



ALBA, Operation & upgrade status.

Francis Perez

30th ESLS Workshop
December 14th, 2022



ALBA operation status

ALBA II design progress

ALBA II related tests with beam

Others developments



ALBA operation status

ALBA II design progress

ALBA II related tests with beam

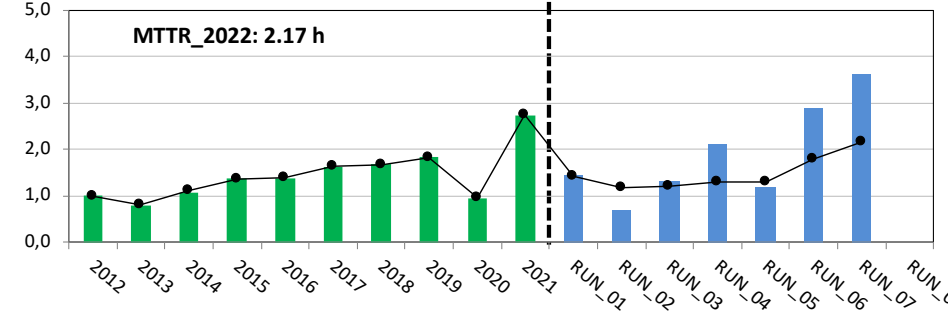
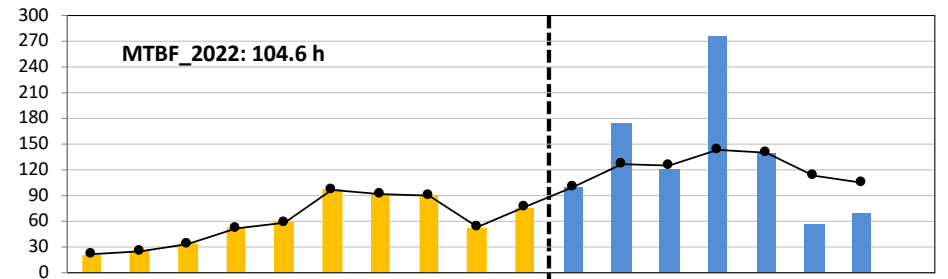
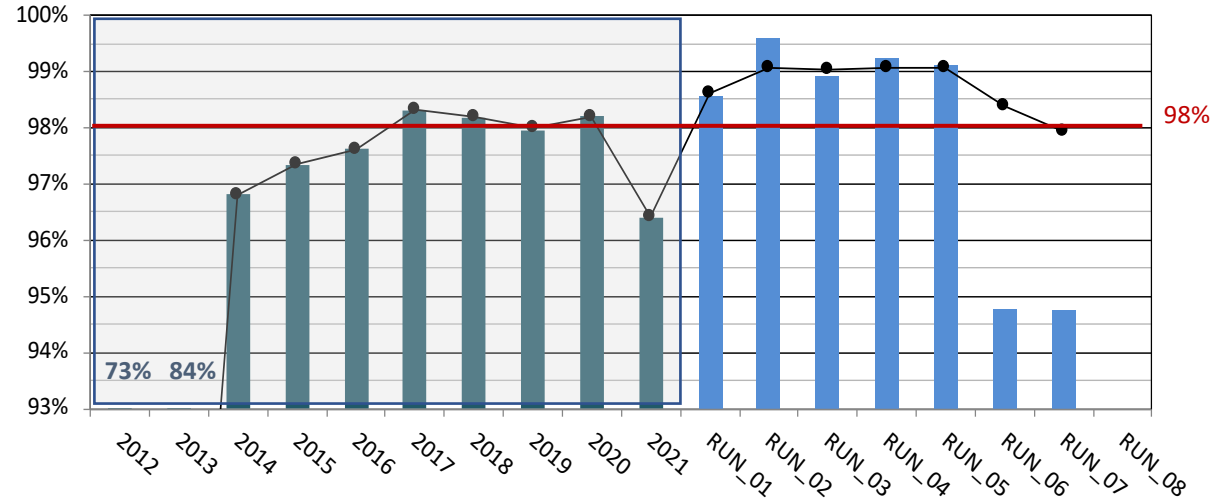
Others developments



Beam Availability

(until Run07)

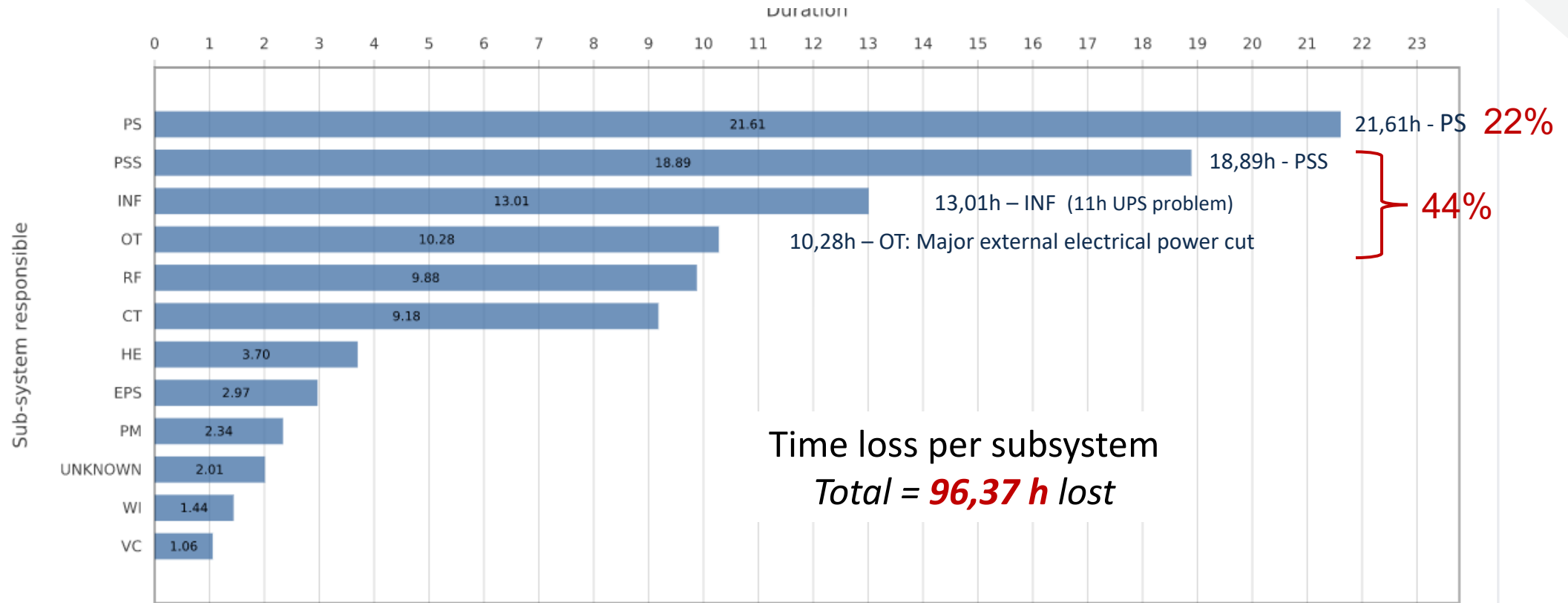
Beam availability_2022 : 97.92%





No beam events *(until 12/12/2022)*

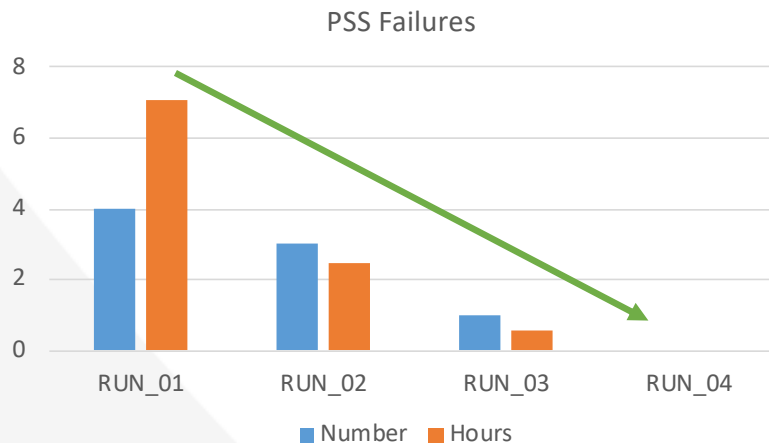
- BL* Beamlines
- CT* Controls
- DI* Diagnostics
- EPS* EPS interlock
- ID* Insertion Devices
- INF* Infrastructure
- LI* Linac
- TC* Temperature
- HE* Human error
- OI* Orbit Interlock
- OT* Others
- PM* Pulsed magnets
- PS* Power Supplies
- PSS* PSS
- RF* Radio Frequency
- VC* Vacuum
- WI* Water interlocks



