



17TH ADVANCED BEAM DYNAMICS WORKSHOP ON

FUTURE LIGHT SOURCES

The BESSY II Double Undulator UE-56

J. Bahrdt, BESSY

APRIL 6-9, 1999

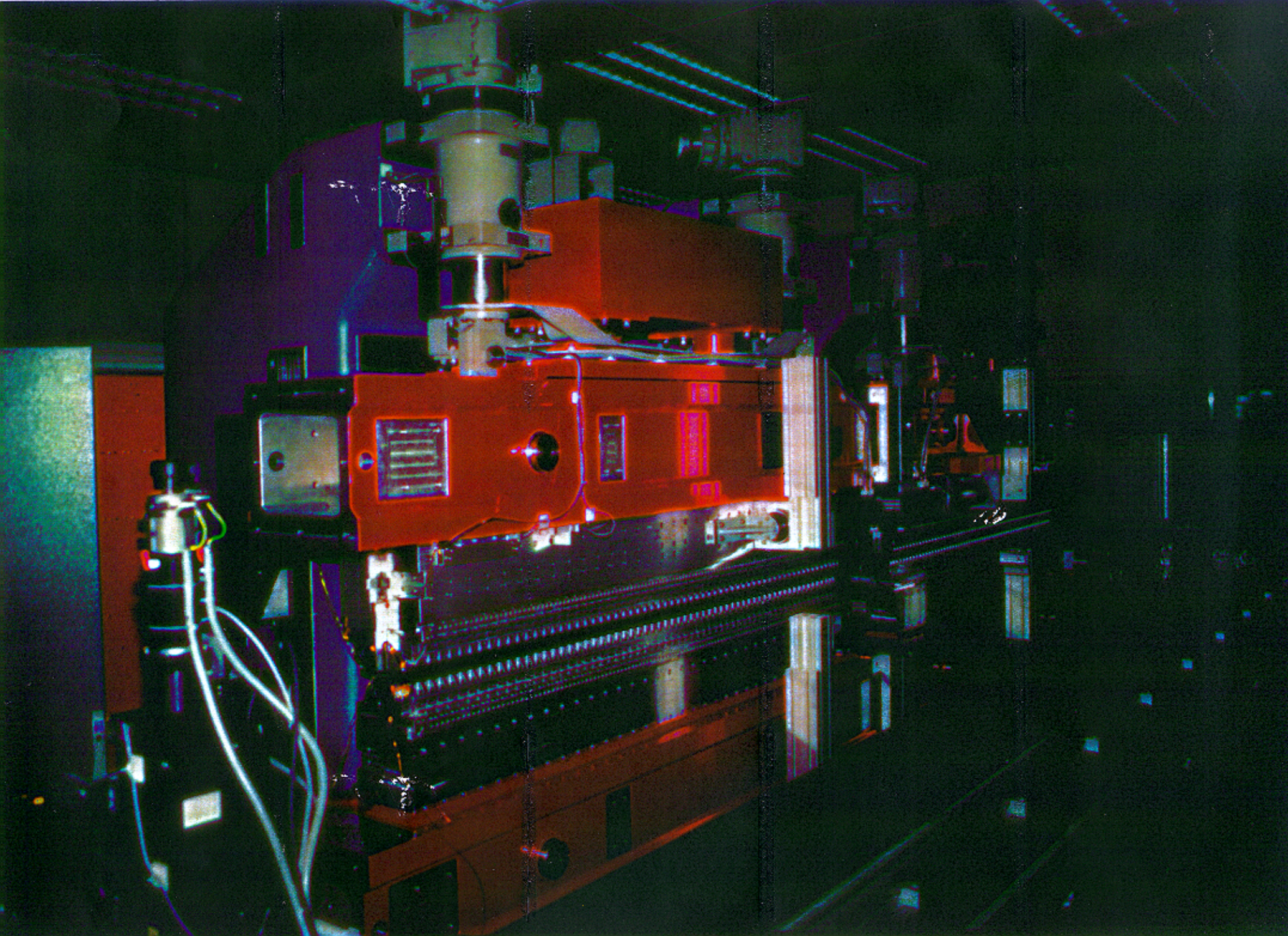
ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY, ARGONNE, IL U.S.A.

The BESSY II Double Undulator UE-56

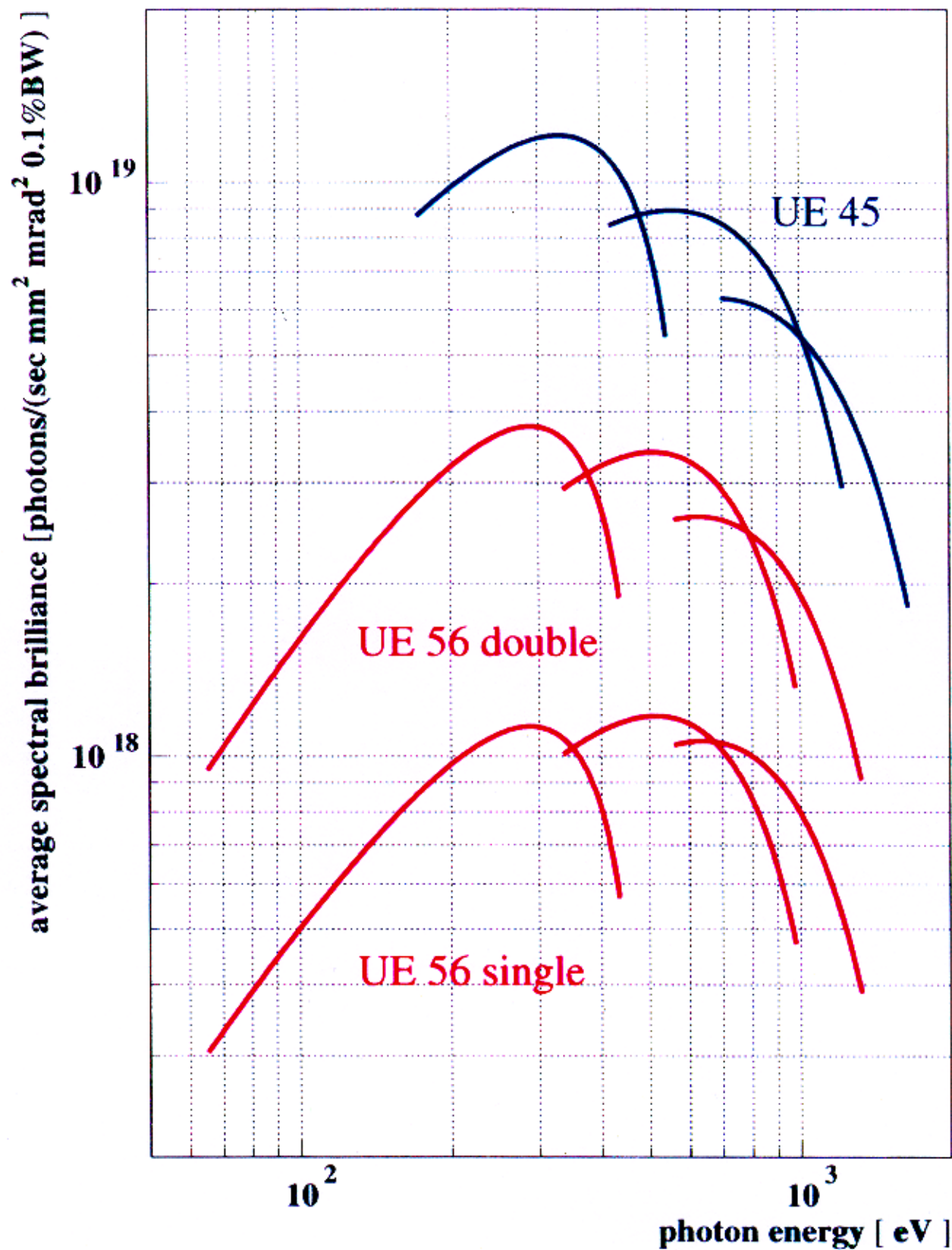
- magnetic structure: APPLE II
- period length: 56mm
- periods: 2 x 30
- minimum magnetic gap: 16mm
- magnetic field at minimum gap: vertical: 0.77 Tesla
horizontal: 0.53 Tesla
- multipole shimming (compensation of block inhomogenities):
integrated fields (horizontal and vertical) within +- 1.5 Gm
- no phase shimming, phase errors:

gap	UE-56 downstream undulator		UE-56 upstream undulator	
mm	$phase = 0$	$phase = \pi$	$phase = 0$	$phase = \pi$
16.0	3.4	5.0	5.8	5.8
17.5	3.2	4.8	5.7	5.4
20.0	3.1	4.4	5.8	5.1
30.0	2.7	2.6	4.6	2.4
45.0	1.4	0.7	2.6	0.6

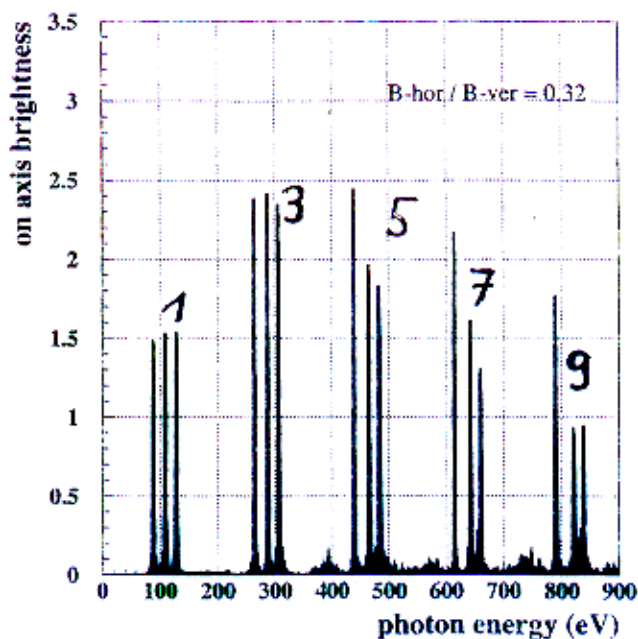
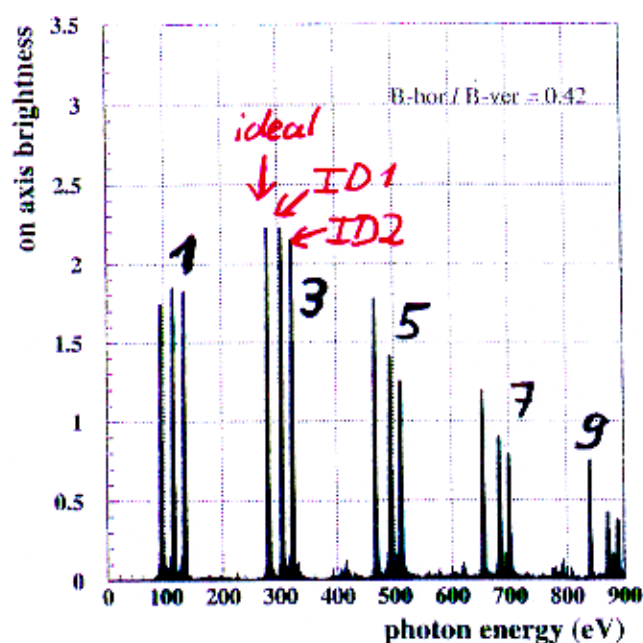
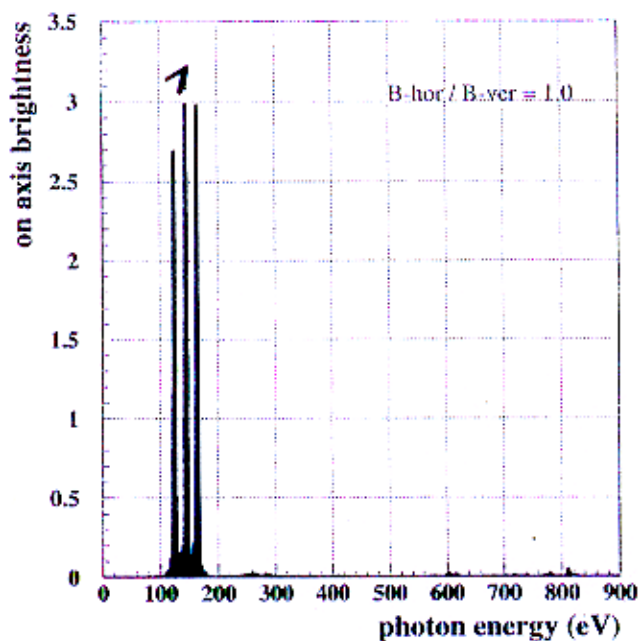
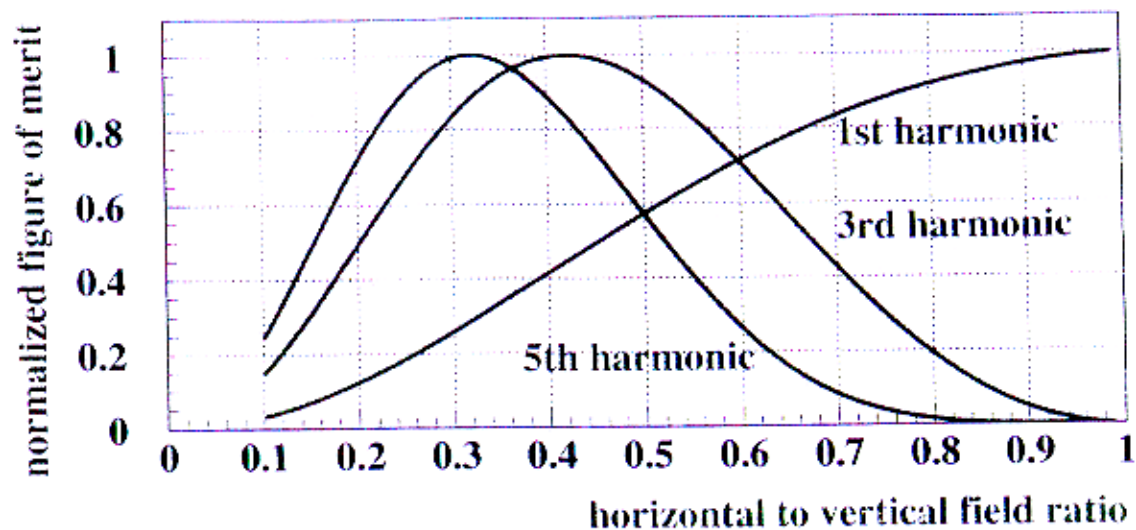
- rotatable permanent magnets at both ends of each individual undulator for two modes of operation:
 - i) chicane geometry for spatial separation of both light cones
(chopper inside monochromator)
 - ii) constructive interference of both light cones
(rotatable magnets between undulators used as modulator)



