

# IEX Status Report

IEX Project Working Group

Presented by A. Xiao

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# Introduction

- What's IEX?
  - Electromagnetic undulator
  - Generates a variety of polarizations (linear – H/V, circular – CW/CCW)
  - At the energy range of 250 eV(h) to 3 keV – “Intermediate Energy x-ray” (IEX)
- How does IEX different from other insertion device?
  - Fully designed and manufactured at APS
  - First insertion device has quasiperiodic capability
  - 4.8 long
  - Strong magnetic field
  - Multiple correction coils (13)
  - Magnet operation always follows hysteresis loop

# User Operation Requirement

Courtesy of Jessica L. McChesney

## User Operations

- Polarization Selection – LP, HP, RCP, LCP  
switch in any order (no fast switching required, minutes)
- Quasiperiodicity – ON, OFF  
(no fast switching, minutes)
- Energy scans (50 eV or less)
  - scanning in one direction is OK
- Energy steps (arbitrary energy selection)
  - absolute energy reproducible (“gap scan” on conventional devices to modify lookup table)

Need always to follow the hysteresis loop!

## Beam Optimization by beamline scientist (may require machine ops time, as determined)

- Polarization Refinement
- Quasiperiodicity Refinement
- Absolute Energy Calibration

Two beamlines, need different correction tables!

Mode	Energy (eV)	K values
Circular Polarization	440-3000	5.271-0.694
Horizontal Linear	250-3000	5.271-0.694
Vertical Linear	440-3000	3.863-0.694

Strong magnetic field!

# Beam Dynamics Issues

Error source:

- Static field error – imperfect magnet structure
- Dynamical field error – beam orbit oscillation inside the device

Non-linear kick strength (planar ID example)

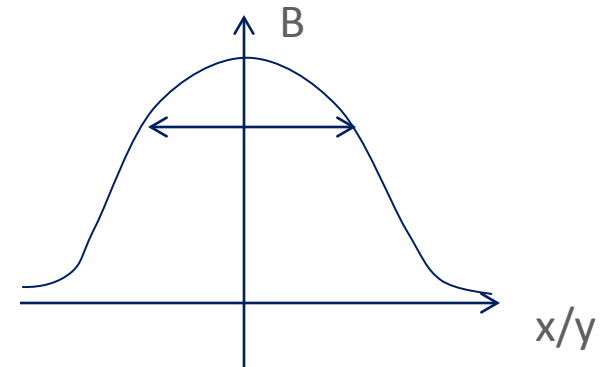
$$\Delta x'(x) = -\frac{L_w}{(E/e)^2} \left(\frac{\lambda_w}{2\pi}\right)^2 B_{y0}^2 \frac{d}{dx} F^2(x) \quad \leftarrow \text{Roll-off of magnetic field.}$$

$$F(x) = B_y(x)/B_y(0) \quad K^2$$

Perturbations

- Orbit
- Tune, beta-beating, coupling
- Injection efficiency, beam lifetime, etc.

**Local correction scheme needed!**



## IEX

Period length: 12.5 cm

Total length: 4.8 m

Max. By field: 0.45 T

Max. Bx field: 0.33 T

## CPU

Period length: 12.8 cm

Total length: 1.8 m

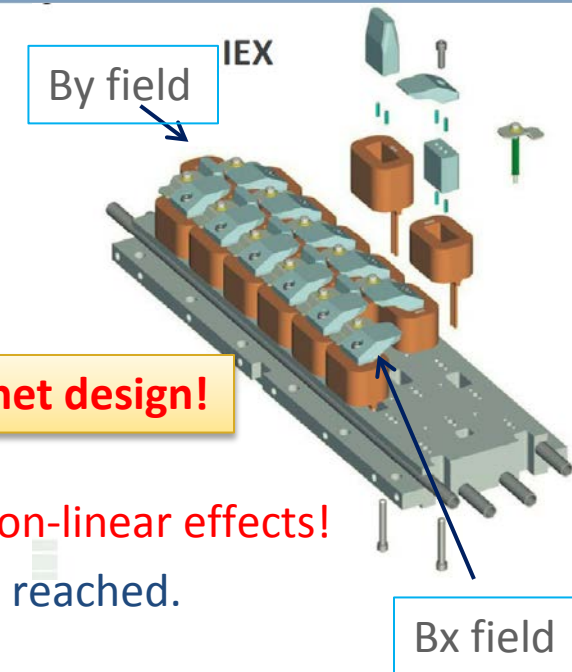
Max. By field: 0.23 T

Max. Bx field: 0.23 T

$$\Delta x'(x) = -\frac{L_w}{(E/e)^2} \left(\frac{\lambda_w}{2\pi}\right)^2 B_{y0}^2 \frac{d}{dx} F^2(x)$$

**Big Challenge for magnet design!**

The initial technical design was failed due to the intolerable non-linear effects!  
After several design – simulation iterations, a final design was reached.



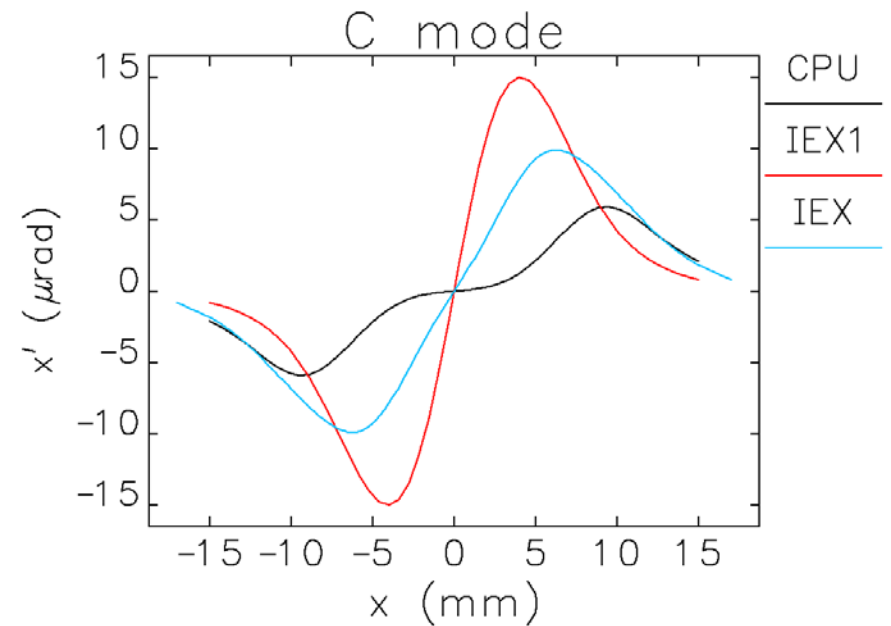
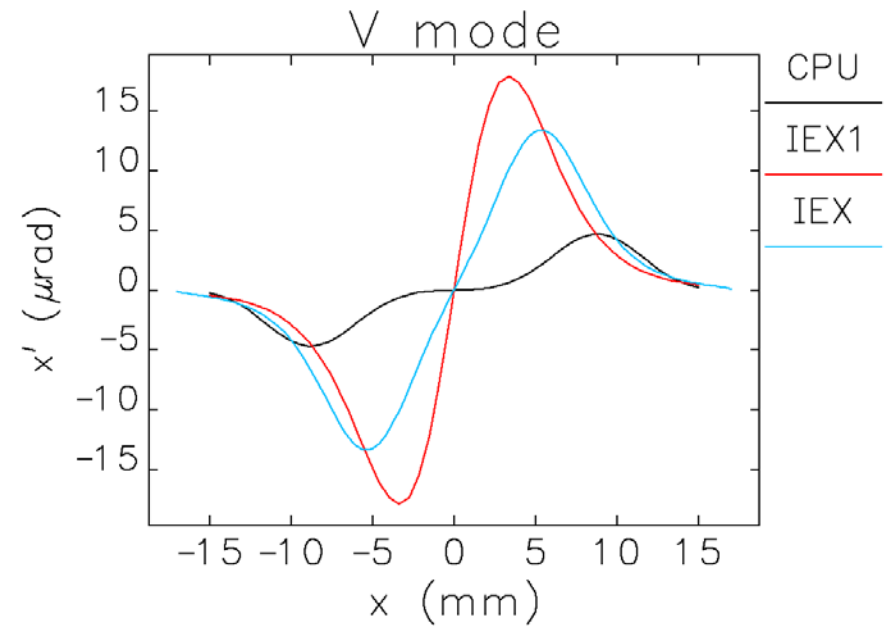
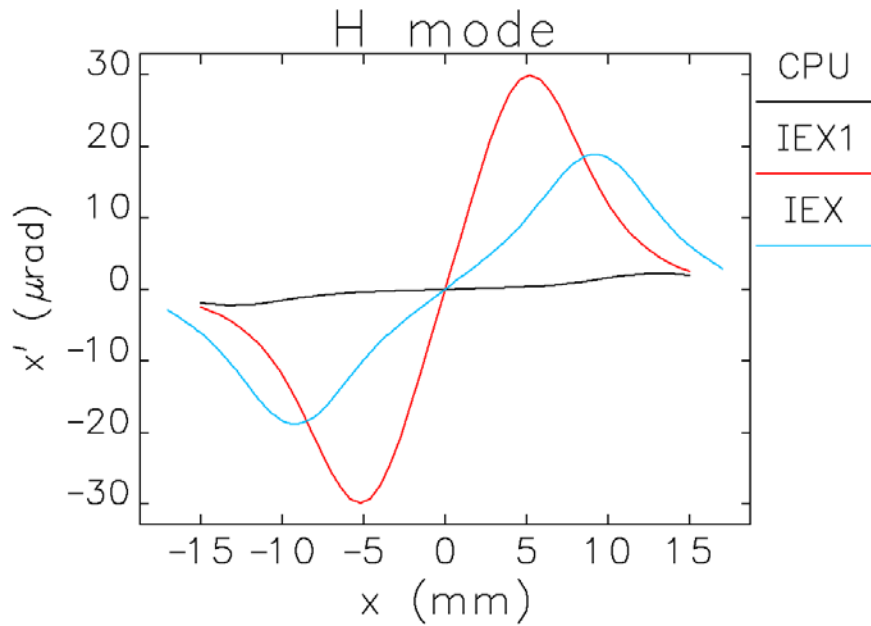
Simulation results show:

- There is no observed dynamic aperture and momentum aperture decrease
- IEX **DOES** reduce APS error tolerance margin!
- Among all IDs, IEX is the strongest beam perturbation source

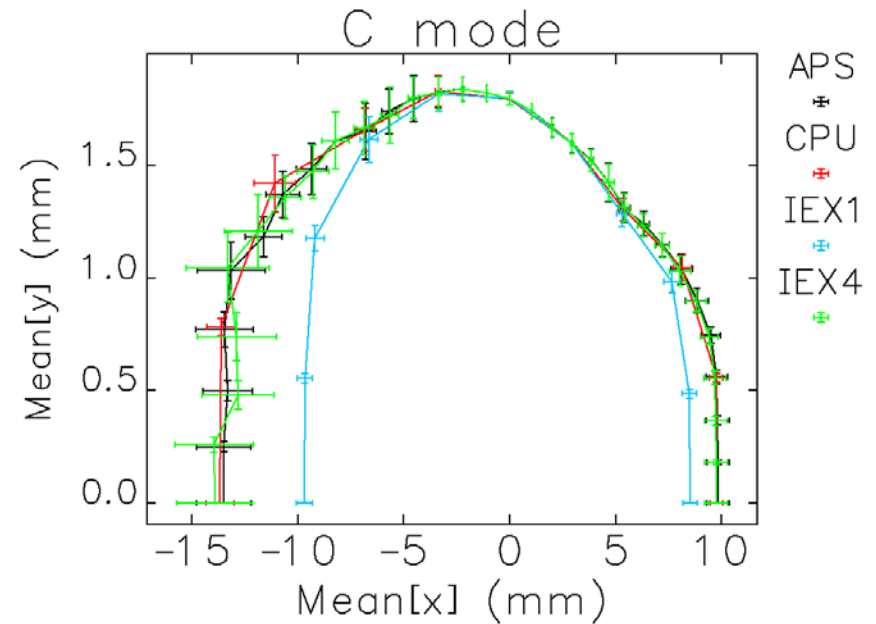
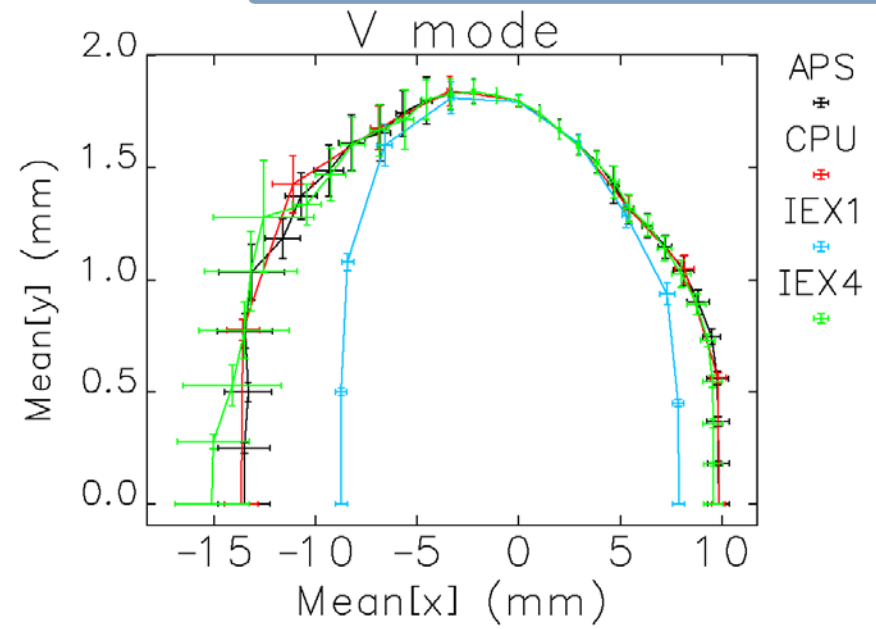
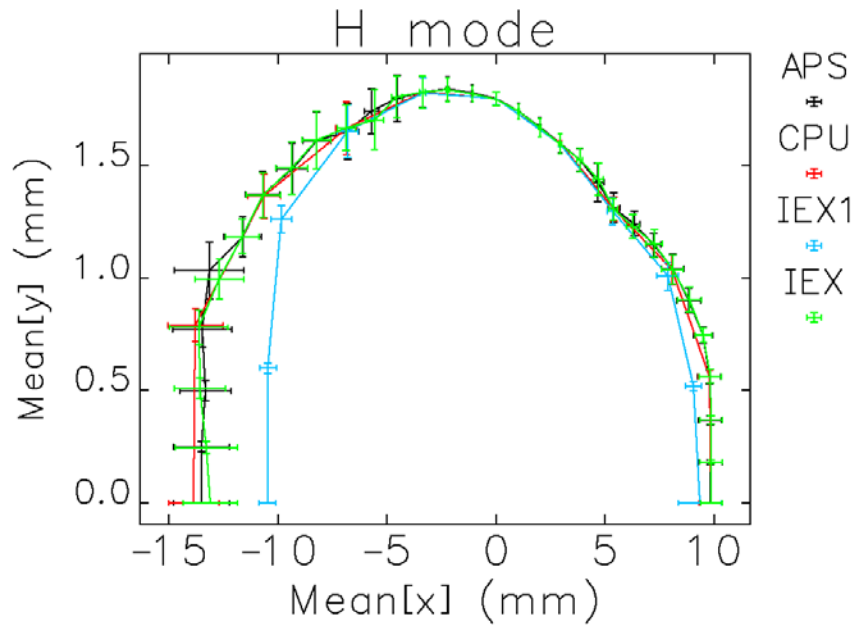
Put tight tolerance on all following works:

