



XXIV ESLS Meeting
Lund 2016

SOLEIL Status and Upgrade Proposals

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Synchrotron SOLEIL

Accelerator Coordinator

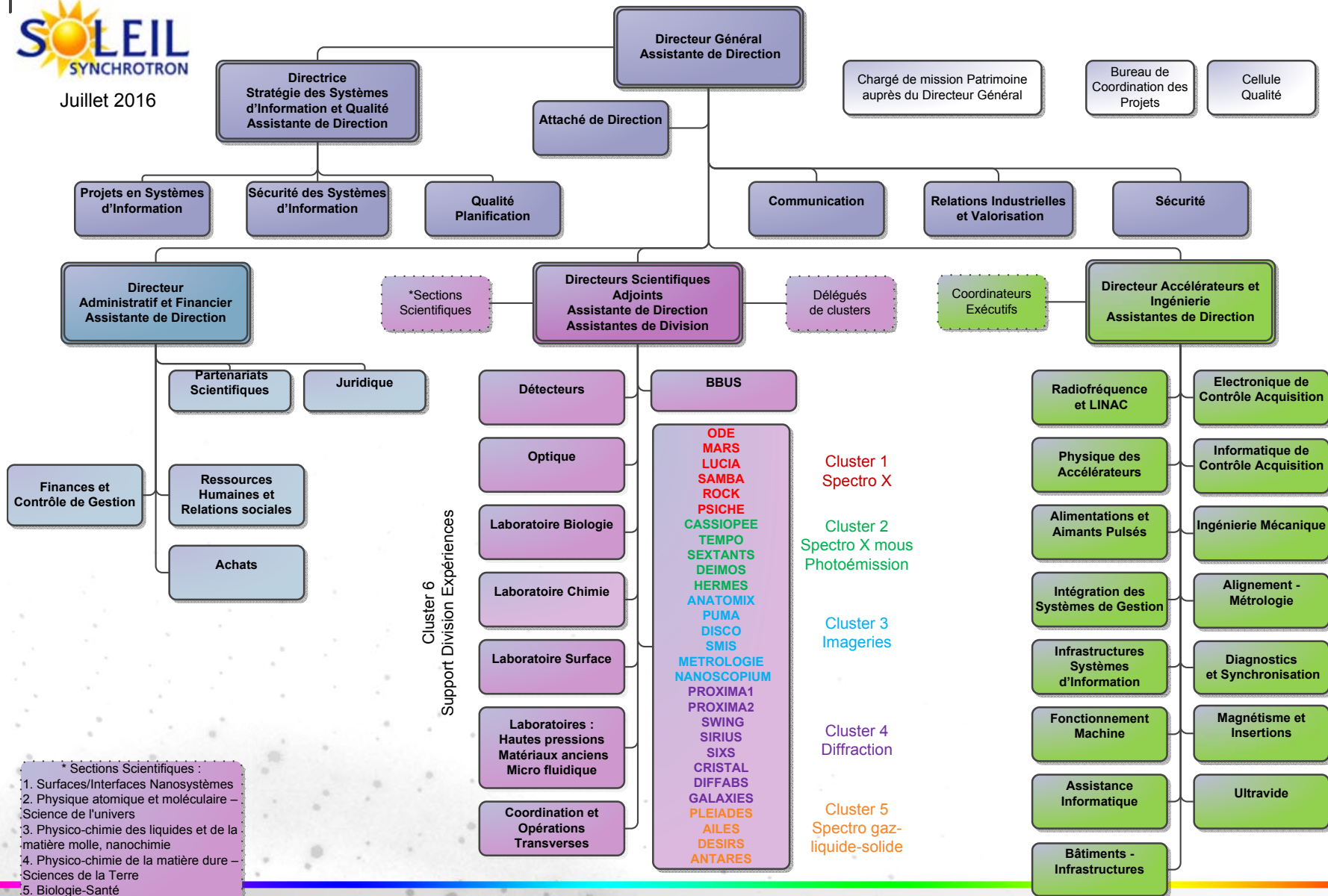
On behalf of the Accelerators and Engineering Division



New Organization Chart



Juillet 2016



- * Sections Scientifiques :
1. Surfaces/Interfaces Nanosystèmes
 2. Physique atomique et moléculaire – Science de l'univers
 3. Physico-chimie des liquides et de la matière molle, nanochimie
 4. Physico-chimie de la matière dure – Sciences de la Terre
 5. Biologie-Santé
 6. Méthodes et instrumentation / modélisation théorie



Content

- ❑ **Operation performance in 2016 (RUN 1 to 4 out of 5)**
 - ❑ **Metrics**
 - ❑ **Failure gallery**
 - ❑ **A selection of on-going projects**

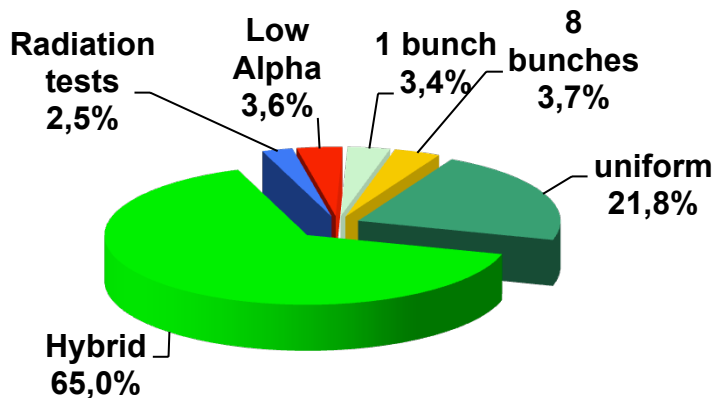
- ❑ **First upgrade proposal for SOLEIL**
 - ❑ **Constraints**
 - ❑ **First lattice explorations**

Operation Performance in 2016 (RUN 1 to 4 out of 5)

Beam time schedule in 2016

5100 hours for the beamlines.

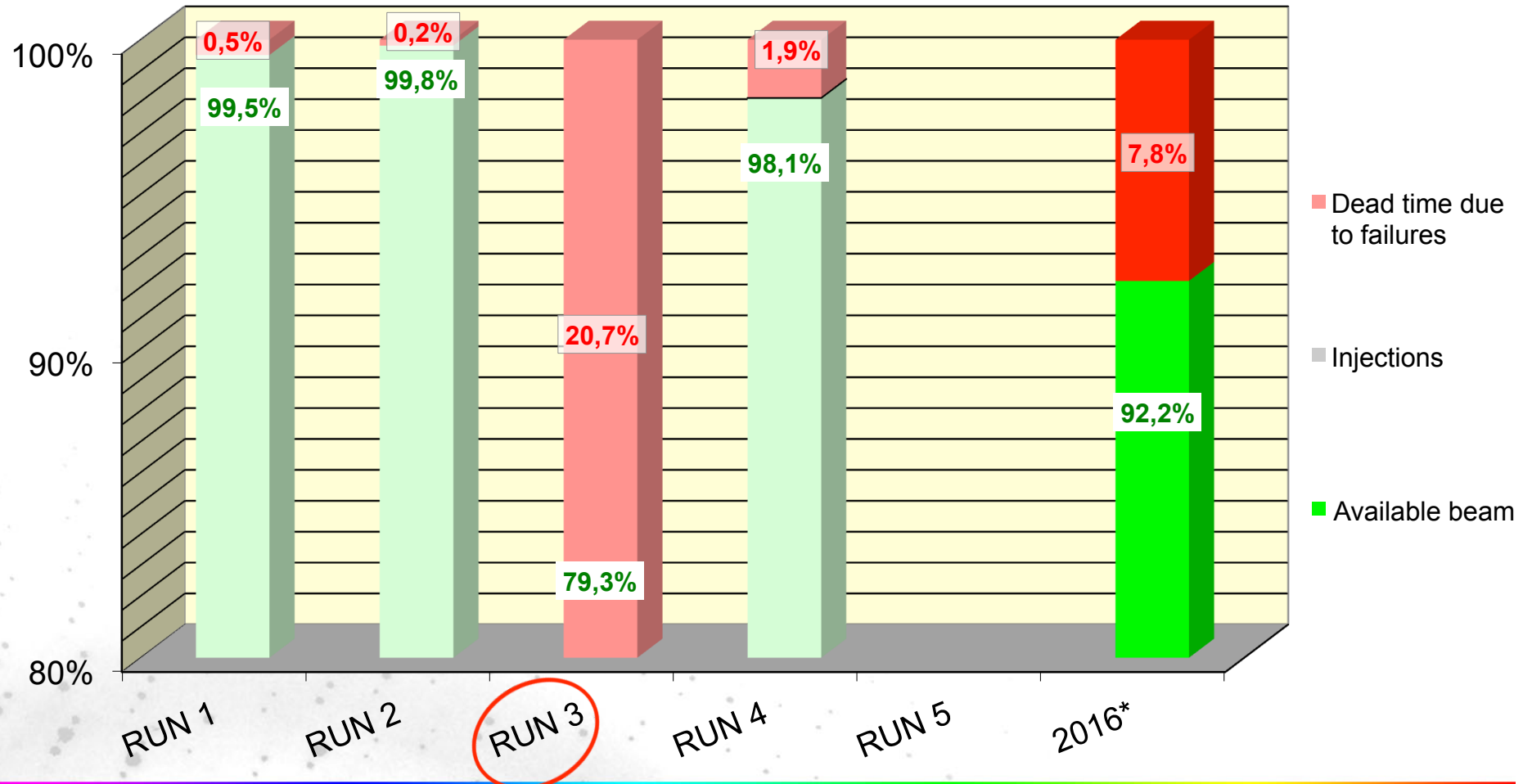
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ven 01	lun 01	mar 01	ven 01	dim 01	mer 01	ven 01	lun 01	jeu 01	sam 01	mar 01	jeu 01	dim 01	mer 01
sam 02	mar 02	mer 02	sam 02	lun 02	jeu 02	sam 02	mar 02	ven 02	dim 02	mer 02	ven 02	lun 02	jeu 02
dim 03	mer 03	jeu 03	dim 03	mar 03	ven 03	dim 03	mer 03	sam 03	lun 03	jeu 03	mar 03	ven 03	mer 03
lun 04	jeu 04	ven 04	lun 04	mer 04	sam 04	lun 04	jeu 04	dim 04	mar 04	ven 04	dim 04	mer 04	sam 04
mar 05	ven 05	sam 05	mar 05	jeu 05	dim 05	mar 05	ven 05	lun 05	mer 05	sam 05	lun 05	jeu 05	dim 05
mer 06	sam 06	dim 06	mer 06	ven 06	lun 06	mer 06	sam 06	mar 06	jeu 06	dim 06	mer 06	ven 06	lun 06
jeu 07	dim 07	lun 07	jeu 07	sam 07	mar 07	jeu 07	dim 07	mer 07	ven 07	lun 07	mer 07	sam 07	mar 07
ven 08	lun 08	mar 08	ven 08	dim 08	mer 08	ven 08	lun 08	jeu 08	sam 08	mar 08	jeu 08	dim 08	mer 08
sam 09	mar 09	mer 09	sam 09	lun 09	jeu 09	sam 09	mar 09	ven 09	dim 09	mer 09	ven 09	lun 09	jeu 09
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lun 11	jeu 11	ven 11	lun 11	mer 11	sam 11	lun 11	jeu 11	dim 11	mar 11	ven 11	dim 11	mer 11	sam 11
mar 12	ven 12	sam 12	mar 12	jeu 12	dim 12	mar 12	ven 12	lun 12	mer 12	sam 12	lun 12	jeu 12	dim 12
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jeu 14	dim 14	lun 14	jeu 14	sam 14	mar 14	jeu 14	dim 14	mer 14	ven 14	lun 14	mer 14	sam 14	mar 14
ven 15	lun 15	mar 15	ven 15	dim 15	mer 15	ven 15	lun 15	jeu 15	sam 15	mar 15	jeu 15	dim 15	mer 15
sam 16	mar 16	mer 16	sam 16	lun 16	jeu 16	sam 16	mar 16	ven 16	dim 16	mer 16	ven 16	lun 16	jeu 16
dim 17	mer 17	jeu 17	dim 17	mar 17	ven 17	dim 17	mer 17	sam 17	lun 17	jeu 17	sam 17	mar 17	ven 17
lun 18	jeu 18	ven 18	lun 18	mer 18	sam 18	lun 18	jeu 18	dim 18	mar 18	ven 18	dim 18	mer 18	sam 18
mar 19	ven 19	sam 19	mar 19	jeu 19	dim 19	mar 19	ven 19	lun 19	mer 19	sam 19	lun 19	jeu 19	dim 19
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ven 22	lun 22	mar 22	ven 22	dim 22	mer 22	ven 22	lun 22	jeu 22	sam 22	mar 22	jeu 22	dim 22	mer 22
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jeu 28	dim 28	lun 28	jeu 28	sam 28	mar 28	jeu 28	dim 28	mer 28	ven 28	lun 28	mer 28	sam 28	mar 28
ven 29	lun 29	mar 29	ven 29	dim 29	mer 29	ven 29	lun 29	jeu 29	sam 29	mar 29	jeu 29	dim 29	mer 29
sam 30	mar 30	mer 30	sam 30	lun 30	jeu 30	sam 30	mar 30	ven 30	dim 30	mer 30	ven 30	lun 30	jeu 30
dim 31	jeu 31	ven 31	dim 31	mar 31	jeu 31	dim 31	mer 31	lun 31	mer 31	lun 31	sam 31	mar 31	jeu 31



