



Undulator perspectives

T Schmidt, Paul Scherrer Institut
on behalf of WP5

XLS WP leaders meeting CERN 03-04 December 2019



Afterburner

HTS first results

III. Undulator plus after-burner(AB)

- a) Fixed (e.g. SCU with circular) polarization
- b) Afterburner with variable polarization (e.g. in-vacuum PM)



$$\lambda_U = 13\text{mm}$$

$$K = 1.85 \dots 0.85$$

Soft x-ray:		Hard x-ray:	
GeV / keV			
0.95	1.95	2.75	5.5
243	2041	2038	16233

circular sc undulator mature technology
but

single units -> series

short intersections -> long cryostat?

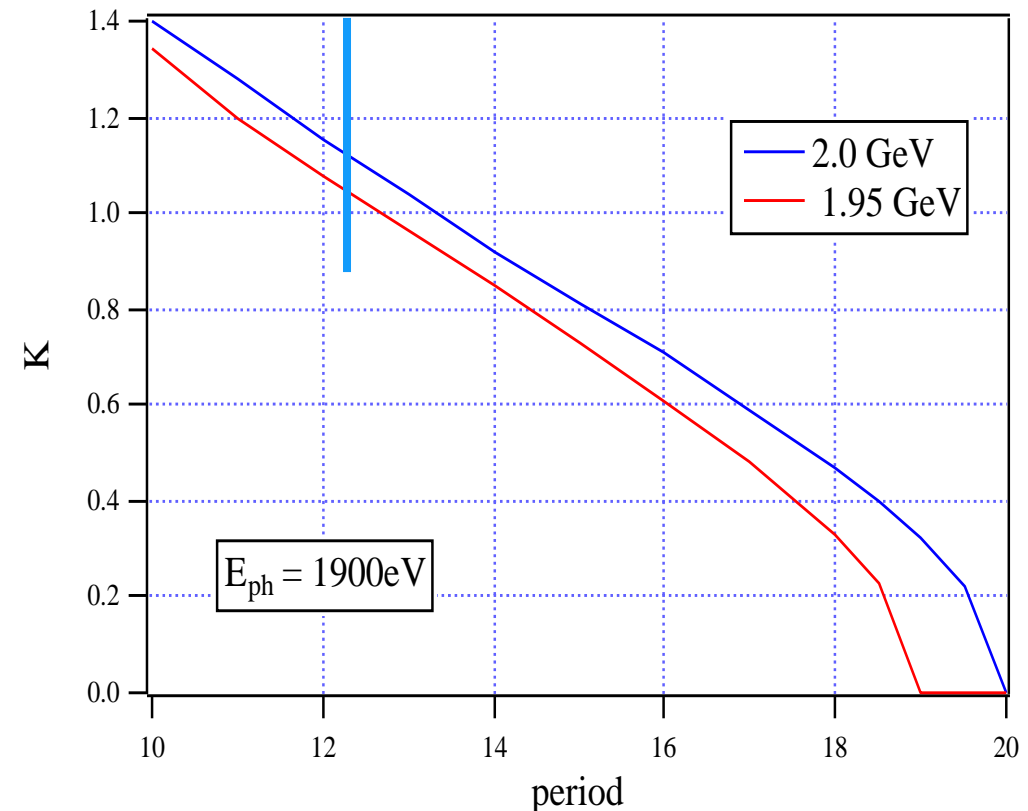
quadrupoles, BPMs integrated?

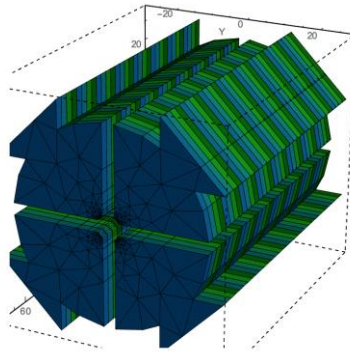
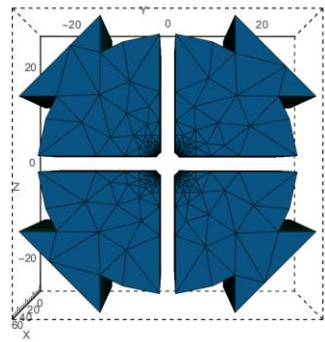
Afterburner

- full polarisation control in soft x-ray and hard x-ray
- APPLE type undulators are ppm and therefore weaker compared to hybrid or sc
- needs to be compatible with FEL undulator

$$(\lambda_U = 13\text{mm}, K = 0.85 - 1.85)$$

$$\lambda_{AB} \left(1 + \frac{K_{AB}^2}{2}\right) = \lambda_U \left(1 + \frac{K_U^2}{2}\right)$$





