

# HZB ACCELERATOR FACILITIES

operation, development, research

07.09.2022, Markus Ries et al.

MT ARD

ST3

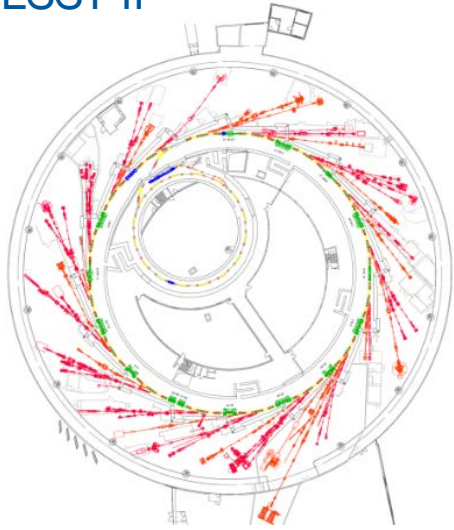




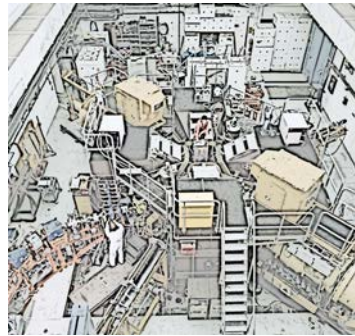
HZB / Dirk Laubner



## BESSY II



Cyclotron &  
Proton Therapy  
(eye tumours)



**HZB** Helmholtz  
Zentrum Berlin

## BESSY III

& **MLS2**



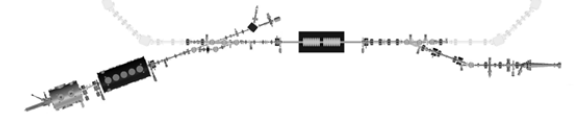
Advanced CW SRF  
New Concepts and Prototypes  
Advanced Beam Control, Diagnostics, Dynamics

ATHENA, InnoVEA, ACCLAIM

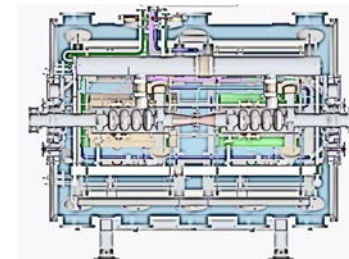
FLASH therapy, radiation hardness in MML

## SEALab

transition from bERLinPro



## VSR DEMO



MLS

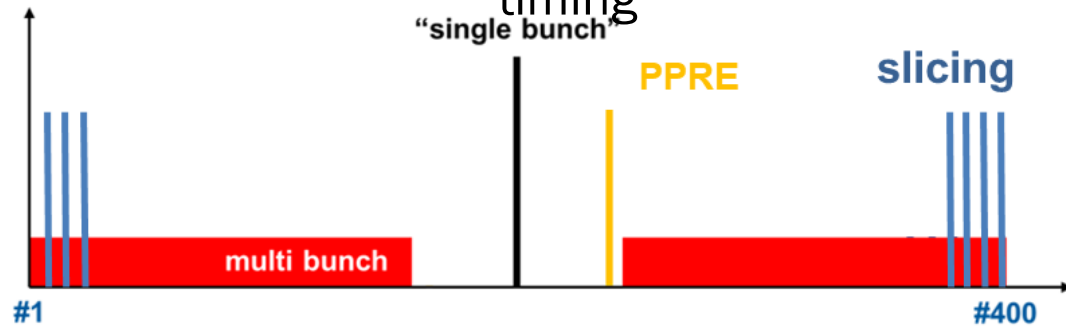


Digital LEAPS – ML, AI, Data  
PerMaLic – permanent magnets  
HarmonLIP – higher harmonic cavities

# BESSY II



hybrid filling pattern operation → flux, brightness,  
timing

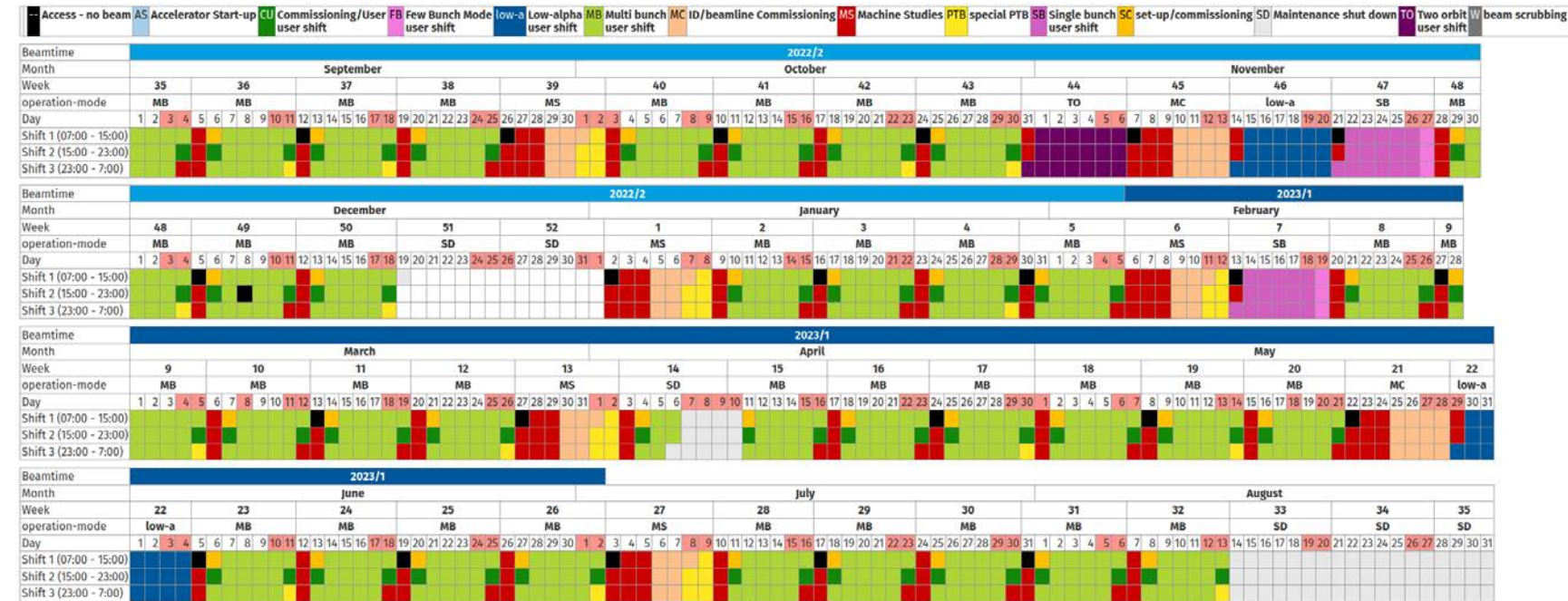


single bunch, few bunch → timing 100ps

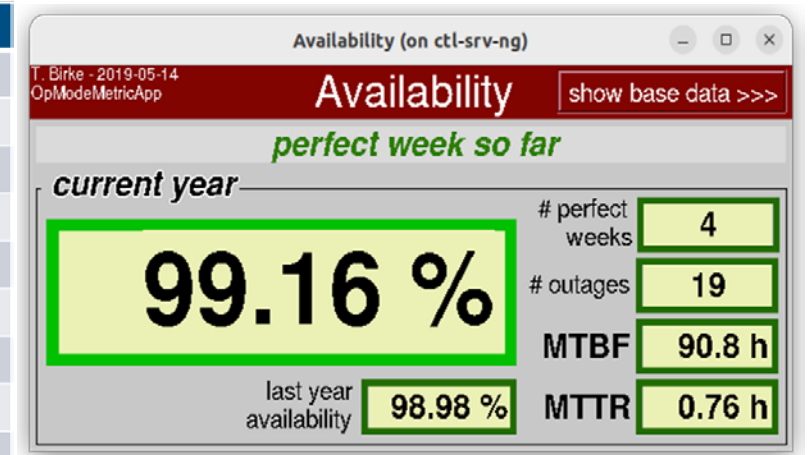
low-Alpha → timing 2ps, coherent THz radiation

- 1988 design, 1994 ground breaking, 1998 user operation
- 1.7 GeV, 300 mA
- decay machine with TopUp upgrade
- slicing facility upgrade
- superconducting wave length shifter (x2)
- in-vacuum undulator

- 24/7 user operation
- multi user facility
- high availability
- special operation modes
- 47 weeks accelerator uptime in the next 12 months
- special boundary conditions for ARD @ user facility, e.g. TRIBs, 3HC...

