



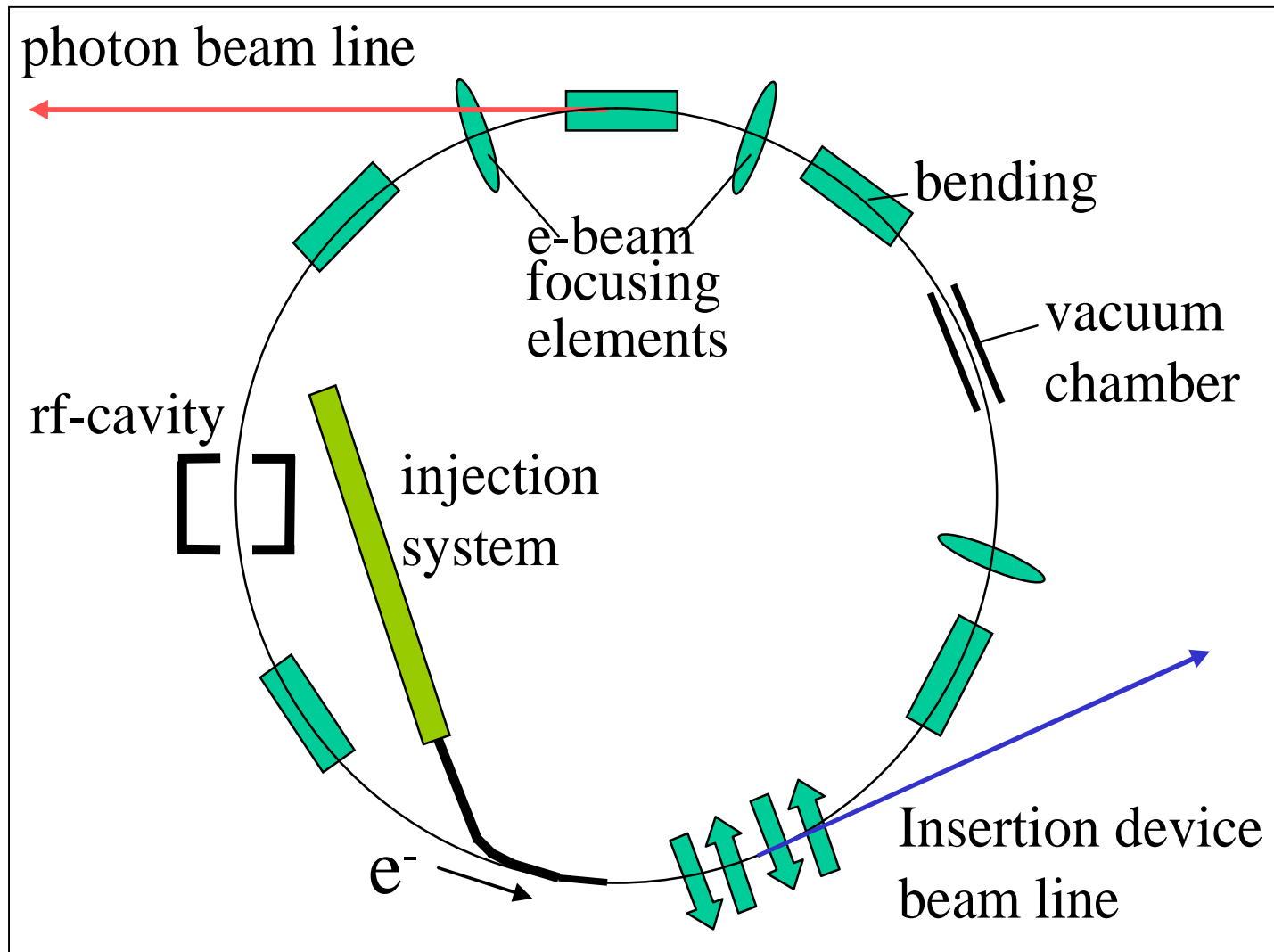


SSRL Scattering Beam Lines

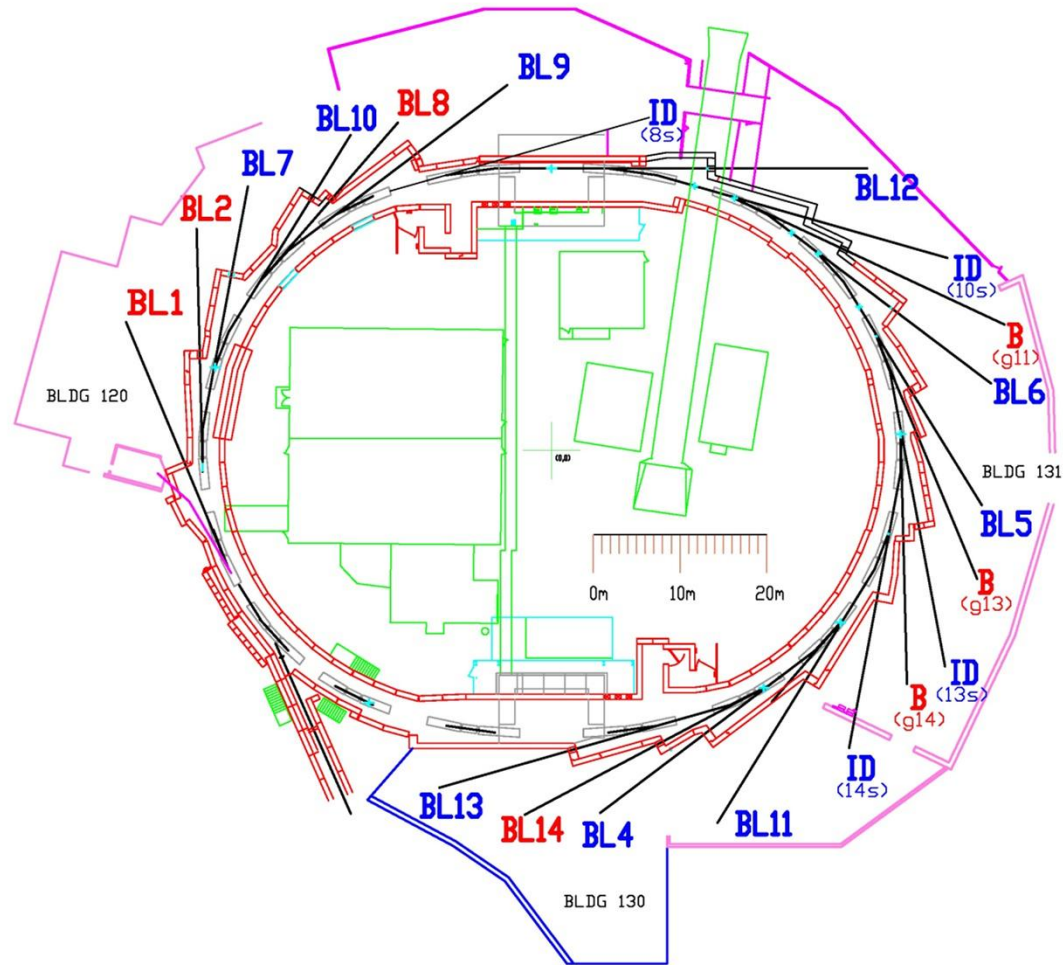
Bart Johnson
Beam Line Operations

- Storage Ring and Beam Lines Overview
 - Beam Line Optical Elements
 - Beam Characteristics and Quality
 - Resources and Acknowledgements
-

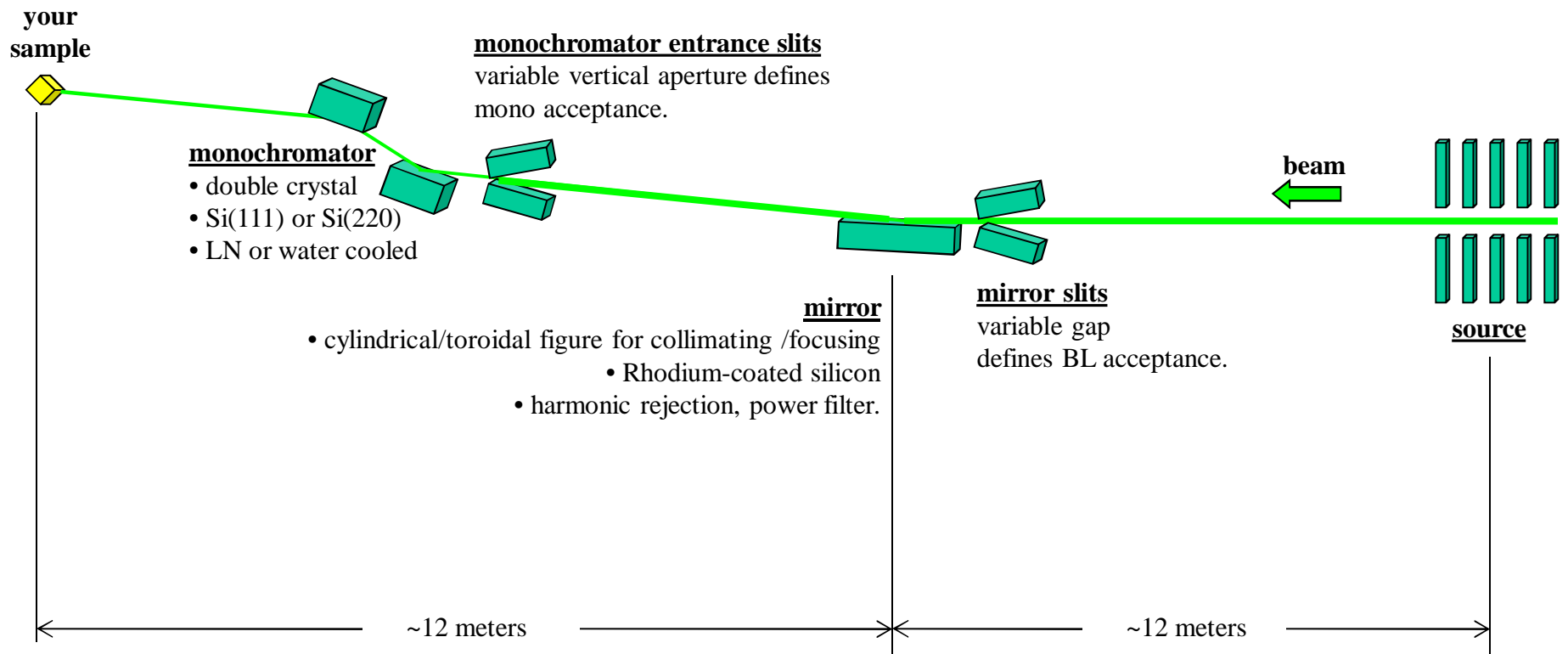
Generic Synchrotron Components







Typical Beam Line Optical Concept



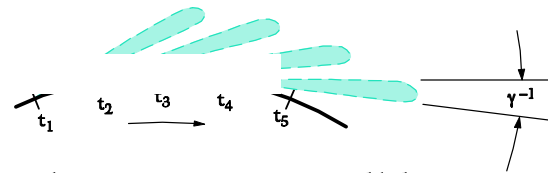
SSRL Scattering Beam Line Sources



Two Types: **Bend Magnets & Wigglers**

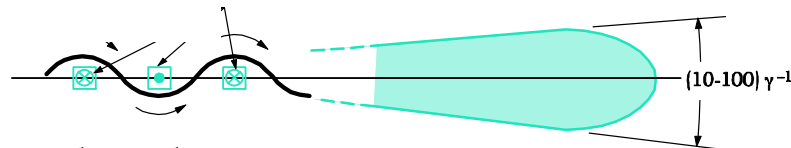
- Continuous spectrum with half-power point “critical energy” $\epsilon_c(\text{keV}) = 0.665 \cdot B(\text{T}) E^2(\text{GeV})$
- 250 microradian vertical divergence at critical energy but broad horizontal fan.

