

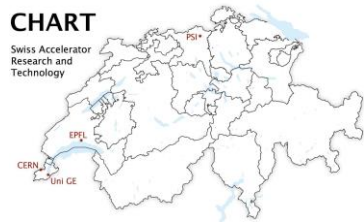
PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT



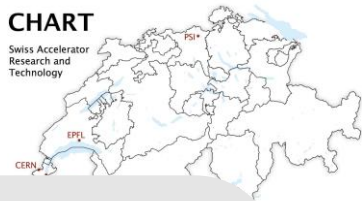
Marco Calvi:: IDs :: Paul Scherrer Institute

# Superconducting Undulator for Porthos

August 23, 2017, Geneva, SPS

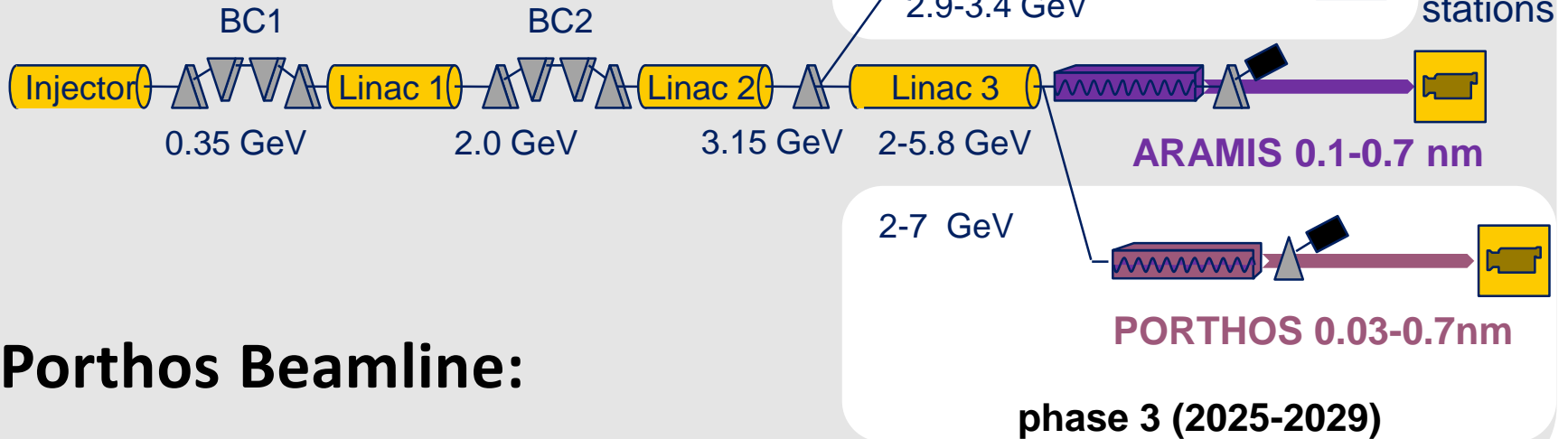


- SwissFEL Project
- Porthos Beamline
- Harmonic Lasing
- Superconducting undulators
- Conclusions



## phase 1 (2013-2016)

## phase 2 (2017-2020)

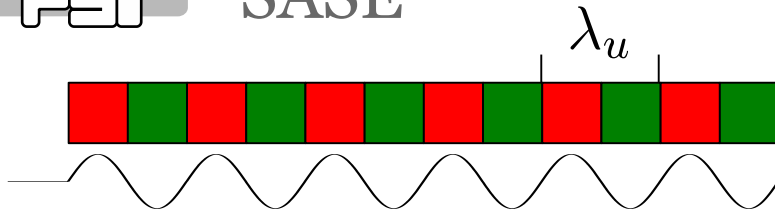
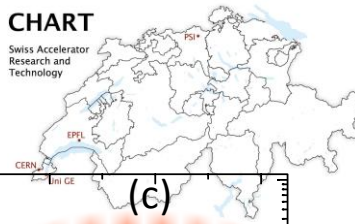


## Porthos Beamline:

Expand wavelength range down to  $1/3 \text{ \AA}$  (36keV)

Better performance at  $1 \text{ \AA}$

Adapt CHIC modes to hard X-rays  
(no polarisation control)



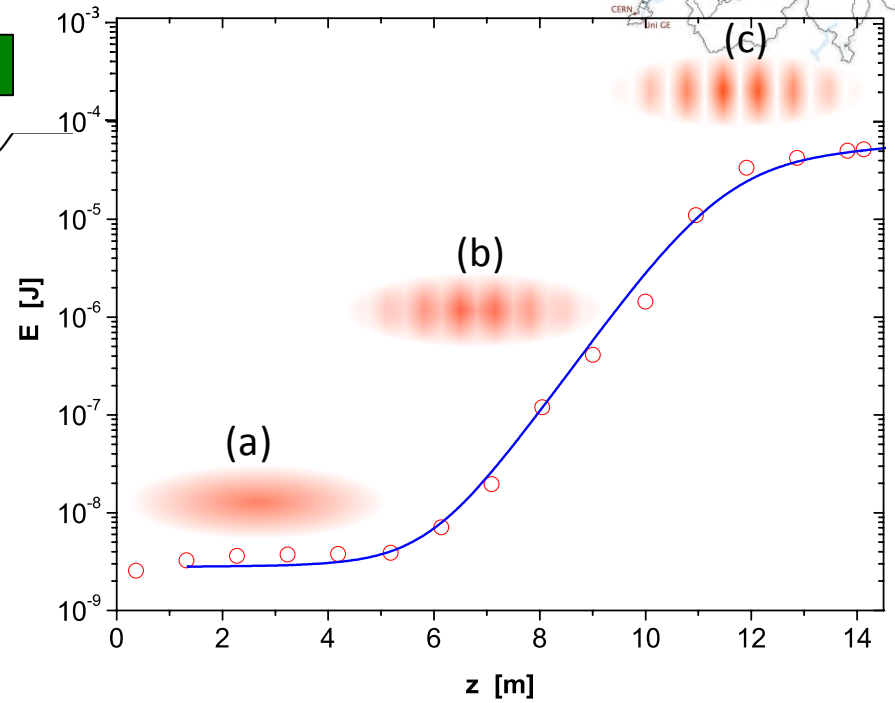
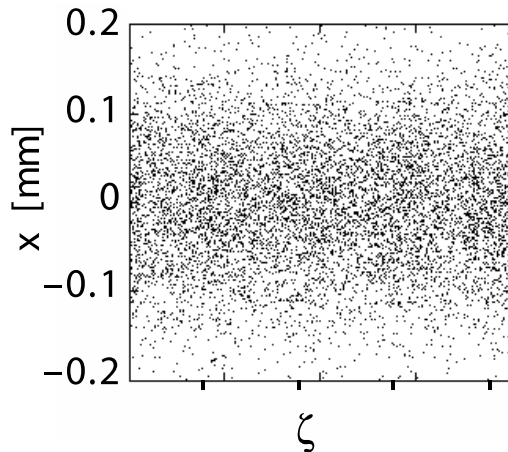
$$\lambda = \frac{\lambda_u}{2n\gamma^2} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2}K^2 \right)$$

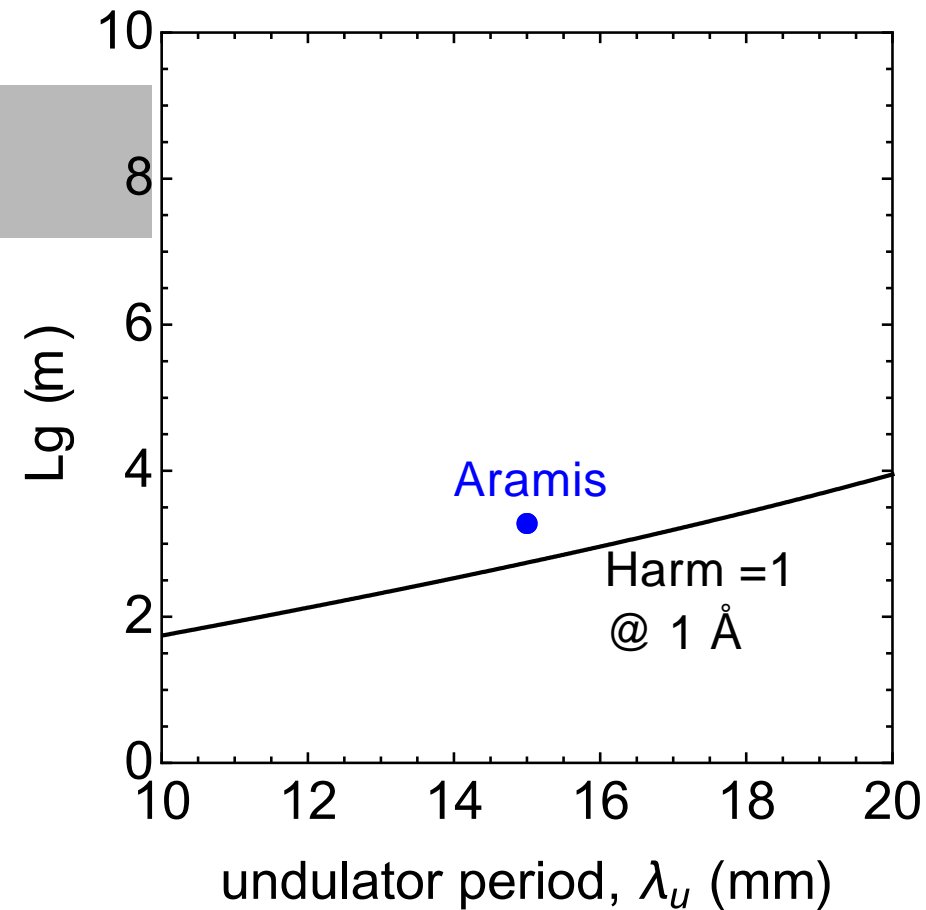
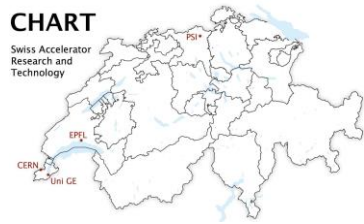
$$K = 0.93B[T]\lambda_u[cm]$$

$$\Gamma = \left[ \frac{\mu_0 \hat{K}^2 e^2 k_u n_e}{4\gamma^3 m} \right]^{1/3}$$

