Marco Calvi :: Photon Science Division :: Paul Scherrer Institute

A GdBCO Undulator for Tomographic Microscopy at the new Swiss Light Source, SLS2.0

TE-MSC Seminar
Feb 1st 2024, CERN via Zoom

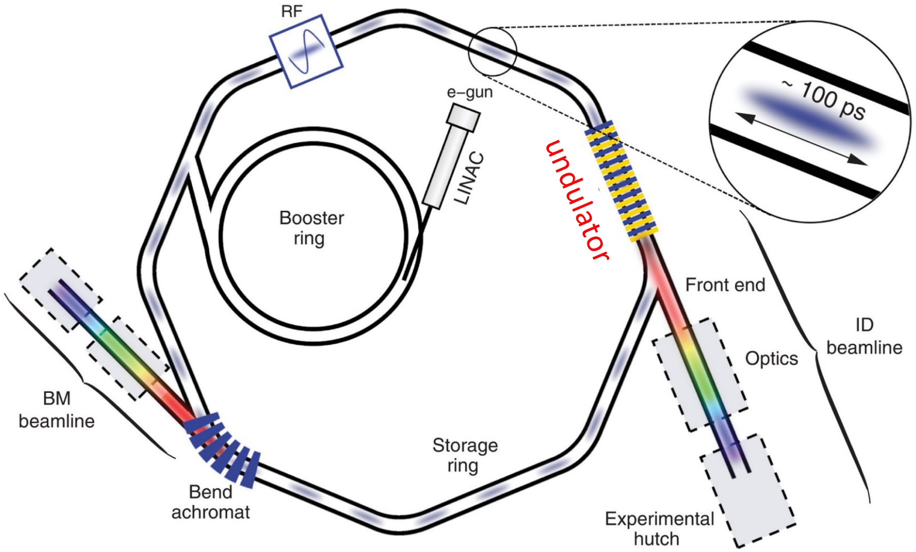
SLS2.0

Swiss Accelerator Research and Technology

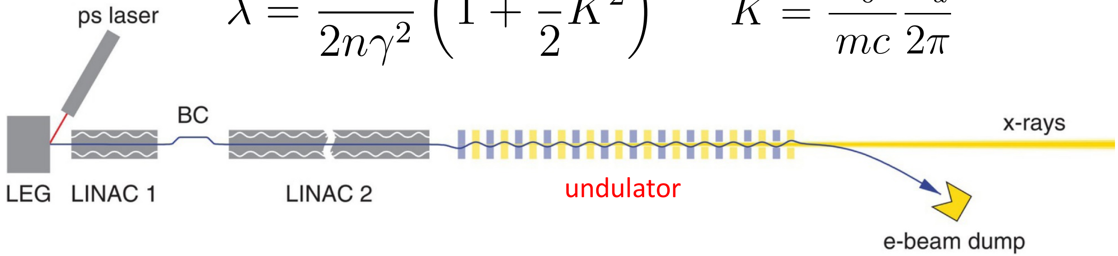
Overview

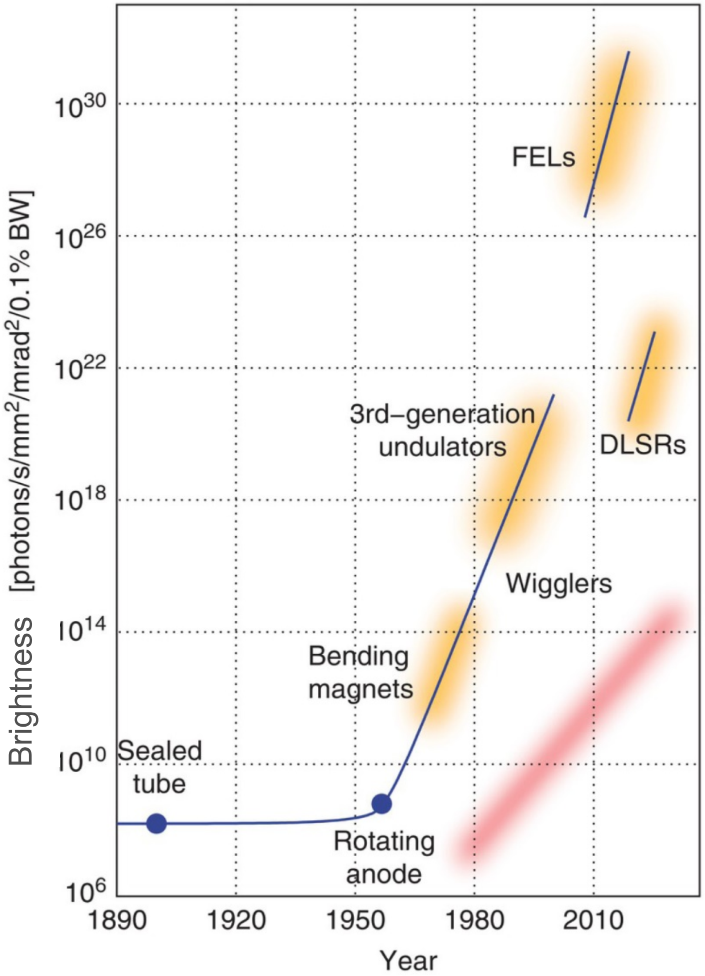
- Brief introduction to accelerator based light sources
- The tomographic microscopy beamline: TOMCAT → I-TOMCAT
- The HTS (REBCO) bulk staggered array undulator
- The results on short samples:
  - Bulks & Tape-Stacks
- The status of the meter long HTS undulator prototype
- Conclusions

Introduction



$$\lambda = \frac{\lambda_u}{2n\gamma^2}\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}K^2\right) \qquad K = \frac{B_0 e}{mc}\frac{\lambda_u}{2\pi}$$





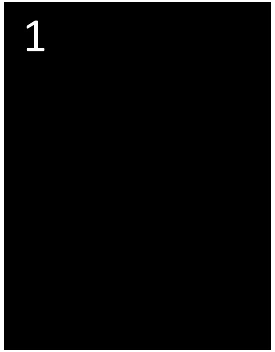
An Introduction to Synchrotron Radiation: Techniques and Applications, Second Edition. Philip Willmott.

TOMCAT

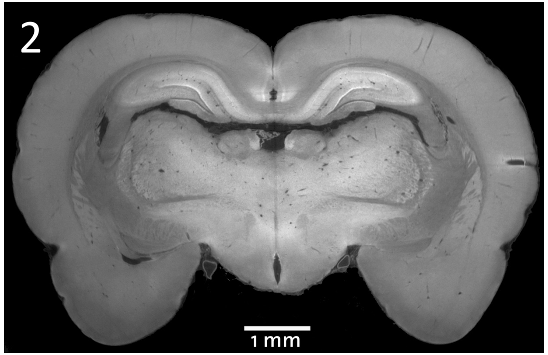
The X-ray tomographic microscopy beamline at the Swiss Light Source

Non-destructive, high-throughput, high-resolution, 3D imaging technique:

1. Wide spatial resolution: nano-micro-meso scales (0.1-10 µm)
2. High density resolution enhanced by phase contrast
3. Broad range of sample sizes (10 µm – 20 mm)
4. High temporal resolution: 3D data acquisition in less than 1 s
5. In-situ, operando, in-vivo investigations

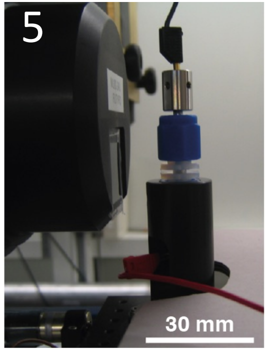


Spatial Resolution
10 microns – 0.1 microns



Density Resolution
Phase contrast imaging

Ultra-fast tomography
Living fly

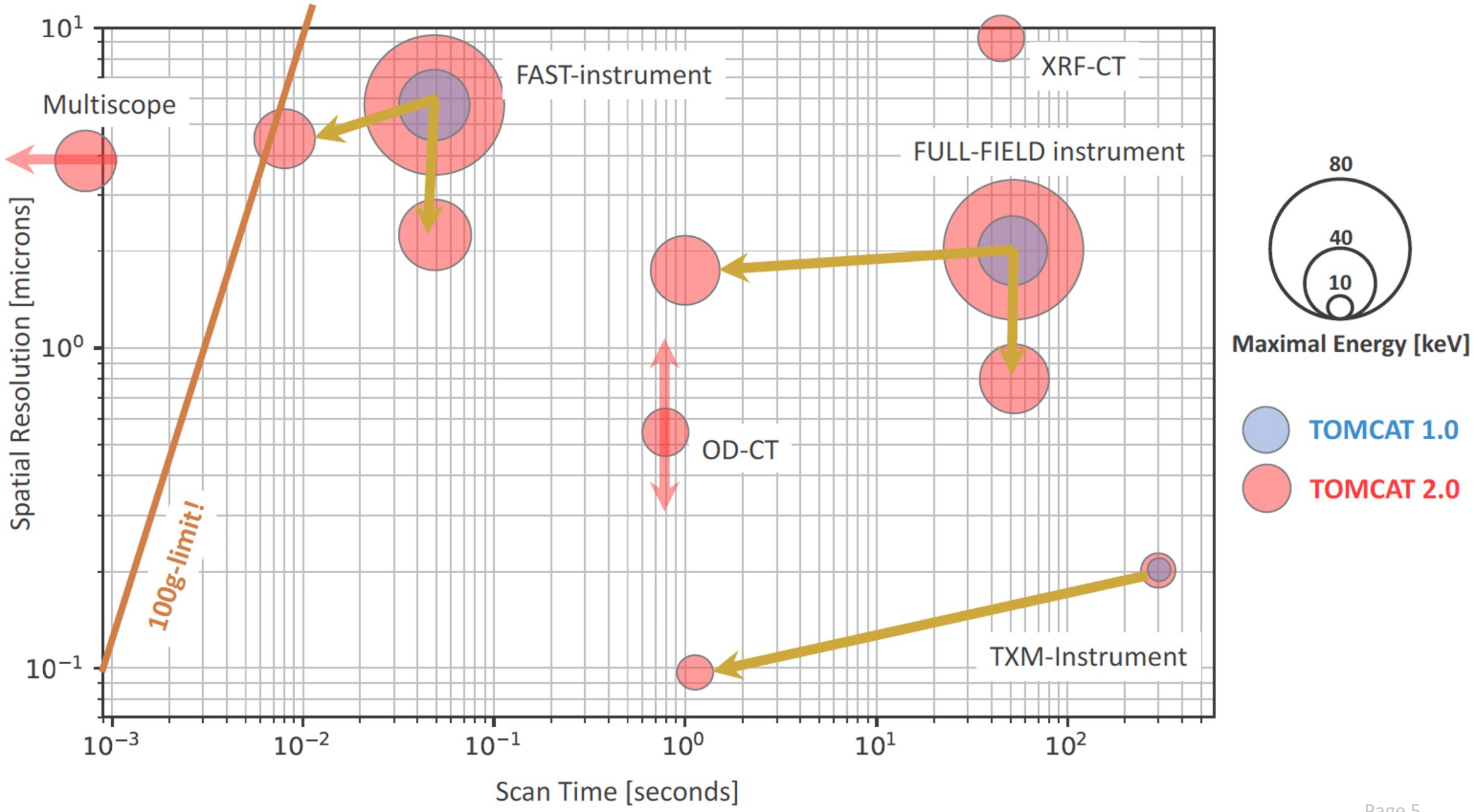


In-situ capabilities
Furnace/Cryo/Traction
Electrochemistry

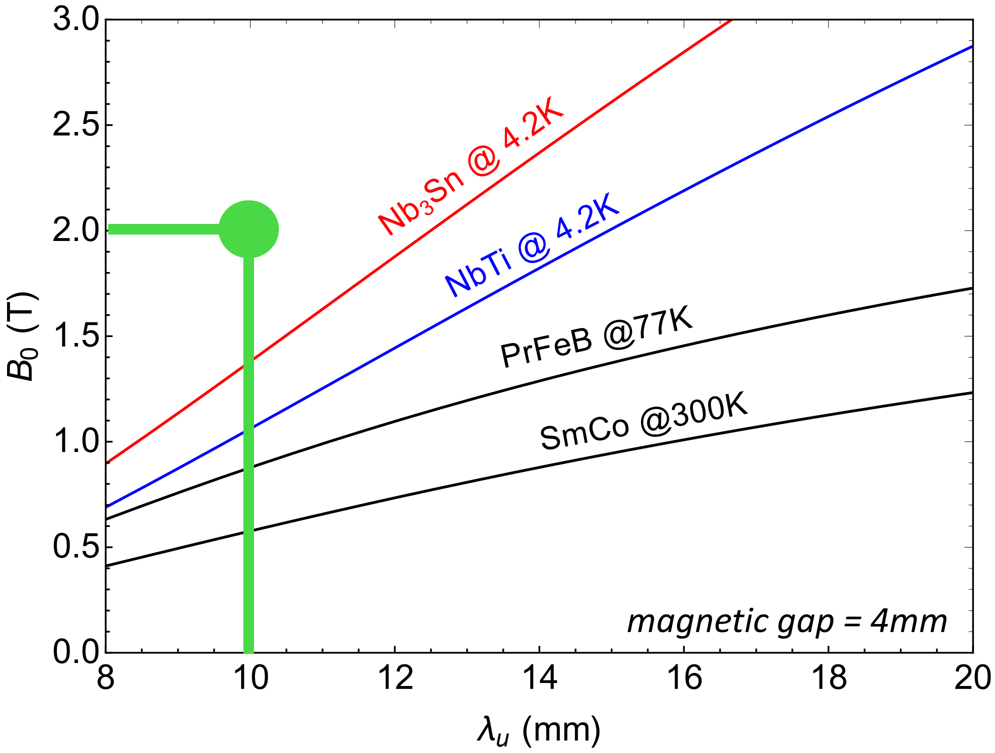
TOMCAT → I-TOMCAT @ SLS2.0

Swiss Accelerator Research and Technology

- Higher spatial and temporal resolution
- Larger samples, denser material
- More chemical information



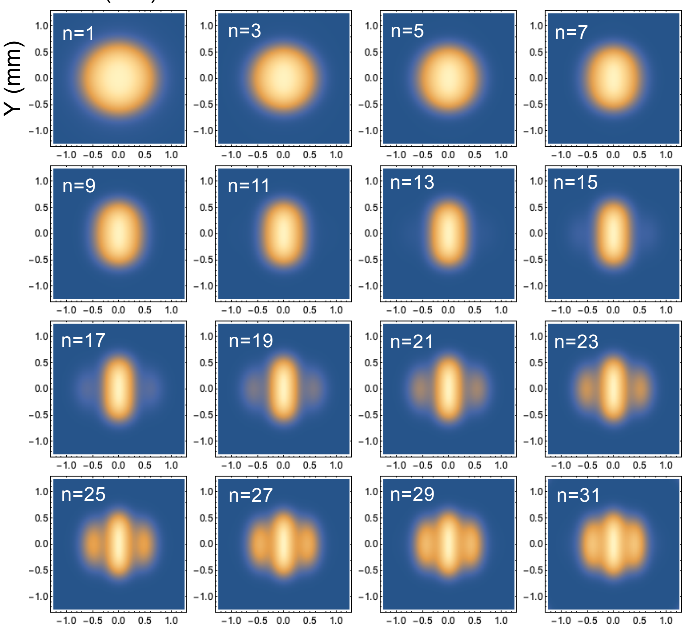
The new μ-Tomography beamline of SLS2.0

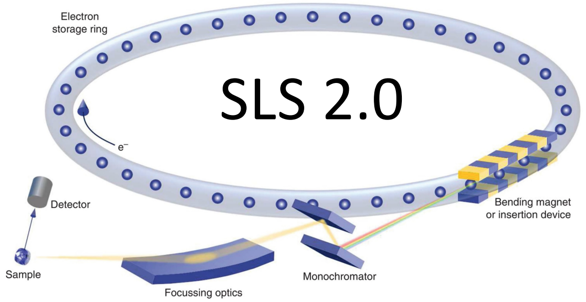


[Scaling laws: E.R. Moog, R.J. Dejus, and S. Sasaki , Light Source Note: ANL/APS/LS-348
James Clarke, FLS 2012, March 2012, Ryota Kinjo Physical Review Special Topics, Accelerator and Beams 17, 022401 (2014)]

HTSU10 with B_0=2.0 T

Odd harmonics

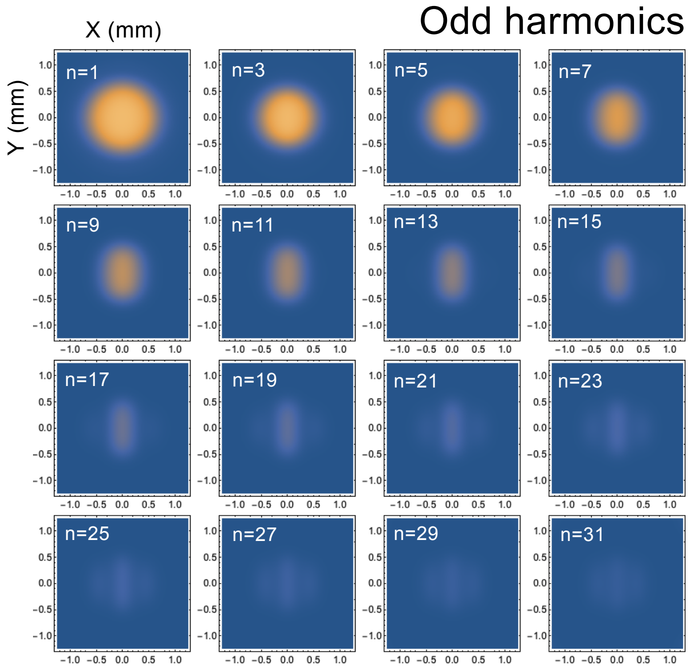


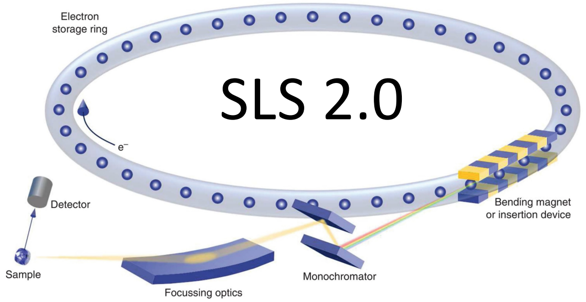


Calculations done for the future iTOMCAT beamline, dedicated to tomographic microscopy

Flux at 30m from the source
to illuminate a sample of about 1mm²

CPMU14 with B_0=1.3 T – ABSOLUTE SCALE





Calculations done for the future iTOMCAT beamline, dedicated to tomographic microscopy

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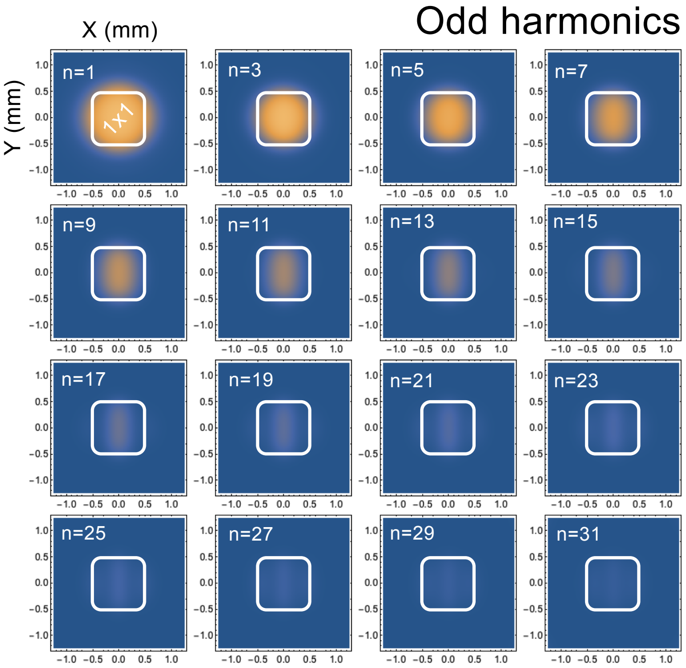

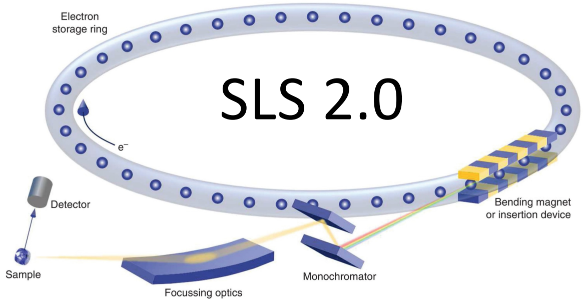

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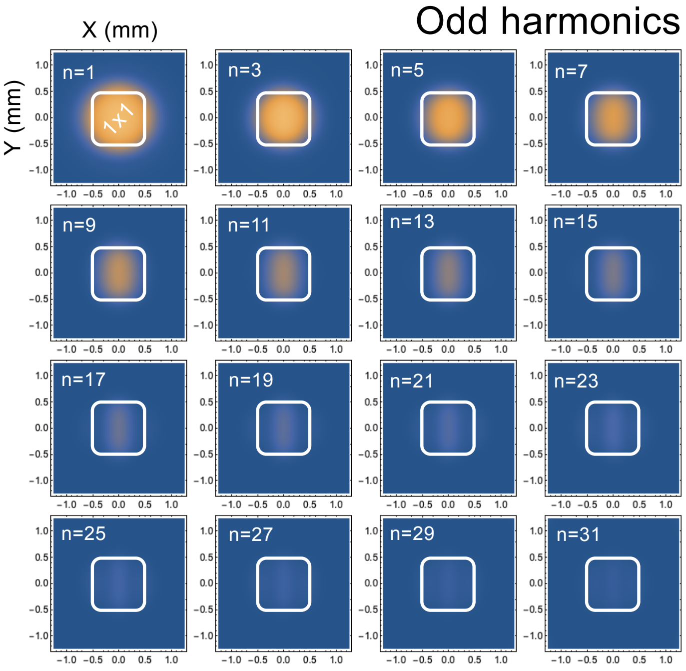
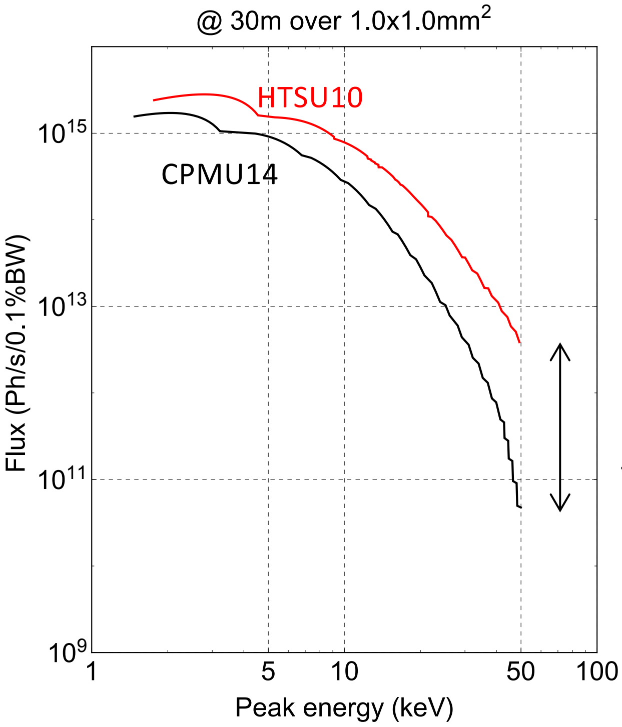
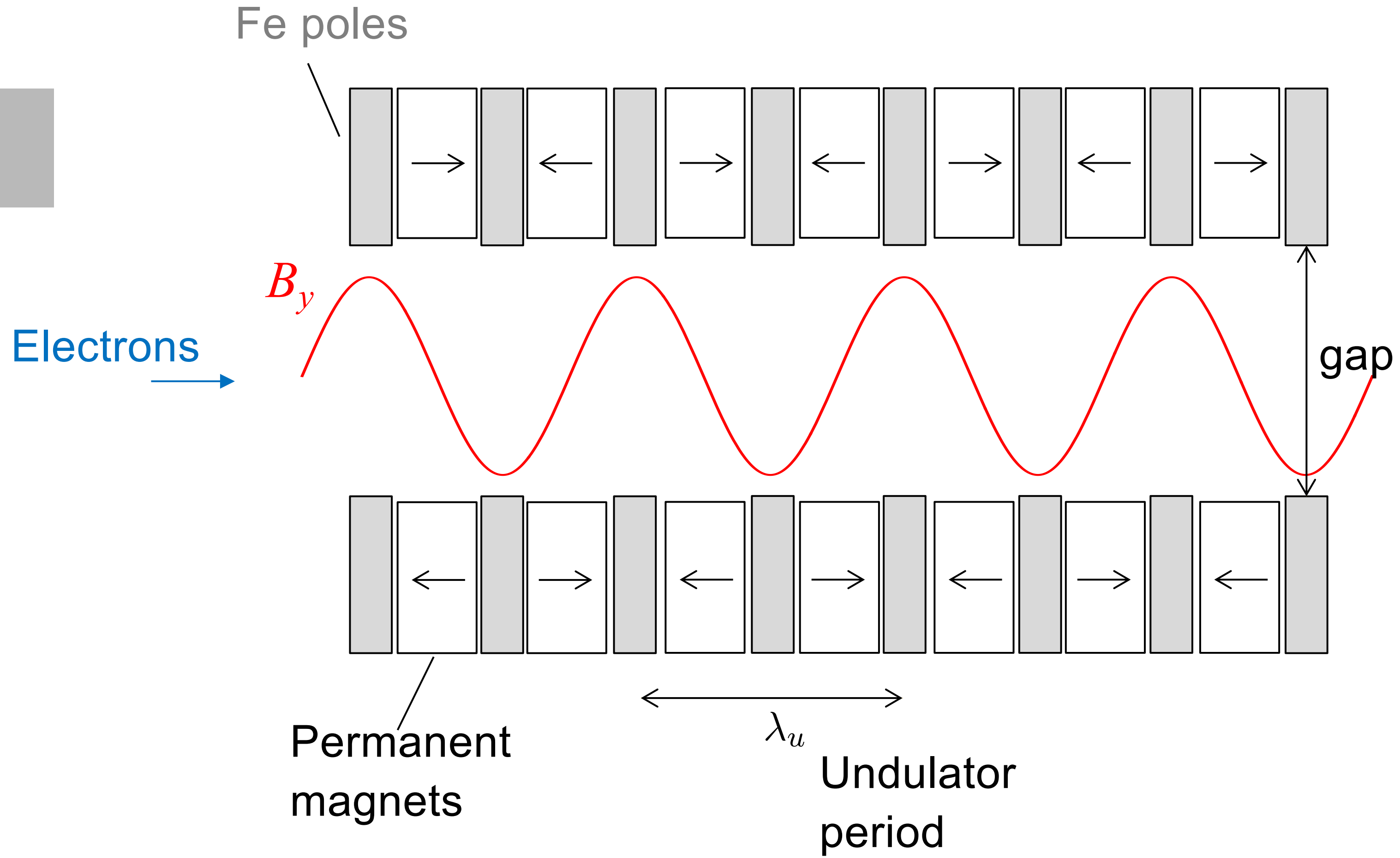




