



# Confinement concepts for X-ray laser beams at the European XFEL

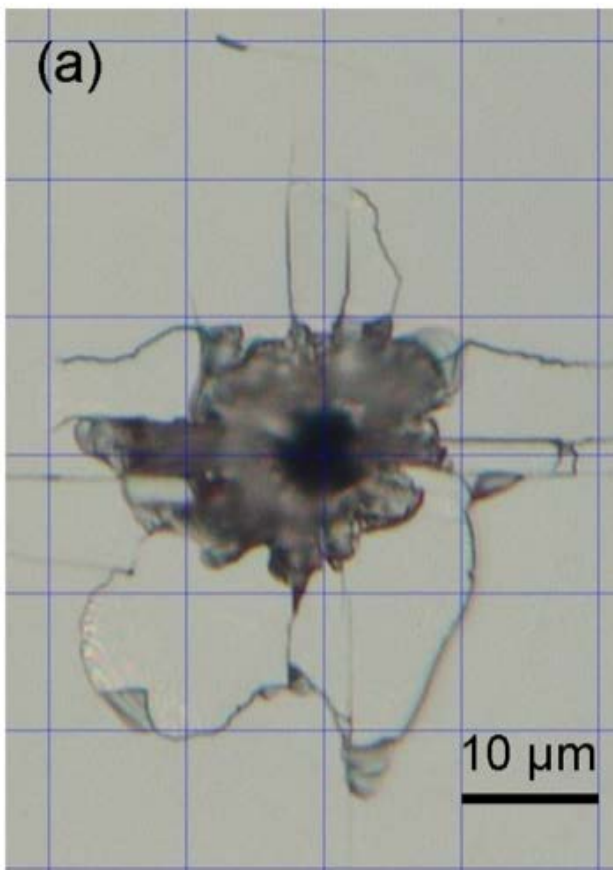
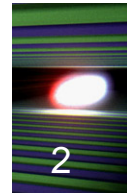
*Harald Sinn*

*European XFEL, X-ray Optics*

5.6.2015 RadSynch 2015

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# Beam damage from single shot (SACLA)



Sample: Silicon

Photon energy: 10 keV

Pulse energy: 0.1 mJ

Pulse duration: 20 fs

Focus: 1  $\mu\text{m}$  FWHM

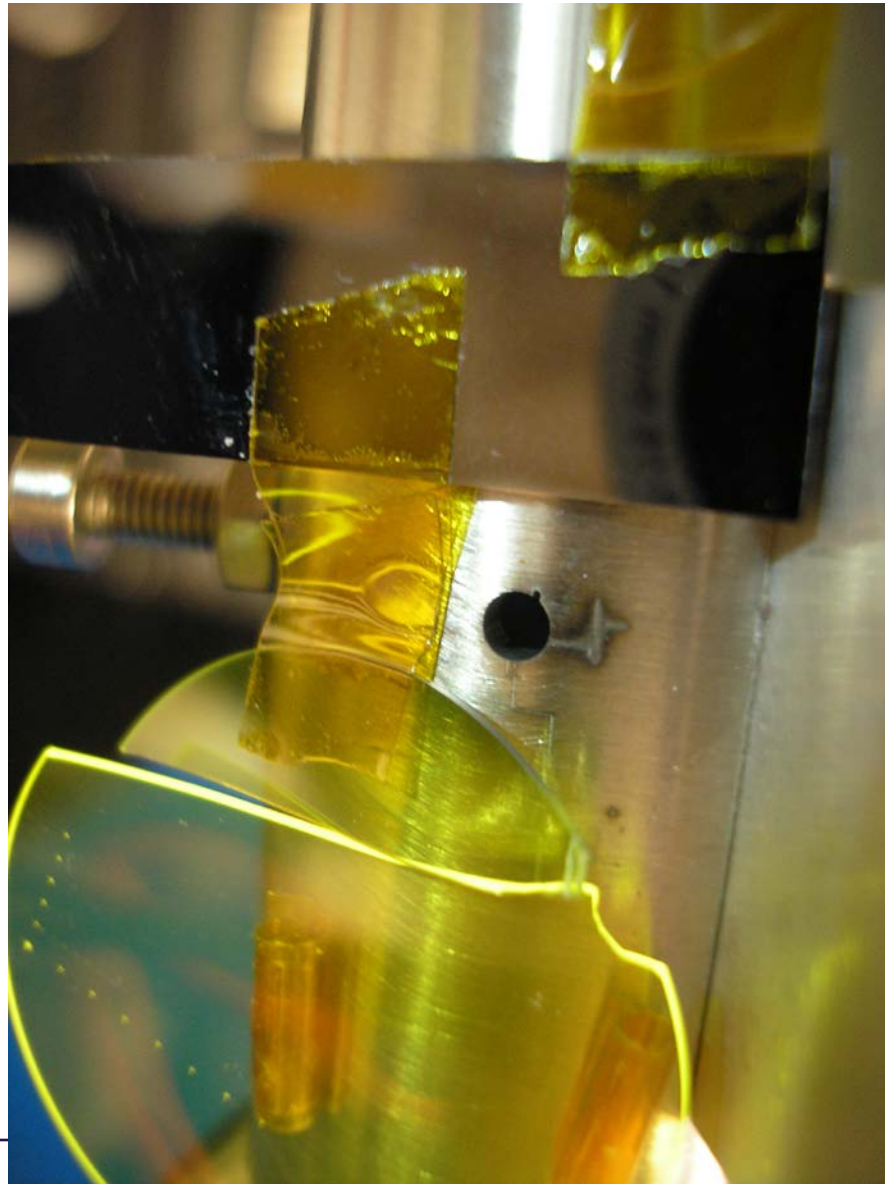
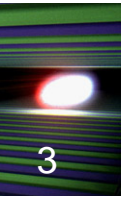
Crater diameter: 4  $\mu\text{m}$

Depth: 40  $\mu\text{m}$

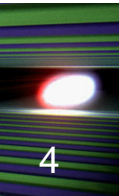
Aspect ratio: 10

T. Koyama et al. Optics Express 21.015382 2007

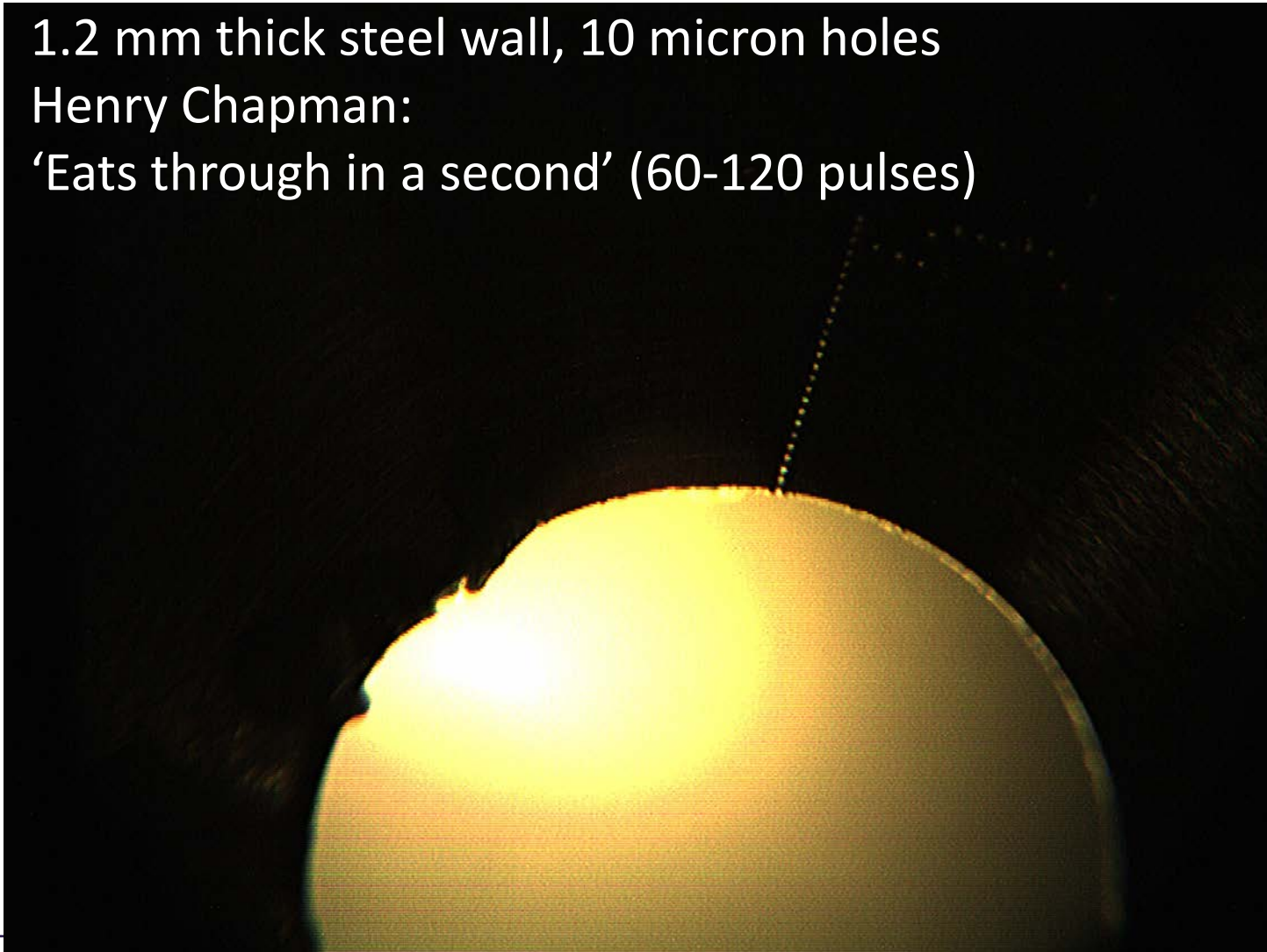
# Alignment with X-ray laser beam (LCLS)



