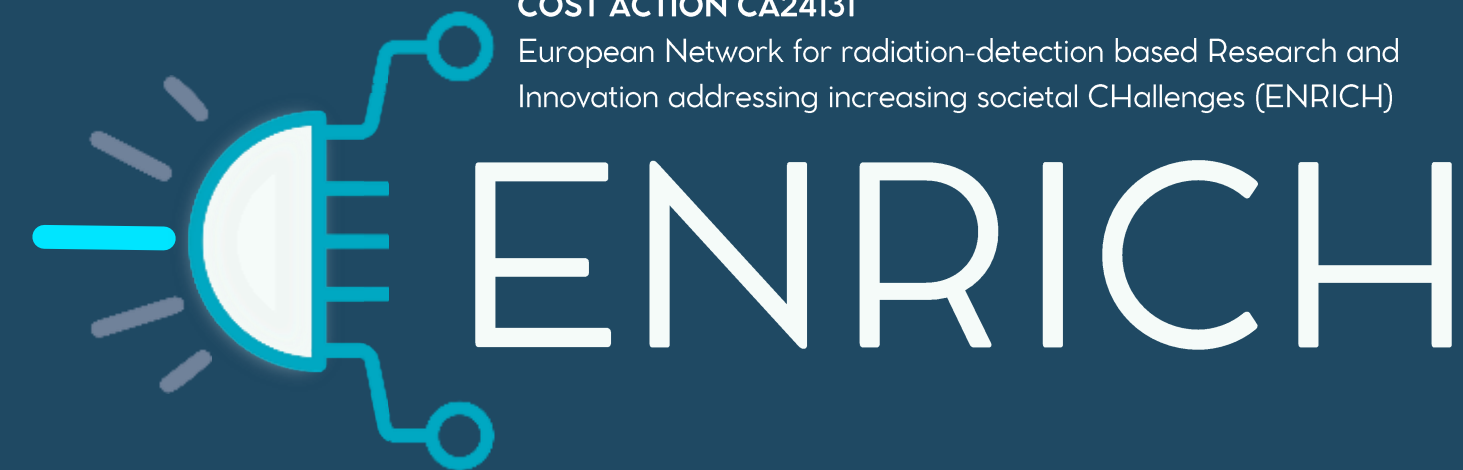


Jaroslav Nejd

Extreme Light Infrastructure ERIC
ELI Beamlines Facility, Czech Republic

COST ACTION CA24131

European Network for radiation-detection based Research and
Innovation addressing increasing societal CHallenges (ENRICH)



Laser-Driven X-ray Sources at ELI Beamlines for Ultrafast Spectroscopy, Diffraction, and Imaging

- The ELI European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ELI ERIC)
 - ELI ERIC Mission
- The ELI Beamlines Facility
 - Laser systems
 - Laser-driven X-ray sources and selected applications
 - HHG Beamline
 - Plasma X-ray source (Cu-K α)
 - Plasma betatron beamline (Gammatron)





ELI's Mission

Enables **cutting-edge** research by managing access to **world-class lasers** and technologies through open, peer-reviewed, excellence-based access for a **broad user community**.

ELI advances science by providing cutting-edge instruments for users, fostering **collaboration across disciplines** and borders, and supporting excellence through training, **technology development**, and outreach to new communities.





- **ELI Beamlines**, development of ultra-intense lasers (TW – PW) for exploring extreme conditions and driving secondary sources (XUV, x-ray, electrons, ions)

Prague (Dolní Břežany), CZ

- **ELI Attosecond Light Pulse Source (ALPS)**, ultrashort pulse generation, THz and x-ray sources for time-resolved investigation of nonrelativistic and relativistic interaction of light with all the four states of matter.

Szeged, HU

- **ELI Nuclear Physics** with 2 ultra-intense lasers (10 PW) and brilliant gamma beams (up to 19 MeV) from linear accelerator (Compton back scattering) to produce and explore new nuclear states or generate neutron beams.

Magurele, RO

ELI Facilities





Bringing together a world of science

ELI ERIC

- Host
- Member
- Observer



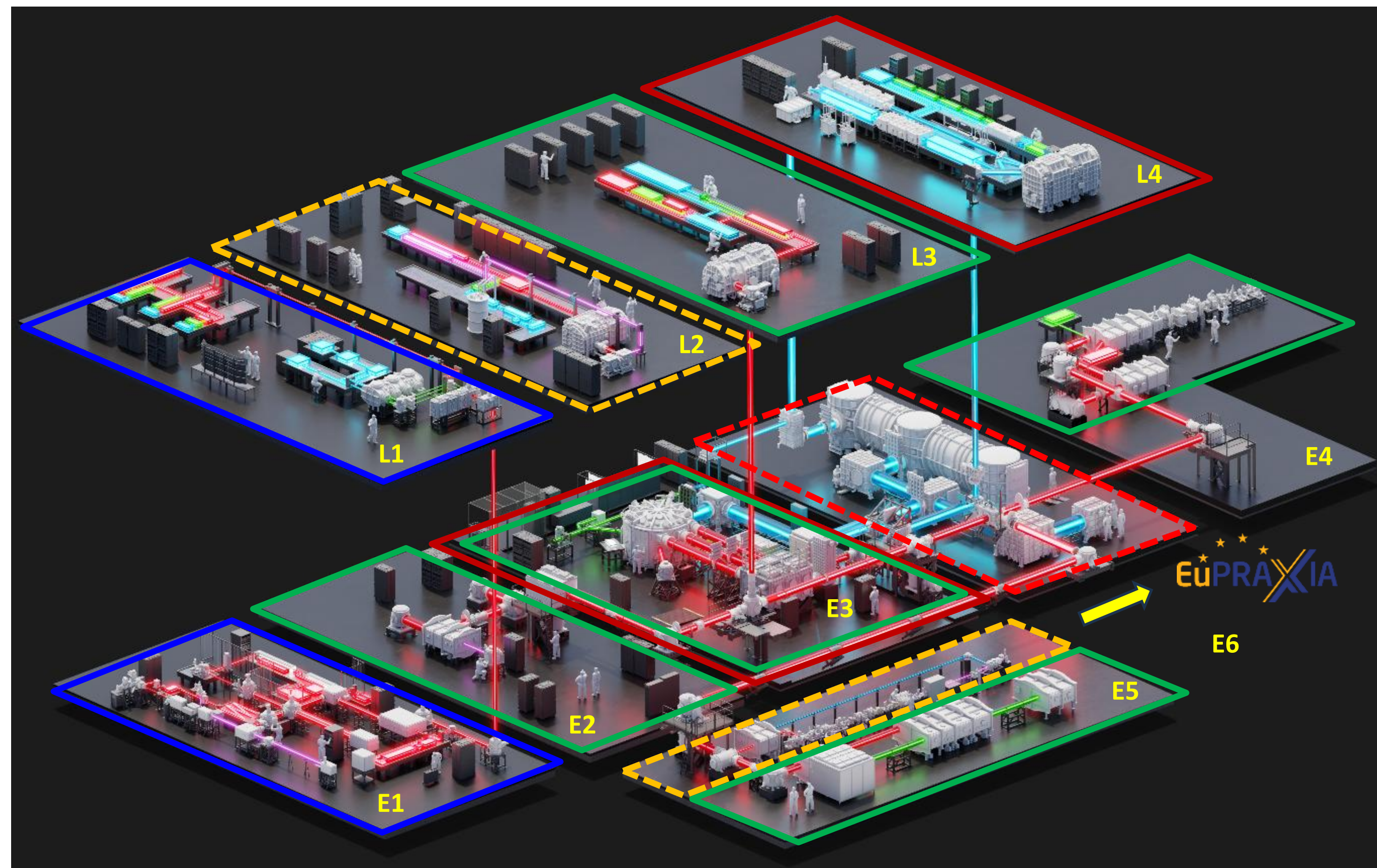


ELI Beamlines

Dolní Břežany, Czechia



- L1-E1 user operation (Call1)
- L3-ELIMAIA user operation (Call2)
- L3-ELBA/ELIMED user operation (Call3)
- L3-Gammatron (Call5)
- L3-P3 SFL/LFL (IFE mission)
- L4n-P3 user operations (Call2)
- - - L4f 10 PW (Call8)
- - - L2-LUIS (R&D)

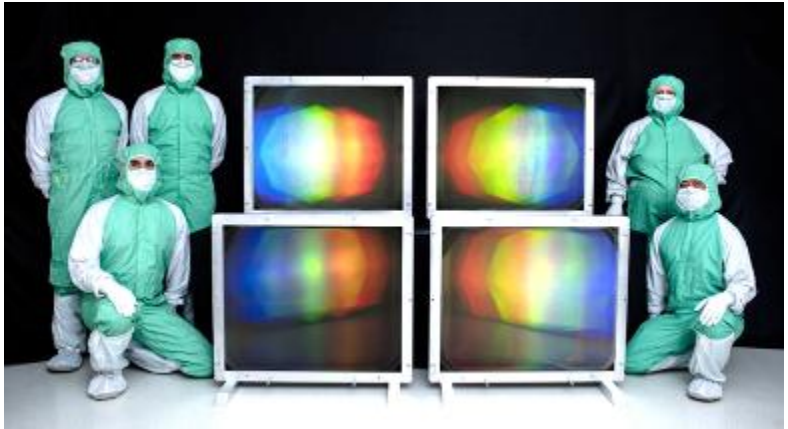
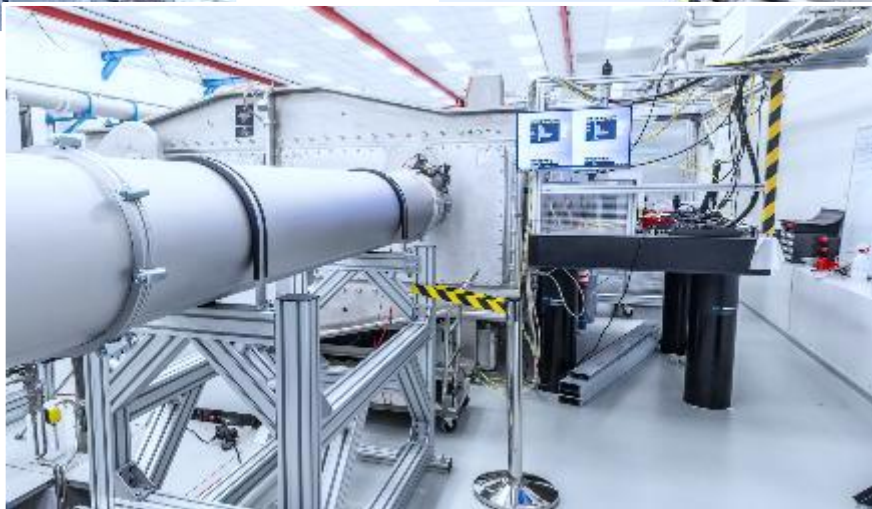
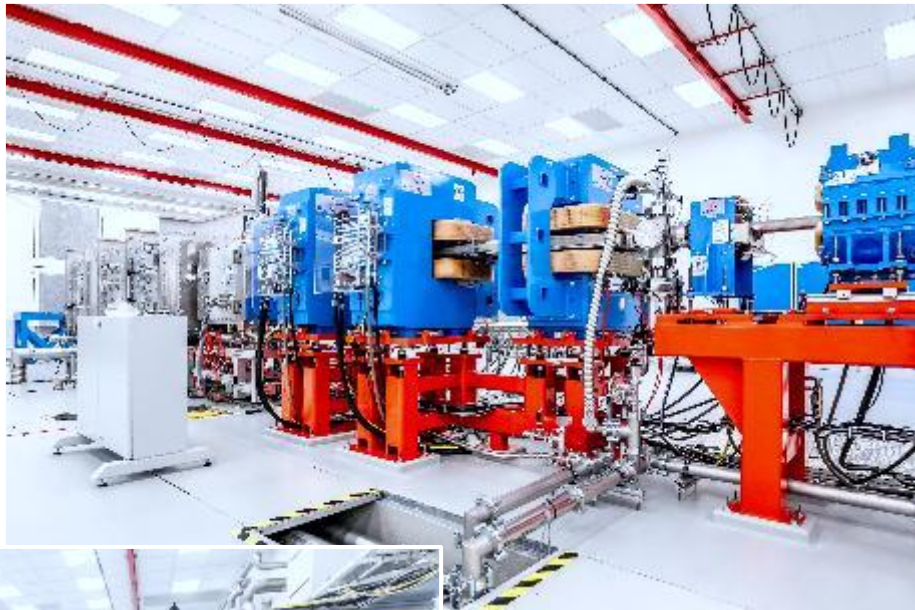




ELI BL Instrument Current Performances

primary/secondary sources offer

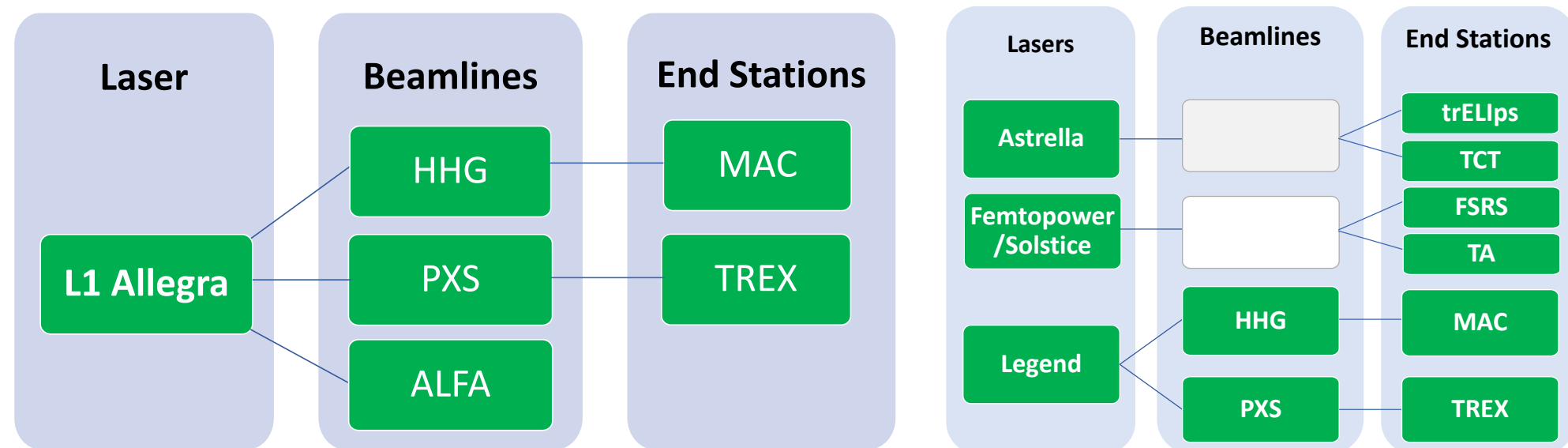
Primary source	Performance on target
L1-ALLEGRA	~50 mJ, 15 fs, 3 TW, 1 kHz, 800 nm
L3-HAPLS	15 J, 30 fs, 0.5 PW, up to 3.3 Hz, 850 nm
L4n-ATON	1.2 kJ (0.6 kJ@2w), 2-10 ns, 1 shot/2 min, 1055 nm
L4f-ATON	0.8 kJ, 150 fs, 0.5 PW, 1 shot/2 min
L2-DUHA	under implementation



Secondary source	Performance on target
HHG	5-120 nm photons, 1 kHz
PXS	3-30 keV, 8 keV photons, 1 kHz
ALFA	30 MeV electrons, 1 kHz
ELIMAIA	40 MeV protons, up to 1 Hz
ELBA	4-5 GeV electrons, up to 3.3 Hz
Gammatron	20 keV X-rays, up to 3.3 Hz
LUIS	under implementation



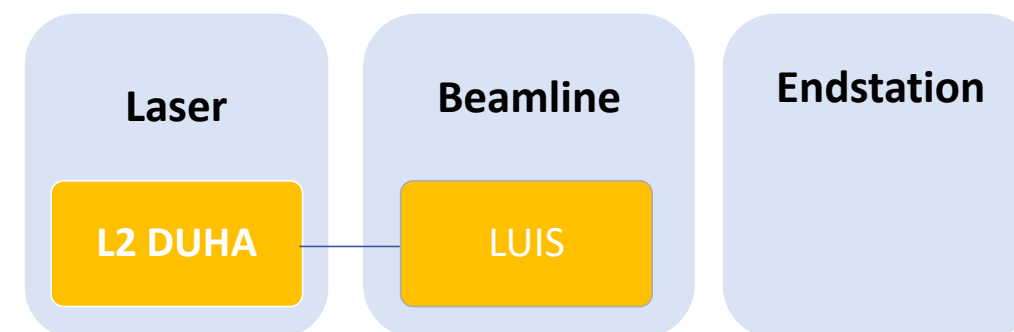
kHz-driven exp



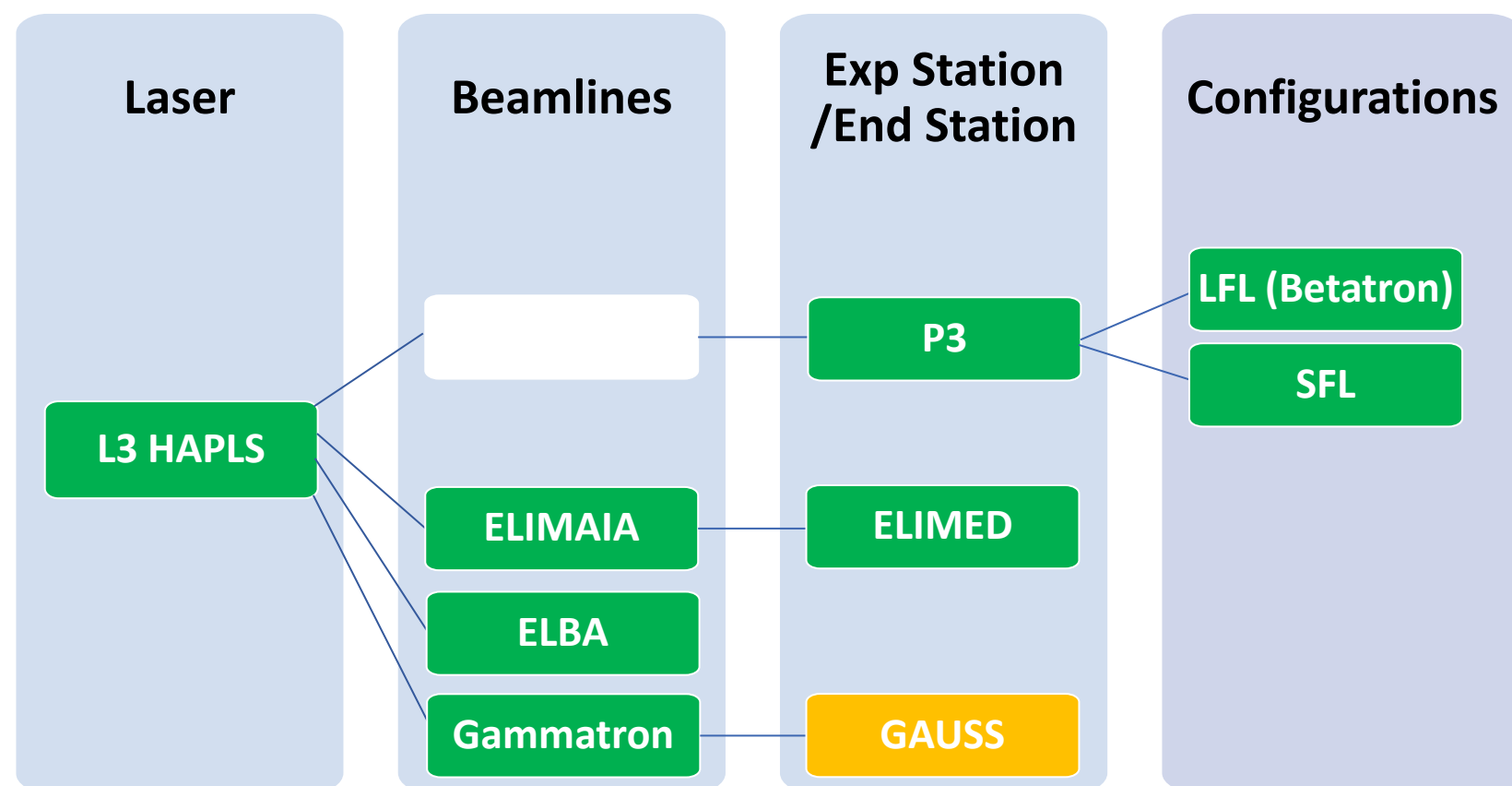
Instrument Dependencies

experimental chains

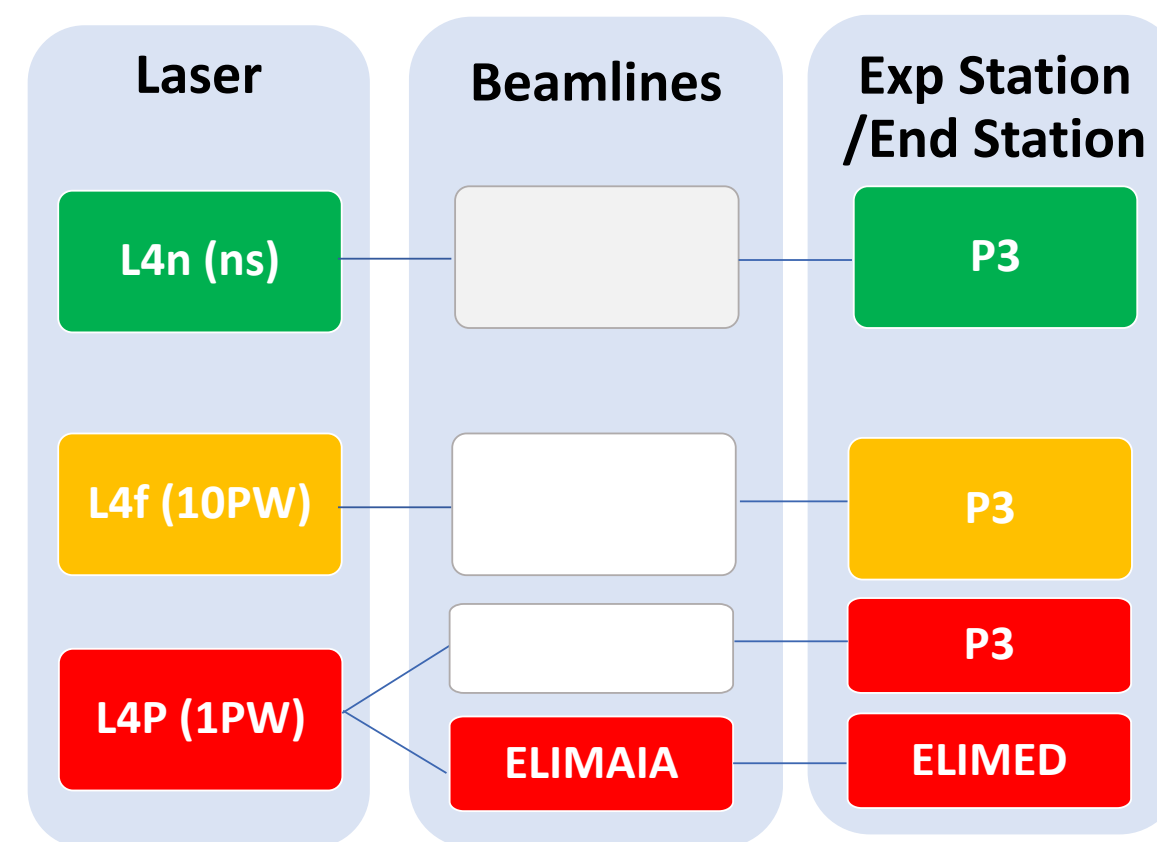
20-100Hz-driven exp

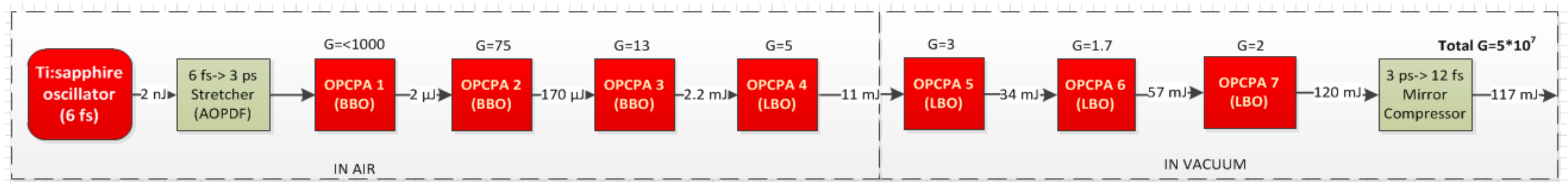


PW-driven exp

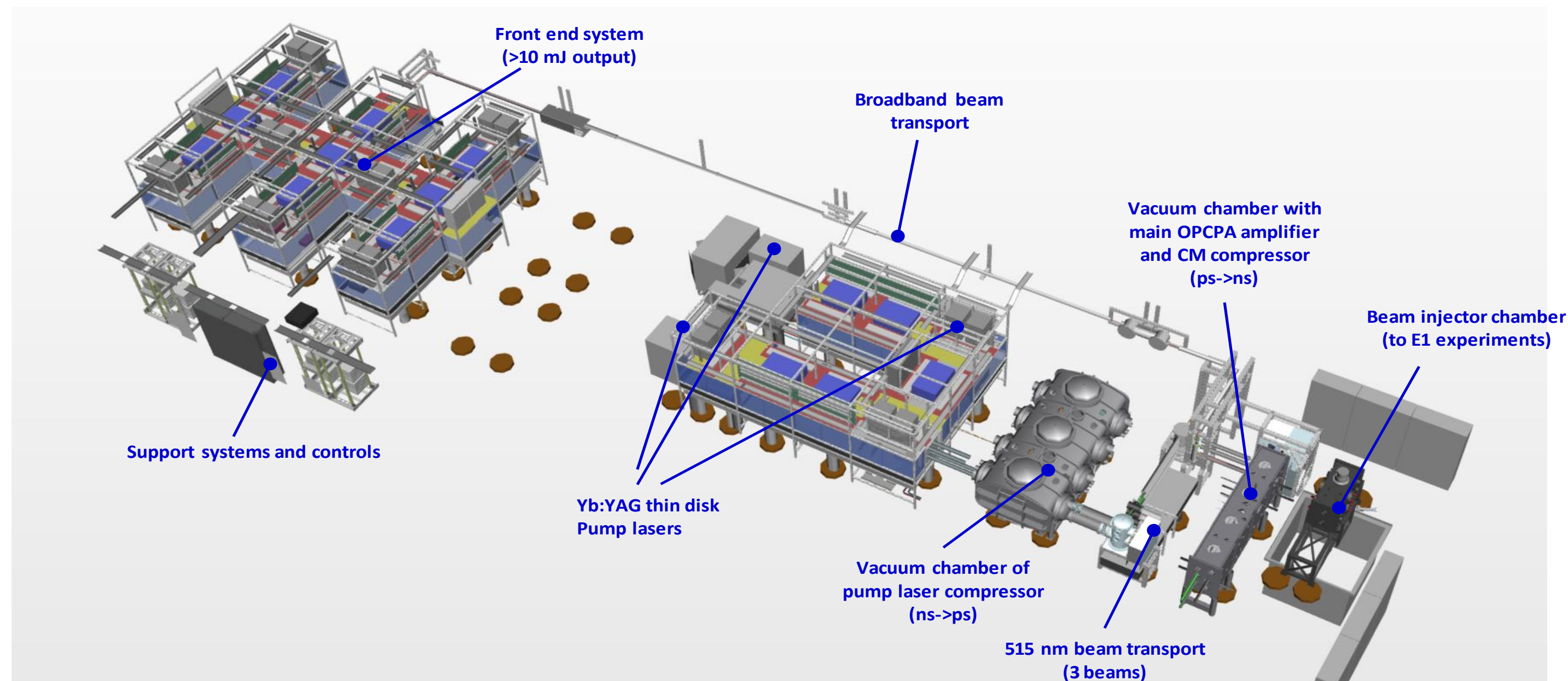


kJ-driven exp

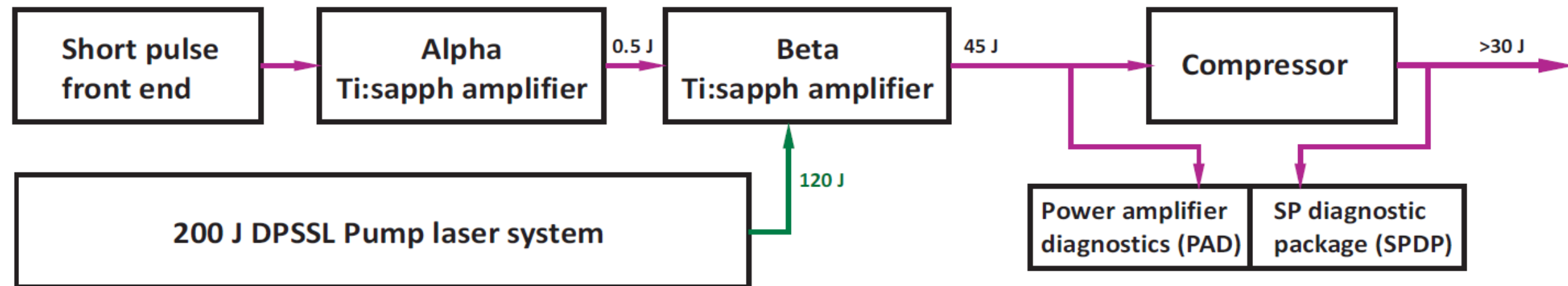




50 mJ / 15 fs / 1 kHz laser system, very high temporal pulse contrast $>10^{11}$ using ps pump pulses



