

X-ray Beamlines for the Recirculating Linac



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ALS

- Introduction
- Superconducting in-vacuum undulator
- X-ray pulse compression using asymmetrically-cut crystals
- Undulator beamline
- Bend magnet beamline

What is different about this x-ray source?

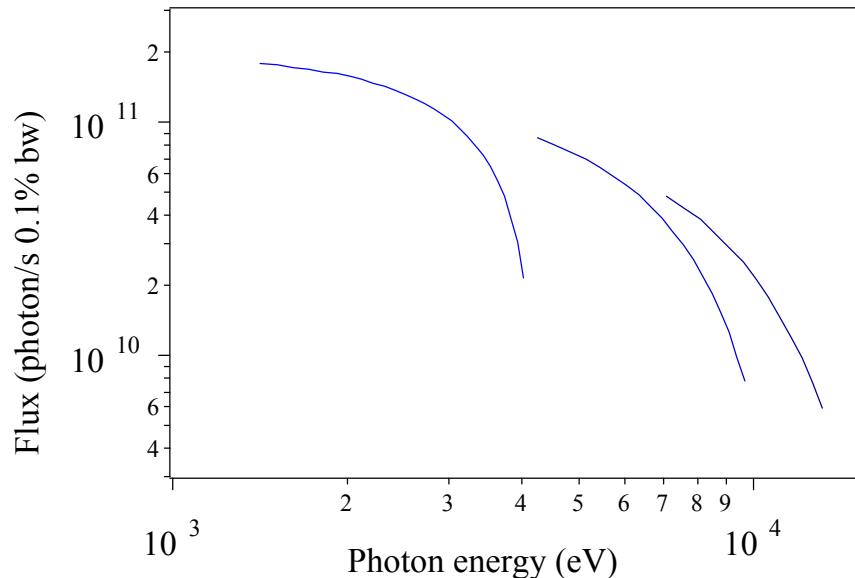


- Coordinate or angle correlation of the electron bunch
 - » Need to use corelation to compress x-ray pulse or to display correlation onto a detector
- Single pass through photon production section
 - » Can block halo of beam, use small gap undulators
- Low average current $10 \mu\text{A}$, typical undulator power 0.2 W
 - » Can use fused silica optics without cooling, cheap
 - » Simpler front ends, cheap
- X-rays do not have to pass through an arc sector
 - » The first optic can be close to the source, $\sim 3 \text{ m}$
- fs laser system associated with beamlines, must be synchronized to x-ray pulses



Undulator description

- Parameters: length 2 m, λ_u 1.4 cm, B_{\max} 1.5 T, gap 5 mm
- Advantage: short undulator period reaches higher photon energy at medium electron beam energy.
- Based on in-vacuum superconducting magnet design of Rossmanith. Such an undulator is under construction in Karlsruhe to be installed in the ANKA storage ring.

