

Short Radiation Pulses from Storage Rings

Shaukat Khan, University of Hamburg

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1) Reduction of electron bunch length

- (a) low momentum-compaction factor
- (b) high radiofrequency gradients

2) Longitudinal-transverse correlation

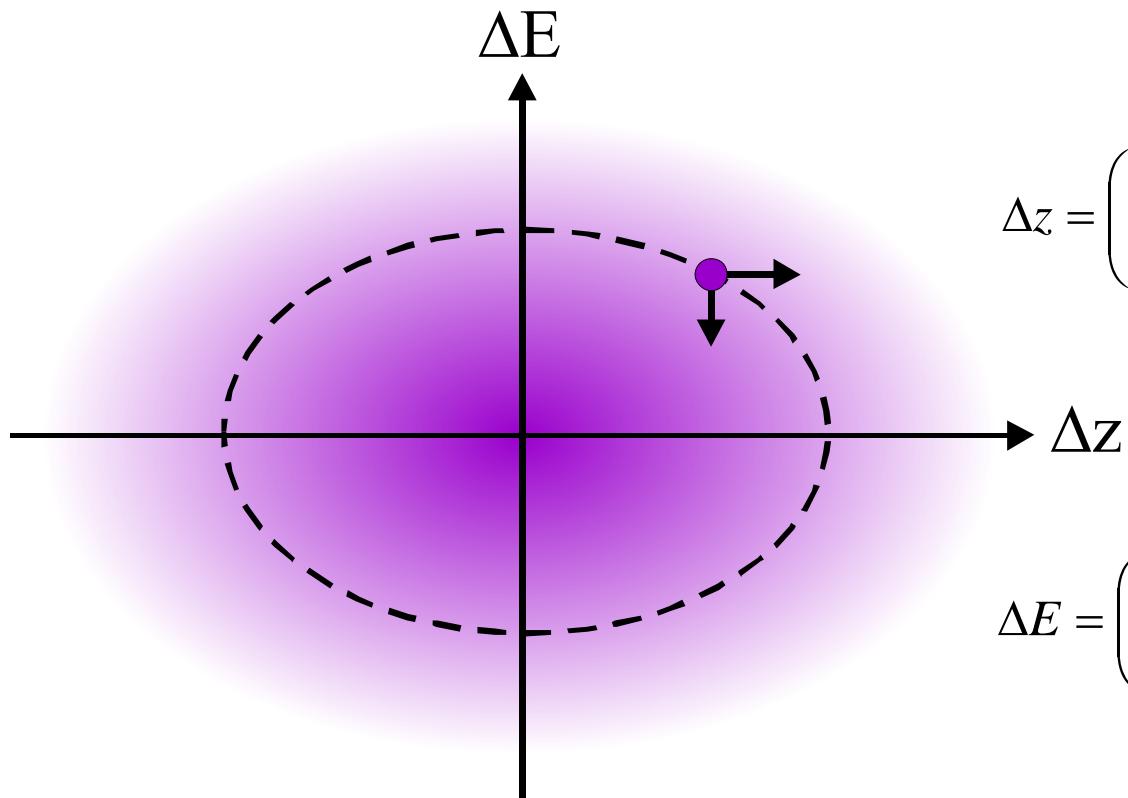
- (a) radiofrequency orbit deflection
- (b) femtosecond-laser slicing

1) Reduction of the electron bunch length

random quantum emission \leftrightarrow radiation damping

$$\sigma_{\Delta E/E} \sim E_o \sqrt{\frac{\langle 1/R^3 \rangle}{\langle 1/R^2 \rangle}}$$

- natural energy spread
- natural bunch length
- current dependent effects
 - (i) potential-well distortion
 - (ii) bunch-lengthening instability



$$\Delta z = \left(\alpha \frac{L_o}{E_o} \right) \cdot \Delta E$$

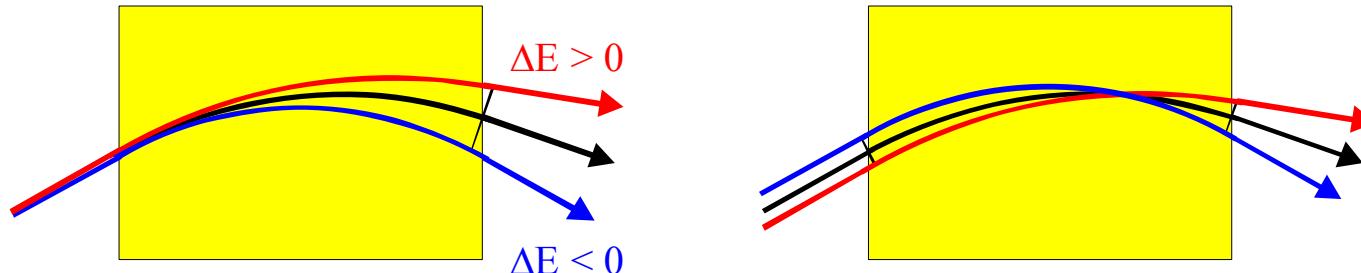
$$\Delta E = \left(e \frac{dV_{rf}}{dt} \right) \cdot \Delta t$$

1) Reduction of the electron bunch length

(given: beam energy, circumference, energy spread)

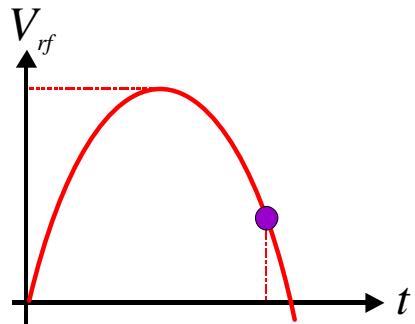
(a) low momentum-compaction factor

$$\alpha \equiv \frac{\Delta L / L_o}{\Delta E / E_o} \approx \frac{1}{L_o} \oint \frac{D(s)}{R(s)} ds$$



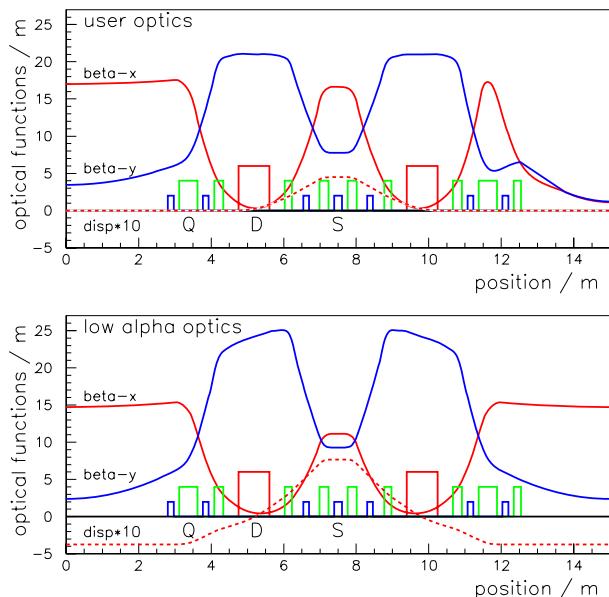
(b) high gradient of the rf voltage

$$\frac{dV_{rf}}{dt} = \hat{V}_{rf} \omega_{rf} \cos \phi_s$$



- optimum synchronous phase
- high voltage amplitude
- high frequency
- or: non-sinusoidal shape

the machine optics



main parameters

optics parameter	reg.user optics	low alpha optics
circumference / m	240	240
number of cells	2x8	16
nom. Energy / GeV	1.7	1.7
tunes Qx / Qy	17.8 / 6.7	14.7 / 6.2
nat. chrom ξ_x / ξ_y	-53 / -27	-35 / -27
nat. emitt / nmrad	6	30
synchr. freq. / kHz	7.5	7.5 ... 0.35
mom. com. factor α	7.2E-4	7E-4 ... 1E-6 plus & minus
nat. bunch length rms / ps	12	12 ... 0.7

4 sextupole families
for beam dynamics
corrections

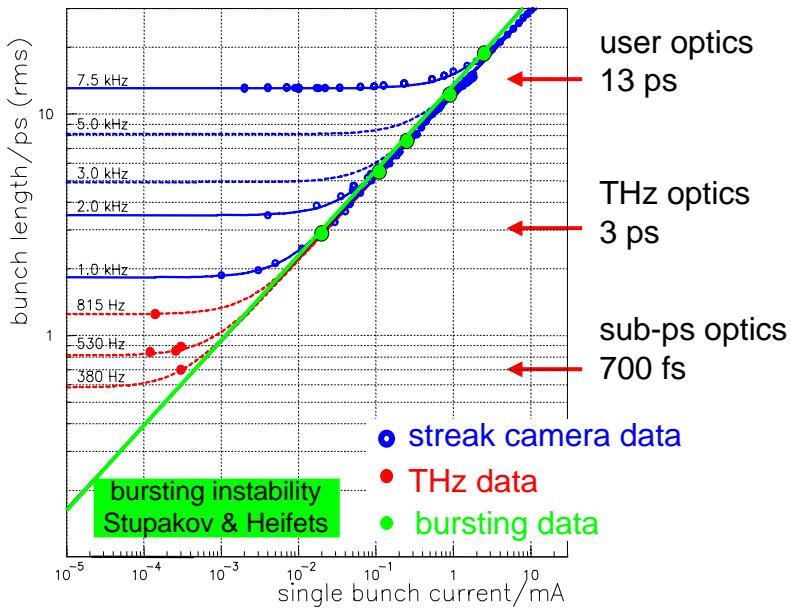
short bunches by low α
manipulation
 $\alpha^2 \sim fs$ = control value

single & multi bunch
1.25 MHz to 500 MHz
 $10 \mu A < I < 0.1 mA$
(2mA~ 10^{10} electrons)

very stable machine
operation, good life time
20 mA and 20 hours

application: coherent THz radiation, ICFA No. 35, article by U. Schade et al.
short x-ray pulses at BESSY, accepted PRL, A. Krasyuk et al., 2005

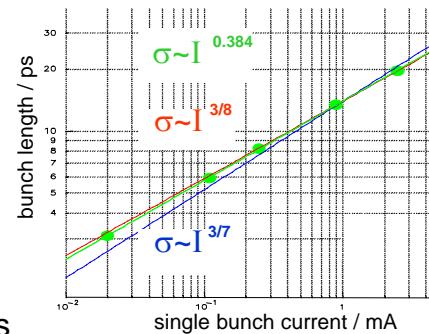
bunch length - current relation



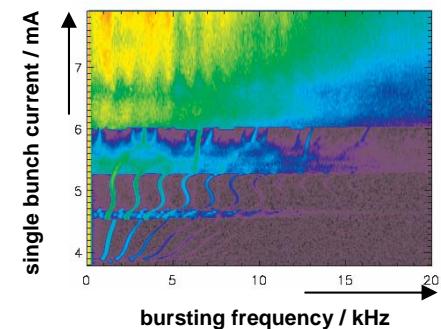
scaling relation between bunch length σ , synchrotron frequency f and current I :

$$(\sigma / \sigma_0)^4 = (f / f_0)^4 + (I / I_0)^{3/2}$$

bursting data



temporal emission spectrum of CSR bursts (user optics)

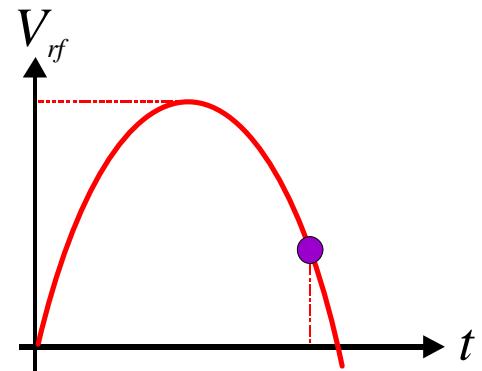


results from bursting threshold:

- eff. / natural bunch length $\sigma/\sigma_0 = 1.5$
 - eff. bunch length · unstable mode $\sigma k_i = 2\pi\sigma/\lambda_i = 5$
 - bunch length ~ current relation $\sigma \sim I^a$
- a=3/8 from experiments, a=3/7 from theory*

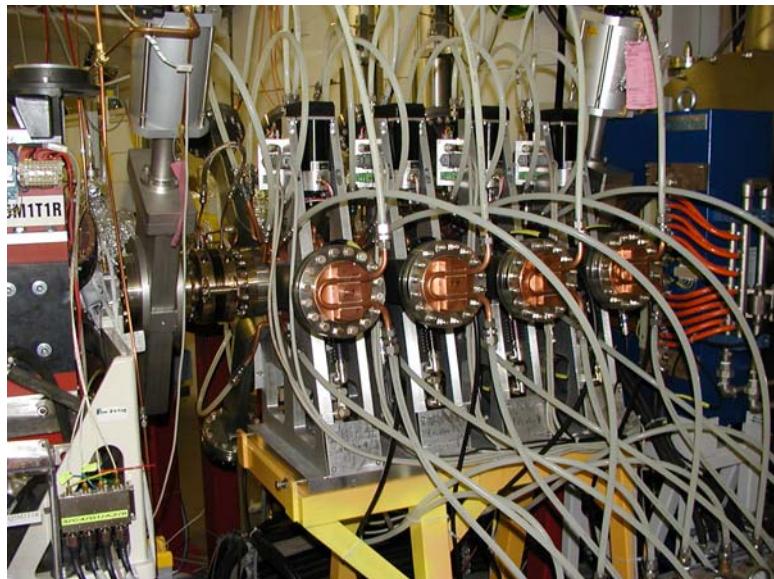
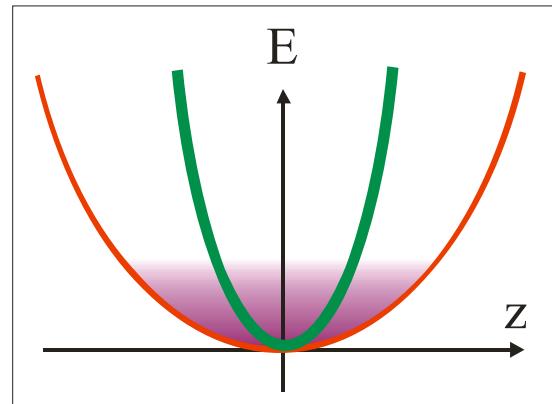
(b) High rf voltage gradient

- optimum synchronous phase
- high rf voltage
- high frequency
- non-sinusoidal rf voltage



(b) High rf voltage gradient

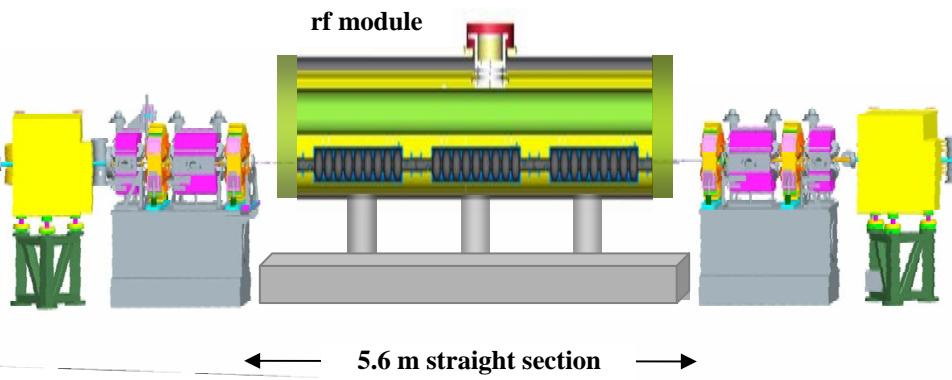
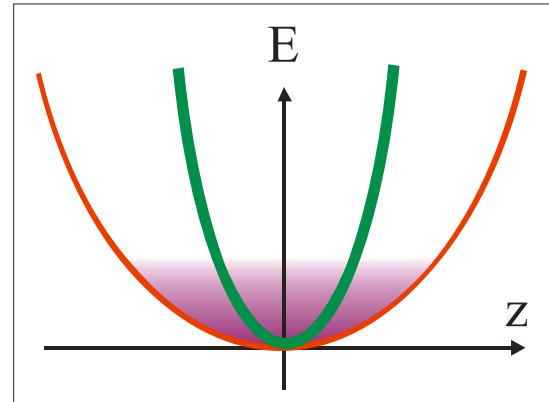
- optimum synchronous phase
- high rf voltage
- high frequency
- non-sinusoidal rf voltage



passive 3rd harmonic cavity at BESSY:
W. Anders, P. Kuske, PAC 2003 (Portland), 1186.

