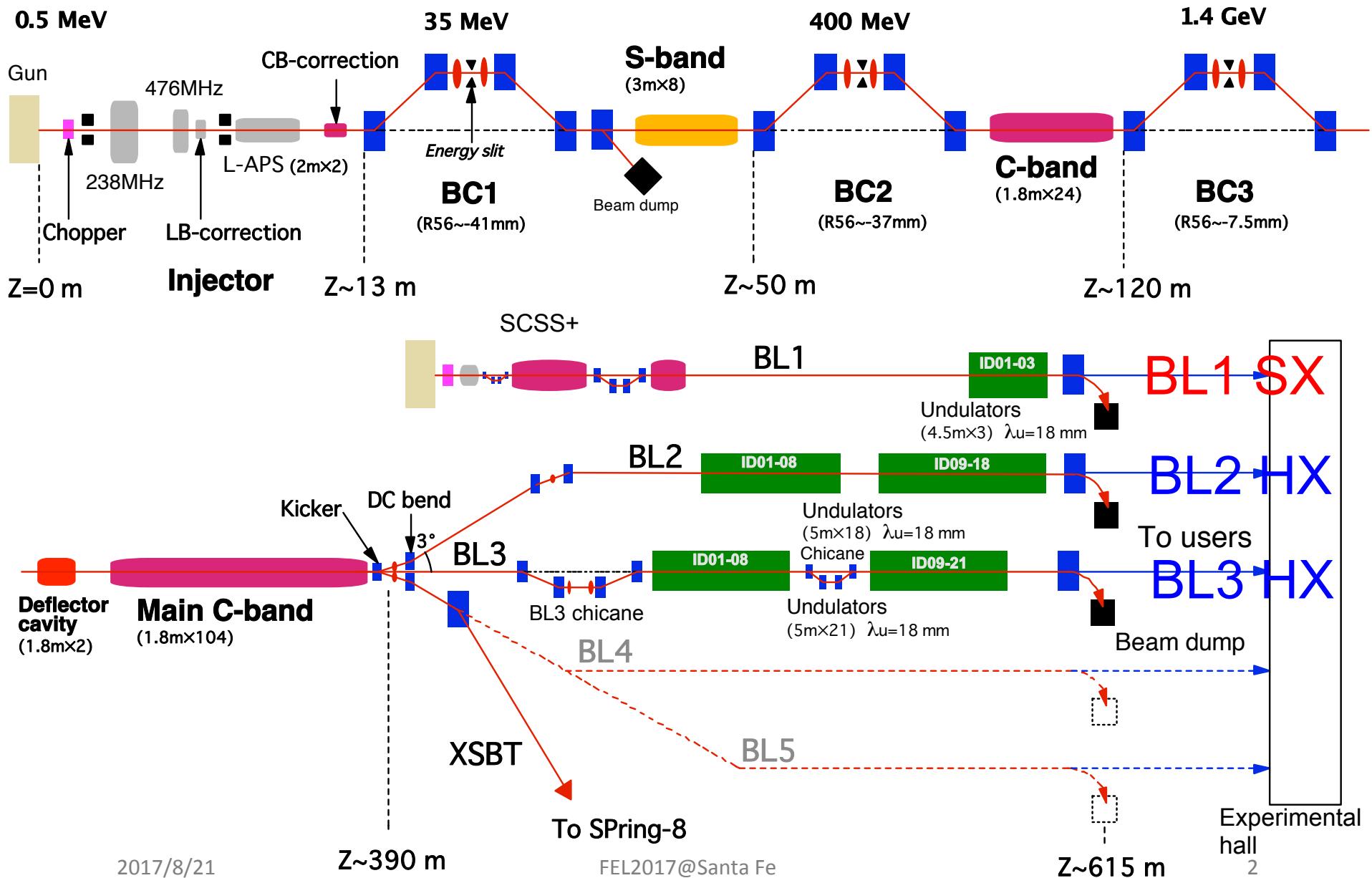


Present Status of SACLAC, World's First Compact XFEL Facility

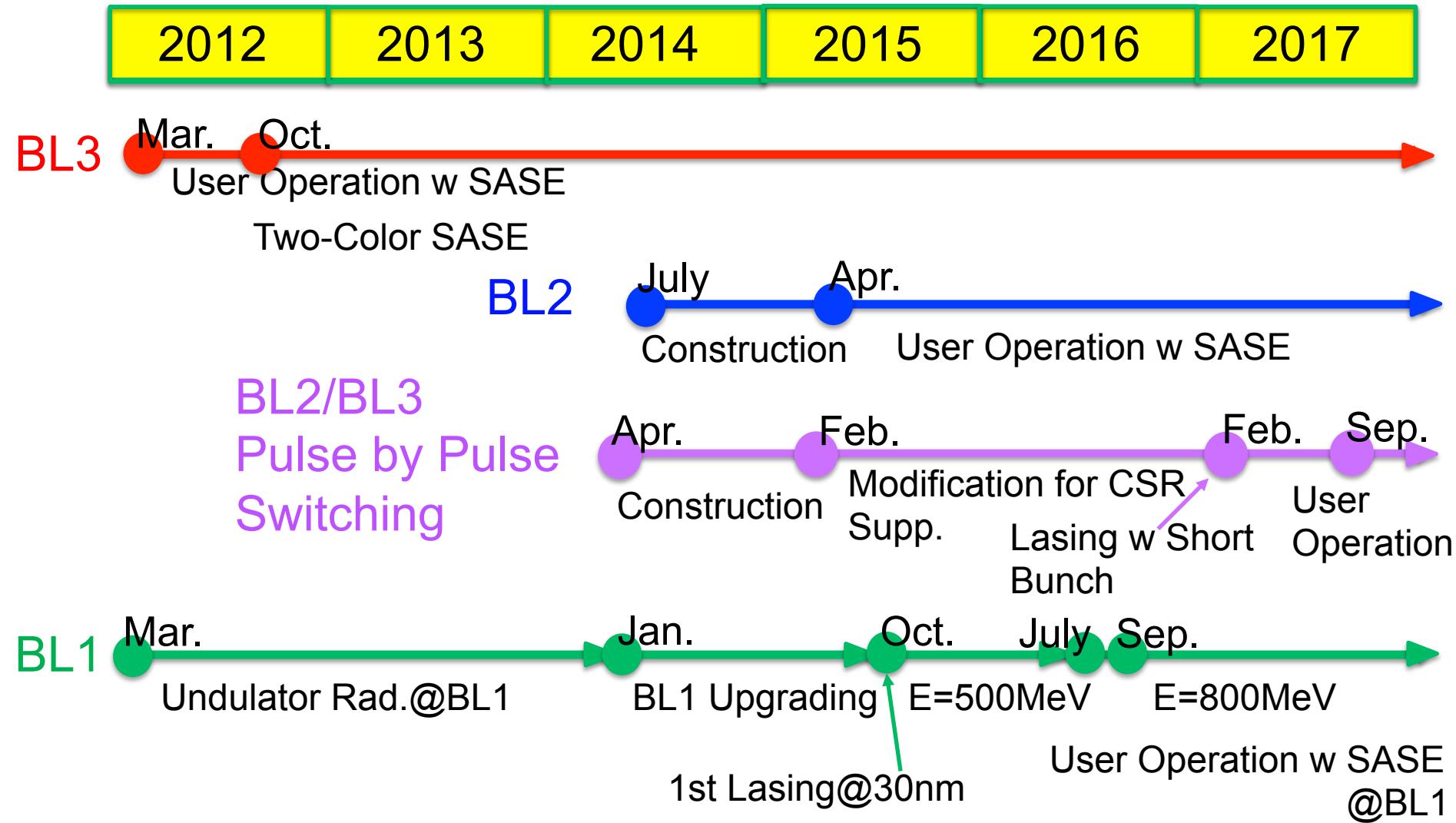
Hitoshi Tanaka

RIKEN SPring-8 Center

3 FEL(2X+1SX) Beamlines Available



Progress of Facility Upgrade



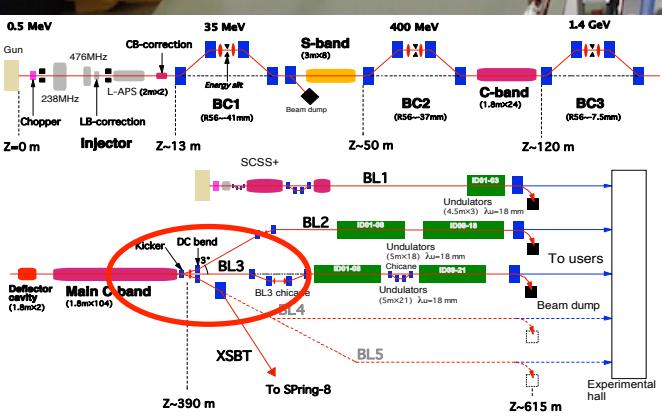
FEL Performance at SACLA

	BL3	BL2	BL1
Max. Electron Energy (GeV)	8	8	0.8
Number of Undulators	21	18	3
Photon Energy (keV)	4~15	4~10	0.02~0.1
Intensity (mJ/pulse)	0.4~0.6	0.4~0.5	~0.1
Peak Power P (GW)	$P > 30$	$P > 30$	-
Repetition (Hz)	Max. 60	Max. 60	Max. 60
Pulse Width(fs; FWHM)	<< 10	<< 10	
Stability			
Intensity $\sigma_{\delta I/I}$ (%)	≤ 10	≤ 10	10~20
Pointing $\sigma_{\delta z}/z_{(\text{FWHM})}$ (%)	$3 \sim 7$	$3 \sim 7$	-
Wavelength $\sigma_{\delta \lambda}/\Delta\lambda_{(\text{FWHM})}$ (%)	0.1	0.1	0.3
Two Color SASE	Available	not yet	not yet