- Magnet manufacture, measurement, correction scheme, PS, control, installation, alignment, etc.

# Non-linear kickmap ( $y=0$ )

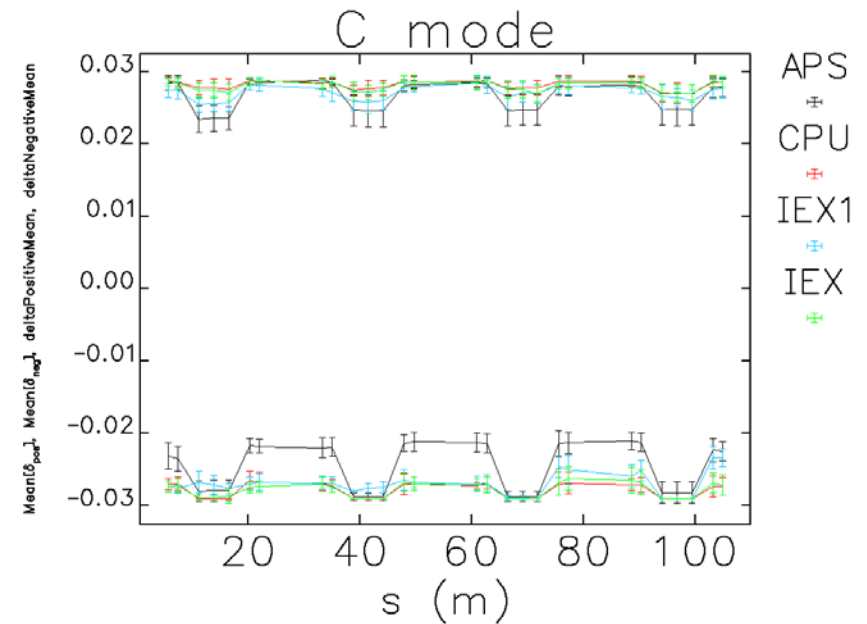
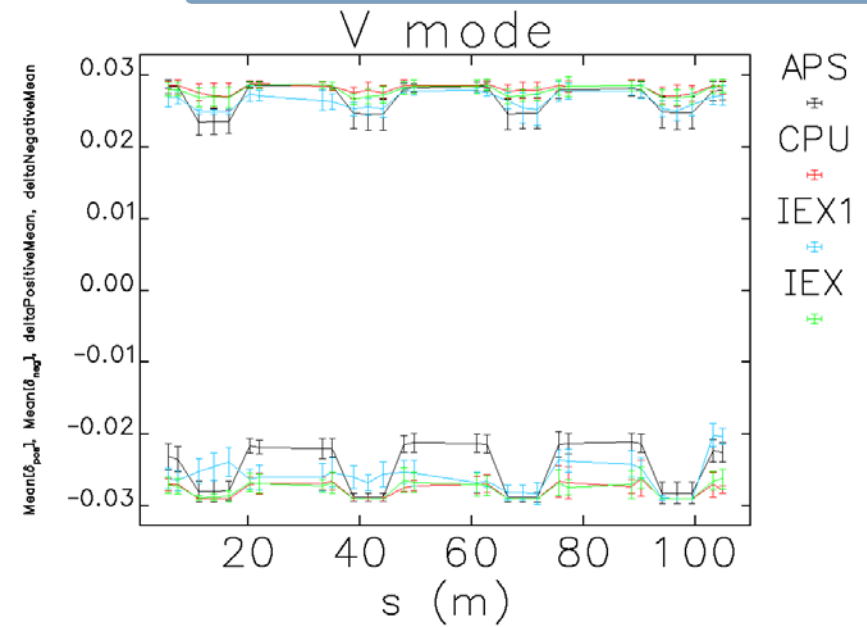
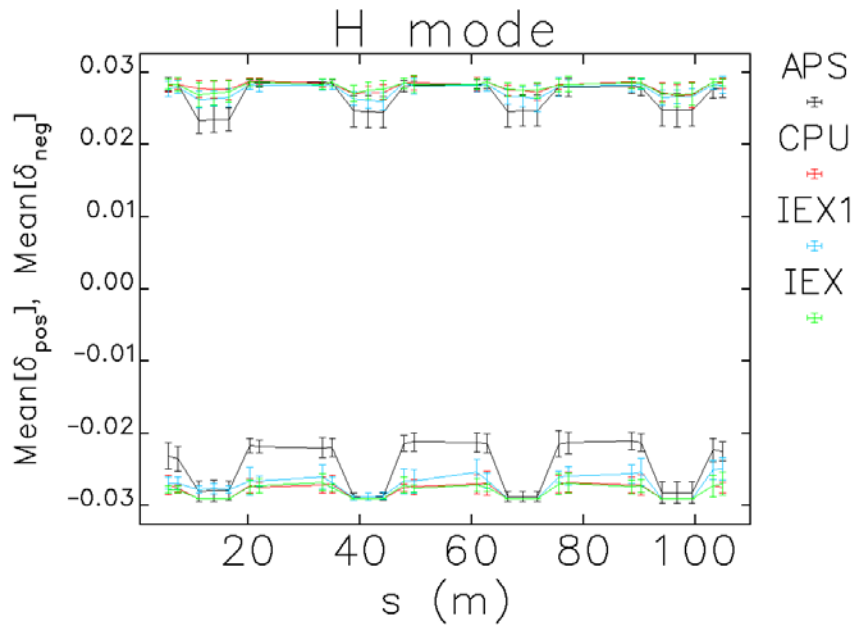


# Dynamic Aperture



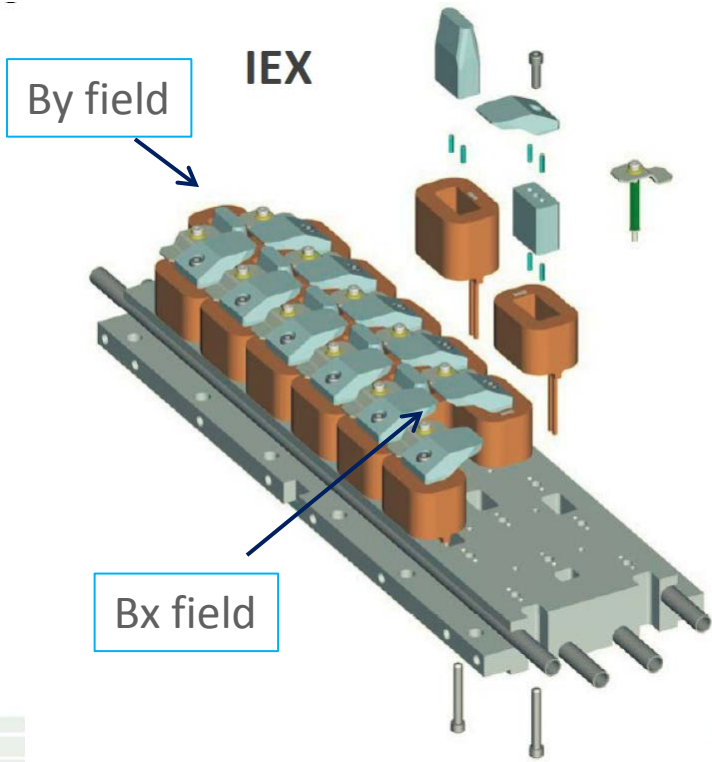


# Momentum Aperture

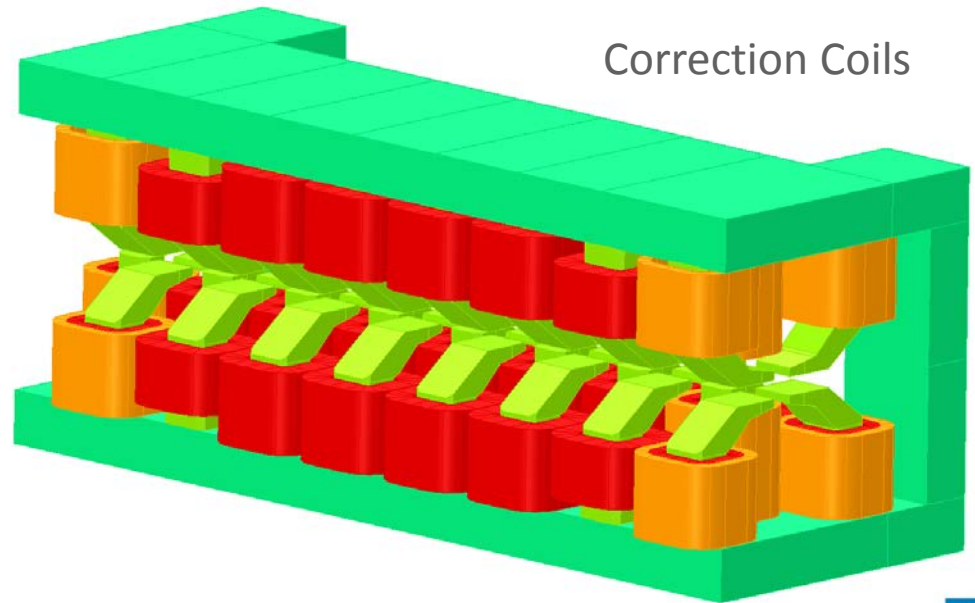


# IEX Magnet Design

Courtesy of Mark Jaski



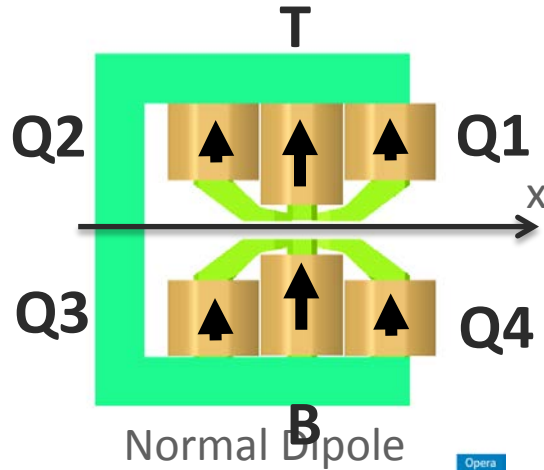
24Jan2011 12:57:06



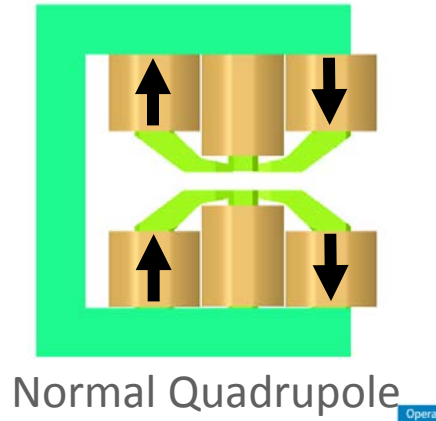
Opera

# End Coil Multi-pole Field Configurations

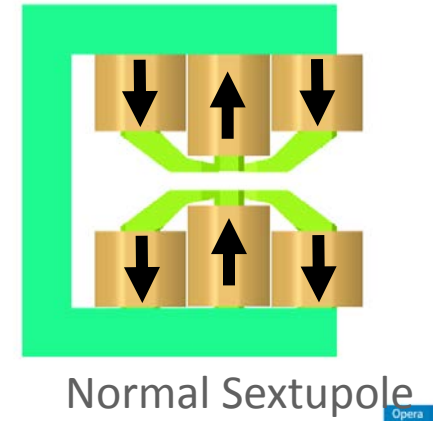
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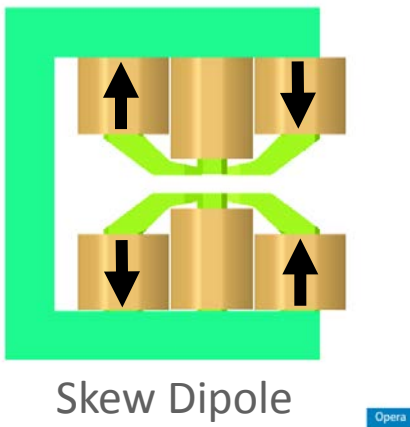
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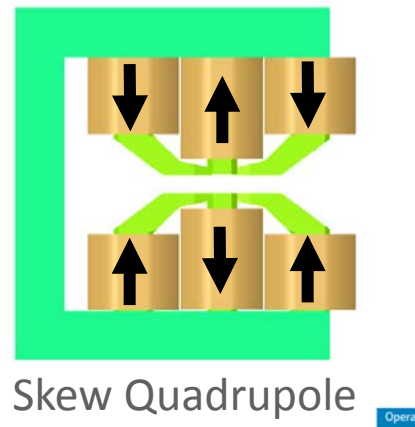
7/Jan/2011 07:26:04 Courtesy of Mark Jaski



