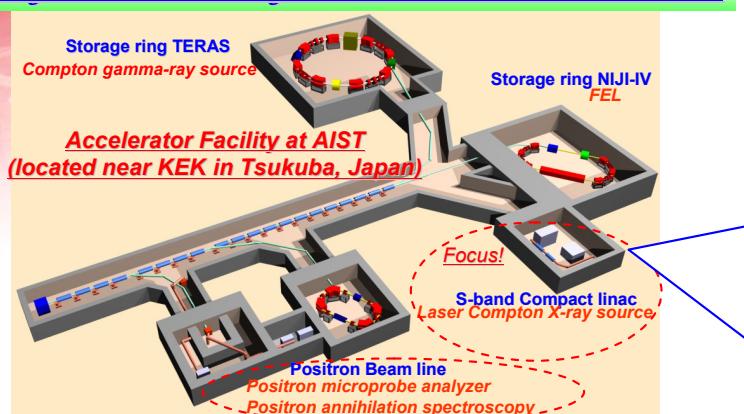


Laser Compton Scattering X-ray Source at AIST

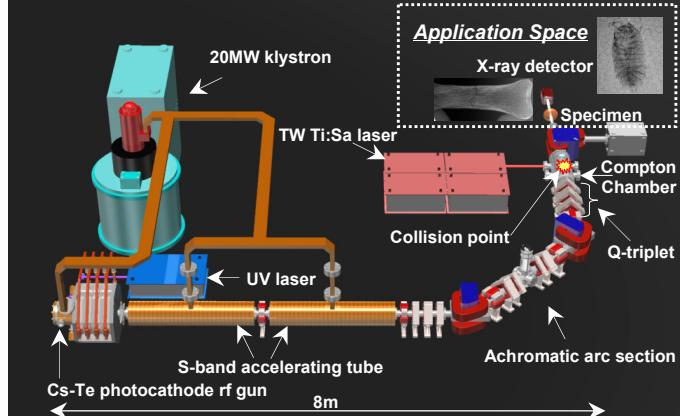
Ryunosuke Kuroda

National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), Japan

Infrastructure for Accelerator Science



Laser Compton X-ray Source



Principle of Laser Compton Scattering

Interaction between high energy electron beam and high power laser

Max. Energy($\theta=0$)

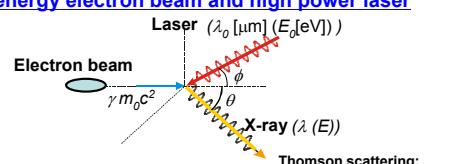
$$E=2\gamma^2 E_0 (\phi=90)$$

$$E=4\gamma^2 E_0 (\phi=0)$$

LCS X-ray source

- Short pulse
- Energy tunability
- Quasi-monochromatic
- Small source size
- Good directivity
- Good polarization
- Compact system ...etc

Many benefits!



Scattered X-ray energy

$$E = \frac{(1 + \beta \cos \phi) E_0}{1 - \beta \cos \theta + (1 + \cos(\theta + \phi)) \frac{E_0}{\gamma m_0 c^2}}$$

TW Ti:Sa Laser beam (CPA)

Wave length	800 nm
Energy/pulse	140 mJ
Pulse width (FWHM)	100 fs
Beam size (σ_x/σ_y)	30 μm

Electron beam

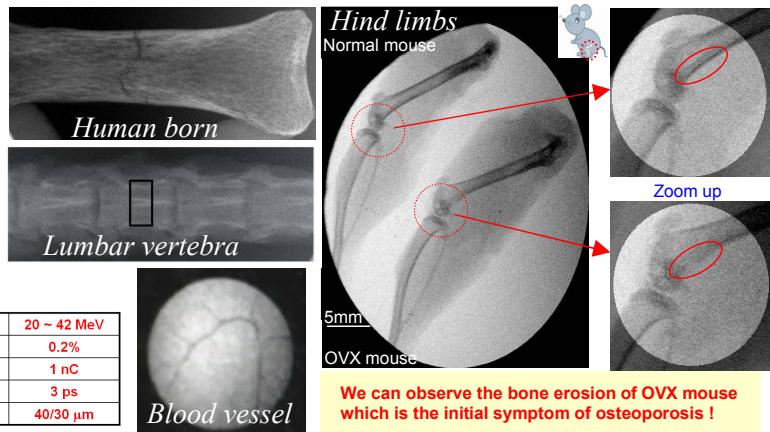
Electron Energy	20 ~ 42 MeV
Energy spread	0.2%
Bunch charge/bunch	1 nC
Bunch length (rms)	3 ps
Beam size (σ_x/σ_y)	40/30 μm

Quasi-monochromatic X-ray

Collision angle (ϕ)	Photon energy	Pulse width	Number of Photons
90	~20 keV (max)	150 fs (rms)	~10 ⁶ /s (max) @10Hz
0	~40 keV (max)	3 ps (rms)	~10 ⁷ /s (max) @10Hz

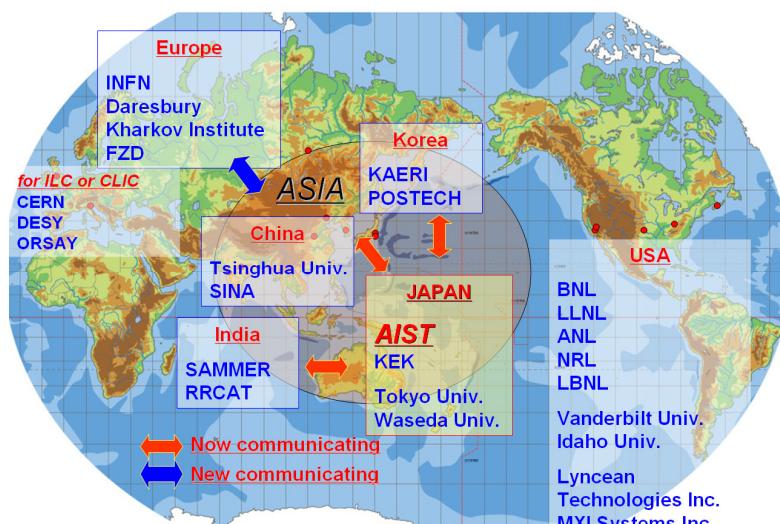
Beam Status

Biological & Medical Uses



Application to biological and medical research
in-line phase contrast imaging, K-edge imaging
(because of quite small size of X-ray source about 30~40 μm)

Global Communication for Development of Accelerator Technologies



Laser Compton Scattering Technology

I suggest the ASIA group should make many relations in the development of LCS X-ray source and Superconducting Accelerator technology with Europe group.

Advanced Key Technology

Superconducting Accelerator Technology
International relationship

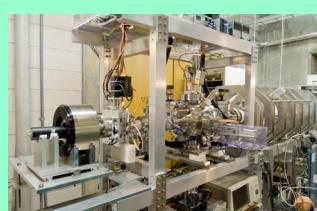
Suggestion

Europe

DESY
Daresbury
INFN
...

JAPAN

ILC
ERL
Daresbury
LCS-X
e-source
...



Positron microprobe analyzer at AIST

Under development!



High duty electron source