

ILSF, A Third Generation Light Source Laboratory in Iran

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Iranian Light Source Facility

The first large scale facility for multidisciplinary Research in Iran

Iranian Scientists and Engineers have demonstrated a good capability to build the laboratory.

The project is executed in max transparency:

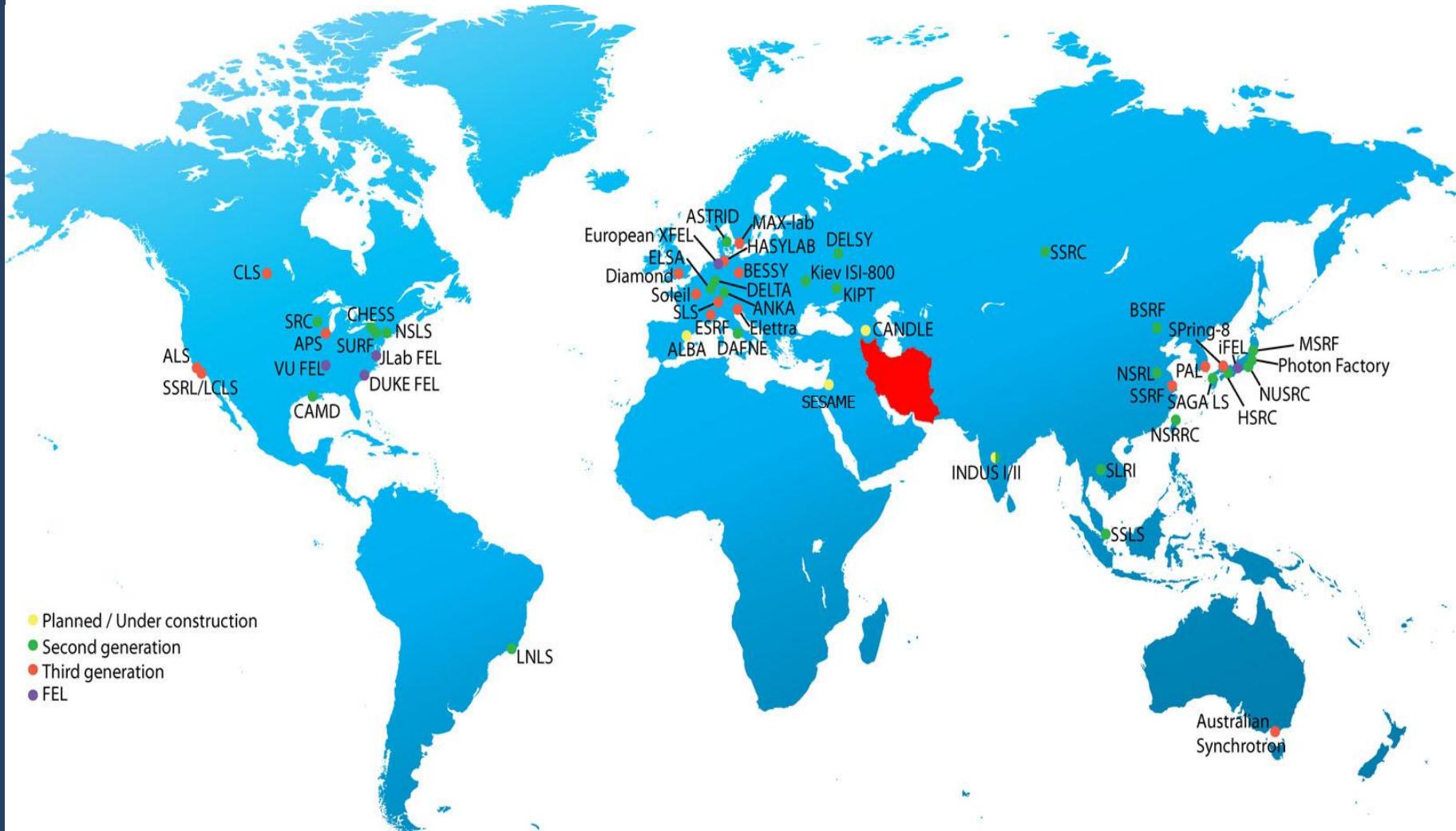
Many scientists visit ILSF frequently.
Your involvement is very much welcomed.

ILSF technical reports and the complete Conceptual Design Report can be accessed on our website.....

What is done so far ?

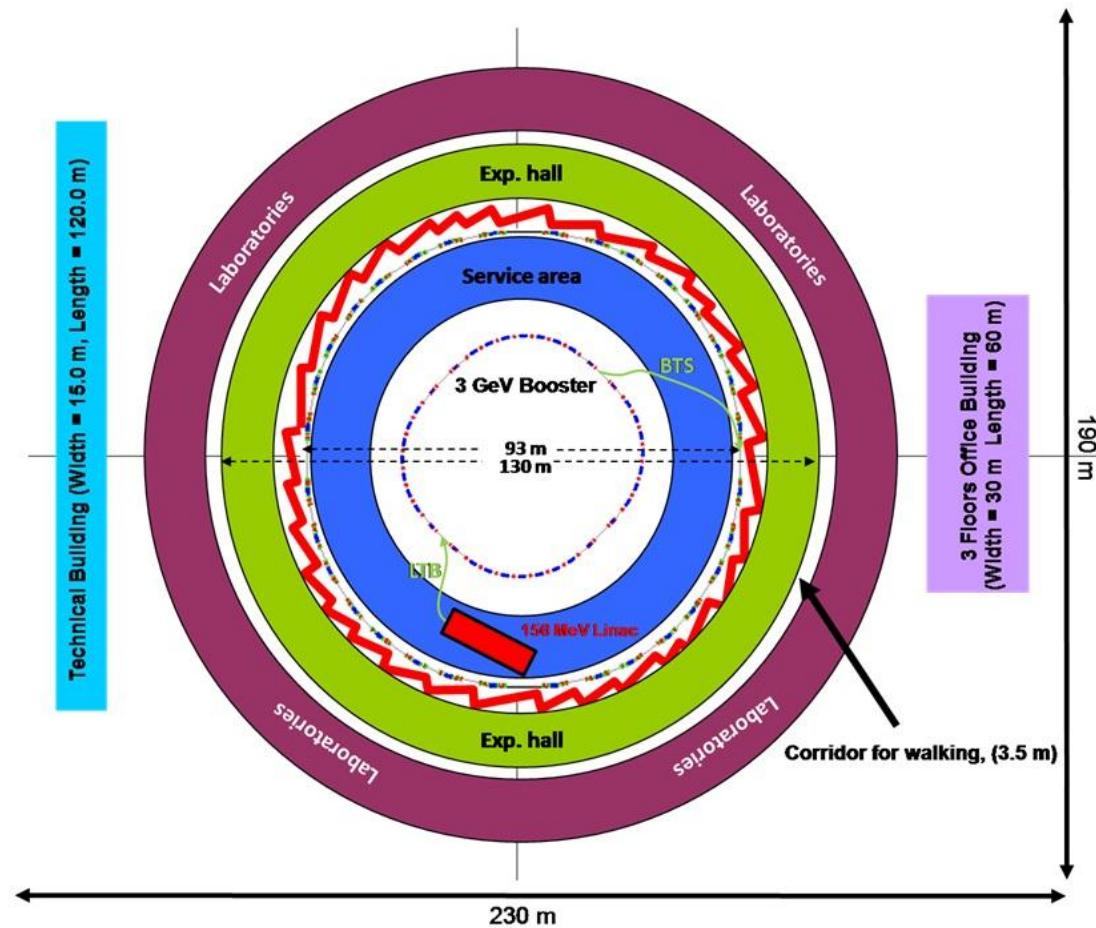
- Conceptual Design of the facility has now been completed.
The design have been approved by ILSF steering committee in a meeting held last January.
- Some important accelerator prototype components have been developed and built at ILSF R&D laboratory.
- ILSF has been given the go ahead to do the detailed design of the laboratory.

