

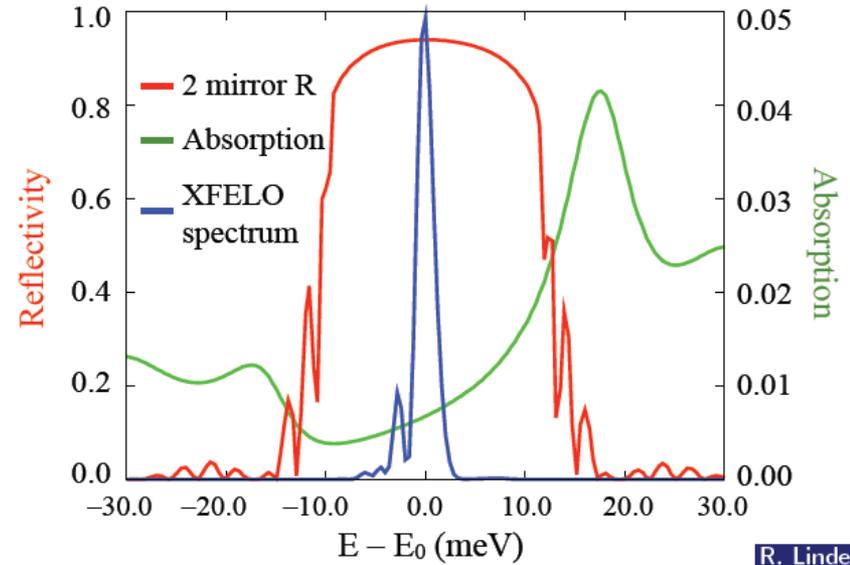
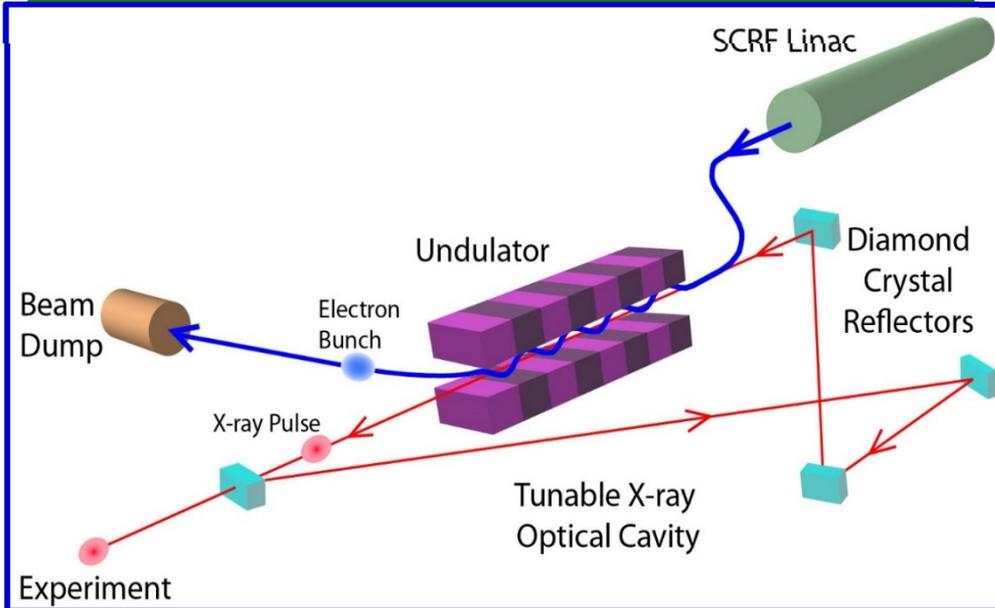
Progress Towards an X-ray FEL Oscillator



