

Status of NSLS-II



F. Willeke, BNL
DESY, April 6, 2009

Outline

- Requirements
- Lattice Design
- Building
- Injector
- Storage Ring Subsystems
- Organization
- Status and Milestones
- Summary

NSLS-II Accelerator Design Goals



Average Spectral Brightness

of 2-10 keV photons:

$$B \geq 10^{21} \text{ mm}^{-2} \text{ mrad}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} (0.1\% \text{ BW})^{-1}$$

Spectral Flux Density :

$$\Phi_{\text{max}} \geq 10^{15} \text{ s}^{-1} (0.1\% \text{ BW})^{-1} @ 2 \text{ keV.}$$

NSLS-II Accelerator Design Goals



Beam Energy:	E	= 3 GeV
Quasi constant, high Beam Current:	I	= 500 mA, $\Delta I / I = 1\%$
horizontal Beam Emittance:	ϵ_x	= 0.6 nm (ultimate design goal)
vertical Beam Emittance:	ϵ_y	= ~ 8 pm (diffraction limited @12keV)
Moderate Beam Energy Spread:	$\Delta E / E$	= 0.1% (RMS)
High Orbital Stability:	$\Delta z, \Delta z'$	= 10% $\cdot \sigma_z, \sigma_z'$
Large Space for Insertion Devices:	L_{ID}	= 226 m (28.5%), <i>with bending magnet sources included</i> space for at least 58 beam lines

NSLS-II Accelerator Design Goals, continued



Beam Lifetime: $\tau \geq 3 \text{ h}$

Stable Beam Current in time: $\Delta I(t) / I(t=0) \leq 1\%$

Small Bunch-to Bunch Current Variation: $\Delta I_{\text{bunch-to-bunch}} / I \leq 20\%$

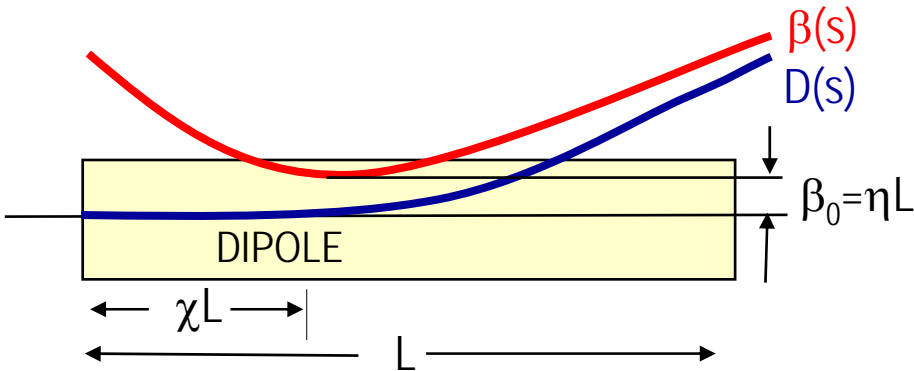
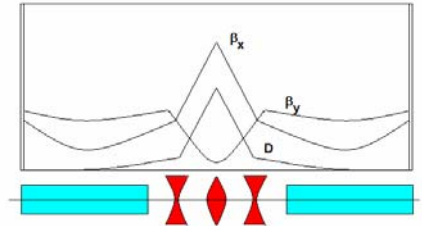
residual beam oscillations due
to injection: $\Delta z, \Delta z' = 10\% \cdot \sigma_z, \sigma_z'$

Injection Frequency **1Hz-0.016 Hz**

Basic Lattice Design Strategy

Double Bend Achromat → effective low emittance lattice

Minimum Emittance



Minimum (bare lattice) Emittance for $\chi=3/8$ and $\eta \approx 0.1$

Note: emittance depends on bend angle $\theta=L/\rho$ and on ν and n but not explicitly on L and β_0

$$\epsilon_{\text{min}}(\eta) := \frac{C_q \gamma^2 \theta^3}{J_x} \left(\frac{1}{320 \cdot \eta} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \eta \right) \quad \epsilon_{\text{min}} = \frac{C_q \gamma^2 \theta^3}{J_x \sqrt{240}}$$

- The weaker the dipole field, the easier to reach minimum emittance with good D.A. (moderate chromaticity and sextupole strength) **60 dipoles → minimum emittance 1nm**
- The weaker the dipole field, the less radiation losses $P \sim 1/\rho$, the easier to reduce emittance by increasing damping with damping wigglers $\epsilon \sim (P \cdot (1 + P_{DW} / P))^{-1}$
- The weaker the dipole field, the smaller the energy spread
- The weaker the dipole field, the more important other effects (IBS) on emittance

• The weaker the dipole, the less space for insertion devices

NSLS-II Accelerator Design Features



Large Circumference

30 cells, Super periodicity of 15

Robust DBA lattice, weak bending field

Damper Wigglers reduce emittance by factor 2 (4)

Dynamic Aperture for 3hr life time with Touschek effect

Superconducting RF, low impedance, excellent beam

loading properties for large beam currents

Injector for full energy Top-Off Injection

$$C = 792 \text{ m}$$

$$B=0.4 \text{ Tesla} ; \rho = 25 \text{ m}$$

$$B=1.8 \text{ Tesla}, L=21 \text{ m (56m)}$$

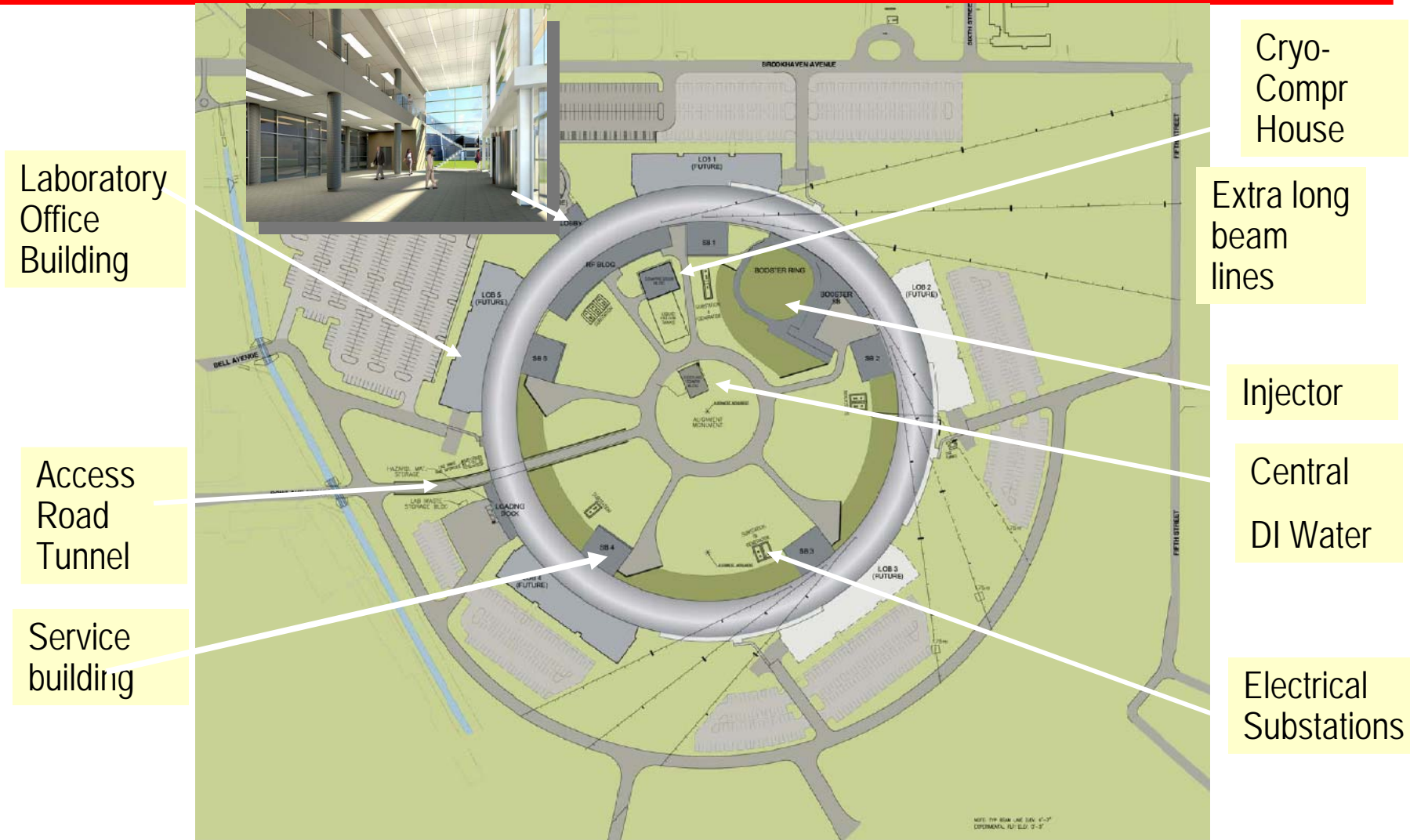
$$DA > 15 \text{ mm} \times$$

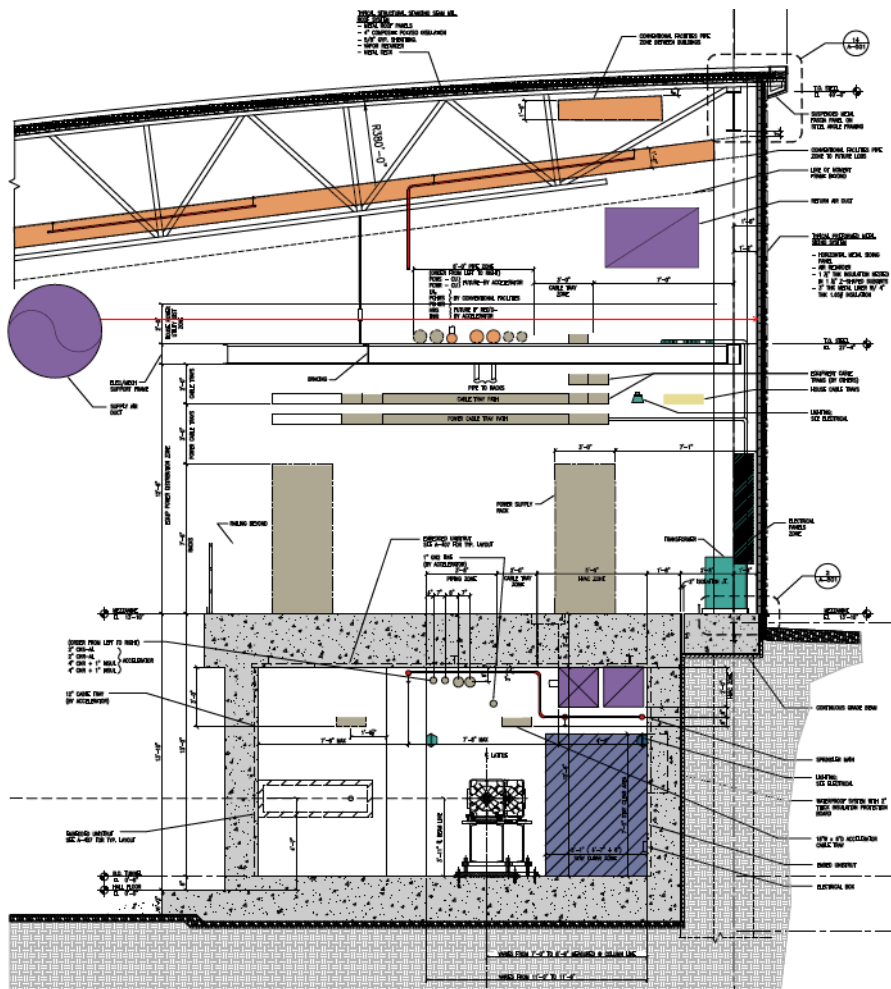
$$2 \text{ mm (errors+ID)}$$

$$I = 500 \text{ mA}$$

$$\text{Inj Frequency} = 1/\text{minute}$$

Light Source Foot Print





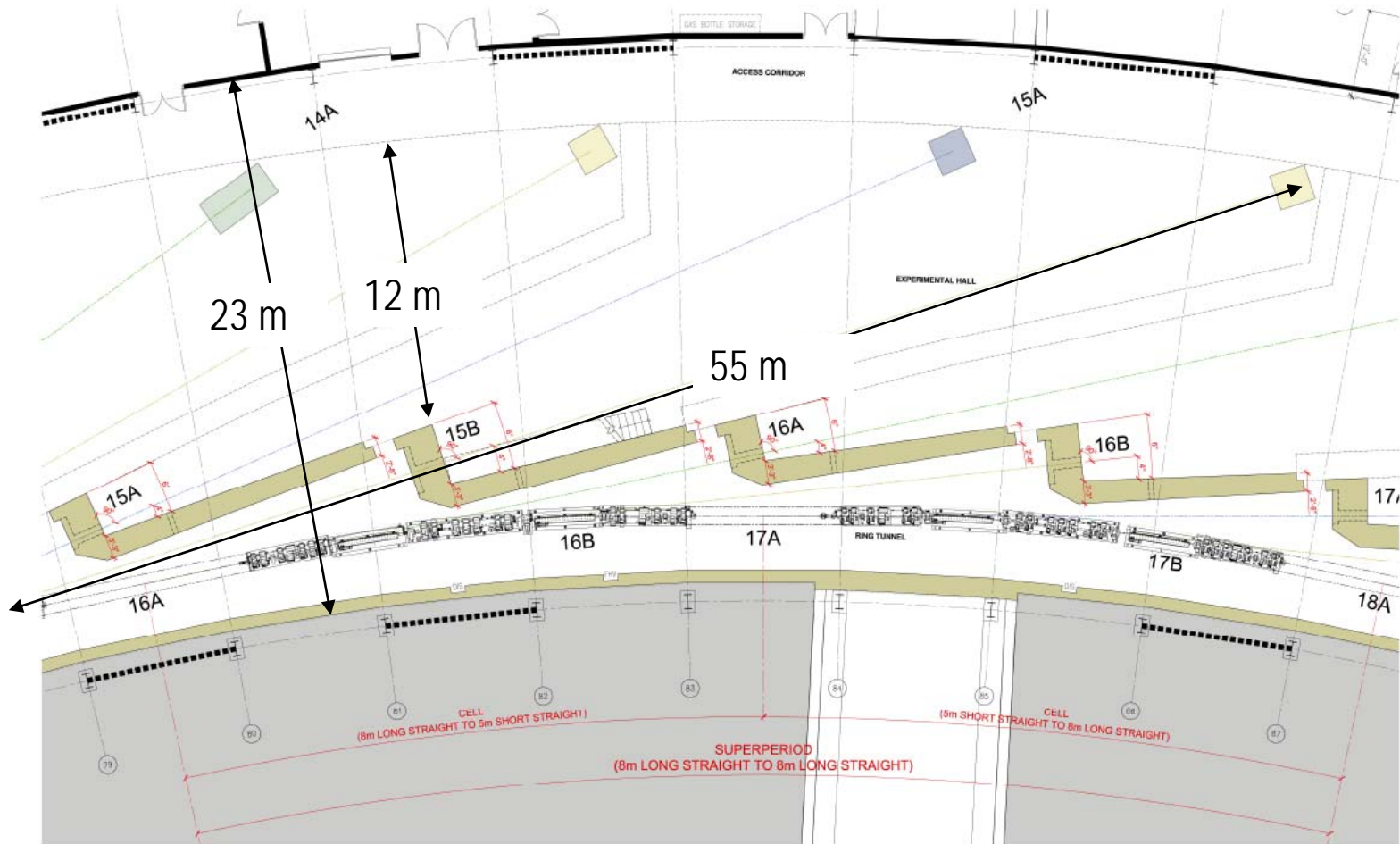
Mezzanine

- Ps and Electronic Racks
- Pulser and cryo equipment
- Electrical utilities

Tunnel

- Beam height 1.2m (EF 1.4m)
- Tunnel height 3.2m
- Tunnel width 592cm - 363 cm
- Stay Clear 154 cm
- Floor 85 cm concrete

Experimental Floor



Accelerator Physics

Challenges:

0.5 nm/8pm emittances + large beam current ($N_{eb}=10^{10}$)

→ Touschek limited lifetime

$\tau = 3\text{h}$ requires DA: 15 mm x 2 mm @ $\Delta p/p=3\%$

High Orbital Stability: $\Delta y_{co}=0.3 \mu\text{m}$ @ $\beta=1\text{m}$ @ 500mA

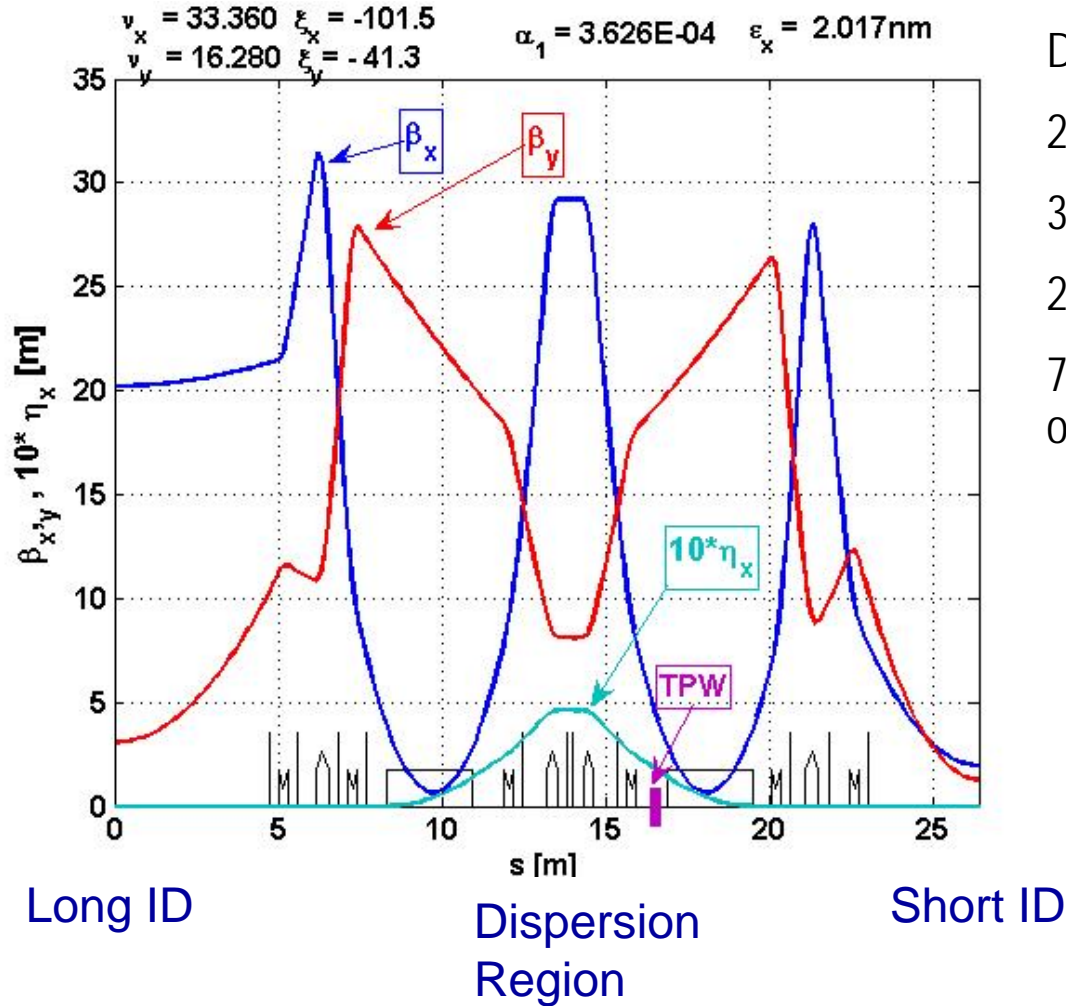
Tight Tolerances 30 μm alignment tolerances

