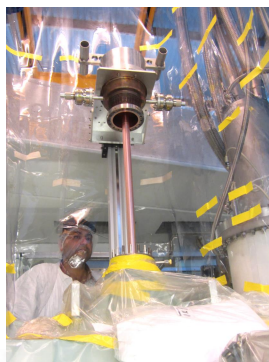
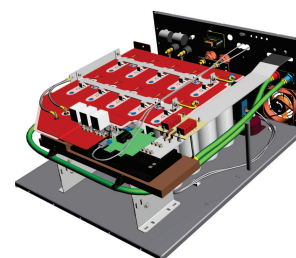


Status and on-going projects at SOLEIL



Laurent S. Nadolski
Accelerator Coordinator



On behalf of the Sources and Accelerators Division

Layout

- Introduction and SOLEIL facility overview
 - Accelerator parameters
 - Modes of operation
 - Performance and statistics
- Main events 2014 at SOLEIL
 - RF power coupler and SSA upgrade
 - Orbit Stability
 - Bunch Purity
 - Towards stable 500 mA operation
- Developments for maintaining SOLEIL operation performance
 - Solid State Amplifiers
 - Power supply reliability and spares
- On-going projects at SOLEIL
 - Femtoslicing project
 - Towards the operation of canted 5.5 mm in-vacuum undulators for long BLs
 - Optics upgrade, round beam, and towards DLSR
 - THOMX, LUNEX5/COXINEL

- Users' performance
- Bunch purity
- Orbit stability
- Power supplies

OVERVIEW AND IMPROVEMENTS OF THE ACCELERATOR OPERATION

Storage Ring main parameters

Parameters	Design	Achieved as of Oct 2013
Energy (GeV)	2.75	2.739
Circumference (m)	354	
RF frequency (MHz)	352.202	352.196
Betatron Tunes	18.20 / 10.30	18.202/10.310
Momentum Compaction α_1 / α_2	$4.5 \times 10^{-4} /$ 4.6×10^{-3}	$4.5 \times 10^{-4} /$ 4.6×10^{-3}
Emittance H (nm•rad)	3.9	3.9
Energy spread	1.016×10^{-3}	1.016×10^{-3}
Coupling, ϵ_V / ϵ_H	<1%	0.7% (w/o corr.) 1% (w/ V dispersion)
Current Multibunch mode (mA)	500	500 (430 for user operation)
Average Pressure (mbar)	1×10^{-9}	1×10^{-9} @ 500 mA
Beam Lifetime (h)	16 h	14h @ 500 mA

Beam schedule in 2014

janv 2014	févr 2014	mars 2014	avr 2014	mai 2014	juin 2014	juil 2014	août 2014	sept 2014	oct 2014	nov 2014	déc 2014
mer 01											
jeu 02											
ven 03											
sam 04											
dim 05											
lun 06											
mar 07											
jeu 08											
ven 09											
ven 10											
sam 11											
dim 12											
lun 13											
mar 14											
mer 15											
jeu 16											
ven 17											
sam 18											
dim 19											
lun 20											
mar 21											
mer 22											
jeu 23											
ven 24											
sam 25											
dim 26											
lun 27											
mar 28											
mer 29											
jeu 30											
ven 31											