SCSS+

BL2 BL3

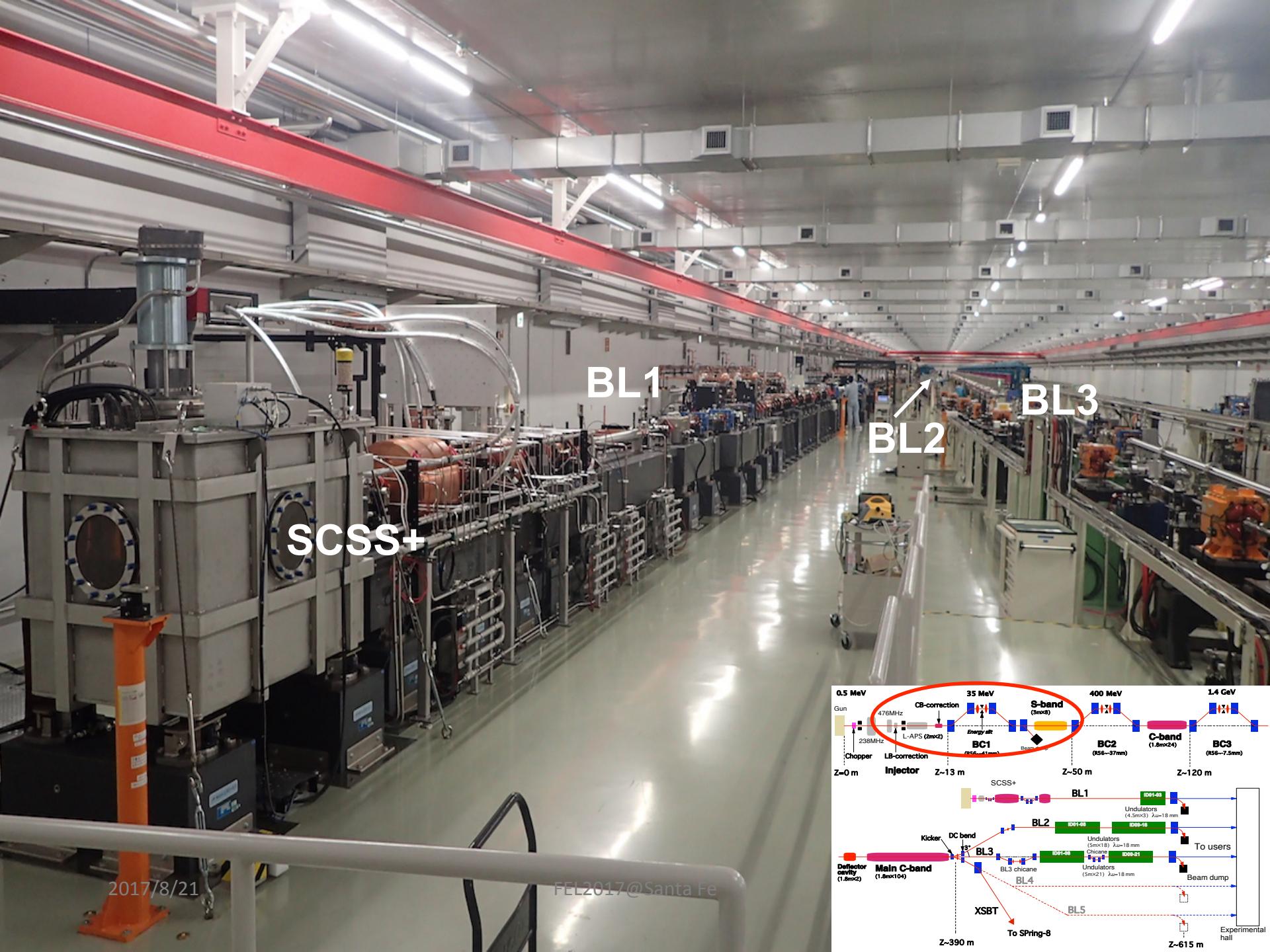
To SPring-8



2017/08/15

5

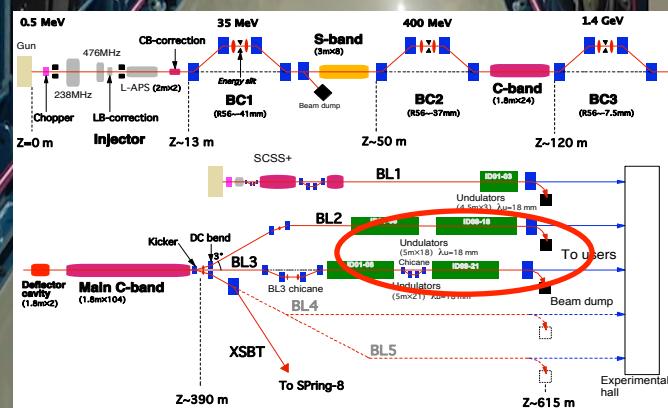
