



Status of multi beamline operation at SACLA

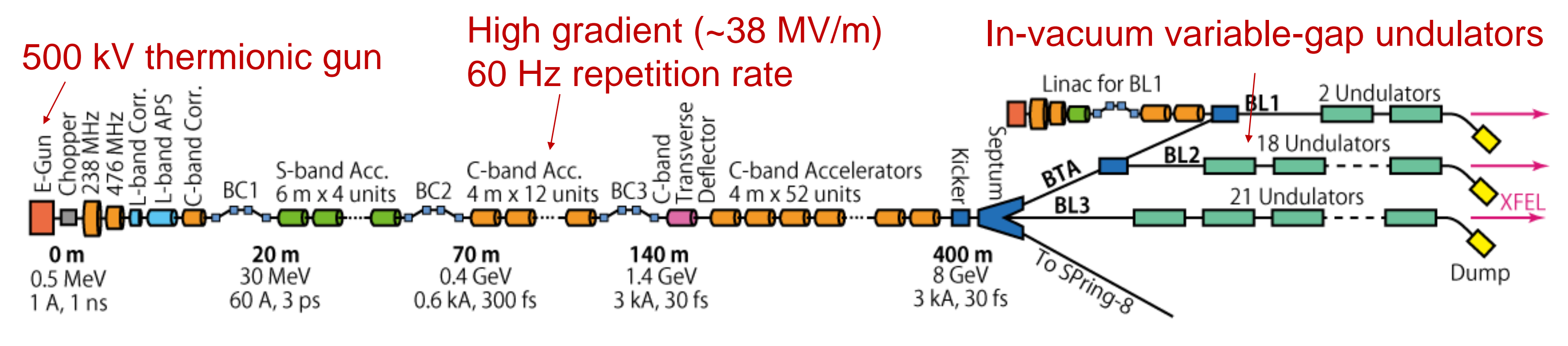
RIKEN Spring-8 center, JASRI, SPring-8 services



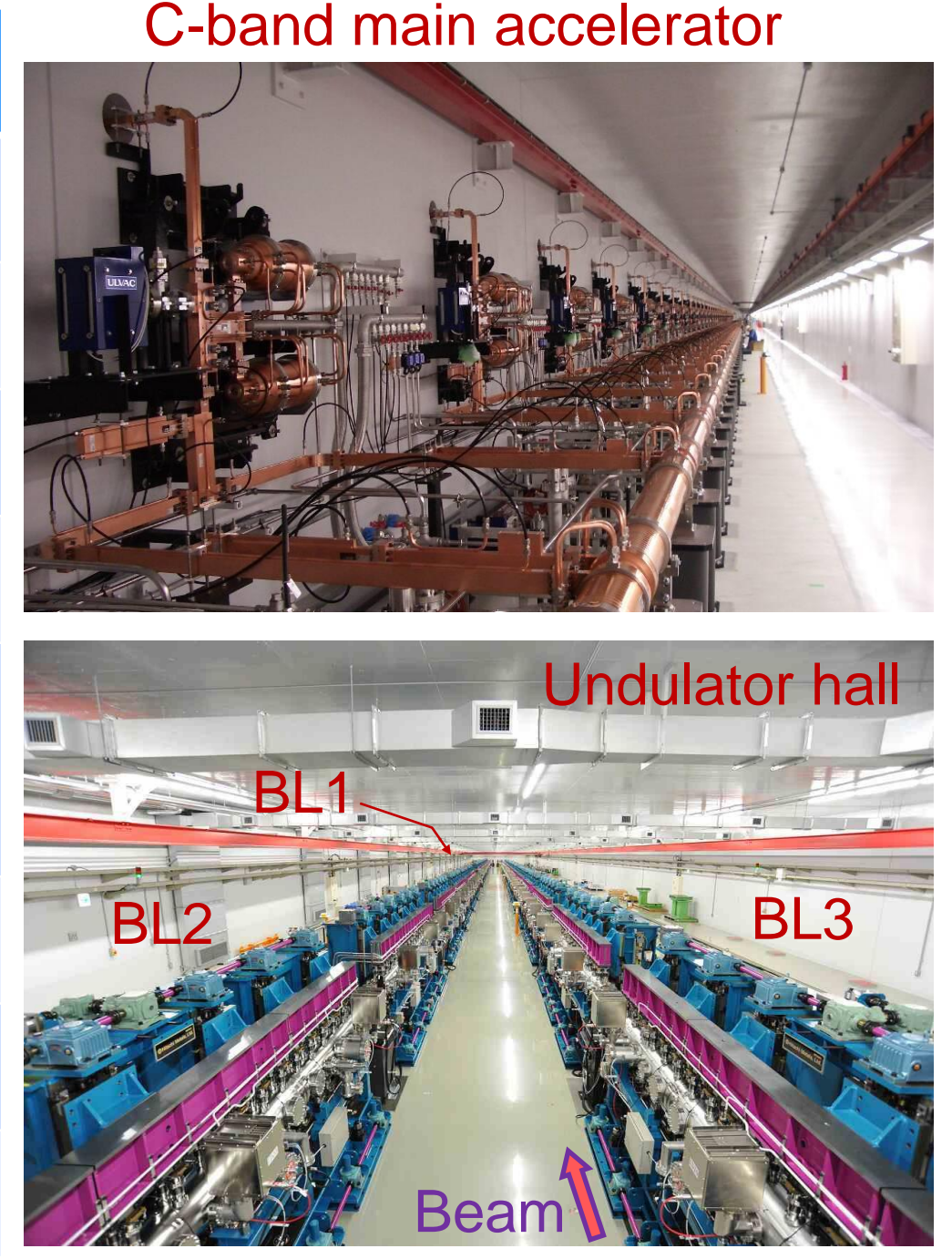
Parallel operation of two XFEL beamline with 10 kA beam was realized.

