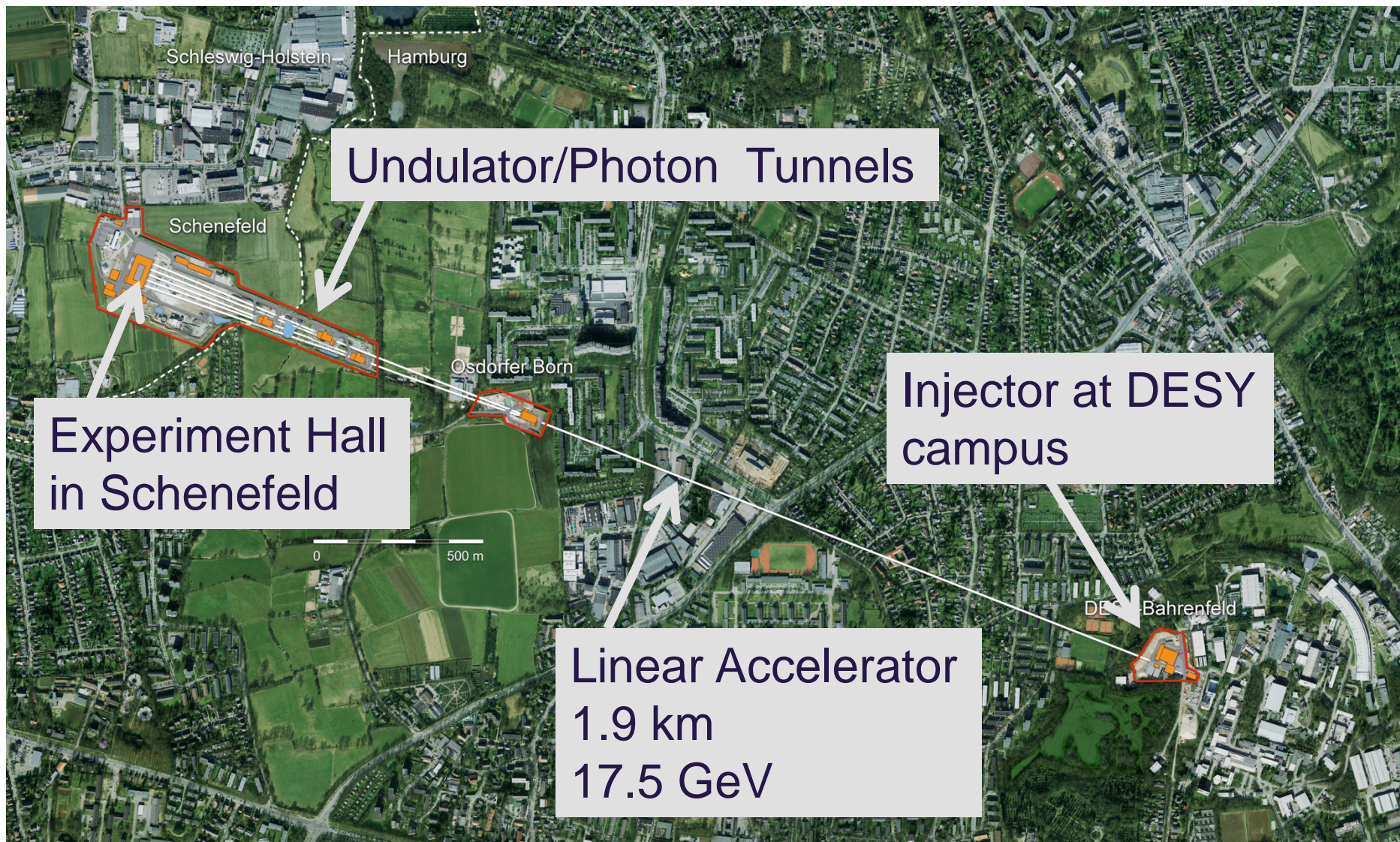
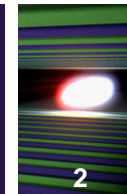


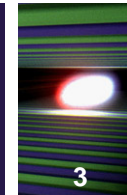
Damage limitations to scientific experiments at the European XFEL

Viktor Lyamayev (European XFEL, Hamburg)

Damage to VUV, EUV, and X-ray Optics V
Prague, 15-16 April 2015

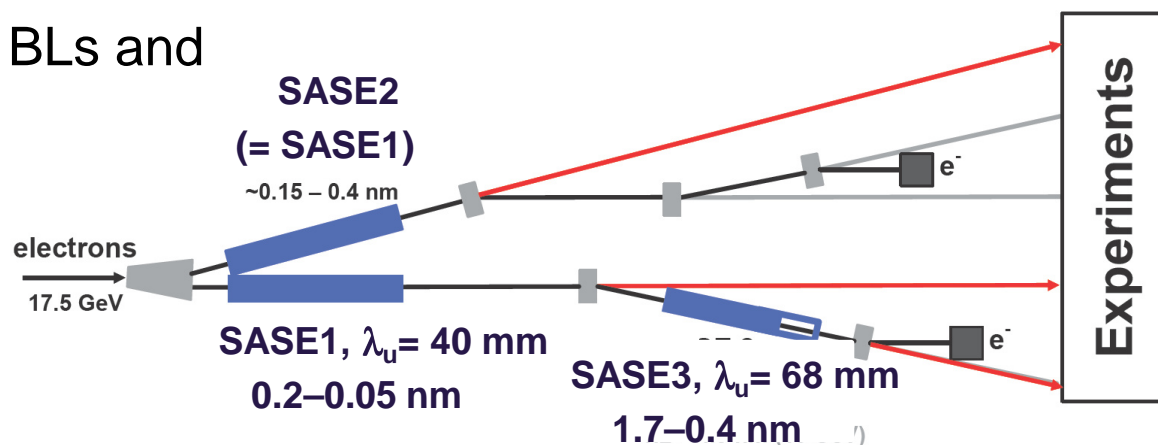
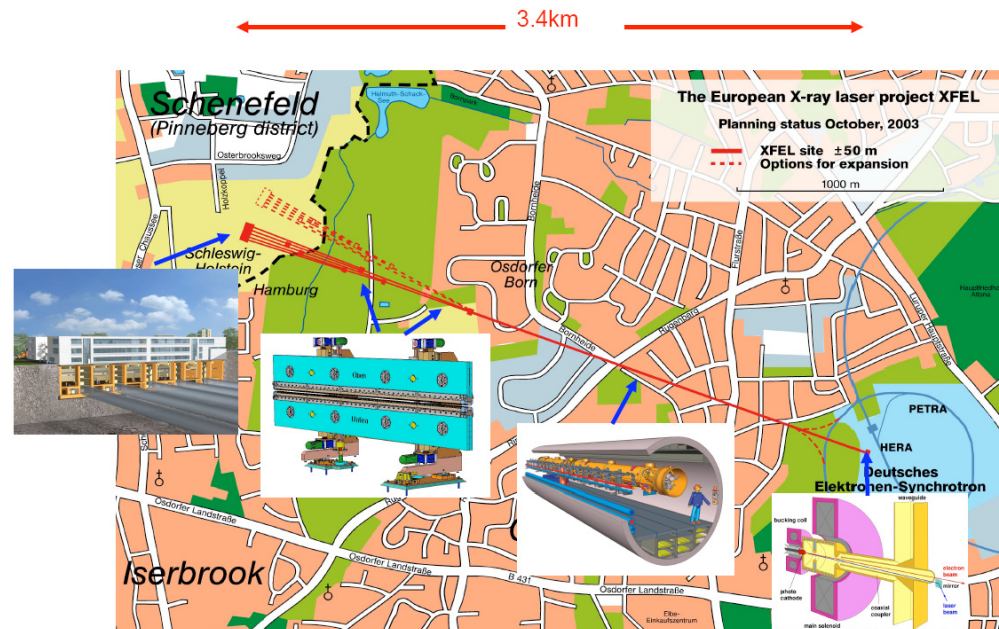
European XFEL layout



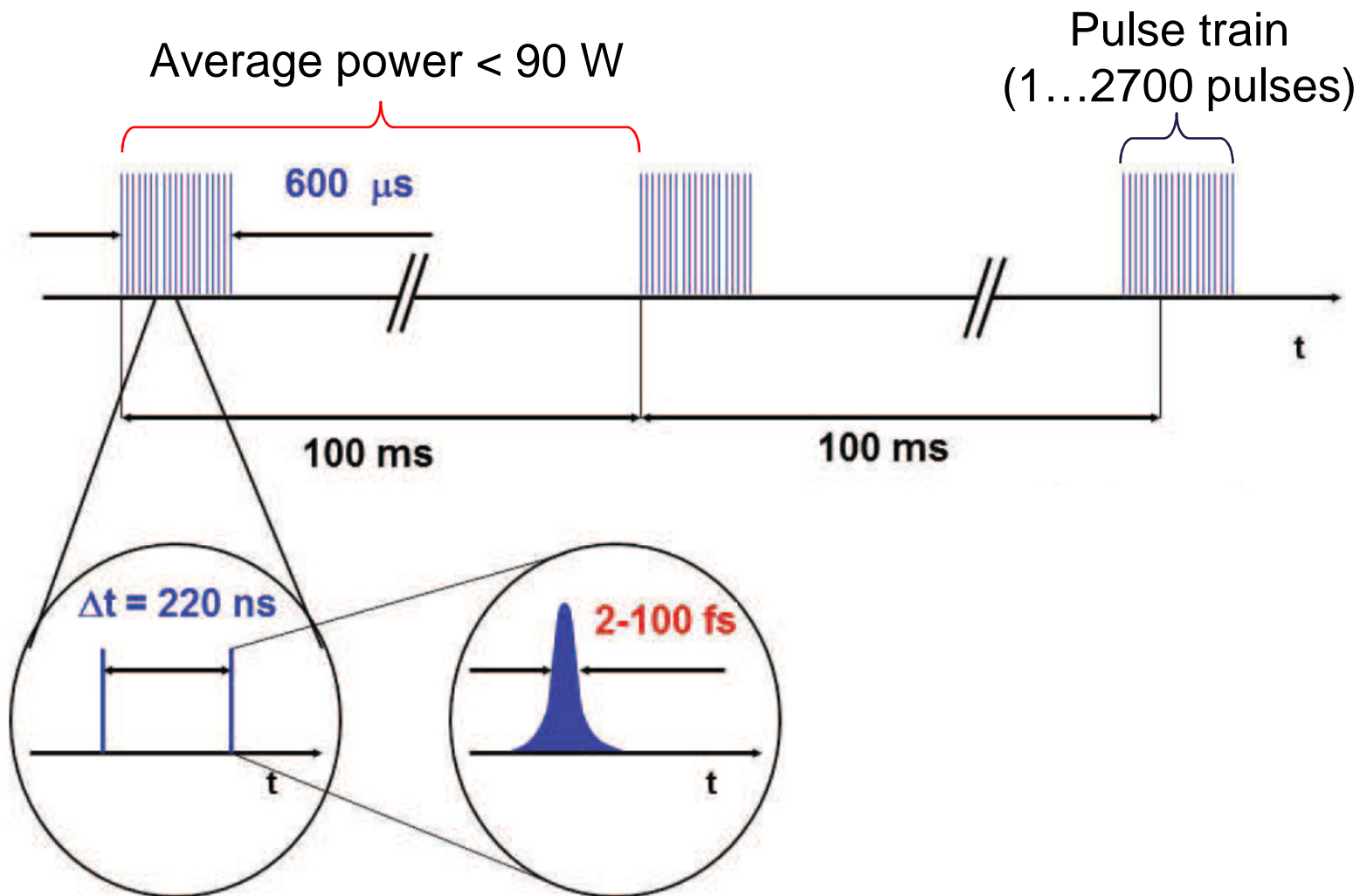
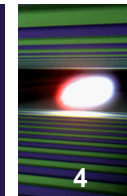


