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Intense Superradiant X Rays from a Compact Source Using a Nanocathode Array and Emittance Exchange

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A novel method of producing intense short wavelength radiation from relativistic electrons is described. The electrons are periodically bunched at the wavelength of interest enabling in-phase superradiant emission that is far more intense than from unbunched electrons. The periodic bunching is achieved in steps beginning with an array of beamlets emitted from a nanoengineered field emission array. The beamlets are then manipulated and converted to a longitudinal density modulation via a transverse-to-longitudinal emittance exchange. Periodic bunching at short wavelength is shown to be possible, and the partially coherent x-ray properties produced by inverse Compton scattering from an intense laser are estimated. The proposed method increases the efficiency of x-ray production by several orders of magnitude, potentially enabling compact x-ray sources to produce brilliance and flux similar to major synchrotron facilities.

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Intense x-ray sources including synchrotrons and inverse Compton scattering (ICS) sources rely respectively on the scattering of virtual (static undulator magnetic field) or real photons (laser) into the x-ray spectrum by collision with relativistic electrons. In these sources, electrons are grouped in bunches much longer than the x-ray wavelength with random temporal distribution within the bunch. The phases of the x-ray wave trains produced by independent electrons are not correlated, except in the case of the free-electron laser (FEL) in which an instability leads to phase-ordering. The increase in intensity of FEL radiation over synchrotron radiation is due to in-phase x-ray emission that scales as $N_e^2$ rather than $N_e$, where $N_e = 10^5$ is the number of electrons in a bunch. This Letter describes a method to produce in-phase emission of x rays without use of the FEL instability. Instead, it begins with an array of beamlets (bunches of tens of electrons) produced by a nanocathode field-emission array (FEA). The array can be viewed as a periodic transverse electron density modulation. The beamlets are accelerated to relativistic energy and transported through an emittance-exchange (EEX) line that converts the transverse density modulation into a longitudinal modulation that enables in-phase radiation generation. The properties of the cathode, accelerator and beam transport elements, and superradiant x-ray emission are each described.

The FEA consists of a two-dimensional grid of sharp electron emitters surrounded by gates to regulate emission and focus each of the beamlets. The sharp tip geometry of each emitter concentrates applied laser or dc fields onto a small area, resulting in field-emitted electrons with ultralow normalized emittance $\epsilon_{\text{nm}} = 1/(me)[(\langle x^2 \rangle (p_x^2) - \langle xp_x \rangle )^2]^{1/2}$, where $\langle x^2 \rangle$ and $\langle p_x^2 \rangle$ are the second moments of the beam’s transverse position and momentum. The normalized emittance is a measure of phase space area and is a principal measure of beam quality. The electric fields in the gate region around a tip are modeled with program POISSON [1] using a tip radius of 3 nm, tip pitch of 500 nm, and a gate radius of 200 nm. The applied fields are normal to the local tip surface, peaking at $7 \times 10^9$ V/m at a gate voltage of 31 V. Using a Fowler-Nordheim model of emission [2,3], the peak current density is $9 \times 10^{11}$ A/m$^2$ with an rms angular extent of $\sim 20$ degrees. Total current/tip is 15 $\mu$A but modeling shows 30–40% particle loss on the focusing lens gates, yielding an average 10 $\mu$A transmitted current per tip. Photofield emission [4] has demonstrated similar current density and will be used to time-gate emission for 1 ps FWHM pulses. Given the single tip current and time duration, a total charge per pulse of 1.6 pC would be produced by, e.g., a $400 \times 400$ array.

The rms source size of each tip is $\sqrt{\langle x^2 \rangle} = 0.7$ nm. The uncertainty principle requires $\sqrt{\langle x^2 \rangle (p_x^2)} \geq \hbar/2$, yielding minimum transverse momentum spread $\sqrt{\langle p_x^2 \rangle} \geq 140$ eV/c. This is consistent with measured values [5] of FEA electron energy spread from ungated tips. The low initial emittance is consistent with theory [6–8] and measurement [9]. Aberrations in the electrostatic lenses [10] cause emittance growth of 1–2 orders of magnitude so that the emittance at cathode exit is not sensitive to the initial value. Particle tracking of 100 random ensembles finds that the final single-tip emittance varies from $8 \times 10^{-12}$ to $20 \times 10^{-12}$ m rad at the cathode assembly exit. This emittance growth is tolerable for eventual bunching at...
structure [12] operating at 9.3 GHz. The gun is a half-cell cavity 1.4 cm in length and the 3-cell linac cavity has 6.4 cm length. The total beam line length including accelerator, magnets, and EEX line is a compact 2.3 m.