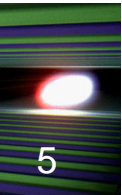
# Alignment with X-ray laser beam



1.2 mm thick steel wall, 10 micron holes  
Henry Chapman:  
'Eats through in a second' (60-120 pulses)

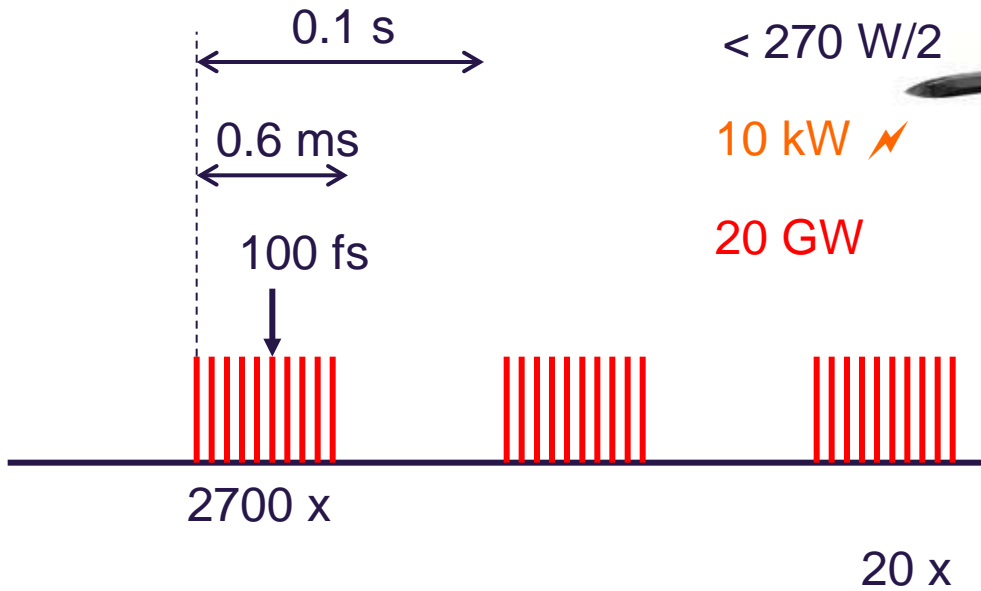


# Pulsed beam at the European XFEL



Superconducting Linac, 10 Hz

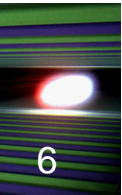
XFEL pulse pattern: 99.4 % empty



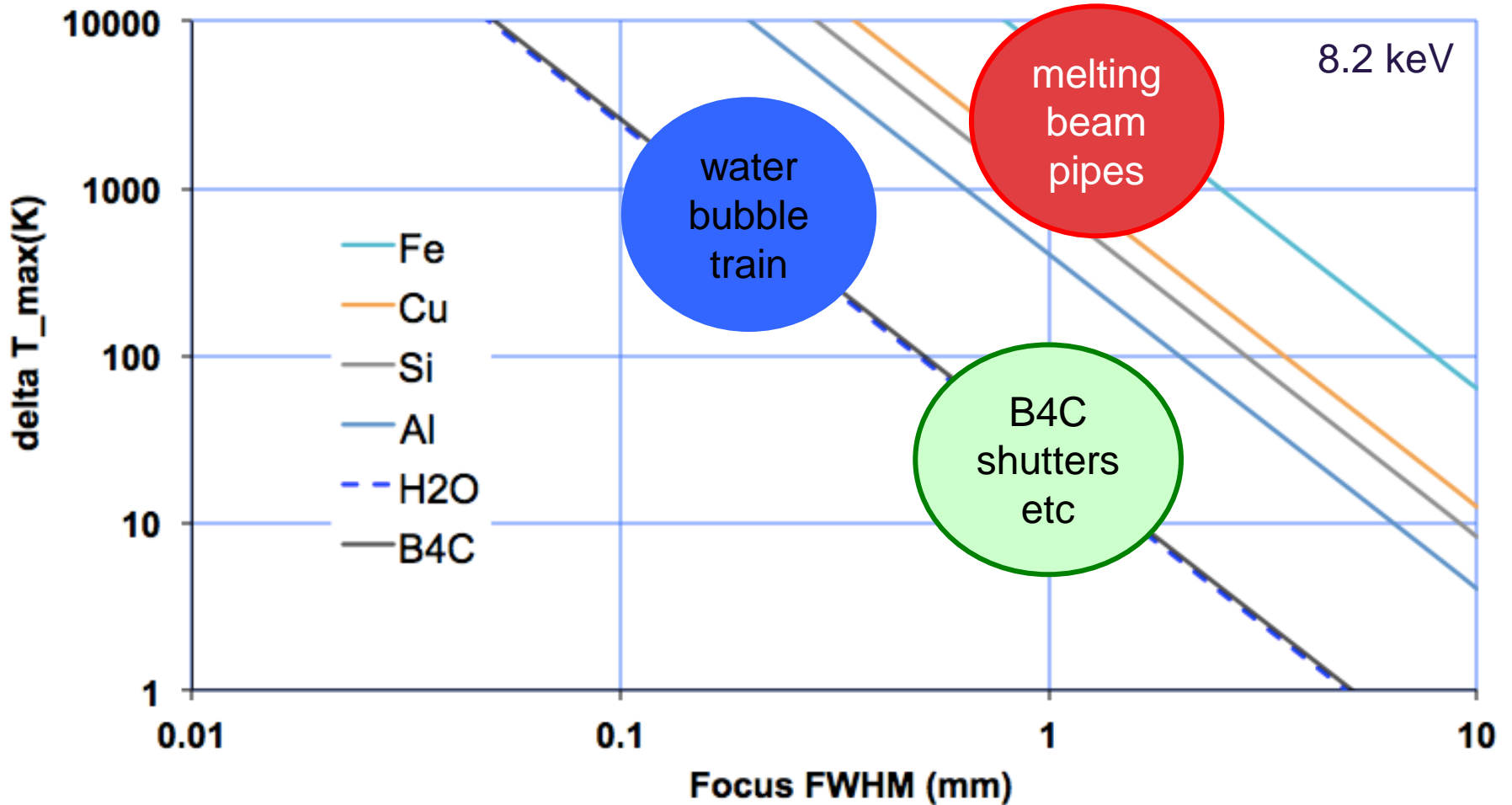
< 270 W/2  
10 kW ⚡  
20 GW

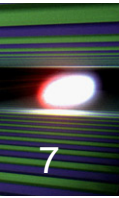


# Melting of steel, copper, ...



Temperature increase after 60 pulses (120 mJ) (adiabatic,  $cv=RT$ )

