

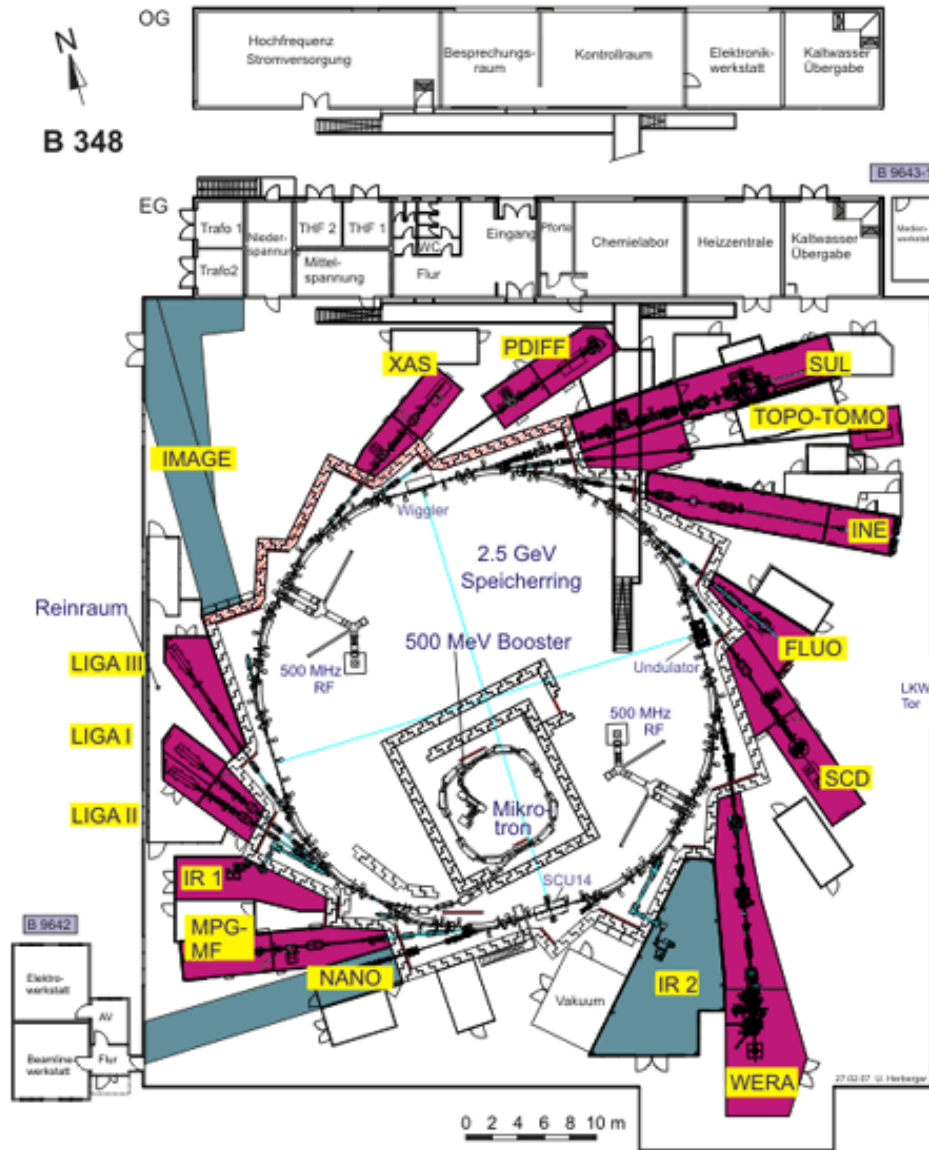
Simulation and Optimization of Source and Optical Elements for New Imaging Beamline Construction at ANKA

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Institute for Synchrotron Radiation ISS/ANKA -Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe

SMEXOS, 25.02.2009, Grenoble

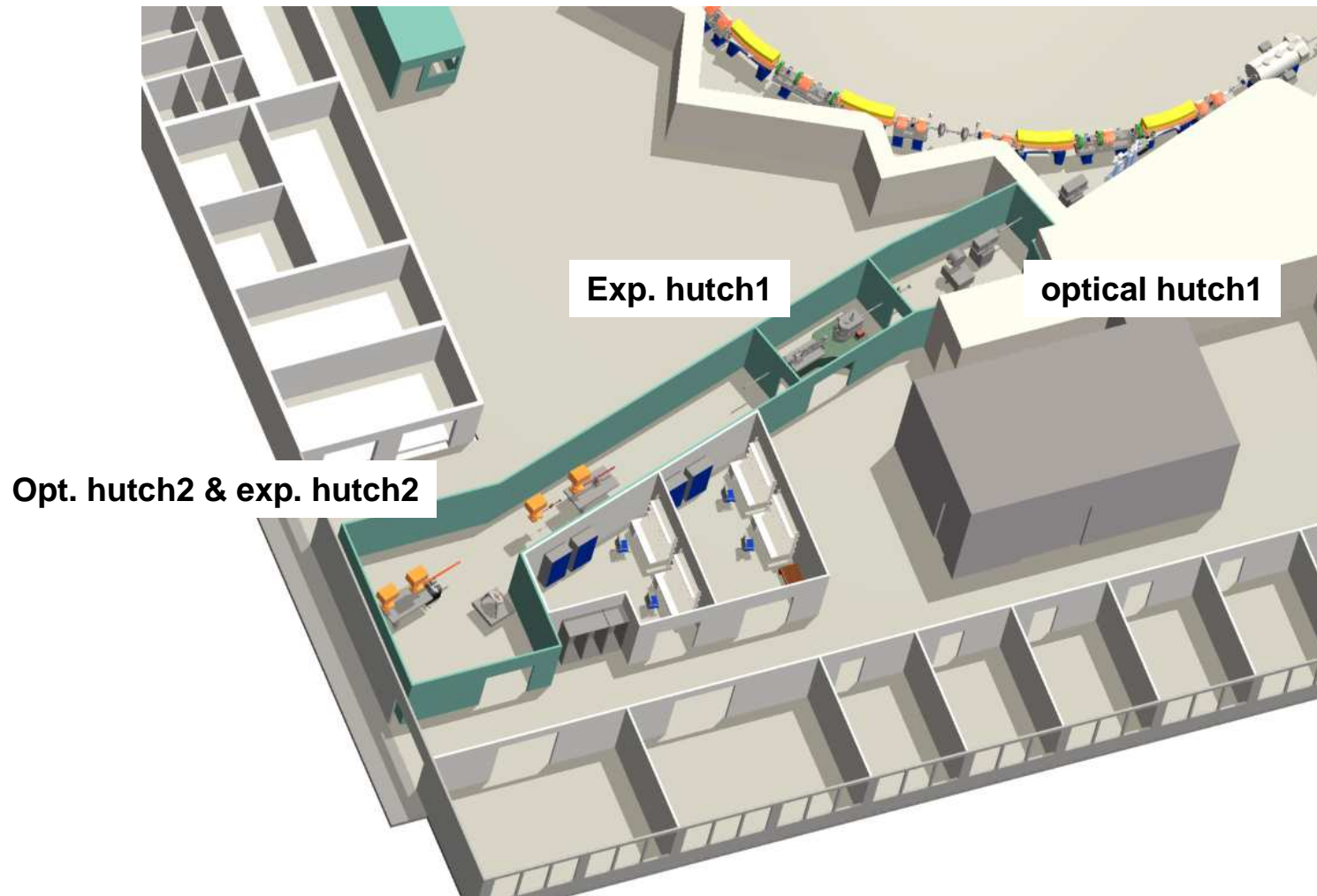
ANKA - HALLENPLAN



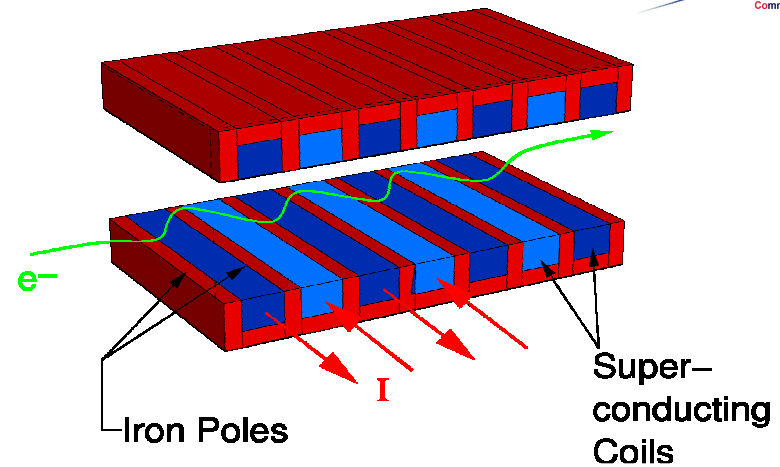
2.5 GeV
110 m
40 nmrad

Preliminary layout

wiggler & undulator source



Superconducting: SCUW Wiggler & undulator Switchable mode



Wiggler parameters

Period length λ_u [mm]: 45
 Period number: 33
 Deflection parameter K: 13.8
 Magnetic field [T]: 3.21 T
 Critical energy [keV]: 13.108

Undulator parameters

Period length λ_u [mm]: 15
 Period number: 99
 Deflection parameter K: 1.2
 Magnetic field [T]: 0.86 T
 Fundamental energy [keV]: 2.250

