

The logo for MAX-lab features the text "MAX-lab" in a bold, blue, italicized sans-serif font. It is positioned above a grey swoosh that curves from the left towards the center. Below the swoosh, there is a series of five red circles of decreasing size from left to right, suggesting a path or a sequence of events.

MAX-lab



A Cascaded Optical Klystron on an Energy Recovery Linac – Race Track Microtron

Sverker Werin

Lund, Sweden

TH – O - 02

Co-workers: Mikael Eriksson, Lars-Johan Lindgren, Erik Wallén

In the next 15 minutes...

Studies in progress for a light source:

- 1-10 Å**
 - Coherent**
 - Continuous**
 - Tunable**
 - Stable**
 - Low-electron energy**
 - "Compact"**
-

→ Problems and challenges



Background

- Sweden has 3 SR sources (MAX I, II, III)
- Rumours of ESS to Sweden
- MAX IV



- 3 GeV storage ring
- Full energy injector



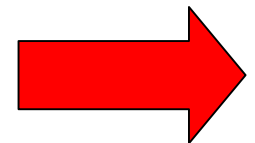
More than just inject....



RTM experience

HG history

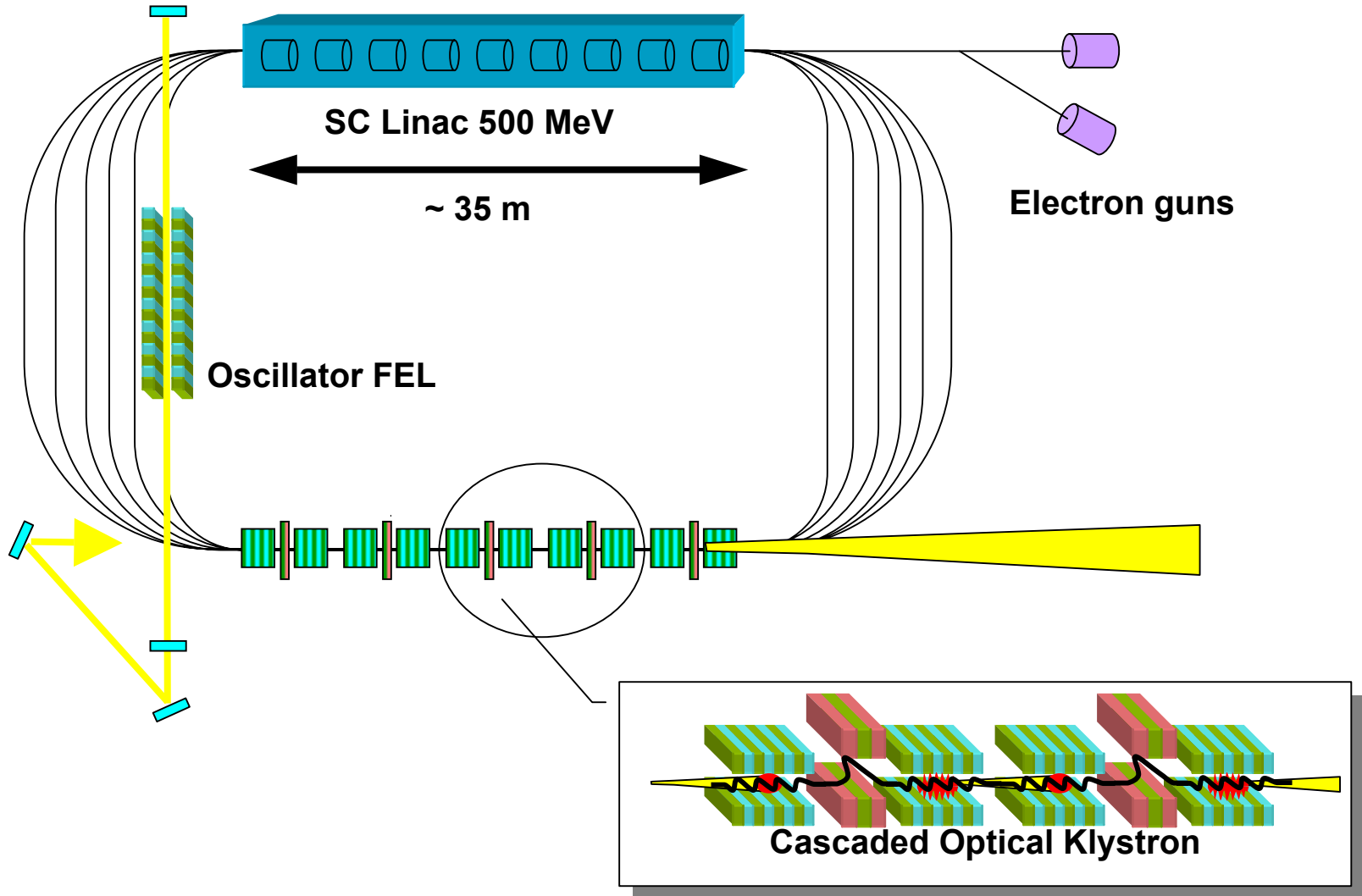
Input