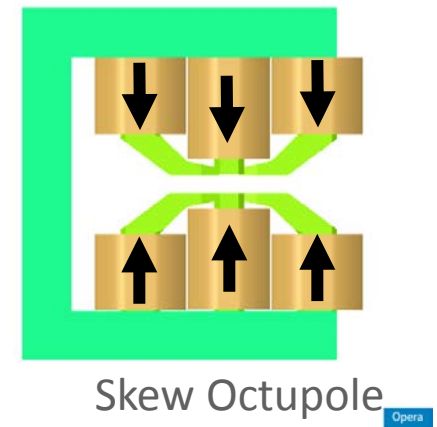
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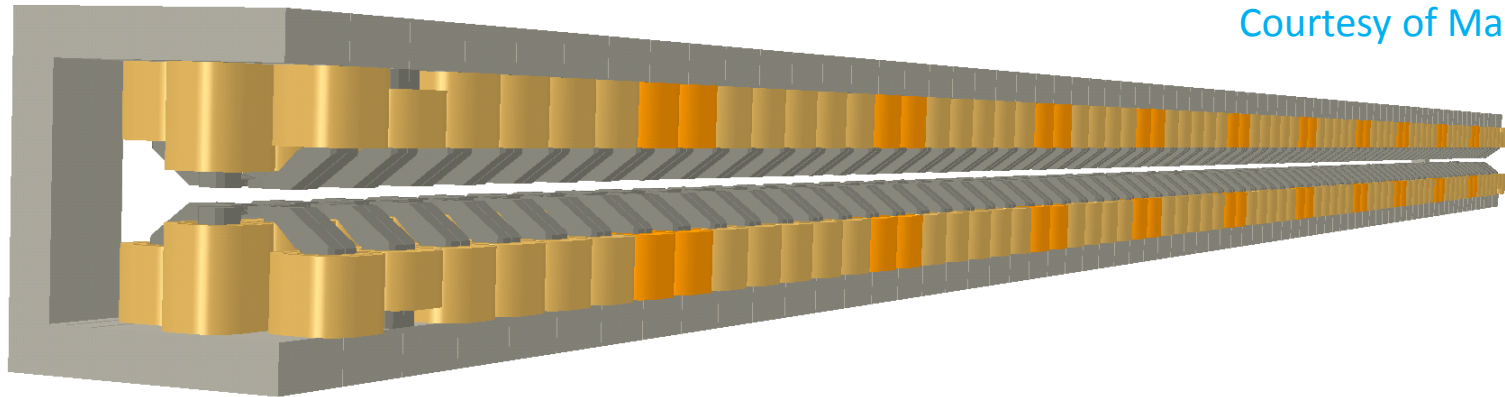


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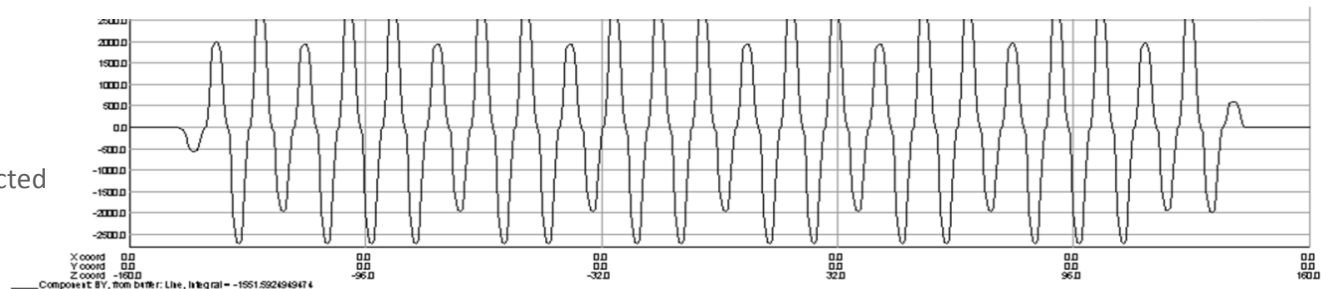
# Electromagnet IEX Device Can Be Periodic or Quasiperiodic

Courtesy of Mark Jaski

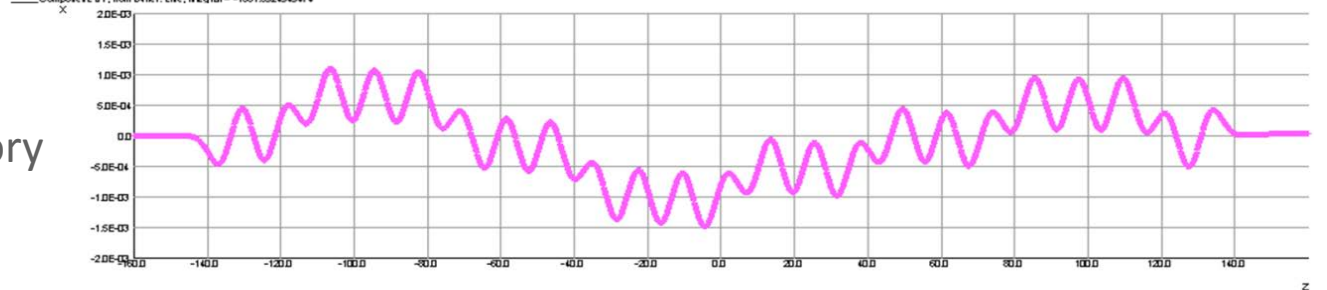


## Quasi-periodic Field

The field is reduced at selected poles<sup>1</sup>



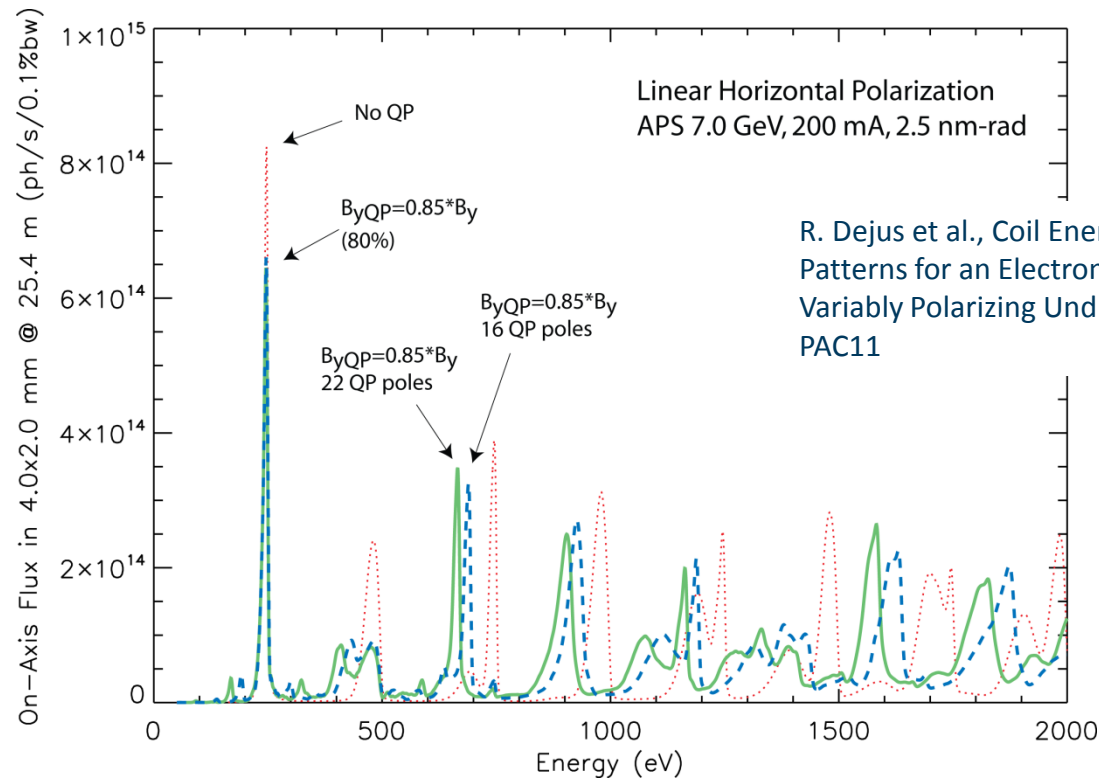
## Quasi-periodic Electron Trajectory



Total: 2 By coils + 2 Bx coils + 2x6 correction coils + 1 earth coil = 17 PS!

<sup>1</sup>S. Sasaki, Overview of Quasi-periodic Undulators, PAC09

# Quasi-periodicity Suppresses the Higher Harmonics



Flux in linear horizontal polarization mode at 250-eV first-harmonic energy for two different QP patterns with reduced magnetic field at the QP poles (85% of regular field). The higher harmonics are shifted to lower energies with the QP turned on. The energy shift is smaller for the 16-pole pattern (blue dashed curve). The flux of the third harmonic is reduced to  $\sim 8\%$  and the second harmonic is reduced to less than 50% for both patterns. The first harmonic is reduced by  $\sim 20\%$ .

# Assembly

Courtesy of M. Jaski



# IEX Magnet

Courtesy of M. Jaski



# Magnet Measurement

**Ensure IEX is built within required tolerance!**

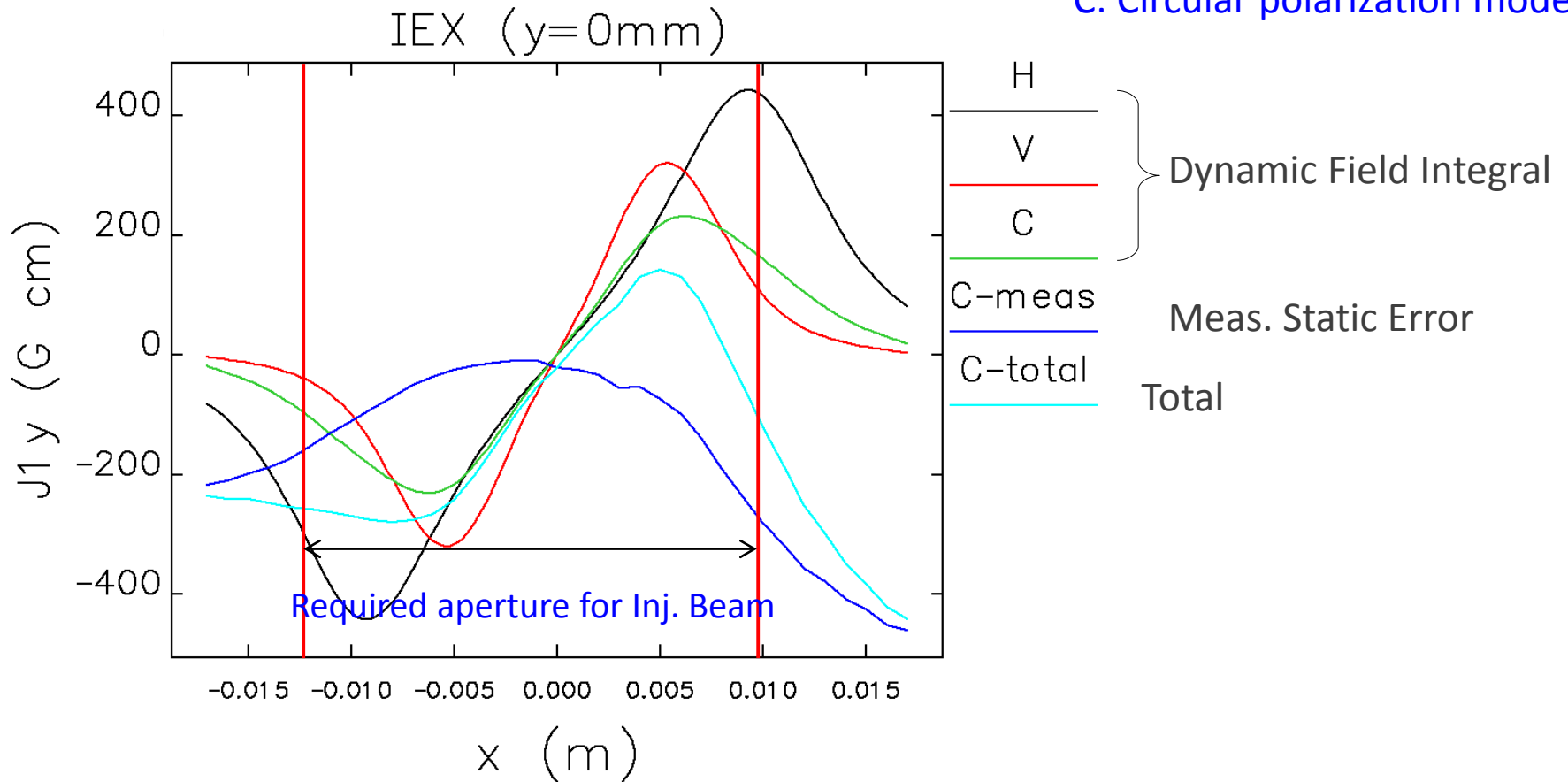
- Measure correction coils response function (12)
- Measure main field
  - Ensure field errors are within specification
  - Ensure main field roll-off is within specification
  - Straighten beam orbit inside the magnet using earth coil
  - Generate correction “look-up” table
  - 3 operational modes, 2 directions (hysteresis loop), Quasi on/off
  - Roll-off measurement need measurement over a large x-y window  
 $|x| < 18 \text{ mm}$  @  $y=0, -1, 1, -2, 2 \text{ mm}$

