

# Status of the NbTi Wiggler and Experimental Program at ANKA

Axel Bernhard, for the KIT-CLIC collaboration

Laboratory for Applications of Synchrotron Radiation (LAS)



# Acknowledgements

## ■ BINP

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Introduction

Design of the CLIC damping wiggler prototype

Results of the acceptance tests

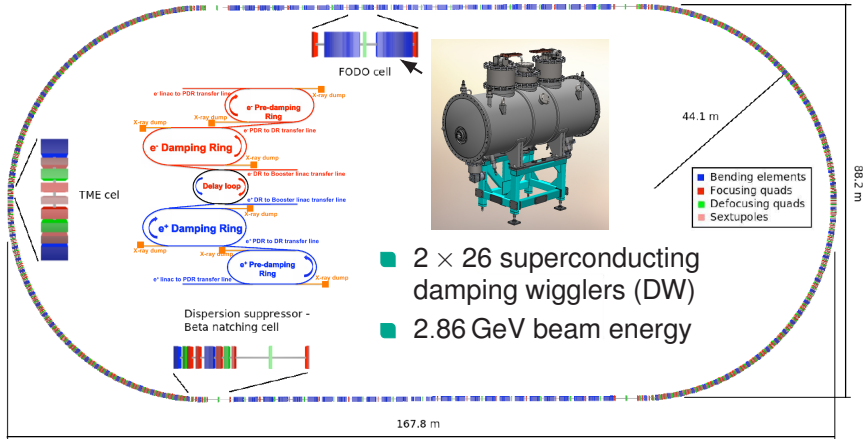
    Cryostat performance

    Magnetic performance

Installation and further plans

Conclusion

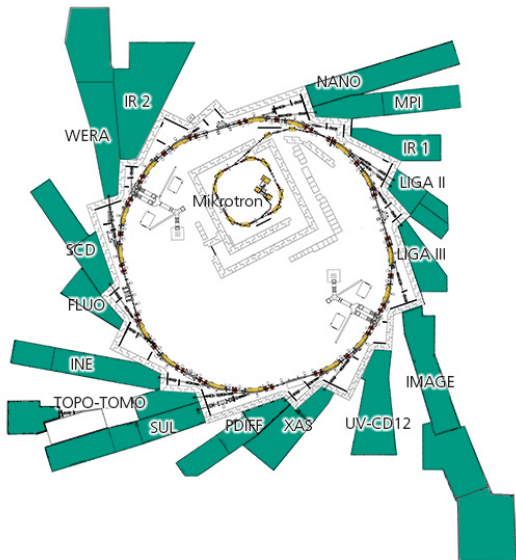
# Introduction — CLIC damping rings



Y. Papaphilippou et al. IPAC '12; V. Syrovatin, priv. comm.

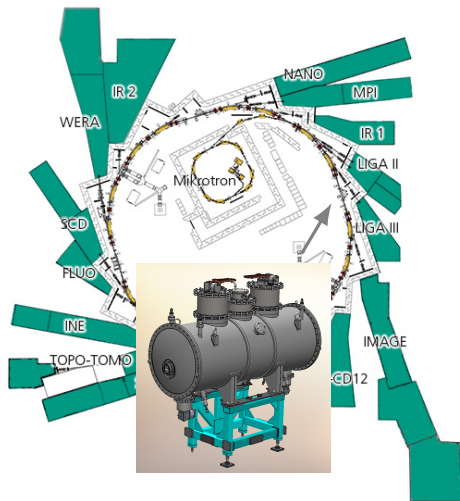
# Introduction — ANKA

- Synchrotron radiation facility at KIT
- Normal user operation:
  - 2.5 GeV
  - 200 mA
- Special operation modes:
  - 1.3/1.6 GeV, low  $\alpha_c$
  - variable filling pattern



# Introduction — CLIC-ANKA collaboration

- Wiggler parameters identified interesting for both CLIC DW and as light source for ANKA
- Wiggler developed and manufactured by the Budker Institute for Nuclear Physics (BINP), Novosibirsk
- Wiggler operated at ANKA:
  - Light source for IMAGE beamline producing hard X-rays
  - Long-term reliability test for CLIC DW