HAPLS: High repetition rate Advanced Petawatt Laser System



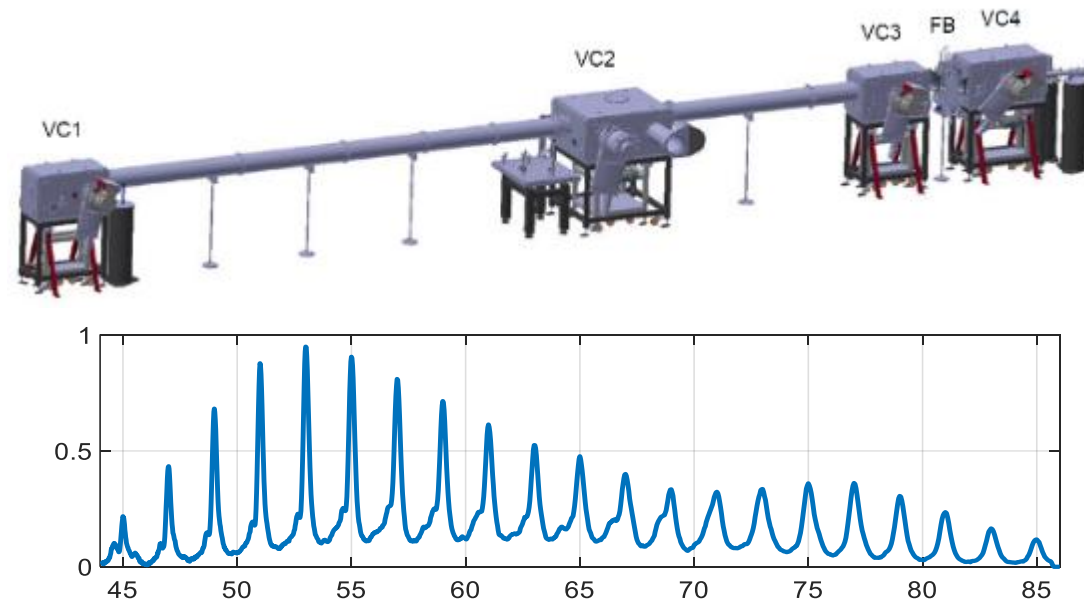
L3-HAPLS with compressor at ELI-Beamlines

Parameter	Design	Current
Peak power	1 PW	500 TW
Repetition rate	10 Hz	3.3 Hz
Pulse energy	30 J	15 J
Pulse duration	30 fs	30 fs

E1 L1 driver

1 kHz, 100 mJ, 20 fs

High-order harmonic beamline

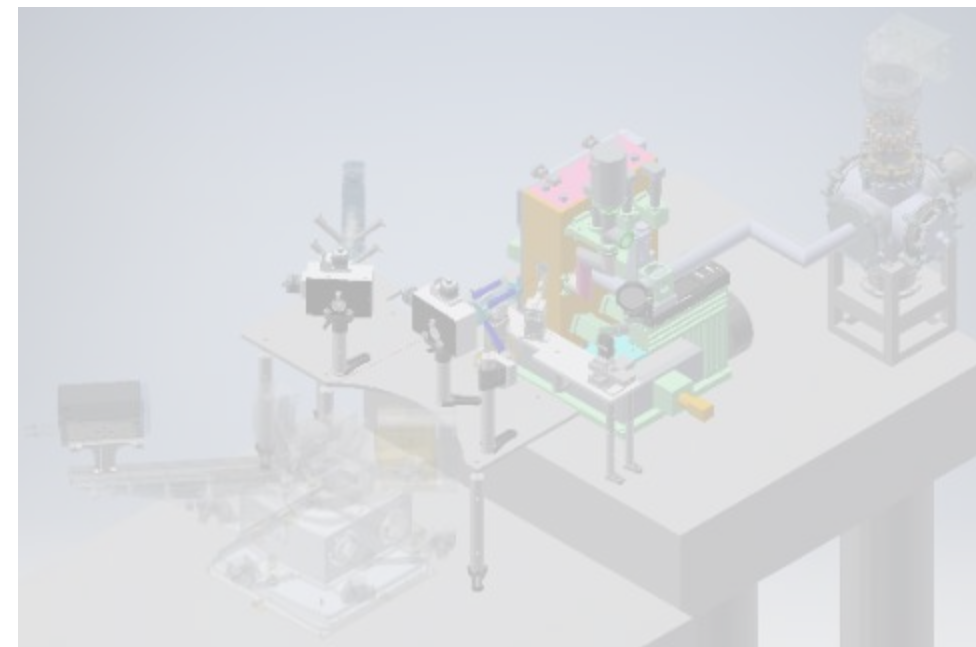


	Legend: 10 mJ, 35 fs	L1 Allegra: >20 mJ, ~15fs
Wavelength	10 -120 nm	5 -120 nm
Photons/shot	10^7 to 10^9	few 10^9 - 10^{12}
Duration	< 20 fs	< 10 fs
Polarization	Linear	Lin./Circ./Eliptic

Ti:sapphire backup

1 kHz, 12 mJ, 35 fs
& 10 Hz, 100 mJ, 40 fs

Plasma X-ray source

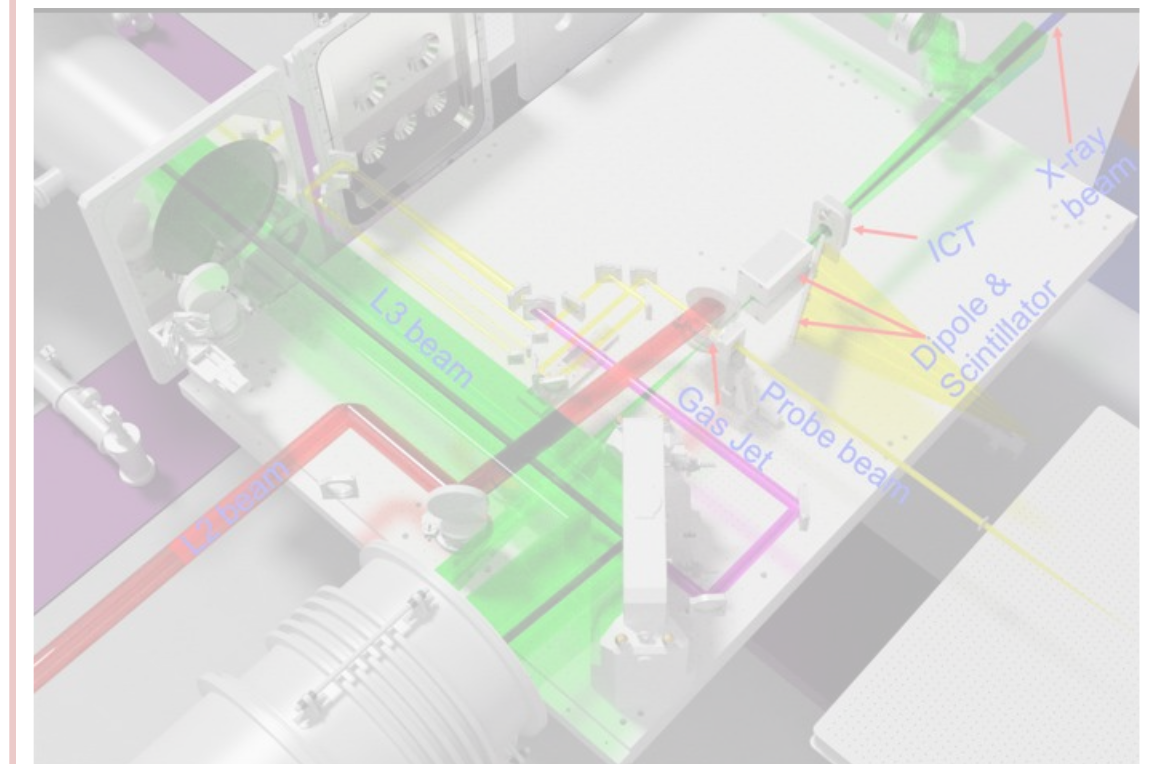


	10 mJ, 35 fs	20 mJ, 15 fs
photon energy	3 - 40 keV	3 – 80 keV
K α photons /shot/(4 π sr)	$> 10^8$	$> 10^9$
Source size	30 μ m	30 μ m
pulse duration	< 300 fs	<300 fs

E2/E3 L3 driver

10 Hz, 30 J, 30 fs

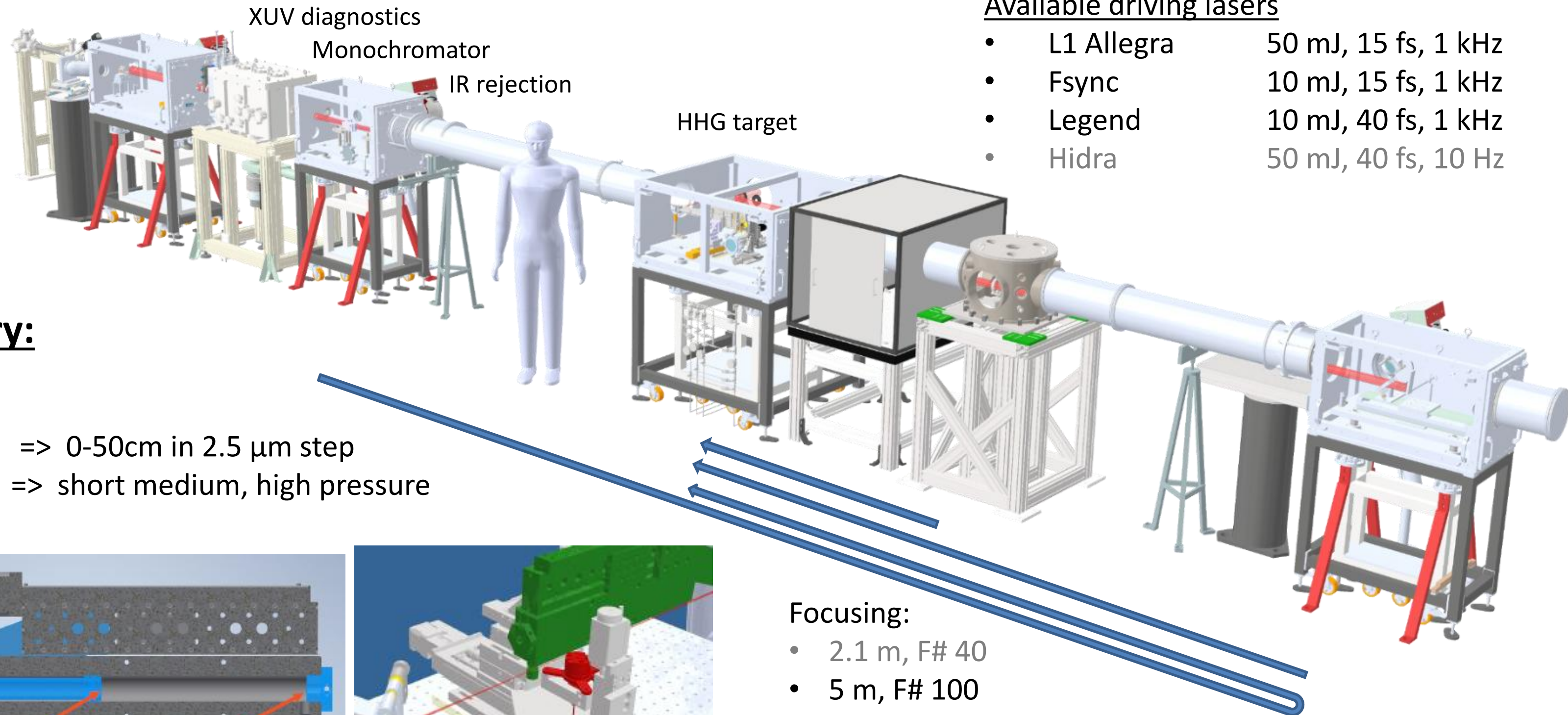
Betatron / inverse Compton



	Betatron	ICS
photon energy	10- 100 keV	50 – 5000 keV
photons/shot	$> 10^9$	$> 10^8$
Source size	< 5 μ m	< 5 μ m
pulse duration	~30 fs	< 30 fs

User-oriented HHG Beamline

← Towards user chamber

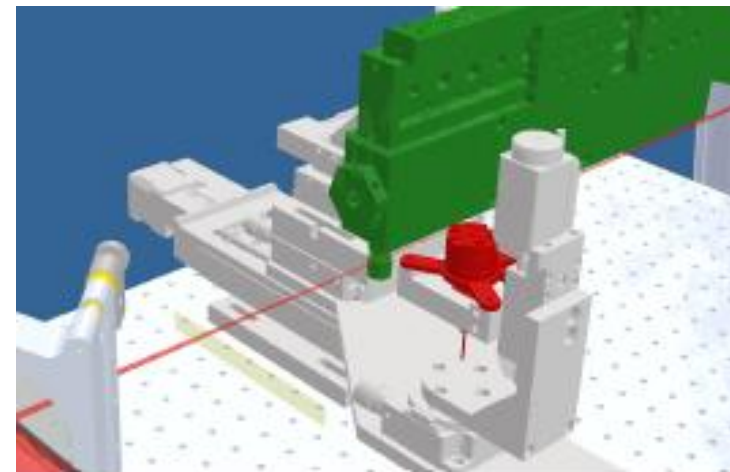
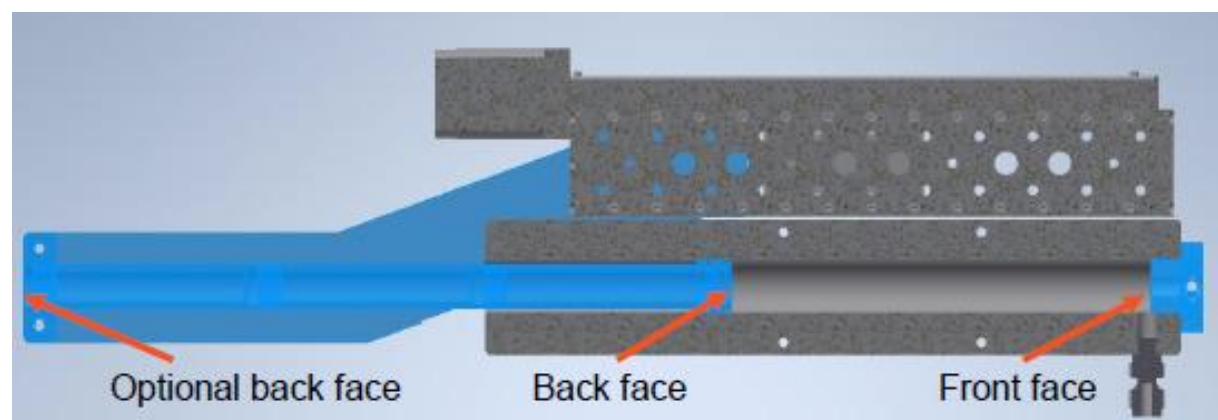


Available driving lasers

- L1 Allegra 50 mJ, 15 fs, 1 kHz
- Fsync 10 mJ, 15 fs, 1 kHz
- Legend 10 mJ, 40 fs, 1 kHz
- Hidra 50 mJ, 40 fs, 10 Hz

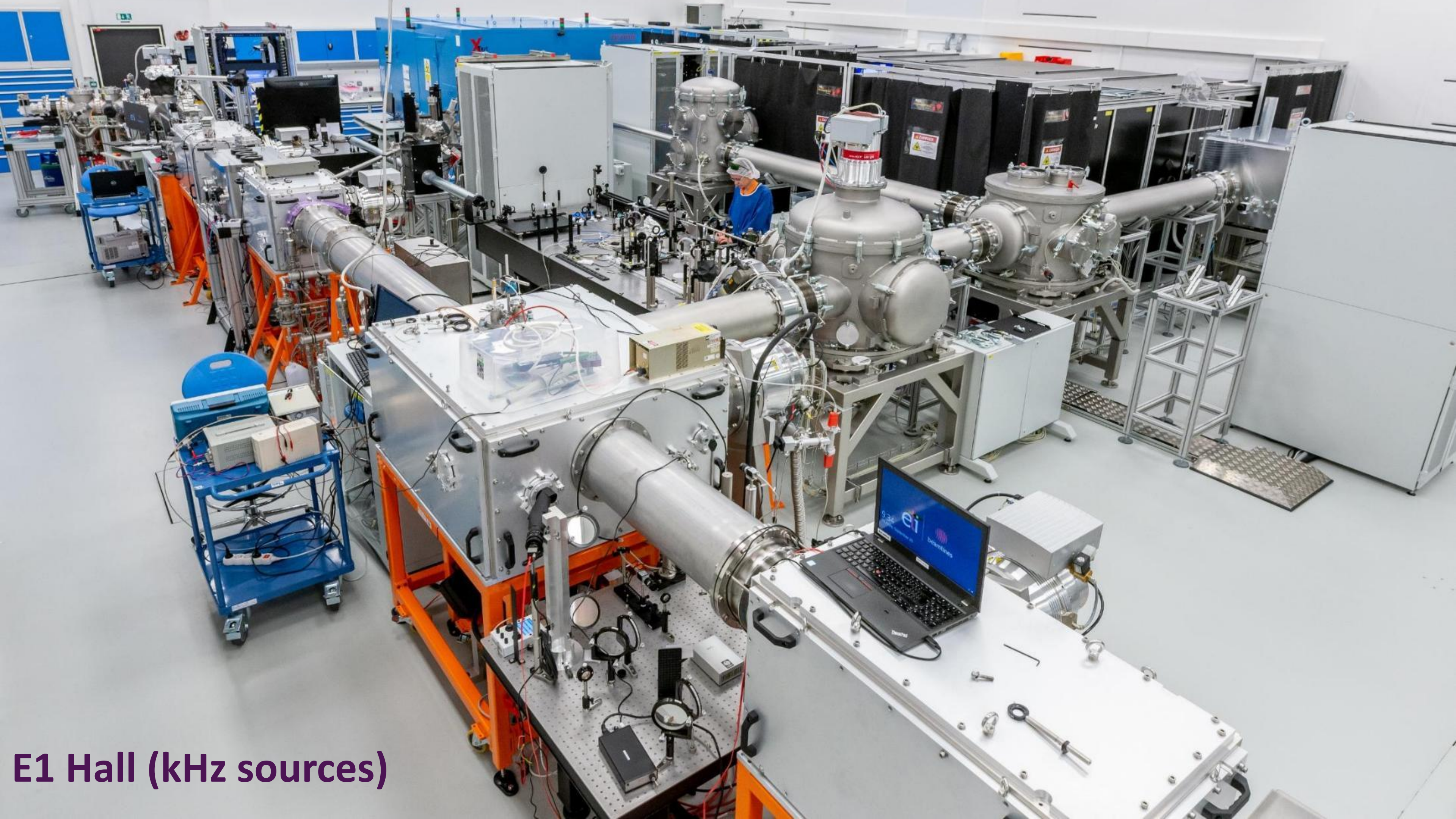
Targetry:

- **Motorized gas cell** => 0-50cm in 2.5 μm step
- **Even-Lavie valve** => short medium, high pressure



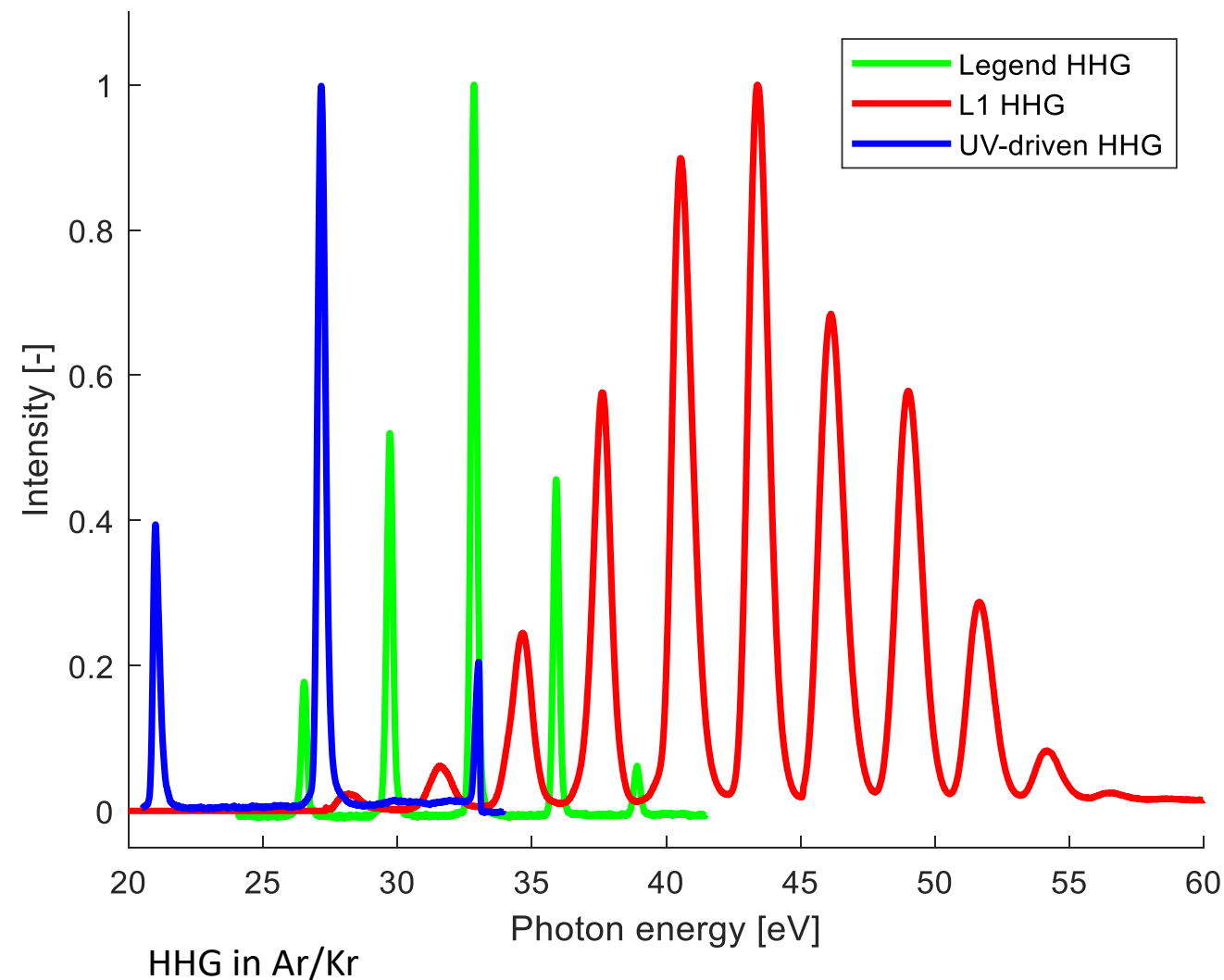
Focusing:

