

A NEXT GENERATION LIGHT SOURCE FACILITY AT LBNL

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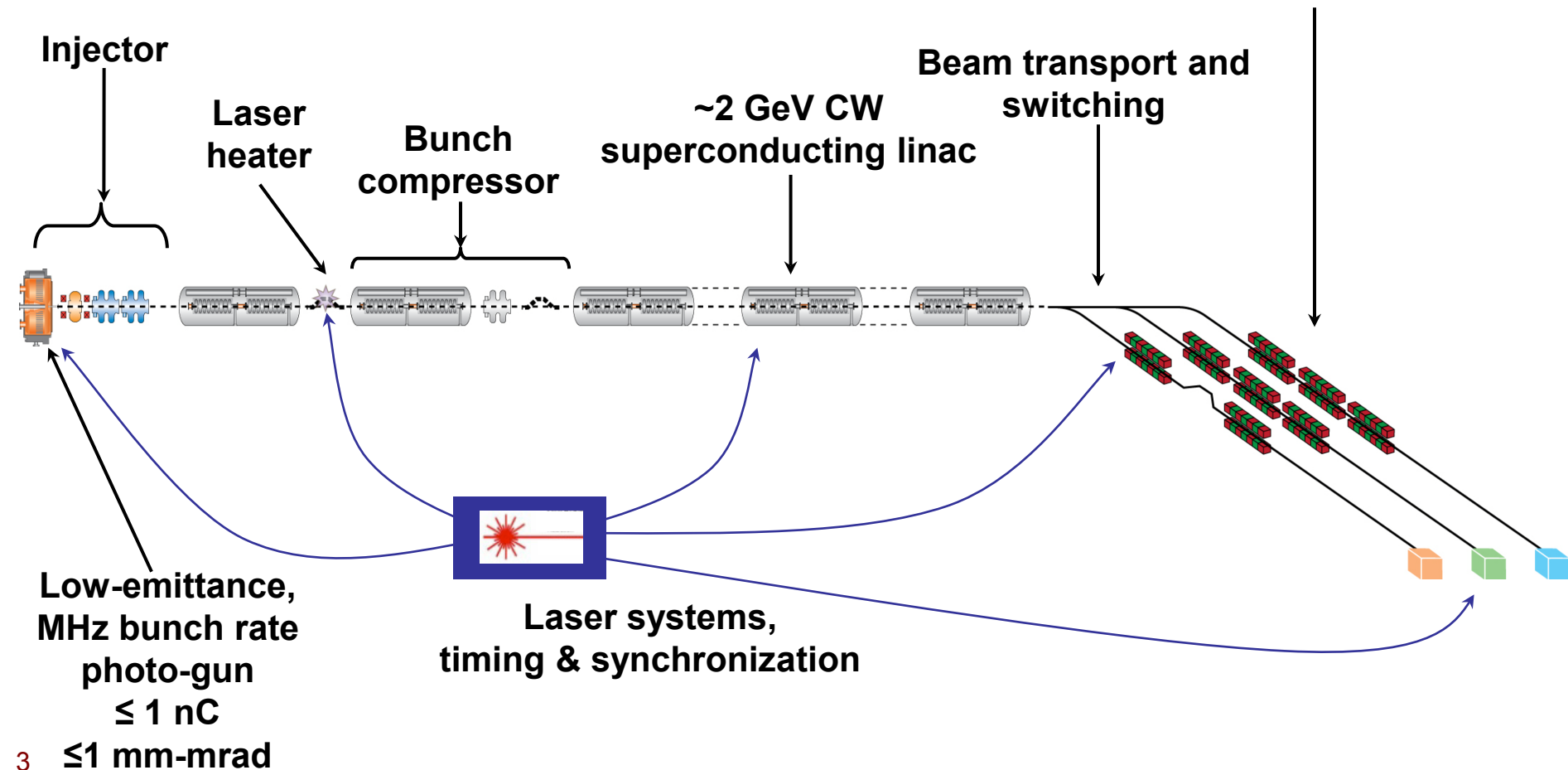
ANL, Argonne, IL 60439, U.S.A.

Technology of a Next Generation Light Source

- High brightness electron beams
- X-ray free electron lasers
- High-power optical lasers
- FEL seeding
- Optical manipulations
- CW superconducting accelerator
- High repetition rate injector
 - Intense X-ray pulses from VUV to hard X-ray
 - High average power X-ray beams
 - Control of pulse duration
 - Control of pulse energy
 - Spatial coherence
 - Temporal coherence
 - Generation of shorter wavelengths in harmonic stages
 - Precise synchronization
 - Shorter undulators

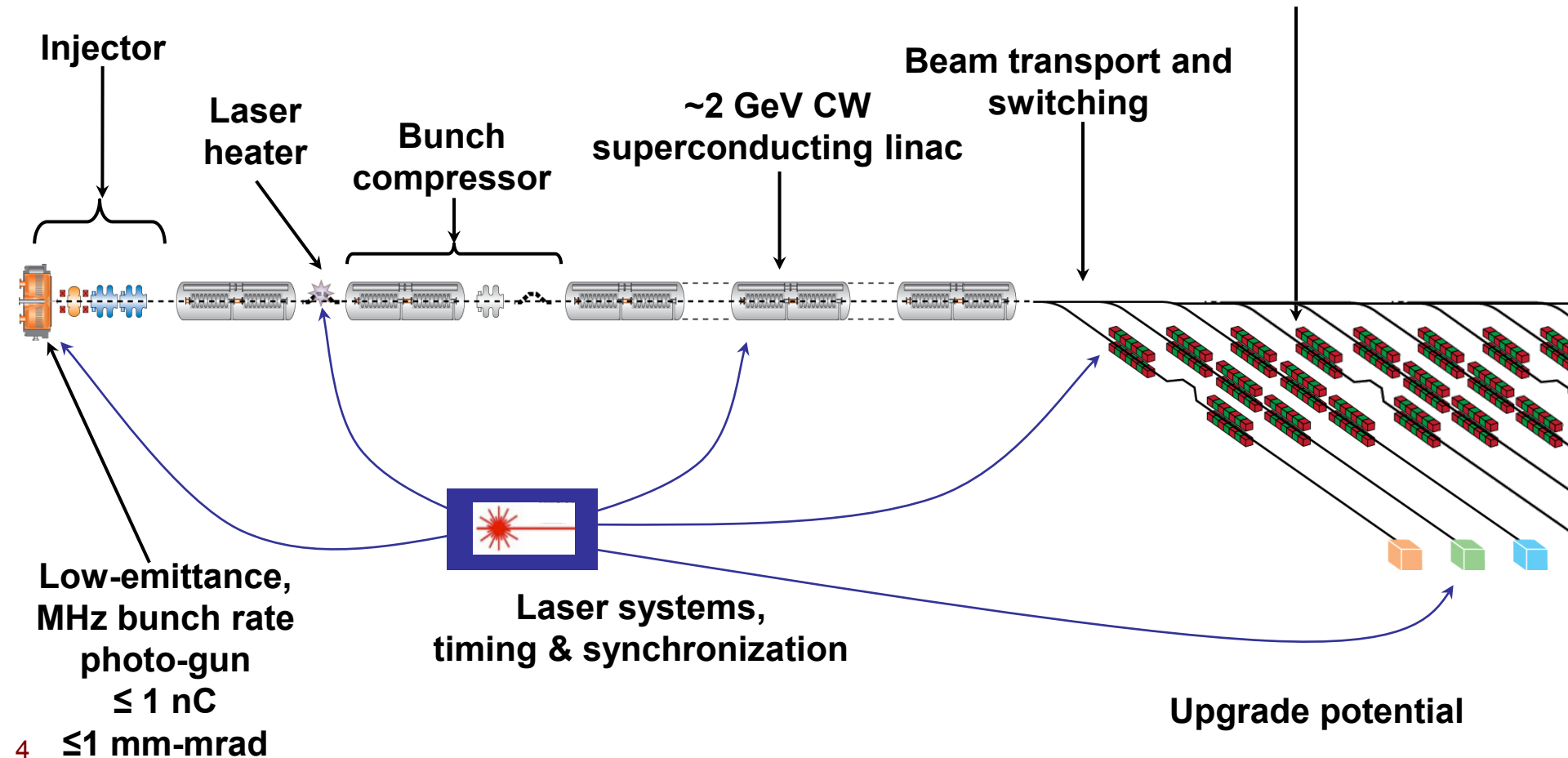
Next Generation Light Source (NGLS) – a new class of X-ray laser

Array of (ultimately 10) configurable FEL beamlines
100 kHz CW pulse rate
Capability of one FEL having MHz rate
Independent control
Each FEL configured for experimental requirements



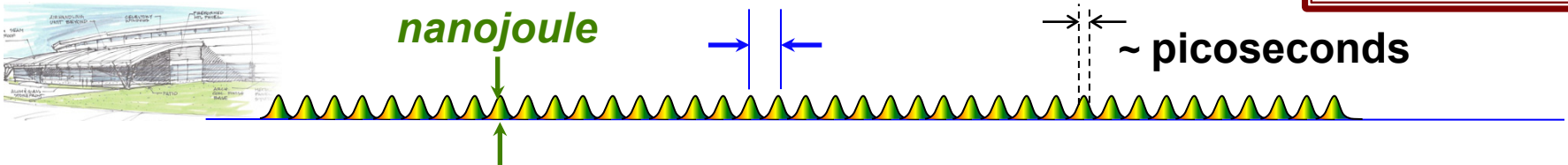
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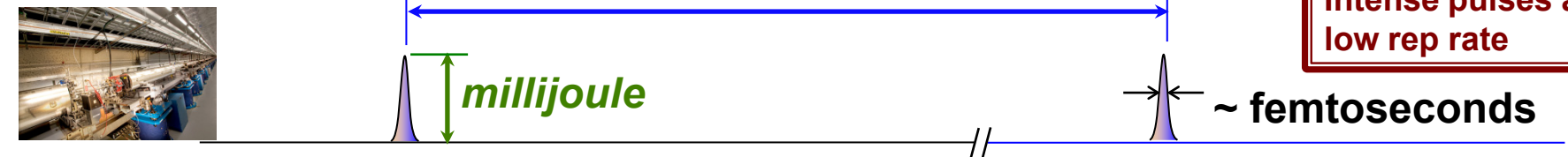