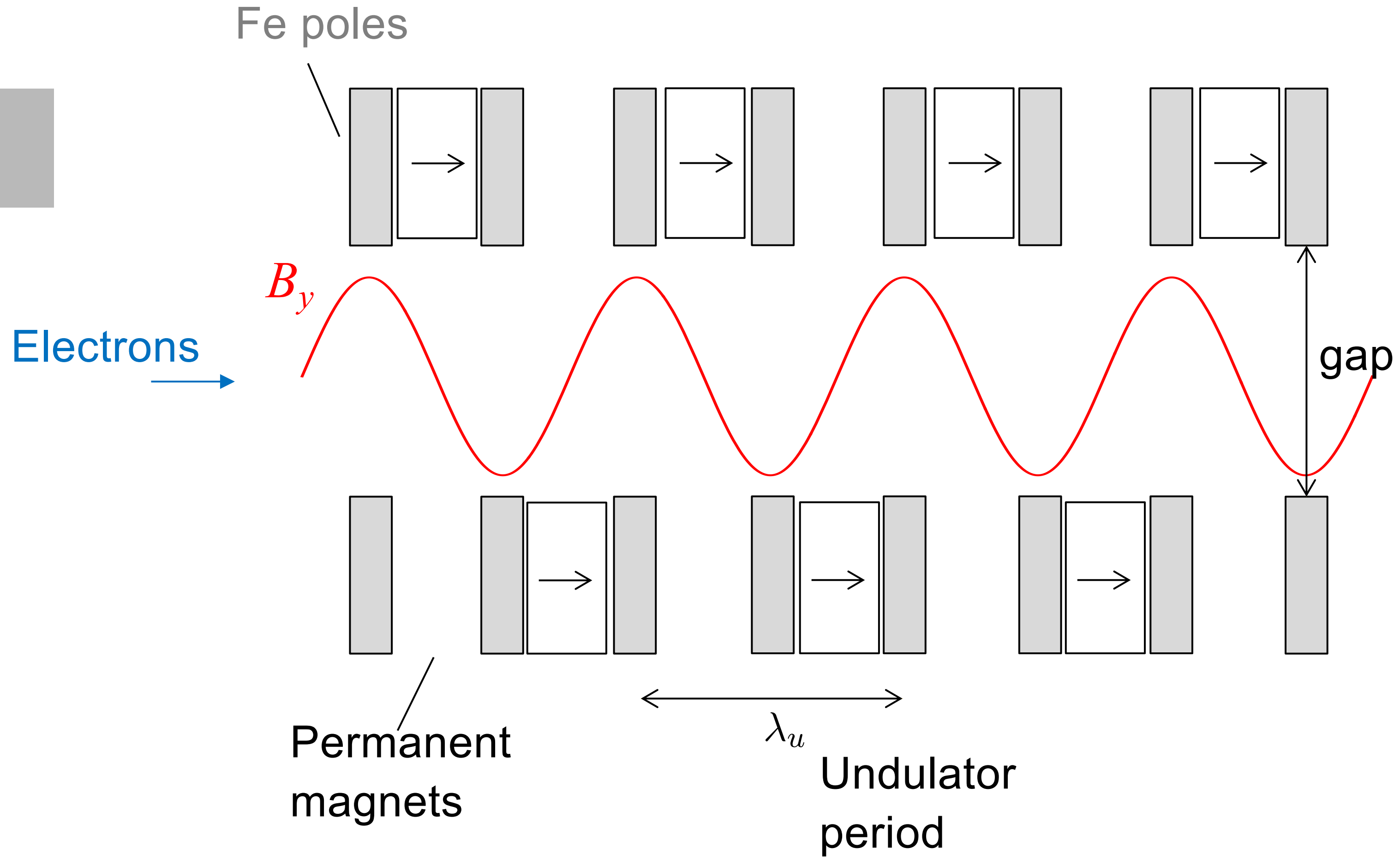
100x more flux @50keV

Flux at 30m from the source
to illuminate a sample of about $1mm^2$

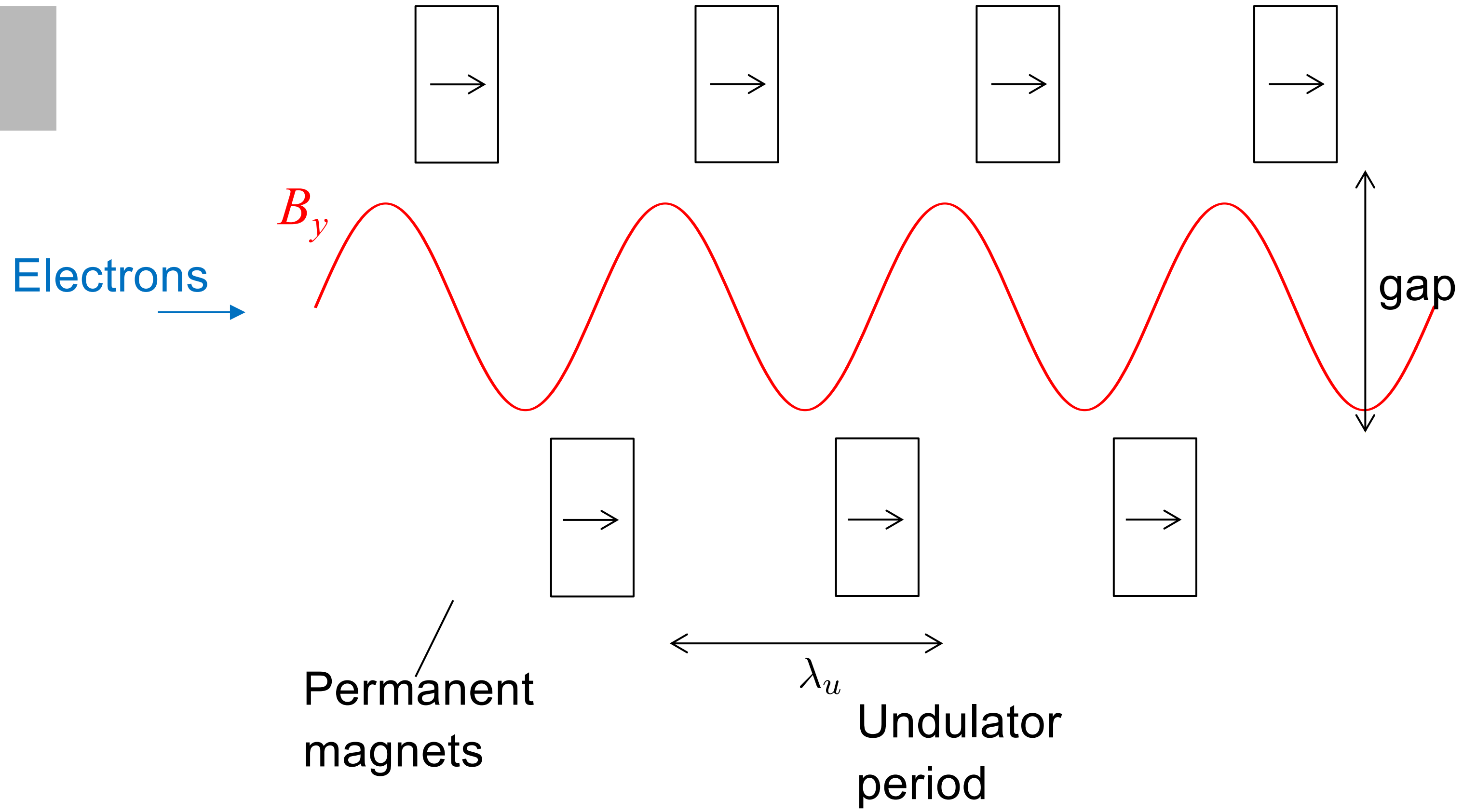
Permanent Magnet Undulator with Fe poles



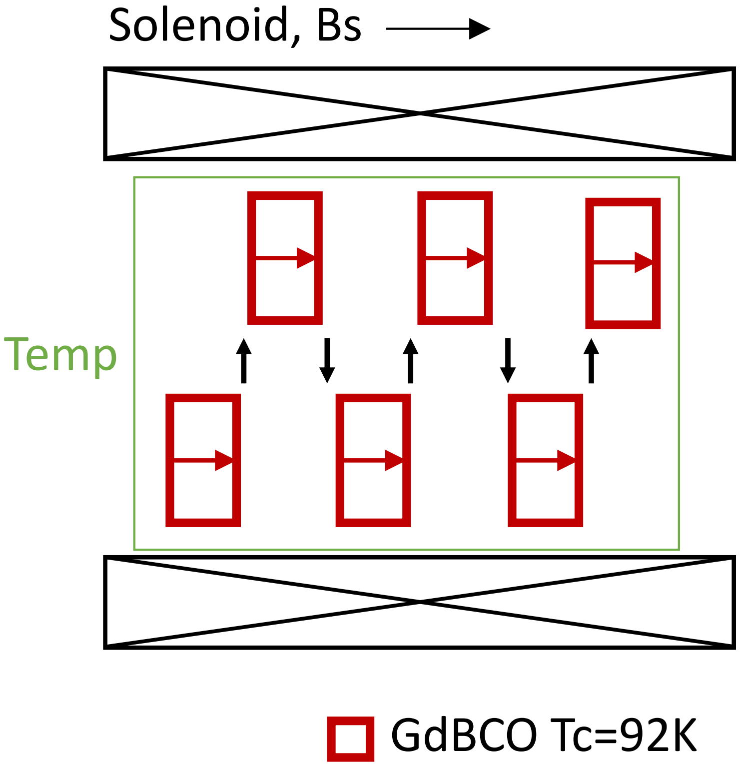
Permanent Magnet Undulator with Fe poles



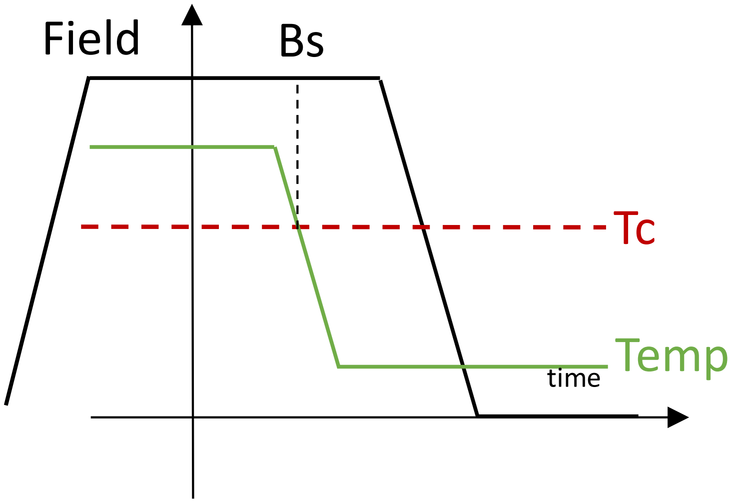
Permanent Magnet Undulator with Fe poles



Superconducting Staggered Array Undulator

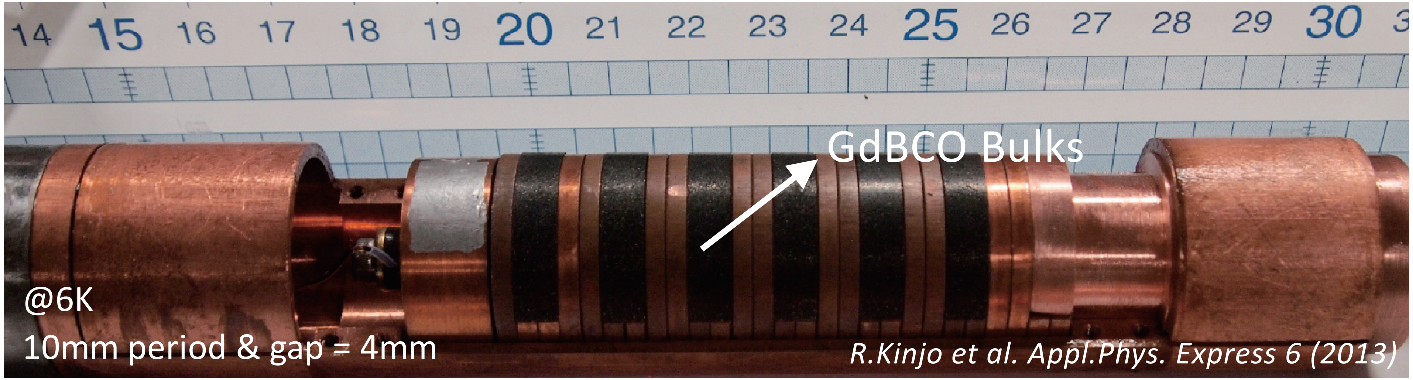


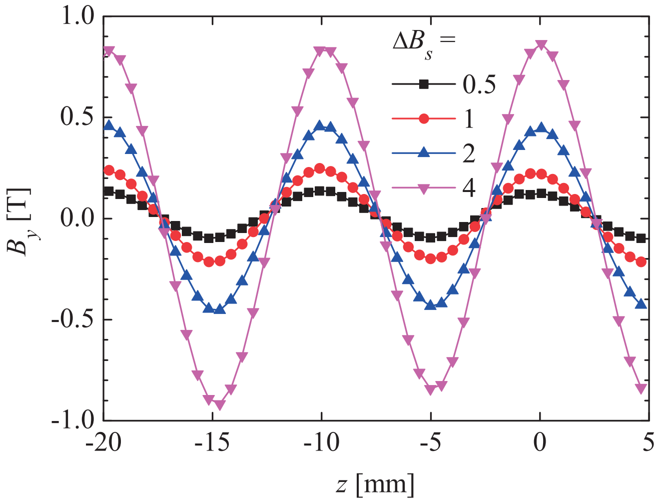
Example of *field cooling* magnetisation

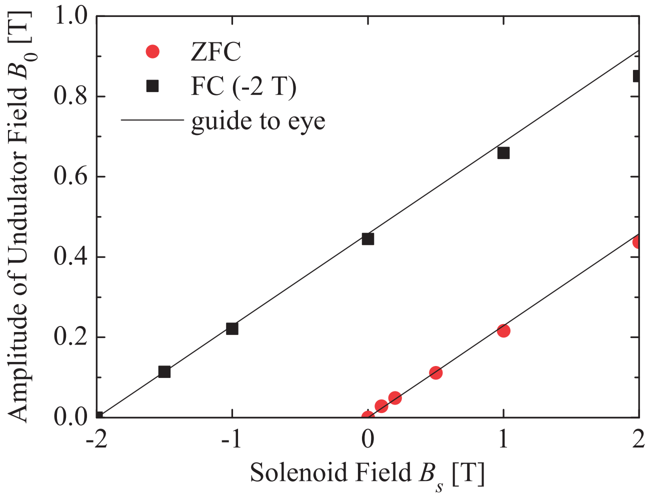


T. Kii, et al.: Proc. FEL2006 (2006) p. 653.

Superconducting Staggered Array Undulator







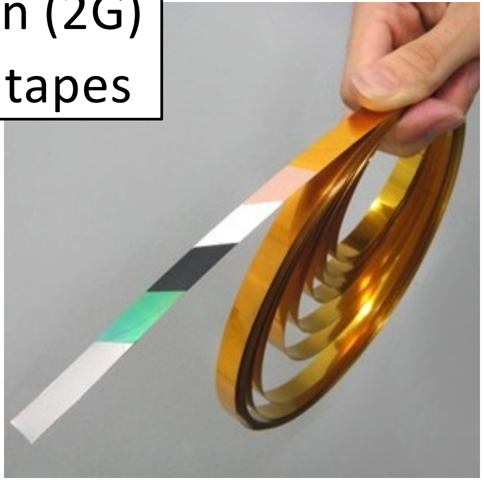
0.85T

HTS → REBCO

REBCO Bulks

- CAN Superconductor
- Adelwitz Technologiezentrum
- Nippon Steel

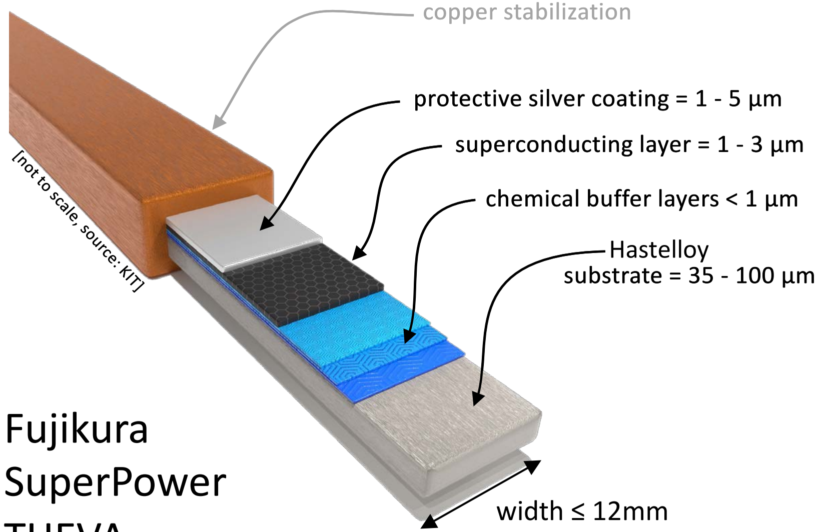
2nd generation (2G) thin-film HTS tapes



- Fujikura
- SuperPower
- THEVA
- SuNAM
- AMSC
- Deutsche Nanoschicht/BASF
- SuperOX
- BRUKER

HTS → REBCO

2nd generation (2G) thin-film HTS tapes



- CAN Superconductor
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HTS → REBCO

REBCO Bulks

- CAN Superconductor
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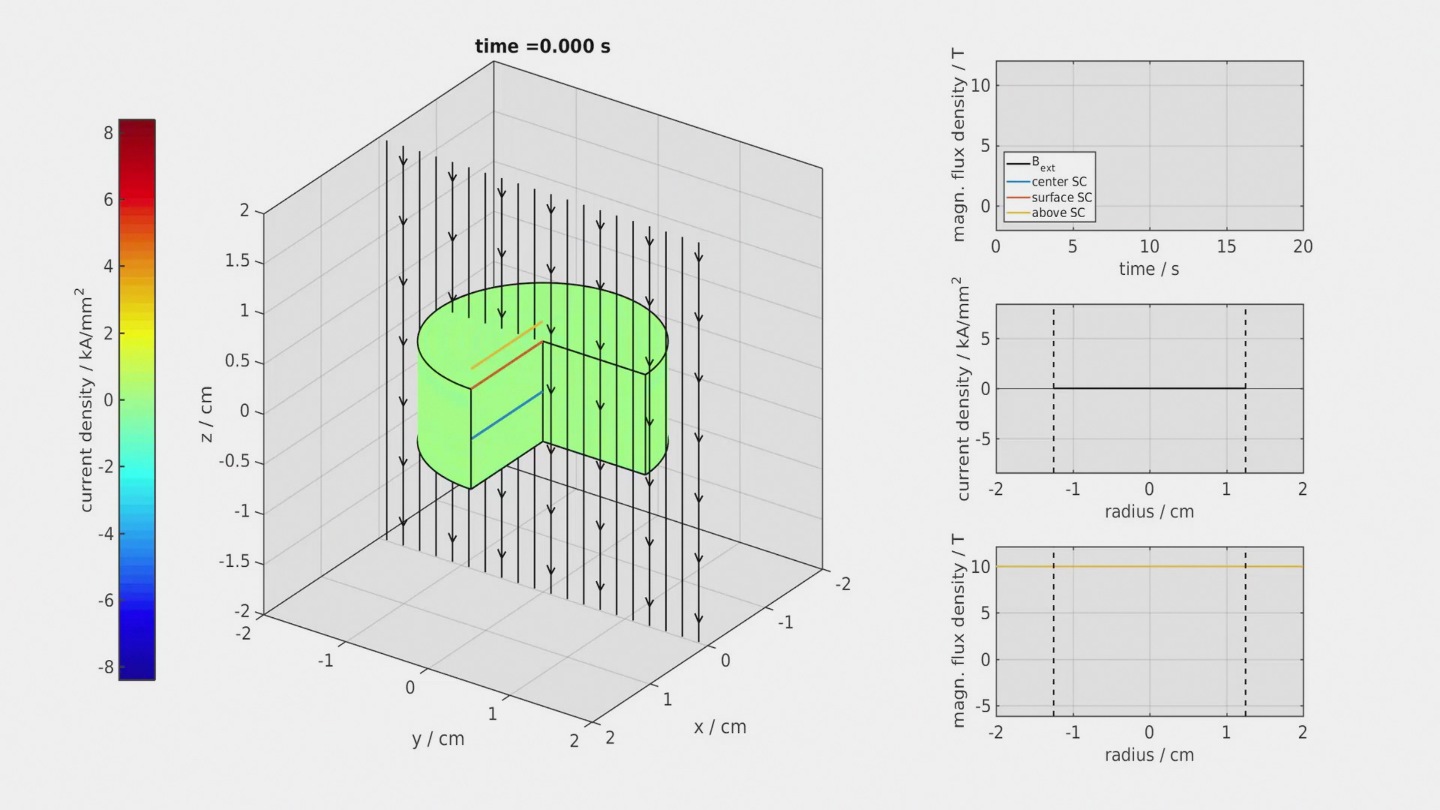
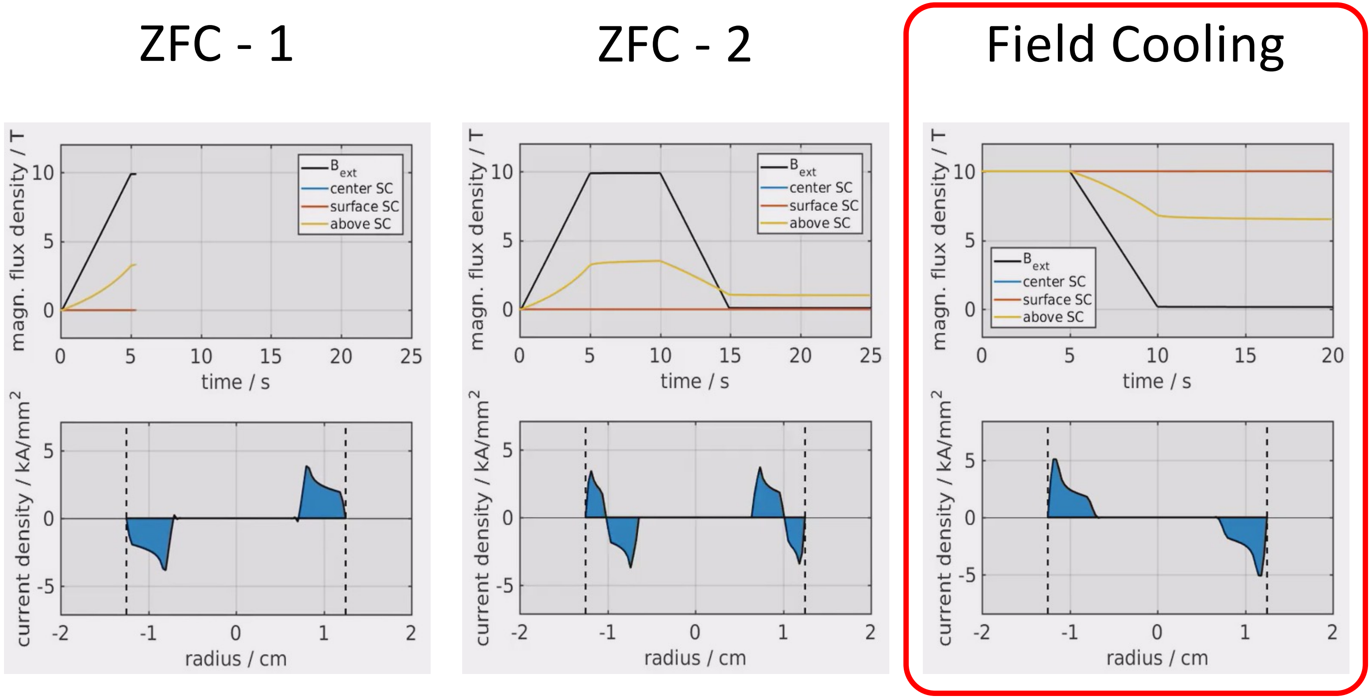
Example of Field Cooling (FC)



ZFC versus FC



Field cooling is what fits better for this application

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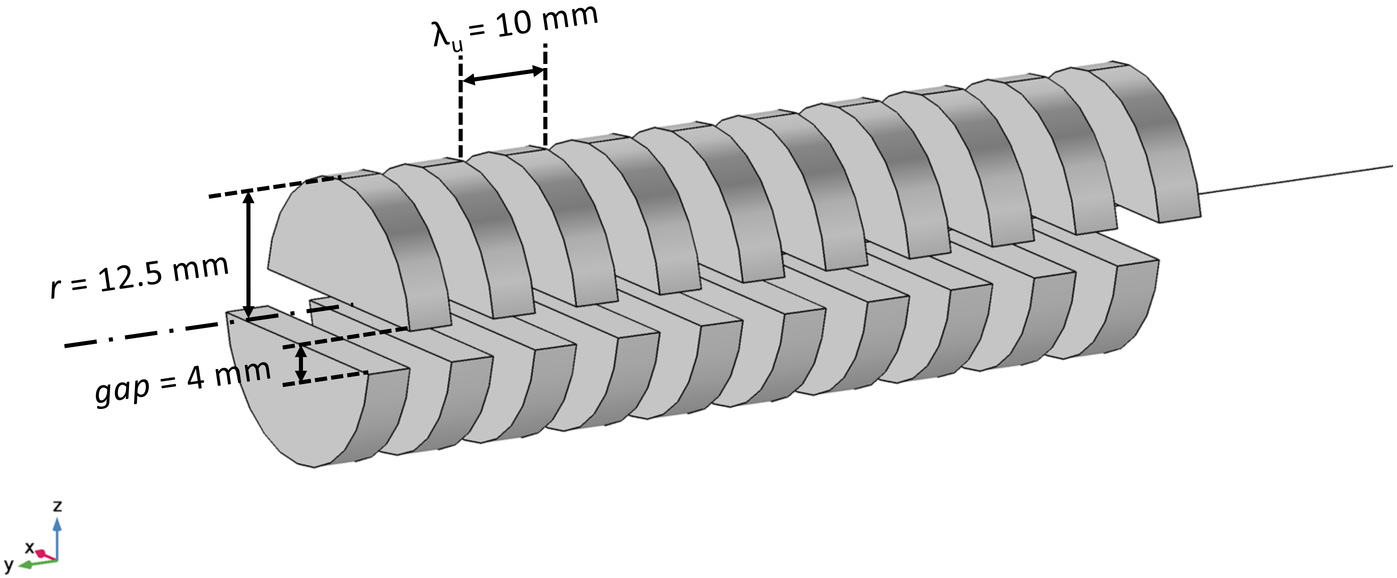
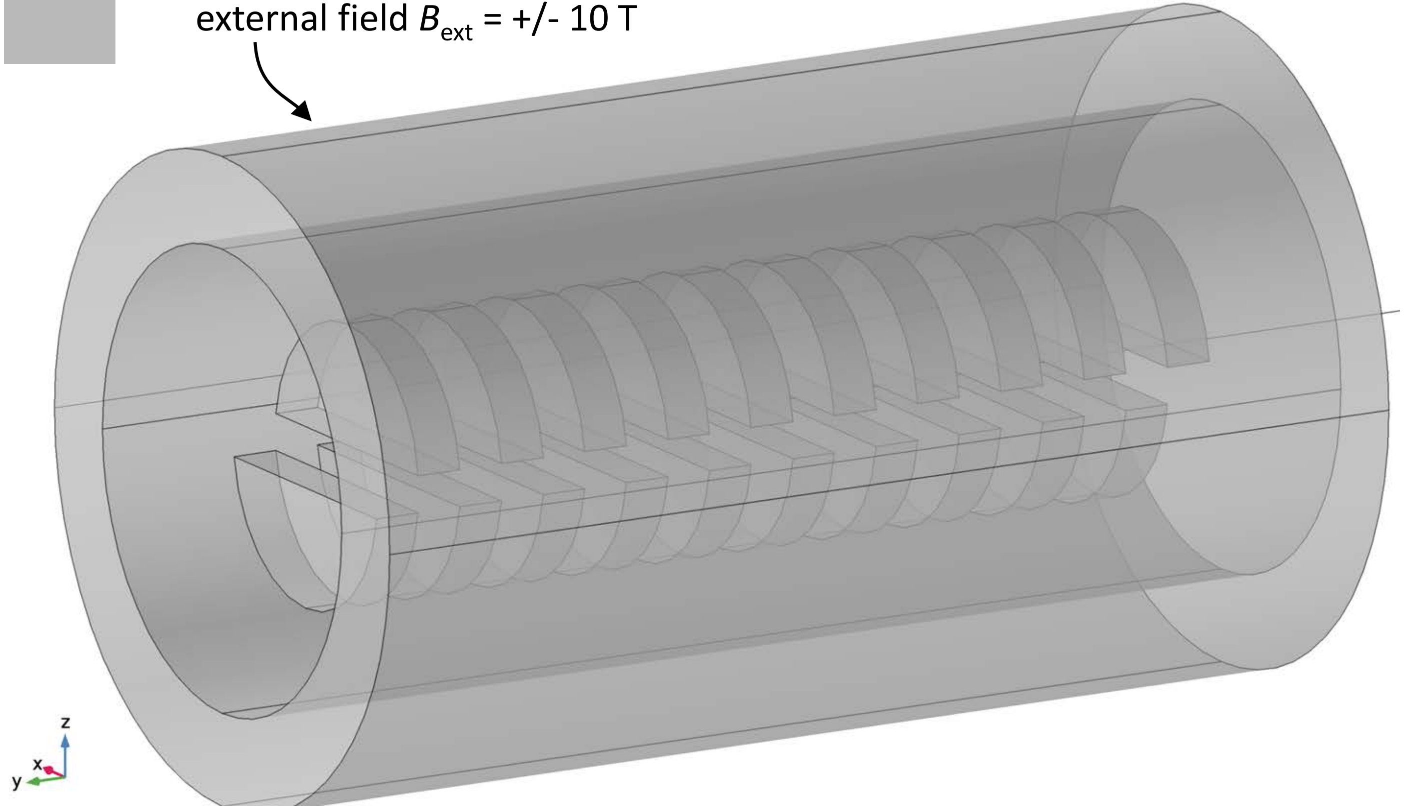
Superconducting Staggered Array



