

Introduction to Synchrotron Radiation and Storage Ring Light Sources.

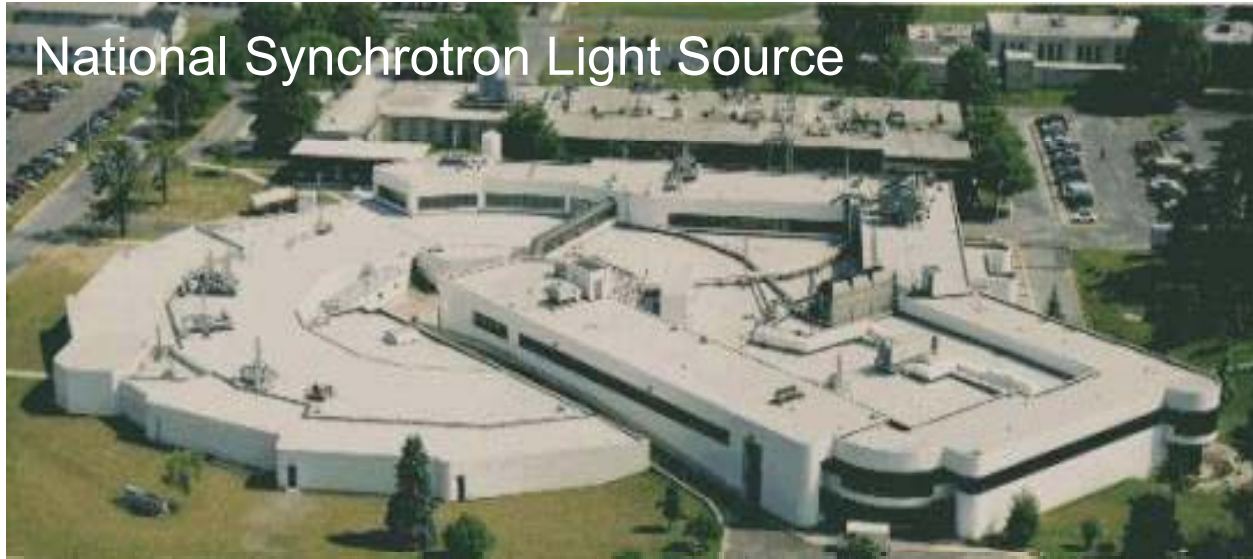
Monday 22 Nov 2010 at 12:15 (00h55')

Primary authors : Dr. PODOBEDOV, Boris (BNL)

Co-authors :

Presenter : Dr. PODOBEDOV, Boris (BNL)

II Mexican Workshop on Accelerator Physics



NSLS Machines Introduction

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November 24, 2010

Outline

- Introduction to NSLS
- Accelerator Operations
- Recent Developments & Improvements
- Accelerator R&D
- NSLS-II
- Concluding Remarks

NSLS Accelerator Complex Today

XRAY RING

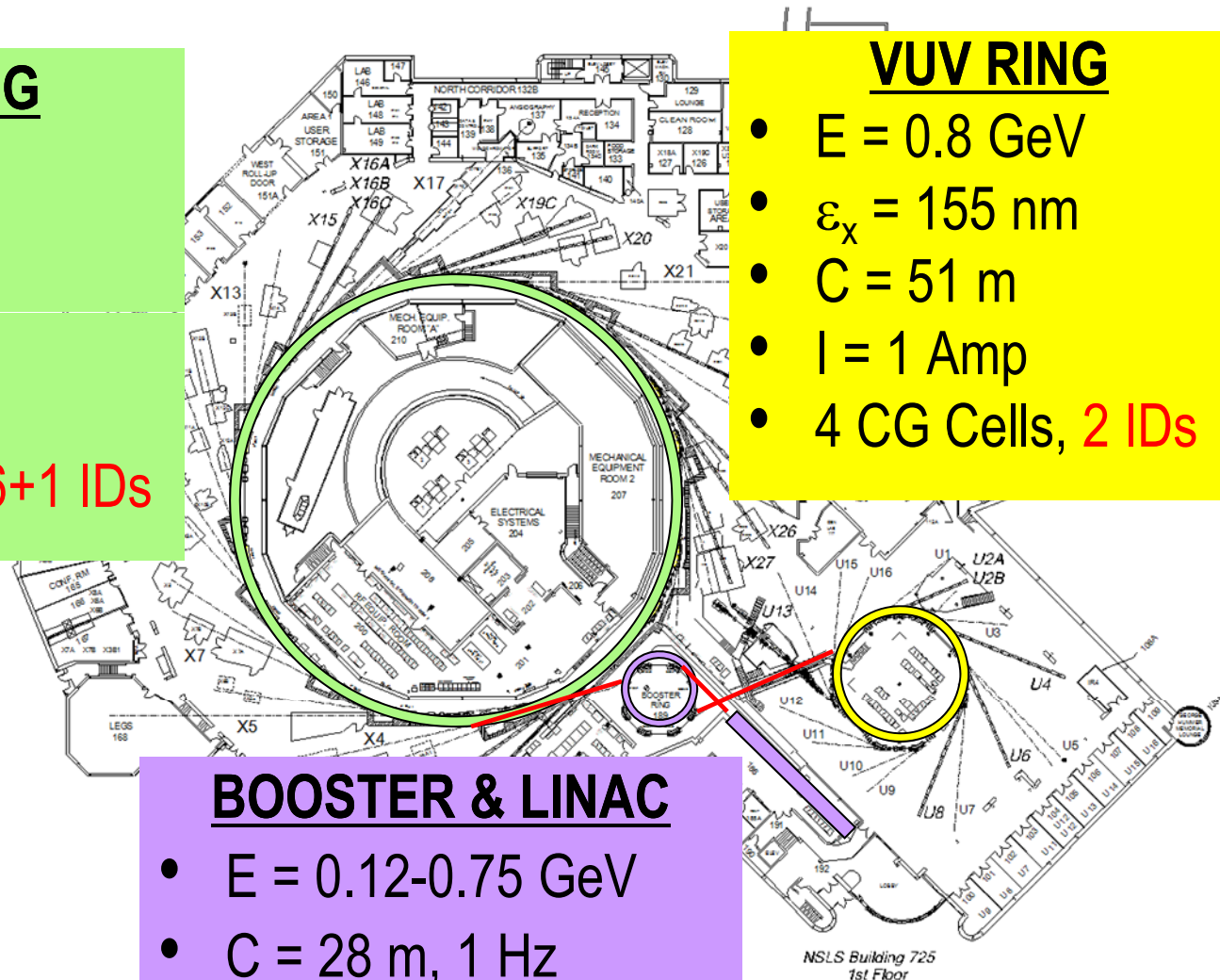
- $E = 2.8 \text{ GeV}$
- $\epsilon_x = 65 \text{ nm}$
- $C = 170 \text{ m}$
- $I = 0.3 \text{ Amp}$
- 8 CG Cells, 6+1 IDs

VUV RING

- $E = 0.8 \text{ GeV}$
- $\epsilon_x = 155 \text{ nm}$
- $C = 51 \text{ m}$
- $I = 1 \text{ Amp}$
- 4 CG Cells, 2 IDs

BOOSTER & LINAC

- $E = 0.12\text{-}0.75 \text{ GeV}$
- $C = 28 \text{ m}, 1 \text{ Hz}$
- $I = 0.03 \text{ Amp}$



Nobel Prizes at NSLS



2009 Steitz, Ramakrishnan

2009 Nobel Prize in Chemistry

Venkatraman Ramakrishnan, of the Medical Research Council Laboratory of Molecular Biology in Cambridge, UK, a former employee in Brookhaven's biology department, and a long-time user of Brookhaven's National Synchrotron Light Source (NSLS), and Thomas A. Steitz of Yale University, also a long-time NSLS user, shared the prize with Ada E. Yonath of the Weizmann Institute of Science for studying the structure and function of the ribosome. [More](#)



2003 Roderick MacKinnon

2003 Nobel Prize in Chemistry

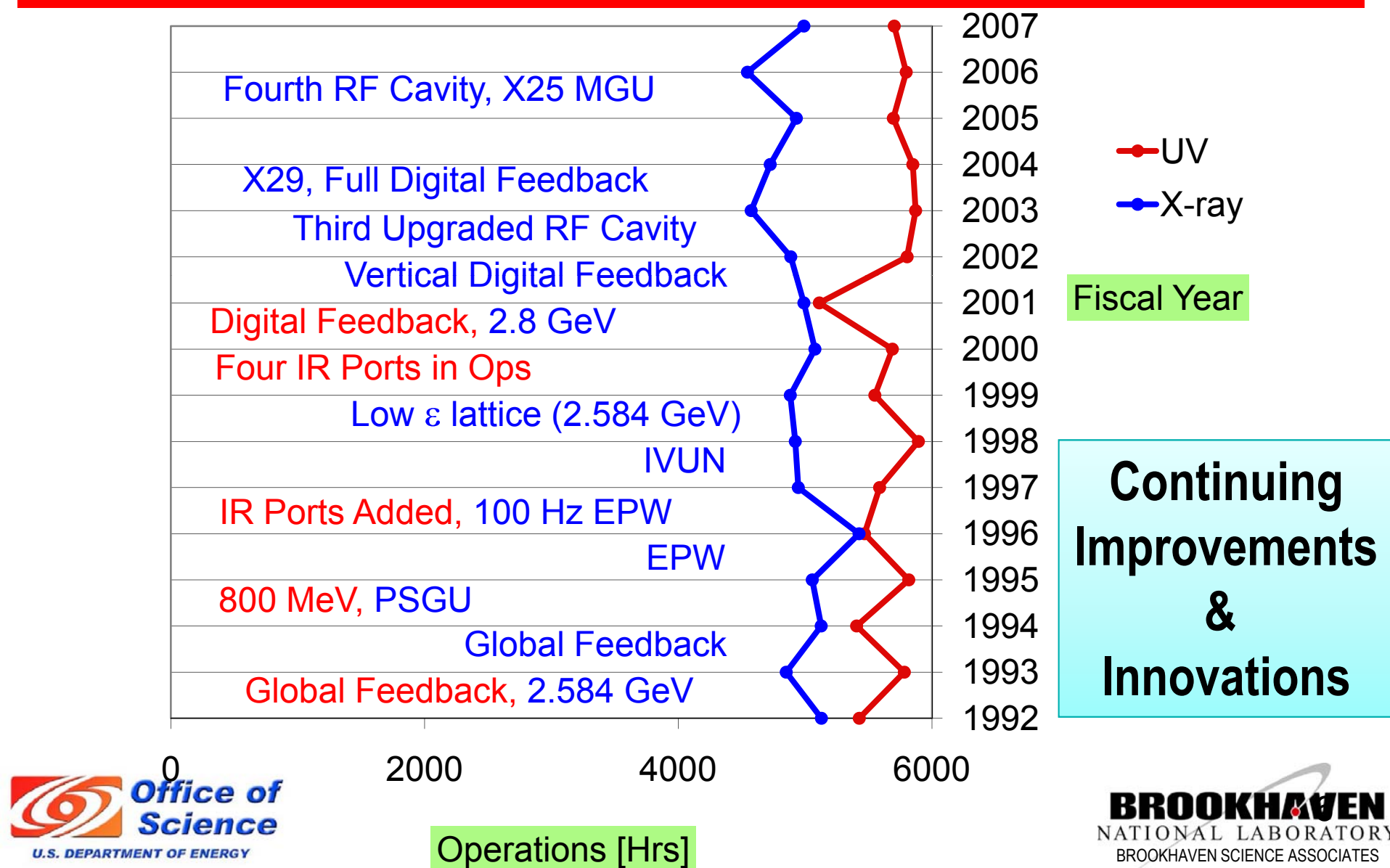
Roderick MacKinnon, M.D., a visiting researcher at Brookhaven National Laboratory, won one half of the 2003 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for work explaining how a class of proteins helps to generate nerve impulses -- the electrical activity that underlies all movement, sensation, and perhaps even thought. [More](#)

