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D. Arbelaez, J. Corlett, S. Myers, S. Prestemon, R. Schlueter, **LBNL**

A Plan for the Development of Superconducting Undulator Prototypes for LCLS-II and Future FELS

P. Emma,

...for the SCU R&D (funded) collaboration: ANL, LBNL, SLAC

August 28, 2014



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

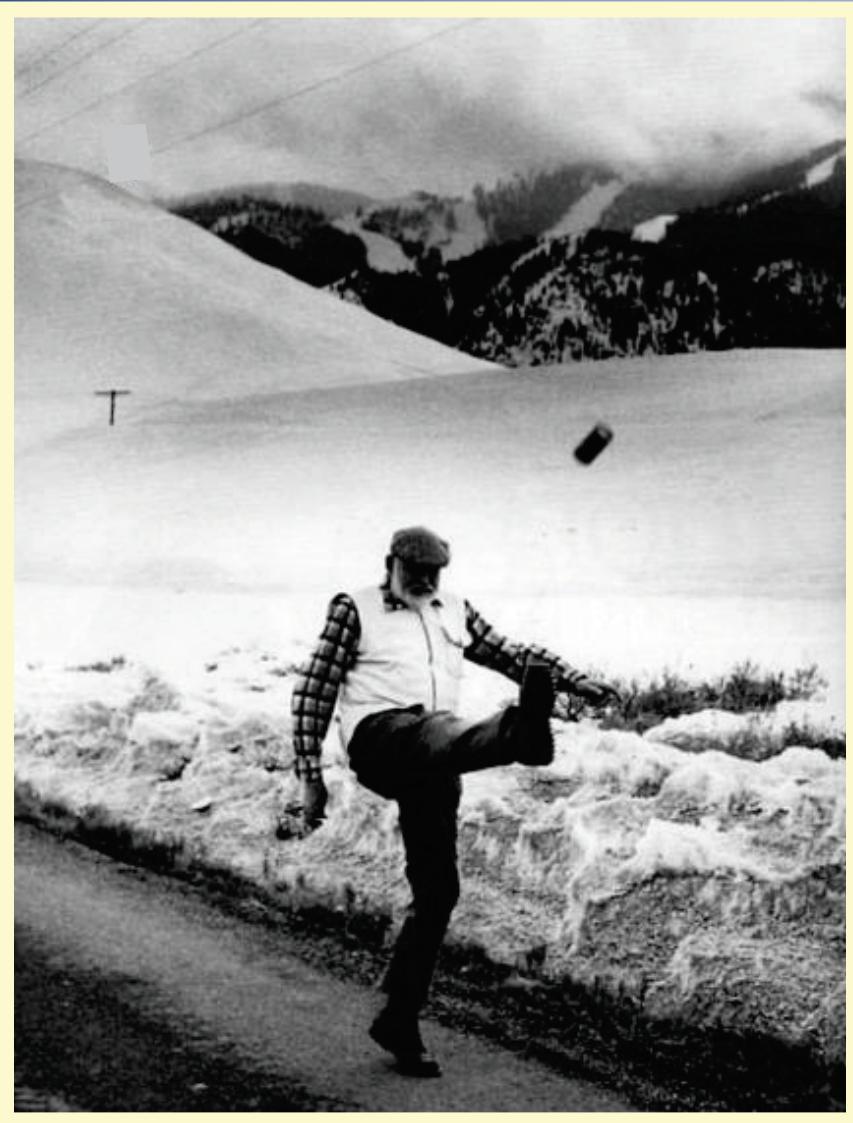
Office of
Science

SLAC NATIONAL ACCELERATOR LABORATORY

Argonne NATIONAL LABORATORY

BERKELEY LAB

Kicking the Can Down the Road (SCU's)...



- Proposed by E. Gluskin & N. Vinokurov in 1999 for **LCLS-I** ⇒ ***"not ready for SCU"*** (15 yrs ago!)
- Propose to re-design **LCLS-II** undulator and greatly improve performance (1 TW & 7 keV)?
- SCU's operating in **ANKA** (2005) & **APS** (2013) right now
- Greatest un-tapped potential available for FEL performance

Superconducting Undulator Motivation

Advantages of an SCU:

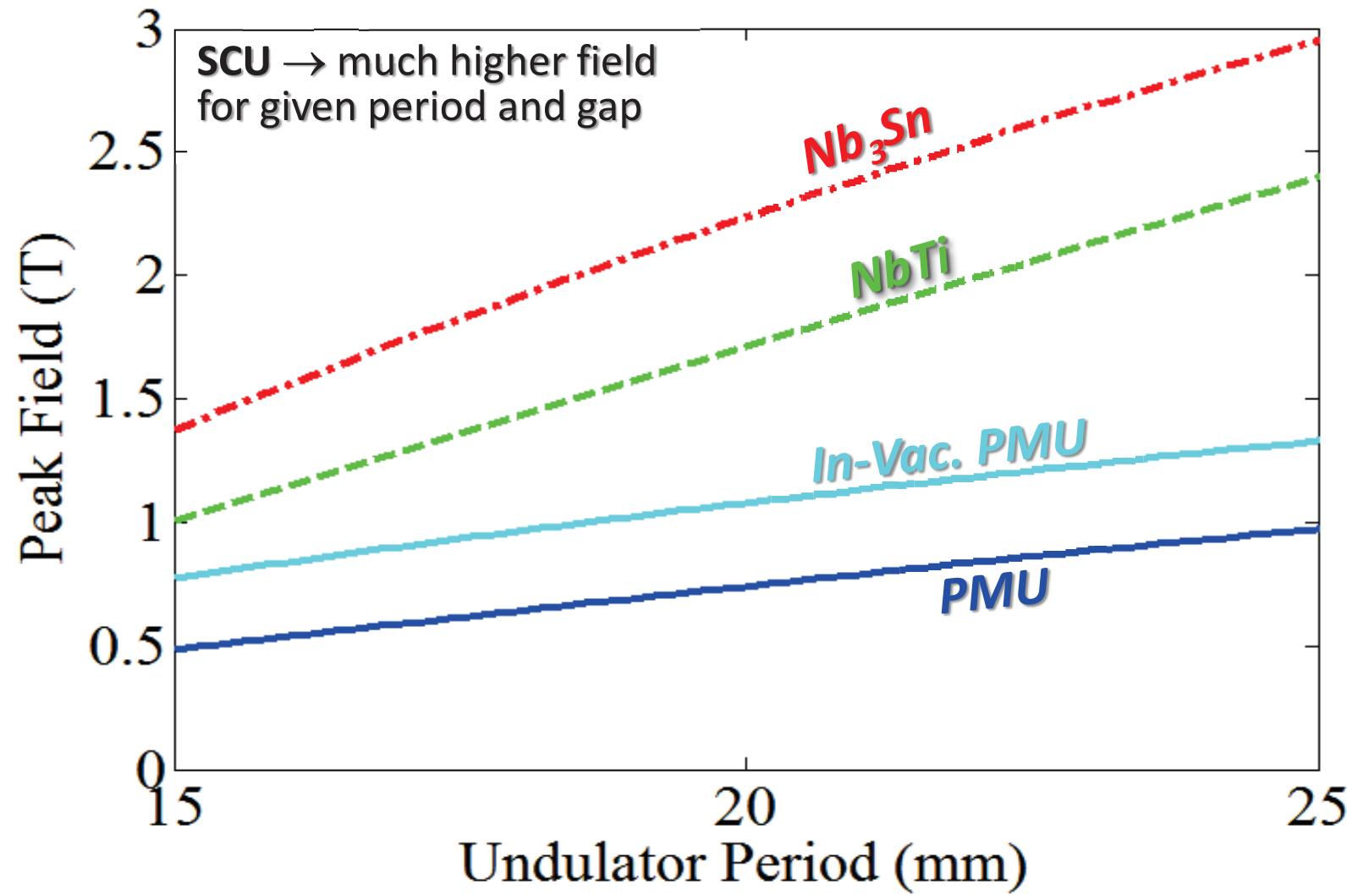
- Higher magnetic fields allow superior FEL performance.
- No permanent-magnetic material to be damaged by radiation → longer life & smaller gaps.
- Reduced (?) resistive wakefield with cold bore (*preliminary*).
- Much lower vacuum pressure, which limits gas scattering.
- Smaller footprint and simpler K -control than typical, massive adjustable-gap PMU.
- Easily oriented for vertical polarization*.

SCU's need practical development...



* Vertical polarization allows efficient x-ray transport in horizontal deflections

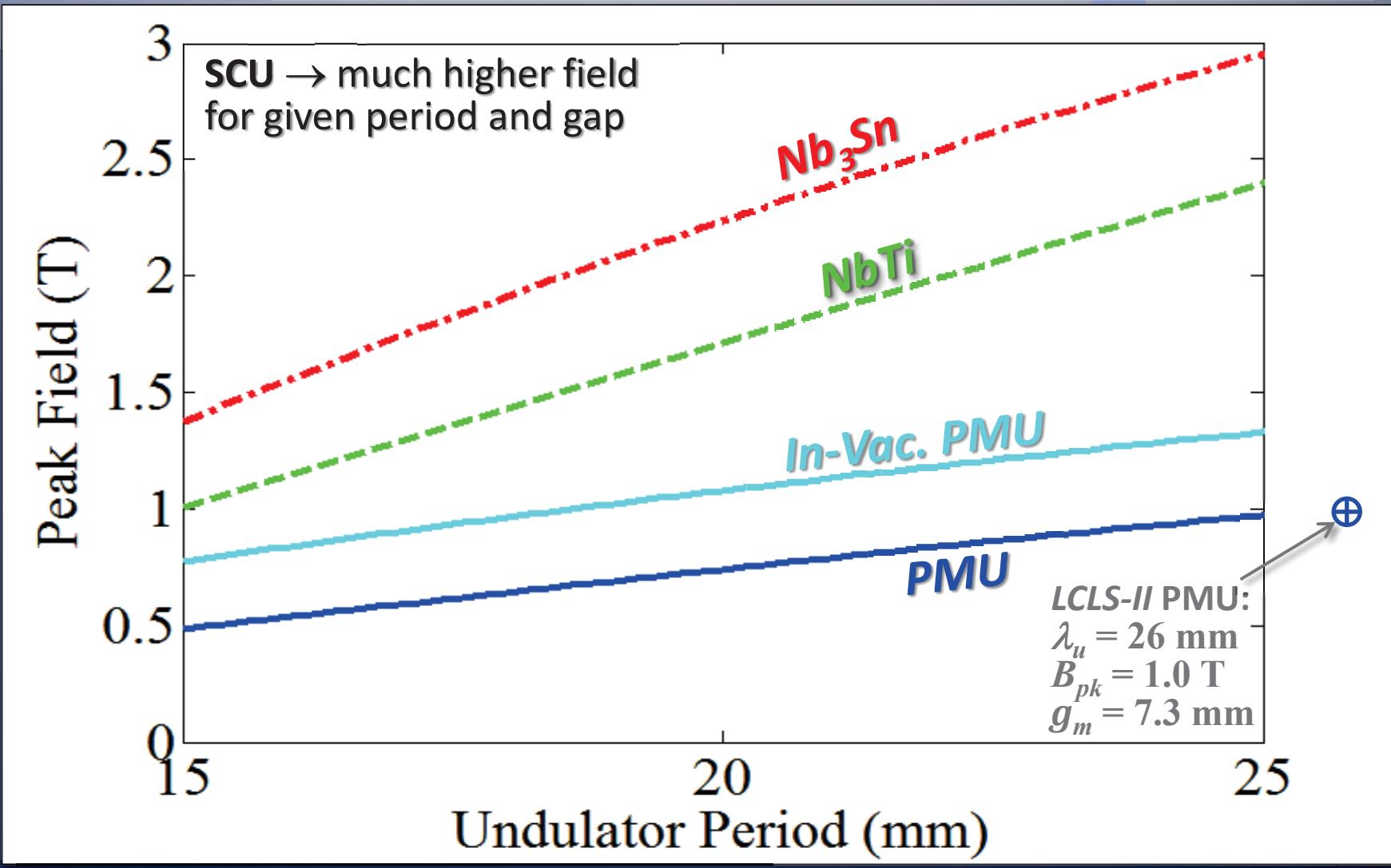
SCU's Provide Much Higher Fields than PMUs



■ 5-mm vac. gap for all (7.3-mm mag. gap)

■ In-Vac → same vac. gap (5.3-mm mag. gap)

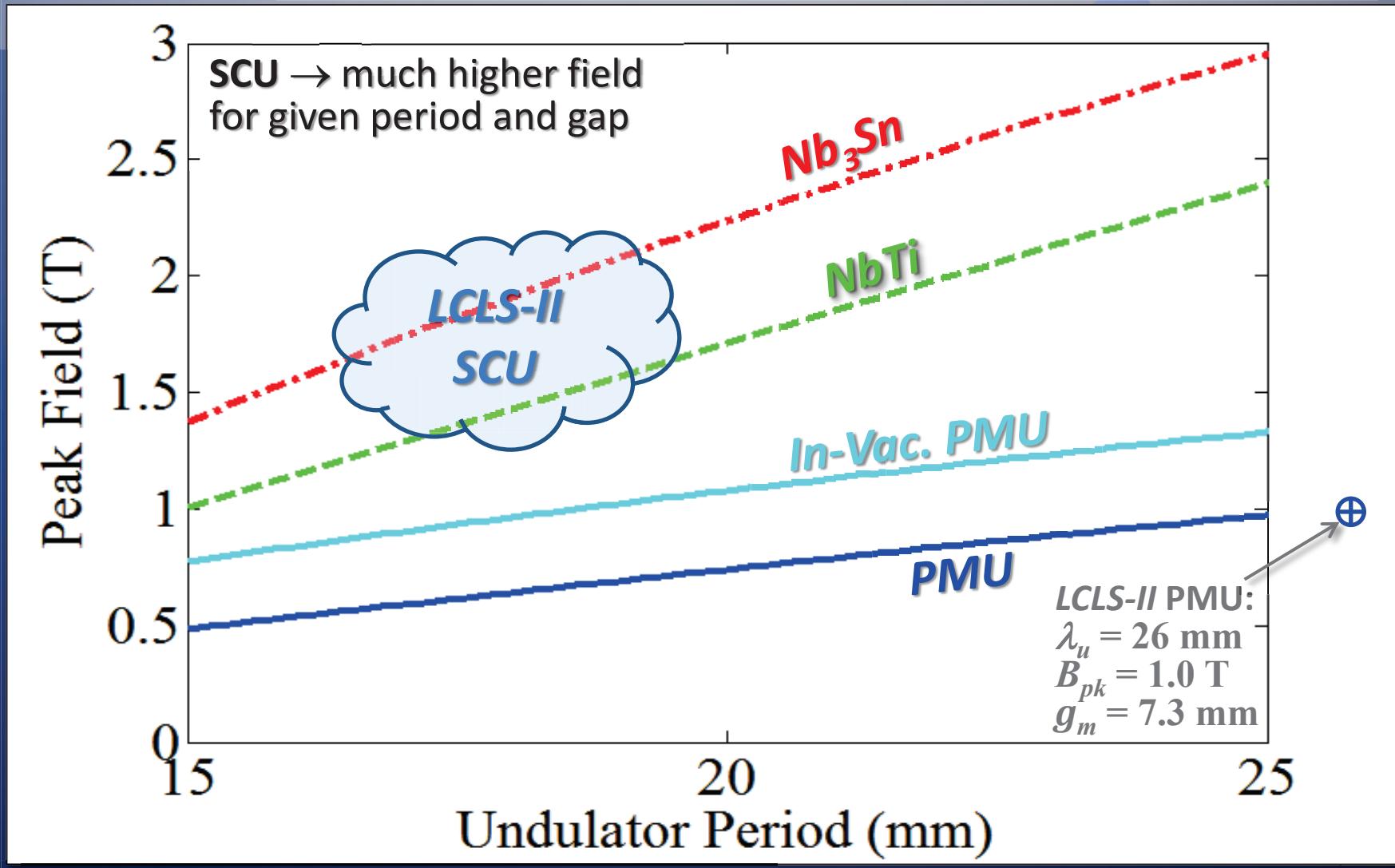
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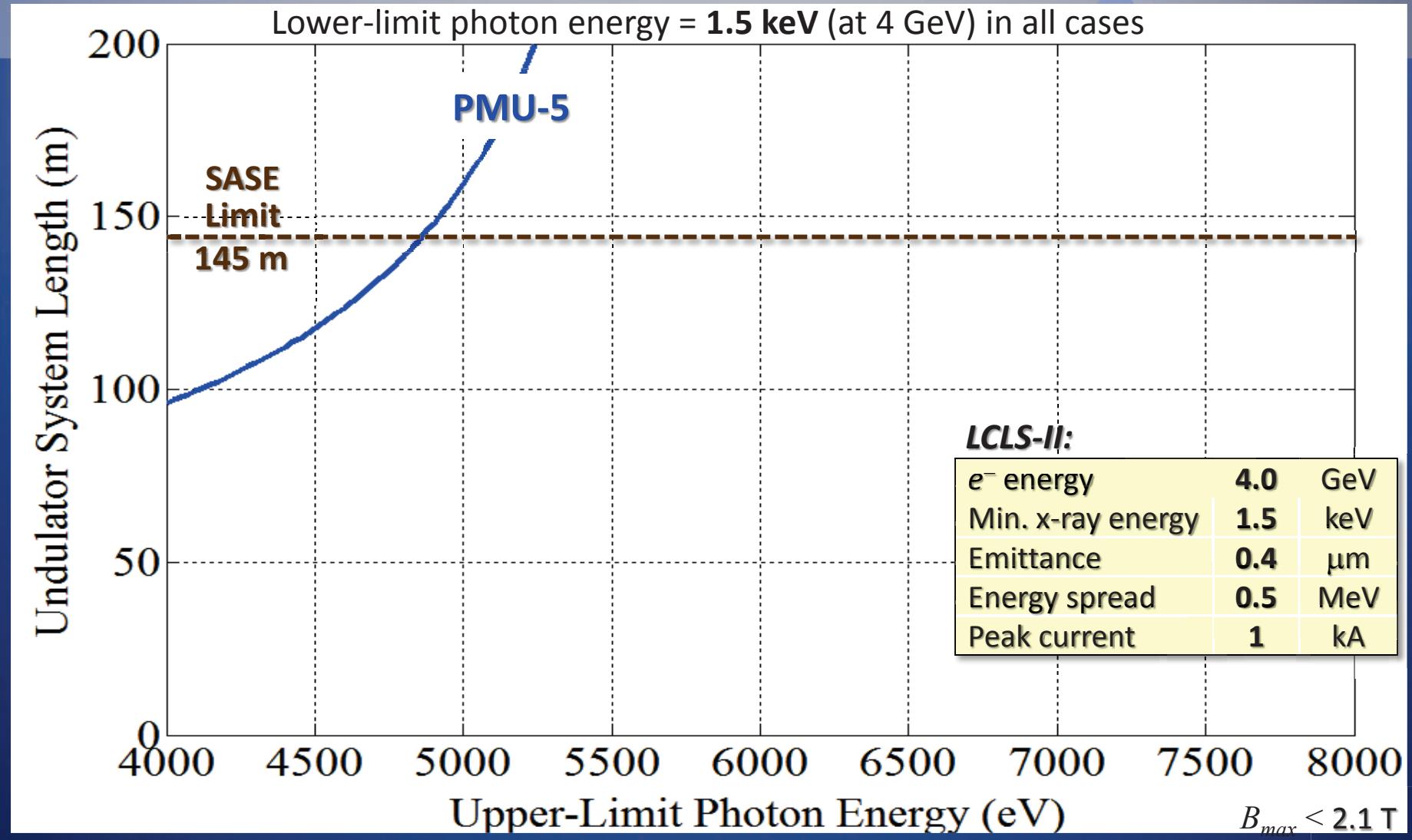


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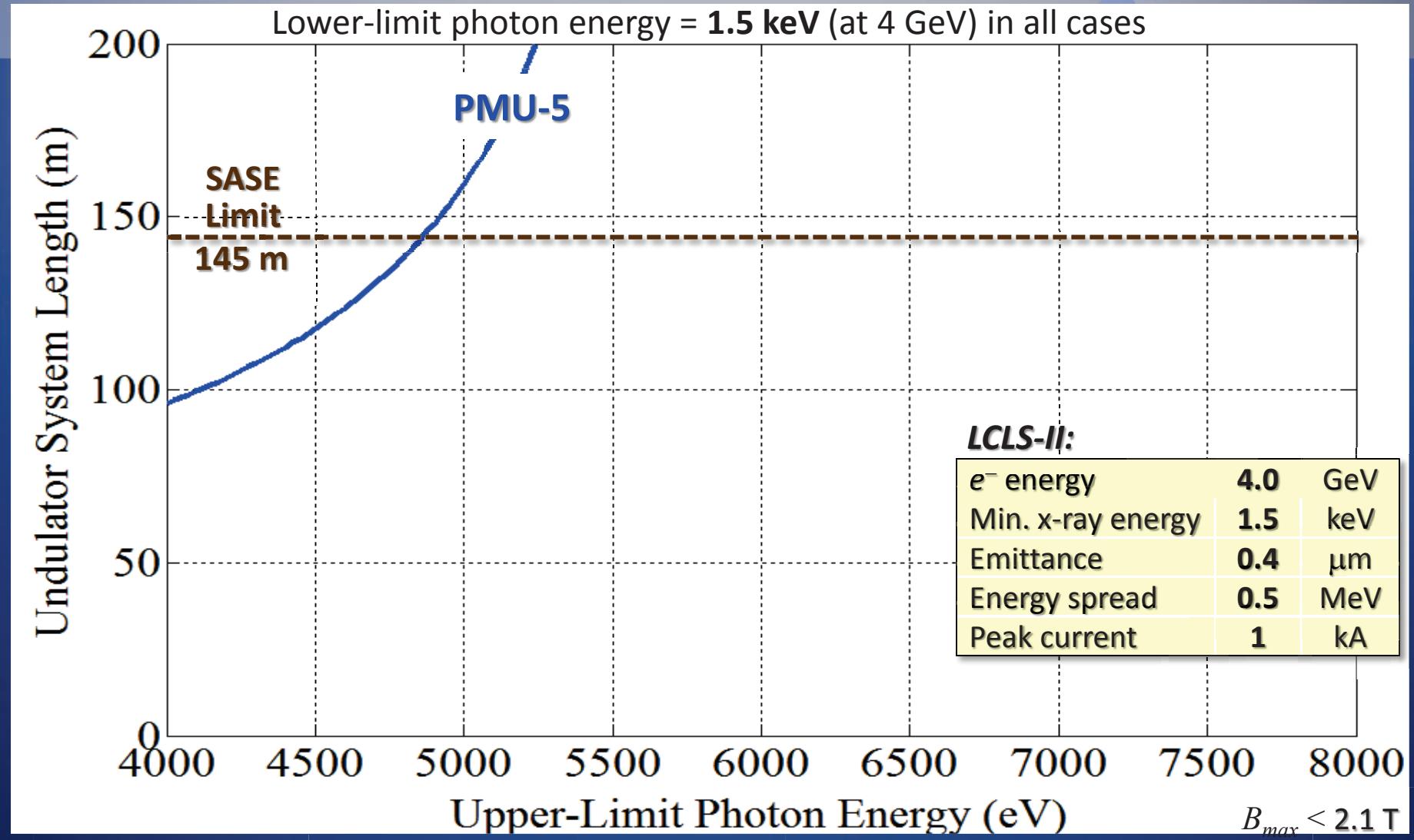
Und. Length vs Upper-limit Photon Energy (LCLS-II)

