

An overview of
the requirements & the challenges
for beamline optics
at the next-generation sources
XFELs and state-of-the-art SRs

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SPring-8 Joint Project for XFEL

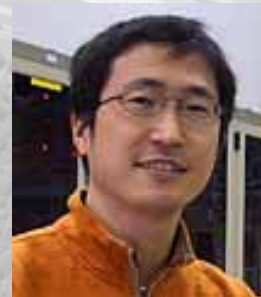
Collaborators

SPRING-8 Joint Project for XFEL (RIKEN and JASRI)

M. Yabashi, K. Tono, T. Togashi, Y. Inubushi, T. Sato,
 T. Hatsui, K. Tamasaku, M. Nagasono, T. Kudo,
 H. Yumoto, H. Kimura, Y. Senba, S. Goto
 T. Ishikawa, and accelerator staffs

Osaka University

K. Yamauchi, Y. Sano, H. Mimura



Spring has come !



*Cherry blossoms “SAKURA”
in full bloom.*

Japan – XFEL

SACLA さくら



SPring-8 Angstrom Compact
Free Electron Laser



Outline

(1) Introduction :

Characteristics of photons

at 3GLS & NGLS (Next Generation Light Sources)

Requirements for BL optics at NGLS

(2) Current status of SACLA

(3) Challenges of BL optics at SACLA

(4) Summary



Outline

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(3) Challenges of BL optics at SACLA

Advances of SR sources have stimulated to develop new BL technologies.



3GLS : 1990's

low-emittance storage rings w undulators



2GLS : 1970's

dedicated storage ring



*Managing high heat load
Micro/nano focusing*

*Vacuum compatible
monochromator*

Next generation light sources

Single-pass

Storage ring

European XFEL

LCLS

- Injector-Linac: 600m e- linac
- Electron Beam Dump: 40m facility to separate e- and x-ray beams (SLAC)
- Front End Enclosure: 40m facility for photon beam diagnostics (LLNL)
- X-Ray Transport & Diagnostic Tunnel: 210m tunnel to transport photon beams (LLNL)
- Far Experimental Hall: 40 caverns with 3 experimental stations and deep areas (SLAC/LLNL)

PEP-X



NSLS-II
NATIONAL SYNCHROTRON LIGHT SOURCE II

Upgraded SPring-8?

FERMI @elettra

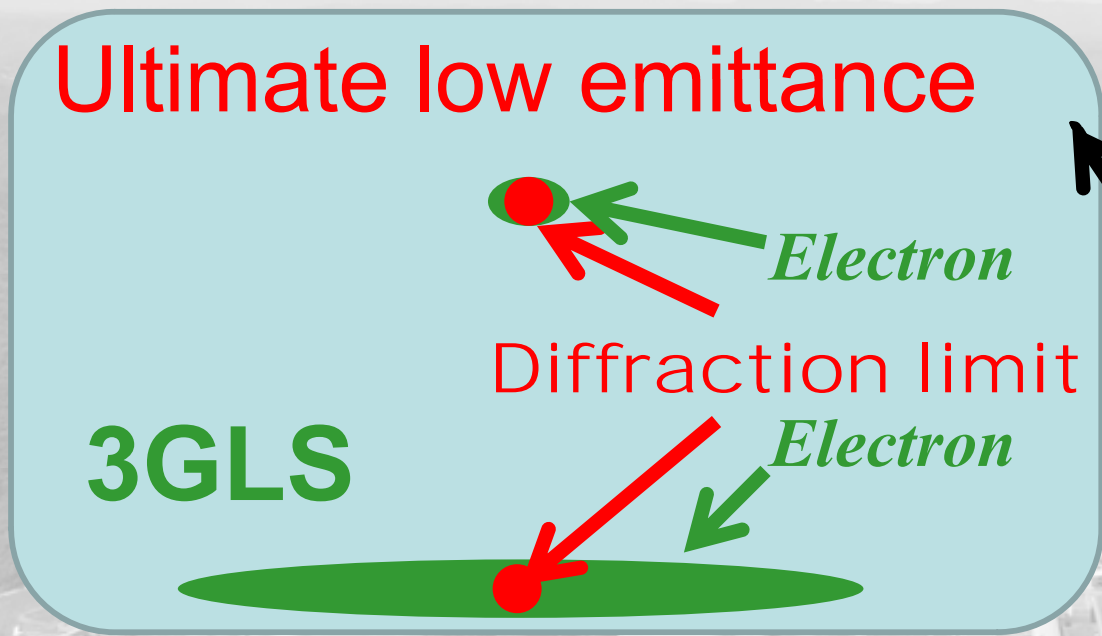
SACLA

PETRA-

MAX-

What's difference ? 3GLS & these NGLSs

Towards Next Gen Light Source **storage ring**



3GLS

Facility	Energy	Emittance
SPring-8	8 GeV	3400 pm · rad
PETRA-	6 GeV	1000 pm · rad
NSLS-	3 GeV	800 pm · rad
MAX-	3 GeV	300 pm · rad
PEP-X ?	4.5 GeV	240 pm · rad

Ultimate low emittance → spatial coherent x-rays

Towards Next Gen Light Source

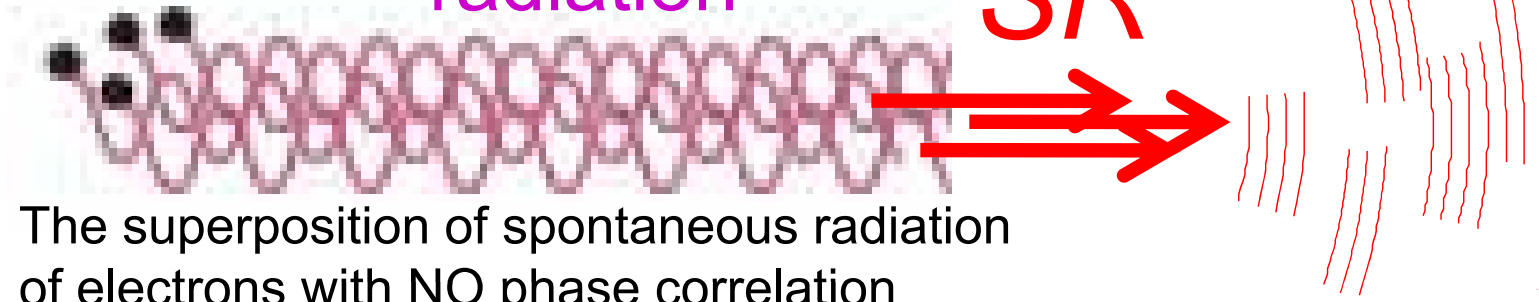
single-pass FEL



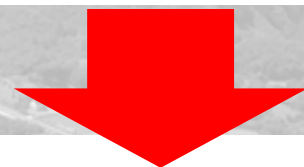
electrons

radiation

SR



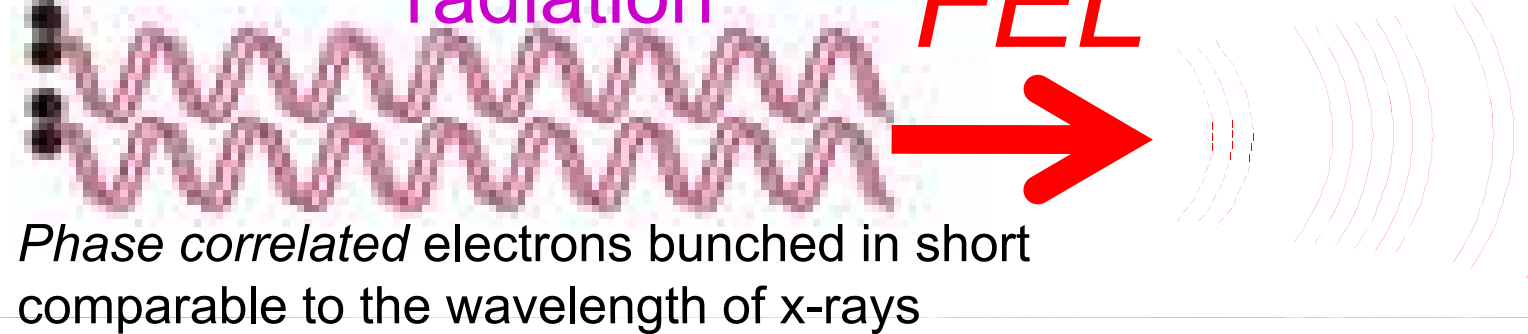
The superposition of spontaneous radiation of electrons with NO phase correlation



electrons

radiation

FEL



Phase correlated electrons bunched in short comparable to the wavelength of x-rays

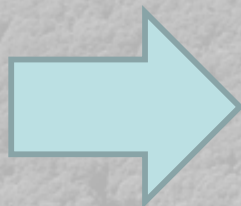
Phase correlated electrons → *Coherent x-rays*
Short pulses

Typical characteristics of photons at 3GLS & Next GLS (Ultimate Ring , XFEL)

	3GLS (SPring-8)	Ultimate Ring	XFEL (SACLA)
Pulse width	ps	ps	fs
Peak Brilliance	10^{22}	$\times 10^2$	$\times 10^{10}$
Spatial Coherence	0.1%	~ 100%	

*The key issue for BL optics
at Next Generation Light Source
both XFEL and state-of-the-art SR*

*To handle and apply
the coherent x-rays*



XFEL (SACLA)

Outline

- (1) Introduction :
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Three big project

	USA 	Europe 	Japan 
Total length	2 km (of 4 km)	3.3 km	0.7 km
E-beam energy	14 GeV	17.5 GeV	8 GeV
Wavelength	0.15 nm	0.085 nm	0.06 nm
Rep rate	120 Hz	27,000 Hz	60 Hz
Operation	2009~	2014~	2011~

First

High rep. rate

Compact

Concept of Compact XFEL (SACLA)

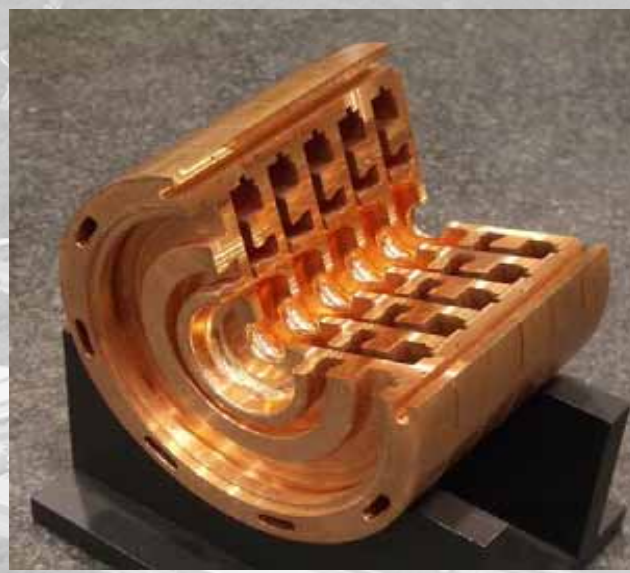
**High-quality
Electron source**

Small emittance
even at low-energy operation



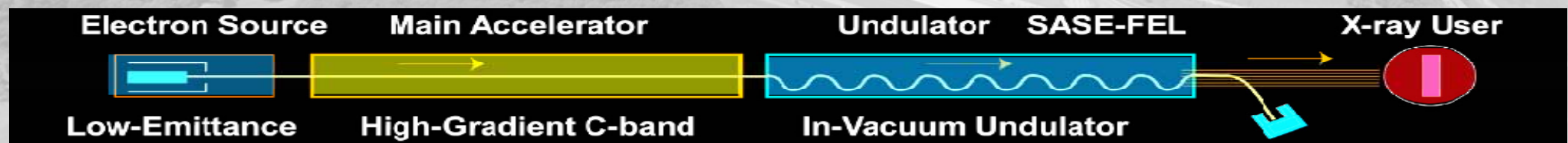
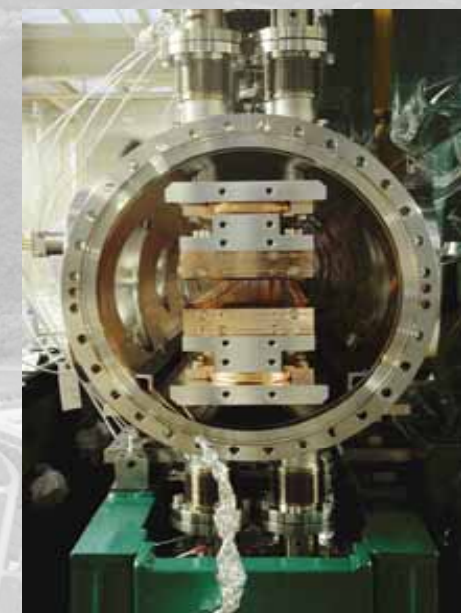
Togawa et al.,
PRST (2007)