NGLS – unprecedented power, ultrafast pulses, high repetition rate

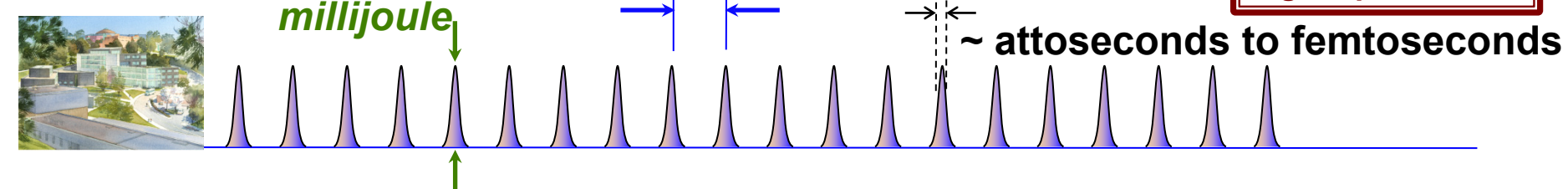
Today's storage ring x-ray sources



Today's x-ray laser sources



Tomorrow's NGLS

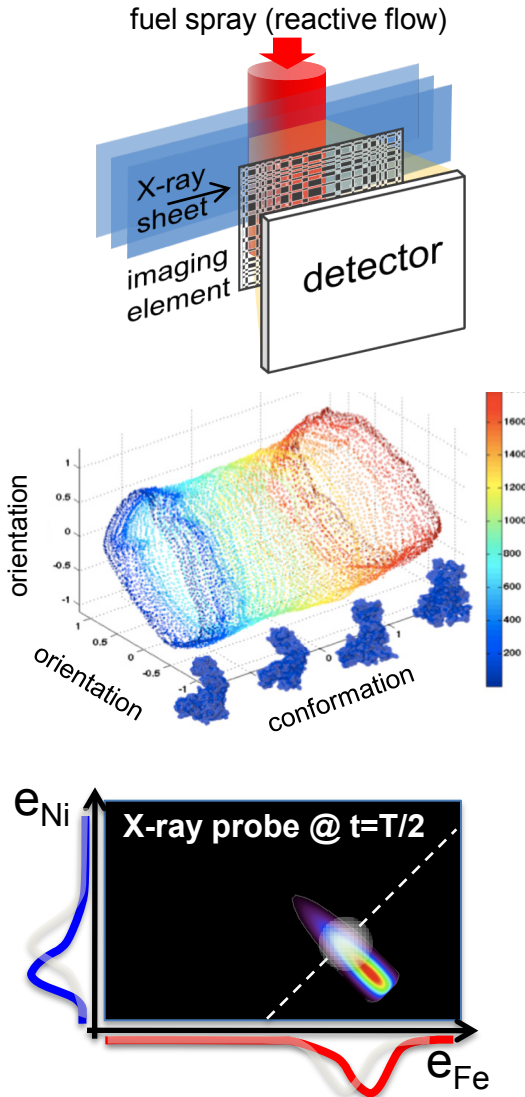


Science-driven accelerator design



- We have worked with a broad community over four years to develop a proposal for a Next Generation Light Source

NGLS high repetition rate X-ray laser: a transformative tool for energy science



- **Imaging**

Take pictures from stills to movies while identifying the chemical species, on ultrafast timescales

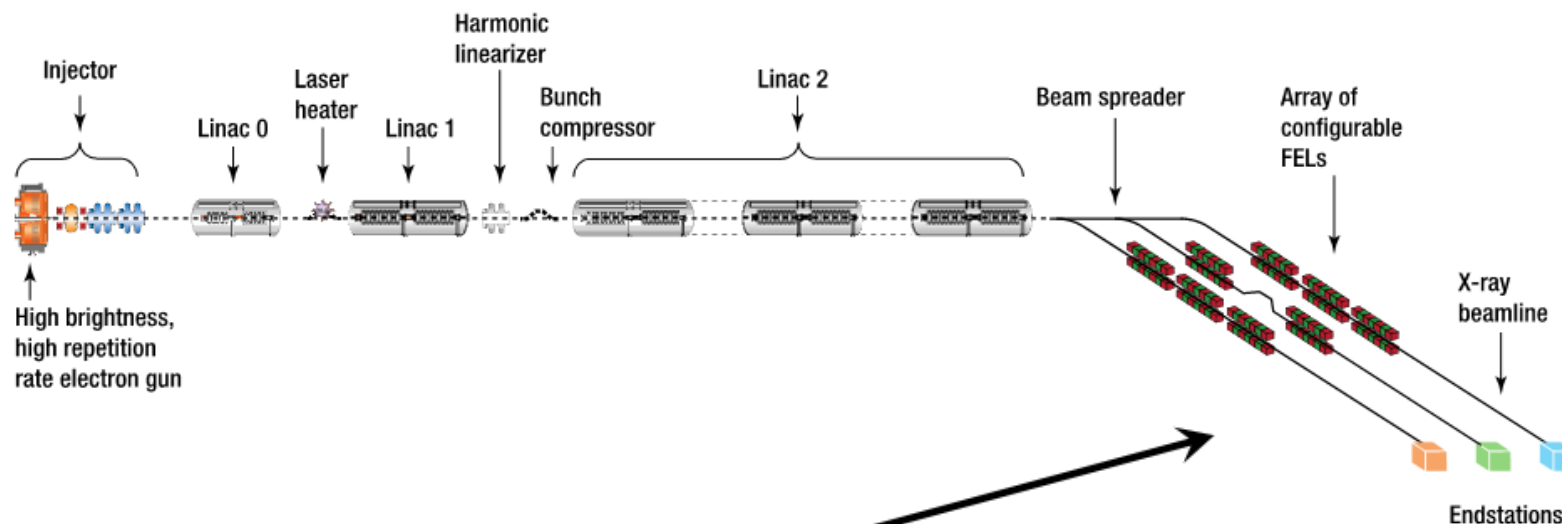
- **Structure**

Track the changes in positions of the atoms in proteins as they act, relating structure to function

- **Spectroscopy**

Multiple pulse and non-linear techniques

NGLS – operating characteristics



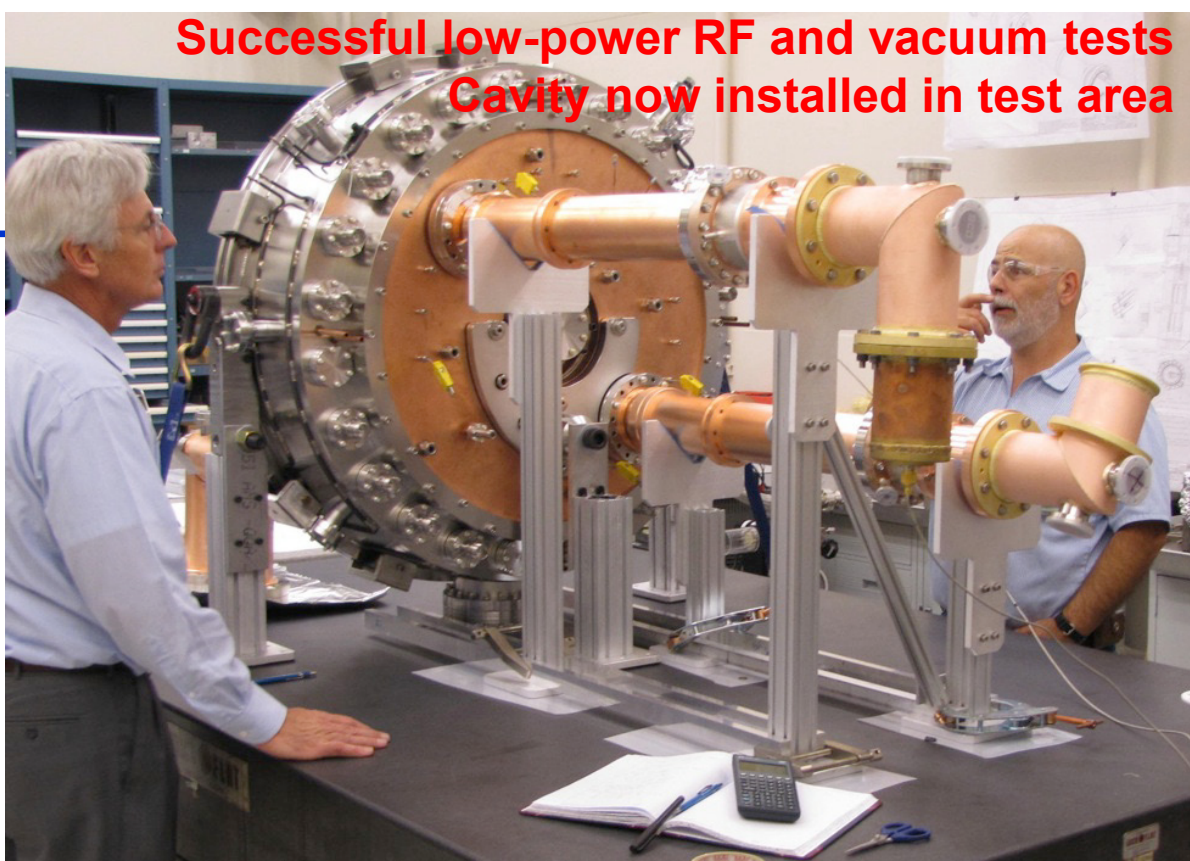
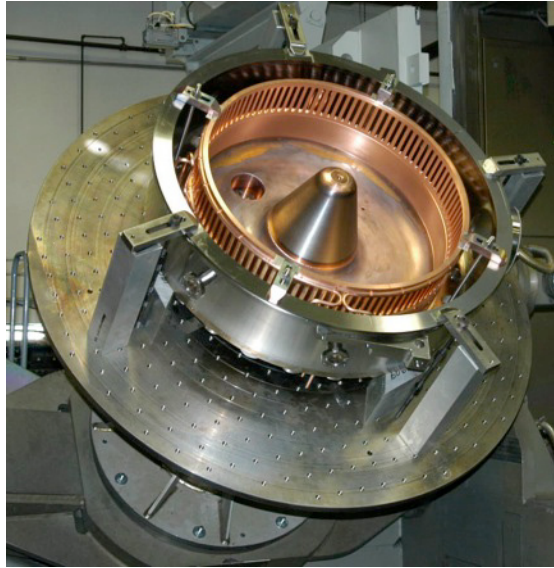
- **High repetition rate FEL array**
 - X-ray energy range $\sim 0.25 - 1.2$ keV
 - Fundamental, harmonics may also be used
 - Pulse length $\sim 0.25 - 250$ fs
 - Bandwidth $5 \times 10^{-5} - \sim 1\%$ (FWHM at ~ 1 nm)
 - Peak power ≤ 1 GW
 - Average power ≤ 100 W

Baseline electron beam parameters

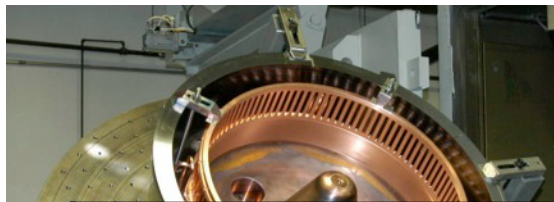
- **Baseline parameters reflect single point design study**
 - Chosen to meet science needs
 - At minimal machine costs
 - Flexibility around these choices
 - *Performance range will be further refined in future studies*
- **Parameters have been achieved or are close to demonstrated performance**

