

# Recent developments on superconducting undulators at ANKA

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ANKA Synchrotron Radiation Facility



# Outline

- **Motivation R&D of SCIDs**
- **Ongoing collaboration with BNG:**
  - **SCU15**
  - **SCU20**
- **HTS tape stacked undulator for table top FELs**
- **Tools and instruments for R&D**
  - **CASPER II**
  - **COLDDIAG**
- **Summary**

# Motivation R&D of scIDs

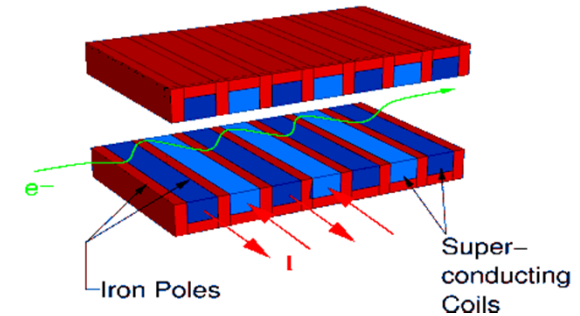
## Develop SCUs for ANKA and low emittance light sources

With respect to permanent magnet undulators SCUs can generate :

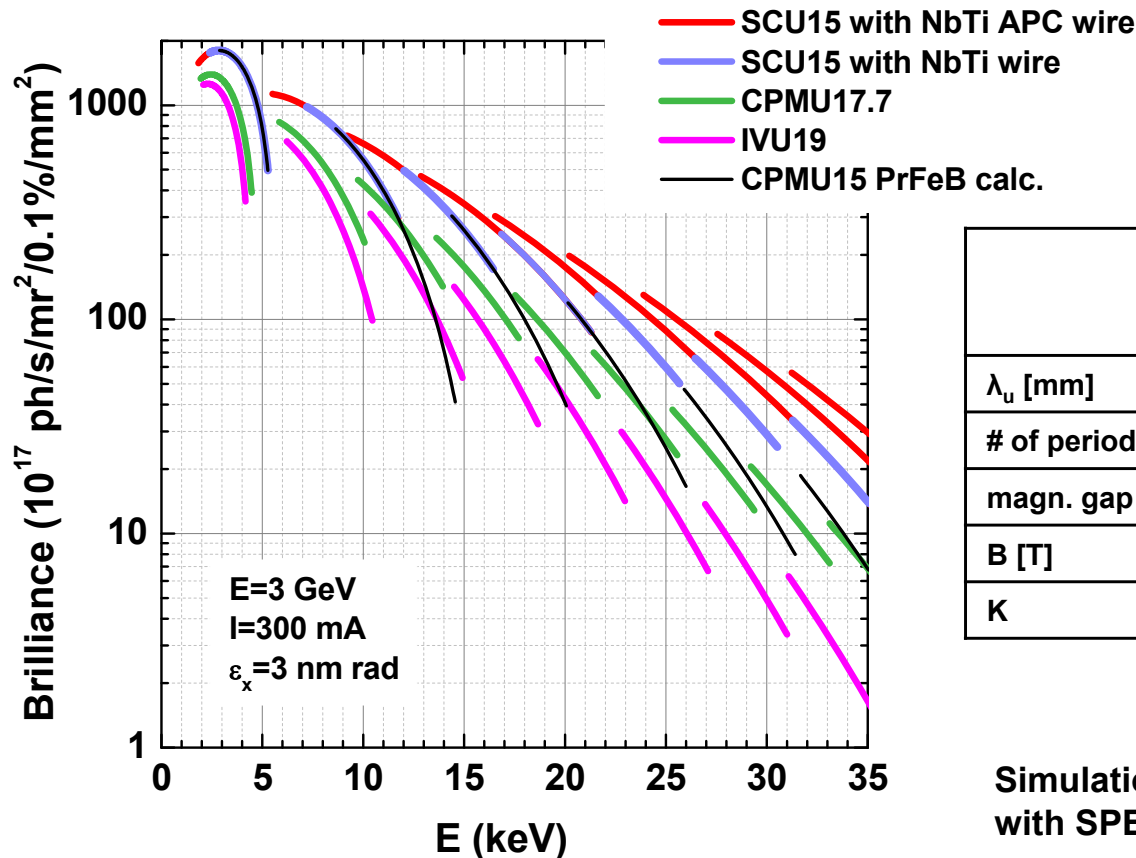
- Harder X-ray spectrum
- Higher brilliance X-ray beams

Why? Larger magnetic field strength for the same gap and period length

Same magnetic length = 2 m and vacuum gap = 5 mm



IVU= in-vacuum undulator  
 CPMU= cryogenic permanent magnet undulator  
 SCU=superconducting undulator



	IVU* (SLS)	CPMU† (DLS)	CPMU PrFeB#	SCU NbTi wire**	SCU NbTi APC††
$\lambda_u$ [mm]	19	17.7	15	15	15
# of periods	105	112	133	133	133
magn. gap [mm]	5	5.2	5.2	6	6
B [T]	0.86	1.04	1.00	1.18	1.46
K	1.53	1.72	1.4	1.65	2.05

\*F. Bødker et al., EPAC06  
 †C.W. Ostenfeld & M. Pedersen, IPAC10  
 #M.E. Couprie et al., FLS2012  
 \*\*D. Saez de Jauregui et al., IPAC11  
 ††T. Holubek et al, IPAC11