Kwang-Je Kim, and Collaborators

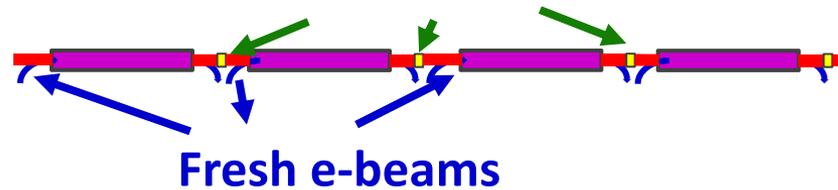
Daejeon, Korea

X-Ray FEL Oscillator



R. Linden

Monochromators



An infinite chain of seeded sections

An X-Ray FEL Oscillator is fully coherent and highly stable

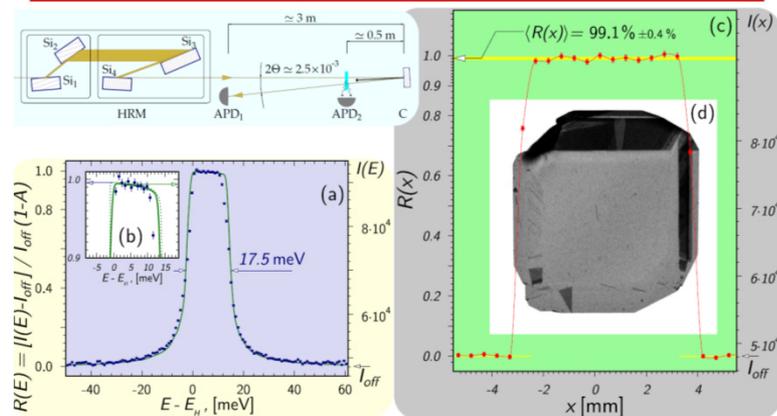
- Full transverse and longitudinal coherence
 - Transform limited BW: $\Delta\hbar\omega = (3-10)$ meV for (0.2-1) ps pulse length
 - 10^8-10^9 γ 's /pulse, or $10^{14}-10^{15}$ γ 's /s
 - Complete polarization control with crossed U
- 100-fold higher spectral flux, 10,000-fold higher brightness than MBA-based USR
- **Can also serve as a “seed” for high-gain amplifier → high power & full coherence**



Previous R&D Results

- XFELO beam dynamics with Bragg reflectors
 - Low gain theory, simulation code for XFELO evolution taking into account the complex reflectivity of diamond
- Diamond crystals from TISNCM
 - Demonstration of high-reflectivity (>99%), High-diffusivity at cryogenic temperature, Simulation of thermal response
- Null detection feedback
 - demonstration for 15 n-rad (rms) stability with ~ 1 Hz BW

Diamond Reflectivity Studies: C(008) @ 14.3 keV

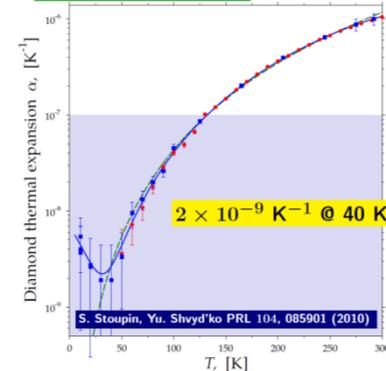
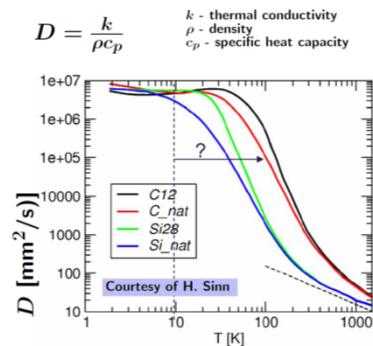


Shvyd'ko, Stoupin, Blank, Terentyev, Nature Photonics 5 (2011) 539

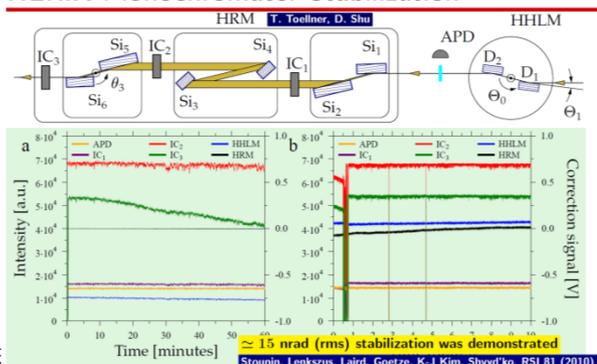
Superb thermo-mechanical properties of diamond

Ultra-high thermal diffusivity at low temperatures

Ultra-low thermal expansion at low temperatures



HERIX Monochromator Stabilization

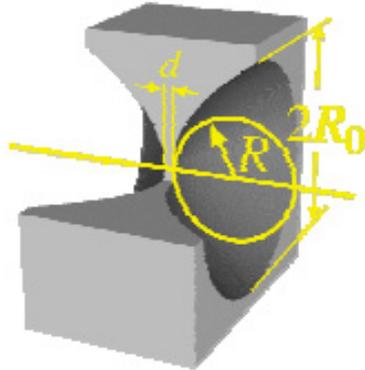


Recent R&D results

- **Be-CRL as a compact, low-loss focusing element**
- **Diamond endurance test under intense x-ray exposure using the APS beamlines**
- **Feasibility a 5th harmonic XFEL using 4 GeV SCRF linac at LCLS II**

Be-CRL as a Compact, Low-loss Focusing Device

- Jacek Krzywinski emphasized that Be-CRL can be a low-loss ($T > 99\%$) for hard x-rays (> 10 keV) & large focal length (> 20 m)



