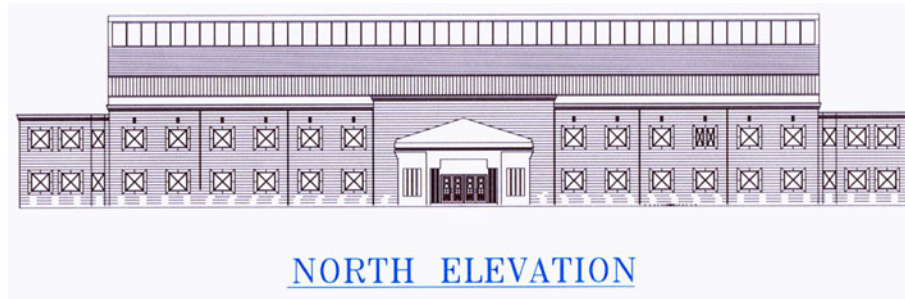


# SESAME

Synchrotron Light for **Experimental Science** and Applications in the **Middle East**



## *JSPS Asien Science Seminar*

### *Synchrotron Radiation Science*

Dieter Einfeld

Amman, October 2002



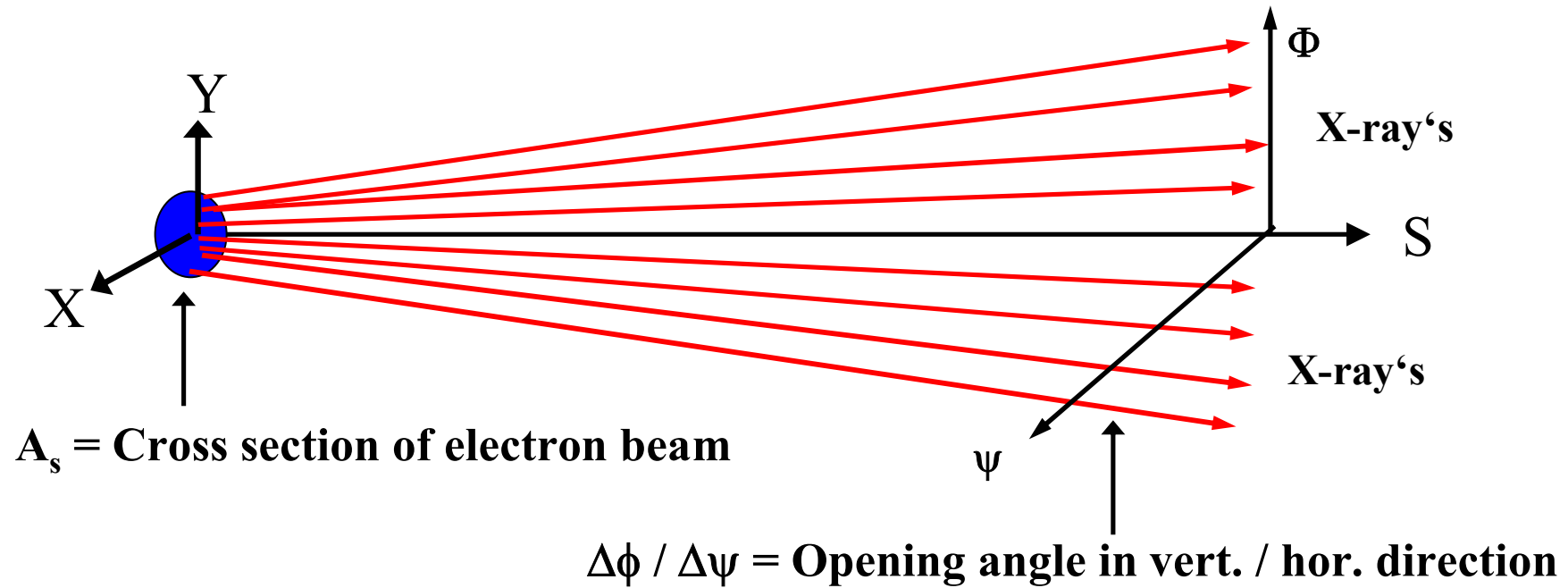
## *Introduction*

**Based on the workshops held in the Middle East Region and other activities of the SESAME Scientific Committee, the scientific program for SESAME includes:**