Some specifications

- Photon energy 0.24–24 keV
- Pulse duration ~ 10–100 fs
- Pulse energy few mJ
- Superconducting linac. 17.5 GeV
- 10 Hz (27 000 b/s)
- 5 beamlines / 10 instruments
 - Start version with 3 BLs and 6 instruments

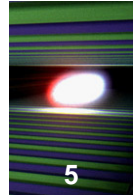


X-ray pulse structure

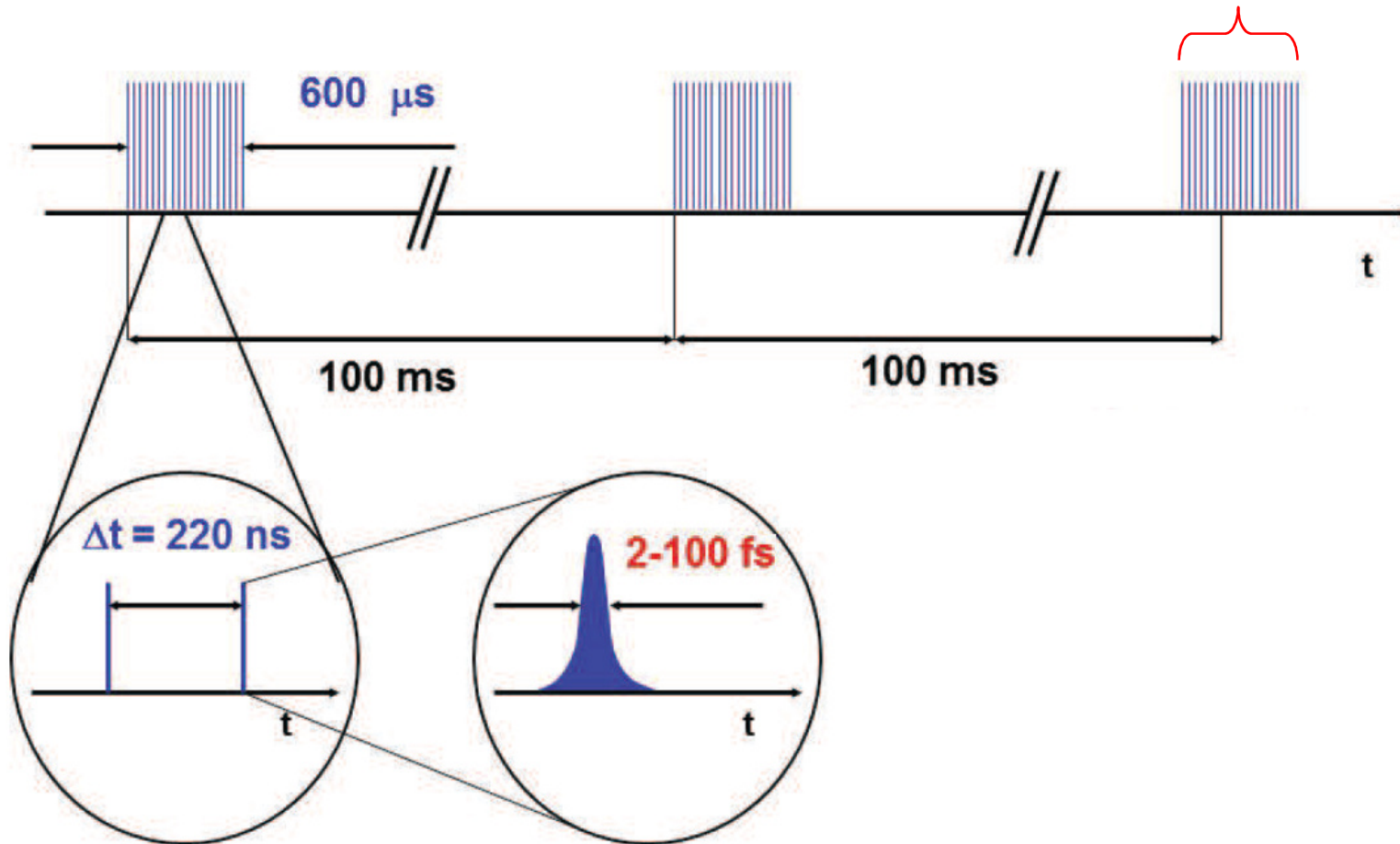


X-ray pulse structure of the European XFEL

X-ray pulse structure

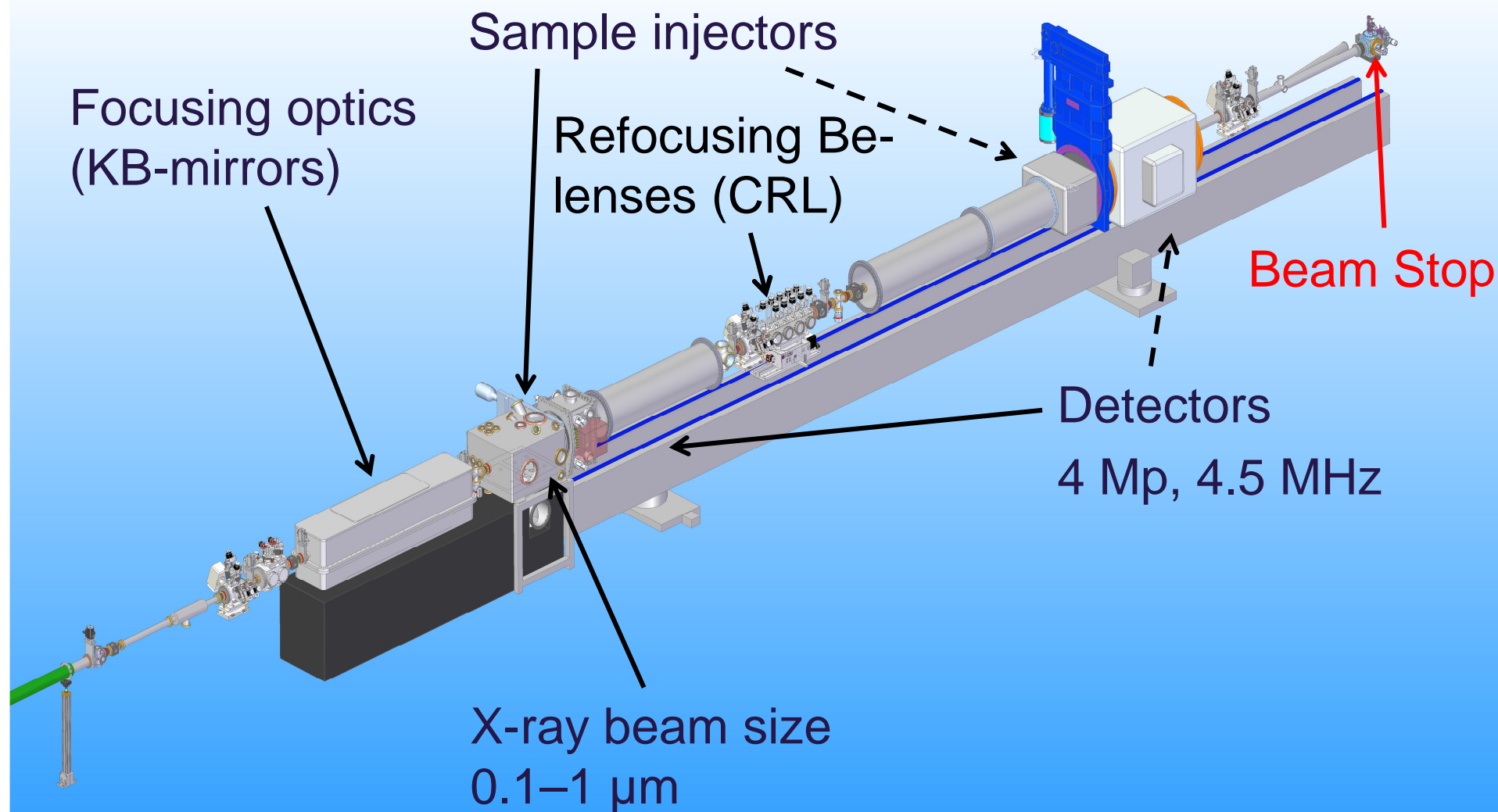
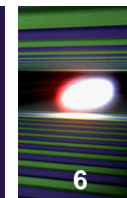


Power of each pulse train: $3 \text{ mJ} * 2700 \text{ pulses} / 0.6 \text{ ms} = \mathbf{13 \text{ kW} !!!}$