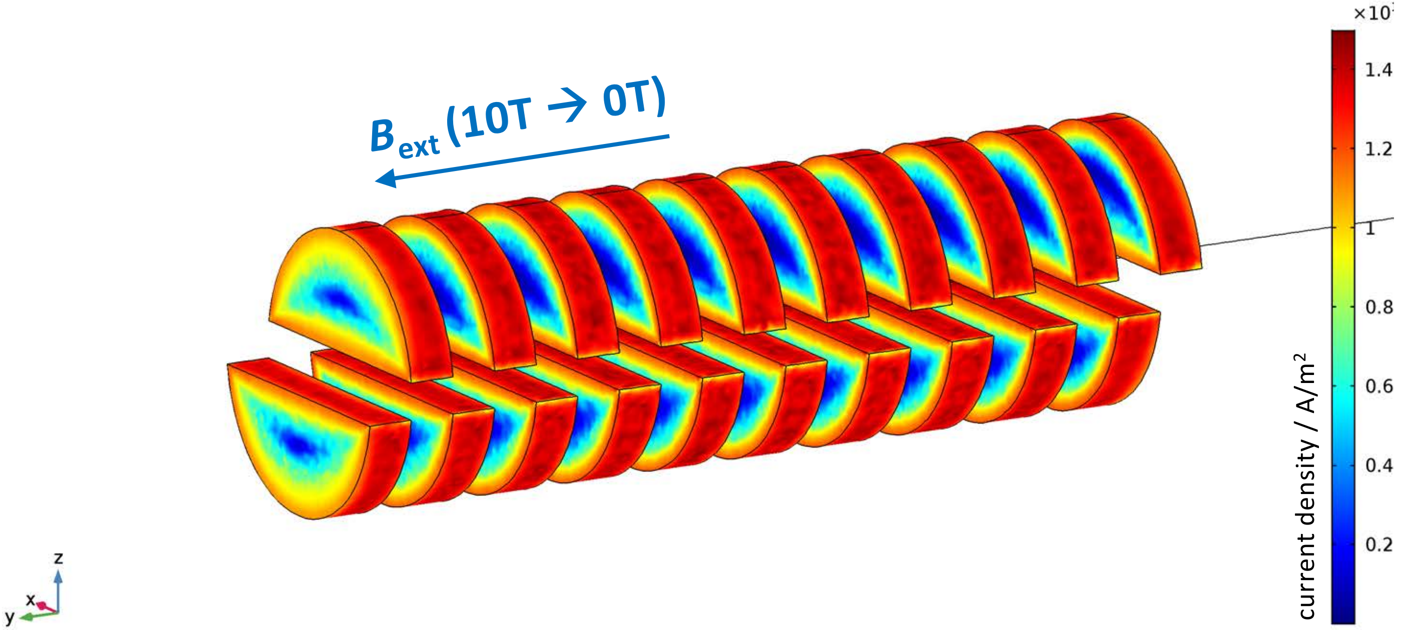
Superconducting Staggered Array

- Superconducting solenoid providing external field B_{ext} = +/- 10 T



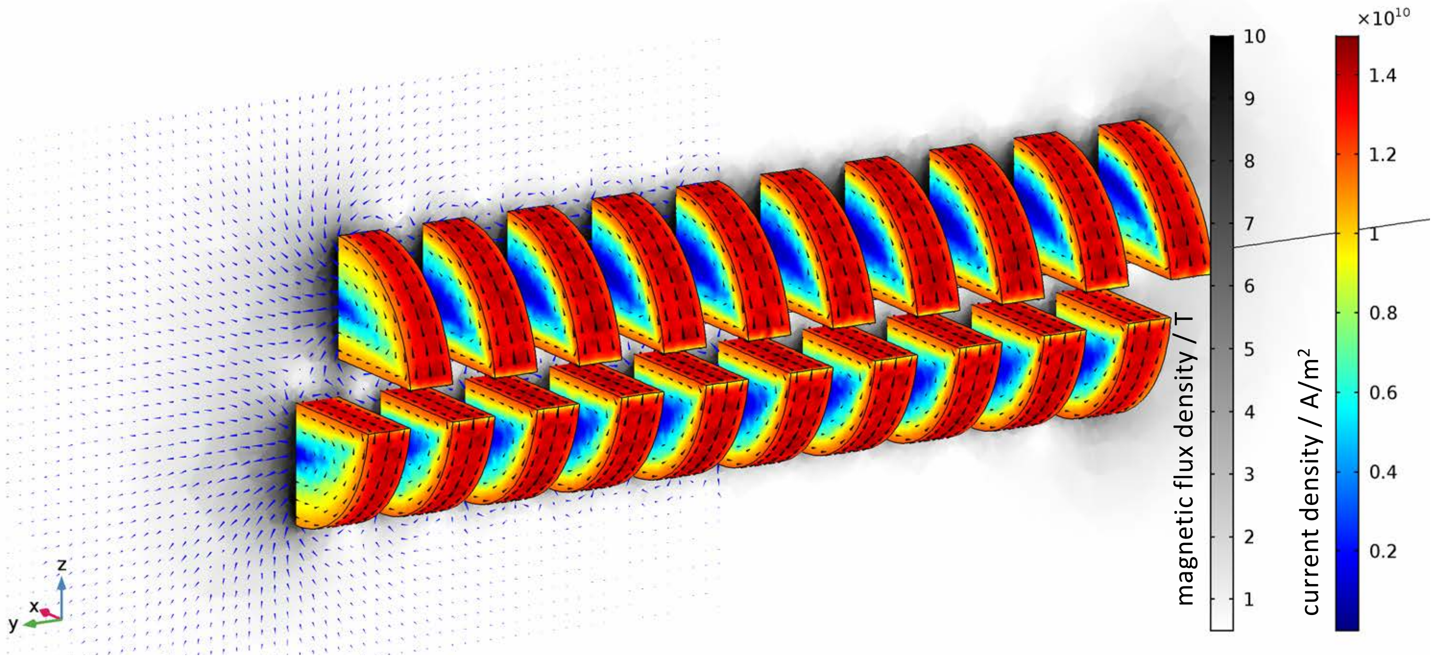
Superconducting Staggered Array

- Surface current density after magnetization with field 10T → 0T:



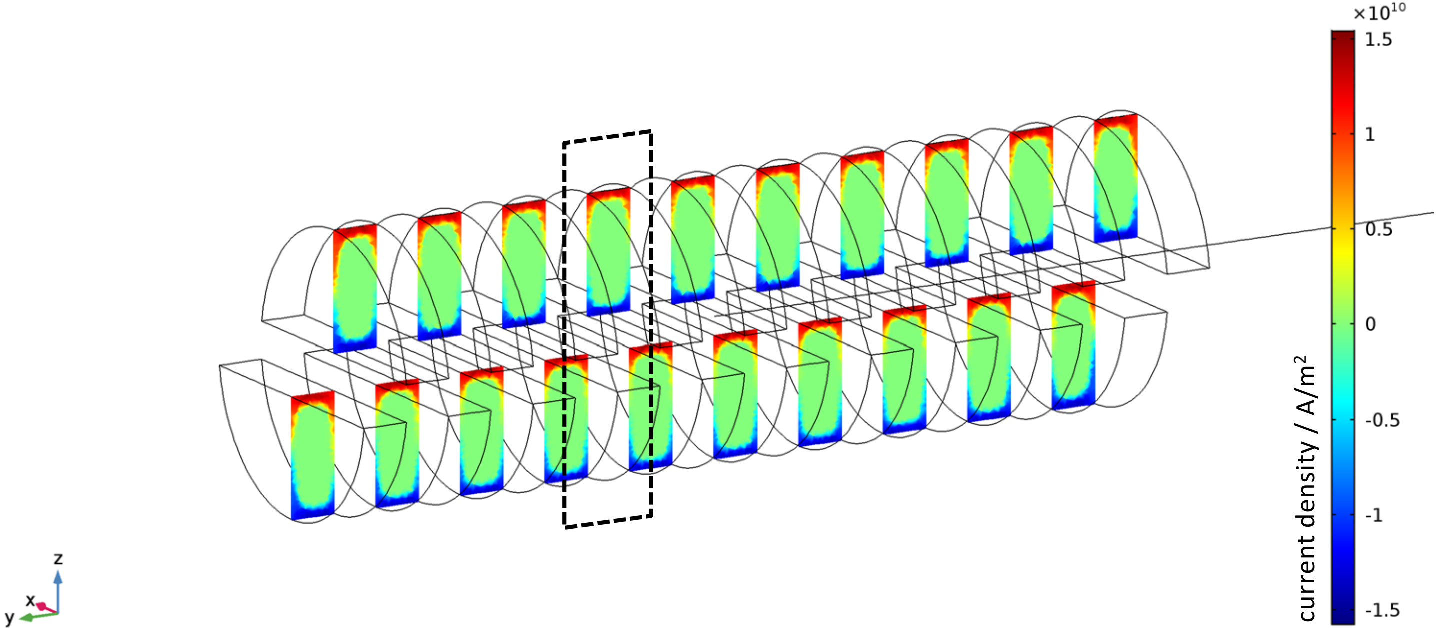
Superconducting Staggered Array

- Surface current density and trapped magnetic field after magnetization with field 10T → 0T:

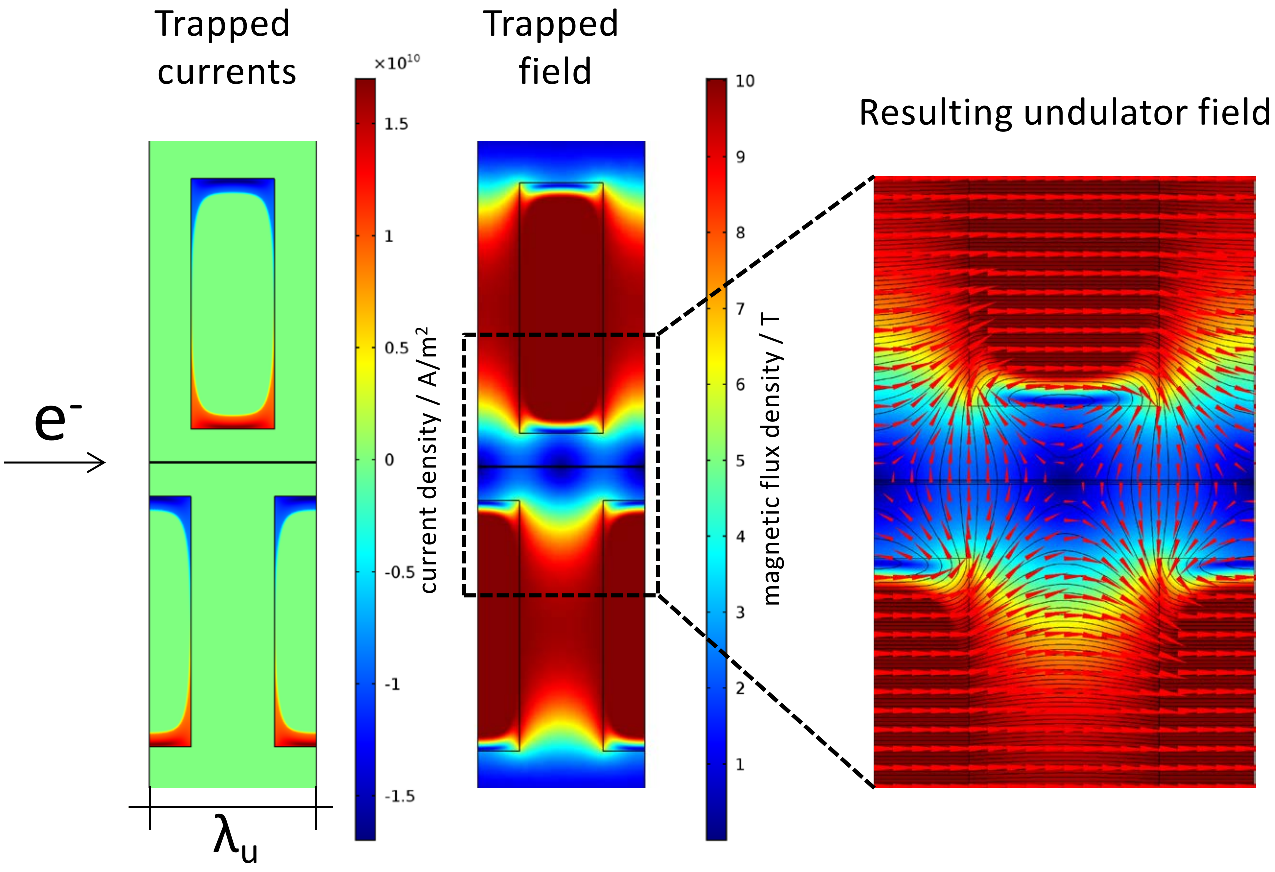


Superconducting Staggered Array

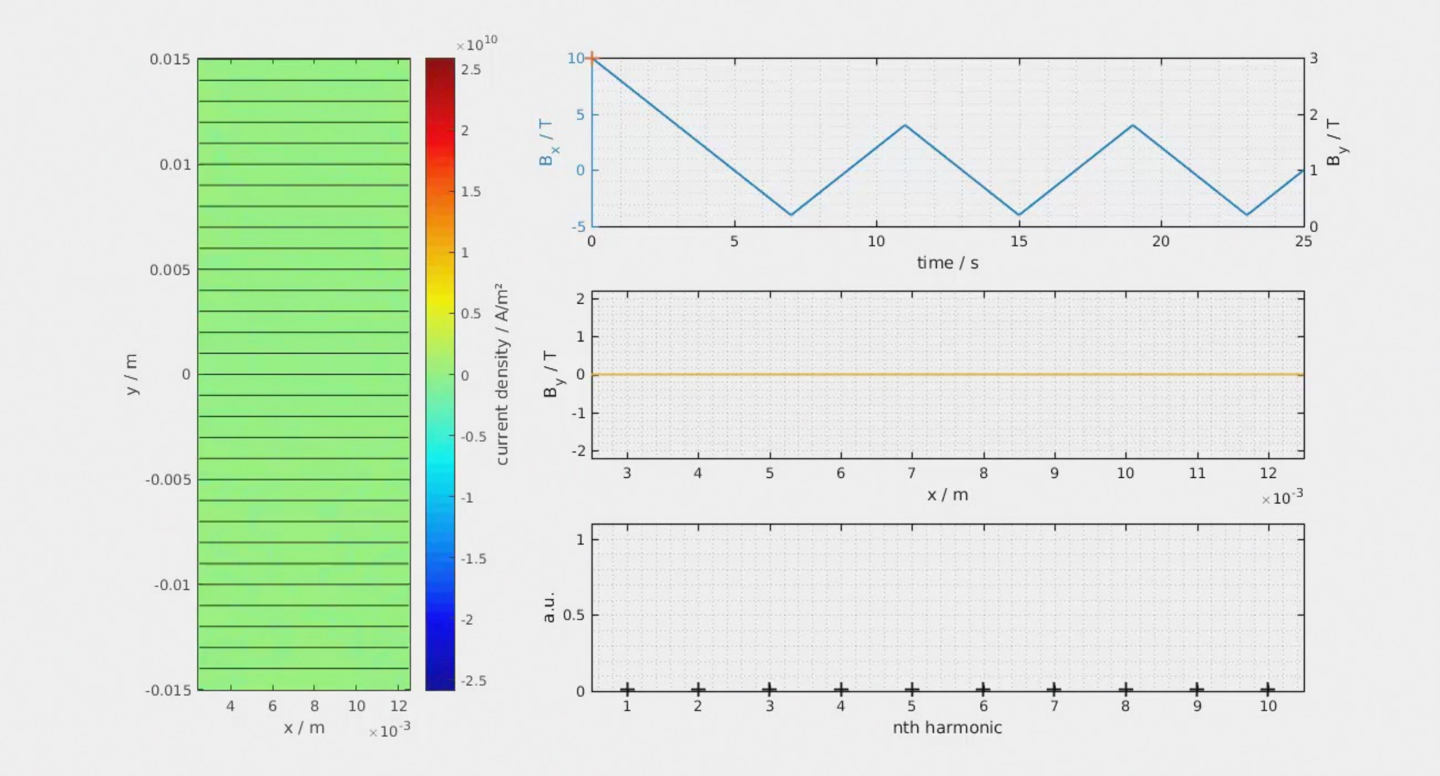
- Internal current density after magnetization with field 10T → 0T:



Superconducting Staggered Array



Example of operation: K-tuning



Overview

- Brief introduction to accelerator based light sources
- The Tomographic Microscopy beamline: TOMCAT → I-TOMCAT
- The HTS (REBCO) bulk Staggered Array undulator
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  - Bulks & Tapes
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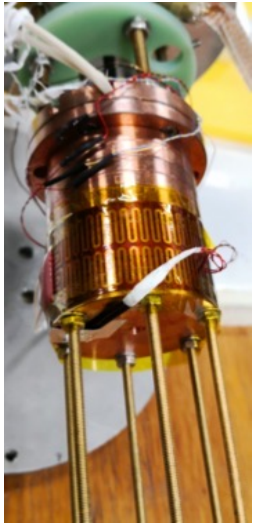
Samples Overview

1st Bulk Sample

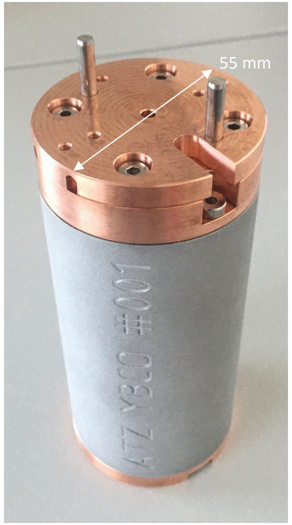


6mm gap

2nd Bulk Sample

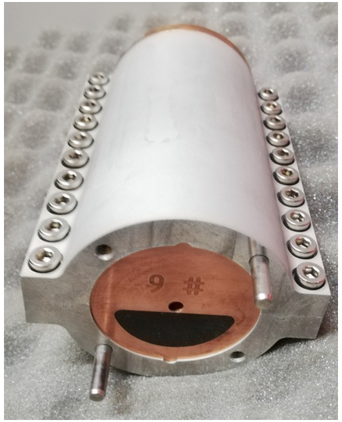
4mm gap

Bulk Industrial Sample



4mm gap

Bulk Simplified Sample



4mm gap

2019 → 2023

Samples Overview

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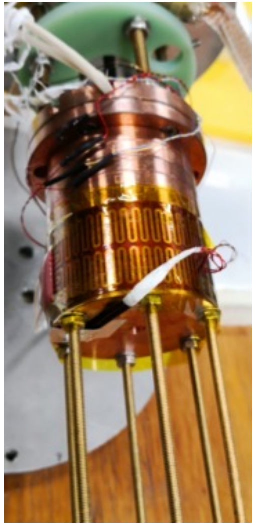

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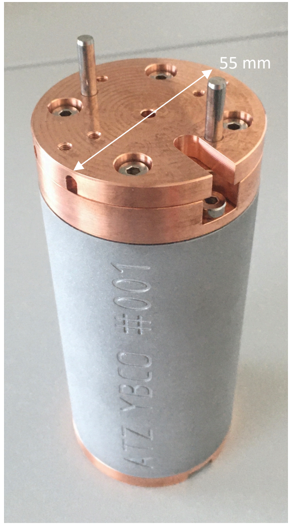

4mm gap

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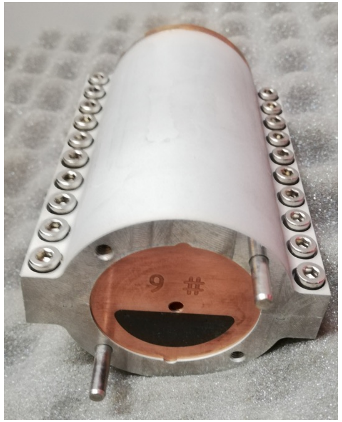


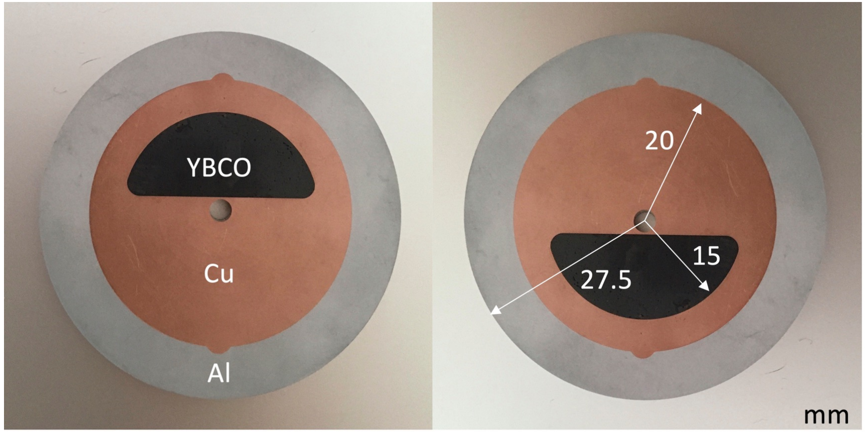
4mm gap

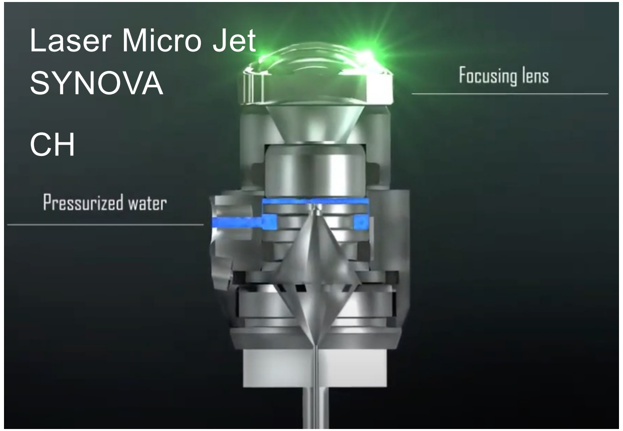
The "Good" Sample

4mm gap

2019 2021 2023

Industrial Sample





The HTS crystals are embedded (schrink-fit) into a copper matrix with micro-meter accuracy, to be mechanical and thermally stabilised. An additional Aluminium shrinking cylinder is used to precisely assemble the undulator array (in the picture only a cross section)

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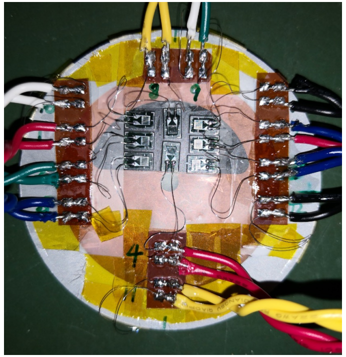
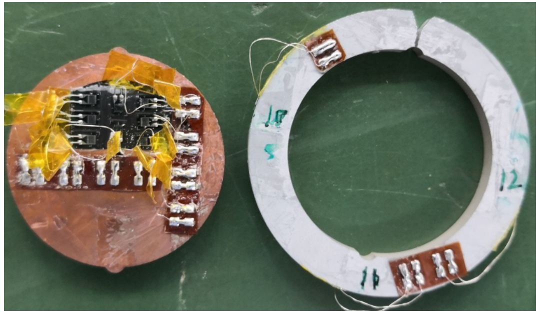
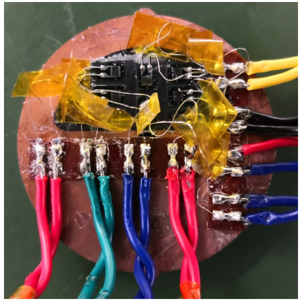
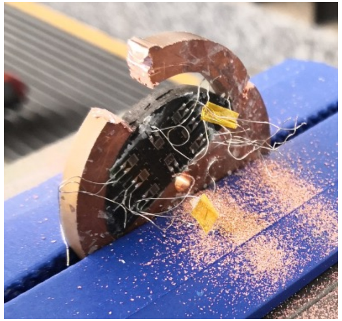
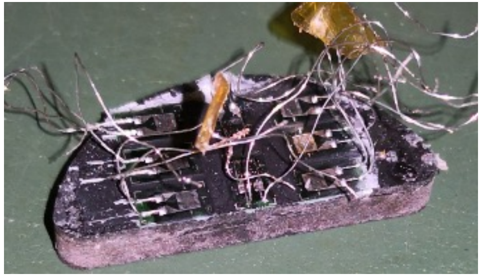
Prestress Measurements @ 77K

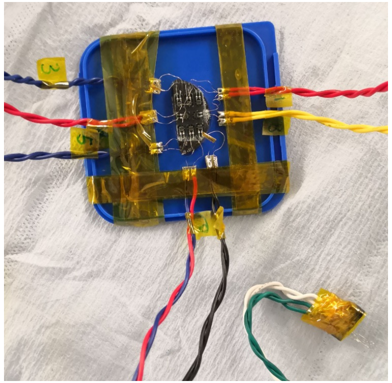




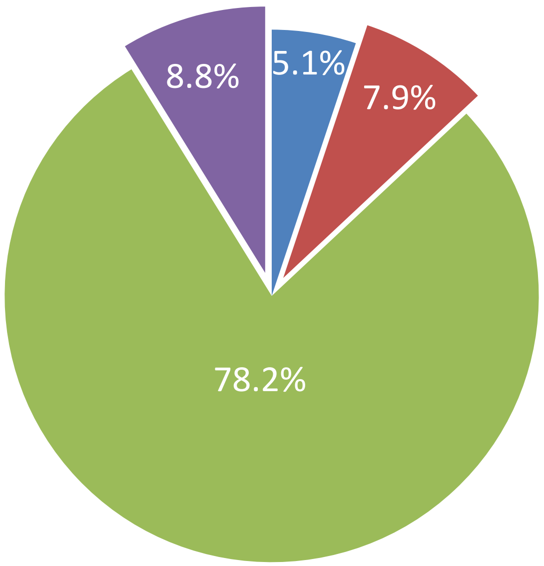




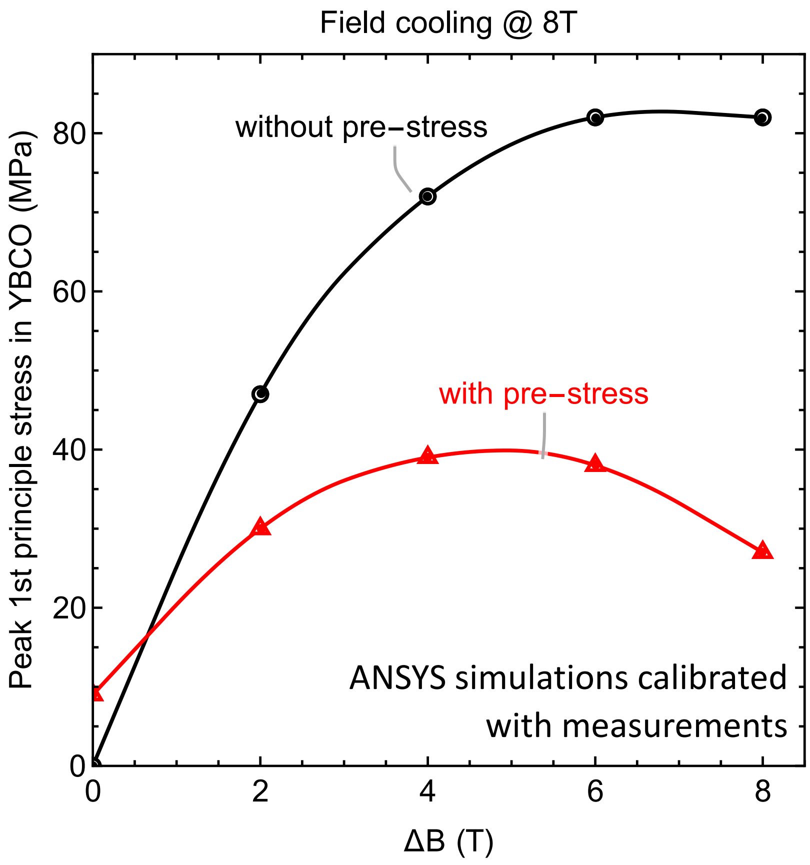




Contributions to the pre-stress in YBCO bulk



- by the shrink-fit into the Cu disk
- by the shrink-fit into the Al shell
- by the shrinking force provided by the Cu disk @ 77 K
- by the shrinking force provided by the Al shell @ 77 K



Industrial Sample

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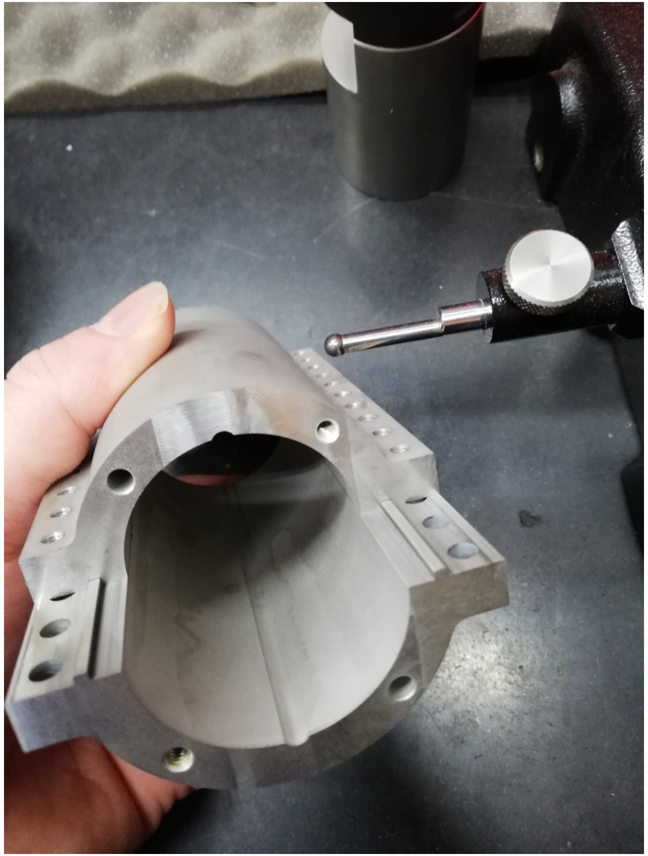
Simplified Industrial Sample