2-m segments & 0.7-m breaks



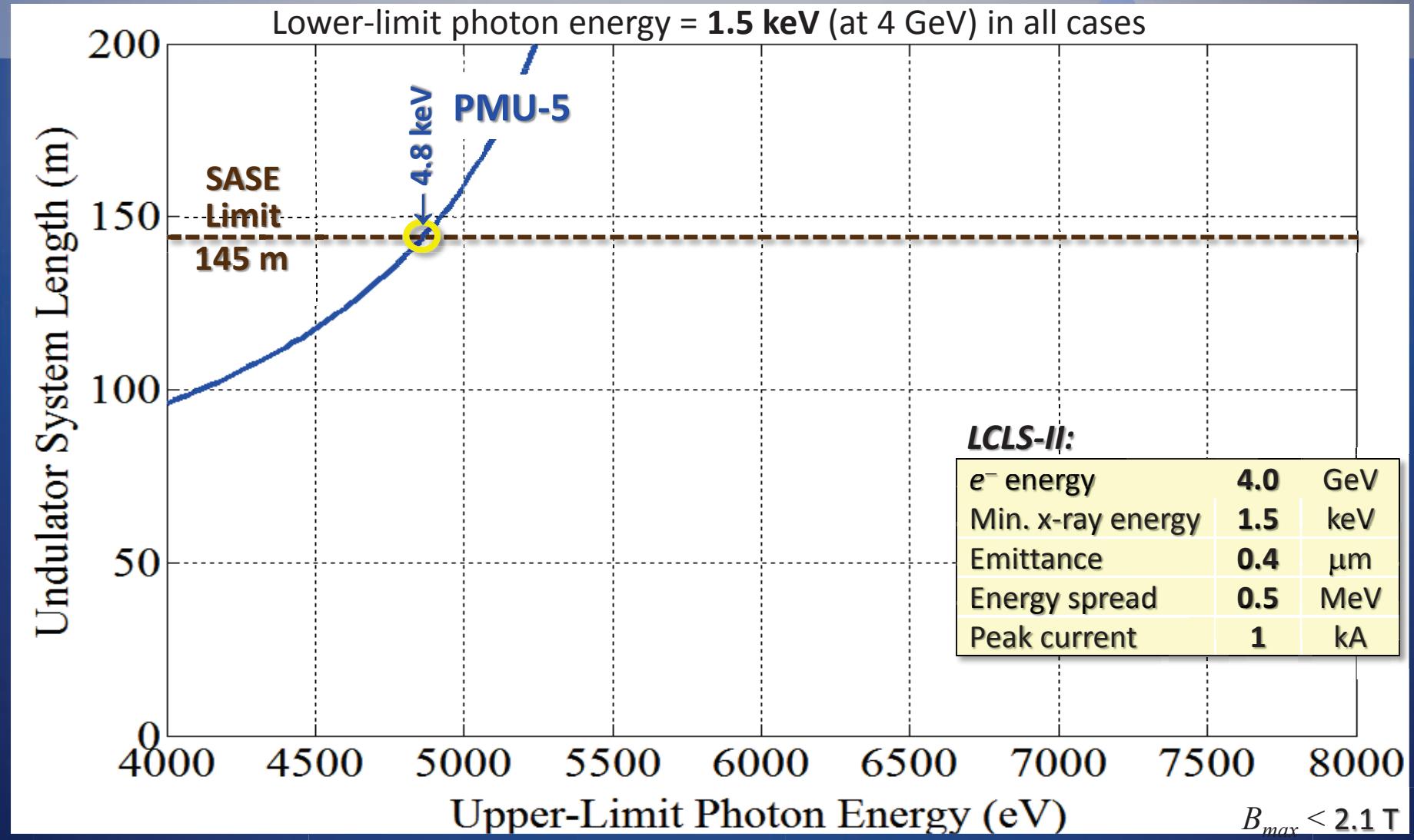
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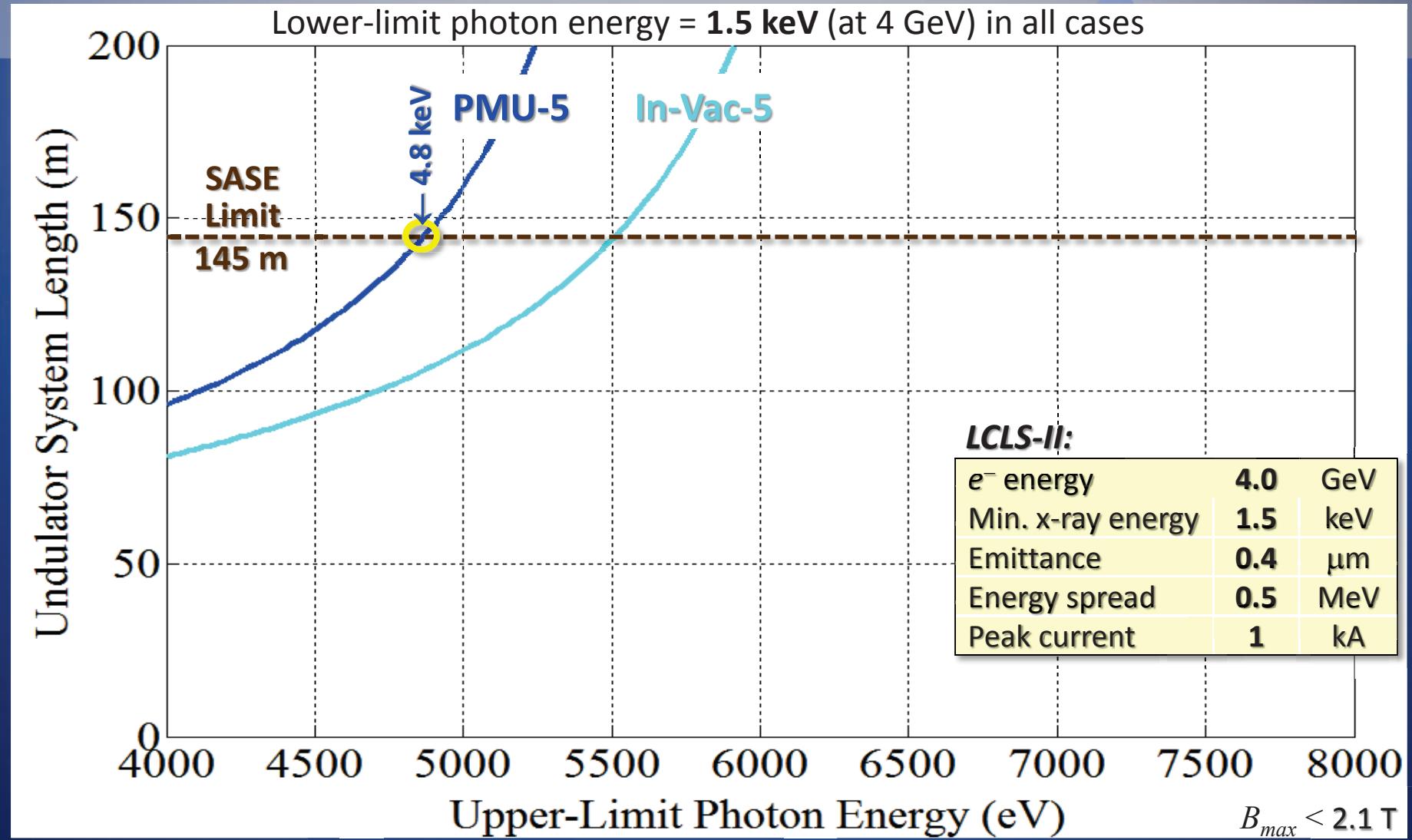
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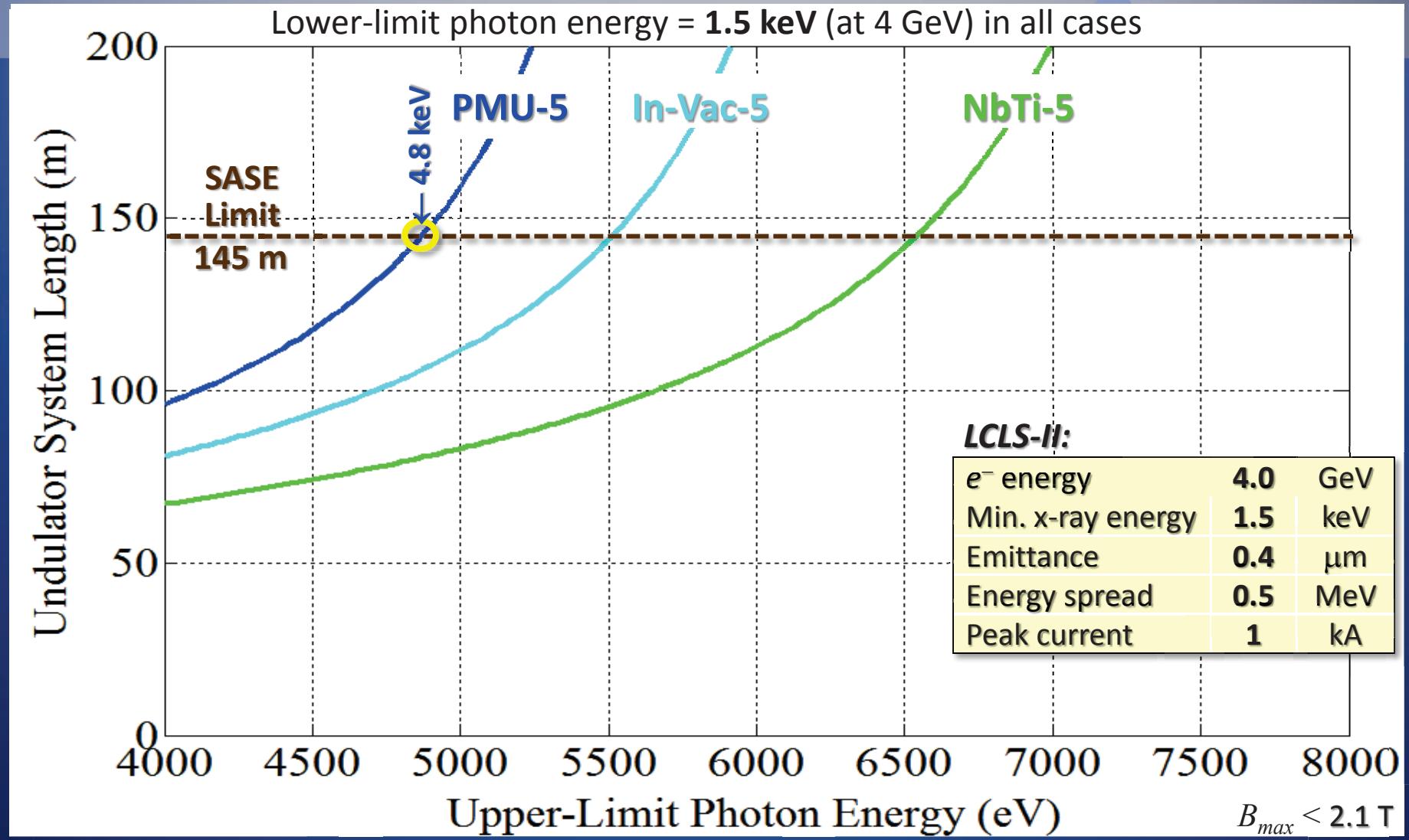
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- Includes breaks & 20% length margin for SASE saturation
- “5” labels (PMU-5) have 5-mm vac. gap; “4” have 4-mm
- “In-Vac” has same vac. gap, but 2-mm smaller mag. gap