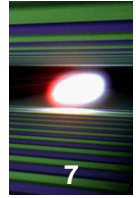


X-ray pulse structure of the European XFEL

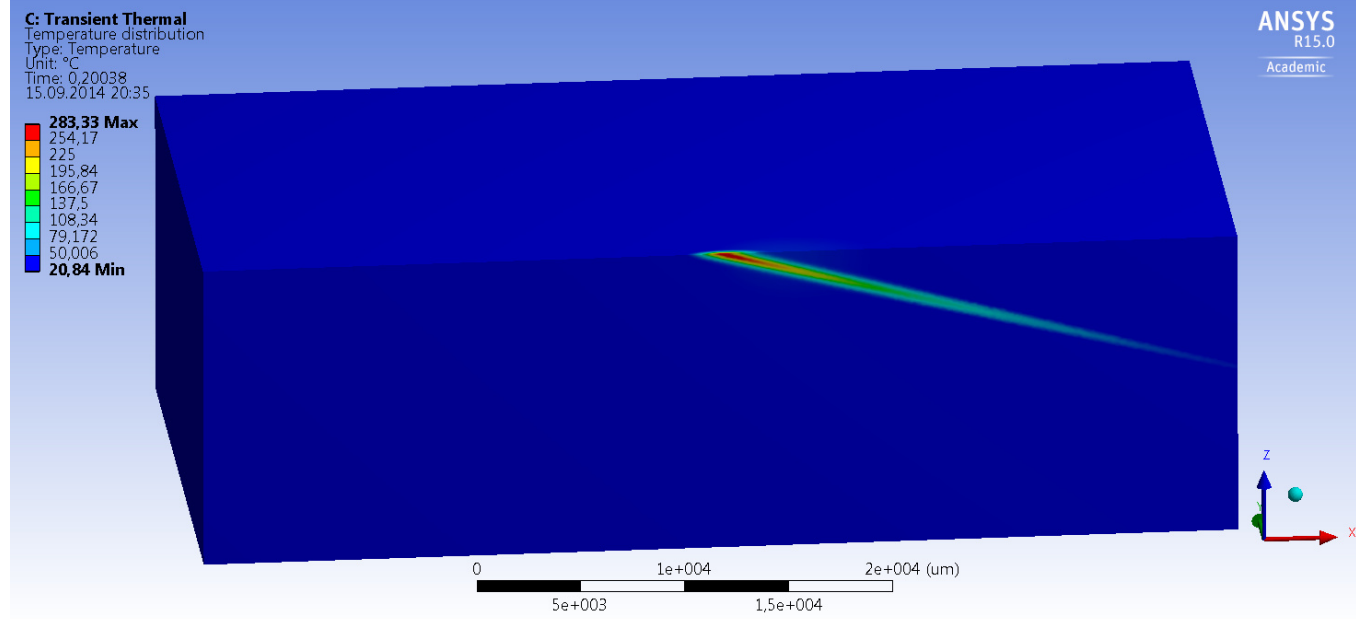
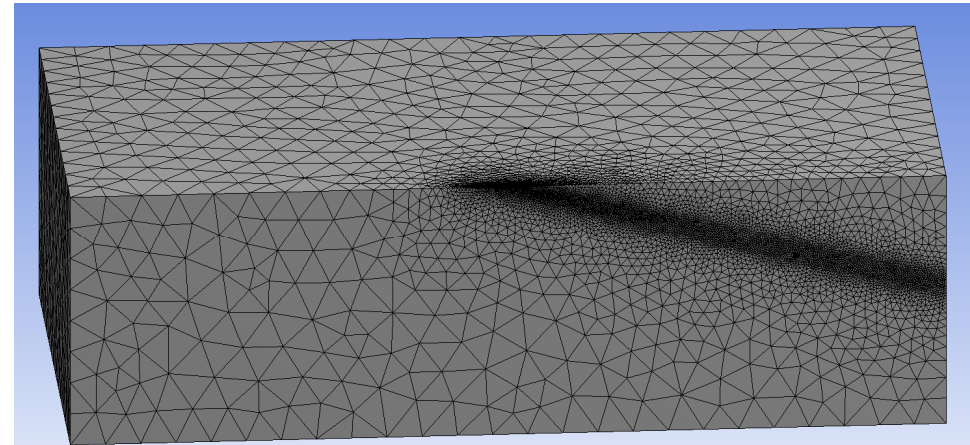
Single Particles, Clusters, and Biomolecules (SPB) Instrument



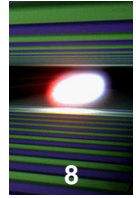
FEM-analysis of the heat load



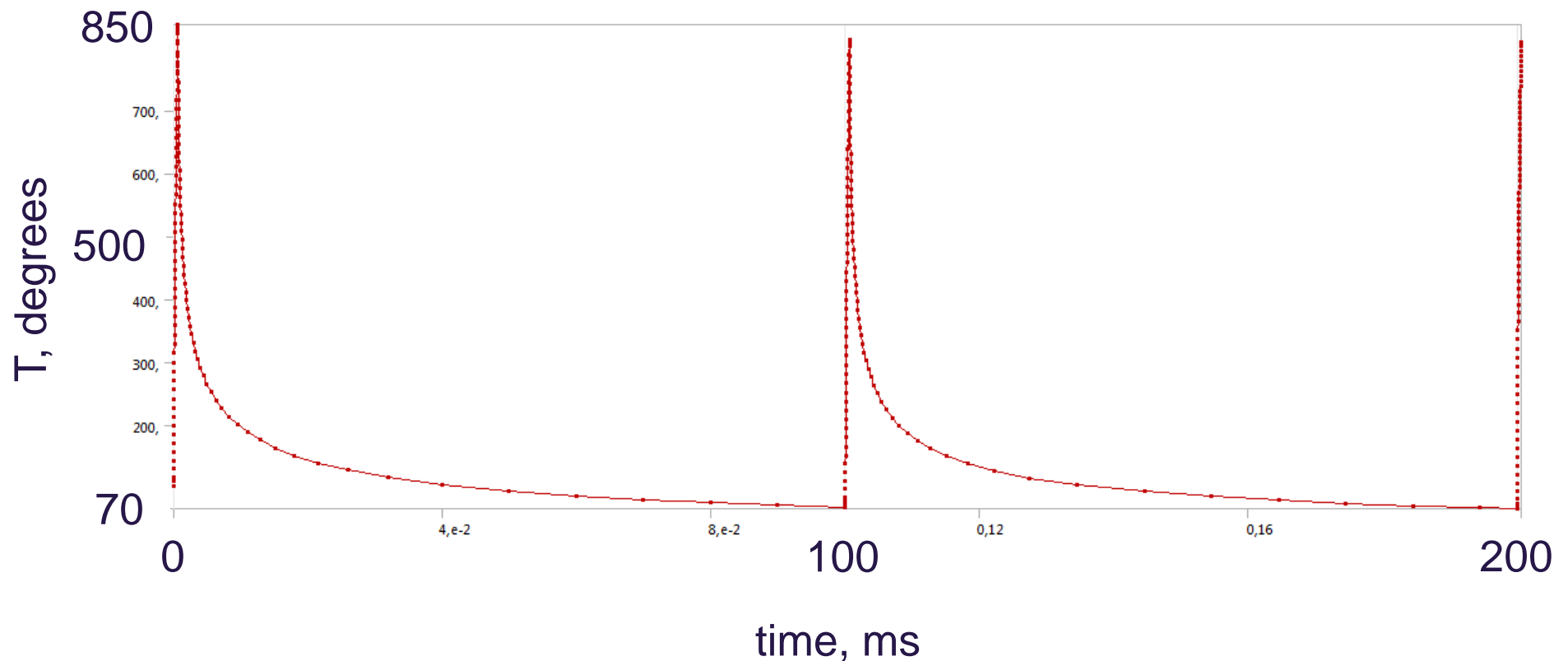
The main problem is to combine fine meshing of a small interaction volume (e.g. FWHM = 20 μm) with meshing of much bigger absorbing body (e.g. 50x50x50 mm^3).



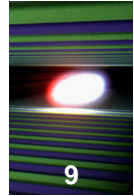
FEM-analysis of the heat load



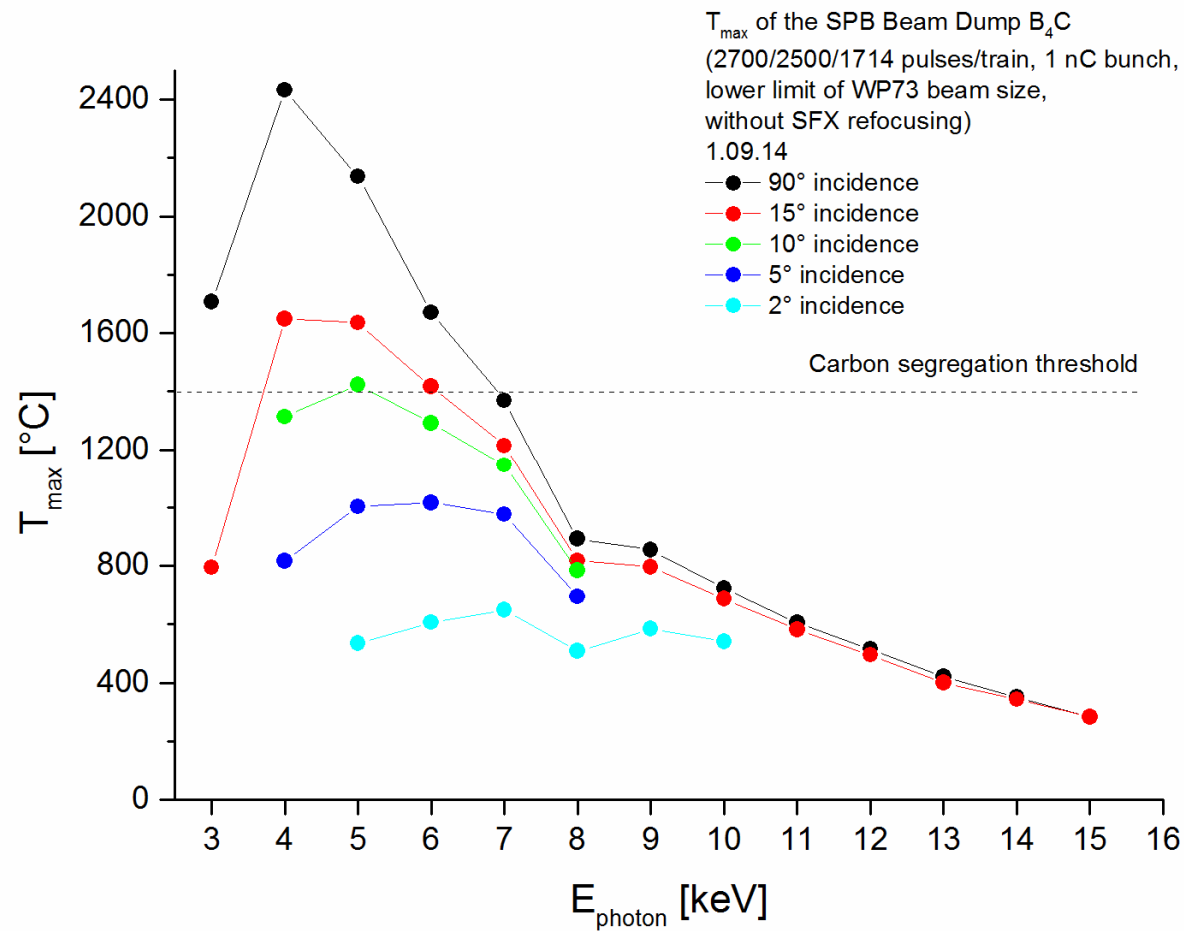
Heat load on the B₄C absorber of the Beam Stop
(3 consecutive pulse-trains):