- New optics of BL2 dog-leg suppressed CSR induced instabilities.
- 60 Hz beam switching with 10 ppm accuracy works well.
- Beam energy and bunch length are independently controlled.

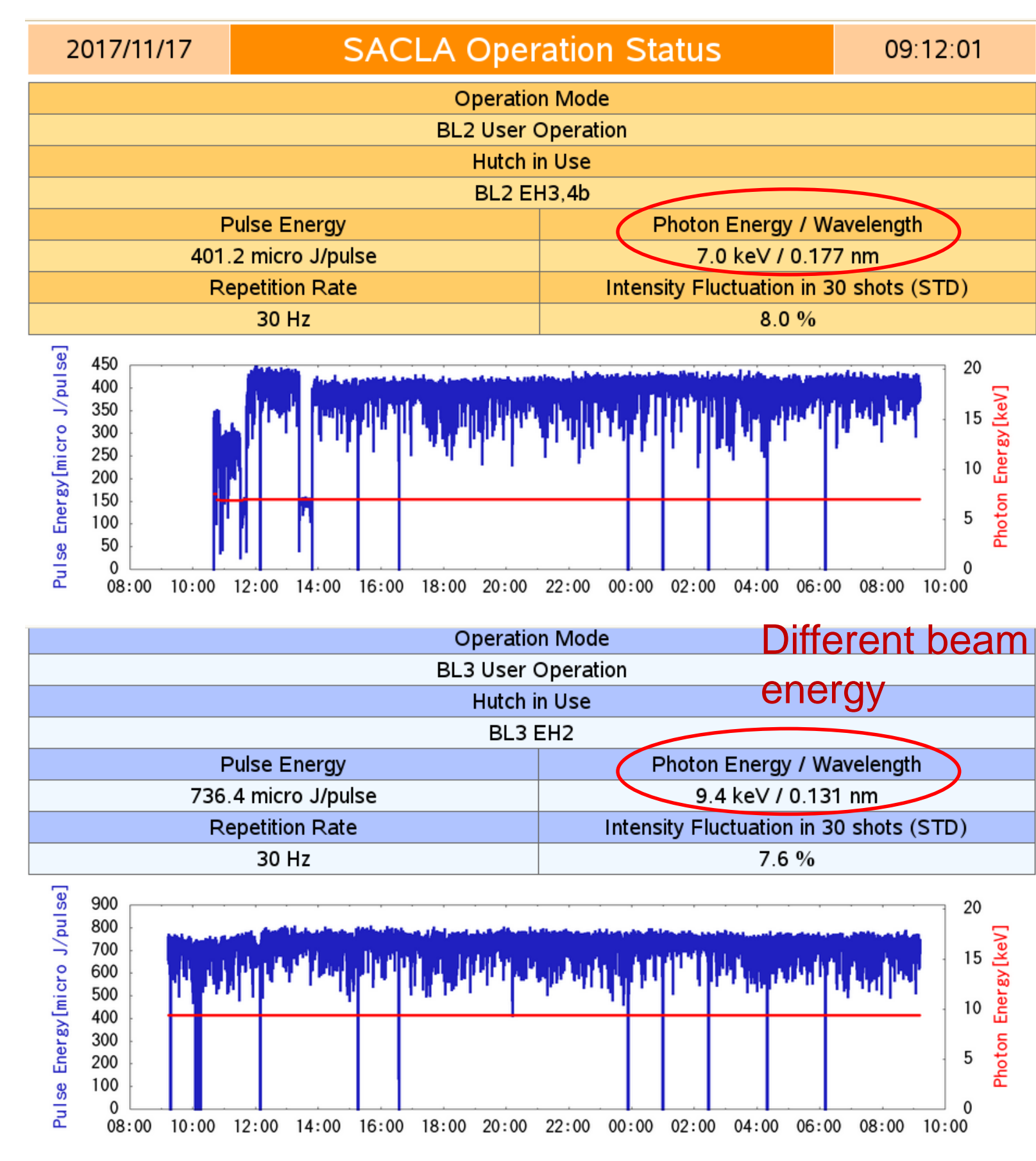
SACLA overview



	BL3 / BL2	BL1
Electron beam energy	8.5 GeV (max.)	800 MeV (max.)
Bunch charge	0.2 – 0.3 nC	0.2 – 0.3 nC
Peak current	>10 kA	>300 A
Pulse repetition rate	60 Hz (max.)	60 Hz (max.)
Photon energy	4 – 15 keV (0.08 – 0.3 nm)	20 – 150 eV (8 – 60 nm)
FEL pulse energy	~0.6 mJ @10 keV	~100 μJ @100 eV
Pulse width	<10 fs	<1 ps
Spectrum band width	0.5 %	3%



- Total operation: 5,900 hours (FY2016)
User run: 3,400 hours (BL2+3)
Setup, tuning: 2,400 hours
- In order to increase user availability, we started the parallel operation of BL2 and BL3 since Sept. 2017.
- Pulse switching of 60 Hz beam with arbitrary beam energy (5~8 GeV).