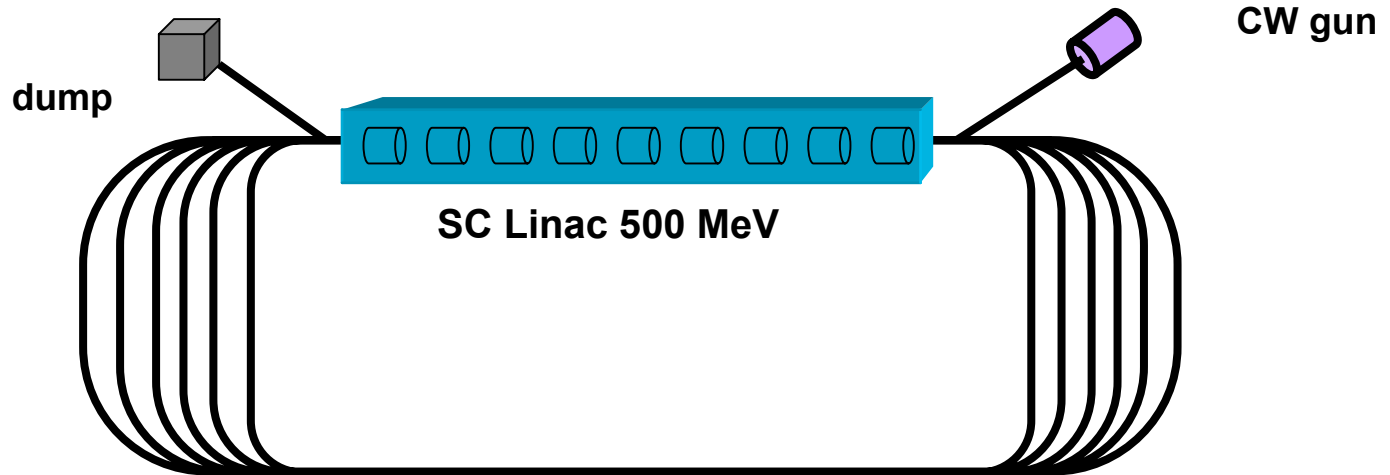
The European Spallation Source



3 GeV Energy Recovery RTM



Energy recovery RTM

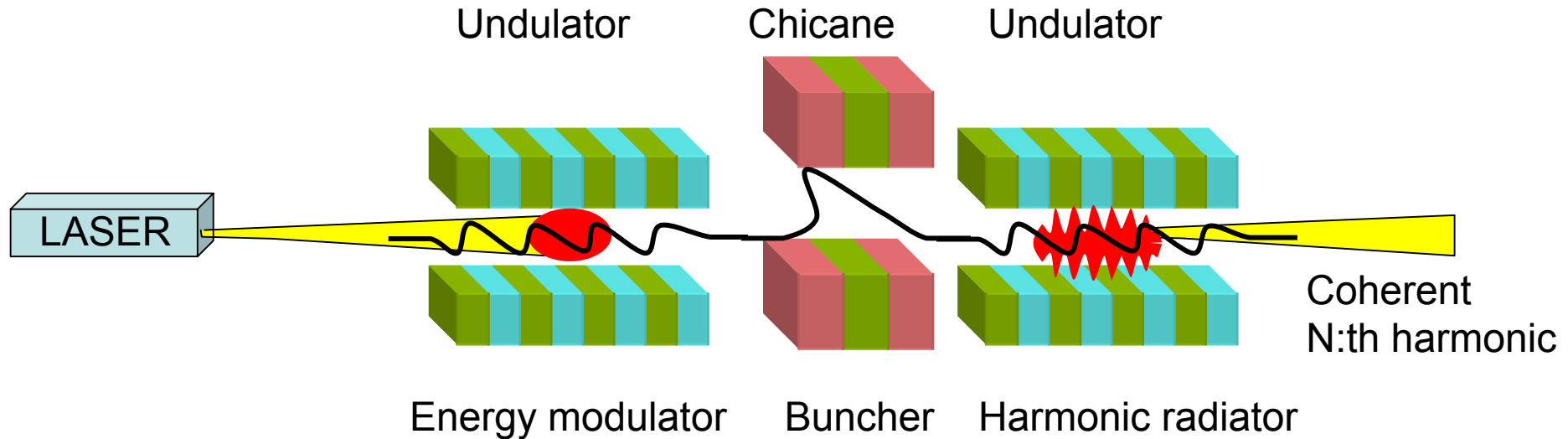


- 3 GeV
- 6 turns
- Common return path
- CW

MARS, G.N. Kulipanov et.al. NIM A 467-468(2001)16

Cornell ERL, Gruner and Tigner, Chess technical memo 01-003 (2001)

Harmonic generation

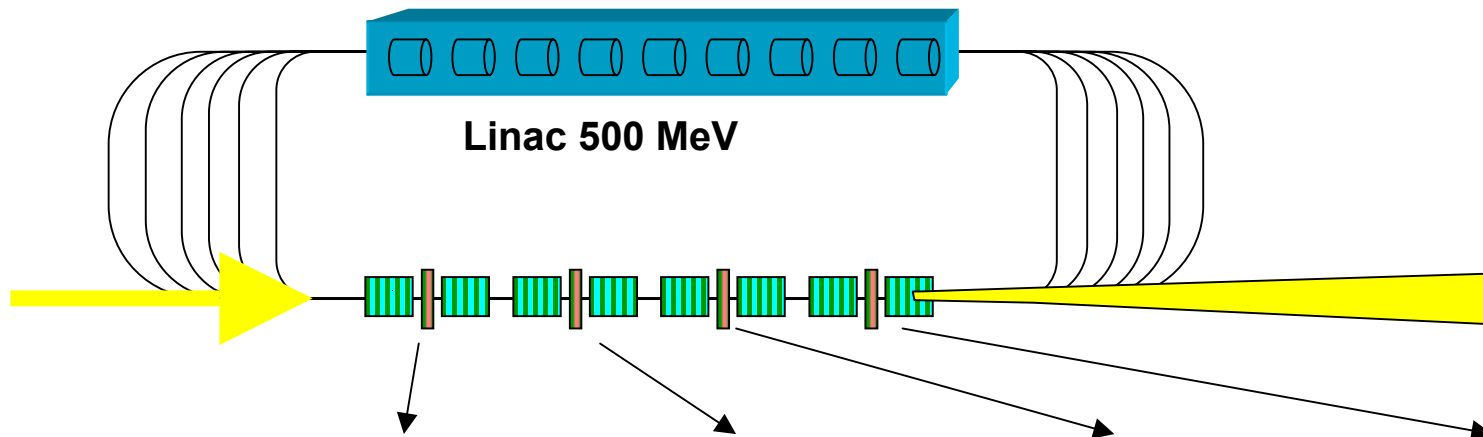


Do this 4 times:
Ex: $7^4=2401$ st
harmonic of 266 nm
= 1.1 Å

BUT....

Each step needs
new e- of higher
energy!