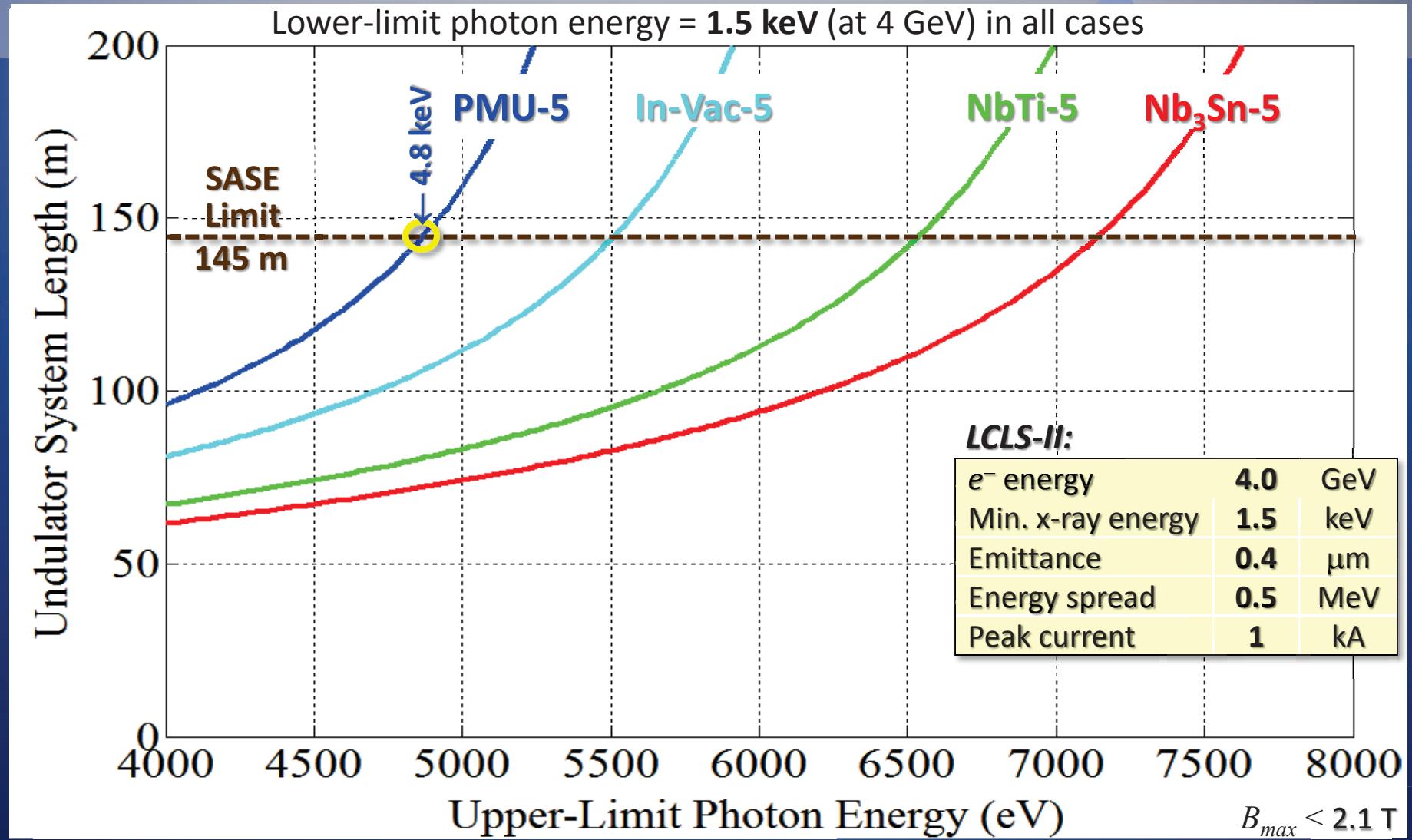
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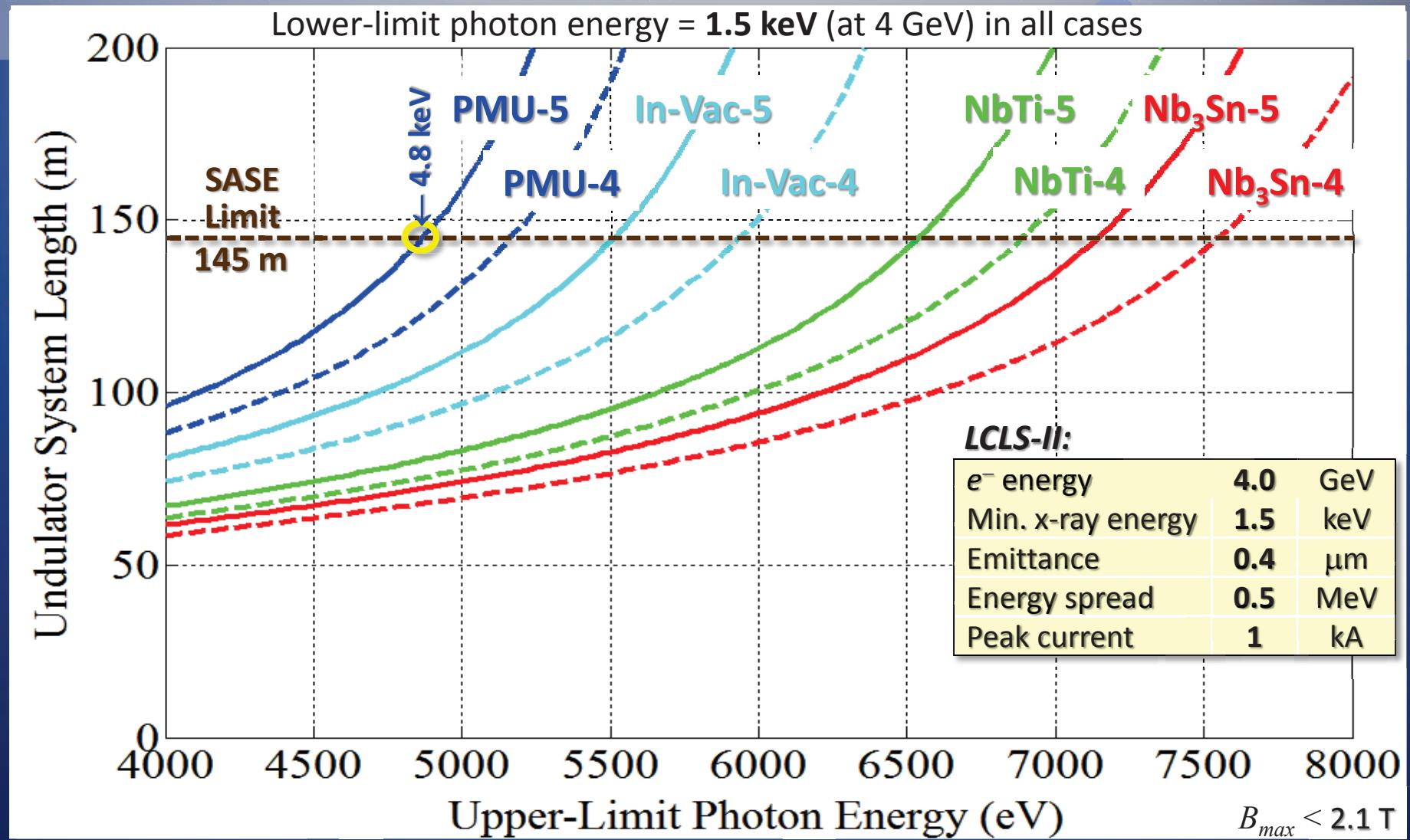
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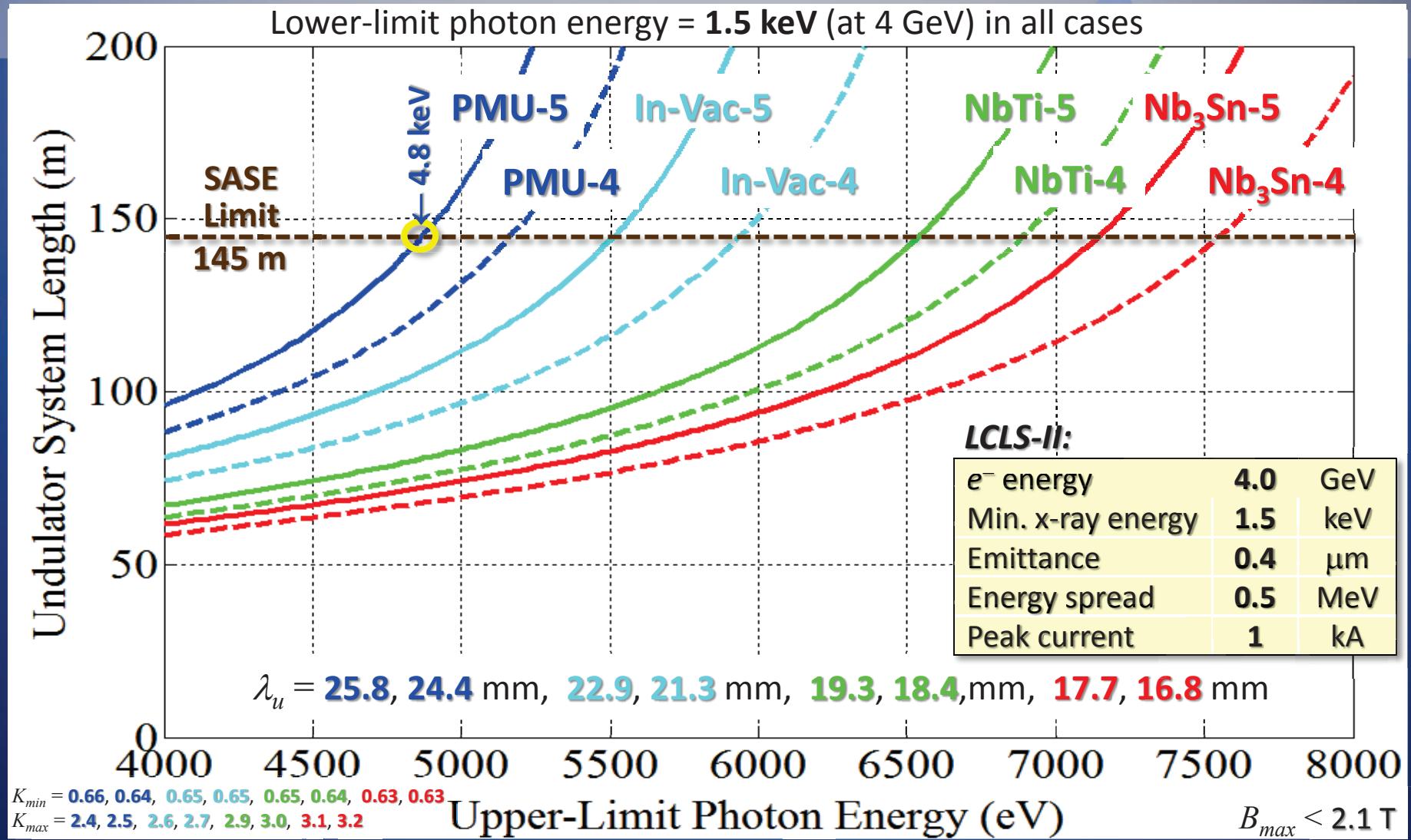
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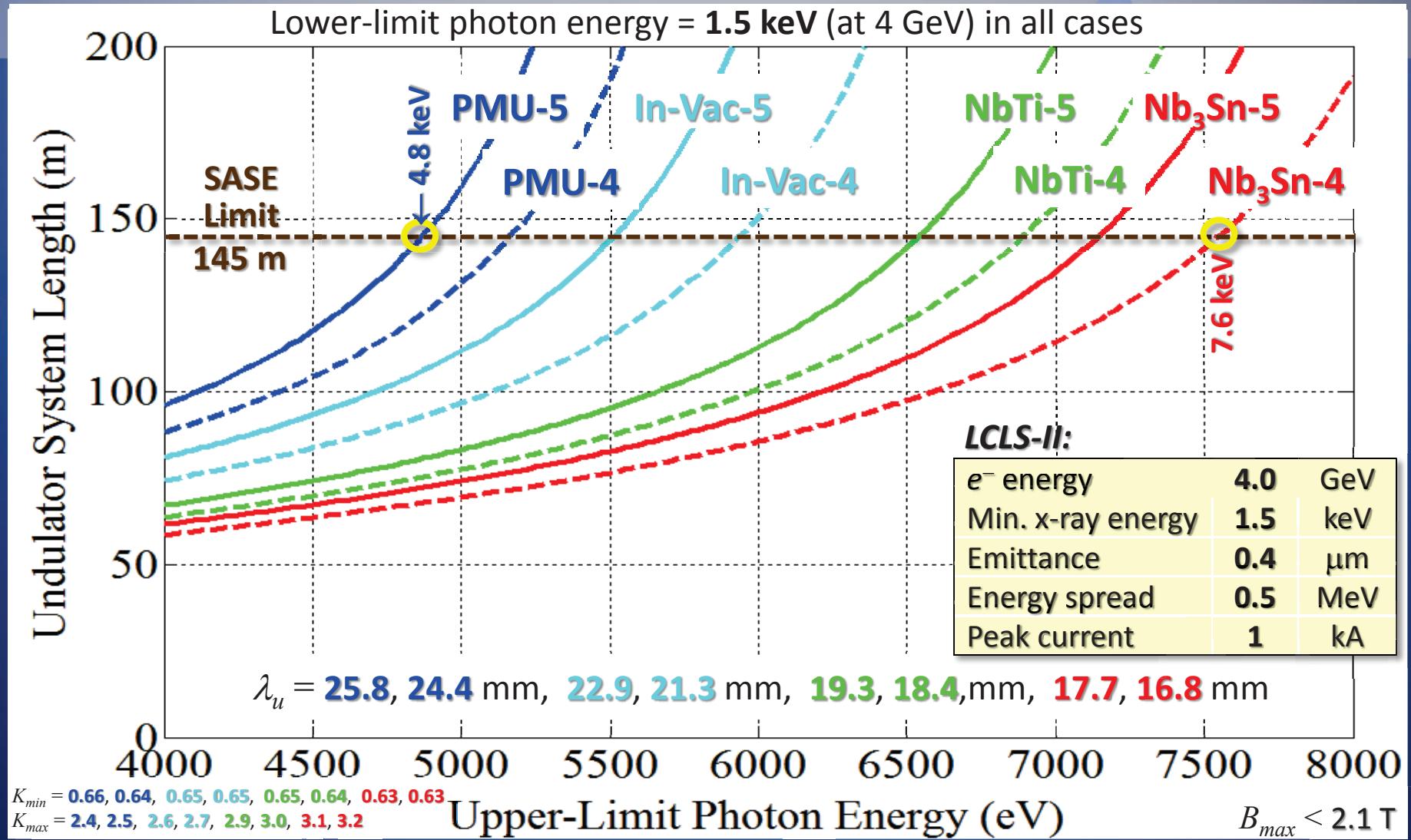
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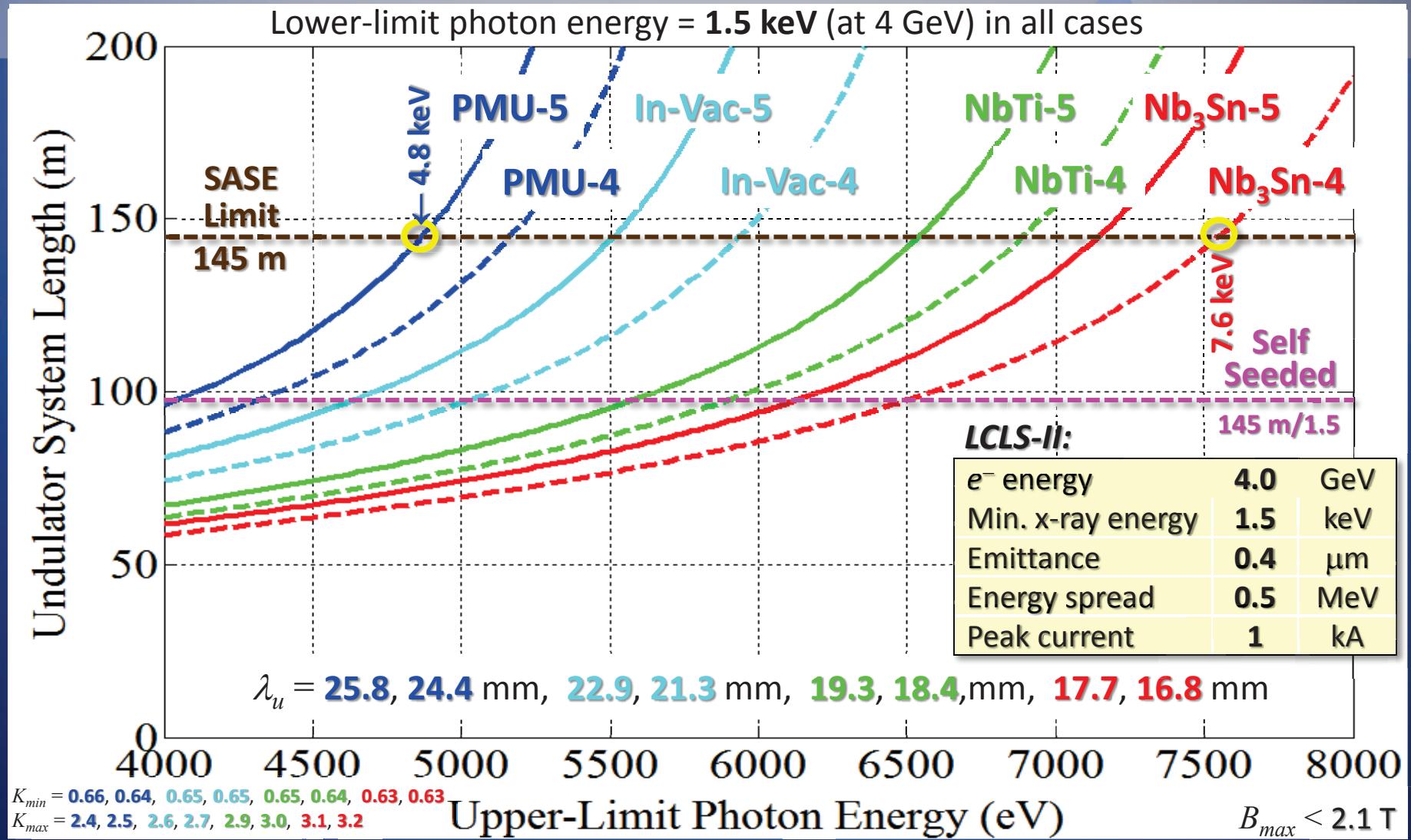
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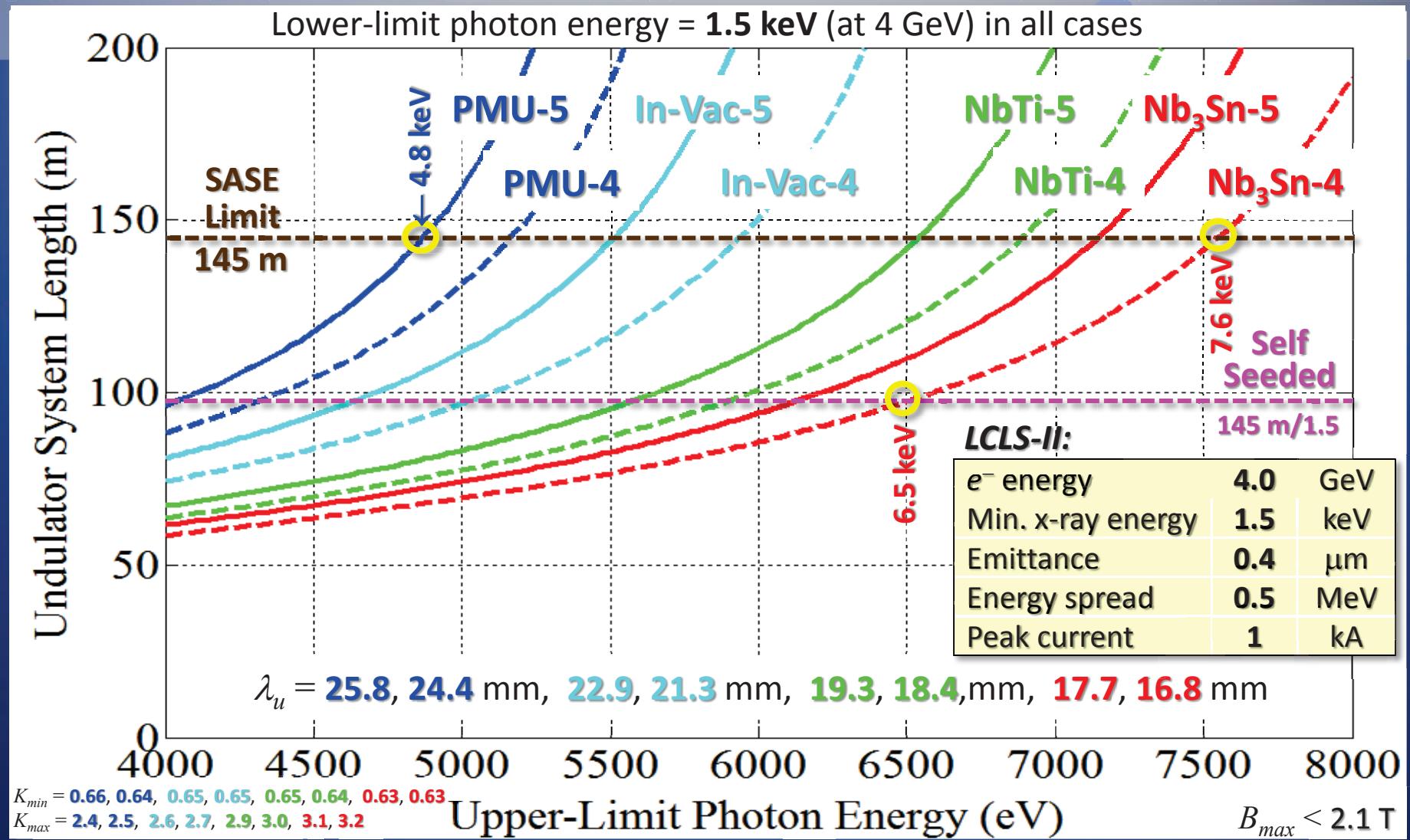
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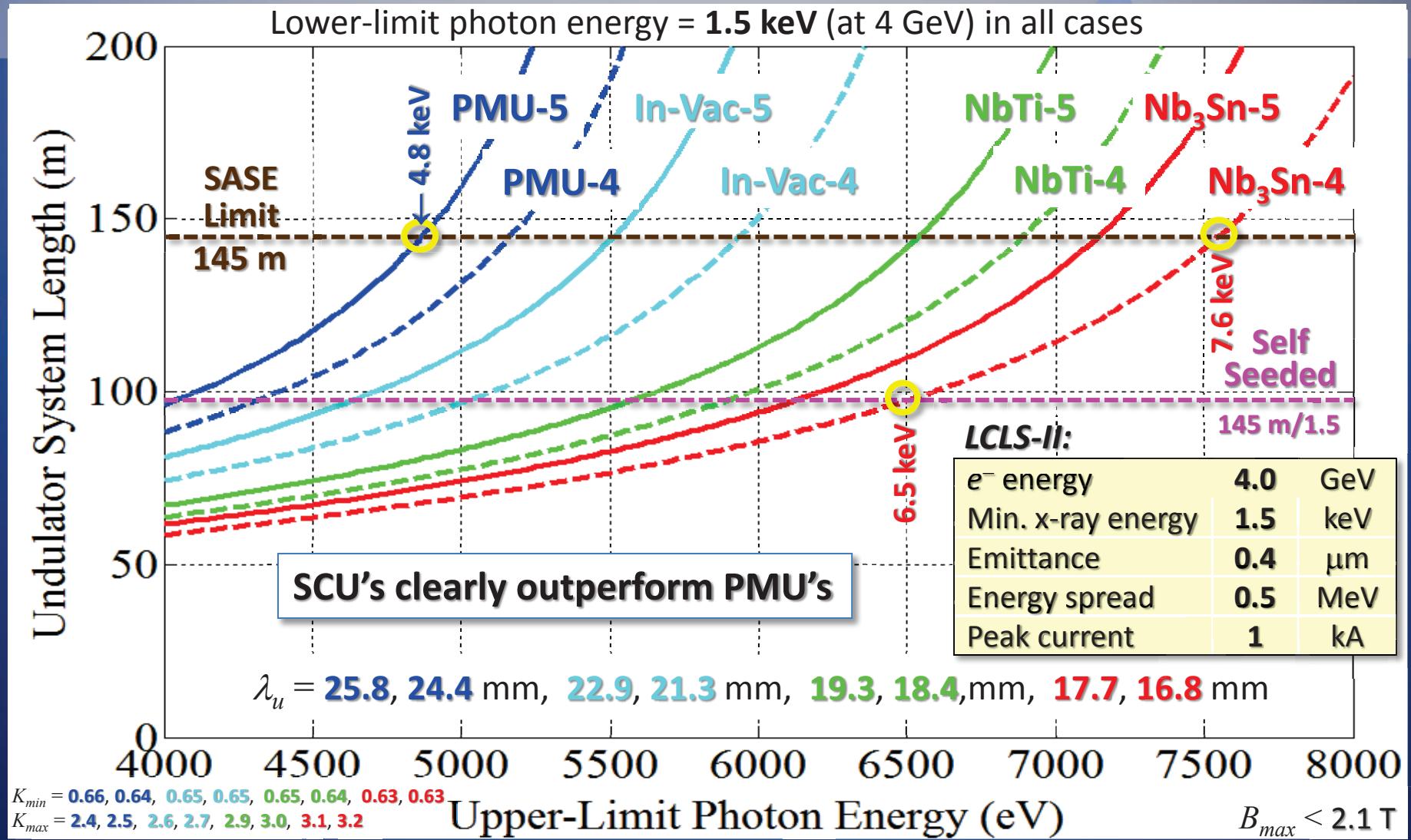
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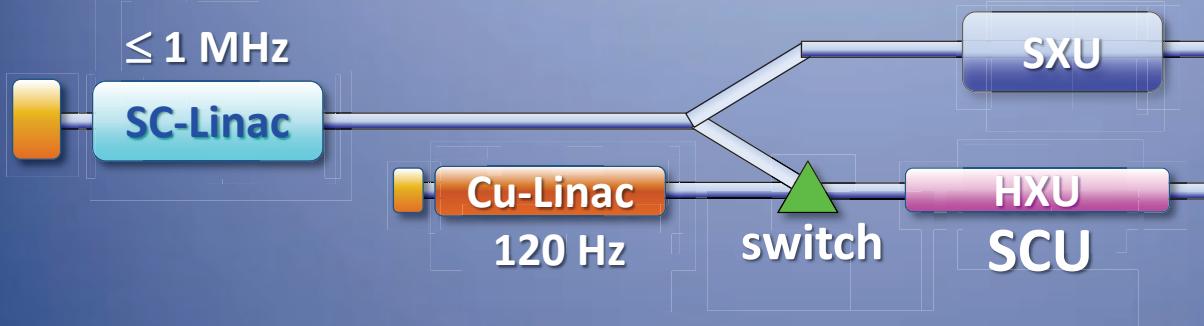


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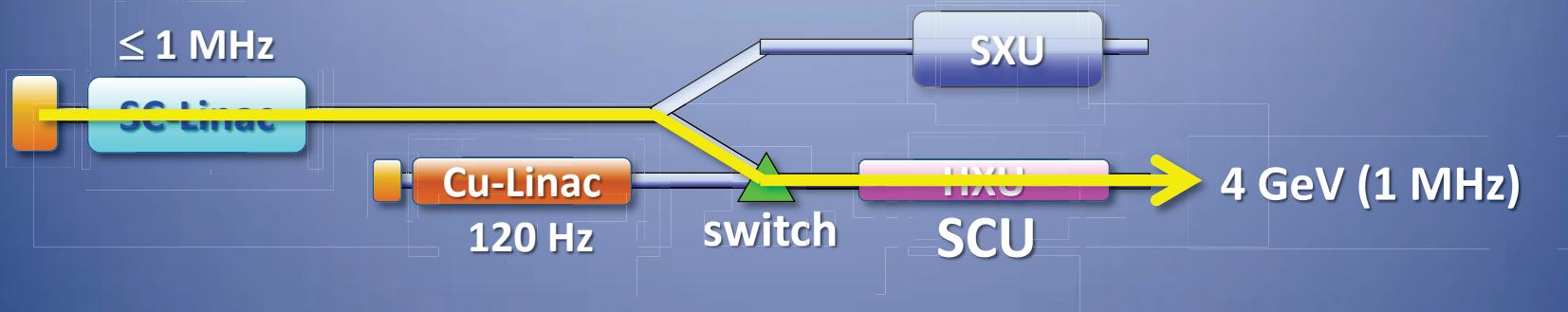
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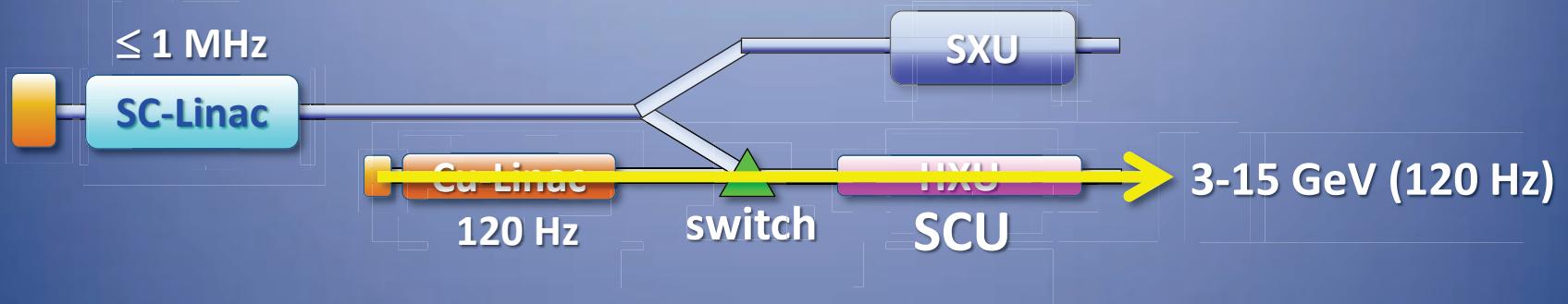
“TW-FEL” with SCU & Cu-Linac (LCLS-II)



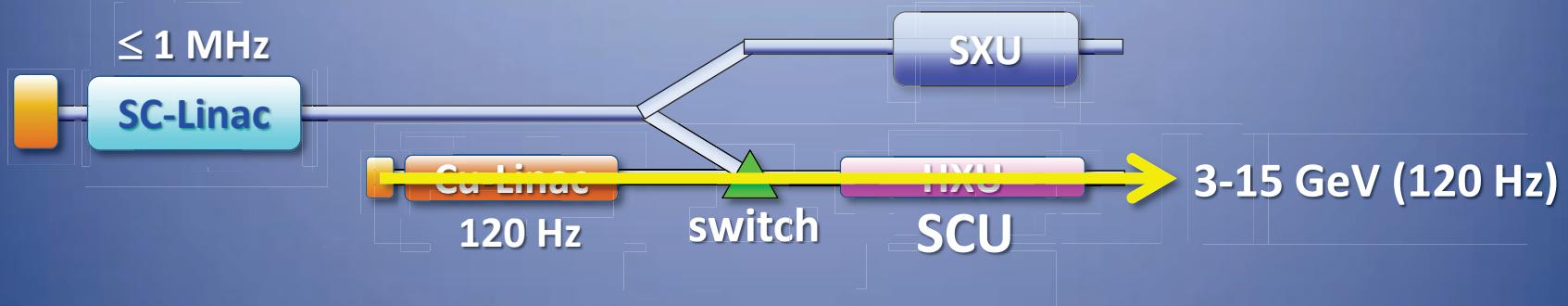
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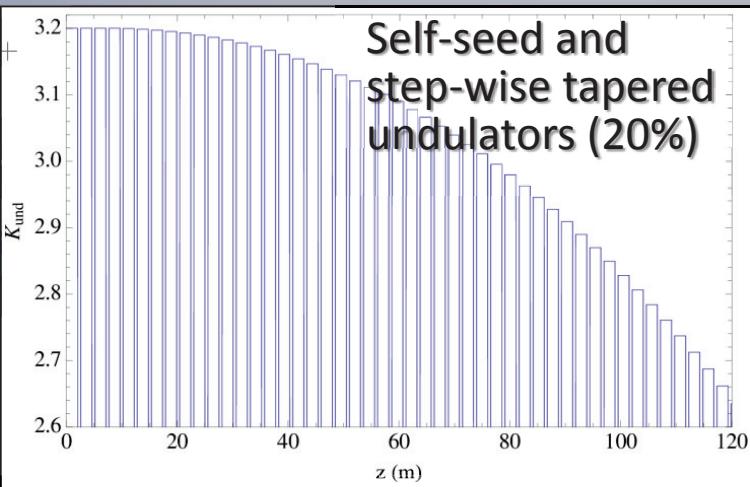