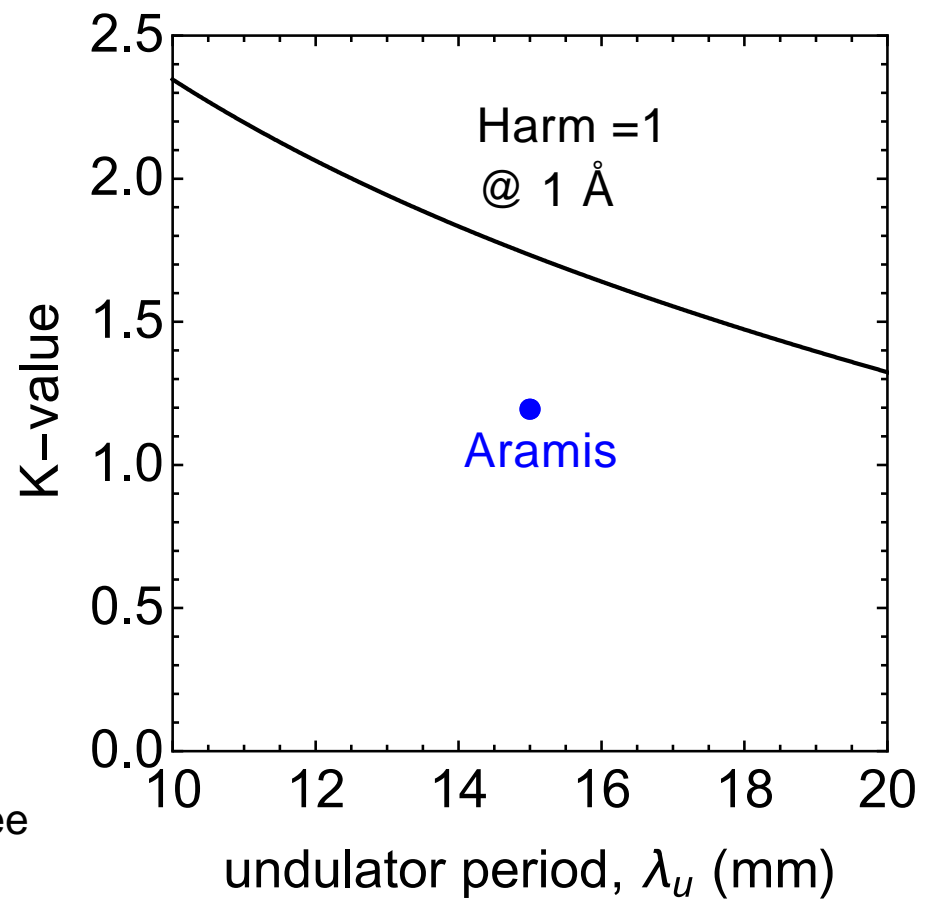
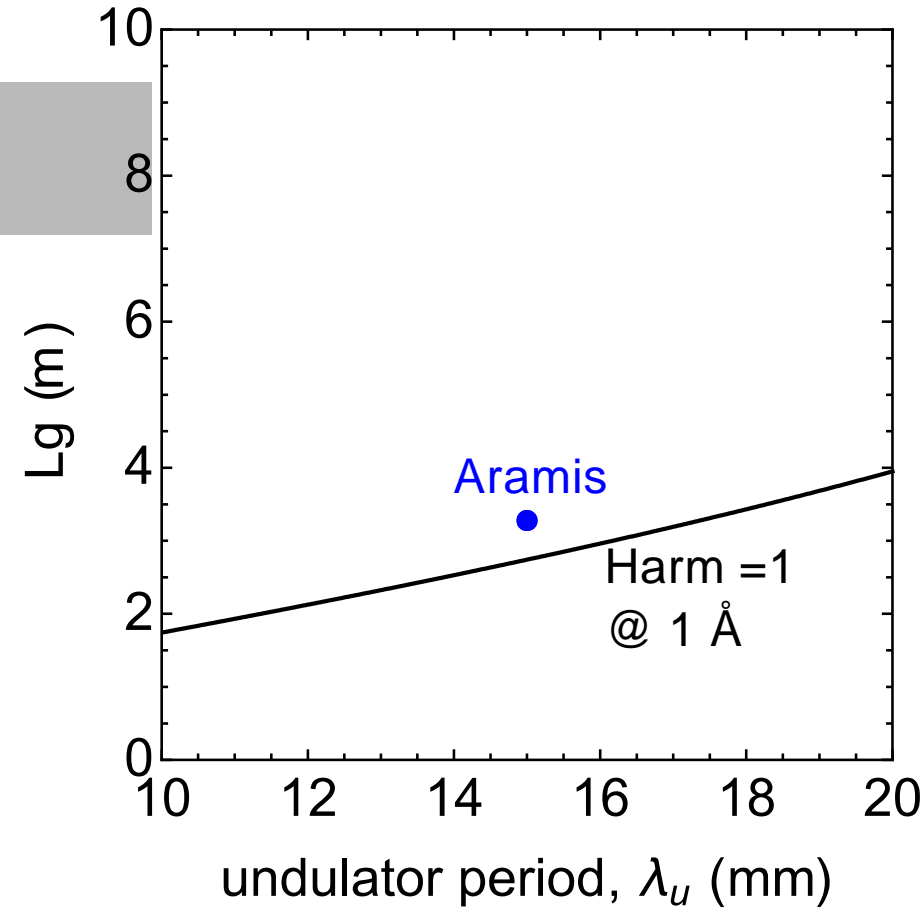
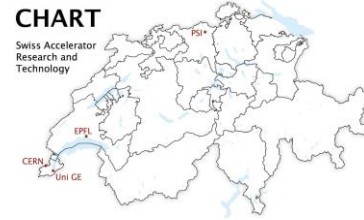
$$L_g = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}\Gamma} \quad L_s \approx 20L_g$$

(a)

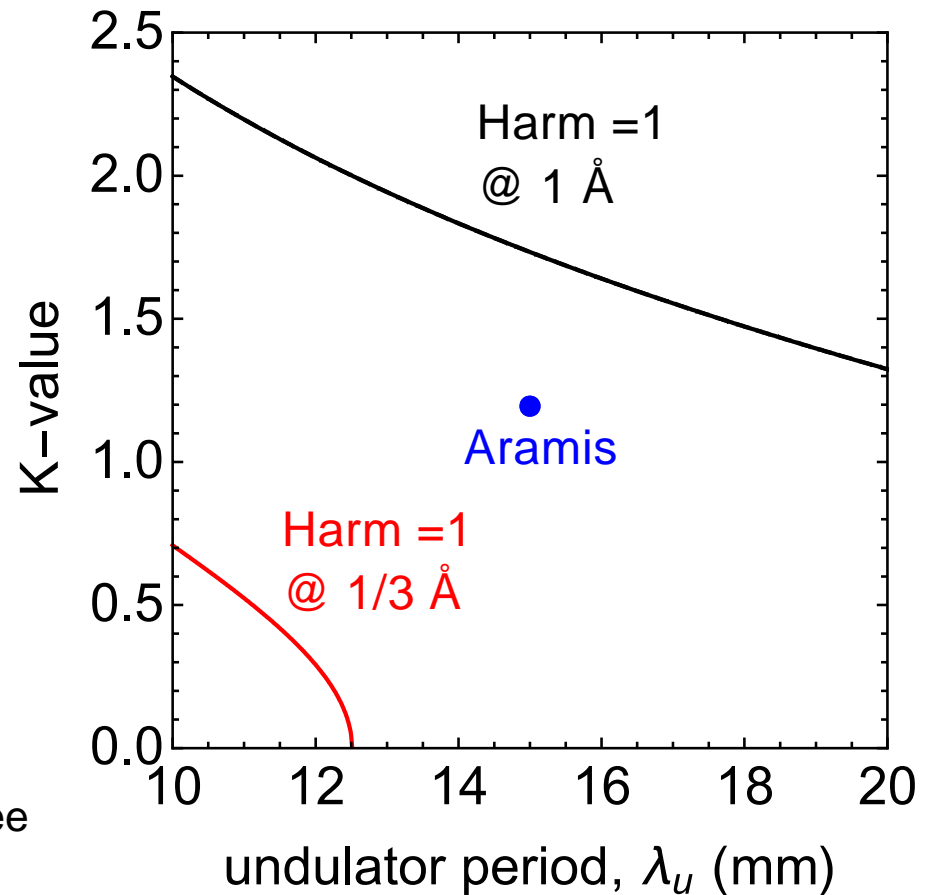
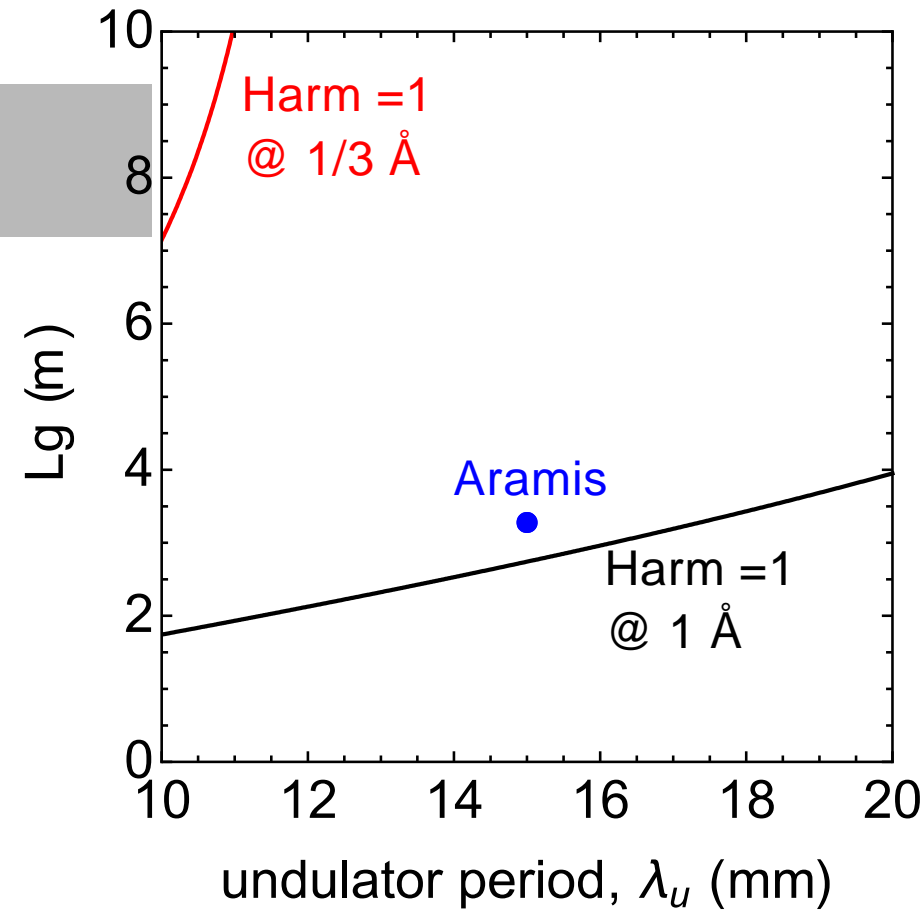
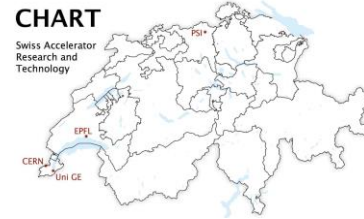




Schneidmiller E, Yurkov M, Harmonic lasing in free electron lasers, Physical Review Special Topics - Accelerators and Beams 15, 080702, (2012)