**High-gradient
C-band linac**



**Short-period,
in-vacuum undulator**

Suppression of acc. energy
for hard x-ray production



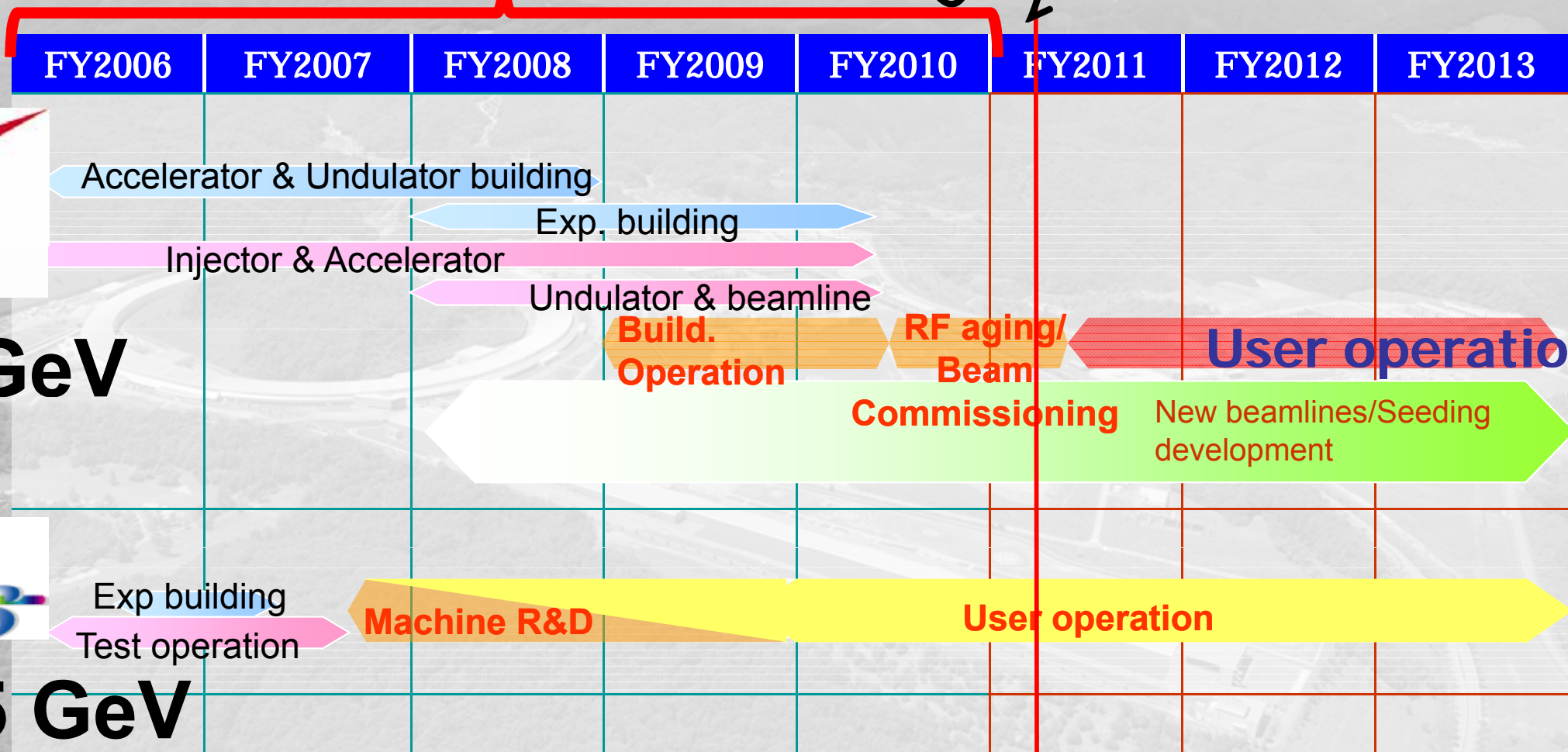
Compact : 8 GeV, 700 m → 0.06nm

Roadmap

Under commissioning toward lasing

1st period

Construction has been completed

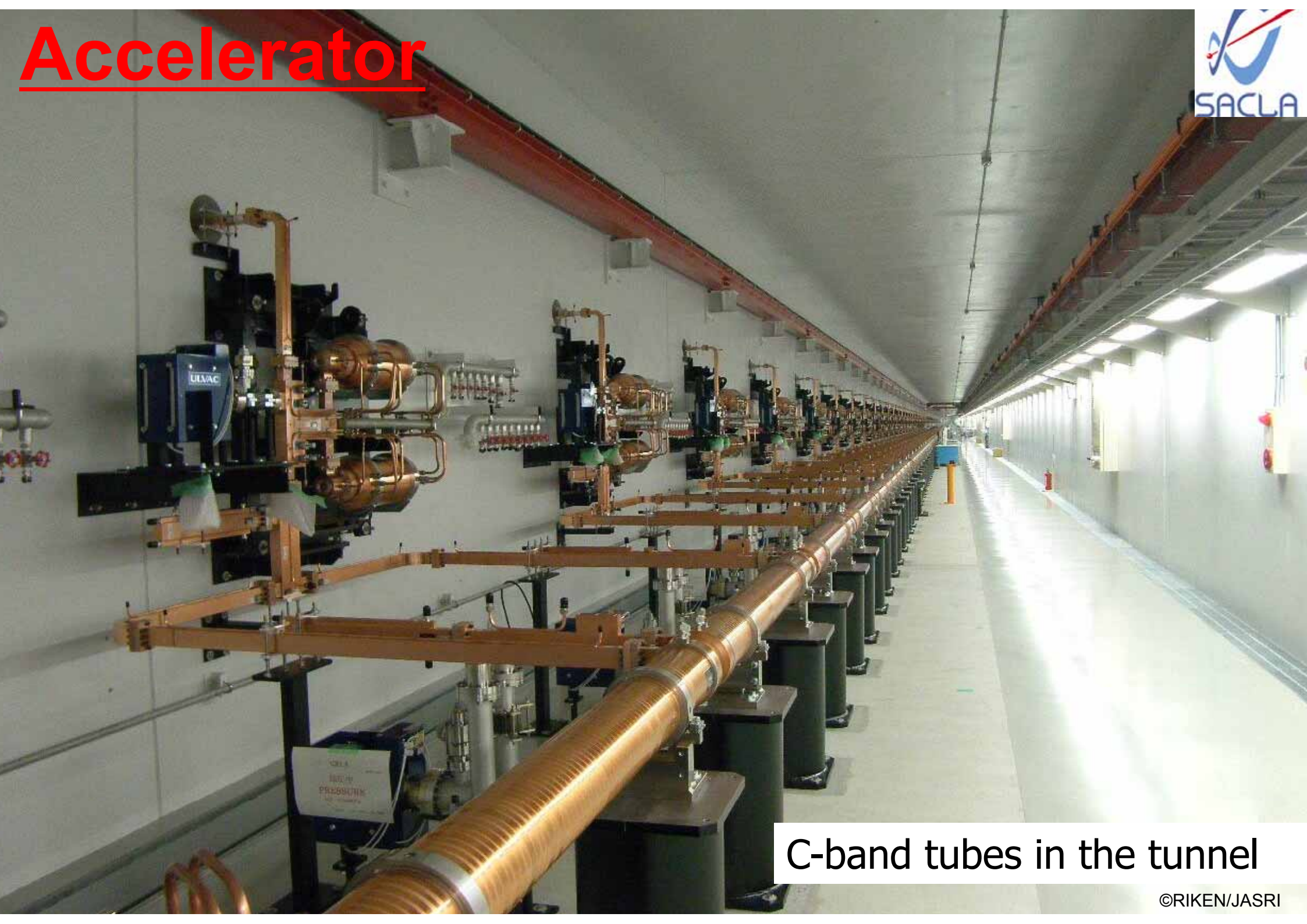


Aerial view of the SPRING-8 site



SACLA (SPRING-8 Angstrom Compact Free Electron Laser)
5-year construction (April 2006 ~ **March 2011**)
User operation Early 2012~

Accelerator



C-band tubes in the tunnel

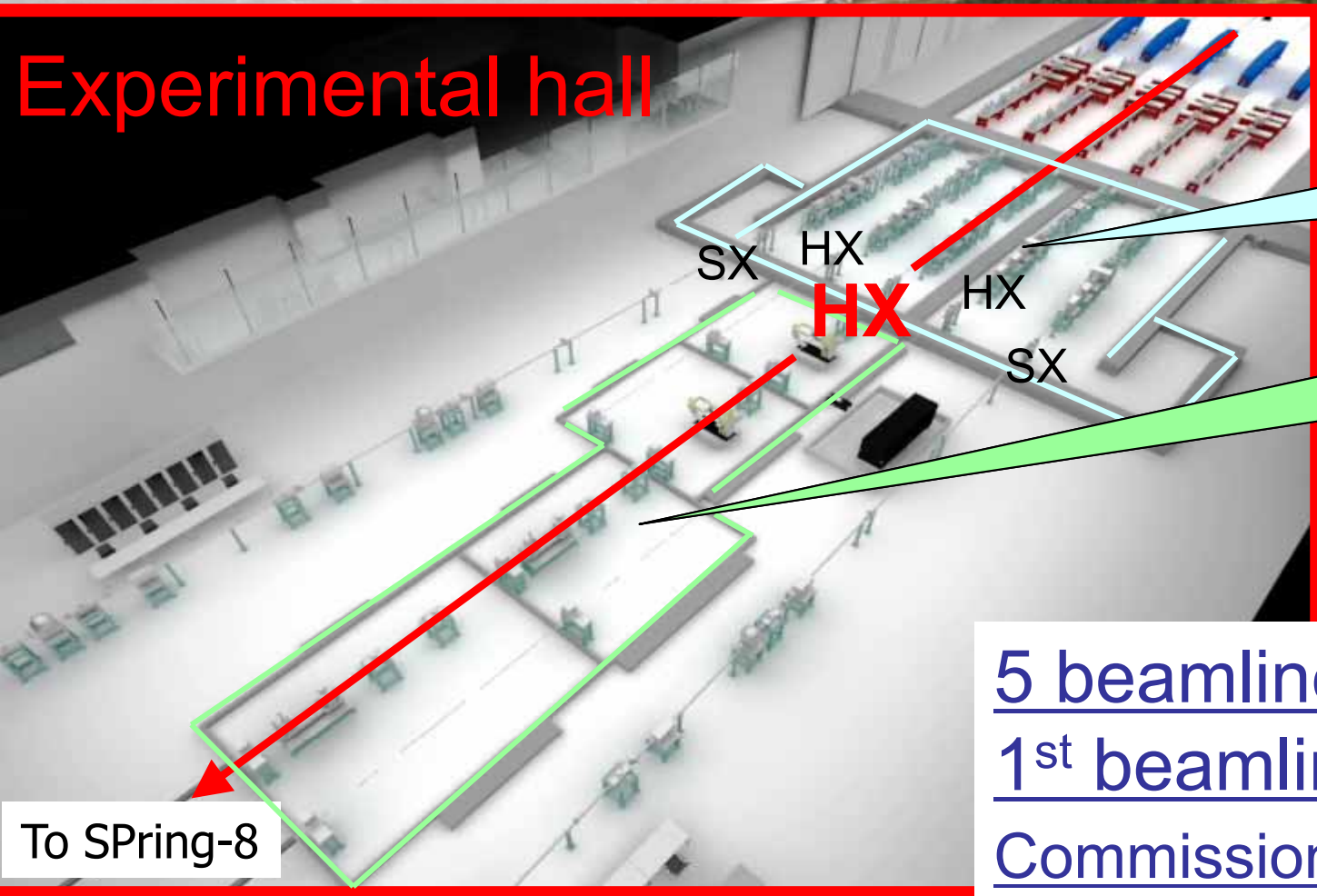
Undulator

18 undulators for BL3
 λ_u 18mm \times N 5000
90 m long

SACLA beamline



Experimental hall



Optics hutches

Experimental hutches



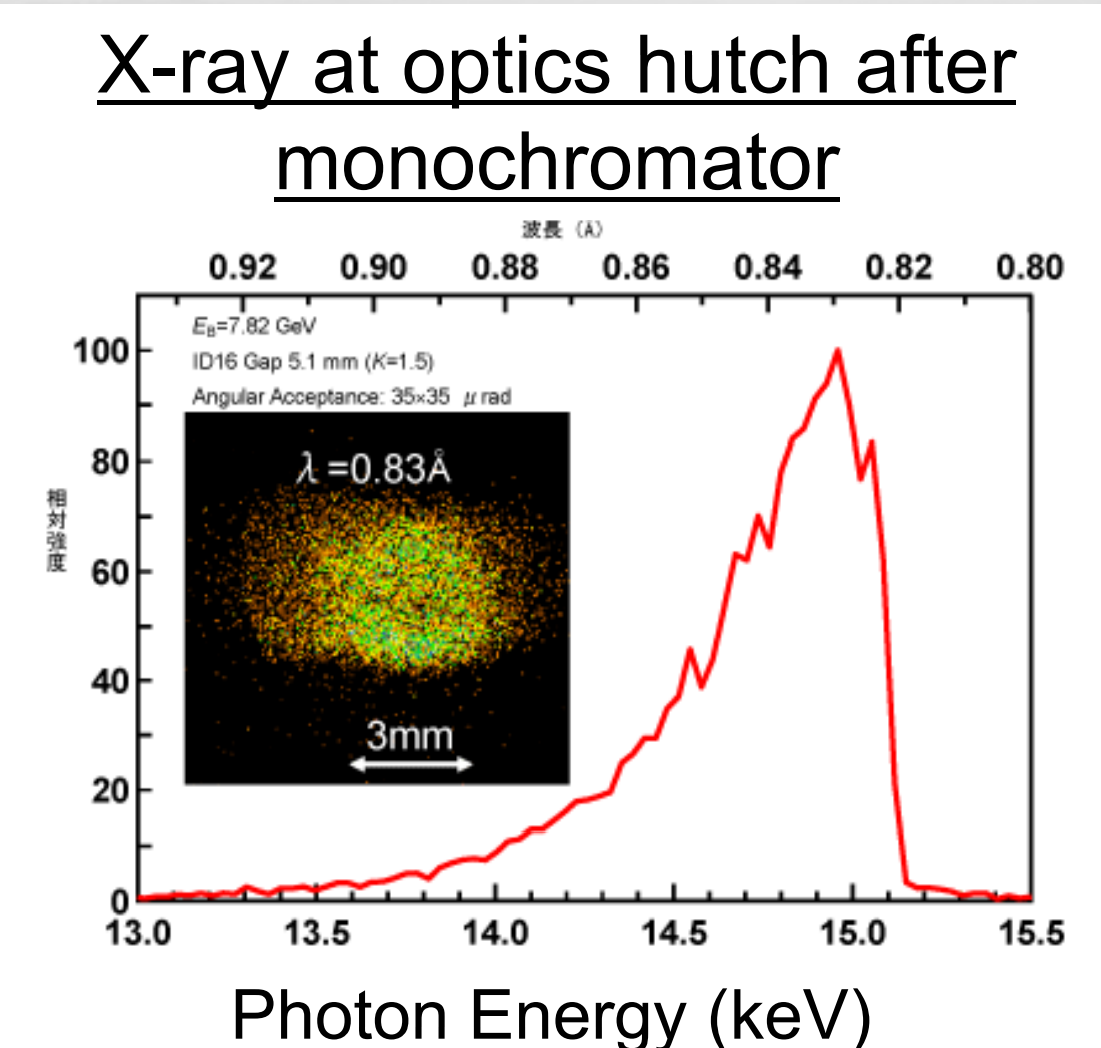
5 beamlines can be installed.

