

Commissioning of the Taiwan Photon Source (TPS)





National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center, Taiwan Hsinchu Science Park





Aerial View of TPS, March 2015





TPS Timeline

2004 June	TPS feasibility study started
2007 Mar.	Funding approval
2010 Feb.	Ground-breaking
2013 Oct.	Accelerator installation started
2014 Aug.	System test and commissioning started
2015 Mar.	Phase I commissioning completed
2015 Sep.	SRF, ID and Beamline commissioning
2016	Open to public users





Storage Ring Parameters



Circumference [m]	518.4
Beam energy E [GeV]	3.0
Natural emittance ε _x [nm-rad]	1.6
Betatron tune v_x/v_y	26.18/ 13.28
Natural chromaticity ξ _x /ξ _y	-75/ -26
RF frequency [MHz]	499.654
Harmonic number	864
Momentum compaction α_1/α_2	2.4x10 ⁻⁴ / 2.1x10 ⁻³
Energy spread $\sigma_{\rm E}/{\rm E}$	8.86x10 ⁻⁴
Energy loss/turn (dipole) [MeV]	0.8527
Periodicity	6
Straight sections [m]	12(x6)+ 7(x18)



Booster Parameters



Circumference [m]	496.8
Beam energy E [GeV]	0.15→ 3.0
Natural emittance @3GeV ϵ_x [nm-rad]	10.3
Betatron tune v_x/v_y	14.380/ 9.302
Natural chromaticity ξ _x /ξ _y	-16.82/ -13.24
RF frequency [MHz]	499.654
Harmonic number	828
Momentum compaction $\alpha_{\rm c}$	2.474x10 ⁻³
Energy spread@3GeV $\sigma_{\rm E}$ /E	0.095%
Rep. rate	3



Photo in TPS Tunnel









TPS Commissioning Phase

5 stages:Linac, LTB, Booster, BTS, Storage Ring

Two phases in the storage ring commissioning

- ✓ Phase I: up to 100 mA beam current with roomtemperature PETRA cavities → Optimization of basic machine parameters (finished)
- Phase II: up to 500 mA beam current with Superconducting RF
 - **Insertion Device Commissioning**
 - **Photon Beamline Commissioning**
 - Open to User Operations → Beam quality control, high beam intensity issues





TPS 150 MeV Linac



The linac in TPS site



The linac rf stations



Diagnostics tools of linac



TPS Linac Commissioning

- Linac (from Research Instruments Ltd) pre-test at test-site in 2011
- Moved to TPS site between March and June, 2014
- Permission to test with beam by the AEC on August 1, 2014

Parameter	Specification	Measured		
Bunch train length	0.2 to 1 us FWHM ≤ 1 ns*	0.2 to 1 us FWHM < 0.8 ns*		
Energy (MeV)	≥ 150	> 150		
Pulse to pulse energy variation (%)	≤ 0.25 (rms)	< 0.05		
Relative energy spread (%)	≤ 0.5 (rms)	0.35 0.11*		
Normalized emittance (1σ) (πmm mrad)	≤ 50 (both planes)	(x, y) = (36, 49) (x, y) = (48, 35)*		
Single bunch purity (%)	≤ 1	< 1		
Pulse to pulse time jitter (ps)	≤ 100	56 49*		
*: SBM				

Booster Ring

Reducing Permeability of Stainless-steel 304 Pipes

- We struggled to get a stored beam without success for about 2 months.
- We found on 2014-11-12 that it was caused by high permeability of SS304 vacuum pipes due to cold-draw process during manufacture.
- The permeability was about 1.2 to 2.0 and this induced magnetic field errors larger than the design tolerance specs. by an order of magnitude for the elliptical chamber of 30x20 mm and 0.7 mm thick.
- Reducing permeability of booster beam pipes by heat treatment up to 1050°C
- Relative permeability reduced to less than 1.01 after heat treatment
- Finished in three weeks
- Heat treatment also improved the vacuum conditioning



Chien-Te Chen (TPS project director) standing by the vacuum furnace



Shiny beam pipes after heat treatment WEPHA049



Booster Beam Stored and Ramped

- Dec. 11, beam survived more than 50 ms
- Dec. 12, stored beam
- Dec. 16, ramped to 3 GeV
- DC mode orbit < +/-1 mm. Corrector < 0.7 A
- No ramp in all correctors while ramping to 3 GeV
- Orbit kept < +/-1 mm during ramp except in H at low energy