**Huge amount of work!**  
**Measurement was done very precisely!**



# IEX - Field Integrals

H: H polarization mode  
V: V polarization mode  
C: Circular polarization mode



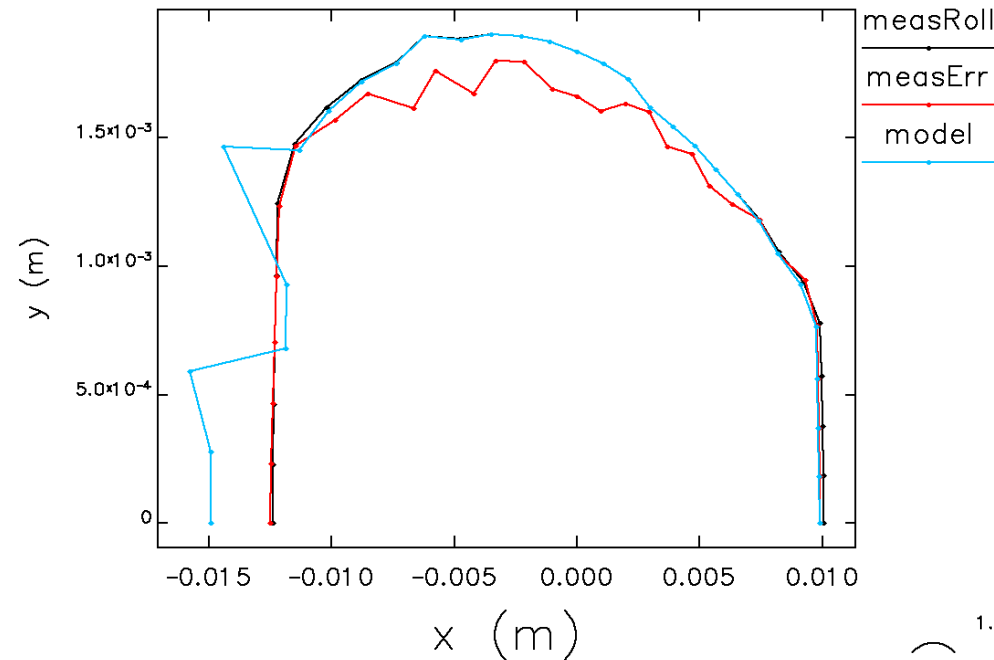
Simulation condition:

1. Fit measurement data with: strength, roll-off, alignment errors
2. Correct tune, beta-beating for IEX without static errors
3. APS lattice, 8 random seeds



# IEX - DA

Black – only include roll-off error  
Red – include measured static errors  
Cyan – model from magnet design



n-line aperture search—input: /lustre/siccam/aps/APPLEType/IEXDevice/ACmode-red/WigKDynamicApertureErrors-000.dle lattice: runIEX1.lite

No optical error included

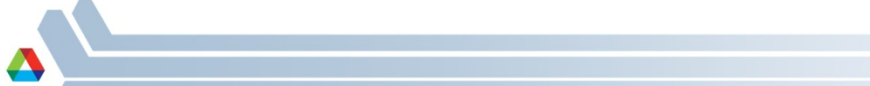
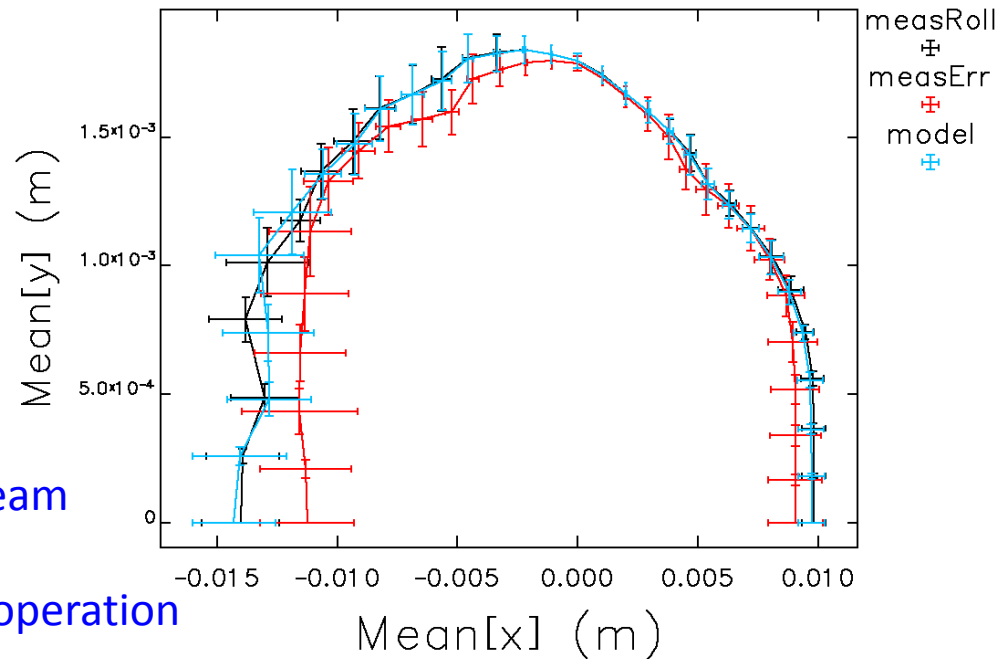
Shrinking DA observed\*:

1. May have to live with tune variation
2. Reduce horizontal beta?
3. Final optimization will be done with beam

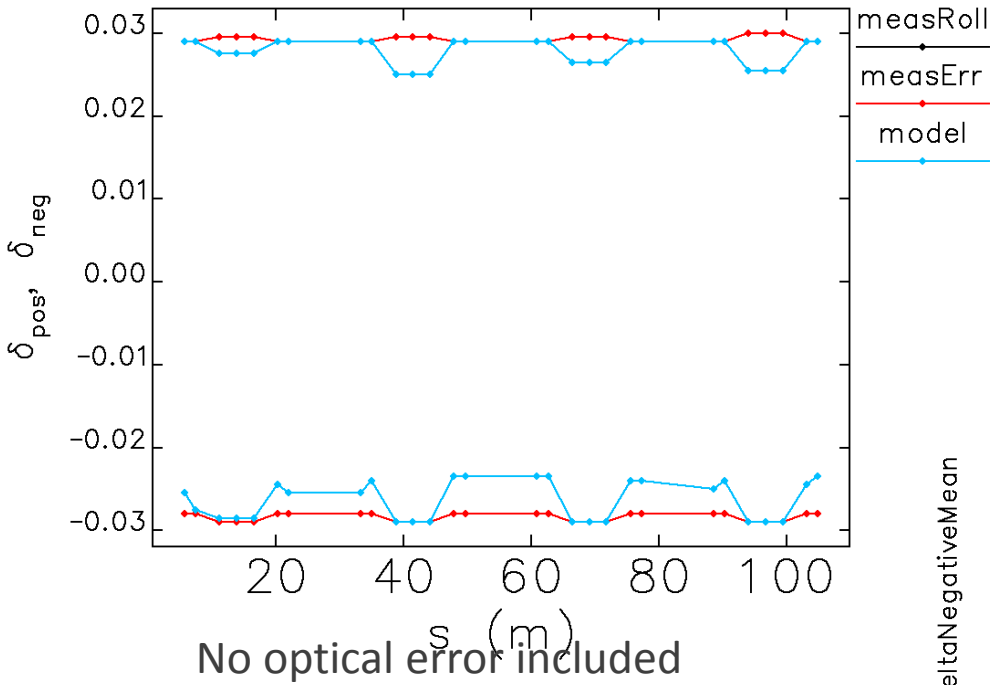
\* similar as measured with beam in APS operation

Delicate correction needed to restore DA!

Include optical error

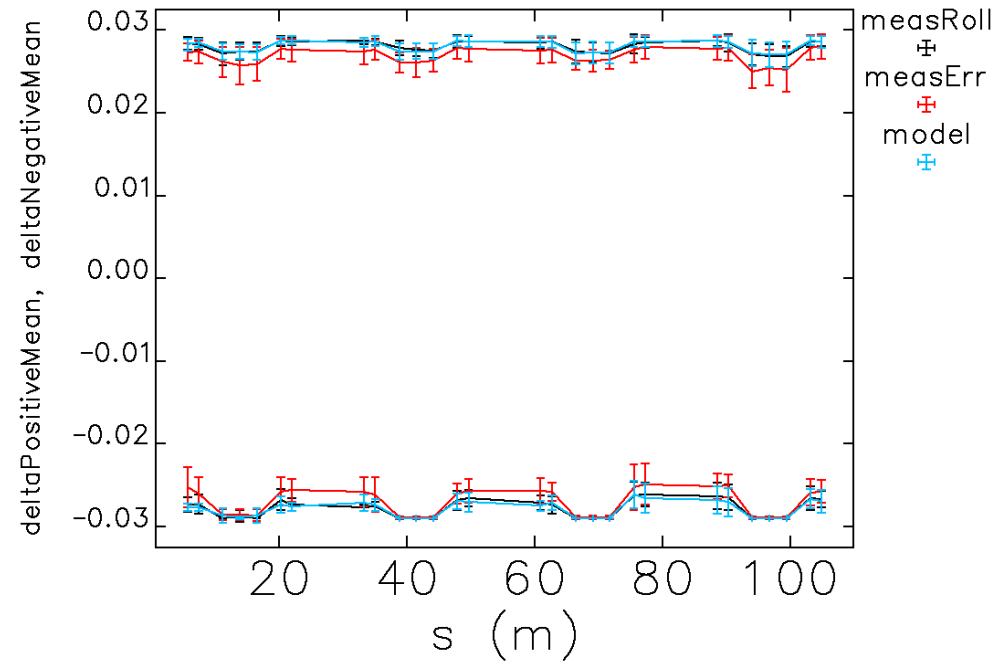


# IEX - MA



The beam lifetime is OK.

Include optical error

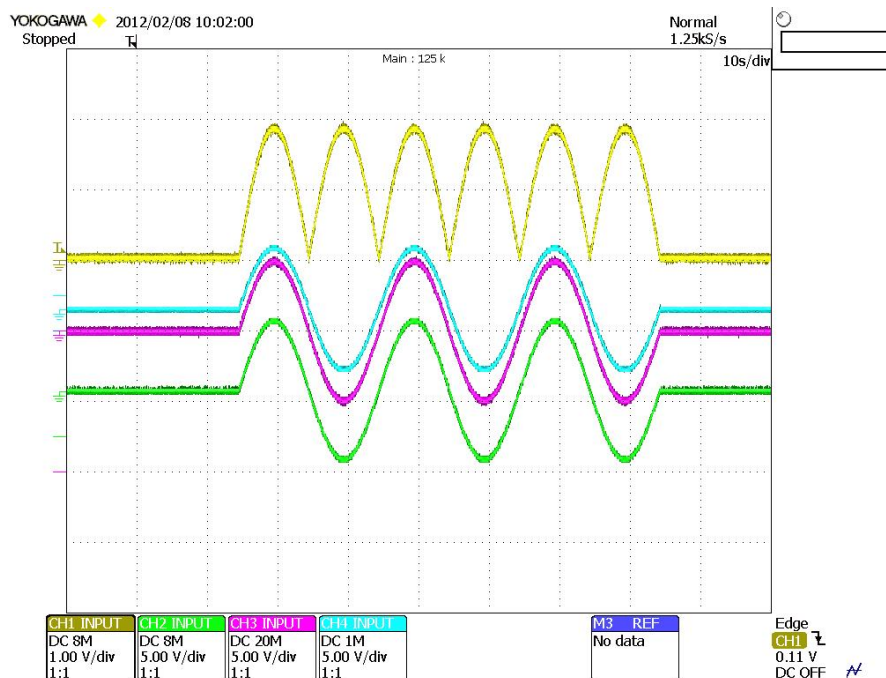


# IEX PS System

- Need convenient way to degaussing and condition the magnet
- 17 power supplies, better synchronization to reduce beam perturbation
- Reducing PS over shooting during the ramp

Reducing perturbation from IEX as much as possible!

