Advanced Photon Source

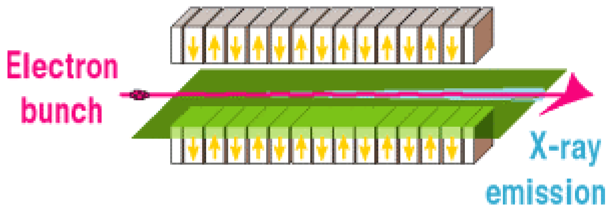
Excitements and Challenges for Future Light Sources Based on X-Ray FELs

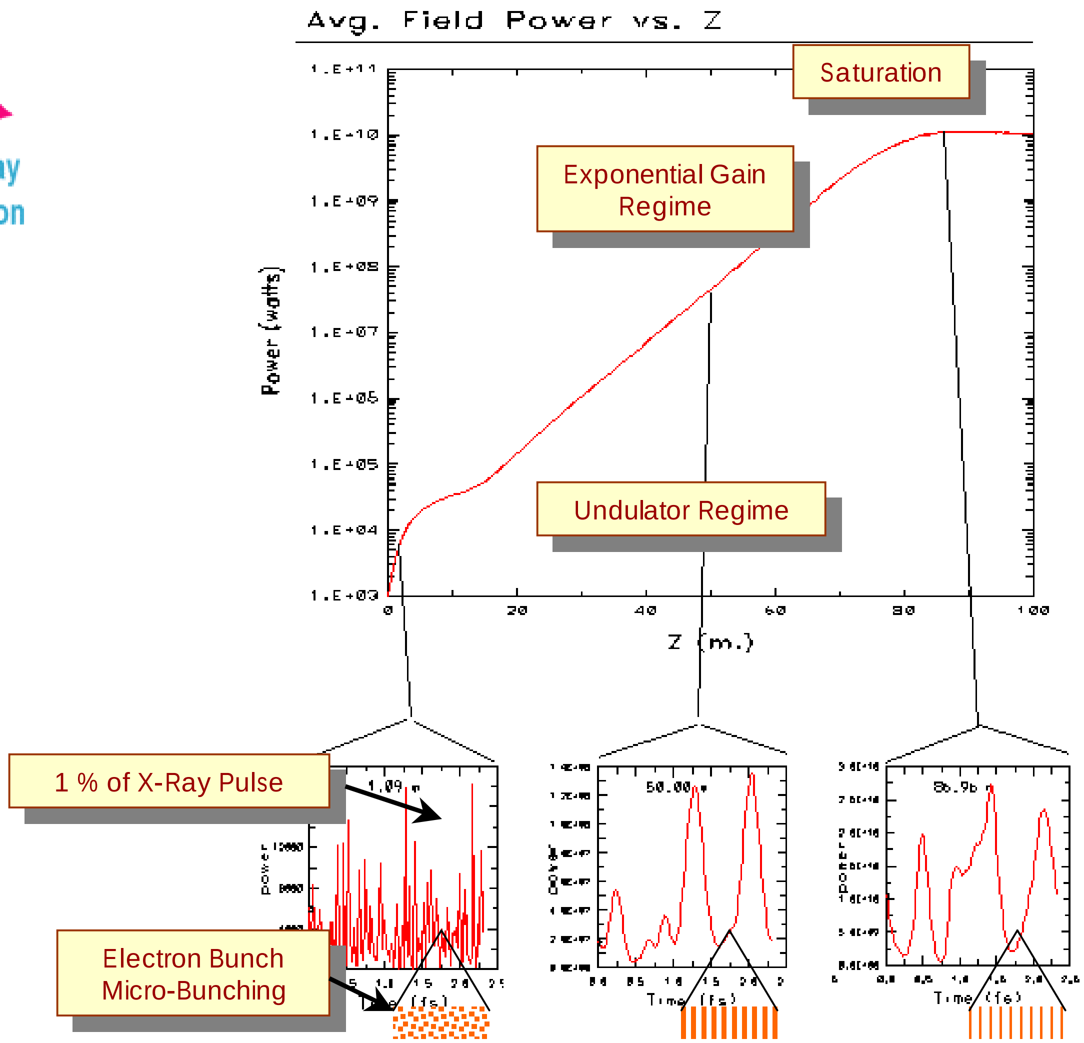
26th ADVANCED ICFA BEAM DYNAMICS WORKSHOP ON NANOMETRE-SIZE COLLIDING BEAMS

Kwang-Je Kim
Argonne National Laboratory
and
The University of Chicago

Lausanne, Switzerland
September 2-6, 2002

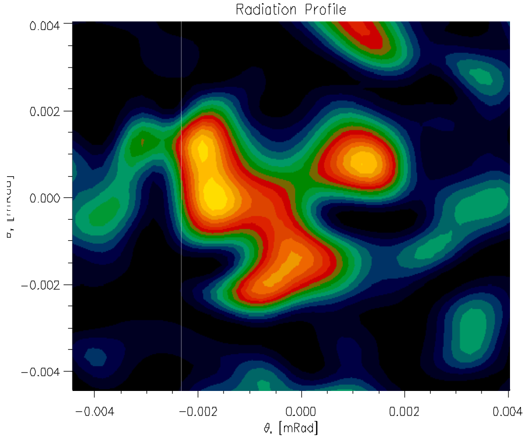
SASE FELs


Electron bunch
X-ray emission

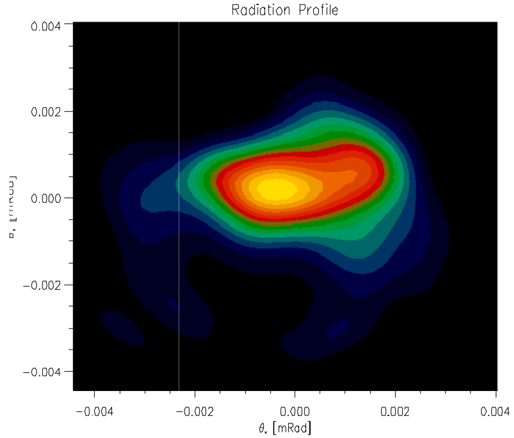

Avg. Field Power vs. Z
Saturation
Exponential Gain Regime
Undulator Regime
Power (watts)
Z (m.)
1 % of X-Ray Pulse
Electron Bunch Micro-Bunching
Time (fs)