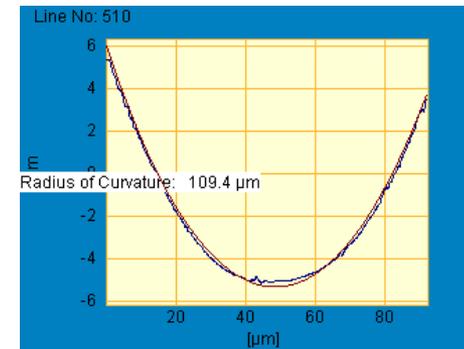
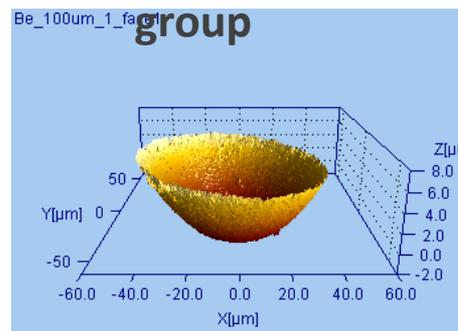
For 14.4 keV, $f = 21.1$ m, $d = 30$ μm $\sigma_r = 28$ μm ,

Crystalline Be, IF 1 grade: $Tr = 99.74\%$

PS20 E grade (atten. length 60% of IF-1): $Tr = 99.56\%$

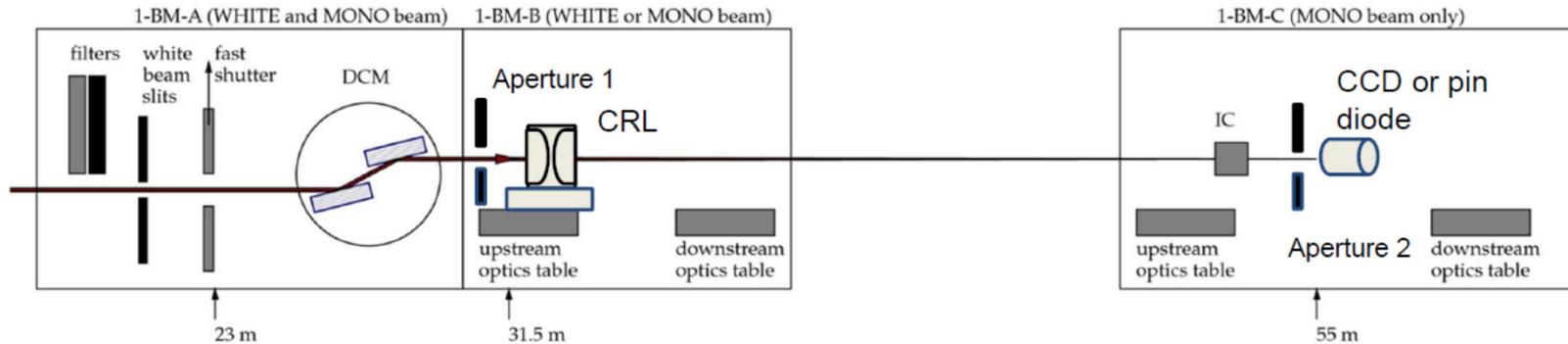
- Parabolic profile of Be-CRL from ROPTICS (Lengeler) are acceptable

Measurement by the APS metrology



Be-CRL Test at APS 1 BM-A (July 2015)

