

# SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE ALS BRIGHTNESS UPGRADE\*

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## Abstract

The Advanced Light Source (ALS) at Berkeley Lab is one of the brightest sources for soft x-rays worldwide. A multiyear upgrade of the ALS is underway, which includes new and replacement x-ray beamlines, a replacement of many of the original insertion devices and many upgrades to the accelerator. The accelerator upgrade that affects the ALS performance most directly is the brightness upgrade, which reduced the horizontal emittance from 6.3 nm to 2.0 nm (2.5 nm effective), resulting in one of the lowest horizontal emittances of operating light sources. Magnets for this upgrade were installed in late 2012 and early 2013 followed by successful commissioning and user operation with 2.0 nm horizontal emittance.

## INTRODUCTION

Over the years, the brightness of the ALS has been steadily improved, keeping the ALS the brightest third generation light source in the energy range below 1 keV (see Fig. 1). The upgrades included improvements in beam parameters (current and emittance), addition of new radiation producing devices (Superbends and advanced insertion devices) as well as stability improvements going hand-in-hand with the brightness improvements.

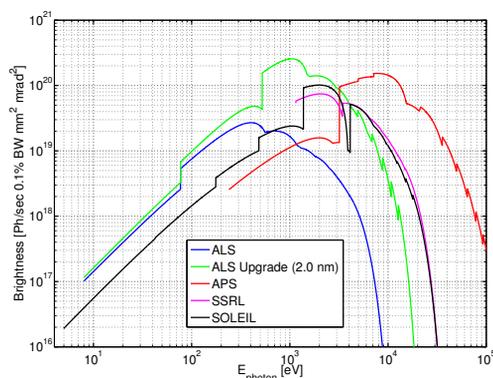


Figure 1: Comparison of the ALS brightness before and after the low emittance upgrade with several other existing light sources.

The recent low emittance upgrade increased the bright-

\* The Advanced Light Source is supported by the Director, Office of Science, Office of Basic Energy Sciences, of the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract No. DE-AC02-05CH11231.

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ness of the ALS by about a factor three in the bending magnet beamlines, and by about a factor two in the existing insertion device beamlines. The upgrade also opens the door to a potential further increase of the brightness by potentially implementing reduced horizontal beta functions in some straights.

## BRIGHTNESS UPGRADE LATTICE

The ALS lattice has a triple bend achromat structure, with a fixed, large defocusing gradient in the bending magnets. Originally, there were only 2 families of sextupoles, with 4 sextupoles in each arc. An attractive set of possible upgrade lattices was found with higher straight section dispersion and an integer tune two units higher than the old lattice [1]. Those lattices have natural emittances of about 2 nm, compared to the more than 6 nm of the old lattice and horizontal beta functions of about 20 m in the straights.

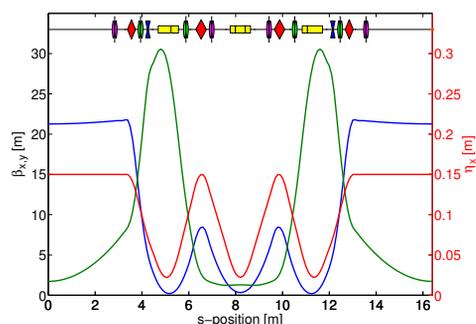


Figure 2: ALS upgrade lattice with 2.0 nm natural emittance at 1.9 GeV.

Later on, more systematic techniques [2, 3, 4] were used to find the global optimal lattices in terms of emittance or brightness. In those studies an additional family of low emittance lattices was found with very small horizontal beta function (order of 0.5 m) in the straights at much higher phase advance, which increase the brightness by better matching to the photon diffraction ellipse. Such low beta straights are still under investigation as an insertion for selected straights.

The high-beta lattices are within the range of the existing quadrupole magnets. However, the original sextupoles would not have been strong enough and the dynamic aperture would have been very poor. Both challenges were overcome with the addition of sextupoles in the straight sections.