(b) High rf voltage gradient

- optimum synchronous phase
- high rf voltage
- high frequency
- non-sinusoidal rf voltage



proposed 1.5 GHz superconducting rf structure
G. Wüstefeld, Short-Bunch Workshop, Nov 2005, Frascati

option for enhanced THz radiation and short X-ray pulses at BESSY II:

upgrading the rf-gradient by a 1.5 GHz, cw superconducting rf-structure placed into one straight ID-section

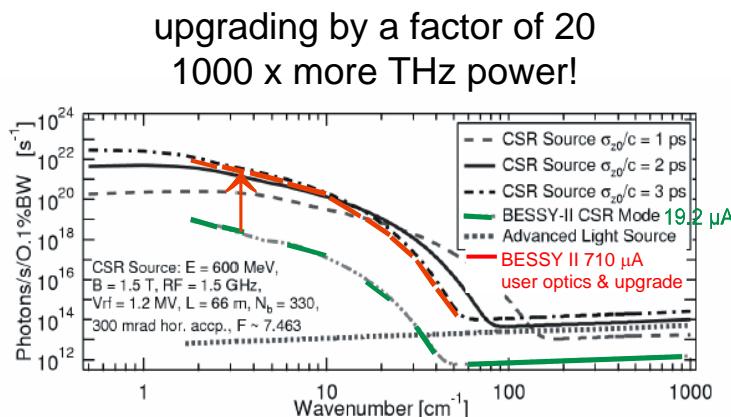


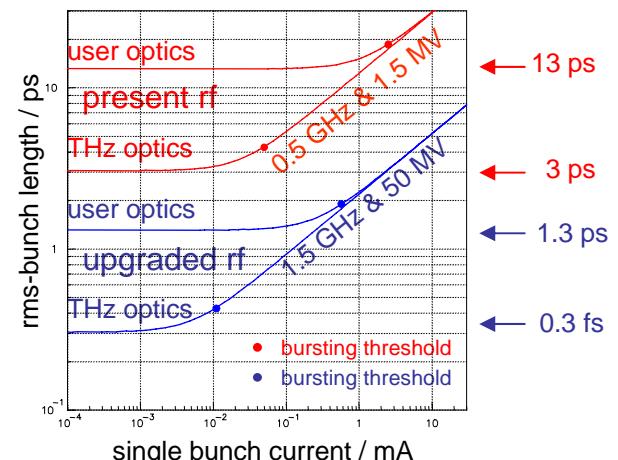
Figure 7. Example of source optimized for the CSR production using the criteria described in this paper. The photon flux is compared with the cases of a conventional SR source (ALS) and of BESSY II CSR mode with 400 bunches, 19.2 $\mu\text{A}/\text{bunch}$, $\sigma_{z0}/c = 1.8 \text{ ps}$ and 60 mrad horizontal acceptance..

figure copied from F. Sannibale et al, ICFA Newsletter No. 35

applied scaling law for bursting threshold:

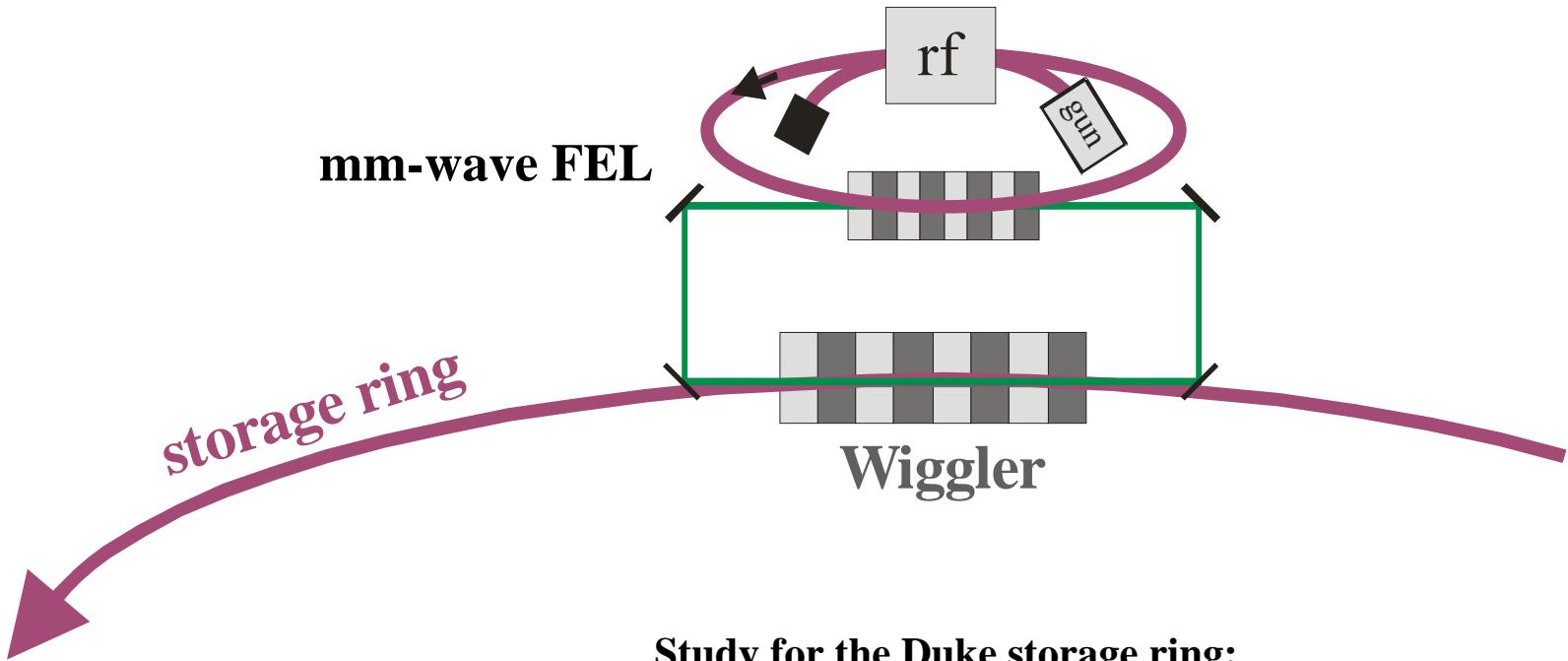
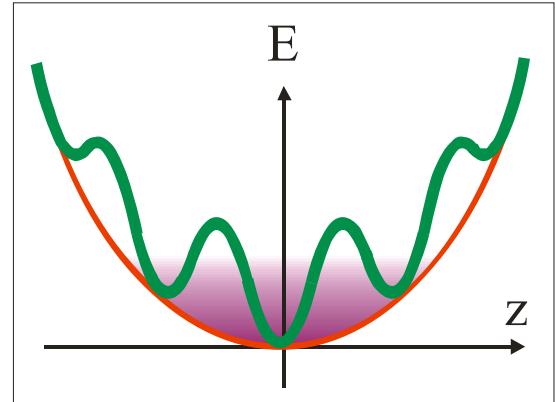
$$I \propto \sigma_z^{8/3} dV_{rf} / dz$$

upgrading by a factor of 100
sub-ps bunches!



(b) High rf voltage gradient

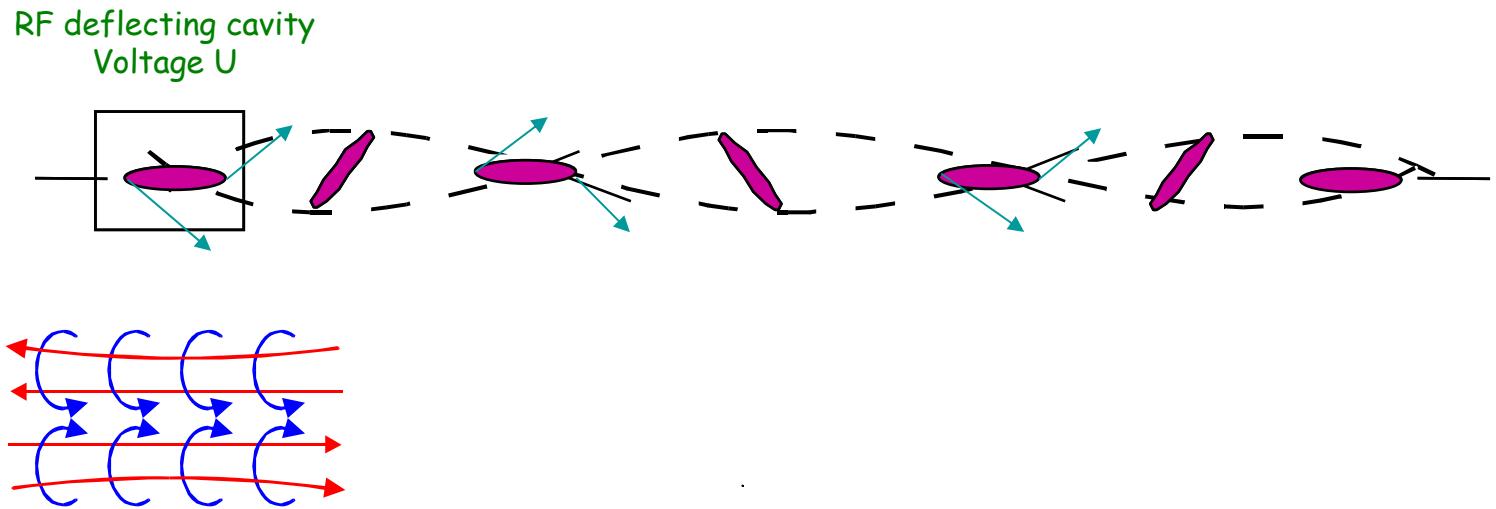
- optimum synchronous phase
- high rf voltage
- high frequency
- non-sinusoidal rf voltage



Study for the Duke storage ring:
V. Litvinenko et al., PAC 2001 (Chicago), 2614

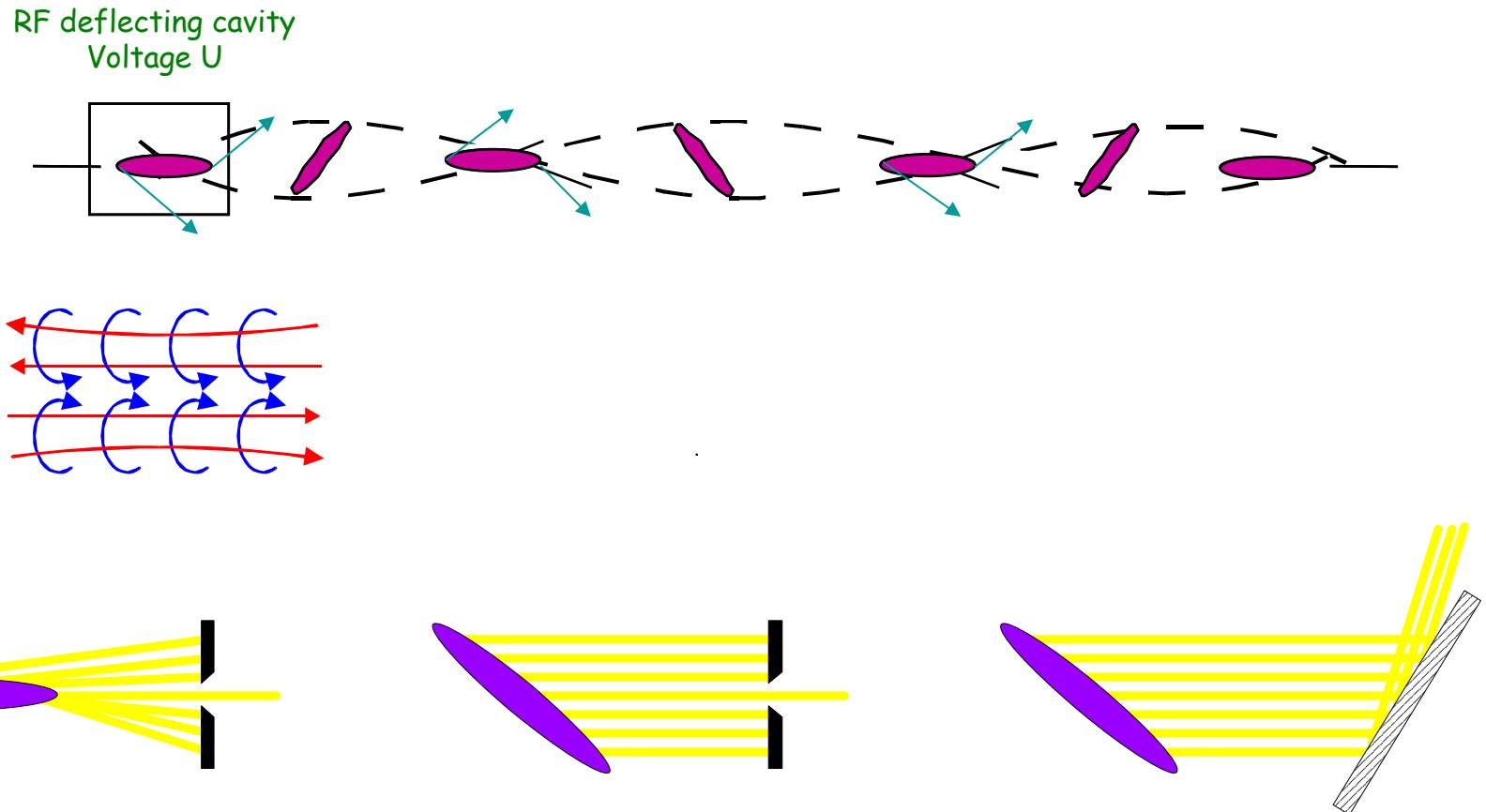
2) Longitudinal-transverse correlation

(a) Rf orbit deflection using "crab" cavities [1]



