

# A 7T Multipole Wiggler for BESSY II

## First Commissioning Experience

Ernst Wehreter / BESSY

Collaboration between:

BESSY / Berlin  
BINP / Novosibirsk  
Hahn-Meitner Institut (HMI) / Berlin

- ♣ Basic ideas of wiggler concept
- ♣ Wiggler parameters
- ♣ First commissioning results:

Beam induced LHe consumption

Beam optical implementation in BESSY II

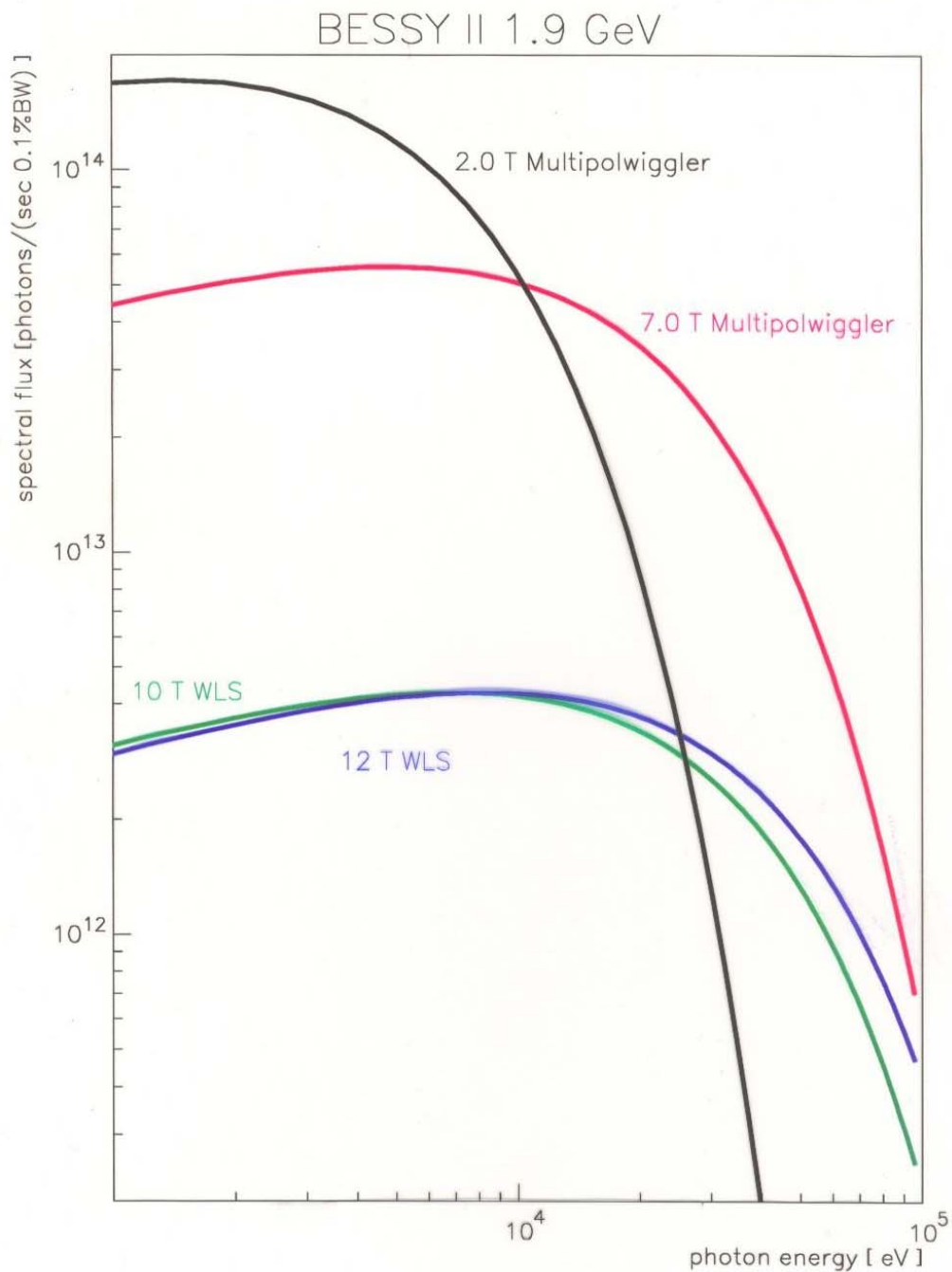
## Motivation for the wiggler project:

Provide a high photon flux up to 60 keV for the HMI for

- ♣ X-ray residual stress analysis of technical samples
- ♣ X-ray magnetic scattering studies

Specific design goal:

Provide  $10^{10}$  photons / sec at 60 keV in an aperture of  $0.5 \times 0.5$  mm in a 30 m distance from the source



Wiggler Concept:  
(for SESAME)