“TW-FEL” with SCU & Cu-Linac (LCLS-II)



Und. tech.	Nb_3Sn	-
Vac. full gap	4	mm
Photon energy	4	keV
e^- Energy	6.6	GeV
Emittance	0.4	μm
Peak current	4	kA

"TW-FEL" with SCU & Cu-Linac (LCLS-II)



$\leq 1 \text{ MeV}$

SC-Linac

SXU

IXU

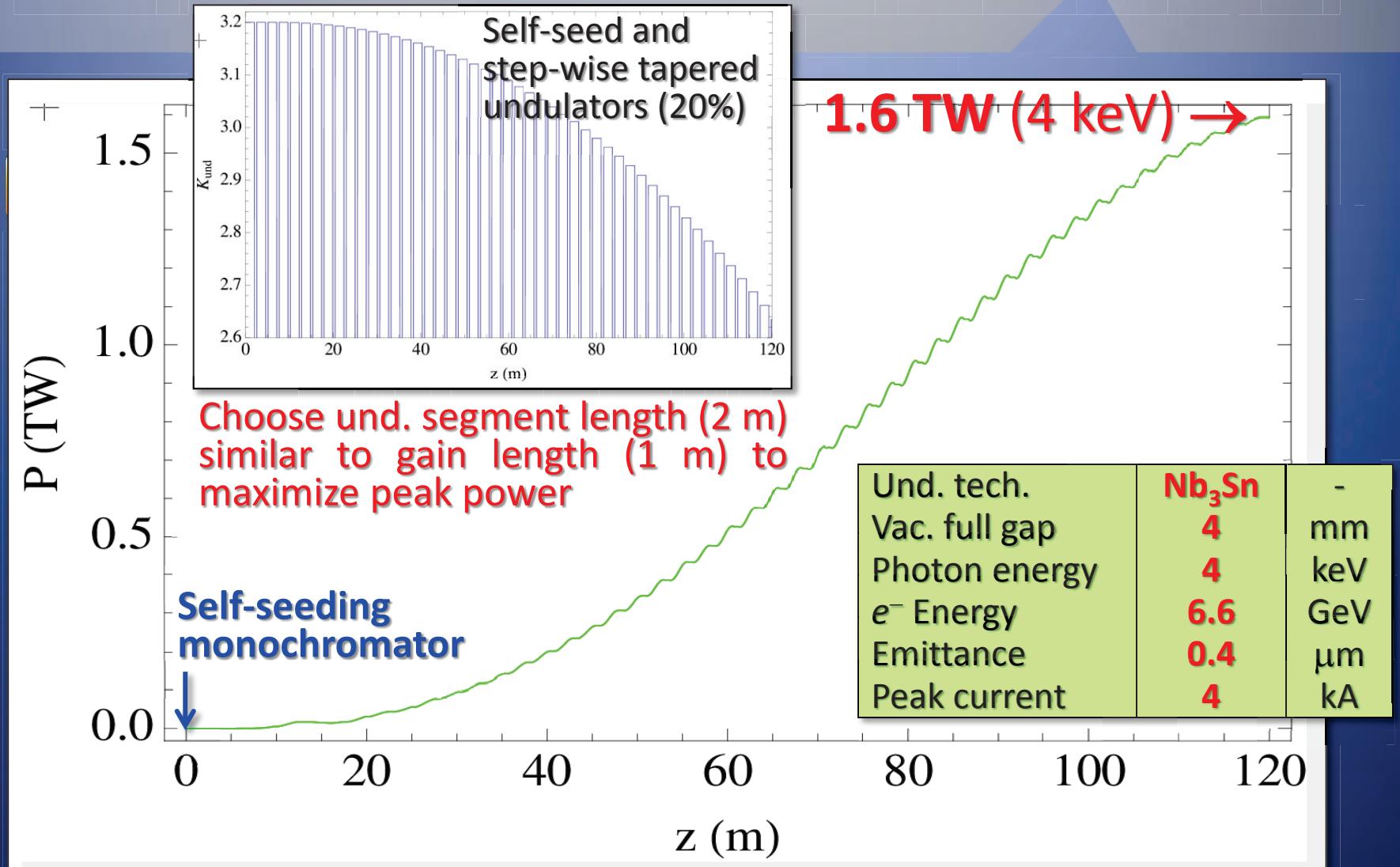
SCU

3-15 GeV (120 Hz)

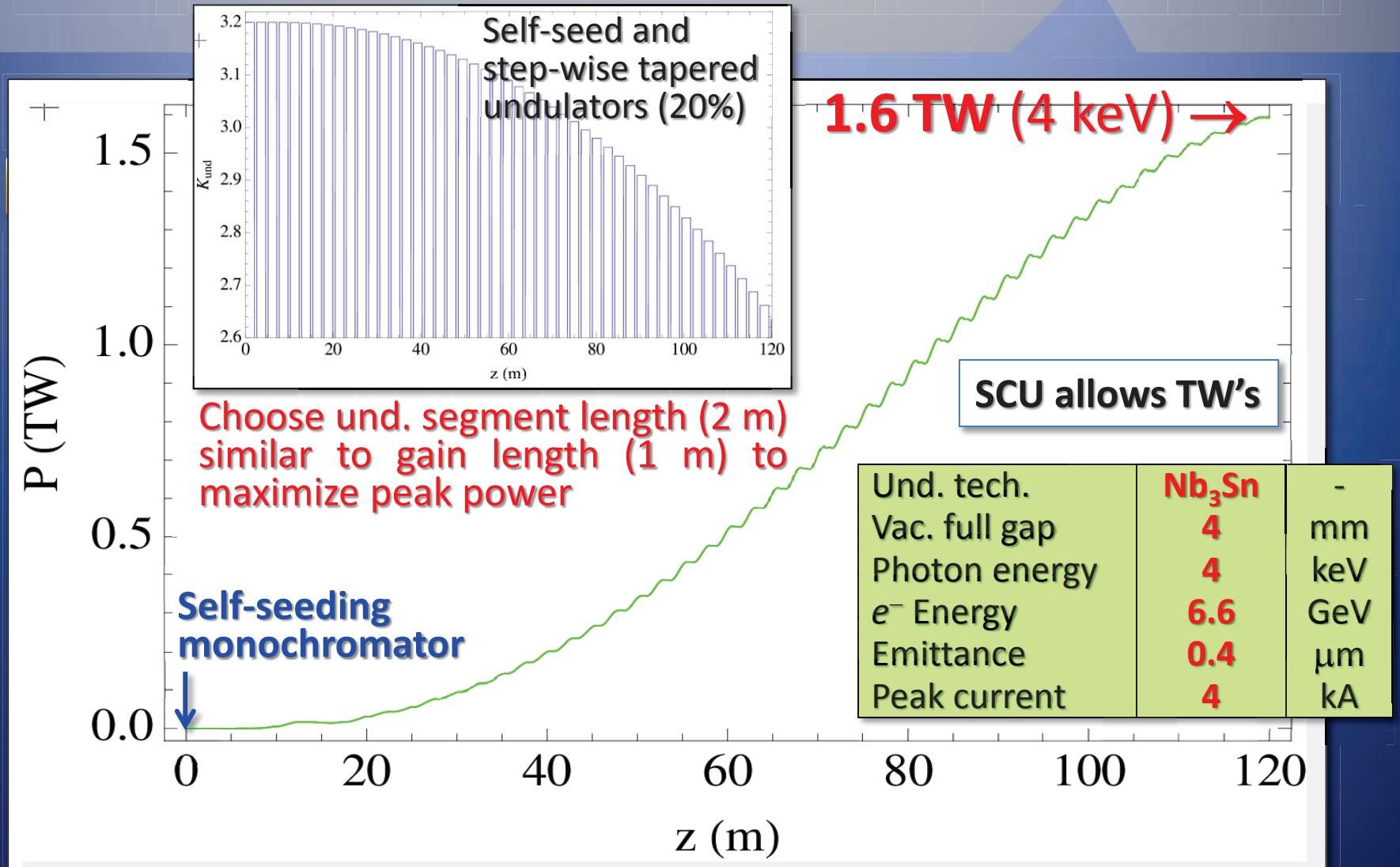
Choose und. segment length (2 m) similar to gain length (1 m) to maximize peak power

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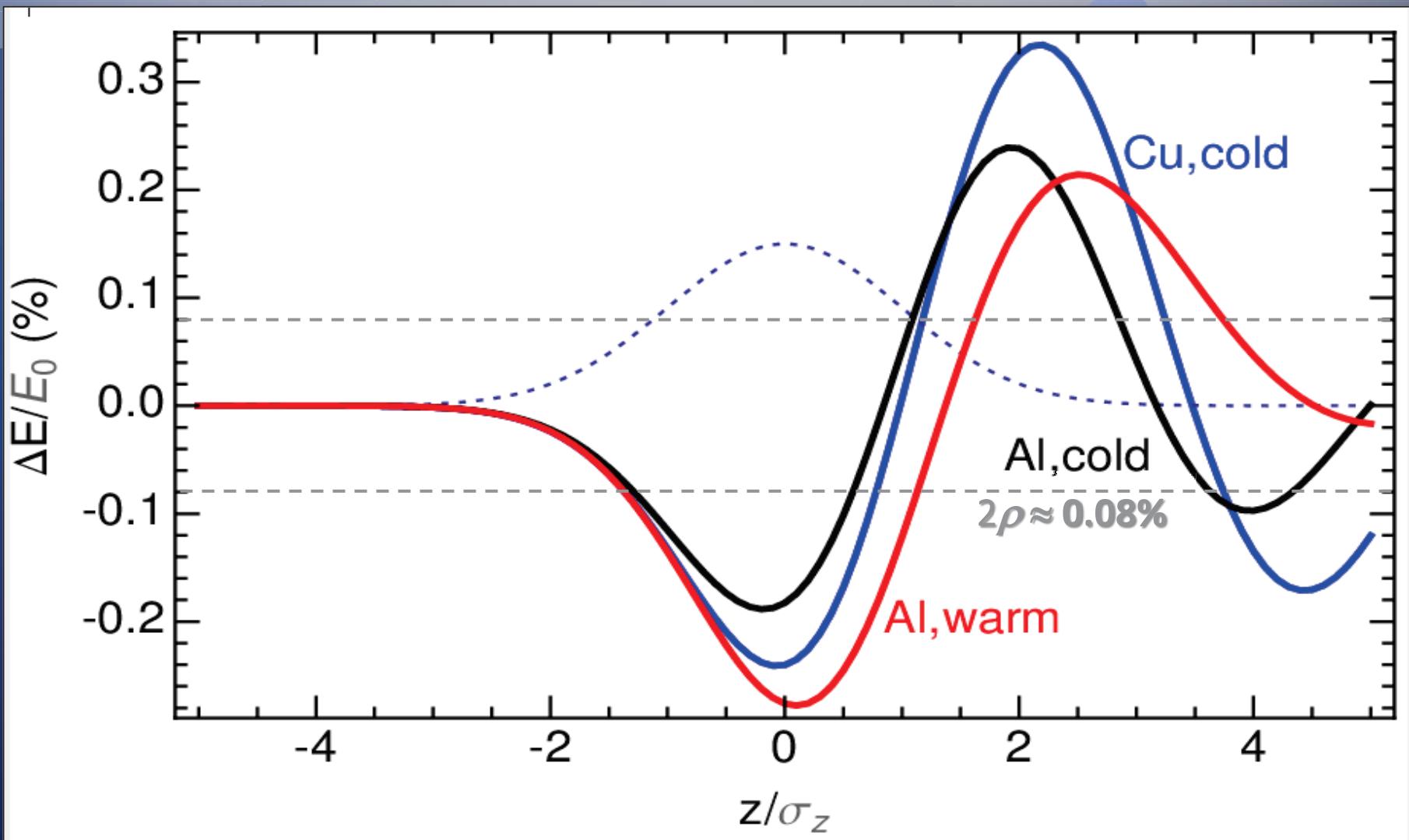
"TW-FEL" with SCU & Cu-Linac (LCLS-II)



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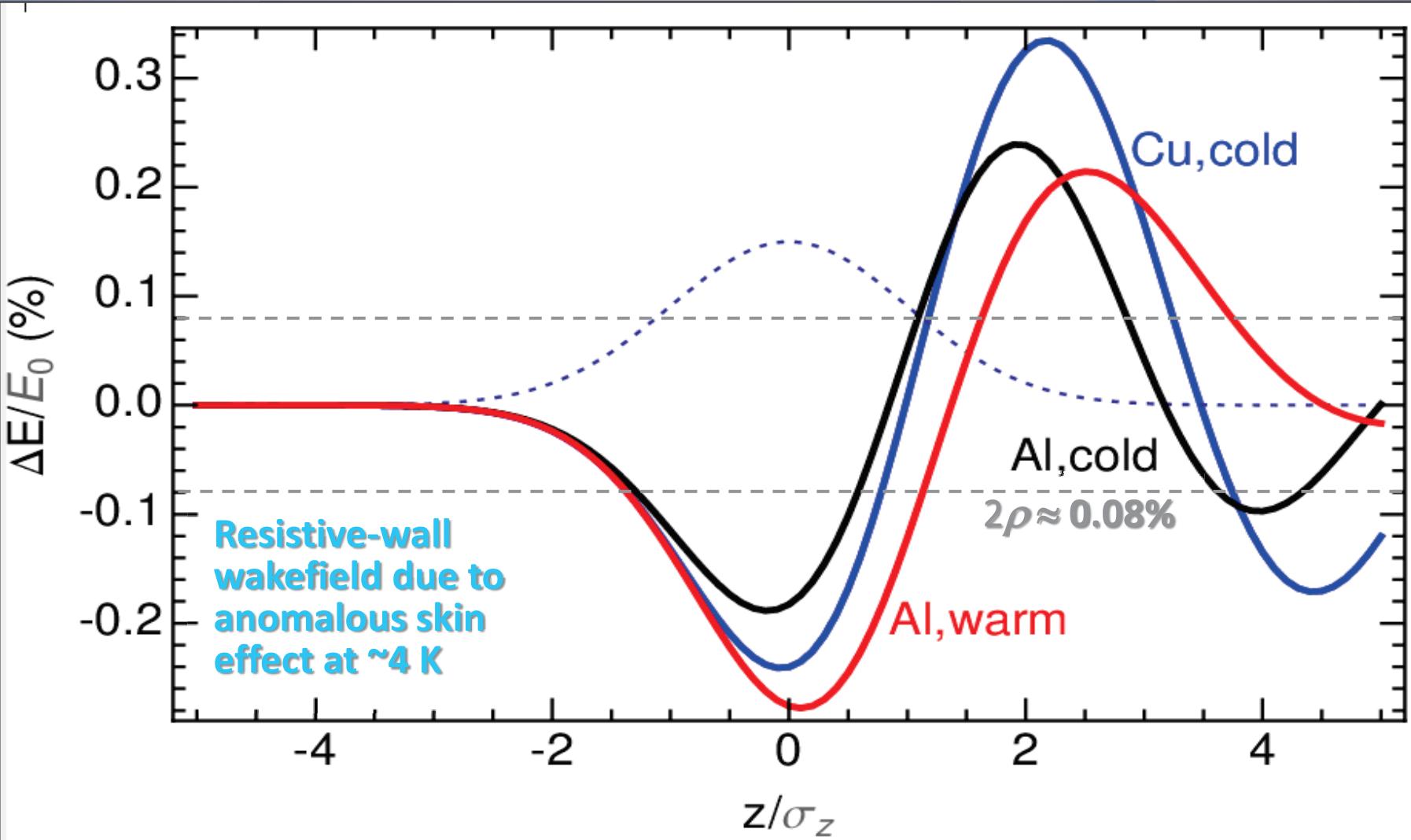
Resistive-wall Wake of Cold-bore Undulator



Based on work by B. Podobedov, PRSTAB, 12, 044401 (2009),
and new G. Stupakov, K. Bane model (preliminary)



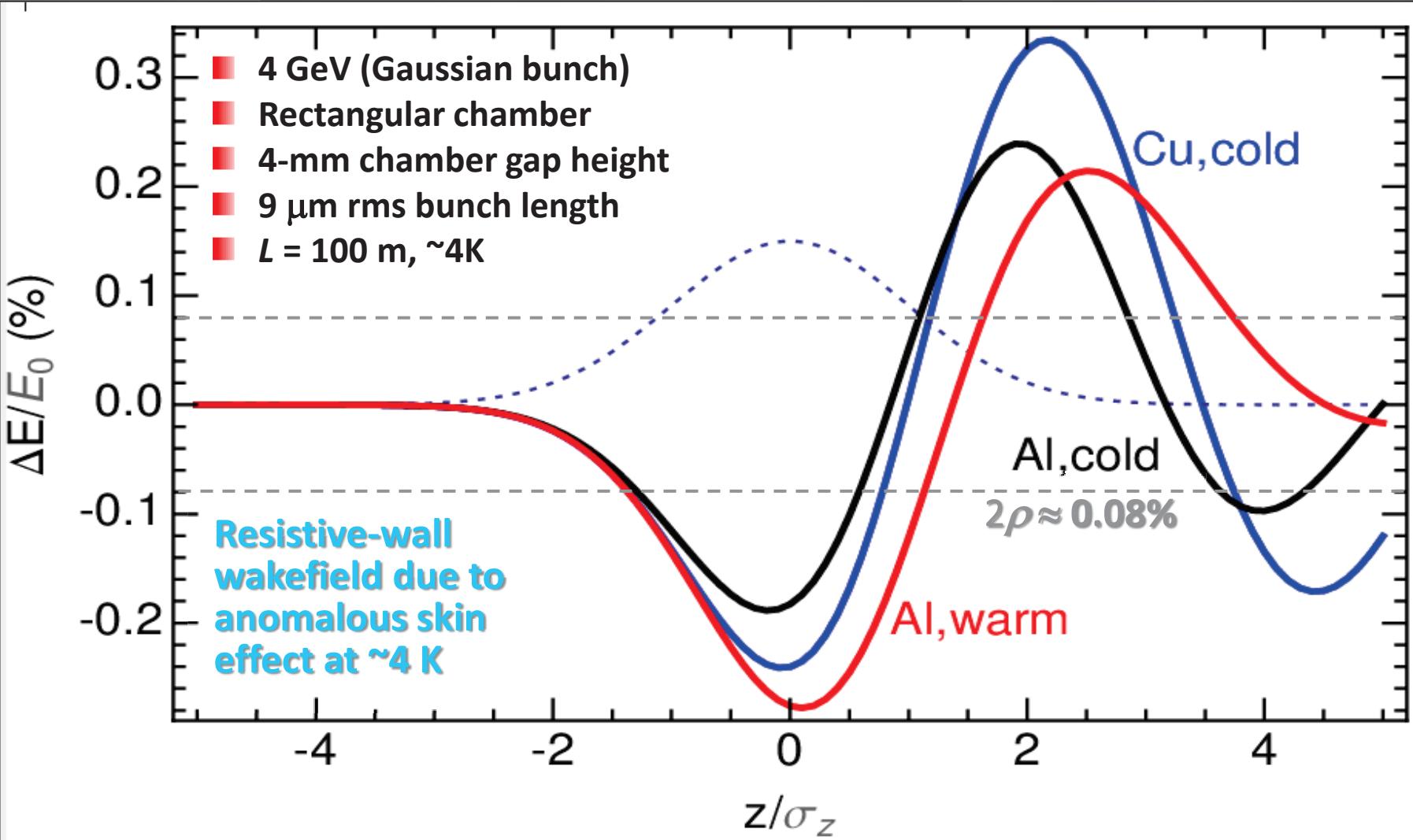
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SCU R&D Plan



■ ANL...

- Build a 2-m test cryostat (existing design)
- Build & test 1.5-m long $NbTi$ prototype und. ($\lambda_u \approx 21$ mm)

■ LBNL...

- Build & test 1.5-m long Nb_3Sn prototype und. ($\lambda_u \approx 19$ mm)
- Develop meas. & tuning schemes (small tuning cryostat)

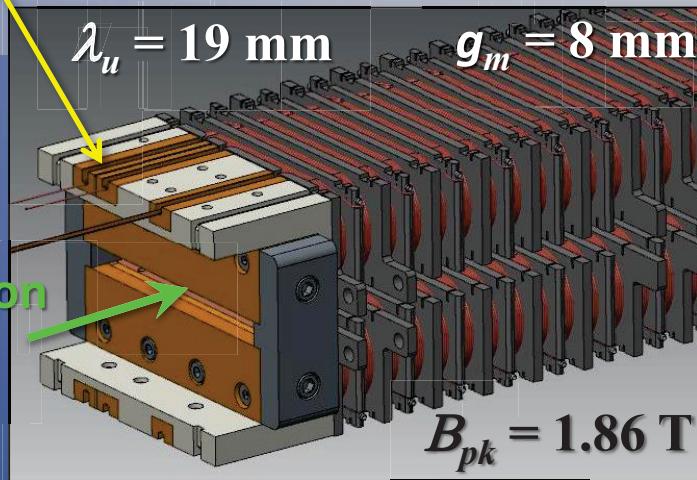
■ Together...