Transverse Coherence

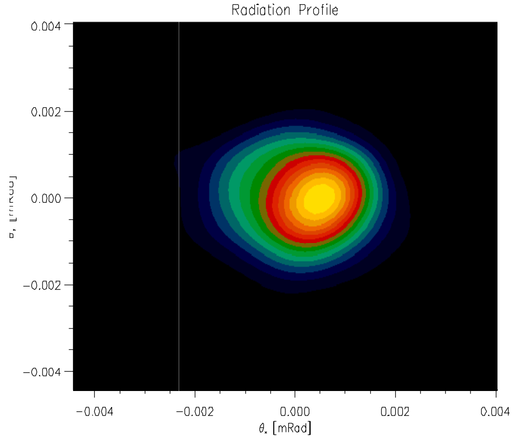
Z=25 m



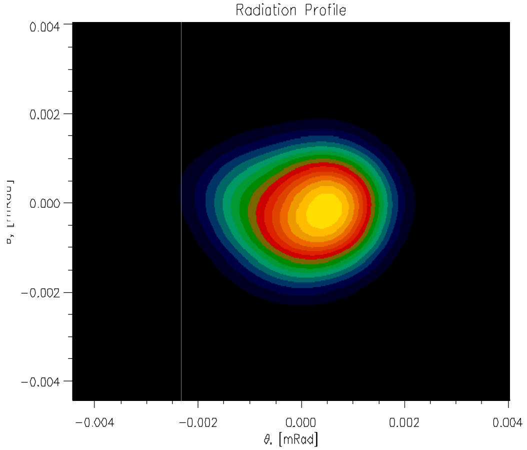
Z=37.5 m



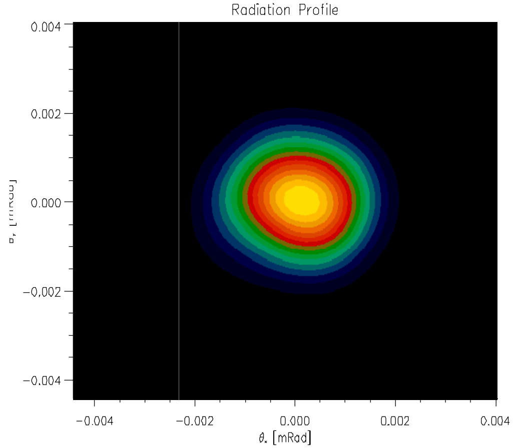
Z=50 m



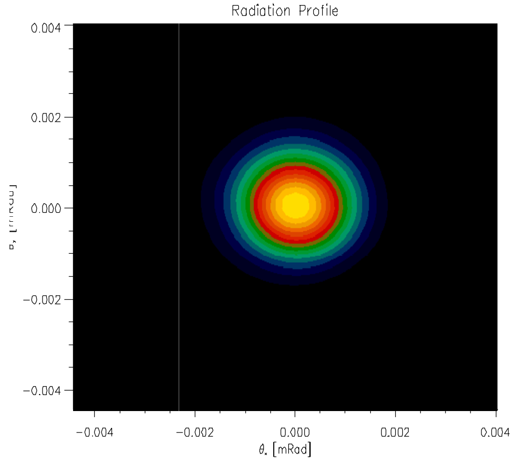
Z=62.5 m



Z=75 m



Z=87.5



Courtesy of Sven Reiche, UCLA

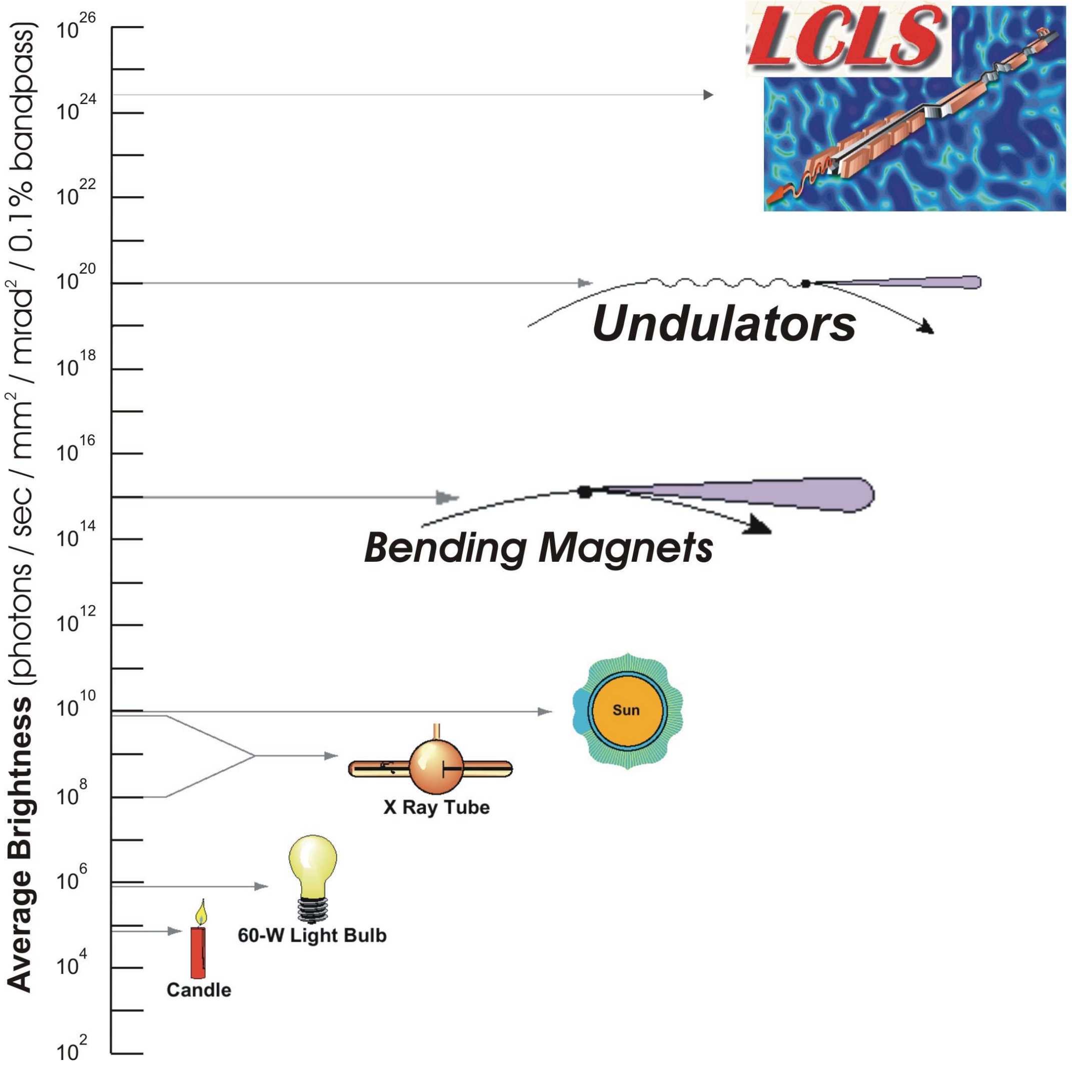
Peak Brightness Enhancement From Undulator To SASE

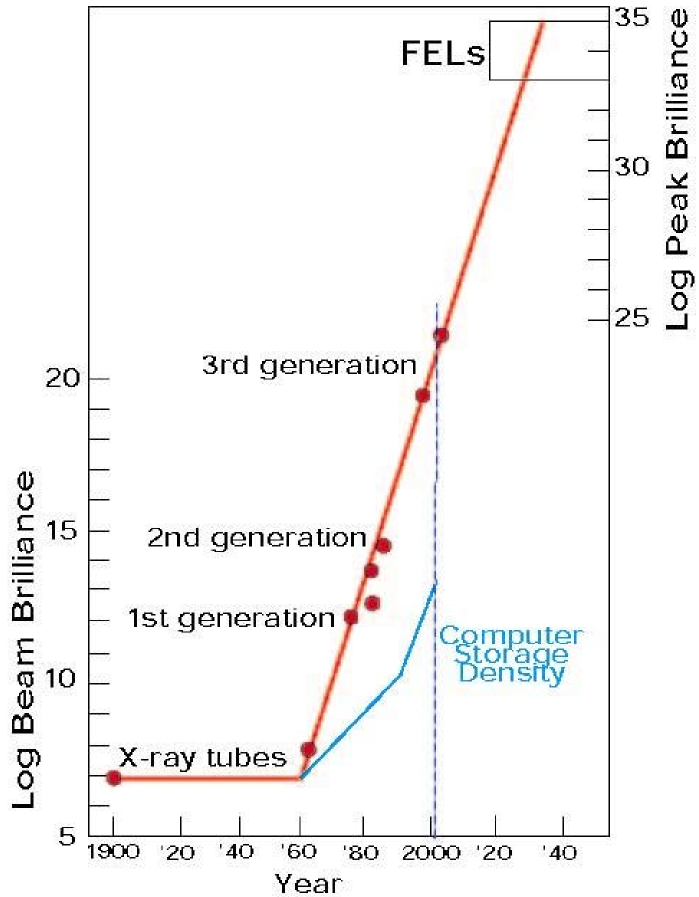
$$B = \frac{\#\text{of photons}}{\Omega_x \, \Omega_y \, \Omega_z} \qquad (\Omega_i\text{- phase space area})$$

	Undulator	SASE	Enhancement Factor
# of photons	αN_e	$\alpha N_e N_{l_c}$	$N_{l_c} \sim 10^6$
$\Omega_x \Omega_y$	$(2\pi\varepsilon_x)\,(2\pi\varepsilon_y)$	$(\lambda/2)^2$	10^2
Ω_Z	$\frac{\Delta\omega}{\omega}\cdot\left(\frac{\sigma_z}{c}\right) = 10^{-3}\times 10\,ps$	$\frac{\Delta\omega}{\omega}\cdot\left(\frac{\sigma_z}{c}\right)_{compressed} = 10^{-3}\times 100\,fs$	10^2

l_c -coherence length

How bright are different light sources ?





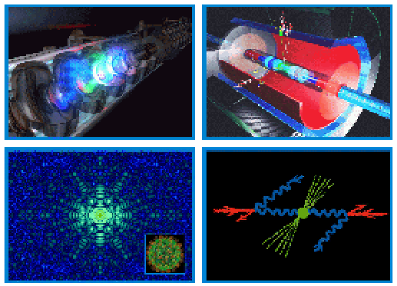
Projects: TESLA

TESLA

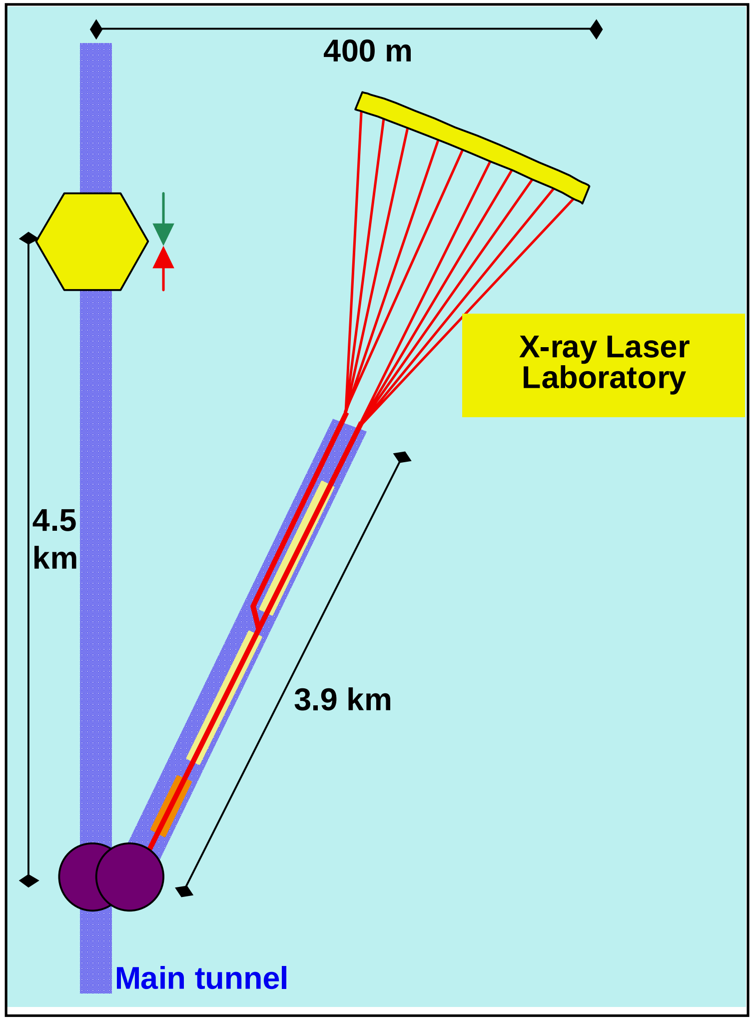
The Superconducting Electron-Positron Linear Collider

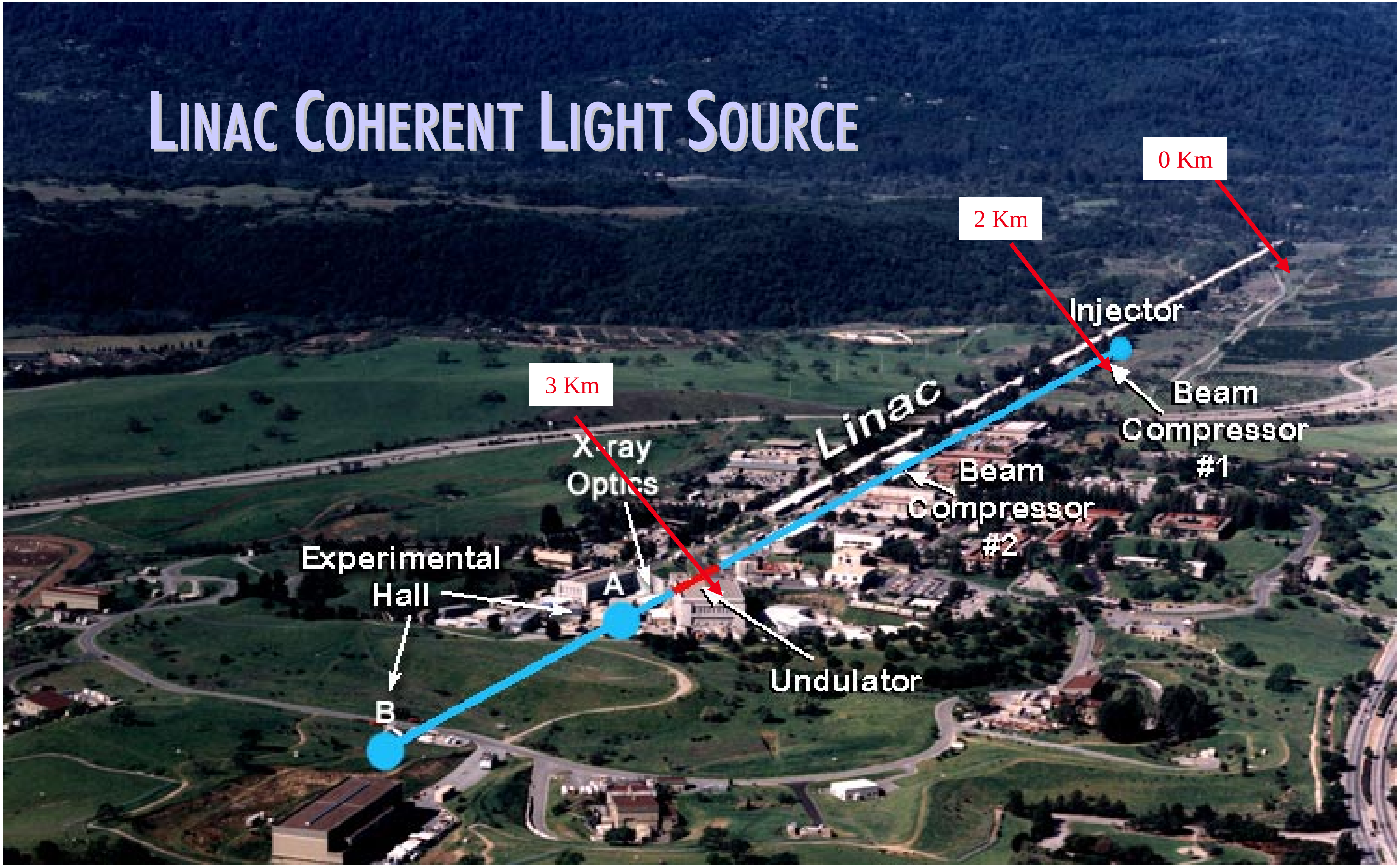
with an Integrated X-Ray Laser Laboratory

