



... for a brighter future

An X-Ray FEL Oscillators (for Record-High Spectral Purity & Brightness)

Kwang-Je Kim

***APS Users Monthly Operations
Meeting***

October 28, 2009

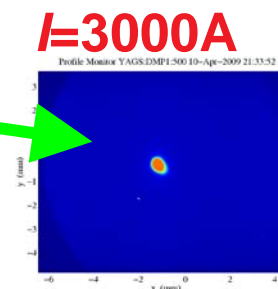
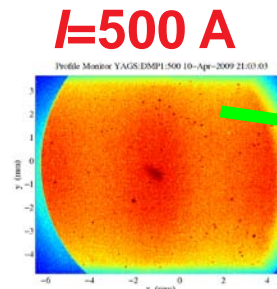
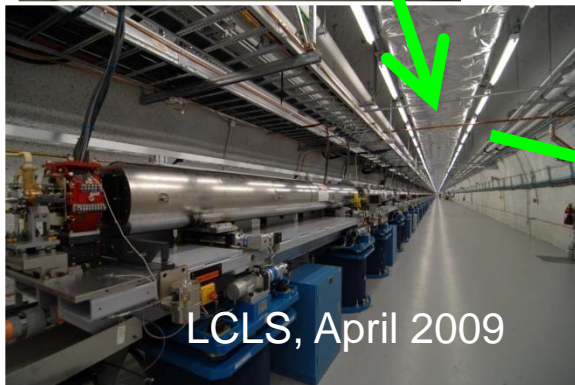
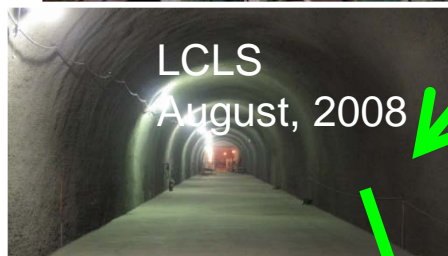
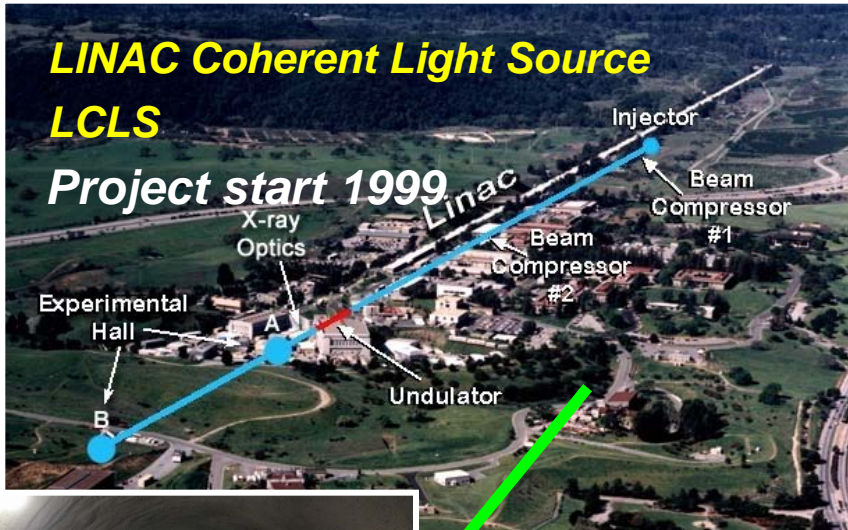


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Era of Hard X-Ray ($\lambda \approx 1 \text{ \AA}$) FEL has Arrived

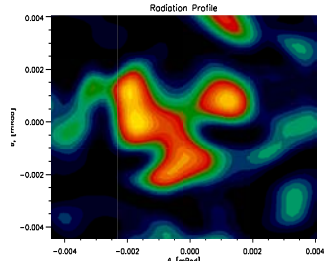


**April 10, 2009
User experiment
September, 2009**

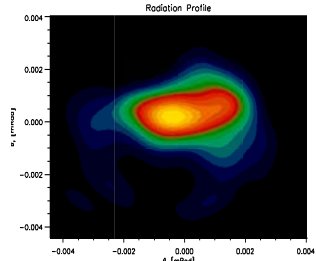
LCLS: Single-pass, high-gain FEL amplifying initial noise \rightarrow Excellent transverse coherence but temporal coherence is marginal

Transverse mode

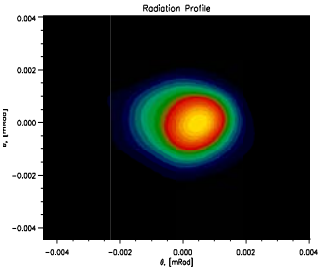
$z = 25$ m



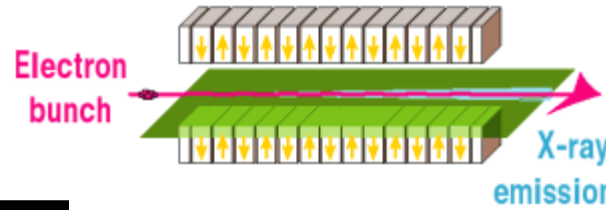
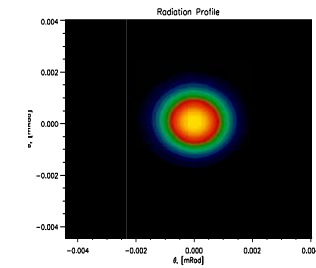
$z = 37.5$ m



