EXTENSION OF SELF-SEEDING TO HARD X-RAYS > 10 keV AS A WAY TO INCREASE USER ACCESS AT THE EUROPEAN XFEL

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Abstract

We propose to use a self-seeding scheme with single crystal monochromator at the European X-ray FEL to produce monochromatic, high-power radiation at 16 keV. The FEL power of the transform-limited pulses can reach about 100 GW by exploiting tapering in the tunable-gap baseline undulator. The combination of high photon energy, high peak power, and very narrow bandwidth opens a new range of applications, and allows to increase the user capacity and exploit the high repetition rate of the European XFEL. Dealing with monochromatic hard X-ray radiation one may use crystals as deflectors with minimum beam loss. To this end, a photon beam distribution system based on the use of crystals in the Bragg reflection geometry is proposed for future study and possible extension of the baseline facility. They can be repeated a number of times to form an almost complete (one meter scale) ring with an angle of 20 degrees between two neighboring lines. The reflectivity of crystal deflectors can be switched fast enough by flipping the crystals with piezo-electric devices. It is then possible to distribute monochromatic hard X-rays among 10 independent instruments. More details can be found in [1].

INTRODUCTION

Radiation from SASE XFEL consists of many independent spikes in both the temporal and spectral domains. Self-seeding is a promising approach to significantly narrow the SASE bandwidth to produce nearly transform-limited pulses [2]-[16]. We discussed the implementation of a single-crystal self-seeding scheme in the hard X-ray lines of European XFEL in [17, 18]. For this facility, transform-limited pulses are particularly valuable, since they naturally support the extraction of more FEL power than at saturation by exploiting tapering in the tunable-gap baseline undulators [19]-[26]. Tapering is implemented as a stepwise change of the undulator gap from segment to segment. Simulation results presented in [17, 18] show that the FEL power of the transform-limited X-ray pulses may be increased up to 0.4 TW by operating with the tapered baseline undulator SASE1 (or SASE2). In particular, it is possible to create a source capable of delivering fully-coherent, 7 fs (FWHM)-long X-ray pulses with $2 \cdot 10^{12}$ photons per pulse at a wavelength of 0.15 nm, Fig. 1.

We can apply the same scheme to harder X-rays, and obtain 100 GW fully-coherent X-ray pulses at a wavelength of 0.075 nm. In this paper we propose to perform monochromatization at 0.15 nm with the help of self-seeding, and amplify the seed in a first part of the output undulator. The amplification process can be stopped at some

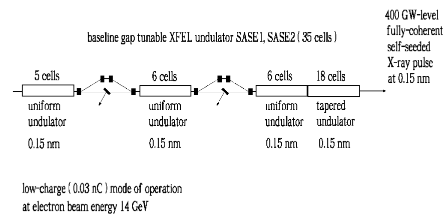

Figure 1: Sketch of an undulator system for high power mode of operation at a photon energy of 8 keV.

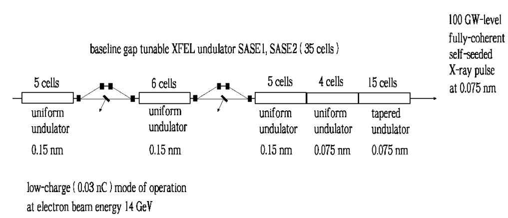

Figure 2: Generating high power, highly monochromatic hard X-ray beam at a photon energy of 16 keV.

position well before the FEL reaches saturation, where the electron beam gets considerable bunching at the 2nd harmonic of the coherent radiation. A second part of the output undulator tuned to the 2nd harmonic frequency, follows beginning at that position, and is used to obtain 2nd harmonic radiation at saturation. One can prolong the exchange of energy to the advantage of the photon beam by tapering the last part of the output undulator on a segment by segment basis. Fig. 2 shows the design principle of our self-seeding setup for harder photon energy mode of operation. Two self-seeding cascades, identical to those considered in [17, 18] (see Fig. 1), are followed by the same output undulator with changed gap configuration, compared to Fig. 1.