Pioneering Light Source R&D at the NSLS

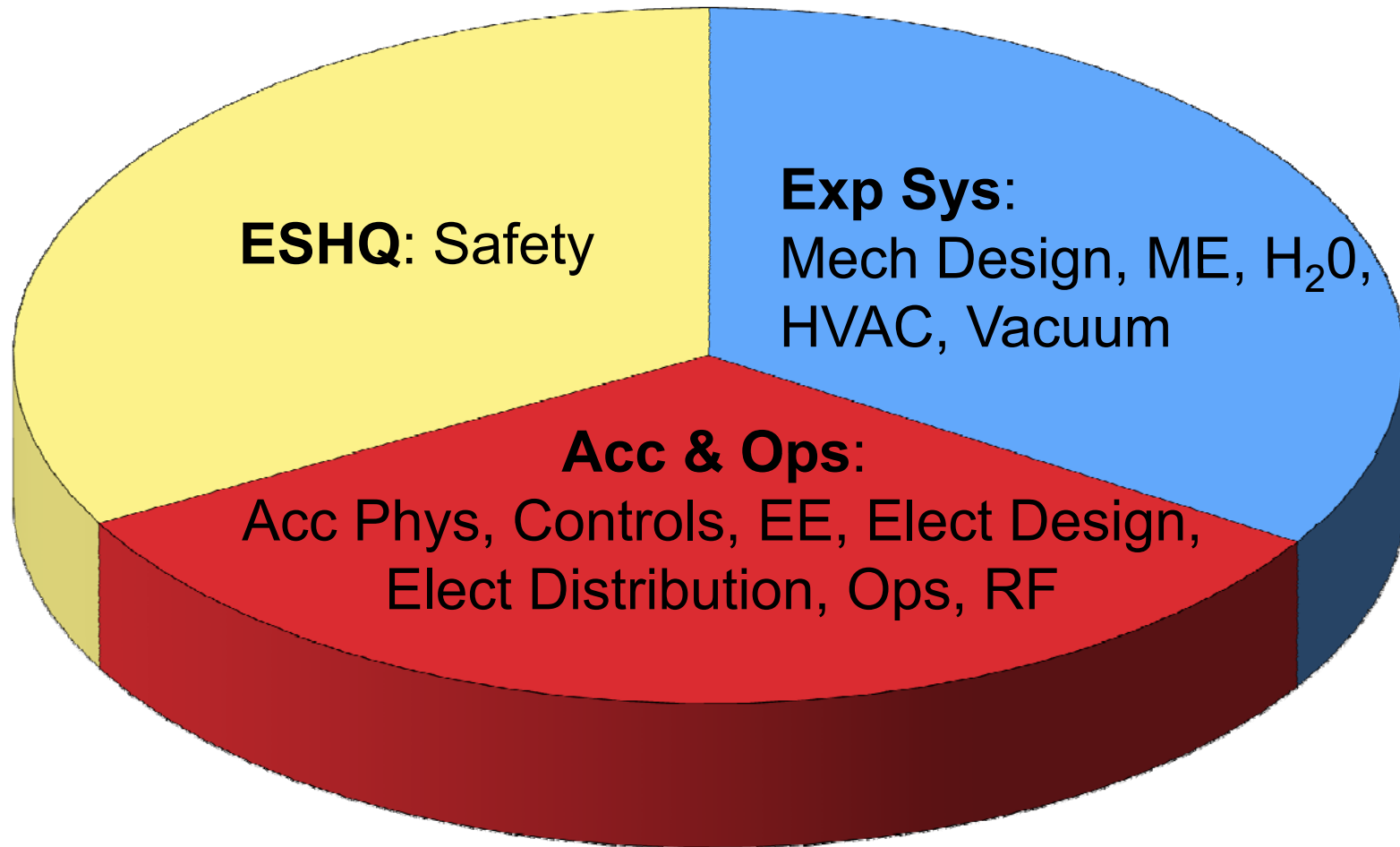
- ✓ Chasman-Green Lattice (NSLS, ESRF, APS, SPRING-8, NSLS-II, ...)
- ✓ Global Orbit Feedback Systems for Beam Stability on the VUV & X-Ray
- ✓ Switched BPM Receivers for Improved Beam Position Measurement
- ✓ Longitudinal Coupled Bunch Mode Feedback System on the VUV
- ✓ Actively Powered 4th Harmonic Cavity for Increased Lifetime on the VUV
- ✓ Mini Gap In-Vacuum Undulators (2 x 3.3 mm full gap, 1 x 5.6 mm)
- ✓ Linear Optics from Closed Orbit Response Measurements (LOCO)
- ✓ Alpha Buckets, Coherent CSR & Microwave Emission on the VUV

The NSLS storage rings are very mature & already incorporate nearly all of the high impact improvements in the light source arena!