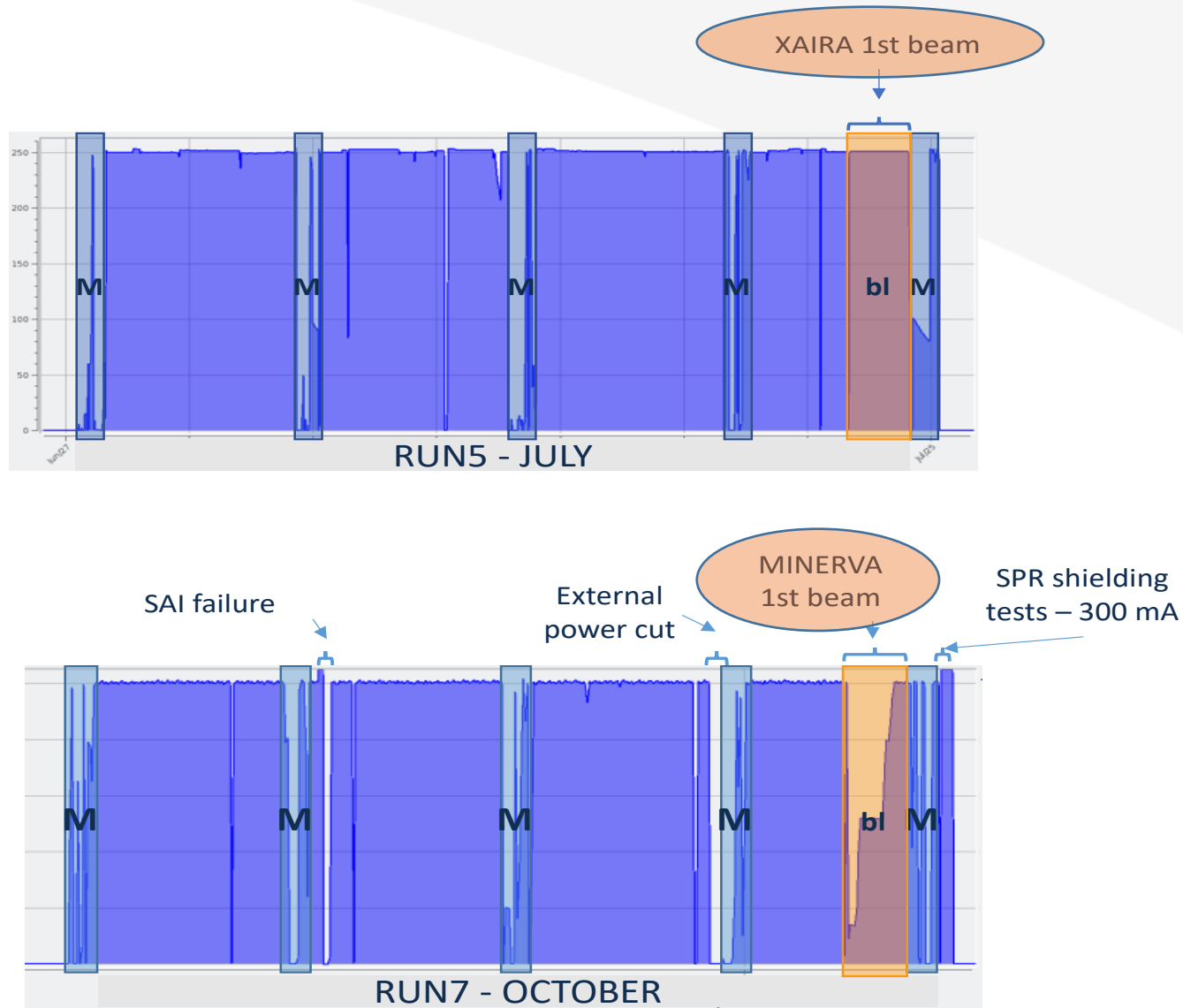
- Following the analysis of the incidents related to the PSS occurred during 2021-Q4 and 2022-Q1 it has been identified that the main source of issues is the [system hardware failure, closely related to aging](#).
- Also identified during 2022-Q2 various beam lost related to [Safe communication failures between PSS TUNNEL \(obsolete PSS3000 system\) and the new beamlines \(PSS4000 series\)](#)

• PSS - Summary of actions taken:

- [Performed corrective actions](#) following PSS failures. Specially: replacement of PSS3000 CPUs, remote IOs and field equipment.
- [Replaced and certified key Ethernet hardware](#). The selection and test of new Ethernet switches is being performed in coordination with CELLS IT Systems.
- Fully certified the SafetyBus by Pilz.
- [Improved PSS Gateway diagnostics](#).
- [Increased critical stock](#) in order to cover growing number of corrective and preventive interventions.
- [Pilz interventions](#) focused on system diagnostics and troubleshooting (05/04/22 and 16/05/22) point list of actions (20/06/22 and Summer22 shutdown).



2 new beamlines in operation





ALBA operation status

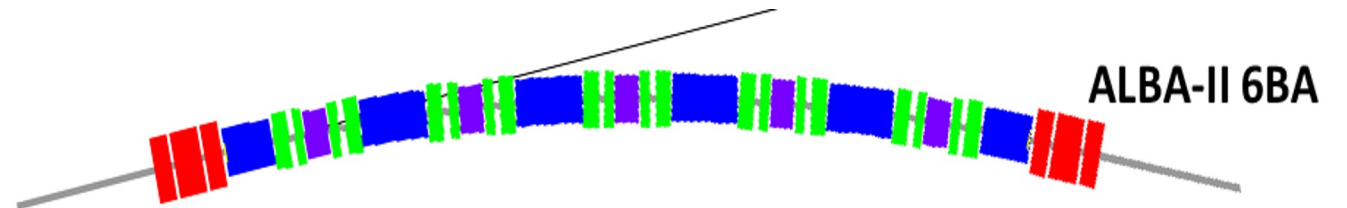
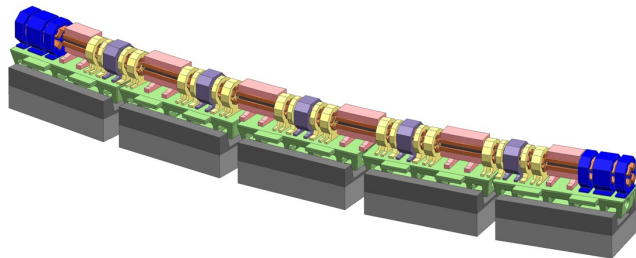
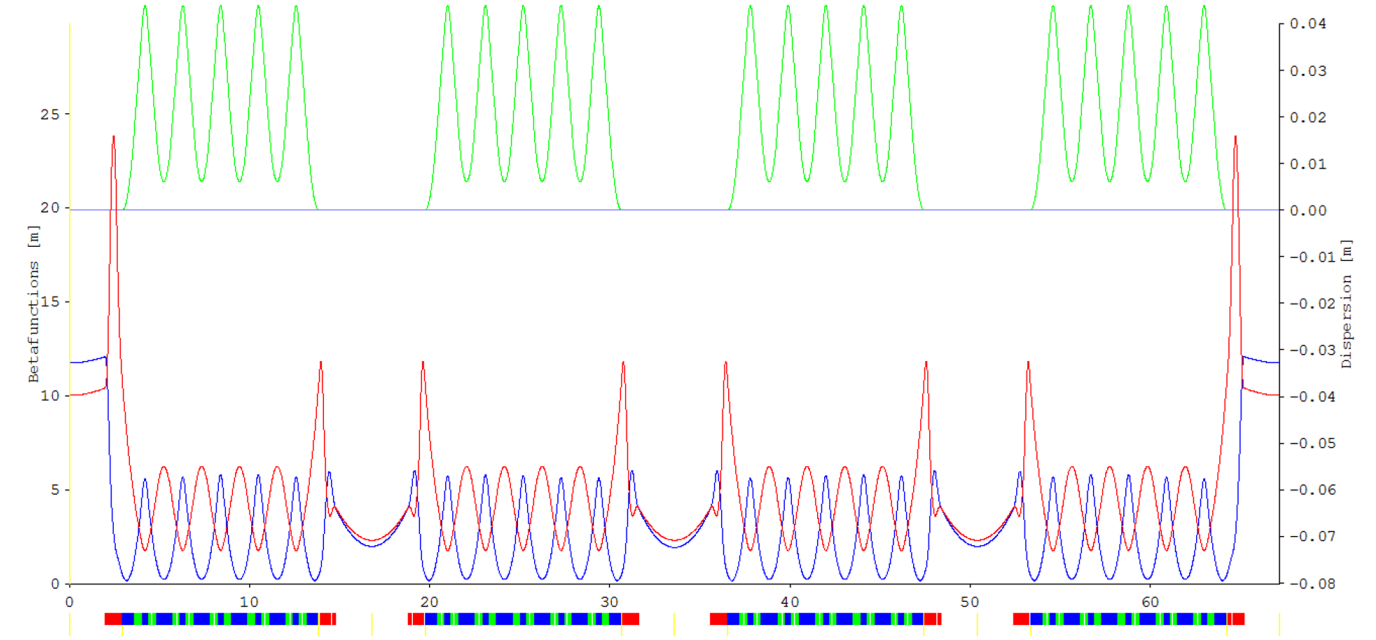
ALBA II design progress

ALBA II related tests with beam

Others developments

ALBA II - 6BA lattice

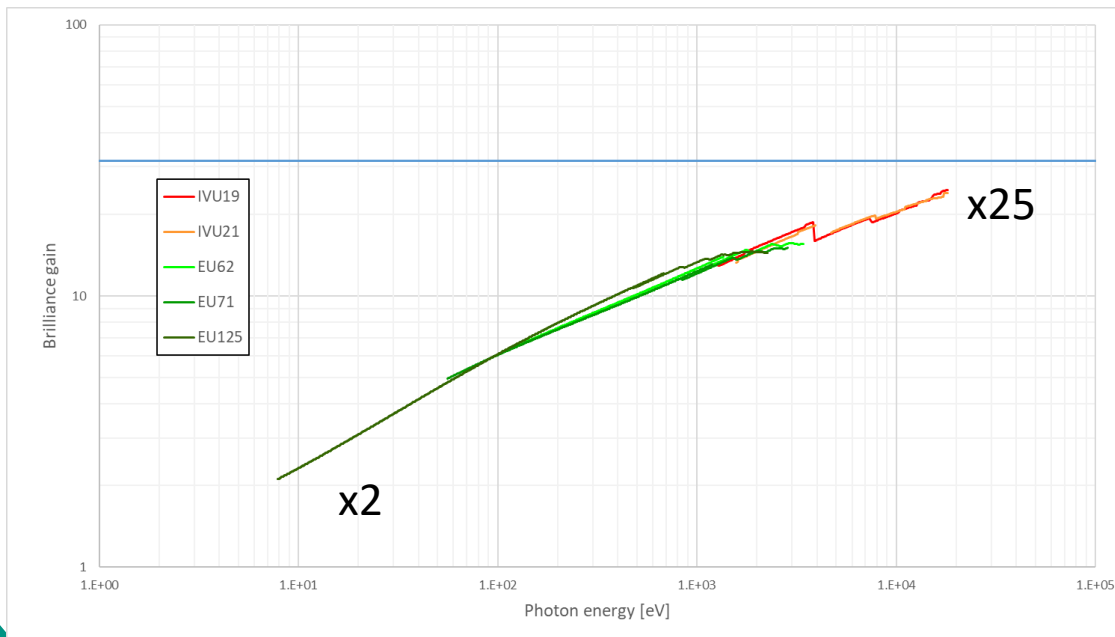
	ALBA	ALBA-II
Emittance	4.5 nm·rad	140 pm·rad
Energy	3 GeV	3 GeV
Circumference	269 m	269 m
Number of cells	8 + 8	16
Number of straights	4 / 12 / 8	16
Straight lengths	7.8 / 4.2 / 2.3	4.0 m
Straight ratio	36%	24%
Working point	18.15, 8.36	43.68, 11.67
Chromaticity	-39, -29	-94, -51
Mom. comp. factor	$8.9 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$0.8 \cdot 10^{-4}$
Energy spread	$1.0 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$1.1 \cdot 10^{-3}$
Energy loss per turn	1023 keV	843 keV
Damping times	4 / 5 / 3 ms	3 / 6 / 6 ms