COD before (red) and after (blue) Correction at 150 MeV, Max. corrector strength: 1.1 mrad

TUPJE053

Energy Ramping and Tune Tracking



Quadrupole tracking modification



Beam Profile during Energy Ramping



Beam profile during ramp

2.5

2.5

3

3



Orbit During Energy Ramp-Up



CODs are within 1 mm during energy ramping up except in x at low energy. No corrector ramp



Booster Optics from Turn-by-Turn Data 150 MeV



Storage Ring



Storage Ring Commissioning at 1.5 GeV

- Dec. 24, extracted 3 GeV beam but DC septum leakage field affected booster
- Dec. 26, 1.5 GeV beam injected, multi-turn with one H corrector
- Dec. 27, stored beam with sextupoles and RF on. RF, sextupole, and quad scan
- Dec. 29, accumulated beam with kicker scan





Storage Ring Commissioning at 3 GeV

- 12:20, Dec. 31, 2014, 3 GeV beam circulated in storage ring over 80 turns without activating RF, no sextupole magnets, and no correctors
- 12:39, Dec. 31, 2014, 3 GeV electron beam was stored in storage ring without activating correctors
- 13:58, Dec. 31, 2014, 3 GeV beam current was accumulated to 1 mA, the first synchrotron light was observed
- 3 GeV electron beam was accumulated up to 5 mA in storage ring before shutdown





Stored beam orbit \rightarrow X: +/- 8 mm, Y: +/- 4 mm, without using any corrector





The first synchrotron light from TPS storage ring at 3GeV, 1mA

3 GeV electron beam was stored in the storage ring by the end of 2014

The project is on schedule, within budget

Beam Current

- Beam current reached 100 mA in multi-bunch mode
- Single-bunch recorded 12 mA
- ~ 0.4 mA/s accumulation rate in multi-bunch mode

Beam current and lifetime

Single bunch impurity (TCSPC) near 10⁻⁵ with rf knock-out in storage ring

MOPTY074

High Level Applications

High level MATLAB applications and MATLAB Middle Layer (ALS-SSRL) for beam commissioning. (G. Portman, J. Safranek, et al.)

Offline Mode : application programs for some simulations Online Mode : access the data from the real machine by EPICS channel access VA Mode : use "Tracy 3" to build the virtual accelerator to test the channel access function between MML and the virtual accelerator

Beam Based Alignment (BBA)

Applying BBA to obtain BPM-Quad center offset

$$f(\theta_{cm}) = \frac{1}{166} \sum_{i=1}^{166} (x_i(+\Delta k) - x_i(-\Delta k))^2$$

 θ_{cm} : the strength of the corrector magnet
 $x_i(\Delta k)$: orbit after changing the quadrupole by Δk
 i : BPM index
 θ_{cm} : the strength of the corrector magnet
 $x_i(\Delta k)$: orbit after changing the quadrupole by Δk
 i : BPM index
 θ_{cm} : BPM index
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 θ_{cm} : θ_{cm}

LOCO (Linear Optics from Closed Orbits) (J. Safranek)

LOCO application adopted for optics calibration and optimization.

Skew gradients, steering gain and tilt, BPM gain and coupling, as well as quad gradients are included.

Total data points: 166(BPM)*168(HC)+166(BPM)*168(VC)=<u>55776</u>

Fitted parameters: 1744

Quadrupole Strength Variation with LOCO

Beta Beating after LOCO Iteration

4 iterations H: from 8.91 to 1.44% rms, V: from 10.94 to 0.68% rms

Optics Measurement after LOCO

Blue line is LOCO fitting result

 η_v =1.77 mm rms with skew quad

Measured COD with all Correctors OFF (After LOCO and BBA applied)

Horizontal: 1.78 mm rms

Vertical: 1.04 mm rms

Close to model simulation from alignment and dipole field data →excellent work on alignment and magnets

Talk: TUAD1 & THYB2

Measured COD after Correction (After LOCO and BBA applied)

Residual orbit X: 103 um (rms) Y: 69 um (rms)

Moderate Corrector strength X: 0.038 mrad rms 0.25 mrad max Y: 0.018 mrad rms 0.10 mrad max Could reduce COD further

with stronger corrector strengths

Linear Betatron Coupling

(before and after coupling correction)