Safety for Beam lines during Top-Off

Low Impedance Design

Good Dynamic Aperture with many ID and DW

Lattice Functions for One Cell



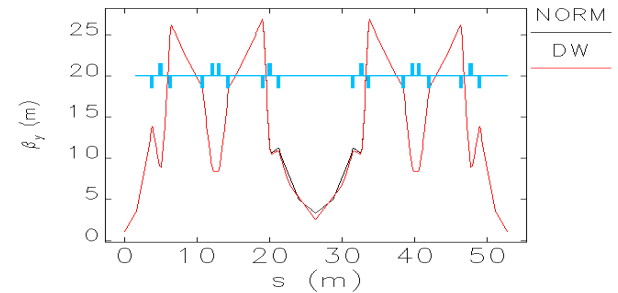
DBA 30, 15 fold symmetry

2 Alternating Straights 6.3m, 9.3m

3 Quadrupole Triplets

2 (3) chromatic sextupole families

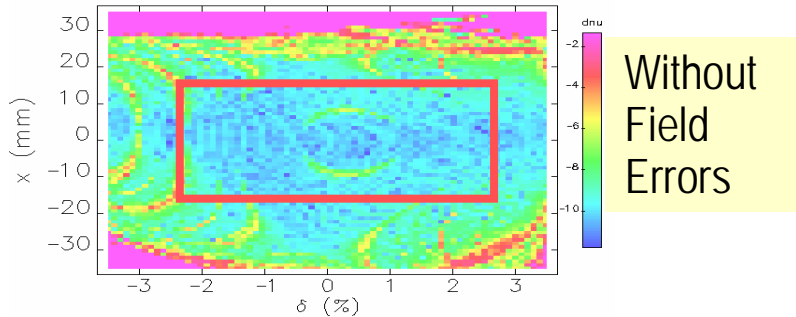
7 sextupole families for nonlinear optimization



DW integration

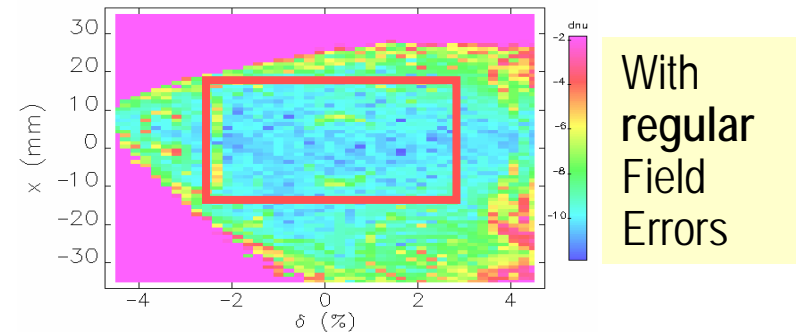
Dynamic Aperture with Multipole Errors

Frequency Map in x p Space

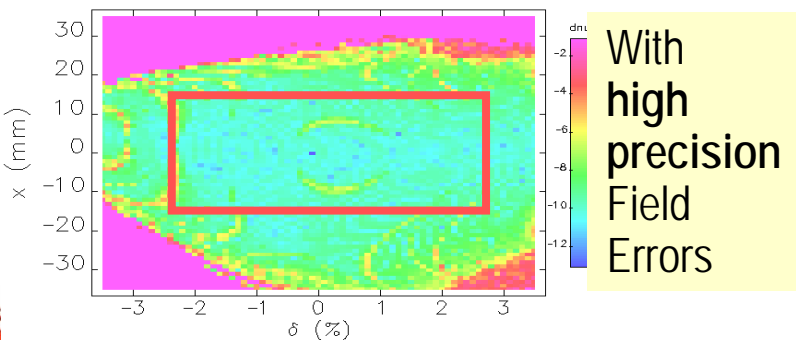


Color reflects tune change $d\nu: 1/2 \log_{10}(d\nu_x^2 + d\nu_y^2)$

Frequency Map in x δ Space

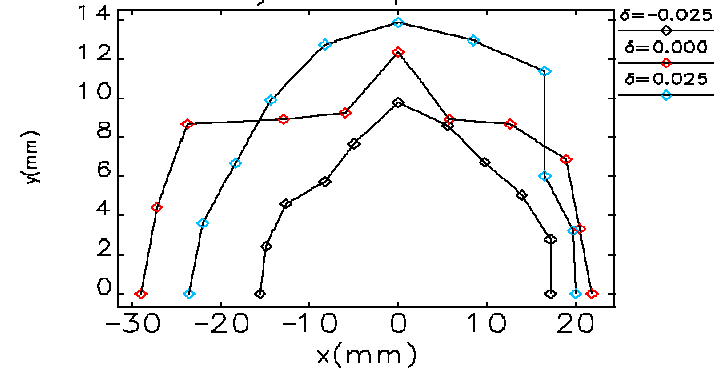


Frequency Map in x δ Space



Color reflects tune change $d\nu: 1/2 \log_{10}(d\nu_x^2 + d\nu_y^2)$

Dynamic Aperture

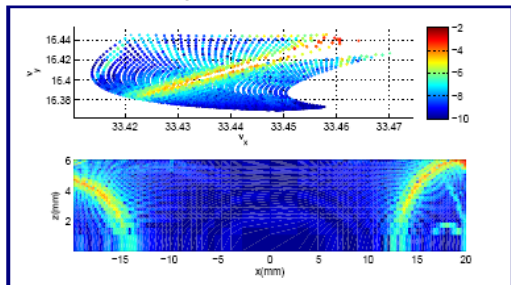


DA small @ -0.25% $\Delta p/p$
 Systematically studied, well understood
 Introduction of high precision Q+S magnets in center of achromat

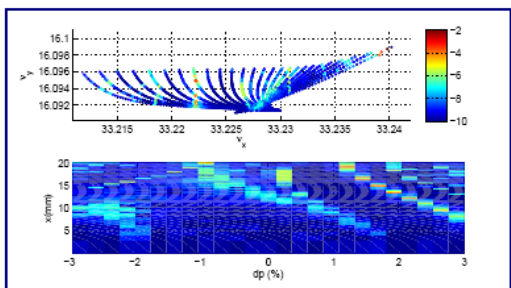
$r = 30$ mm	regular [1E-4]	High Precision [1E-4]
B_2^6	1	1
B_2^{10}	3.3	0.5
B_2^{14}	3.5	0.1
B_3^9	1	0.5
B_3^{15}	1	0.5
B_3^{21}	4	0.5

Dynamic Aperture with Insertion Devices

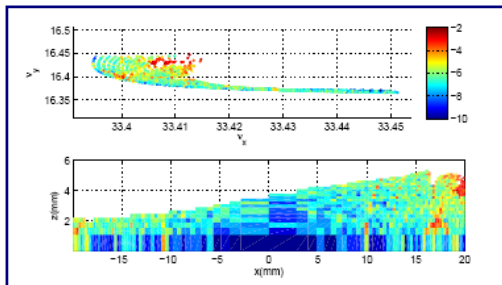
Frequency Map Simulation (RADIA kick map used)
basis lattice with well compensated chromaticity and tune shifts



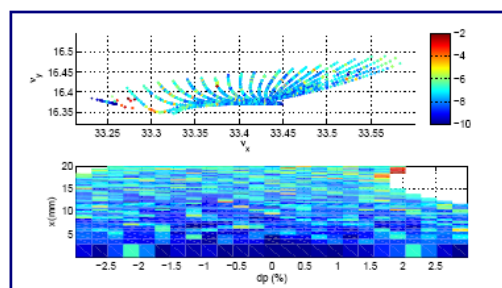
Bare lattice. (Res. is: $6\nu_x - 4\nu_y = 135$).



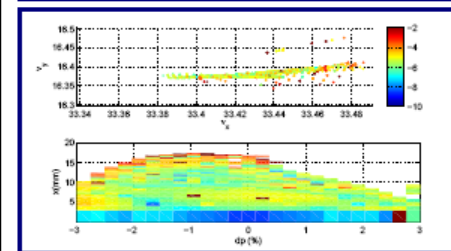
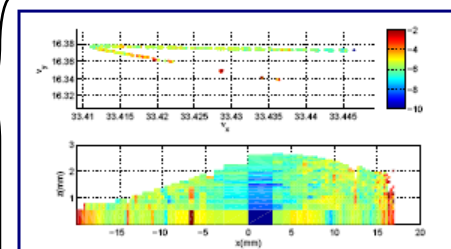
Add DW



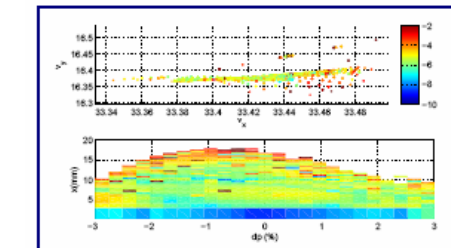
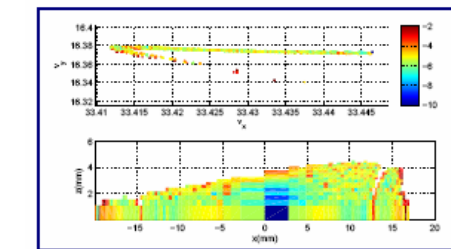
With DWs.



add IVU and imperfections



10 IVUs.



Add EPU's

Effect of DW is mainly linear Optics Distortion
Can be well integrated (requires 3-f symmetric installation)

Injector

Both LINAC and Booster

Are planned to be turn-key

Procurements provided by industry

- Final Design

- Manufacturing

- Installation

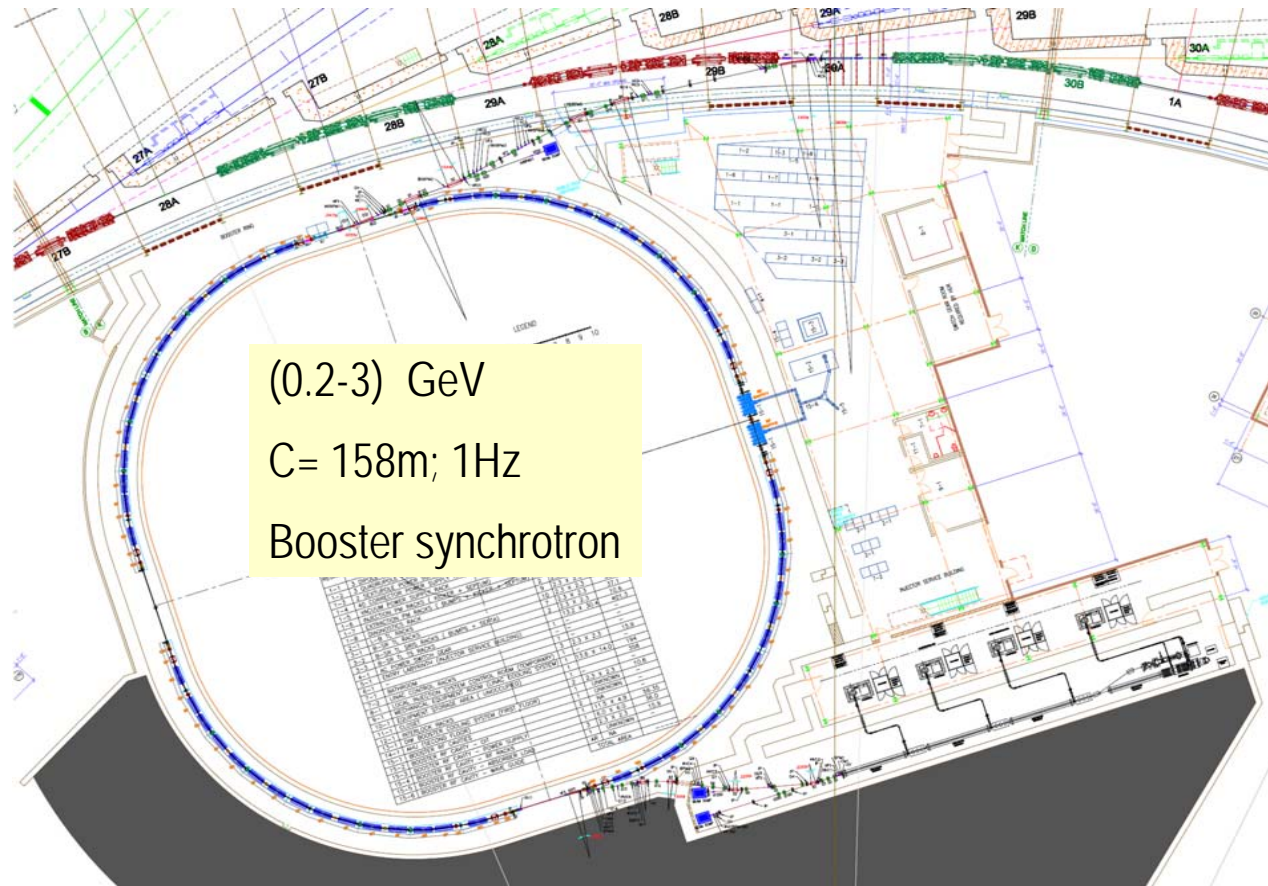
- Testing and Commissioning

Bids to be opened within the next few month and orders to be placed

Nov.'09 and Febr. '10.

There are 2 vendors for the booster

And 4 vendors for the LINAC



(0.2-3) GeV

C= 158m; 1Hz

Booster synchrotron

200MeV S-band
Linac 15 nC/s

NSLS-II INJECTOR

LINAC Parameters

Energy 200MeV
 Frequency S-Band
 Charge 15nC
 $\Delta E/E < 1\%$

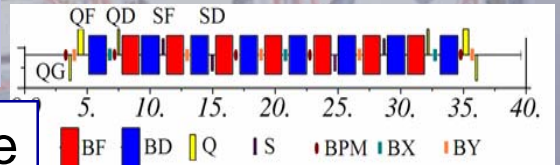
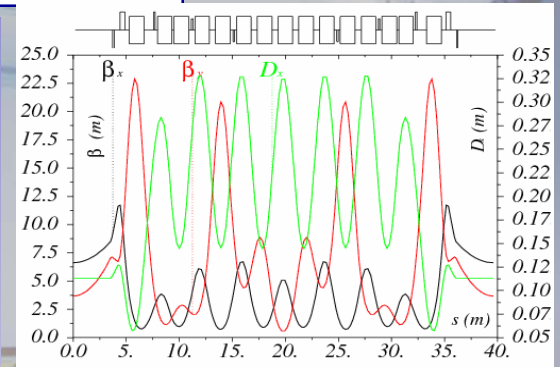
3 sectors
 Thermionic Gun
 Subharmonic Buncher

Booster Parameters

Circumference 158m
 Injection Energy 200MeV
 Extraction Energy 3GeV
 Cycle Frequency 1Hz
 Charge 10-15nC
 @20-30mA

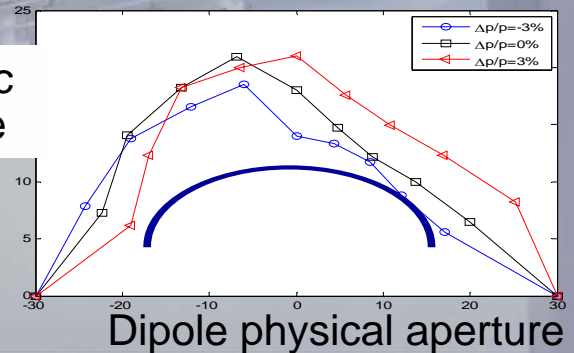
Similar
 to Australian LightSource Booster

Booster Lattice

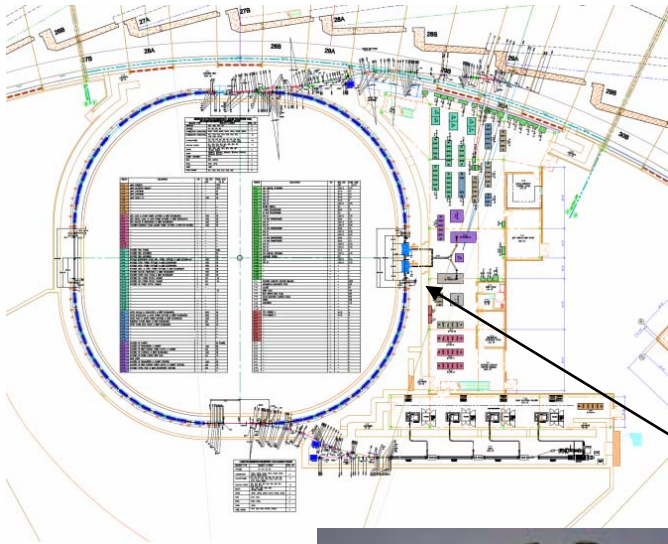


Structure

Dynamic aperture



Injector RF



RF System provided by NSLS-II

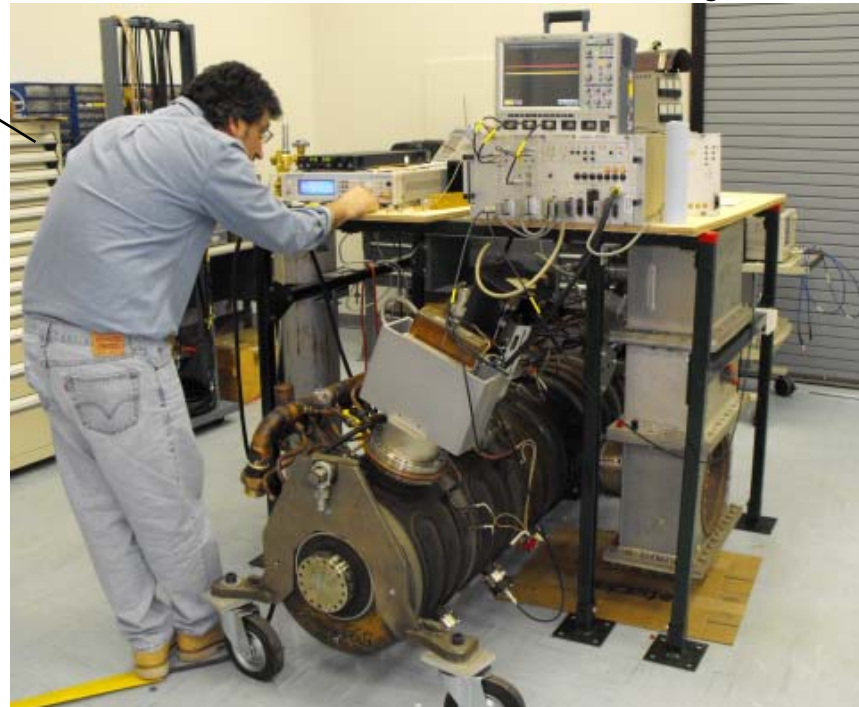
Based on 1 PETRA 7-cell cavity

80kW IOT

Started to work on coupler and cavity control

Thanks to DESY Directorate and Colleagues!

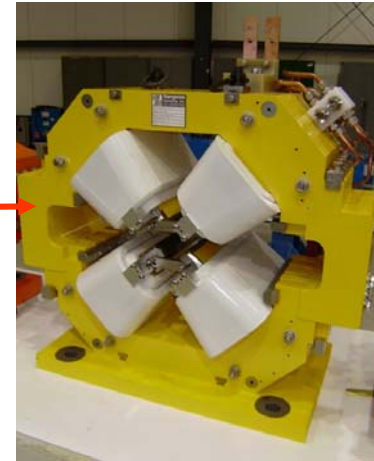
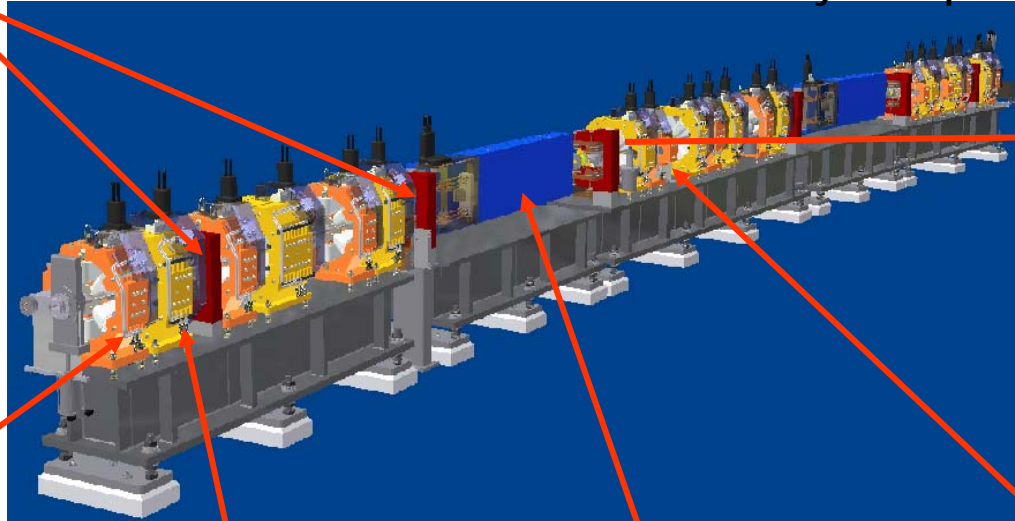
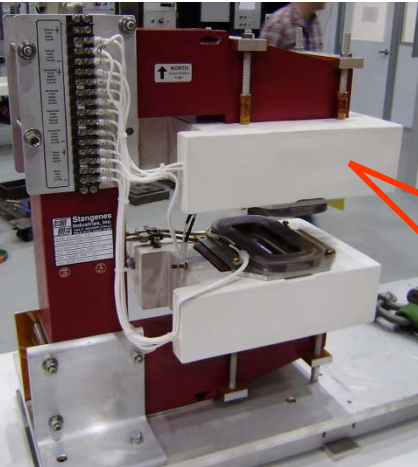
Commercial
80 kW
IOT Amplifier



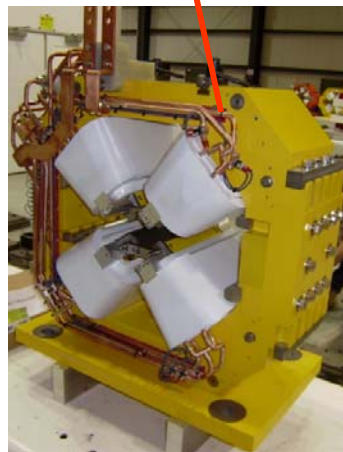
Storage Ring Magnet

Correctors

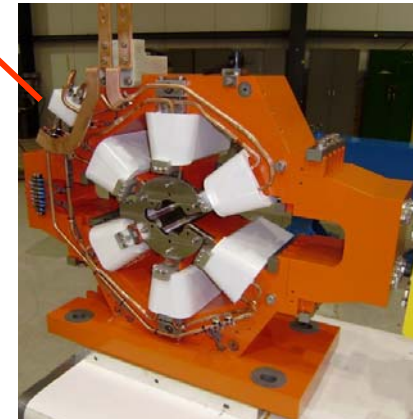
Wide Quadrupoles & Sextupoles to accommodate X-ray transport.