# Design of the CLICDW prototype: Design parameters

## Basic magn. design

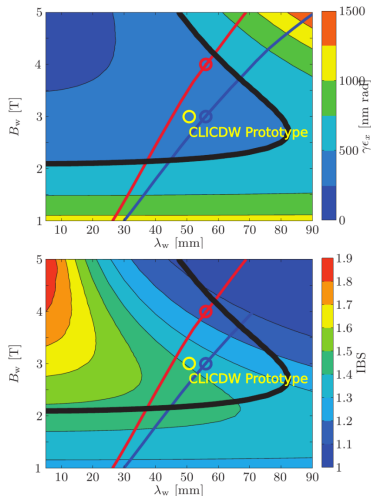
|                       |            |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Period $\lambda_w$    | 51 mm      |
| Magn. gap             | 18 mm      |
| Flux density $B_{y0}$ | 3 T        |
| Main poles            | 68         |
| Matching poles        | 1/4, 3/4   |
| Winding geometry      | horizontal |

## Radiation (2.5 GeV, 200 mA)

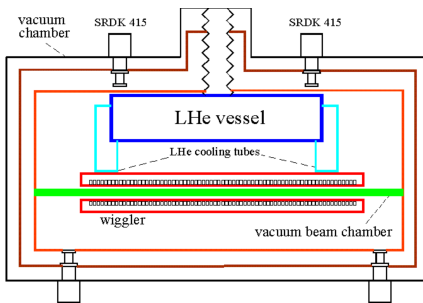
|                   |        |
|-------------------|--------|
| K                 | 14     |
| Power             | 13 kW  |
| $\epsilon_{crit}$ | 12 keV |

## SC technology

|                      |         |
|----------------------|---------|
| Wire                 | Nb-Ti   |
| Wire diameter (bare) | 0.85 mm |
| SC:Cu ratio          | 1.1:1   |
| Filaments            | 312     |



F. Antoniou; D. Schoerling et al, PRSTAB 15 (2012)



N. Mezentsev et al, *Final Design Report on CLIC damping wiggler test device*

Figure: Schematic cryogenic concept

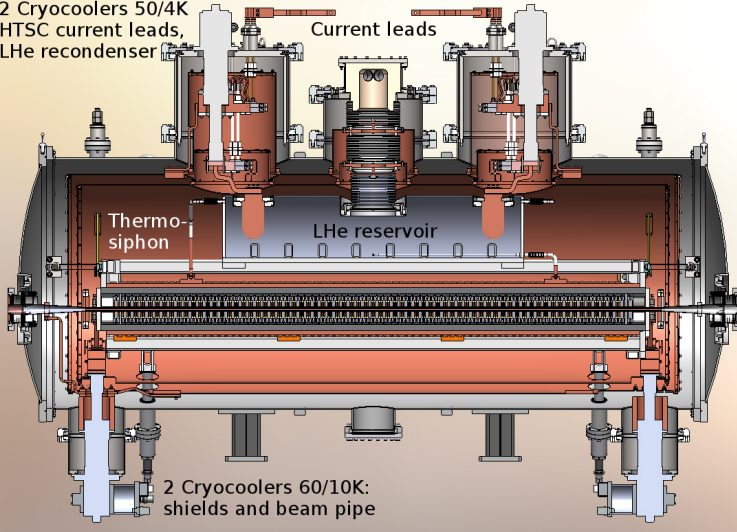
## Conduction cooling

- non-standard for sc wigglers
- minimized magnetic gap
- no pressure increase on beam pipe during quench
- easy heat extraction from beam pipe
- facilitates modular cryostat design