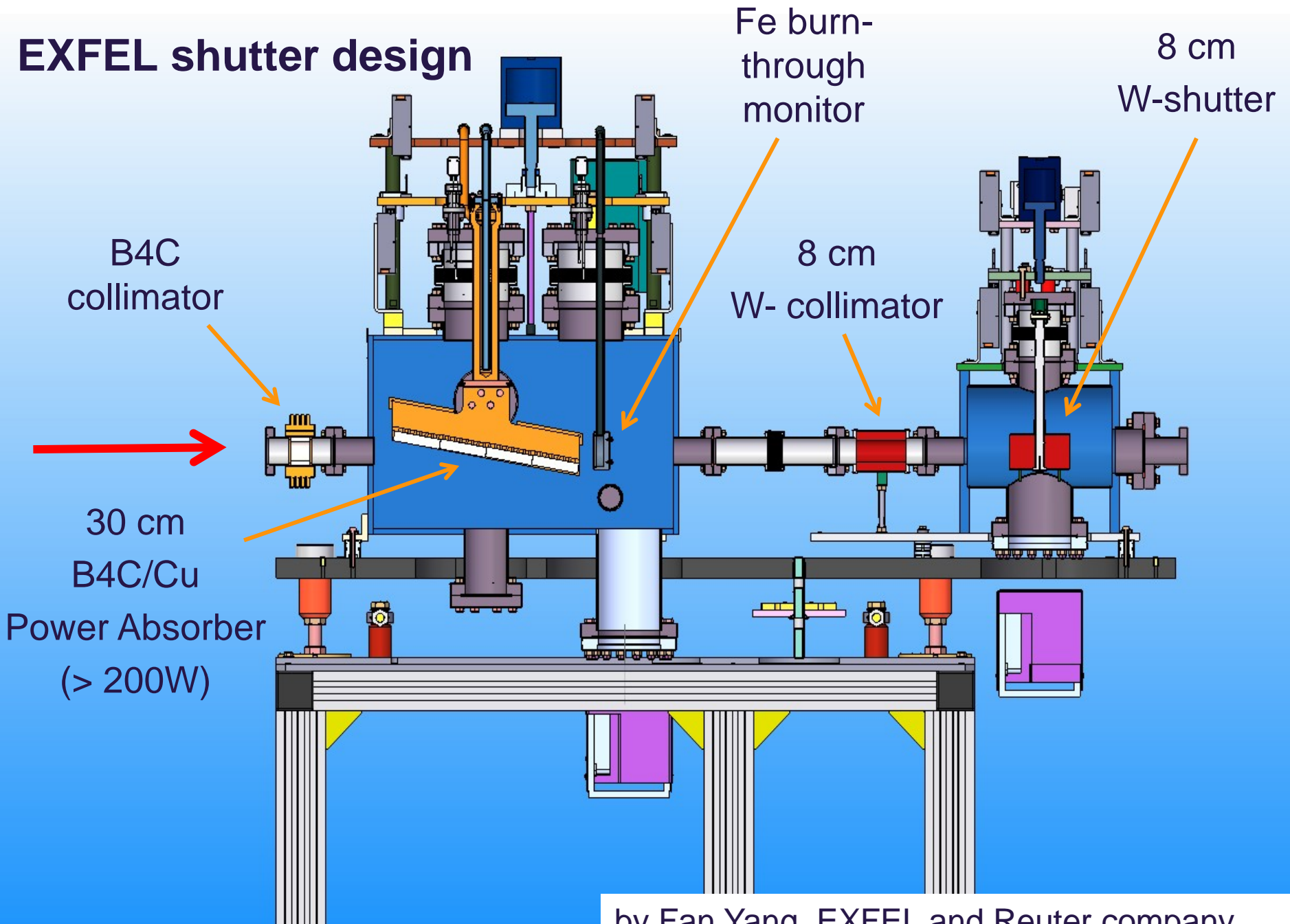




- 1. X-ray laser beams can drill through any (solid) material**
- 2. There is no theoretical upper power level**
- 3. Optimize devices to single shot and pulse train requirements (*as much as reasonably achievable*)**
- 4. Failure behavior should be part of device design (*and should not compromise radiation safety!*)**
- 5. Limit beam on devices to safe operational limits: *Safety limits science!***
- 6. Tests with beam will be required (to verify safety assumptions and extend operational limits)**



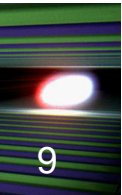
# EXFEL shutter design



by Fan Yang, EXFEL and Reuter company

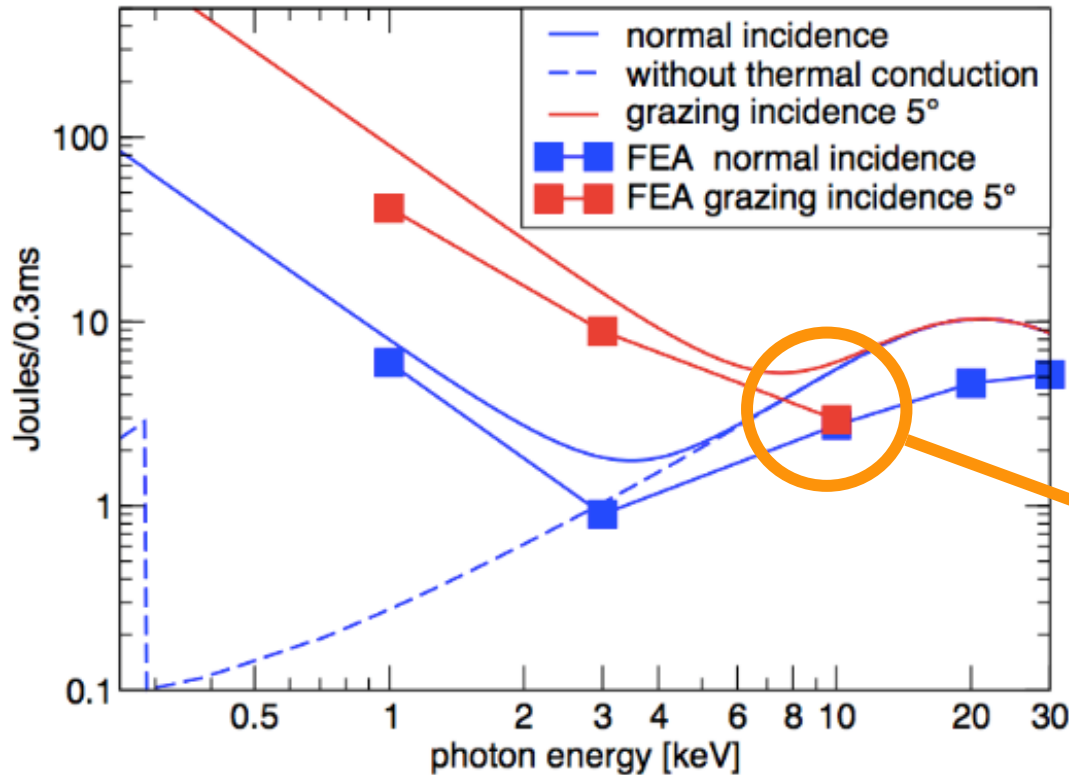


# Damage on shutters?



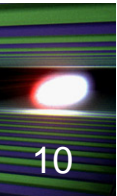
## Pulse Train Damage Threshold

Graphite 295 m from Source



**Limit:  
2 J / pulse train**

**2 J / 2 mJ = 1000 pulses/train (facility limit: 2700)**



	$\leq 0.1 \text{ nC}$	$\leq 0.25 \text{ nC}$	$\leq 1 \text{ nC}$	$> 1 \text{ nC}$
Mode 1	1	1	1	1
Mode 2	600	200	30	1
Mode 3	2700	1350	200	10
Mode 4	2700	2700	< 2700	< 2700