Cascaded optical klystron^{*)}



	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Stage 4	
e-energy	500 MeV		1.5 GeV		2.5 GeV		3.0 GeV	
U period	0.06	0.025	0.06	0.025	0.05	0.015	0.015	0.015
K	3.916	1.98	4.5	2.37	2.93	1.75	2.3	2.3
λ_1 (nm)	260	37	37	5.3	5.3	0.76	0.76	0.76

7th=1.1 Å

^{*)} J. Wu et.al., NIM A 475(2001)104

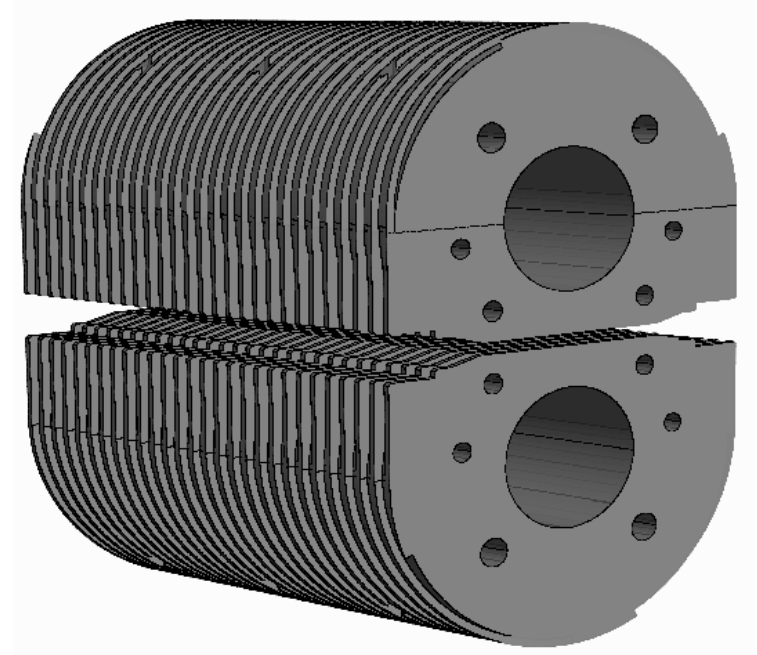
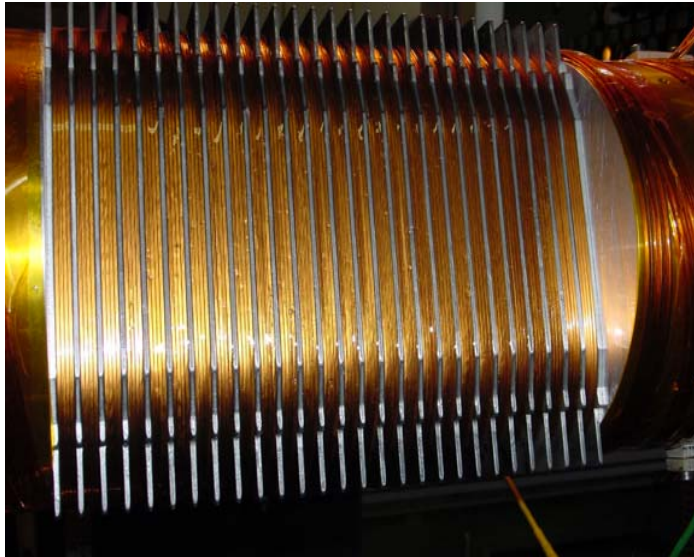
Additional key technologies - 1

Undulators

Periods 14-30 mm

K-values 0-2

Gap 5 mm



R. Rossmanith, H.O. Moser, EPAC 2000, Vienna, June 2000.

Additional key technologies - 2

CW guns

Non RF (Spring8, Jefferson...)

Superconducting RF
Nb structure

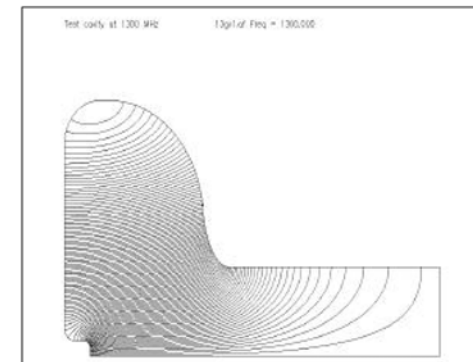
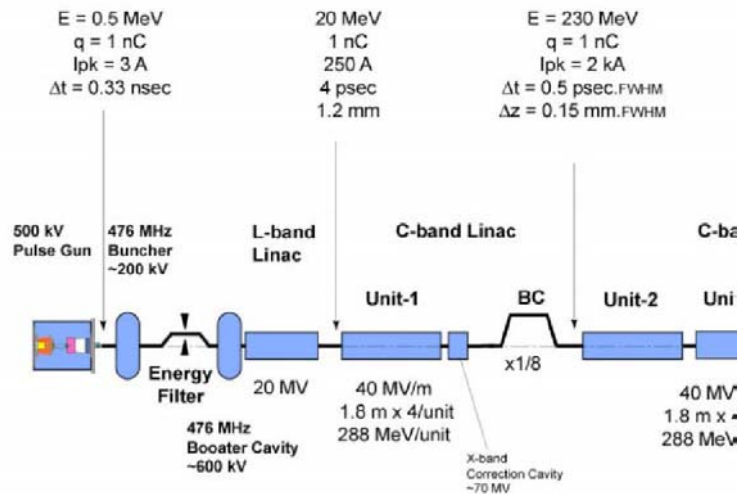