Simulations performed with SPECTRA<sup>§</sup>

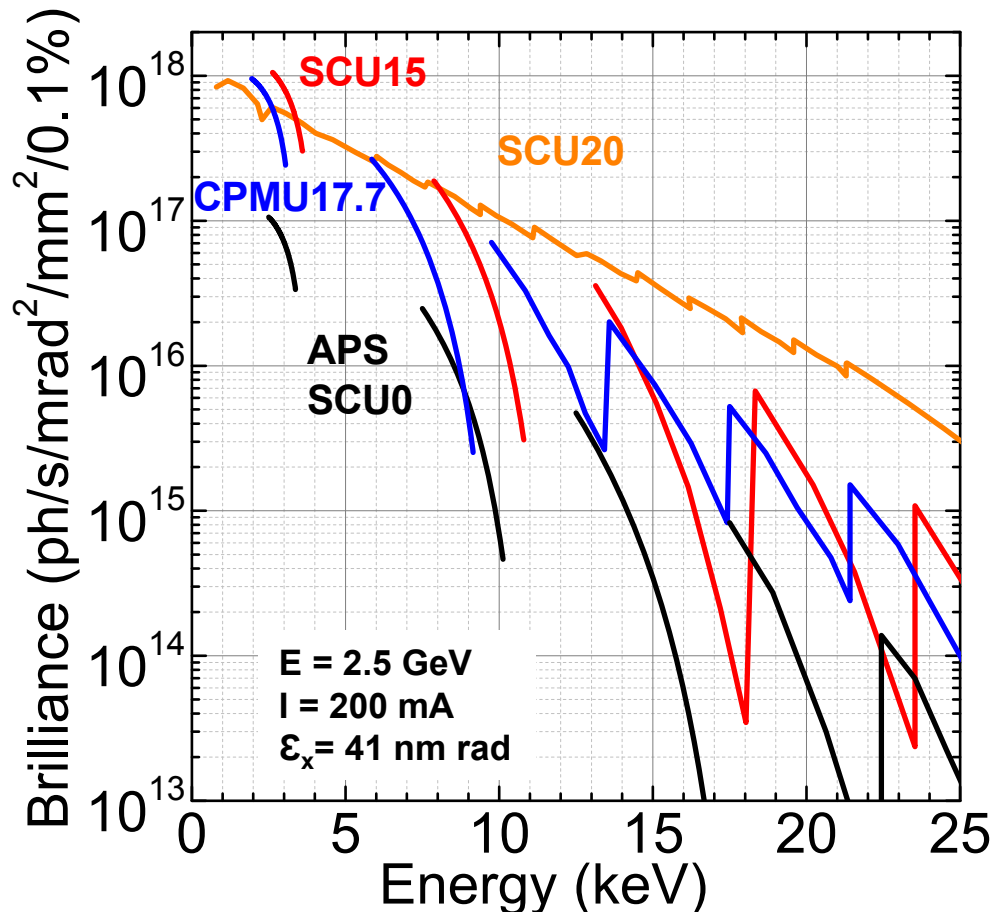
S. C. et al., IEEE Trans. on Appl. Supercon. 4101305, Vol. 24-3 (2014)

<sup>§</sup>T. Tanaka and H. Kitamura, J. Synchrotron Rad. 8, 1221 (2001).

# Motivation R&D of scIDs

At ANKA large vacuum gap 7 mm instead of 5 mm

➔ longer period lengths



SCU20 has larger brilliance and flux than SCU15

vacuum gap = 7 mm

	CPMU <sup>†</sup> (DLS)	APS SCU0*	SCU15**	SCU20 <sup>††</sup>
λ <sub>u</sub> [mm]	17.7	16	15	20
# of periods	87	20	102	77
B [T]	0.71	0.64	0.70	1.46
K	1.17	0.96	0.98	2.20

<sup>†</sup>C.W. Ostefeld & M. Pedersen, IPAC10

<sup>\*</sup>Y. Ivanyushenkov et al., IEEE Trans. on Appl. Supercon. 4102004, Vol. 24-3 (2014)

<sup>\*\*</sup>D. Saez de Jauregui et al., IPAC11

<sup>††</sup> S. C. et al., IEEE Trans. on Appl.

Supercon. 4101305, Vol. 24-3 (2014)

Simulations performed with SPECTRA<sup>§</sup>

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# Ongoing collaboration of ANKA and BNG to develop SCUs for ANKA and low emittance light sources

- NbTi wire
- Conduction cooling
- Movable vacuum chamber

Common design ANKA and BNG  
 Manufacturing: BNG  
 Testing: ANKA

SCU15

Mockup1  
0.15 m

Mockup2  
0.30 m

Long coils  
1.5 m

time

SCU20

SCUW18-54

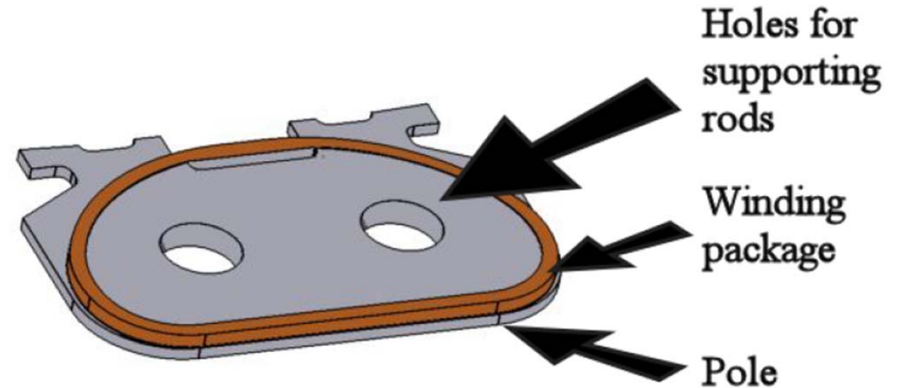
$\lambda = \lambda_U$

$\lambda = 3\lambda_U$

# SCU15: main characteristics

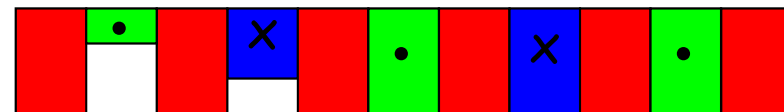
- Period length :  $15 \pm 0.01$  mm
- Number of full periods: 100.5
- Peak field on axis  $> 0.69$  T
- Mechanical accuracies at 300 K  $< 50$   $\mu$ m
- Beam heat load 4 W
- Beam stay clear gap closed (open)  $> 7$  (15) mm
- To be better than CPMUs, with NbTi needed nominal difference magnetic and vacuum gap 1 mm

206 plates of high magnetic field saturation cobalt-iron alloy



Cross section NbTi wire:  
0.54 mm x 0.34 mm (including insulation)

End fields:  
first winding packages 21 turns (3 layers)  
second winding packages 63 turns (9 layers)



# SCU15: tests without beam



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- FAT completed summer 2014
- Installation in ANKA 12.2014-1.2015
- Tests with beam in 2015



- Cooling time 7 days
- Warming up 4 days
- Ramping time < 600 s
- Current stability of main coils at max. current 150 A and correction coils successfully tested for 6 days
- Movable vacuum chamber 7 mm – 15 mm at 10 K: successful vacuum test <  $3 \times 10^{-10}$  mbar in cold conditions