5 008 hours: Users' run

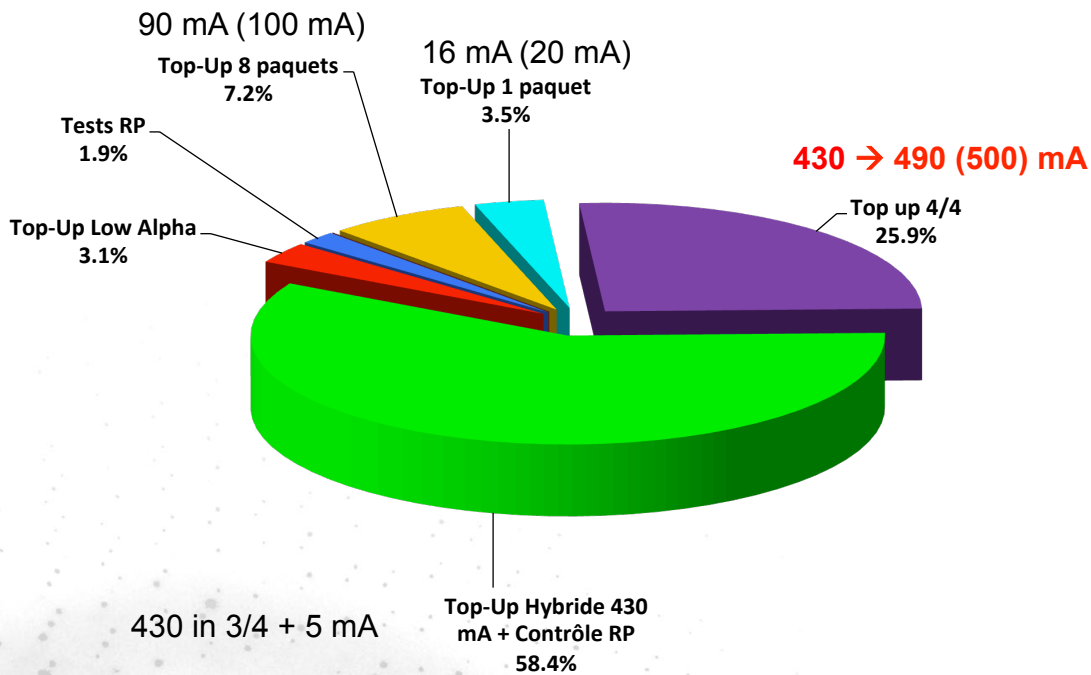
1 296 hours: Machine

5 Shutdowns: 2 x 5 w + 2 x 11 d + 1 x 18 d

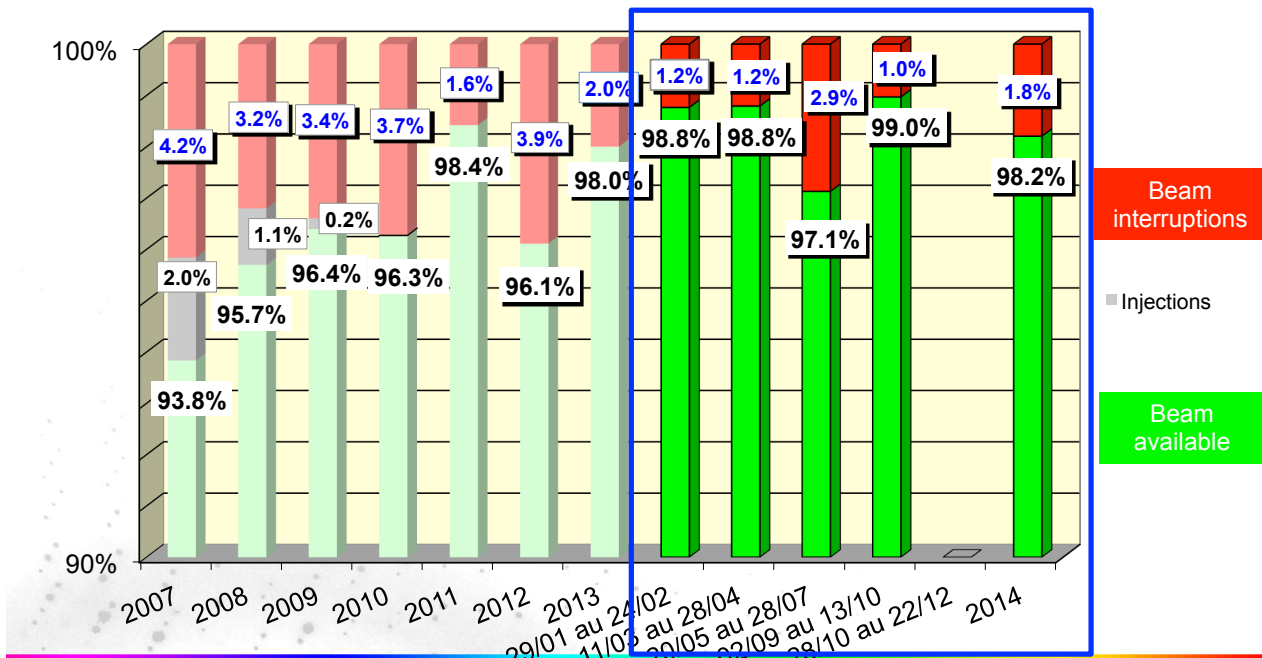
- A Machine R&D
- M Multibunch
- 8 8 bunches
- S Single bunch
- L Low α
- Cp Rad Saf. tests
- Tv

Filling mode distribution (up to RUN4)