Figure 2 SUPERFISH Plot of initial cavity with protruding cathode

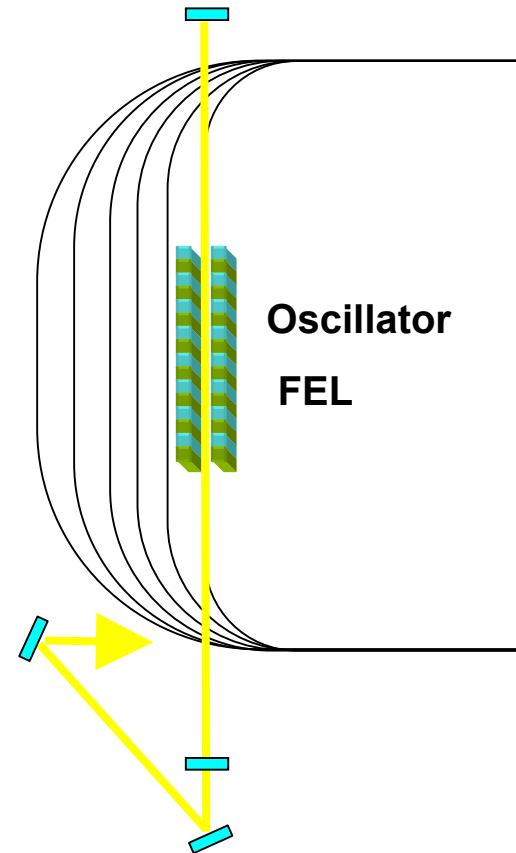
Spring8, Shintake et.al. EPAC 2002, Paris

BNL-AES, Ben-Zvi et.al. XX Intl. Linac Conf, Monterrey, 2000

Additional key technologies - 3

Oscillator FEL

- Modelocking – coherence length
- Tunability
- Power – still to be shown
- Linewidth



Does it work?

Charge	1 nC
Pulse length	1 ps
Emittance (norm)	$1 \cdot 10^{-6} \pi \text{ m Rad}$
Undulator length	3 m
Energy spread	$1 \cdot 10^{-4}$
Starting wavelength	266 nm

Calculations, not simulations.

Very sensitive to parameter choices.

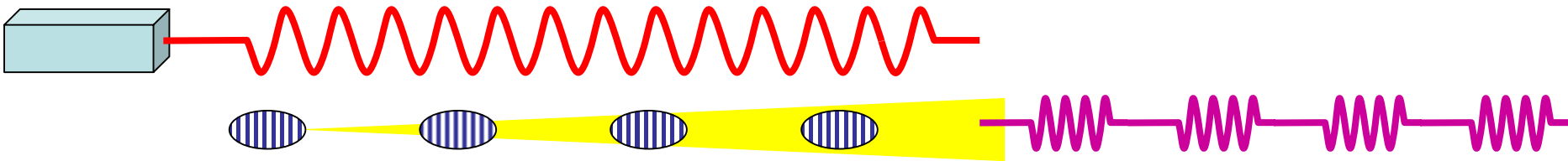
1.1 \AA

Coherent radiation		
Peak brilliance	$2 \cdot 10^{30}$	ph/s*mm ² *mRad ² *0.1%BW
Peak flux	$2 \cdot 10^{24}$	ph/s*0.1%BW
Peak power	$7 \cdot 10^8$	W/0.1%BW
Average brilliance	$5 \cdot 10^{26}$	ph/s*mm ² *mRad ² *0.1%BW (500 MHz, 0.5 ps)

Is anything else good?