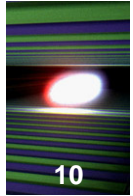
FEM-analysis of the heat load



Heat load on the B₄C absorber of the Beam Stop

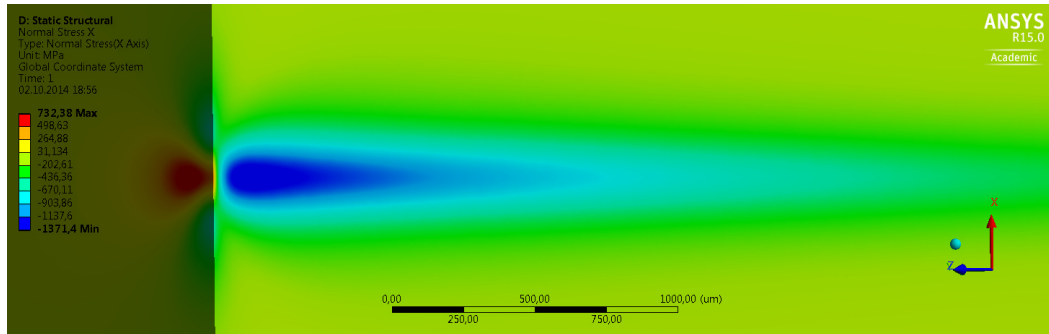


FEM-analysis of the heat load

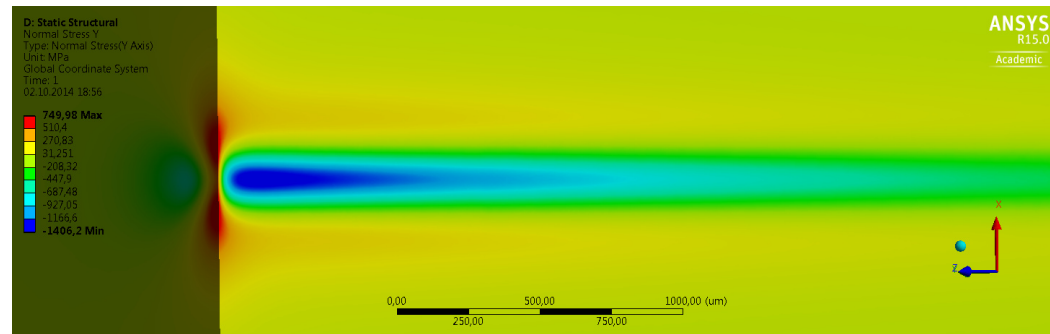


Thermomechanical stresses in B₄C absorber of the Beam Stop

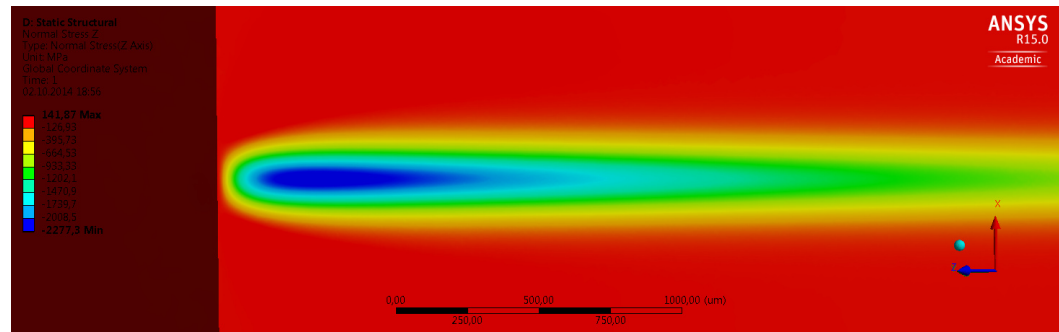
X



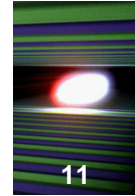
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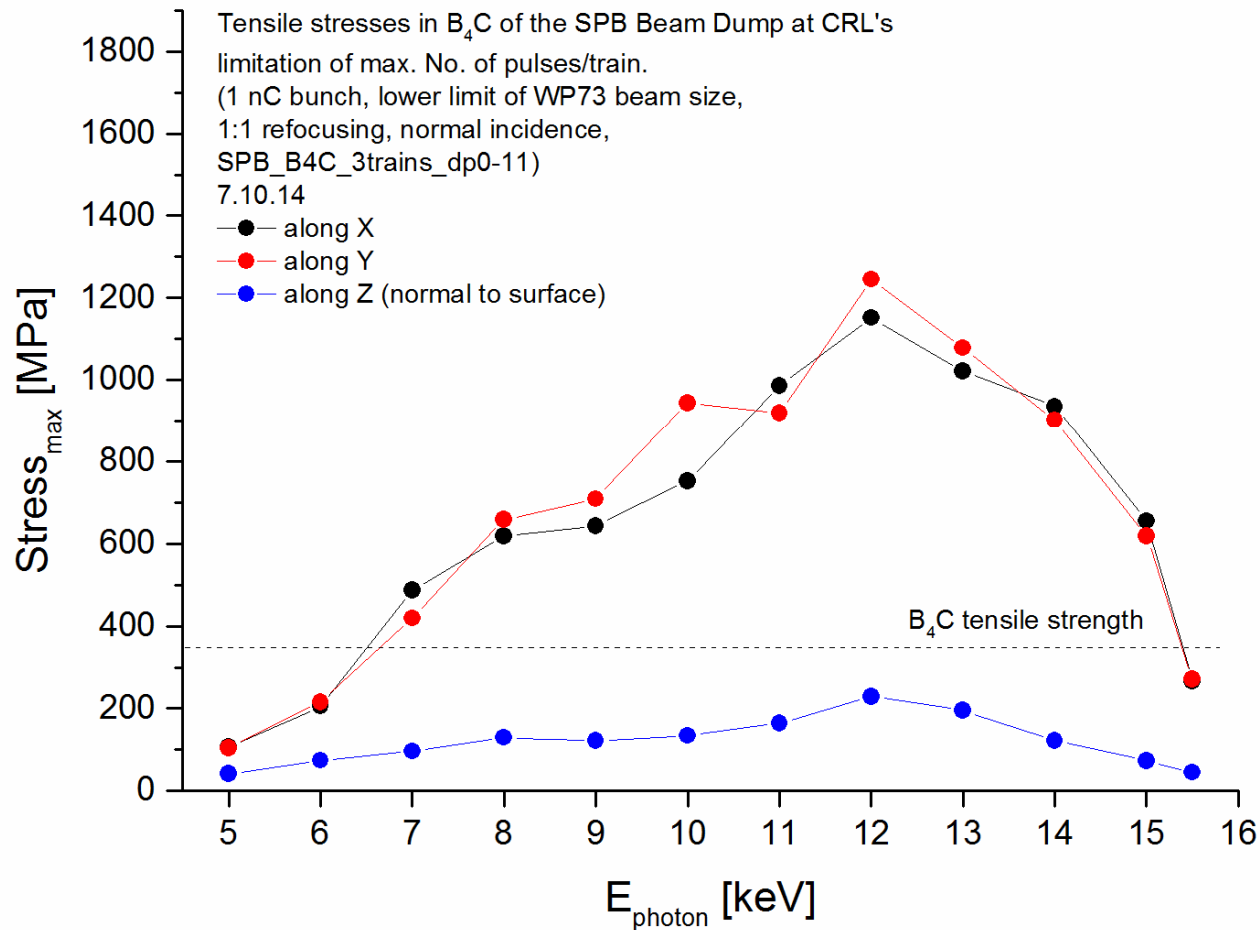
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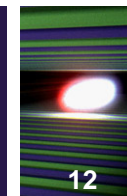
FEM-analysis of the heat load



Tensile stress in B₄C absorber of the Beam Stop



Alternative materials for the Beam Stop

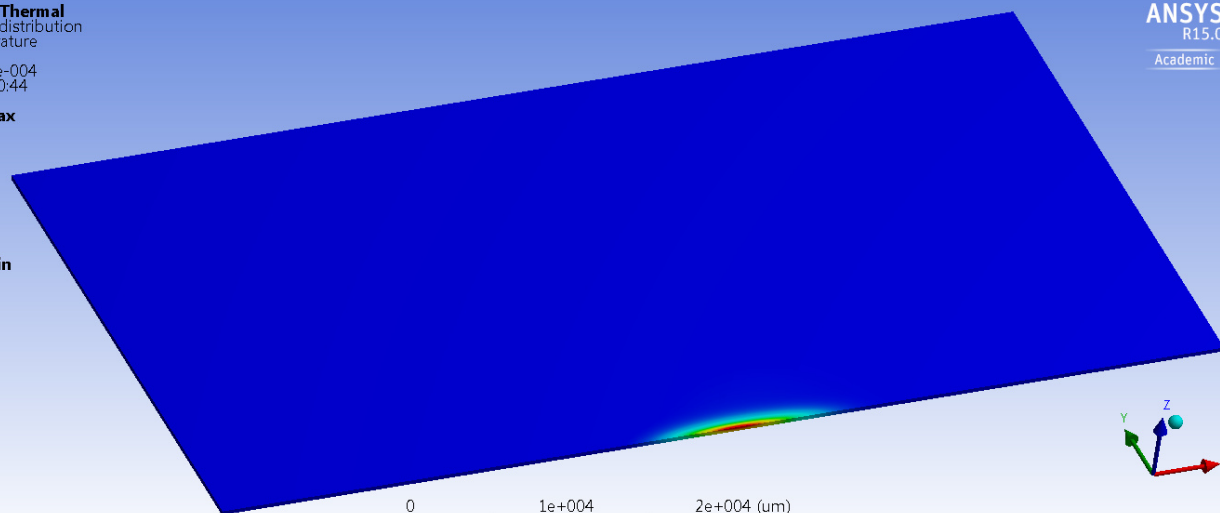


12

C: Transient Thermal
Temperature distribution
Type: Temperature
Unit: °C
Time: 3,8051e-004
15.09.2014 20:44