2) Longitudinal-transverse correlation

(a) Rf orbit deflection using "crab" cavities [1]

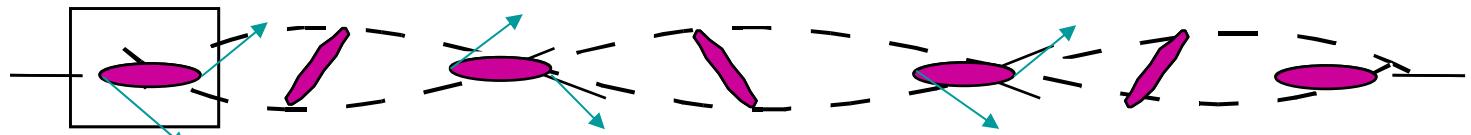


[1] A. Zholents, P. Heimann, M. Zolotorev, J. Byrd, NIM A 425 (1999), 385

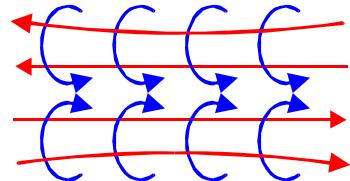
2) Longitudinal-transverse correlation

(a) Rf orbit deflection using "crab" cavities [1]

RF deflecting cavity
Voltage U



TM_{110}



Extensive study for APS/Argonne [2]:

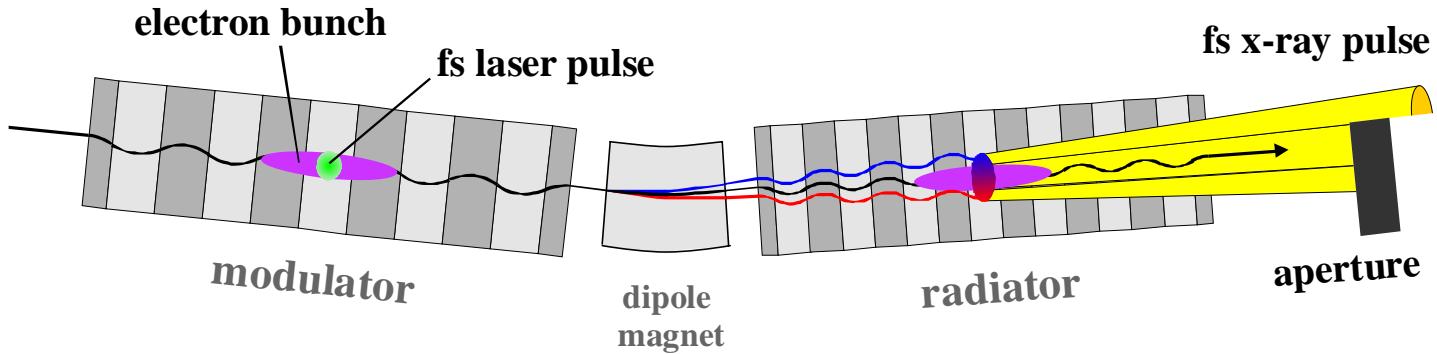
~ 1 ps resolution with 6 MV @ 2.8 GHz (h=8)

[1] A. Zholents, P. Heimann, M. Zolotorev, J. Byrd, NIM A 425 (1999), 385

[2] M. Borland, PRST-AB 8 (2005), 074001

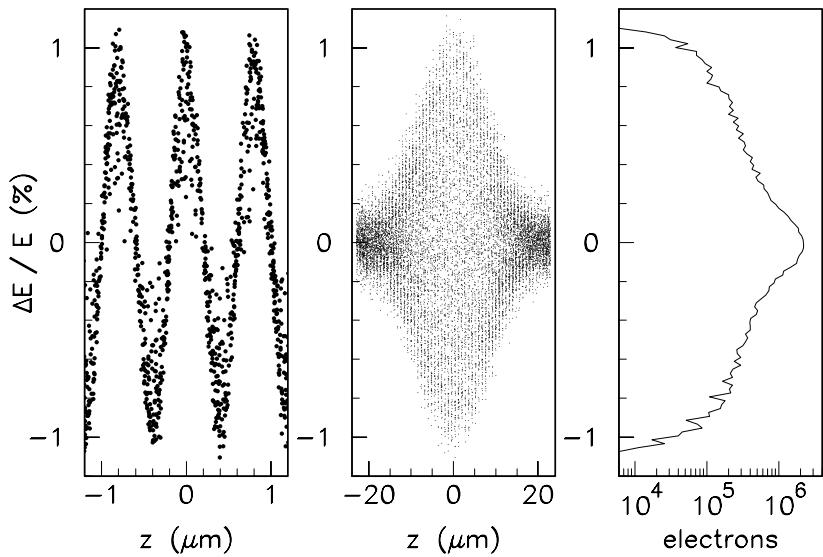
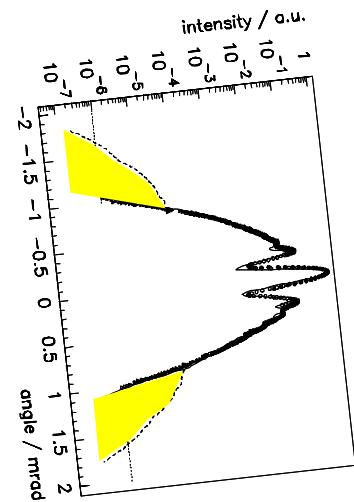
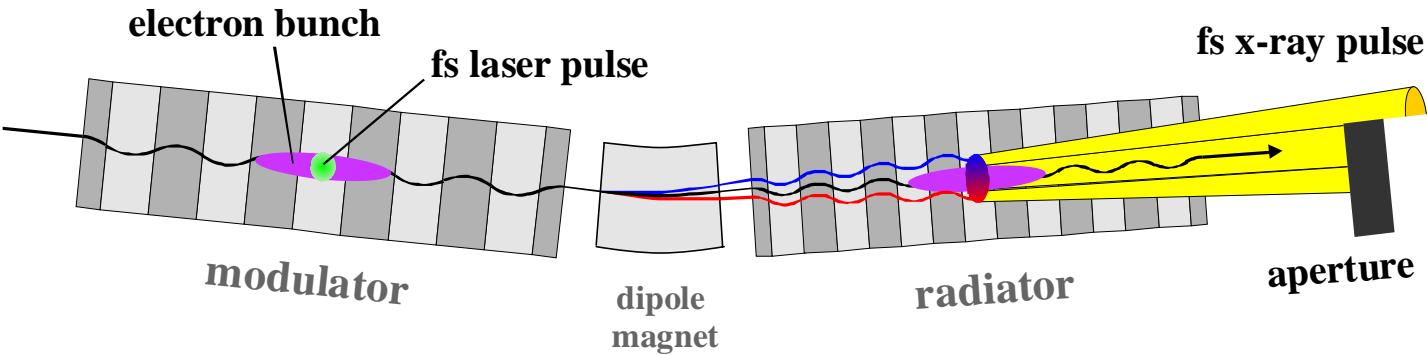
2) Longitudinal-transverse correlation

(b) Femtosecond laser slicing [1]



2) Longitudinal-transverse correlation

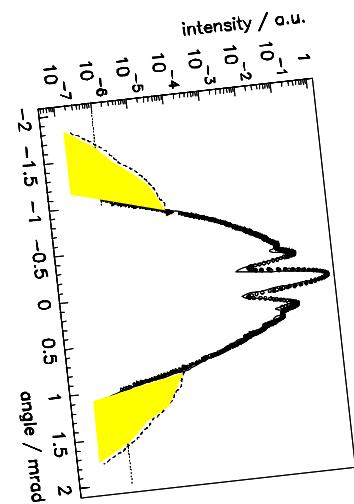
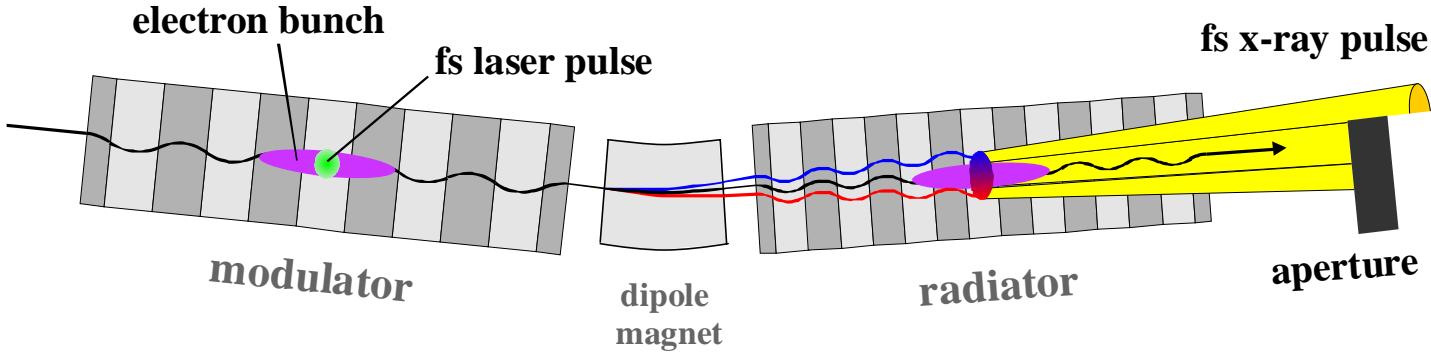
(b) Femtosecond laser slicing [1]



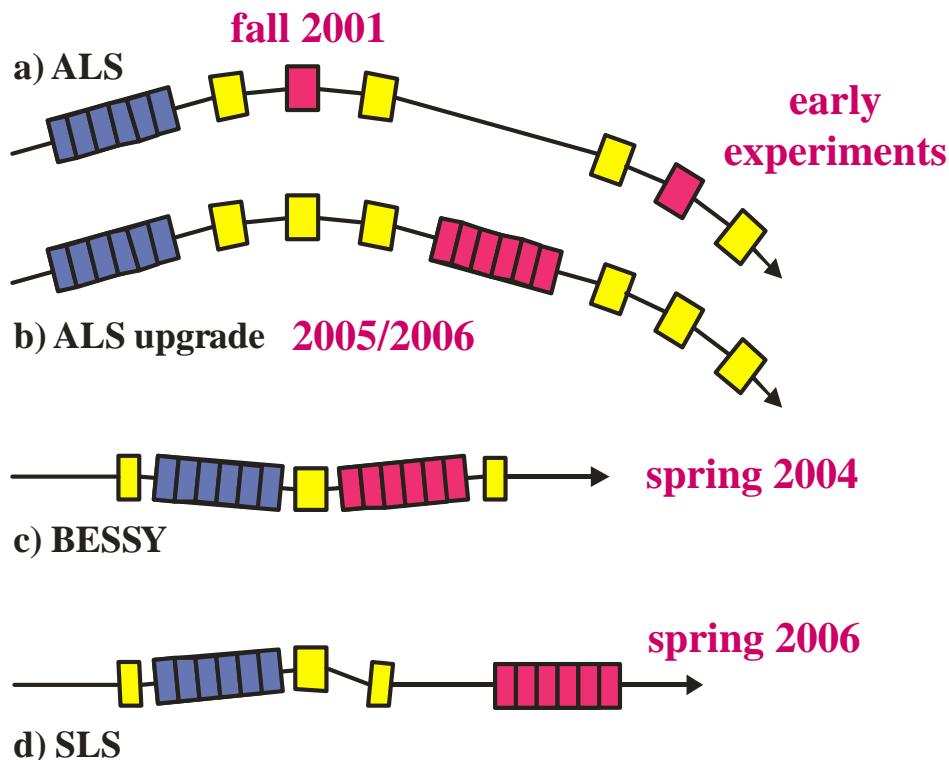
[1] A. A. Zholents, M. S. Zoloterev, PRL 76 (1996), 912.

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(b) Femtosecond laser slicing [1]

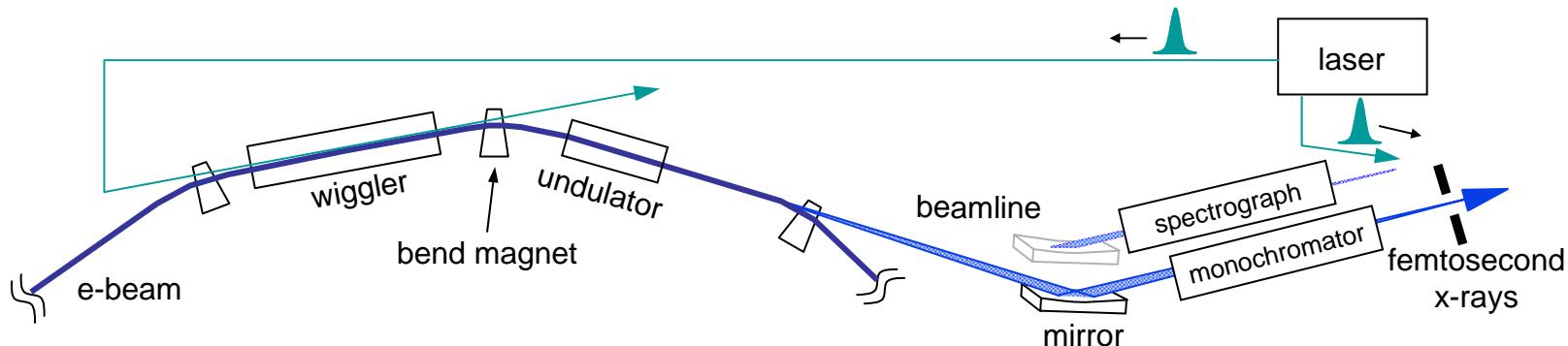


Femtosecond slicing sources worldwide



	ALS(new)	BESSY	SLS
beam energy (GeV)	1.9	1.7	2.4
photon energy (keV)	0.2-10	0.4-1.4	3-8
photon polarization	linear	lin./circ.	linear
separation scheme	spatial	angular	angular
pulse length (fs, fwhm)	200	100	100
photons/pulse (0.1% bw)	2000	1000	1000
repetition rate (kHz)	20	1	1

Femtosecond Undulator Beamline – Overview



I. Insertion Device

- highest possible flux and brightness 0.2-10 keV
 - small-gap undulator/wiggler (1.5 T, 50 x 3cm period)
- x10² increase in flux, x10³ increase in brightness**

II. Beamlines for Femtosecond X-ray Science

- isolation of femtosecond x-ray, 0.2-2 keV, 2-10 keV
- sector 6 - proximity to existing wiggler 200 fs x-rays**