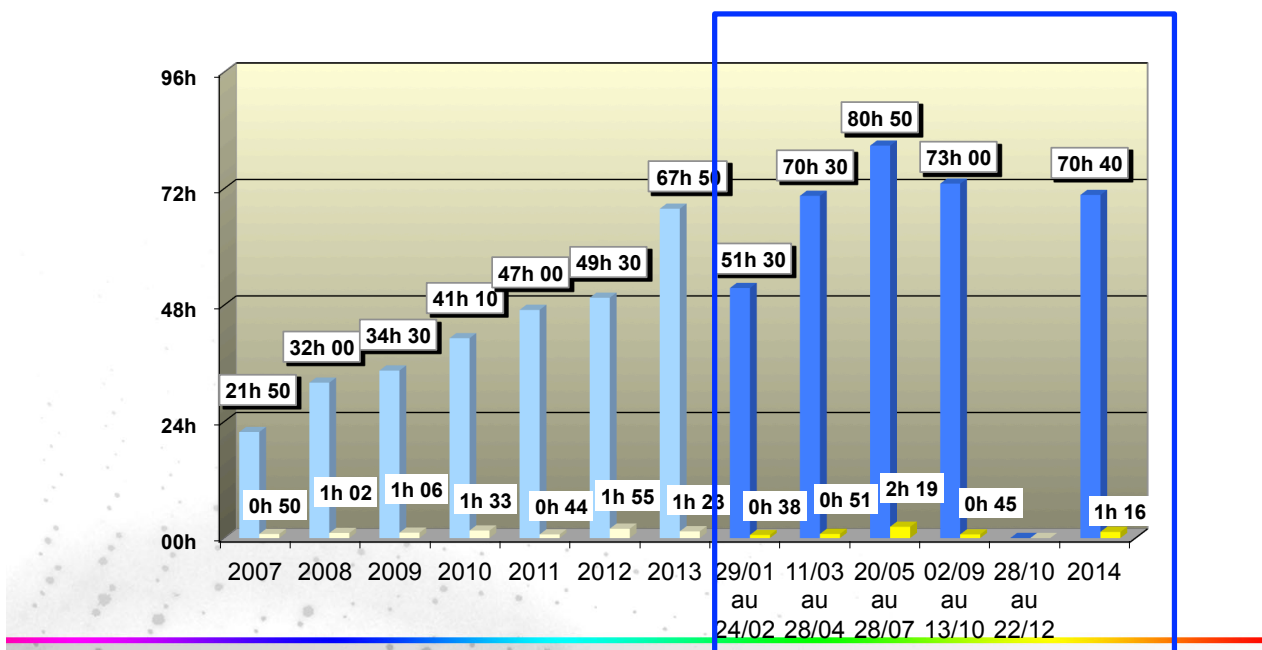
27 Beamlines are taking photons



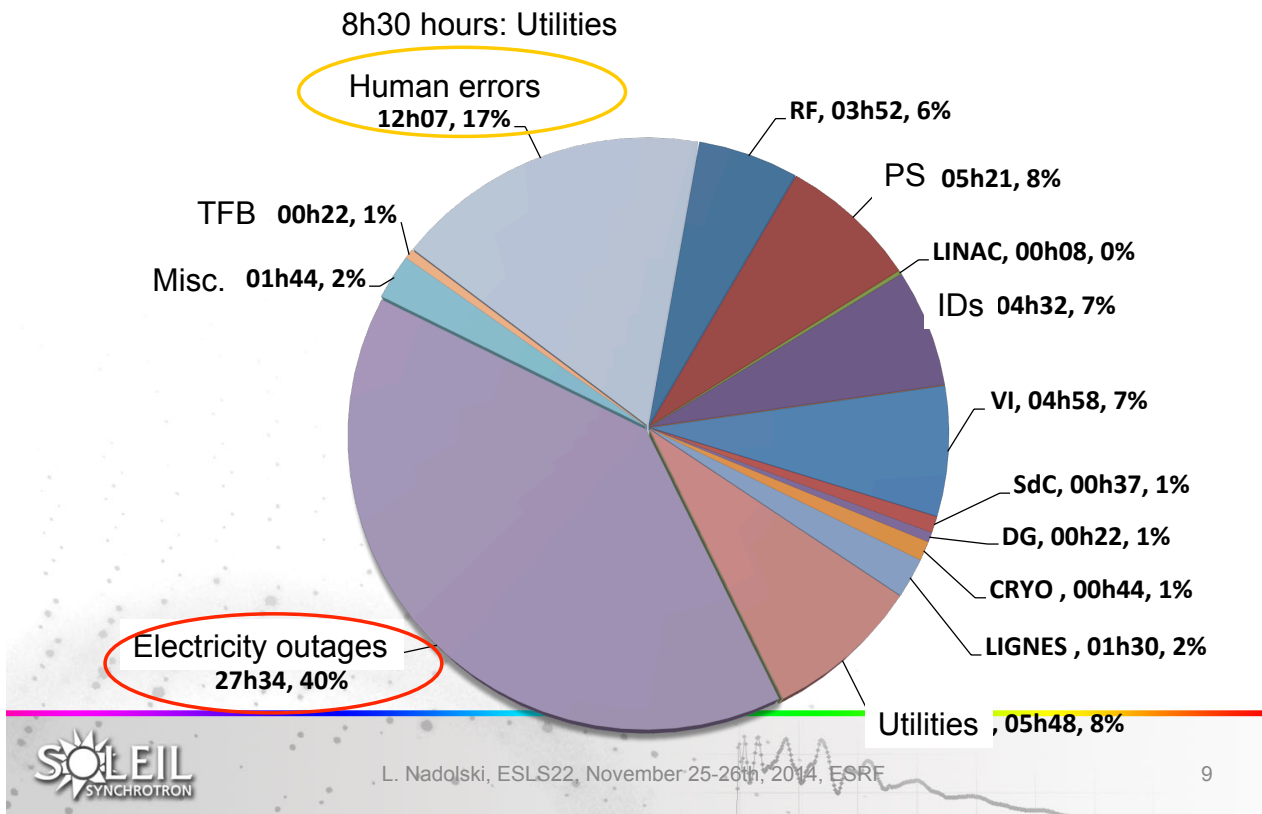
→ 98.2 % up to RUN 4



→ 70 hours up to RUN 4



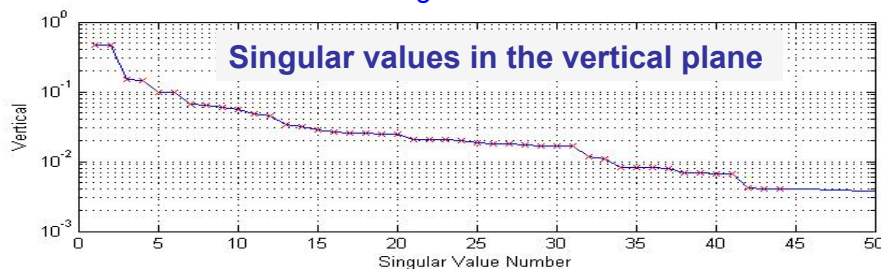
Origin of the BEAM TIME LOST in 2014: 69h (up to RUN4)



Fast Orbit Feedback Singular Values Regularisation

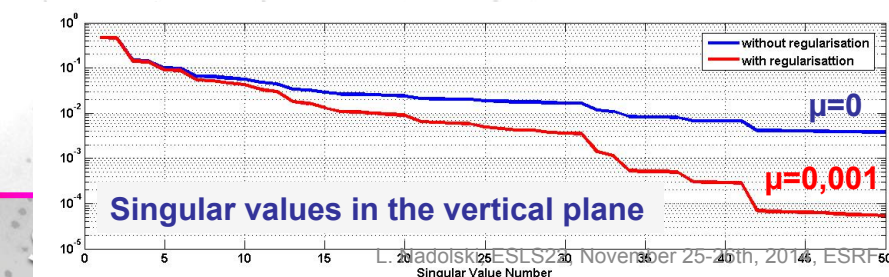
Short term stability

- FOFB algorithm is based on **BPM response matrix (B)**: $B = U \Sigma V^T$
 - Inversed using singular value (SV) decomposition. $B^{-1} = V \Sigma^{-1} U^T$
 - Up to now, singular values were sorted and high order modes truncated to avoid adding some noise on the beam.



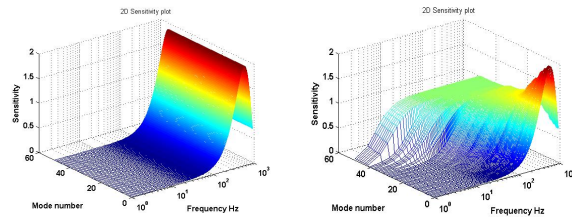
- Tikhonov regularisation:**
 - Each **SV is weighted** (d_n) depending on its amplitude to determine the inverse response matrix (B^{-1}).

$$d_n = \frac{\sigma_n^2}{\sigma_n^2 + \mu}$$

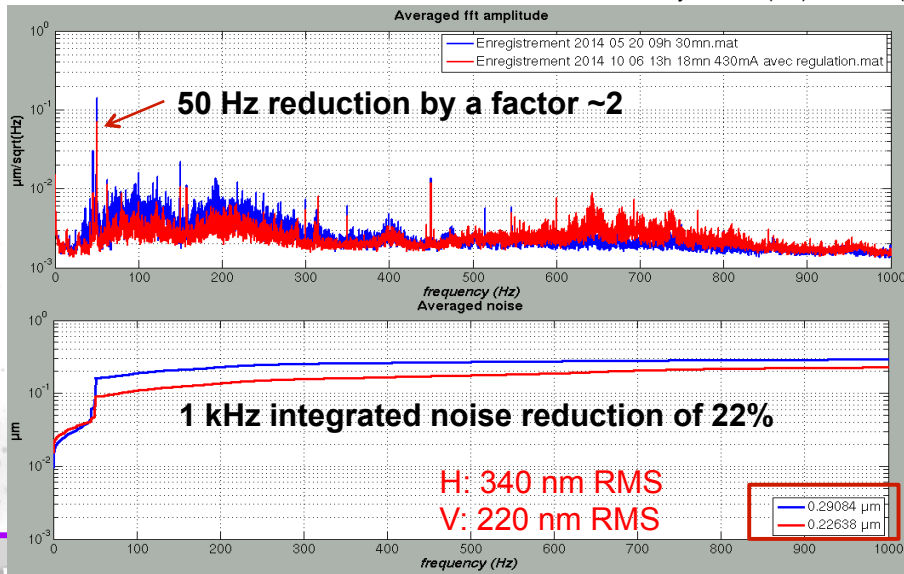


$$B^{-1} = V \mathbf{D} \Sigma^{-1} U^T$$

- Benefits of SV regularisation:
 - All modes are corrected
 - Different dynamics apply on modes
 - > Feedback gain can be increased without adding noise



Feedback modes sensitivity without (left) and with (right) regularisation



Bunch purity improvement (a few 10^{-5}) thanks to an upgrade of the LINAC cleaner generator

SPM, Single Pulse Mode ; Beam Charge=0,5nC/1,4ns by bunch

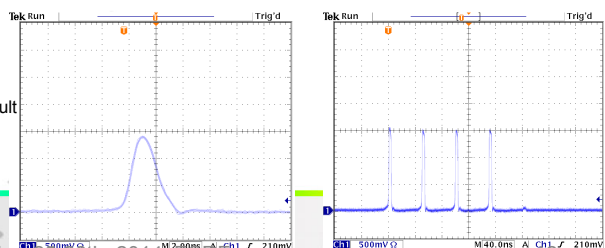
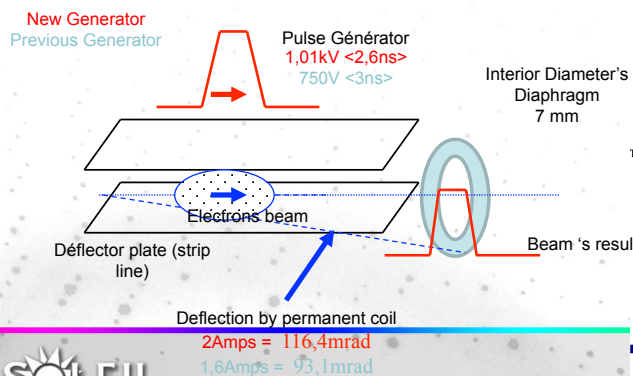
FID GmbH's solution