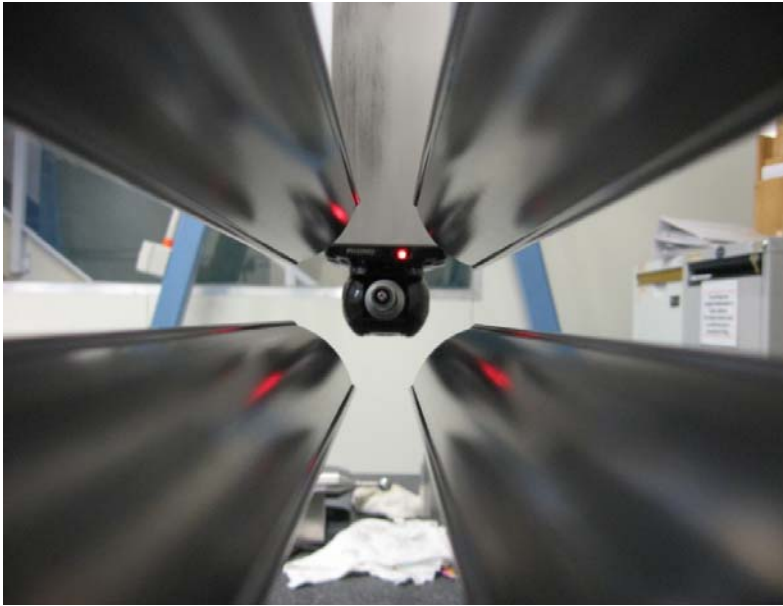
Regular Quadrupoles & Sextupoles



Dipoles



Prototype Production



Completed Yoke of the 90mm Quadrupole magnet

Novel Magnetic Design using “root” and “end” chamfering to suppress high order systematic multipoles

12-20 poles, (18,30 poles)

High Demands on Field Quality

$$\Delta B/B < 10^{-4} @ 25\text{mm}$$

Prototypes of all magnets built in industry

Manufacturing methods tested at 3 vendors:

- Laser cut of laminations and subsequent high precision machining of stacked yokes
- Laser cut of laminations and subsequent high precision wire EDM of stacked yokes
- Stamping of laminations and subsequent high precision wire EDM of stacked yokes

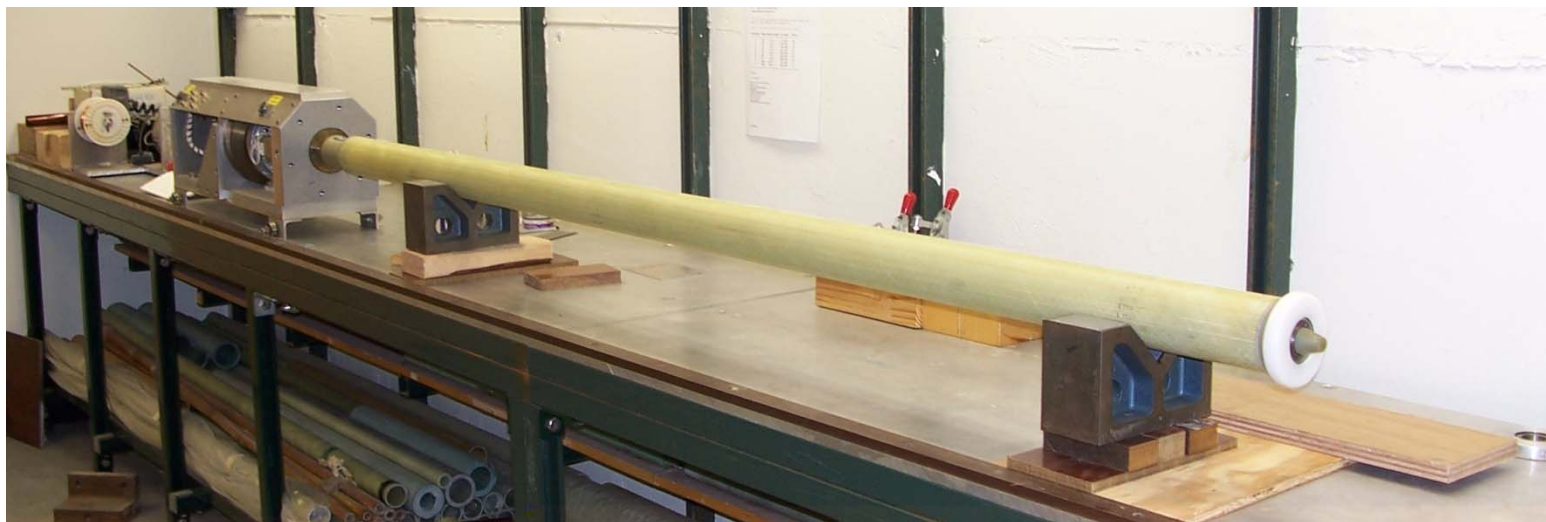


Manufacturing Methods will meet the requirements

All magnets meet the high

Field quality specs

Advanced Measurements Capability



- New 30mm rotating coil
- State of the Art NSLS II production measurements coil (9 bucking coils)
- Precision of Harmonics $2 \cdot 10^{-6}$ @ $r = 25\text{mm}$
- Very Flexible, Can be used for any magnet and multipole

Magnet Alignment

Requirement:

30 μ m magnet to magnet; 100 μ m girder to girder

Method:

Use temperature stab. clean room
 $\Delta T = 1^\circ\text{C}$ (like tunnel)

Measure magnetic center with stretched wire with RF in static field
→ achieve 5 μ m precision

Move magnets into position automatically

Tighten Support bolts Manually

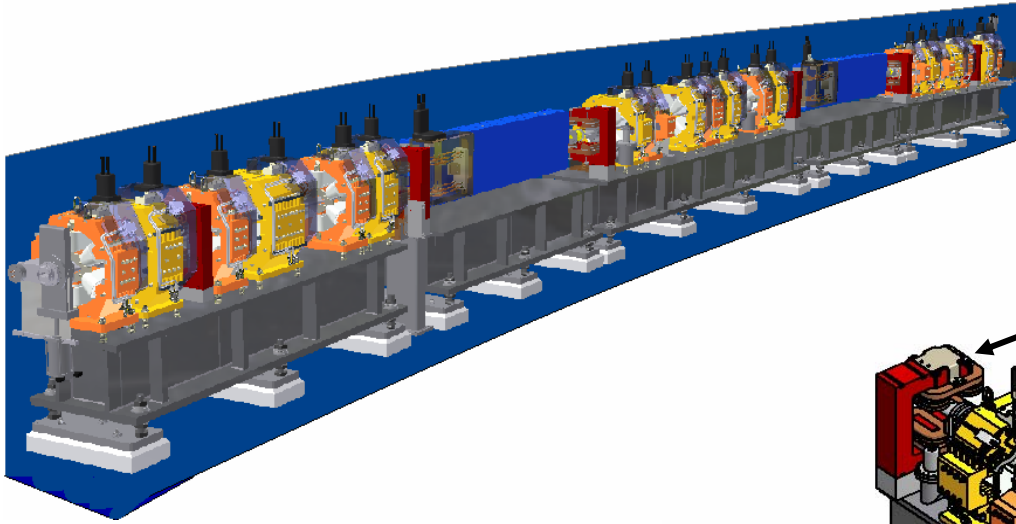
Characterise Girder Surface with inclinometers

Reproduce girder surface in Tunnel



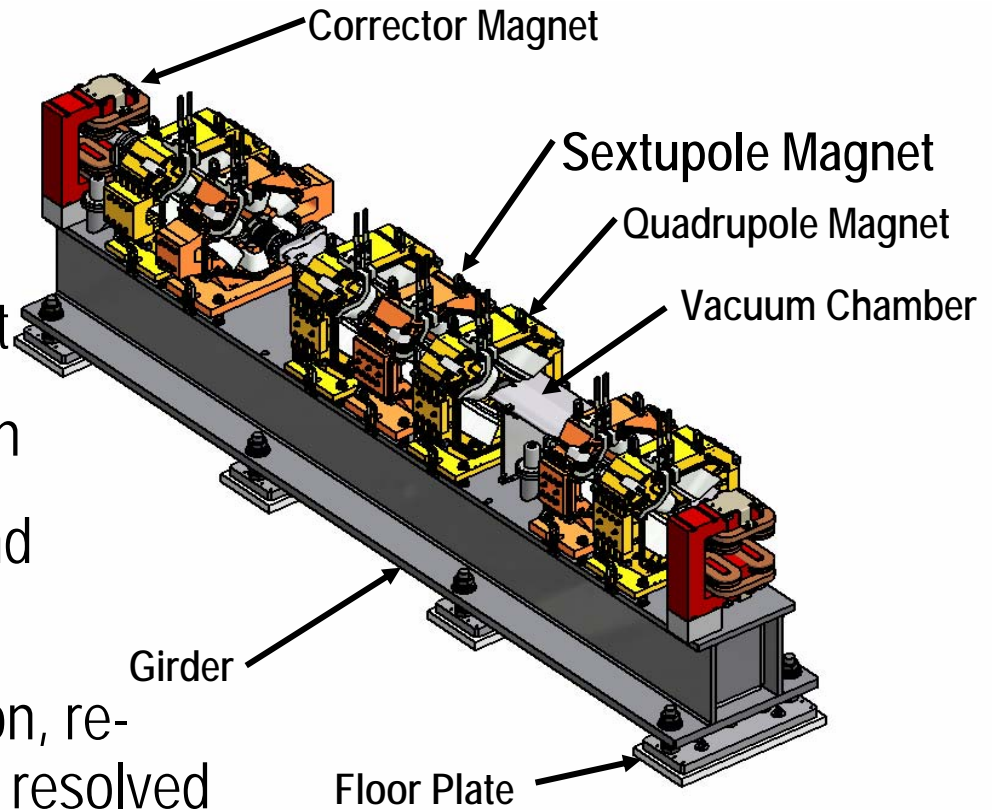
Plan to assemble 2 girders per week (45 weeks)

Support system



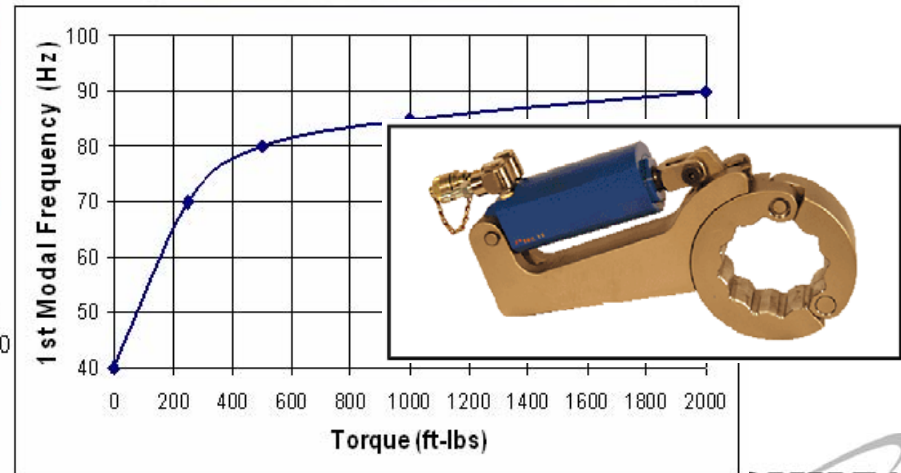
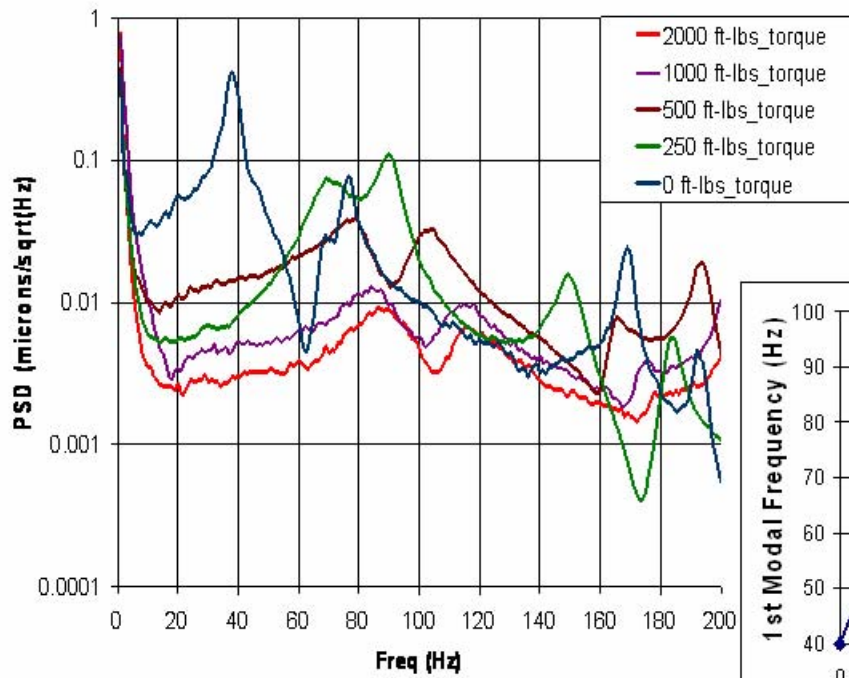
Low vibration design
carried out,
prototyped, tested

- Designed for 1.2m beam height
- Vibration studies confirm design
- Reproducibility after thermal and mechanical cycling tested
- Issues with transport, installation, re-establishing alignment precision resolved



Magnet Support R&D

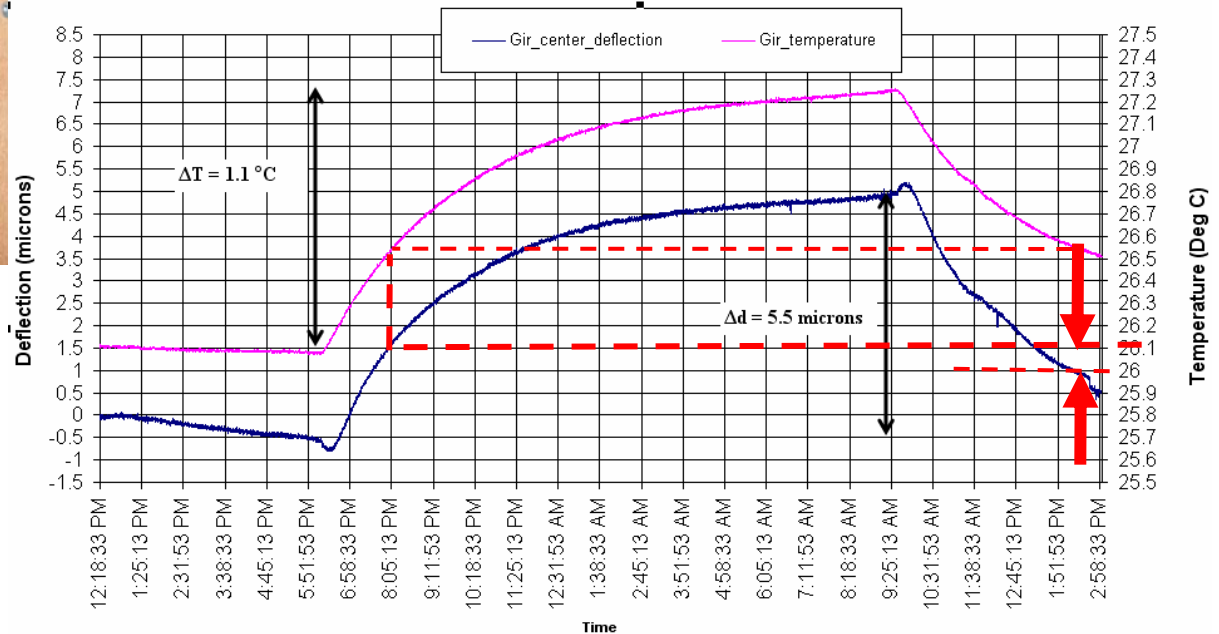
- Mechanical resonances > 30Hz confirmed
- ➔ But need large torque to tighten bolts
- Procedures for transport of equipped girders and reestablishment of girder shaped in place and tested



Girder R&D: Behavior under Temperature Changes



Temperature Cycling and Reproducibility Tests



Result:

Reproducibility after 1 °C Temperature Change : $\sim 0.5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$

Vacuum System

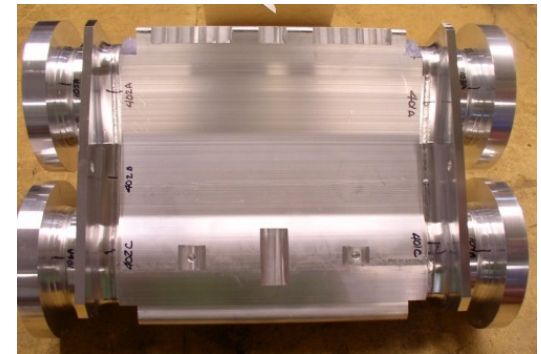
Vacuum System Based on extruded Aluminum,

Glidcop absorbers take synchr. Radiation load

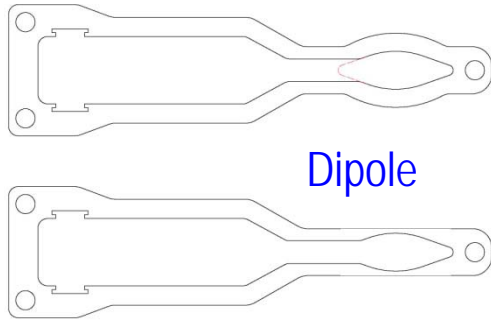
- Vacuum chamber design
 - Well advanced
 - Manufacturing techniques verified: extrusions, machining, welding, conditioning
 - prototype chamber completed
 - Tests in progress
 - NEG-pumping strips support structure designed
 - BPM Integration developed and optimized
- **Shielded bellow designs** developed, impedance models generated and evaluated