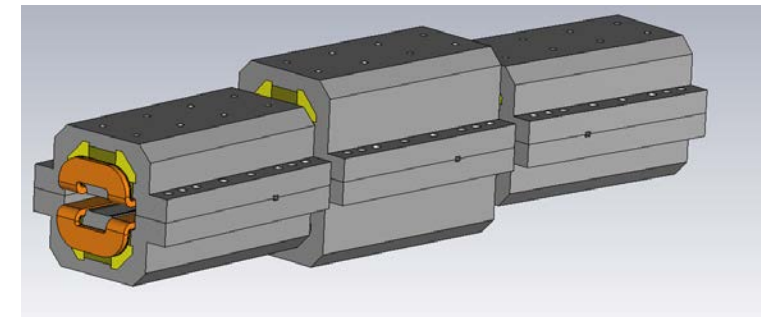
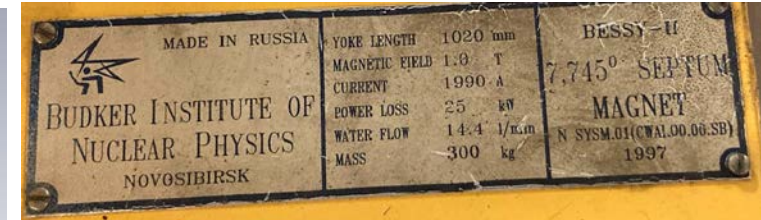
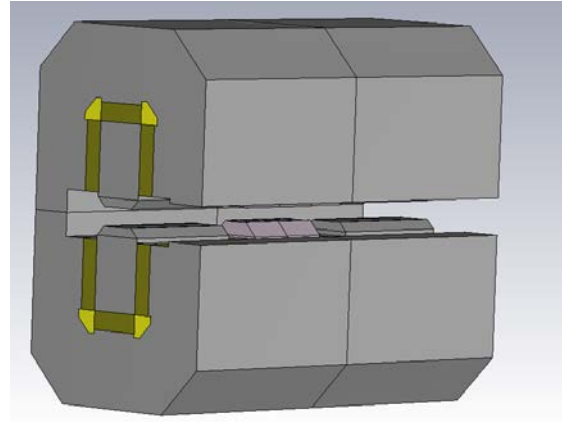
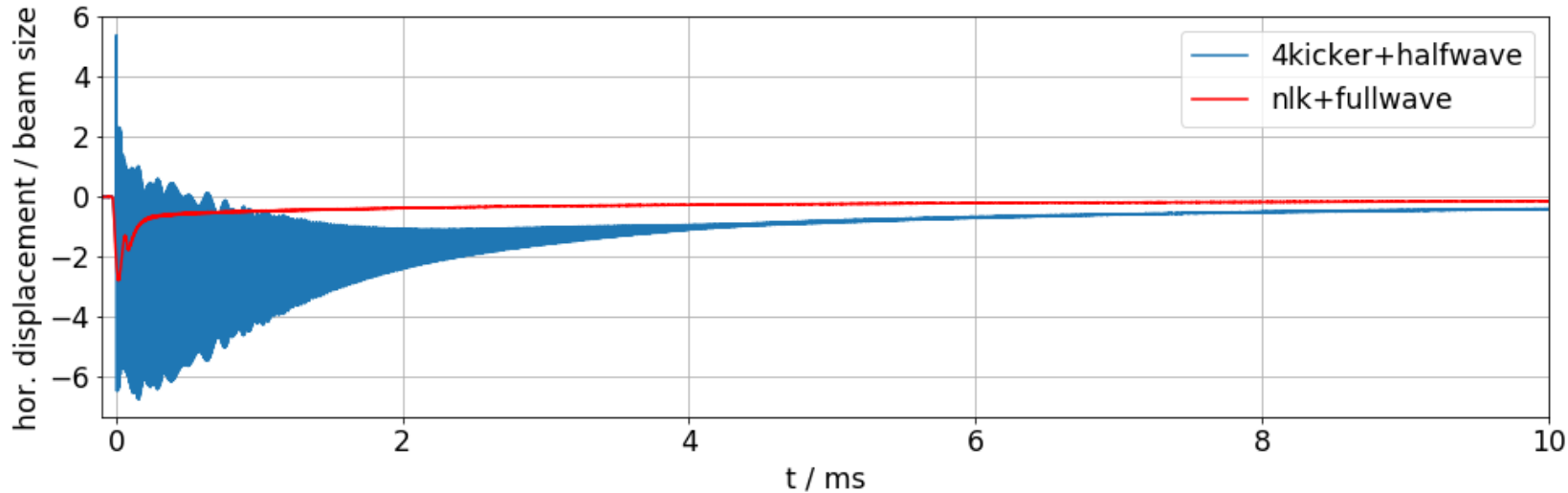
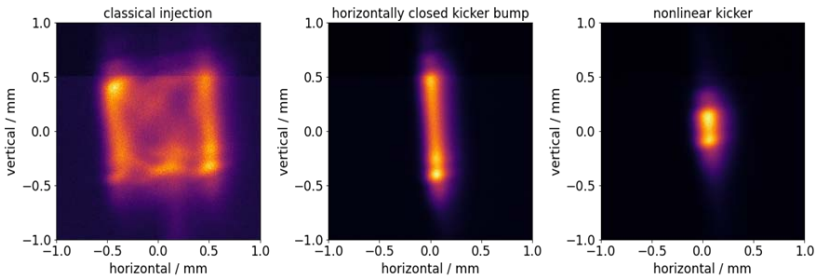


| Year | Scheduled | Availability | Outages | MTBF   | MTTR  |
|------|-----------|--------------|---------|--------|-------|
| 2013 | 4505 h    | 96.5 %       | 105     | 42.9 h | 1.5 h |
| 2014 | 5408 h    | 92.9 %       | 136     | 39.8 h | 2.8 h |
| 2015 | 3896 h    | 97.6 %       | 90      | 43.3 h | 1.0 h |
| 2016 | 4855 h    | 98.7 %       | 69      | 70.4 h | 0.9 h |
| 2017 | 4299 h    | 94.2 %       | 62      | 69.3 h | 4.0 h |
| 2018 | 3578 h    | 99.2 %       | 51      | 70.2 h | 0.6 h |
| 2019 | 4058 h    | 98.3 %       | 67      | 60.6 h | 1.0 h |
| 2020 | 3455 h    | 98.5 %       | 49      | 70.5 h | 1.0 h |
| 2021 | 4968 h    | 99.0 %       | 60      | 82.8 h | 0.9 h |

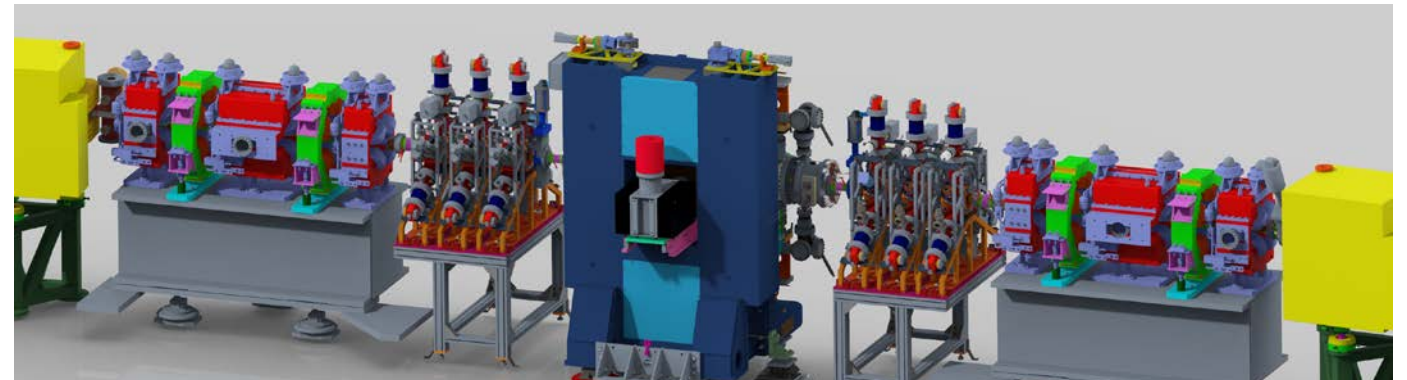
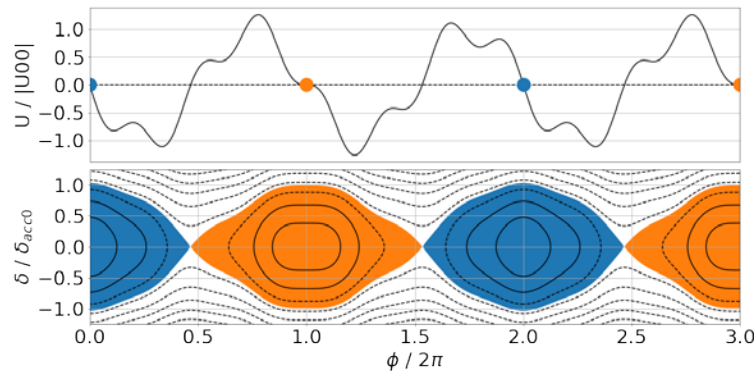
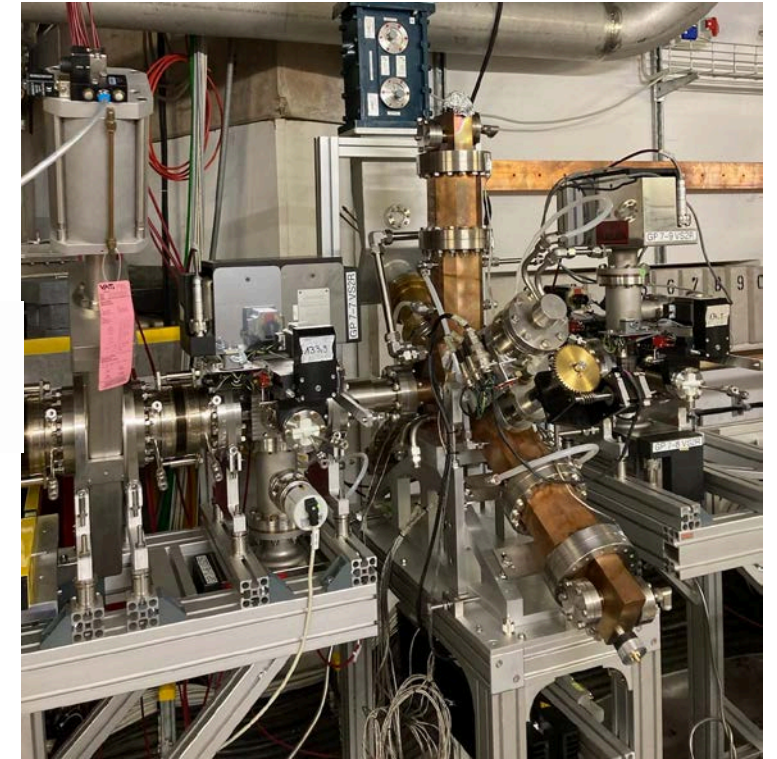




- BESSY II needs to perform at least until 2035
- focus on reliability, stability, sustainability
- ARD towards BESSY III and MLSII



- collaboration on prototype project with ALBA and DESY
- ideal test environment at HZB
- first NC, active, HOM-damped harmonic cavity in a storage ring – commissioning running these weeks
- essential ingredient for BESSY III
- ARD on 1.75 GHz design (3.5<sup>th</sup> harmonic)