Technical Design Report



TESLA Brochure (PDF document, 5.37 MB)





LINAC COHERENT LIGHT SOURCE
0 Km
2 Km
3 Km
Injector
Beam Compressor #1
Linac
Beam Compressor #2
X-ray Optics
Experimental Hall
A
B
Undulator

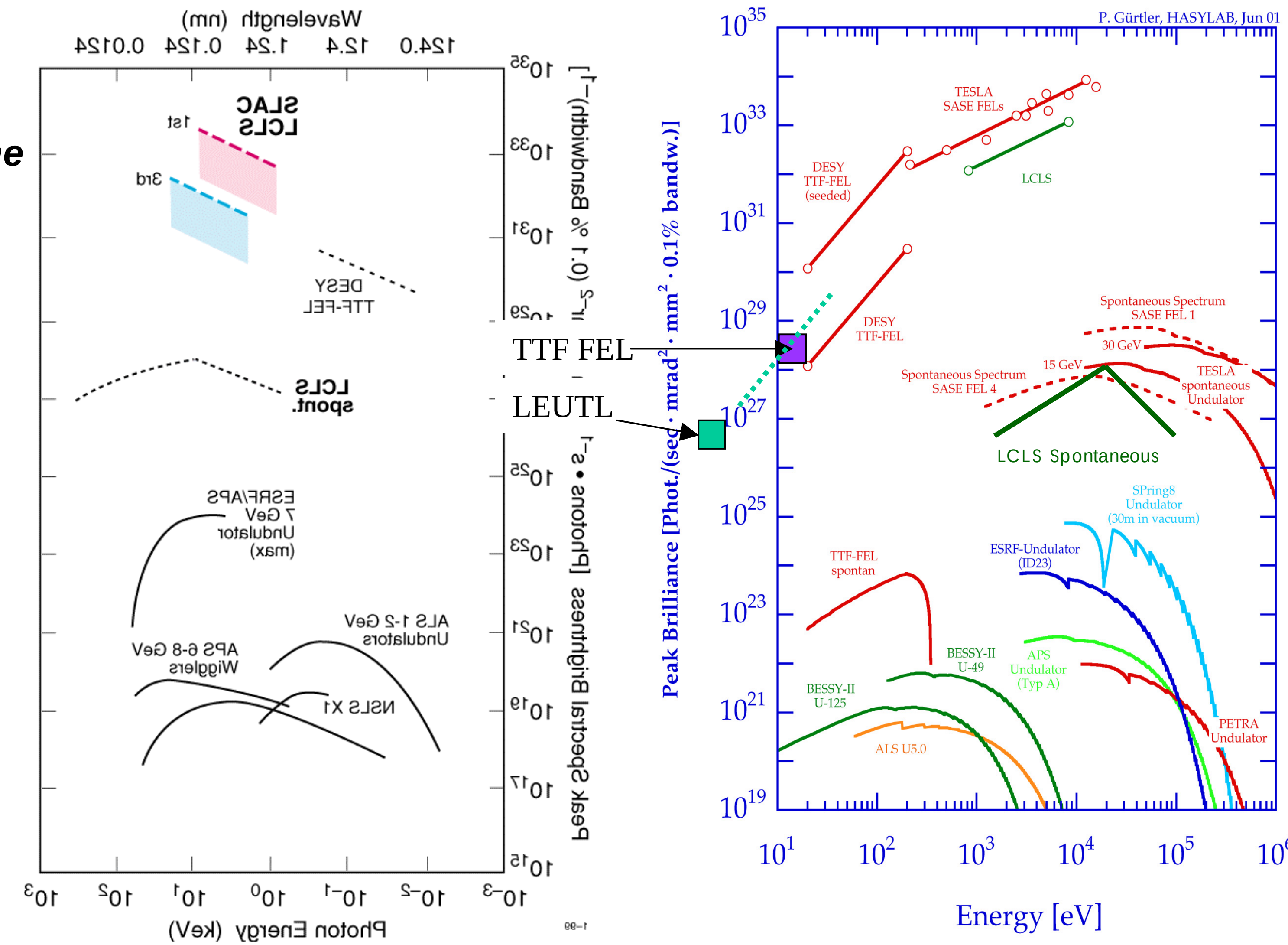
LCLS: Parameters & Performance

FEL Radiation Wavelength	**15.0**	**1.5**	Å
Electron Beam Energy	4.54	14.35	GeV
Repetition Rate (1-bunch)	120	120	Hz
Single Bunch Charge	1	1	nC
Normalized rms Emittance	**2.0**	**1.5**	mm-mrad
Peak Current	**3.4**	**3.4**	kA
Coherent rms Energy Spread	<2	<1	10^{-3}
Incoherent rms Energy Spread	<0.6	<0.2	10^{-3}
Undulator Length	100	100	m
Peak Coherent Power	11	9.3	GW
Peak Spontaneous Power	8.1	81	GW
Peak Brightness *	1.2	12	10^{32}