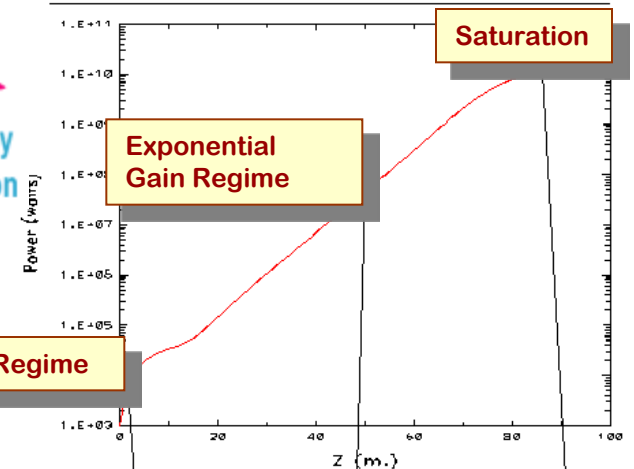
$z = 50$ m



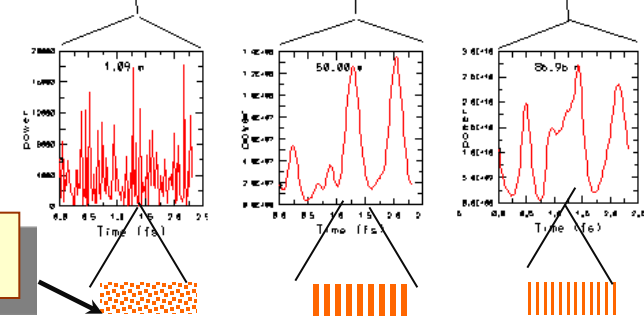
$z = 90$ m



Avg. Field Power vs. Z



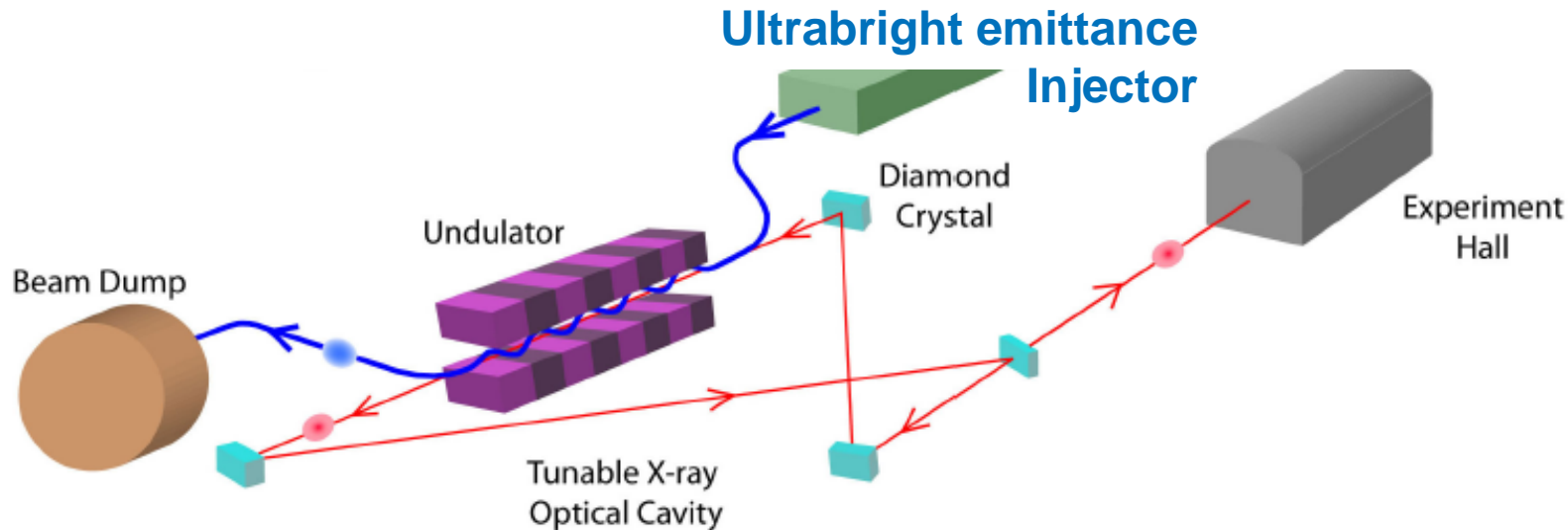
Electron Bunch Micro-Bunching



LCLS demonstrates FEL principles work @ Å-scale. It is now time to develop optimized FEL schemes for Future Light Sources