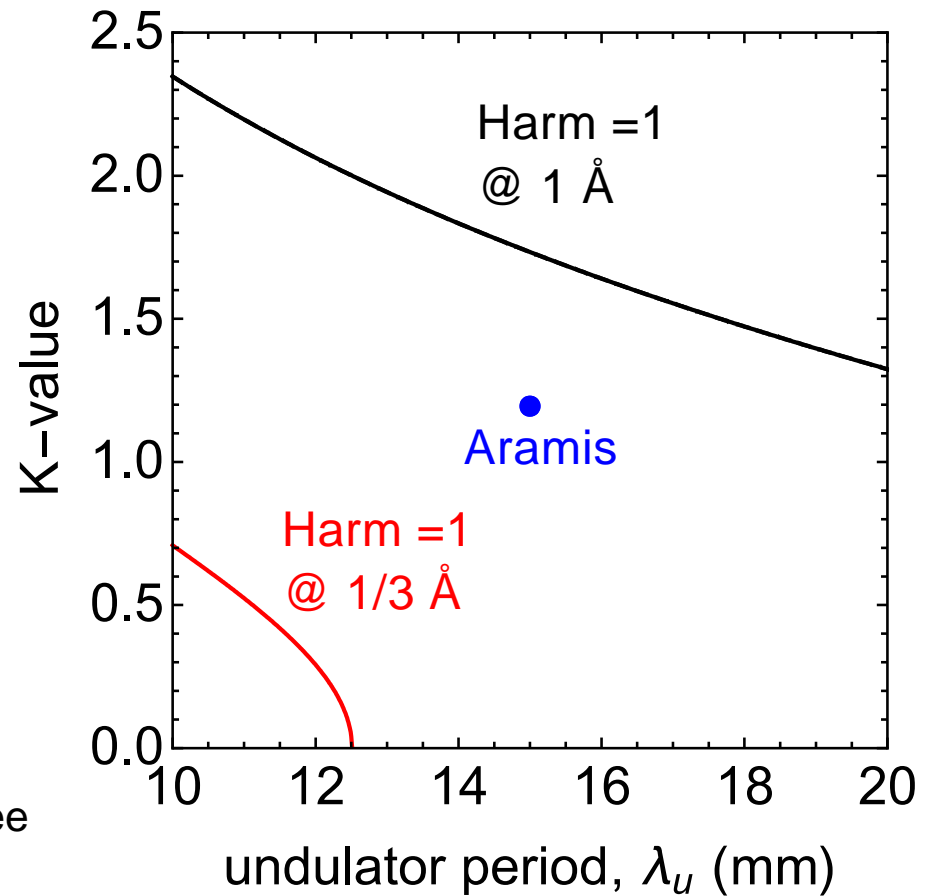
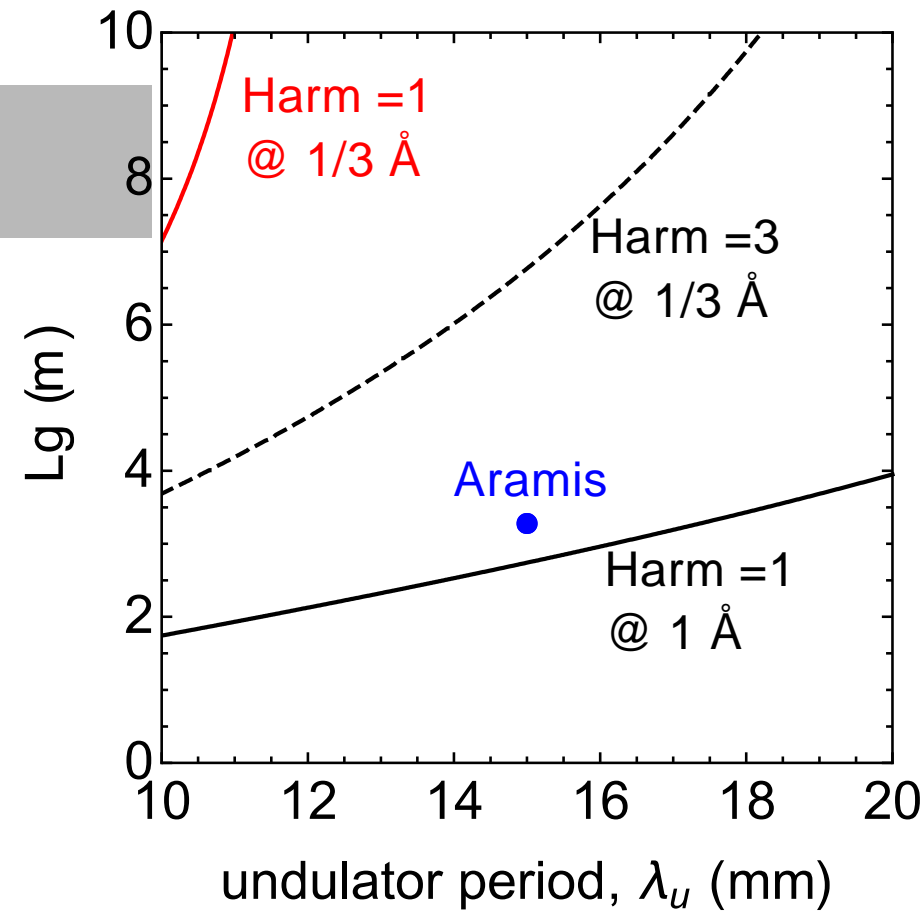


Schneidmiller E, Yurkov M, Harmonic lasing in free electron lasers, Physical Review Special Topics - Accelerators and Beams 15, 080702, (2012)



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# Porthos – Harmonic lasing

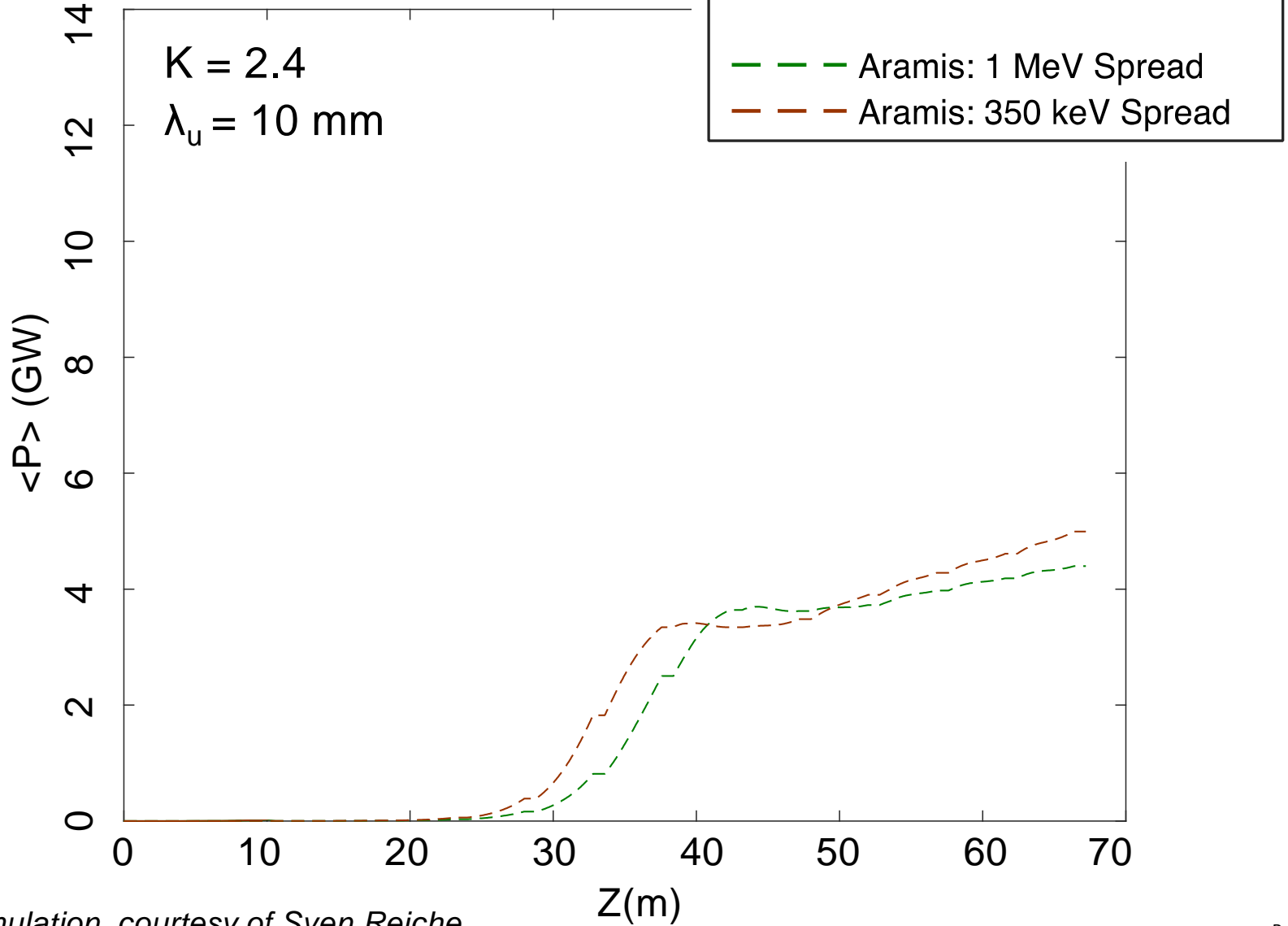
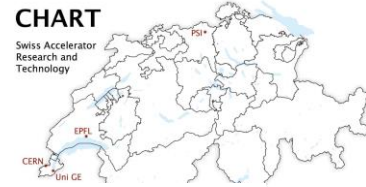


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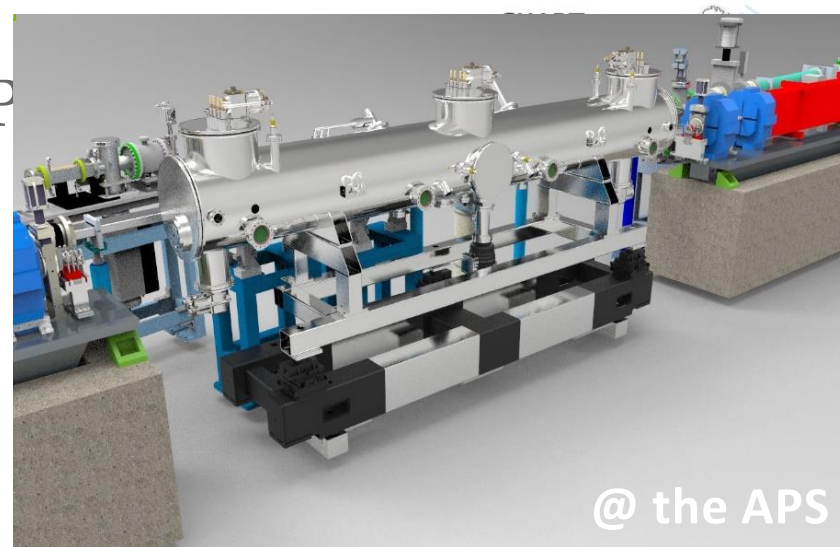
# Porthos @ 1 Å



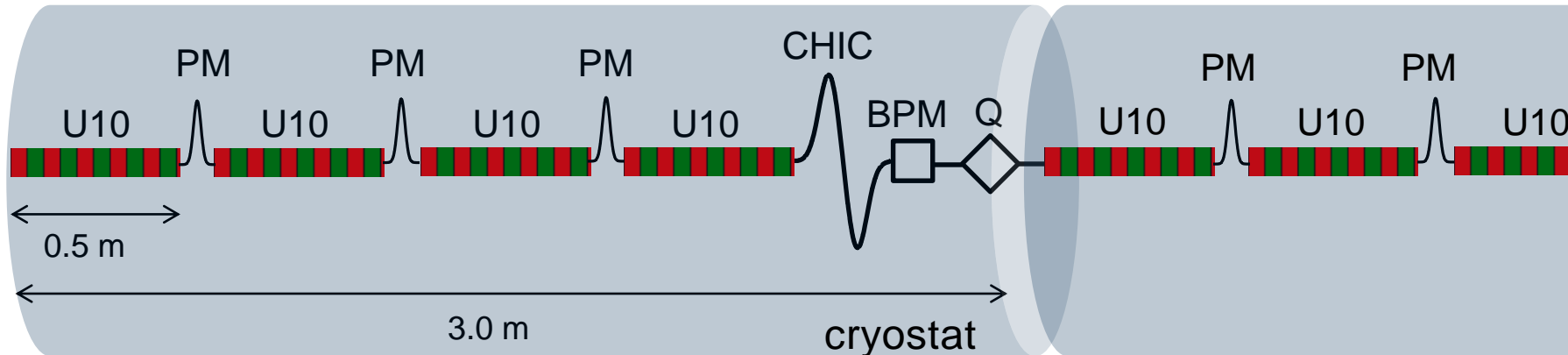
# Porthos Preliminary P

- Beam energy: 7.0 GeV
- Slice emittance: 300nm
- Peak current: 3kA
- CHIC modes
- Harmonic lasing:

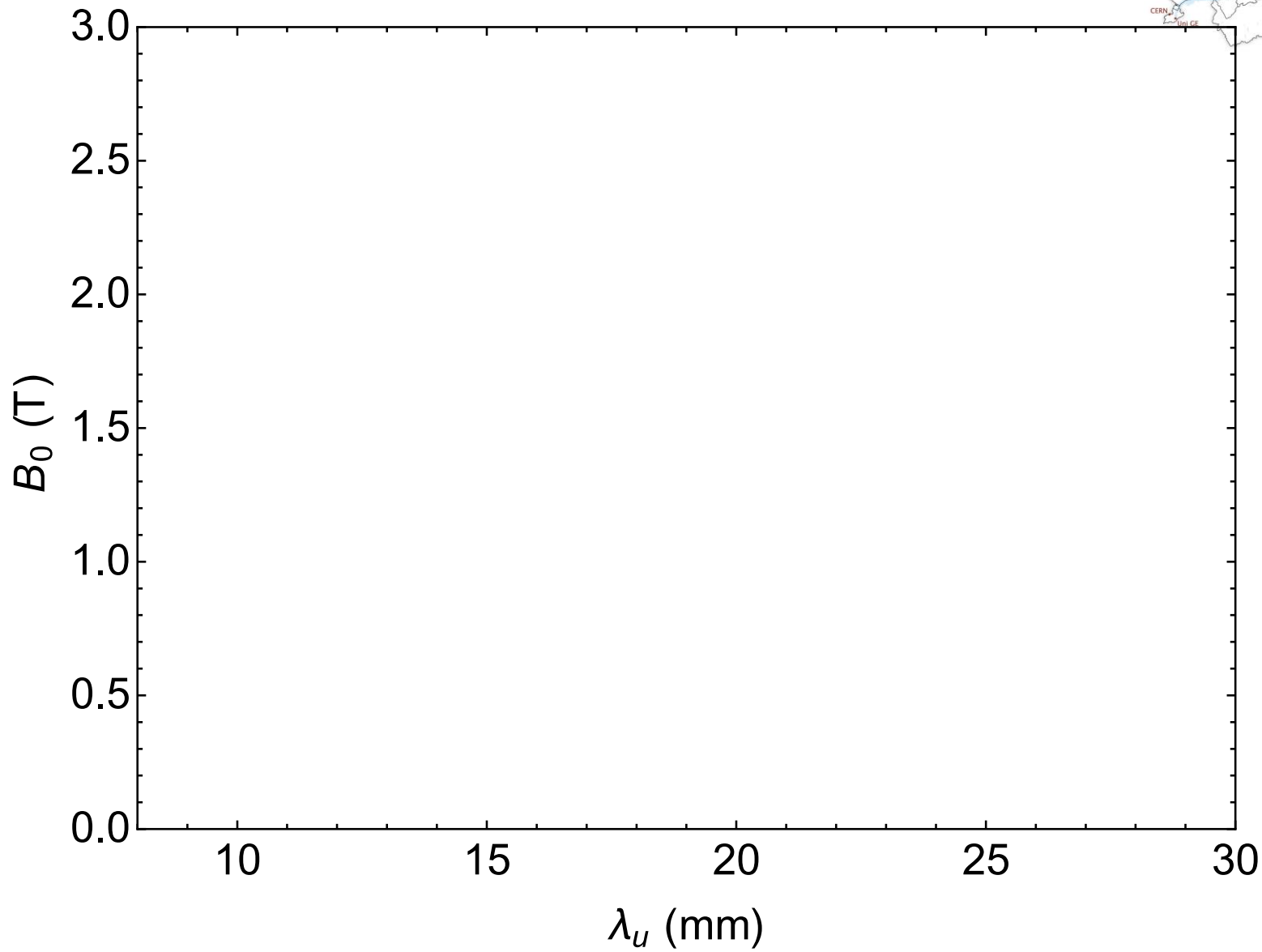
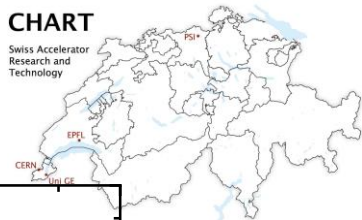
→ Every half  $L_g$  a phase matcher is needed to suppress the fundamental

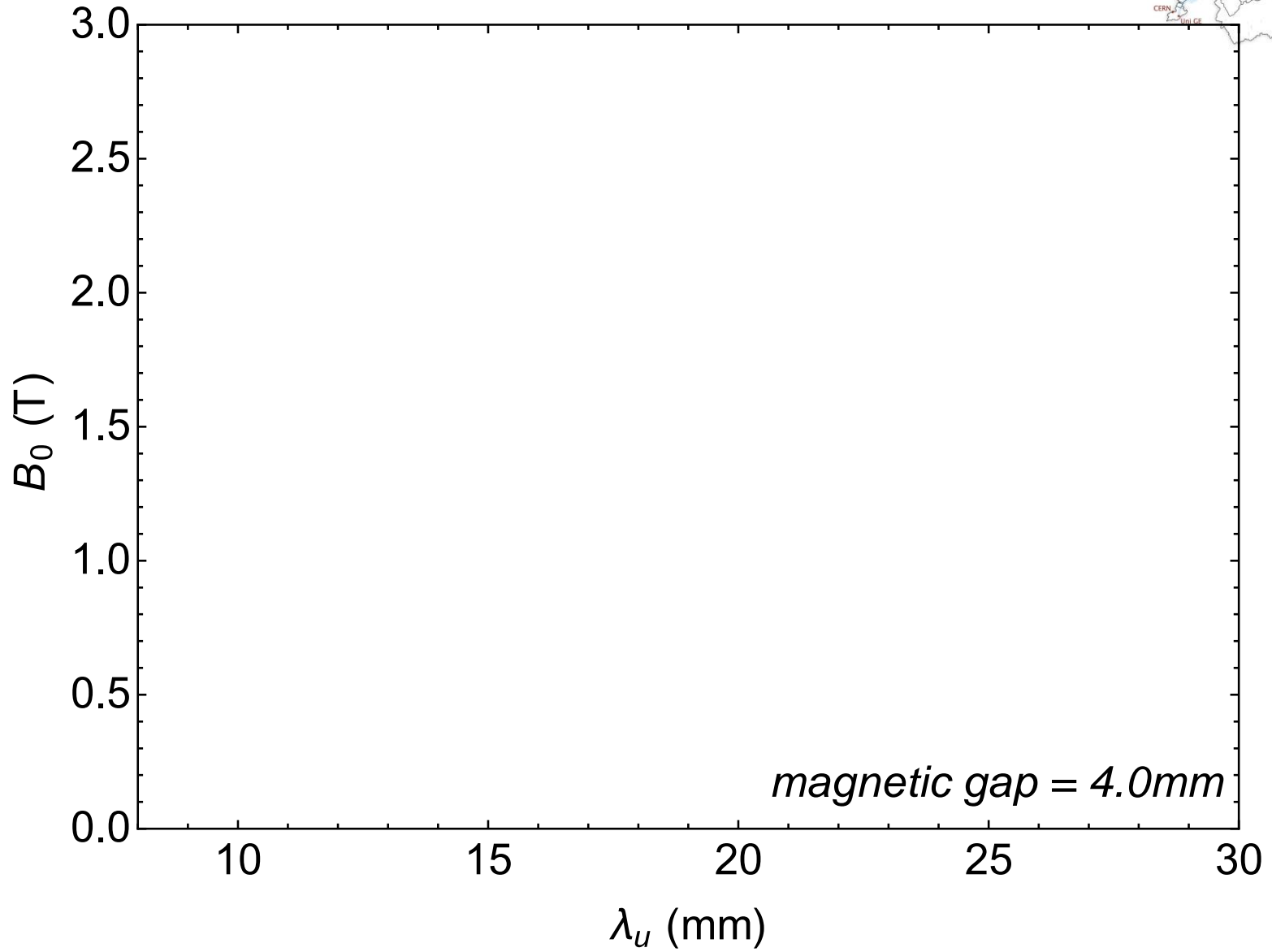
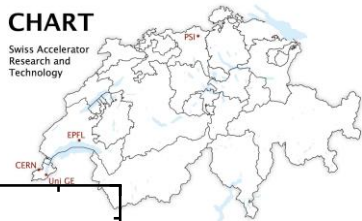


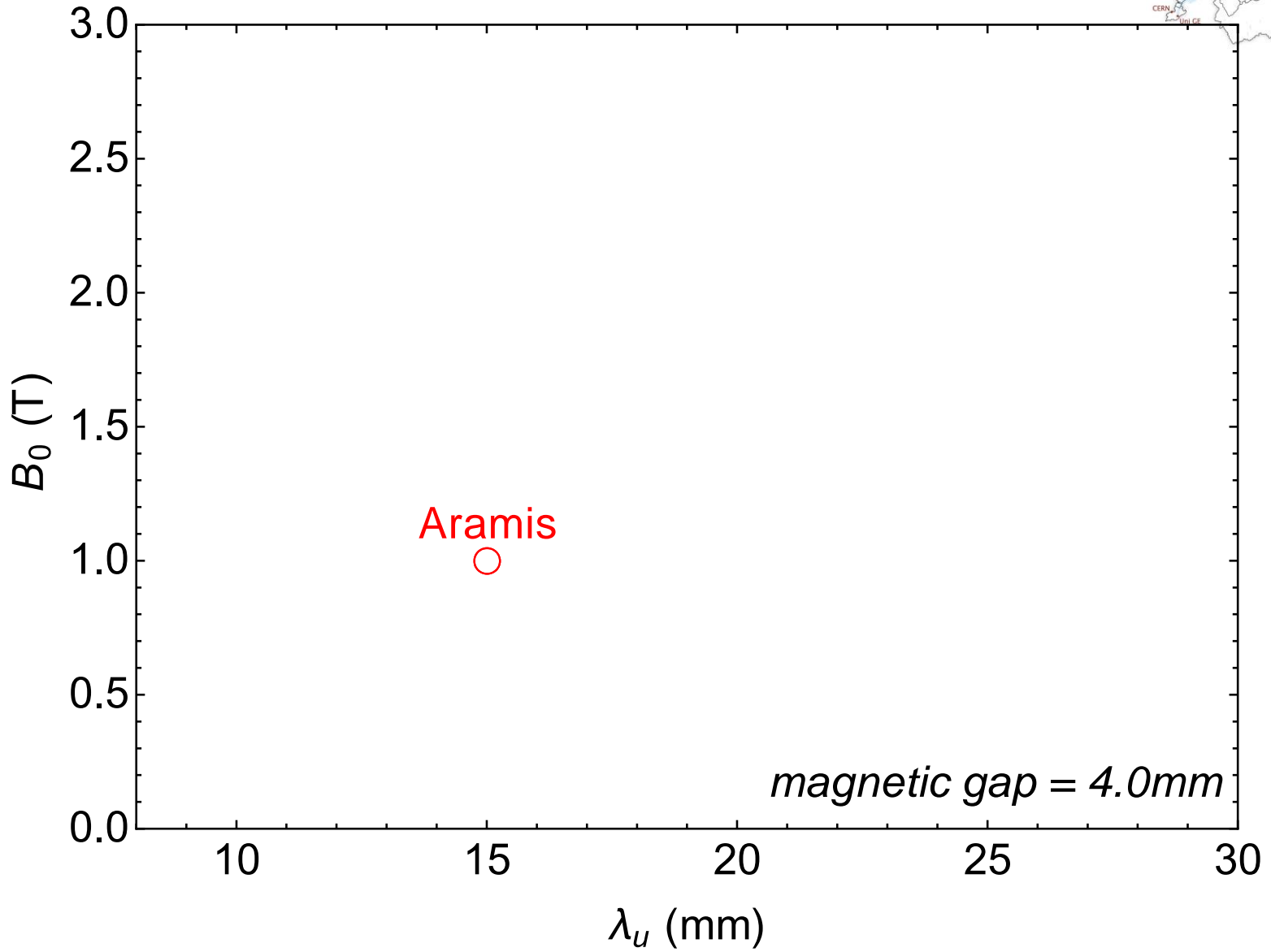
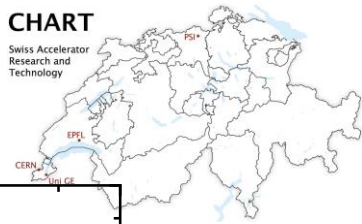
@ the APS