Simultaneous PS condition



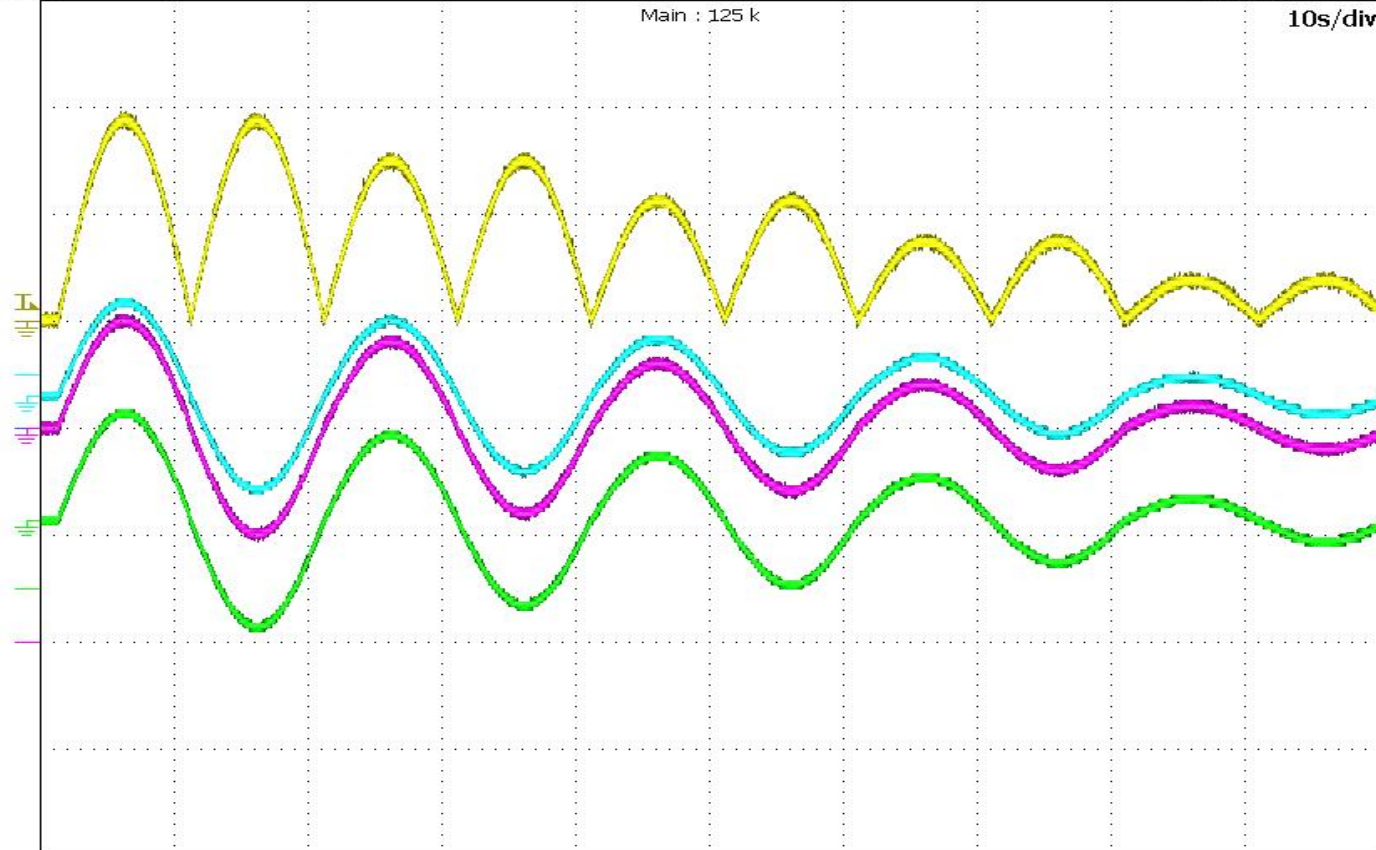
Courtesy of Boris Deriy

# Simultaneous PS Degaussing

Courtesy of Boris Deriy

YOKOGAWA 2012/02/08 10:10:58  
Stopped

Normal  
1.25kS/s



CH1 INPUT	CH2 INPUT	CH3 INPUT	CH4 INPUT
DC 8M	DC 8M	DC 20M	DC 1M
1.00 V/div	5.00 V/div	5.00 V/div	5.00 V/div
1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1

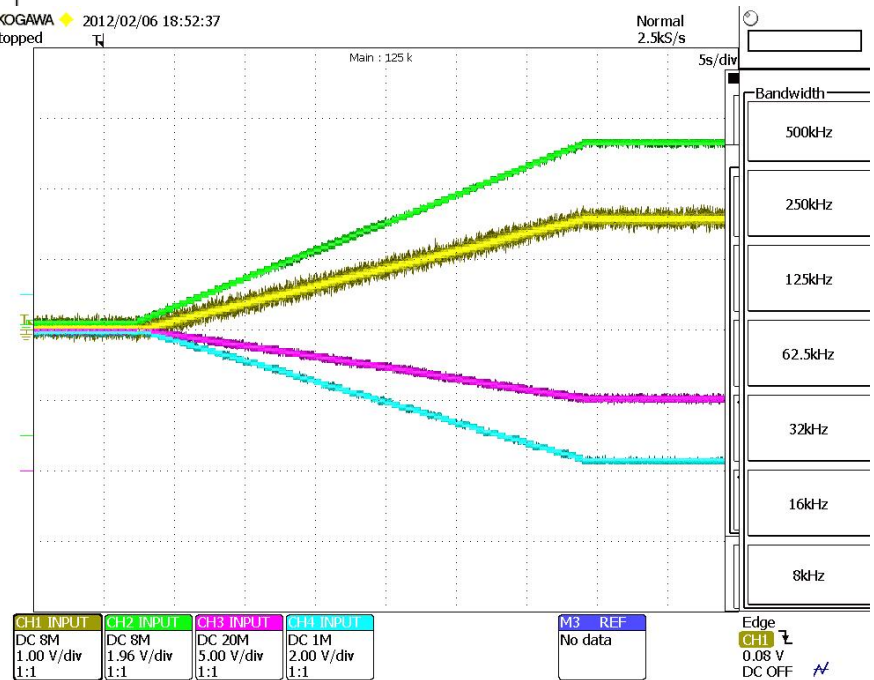
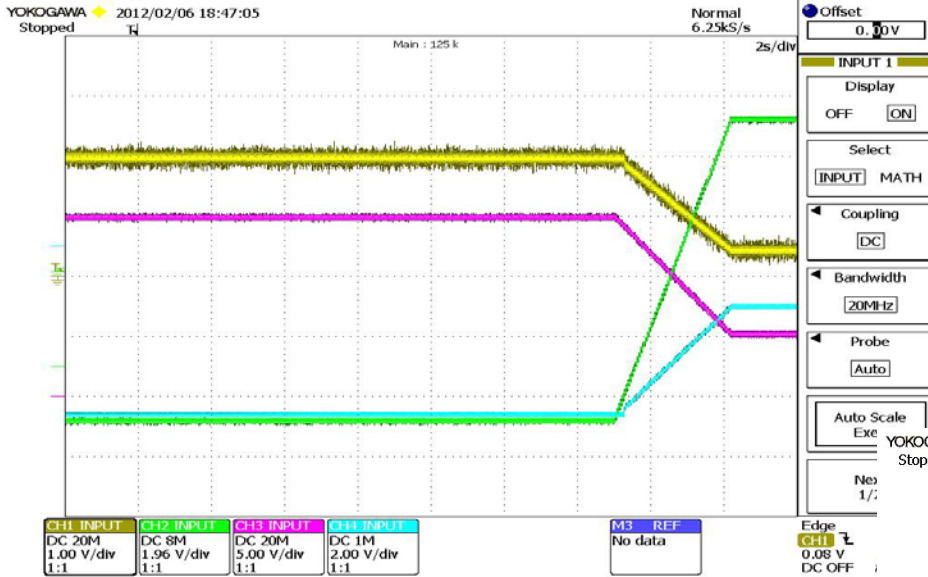
M3 REF
No data

Edge  
CH1 0.11 V  
DC OFF



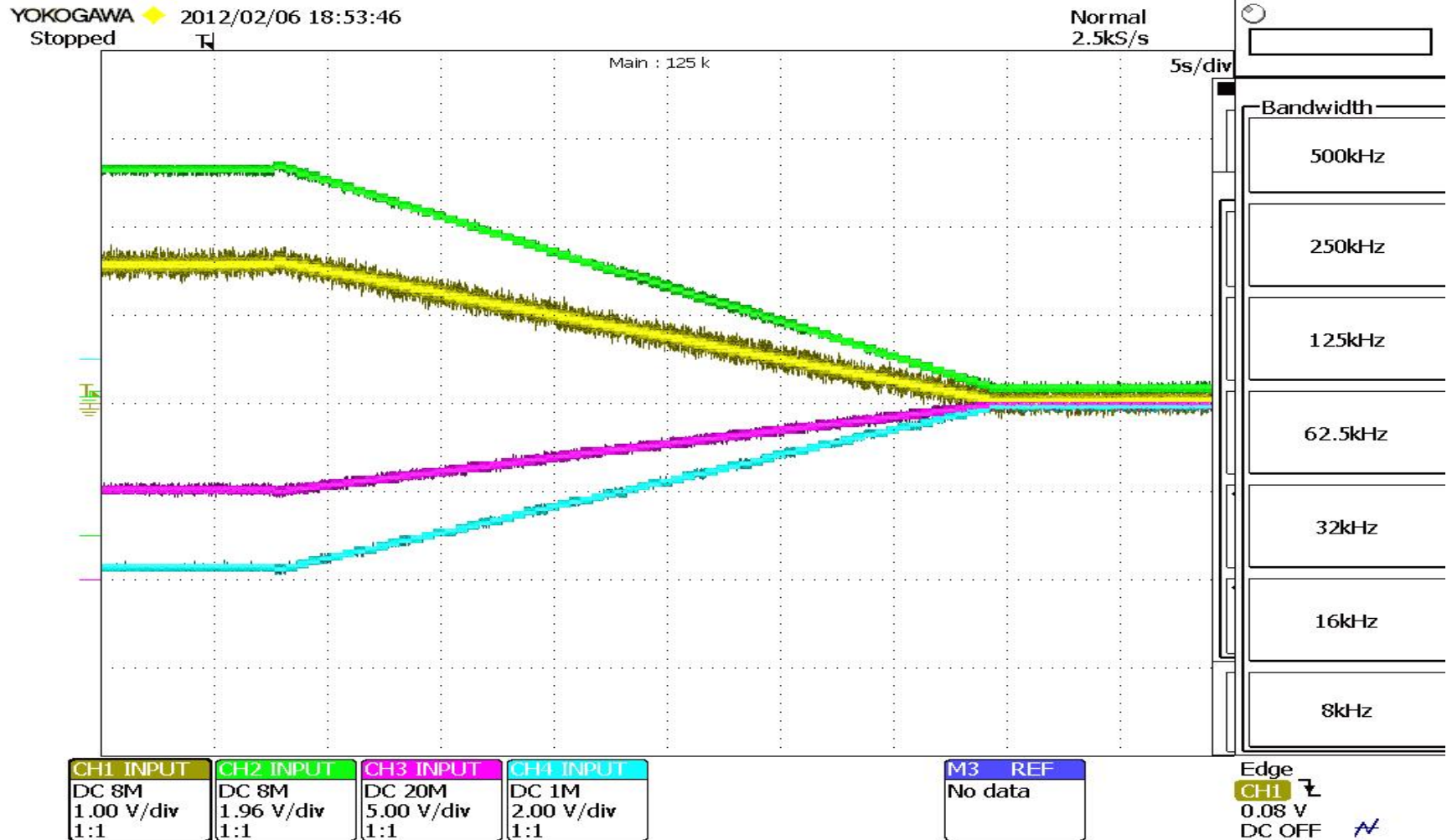
# Simultaneous Ramping and Ramping Rate Change

Courtesy of Boris Deriy



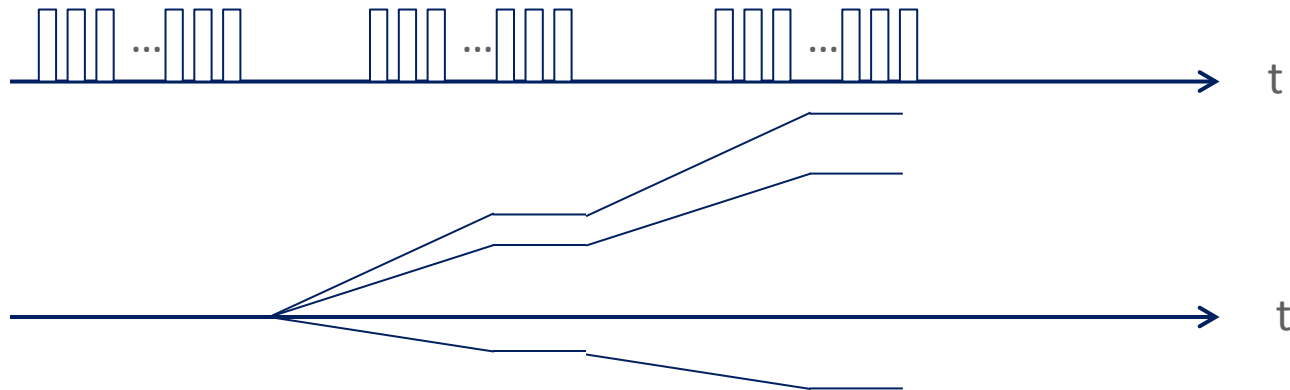
# Shutdown on Interlock

Courtesy of Boris Deriy



# IEX Control

- IEX Correction
  - Reads SDDS corrector lookup tables into IOC
    - 3 (modes) x 2 (beamlines) x 2 (Quasi on/off) x 2 (ramping directions) = **24** pages!
  - Corrector Lookup
    - Corrector current lookup from table data for each main coil current
  - MP2I
    - Multipole to corrector coil current converter
- PS ramping



- Event driven using a finite state machine program



# Machine Physics IEX Controls

Related Displays

## IEX\_Undulator

User

Magnetic Fields

Readback

Setpoint

Energy, keV    H coil, A    V coil, A

Start Ramp

Bx Step Limit

Beamline

By Step Limit

Quasi %

Harmonic

Actual Mode

Desired Mode

Main Power

Ready

## Energy to Curr Conv

H coil    V coil

Currents

B Fields

Max Energy Limit

Energy => Current OK

## Energy Changed

## Curr to Energy Conv

Energy

H coil    V coil

Currents

B Fields

## Ramping

Setpoint

Step Size  Volts

Time/Step  ms

Hold time  ms

Ramp Wait  Sec

ASYN Ramps

## Magnet Conditioning

Step Size

Num Cycles

ASYN Out & Degauss

Last Energy Set Error

Bx Current Set OK

By Current Set OK

## IEX Correctors

UStop	<input type="text" value="-0.010"/>	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>	DStop	<input type="text" value="0.378"/>	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>
USbot	<input type="text" value="-0.010"/>	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>	DSbot	<input type="text" value="0.364"/>	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>
USq1	<input type="text" value="0.357"/>	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>	DSq1	<input type="text" value="0.012"/>	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>
USq2	<input type="text" value="0.385"/>	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>	DSq2	<input type="text" value="-0.012"/>	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>
USq3	<input type="text" value="0.032"/>	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>	DSq3	<input type="text" value="0.060"/>	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>
USq4	<input type="text" value="0.131"/>	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>	DSq4	<input type="text" value="-0.060"/>	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>
Bxq	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>		Byq	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>	