- Develop field measurement and correction techniques
- Demonstrate predicted field, field quality, end corrections, and cold-mass integration into cryostat
- Develop conceptual design for full-length SCU in *LCLS-II*

■ **Goal:** By July 2015, deliver 2 fully functional, 1.5-m long, SCU prototypes meeting *LCLS-II* HXU spec's

Nb_3Sn to NbTi joints
at end of undulator

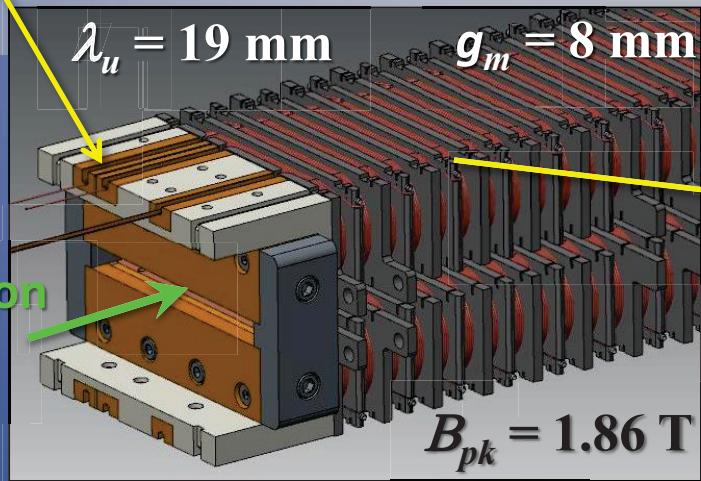
Prototype Magnet - LBNL (Nb₃Sn)



Nb_3Sn

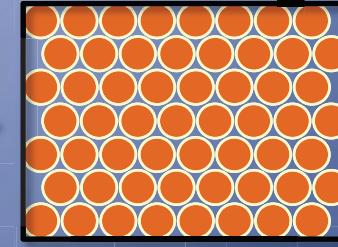
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Nb₃Sn

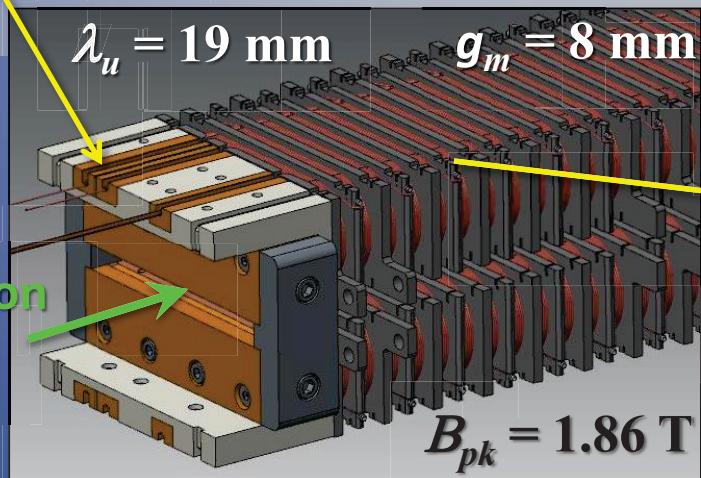
Wire Pocket (8x7)



0.6-mm diam. wire,
60-μm braid
insulation

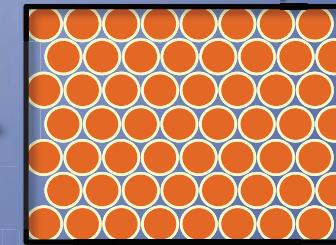
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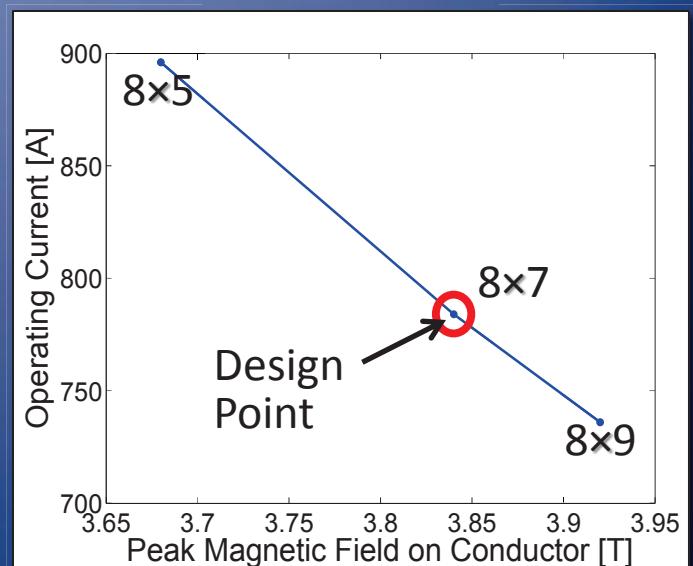


Nb₃Sn

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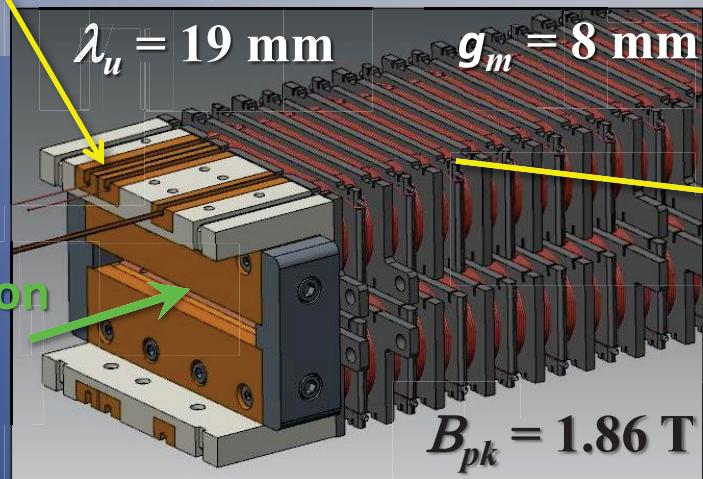


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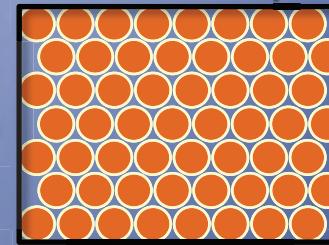
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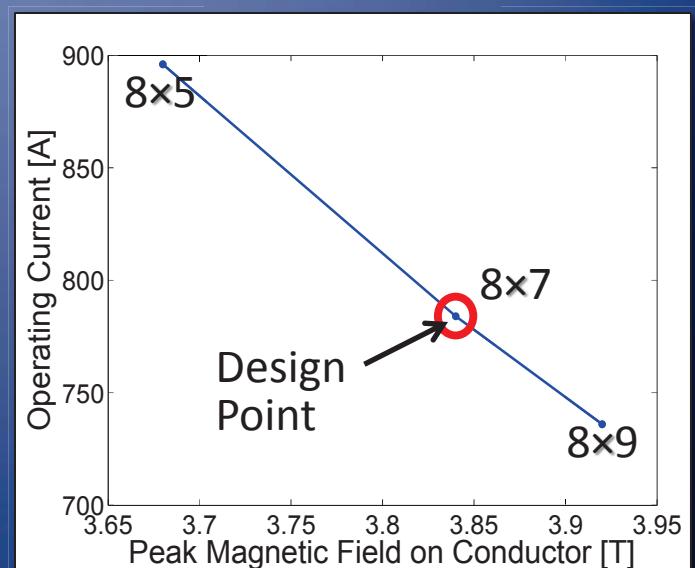
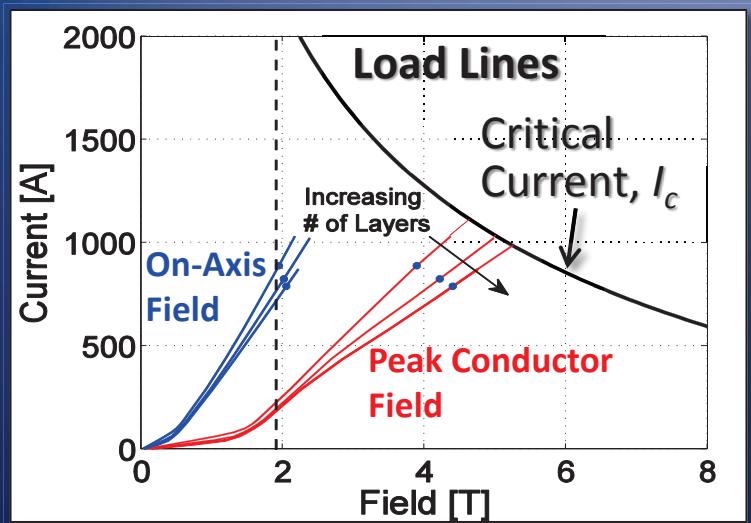


$Nb_3\text{Sn}$

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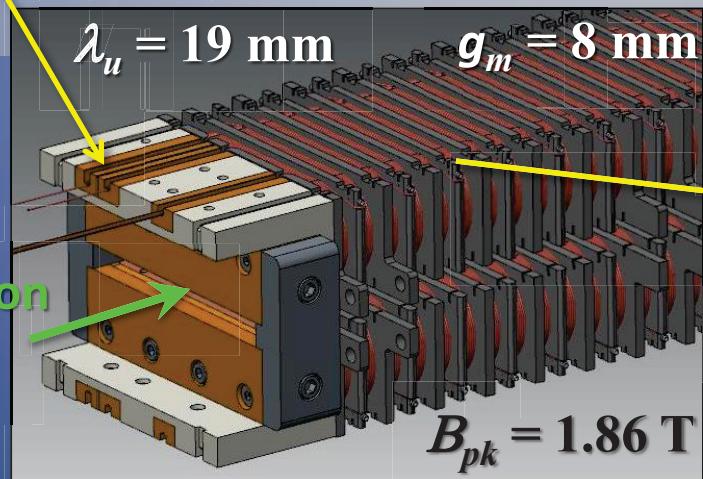


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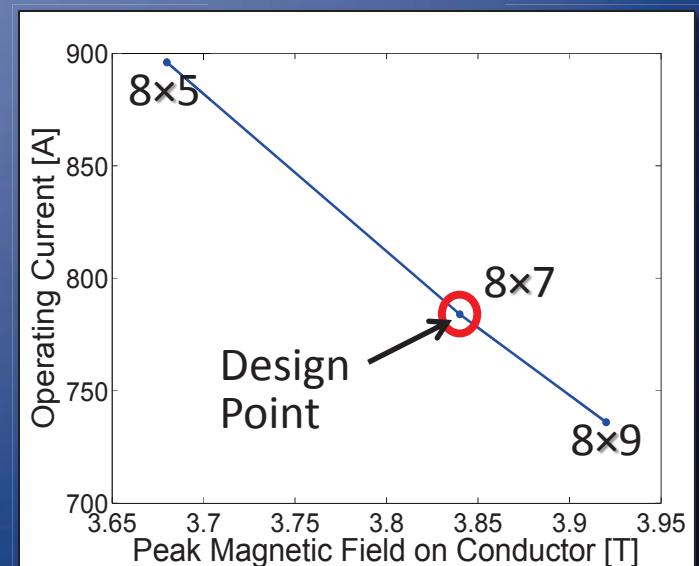
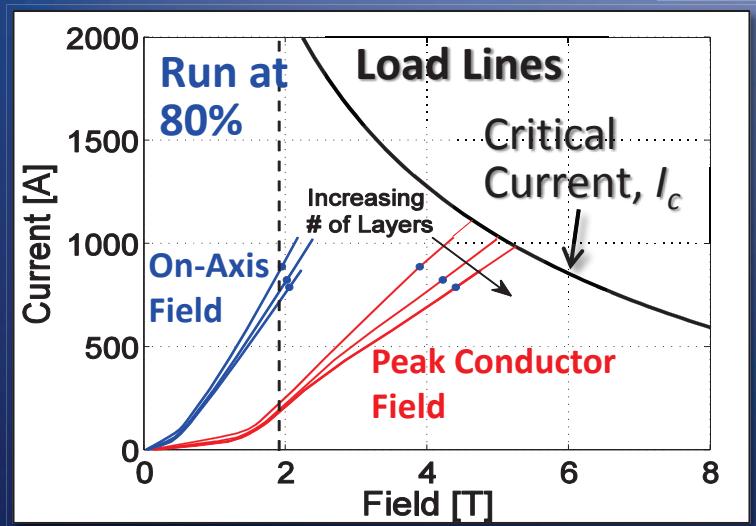
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Nb₃Sn

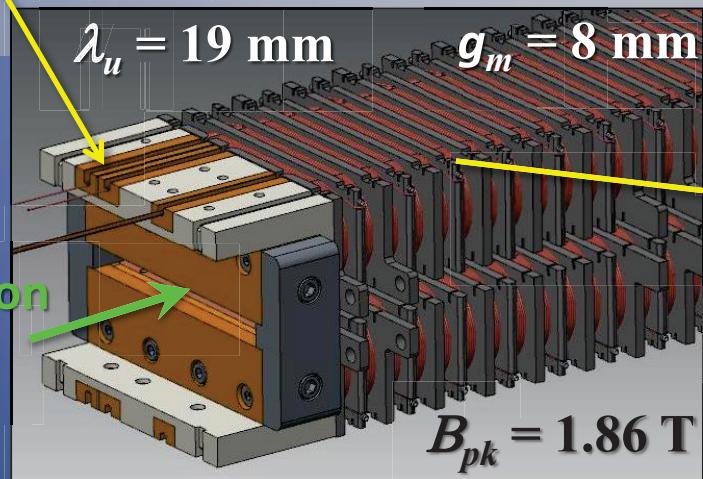
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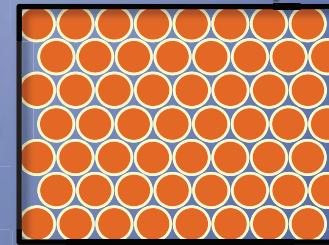


Nb₃Sn to NbTi joints
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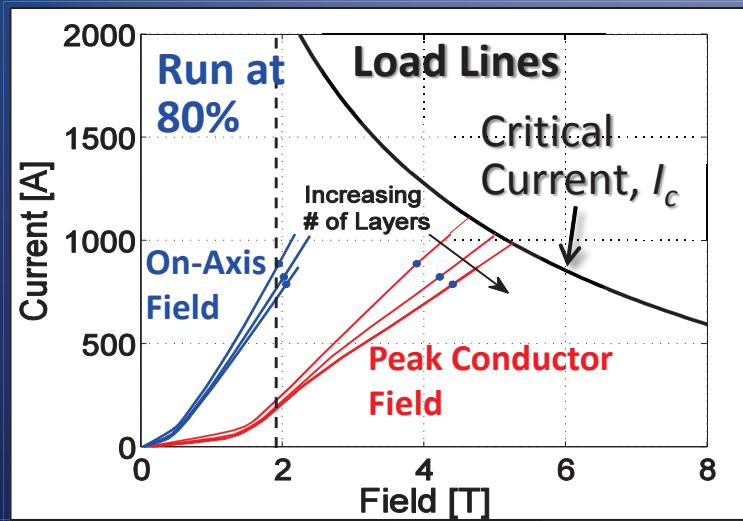
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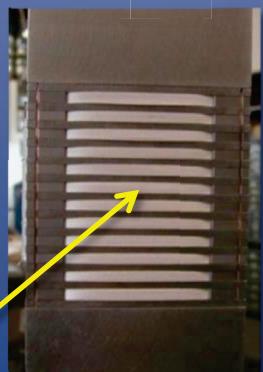
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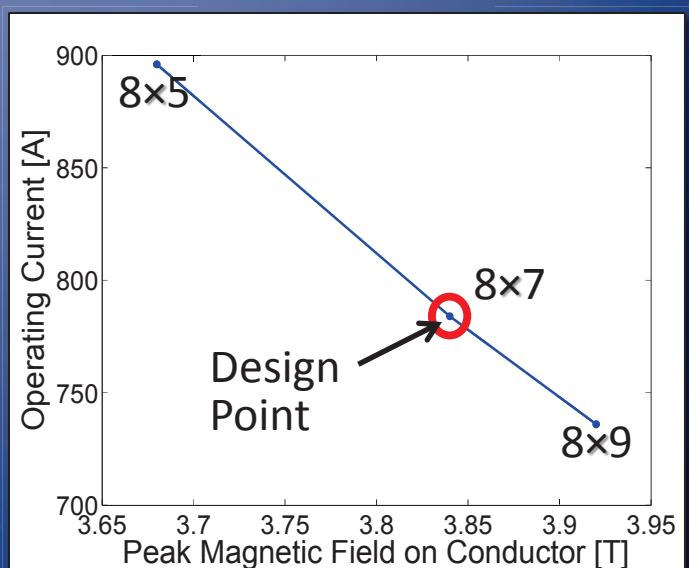
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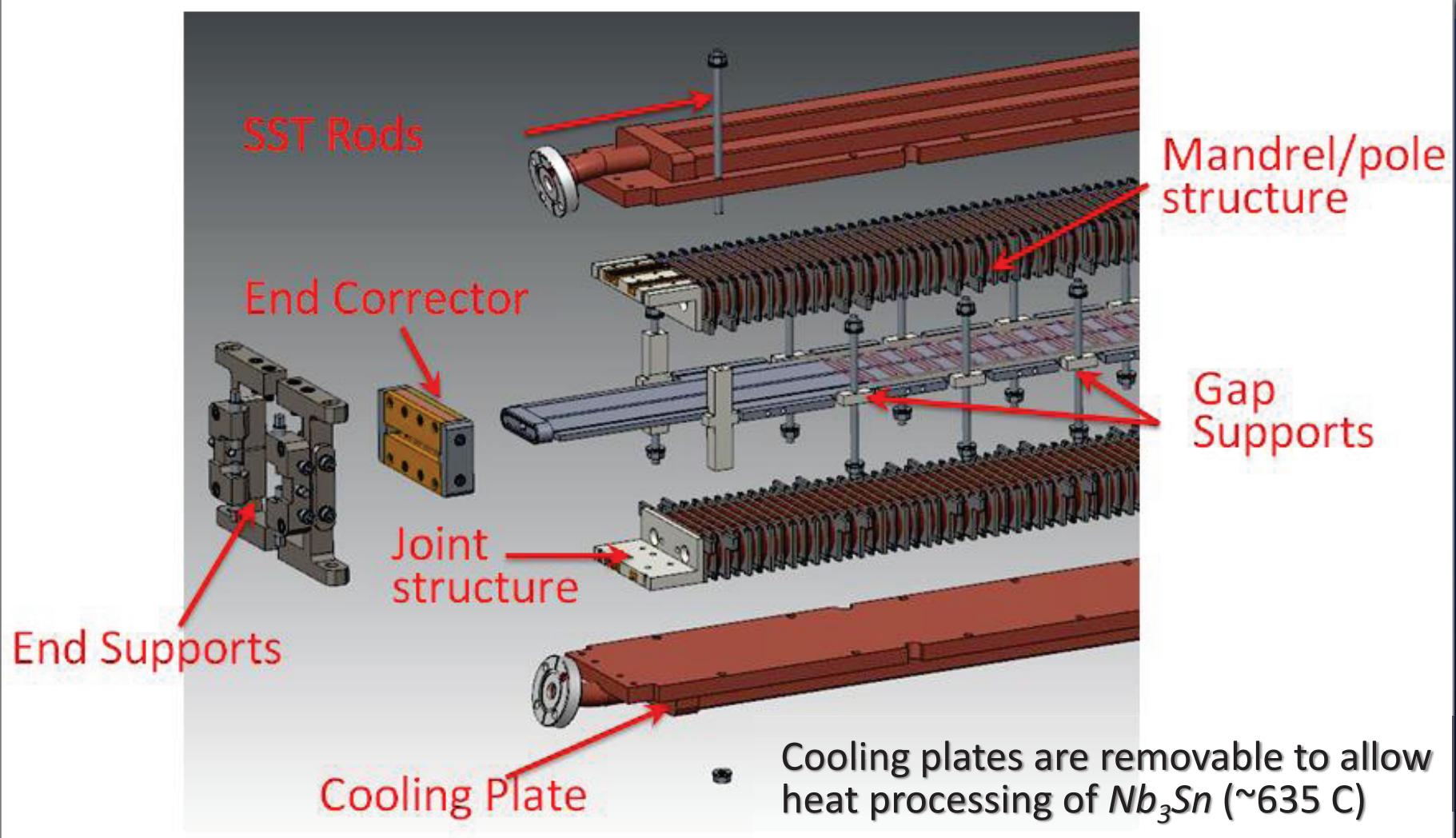
IEEE Trans. on
App. Supercon.,
Vol. 17, No. 2,
June 2007 , pp.
1243-1246.



6-period prototype (Nb₃Sn) built at
LBNL in 2006 - reached 97% of
current ($\lambda_u = 14.5 \text{ mm}$).

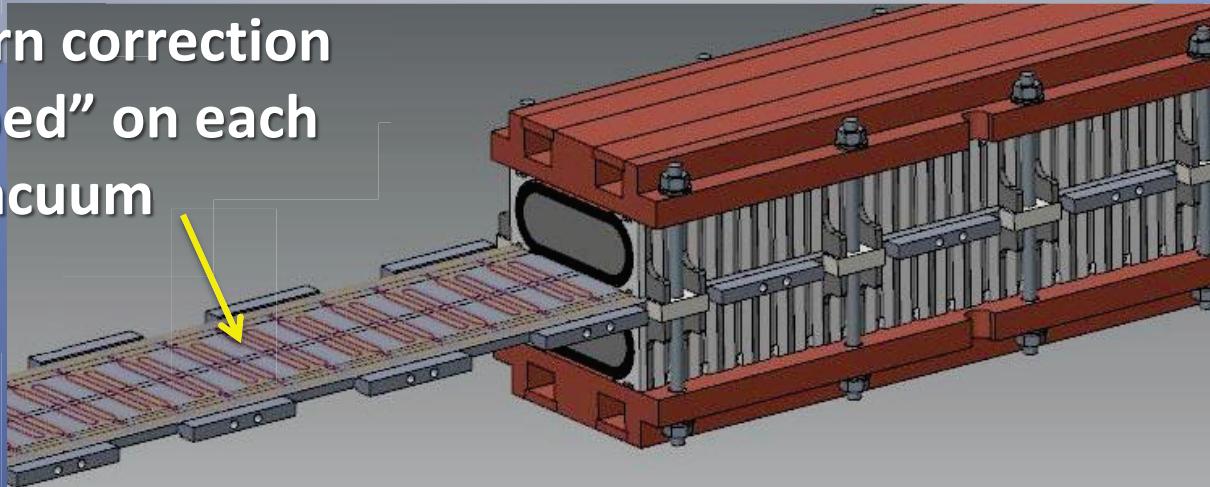


Undulator Assembly Components - LBNL



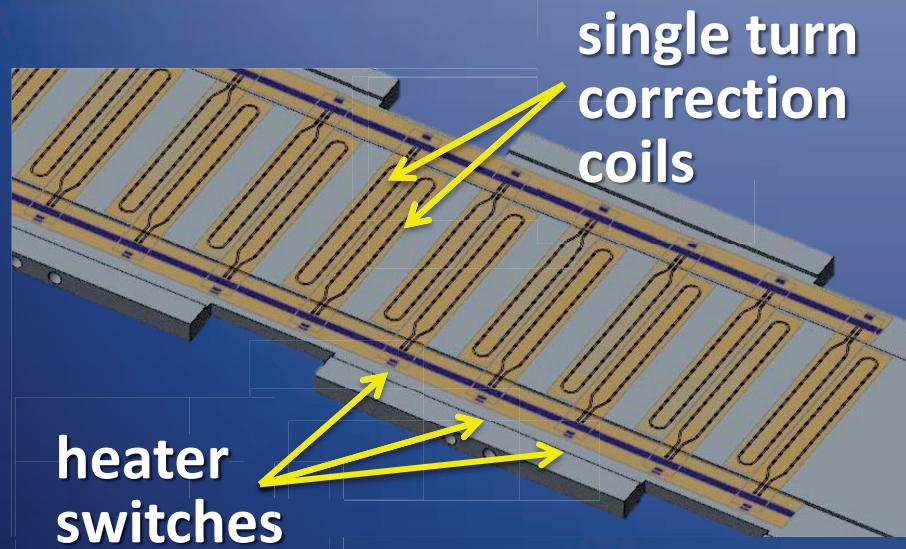
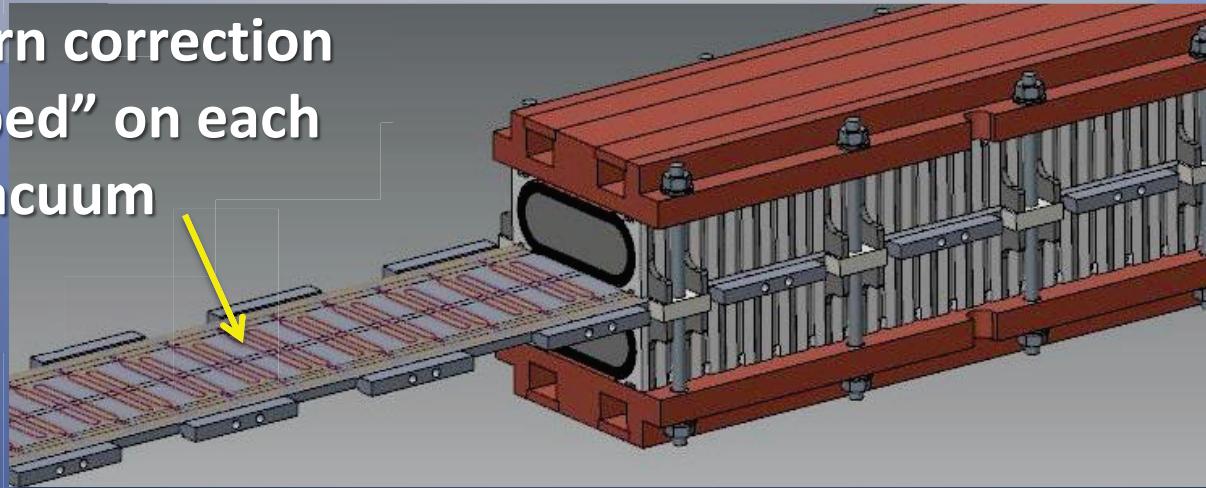
SCU Phase Correction Scheme - LBNL