FEL2017@Santa Fe



2017/8/21

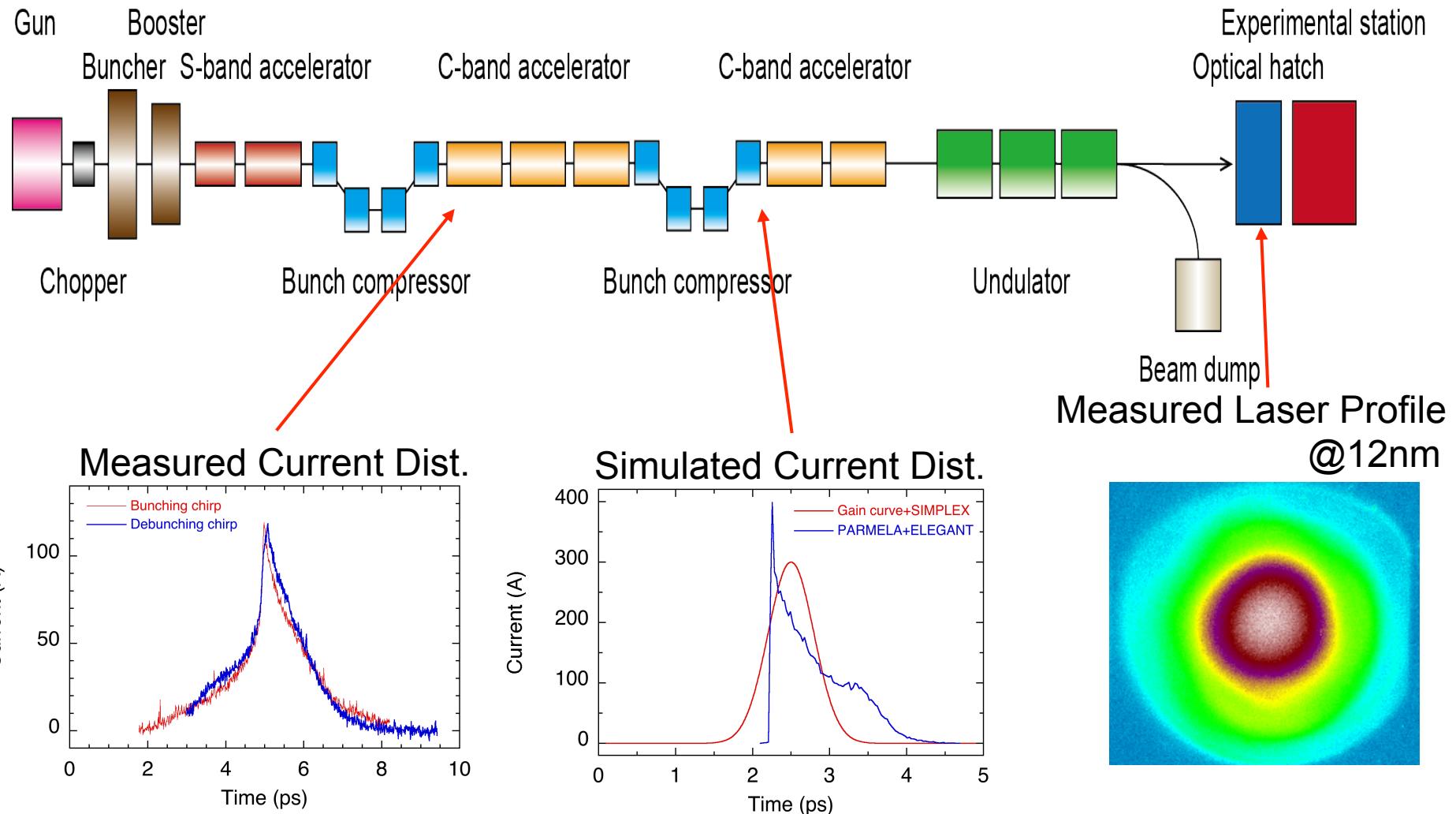
BL2

BL3

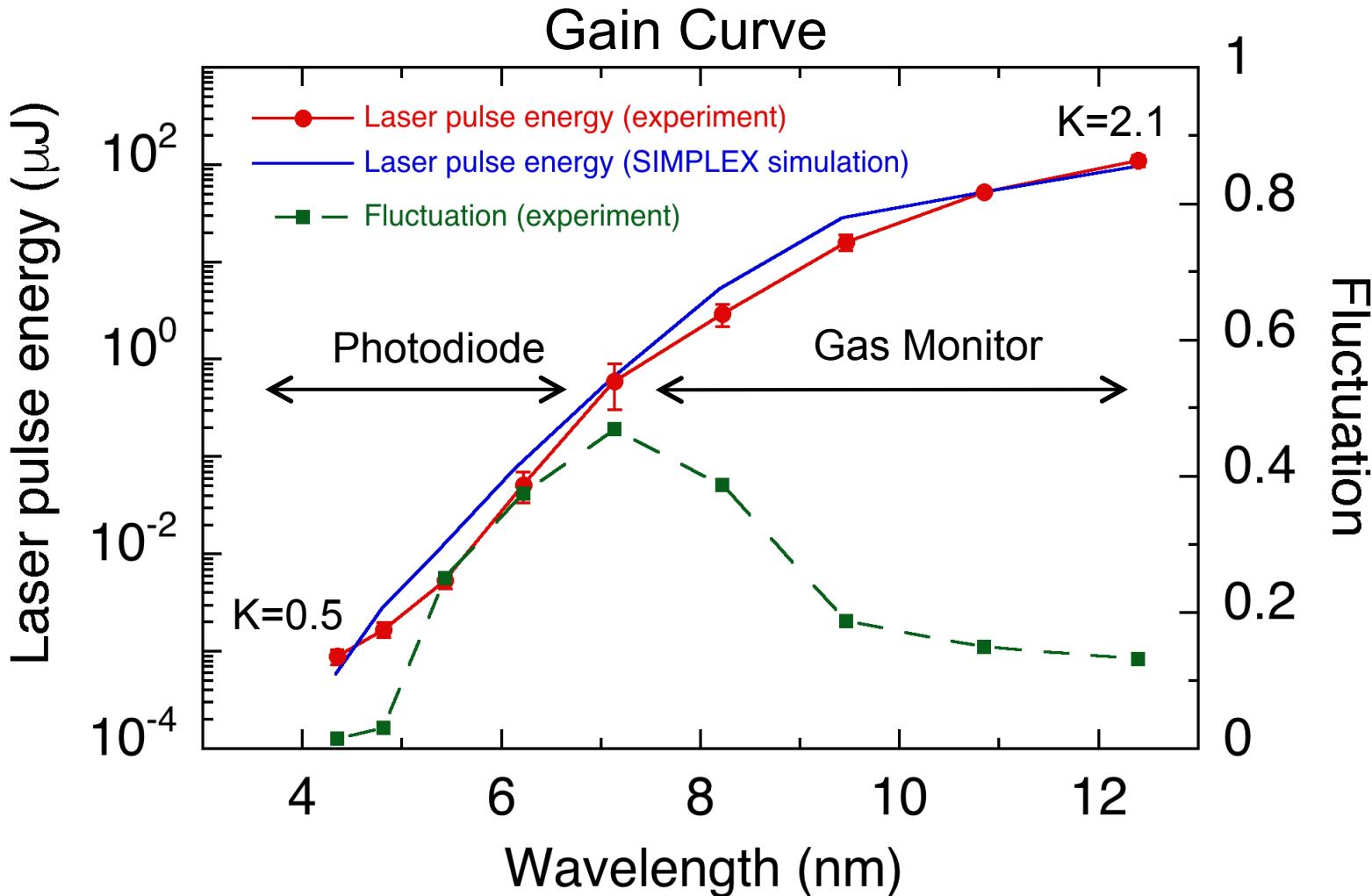


