



Status Report on the Afterburner

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Afterburner concept: (cryogenic) in-vac APPLE X

$B_r = 1.37T @ RT, 1.7T @ 77K$
round gap with 5mm diameter
period length 16 – 18 (19) mm ←

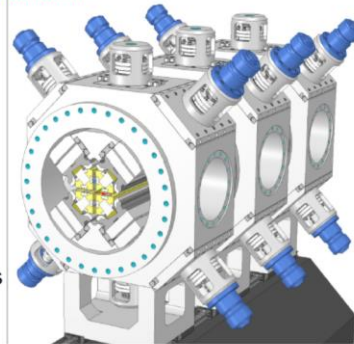
State of the art: 1 in-vac APPLE (BESSY II)
APPLE in FELs: FERMI and PSI (with 0.2mm wall thickness)

All new **compact** design concept:

- modular machined vacuum chamber on a girder
- no external support structure
- distributed drive unit at any link rod
- new hydraulic drives combine strength with sub- μm precision
- 8 magnets / period for higher K @ RT

compact would also mean cost effective:

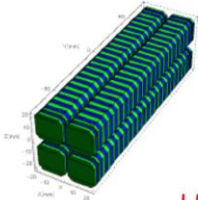
dimensions comparable with scu FEL undulator
reduced infrastructure in cranes, floor preparation for air cushions



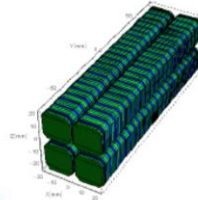
Courtesy of M. Kokole

- RADIA model including errors for Br and magnetization angles
- Two models
 - (1) Standard EPU with 4 magnets per period
 - (2) EPU with 8 magnets per period
 - Flat and Normal distribution of errors for Br and magnetization angles
 - 500 random assemblies are calculated.

Standard EPU magnetic assembly with 4 magnets per period



Proposed EPU with 8 magnets per period



Have to check against parameters hinted by Neil

- Out of vacuum / **in-vacuum** Courtesy of T. Milharcic
- **Room temperature** / cryo-cooled
- **Individual magnets** / magnet soldering
- **Traditional mag. structure** / magnetic compensation ←
- **Traditional VC** / segmented VC as support structure

Opt 1

Opt 2

- Easier installation and alignment.
- Lighter structure, more compact solution.

Next steps:

From T. Schmidt

define total length (number of modules) with 2m to 4(5)m length each
use of APPLE X transverse gradients could allow special operation modes

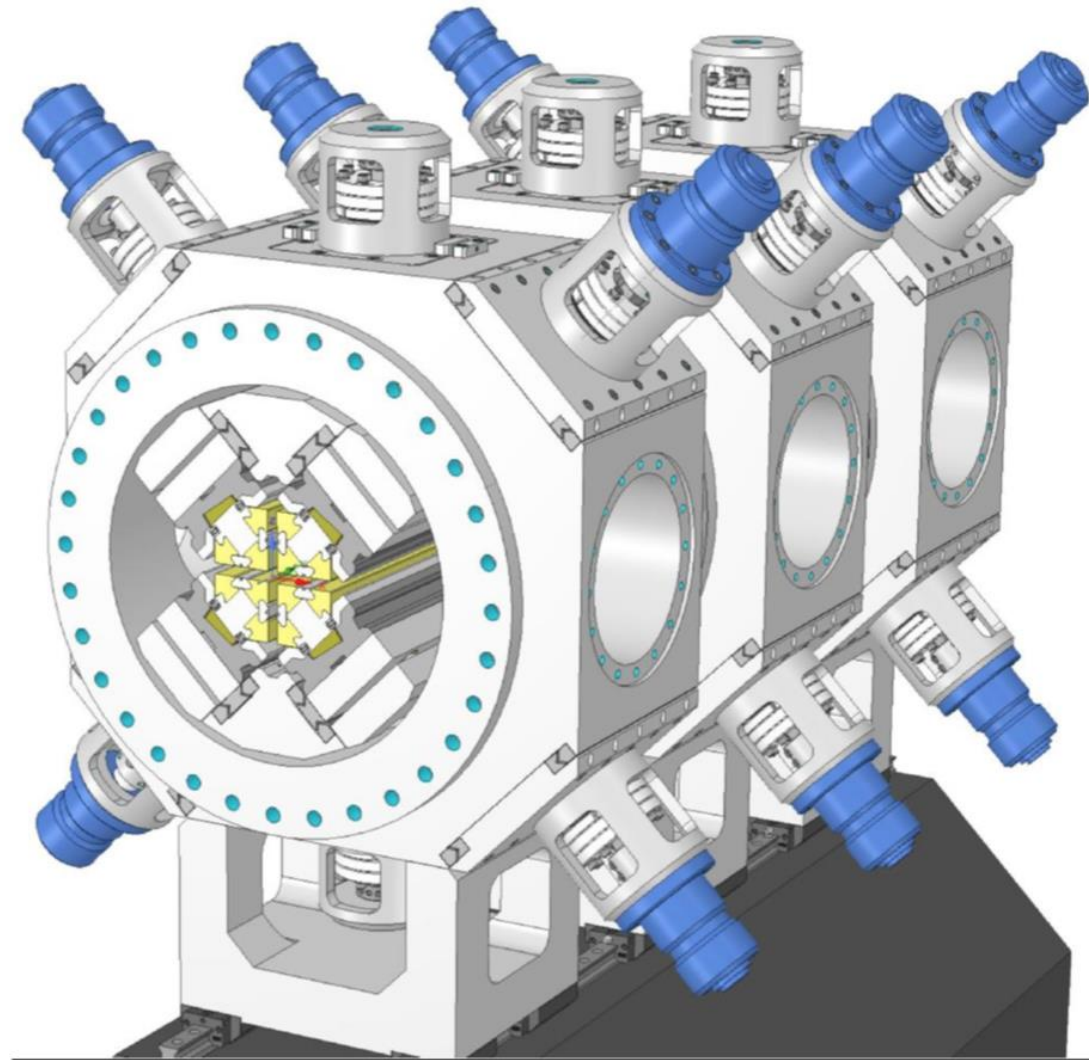
CDR -> TDR for risk analysis and better cost estimations