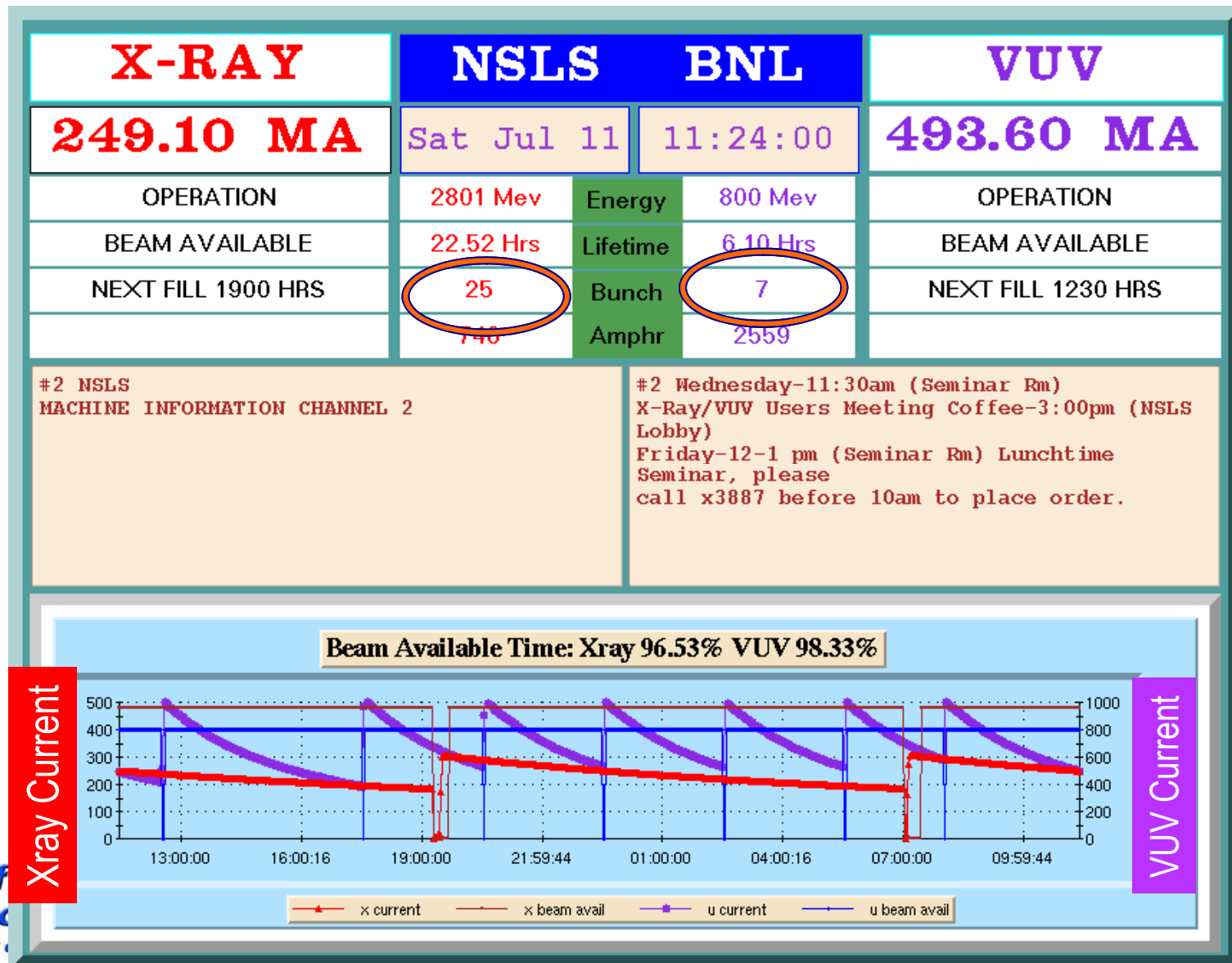
NSLS Operations Evolution



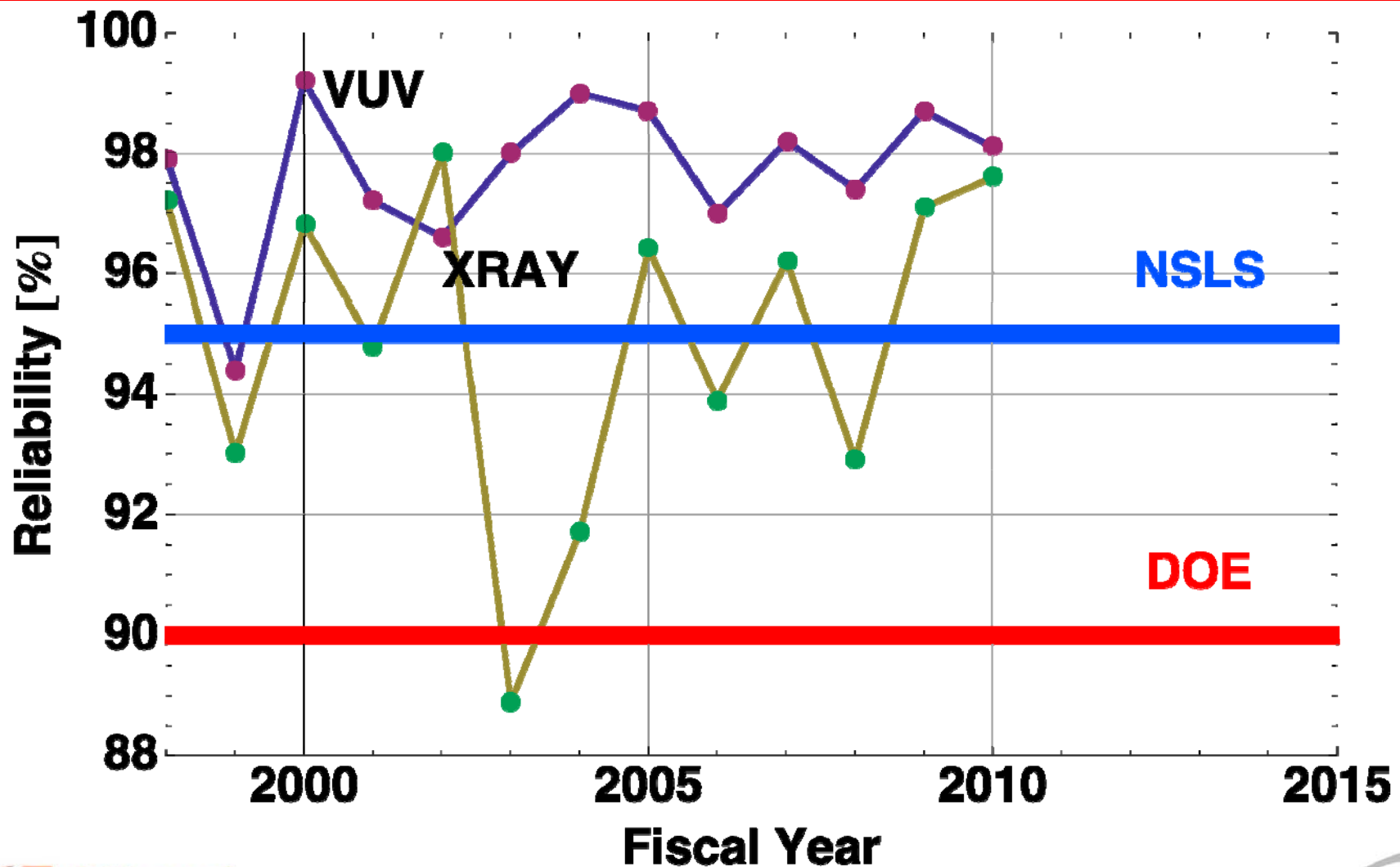
NSLS Operations is a Team Effort



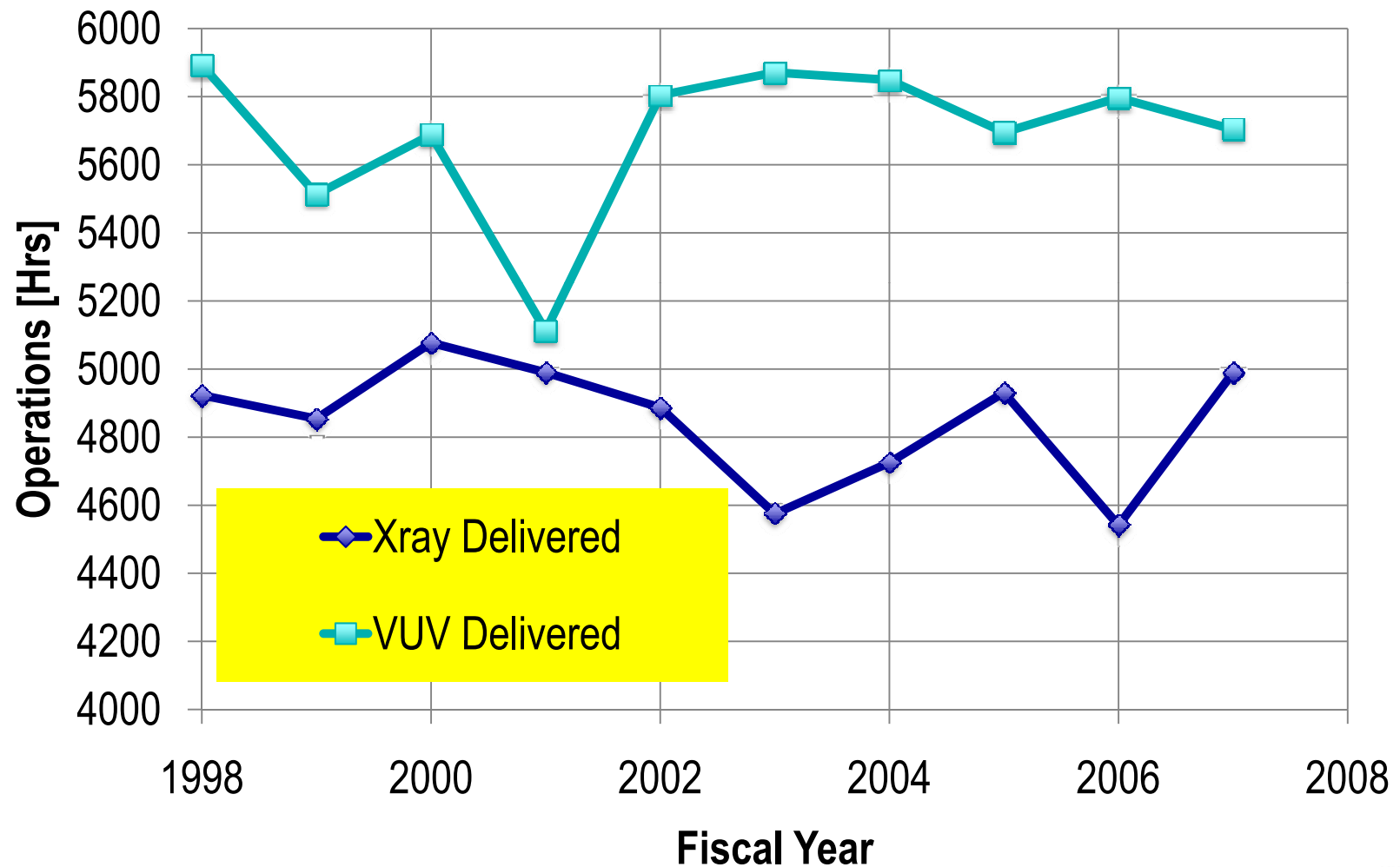
Routine Ops: Xray 2 x 300 ma, VUV 7 x 1000 ma



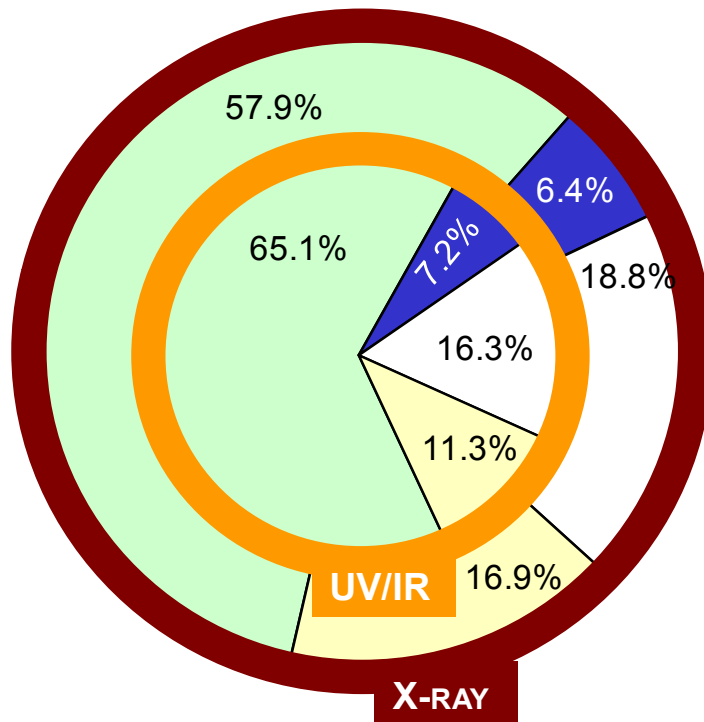
High Reliability Operations



Consistently High Operating Hours for Users



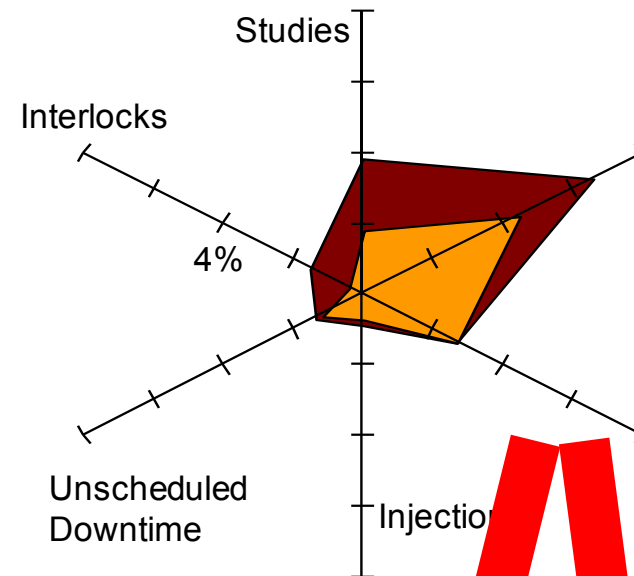
FY2010 Statistics



Activity /Hours	UV/IR	X-ray
Operations	5233.2	4655.8
Unscheduled Operations	582.3	517.5
Maintenance	1314.1	1507.8
Other	910.5	1358.9

Other Activities	UV/IR	X-ray
Studies	1.8%	3.9%
Com/Con	4.5%	6.6%
Holiday	2.7%	2.7%
Injection	0.7%	0.8%
Unscheduled Downtime	1.2%	1.3%
Interlock	0.4%	1.5%

YTD 8040 Hrs 100 Hrs= 1.2%



User Metrics	UV/IR	X-ray
Reliability	98.1%	97.6%
Availability	109.0%	108.5%

Work In
Progress

Hardware & Infrastructure Issues



Ceramic Chambers & Bellows



Cracks in Walls & Floors



X17 SCW Cryo System



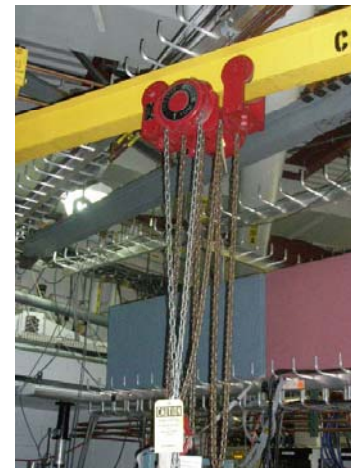
Pulsed Kicker PS



XRF Power
Amplifier Sys



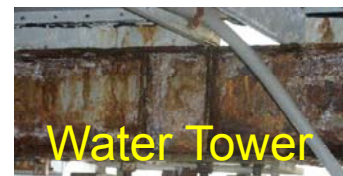
HP/UX WS
Micros
Software



Crane Docs



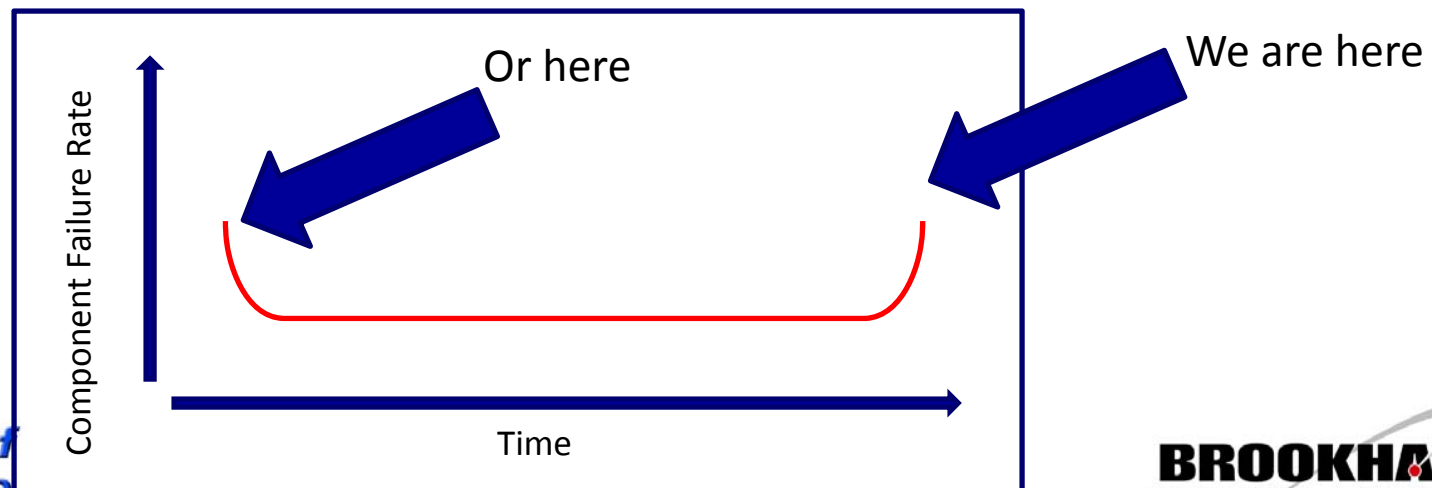
MCC Units
10CFR851



Water Tower

Machine Reliability Issues

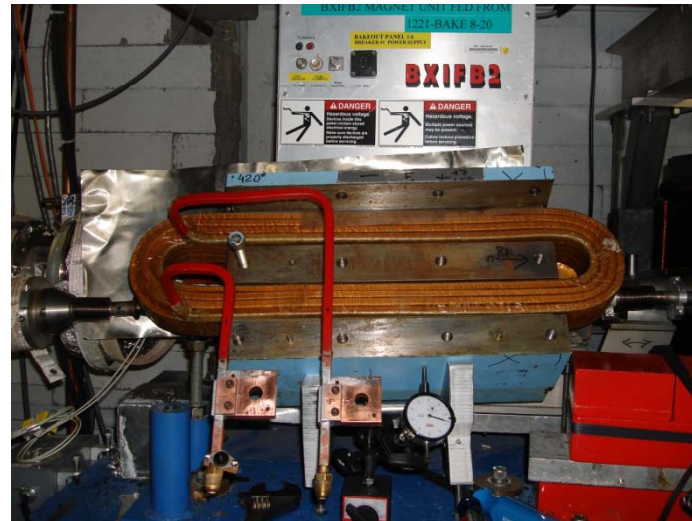
- Machine components are aging and require more preventative maintenance.
- Age-related failures are occurring at a higher rate:
 - RF system failures early CY08
 - VUV kicker magnet failure, summer 08
 - Two significant klystron failures (clocked several days of downtime in June 08)
 - We are on the far right side of the Component Failure Rate vs. Time curve
 - Maintaining robust operations is an increasingly difficult task



