

Narrow Linewidth X-ray Generation

William S. Graves, David E. Moncton

MIT

William M. Fawley

LBNL

2004 Free Electron Laser Conference

Trieste, Italy

August 30, 2004

Topics

1. Motivation
2. High Harmonic Generation (HHG) seed properties and synchronization
3. Noise propagation in a harmonic cascade
4. Initial numerical studies

Presenting data from recent "Workshop on Physics of Seeded Free Electron Lasers" held at MIT in June.

Proceedings at <http://mitbates.mit.edu/xfel/conference.htm>

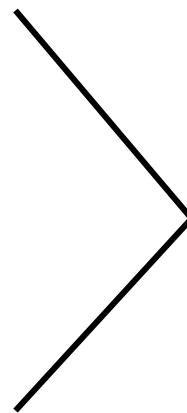
See also poster MOPOS56

Seeded Single-Pass FEL Facility

- Fully coherent milli-Joule pulses at kHz rates
- Wavelength range from 200 nm to 0.1 nm
- 30 or more independent beamlines using SCRF

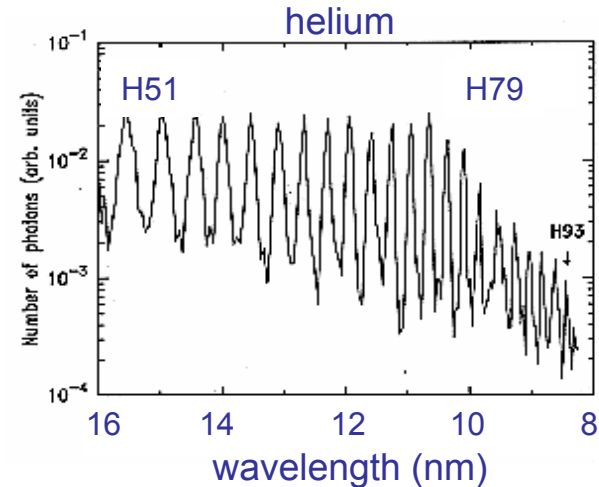
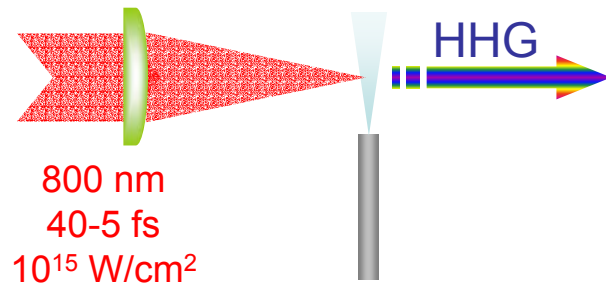
The Scientific Impact

Femtosecond pulse duration
Full transverse coherence
Milli-volt bandwidths
Full quantum degeneracy
High electric field



Chemistry
Biology
Condensed Matter Physics
Materials Science
Atomic Physics
Fundamental Physics
Engineering Applications

HHG Seed Generation in a Gas Jet



- intense laser-atom interaction produces a comb of harmonics.
- harmonics result from the field driven electron energy
- cutoff energy law: $I_p + 3U_p$
- ponderomotive energy: $U_p \propto \lambda^2 I$