G.A. Voss / DESY

H. Kraiser / DESY

E. Wehnert / BESSY

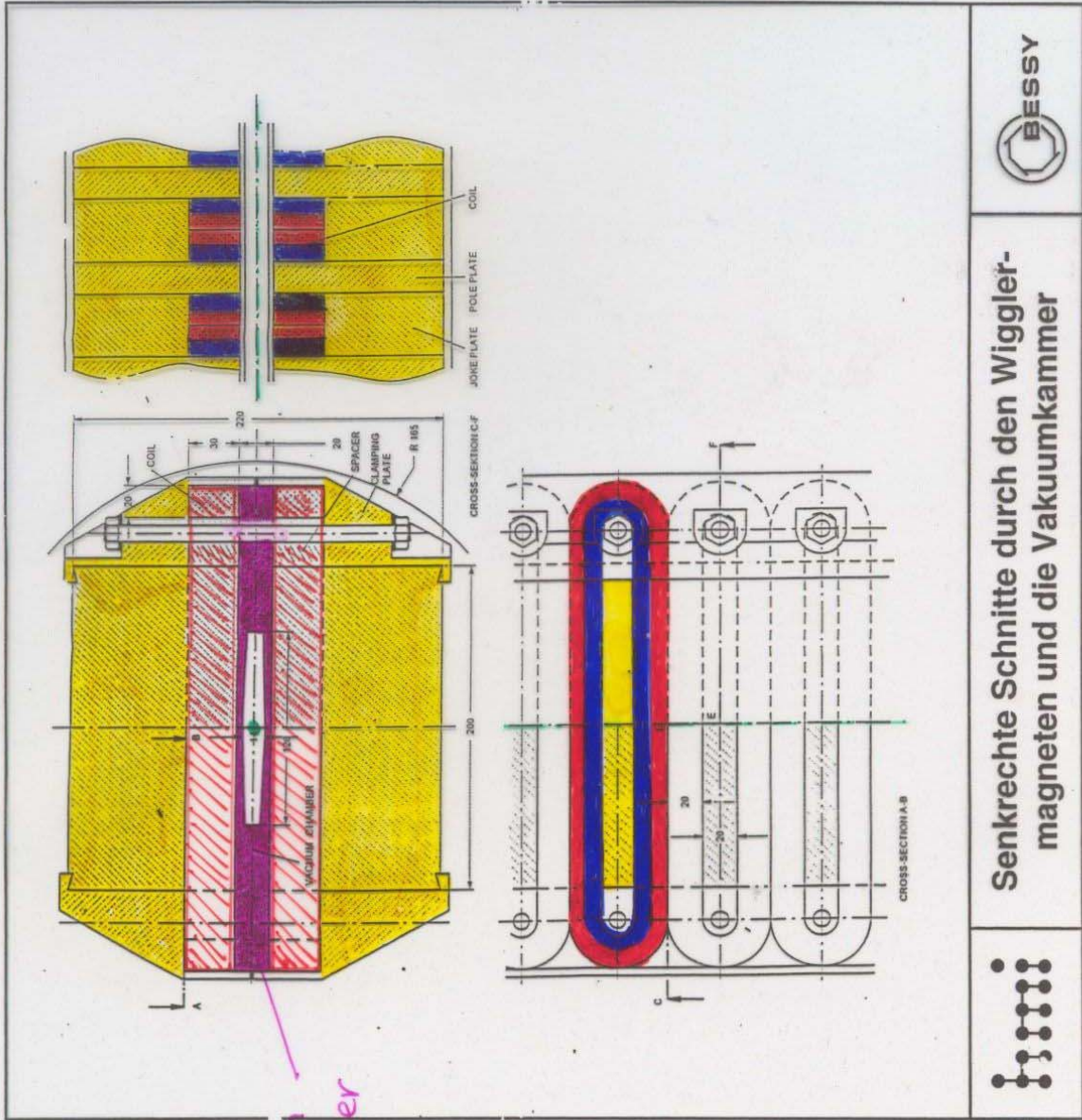
$B_0 = 7.5 T, N_p = 15$

$S_M = 20 \text{ mm}$

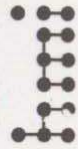
$\lambda_w = 14 \text{ cm}$

free aperture = 14 mm

cold chamber

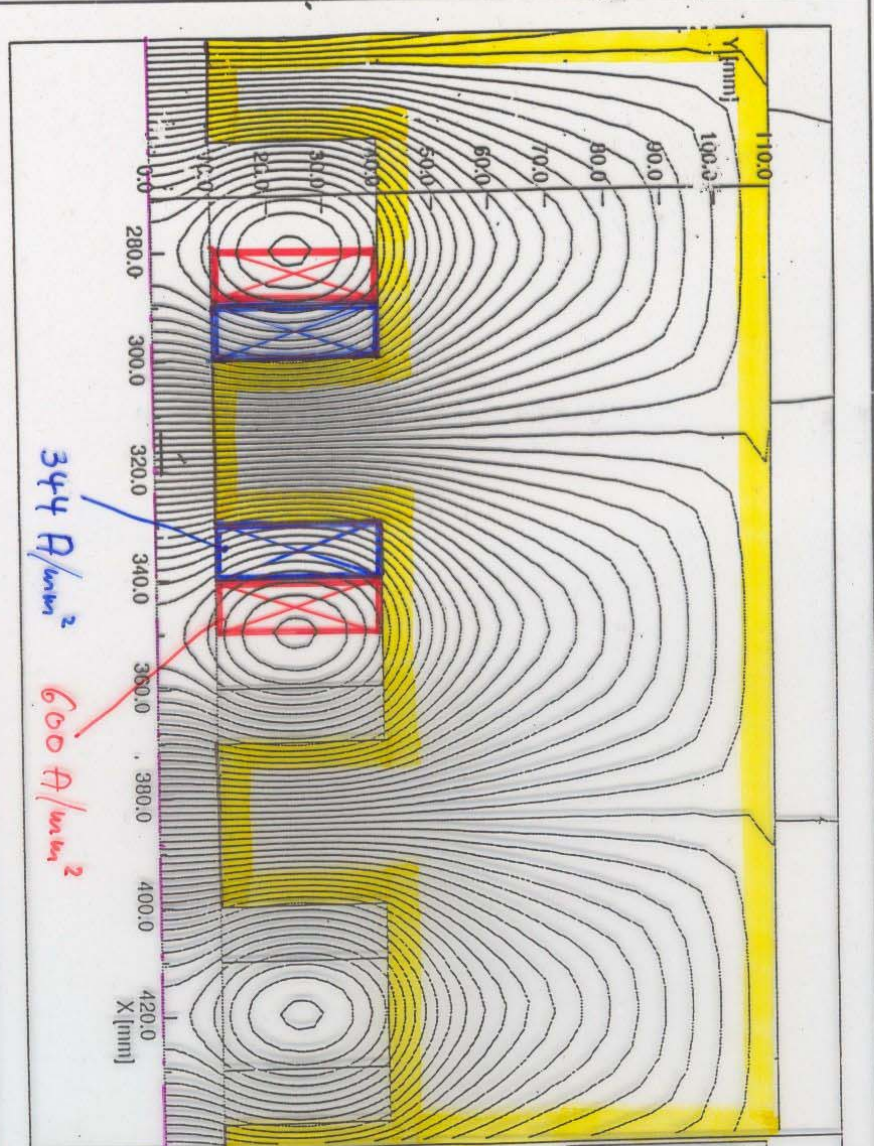


Vacuum chamber  
4K



Senkrechte Schnitte durch den Wiggler-  
magneten und die Vakuumkammer





344 A/mm<sup>2</sup>      600 A/mm<sup>2</sup>

UNITS	
Length	: mm
Flux density	: A/m <sup>2</sup>
Field strength	: A/m <sup>2</sup>
Potential	: A/m <sup>2</sup>
Conductivity	: S/m <sup>2</sup>
Source density	: A/mm <sup>2</sup>
Power	: W
Force	: N
Energy	: J
Mass	: kg

PROBLEM DATA  
 ver2407.st  
 Quadratic elements  
 XY symmetry  
 Vector potential  
 Magnetic fields  
 Static solution  
 Scale factor = 1.0  
 9577 elements  
 17552 nodes  
 40 regions

24/Jul/98 10:50:45 Page 6  
**VF OPERA-2d**  
 Post and Front Processor 7.0



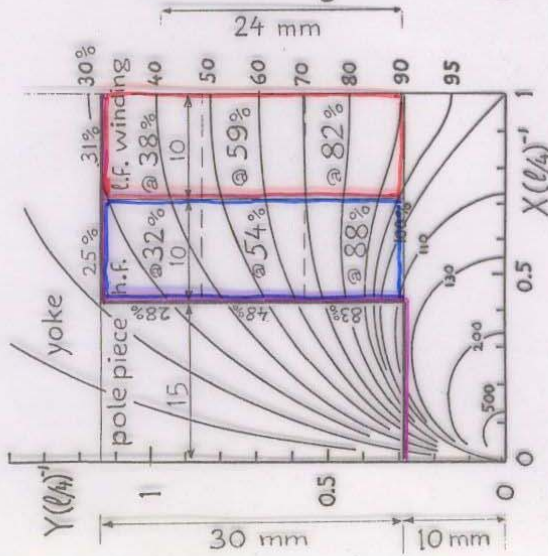
Verlauf der magnetischen Feldlinien (Detailansicht)



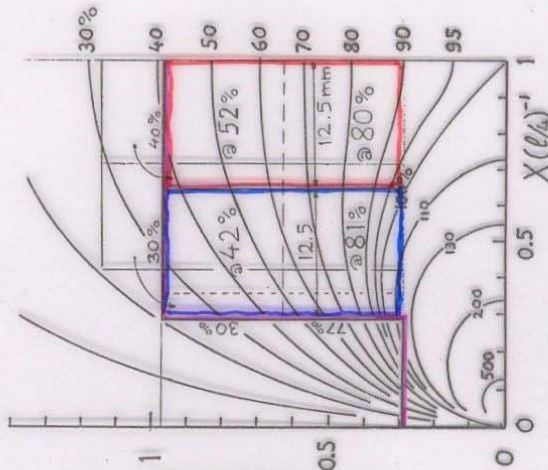
S.L. Wipf / Devy: "Efficiency" curves for the placement of windings

Fig. 12 "SESAME" geometry ( $l=140$  mm) and modifications thereof  
 @  $60 \text{ kA/cm}^2$  low field wdg. /  $34.4 \text{ kA/cm}^2$  high field wdg.

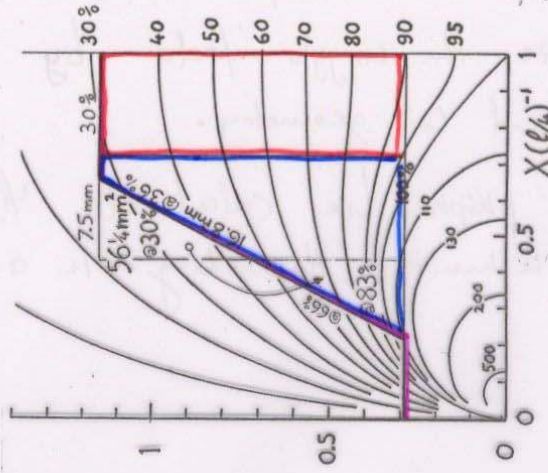
a) original



b) narrow pole



c) slanting pole side



Fe poles:  $B = 7.31 \text{ T}$

$7.86 \text{ T}$

$7.65 \text{ T}$

H<sub>o</sub>/D<sub>y</sub> poles:  $8.17 \text{ T}$

$8.37 \text{ T}$

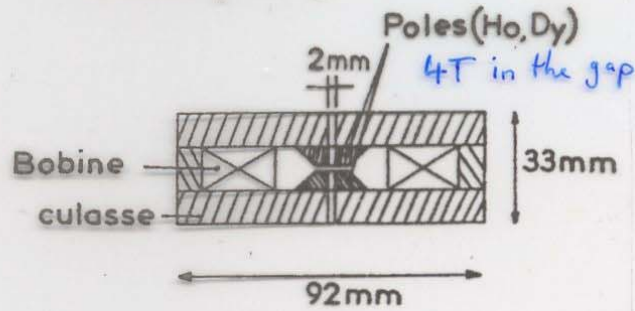
$8.33 \text{ T}$

# Pole pieces from Lanthanides ?

suggested by S.L. Wipf / DESY

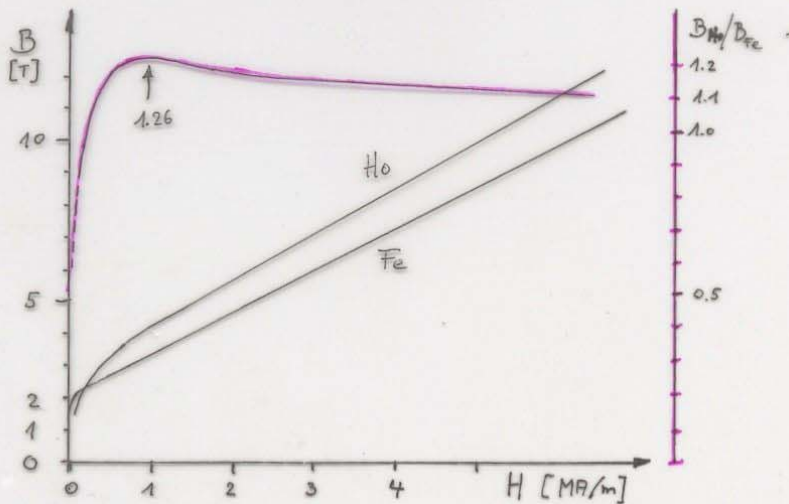
	$B_{sat}$ T	$T_{cool}$ K	$T_{cure}$ K
Gd <sup>64</sup>	2.69		293
Tb <sup>65</sup>	3.41	230	220
Dy <sup>66</sup>	3.84	179	89
Ho <sup>67</sup>	3.87	132	20
Er <sup>68</sup>	3.45	85	20
Tm <sup>69</sup>	2.76	58	32