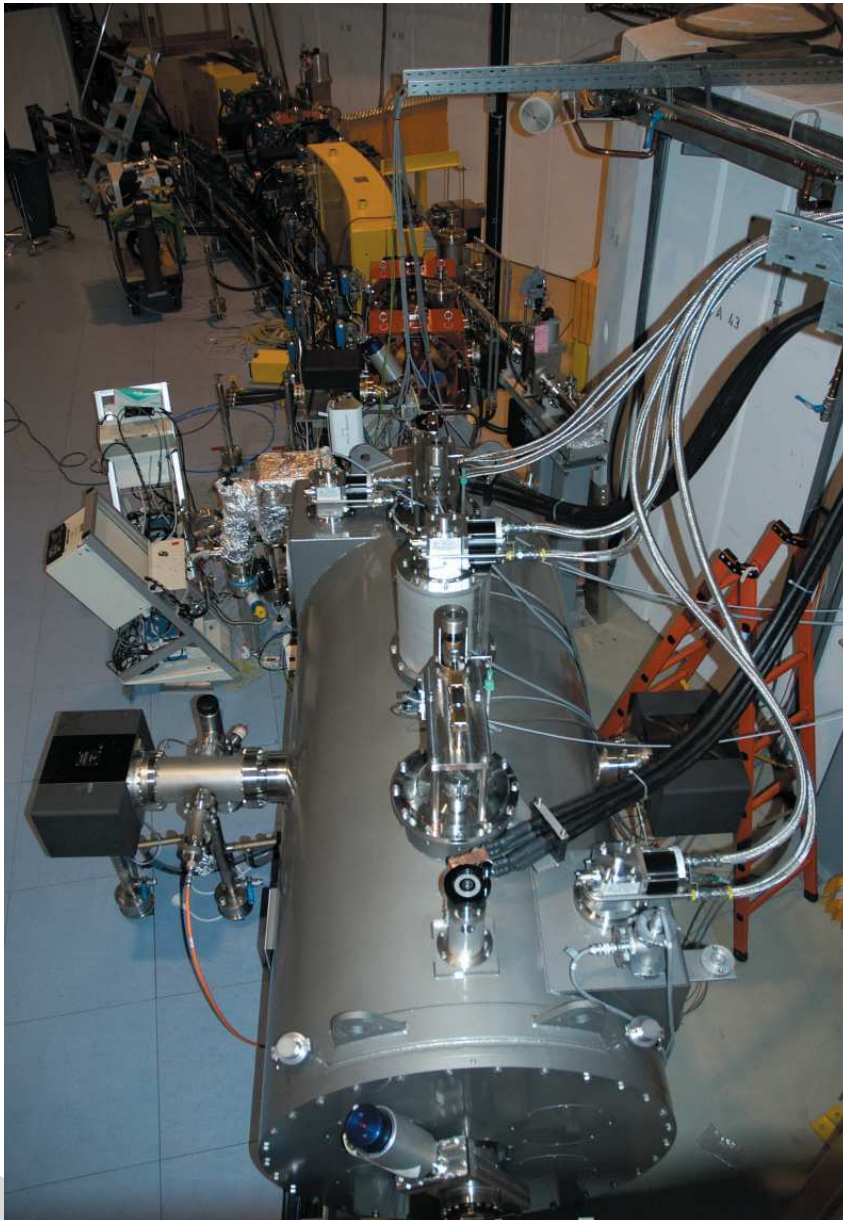
Wiggler mode

Energy keV	Source size, $\sigma_H \times \sigma_V$ mm ²	Divergence, $\sigma_H' \times \sigma_V'$ mrad ²
8	1.05×0.072	1.45×0.158
	2.47×0.17 (FWHM)	3.41×0.37 (FWHM)
25	0.99×0.045	1.18×0.090
	2.33×0.106 (FWHM)	2.77×0.212 (FWHM)

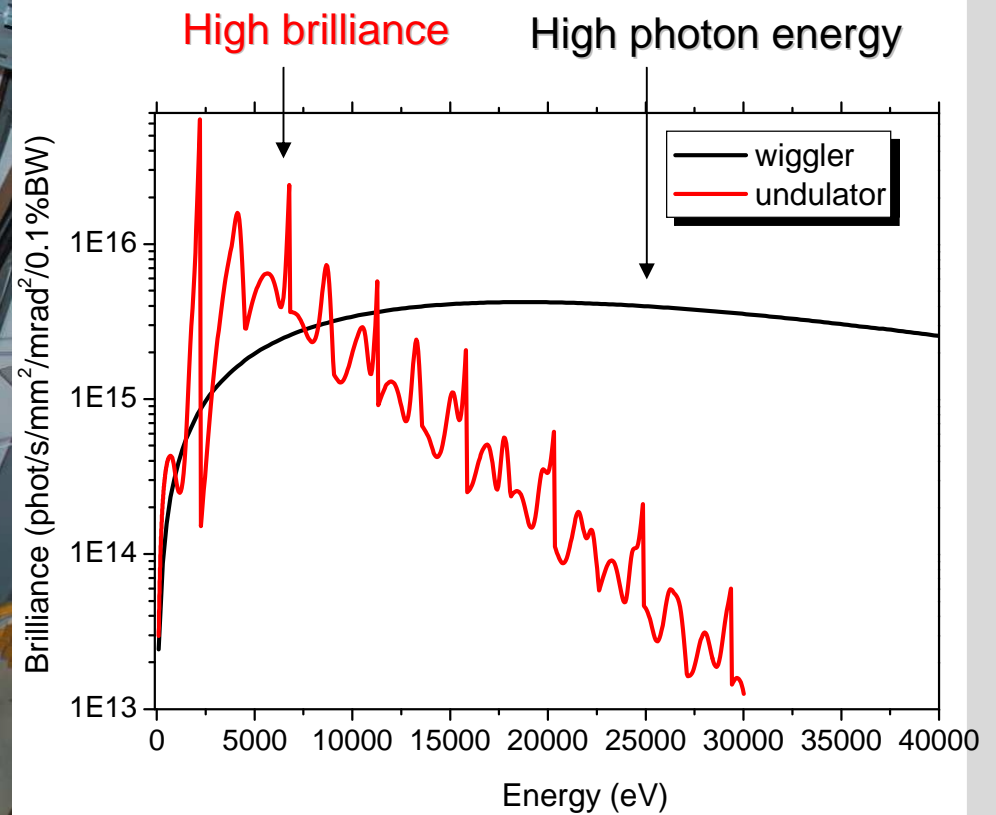
Undulator mode

Source size, $\sigma_H \times \sigma_V$ mm ²	Divergence, $\sigma_H' \times \sigma_V'$ mrad ²
0.85×0.024	0.056×0.017
1.90×0.056 (FWHM)	0.13×0.040 (FWHM)