BESSY II 1.7 GeV



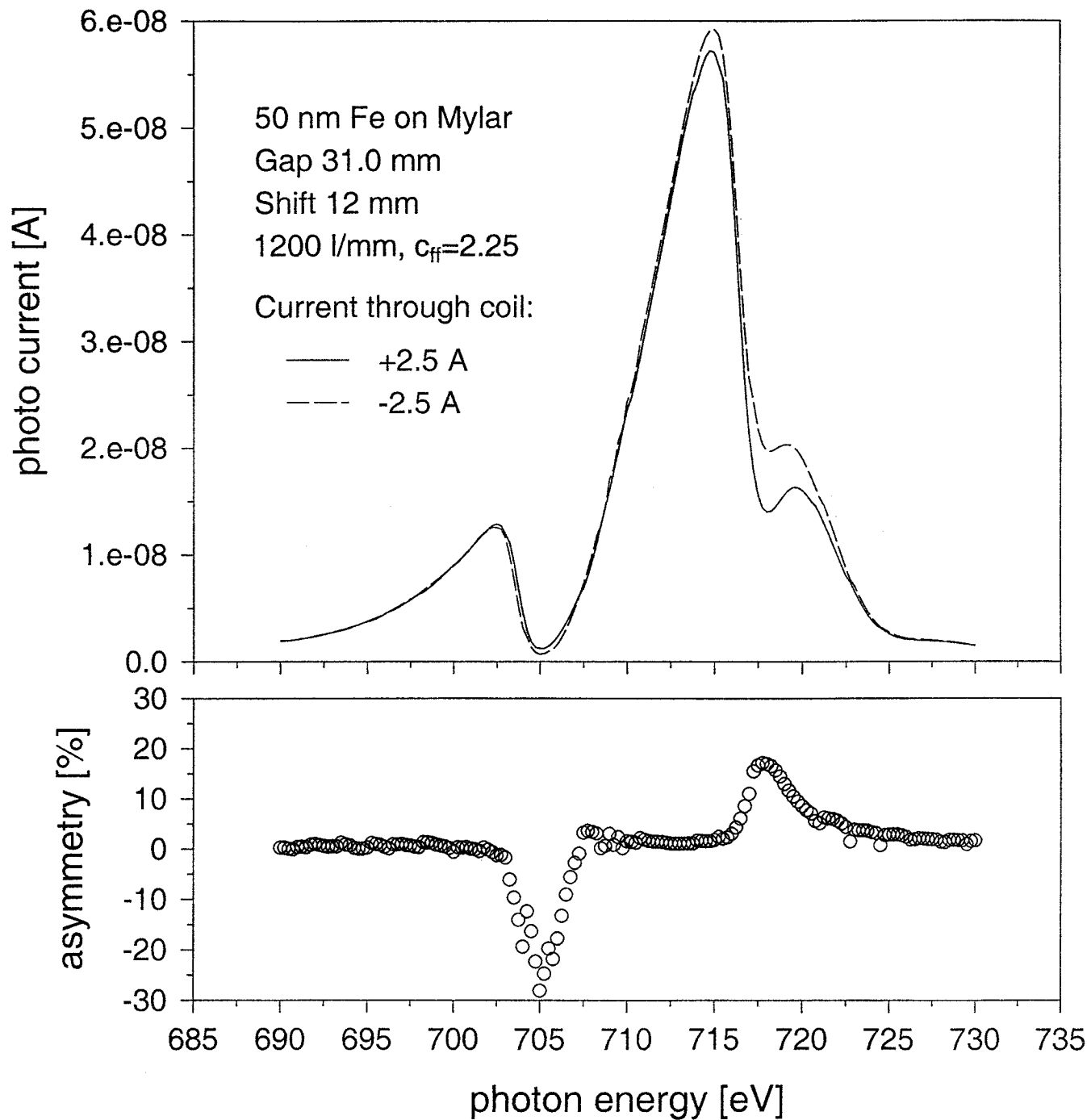
UE-56 working points for higher harmonics



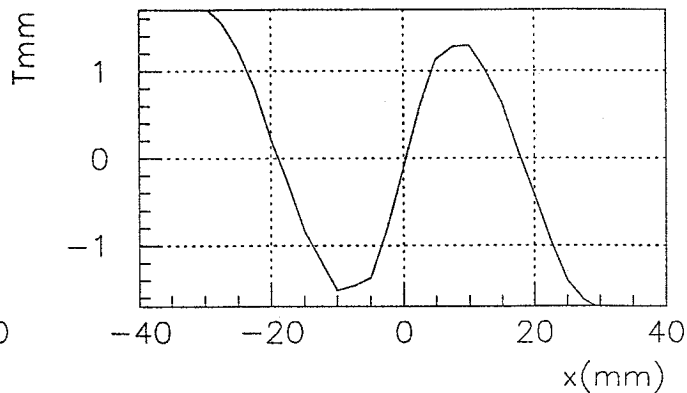
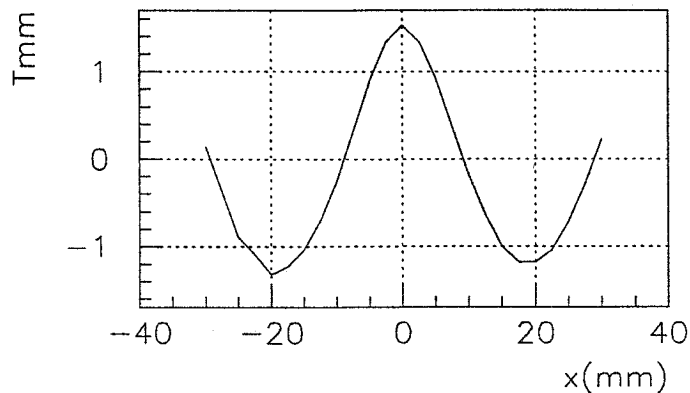
Spectra of ID1 and ID2 shifted by 20/40 eV with respect to ideal spectrum.

