

## Projected Run 20 LCLS FEL Parameters – Update Apr. 27<sup>th</sup>, 2021

LCLS FEL parameters with hard and soft x-ray undulators (HXU and SXU) driven by the copper linac. Projected values are based on Run 18 & 19 performance. Many parameters vary according to the energy, pulse length and bandwidth. Stability values below are taken over a few minutes.

This table shows nominal values at the minimum and maximum photon energies FEL systems can generate. For more detail on nominal pulse energy versus photon energy, see the next section.

Values do not reflect effects specific to beamlines (e.g., transport efficiency/capability). Please refer to Points of Contact and information pertaining to the relevant beamline for further details.

### General SASE Parameters

Photon Beam Parameters	Symbol	Cu-HXU x-rays		Cu-SXU x-rays		Unit
		$\hbar\omega_{\max}$	$\hbar\omega_{\min}$	$\hbar\omega_{\max}$	$\hbar\omega_{\min}$	
<b>Photon Energy</b>	$\hbar\omega$	<b>25000</b>	<b>1000</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>eV</b>
Fundamental wavelength	$\lambda_r$	0.5	12.4	2.5	62.0	Å
Final linac e- energy	$\gamma mc^2$	16.5	3.5	10.0	3.5	GeV
FEL 3-D gain length	$L_G$	4.0	1.0	2.5	1.0	m
Peak power	$P$	20	80	50	30	GW
Pulse duration range (FWHM)		10 – 50		10 – 250		fs
Nominal pulse duration (FWHM)	$\Delta\tau_f$	30		50		fs
Max Pulse Energy*	$U$	0.6	2.0	2.5	1.5	mJ
Photons per pulse*	$N\gamma$	0.15	14	3.1	47	$10^{12}$
Peak brightness*	$B_{pk, SASE}$	7800	425	2250	19	$10^{30} \text{ } \S$
Average brightness (120Hz)*	$\langle B \rangle$	280	16	138	1.5	$10^{20} \text{ } \S$
SASE bandwidth (FWHM)	$\Delta\omega/\omega$	30	2	10	2	eV
Photon source size (rms)	$\sigma_s$	8	20	16	46	μm
Photon far field divergence (FWHM)	$\Theta_{FWHM, x, \infty}$	1	12	3	25	μrad
Max. Beam Rate	$\phi_{FEL}$	120		120		Hz
Avg. x-ray beam power	$P_x$	0.07	0.24	0.30	0.18	W
Linear Polarization (100%)	$\langle P \rangle$	Vertical		Horizontal		
<b>Electron Beam Parameters</b>						
Nominal Bunch Charge	$Q$	180		180		pC
Total Energy Spread	$\sigma E/E$	$10^{-3}$		$10^{-3}$		1
Inject. bunch length (rms)	$\sigma_{z0}$	550		550		μm
Undul. bunch length (rms)	$\sigma_{zf}$	16 – 3		16 – 5		μm
Final peak current	$I_{pk}$	1.0 – 5.0		1.0 – 3.0		kA
Proj. Emittance (injector)	$\gamma\epsilon_{xy}$	0.45		0.45		μm
Slice Emittance (injector)	$\gamma\epsilon^s_{xy}$	0.37		0.37		μm
Proj. Emittance (Undulator)	$\gamma\epsilon^u_{xy}$	0.5-1.6		0.5-1.6		μm
Max. Single Bunch Rep. Rate	$F$	120		120		Hz
UV laser energy on cath.	$u_l$	15		15		μJ
UV laser beam diam. on cath.	$2R$	1.2		1.2		mm
e- energy stability (rms)	$\Delta E/E$	0.02		0.07		%
e- x,y stability (rms)	$x/\sigma_x$	15,10		25,20		%
e- timing stability (rms)	$\Delta t$	50-100		50-100		fs
Peak current stability (rms)	$\Delta I/I$	10		6		%
Charge Stability (rms)	$\Delta Q/Q$	2.5		2.5		%
FEL pulse energy stability	$\Delta N/N$	<10		<10		%