1st beamline (BL3) :

Commissioning started March 2011.

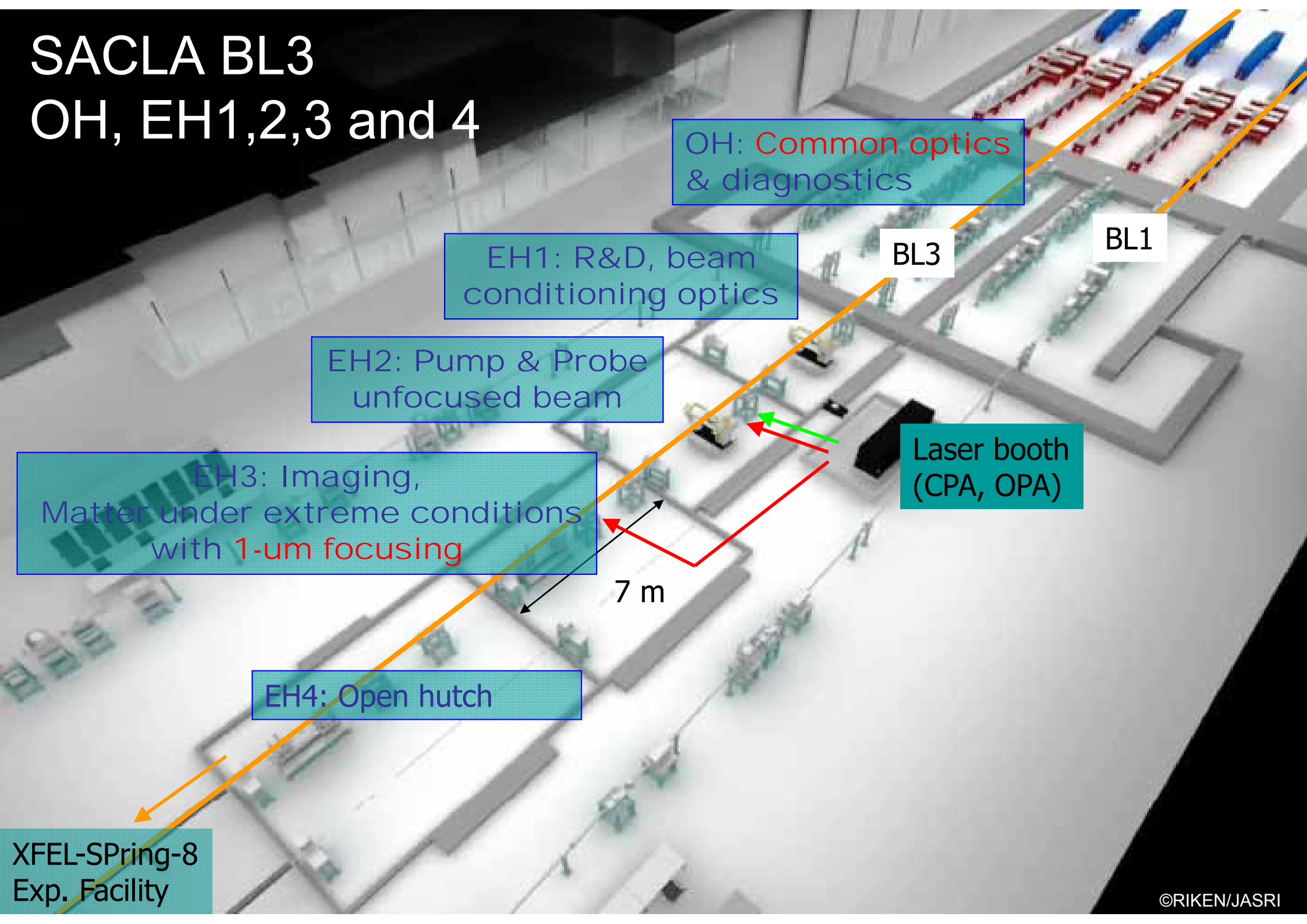
First x-ray (undulator radiation) at SACLA, March, 2011

X-ray at optics hutch after monochromator



Press release : 2011/3/29 <http://www.spring8.or.jp/ja> (only Japanese)

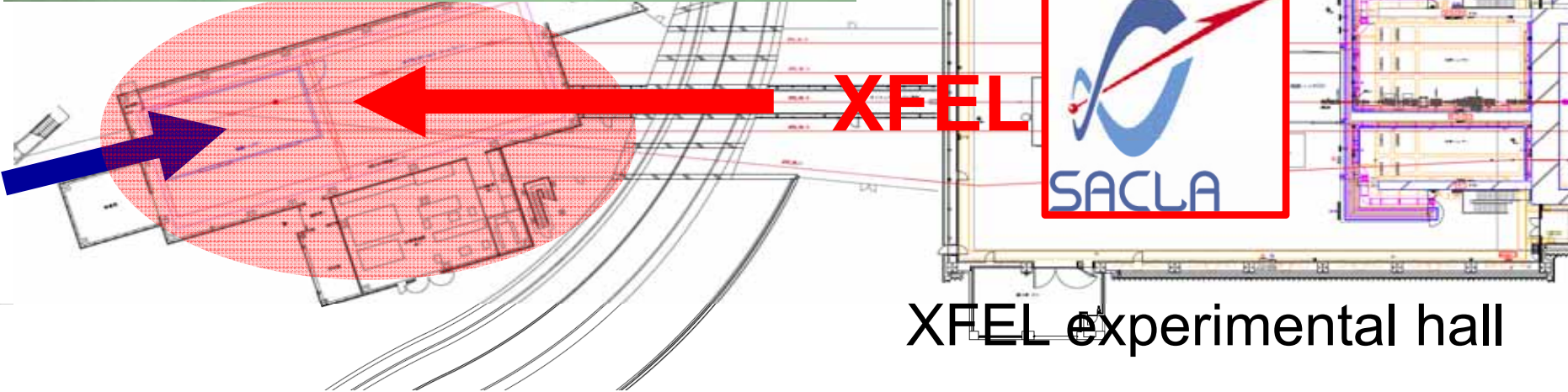
SACLA BL3 OH, EH1,2,3 and 4



XFEL-SPring-8
Exp. Facility

XFEL-SPring-8 Experimental Facility

Start construction in August, 2010
Completed in March, 2011



XFEL experimental hall

Pump-Probe Experiment with XFEL + SPring-8 Undulator Radiation

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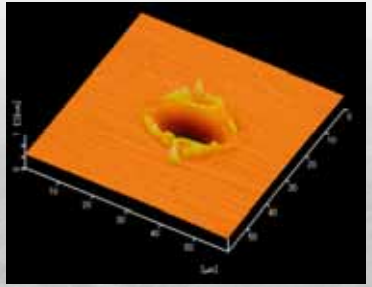
(2) Current status of SPRING-8/SACLA

(3) Challenges of BL optics at SPRING-8/SACLA

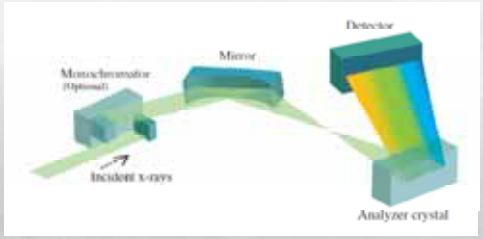
(4) Summary



BL optics for handling XFEL

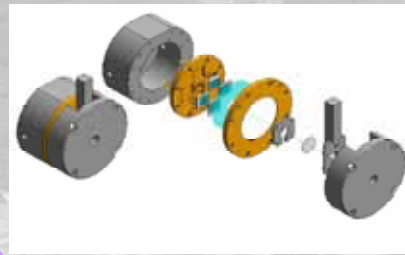


Pulsed nature



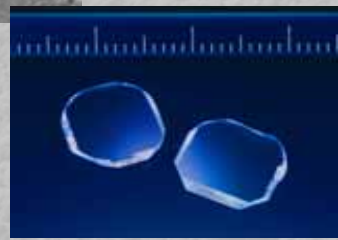
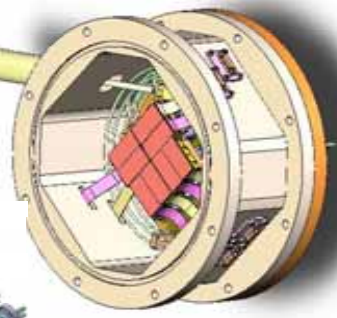
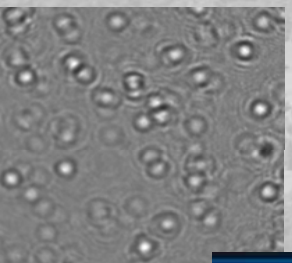
Mirror, Window, Beam splitter, crystal

XFEL

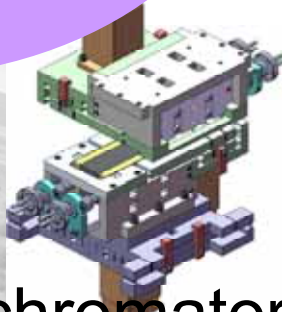


Coherence

Shot-to-shot fluctuation

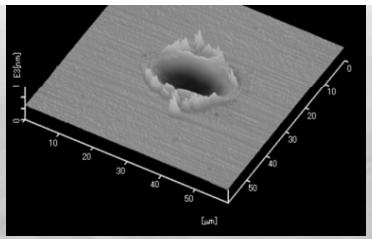


Manipulator of mirror & monochromator

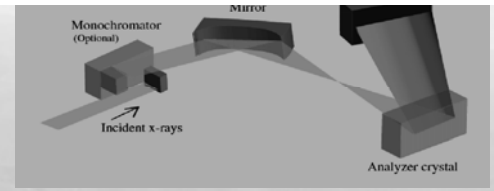


Requirements for XFEL optics

Damage-free optics



fs-synchronization

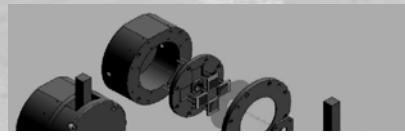


Pulsed nature

Speckle-free optics



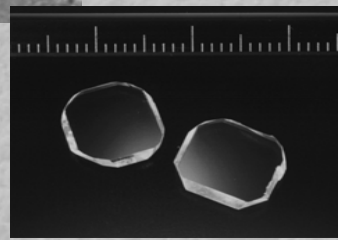
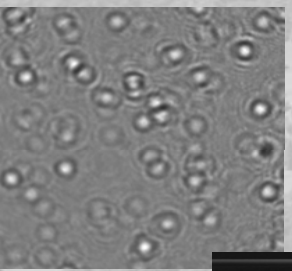
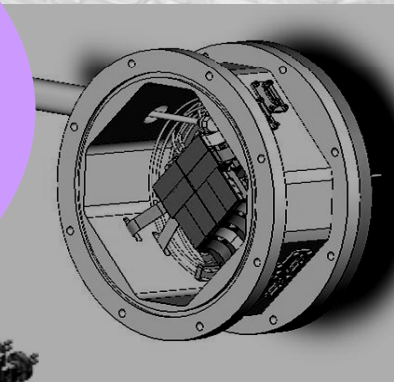
XFEL



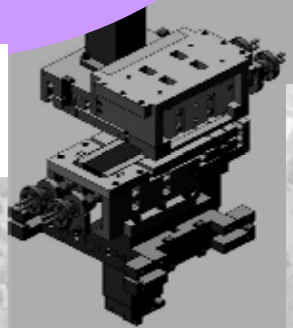
Shot-by-shot diagnostics

Coherence

Shot-to-shot fluctuation



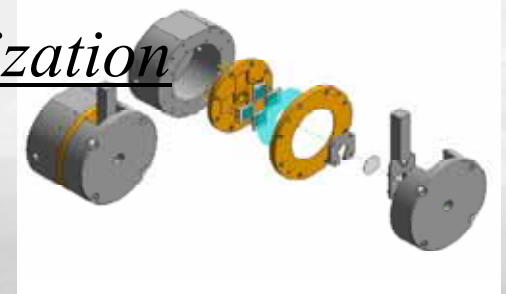
Stable system



XFEL handling at beamline

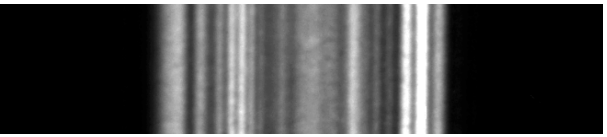
Pulsed nature

fs-synchronization

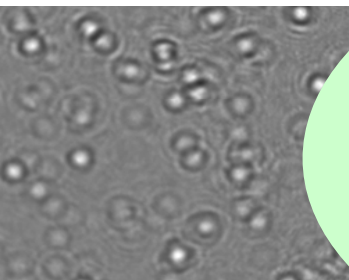


Damage-free optics

Mirror, window
Beam splitter



Speckle-free optics



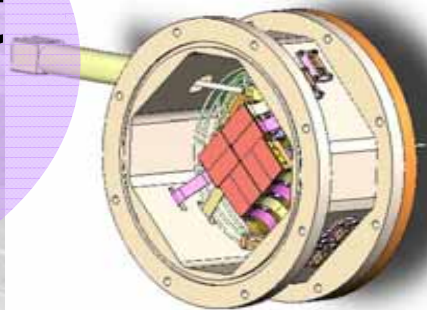
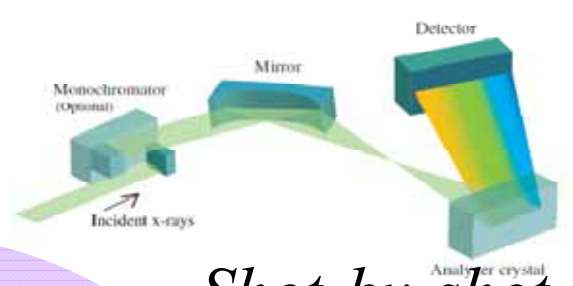
Coherence