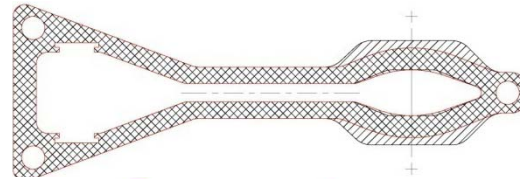
NSLS-II Prototype



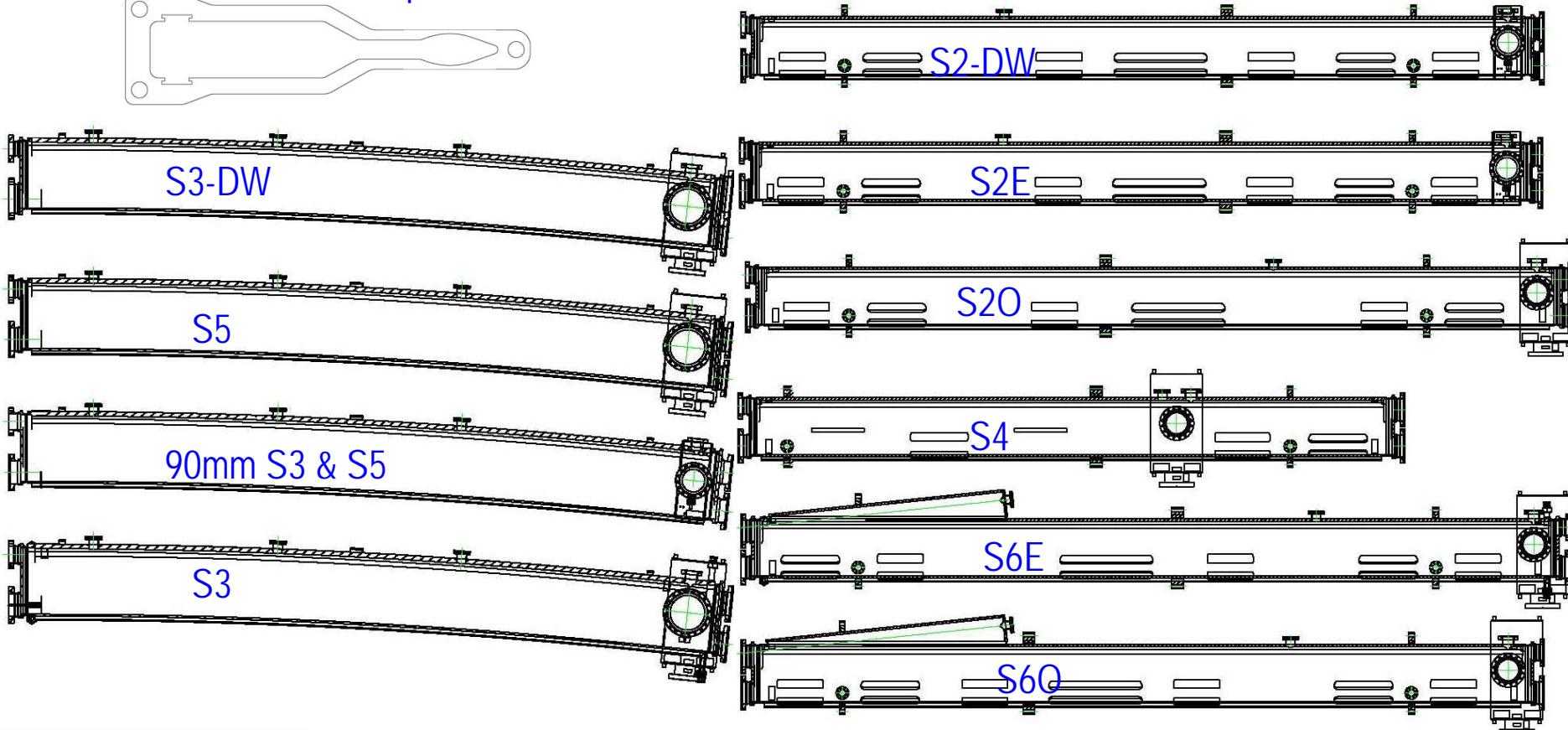
Aluminum Chamber



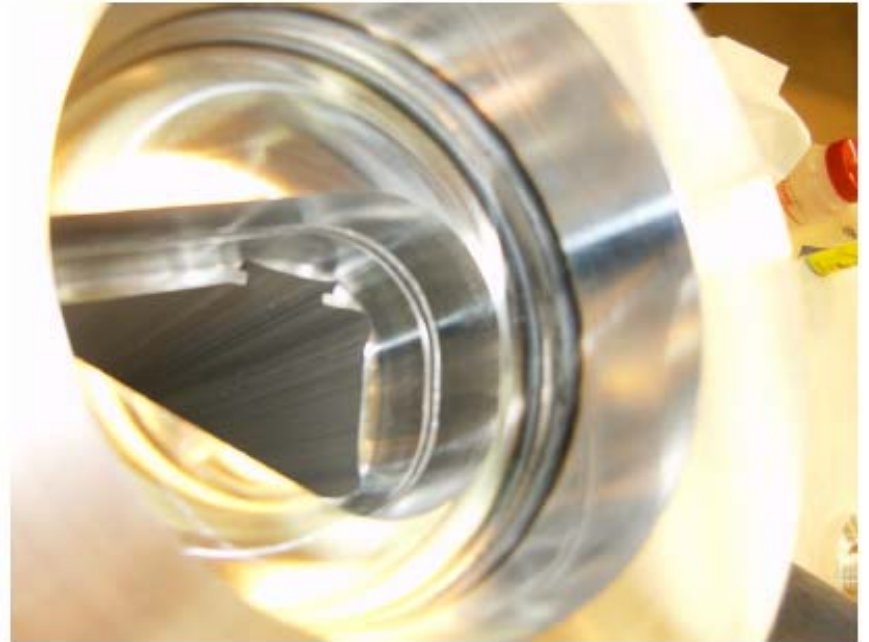
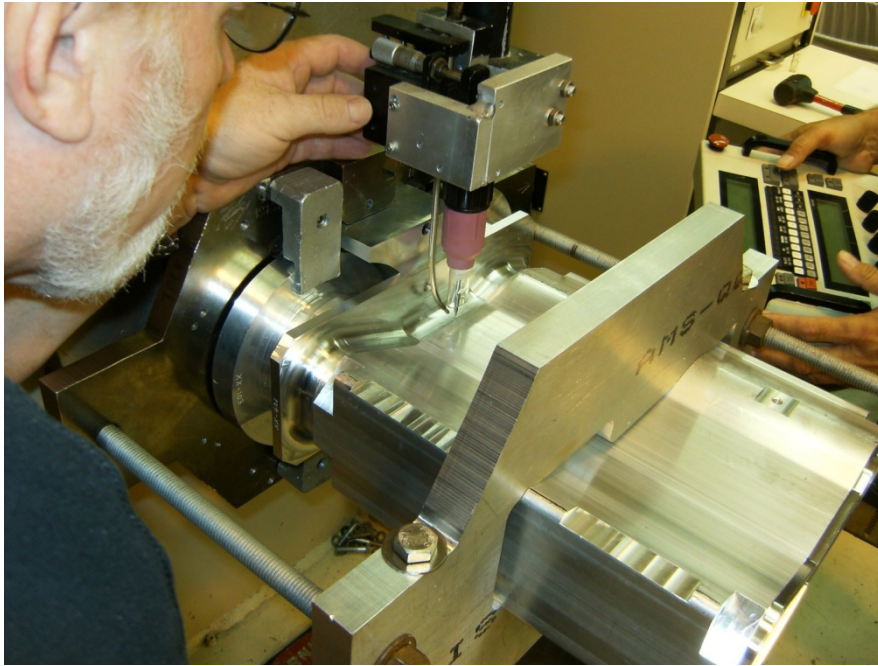
Dipole



Multipole
also for day-1 straight



Precision Welding on NSLS-II Test Chambers performed at ANL



Welding Tests very satisfactory!



Dipole Chamber Bending



Bending Process under Control



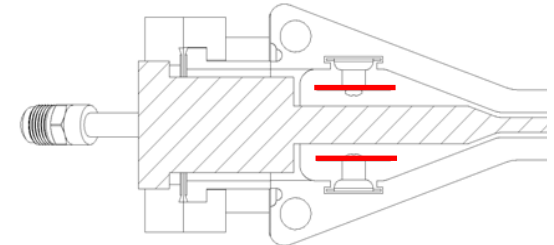
NEG Strips and Carriers

2 NEG strips in each Al chamber as main distributed pumping – total ~ 1,200m

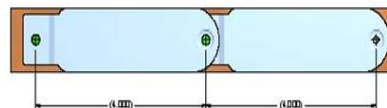
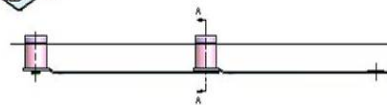
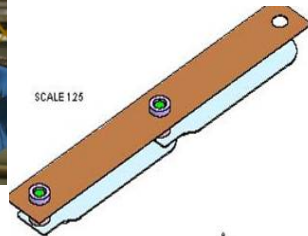
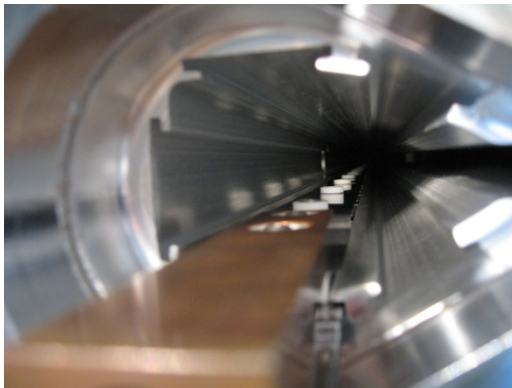
Riveted mounting every 10 cm
w/ ceramic insulators and carrier plates

Fully tested in prototype chambers

Modified carriers for BPM TE modes?



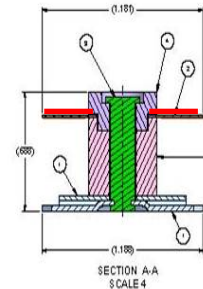
NEG strips in antechamber



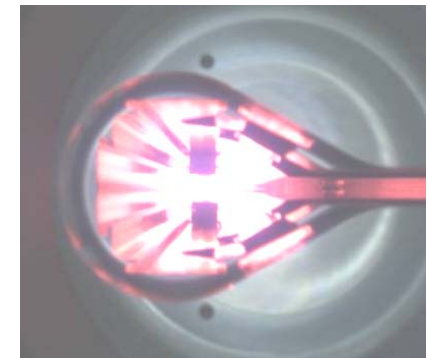
Carriers



Feedthru

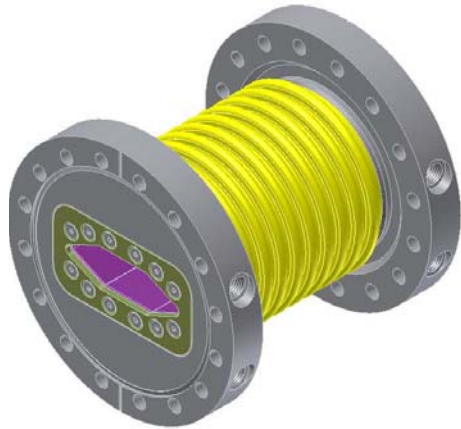


1	SLIP NEG SUPPORT	SLIP ALUMINUM
2	BUSHING NEG CARRIER	SLIP ALUMINUM
3	SLIP NEG	SLIP ALUMINUM



30min activation @ 450°C
with 70 A thru NEG strips

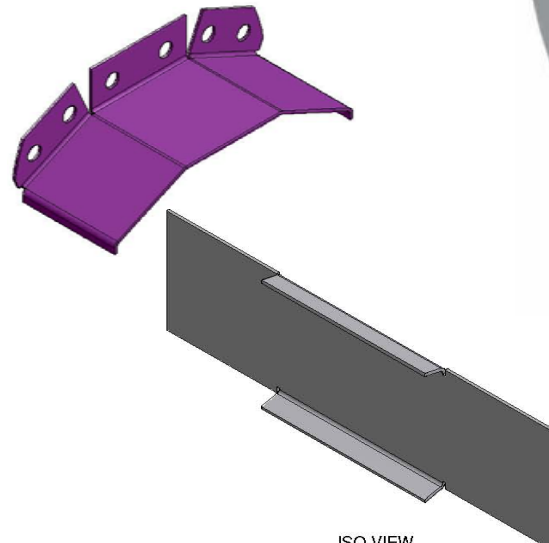
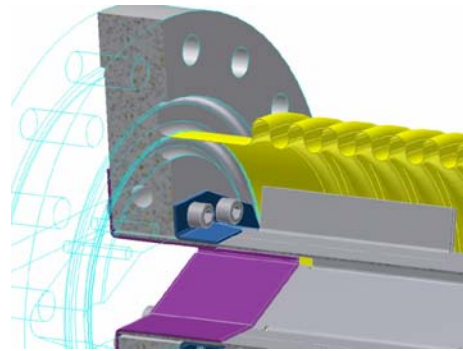
Shielded Bellow



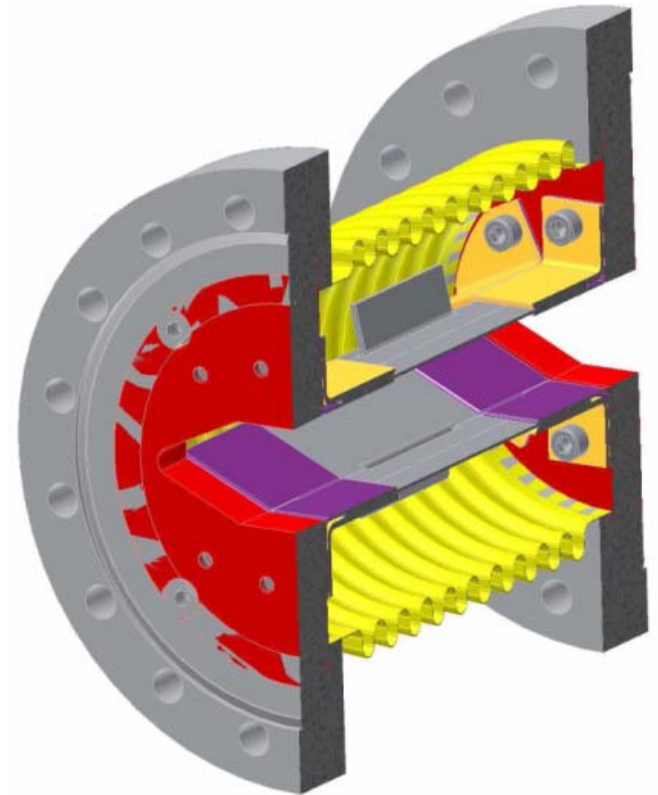
Hydro-formed
Bellow

Flanges with
cooling Channels

Novel Approach with
outside Finger clamped
both ends



ISO VIEW



Diagnostic System

Monitor	Location					
	SR	BTS	Booster	LTB	Linac	Gun
Wall Current Monitor						3
Fast Current Transformer			1	1	2	
Integrating Current Transformer		1		2		
Fluorescent Screen	1 (3 position)	6	6	7	3	
Energy Slit		1		1		
Bunch Cleaner			1			
RF BPM - Single Pass		7		7	3*	
RF BPM - TBT & Stored Beam	180		20			
ID RF BPM	2 or 3 per ID					
Photon BPMs	1 per ID					
DC Current Transformer	1		1			
Fill Pattern Monitor Stripline	1					
Tune Monitor Stripline	1		1			
Emittance Monitor (3PW source)	1					
Pinhole Camera (BM source)	1					
Optical Ports for visible radiation	1		1			
FireWire Camera	1		1			
Streak-camera	1					
Transverse Feedback Systems (Striplines & RF Amplifiers)	1 H & 1 V					
Beam Oscillations Monitor	1					
P-i-n Diode Loss Monitors	60					
Scintillator Loss Monitors	10					
Beam Scrapers (X & Y)	2 sets					

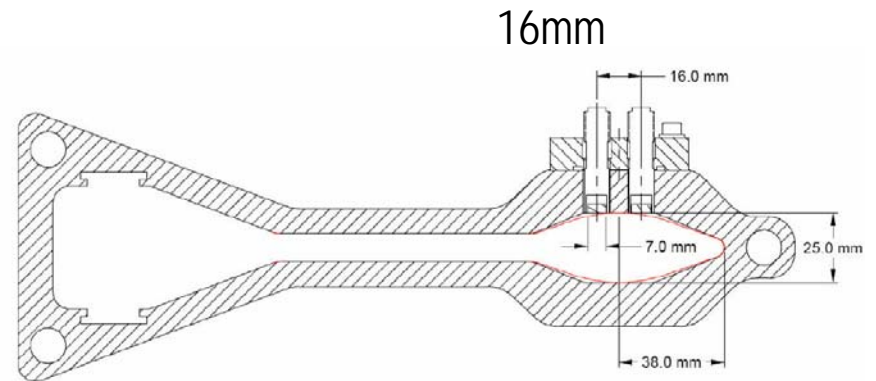
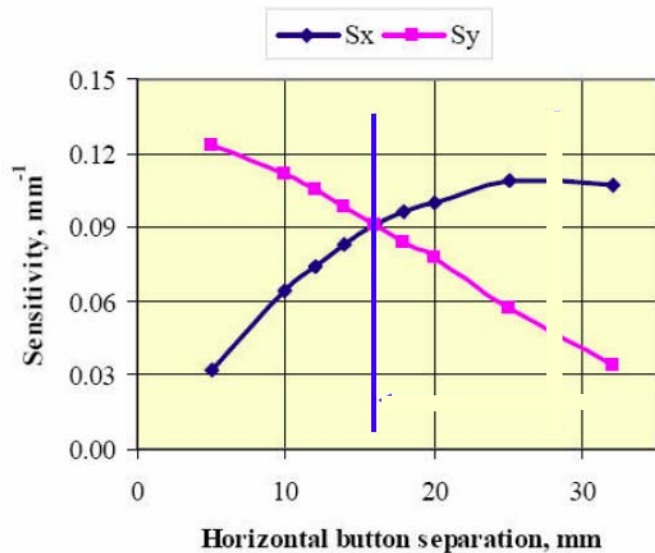
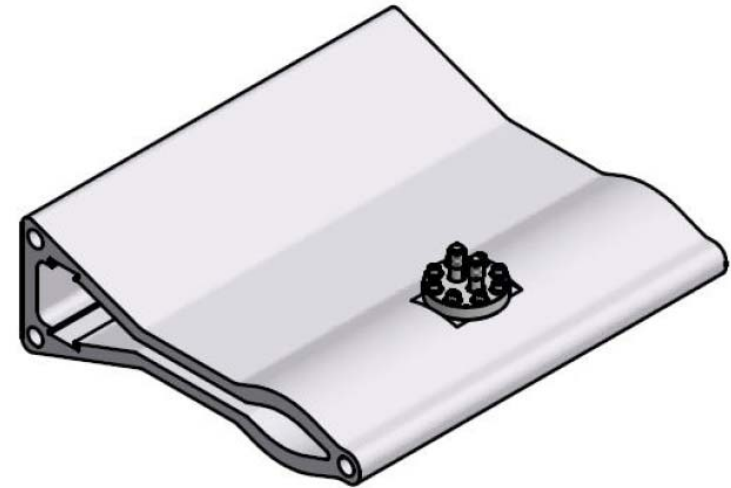
BPM System

Button like BPM Antennas

Optimized for equal sensitivity in both planes

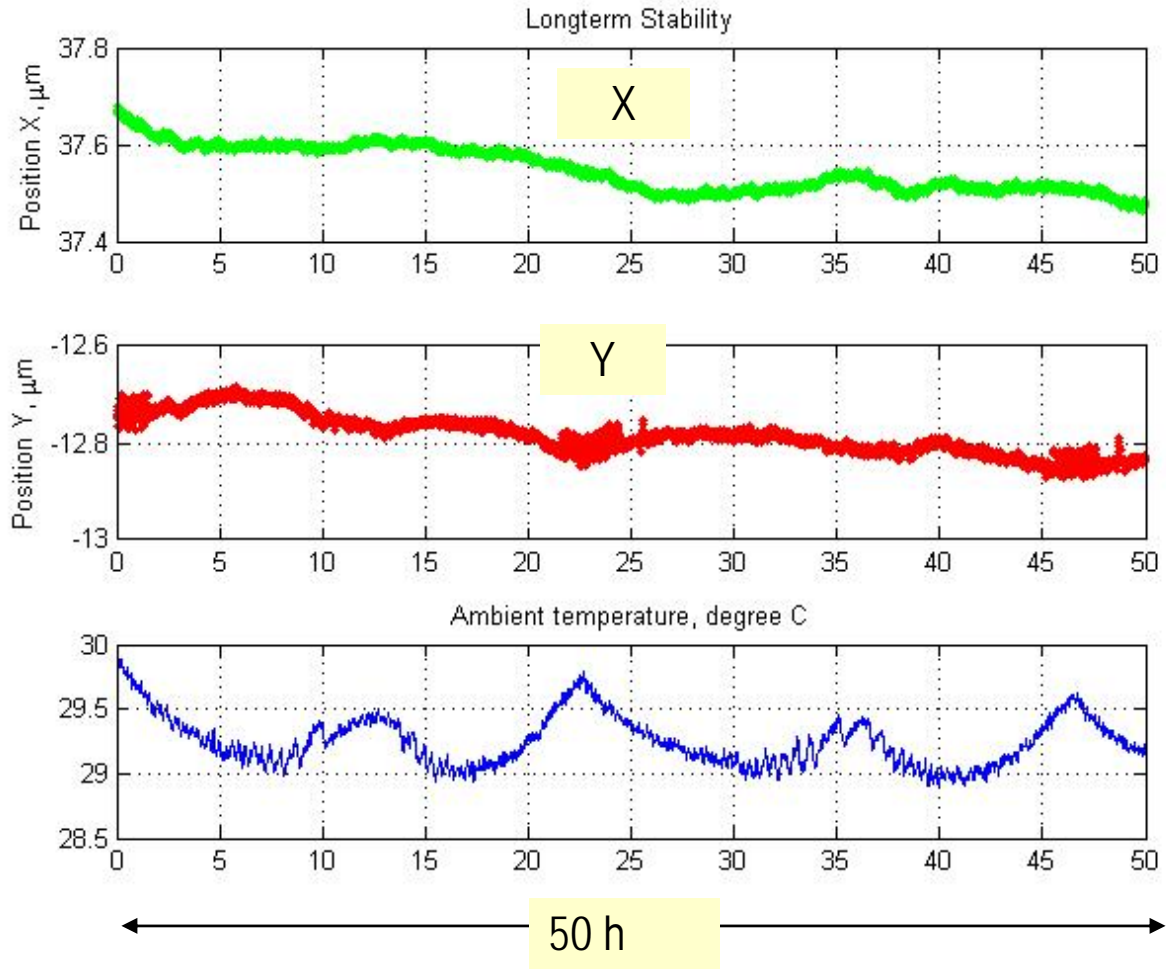
Single flange with 2 buttons

→ in-house development



BPM Electronics

BPM Electronics :
Commercial Available
Electronics
Qualified in meeting
0.3 μm stability
requirement