SPECIFICATIONS

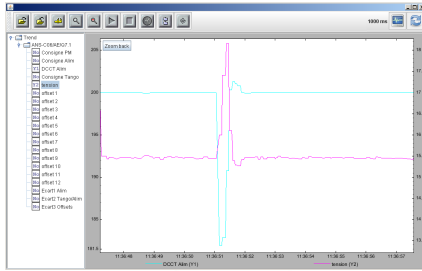


Maximum amplitude into 50 Ohm	- 1,5 kV
Amplitude adjustment range	- 0,6-1,5 kV
Polarity	- positive
Rise time	- 1-1,1 ns
Pulse duration at 50%	- 2-4 ns, adjustable
Fall time	- 1,2-1,3 ns
Maximum PRF	- 10 Hz
Burst operation	- max 4 output pulses with delay 50-300 ns between them
Triggering	- Internal and External 5 V, 100 ns
External triggering to output delay	- not more than 100 ns
Jitter	- better than 30 ps RMS
Variation of trigger/output delay	- +/- 500 ps between 20-30° C
Remote control	- amplitude and pulse duration by 0-10V DC

The function



- Storage Ring Quadrupole Power Supplies incidents = Erratic and transient current spikes at the converter output on several power supplies.



Software bug in the ADC card !: **Solved**

- **Booster Power Supplies troubleshooting:** The lifetime of the IGBT modules used in the converter 4-Q output stage is 2-3 years: This short lifetime is caused by the high thermal stress generated by the 3Hz excursion of the IGBT chip's junction temperature .

10 millions 3Hz cycles every year.

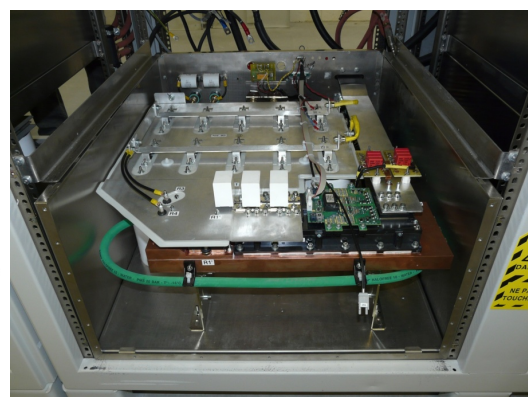
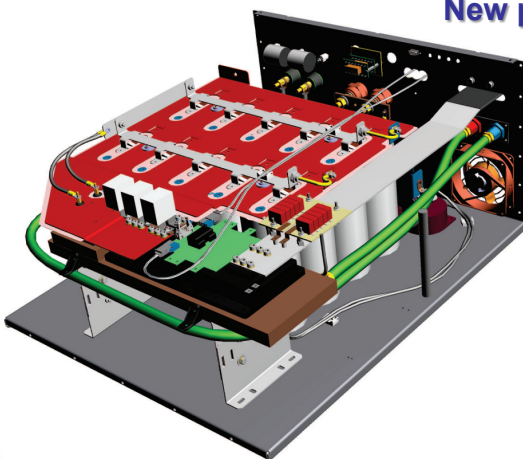
- ✓ 2007-2012 → Heavy maintenance to avoid this:
 - ❑ Preventive replacement of IGBT modules > 20 Millions cycles
 - ❑ Power crate turnover



➤ **Booster Power Supplies troubleshooting**

- ❑ End 2012: Decision to upgrade the power crates: Based on 1200V/2500A IGBT modules with high thermal/power cycling capability

New power crate design:



Upgrade of the RF input power couplers

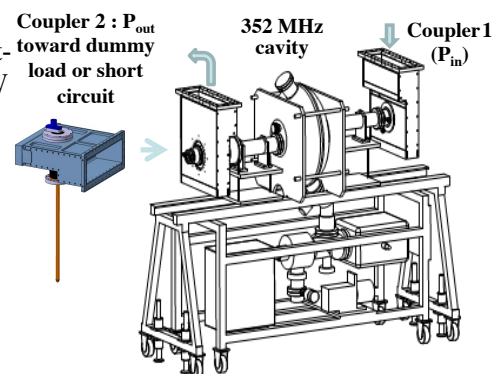
Upgrade of SSAs

Hybrid filling pattern and instabilities

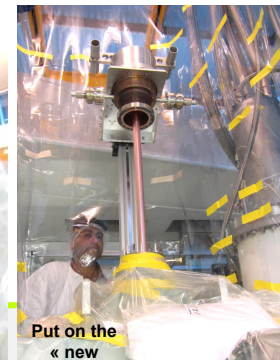
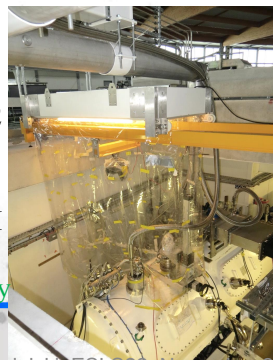
TOWARDS 500 MA OPERATION

Cavity input power coupler (IPC) R&D

- Cavity IPC's of higher power capability (up to **300 kW CW**) have been developed in collaboration with CERN and ESRF
- The IPC's are pre-conditioned with RF power in the ESRF test-stand, per pair, on a copper cavity from CERN, up to 300 kW in transmission into a dummy load and 200 kW in full reflection on a short circuit
- Then they are mounted on the SOLEIL CM, **in situ**, without removing the CM out of the ring, under external laminar air flow and slight N₂ gas overpressure inside the cavity
→ "Clean room" onto the CM!
- A recalcitrant multipactor level ~110 kW, has been overcome by applying a bias DC voltage



- The 1st pair was implemented on CM1 (Aug. 2013 & 2014); the installation of the 2nd pair on CM2 is scheduled for 2015
- That will open the possibility of storing 500 mA using a single CM and combining two amplifiers per cavity → full redundancy availability



Upgrade of the SOLEIL 352 MHz SSAs

After ~8 years of operation with outstanding availability (overall MTBF for the 4 amplifiers > 1.5 year), reliability and flexibility, the home made SOLEIL SSA's have demonstrated that they can advantageously replace the vacuum tubes (extreme modularity, absence of HV, very low phase noise, ...)