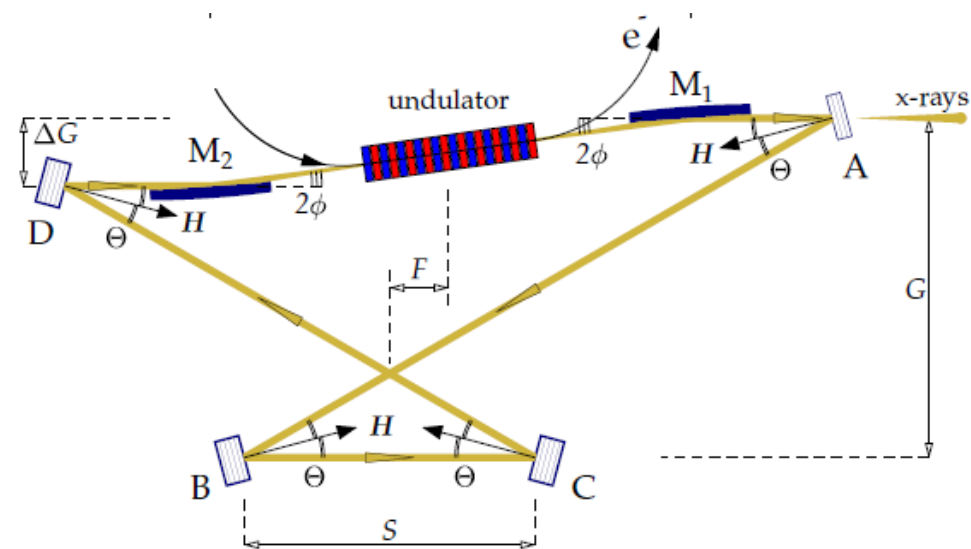
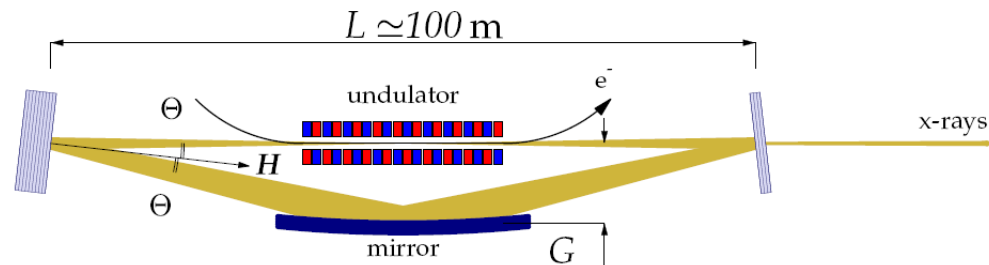
- **SASE**
- **Seeded harmonic amplifier**
 - Soft X-rays
- **Oscillator**

(Hard) X-Ray FEL Oscillator



- An X-ray pulse is stored in a diamond cavity → multi-pass gain & spectral cleaning
- Provide transform limited BW → $1 \text{ ? } 10^{-7} - 5 \text{ ? } 10^{-7}$ for $\sigma_t = 1 - 0.1 \text{ ps}$ @ $\lambda \sim 1 \text{ \AA}$
- Zig-zag path cavity allows wavelength tuning
- Originally proposed in 1984 by Collela and Luccio and resurrected in 2008 (K-J. Kim, S. Reiche, Y. Shvyd'ko, PRL 100, 244802 (2008))