Light source around the world

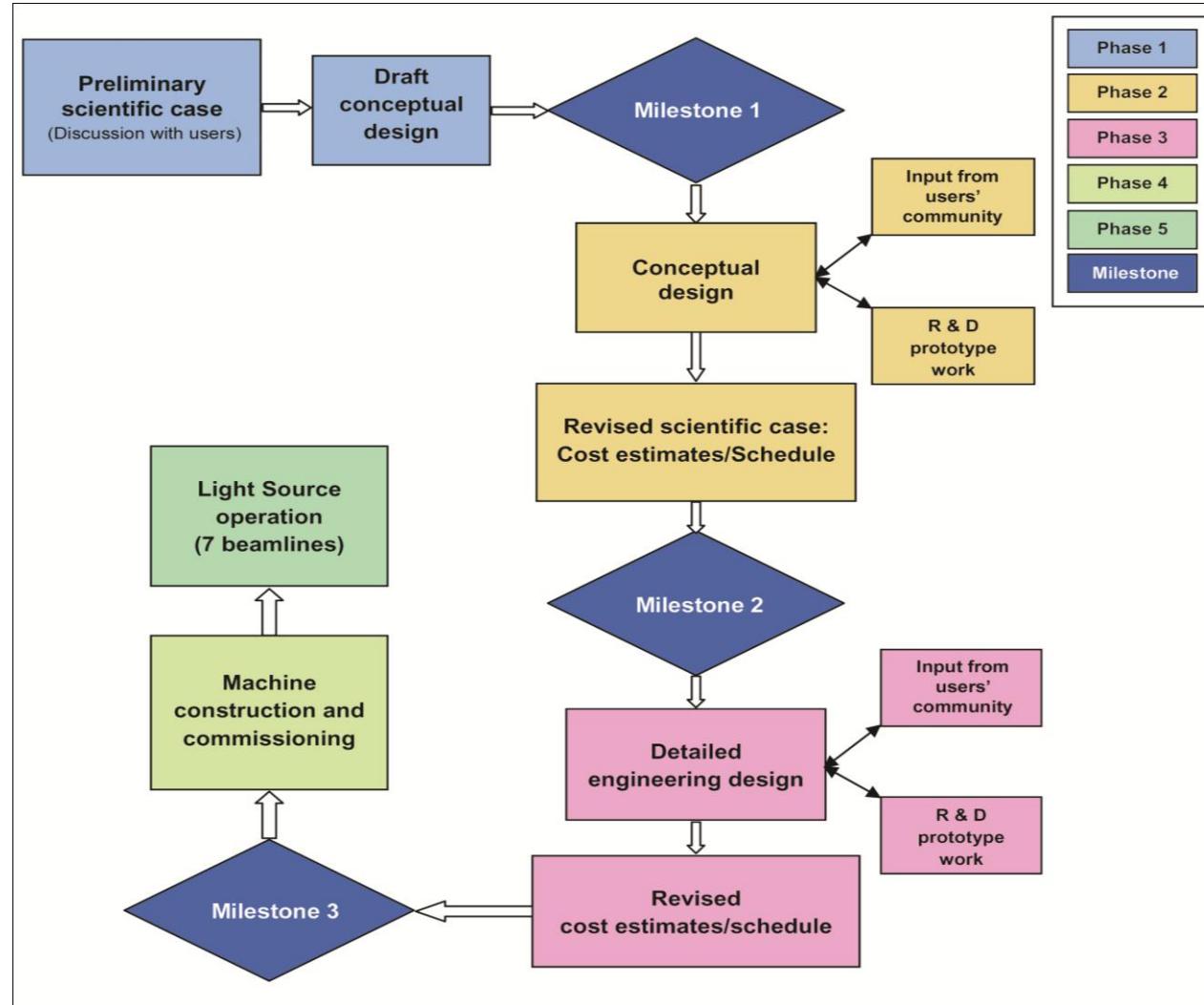


- Planned / Under construction
- Second generation
- Third generation
- FEL

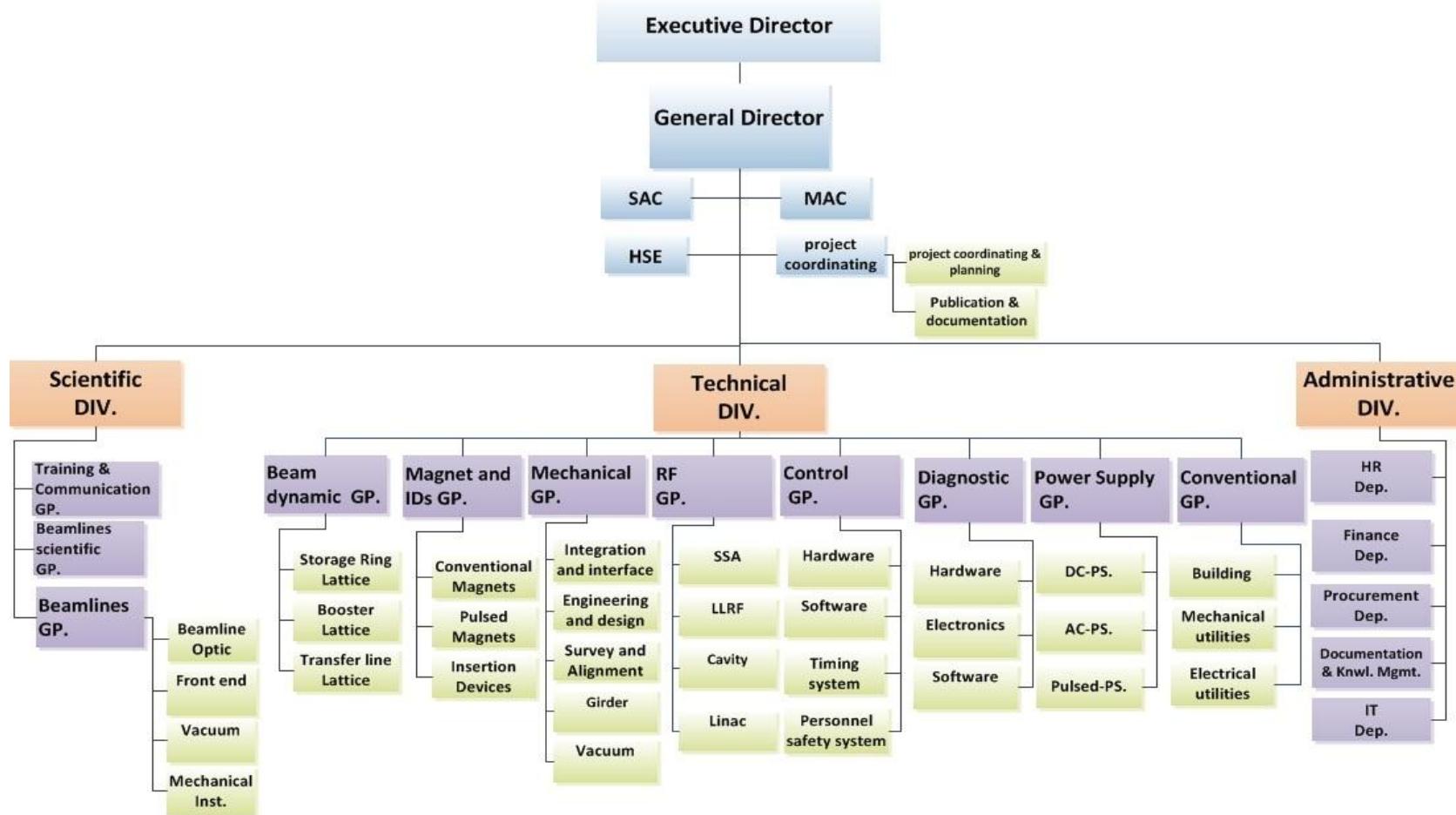
General layout of ILSF accelerator complex