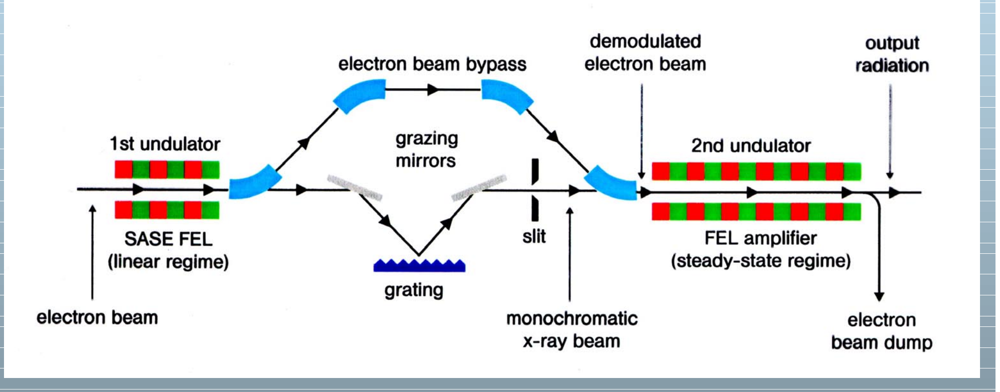
* photons/sec/mm^2/mrad^2/0.1%-BW

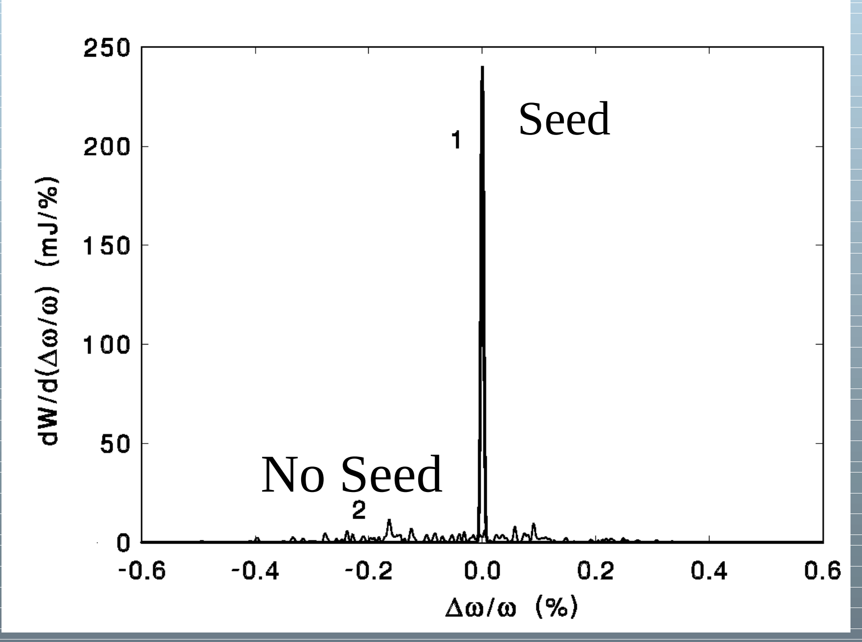
Performance Characteristics

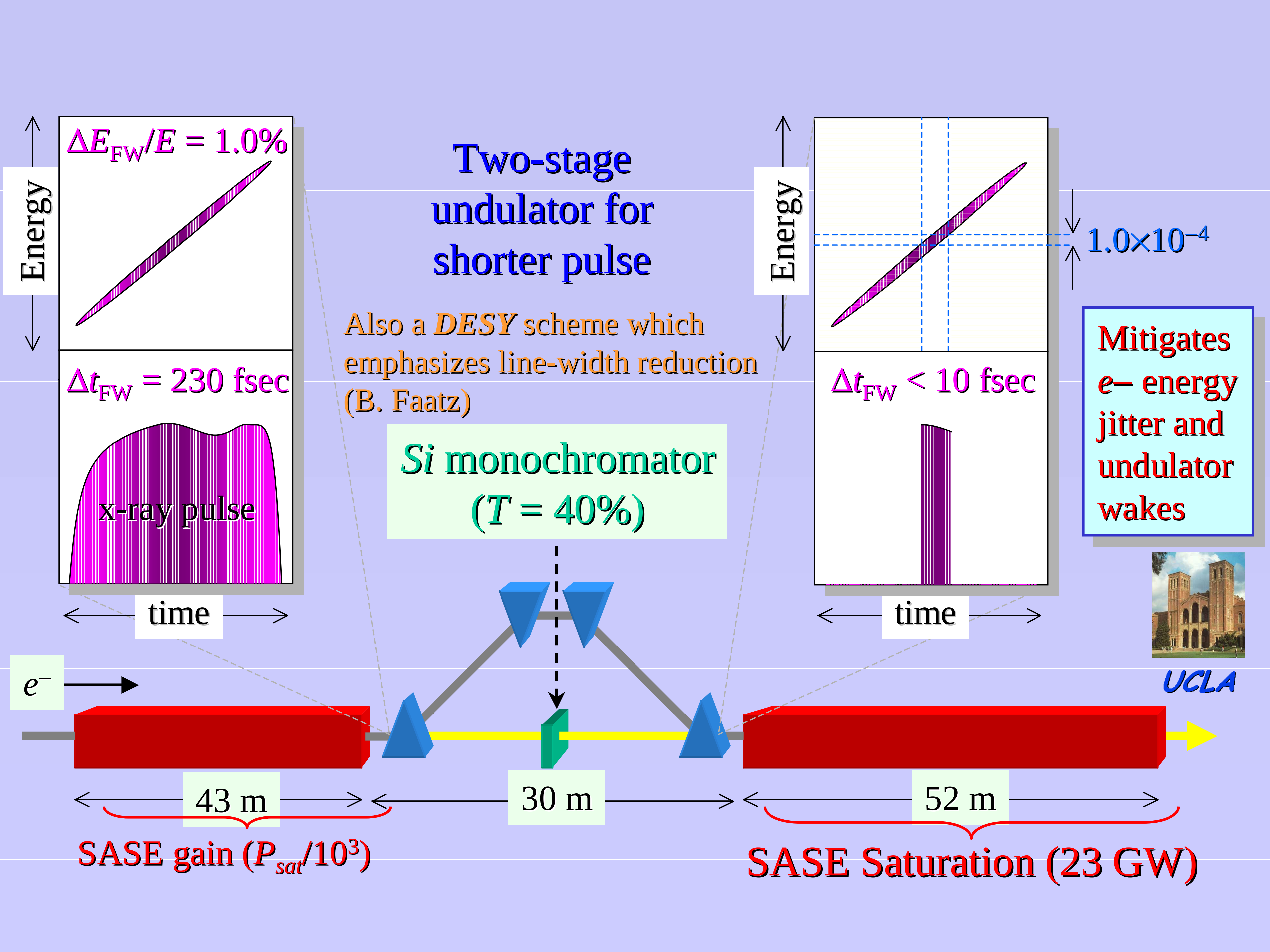
Peak and time averaged brightness of the LCLS and other facilities operating or under construction



Self Seeding Scheme for Full Longitudinal Coherence

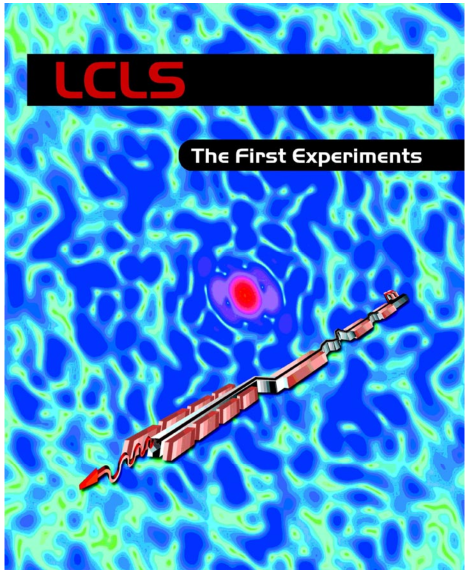






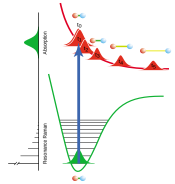
Two-stage undulator for shorter pulse
Also a DESY scheme which emphasizes line-width reduction (B. Faatz)
Energy
$\Delta E_{FW}/E = 1.0\%$
$\Delta t_{FW} = 230$ fsec
x-ray pulse
time
Energy
1.0×10^{-4}
$\Delta t_{FW} < 10$ fsec
time
Si monochromator
(T = 40%)
Mitigates
e– energy
jitter and
undulator
wakes
UCLA
e^{-}
43 m
30 m
52 m
SASE gain ($P_{sat}/10^3$)
SASE Saturation (23 GW)

LCLS - The First Experiments

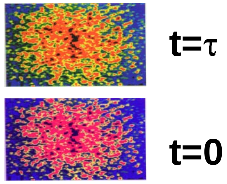


Report developed by international team of ~45 scientists working with accelerator and laser physics communities

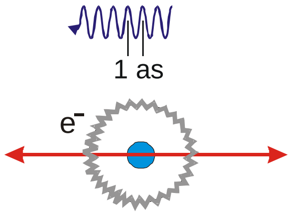
Team Leaders:



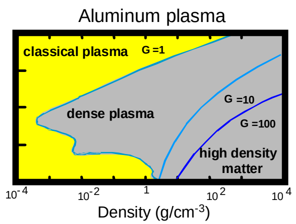
Femtochemistry — Dan Imre, BNL



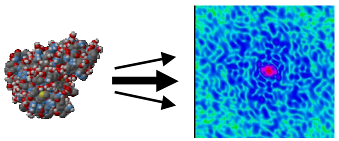
Nanoscale Dynamics in Condensed Matter — Brian Stephenson, APS



Atomic Physics — Phil Bucksbaum, Univ. of Michigan



Plasma and Warm Dense Matter — Richard Lee, LLNL

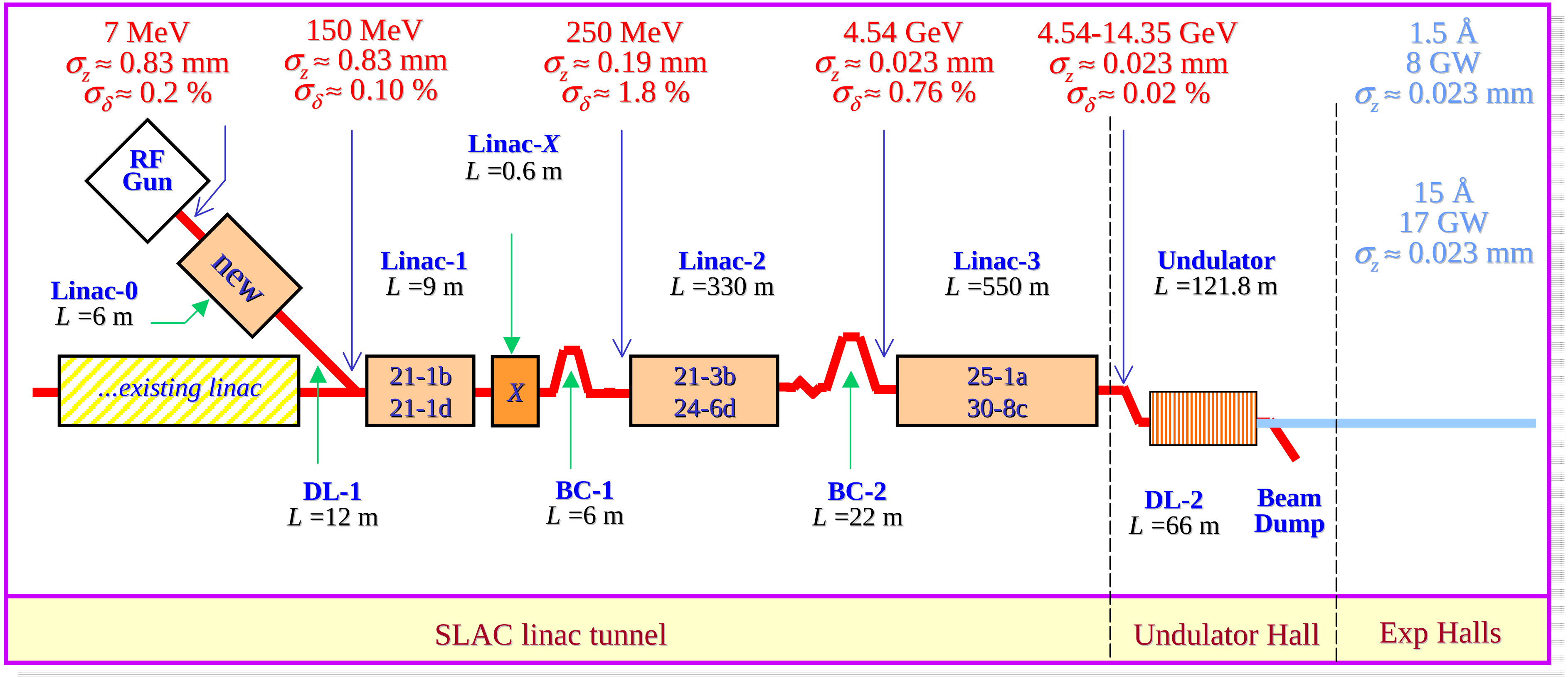


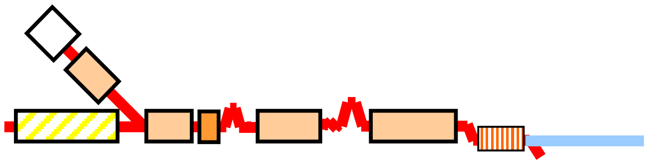
Structural Studies on Single Particles and Biomolecules — Janos Hajdu, Uppsala Univ.