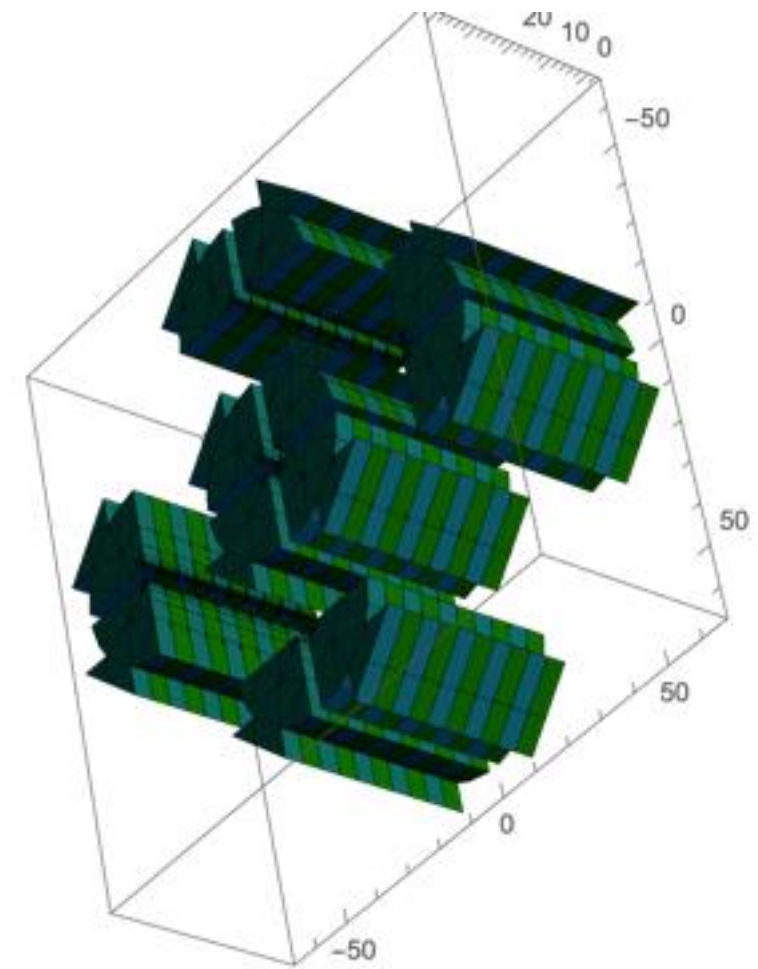
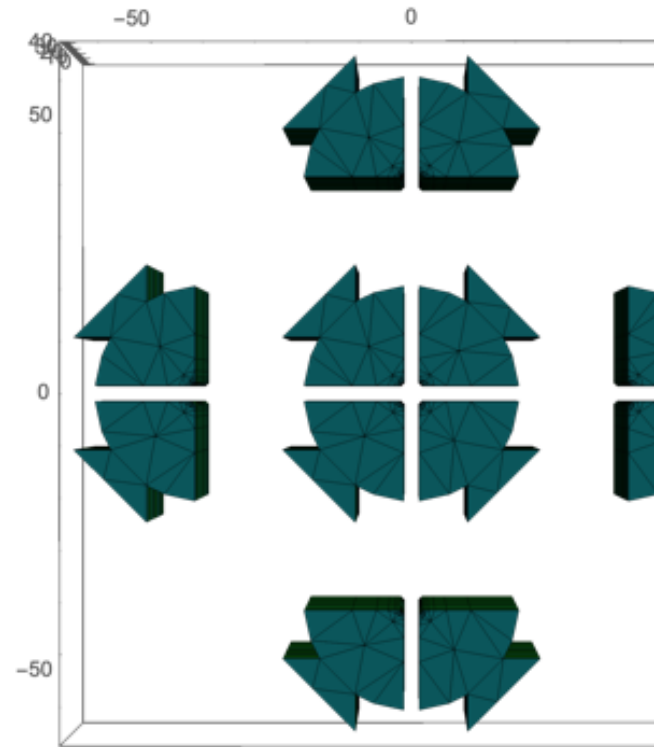
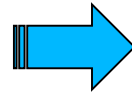
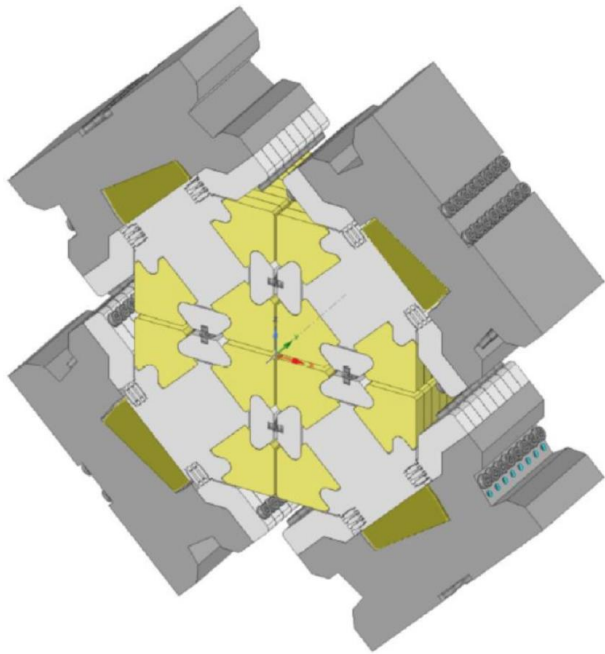
FEM analysis of mode dependent deformations
gap measurement with distributed drive system
interface to electron beam, foils or slotted pipe
flexible taper
integration of cooling incl. shielding
integrated measurement system ←