Various stages and milestones of the ILSF project



ILSF Organization Chart



MAC : Machine Advisory Committee

SAC: Scientific Advisory Committee

HSE: Health, safety & Environment

SSA: Solid State Amplifier

LLRF: Low Level Radio Frequency

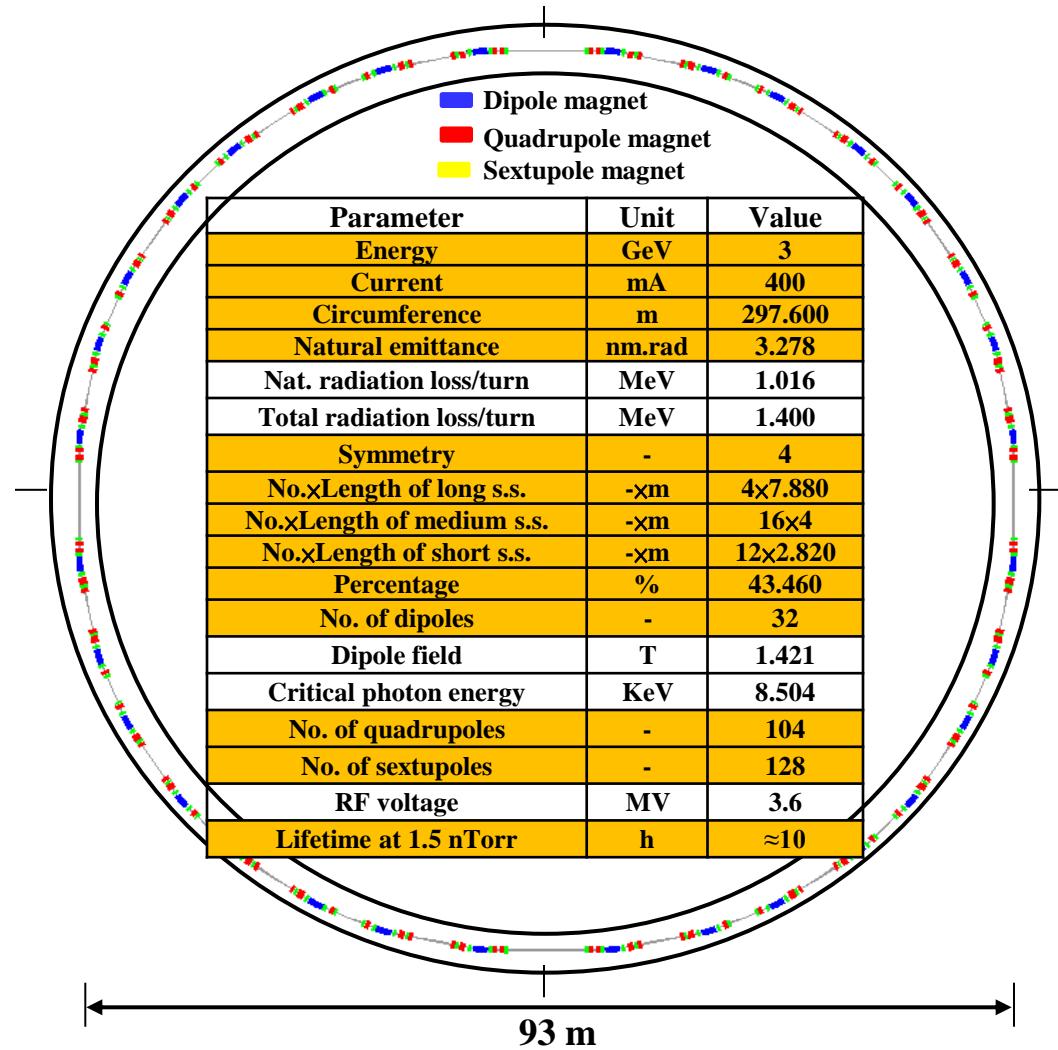
HR: Human Resource

IT: Information Technology

Design goals of the Iranian Light Source Facility

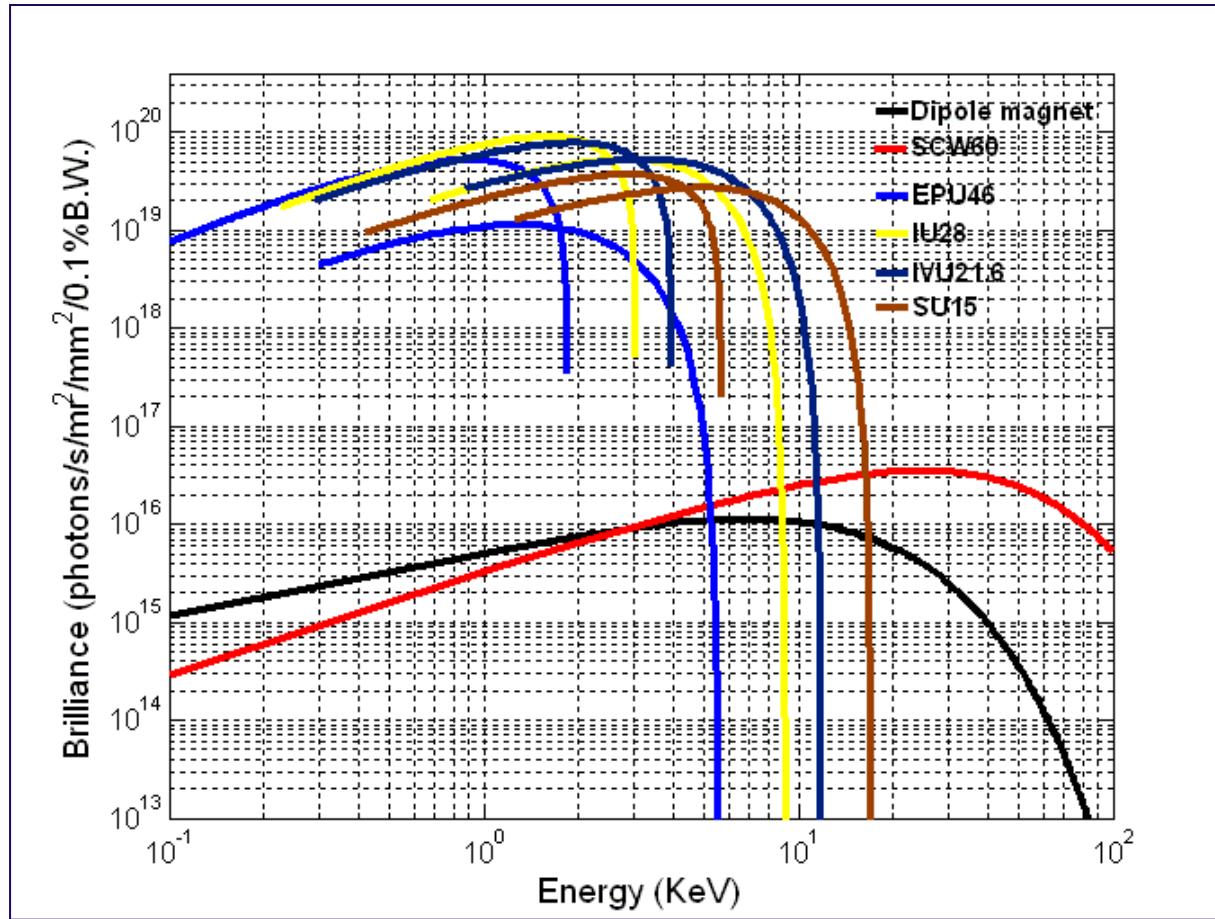
- High brilliance $\approx 10^{21}$ photons/s/mm²/mrad²/0.1%($\Delta\omega/\omega$)
- High Photon flux density
- High current ≈ 400 mA
- Low emittance < 5 nm-rad

- General layout of the designed ILSF storage ring and its main parameters;



Storage ring-Radiation performance

Parameter	Unit	SCW60**	EPU46**	IU28**	IVU21.6*	SU15**
Number of period	-	33	97	160	97	67
Period length	mm	60	46	28	21.6	15
K _y (K _x)	T.cm	19.610	3.264 (2.104)	2.353	1.600	2.100
Magnetic field, B _y (B _x)	T	3.500	0.760 (0.490)	0.900	0.793	1.500
Length of ID	m	1.980	4.462	4.480	2.100	1.005

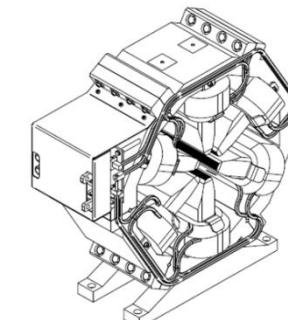
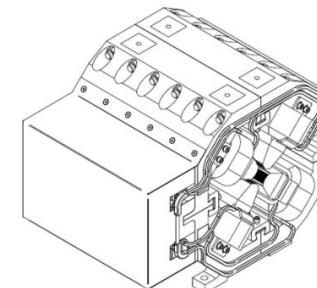
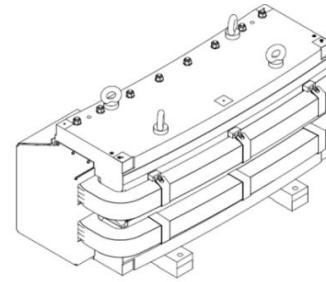
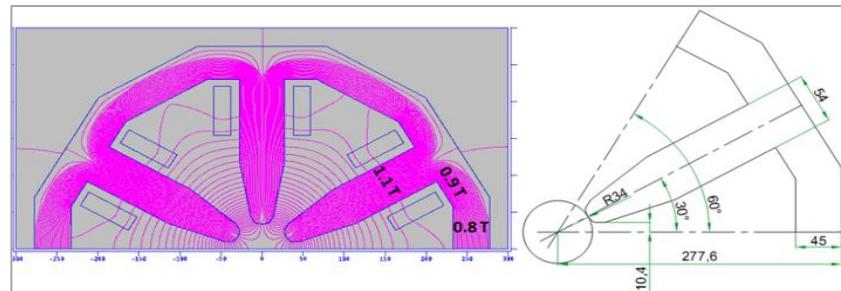
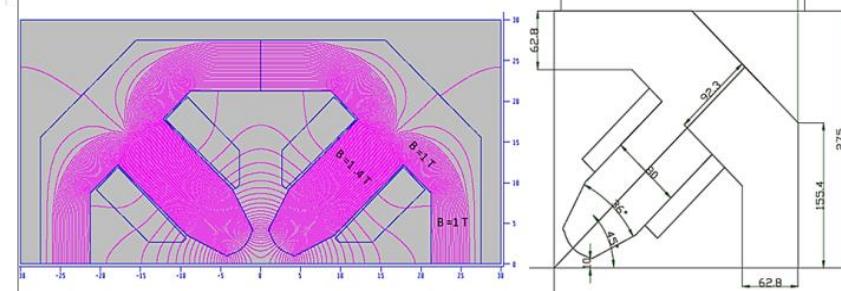
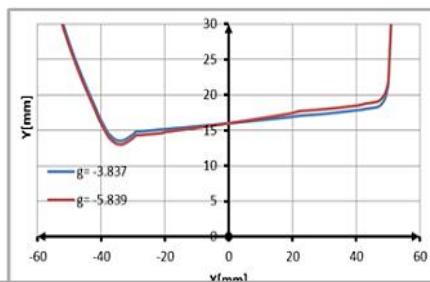
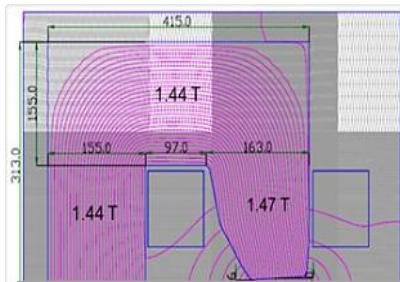
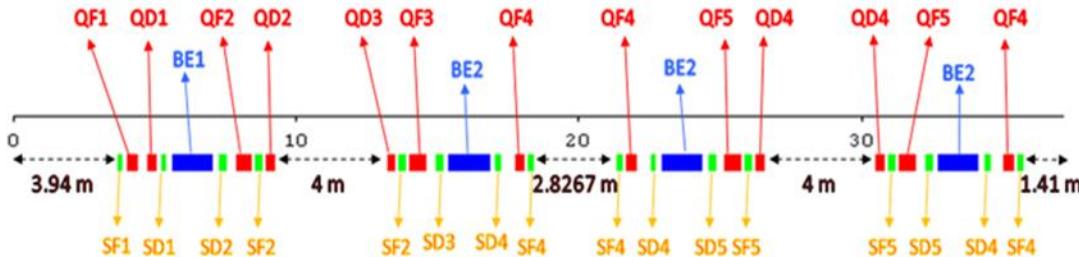


Construction of Prototypes

- Booster and Storage Ring Magnets.
- Power Supplies for Booster and SR magnets.
- Radio Frequency Systems,