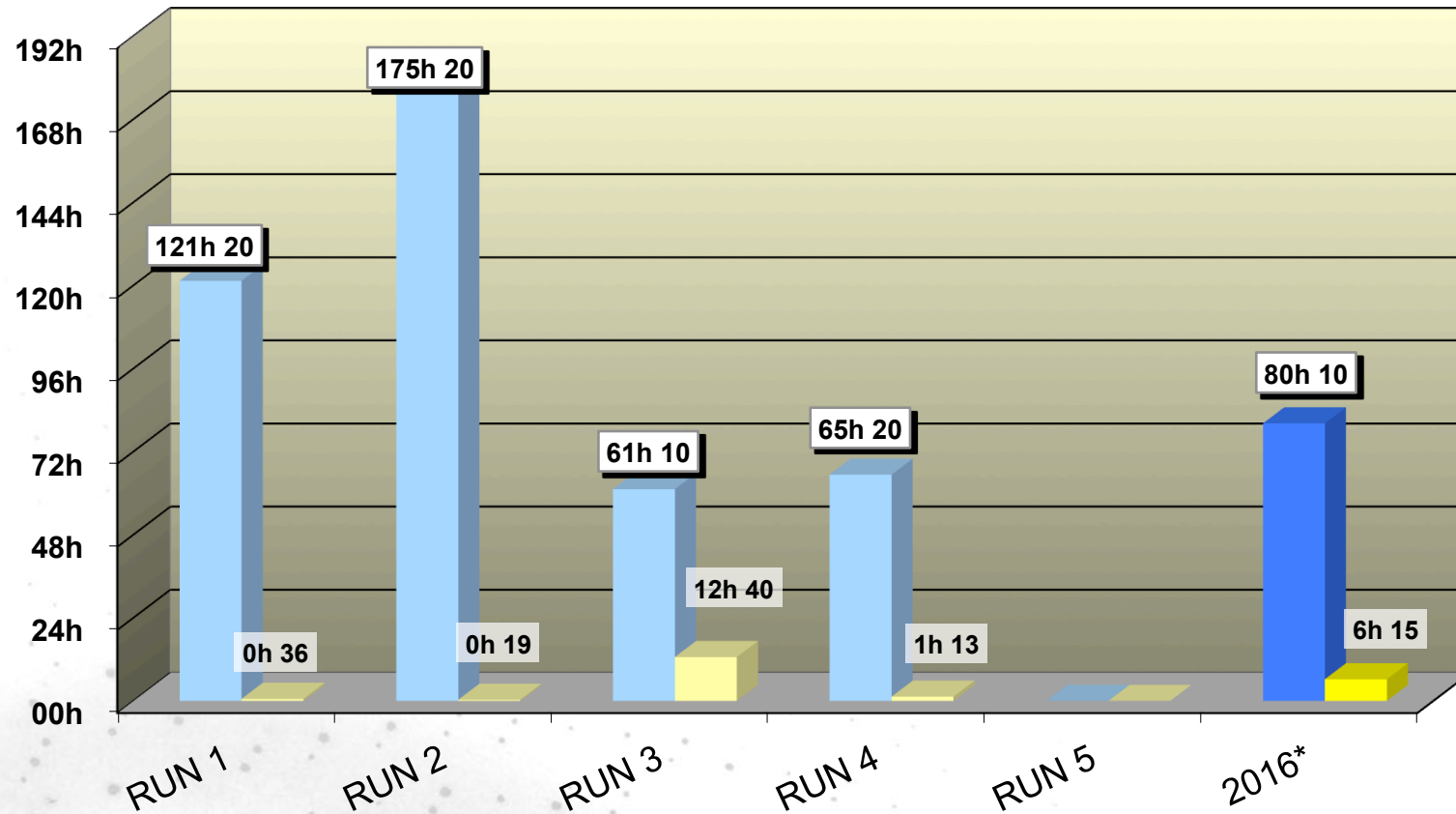
Mode of operation Bunch fill. patterns	User Operation in 2016	Ultimate performance achieved
Multibunch (M2)	500 mA	500 mA
Hybrid/camshaft mode (M)	425 mA + 5 mA + Slicing on high intensity bunch	425 mA + 10 mA Slice length < 200 fs FWHM
8 bunches (8)	100 mA	110 mA
1 bunch (S)	16 mA	20 mA
Low-α: Hybrid mode (L)	4.7 ps RMS for 65 μA	< 3.2 ps RMS for 15 μA

Photon Beam Availability (2016: Run1 to Run4 out of 5)

represents a beam availability of 92.2 %



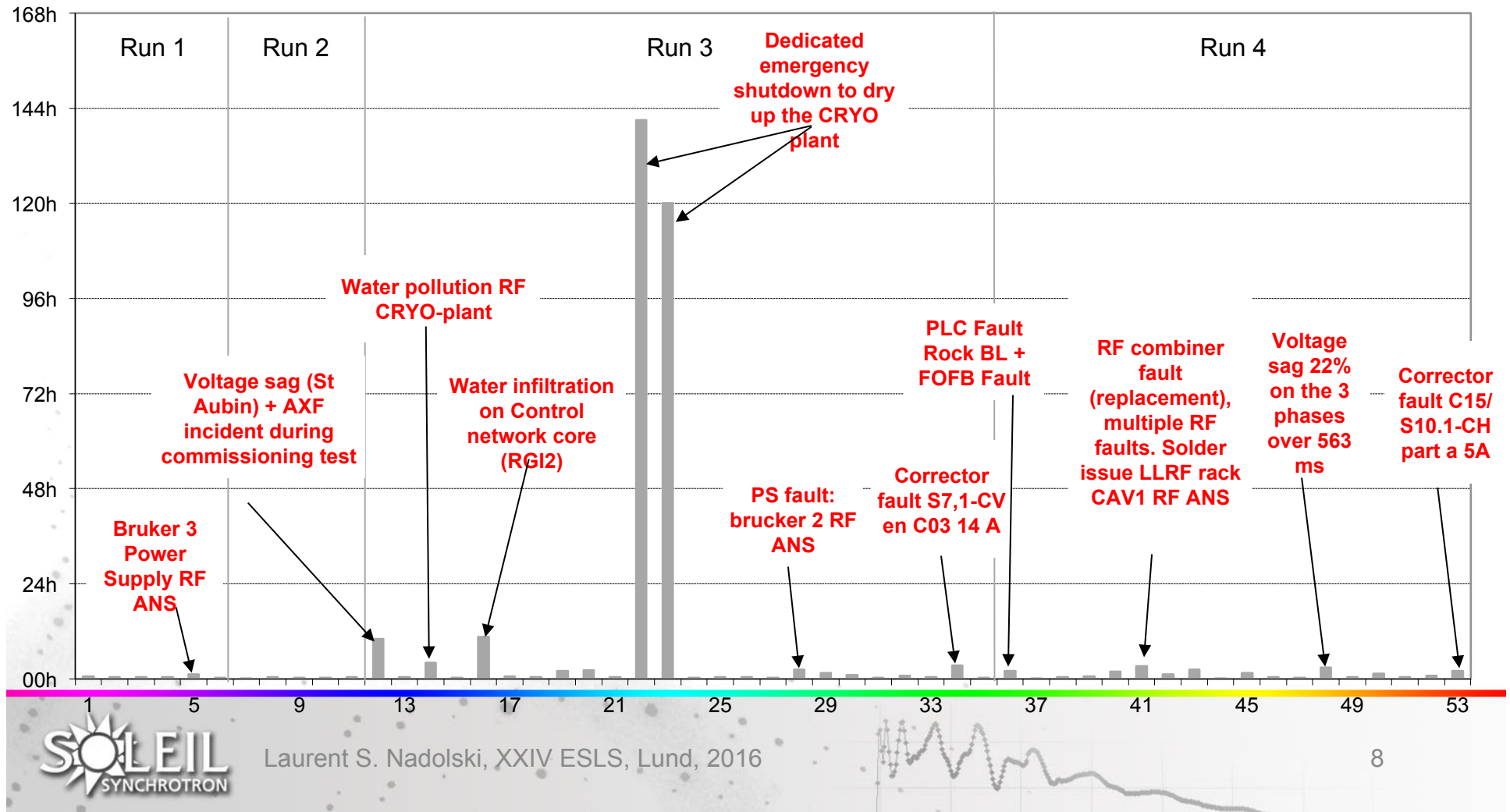
MTBF (MeanTime Between Failures) & MTTR (MeanTime To Recovery) during beamlines and RP sessions in 2016 (Run1 to Run4)



Duration of every interruption (Run 1 to 4)

Time duration of the **53 beam interruptions** (beam losses or equipment failures)
impacting the beamline or Radiation Safety Tests

Total 331:33
Min 00:02
Max 141:00
Mean 06:15
RMS 25:00



Two examples:

Cryogenic water pollution

Water infiltration

DISASTER GALLERY

Cryogenic plant: Water pollution of the first exchanger of the coldbox
Water condensation extending with time along the HP He pipe
Loss of efficiency



Storage Ring cryogenic system breakdown of June 2016 (RUN3)

- End of May, beam loss due to a “nitrogen pre-cooling” fault on the cryogenic system
- Investigations revealed a loss of efficiency on the first heat exchanger of the Helium liquefier due to **a water deposition on** the Helium side

- Emergency situation → emergency action:

State evaluation and risk level for cryogenic system

⇒ Interlock strap allowing nitrogen pre cooling, power recovery and nominal storage ring current

- Short term action:

Unanimous expert opinion: **Significant risk of turbo expanders destruction**

⇒ one week stop during “low alpha” operation to dry the first heat exchanger

Existing drying process capability not suited with large water contamination

⇒ water spread all over cryogenic system, which required a deep drying action

- **4 days lost and 8 extras!**

- large volume of pure Helium gas (500 m³) and liquid (2000 liters) supplies for 6 days