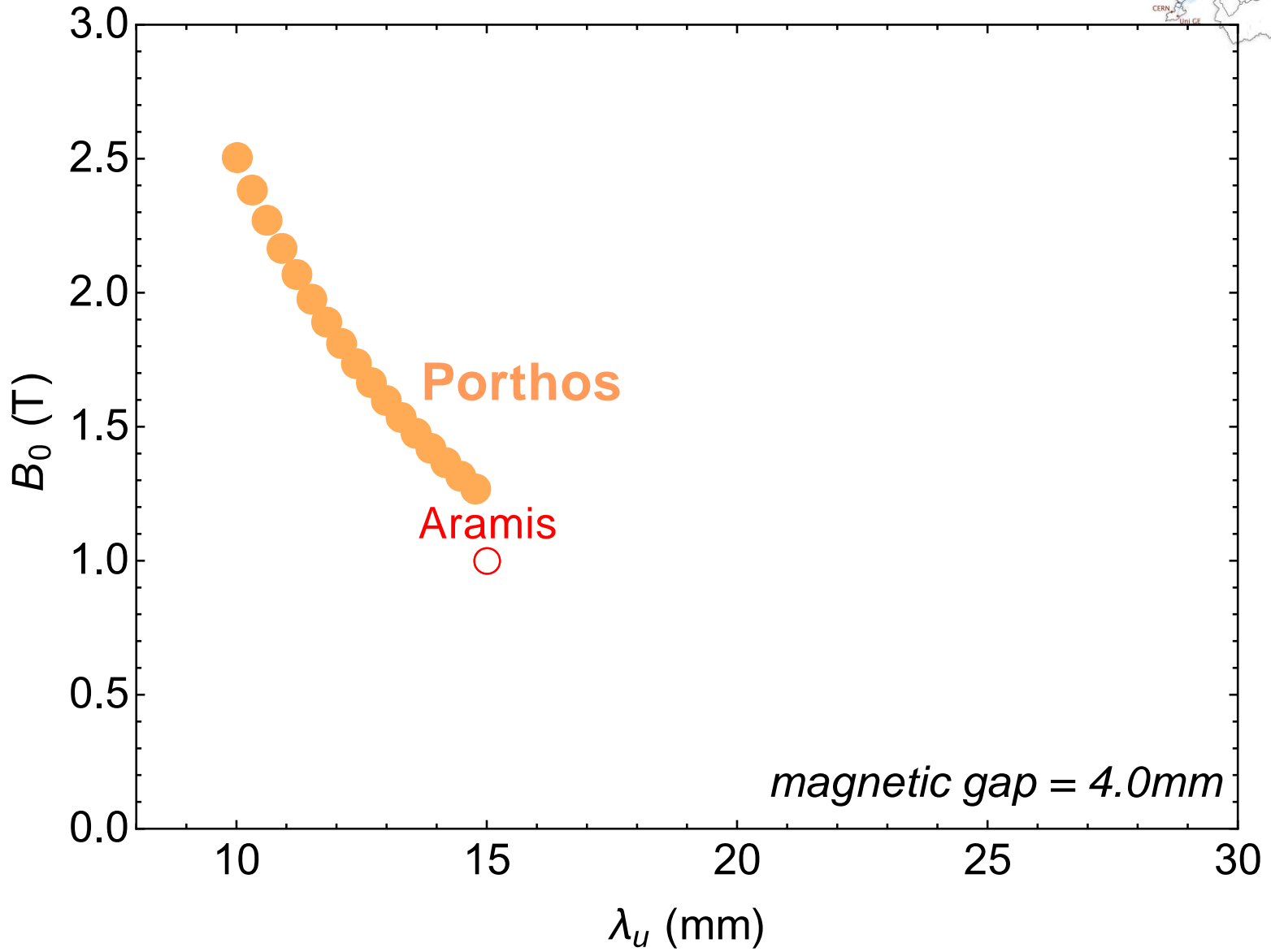
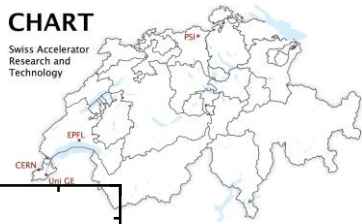


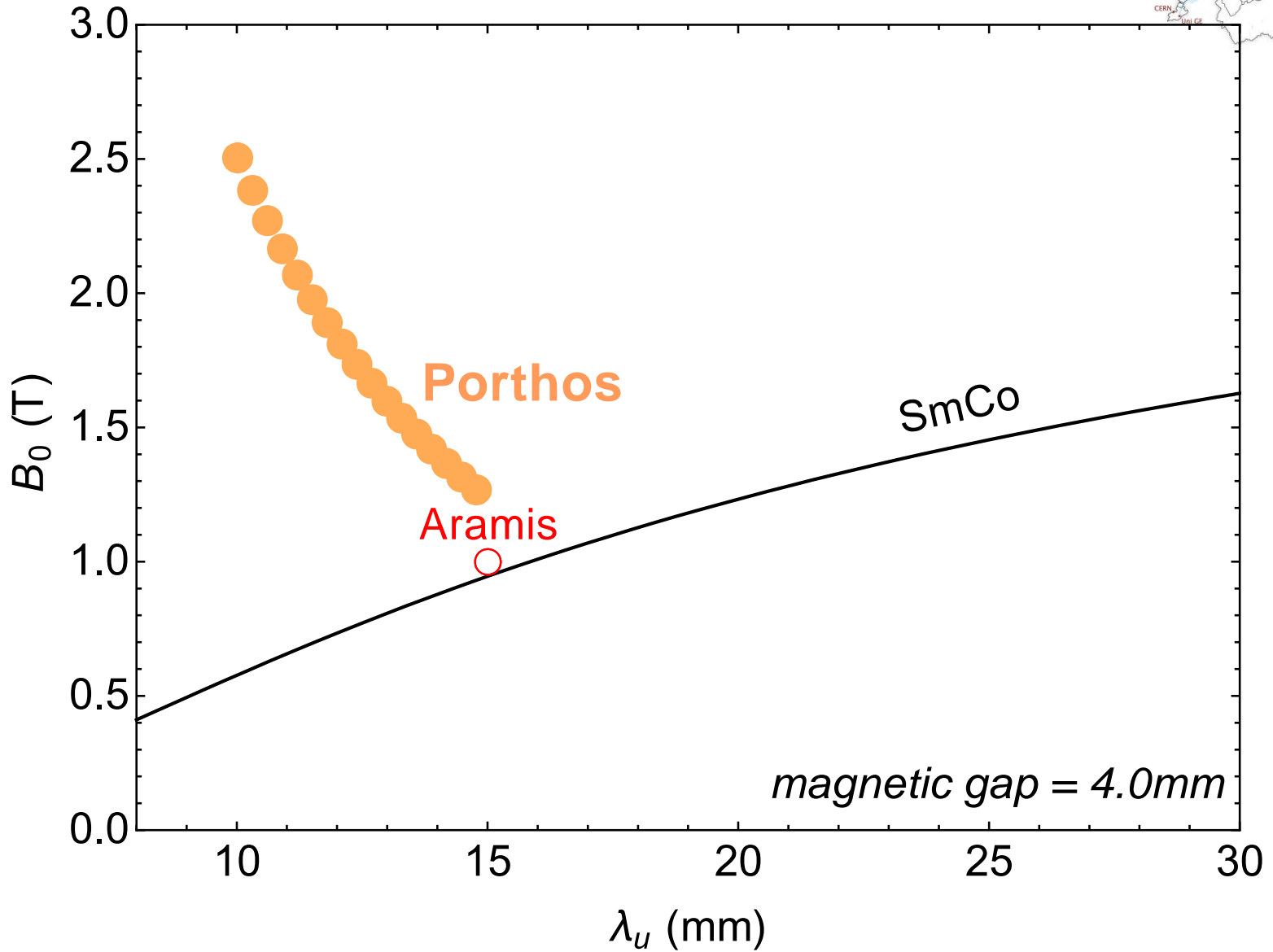
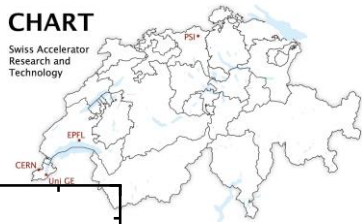
$\lambda_u = 10 \text{ mm}$      $\beta = 3-4 \text{ m}$   
 $K = 2.4$     tunnel: 120m  
 gap = 4 mm

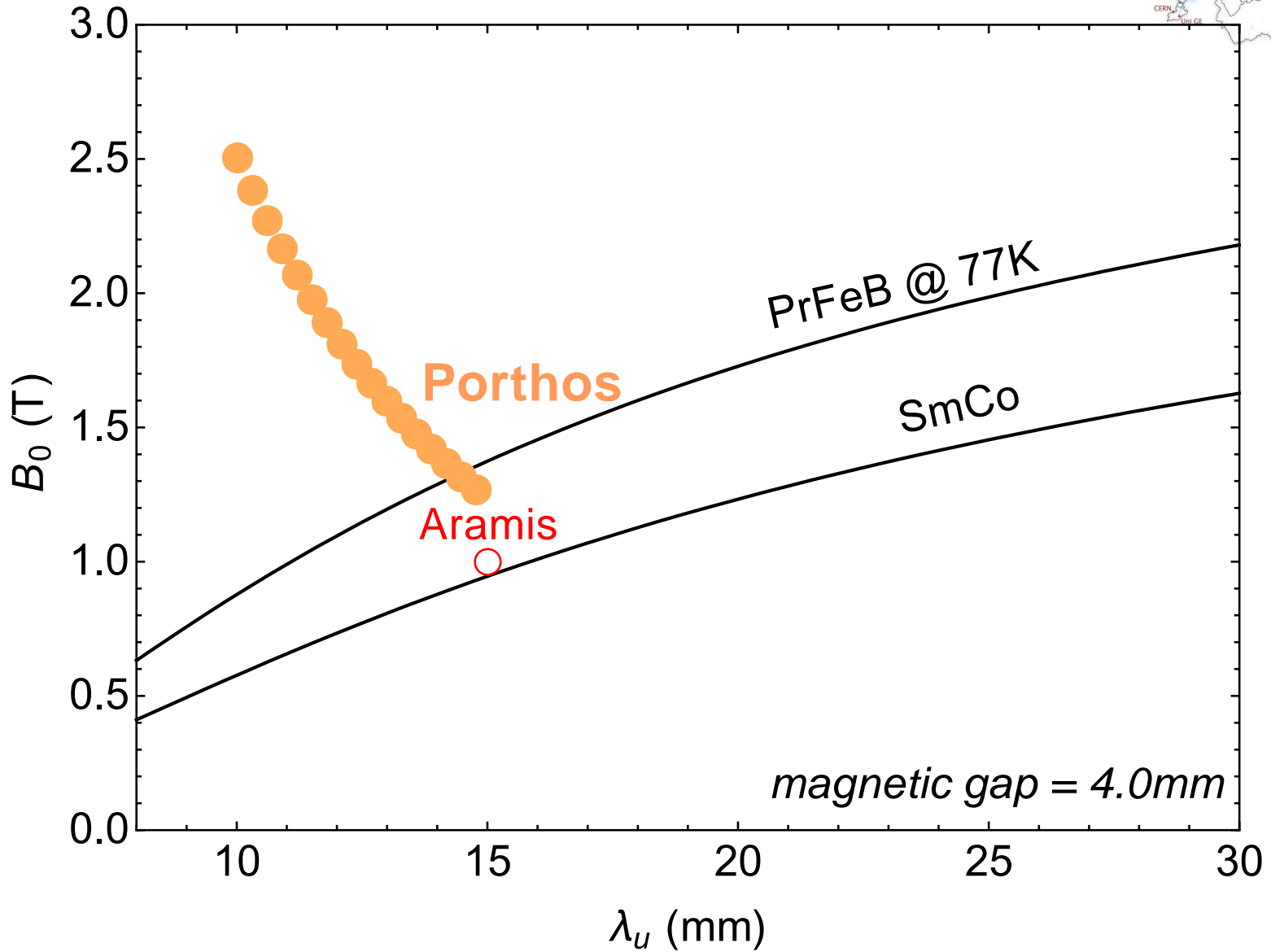
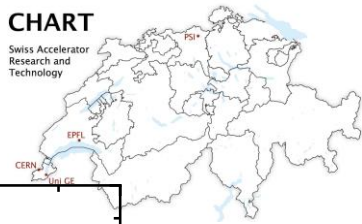




