

Status and Operation of SOLEIL The Upgrade Project

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- Operation
 - Key Performance Indicators (KPI's)
 - Operational metrics
 - Major Incidents
- Major R&D Projects
 - Multipole Injection Kicker
 - Superbend Project
- Conceptual Design for a Major Upgrade
 - Overview
 - Salient features
 - R&D

Operation

Location: France

Circumference: **354 m**

24 straight sections

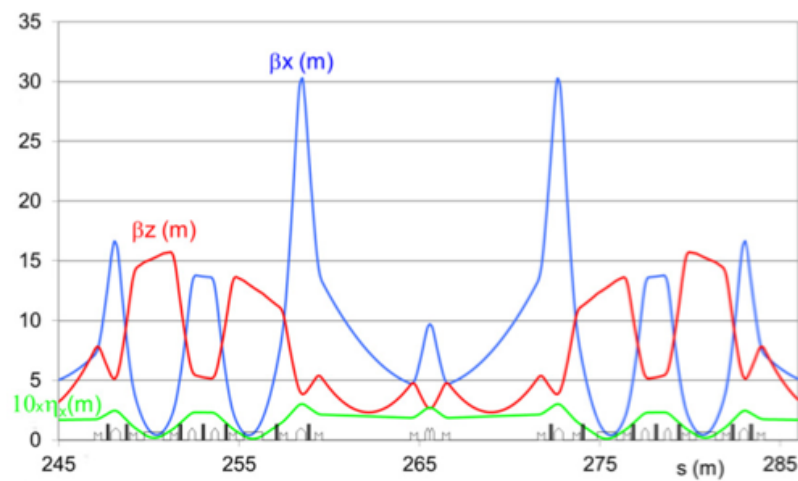
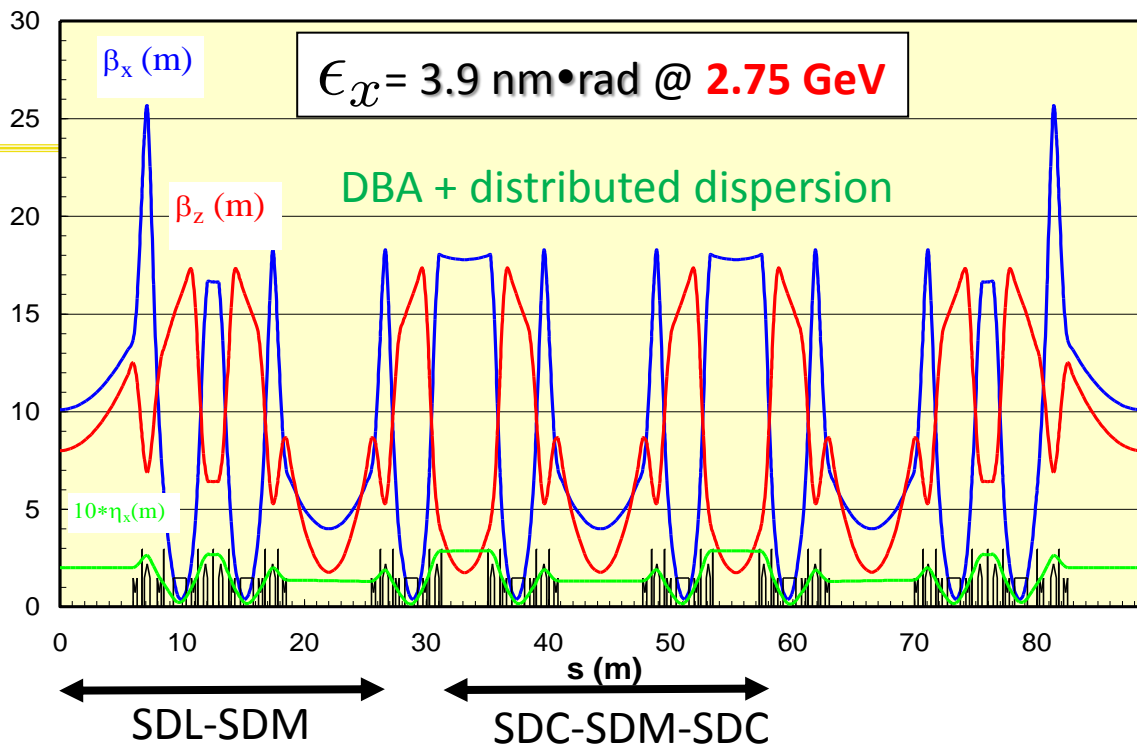
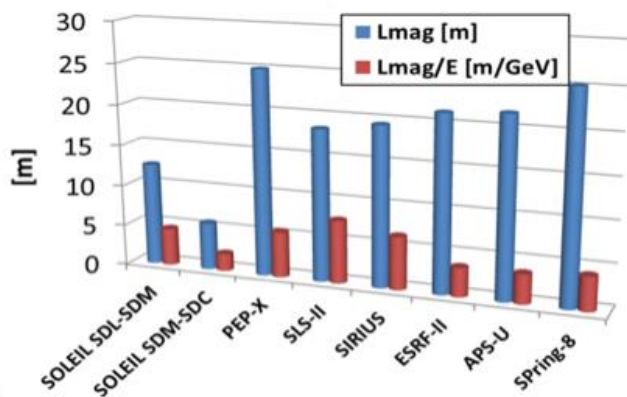
(variable length)

SDL: 4 x **12 m**

SDM: 12 x **7 m**

SDC: 8 x **3.6 m**

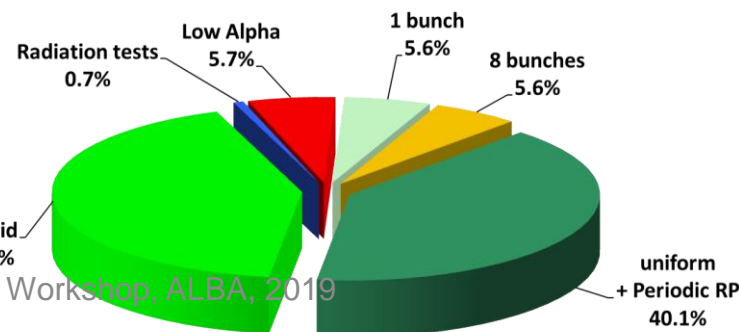
Very compact magnetic structure



One long straight section (SDL13, accommodating 2 canted long beamlines) has **been modified**

janv 2019	févr 2019	mars 2019	avr 2019	mai 2019	juin 2019	juil 2019	août 2019	sept 2019	oct 2019	nov 2019	déc 2019
mar 01	ven 01	ven 01	lun 01	mer 01	sam 01	lun 01	jeu 01	dim 01	mar 01	ven 01	dim 01
mer 02	sam 02	sam 02	mar 02	jeu 02	dim 02	mar 02	ven 02	lun 02	mer 02	sam 02	lun 02
jeu 03	dim 03	dim 03	mer 03	ven 03	lun 03	mer 03	sam 03	mar 03	jeu 03	dim 03	mar 03
ven 04	lun 04	lun 04	jeu 04	sam 04	mar 04	jeu 04	dim 04	mer 04	ven 04	lun 04	mer 04
sam 05	mar 05	mar 05	ven 05	dim 05	mer 05	ven 05	lun 05	jeu 05	sam 05	mar 05	jeu 05
dim 06	mer 06	mer 06	sam 06	lun 06	jeu 06	sam 06	mar 06	ven 06	dim 06	mer 06	ven 06
lun 07	jeu 07	jeu 07	dim 07	mar 07	ven 07	dim 07	mer 07	sam 07	lun 07	jeu 07	sam 07
mar 08	ven 08	ven 08	lun 08	mer 08	sam 08	lun 08	jeu 08	dim 08	mar 08	ven 08	dim 08
mer 09	sam 09	sam 09	mar 09	jeu 09	dim 09	mar 09	ven 09	lun 09	mer 09	sam 09	lun 09
jeu 10	dim 10	dim 10	mer 10	ven 10	lun 10	mer 10	sam 10	mar 10	jeu 10	dim 10	mar 10
ven 11	lun 11	lun 11	jeu 11	sam 11	mar 11	jeu 11	dim 11	mer 11	ven 11	lun 11	mer 11
sam 12	mar 12	mar 12	ven 12	dim 12	mer 12	ven 12	lun 12	jeu 12	sam 12	mar 12	jeu 12
dim 13	mer 13	mer 13	sam 13	lun 13	jeu 13	sam 13	mar 13	ven 13	dim 13	mer 13	ven 13
lun 14	jeu 14	jeu 14	dim 14	mar 14	ven 14	dim 14	mer 14	sam 14	lun 14	jeu 14	sam 14
mar 15	ven 15	ven 15	lun 15	mer 15	sam 15	lun 15	jeu 15	dim 15	mar 15	ven 15	dim 15
mer 16	sam 16	sam 16	mar 16	jeu 16	dim 16	mar 16	ven 16	lun 16	mer 16	sam 16	lun 16
jeu 17	dim 17	dim 17	mer 17	ven 17	lun 17	mer 17	sam 17	mar 17	jeu 17	dim 17	mar 17
ven 18	lun 18	lun 18	jeu 18	sam 18	mar 18	jeu 18	dim 18	mer 18	ven 18	lun 18	mer 18
sam 19	mar 19	mar 19	ven 19	dim 19	mer 19	ven 19	lun 19	jeu 19	sam 19	mar 19	jeu 19
dim 20	mer 20	mer 20	sam 20	lun 20	jeu 20	sam 20	mar 20	ven 20	dim 20	mer 20	ven 20
lun 21	jeu 21	jeu 21	dim 21	mar 21	ven 21	dim 21	mer 21	sam 21	lun 21	jeu 21	sam 21
mar 22	ven 22	ven 22	lun 22	mer 22	sam 22	lun 22	jeu 22	dim 22	mar 22	ven 22	dim 22
mer 23	sam 23	sam 23	mar 23	jeu 23	dim 23	mar 23	ven 23	lun 23	mer 23	sam 23	lun 23
jeu 24	dim 24	dim 24	mer 24	ven 24	lun 24	mer 24	sam 24	mar 24	jeu 24	dim 24	mar 24
ven 25	lun 25	lun 25	jeu 25	sam 25	mar 25	jeu 25	dim 25	mer 25	ven 25	lun 25	mer 25
sam 26	mar 26	mar 26	ven 26	dim 26	mer 26	ven 26	lun 26	jeu 26	sam 26	mar 26	jeu 26
dim 27	mer 27	mer 27	sam 27	lun 27	jeu 27	sam 27	mar 27	ven 27	dim 27	mer 27	ven 27
lun 28	jeu 28	jeu 28	dim 28	mar 28	ven 28	dim 28	mer 28	sam 28	lun 28	jeu 28	sam 28
mar 29			lun 29	mer 29	sam 29	lun 29	jeu 29	dim 29	mar 29	ven 29	dim 29
mer 30			mar 30	jeu 30	dim 30	mar 30	ven 30	lun 30	mer 30	sam 30	lun 30
jeu 31			dim 31	ven 31		mer 31	sam 31		jeu 31		mar 31