Booster and Storage Ring Magnets

Storage Ring Magnets

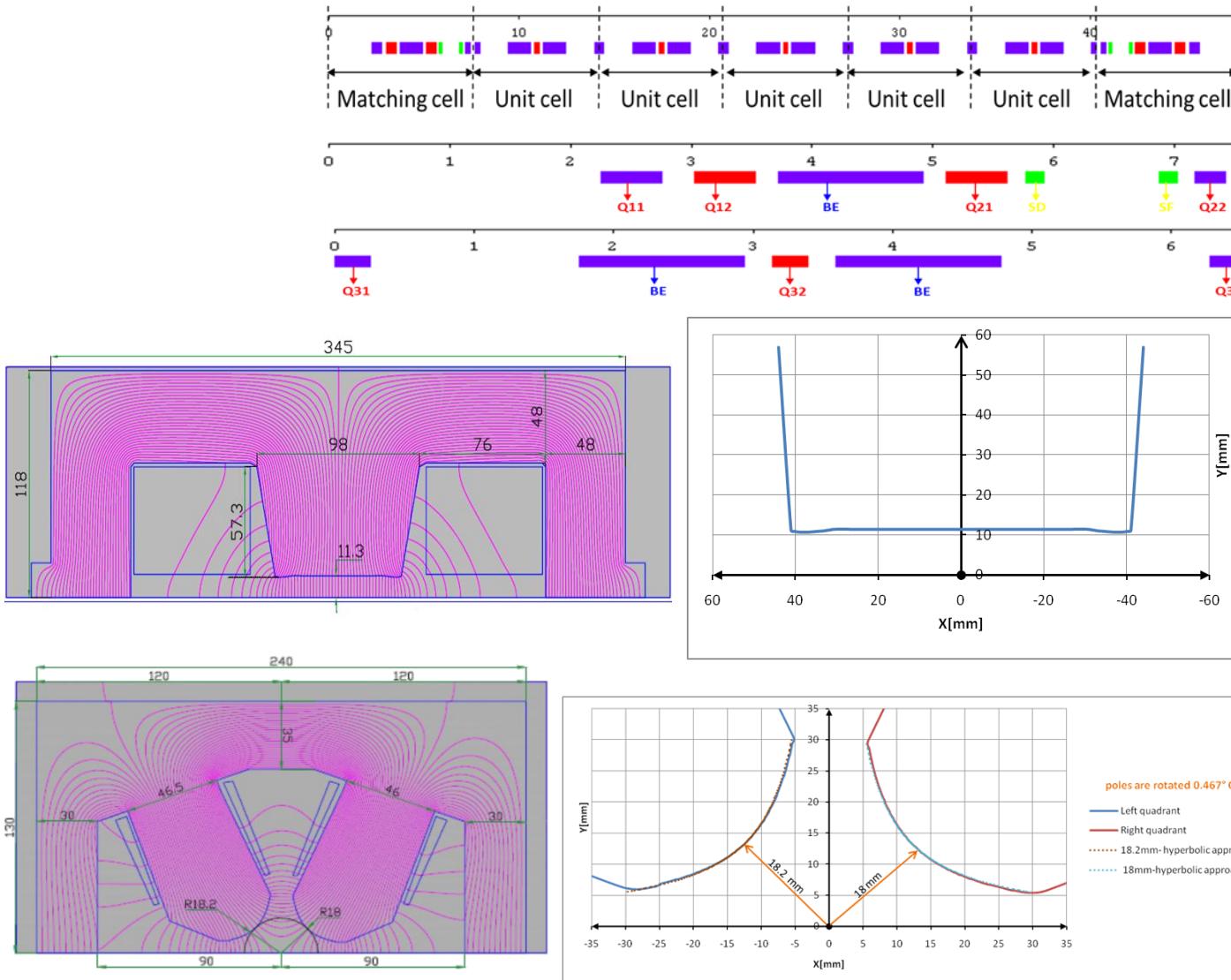


$B=1.42 \text{ T}$
 $B'=3.837-5.839 \text{ T/m}$
 $\text{gap}=32 \text{ mm}$

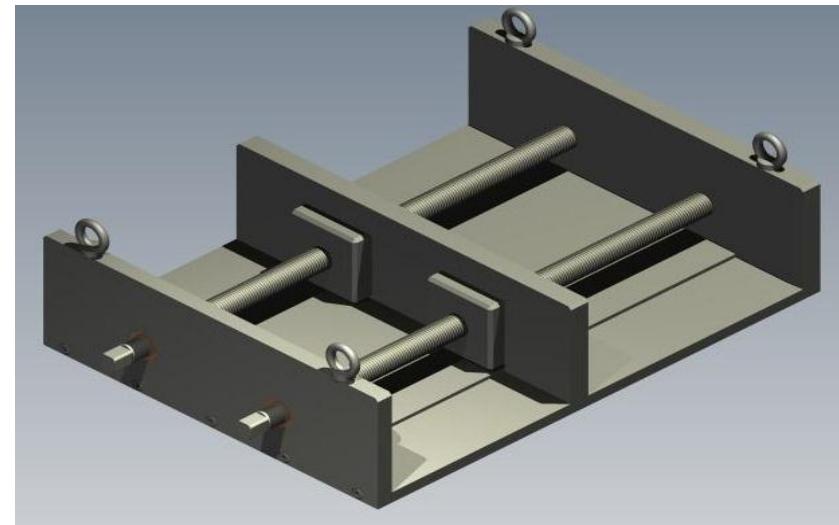
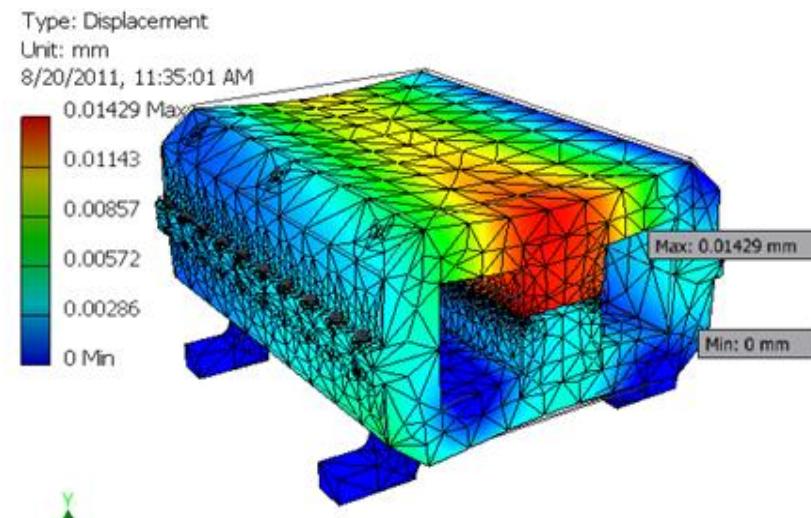
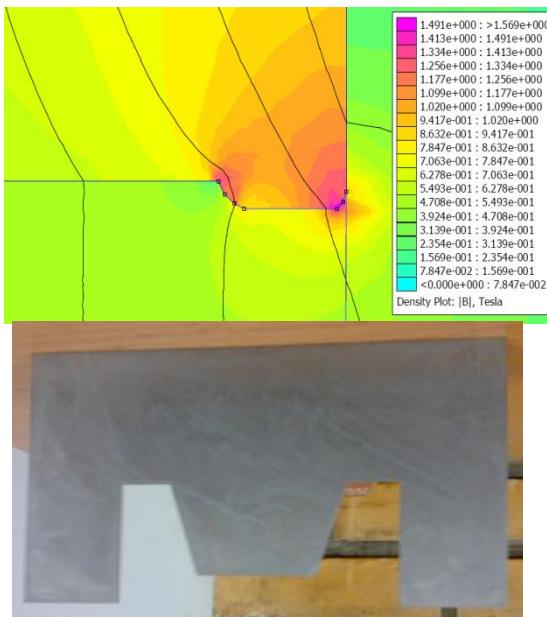
$B'=23 \text{ T/m}$
 $\text{gap}=30 \text{ mm}$