Parameter	
Bunch charge (pC)	300
Repetition rate (MHz)	
Out of linac	1
Into FEL	0.1-1
Average current (mA)	0.3
Bunch length (fs)	
Out of injector (FWHM)	~5000
Into FEL (usable bunch core)	250
Peak current (A)	
Out of injector	>40
Into FEL (in usable bunch core)	>500
Emittance (slice, normalized, mm-mrad)	
Out of injector	<0.6
Into FEL	0.6
Emittance (projected, normalized, mm-mrad)	
Out of injector	0.7
Into FEL	0.73
Energy spread (slice, rms, keV)	
Out of injector	<4
Into FEL (in usable bunch core)	50

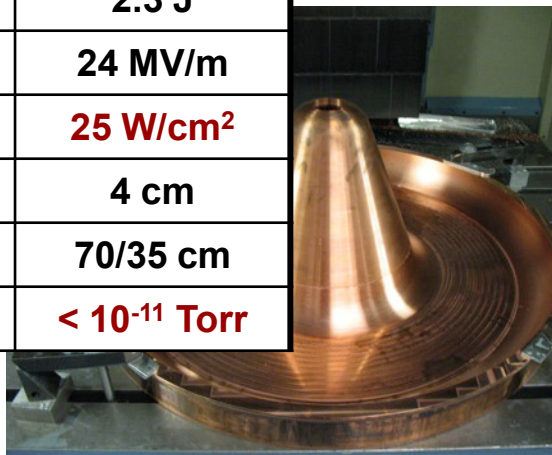
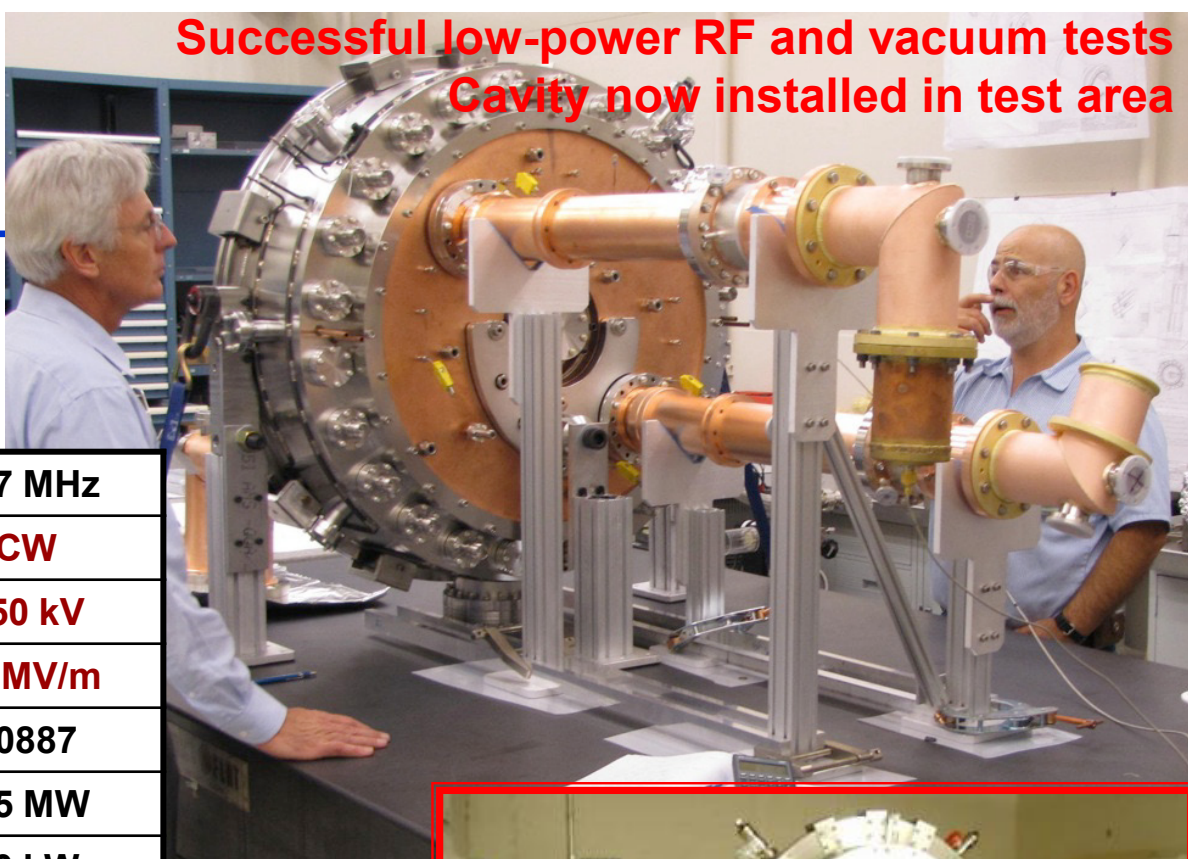
R&D: MHz rep-rate photocathode gun



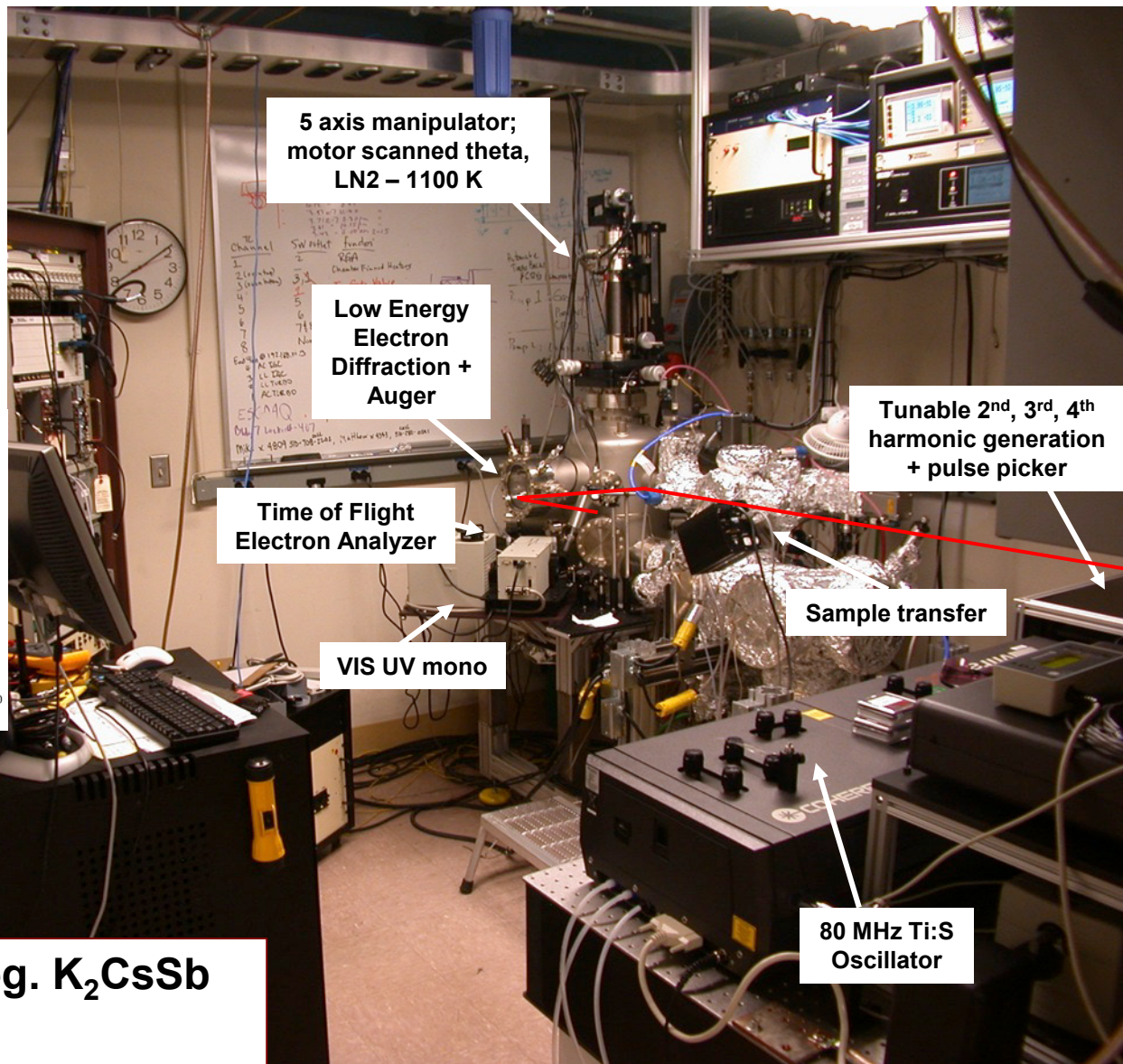
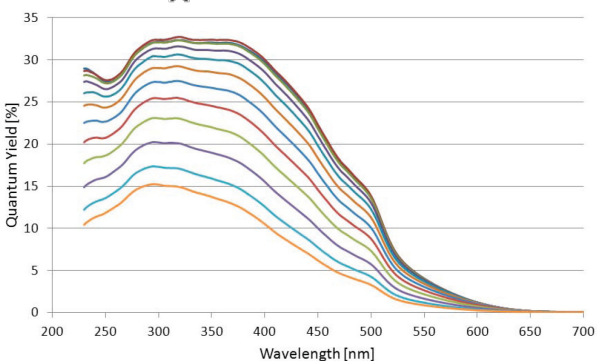
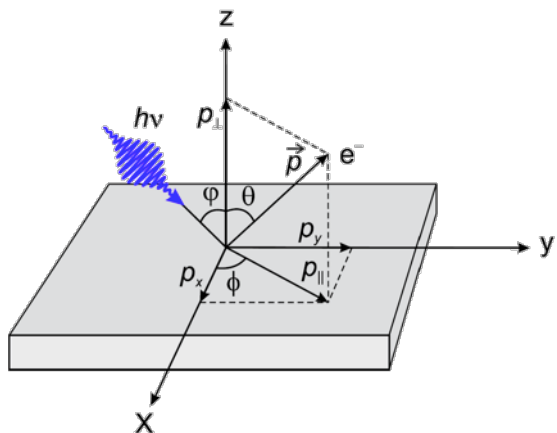
R&D: MHz rep-rate photocathode gun



Frequency	187 MHz
Operation mode	CW
Gap voltage	750 kV
Field at the cathode	19 MV/m
Q_0	30887
Shunt impedance	6.5 MW
RF Power	90 kW
Stored energy	2.3 J
Peak surface field	24 MV/m
Peak wall power density	25 W/cm ²
Accelerating gap	4 cm
Diameter/Length	70/35 cm
Operating pressure	< 10 ⁻¹¹ Torr