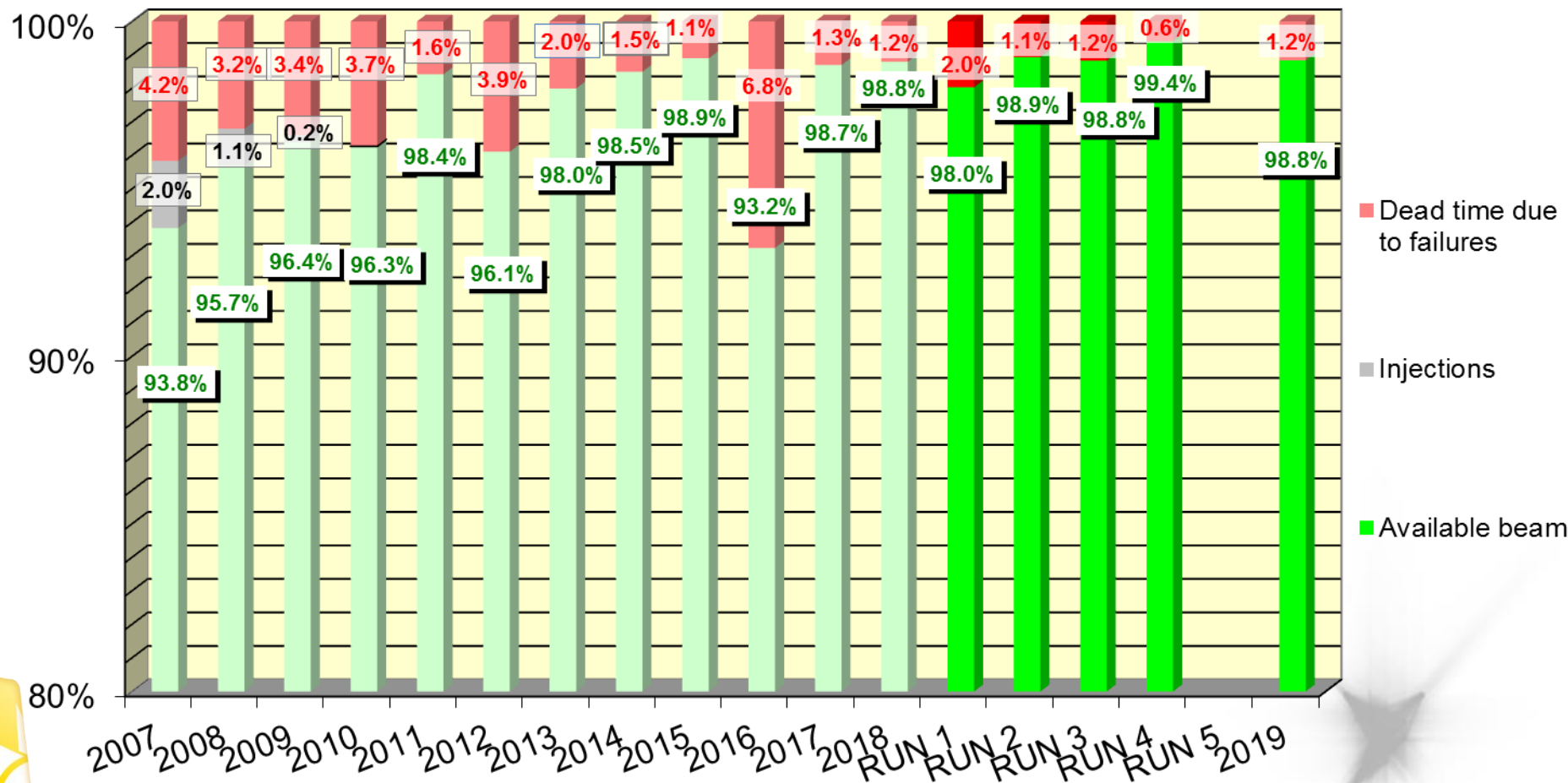
U	Uniform
H	Hybrid
8	8 bunches
S	1 bunch
L	Low -Alpha
B	Beamlines
Cp	Periodic radiation safety checks
Tv	Radiation safety validation
A	accelerators
.	Shutdown



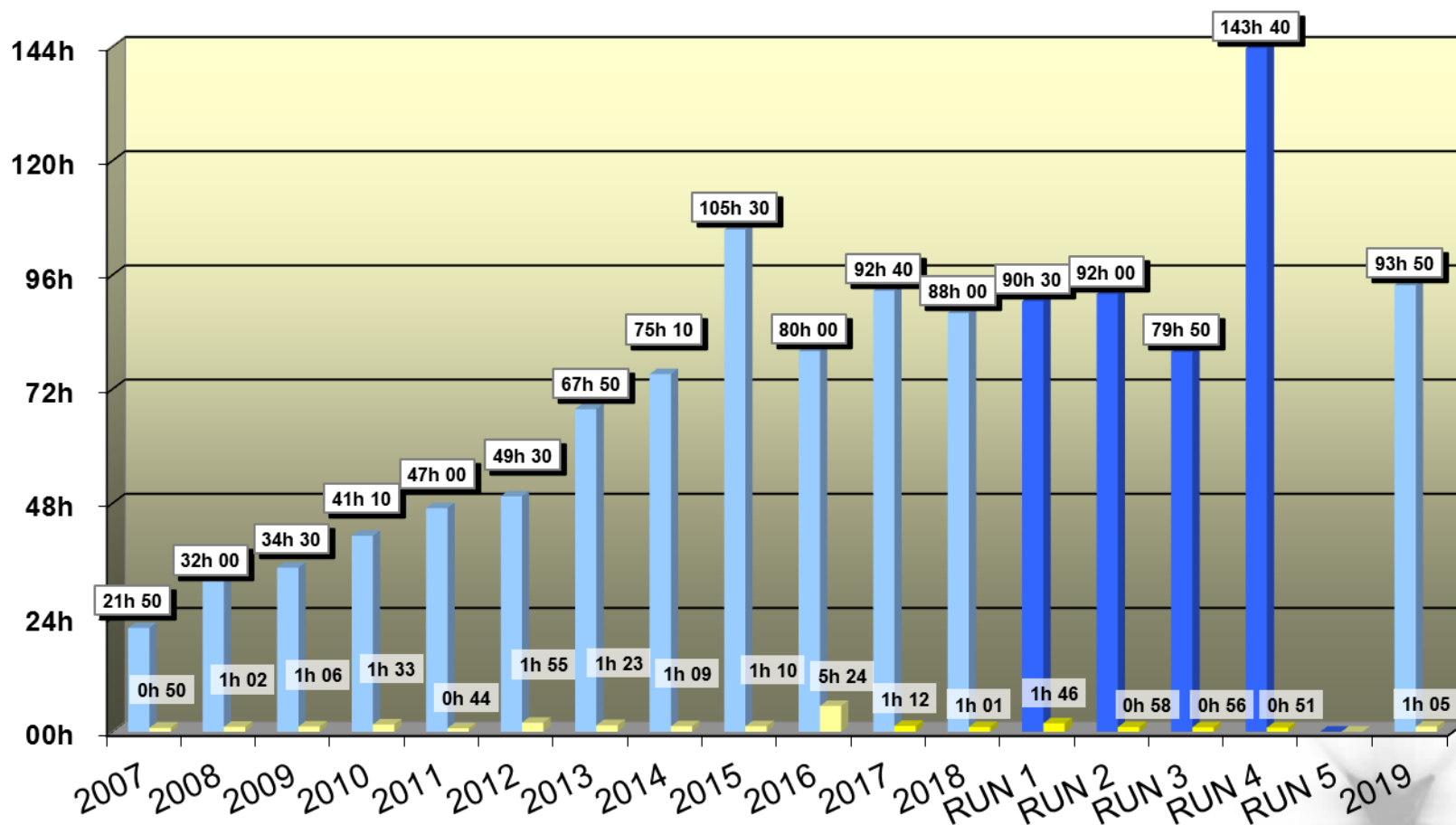
Efficiency during beamlines and RP sessions in 2019