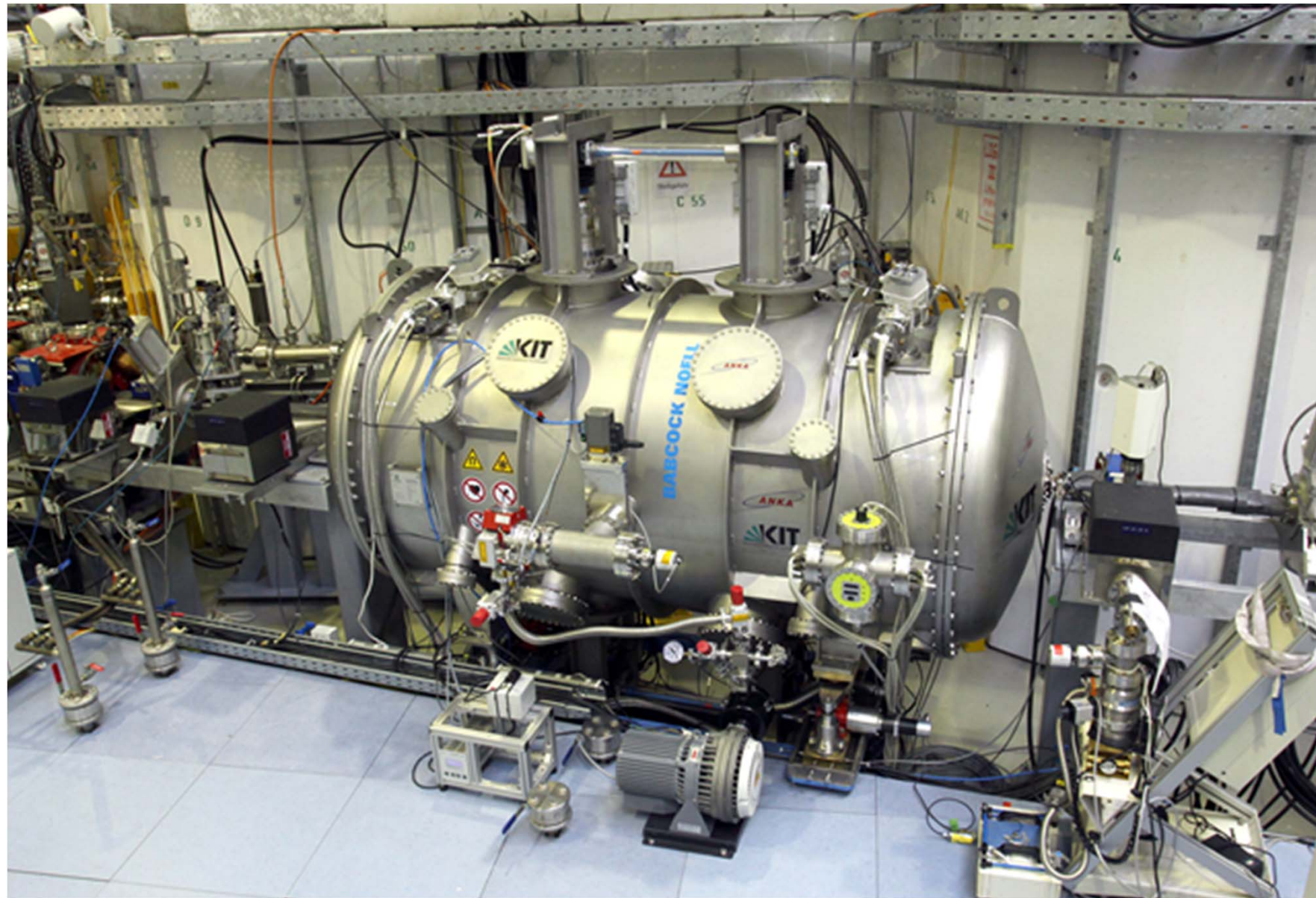




# SCU15 installed in ANKA

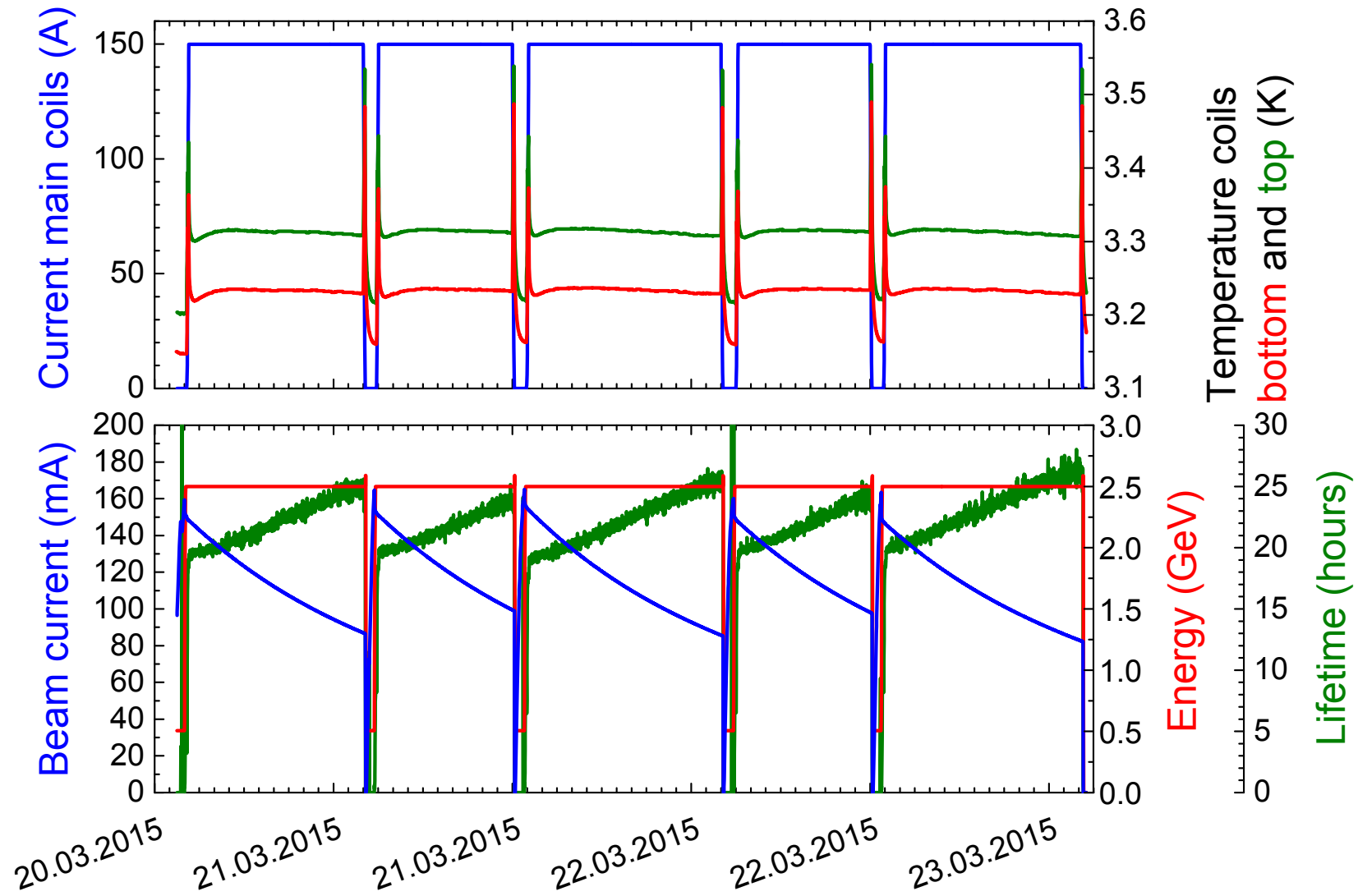