392,52 Max
351,41
310,3
269,19
228,08
186,97
145,86
104,75
63,643
22,533 Min

ANSYS
R15.0
Academic

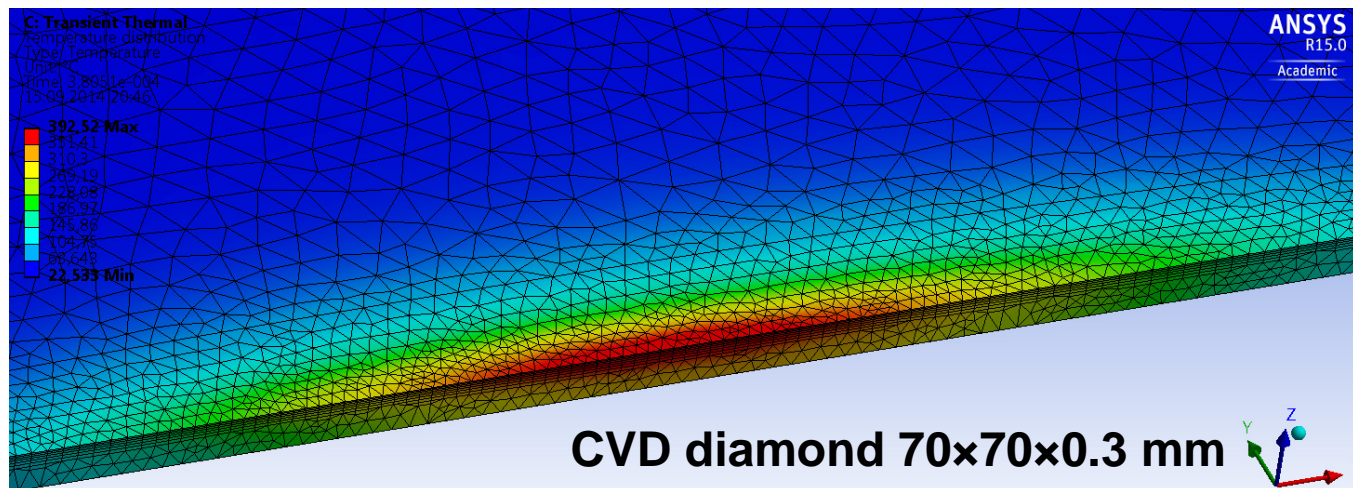


0 1e+004 2e+004 (um)
5e+003 1,5e+004

C: Transient Thermal
Temperature distribution
Type: Temperature
Unit: °C
Time: 3,8051e-004
15.09.2014 20:44