2017/08/15

Present Status of SCSS+(BL1)

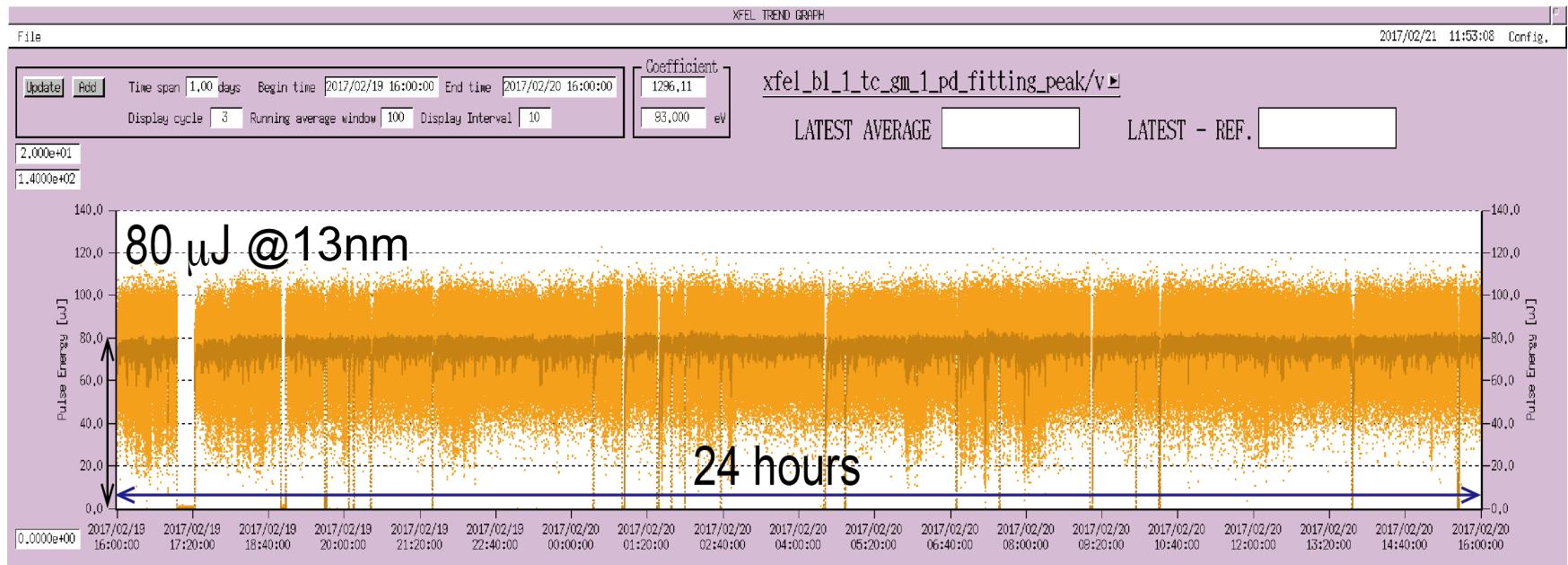


Present Status of SCSS+(BL1)