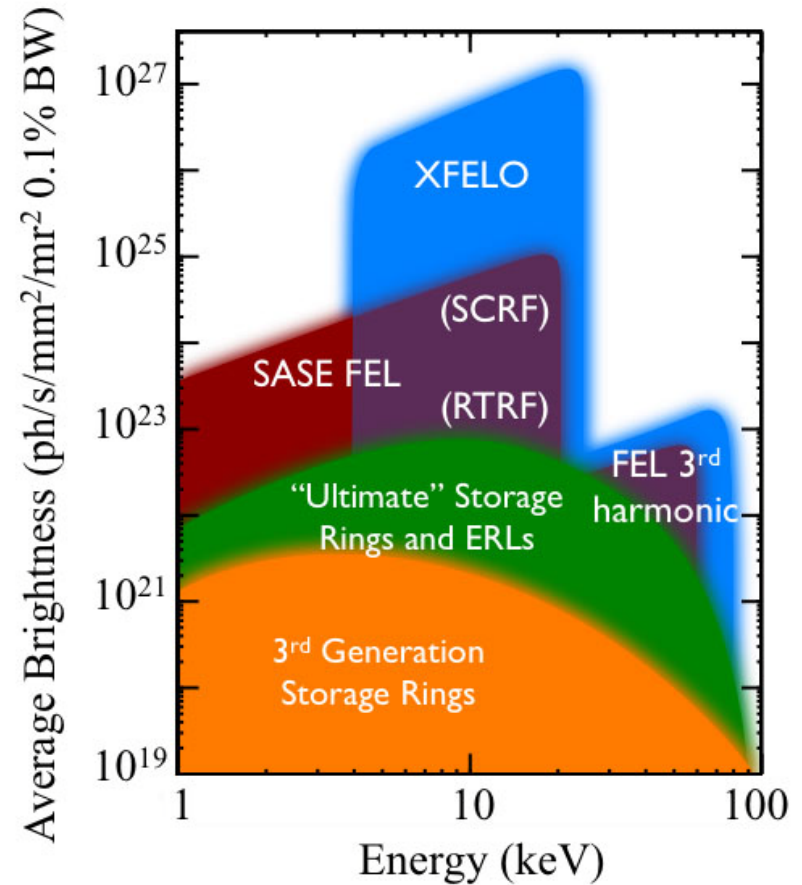
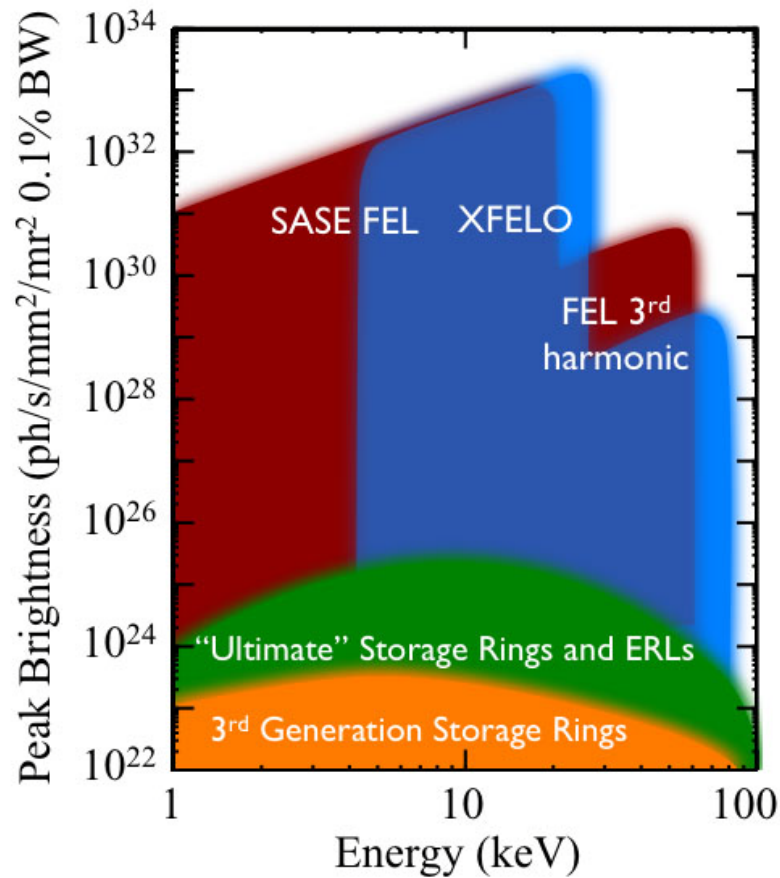
Tunable X-ray Cavity



- Two crystal scheme has a very limited tuning since θ must be kept small
- A four crystal scheme is tunable
- Any interesting spectral region can be covered by one chosen crystal material
- Simplify the crystal choice
→ Diamond as highest reflectivity & best mechanical and thermal properties

R. M.J.Cotterill, APL, 403,133 (1968)
K-J. Kim & Y. Shvyd'ko, PRSTAB (2009)

Brightness of Hard X-Ray Sources



Major Parameters

■ Electron beam:

- Energy \blacklozenge 7 GeV
- Normalized rms emittance < 0.2 (0.3) mm-mr, energy spread (rms) $< 2 \times 10^{-4}$
- Bunch charge ~ 25 -50 pC \rightarrow *low intensity*
- Bunch length (rms) ≈ 1 (0.1 ps) \rightarrow Peak current 20 (100) A
- A constant bunch rep rate @ ~ 1 MHz

■ Undulator:

- $L_u = 60$ (30) m, $\lambda_u \sim 2.0$ cm, $K = 1.0 - 1.5$

■ Optical cavity:

- 2- or 4- diamond crystals and focusing mirrors
- Round trip reflectivity should be > 85 (50) %

■ XFEL output:

- 5 keV $\approx \omega \approx 25$ keV
- Bandwidth: $\Delta\omega/\omega \sim 1$ (5) $\blacklozenge 10^{-7}$, pulse length (rms) = 500 (80) fs
- # photons/pulse $\sim 1 \blacklozenge 10^9$

Blue color in the above indicates short-pulse mode for relaxed tolerances

XFEL Will Revolutionize the Techniques Developed at 3rd Gen Light Sources and Find New Applications in Areas Complementary to SASE

■ High resolution spectroscopy

- Inelastic x-ray scattering

■ Moessbauer spectroscopy

- 10^3 /pulse, 10^9 /sec Moessbauer γ s (14.4 keV, 5 neV BW)

■ X-ray photoemission spectroscopy

- Bulk-sensitive Fermi surface study with HX-TR-AR PES

■ X-ray imaging with near atomic resolution (~ 1 nm)