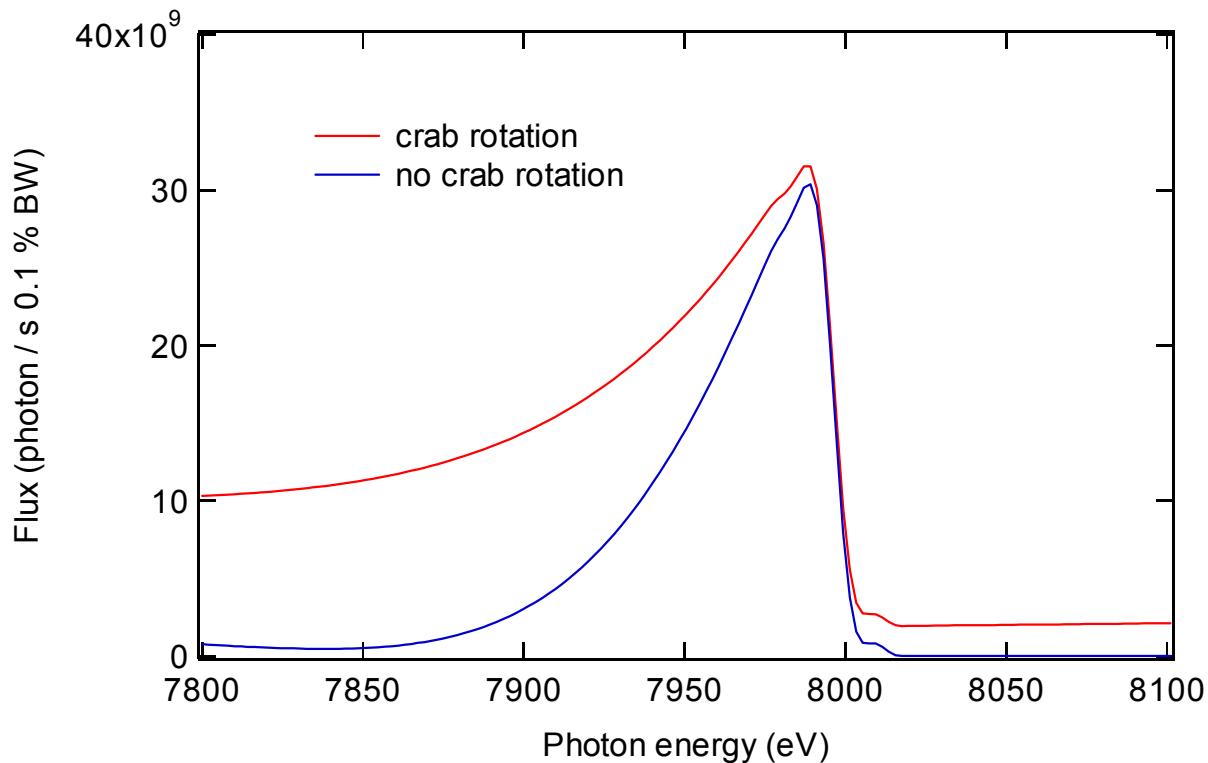


- Flux comparisons:
Slicing bend magnet: 10^5 1/s
Slicing undulator: 10^7 - 10^8 1/s
- Optimal flux from 100 - 8000 eV set by 2.5 GeV electron beam energy



Undulator spectrum

- Rotation of electron bunch broadens undulator harmonic, but the flux is same. Brightness is decreased by increased angular divergence (14 times).



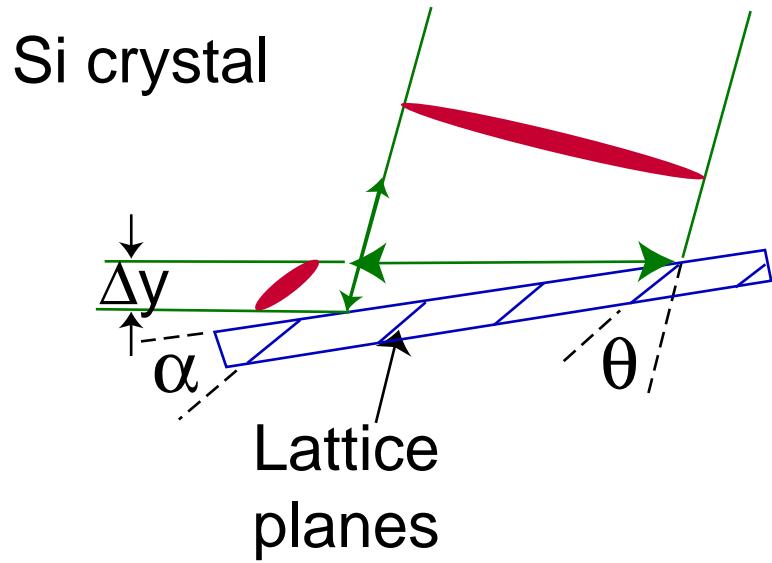
- If smaller undulator gap is possible, ~ 3 mm, could use in-vacuum permanent magnet undulator, better developed technology and cheaper