APPLE X / APPLE III options:

out of vacuum: newest material: $B_r = 1.37T$

8 magnets / period

5 mm vacuum chamber

very low minimum K

18mm

in vacuum: intermediate step

cryogenic: strongest material: $B_r = 1.7T$

LN_2 4 magnets / period

higher radiation hardness

minimum K about 0.5

16mm

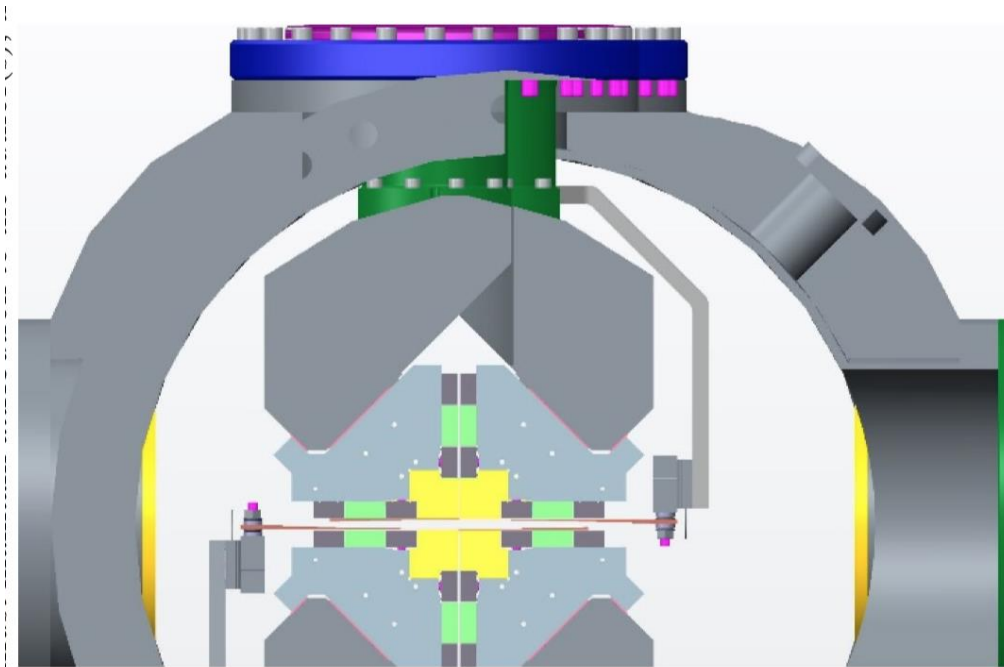
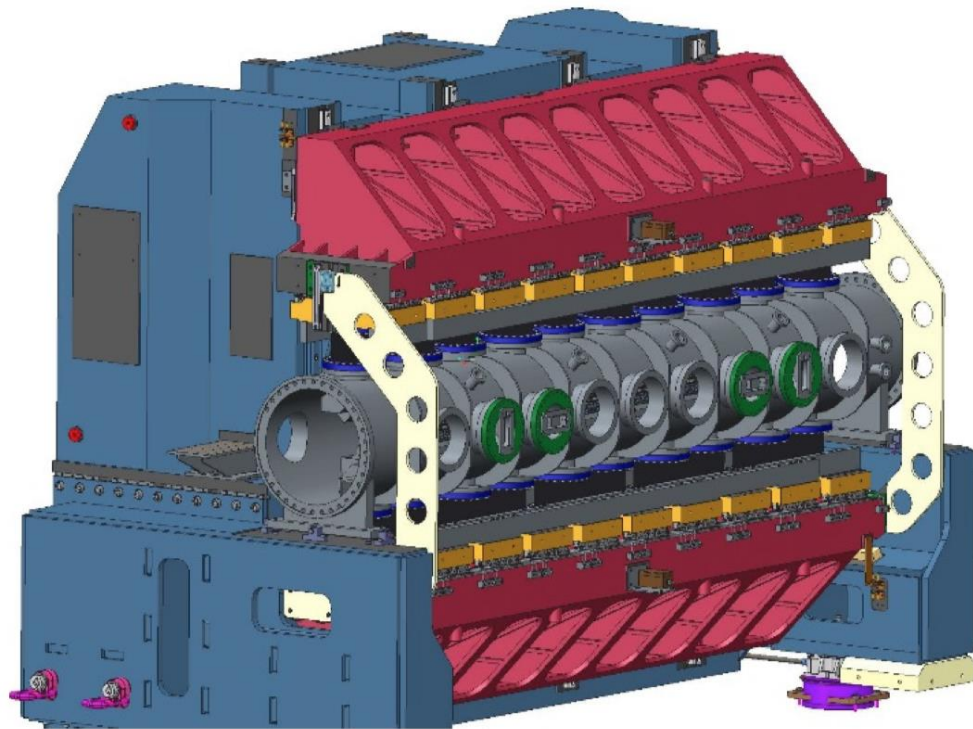
Note:
periods are not integers

FEL Undulator			Afterburner			CPMU APPLE X			Apple X	
per	Kmax	Kmin	per	Kmax	Kmin	gap / slit	Br = 1.7T		Br = 1.37T	
13	1.85	0.85	13	1.85	0.85	6.5 / 2.5		5.5 / 2.5	6.5 / 2.5	6.5 / 2.5
13	1.85	0.85	14	1.74	0.73	per = 13			# magnets	
13	1.85	0.85	15	1.64	0.60	14			4 / period	8 / period
13	1.85	0.85	16	1.55	0.46	15		1.33		
13	1.85	0.85	17	1.47	0.29	16	1.34	1.52	1.08	1.17
13	1.85	0.85	18	1.38	#ZAHL!	17	1.53	1.73	1.24	1.32
13	1.85	0.85	19	1.31	#ZAHL!	18			1.4	1.52
13	1.85	0.85	20	1.23	#ZAHL!					

In-Vacuum APPLE III under construction at BESSY

Courtesy Johannes Bahrdt

Cryogenic in-vac APPLE prototype part of LEAPS LIDs work package!