Bonjour, Septier (1967):  
Electron focusing lens



Meissner / HMI (1999):

2.5T field enhancement with Dy pole pieces in a 14.5T split pair magnet



However:

- Ho, Dy difficult to handle, very reactive
- rather expensive in bulk (technical) form  
~ 2000 €/kg

## HMI Multipole Wiggler Field Parameters (Specs)

Field direction	vertical	
<u>Nominal peak on-axis field, <math>B_0</math></u>	<u>7.0 T</u>	
Maximum peak on-axis field	7.2 T	
Period length $\lambda_w$ (target value)	140 mm	148 mm
<u>Number of poles</u>	<u>17</u>	
strength distribution	$\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, 1$ (13 poles), $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}$	
Vacuum chamber aperture:		
elliptical shape		
horizontal (for $\lambda_w = 140$ mm)	$110 \pm 0.1$ mm	
vertical	$14 \pm 0.1$ mm	13 mm
Good field region $\Delta x$ :	$\pm 6$ mm horizontal from the central axis	
$ \Delta B/B_0 $ at $\Delta x = \pm 6$ mm in midplane	$\leq 5 \times 10^{-4}$	
horizontal field $B_x$ on the nominal axis	$\leq 3 \times 10^{-3} B_y$	
max. stray field on axis at a distance of 1 m from either end of the iron yoke	$2 \times 10^{-4}$ T	
time to ramp up or down between 0 T and 7 T	$\leq 5$ min	
field stability $\Delta B_y/B_y$ over two weeks	$1 \cdot 10^{-4}$	
<u>Total Radiated Power</u>		
<u>for BESSY II (1.9 GeV, 500 mA)</u>	<u>56 kW</u>	

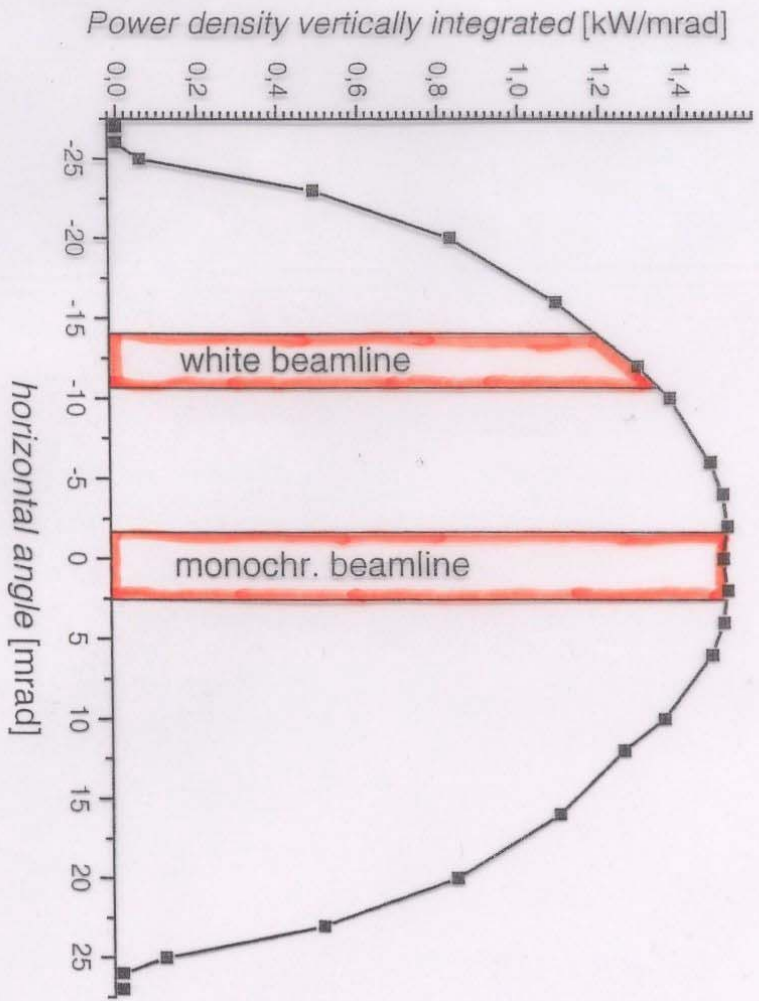


Figure 4: Horizontal power distribution of the 7 T multi-pole wiggler at 1.9 GeV / 500 mA, total power 56 kW



## Power incident on cold chamber

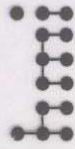
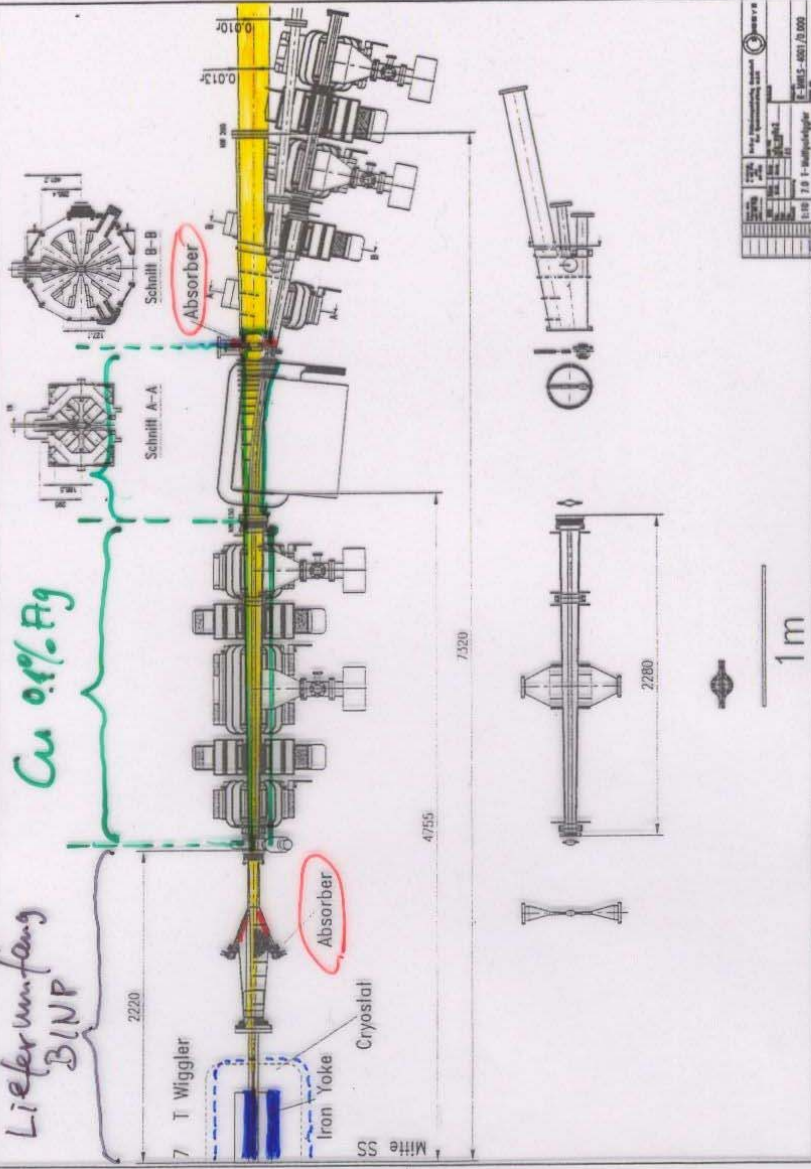
i)	Backscattering of SR from the first absorber	0.25 W
ii)	Low energy radiation (0.1 – 3 eV) due to vertical radiation distribution	0.6 W
	1mm orbit offset, 1mrad angle error	4.3 W
iii)	Wake fields due to surface roughness	0.01 W
iii)	Ohmic losses due to mirror currents $\propto I^2$ :	
	stainless steel	2.8 W
	copper	0.04 W