- Smaller focal spot with the absence of chromatic aberration

Technology R&D for XFEL

■ Injector

- Low-intensity, ultralow emittance, CW Injector

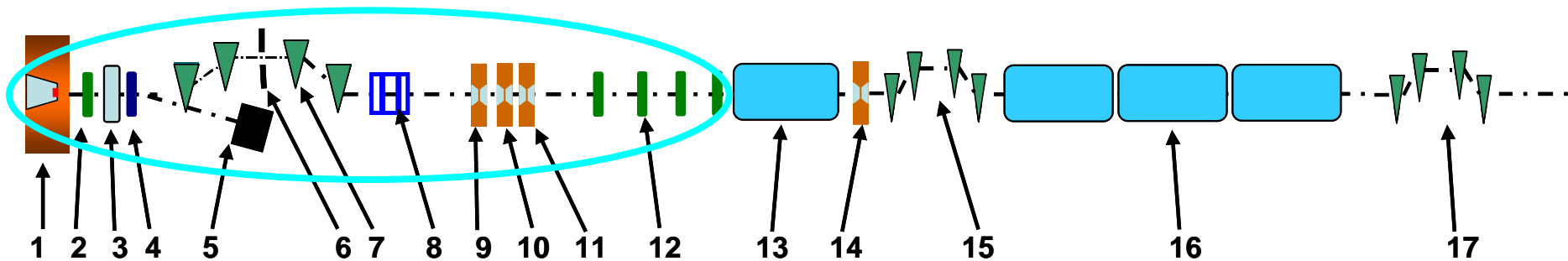
■ X-ray optics

- High quality diamond crystals in a small volume (1-2) mm² (40-100) μm
- Highly reflectivity and low phase distortion of grazing incidence focusing mirror
- Stability

■ *Advances in these R&Ds will benefit general accelerator and synchrotron radiation community*

Injector for XFEL: A Novel Approach

- Current paradigm of injector design: laser driven rf photocathode
- For low intensity & ultra-low emittance → thermionic cathode inside VHF band cavity (~ 100 MHz)
- Inspired by the SCSS/Spring-8 success of pulsed DC gun (T. Shintake, K. Togawa,..)

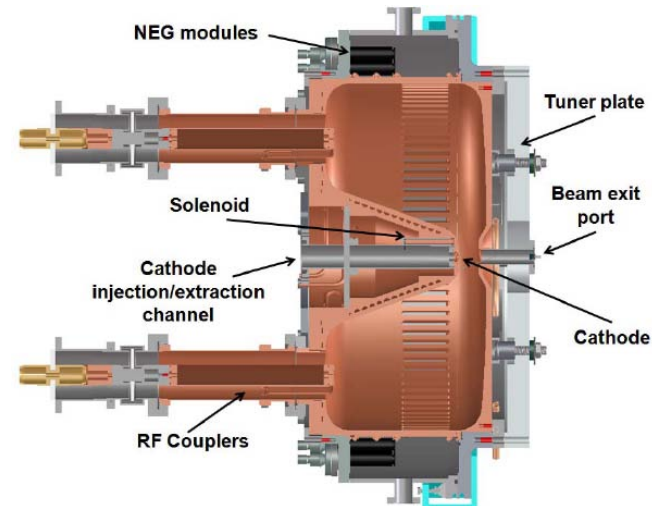


Injector R&D

- **Small diameter CeB6 thermionic cathode**
 - 0.5 mm (3 mm for RIKEN/SPring-8)
- **100 MHz, 1 MV RF cavity**
 - Peak accelerating field=20 MV/m is slightly below 1.8@Kilpatrick limit (1.76)
 - Similar to LBNL 187 MHz cavity but with thermionic cathode and without vacuum holes
- **Laser-induced cathode-heating may obviate the deflecting cavity/slits and back bombardment problem**



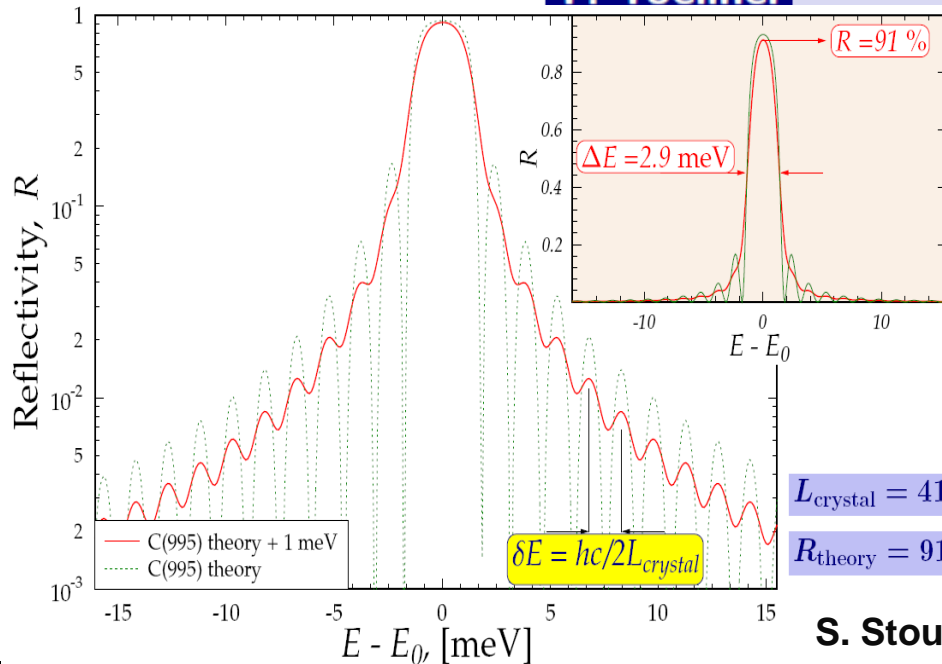
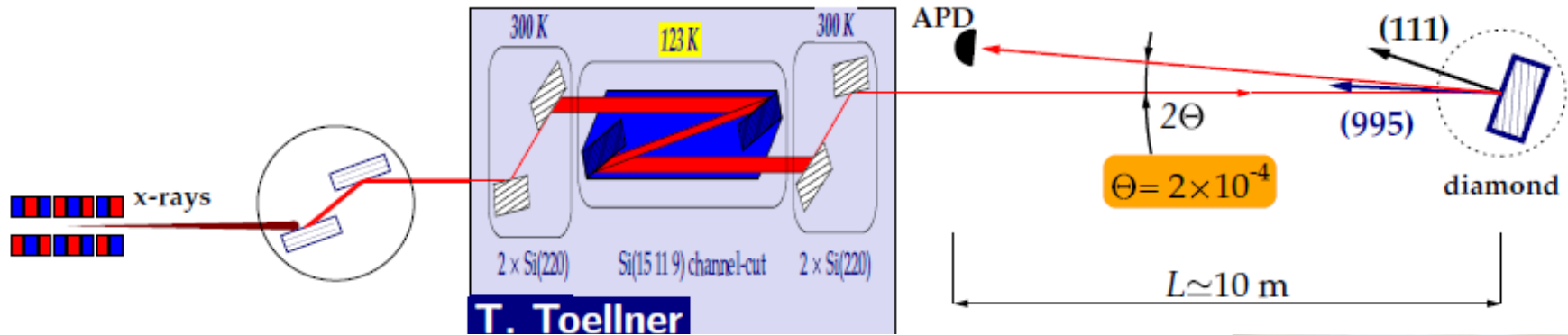
RIKEN/Spring-8 cathode