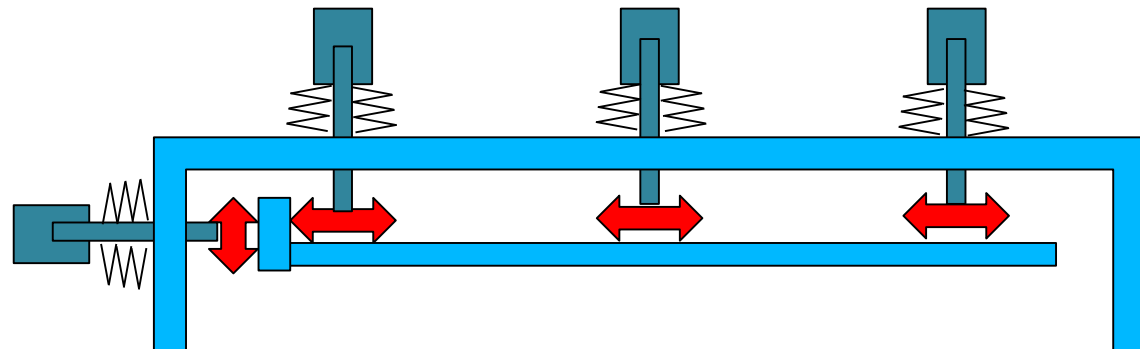
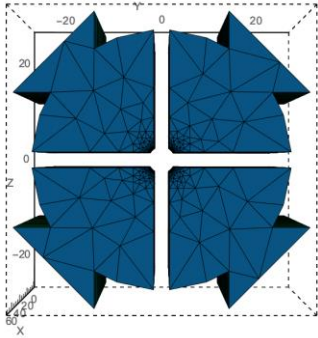


challenges:

3D force compensation to reduce momentums on feedthroughs

rf finger for gap and shift drive

in this design no moveable parts inside vacuum



possible layout for in-vac or cryo Apple with
bearings inside of vacuum

APPLE X has benefit of reduced momentums for inclined modes
can bearings help simplifying design?

Cryogenic in-vac APPLE prototype part of LEAPS LIDs work package!



next steps:

performance study by Hector Maurice

with „out of vacuum“ 18mm $K_{\min} = 0.2$

versus CPMU 16mm with $K_{\min} = 0.46$

for soft x-ray regime and hard x-ray regime to define what is the baseline

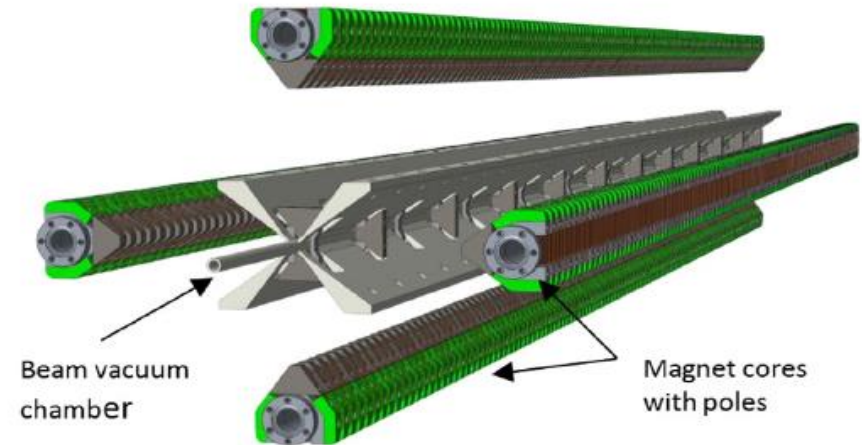
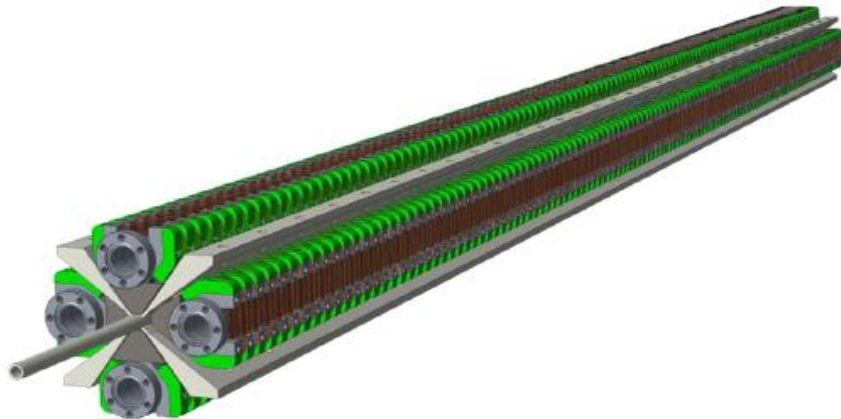
-> Extra Task 2

APPLE X in SwissFEL with 5mm vacuum chamber just started this week
spontaneous radiation with 2 out of 16 undulator modules.