- 2.1 m, F# 40
- 5 m, F# 100
- 14.5 m, F# 300



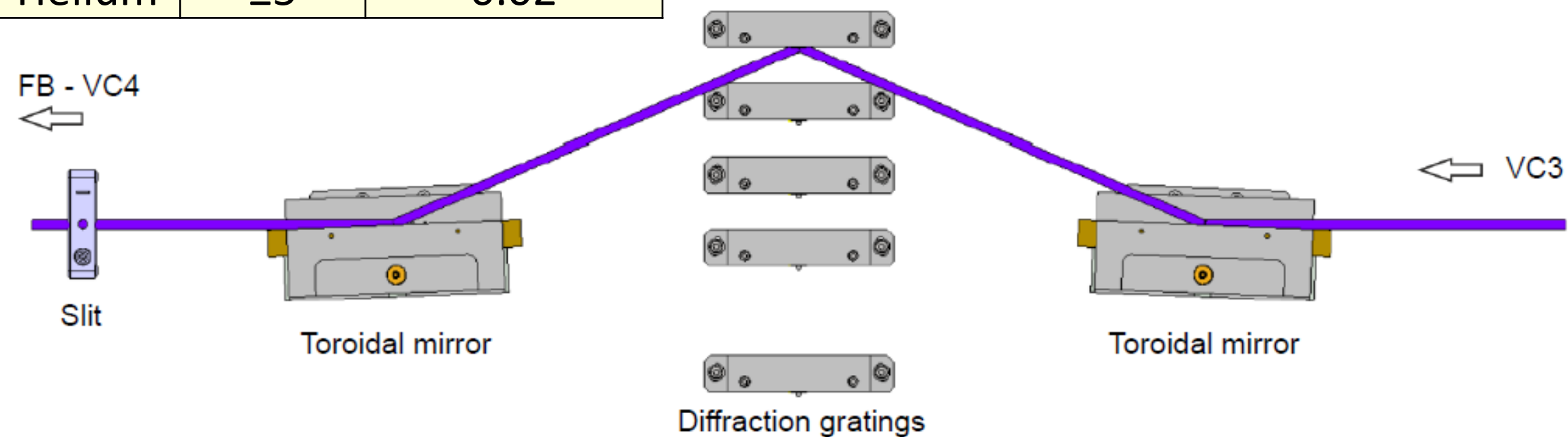
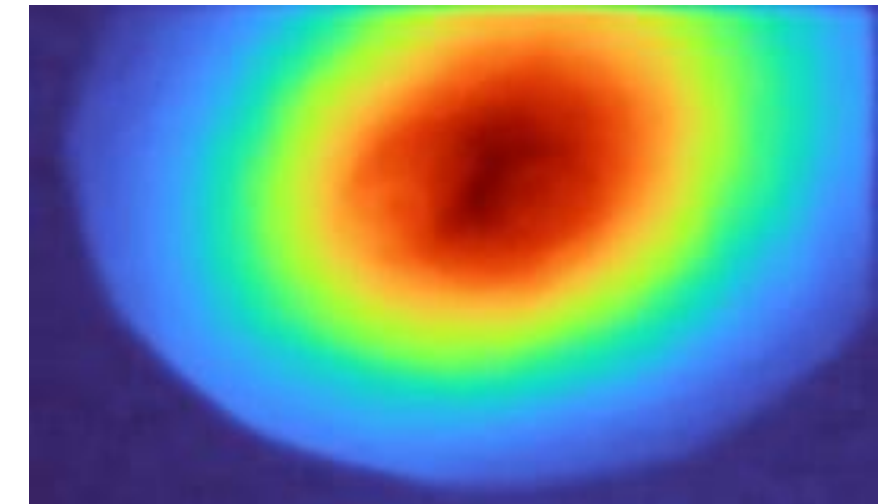
E1 Hall (kHz sources)

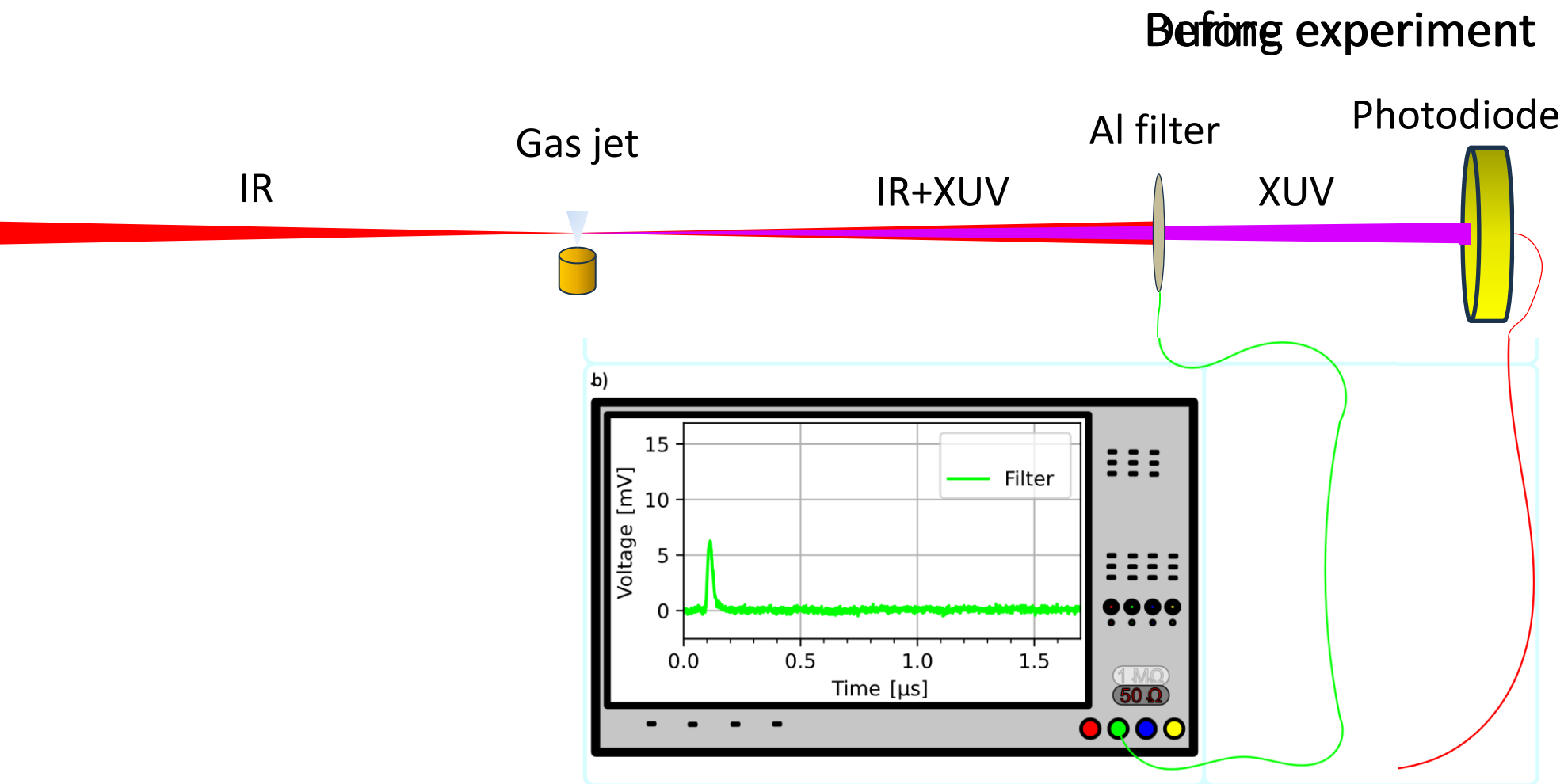
- Basic set of diagnostics (XUV pulse energy, spectrum, WF)
- Grating monochromator (1 mrad CA, 20% eff.)



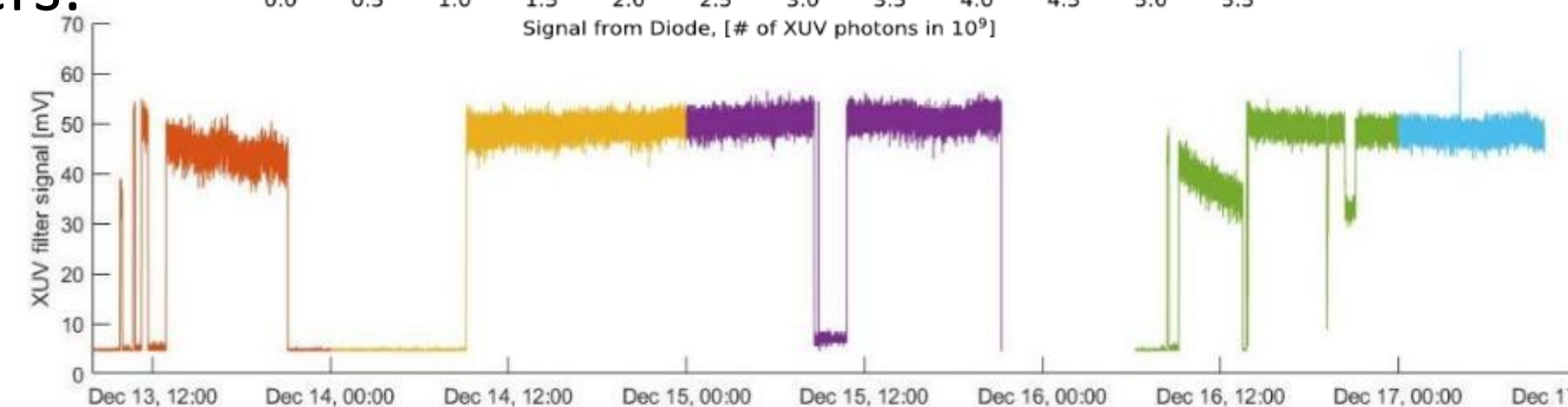
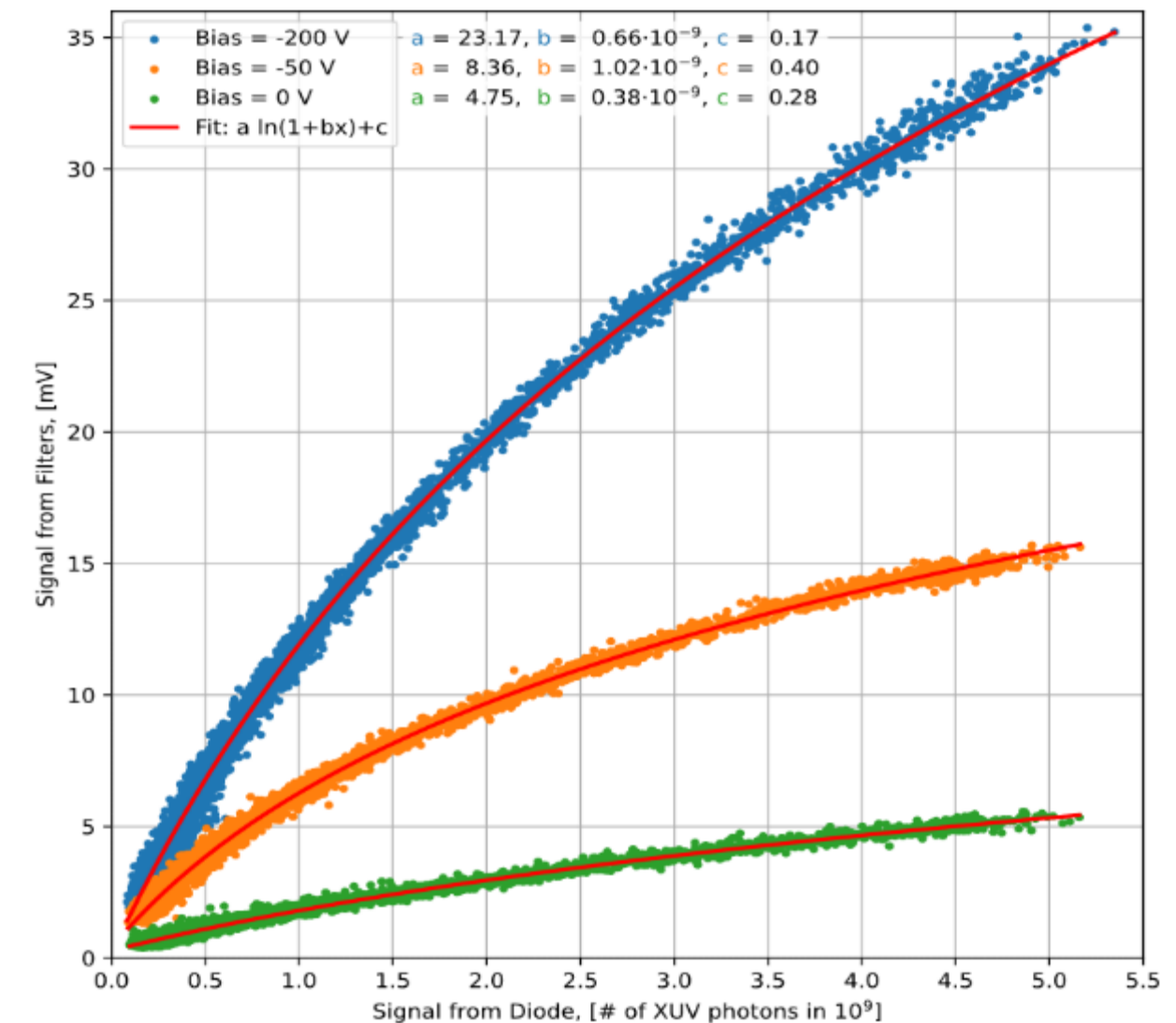
Gas	λ_{XUV} (nm)	Estim. XUV energy (μJ)
Xenon	≥ 50	2
Argon	≥ 30	0.2
Neon	≥ 10	0.02
Helium	≥ 5	0.02

XUV beam profile





- Measuring the photoelectric charge from metallic filters:
 - absolute online XUV pulse energy measurement
 - monitoring the XUV beam performance



- Multipurpose chamber for AMO science and CDI

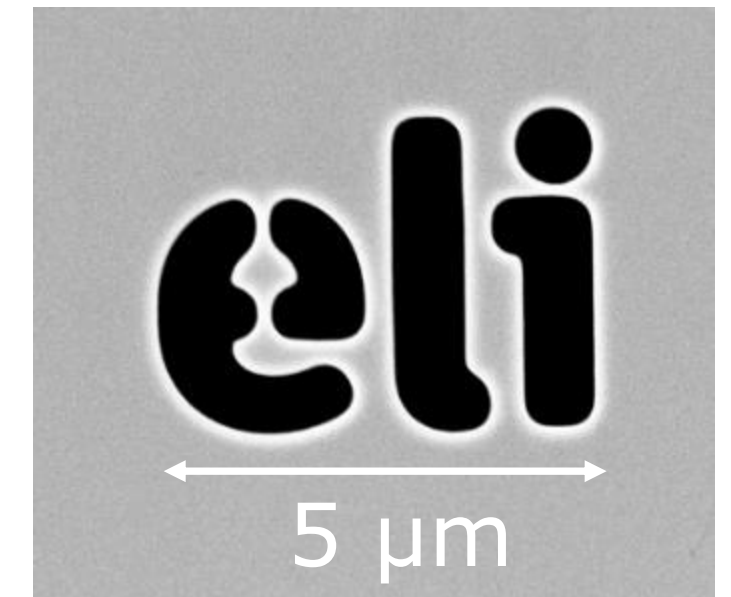
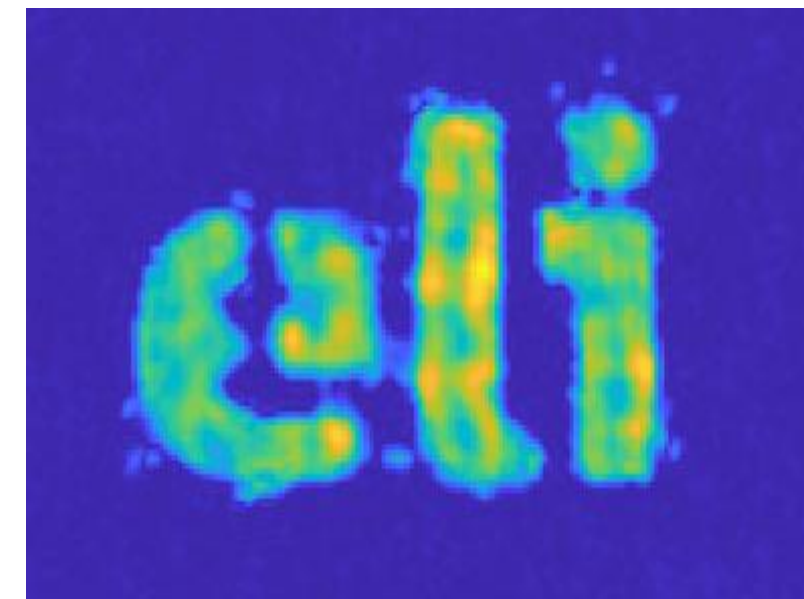
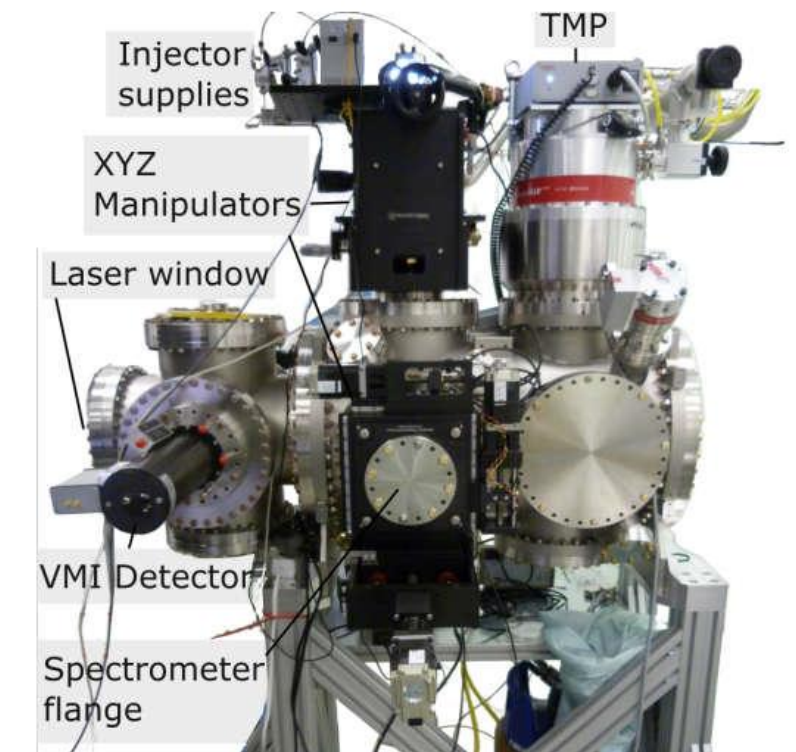
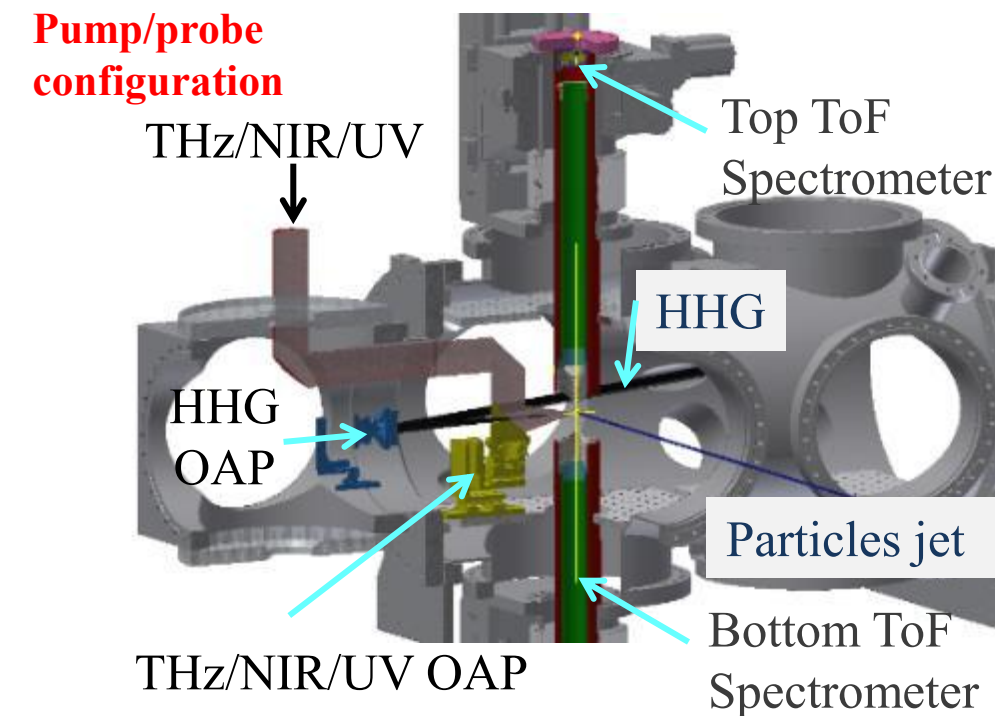
- Sample delivery systems:

gas jets; microfluidic gas-dynamic nozzle
aerosol nano-particle injector;
cluster source (cryo-cooled Even-Lavie valve)

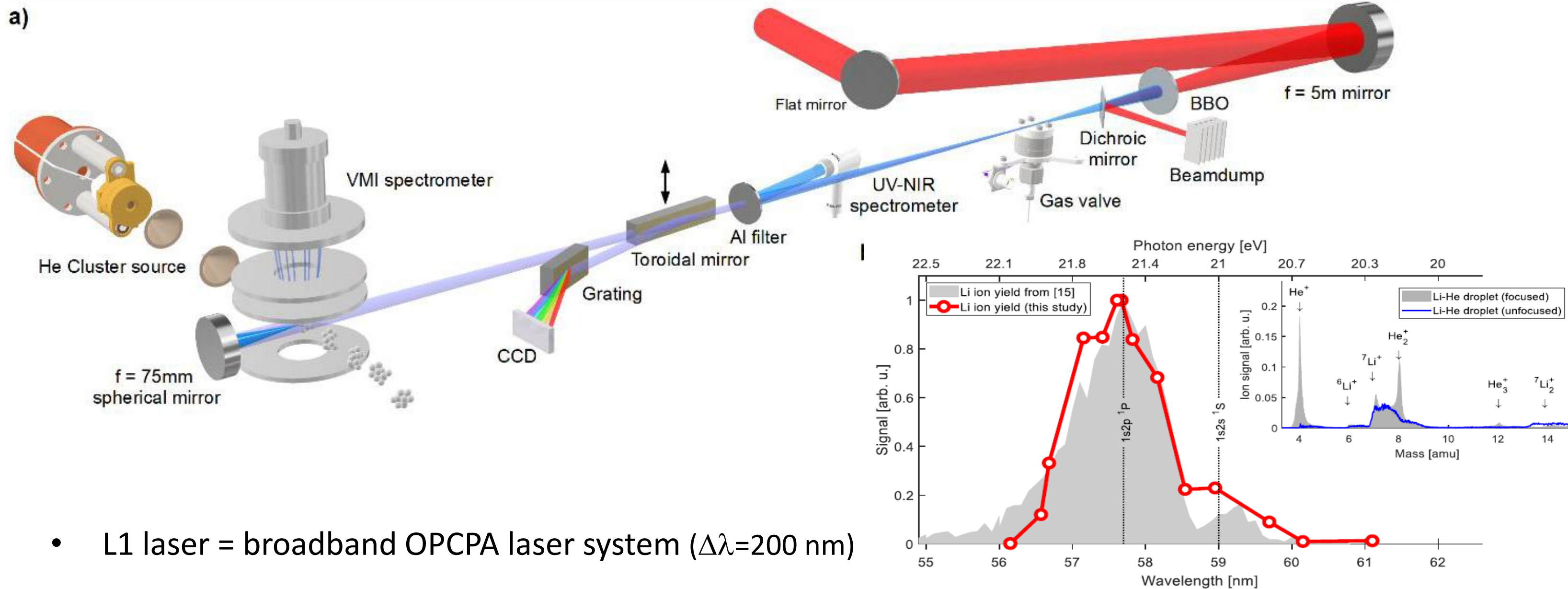
- Diagnostics:

Velocity map imaging spectrometer (Timepix)
Magnetic bottle electron spectrometer
Electron and ion time of flight spectrometers
Various area detectors (X-ray CCDs, MCPs)