SPECTRA, T. Tanaka

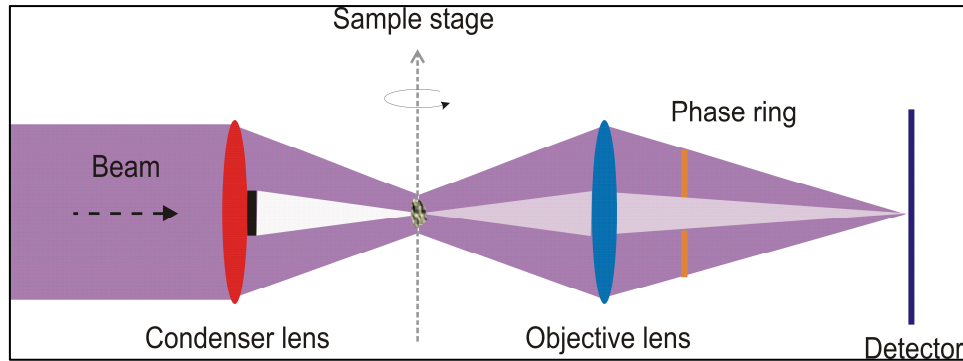


SCU14 -demonstrator
installed on February 28th,
2005, ANKA

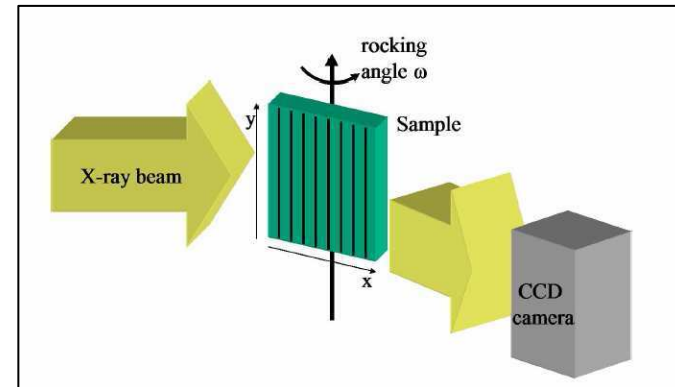


SPECTRA

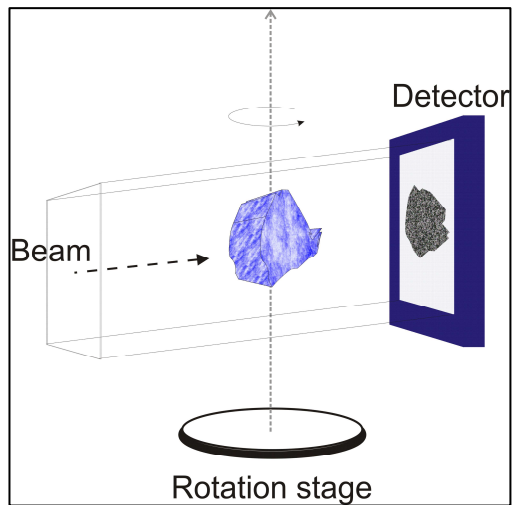
Full-field microscopy



Rocking Curve Imaging

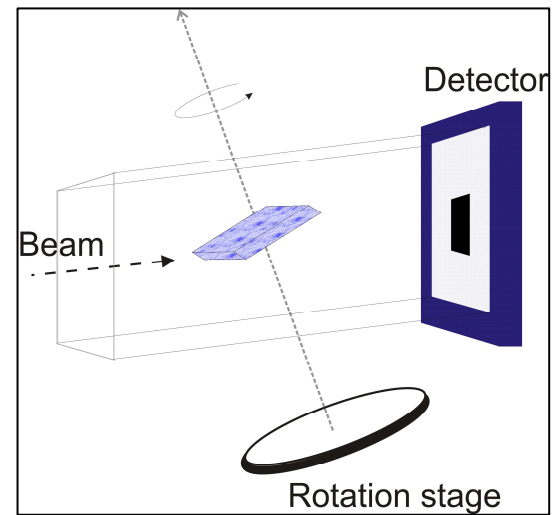


Tomography



D. Pelliccia

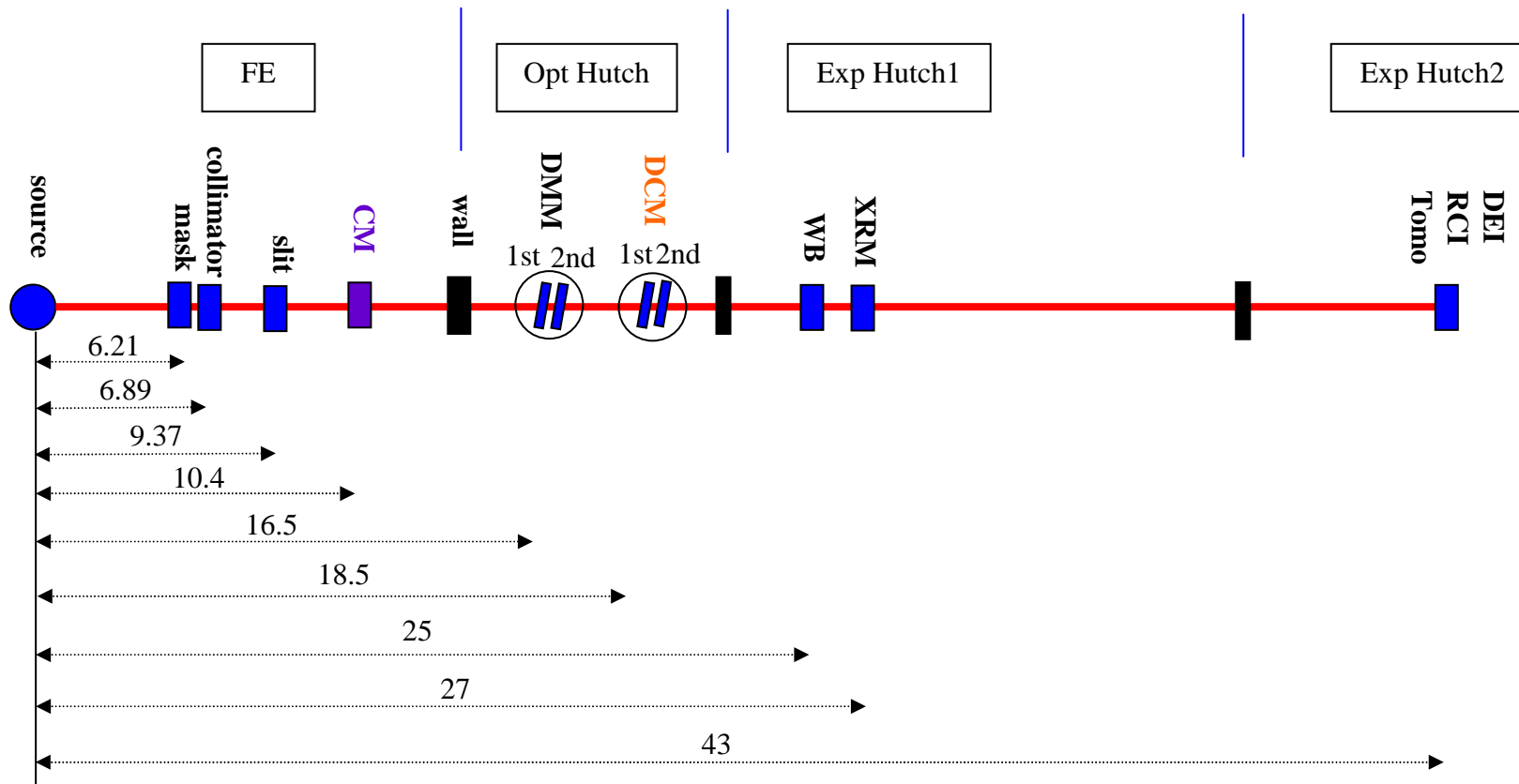
Laminography



Imaging requirements

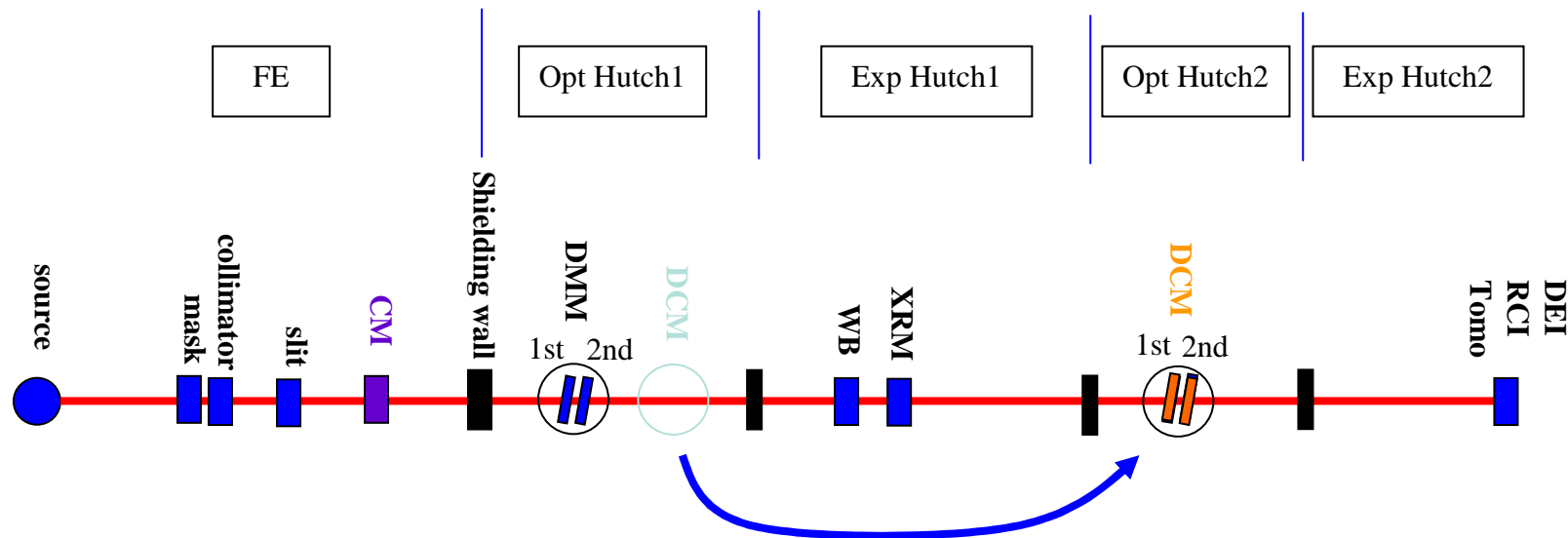
XRM	focused beam, high brilliance, intermediate energy
Tomography & radiography	large beam size, high energy photon, high flux
Coherence imaging	Coherence, high flux
Diffraction enhanced imaging Rocking curve imaging	High energy resolution, high brilliance, focused beam

Optical Layout, option 1



Mask: $50 \times 0.5 \text{ cm}^2$
Collimator: $20 \times 0.3 \text{ cm}^2$

Optical Layout, option 2



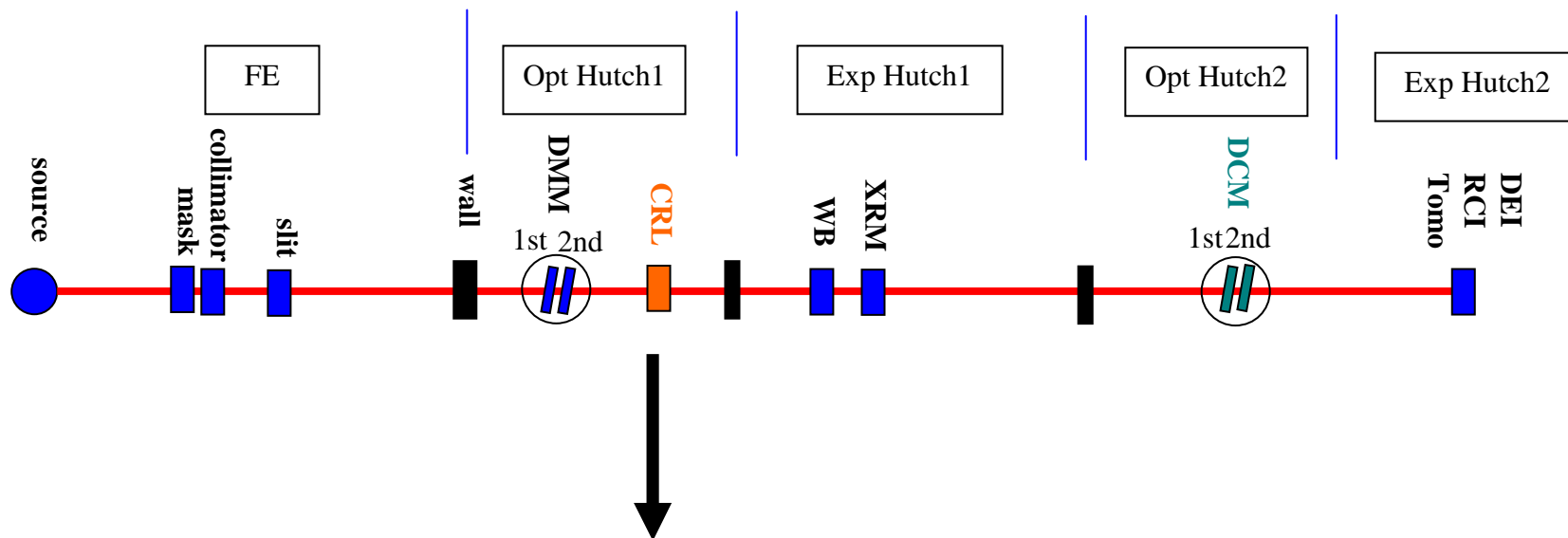
coherence length at 43m: $\xi_x = 2.8 \mu\text{m}$, $\xi_z = 29.2 \mu\text{m}$ (direct beam)

vertical beam instability from DCM $\sim 100 \text{ nmrad} = 0.1 \mu\text{rad}$

DCM at 35m: $8 \cdot 10^6 \times 0.1 \cdot 10^{-6} = 8 \mu\text{m}$

DCM at 18.5m: $24.5 \cdot 10^6 \times 0.1 \cdot 10^{-6} = 24.5 \mu\text{m}$ — kill the coherence!