 $\Delta = 26.1831 - 13.2945 - 13 = -0.1114$

 $\kappa = \frac{\left|\Delta v_{\min} / \Delta\right|^2}{2 + \left|\Delta v_{\min} / \Delta\right|^2} = 0.17\% \text{ before correction}$ $\kappa = \frac{\left|\Delta v_{\min} / \Delta\right|^2}{2 + \left|\Delta v_{\min} / \Delta\right|^2} = 0.001\% \text{ after correction}$

Coupling Ratio and Emittance

Pinhole camera	without skew quad	with skew quad		
H. Emittance (nm.rad)	1.55	1.64		
V. Emittance (pm.rad)	25.6 ±3	15.7 ±3		
Emittance ratio (%)	1.65	0.96		
Estimated Emittance ratio (%)	without skew quad	with skew quad		
Estimated Emittance ratio (%) Betatron Coupling	without skew quad 0.170	with skew quad 0.001		

Discrepancy: Orbit noise, instabilities, resolution in instrument

Design Natural Emittance $\varepsilon_{x0} = 1.6 \text{ nm.rad}$

RF Frequency Centering

Center RF frequency: (nominal +1.228kHz) Circumference shrinkage: (design -1.27 mm)

Natural Chromaticity

	Nat. ξ _x	Nat. ξ _y
model	-75	-26
measured	-72.5	-24.8

Change dipole strength and measure tune shift. Dipole field well calibrated

Tune Shift with Energy

Change rf frequency and measure tune shift

Momentum compaction $\alpha_1 = 2.4 \times 10^{-4}$ $\alpha_2 = 2.1 \times 10^{-3}$

$$\frac{\Delta f}{f} + \alpha_1 \delta + \alpha_2 \delta^2 = 0$$
$$\delta = -\frac{\alpha_1}{2\alpha_2} (1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{4\alpha_2}{\alpha_1^2} \frac{\Delta f}{f}})$$

Impedance

Dual-sweep streak camera (C10910 Hamamatsu Photonics) used to measure bunch length.

From Zotter's potential-well bunch lengthening eqn:

$$\frac{\Delta v_y}{\Delta I[mA]} = 10^{-3} \frac{c^2}{4\sqrt{\pi} (E/e) v_y \omega_0^2 \sigma_\ell} \operatorname{Im}(Z_\perp)_{eff}$$

Im(Zy)_{eff} =-0.175 MΩ/m

 $Im(Zx)_{eff}$ =-0.154 M Ω /m

Smooth chamber

Beam and BPM noise

- Water turbulence in vacuum chambers and mechanical pumps are major sources of noise
- At high beam current, instabilities contributed a significant amount

No orbit feedback

MOPTY075

Instability

- Need high chromaticity and vertical feedback system to damp the vertical instability at high current, e.g., 100 mA
- Longitudinal instability showed up around 85 mA. (PETRA cavities)

Vacuum Conditioning

- Dynamic pressure reached 1.17 10⁻⁷ Pa at 100 mA after 35 A.h beam dose
- Lifetime at 100 mA reached more than 6 hours

WEPHA048

R24

UNIT: oPa

Summary

- High permeability vacuum chambers caused a delay in the booster commissioning and was recognized on 2014-11-12.
- Heat treatment solved the problem within a month and booster ramped to 3 GeV on 2014-12-16.
- 3 GeV stored and accumulated beam in storage ring on 2014-12-31.
- 100 mA reached in March 2015 (limited by RF cavities).
- Storage ring lattice optics was well calibrated and measured in agreement with model values.
- Measured horizontal emittance is 1.6 nm-rad consistent with design value.
- Emittance coupling is less than design goal of 1%.
- Measured lattice energy acceptance is large, same as design.
- Storage ring impedances were measured and indicate a smooth chamber.
- Beam and BPM noise were measured and identified.
- Vacuum conditioning was in good progress.

Next Step

- SRF and ID commissioning in September, 2015
- Beamline commissioning after SRF and ID commissioning
- Improvement of beam transmission efficiency
- Reduction of beam and BPM noise by eliminating noise sources and using feedbacks
- Study of instabilities and cures
- Nonlinear beam dynamics study
- And others

Acknowledgement

- We thank the TPS team for their enthusiasm and devotion to the project, and efforts made to accomplish the system integration and commissioning successfully in such a short period.
- We also thank for all the help from accelerator experts worldwide for this progress.

Thank you for your attention

extra

TPS Beamline Plan

Radiation Safety

< 2 uSv per 4 hours

