



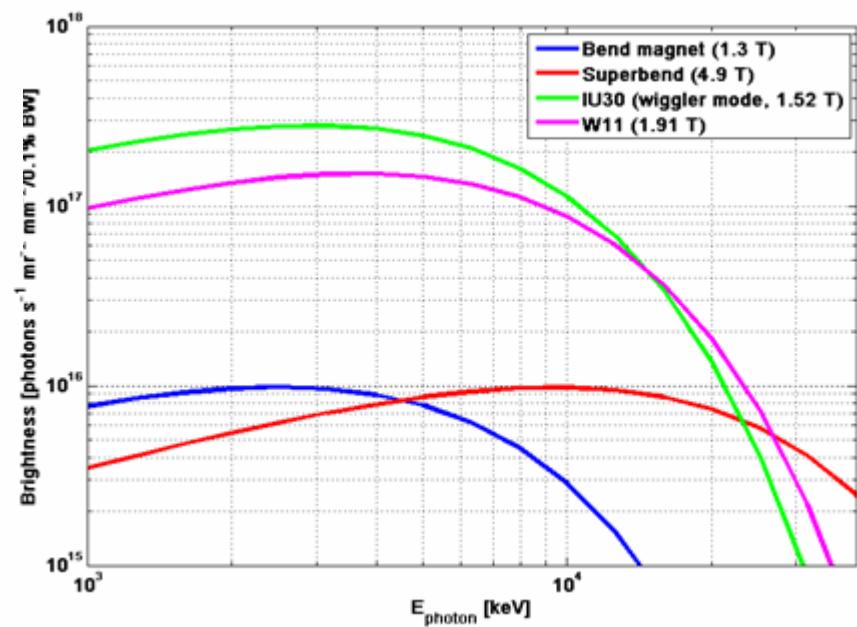
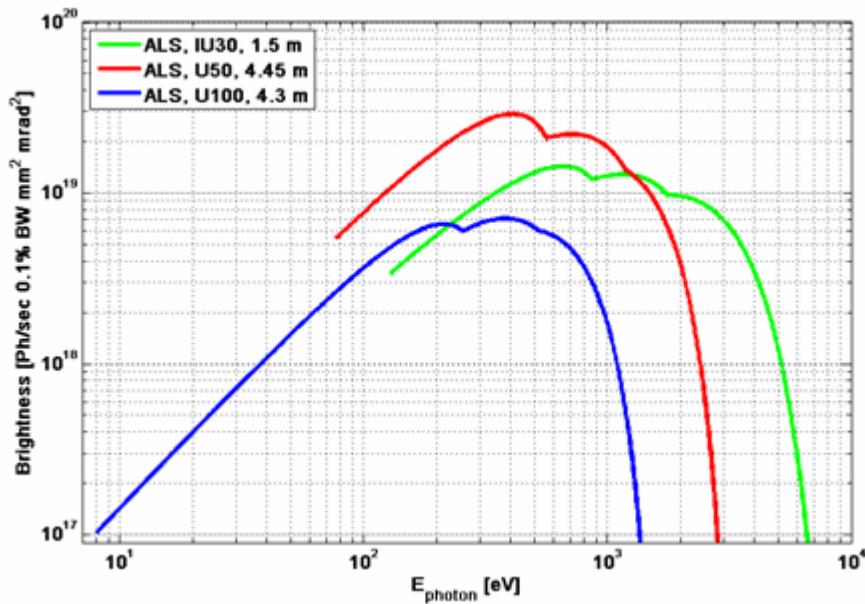
Exquisite Beam Control is Needed for X-Ray Sources



jc/ALSaerial/11-96



Top off upgrade is keeping ALS at the frontier





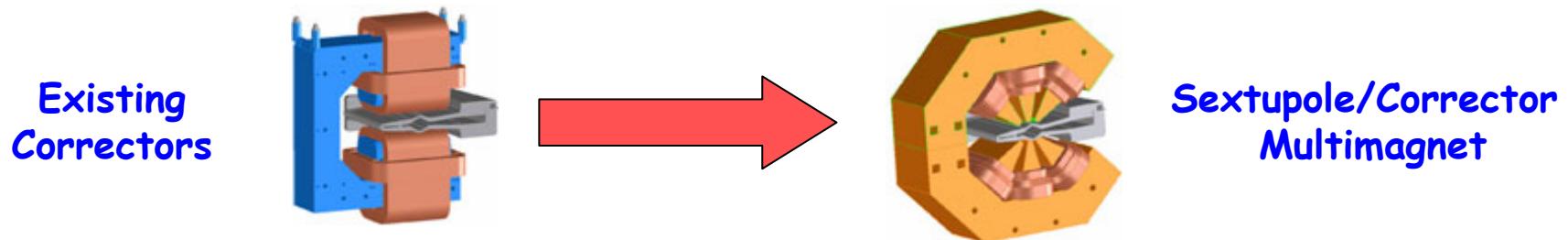
ALS lattice upgrade has big benefits

Brightness

- > 3 times the brightness for central bend and Superbend beamlines
- Up to 2 times the brightness for soft x-ray beamlines
(greater increases with more speculative lattices)