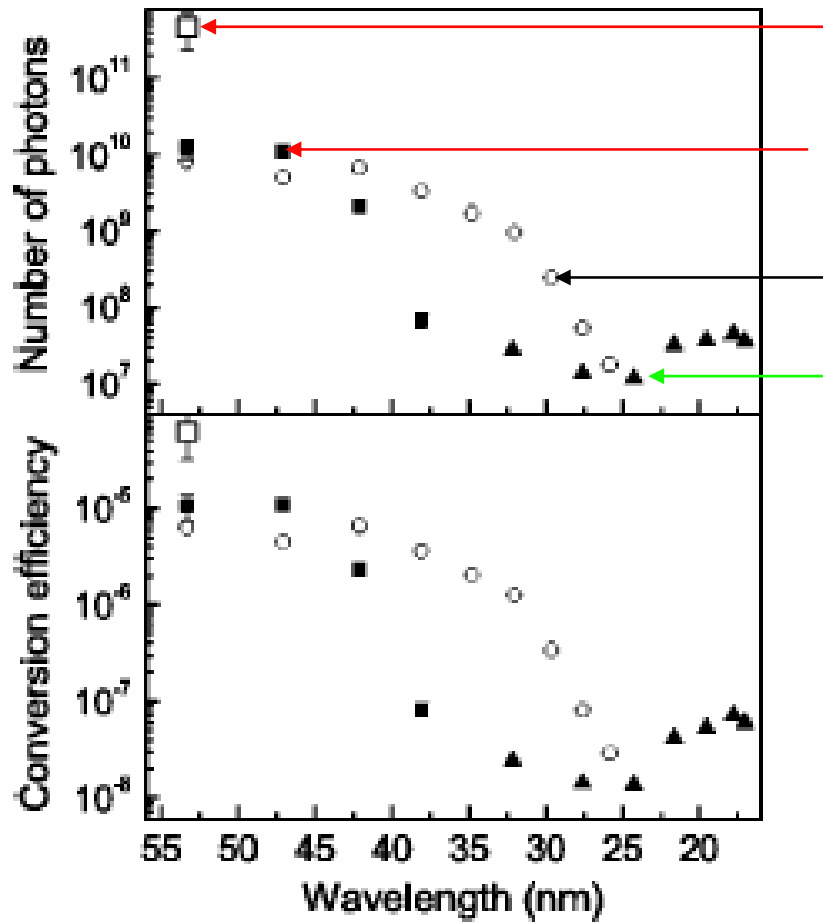
wavelength
knob

intensity
knob

Courtesy of L. DiMauro, OSU and BNL

HHG Efficiency in EUV

J.-F. Hergott, PRA 66, 021801, (2002); E. Takahashi, PRA 66, 021802, (2002)