3989 hours of beamtime delivered

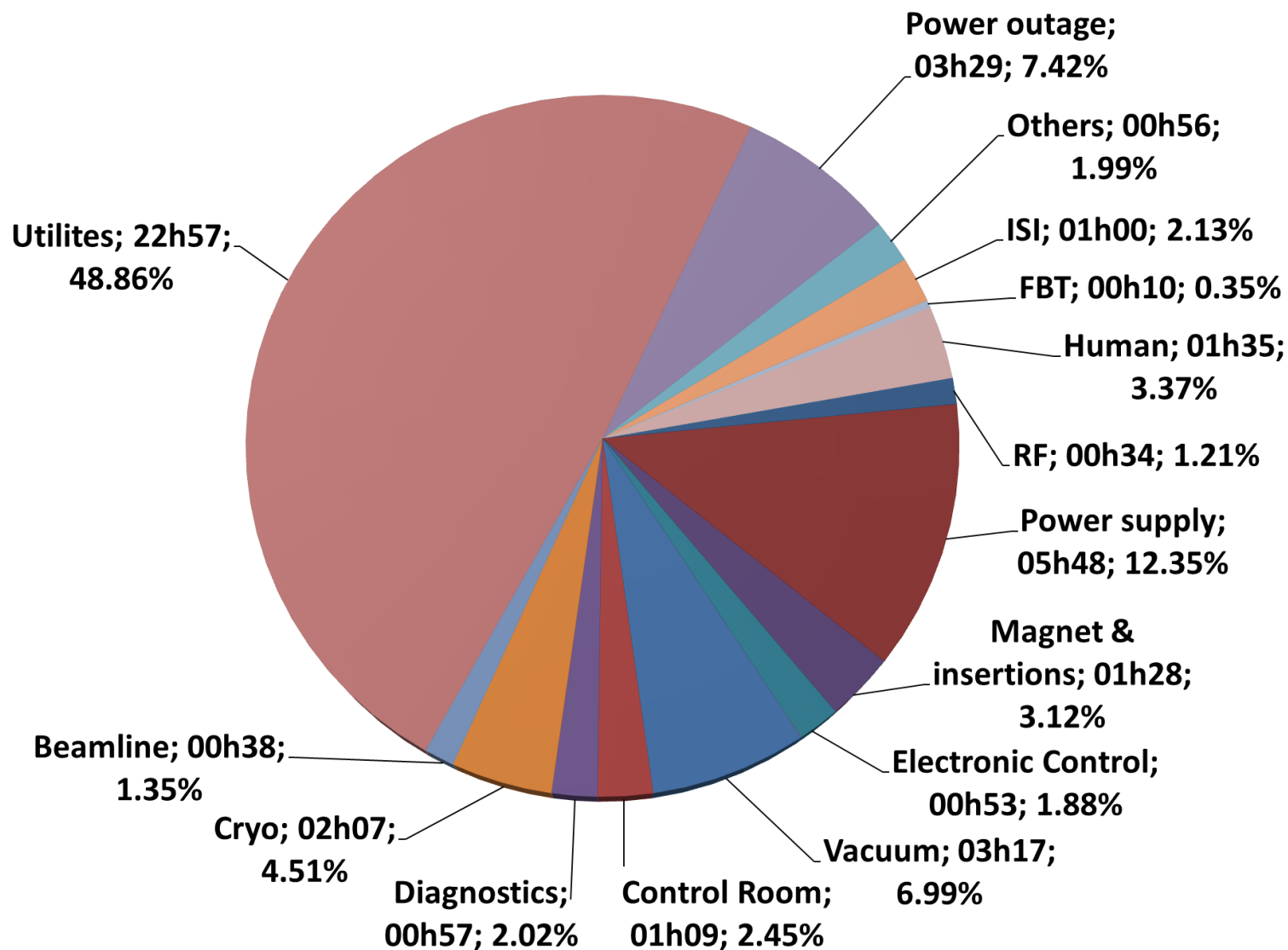
represent a beam availability of **98,8 %**



**MTBF: Meantime between failures (93h50)
and MTTR: MeanTime To Recovery (01h05)
during beamlines and RP sessions in 2019**



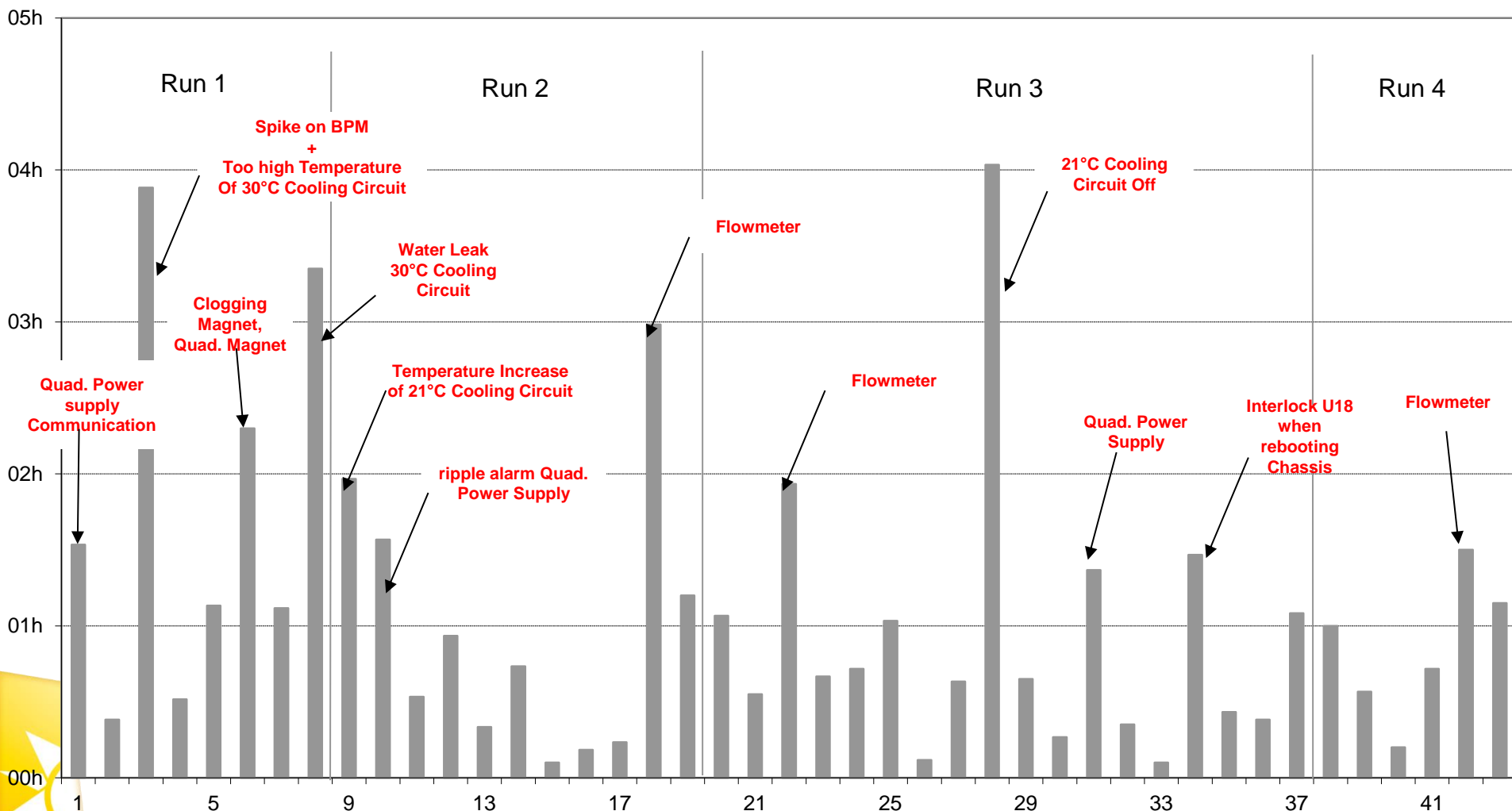
Origin of the 47 hours of Downtime in 2019 (RUN1 to RUN4)



Duration of every beam trip (Run 1 to 4)

Total 46:58
Min 00:06
Max 04:02
Mean 01:05
RMS 00:58

Time duration of the **43 beam interruptions** (beam losses or equipment failures) impacting the beamline or Radiation Safety Tests

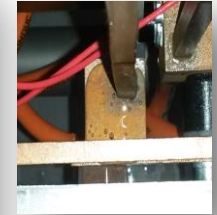


21°C Cooling Circuit Leaks on Brazing Joints and Clogging

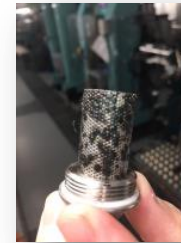
- **Since April 2017, 5 leaks on brazing joints**
 - 2 on HU640 10 m long ID
 - 2 on SR sextupole and 1 SR quadrupole
- **Significant increase of clogging events**
 - @filters, @pressure reductor at BPM locations, etc.
 - Cu oxide residues, whitish precipitations
- **January 2019, 12 anomalies corrected:**
 - 3 brazing joints secured, 8 threaded connections disassembled, clean-up.
- **Concern about aging of the 21°C cooling circuit**
 - **Regime of high DO regime (4000 ppb, pH~6.5-7.5)**
 - **Survey/experience** of other facilities on similar issues
 - Improve **on-site brazing expertise** and training (4 people)
 - Revisiting **erosion/corrosion process** and water chemistry
 - **Online measurement capability** (pHmeter, dissolved oxygen)
 - **Identification of sensitive Waterflow meters.** Fine adjustments of trigger thresholds (how: reducing the water pumps regime);
 - **Campaign to clean-up the water flow reducer** and filters (over 6 shutdown periods > 1 year);
 - **Expertise with CEA** (service de la corrosion et du comportement des matériaux dans leurs environnements)



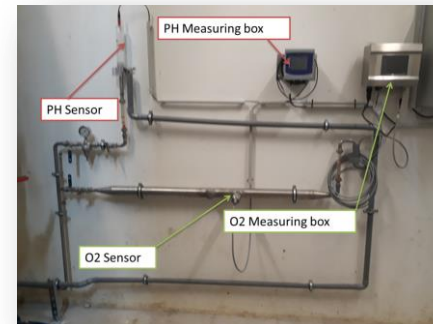
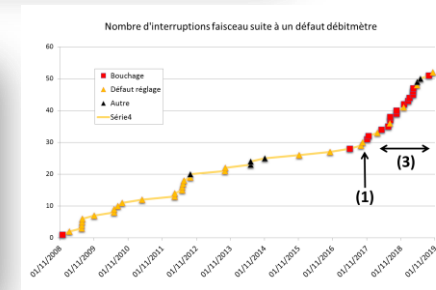
HU640