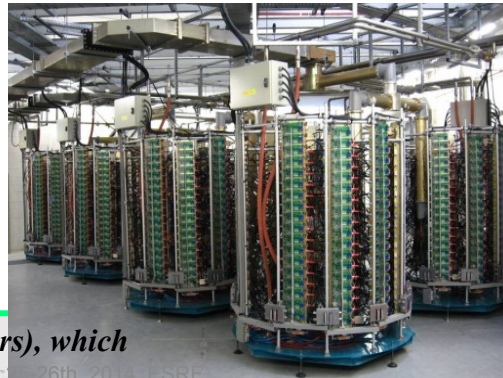
In spite of these quite good results, an upgrade was planned in order to take advantage of **using a transistor of 6th generation** (V_{dc} = 50 V), which is much **more robust and has higher performance** than the previous one, at relatively low cost (change only the transistor and a few components → expense ~10% of amplifier cost) *

- + 8 % in overall efficiency → Electrical power savings compensate for upgrade costs in ~ 3 years
- More robust transistor & lower temperature → Lower failure rate → Lower maintenance cost
- Higher power capability → Additional operational flexibility (500 mA with 3/4 active cavities)

* Re-use same power combination and dc PS with modified cabling → 50 V instead of 28 V at each module

Upgrade schedule

- In 2013 modification of 160 pre-amplifier modules (1st & 2nd stages of the 4 amplifiers)
- From 2014, modification of the 3rd stage modules at a rate of 1-2 towers a year
- In Aug. 2014, the 1st modified tower was implemented on amplifier_1, where it well co-exists with the three « old » ones



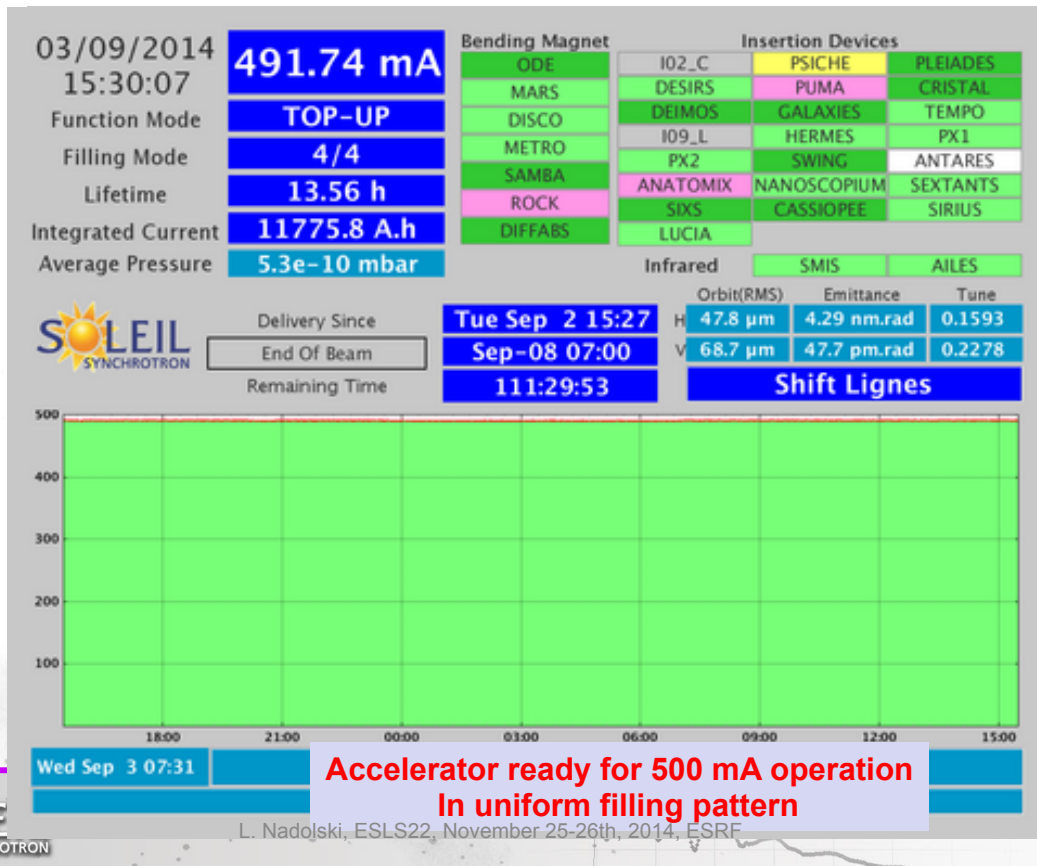
The two 180 kW SSA's (2 x 4 towers), which power the two cavities of CMI



L. Nadojski, ESLS22, November 25-26th, 2014, ESRF



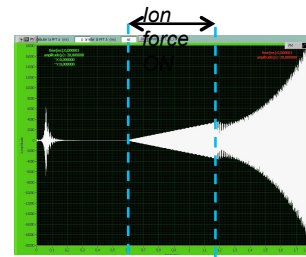
One week @ 490 mA



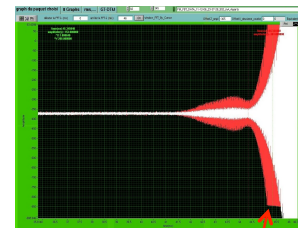
L. Nadojski, ESLS22, November 25-26th, 2014, ESRF

500 mA limitation

- **Providing the users with hybrid mode (3/4 filling + 5 mA bunch)**
 - New demand: filling the gap between 430 mA and 500 mA
 - Easy of operation for switching hybrid to uniform filling pattern (thermal load on BLs' optics)
- **Fast ion instabilities**
 - **Combined effect** of RW, beam-ion instabilities and transverse feedback.
 - Upgrading the Fast Bunch per Bunch Transverse Feedback?
 - **Lowering the RF voltage to lengthen the e-bunch?** (see RF upgrade)
 - Under investigation
- **Radiation safety.** Assuring that 505 mA is never exceeded even by accident (double injection)
 - Upgrade for a **faster** interlock system compliant with 3Hz Booster to switch off the LINAC gun
 - **Expected in 2015**



Simulation: Transverse feedback fighting against RW with temporal "shaker" excitation at F_{ion}



Measured beam loss at 500 mA
 White: Beam,
 Red: Feedback kick
 feedback saturation

Coupling correction at SOLEIL

- **Feedback on beam size (50 pm.rad ~1% beam coupling)** using 32 skew quadrupole
 - Vertical dispersion wave added to minimum of coupling (LOCO)
 - Al chambers
 - Speed: Bandwidth limitation -3dB @ 9 Hz

Beamline	PX2	ANATOMIX (2014)	Nanoscopium (2014)
Size H & V	-	±5%	±2%
Div. H & V	±10%	±5%	±2%
Duration	30 mn	6 hours	8 hours

- **User requests**
 - HU640 (fast switching) **200 ms** instead of 40 s today
 - HU36 (gapscan) **8 mm/s** instead of 1 mm/s today
- **Target vertical beamsize stability: 10% (New demand from Nanoscopium and Anatomix BLs)**
 - Reached at low speed
 - First experimental results with Nanoscopium: 10% OK (but before the monochromator). To be continued.
- **Perspectives for faster correction**
 - Looking for location with high cut-off frequency surrounding HU640 and HU36 IDs
 - Speed up Pinhole Camera beamsize measurement
 - Local, fast (50-100 Hz), analog coupling correction (FFWD)

FEMTO-SLICING COMMISSIONING

Motivation for a Femto-Slicing project

Pump-Probe experiments:

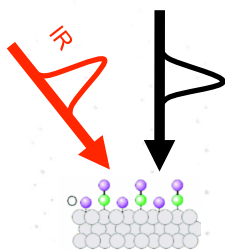
Hard X-ray

- Time-resolved (ps, fs) diffraction
- transition phase dynamics
 - order \rightarrow disorder
 - coherent phonons