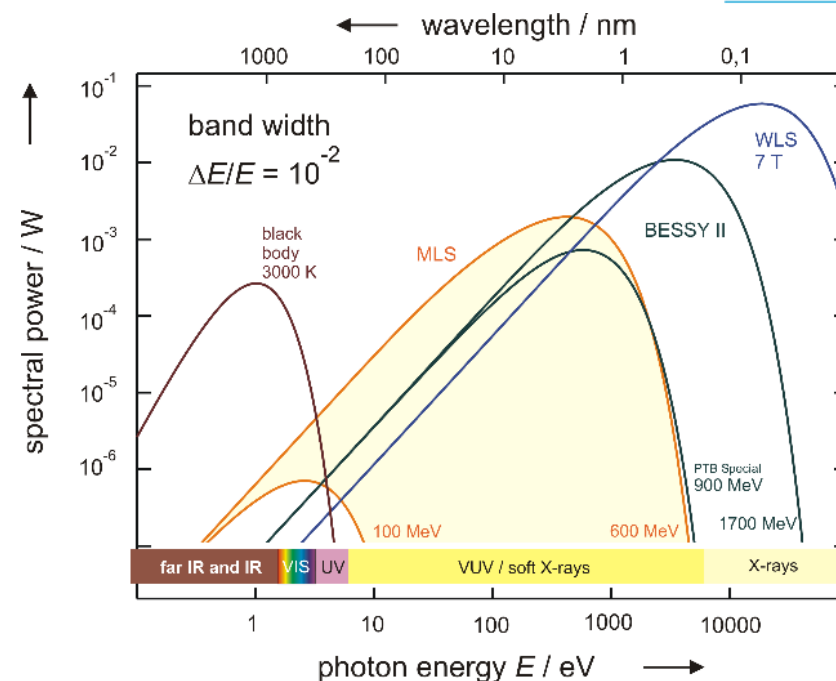
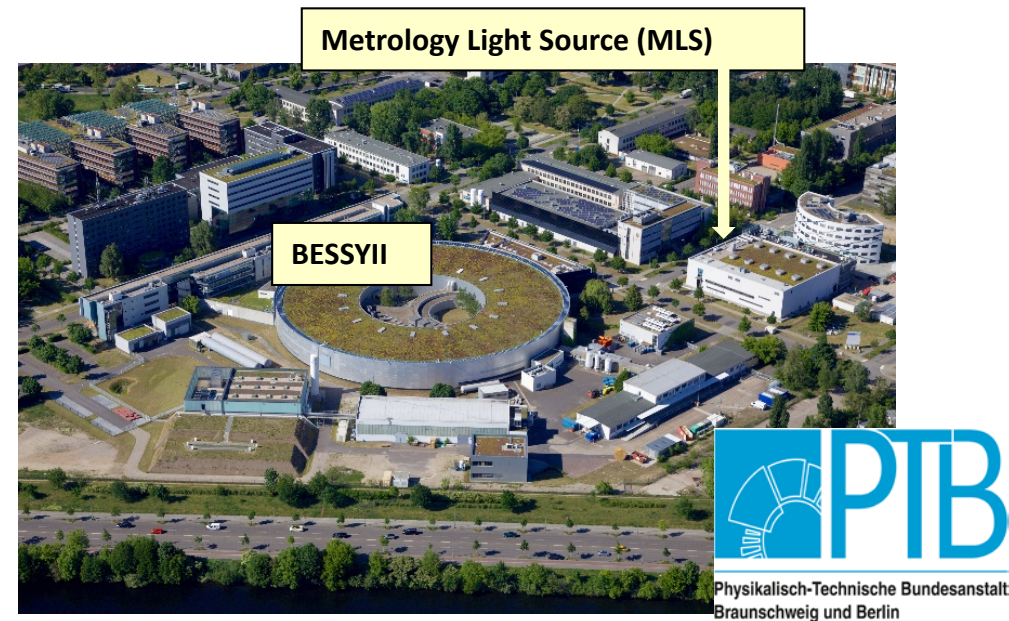




# Metrology Light Source

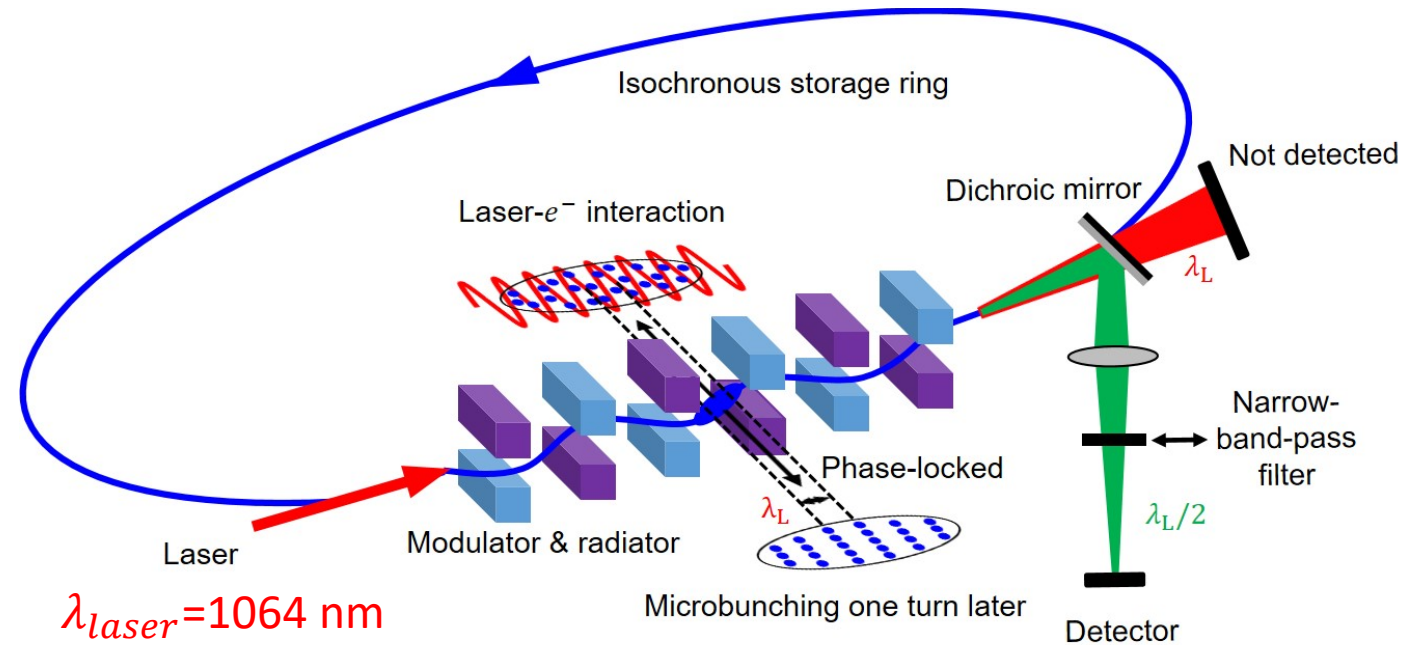
- user operation since 2008
- owned by PTB, designed & operated by HZB
- 38w/a standard operation, 8 weeks special operation

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| Circumference              | 48 m   |
| Revolution frequency       | $f_{\text{rev}} = 6.25 \text{ MHz}$<br>$T_{\text{rev}} = 160 \text{ ns}$ |
| Operational Energy         | 50 MeV to 630 MeV  |
| Momentum Compaction Factor | $-5 \times 10^{-2} < \alpha < 5 \times 10^{-2}$                          |
| emittances at 630/250 MeV  | 120(Standard User)/30<br>nmrad (SSMB)                                    |
| RF frequency               | 500 MHz  |
| Undulator                  | Single U125 $\lambda_u = 125 \text{ mm}$                                 |





- first storage ring **optimized for low alpha operation** by using a dedicated sextupole and octupole correction scheme
- unique conditions for experimental ARD towards steady state microbunching  
-> necessary condition for SSMB:  $|\alpha| \leq 2 \times 10^{-5}$



critical question:

can a turn-by-turn phase correlation of e- at 1 μm level be maintained in a Storage Ring environment ?  
answered by „yes“

#### Article

### Experimental demonstration of the mechanism of steady-state microbunching

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-021-03203-0>

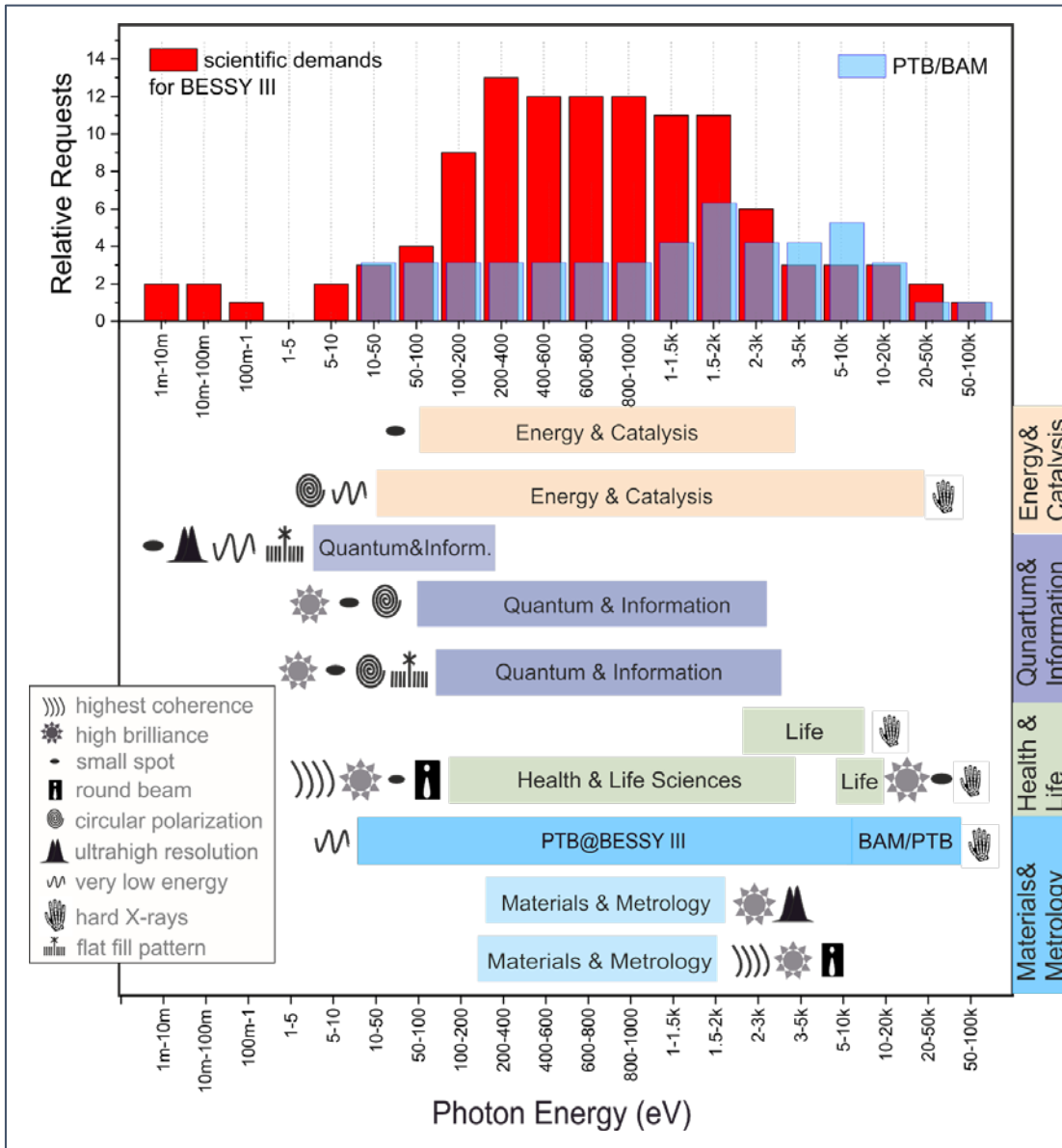
Received: 27 March 2020

Accepted: 7 January 2021

Published online: 24 February 2021

Xiujie Deng<sup>1</sup>, Alexander Chao<sup>2,3</sup>, Jörg Feikes<sup>4</sup>, Arne Hoeft<sup>5</sup>, Wenhui Huang<sup>1</sup>, Roman Klein<sup>1</sup>, Arnold Kruschinski<sup>4</sup>, Ji Li<sup>4</sup>, Aleksandr Matveenko<sup>4</sup>, Yuriy Petenev<sup>4</sup>, Markus Ries<sup>4</sup>, Chuanxiang Tang<sup>1</sup> & Lixin Yan<sup>1</sup>