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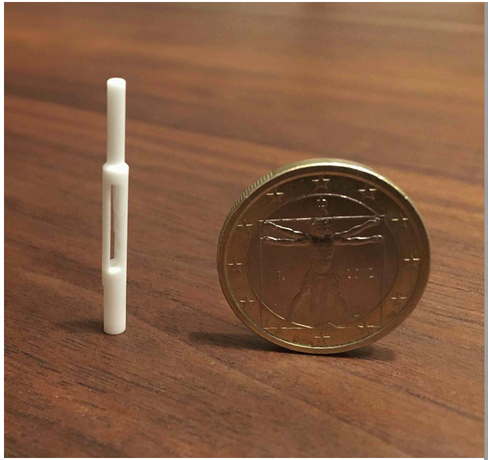
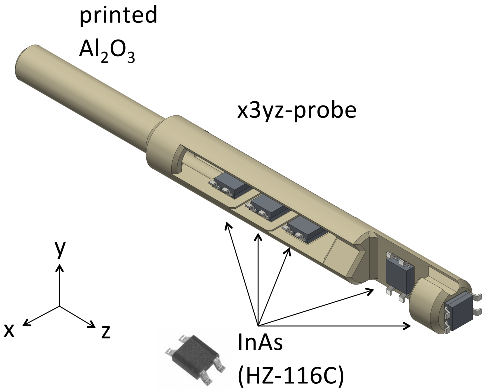
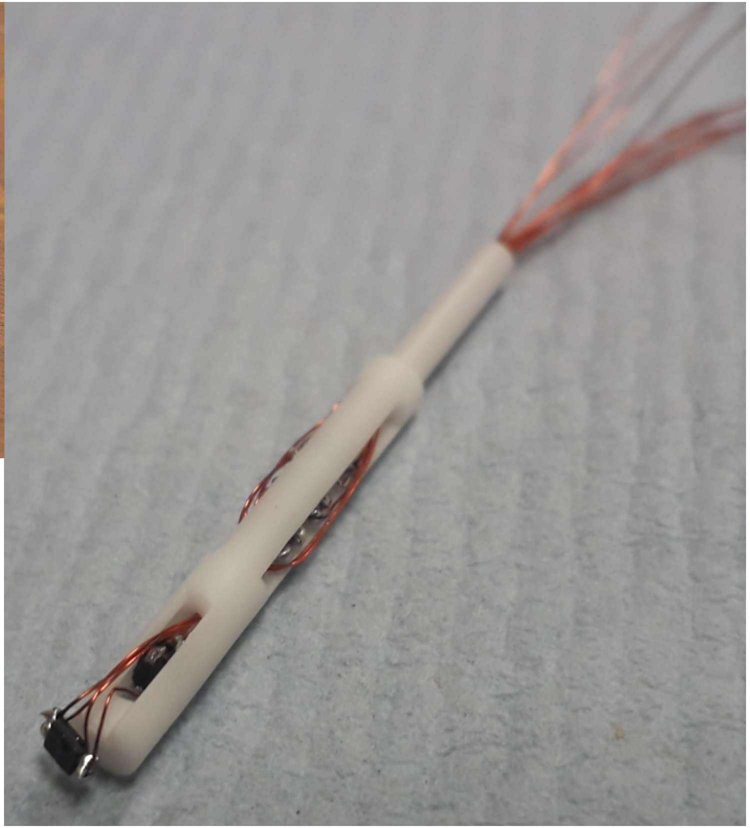
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Cryogenic probe with 5 Hall elements



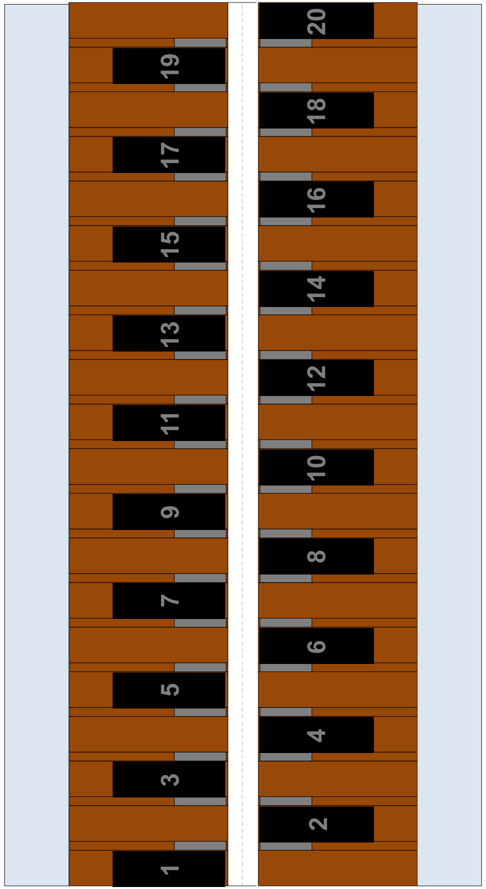


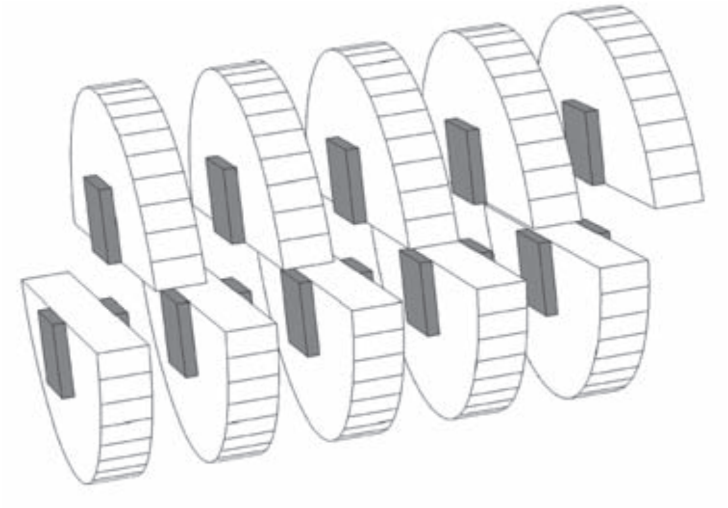


Staggered Array With CoFe Poles

4mm gap

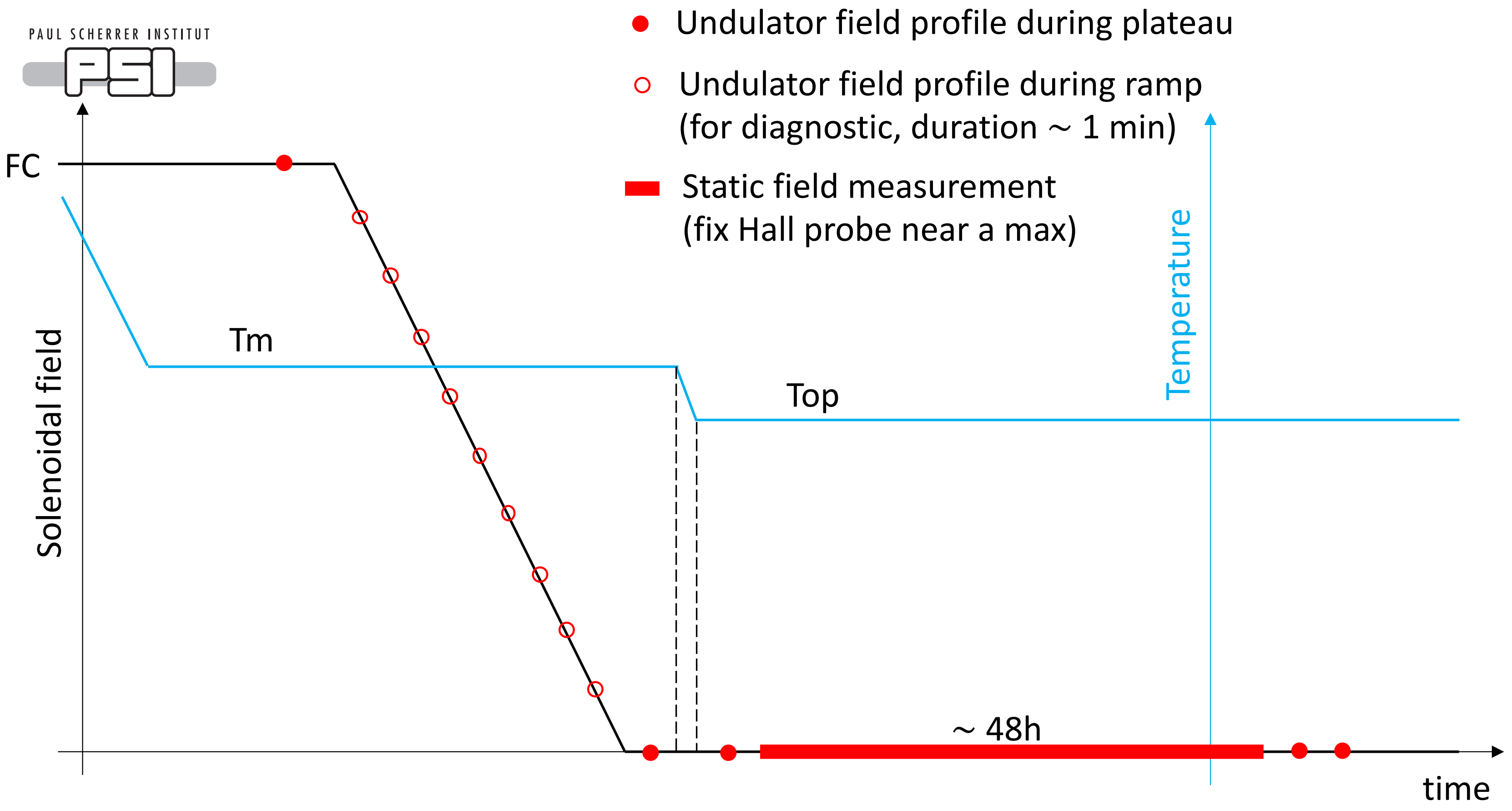
10 mm period





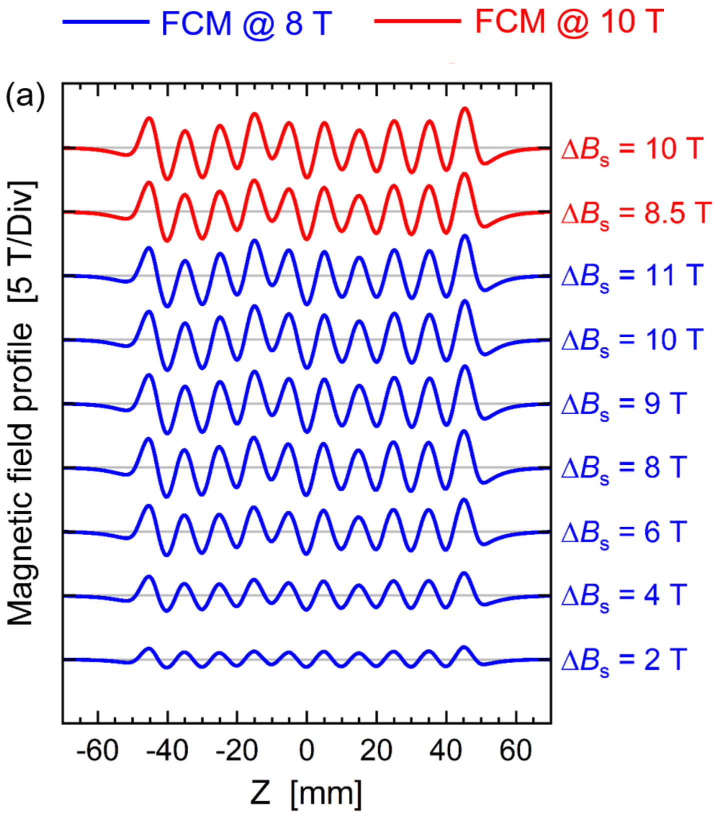
With additional ferromagnetic poles :

CoFe $\Delta B_0 = +0.20$ T



FC, Field Cooling magnetisation level, 10T
Tm, magnetisation temperature ~ 10K
Top, operational temperature ~ 7K

Experimental results - YBCO from ATZ



PHYSICAL REVIEW ACCELERATORS AND BEAMS **25,** 043502 (2022)

Inverse analysis of critical current density in a bulk high-temperature superconducting undulator

Ryota Kinjo*
RIKEN SPring-8 Center, 1-1-1, Koto, Sayo-cho, Sayo-gun, Hyogo, Japan

Marco Calvi, Kai Zhang, Sebastian Hellmann, Xiaoyang Liang, and Thomas Schmidt
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Mark D. Ainslie, Anthony R. Dennis, and John H. Durrell
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In order to optimize the design of undulators using high-temperature superconductor (HTS) bulks we have developed a method to estimate the critical current density (J_c) of each bulk from the overall measured magnetic field of an undulator. The vertical magnetic field was measured along the electron-beam axis in a HTS bulk-based undulator consisting of twenty Gd-Ba-Cu-O (GdBCO) bulks inserted in a 12-T solenoid. The J_c values of the bulks were estimated by an inverse analysis approach in which the magnetic field was calculated by the forward simulation of the shielding currents in each HTS bulk with a given J_c. Subsequently the J_c values were iteratively updated using the precalculated response matrix of the undulator magnetic field to J_c. We demonstrate that it is possible to determine the J_c of each HTS bulk with sufficient accuracy for practical application within around 10 iterations. The precalculated response matrix, created in advance, enables the inverse analysis to be performed within a practically short time, on the order of several hours. The measurement error, which destroys the uniqueness of the solution, was investigated and the points to be noted for future magnetic field measurements were clarified. The results show that this inverse-analysis method allows the estimation of the J_c of each bulk comprising an HTS bulk undulator.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevAccelBeams.25.043502

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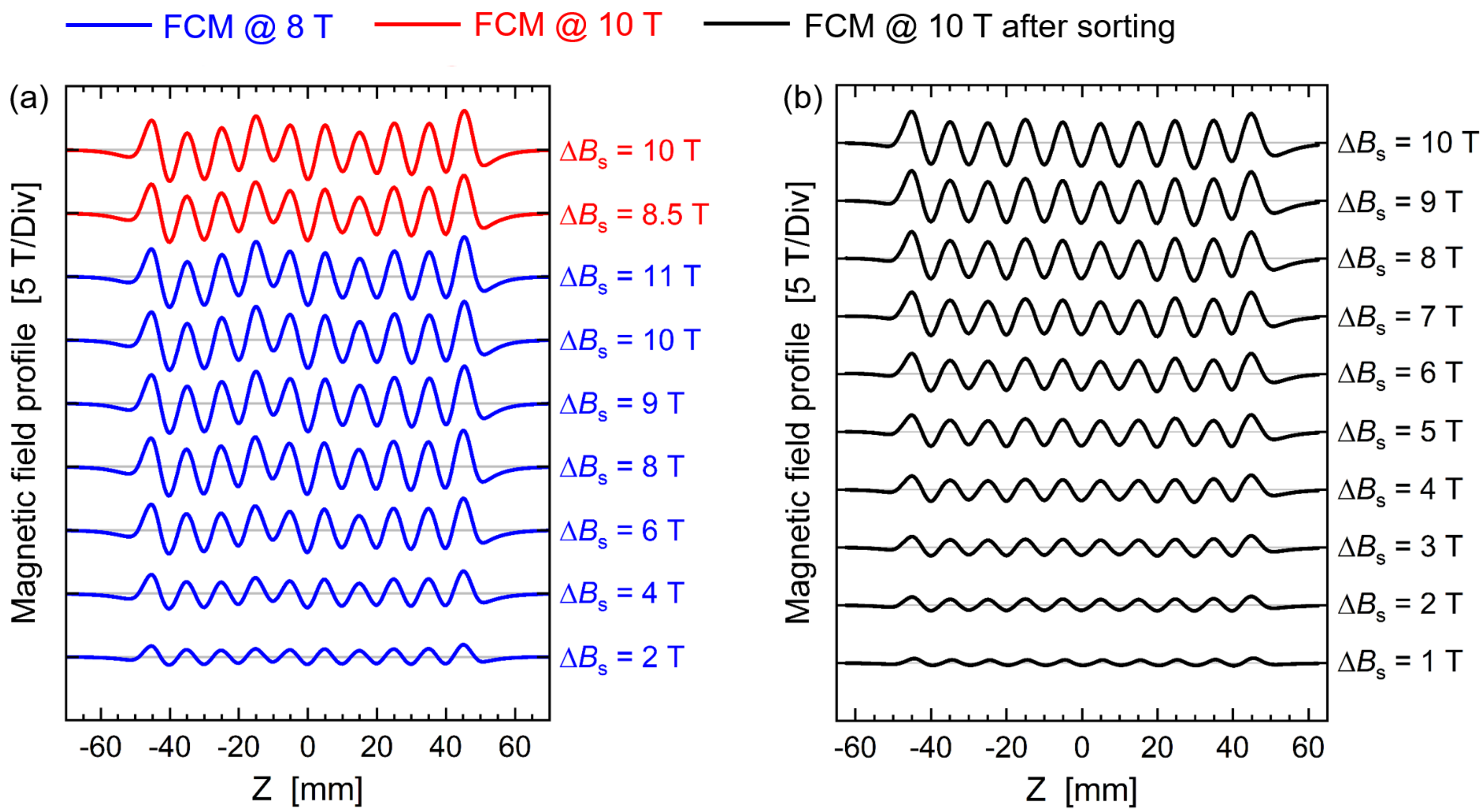
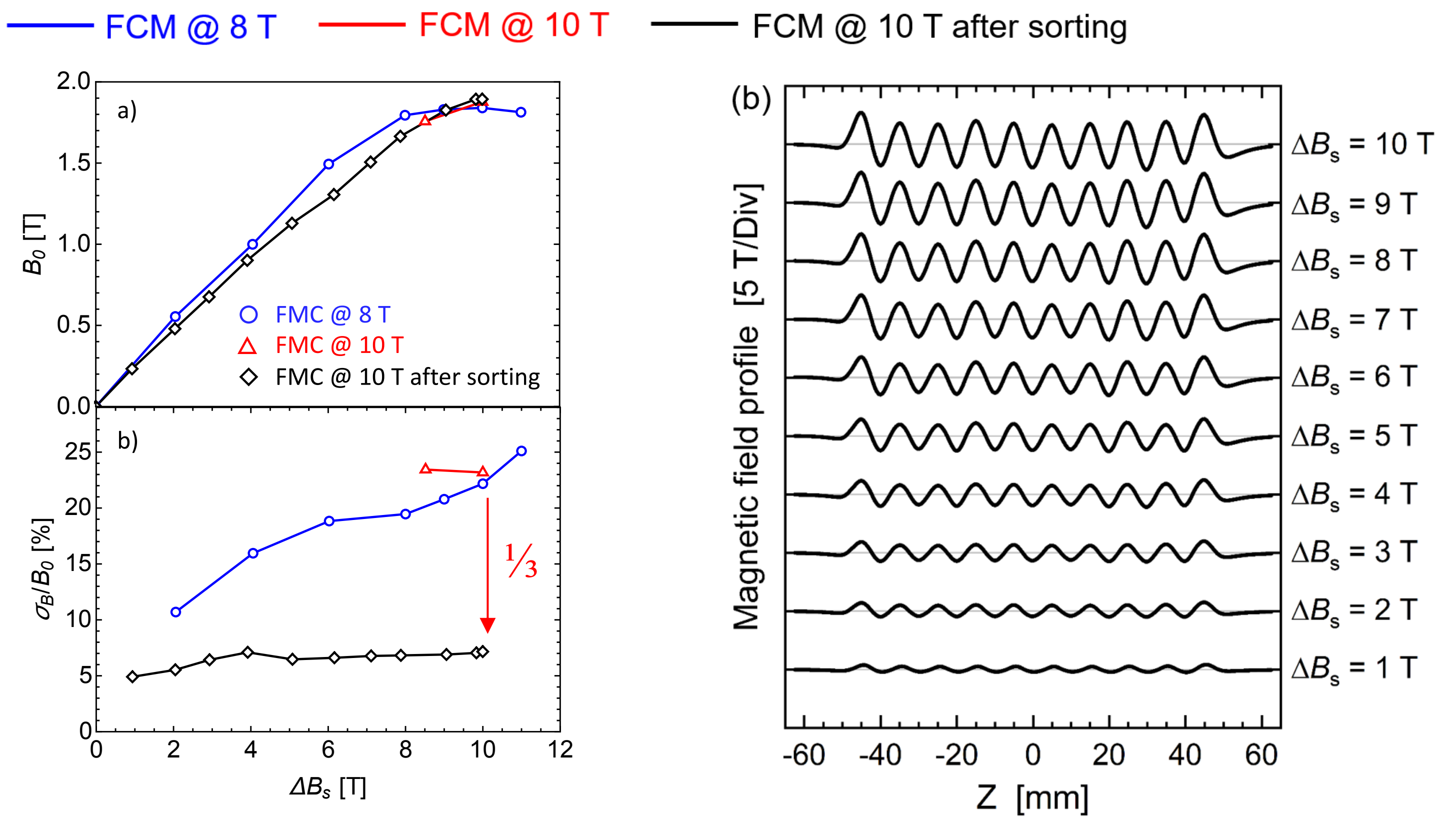
Experimental results - YBCO from ATZ



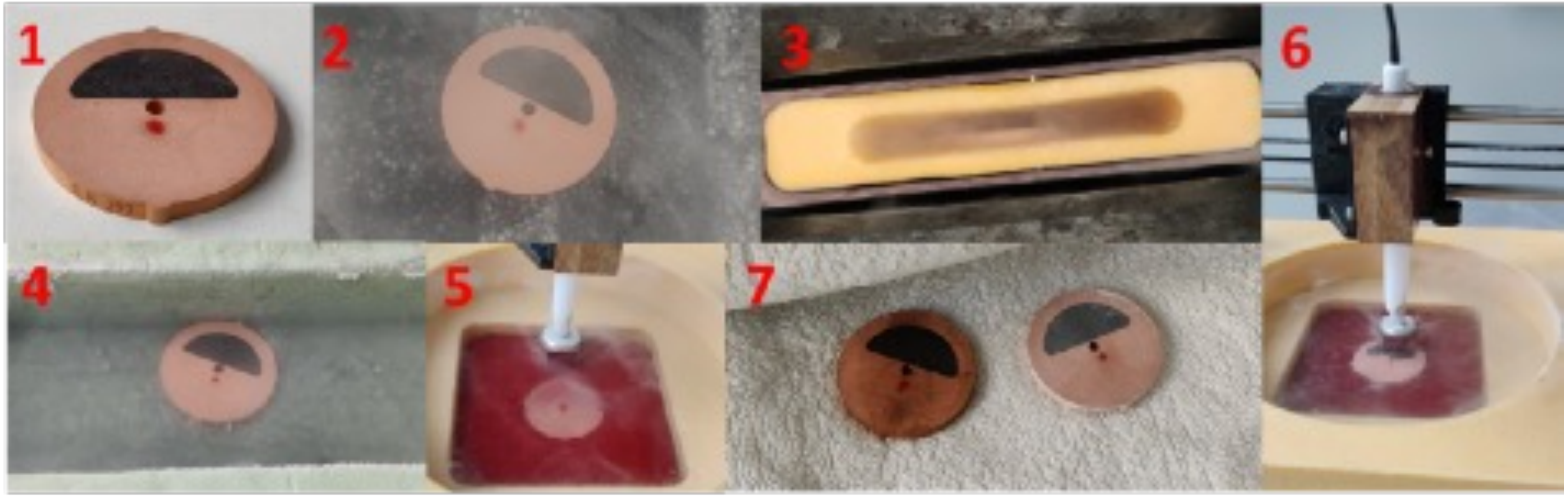
Experimental results - YBCO from ATZ



Single Disk characterisation

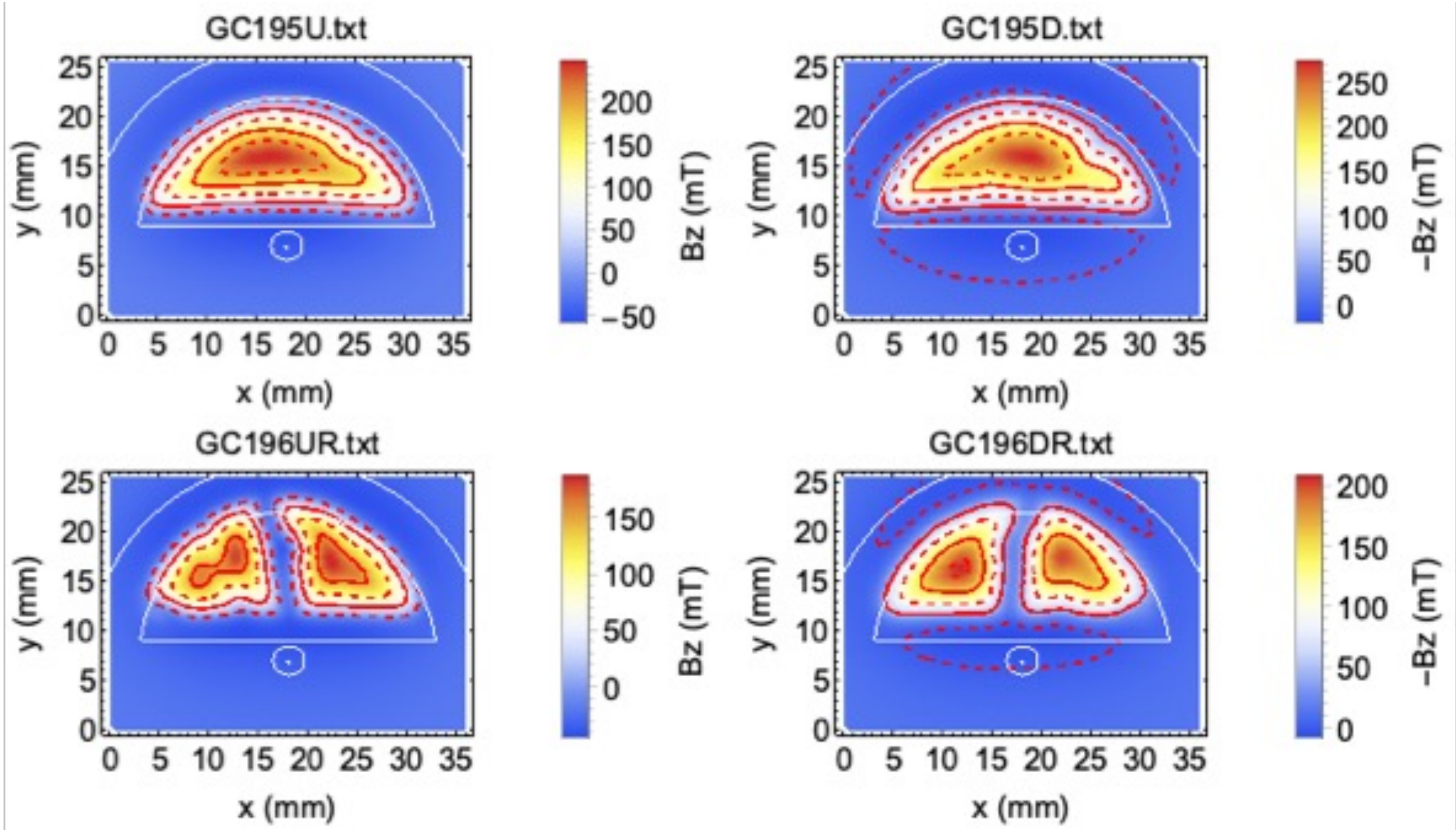
We have manufactured additional 200 disks from CAN-GdBCO / EuBCO & NS-GdBCO

All of them will be individually cooled in 1T down to LN2 and 2D field mapped, on both sides, with the aim to spot the broken ones / and to pre-sort them with respect to their strength



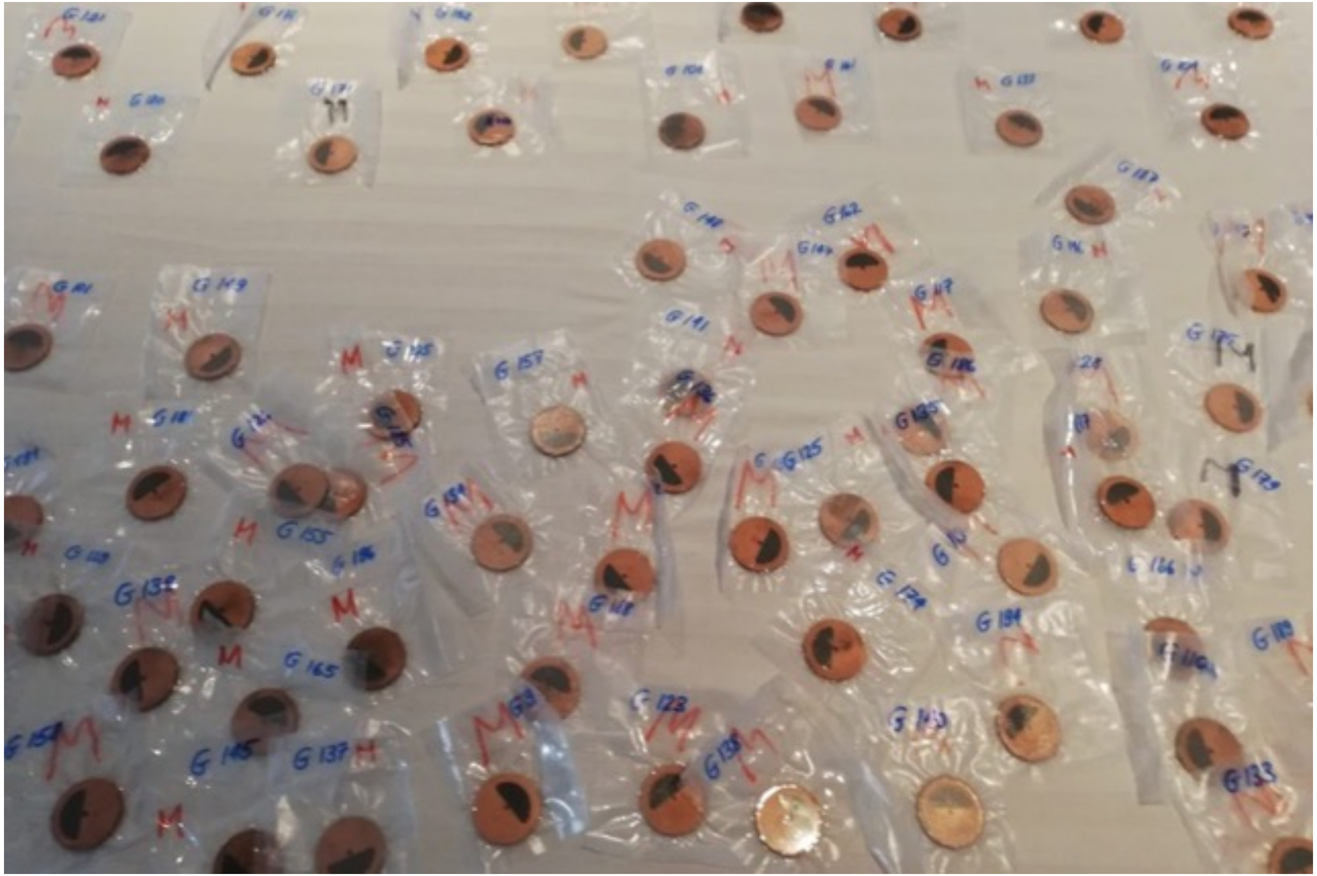
[1]the disk [2]pre-cooling [3]field Cooling [4]flux creep [5]disk support [6]2D field map [7]drying