Pulse-to-pulse control of the electron beam

T. Hara, et al., Phys. Rev. ST Accel. Beams 16, 080701 (2013)

- Electron beam energy and the pulse length can be independently tuned for BL2 and BL3, to provide different XFEL photon energy and intensity.
- Optimum bunch profile is different for BL2 and BL3.
- New "synchronized" accelerator control system enables us to control the beam with pulse-to-pulse basis, like virtual 2 XFEL machines.

Pulse-to-pulse control

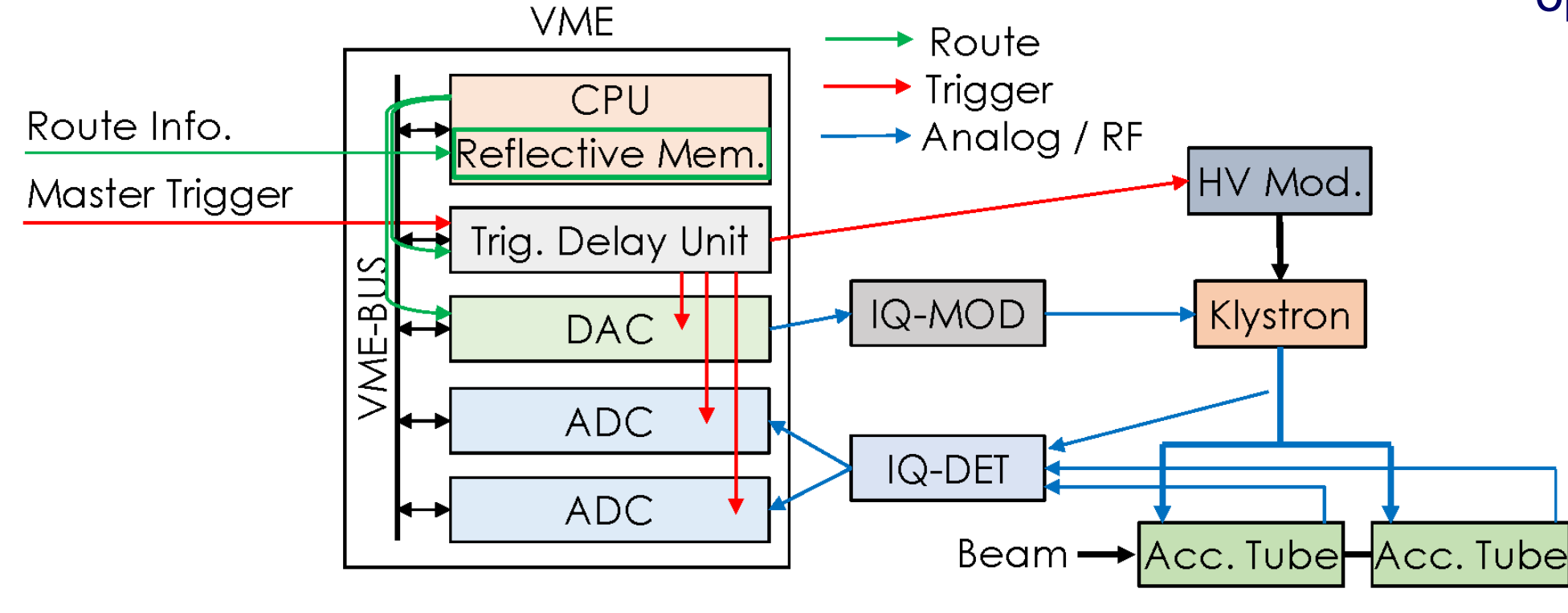
- Beam energy controlled with repetition rate of the RF units
- Pulse length controlled with RF phase of the RF cavities
- Beam route (BL2 or BL3) kicker magnet at switchyard

Pulse-to-pulse monitor

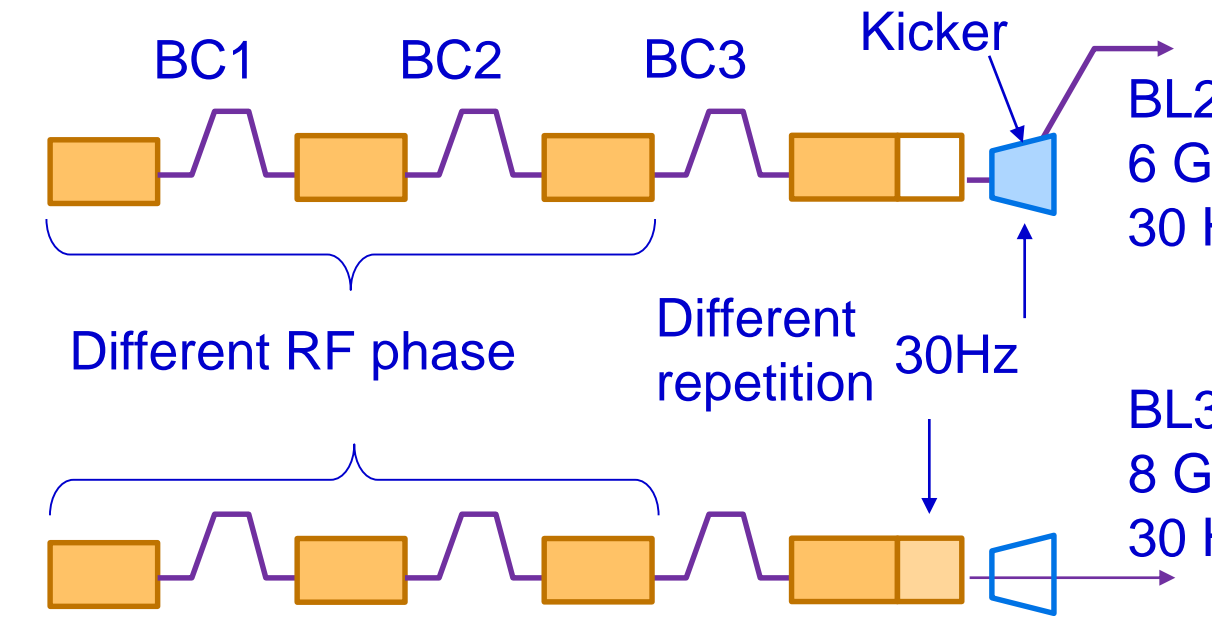
- Beam trajectory with cavity-type beam position monitors (BPM)
- Beam charge with current transformers (CT)
- Pulse length with coherent-synchrotron-radiation (CSR) monitors