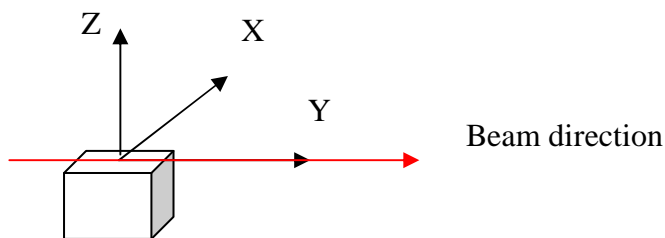
Optical Layout, option 3



Compound refractive lens used as a beamline component for collimating & focusing

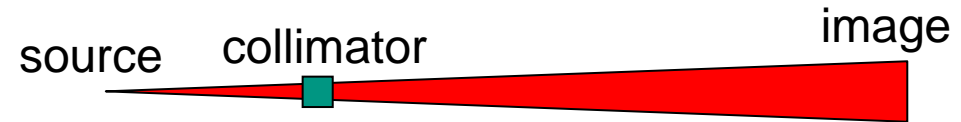
Ray-tracing simulations (XOP2.1, shadow1.0)

- Simulations for wiggler and undulator source, separately.
- Beam spot size is given in $x \times z$ dimension (cm).
- x' and z' are divergence (mrad) in x and z .
- Intensities are given relative to source intensity, 25000.
- Monochromator: infinite dimensions.
- Collimating mirror: $100\text{cm} \times 20\text{cm}$



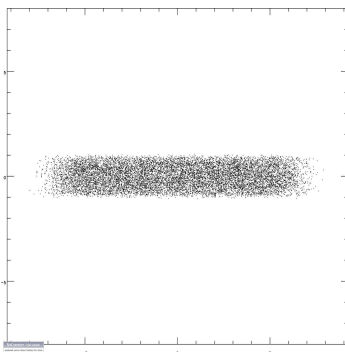
Direct beam

High coherence
Large beam profile

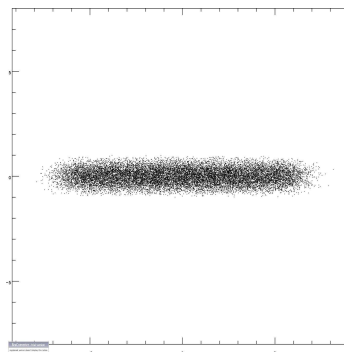


No	Source	energy eV	Source xxz	image xxz	image x'xz'
1	wiggler	8000±15	0.247×0.017 25000	12.3×1.69 12666	2.82 ×0.39
2	wiggler	25000±80	0.232×0.011 25000	11.9×0.99 17555	2.75×0.22
3	Undulator 3rd	7152±6	0.201×0.055 25000	0.58 ×0.36 25000	0.12 ×0.08
4	Undulator 5th	11000±10	0.205 ×0.055 25000	0.69 ×0.58 2500	0.16 ×0.14

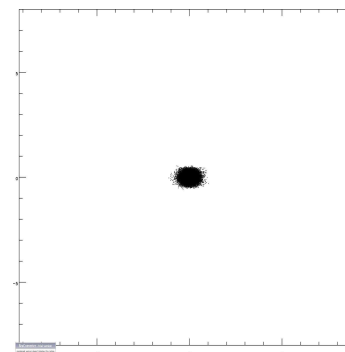
Beam profile at 43m



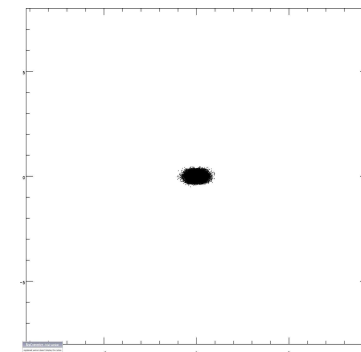
8keV, wiggler



25keV, wiggler

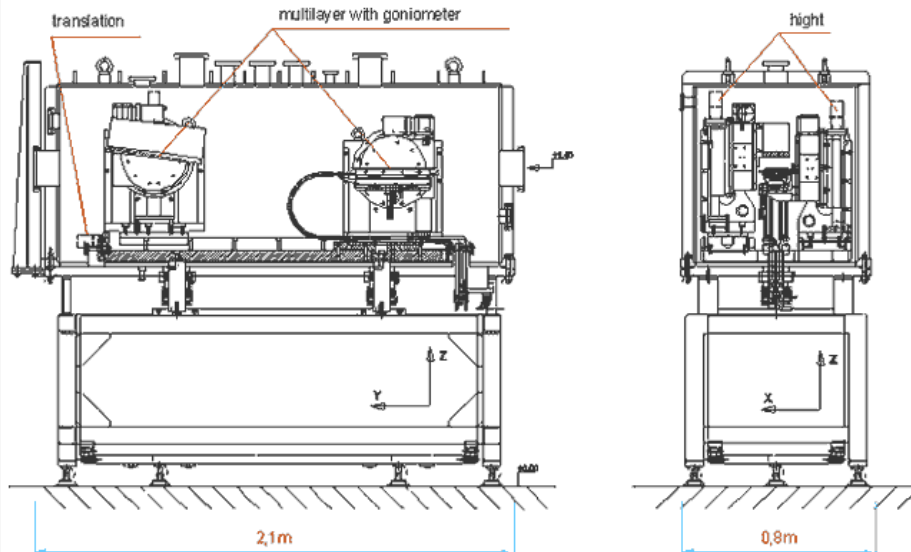


7keV, undulator

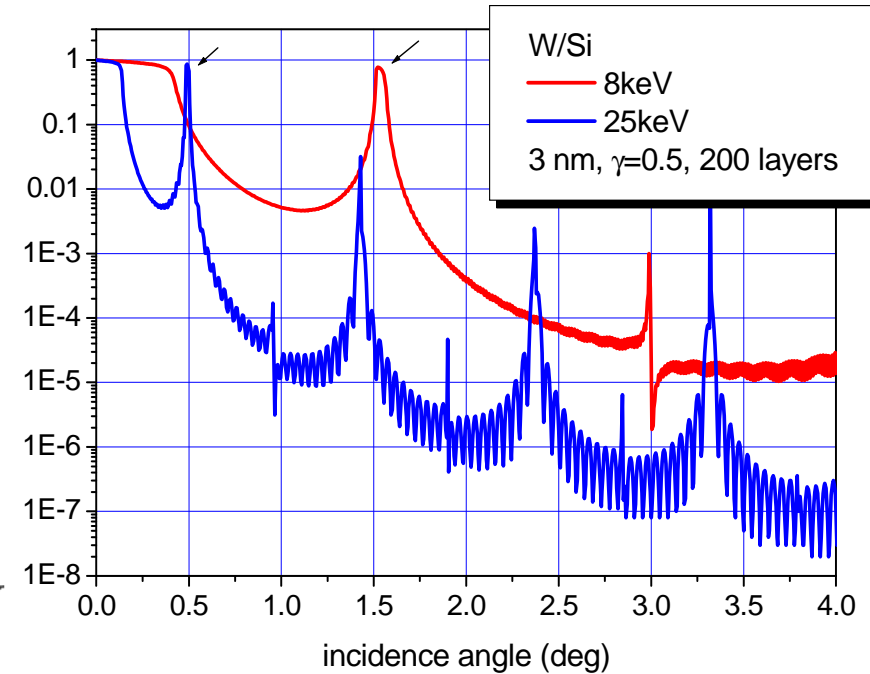


11keV, undulator

DMM



W/Si DMM, <http://www.accel.de>



Standard DMM

Bandwidth: 10^{-2} , Mo/B4C, W/C
d-spacing = 2.7~ 3 nm, N~200

High resolution DMM

Bandwidth: 10^{-3} , Mo/B4C
d-spacing = 1.5 nm, N=600

Energy (keV)	DMM	grazing angle (°)	reflectivity
8	W/Si	1.54	0.72
25	W/Si	0.49	0.80

J. Synch Rad. (2006). **13**, 204

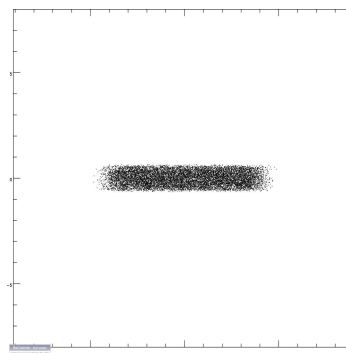
DMM



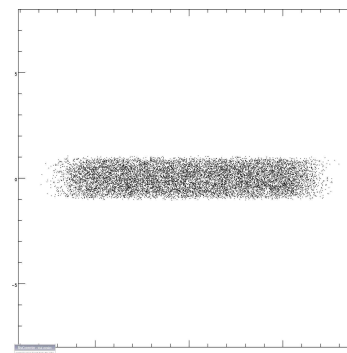
wiggler source, W/Si, 3nm, 200 layers

No	energy (eV)	Image dist M	image xxz	image x'xz'	Resolution eV	Bandwidth %
1	8000±200	10.5	7.70×1.07 4265	2.84×0.39 4265	214	2.7%
2	8000±200	26.5	12.4×1.66 4265	2.84×0.39 4265	214	2.7%
3	25250±750	10.5	7.52×0.57 5707	2.75×0.22 5707	730	2.9%

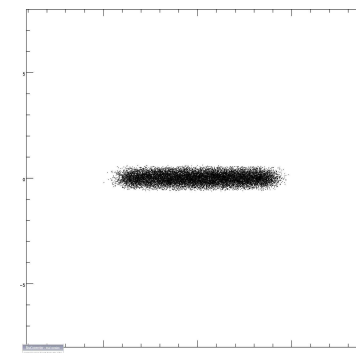
Beam profile xz at 27 m
or 43m



1: 8keV, wiggler



2: 8keV, wiggler



3: 25keV, wiggler

DCM

Energy resolution

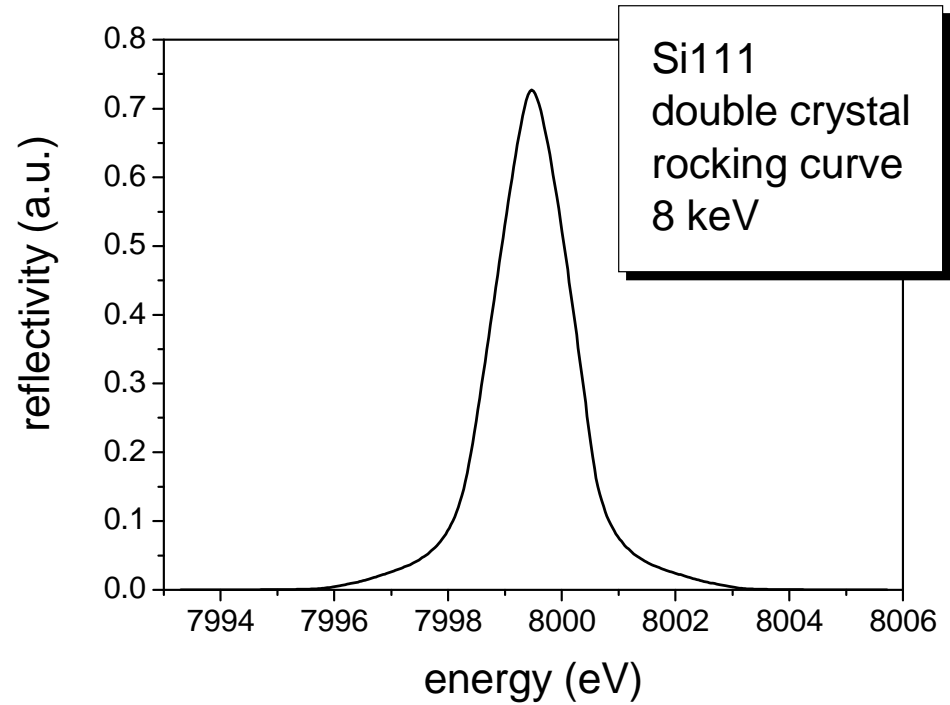
$$\frac{\Delta E}{E} = \sqrt{\Delta\theta_s^2 + \Delta\theta_d^2 + \Delta\theta_m^2} \times \cot\theta$$