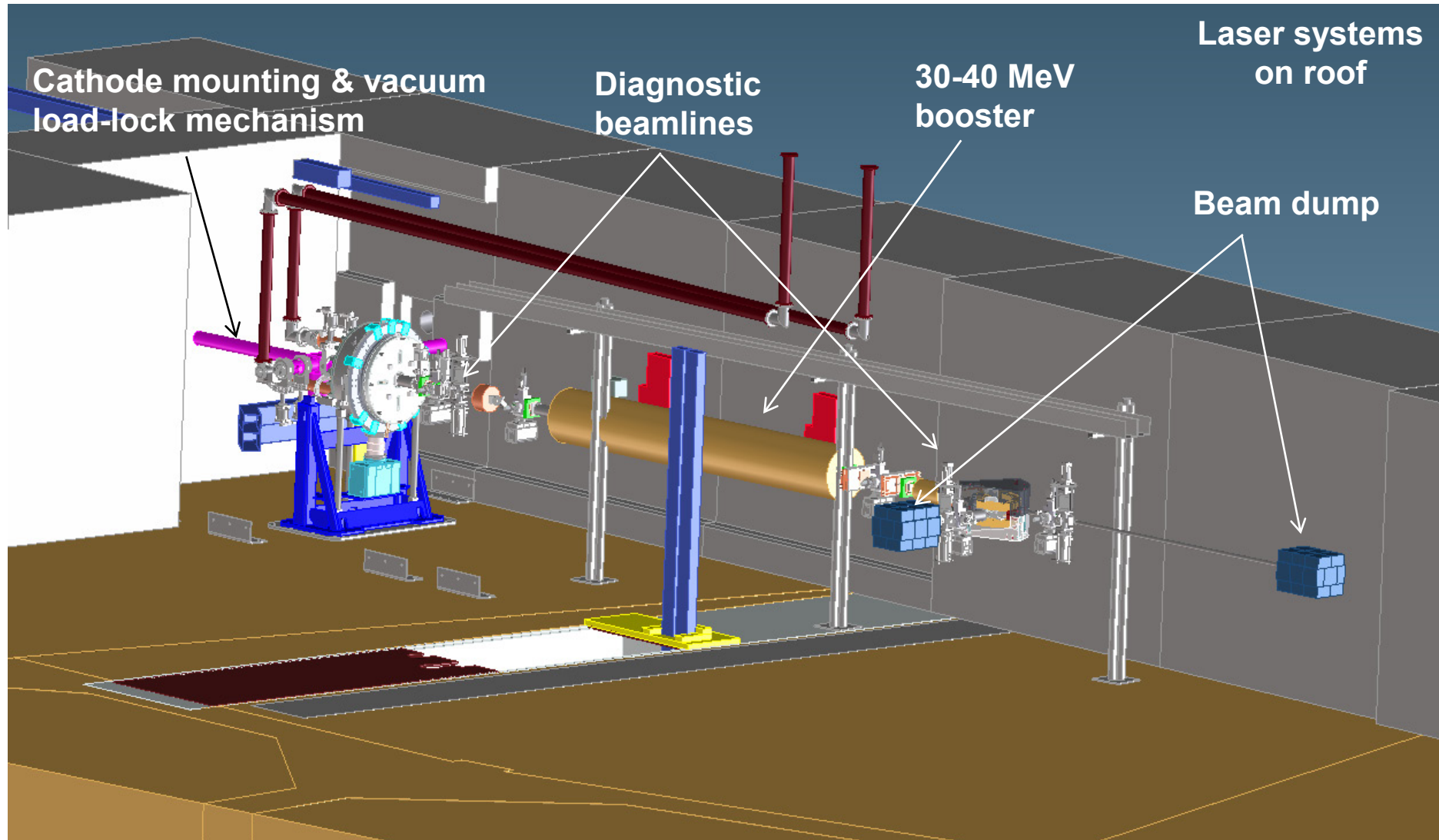


R&D: High quantum efficiency photocathodes

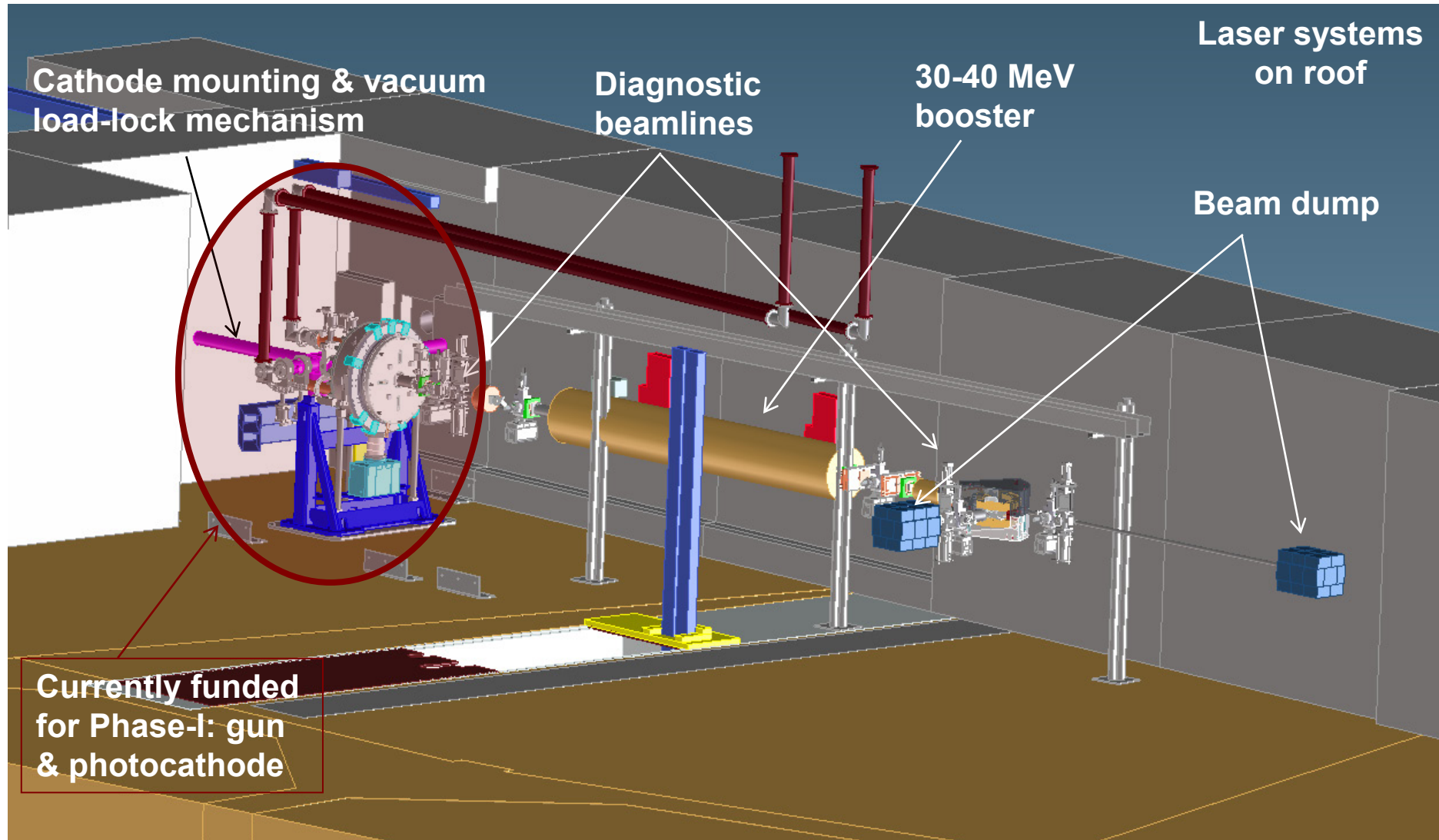


- Alkali antimonides eg. K_2CsSb
- Cs_2Te

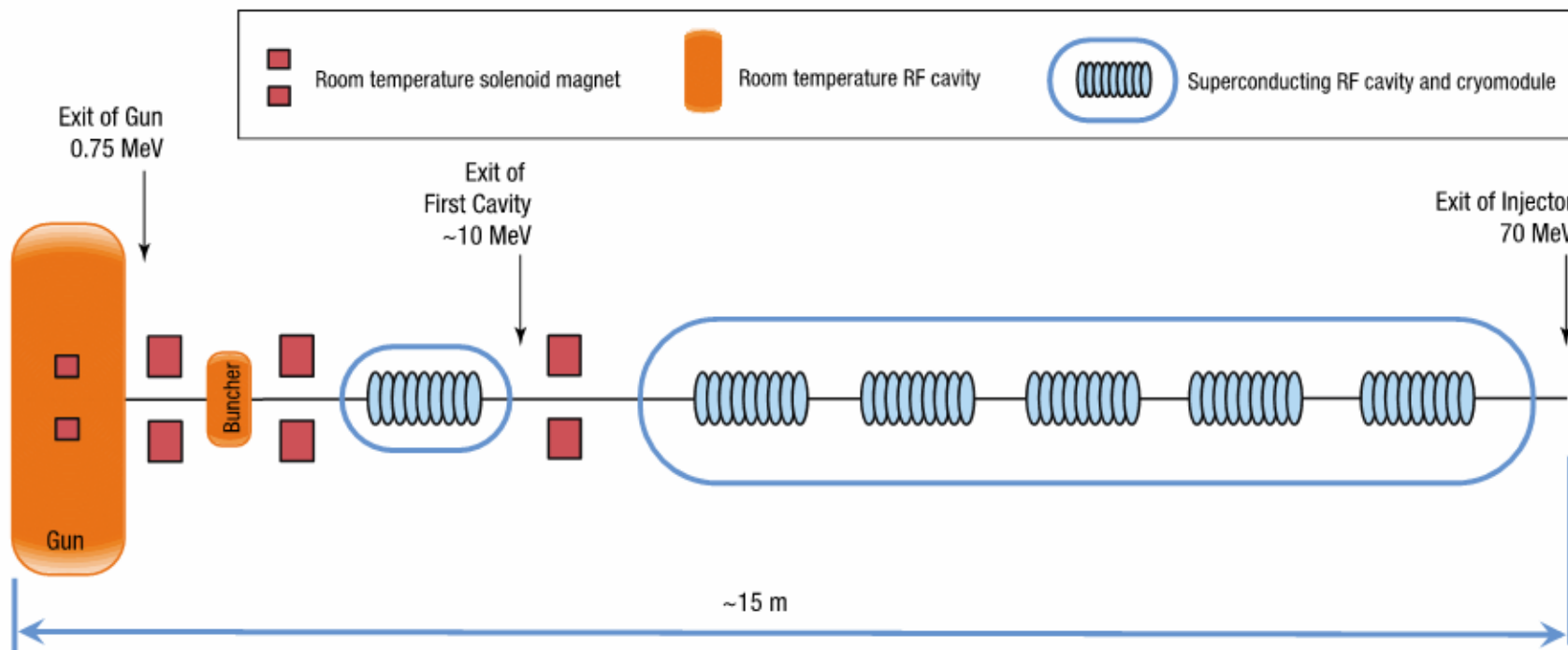
R&D: APEX – Advanced Photoinjector EXperiment