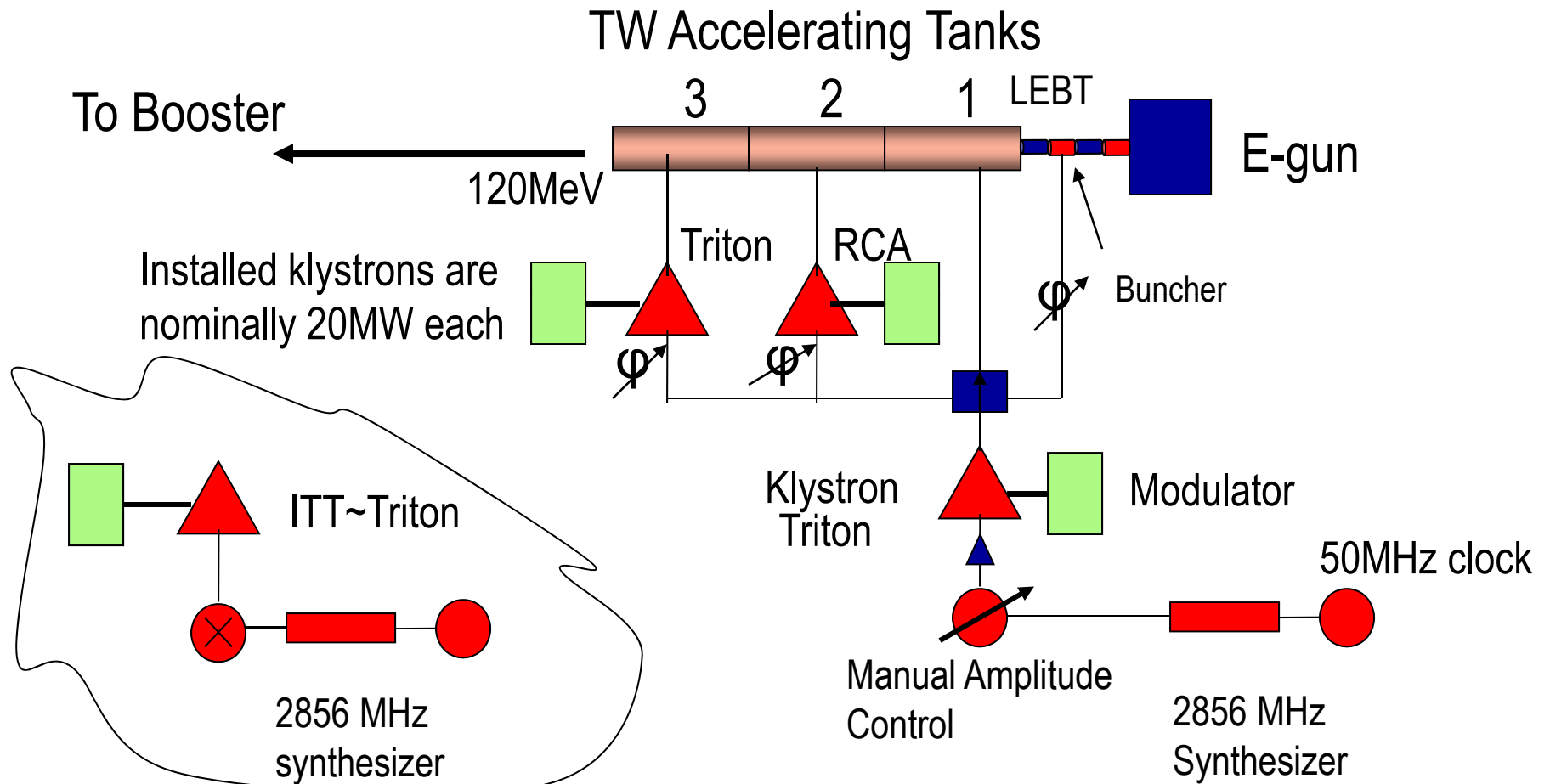
Example of Recent Machine Failure

BXD Magnet Coil Replacement:

- Dipole magnet overheated when a power dip tripped the cooling water off and the power supply remained on due to a faulty relay.
- Mechanical Group handled this very carefully to maintain the same position.
- Task was successful
- Great job by all!

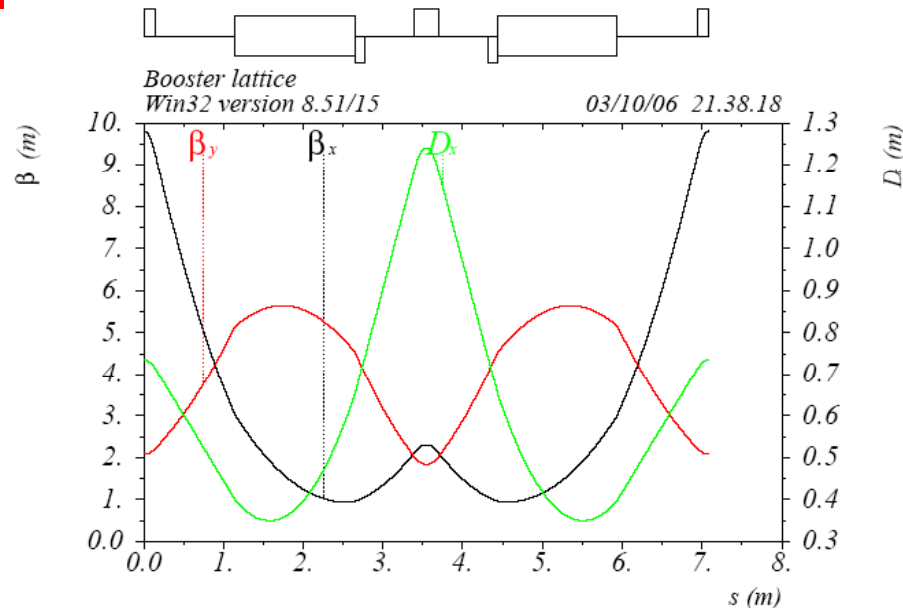


NSLS 120 MeV S-Band Linac



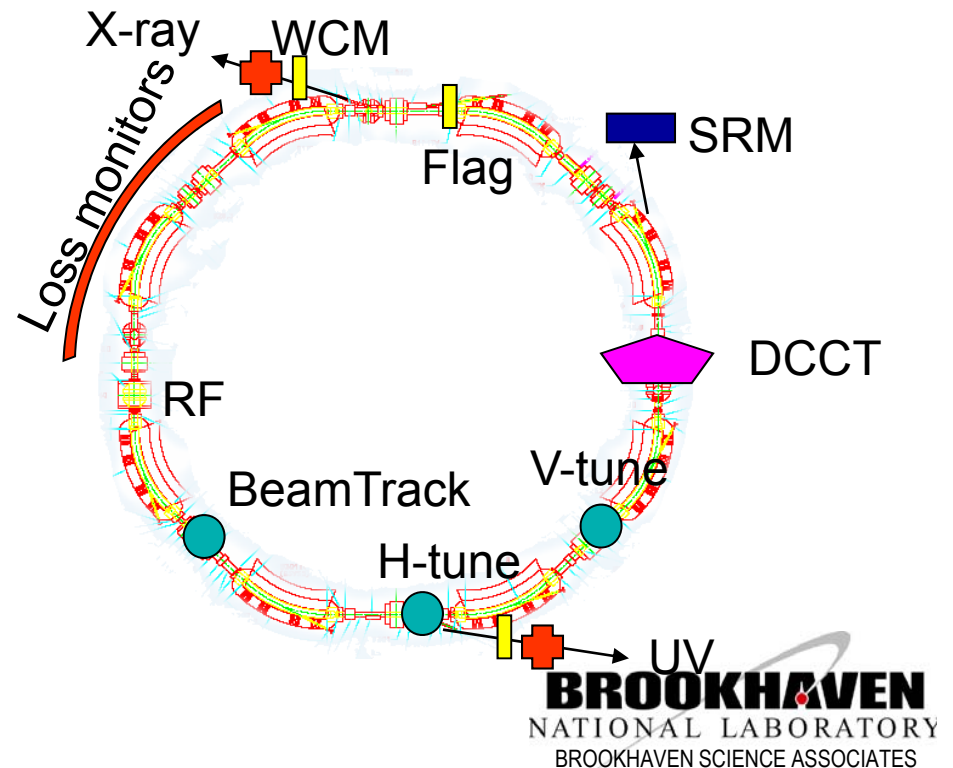
Full "hot spare" of indicated systems in test stand; additional klystrons spares being refurbished

Booster Ops & Diagnostics Improvements



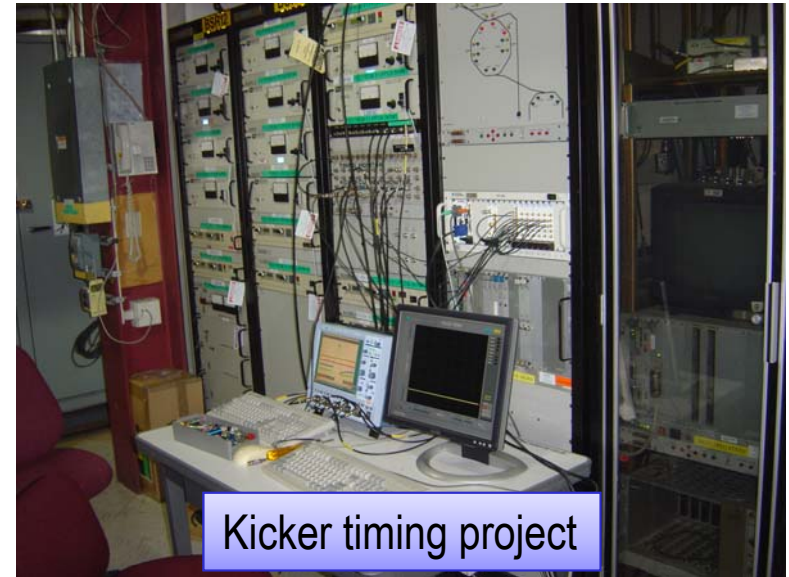
Booster diagnostics:

- 8 horizontal & 8 vertical PUEs,
✓ only 3 are instrumented
- ✓ Synchrotron Radiation Monitor
- ✓ Tune measurement system
- ✓ DC current transformer
- Loss monitors: not instrumented

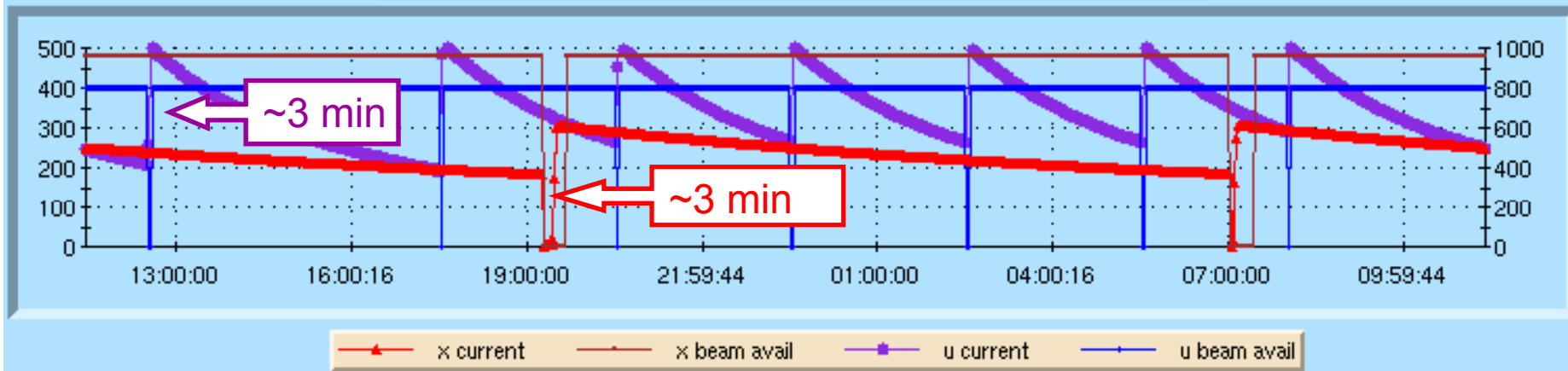


Injection System Improvements

- Motivation: faster injections, reduce radiation to staff/users, faster troubleshooting
- What: new/improved diagnostics (orbit, efficiency, etc) modeling and studies
- Progress: booster shot-to-shot variations reduced, extraction loss reduced
- X-ray injection time & radiation losses reduced a factor of 3