The use of particle accelerators as photon sources has enabled advances in science



# BESSY III

- 1<sup>st</sup> ID harmonics polarized up to 1 keV from conventional APPLE-II undulator
  - Diffraction limited to 1 keV
  - Stay in Berlin-Adlershof with same capacity
  - Nanometer spatial res. & phase space matching
  - PTB/BAM metrology applications
- 
1. Ring Energy **2.5 GeV** (1.7 GeV)
  2. Emittance **100 pm rad** (5 nm rad)
  3. Circ. **350 m**  
**16 straights @ 5.6 m** (240 m @ 4 m)
  4. Low beta straights & Round beams
  5. **Metrology – hom. bends**
  6. Momentum **> 1.0e-4**  
compaction factor  
Bunch length **~ 10 ps**

Already at BESSY II, a 3rd generation **without** combined function bends

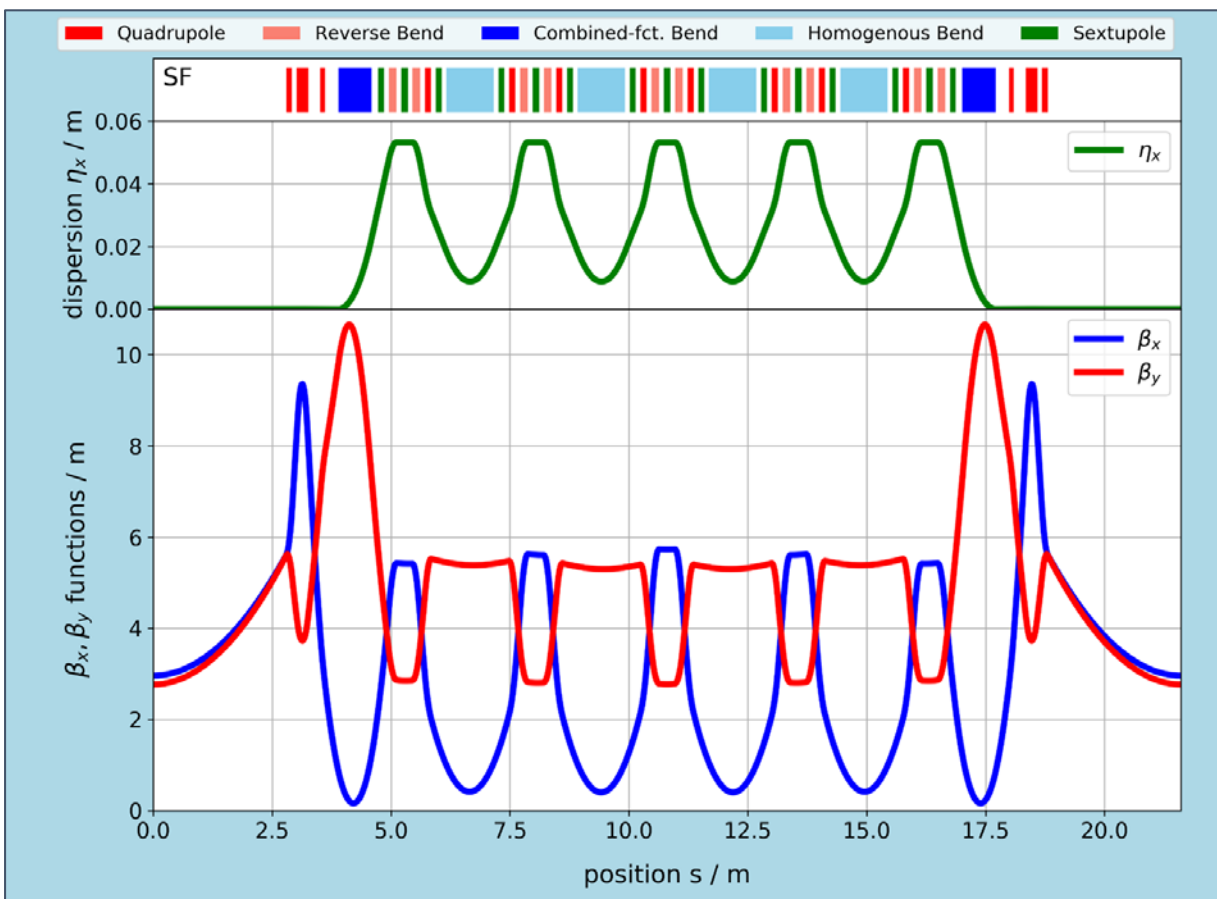


## Strategy: A robust and reliable system, minimizing technical risks/developments

- Greenfield option allows for minimizing technical risks (also testing in BESSY II)
  - Storage ring :      no excessive gradients or complex magnets  
                                focus on sustainable magnets to reduce power consumption (perm. magnets)
  - Sources:              spectral range (“polarised”) can be covered with standard APPLE-IIs  
                                expandable with IVUE
  - Injection:            transverse injection based on single, 4- or non-linear kicker injection.  
                                booster synchrotron in same tunnel as storage ring.
  - RF-System:          500 MHz EU HOM damped cavities and 3rd harmonic cavities
- risky R&D only on side tracks: Double Period Undulator (DOPU), Timing Modes (TRIBs), ...

## Combined function or Separated function (homogenous bend) Lattice

- BESSY III lattice development is ongoing. Special request: homogenous bend for metrology applications
- two working solutions:  
sf (at least) as good as cf-lattice!  
→ Less chromatic sext. strength  
Indication for better non-linear beam dynamics
- non-linear optimization on the way:  
TSWM, TSWA, DA & LT,  
tolerance studies,  
collective effects,  
injection

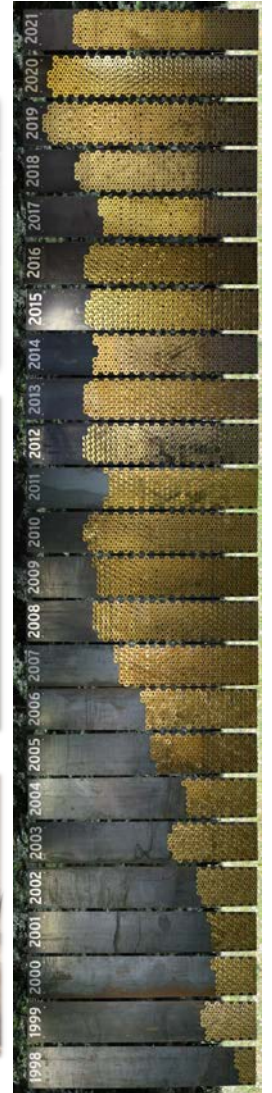
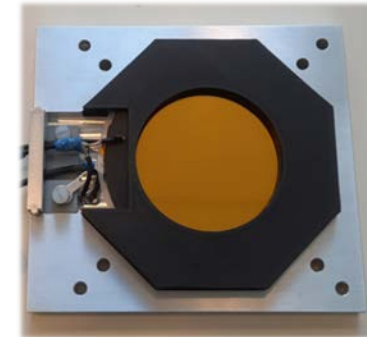
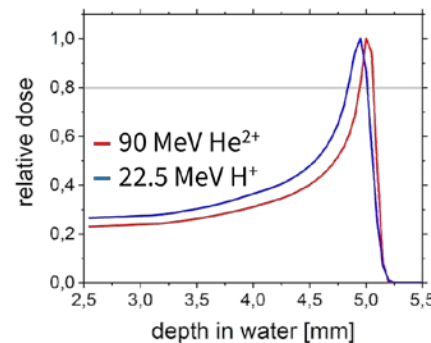
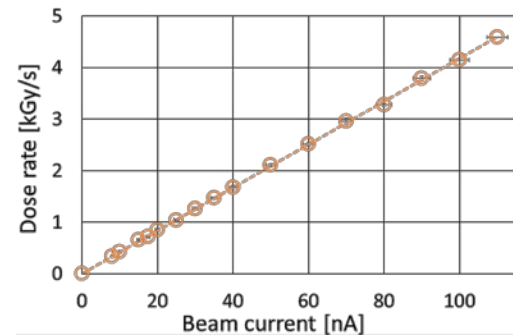


|          |         |          |
|----------|---------|----------|
| periodic |         | ok       |
| Periods  |         | 16       |
| Length   | [m]     | 350.304  |
| Angle    | [deg]   | 360.000  |
| AbsAngle | [deg]   | 432.531  |
| TuneA    |         | 43.71999 |
| TuneB    |         | 12.75999 |
| ChromA   |         | 0.008    |
| ChromB   |         | 0.003    |
| Alpha    | [xE-3]  | 0.115    |
| JA       |         | 2.07985  |
| JB       |         | 1.00000  |
| Energy   | [GeV]   | 2.500    |
| EmitA    | [nm rd] | 0.101    |
| EmitB    | [nm rd] | 0.0000   |
| dE/tum   | [keV]   | 320.8    |
| Espread  | [xE-3]  | 0.899    |
| TauA     | [ms]    | 8.756    |
| TauB     | [ms]    | 18.212   |
| TauE     | [ms]    | 19.792   |
| Location |         | END      |
| Position | m       | 21.894   |
| BetaA    | m       | 3.123    |
| AlphaA   |         | 0.0000   |
| BetaB    | m       | 3.022    |
| AlphaB   |         | 0.0000   |
| Disp X   | m       | 0.0000   |
| Disp' X  | rad     | 0.0000   |
| Disp Y   | m       | 0.0000   |
| Disp' Y  | rad     | 0.0000   |
| PhiA/2pi |         | 2.7325   |
| PhiB/2pi |         | 0.7975   |