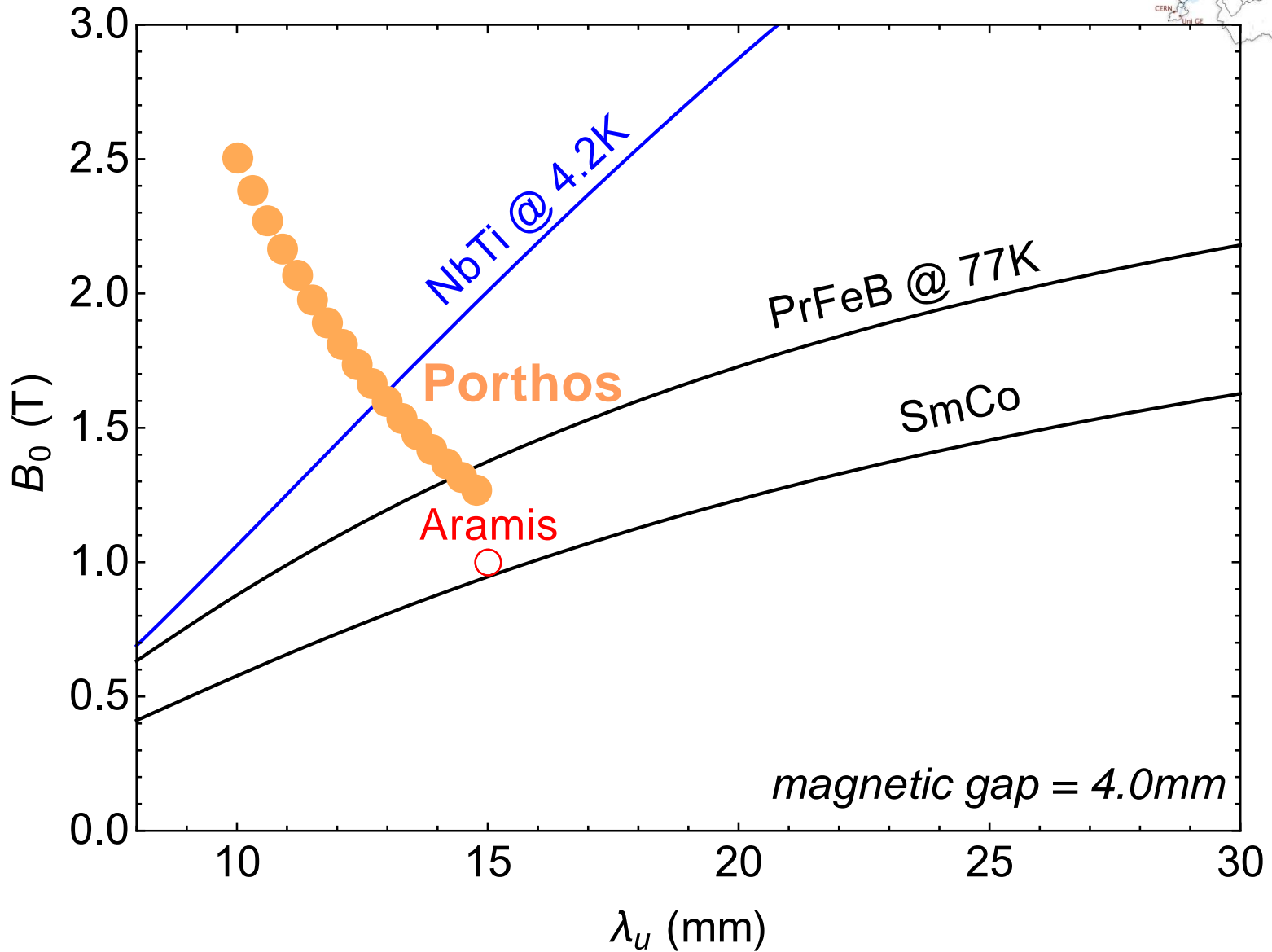
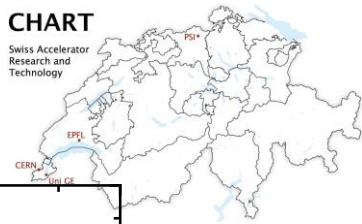


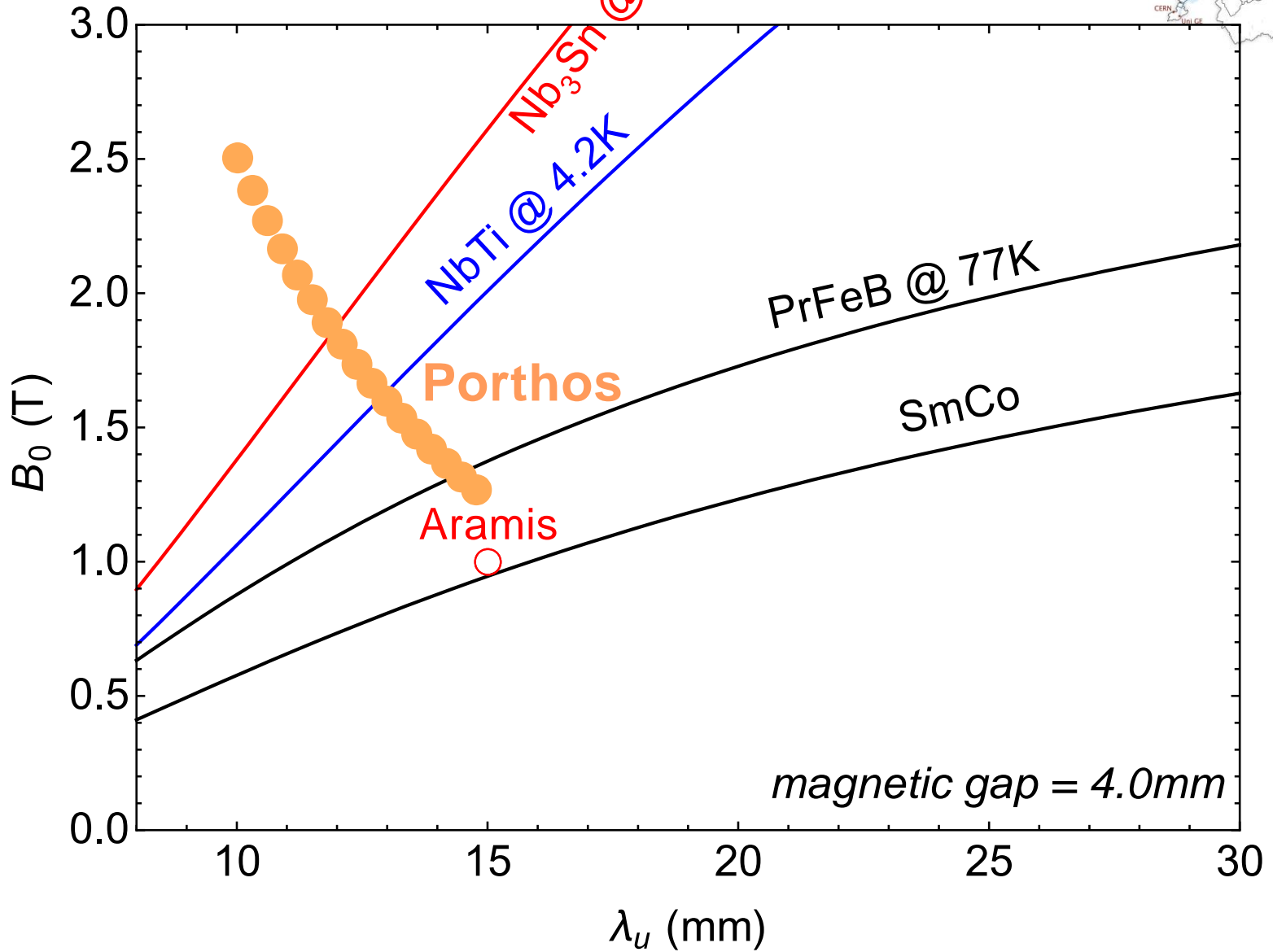
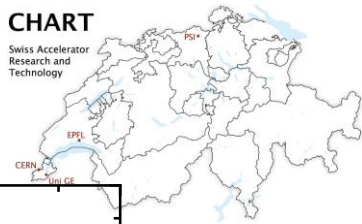


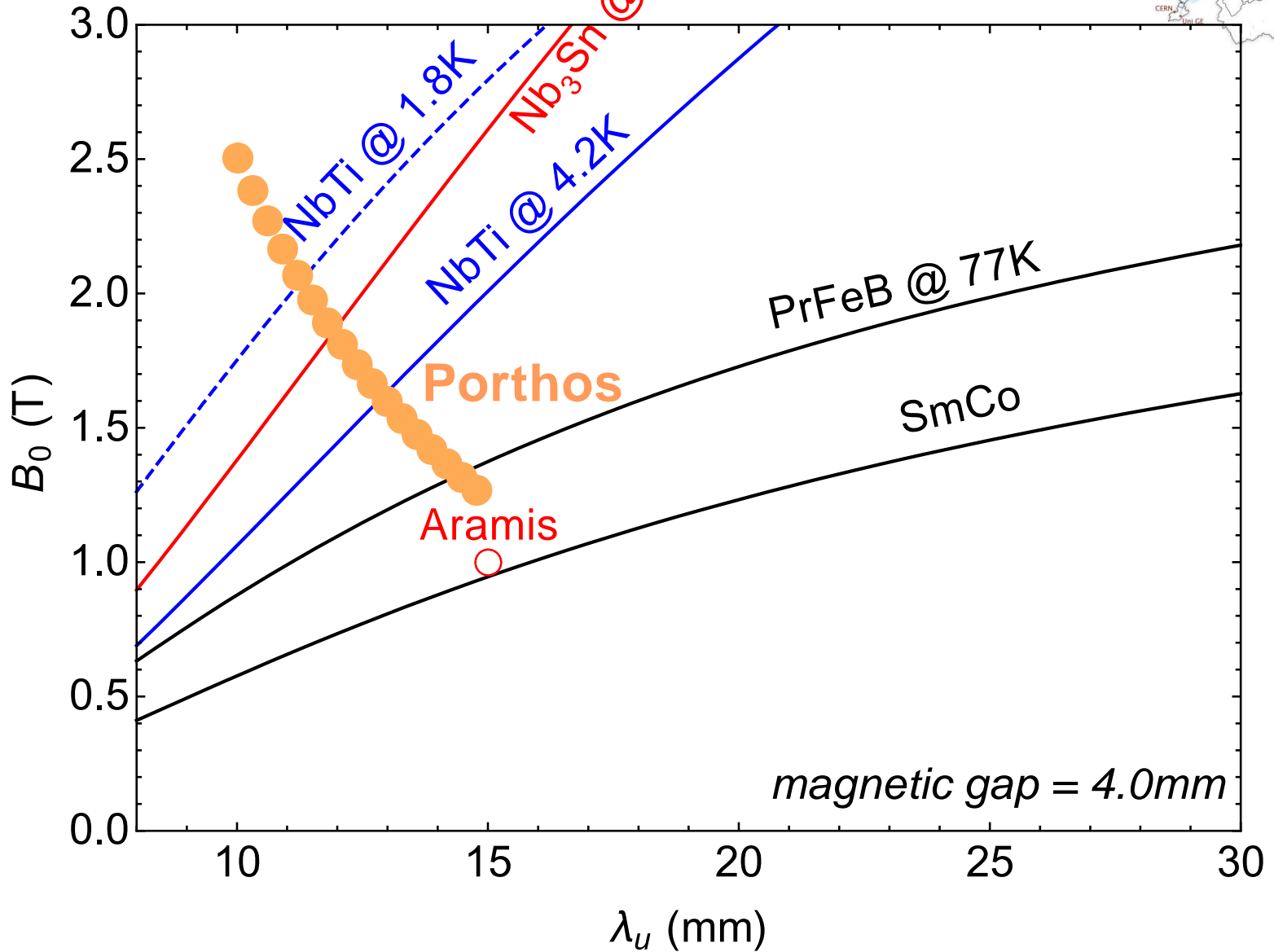
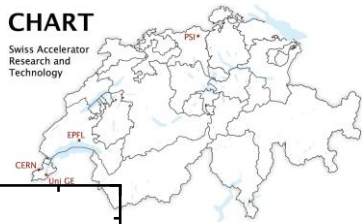