392,52 Max
351,41
310,3
269,19
228,08
186,97
145,86
104,75
63,643
22,533 Min

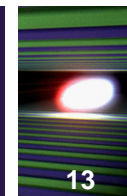
ANSYS
R15.0
Academic



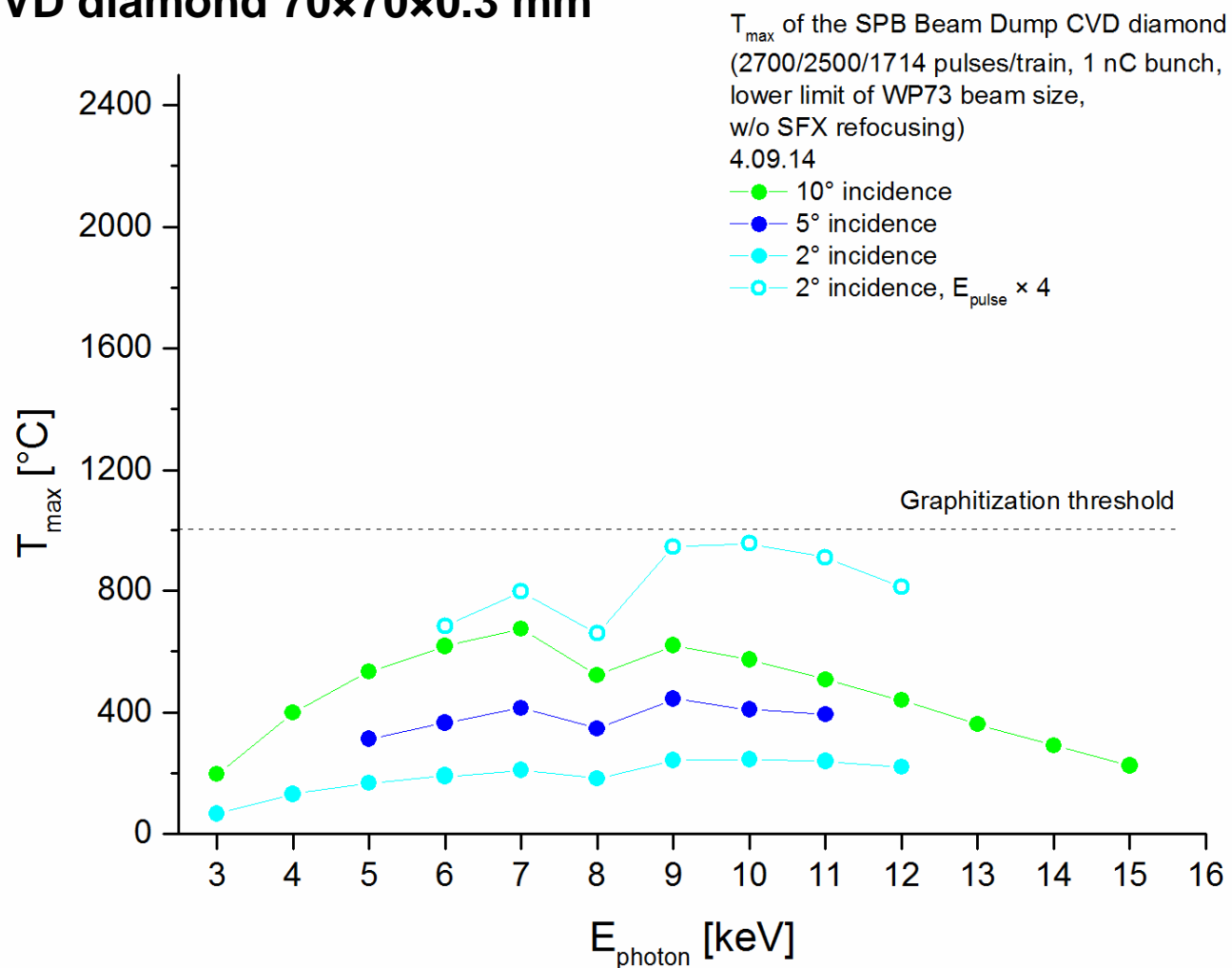
CVD diamond 70x70x0.3 mm

0,00 1000,00 2000,00 (um)
500,00 1500,00

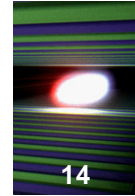
Alternative materials for the Beam Stop



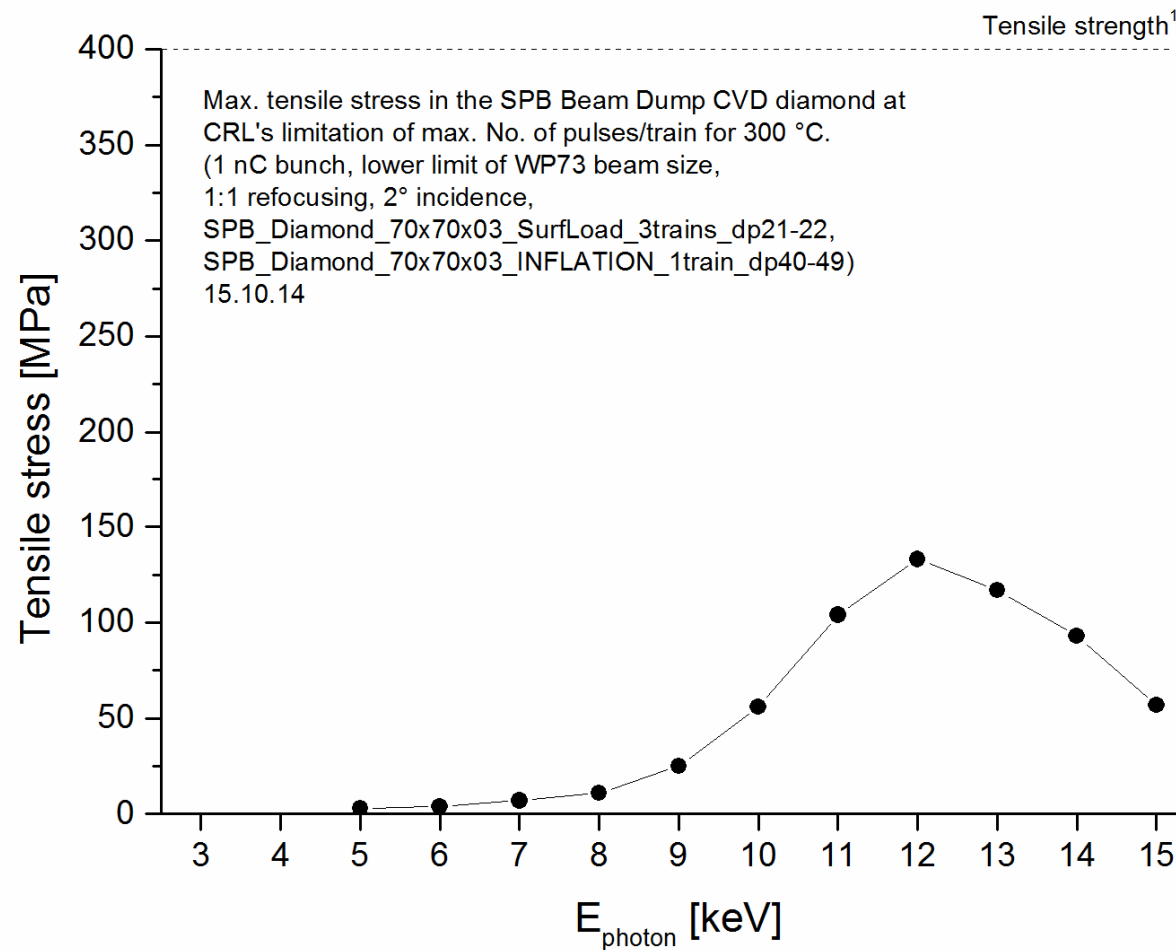
CVD diamond 70×70×0.3 mm



Alternative materials for the Beam Stop

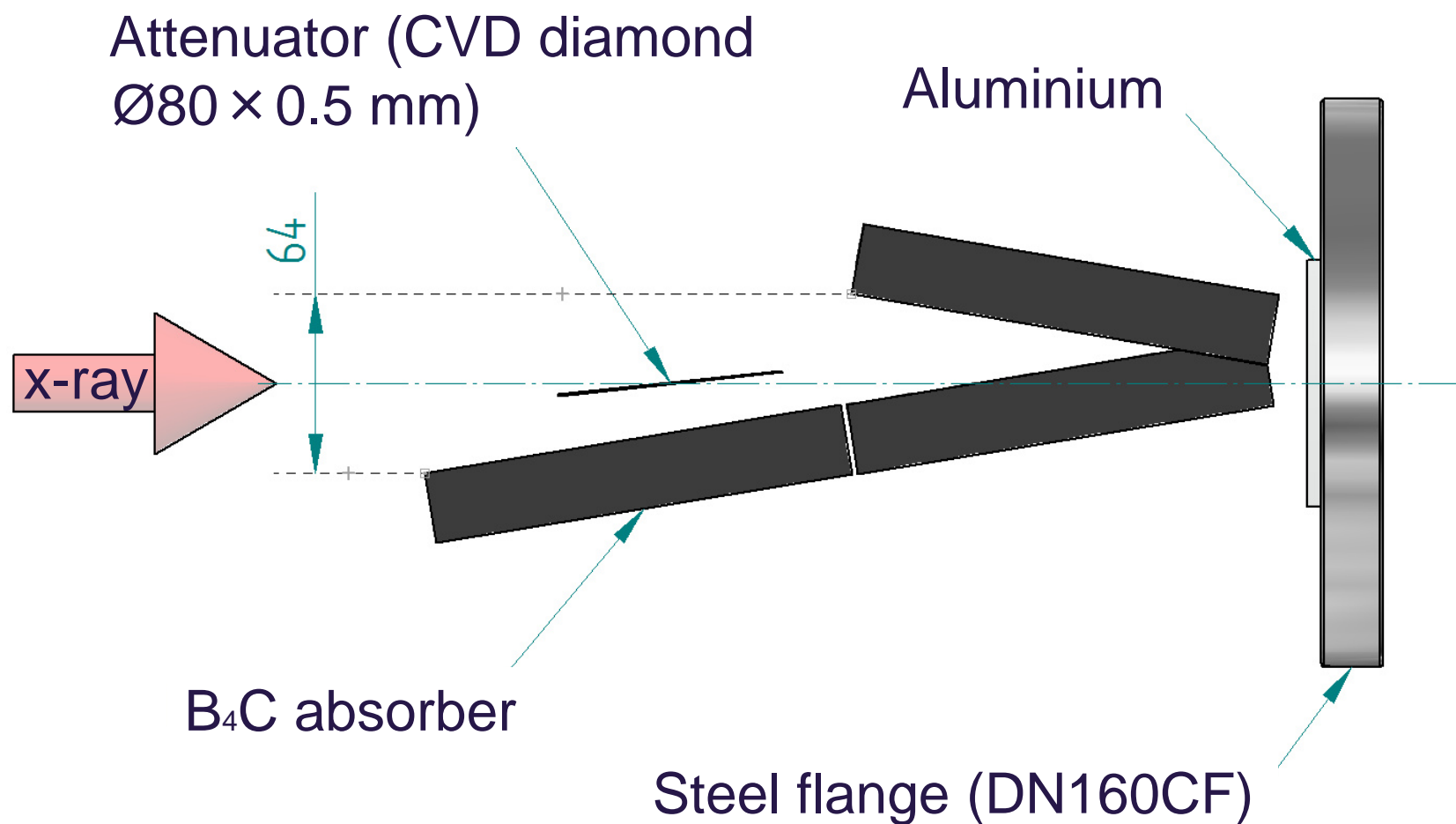
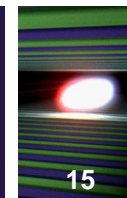


Tensile stress in the Beam Stop (CVD diamond)

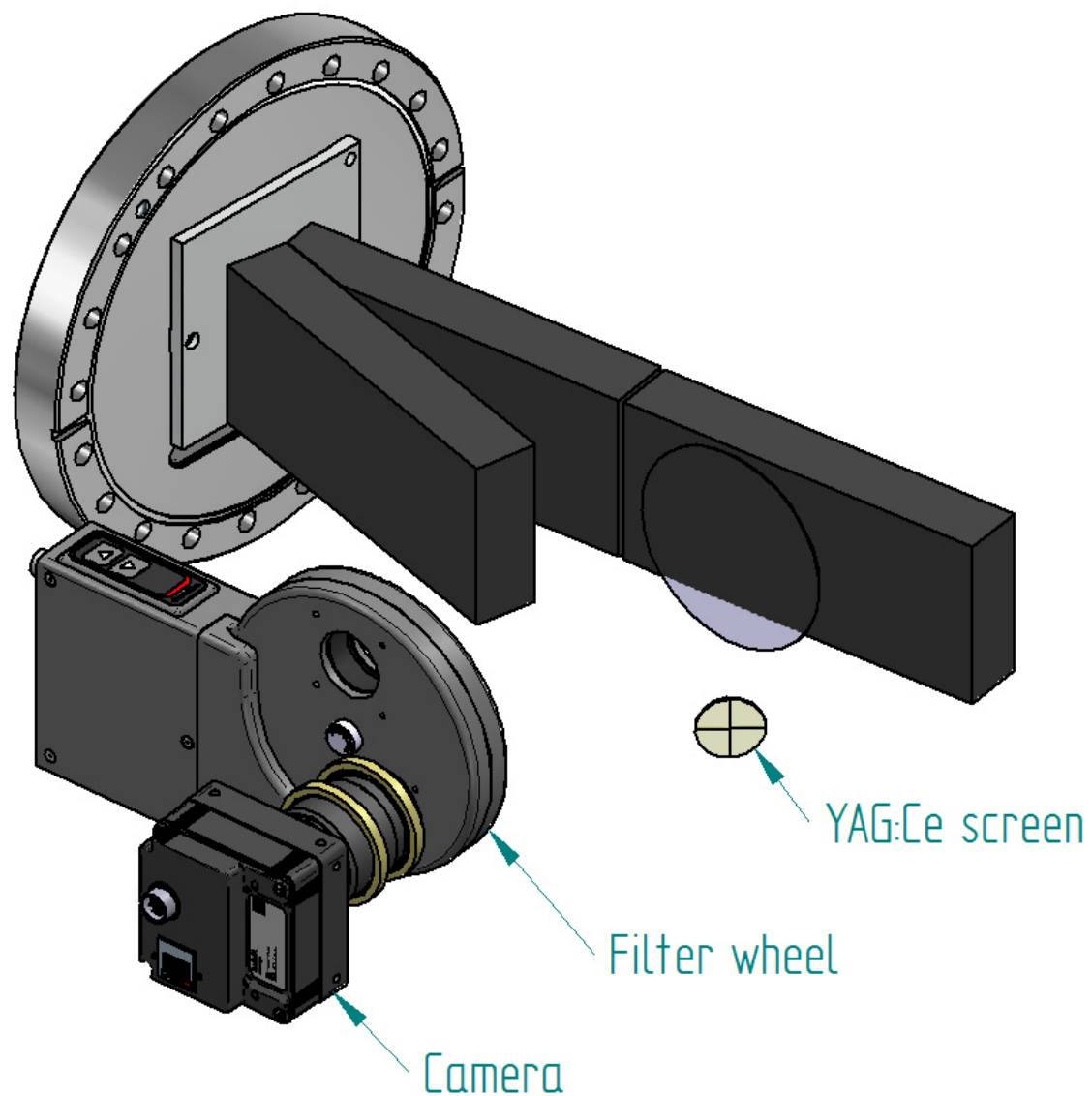
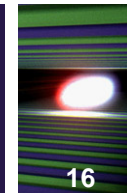


[1] <http://www.e6cvd.com/cvd/page.jsp?pageid=349#2>

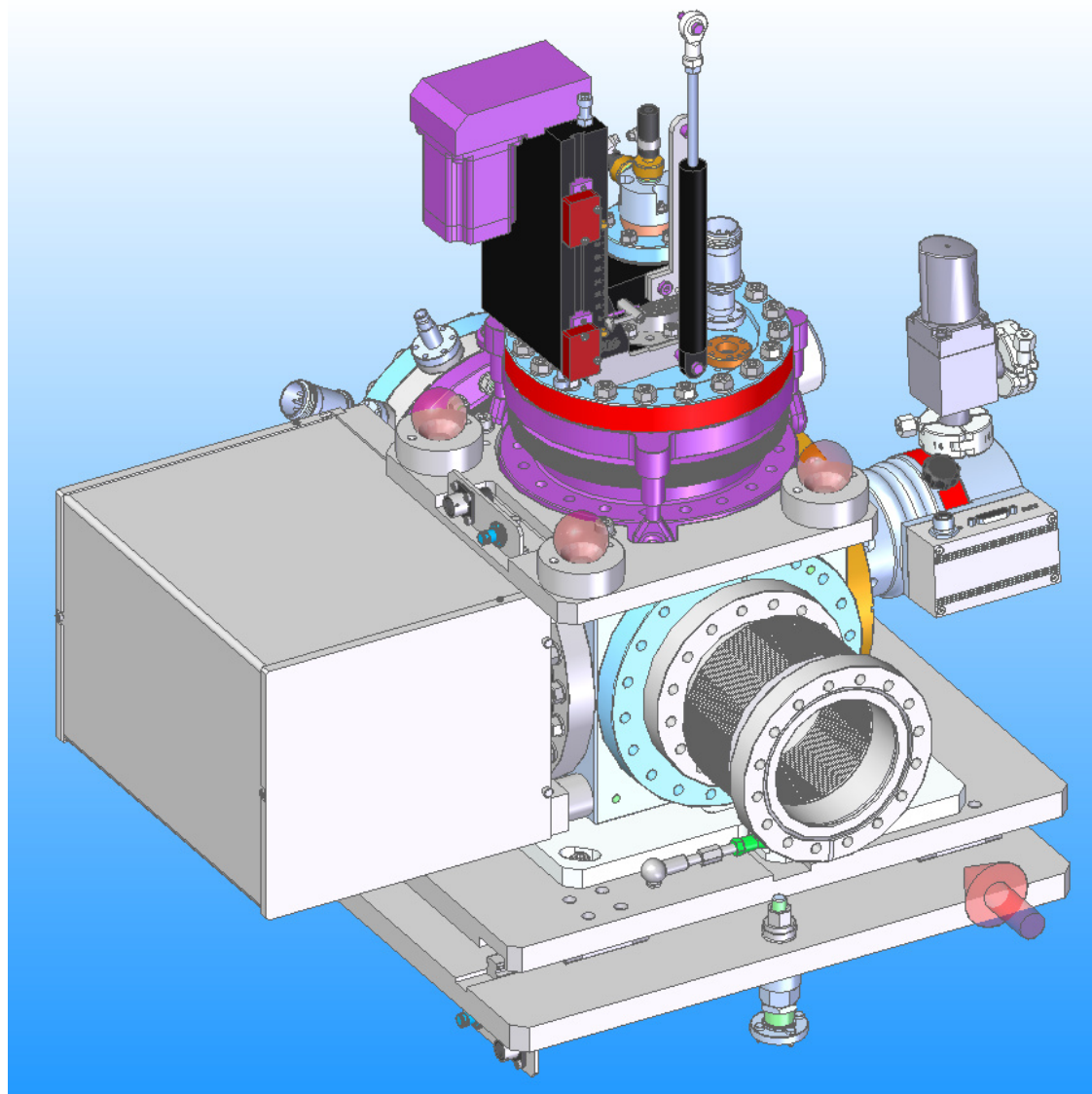
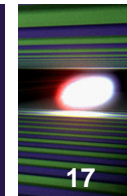
Beam Stop concept