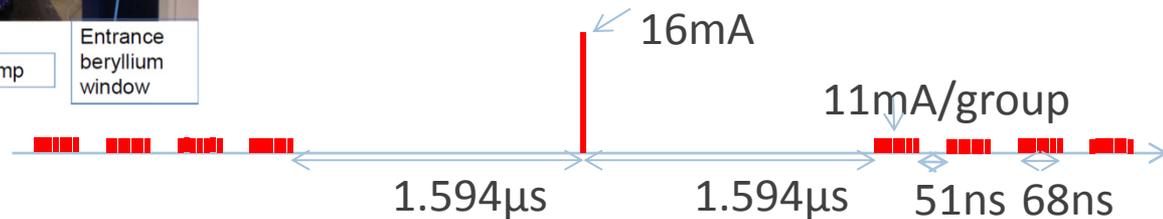
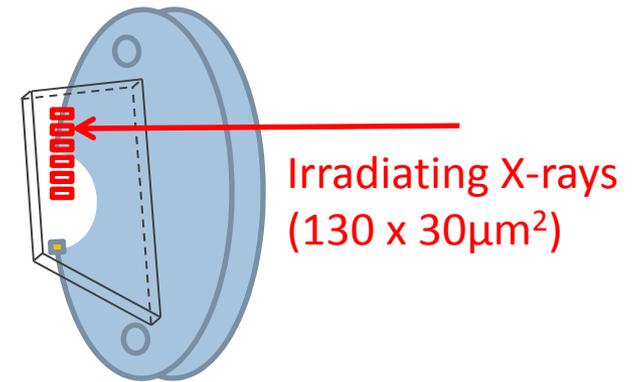
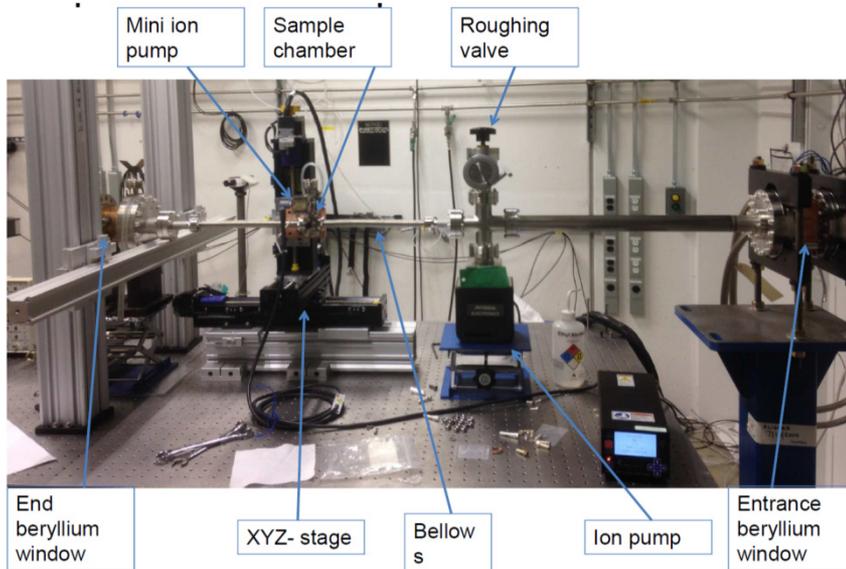
(S. Stoupin, J. Kryziwinski, K. Kolodziej, Y. Shvyd'ko, D. Shu, X.Shi,..)



- Transmission of a Be-CRL of $f=50$ m (from Lengeler) was tested to be close to 99%
- Wavefront measurement data is being processed
- **Be-CRL endurance under intense x-ray exposure was demonstrated as a by-product of the diamond endurance test.**

Diamond irradiation experiment at APS, (March-July, 2015, T. Kolodziej, Y. Shvyd'ko, S. Stoupin, D. Shu,..)

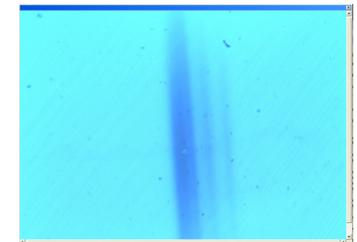
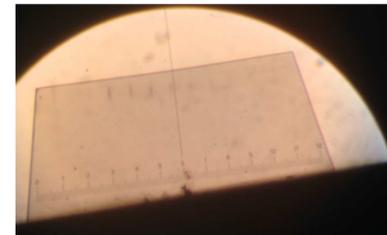
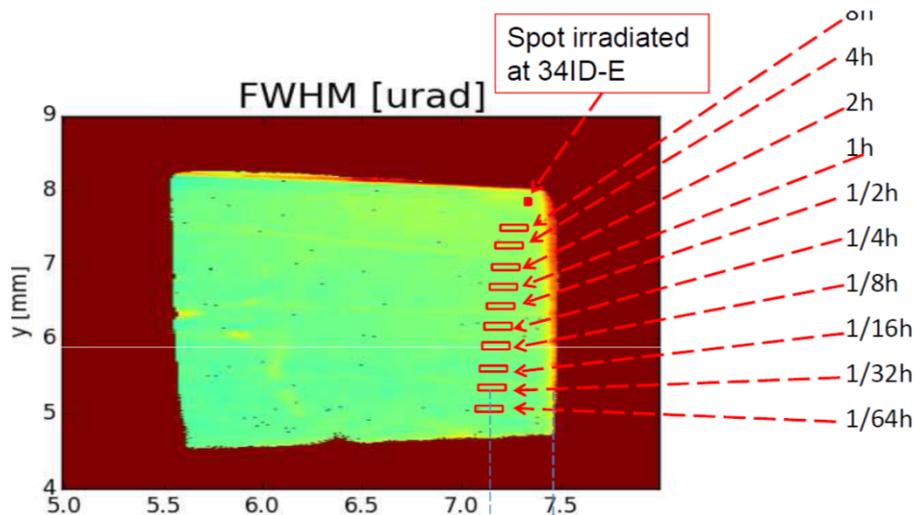
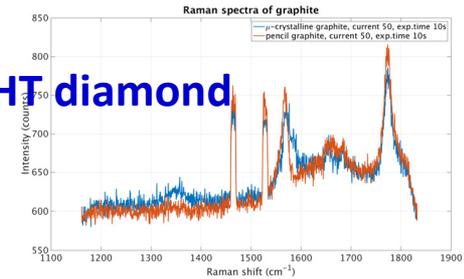
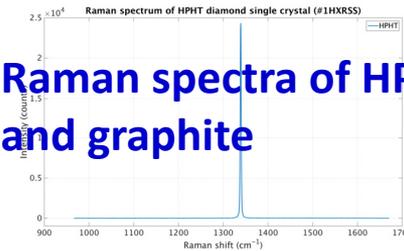
- 34 ID-E: 4 kW/mm² in 0.5x0.5 μm²
- 35 ID-B: 8 kW/mm² in 120x30 μm² spot (~XFELO)
- Raman characterization (of surface contamination)
- Double crystal topography at 1BM-B