Earth

ASYN Readbacks

ASYN Writes

H & V Coils Decoupled

H & V Coils Coupled

Table Number

Ramp Direction

## Polarity

Main

Bx

By

Bxq

Byq

### IEX Correctors

	Corr.	Coils	Mult.	Set point
UStop	0.000	-0.010	0.000	A0 US (Vcorr_1)
USbot	0.000	-0.010	0.000	A1 US (SQ_1)
USq1	0.000	0.357	0.000	A3 US (SO_1)
USq2	0.000	0.385	0.000	B0 US (Hcorr_1)
USq3	0.000	0.032	0.000	B1 US (NQ_1)
USq4	0.000	0.131	0.000	B2 US (NS_1)
DStop	0.000	0.378	0.000	A0 DS (Vcorr_2)
DSbot	0.000	0.364	0.000	A1 DS (SQ_2)
DSq1	0.000	0.012	0.000	A3 DS (SO_2)
DSq2	0.000	-0.012	0.000	B0 DS (Hcorr_2)
DSq3	0.000	0.060	0.000	B1 DS (NQ_1)
DSq4	0.000	-0.060	0.000	B2 DS (NS_2)
Earth	0.000			

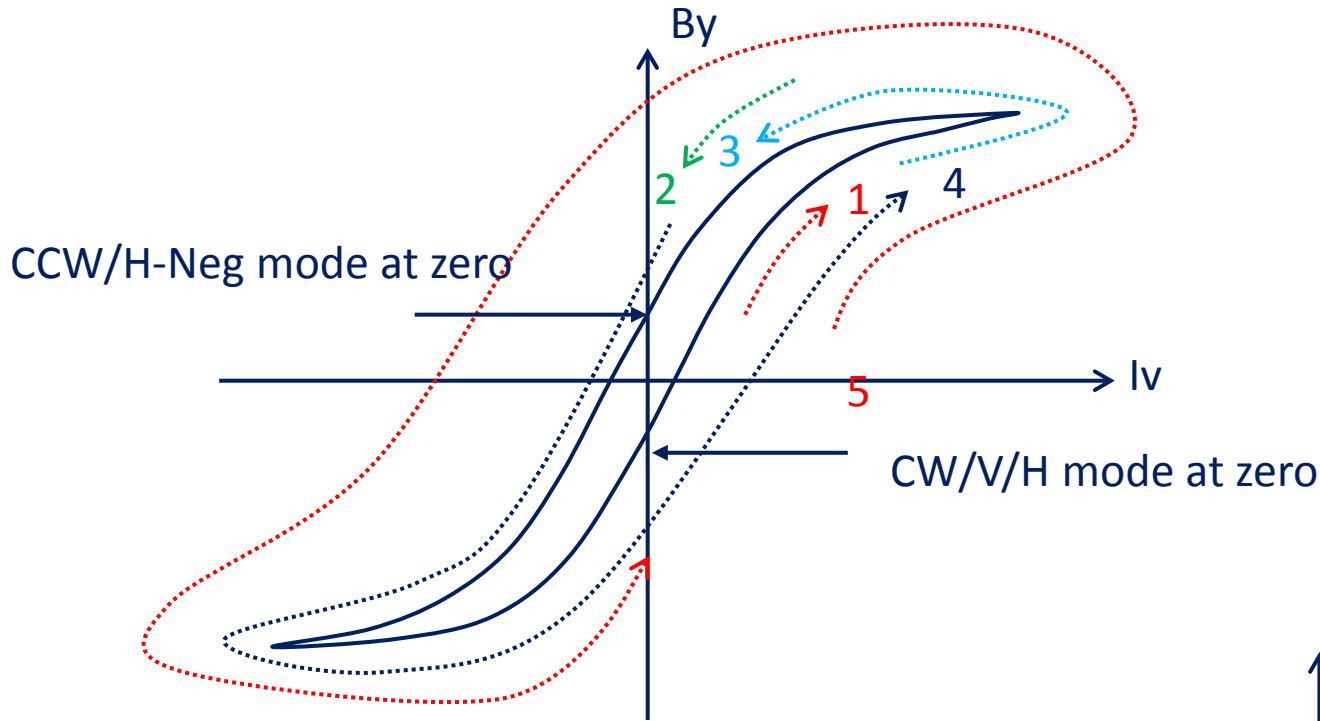
### IEX Main Coils

H Coil	0.000	6.090	Bxq	0.000
V coil	0.000	3.800	Byq	0.000
		Quasi %	100	

Table  
  
 Direction

Access Security  User

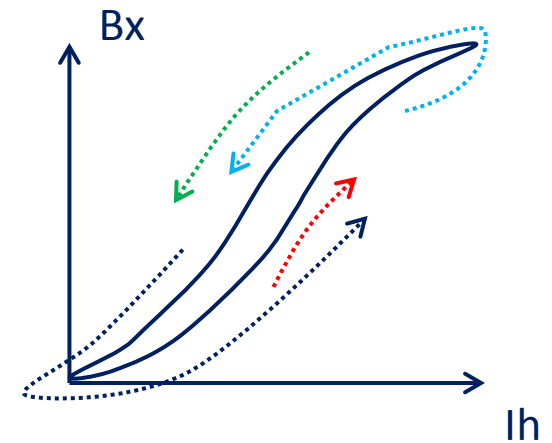
# IEX Ramping States



CW and H mode:

1. By up -> up
2. By down -> down
3. By up -> down
4. By down -> up
5. By goes to zero

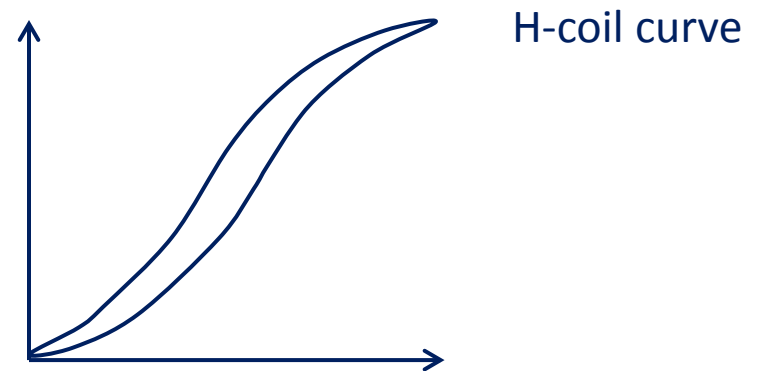
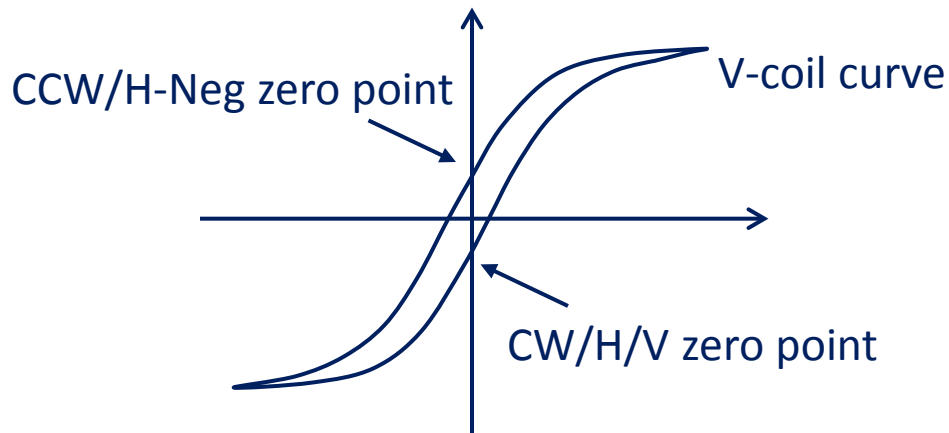
V mode (H coil only)



Similar ramping states for other modes (V, CCW, H-Neg)

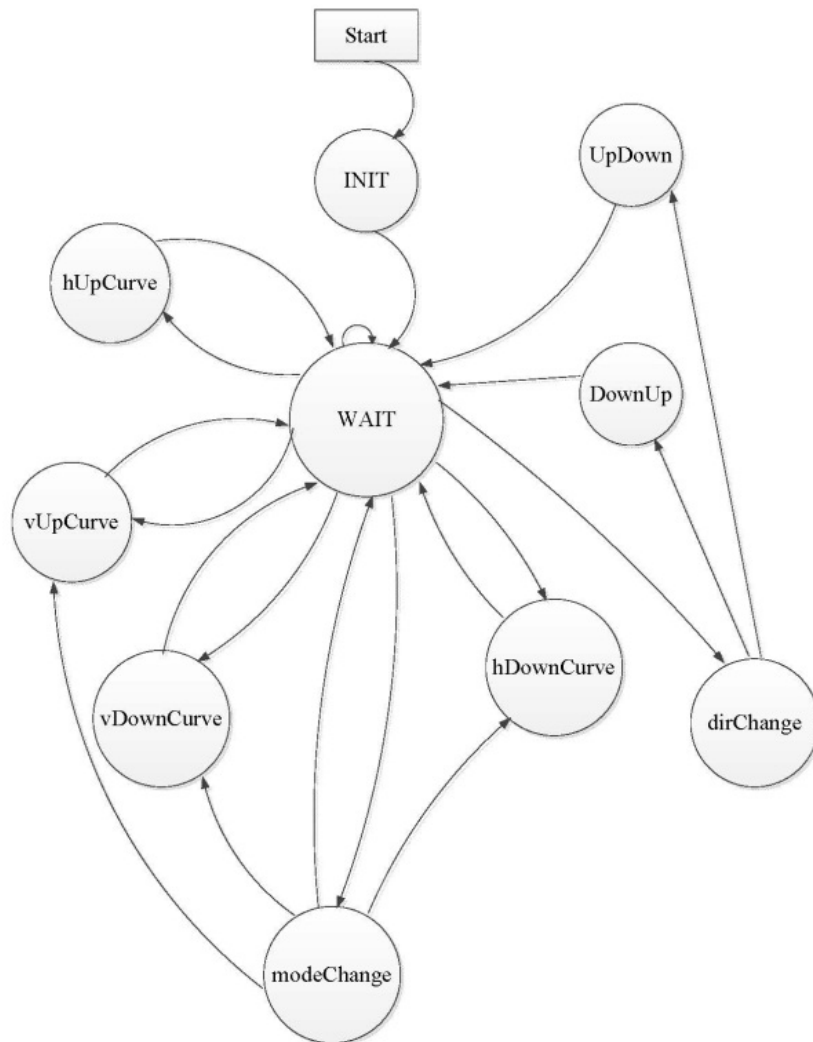
# IEX Mode Change Example (V mode, H-coil only)

Start	End	Execute
At zero	CW or H mode	Do nothing
At zero	CCW or H-Neg mode	Ramp v-coil up to max then down to zero
At uphill curve	CW or H mode	Ramp h-coil up to max then down to zero
At uphill curve	CCW or H-Neg mode	Ramp h-coil up to max then down to zero Ramp v-coil up to max then down to zero
At downhill curve	CW or H mode	Ramp h-coil down to zero
At downhill curve	CCW or H-Neg mode	Ramp h-coil down to zero Ramp v-coil up to max then down to zero



# IEX State Program Diagram

Courtesy of Marty Smith



- Initializes control program
- Implements
  - Ramping algorithms
  - Device mode changes
  - Power on/off for main coils
- Modular program
  - Easier to debug
  - ~3400 lines of code