Additional Benefits

- Short pulses: 500 MHz picosecond pulses at reduced currents
- Coherent Terahertz Radiation



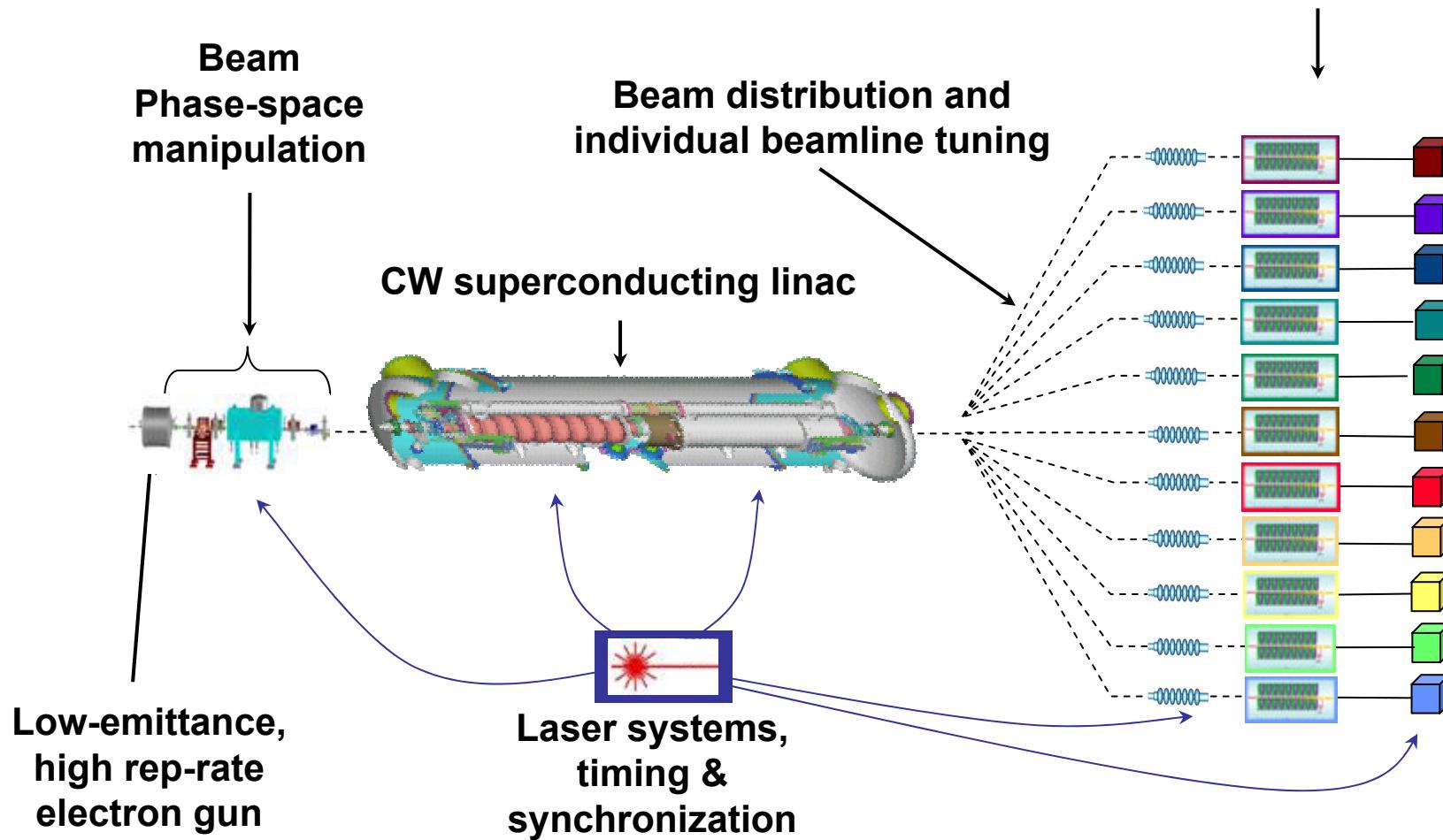
Existing
Correctors

Sextupole/Corrector
Multimagnet

A vision for a future light source facility

HIGH REP-RATE, SEEDED, VUV — SOFT X-RAY FEL ARRAY

- Independent array of configurable FELs
- Control of electrons: seeded, attosecond, ESASE
- Control of x-rays: wavelength, pulse duration, polarization