## MAGNET DESIGN AND PRODUCTION

The design [5] of the new sextupoles was performed in a collaboration by LBNL and SINAP and was finished in 2011. Because of space constraints, 3 different magnet designs are used. One of the families is optimized for small hysteresis and fast time response and has a closed yoke. It is used as the primary correctors in the fast orbit feedback. All new sextupoles also contain skew quadrupole coils (half of them have been initially connected to power supplies). This allows to improve the vertical beamspace stability in the ALS by providing a local correction of the small skew quadrupole errors of the planar insertion devices. Some of the skew quadrupoles in three of the ALS arcs are also necessary to provide the vertical dispersion bump for the fs-slicing facility in the upgrade lattice.

Magnet production, carried out at SINAP, started with prototype magnets just after the design reviews in early 2011. The pole shapes were manufactured by wire edm on fully assembled magnet cores to achieve excellent field quality. Manufacturing was completed in summer 2012, on time to achieve the project installation milestones. During construction there was a detailed quality assurance program and all magnets were fully qualified by electrical, mechanical, and magnetic measurements. Precise fiducialization was carried out both mechanically and with the help of magnetic measurements. All magnets exceeded all important field quality requirements.

### Installation

Thirteen of the new sextupoles were installed ahead of the main upgrade shutdown. This allowed to fully test their corrector functionality (time response, hysteresis) and to incorporate them into the slow and fast orbit feedback. The tests confirmed the excellent performance as corrector magnets and subsequently the remainder of the 48 magnets was installed during the 2013 spring shutdown (see Fig. 3). At the same time, all new power supplies and equipment protection systems were installed. Finally, the top-off interlock ranges were enlarged based on a complete new set of top-off safety calculations, and the interlocks were retested.



Figure 3: SHD magnet installed between the QF and QD quadrupoles.

### Other Project Activities

In order to create sufficient space in all locations where new magnets were going to be installed, several modifications of vacuum chambers and stands were completed in 2012. Several candidate power supplies for the new magnets were tested and the control system interfaces for the selected power supplies were completed. Because of the new magnets and new strengths of existing interlocked magnets, parts of the safety analysis for top-off operation needed to be redone. The analysis was completed in time for the installation shutdown and no hardware changes were necessary. The new analysis allowed widening the interlock ranges on many of the top-off interlocked magnets allowing wide flexibility with the new lattices.

For the fs-slicing facility, the ALS has a complex lattice insertion that manipulates the local coupling and vertical dispersion to spatially separate the sliced beam. The new lattices required a completely new solution making use of the additional skew quadrupoles added to the new SHF magnets just adjacent to the insertion devices. The solution was found using genetic algorithms [6] and its lattice functions are shown in Fig. 4.

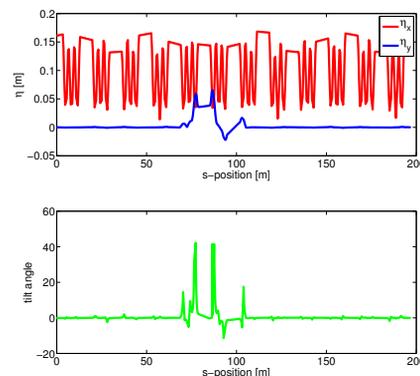


Figure 4: New fs-slicing optics that provides the spatial separation of the energy sliced beam in the new upgrade lattices.

Beyond the baseline of the project, which is aimed at delivering higher brightness, work is also going on to study low alpha modes of operation, which are enabled by the fact that the new sextupoles allow control of the second order momentum compaction factor.

## COMMISSIONING

Simulations beforehand had predicted excellent dynamic and momentum aperture as well as lifetime for the optimized upgrade lattices [4, 7]. Fig. 5 shows an measurement of the momentum aperture of the upgrade lattice by recording the Touschek lifetime as a function of the RF acceptance. The measurement confirms that the upgrade lattice has a larger dynamic momentum aperture than the lattice used before the upgrade. In fact, during user operations the

overall lifetime now is as high as before the upgrade, despite the large reduction in horizontal emittance which allowed to further reduce the vertical emittance as well (from almost 50 pm to below 30 pm).