Bend Magnets: BL1-5 and BL2-1 (50 Watts/350mA/horizontal milliradian, $e_c = 7.8$ keV.)



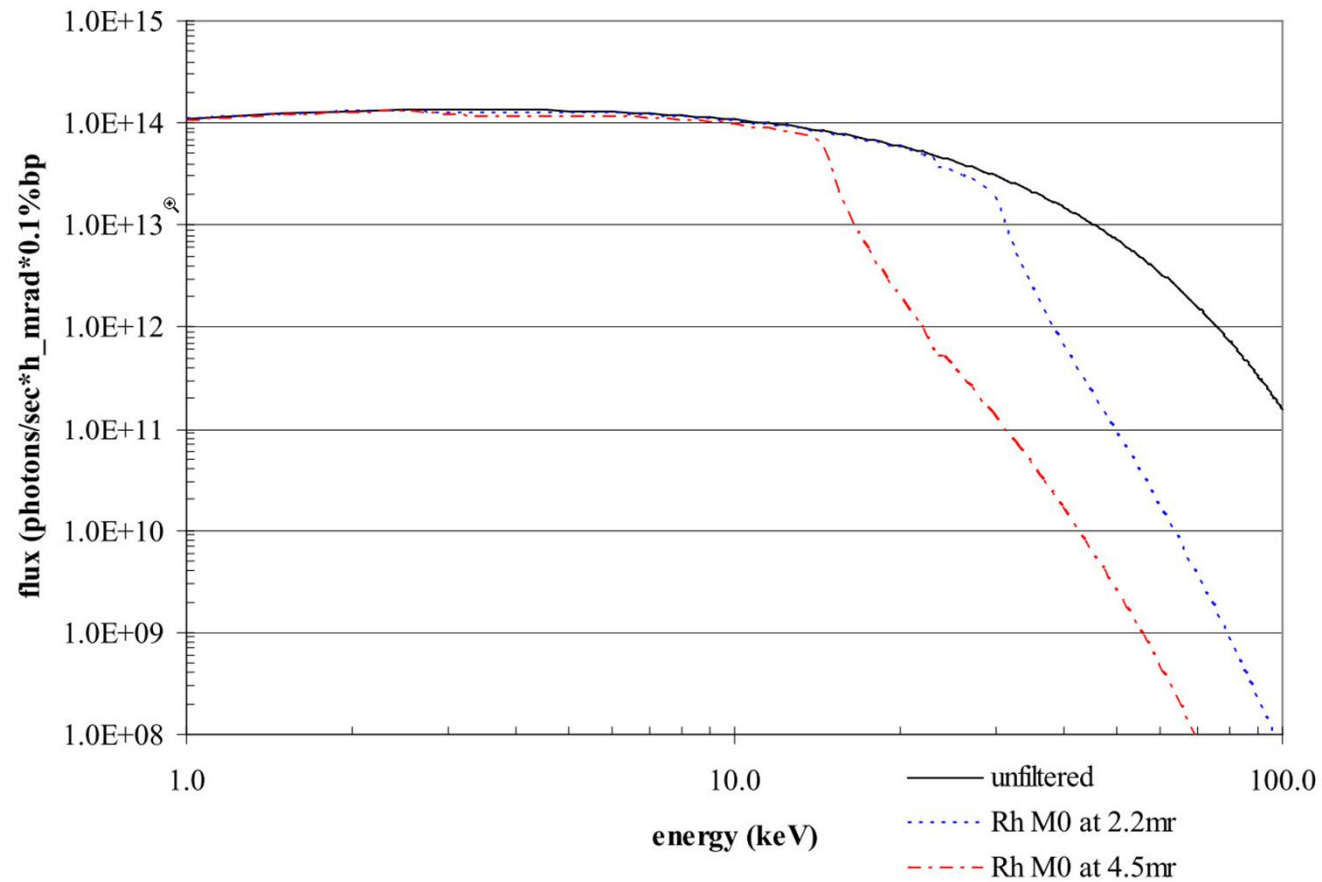
Bending Magnet — A “Sweeping Searchlight”

Wigglers: 7-2 (19 poles, 1.7 kW, 11.6keV), 10-2 (30 poles 1.9 kW, 7.6 keV), 11-3 (2.1 kW, 11.7keV)