III. Laser: average power/repetition rate

- 30 W (1.5 mJ per pulse, 20 kHz)
- x10 increase in flux**

IV. Storage Ring Modifications

- local vertical dispersion bump – sector 6 and/or 5

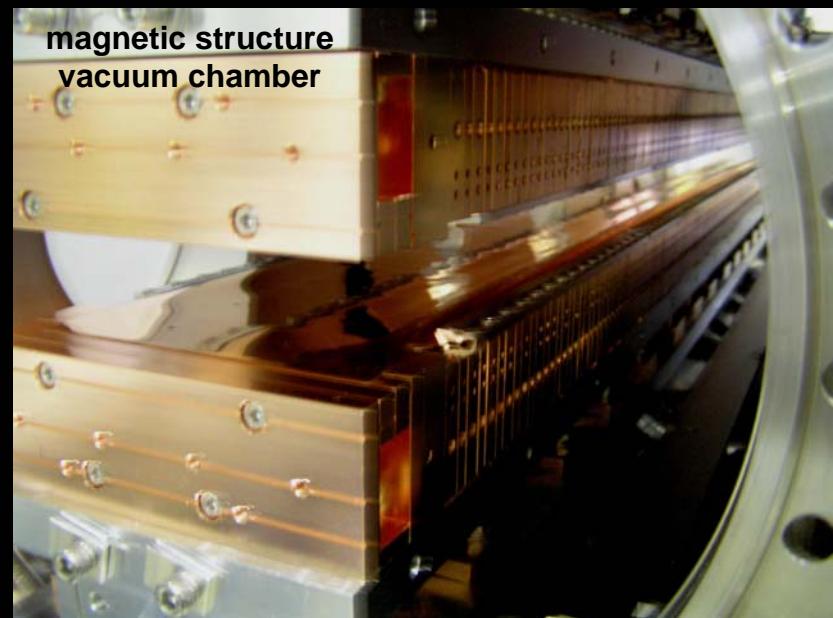
In-Vacuum Undulator/Wiggler

S. Marks et al.



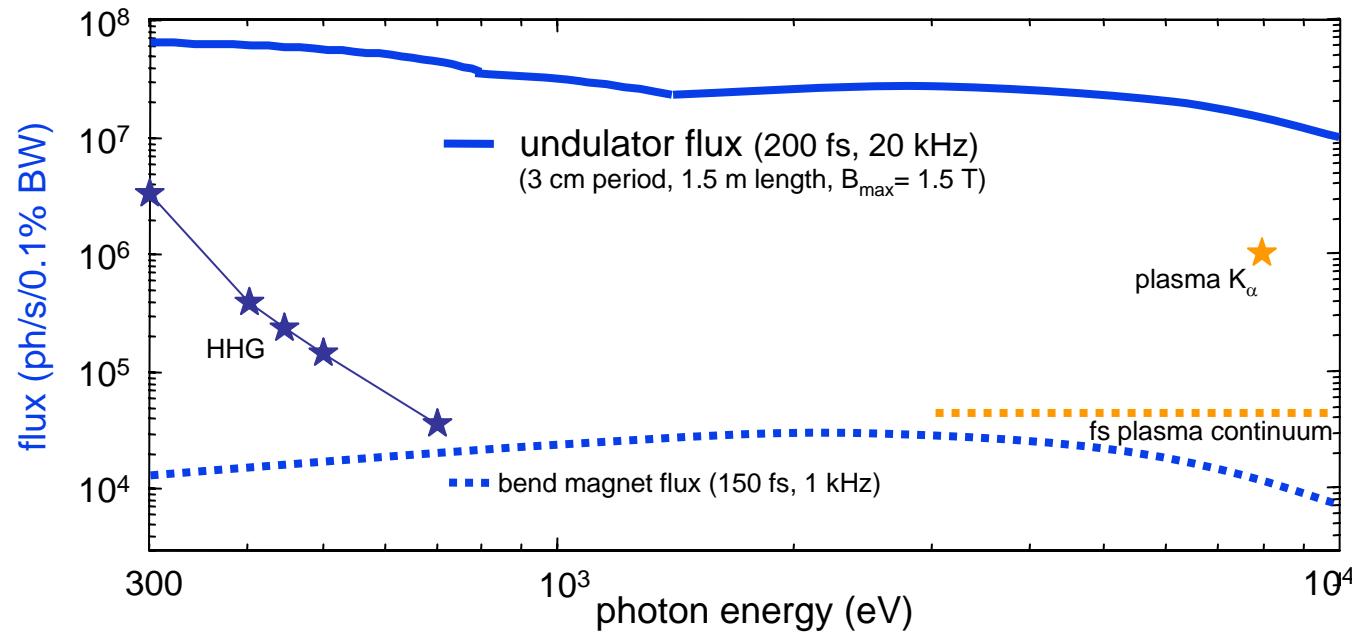
Specifications

Magnetic gap	5.5 mm
Period	30 mm
No. periods	50
Vacuum gap	>5 mm
B_o	1.45 T



courtesy R.W. Schoenlein

Femtosecond X-ray Flux



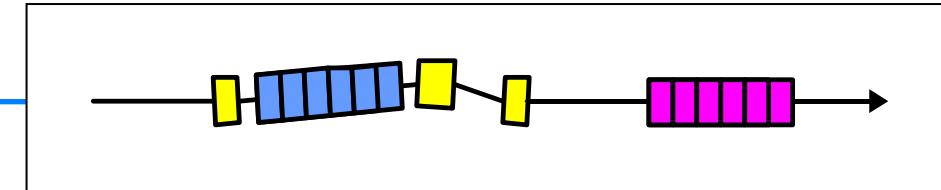
★ HHG flux from F. Krausz, laser: 10 fs, 3 mJ/pulse, 30 W

★ Plasma source flux in mrad² laser: 40 fs, 1 mJ/pulse, 30 W (continuum includes projected 10^5 improvement)

Cu K_{α} - 10^{10} ph/s/ 4π (proj. 10^{12} with Hg target)
cont. 6×10^7 ph/s/ 4π (integ. from 7-8 keV)

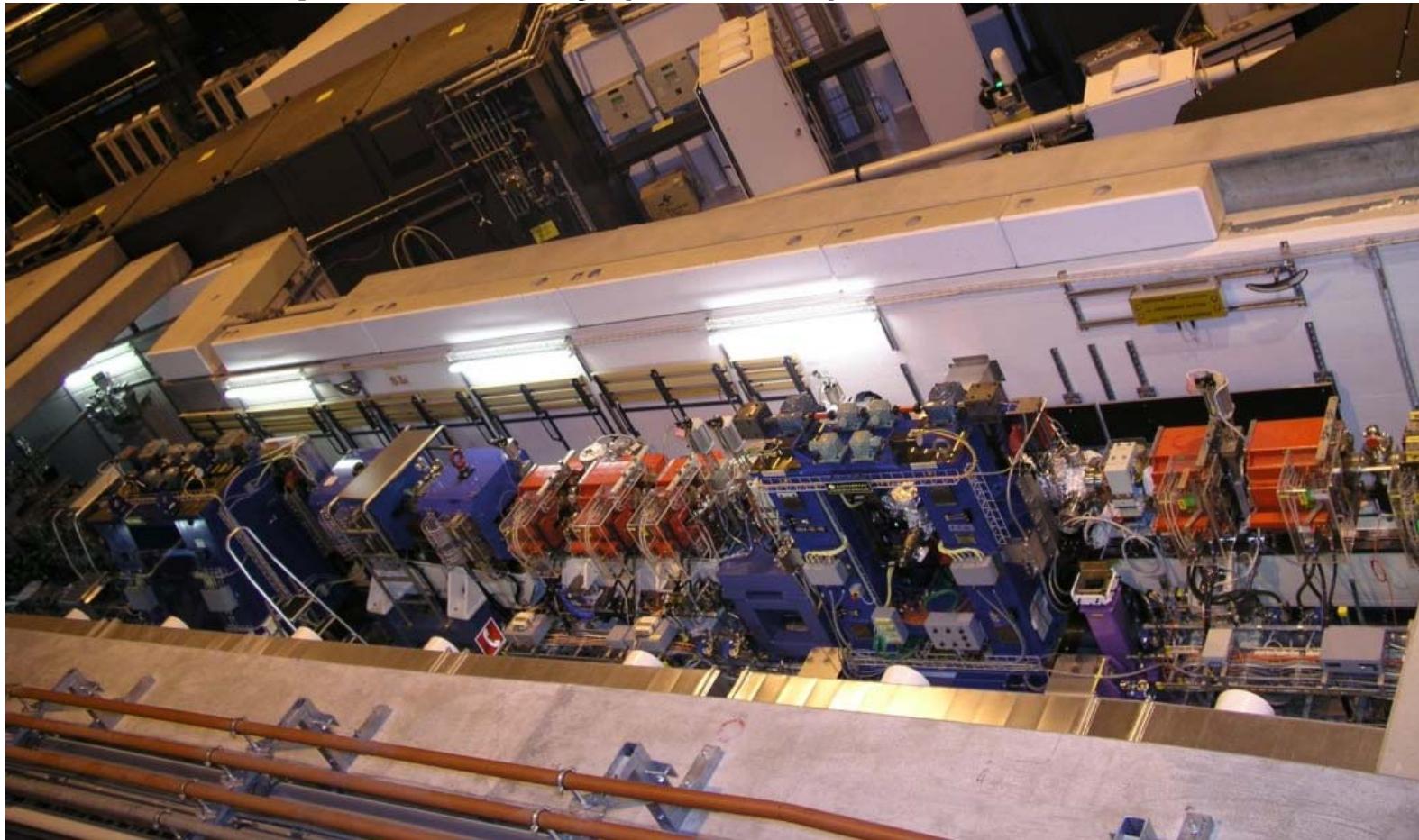
ALS typical average x-ray flux

undulator $\sim 10^{15}$ ph/s/0.1% BW
bend-magnet $\sim 10^{13}$ ph/s/0.1% BW

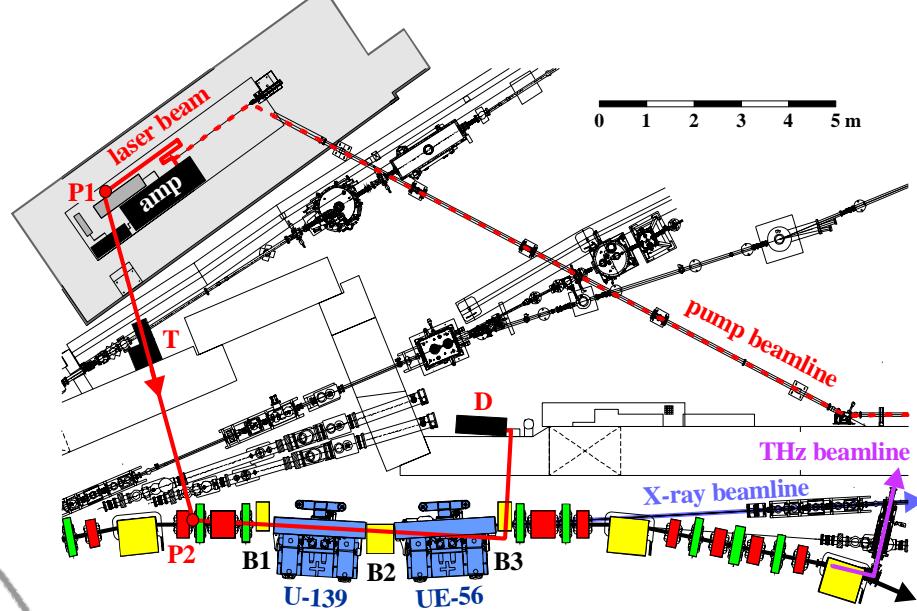
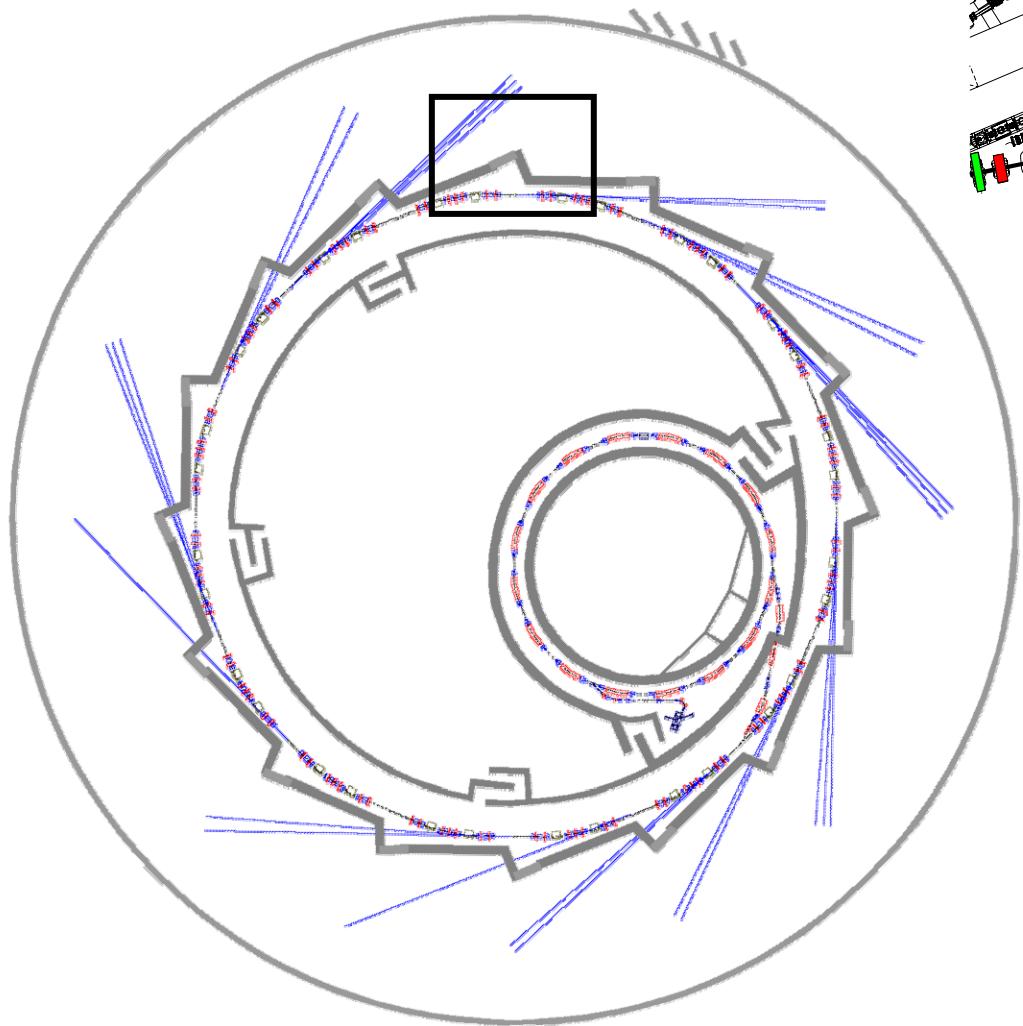