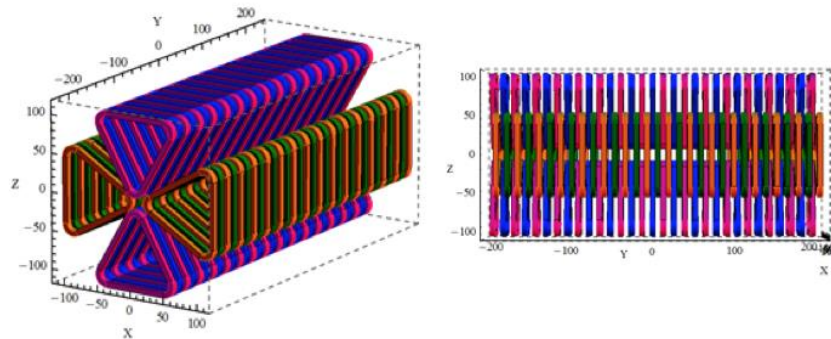


SCAPE - SuperConducting Arbitrary Polarization Emitter
proposed and 30cm prototype at APS
planned to be studied at KIT

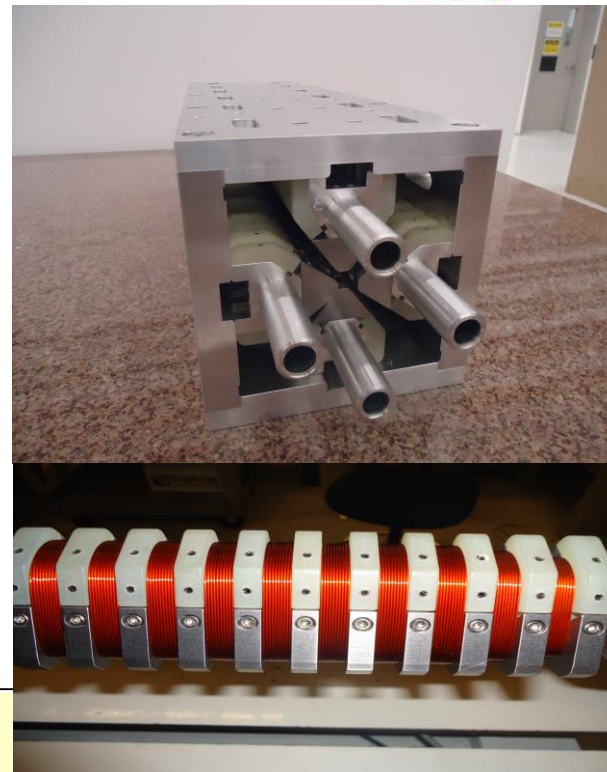
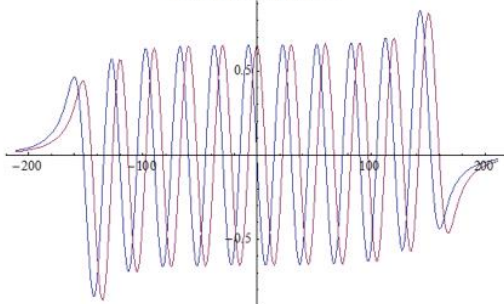
Courtesy Efim Gluskin