Calculations based on magnetic field measurements

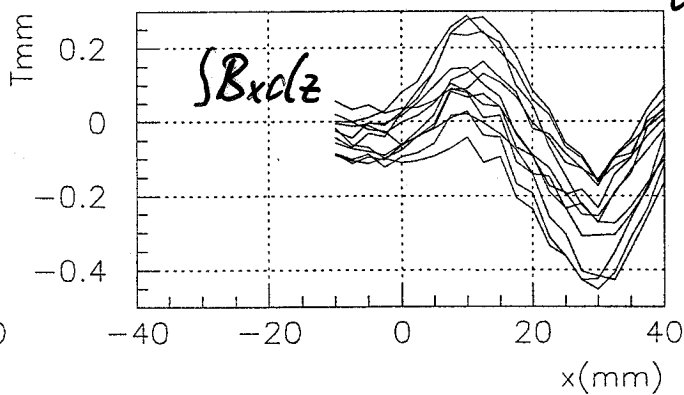
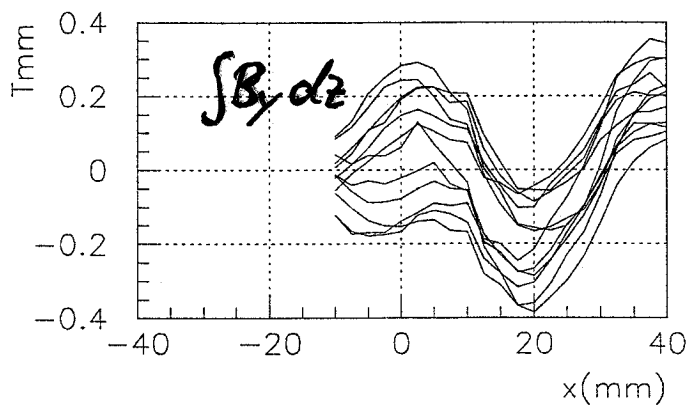
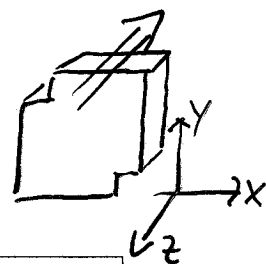
First circularly polarized light at BESSY II UE56/1, 31.3.1999



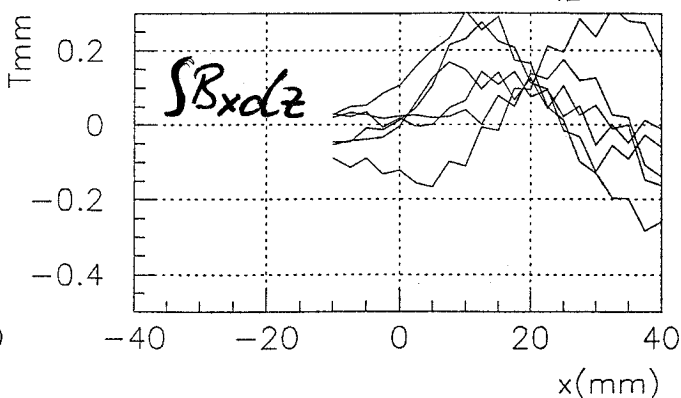
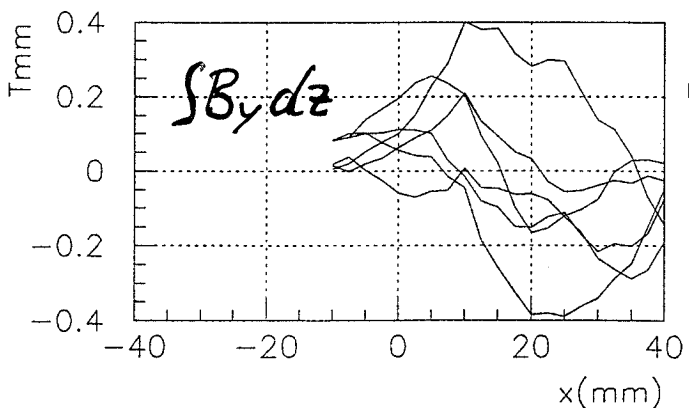
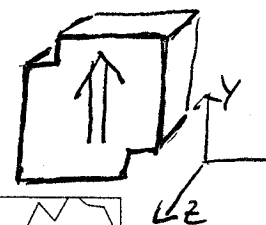
Integrated fields of a single I-beam (30 periods)



Integrated fields of 3 samples (10 blocks each) of type A magnets measured in four different block orientations

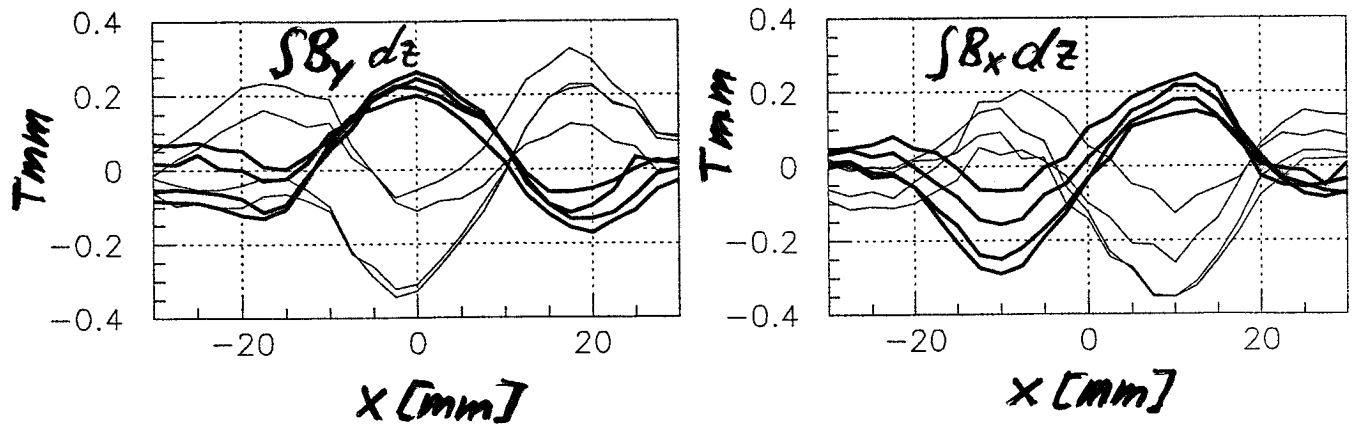


Integrated fields of 3 samples (10 blocks each) of type B magnets measured in two different block orientations