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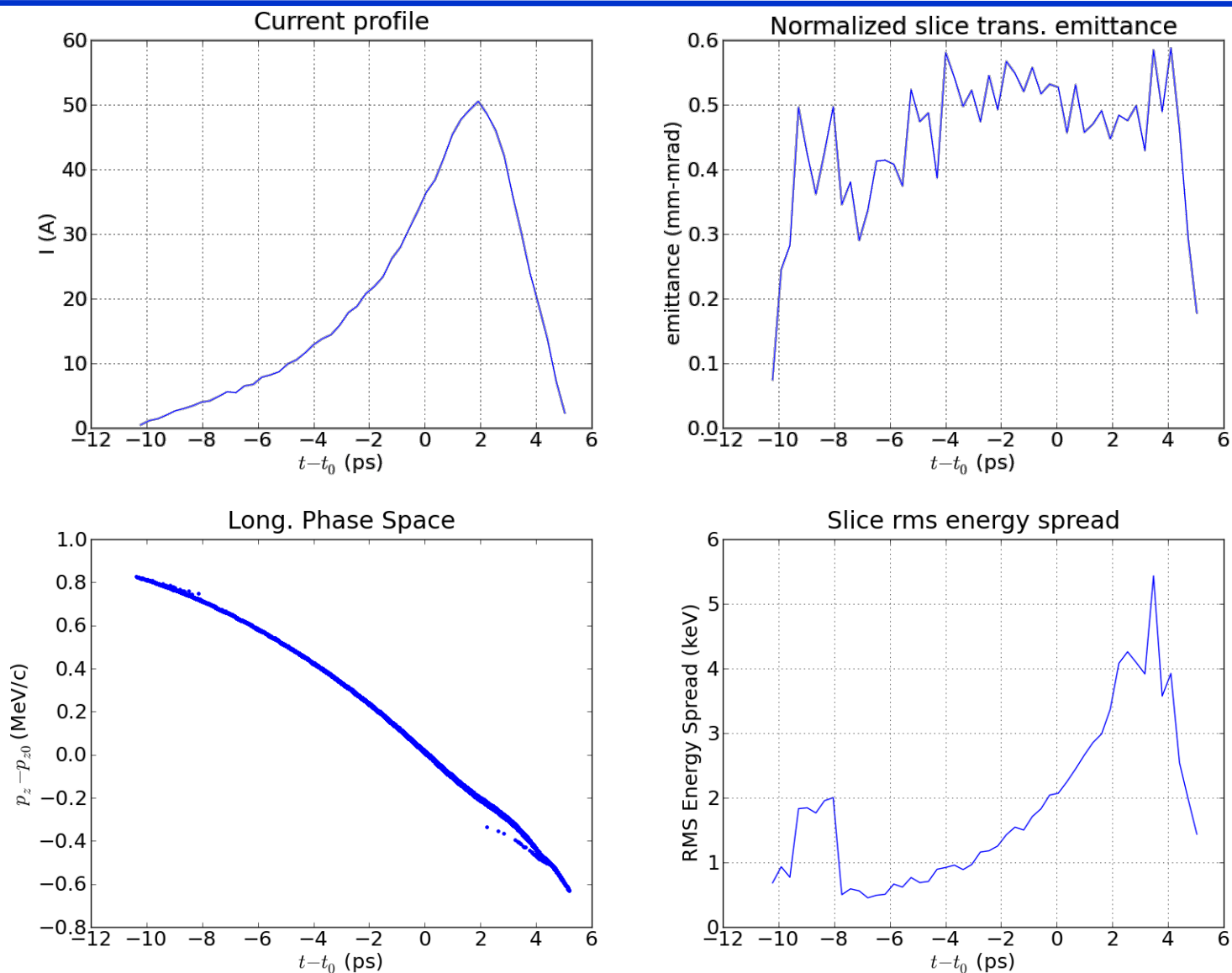


Injector schematic

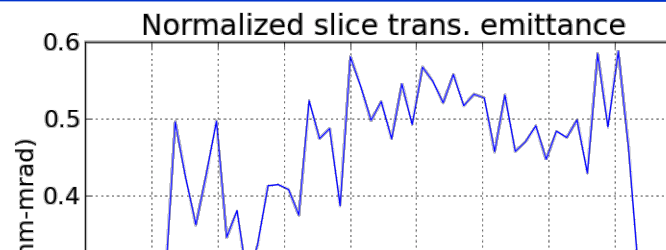
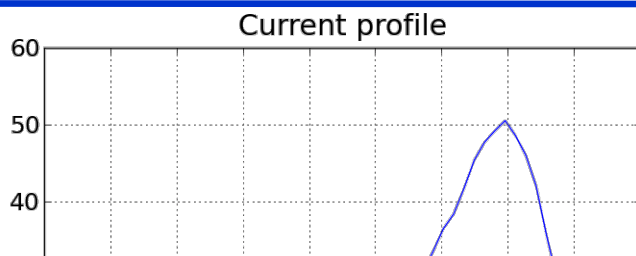


- **Ballistic bunching**
- **Velocity bunching**
- **Emittance compensation**

Injector beam dynamics modeling



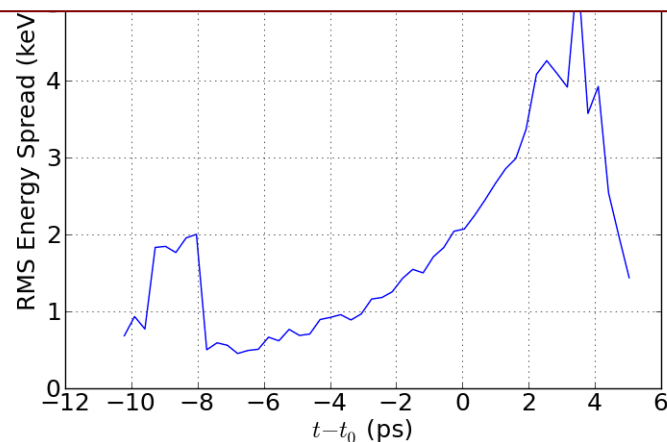
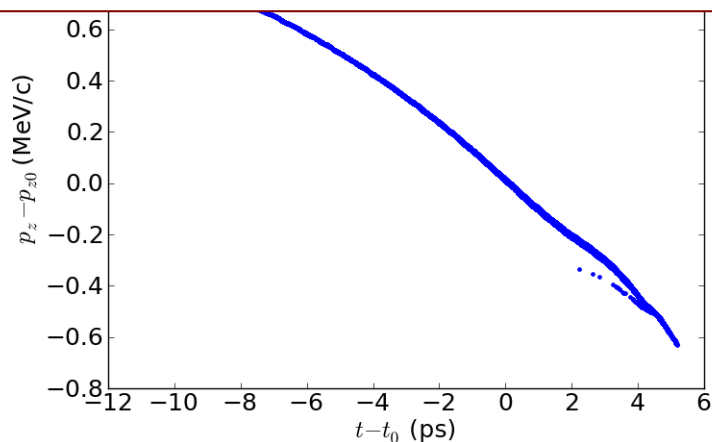
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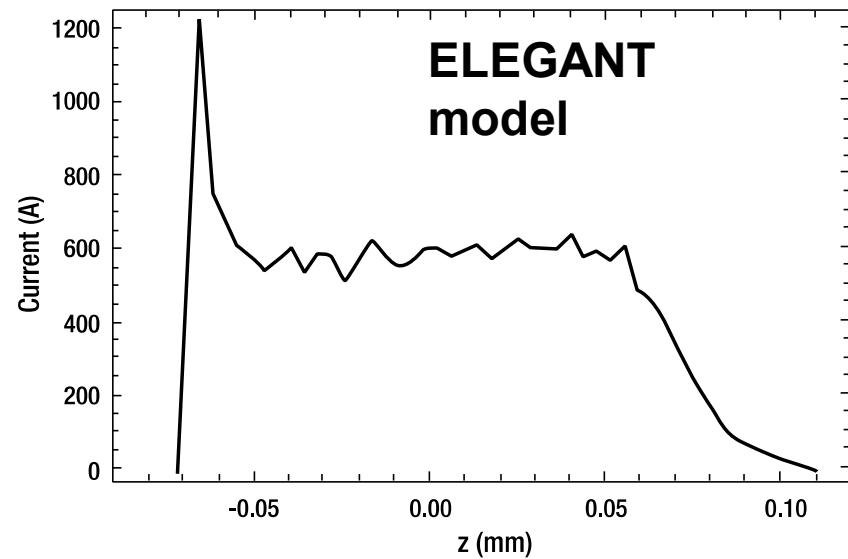
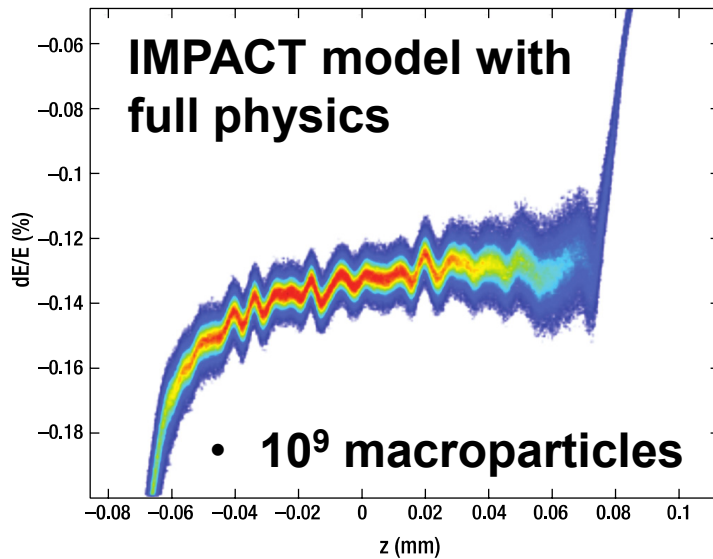
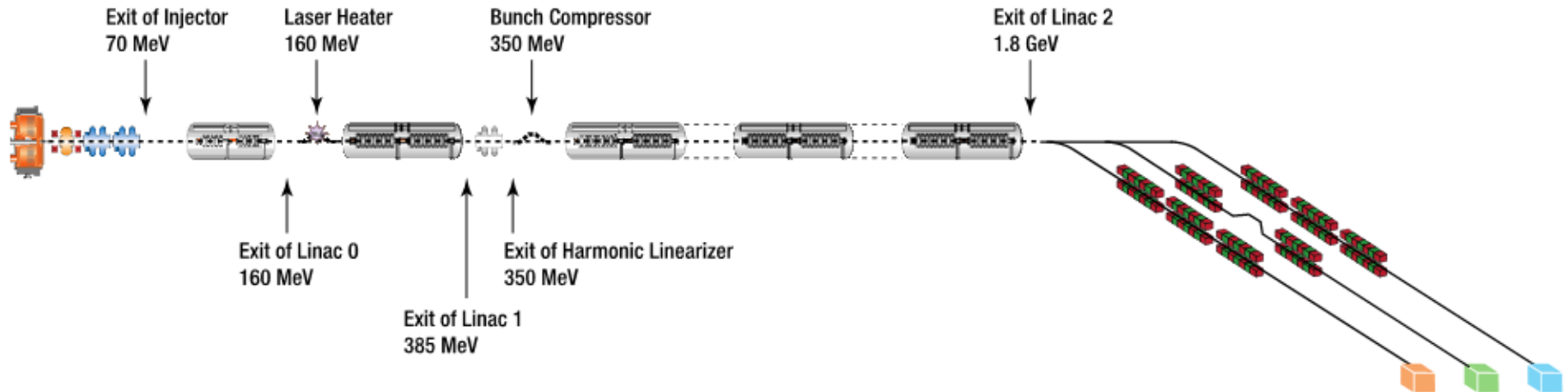
D. Filipetto et al, “Low Energy 6D Beam Diagnostic for APEX, the LBNL VHF Photo-injector,” **WEP222**