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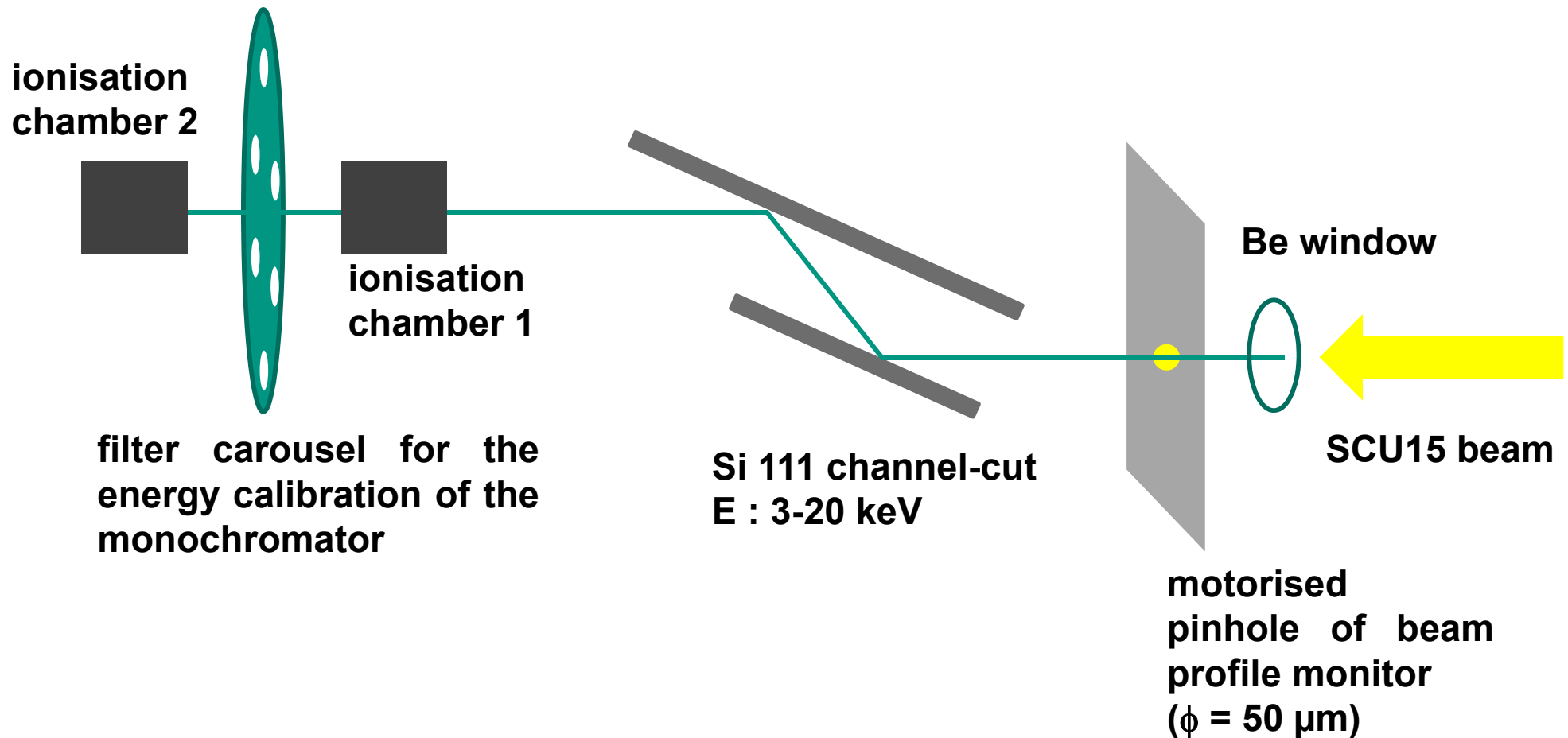