$\S$ Brightness units are photons/sec/mm<sup>2</sup>/mrad<sup>2</sup>/0.1%-BW

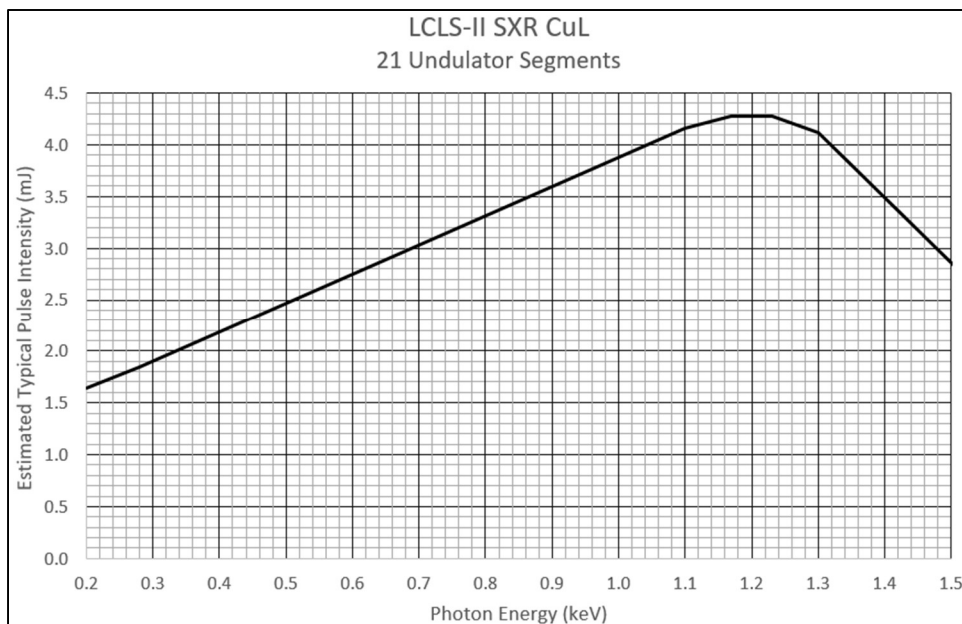
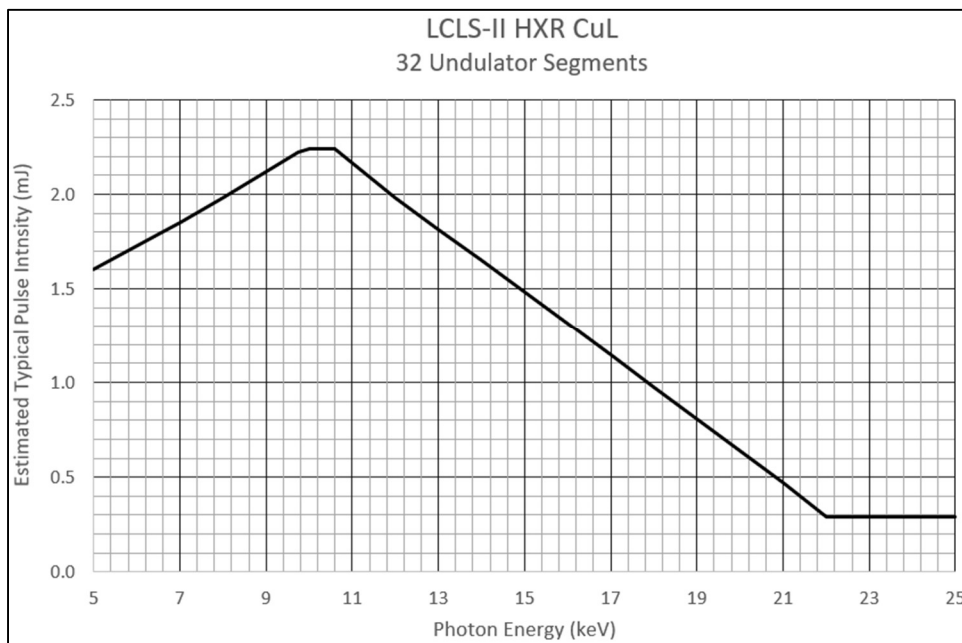
\*Calculated assuming nominal pulse duration and maximum undulator strength