E-beam pulse format at APS

No evidence of graphite formation from double crystal Raman topography

Raman spectra of HPHT diamond and graphite



Optical microscope images

- High-resolution reflectivity measurement, the ultimate test, will be done when beamtime becomes available
- We will also look at the surface with an AFM

Simulation/Estimates to Predict Damages

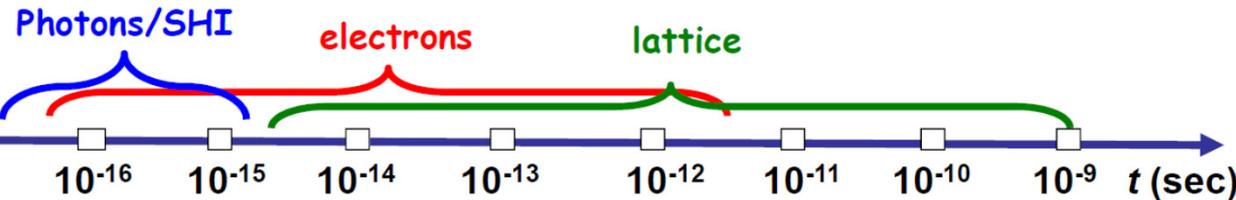
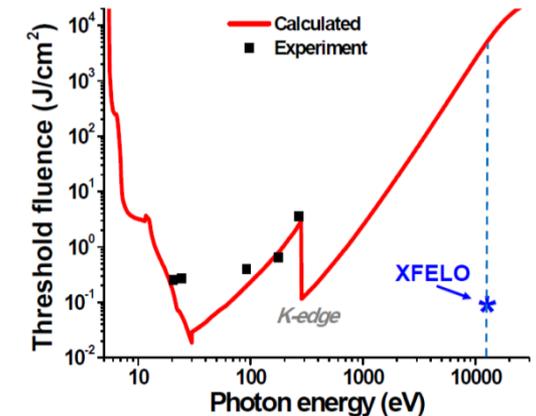
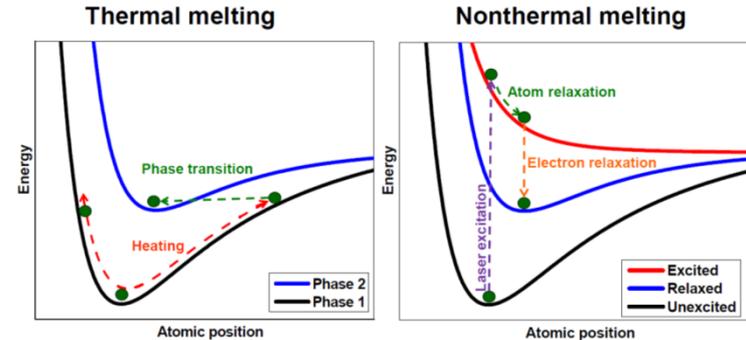
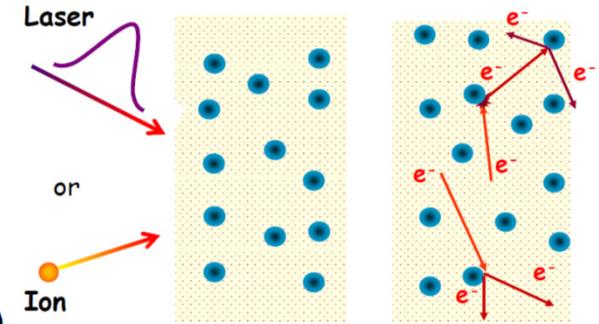
- Phay Ho and Chris Knight (APS): Atomistic modelling
- N. Medvedev (CFEL): Simulation & estimates