X-ray pulse compression with asymmetrically-cut crystals



- Optical path length Δl varies linearly with position Δy on the crystal:

$$\Delta l = 2 \Delta y \frac{\sin\theta \sin\alpha}{\sin(\theta + \alpha)}$$

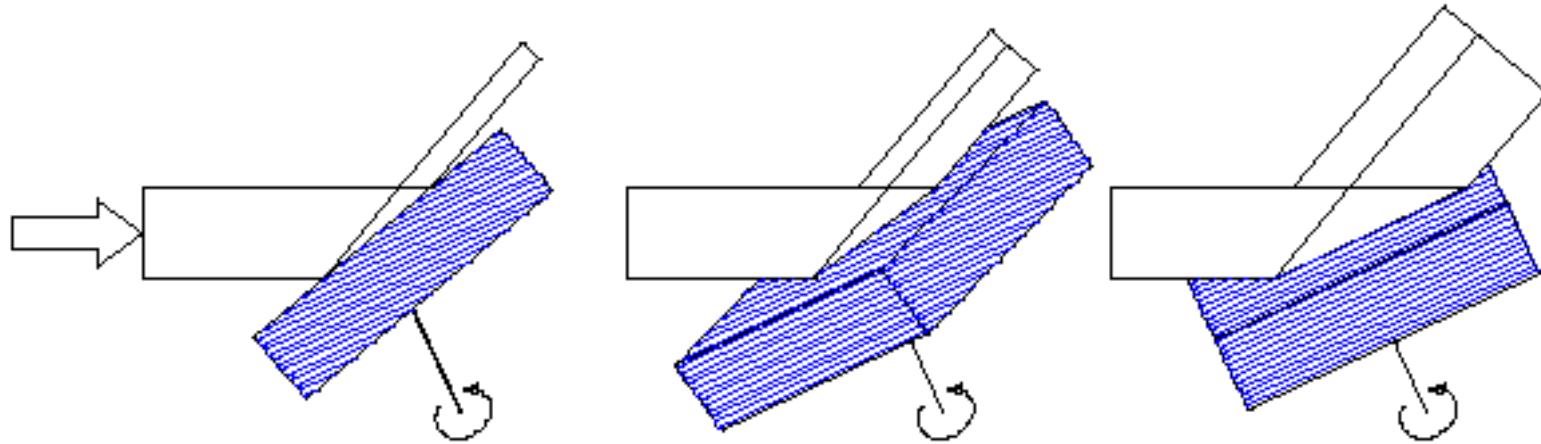


Crystals	λ	Δy	θ	α	Δl
Si(111)	1.5 Å	1.5 mm	14.309°	2.1°	0.3 mm (1 ps)

Tuneability of x-ray pulse compression with photon energy