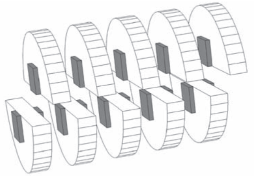
2D Field map



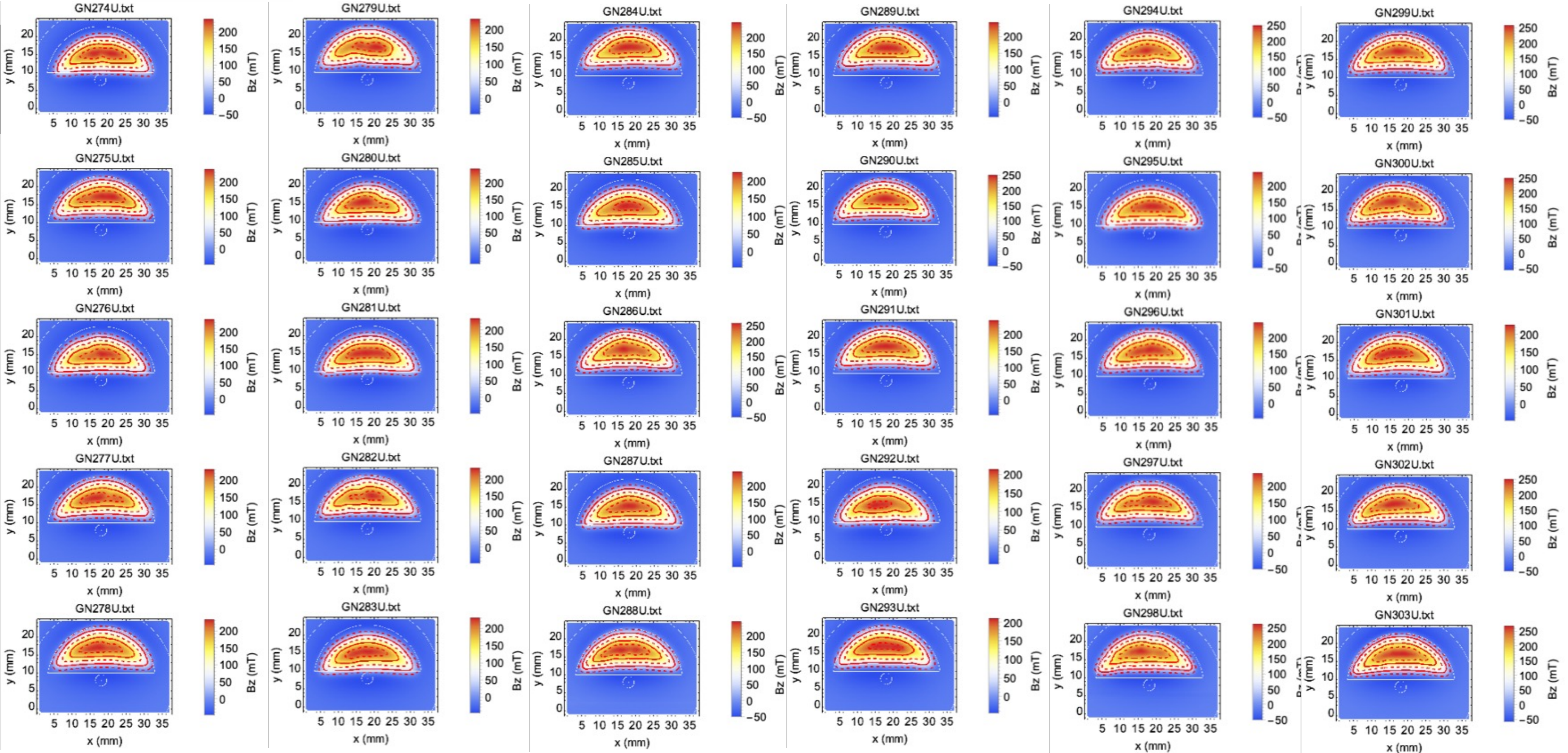
GC195U.txt
GC195D.txt
GC196UR.txt
GC196DR.txt
y (mm)
x (mm)
Bz (mT)
−Bz (mT)
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
−50
50
100
150
200
250

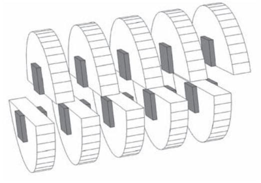
Pre-sorting / Stacking





Planar Hybrid: Nippon Steel





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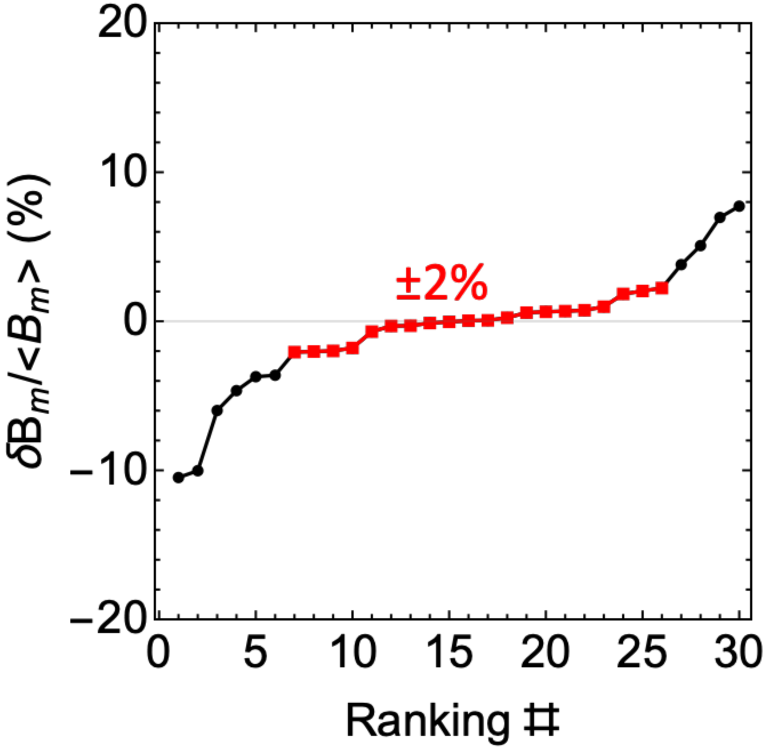

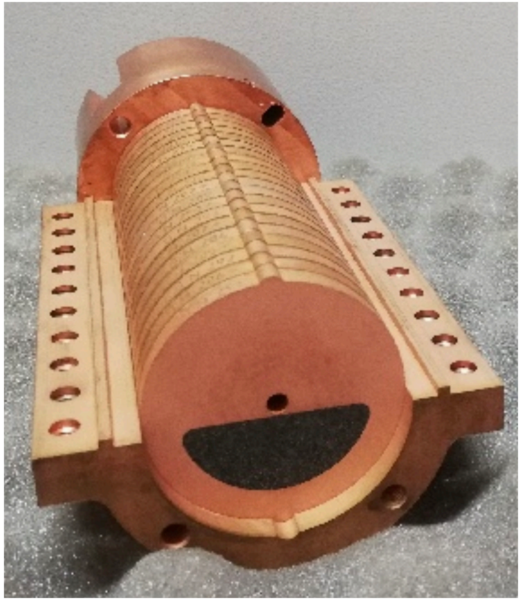

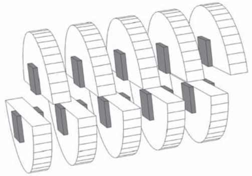

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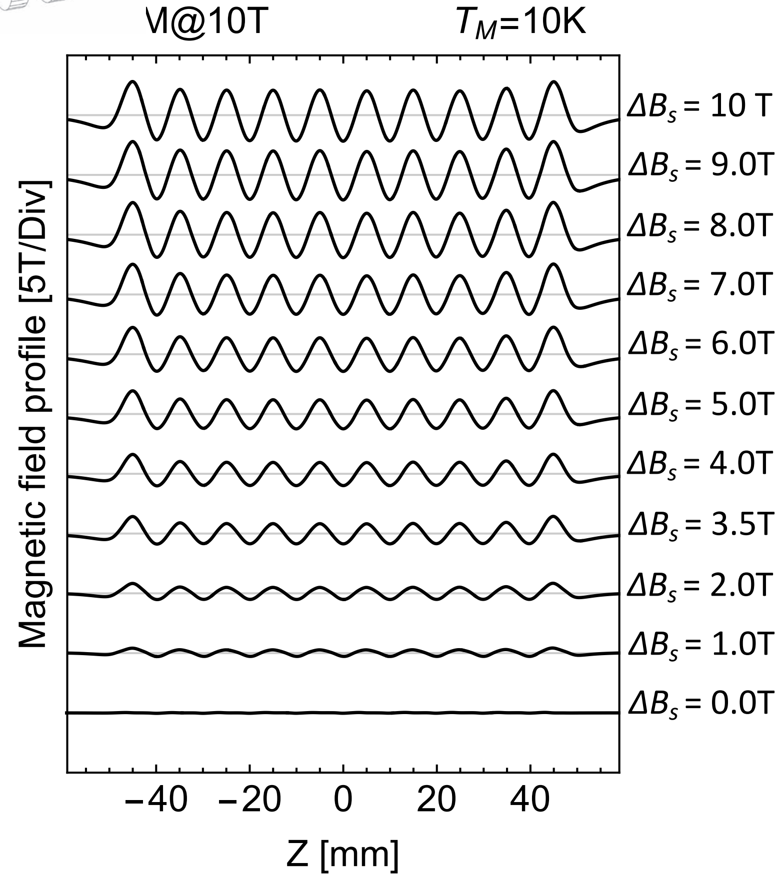

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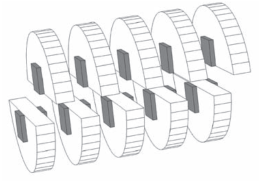

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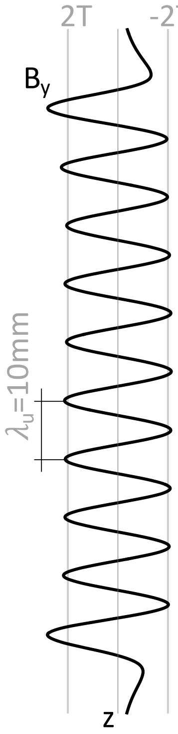

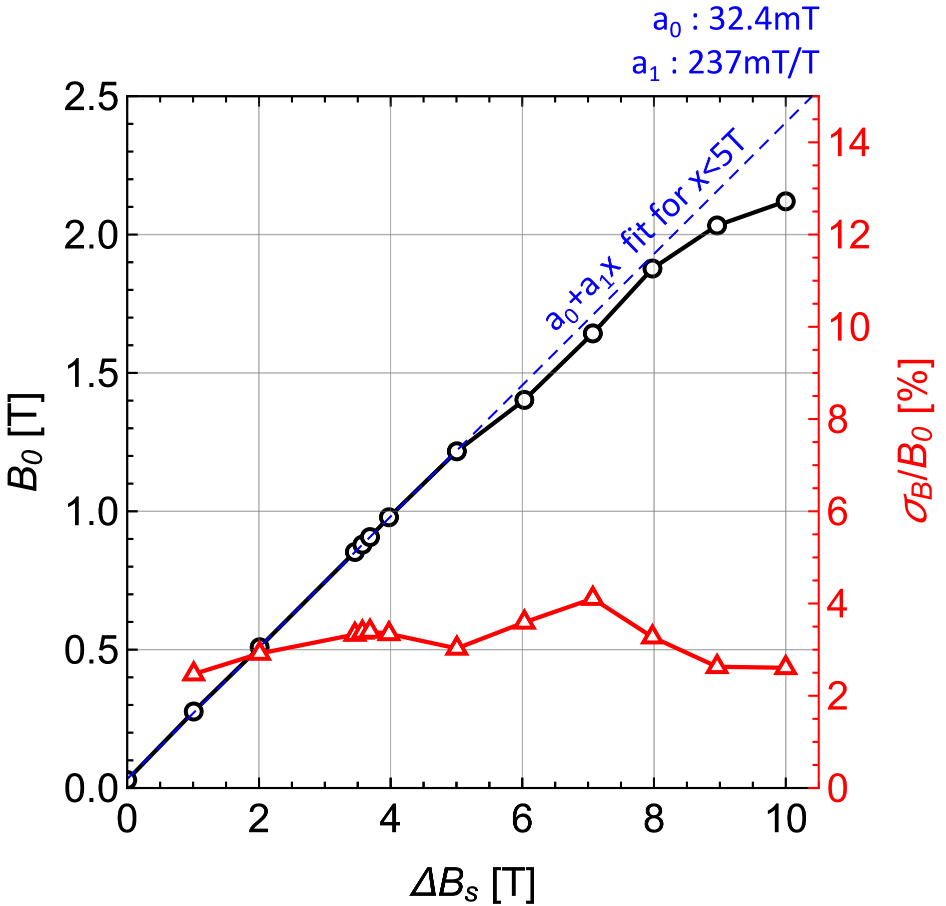

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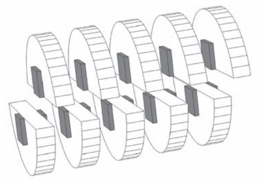

Planar Hybrid: Nippon Steel

It looks a prefect result… BUT:

- “We” paid the raw-bulks about 2600 € each
- NS does not deliver REBCO bulks outside Japan…
- Since 2023 NS decided not to deliver anymore bulks to customers also in Japan… they are keeping this activity as an internal R&D.

→ ARE WE BACK TO SQUARE ONE????

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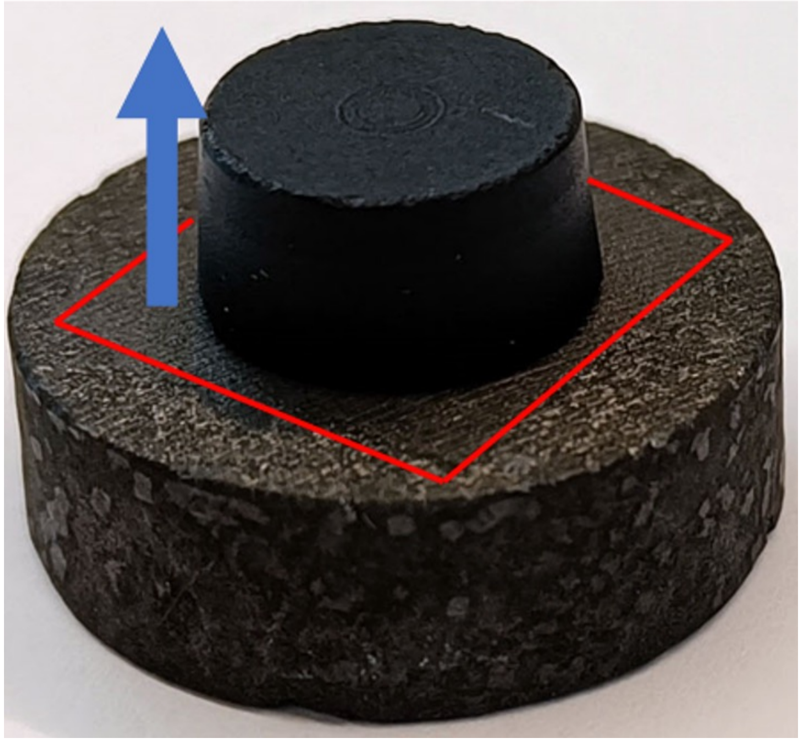
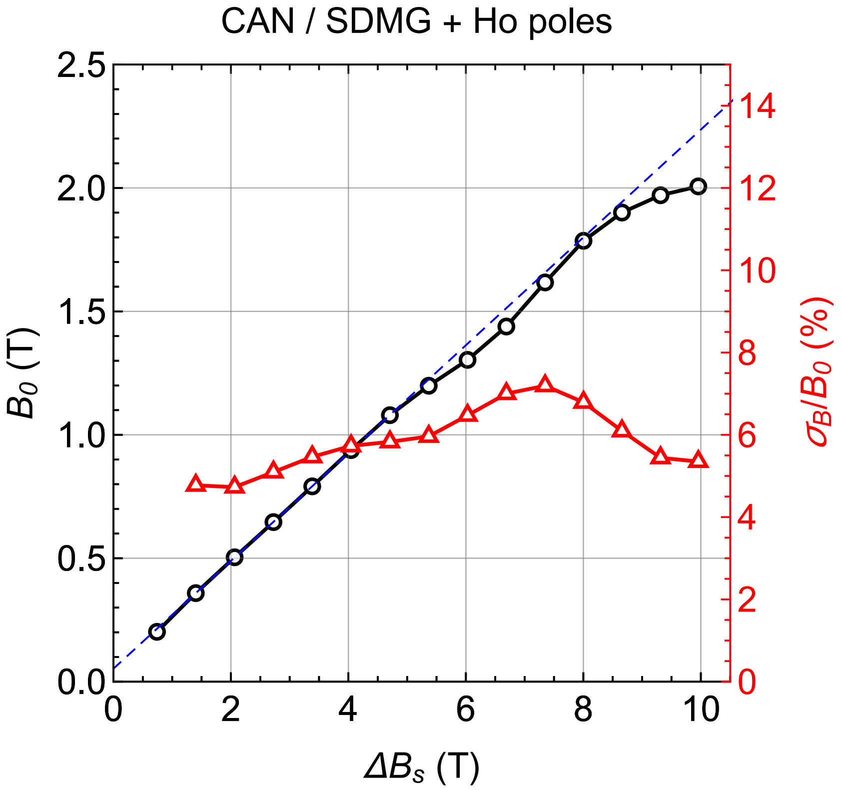
CAN-SUPERCONDUCTOR: SDMG



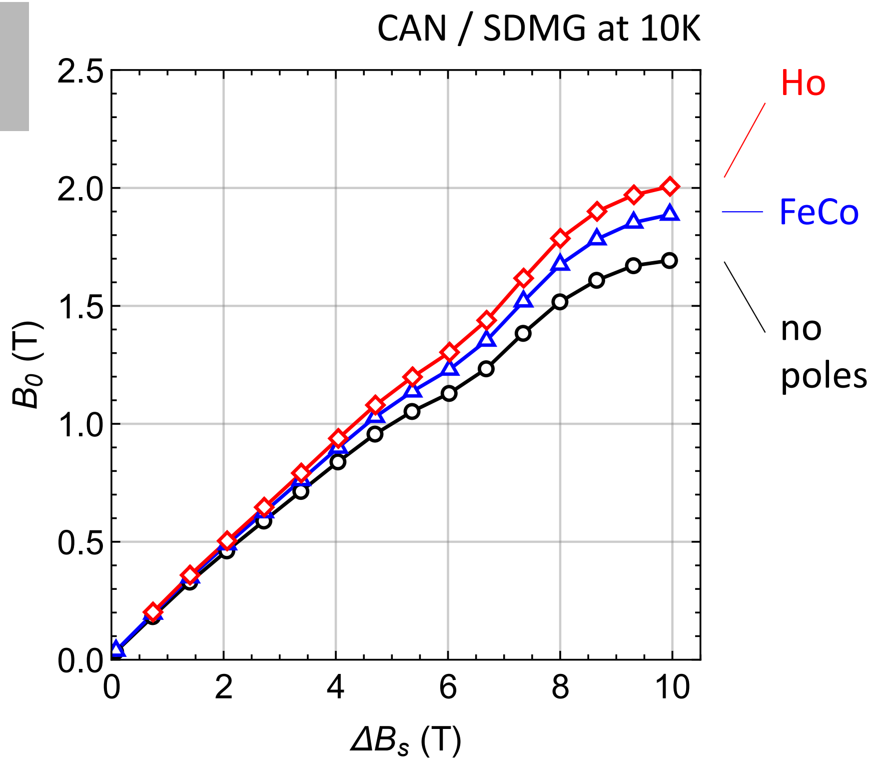
Courtesy of Dr Tomáš Hlásek (CAN)

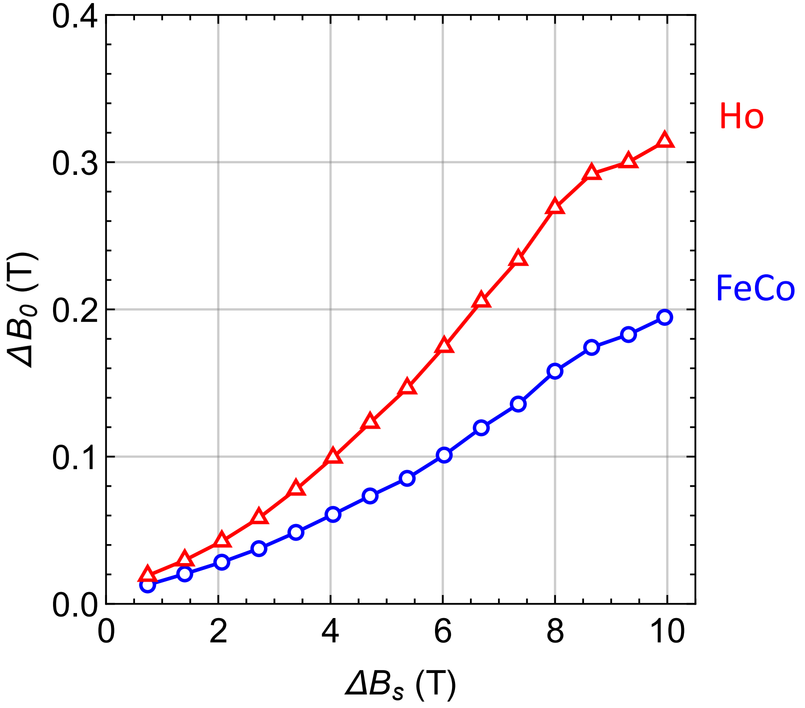
- **Single-direction Melt Growth** (SDMG) is a novel approach for REBCO single-domain bulk growth, where a grown bulk from a REBCO system with higher peritectic temperature is used to seed the grown bulk (instead of a NdBCO thin-film seed, which is used for both TSMG and TSIG). The main advantage of this approach is that the bulk is composed exclusively of the c-growth region, unlike TSMG-grown bulks. Therefore, the expected homogeneity is significantly higher in SDMG-grown bulks, as no growth interfaces are present in the bulks.

CAN / SDMG + Ho poles

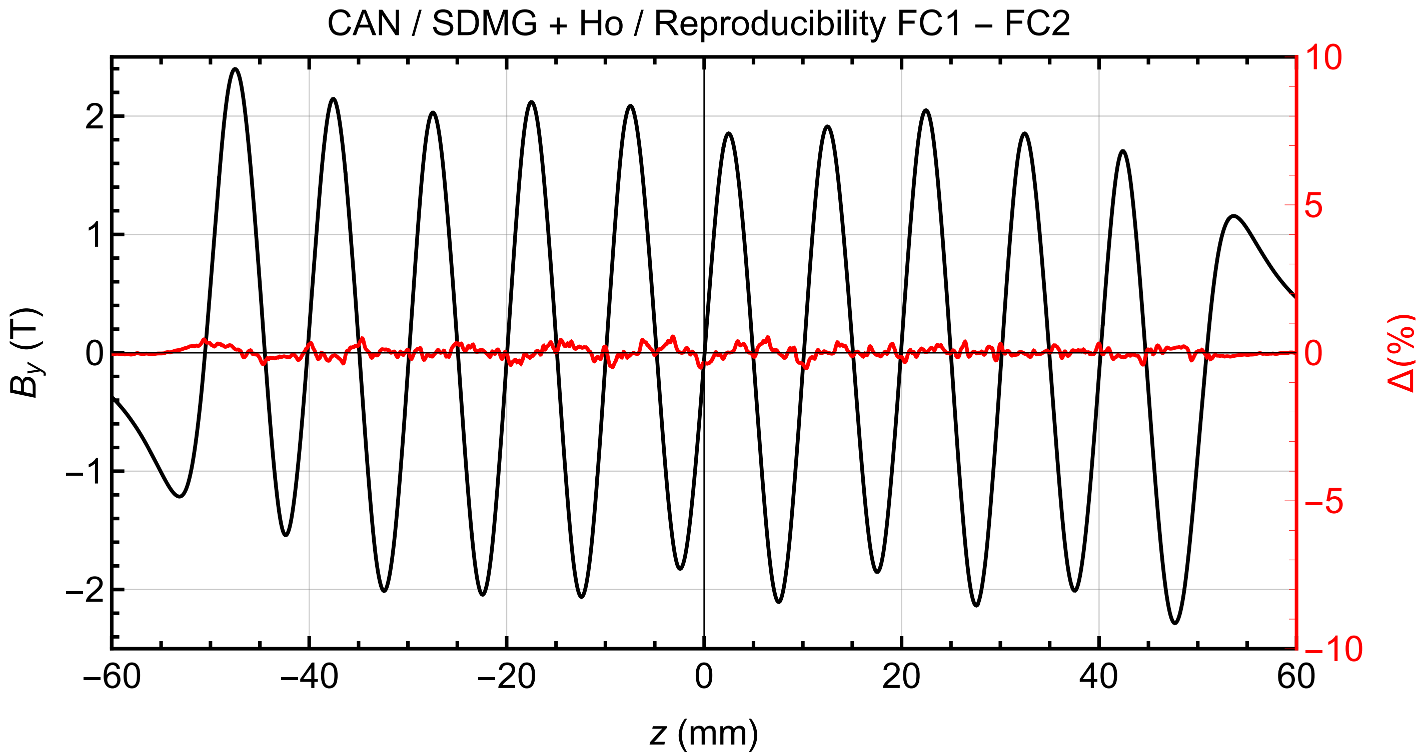


Impact of the poles





FC reproducibility study



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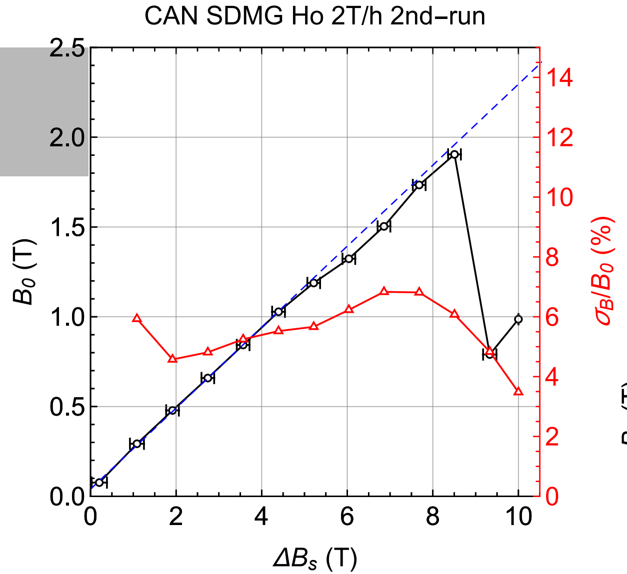
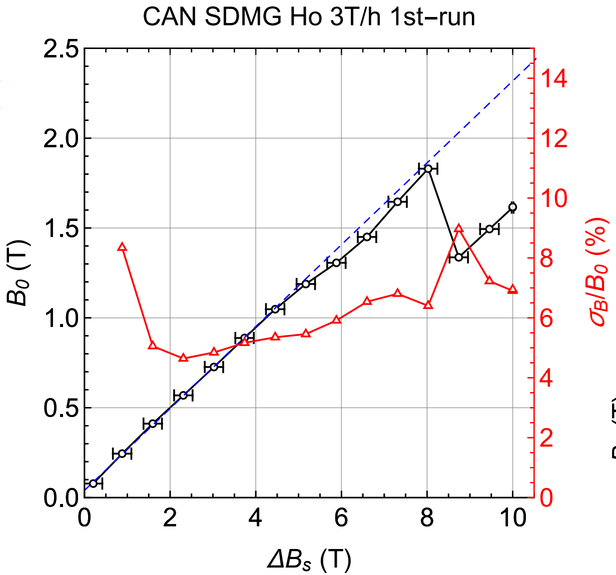
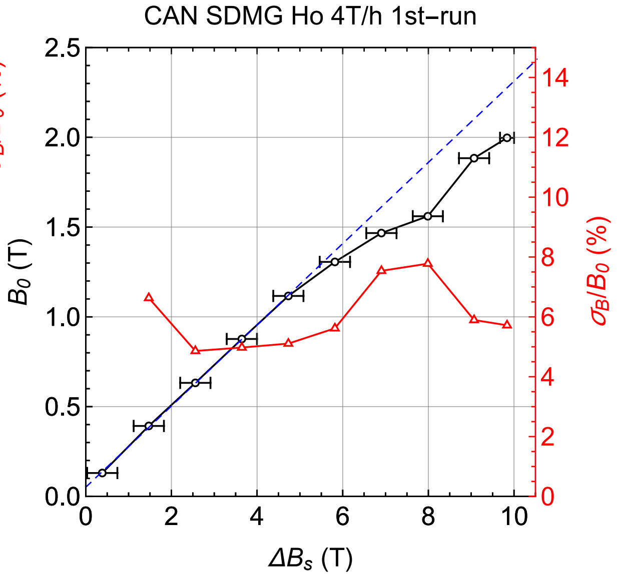
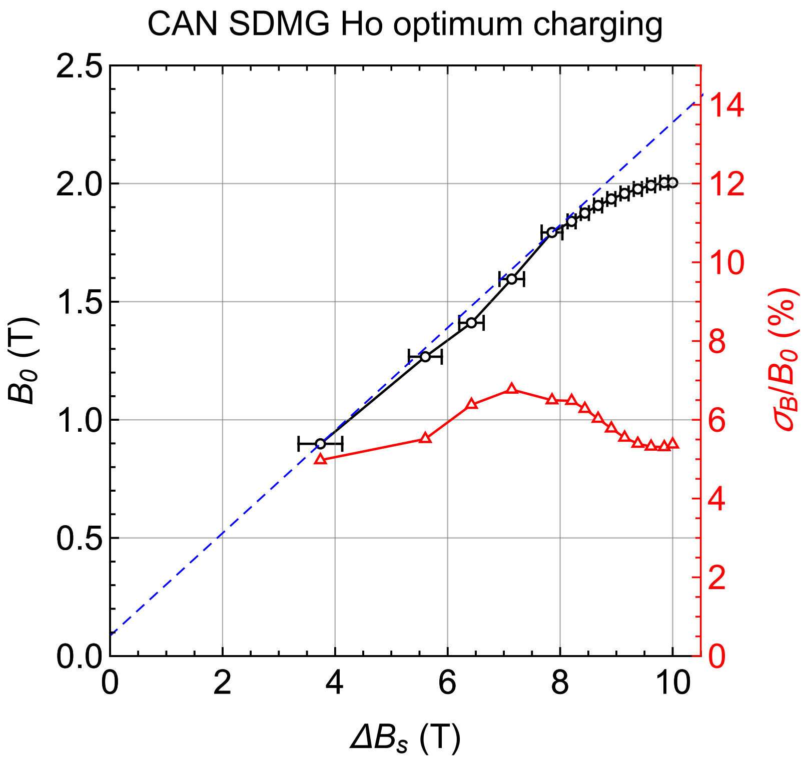
Ramp rate studies: our baseline is **1T/h**