# SCU15: tests with beam

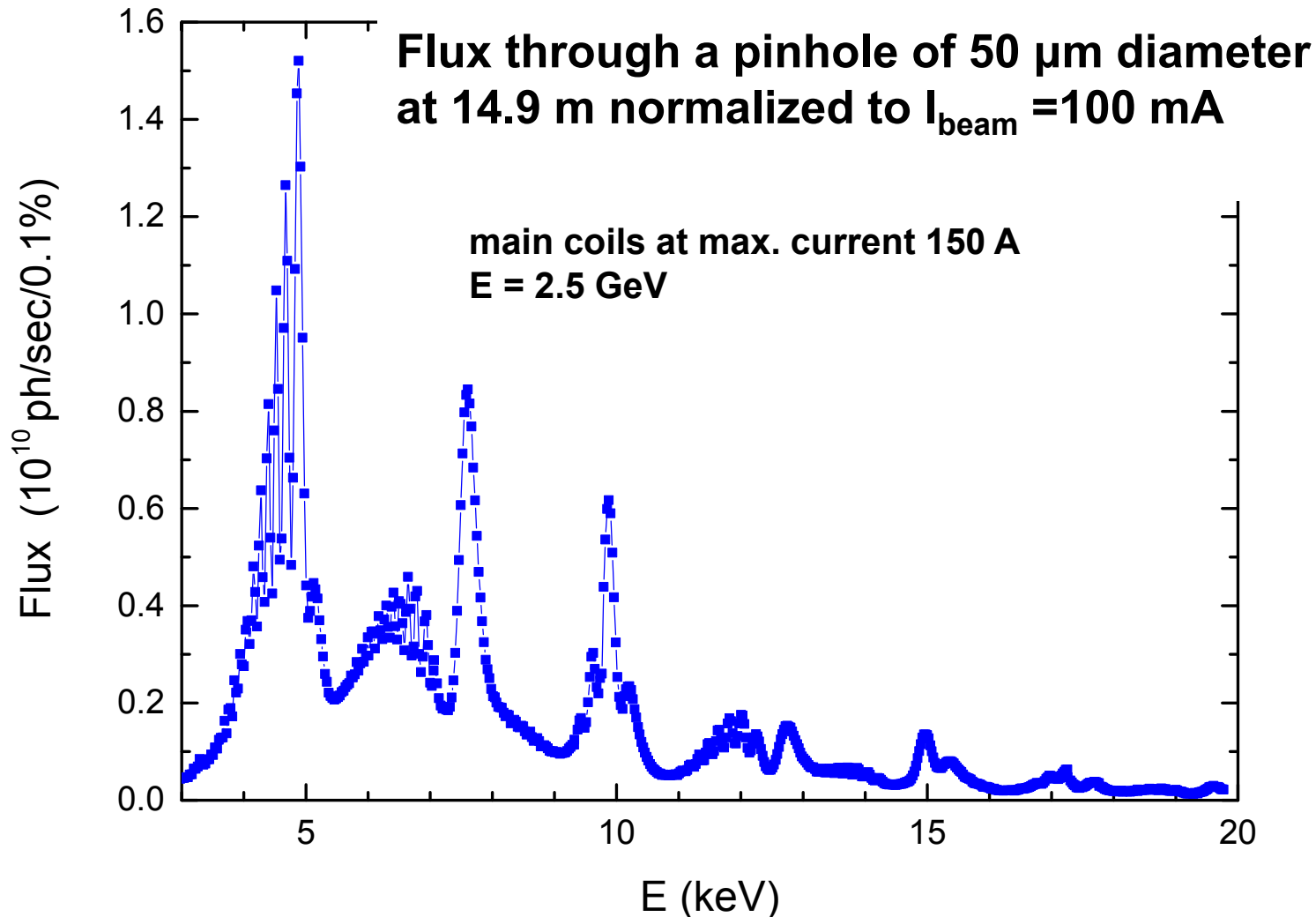


Reliable operation

# SCU15: Experimental setup for flux measurements



# SCU15: tests with beam



From 3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic position  $B = 0.73 \text{ T} > B = 0.62 \text{ T}^*$  of CPMU using PrFeB with the same period length of 15 mm and beam stay clear of 7 mm.


\* M. E. Couprie et al., FLS'12, Newport News, VA (2012)

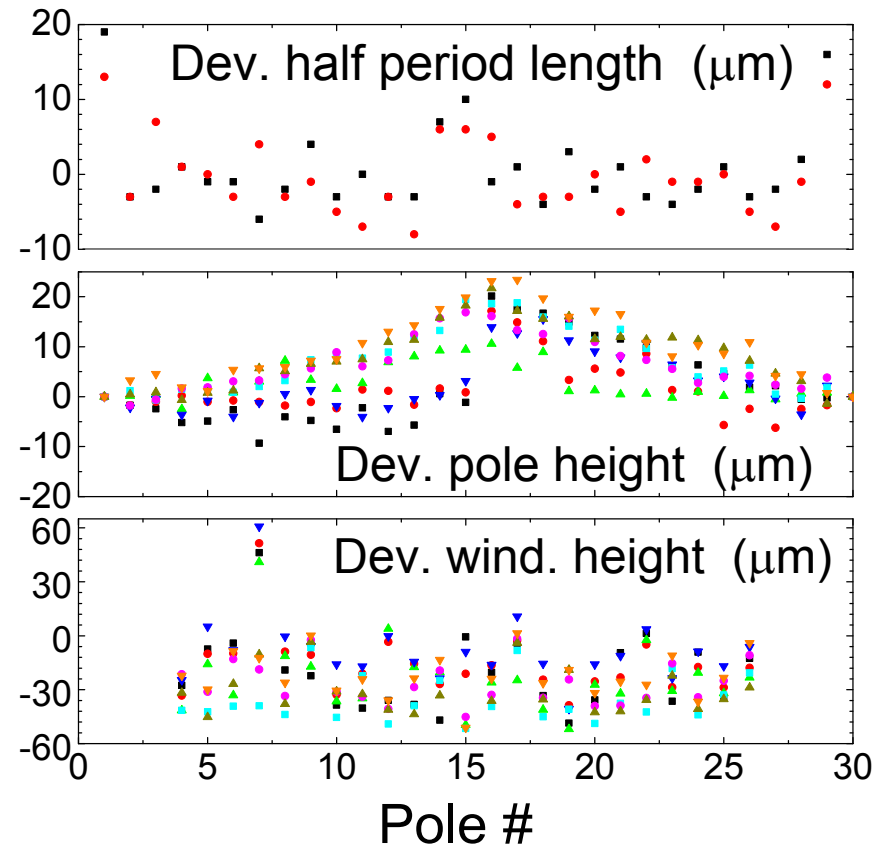


# SCU20

- Lessons learned from previous development of 1.5 m long undulator coils:  
round wire, low carbon stainless steel, blocks ~0.15 m, racetrack,  
new winding scheme: from one groove to the next changing winding direction

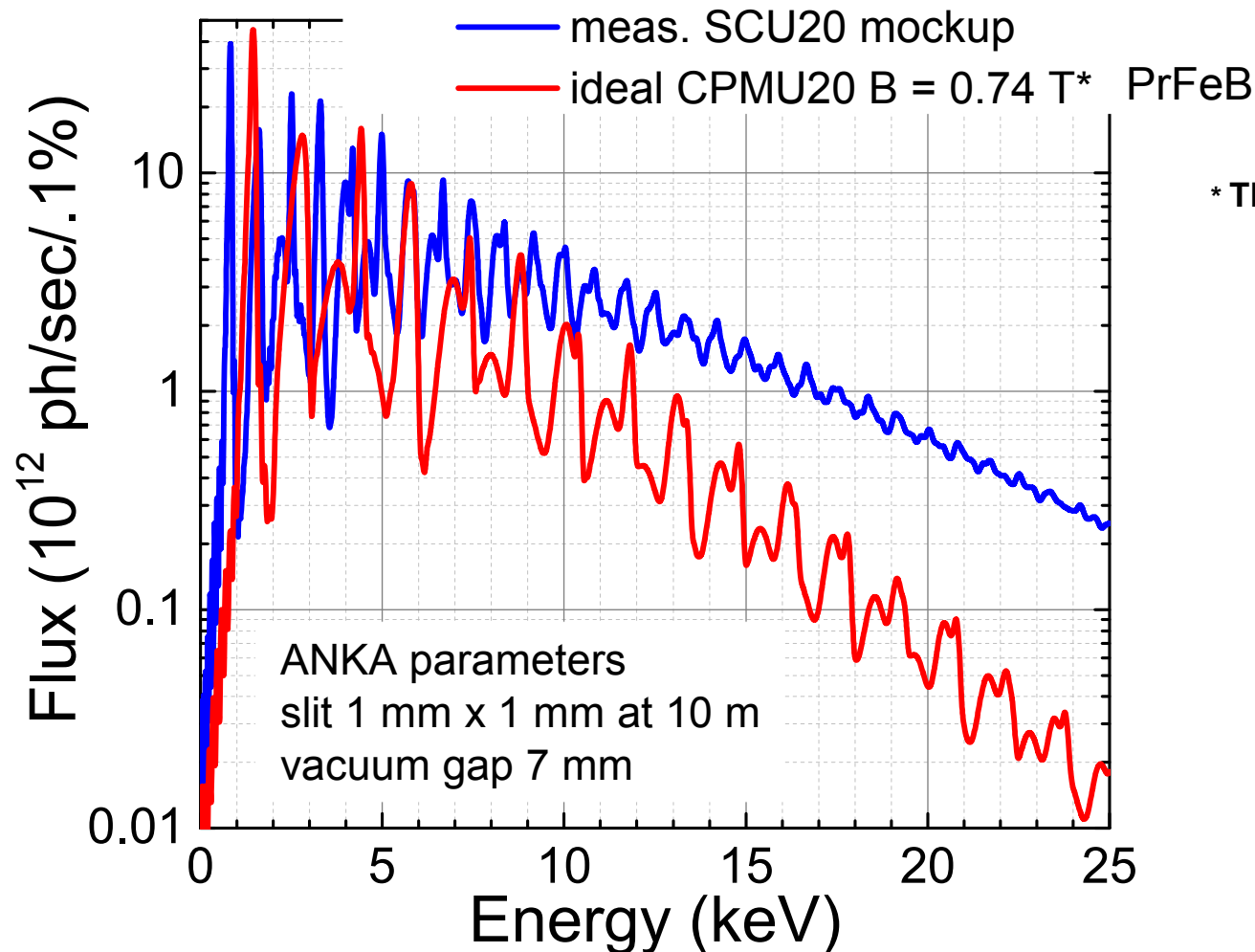
- Achievements of Mockup 2 (~ 30 cm long)