$B''=700 \text{ T/m}^2$
 $\text{gap}=34 \text{ mm}$

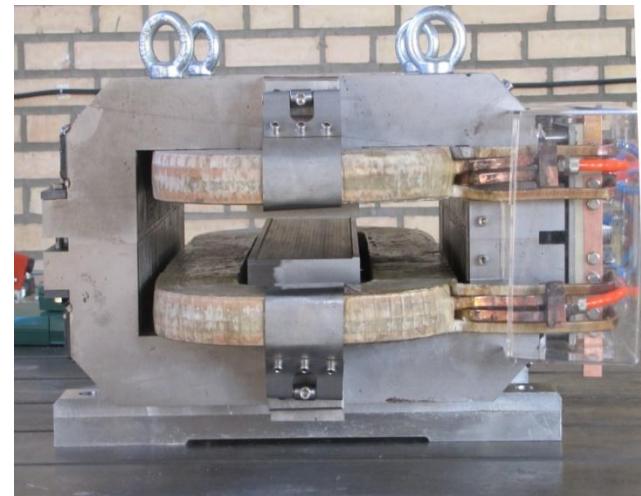
Booster Magnets



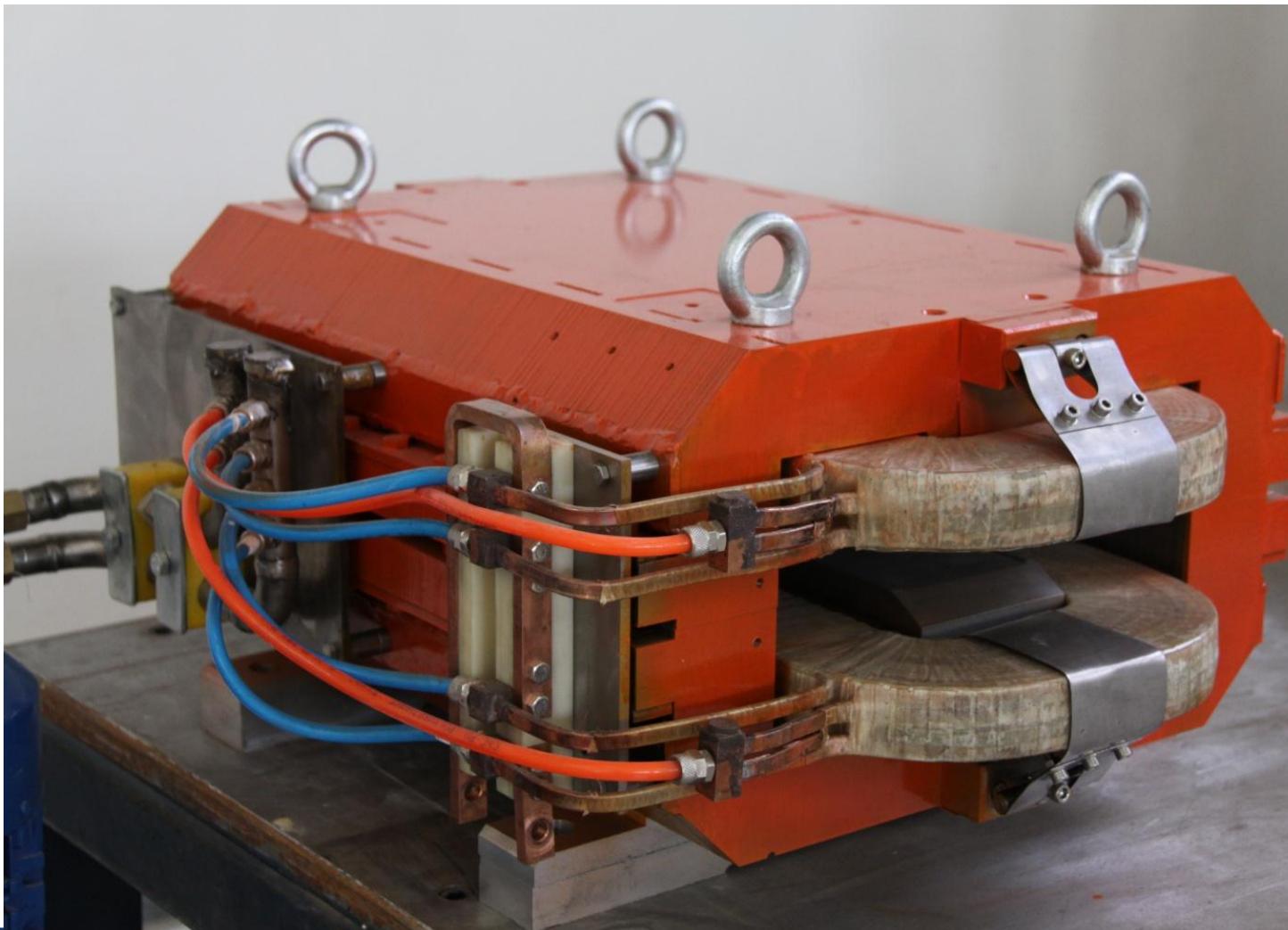
H-Dipole prototype Magnets

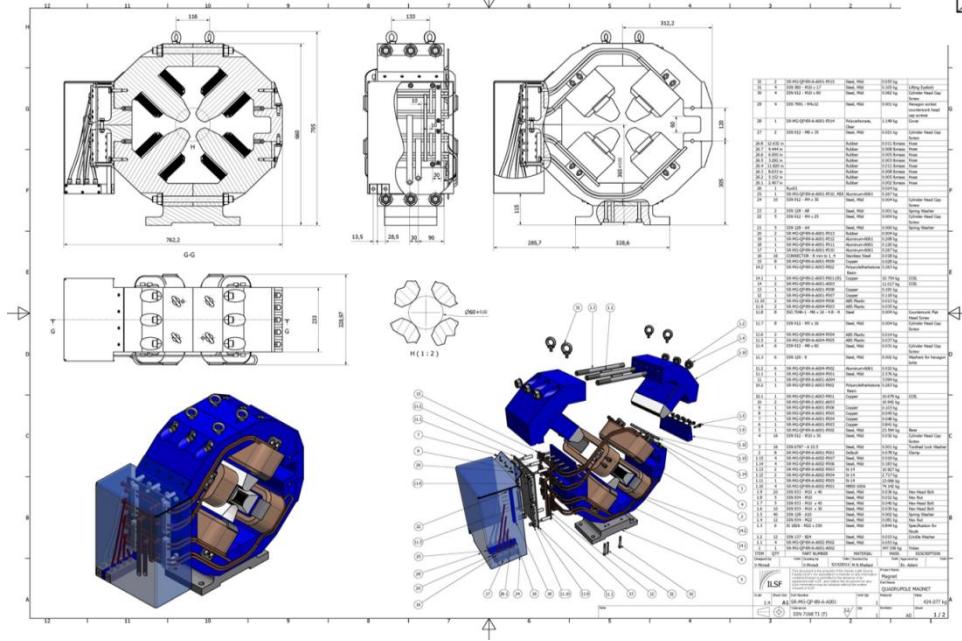
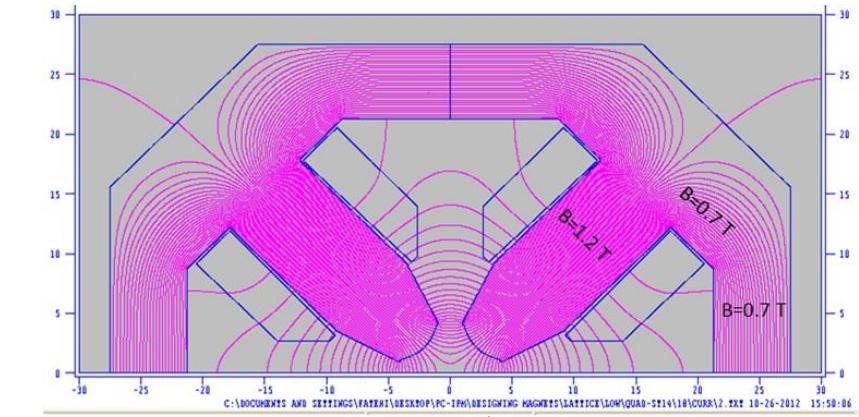


$B=0.5$ T
 $L=500$ mm
 gap= $=34$ mm
 Steel type= ST-14

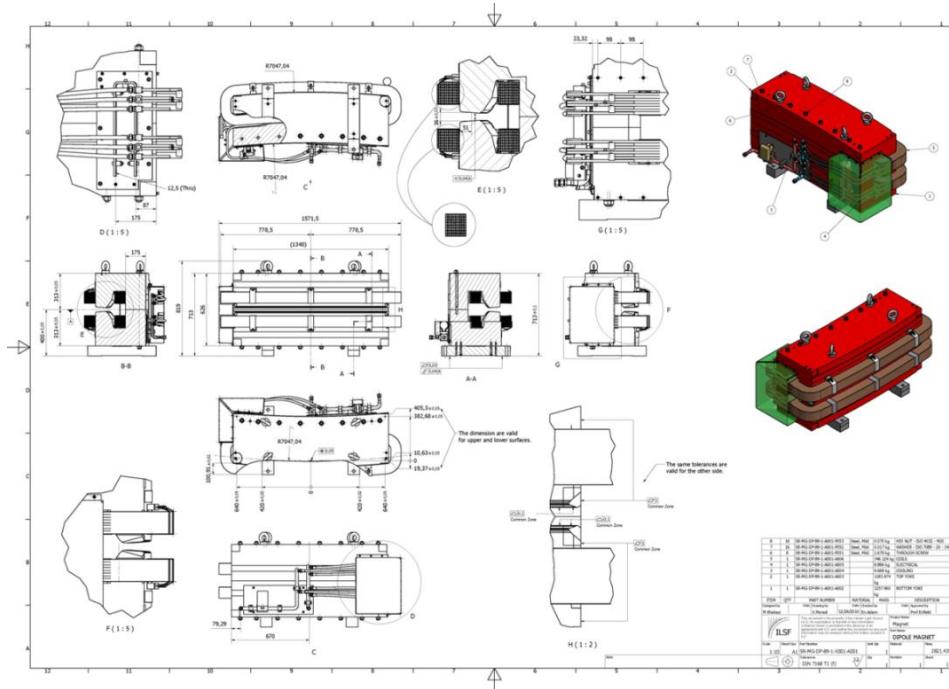


First Designed and Constructed Prototype Dipole Magnet at ILSF

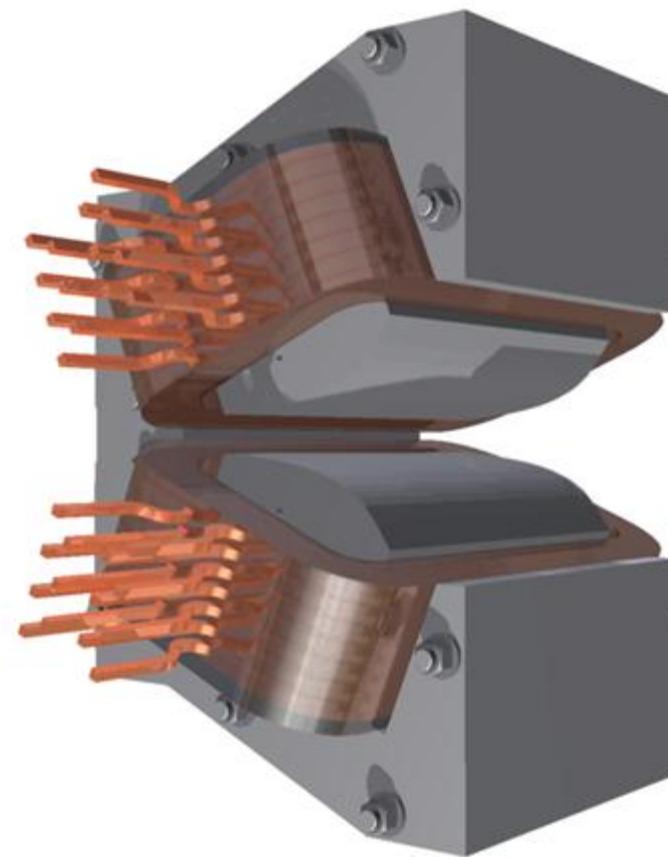
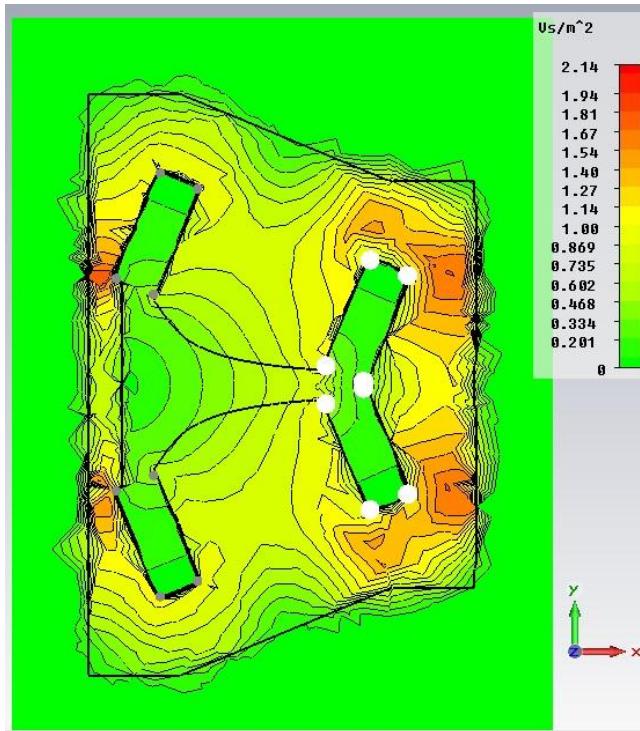