**Radiation shield inside the beam chamber on a temperature  $T > 4K$  is recommended**

$P_{\text{rod}} = 56 \text{ kW @ } 500 \text{ mA}$

*Q-Pol-Kammer*  
*Pipole-Kammer*

*Lieferumfang BINP*



Gerader Abschnitt mit Vakuumkammer



# Wiggler Concept Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics

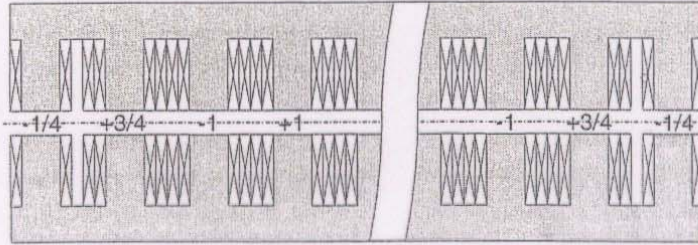


Fig. 2: Schematic configuration of the wiggler with 13 full poles (+/- 1) and 2 endpoles (- 1/4 and 3/4) on each side

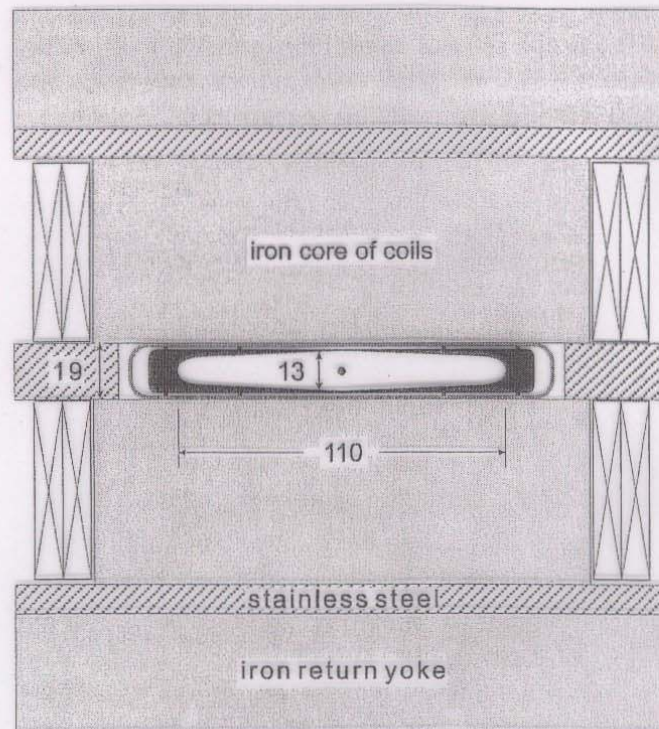


Fig. 3: Vertical cross-section of the wiggler with the vacuum chamber (@ 4.2K) and the inner radiation shield (@ 20K)

## 7T Multipole Wiggler Tests

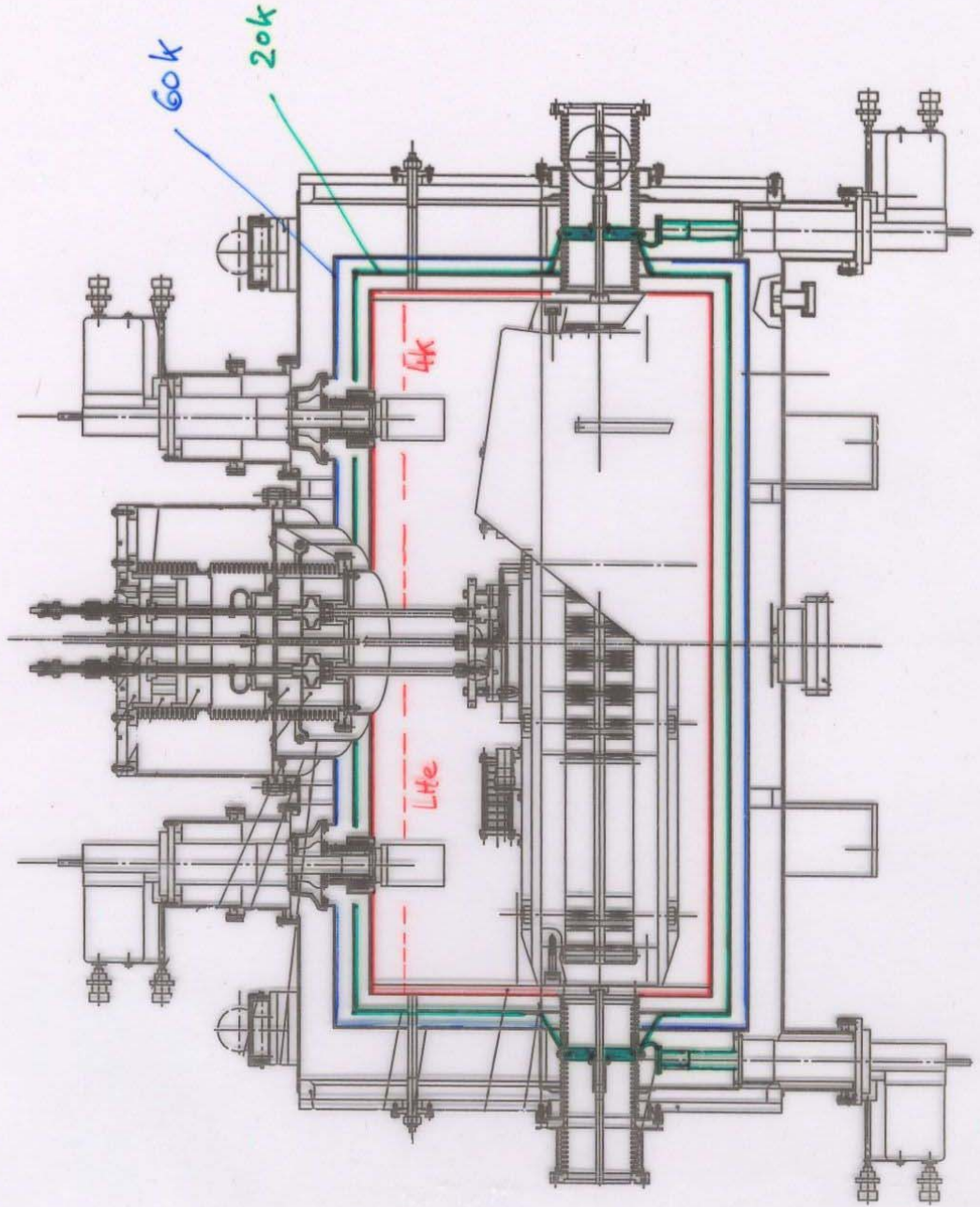
- Maximum field 7.4 T after 11 quenches
- Continuous operation over
  - 80 hours at 7 T
  - 15 hours at 7.2 T
- Field measurements:
  - Hallprobe: i) field on axis
  - ii) horizontal field distribution for several poles

“Stretched wire” measurements: integrated multipoles

Integral field at 7T	measured	specified
Second integral	$2.6 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ Tm}^2$	$2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ Tm}^2$
integr. Q-pole	$> 1 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ T}$	$1 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ T}$
integr. sextupole	$0.63 \text{ T/m}$	$0.5 \text{ T/m}$

→ *Within error bars field is according to specs*

- LHe consumption:  $\sim 0.6$  liter / hour at 7T in steady state operation



## Beam induced LHe consumption

$$I=0, \quad B=0 : Q= 0.5 \text{ l/h (0.36 W)}$$

$$I=100 \text{ mA}, B=0 : Q= 1.6 \text{ l/h (1.15 W)}$$

$$\text{Beam induced consumption: } Q_b = 1.1 \text{ l/h (0.8 W) @100mA}$$

$$\text{Current dependence: } Q_b \approx I^2$$

$$\text{20K-shield temperature: } T = 10 \text{ K @ } I = 0.$$

$$T = 28 \text{ K @ } I = 300 \text{ mA}$$

Potential causes:

- ♣ resistive wall effect in the liner  
analytical estimate:  $P = 0.13 \text{ W @ } 100 \text{ mA}$
  
- ♣ wake fields induced by
  - i) cross section steps in the liner and rf-spring
  - ii) pumping slits in the liner
  - iii) resonance inside the bellows