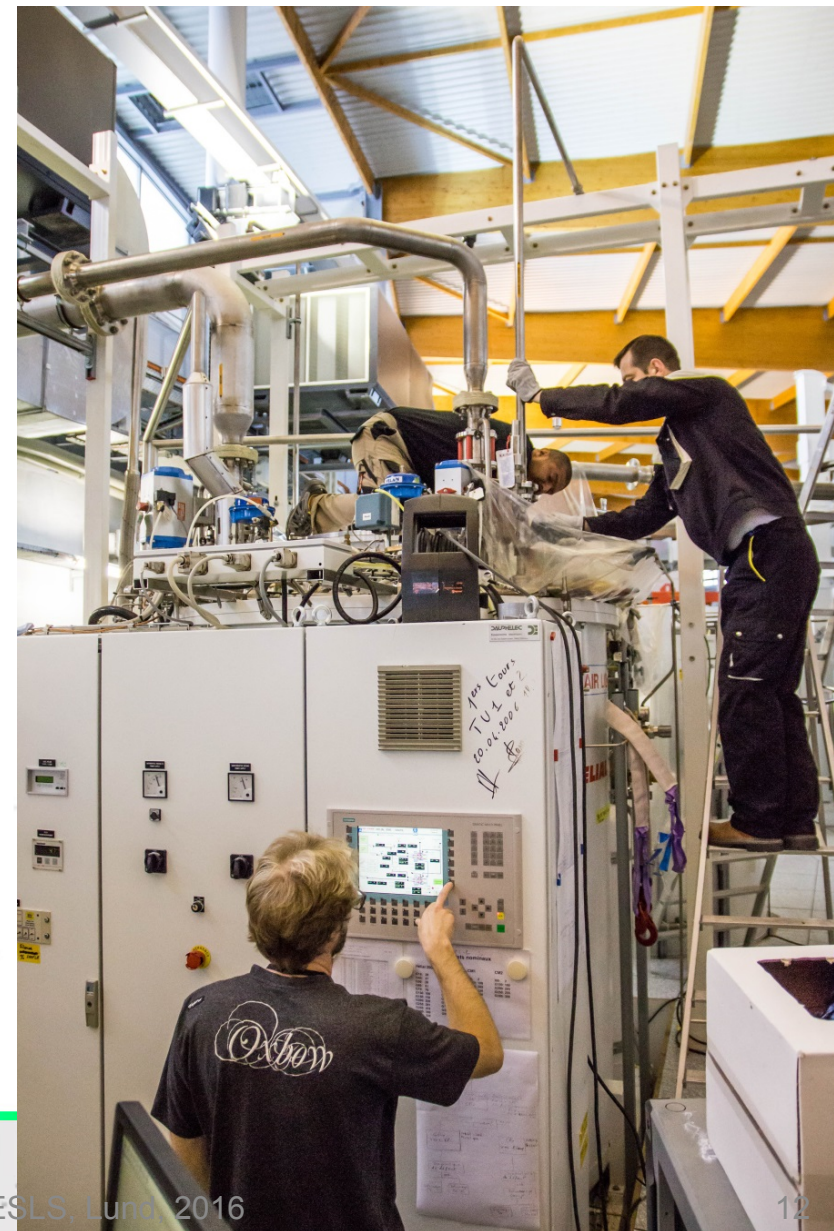
- large amount of involved human resources: **over a full week, 2 x 8 hours a day**

- ~ **20 man.week overall**

- Long term action:

With help from expert consultant, we came to the conclusion that, despite close loop operation, for continuous operation over long periods, water accumulation can reach critical level and therefore **desiccation is needed**. The possibility of applying for SOLEIL the hardware solution adopted by CERN, which was concerned with similar experience, is being studied.

Cryogenic: activated charcoal replacement, drying up all the HE circuit from the cold-box to the compressor room during 2 weeks!



Two examples:

Cryogenic water pollution

Water infiltration

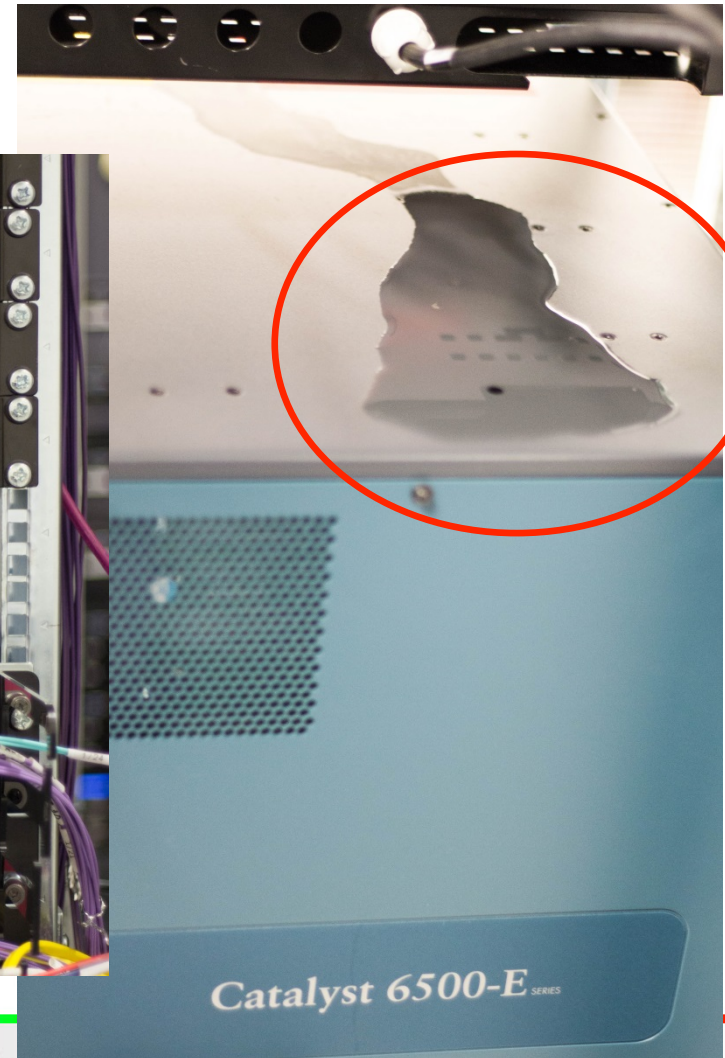
DISASTER GALLERY

Heavy rains in 31 May 2016. Flooding nearby SOLEIL, infiltration of water from the roof
Right into the main computer room



Network core out of order (not waterproof)

Secondary control room not able to take over (cabling non redundant for a few central equipment)



Task force to build a temporary network core using piles switches
10h30 beam interruption for users



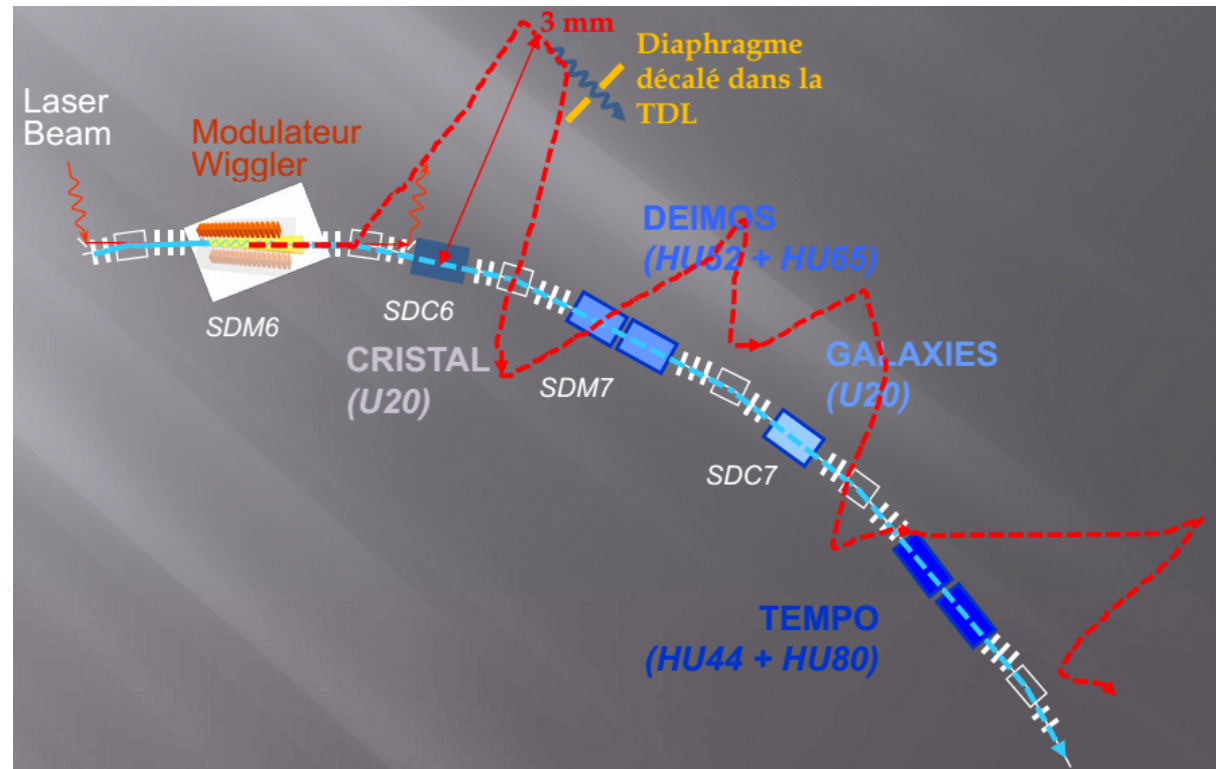
A selection of on-going projects

Femto-Slicing: Photons on CRISTAL beamline

Laser 2.5 kHz, 800 nm, 50 fs

- 2.5 mJ in Wiggler
- 0.5 mJ CRISTAL beam-line

Wiggler 164 mm, 3.5 m



Sliced beam can be used by several **beamlines** simultaneously

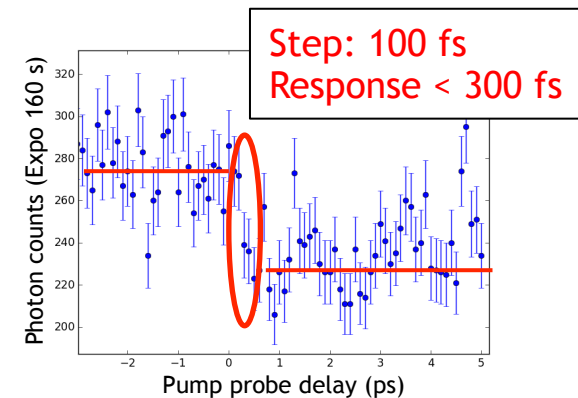
Femto-slicing operation

□ 5 weeks of operation from June 16 to Feb. 17:

- Use of the natural dispersion of the lattice
- Transparent operation for users, except:
 - The THz beamline (lines @ rep. rate of laser and harmonics) → still in investigation.
 - The PUMA beamline (in commissioning) with source point @ W164 wiggler, closed to the specific slicing gap.

□ First evidence of photon short bunch length on the hard x-ray beamline CRISTAL

Intensity of the (111) Bragg reflection of a 40 nm Bismuth thin-film.



□ Commissioning of the second soft x-ray beamline TEMPO

- Installation and commissioning of the adjustable chicane
- First photons foreseen in December 2016 ?

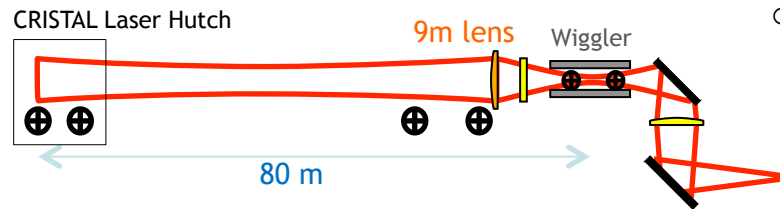


3 magnet chicane of a few mrad, to adjust the photon beam at center of the first beamline mirror.

Femto-slicing operation

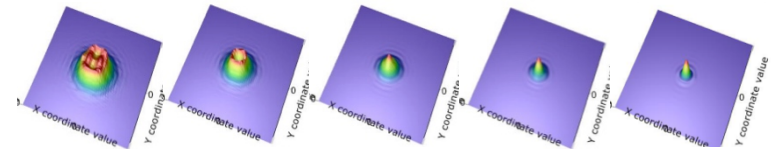
Improvement of performances:

- Laser beam transport and quality:



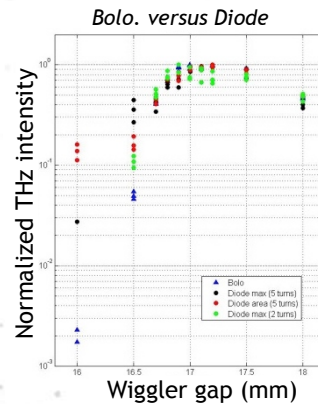
- Using the electron beam as a probe, we assessed a wrong longitudinal position of the laser beam waist in the wiggler → change in position of the **9 m lens**.

- New method of minimization of the frequency chirp
- Modeling of the laser beam with real transport and machine apertures (OpticStudio)



Understanding of the effect on focus in wiggler of a large laser beam through apertures.