B=1.42 T
 L=1.34mm
 gap=32mm
 Steel type=M800-100A



Magneto-static simulations

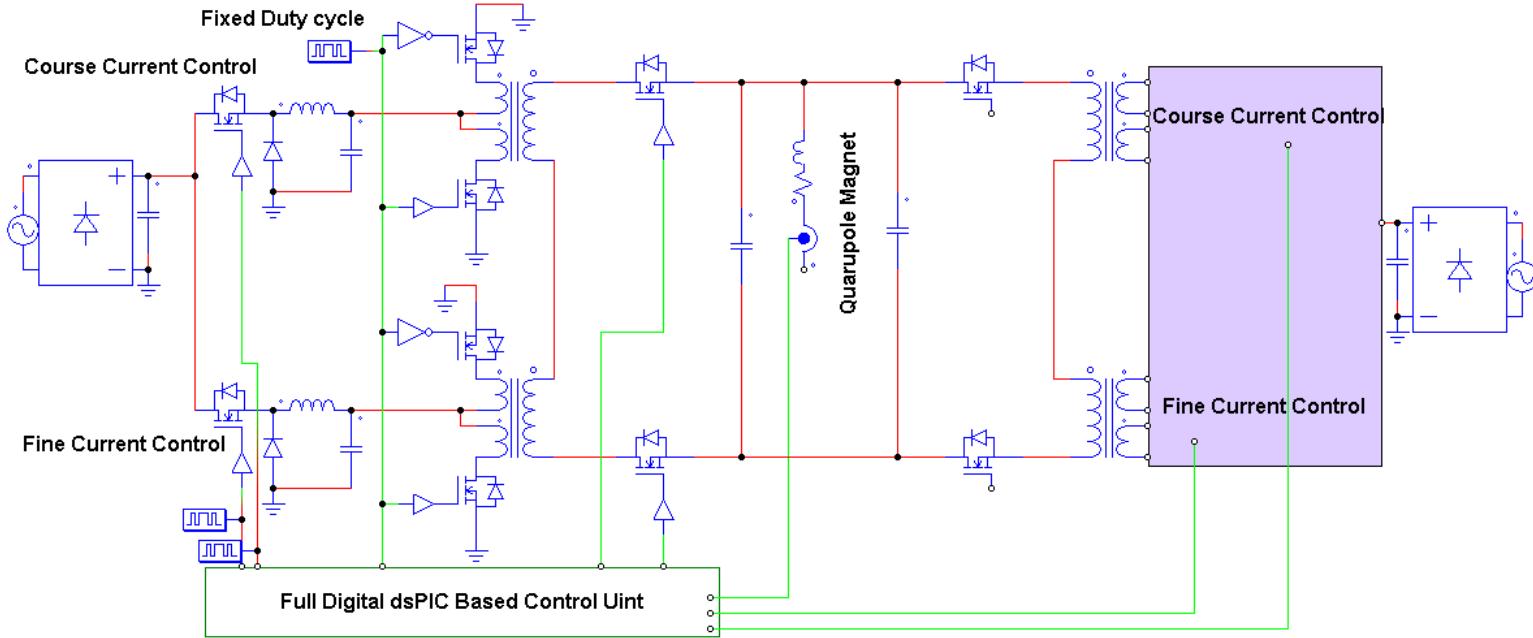


Mechanical drawings

Power Supply Prototype

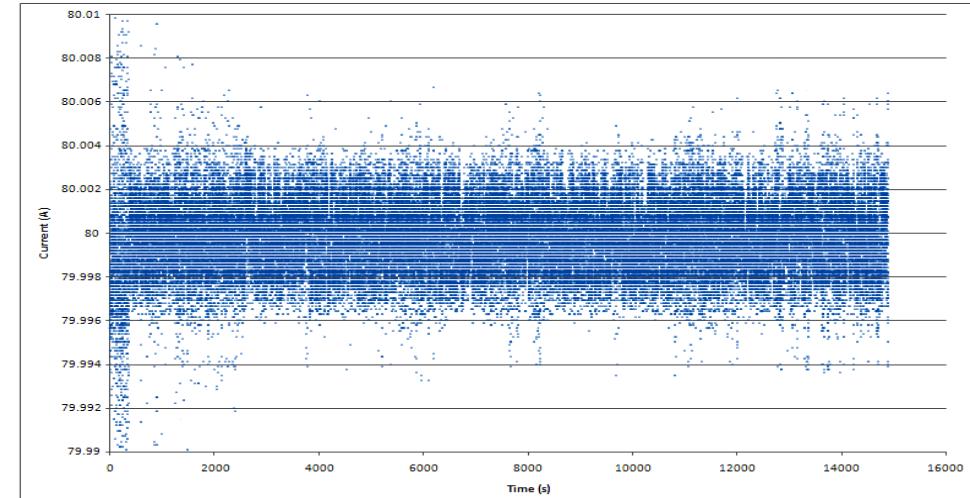
First Prototype Power Supply Designed and Constructed at ILSF Suitable for Quadrupole:

- 24V , 120A
- Full Digital
- Precision Power Supply but Using Low Resolution Digital PWM
- Series Combination of 2 power supplies (coarse and Fine)



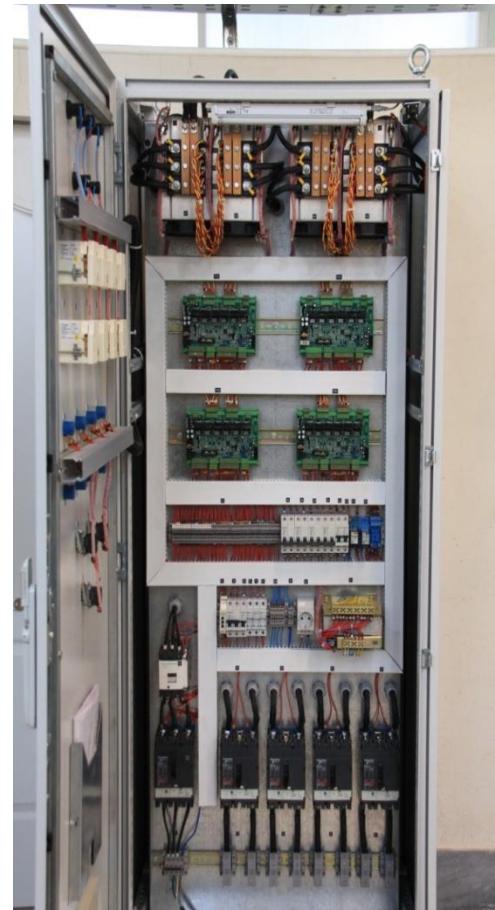
First Prototype Power Supply Designed and Constructed at ILSF

- Maximum output voltage +24V
- Maximum output current 120A
- Maximum output power 2880W
- Correction power factor 0.98
- Maximum power Consumption 3100V.A
- Ripple Less Than 0.01% full load
- Current regulation Better Than 40ppm at full load
- Current measurement 20 bit ADC



2nd Prototype Power Supply Under Design and Construction at ILSF

- Ramping Power Supply
- 30V , 520A
- 12kHz IGBT Based Switching Power Supply followed by 12-pulse Thyristor Rectifier
- Full Digital Thyristor Controller
- DSP Based Full Digital PWM Generation



Radio Frequency System

- Self-excited loop architecture for the LLRF system.
- The analog/digital hardware is developed and the software is under development.
- The LLRF system is tested using a simple aluminum cavity, and some promising results are obtained.



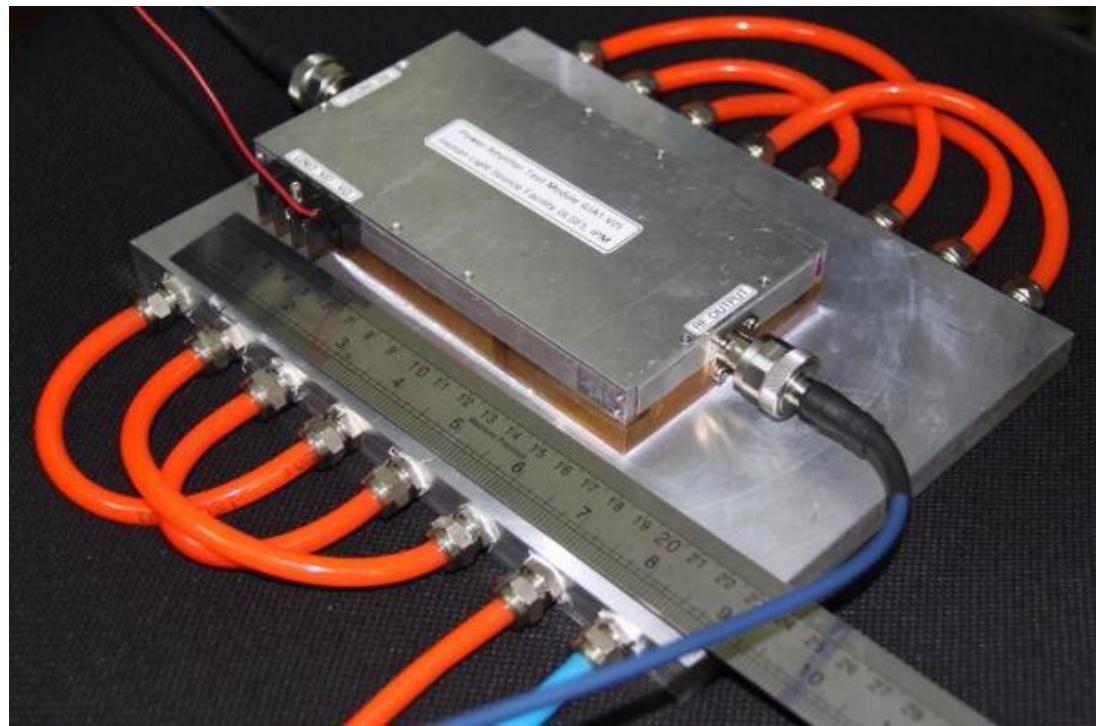
Analog Section



Digital
Section

Solid State Amplifier

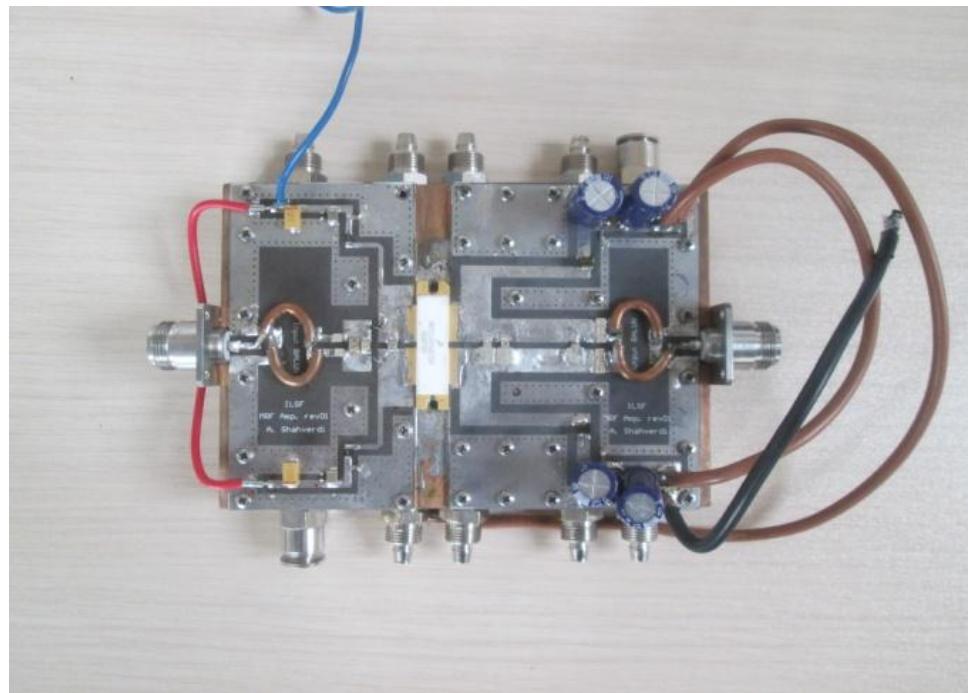
Solid State Amplifier I



Amplifier module based on BLF 578 transistor

Freq.	CW Input power	CW Output power	gain	efficiency
500 MHz	11W	660W	17.8 dB	53%

Solid State Amplifier II



Amplifier module based on MRFE6VP61K25HR6 transistor

Freq.	CW Input power	CW Output power	gain	efficiency
500 MHz	10 W	700 W	18.4dB	54%

