

Designing a cost-effective X-ray free electron lasers facility

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View of the XLS facility. The total length is 483.6 m. Credit: *The European Physical Journal Special Topics* (2024). DOI: 10.1140/epjs/s11734-023-01076-0

Many advances in structural science since the 1970s were made by probing materials with synchrotron radiation: that is, high energy X-rays generated through accelerating high-energy electrons. The latest generation of such sources, X-ray free electron lasers (XFEL), are far more powerful than their predecessors but are only accessible to



international consortia and a few rich countries because of their high cost.

Now, an international group of experts has prepared a design for a more compact and cost-effective XFEL system accessible to small countries and, perhaps, some individual laboratories. The design is <u>published</u> in *The European Physical Journal Special Topics*.

The first three generations of these high-energy X-ray sources were generated using <u>synchrotron radiation</u> sources: <u>particle accelerators</u> in which electrons travel around a fixed circular path and are stimulated to emit photons of electromagnetic radiation—typically, but not always, in the X-ray range—by powerful magnets.

Free electron laser technology, by contrast, involves electrons accelerating along a linear path between an array of powerful magnets termed an undulator. This stimulates the electrons to produce very short pulses of exceptionally high-energy X-rays, far more intense than those generated by synchrotron sources.

The CompactLight design study involved a consortium of 31 institutions, mostly based in Europe and including 23 academic or public sector laboratories and five private companies.

The consortium included the community of academic and industrial prospective users in designing their specifications so that, as far as possible, it is appropriate for current and envisaged future applications spanning physics, chemistry, <u>materials science</u>, and structural biology.

The published design is just under 500m long, or about two-thirds of the length of the SwissFEL near Zurich. More importantly, it can be constructed for about 7.5 million Euros, a fraction of the cost of the Swiss facility. XFEL sources built to this specification should bring this



innovative and important technology within the reach of thousands more scientists worldwide.

More information: G. D'Auria et al, The CompactLight Design Study, *The European Physical Journal Special Topics* (2024). DOI: <u>10.1140/epjs/s11734-023-01076-0</u>

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