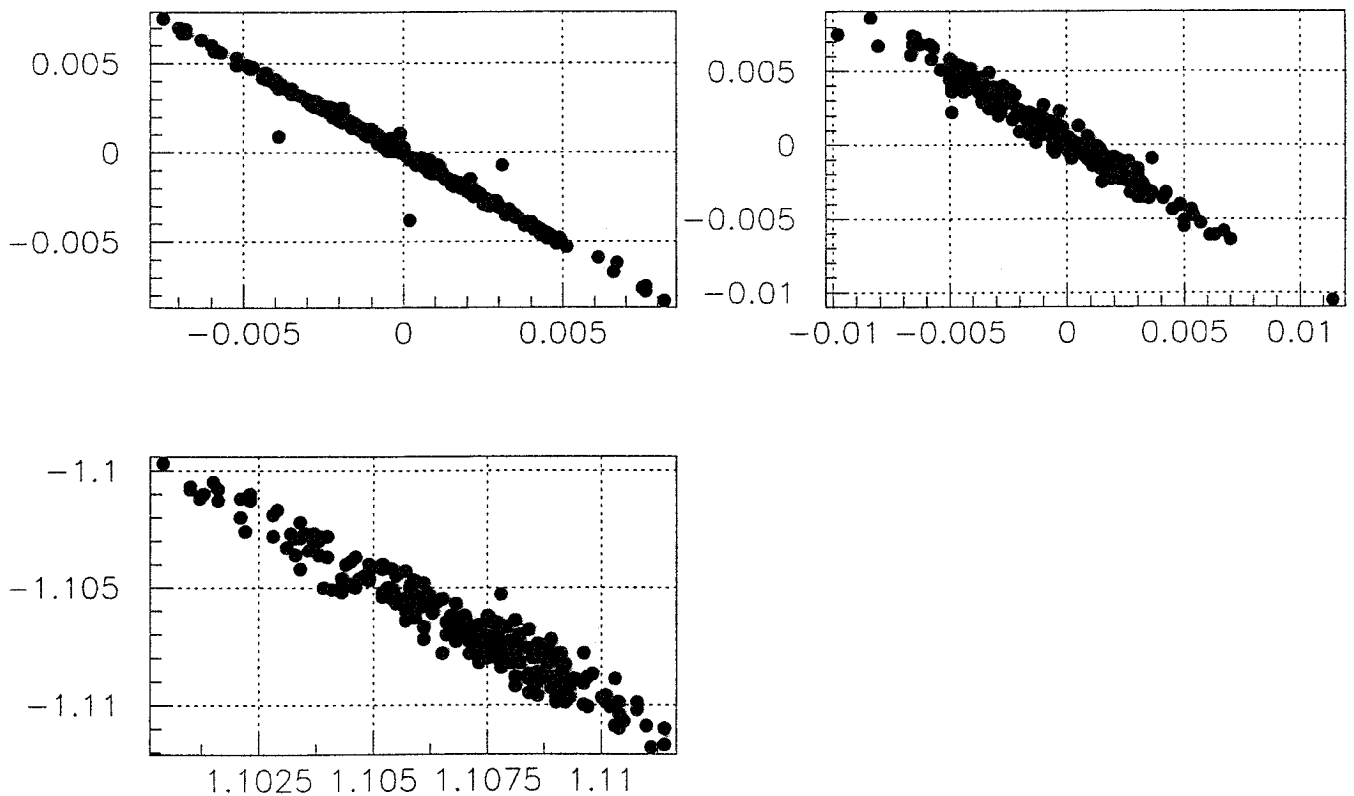


⇒ Integrated field errors of complete I beam are due to systematic inhomogeneities of type A magnets

Integrated fields of 1 sample (10 blocks) of type A magnets measured in four different block orientations before and after remagnetization

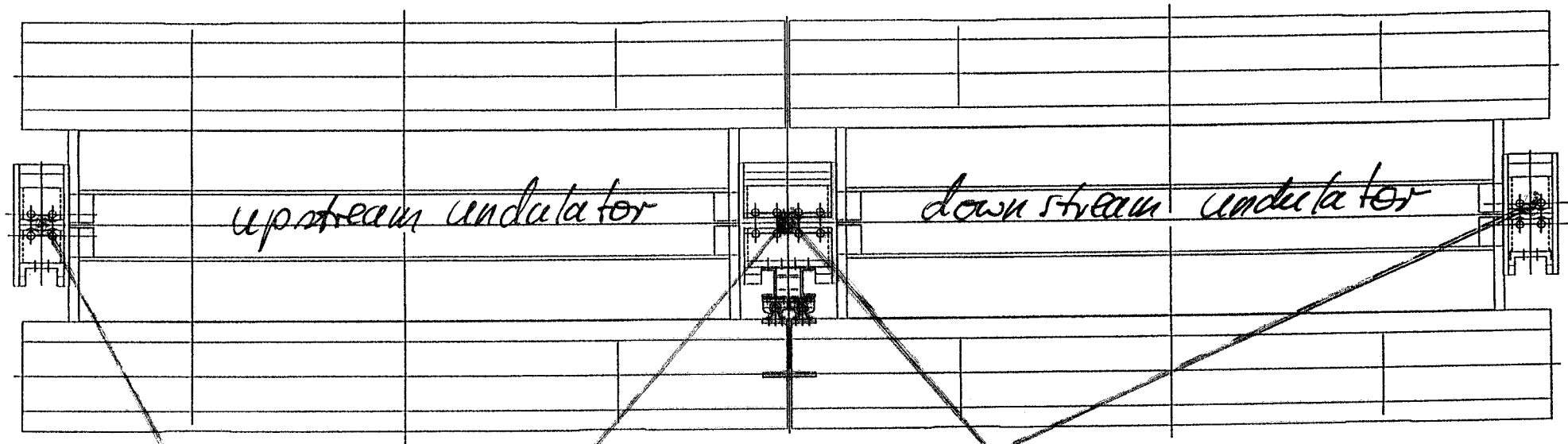


Correlation between dipole components of 200 magnets before and after remagnetization

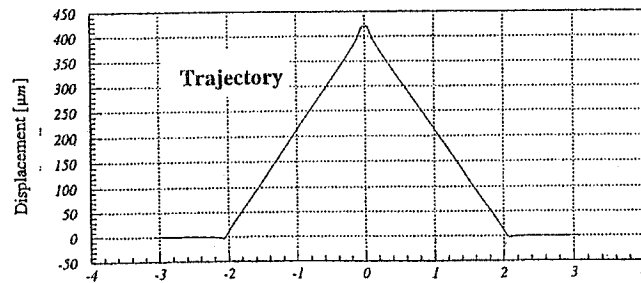
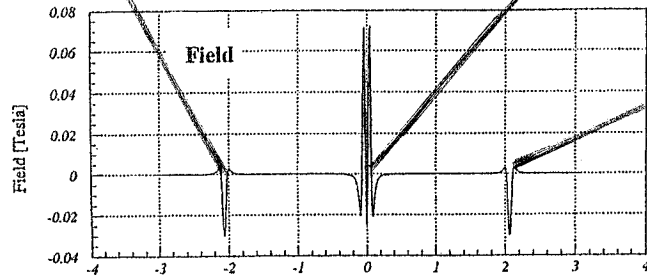


⇒ **Presorting of die pressed magnets possible if magnet orientation inside die is marked and blocks are magnetized accordingly**

UE-56 Side View of Magnetic Structure

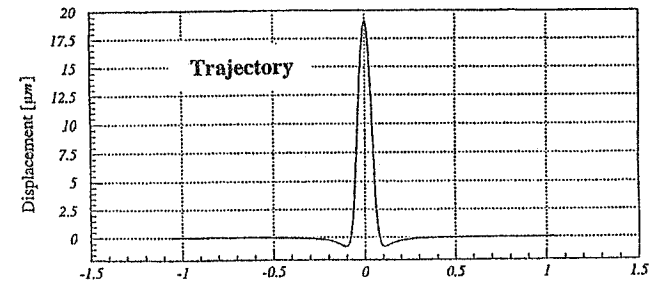
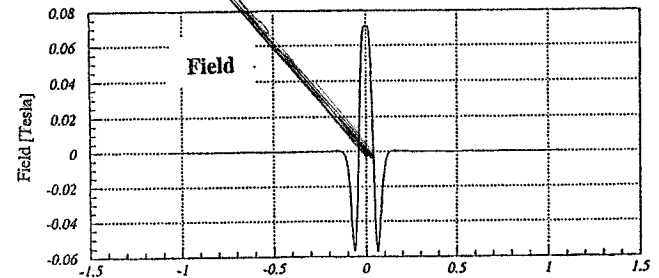