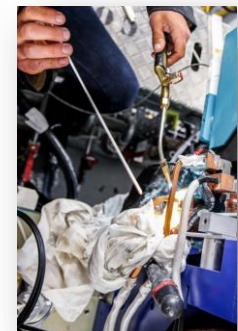
brazing joint



Clogging @ Filter



**In Situ brazing/
welding/soldering:
A 4 Hour Operation**

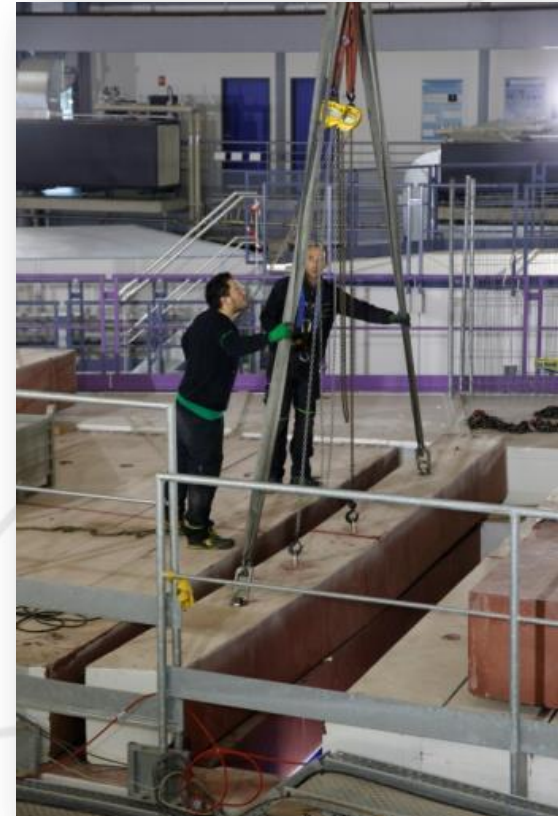


An incident with the handling of a Bean Roof

When handling one slab of the storage ring roof, the system malfunctioned and the slab hit the wall and broke.



After analysis, technical expertise, added 4 additional anchor points. Repositioning the slabs, without any problem.



Set up protections on machine equipment located just below. Left until the change of the slabs.

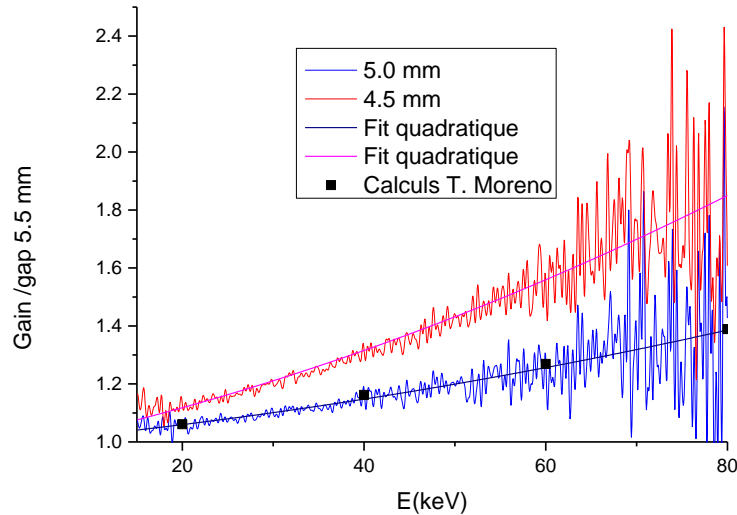


ZERO impact on the beam time.
Restarting of the beam as scheduled.
Replacement August 2019 & Spring 2020

Major R&D Projects

Increase of the photon flux for the PSICHÉ beamline

Reducing the WSV50 wiggler gap from 5.5 mm to 4.5 mm

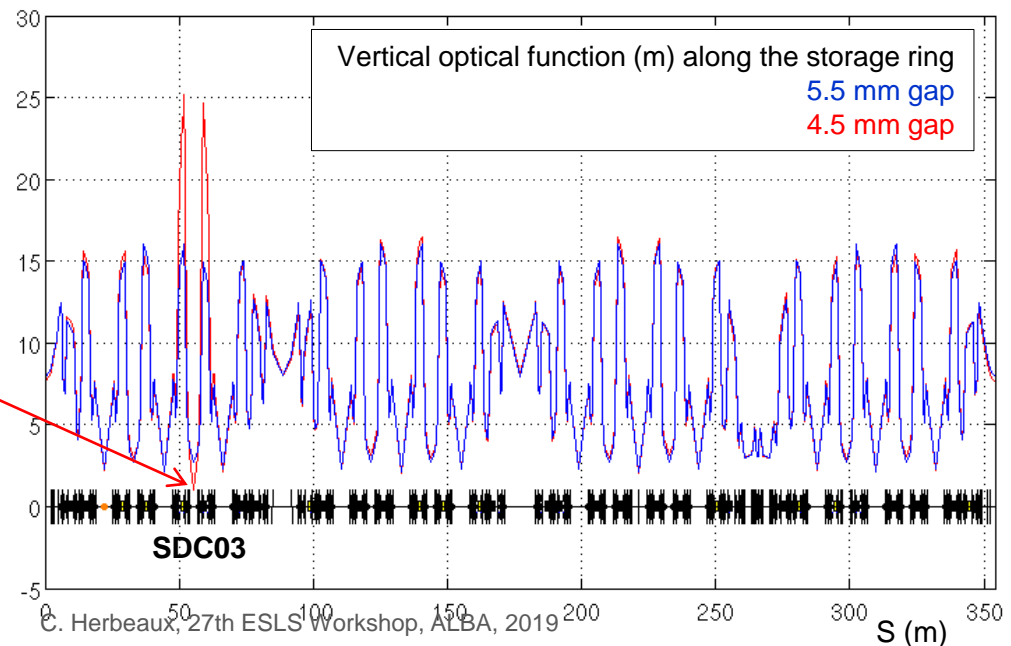


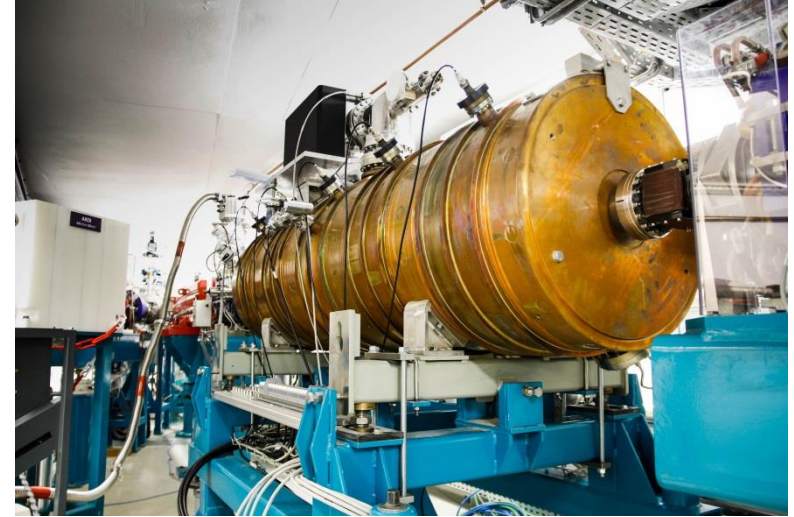
Measurement on air diffusion with a Ge solid detector (2015, June, 29th)

Intensity gain (as referred to 5.5 mm gap case) versus photon energy and comparison to calculations made by T. Moreno

The smaller gap leads to a local reduction of the physical aperture

A new optics was optimized to locally increase the vertical focusing and is **in operation since February 2019**.





- ❑ **Installation of a 2nd Booster RF Cavity :**
 - ✓ *In operation since beginning of 2018*
→ *Injection efficiency enhancement from 19 up to **35% in low-a mode***
 - ✓ *redundancy in all the other modes of operation.*
- ❑ **Validation of the new Transverse Feedback (FBT) processor (SPRing8/TED/SOLEIL)**
- ❑ **Ongoing upgrades of the Storage Ring RF system**
 - Solid state power amplifiers (SSPA) → New transistors + improvement of the power combiners
→ Full completion scheduled for the 1st quarter of 2020.
 - New cavity input power couplers (P : 200 → 300 kW)
 - Modification of the wave guide network with the insertion of « Magic Switches »

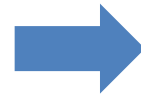
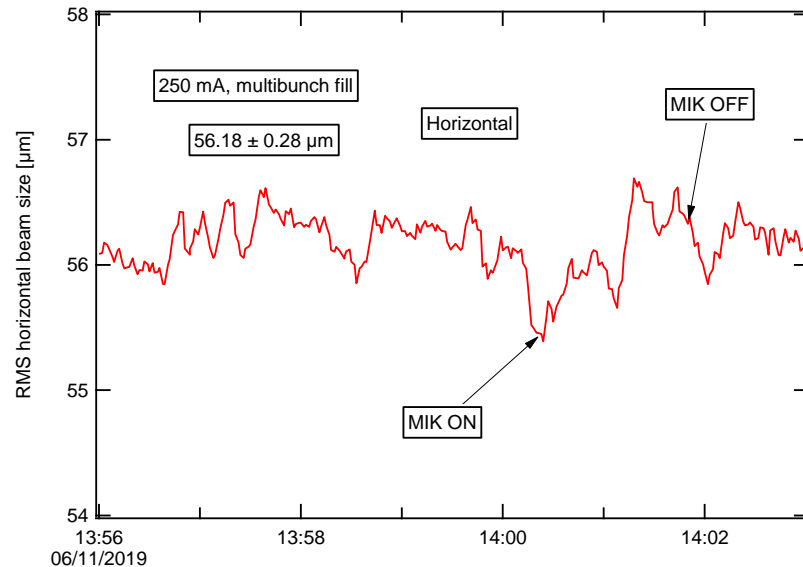
At this stage, it is possible to store 450 mA with 1 of the 4 RF stations out of use.

After completing of the SSPA refurbishment (1st quarter 2020) → 500 mA with 1 of the 4 RF stations out of use or 450 mA using a single cryomodule and combining 2 SSPA on each cavity.