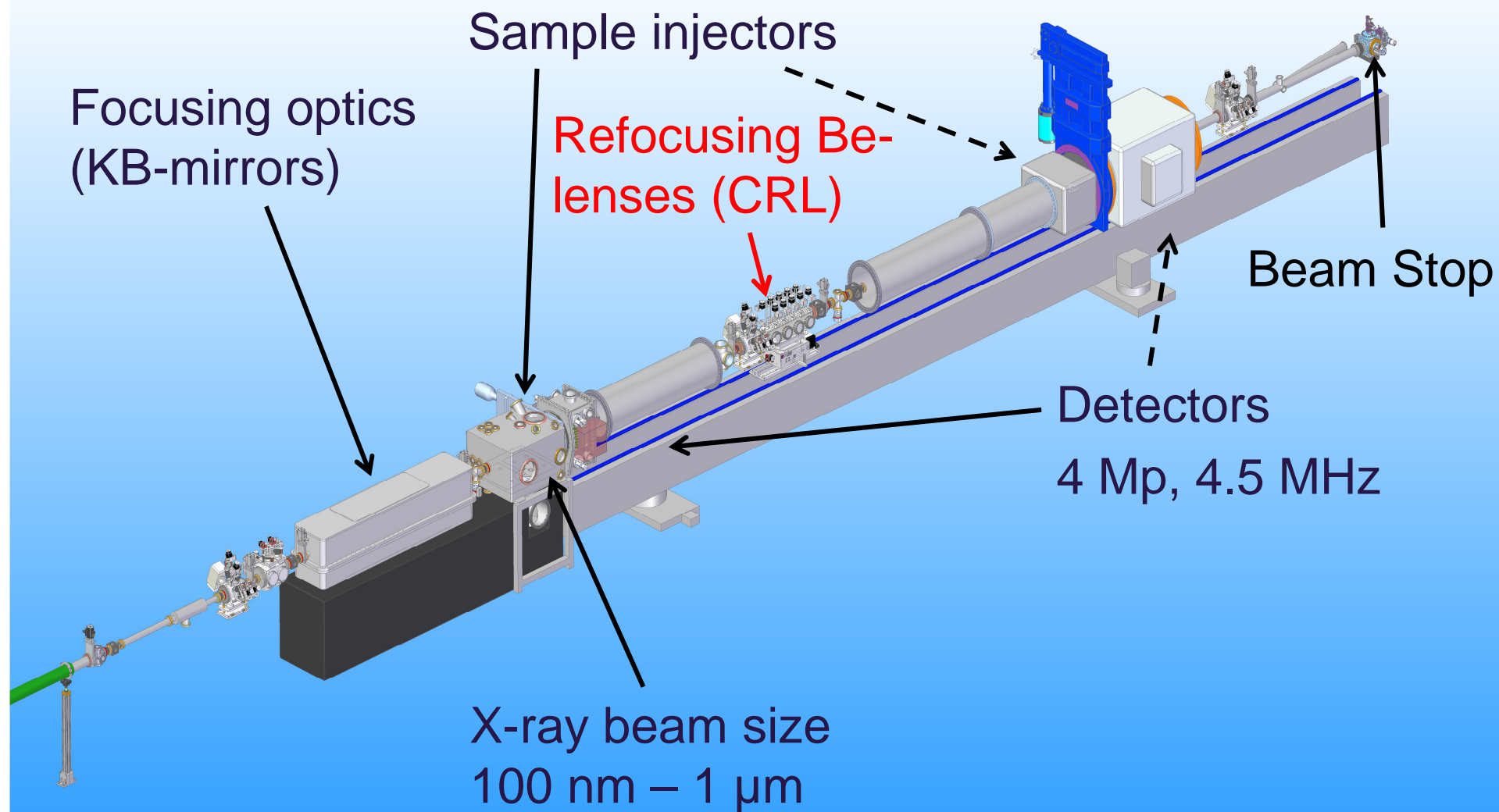
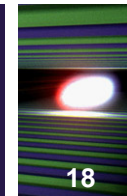