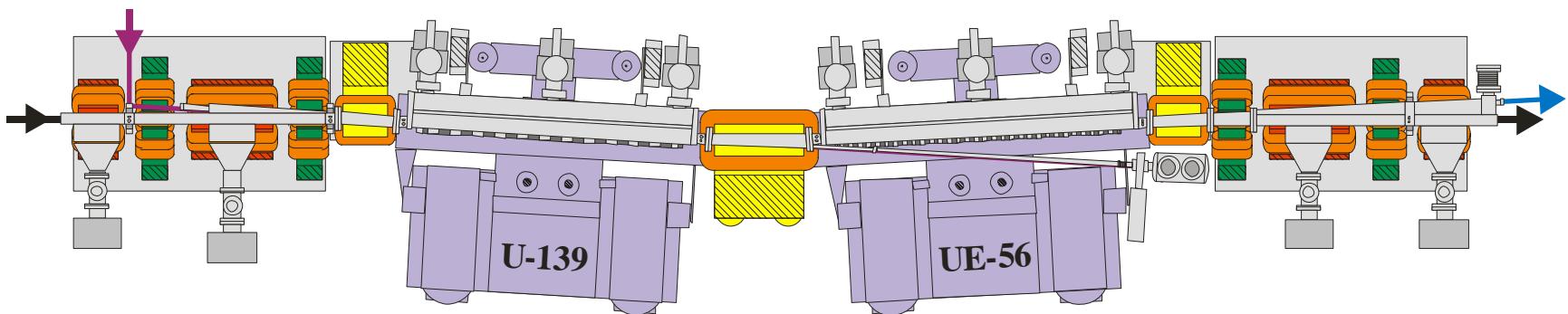
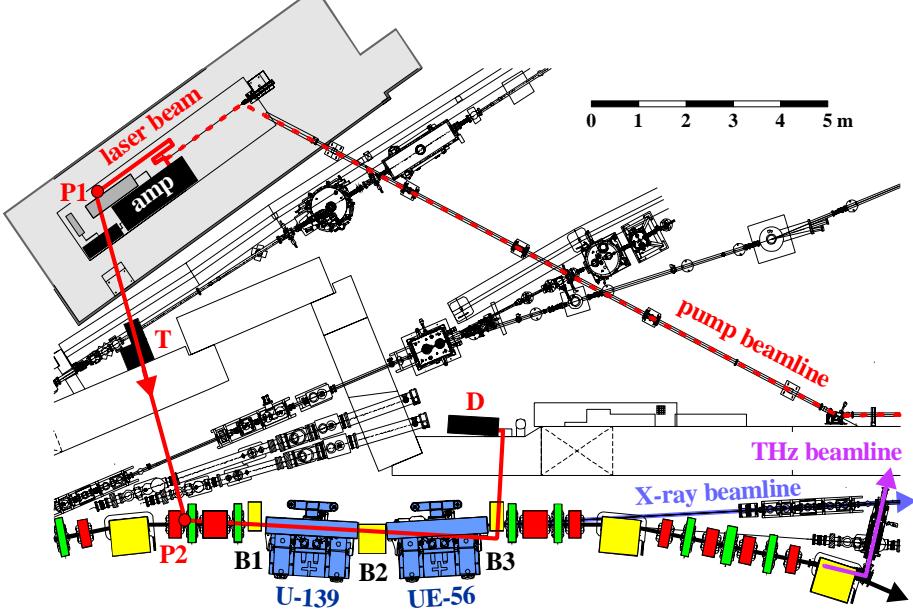
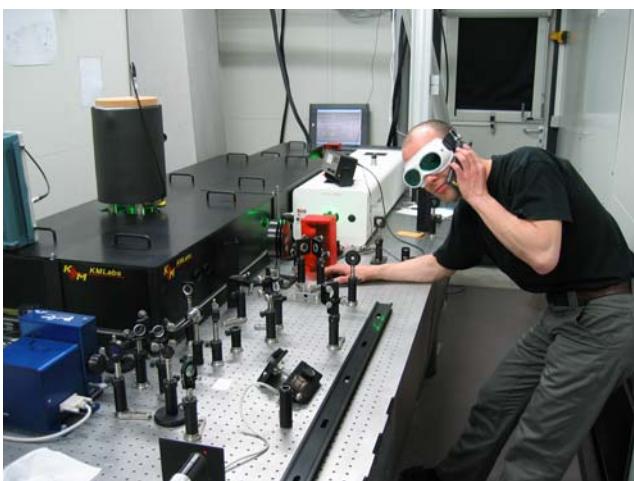
SLS-FEMTO

Tunable sub-ps hard X-ray (3-18 keV) source



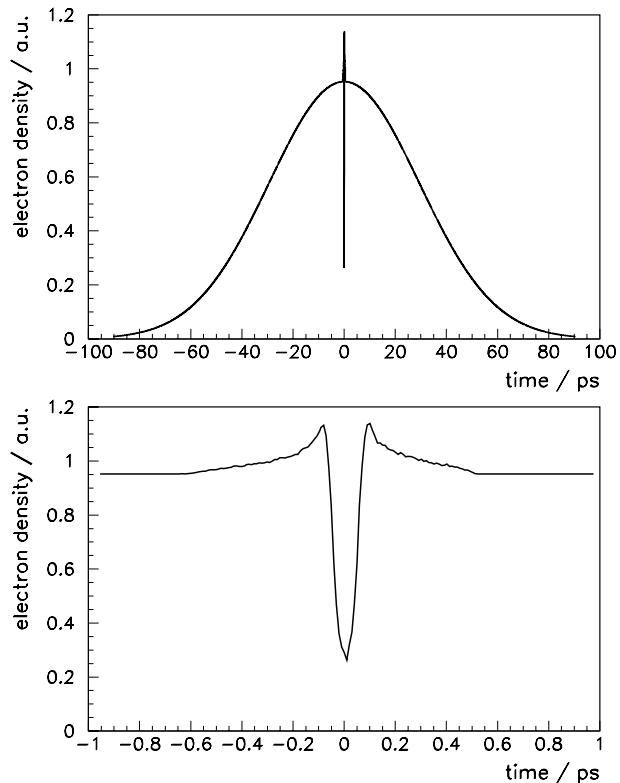
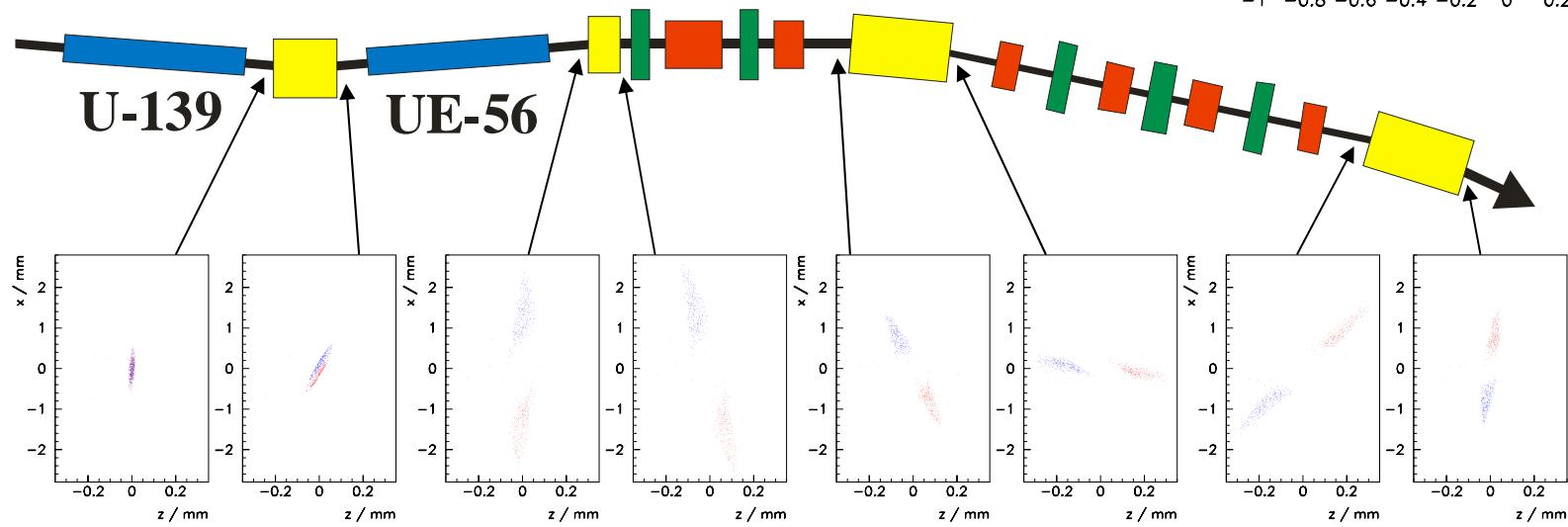
BESSY Berlin





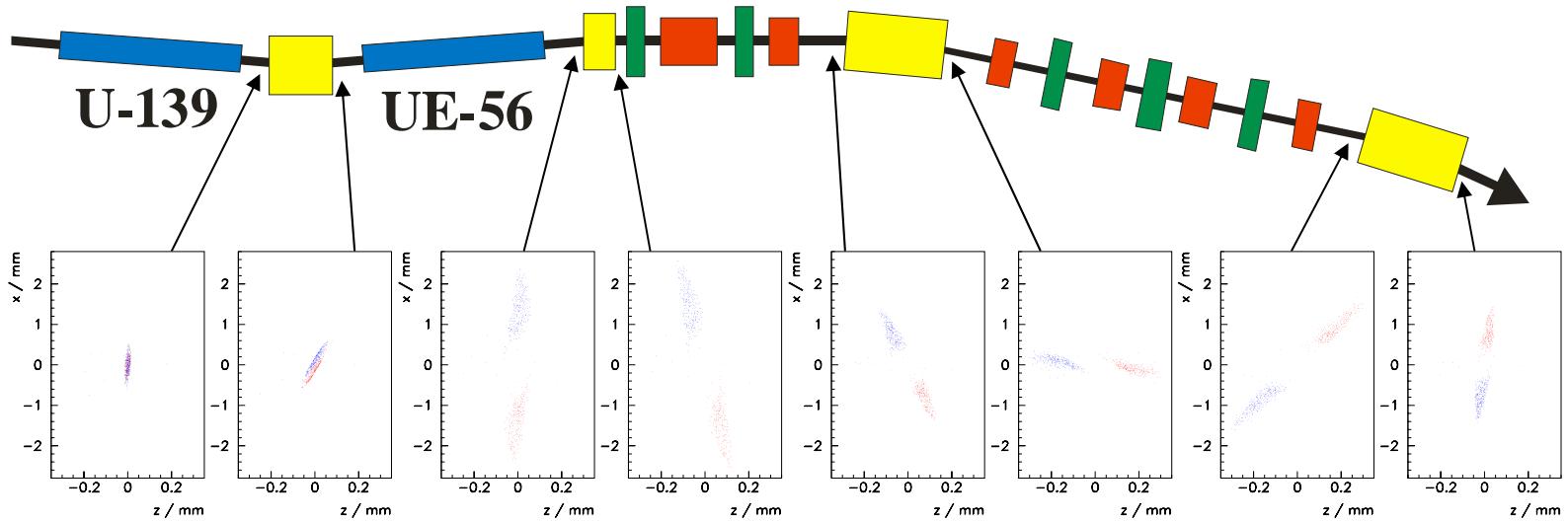
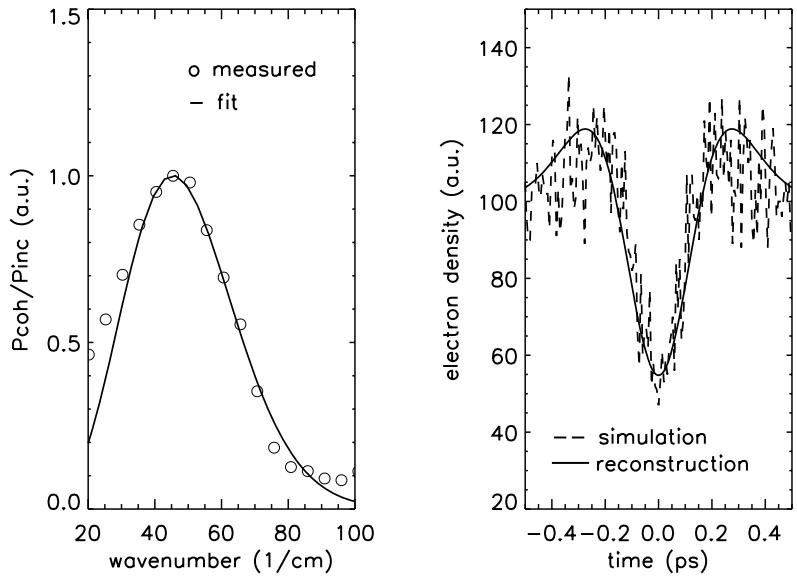
Diagnostics of laser-electron interaction

longitudinal electron distribution
→ coherent THz radiation [1]