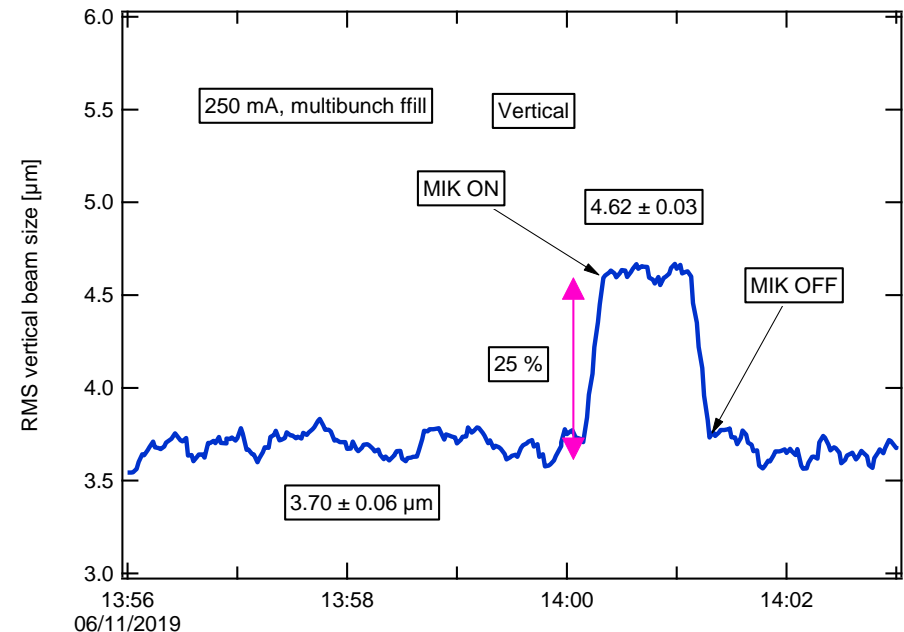
SOLEIL MIK @ MAXIV: Residual Stored Beam Perturbations

Transverse beam profile measured at diagnostic beamline while pulsing the MIK.

Values scaled to the centre of the long straight



Horizontal transparency $\lesssim \begin{cases} 0.3 \mu\text{m} \\ 0.5 \% \sigma \end{cases}$

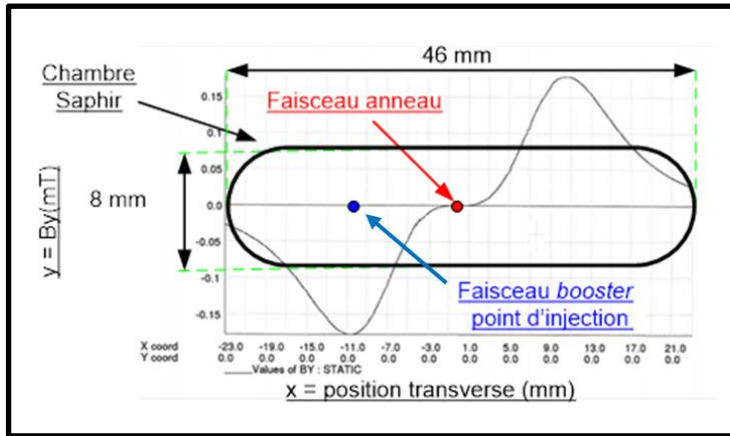


Vertical transparency $\lesssim \begin{cases} 0.9 \mu\text{m} \\ 25 \% \sigma \end{cases}$



Courtesy Pedro Tavares (MAX IV)

Installation of the MIK in an available Short Straight Section.



Feedback from MAX IV

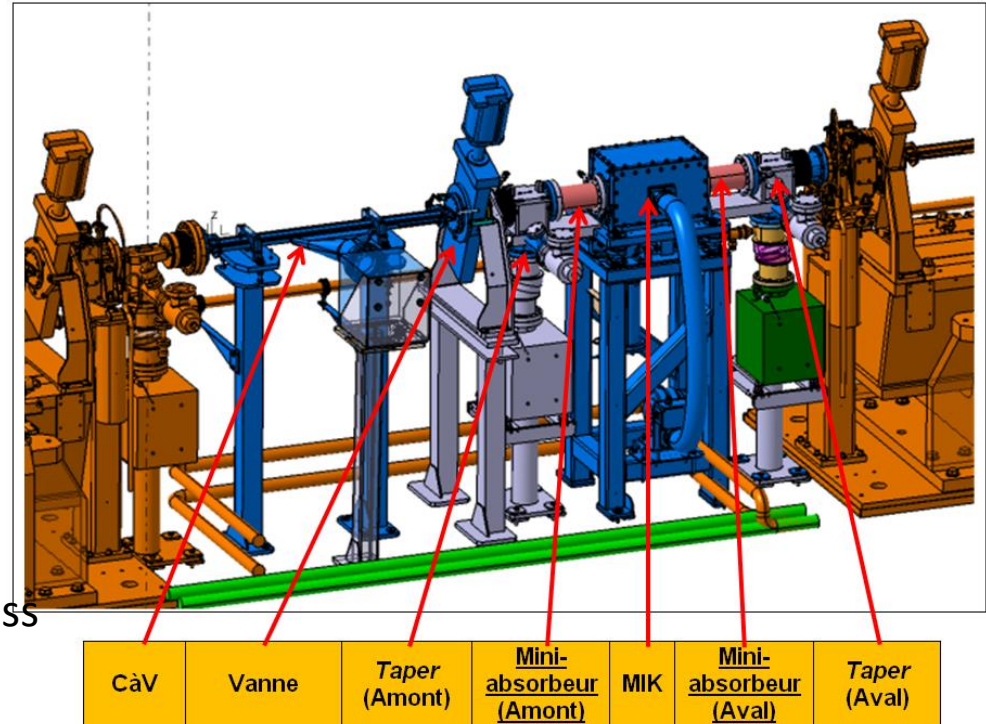
- Good Efficiency
- Sustainable heating vs Ti coating thickness

Objective :

Test the MIK concept on SOLEIL : efficiency, orbit perturbation.

Test of injection schemes in the framework of the upgrade studies

On axis Injection with Transverse kick combined with longitudinal kick with the RF

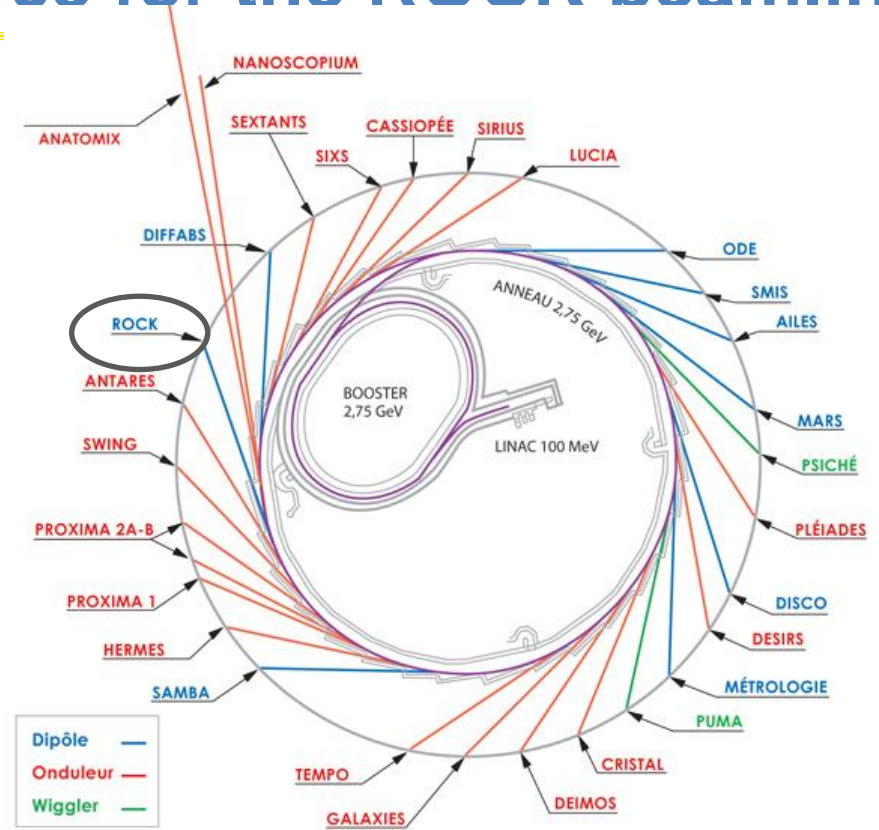
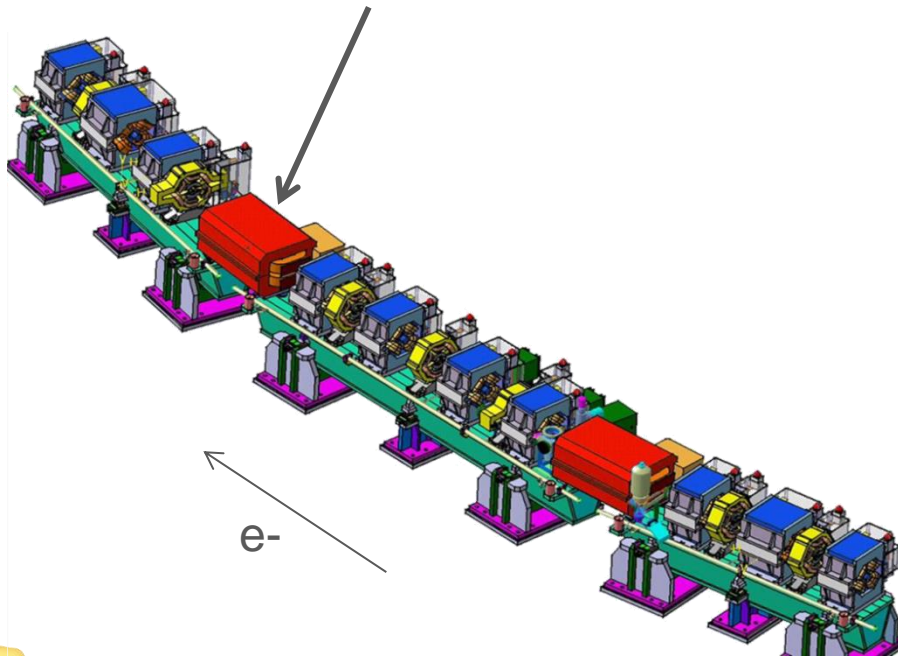