Synergies:

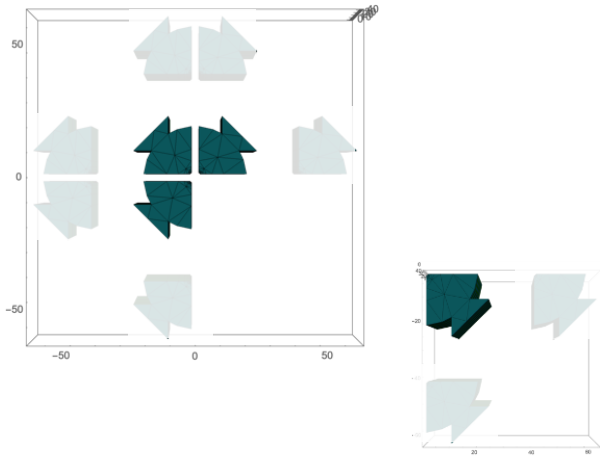
modular compact design as option for SLS 2.0 upgrade
cryogenic APPLE also topic in LEAPS ←

Both room temperature and cryogenic structures will be written in the XLS CDR





change in force compensating magnet geometry

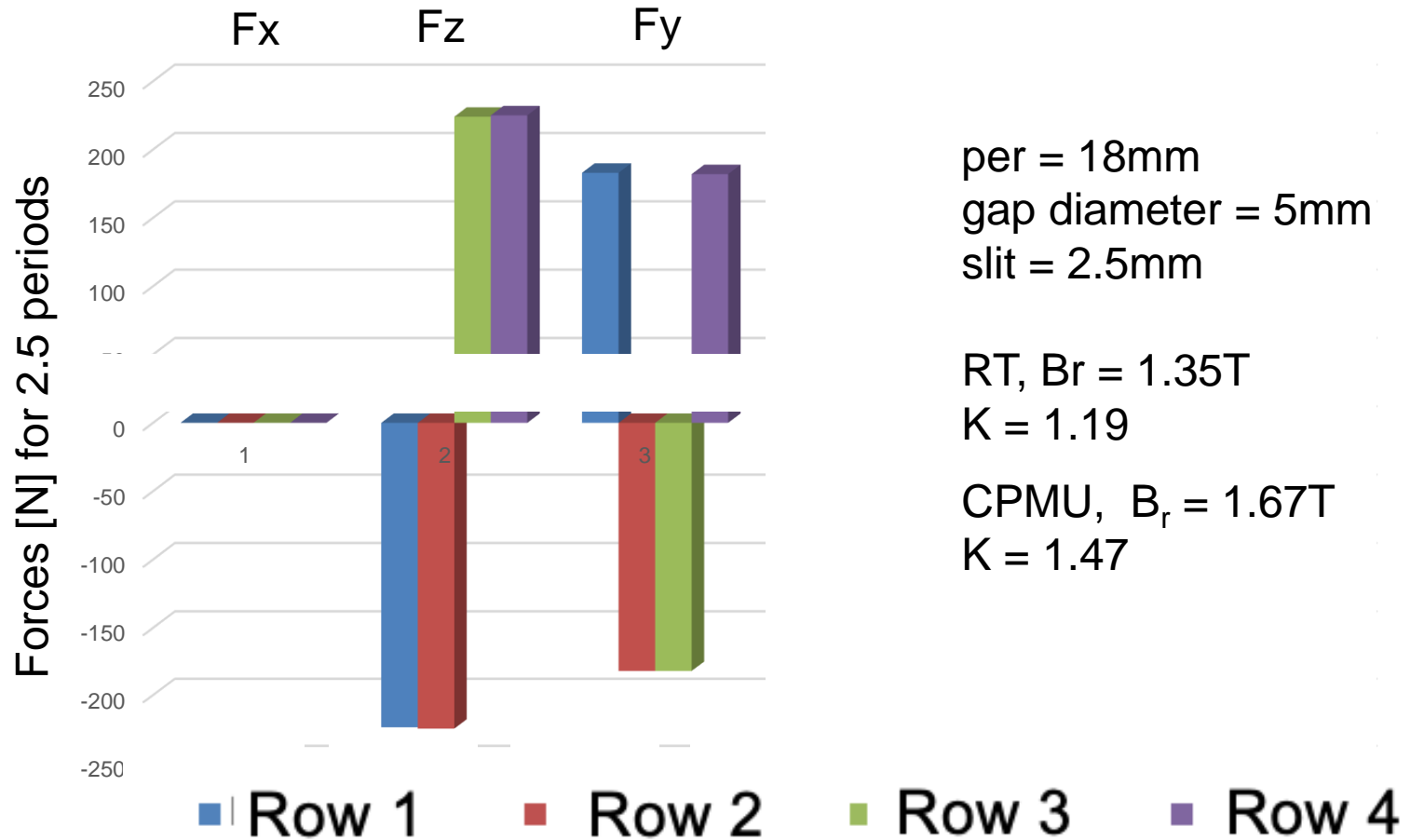


Forces (2.5 periods)