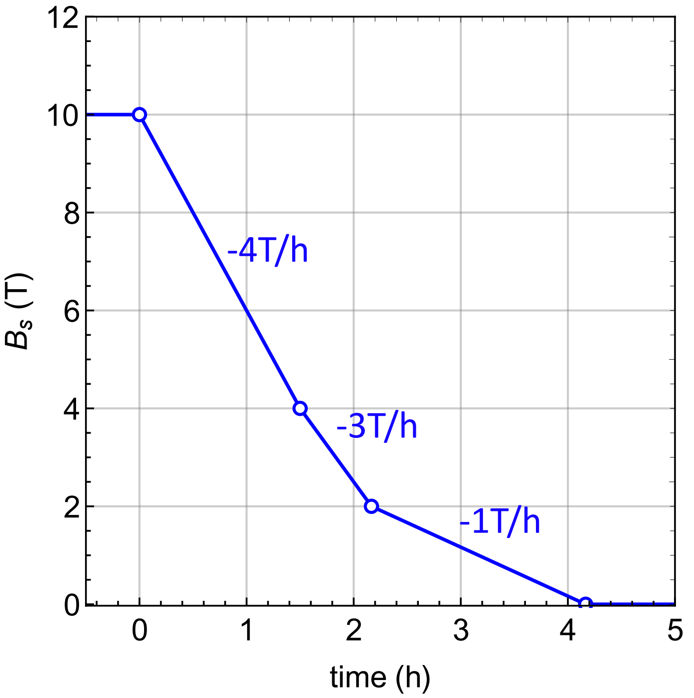






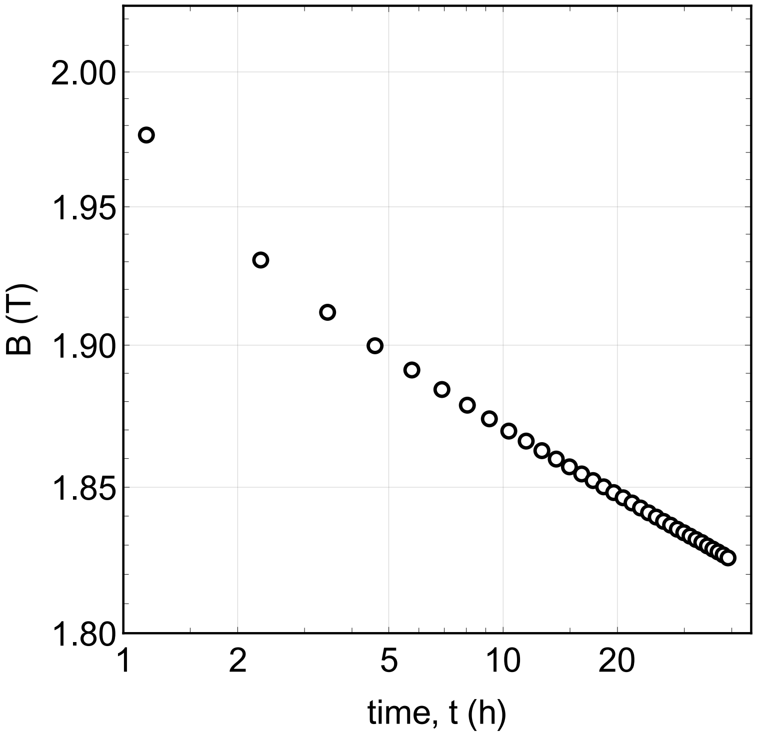
Towards a quasi-optimum charging time





Flux creep and flux freezing

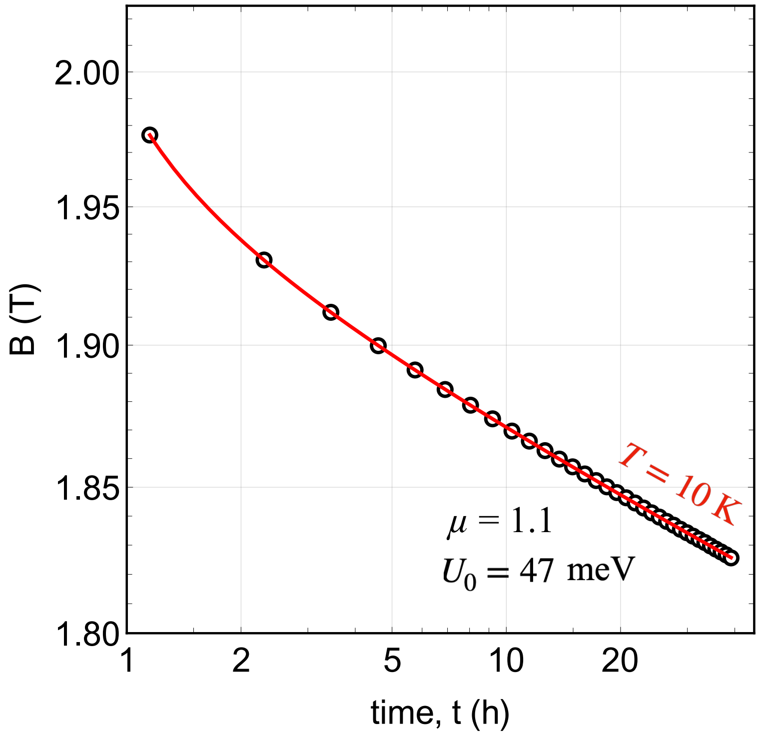
$T_M = 10\,\mathrm{K}$



Flux creep and flux freezing

$T_M = 10\,\mathrm{K}$

$B = B_0[1 + \mu K_B T/U_0 \ln((t - t_0)/h)]^{-1/\mu}$



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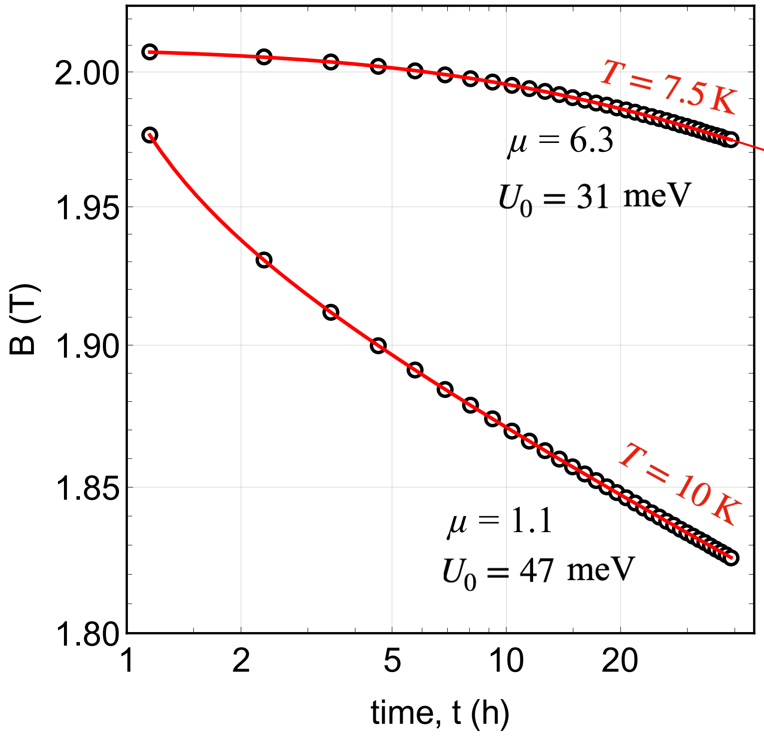
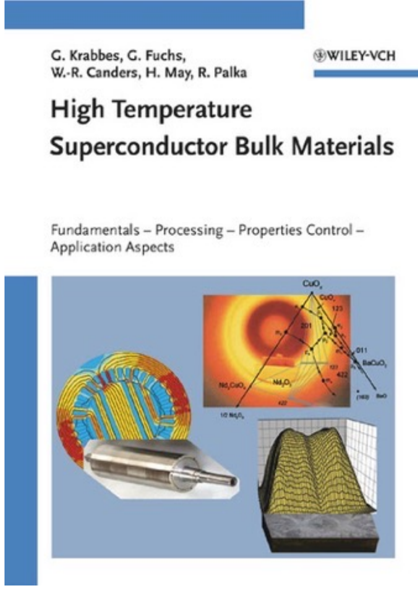


Extrapolate to 1 year the field would be around 1.82T



NB: Experiment in preparation to actively stabilise the field amplitude introducing an "acceptable" solenoidal field component.

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Overview

- Brief introduction to accelerator based light sources
- The Tomographic Microscopy beamline: TOMCAT → I-TOMCAT
- The HTS (REBCO) bulk Staggered Array undulator
- The results on short samples:
  - Bulks & Stack-Tapes
- The status of the meter long HTS Undulator prototype
- Conclusions

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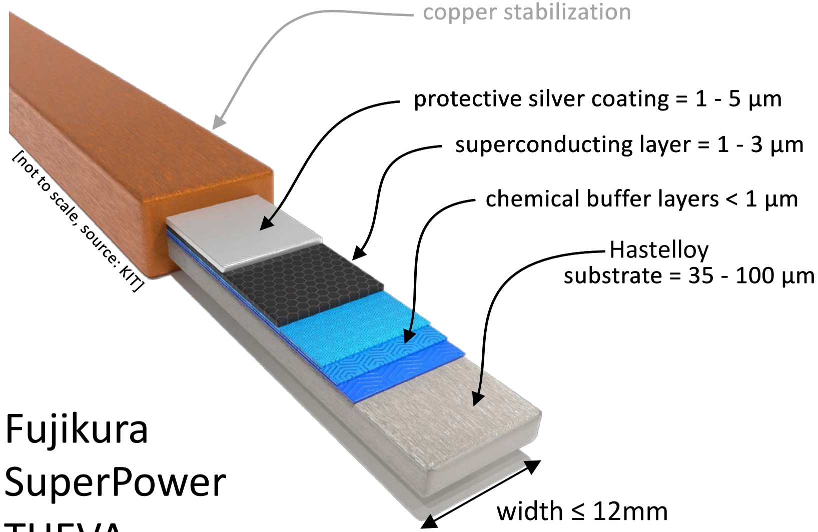
HTS → REBCO

REBCO Bulks

- CAN Superconductor
- Adelwitz Technologiezentrum
- Nippon Steel

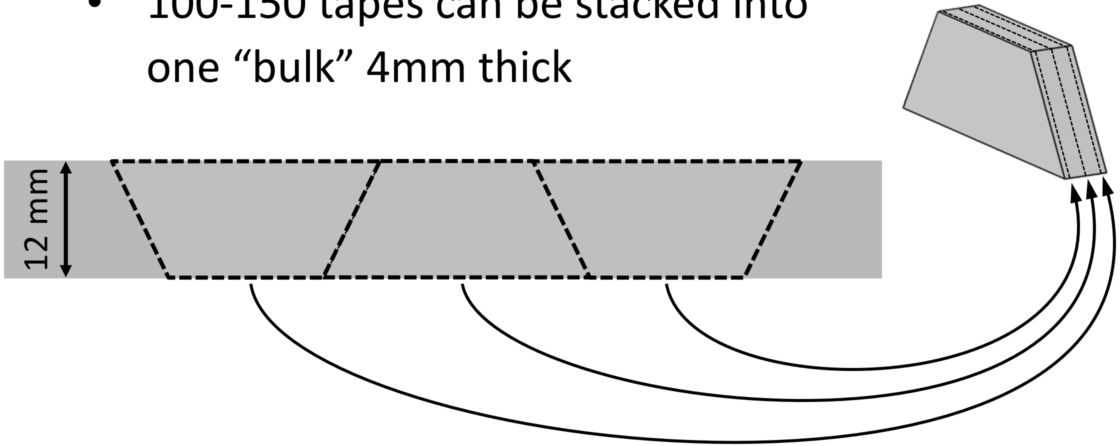
2nd generation (2G) thin-film HTS tapes



- Fujikura
- SuperPower
- THEVA
- SuNAM
- AMSC
- Deutsche Nanoschicht/BASF
- SuperOX
- BRUKER

HTS Tape Option

- Tapes are mostly stainless steel: easy to machine by spark erosion or laser cutting
- 100-150 tapes can be stacked into one “bulk” 4mm thick



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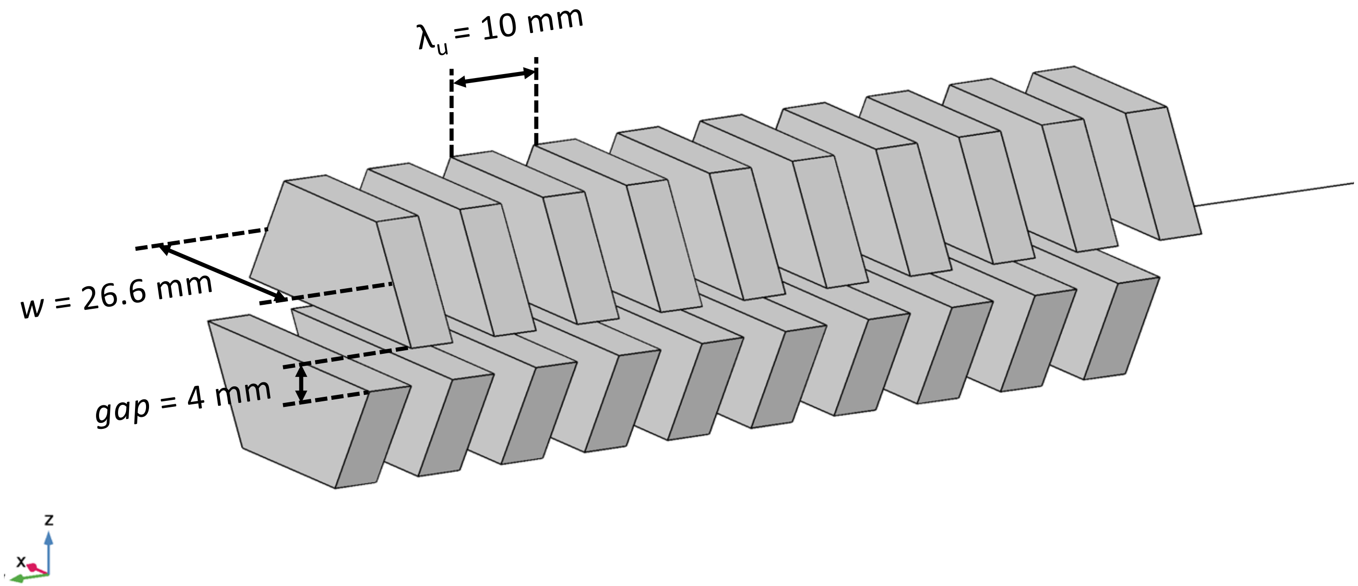

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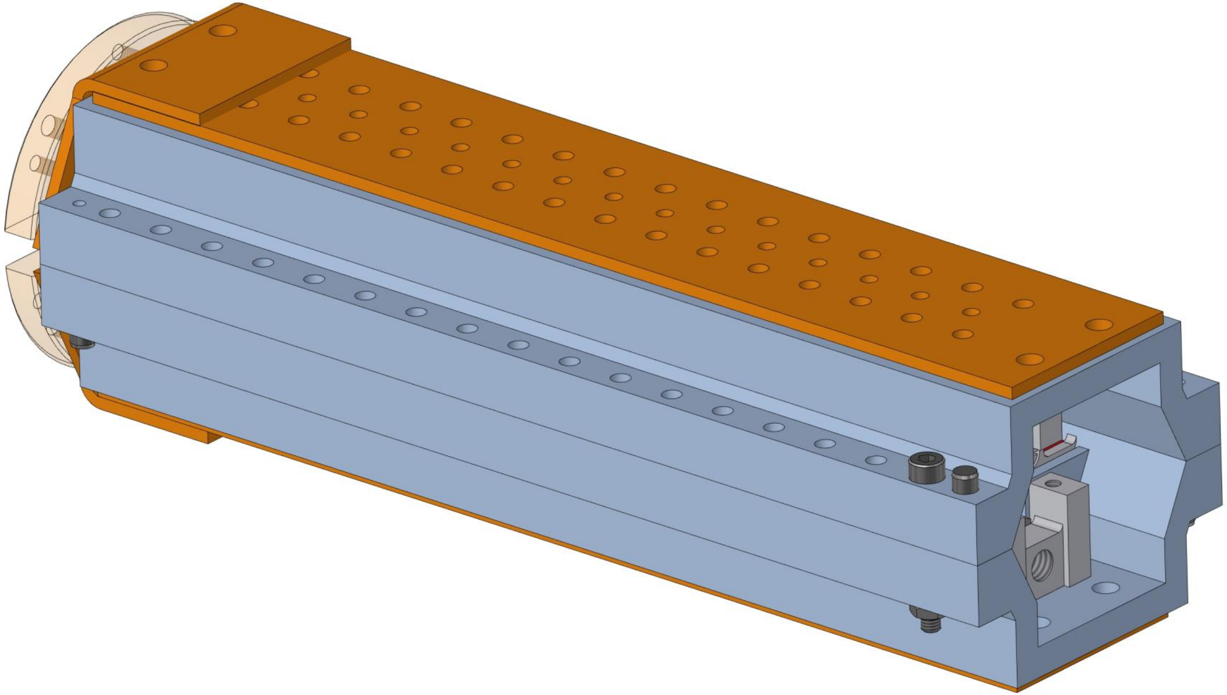

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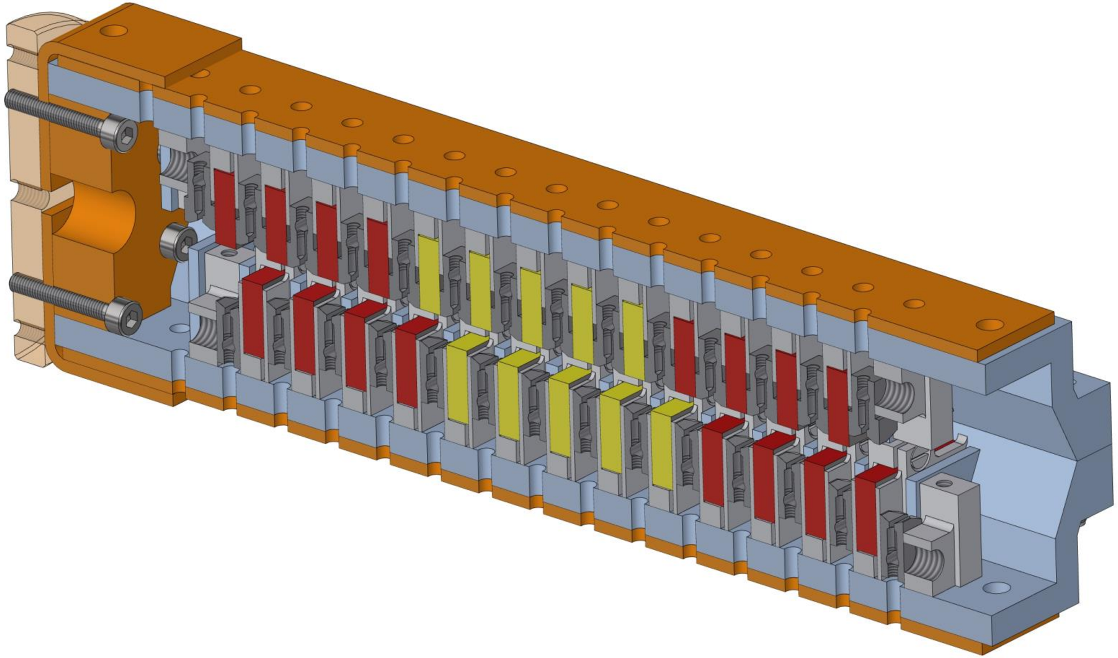

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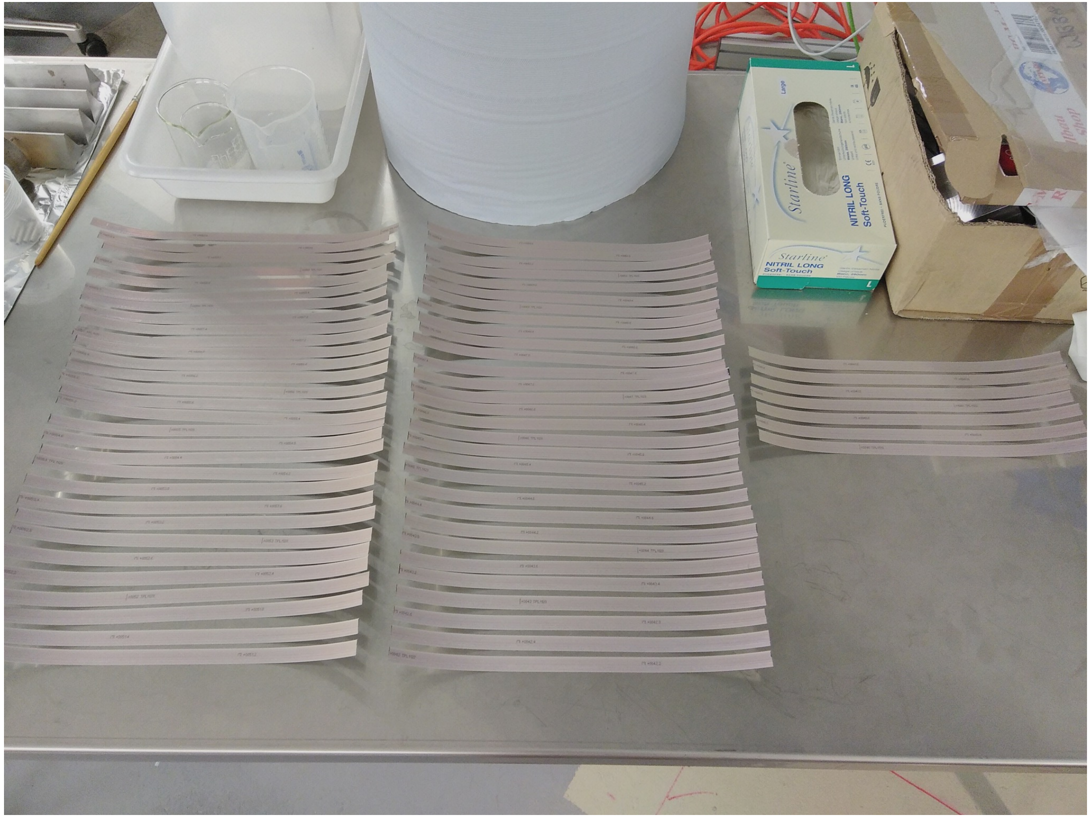

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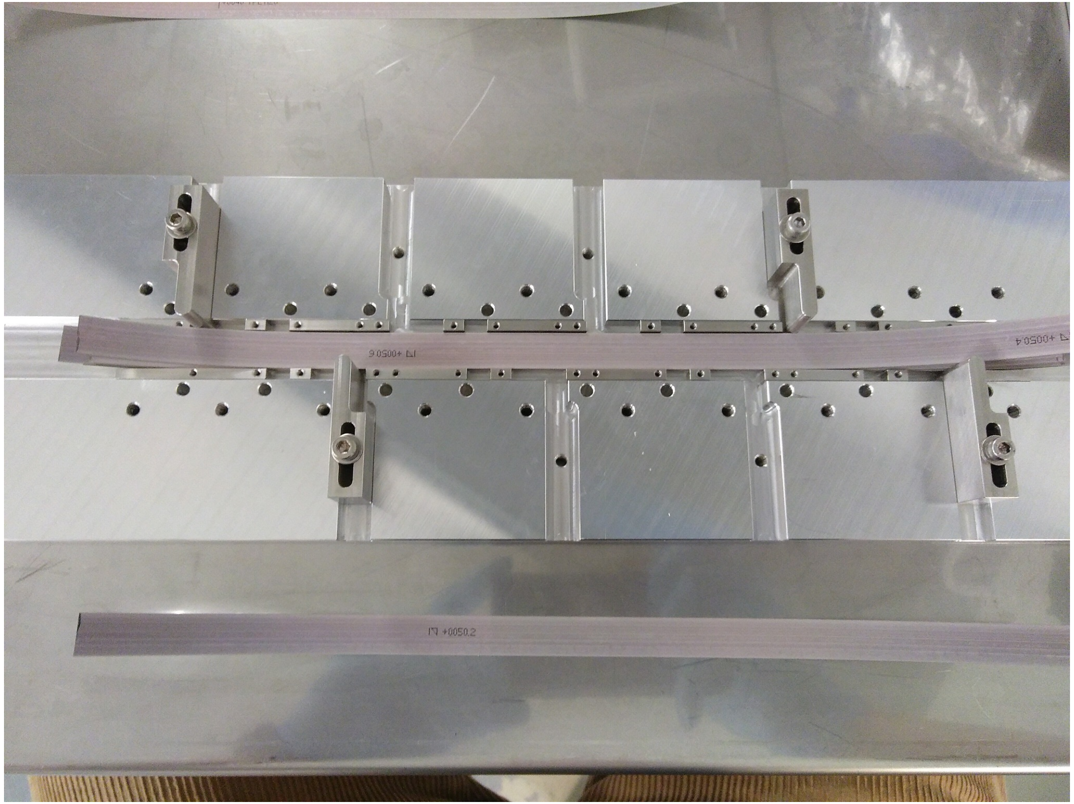

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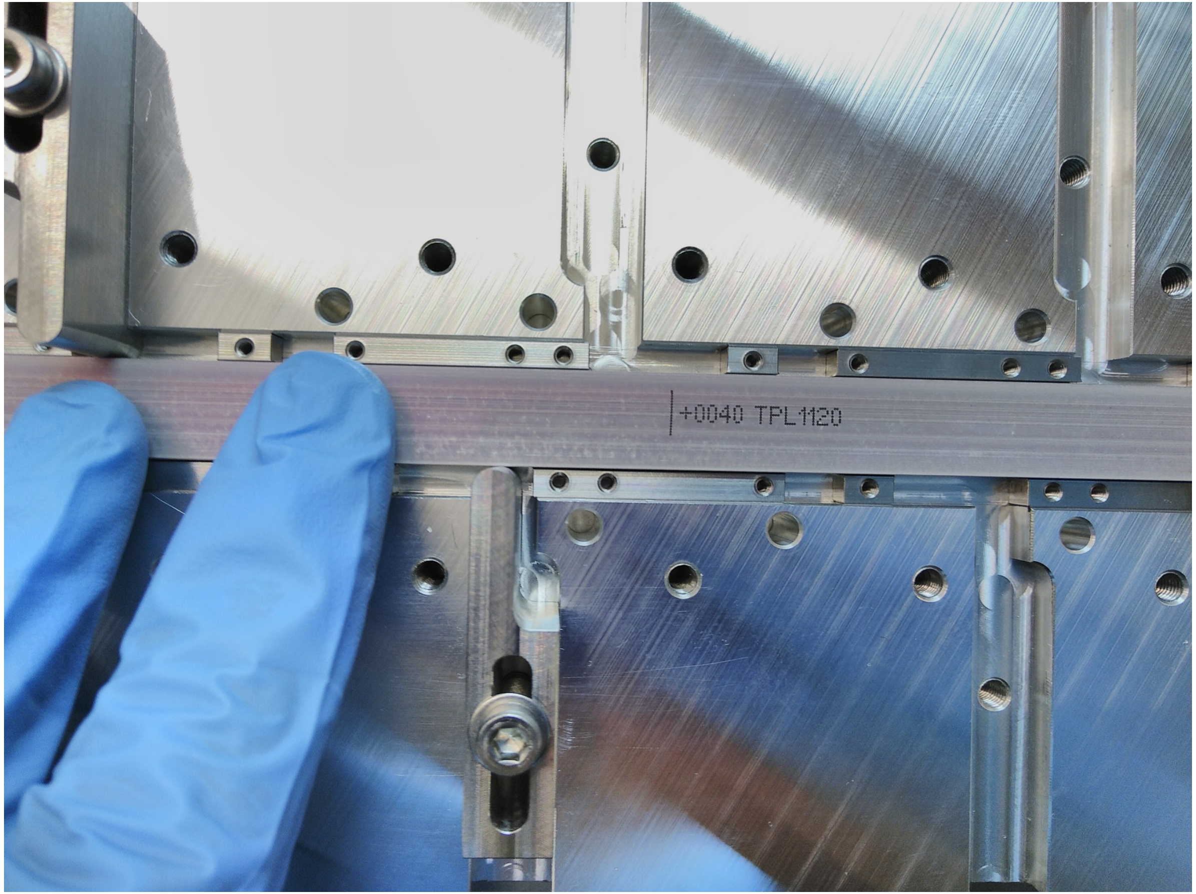