Same geometry as the one installed at MAX IV

Courtesy of Rachid Ben El-Kefih

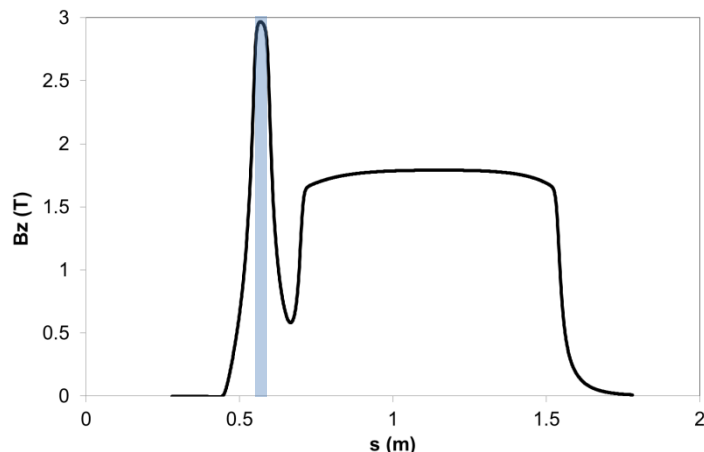


Present source : Bending magnet 1.7 T
Horizontal aperture 1.5 mrad



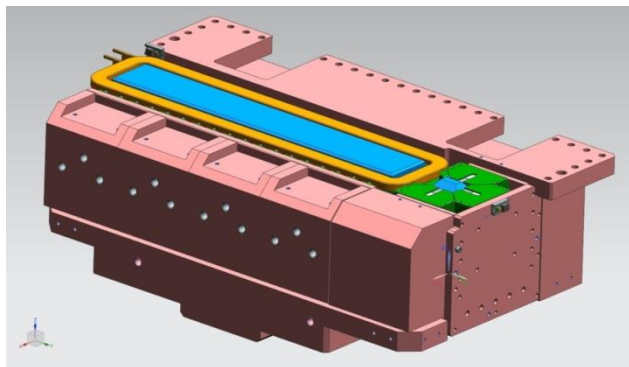
Permanent magnet dipole(NdFeB)

Length 1.260 m



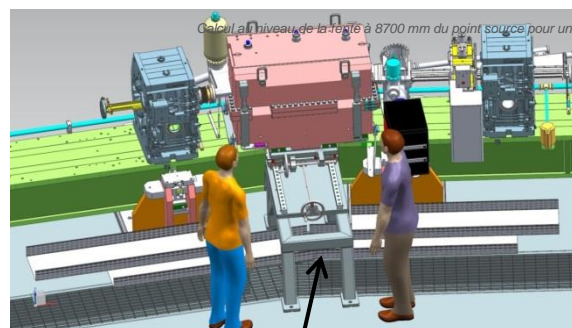
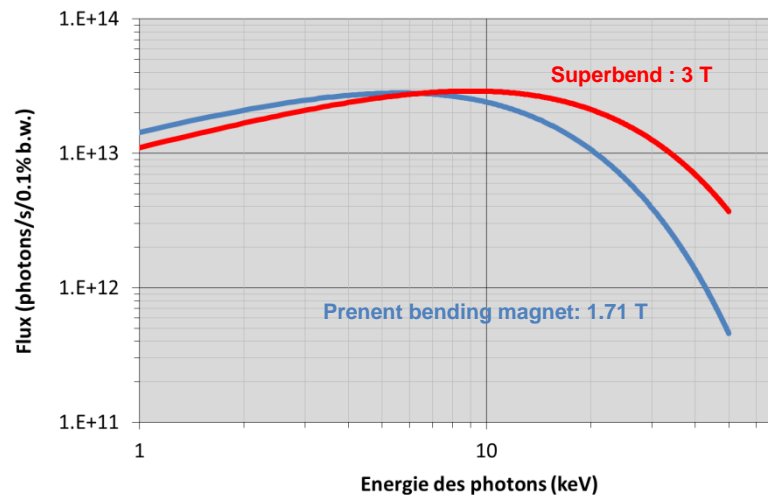
Gap **16.1 mm**
B = **2.84 T**

Gap **23 mm**
B = **1.81 T**



Courtesy of Pascale Brunelle

3T Superbend Project

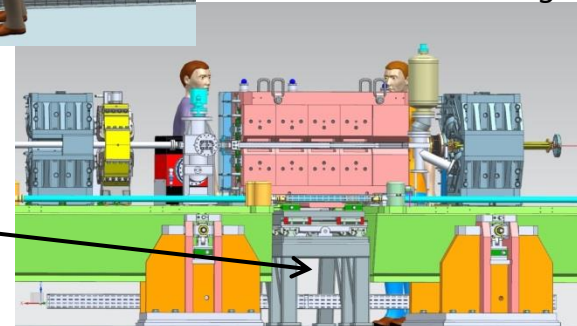


Inside storage ring

Magnet remove
device for bake out

A C shape yoke which
allow the removal of
the magnet for bake
out

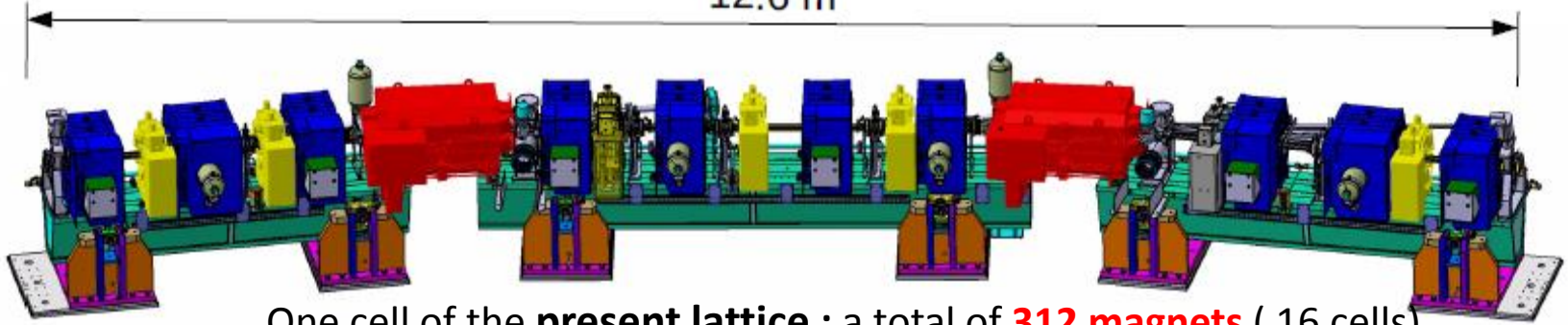
Outside the storage ring



Conceptual Design for A Major Upgrade

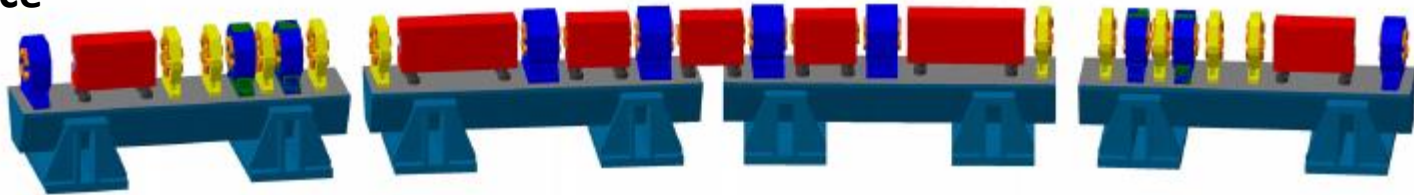
- Reduce by more than a **factor 30 or 40** the horizontal electron beam emittance (in the order of **100 pm.rad**).
- **Reuse** of the existing tunnel and its **radiation shielding wall**.
- Maintain the existing insertion device source points **as much as possible**.
- Keep a storage ring energy that covers a **very broad photon energy range**.
- Preserve a current of **500 mA** in multibunch operation.
- Preserve **time structure** and **time resolved** operations.
- **Reuse** as much as possible of the **injector complex**: linac and booster.
- **Reuse** much of the **technical infrastructure**.
- Provide alternative radiation sources for the existing **bending magnet based beamlines**.
- **Innovative insertion devices** to cover low to high energy spectrum (IVU: $\leq 4\text{mm}$ full gap)
- Preserve **Infra-Red (IR) beamlines**
- Preserve the location of the **MARS radioactive beamline**
- Preserve the location of **long canted beamlines (150/200 m long BL)**
- Limit downtime to a **maximum of two years**.
- **Minimize operation costs**, in particular the wall-plug-power.

