

## Channeling 2018



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# Silicon Undulator Prototype: Manufacturing and X-ray Characterization

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High-intensity and monochromatic X-ray sources are important tools for research in fundamental to applied science. Nowadays, intense and monochromatic soft X-ray beams are produced by means of Free-Electron Lasers (FELs). With currently available magnetic undulators, the minimum achievable oscillation period  $\lambda_u$  is of the order of the centimetres, thus limiting the generation of X-ray to a few tens/hundreds of keV at the highest synchrotron electron energies. In order to produce photon beams at higher energies, undulators with shorter  $\lambda_u$  are needed.

A promising solution is the usage of a Crystalline Undulator (CU), i.e. a periodically bent crystal to drive the particles inside manipulated channels via channeling. Indeed, in a CU the charged particles (e.g. positrons) are forced to an oscillatory motion, in a similar way to that of magnetic undulators. By exploiting currently available techniques of crystal deformation, crystals with an undulated geometry with short period can be fabricated.

Here, we show the manufacture and the characterization of three CU samples, obtained with the grooving method, which is a method to achieve controlled crystal deformation by manufacturing a controlled series of grooves on the sample surfaces by means of a diamond blade. Indeed, it was shown that a series of grooves may cause a permanent and reproducible deformation of the whole sample. In particular, an alternate and periodic pattern of 150  $\mu\text{m}$ -wide parallel grooves was manufactured on the largest surfaces of the crystalline samples. The three CUs were tested at the line ID11 at ESRF (Grenoble, France) via a hard X-ray beam, showing a homogeneous and undulated deformation. The obtained  $\lambda_u$  were 334  $\mu\text{m}$ , 120  $\mu\text{m}$ , and 80  $\mu\text{m}$ , depending on the geometry of the grooves. The substrates were (110) Si crystals.

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