C. F. Papadopoulos et al, “Photoinjector Beam Dynamics for the APEX Project,” **THP200**

J. Feng et al, “Drive Laser System for APEX the Advanced Photo-injector Project at the LBNL,” **THP222**

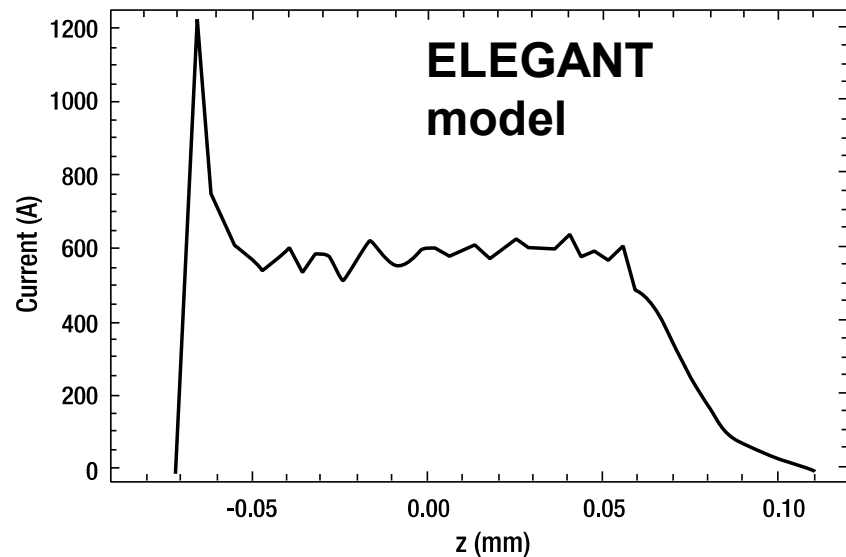
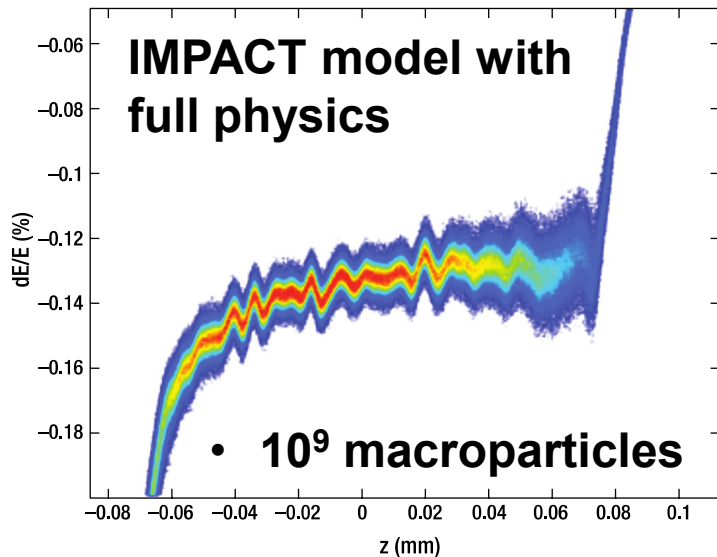


Linac schematic and beam dynamics modeling

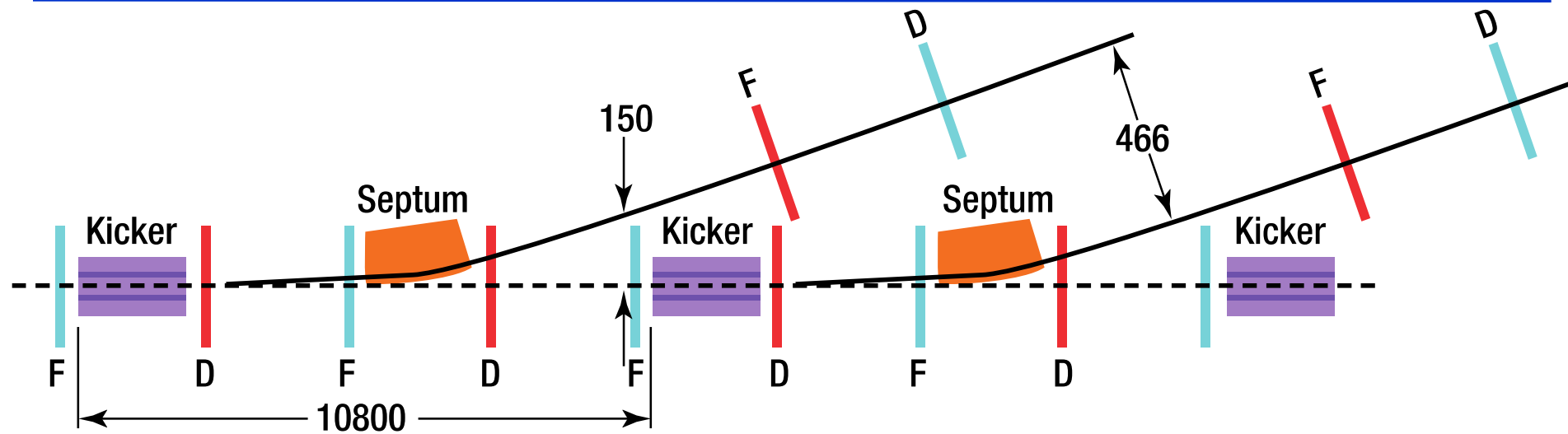


Linac schematic and beam dynamics modeling

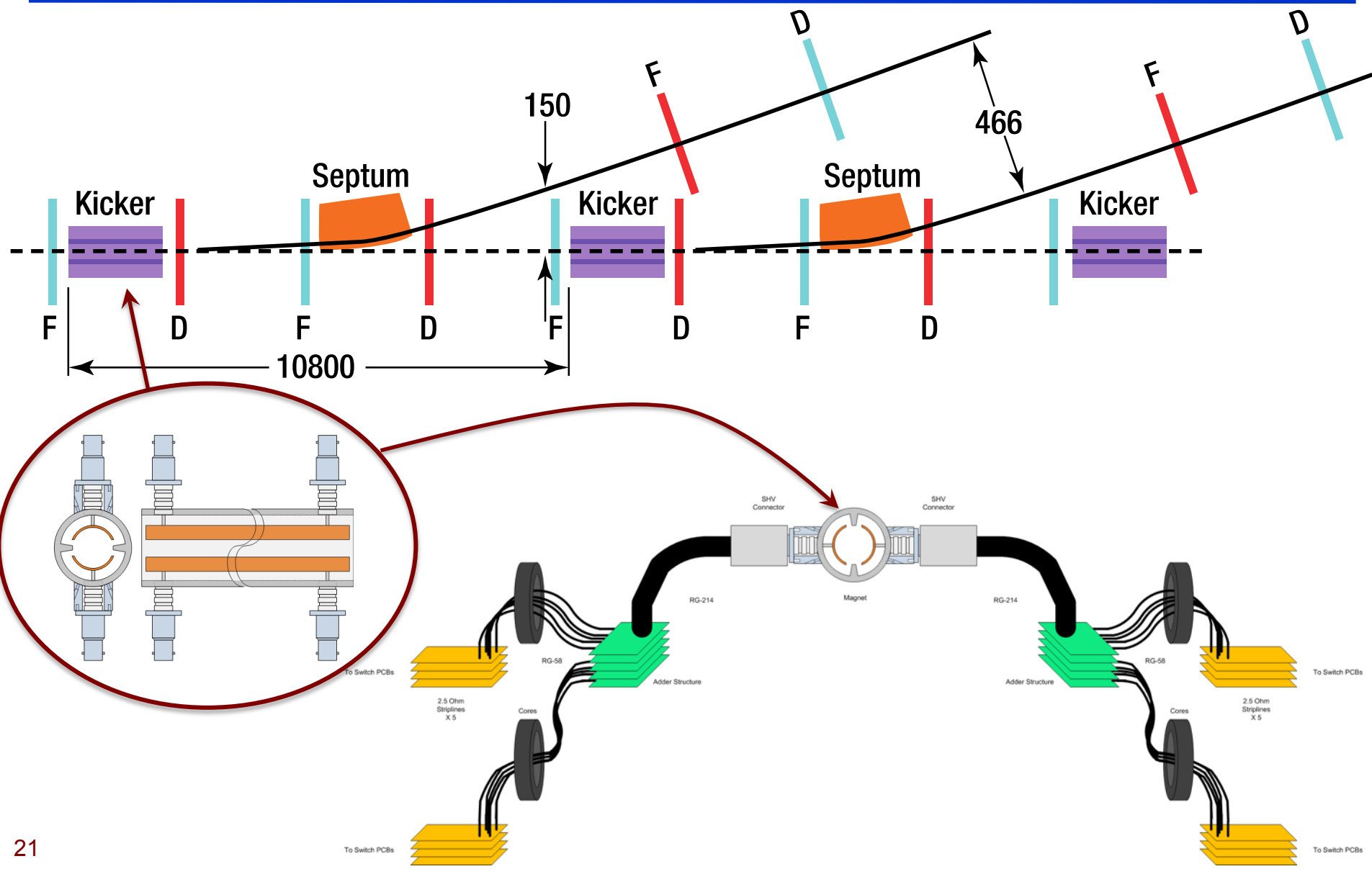
M. Venturini et al, "Studies of a Linac Driver for a High Repetition Rate X-rays FEL," **THP180**



