Current Status of Development of XFEL Optics in Japan

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SCSS/SPring-8/JASRI/RIKEN

2nd meeting on Future XFEL optics: "Damage threshold of Mirrors and Multilayers" @ Prague, Nov. 23, 2006

Collaborators

Diamond crystal: K. Tamasaku, Y. Shimizu, H. Sumiya (Sumitomo Electric Industry)

Beryllium window: S. Goto

X-ray Mirror: K. Yamauchi, H. Mimura, S. Matsuyama, H. Yumoto, ... (Osaka Univ.)

& SCSS team



Contents

- 1. XFEL project at Japan
- 2. Dose estimation
- 2. Optics development at SPring-8



50'47 57" N 134° 26'05 62" E 三庫 135 m 7

フトリーミング !!!!!!!!! 1005

SPring-8

SPring-8 (1436 m) since 1997

· in

XFEL (700 m) from ~2011



XFEL at Japan (SCSS: SPring-8 Compact SASE Source)



SPring-8

SPring-8 (1436 m) since 1997

· in

XFEL (700 m) from ~2011



SCSS Prototype Accelerator (250 MeV, $\lambda \sim 50$ nm)

onstruction in 2005



Schedule summary



First Lasing (June, 2006)



Schedule summary



XFEL: construction of machine building

Photon Optics for XFEL



Plan of 8 GeV machine



Accelerator tunnel

Undulator tunnel

Exp. hall

Repetition rate of 60 Hz: No need for considering thermal issue

Typical length from source: ~ 100 m

Dose for normal incidence



Parameters:7.6e11 photons/plsSource size: 50 um ϕ (STD)Divergence: diffraction limitede.g. 0.4 urad (STD)@ E=12.4 keVDistance: 100 m

Diamond, Be is OK Si would be tolerable

Dose for grazing incidence



Photon Optics for XFEL



Wave field



SPring-8

SPring-8 (1436 m) since 1997

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1km BL since 2000

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2 n

Mirror: SP8 - Osaka Univ. collaboration Mirror: Silicon (001) / Incident angle 1.2 mrad / Mirror length 100 mm Camera Premachined **PCVM** PCVM+EEM distance: 166 mm 566 mm 966 mm 200.0 15.Ø 15.0 Height(nm) 2.01 150.0 Height(nm) 0.01 100.0 (mu) 50.0 5.0 5.0 0.0 -50.0 0.0 0.0 0 20 40 60 80 100 20 60 70 0 20 30 40 50 60 70 10 30 40 50 10

Distance(mm)

(mm)

Y. Mori et al, Proc. SPIE (2001) 19

Distance(mm)

Nano focusing





accuracy of 2 nm along whole surface

Fig. 2. (a) Figure profiles and (b) horizontal and (c) vertical focusing mirror reflective surface residual figure error profiles. The surfaces of the mirrors were figured such that the measured profiles are transformed into the designed surfaces. An unprecedentedly accurate surface of approximately 2 nm in peak to valley height was achieved on both mirror surfaces.

Mimura et al., JJAP, 44 (2005) L539

 $10 \text{ GW}/(10 \text{ nm})^2 = 1e21 \text{ W/cm}^2$

Shimura et al., Cancer Research, 65 (2005) 4998

Monochromator

Single-crystal silicon with cooling holder



Single-crystal diamond: Type IIa Collaborated with Sumitomo Electric Industry



Diamond monochromator

(111)



5 mm



Diamond attached on Cu holder

Diamond monochromator



Surface polish is required for improving image quality



S. Goto et al., AIP conf. proc. **705** (2004) 405; S. Goto et al., Proc. SRI 2006 (in press)

@1-km beamline (29XU), *E*=12.4 keV, *d*= 1400 mm



Realization of compact GMD/attenuator

Summary

- XFEL construction
 - Machine scale is now being finalized
 - Construction of machine building will be started in 2007
 - User operation of test accelerator will be started in 2007
- X-ray optics
 - Dose issue: need further study (& collaboration), especially for mirror and low-energy optics
 - Mirror: speckleless plane mirror & diffraction limited focusing
 - Diamond: Flux OK, Image need to more developm
 - BeW: Polished PVD OK