- For the synchronization, we installed reflective memory board on each VME crate, and communicate with each other.
- Beam route information is shared and referred for pulse-to-pulse control of each RF unit.

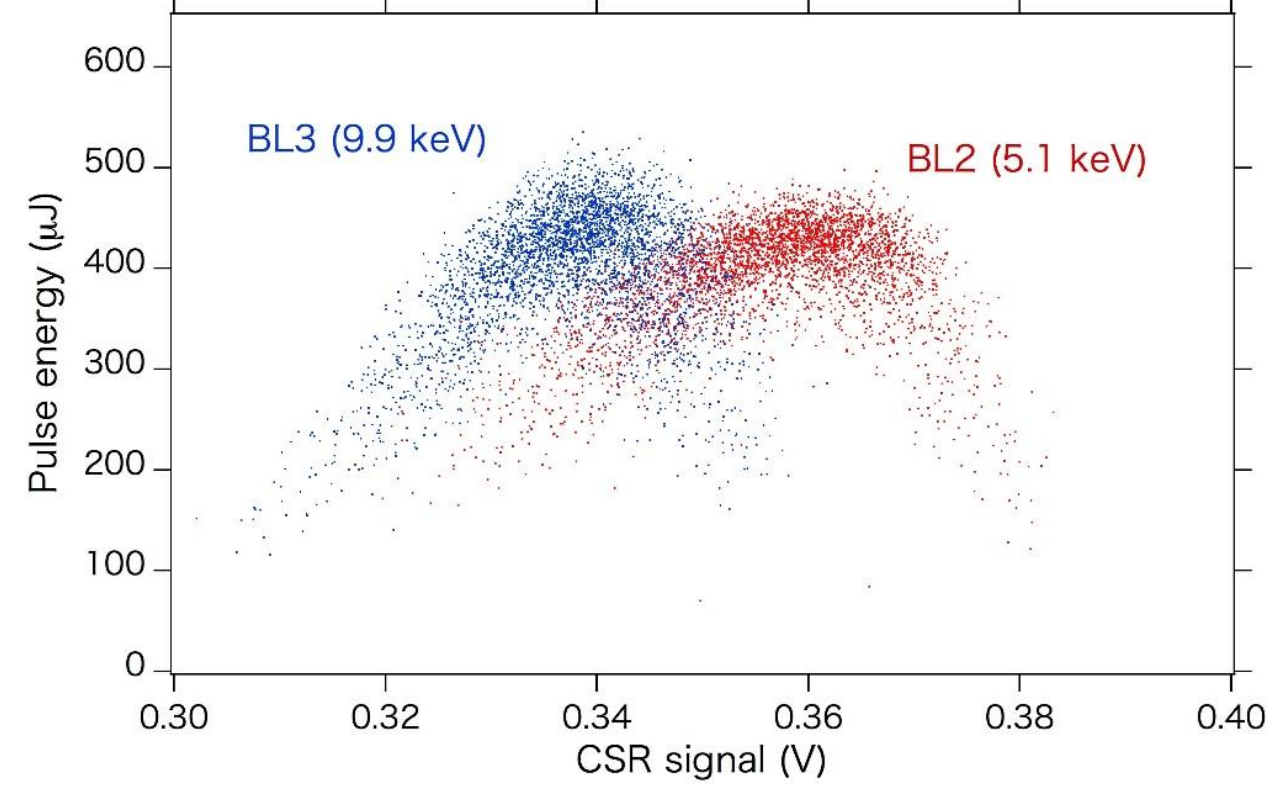
Low level RF and trigger system for each RF unit