Peak Current of ~ 300 A and slice emittance of $\sim 0.5\pi \mu\text{mrad}$ expected

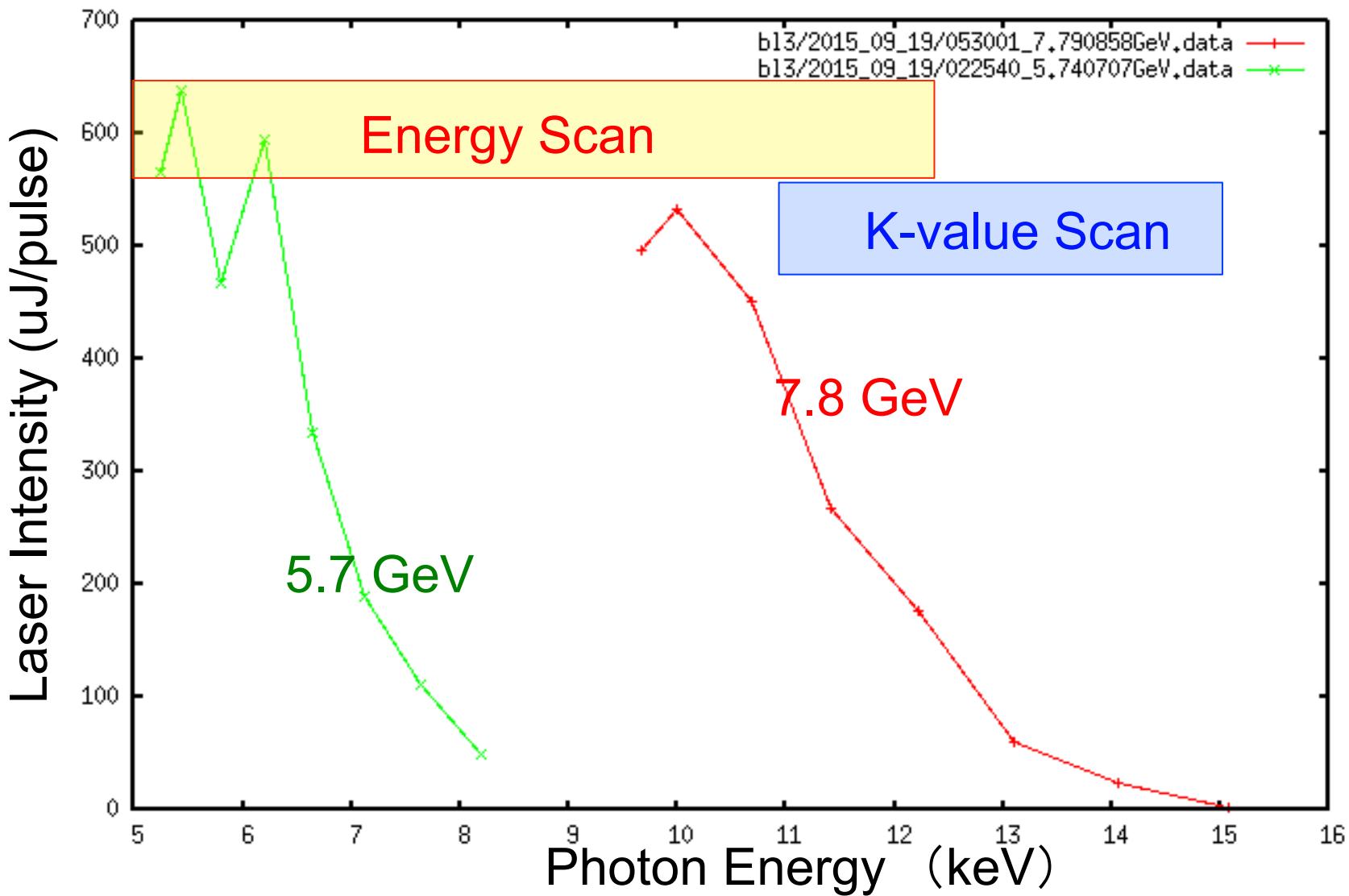
Present Status of SCSS+(BL1)