- Add rotation about axis normal to Bragg planes φ to rotation of Bragg angle θ
 \Rightarrow Variation of crystal asymmetry α keeping pulse compression fixed



$$\begin{aligned}\varphi &= 0^\circ \\ \alpha &= 15^\circ\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi &= 45^\circ \\ \alpha &= 11^\circ\end{aligned}$$

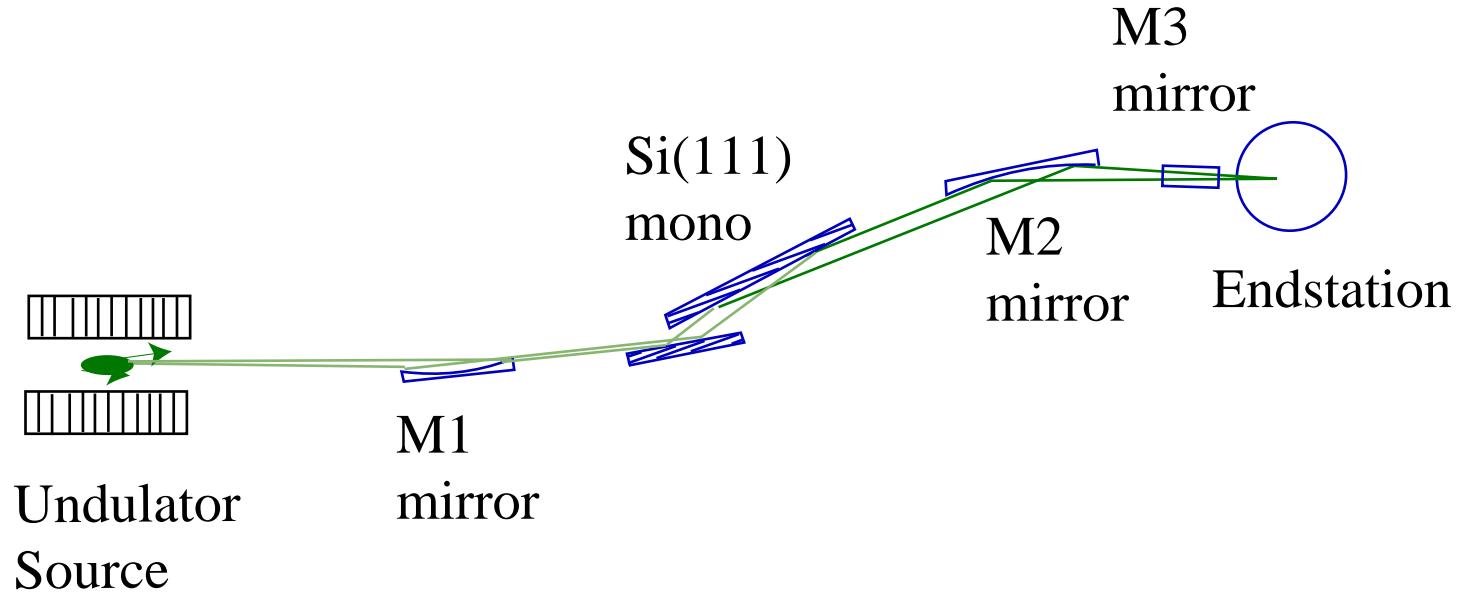
$$\begin{aligned}\varphi &= 90^\circ \\ \alpha &= 0^\circ\end{aligned}$$