Wiggler — Incoherent Superposition

BL7-2 Source Spectra



Beam Line Optical Elements

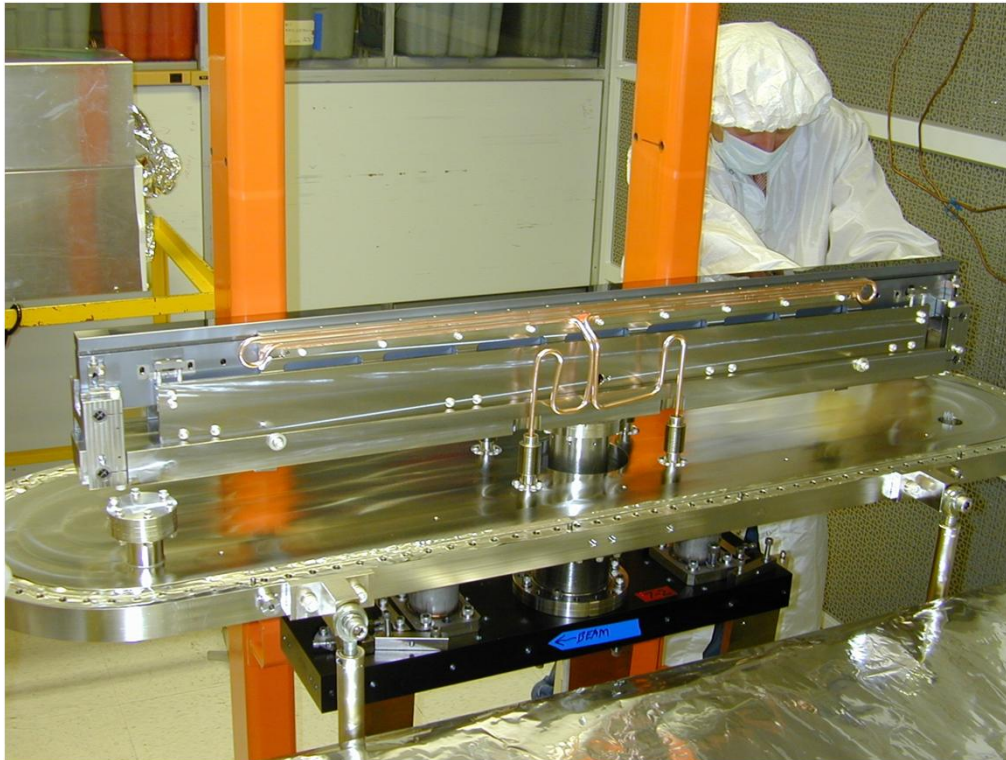


- *Focusing and Collimating Mirrors*
 - *Monochromators*
 - *Apertures*
 - *Filters*
-

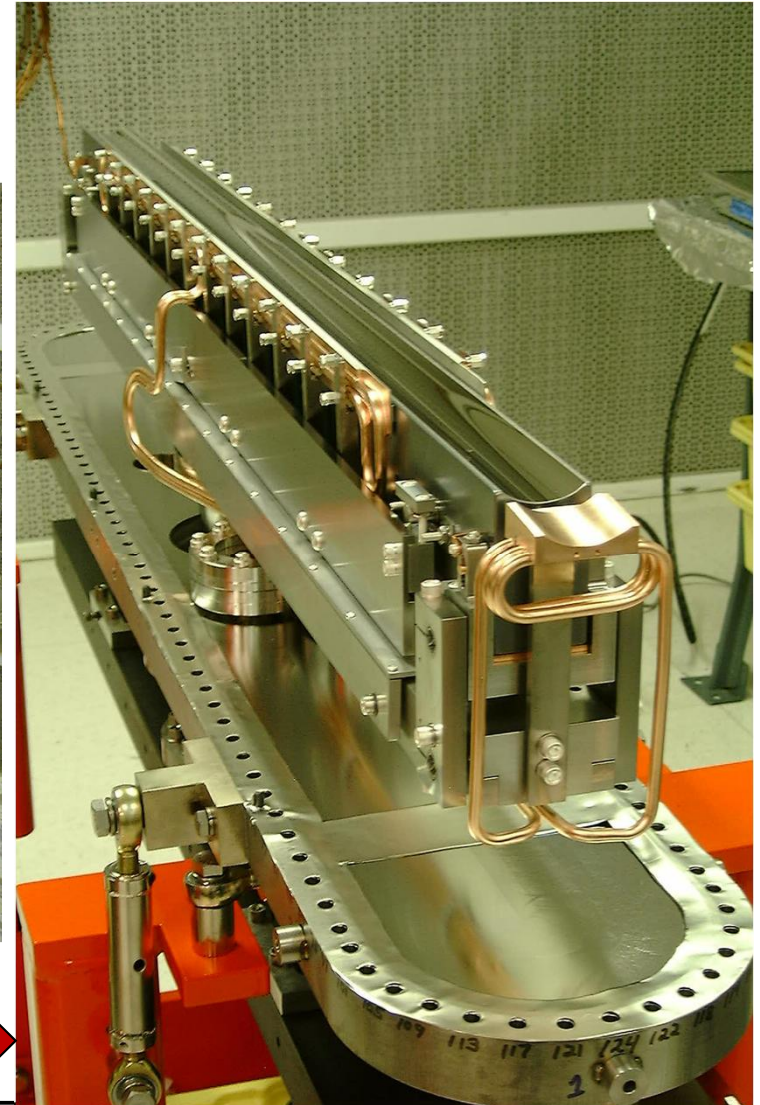
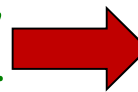
Mirrors