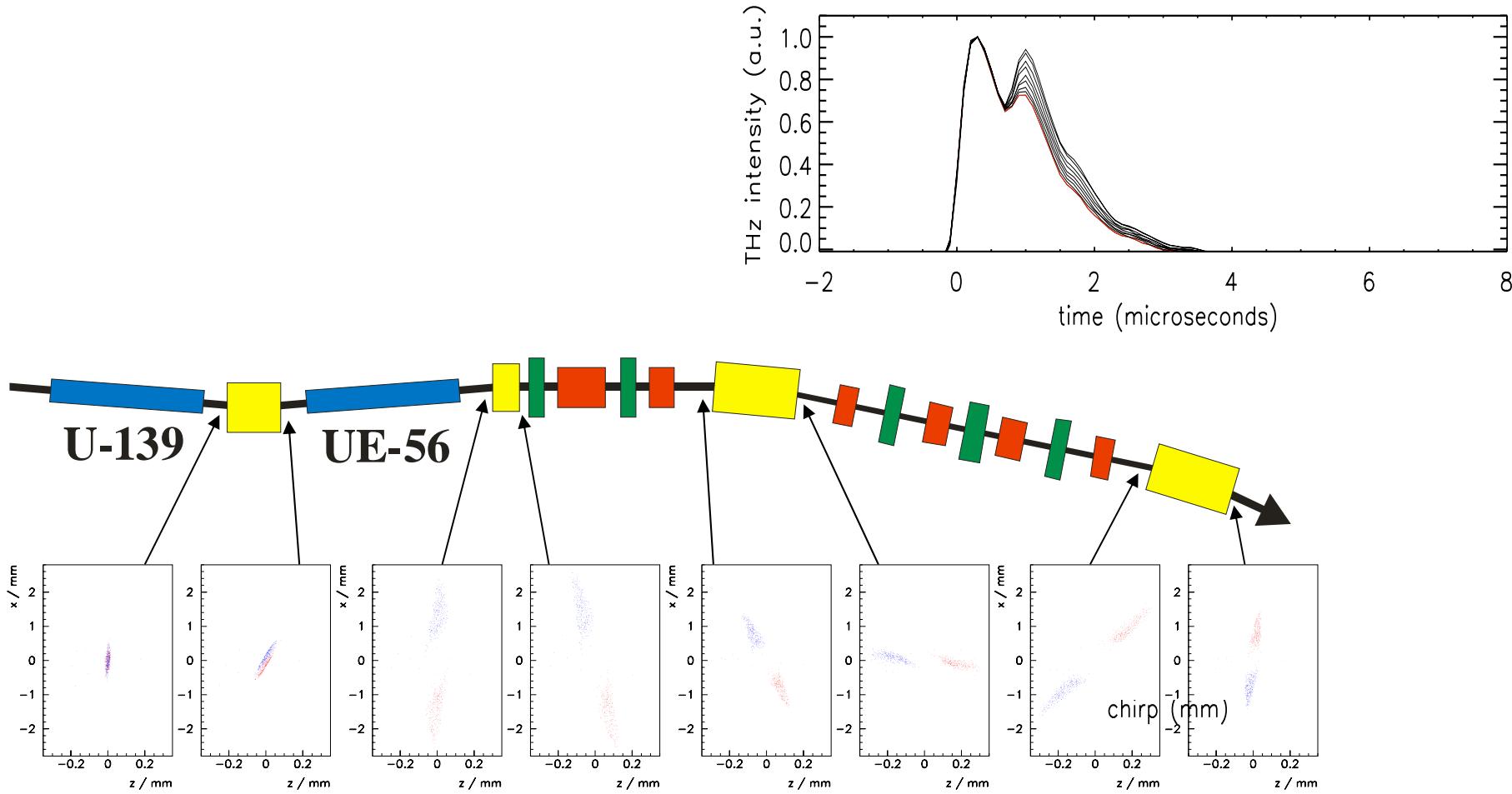
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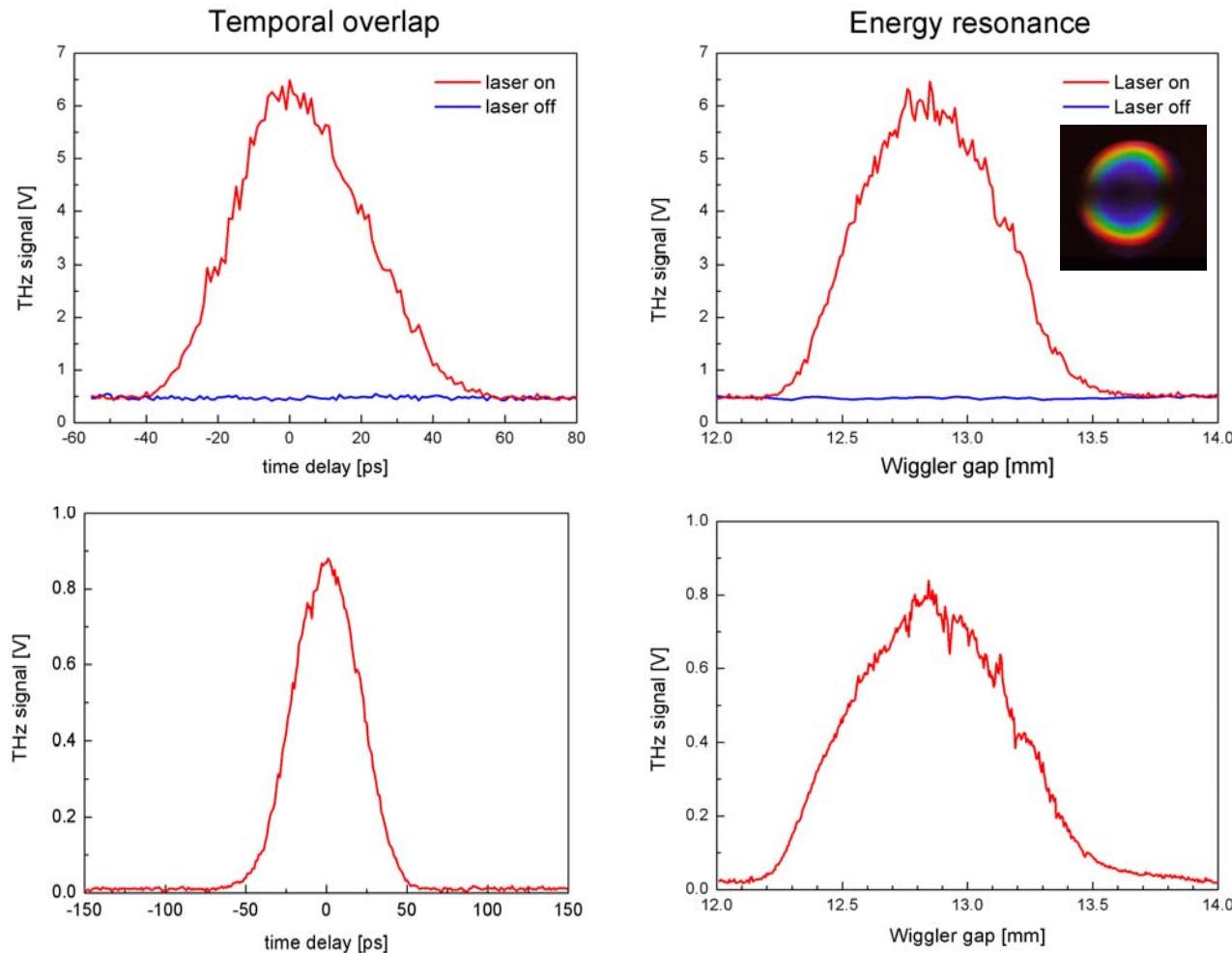
longitudinal electron distribution
→ coherent THz radiation [1]



May 9/10, 2006: first sub-picosecond slicing

Alignment mode

- 3mA single bunch
- laser: 1mJ, 50fs



User operation mode

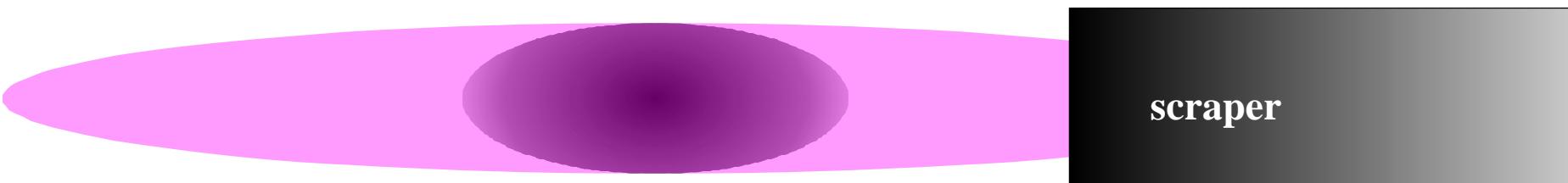
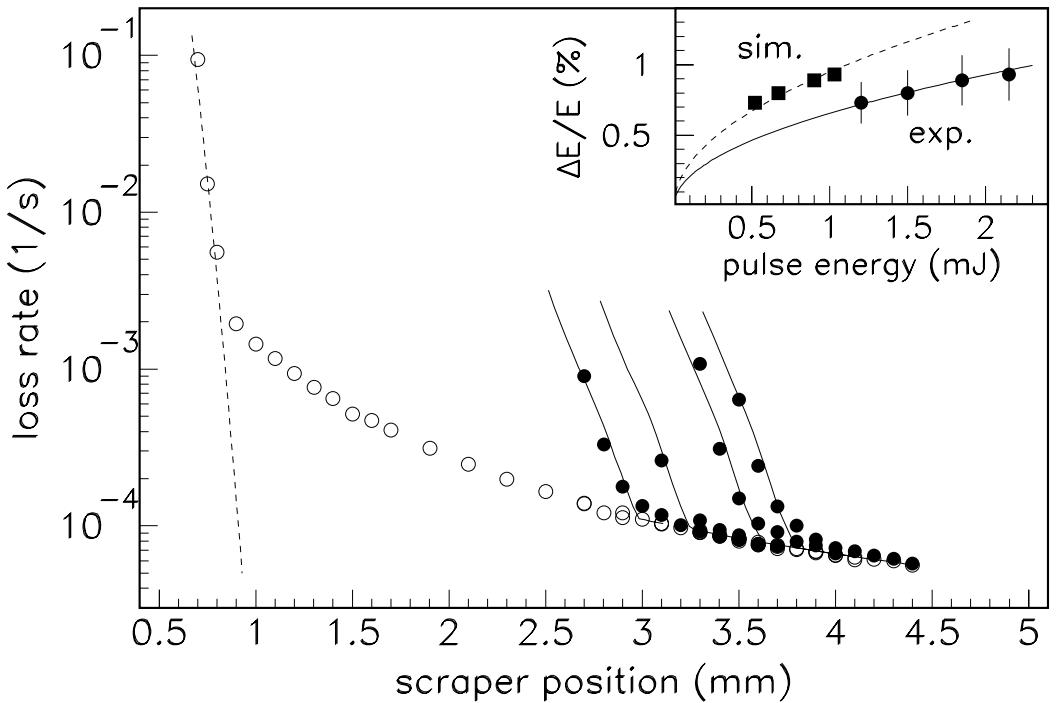
- 300mA multi-bunch + 3mA camshaft
- laser: 2.5mJ, 50fs

courtesy: G. Ingold, SLS

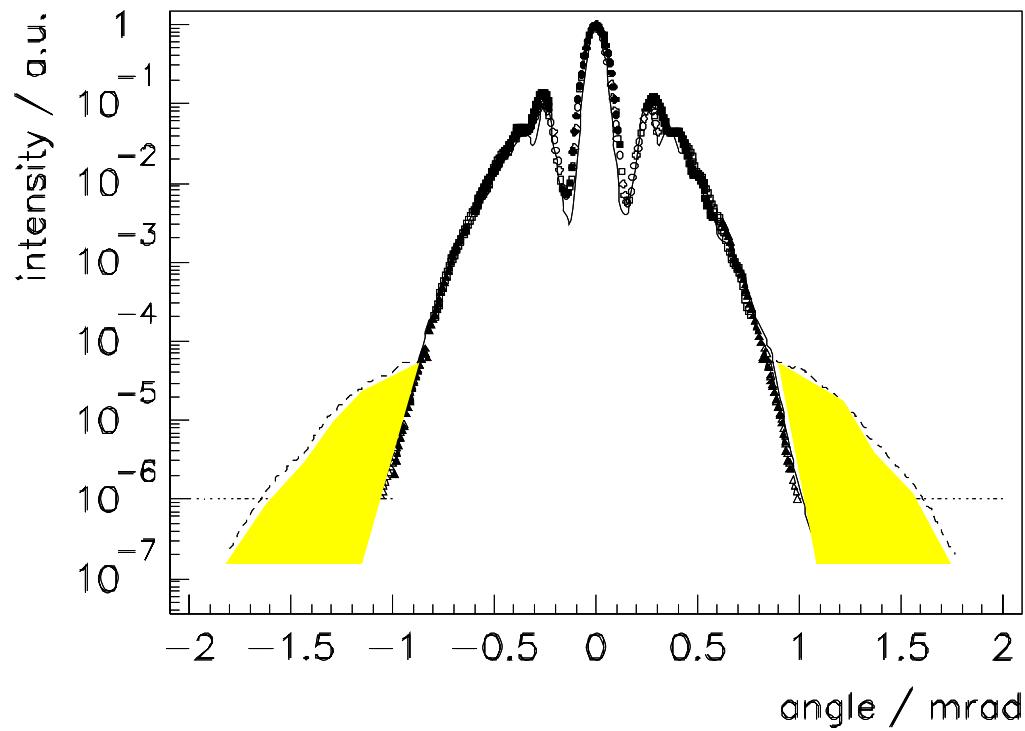
Diagnostics of laser-electron interaction

transverse electron distribution
→ scraper experiments [1]

