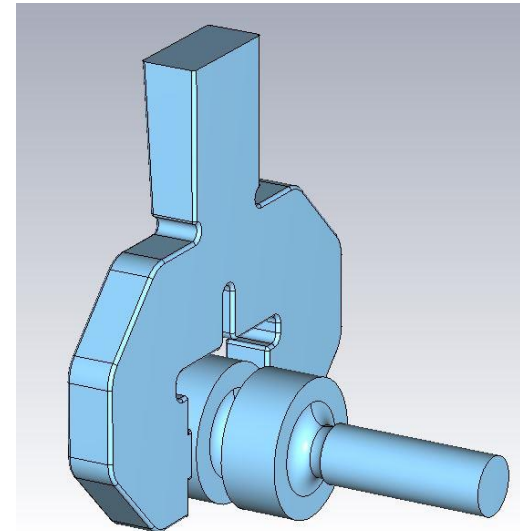
- RF – normal conducting cavities, high power RF, LLRF
- Laser systems

Requires further consideration

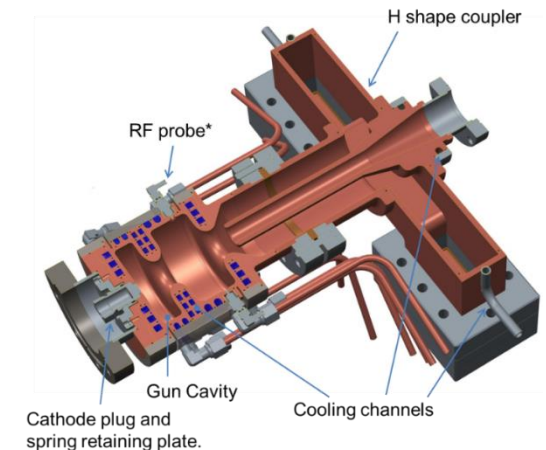
- Sample control and environments
- Direct electron detector

Electron gun overview

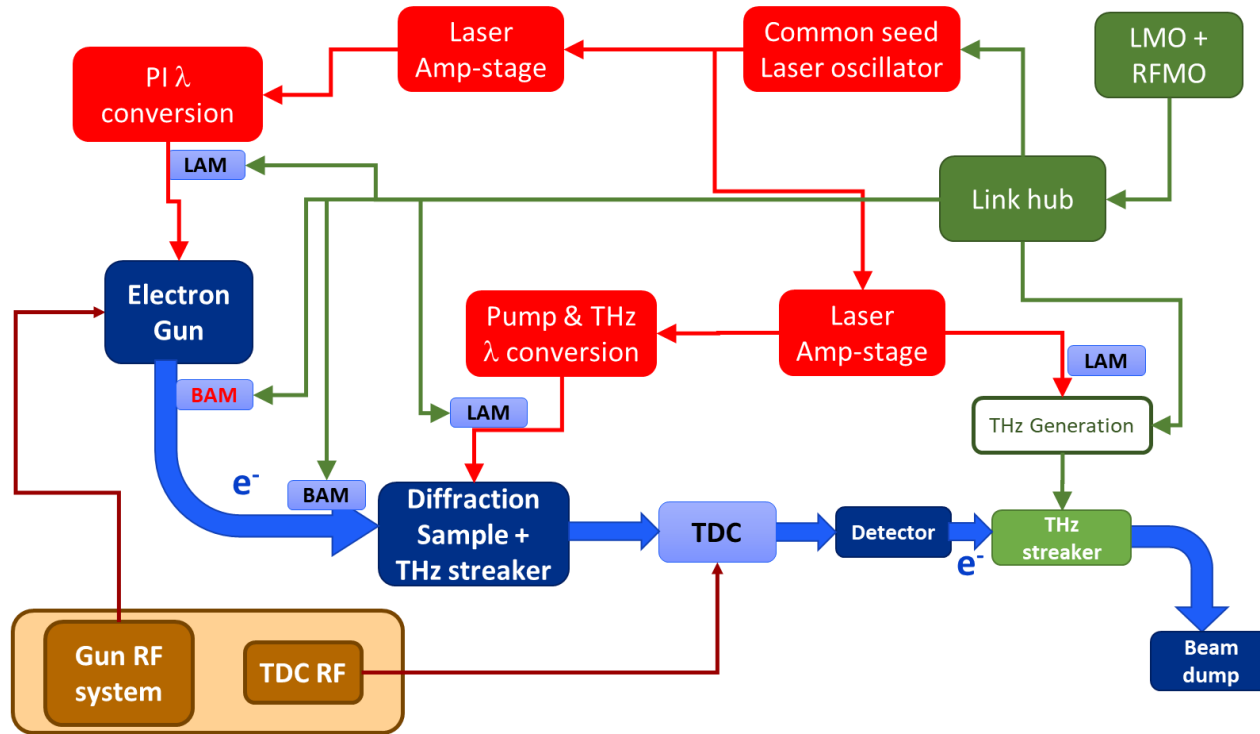
- Normal conducting S-band RF gun, 4 MeV, <0.5pC
- Photoinjector laser
 - Front laser injection
 - Out of vacuum final laser mirror
 - Short ~60 fs pulse duration
 - Variable laser spot size: 100 μm – 400 μm diameter
- Cathode
 - Copper – backwall of electron gun
- Cooling channels around cavity to cope with heat load
- 1 kHz repetition rate
- 10 MW peak power, ~1.5 μs pulse width
- RF sub-systems
 - High power RF (klystron, modulator)
 - Waveguide network (in-vacuum, apart from circulator)
 - Low-Level RF system
 - RF monitoring