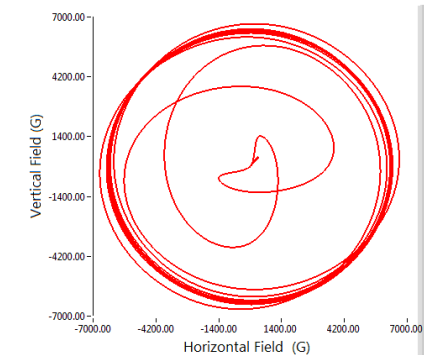
Radia model of SCAPE



By and Bx vs. z at Y=0

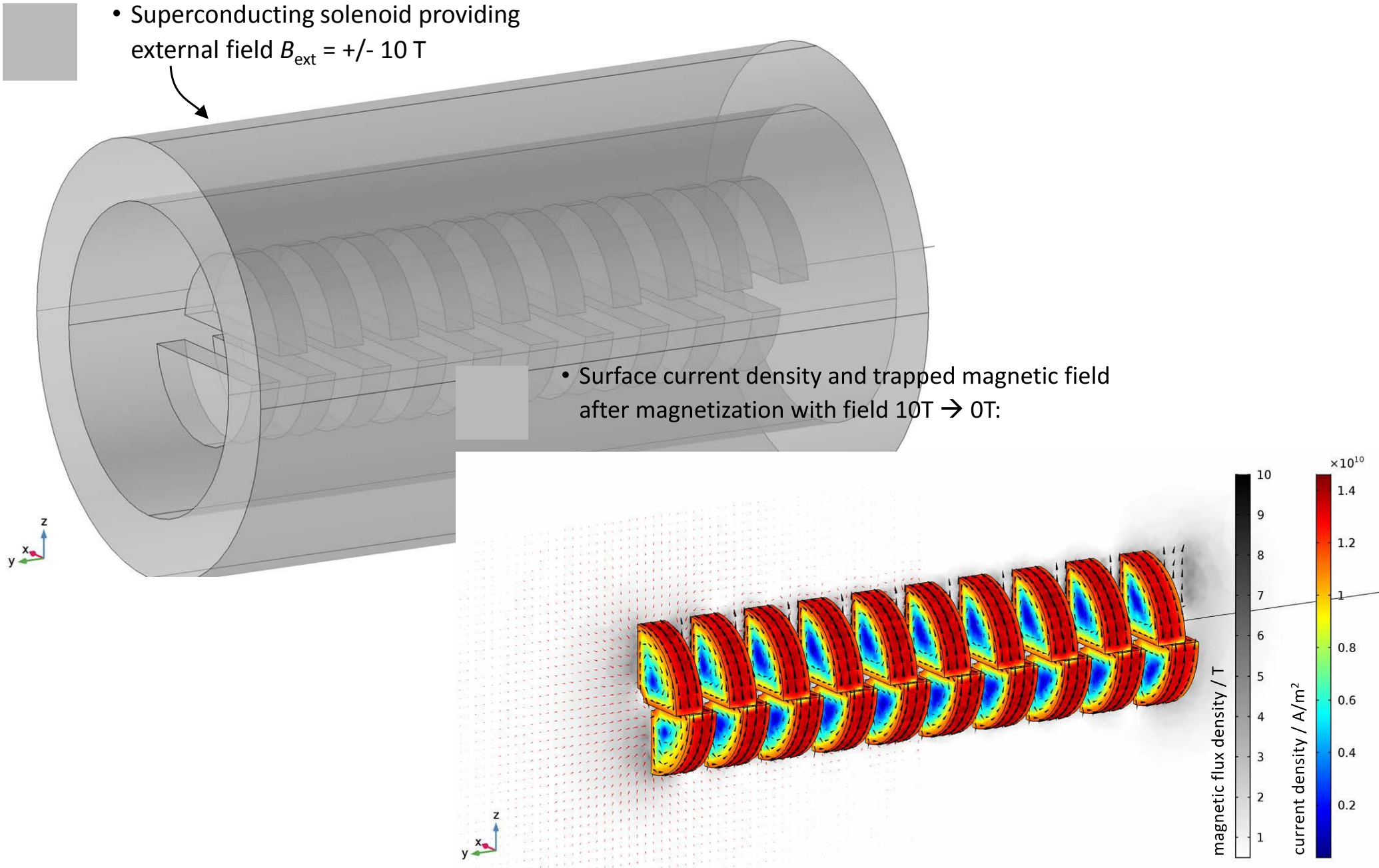