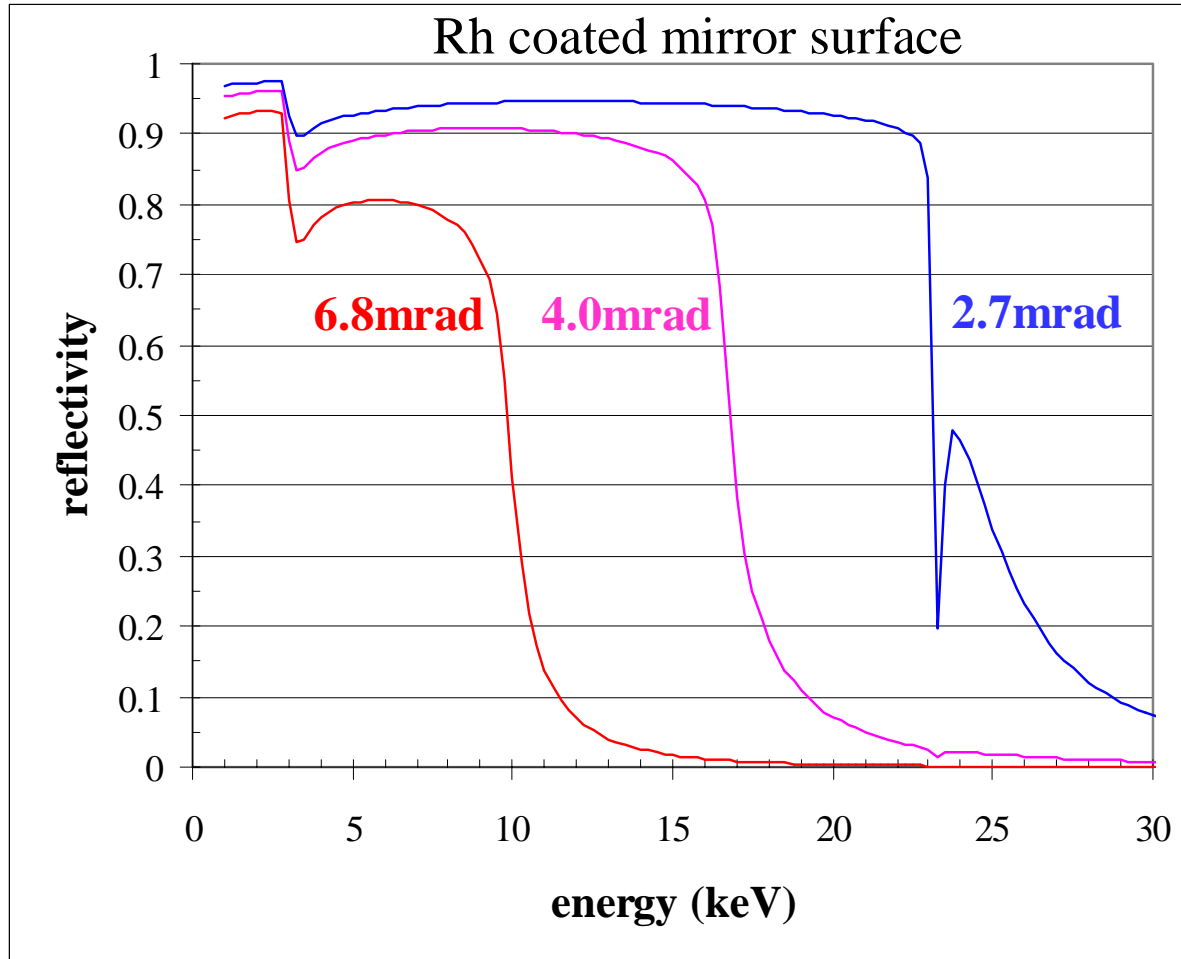
*BL7-2: 1.2 m long, central 0.8 m with
cooling and vertical
focusing/collimating optical figure*



*BL10-2: 1.2m, vertically and horizontally
focusing cylindrical mirror*



Mirrors Reflectivity vs. Angle

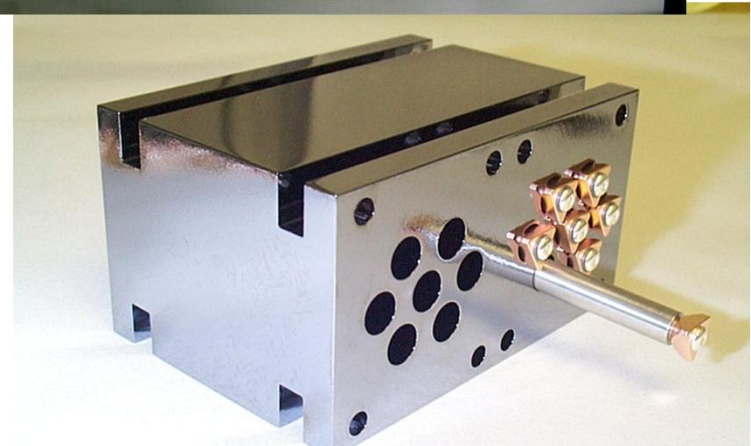
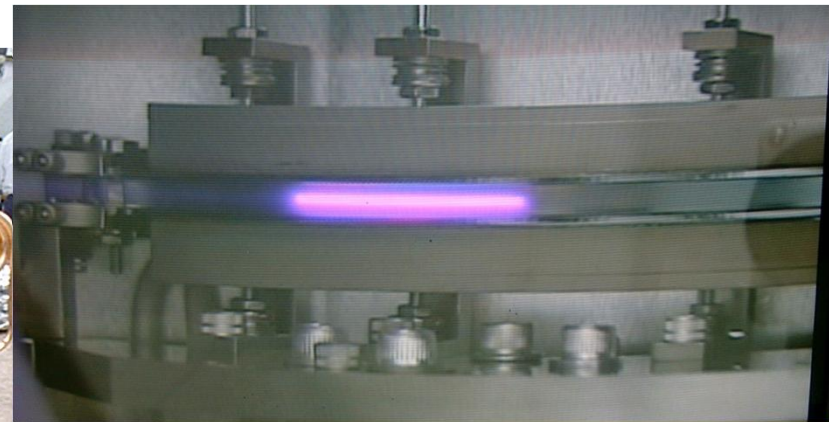
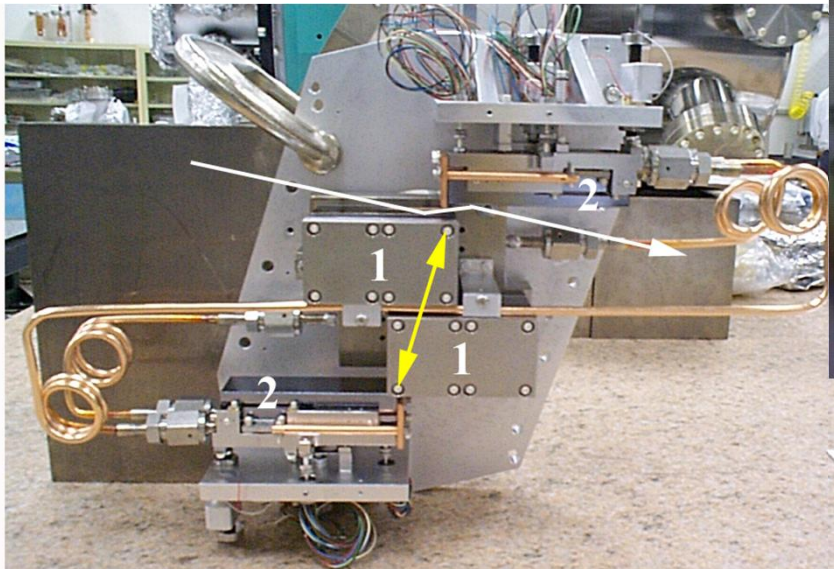


Adjustable low-pass filter
for harmonic rejection.