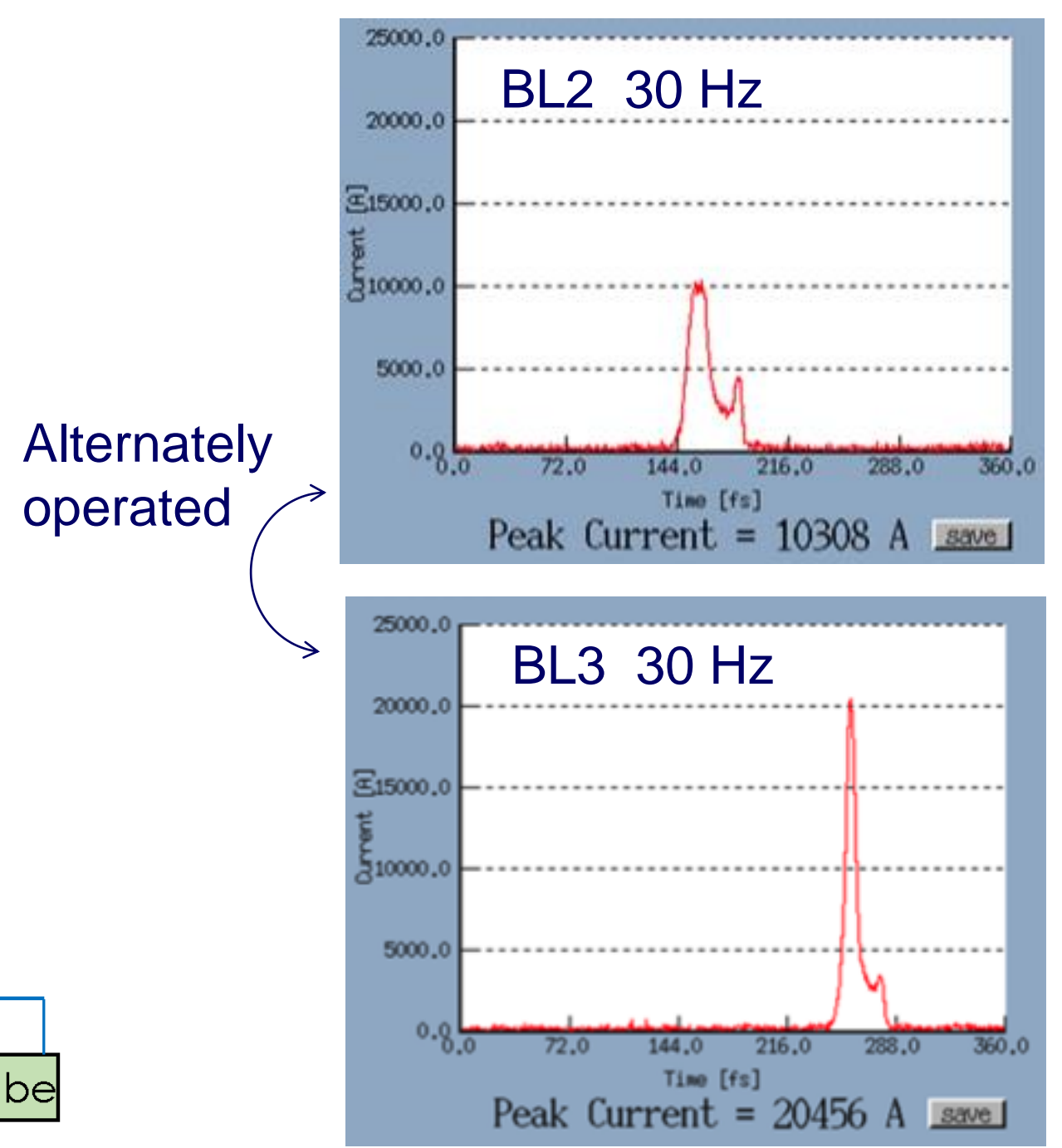
Schematic of "synchronized" accelerator control system



SASE pulse energy as a function of CSR signal at BC3



Example of the operation with different pulse length and peak current of the beam.