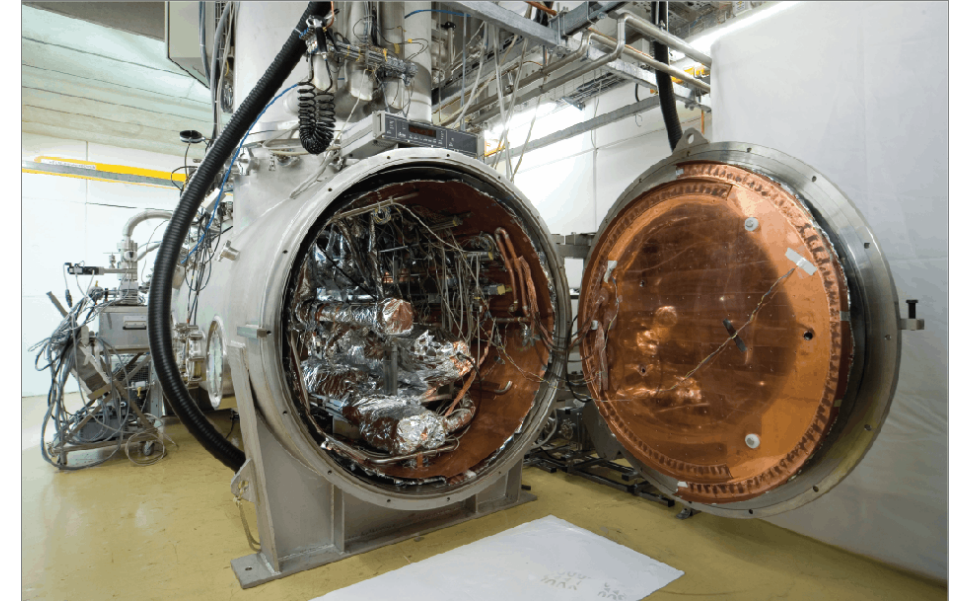
# proton therapy

- isochronous cyclotron:  $\leq 70 \text{ MeV H}^+$  ,  $\tilde{I}_{\text{out}} < 1 \mu\text{A}$
- operation 9 days/month with 98% uptime for:
- **Eye-tumour therapy (85%)**
  - collaboration with Charité hospital since 1998
  - > 4300 patients with 96% local tumour control
- **R&D in medical and accelerator physics (10%)**
  - FLASH – ultrahigh dose rate irradiation (ST3) :
  - multiparticle beam delivery (ST2) :  
 $\text{He}^{2+}$  & stripped  $\text{H}_2^+$  with equal dose depth
- **Beamtime for users (5%)**
  - radiation hardness tests for aerospace (solar cells, electronics, optics)
  - detectors, dosimetry, geology, ...
- new end stations coming up, upgrade path under investigation

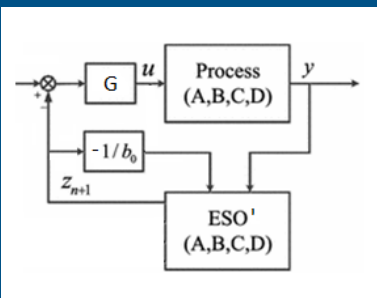


# HoBiCaT- A horizontal SRF cavity teststand

- test fully equipped SRF cavities including helium vessel, motor- and piezo tuner, power couplers, magnetic shielding, etc.
- temperature range down to 1.5 K, typically 1.8 K with 100 W @ 1.8 K: 16 mbar  $\pm$  30 mbar rms
- RF set up: 1.3 and 1.5 GHz 15 kW SSA, 400 W broadband SSA
- complementary to the vertical test stands for sample testing (Quadrupole resonator) and cavity acceptance tests (critically coupled)



ARD ST3 related measurement campaigns: Tested with TESLA cavity and SRF gun

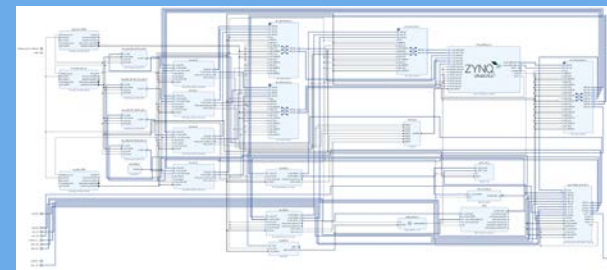


Active disturbance rejection control (ADRC)

- Control cavity tuning to compensate microphonics
- Stabilized cavity will improve any longitudinal beam jitter

A. Elejaga et al.

“RF on a chip” LLRF control system under development



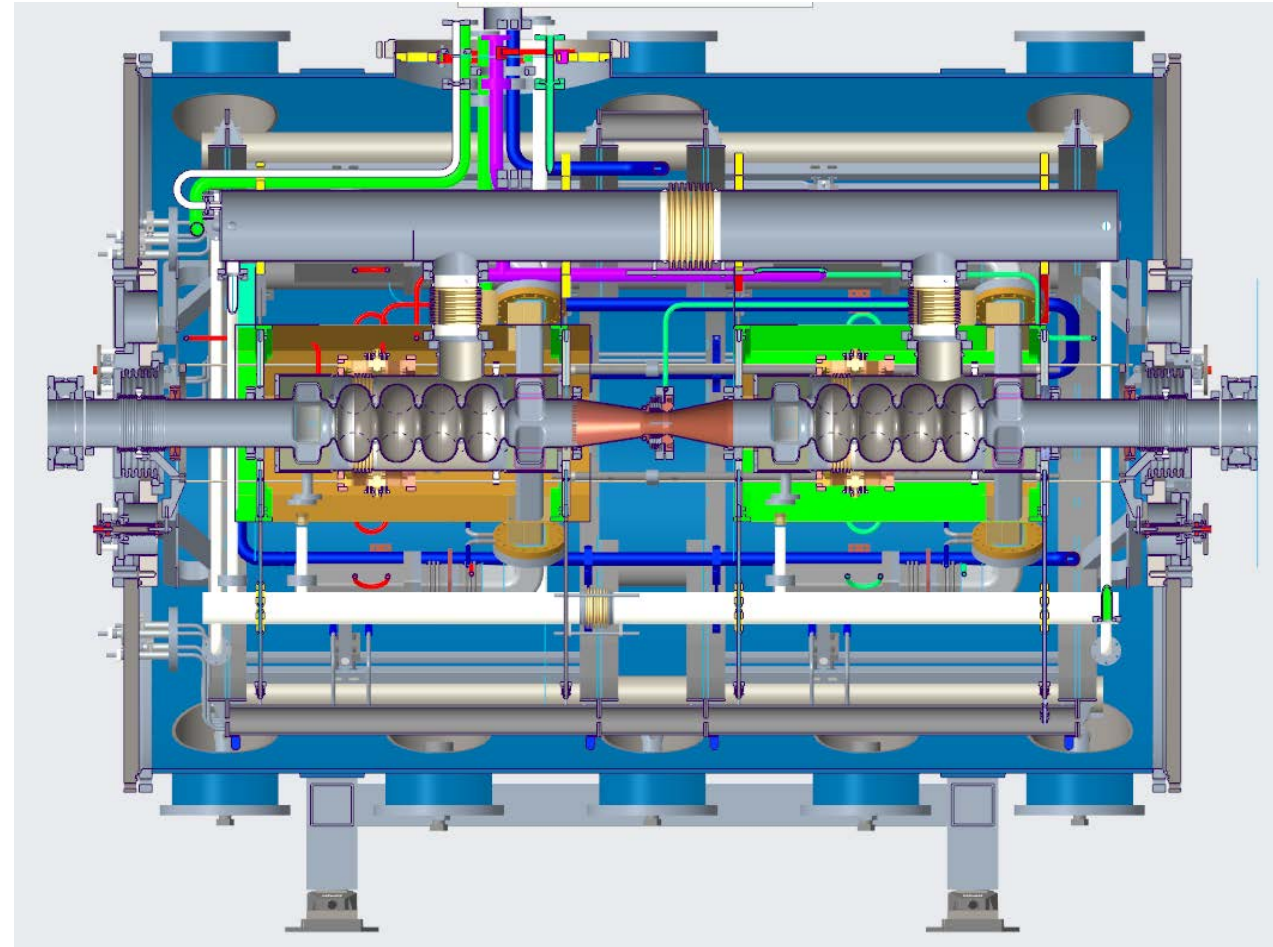
A. Ushakov et al.

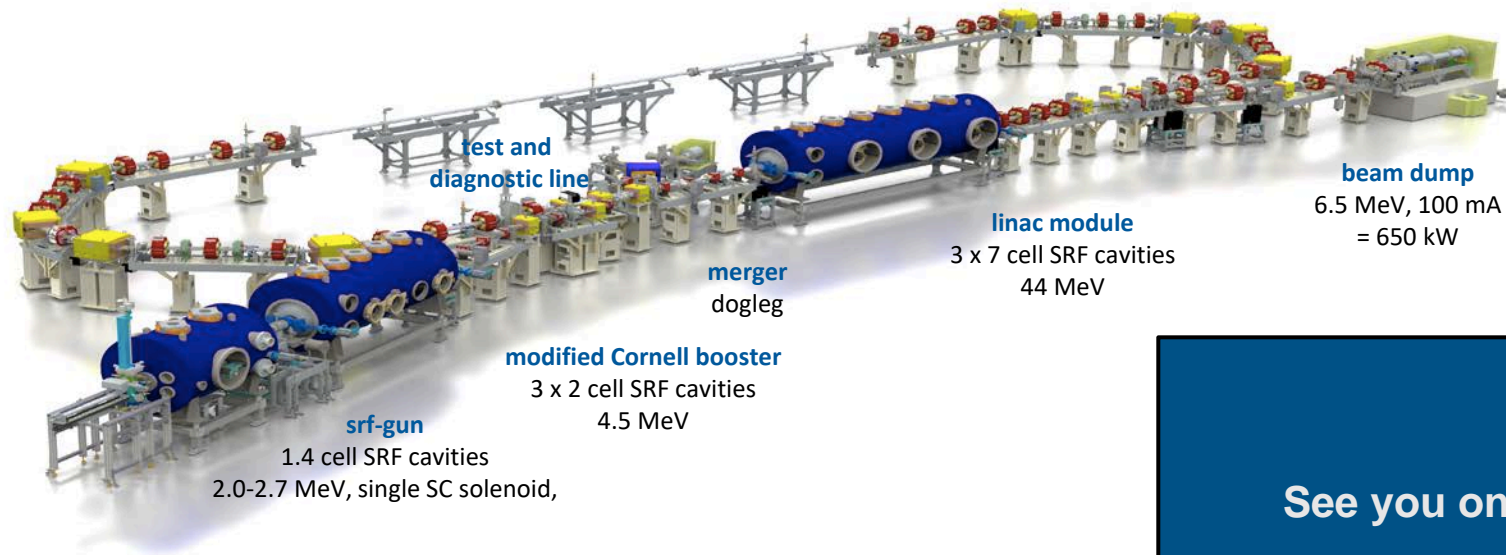
- Detuning calculation
- Kalman Filter detuning estimator
- PID controller
- More to come.....