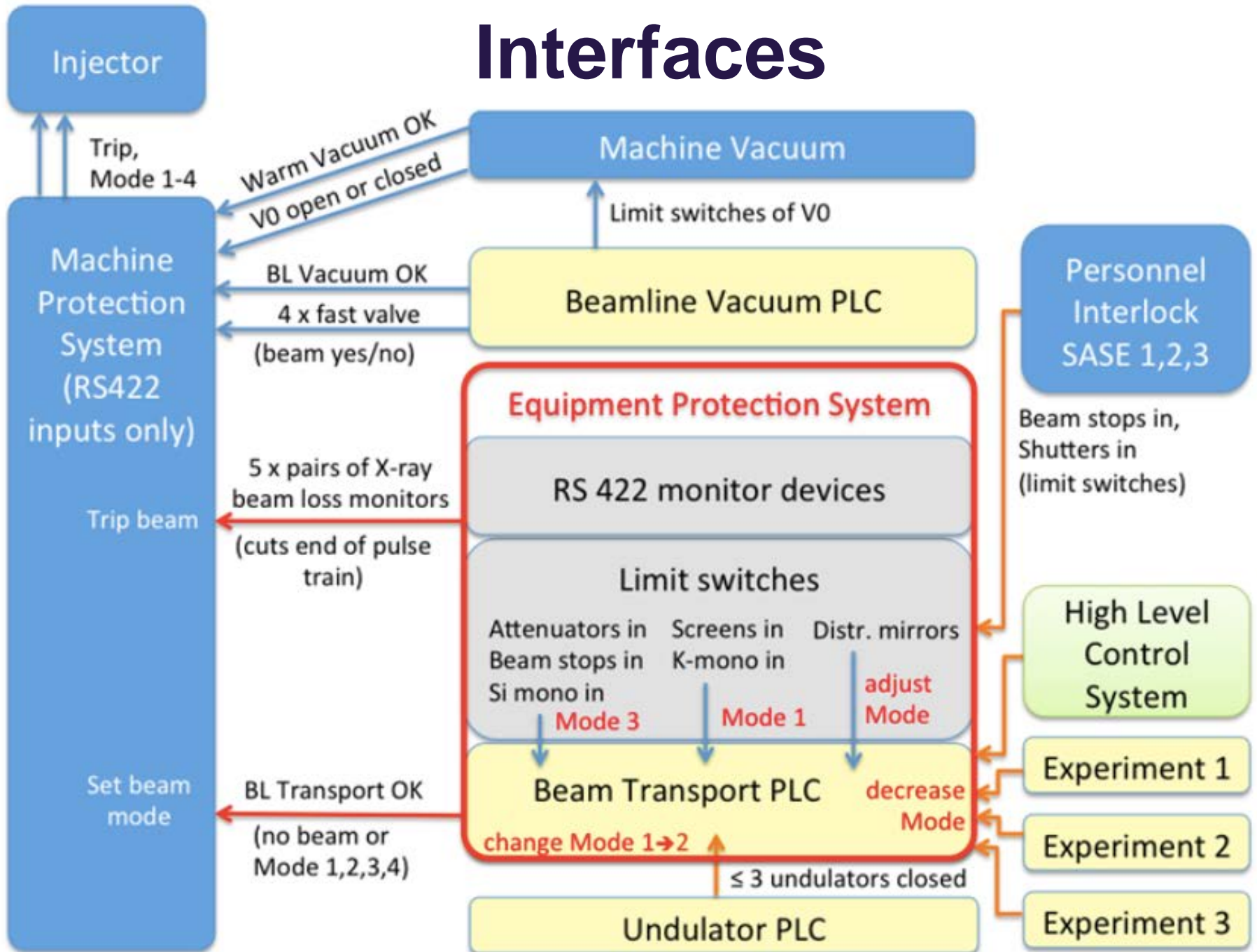
E-machine: screens, orbit unstable (?), Photons: screens

Feedbacks running, MPS not, preferred commissioning mode

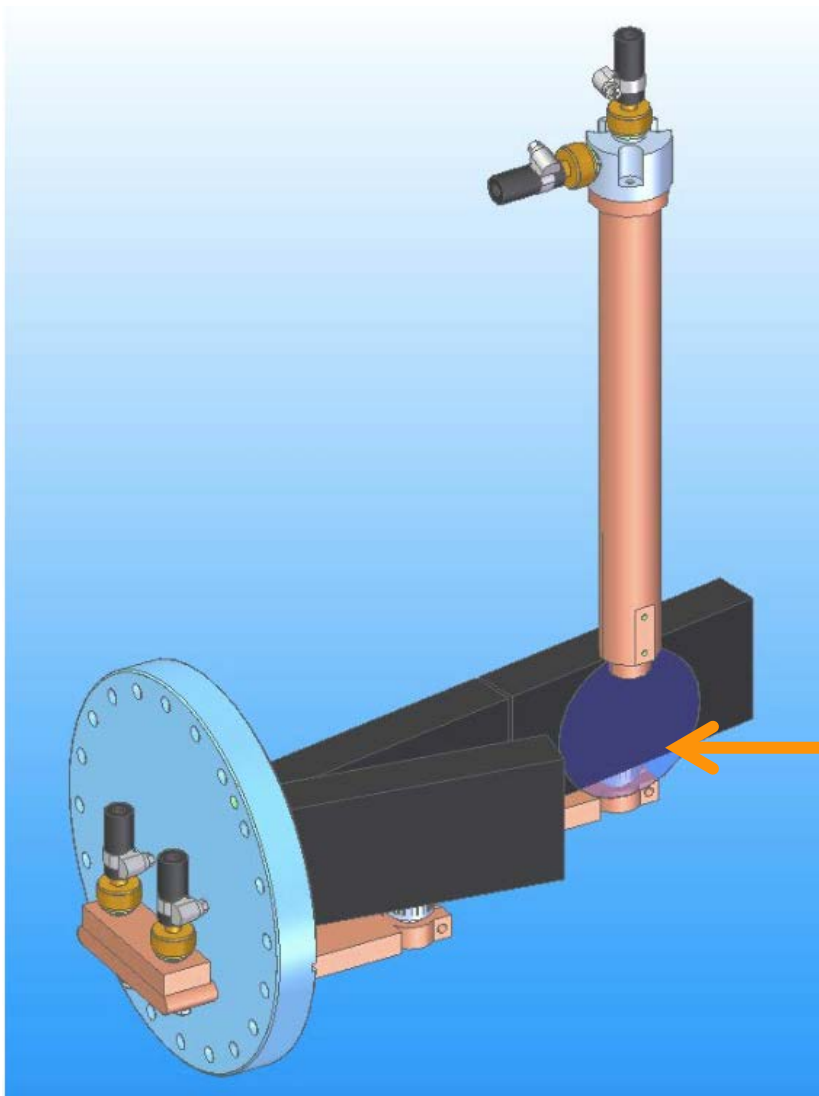
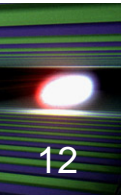
Photon systems: B4C absorbers stable

Full beam

# Interfaces



# Can the full beam be stopped? Beam stop SPB instrument

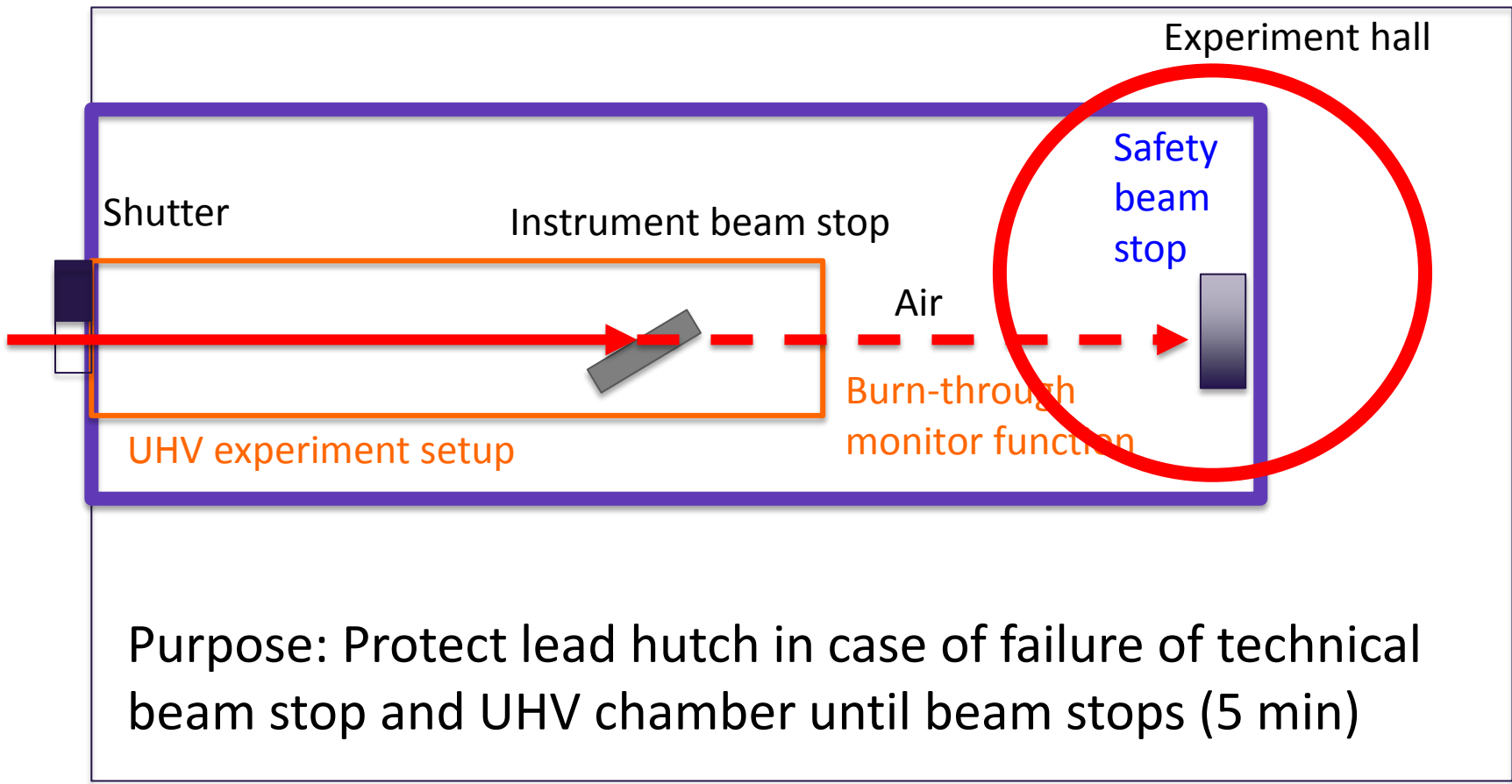
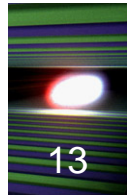