- **Structural molecular biology**
- **Molecular environmental science**
- **Surface and interface science**
- **Micro mechanical devices**
- **X-ray imaging**
- **Archaeological microanalysis**
- **Material characterization**
- **Medical applications**

**Most of these applications require hard x-rays up to 20 keV photons.**

# *Characterization of Synchrotron Radiation*



$$\text{Flux} = \text{Photons} / (\text{s} \cdot \text{BW})$$

$$\text{Fluxdensity} = \text{Flux} / A_s, [\text{Photons} / (\text{s} \cdot \text{mm}^2 \cdot \text{BW})]$$

$$\text{Brilliance} = \text{Flux} / (A_s \cdot \Delta\Phi \cdot \nabla\psi), [\text{Photons} / (\text{s} \cdot \text{mm}^2 \cdot \text{mrad}^2 \cdot \text{BW})]$$

# *Performance of a Light Source*

**The performance of a synchrotron light source is given by:**

- ➔ **the brilliance of the emitted radiation**
- ➔ **the overall length of the straight sections**
- ➔ **the emitted photon spectrum**

## **The brilliance:**

**The brilliance is proportional to the photon flux per area of the source size, and opening angle of the radiation. Both factors are proportional to the emittance of the stored electron beam.**

**To increase the brilliance further more one introduces wigglers and undulators to enlarge the number of source points.**

# *Performance of a Light Source*

## **Length of the straight sections:**

According to the attraction of the synchrotron radiation, a light source should provide the radiation simultaneously to a lot of users. Hence the performance of a synchrotron light source is proportional to the number of useable long straight sections.

## **The photon spectrum:**

The different users are asking for a special spectrum range. The highest photon energy of the spectrum from the bending magnet, the wiggler and the undulator is proportional to the square of the energy of the stored electrons. So, the performance of the machine should also be proportional to the energy.

The following parameters of the machine determine the performance of a synchrotron light source:

- ➔ **the emittance**
- ➔ **the overall length of the straight sections**
- ➔ **the energy**

## *History of SESAME*

- ➔ **Idea to upgrade BESSY I (1997)**
- ➔ **Proposal for SESAME to UNESCO DG (1999)**
- ➔ **Establishment of Interim Council**
- ➔ **Setting up of Advisory Committees (international)**
- ➔ **Green Book (Technical Proposal) (1999)**
- ➔ **Site Decision Al-Balqa Applied Universit**
- ➔ **Training Programme initiated (Oct. 2000)**
- ➔ **Financing of BESSY I dismantling (Aug 2000)**
- ➔ **Appointment of Technical Director (Sept. 2001)**
- ➔ **New Advisory Committees (from region)(Dec. 2001)**
- ➔ **Shipping of BESSY I components (May 2002)**

# *History of SESAME*

## **Green Book Design:**

- ➔ **Photon energies of 20 KeV are required**
- ➔ **7.5 Tesla super conducting wiggler is available**
- ➔ **To reach 20 keV photons, the energy has to be increased to 1 GeV**
- ➔ **The bending magnets have to be modified ( from 1.5 to 1.87 Tesla)**
- ➔ **All magnets (quadrupoles and sextupoles) from BESSY I should be used**
- ➔ **The number of straight sections have to be increased**

## **Solution:**

- ➔ **New arrangement of magnets ( Circumference = 100.4 m )**
- ➔ **Energy = 1 GeV, emittance = 50 – 100 nm rad,**
- ➔ **Number of straight sections = 6 ( only 3 for wigglers )**

## **Conclusion:**

**The design of the „Green Book“ has to make a lot of compromises. With the result, that the specifications can not compete with other synchrotron light sources.**