# BESSY VSR DEMO

- normal conducting beating keeps the VSR ball in the air
- SC module pursued
- 1.5 GHz cavities being manufactured
- collimated shielded bellow successfully tested up to 400 mA in BESSY II
- warm end groups being tested right now in BESSY II





# SEALAB

Want to learn more?

See you on the facility tour on Friday 09.09.2022!

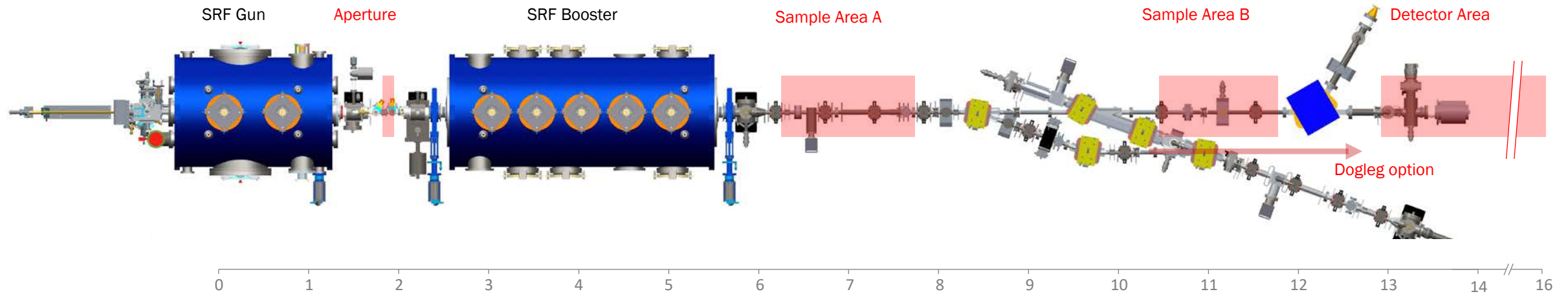
- bERLinPro project accomplished in 2020, readiness of building, infrastructure, warm machine, diagnostics, cryo-plant and high-power RF stations
- Commissioning of SRF photo-injector on-going, high quantum efficiency cathodes preparation , Laser system, high-power RF conditioning of SRF Booster module couplers are on track to allow first beam from the injector spring 2023
- Beam commissioning program in development to map the injector's parameter space from short pulse-low charge to, via medium average currents to high charge regime
- Opening up the machine for additional applications, contributes to the European ERL strategy for HEP

Prospect: ERLs allow efficient operation at high average brightness/luminosity with Linac class beam quality  
 → Reduces ecological footprint of large-scale science, especially when combining with higher  $T_c$  SRF technology, vision of sustainable large-scale science driver



# Ultra-fast scattering experiments with the SRF photoinjector

Many ARD ST1 and ST3 aspects: SRF, beam dynamics, instrumentation, controls, ...



## Capabilities of the photoinjector:

1 to 3.5 MeV beam energy with **variable** bunch charge (1 fC to 100 pC), pulse length (10 fs to 6 ps) and spot size (10 to 100s  $\mu\text{m}$ ), **high stability at MHz repetition rate**.

**Very flexible longitudinal accelerator/lens system:** one gun cavity and three booster cavities, done optimization for bunching scheme, see talk on Friday by Benat [1].

[1] B. Alberdi, et al, Sci. Rep. 12, 13365 (2022)

## Ultrafast science drivers:

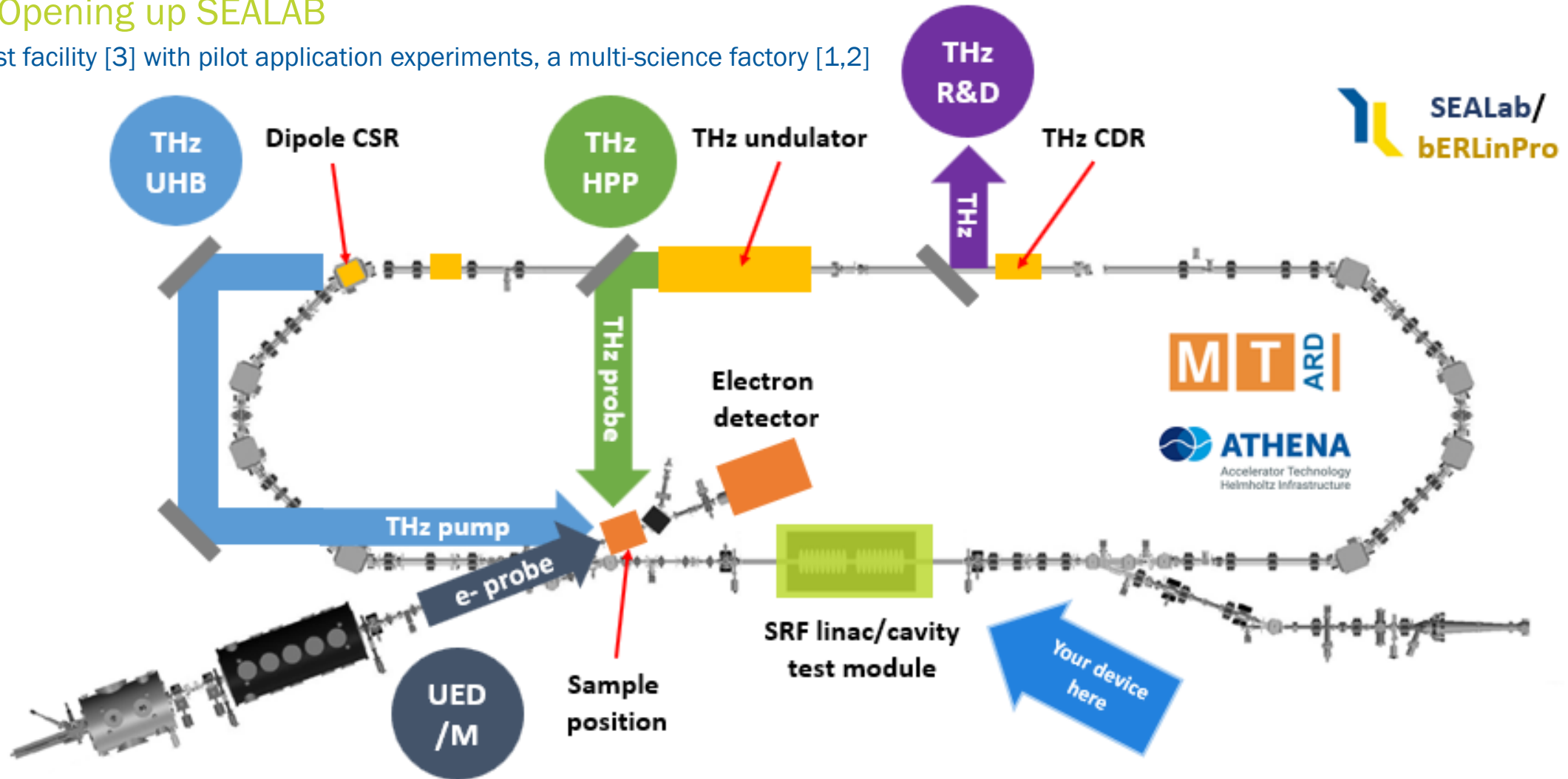
Diffraction camera for **molecular movies** with MHz repetition rate (UED).  
Imaging of **macromolecular structures** in liquid phase (UEI).

Complementary to SR and FEL light sources.  
**Enabling multi-modal capabilities for Bessy II/III.**



## The dream: Opening up SEALAB

An accelerator test facility [3] with pilot application experiments, a multi-science factory [1,2]



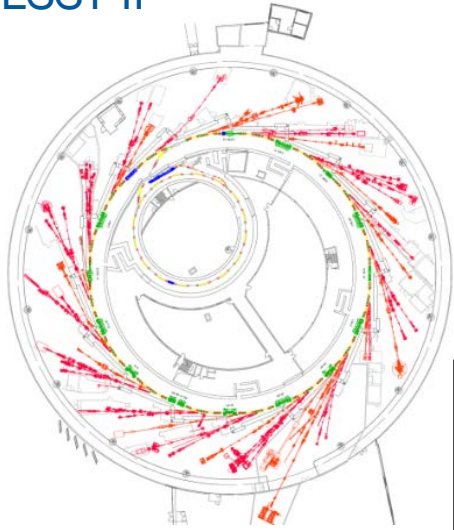
[1] T. Kamps et al., arXiv:1910.00881v2 [physics.acc-ph] 8 Jan 2020

[2] J.-G. Hwang et al., J. Korean Phys. Soc. 77, 337–343 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.3938/jkps.77.337>

[3] A. Neumann et al., IPAC 2022



BESSY II



Cyclotron &  
Proton Therapy  
(eye tumours)



**HZB** Helmholtz  
Zentrum Berlin

**BESSY III**  
& **MLS2**



Advanced CW SRF  
New Concepts and Prototypes  
Advanced Beam Control, Diagnostics, Dynamics

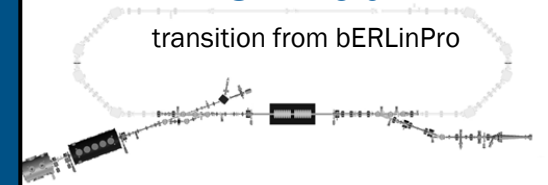
ATHENA, InnoVEA, ACCLAIM

FLASH therapy, radiation hardness in MML

**an exciting place to be  
and to collaborate with**

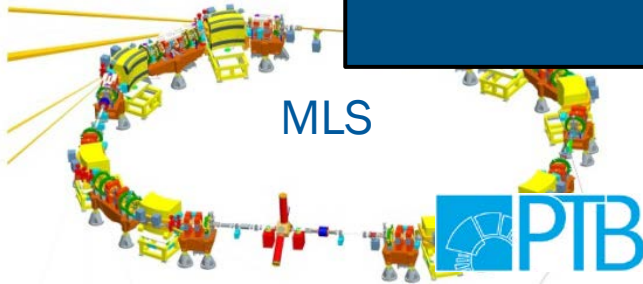
**SEALab**

transition from bERLinPro

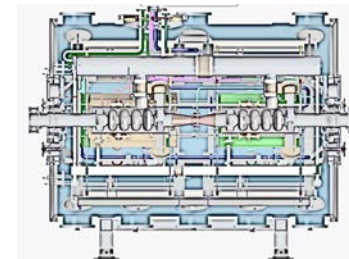


**DEMO**

**MLS**



Digital LEAPS – ML, AI, Data  
PerMaLic – permanent magnets  
HarmonLIP – higher harmonic cavities