Performance goals of a SXR FEL

FELs WITH THREE MODES OF OPERATION

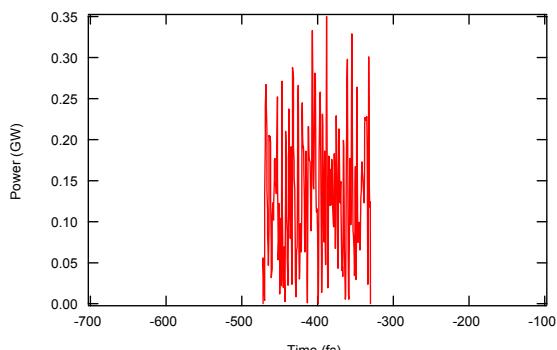
	Short-pulse beamlines	High-resolution beamlines	Sub-femtosecond beamlines
Wavelength range (nm)	~200 Š 1	~200 Š 1	~40 Š 1
Photon energy (eV)	6 Š 1240	6 Š 1240	30 Š 1240
Repetition rate (kHz)	100	100	1-100
Peak power (GW)	1	1	0.1 Š 0.3
Photons/pulse (@1 nm)	5×10^{11} (in 100 fs)	2.5×10^{12} (in 500 fs)	1.5×10^8 (in 100 as)
Timing stability (fs)	10	10	TBD
Pulse length (fs)	1 Š 100	100 Š 1000	0.1 - 1
Harmonics	² few%	² few%	² few%
Polarization	Variable, linear/circular	Variable, linear/circular	Variable, linear/circular



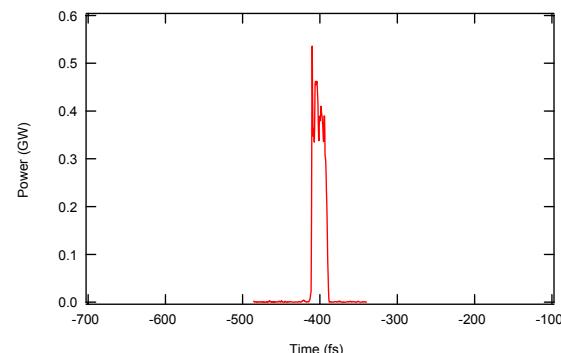
Lasers can control powerful electron accelerators

ENHANCED CAPABILITIES FOR CONTROL OF X-RAY PULSE

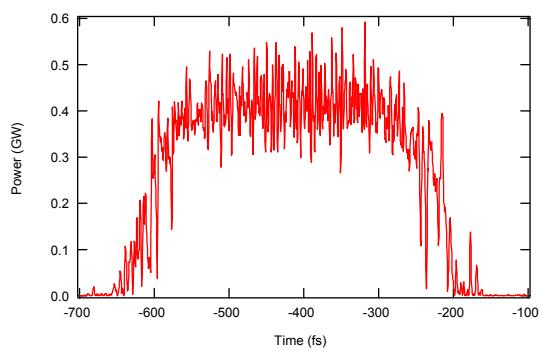
Pulse profile



SASE

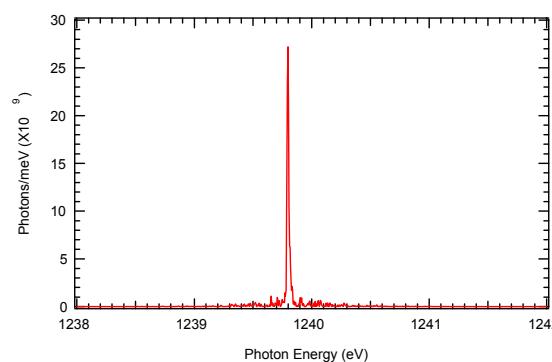
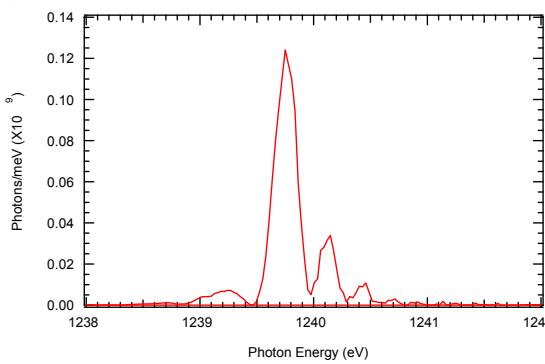
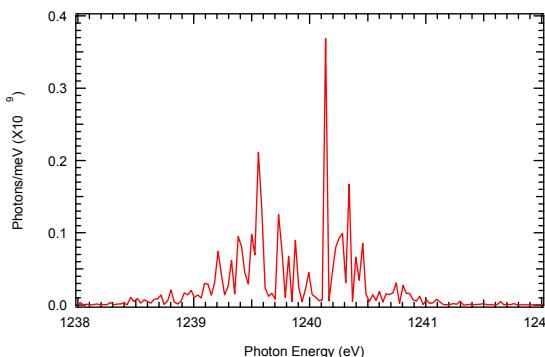