- Pump beams (200 – 800 nm) with fs pulses



Precise wavelength tuning for ultrafast spectroscopy

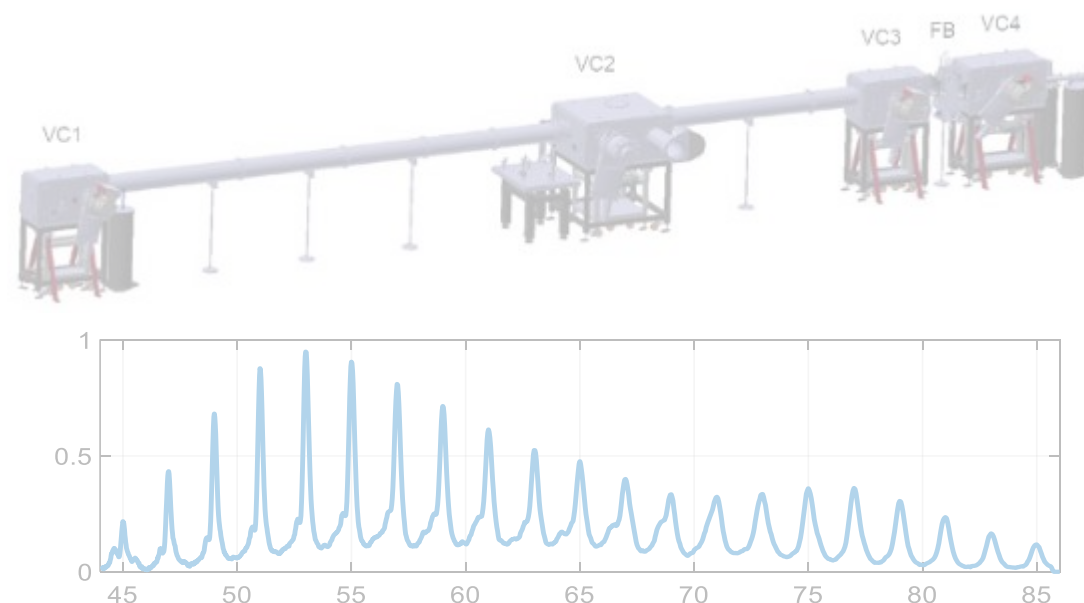


- L1 laser = broadband OPCPA laser system ($\Delta\lambda=200\text{ nm}$)
- $200\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ BBO $\rightarrow$ narrow-band phase-matching – stable & tunable
- Tuning the H7 ($\sim 21.5\text{ eV}$) around the He resonance (in Li-doped He nanodroplets)
- Concept demonstrated up to H17 (52 eV)

E1 L1 driver

1 kHz, 100 mJ, 20 fs

High-order harmonic beamline

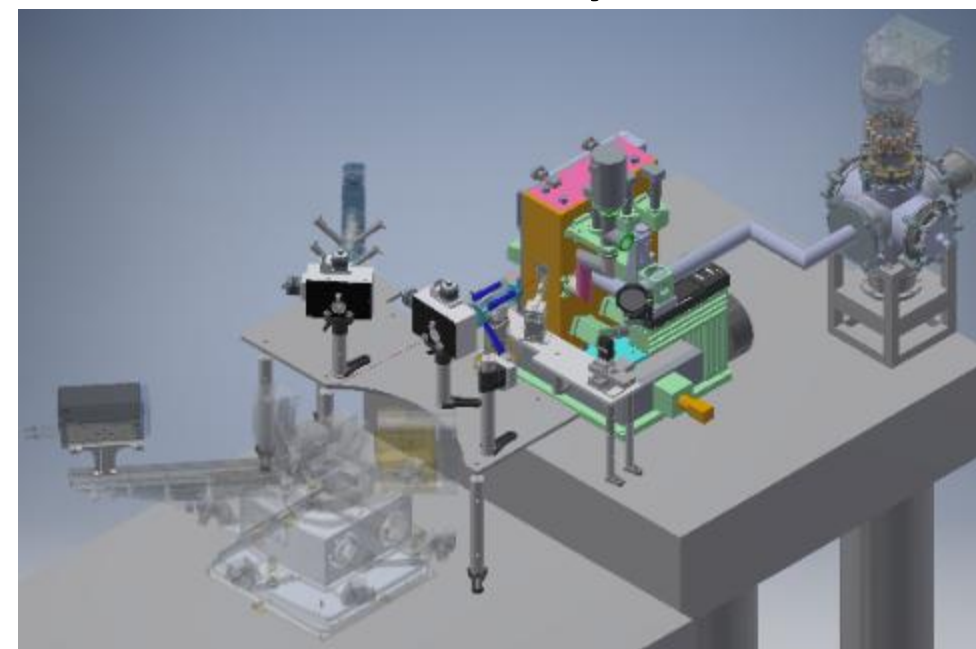


	Legend: 10 mJ, 35 fs	L1 Allegra: >20 mJ, ~15fs
Wavelength	10 -120 nm	5 -120 nm
Photons/shot	10^7 to 10^9	few 10^9 - 10^{12}
Duration	< 20 fs	< 10 fs
Polarization	Linear	Lin./Circ./Eliptic

Ti:sapphire backup

1 kHz, 12 mJ, 35 fs
& 10 Hz, 100 mJ, 40 fs

Plasma X-ray source

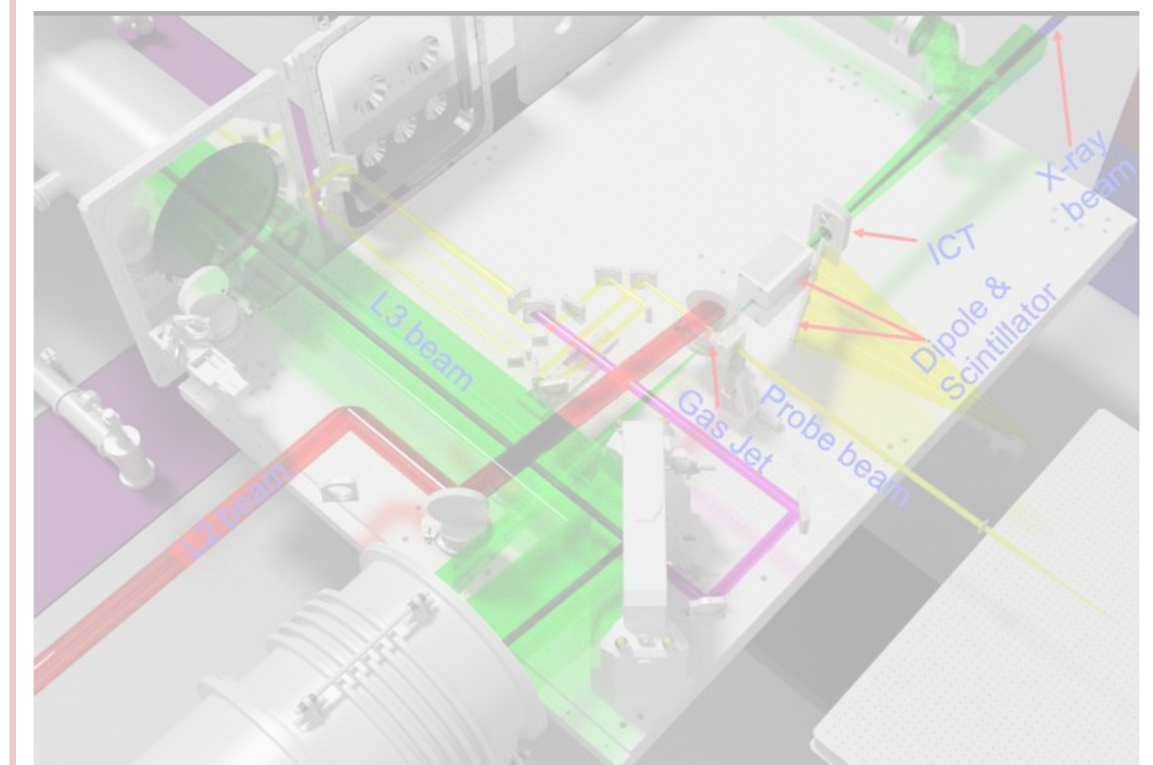


	10 mJ, 35 fs	20 mJ, 15 fs
photon energy	3 - 40 keV	3 – 80 keV
K α photons /shot/(4 π sr)	> 10^8	> 10^9
Source size	30 μ m	30 μ m
pulse duration	< 300 fs	<300 fs

E2/E3 L3 driver

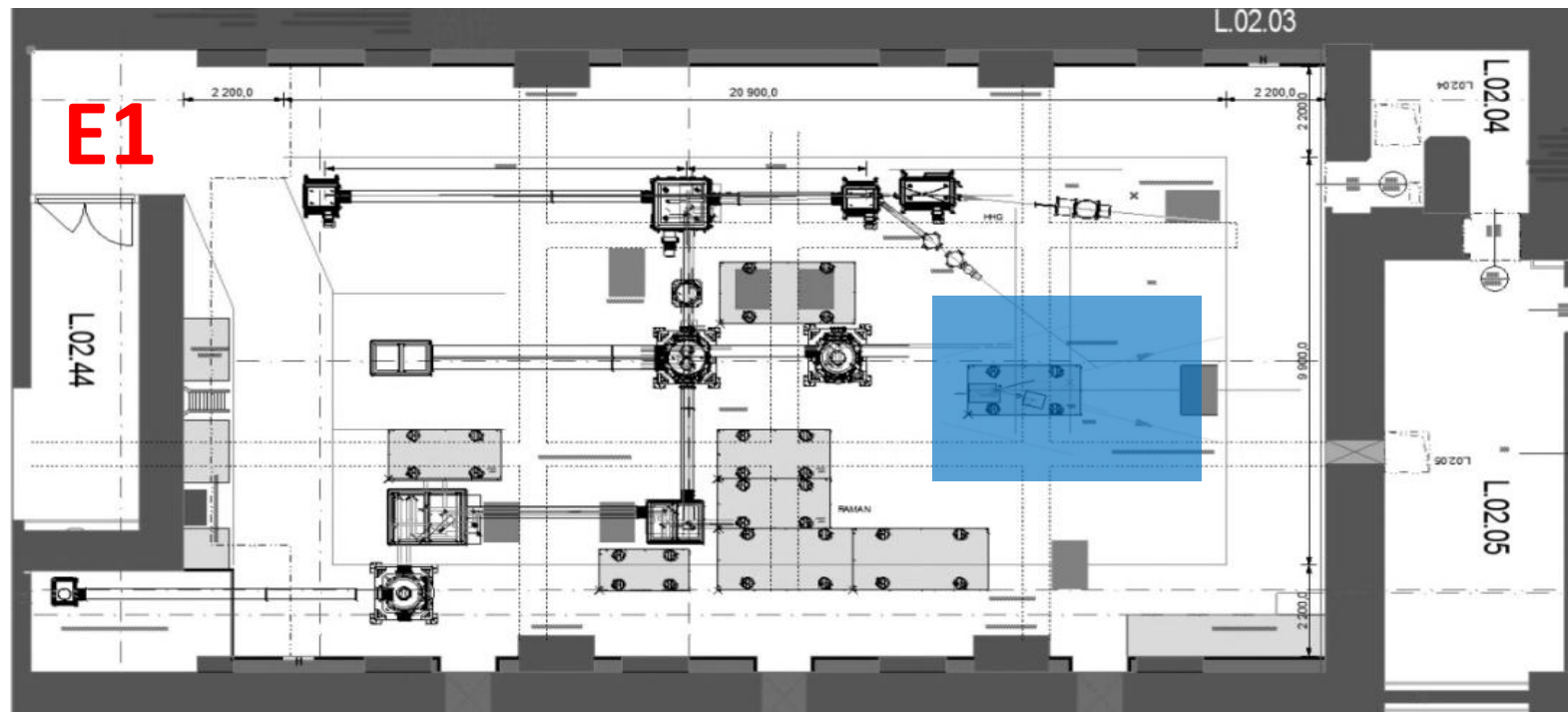
10 Hz, 30 J, 30 fs

Betatron / inverse Compton



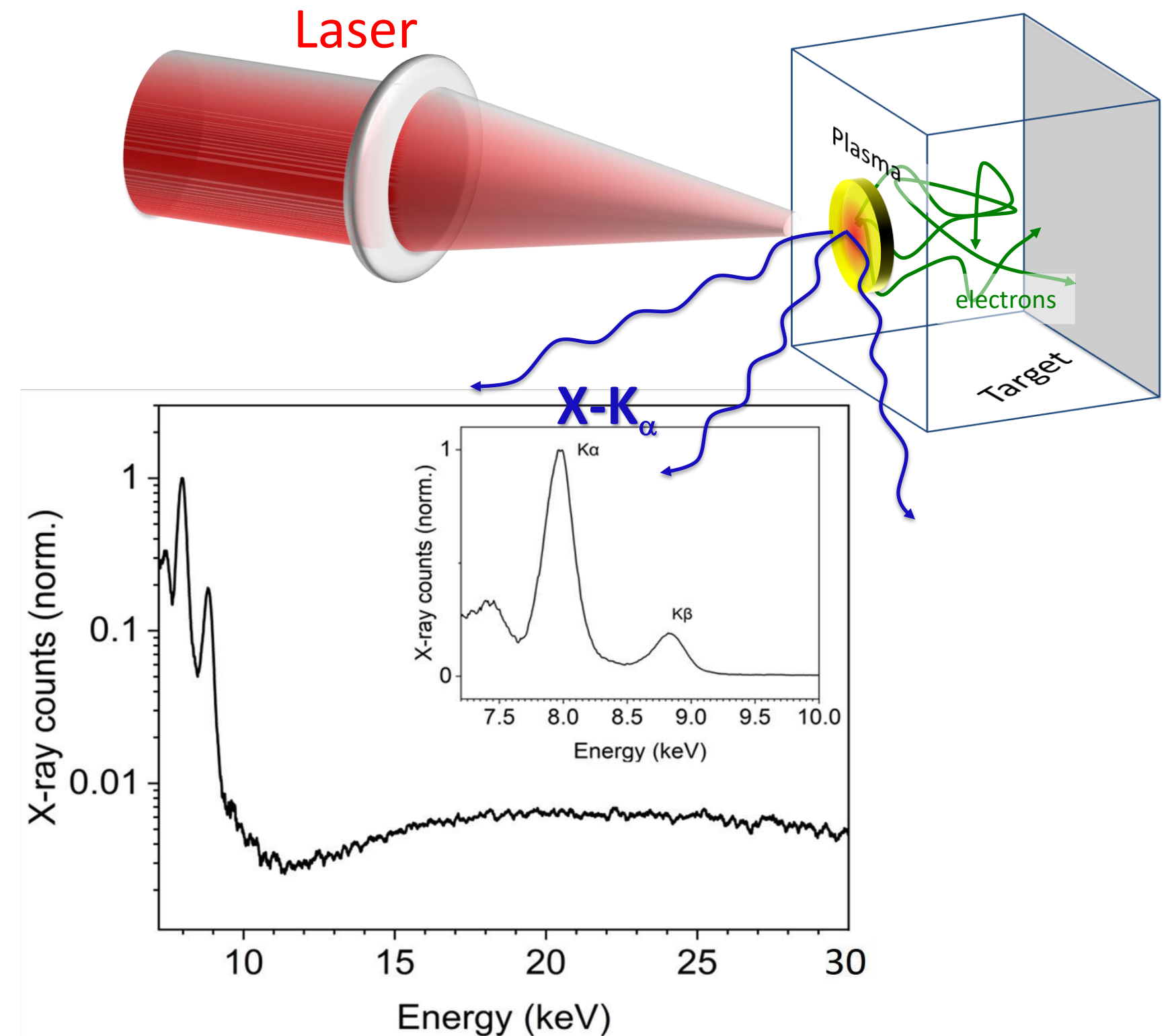
	Betatron	ICS
photon energy	10- 100 keV	50 – 5000 keV
photons/shot	> 10^9	> 10^8
Source size	< 5 μ m	< 5 μ m
pulse duration	~30 fs	< 30 fs

1 kHz Plasma X-ray Source (PXS)



High-intensity laser ($I > 10^{16} \text{ Wcm}^{-2}$)
interacting with high-density target:

- **Cu tape**
- Liquid metal jet
- Water jet



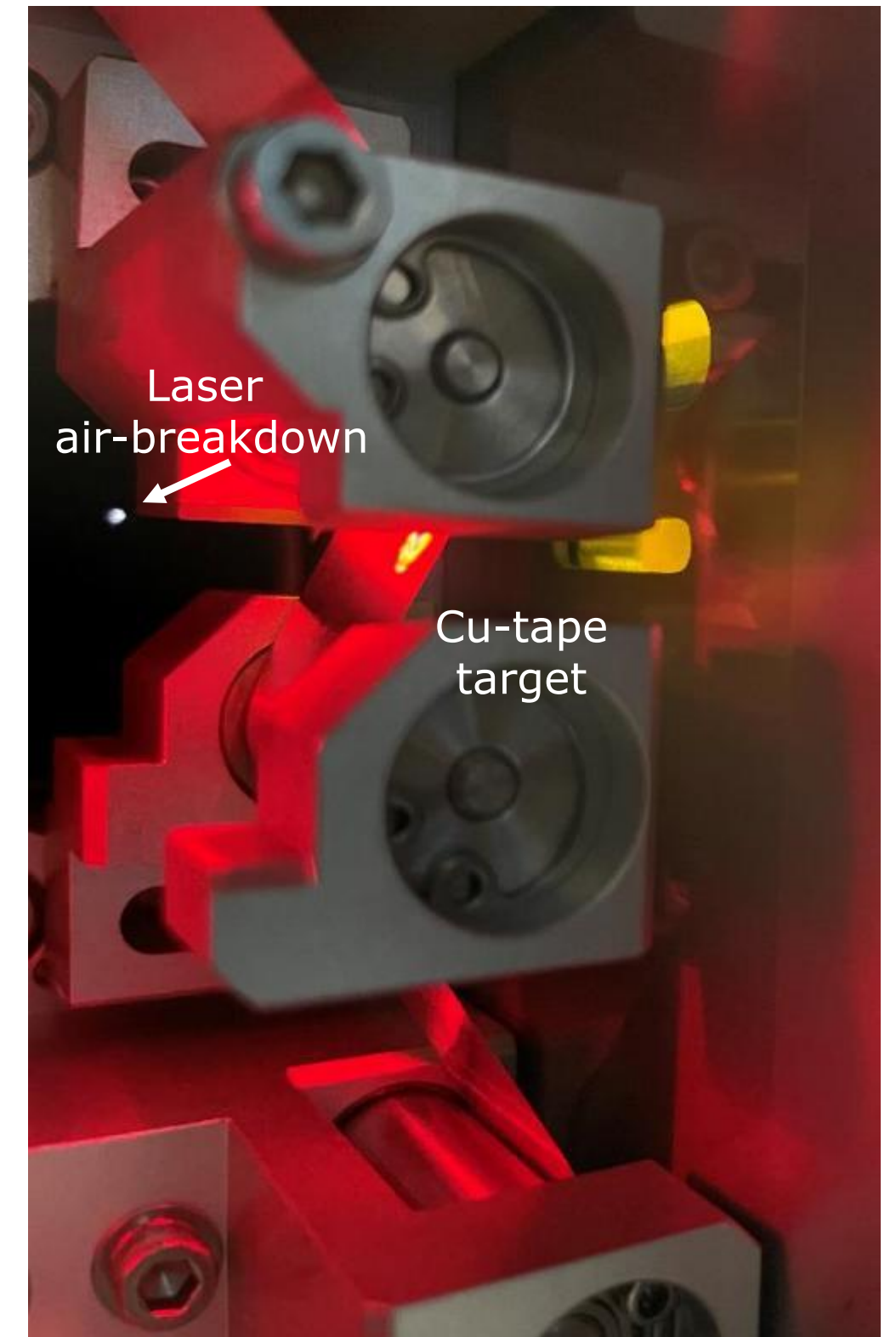
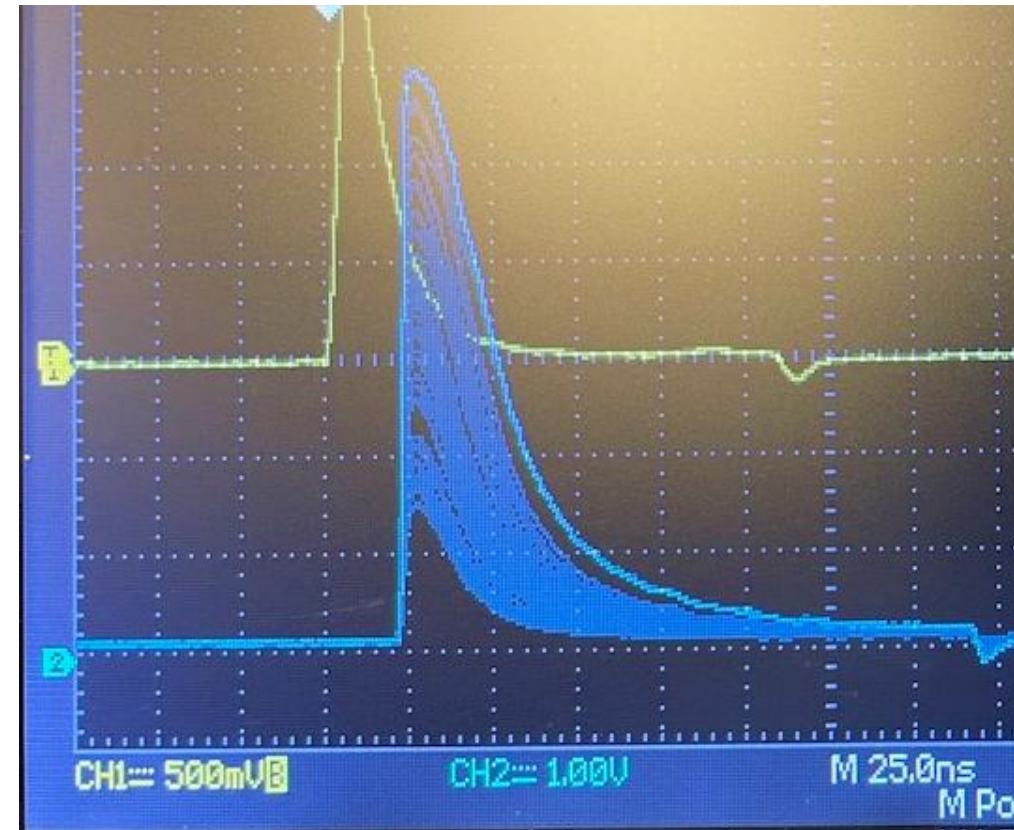
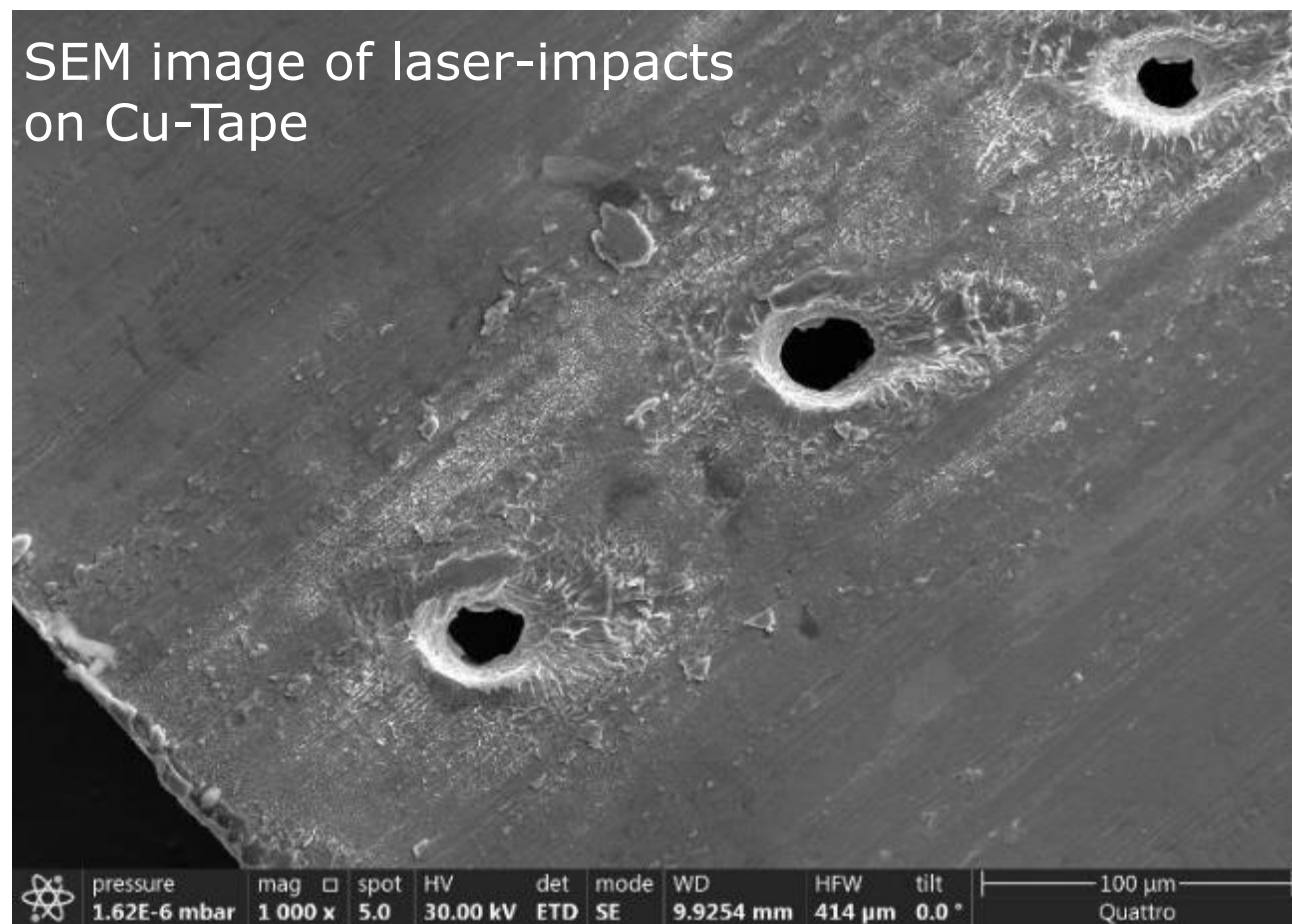
Cu Tape source

Driven by L1 laser (20 mJ, 1 kHz)