60k 300k

4x 2dr

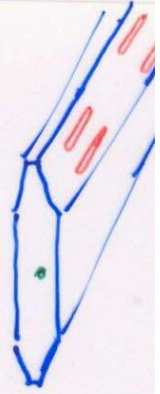
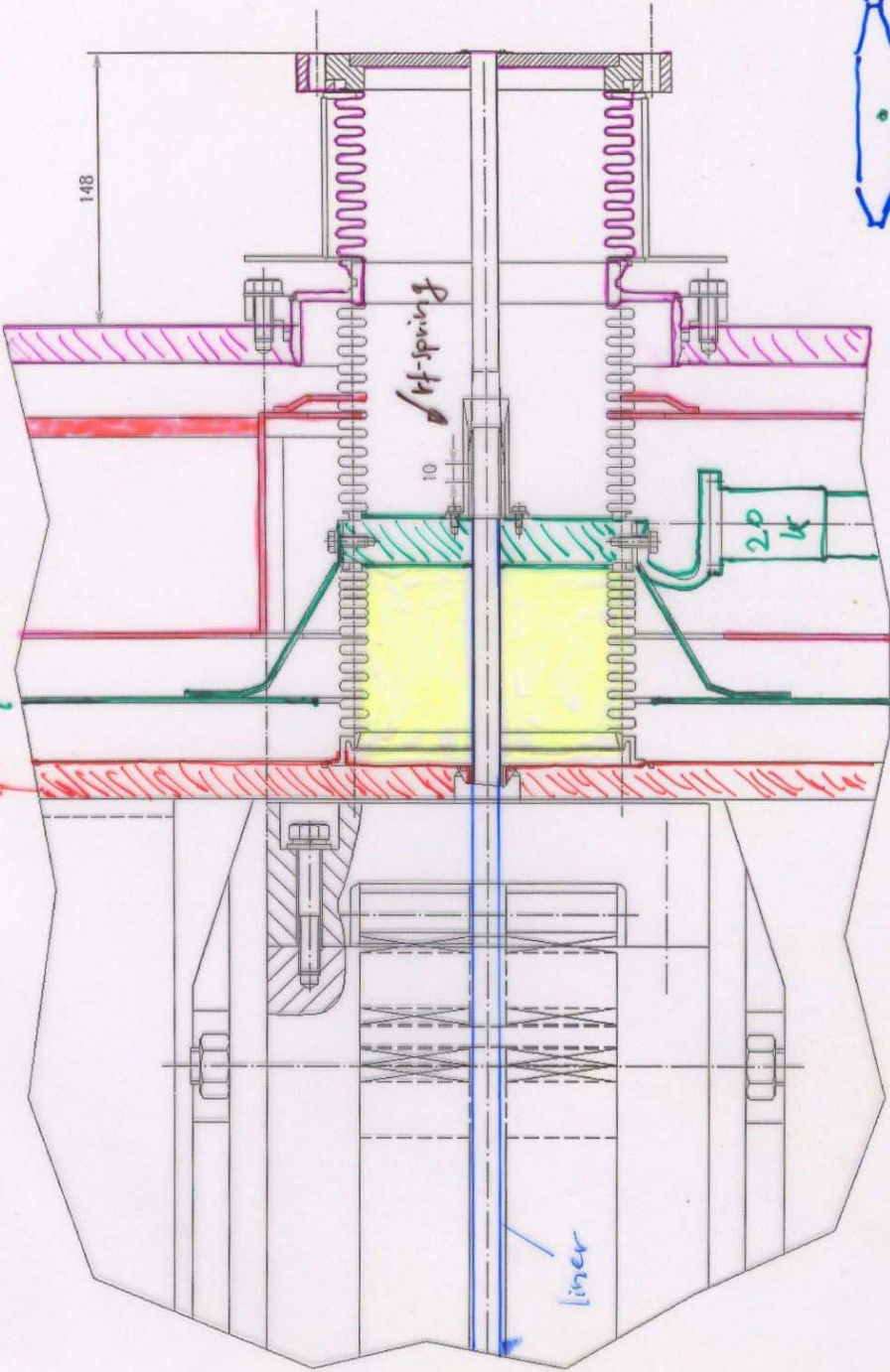
148

1/4 spring

10

2p k

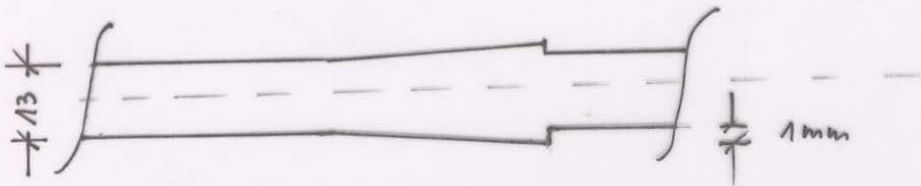
liner



## Step at rf-spring / MAFIA simulation

S. Khan / BESy

Vertical cut:



mesh size 0.5 mm / 3D  
 $\sigma_{rms} = 5 \text{ mm}$

$$\Rightarrow K_{||} = 0.18 \cdot 10^{11} \left[ \frac{V}{C} \right]$$

loss factor

$$P_{loss} = N_b q_b^2 K_{||} \frac{1}{T_0}$$

$$T_0 = 800 \text{ nsec}$$

$$N_b = 360$$

$$q_b = 6.7 \cdot 10^{-10} \text{ C} @ I = 300 \text{ mA}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{P_{loss} \approx 3.6 \text{ W}}$$

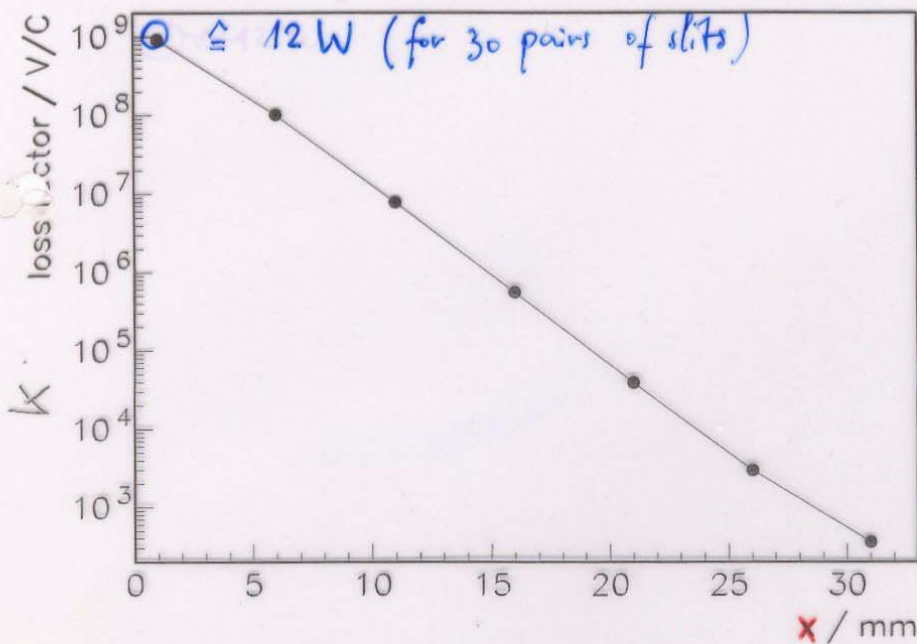
$$2 \text{ rf-spring} + \text{ step in the liner} \Rightarrow P_{loss} \approx 11 \text{ W}$$



# Loss-factor of 2 pairs of slits

in the fiber (bunch length  $\sigma = 5 \text{ mm}$ )