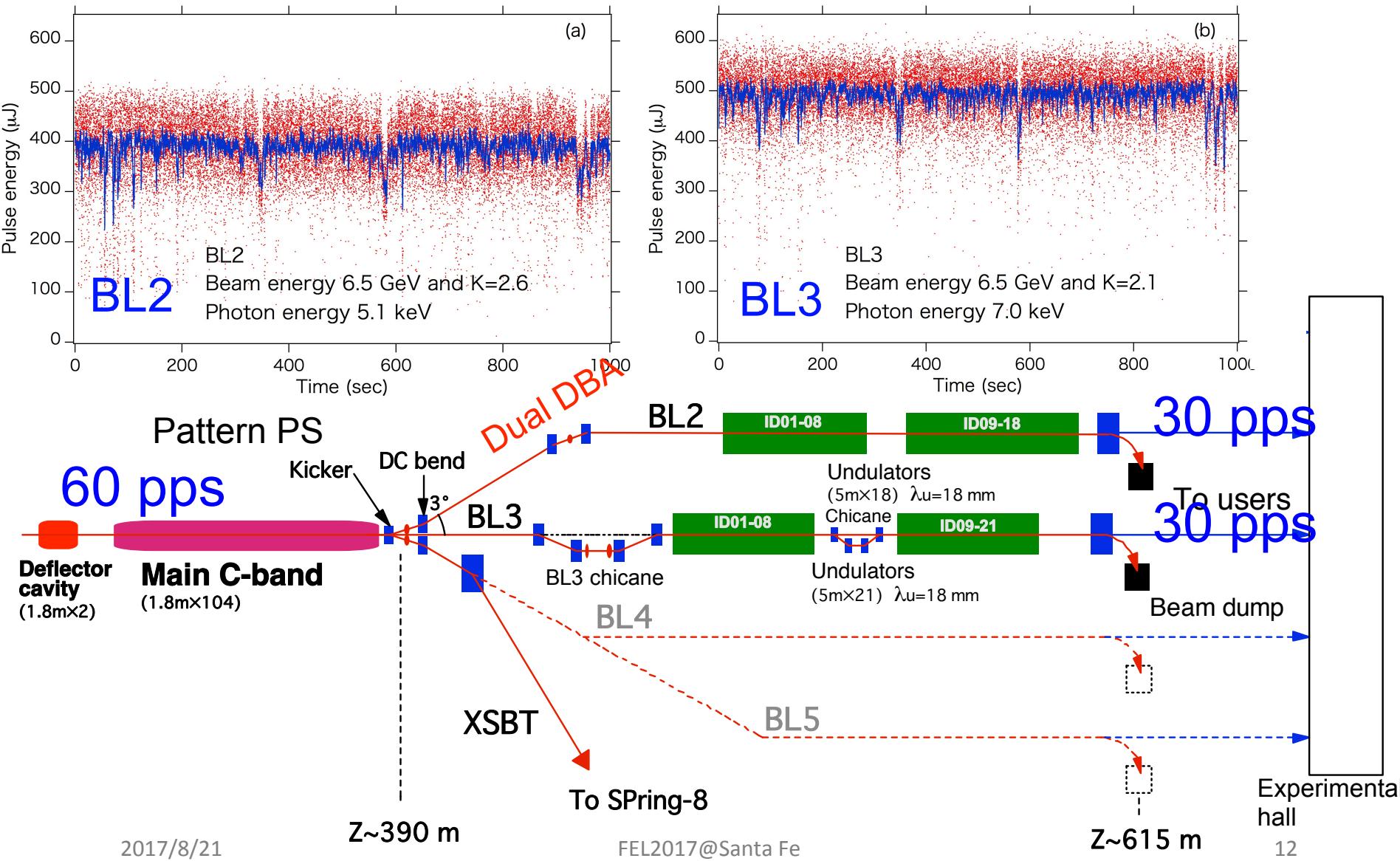
Since September 2016 SX FEL has been available for user experiments in the wavelength range from 40 eV(30 nm) to 150 eV(8nm)