- Mechanical accuracies at 300 K 
- Test in LHe and in conduction cooling 400 A reached without quench (nominal current 380 A)
- In conduction cooling at ~ 4 K 688 A reached at the end of training



# SCU20: Achievements of Mockup 2

Calculated spectral performance with SPECTRA<sup>§</sup>

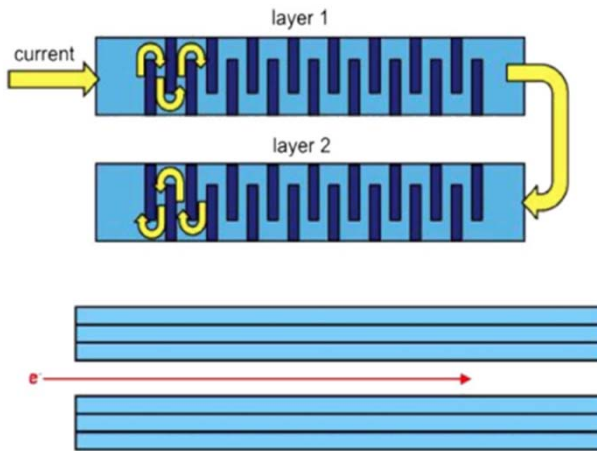


\* Th. Schmidt, private communication.

§T. Tanaka and H. Kitamura,  
J. Synchrotron Rad. 8, 1221  
(2001).

Considering an operating temperature of the magnet of 4.2 K, design temperature margin of about 2 K.

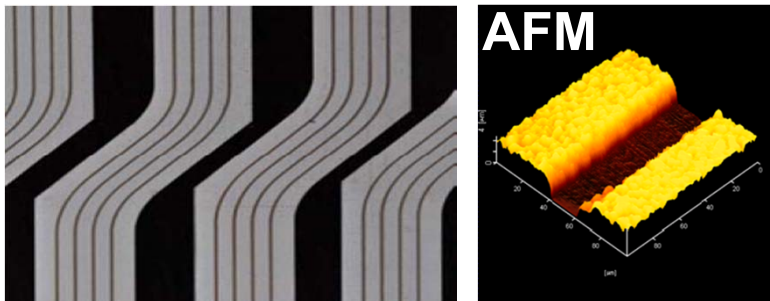
# HTS tape stacked undulator for table top FELs



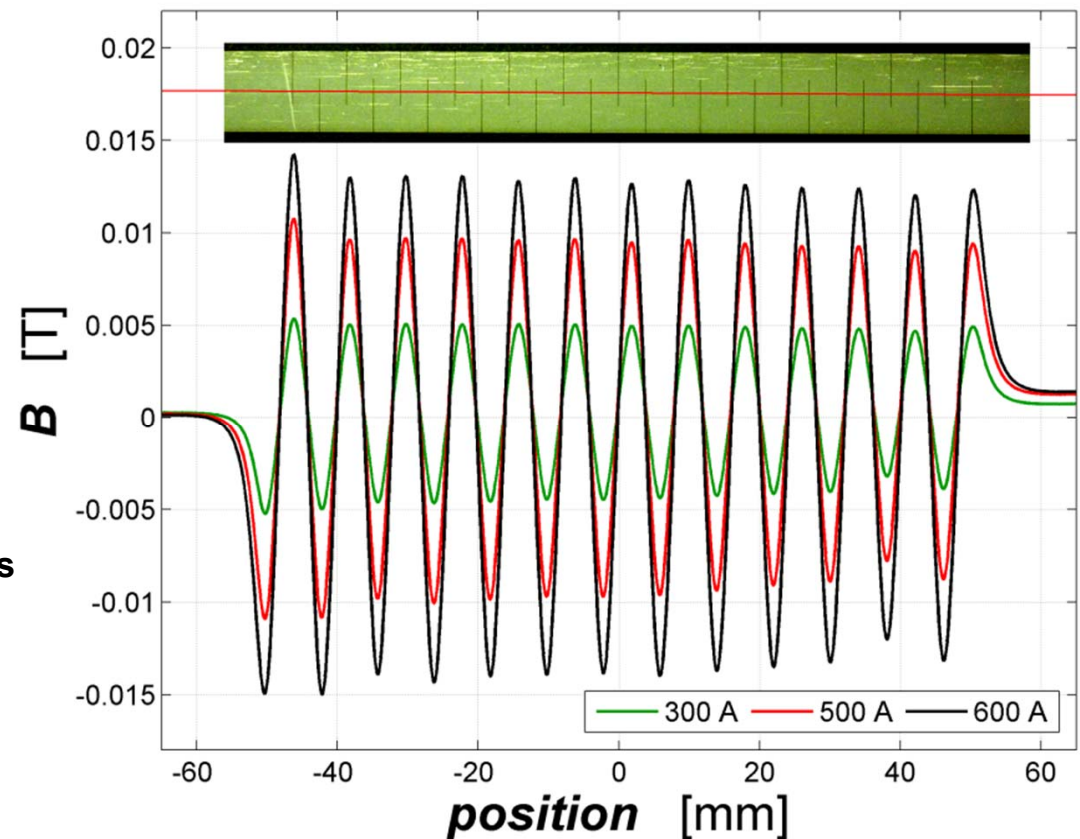
S. Prestemon et al., IEEE Trans. on Appl. Supercond. 1880-1883 Vol. 21-3 (2011)

## KIT internal collaboration: ANKA with ITEP

- Etching using Trumpf picosec YAG - IR laser, programmable beam control used for Roebel cables
- Groove formation very reliable applying laser
- No contamination of groove detected (SEM)