RF Button Heating Issue

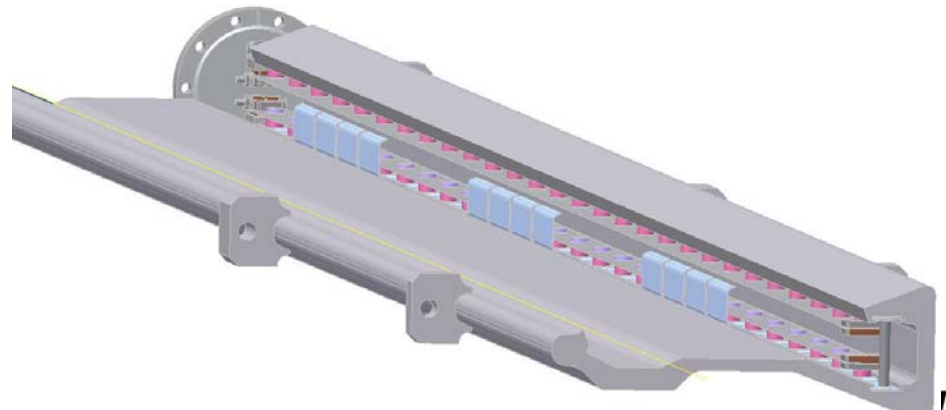
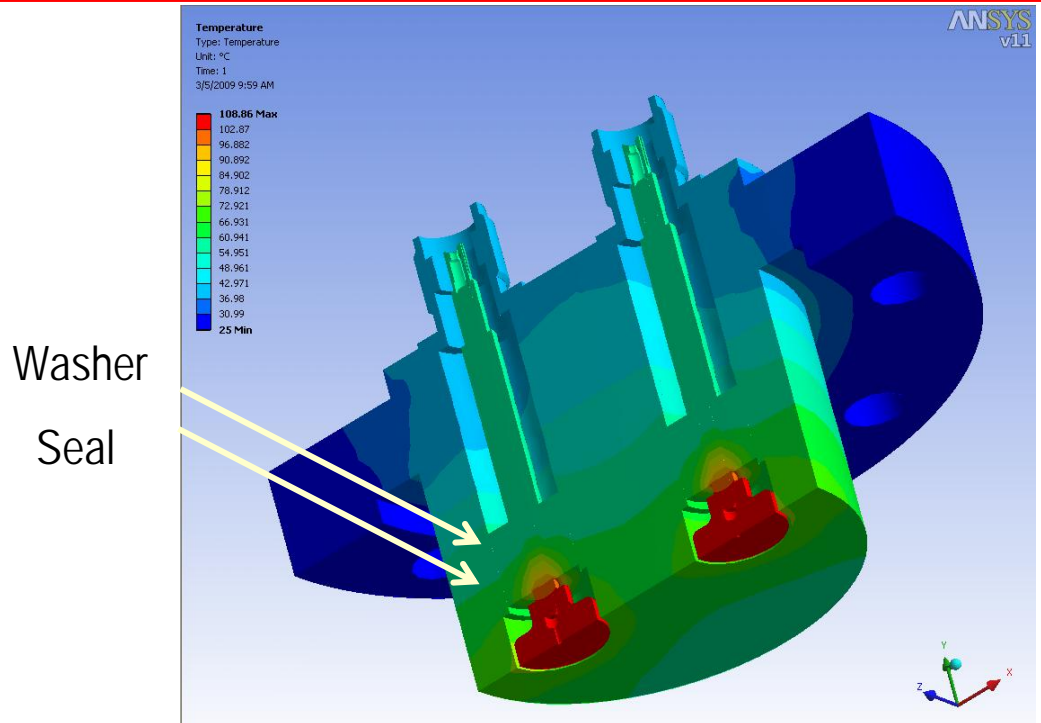
Direct Heating

New design incorporates a Boron Nitride heat sink washer on the ambient side of the glass seal.

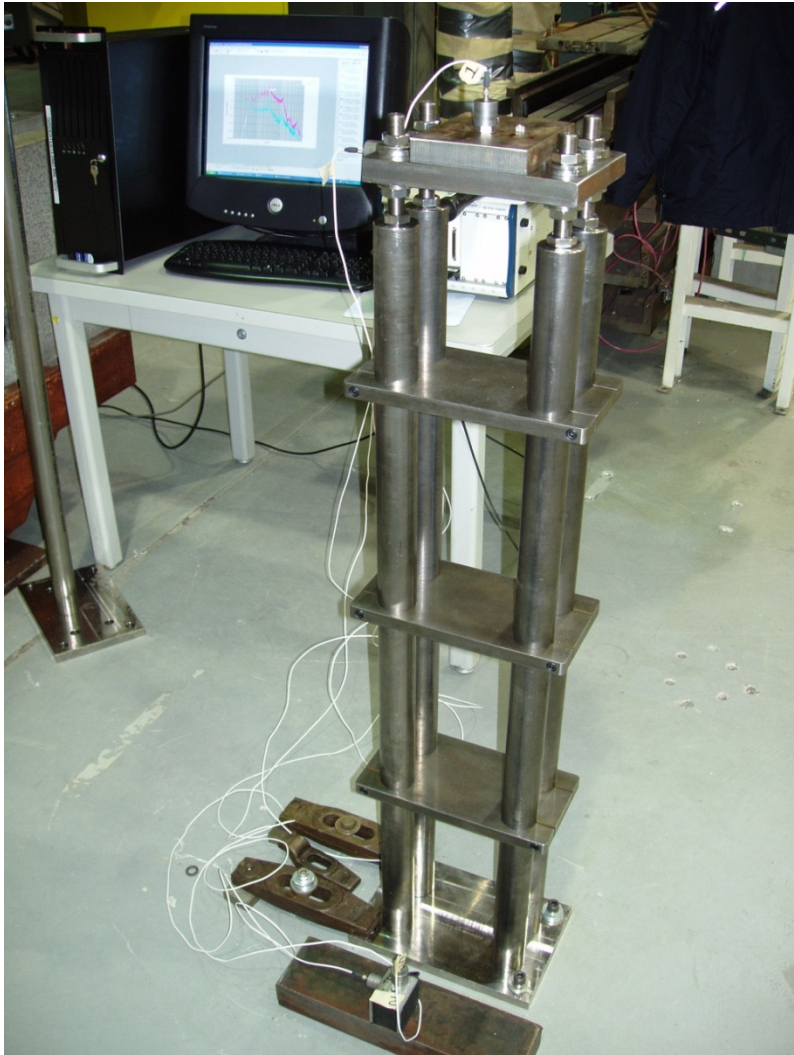
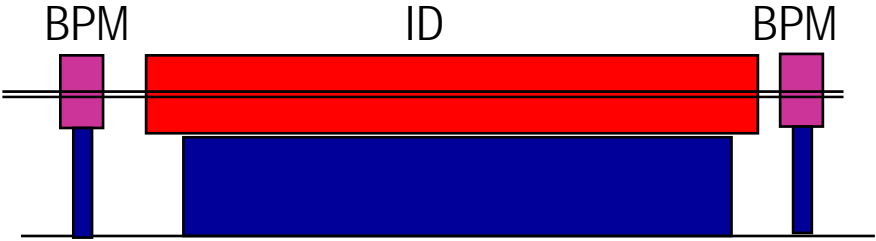
8 watts per button temperature
→ maximum value of 109 °C.

Trapped Mode in BPM Chamber
(ROGUE Mode)

Frequency shifted from 500MHz
By RF Shielding



INVAR High Stability BPM Stand



Storage Ring RF

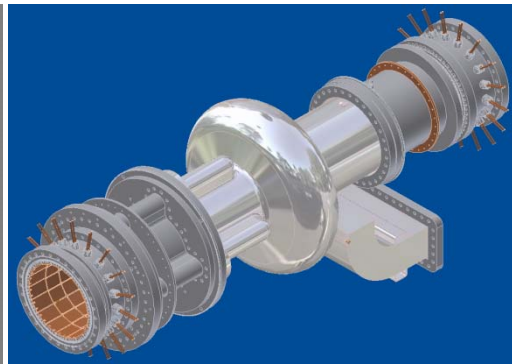
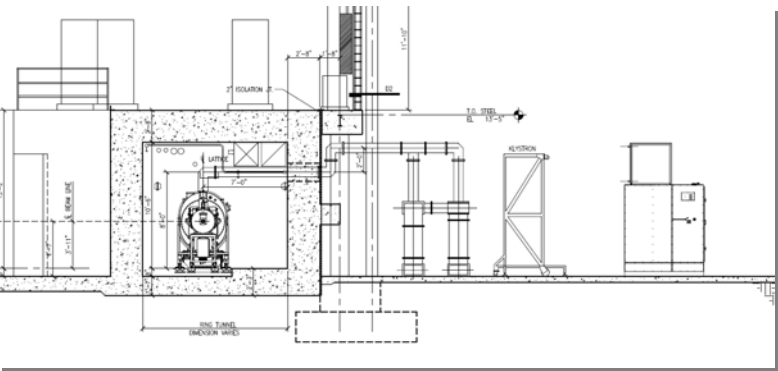
Requirements

	Baseline Capability with 2 RF Cavity Systems Required Voltage 3.3 MV		Fully Build-out Capability with 4 RF Cavity Systems Required Voltage 5 MV	
	#	P(kW)	#	P(kW)
Dipole	60	144	60	144
Damping wiggler	3 (21 m)	259	8 (56m)	517
Cryogenic-PMU	3	76	6	127
EPU	2	33	4	66
Additional devices	~7	120	~10	200
TOTAL		529		1003
Available RF Power		540		1080

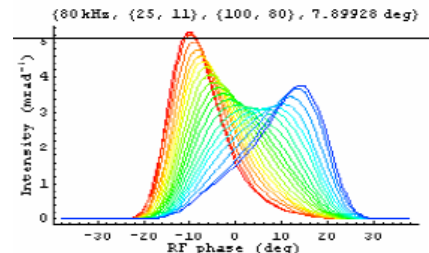
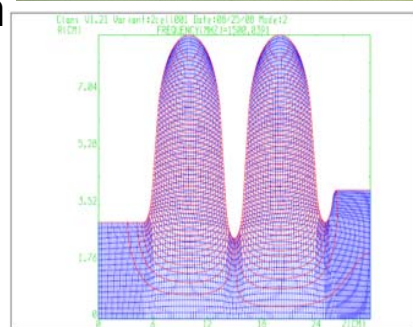
RF Stability Requirements

	$\Delta\phi$ (deg)	$d\delta$ ($\times 10^{-4}$)
Centroid jitter due to Residual dispersion (ID's)	0.81	3
Vertical Divergence (from momentum jitter)	2.4	9
Dipole, TPW (position stability due to momentum jitter)	0.27	1
Timing experiments (5% of 15ps bunch @>500Hz)	0.14	0.5

Storage Ring RF System



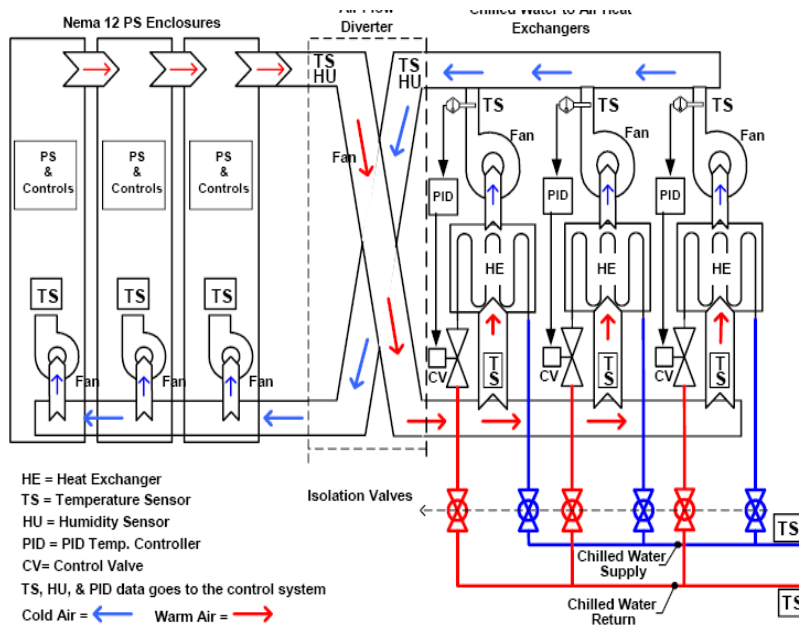
- Storage Ring RF: CESR-B or KEK-B single cell 500 MHz sc. cavity
- Three possible vendors for turn-key cavity module
- Turn-key RF transmitter system defined and specified,
- Demanding LLRF system for beam stability requirements
 - FPGA based control module, designed, prototype fabricated, tests performed
 - Extensive LLRF modeling in progress, optimize control algorithm to satisfy high demands on RF phase stability of 0.5°
- S.C. 3rd Harmonic Bunch Lengthening Cavity



PS System

- Main Dipole Thyristor Bridges
- Quadrupoles, sextupoles:
- Switched mode with individual DC input
- Design for high availability:

Closed air cooled racks

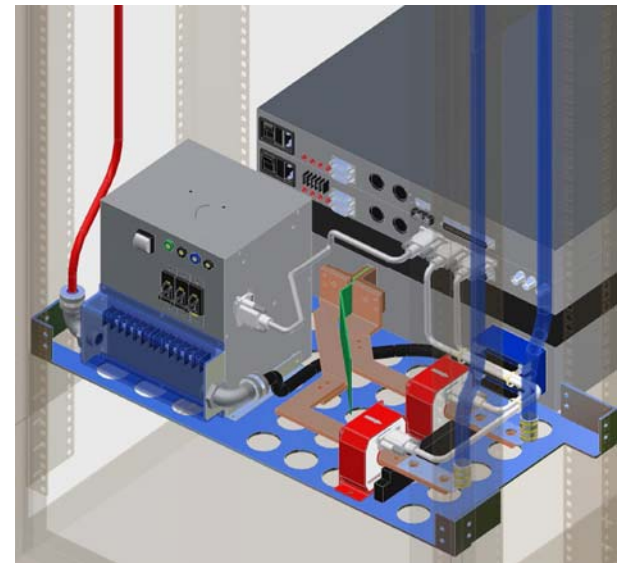
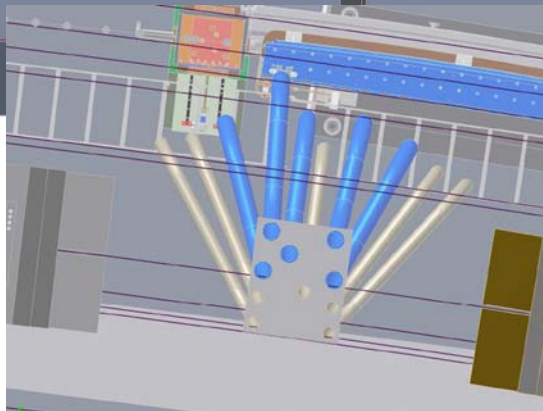


Layout of equipment on tunnel mezzanine



Detailed 3-D CAD models of PS equipment inside the racks and

Rack Layout on Mezzanine (tunnel roof) incl. cable trays, cable conduits, AC distribution



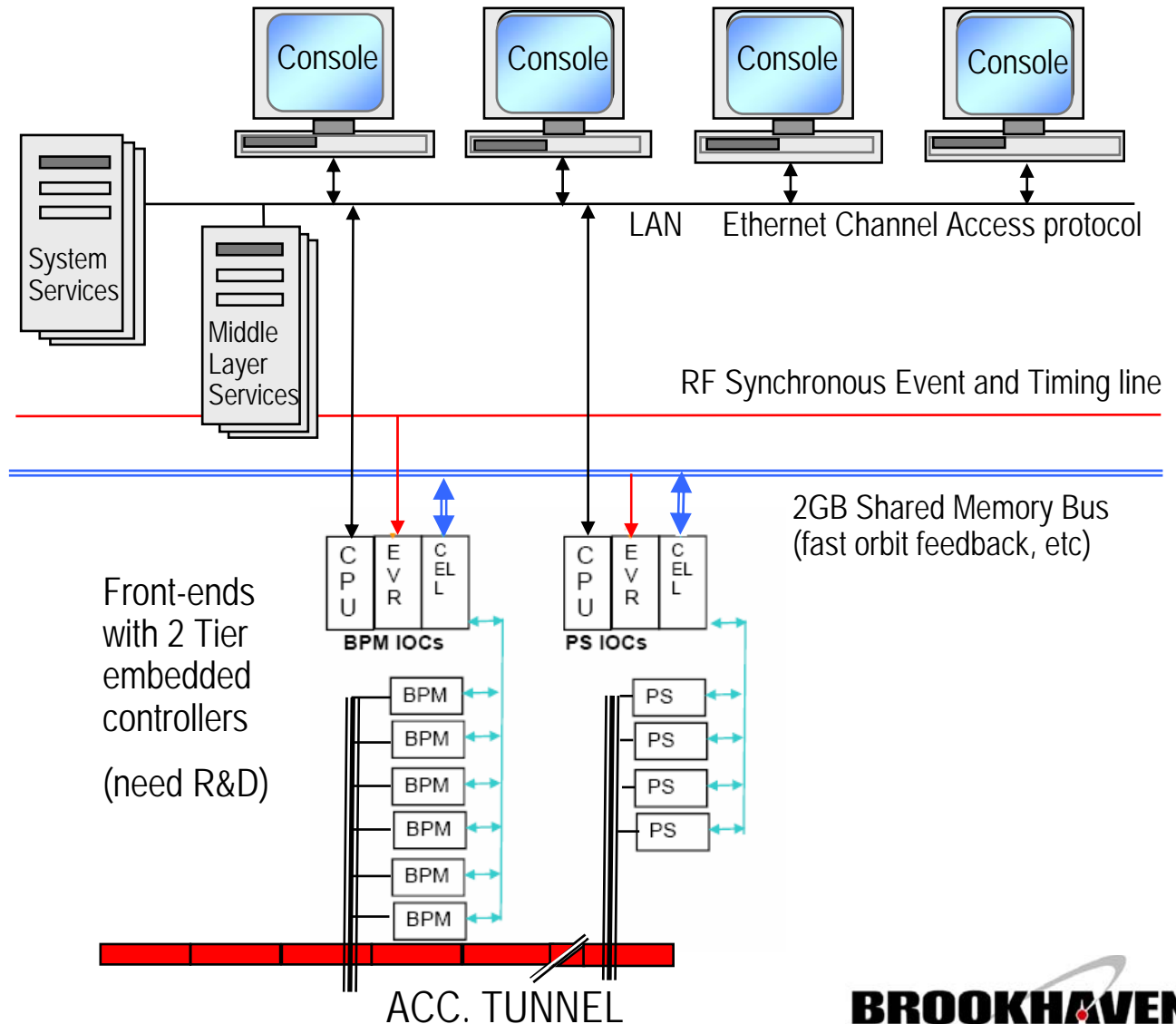
Control System

Work accomplished so far:

- System needs assessed (data flows, timing requirements, data access needs...)
- Systems architecture developed
- R&D items identified and R&D strategies developed
- Concept for high applications developed
- Plans for RDB developed

Next Steps

- Start R&D work
- Carry out preliminary design



Control System

Efforts concentrated on three areas:

- **Controls Architecture Development**

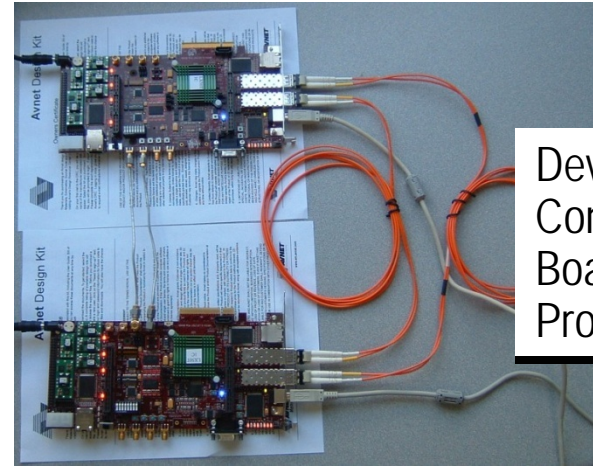
development is the embedded device controller - standard EPICS and control system studio collaborative set of operator applications being developed at DESY and SNS.