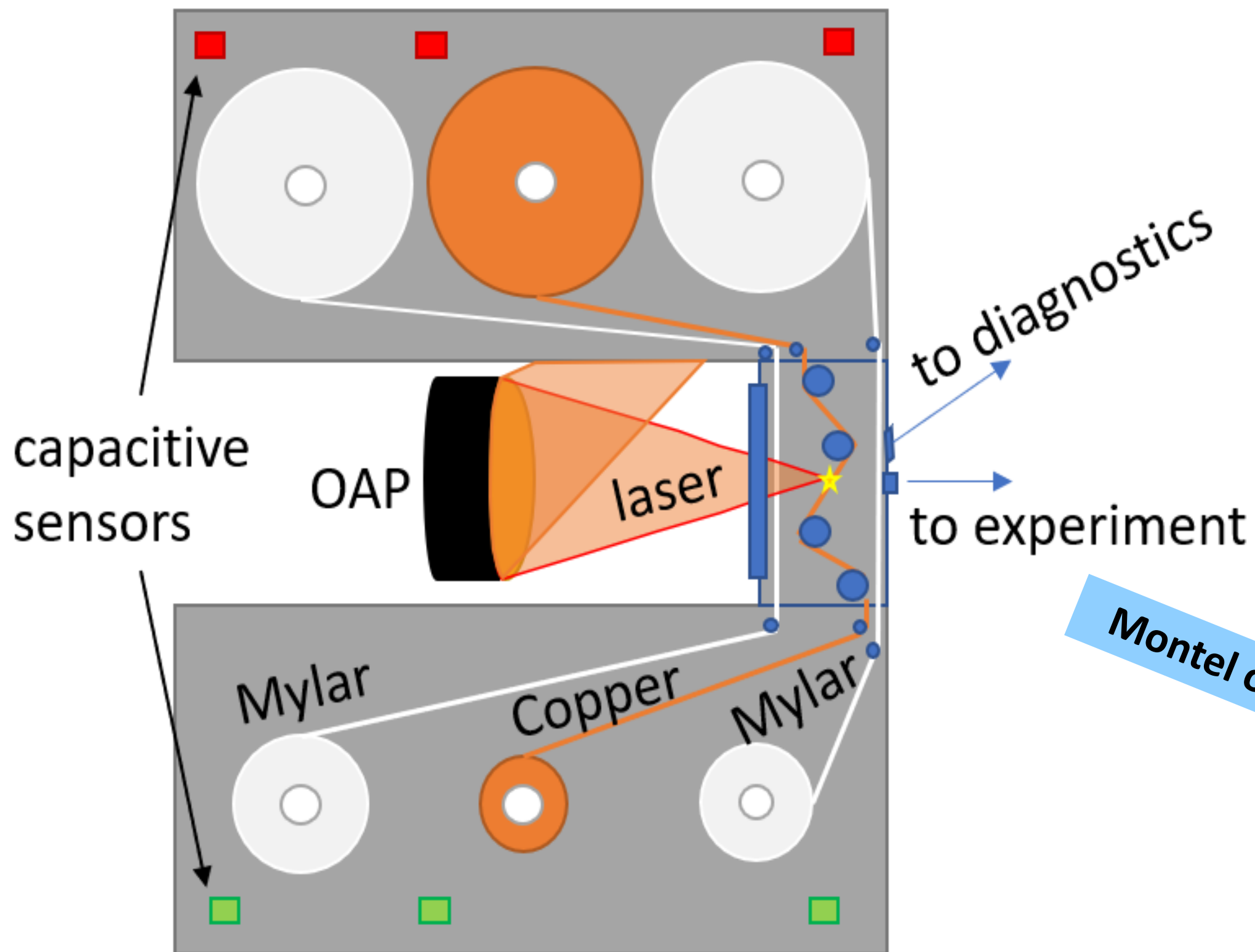
$>10^{13}$ X-ray photons/s/ 4π

$\Leftrightarrow 10^8 K_\alpha$ photons/shot/srad

SEM image of laser-impacts
on Cu-Tape



Plasma X-ray Source (PXS)



polychromatic
high flux
small source size

Imaging
Radiolysis
Spectroscopy



OR

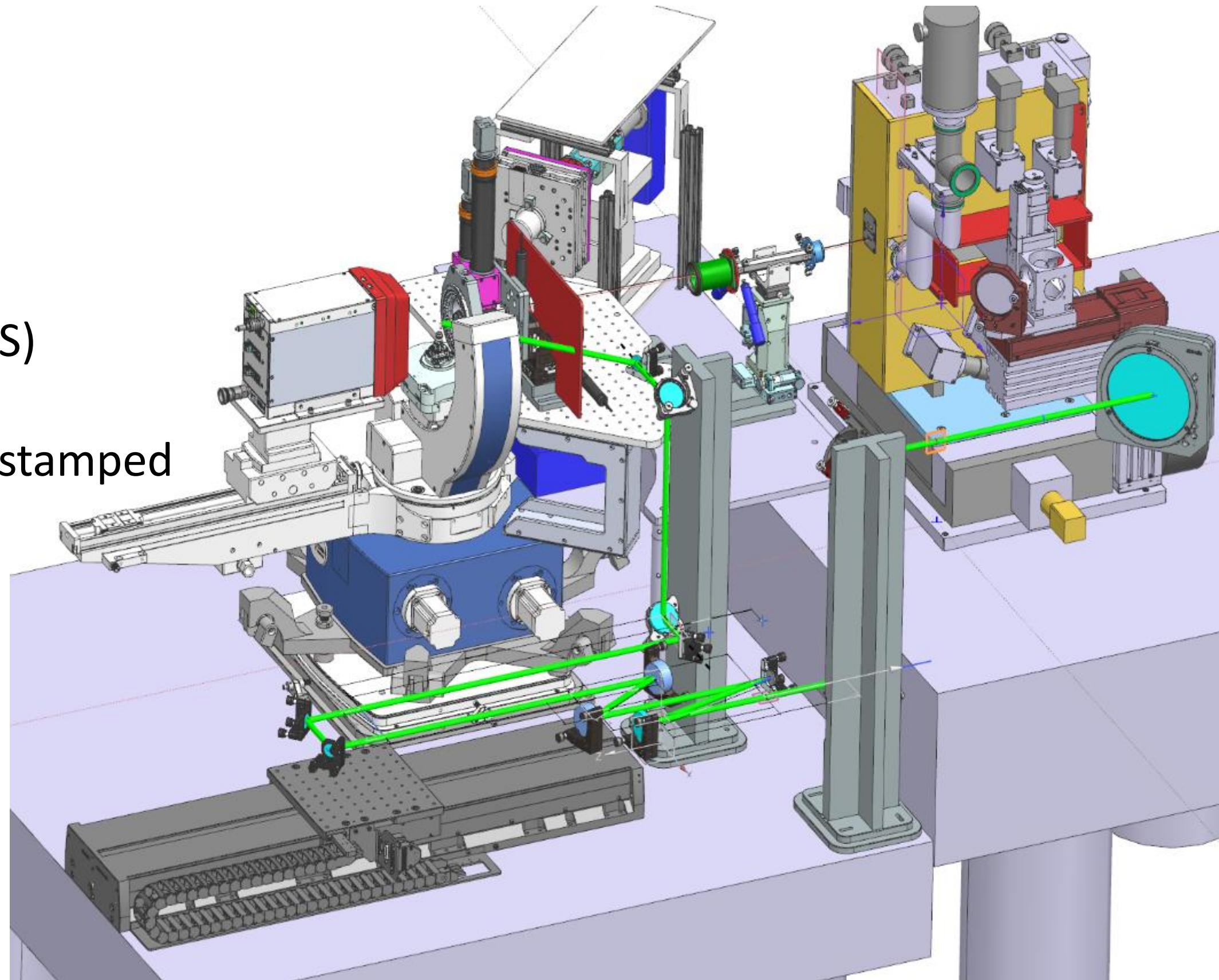
monochromatic
low divergence

Diffraction

Currently 10^6 photons/s on the sample

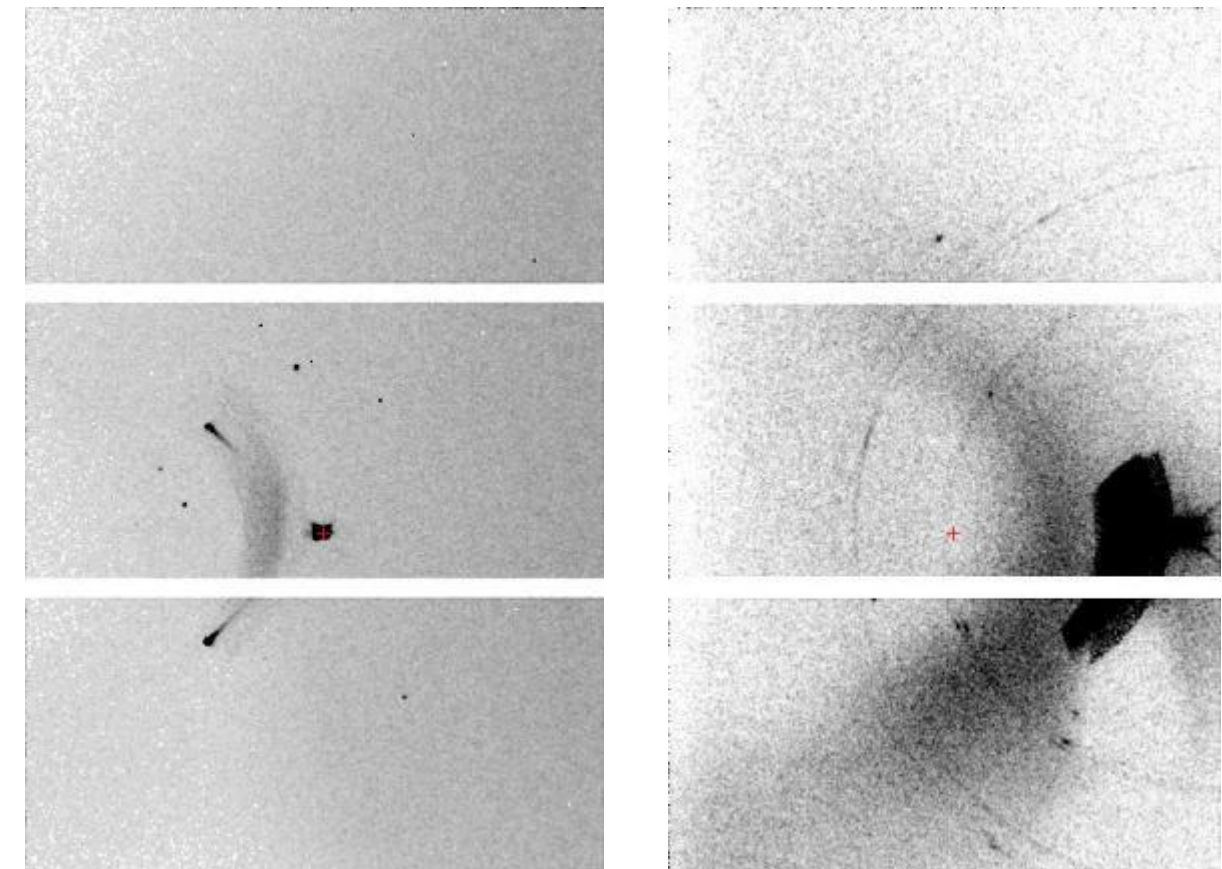
Cu Tape source – recent upgrades

- Source size $\sim 20\ \mu\text{m}$
- improving shot-to-shot stability (25% RMS)
- Single-shot X-ray flux measured and timestamped
- Improved diagnostics (plasma, X-ray)
- Jungfrau 1.5 M detector (1 kHz readout)
- Pump-line integrated (mid 2026)



Cu Tape source – recent upgrades

- Source size $\sim 20\ \mu\text{m}$
- improving shot-to-shot stability (25% RMS)
- Single-shot X-ray flux measured and timestamped
- Improved diagnostics (plasma, X-ray)
- Jungfrau 1.5 M detector (1 kHz readout)
- Pump-line integrated (mid 2026)



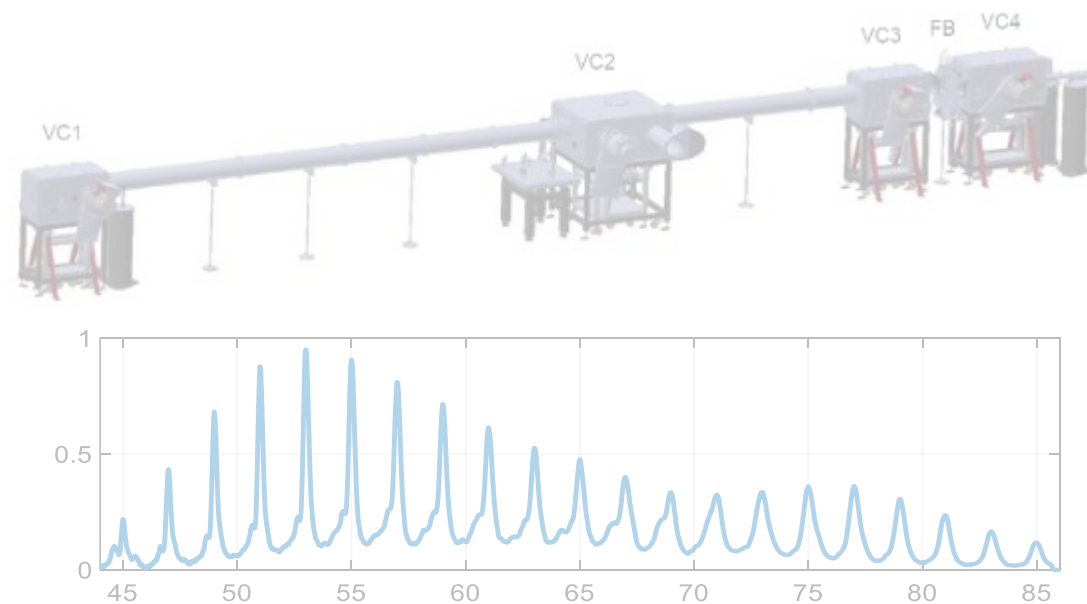
(Left) Iron acetyl acetonate single-crystal diffraction

(Right) Two-dimensional X-ray powder diffraction from 4-Phenylazophenol

E1 L1 driver

1 kHz, 100 mJ, 20 fs

High-order harmonic beamline

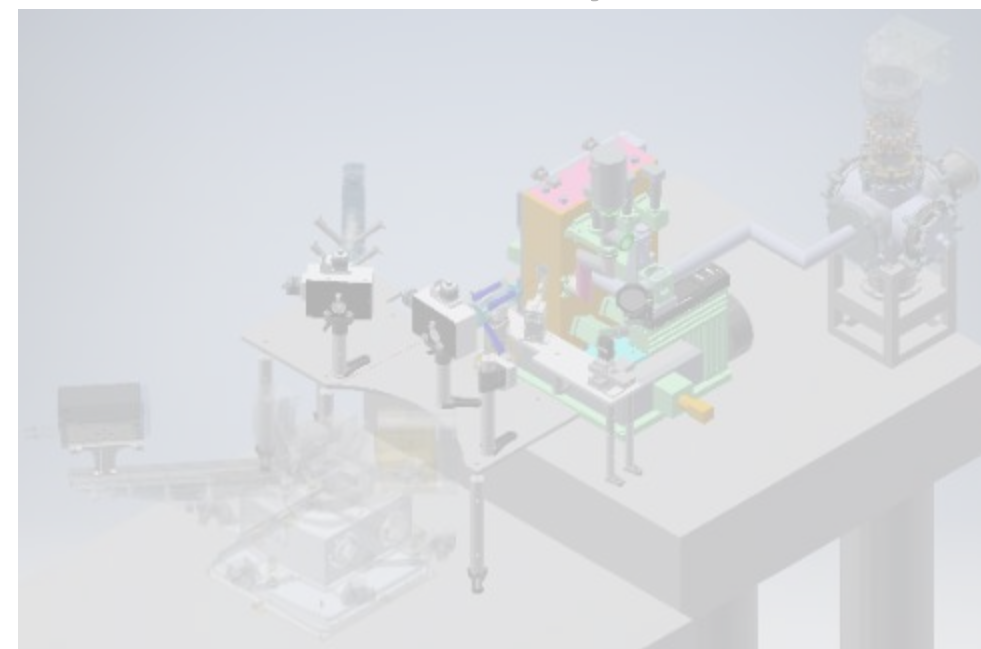


	Legend: 10 mJ, 35 fs	L1 Allegra: >20 mJ, ~15fs
Wavelength	10 -120 nm	5 -120 nm
Photons/shot	10^7 to 10^9	few 10^9 - 10^{12}
Duration	< 20 fs	< 10 fs
Polarization	Linear	Lin./Circ./Eliptic

Ti:sapphire backup

1 kHz, 12 mJ, 35 fs
& 10 Hz, 100 mJ, 40 fs

Plasma X-ray source

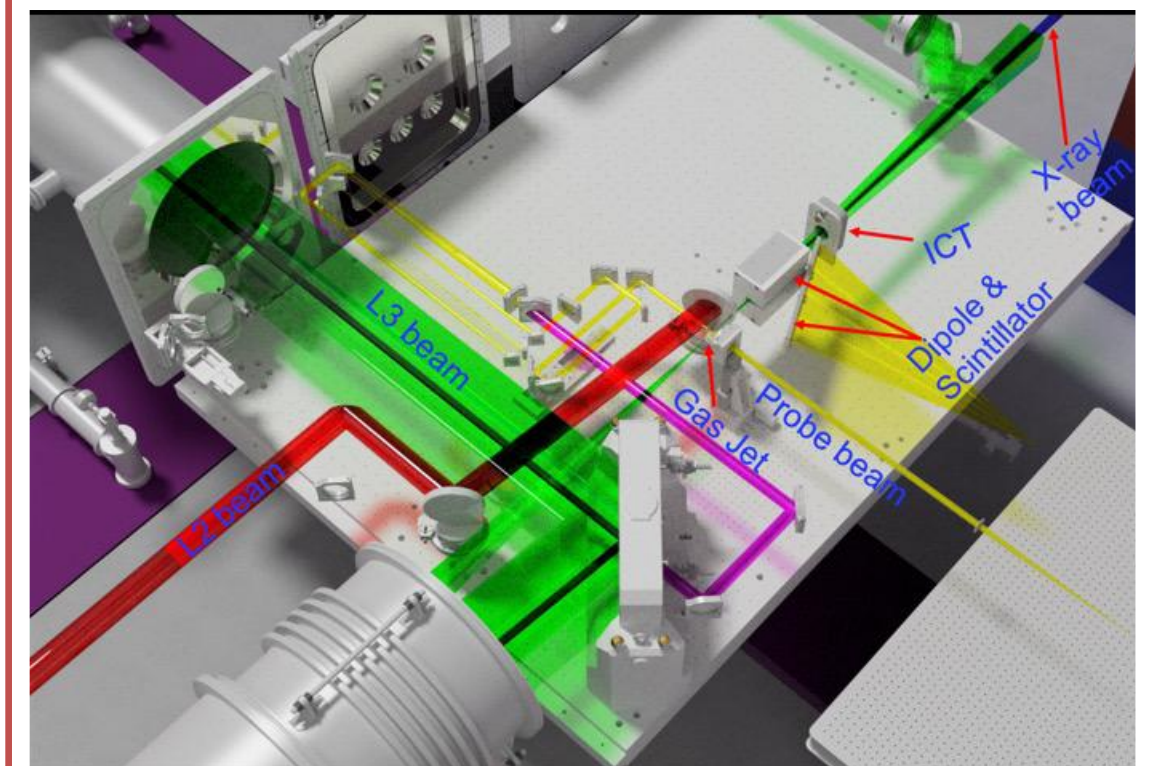


	10 mJ, 35 fs	20 mJ, 15 fs
photon energy	3 - 40 keV	3 – 80 keV
K α photons /shot/(4 π sr)	$> 10^8$	$> 10^9$
Source size	30 μ m	30 μ m
pulse duration	< 300 fs	<300 fs

E2/E3 L3 driver

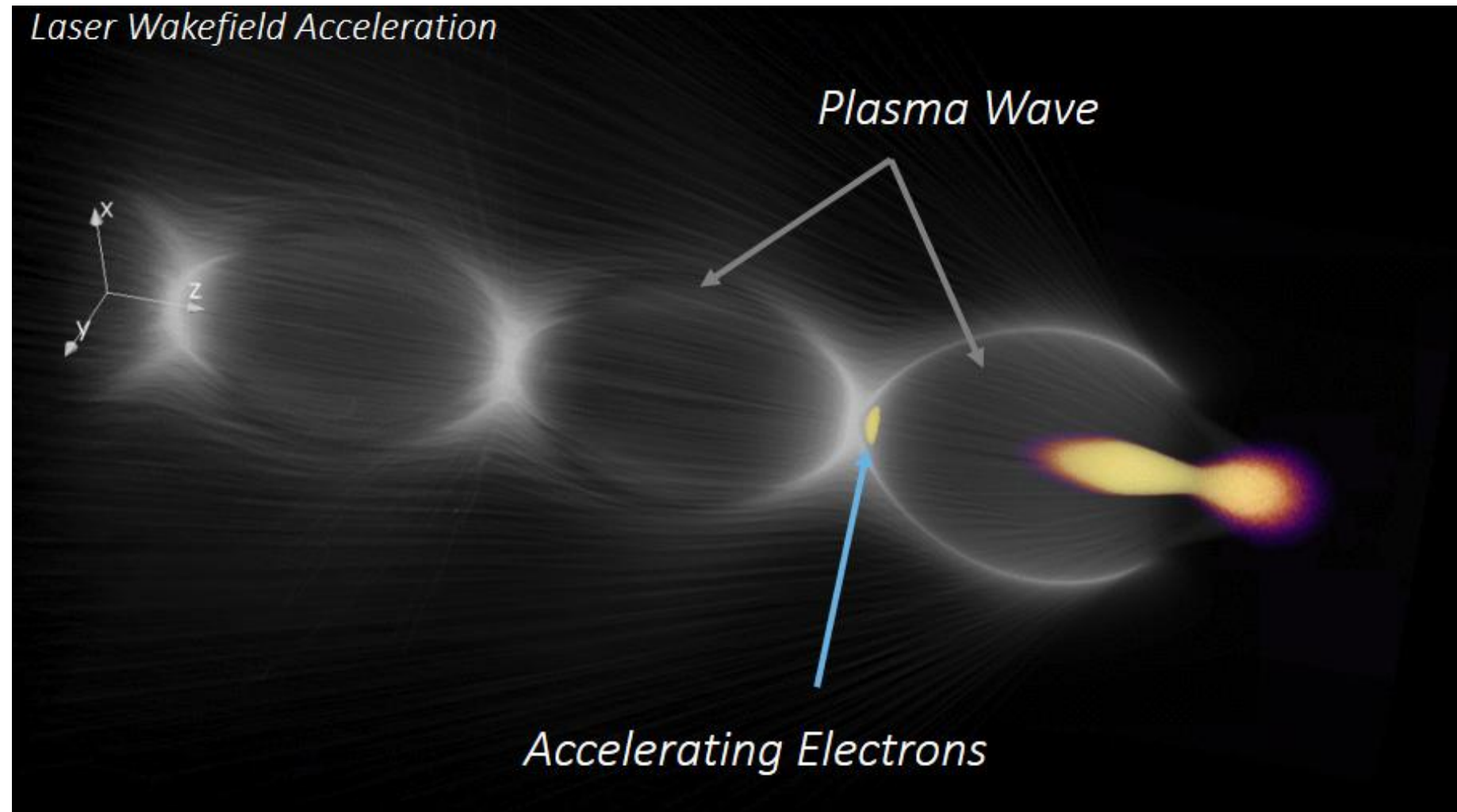
10 Hz, 30 J, 30 fs

Betatron / inverse Compton



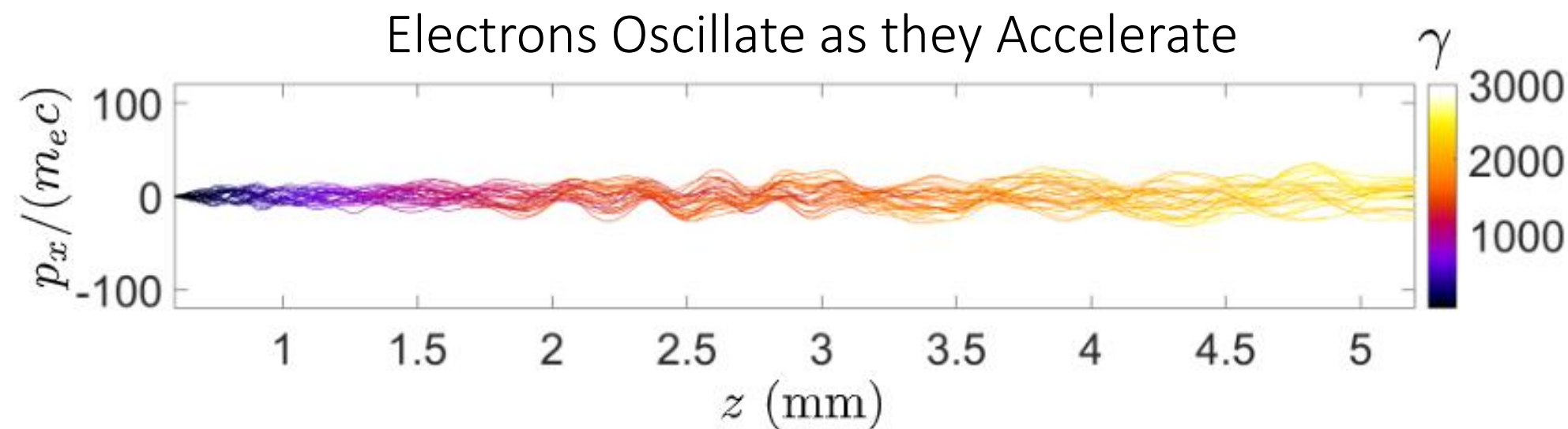
	Betatron	ICS
photon energy	10- 100 keV	50 – 5000 keV
photons/shot	$> 10^9$	$> 10^8$
Source size	< 5 μ m	< 5 μ m
pulse duration	~30 fs	< 30 fs

