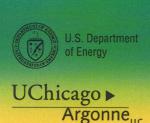


# XOR Beamline Upgrades: Updates and Future Plans

George Srajer

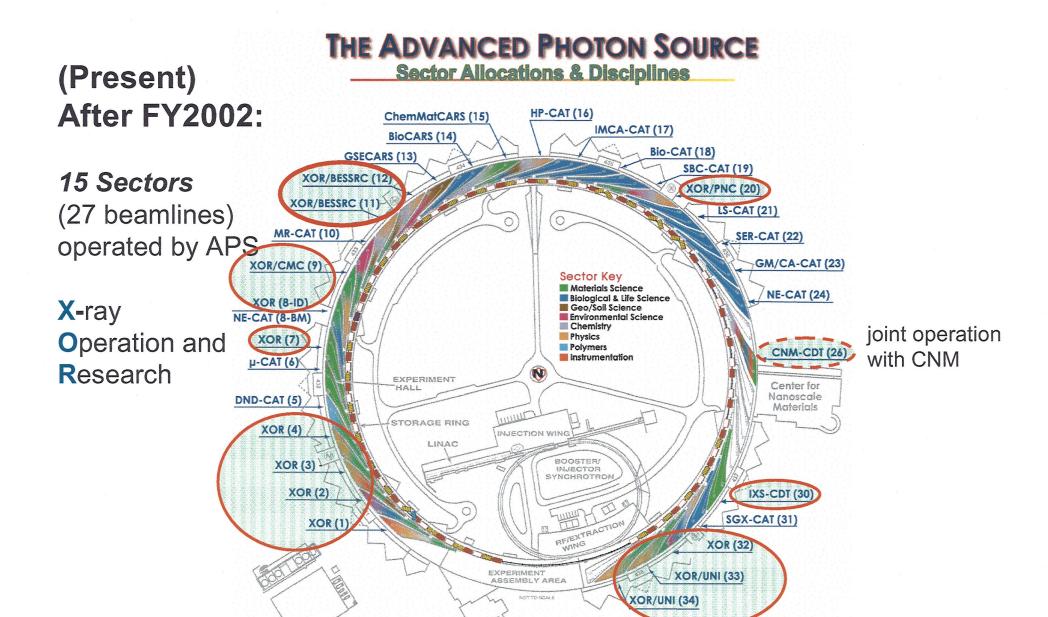
X-ray Operations and Research

APSUO Monthly Operations Meeting August 29, 2007





A U.S. Department of Energy laboratory managed by UChicago Argonne, LLC



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### XOR Challenges

- XOR inherited beamlines with inadequate staffing
- XOR inherited beamlines that need upgrades
- XOR inherited multipurpose beamlines

#### Goals:

- Develop more dedicated beamlines
- Accommodate users needs



#### List of Beamlines

- Beamline 1-ID
- Beamline 7-ID
- Beamline 8-ID
- Sector 9
- Beamline 11-ID
- Beamline 12-ID
- Beamline 20-ID
- Beamline 32-ID
- Beamline 33-ID
- Beamline 34-ID



#### Beamline 1-ID

#### **Upgrades Plans**

Phase I (completed in 2006): dedicated HE beamline (\$109K)