RT:
274 N -> 6082 N/m

CPMU:
416 N -> 9235 N/m

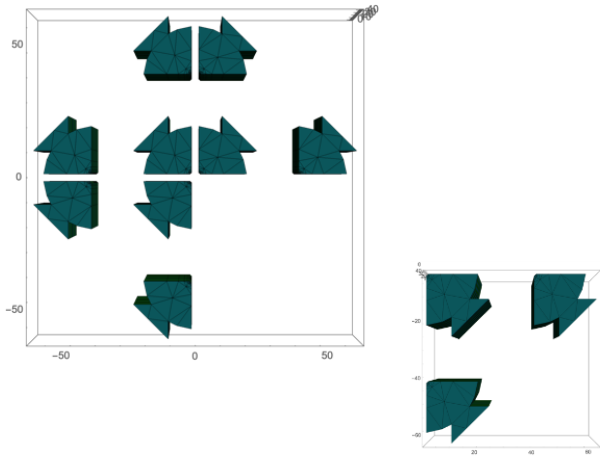
Mode: LH



per = 18mm
gap diameter = 5mm
slit = 2.5mm

RT, Br = 1.35T
K = 1.19

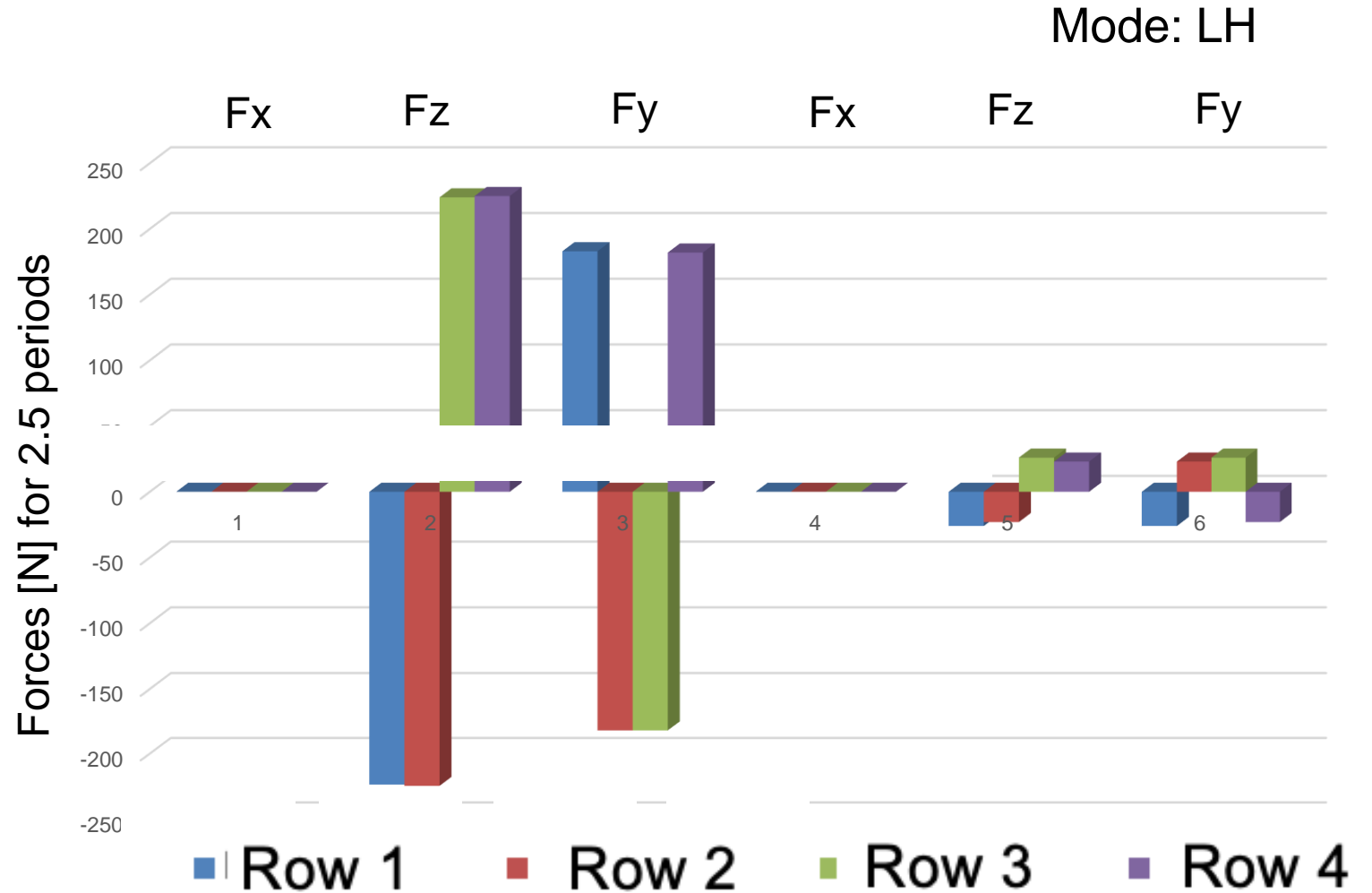
CPMU, Br = 1.67T
K = 1.47

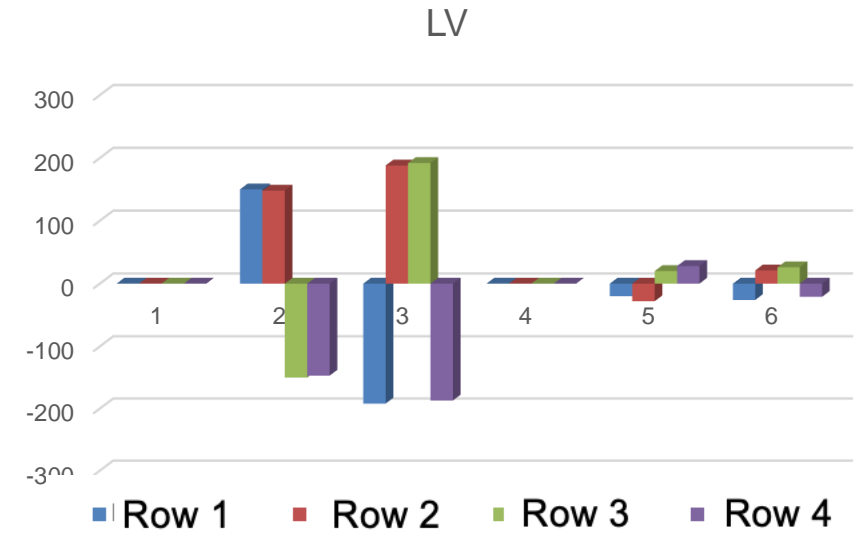
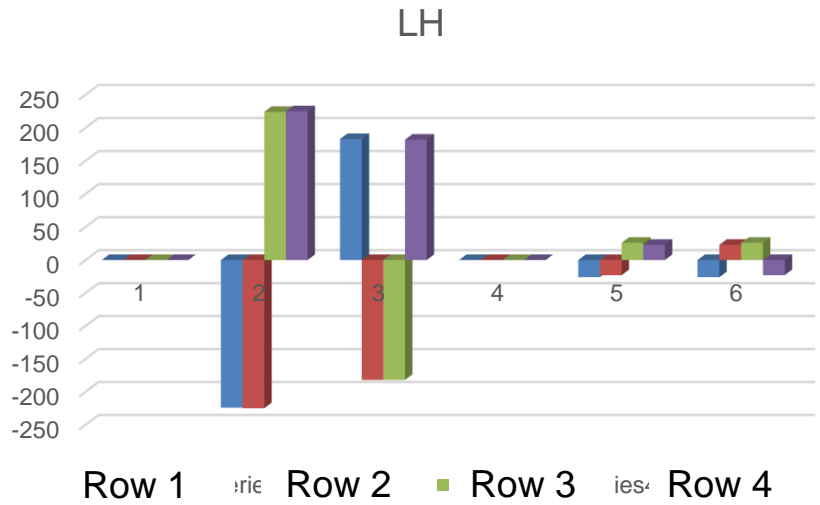