Single-turn correction
coils “taped” on each
side of vacuum
chamber



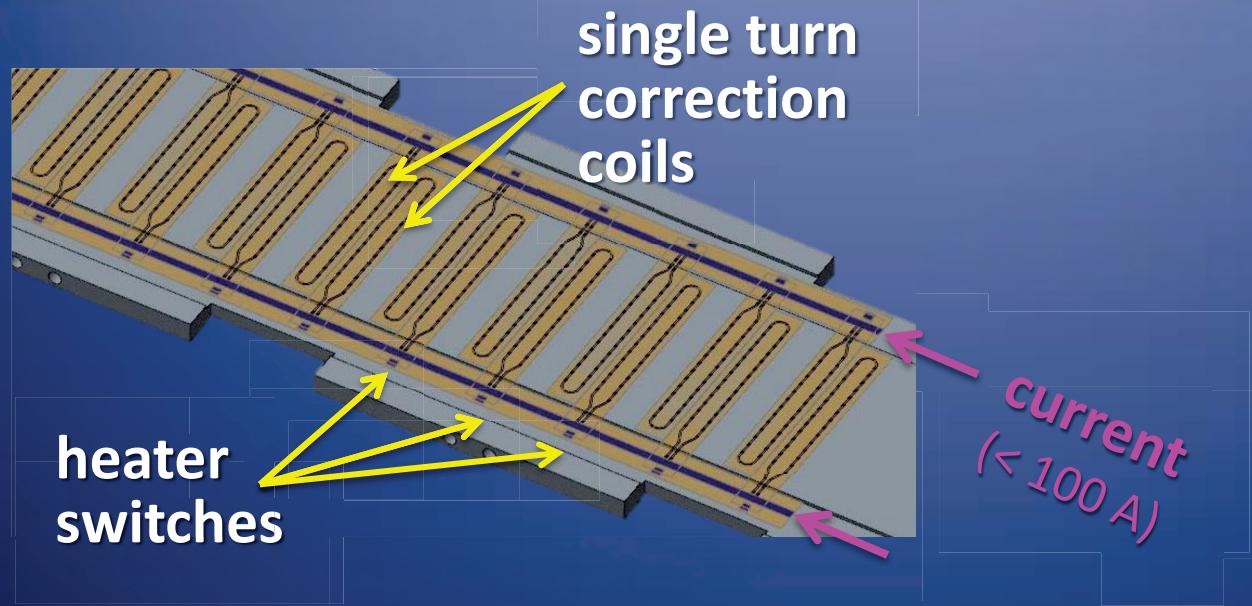
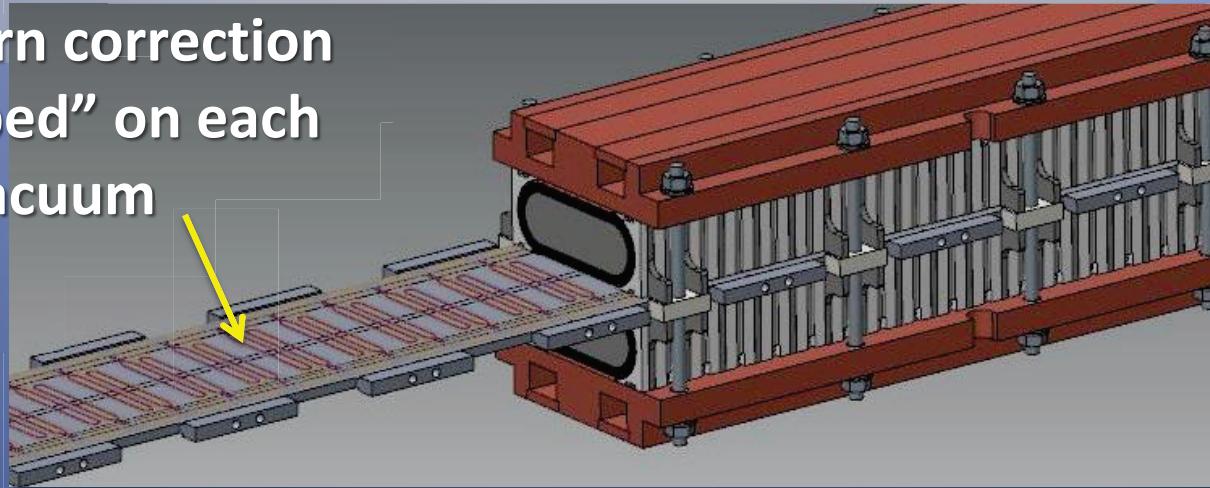
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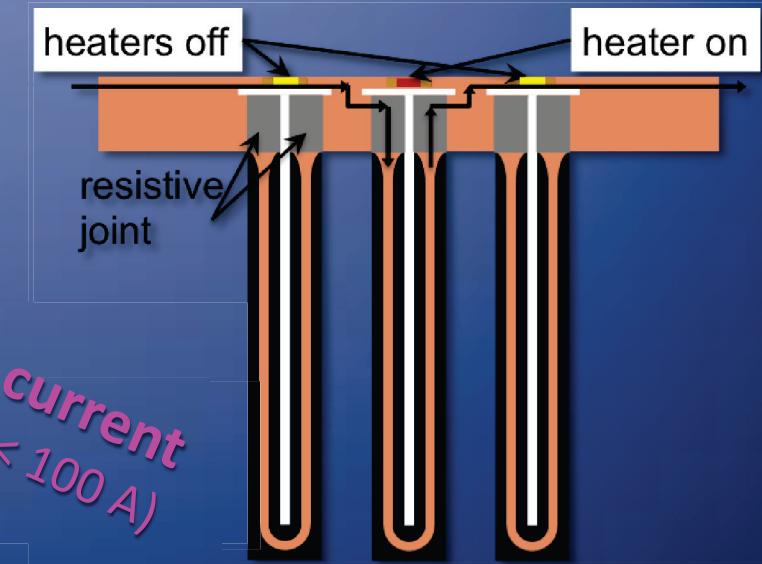
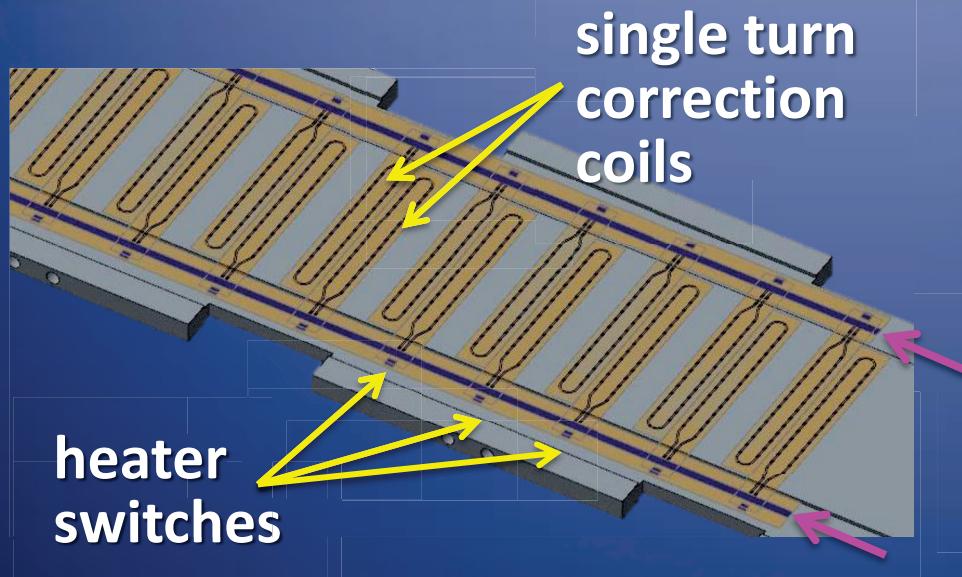
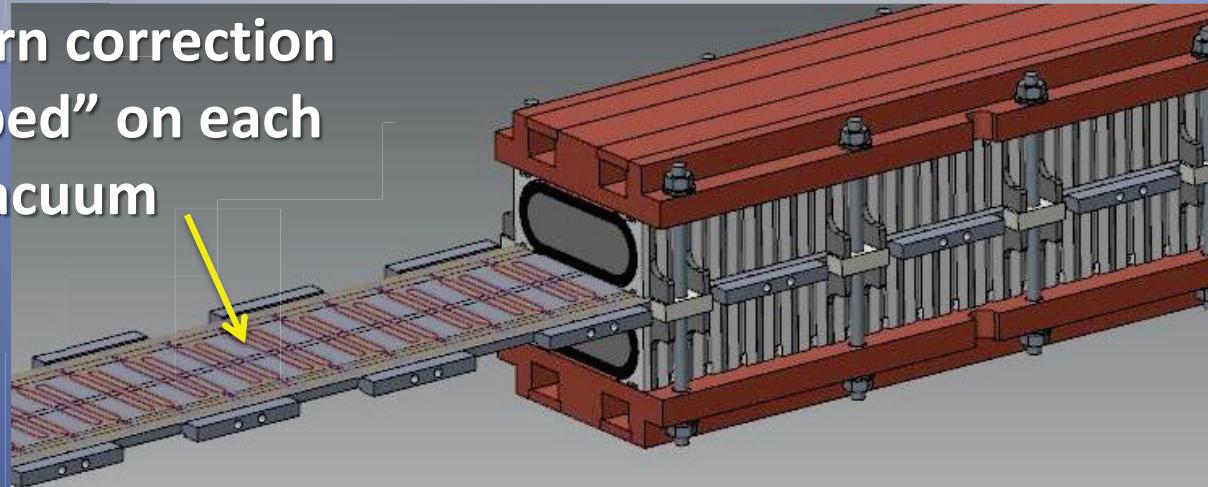
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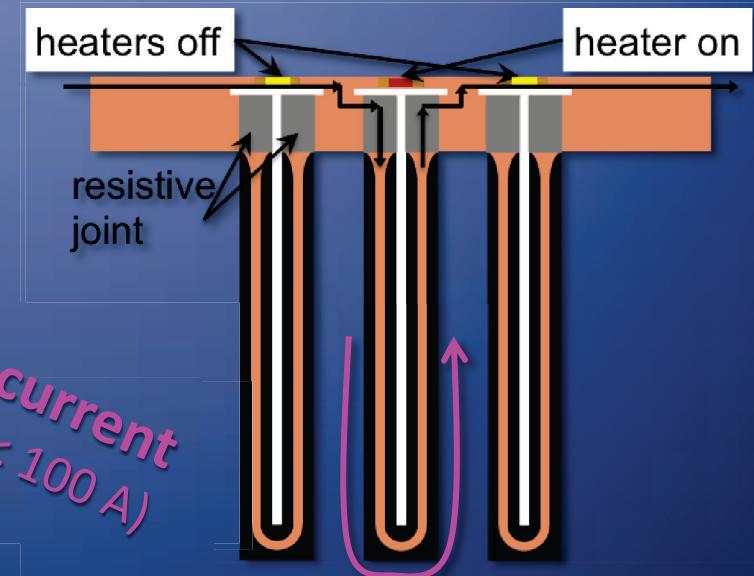
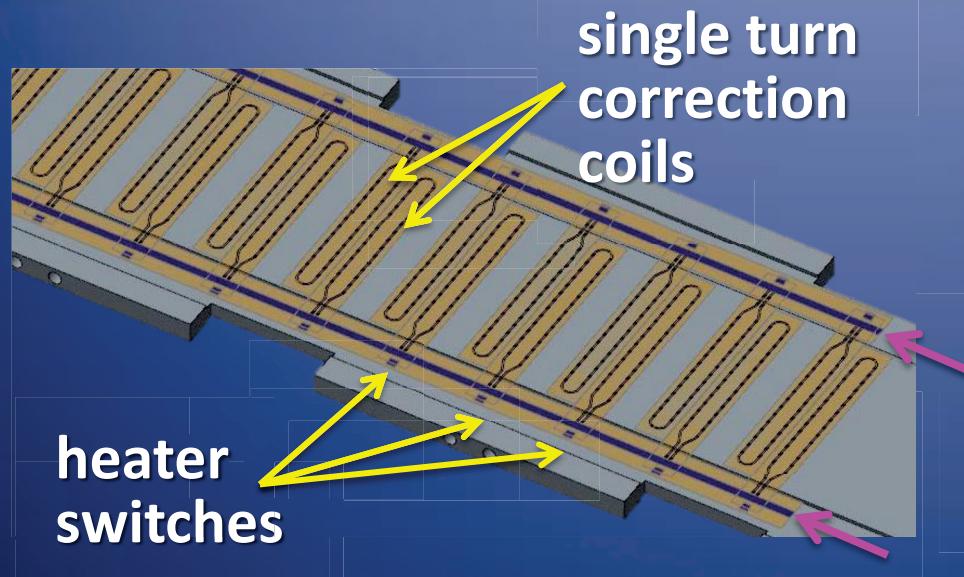
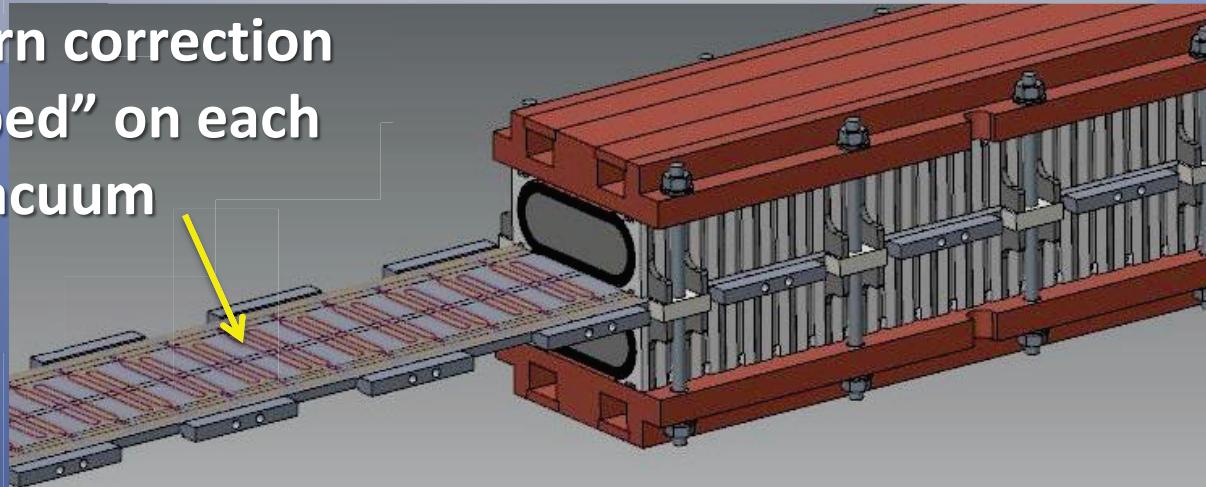
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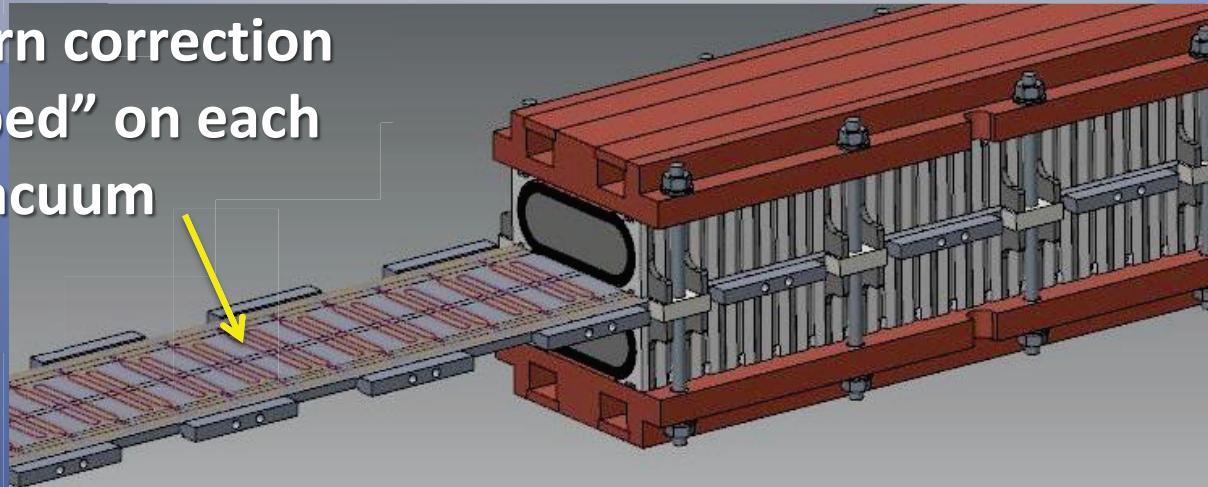
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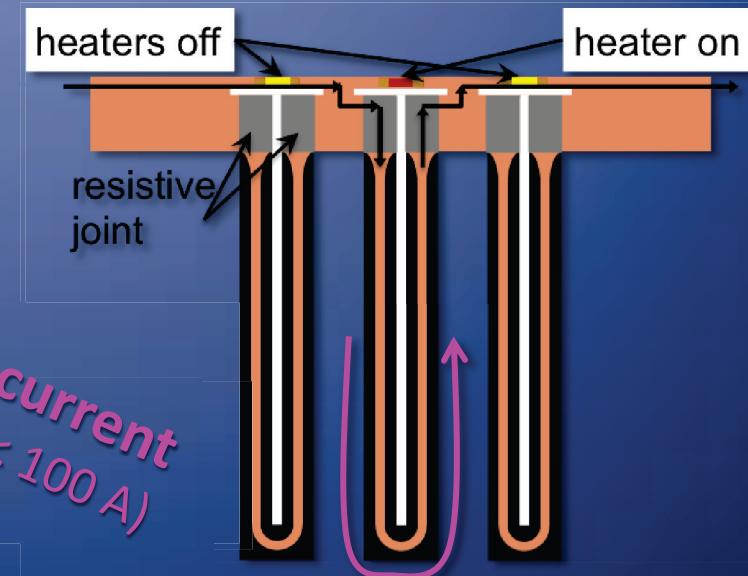
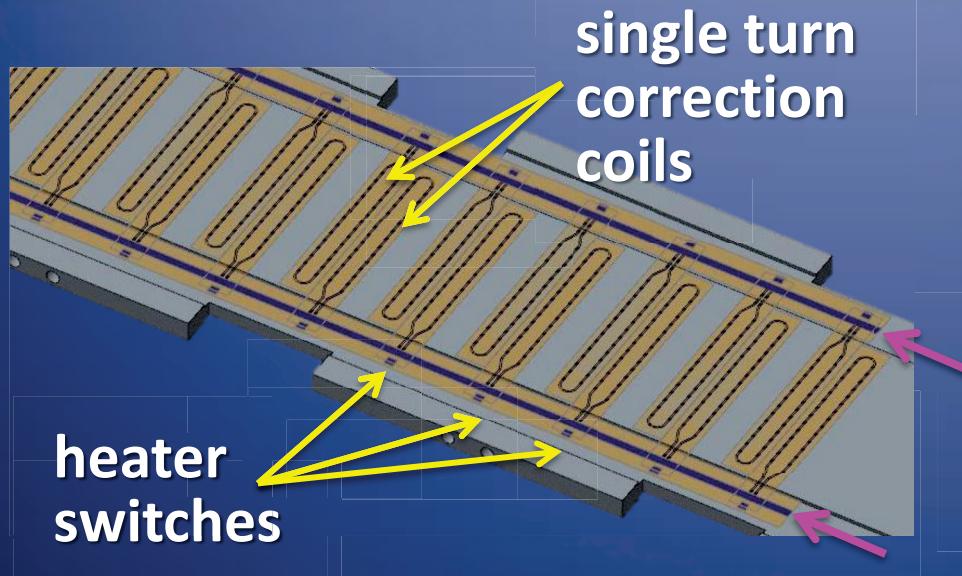


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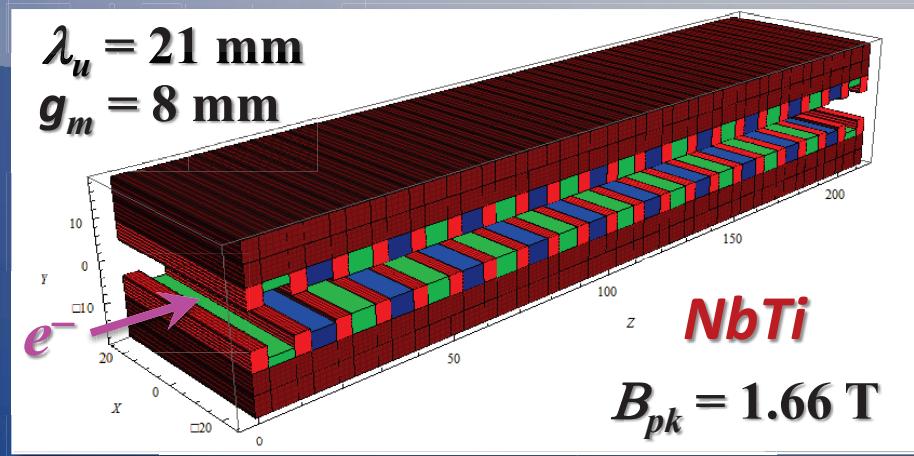
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- Needs demo
- May not be necessary?