- ✘ **Stable** – defined by the drive laser.
- ✘ **Coherence length** – defined by the laser.
- ✘ **Linewidth** – small due to laser coherence length.



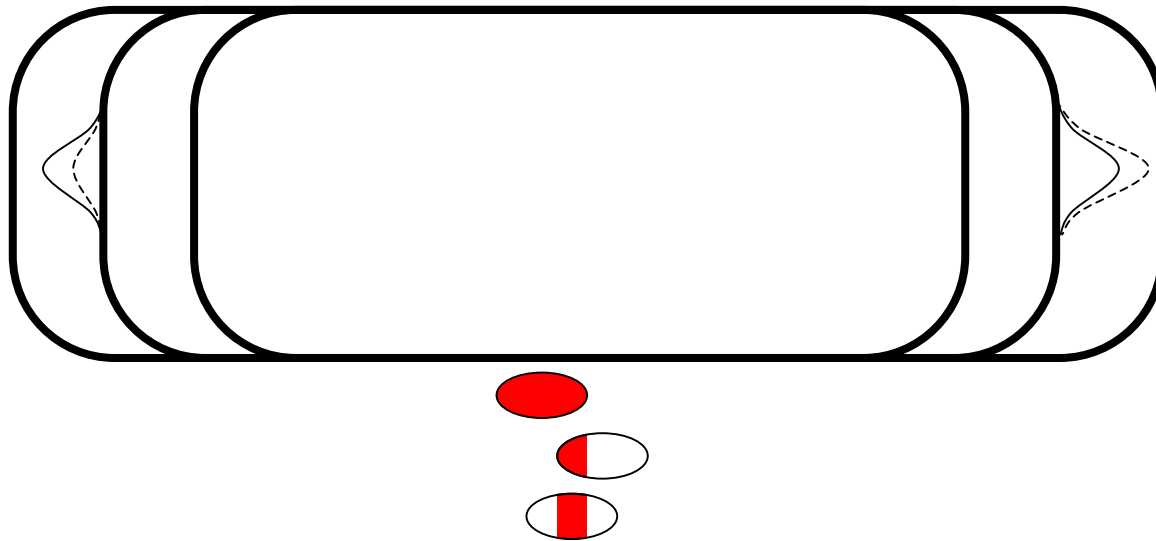
... good too



✘ **Tunable** – 5-10 % oscillator FEL.

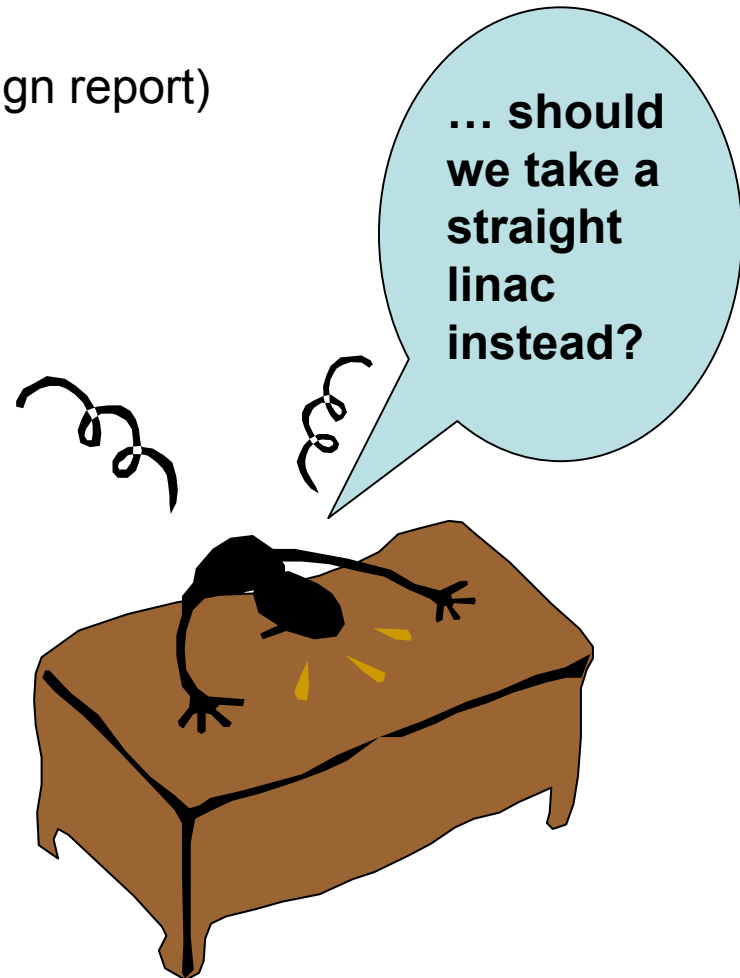
✘ **CW**

✘ **Pulse length** – tunable by overlap between orbits (<50 fs ?)