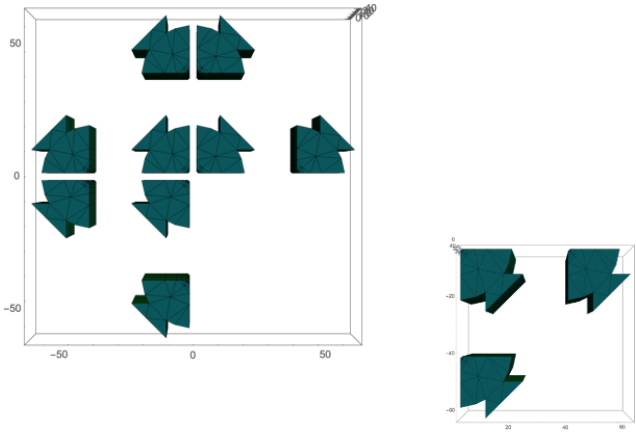


Forces (2.5 periods)

RT:
 274 N -> 6082 N/m
 34 N -> 755 N/m

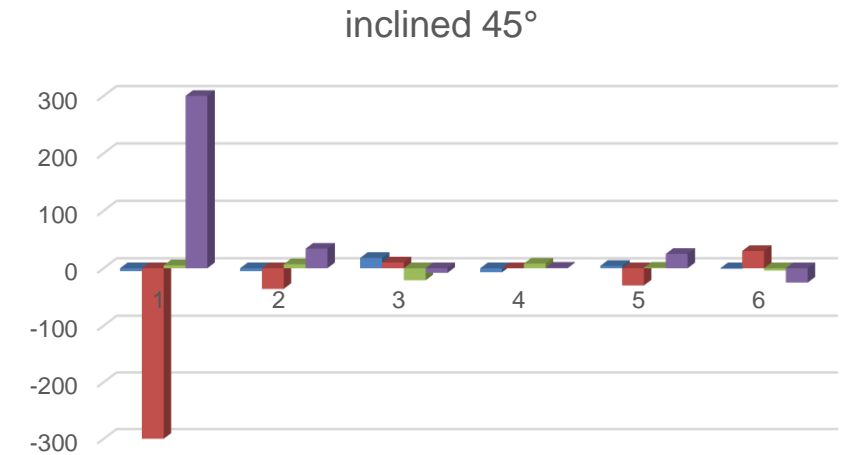
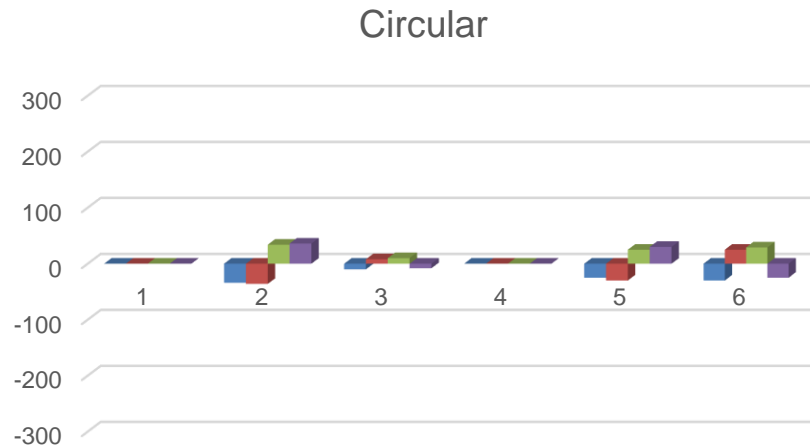
CPMU:
 416 N -> 9235 N/m
 52 n -> 1147 N/M





Force compenstion

- works in all modes
- does not change in major operation modes
- is the key to compact design