Operation Mode 1



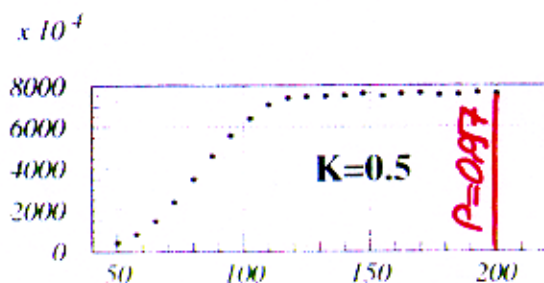
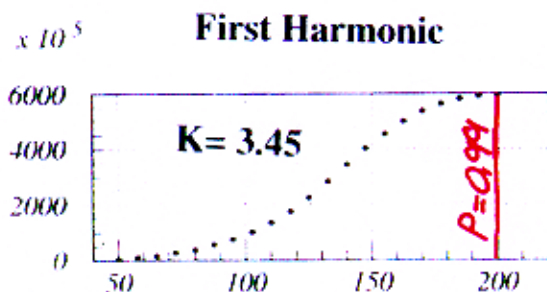
Longitudinal Position [m]

Operation Mode 2

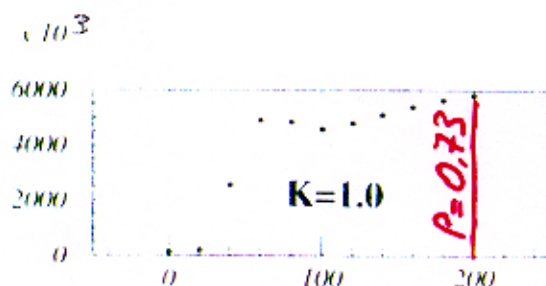
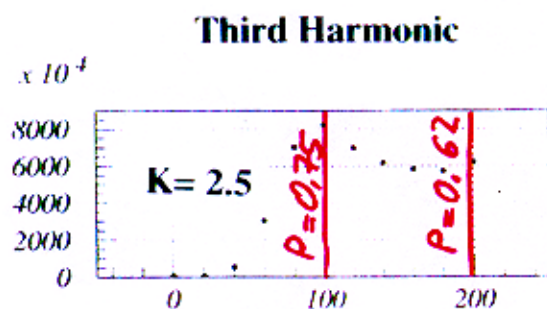


Longitudinal Position [m]

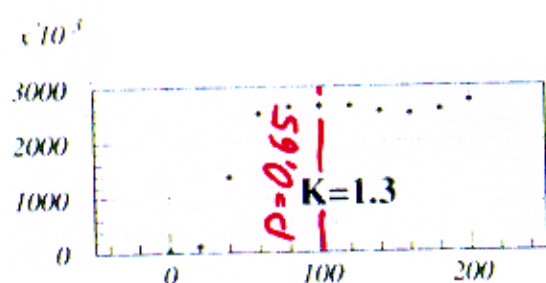
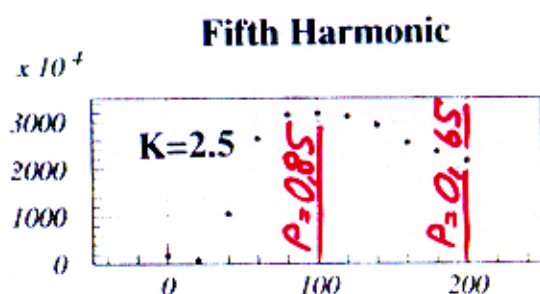
Figure of Merit (I^*P^{**2}) Versus Chicane Deflection Angle



Deflection Angle [μrad]



Deflection Angle [μrad]



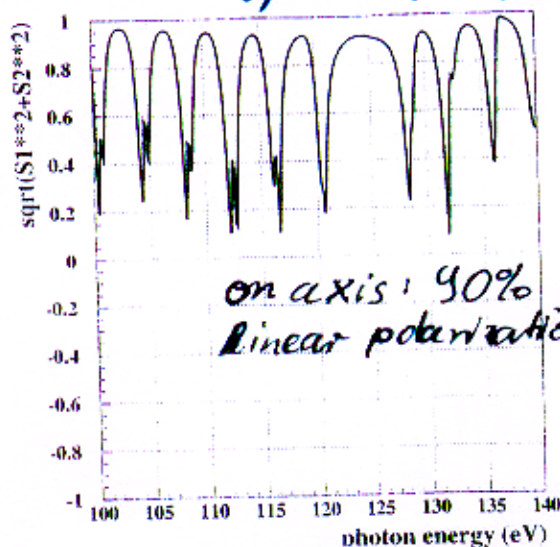
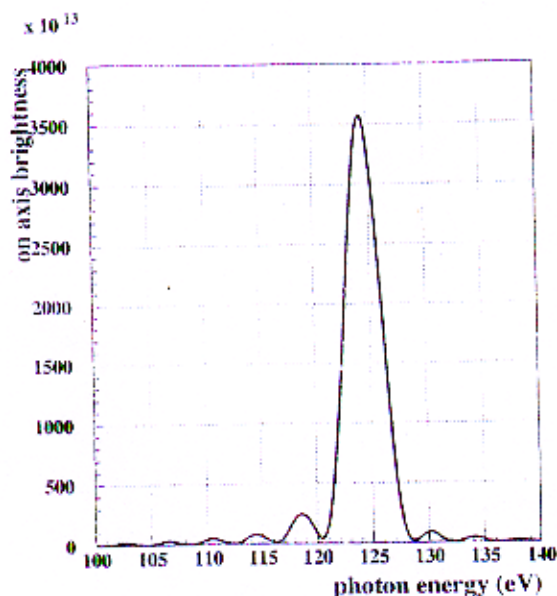
Deflection Angle [μrad]

Calculations done by M. Scheer, program WAVE,
beam emittance and energy spread included

UES6 in "wired undulator" mode

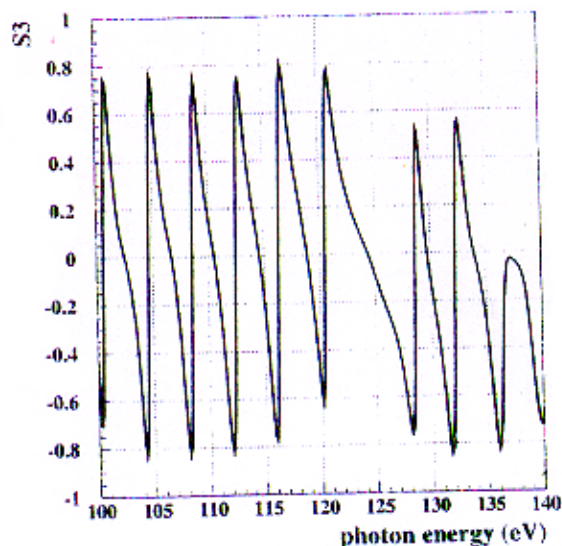
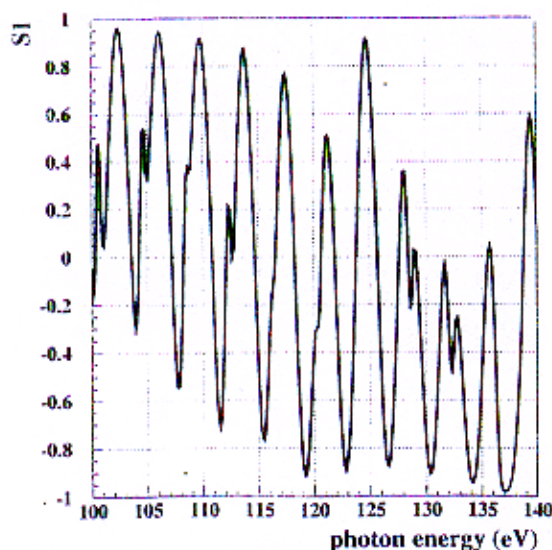
(1% α_{40} (meq))