BL2/BL3 Pulse-by-Pulse Switching Operation

Wavelength vs. Intensity

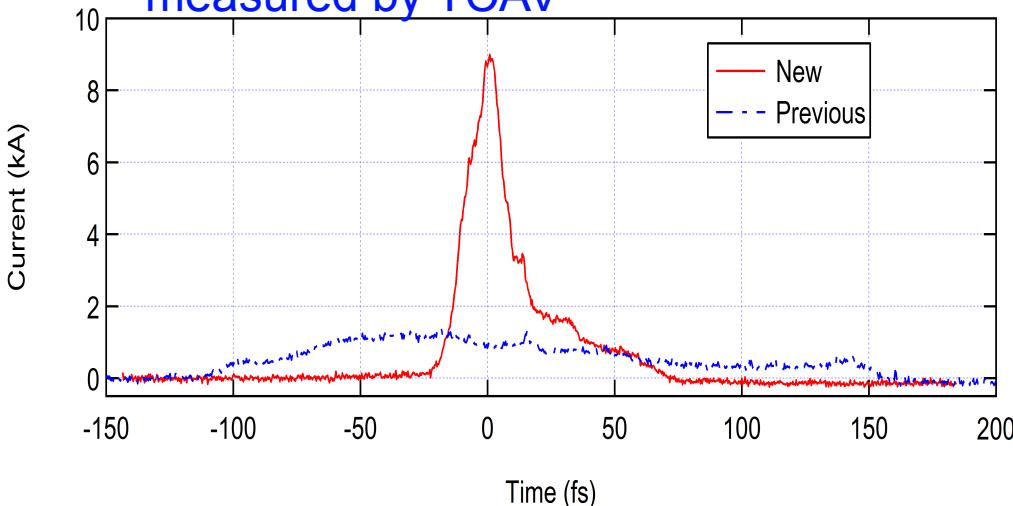


BL2/BL3 Pulse-by-Pulse Switching Operation Achieved Performance

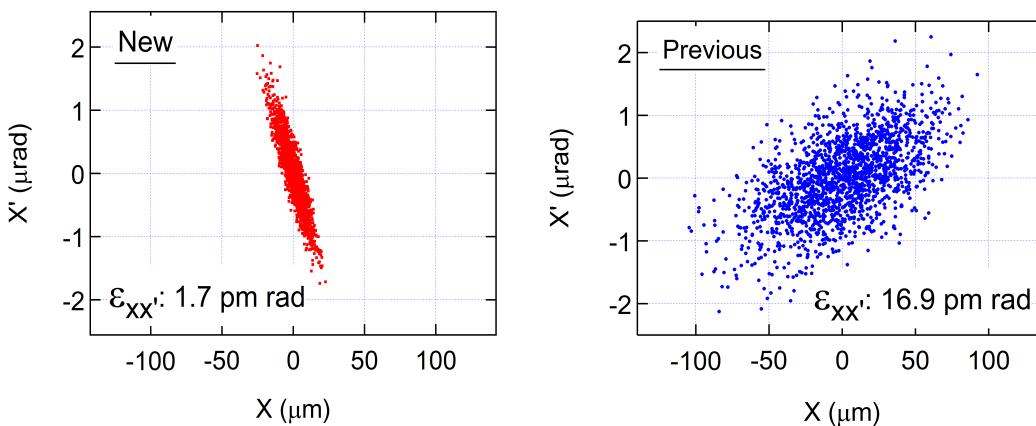


BL2/BL3 Pulse-by-Pulse Switching Operation Achieved Performance

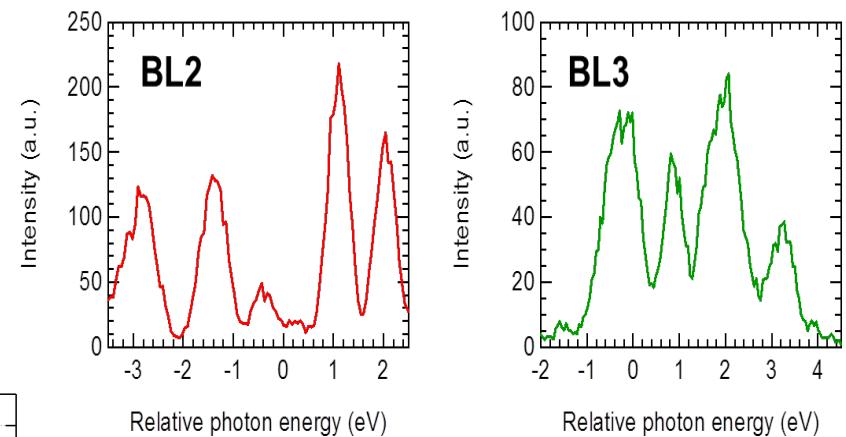
Comparison of the beam current profiles measured by TCAV



Horizontal orbit fluctuation measured before the BL2 undulator



Typical single-pulse spike spectra of XFEL at BL2 (left) and BL3 (right) in the multi-beamline operation



BL2/BL3 Pulse-by-Pulse Switching Operation Developed Systems

- (1) 0.3 MW(300A, 1kV) bi-polar pattern pulse PS with 10 ppm current stability in a peak-to-peak value achieving **stable XFEL switching over plural beamlines**

C. Kondo, "High-precision pattern power supply of kicker magnet for multi-beamline operation at SACLAC", presented in IPAC2017@Copenhagen

- (2) Pulse-by-pulse RF precise control enabling **changes of “beam energy”** in a shot-by-shot manner

T. Hara, "Time-interleaved multi-energy acceleration for an XFEL facility", PRSTAB 16, 080701 (2013)

- (3) Dual phase-matched DBA based dogleg enabling a **high peak current (around 10kA) operation** by suppressing CSR effects on the beam degradation

T. Hara, "Suppression of the CSR effects at a dogleg beam transport using DBA lattice", presented in TUA of this conference

Future Upgrade

-
- The diagram illustrates a conceptual upgrade for a particle accelerator. It features several blue beamlines originating from a central 'Present injector complex' at the top. One beamline is labeled 'E=6 GeV'. Another beamline, labeled 'E=6 GeV', is highlighted with a large blue oval and a yellow box containing the text 'pulse-by-pulse multi-energy acceleration and switching'. A third beamline is labeled 'E=7 GeV'. A fourth beamline is labeled 'E=7.5 GeV'. A fifth beamline is labeled 'E=1.4 GeV'. A pink dashed arrow points downwards from the central injector complex towards a 'SCSS+' component. A blue dashed arrow points upwards from the SCSS+ component towards the injector complex. A red 'X' is drawn over the beamlines between the injector complex and the SCSS+ component. A blue arrow points from the SCSS+ component towards a 'SACLA Linac' component. A yellow box also contains the text 'NewSUBARU'.
- (1) Advanced beam switching and timing systems enabling arbitral pulse distributions over multi-beamlines and enabling on-demand “top-up” injection requests
 - (2) Nonlinear energy chirp correction at BL1 using a nonlinear magnet based correction scheme for higher laser pulse energy and shorter laser pulse width
 - (3) Self-seeding scheme using a micro channel-cut crystal monochromator in reflection geometry