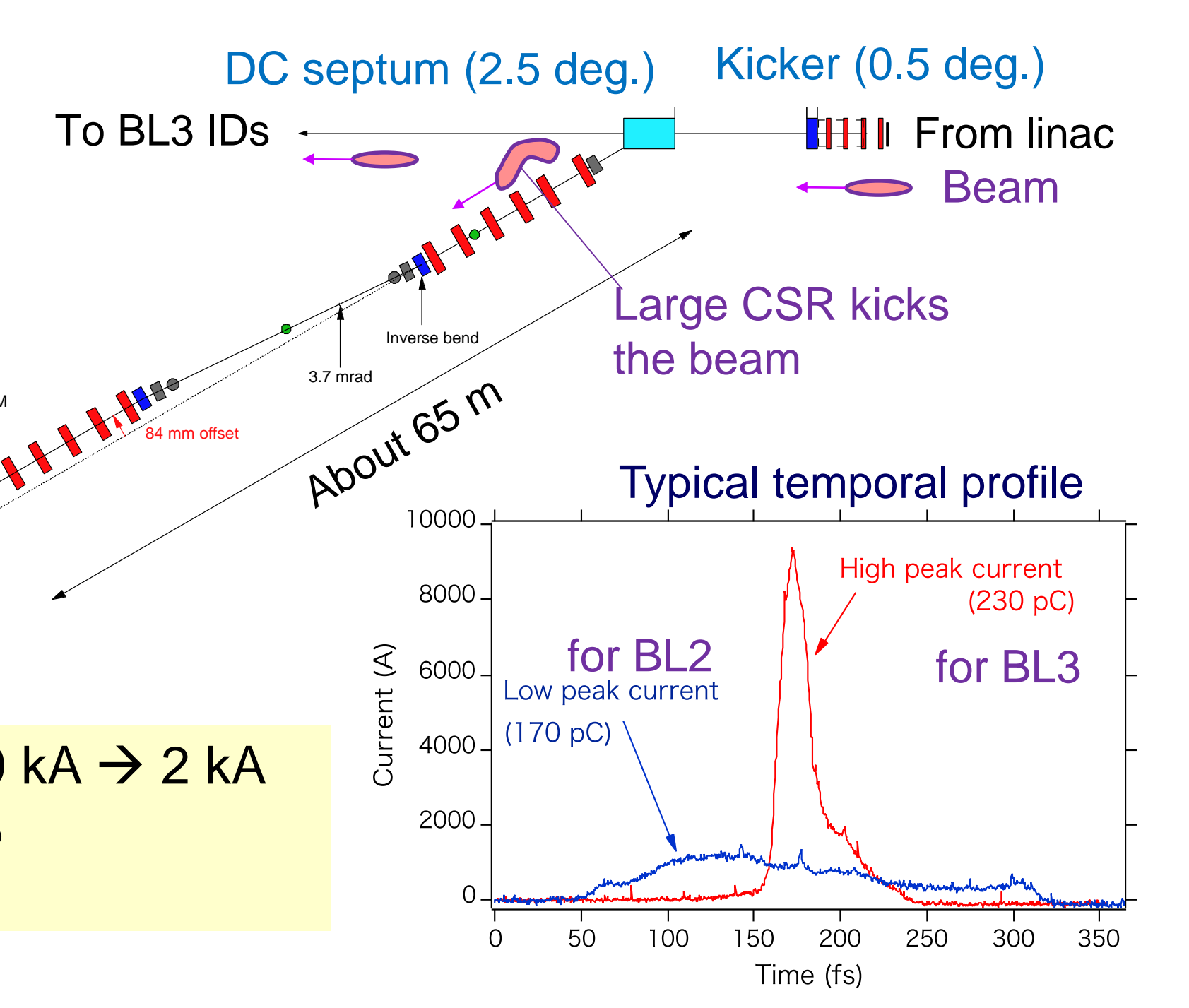


Old beam transport to BL2 (2014~2016)

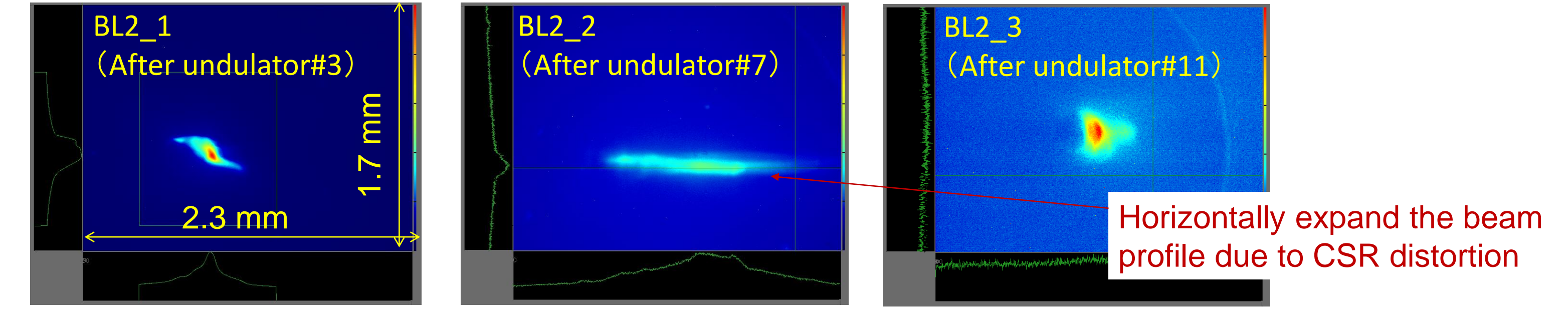
T. Hara, et al., Phys. Rev. Accel. Beams 19, 020703 (2016)

- Beam deflection: Kicker + DC septum
- Dog-leg transport
- R56 correction with inverse bend

- Because the beam current is higher than the original design, large CSR distorted and fluctuated the beam.
- Finally, we reduced the peak current 10 kA → 2 kA
- SASE intensity became lower than BL3
- Difficult to execute parallel operation



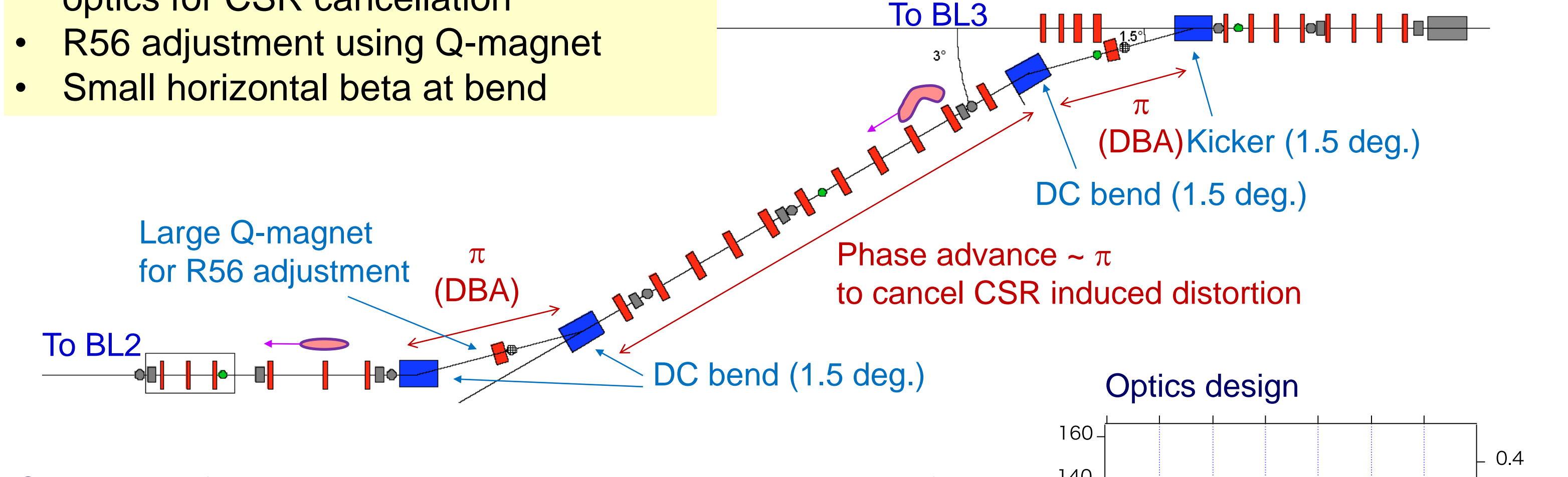
Beam profile with old beam optics (2015)