Vertical beam divergence:
0.371 mrad

Non-aberration optics, 0

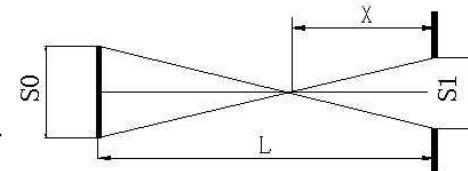
Darwin width
(Si111 double crystal, 8 keV):
0.0499 mrad

$\Delta E = 11.7 \text{ eV at } 8\text{keV}$



Divergence at 8 keV

Source, mrad		Collimator, mrad	
h	v	h	v
3.41	0.371	3.06	0.681



$$\Delta\theta_s = \frac{S_1 + S_0}{L}$$

DCM

$$m\lambda = 2d \sin\theta_0 \left(1 - \frac{\delta(\lambda)}{\sin^2\theta_0}\right)$$

$$\tilde{n} = 1 - \delta(\lambda) - i\beta$$

Fixed exit

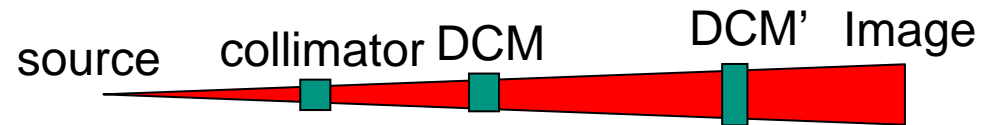
4°~40°

Si111, Ge111: 3.2~25keV

Si311: 6~50keV

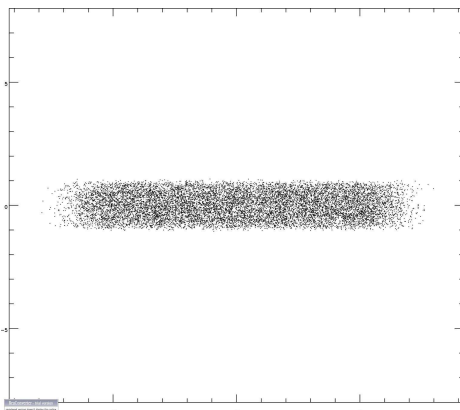
Crystal plane	Si111				Si311			Ge111			
Energy (keV)	3.2	8	15	25	6	25	50	3.2	8	15	25
Bragg angle (°)	38.2	14.3	7.57	4.54	39.1	8.71	4.34	36.4	13.7	7.27	4.35
Darwin width (μrad)	109.2	35.0	17.9	10.6	23.9	4.32	2.13	247.0	77.2	41.9	25.4
Footprint (cm)		5.55		9.85		5.15			5.78		10.3

DCM



wiggler source

No	energy (eV)	Crystal	source dist m	image xxz	image x'xz'	resolution eV
1	8000±15	Si111	35	11.2×1.66 388	2.38×0.39 388	11.6
2	25000±80	Si111	35	10.8×0.916 395	2.50×0.240 395	55.0
3	25000±80	Si311	35	9.69×1.18 79	2.43×0.166 79	30.6
4	8000±15	Ge111	35	12.5×1.56 694	2.65×0.37 694	12.6

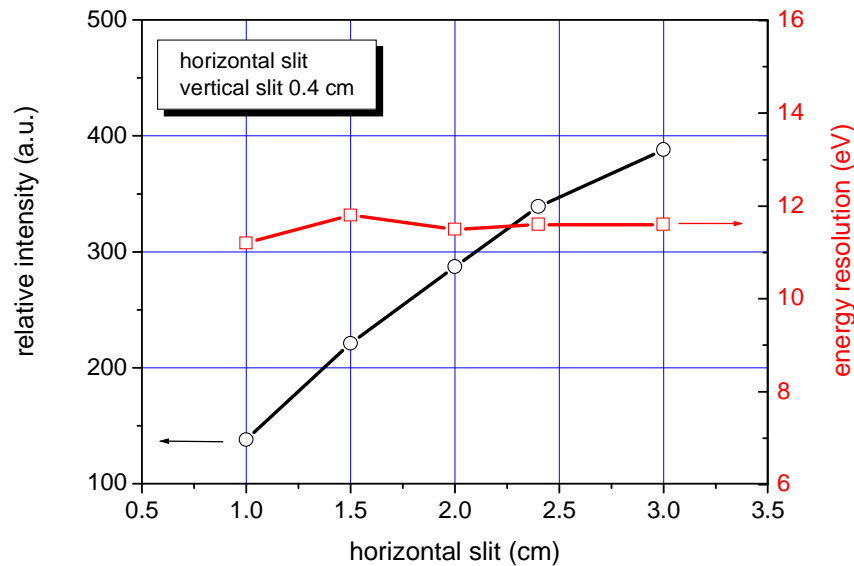
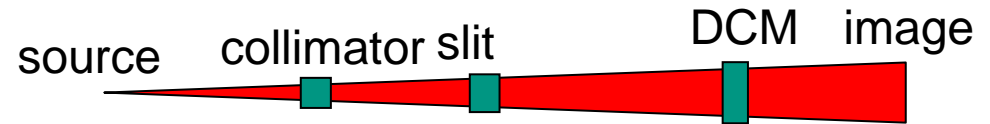


Ge 111 has higher flux, comparable energy resolution with Si111

8keV, wiggler, S111

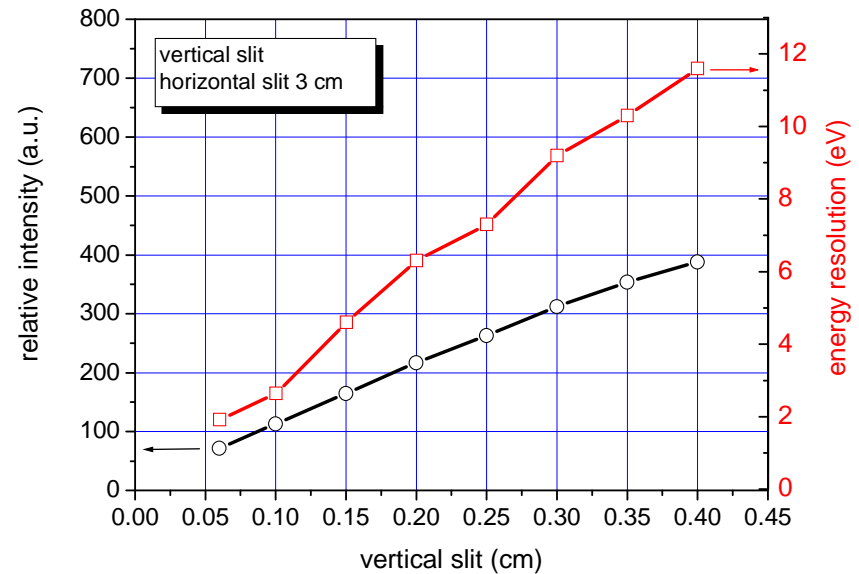
DCM: combined with front Slit

wiggler source



Horizontal

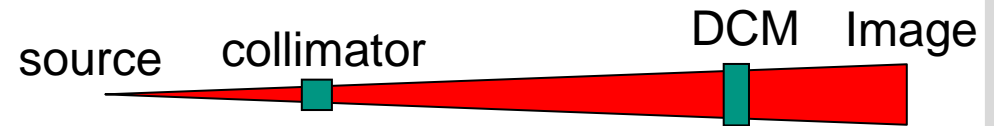
Results from ray-tracing



Vertical

High energy resolution
For DEI, RCI

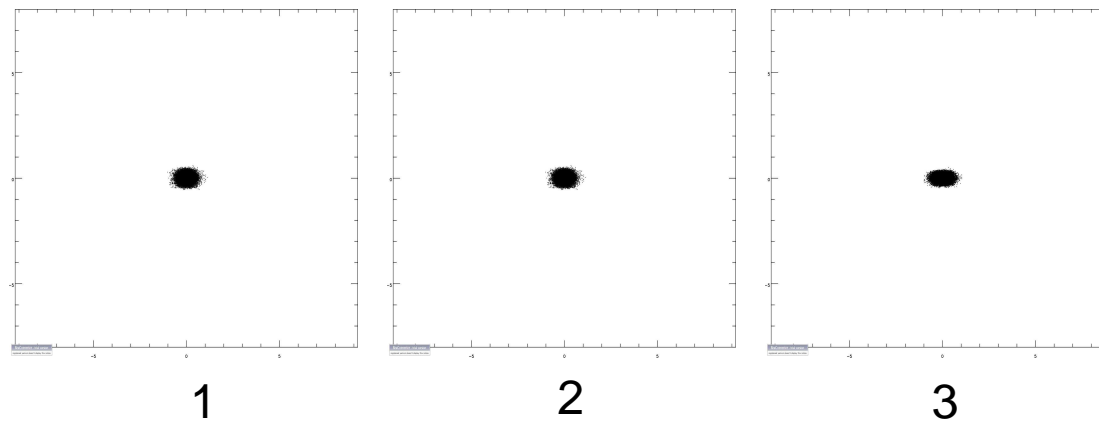
DCM



undulator source

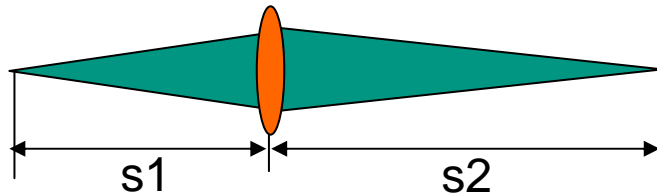
No	Harmonic	energy (eV)	mono	image xxz	image x'xz'	resolution eV
1	3	7152 ±6	DCM Si111	0.561×0.348 1628	0.116×0.083 1628	2.00
2	3	7152 ±6	DCM Ge111	0.607×0.337 2962	0.120×0.082 2962	2.59
3	5	11000 ±10	DCM Si111	0.538×0.303 1753	0.235×0.143 1753	2.00