Beam Available Time: Xray 96.53% VUV 98.33%



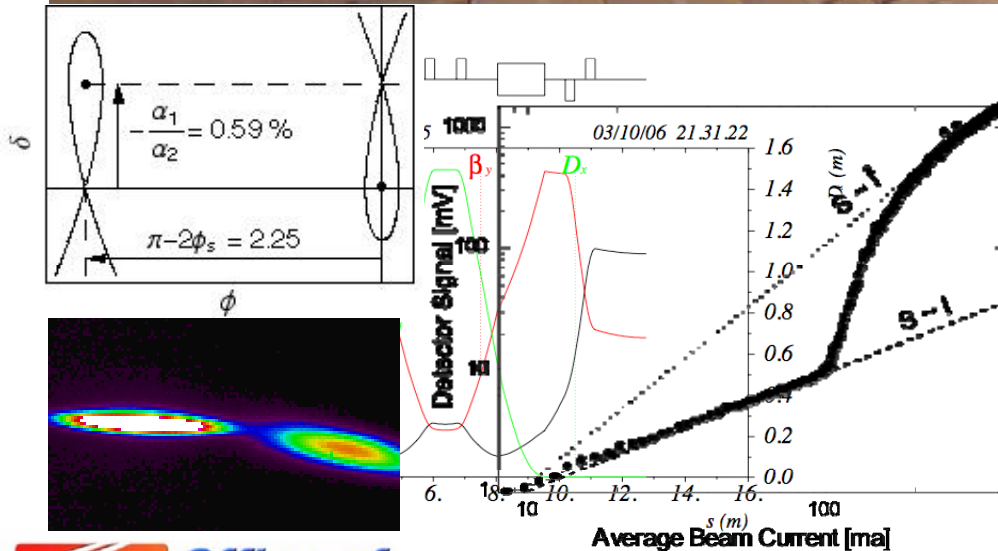
NSLS VUV Ring

Operations

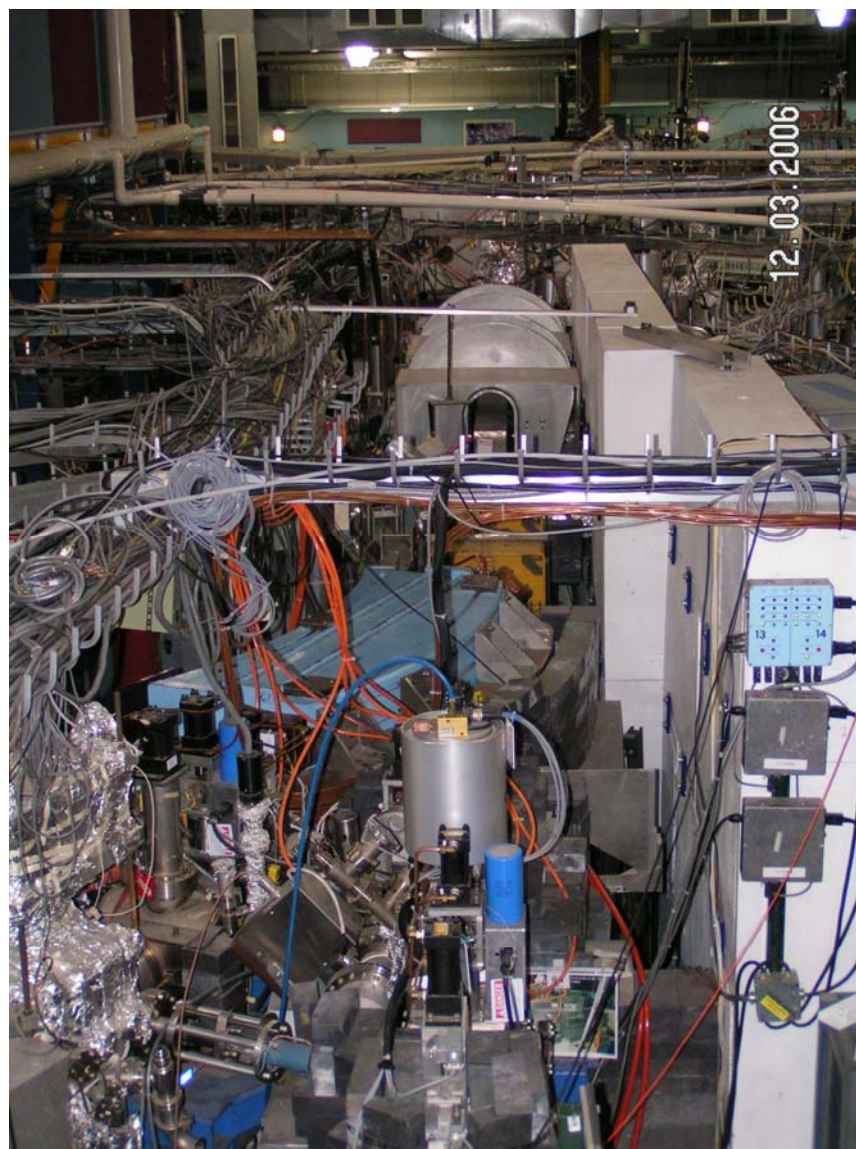
- Reliability exceeding 95% at 808 MeV
- High Current ~ 1 Amp in 7/9 bunches
- 4th Harmonic Cavity for Lifetime
- Both Straights have IDs for Decades
- Longitudinal Coupled Bunch Feedback
- H&V Global Orbit Feedback
- 90 x 90 mrad IR ports

R&D

- Alpha Buckets (PRL)
- Bursting CSR & Microwaves (NIM)

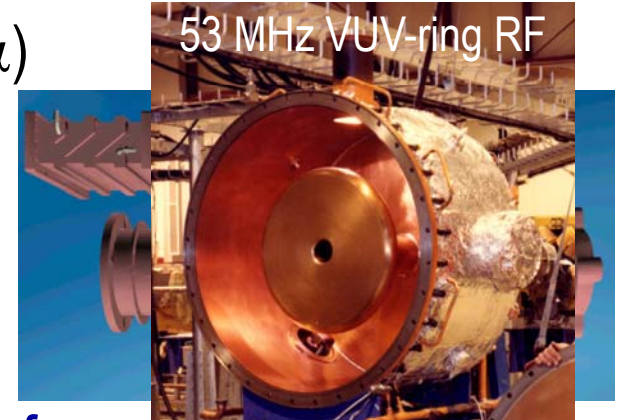


Present View of VUV Floor



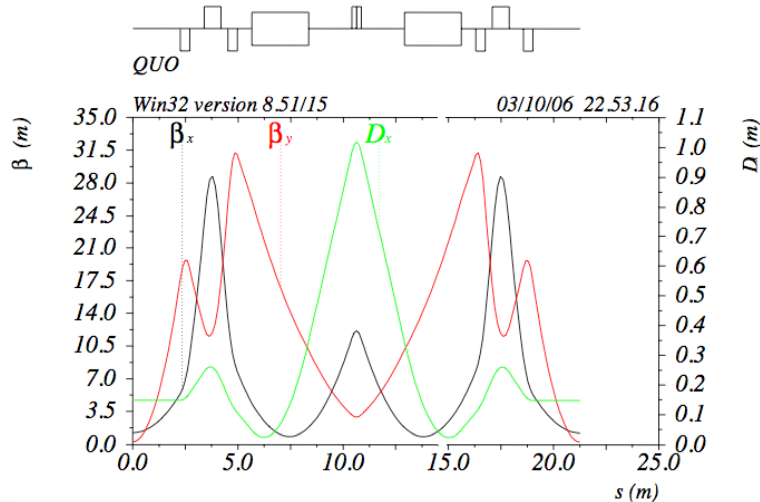
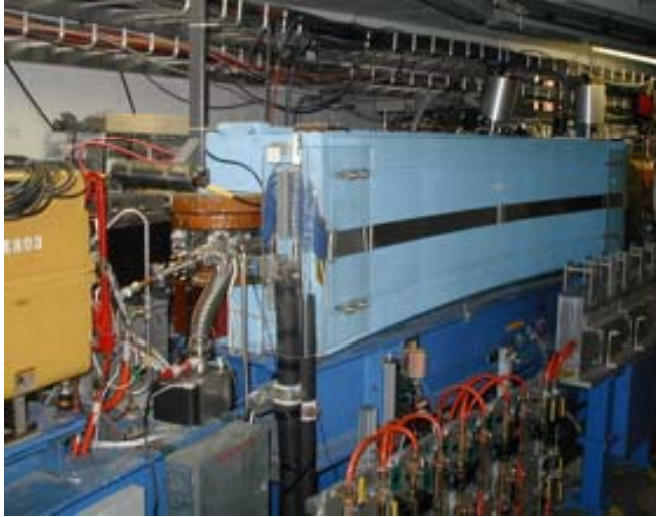
Possible VUV / IR Ring: Coherent IR Development

- Goal is to add short pulse capability and to boost coherent IR flux
- Short bunches require high RF gradient (& low α)
- Need to replace 53 MHz RF cavity ($\sigma_{\tau}(I) \sim 0.3-1$ ns)
- Take 2.5 MV CESR-B & 800 MeV:
 - present ($\alpha_0 = 0.0235$) $\Rightarrow \sigma_{\tau} = 10$ ps rms
 - $\alpha = \alpha_0 / 100 \Rightarrow 1$ ps for CSR mode
- Lattice needs minor modification for CSR mode of operations
- Scaling CSR instability threshold for VUV ring with CESR-B cavity results in flux/mrad higher than @ BESSY-II
- Issues include collective effects, lifetime, feedbacks & diagnostics, ...



CESR-B RF cavity should work well & fits into existing VUV-ring
Will shorten the pulse 1-3 orders of magnitude, and boost IR flux for the Users
Will jumpstart NSLS-II SC RF & beam dynamics R&D efforts

X-Ray Ring



Operations

- Reliability of 90-98% at 2.8 GeV
- High Current ~ 0.3 Amp in 25/30 Bunches
- Inject @ 0.75 GeV and Ramp Up
- Four New RF Cavities Provide 1 MV
- Six of Eight Straight Sections have IDs
- H&V Global Orbit Feedback

R&D

- Small Gap Insertion Devices
- Dynamic Aperture with EPU + IDs
- Improve injection modeling for X5 ID