Metrology
@1km-BL

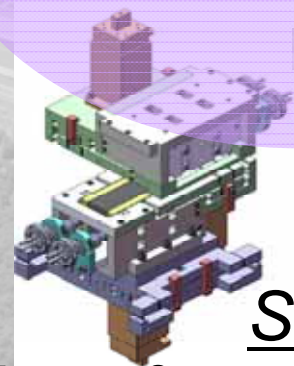
XFEL

**Shot-to-shot
fluctuation**

Shot-by-shot
diagnostics



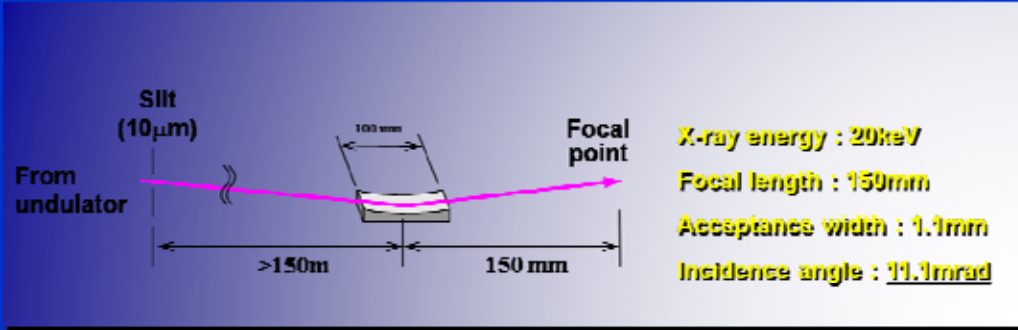
Fast 2D-detector
& DAC



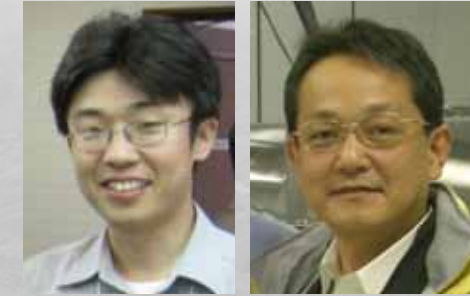
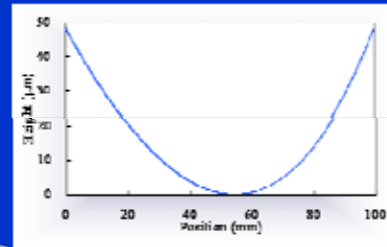
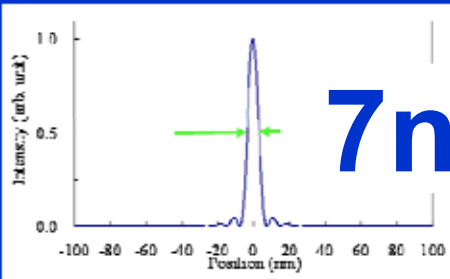
Stable system
Mirror & monochromator



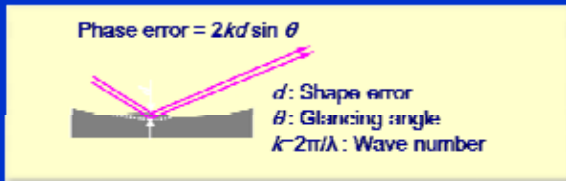
To realize Sub-10nm focusing K-B mirrors



Hard-X-ray **SPring-8** sub-10nm focusing at 1km-BL



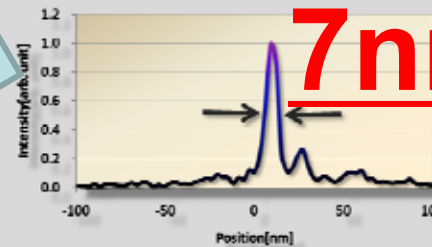
Design concept



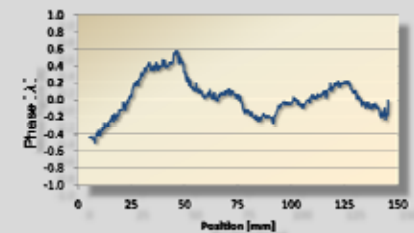
★ Glancing angle of compensator mirror should be designed smaller.
(However, Consequently the length of the compensator becomes longer)

Required figure accuracy of the compensator mirror becomes lower.

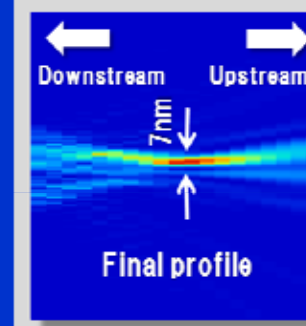
Demonstration of on-site phase compensation



Profile at focal point



Compensated phase profile (shape of compensation mirror)



Maximum phase compensated here was $\lambda/2$.
 λ was 0.06 nm.

Beam waist structure

H. Mimura et al. Nature physics, Nov. 2009

Focusing mirror for XFEL

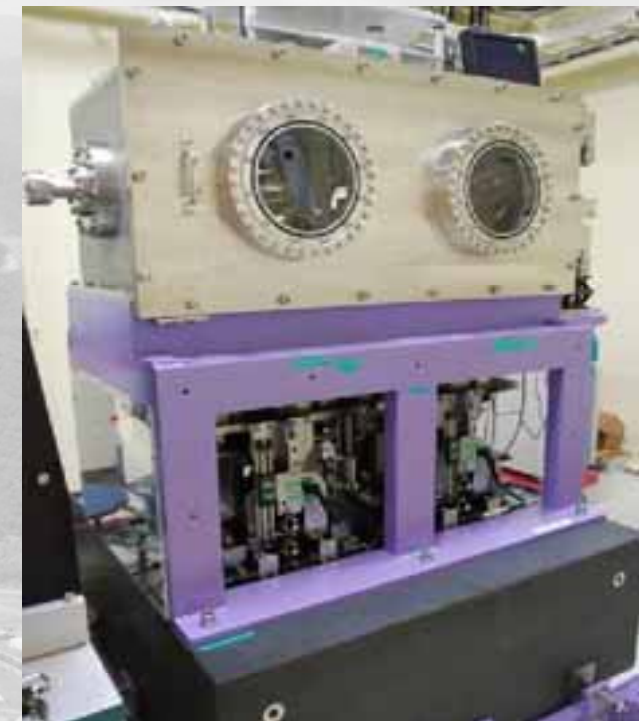
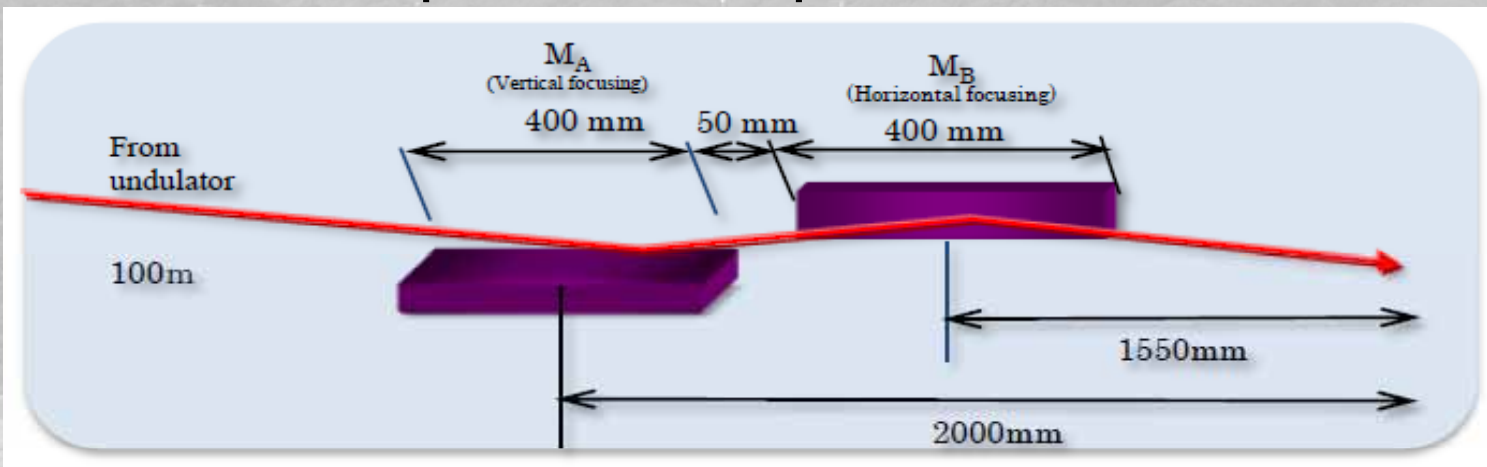


1. Focusing system for multi purpose

Focus size $\sim 1 \mu\text{m}$, Speckle-free

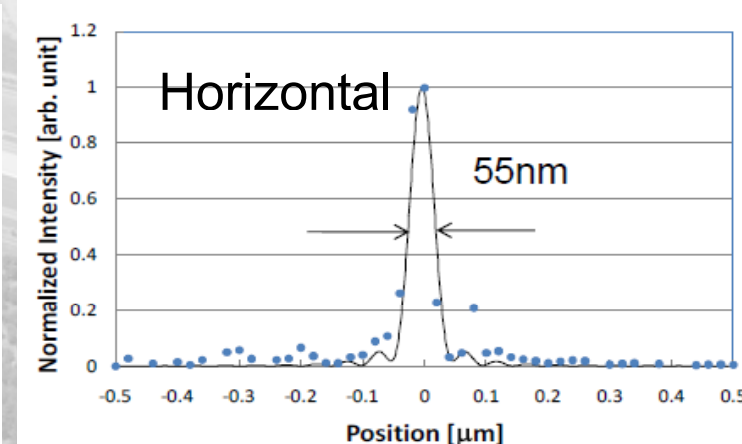
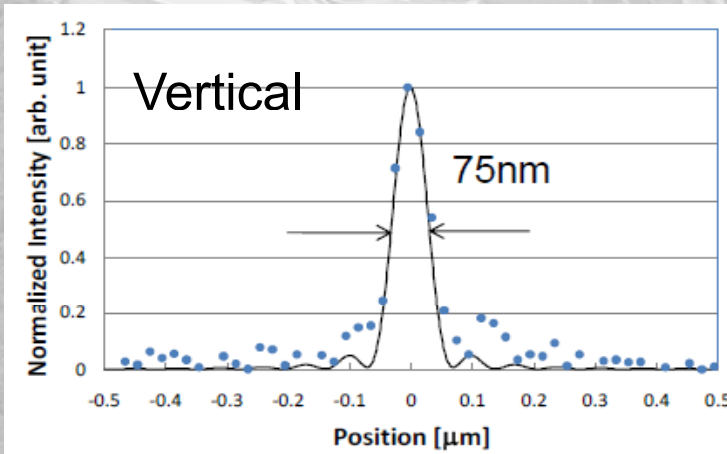
Working distance $\sim 1 \text{ m}$

UHV compatible manipulator

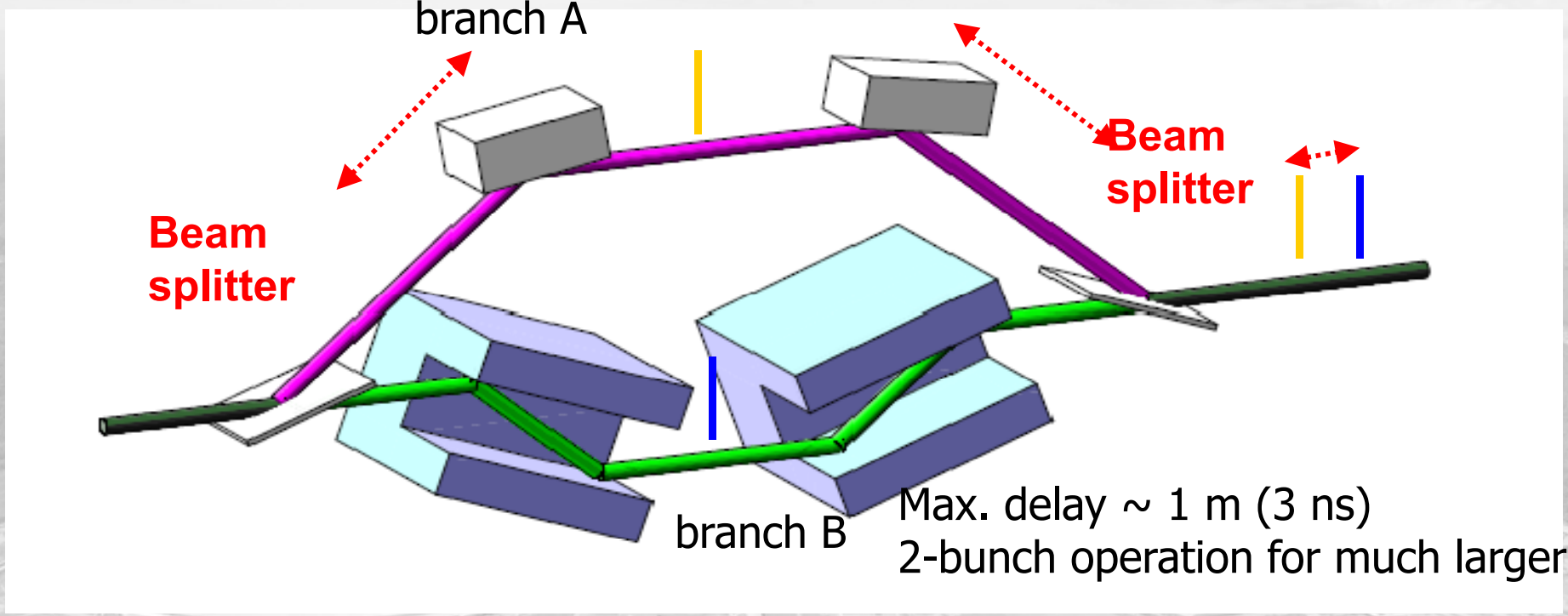


2. Focusing system for example, intense laser science

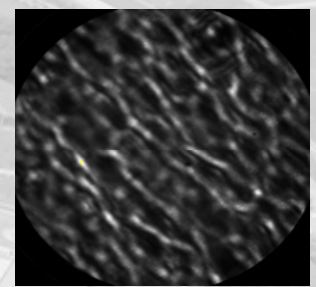
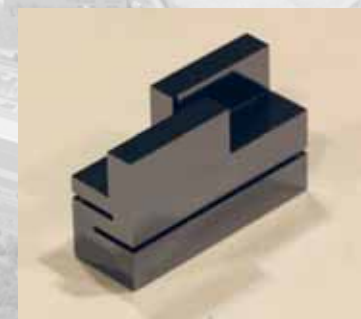
Focus size $\sim \text{sub-}\mu\text{m}$