Beam profile
xz at 43m

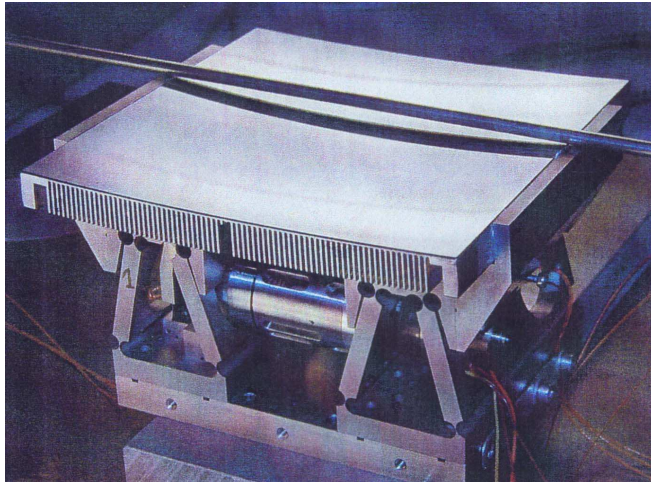


DCM: Sagittal Focusing

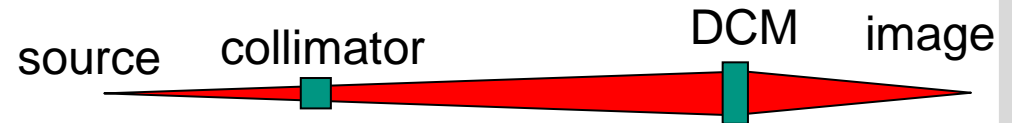
second crystal, Bragg angle θ at E



$$\frac{1}{s_1} + \frac{1}{s_2} = \frac{2 \sin \theta}{R}$$



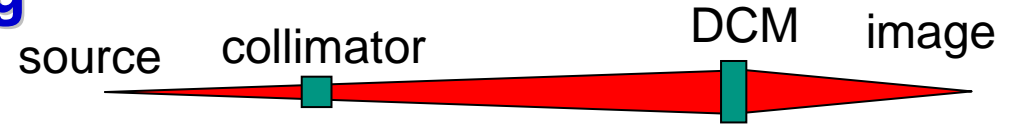
Horizontal focusing



Sagittal Radius S1=35m S1=18.5m
S2=8m S2=24.5m

energy(ke V)	2 nd crystal	R1, cm	R2, cm
4	Si111	643	1041
5	Si111	515	834
8	Si111	322	521
20	Si111	129	208
20	Si311	246	399
25	Si311	197	319
35	Si311	141	228
4	Ge111	617	999
5	Ge111	494	780
8	Ge111	308	499
20	Ge111	101	164

DCM: Sagittal Focusing



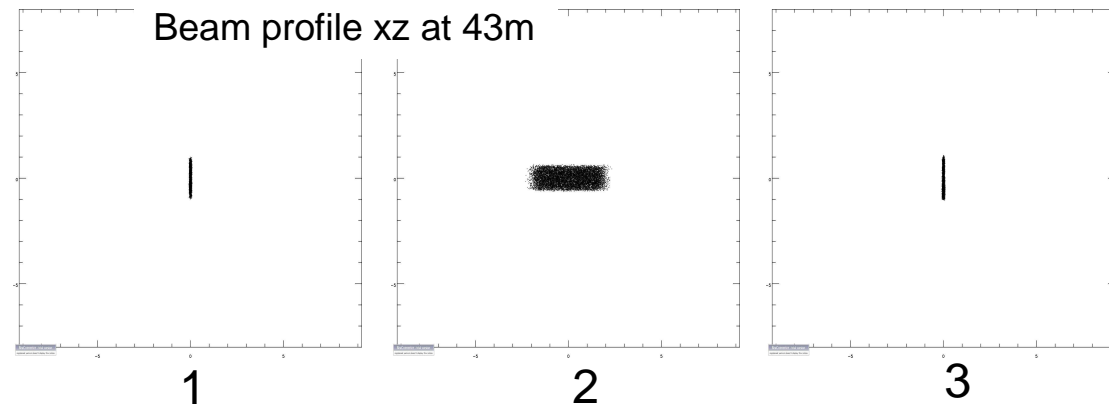
wiggler source

No	energy (eV)	mono	s1 m	M	image xxz, cm	image x'xz', mrad	E eV
1	8000±15	DCM Si111	35	0.23	0.047×1.66 376	11.2×0.386 376	11.6
2	8000±15	DCM Si111	18.5	1.32	3.10×1.02 362	2.08×0.394 362	11.6
3	25000±80	DCM Si311	35	0.23	0.050×1.02 40	3.00×0.172 40	33.3

Optimal magnification for sagittal focusing (large divergence source):

$$M = \frac{s_2}{s_1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

M. Sanchez del Rio, SPIE, 3448, 230-245, 1998



Optimal location for DCM: 32m from source point at 43m imaging point

CM



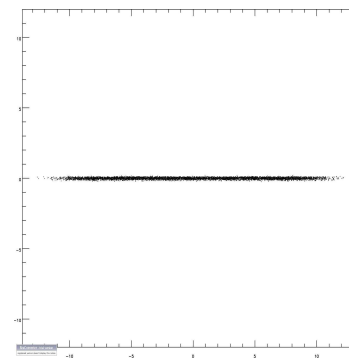
wiggler source, 1m long CM, 2.1mrad incident angle, Pt

No	energy (eV)	mono	image xxz	image x'xz'	E eV
1	8000±15	DCM Si111	20.0×0.175 186	2.96×0.010 186	1.1
2	25000±10	DCM Si311	16.6×0.182 422	2.49×0.078 422	1.7

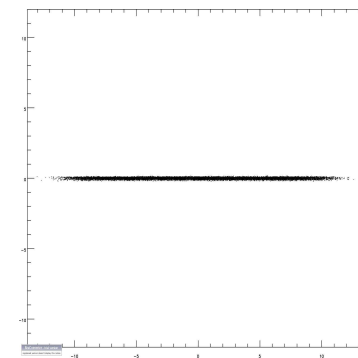
High energy resolution,
high energy & high
harmonics cut off
Coherence deterioration,
Beam vertical offset
(9cm at 43m)

A correlation for horizontal
and vertical size?

Beam profile xz at 43m



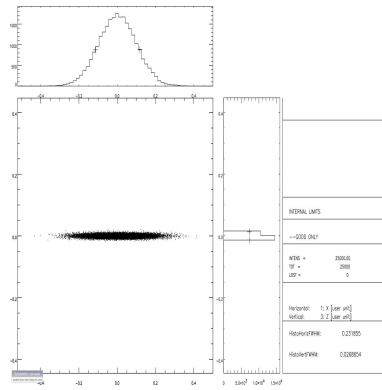
8keV



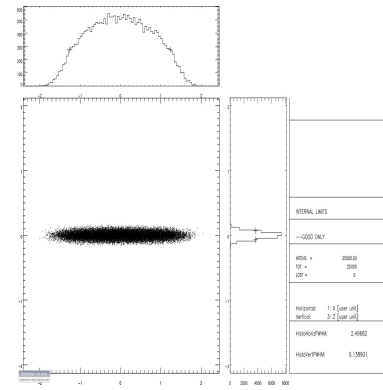
25 keV

Source+CM+DCM+focusing

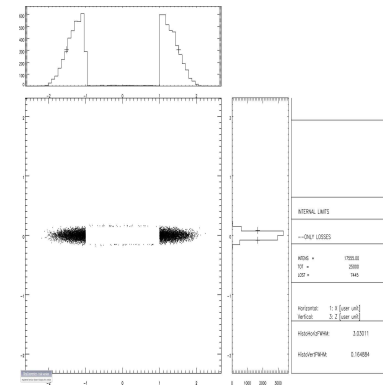
wiggler source, 25keV



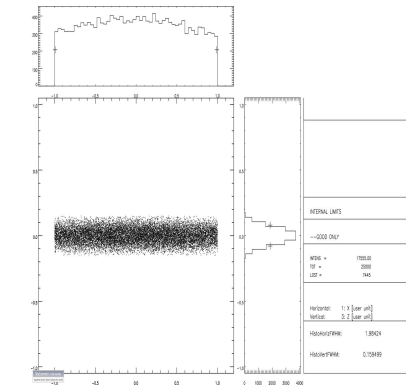
Beam profile xxz at source



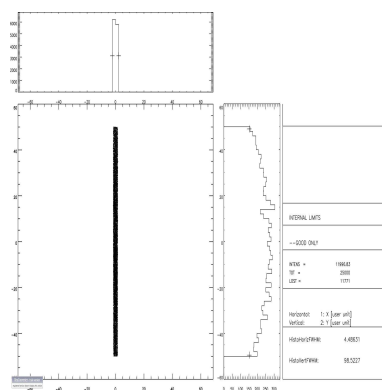
Beam profile xxz at pre-mask



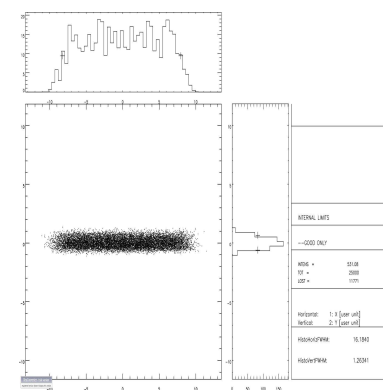
Beam profile xxz cut off by collimator (2.0x0.30 cm²).



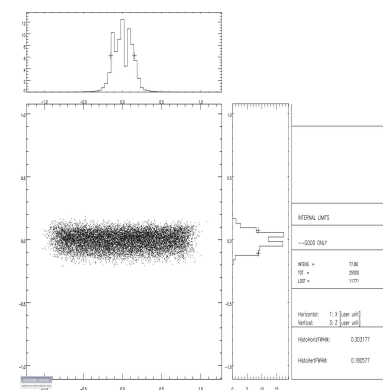
Beam profile xxz passing through collimator (2.0x0.30 cm²).