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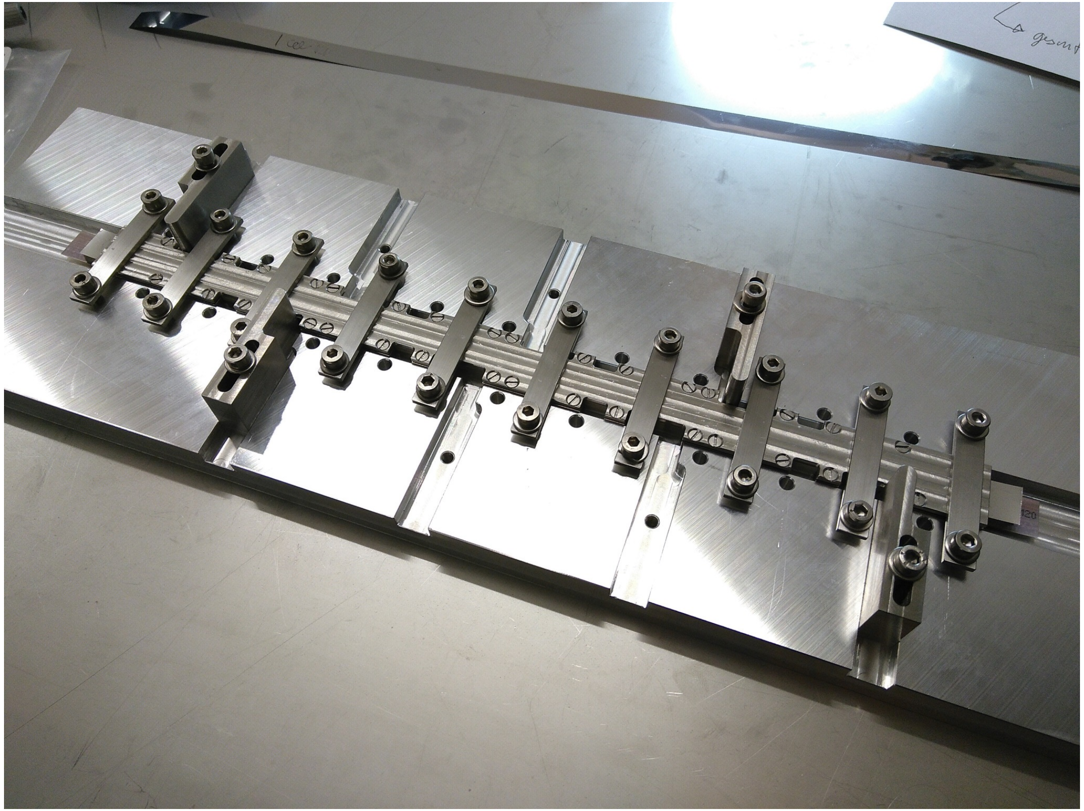

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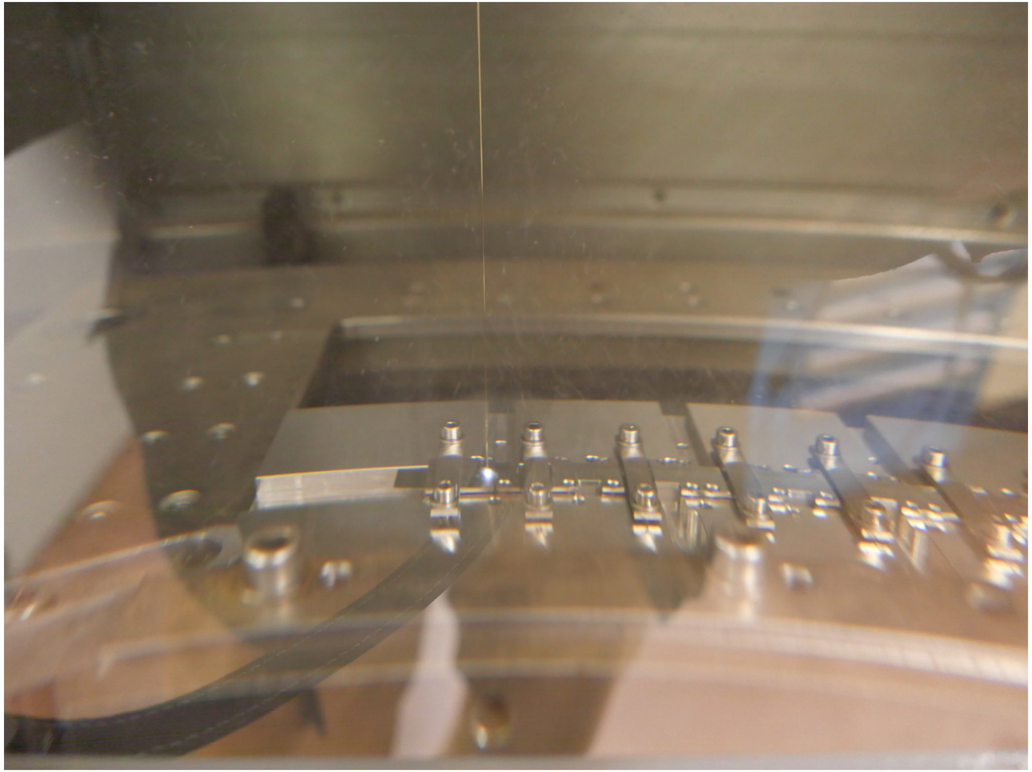

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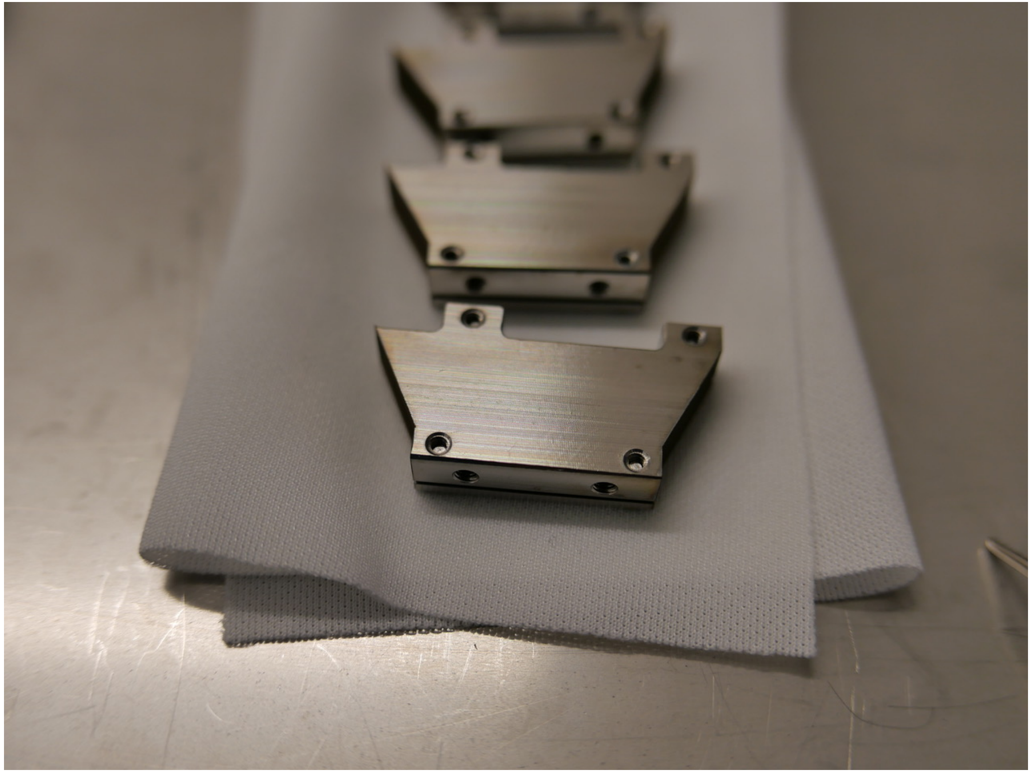

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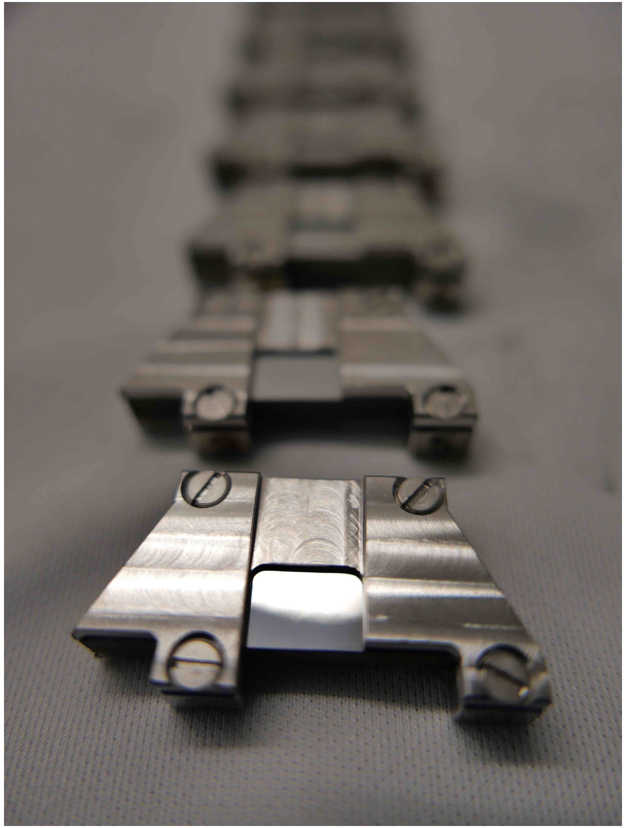

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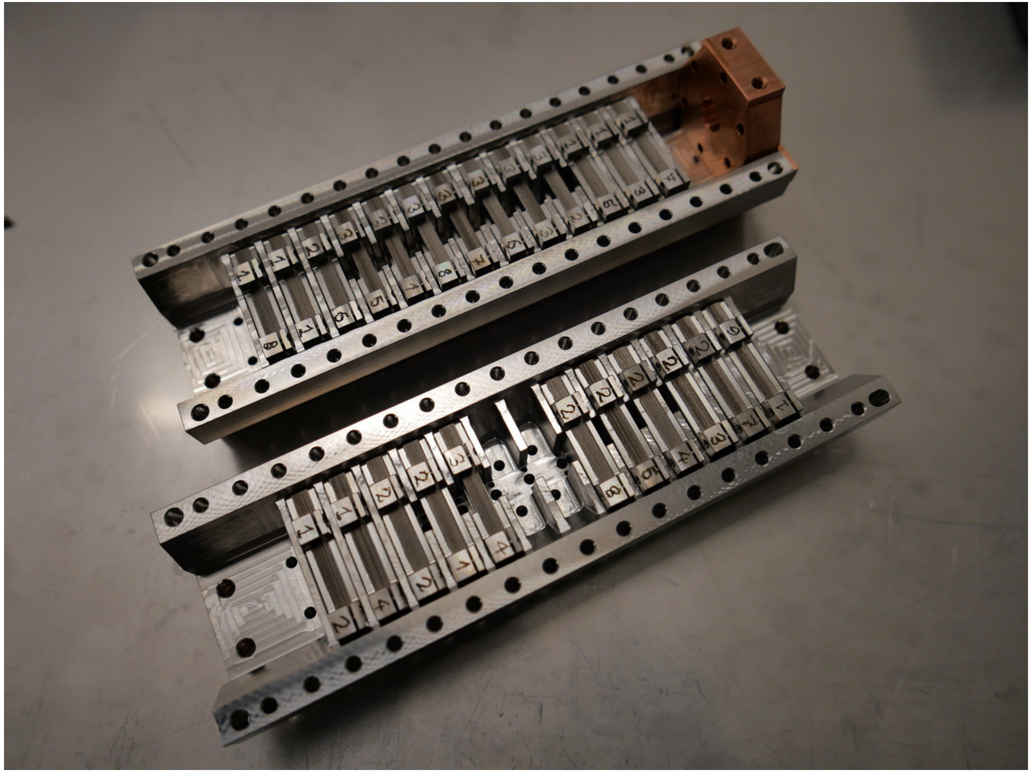

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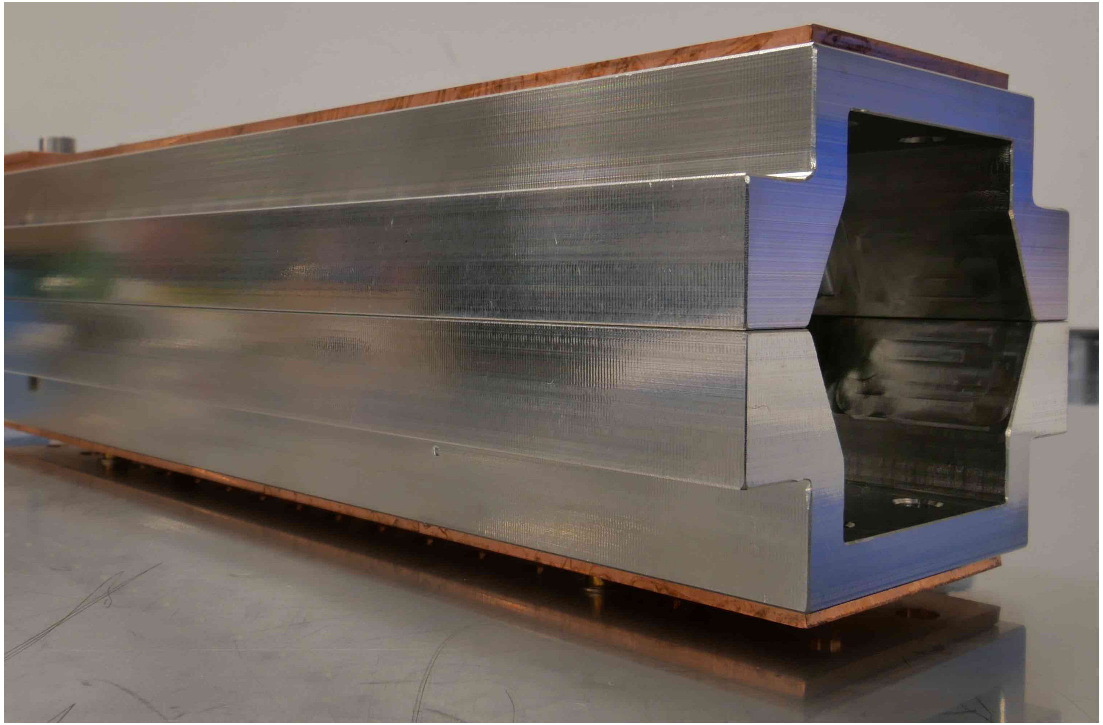
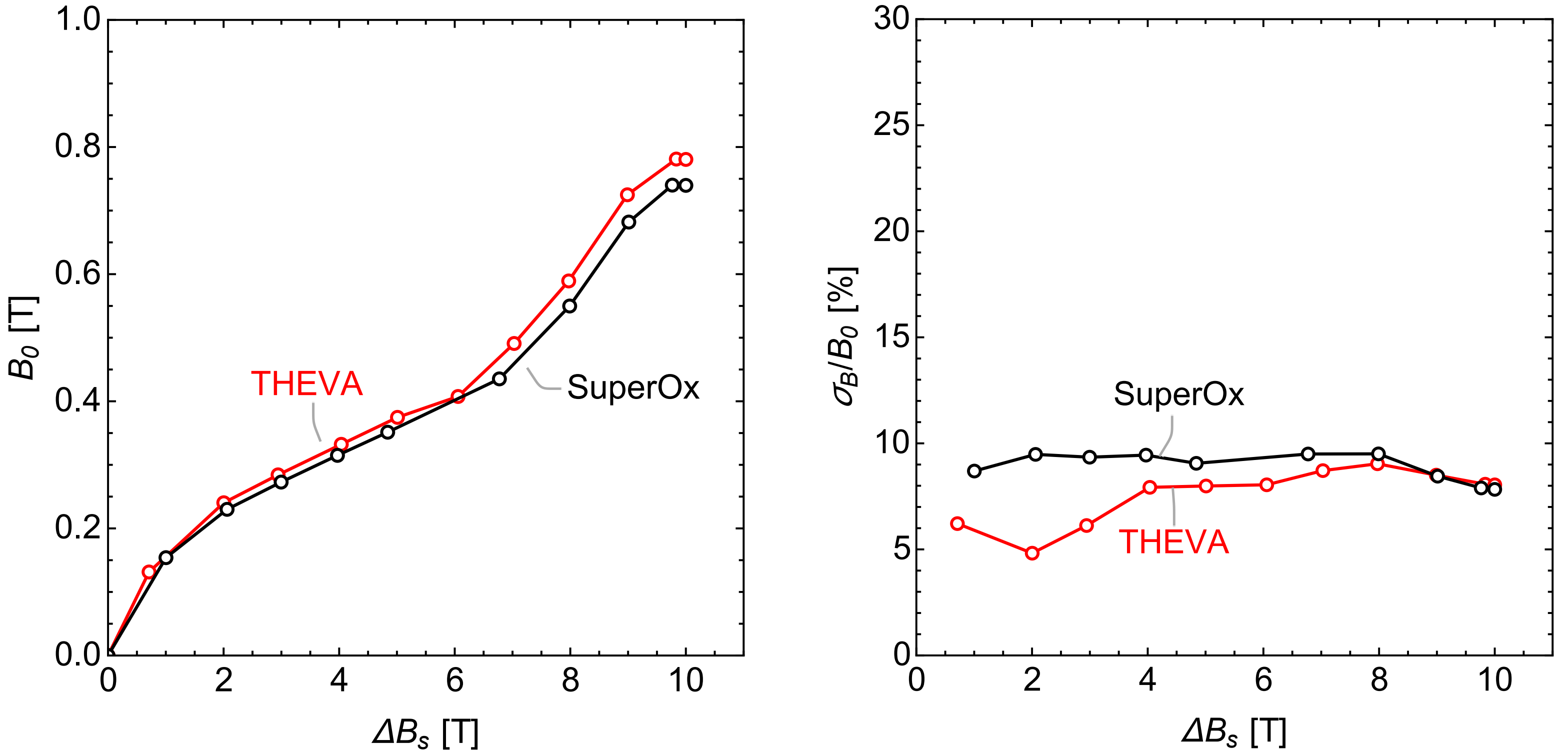


HTS Tape Option: the results



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Summary of the planar staggered array with: λ_u=10mm & gap=4.0mm

Company	RE	type	Undulator field, B (T) with different pole's material			σ/B
			w/o	FeCo	Ho	
ATZ	**Y**BCO	TSMG	1.67*	1.90	-	23%
Nippon	**Gd**BCO	TSMG	-	2.10	-	3%
CAN	**Gd**BCO	TSMG	-	2.02	-	7%
CAN	**Eu**BCO	TSMG	-	1.90	-	6%
CAN	**Gd**BCO	SDMG	1.69	1.89	2.01	5%
THEVA	**Gd**BCO	tape	0.78	0.88	-	8%
SuperOx	**Y**BCO	tape	0.74	-	-	8%

*The two ATZ samples are not the same thus the one with and the one w/o poles are not directly comparable

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CAN	**Eu**BCO	TSMG	-	1.90	2.00†	6%
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†Those are not measurements but just extrapolations

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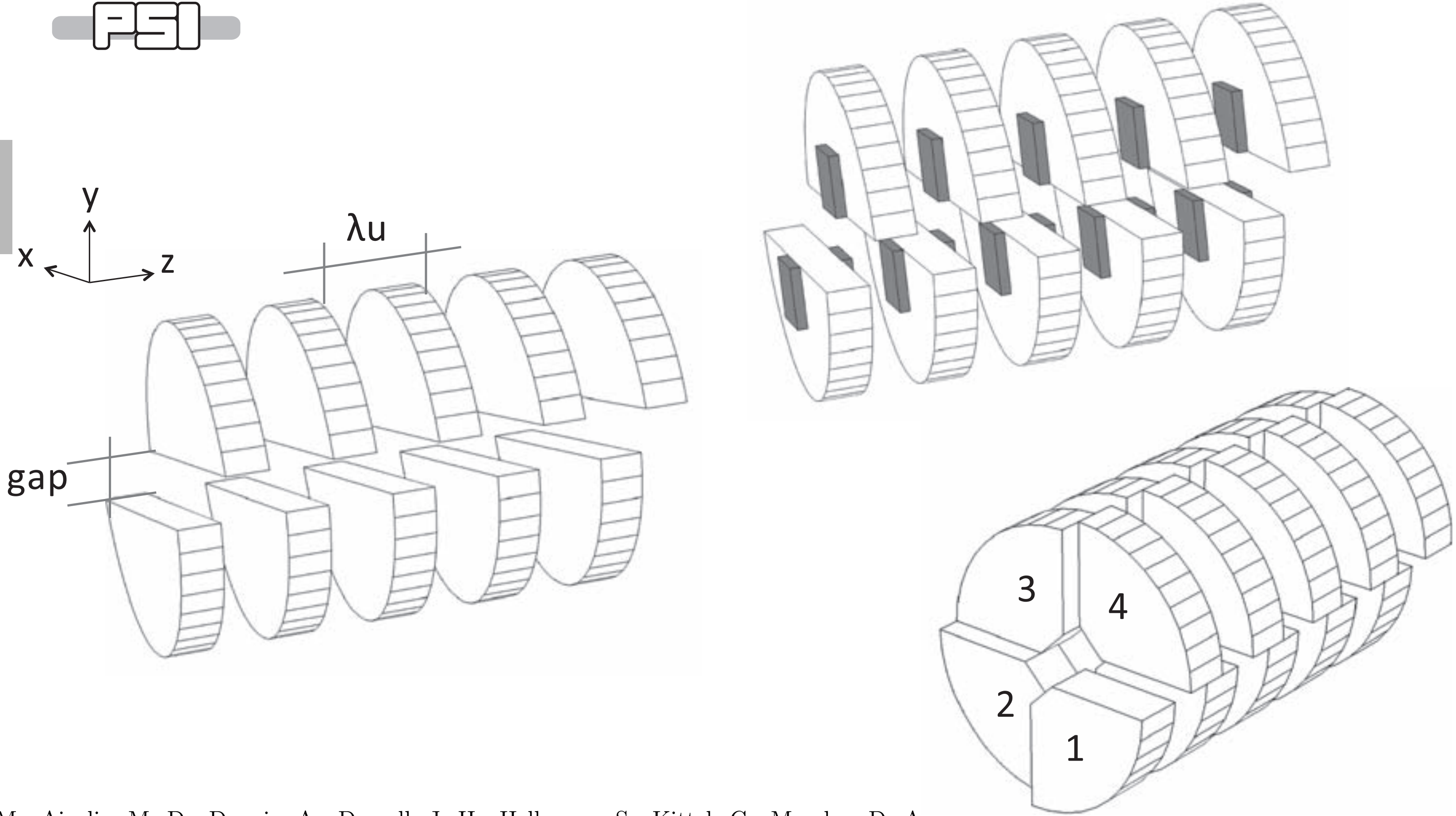
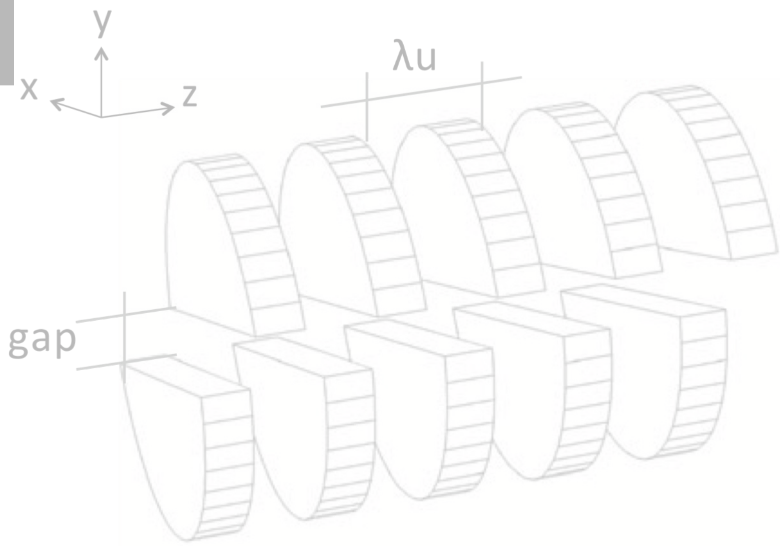
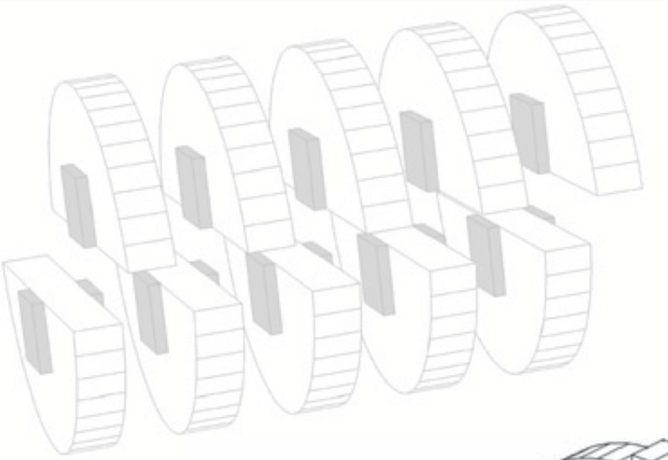
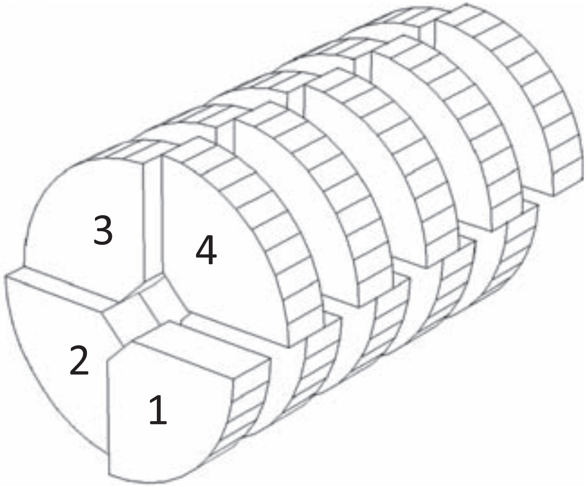


Calvi, M., Ainslie, M. D., Dennis, A., Durrell, J. H., Hellmann, S., Kittel, C., Moseley, D. A., Schmidt, T., Shi, Y. & Zhang, K. A GdBCO bulk staggered array undulator. *Superconductor Science and Technology* **33,** 014004. `https://doi.org/10.1088/1361-66682Fab5b37` (Dec. 2019).