6 transverse gradient BENDS
5 transverse gradient ANTI-BENDS

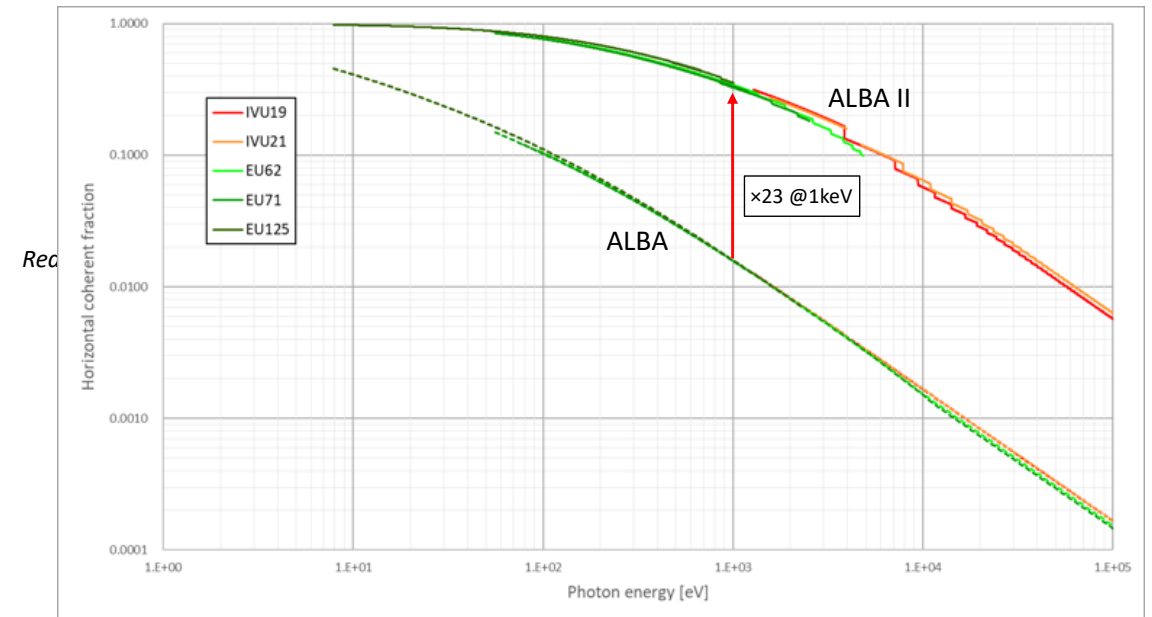
6 matching QUADS
2 families of 10 SEXT

- **Gain in brilliance** as a function of photon energy
- The **gain** is **larger at higher photon energies**, with an **upper limit** given by the **factor 30** reduction in the **phase space volume of the electron beam** ($\sigma_x \sigma_y \sigma'_x \sigma'_y$)



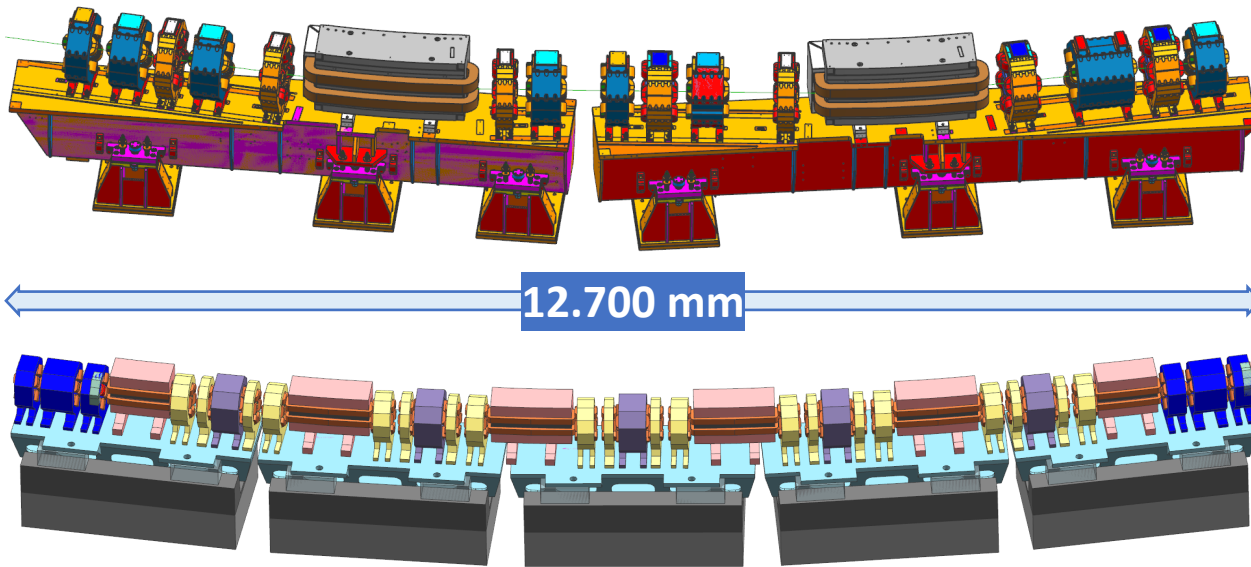
Undulators gains

- We have also estimated the improvement in the **horizontal coherent fraction** between ALBA and ALBA II (estimated using SPECTRA in Gaussian approximation)



From ALBA to ALBA II

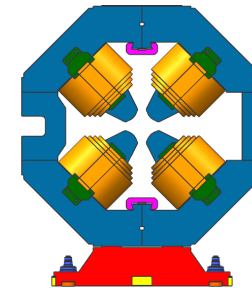
Cell Architecture



ALBA

Total magnet equivalent length:
6.180 mm

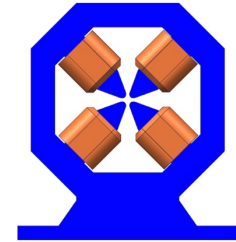
Compactness:
 $6,18/12,7 = 49\%$



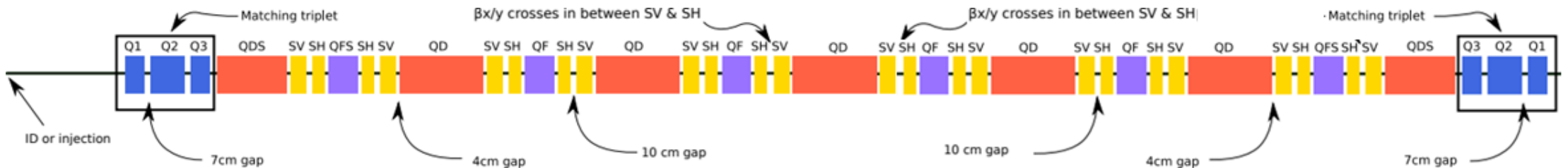
ALBA II

Total magnet equivalent length:
10.130 mm

Compactness:
 $10,13/12,7 = 80\%$



~21 % of ZX shrinkage:
Dipole 20 %
Quad 20%
Sext 23 %.





ALBA II Enabling Technologies Project

ALBA 01 (2022 - 2025)

PROYECTO: “DESARROLLO DE TECNOLOGÍA AVANZADA PARA ALBA-II”

El proyecto de una fuente de luz de sincrotrón de 4ª generación está basado en tecnologías avanzadas, muchas de las cuales se están actualmente desarrollando en el mundo, obedeciendo a las necesidades de los varios proyectos de nuevos sincrotrones y de renovación de los actuales.

Un proyecto como ALBA II necesita un estudio de viabilidad que incluya la construcción de prototipos de los sistemas que se desarrollan por primera vez y la evaluación de su compatibilidad recíproca.

Design, and prototype construction of:

- Magnets
- NEG Coated vacuum chambers
- Pulsed magnets
- Girder for arc assembly tests

Nano-positioning lab

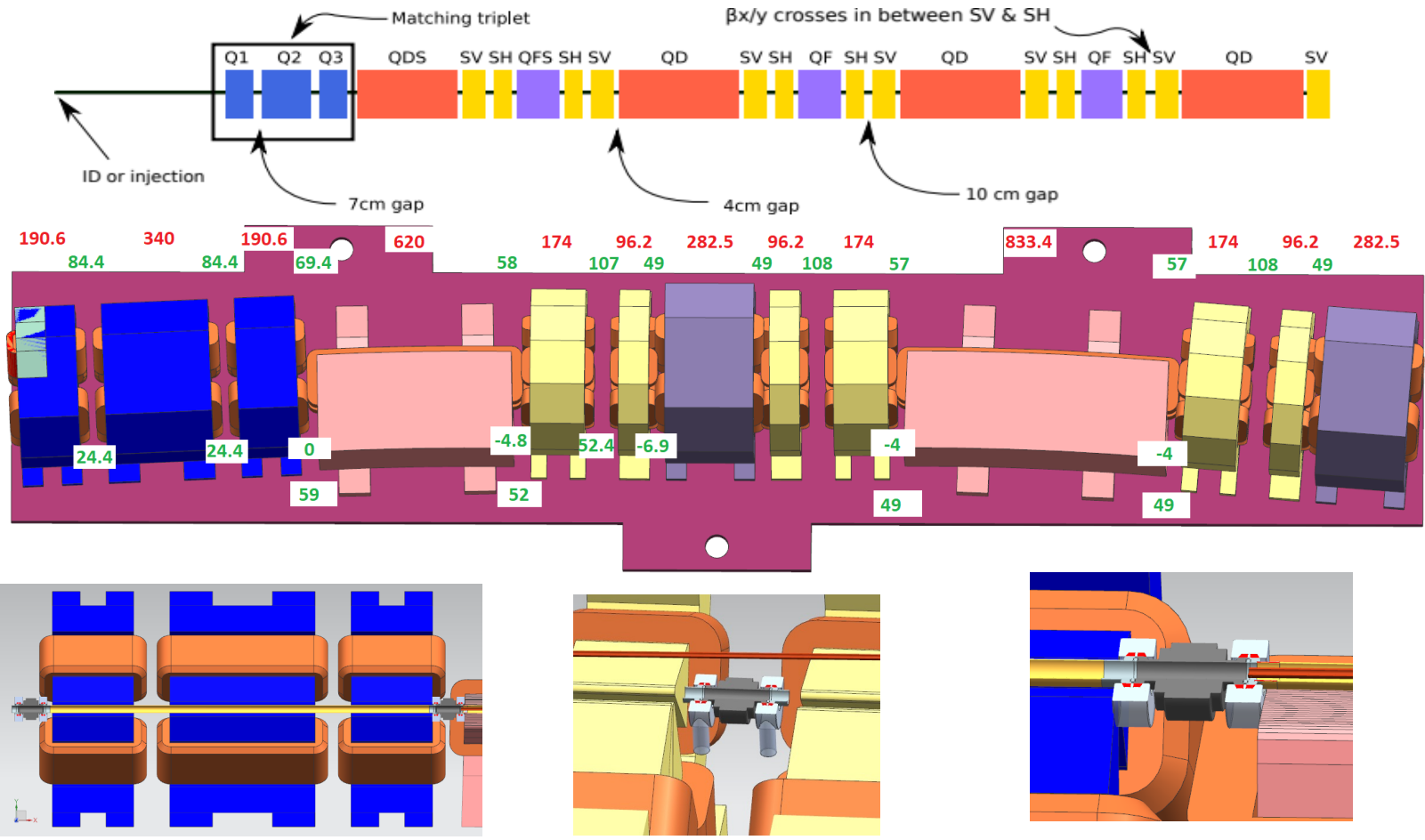
Superconducting Undulator

ALBA 01

Ayuda ICTS-MRR-2021-02-CELLS financiada por:



Distances and interferences

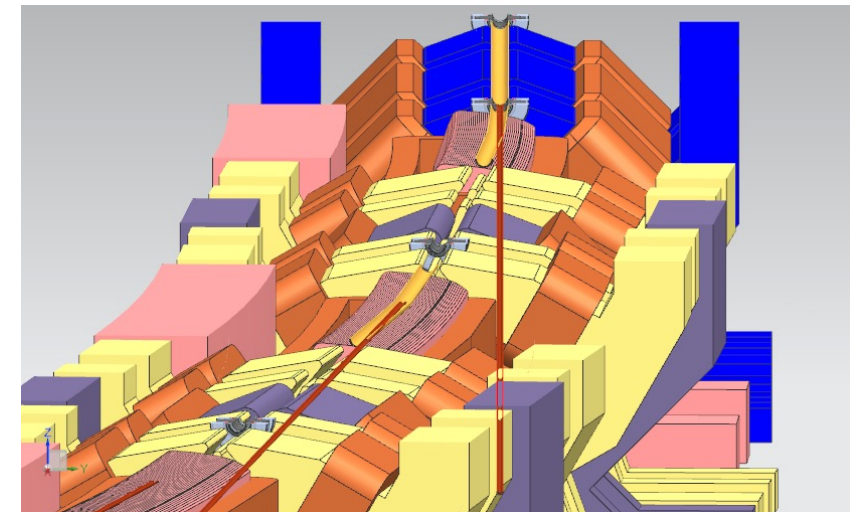
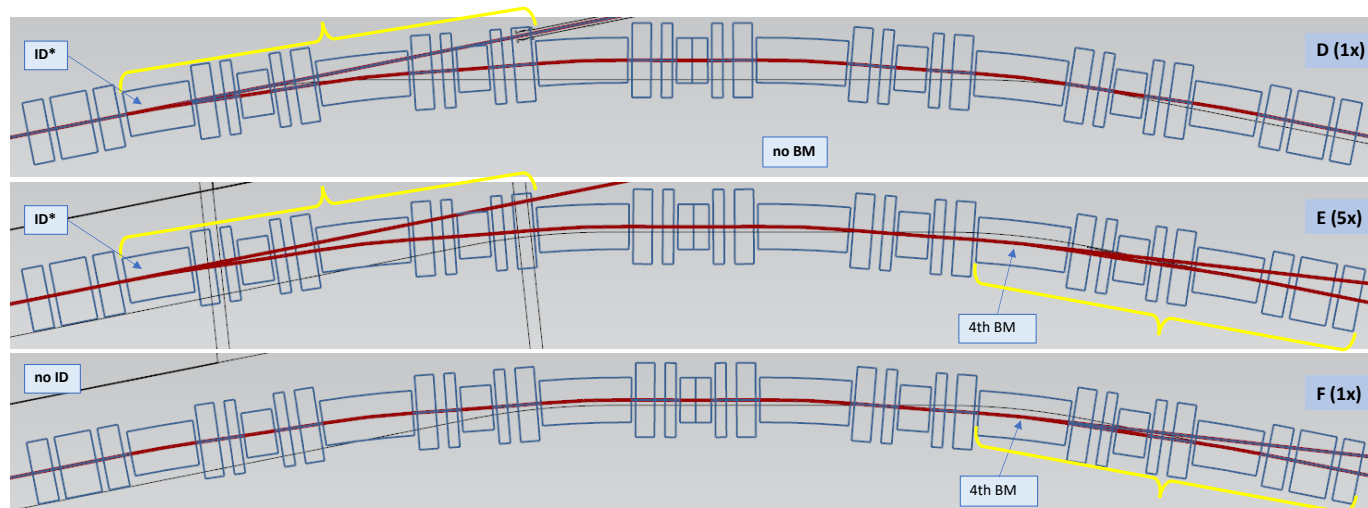


Magnets
and
Vacuum components

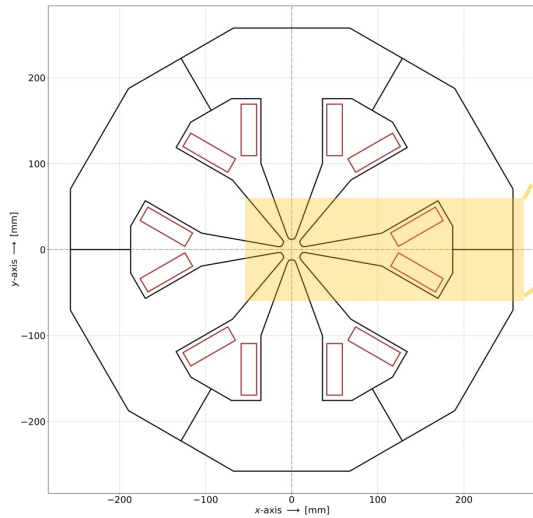
Coils collision
and
iron collision

➔ On going optimization of the lattice, reducing the magnets length and increasing magnet to magnet distance.

Lattice #	SS (before)	BL		BM (which dipole)	BL		Lattice type
Lattice 1	Injection	-	-	1st	BL01	MIRAS	Type A
Lattice 2	Free	BL02	Free	1st	BL03	Free	Type B
Lattice 3	Superconducting Wiggler SCW30	BL04	MSPD	1st	BL05	Free	Type B
Lattice 4	In-vacuum undulator IVU19	BL06	XAIRA	2nd	BL07	Free	Type C
Lattice 5	Free	BL08	Free	1st	BL09	MISTRAL	Type B
Lattice 6	In-vacuum undulator IVU21	BL11	NCD	-	-	-	Type D
Lattice 7	In-vacuum undulator IVU21	BL13	XALOC	2nd	BL14	Free	Type C
Lattice 8	Free	BL15	Free (3Sbar)	2nd	BL16	NOTOS	Type C
Lattice 9	RF	BL17	Pinhole3	4th	BL19	Free	Type E
Lattice 10	APPLE II helical undulator	BL20	LOREA	4th	BL21	Pinhole2	Type E
Lattice 11	Multipole Wiggler	BL22	CLAESS	2nd	BL23	Free	Type C
Lattice 12	APPLE II helical undulator	BL24	CIRCE	2nd	BL25	MINERVA	Type C
Lattice 13	RF	-	-	4th	BL28	Free	Type F
Lattice 14	APPLE II undulator	BL29	BOREAS	4th	BL30	Free	Type E
Lattice 15	Multipole Wiggler (5 poles in-vacuum)	BL31	FAXTOR	4th	BL32	Free	Type E
Lattice 16	Free	BL33	Free	4th	BL34	Pinhole1 and Xanadu	Type E