**beam**

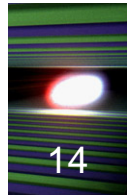
10 cm diameter CVD diamond  
with  $2^\circ$  grazing incidence (3.5  
mm aperture)

Can sustain full beam load in  
TDR operation envelope of  
SPB/SFX instrument

# The safety beam stop concept



# Drilling a cone through metal plate with fixed aspect ratio



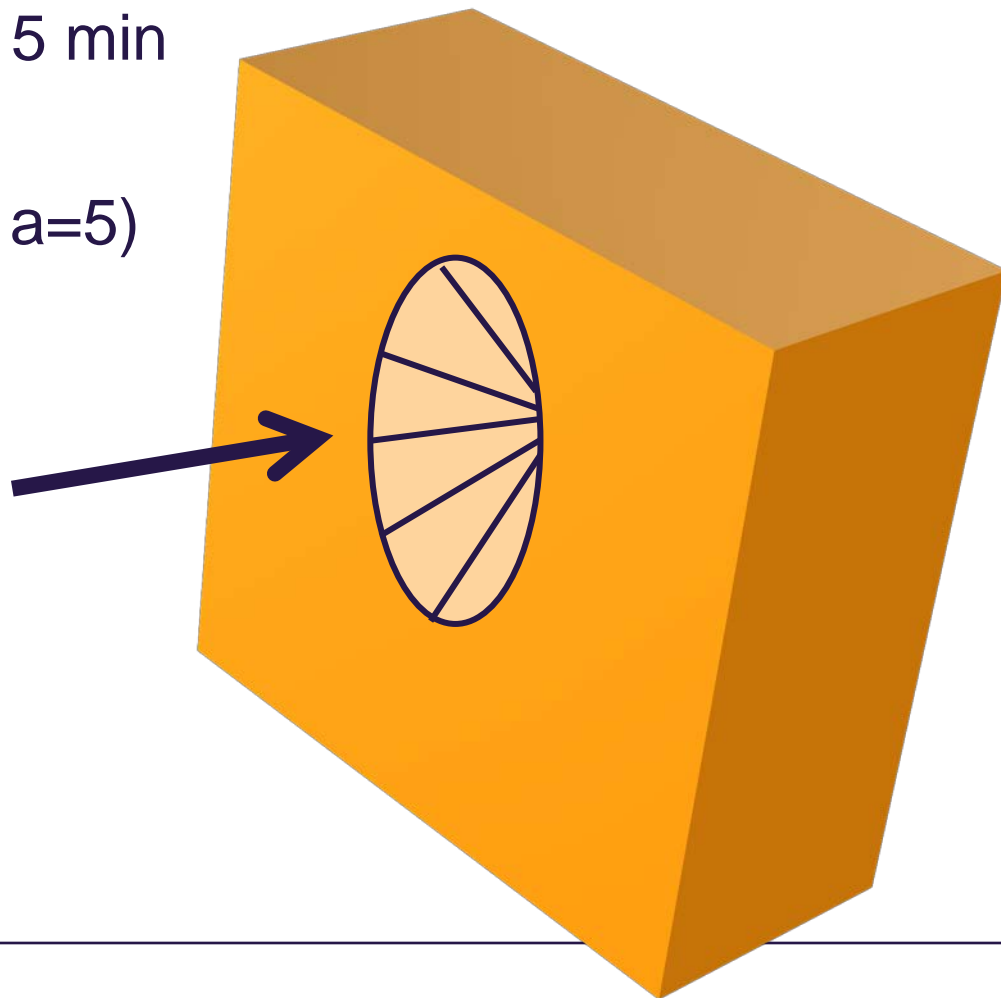
Assumption: Energy evaporates material

Requirement: Should last  $> 5$  min

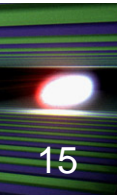
Cone: Volume =  $\frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$

Aspect ratio :  $h = a 2r$  (e.g.  $a=5$ )

$h \approx \text{Vol}^{-1/3}$







Upper boundary to M. Yurkov calculations  
(1.5 x SASE saturation for 1 nC):

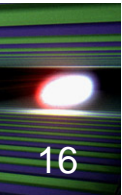
$$E_{pulse} = \frac{36 \text{ mJ}}{E_{photon} [\text{keV}]}$$

$E_{photon}$	< 3keV	3 keV	5 keV	8 keV	12 keV	16 keV	24 keV
$E_{pulse}$	≤ 15 mJ	12 mJ	7 mJ	4.5 mJ	3 mJ	2 mJ	1.5 mJ

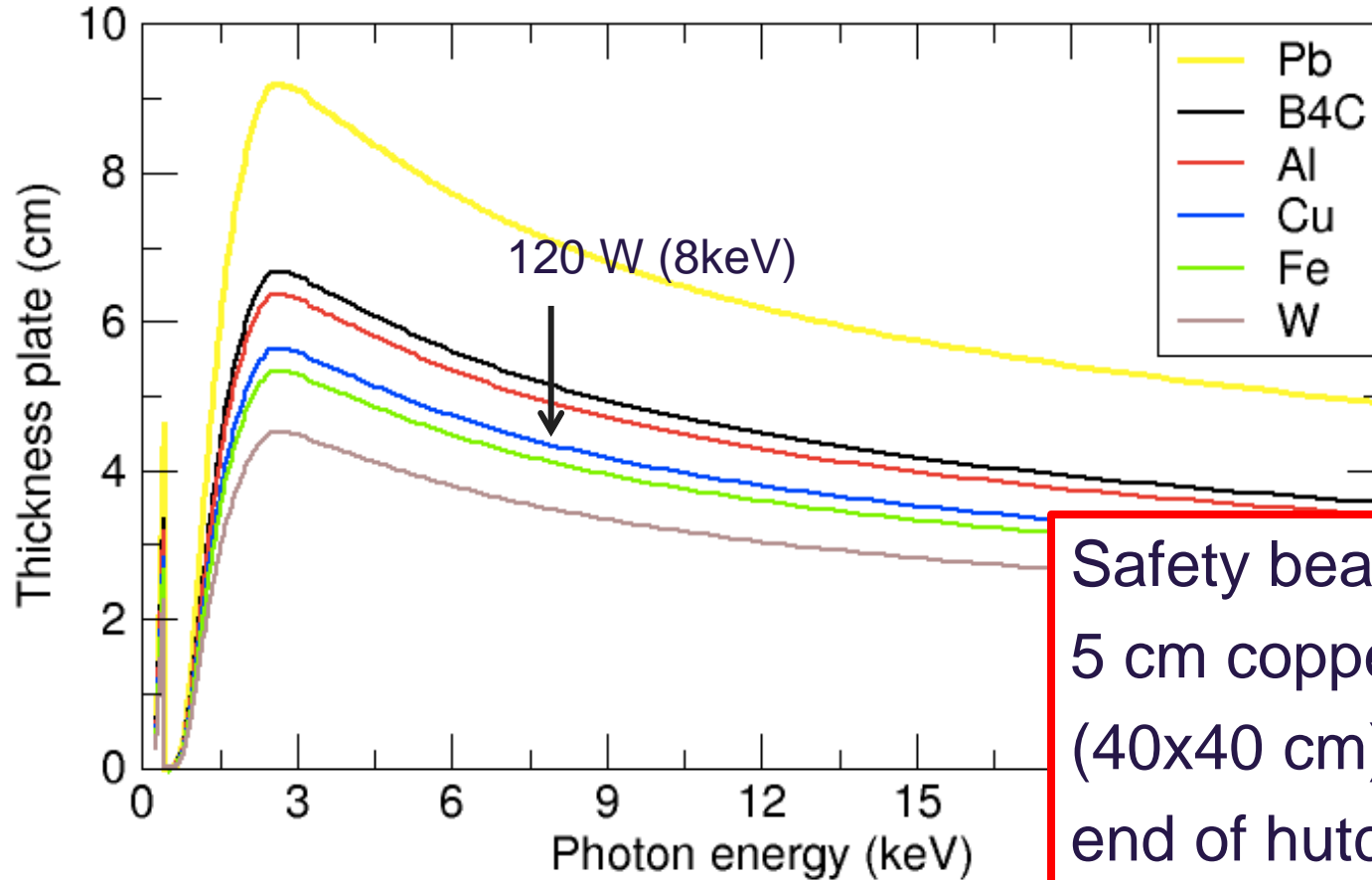
$E_{photon}$	< 3keV	3 keV	5 keV	8 keV	12 keV	16 keV	24 keV
$E_{pulsetrain}$	40 J	32 J	19 J	12 J	8 J	6 J	4 J
$P_{average}$	400W	320W	190W	120W	80W	60W	40W

