

# Future Development of Accelerator Based Light Sources

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Phys55300-10-FEL





**Important Notes to Students:** The sole purpose of this lecture notes is meant for educational use only. Some photographs and graphic illustrations are adapted from various reference literatures, which are **NOT** to be distributed beyond the classroom.

[Further Readings]

1. H. Wiedemann, *Particle Accelerator Physics , 3<sup>rd</sup> ed.* (Springer, 2007)

2. A. W. Chao et al. (eds), *Handbook of Accelerator Physics and Engineering, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed.* (World Scientific, 2012)

3. Physical Review Accelerators and Beams, <a href="https://journals.aps.org/prab/">https://journals.aps.org/prab/</a>

### Outline

- •Storage Ring Based Light Sources
- Linac Based Light Sources
- •Dreams for Taiwan?

#### **1. Beam emittance**



#### 2. Figure of merits for light sources

Flux: <u>number of photons</u>  $\longrightarrow$  more beam current  $\Delta t(0.1\% fractional bandwidth)$ 

Brightness:

 $\frac{number \ of \ photons}{4\pi^2 \Sigma_x \Sigma_{x'} \Sigma_y \Sigma_{y'} \Delta t (0.1\% \ fractional \ bandwidth)} \longrightarrow \text{ smaller beam sizes}$ 

$$\Sigma_i = \sqrt{\sigma_i^2 + \sigma_r^2}, \Sigma_{i'} = \sqrt{\sigma_{i'}^2 + \sigma_{r'}^2}$$

Coherent Fraction (CF):

$$CF = \frac{\left(\sigma_{r}\sigma_{r'}\right)^{2}}{\Sigma_{x}\Sigma_{x'}\Sigma_{y}\Sigma_{y'}}$$

Diffraction limited beam emittance:  $\lambda/4\pi$ 

To approach the diffraction limit and increase the brightness of radiation, you need

- smaller electron beam emittance
- better matching of photon beam and electron beam

#### 3. Developing trend of lattice design for storage ring



Credit: CERN Courier, Aug. 2016

#### 4. Plot of beam emittance vs. accelerator circumference



electron beam emittance

photon beam emittance

• Better matching of phase space is more important than a smaller e- emittance  $\rightarrow$  higher brightness

#### 5. What if we upgrade the existing TPS?

Baseline lattice: case,  $\beta_x = 5.35 \text{ m}$ ,  $\beta_y = 1.73 \text{ m}$ ,  $\eta_x = 0 \text{ m}$ ,  $\sigma_E = 1e-3$ ,  $\epsilon_x = 1.6e-9$ ,  $\epsilon_y/\epsilon_x = 1\%$ Assumptions:  $L_{ID} = 3 \text{ m}$ ,  $\eta_x = 0 \text{ m}$ , the same spectral flux (same beam current)



Courtesy of Nuan-Ya Huang

- Increase of brightness and coherent fraction, especially for hard X-ray.
- Is this expensive investment worth it?

#### •Science and Technology of Future Light Sources— A White Paper (SLAC-R-917)



#### Average Brightness

[Ref.] SLAC-R-917, https://doi.org/10.2172/948040

Peak Brightness

#### •Linac Based Light Sources

1. FEL driven by a compact laser plasma accelerator (seeded FEL, 276 nm)



[Ref.] Nature Photonics 17, 150-156 (2023), https://doi.org/10.1038/s41566-022-01104-w

#### 2. FEL driven by a compact laser plasma accelerator (SASE FEL, 27 nm)



[Ref.] Nature **595**, 516-520 (2021), <u>https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-021-03678-x</u>

# **3. Compact X-ray FEL based on nanomodulated electron beams and inverse Compton scattering (ICS)**



[Ref.] E.A. Nanni, W.S. Graves, and D.E. Moncton, PRAB 21, 014401 (2018)

#### Conceptual illustration of ICS XFEL



a transverse

deflecting rf cavity

<sup>[</sup>Ref.] M. Cornacchia and P. Emma, PRST-AB 5, 084001 (2002)

#### •Dreams for Taiwan?





## Potential accelerator technology for compact FEL: Cool Copper Collider (C3), X-band 11.424 GHz, in 77 K liquid nitrogen



[Ref.] *Phys. Rev. Accel. Beams*, **23**, 092001 (2020), *Phys. Rev. Accel. Beams*, **24**, 093201 (2021)

The accelerating gradient of 150 MV/m was experimentally demonstrated at SLAC