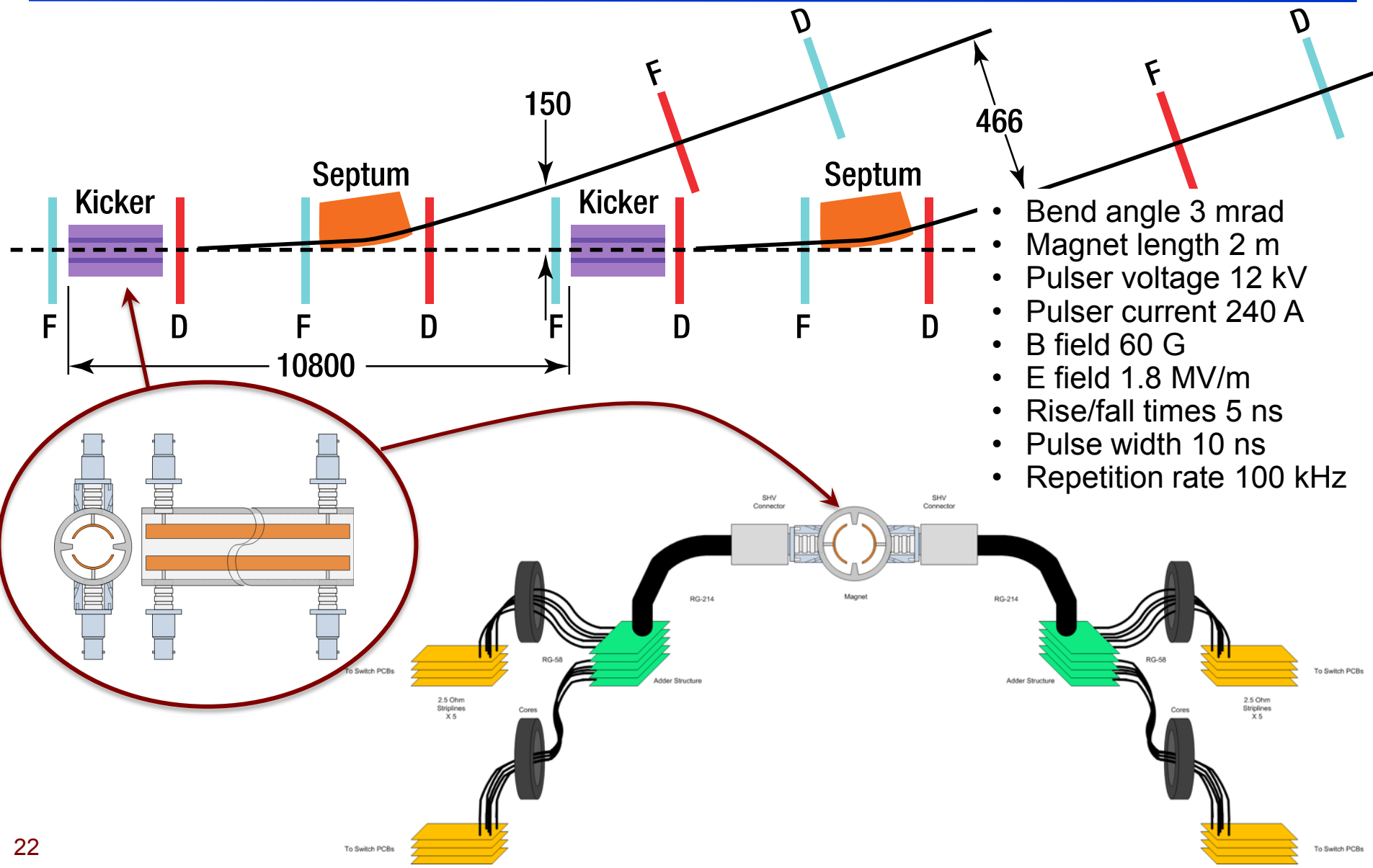
R&D: beam spreader kicker



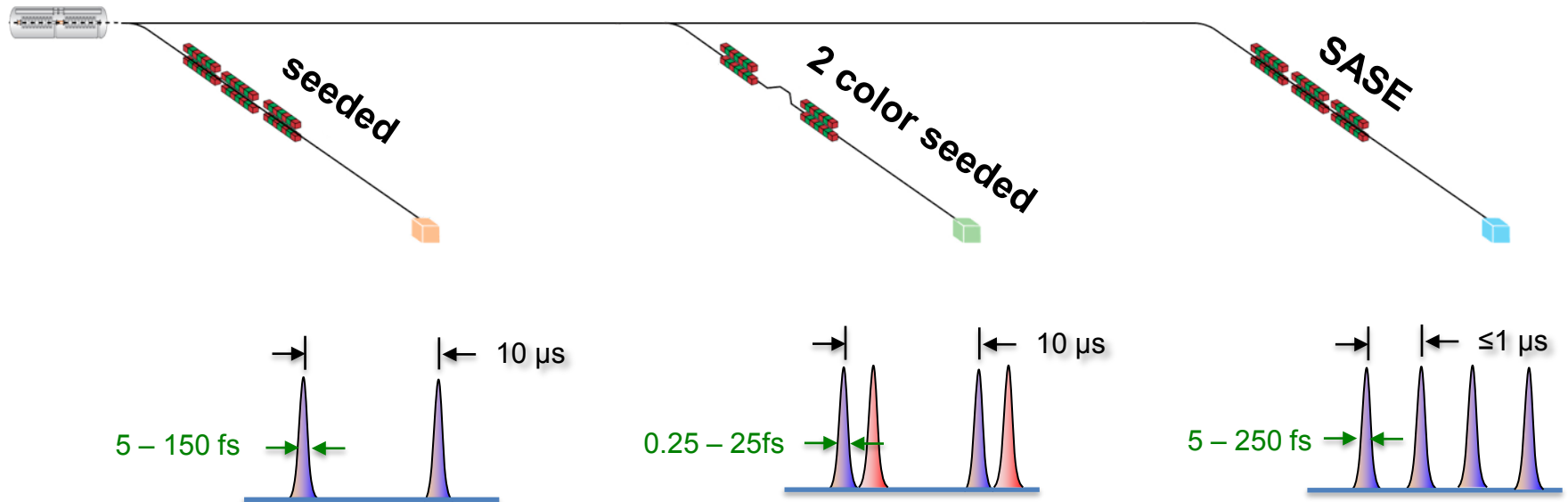
R&D: beam spreader kicker



R&D: beam spreader kicker



Three initial FEL beamlines to span the science case



- High resolution
- ~Time-bandwidth limited
- $10^{11} - 10^{12}$ ph/pulse
- $10^{-3} - 5 \times 10^{-5}$ bandwidth

- *High-resolution spectroscopy*
- *Diffraction-and-Destroy (with harmonics)*

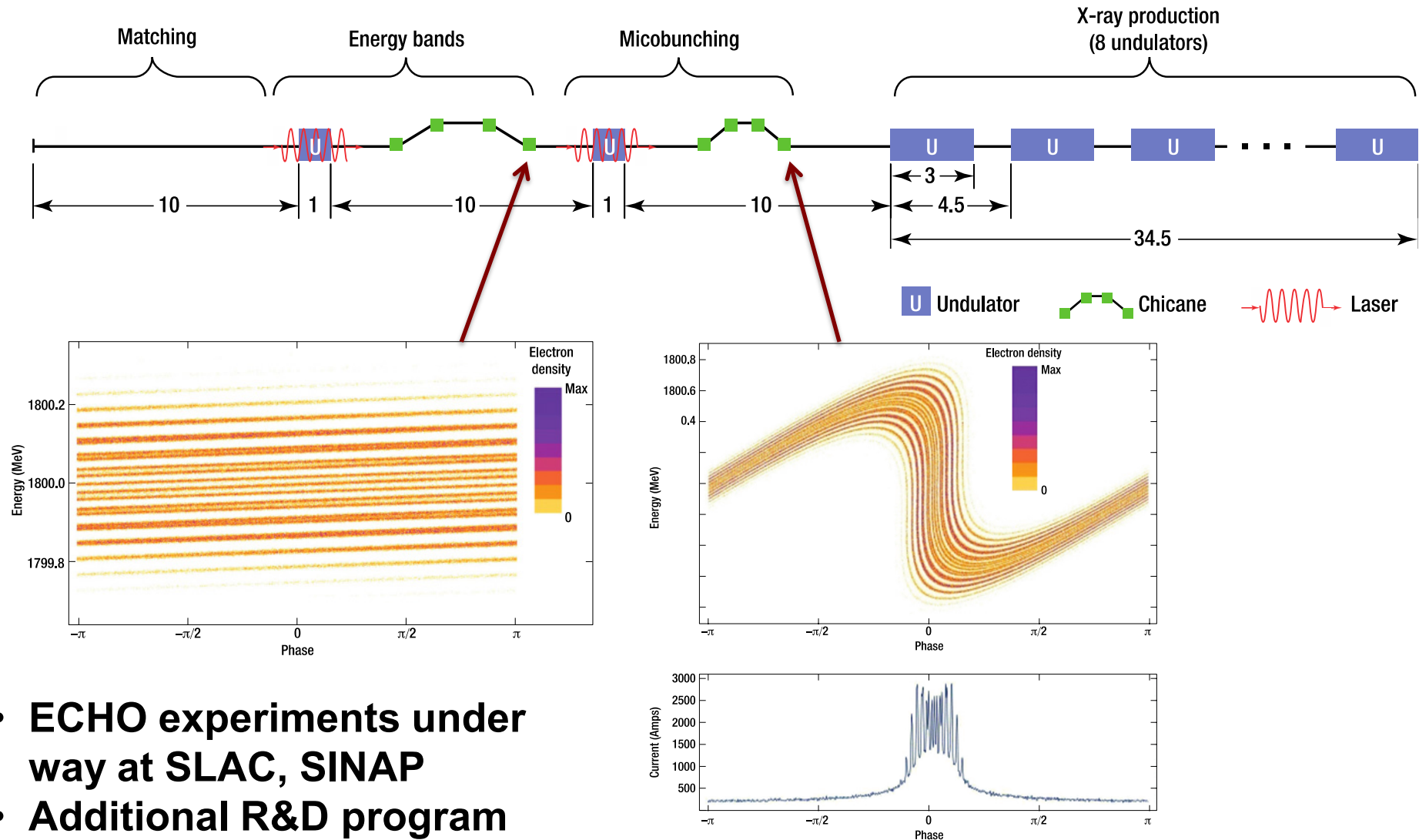
- Ultra-fast
- 250 as pulses
- 2 color
- 10^8 ph/pulse