The EEX line converts the density modulation from transverse to longitudinal [13–15] and has been experimentally demonstrated [16] at longer scale lengths. The line consists of a horizontally-deflecting cavity flanked by two dispersive sections, each with dispersion function η. When the deflecting cavity strength is set to −1/η, the transfer matrix of the beam line in the four-dimensional (x, x', z, Δγ/γ) trace space is block antidiagonal resulting in an exchange of phase space coordinates between planes. An undesirable coupling between time and z-position is introduced by the deflecting cavity operating on a TM110 mode, so an accelerating TM010 cell is also incorporated [17] in the structure to cancel the coupling. Tracking and matching of the electron beam through the EEX is performed with code ELEGANT [18] using the PARMELA output. Figure 3 shows the results of second order tracking of the 9X9 array of beamlets producing clear evidence of modulation. Simulations excluding second order effects show much deeper modulation, and further optimization will likely improve the results.

The transverse phase space ellipses at the EEX entrance must be matched to produce upright longitudinal ellipses downstream of the EEX that are short relative to the x-ray wavelength λ, with an energy spread low enough that off-energy electrons do not debunch during the laser ICS interaction. The beamlet length criterion is σ_z ≤ λ/4 and similarly the path length tolerance is Δs ≤ λ/4. From Eq. (1) below, the additional pathlength traveled by an off-energy electron through NL laser periods is Δs = −2λs NL Δγ/γ, the negative sign indicating higher energy electrons travel shorter paths. Combining this expression with the pathlength tolerance sets the energy spread tolerance at Δγ/γ ≲ 1/NL. The beamlet length and energy spread limits can be combined to show the longitudinal normalized emittance must satisfy e_{zn} ≲ γβλ_L/32NL. Since e_{zn} is the EEX-transformed transverse emittance of a single nanotip, the same limit pertains to the transverse emittance at the nanotip.

For small bend angle φ, the Courant-Snyder parameters α_x, β_x must satisfy e_{zn}β_x = γβ(λ_L/4φ)^2, and e_{zn}α_x = γβ(λ_L/4φ)^2/L_{EEX} where L_{EEX} is the EEX line length. The EEX line not only transforms, it also compresses the beamlets and their spacing, helping to reach short wavelength, with demagnification M = φ < 1 for small bend

![FIG. 2 (color online). Layout of the accelerator components and emittance-exchange beamline. Total length is 2.3 m.](263904-2)
angle. These matching conditions refer to a single beamlet. There are additional requirements for the ensemble of beamlets that are beyond the scope of this Letter. A detailed description of the matching conditions and other electron beam transport issues will be presented in a forthcoming publication [19].

The x-ray beam properties are estimated for the intense central cone of radiation in the backscattering configuration. The resonant wavelength is

\[ \lambda_x = \frac{\lambda_L}{4\gamma^2} (1 + a_0^2 + \gamma^2 \Delta \theta^2), \]

where \( \lambda_x \) is the x-ray wavelength, \( \lambda_L \) is the laser wavelength, \( a_0 \ll 1 \) is the dimensionless vector potential, and \( \Delta \theta \) is the angle of observation with respect to the electron direction. ICS radiation shares the physics and properties of undulator radiation in the optimized case where the lengths of the electron bunch and laser pulse are short relative to the Rayleigh length, the electron beam size is smaller than the laser waist, and laser pulse shaping is used to create a flattop time profile. For this case, an expression for the intensity of the central cone for a single electron colliding with a linearly polarized laser field is [20,21]

\[ \left( \frac{d^2U}{d\omega d\Omega} \right)_{\text{tot}} = \alpha \hbar a_0^2 N_L^2 \gamma^2, \]

where \( \alpha \) is the fine structure constant and \( N_L \) is the number of laser periods. The single-electron rms on-axis bandwidth is \( \Delta \omega/\omega = 1/N_L \). Combining this bandwidth with Eq. (1), the divergence of the central cone is \( \Delta \theta = \sqrt{1/N} \). The fields generated by individual electrons differ only by a phase factor depending on the initial time \( t_k \) that each electron enters the laser field. The intensity for many electrons is then given by

\[ \left( \frac{d^2U}{d\omega d\Omega} \right)_{\text{tot}} = \frac{e^2}{\hbar c} \left( \frac{d^2U}{d\omega d\Omega} \right)_{\text{tot}} \left( B_0 \right)^2. \]

where the first term in square brackets is the emission from randomly phased electrons and the second term describes superradiant emission of in-phase electrons. When the bunching factor \( B_0 = \sum_{k=1}^{N_e} e^{i\phi_k} \) satisfies \( B_0 \gg 1/N_e \), then superradiant emission dominates [22] and the intensity becomes

\[ \left( \frac{d^2U}{d\omega d\Omega} \right)_{\text{tot}} = \alpha \hbar a_0^2 N_L^2 \gamma^2 N_e^2 \left( B_0 \right)^2. \]

The EEX transformation results in a train of \( N_b \) microbunches emitting in phase. The train narrows the bandwidth of the central cone to \( \Delta \omega/\omega = 1/(N_e + N_b) \) and its emission angle to \( \Delta \theta = 1/(\gamma \sqrt{N_e + N_b}) \). Unlike FEL radiation, there is no dominant transverse mode so that the output is not generally diffraction limited [22]. Using this spectrum and angle in Eq. (4), the total superradiant energy is

\[ U_{\text{tot}} = \left( \frac{d^2U}{d\omega d\Omega} \right)_{\text{tot}} N_L^2 \left( B_0 \right)^2 \Delta \omega \Delta \Omega \]

\[ = \pi a_x \alpha \hbar a_0^2 \left( \frac{N_L}{N_L + N_b} \right)^2 N_e^2 \left( B_0 \right)^2, \]

where \( \Delta \Omega = \pi \Delta \theta^2 \) and photon energy \( E_x = h \omega \).