An advantage of the proposed scheme is the possibility to increase user capacity. In this paper we describe a photon beam distribution system, which may allow to switch the hard X-ray beam quickly among many experiments in order to make a more effective use of the facility. Monochromaticity is the key for implementing multi-user operation in the hard X-ray range, which can be granted by using crystal deflectors and small absorption of the radiation in crystals at photon energies larger than 15 keV. In contrast

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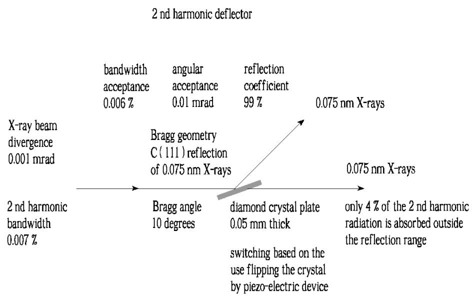

Figure 3: Concept for a hard photon beam deflector based on the use of a crystal in Bragg reflection geometry.

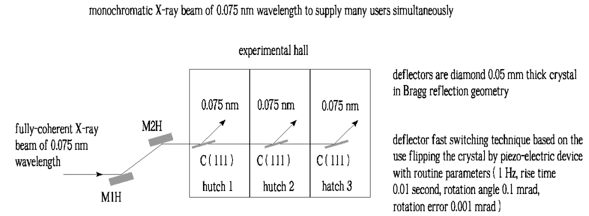

Figure 4: A photon beam distribution system based on flipping crystals can provide an efficient way to obtain a many-user facility. The monochromaticity of the output at 16 keV constitutes the key for reaching such result.

to the broadband SASE bandwidth, transform-limited hard X-ray bandwidths are of order of 0.007%, and match the Bragg width of crystals. Thus, using 0.05 mm thick diamond crystals one may obtain two beams, one transmitted and one Bragg reflected, with minimum intensity loss. We suggest to flip crystals for switching reflectivity similarly as for polarization switching techniques with X-ray phase retarders at synchrotron radiation facilities, that is based on the use of piezo-electric components. Crystal deflectors can be repeated a number of times to form an almost complete ring. It is then possible to distribute monochromatic hard X-rays among ten independent experiments.

SERVING MORE USERS SIMULTANEOUSLY

In this section we describe a concept for a photon beam distribution system, which may allow to switch the FEL beam quickly among many instruments in order to make a more effective use of the facility. The high photon energy, and monochromaticity of the output radiation are the key for reaching such result.

In fact, dealing with 16 keV monochromatic radiation one may use crystals as deflectors, Fig. 3. The deflector is constituted by a diamond plate with a thickness of 0.05 mm. The crystal is used in Bragg reflection geometry and exploits the C(111) reflection plane. For the C(111) reflection, the angular acceptance of the crystal deflector is of the order of 10 μrad, and the spectral bandwidth is about 0.006%. As a result, the angular acceptance of the deflector is much wider compared to the photon beam divergence, which is of the order of a microrad. The bandwidth of the hard X-ray pulse is of order of 0.007% and matches the Bragg width of the crystal. In this case, more than 99% of the peak reflectivity can be achieved and only 4% of the incoming 16 keV radiation is absorbed outside of the reflection range. Thus, by use of a 0.05 mm-thick diamond crystal one may obtain two beams, a transmitted as well as a Bragg reflected beam, with minimal intensity loss.

One of the biggest advantages of using a crystal deflector in Bragg geometry is that the reflected beam can be switched on and off by changing the crystal angle only. The typical angular change necessary for the switching is

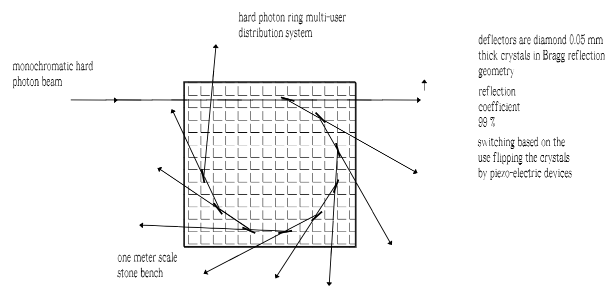

Figure 5: Top view of a hard-photon "ring" distribution system. Separation between two neighboring lines is about 20 degrees. The layout of the user instruments follows a similar approach as for synchrotron radiation sources.

less than 0.1 mrad. This opens a new possibility of fast switching of the reflectivity, which is necessary for many-user operation. In order to achieve a stable photon beam deflection, the rotation error must be less than 0.01 mrad. Existing technology enables rotating crystals to satisfy this requirements. For example, at synchrotron radiation facilities, X-ray phase retarder crystals are driven by piezo-electric devices operated at hundred Hz repetition rate, which flip the crystals with a rotation error of about a fraction of a micro-radian [23].