Corrector Magnet Power Supplies



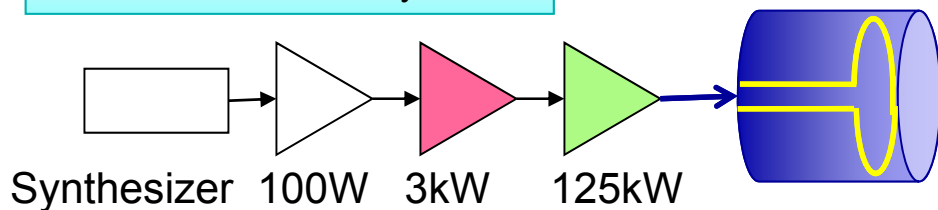
Quad and Corrector with Skew Coils



XRAY RF Amplifier Upgrade Projects

XRF Consists of 4 Systems

53 MHz Cavity

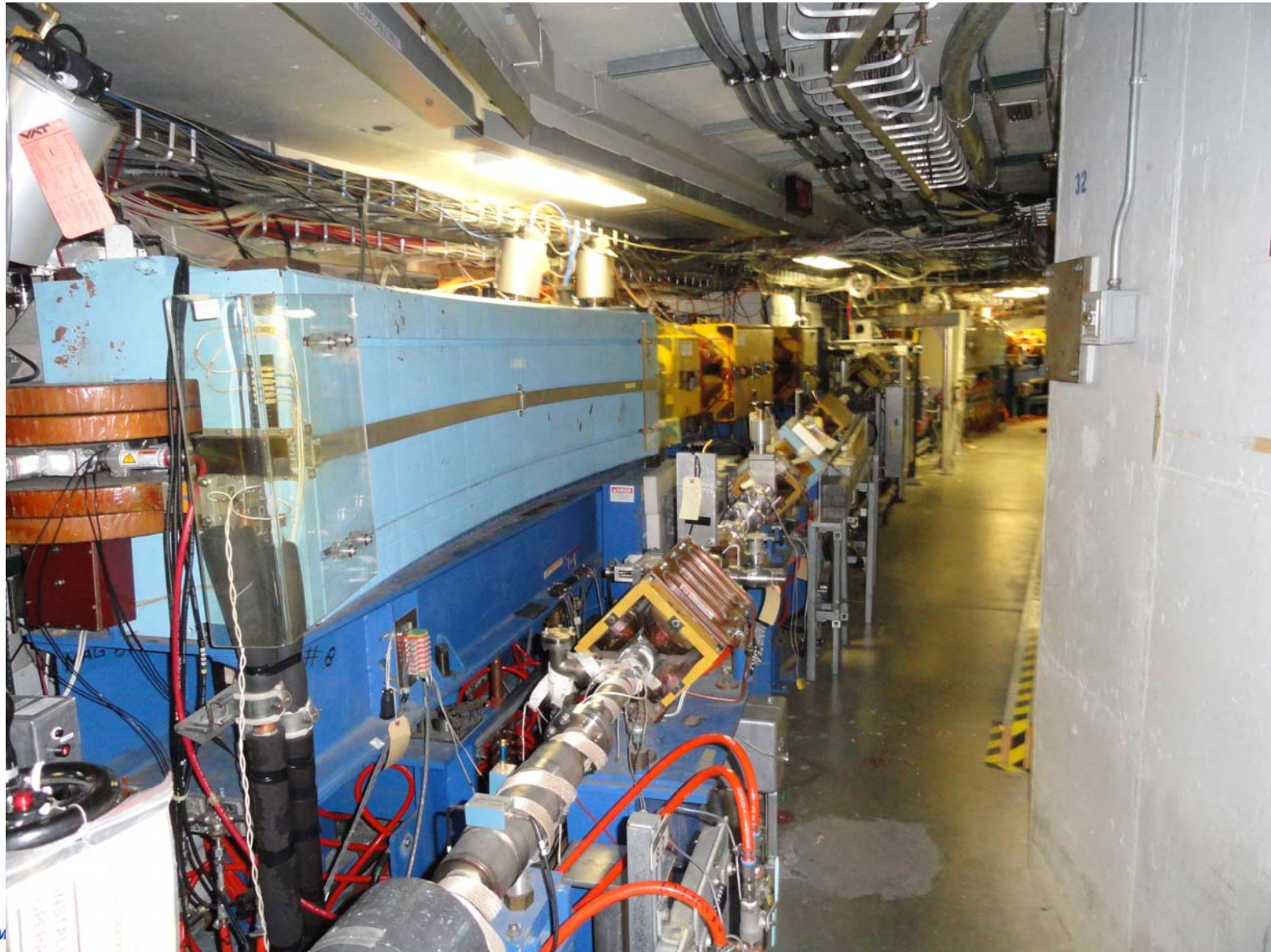


125 KW Anode Rectifier & Power Supply
Two systems to upgrade (2009, 2010)



3 KW Solid State Amplifier
4 systems to upgrade

X-ray Injection Line



Sextupole Power Supply



Matching Triplet

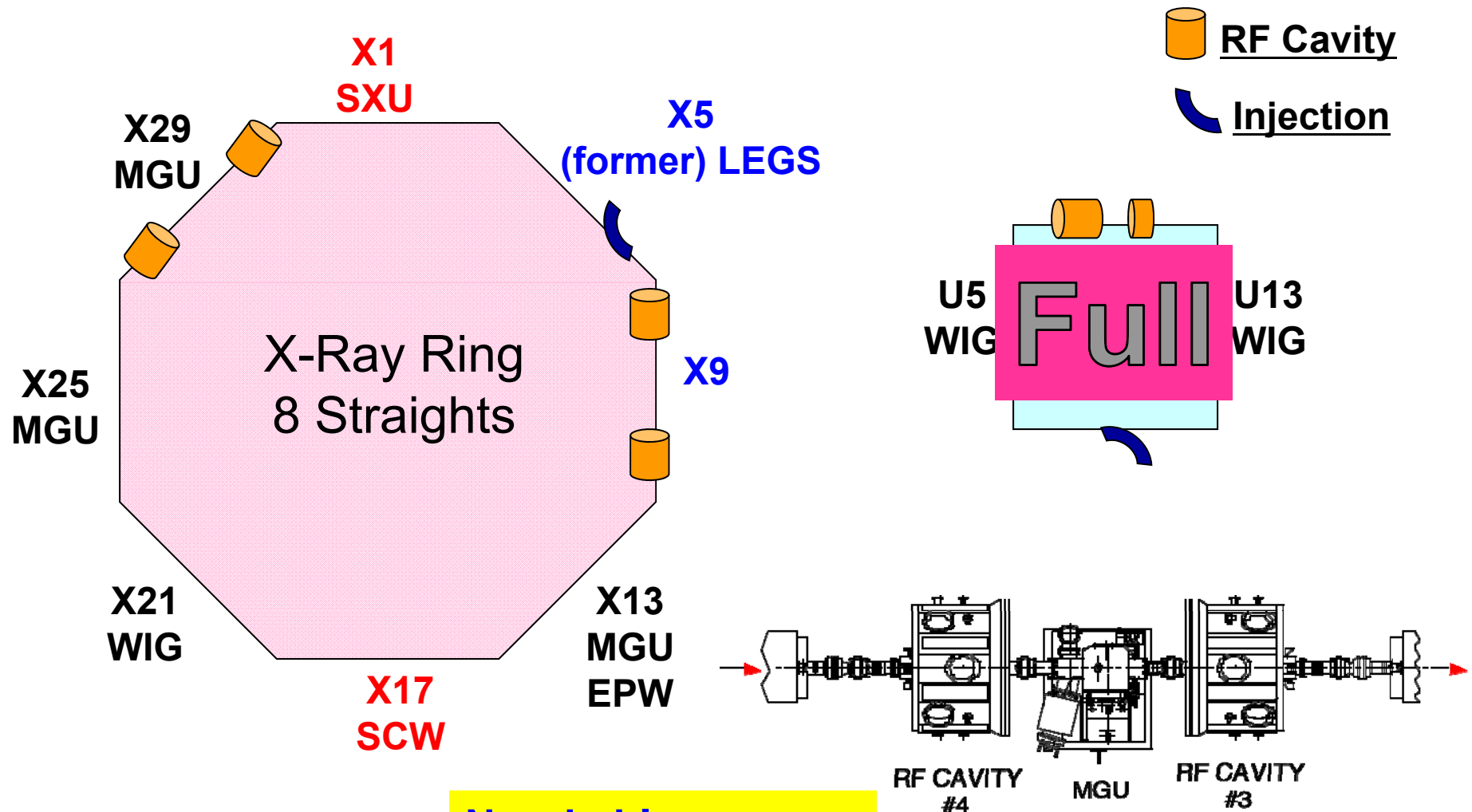


OF
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

BROOKHAVEN
NATIONAL LABORATORY
BROOKHAVEN SCIENCE ASSOCIATES

NSLS Insertion Devices: Near Capacity



NSLS Leads the Way with In-Vacuum IDs

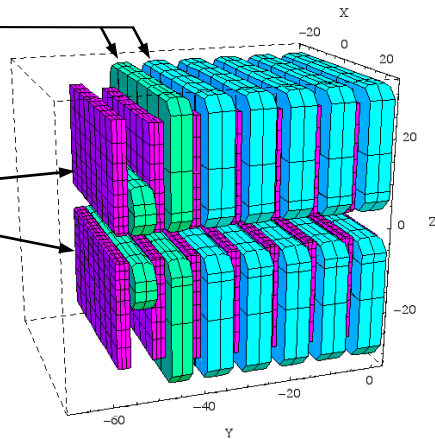
	X13			X29	X25	X9
Device	PSGU	IVUN	MGU	MGU	CPMU	MGU
Parameters	(1993)	(1997)	(2002)	(2003)	(2005)	(2008)
Type	Pure PM in Air	Pure PM In-Vacuum	Hybrid PM In-Vacuum	Hybrid PM In-Vacuum	Cryo-Ready PM Hybrid	Hybrid PM In-Vacuum
Period (mm)	16	11	12.5	12.5	18	14.5
Length (m)	0.33	0.33	0.36	0.36	1	0.36
No. Periods	18	30.5	2	27	53	23
Min.Mag.Gap (mm)	6.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	5.6	3.3
Peak Field (T)	0.62	0.68	0.95	0.95	0.96 (warm)	1.28 (warm)
K_{eff}	0.93	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.63
E_{fund} @ 2.8 GeV	3.2	5.4	3.7	3.7	1.9	2.2

New In-Vacuum Undulator Replaced X25 Wiggler

NdFeB Magnets:
new "hybrid car
motor" grade

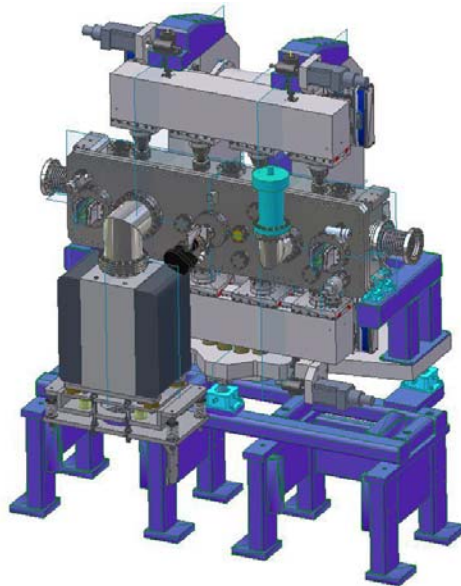
Vanadium
Permendur
Poles

Magnetic Design:
NSLS



Provision for future
cryo-cooling of
magnet arrays to
-120°C

Mech. Design:
Advanced Design
Consulting, Inc.

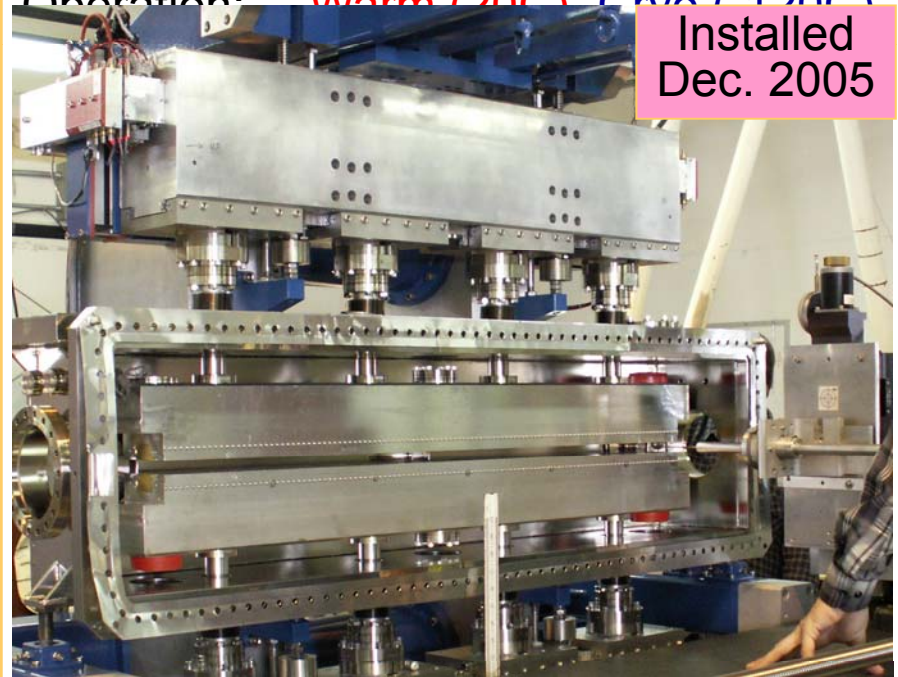


Expected performance

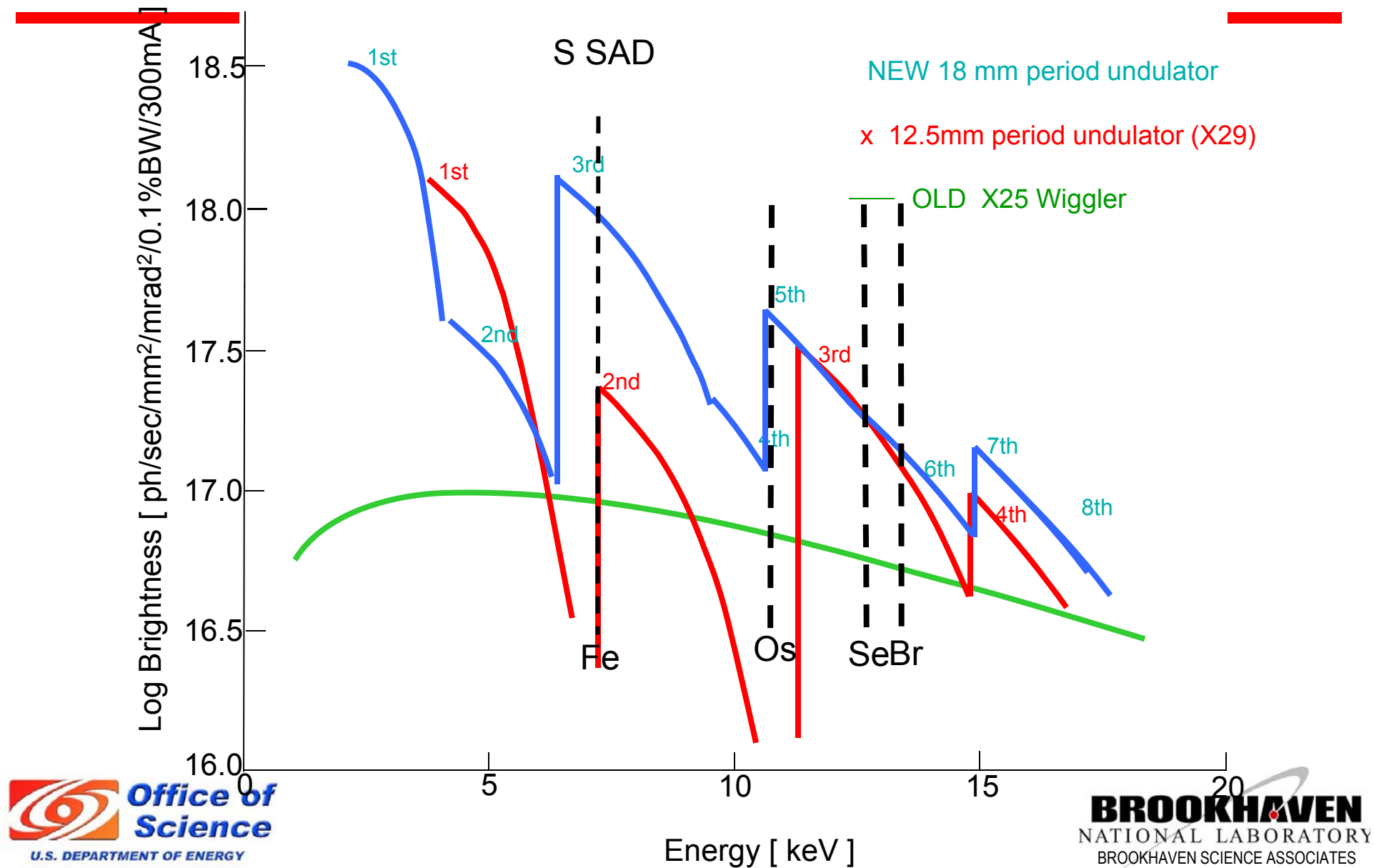
Length (m)	1
Period (mm)	18
Gap (mm)	5.6 - 12