Phase IIa (Dec.07-Jan.08): installation of the 2.3 cm undulator

Phase IIb (pending): replacement of the mono station and

beam transport with two white beam

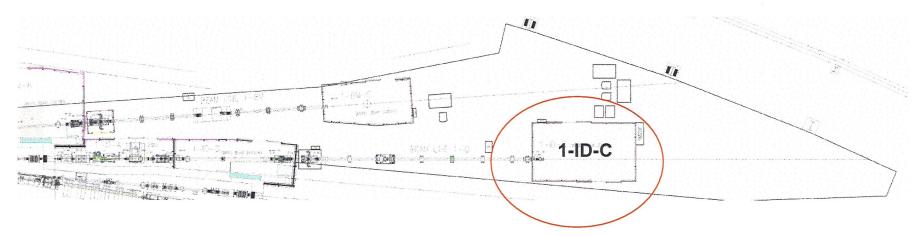
stations

Phase III: addition of a fixed energy side station

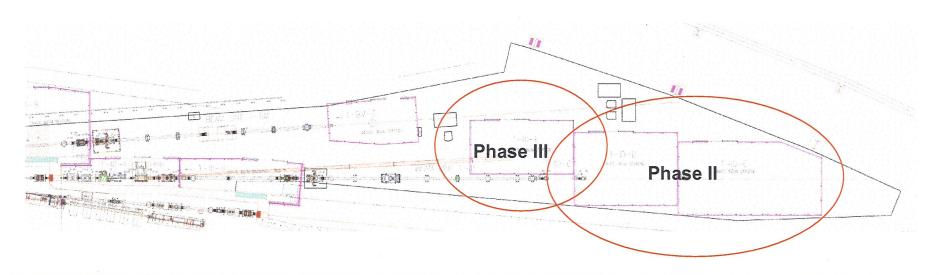
Also, R&D on a superconducting undulator in progress



### 1-ID Layout: Current and Future



**Current configuration** 





### 1-ID Upgrade Cost, For Now

Capital:

\$110K

**Effort:** 

Phase I:

9 months FTE engineer time

6 months designer time

Phase II:

3 months FTE engineer time

3 months designer time



### 7-ID Improvements: Laser and Enclosure

- APS capital investment greatly improved the operation of fs-laser
  - State-of-art laser (procured with partner users)
  - Hours of operation from 400/yr to 4000/yr
- Dedicated laser enclosure: 7-ID-E
  - Improved experiment environment and laser maintainability To a new Coherent system!
  - Allowing laser-only experiments
  - Safer user operation



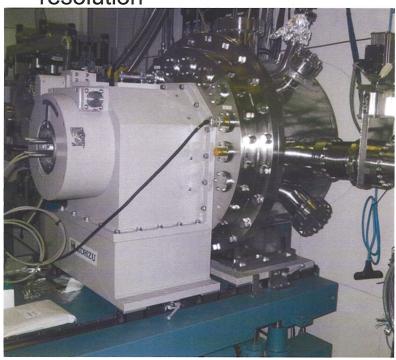
#### From this old laser!

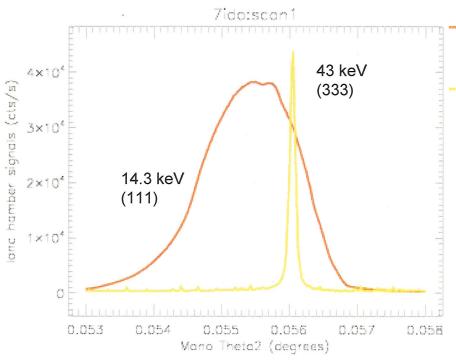




### 7-ID Improvements - Continued

- Replaced an outdated mono with a diamond double-crystal mono from sector 32 (2006)
  - Stable beam location (for spatially overlapping x-ray and laser beams)
  - Accurate energy scan (for spectroscopy experiments) and better Eresolution







### Summary of 7-ID Improvements

Laser enclosure: \$150K (2005)

• Laser: \$150K (2004)

• Controls: \$70K (2004-5)

Monochromator: \$65K (2006)