A photon beam distribution system based on flipping crystals can provide an efficient way to obtain a many-user facility. A possible layout is shown in Fig. 4. The output radiation passes through the distribution system, consisting of a series of crystals in Bragg geometry. Photon macro-pulses at 16 keV photon energy can then be fed into 10 separate beamlines. The switching crystals need to flip at frequency 1 Hz, so that each user receives one macropulse per second. It should be noted that the single crystal provides a sufficiently large deflection angle (of order of 20 degrees), so that the problem of separation of neighboring beamlines does not exist.

A second possible layout of a future hard X-ray laboratory based on a hard-photon "ring" distribution system is shown in Fig. 5. One can use a number of crystal reflectors to form an almost complete ring. The photon beam trans-

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Table 1: Parameters for the Low-Charge Mode of Operation at the European XFEL Used in This Paper

	Units	
Undulator period	mm	40
Periods per cell	-	125
K parameter (rms)	-	2.15
Total number of cells	-	35
Intersection length	m	1.1
Wavelength	nm	0.15
Energy	GeV	14.0
Charge	pC	28

port line guiding photons from SASE1 (or SASE2) to the experimental hall is connected tangentially to one of the straight section of the photon ring, and the beam is injected by the reflecting crystal. Using flipping crystals in each photon ring cell it is possible to quickly switch the photon beam from one instrument to the other, thus providing many-user capability. This layout of the laboratory follows a similar approach as for synchrotron light sources.

Finally, it should be remarked that the proposed beam distribution system operates at fixed wavelength. However as reported in [27]: ”for many scattering experiments it is not necessary to continuously vary the X-ray wavelength or fine-tune to a core shell resonance. Generally, however it is desirable to have a large photon energy exceeding 10 keV. This optimizes probing condensed matter systems on the atomic length scale by minimizing deleterious absorption, while preserving scattering cross sections”. Obviously, our idea to increase the user access by means of a ”photon ring” has advantages for such kind of experiments and can be applied to the European XFEL as well as to the LCLS-II design.

FEASIBILITY STUDY

In this Section we report on a feasibility study performed with the help of the FEL code GENESIS 1.3 [28] running on a parallel machine. We will present a feasibility study for a short-pulse mode of operation of the SASE1 and SASE2 FEL lines of the European XFEL, based on a statistical analysis consisting of 100 runs. The overall beam parameters used in the simulations are presented in Table 1. We refer to the setup in Fig. 2. Up to the output undulator, simulations are identical to those already presented in [18]. The choice of the FODO lattice parameters is also kept identical. This is in agreement with the present concept to use the self-seeding setup at the European XFEL in [18] to produce monochromatic beams using harmonic generation simply by acting on the gap of the output undulator.

The output power and spectrum after the first part of the output undulator (5 cells) tuned at 0.15 nm is shown in Fig. 6.

The tapering law used in the last 19 cells is shown in Fig. 7.