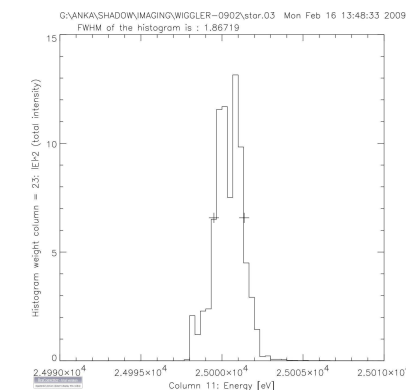
Footprint xxy on CM



Footprint xxy on DCM



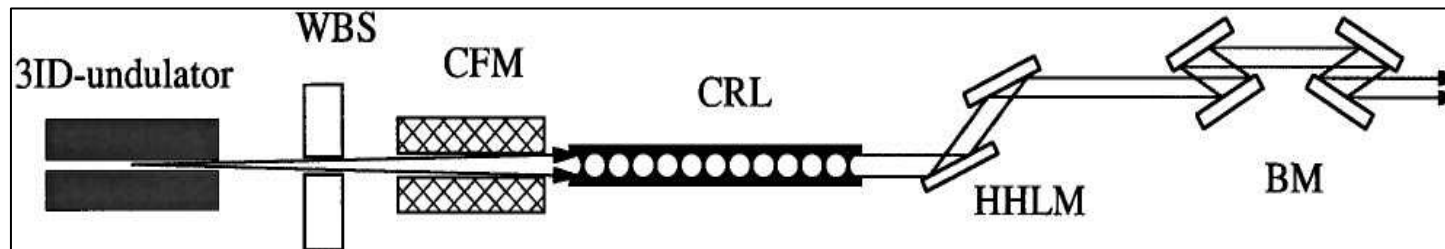
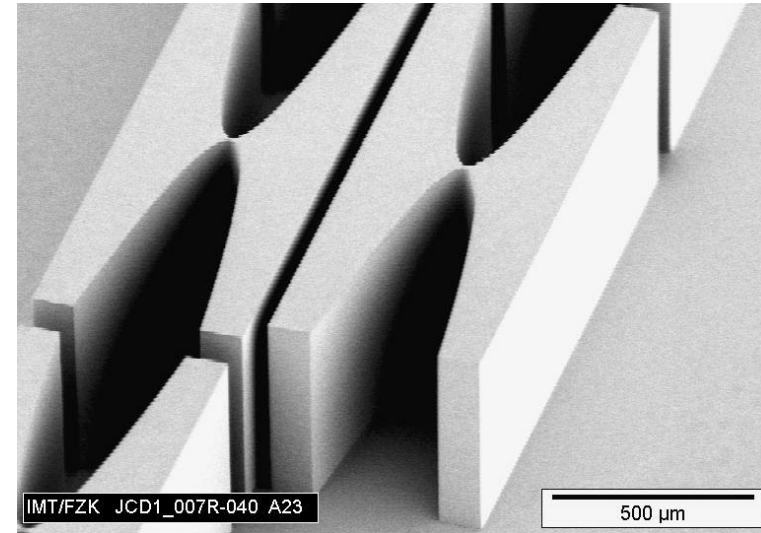
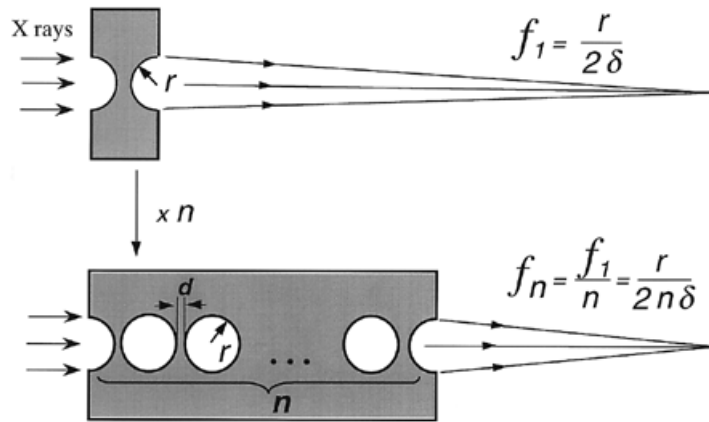
Focused beam profile xxz at 43m



Energy resolution at 43m

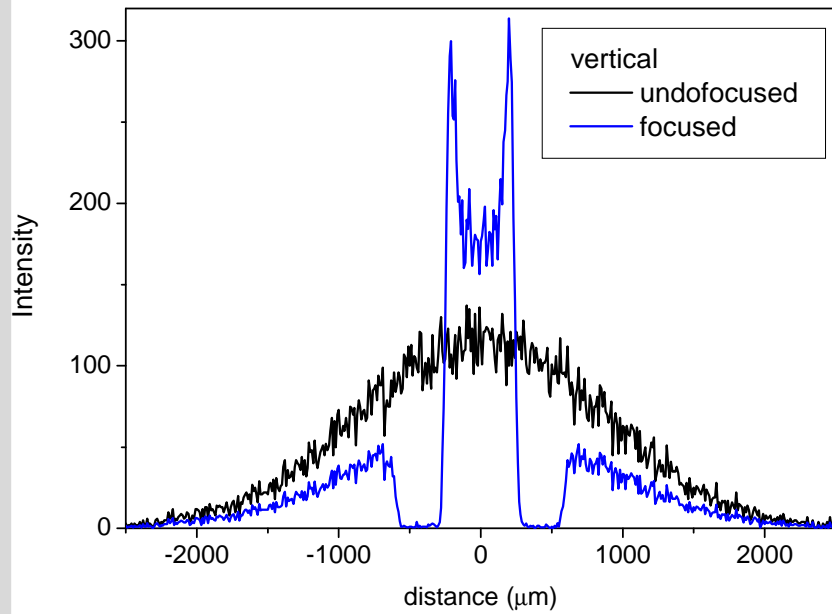
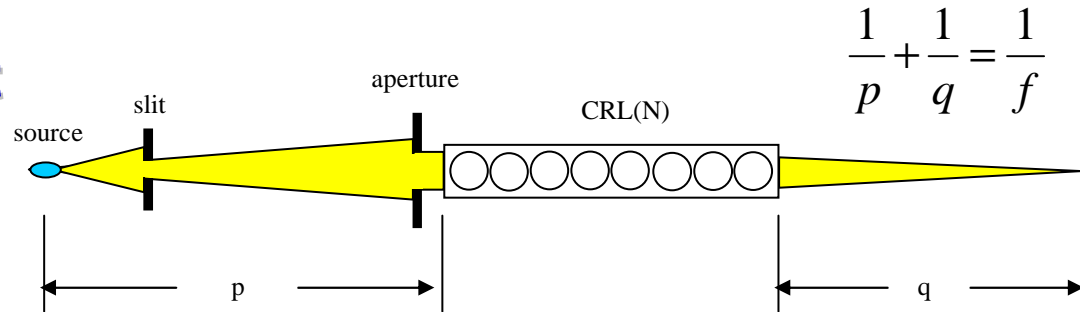
Compound Refractive Lens (CRL)

CRL: Focusing, collimating and energy filtering



3ID undulator beamline, SRI-CAT, APS.
WBS: white beam slits; BM: brilliance meter; HHLM: high heat-load-monochromator.
CRL is combined with water-cooled collimating fixed mask (CFM). (Zhao et al, 2002)

CRL as a collimator or focusing element



XOP

Source size RMS: 0.045mm, 25keV
 CRL: R=0.4mm, Be, d=0.1mm, p (source-CRL distance)=18m

Collimating

N=20, q=∞

High energy resolution

focusing

N=61, q=9m

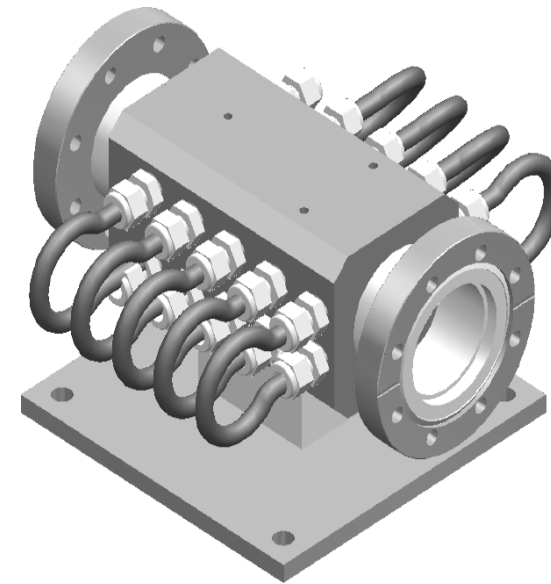
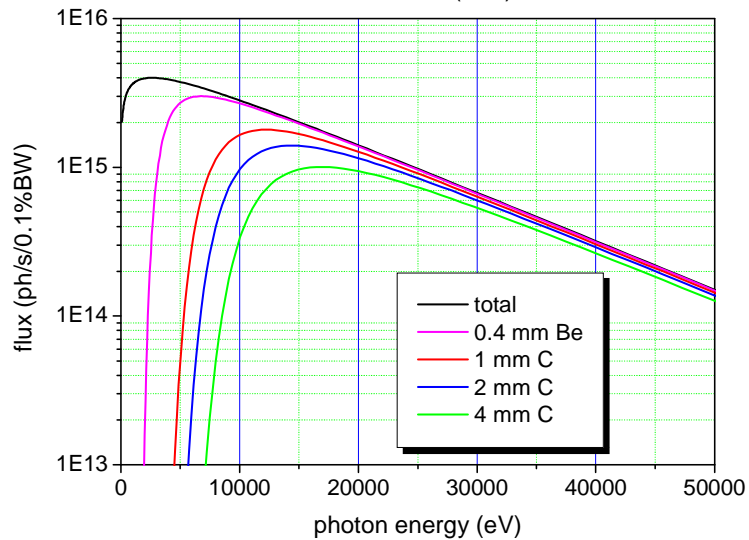
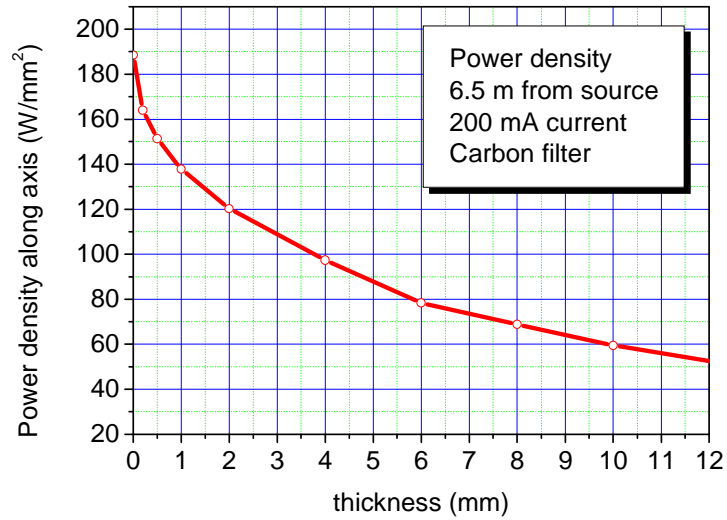
microscopy

q=9m, Focused FWHM: 0.66mm,
 unfocused FWHM: 1.82 mm, nor.
 Intensity: 50%

Water-cooling?