2700 pulses/train

# Required thickness of safety beam stop



5 min full exposure, aspect ratio 5, 30 cm air



Safety beam stop:  
5 cm copper plate  
(40x40 cm) at the  
end of hutch

Other aspect ratios

10: 3 min,

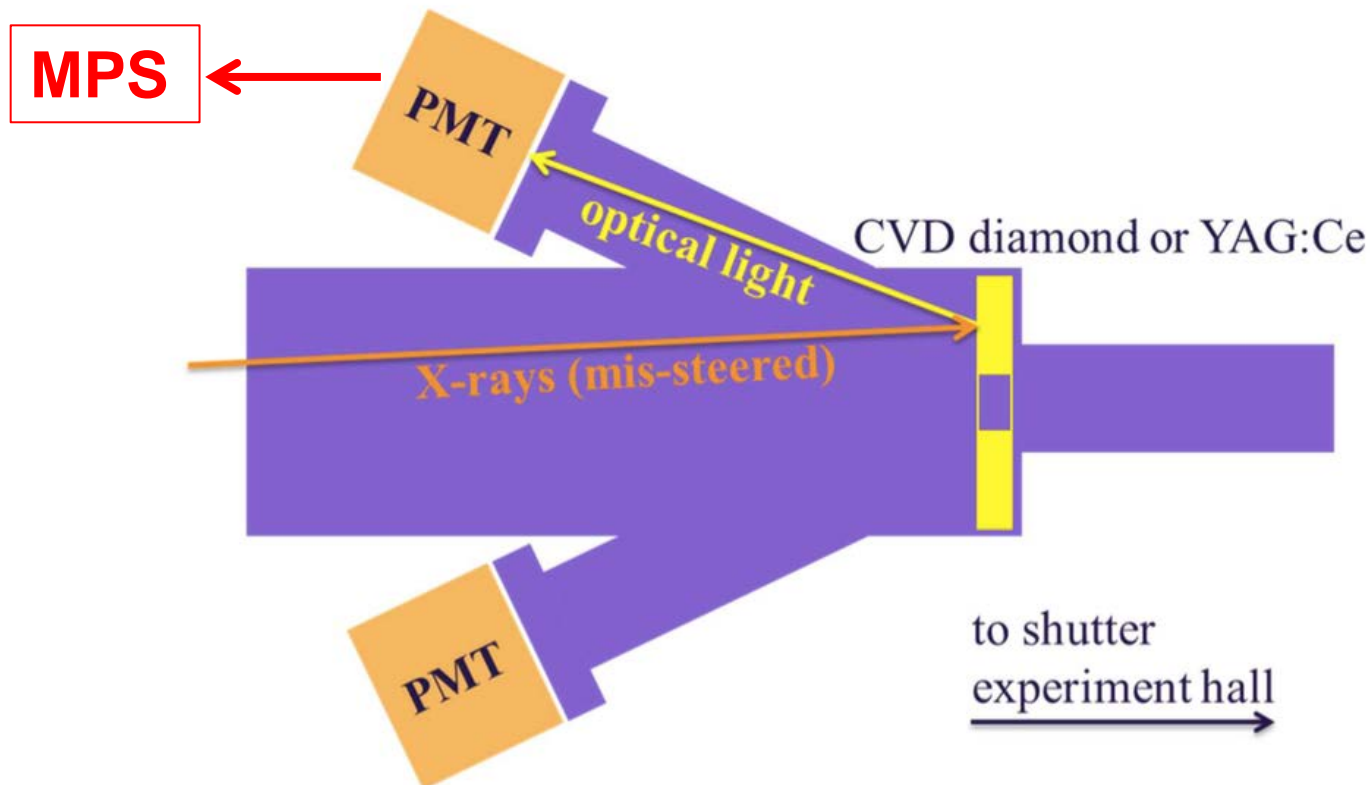
50: 1 min,

100: 40 sec (assuming full efficiency)

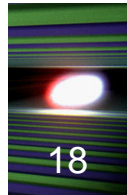
# Fast shutdown of beam: The Photon Beam Loss Monitor concept



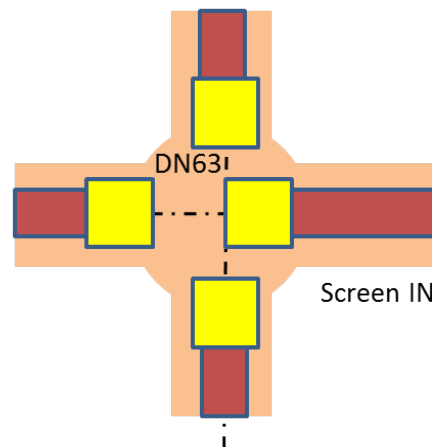
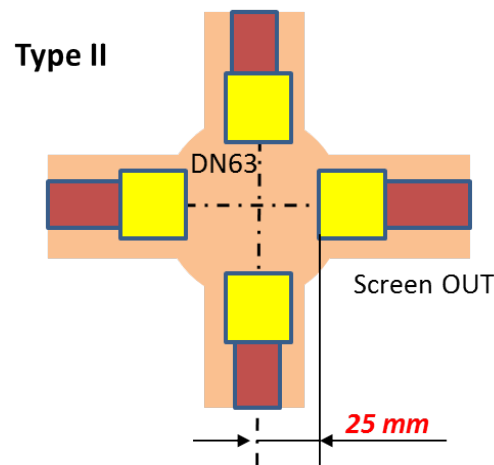
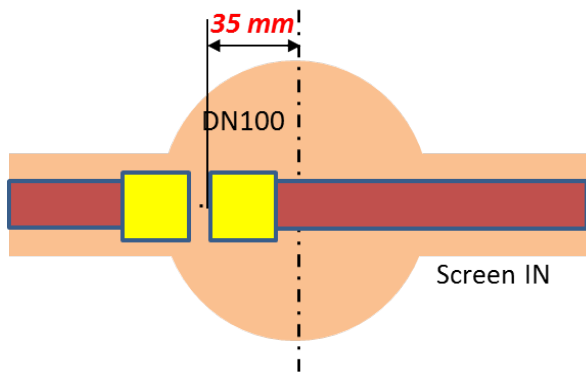
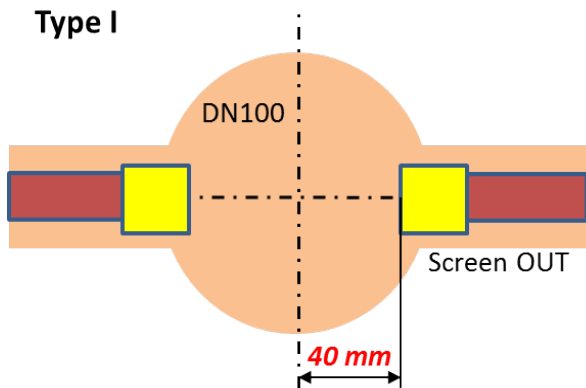
Connects directly to E-machine MPS,  
shuts down beam after 30-50 pulses



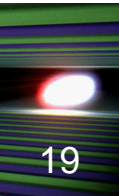
# PBLM after every beam steering element