X-ray autocorrelator



- Components: 2 channel-cut crystals + 2 thick (flat) crystals + 2 thin (flat) crystals
- Simple geometry with wavelength tunability
- Channel-cut: Large size & speckle-free quality



Diffraction image of channel-cut

Bragg beam splitter

SPring-8-SLAC-DESY Collaboration

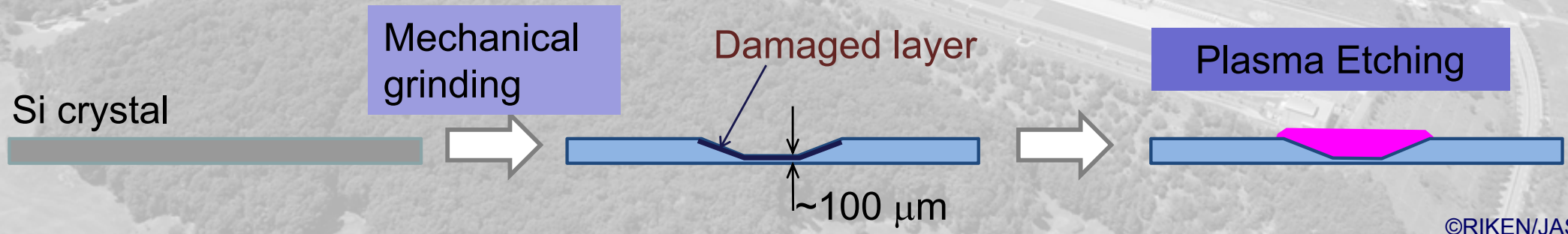
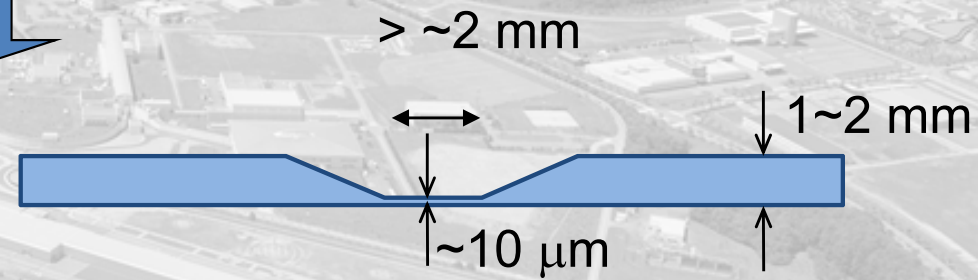
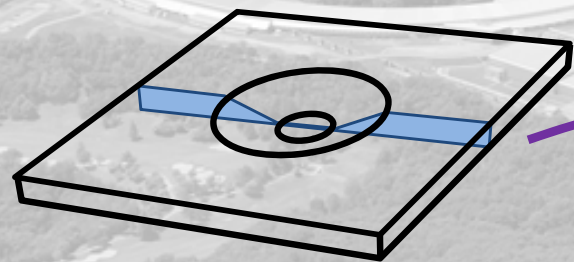
K. Yamauchi, Y. Sano, T. Osaka,
H. Mimura (Osaka Univ.)
K. Tono, M. Yabashi (SPring-8)

Requirement

- Thickness: 20 μm to a few μm
- Bent-free ($\ll \mu\text{rad}$)
- Strain-free
- Flatness
- Any orientation

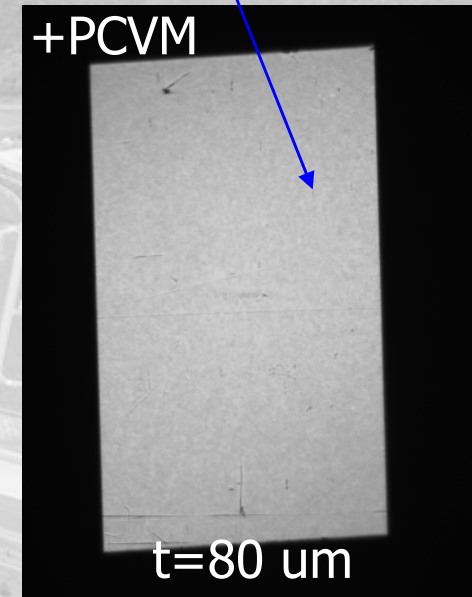
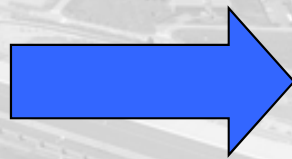
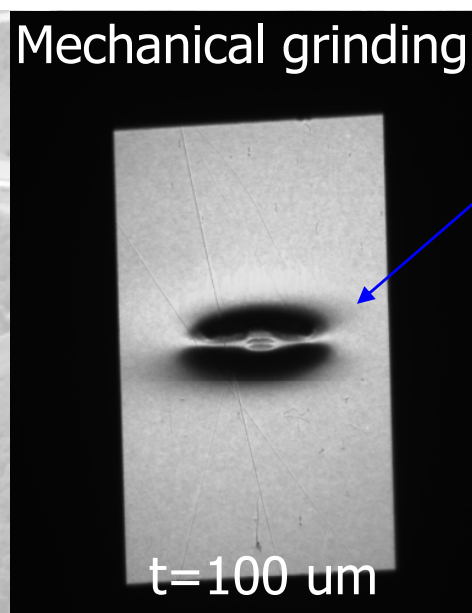
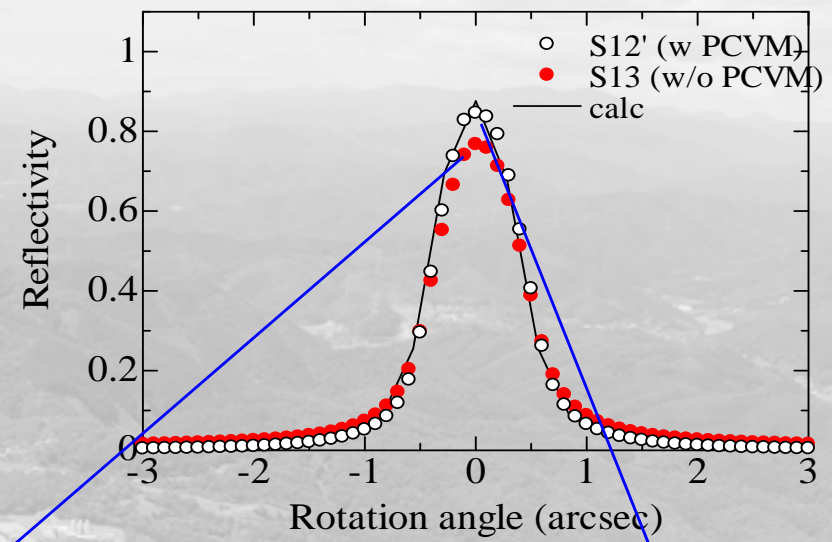
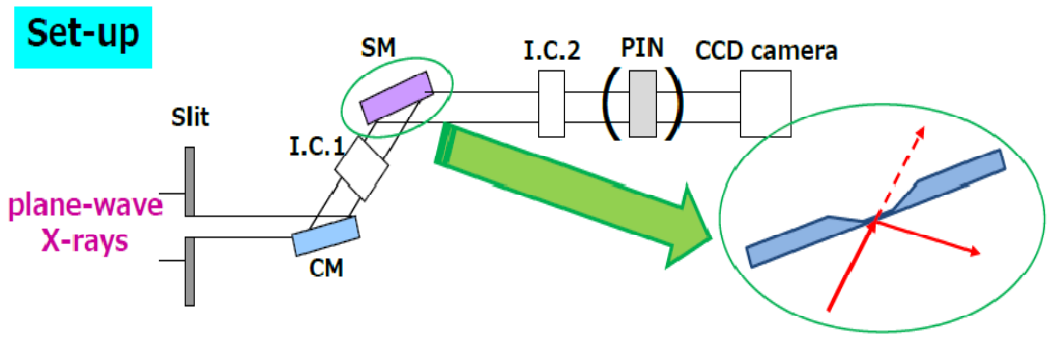


Frame-shaped crystal



Beam splitter by plasma chemical machining

Plane-wave topograph @ 1 km BL
 $E=15$ keV Si 511

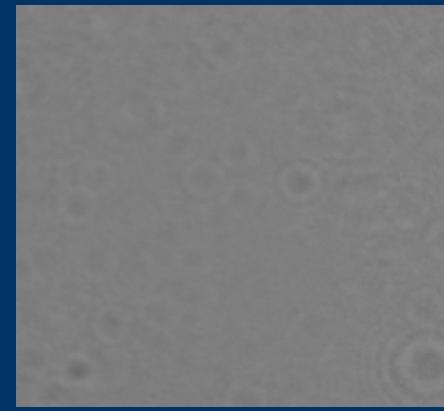
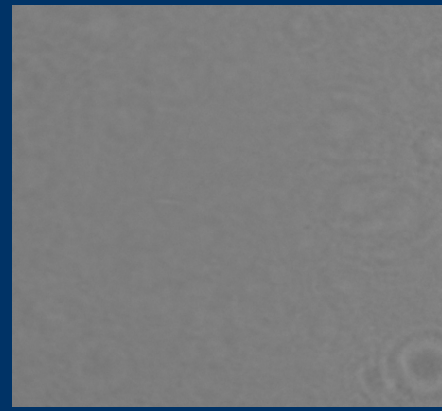
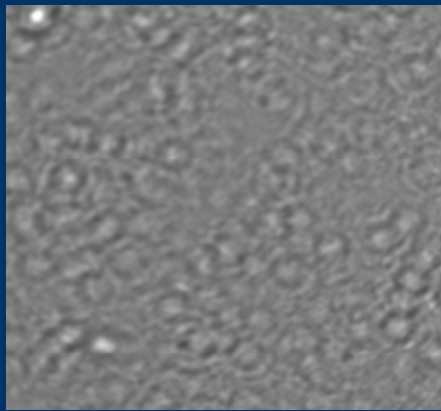
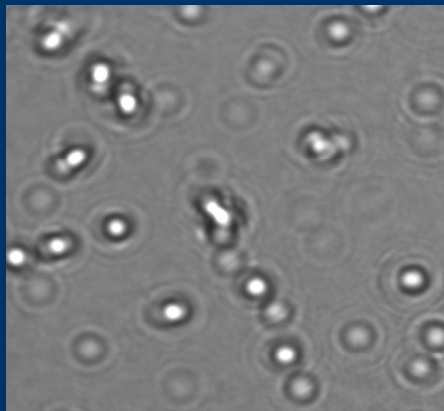


Speckle-free Be window

@1-km beamline (SPring-8 BL29XU-L)

$E=12.4$ keV, $d= 1400$ mm

100 μ m



Polished O-30
(HIP powder foil)
100 nm p-v

Polished IF-1
(Ingot foil)
100 nm p-v

Polished PVD
50 nm p-v

Kapton

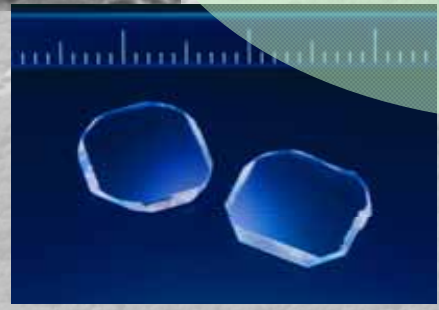
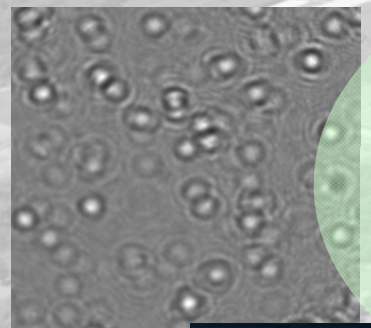
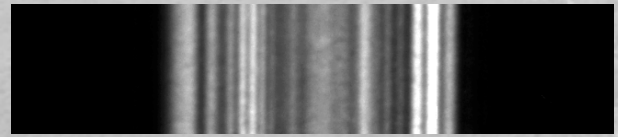
S. Goto et al., AIP conf. proc. **705** (2004) 405

➤ *We can check the quality of wavefront preserving optics*
➤ *by coherent x-rays at 1-km BL before installing XFEL-BL.*