Limits to x-ray pulse duration



- Number of slices in angular correlation:
 - » bunch rotation $130 \mu\text{rad}$ / electron beam divergence $9 \mu\text{rad}$
 $= 14$ slices (70 fs fwhm)
- X-ray divergence
 - » $9 \mu\text{rad}$ at 8 keV (100 fs fwhm total), increases with $\lambda^{1/2}$
- Penetration of x-rays into crystal:
 - » $N\lambda \sim 1 \mu\text{m}$ (3 fs) for Si(111) at 8 keV

Undulator beamline layout



- Undulator source with angle correlation
- Collimating mirror produces spatial correlation at crystals
- Photon energy range 1 - 10 keV

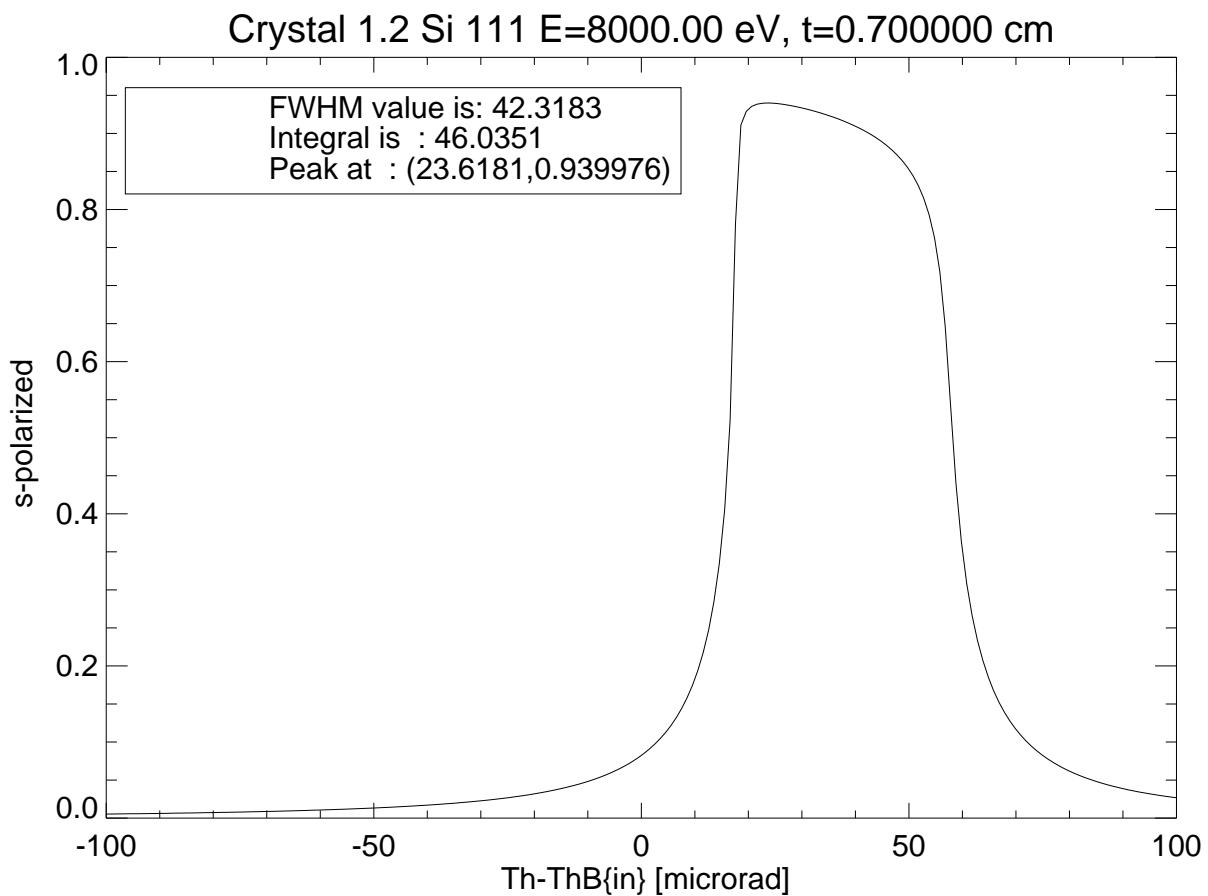


Optical elements of undulator beamline

	Type	Coating and blank material	Dimensions (mm)	Radius (m)	Incidence angle(Distance from source (m)	Slope error (µrad) Roughness (Å)
M1	Plane parabolic mirror	Pt-coated silicon	600 x 60	2000	89.7135	5	1 µrad 5 Å
X1, X2	Crystal	Silicon (111)	60 x 60	∞	75.6912 $\alpha = 2.1$	6	
M2	Plane parabolic mirror	Pt-coated silicon	1200 x 75	2000	89.7135	7	1 µrad 5 Å
M3	Plane elliptical mirror	Pt-coated silicon	300 x 60	228	89.7135	11.4	5 µrad 5 Å
Endstation						12	