Front view



# Summary of beam containment concepts

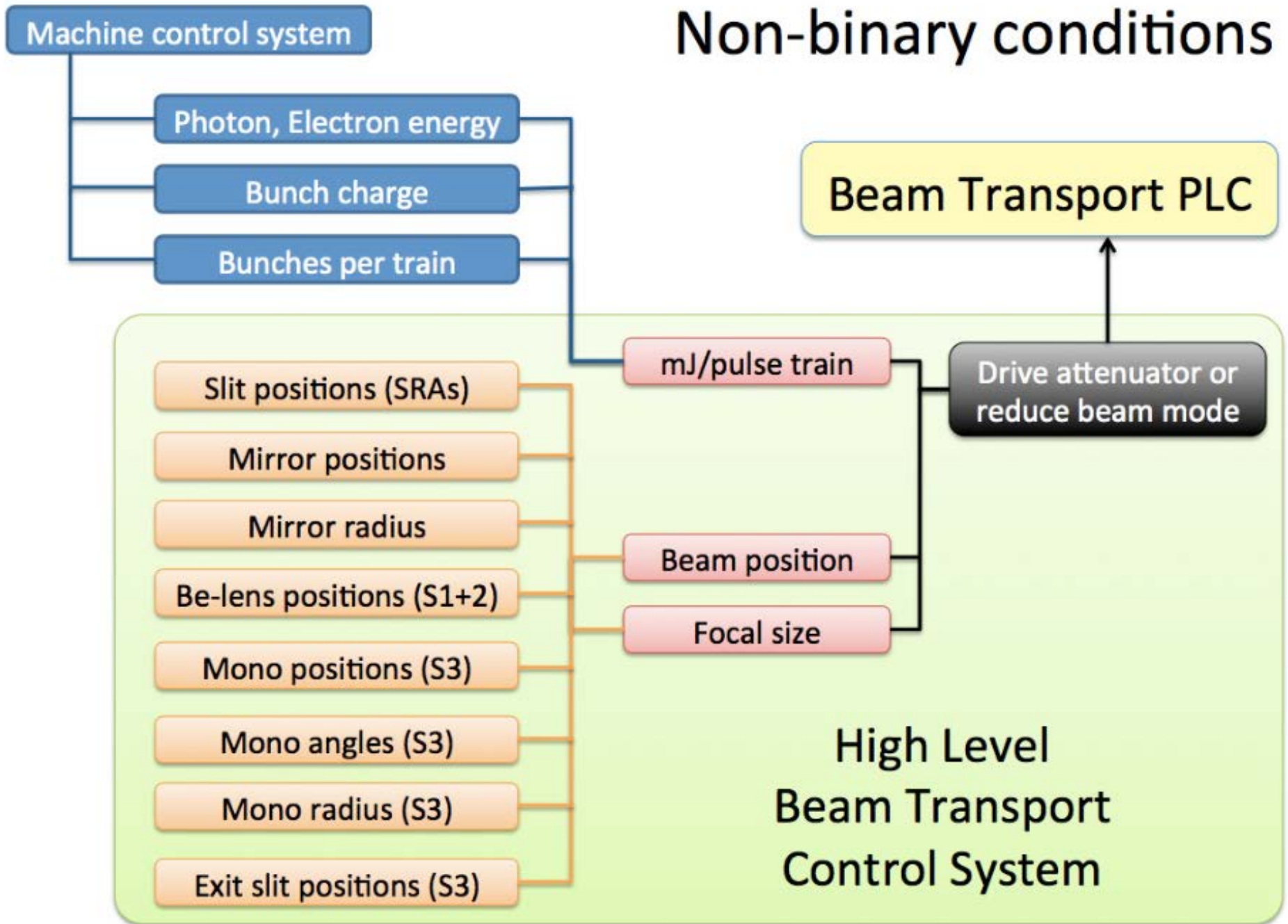


- Radiation safety concept is independent of specific instrument configuration (focusing, beam stop).
- Integrity of (accelerator) vacuum will be destroyed before radiation shielding will be exposed to EXFEL beam
- Beam modes can reduce beam power via MPS, when certain elements are inserted (screens, shutters).
- Fast shut-off possible through photon beam loss monitors (photomultipliers) via MPS
- At the end of each instrument is a 5 cm thick copper plate (or >80 cm concrete)
- Experiments to test assumptions of beam containment must be made in early operation phase

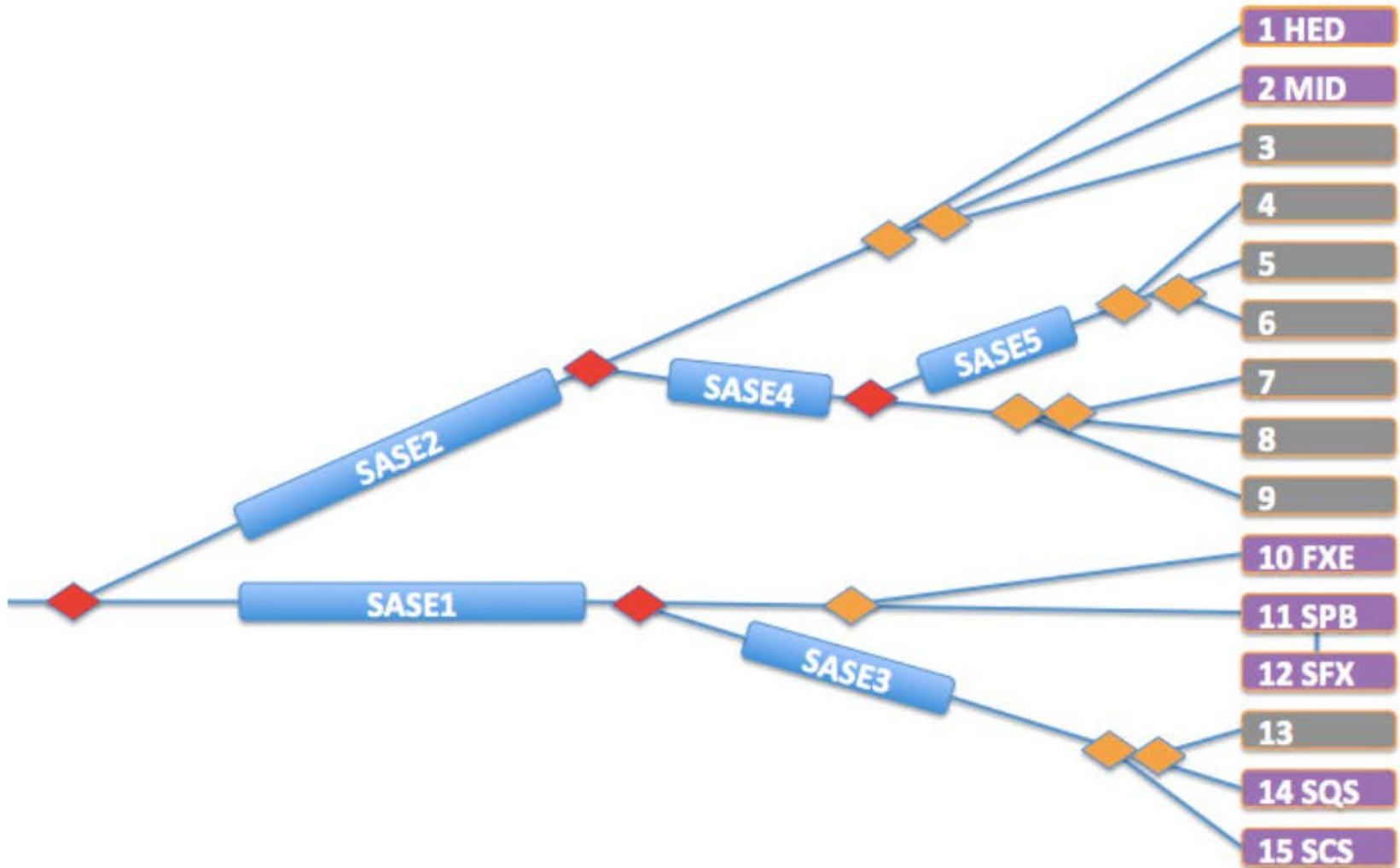
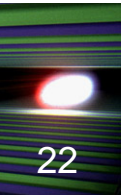