Laser plasma accelerator based Betatron X-ray source



Characteristics of Betatron radiation

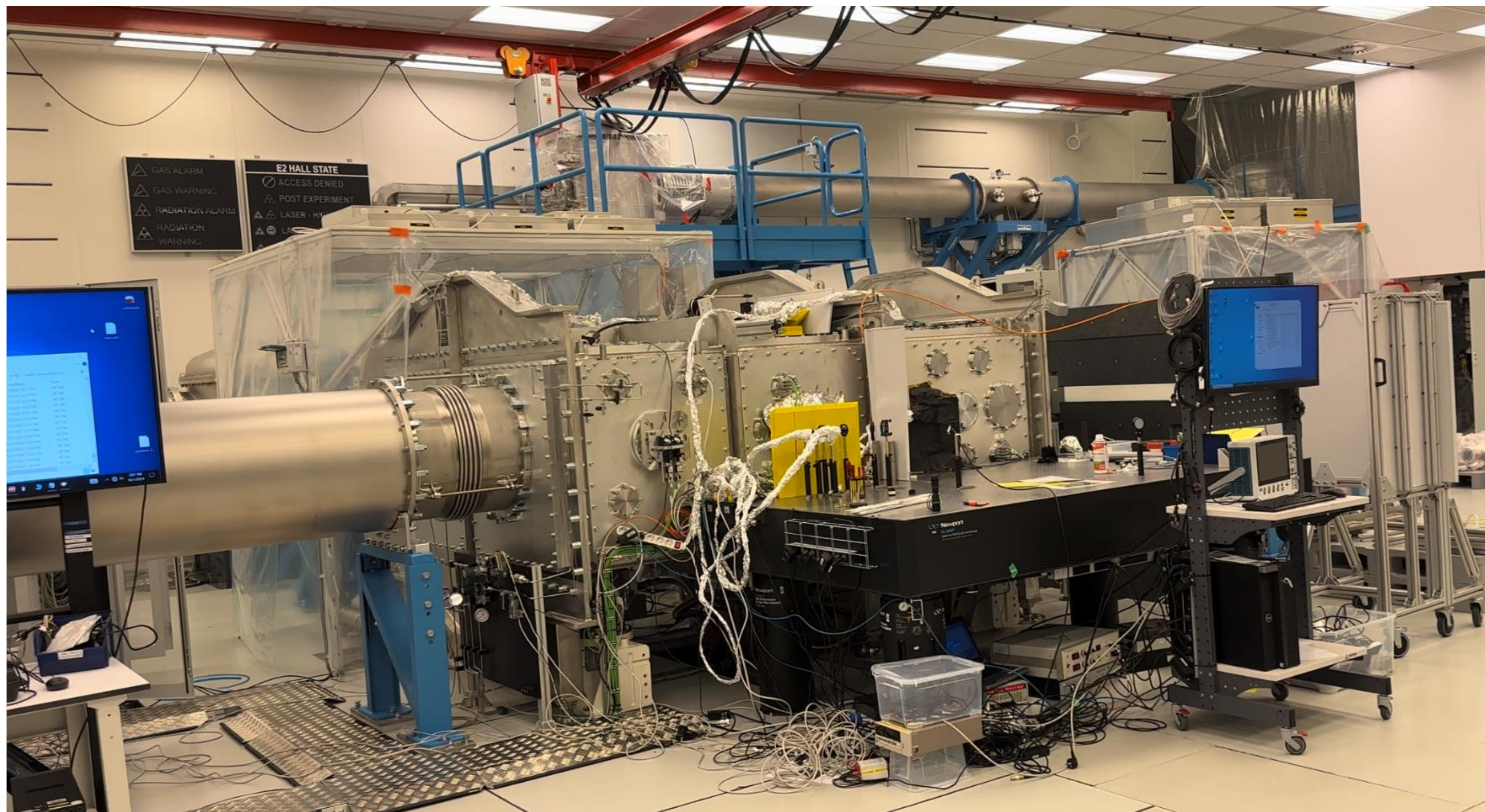
- Source size: few μm
- Broadband, crit. energy: 5 - 50 keV
- Number of Photons: $10^9 - 10^{11}/\text{shot}$
- Beam divergence: $< 20 \text{ mrad}$
- Pulse duration: $\sim 10 \text{ fs}$



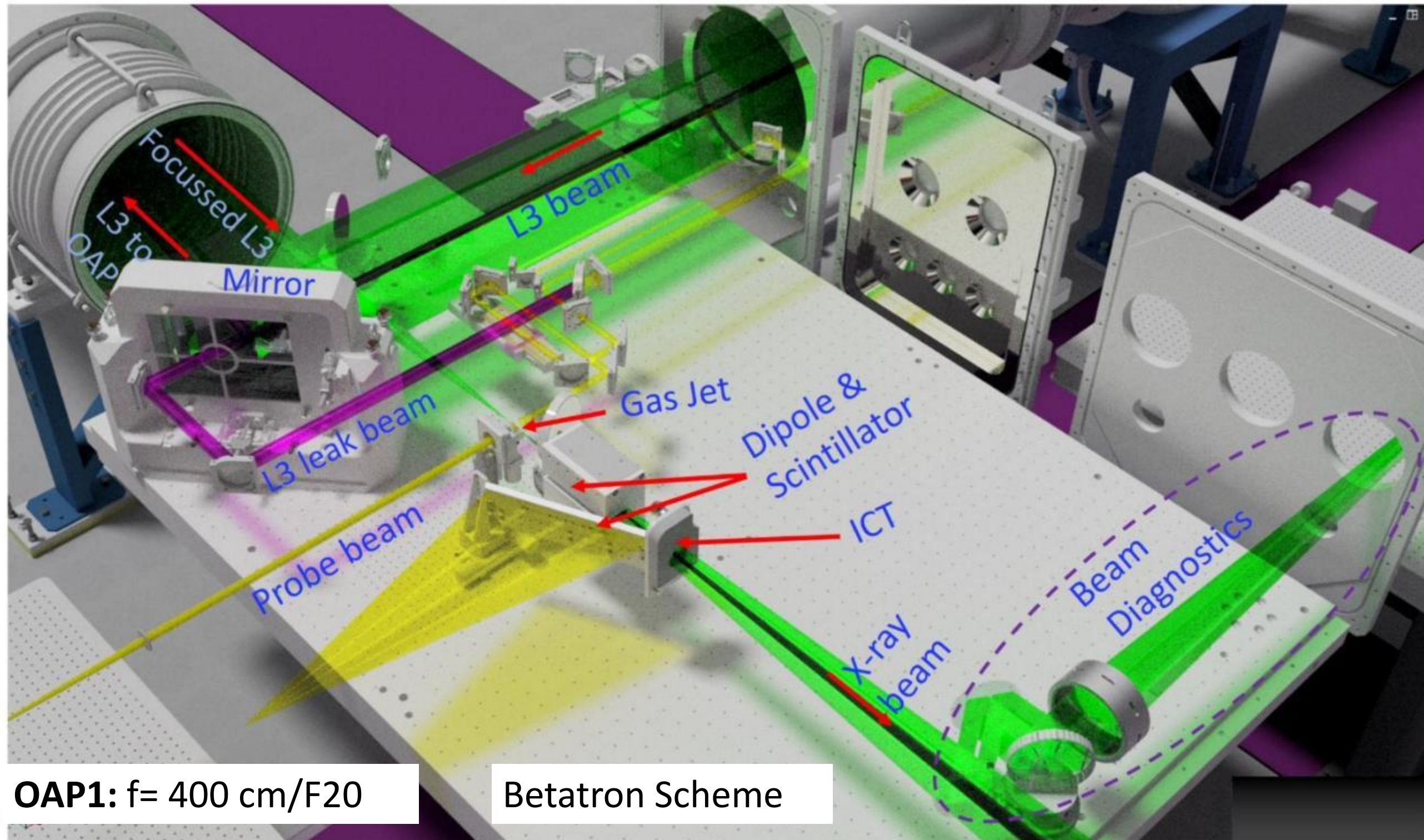
- Critical energy:

$$E_c = \frac{3}{2} K \gamma^2 \hbar \omega_\beta = 5.24 \times 10^{-21} * \gamma^2 * n_e [\text{cm}^{-3}] r_b$$

- Total emitted X-ray radiation: $W_{\text{tot}} \propto N e \gamma^{5/2} r_b^2$

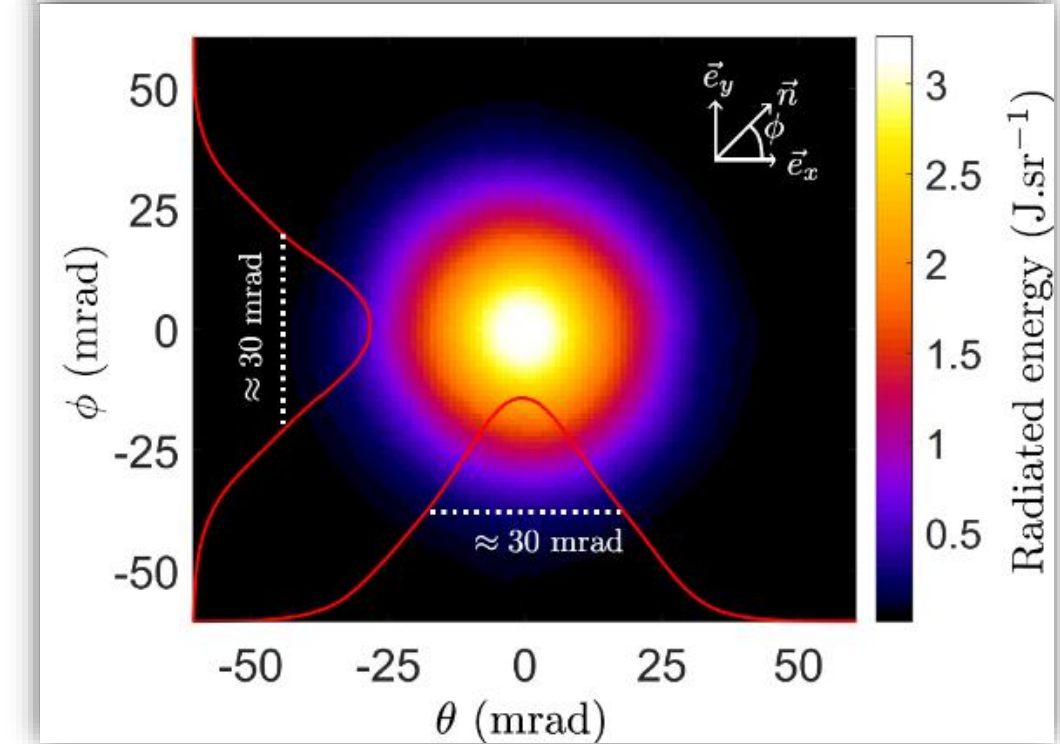
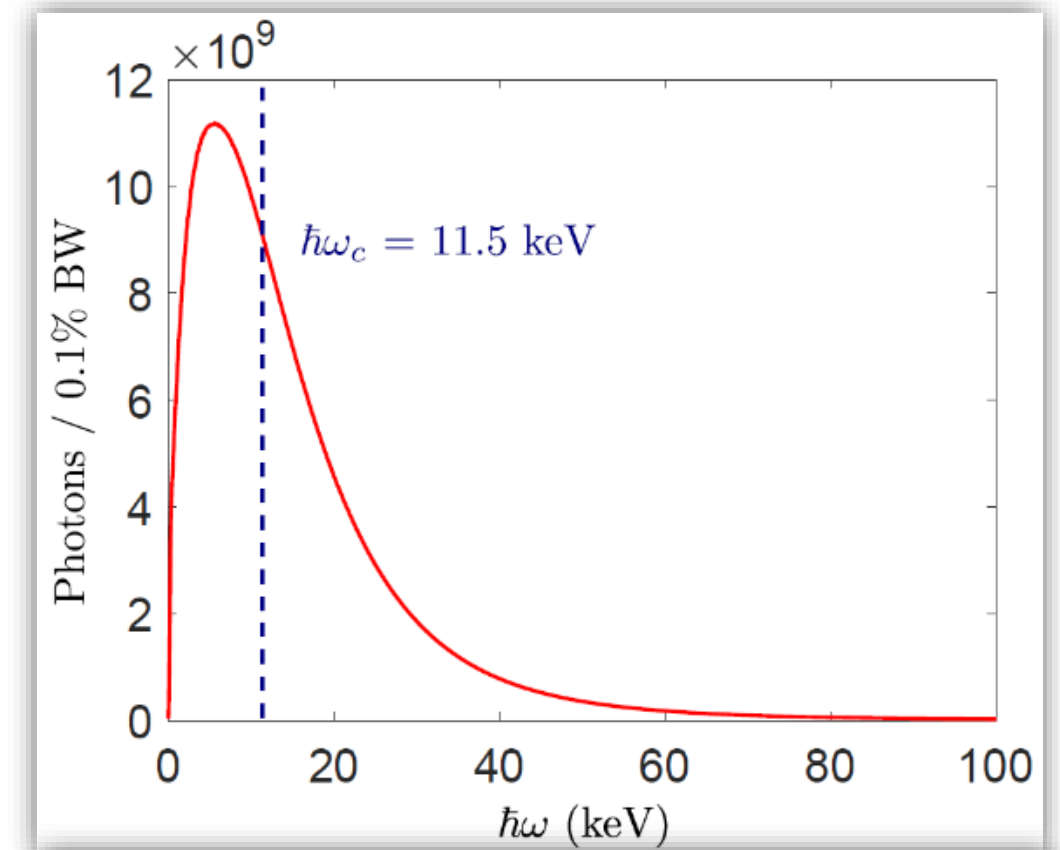


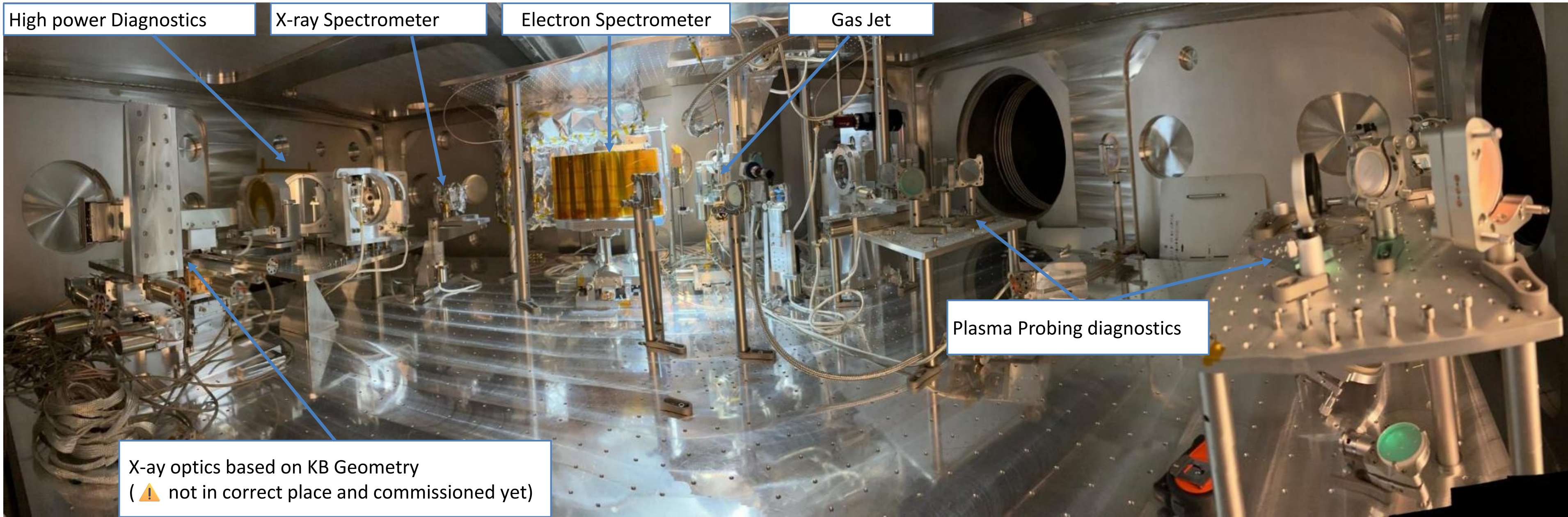
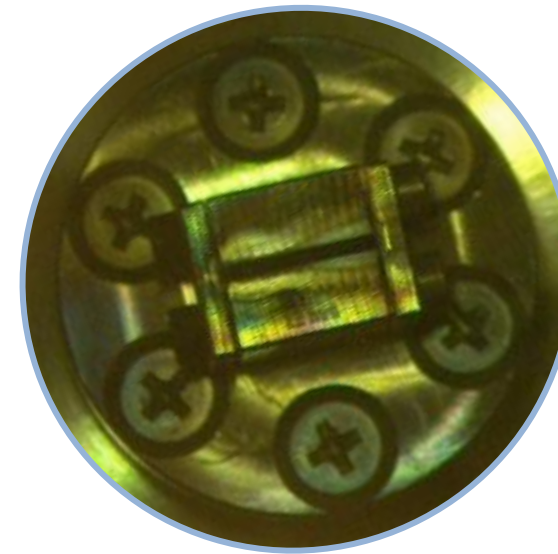
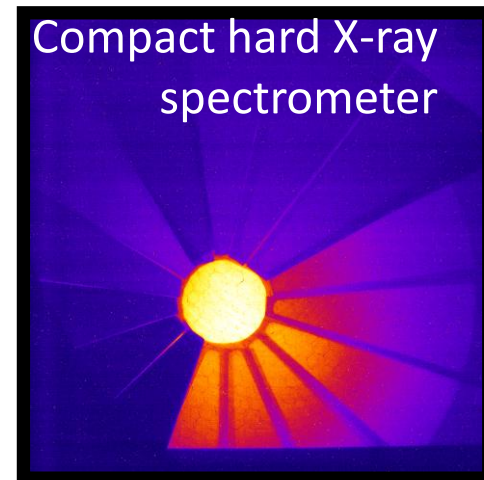
ELI Gammatron Beamline



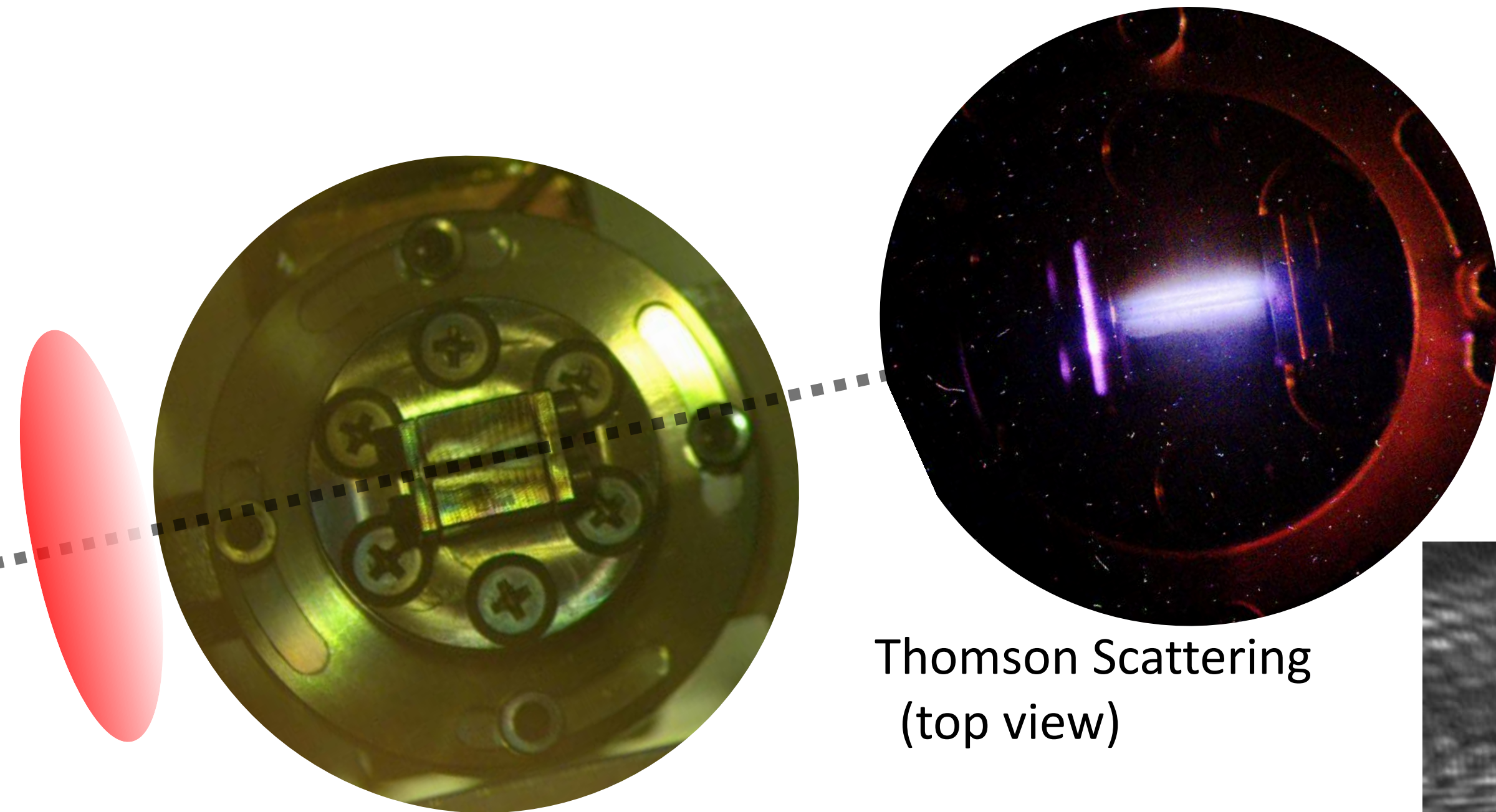
OAP1: $f = 400 \text{ cm}/F20$

Betatron Scheme

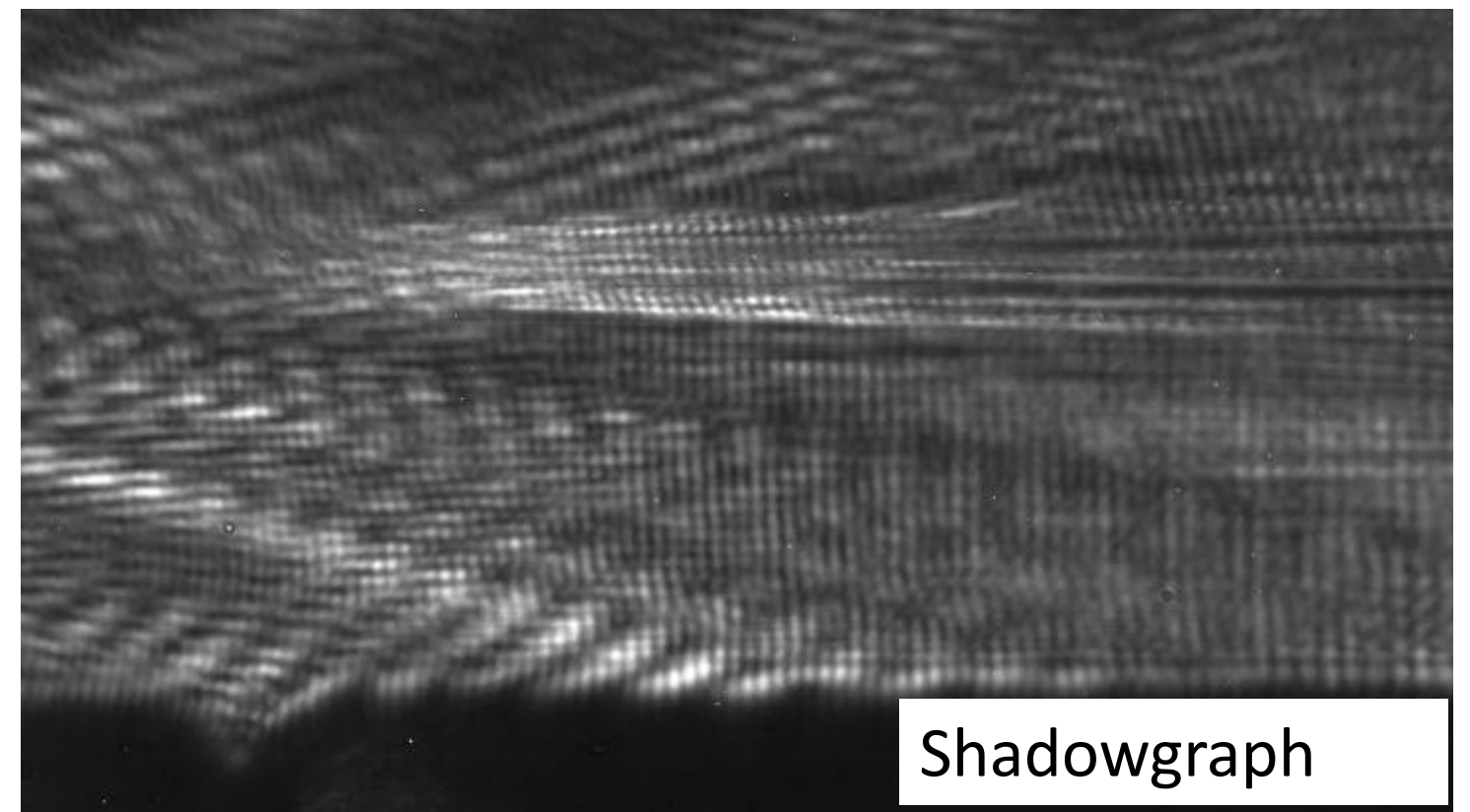
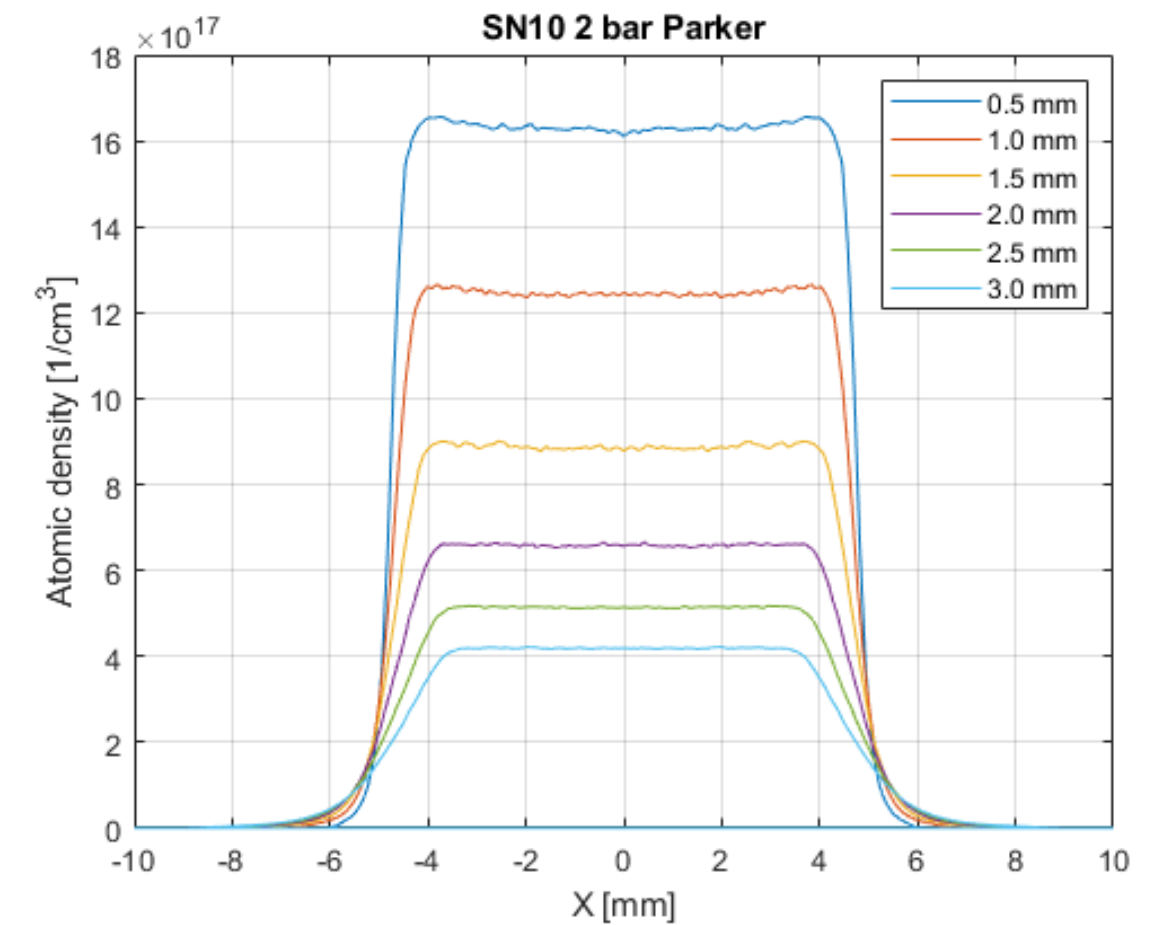