Xe: optimized, 1-2 μ J @ 55 nm
10 μ J @ 70 nm

Xe

Ar

Ne

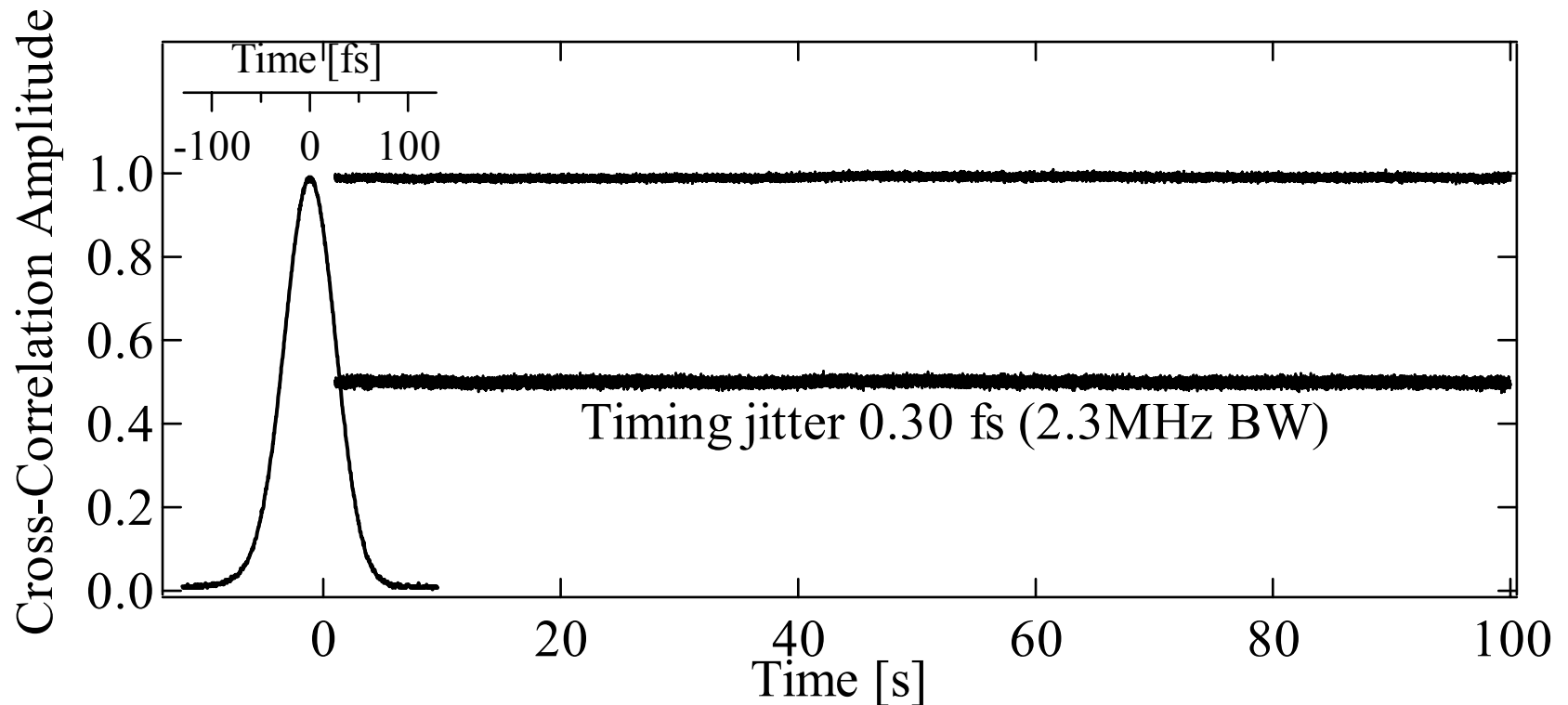
Laser Source:
Ti:sapphire

27 mJ, 60 fs
@ 800 nm

1 μ J / 100 fs = 10 MW @ 55 nm

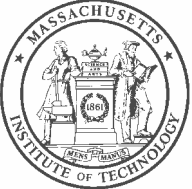
Courtesy of F. Kaertner, MIT

Laser Synchronization



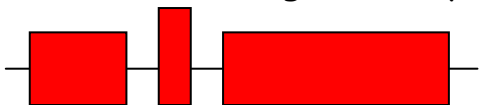
The residual out-of-loop timing-jitter measured from 10mHz to 2.3 MHz is 300 attosec (one tenth of an optical cycle)

See talk TUAOS03 by J.-W. Kim, MIT for details



Harmonic Generation Cascade

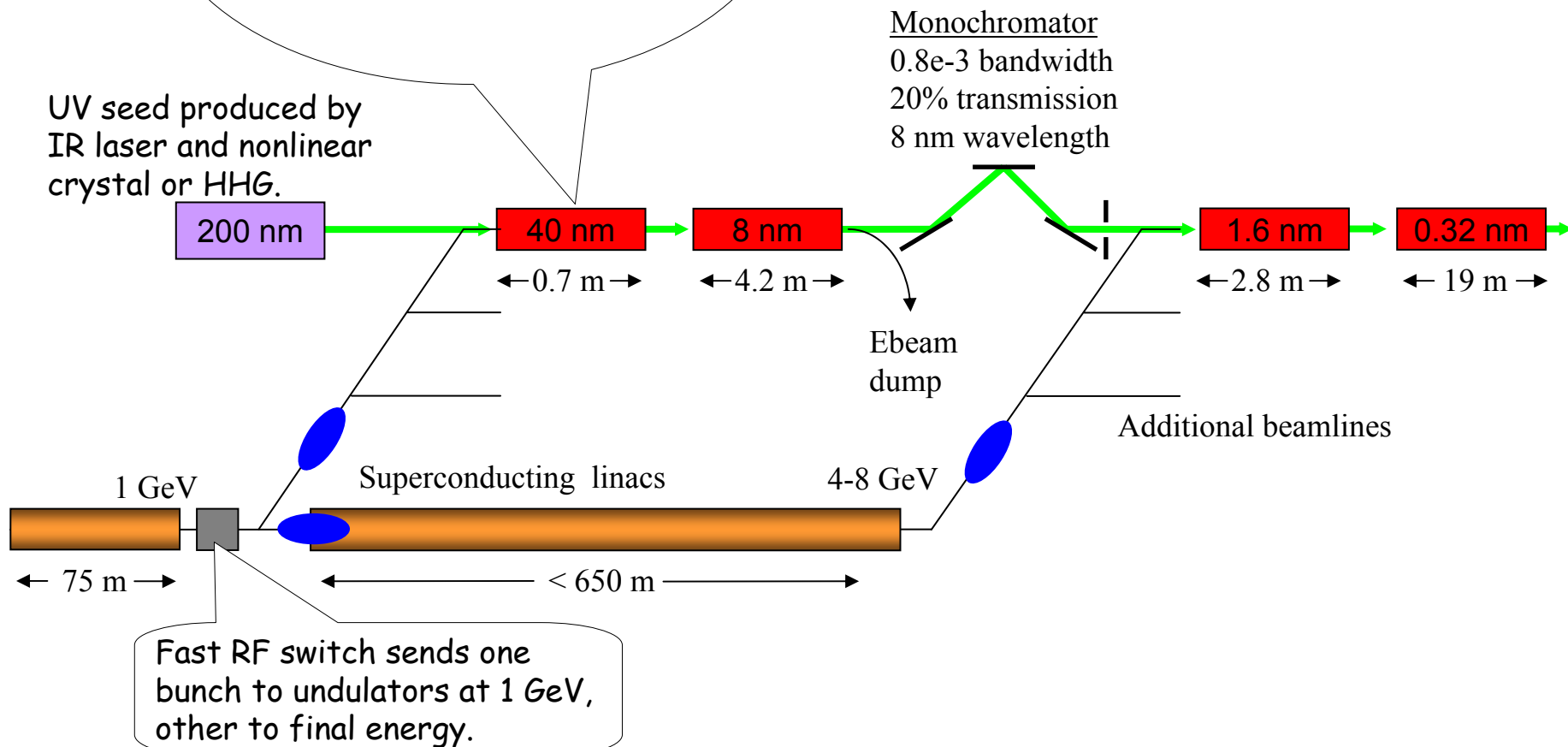
Each of 4 HGHG sections consist of 3 magnet arrays.