not designed for the operation mode



on axis: 40%
Linear polarization

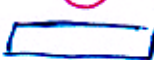
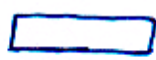
degree of polarization (line)
in pinhole: 80% : 70x70 μ m
50% : 140x140 μ m



circular



circular



ID1

Modulator

ID2

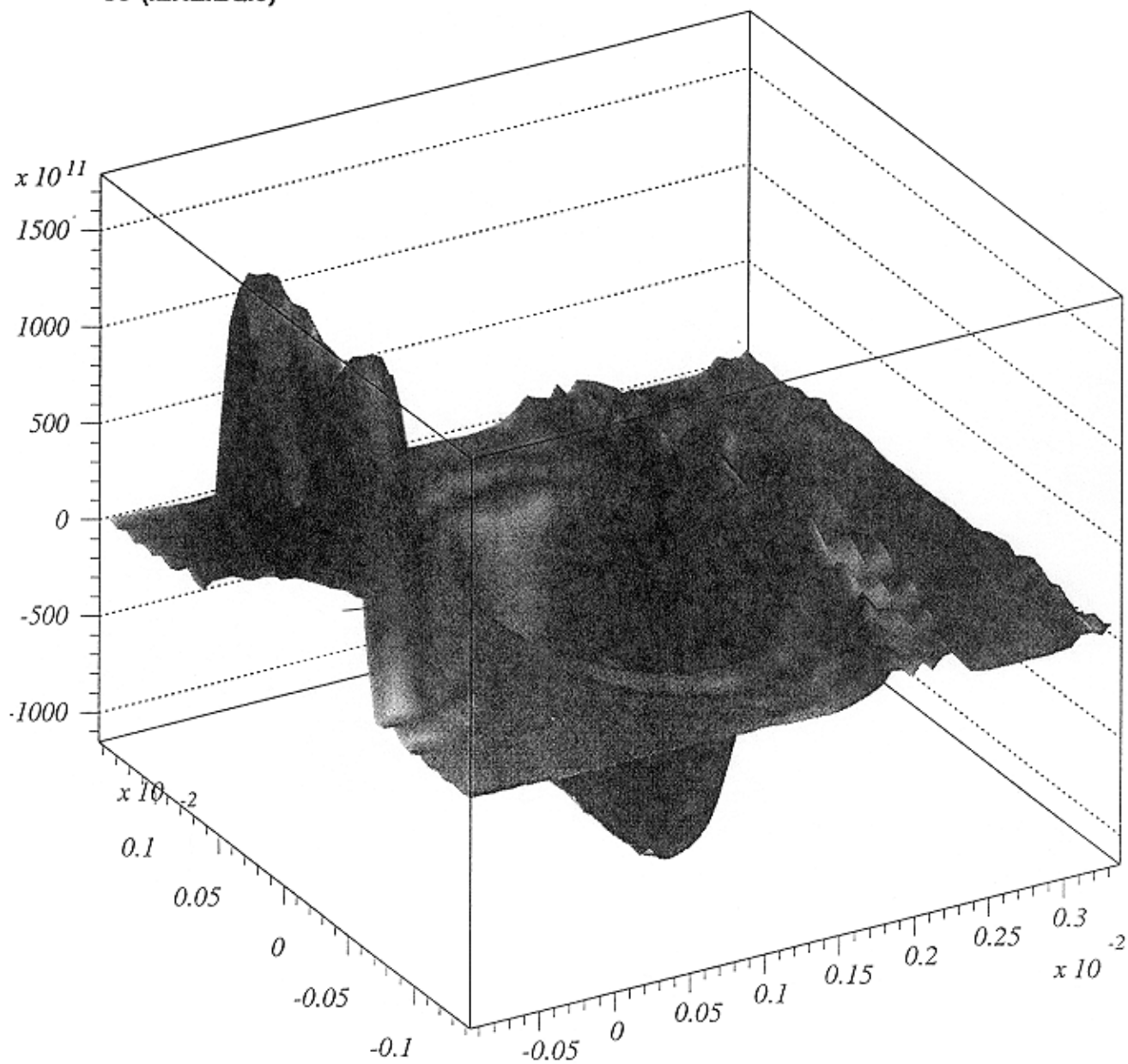
linear
variable angle

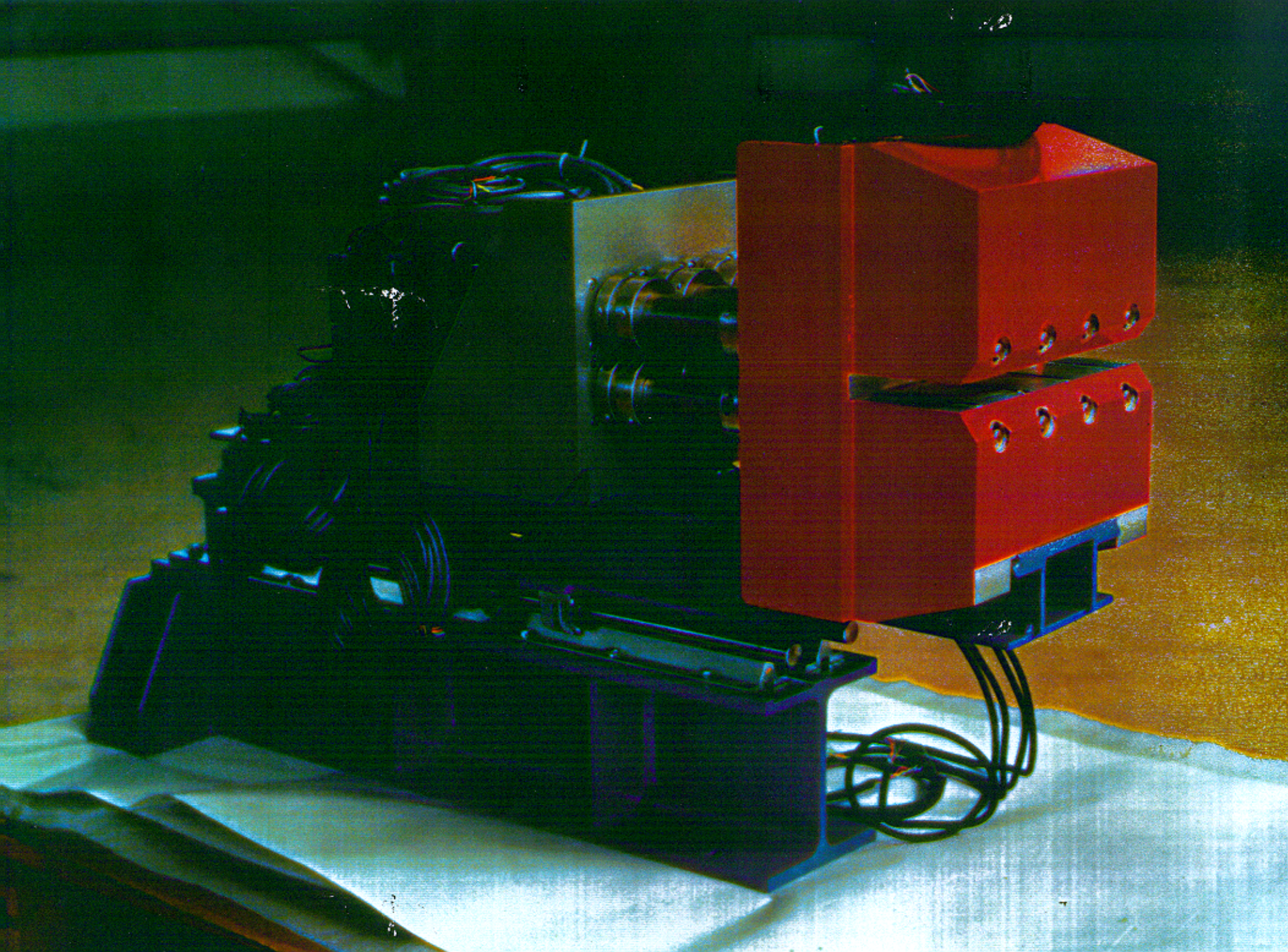


$\Rightarrow$ fast switching of polarization vector
rotation