ELI Gammatron Beamline: Recent results

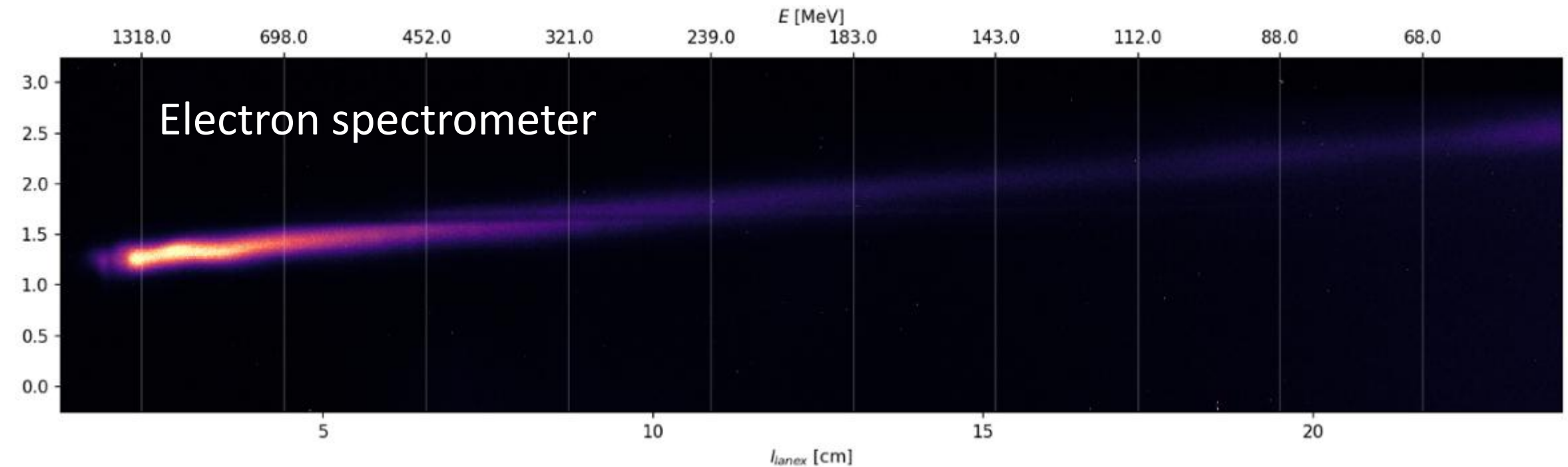


Thomson Scattering
(top view)

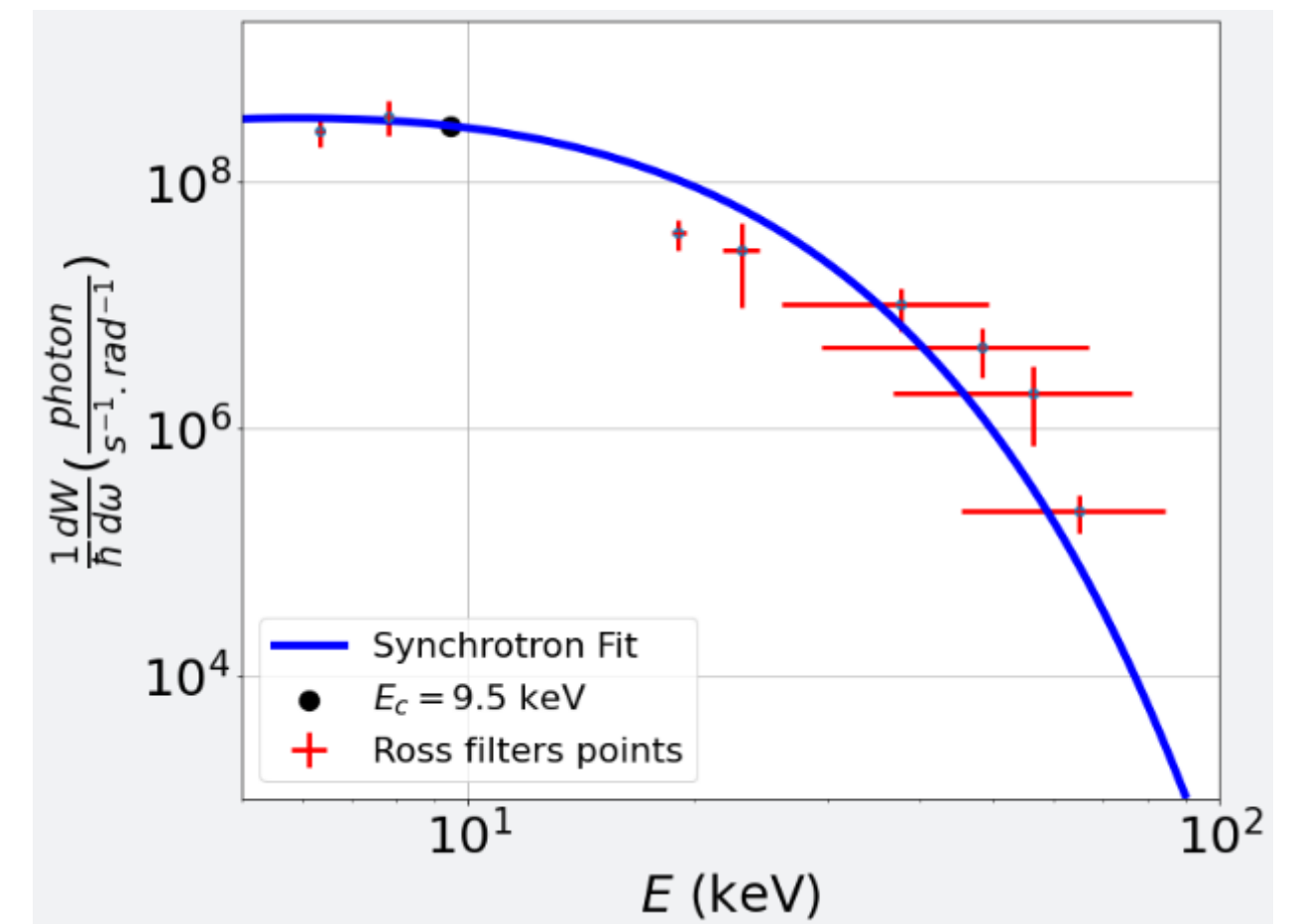
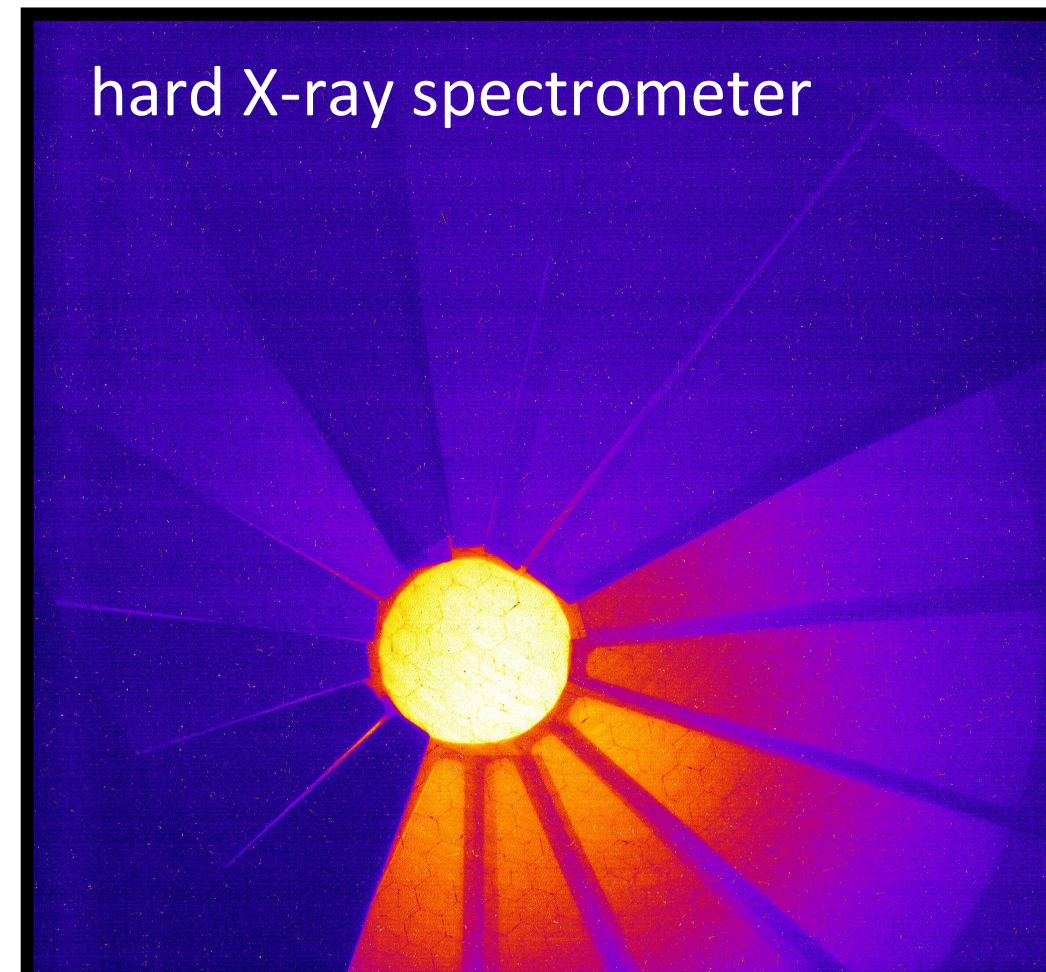
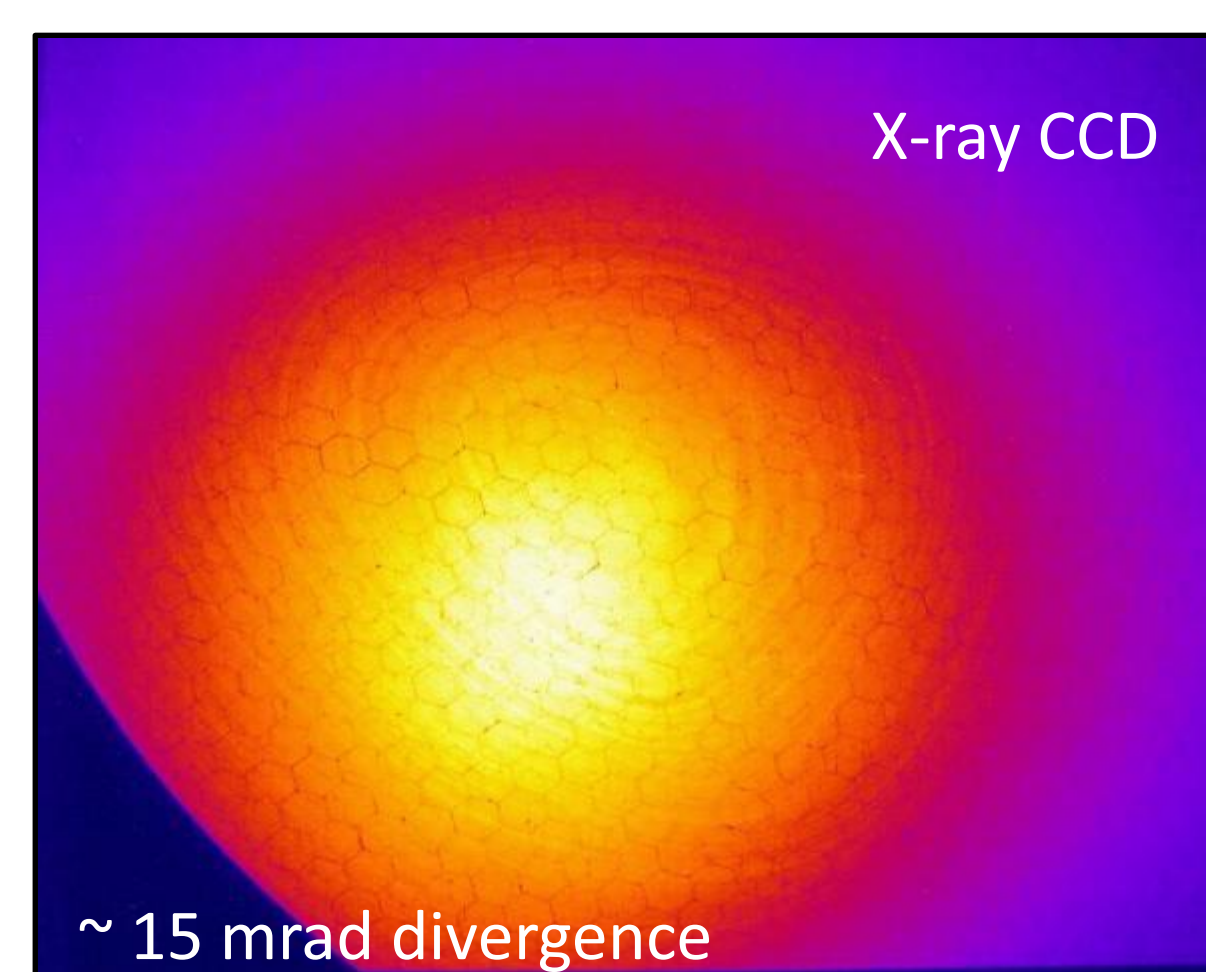


Shadowgraph

- 10 J, 30 fs laser
- F# 20 focusing
- Single shots

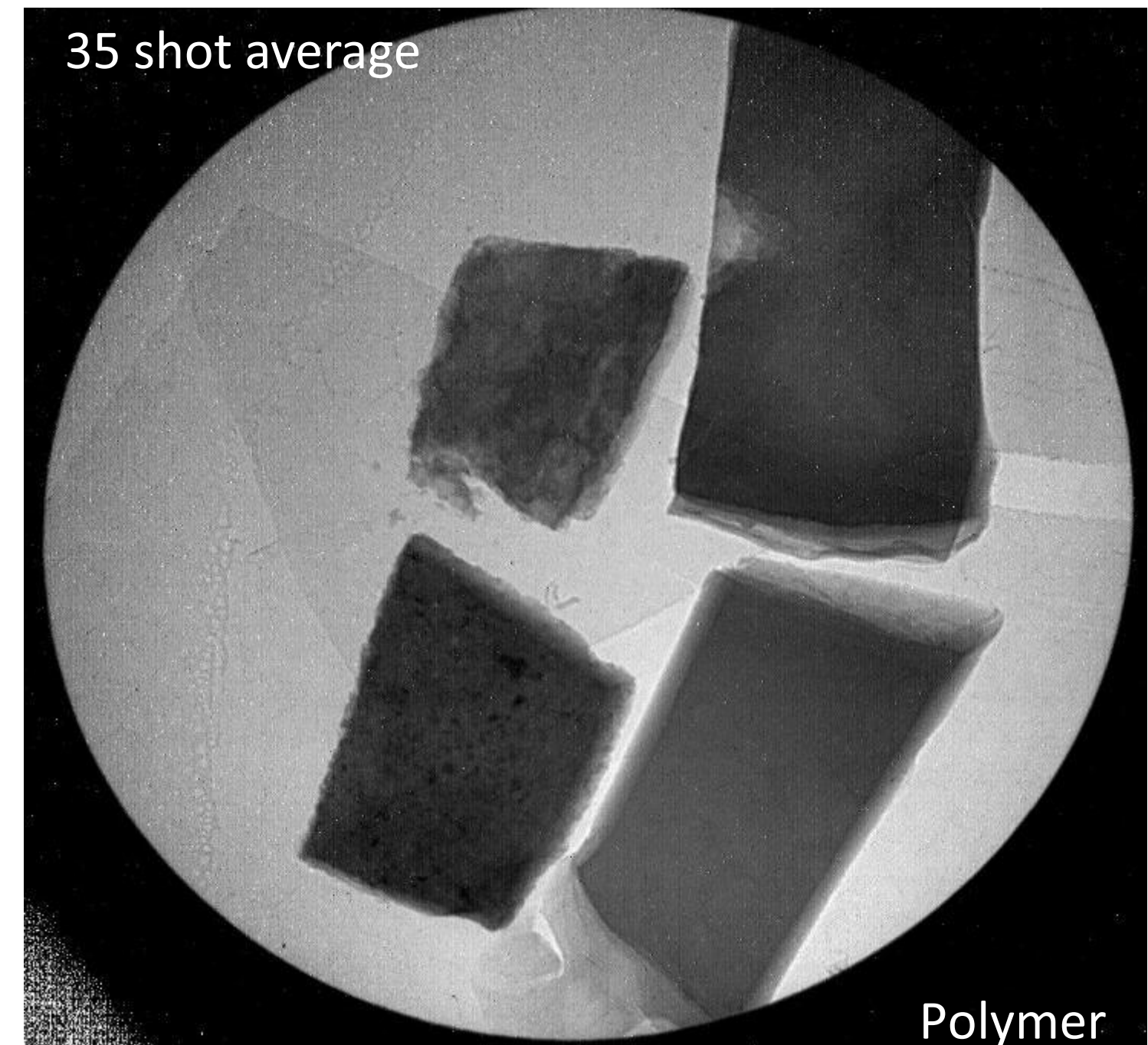


12 bar, He + 5% N₂ admixture, 3 mm above the nozzle

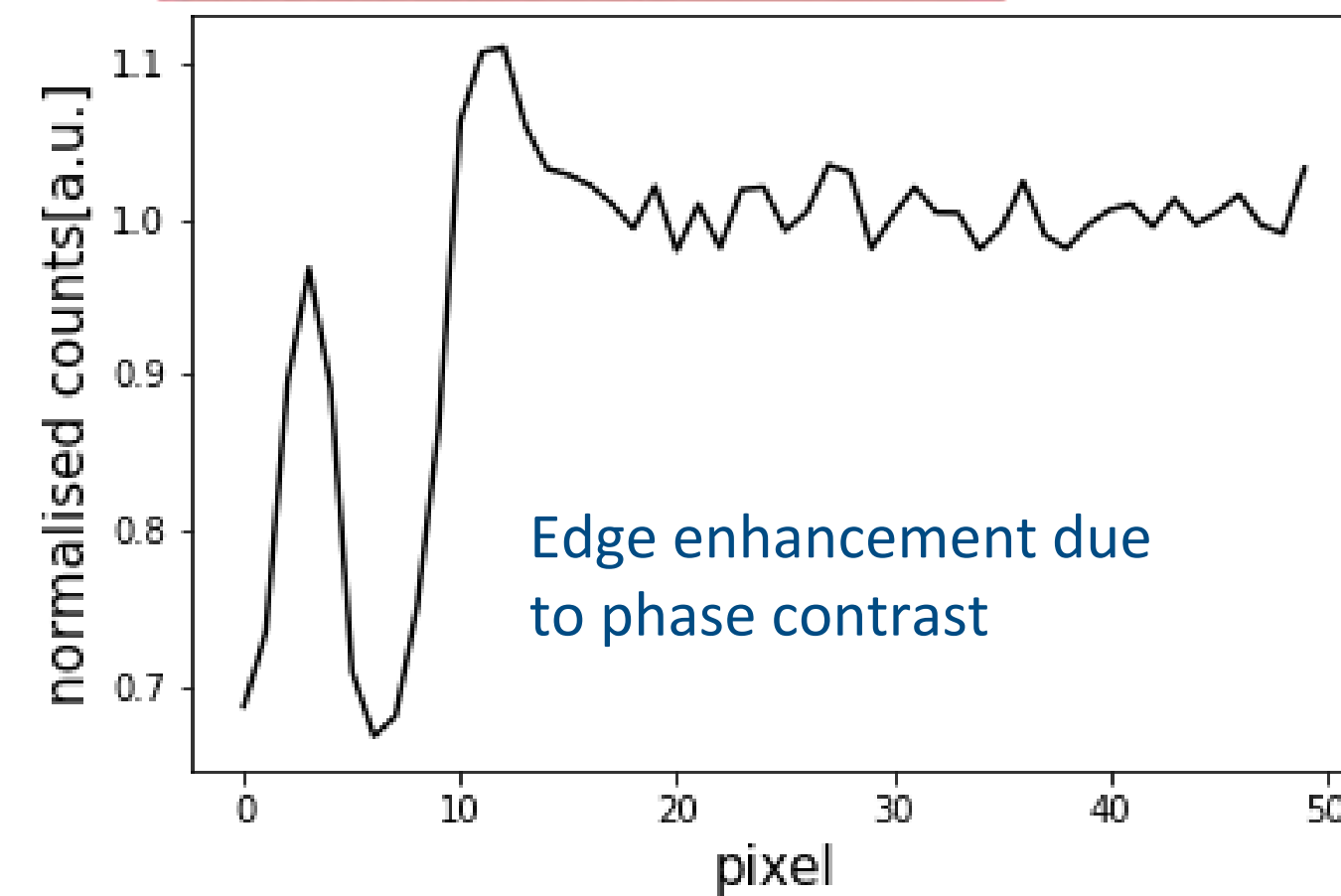
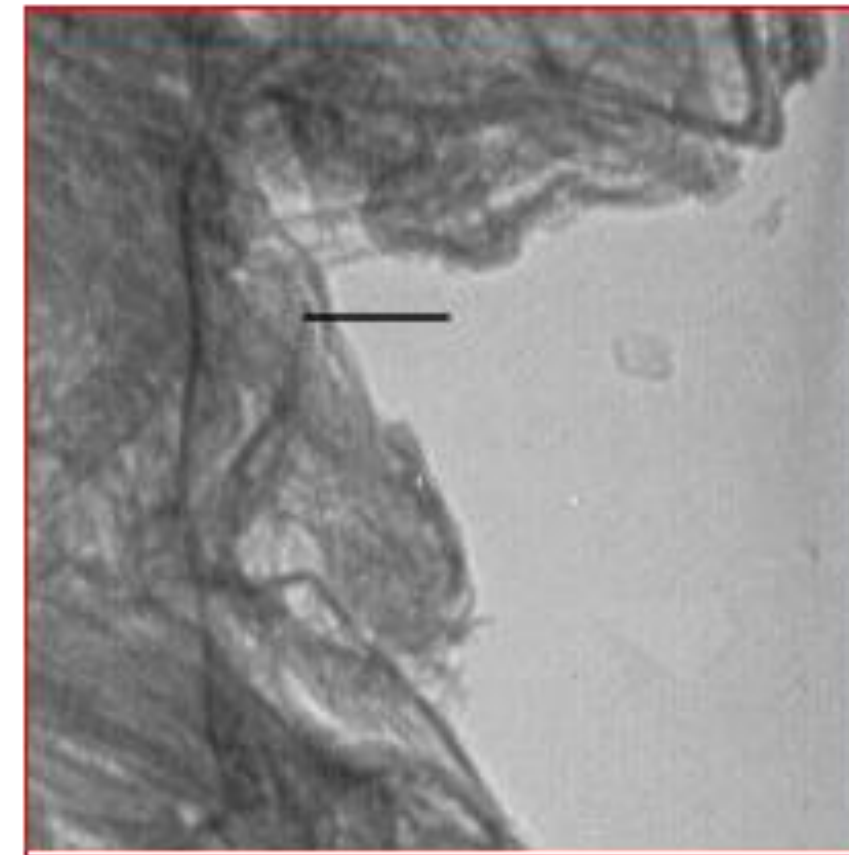
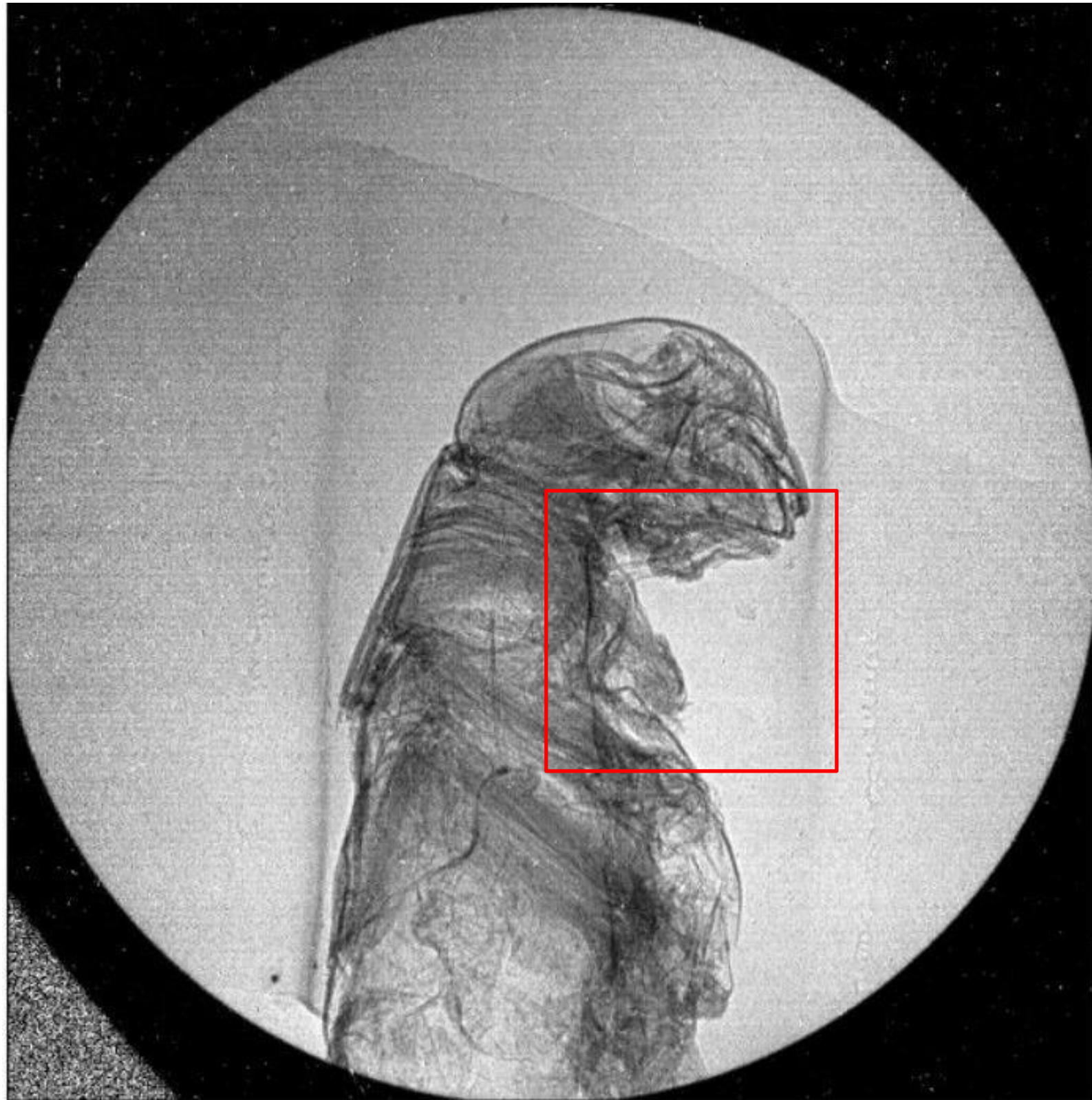