- Length of beamline: 12 m

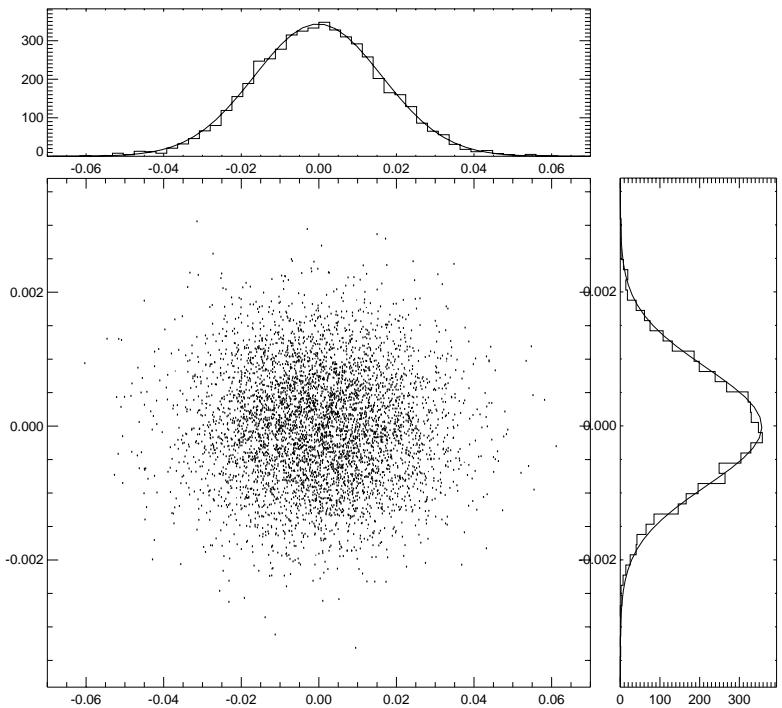
Asymmetric crystals



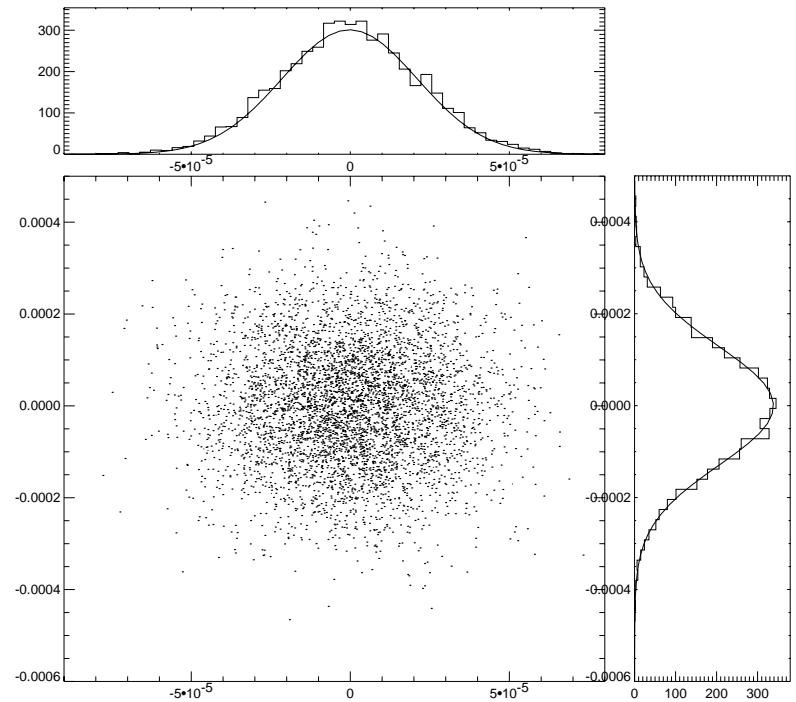
$b = 0.75$
 $\Delta E = 1.3 \text{ eV}$



Source



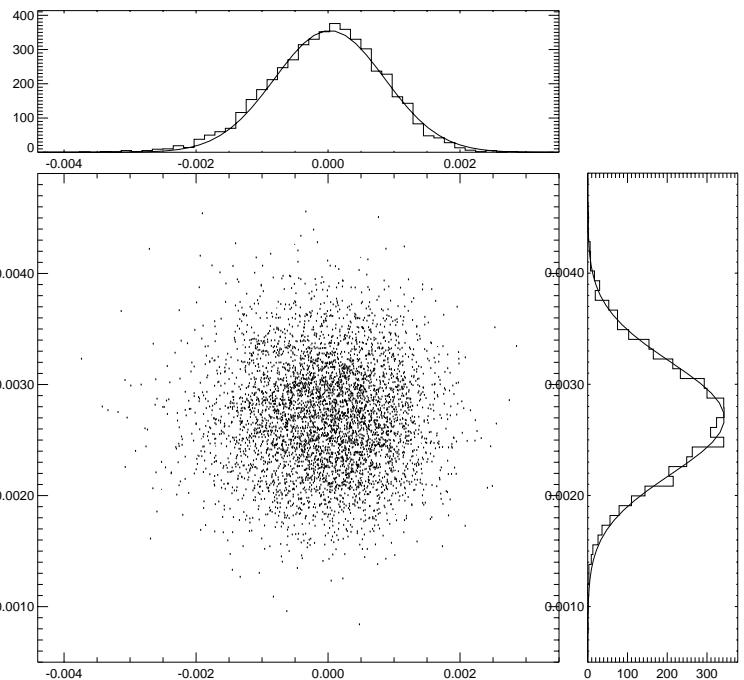
Source dimensions:
390 μm (h) x 20 μm (v)