Solid State Amplifier III

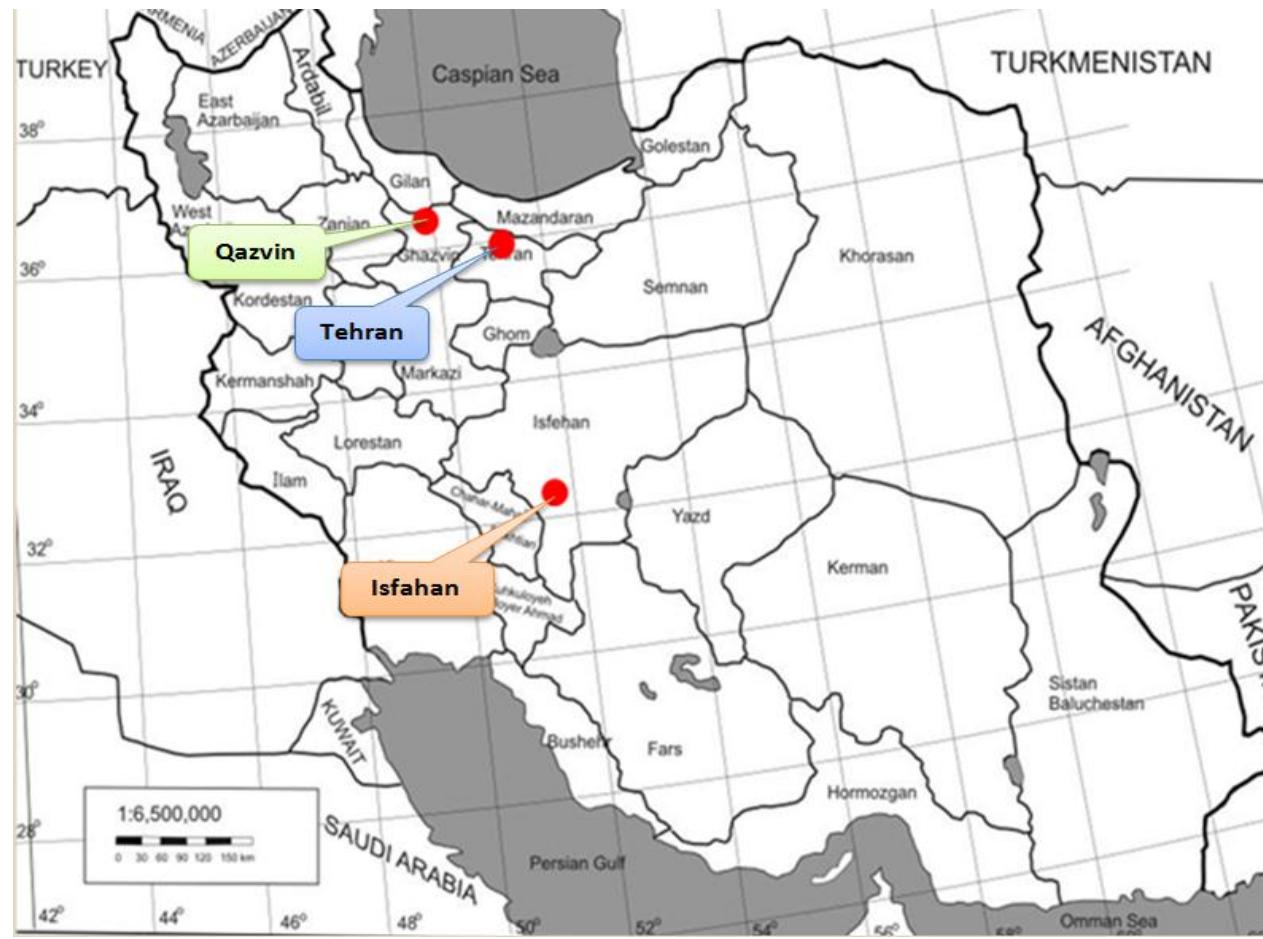


Amplifier Initial design of 8:1 radial power combiner (without heat sink)

Number of Inputs	Input CW power	Output CW Power	Insertion Loss	Isolation
8	600W	4.7 KW	0.1 dB	16 dB

No.	Beamline	Source	Energy Range (eV)	Photon Flux (p/s)	Resolution/Resolving power	Spot size (mm)
1	Powder Diffraction	Bending Magnet	6-30 k	10^{12}	10^{-4}	100×100
2	Single Crystal X-ray Diffraction for small molecules	In-Vacuum Undulator	5-25 k	10^{13}	10^{-4}	50×50
3	EXAFS	Wiggler	3-35 k	10^{13}	10^{-4}	Few mm
4	Gas Phase photoemission (XPS, AES, ARPES)	Electromagnetic Undulator	15-1000	10^{11}	10000	
5	Solid-State Electron Spectroscopy	Electromagnetic Undulator	10-1500	10^{12}	10000	
6	Spectroscopy	SPEM (+ARPES) PEEM (+XMCD)	Helical Undulator	10-2000	10^{13}	>8000
7	Macromolecular Crystallography	Wiggler	3-25 k	10^{12}		

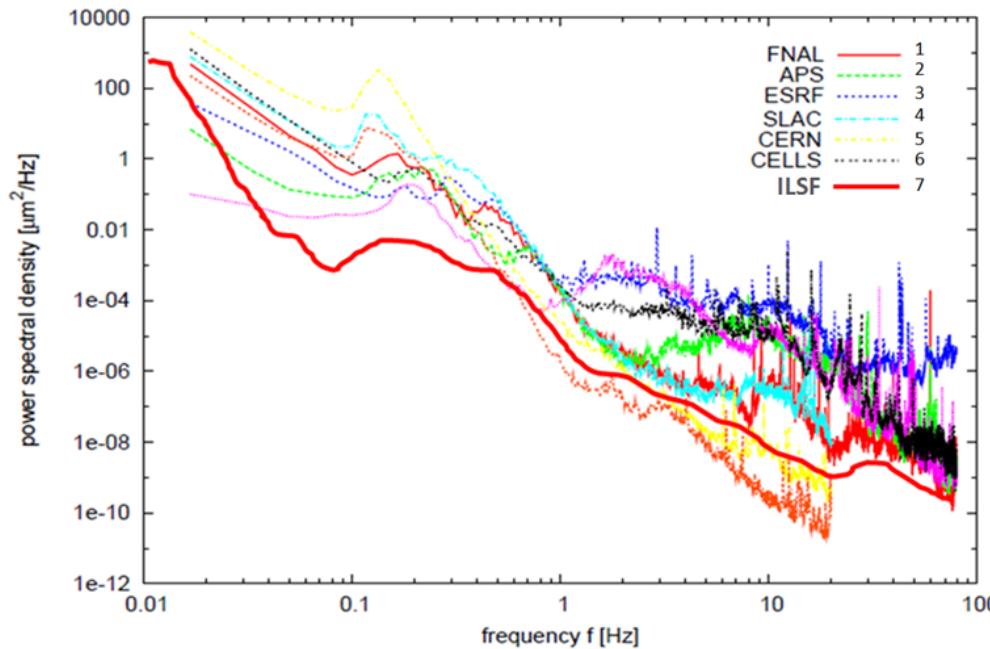
Site selection



Iranian Light Source Facility Plan



Comparison of measured displacement power spectral density at Qazvin site and other projects



1- FNAL: Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, U.S. Department of Energy, <http://www.fnal.gov>

2- APS: Advanced Photon Source, U.S. Department of Energy, <http://www.aps.anl.gov/>

3- ESRF: European Synchrotron Radiation Facility, France, <http://www.esrf.eu/about>

4- SLAC: Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Lightsource, Stanford University, <http://www-ssrl.slac.stanford.edu/>

5- CERN: Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire, or European Council for Nuclear Research, <http://public.web.cern.ch>