Single shot effects:

- ✗ 1) Nonequilibrium electron kinetics ~ 100 fs
- ✗ 2) Nonthermal melting ~ 150 fs (0.7 eV/atom, $N_e \sim 1.5\%$)
- ✗ 3) Thermal melting $\sim 1-10$ ps

Multishot effects:

- ✗ 1) Melting, stresses, fatigue (require heating)
- ✗ 2) Electrons recombine: fluorescence < 1 ns
- ✗ 3) Point defects are not produced
- ✓ 4) Surface effects may play a role ~ 1 μm



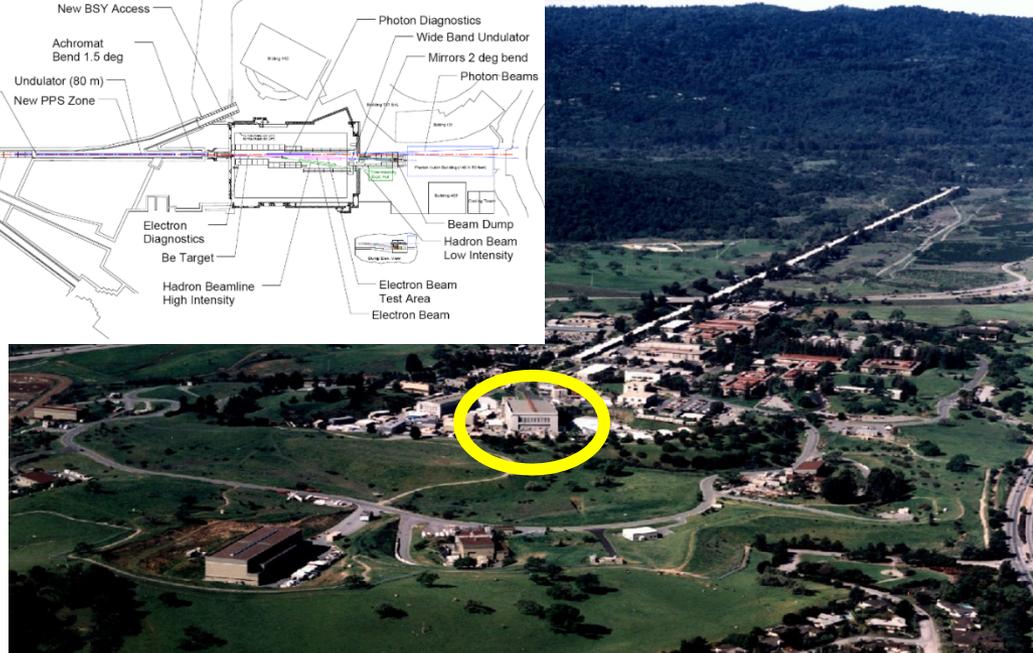
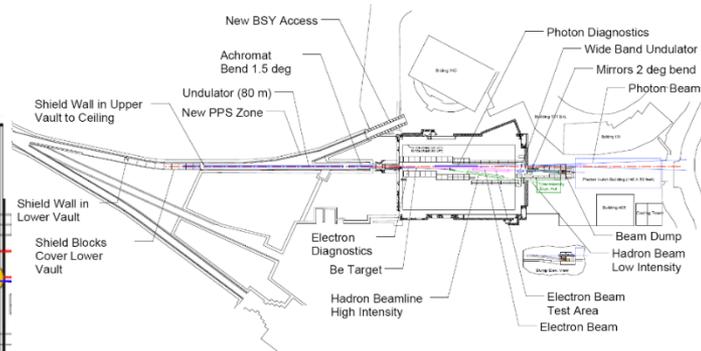
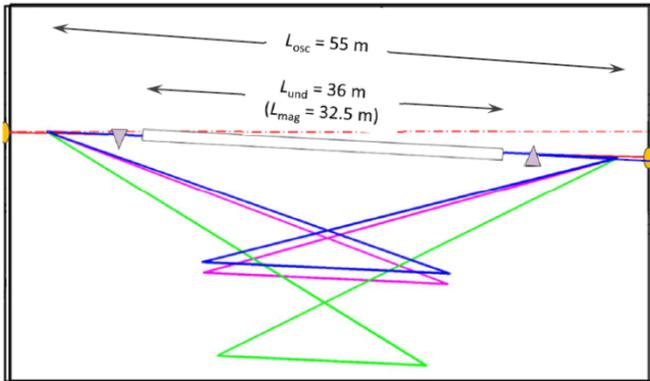
A Multi-GeV SCRF Linac with Few MHz Rep Rate (CW): The main Cost Driver