# CLICDW Design: Cryostat Overview

2 Cryocoolers 50/4K  
HTSC current leads,  
LHe recondenser

Current leads



LHe reservoir

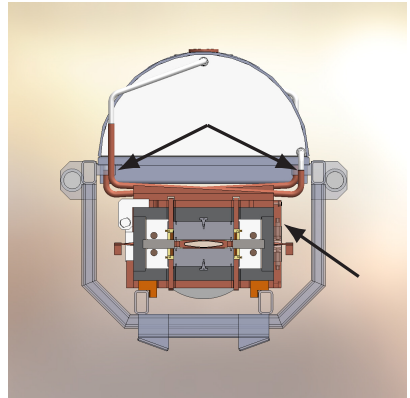
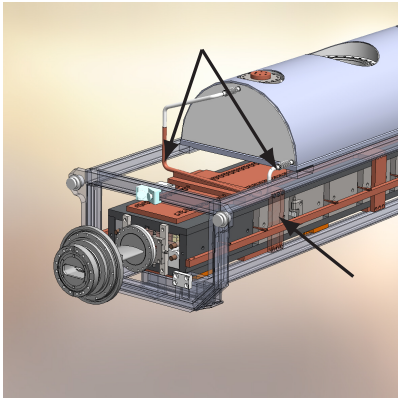
Thermo-siphon

2 Cryocoolers 60/10K:  
shields and beam pipe

N. Mezentsev et al., *Final Design Report on CLIC damping wiggler test device*

# CLICDW Design: Magnet cooling

- Top coil cooled through thermosiphon pipes at both ends
- Bottom coil connected to top coil via Cu heat links.

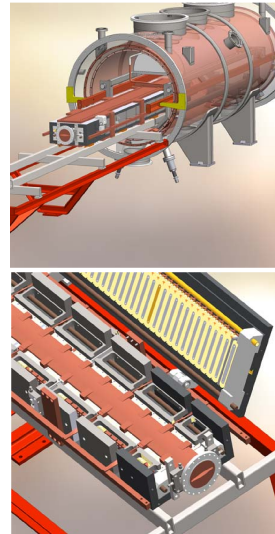
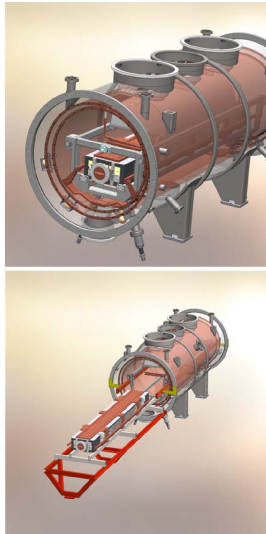


Figures: V. Syrovatin, priv. comm.



# CLICDW Design: Modular cryostat

- ANKA:  
test of different coils  
and beam pipes
- CLIC-DR:  
repair / maintenance



Figures: N. Mezentsev et al.: *Final Design Report on CLIC damping wiggler test device*

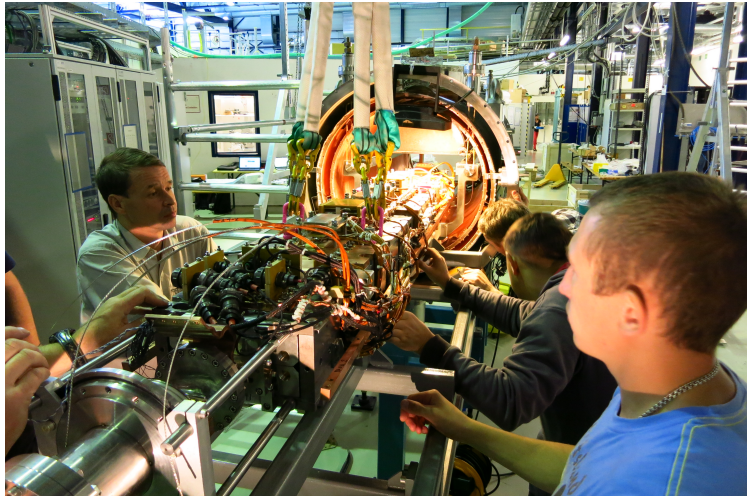
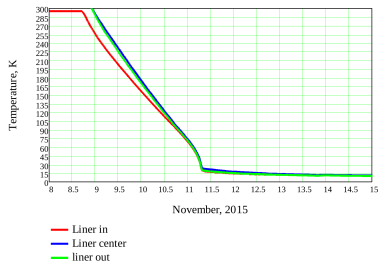
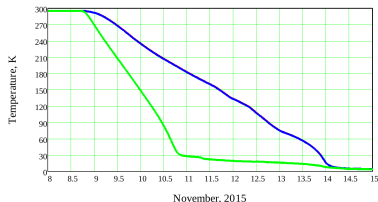