LBNL 187 MHz cavity
Courtesy: F. Sannibale

Reflectivity and Spectral Width Measurement at APS Sector 30 in good agreement with Theory

March, 2009



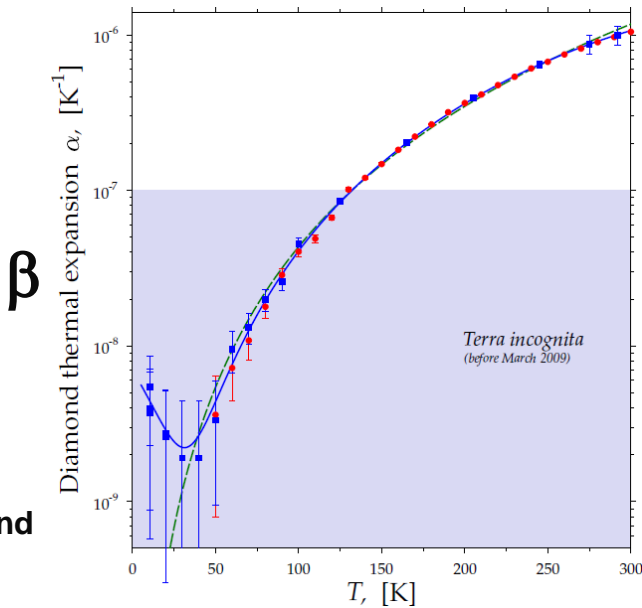
C(995)
 $E_H = 23.765 \text{ keV}$



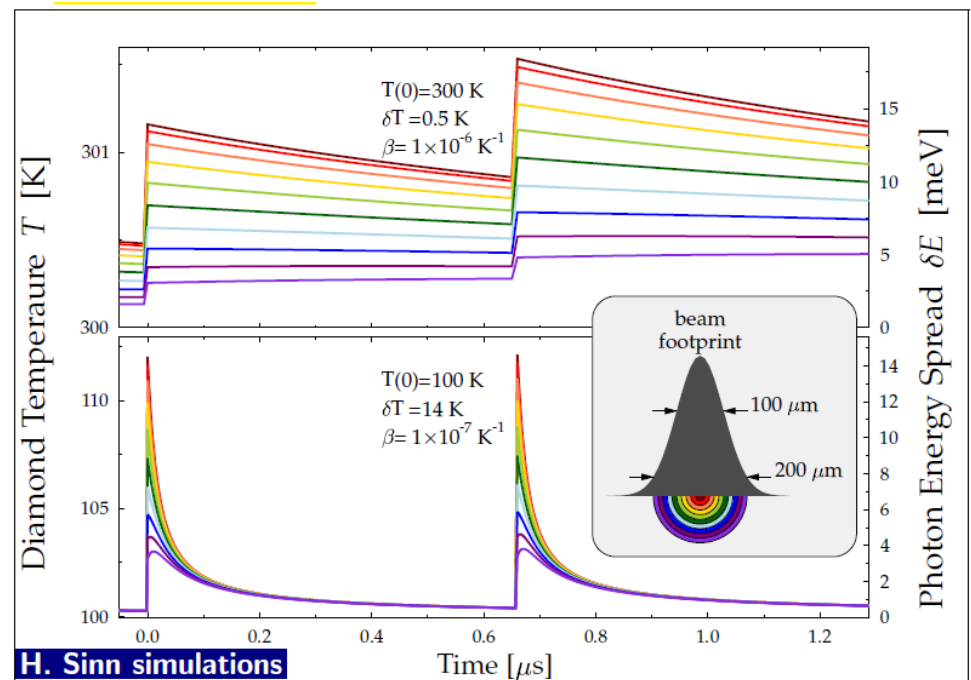
S. Stoupin, Y. Shvyd'ko, A. Cunsolo, A. Said, S. Huang

Heat Load Problem?