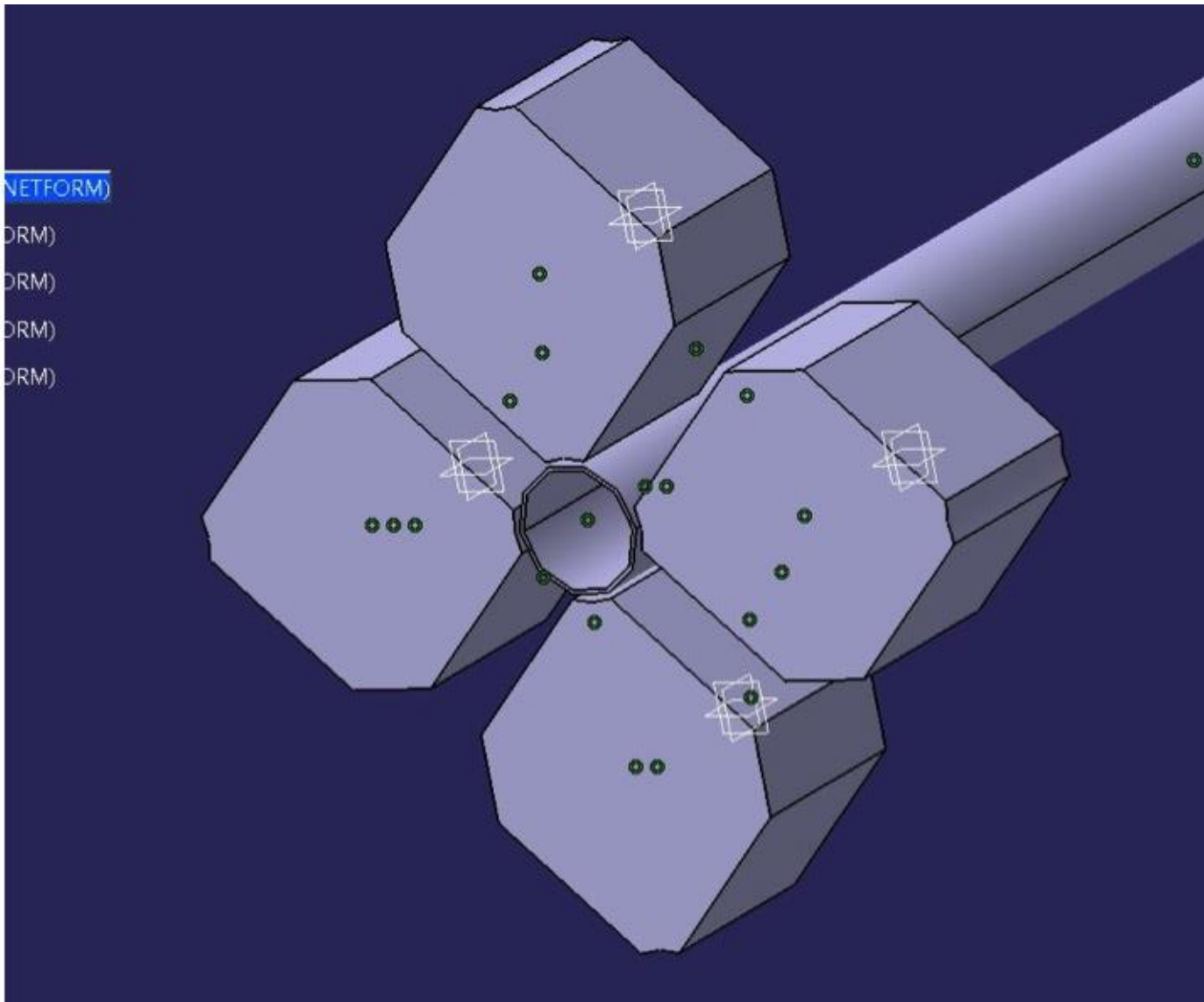


in storage rings all in-vacuum undulators (planar + BESSY II) have flexible taper

SwissFEL hard x-ray undulator line U15 has hard steps with small gap in entire undulator line (13 modules a 4m)

works without problems 😊

avoiding flexible taper especially in APPLE X
and even more in Cryogenic APPLE X is a serious simplification.

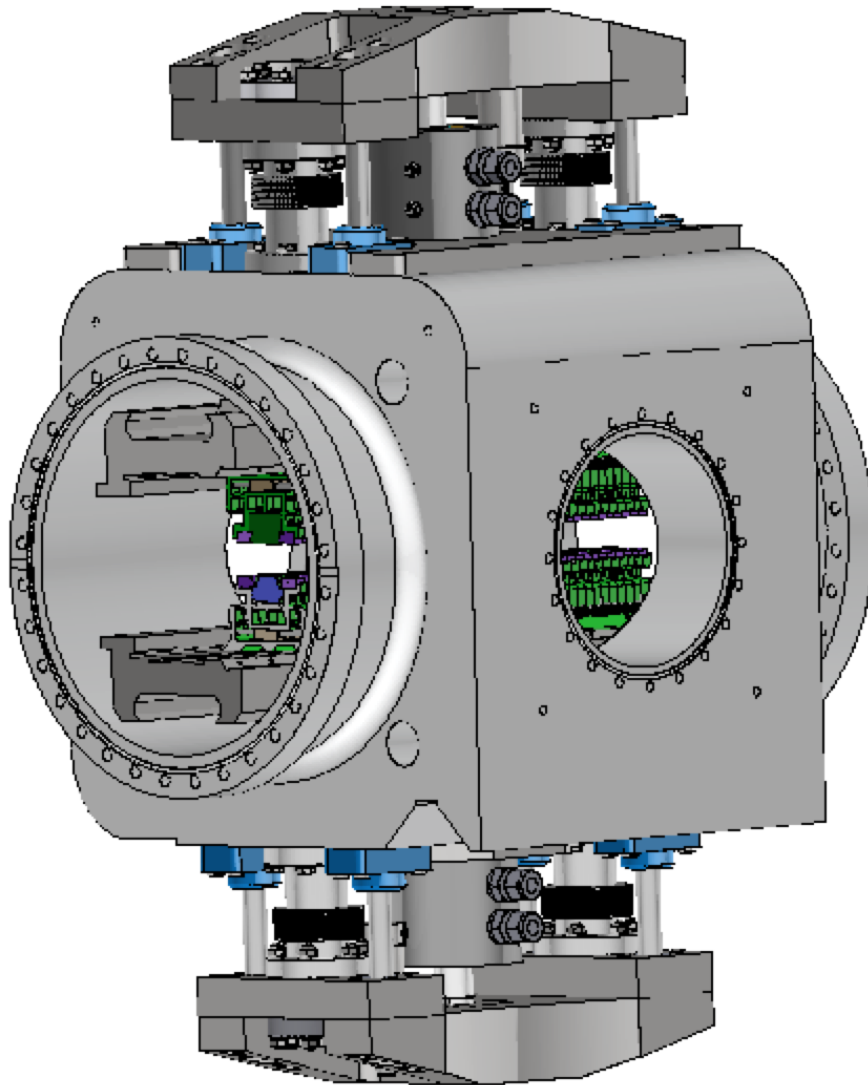


pro:

- increased sorting freedom due to symmetry
- simplified machining, reduced costs

con:

- this model may too simple cause of missing form closure



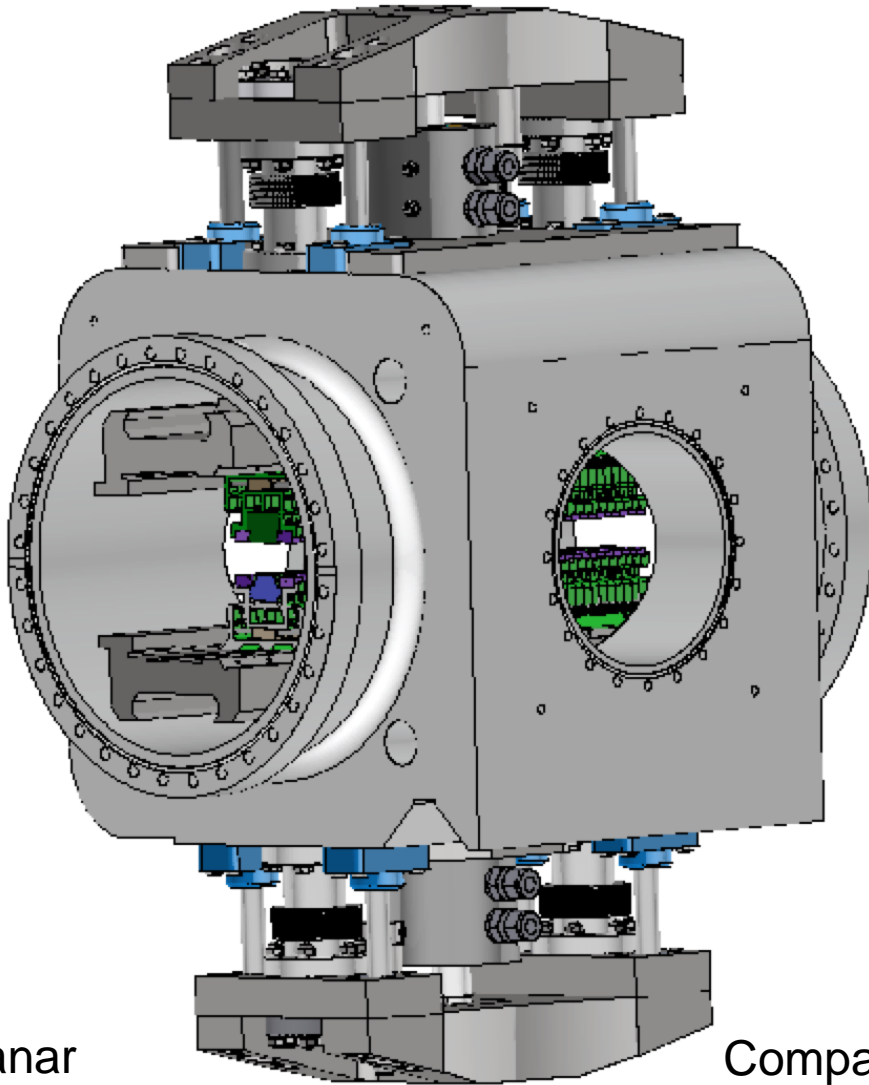
Prototype under construction
for compact planar in-vacuum (CPMU)
undulator for SLS2.0 @ PSI