- **Relational Database Development**

Development/formatting of configuration tools, scripting tools, web-based reports and machine files: **Integrate Asset Management and Controls Database**

- **High Level Application Platform**

online model running tracy 2 is operational with a lattice derived from an elegant desk
As it runs under EPICS all of the channel access clients work on it including the XAL tools and the matlab middle layer toolkit and SDDS for that matter.
open-source protocol (DDS) is examined whether suitable for the high level application architecture.

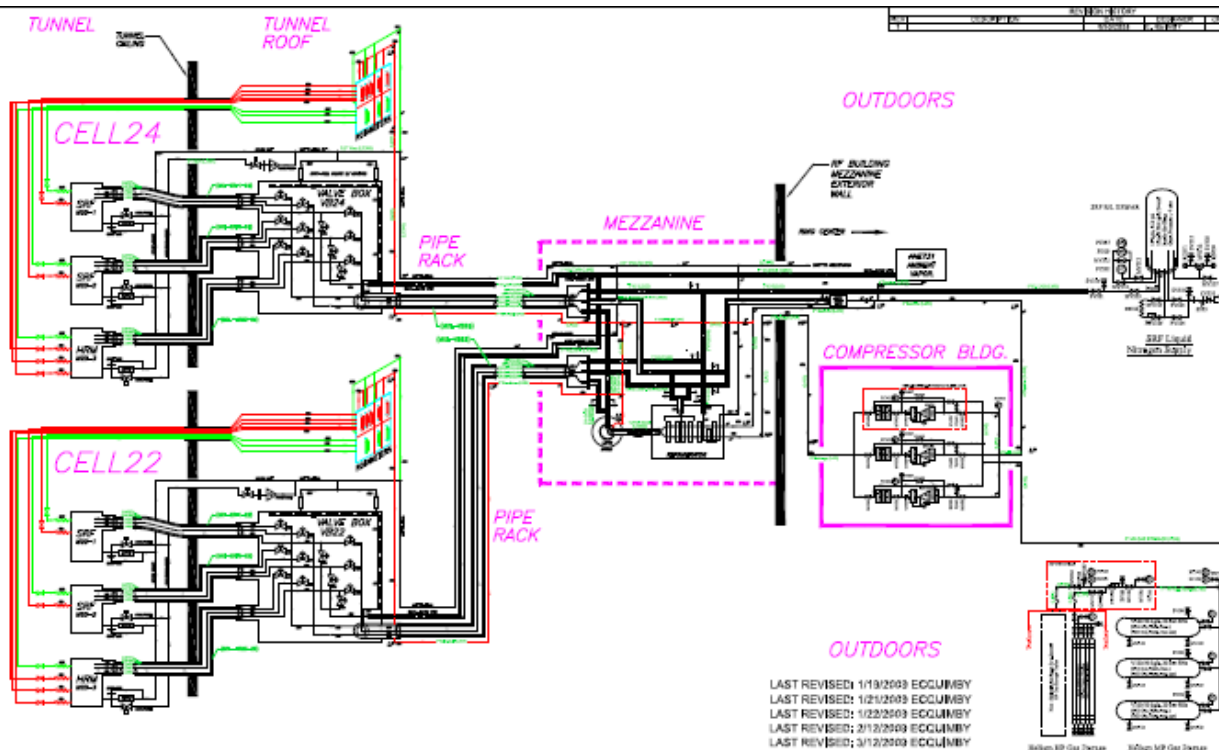


Device
Controller
Board
Prototype

Cryogenic Systems

900 W @ 4.5 K liquid Helium Refrigerator

System Design Completed based on vendor supplied components



NSLS-II Insertion Device Plan

Name	U20	U19	U45	U100	DW-1.8T	SCW	3PW
Type	IVU	CPMU	EPU	EPU	PMW	SCW	PMW
Photon energy range	Hard x-ray (1.9-20keV)	Hard x-ray (1.5-20keV)	Soft x-ray (180eV-7keV)	VUV (8eV-4keV)	Broad band (<10eV-100keV)	Very hard x-ray (<10eV-200keV)	Broad band (<10eV-100keV)
Type of straight section	6.6m	6.6m	9.3m	89.3m	9.3m	6.6m	near 2 nd Dipole
Period length (mm)	20	19	45	100	90	60	-
Total undulator length (m)	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	7.0	1.0	0.25
Number of periods	148	158	89	40	75	17	0.5
Magnetic gap (mm)	5	5	10	10	12.5	15	35 (32)
Peak magnetic field strength B (T)	1.03	1.21	0.68(Heli) 1.03 (Lin)	1.50	1.80	3.50	1.14
K	1.81 (eff)	2.03 (eff)	2.80 (eff) 4.53 (eff)	14.01	15.2(eff)	19.61	-
h ν fundamental, eV	1832.8	1469.7	183.1	8.6			
h ν critical, keV					10.7	21.0	6.8
Total power (kW)	8.02	11.18	12.09	25.64	64.40	34.89	0.34
G(K)	0.97785	0.9818	0.9959	0.9996	0.9997	0.9998	-
On-axis power density (kW/mrad ²)	62.33	77.86	40.03	26.33	55.30	25.60	0.28

Insertion Devices

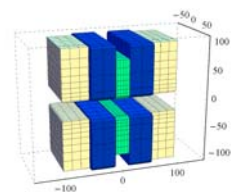
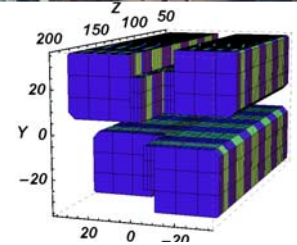
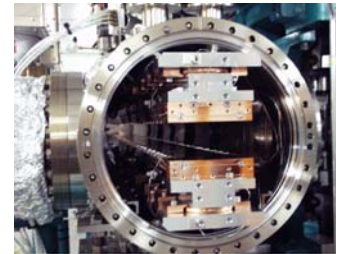
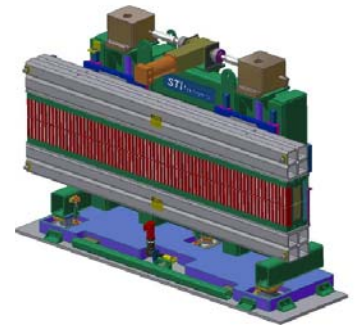
- * Magnetic design and tracking studies have been almost completed for all the devices.
- * Mechanical / Electrical designs will be conventional and contracted out to the industry for DW and EPU

Damping Wigglers: Final magnetic design is completed , mechanical and electrical design will be contracted in FY08

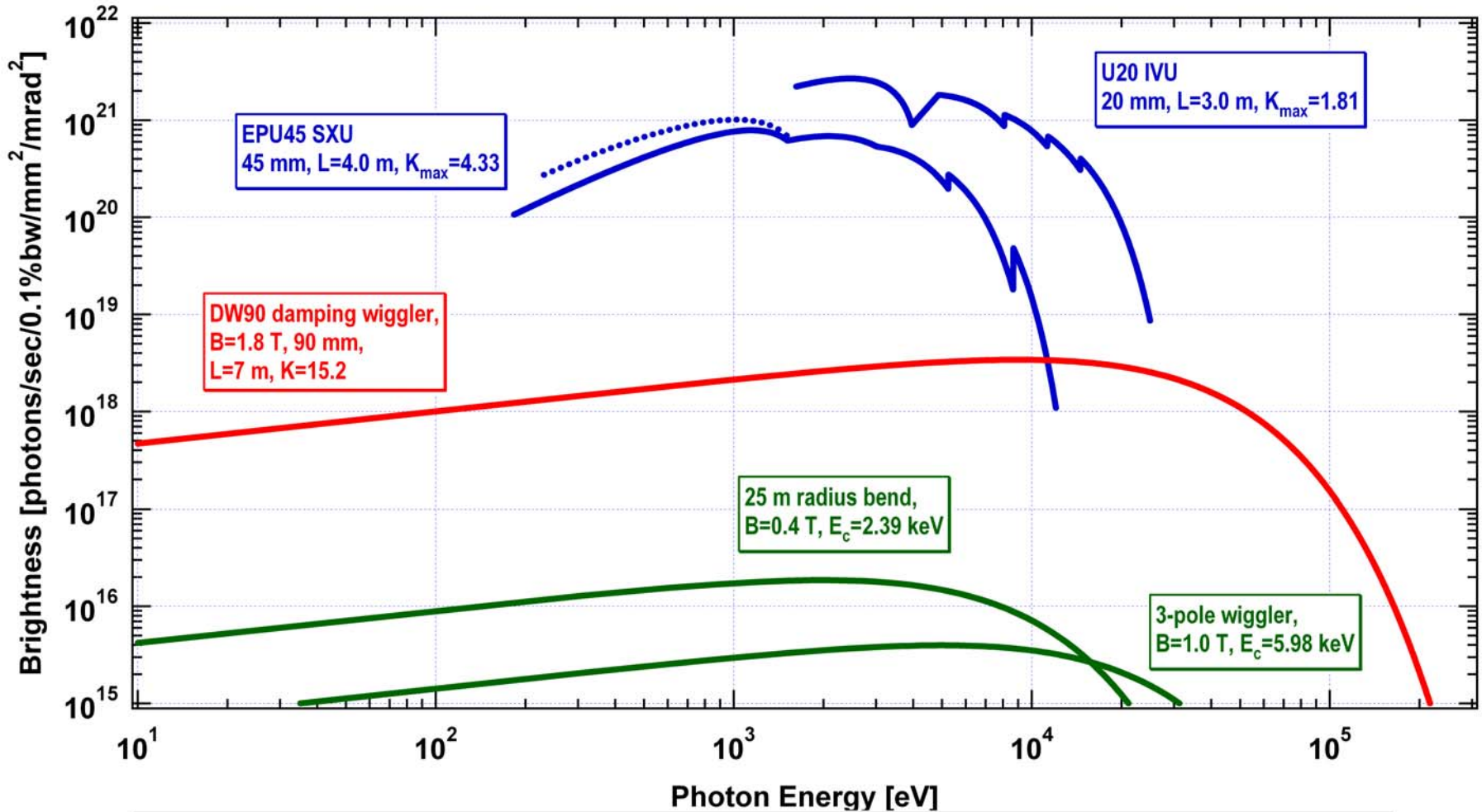
IVU: Design based on NSLS-II X25 device

EPU: Apple Design

3PW: Design + 1 Device for diagnostic purpose is in the baseline budget.



Brightness



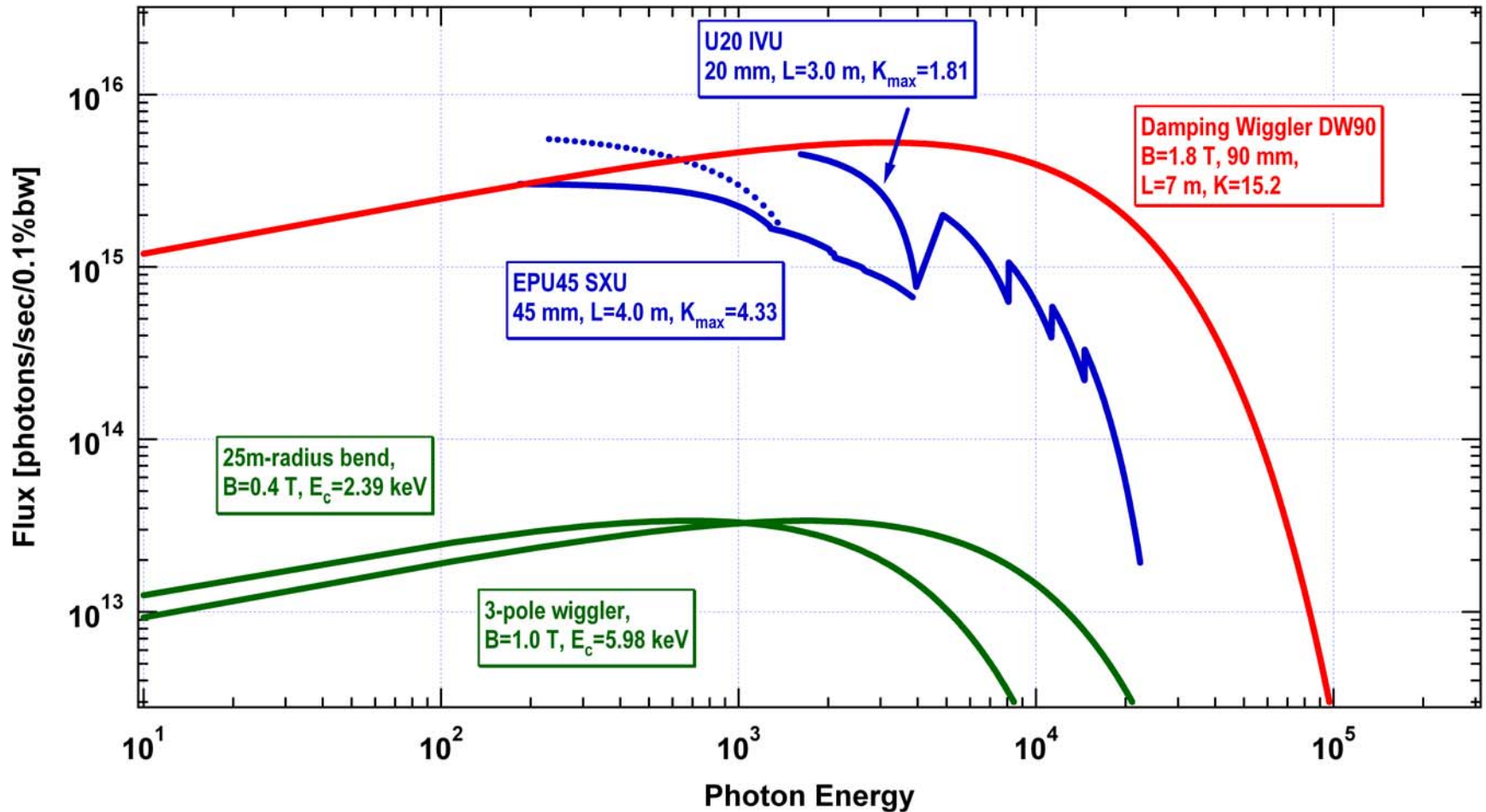
Ring parameters: 3.0 GeV, 0.5 A, $\epsilon_h=0.5$ nm, $\epsilon_v=0.008$ nm, energy spread=0.001

Straight section parameters: low- β : $\beta_h=2.02$ m, $\beta_v=1.06$ m; high- β : $\beta_h=20.8$ m, $\beta_v=2.94$ m; $\alpha_h=\alpha_v=\eta_h=\eta_v=\eta'_h=\eta'_v=0$

Bend magnet parameters: $\beta_h=0.65$ m, $\beta_v=25.1$ m, $\alpha_h=0.032$, $\alpha_v=-0.044$, $\eta_h=0.04$ m, $\eta'_h=0.056$, $\eta_v=\eta'_v=0$

3-pole wiggler parameters: $\beta_h=3.87$ m, $\beta_v=35.2$ m, $\alpha_h=2.01$, $\alpha_v=-1.56$, $\eta_h=0.168$ m, $\eta'_h=-0.105$, $\eta_v=\eta'_v=0$

Flux



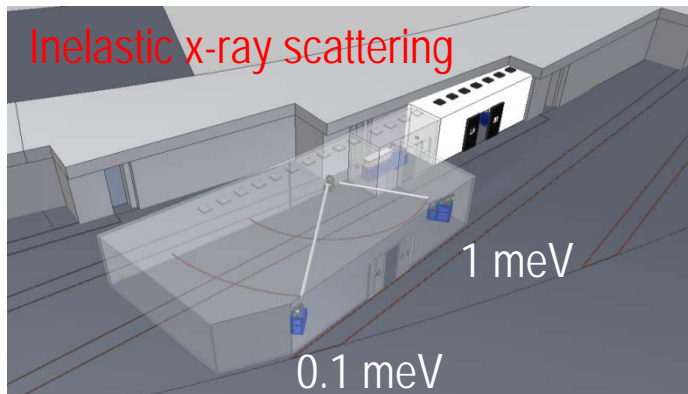
Ring parameters: 3.0 GeV, 0.5 A, $\epsilon_h=0.5$ nm, $\epsilon_v=0.008$ nm, energy spread=0.001

Straight section parameters: low- β : $\beta_h=2.02$ m, $\beta_v=1.06$ m; high- β : $\beta_h=20.8$ m, $\beta_v=2.94$ m; $\alpha_h=\alpha_v=\eta_h=\eta_v=\eta'_h=\eta'_v=0$

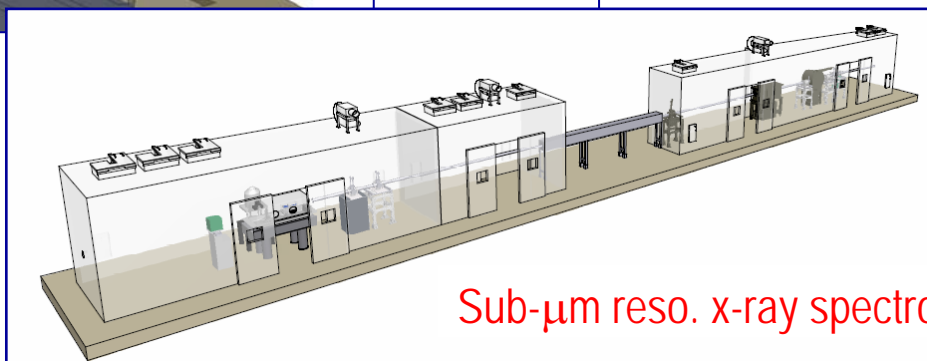
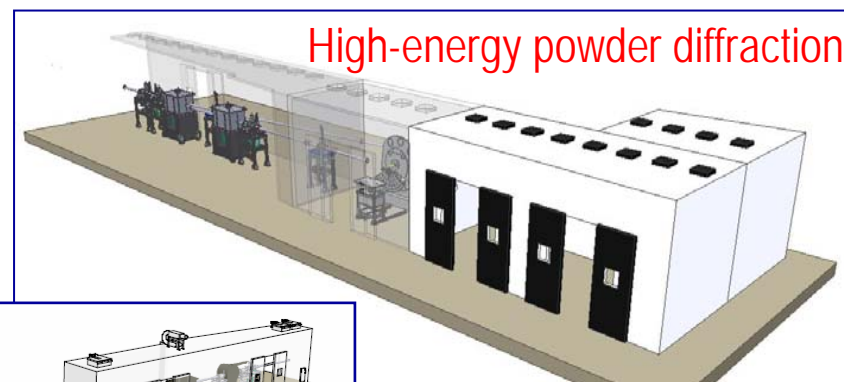
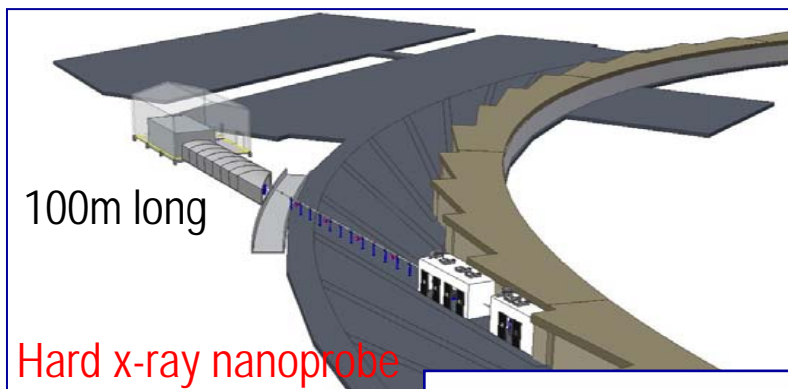
Bend magnet parameters: $\beta_h=0.65$ m, $\beta_v=25.1$ m, $\alpha_h=0.032$, $\alpha_v=-0.044$, $\eta_h=0.04$ m, $\eta'_h=0.056$, $\eta_v=\eta'_v=0$