## First magnetic field measurements on HTS structured tape



T. Holubek et al., IEEE Trans. on Appl. Supercond. 4602204 Vol. 23-3 (2013)

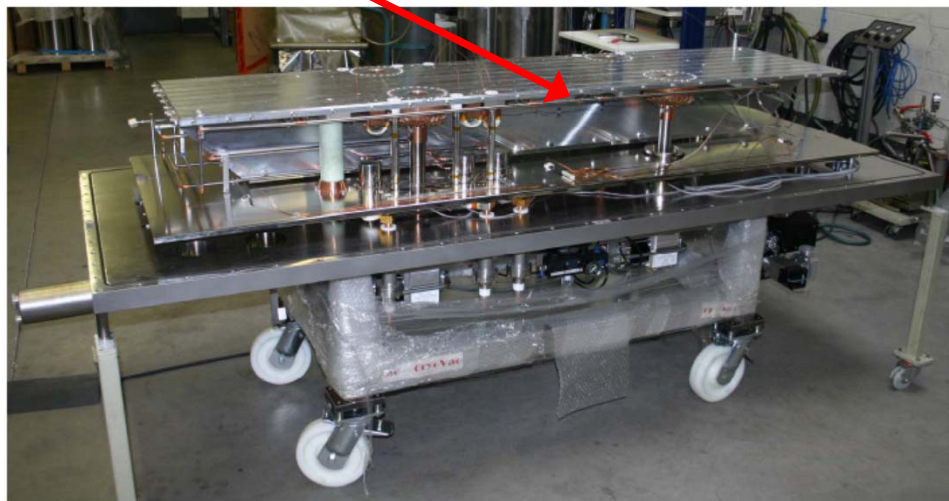
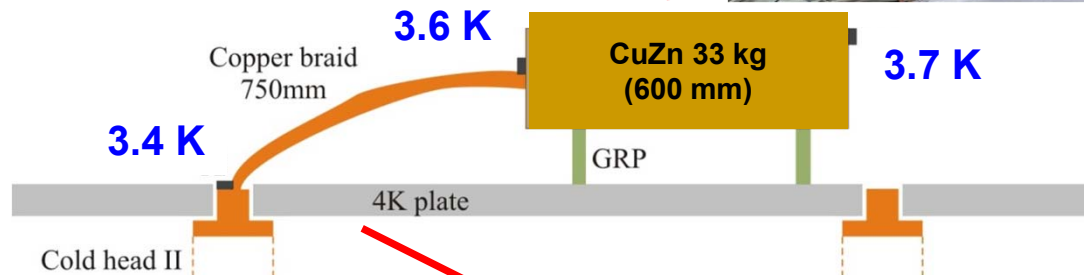


# Tools and instruments for R&D: CASPERII

Successful factory acceptance test

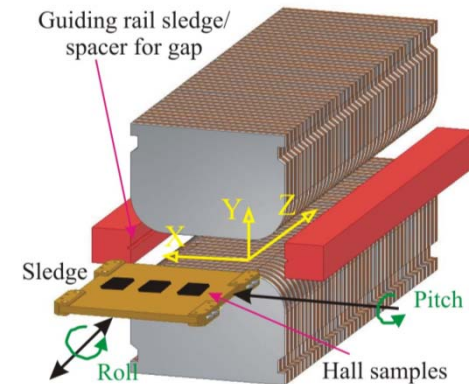


Built by Cryovac

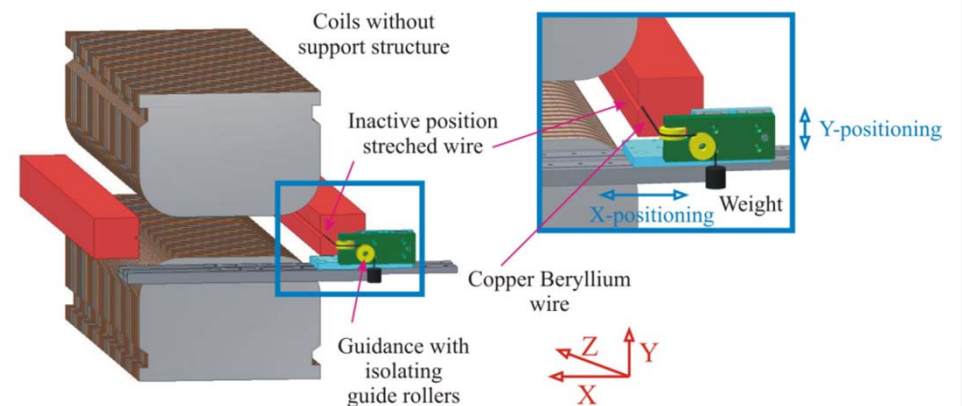


A. Grau et al., IEEE Trans. on Appl. Supercond. 9001504 Vol. 22-3 (2012)

•Local field measurements with Hall probes



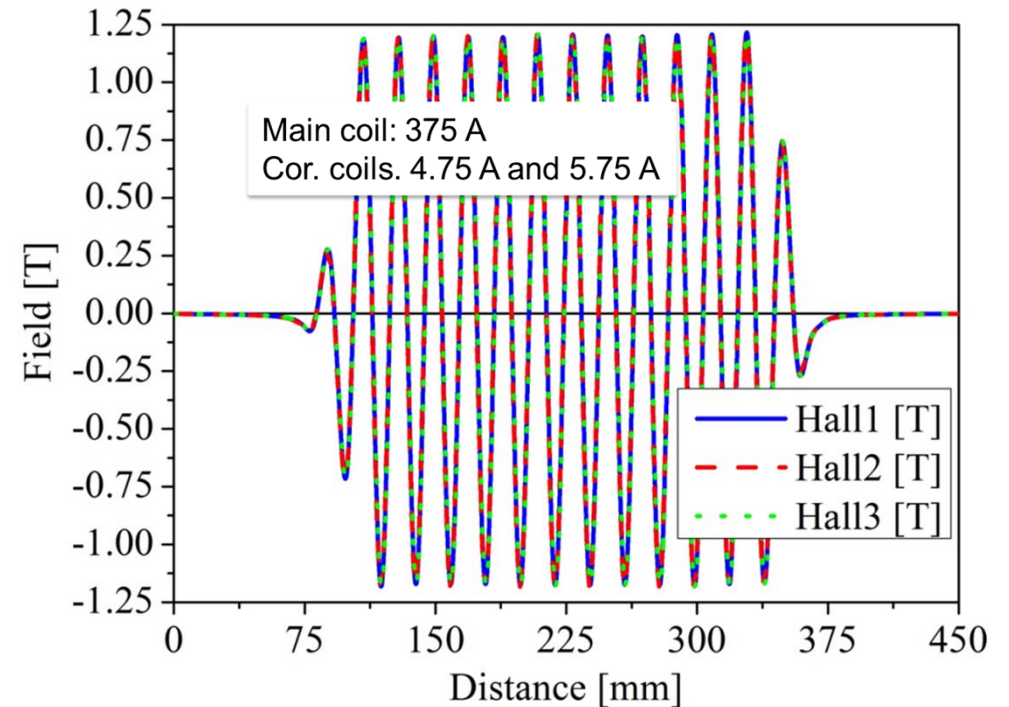
•Field integral measurements with stretched wire