X-ray Monochromators: Function



Select a narrow energy band pass from the broad spectrum synchrotron source; typical crystal mono energy resolution $\sim 1e-4$ (or better)



*above left - LN mono crystal mount plate
above right - side scattering mono
lower right - LN mono first crystal with cooling channel bundle*

X-ray Crystal Monochromators: Improving Energy Resolution



- employ higher index monochromator crystal (eg., Si(111) >>Si(220))
 - use a collimating mirror upstream of monochromator to reduce vertical angular spread (BL7-2 M0 mirror can be used to collimate the beam at the expense of vertical spot size)
 - reduce horizontal angular acceptance if monochromator is preceded by toroidal focusing mirror (BL2-1, BL10-2)
 - reduce monochromator vertical angular acceptance with monochromator entrance slits.
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Beam Characteristics/Quality



Beam Characteristics:

- Intensity
- Position, Size and shape
- Monochromaticity: energy resolution and harmonic rejection

Beam Quality = Stability in the above three characteristics

Beam Stabilizing Efforts



- **Mirror Pitch Feedback**
 - **Mirror Coolant (LCW) Temperature Stabilization**
 - **SPEAR3 Tunnel Temperature Stability**
-

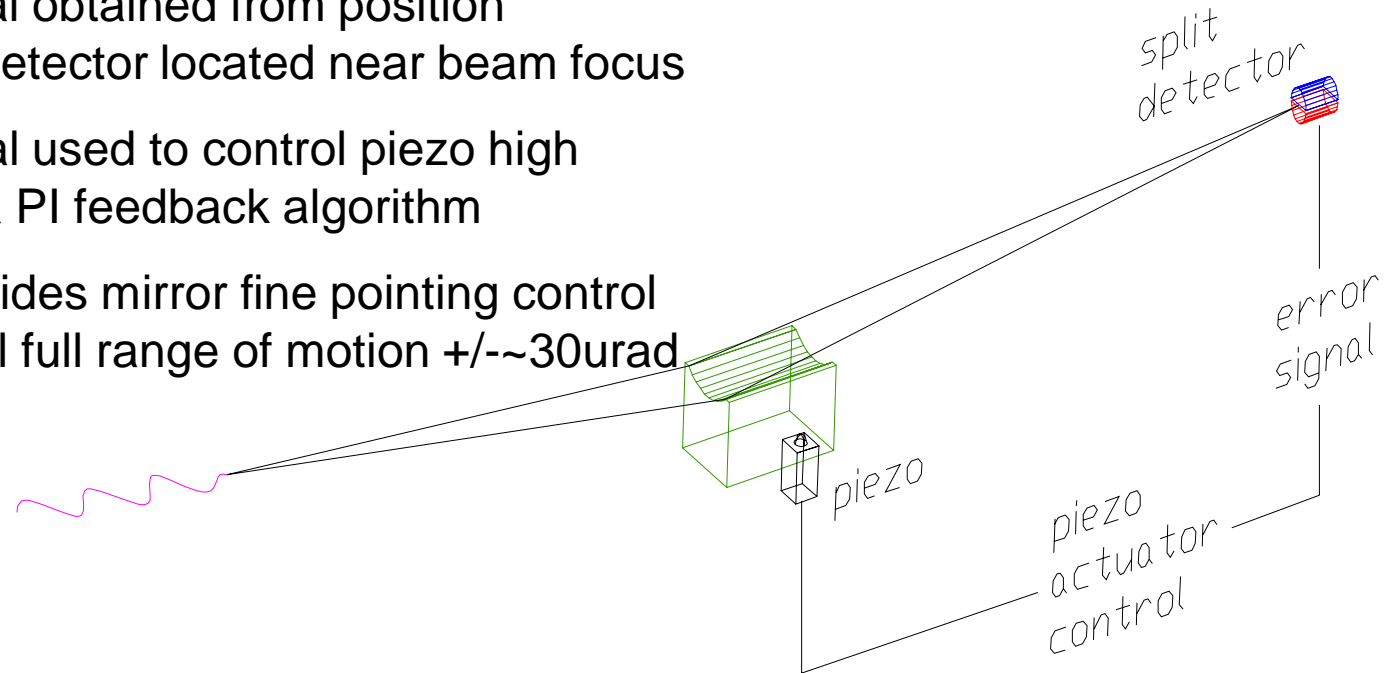
Mirror Pitch Feedback at SSRL

Concept



Compensates for floor and beam line support frame motion

- Error signal obtained from position sensitive detector located near beam focus
- Error signal used to control piezo high voltage via PI feedback algorithm
- Piezo provides mirror fine pointing control with typical full range of motion $\pm \sim 30 \mu\text{rad}$