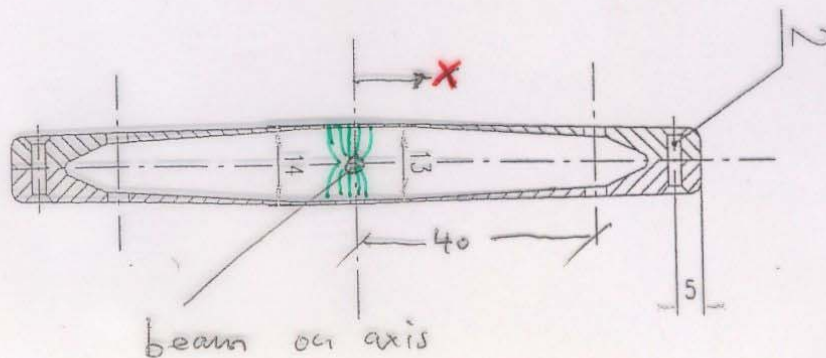
length of slits : 15 mm  
width : 2 mm



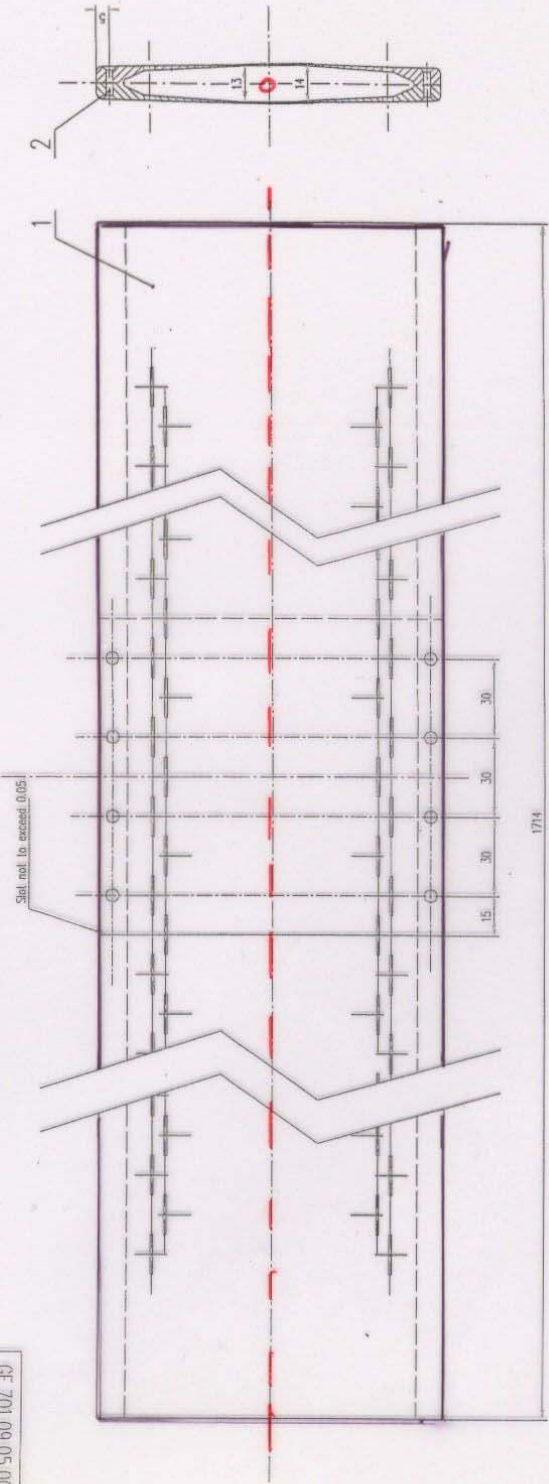
S. Urban  
MATIAT calc.

X : position of slit in horizontal direction from vertical mid-axis

actual slit position : X = 40 mm



GE.701.09.05.00.M.F



1714

Zone	Part Number	Name	Notes
1	GE.701.09.05.01.M	Assembly units	2
2		Standard articles	8
		Steel 2.5x12	
		Brass (Nickel-plate 12 μm)	

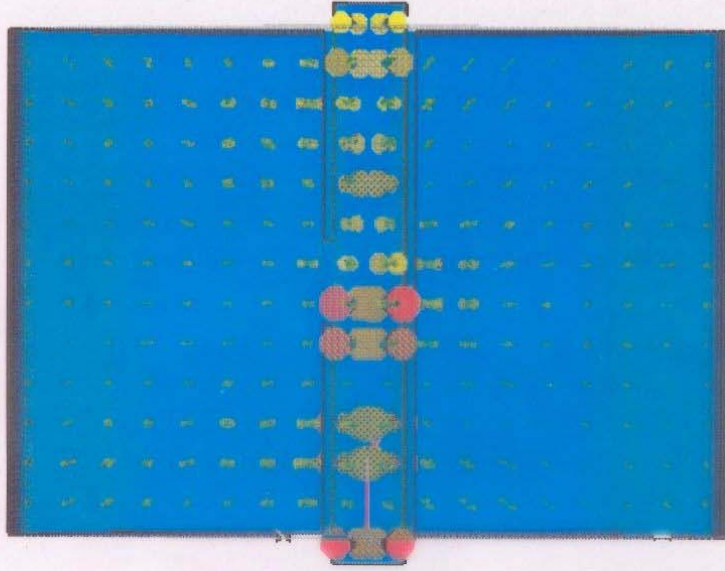
GE.701.09.05.00.M.F

Liner

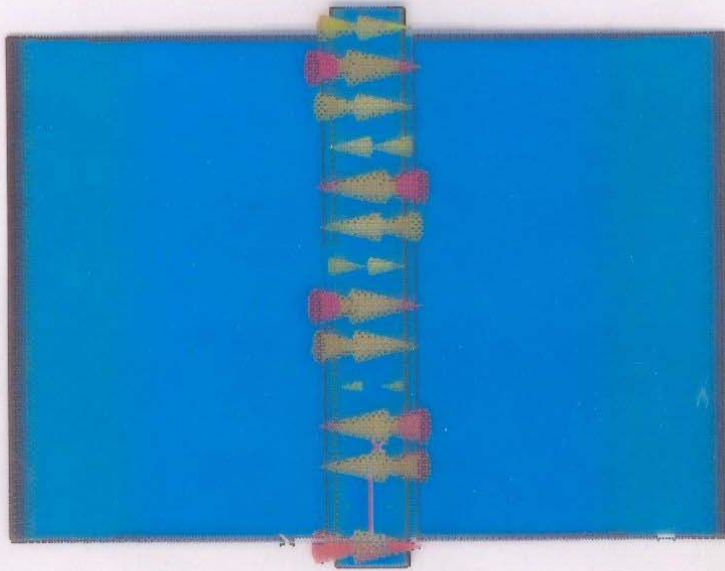
Letter No  
Sheet of  
Drawing No

Figure 4-29 Liner

MicroWave Studio Calculation  
 F. Mathaniser



Type = E-Field  
 Monitor = 15 GHz [1,2]  
 Maximum = 9755.07 V/m  
 Max. Arrow = 2696.22 V/m  
 Frequency = 15  
 Phase = 202.5 degrees



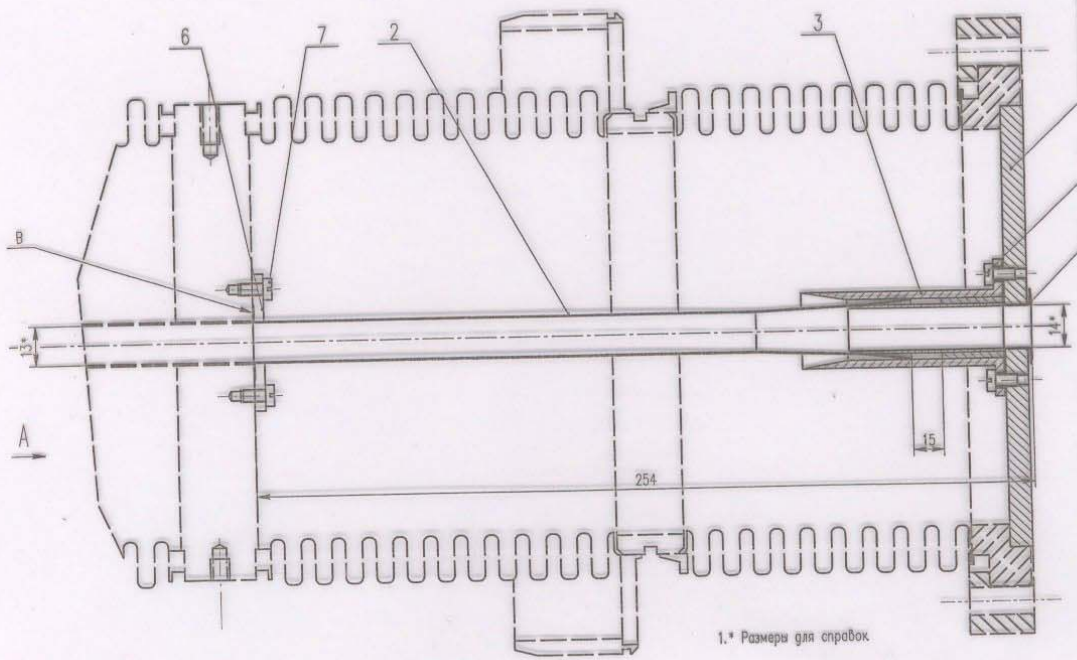
Type = E-Field  
 Monitor = 15 GHz [1,1]  
 Maximum = 3610.09 V/m  
 Max. Arrow = 2079.52 V/m  
 Frequency = 15  
 Phase = 202.5 degrees

# Beam chamber modifications

no holes in  
the liner

Smooth transition  
at 20 kV flange

rf-spring holder  
at 300 kV side



NUX = 17.825  
 NUZ = 6.725  
 R25=0.38.197  
 ALPHA= 7.317E-04  
 Ex/Gain\*\*2= 4.692E-16