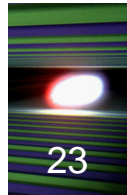


# Non-binary conditions



# Photon beam distribution



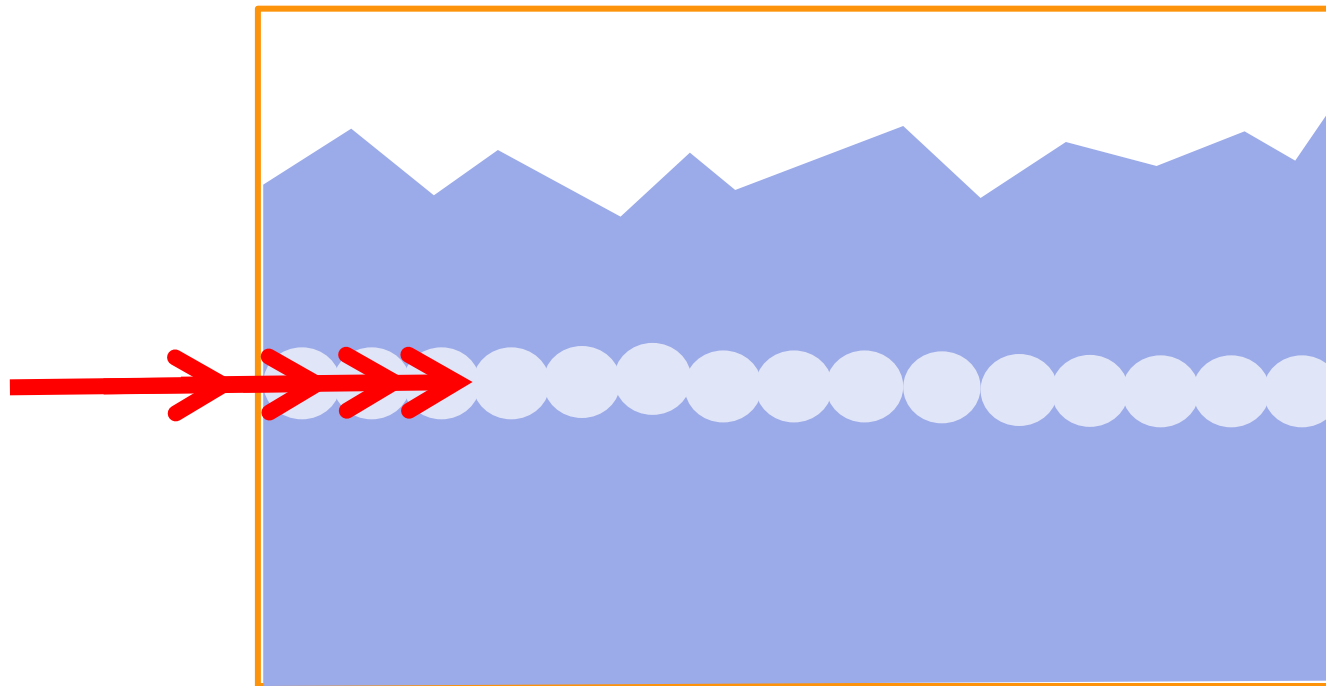


Will not work for high repetition rate due to 'bubble-train' formation

Beam 100 Hz

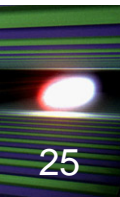


# Bubble train through water (?)



Absorption length water: 0.9 mm at 8 keV,  $60 \times 0.9 = 54$  mm

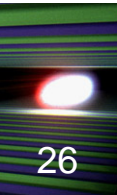
## Enthalpy of vaporisation of X-ray beamstops



25

	B4C	Al	Fe	Cu	<u>Pb</u>	W
<b>kJ/mol</b>	560	293	347	300	178	800
<b>molar volume cm<sup>3</sup>/mol</b>	22.01	10	7.09	7.11	18.26	9.74
<b>kJ/cm<sup>3</sup></b>	25.44	29.3	49.84	42.19	9.74	82.13
<b>eV/atom</b>	5.80	3.03	3.60	3.11	1.84	8.29

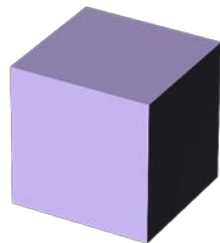
# SASE3 beam power



SASE3: 270W X-ray beam power over 5 min  
 $270\text{J/s} * 300\text{ s} = 81.000\text{ J} (=19.4\text{ kcal})$



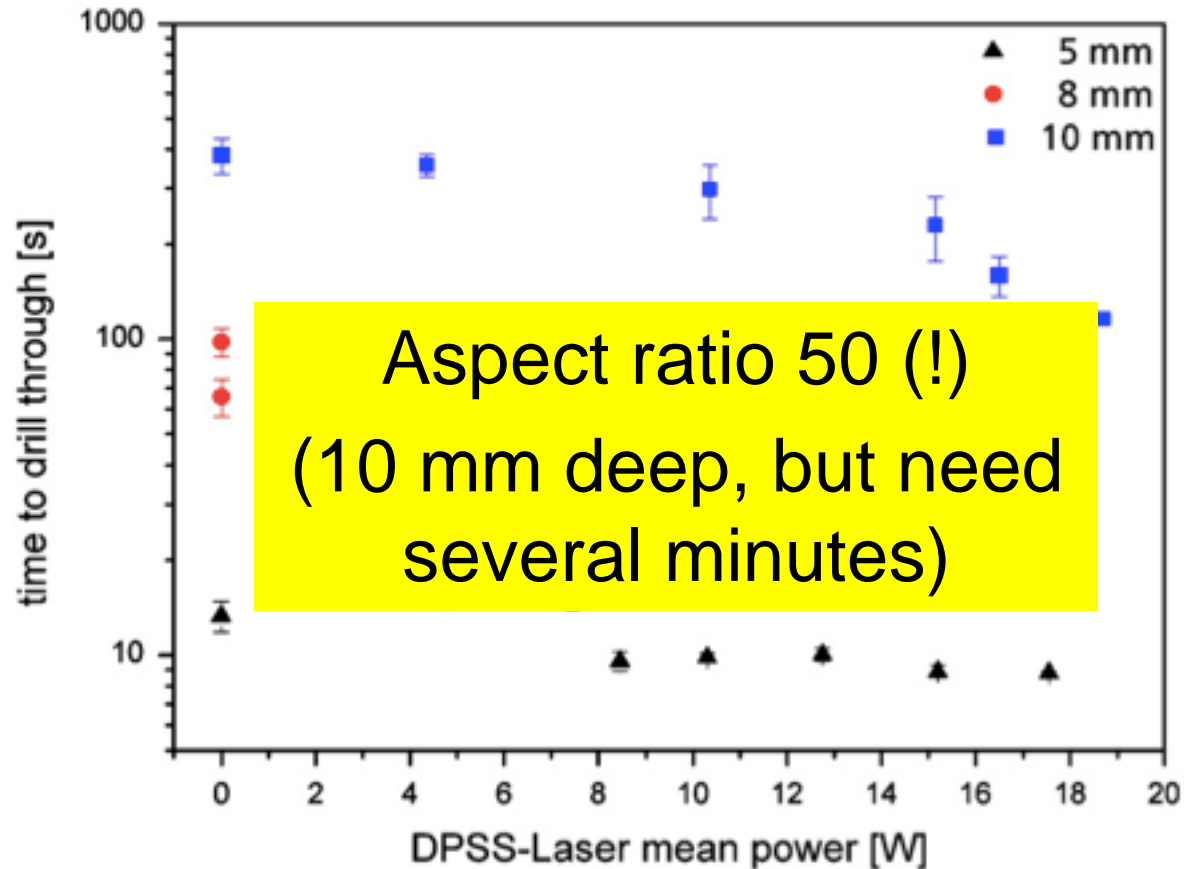
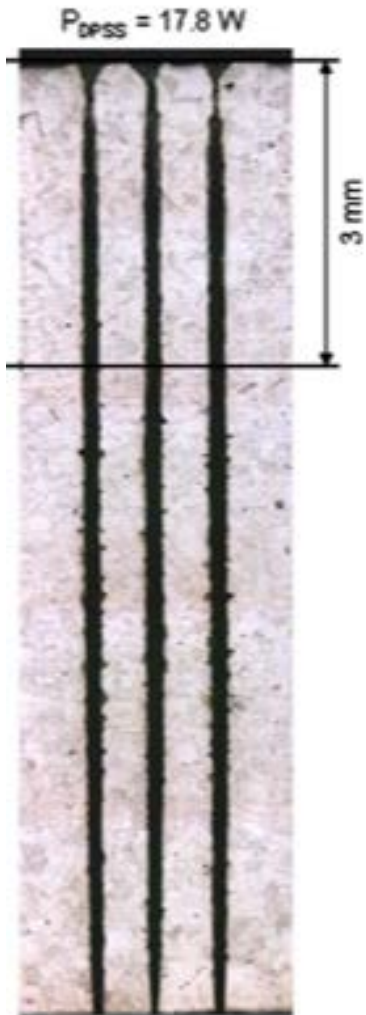
Eat Butterkeks: 21.6 kcal



Evaporate 1 cm<sup>3</sup> of  
 Tungsten: 19.6 kcal



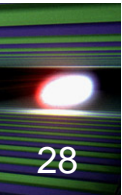
# Drilling with optical lasers



Two Nd:YAG lasers: 0.5 ms + 17 ns pulses superposed

M. Brajdic et al. Optics and Lasers in Engineering 46 (2008) 648-655

# Cut through 40 mm steel plate

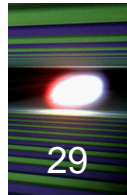


Aspect ratio 5  
40 mm deep  
but 1600W!

*Figure 3. Profile cut and cut surface finish obtained in 40mm-thick, 250 grade mild steel plates with Nd:YAG laser power of 1.6 kW.*

[Click here to enlarge image](#)

# PBLM prototype



# Shutter for optics hutches