- Commissioning of a THz diode (ACST) to supplement the bolometer (IR Labs)



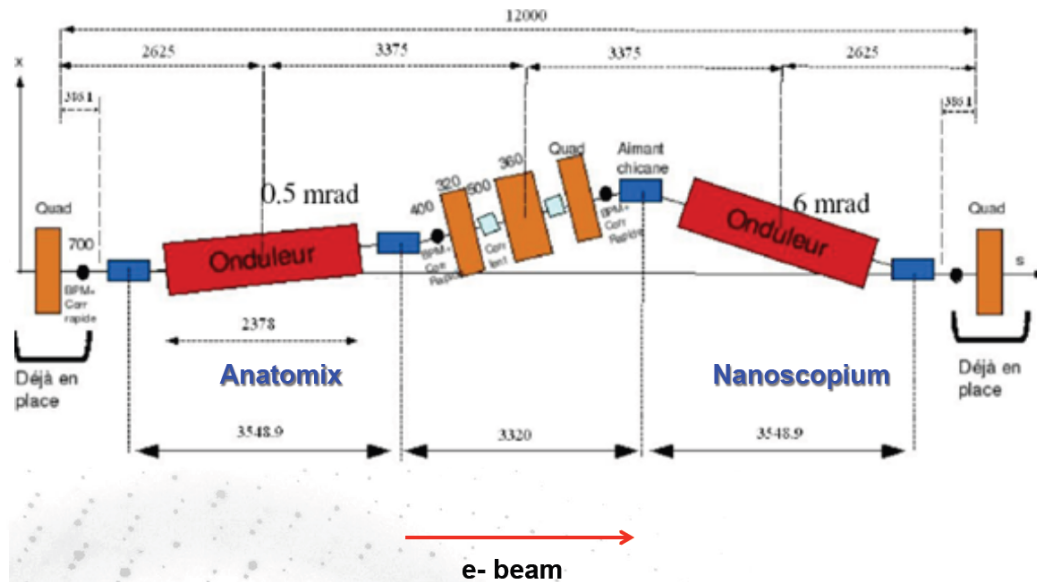
- Upgrade of laser foreseen in 2017: 1 kHz, 5 mJ ⇒ **5 kHz**, 5 mJ

→ Increased number of photons @ CRISTAL beamline by a factor 4:

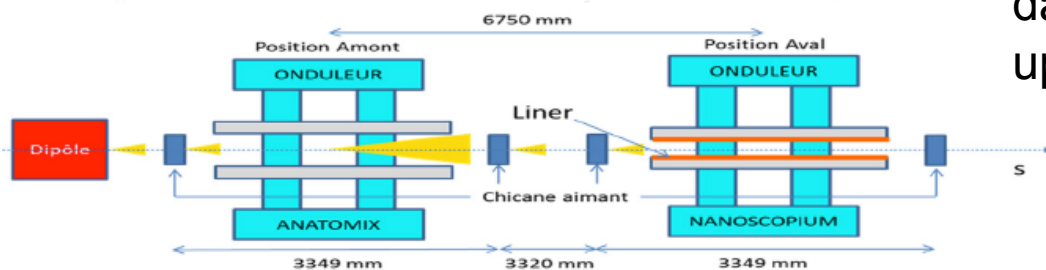
$8.6 \cdot 10^4$ ph/s @ $E = 7.15$ keV (bandwidth $\Delta E/E = 2.4 \cdot 10^{-4}$)

laser: 2.8 W inside wiggler, 1kHz

Operation with two in-vacuum canted undulators in a single straight section



Liner of the downstream U20 ID was damaged by radiation emitted in the upstream ID during September 2011



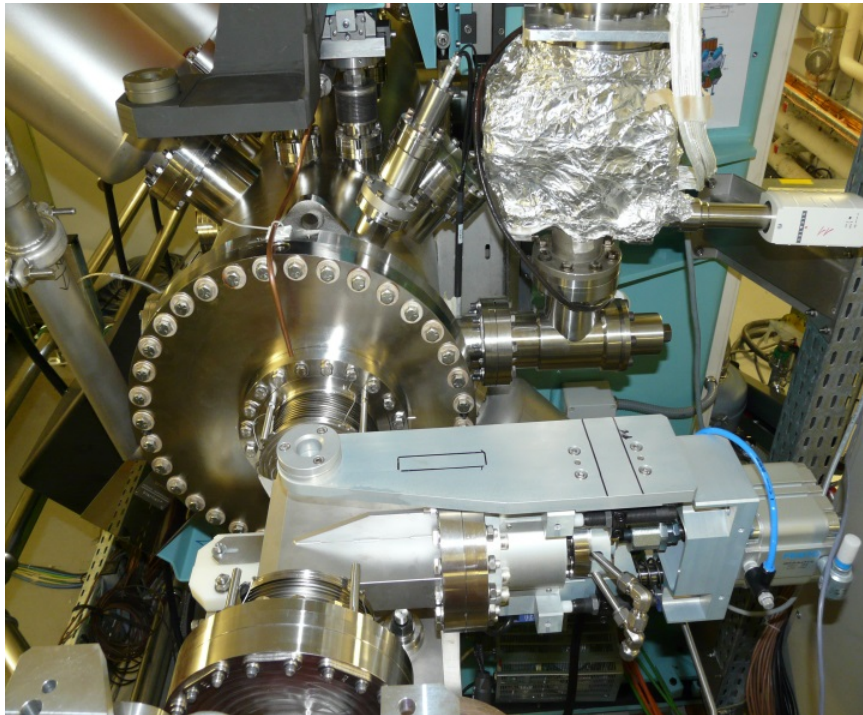
Peak power: 400 mW/mm²

SDL13: simultaneous operation at 5.5 mm

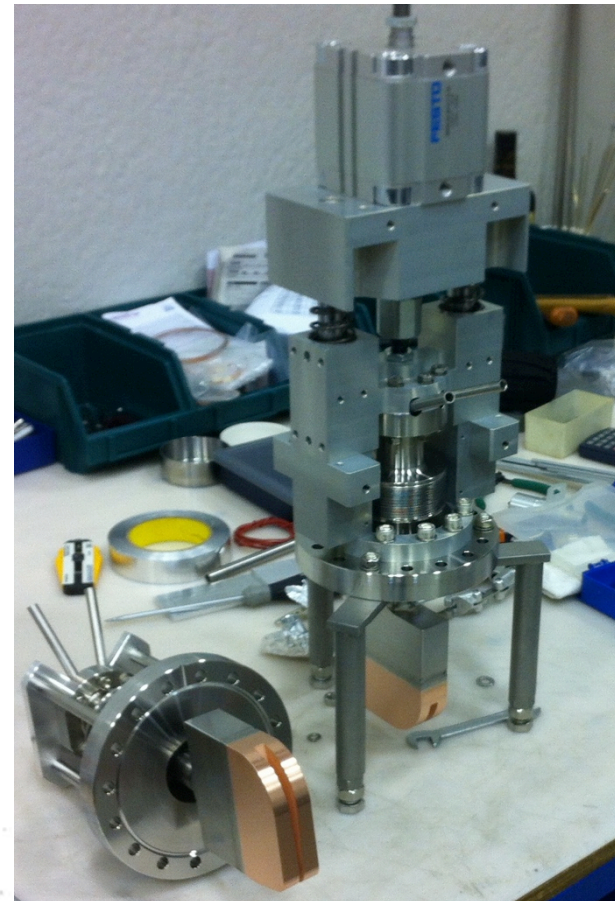
January 2016

Mobile absorber upstream of second undulator
Fast angle interlock on the e-beam of the upstream undulator

Anatomix BL in-vacuum undulator **5.5 mm**
Nanoscopium in-vacuum undulator **5.5 mm**



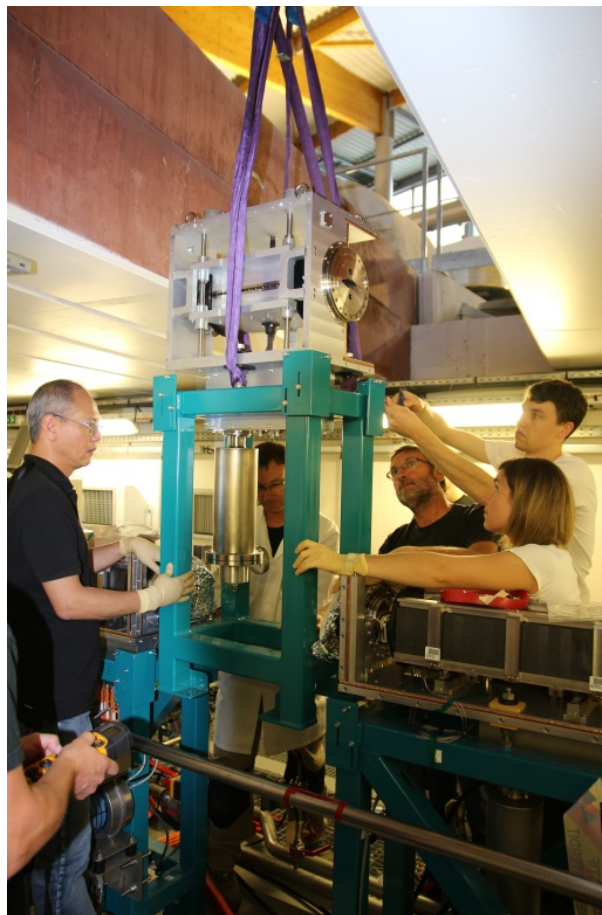
Installation of the absorber in Jan'16



Project progress



3rd RF power coupler installed in January 2016



New vertical fast kicker for injection tuning Summer 2016 and new position for vertical collimator

PROPOSALS FOR A SOLEIL UPGRADE

Boundary Conditions and Constraints

- In the current discussion, the lattice study of the upgraded storage ring should be performed with the following requirements:
 - Reduce by more than **a factor 10** the horizontal electron beam emittance ($< 400 \text{ pm}\cdot\text{rad}$).
 - **Reuse** of the existing tunnel and its radiation shielding wall.
 - Keep the **same energy** of 2.75 GeV.
 - **Maintain the existing** insertion device source points.
 - Preserve the **very broad** photon energy range.
 - Preserve a current of **500 mA** in multibunch filling pattern.
 - Preserve **time structure** and **time resolved** operations.
 - **Reuse** of the injector complex: Linac and booster.
 - **Reuse** much of the technical infrastructure.
 - Limit downtime to a maximum **of two years**
 - Minimize **operation costs**, in particular the wall-plug-power
 - Preserve **Infra Red (IR)** beamlines
 - Provide **alternative radiation sources** for the existing **bending magnet** based beamlines.

Today's SOLEIL Lattice and main Challenges

Rather small Circumference: **354 m**

High ratio of free straight sections

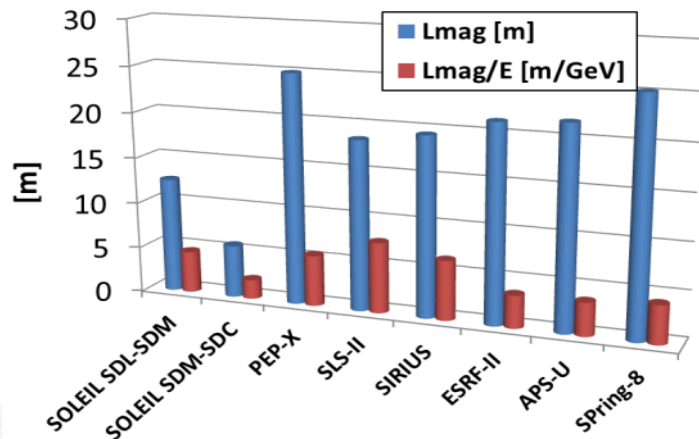
24 straight sections

4 x **12 m**

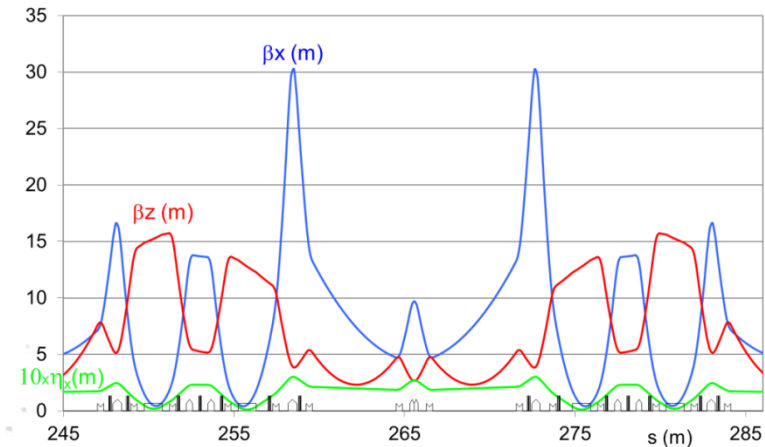
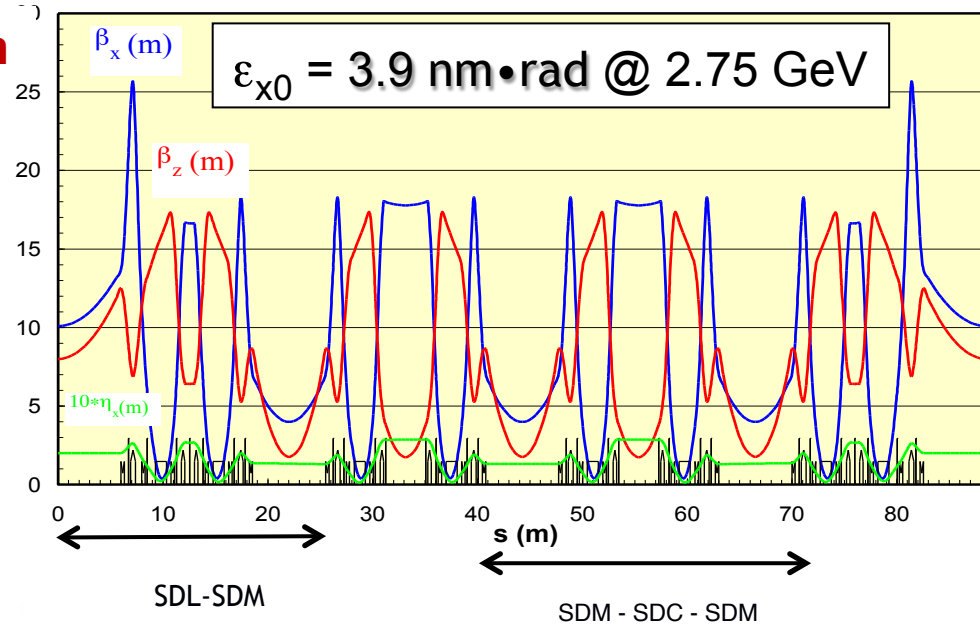
12 x **7 m**