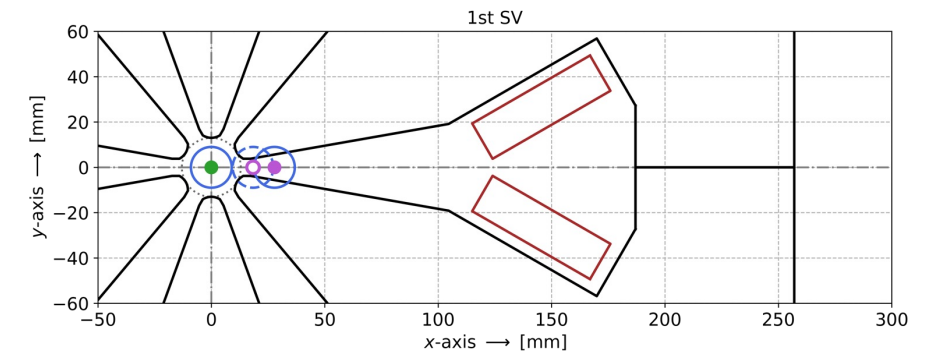
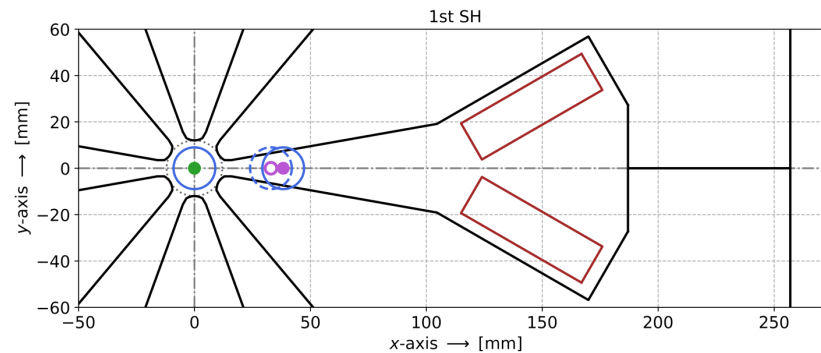
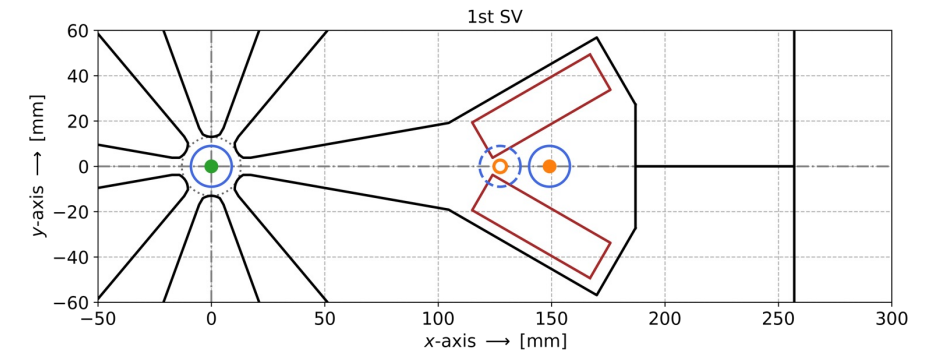
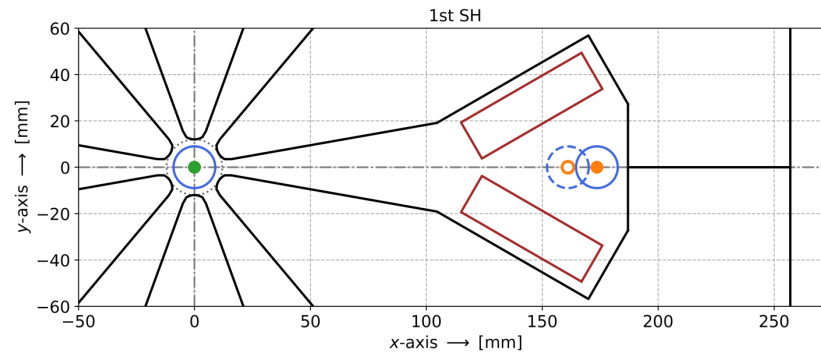
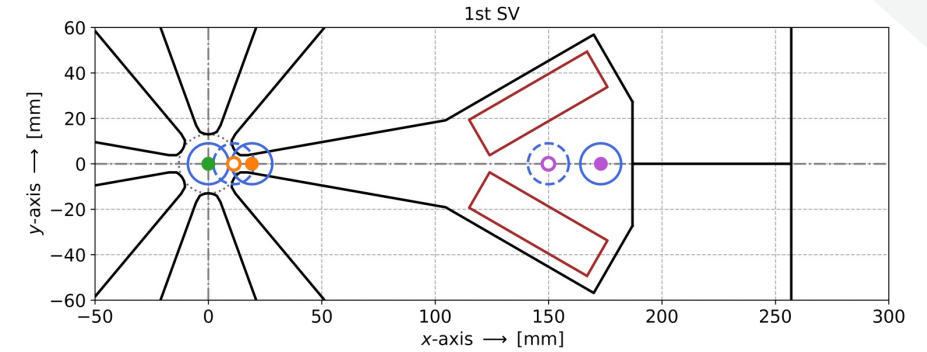
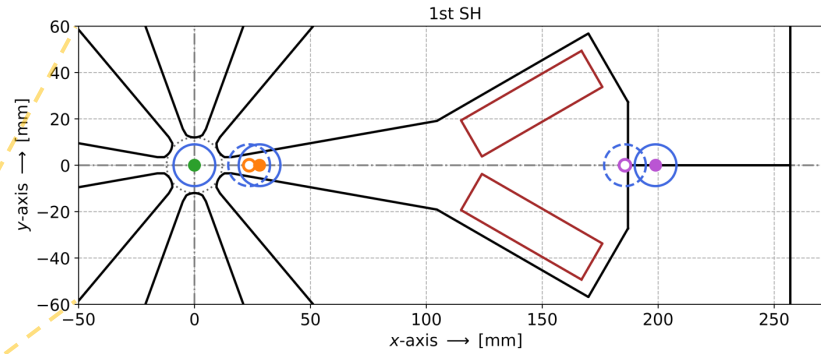


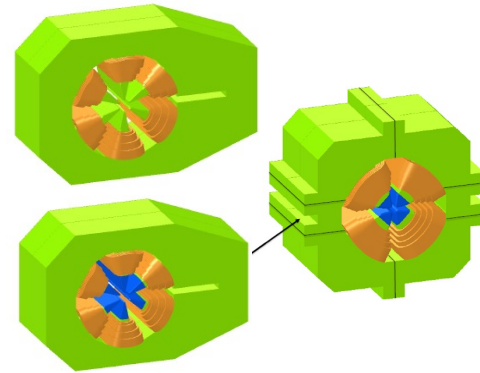
Beamline extraction 1st sextupoles of a cell are the most critical component



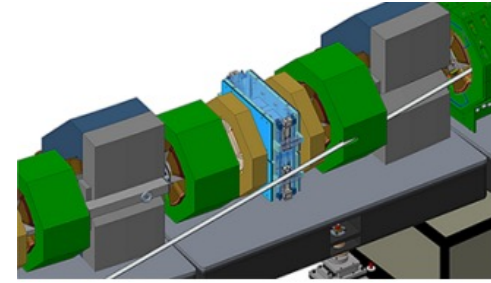
Aperture = 24 mm

- Vacuum chamber (Entrance)
- Vacuum chamber (Exit)
- Electron beam
- Photon beam from ID (Entrance)
- Photon beam from ID (Exit)
- Photon beam from BM (Entrance)
- Photon beam from BM (Exit)

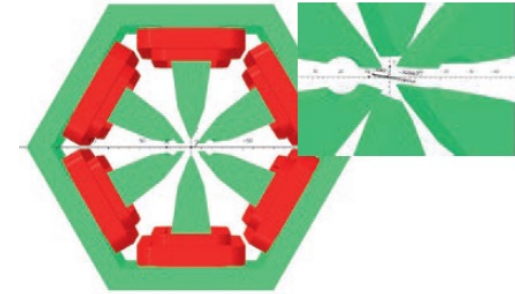




APS-U



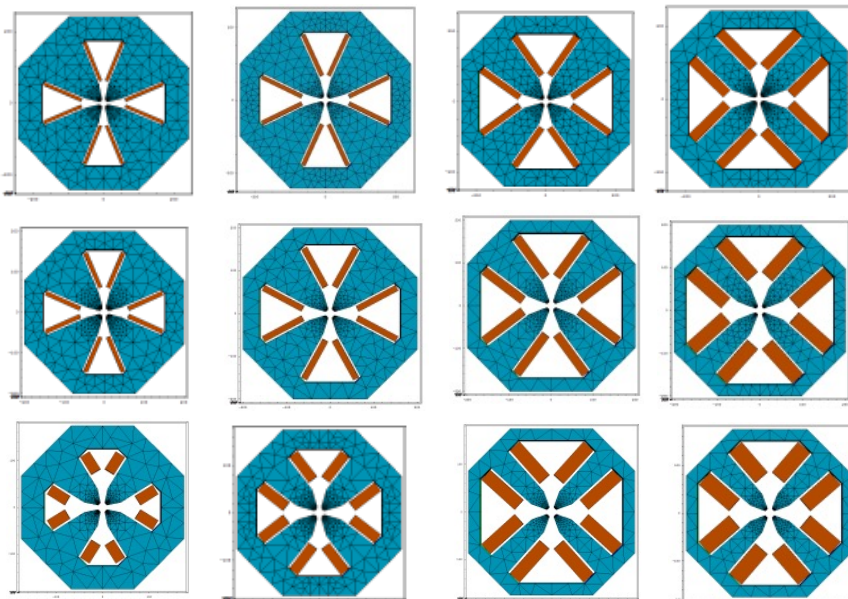
ALS-U



SOLEIL

Decreasing current density →

Decreasing transversal dimensions ↓



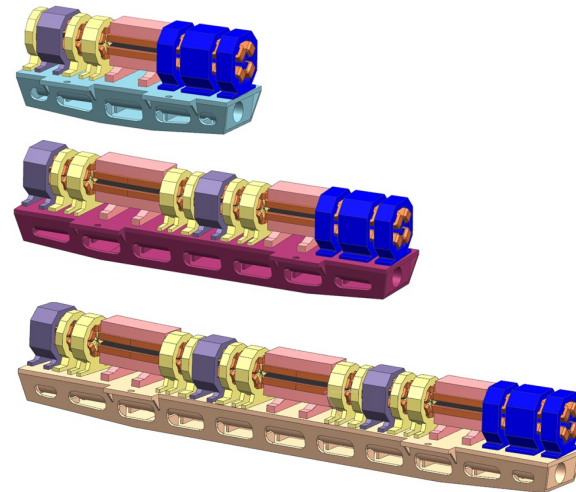
Iterations on going:

- Specific design of the magnets
- Magnets optimization procedures
- Optimization of the lattice to reduce/suppress the strength of the 1st sextupoles.

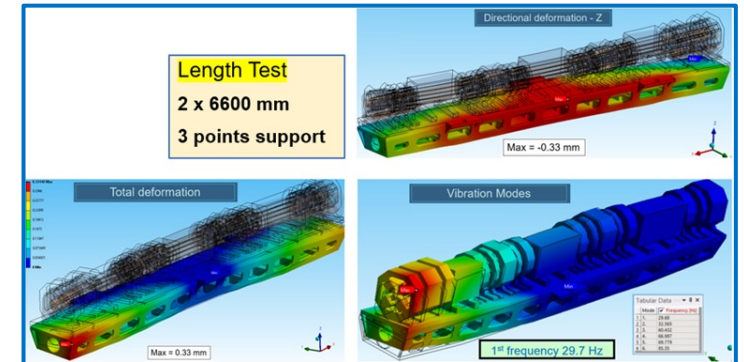
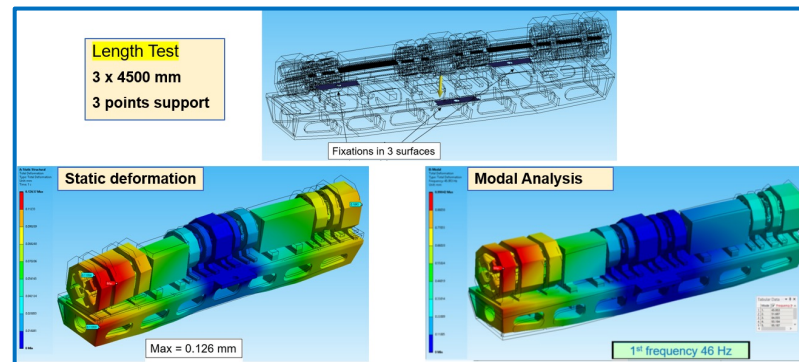
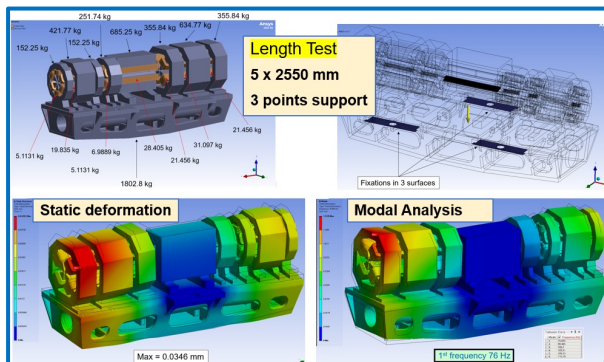
Ongoing Designs & Simulations