# IEX Mode Change Example

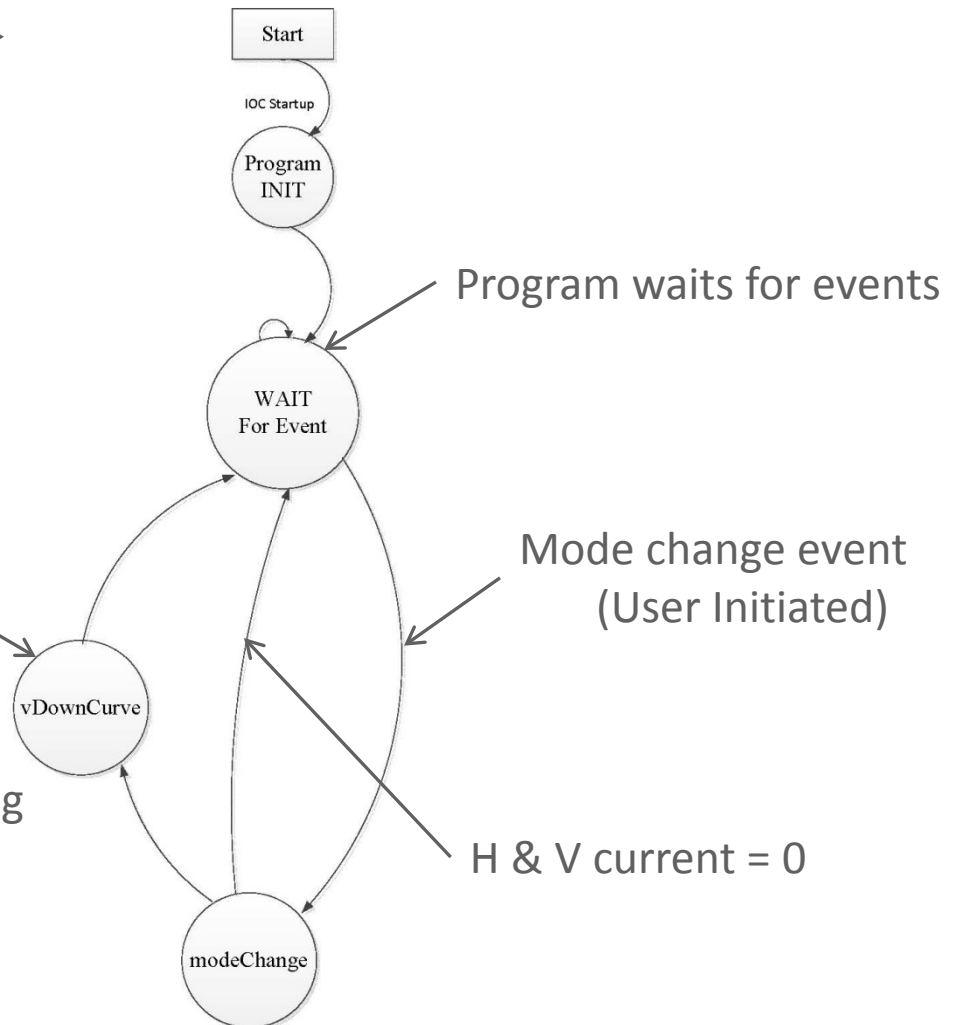
Courtesy of Marty Smith

Soft IOC starts up →

Program initializes variables →

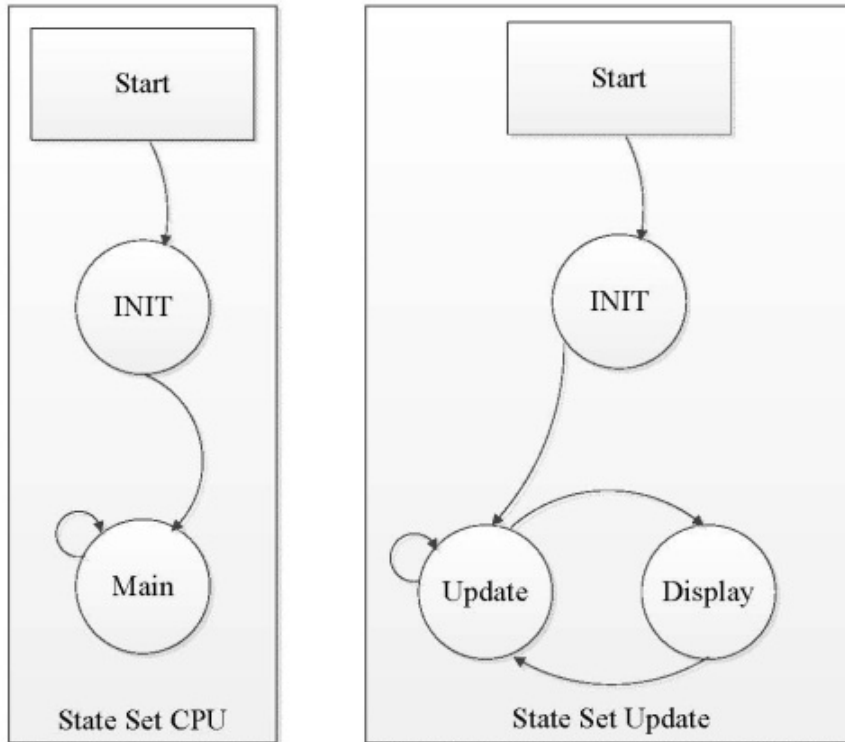
vDownCurve conditions:

- Main coil power on
- Not in V-Mode
- On the down curve already
- V coil set point > 0
- Going to mode: CCW or H, Neg



# CPU State Program Diagram

Courtesy of Marty Smith



- Initializes control program
- Implements
  - Ramping algorithms
  - Device mode changes
  - Power on/off for main coils
- Program
  - ~1700 lines of code

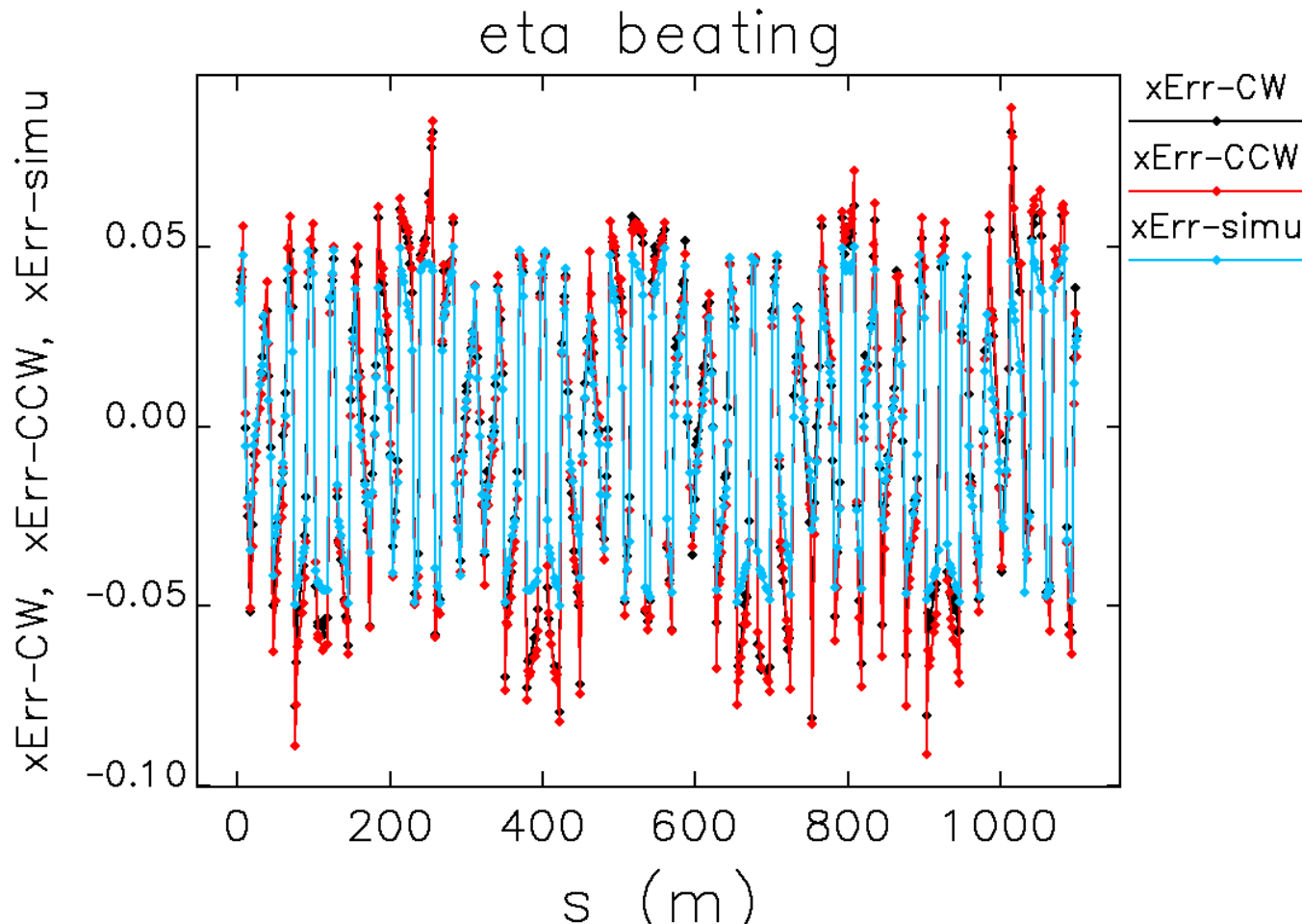


# IEX Commissioning

- Started from the beginning of this run
- Preliminary testing IEX system – **Done with success**
  - PS + control system, beam response to correctors, basic IEX operational functions, etc.
- IEX perturbation assessment – **Done with success**
  - Good agreement with simulation results
  - IEX's quality is as good as we expected
- Preliminary beam perturbation correction for circular mode – **Done with success**
  - Tune, coupling, and orbit perturbations
- Testing control and correction software – **>70% done**
- Stress testing PS and Control system – **Under testing**



Mode	$\Delta n_{ux\_meas}$	$\Delta n_{ux\_simu}$	$\Delta n_{uy\_meas}$	$\Delta n_{uy\_simu}$
CW	-0.0059	-0.003	0.0018	0.0007
CCW	-0.0040	-0.003	0.0018	0.0007



Good agreement between simulated and measured perturbations!

IEX-Utility

File Help

Working.  
Ready.

Print Save As... Email... Expand Dialog...

Input parameters

Log directory:  /home/oxygen3/XIAOAM/ID/IEX/Commissioning/Test

Comment:

IEX Mode:  C  V  H      IEX Quasi On/Off:  Off  On

IEX Beamline:  US  DS      IEX Ramp Direction:  Up  Down

IEX Correction Filename:  default

Photon Energy Settings

Correction page used

Number of condition cycle:

Dryrun  Condition  Testrun

IEX Checkup \ IEX Orbit Correction \ IEX Tune Correction \ IEX Coupling Correction \

IEX Corr. Response Matrix Measurement

BPM average time (s):

Corrector pause time (s):

H-plane: Root name:  Amplitude:  2nd SV gain reduction:

V-plane: Root name:  Amplitude:  2nd SV gain reduction:

IEX Corr. Response Matrix Measurement

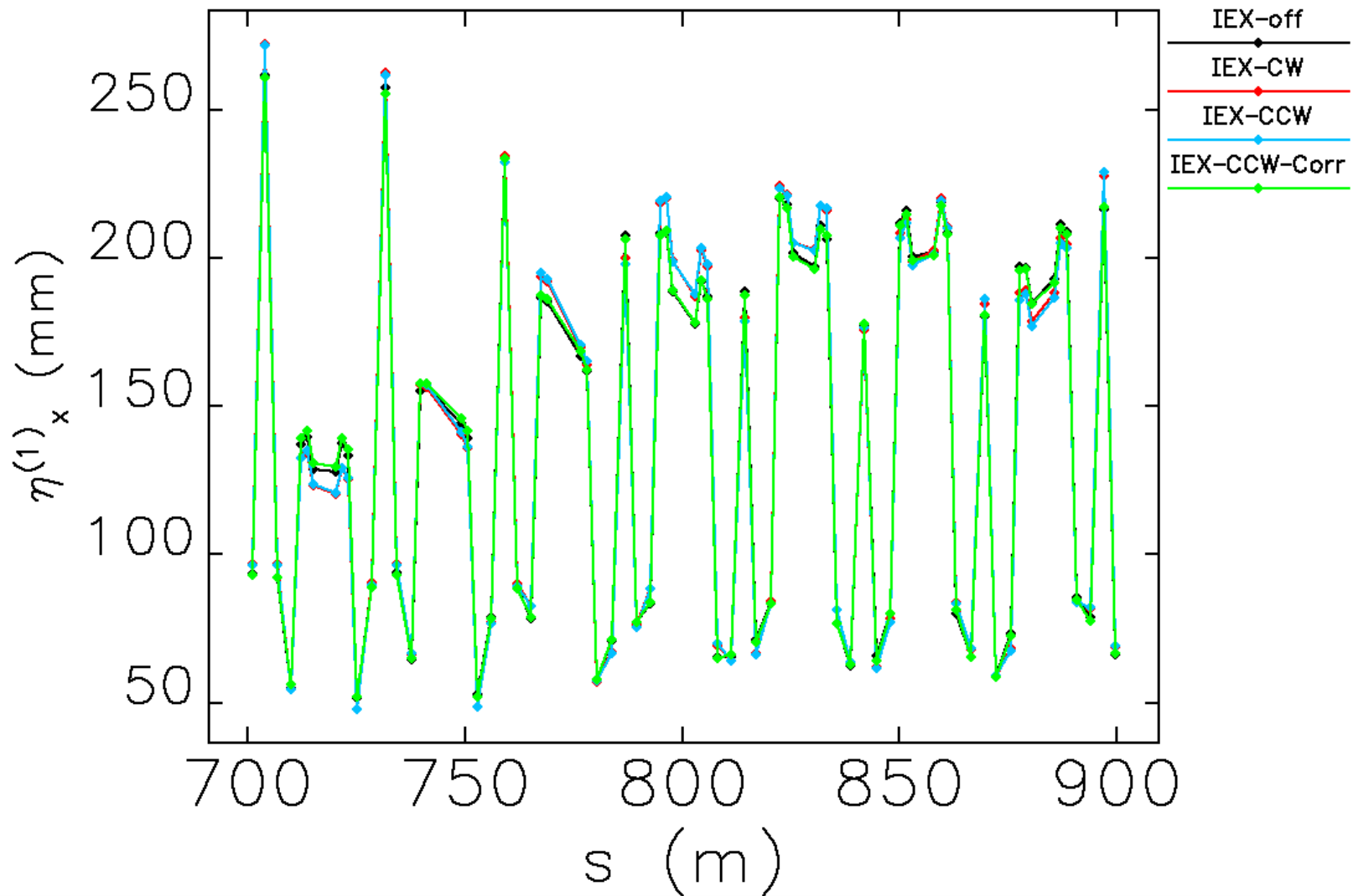
File Index:

Max.# of Steps:

Orbit tolerance (mm):