Soft X-ray

- Time-resolved photoemission (ps, fs)
- chemical reactivity on surfaces
 - charge transfer in molecular solids
 - magnetic dichroism
 - spin dynamics in ferromagnetic materials

IR pump / X-rays probe



Optics	FWHM bunch length (ps)	Filling mode / dedicated time		
		Hybrid filling Half time	8 bunches 2 weeks	1 bunch 2 weeks
Normal α	60 - 90			

Motivation for a Femto-Slicing project

Pump-Probe experiments:

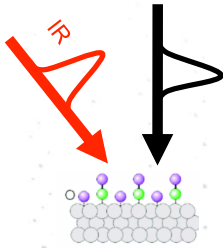
Hard X-ray

- Time-resolved (ps, fs) diffraction
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Soft X-ray

- Time-resolved photoemission (ps, fs)
- chemical reactivity on surfaces
 - charge transfer in molecular solids
 - magnetic dichroism
 - spin dynamics in ferromagnetic materials

IR pump / X-rays probe



Optics	FWHM bunch length (ps)	Filling mode / dedicated time		
		Hybrid filling Half time	8 bunches 2 weeks	1 bunch 2 weeks
Normal α	60 - 90	Hybrid filling Half time	8 bunches 2 weeks	1 bunch 2 weeks
Low- α	7 - 12	Hybrid filling 2 weeks		

Motivation for a Femto-Slicing project

Pump-Probe experiments:

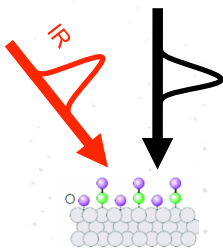
Hard X-ray

- Time-resolved (ps, fs) diffraction
- transition phase dynamics
 - order \rightarrow disorder
 - coherent phonons

Soft X-ray

- Time-resolved photoemission (ps, fs)
- chemical reactivity on surfaces
 - charge transfer in molecular solids
 - magnetic dichroism
 - spin dynamics in ferromagnetic materials

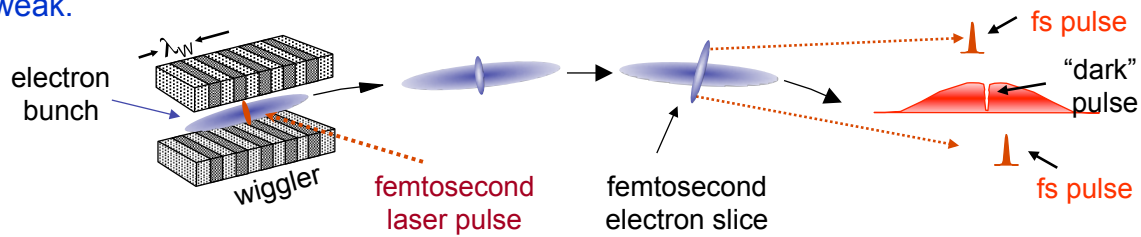
IR pump / X-rays probe



Optics	FWHM bunch length (ps)	Filling mode / dedicated time		
		Hybrid filling Half time	8 bunches 2 weeks	1 bunch 2 weeks
Normal α	60 - 90	Hybrid filling Half time	8 bunches 2 weeks	1 bunch 2 weeks
Low- α	7 - 12	Hybrid filling 2 weeks		
Slicing	0.1 - 0.2	Hybrid filling TBD	TBD	

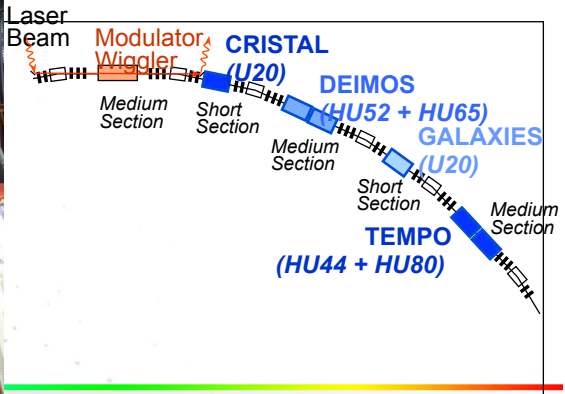
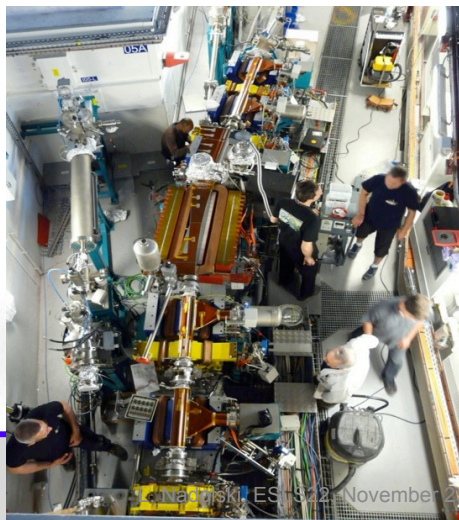
- Use of the SLS and BESSY facilities, but present installations cannot answer to the demand of beam time
- Wish to establish a step to the future French FEL « Coxinel »

Femto-Slicing enables to produce **100 fs** bunch “slices” using an energy modulation induced by a laser (ALS, SLS, BESSY, and soon SOLEIL). The photon flux is rather weak.



A.A. Zholents and M.S. Zolotarev, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 76 (1996) 912.

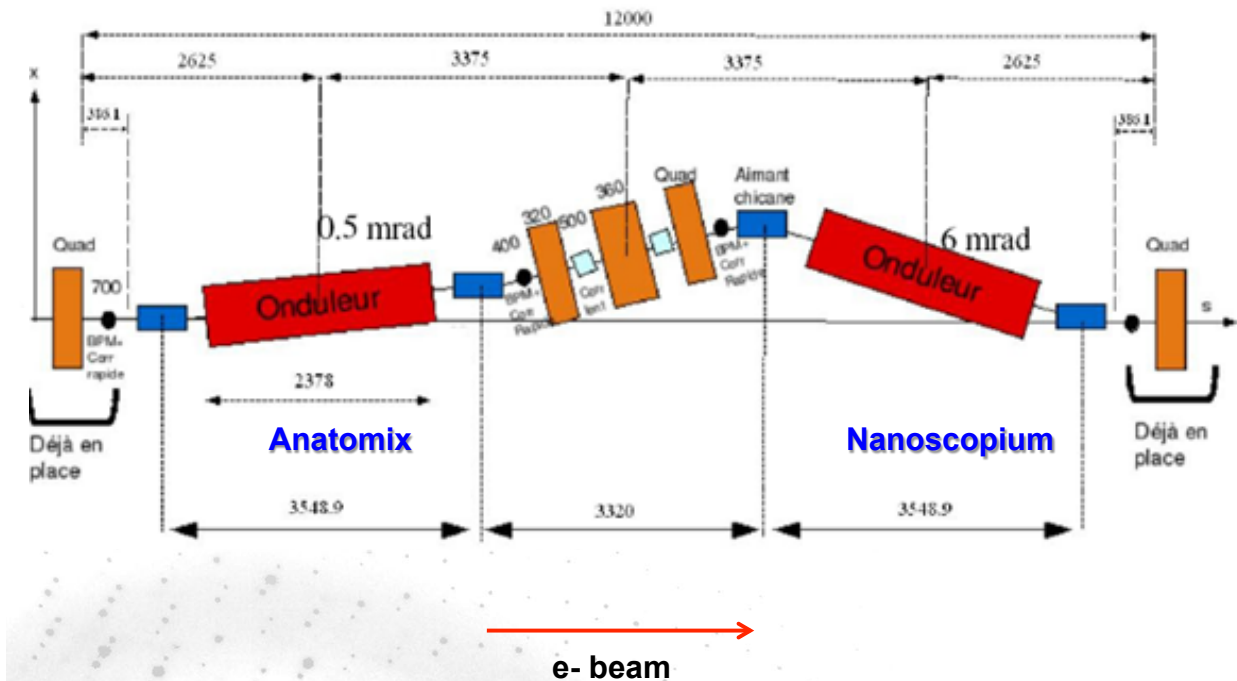
Under commissioning
See M.-A. Tordeux Talk