Mirror Pitch Feedback LabView Control Panel





Mirror Coolant (LCW) Temperature Stabilization

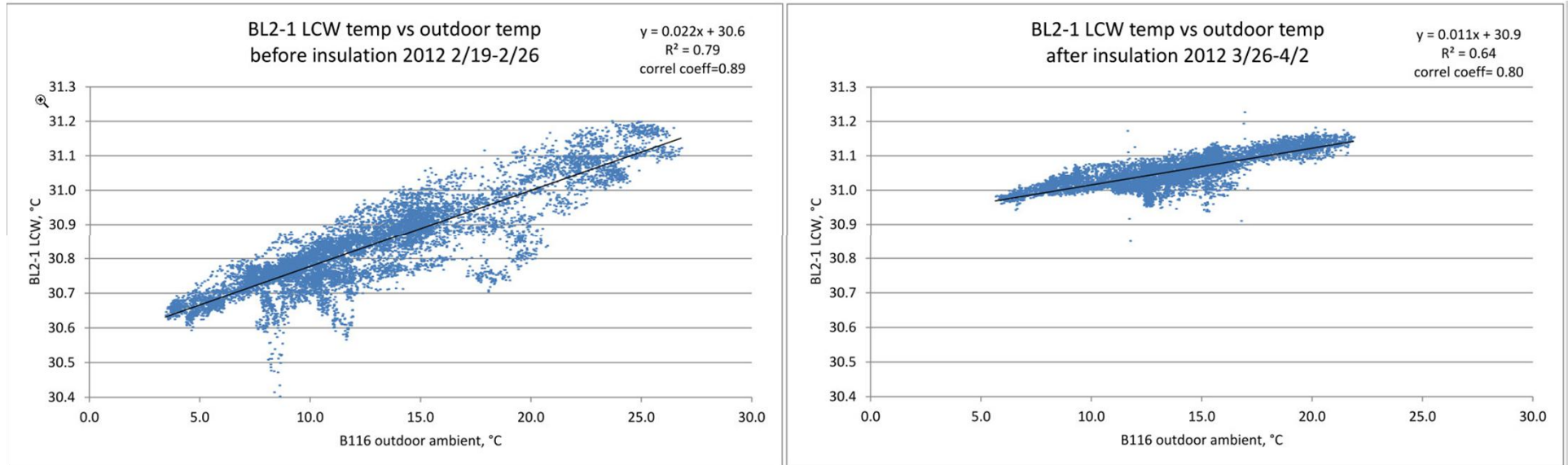
Last time: “0.6 degree C temperature change in mirror cooling water is enough to degrade image quality. Feed back system holds to +/- 0.1 degrees C”

1. Coolant exterior piping insulation.
2. BL local heater feedback.
3. 20-gallon mixing tanks.

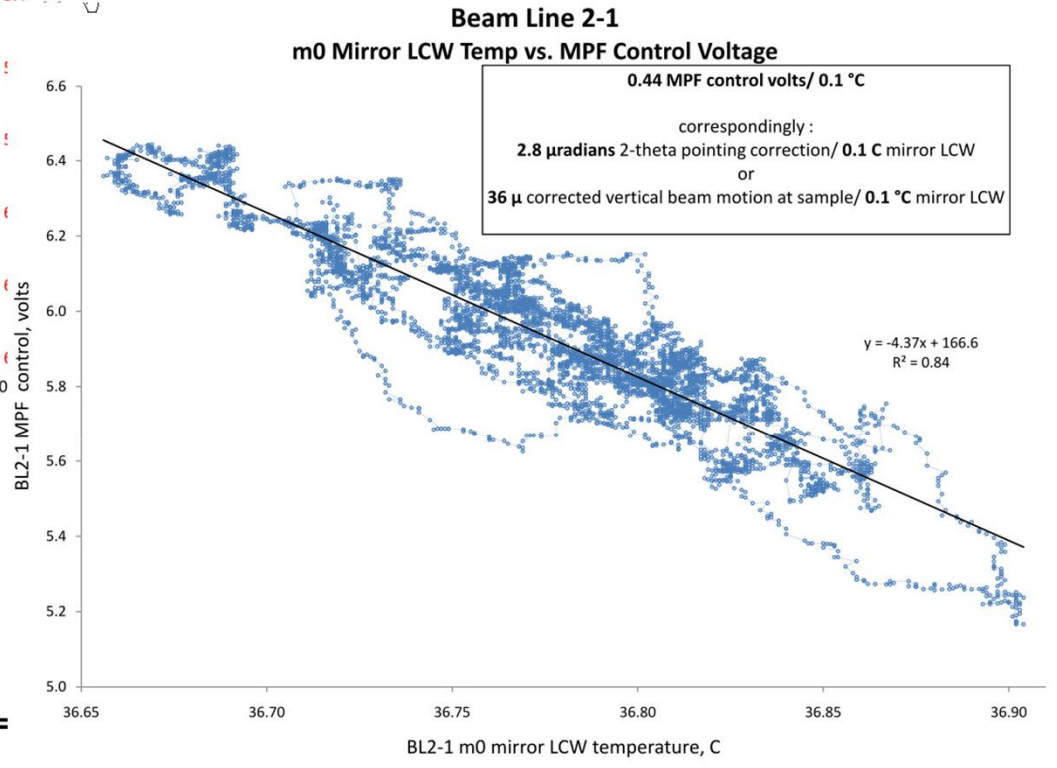
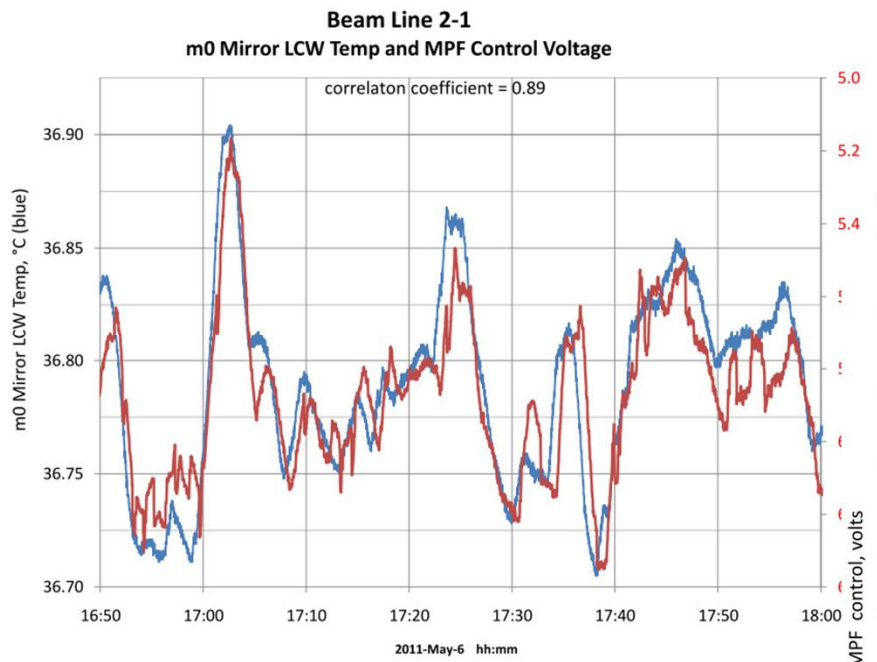
LCW Piping Insulation Project