Modulator Dispersion Radiator

Initial stages at 40 and 1.6 nm are harmonic generators with no gain.

UV seed produced by IR laser and nonlinear crystal or HHG.



Ratio of noise/signal for modulator

$$\left(\frac{P_n}{P_s}\right)_h = -\frac{h^2}{P_L} \frac{d^2 P}{d\omega d\Omega} \Delta\Omega \Delta\omega \equiv \text{Ratio of noise to signal at } h^{\text{th}} \text{ harmonic of modulator}$$

Very sensitive to harmonic number

Bandwidth depends on experiment design

$$\approx \frac{h^2 \pi^2}{P_L} \frac{r_e}{\lambda_1} \frac{mc^2}{e} I N_u \frac{\Delta\omega}{\omega_1}$$

Set high seed power

- Following method of Z. Huang presented at MIT workshop

Scaling of Bandwidth

$$\Delta\omega \approx \frac{\omega_1}{N_{u1}} \approx 0.1 \omega_1$$

Natural bandwidth of
spontaneous emission

$$\Delta\omega \approx \rho \omega_1 \approx 0.01 \omega_1$$

SASE bandwidth if modulator
is a high gain device

$$\Delta\omega \approx \Delta\omega_{mono} \approx 0.001 \omega_1$$

Bandwidth set externally by
monochromator

Ratio of noise/signal for radiator

$$\left(\frac{P_n}{P_s}\right)_h = \frac{(1/N_e)\Delta\omega_n}{J_h^2(hD\Delta\eta)\Delta\omega_s}$$

$$\Delta\omega_s = 2\pi c/L_b \quad \text{Transform-limited signal bandwidth}$$

$$\Delta\omega_n \quad \text{Noise bandwidth set by experiment design}$$

$$J_h^2(hD\Delta\eta) \quad \text{Bessel function } J \leq 0.3$$

$$\Delta\eta = \Delta\gamma/\gamma \quad \text{Energy spread (require } \Delta\gamma \geq \hbar\sigma_\gamma \text{)}$$

Require $\Delta\gamma \geq \hbar\sigma_\gamma$ and dispersion $D \approx 1/(\Delta\eta)$ for optimal bunching ($J^2 \approx 0.1$)

Example

Consider 1 nC of charge in 1 ps seeded by 280 nm laser and radiating at 7th harmonic (40 nm).

Transform-limited bandwidth is $0.9 \times 10^{-3} \omega_1$

Set monochromator bandwidth = $1 \times 10^{-3} \omega_1$

Assume optimal bunching, $J^2 = 0.1$

Then radiator noise/signal ratio is

$$\left(\frac{P_n}{P_s}\right)_7 \approx \frac{h}{N_e J_h^2} \approx 1 \times 10^{-8} \text{ at } 40 \text{ nm}$$

Upconvert to 0.1 nm to find final noise power after cascade

$$\left(\frac{P_n}{P_s}\right)_{0.1 \text{ nm}} \approx 1 \times 10^{-8} (40/0.1)^2 \approx 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ at } 0.1 \text{ nm}$$

Summary

1. HHG XUV generation showing rapid advances in capability as a short wavelength seed source. May soon be competitive with FELs in nm wavelength range.
2. Timing of multiple lasers in large facility at femtosecond level appears feasible.
3. Analytic estimates indicate harmonic cascades from UV to hard x-ray may be possible, numerical confirmation underway.