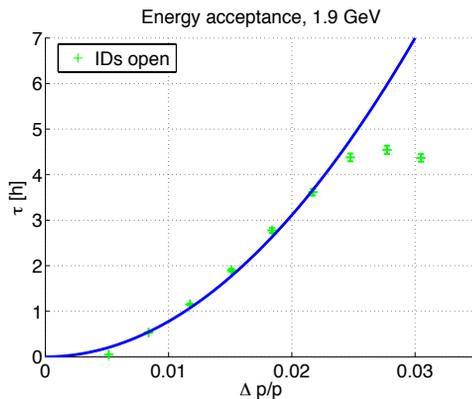


Figure 5: Lifetime versus RF amplitude scan confirming improved dynamic momentum aperture compared to the operation before the upgrade.

Migration to the new lattices was quick (few hours), after verifying all magnet polarities and magnet transfer functions in a beam based way in the old lattice. Further commissioning included optimizing the harmonic sextupole settings, updating the ID feed-forward (tune, beta beating, coupling) for the new lattice, implementing the new dispersion bump for fs-slicing facility and retesting the top-off interlocks with new ranges. The dispersion bump was refined after final lattice optimizations. The dynamic aperture and momentum aperture including the fs-slicing lattice insertion are similar to the bare lattice results and commissioning of the new solution went quickly. The new lattices also provide a larger, intrinsic horizontal separation of the sliced electron beam. We are currently in the process of evaluating how to make best use of this and expect that it will eventually allow a much better signal to noise ratio for the slicing facility.

Optimizing photon beamlines with new beam spots progressed quickly and user beamlines were able to resolve the brightness increase (see Fig. 6). The dynamic aperture and momentum aperture for the upgrade lattice were confirmed to be very close to the expected ones and the Touschek beam lifetime after the upgrade, despite the smaller horizontal and slightly smaller vertical emittance, as predicted is larger than before the upgrade, due to the larger dynamic momentum aperture.

## SUMMARY

An upgrade project has been completed improving the brightness of the ALS by reducing the horizontal emittance from 6.3 to 2.0 nm. This resulted in a brightness increase by a factor of three for bend magnet beamlines and at least a factor of two for insertion device beamlines. The ALS now has one of the smallest horizontal emittance of all op-

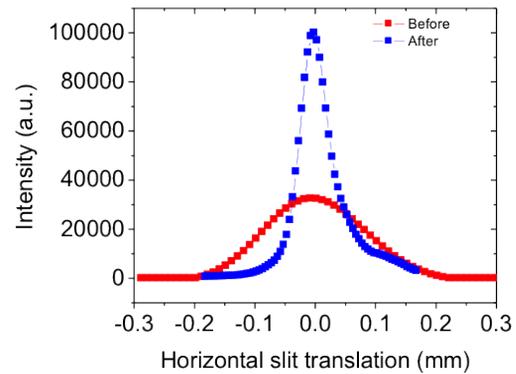


Figure 6: Comparison of the horizontal beam profile before and after the upgrade measured at one user beamline showing the factor of three improvement in brightness.

erating 3rd generation light sources. Initial user operations has been very successful. Most beamlines have been able to benefit significantly from the upgrade. No interruptions during the first 5 months of user operations have been related to the upgrade.

Building on the success of this upgrade, development work has now started towards a proposal for a more substantial upgrade of the ALS, that could provide diffraction limited performance for soft x-rays in the future. Such a ring, based on nine bend achromats appears feasible and could replace the current ring in the ALS tunnel [8].

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors want to thank the ALS management, as well as the ALS user community for encouragement to keep developing the ALS further, as well as their support in securing funding for this upgrade project. We also would like to acknowledge our collaborators at SINAP, where the magnets were build. We are very grateful to D. Blough who helped us with Quality Assurance. We thank M. Kunz and N. Tamura at beamline 12.3.2 for the beam profile measurement.

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