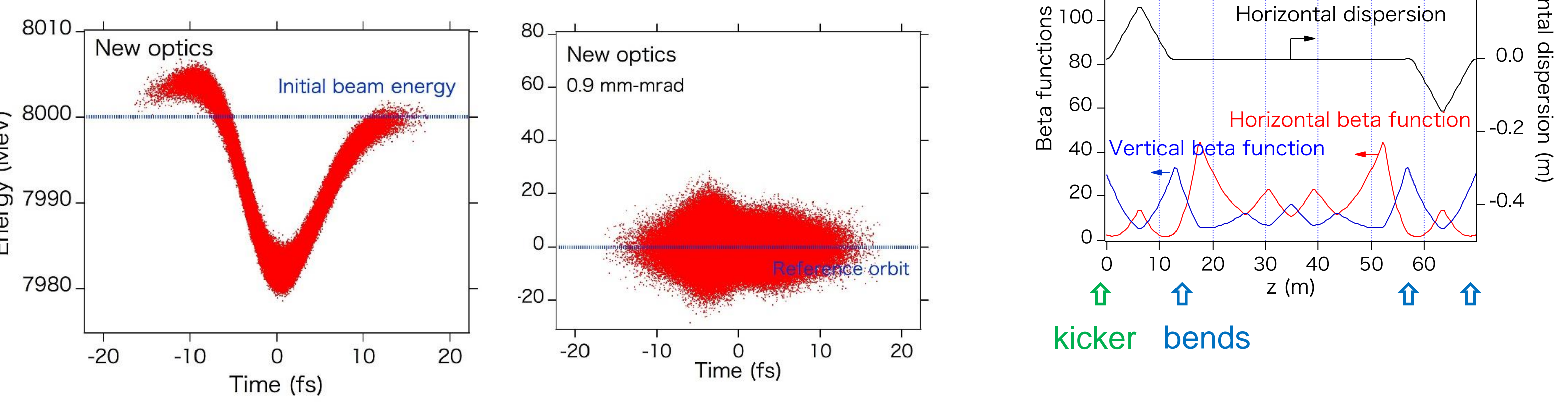
New beam transport to BL2 (2017~)

T. Hara, et al., Phys. Rev. Accel. Beams 21, 040701 (2018)

- Twin double-bend-achromat (DBA) optics for CSR cancellation
- R56 adjustment using Q-magnet
- Small horizontal beta at bend