Accelerator System

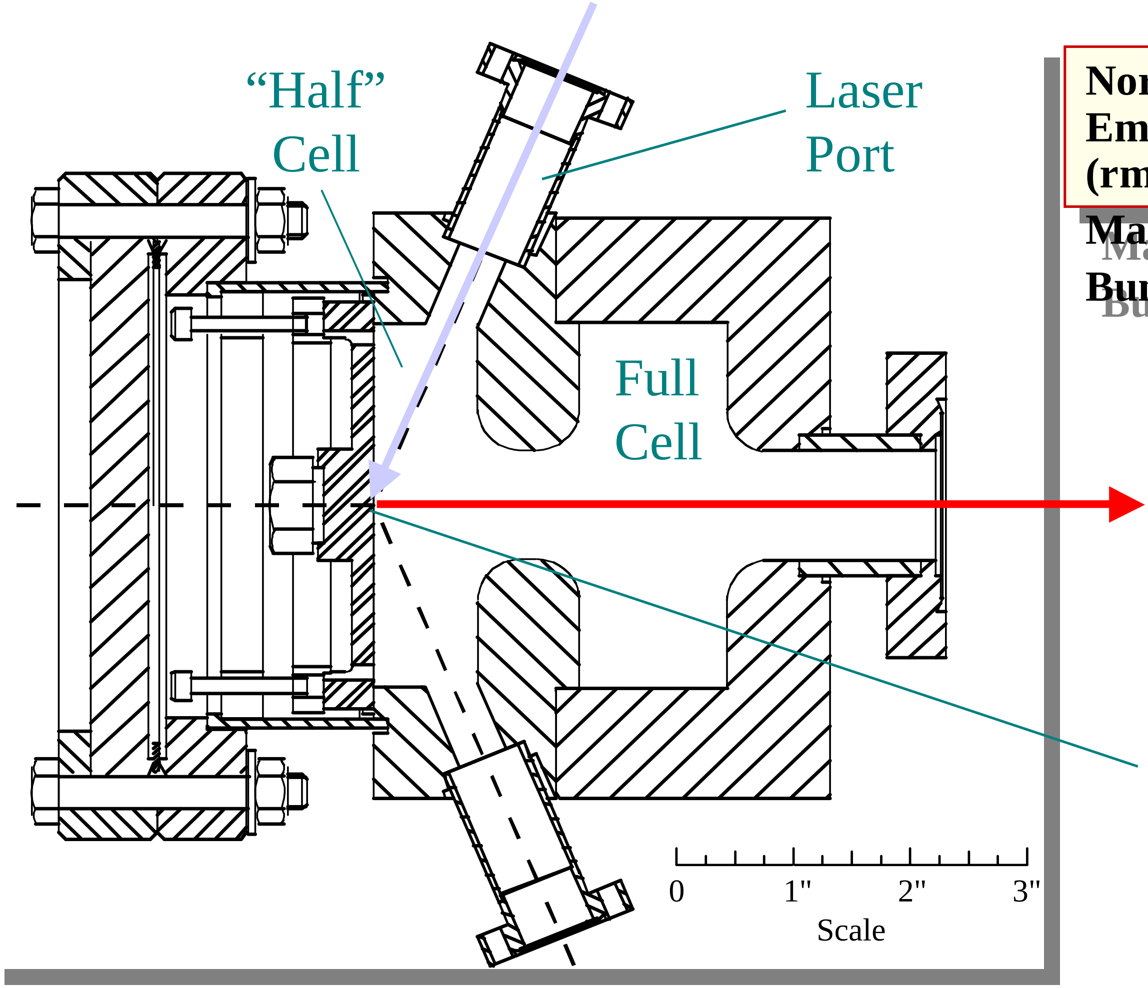
- *RF Photo-cathode gun*
- *Emittance Preservation in Linacs*
  - *transverse wakefields*
  - *CSR microbunching instability*
  - *misalignments & chromaticity*
- *Machine Stability*
  - *jitter tolerance budget*
  - *simulation of budget*

LCLS: System Components



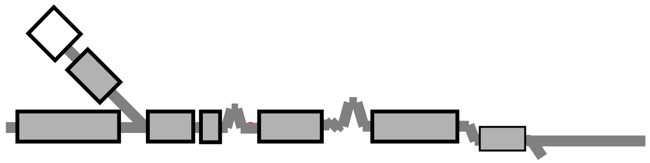


RF Photo-Cathode Gun



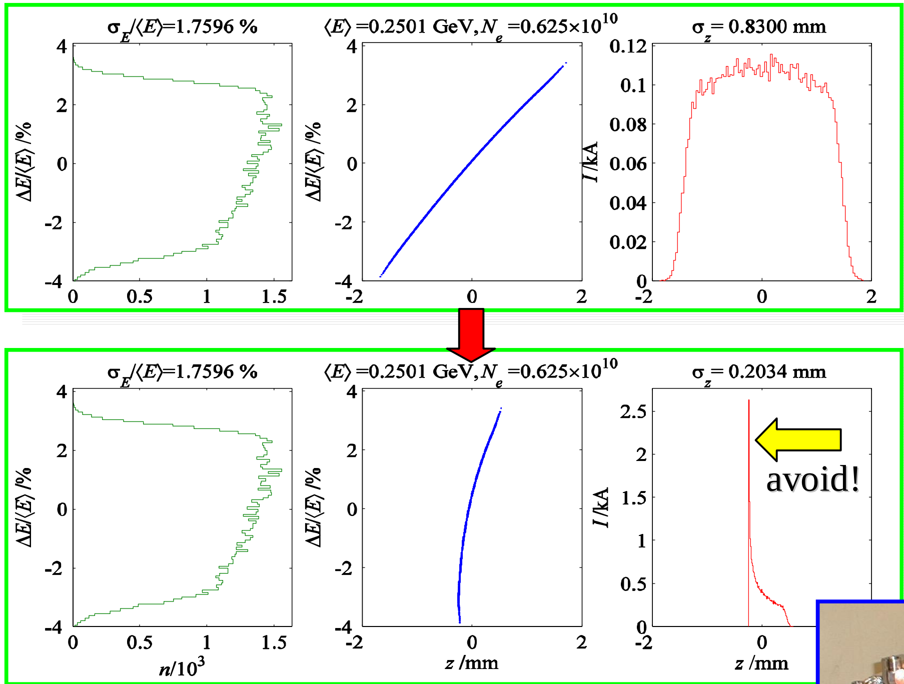
Normalized Slice Emittance: (rms)	**1 µm rad**
Max Bunch Charge:	**1 nC**
Bunch Length:	**0.8 mm**

Max Bunch Charge: 1 nC
Bunch Length: 0.8 mm

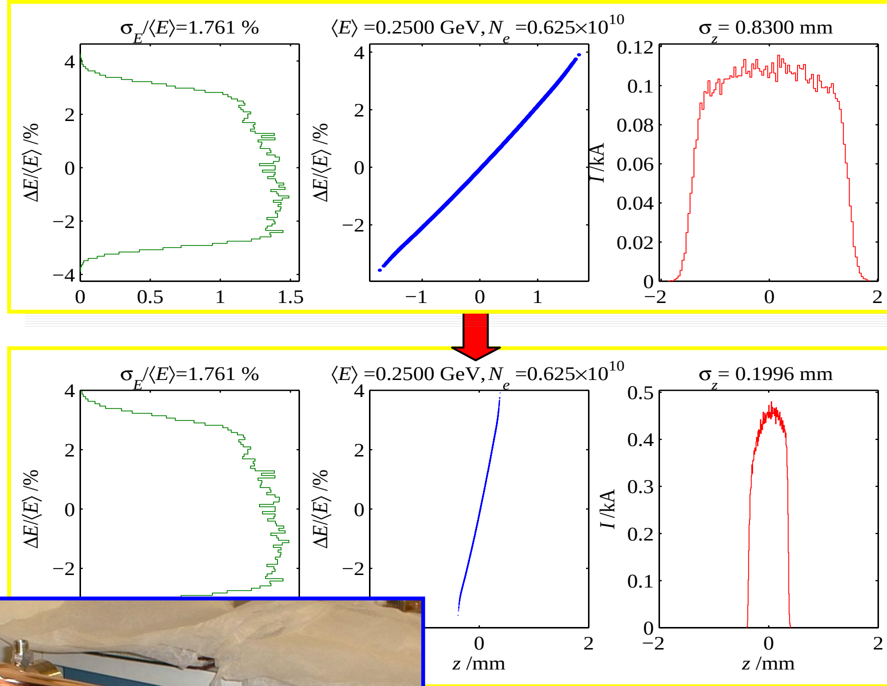


X-band RF used to Linearize Compression
(*f* = 11.424 GHz)

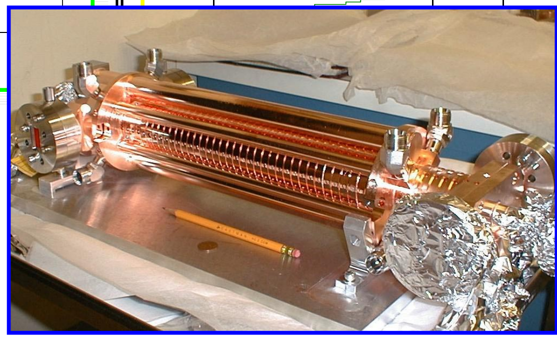
S-band RF curvature and 2nd-order momentum compaction cause sharp peak current spike



X-band RF at decelerating phase corrects 2nd-order and allows unchanged *z*-distribution



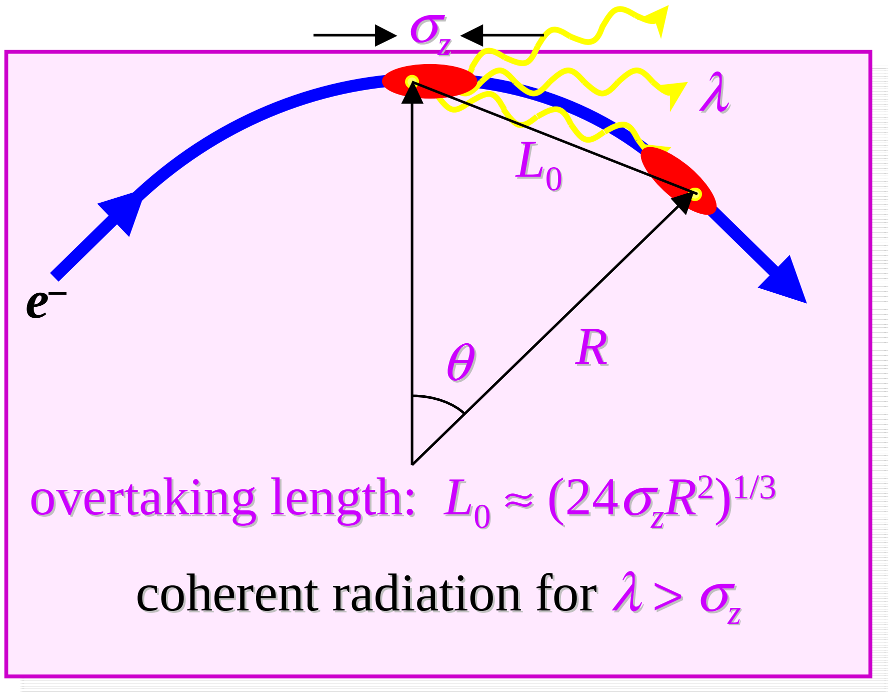
$$eV_x = \frac{E_0\left[1-\frac{1}{2\pi^2}\frac{\lambda_s^2 T_{566}}{R_{56}^3}\left(1-\sigma_z/\sigma_{z_0}\right)^2\right]-E_i}{\left(\lambda_s/\lambda_x\right)^2-1}$$