XFEL handling at beamline

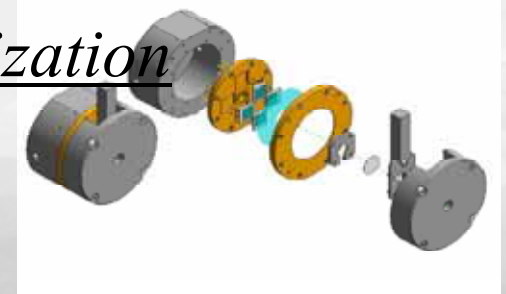
Speckle-free optics

Mirror, window
Beam splitter

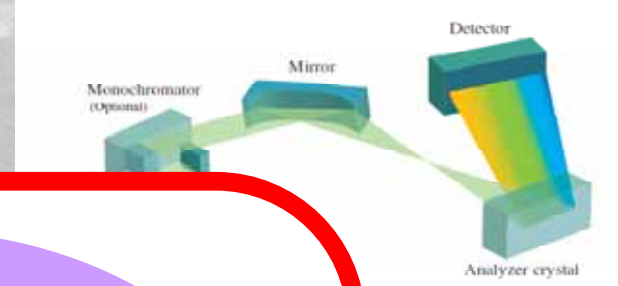


Pulsed nature

fs-synchronization



Damage-free optics

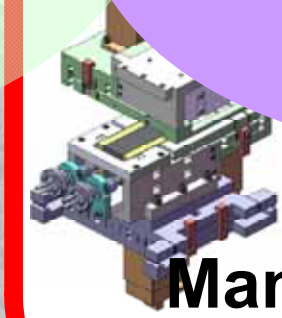
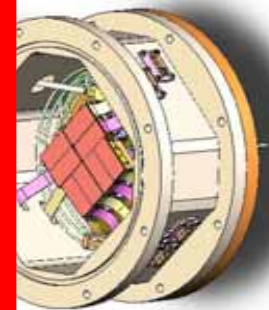


XFEL

Coherence

Shot-to-shot fluctuation

Shot-to-shot diagnostics

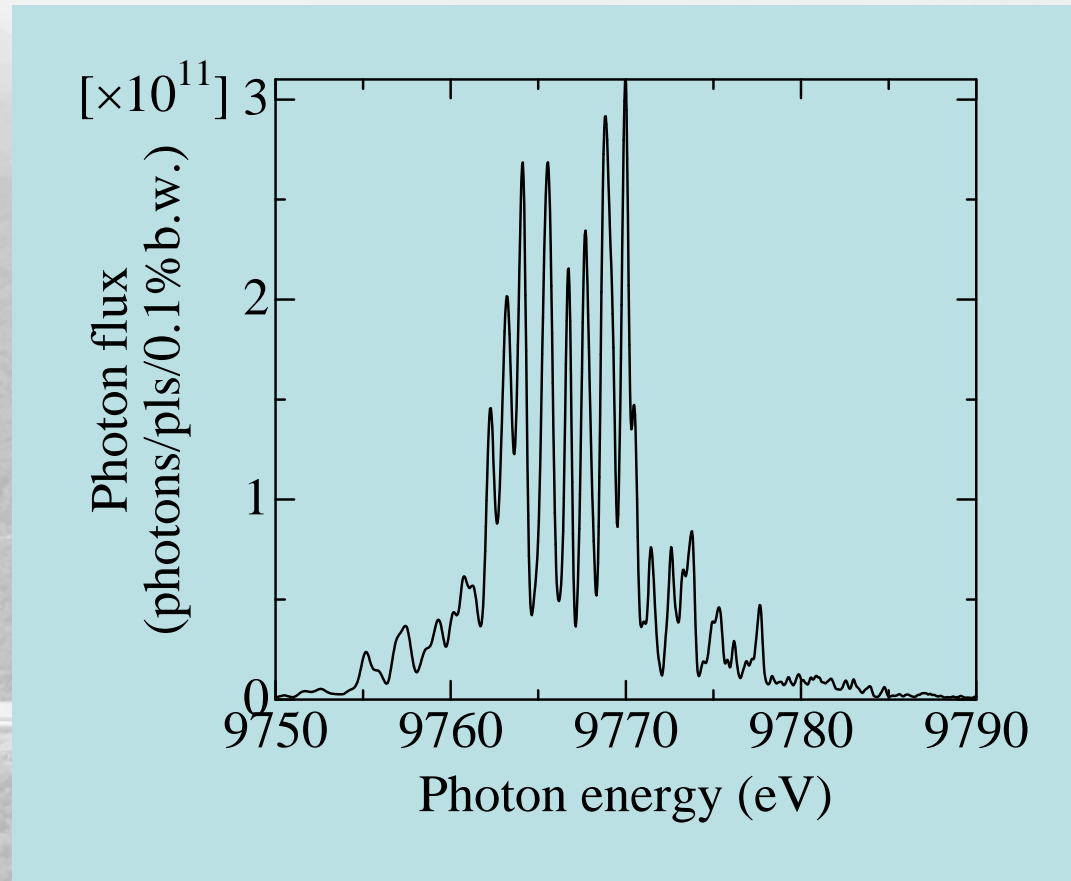


Stable system

Manipulator for mirror & monochromator

-detector & DAC

Shot-to-shot fluctuation



SASE source has shot-to-shot fluctuation

→ *To handle the coherent x-rays stably*

Monochromator for XFEL BL

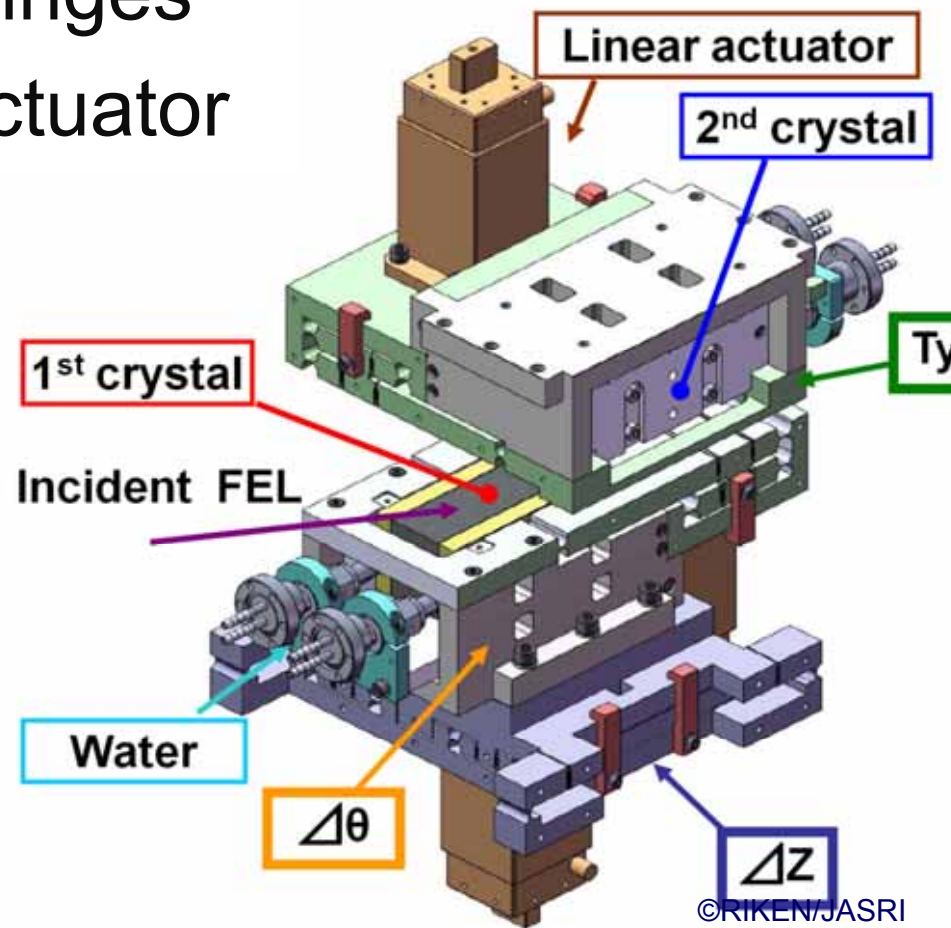
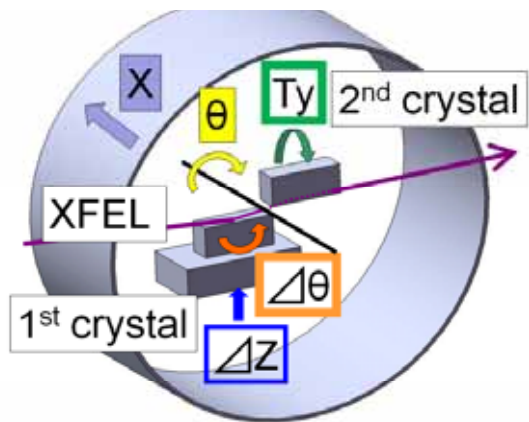
- Contamination-free → **UHV-compatible**
- High stability → **New manipulator developed**

➤ Use of large (90mm) Si with small offset (20mm)

➤ No sliding surface Flexure hinges

➤ High resolution Piezo liner actuator

Axis	Range	Resolution
θ	-1 ~ 30 [deg]	1 [μ rad]
X	60 [mm]	0.1 [mm]
$\Delta\theta$	± 0.5 [deg]	0.1 [μ rad]
ΔZ	± 1 [mm]	10 [μ m]
Ty	± 0.5 [deg]	1 [μ rad]



➤ **High-stable stages**

<0.1 μ rad for 30 min

<1 μ rad for 24 hr

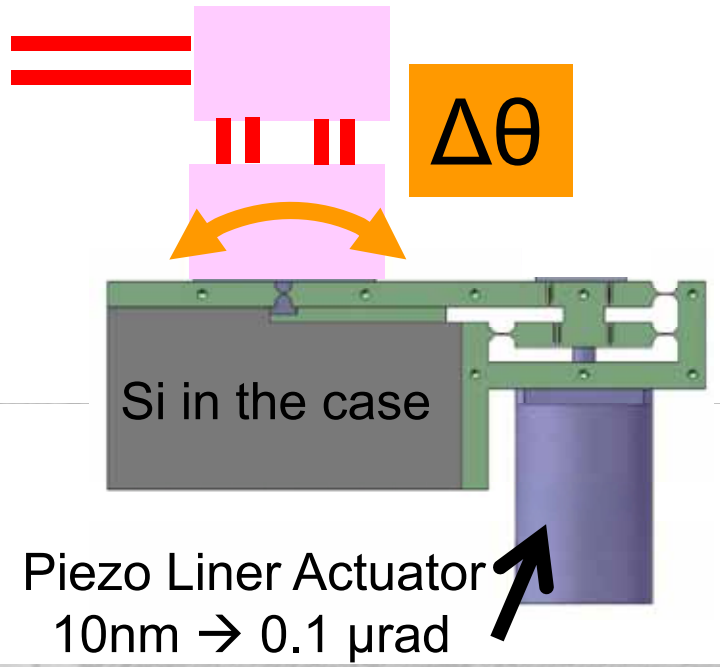
DCM : Typical results of $\Delta\theta$

Requirements of $\Delta\theta$

- » Resolution 0.1 μrad
- » Range ± 0.5 deg
- » **Stability** <0.1 μrad / 0.5 hr

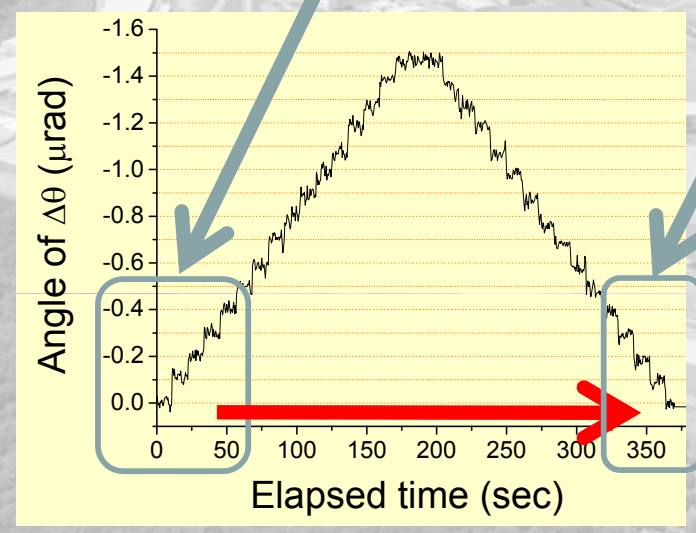
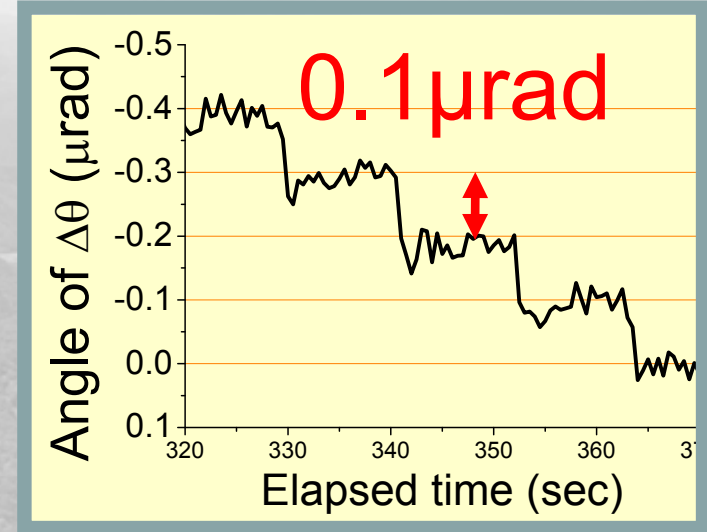
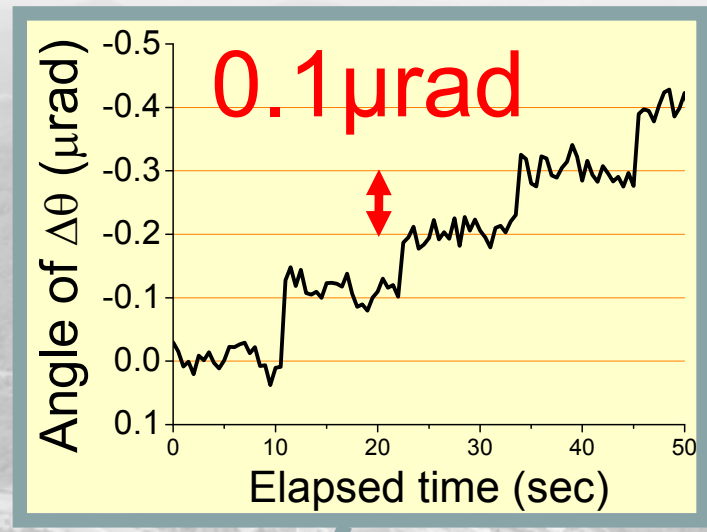
Measurement