- The 17.5 GeV European XFEL linac can run a pulsed XFEL, or CW at 7 GeV (J. Sekutowicz)
- 4 GeV LCLS II linac can drive a hard x-ray XFEL by operating at 5th harmonic



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$E_{ph} = 14.4 \text{ keV}, 2\vartheta_r = 18.4^\circ, C^* (337)$

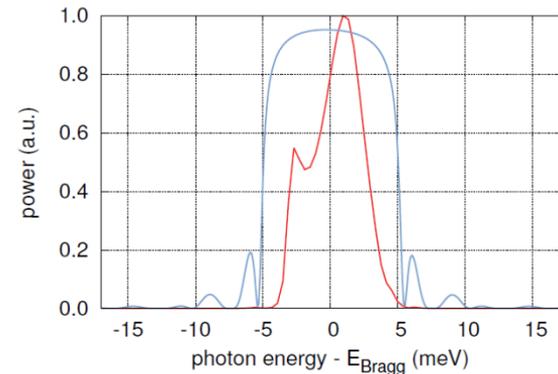
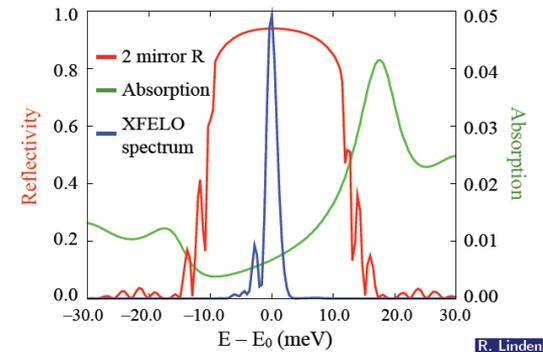
$E_{ph} = 13.8 \text{ keV}, 2\vartheta_r = 29.3^\circ, C^* (355)$

$E_{ph} = 9.13 \text{ keV}, 2\vartheta_r = 17.0^\circ, C^* (333)$

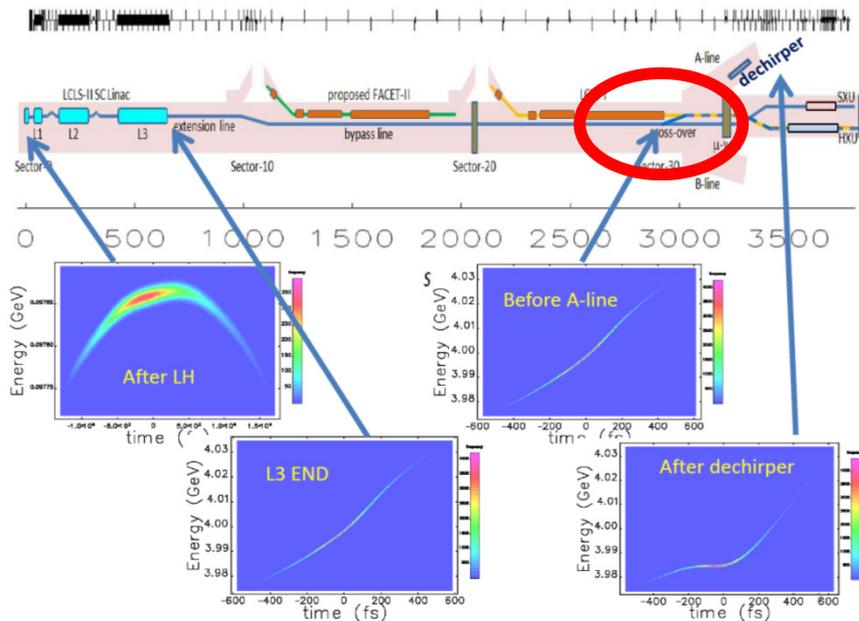
Harmonic XFELO (H.X. Deng & Z. M. Dai)

- If $\Delta\gamma/\gamma$ is small, the gain at harmonic can be high (Madey's theorem.)
- Full simulation via extended GINGER (W. Fawley) & a new code by R. Lindberg (J. Zemella, et al., TUP030)
- The tolerance of e-beam correlated energy spread may limit the bunch length
 → FEL gain decreases and spectral BW ~ 10 meV larger than 1 meV

Parameter	Value	Units
e^- -beam energy	4.0	GeV
Peak current	120.0	A
Bunch charge	50.0	pC
Bunch length (rms)	166.7	fs
Energy spread	200.0	keV
Norm. emittance	0.3	μm
Photon energy at 5 th harmonic	14.4	keV
Undulator period	26.0	mm
Number of undulator periods	1250	
Undulator parameter K	1.433	
loss per round-trip	15.0	%
Rayleigh length	12.0	m
Distance rad. waist-undulator center	-1.0	m