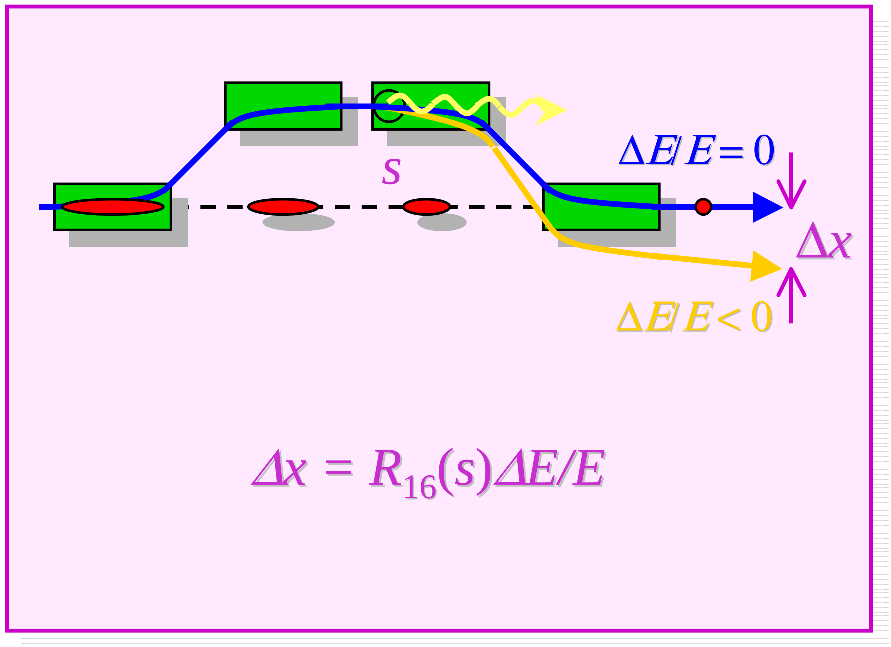
0.6-m section, 22 MV available at SLAC (200-μm alignment)

Coherent Synchrotron Radiation (CSR)

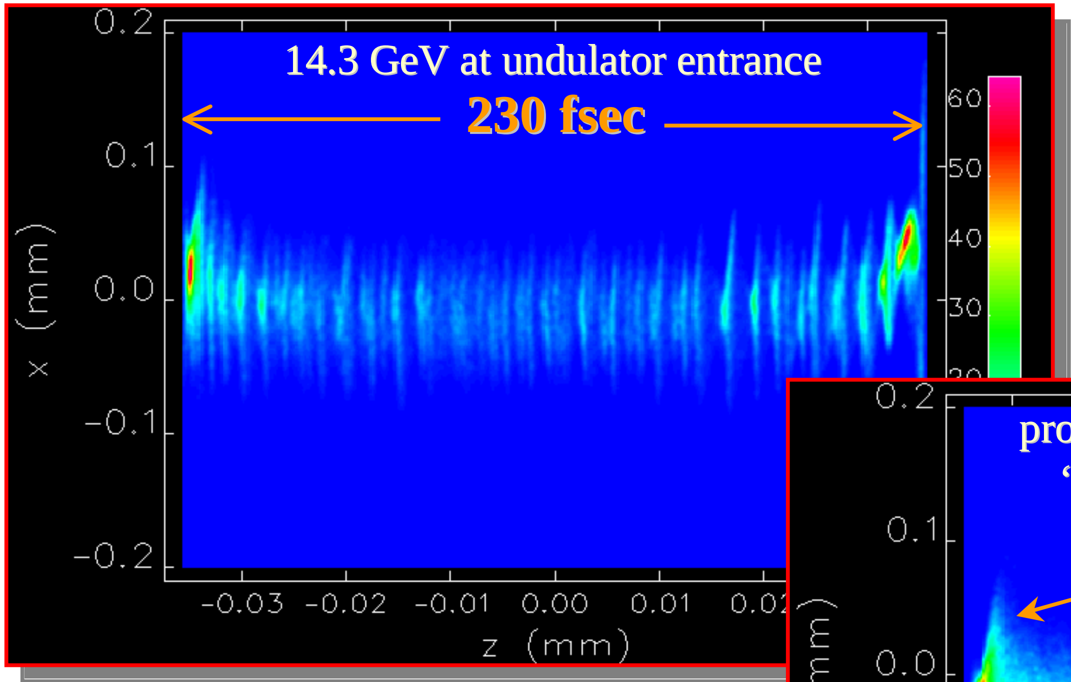
- Induced energy spread breaks achromatic system
- Causes bend-plane emittance growth (short bunch is worse)
- Powerful radiation generates energy spread in bends



bend-plane emittance growth

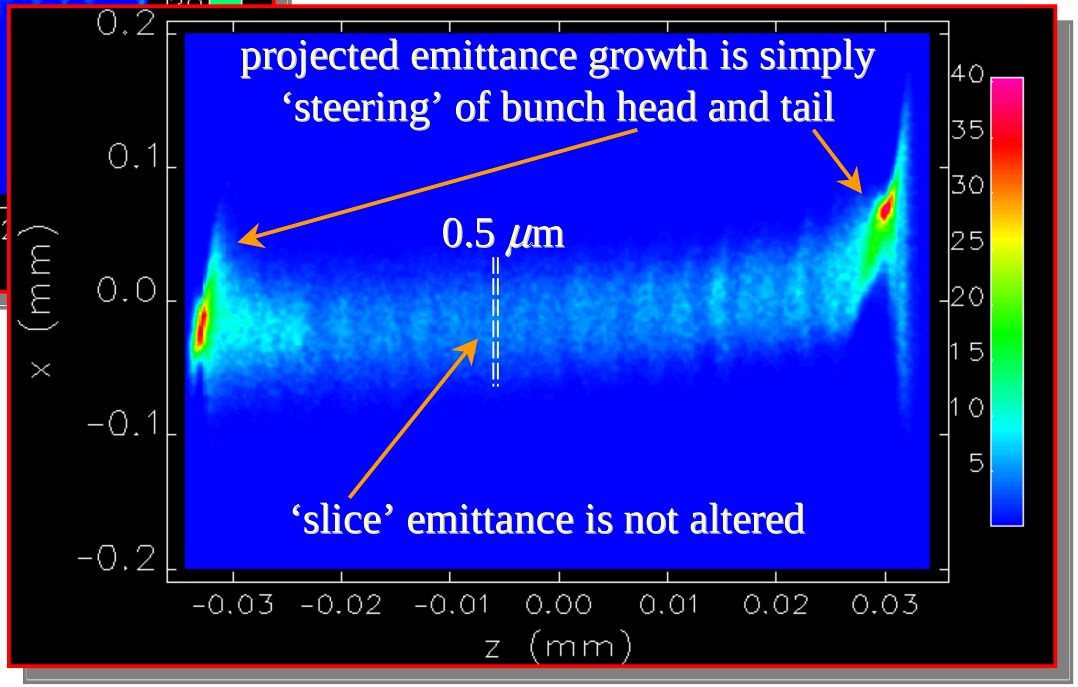


CSR Micro-bunching and Projected Emittance Growth



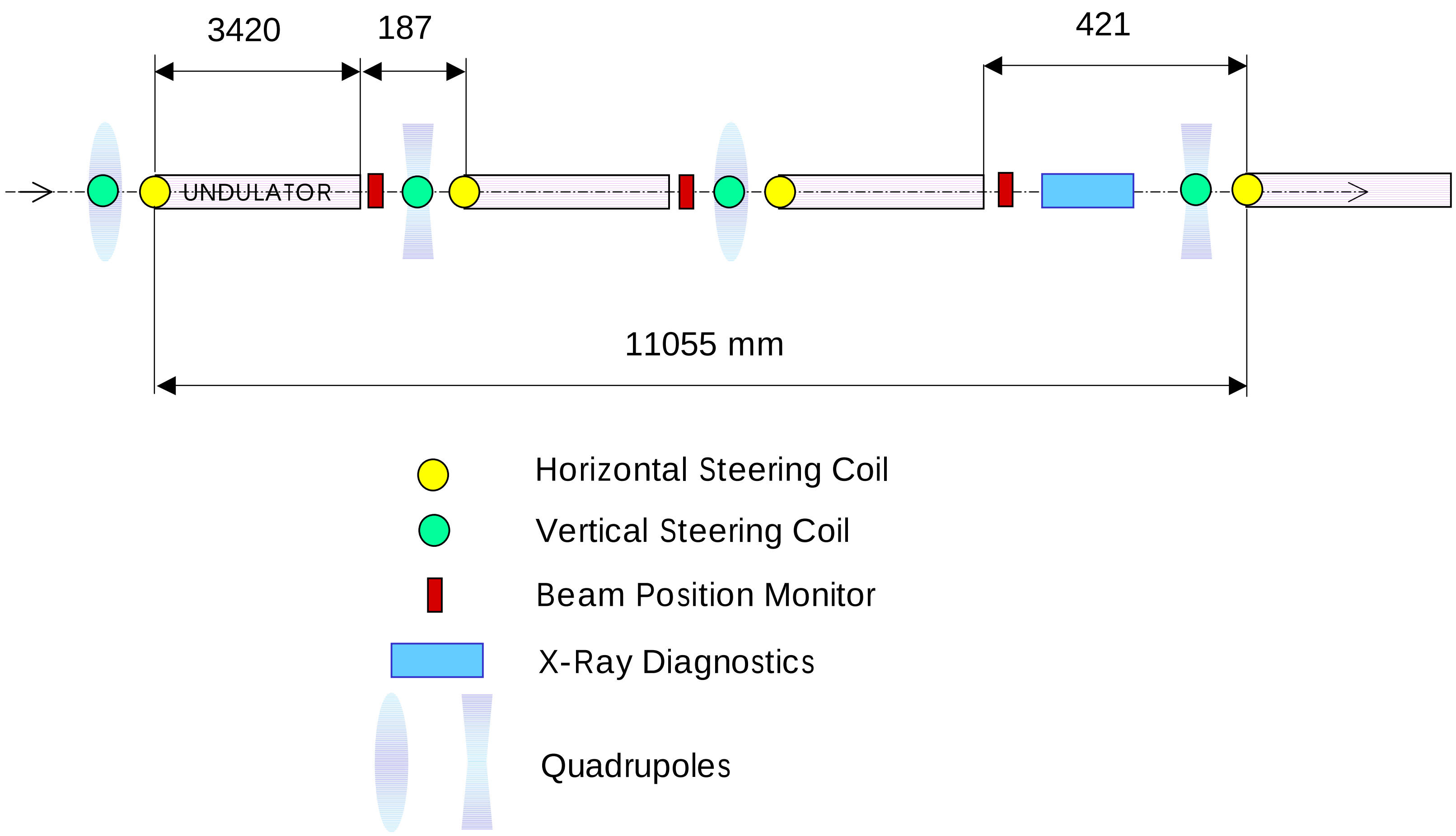
x versus *z* with**out** SC-wiggler

x versus *z* **with** SC-wiggler



Workshop in Berlin, Jan. 2002 to benchmark results (www.DESY.de/csr/)
Courtesy Paul Emma, SLAC