Computer network: \$100K

Total: \$535K

• Effort: 2 FTE a year from 2004-2005

1 FTE in 2006.

### Future 7-ID Upgrade: Short Pulse

#### Phase I

1. Low-jitter laser oscillator



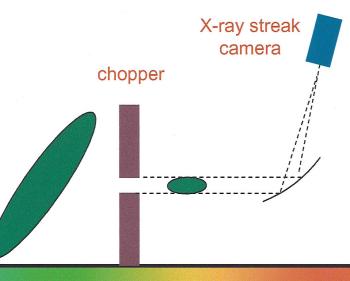
CY 2007

Sub-ps rf-laser jitter

2. Heat-load Chopper enables 3. Prefigured focusing mirror

enables 4. Dedicated Streak camera

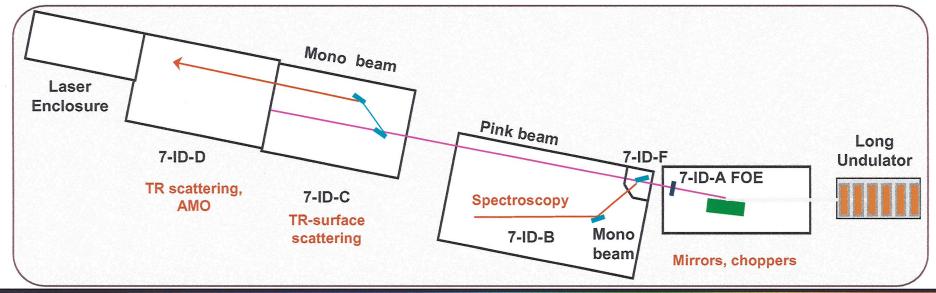
Single-shot x-ray/laser timing diagnostics

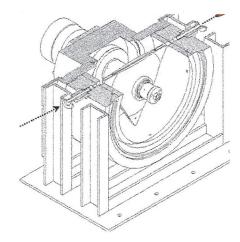


### Future 7-ID Upgrade: Short Pulse

#### Phase II

- Long undulator
- Advanced beamline optics
- Microfocusing
- Dynamic bending mirrors
- 24-bunch singlet-mode chopper
- Troika scheme: simultaneous B and C/D instruments and stations
- 2 experiments at same time with pink/mono or mono/mono beams







#### Beamline 8-ID Improvements

- Beamline specialization: XPCS
  - Beamline protection system, control, network and computing were completely updated
    - From self-supported, outdated PC-based system to APS supported hardware and software

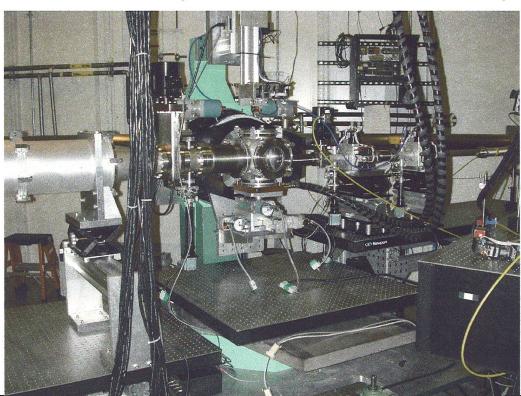


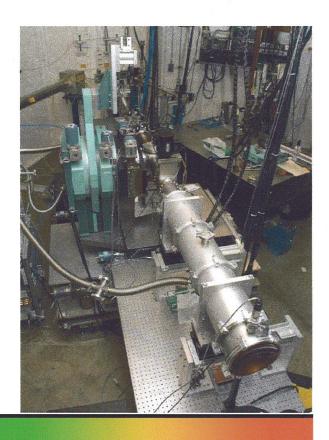
- APS capital investment at work!
  - State-of-art x-ray optics to preserve beam coherence
    - New mirror
    - New monochromator
- Beamline readiness
  - XPCS setup time decreases dramatically from days to (2-3 most of time) hours between user runs



#### New GISAXS Beamline in Sector 8-ID-E

- Dedicated GISAXS beamline developed and commissioned
  - Built within 6 months with no beamline downtime
  - Highest q-resolution extended to probe 20 µm in real space
  - Dedicated for studying real-time kinetics in nanocomposites
  - Embraced by the "nanoscience" community







### Summary of 8-ID Improvements

Mirror: \$100K

I-station mono: \$150K

E-station mono: \$50K

Controls: \$100K

Network and computers: \$70K

GISAXS instrument: \$120K

Total: \$590K

Effort: roughly 2 FTE a year from 2004-2007



### Future Upgrade: Vertically Focusing for XPCS

- Today, in order to remain in the diffraction limit, only 10% of the coherent flux delivered by the undulator is used for XPCS experiments
  - The vertical coherence length is too large
- Vertical focusing (via a mirror) allows the vertical coherence length to be tailored so that the entire coherent flux can be used
  - XPCS signal-to-noise ratio considerations show that 100× faster dynamics or 10× weaker scatterers can be studied