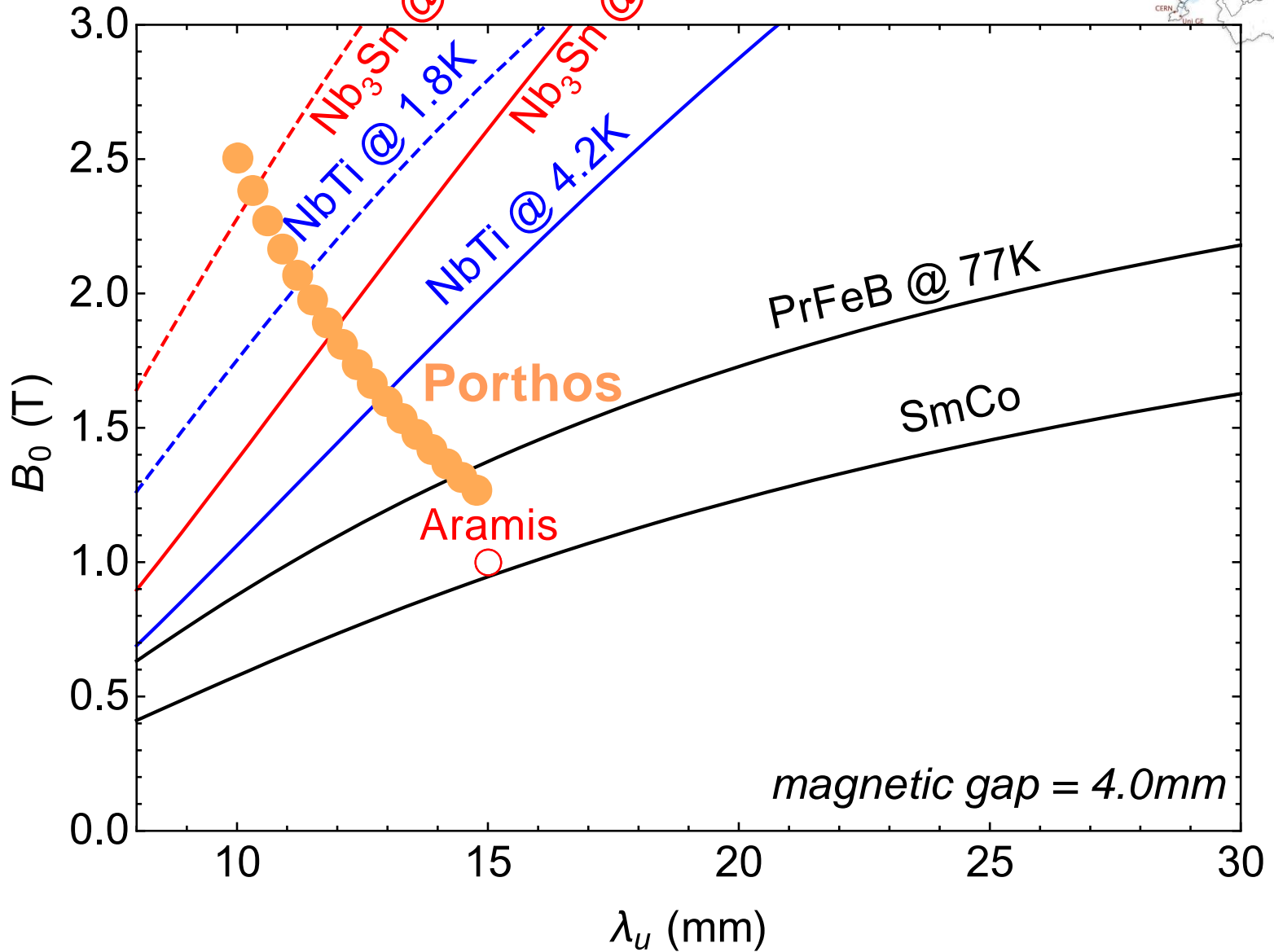
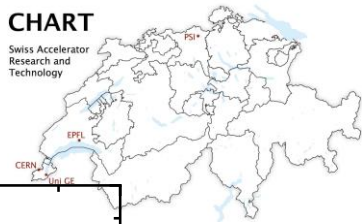


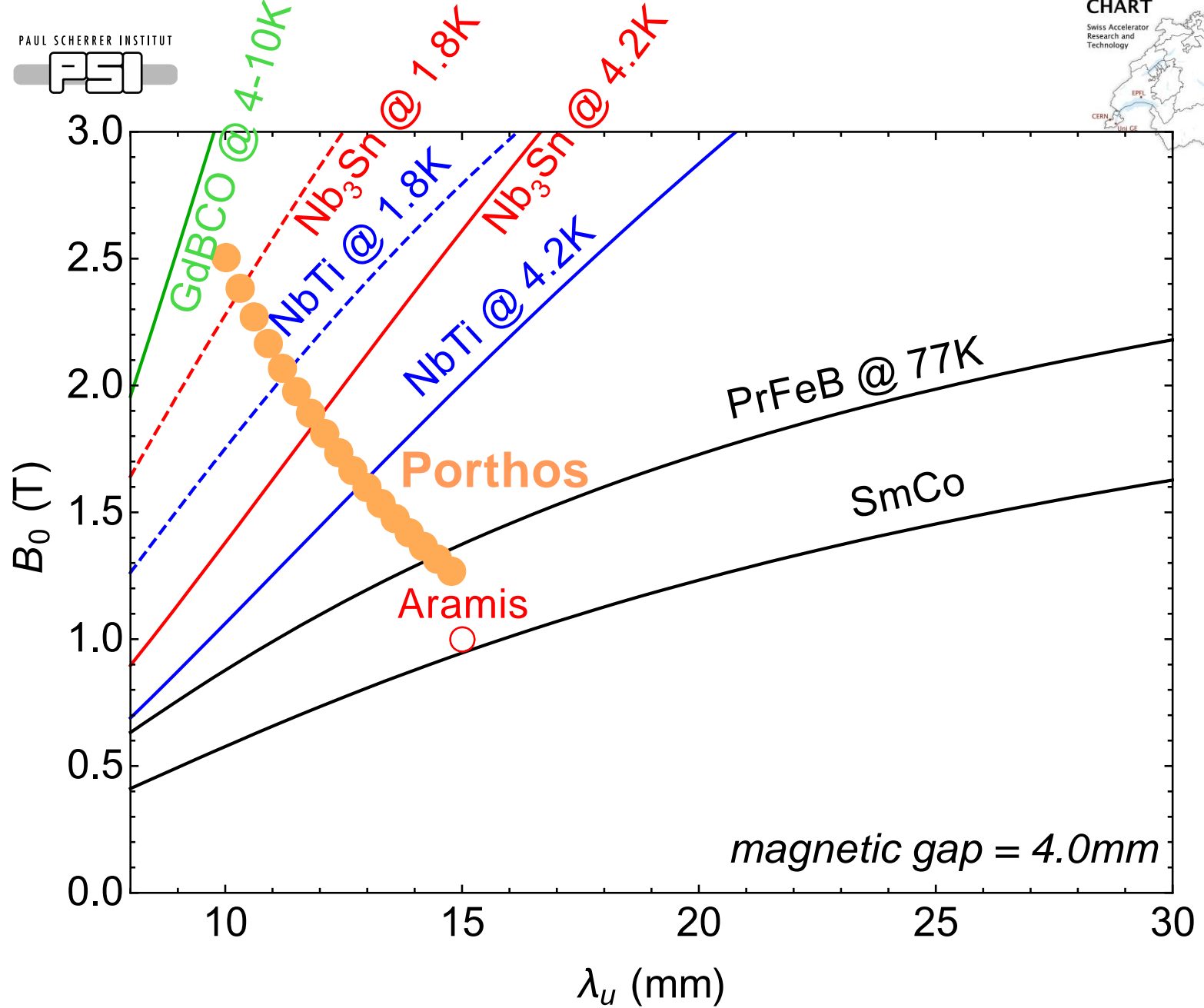
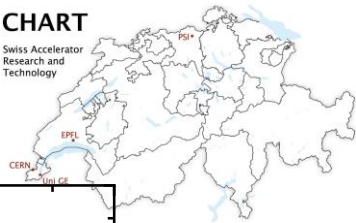




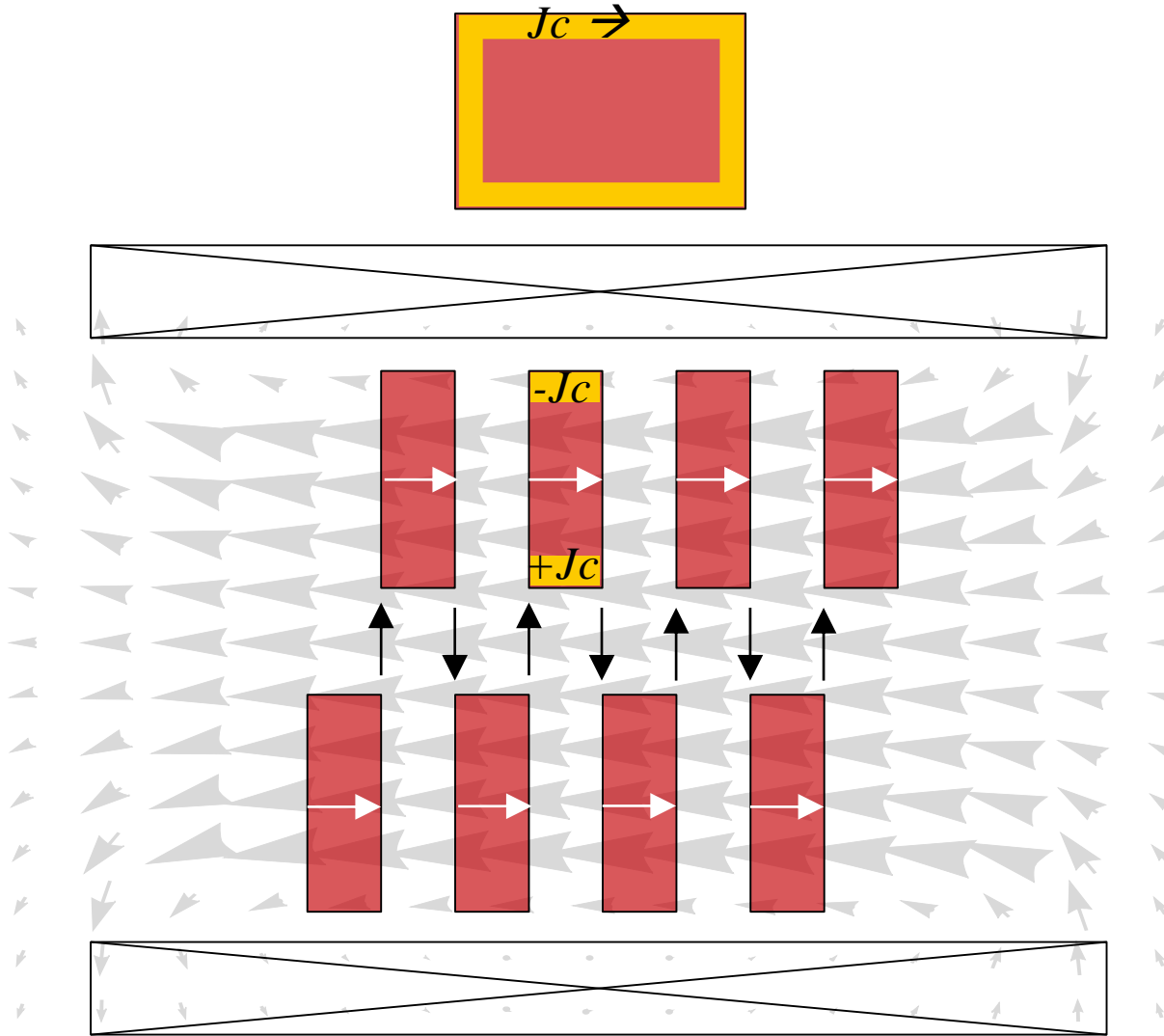
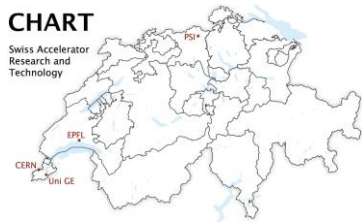




