

JUAS 2013 Synchrotron Radiation Klaus Wille

Workshop

Design of a dedicated synchrotron radiation source

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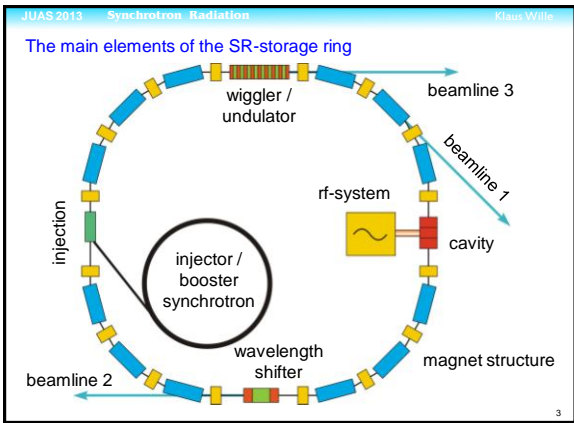
Aim of the workshop:

Design of an **electron storage ring** optimized to provide synchrotron radiation for material science etc.

Requirements of the machine

1. Sufficient high electron beam current
2. Low beam emittance
3. Special insertion devices as radiation sources
 - Normal bending magnet
 - Wavelength shifter (similar like a bending magnet, but higher magnetic field)
 - Undulator magnet

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1. Beamline requirements

Beamline 1 (bending magnet)

critical energy $E_c \geq 3.5 \text{ keV}$

photon flux @ E_c $\frac{dN}{(d\varepsilon/\varepsilon)d\Theta} \geq 10^{12} \frac{\text{photons}}{0.1\% \text{BW} \cdot \text{mrad} \cdot \text{s}}$

important formulas

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| radiated power | $P_0 = \frac{e\gamma^4 I_b}{3\epsilon_0 \rho}$ |
| critical frequency | $\omega_c = \frac{3c\gamma^3}{2\rho}$ |
| photon flux | $\frac{dN}{d\varepsilon/\varepsilon} = \frac{P_0}{\omega_c \hbar} S\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_c}\right)$ |
| spectral function | $S(\xi) = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{8\pi} \xi \int_{\xi}^{\infty} K_{3/2}(t) dt$ |

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Beamline 2 (wavelength shifter)

critical energy $E_c \geq 20 \text{ keV}$

photon flux @ E_c $\frac{dN}{(d\varepsilon/\varepsilon)d\Theta} \geq 10^{12} \frac{\text{photons}}{0.1\% \text{BW} \cdot \text{mrad} \cdot \text{s}}$

Beamline 3 (undulator)

photon wavelength $\lambda = 2 - 20 \text{ nm}$

line width $\frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda} \leq 1\%$

important formulas

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| undulator field | $\vec{B} = \frac{B_0}{\cosh(\pi g / \lambda_u)}$ |
| undulator parameter | $K = \frac{\lambda_u e \vec{B}}{2\pi m_e c}$ |
| coherence condition | $\lambda = \frac{\lambda_u}{2\gamma^2} \left(1 + \frac{K^2}{2} + \gamma^2 \Theta^2 \right)$ |

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2. General beam requirements

horizontal beam emittance $\varepsilon_x \leq 1 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ mrad}$

vertical beam emittance $\varepsilon_z \leq 0.1 \cdot \varepsilon_x = 1 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ mrad}$

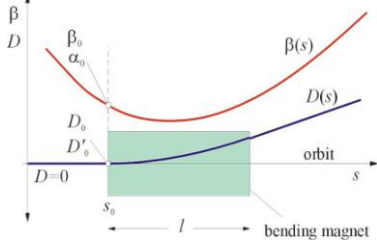
important formula

| | |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| beam emittance | $\varepsilon_x = \frac{55}{32\sqrt{3}} \frac{\hbar}{m_e c} \gamma^2 \left\langle \frac{1}{\rho^2} H(s) \right\rangle \left\langle \frac{1}{\rho^2} \right\rangle$ |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

including the **optics calculations** of the storage ring Optics

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For the beam optics we choose a „Chassman-Green lattice“.



$$\epsilon_x = C_\gamma \gamma^2 \Theta^3 \left(\frac{\gamma_0 l}{20} - \frac{\alpha_0}{4} + \frac{\beta_0}{3l} \right) < 1 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ mrad}$$

$$C_\gamma = 3.832 \cdot 10^{-13} \text{ m}$$

For the minimum emittance the initial conditions are

$$\beta_0 = 2 \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} l = 1.549 l$$

$$\alpha_0 = \sqrt{15} = 3.873$$

$$\gamma_0 = \frac{1 + \alpha_0^2}{\beta_0} = \frac{10.329}{l}$$

This extreme slope α_0 is too high, it causes problems finding stable beam optics. Therefore, it is recommended not to exceed this value beyond $\alpha_0 \approx 3.0$.

3. The machine

type: electron storage ring

beam energy $E_b = ?$

beam current $I_0 = ?$

bending magnets

bending radius $\rho = ?$

magnet length $l = ?$

bending angle / magnet $\Delta\Theta = ?$

total number of magnets $N = ? \quad (N \cdot \Delta\Theta = 2\pi)$

beam optics (recommended: Cassman-Green lattice)

insertion optics

WLS (strong magnet)
undulator (weak magnet)

rf-system

rf-frequency $f_{rf} = ?$

rf-power $P_{rf} = ?$

cavity type: pillbox, 3-cell, 5 cell, superconductive etc.

injection

injection energy: $E_{inj} = E_b$

$E_{inj} < E_b$ (+ SR-ramping)

injection rate (maximum rate limited by radiation damping)

damping constant $a_x = \frac{W_0}{2E_b T_0} (1 - D)$

generally: keep the design simple and cheap !