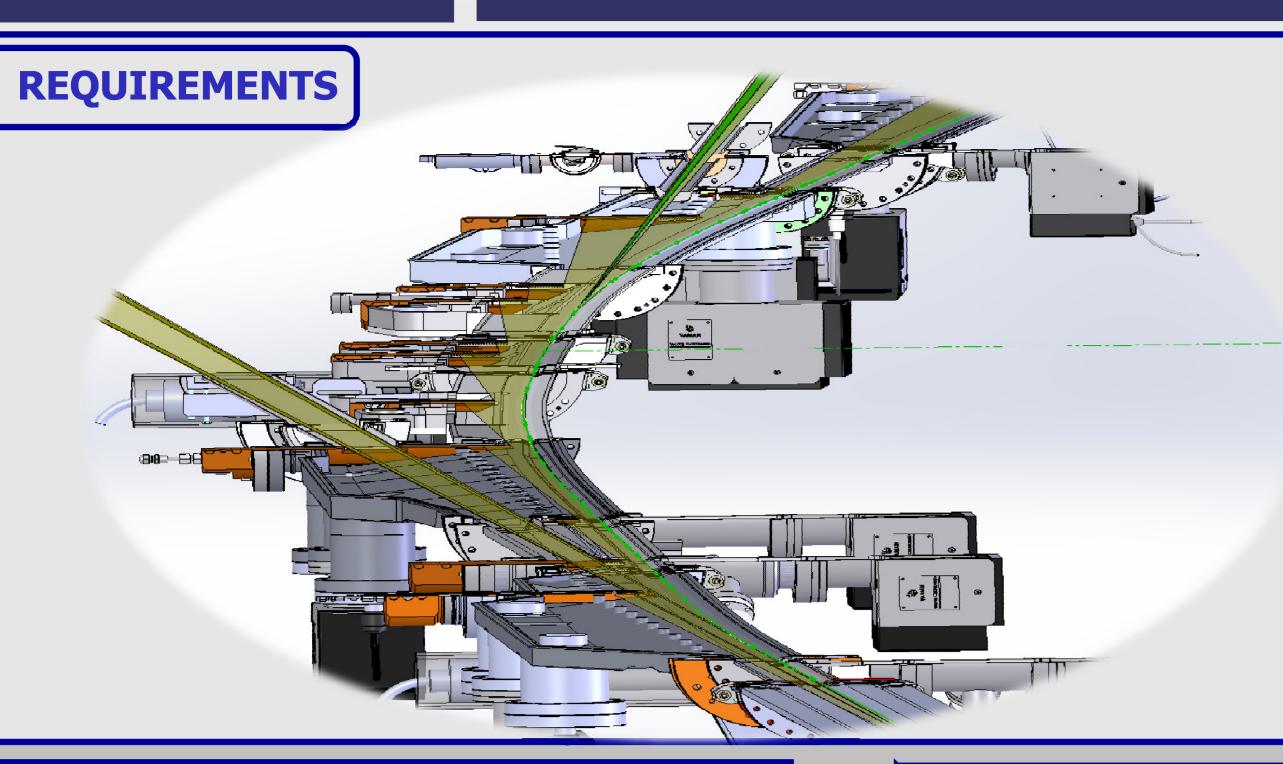






A NEW GENERATION OF X-RAY ABSORBERS FOR THE ESRF EBS STORAGE RING

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The X-ray absorbers are essential components of the storage ring vacuum system.

Their function is to protect the vacuum chambers from the high power density produced by the dipole magnets synchrotron radiation. In the EBS storage ring, the 430 kW total heat-load will be stopped by 400 individual absorbers of twelve different types. The compact design of EBS, means small section vacuum chamber, important magnetic field area (25mm/x-ray beam) and close up magnetic poles, all of these constraints require us to design new absorbers.

At MEDSI conference in October 2014, Sushil Sharma (*) presented novel design idea for high heatload synchrotron radiation components: CuCr1Zr copper as an alternative to Glidcop®. We decided to use this material, associated with a novel design of integrating the vacuum sealing flange and avoiding any brazed or welded junctions. As CuCr1Zr cooper was never used at large scale for similar applications, we must fully investigate all properties before buying the 12 tonnes necessary for machining our absorbers.

Characteristics

Ø100mm

Mechanical properties

Hardness

(*) S. Sharma, "A Novel Design of High Power Masks and Slits", Proc. of MEDSI2014, Australia (2014)

Optimized teeth geometry

laximum principal stress contour Temperature contour plot on toothed absorber on toothed absorber ALL ABSORBERS Water channel Expansion possible **A**: Temperature is max Stress is min → water is farther away at tip than at → material can expand more easily at tip Ray tracings **B**: Temperature is min Stress is max

Conclusion

ESRF will use CuCr1Zr absorbers for its EBS storage ring:

- The material has been extensively studied on several samples: purity, inclusions, thermal and mechanical properties.
- A material specification (ESRF/ENG/15-09) has been issued to define the material, the EN standard CW106C being too permissive for or our application.
- A assembly manual was issued in collaboration with SERTO to specify hydraulic connection torques.
- Prototypes have been machined to validate CF knife in CuCr1Zr, UHV compatibility and the choice of SERTO water connections.
- A complete prototype absorber was installed and running in the present storage ring.
- Strong design choices were made regarding:
- Efficiency in absorbing X-Ray beams and scattered beams: toothed absorbers, scattering blockers. No water cooling requested for the vacuum chamber itself.
- Efficient and compact connection to cooling channels.
- Assembly and positioning in the vacuum chamber easy and safe.
- The manufacturing contract is placed, the pre-series delivery is expected in December 2016.