Figure: The magnet assembly is slid into the cryostat

# Test results: Cryostat performance

- Cryogen-free cool-down procedure with  $N_2$  heat tubes and condensation of He gas
- Magnet reaches LHe temperature within 5 days
- In closed-cycle operation with release valve closed **the magnet reaches 3.1 K** (reduced helium boiling temperature due to underpressure)
- Modularity and “easy” access to magnet and beam pipe successfully demonstrated

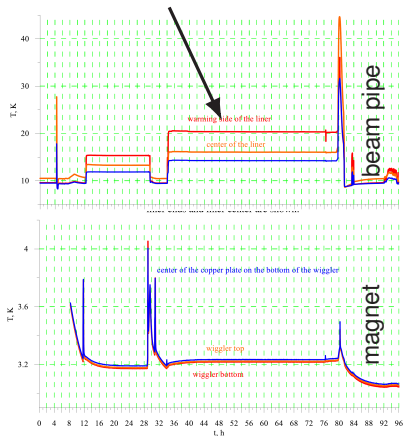


N. Mezentsev et al., CLICDW SAT report

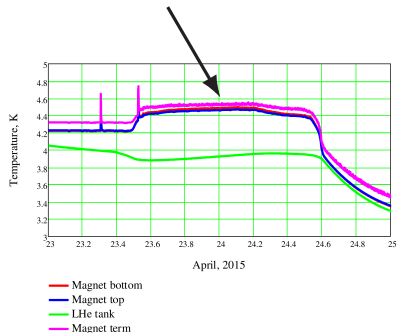
# Test results: Cryostat performance II

## Performance under heat load to beam pipe

- 20 W heat load to exit part of the beam pipe, 40 h, magnet charged

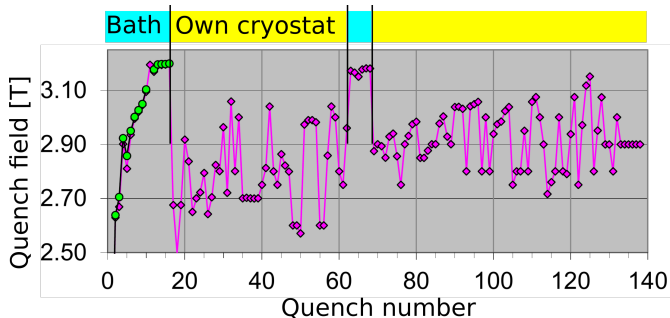


- beam pipe temperature stabilized at 80 K, 24 h, magnet charged



N. Mezentsev et al., CLICDW FAT report

# Test results: Magnet performance I



N. Mezentsev et al., CLICDW SAT report

## Bath test

- Training: 16 quenches
- 3.2 T stable after 11 quenches

## Own cryostat

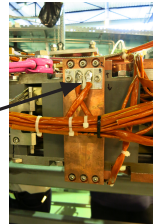
- Up to 3.1 T reached during ramp
- **but** no stable operation above 2.6 T (holding quenches occurring after minutes to hours)

# Test results: Magnet performance II

## Holding quenches: Magnet modifications

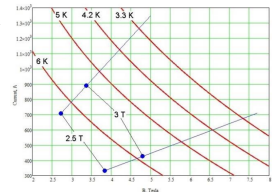
### Measures taken

- suspicious coils exchanged
- all splices ( $\sim 300$ ) thermally connected to heat sinks
- magnet design modified:
  - gap decreased to 17 mm
  - period increased to 51.4 mm, Cu-foils as additional heat sinks inserted



### Result

- 2.95 T stable at 3.1 K to 4.5 K

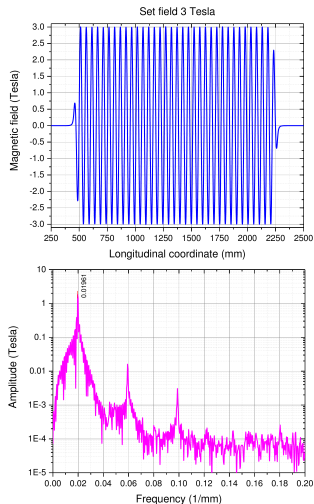


Load lines of inner and outer coil section

# Test results: Magnet Performance III

## Hall probe scans

- Hall probe scans with array of 5 probes
- at 7 field levels 0 T to 2.95 T
- peak-to-peak variation  $< \pm 1\%$
- roll-off  $< 0.3\%$
- however, mutual calibration and alignment not sufficient to determine local multipoles