Operation: Warm (20°C) Cryo (-120°C)

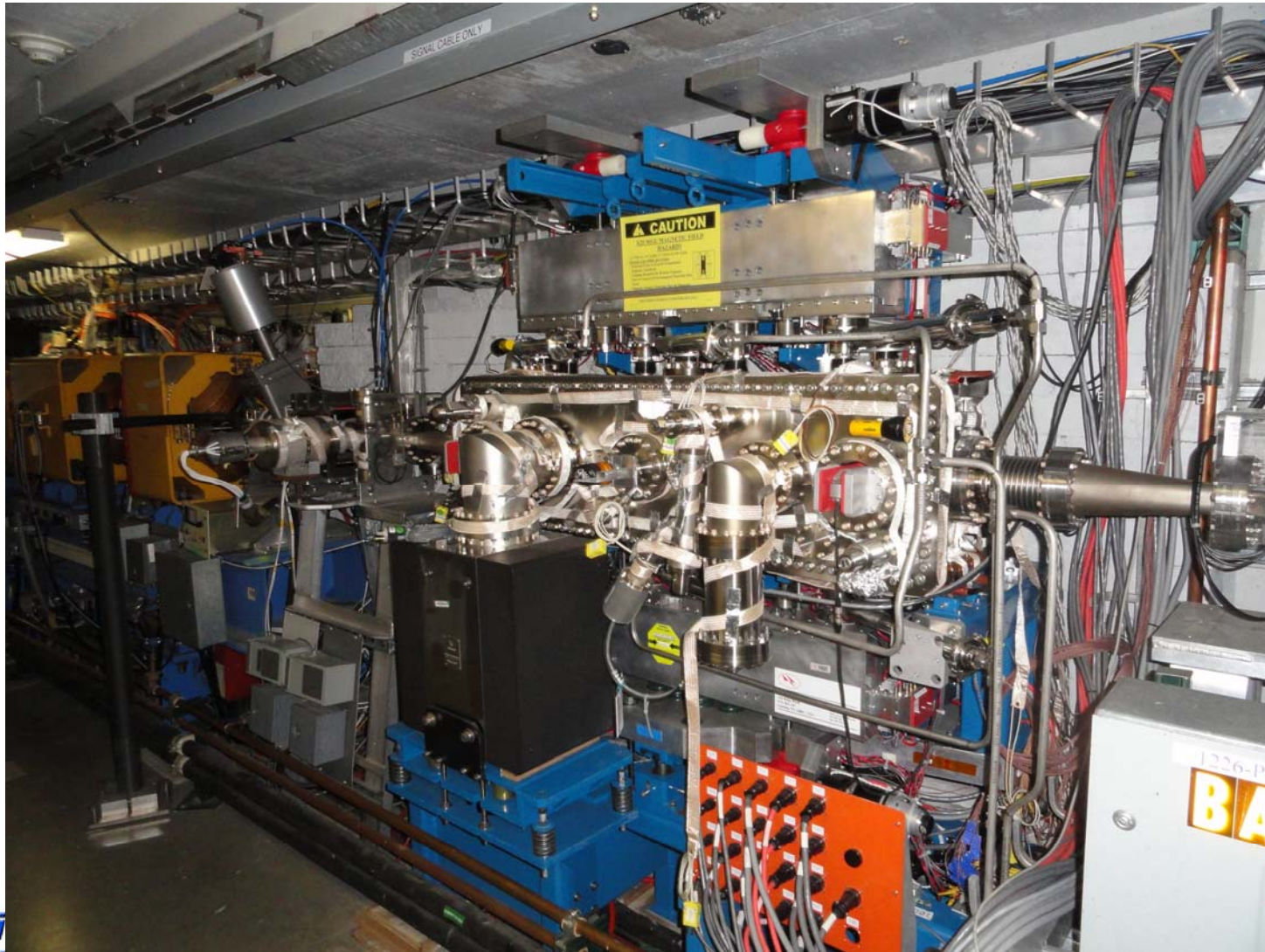
Installed
Dec. 2005



MGU Spectra

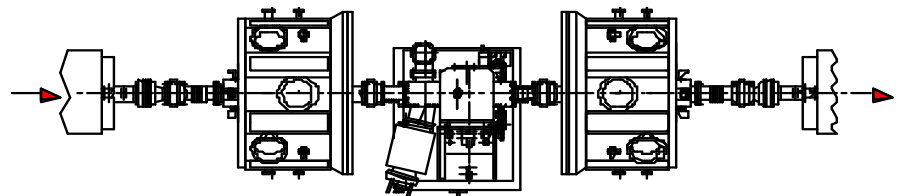


Installed in the Ring



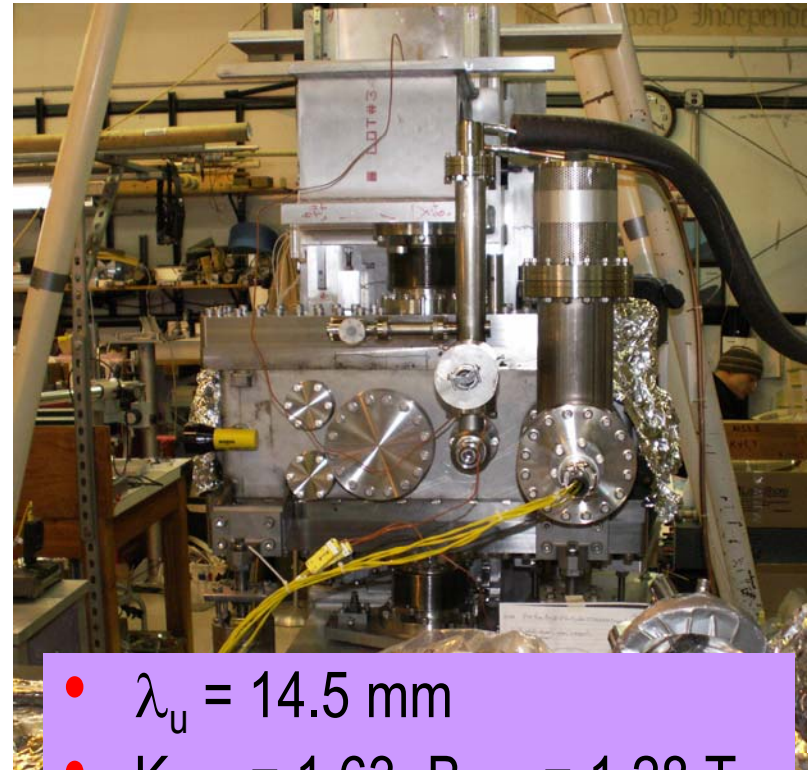
CFN X9 Undulator

- X9 MGU for CFN beamline is under construction in-house
- Coverage 2.2-20 keV (use up to 7th harmonic, $0.5 < K < 1.7$)
- 36 cm long, 14.5 mm period, min. gap 3.3 mm, $B_{pk}=1.3$ T
- Fits between RF1 and RF2 cavities in the X-ray ring
- To be installed in May 2008
- Challenges due to out-of-spec magnet material limiting baking temperature. Required extensive thermal testing and magnetic measurements

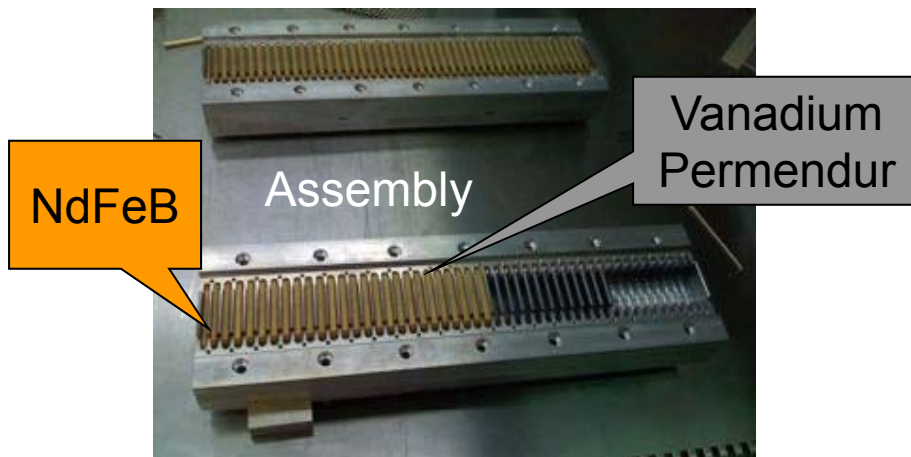


CFN X9 Undulator Installation

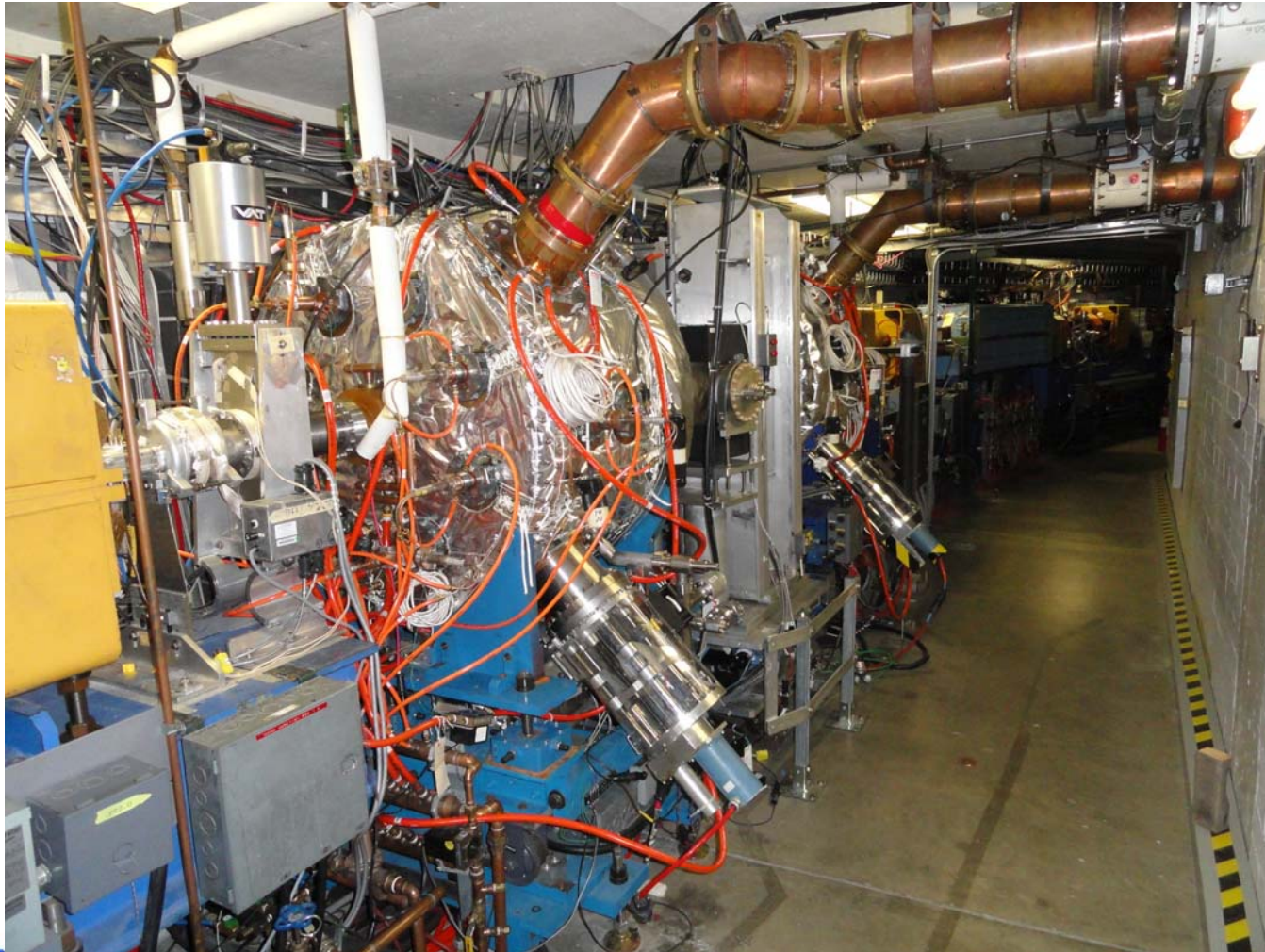
- Magnetic assembly completed
- Magnetic measurements done, performance is within specs
- Additional work on vacuum integrity
- Bakeout temp must not exceed 90° C
- Ring installation in August 2008