Results so far form First Simulations Round

Girder Length options



Rank	Girder Model	Weight [kg]	Deformation [μm]	1 st Eigenmode [Hz]
1 st	5 x 2550 - 3p - sym	5.286	34	76
2 nd	3 x 4500 - 3p - sym	8.780	126	46
3 rd	2 x 4500 - 3p - sym	12.552	330	29



Girder Frame options

Girders

	4p – symmetric		3p – asymmetric	
2.5 m	<p>Curved tube</p>	<p>No tube</p> <p>In Design</p>	<p>Curved tube</p>	<p>No tube</p> <p>In Design</p>
4.5 m	<p>Curved tube</p>	<p>No tube</p>	<p>Curved tube</p> <p>In Design</p>	<p>No tube</p> <p>In Design</p>

- Variables:**
- Geometry (tube/no tube)
 - Length (2,5 / 4,5)
 - Nº supports (3p / 4p)
 - Symmetry (Sym / Assym)

Winner First Round
Tube - 2.5m - 3p – sym

34 μm
76 Hz

In FEA progress
Curved Tube - 2.5m - 3p - sym

Ongoing Designs & Simulations
Results so far form First Simulations Round



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ALBA II related tests with beam

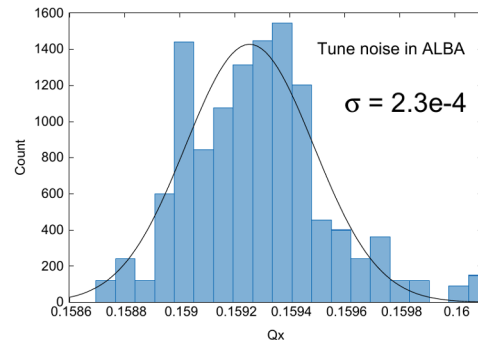
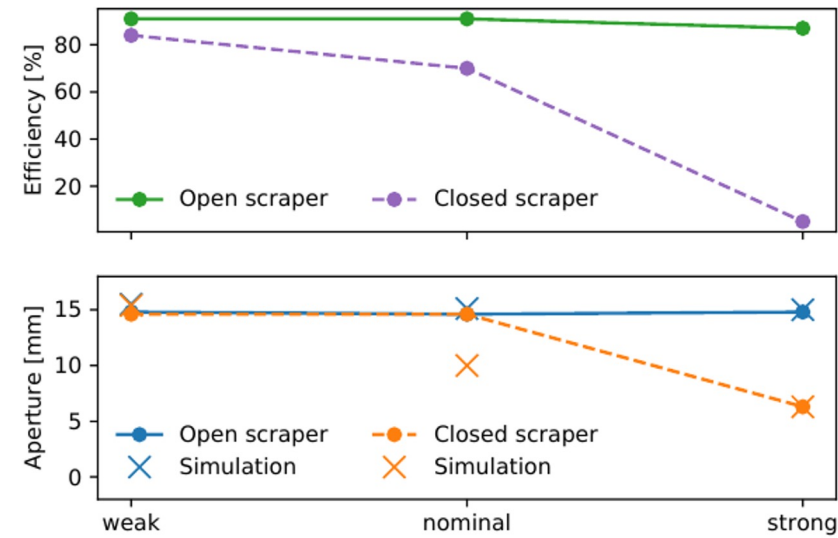
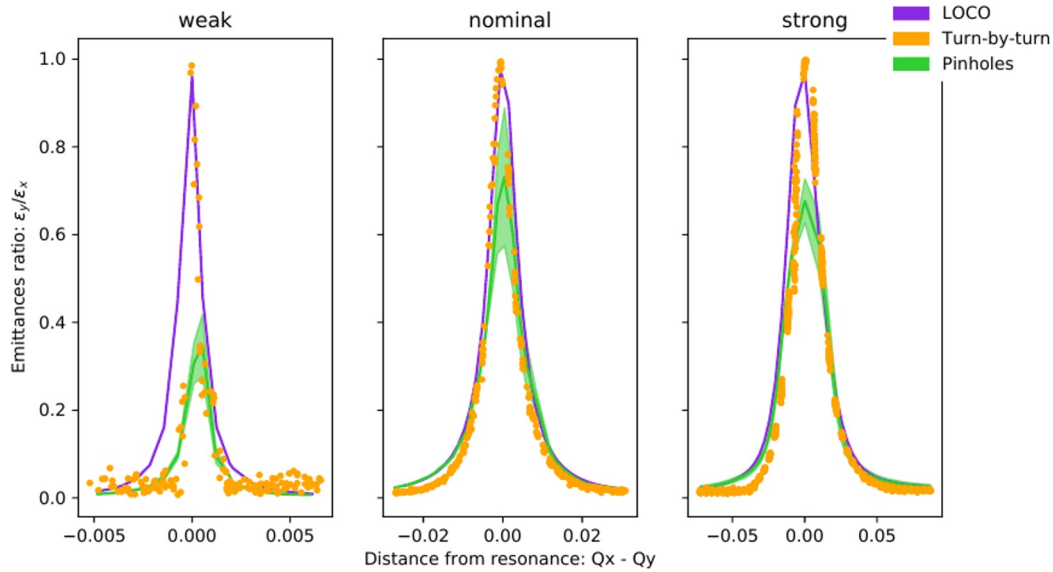
Others developments

Full Coupling operation tests at ALBA

ALBA set in full coupling configuration



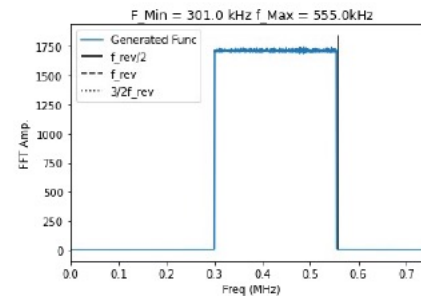
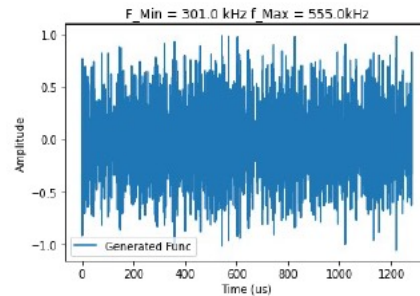
Injection and operation feasible



But other alternatives are being tested in order to increase the lifetime...

White noise excitation

Similarly as EBS-ESRF is doing: Vertically excite the beam with a wide-band noise amplifier
 Tested at ALBA with Stripline + AFG white noise + RF Amplifier



	σ_y (um)	RMS(σ_y) (um)	Life Time (h)
No Exc.	28.7	0.06	21
Exc. fmin=301kHz Fmax=556kHz	33.2	0.2	23.5
Exc. fmin=1673kHz fmax=5575	30.5	0.06	23
Exc. fmin=2231kHz Fmax=11151kHz	30.1	0.06	23

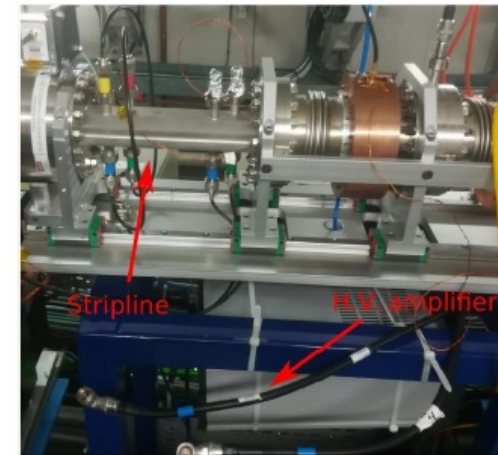
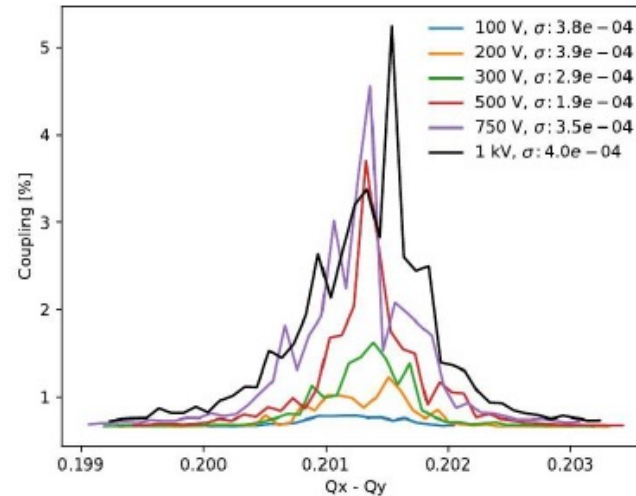
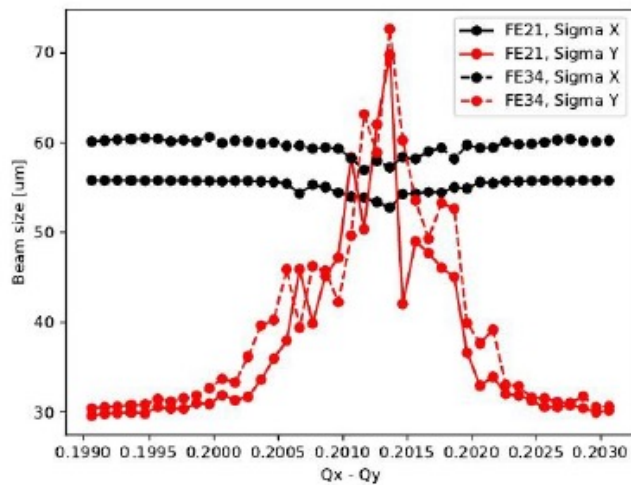
Vertical Beam size
 increase stably by 5%

Feasible, but it requires more stable & stronger excitation.
Con: It degrades the effective emittance

AC Skew excitation (Qx-Qy)

Proposed by Peter Kueske at Bessy II

Tested at ALBA with Stripline + AFG Sinus excitation at Qx-Qy=230kHz + RF & Voltage Amplifier