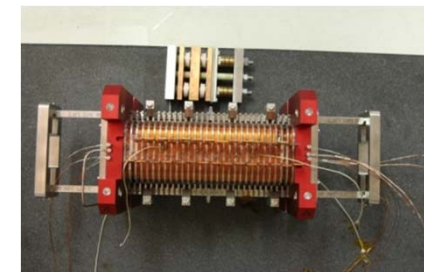
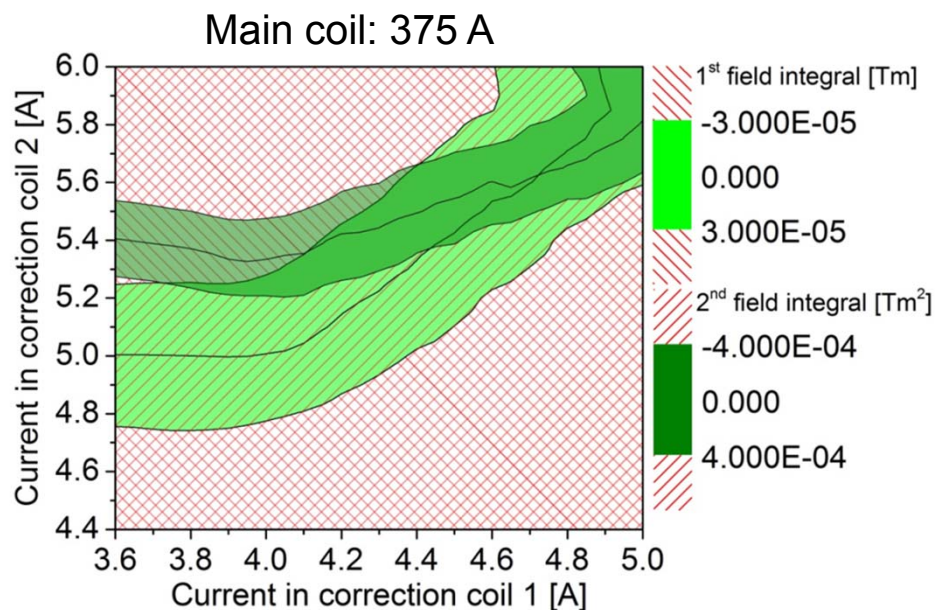
A. Grau et al., IEEE Trans. on Appl. Supercond. 2312-2315 Vol. 21-3 (2011)

# Tools and instruments for R&D: CASPERII

**Commissioning of local and integral field measurement systems accomplished**



**Poster S. Gerstl, WEPMA027**



**SCU20 Mockup 2**



# Tools and instruments for R&D: COLDDIAG

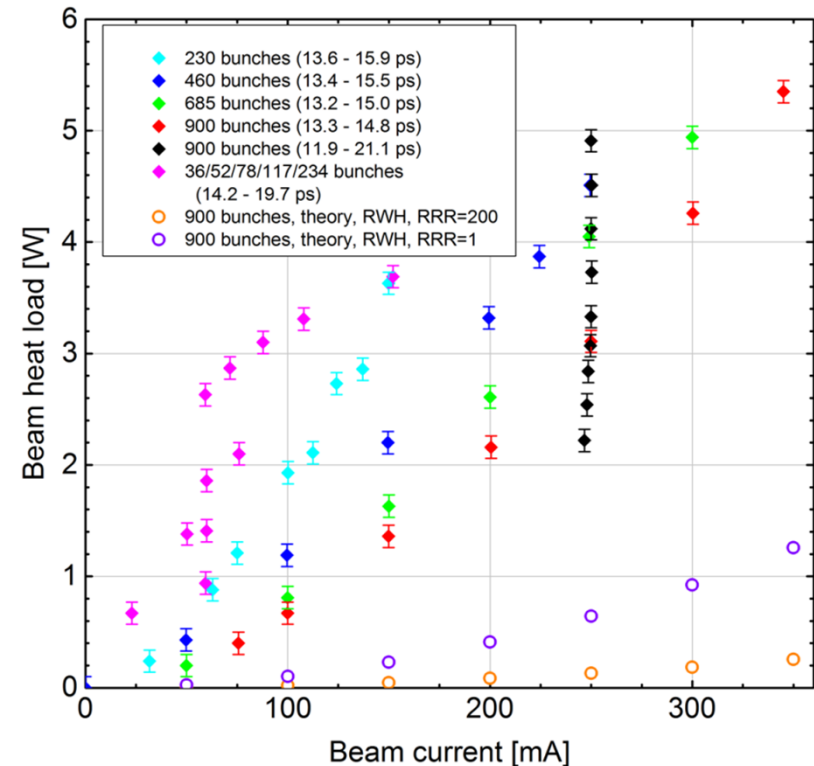
Cold vacuum chamber for diagnostics to **measure the beam heat load** to a cold bore in different synchrotron light sources

The beam heat load is needed to specify the cooling power for the cryodesign of superconducting insertion devices

The **diagnostics** includes measurements of the:

- **heat load**
- **pressure**
- **gas composition**
- **electron flux of the electrons bombarding the wall**

Poster R. Voutta, TUPWA025



**Significant discrepancy compared to theoretical expectations ...**

S. C. et al., JINST 7 P11008 (2012)

In collaboration with

CERN: V. Baglin

LNF: R. Cimino, B. Spataro

University of Rome 'La sapienza': M. Migliorati

DLS: R. Bartolini, M. Cox, E. Longhi,

G. Rehm, J. Schouten, R. Walker

MAXLAB : Erik Wallèn

STFC/DL/ASTeC: J. Clarke

STFC/RAL: T. Bradshaw

S. Gerstl et al., PRSTAB, 17, 103201 (2014)





## ■ SCU15

- Reliable operation of a full scale device with 15 mm period length in the ANKA storage ring
- For the first time for SCUs with beam, higher fields than CPMUs with the same geometry

## ■ SCU20 0.3 m mockup

- Mechanical tolerances at RT < 60  $\mu\text{m}$
- Test in cond. cooling 688 A reached at  $\sim 4$  K (nominal current 380 A)
- Spectral performance advantages on CPMU

## ■ HTS stacked undulator

- The first magnetic field measurements on a HTS structured tape have been successfully performed in the test facility CASPER I (liquid helium bath)

## ■ Development tools for R&D on SCIDs

- CASPER II: commissioning of local and integral field measurement systems accomplished
- COLDDIAG: measured beam heat load to a cold bore installed in the DLS

# Backup slides

# Motivation R&D of scIDs