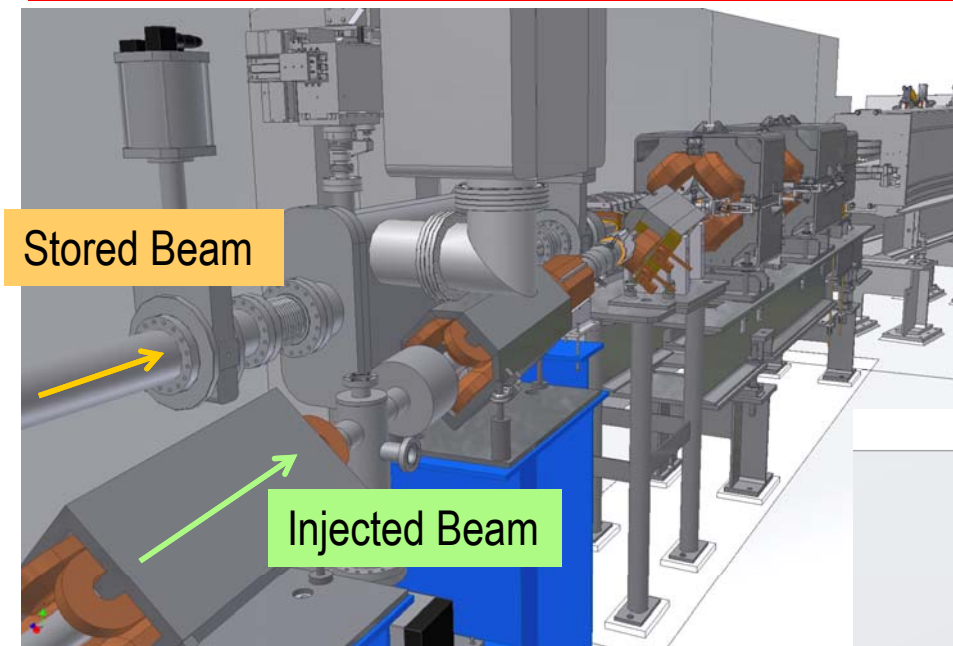
- $\lambda_u = 14.5 \text{ mm}$
- $K_{\text{max}} = 1.63, B_{\text{max}} = 1.28 \text{ T}$
- $N_{\text{periods}} = 23, L = 0.36 \text{ m}$
- Minimum full gap = 3.3 mm



RF Cavities and Undulator in Between

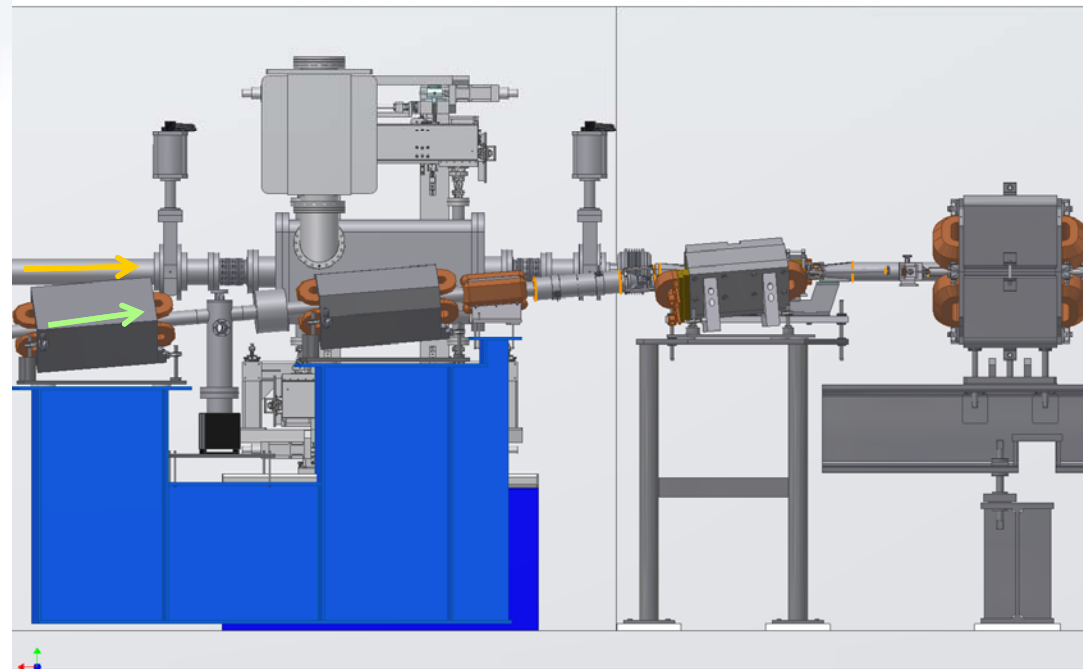


New MGU is a Snug Fit For X5 Straight

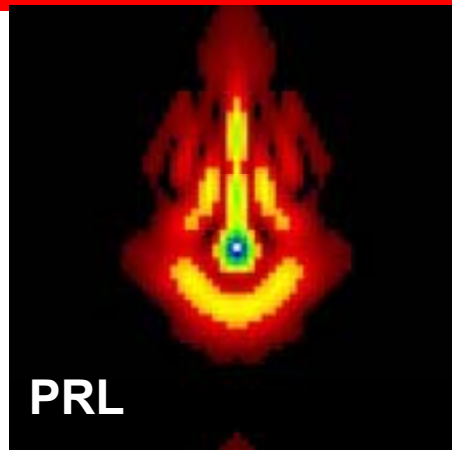


- New 50 cm MGU or EPU?
- Interest from PX & Physics
- Cost & schedule being done
- Timeline depends on budget

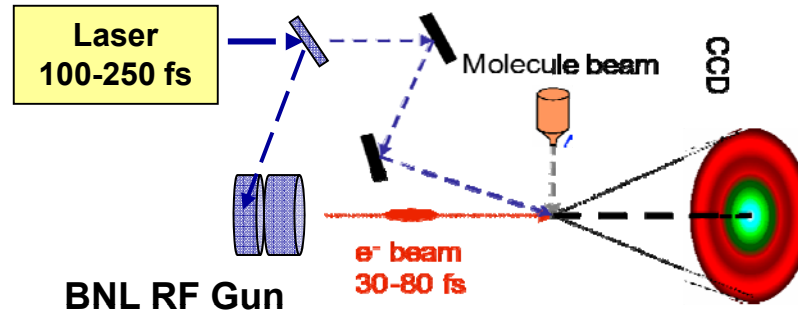
✓ X5 straight section was freed from LEGS. It is crowded with injection hardware, but....



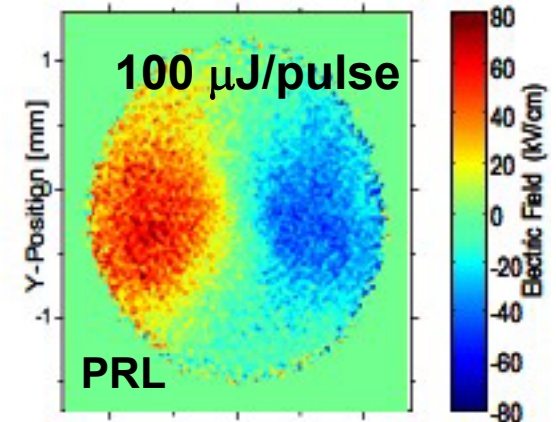
Ultrafast: SDL is a World Class FEL & e-Beam R&D Lab



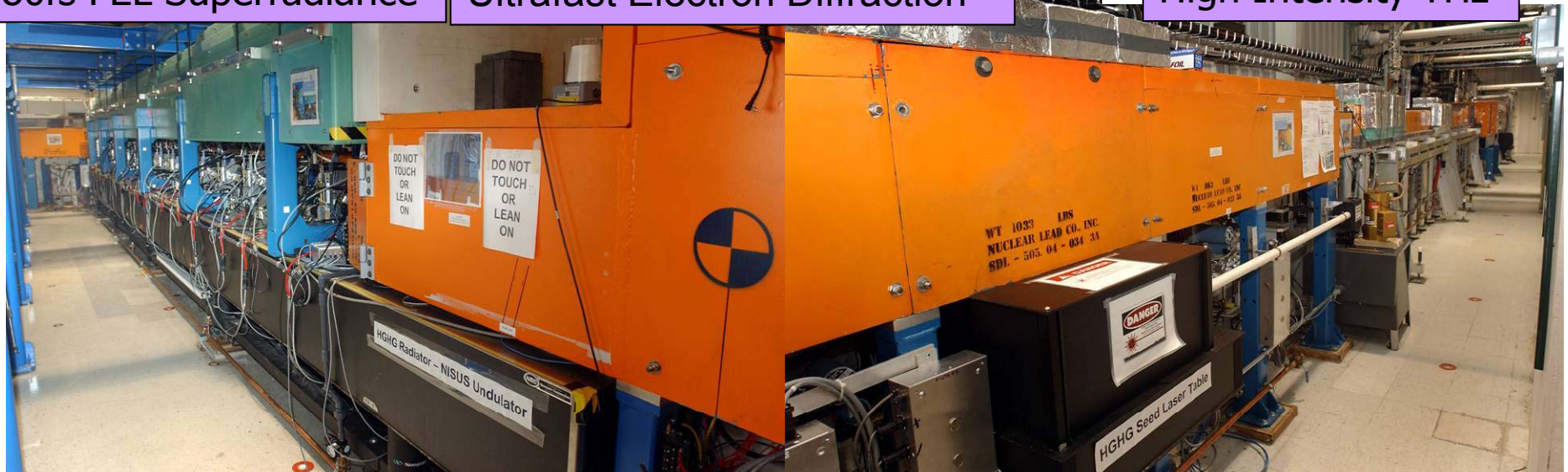
80fs FEL Superradiance



Ultrafast Electron Diffraction



High Intensity THz



NSLS-II: Our Future Light Source

Nov. 8, 2010



NSLS-II Design Features

Design Parameters

- 3 GeV, 500 mA, top-off injection
- Circumference 792 m
- 30 cell, DBA
 - 15 high- β straights (9.3 m)
 - 15 low- β straights (6.6 m)

Novel design features:

- Damping wigglers
- Soft bend magnets
- Three pole wigglers
- Large gap IR dipoles

Ultra-low emittance

- $\varepsilon_x, \varepsilon_y = 0.6, 0.008$ nm-rad
- Diffraction limited in vertical at 12 keV
- Small beam size: $\sigma_y = 2.6$ μm , $\sigma_x = 28$ μm ,
 $\sigma'_y = 3.2$ μrad , $\sigma'_x = 19$ μrad , $\sigma_z = 15\text{-}30$ ps



NSLS-II Design Parameters & Specifications

Energy	3.0 GeV	Energy Spread	0.094%
Circumference	792 m	RF Frequency	500 MHz
Number of Periods	30 DBA	Harmonic Number	1320
Length Long Straights	6.6 & 9.3m	RF Bucket Height	>2.5%
Emittance (h,v)	<1nm, 0.008nm	RMS Bunch Length	15ps-30ps
Momentum Compaction	.00037	Average Current	500ma
Dipole Bend Radius	25m	Current per Bunch	0.5ma
Energy Loss per Turn	<2MeV	Charge per Bunch	1.2nC
		Touschek Lifetime	>3hrs

Summary and Conclusions

NSLS Storage rings are highly optimized but still improving

- **In Place**: Mini-gap & variable polarization IDs, digital feedback, 4th harmonic cavity, EPICS-like controls ...
- **To Be Done**: improved injection, stability & reliability, ...

NSLS-II Storage ring is the future of NSLS

- **Will Provide**: much higher brightness, many straight sections filled with advanced IDs, high beam stability, unprecedented energy resolution, etc
- **Many Potential Synergies with Present NSLS**

A wealth of accelerator physics and engineering expertise at NSLS and NSLS-II (Photon Sciences Directorate of BNL)