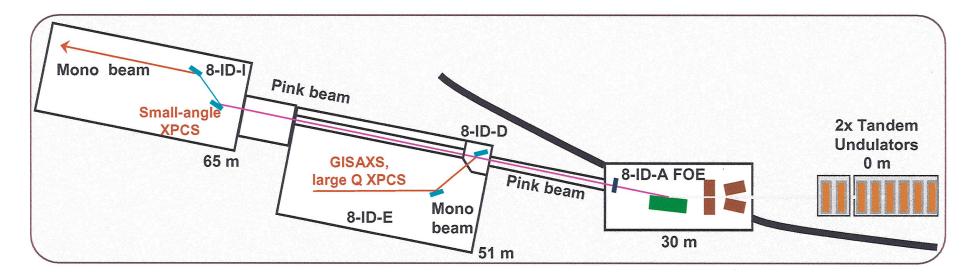


### Future 8-ID Upgrade: Two Undulators

- Tandem undulators in 8-ID straight section (5 m): Tailored for XPCS & GISAXS
- Long, small period undulator: Maximizes brilliance for XPCS
- Shorter length, longer period undulator: Energy tunability for GISAXS

+

- Large Horizontal-Offset Double Bounce Monochromator for 8-ID-E:
   Continuous Energy Tunability
  - ⇒ Simultaneous and independent operation of 8-ID-I and 8-ID-E





#### **Detectors**

#### Sector 7 and 8 detector needs

- Ultrafast science: Analog pixel array detectors, x-ray streak camera
- XPCS: Pixel array detector with built-in correlators, fast CCD (10 kHz framing rate)
- GISAXS: Large area pixel array detector
- Need to develop a vision on detector development



### Sector 9 Improvements and Upgrades

Major upgrade to computing system and network completed (\$50K)

#### 9-ID:

- Addition of second undulator A to double incident intensity for IXS
- Conversion of high-heat load mono to diamond(111)
- Instrument improvements:
  - IXS: new detector (strip detector)
  - New secondary monochromator
  - New spherical analyzers
  - LSS: new detector (area detector, CCD)
  - New motion stages to improve precision for high-energy operation
  - Upgrades to control system, VME crates
- Addition of a secondary ID line ⇒ would enable simultaneous IXS and LSS

**9-BM:** Catalysis facility



#### Beamline 11-ID

11-ID source serves **three simultaneously operated** (end-)stations:

11-ID-B: structural characterization of disordered and amorphous materials utilizing (high energy) PDF (energy range: 60-115KeV)

11-ID-C: structural characterization of correlated electron systems (energy: 115KeV)

11-ID-D: electronic and structural response of molecular systems to photo excitation utilizing time dependent XAFS and WAXS (energy range: 4.5keV-36keV)

Until 2007-1: Elliptical Multiple Wiggler (EMW) was a source

Improvement: Replaced EMW with two in-line undulators



### Source Replacement in 11-ID

A three phase upgrade plan reducing the required down-time:

Phase 1: Install undulator A, upgrade all essential optical components and test optics under high heat-load condition (2007-2)

