1.5 m In‐Vacuum Undulators for NSLS‐II

Magnetic Field Analysis Report

This document presents the magnetic field measurement results of the 1.5m IVUs before and after *Shimming* adjustments and *Magic Fingers* corrections. IVUs performances such as first and second field integrals, electron orbit deviations and phase errors have been measured at various gap values. Three 1.5m IVUs have been measured at BNL IDs Laboratory: **IVUn1** (S/N: A12008), **IVUn2** (S/N: A12009) and **IVUn3** (S/N: A12010). IVUn3 is installed in the NSLS-II storage ring at sector 5-ID without any in-house correction to provide synchrotron radiation to the beamline SRX (Submicron Resolution X-ray Spectroscopy) and the IVUs n1 and n2 will be installed at sector 17- ID for AMX (Automated Macromolecular Crystallography) and FMX (Frontier Macromolecular Crystallography) beamlines, which share the same straight section.

The photons generated by a single electron add up coherently along the electron trajectory in order to do so the oscillatory motion of the electron has to be in phase with the emitted photons along the whole device. The spectral properties of the synchrotron radiation produced by an ID depend mainly on the quality of the magnetic field. Amplitude and phase of the magnetic field must be within small tolerances over the complete length of the device. The field quality is quantified by the so-called phase error. It is calculated using the Phase Function $\Phi(z)$ as defined below:

$$
\Phi(z) = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \left[\frac{L}{\beta} - (z - z_1) \right]
$$

which describes the phase lag between an electron and the front of the emitted wave train directed along the nominal axis z. Where L is defined as follows:

$$
L = \int_{z_1}^{z} \sqrt{1 + X'^2} dz \qquad X' = -\frac{e}{\gamma m_0 c} \int_{-\infty}^{z} B_y(z) dz; \quad \beta = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\gamma^2}}
$$

where By is the vertical magnetic field, λ is the radiation wavelength, m0 is the electron rest mass, e is the electron charge, c is the speed of light, γ is the Lorentz factor and λu is the undulator period. So the phase error is obtained by sampling the phase function at $\lambda u/4$ and subtracting the linear fit of $\Phi(z)$.

All devices underwent rigorous magnetic tuning before they are installed in the storage ring in order to optimize the magnetic field and consequently the phase error. The *Shimming* technique is a very effective way to correct field deviations and small magnetic errors, which can cause unwanted destructive interferences and degradation of the radiation quality.

Magic Fingers is an other corrective technique used. It consists of small cylindrical permanent magnet blocks located at the ends of the device. The best arrangement of the *Magic Fingers* is used to reduce the residual field integral errors and the random error distributions such as those arising from the magnetic imperfections of the magnet blocks but also of their dimensional and positioning errors.

IVUn1

IVUn1 - Shimming and Magic Fingers @ gap 6.2 mm

Figure 1 shows the horizontal (blue line) and vertical (green line) electron trajectory before and after the *Magic Fingers* correction. The electron trajectory is calculated from the magnetic field measurement at gap 6.2 mm. The first field integral describes the deflection angle of the electron beam and the second field integral the displacement respect to the magnetic undulator axis. It is calculated at 900 mm from the centre of the device. After the *Magic Fingers* the horizontal first field integral Ix is reduced to 4 G cm, before it was 58 G cm and the vertical component Iy is reduced to 10 G cm, before it was 258 G cm. As shown in the Fig. 1 the maximum horizontal and vertical displacements are just of few micron after the *Magic Fingers*.

Figure 2 shows the phase error (red line) before and after the *Shimming*. The residual phase error after the parabolic fit (blue line) is shown at top of the graph (green line). It describes the phase error values when the taper of the device is removed.

The RMS phase error is the figure of merit of the undulator spectral performance. As shown in the Fig. 2 it is about 1.85° at gap 6.2 mm after *Shimming* and 2.5° before the correction*.*

IVUn1 - Shimming and Magic Fingers @ gap 5.7 mm

The figures below show the magnetic field results at minimum gap 5.7 mm. As shown in the Fig. 3 (Left) the amplitude of the vertical magnetic field is 1.1388 T. It is defined as the average of the absolute values of the magnetic field peaks in the periodic part of the device, omitting 4 end-peaks at each end of the undulator. Figure 3 (Right) shows the vertical peaks distribution. The magnetic field variation is of about 1.5%, the absolute residual field error is 36 G with a residual taper of 3.8 G/m.

The Fig. 4 shows the period length distribution and the averaged electron angles. The period length of the device is 20.987 mm with a relative error of about 1.4%. The angular deviation is confined around $+/-$ 5 µrad in the period part of the device, excluding the terminations.

The Fig. 5 shows the electron trajectory and the phase error at gap 5.7 mm. The RMS phase error is 2.0° and there is not a significant change after the taper correction, it is just of 0.04°.

IVUn1 - Final measurements after Shimming and Magic Fingers for each gap

The table below shows the final measurements at various gap values after *Shimming* and *Magic Fingers*. From these results, we can conclude that the methods applied so far to correct the magnetic field are effective not only at the gap of optimization but also at larger gap values.

Table 1: IVUn1 ‐ Final magnetic measurements

From Fig. 6 and Fig. 7 is evident a significant improvement of the magnetic field quality in terms of phase error and field integrals.

IVUn2

IVUn2 - Peak field distribution before and after Shimming

The IVUn2 magnetic field was affected from a strange peak distribution as shown in Fig. 8. It was present both on the upper and lower magnetic girder.

After *Shimming* the peak field distribution has been corrected as shown in Fig. 9.

IVUn2 - First Field Integrals corrected - Magic Fingers Step by Step

Figure 10 shows the horizontal (red line) and vertical (blue line) of the first field integrals in G cm versus the transverse axis in mm for different *Magic Fingers* configurations.

The final first field integrals of the optimized *Magic Fingers* configuration are shown in Fig. 11.

 Figure 11: Final Magic Fingers Configuration

The field integral variation without and with the ion pump installed is about 8 G cm on-axis for the vertical component and about 12 G cm for the horizontal component as shown in Fig.11.

IVUn2 - Shimming and Magic Fingers @ gap 6.2 mm

The figures 12 and 13 show the electron trajectory and the phase error at gap 6.2 mm respectively before and after correction.

The Phase error after *Shimming* is reduced to 2.2°, previously it was 8.8°.

IVUn2 - Shimming and Magic Fingers @ gap 5.7 mm

The figures below show the magnetic field results at minimum gap 5.7 mm.

Table 2: IVUn2 ‐ Final magnetic measurements

IVUn3 (as delivered)

IVUn3- Magnetic Field Analysis @ gap 6.2 mm

The figures below show the magnetic field results at gap 6.2 mm.

Table 3: IVUn3‐ Final magnetic measurements

IVUs Phase Error Performance

The RMS phase error was introduced as a figure of merit of the undulator spectral performance and radiation quality. Figure 10 shows the RMS phase errors of the three IVUs as a function of gap. IVUn1 and IVUn2 have the best performance at minimum gap with a phase error value of about 2°, while IVUn3 have a phase error of about 2.7°. However all three devices sit within the NSLS-II specifications.