With the low peak current (100 A), the emittance and slice energy spread can be preserved during the transport to, and large bend at BSY (Y. Ding, K. Bane)

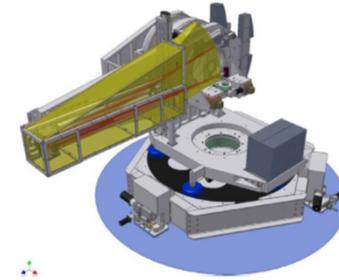


- The $E-t$ chirp generated during compression can be corrected by a passive dechirper
- The wakefield limits the slope correction to ~ 150 fs

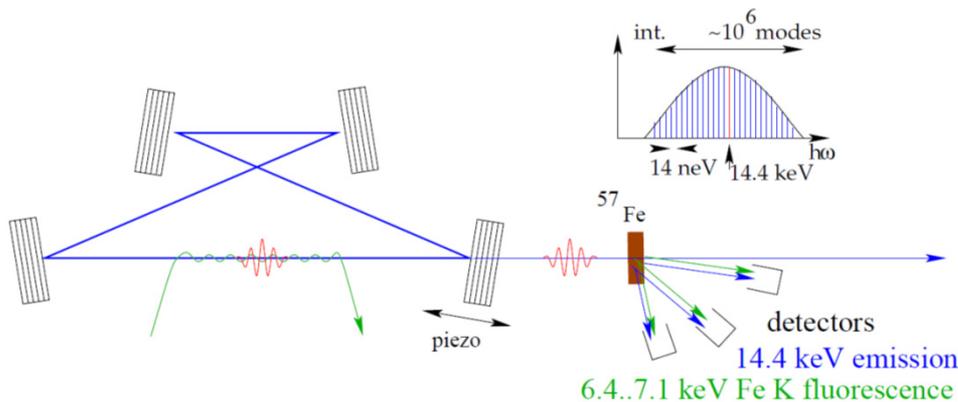
Methods for longer flat beam are being investigated (backtracking,..)

Science with an XFELO

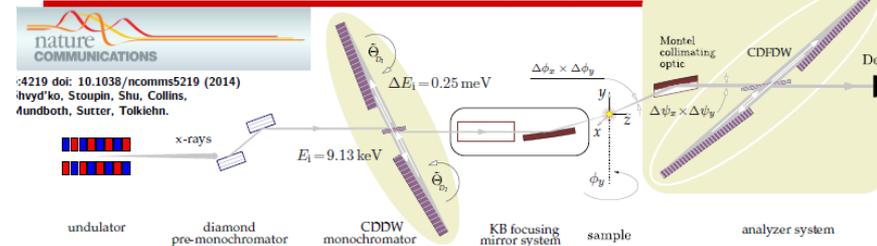
- Enhanced IXS for elucidating the emergent phenomena of strongly correlated system
 - High Tc Superconductivity,...
- Moessbauer, XPCS,...
- Provide MHz, hard x-rays for LCLS II
- Can serve as a seed for high-gain amplifier → A perfect XFEL facility



measure resonance of ^{57}Fe sample, adjust cavity length with piezo:



High-contrast Sub-millivolt Inelastic X-ray Scattering (IXS)



With pico-meter stabilization, XFEL II can produce x-ray spectral comb, opening up experimental quantum x-ray optics

Concluding remarks

- An XFELO will enhance the capability of X-ray FEL as a scientific instrument
- A “perfect” facility with HGXFEL& XFELO, together or separately
- We have demonstrated:
 - The diamond mirror has high reflectivity, and seems to survive the high-intensity environment.
 - Be-CRL will be a compact and low loss focusing element
 - The specs for placing XFELO elements at 1 Hz BW
- An XFELO can be implemented at European XFEL (pulsed or CW) and LCLS II (CW)

XFEL Collaboration

SLAC, ANL/APS, (Chem, MCS) C-FEL

- **General: Z. Huang, J. Hastings, J. Frisch, T. Maxwell, Y. Shvyd'ko, KJK**
- **FEL physics/simulation: R. Lindberg, W. Fawley, Y. Ding, G. Marcus, T. Maxwell, J. Zemella (DESY)**
- **Diamond crystal: Yuri, T. Kolodziej**
- **MCMD simulation: Ph. Ho, Ch. Knight, N. Medvedev**
- **CRL lens: J. Krzywinski, S. Stoupin, L. Assoufid, X. Shi**
- **Optical cavity mechanical design: D. Shu**
- **Electron beam: Y. Ding, K. Bane, P. Emma, T. Raubenheimer, D. Walz**
- **Sciences: J. Hastings, Y. Shvyd'ko, J. Arthur,...**