#### DONE!

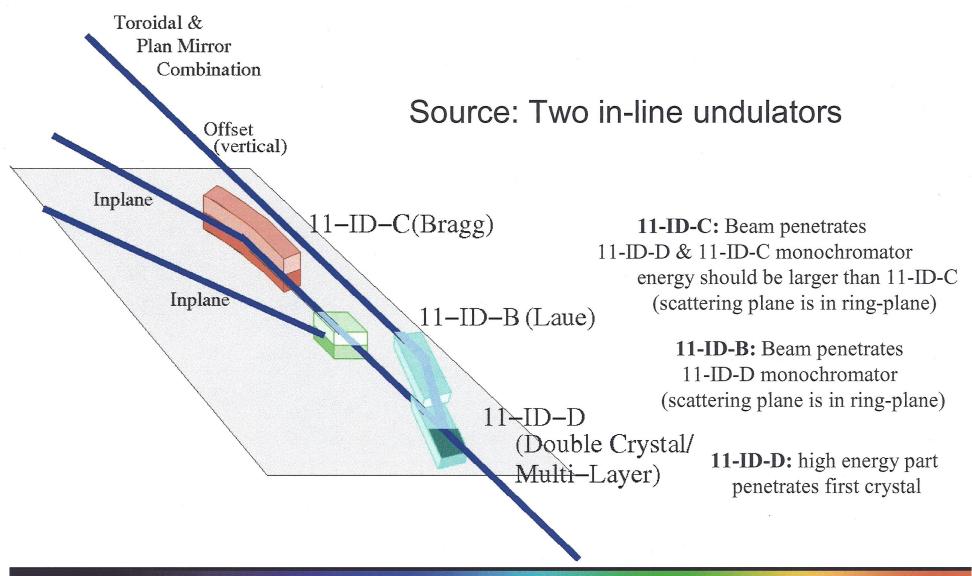
Phase 2: Install undulator 2.3 (high-energy undulator) (2007-3)

Phase 3: Optimize optics, detectors and infrastructure (2008-3)

Cost estimate for phase 1 and phase 2: \$479K

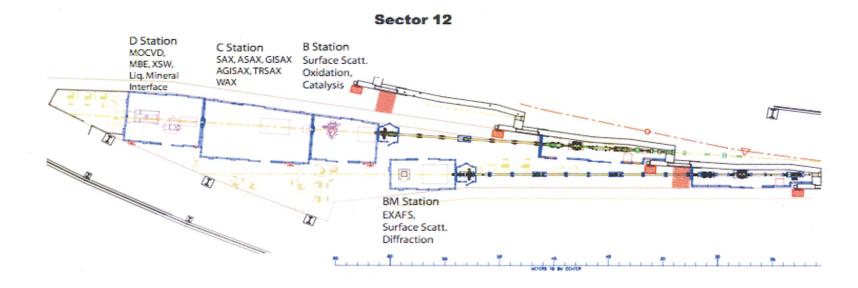


### Beamline 11-ID Layout





### **Layout of 12-ID Today**





### X-Ray Standing Waves and Mineral Interface Programs (Fenter and Bedzyk)

Plans are underway to relocate these programs to 33-ID

- Funds (\$160K) and effort (0.5 person-year) allocated
- Completion expected in September 2007
- Commissioning expected to start in October 2007

This will alleviate some of the pressure on 12-ID-D



### 12-ID Upgrade Plans

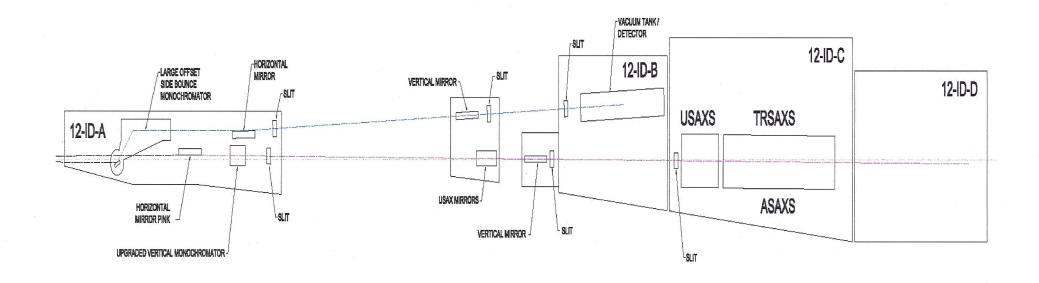
#### Canted undulators

#### One side-bounce monochromator (7-13 keV; Si 220):

- One of the undulators beam feeds the B-station
  - Independent operation: dedicated SAXS
- Second undulator feeds C and D stations
  - C and D share time