OPTICAL FUNCTIONS

Linear effects:

tune shift

$$\Delta Q \approx \frac{KL\beta}{4\pi} \left(1 + \frac{L^2}{12\beta^2}\right)$$

$$\approx 0.081$$

stop band width

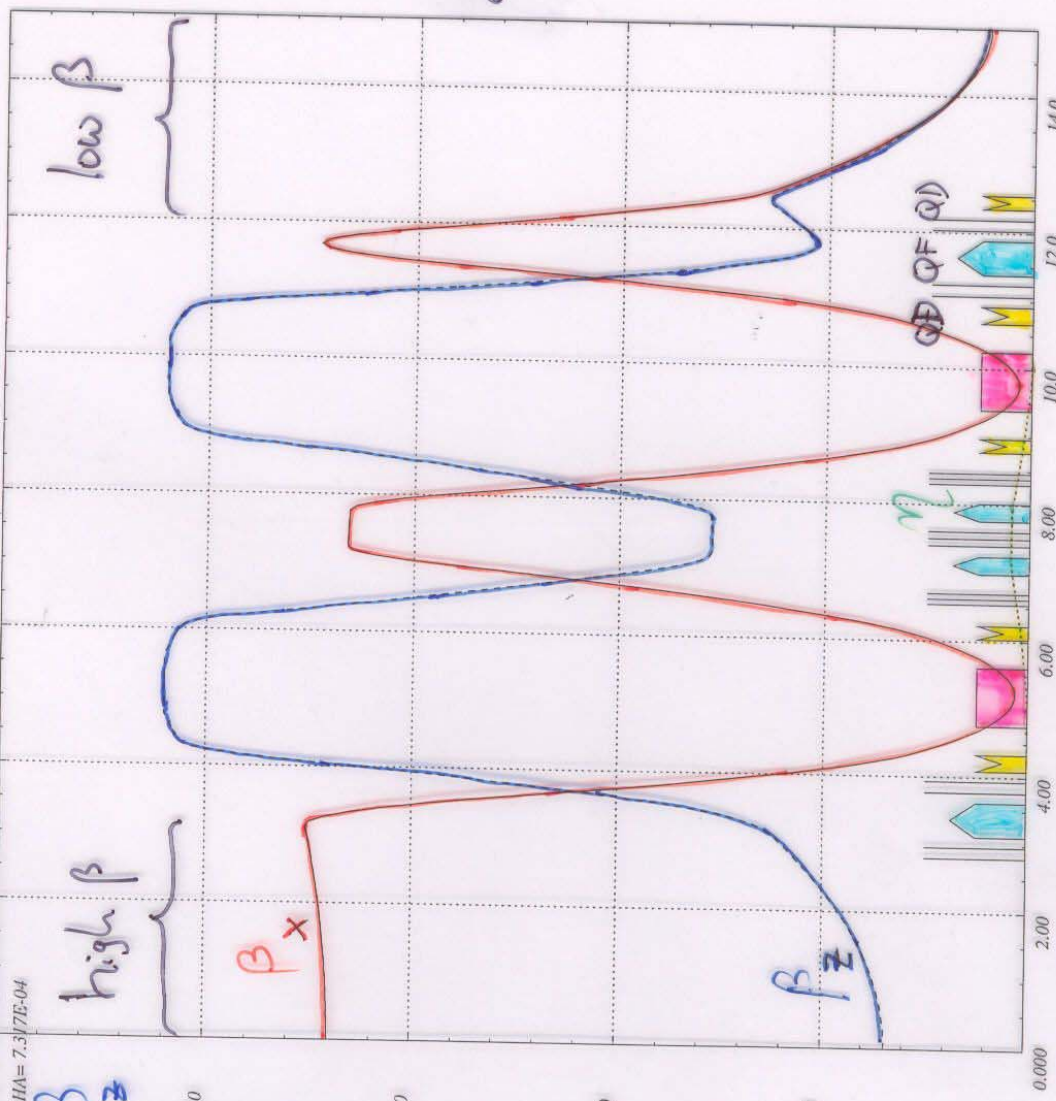
$$\Delta Q \approx \frac{KL\beta}{2\pi} \left(1 - \frac{L^2}{12\beta^2}\right)$$

$$\approx 0.13$$

$\beta$ -beat

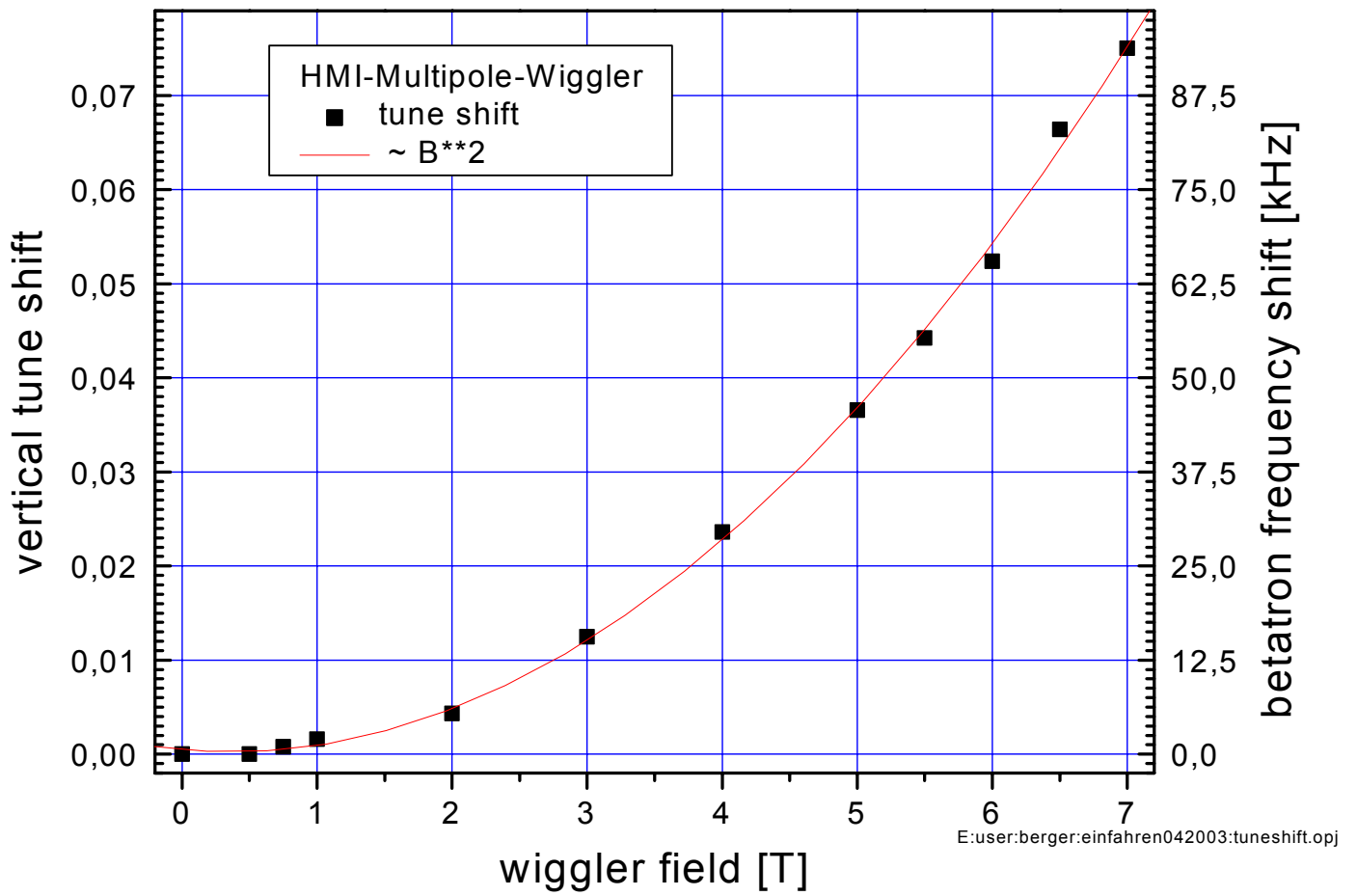
$$\frac{\Delta\beta}{\beta} \approx \frac{KL\beta}{2.5\sin\mu} \left(1 - \frac{L^2}{12\beta^2}\right)$$