Cell structure of the LCLS undulator line

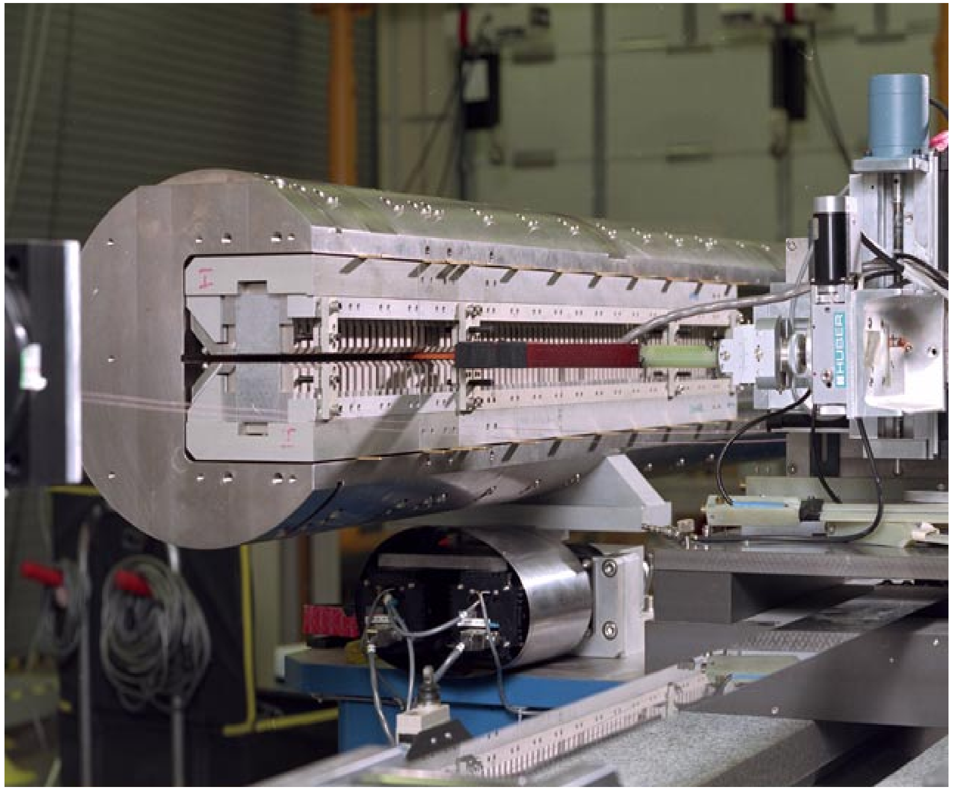


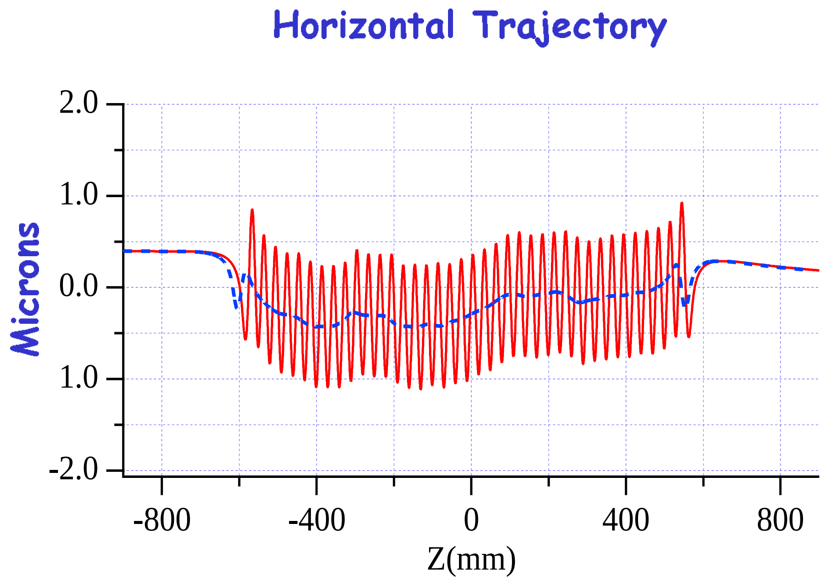
Start-to-End Tracking Simulations

- Track entire machine to evaluate beam brightness & FEL

- Track machine many times with jitter to test stability budget (M. Borland, ANL)

Magnetic Measurement of the Prototype





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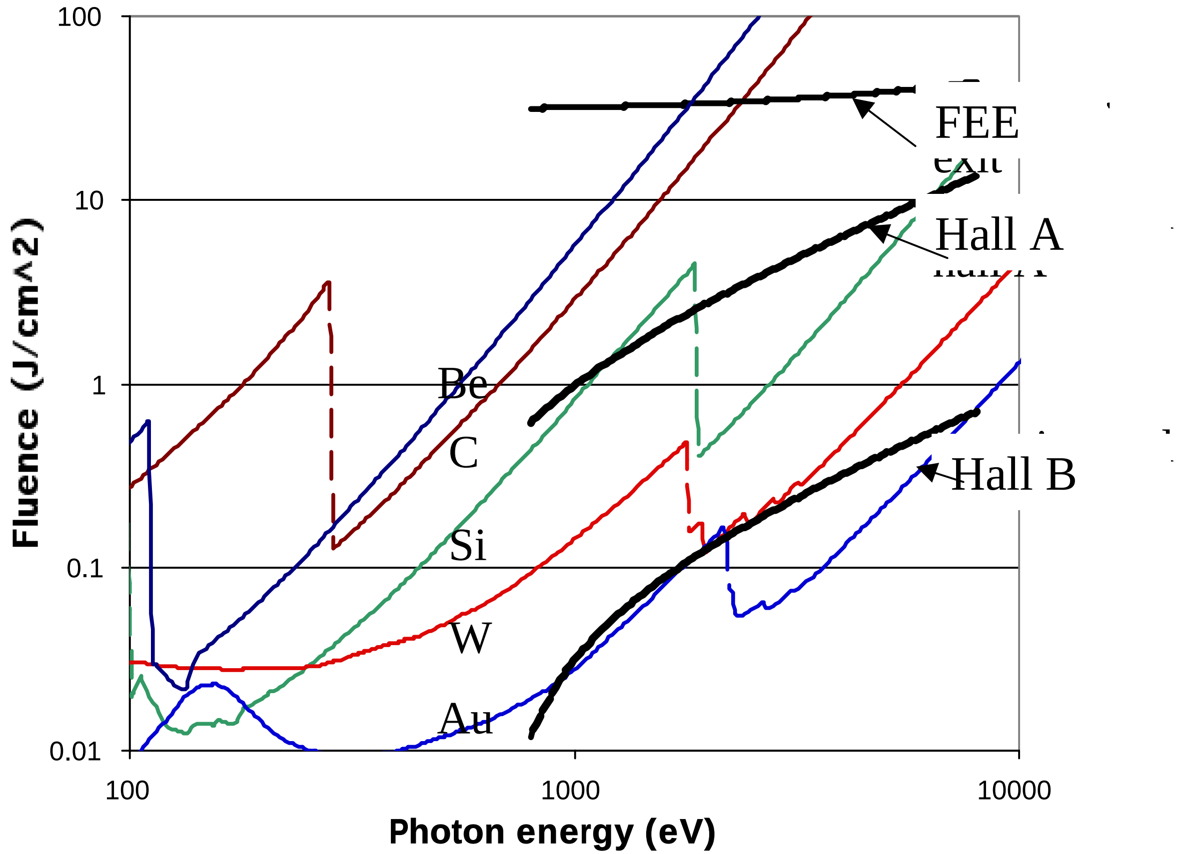
Potential for Damage to X-Ray Optics



• In Hall A, low-Z materials will accept even normal incidence. The fluences in Hall B are sufficiently low for standard optical solutions. Even in the Front End Enclosure (FEE), low Z materials may be possible at normal incidence above ~4 keV, and at all energies with grazing incidence. In the FEE, gas is required for attenuation at < 4 keV

SASE Demonstration Experiments at Longer Wavelengths

- **IR wavelengths:**

UCLA/LANL (λ = 12μ, G = 10^5)
LANL (λ = 16μ, G = 10^3)
BNL ATF/APS (λ = 5.3μ, G = 10, HGHG = 10^7 times S.E.)

- **Visible and UV:**

TESLA Test Facility (DESY): E_e = 390 MeV, L_u = 15 m, λ = 42 nm

VISA (BNL-LANL-LLNL-SLAC-UCLA): E_e = 70 MeV, L_u = 4m, λ = 0.8 μ

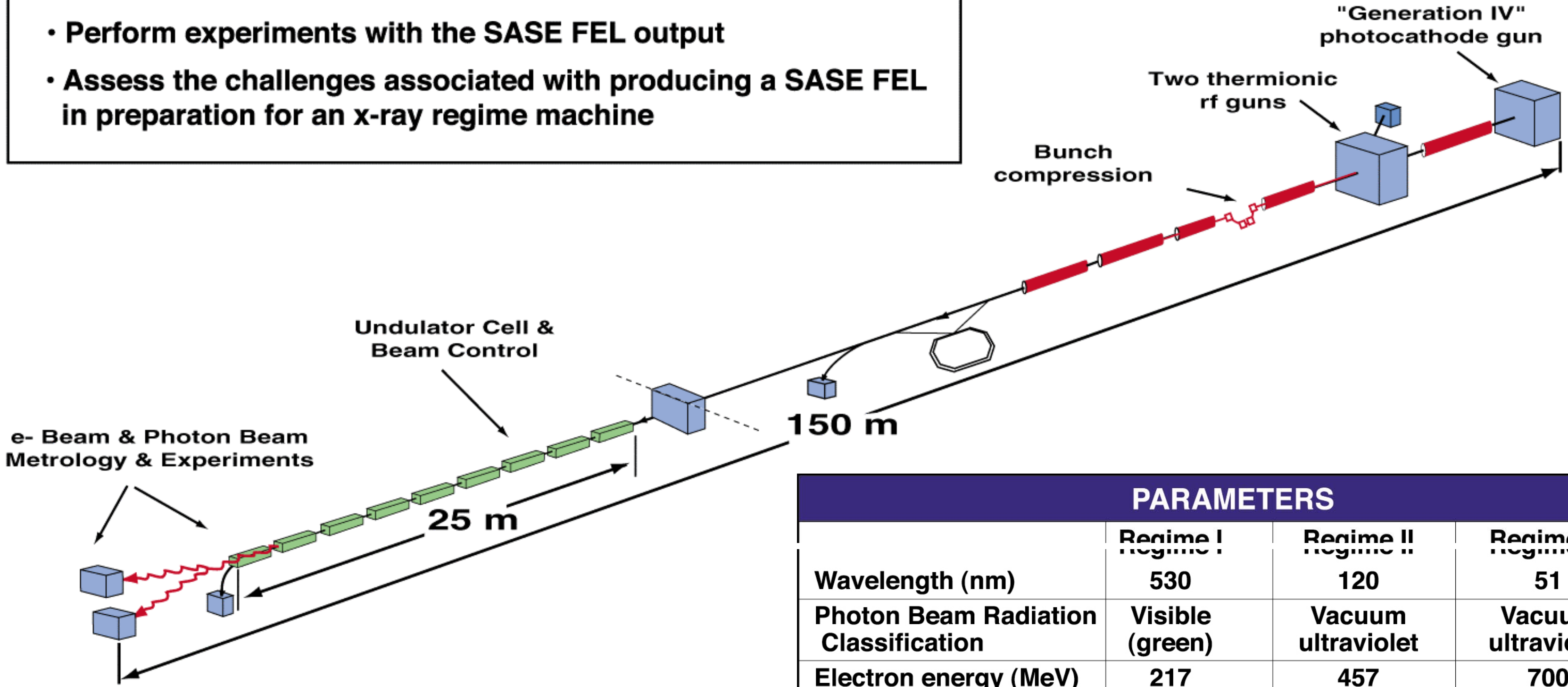
APS LEUTL: $E_e \leq$ 700 MeV, L_u = 25 m, 120 nm $\leq \lambda \leq$ 530nm

All successful!