$\Rightarrow$ low contamination from higher harmonics

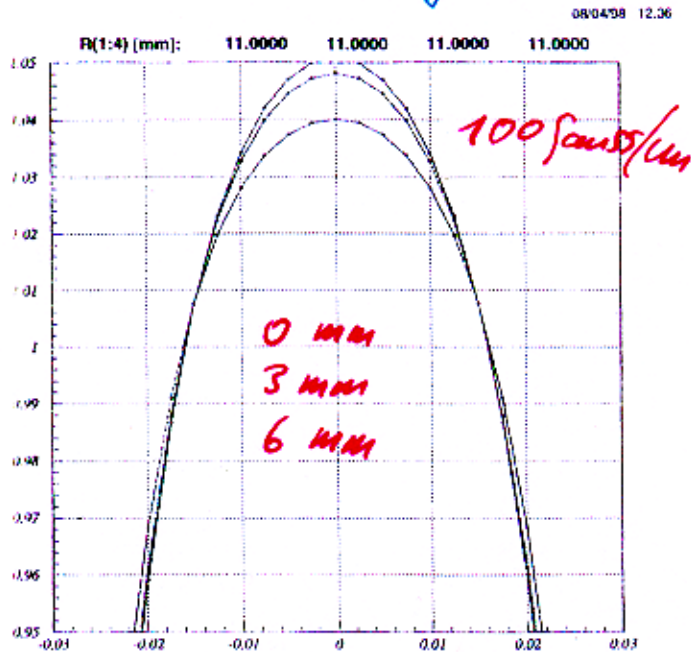
JOB 1730;K=2.5, 3. harm, opt chic, 352.7245 - 360.3924 eV, 100murad
S3*(IENE.EQ.9)





Transverse Distribution of Integrated Fields

Modulator Magnets

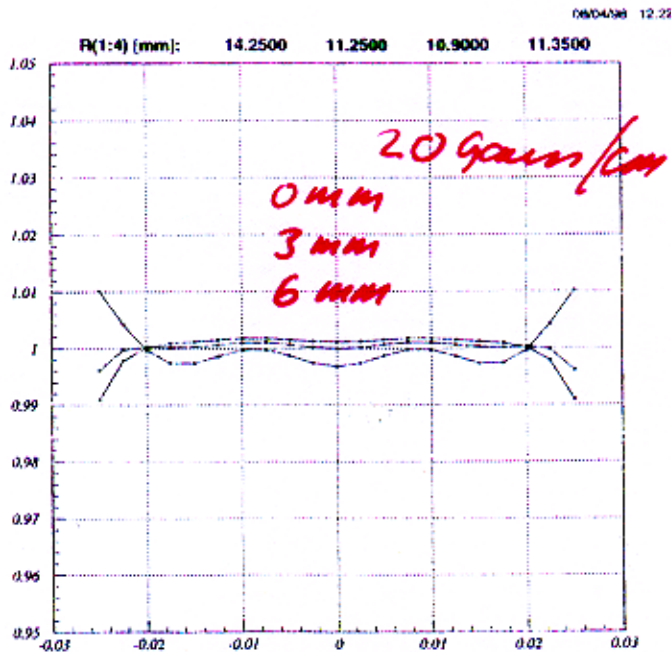


straight columns

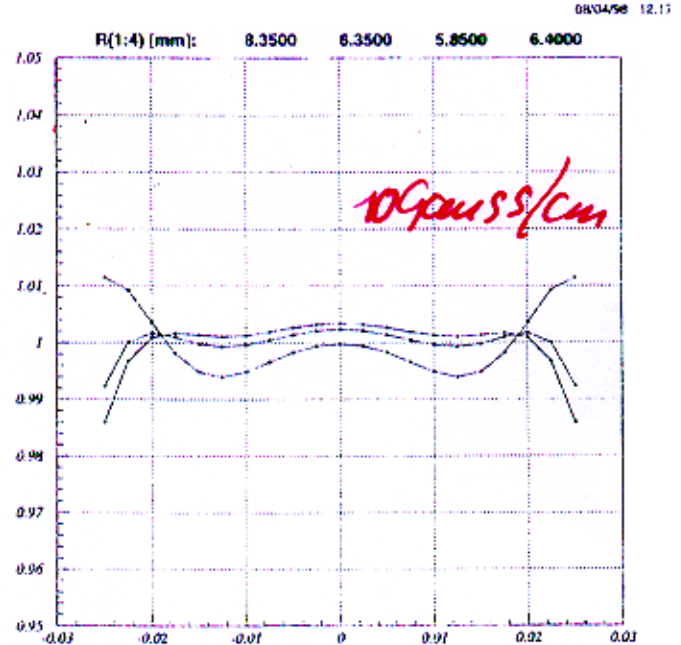
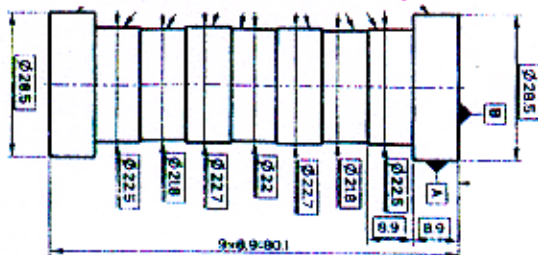
Chicane Magnets



straight columns



shaped magnets



shaped magnets