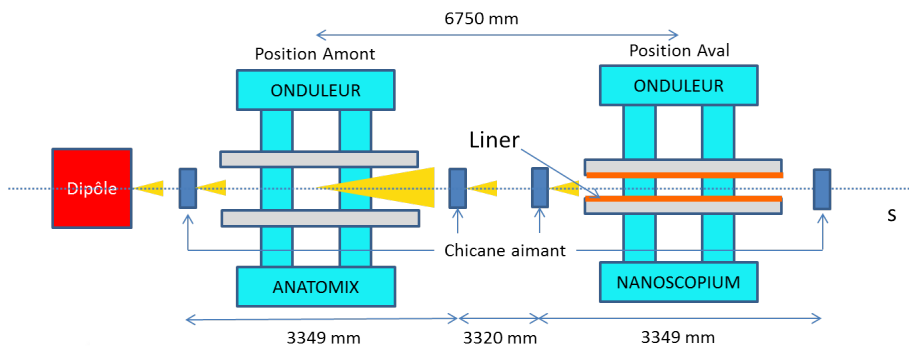
Status and project update

OPERATION WITH 2 IN-VACUUM UNDULATORS

SDL13 schematic



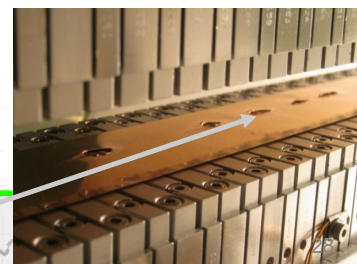
Reminder



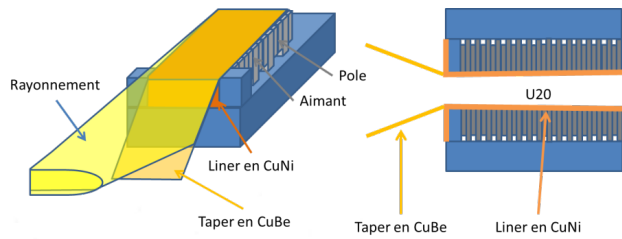
- September 2011: First test with both IDs simultaneously closed at minimum gap (5.5 mm) and 500 mA stored beam to prepare the Radiation Safety tests.

Observation of **strong vertical instabilities** and vacuum increase in the downstream ID.

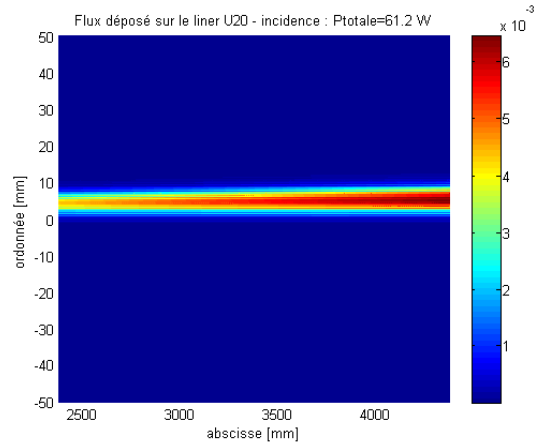
- January 2012 : U20 downstream ID removed and opened:
Lower liner melt in some spots!



Power deposit: what we expected



~ 60 W over one liner



500 mA
Both IDs at gap min 5.5 mm

Low density < few mW / mm²

Investigation

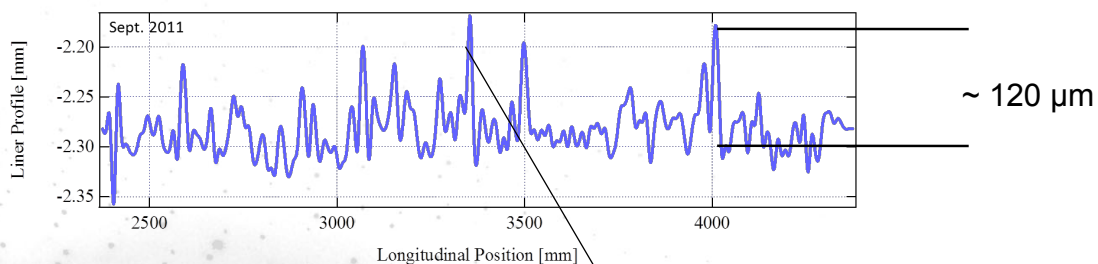
1. Vertical mis-positioning by 400 μm

Total power increased from 60 W to 95 W for the lower liner

⇒ Not excessive

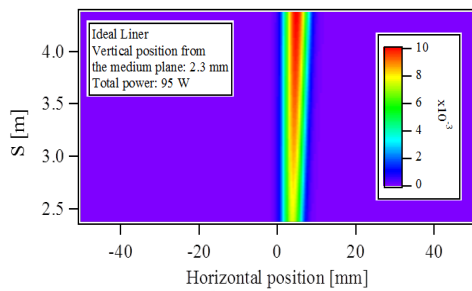
2. The strong impact of the liner vertical profile imperfection has not been taken into account

⇒ Mechanics + Shimming



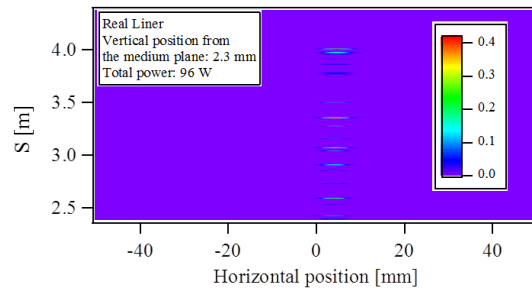
Photon flux interception
Locally the power is multiplied
by 40!

Vertical shift by 400 μm



Peak = 10 mW / mm²
Still OK !