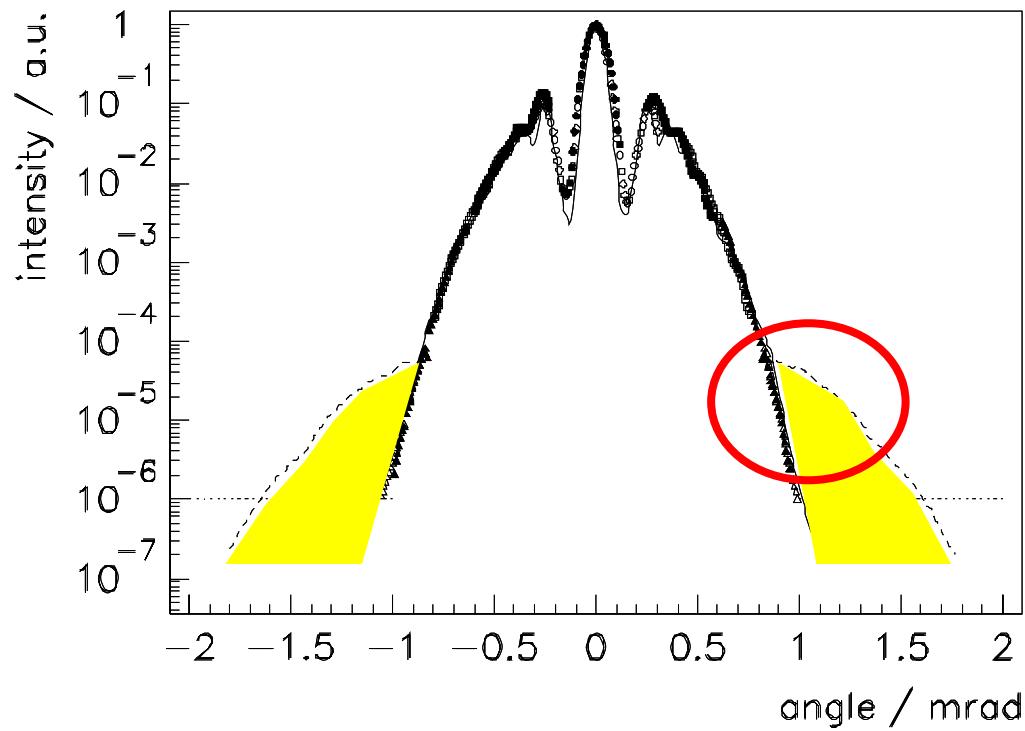
$$\Delta E / E \sim \sqrt{E_{pulse}}$$



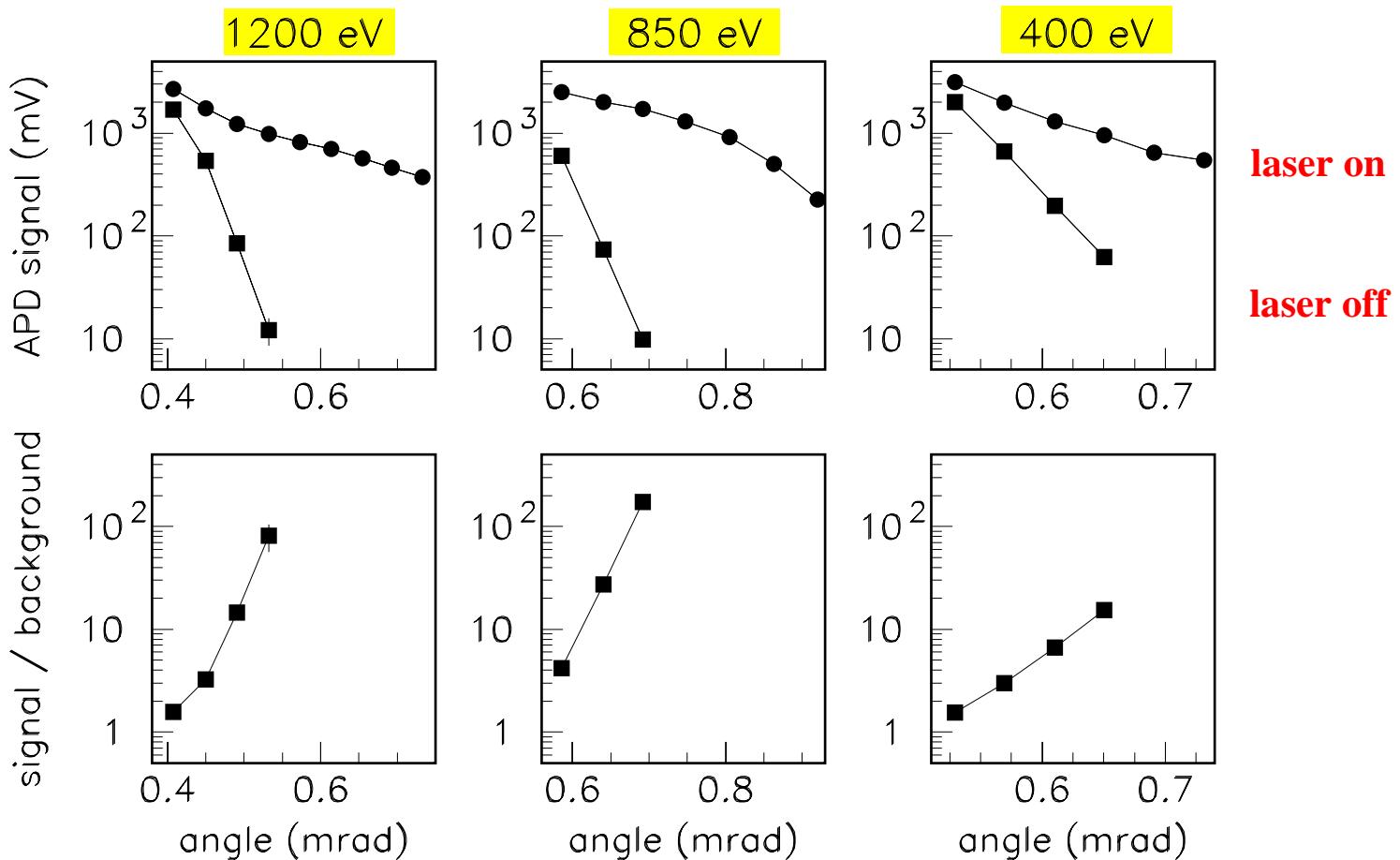
Angular distribution UE56-PGM beamline



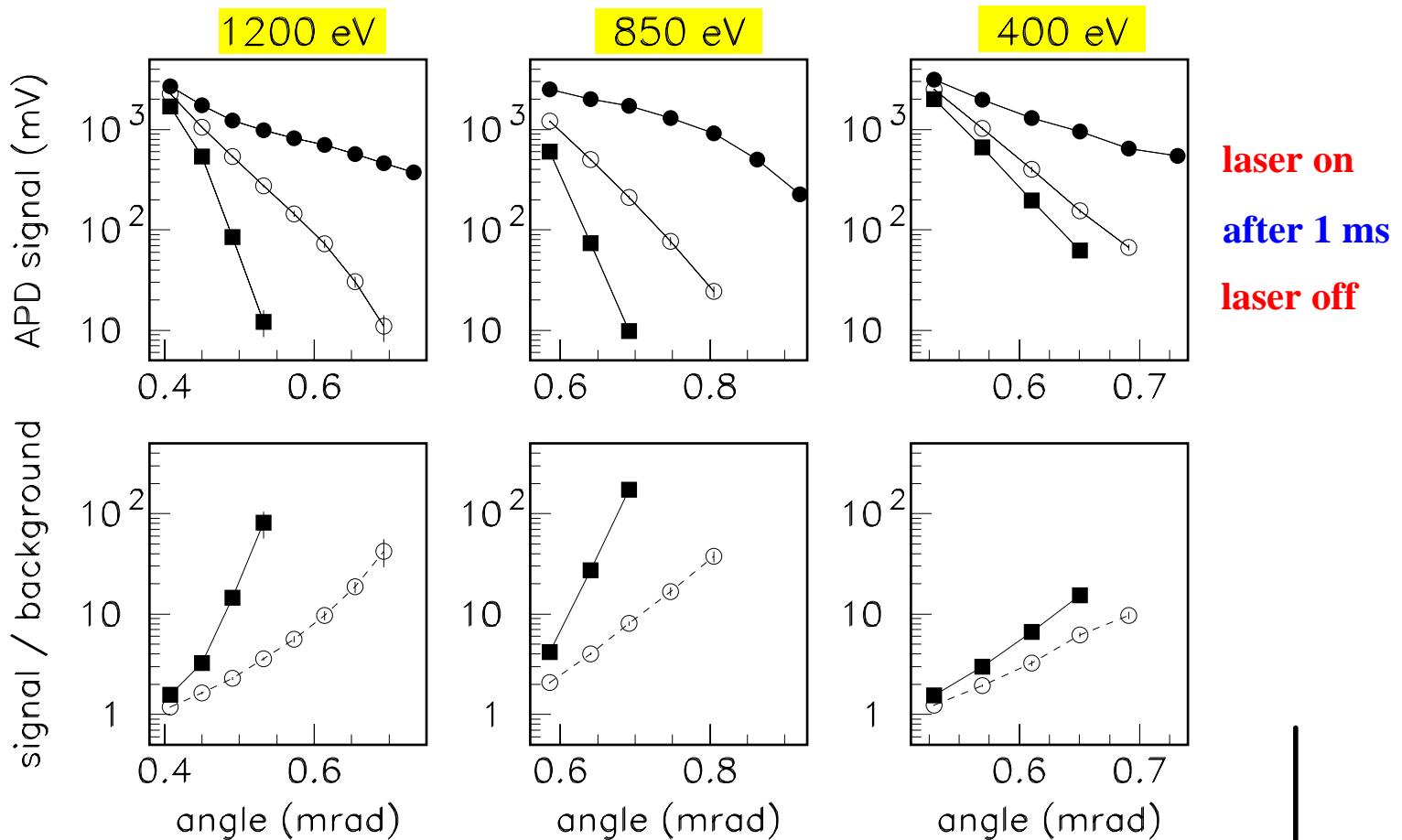
Angular distribution UE56-PGM beamline



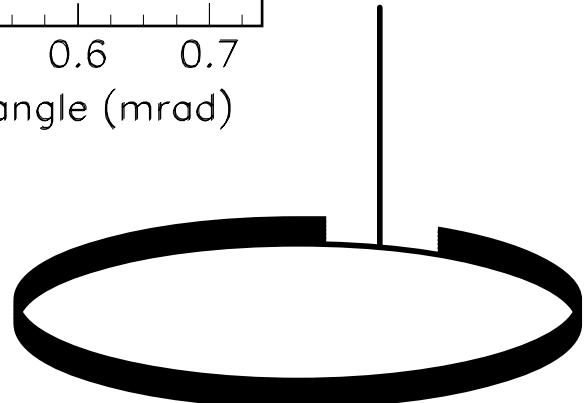
Angular distribution UE56-PGM beamline



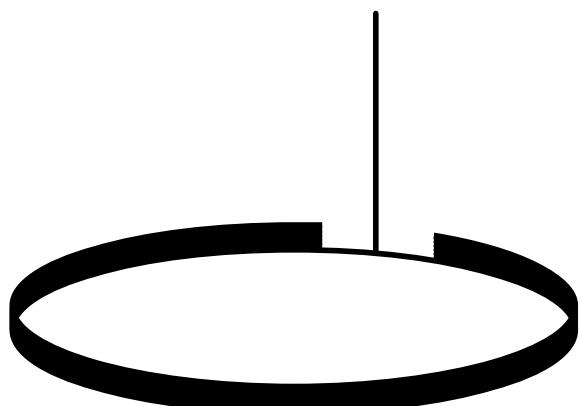
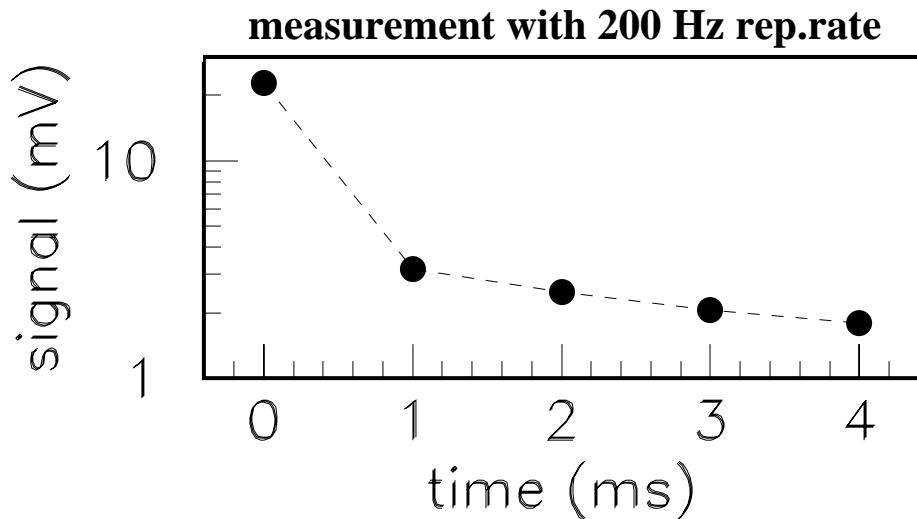
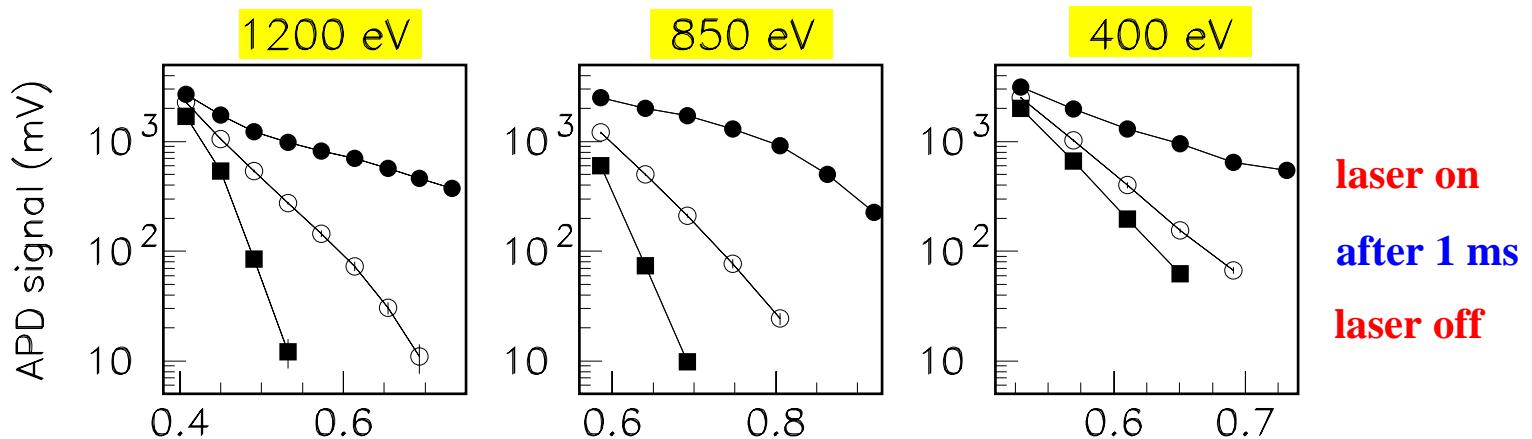
Angular distribution UE56-PGM beamline



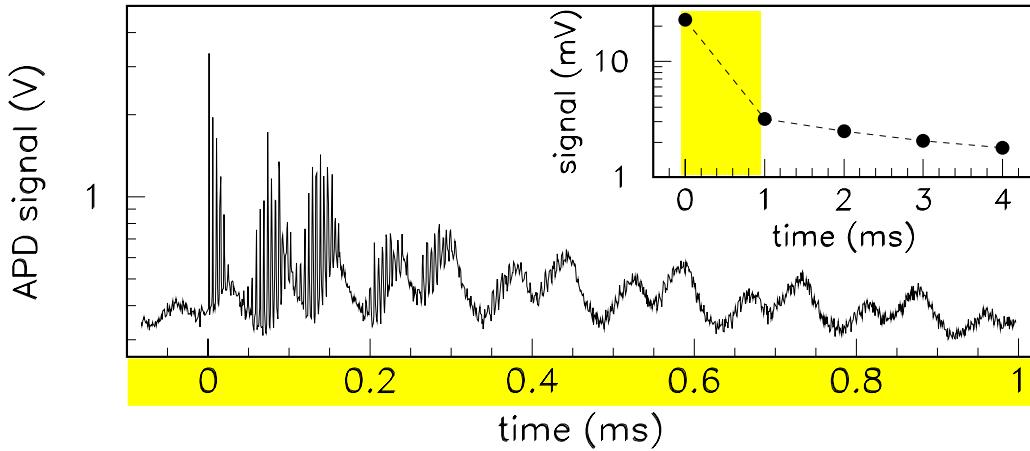
storage ring fill pattern: 350 K 0.7 mA + 7 mA
damping times ~ 10 ms