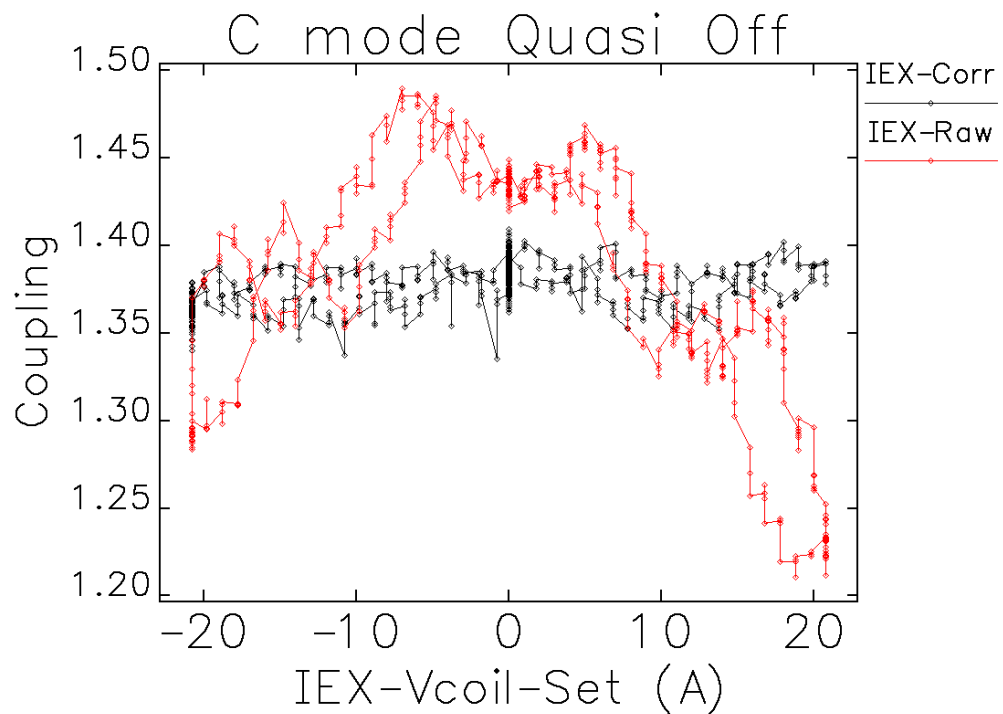
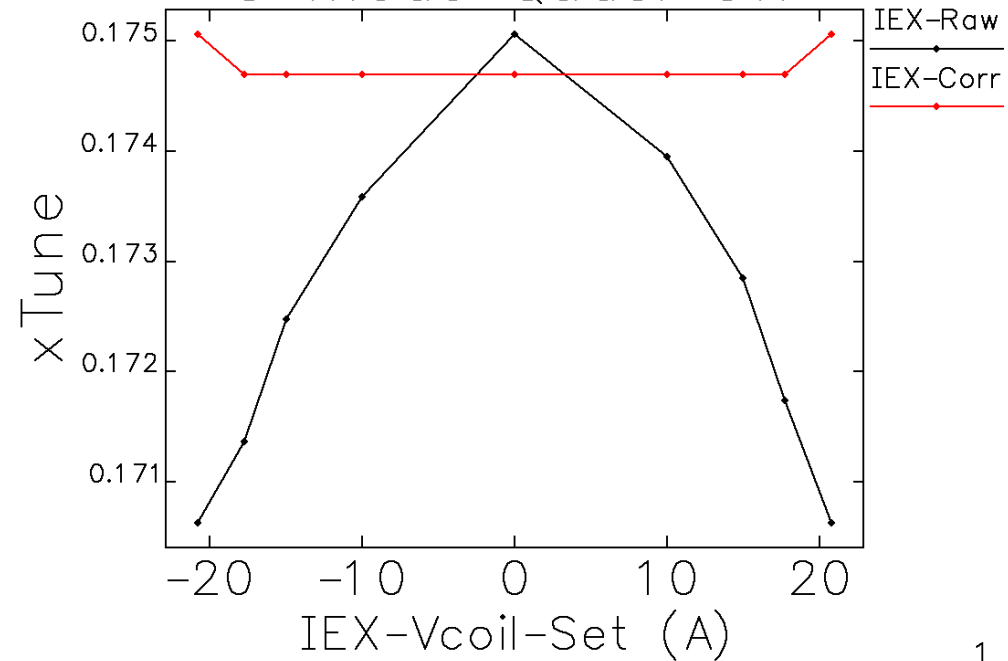
H-matrix :  Normal  1SV  Reduced-gain 2nd integral  Upstream only  Downstream only

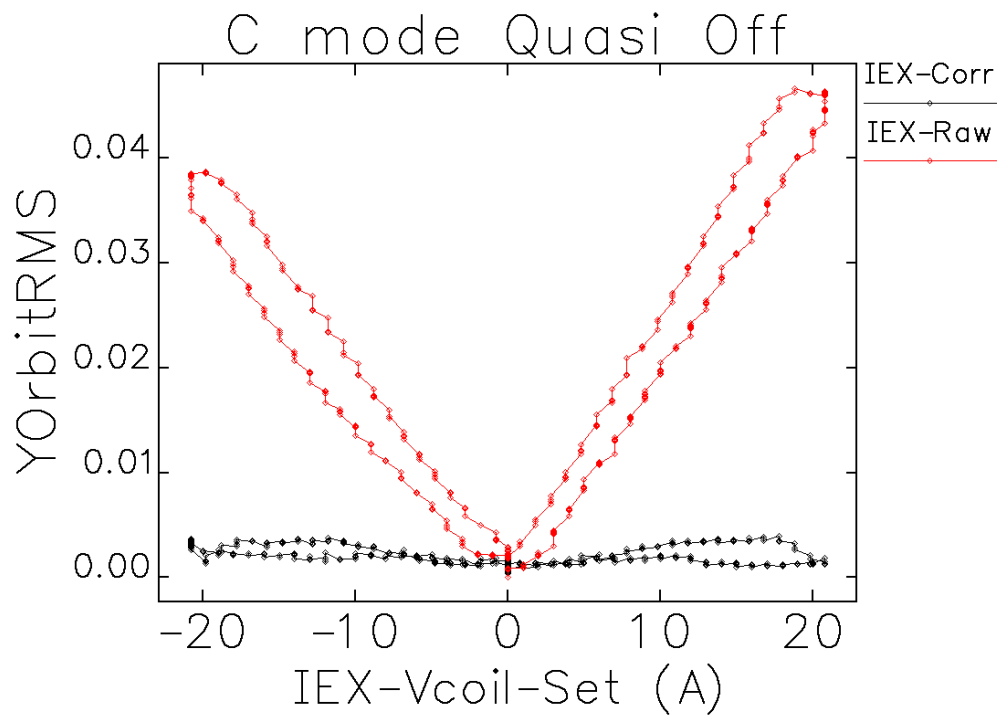
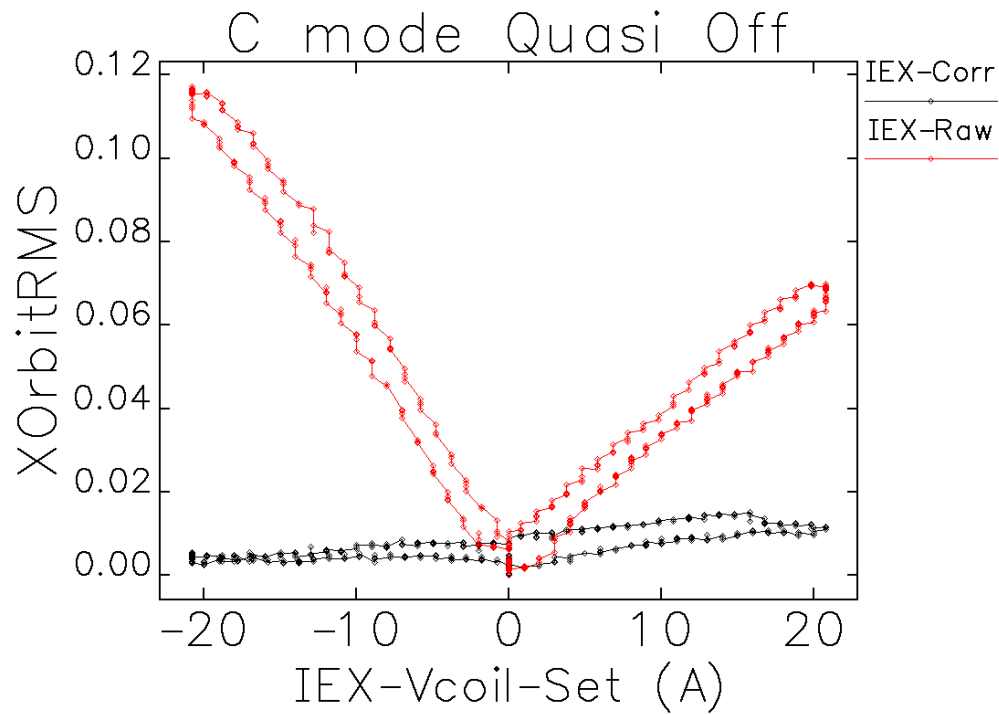
V-matrix :  Normal  1SV  Reduced-gain 2nd integral  Upstream only  Downstream only



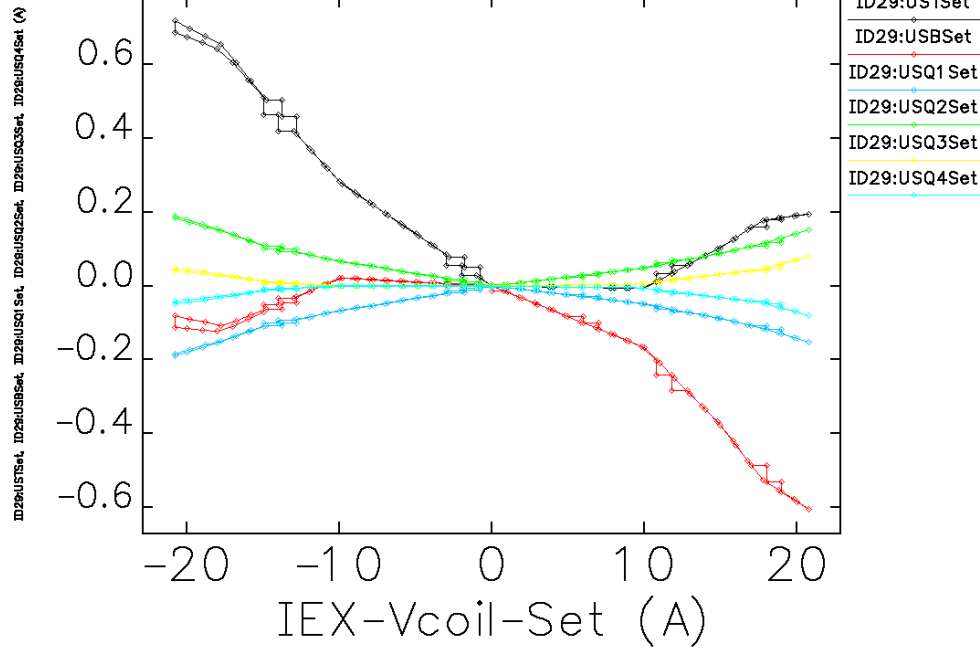
After tune correction, black and green line has good agreement – optical function restored!

# C mode Quasi Off

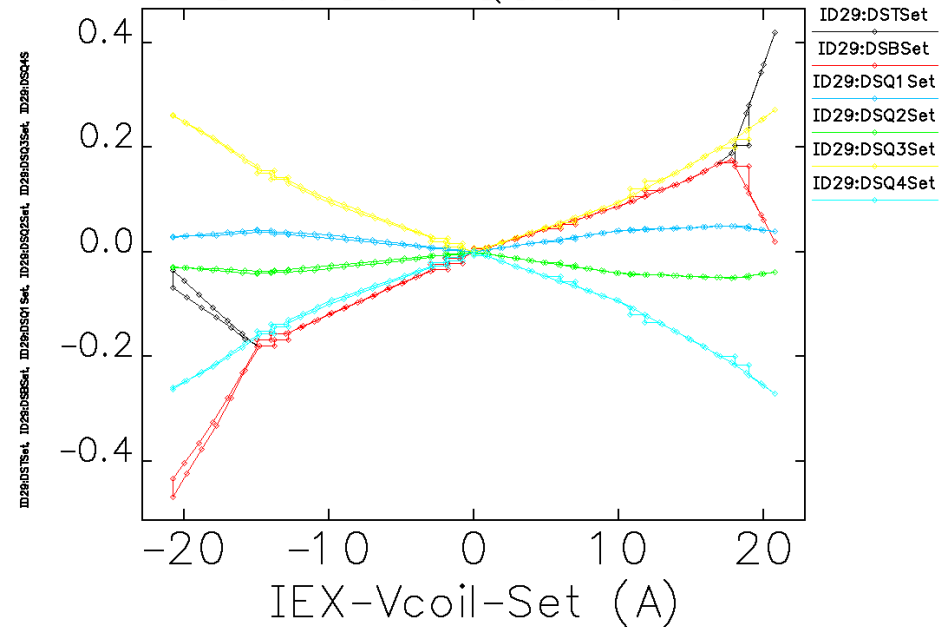




# C mode Quasi Off



# C mode Quasi Off



# Summary

- IEX is one of the most challenge insertion devices have been built and installed to APS
- A quick and smooth start of IEX commissioning resulting from the hard and flawless work of the entire team
- Preliminary commission results show beam perturbations from IEX are
  - Very close to the simulation results
  - Can be greatly reduced by using local correctors
  - IEX's quality is as good as we expected
  - Still, IEX is the **MOST** strong beam perturbation source among all existing IDs
  - It **DOES** reduce the entire machine's tolerance margin
- Future commissioning plan
  - Stability test of the PS and control system
  - Generate experimental correction table for all IEX operational modes
  - Investigate possibility of device degaussing and conditioning with beam