- » Laser interferometer
Renishaw plc (XL-80)

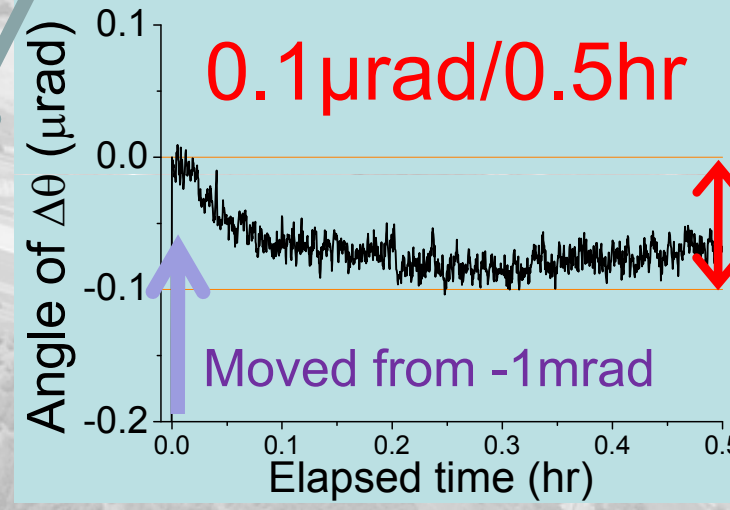


Piezo Liner Actuator
10nm \rightarrow 0.1 μrad

Resolution



Stability



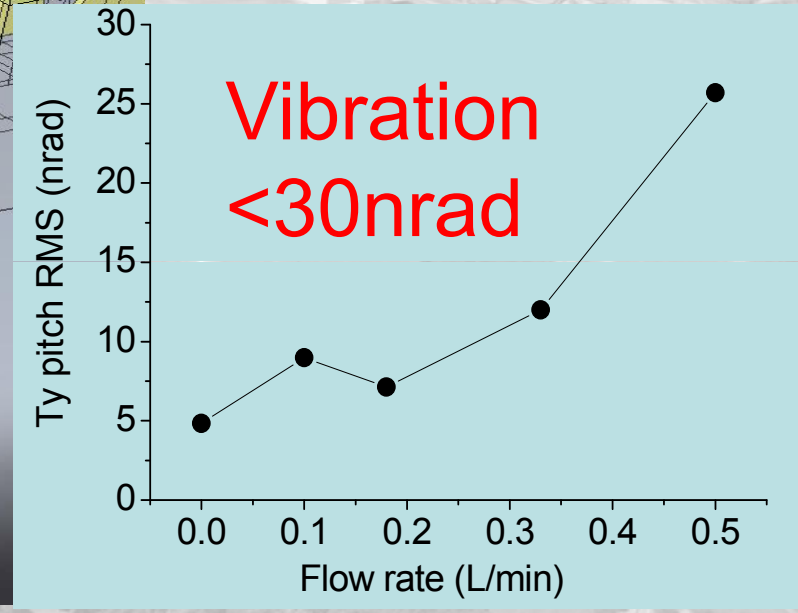
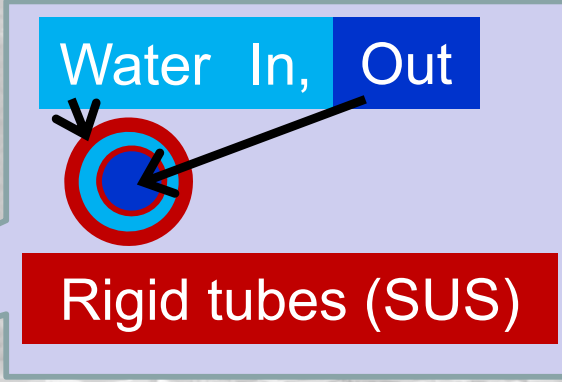
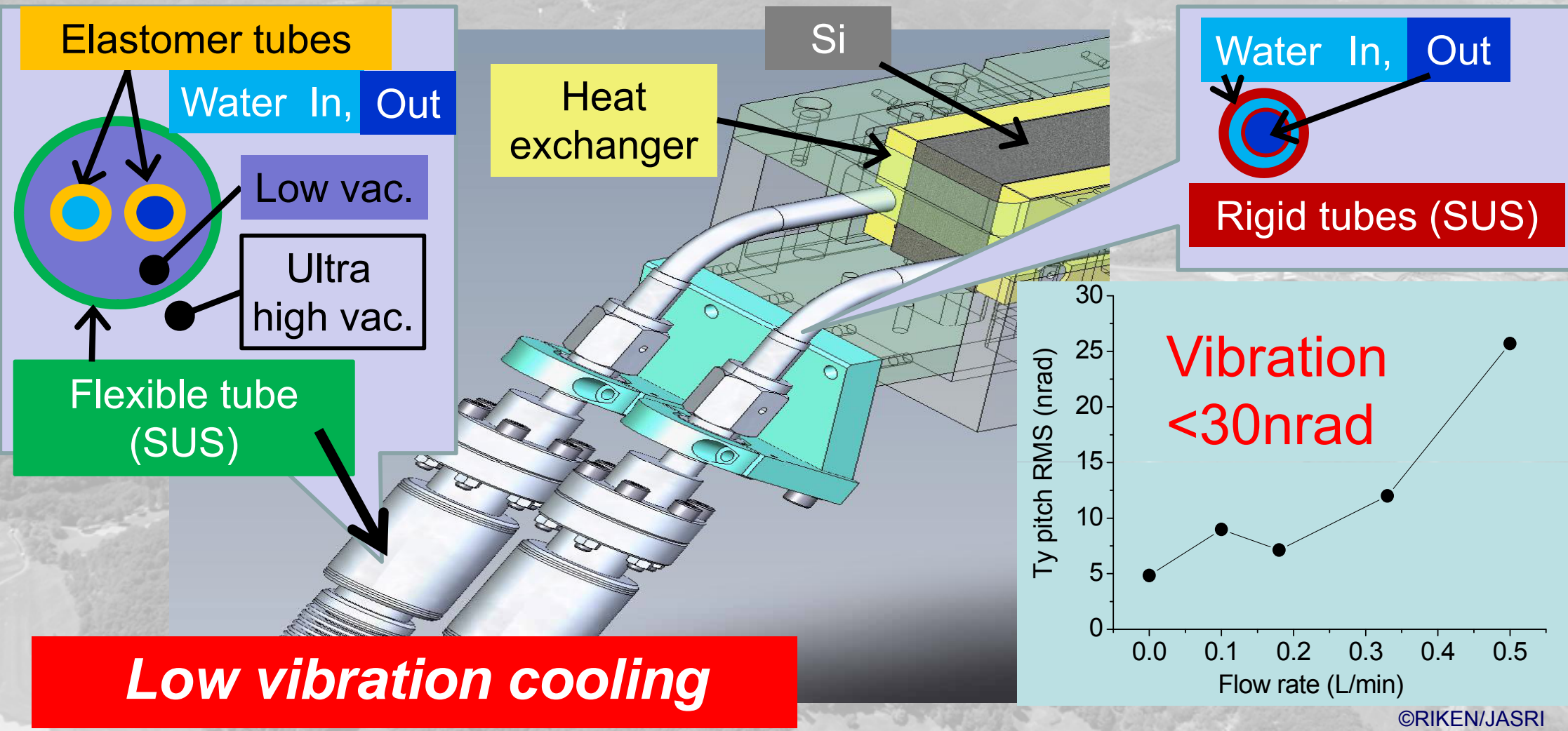
High precise and high stable stage

DCM : Cooling tubes

➤ to prevent water tubes from dragging the crystal



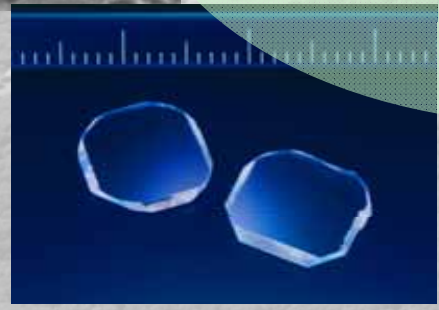
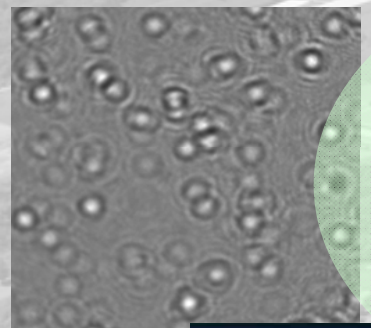
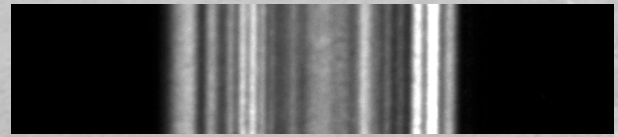
“Double tubing” is soft and stable in vacuum.



XFEL handling at beamline

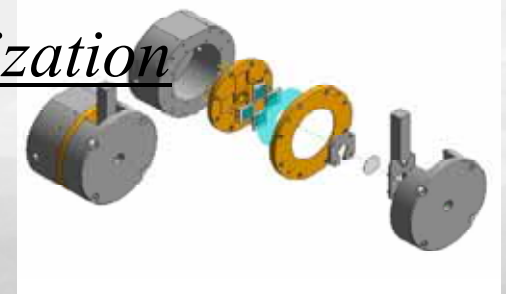
Speckle-free optics

Mirror, window
Beam splitter

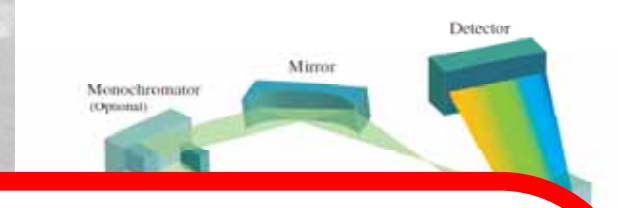


Pulsed nature

fs-synchronization



Damage-free optics



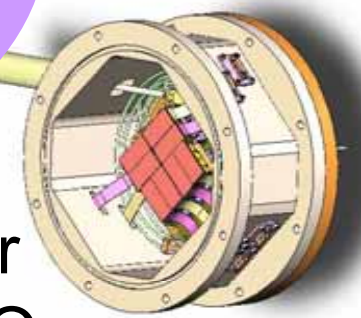
XFEL

Coherence

Shot-to-shot fluctuation

Beam intensity & position monitor

Fast 2D-detector & DAQ



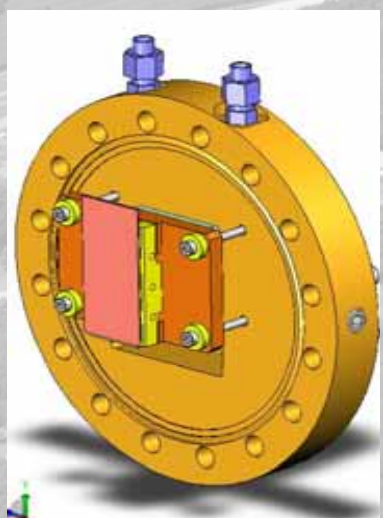
MPCCD: *Day-One Detector*

T. Hatsui

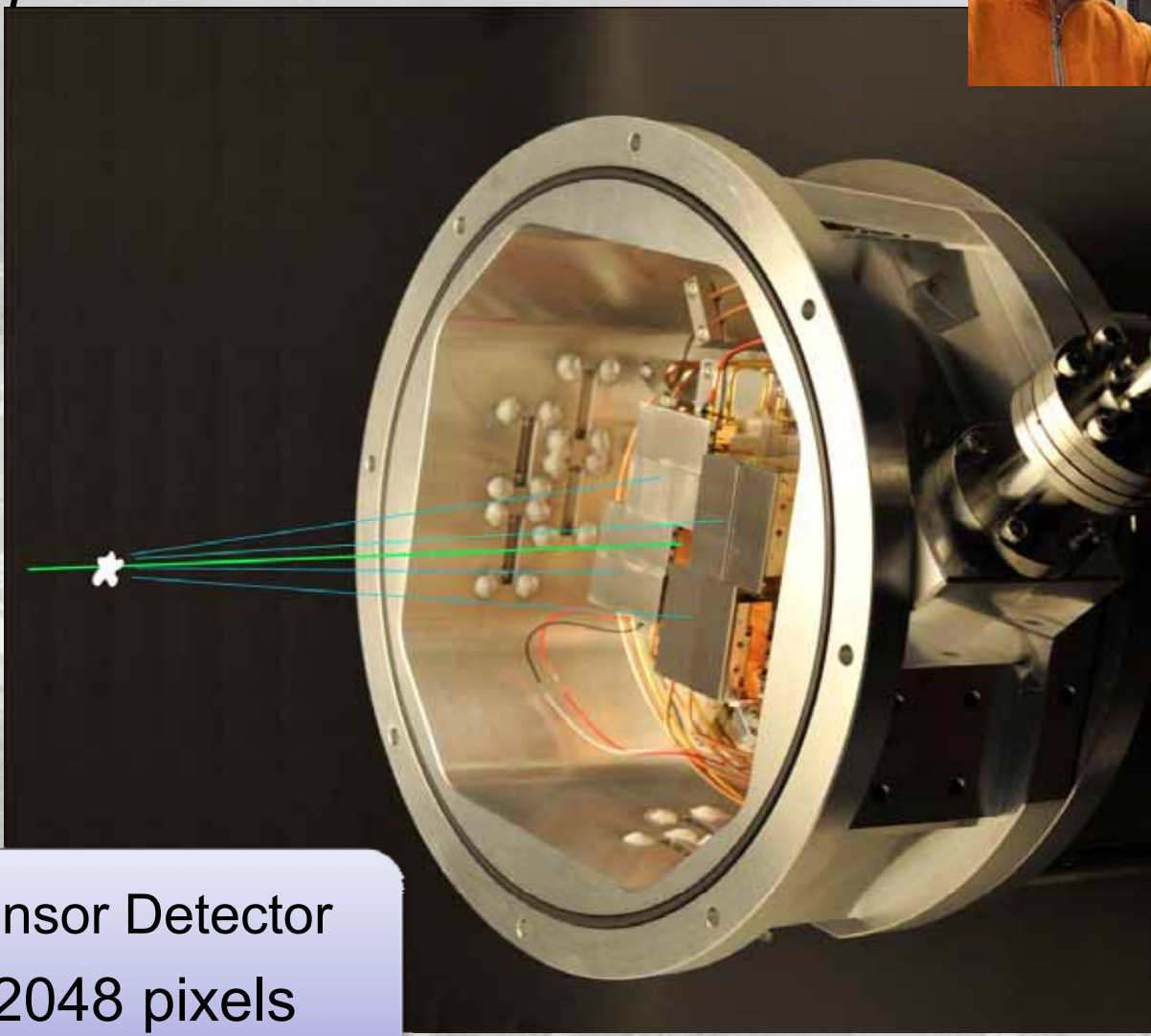


Multi-port CCDs : *Day-One Detector for many applications*

- Max 3 000 ph. @ 6 keV 50 μ m
- Noise 0.18 ph. @ 6 keV
- Q.E. 80 % at $\lambda = 2$
- Q.E. 20 % at $\lambda = 1$