**SupraLab@HZB**



Many thanks to all contributors of slides:

Andreas Jankowiak, Jens Völker (perm. magnets), Jörg Feikes (MLS), Paul Goslawski (BESSY III), Thorsten Kamps and Axel Neumann (SEALAB and HOBICAT), Adolfo Velez (BESSY VSR DEMO), Georgios Kourkafas (proton therapy)

and all HZB and PTB staff contributing to ARD activities

and all contributors to this workshop

for your attention

# BACKUP

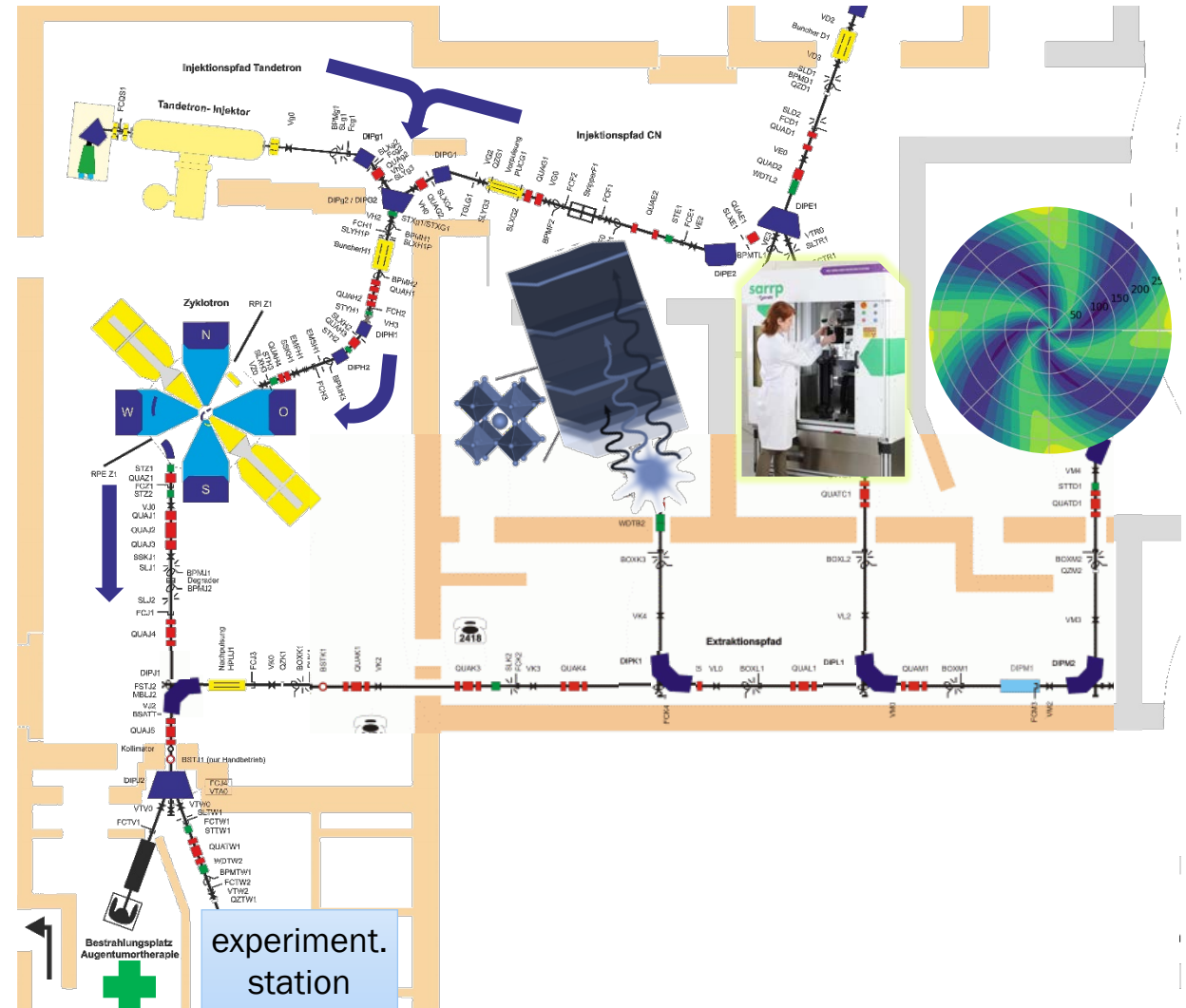


- **New end-stations**

- radiation-tolerant electronics with soft semiconductors (TU Potsdam)
- minibeam radiotherapy (UniBw)
- beamline extension

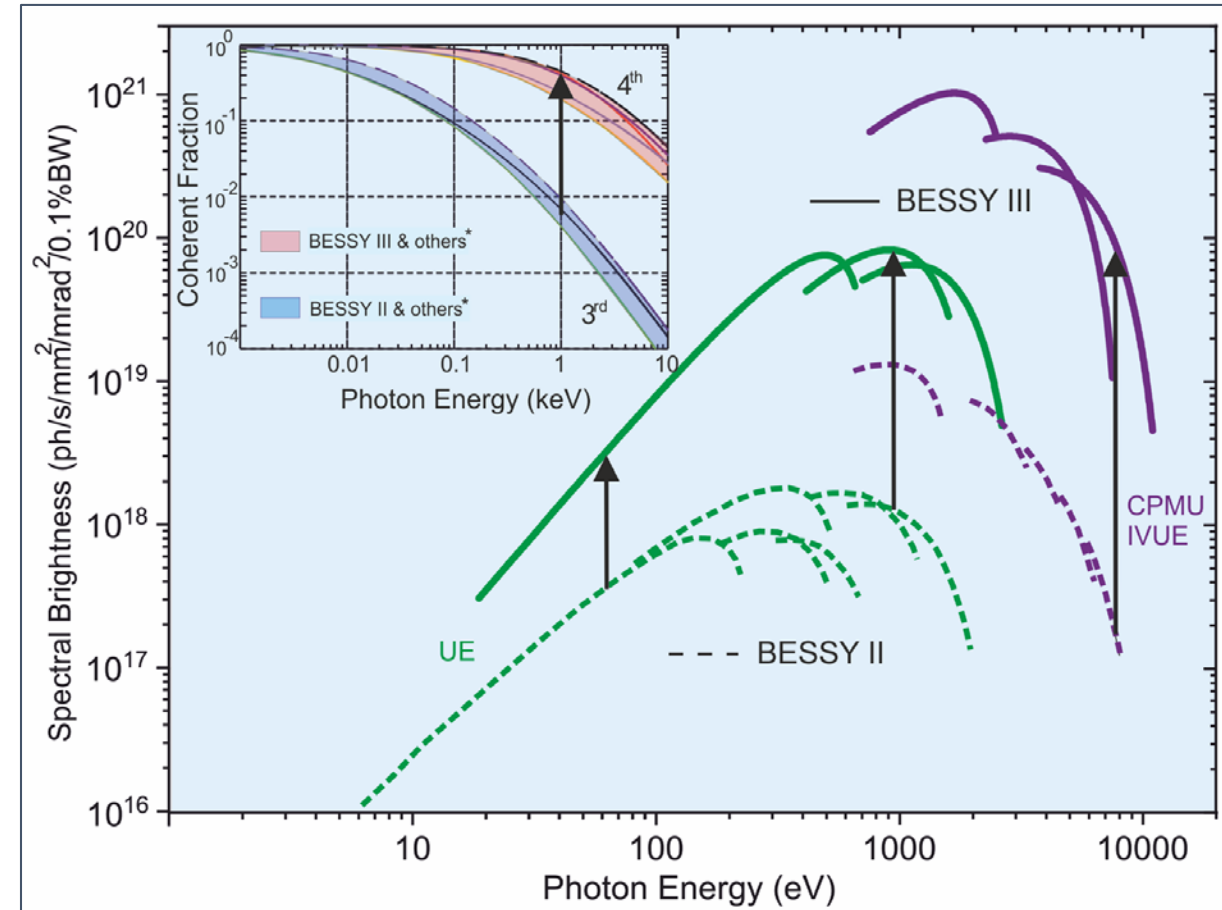
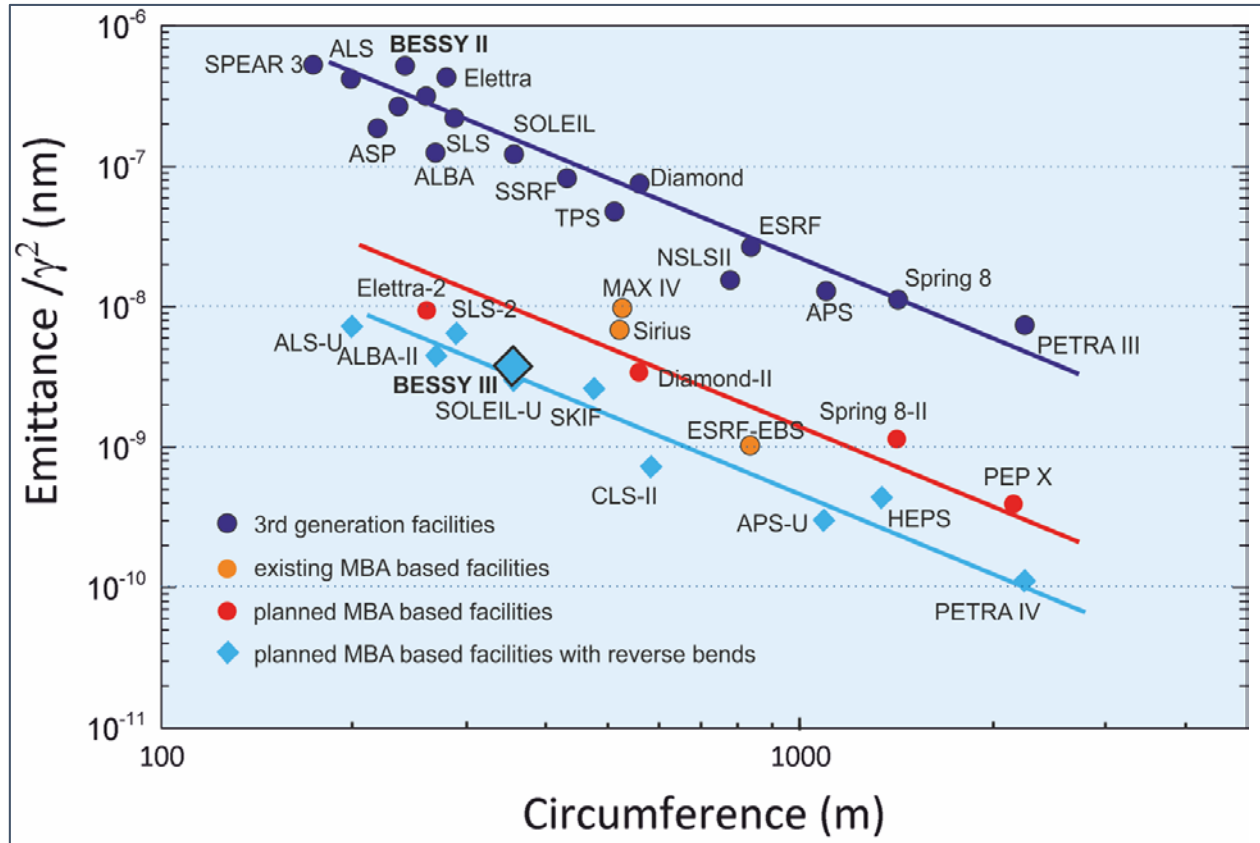
- **Upgrade plan**