### 12-ID Upgrade Plans



• Cost to complete: \$1.2M (mini hutch, FE components, side-bounce mono, mirrors, vacuum chamber, support)



### Sector 20 Recent Upgrades

- X-ray Raman spectrometer (LERIX) brought to full operation now accepting GU's
- 20-ID monochromator improvements for better stability
- New 13-element detector for 20-BM
- EXAFS sample prep lab established



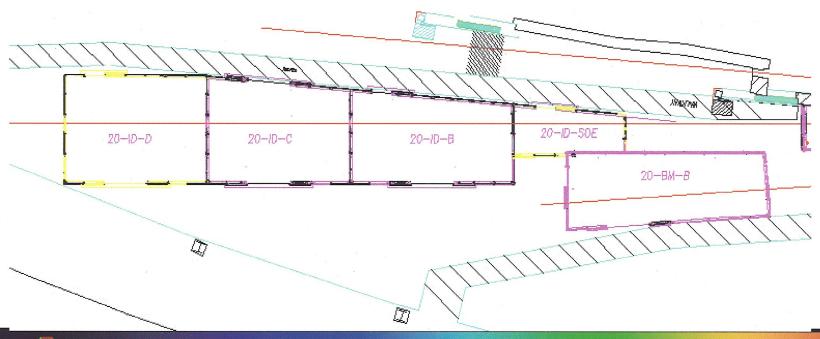
### Sector 20 Upgrades in Progress

- BM line focusing mirror (\$250K)
  - Collect ~1 mrad up to 30 keV
  - Less then 0.5mm focal spot
  - 5x flux over unfocused beam (1x10 mm)
  - Replace KB mirrors for spot sizes greater then 20  $\mu m$
- APD arrays for time resolved detectors
- Implement quick scanning for fluorescence detection (save readout overhead time)
- Upgrade microprobe mirrors and detectors (preparation for canted undulator project)



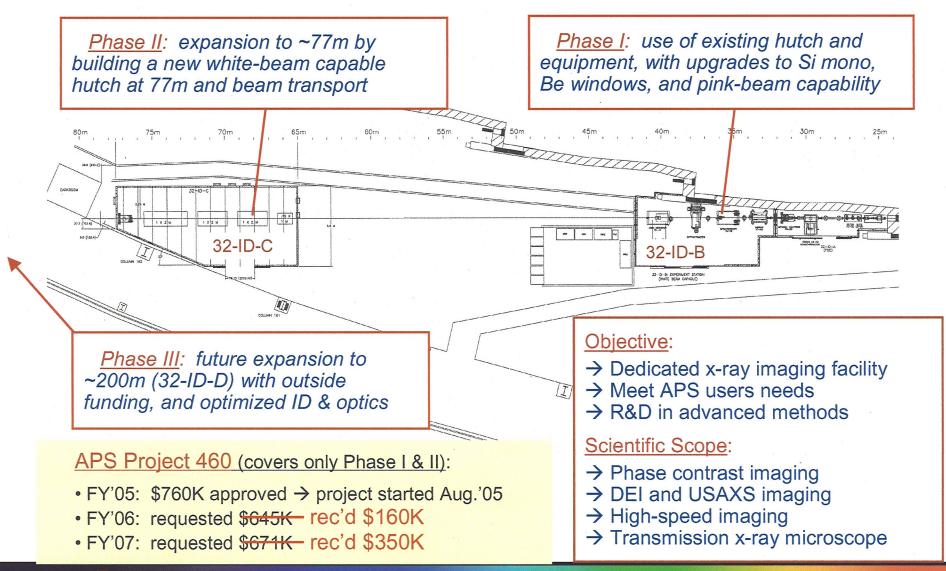
### **Proposed Sector 20 Future Layout**

- Canted undulators
- Two new hutches (yellow)
- Beam separation 13 mrad by mirrors (similar to GMCA)
- 3 year project submitted to APS
- Approx. \$4 million total