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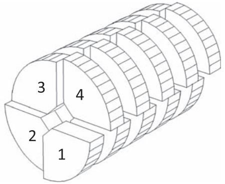

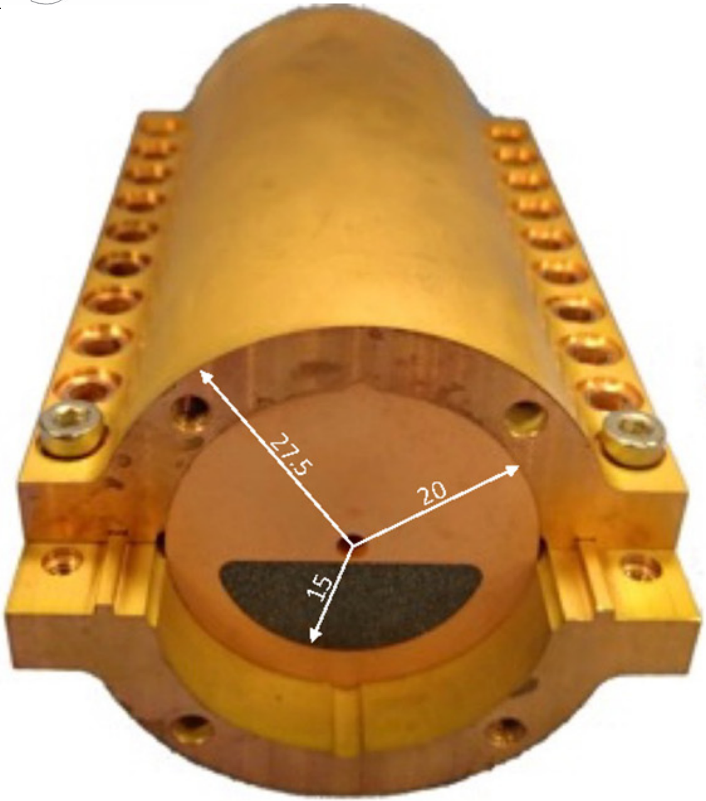

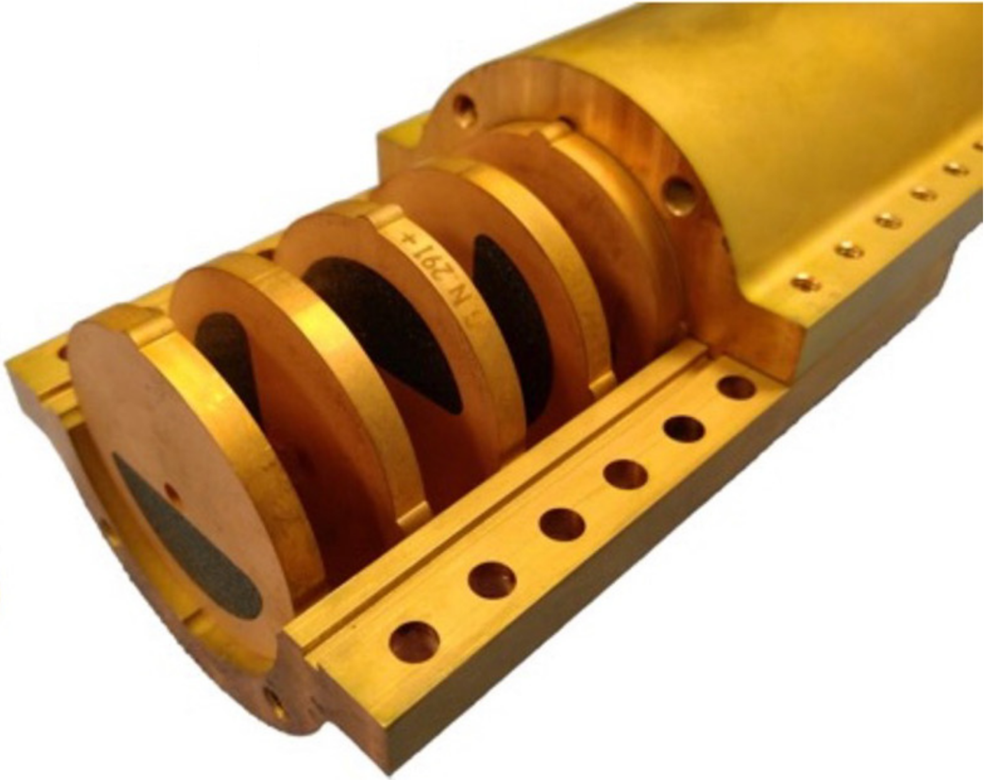

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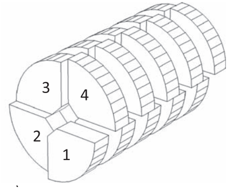

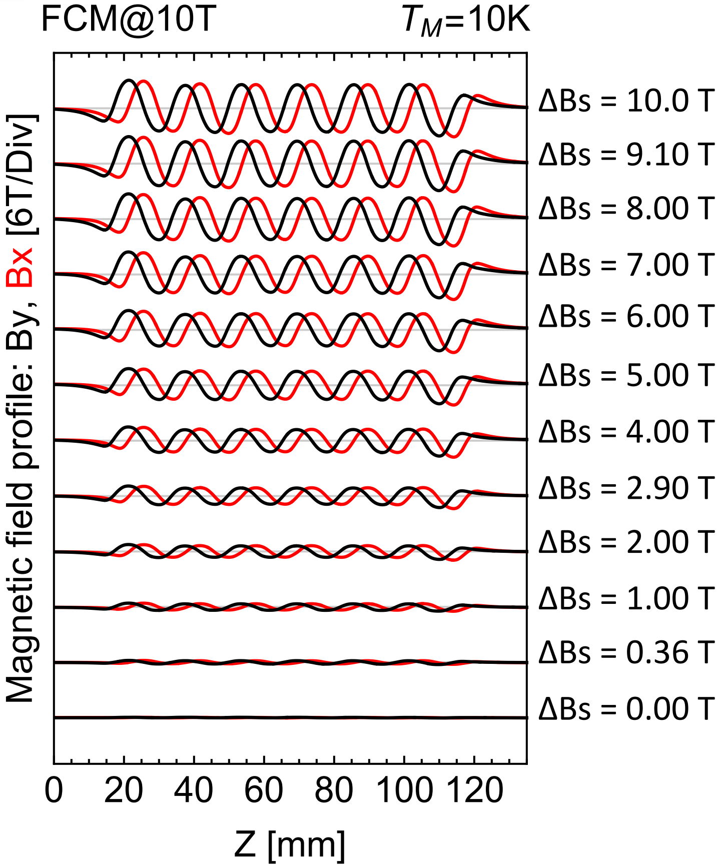

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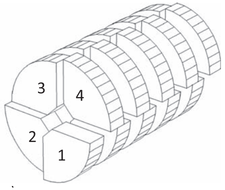

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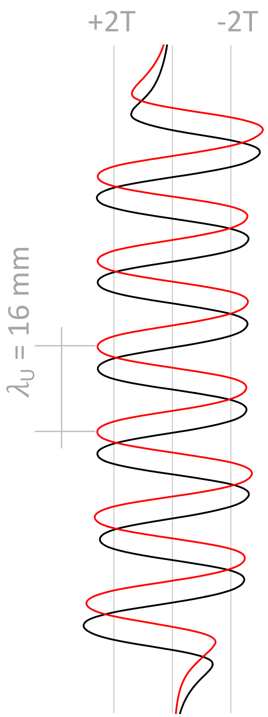

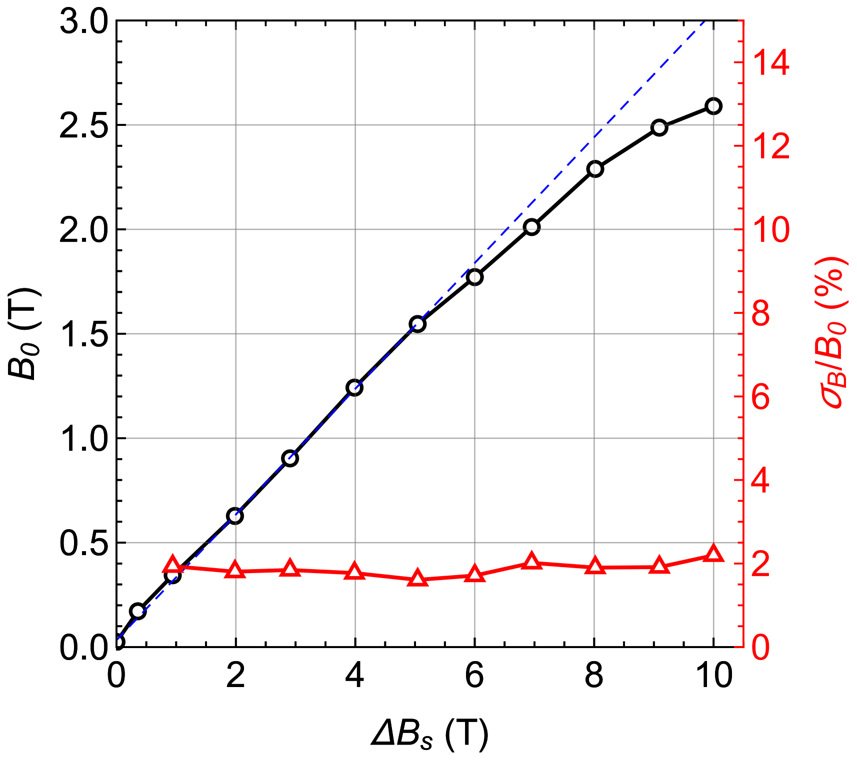

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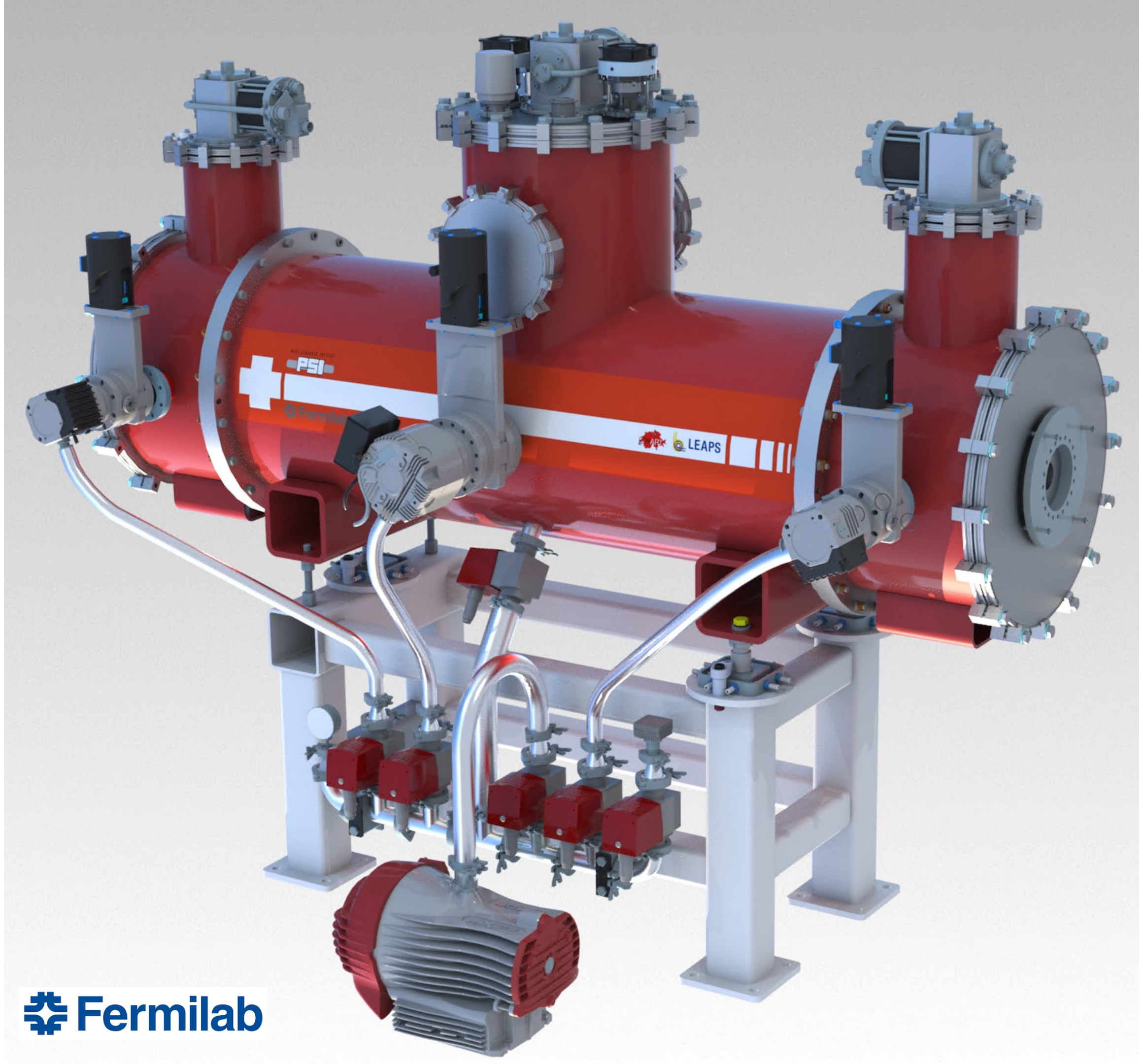
Overview

- Brief introduction to accelerator based light sources
- The Tomographic Microscopy beamline: TOMCAT → I-TOMCAT
- The HTS (REBCO) bulk Staggered Array undulator
- The results on short samples:
  - Bulks & Tapes
- The status of the meter long HTS Undulator prototype
- Conclusions



THE METER LONG PROTOTYPE

Active length : 1.0 m

Total length : < 2m

period length : 10 mm

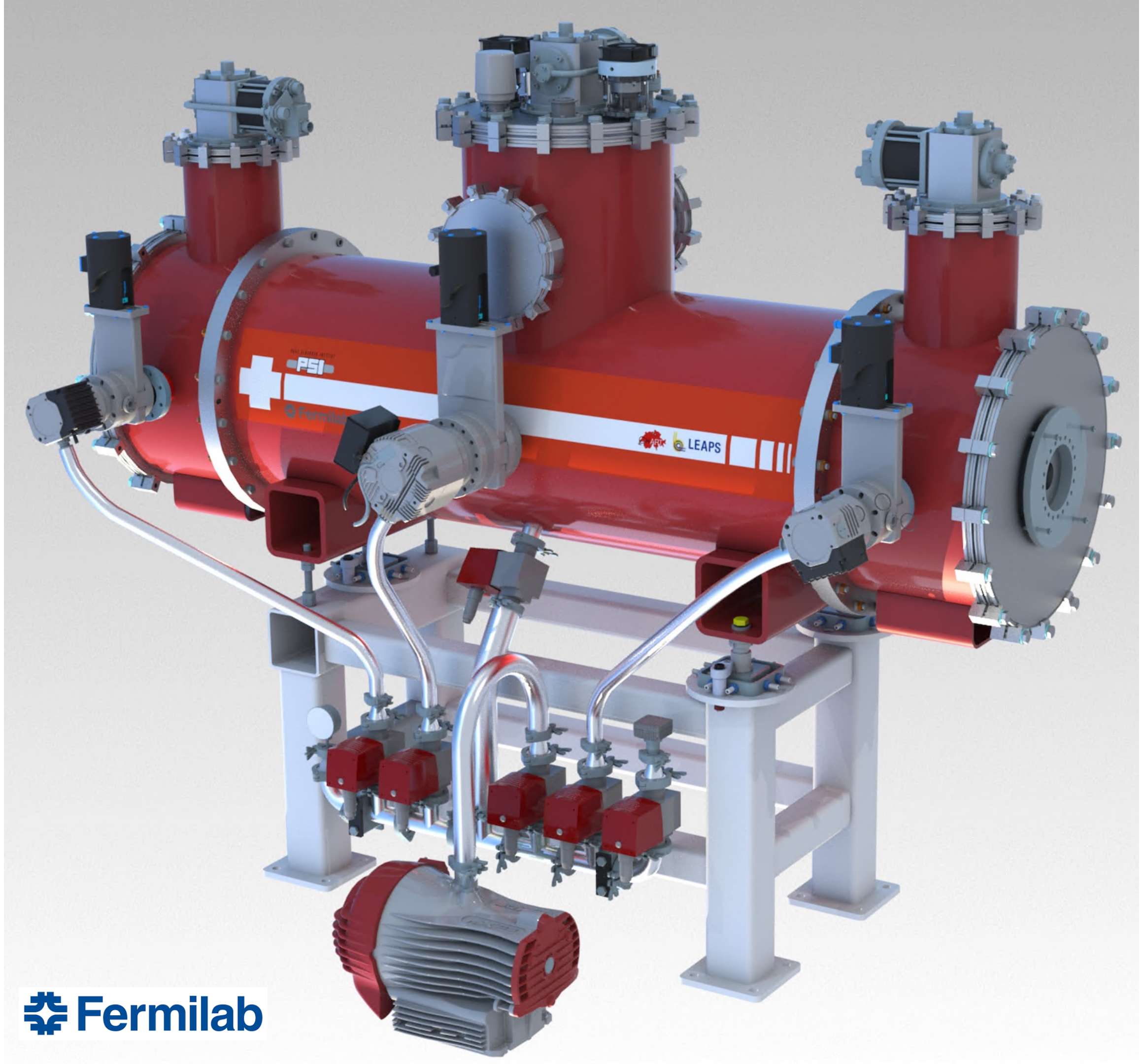
magnetic gap : 4.0mm

B_0 ~ 2.0

Cryocoolers

HTS Mag-temp 10K

LTS temp 4.0K



THE METER LONG PROTOTYPE

Active length : 1.0 m

Total length : < 2m

period length : **10.5** mm

magnetic gap : **4.5** mm

B_0 ~ **1.8** T

Cryocoolers

HTS Mag-temp 10K

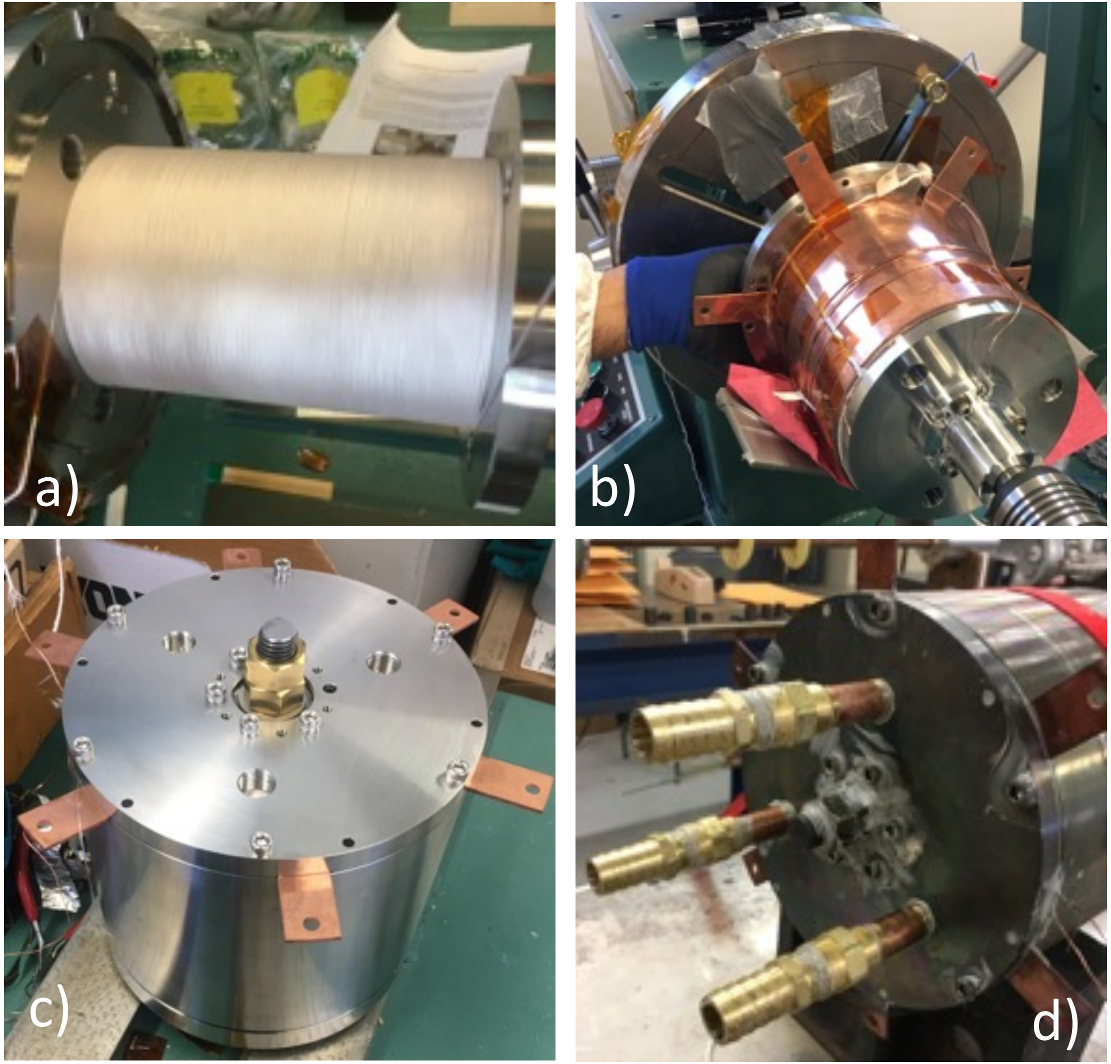
LTS temp 4.0K


High Temperature Superconducting Undulator for iTomcat beamline at PSI
FERMILAB-POSTER-21-120-TD
Superconducting Undulators
Superconducting Undulators (SCUs) are the natural continuation in the evolution of insertion devices. The use of permanent magnets has been pushed to the limit by installing the arrays directly in the beam UHV to reduce the gap (In-Vacuum Undulators IVU) and even further by cooling them down to cryogenic temperatures to increase the remanence field (Cryogenic Permanent Magnet Undulators CPMU). In order to further increase the magnetic field of these devices, a jump in technology is required; hence the implementation of superconductivity. Development programs both in the US and in Europe have shown that SCUs generate stronger field on axis than comparable permanent magnet-based devices and that the use of superconductivity does not compromise the operation of synchrotron storage rings or FELs. For period lengths above 13 mm, SCUs made out of NbTi show a significant improvement in field on axis compared to CPMUs; furthermore, a large portion of the superconducting technology potential, Nb_3Sn and HTS, has yet to be exploited. Bulk HTS undulators, as proposed by PSI, allow to extend the functional capability of these devices below 10 mm period length.
Low performance
Good performance
Better performance
Best performance
Superconducting coil conductor: Nb_3Sn & NbTi
Maximum magnetic field: 12T
Nominal magnetic field: 10T
Nominal ramp rate (<10T): 3mT/s
Ramp rate (>10T): 1mT/s
Warm bore diameter: 50mm
Length of the good field (1%) r<15mm: 1m
Stray field along the beam axis > 1.5m from the center: <0.1mT
Radial stray field from the center outside the cryostat: <1mT
Current leads conductor: HTS
Maximum current: 1.0 kA
Cooling system: Cryocooled
Operating temperature: <4K
Persistent mode: NO
Magnetic Design
Superconductor Design
Mechanical Design
Fermilab
ENERGY
Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory

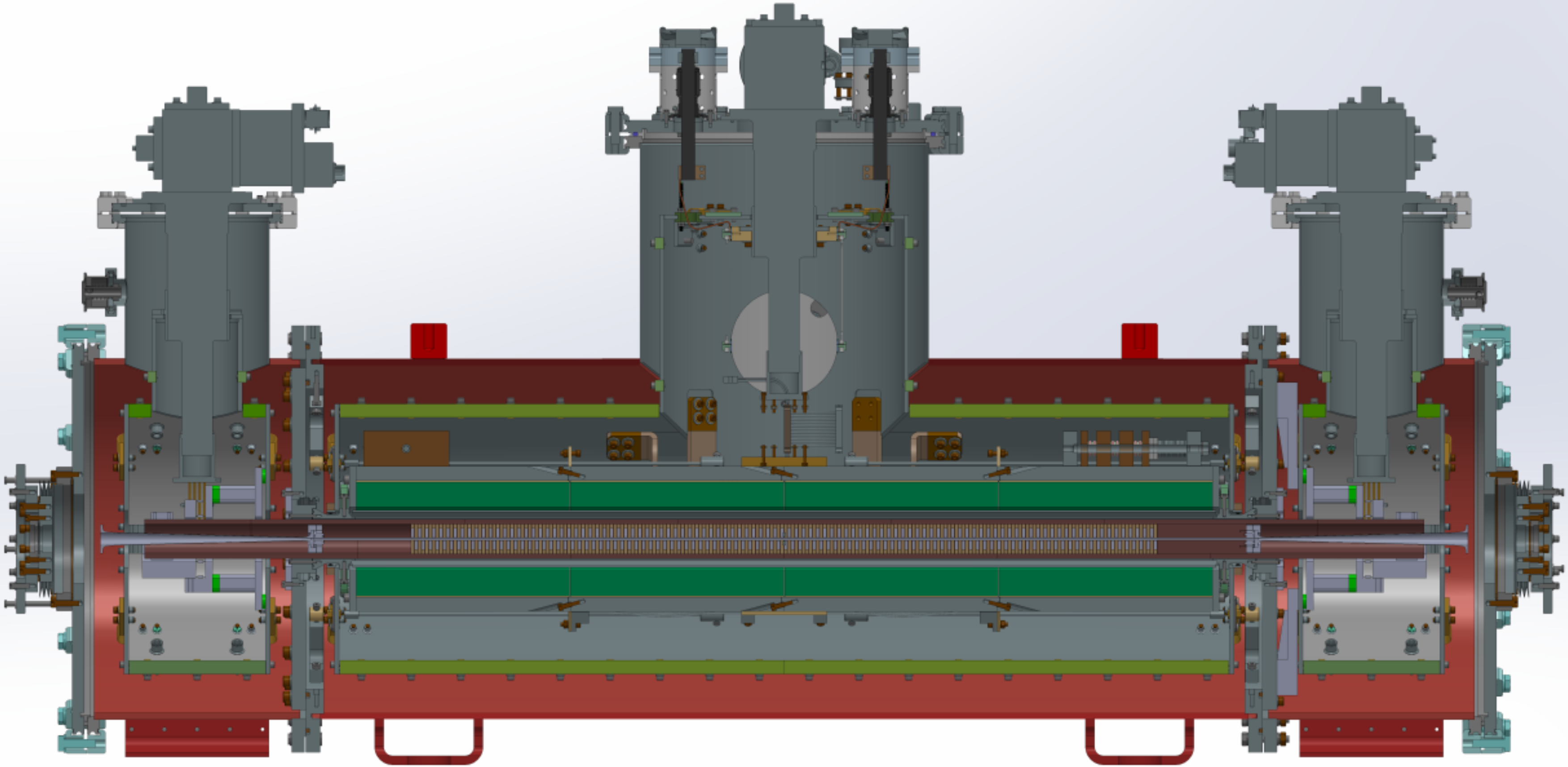
High Temperature Superconducting Undulator for iTomcat beamline at PSI
Superconducting Undulators
Fermilab
LEAPS INNOVATION
PSI

PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT PSI

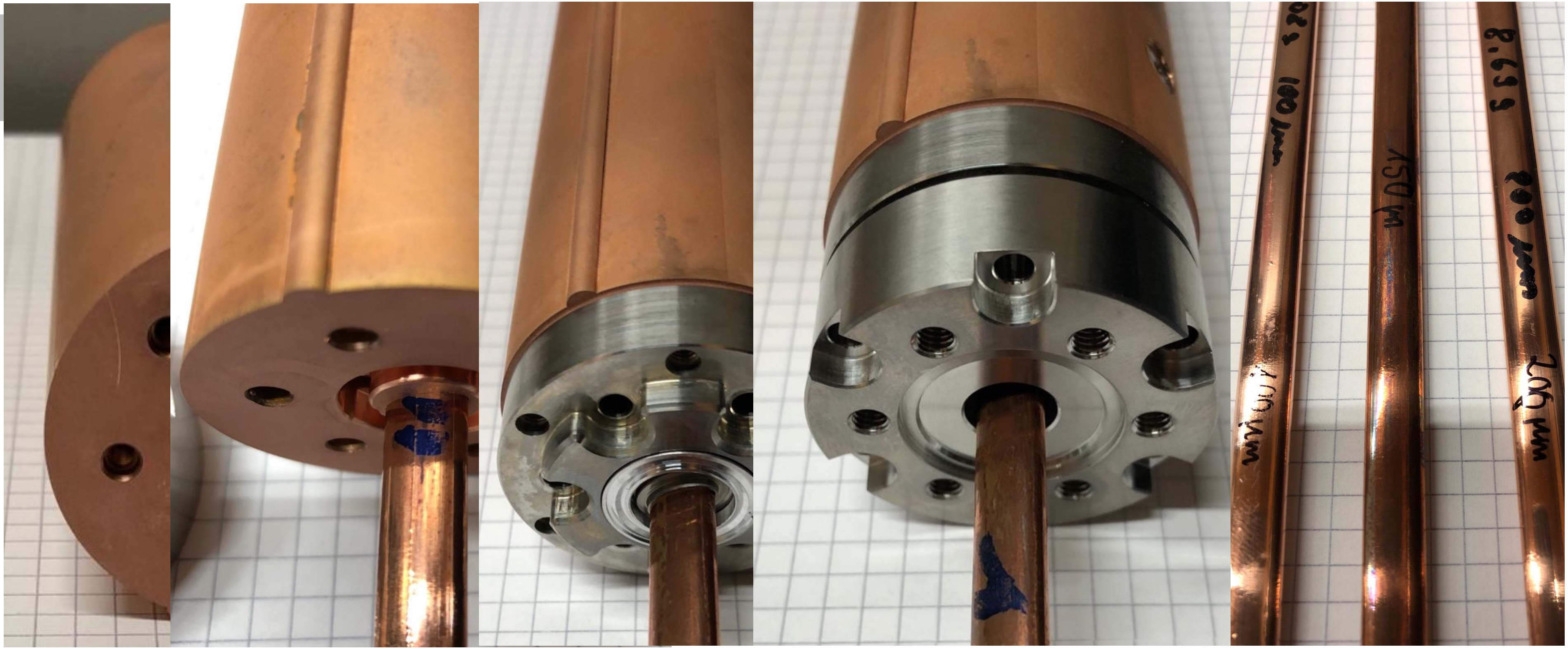
a) Winding phase of the solenoid with a glass fiber insulated RRP Nb_3Sn wire;
b) assembly of the copper sleeve for conduction cooling;
c) after the installation of the SS outer cylinder, ready for the Heat Treatment (650°C);
d) after HT, ready for potting with epoxy resin;



Vacuum chamber R&D



Vacuum chamber R&D



Conclusions & Outlooks

- We demonstrated high magnetic field (2T) in a short sample staggered array undulator made of GdBCO bulks HTS with 10mm period length and 4mm gap.
- Tape stacking is not giving the expected lower phase error and the field strength is substantially lower than bulks.
- The GdBCO bulk made by CAN out of the novel SDMG process are now our baseline
- Holmium poles deliver higher fields than FeCo even if they are not single crystals…
- A preliminary optimisation of the charging reduced the time required from 10 to 4h
- The delivery of the "Cryo-Solenoid" to PSI is planned for 3Q 2024, then we will start an intense measurement campaign to demonstrate a phase error as low as few degrees before installing the device in SLS2.0 at the beginning of 2026.

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- *ESRF* : G. Le Bec
- *Spring8* : T.Ishikawa, M.Yabashi, H.Tanaka
- *UniKyoto* : R.Kinjo, T.Kii, H.Ohgaki
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- *KIT* : Prof. M.Noe
- *Fermilab*: C.Boffo, M.Turenne, F.McConologue, V.Martinez, J.Hayman
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