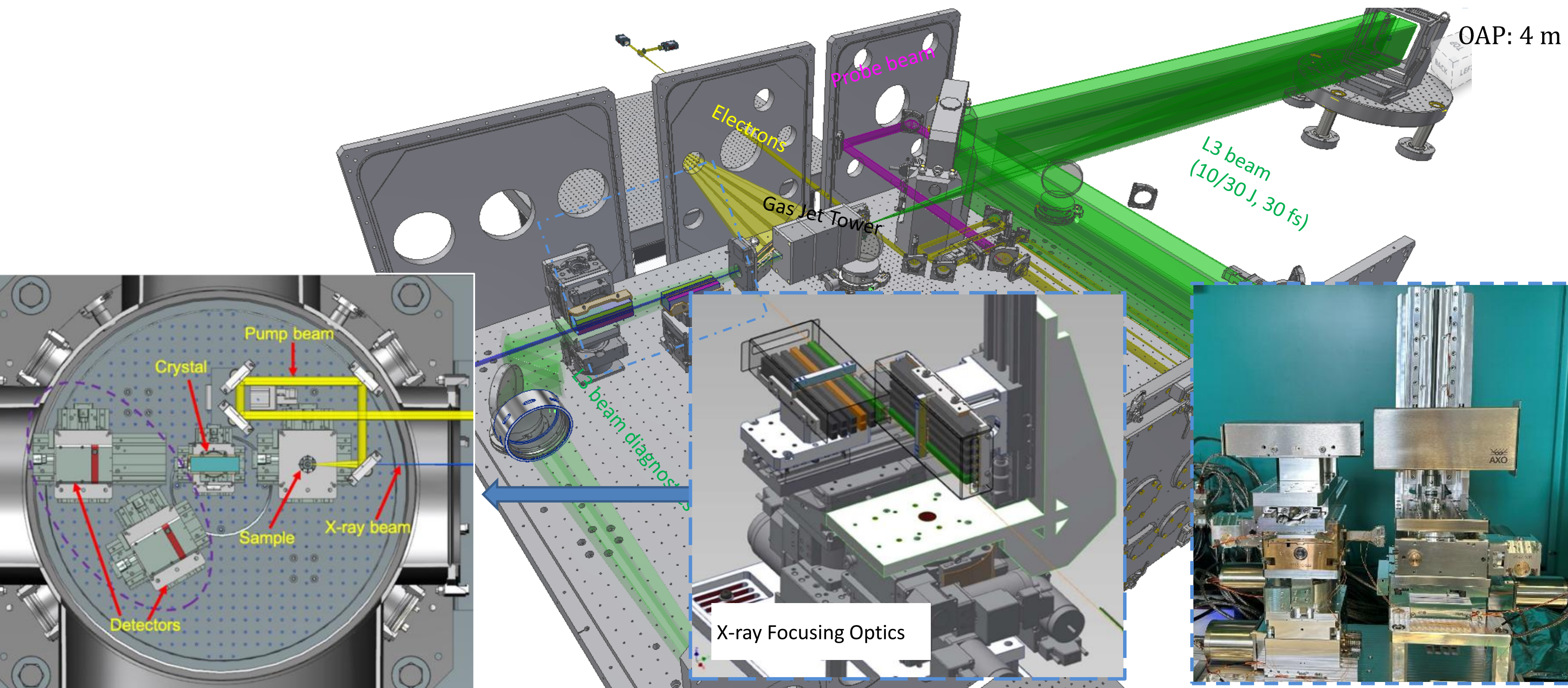


X-ray Imaging/Phase-contrast imaging



Source Sample distance: 70 cm
Source Detector distance: 190 cm





Unique platform for time-resolved X-ray studies at fs scale

Facility Layout

Commissioned fs X-ray beamlines

L4 (1/min, 1.5 kJ, 150 fs)

L3 (3.3 Hz, 15 J, 30 fs)

L2 (50 Hz, 2 J, 20 fs)

L1 (kHz, 40 mJ, 15 fs)

+ Fsync (kHz, 10 mJ, 15 fs)

E4 (Ions)

L4c

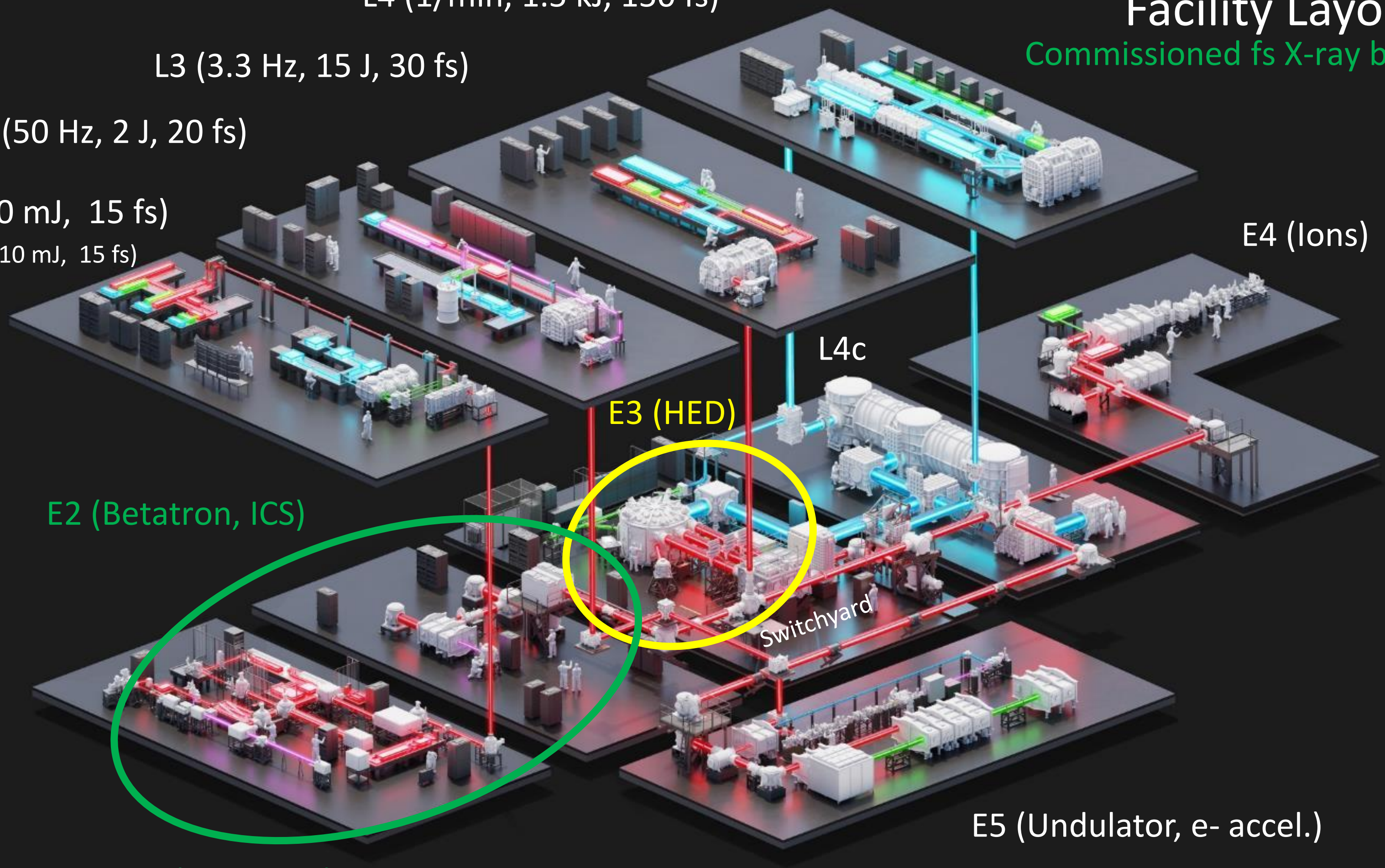
E3 (HED)

E2 (Betatron, ICS)

Switchyard

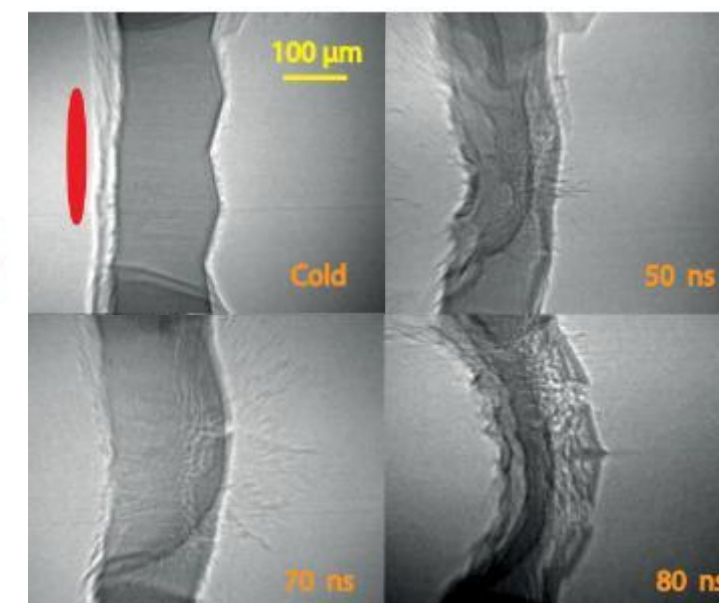
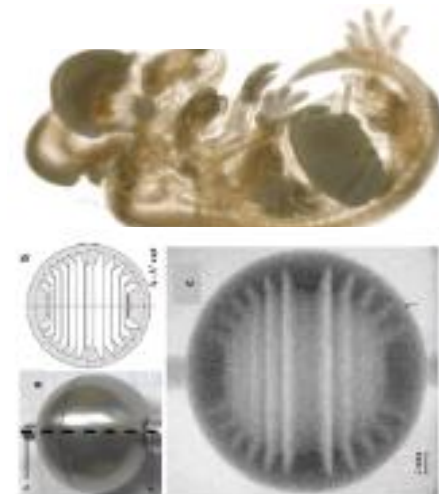
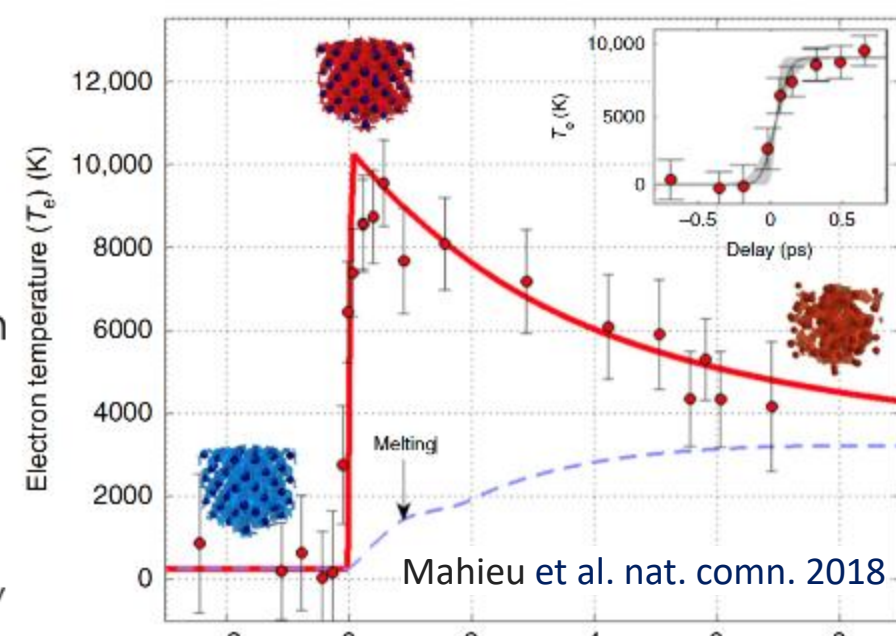
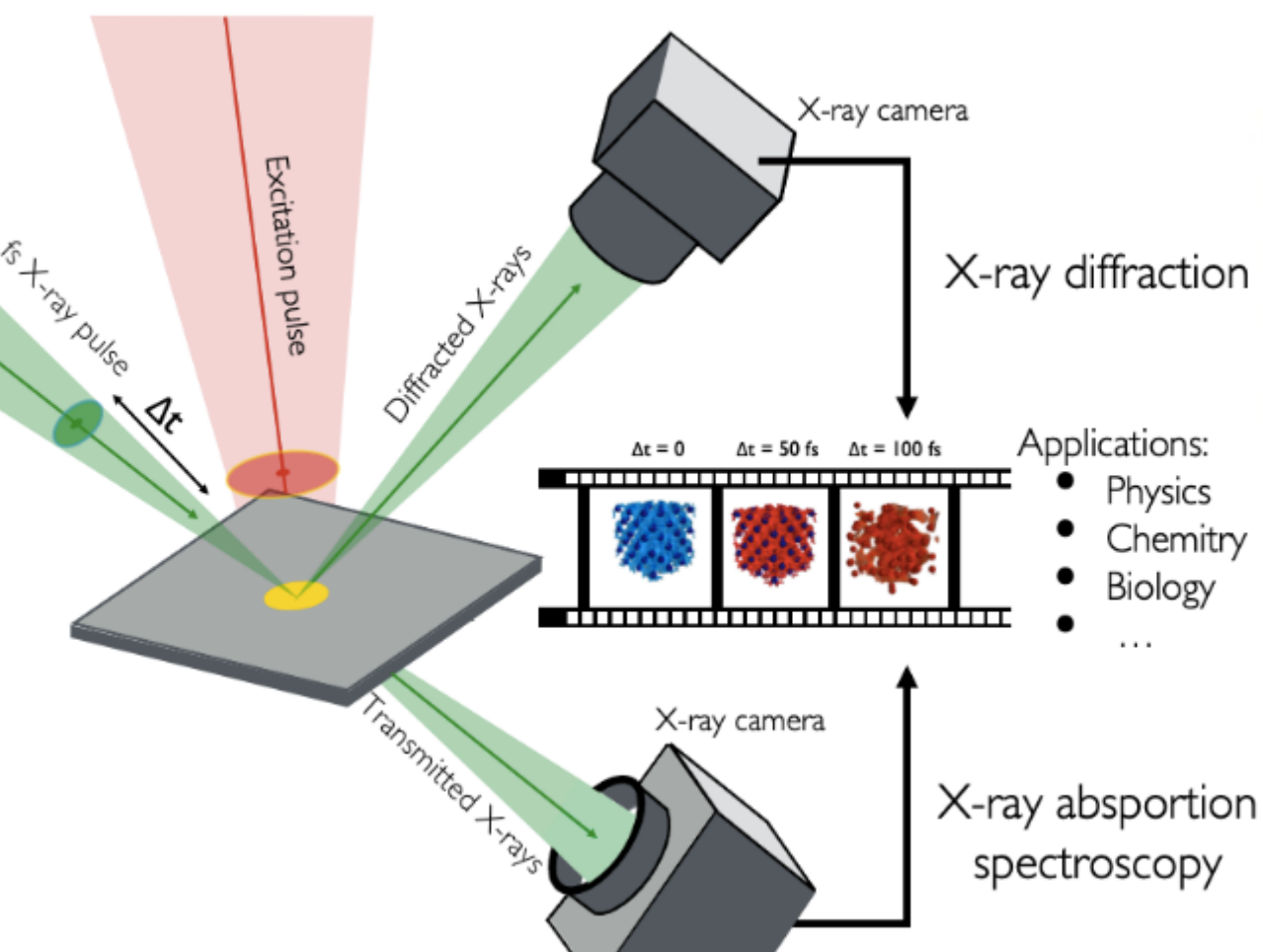
E5 (Undulator, e- accel.)

E1 (HHG, PXS)



E2: ultrafast X-ray science

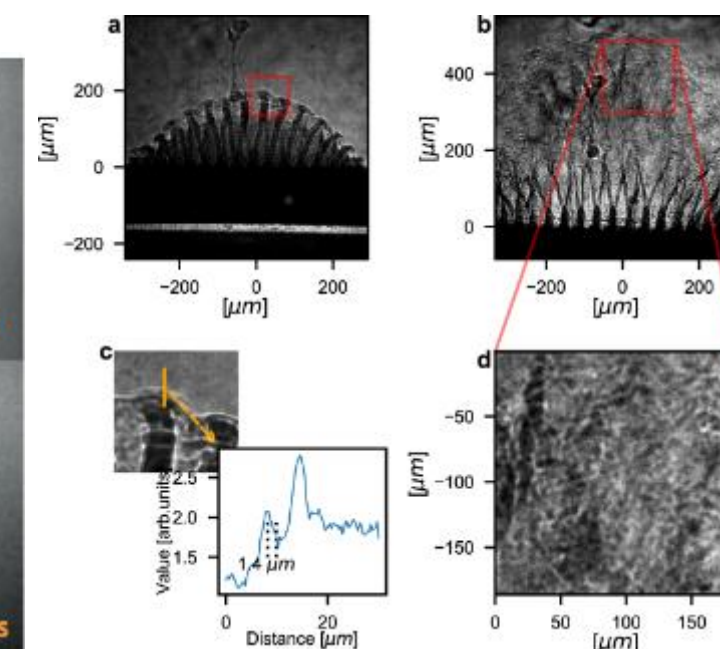
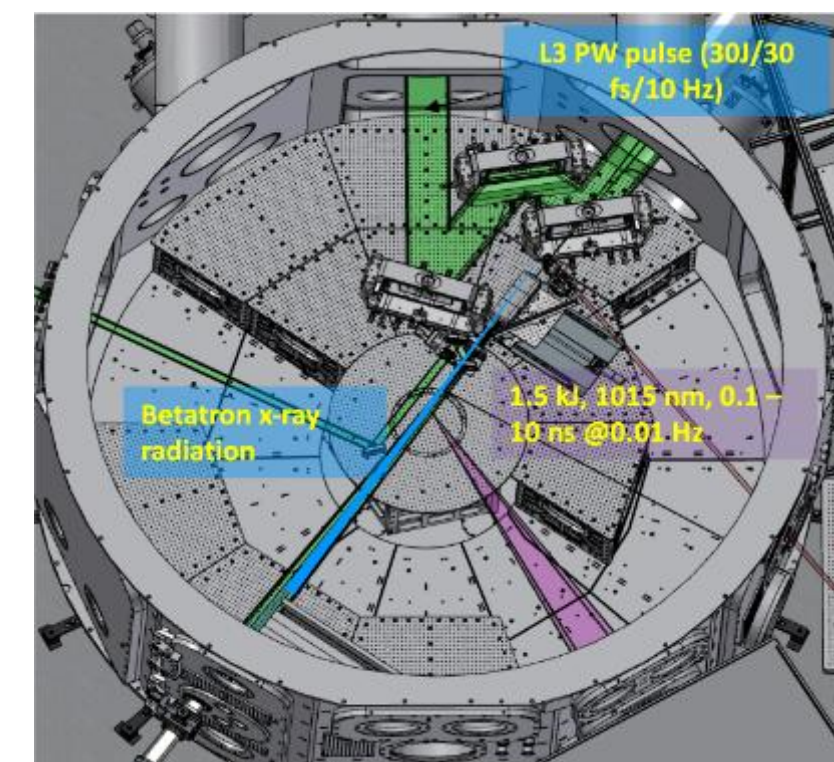
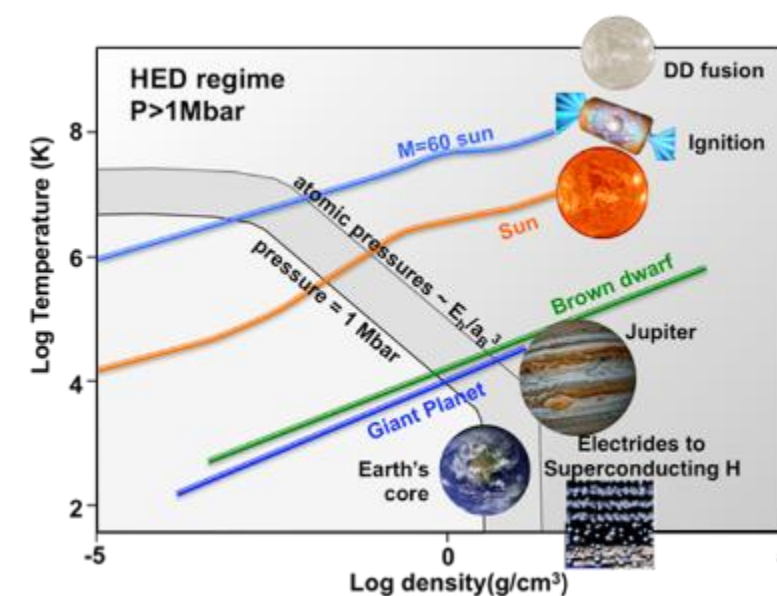
- Time-resolved XAS & XES, radiography, Phase contrast imaging, Diffraction etc.
- User access from Q2 2025 (part of ELI user call 5)



Wood et al., sci. report. 2018

E3: Plasma Physics platform (P3)

- Betatron source for plasma and WDM diagnostics
- Operational from Q4 2025



Rigon et al., nat. comn. 2021

One user facility, three modes of access

A flexible model to serve a variety of users



Excellence-based Access

Evaluation of proposals by international peer-review panels.

**RESULTS PUBLISHED
AND OPEN**



Mission-based Access

Thematic research granted on the basis of scientific missions. Proposals reviewed by international panels.

**RESULTS PUBLISHED
AND OPEN**



Proprietary Access

Paid access for industrial or other users.

**RESULTS RETAINED
BY THE USER**



9th ELI Call for Users

Implementation Timeline

Launch Date

15 September 2026

Closing Date

20 October 2026

Beamtime Allocation

January 2027

Implementation Period

May – November 2027





Access ELI's world-class lasers,
equipment and facilities

The ELI User Portal is a portal for researchers and scientists to explore and access comprehensive details on ELI's cutting-edge lasers, equipment, and facilities available for groundbreaking science.

[Browse equipment](#)

[Apply for beamtime](#) →

The Extreme Light Infrastructure is an international user facility dedicated to multi-disciplinary science and research applications of ultra-intense and ultra-short laser pulses. ELI provides access to world-class high-power, high-repetition-rate laser systems and a wide range of complementary equipment for cutting-edge research in physical, chemical, materials, and medical sciences, as well as breakthrough technological innovations.

Browse the available [equipment](#) and find more information below.



The X-ray Team

U. Chaulagain, O. Hort, T. Parkman, L. Jurkovičová, M. Lamač, A. Morabito, M. Staněk, J. Vábek, M. Raclavský, Y. Pulnova, O. Morvai, D. Čáp, V. Janota, D. Mai, R. Garayeva, A. Mishi, D.vanDyk, D. Štok, O. Finke, and many others...



We are hiring

Acknowledgements

This presentation is based upon work from COST Action ENRICH - CA24131, supported by COST (European Cooperation in Science and Technology).

COST (European Cooperation in Science and Technology) is a funding agency for research and innovation networks. Our Actions help connect research initiatives across Europe and enable scientists to grow their ideas by sharing them with their peers. This boosts their research, career and innovation.

www.cost.eu