Measured magnetic field

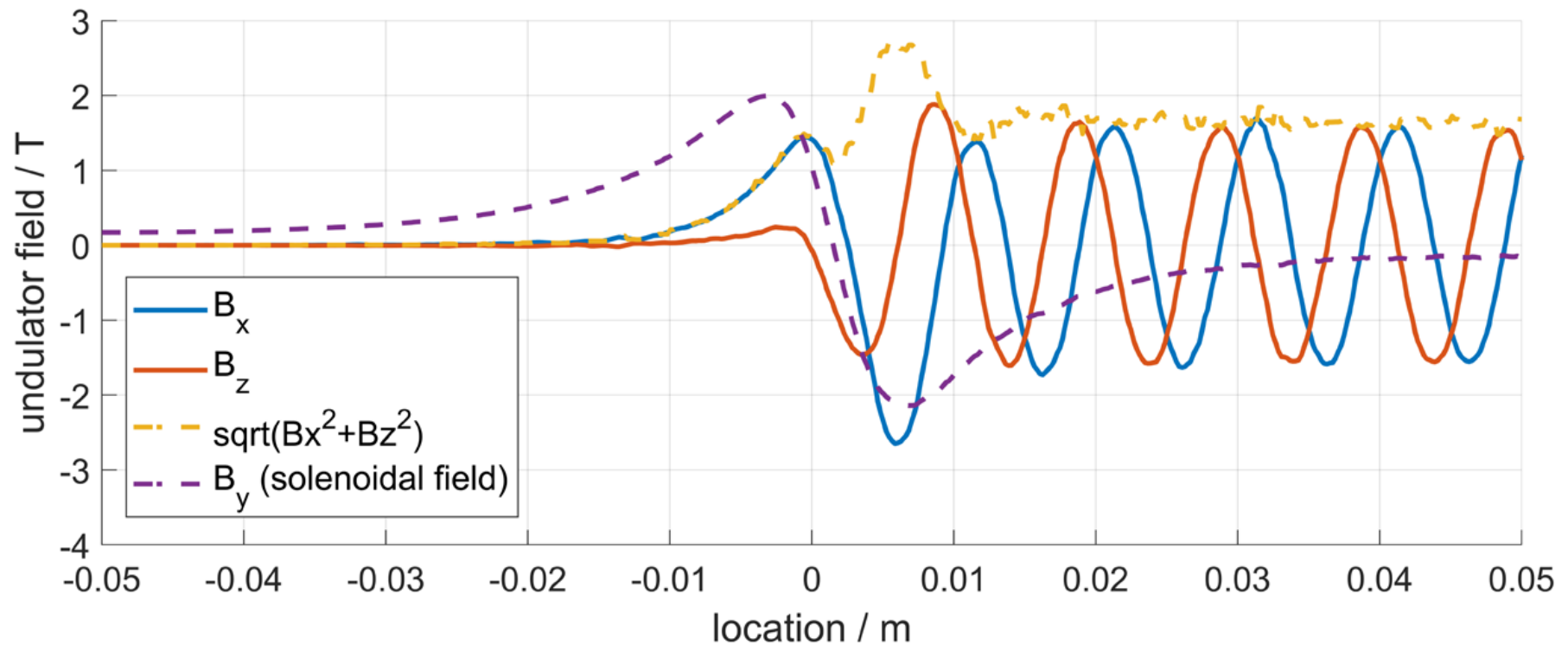
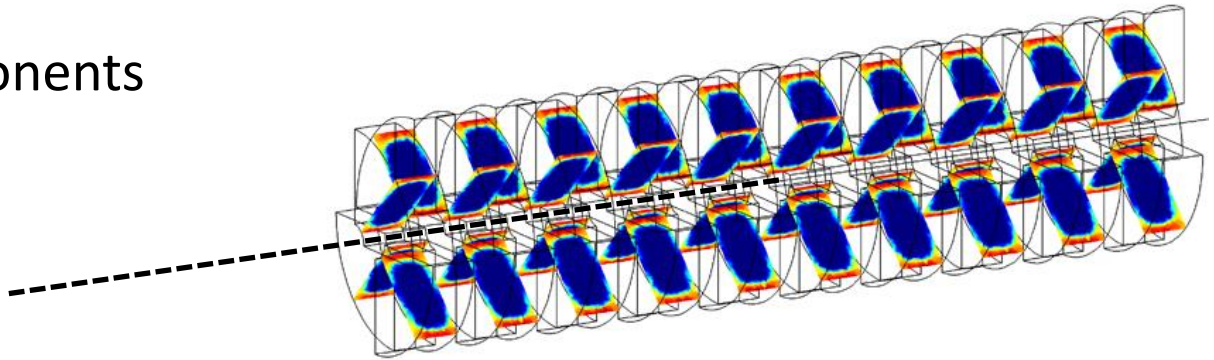
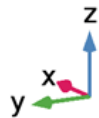