vacuum chamber = support

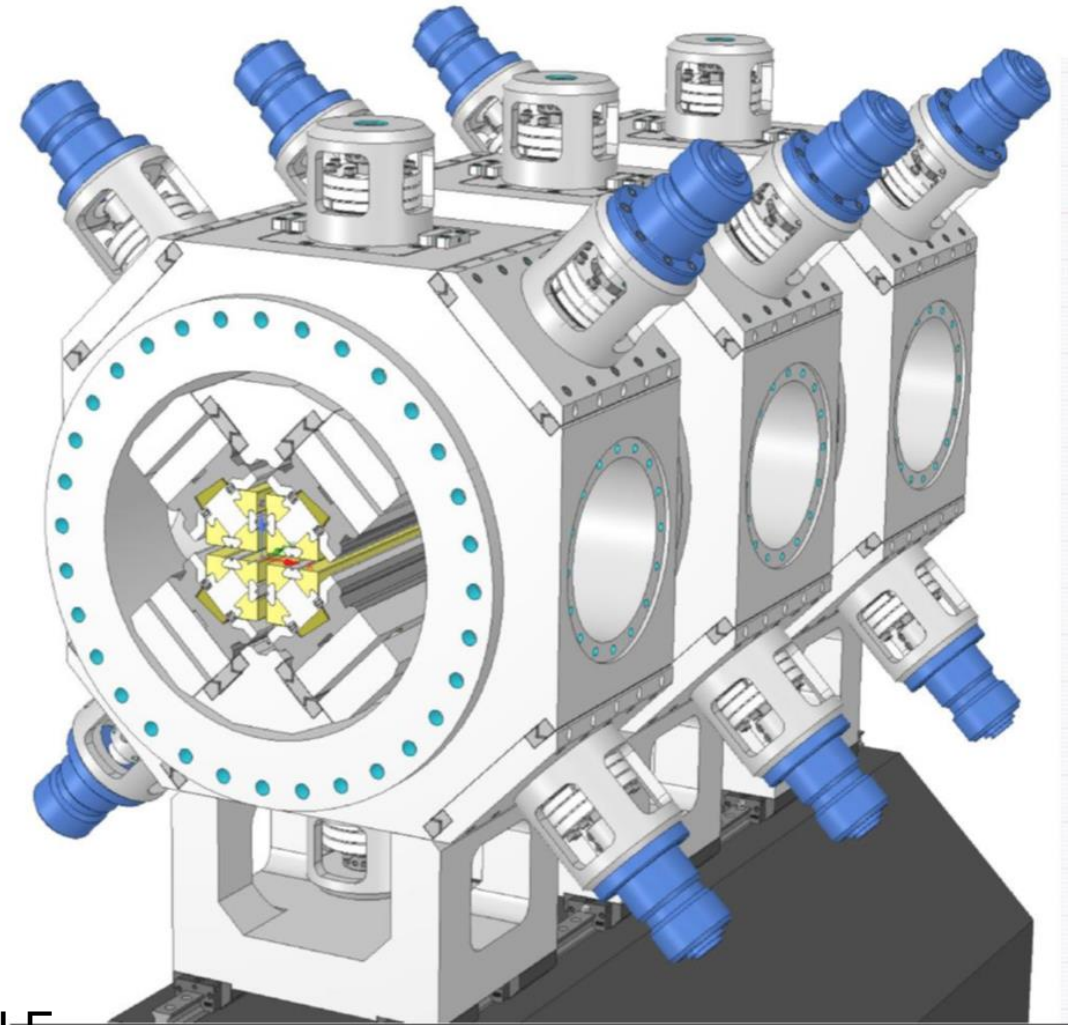
module length 504mm

hydraulic drive system

industrial solutions for bearings



PSI planar



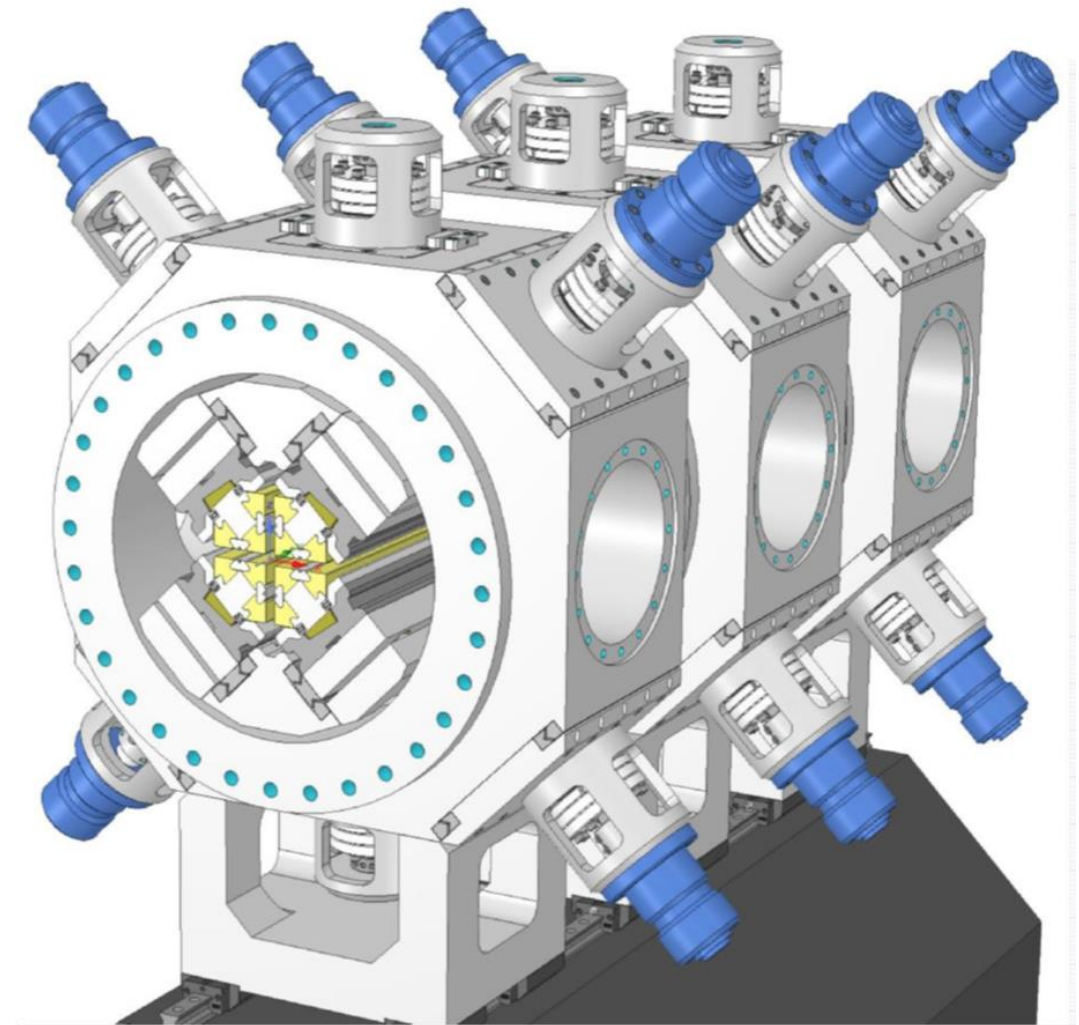
Compact Light APPLE

continue some FEM calculations
(T. Milharcic)

detailed cost summary

start writing CDR

for more detailed design -> TDR
worth to wait for PSI results



Compact Light APPLE



Funded by the European Union

Thank you!

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