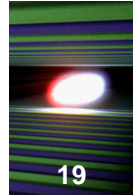
Beam diagnostics



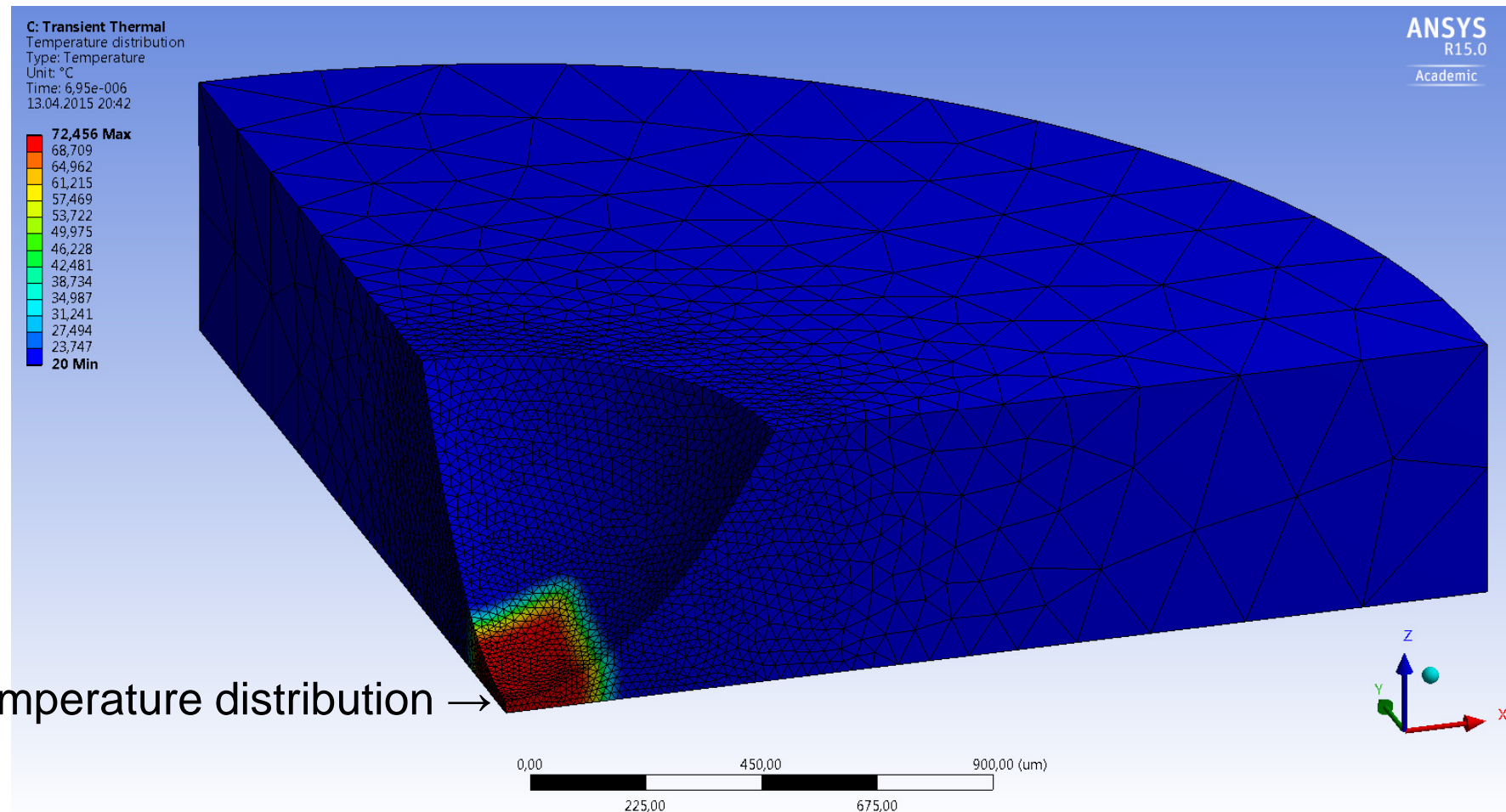
Beam Stop of the SPB Instrument

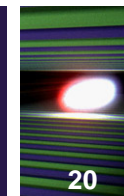




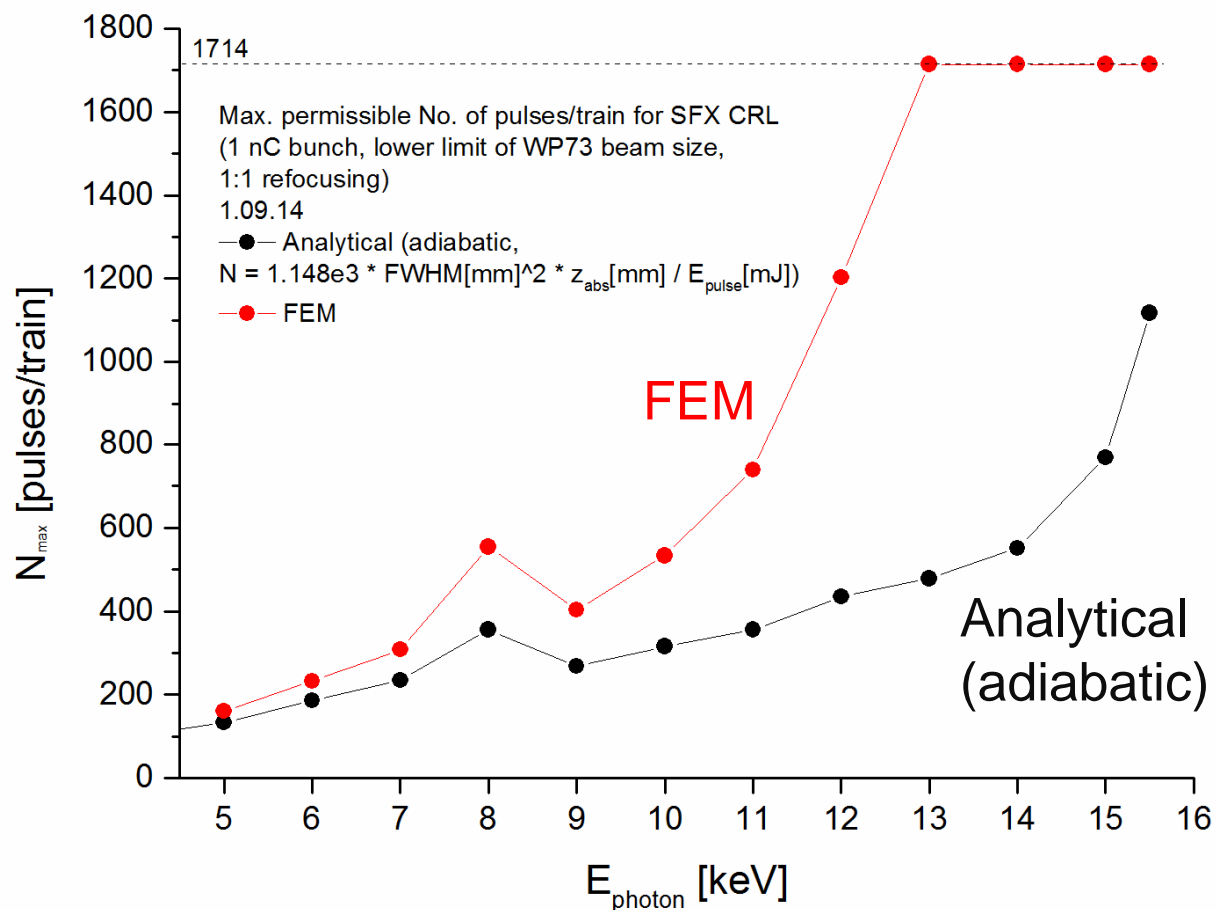


Compound Refractive Lenses (CRL)

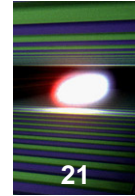




Limitations of Compound Refractive Lenses

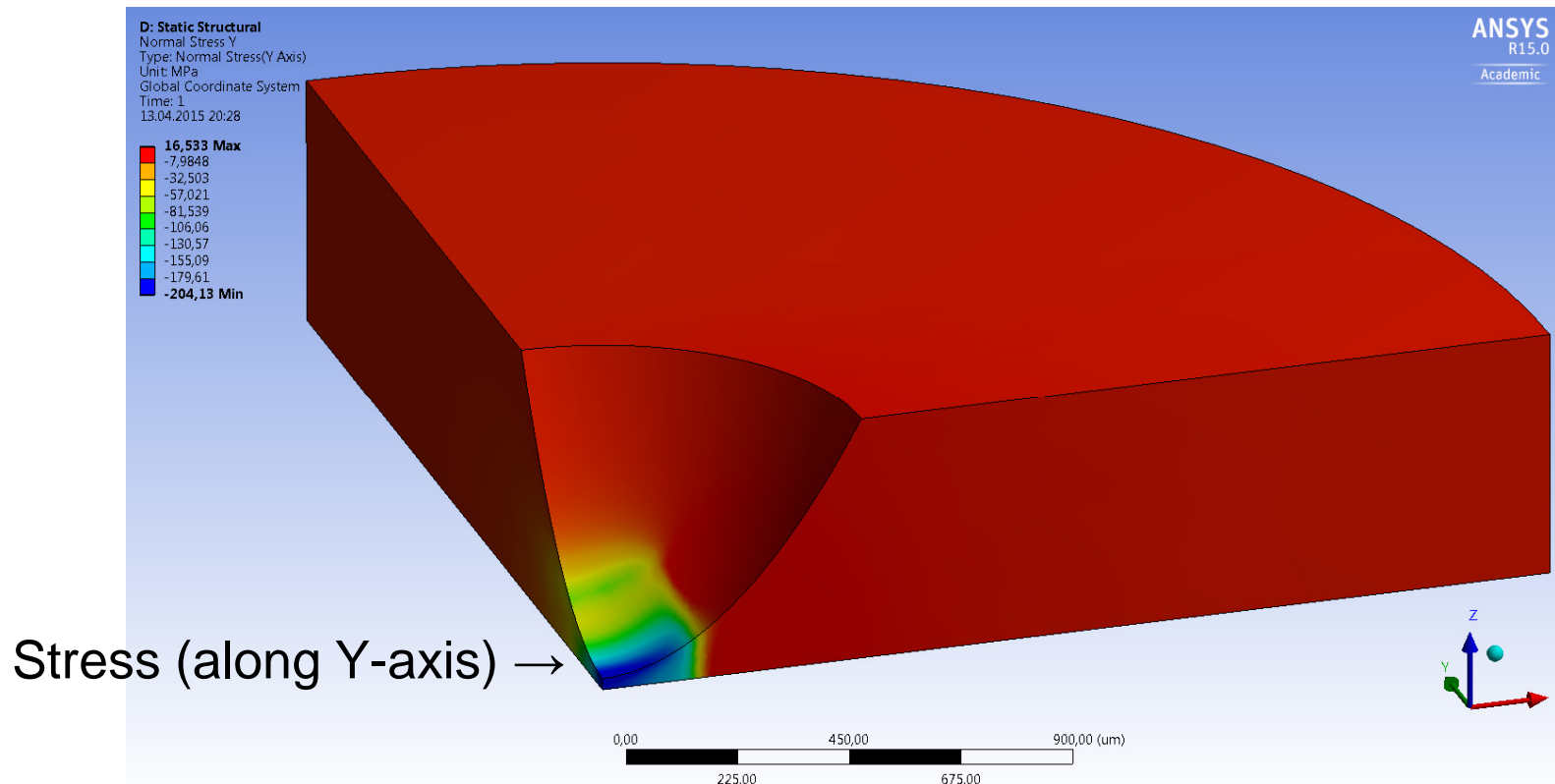


Thermomechanical stresses in CRL

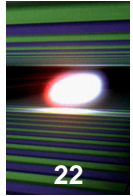


D.D.Ryutov, *Thermal stresses in the reflective x-ray optics for the LCLS*, Rev.Sci.Instrum. 74, 3722 (2003):

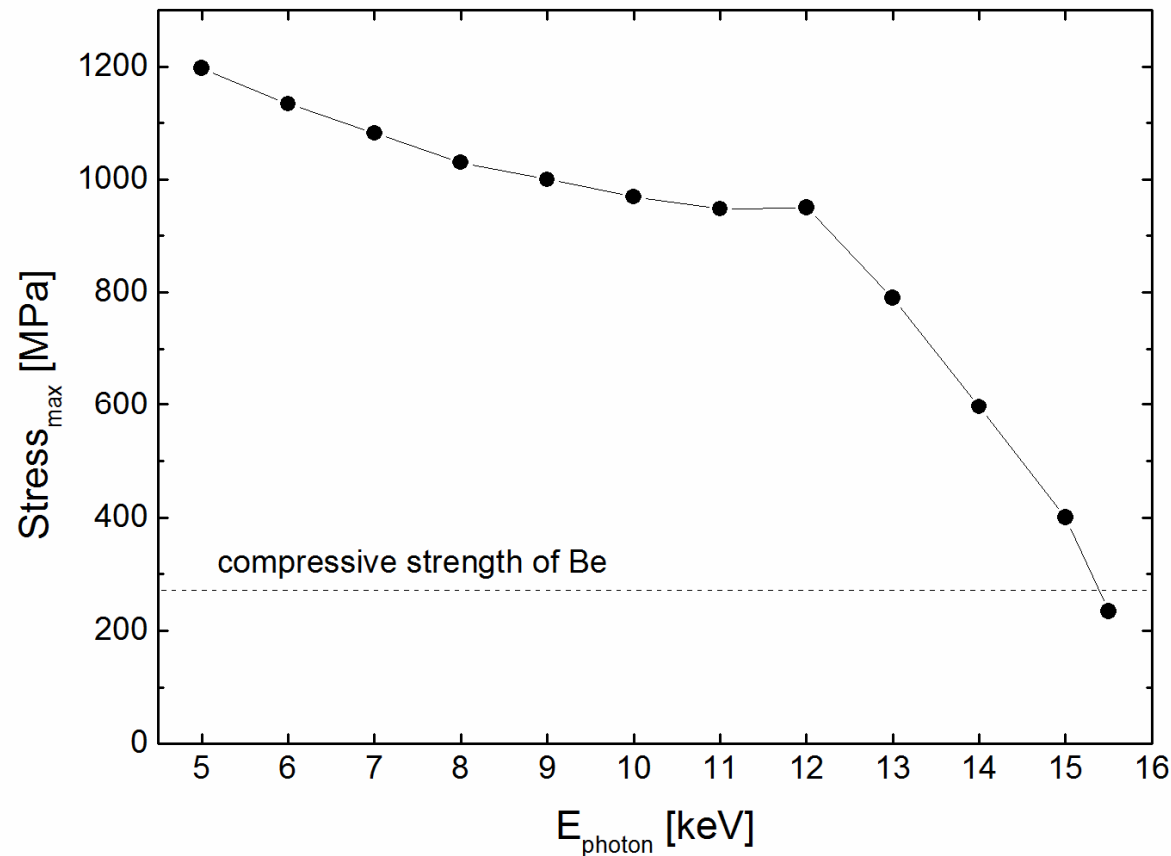
- stresses shouldn't exceed yield strength (for metals)
- otherwise cycling at 10 Hz will lead to cracking



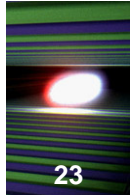
Thermomechanical stresses in CRL



At heat load leading to $T \sim 300$ °C compressive stress exceeds yield strength of Be by several times!:



Summary



- X-ray optics and other components of the instruments (CRL, windows, Beam Stop) can potentially limit the science
- Based on comprehensive FEM-simulations optimized Beam Stop design was developed that can withstand full pulse train (2700 pulses)
- Some components show limitation also due to thermomechanical stresses
- 10 Hz cycling should also be taken into account for definition of permissible stresses