Operating frequency (GHz)	2.9985
Mode separation (MHz)	15.6
Coupling beta	2.000
Cathode field (MV/m)	70
RF voltage (MV)	5.97
Effective shunt impedance ($\text{M}\Omega$)	3.36
Beam kinetic energy (MeV)	4
Steady state power loss (MW)	4.77
Steady state input power (MW)	5.34
Average power loss 200 Hz (W)	782
Average power loss 1 kHz (W)	3913
Peak surface E field (outside cathode) (MV/m)	69.1
Peak surface H field (kA/m)	251
Peak temp rise (on coupler) ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	16.95
Pulse length (ns)	975 + flat top



Synchronisation + Longitudinal Diagnostics

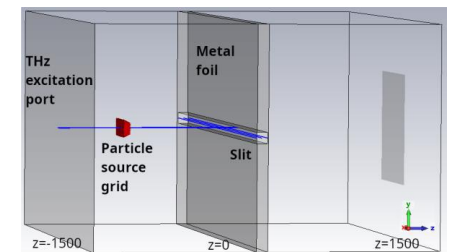
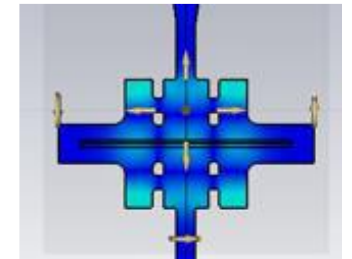
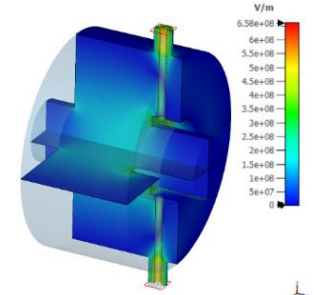


- Temporal properties:

- Time of arrival
- Bunch length

- Diagnostic suite:

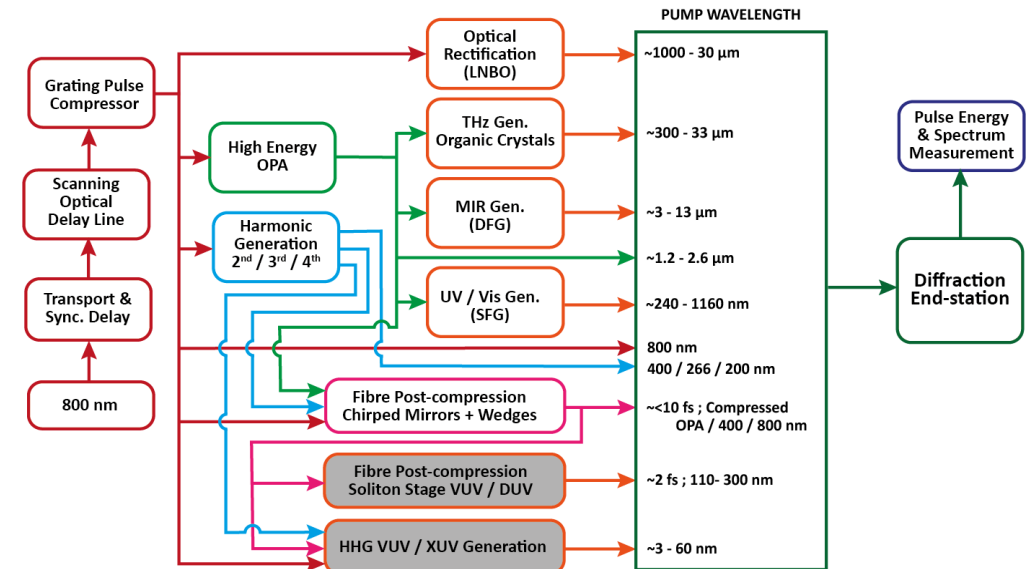
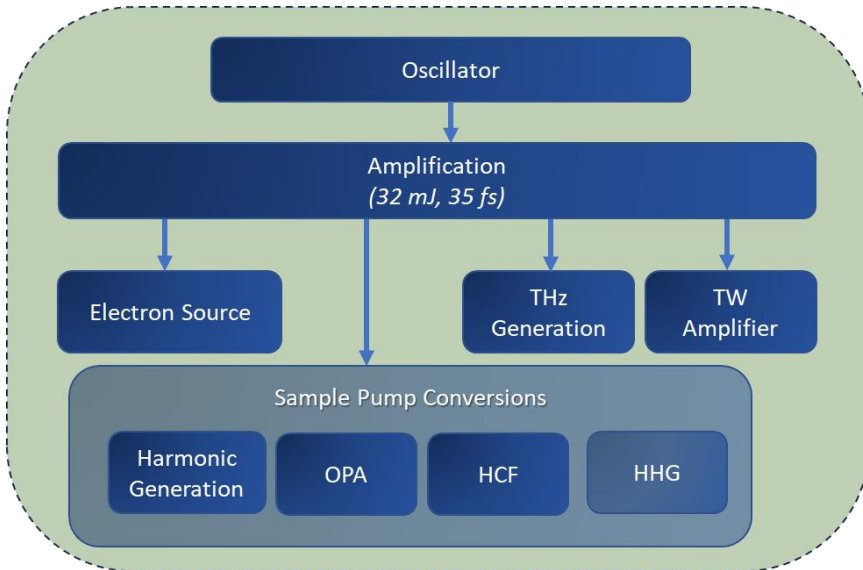
- RF Beam Arrival Monitors*
- RF TDC
- THz at sample position
- THz post-detector
- Spectrometer



Laser Systems

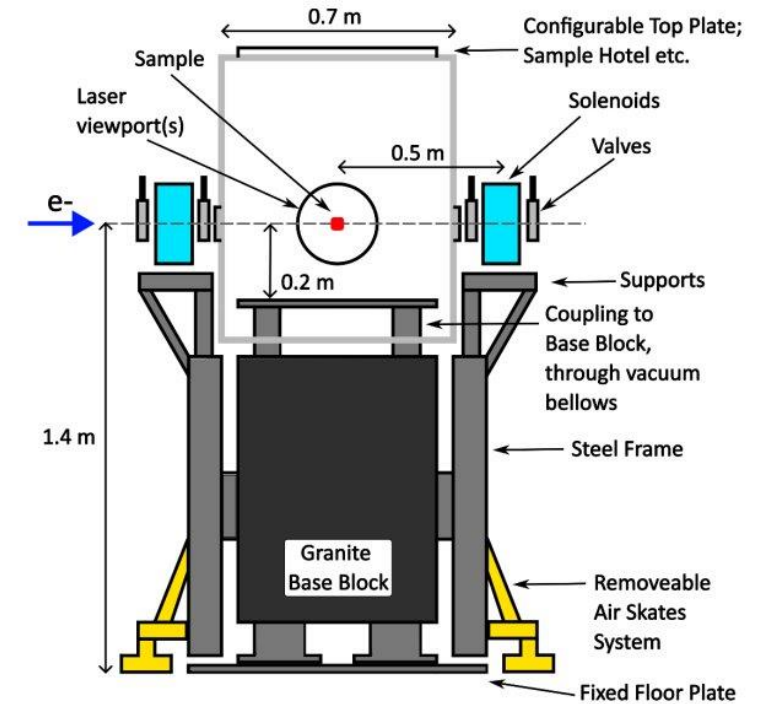
- Lasers feed:
 - Electron source(s)
 - Sample pumps
 - fs diagnostics