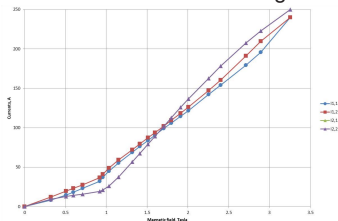


# Test results: Magnet Performance IV

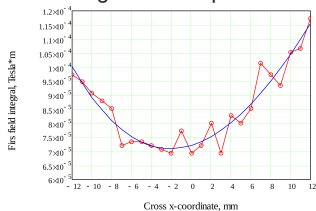
## Field integrals

- field integral measurements with stretched wire with DC current
- coil currents adjusted for zero 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> field integral
  - $I_1 \leq 5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T m}$
  - $I_2 \leq 5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ T m}^2$
- field integrals as function of transverse position  $x$ : integrated multipoles
  - int. quad.:  $1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ T}$
  - int. sext.:  $2.5 \times 10^{-1} \text{ T m}^{-1}$

### Currents for zero field integrals

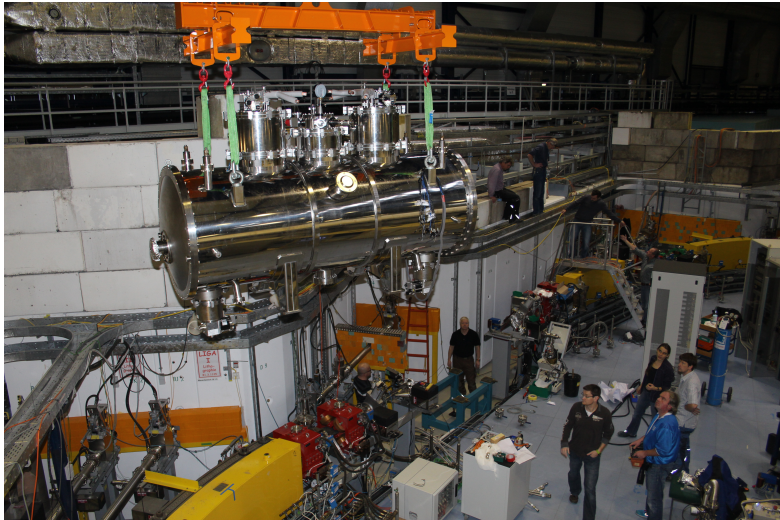


### Integrated multipoles





# Installation and further plans



2015 Dec. 9<sup>th</sup>: The wiggler on its way into the ANKA storage ring

- Commissioning and final acceptance test with beam is foreseen for 2016 Feb. 1-12
- Planned test and measurements:
  - beam orbit and tune as a function of the wiggler field, refine orbit correction tables, establish tune correction if necessary
  - orbit stability at low wiggler field
  - tune as a function of local vertical orbit bumps, identify median plane, decide on alignment correction, iterate step 1
  - chromaticity as a function of the wiggler field
  - check maximum stable field with full electron beam current
  - simulate CLIC-DR operation conditions with additional heat load to beam pipe

## Further plans: Advanced experiments

In upcoming machine development shifts an advanced experimental program in close collaboration with CERN is envisaged, including

- SR-based beam-size / emittance measurements
- grow-damp measurements (damping time changes)
- emittance coupling vertical/horizontal
- low  $\alpha_C$  at 1.3 GeV
  - bunch structure, CSR bursting patterns
  - multibunch effects
- further ideas and suggestions welcome!

- The Nb-Ti CLIC damping wiggler prototype with

- conduction cooling
- modular design

has passed Factory and Site Acceptance Tests and is installed in the ANKA storage ring

- cryogenic system: performance outstanding

- magnet:

- design modification/parameter relaxation necessary to reach specified field
- issue of “holding quenches” still not understood and remaining subject to investigation

- wiggler ready for commissioning and final acceptance test with beam

- we are looking forward to the further experimental program with the wiggler at ANKA

Thank you for your attention!