8 x **3.6 m**

Very compact magnetic structure



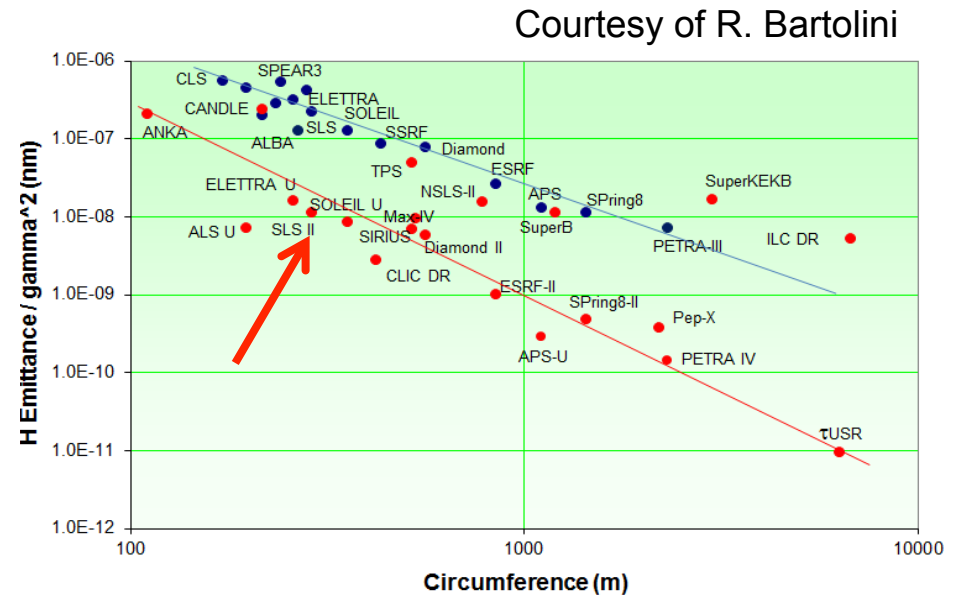
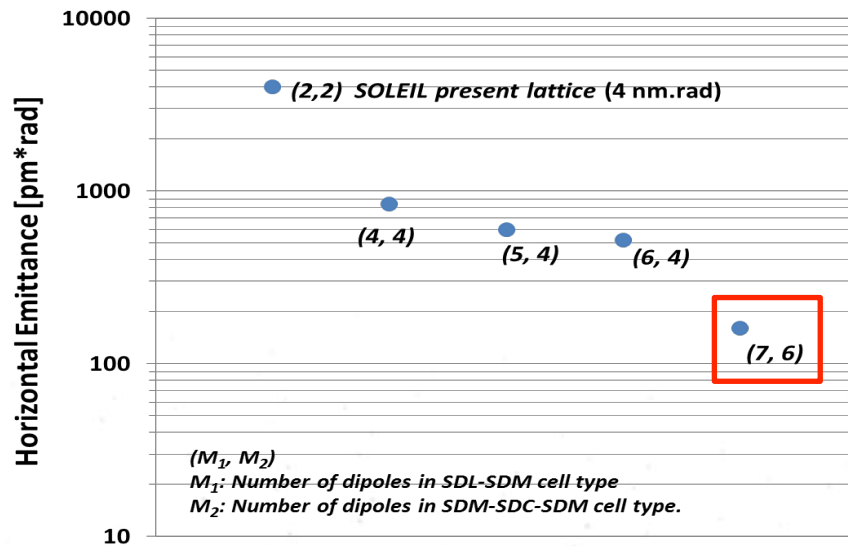
The lengths dedicated to magnets are relatively short; 12.5 m in SDL-SDM and 2×5.73 m in SDL-SDC-SDM.



One long straight section (**SDL13**, accommodating 2 long beamlines) **has been modified**.

STRATEGY

Using Combination of Multi Bend Achromat structure

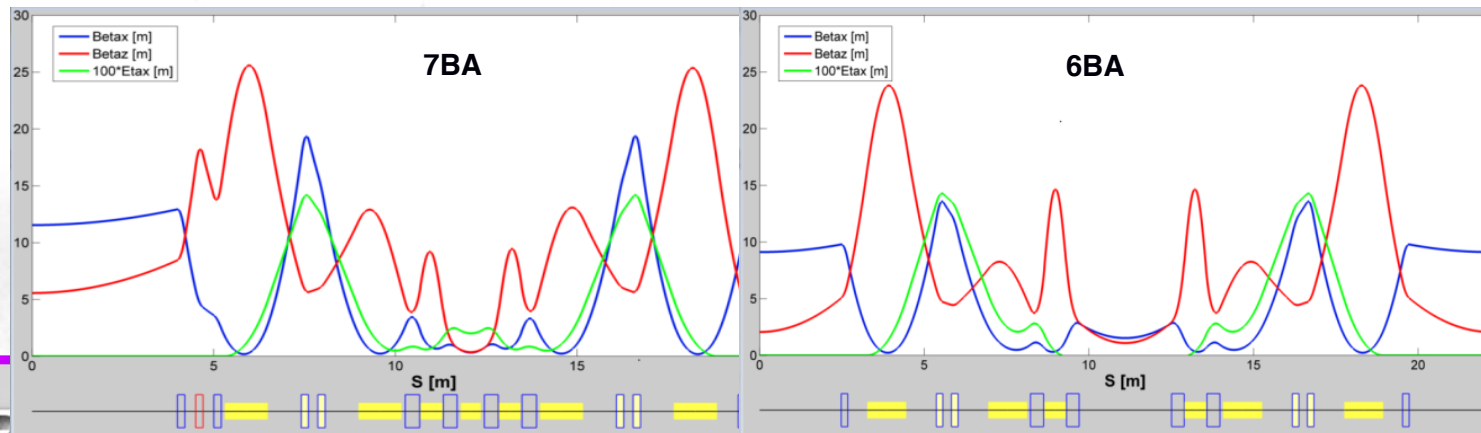
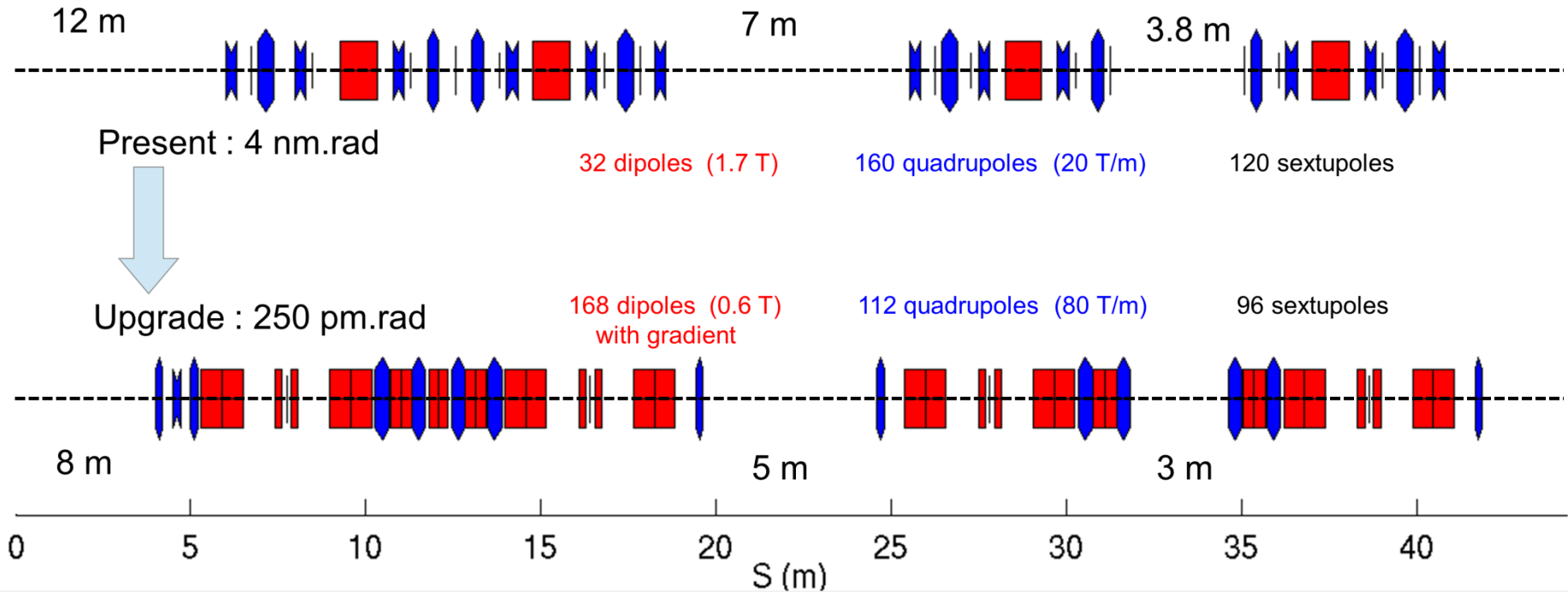


$$(\varepsilon_x^{Combined MBA})_{min} = \frac{1}{8\sqrt{15}} \frac{C_q \gamma^2}{J_x} \theta_0^3 \cdot \left\{ \frac{1}{[2 + (M_1 - 2)3^{1/3}]^3} + \frac{1}{[2 + (M_2 - 2)3^{1/3}]^3} \right\}$$

An emittance of around 200 pm·rad could be reached if a combination of **7BA** and **6BA** is considered.

For SOLEIL, calculation is performed with an emittance of **250 pm·rad**.