High power heat load

**Total power
Wiggler: 12 kW, undulator: 850W**



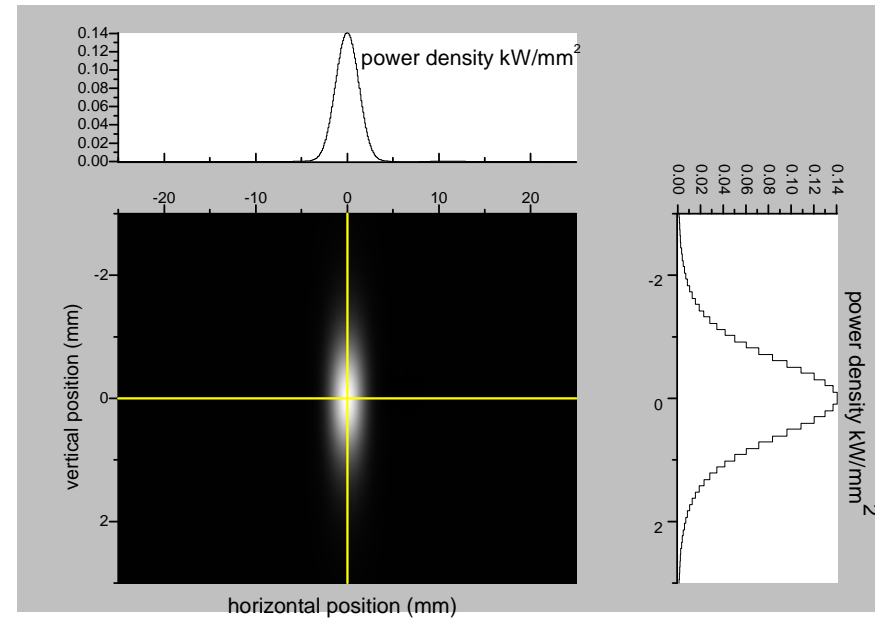
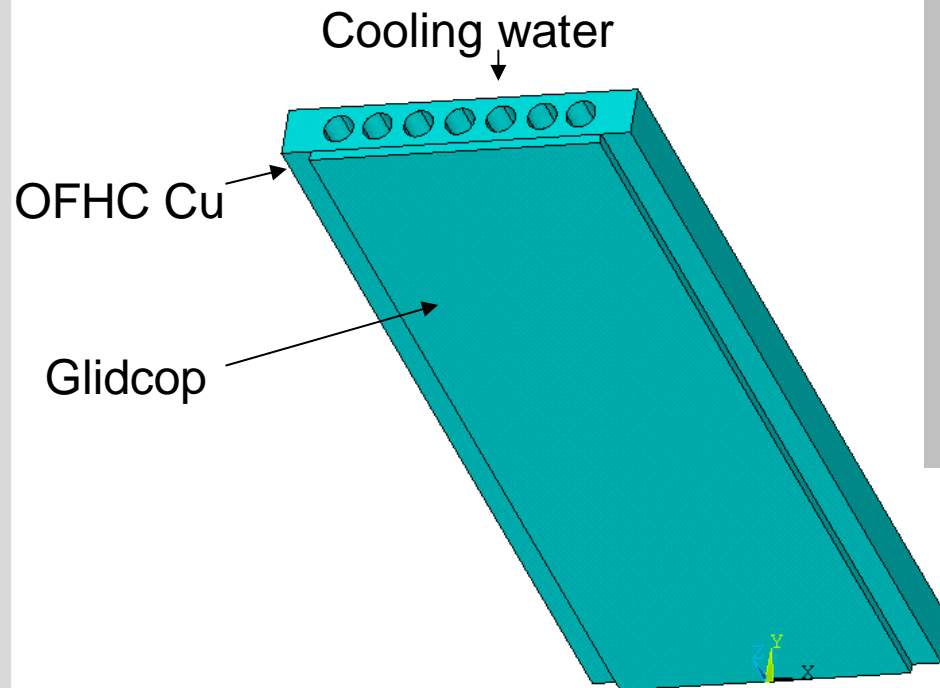
CVD diamond window,
NANO beamline, ANKA

XOP

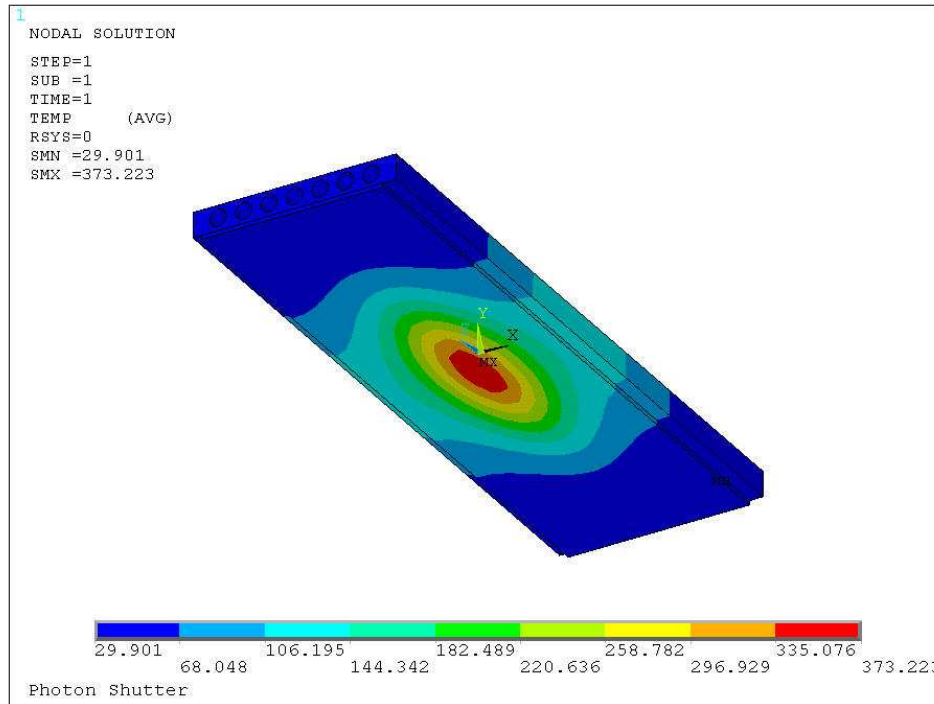
Photon shutter: Finite element analysis

Power density: 150 w/mm², Gaussian function

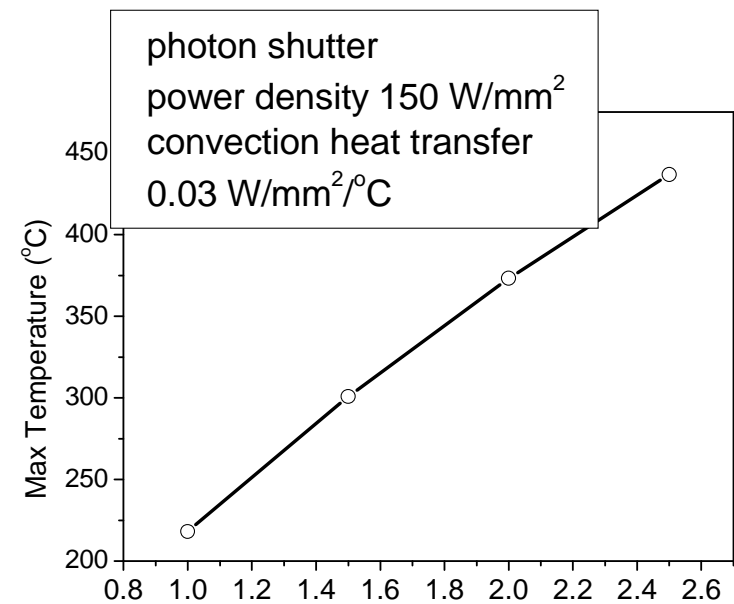
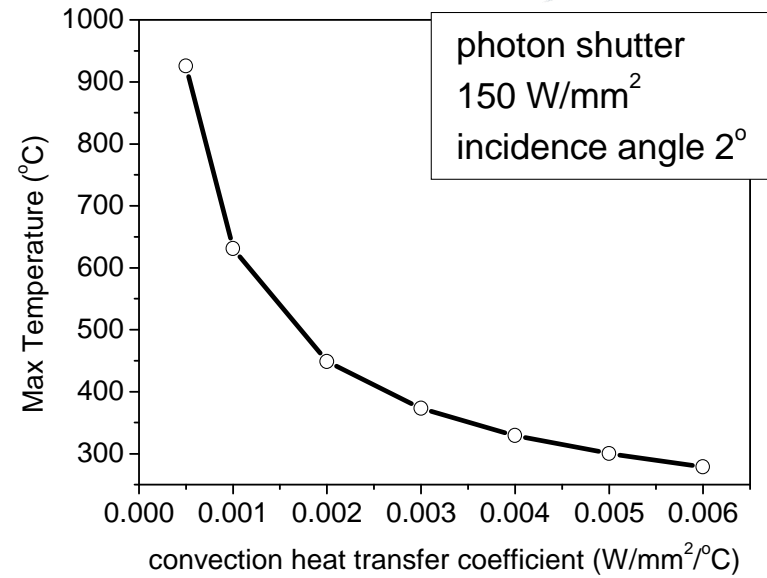
Standard component at APS front end



Photon shutter: FEA



ANSYS 11.0



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