25 fs seed



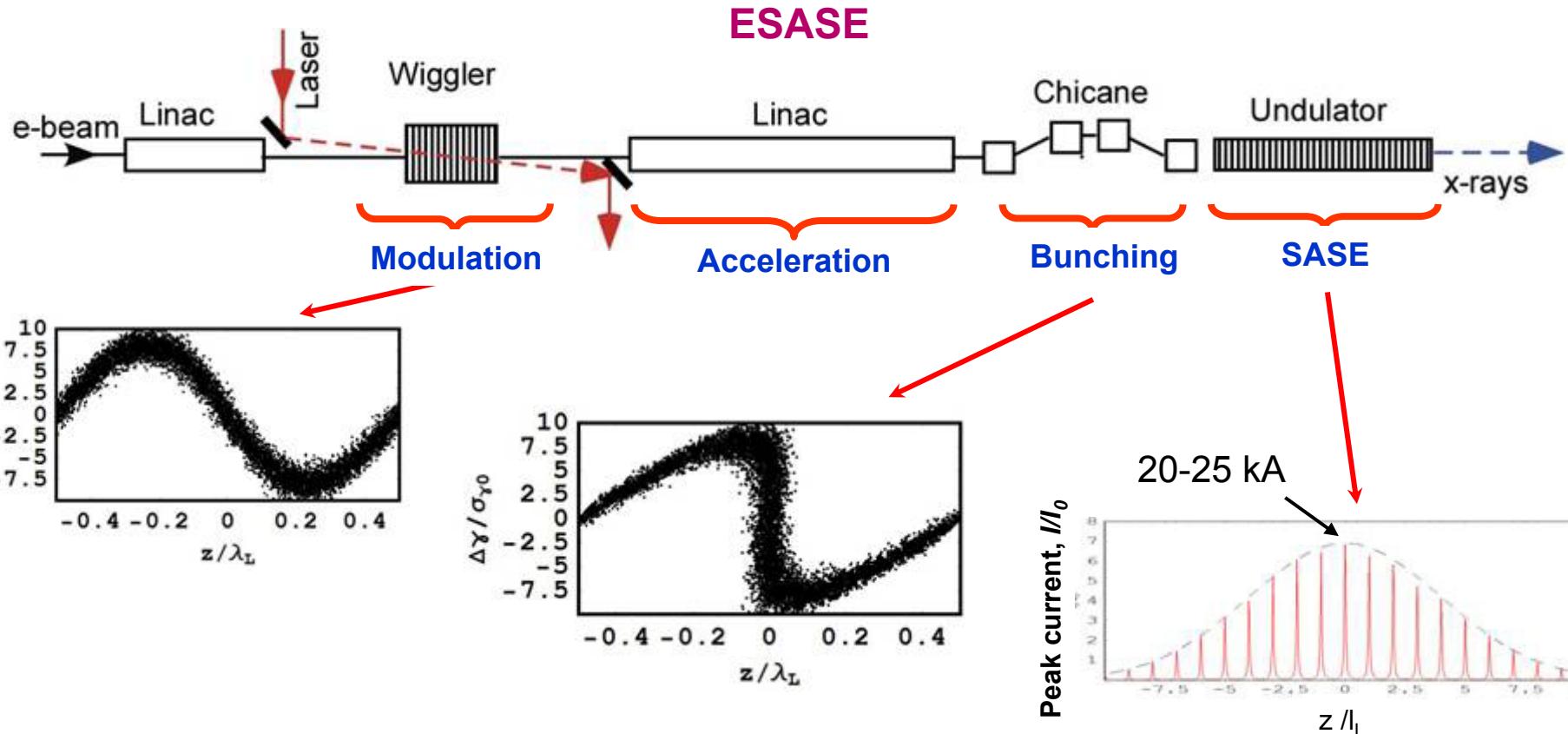
500 fs seed

Spectrum



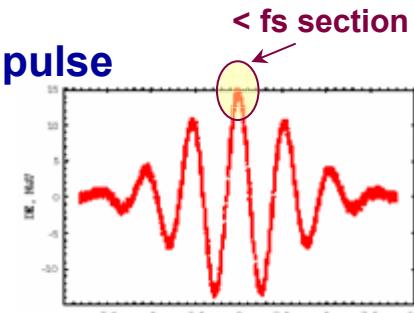
Electron beam is 1.5 GeV, energy spread 100 keV, 250 A current, 0.25 micron emittance; laser seed is 100 kW at 32 nm; undulator period 1 cm

Optical manipulations techniques (1)



- Precise synchronization of the x-ray output with the modulating laser
- Variable output pulse train duration by adjusting the modulating laser pulse
- Increased peak current
- Shorter x-ray undulator length to achieve saturation
- Capability to produce a solitary ~100-attosecond duration x-ray pulse
- Other techniques can be used to produce controlled x-ray pulses

A. Zholents, Phys. Rev. ST Accel. Beams 8, 040701 (2005)



Optical manipulations techniques (2)