12.6 m



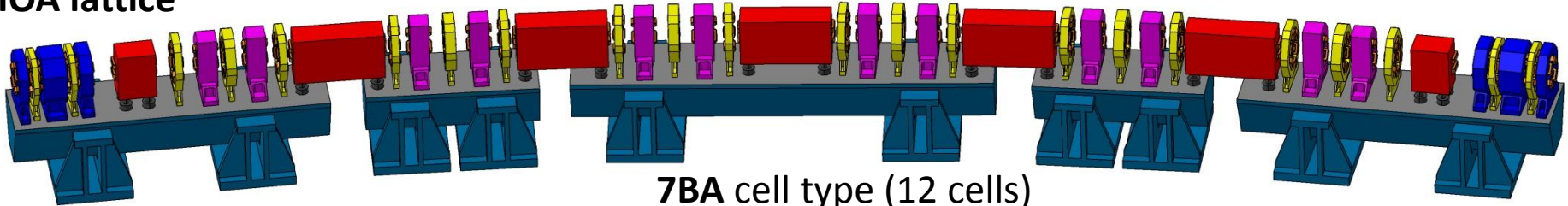
One cell of the **present lattice** : a total of **312 magnets** (16 cells)

HYBRID lattice

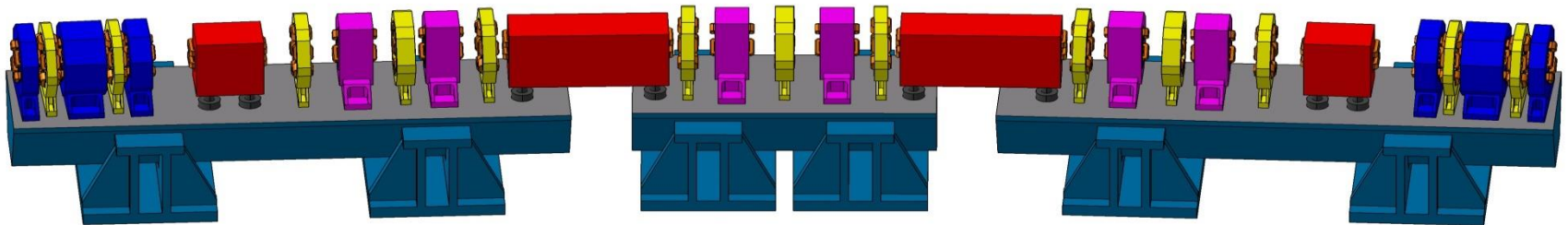


One cell of the **7BA Hybrid** : a total of **~620 magnets** (20 cells)

HOA lattice



7BA cell type (12 cells)

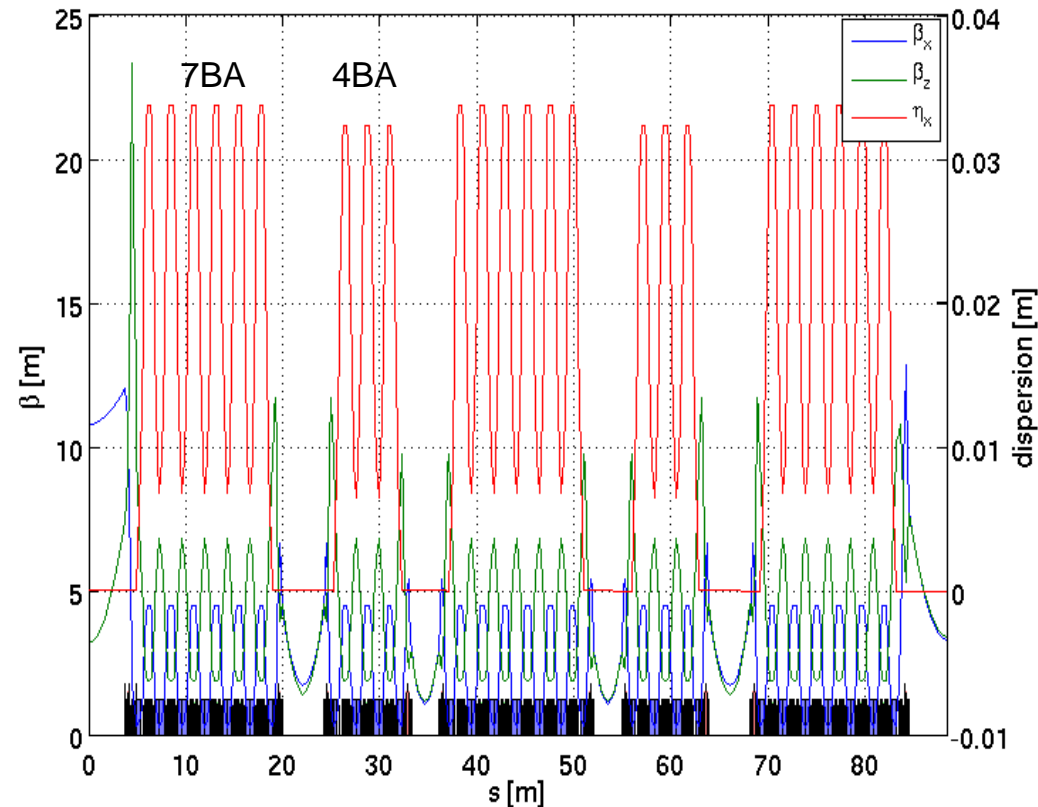


4BA cell type (8 cells)

- **Strong Geometry Constraints**

- ✓ **No modification** of the shielding walls.
- ✓ **All hutches** are preserved.
- ✓ Zero radial offset for the three beamlines from the long straight sections (canted insertions).
- ✓ Radial shift for the other beamlines on insertion devices: **(still on progress)**
 - -114 mm (4 beamlines)
 - +/- 37 mm or 42 mm (10 beamlines)

1/4 of the ring



- **Symmetry 2**, 20 straight sections
 - 8 x 2.8 m
 - 8 x 4.2 m
 - 2 x 7.7 m and 2 x 7.3 m

R&D to Alleviate Any Technological Showstopper

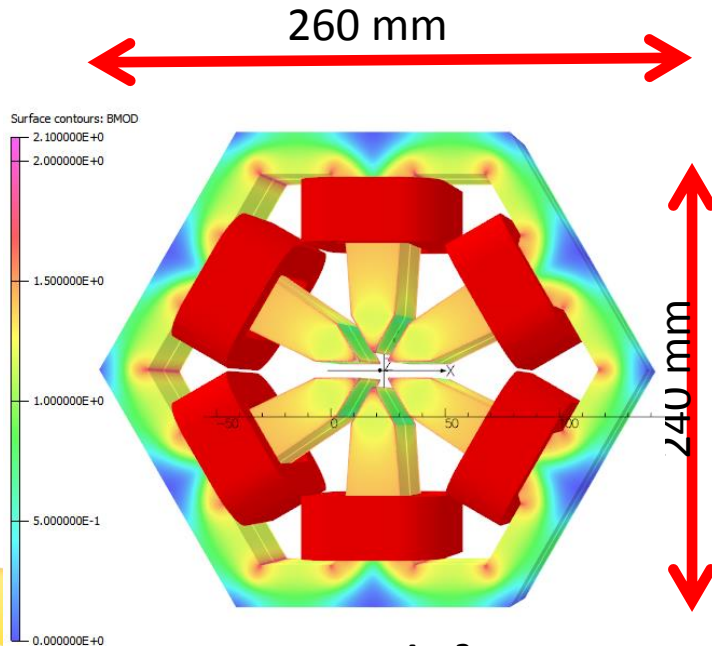
- Magnet (PM, 100 T/m quadrupole, 7000 T/m² sextupole)
- Vacuum System (10 mm tube, desorption / NEG)
- Low-energy Undulator (5 eV-40eV)
- RF system (fundamental and harmonic)

Magnet Strategy

Modular Approach
Inspired by N'Gotta PhD Dissertation

- Use of permanent magnets beyond dipole: dipole, quadrupole, reverse bend
- Reduce Power on plug.

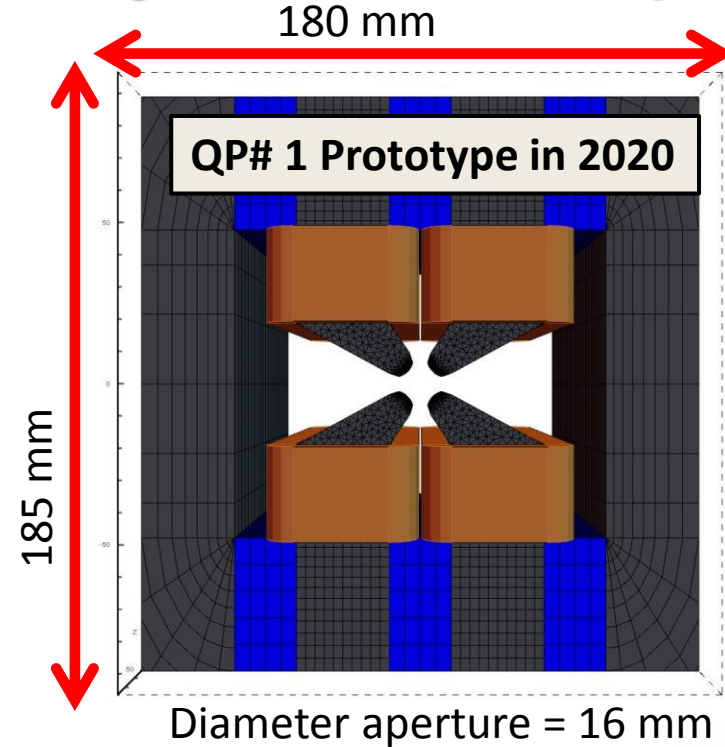
[Sextupole: Electromagnetic]



7200 T/m²

Prototype in 2021

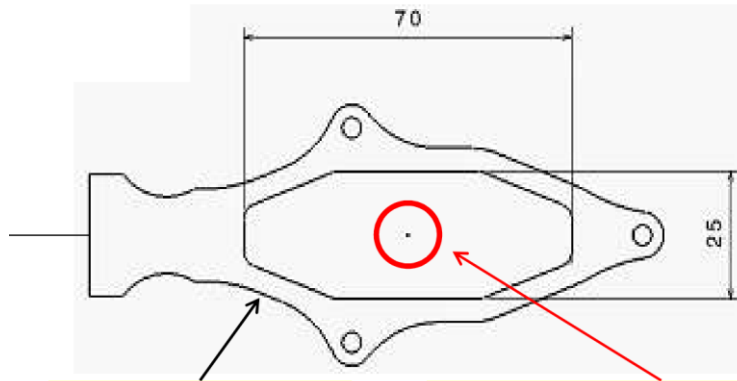
[Permanent Magnet with coil allowing gradient variation of $\pm 5\%$]



Magnet	QP #1	QP # 2	QP #3	QP #4	QP #5	QP #6	
L meca (mm)	54.9	73.2	91.5	134.2	189.1	195.2	÷ 6.1m
G int (T)	6.18	8.55	10.93	16.48	23.62	24.41	
G (T/m)	96.5	104.2	109.3	116.1	120.6	120.9	
Diff. with spec. (%)	-0.68	0.29	0.11	0.51	-0.76	-0.27	

Permanent magnet size: 20 mm x 49 mm x 6.1 mm

Drastic reduction of the size of the vacuum chambers



SOLEIL today

Standard vac. Chamber
Qpole, Spole

SOLEIL UPGRADE project

center achromat

Ø 10 mm internal diameter

- Traditional linear distributed pumping not possible.
- Less « standard » pumping space available (only few ionic pumps along the ring!).
- More than **95 %** of the ring chambers must be NEG coated.
- **10 mm** inner diameter chambers foreseen along the lattice (not only on straight section).