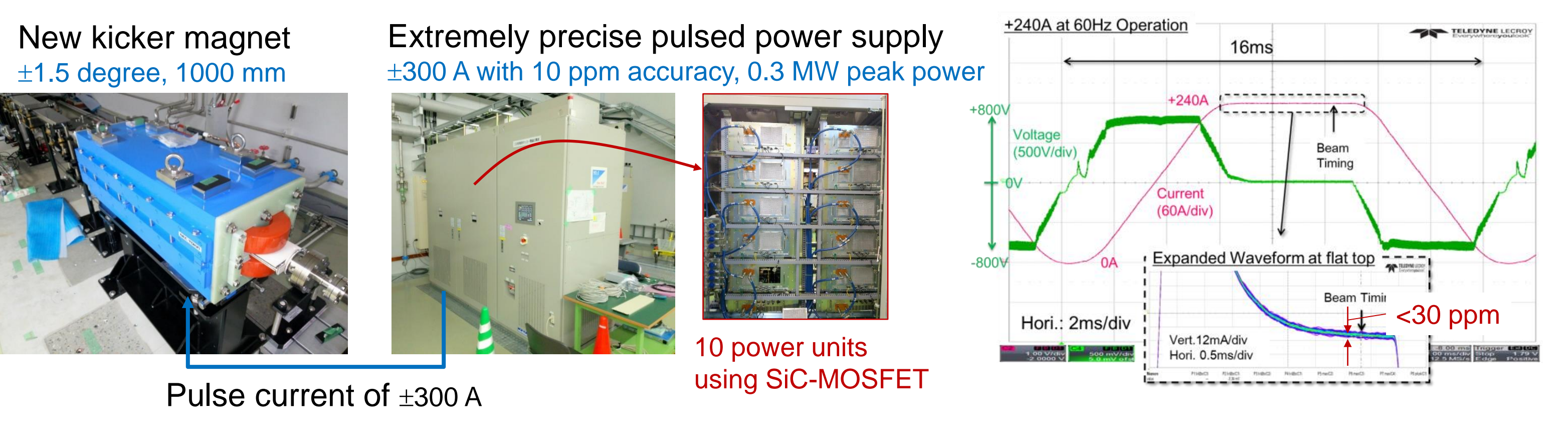


Simulation of energy and horizontal divergence distribution after BL2 dog-leg



New kicker magnet and power supply

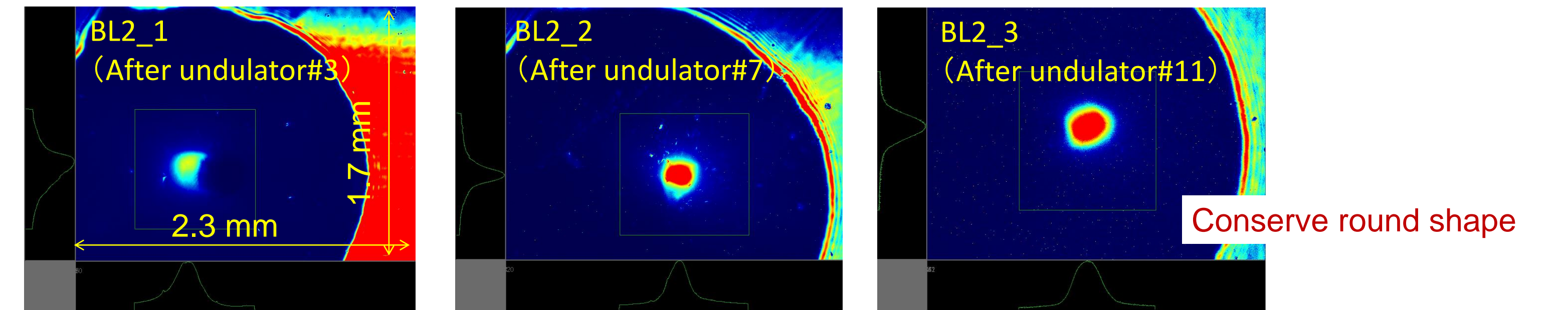
C. Kondo, et al., Rev. of Sci. Instr. 89, 064704 (2018)



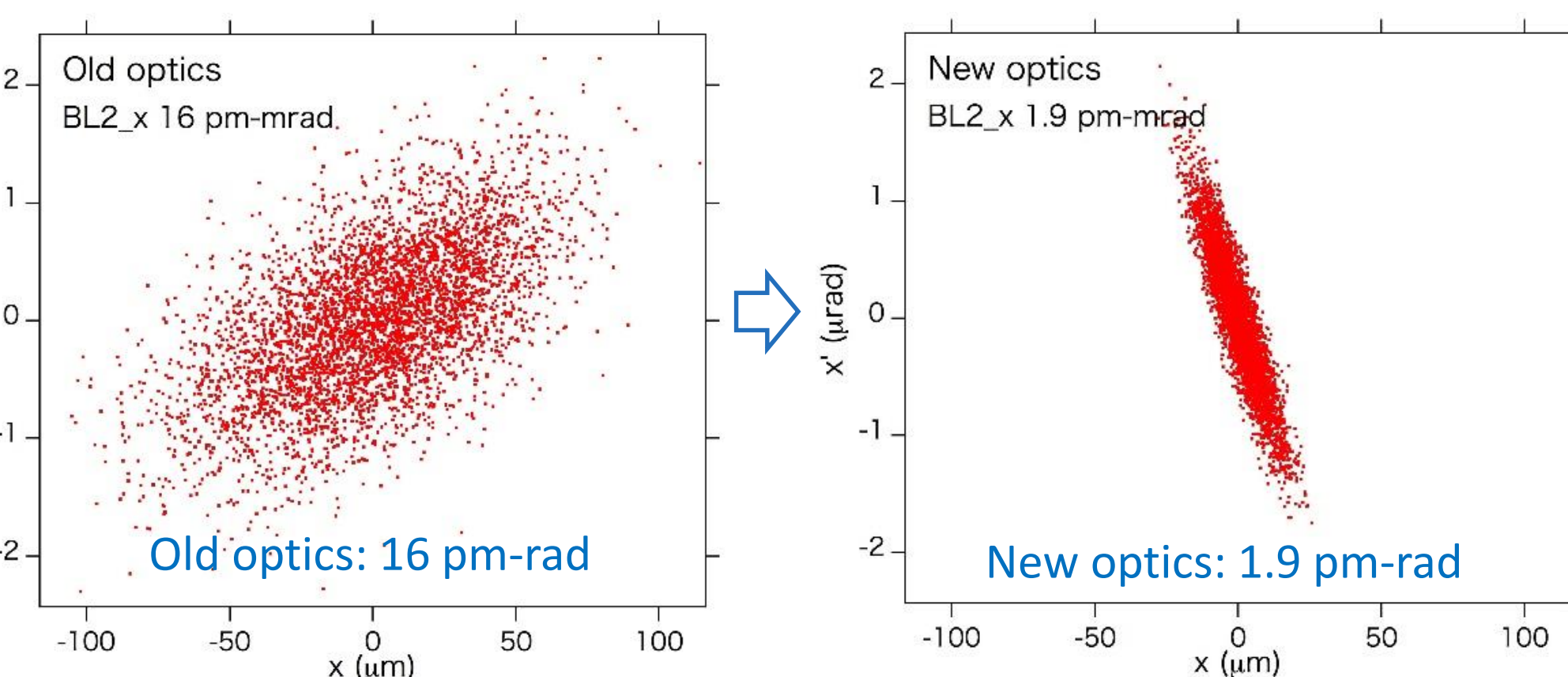
Measured beam performance at BL2

- CSR induced degradation and instability was suppressed.
- Sufficient beam property and stability for SASE lasing at BL2.
- Kicker magnet also stable enough.

Beam profile with new beam optics (2017)



Horizontal jitter emittance for 7.8 GeV, 10 kA beam



Jitter emittance as a function of phase advance between two DBAs