3-pole wiggler parameters: $\beta_h=3.87$ m, $\beta_v=35.2$ m, $\alpha_h=2.01$, $\alpha_v=-1.56$, $\eta_h=0.168$ m, $\eta'_h=-0.105$, $\eta_v=\eta'_v=0$

Six Project Beamlines at NSLS-II



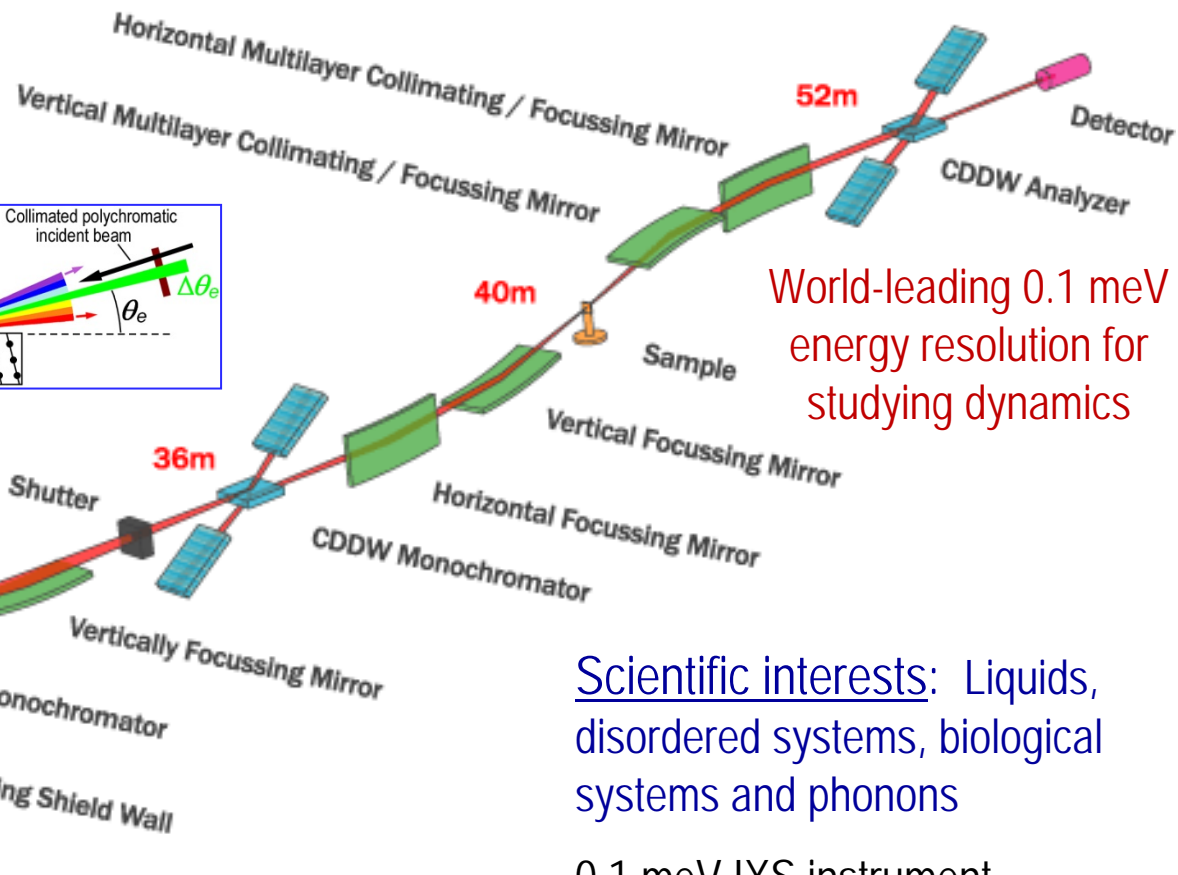
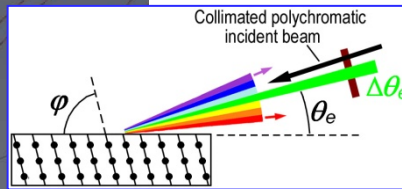
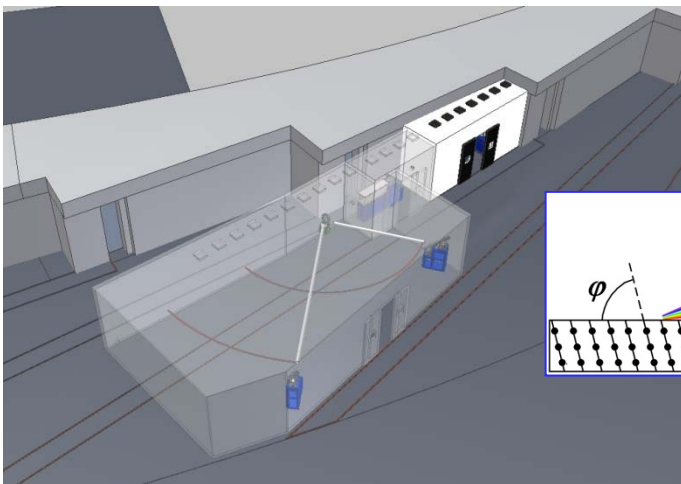
- Inelastic x-ray scattering
- Hard x-ray nanoprobe
- Coherent hard x-ray scattering
- Soft x-ray scattering/polarization
- X-ray powder diffraction
- Sub- μm resolution x-ray spectroscopy



Inelastic X-ray Scattering

BAT members

C. Burns (WMU) – Spokesperson; S-H. Chen (MIT); A. Cunsolo (APS, ANL); M. Krisch (ESRF); H-K. Mao (CIW); T. Scopigno (U. Rome); S. Shapiro (CMPMSD, BNL); Y. Shvyd'ko (APS, ANL); J. Hill (BNL)



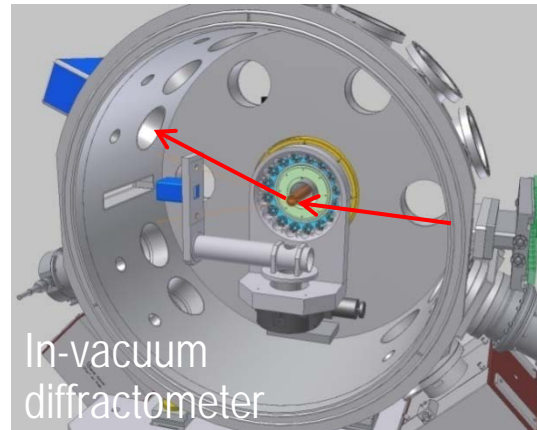
Scientific interests: Liquids, disordered systems, biological systems and phonons

0.1 meV IXS instrument

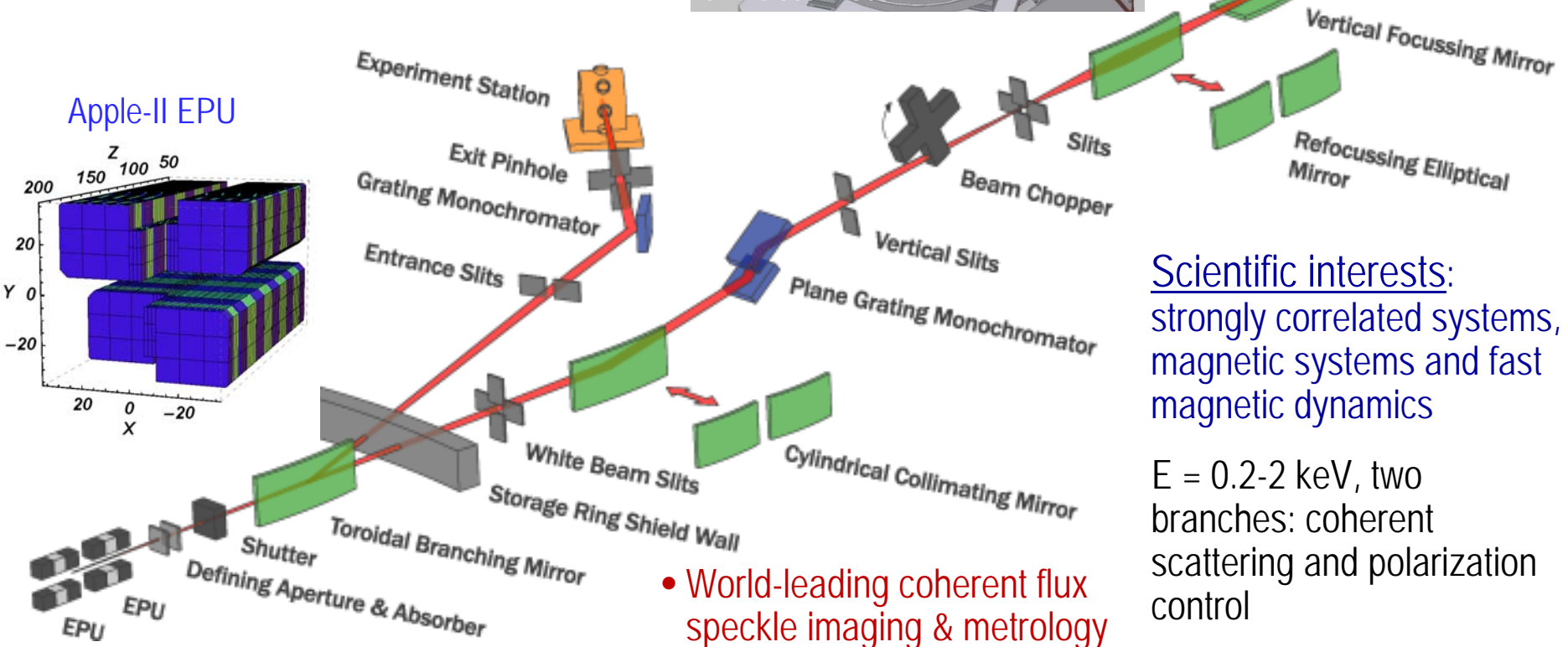
Coherent Soft X-ray Scattering & Polarization

BAT members

C. Sanchez-Hanke (BNL) – Spokesperson;
H. Ade (NCSU); D. Arena (NSLS);
S. Hulbert (NSLS); Y. Idzerda (MSU);
S. Kevan (U. Oregon);
S. Wilkins (CMPMSD, BNL)



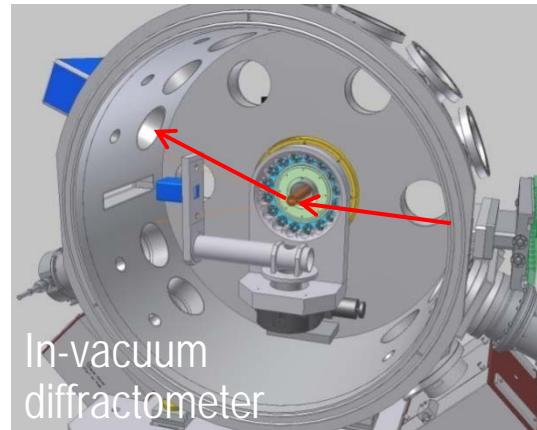
Fast (1 kHz) circular polarization switching by beam chopper and focusing optics for XMCD



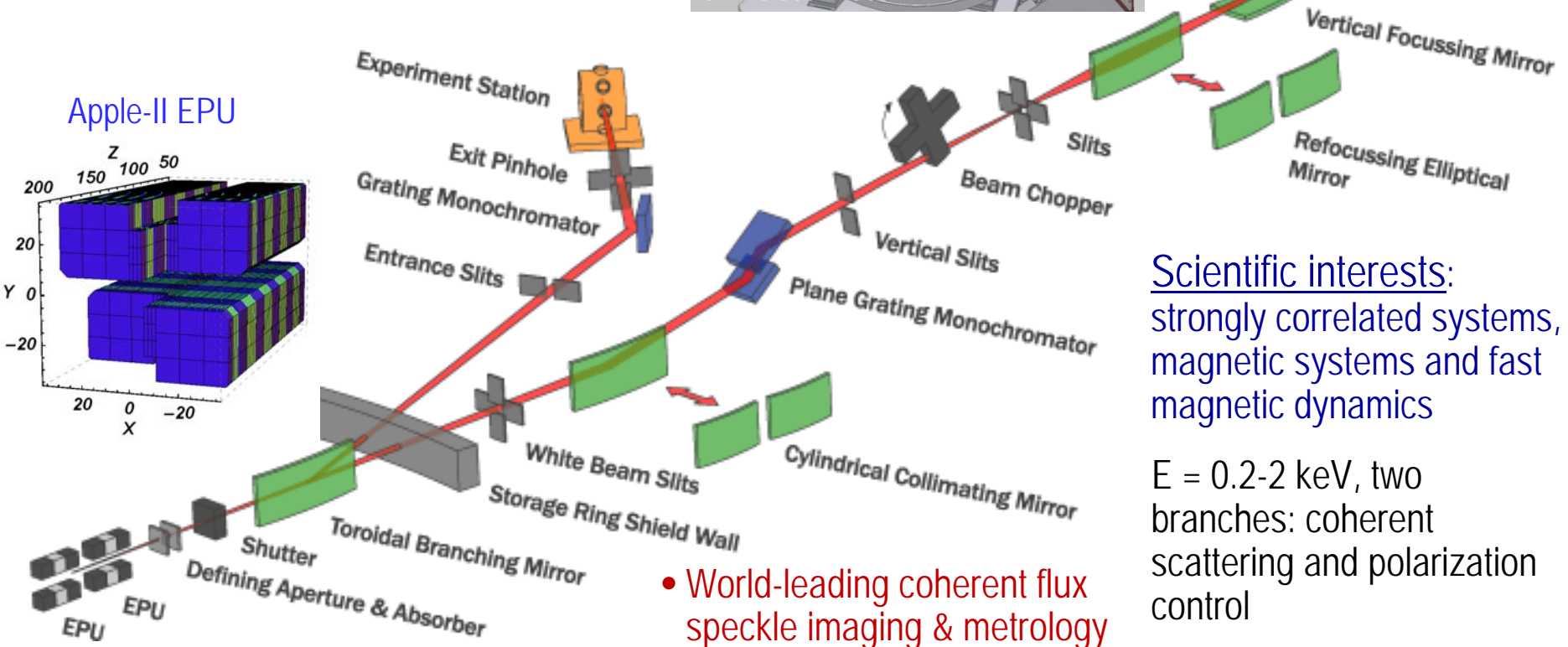
Coherent Soft X-ray Scattering & Polarization

BAT members

C. Sanchez-Hanke (BNL) – Spokesperson;
H. Ade (NCSU); D. Arena (NSLS);
S. Hulbert (NSLS); Y. Idzerda (MSU);
S. Kevan (U. Oregon);
S. Wilkins (CMPMSD, BNL)



Fast (1 kHz) circular polarization switching by beam chopper and focusing optics for XMCD



X-ray Powder Diffraction

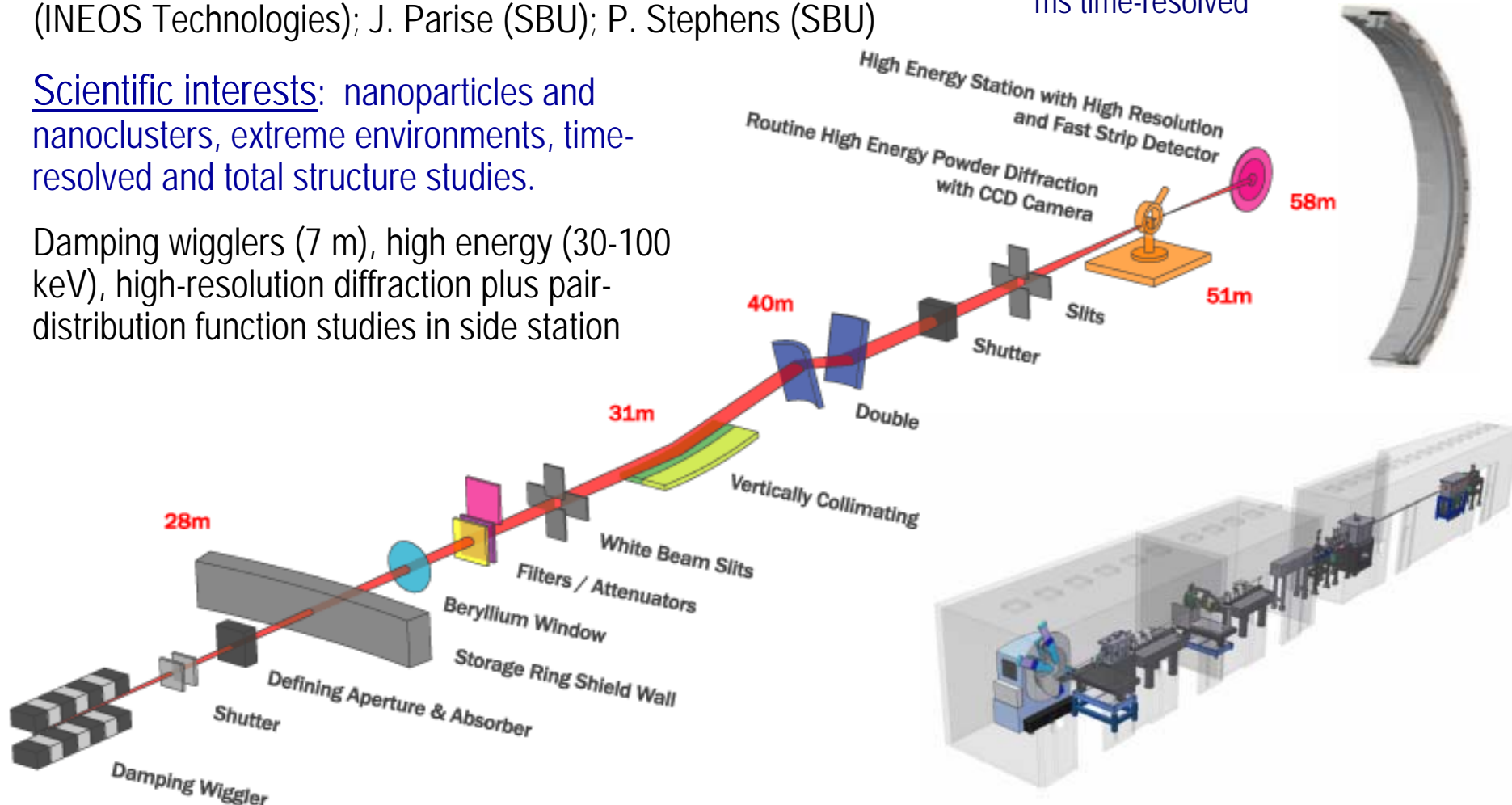
BAT members

S. Billinge (Columbia/BNL) – Spokesperson; P. Chupas (APS, ANL); L. Ehm (SBU/BNL); J. Hanson (Chemistry, BNL); J. Kaduk (INEOS Technologies); J. Parise (SBU); P. Stephens (SBU)

Scientific interests: nanoparticles and nanoclusters, extreme environments, time-resolved and total structure studies.