Baseline Lattice: emittance 250 pm·rad with Off-axis injection

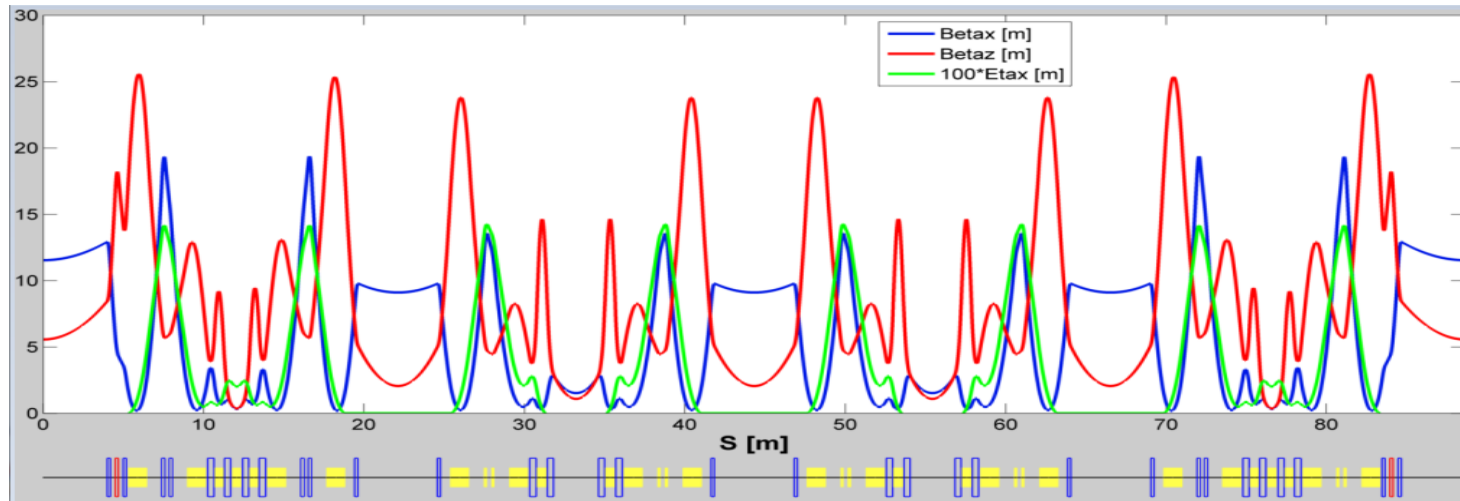


Laurent S. Nadolski, XXIV ESLS, Lund, 2016

Optical functions

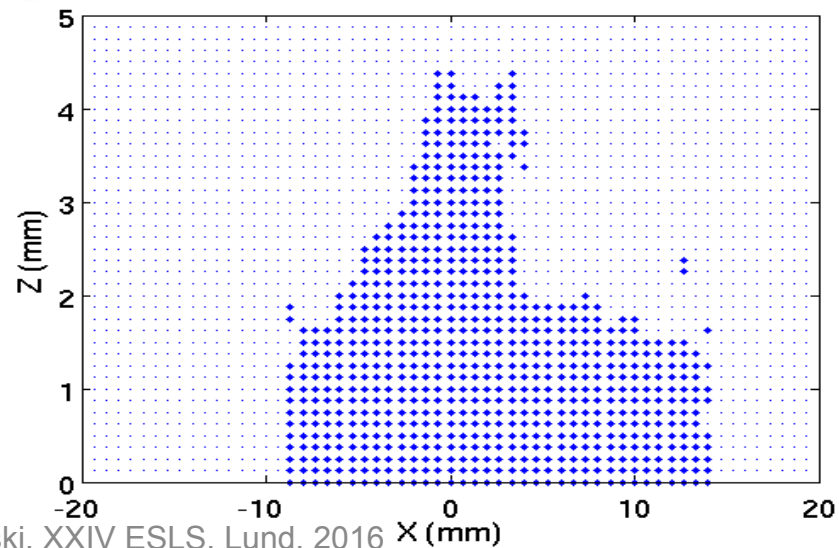
Baseline Lattice (version 1): 250 pm·rad

$$\varepsilon_x = 250 \text{ pm}\cdot\text{rad} \quad \xi_{x0} = -84 \quad \xi_{z0} = -77$$



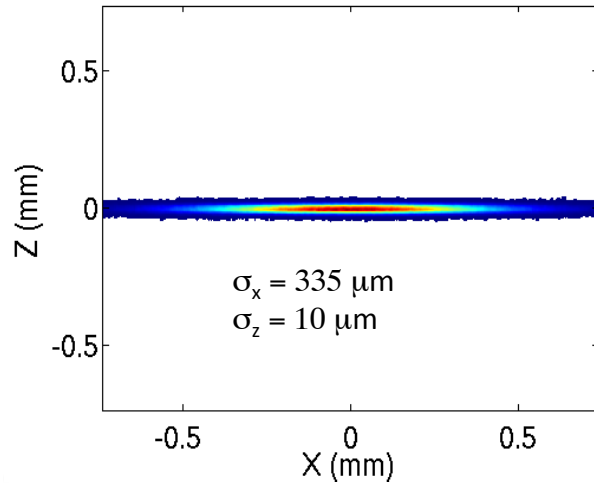
On-momentum dynamic aperture
large enough for off-axis injection.

Bared "idealized" lattice

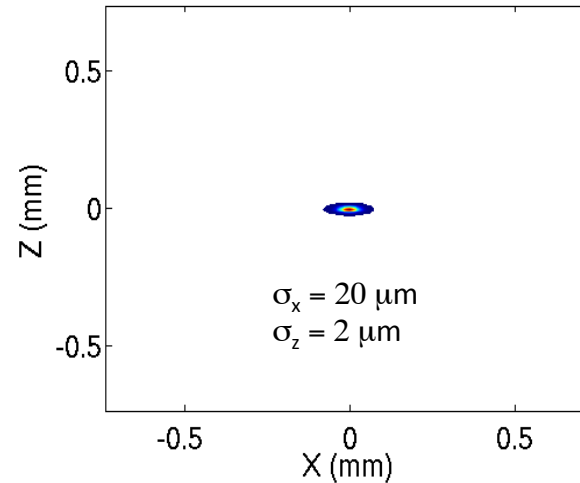


Photon Source Properties

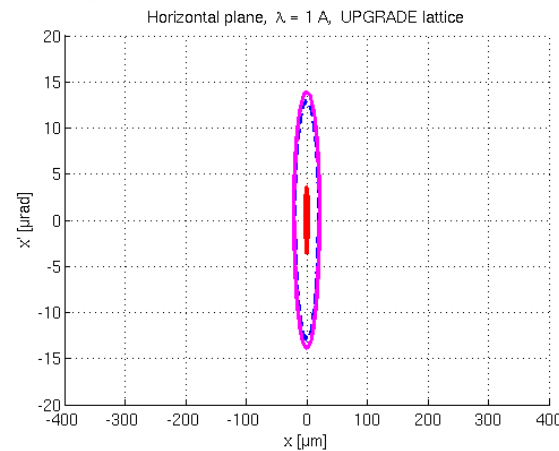
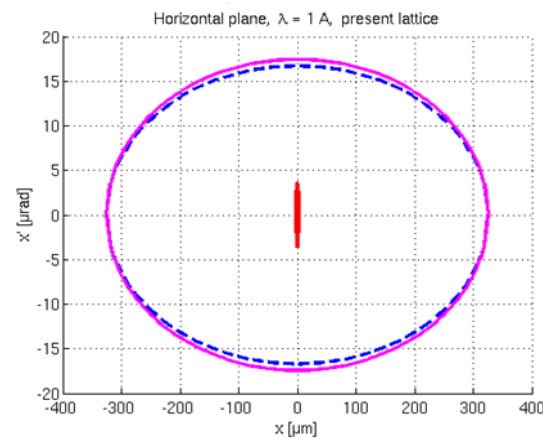
Present



Upgrade



Transverse electron beam profiles of SOLEIL and SOLEIL upgrade baseline lattice in a short straight section.



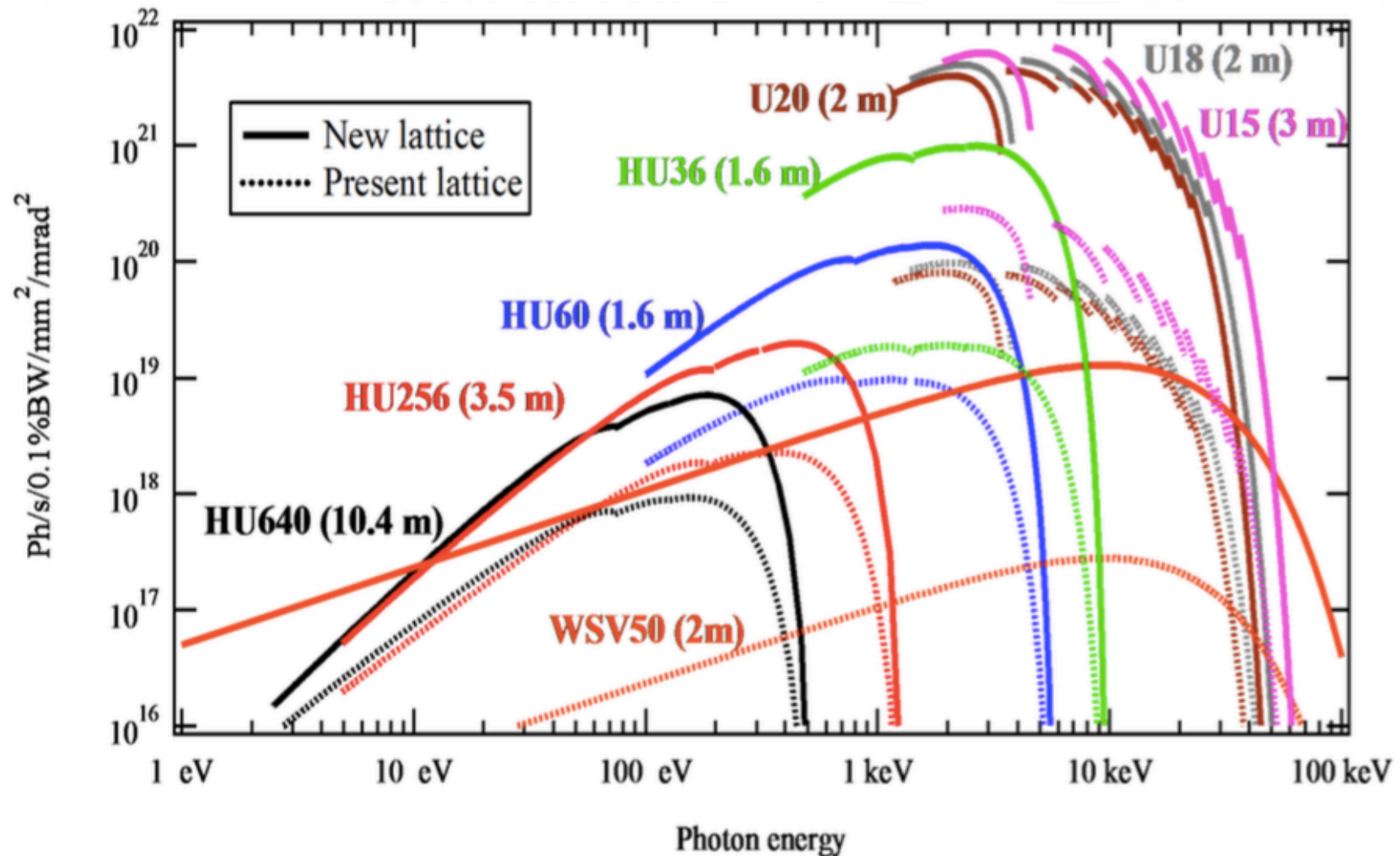
electron beam (dashed blue), single electron @ 1 Å (red) and convoluted photon beam (magenta) at in-vacuum undulator source point.