ABS CH3-1-1-CROTCH 1 LIMITS OF ABSORBERS SHADOWS MAIN LIMITS OF DIPOLES LIMITS OF TANGENT DIPOLES ELECTRON BEAM TRAJECTORY DL1E_5 DL1A_5 ELECTRON BEAM AXIS

Ray tracing to defined the heat load on each absorber depending on upstream bending magnets illumination.

mechanically 2 coolant channels

→ water is closer at foot than at tip

→ material cannot expand easily at foot

EDM(Wire cutting)

The main part of the absorbers has to be manufactured by EDM process, the challenge being to optimise the cutting parameters to obtain the surface roughness (Ra 1.6 μm) with minimum machining time. Thanks to the know-how of the company SAES RIAL, adequate parameters (wire diameter and material, cutting speed...) were identified and are in use for the pre-series manufacturing.

⇒ beam footprints on absorber's jaw

Conceptual design Long End Tooth Blocking the <u>Teeth</u> scattered radiation > Spread the heat load over a larger area from reaching the chamber Reduce thermal stresses Survey device interface: 2 axis inclinometer or laser-tracker target Blocking most of the scattered radiation **Efficient scattered radiation blocking** => No water cooling required on vacuum chambers Powerful connection Water fittings thread UHV knife edge seal integrated in the absorber body Orientation key for Water Box: Connecting Two locating lugs to keep the knife on a protected position rotatable flange Handling tool fixation

First step: Investigations on Cu Cr1 Zr

Needed for:

	Chemical composition		UHV Compatibility Material outgassing		
	Inclusion		Leaks tightness		
	Hardness		CF knife and water fittings thread		
	Grain size		Risk of cracks, Leaks		
	Yield Strength		Heat load		
	Electrical conduc	Heat load			
la	1	Glidcop® Al-25	CuCr1Zr	Cu- OFE	
	Young's modulus E (GPa)	130	128	115	
	Yield Strength (MPa)	330	280	75	
	Ultimate limit (MPa) Elongation at	380	380	200	
	Elongation at break (A%)	12	8	45	100μm CuCrZr BSE x500 (2)
	Hardness (Brinell)	120	130	100	
	Thermal expansion at 20°C (1/K)	16.6	17.5	16.8	
	20°C (1/K) Conductivity at 20°C (W.m ⁻¹ .K ⁻¹) Typical max.	365	320	393	
	Typical max. Heat load (W/mm²)	70	50	20	
	CF Knife edge possible	Yes	Yes	No	
	CF Knife edge possible Price (€/Kg) for rods >	46	14-34		Inclusions and determination of grain size in accordance with ASTM E112

Second step: Prototype Tests

Expertise from J.M Gentzbittel (CEA-LITEN – Grenoble)

< 0.0010

< 0.0010

0.59

< 0.0005

Chemical composition

< 0.0010

< 0.0010

0.0060

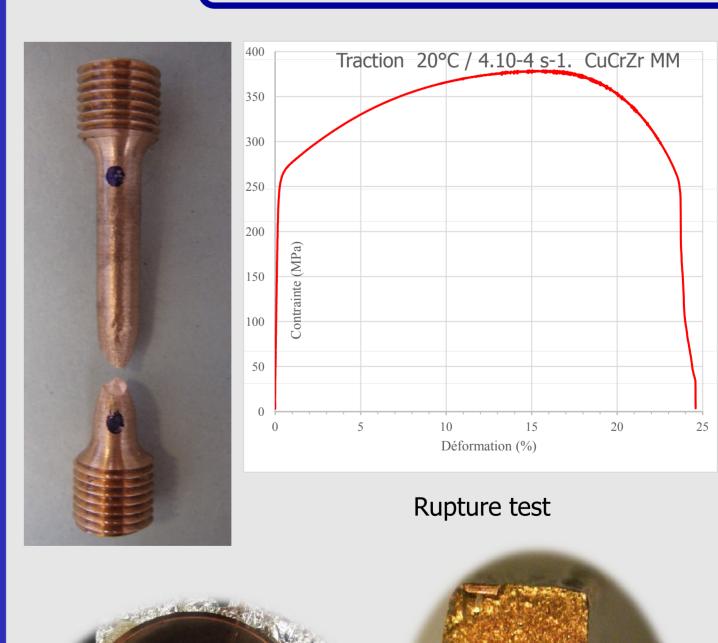
Zr(%)

0.066

0.011

Cd(%)

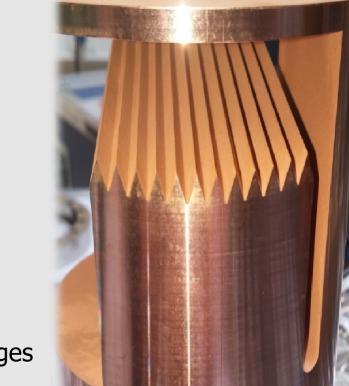
< 0.0010





Static pressure test at 20 bars during 4 hours at 20° Dynamic pressure test at 10 bars during 24 hours at 20° New static and dynamic test after bake-out cycle at 200°





☐ Lab tests assembling/disassembling/baking CuCr1Zr flanges

 \square => 10 times reliability without failures.

Prototype installed in current machine in Oct 2015

The CuCr1Zr alloy has shown the right properties to be used on the ESRF-EBS regarding the vacuum compatibility: the deformation of the knife after cycles of mounting and dismounting has a low value and assures the leak tightness, it can successfully follow a typical bakeout procedure and also resist to the cleaning procedure. In each test, the gasket used was a standard CF gasket(80HB) that will facilitate the supply and the logistic for the new machine.