Damping wigglers (7 m), high energy (30-100 keV), high-resolution diffraction plus pair-distribution function studies in side station

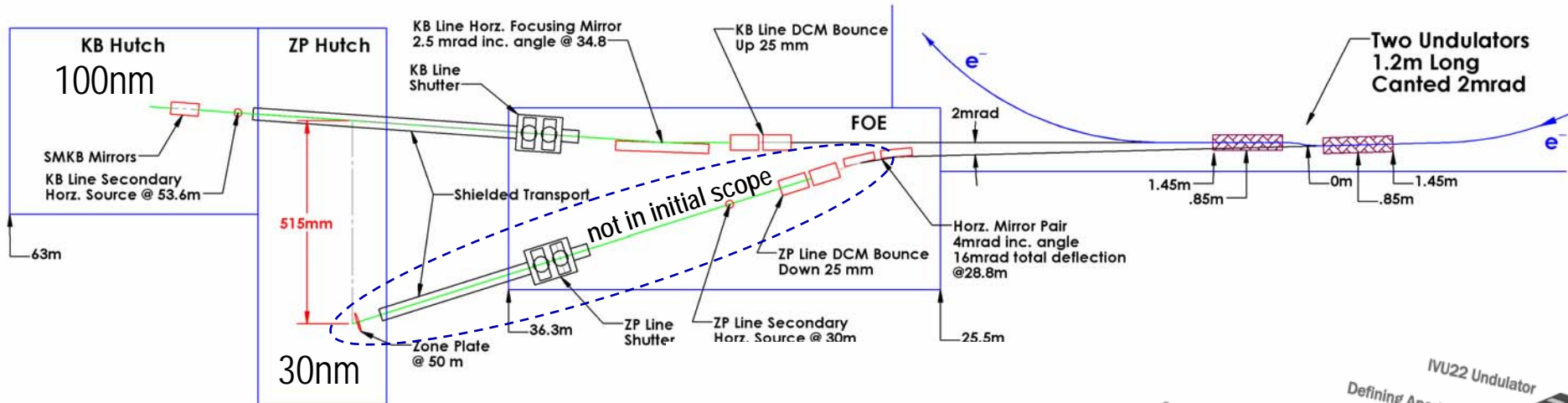
- Multi-crystal analyzer array for high-resolution
- 7000 element strip detector for ms time-resolved



Sub-micron Resolution X-ray Spectroscopy

BAT members

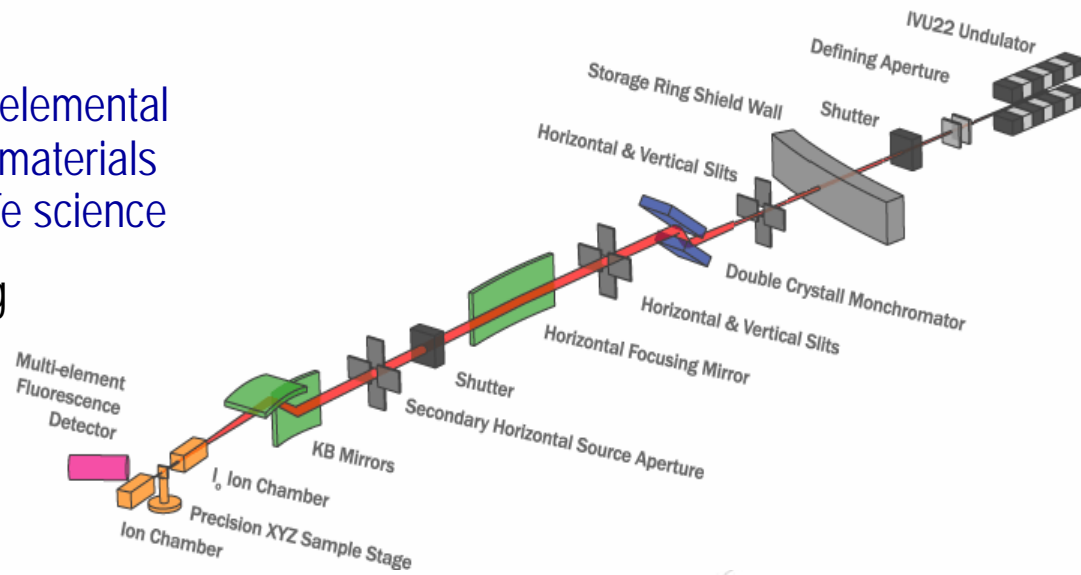
T. Lanzirotti (Chicago) – Spokesperson; S. Sutton (Chicago); S. Vogt (ANL); G. Woloschak (NU); M. Rivers (Chicago); P. Eng (Chicago); L. Miller (NSLS); J. Fitts (BNL); P. Northrup (BNL)



Scientific interests: submicron imaging of elemental distribution in chemical and energy science, materials science, earth and environmental science, life science

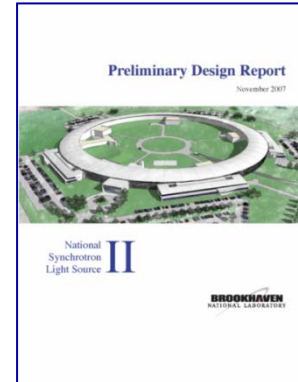
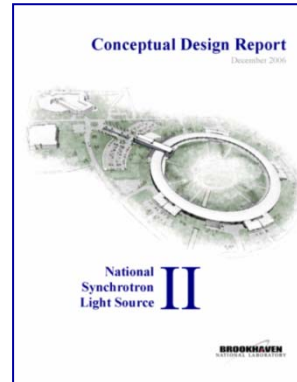
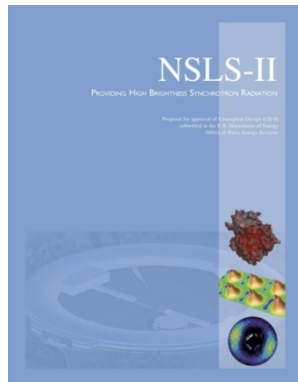
Undulator beamline 2 – 25 keV. Mostly using XRF imaging. KB 100 nm main branch and ZFP 30 nm side branch (not in initial scope)

World-leading x-ray brightness in 100x100 nm² focal spot size

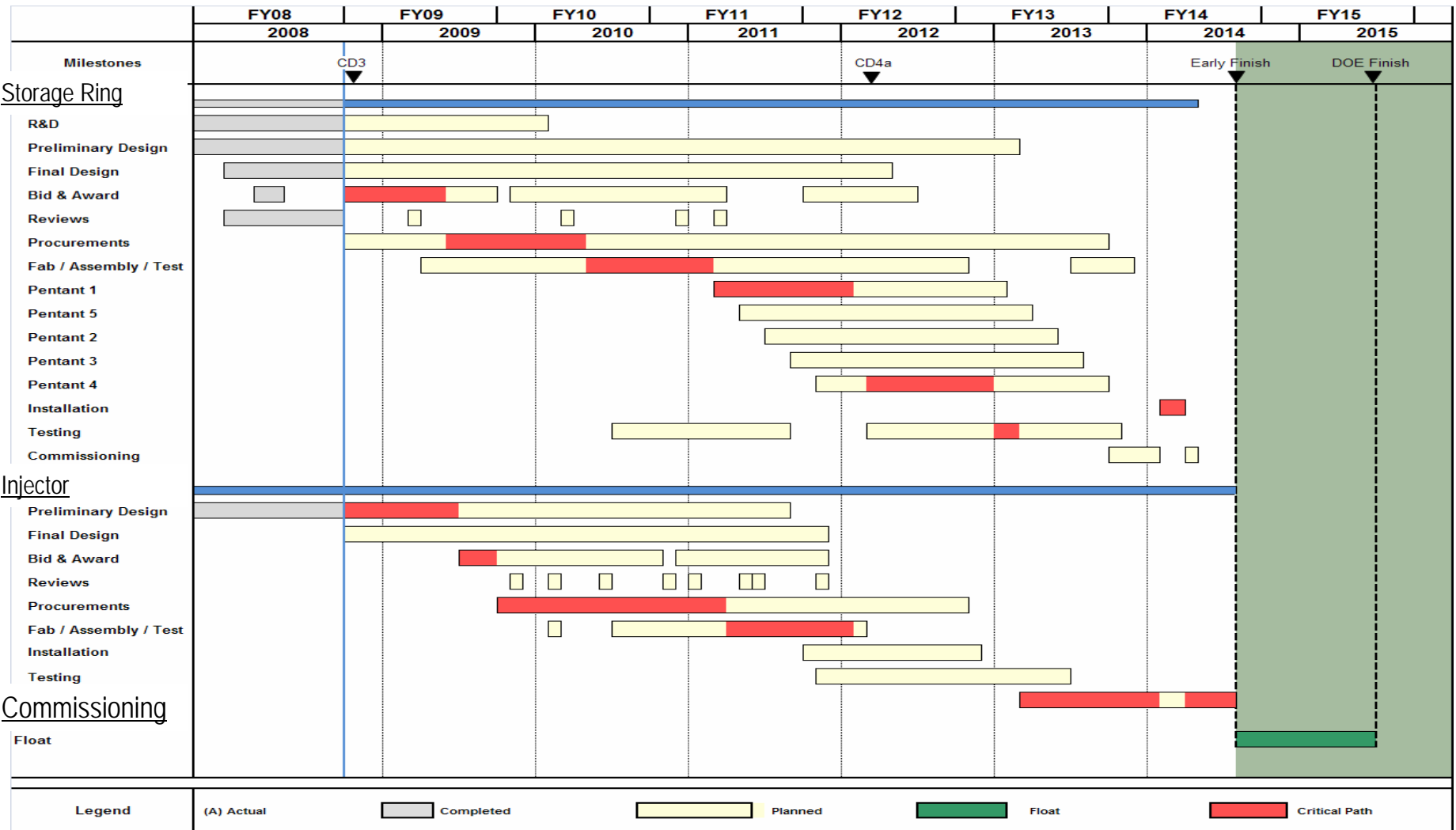


NSLS-II Key Milestones

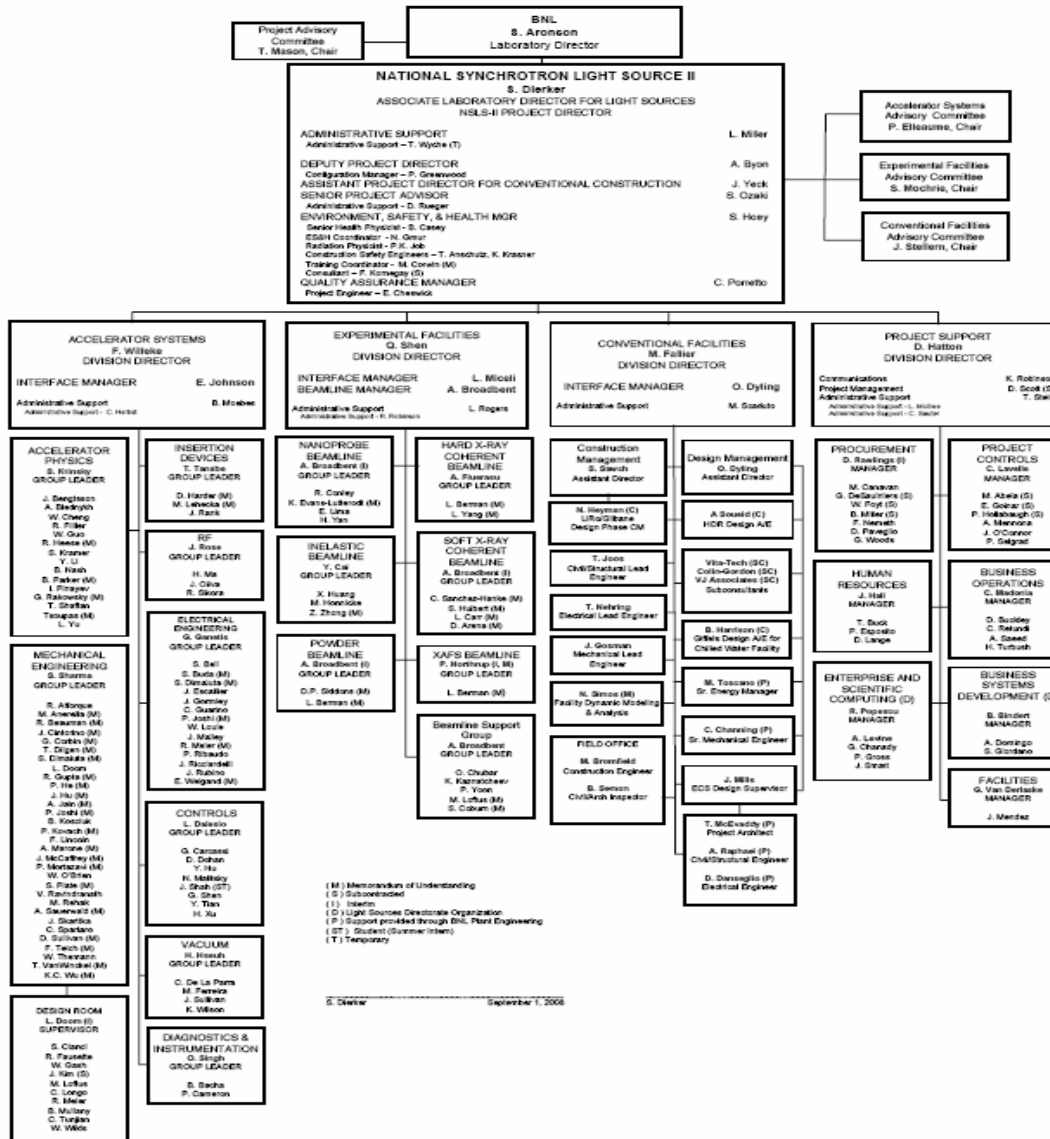
Aug 2005	CD-0, Approve Mission Need _____	(Complete)
Jul 2007	CD-1, Approve Alternative Selection and Cost Range _____	(Complete)
Jan 2008	CD-2, Approve Performance Baseline _____	(Complete)
Dec 2008	CD-3, Approve Start of Construction _____	(Complete)
Feb 2009	Contract Award for Ring Building	
Aug 2009	Contract Award for Storage Ring Magnets	
Mar 2010	Contract Award for Booster System	
Feb 2011	1 st Pentant of Ring Building Ready for Accelerator Installation	
Feb 2012	Beneficial Occupancy of Experimental Floor	
Oct 2013	Start Accelerator Commissioning	
Jun 2014	Early Project Completion; 1 st Beam to Beamlines soon afterwards	
Jun 2015	CD-4, Approve Start of Operations	



Accelerator Systems Schedule



Organization





ACCELERATOR SYSTEMS
F. Willeke
 DIVISION DIRECTOR

INTERFACE MANAGER **E. Johnson**

Administrative Support B. Moebes
 Administrative Support - C. Herbst



ACCELERATOR PHYSICS
S. Krinsky
 GROUP LEADER

J. Bengtsson
 A. Blednykh
 W. Cheng
 W. Guo
 S. Kramer
 Y. Li
 B. Nash
 B. Parker (M)
 I. Pinayev
 N. Tsoupas (M)
 L. Yu

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
S. Sharma
 GROUP LEADER

R. Alforque
 M. Anerella (M)
 L. Doom
 R. Gupta (M)
 C. Yu
 A. Jain (M)
 B. Kosciuk
 P. Kovach (M)
 J. McCaffrey (M)
 W. O'Brien
 S. Plate (M)
 V. Ravindranath
 M. Rehak
 R. Scheuerer (M)
 J. Skaritka
 C. Spataro
 A. Stinikov
 W. Themann
 K.C. Wu (M)
 C. Yu



ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING
G. Ganetis
 GROUP LEADER

S. Buda (M)
 J. Escallier
 W. Louie
 P. Joshi (M)
 E. Orr (M)
 J. Ricciardelli

ELECTRICAL DESIGNERS
J. Malley
 SUPERVISOR

C. Guarino
 S. Jarzabkowski
 J. Rubino

ELECTRICAL TECHNICAL SUPPORT
P. Ribaldo
 SUPERVISOR

S. Bell
 S. Dimaiuta (M)
 J. Gormley
 R. Meier (M)
 D. Oldham (M)
 E. Weigand (M)

CONTROLS
L. Dalesio
 GROUP LEADER

G. Carcassi
 D. Chabot
 M. Davidsaver
 D. Dohan
 D. Dudley
 K. Ha
 Y. Hu
 N. Malitsky
 R. Petkus
 J. Shah
 G. Shen
 Y. Tian
 H. Xu



INSERTION DEVICES
T. Tanabe
 GROUP LEADER

J. Rank
 D. Harder
 O. Chubar (A)

RF
J. Rose
 GROUP LEADER

J. Cupolo
 Y. Kawashima
 H. Ma
 J. Oliva
 R. Sikora

VACUUM
H. Hseuh
 GROUP LEADER

M. Ferreira
 P. Settepani
 K. Wilson
S. DiStefano
 C. De La Parra
 J. Sullivan (A)

DIAGNOSTICS & INSTRUMENTATION
O. Singh
 GROUP LEADER

B. Bacha
 P. Cameron
 A. Della Penna
 D. Padrazo

INJECTION SYSTEM
T. Shaftan
 GROUP LEADER

R. Fiiller
 R. Heese
 G. Wang
 B. Singh

TASK FORCE FAST ORBIT FEEDBACK
Om Singh
 Leader

TASK FORCE BEAM CONTAINMENT
S. Kramer
 Leader



TECHNICAL SUPPORT
F. Lincoln
 NSLS-II LEAD

J. Sullivan
 W. Themann

T. Dilgen (M)
 SCMD LEAD

J. Cintorino (M)
 G. Corbin (M)
 P. He (M)
 A. Sauerwald (M)
 D. Sullivan (M)
 F. Teich (M)
 T. VanWinckel (M)

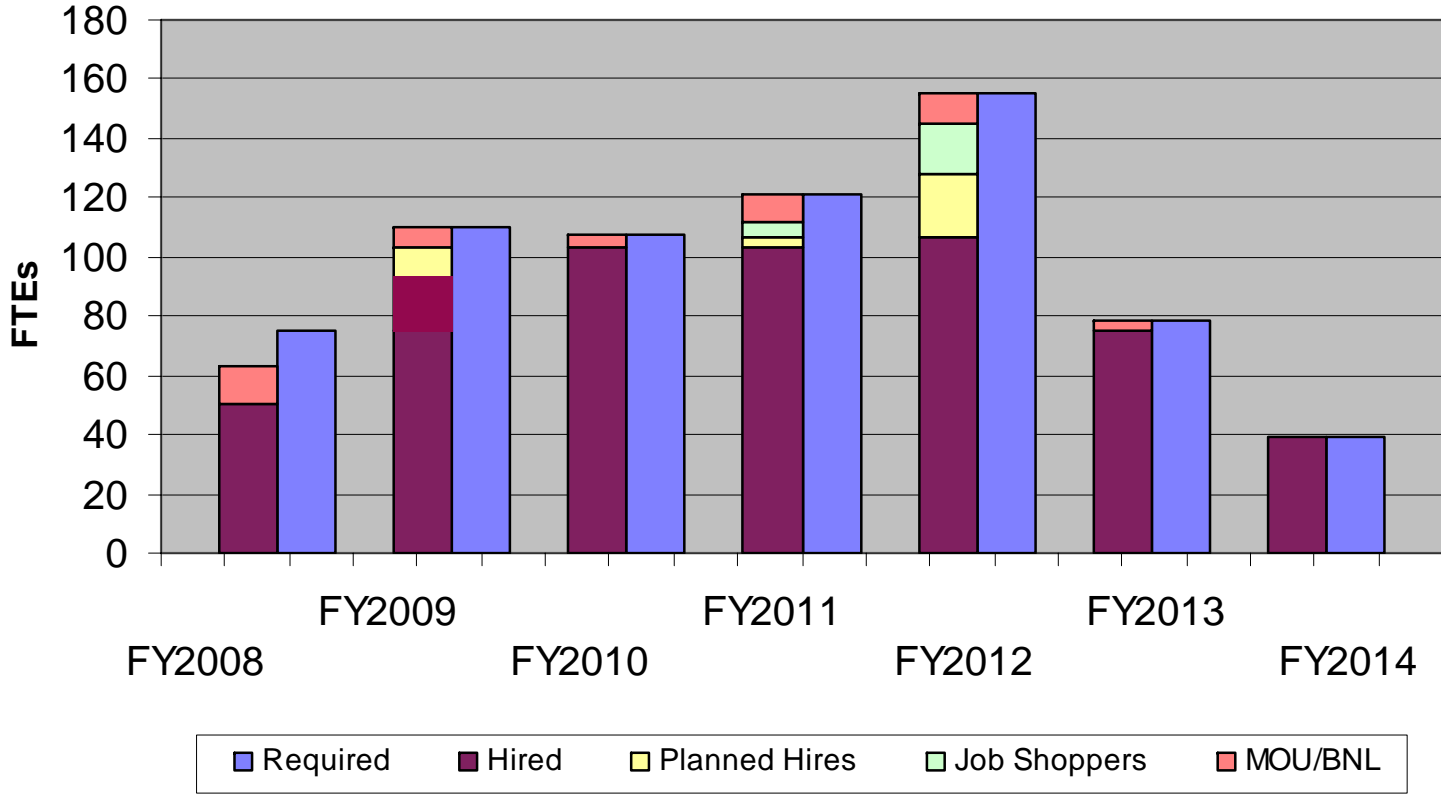
DESIGN ROOM
M. Loftus
 SUPERVISOR

S. Cianci (JS)
 J. Dang (JS)
 R. Fausette
 W. Gash
 C. Longo
 R. Meier
 B. Mullany
 L. Reffi
 W. Wilds



Staffing

**NSLS-II Staffing Plan vs. Project Requirements (FTEs)
Accelerator Systems Division**



Summary

- NSLS-II made very fast progress from conceptual design phase to construction phase
- Civil Construction has started
- The technical progress of accelerator systems is very good and all critical designs have been performed
- Major Procurements of Technical Components has Started
- A strong management scheme is in place
- The funding prospects for the project are excellent