Single Sensor Detector
512 x 1024 pixels



Octal Sensor Detector
2048 x 2048 pixels

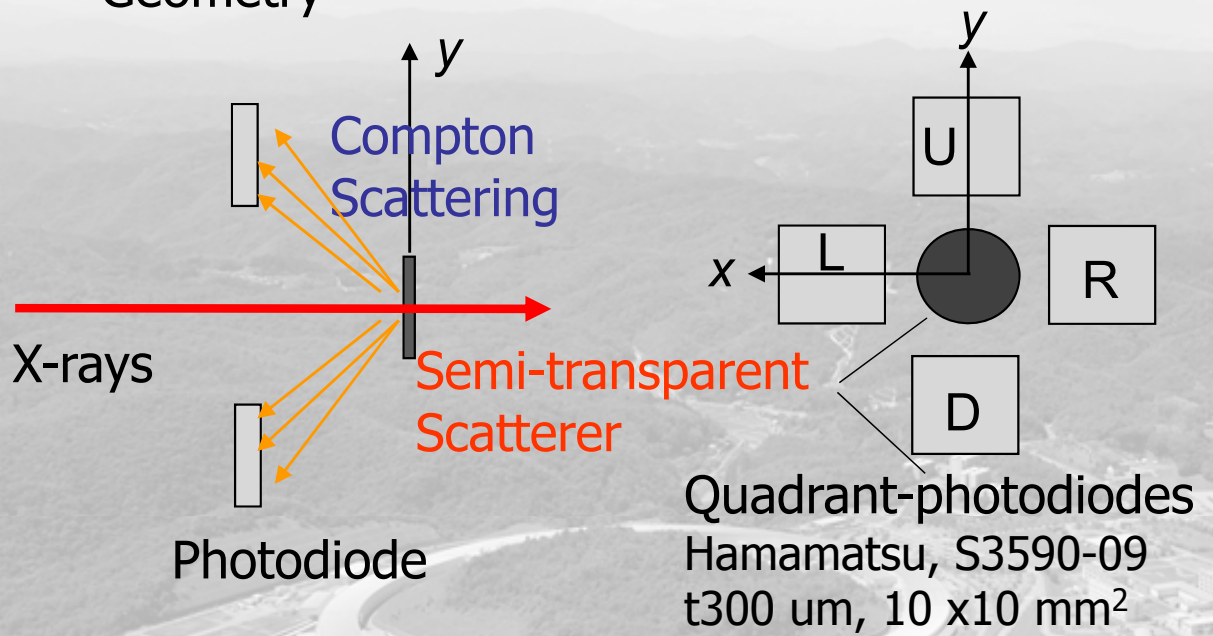
Intensity/Position monitor: Thin-foil monitor

K. Tono, T. Kudo, M. Yabashi (SPRING-8)

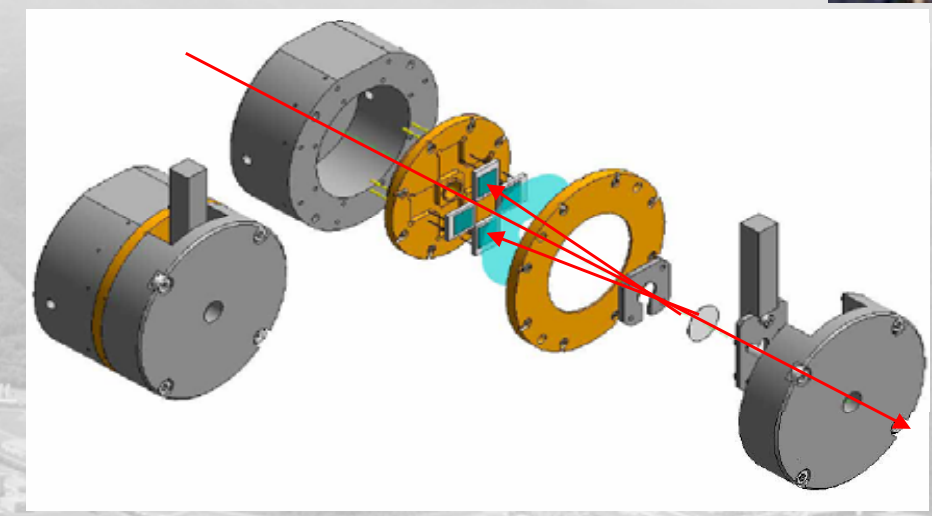
Collaboration with SLAC (Y. Feng, D. Fritz, J. Hastings)



Geometry



Apparatus



Intensity

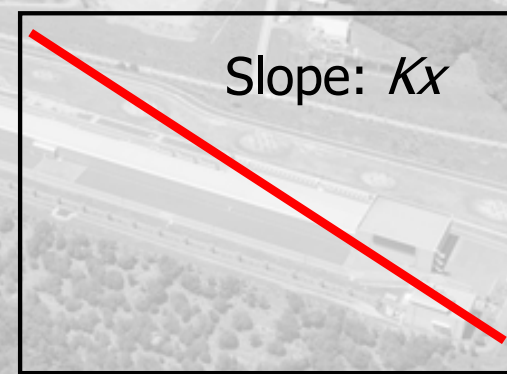
$$I = I_L + I_R + I_U + I_D$$

Position

$$x = K_x \frac{I_L - I_R}{I_L + I_R} = K_x \Delta I_x$$

$$y = K_y \frac{I_U - I_D}{I_U + I_D} = K_y \Delta I_y$$

ΔI_x



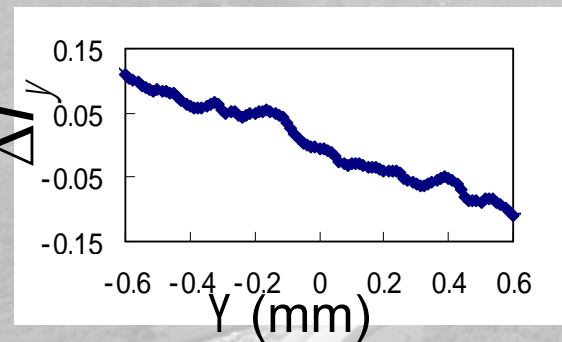
Scattering profile

K. Tono et al., *RSI* 82, 023108 (2011)

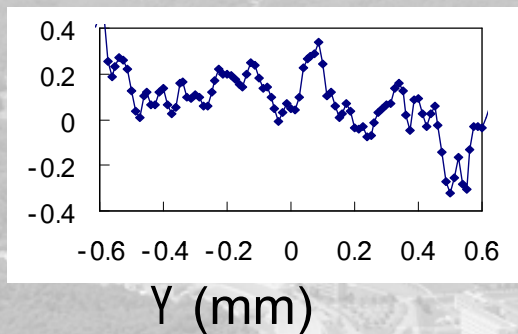


Compton scattering + Debye-Scherrer ring (except for Si₃N₄)
 Grain-free pattern obtained from CVD nanocrystal (~30 nm) diamond

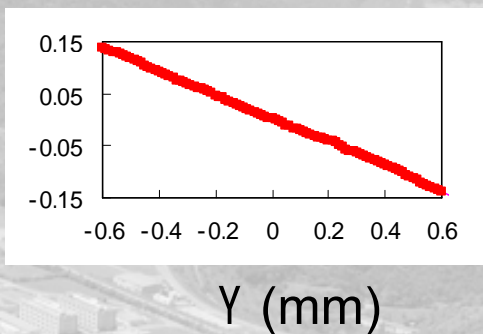
PVD-Be
100 umt



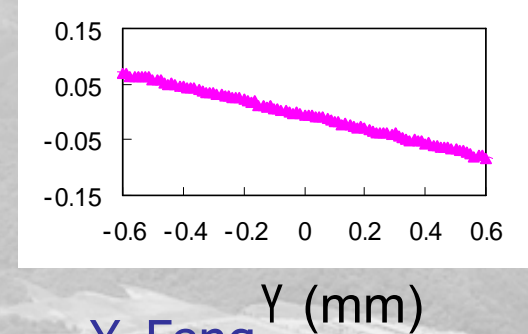
CVD-Diamond
30 umt



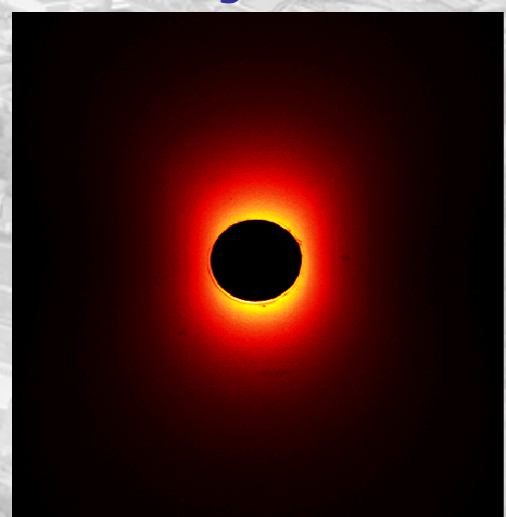
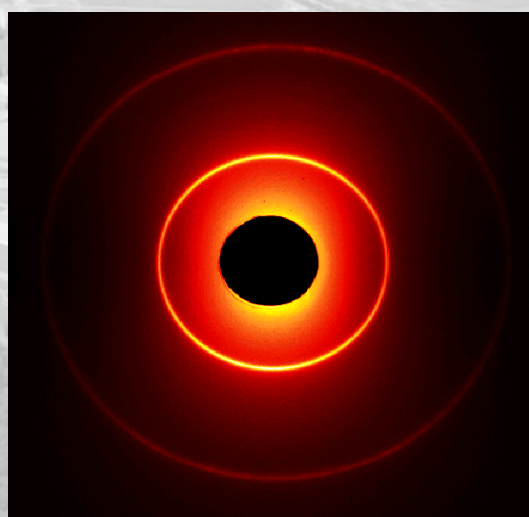
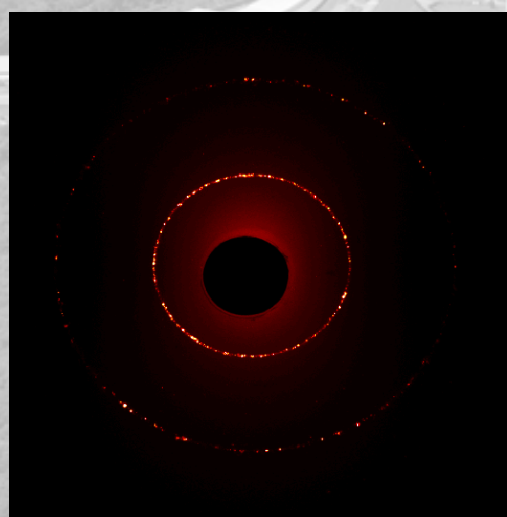
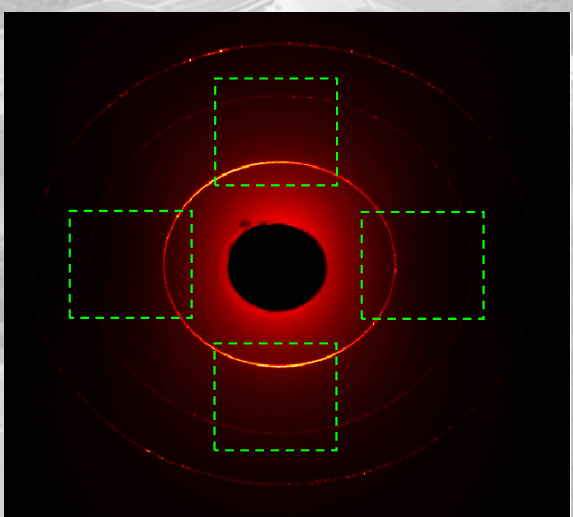
CVD- "nano" Diamond
15 umt



Si₃N₄
0.5 umt



Y. Feng



high

δ / β

low

Summary

- 1. The key issue for BL optics at NGLS both XFEL and state-of-the-art SR is to handle and apply the coherent x-rays.*
- 2. Speckle-free, damage-free optics and highly stabilized optical system are required for NGLS.*
- 3. SPring-8 Angstrom Compact Free Electron Laser (SACLA) just starts commissioning.*

Acknowledgement

ISOC of ACOTP11

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F. Siewert,

and

S. Fletcher, S. Hartrampf,
L. Holland



Thank you for your kind attention!

As for earthquake in Japan,

a lot of friends around the world assist us.

We express the deep sense of appreciation