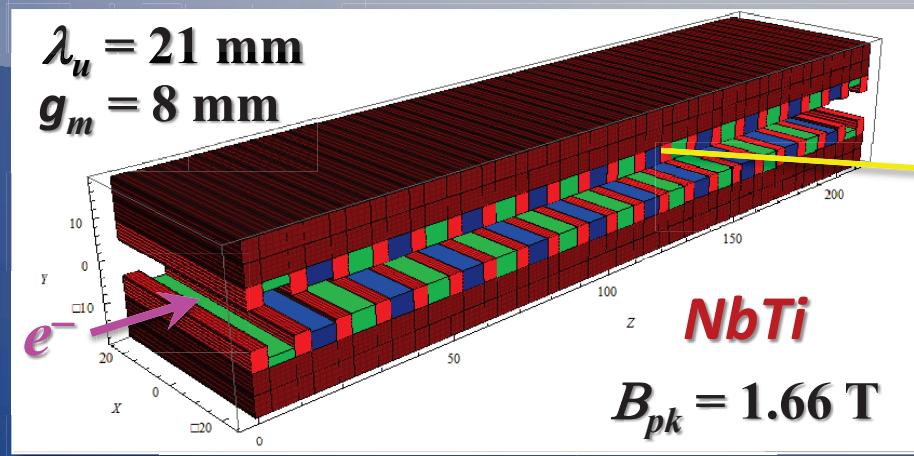


Prototype Magnet - ANL (NbTi)



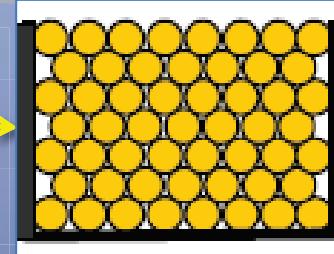
Lower risk, but less field

Prototype Magnet - ANL (NbTi)



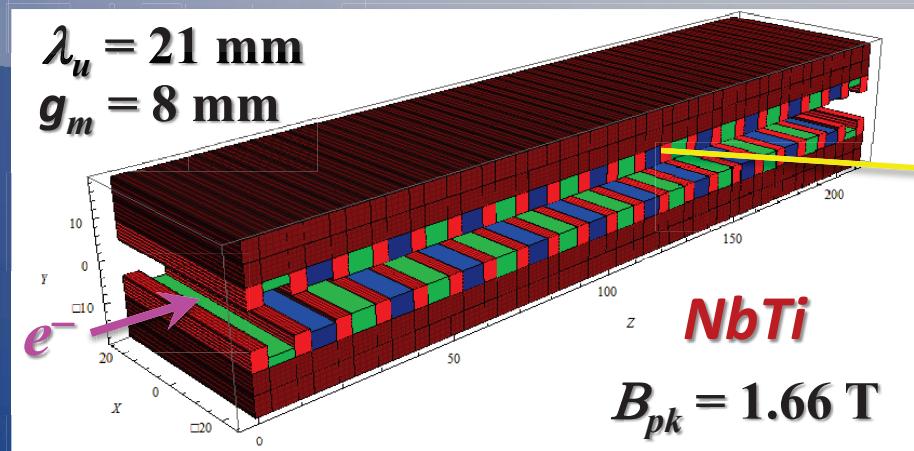
Lower risk, but less field

Wire pocket (53 turns)



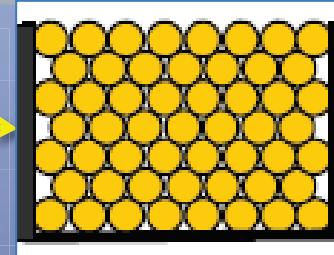
0.7-mm diam.
Supercon NbTi SC wire

Prototype Magnet - ANL (NbTi)



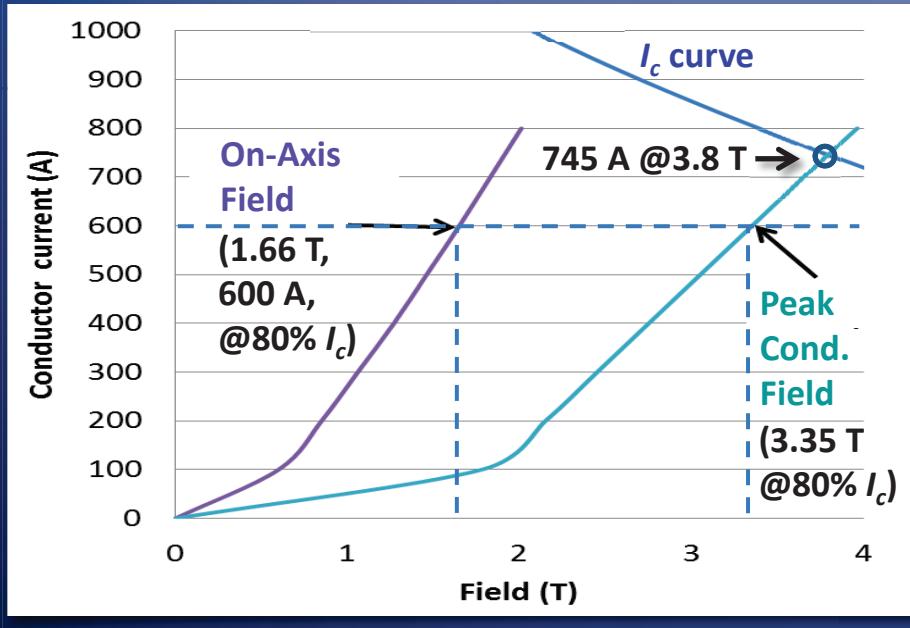
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Wire pocket (53 turns)

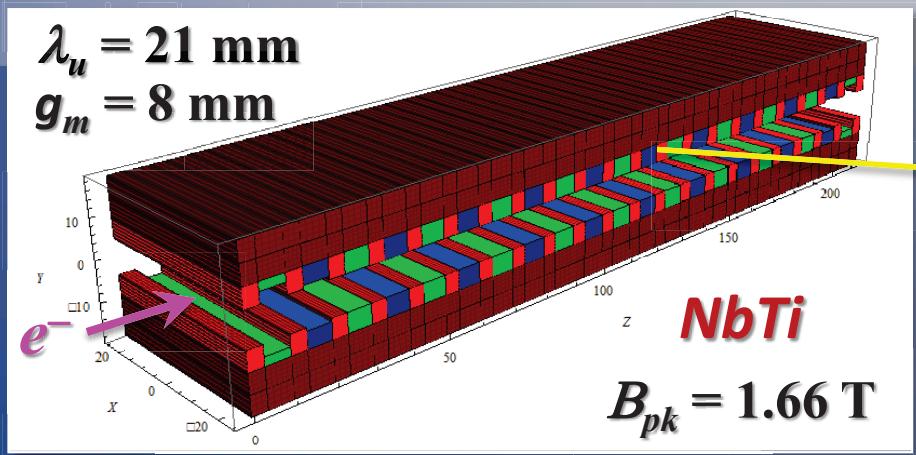


0.7-mm diam.
Supercon NbTi SC wire

Load Lines

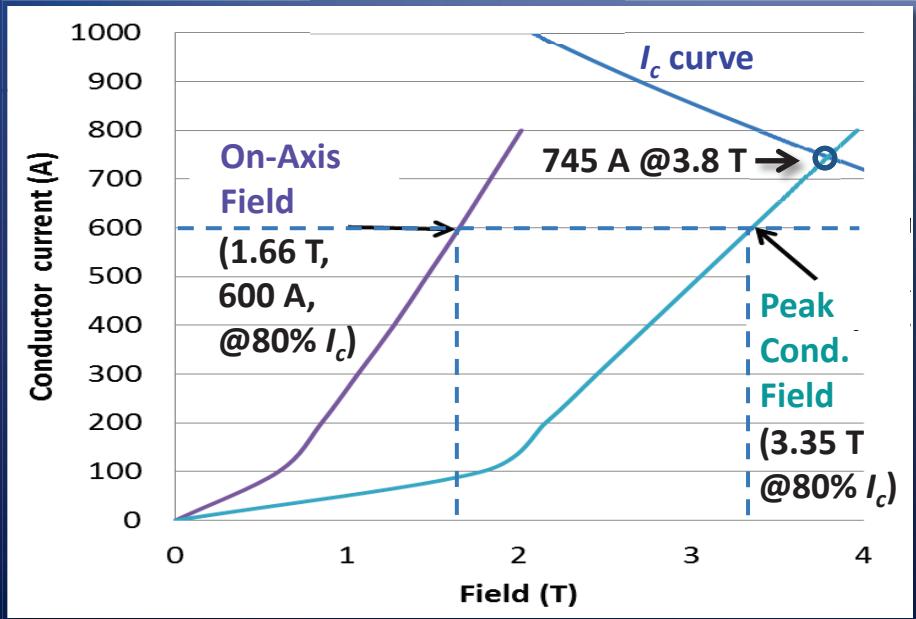


Prototype Magnet - ANL (NbTi)

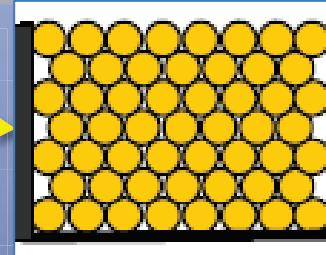


Lower risk, but less field

Load Lines



Wire pocket (53 turns)

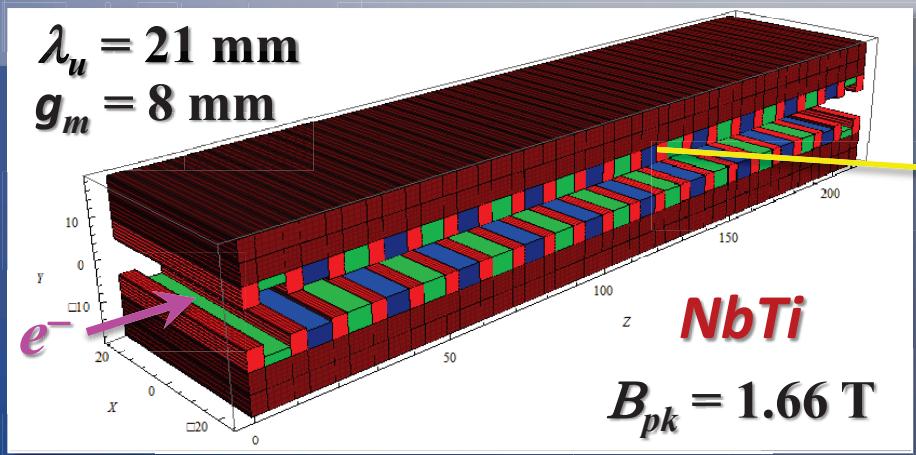


0.7-mm diam.
 Supercon NbTi SC wire

Short test cores to verify tolerances
 and recent SCU1 (1.1-m) now powered

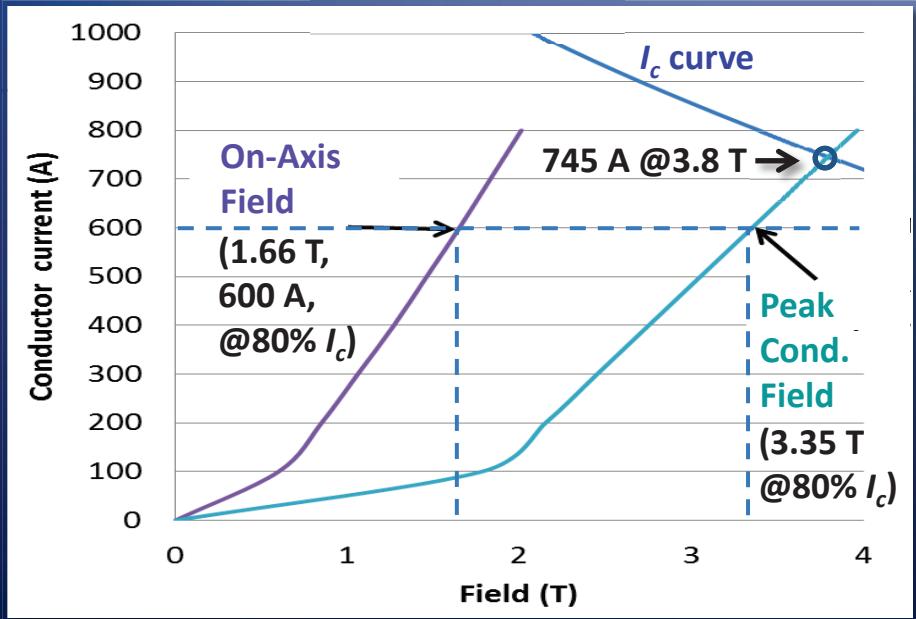


Prototype Magnet - ANL (NbTi)

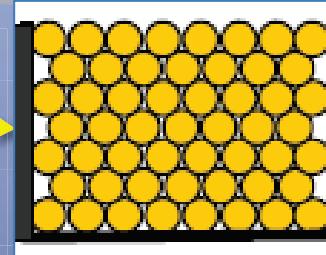


Lower risk, but less field

Load Lines



Wire pocket (53 turns)



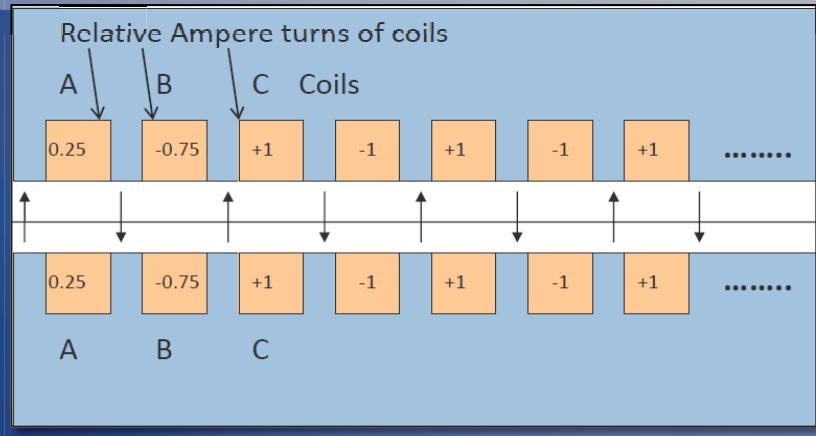
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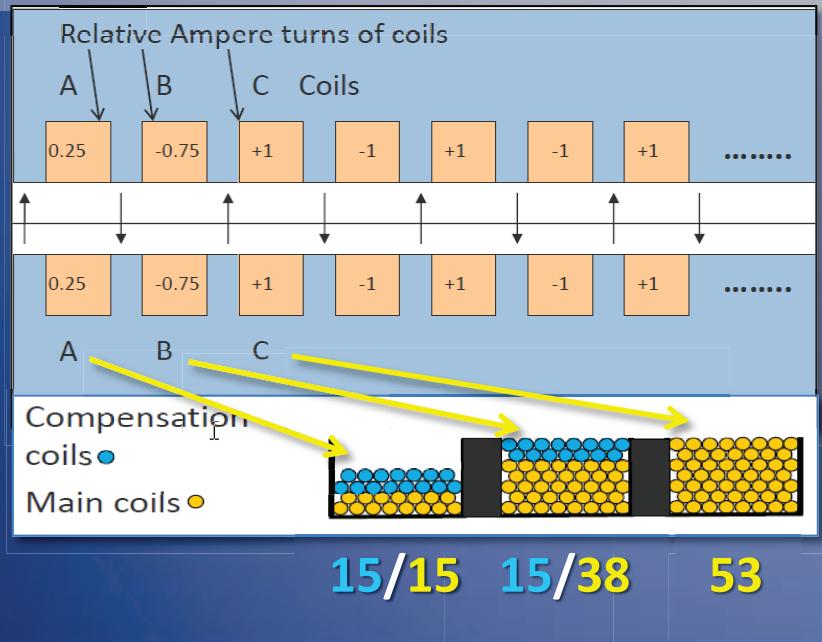
End-coil Winding Scheme - ANL

End-Terminations and Field Correctors



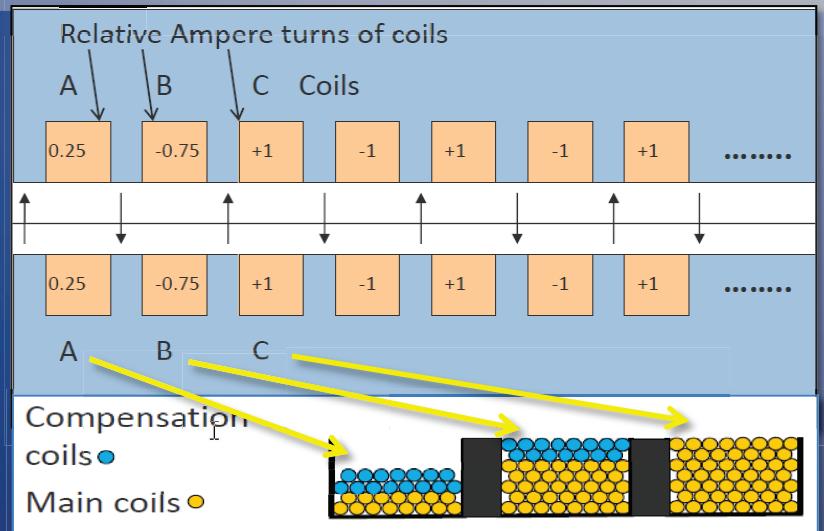
End-coil Winding Scheme - ANL

End-Terminations and Field Correctors



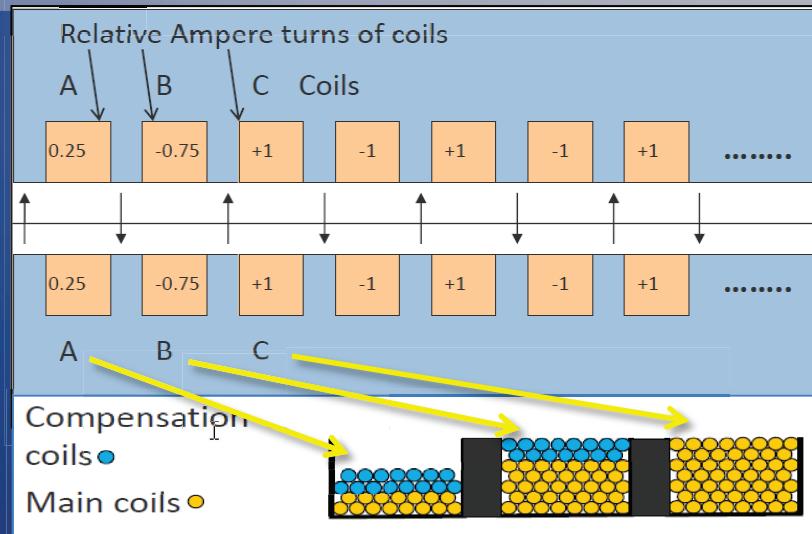
End-coil Winding Scheme - ANL

End-Terminations and Field Correctors



End-coil Winding Scheme - ANL

End-Terminations and Field Correctors



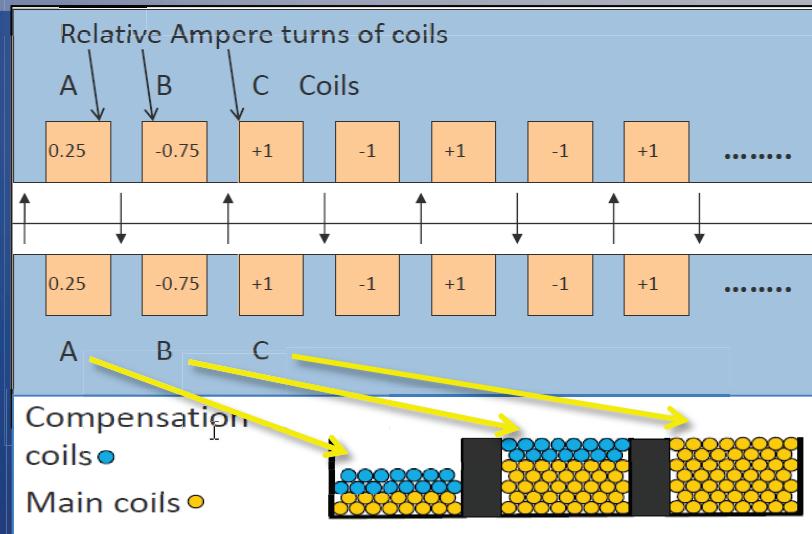
15/15 15/38 53

energized by main supply (600 A)

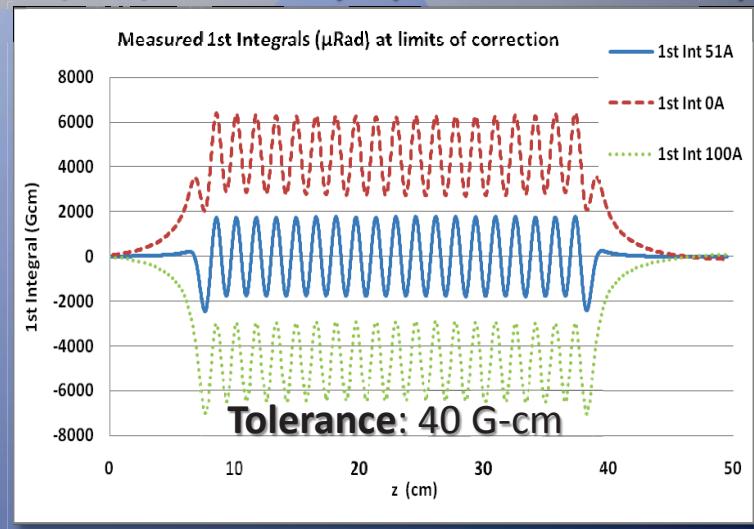
energized by separate supply (70 A)

End-coil Winding Scheme - ANL

End-Terminations and Field Correctors



0 , 51, 100 Amp (Measurements)