- Superconducting solenoid providing external field $B_{\text{ext}} = \pm 10 \text{ T}$

- Surface current density and trapped magnetic field after magnetization with field $10 \text{ T} \rightarrow 0 \text{ T}$:

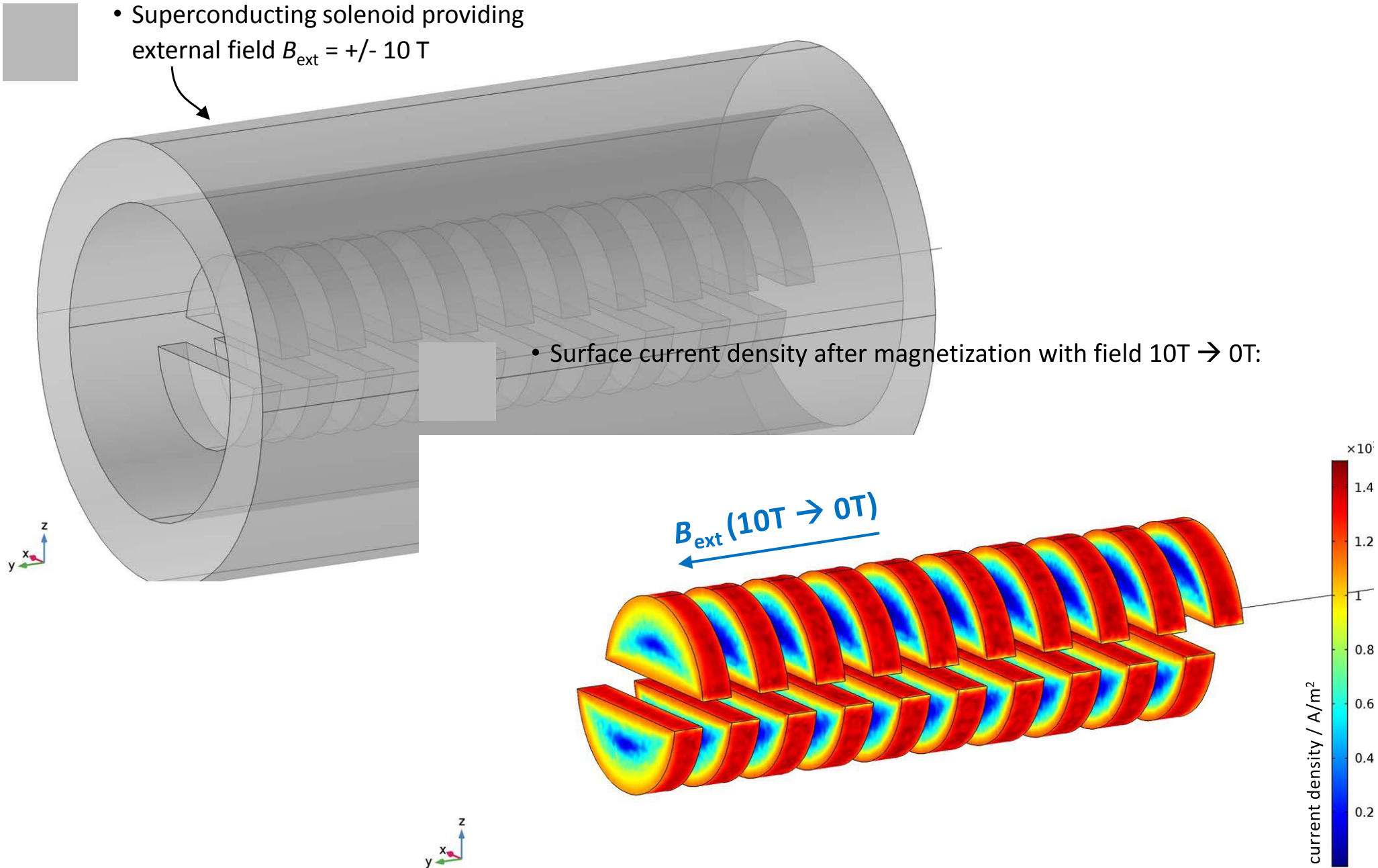


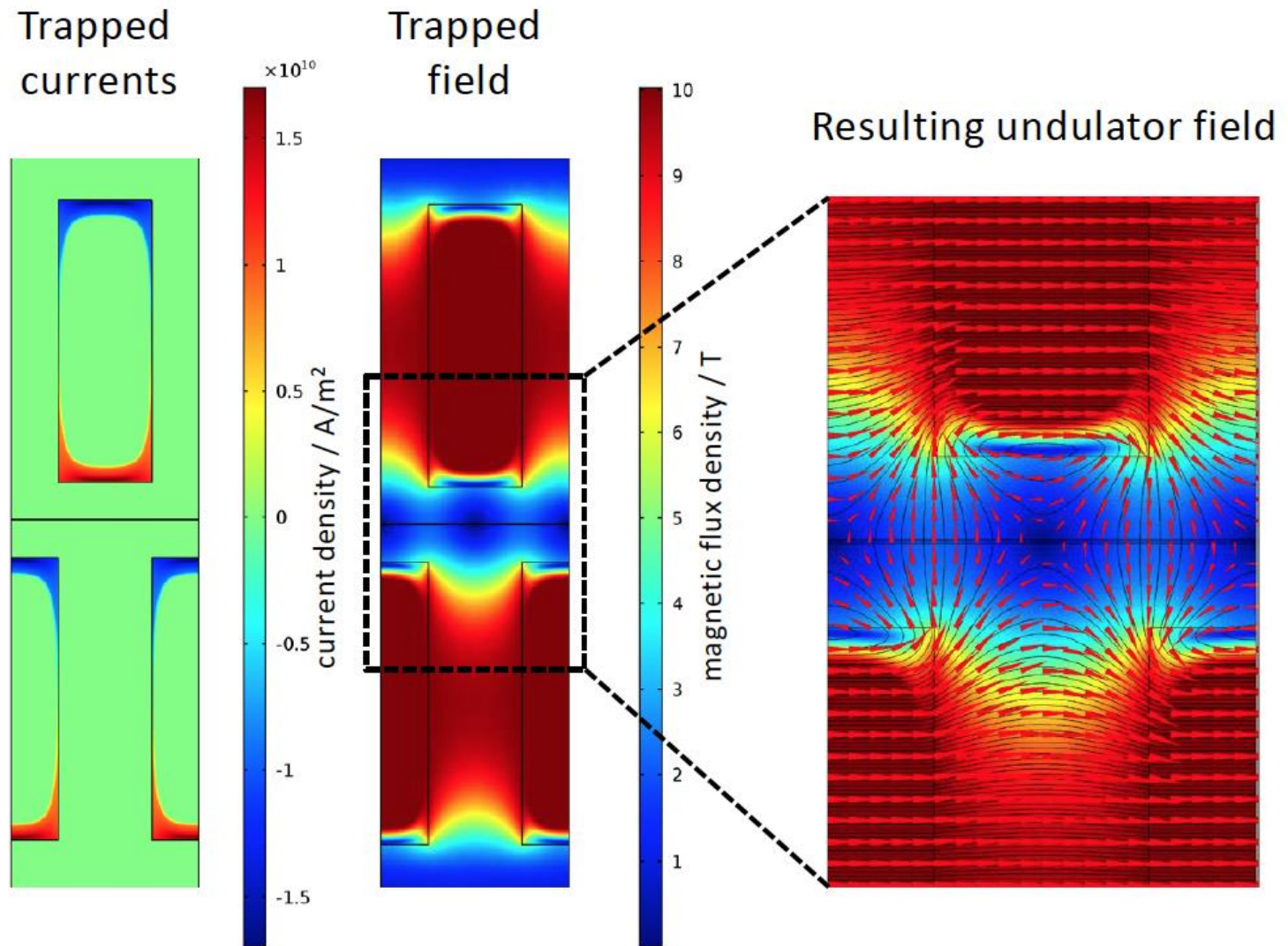
- Magnetic field components along central axis:



- Superconducting solenoid providing external field $B_{\text{ext}} = \pm 10 \text{ T}$

- Surface current density after magnetization with field $10 \text{ T} \rightarrow 0 \text{ T}$:



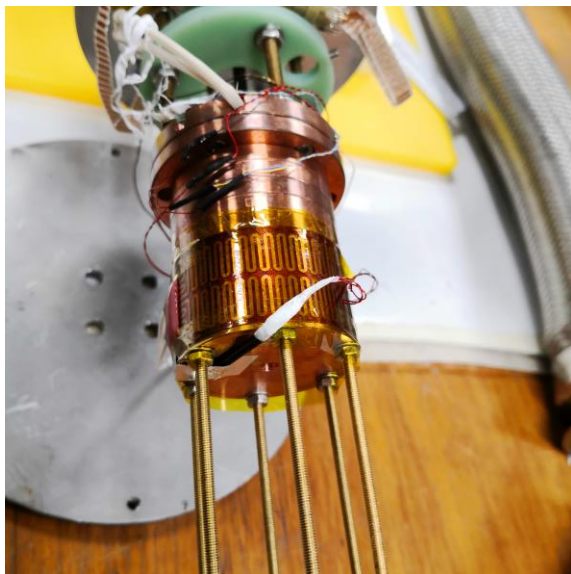




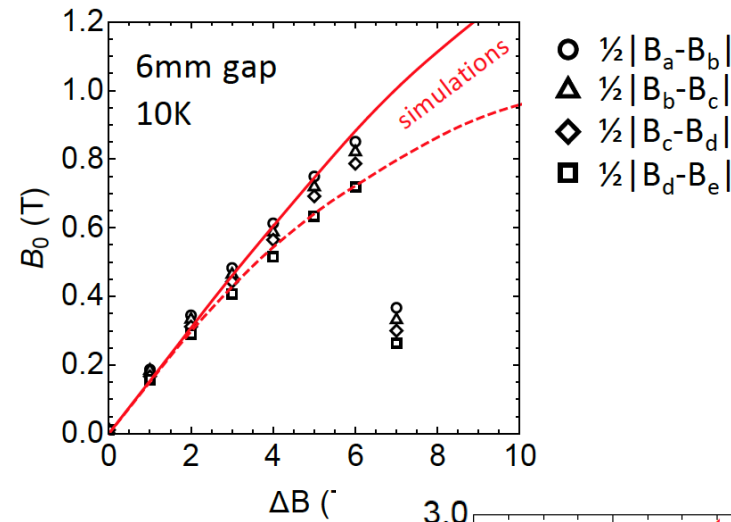
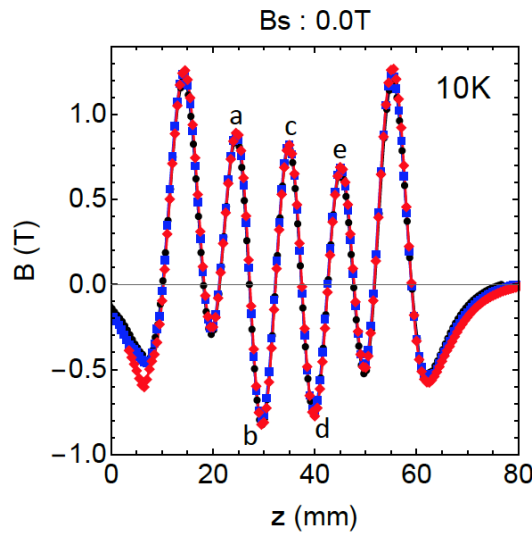
HTS staggered pair undulator crystal growth and first tests at Cambridge University (John Durell)



GdBCO
crystal

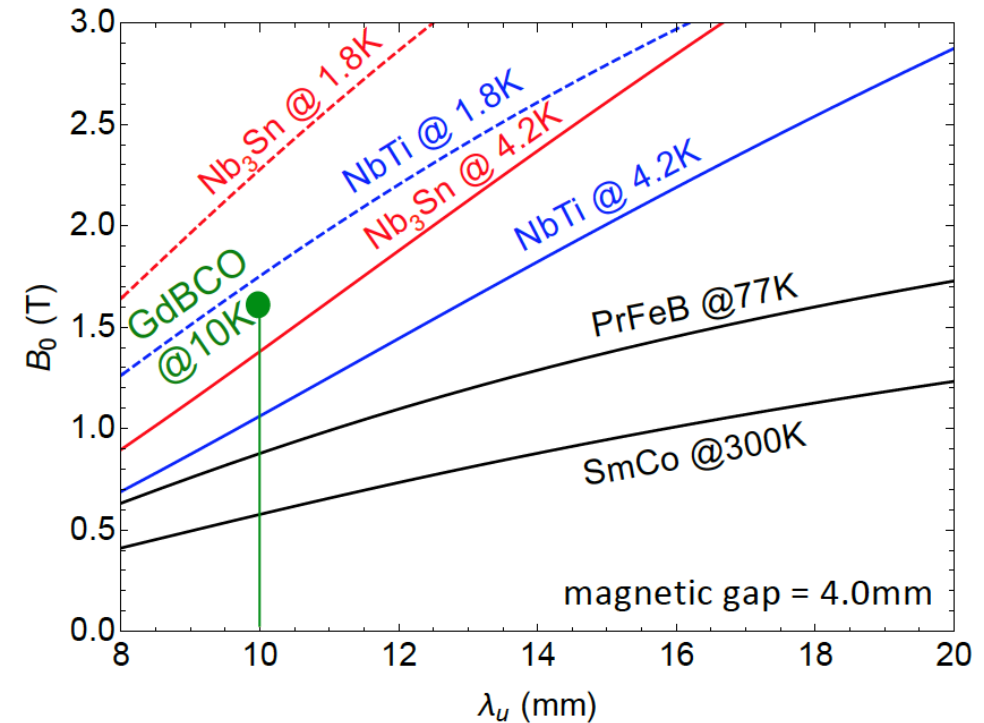


Courtesy Marco Calvi



next steps:

- 10 periods
- 4mm gap
- blocks stacked from tapes





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Thank you!

CompactLight@elettra.eu

www.CompactLight.eu



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