Comparison with new Synchrotron Light Sources worldwide

Facility	Mag. Bore(mm)	Chamber Material	Baking Method
MAX-IV (Sweden)	25	OFS Cu (100% NEG Coating)	Ex-situ
SIRIUS (Brazil)	28	OFS Cu (100% NEG Coating)	In-situ
EBS (France)	26	SST/Al (Partial NEG Coating)	In-situ
SPring-8_U (Japan)	26	SST (No NEG Coating)	Ex-situ
APS_U (USA)	26	OFS Cu/Al (Partial NEG Coating)	Ex-situ



SOLEIL UPGRADE project and challenges:

Magnetic bore of **16 mm** needed for high gradient magnets required for targeted emittance

Balance between Photon Stimulated Desorption yield η & the NEG Pumping speed / saturation-capacity → For 10 mm diameter chamber ←

What would be the dynamic pressure and its evolution with the photon DOSE



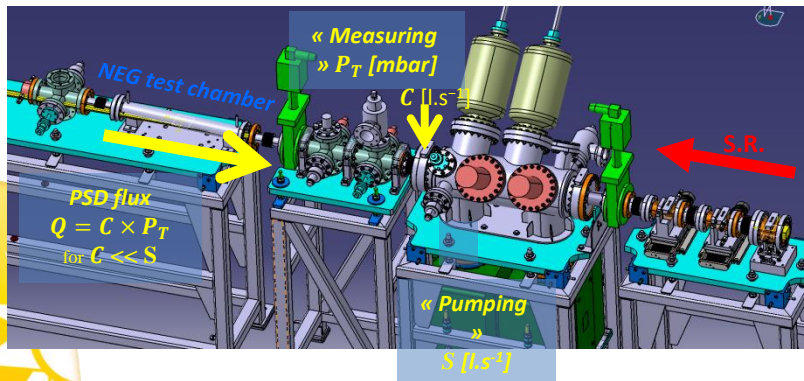
2 TEST BENCH launched @SOLEIL

On the ring

PSD η / *Dose* of photons

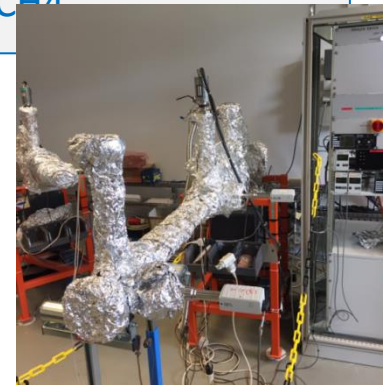
- Activation NEG with SR ?
- Pumping CH₄?

(First measurements in June 2020)



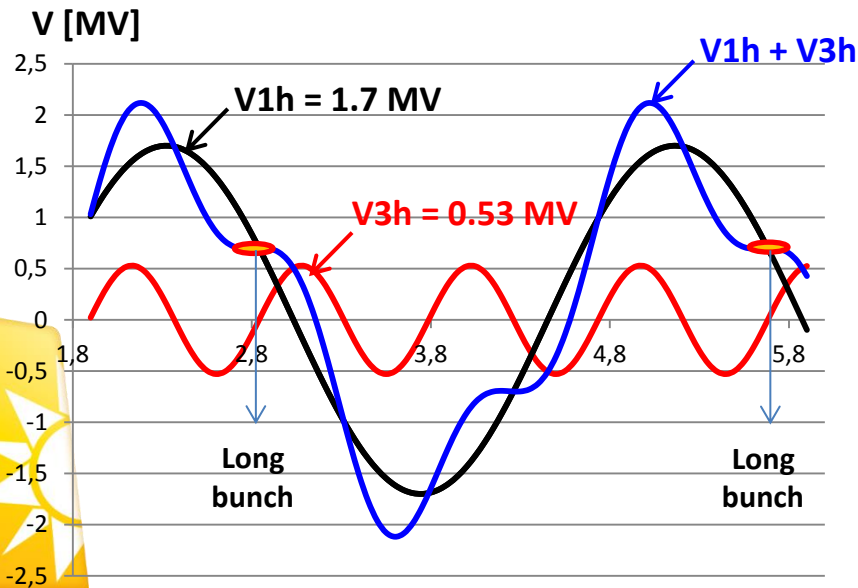
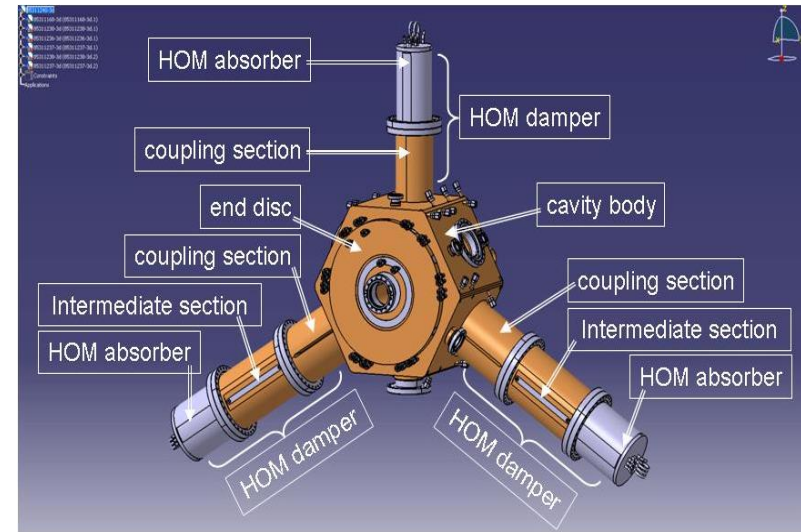
In the LAB

- Intrinsic pumping speed of the NEG S^{NEG}
- Capacity/saturation with Injection gaz pur/ μ leak H₂, CO, CO₂, CH₄



RF System

- **Main RF cavity:** use 4 Normal Cavities (ESRF-EBS type is a good candidate) in a 4.2 m straight $\rightarrow P_{RF} = 4 \times 75 \text{ kW}$
- Redundancy : one can easily meet the requirements with only 3 of the 4 cavities in use.
- **Harmonic RF system:** $h = 3, 4$ or 5 . The favored one is presently a passive SC system, based on the Super3HC CM.



Super3HC CM.

A Tentative Schedule for An Upgrade

Date	Phase
Dec. 2016	Council meeting, presentation of the first proposal for an upgrade.
2017 - 2019	Discussions regarding the definition of the project (beamlines and storage ring); definition of objectives. Baseline Lattice defined.
2018 - 2019	Continuation of discussions and prototyping to assess feasibility of key options.
2019	Decision to launch a Conceptual Design Report (CDR).
2019-2020	CDR based on preliminary studies and prototyping. New Baseline Lattice.
2021	Decision to launch a Technical Design Report (TDR).
2021-2022	Technical Design Report.
2023	Decision to start the project.
2023-2026	Reconstruction of storage ring and beamlines.
2027	Restart of user operation.

- The main metrics of the machine operation: availability of the beam for the users (98.8%), mean time between failures (95h) and mean time to recover (1h) are all at a very good level and among the best light sources.
- Ambitious and innovative R&D projects are conducted either to enhance the performances of the present Machine (second RF cavity in the Booster), to improve the flux at high photon energy (Rock and Psiche beamlines) or to validate new schemes for the upgrade (injection scheme).
- The upgrade of Soleil is in its CDR phase. The definition of the baseline lattice, the first engineering studies and prototyping are under progress.

Thank you for your attention

Questions?



Annexes

Compton Back Scattering X-ray Source

Electron: 1 bunch, 1 nC, 20 to 70 MeV max
Rep = 20 MHz in a ring

Laser: 1 pulse, 10 – 30 mJ max
Rep = 40 MHz in FP cavity

X-Flux: up to 90 keV
up to 10^{13} Photon/s

Status

All installation should end by March-2020

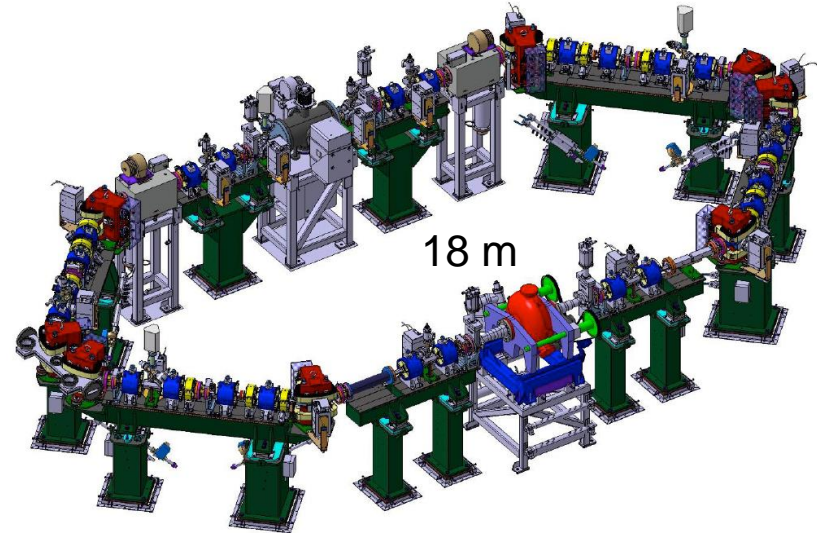
Commissioning: (Show-stopper ASN)

Linac **March – 2020**

Fabry-Perot cavity **April – 2020**

Ring **Spring – 2020**

First photon by end of 2020



Installation almost completed
Missing pulsed magnets and few connecting pipes