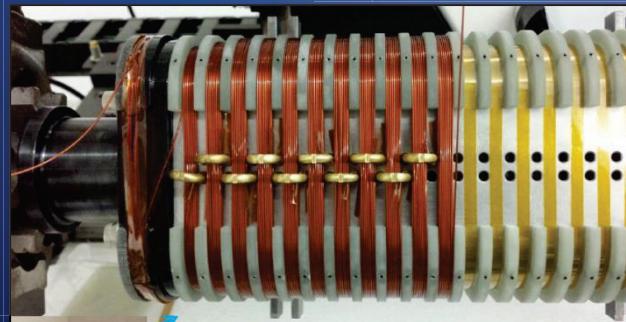
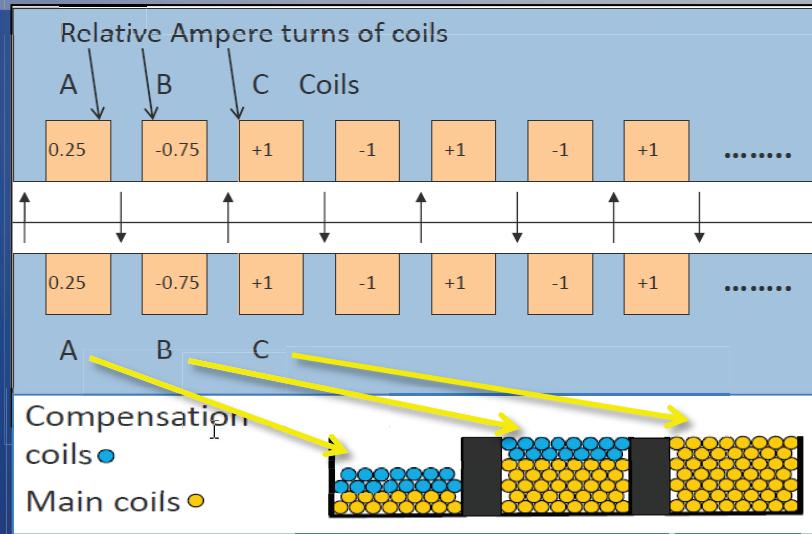


15/15 15/38 53

energized by main supply (600 A)
energized by separate supply (70 A)

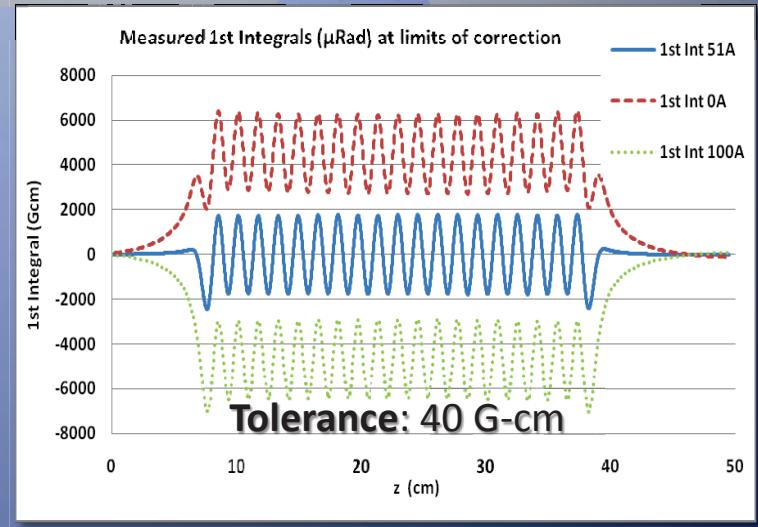
End-coil Winding Scheme - ANL

End-Terminations and Field Correctors



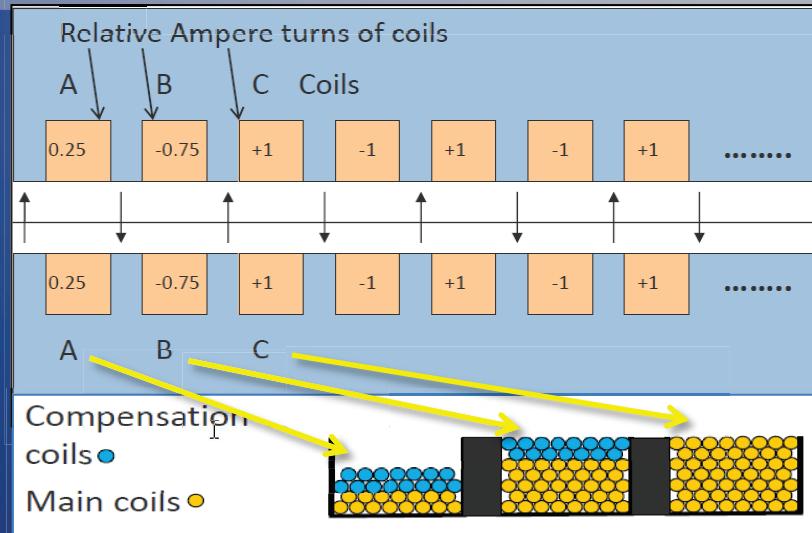
shows 11 complete coil packages

0 , 51, 100 Amp (Measurements)



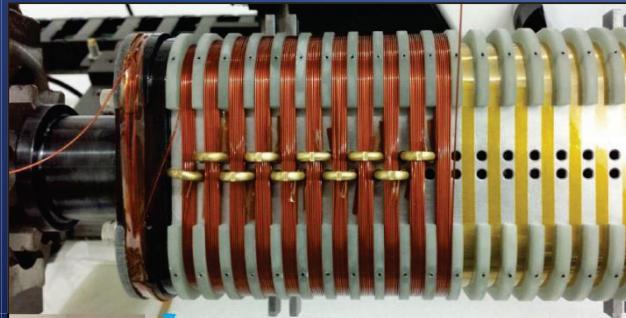
End-coil Winding Scheme - ANL

End-Terminations and Field Correctors



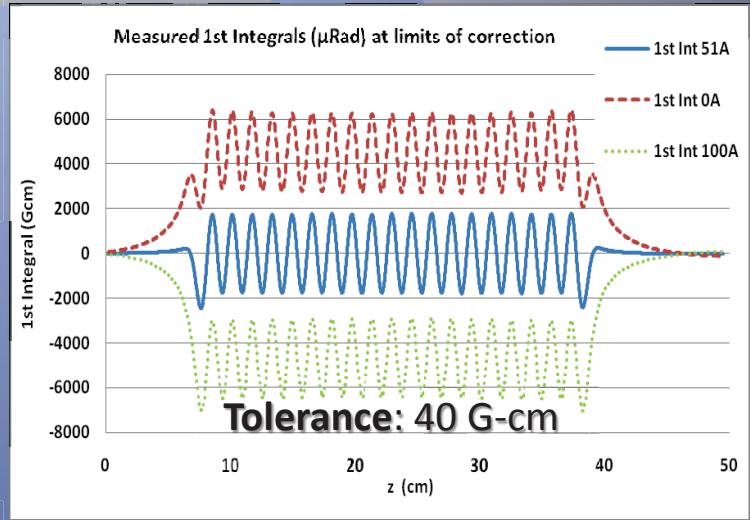
15/15 15/38 53

energized by main supply (600 A)
energized by separate supply (70 A)



shows 11 complete coil packages

0 , 51, 100 Amp (Measurements)



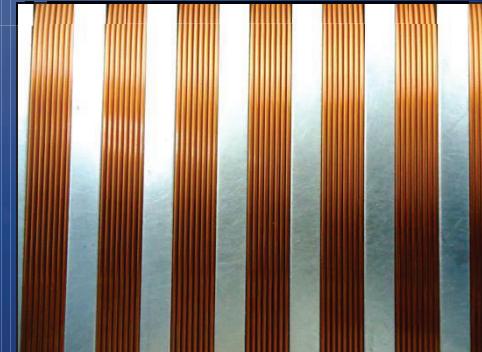
Precision cores & precision winding!

“SCU1” being wound on bench

Fully wound 1.1-m half-magnet



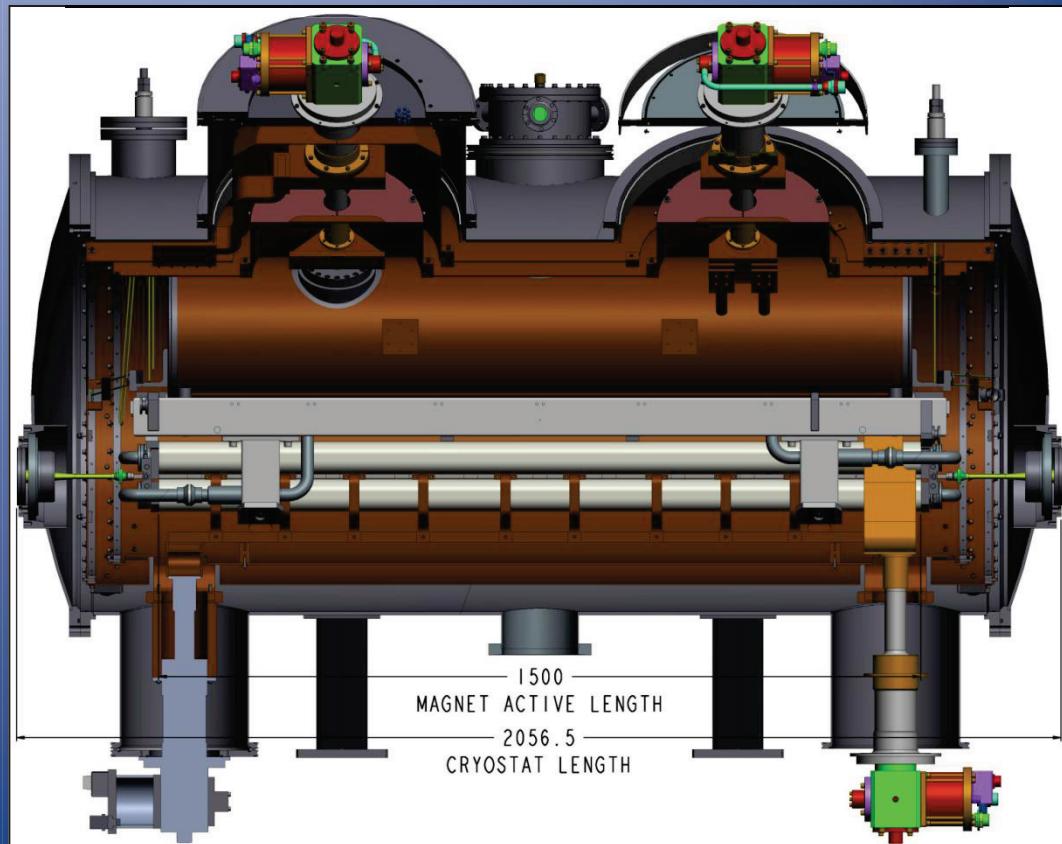
winding pack front face



ANL 2-m Cryostat (to test both magnets)

Existing 2-m cryostat (4K) at APS

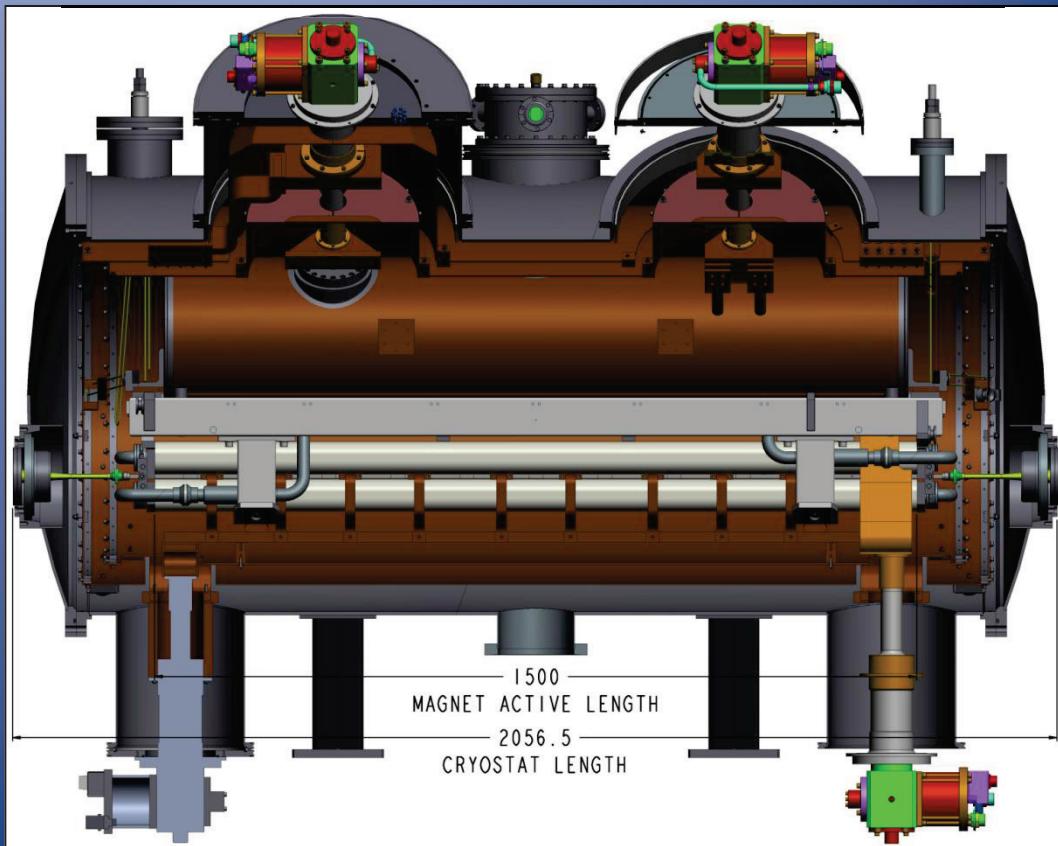
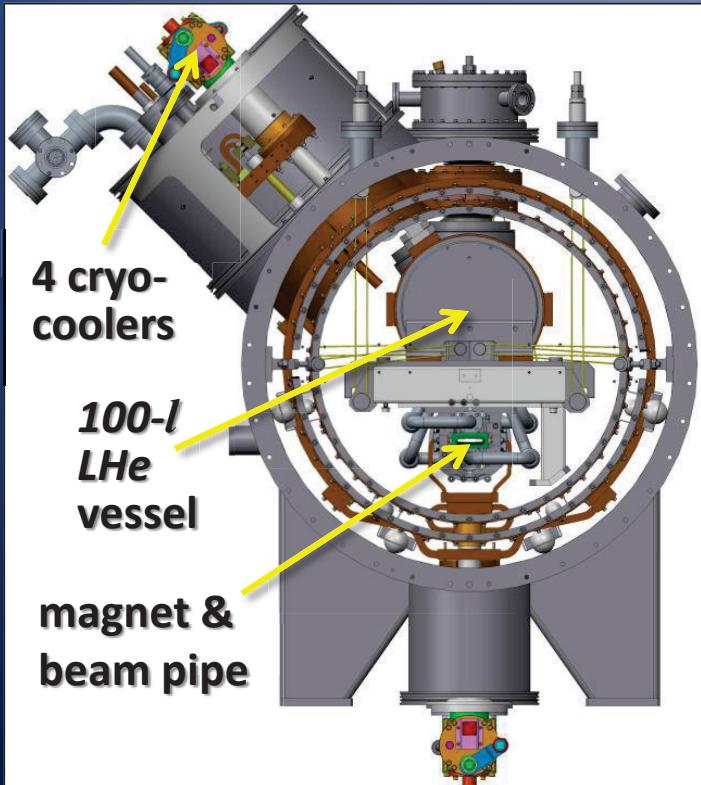
- Experience with SCU's at APS
- Each magnet to be tested in this cryostat



ANL 2-m Cryostat (to test both magnets)

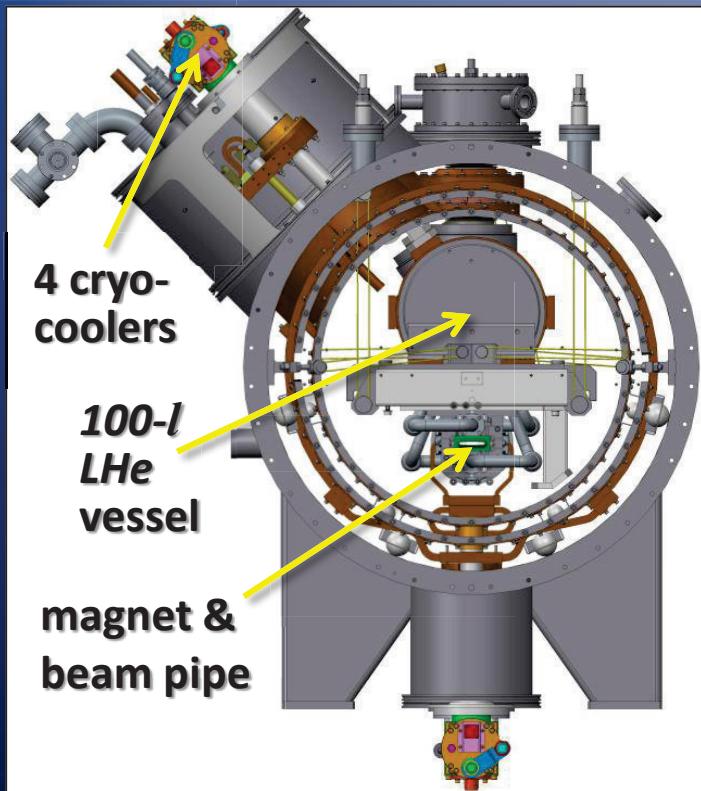
Existing 2-m cryostat (4K) at APS

- Experience with SCU's at APS
- Each magnet to be tested in this cryostat



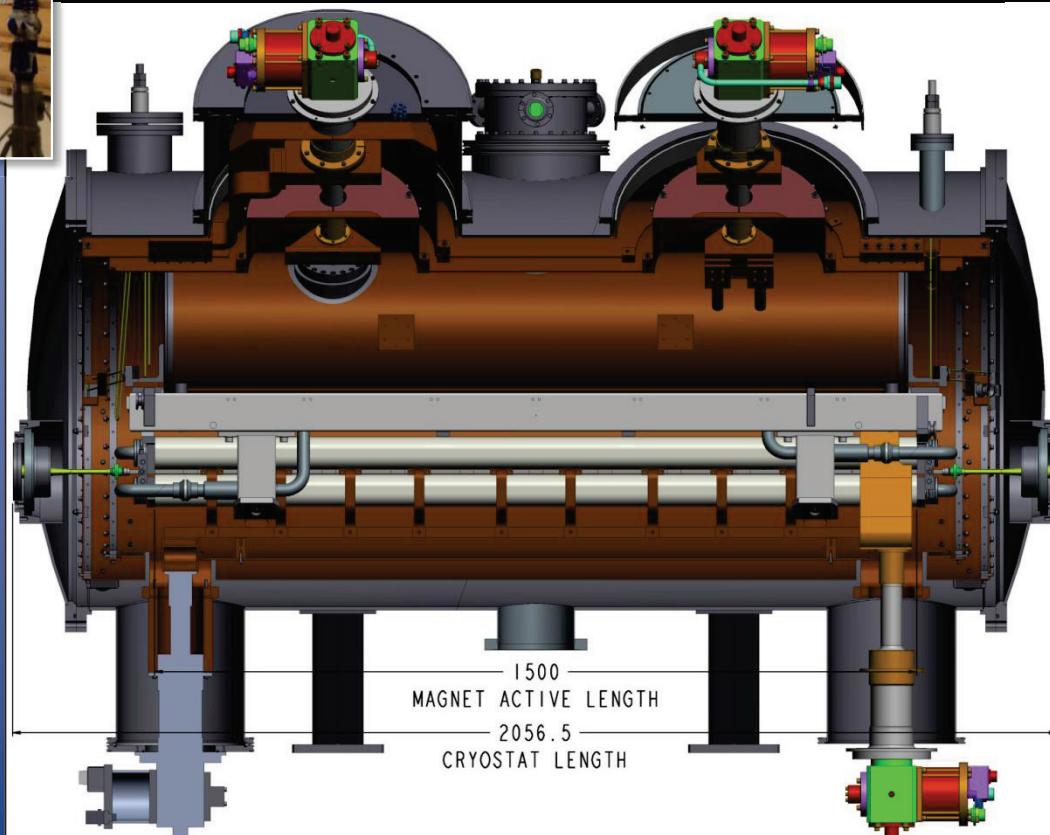
ANL 2-m Cryostat (to test both magnets)

2-m long
cryostat;
4 cryo-
coolers;
Loss-free
He system



Existing 2-m cryostat (4K) at APS

- Experience with SCU's at APS
- Each magnet to be tested in this cryostat



SCU System Concept for LCLS-II HXU

0.5-m cold breaks

2-m long segments (+quad+BPM+PS)

$\lambda_u = 17\text{-}19 \text{ mm}$, Vacuum gap = 4-5 mm

5-m cryostats

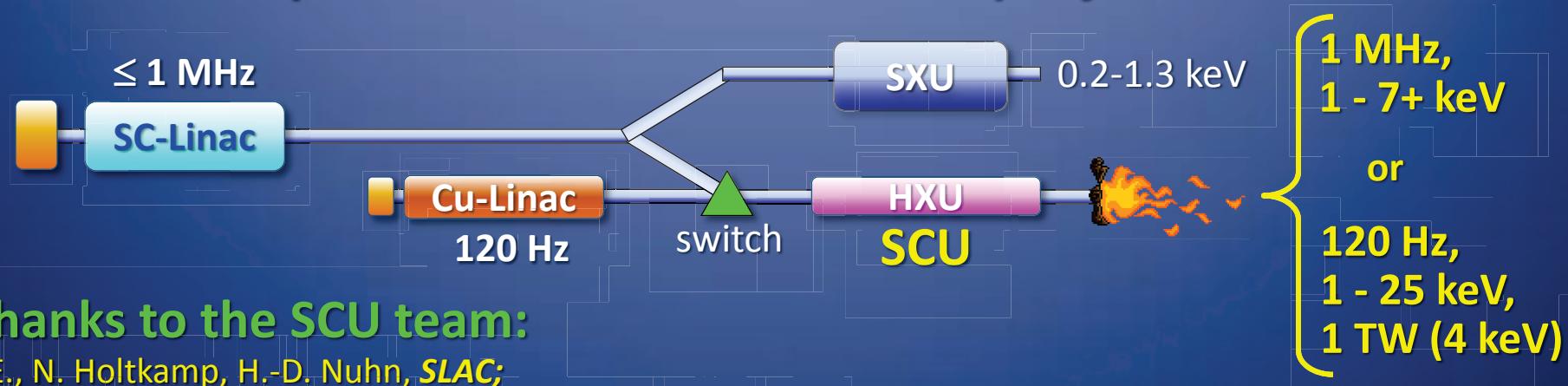
500-W cryo-plant at 4 K



Joel Fuerst, ANL

Summary

- SCU technology promises a potential leap in FEL performance – needs development now
- LCLS-II HXU can be extended to 7+ keV (1 MHz) and 1 TW (120 Hz) using the same SCU
- R&D is underway – re-baseline of LCLS-II is possible, but depends on R&D and LCLS-II project schedule



Thanks to the SCU team:

P.E., N. Holtkamp, H.-D. Nuhn, **SLAC**;
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