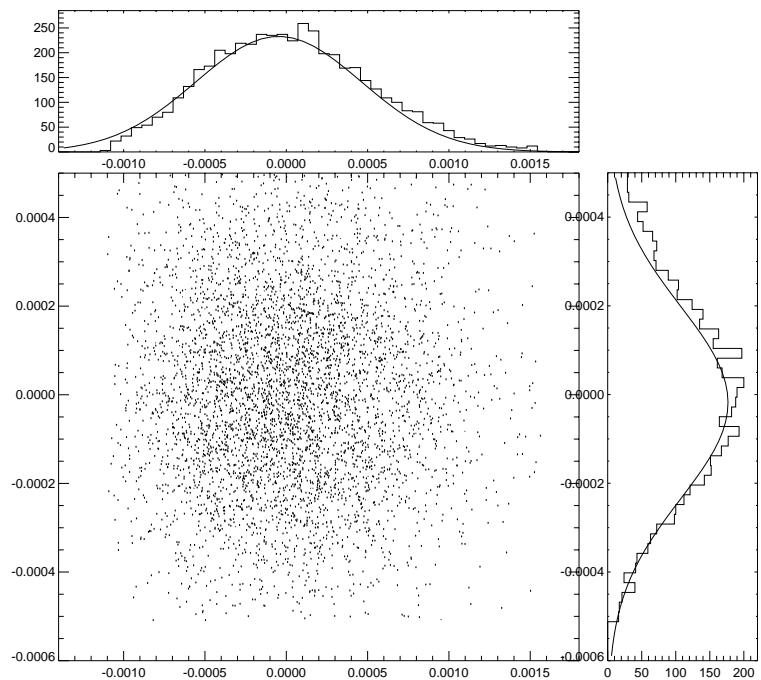
Source divergence:
50 μrad (h) x 300 μrad (v, rotated)



Focus at the endstation



Focus dimensions:
20 μm (h) x 12 μm (v)

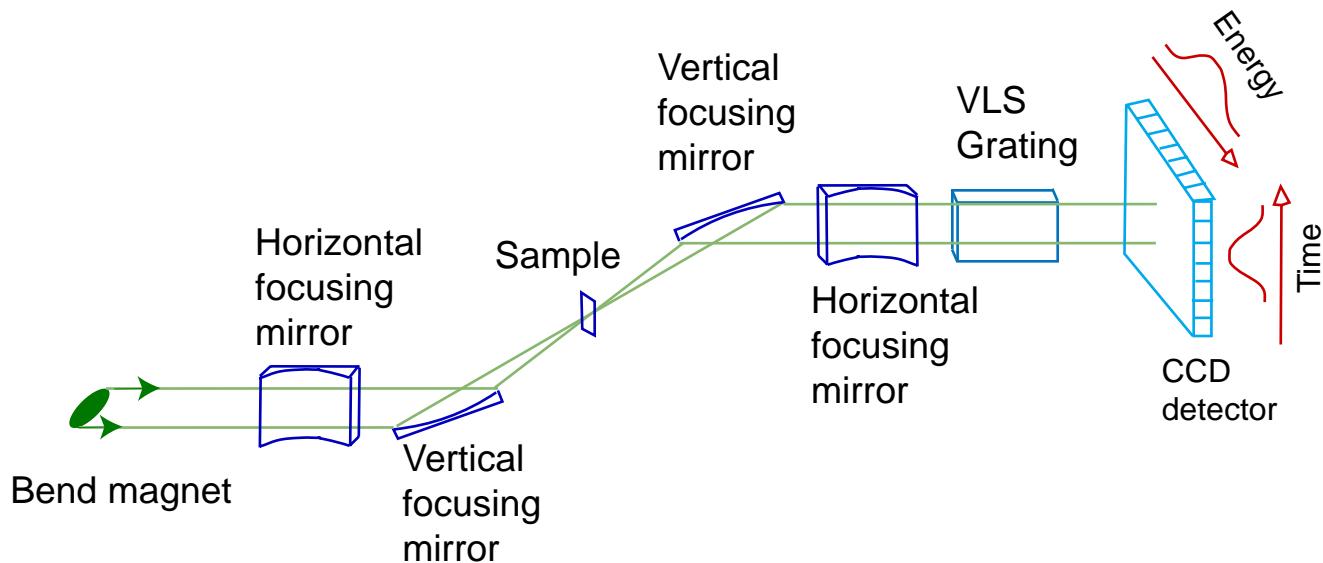


Focus divergence:
1.2 mrad (h) x 500 μrad

Bend magnet beamline layout



- Bend magnet source with spatial correlation
- Photon energy range 100 eV - 2 keV
- Flux 6×10^8 photon /s 0.1% BW



Future Work



- What is minimum gap for undulators?
- Quantitative evaluation of pulse broadening from crystals
 - » J. Wark has done diffraction calculations including time
- Reduction of x-ray pulse duration
- Completion of bend magnet beamline design
- Wiggler in arc sector: intense white beam source, time resolution $\sim 1\text{-}2 \text{ ps}$