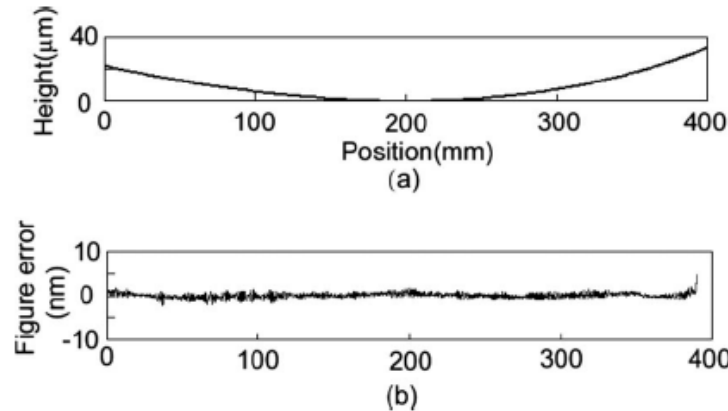
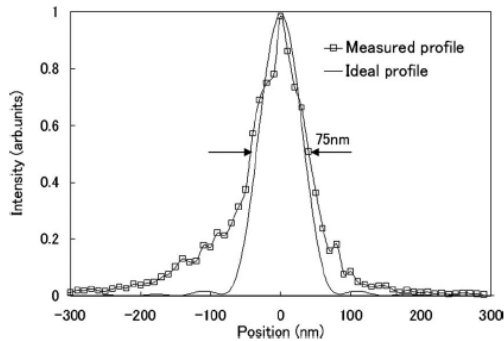
- As an intracavity x-ray pulse hit a crystal, r-dependent temperature rise $\delta T \rightarrow$ crystal expansion $\rightarrow \delta E/E = \beta \delta T$ ($\delta L/L = \beta \delta T/T$) $\rightarrow \delta E/E \ll 10^{-7}$?
- Due to high thermal-diffusivity, Inter-pulse effect can be made small if $T < 100\text{K}$ (high heat diffusivity)
- Intra-pulse effect $\delta E/E \ll 10^{-7}$ if the expansion time scale \ll pulse duration ($\sim \text{ps}$). Otherwise $\delta E/E \sim 5-10 \cdot 10^{-7}$



S. Stoupin and
Y. Shvyd'ko,
March 2009



Grazing Incidence, Curved Mirror



H. Mimura, et. al.

RSI 79, 083104,
2008

■ JTEC

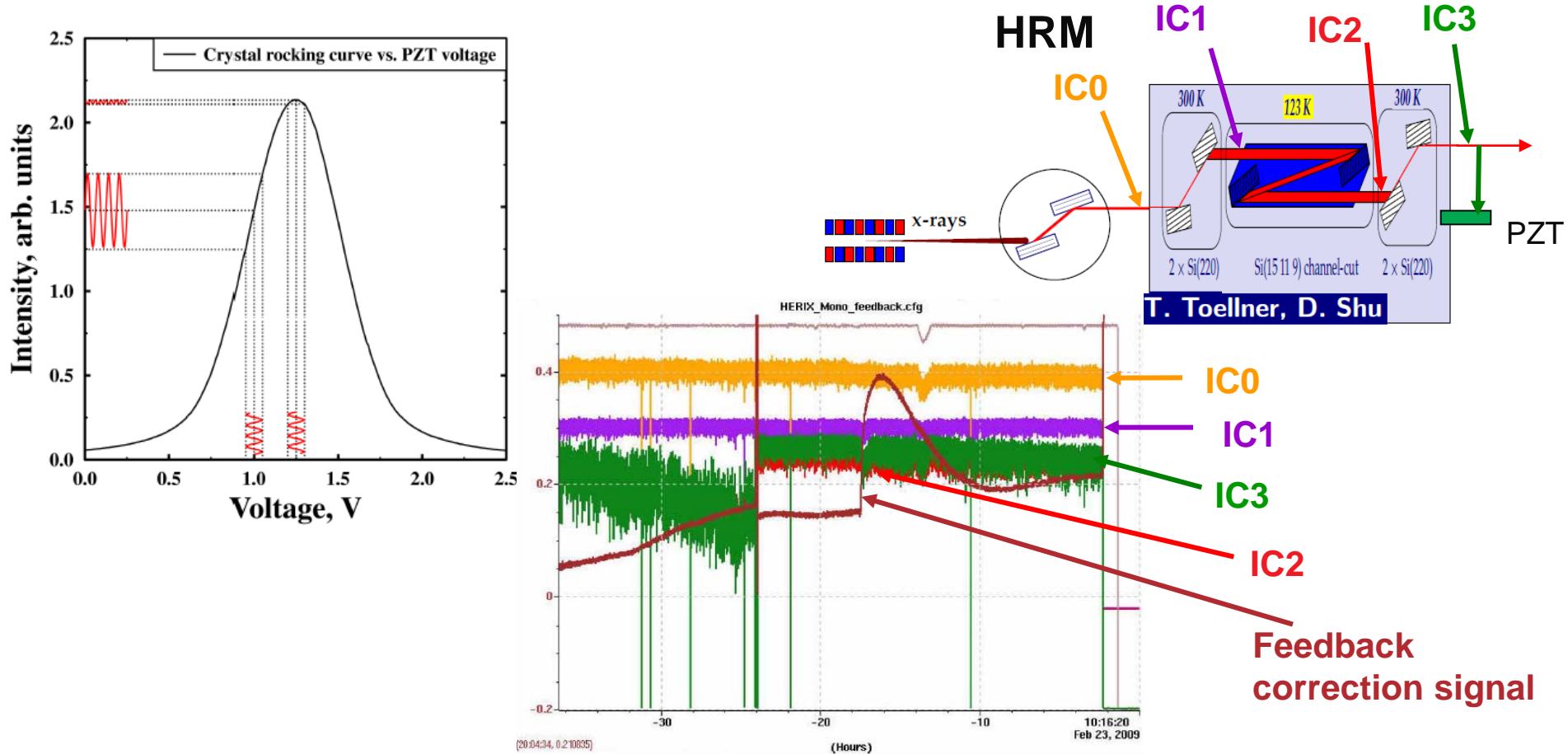
- Developing a technique combining elastic emission machining (EEM, slow) and electrolytic in-process dressing (ELID, fast) to fabricate an “arbitrary” surface, such as ellipsoidal, to $< \text{nm}$ height error and 0.25 mrad figure error
- Such mirrors are sought after by “every body” in SR business