- Laser pumps:
 - UV-IR-THz
 - 200nm - 5um
 - OPAs + harmonic generation
 - HCF for <10 fs
 - High intensity TW ($>10^{18} \text{ W.cm}^{-2}$)*
 - Potential HHG + others*



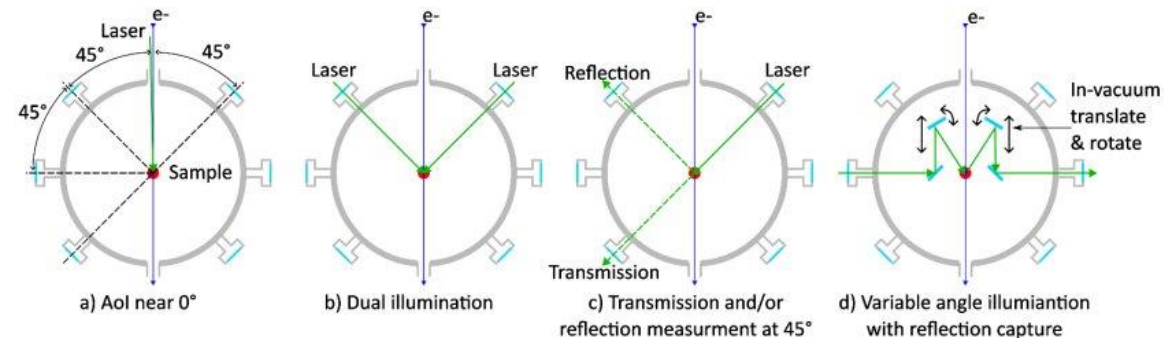
Sample chambers

- Interchangeable sample chambers for different environments
 - Potential for interchangeable inserts in chamber
- In conversation with science team about requirements:
 - Sample control (position, rotation)
 - Load-lock/sample exchange
 - Type of gas/liquid jets
 - Temperature (mK – 1000K ?)
 - Laser injection
 - Diagnostics needs
- Potentially 3 chambers:
 - “Clean chamber” - solid state, good sample control, lots of diagnostics
 - “Dirty chamber” – gas/liquid jets, differential pumping
 - Cryo chamber – possibly down to mK level



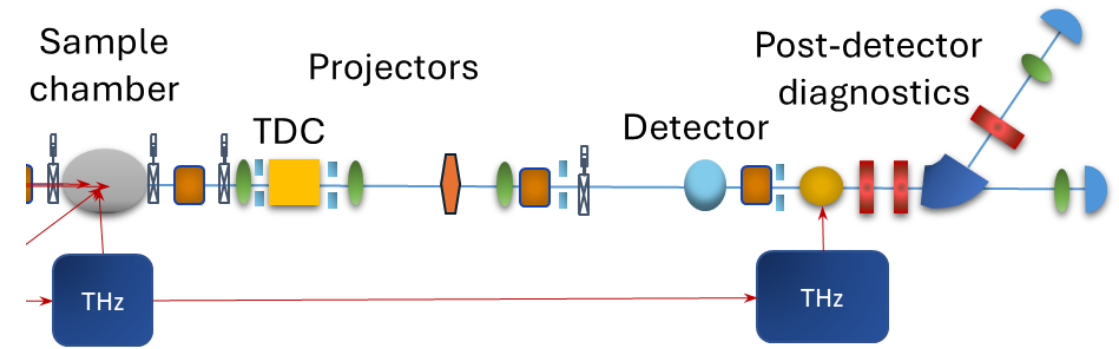
Mock-up sketch for dimensions, not internal design

Potential laser illumination modes



Detector

- 4 MeV electrons
- Up to 10^6 electrons, high dynamic range
- Single electron detection
- Number of pixels/pixel size
- Total sensor size (*cf standard beampipe $\varnothing 35\text{mm}$*)
- Vacuum compatible
- Ability to withdraw detector from beam path
- Ability to pass undiffracted core beam through
- 1 kHz repetition rate



- Integration into EPICS control system and STFC data systems
- Co-location with standard scintillator + CCD system
- Gated to reduce background noise

End/Backup

- Feel free to contact me on julian.mckenzie@stfc.ac.uk