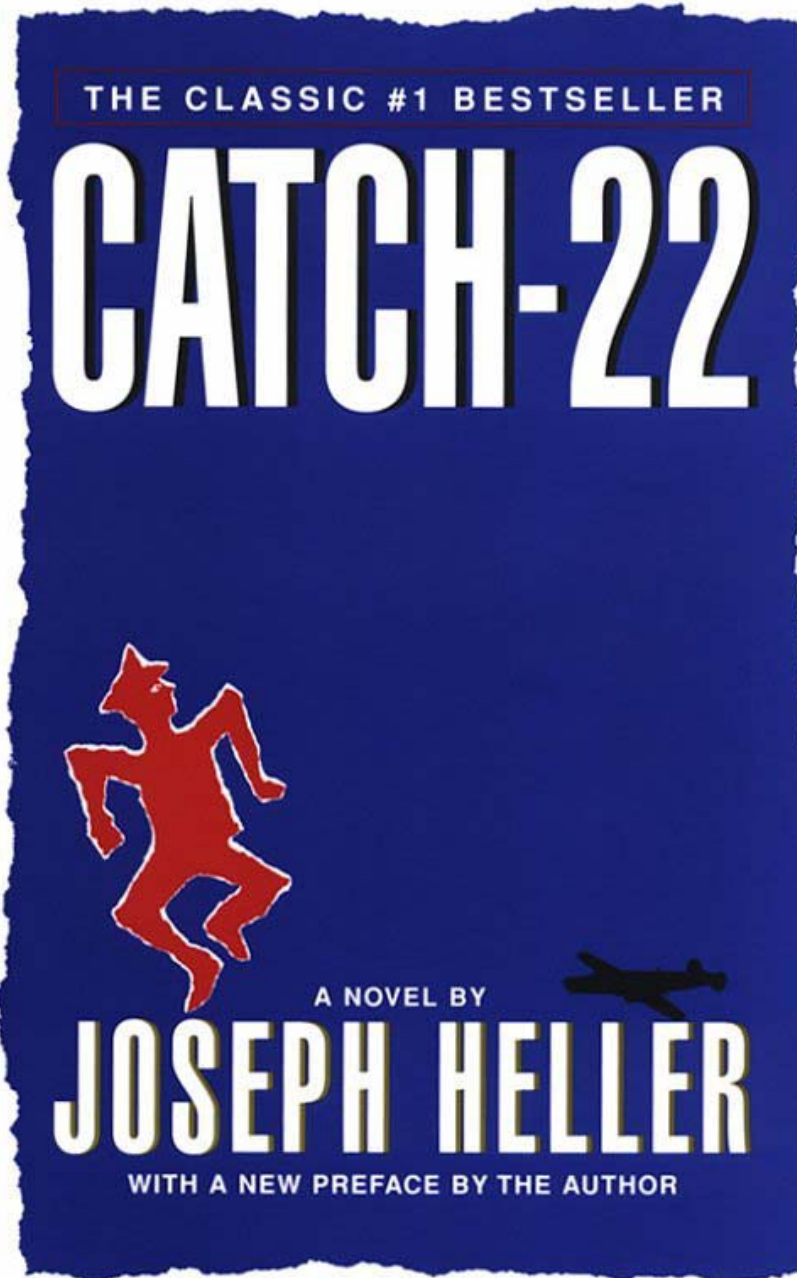


Problems / challenges

- ☀ **Noise** – amplified (Brefeld et.al., FEL 2001, Darmstadt)
- ☀ **Coherent SR** – Shielding (LCLS design report)
- ☀ **RTM optics**
- ☀ **Focusing / optical mode overlap**
- ☀ **CW guns**
- ☀ **Simulations**



There is always
a catch...



end!