- 3-year project to secure longevity of eye-tumour therapy
- therapy cannot be interrupted – long shutdown not possible!
- successor accelerator investigated:
  - compact design
  - incorporating FLASH & He therapy
  - potential for commercialization
- implementation in existing building or green-field solution considered



# BESSY III

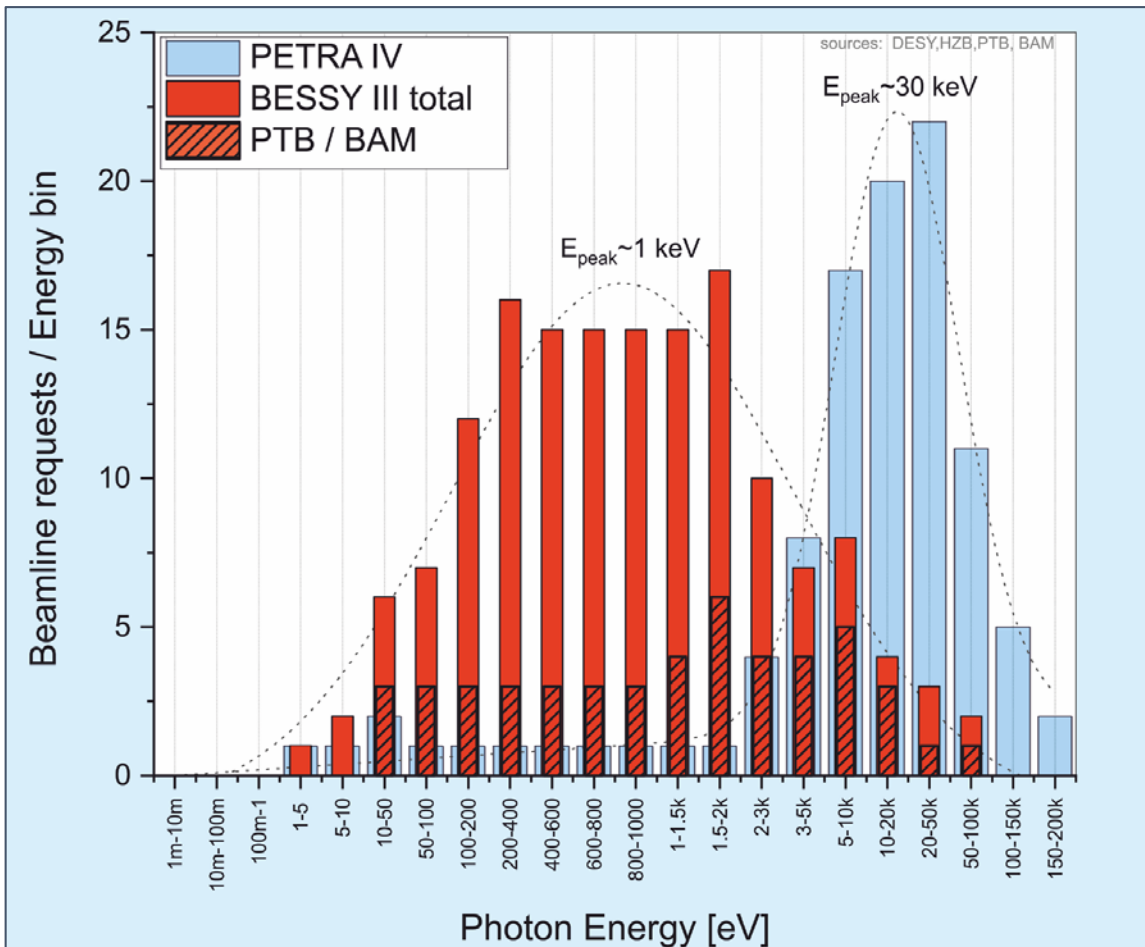
100X TIMES MORE BRIGHTNESS THAN BESSY II &  
1000X TIMES SMALLER FOCUS AT SAMPLE (10MM DOWN TO 10NM)



In situ - in operando, sample environment, Labs → Integrated Research Facility

# BESSY III

## BEAMLINE REQUESTS & PORTFOLIO



| #  | Name                                     | Photon Energy    | Main Methods                                | Main Applications                                   |
|----|--|------------------|---|---|
| 1  | VUV to Hard                              | 5 eV - 20 keV    | XPS, HAXPES, NEXAFS, STXM                   | Catalysis, Energy (Storage, Batteries, Solar Fuels) |
|    | DIP                                      | 20 eV - 1.5 keV  | XPS, HAXPES, NEXAFS, STXM                   | Energy, Catalysis                                   |
| 2  | Soft & Tender                            | 100 eV - 4 keV   | PES, HAXPES, TXM, XAS, XPCS                 | Energy (Batteries), Quantum                         |
|    | DIP                                      | 2 - 14 keV       | Resonant Scattering, CDI                    | Energy, Quantum                                     |
| 3  | XUV to Soft                              | 60 eV - 1.5 keV  | Diffraction/ EXAFS/XRF, NEXAFS,             | Catalysis, Chemistry                                |
|    | DIP                                      | 2 - 14 keV       | BEIChem, XPS                                | Catalysis, Chemistry                                |
| 4  | Magnetic Imaging                         | 150 eV - 2 keV   | BEIChem, XPS                                | Energy, Catalysis                                   |
|    | DIP                                      | 100 eV - 1.5 keV | XRD/ EXAFS, WAXS, SAXS, HAXPES              | Quantum, Energy                                     |
| 5  | Lensless Imaging, X-ray holography, XPCS | 150 eV - 2 keV   | STXM, Resonant Scattering, 3D mag. tomogr.  | Quantum, Energy                                     |
|    | DIP                                      | 100 eV - 1.5 keV | XMCD, XAS with magnetic vector fields       | Quantum, Energy                                     |
| 6  | XUV Spectroscopy                         | 5 - 200 eV       | ARPEES                                      | Quantum, Energy, Catalysis                          |
|    | DIP                                      | 80 eV - 4 keV    | nano-ARPEES                                 | Quantum, Energy, Catalysis                          |
| 7  | Soft & Tender Imaging                    | 180 eV - 8 keV   | NEXAFS, XPS                                 | Catalysis, Energy, Quantum                          |
|    | DIP                                      | 20 eV - 1.5 keV  | TXM, FIB-TXM                                | Life Sciences, Energy                               |
| 8  | Inelastic Scattering                     | 180 eV - 3 keV   | Tender TXM, Tomography                      | Life Sciences, Energy                               |
|    | DIP                                      | 20 eV - 1.5 keV  | Soft X-ray spectroscopy                     | Catalysis, Energy, Quantum                          |
| 9  | Spectro Microscopy                       | 100 eV - 1.8 keV | RIXS  | Quantum, Energy, Catalysis                          |
|    | DIP                                      | 100 eV - 4 keV   | meV@1keV RIXS                               | Quantum, Energy, Catalysis                          |
| 10 | Macromol. Crystallography                | 5 - 20 keV       | Soft X-ray Dynamics                         | open port   |
|    | DIP                                      | 80 eV - 2 keV    | (S)PEEM, PEEM, Ptychography                 | Quantum, Energy, Catalysis                          |
| 11 | Multimodal Spectroscopy                  | 20 eV - 8 keV    | nano-ARPEES                                 | Quantum, Energy, Catalysis                          |
|    | DIP                                      | 20 eV - 3 keV    | Broad band soft + tender X-ray spectroscopy | open port   |
| 12 | PTB: PGM/EUV                             | 60 eV - 1.85 keV | X-ray Diffraction                           | Life Sciences                                       |
|    | DIP PTB: FCM                             | 1.7 keV - 11 keV | X-ray Diffraction                           | Life Sciences                                       |
| 13 | PTB: PGM/RFA                             | 80 eV - 2 keV    | Soft X-ray spectroscopy                     | open port   |
|    | DIP PTB: white light                     | 40 eV - 20 keV   | Multimodal Spectroscopy                     | open port   |
| 14 | PTB: Tender X-ray                        | 1 keV - 10 keV   | Time-resolved spectroscopy                  | open port   |
|    | DIP PTB: XPCF/ESA                        | 1 keV - 3 keV    | Declined beamline, Multimodal spectroscopy  | Catalysis   |
| 15 | BAMline                                  | 5 keV - 120 keV  | Reflectometry / Scatterometry               | Metrology for Industry                              |
|    |  |                  | Reflectometry / Scatterometry               | Metrology for Industry                              |
| 16 |  |                  | X-ray radiometry / X-ray reflectometry      | Metrology   |
|    |  |                  |   |   |
| 17 |  |                  | X-ray spectrometry                          | Materials Metrology                                 |
|    |  |                  | X-ray spectrometry                          | Materials Metrology                                 |
| 18 |  |                  | Primary source standard BESSY III           | Metrology   |
|    |  |                  |   |   |
| 19 |  |                  | $\mu$ -XRF/ (GI)SAXS / Ptychography         | Materials Metrology, Energy                         |
|    |  |                  | $\mu$ -XRF/ (GI)SAXS / Ptychography         | Materials Metrology, Energy                         |
| 20 |  |                  | X-ray optics for astrophysics               | in-line Metrology for Manufacturing                 |
|    |  |                  |   |   |
| 21 |  |                  | Diffraction, XRF, $\mu$ CT                  | Materials Metrology                                 |
|    |  |                  | Diffraction, XRF, $\mu$ CT                  | Materials Metrology                                 |