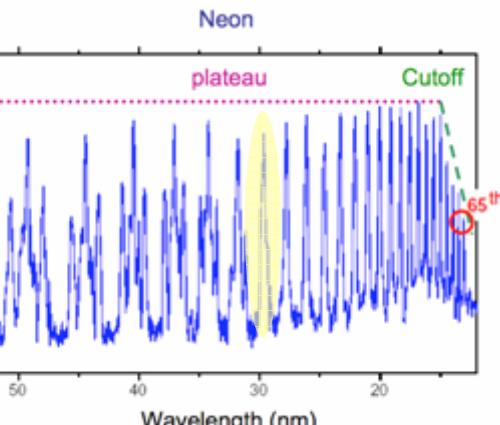
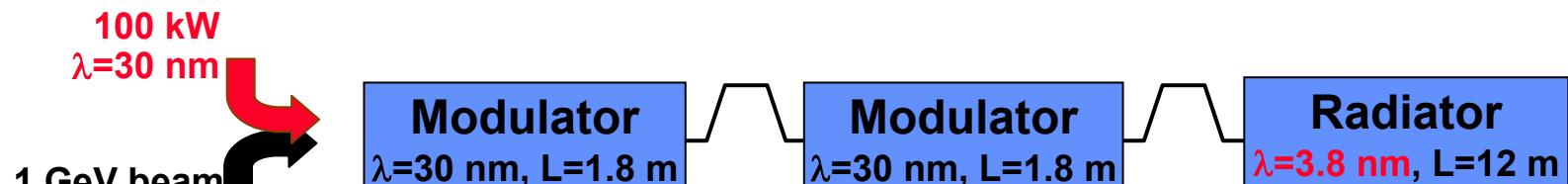
HHG LASER SEED

Example with seed at 30 nm, radiating in the water window

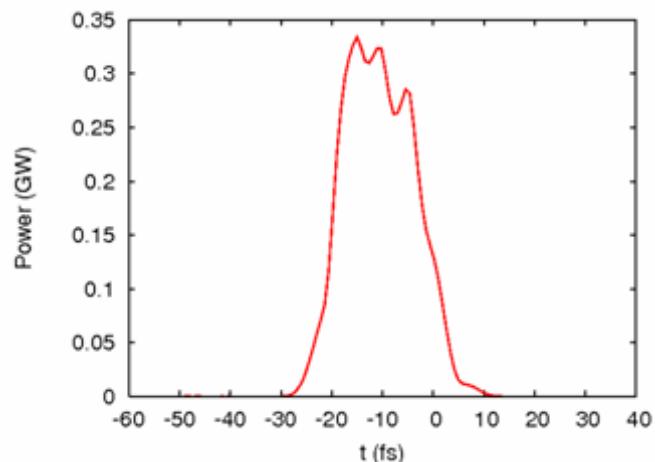
First stage amplifies low-power seed with "optical klystron"

More initial bunching than could be practically achieved with a single modulator

Output at 3.8 nm (8th harmonic)



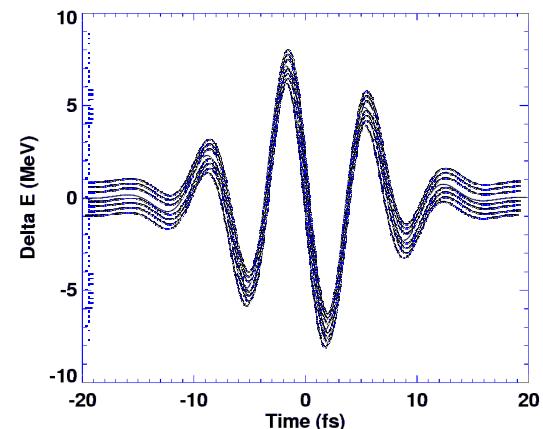
300 MW output at 3.8 nm
 (8th harmonic) from a
 25 fs FWHM seed



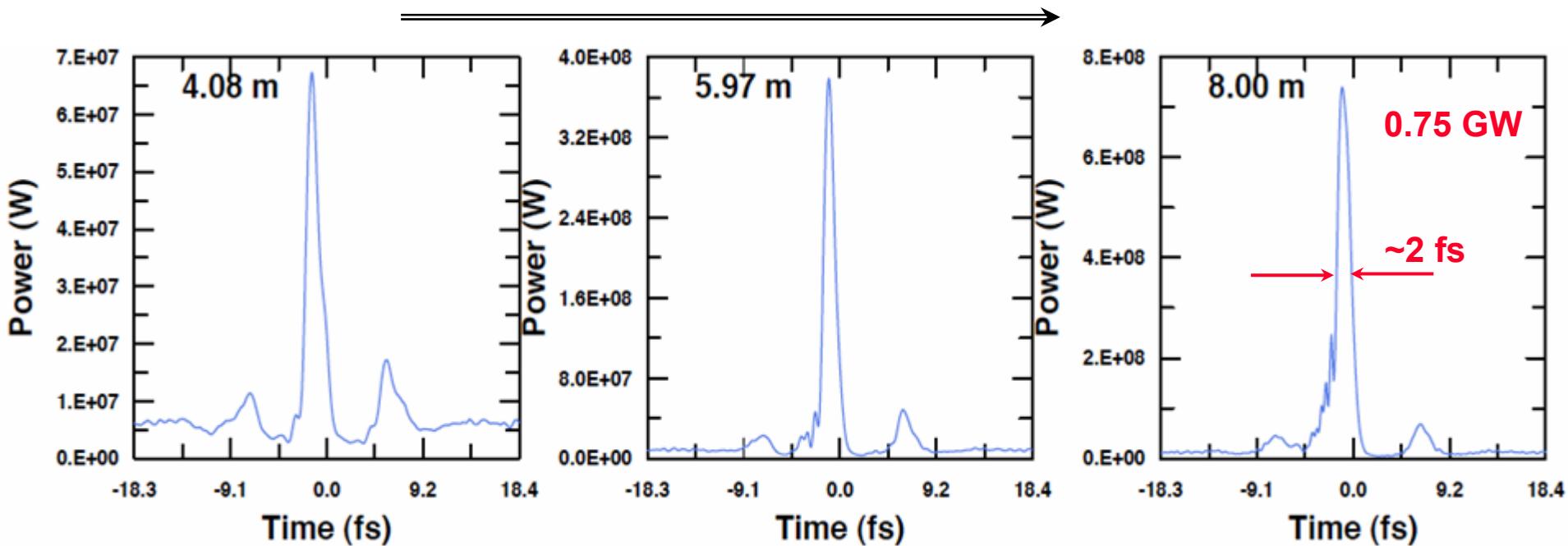
Optical manipulations techniques (3)