Present

Upgrade

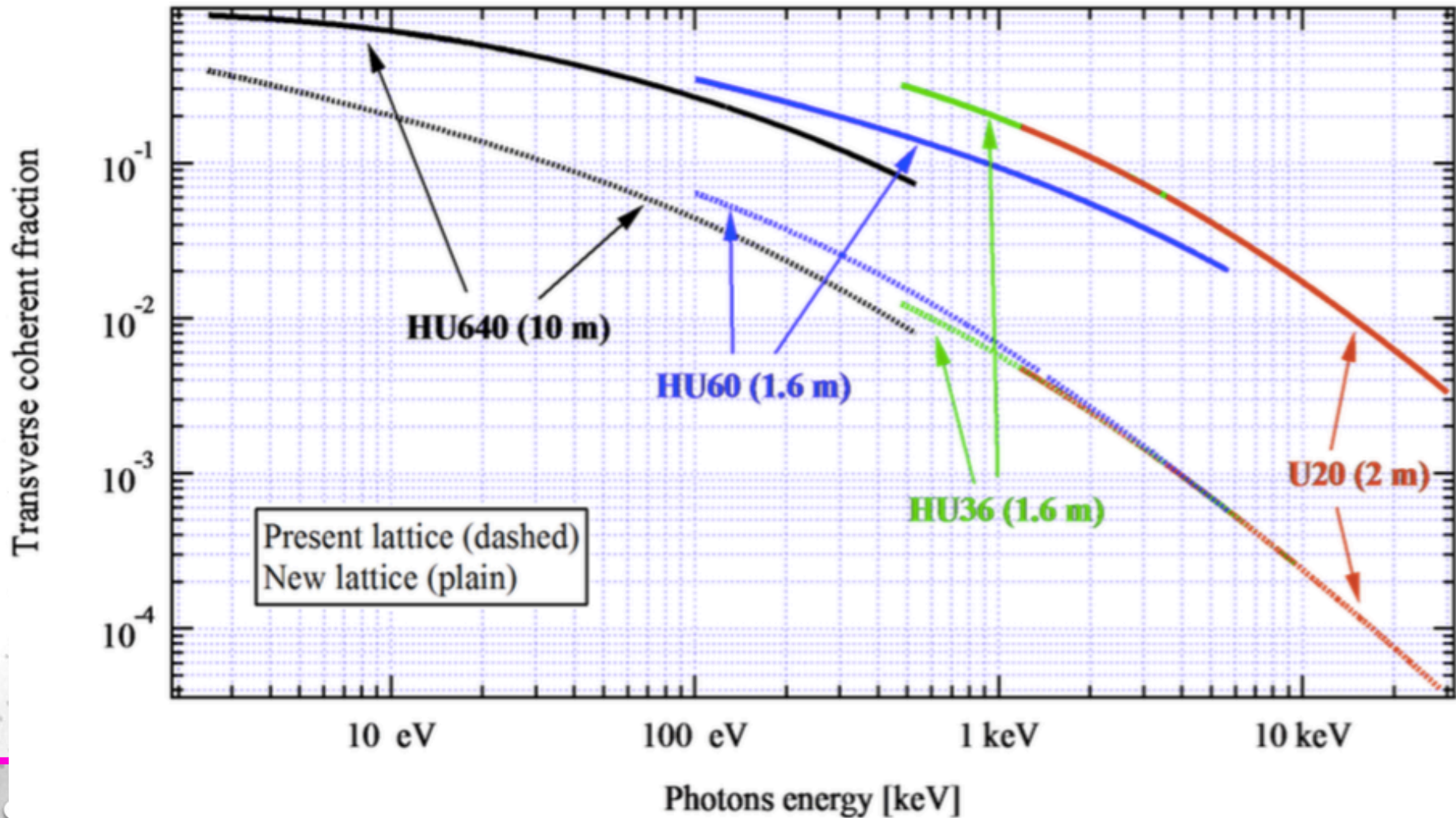
Photon Source Properties

Brilliance for the present and the new baseline lattice



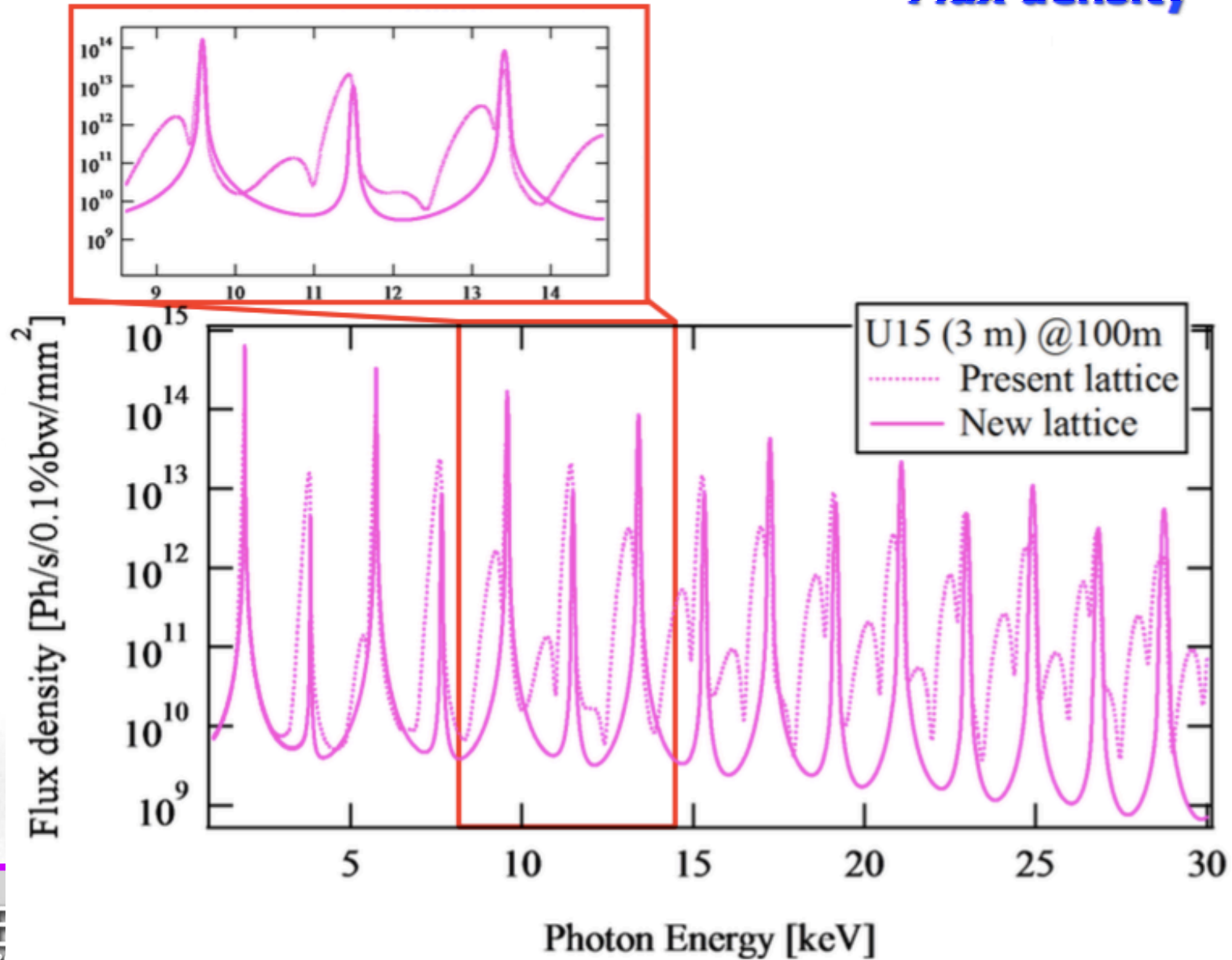
Photon Source Properties

Coherent fraction for the present and new baseline lattice



Photon Source Properties

Flux density

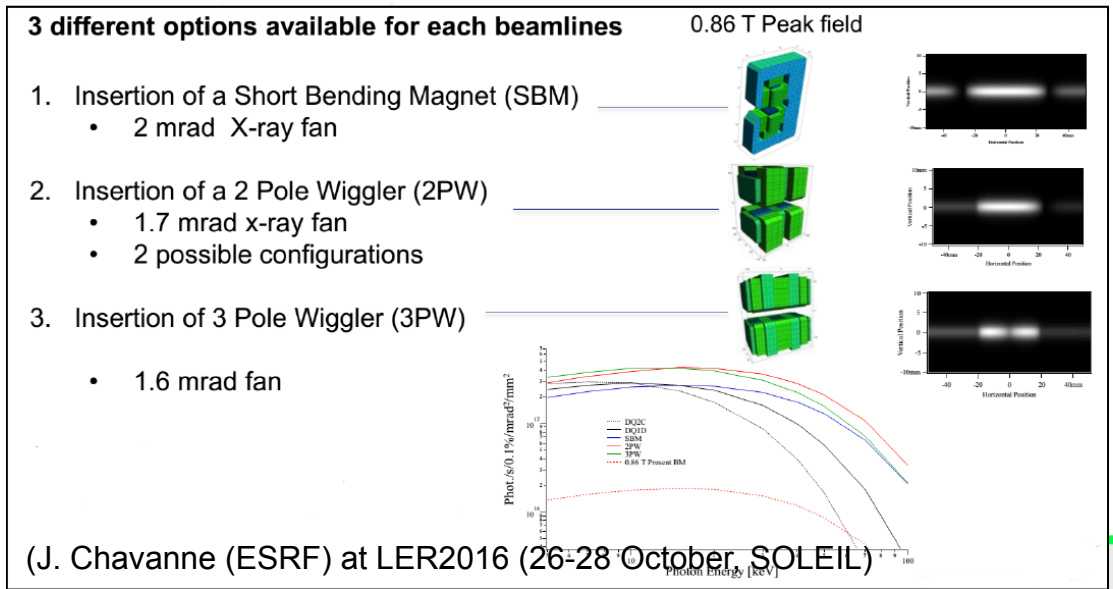


Bending Magnet Sources

- ❑ The increase number of dipoles from 2 to 6 or 7 conducts to lower dipole field of **0.6 T** instead of **1.7 T** of the present lattice.
- ❑ Consequent reduction of critical energy from **8.6 keV** to **3.0 keV**.
- ❑ We might anticipate that for IR up to soft X-ray dipole beamlines, this will have a marginal effect while for the hard X-ray dipole beamlines, this will correspond to a reduction of the available flux.
- ➡ an upgrade to a multipole wiggler would be beneficial.
- ❑ This option is being considered in the ESRF-EBS with different number for the wiggler poles.

➡ Other projects are considering the possibility of introducing “superbend” like in SIRIUS (3.2 T) or like SLSII project with a superconducting Longitudinal Gradient Bend (LGB) “superbend” of 5-6 T.

➤ Due to the much reduced apertures of the vacuum chamber in the arc, extraction of IR radiation is expected to be more difficult.



Electron bunch length manipulation

- ❑ Part of the scientific case requires **high repetition** and very **stable short and intense** (~1 ps) pulses for time resolved experiments.

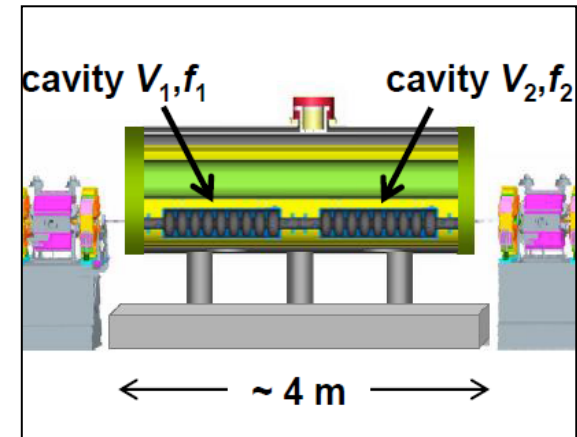
- ❑ **Low-alpha** and **Femtosing** operations are **expected to be very difficult** to realize in such a structure. In addition, the first causes difficulty in obtaining high bunch current, to the extent that the total stored current is typically reduced significantly and the low photon flux obtained by the second may be problematic for many experiments.

- **Two promising new possibilities** are under investigations: both are based on the use of harmonic RF cavities:
 - ❑ **High gradient RF-voltage** using the **superconducting multi-cell cavities "à la BESSY-VSR"**.

 - ❑ A pair of **RF deflecting cavities** (Crab cavities) with slightly different frequencies

Simultaneous short and long bunches

- BESSY VSR project: use of two harmonic cavities with two different frequencies.
- Substantial challenges: high gradient “HOM free” SC cavities, stability requirements, lifetime, ...