Angular distribution UE56-PGM beamline

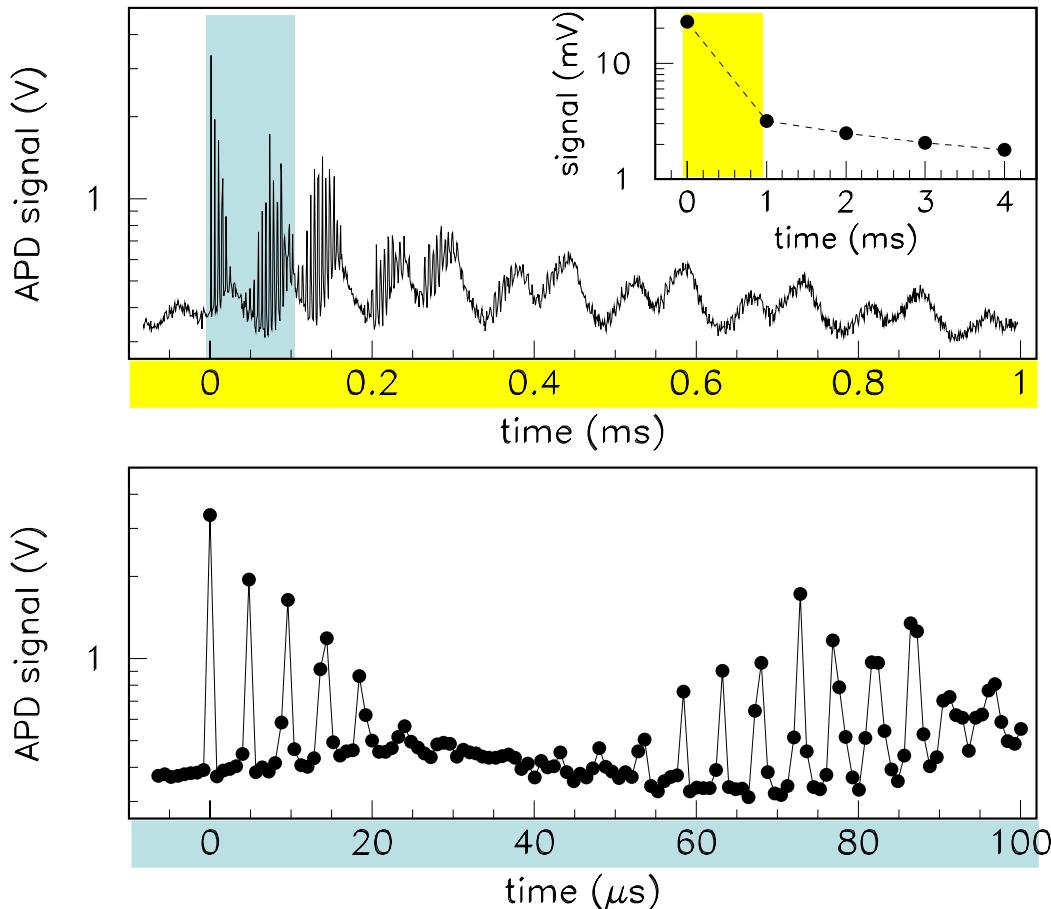


UE56-PGM beamline signal versus time



**synchrotron
oscillations**

UE56-PGM beamline signal versus time

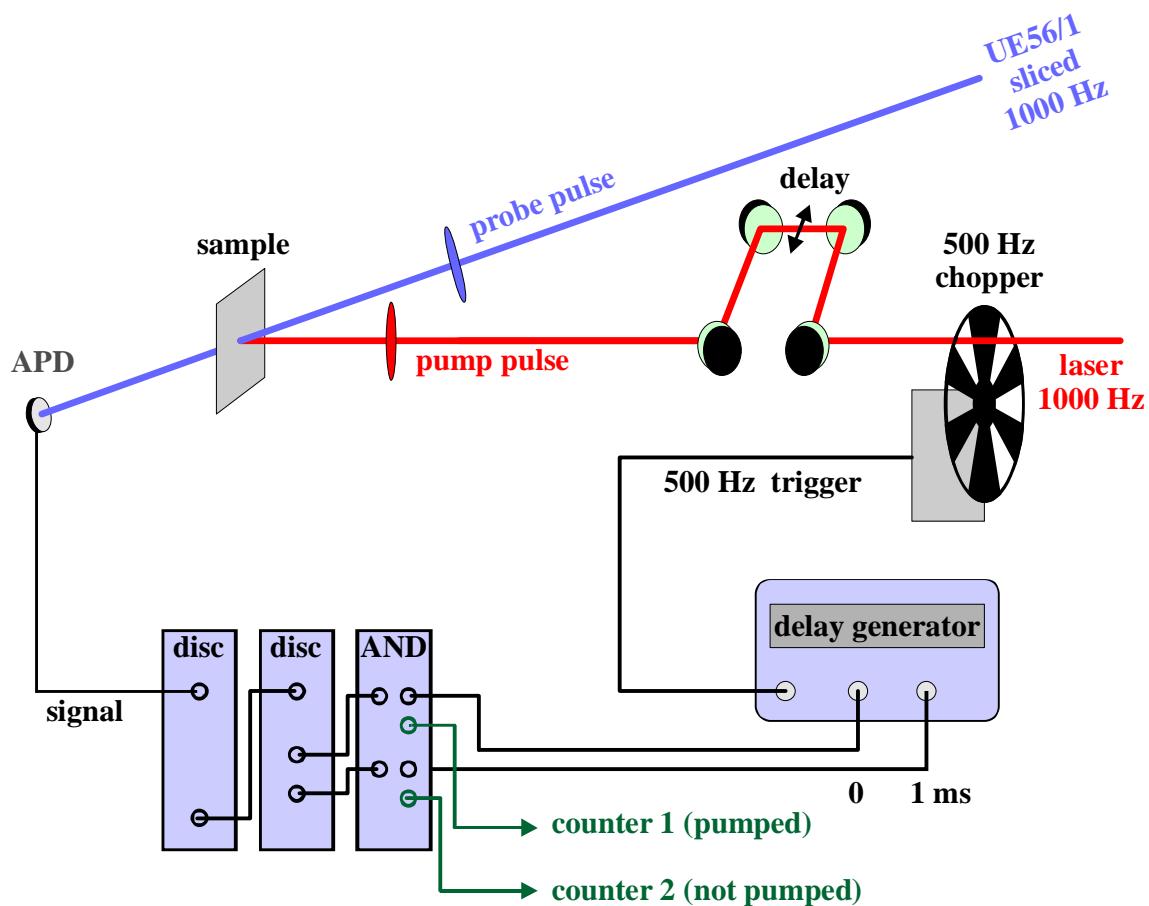


**synchrotron
oscillations**

**betatron
oscillations**

First pump-probe experiments (preliminary)

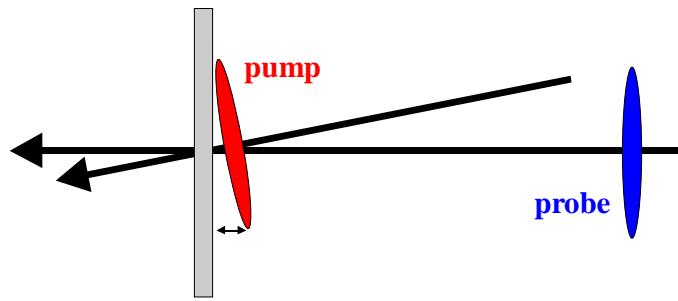
C. Stamm, T. Kachel, N. Pontius, R. Mitzner, T. Quast, K. Holldack,
S. Khan, C. Lupulescu, H. Dürr, W. Eberhardt (BESSY)



Time resolution ~ 150 fs

Assumed pulse duration **100 fs (FWHM)**, pulse lengthening:

- monochromator (wavelength K illuminated lines < 30 fs)
- 1° angle between pump and probe pulse



$$\text{e.g. } \frac{18 \text{ mrad} \cdot 1 \text{ mm}}{c} = 60 \text{ fs}$$

- path length changes over 8 hrs and 40 m

$$\text{e.g. } 30 \mu\text{m}/c = 100 \text{ fs}$$

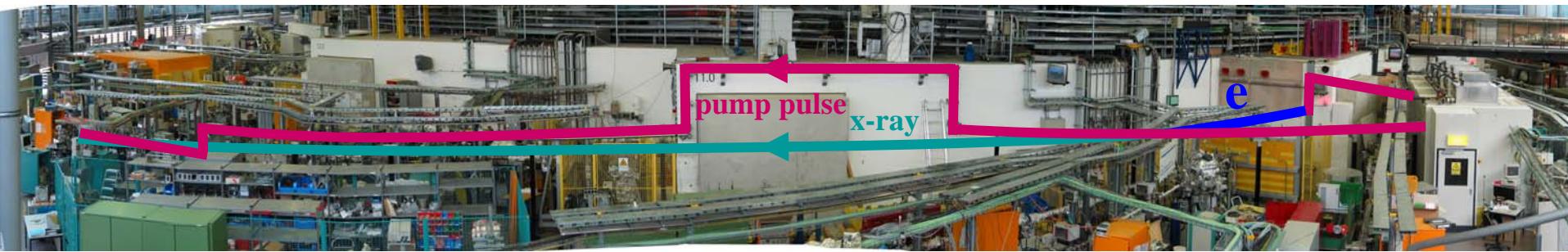


photo: K. Godehusen

Photon flux per s and 0.1% bandwidth

10^6 produced (*laser repetition rate*)

10^4 on the sample (*beamline transmission*)

10^3 detected (*detector efficiency*)

Photon flux per s and 0.1% bandwidth

10^6 produced

K 5-10 laser rep.rate

10^4 on the sample

K 5-10 optimized beamline

10^3 detected

K 2-3 detection efficiency
K 5 detector array

1 1000

Summary

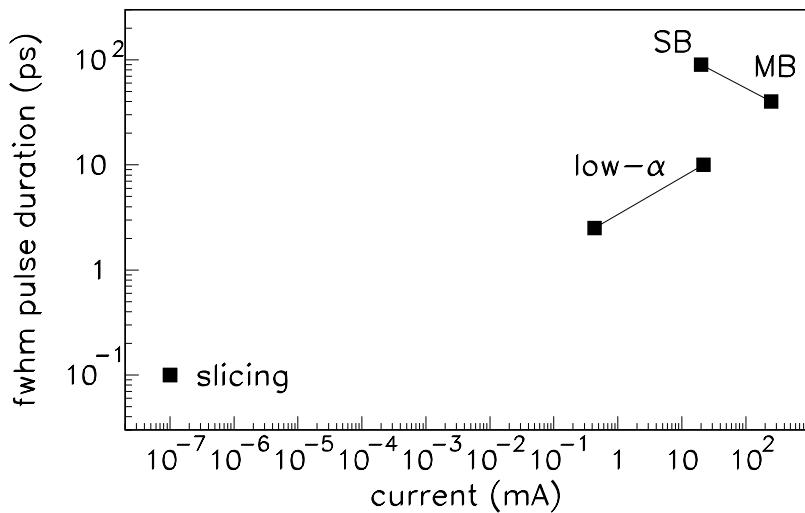
	resolution	intensity	effort
- low momentum-compaction factor	1 ps	\$	--
- high rf gradient	1 ps	+	$\sim E$
- crab-cavity scheme	1 ps	+	$\sim E$
- femtosecond laser slicing	100 fs	\$\$	$\sim E^2$

Summary

- low momentum-compaction factor
- high rf gradient
- crab-cavity scheme
- femtosecond laser slicing

resolution	intensity	effort
1 ps	\$	--
1 ps	+	$\sim E$
1 ps	+	$\sim E$
100 fs	\$\$	$\sim E^2$

@ full bunch rate (500 MHz)

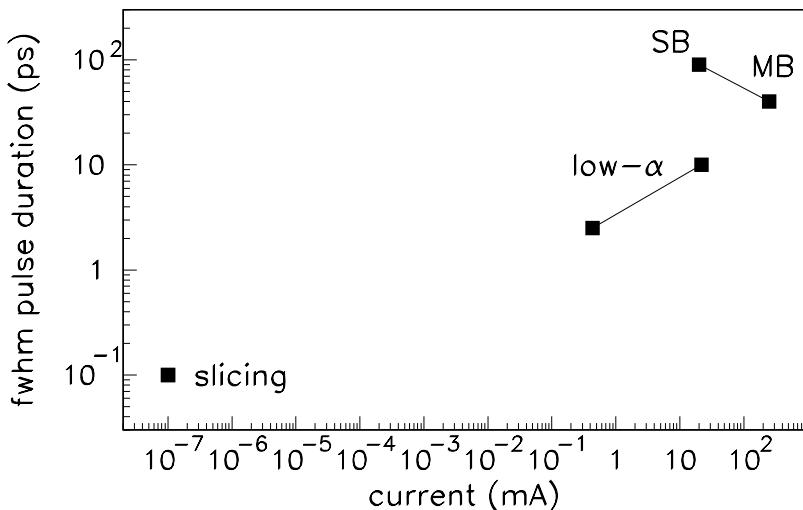


Summary

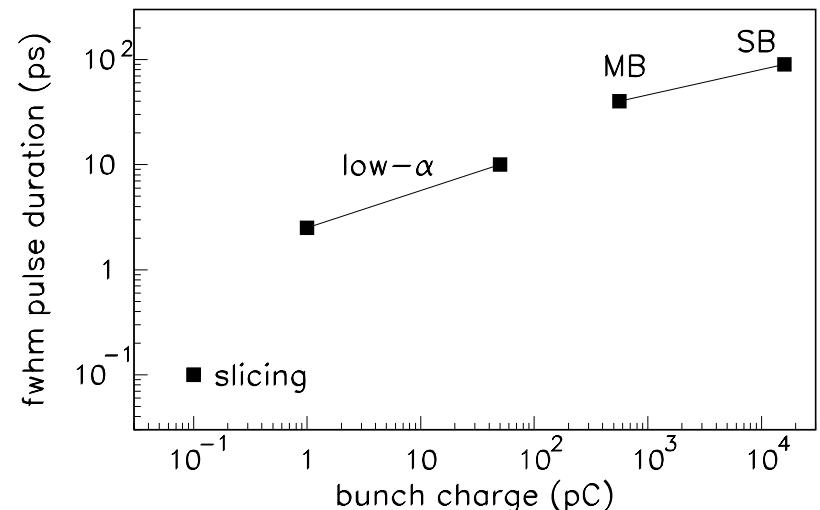
- low momentum-compaction factor
- high rf gradient
- crab-cavity scheme
- femtosecond laser slicing

	resolution	intensity	effort
	1 ps	\$	--
	1 ps	+	$\sim E$
	1 ps	+	$\sim E$
	100 fs	\$\$	$\sim E^2$

@ 500 MHz bunch rate



@ 1 kHz pump-pulse rate



Acknowledgements

Contributions to this talk by:

M. Borland (APS, Argonne)
G. Ingold (SLS, Villigen)
R. Schoenlein (LBNL, Berkeley)
C. Stamm (BESSY, Berlin)
G. Wüstefeld (BESSY, Berlin)
A. Zholents (LBNL, Berlekey)

Femtosecond laser slicing at BESSY:

H. Bäcker, J. Bahrdt, H. Dürr, V. Dürr, W. Eberhardt, K. Godehusen, A. Gaupp,
K. Holldack*, E. Jaeschke, T. Kachel*, S. Khan*, D. Krämer, C. Lupulescu*, R. Mitzner*,
M. Neeb, W. Peatman, N. Pontius*, T. Quast*, G. Reichardt, M. Richter, M. Scheer,
O. Schwarzkopf, F. Senf, C. Stamm*, G. Wüstefeld (BESSY, Berlin)
I. Hertel, F. Noack, W. Sandner, I. Will, N. Zhavaronkov (MBI, Berlin)
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Useful discussions with R. Abela, P. Beaud, G. Ingold, A. Streun (PSI, Villigen),
P. Heimann, R. W. Schoenlein, A. Zholents, M. Zoloterev (LBNL, Berkeley)

Funded by the Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung and by the Land Berlin