$$\approx 0.82$$

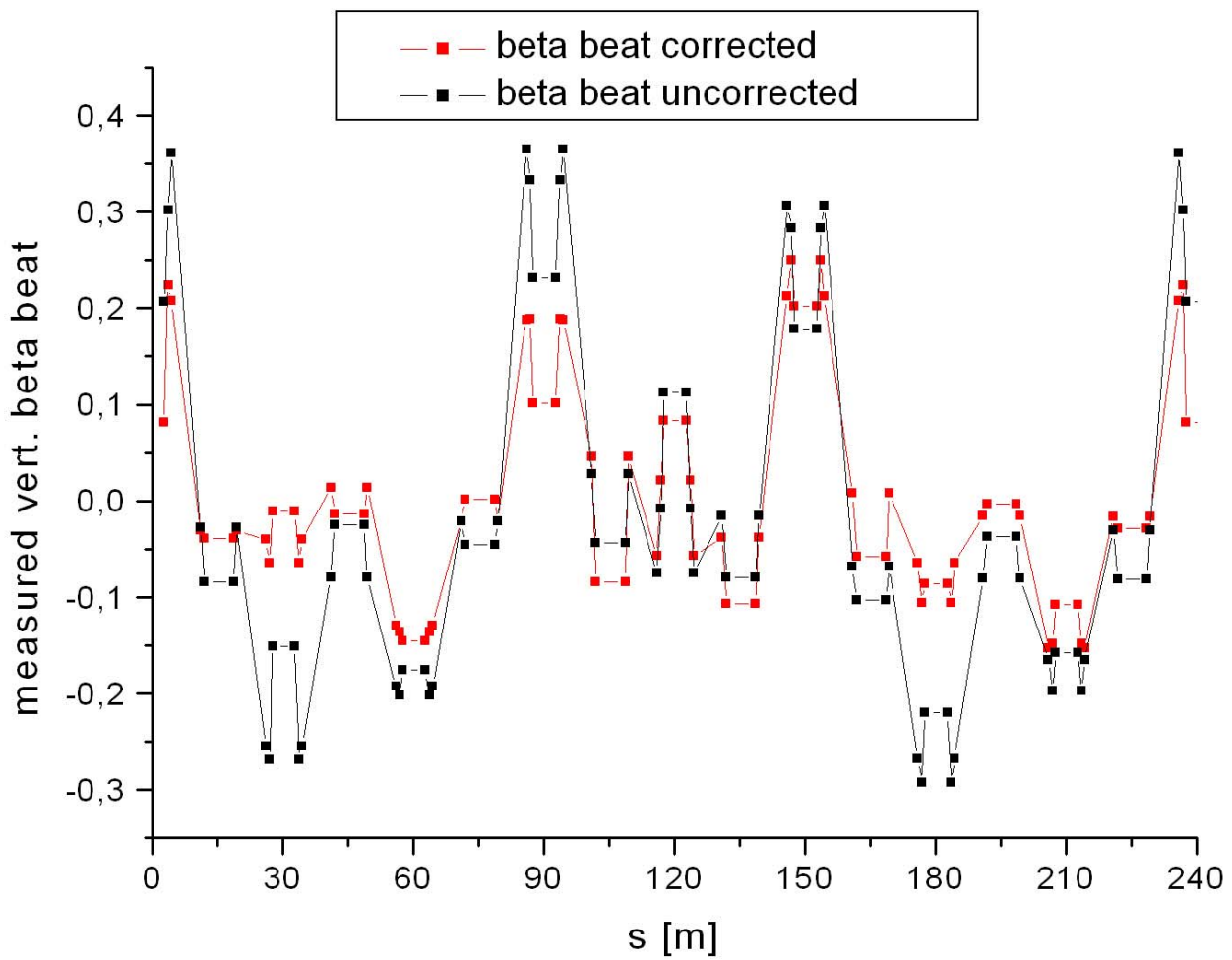


s [m]

# Vertical tune shift vs wiggler field



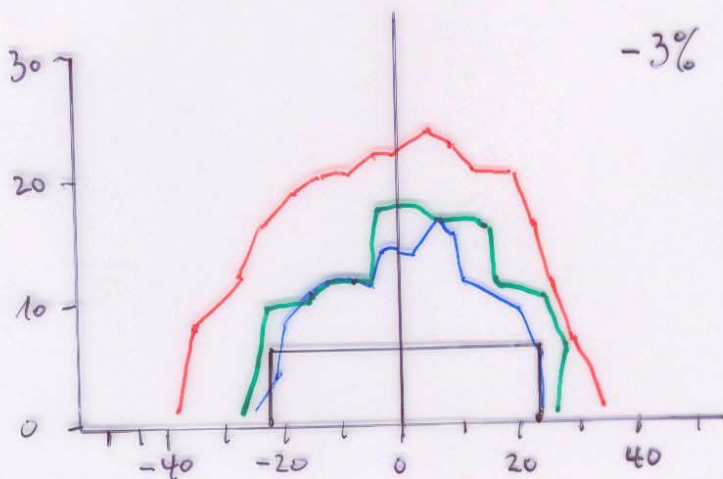
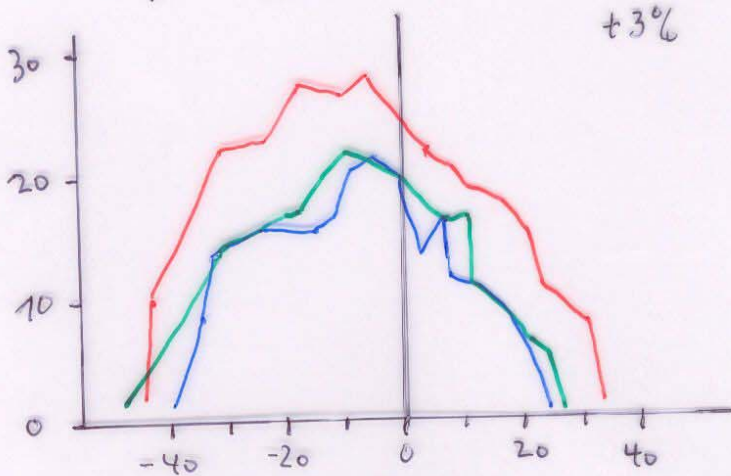
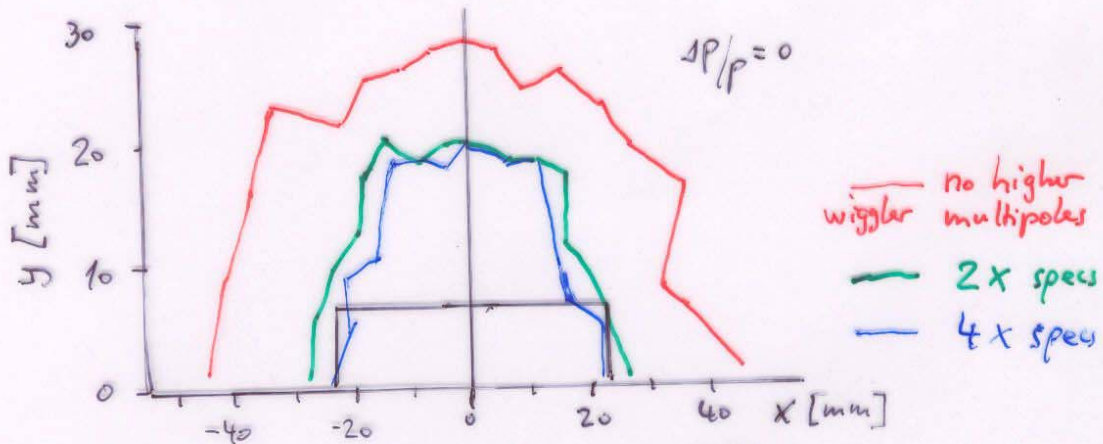
# HMI Wiggler at 7T: Measured vertical beta beat



# Dynamic Aperture

(G. Wüstefeld)

(beta beat compensated)





# Field specification

Table 2.1.2: Maximum Integrated Magnetic Field  
Errors in good field region

Dipole ( $\int B_y dz$ )	$1 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ T} \cdot \text{m}$
Skew Dipole ( $\int B_x dz$ )	$1 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ T} \cdot \text{m}$
Quadrupole ( $\int \frac{dB_y}{dx} dz$ )	$1 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ T}$
Skew Quadrupole	$1.0 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ T}$
Sextupole ( $\int \frac{d^2 B_y}{dx^2} dz$ )	$0.5 \text{ T/m}$
Skew Sextupole	$0.2 \text{ T/m}$
Octupole ( $\int \frac{d^3 B_y}{dx^3} dz$ )	$90 \text{ T/m}^2$
Scew Octupole	$90 \text{ T/m}^2$
Second integral of Dipole ( $\int \int B_y dz^2$ )	$2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ T} \cdot \text{m}^2$

## Resumé:

- ♣ Wiggler magnet meets field specifications, max. field 7.4 T
  
- ♣ Unexpected beam induced LHe consumption has been analysed and cured
  
- ♣ Optical implementation of the wiggler in BESSY II is feasible
  - Injection is possible with the wiggler at 7T
  - First attempts to minimise the beta beat are promising

However: All studies have been made so far at low beam currents,  
 $I < 20 \text{ mA}$

### Next steps:

- ♣ Commissioning of the wiggler interlock and safety system at full beam current,  $I = 250 \text{ mA}$
  
- ♣ Further beam optical studies to optimise beam lifetime at full current

# 7T Multipole Wiggler at BESSY II



## Collaborators

**BESSY:** K. Bürkmann, V. Dürr, J. Feikes, B. Franksen, B. Kuner, P. Kuske, R. Müller, J. Rahn, E. Wehreter, G. Wüstefeld

**BINP:** A. Boulygine, S. Demine, N. Mezentsev, E. Miguinskaia, V. Repkov, V. Shkaruba, and many others

**HMI:** D. Berger, R. Daum, H. Krauser, M. Rose