## Nominal pulse energy as a function of photon energy

When driven by the copper linac, photon energy may be varied using either the variable electron beam energy or the variable undulator gap. Optimum performance is achieved using the maximum available undulator strength (minimum gap) and corresponding electron beam energy.

For the nominal electron beam parameters above, these curves show max pulse energy at maximum undulator strength(s). When both undulators operate simultaneously, the secondary program/undulator may not achieve maximum performance.

Values do not reflect effects related to specific x-ray beamlines (e.g., transport efficiency/capability), or any modifications to the above operating parameters (pulse duration, etc). Please refer to Points of Contact and information pertaining to the relevant beamline for further details.



## Seeded x-ray beam parameters

**Important note:** Recommissioning of self-seeding for new undulator systems is expected to continue into 2021. Please contact your LCLS Point of Contact regarding availability.

Mode	Energy Range	Bandwidth	Pulse Energy	Pulse Length
HXRSS	4.5 – 11 keV	0.35-1.5 eV	~ 0.2 mJ	Up to 30 fs
SXRSS	0.4-1.2 keV	~ 100 meV @ 400 eV ~ 150 meV @ 530 eV ~ 200 meV @ 800 eV	< 25 – 50 μJ @ 20 fs Up to ~ 0.25 mJ with spectral pedestal	20 – 120 fs

## Dual Bunch & Dual Energy Parameters

Multi-color Pulse Mode Table - SHORT FORM - Status Apr. 27th, 2021						
SOFT X-RAYS						
Technique	Pulse Separation	Min Pulse Duration	Energy Separation	Max Energy/Pulse	Comments	Reference publications
Split Undulator SASE	0 - 800 fs	15 fs	Up to factor 2 ratio in photon energies	50 μJ (30 fs duration)	Simple energy/time delay control. Minimally invasive.	A. Lutman et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 110, 134801 (2013)
Double Slotted Foil	15 - 70 fs	~ 10 fs	+/-1.5%	20-50 μJ	Minimally invasive, easy to maintain. Delay and energy separation are not independent, minor tuning needed between changes.	Ding et al. Appl. Phys. Lett. 107, 191104 (2015)
Two-(multiple) bucket						Decker et al. under review.
Two bucket (ns spacing)	350 ps increments, up to 120 ns	30-70 fs	+/-2%	0.5-1.0 mJ		Decker et al. under review.
Multiple Bucket (up to 8 bunches)	two trains of 4 pulses. 700 ps between each pulse in the same train.	30-70 fs	+/-2%	TBD		Decker et al. under development
Twin Bunches (fs spacing) w/o slotted foil	0 - 125 fs	30 fs	+/- 2.5%	0.5 mJ	Long setup time. Limits to energy/time separation	Marinelli et al. Nat. Commun. 6, 6369 (2015)
Twin Bunches (fs spacing) w slotted foil	0 - 70 fs	-	+/- 2.5 %	50 μJ	Long setup time. Limits to energy/time separation	Marinelli et al. Proceedings of IPAC 2016, TUZA02
HARD X-RAYS						
Technique	Pulse Separation	Min Pulse Duration	Energy Separation	Max Energy/Pulse	Comments	Reference publications
Split Undulator SASE	0 - 40 fs	15 fs	Up to 10% difference in photon energies	30 μJ (25 fs pulse duration)	Simple energy/time delay control. Minimally invasive. Greater photon energy separation possible at cost to performance.	A. Lutman et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 110, 134801 (2013)
Twin Bunches					Long setup time. Limits to energy/time separation	Marinelli et al. Nat. Commun. 6, 6369 (2015)
Two SASE Pulses	0 - 125 fs	~ 10 fs	0.2-2%	0.3 mJ (20 fs duration)	1st/probe pulse always higher photon energy	Marinelli et al. Nat. Commun. 6, 6369 (2015)
Twin bunches + V slotted foil	+/- 50 fs	~5-10 fs	~2%	40 μJ		Marinelli et al. Proceedings of IPAC 2016, TUZA02
Double Slotted Foil	7-20 fs	~ 10 fs	+/-1.5%	100-200 μJ	Minimally invasive, faster setup than twin bunches. Limits to energy/time separation, tuning needed between changes.	Ding et al. Appl. Phys. Lett. 107, 191104 (2015)
Two-(multiple) bucket						Decker et al. under review.
Two bucket	350 ps increments, up to 120 ns	20 fs	~ 1%	0.5-1 mJ (30 fs duration SASE)	Longer setup time. Some tuning between changes.	Decker et al. under review.
Multi bucket (up to 8 bunches)	two trains of 4 pulses. 700 ps between each pulse in the same train.	20 fs	~ 1%	to be tested	Under development	Decker et al. under development
<b>For detailed information and trade-off decisions, contact the LCLS Point Of Contact</b>						