Liner profile



Peak = 400 mW / mm²

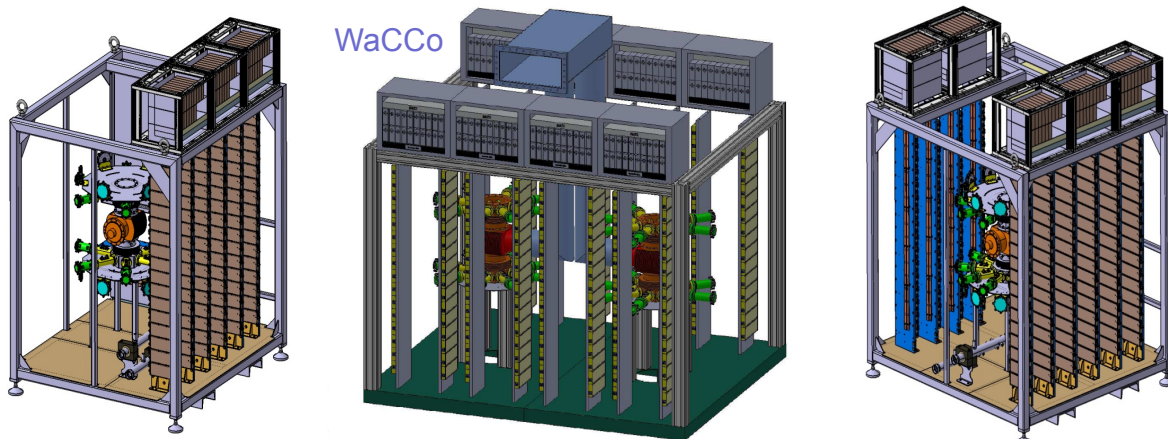
Thermal + mechanical simulations exhibit strong liner deformation at power deposit locations

- **Thicker liner:** Less temperature increase and more rigidity: from 100 to 150 μm
- **Thicker liner with higher percentage of Cu**
- **Better profile:** Less local power deposition: **swapping** instead of shimming !
- **Liner Blackening:** Better power emissivity, less temperature increase
- **Interlock** on the angle of the orbit inside the undulator.
- **Vertical absorber in front of the second undulator**

SSA R&D and transfer of technology

- 7 amplifiers of 150 kW (14 x 75 kW towers) at 352 MHz in operation at ESRF (transfer of technology)
- 2 amplifiers of 50 kW at 476 MHz in operation at LNLS, the Brazilian LS (collaboration)

500 MHz amplifiers developed by SOLEIL



50 kW SSA for ThomX

150 kW SSA initially designed for SESAME

80 kW SSA finally designed for SESAME

- The 50 kW amplifier for ThomX is being built at SOLEIL
- The 1st SESAME 80 kW amplifier is being built at SOLEIL (SESAME-SOLEIL collaboration);

SIGMAPHI ELECTRONICS, exclusive SOLEIL licensee since Dec. 2013, will supply the 3 other ones

- **RF upgrade:** Solid State Amplifiers, new Input Couplers, cryogenic
- **PX2:** U24 @ 7.8 mm → 5.5 mm: Waist in the center of medium straight section
- **WSV50 (PSICHE):** towards a minimum gap of 5.5 mm → 4.5 mm
- **ID Construction:** **U18** Cryogenic-in vacuum undulator (Anatomix), **WSV50 aperiodic** (MAXIV & SOLEIL collaboration), **U15 Cryo-ready** in-vacuum undulator (MAXIV & SOLEIL collaboration)
- **Spare power supplies** for SR sextupole and LT2 dipole; EM IDs
- Design and construction of a **Multipole Injection Kicker** (MAXIV & SOLEIL collaboration)
- **Local round and ultra low emittance beam in SDL9**
- **Preliminary studies for a DLSR**
- **ThomX**
- **Coxinel**

Conclusions

Thanks to continuous effort, SOLEIL operation continues to improve **approaching 99% of reliability**, with **sub-micrometer stability**. Key points of this success are for example the refurbishment of power supplies and the RF system performance.

After ~ 8 years of operation with outstanding availability (overall MTBF for the 4 amplifiers > 1.5 years), reliability and flexibility, the home made SOLEIL SSA's have demonstrated that they can advantageously replace the vacuum tubes (extreme modularity, absence of HV, **very low phase noise**, ...)

Further R&D's have allowed **to improve the original 352 MHz** design and extend it to other frequencies. This technology has now reached maturity, being adopted by several other facilities and taken up by the industry for applications ranging **from 80 MHz up to 1.5 GHz**.

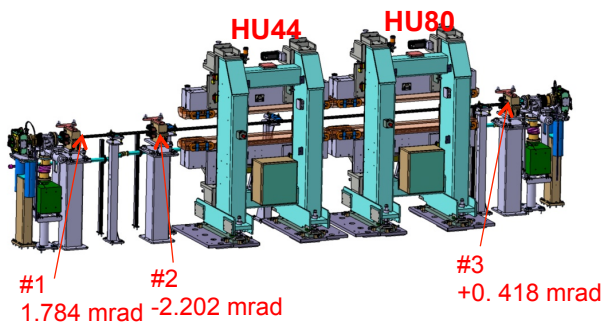
New challenges are still ahead from us:

- **Finding a way to operate 2 in-vacuum undulators** in a single straight section
- Delivering **500 mA in hybrid mode**
- Making **femtosing a users' mode of operation**
- Answering new requirements from users (crystallography, 150 m long beamlines)
 - **Beamsize stability (2-10%)**
 - **Sub-micrometer orbit stability over 8 hours**

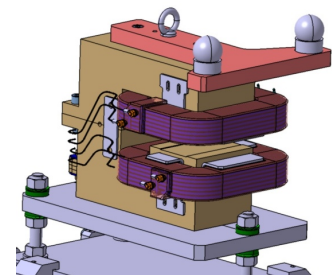
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

TEMPO chicane for femtoslicing project

3 magnet chicane for 19.6 MeV



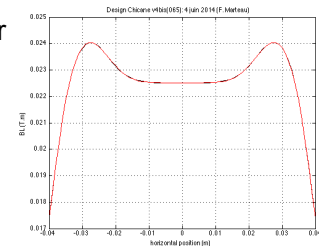
3 identical **electromagnetic** magnet



- **Purpose of the magnetic chicane:**

- Bring the 19.6 MeV sliced beam at center of TEMPO M1A mirror on axis. Angle deviation corrected by tuning BL first mirror

- 3 magnet **electromagnetic** chicane (1.8/-2.2/0.4 mrad)
- Turn off/on with beam
- No need of additional absorber
- Magnet design done
- Draft office on going
- Call for tender magnet and power supplies by the end of 2014
- Magnetic measurement: summer 2015
- Installation and commissioning fall 2015



- Installation for 6 months of low charge diagnostics on TL1 for testing:
 - 1 cavity BPM: 16 mm SwissFEL type
 - 1 Bergoz Turbo-ICT (charge measurement)
- Can perform measurements down to 10 pC
- To be installed in the future on the transport line of a plasma accelerated electron beam (COXINEL project)