6- ALBA, Spain, <http://www.cells.es/>

7- ILSF: Iranian Light Source Facility, Iran, <http://ilsf.ipm.ac.ir>

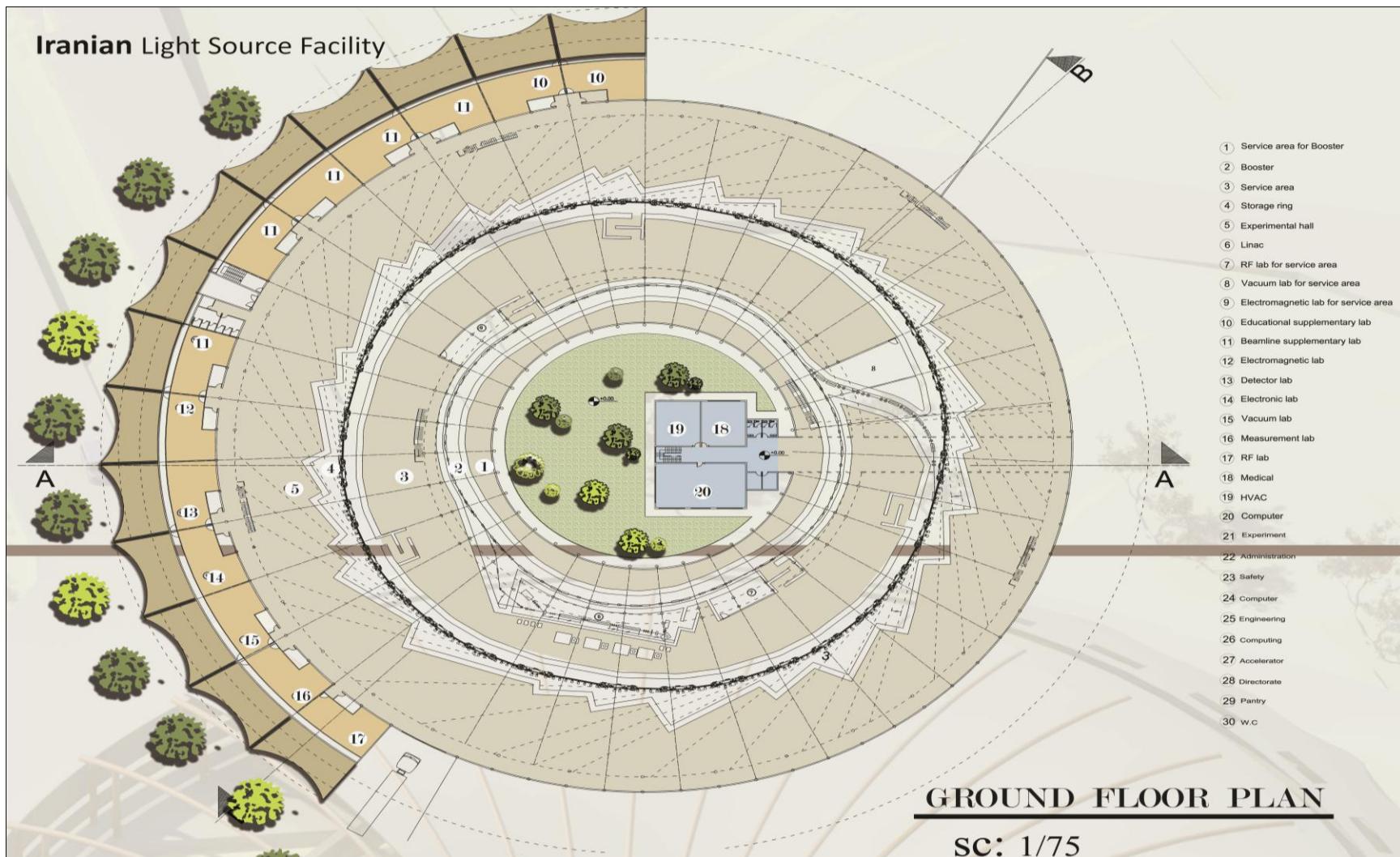


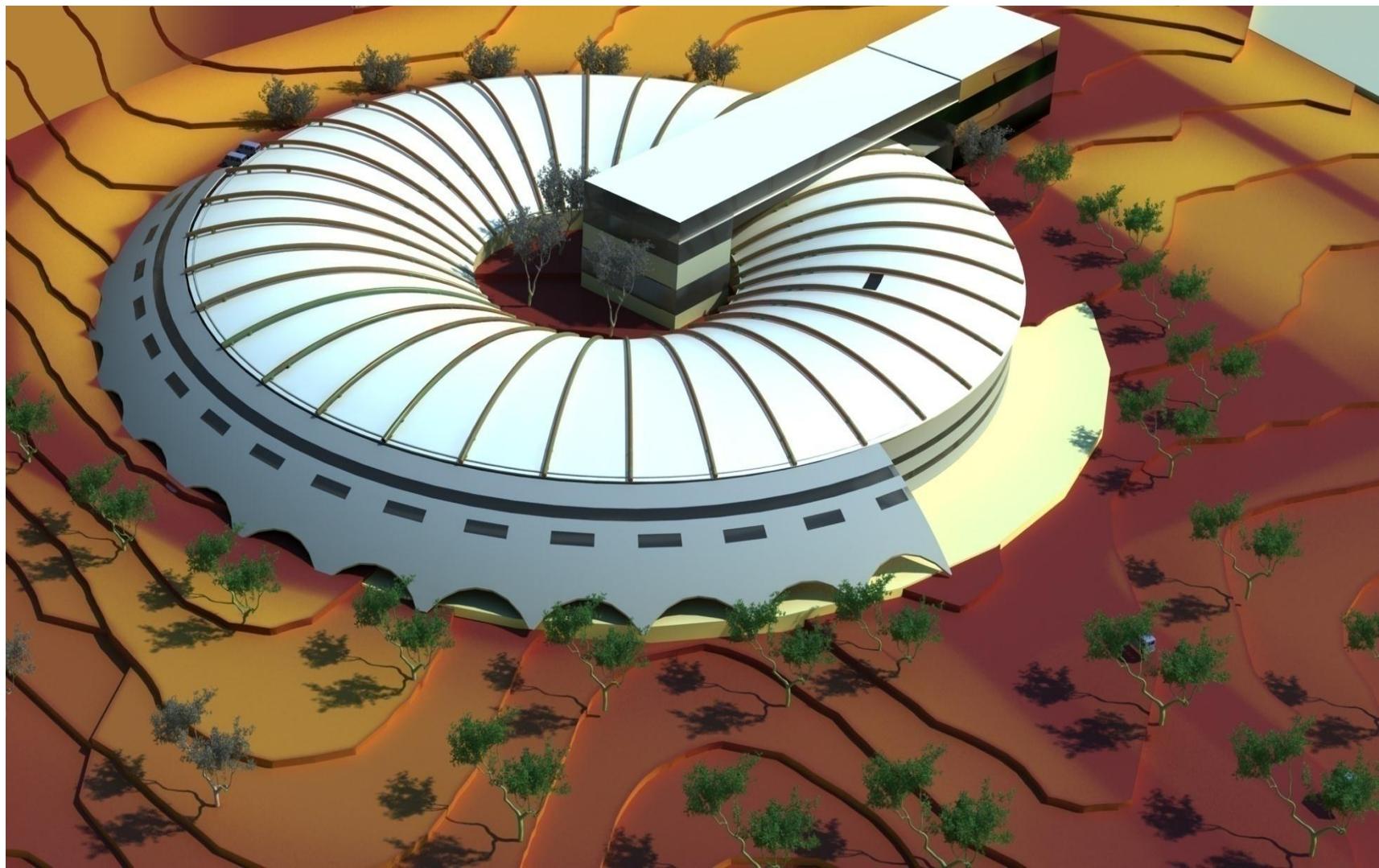
Geotechnical tests

In situ tests for measurement of soil mechanical and physical parameters

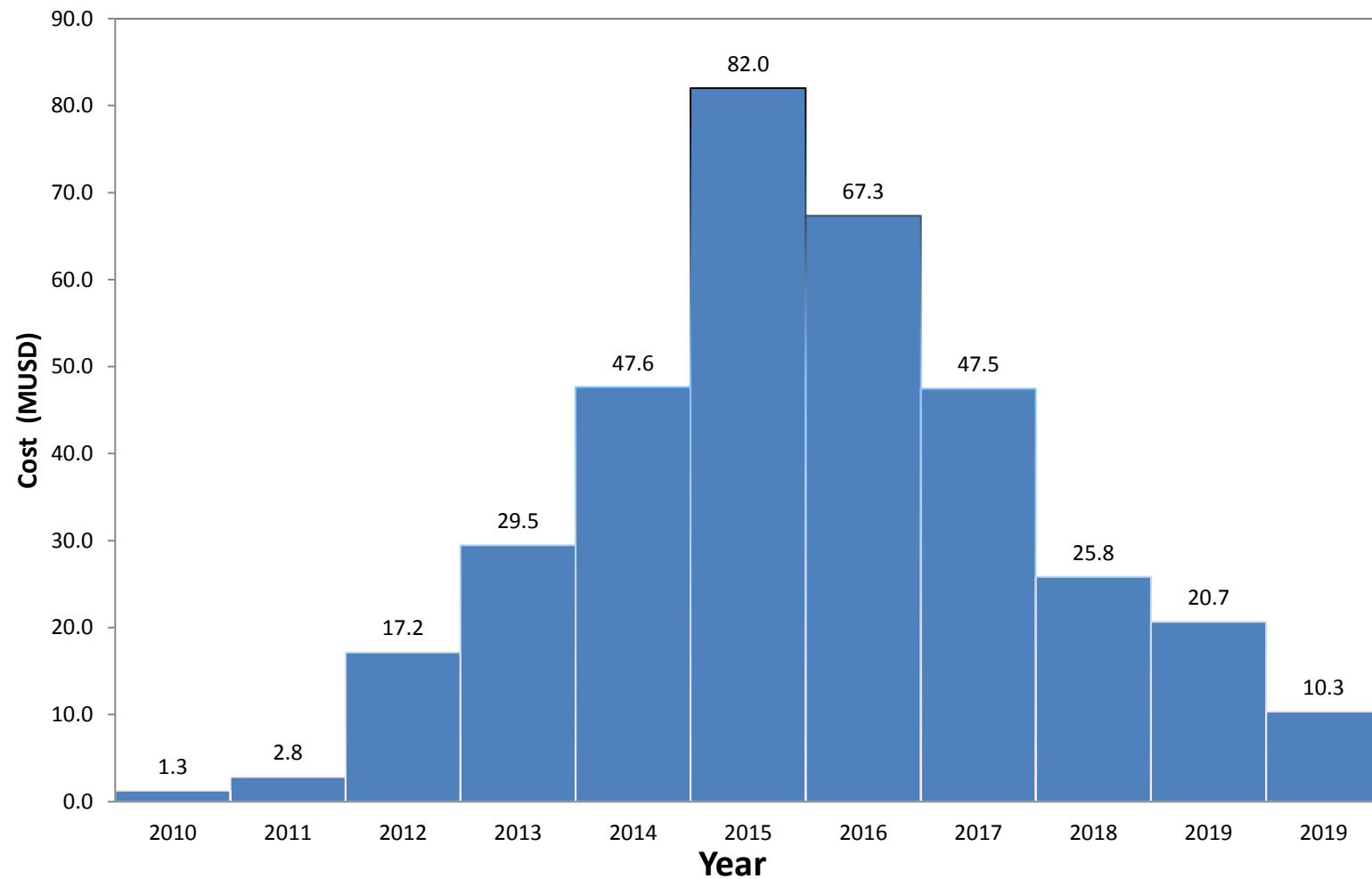
In laboratory tests for measurement of soil mechanical and chemical parameters







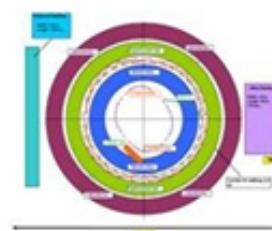
ILSF Cost Estimate



The screenshot shows the homepage of lightsources.org. At the top left is the logo 'lightsources.org' with a stylized sunburst graphic. On the right is a search bar with a 'GO' button. Below the header is a navigation menu with links: About Lightsources, News Center, For Users, Education, Media, Science, and Light Sources of the World.

Iranian Light Source Facility (Iranian Light Source Facility)

The Iranian Light Source Facility (ILSF) is an open project fully complying with the international scientific standards. All the design and progress reports will be presented at local and international conferences and published in international journals accessible to scientists all over the world. To realize this project, the intention is to work and collaborate with other light sources around the world. Users from abroad shall be welcome to set up their experiments in this new facility upon the acceptance of their proposals by the appropriate review boards. The layout and performance of the planned facility shall be based on the most recent advances and significantly improved with respect to other facilities which were planned many years ago and realized only recently.



The Iranian Light Source Facility shall consist of a 3-GeV storage ring with a circumference of roughly 300m

At present the ILSF-team is working on the conceptual design report (CDR), which should be finished by the end of 2011. After CDR, the different components have to be designed in detail and a report that includes the technical specifications has to be drawn up. The technical specifications shall be the basis for call for tender. The call for tender process is finished with the signing of the contract. It is assumed that most of the components have to be purchased abroad. The so-called design phase should be finished by the end of 2013. The production of all components should be completed by the end of 2015. At the end of 2015 the Linac should already be commissioned. The installation phase is from 2016 to 2018. The booster should be commissioned in 2017 and the storage ring in 2018. The users of ILSF should be able to start their operations at the end of 2018

Information about Iranian Light Source Facility



Website:

<http://ilsf.ipm.ac.ir/>

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Iranian Light Source Facility
Links

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Ernst Weihreter



Thank you for your
kind attention