Created a 7% couplig

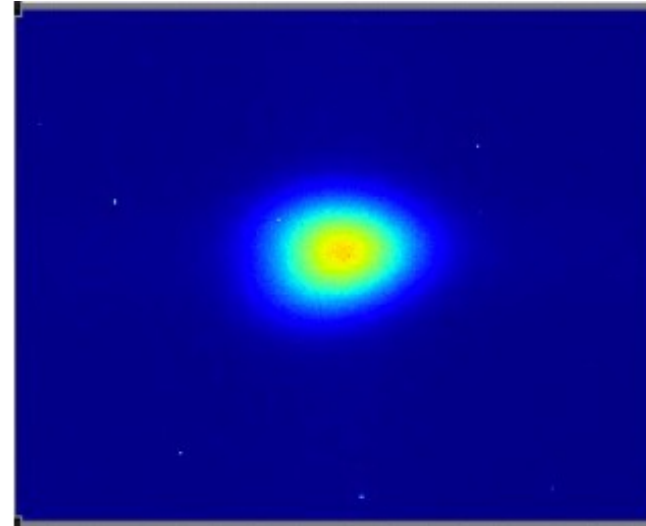
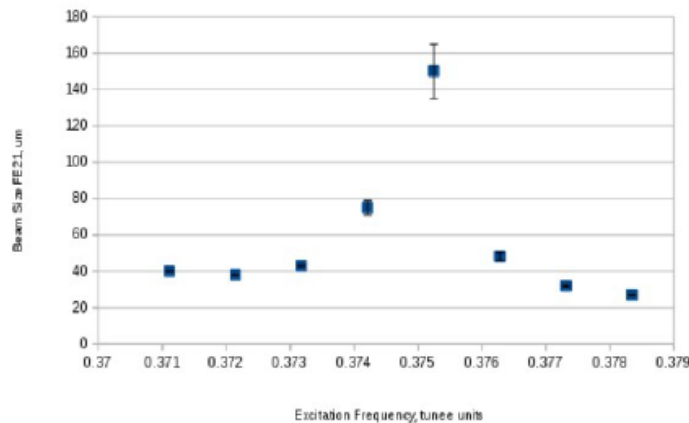
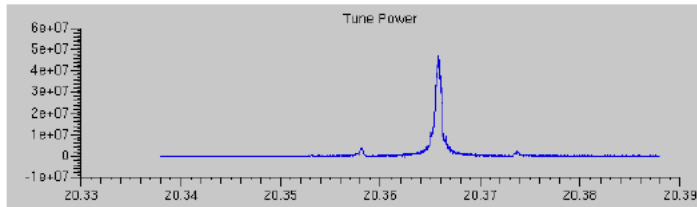
Feasible, but it requires stronger excitation and cope with tune jitter.

Adv: It does not degradates the effective emmittance, it is still a coupling mechanism

Synchrotron tune excitation ($Q_y \pm Q_{syn}$)

Tested at other labs.

Tested at ALBA with Stripline + AFG Sinus excitation at $Q_y + Q_{syn} = 0,375Q_y + \text{RF Amplifier}$



Vertical Beam size increase stably by a factor 4.

Feasible, very efficient.

Con: It degrades the effective emittance



Contents

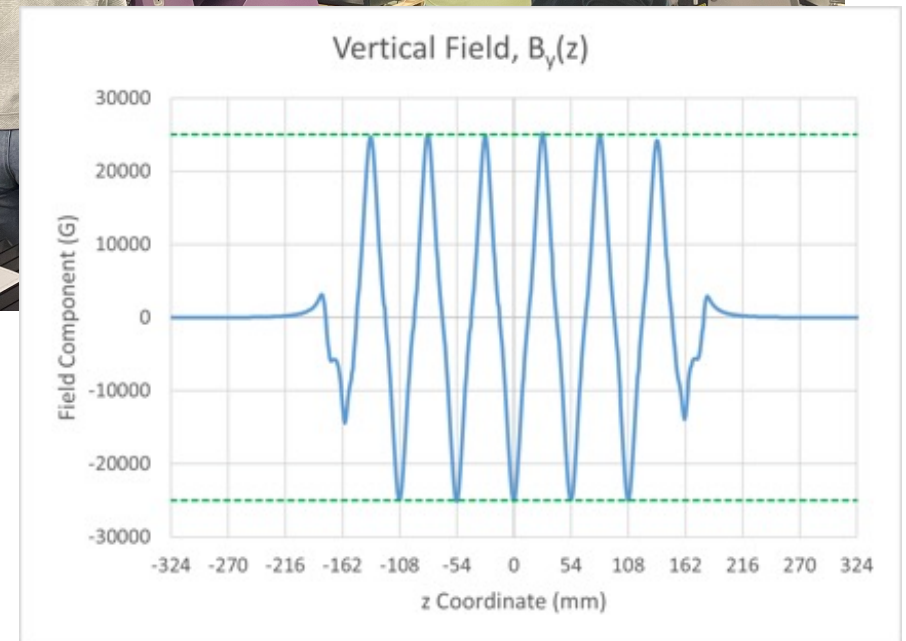
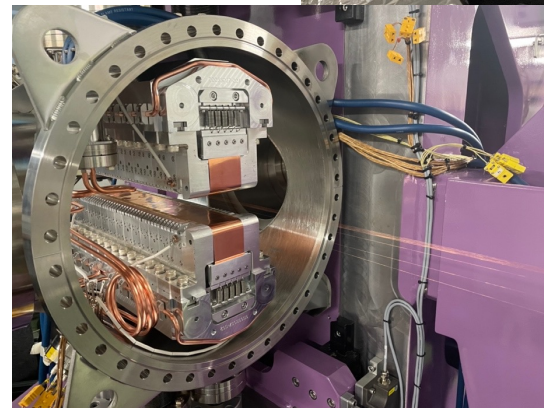
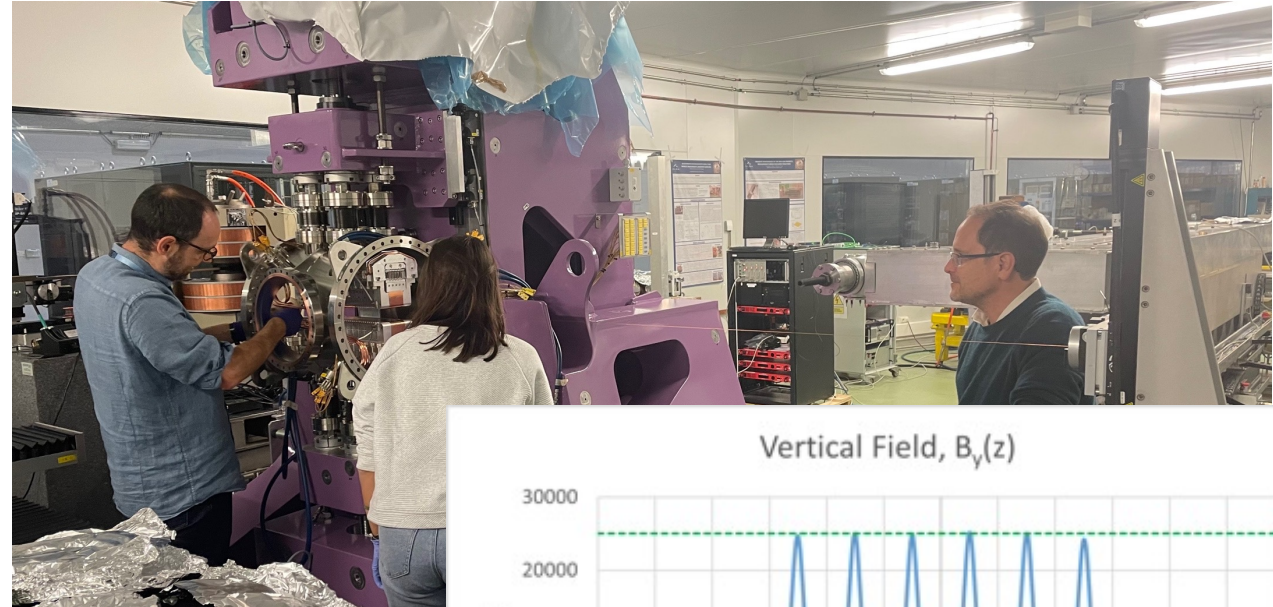
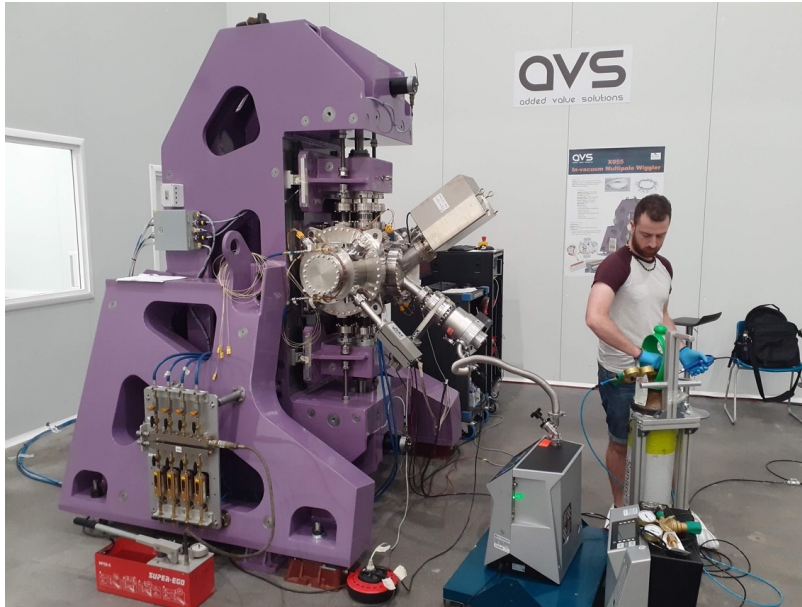
ALBA operation status

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ALBA II related tests with beam