ULTRAFAST SASE PULSES IN VUV-SXR

- Again, a few-cycle optical pulse modulates electron beam
 - Modulating laser is possibly $1 - 2 \mu\text{m}$ wavelength
 - This time there is no compression following the modulation
 - Take advantage of the energy chirp in the bunch
 - Tapered FEL keeps the small section of appropriately chirped beam in resonance



Evolution of an 8 nm wavelength pulse along undulator



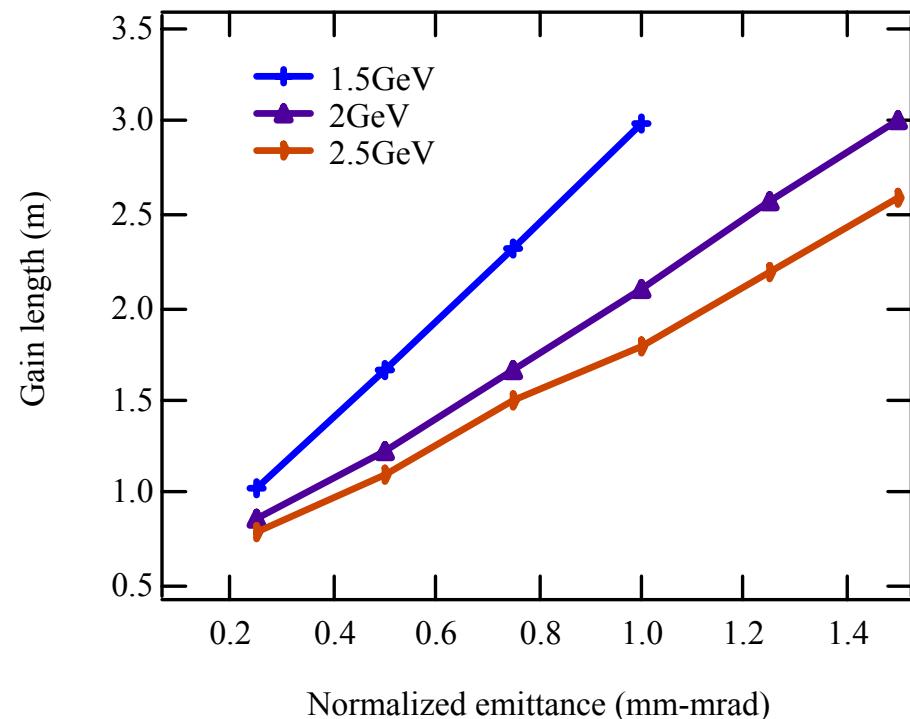
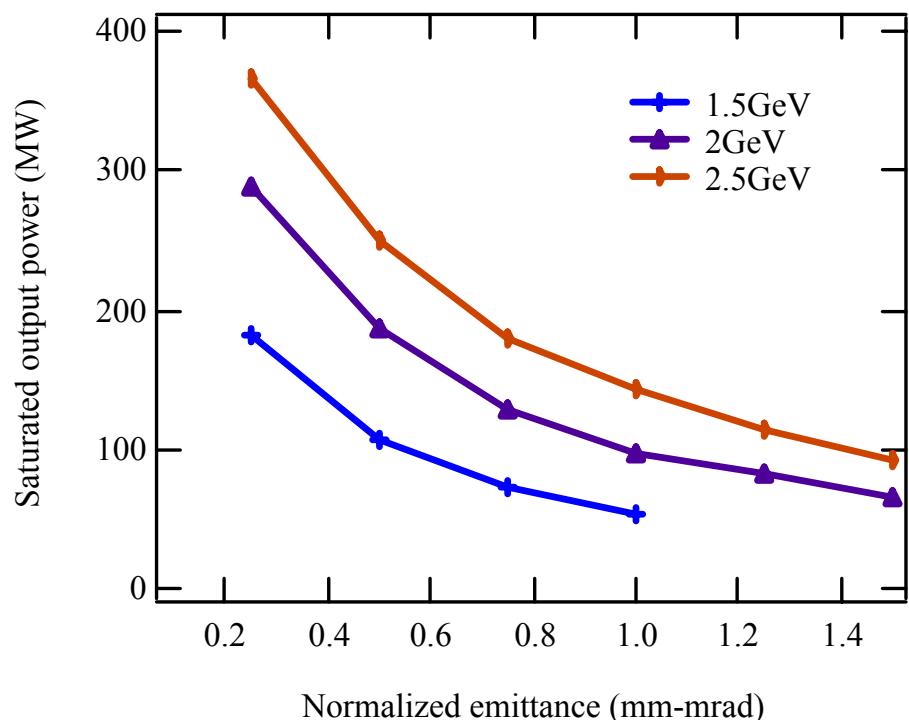
Emittance sensitivity is great for new FELs