SOLEIL	f_{RF} (GHz)	V_{RF} (MV)	V'_{RF} (MV. GHz)
Nominal RF SC cavity	0.352	2.5	$2\pi \times 0.88$
First harmonic SC cavity ($n=5$)	1.760	25	$2\pi \times 44$
2nd harmonic SC cavity ($n=5+1/2$)	1.936	22.7	$2\pi \times 44$
Even fixed points			$2\pi \times 88$
Gain			$88/0.88 = 100$
Bunch length reduction			$\sqrt{100} = 10$

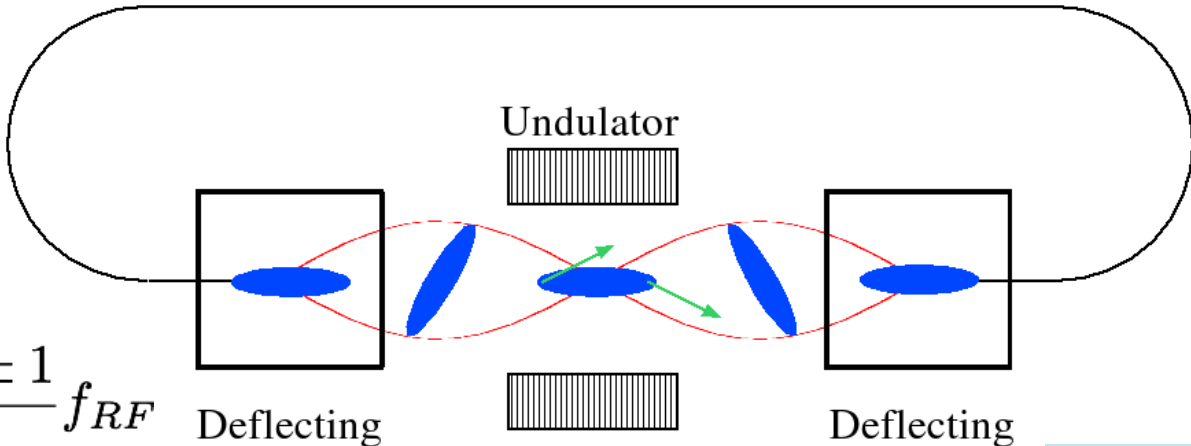
$$\sigma_l \propto \sqrt{\frac{\alpha}{V'}} \sigma_E$$

$$V' = \frac{dV}{dt} = 2\pi f_{RF} V_{RF}$$

Nominal bunch length ≈ 15 ps RMS
short bunch of $15/10 \approx 1.5$ ps RMS

G. Wüstefeld et al.
 Proceedings of IPAC2011, San Sebastian, Spain

Short bunch using a time dependent radio frequency orbit deflection

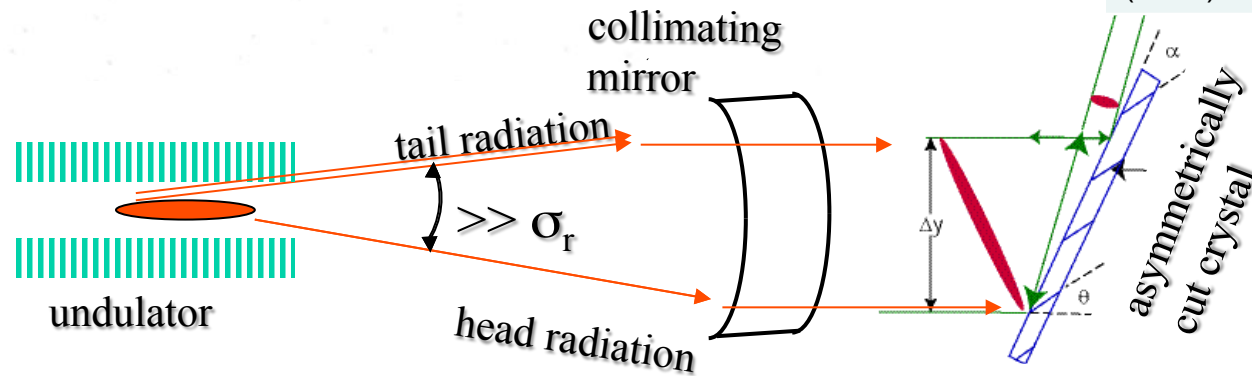


$$f_1 = hf_{RF}$$

$$f_2 = \frac{hm \pm 1}{m} f_{RF}$$

$$\delta y'(\hat{z}) = \frac{eU_1}{E_b} \sin(2\pi f_1 \sigma_T \hat{z}) - \frac{eU_2}{E_b} \sin(2\pi f_2 \sigma_T \hat{z})$$

Photon energy	700 eV	12 keV
Bunch length (RMS)	0.7 ps	0.3 ps



*) Zholents, Heimann, Zolotorev, Byrd, *Nucl. Instr. Meth. A* 524, 385(1999).

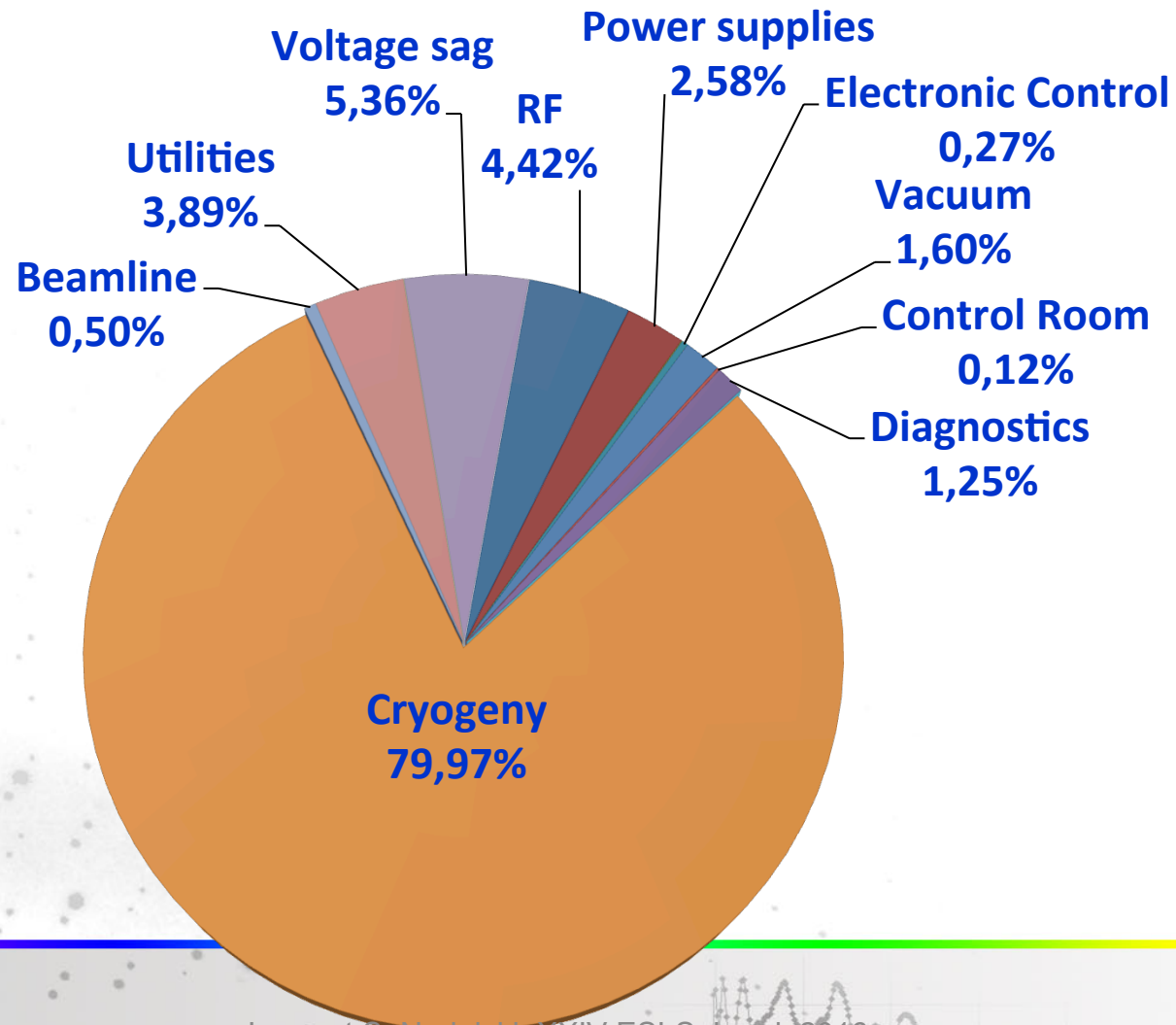
*) A. Zholents, *Nucl. Instr. Meth. A* 798, 111(2015).

Conclusion

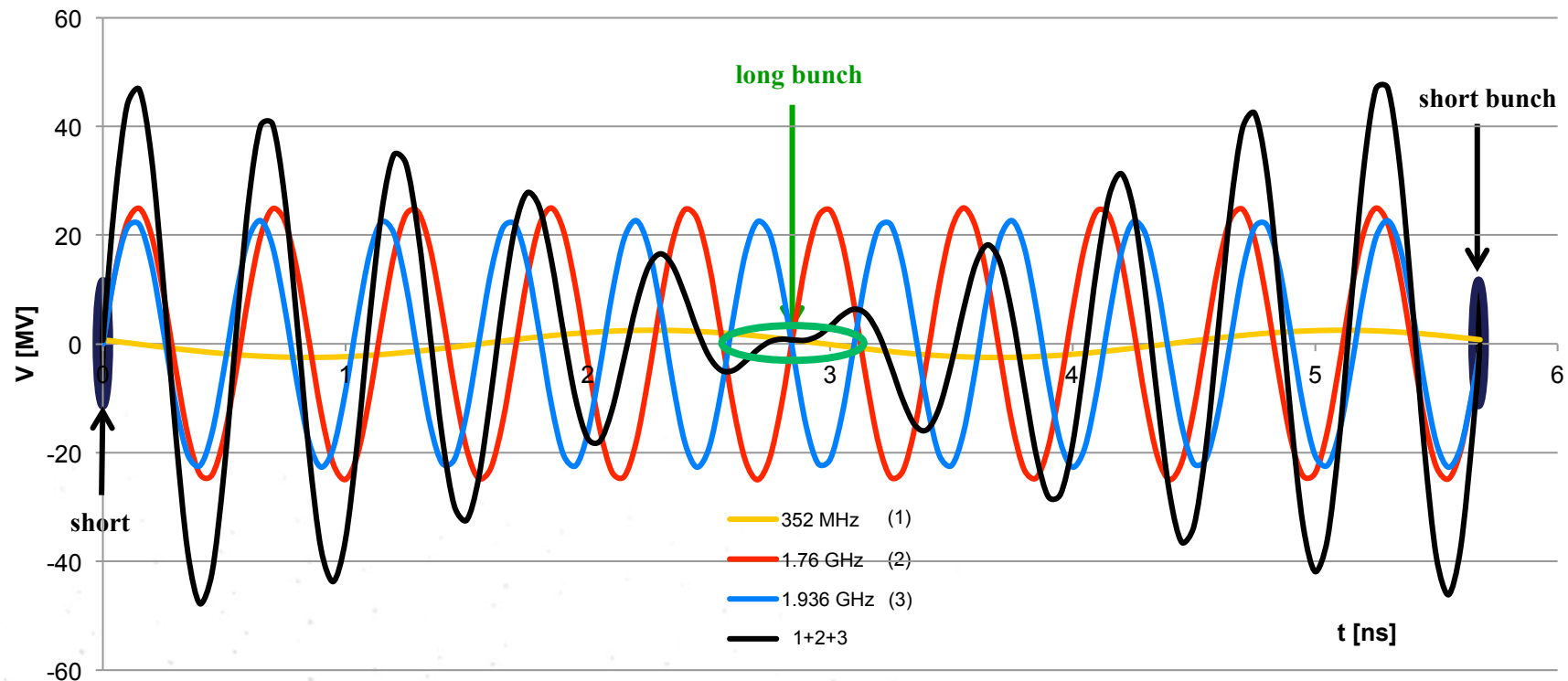
- **SOLEIL operation**
 - 10 year old facility with 29 beamlines
 - A challenging year to maintain high standard performance
 - Chapter of obsolescence and aging components is being opened
- **SOLEIL follows the general trend for DLSR**
 - Intense discussions with scientific community
 - Preserving the present specificities
 - Baseline emittance 250 pm•rad 6BA/7BA compact lattice

BACKUP SLIDES

Origin of the 332 hours Beam time LOST in 2016 (RUN1 to RUN4)



Simultaneous short and long bunches



□ Alternately long (15 ps) & short (1.5 ps) bunches along the train, obtained by adding 2 harmonic systems, $h_1 = 5$ and $h_2 = 5.5$

→ Replace one of the actual 352 MHz CMs by another one containing a pair of SC cavities of each frequency, either passive or powered with 10 kW SSA's @ 1.76 and 1.94 GHz ?

Numerical application to SOLEIL

$$\sigma_{x-ray} \approx \sigma_{\tau} \frac{\sqrt{\sigma_{y'}^2 + \sigma_{\theta}^2}}{y'(1)} \approx \frac{E_b}{eU_1} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{2\varepsilon_y}{L_u} + \frac{\lambda_x}{\pi L_u}}}{2\pi f_1} |\sin(\pi\nu)|$$

Parameters used:

$E = 2.75 \text{ GeV}$

$V = 4 \text{ MV}$

$h = 8$ ($f_{RF0} = 352 \text{ MHz}$ and $f_1 = 2.8 \text{ GHz}$)

$\varepsilon_y = 50 \text{ pm.rad}$

$L_u = 2 \text{ m}$

Photon energy	700 eV	12 keV
Bunch length (RMS)	0.7 ps	0.3 ps