LOW-ENERGY UNDULATOR TEST LINE PARAMETERS

PROJECT GOALS

- Perform experiments with the SASE FEL output
- Assess the challenges associated with producing a SASE FEL in preparation for an x-ray regime machine



PARAMETERS

	Regime I	Regime II	Regime III
Wavelength (nm)	530	120	51
Photon Beam Radiation Classification	Visible (green)	Vacuum ultraviolet	Vacuum ultraviolet
Electron energy (MeV)	217	457	700
Normalized emittance (mm mrad)	5π	3π	3π
Energy spread (%)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Peak current (A)	100	300	500
Undulator period (mm)	33	33	33
Magnetic field (T)	1.0	1.0	1.0
Undulator gap (mm)	9.3	9.3	9.3
Cell length (m)	2.73	2.73	2.73
Gain length (m)	0.81	0.72	1.2
Undulator length (m)	9 x 2.4	9 x 2.4	10 x 2.4

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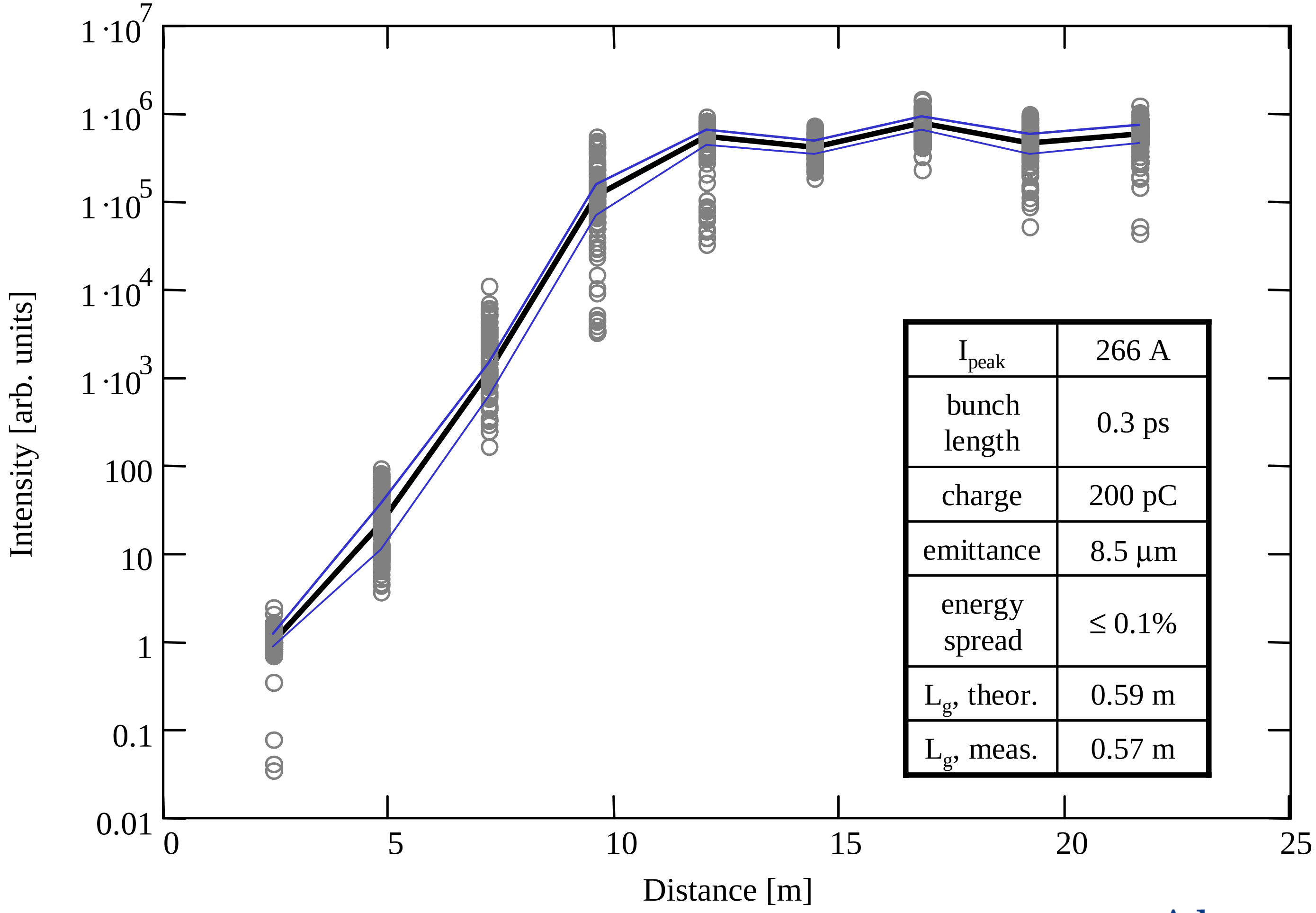
Optical Intensity Gain



I_{peak}	266 A
bunch length	0.3 ps
charge	200 pC
emittance	8.5 µm
energy spread	≤ 0.1%
L_g, theor.	0.59 m
L_g, meas.	0.57 m

Science, v. 292, pp 2037-2041 (2001)

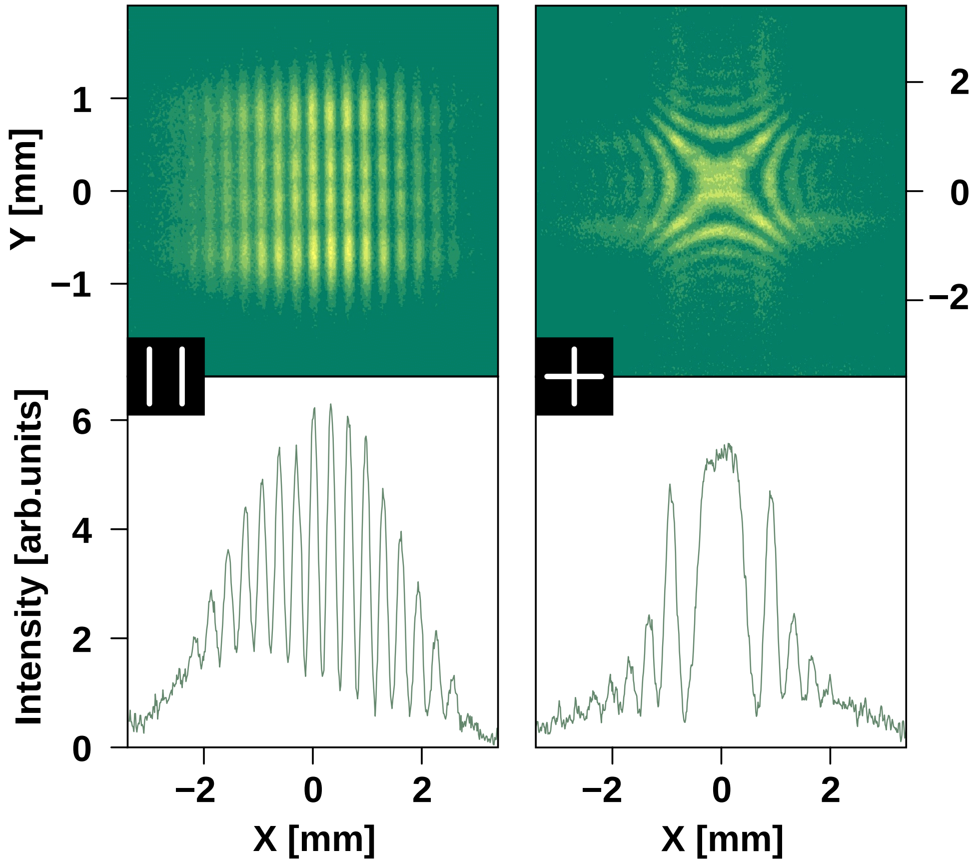
Properties of SASE FEL radiation:

1) transv. coherence
2) long. coherence
3) fluctuations

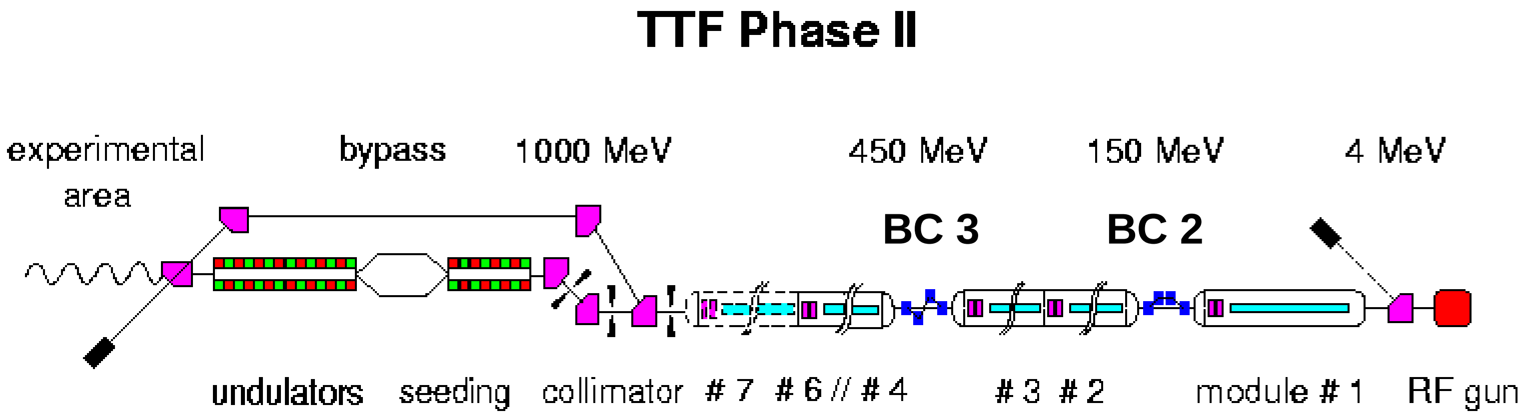
1) Transverse coherence should be almost 100 % at saturation

after double slit after cross

Observation of diffraction pattern at TTF FEL:



TTF2: Soft-X ray User Facility / Overview



Future Light Sources based on X-ray FELs

- A leap in electron beam and photon beam technology
- A leap in x-ray science
- Proposals around the world for UV and x-ray facilities
- LCLS turns on in 98

Acknowledgement

- I thank my colleagues at SLAC, DESY, and ANL for making these excellent VGs available to me !