From Eq. (1) the energy spread required to attain this bandwidth is \( \Delta \gamma/\gamma < \Delta \omega/2 \omega \), and the distribution of electron angles due to emittance must satisfy \( \Delta \theta_e < (1/\gamma) \sqrt{\Delta \omega/\omega} \), or in terms of emittance \( e_{\text{en}} < e_{\text{en}}^{\text{th}}/\sqrt{N_e + N_b} \), where \( e_{\text{en}}^{\text{th}} \) is the rms electron beam size.

**TABLE I.** Estimated performance for 13-nm ICS source.

| Parameter                              | Cu linac | SRF linac | Unit      |
|----------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Photon energy                          | 92       | 92        | eV        |
| Photons/pulse                          | \(8.5 \times 10^8\) | \(8.5 \times 10^8\) | \(\cdots\) |
| Avg flux (.2% BW)                      | \(8.5 \times 10^{12}\) | \(1.5 \times 10^{17}\) | phot/s    |
| Average power                          | \(1.3 \times 10^{-4}\) | \(2.3\) | W         |
| Bandwidth (FWHM)                       | 0.2      | 0.2       | %         |
| Average brilliance                     | \(2 \times 10^{13}\) | \(3.4 \times 10^{17}\) | \(^a\)     |
| Peak brilliance                         | \(2 \times 10^{23}\) | \(2 \times 10^{23}\) | \(^a\)     |
| Coherent fraction                      | 3.5      | 3.5       | %         |
| Opening angle                          | 10       | 10        | m rad     |
| Source size                            | 3        | 3         | \(\mu\)m  |
| Pulse length                           | 26       | 26        | fs        |
| Repetition rate                         | 10       | 176 000  | kHz       |
| Avg electron current                   | 0.02     | 280       | \(\mu\)A  |

\(^a\)Brilliance units are phot/(sec 0.1% mm² mrad²).
Table I presents the x-ray beam performance of the 13-nm example sources using both the modeled 10-kHz room-temperature gun and a high repetition rate version with cavity-enhanced laser and superconducting RF gun [23]. Such a high repetition rate source would produce about 2 watts of 13 nm power in a high quality, narrow bandwidth optical beam that is well suited to EUV lithography. Assumed electron and laser parameters are \( N_e = 10^7 \), \( N_b = 400 \) microbunches, \( B_0 = 0.2 \), \( \gamma \beta = 3.8 \) (1.5 MeV), \( N_L = 190 \), \( a_0 = 0.3 \), laser waist size \( W_0 = 6 \) \( \mu \m \) and laser pulse energy 50 mJ. The limit on electron beam energy spread is 1.5 keV, and the limit on electron emittance is \( \varepsilon_{em} < 1.2 \times 10^{-7} \) m rad to meet the bandwidth criteria.

The performance of a hard x-ray source can be estimated as well assuming more aggressive beam parameters. For the same laser parameters as above and electron parameters of \( N_e = 5 \times 10^7 \), \( N_b = 1000 \) microbunches, and \( B_0 = 0.1 \), the photon flux at 1 angstrom would be \( 1.3 \times 10^9 \) photons per shot into bandwidth of 0.09\%, opening angle of 0.6 mrad and pulse length of 400 attoseconds for peak and average brilliance of \( 1 \times 10^{28} \) and \( 1.7 \times 10^{27} \) photons/(sec 0.1% mm² m rad²) respectively at a repetition rate of 100 MHz and electron beam energy of 23 MeV. The limit on electron beam energy spread is 10 keV, and the limit on electron emittance to meet the bandwidth criteria is \( \varepsilon_{em} < 9 \times 10^{-8} \) m rad. Such a source would achieve state-of-the-art performance approaching that of major facilities.

In addition to intense x-ray beams, the combination of nanoarray emission and emittance exchange can produce beams of electrons and x rays with other interesting properties. For example, the number of periods of bunched beam are controlled by the array dimensions on the nanocathode. A \( 1 \times N \) array will produce a beam with \( N \) beamlets that emittance-exchange into a single ultrashort microbunch (Fig. 4) with low energy spread. If performed at \( = 100 \) keV the electrons may be used directly for ultrafast microscopy. Alternatively, such a short pulse can produce an attosecond ICS photon pulse that is \( N_L \) x-ray periods long.

In summary, a method has been presented to increase the efficiency, flux, and brilliance of a compact x-ray source by orders of magnitude, providing performance that can rival that of major facilities at a small fraction of their cost and size.

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