The output power and spectrum of the entire setup, that is

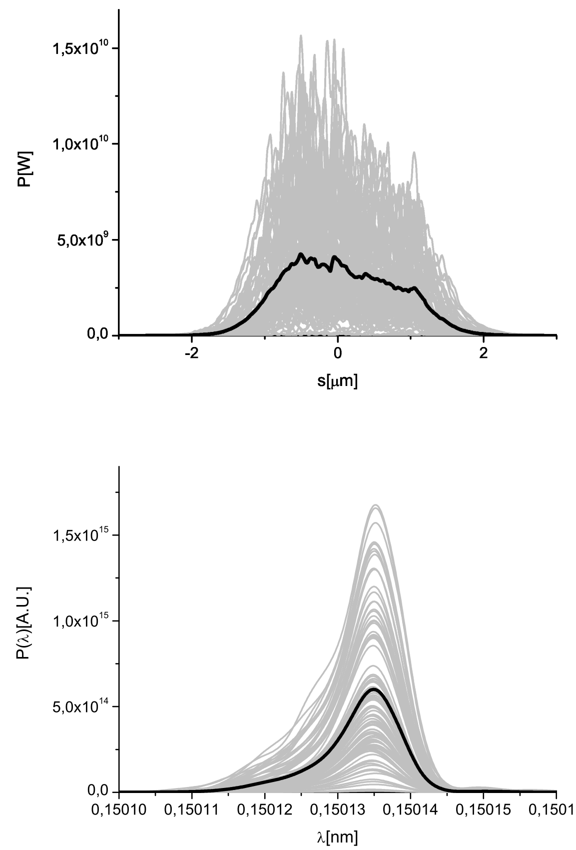

Figure 6: (Plot above) Output power and (plot below) output spectrum after the first part of the output undulator (5 cells) tuned at 0.15 nm. Grey lines refer to single shot realizations, the black line refers to the average over a hundred realizations.

after the second part of the output undulator (19 cells) tuned at 0.075 nm, is shown in Fig. 8. More detailed simulation results can be found in [1].

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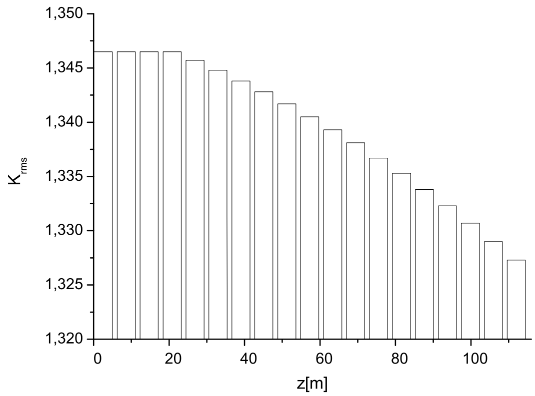

Figure 7: Taper configuration for high-power mode of operation at 0.075 nm.

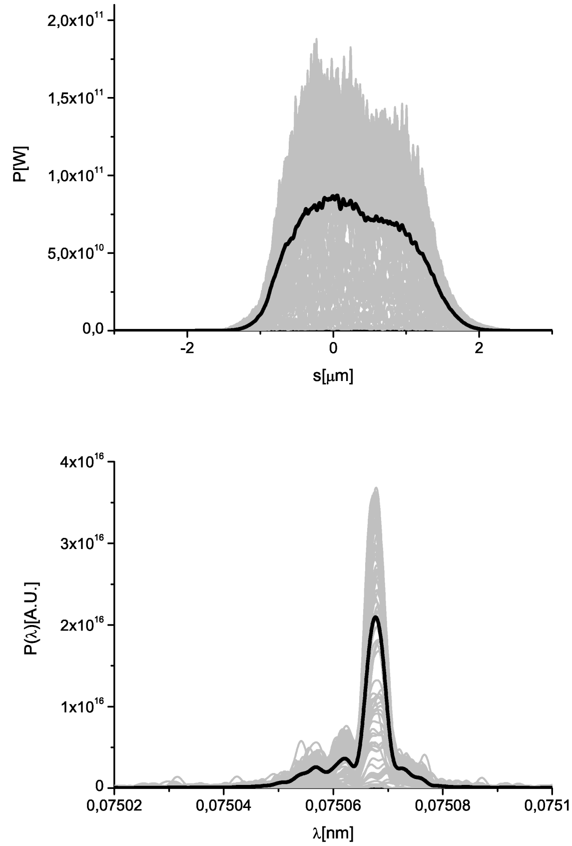

Figure 8: (Plot above) Output power and (plot below) output spectrum after the second part of the output undulator (19 cells) tuned at 0.075 nm. Grey lines refer to single shot realizations, the black line refers to the average over a hundred realizations.

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