Others developments

2.5 T FaXToR In Vacuum Wiggler Installation in Dec'22





ALBA 1.5GHz SSPA Prototype SAT done at RF Lab

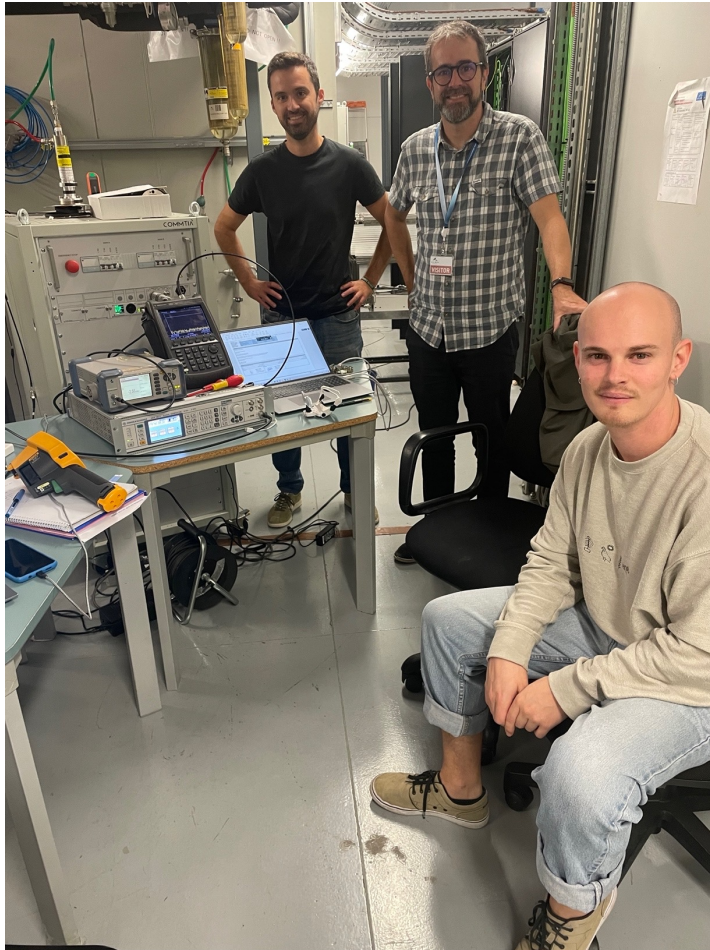
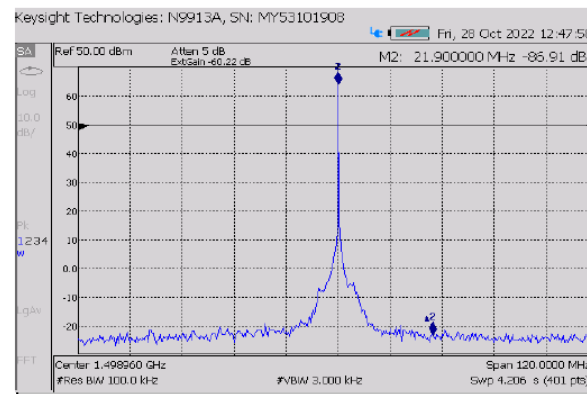


FIGURE 1.1 (Spectrum)



Fondo Europeo de Desarrollo Regional
"Una manera de hacer Europa"

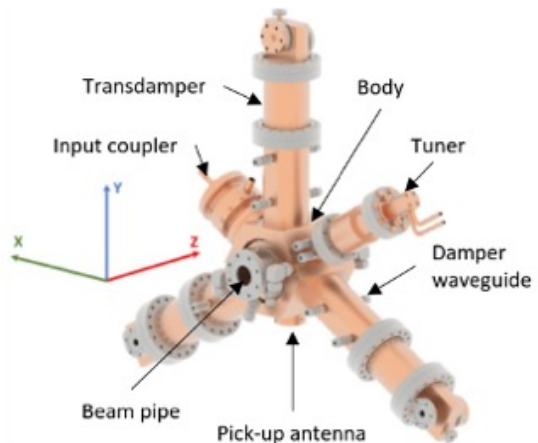
The **prototype construction** was co-funded by ALBA and the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) within the Framework of the Smart Growth Operative Programme 2014-2020.

Power

Measure		Value
Output power	Pout dBm	65,5 dBm
	Pout W	7010 W
Consumption	Phase A	3520 W
	Phase B	3490.00
Water flow	Efficiency	50,6 %
	input flow	28,1 lpm
	output flow	27,7 lpm
	input temp	19,0 °C
	output temp	20,0 °C

GaN Technology

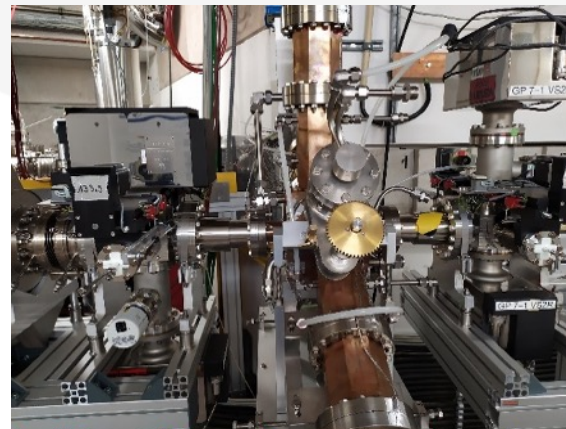
ALBA 3rd Harmonic EU Active Cavity



Designed by ALBA

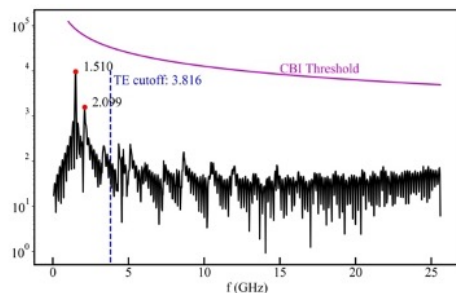


Prototyped by ALBA

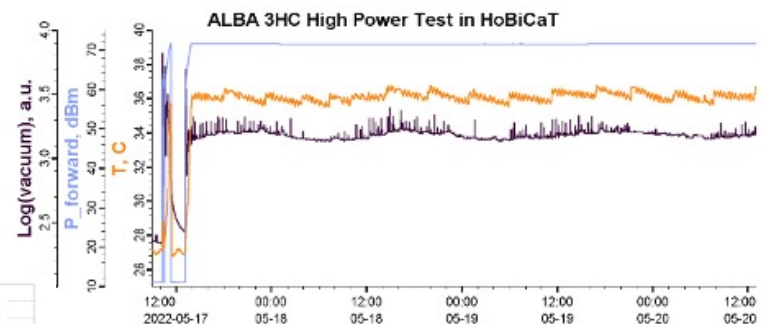
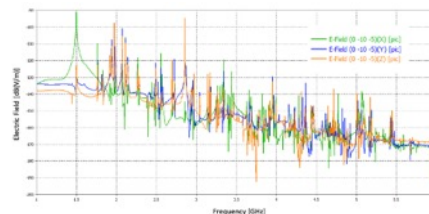


Installed at BESSY II

HOM damped



Bead pull measured



Power capable
12.5 kW for 3 days



ALBA 3rd Harmonic EU Active Cavity sucessfully tested at Bessy II



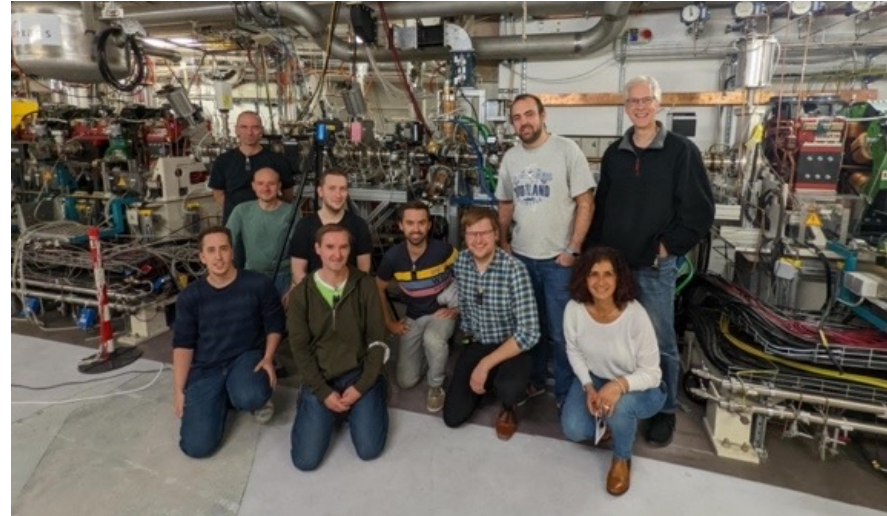
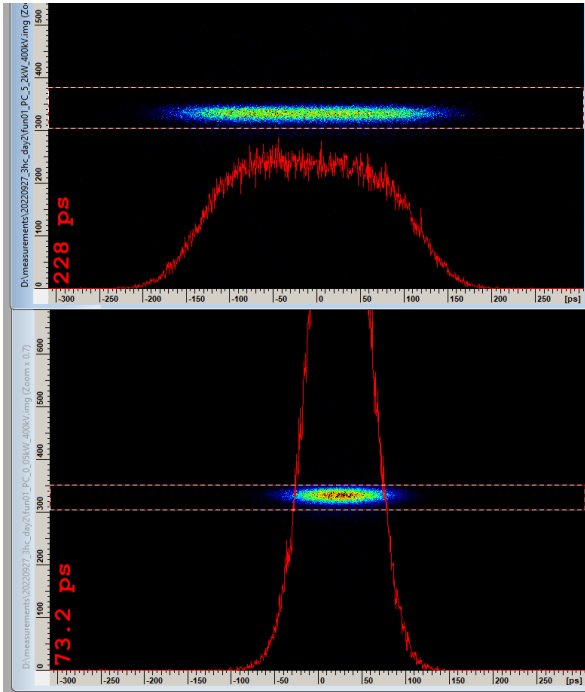
The **prototype design** was co-funded by ALBA and the CERN through the collaboration agreement KE2715/BE/CLIC for the Development of CLIC Damping Ring Technologies (2015-2018).



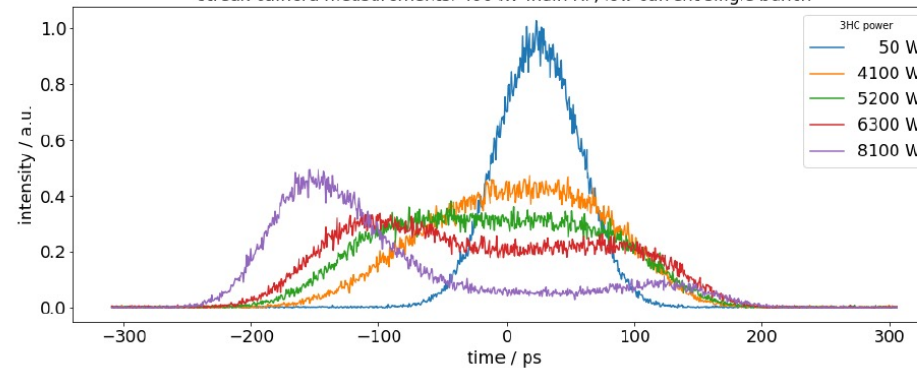
The **prototype construction** was co-funded by ALBA and the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) within the Framework of the Smart Growth Operative Programme 2014-2020.



The **prototype tests** were co-funded by ALBA, HZB and DESY through the collaboration agreement RCN-CIN202100124 (2020-2023).



streak camera measurements: 400 kV main RF, low current single bunch



**Full span of bunch
lengthening achieved**

26th Sept 2022: Bunch lengthening single bunch 0.3mA
(only possible with active cavity)



On behalf of the whole ALBA Team

Thanks!

ESLS Workshop,
December 14th, 2022