■ Other ways of focusing

- Curved crystal surface, CRL,...

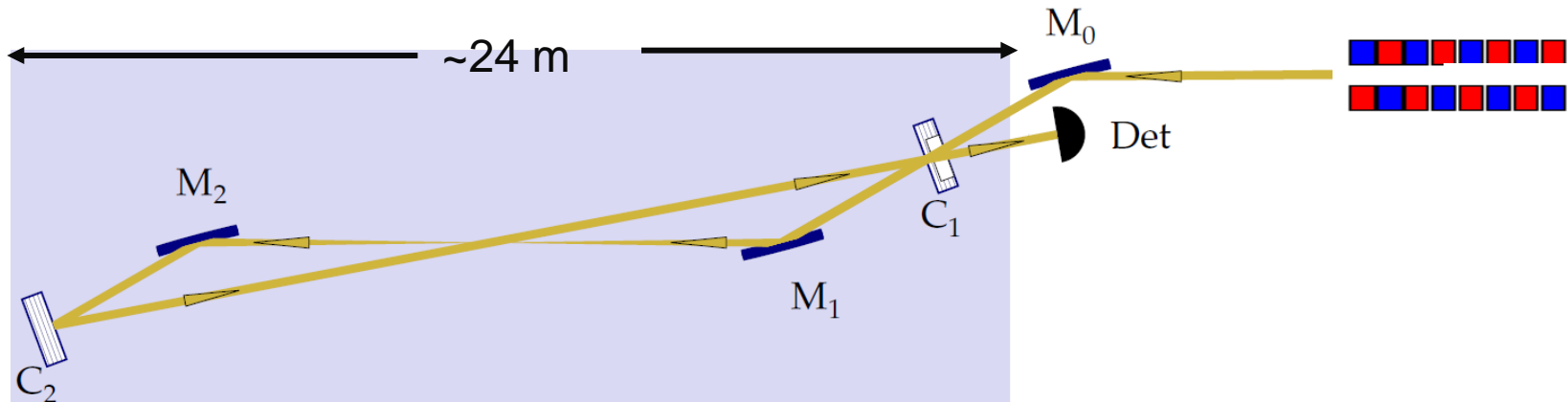
Null-Detection FB at APS Sector 30

(S. Stoupin, F. Lenkszus, R. Laird, Y. Shvyd'ko, S. Whitcomb,..)



- The stability of IC3 signal indicates the angular stabilization of the 3rd crystal pair within 50 nrad is achieved (~1 Hz BW)

Prototype X-Ray Cavity at an APS Beamline



- About 1/5 model of an XFEL cavity
- Adjust the distance M_1 - M_2 to control the stability
- Adjust the round trip path length to match/mismatch the spacing (46m) between the APS x-ray pulses
- Test overall reflectivity, crystal and mirror stabilization, transverse mode profile

XFELO Study Group

■ **Modeling/Simulation**

- R. Lindberg, W. Fawley, S. Reiche

■ **Injector**

- A. Nassiri, N. Sereno, M. Borland, G. Waldschmidt, D. Capatina, P. Ostroumov, B. Mustapha, P. Piot, S. Kondrashev, ...

■ **X-ray Optics:**

- Y. Shvyd'ko, S. Stoupin, D. Shu, A. Macrander, L. Assoufid, G. Park,...

■ ***Institutions interested in collaboration***

- RIKEN/Spring-8: Injector, X-ray optics
- DESY: XFEL test at European XFEL ?
- LBNL: 100 MHz cavity
- KEK: XFEL at ERL
- Inst. for Geology and Mineralogy (Novosibirsk) and Tech. Inst. for Superhard & Novel Carbon Materials, Moscow: Diamond