## Attosecond Pulses

### Hard X-rays

Two methods have been demonstrated at the LCLS for generating sub-fs pulses in the hard x-ray domain. Both methods used 20 pC bunch charges. One is based on a nonlinear electron bunch compression scheme; the other method used a new version of the slotted foil with optimized beam optics.

Measurements based on spectrometer show about half of the shots containing single-spike spectra, while other shots have a few spectral spikes. The estimated pulse duration for the single-spike pulse is about 200 - 400 as. Spectra data show that the nonlinear compression scheme gives a bit wider bandwidth. For example, at the 5.6 keV, nonlinear method measured bandwidth about 11 eV, while the slotted foil measured bandwidth about 4.5 eV. These two schemes should work in all the hard x-ray range about 5 - 10 keV.

### Soft X-rays

For soft x-rays, the XLEAP system has been commissioned in Run 19. It uses the interaction of a beam-generated burst of light with the electron beam itself to modulate the beam energy across the beam pulse. Subsequent compression using an undulator and chicane generates sub-femtosecond pulses of up to 50 μJ. For availability and other information, please inquire with your LCLS Point of Contact.

Energy Range	Parameter	Value	Unit
<b>HXR</b>	Pulse Energy	5-10	μJ
	Pulse Duration	200 – 400	as
	Photon Energy	5 – 10	keV
	Bandwidth [FWHM]	4 – 11	eV
<b>SXR</b>	Pulse Energy	20	μJ
	Pulse Duration	500	as
	Photon Energy	500 - 1000	keV
	Bandwidth [FWHM]	5	eV

#### Ultra short pulse duration - SHORT FORM - Status Apr. 27th, 2021

##### FEW FEMTOSECONDS AT SXR

Technique	Min Pulse Duration	Energy range	Energy/Pulse	Single Spike rate	Comments	Reference publications
Single slotted foil and low charge	single spikes	SXR	10-20 uJ	20%		Ding et al. Appl. Phys. Lett. 107, 191104 (2015)

##### ATTOSECONDS

Technique	Min Pulse Duration	Energy Range	Energy/Pulse	single-spike rate	Comments	Reference publications
Slotted foil / optics / taper	400 as	HXR	5 uJ (76% fluct.)	65%		Marinelli et al. Appl. Phys. Lett. 111, 151101 (2017)
Non-linear bunch compression	200 as	HXR	10 uJ	45%		Ding et al. Phys. Rev. Lett. 119, 154801 (2017)
XLEAP	TBD	SXR	TBD	TBD		Marinelli et al. under development.

Ultra-short pulse duration can be in general coupled with the split undulator scheme (PRL 110, 134801) to produce pairs of ultra-short pulses. Performance still to be assessed.