- *Multidimensional spectroscopy*

- Highest rep rate
- High flux
- $10^{11} - 10^{12}$ ph/pulse
- 100 W

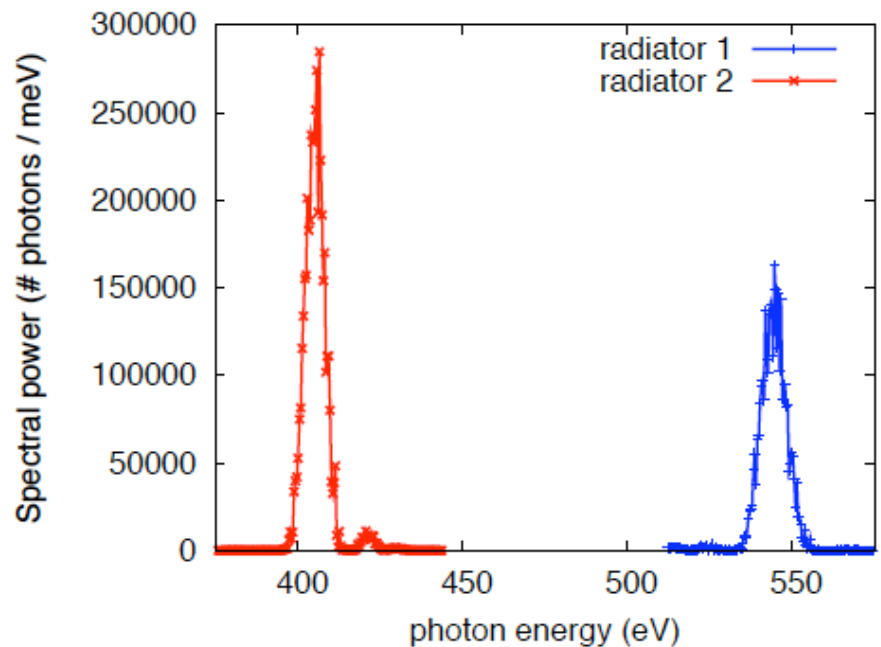
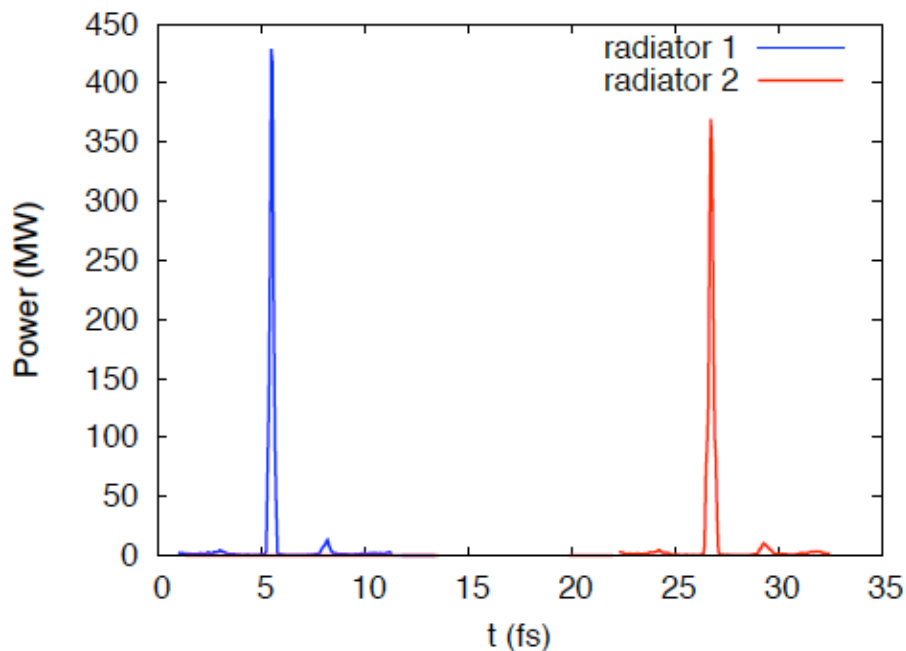
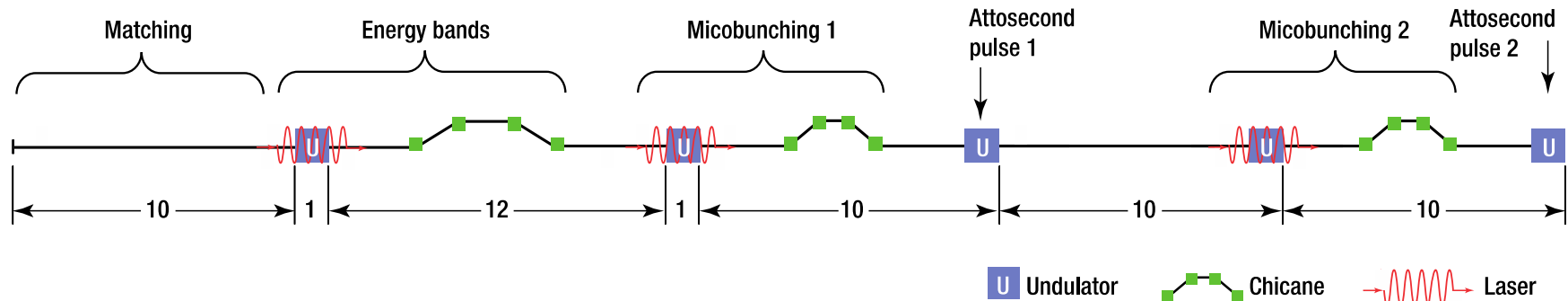
- *Diffraction-and-Destroy (at highest rate)*
- *Photon correlation spectroscopy*

Beamline 1: ECHO seeded



- ECHO experiments under way at SLAC, SINAP
- Additional R&D program under development

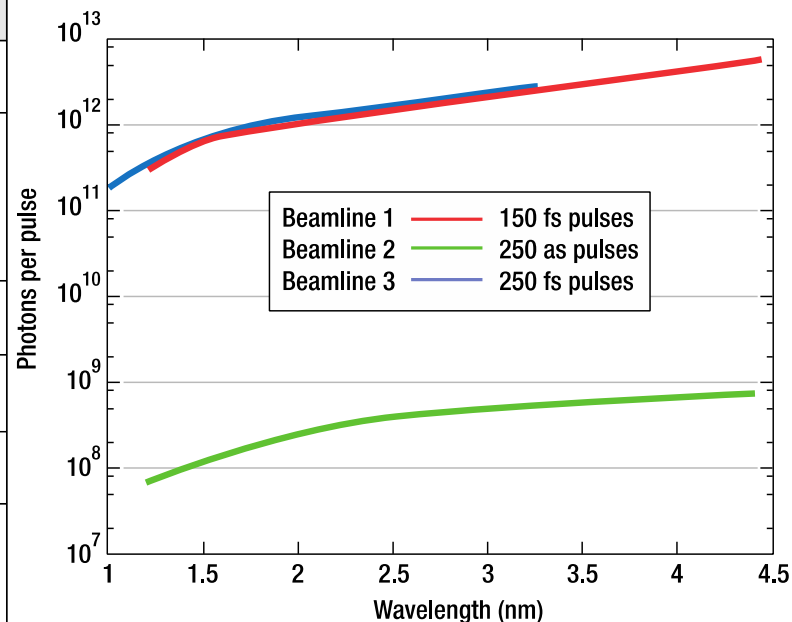
Beamline 2: ECHO seeded 2-color attosecond



A. Zholents, G. Penn, "Obtaining two attosecond pulses for X-ray stimulated Raman spectroscopy", NIM-A, **612**, 2, (January 2010)

Initial performance of first 3 beamlines

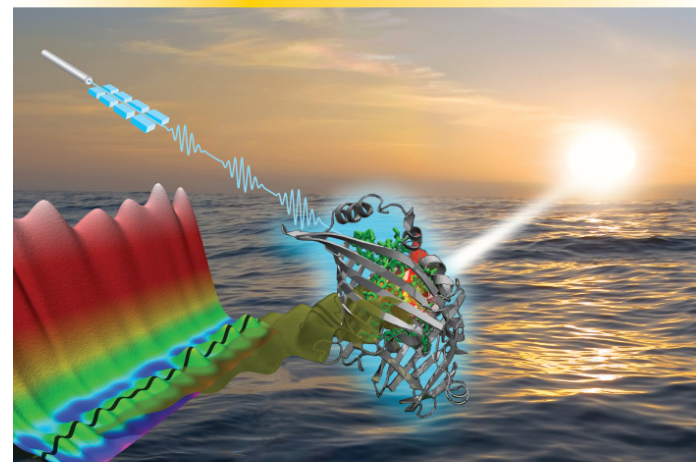
	Beamline 1	Beamline 2	Beamline 3
Type	Seeded, narrow-bandwidth	2-color seeded	SASE
Feature	Short coherent pulses	2-color X-ray pump/probe with adjustable delay and attosecond pulses	High average flux and brightness
Pulse length (fs, FWHM)	5 – 150	0.25 – 25	~5 – 250
Wavelength range (fundamental, nm)	1.2 – 4.5 (1.0 – 0.28 keV)	1.2 – 4.5 (1.0 – 0.28 keV)	1.0 – 3.3 (1.2 – 0.38 keV)
Maximum repetition rate (kHz)	100	100	1,000
Total photons/pulse	~ 10^{11} (150 fs, 1.2 nm) ~ 10^{12} (150 fs, 4.5 nm)	~ 10^8 (sub-fs)	~ 10^{11} (250 fs, 1 nm) ~ 10^{12} (250 fs, 3.3 nm)
Photons per 6D coherence volume	~ 10^{11}	~ 10^8	~ 10^{10}
Peak power (GW)	~0.1 (1.2 nm) 1 (4.5 nm)	~0.05 (1.2 nm) 0.1 (4.5 nm)	~0.1 (1 nm) 1 (3.3 nm)
Average power (W)	~1 (150 fs, 1.2 nm) 10 (150 fs, 4.5 nm)	~0.001 (sub-fs) 0.1 (fs)	~0.1 (5 fs, 1 nm) 100 (250 fs, 3.3 nm)
Power in 3rd harmonic relative to fundamental (%)	~0.1 (1.2 nm) 1 (4.5 nm)	~ 1	~0.1 (1 nm) 1 (3.3 nm)
Relative bandwidth (%, FWHM)	~0.005 (150 fs, 1.2 nm) 0.02 (150 fs, 4.5 nm)	>=1.4 (sub-fs)	~ 0.2 (1 nm) 0.5 (3.3 nm)
Polarization	Variable, linear/circular	Variable, linear/circular	Variable, linear/circular



NGLS project status

- Pre-conceptual design studies
- LBNL submitted “Proposal for approval of Conceptual Design” to US Department of Energy, December 2010
- DOE presented “Mission Need” for an NGLS in March 2011
 - Hoping for confirmation of “CD0”
 - LBNL would lead the writing of a Conceptual Design Report, due around October 2013

a next generation light source
a transformative tool for energy science



Proposal for approval of Conceptual Design (CD-0)
Submitted to the U.S. Department of Energy
Office of Basic Energy Sciences

December 2010



Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

A Next Generation Light Source facility at LBNL – Summary

- **Pre-conceptual design studies for a high repetition rate FEL array**
 - High repetition rate injector (1 MHz)
 - CW Superconducting linear accelerator
 - Bunches spread to an array of independent soft X-ray FELs
 - Control of X-ray pulses using a variety of FEL designs
 - High average X-ray power (up to ~100 W)
 - Flexible platform for future expansion
- **R&D in critical technologies supported by DOE BES and LDRD**
 - Gun
 - Photocathodes
 - Kickers
 - FEL seeding (at SLAC)
- **Conceptual design approval is hoped for in the near future**

Thank you for your attention

NGLS – other papers at this conference

- D. Filipetto et al, “Low Energy 6D Beam Diagnostic for APEX, the LBNL VHF Photo-injector,” **WEP222**
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