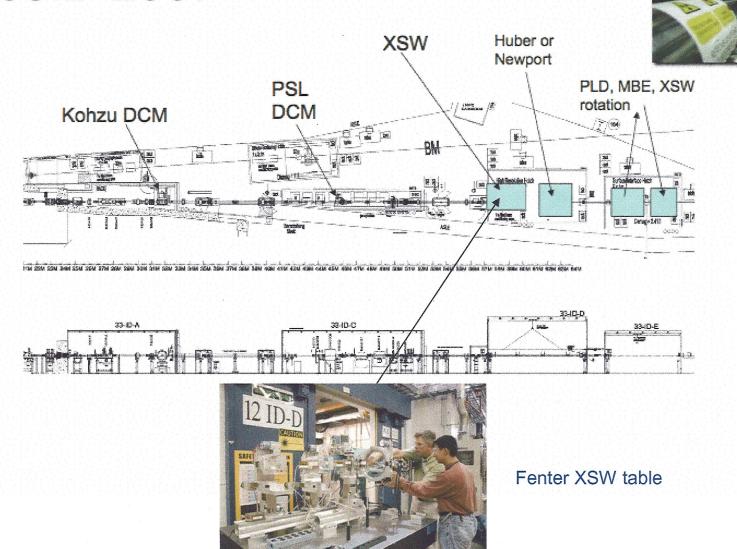
### **Upgrade of 32-ID**





## 33ID 2007

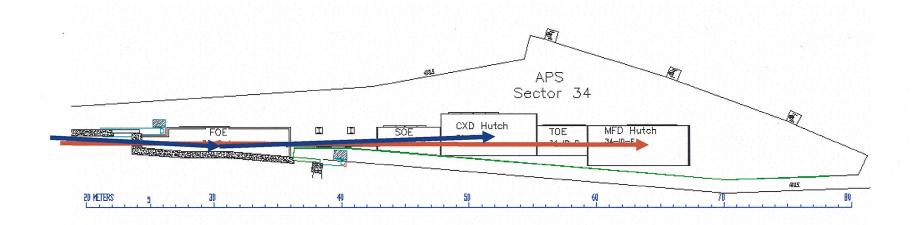
#### Bedzyk XSW chamber





#### Sector 34

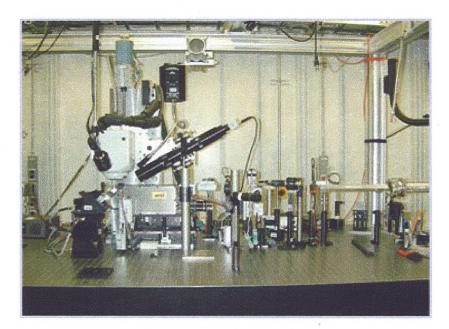
- Currently, 34ID-C & 34ID-E share undulator A spectrum for 3D microbeam diffraction & coherent diffraction experiments
- Beam line designed to allow duel-canted undulator front-end
- Canted ID source will immediately double GUP time available to eac
- Canted undulators costs: \$1.5M





### Sector 34-Development of 3D Nanodiffraction

- 34ID-E has pioneered 3D Diffraction Microscopy
- Demonstrated 75 nm spot size for 3D nano-scale diffraction
- New platform required to make both micro-beam and nano-beam diffraction available to General Users
- Project Proposal pending costs approx: \$775K



New platform for nanoscale diffraction



### XOR Engineering Priorities - August 2007

1. ID Replacement for sector 11	Proposal 425-07
2. Relocation of XSW techniques to sector 33	Proposal 670-07
3. Development of dedicated SAXS in sector 12	Proposal 428-07
4. Upgrade 1-ID (Phase II)	Proposal 650-07
5. Install short period undulator in 1-ID	Proposal 462-07
6. Design of IEX Beamline and APPLE-II	NSF/DOE
7. Fuel spray beamline at 7-BM	Proposal 396-06
8. Dedicated beamline for (8-BM?) High Thro. Trace Elem.	Proposal 676-07
9. Developing picosecond capabilities at 7-ID	Proposal 814-07