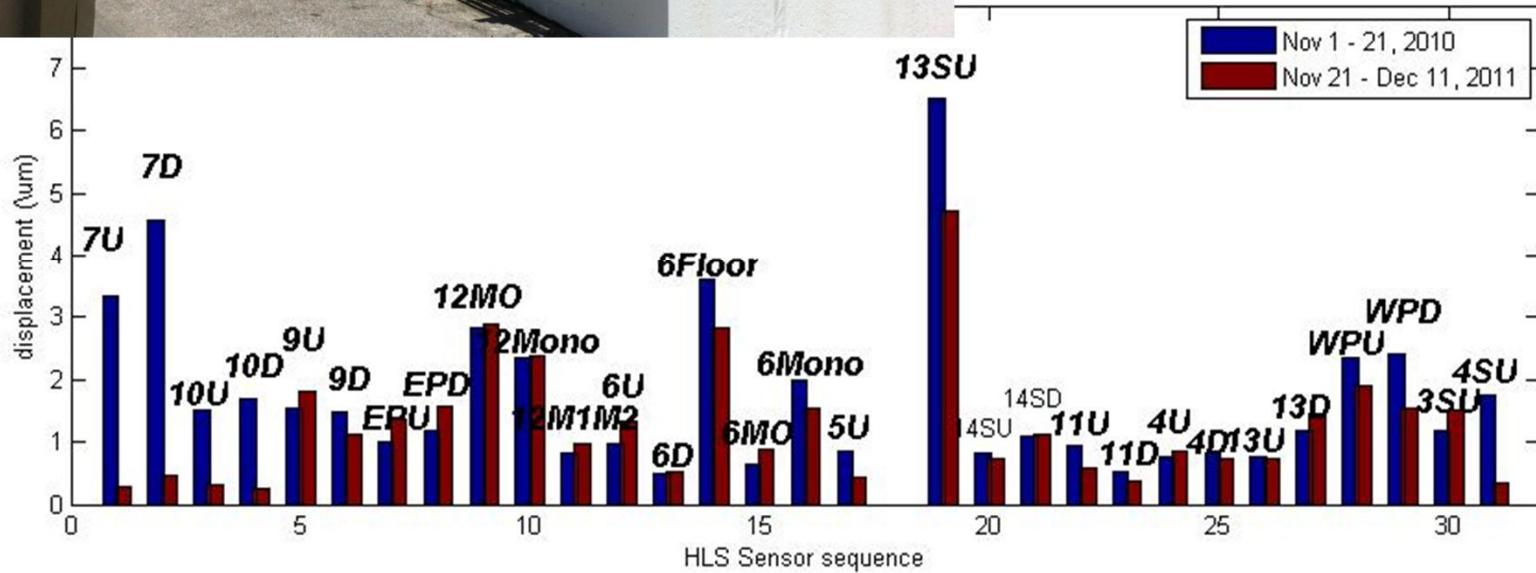
Cooling water exterior piping insulation reduced the effect of outdoor temperature on mirror cooling temperature by 50%. The data scatter reduction in second plot can be interpreted as the effect of the shading from direct sun, wind and rain provide by insulation. With optics sensitive to $<0.05\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ variation in cooling water temperature, the addition of the insulation results in improved focused x-ray beam stability.



Mirror Coolant Temperature Variations Drive Mirror Focusing Instabilities



SPEAR Tunnel Insulation Project



6th SSRL School on Synchrotron X-ray Scattering



Scattering Beam Line Engineers



John Pople
BL1-4 Engineer/
Staff Scientist



Jr. Troxel
BL2-1
Sci/Eng Associate



Ron Marks
BL7-2 Engineer



Valery Borzenets
BL10-2 Engineer

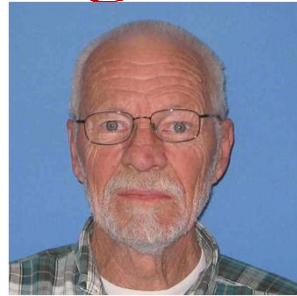


Doug Van Campen
BL11-3 Engineer

**6th SSRL School on Synchrotron
X-ray Scattering**



Scattering Beam Line Technicians



Tom Hostetler

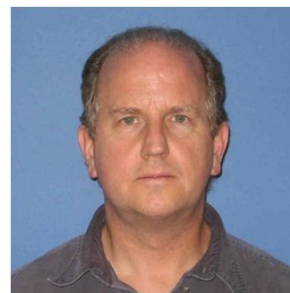


Dave Day

Beam Line Duty Operators x4040



Wes Leonard



Tyler French



Josh Cuppett