COST EFFECTIVE TO USE LOW EMITTANCE BEAMS

Lower emittance

- For a given x-ray wavelength
⇒ Lower energy linac
⇒ Shorter undulator

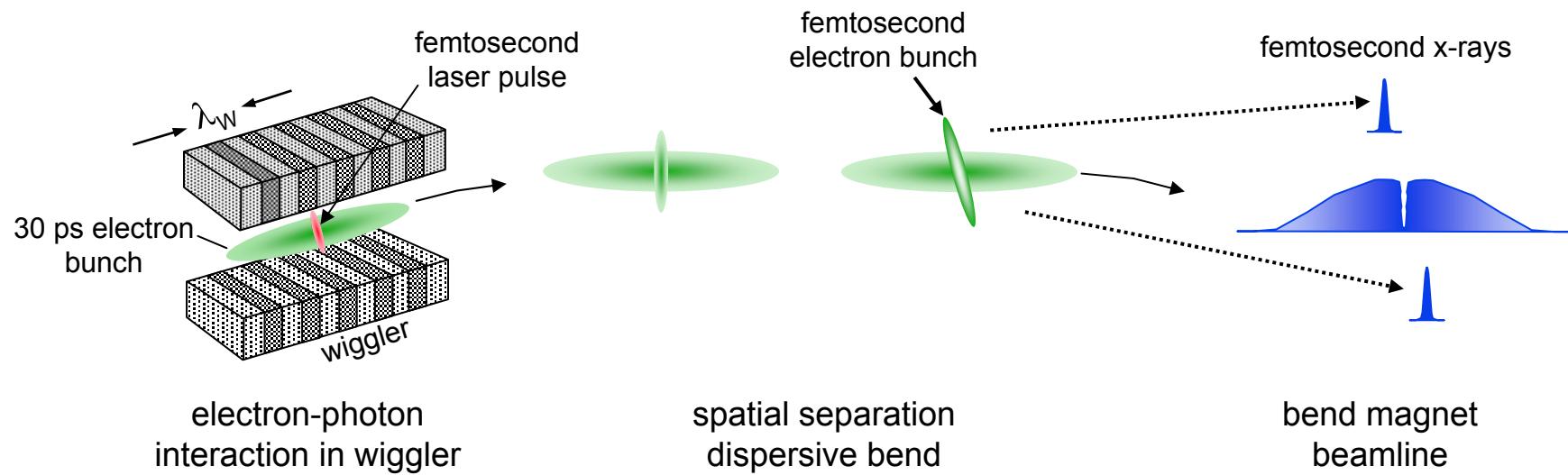
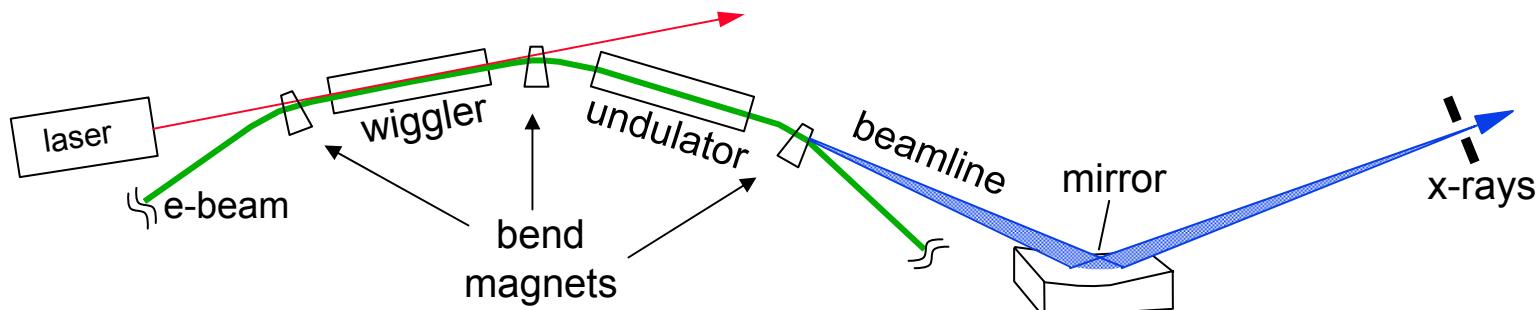
- For a given beam energy
⇒ Shorter x-ray wavelength
(within constraints of undulators)



$$\lambda_x = 1 \text{ nm}, I_{\text{peak}} = 250 \text{ A}, \sigma_E = 100 \text{ keV}$$