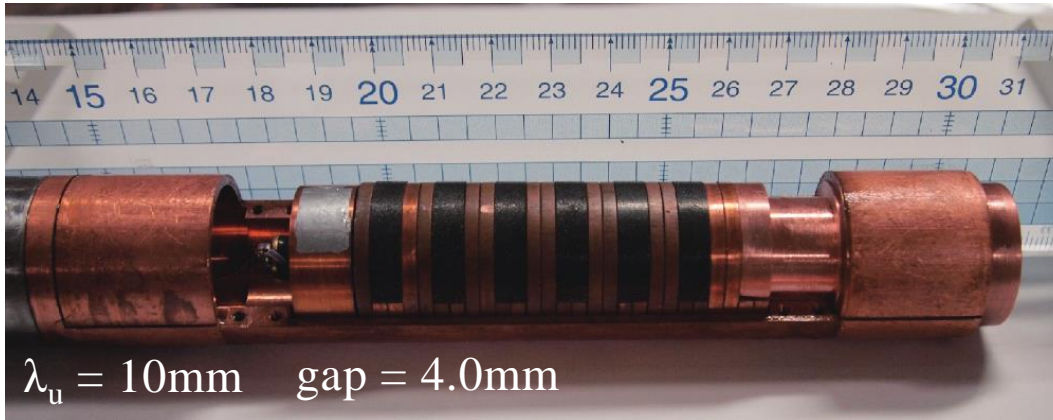
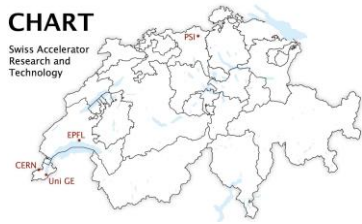




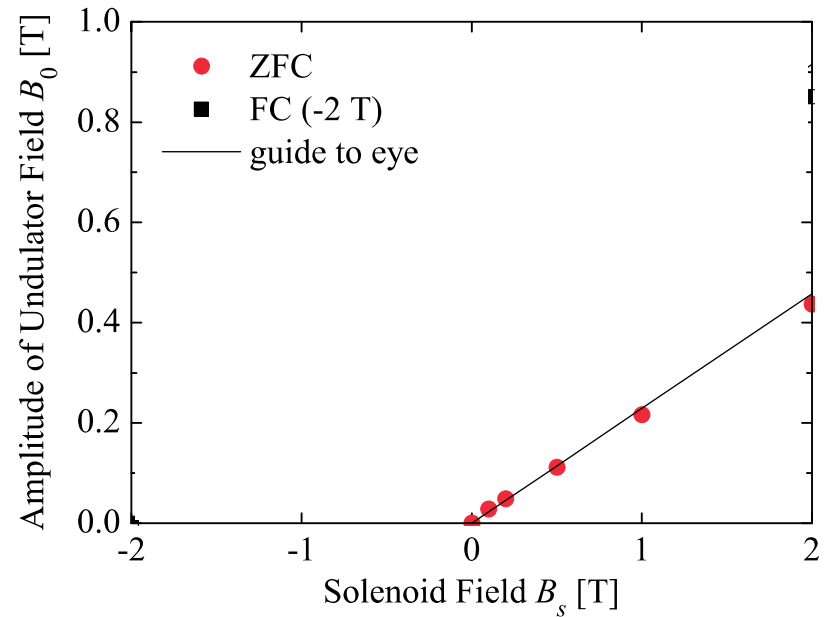
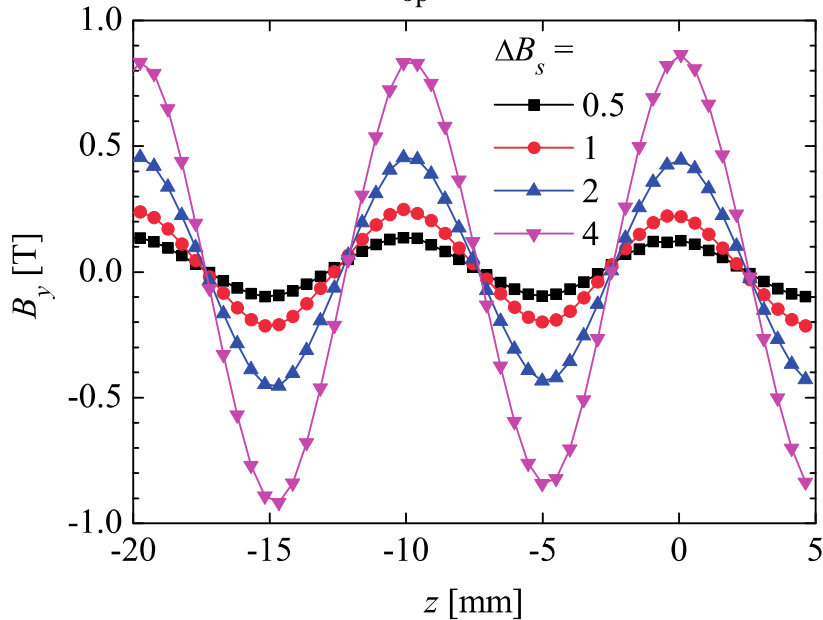
# Staggered array with HTS bulks



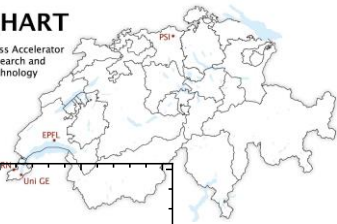
# GdBCO short prototype



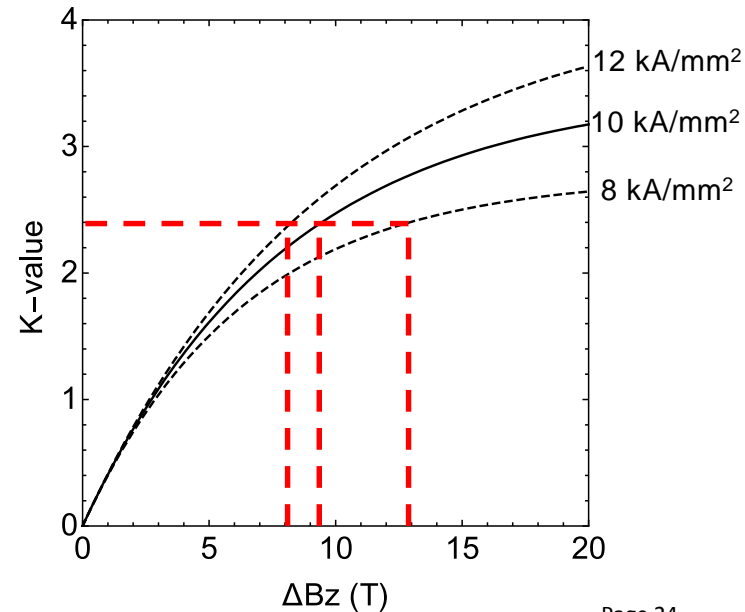
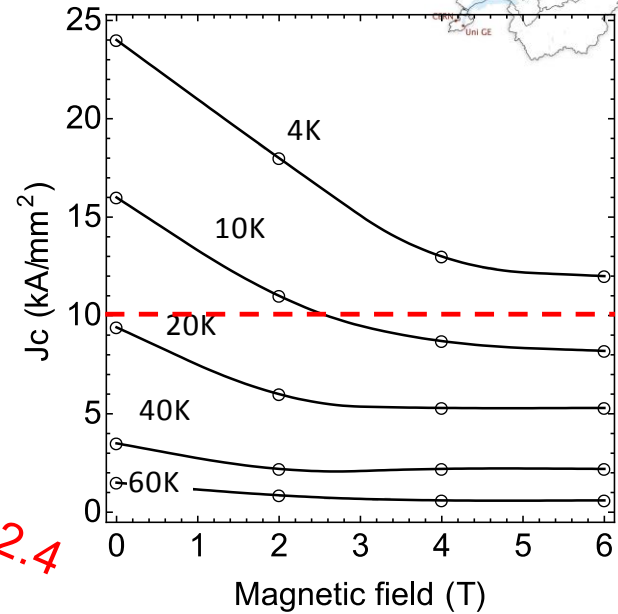
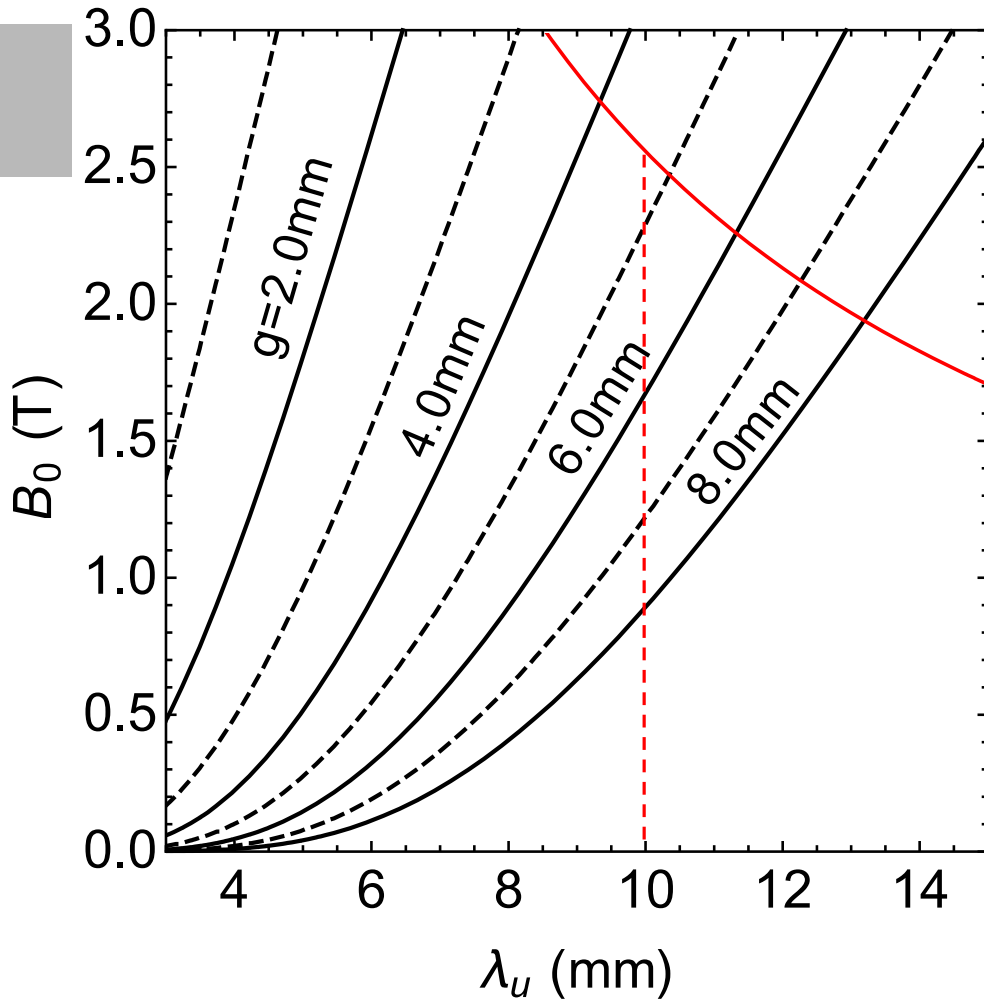
$T_{op} = 6.0\text{ K}$



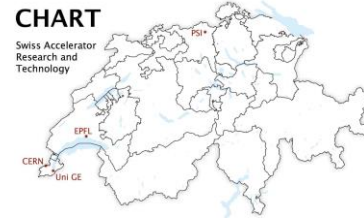
# GdBCO scaling laws



$$J_c = 10 \text{ kA/mm}^2$$







- NbTi electromagnetic undulators are a mature technology, used on a regular base at the APS to enhance the brilliance and energy of their beamlines
- Techniques for measuring the field at cryogenic temperature as well as shimming to achieve compatible phase errors have been demonstrated
- Recently  $\text{Nb}_3\text{Sn}$  has been successfully implemented by Berkeley team and tested at the APS: training behaviour to be understood
- Pioneering work on GdBCO bulk superconductor has been recently carried out at the university of Kyoto, this technique shows high potential to further reduce the period length but it requires a serious R&D program to build a full scale prototype with low phase error  $<10^\circ$ .

## My thanks go to

- S. Reiche, PSI
- S. Prestemon, D. Arbelaez, S. Caspi, LBNL
- J. Clarke, Daresbury
- R. Dejus, APS