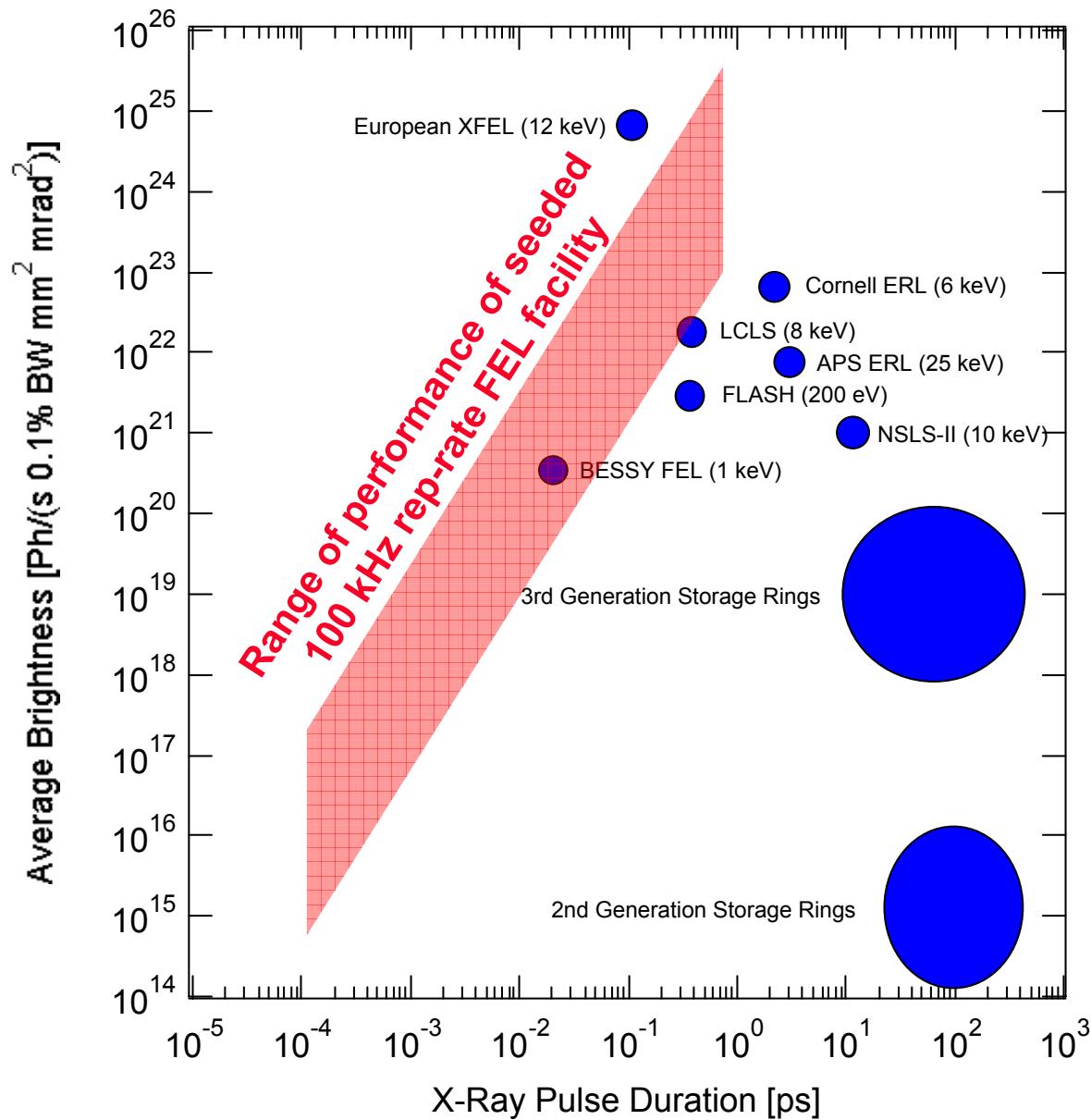
Laser-sliced x-ray pulses from synchrotrons (ALS, BESSY, SLS) are used now as tunable soft and hard x-ray probes



Zholents and Zolotorev, Phys. Rev. Lett., 76, 916, 1996



A range of new accelerator-based light sources is being built and planned



LCLS Accelerator Schematic