- ➔ **New design, White Book**

# *History of SESAME*

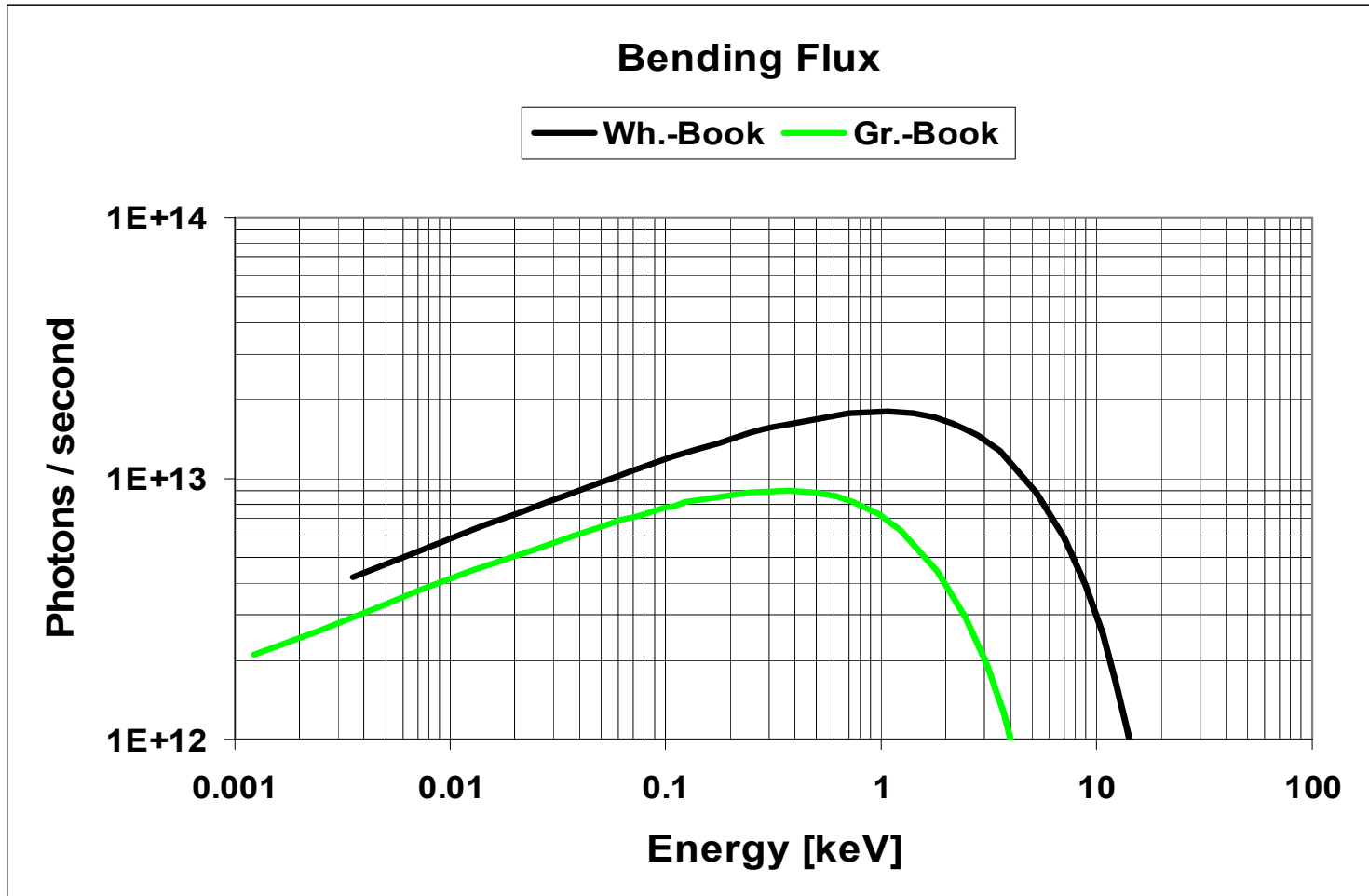
## **White Book Design:**

- ➔ **Design of building based upon ANKA**
- ➔ **Building: ANKA plus annexes**
- ➔ **Lengths of beam lines around 30 meter**
- ➔ **Maximum circumference of the storage ring is 126 meter**
- ➔ **The energy was fixed to 2 GeV**
- ➔ **New arrangements of magnets (TME – optic)**
- ➔ **16 straight sections ( 8 long & 8 small )**
- ➔ **Emittance is around 17 nmrاد**
- ➔ **Radiation spectrum from bendings goes up to 12 keV**
- ➔ **Radiation spectrum from wiggler goes up to 24 keV**
- ➔ **Repetition frequency of booster will changed to 1 Hz**



*Machine*

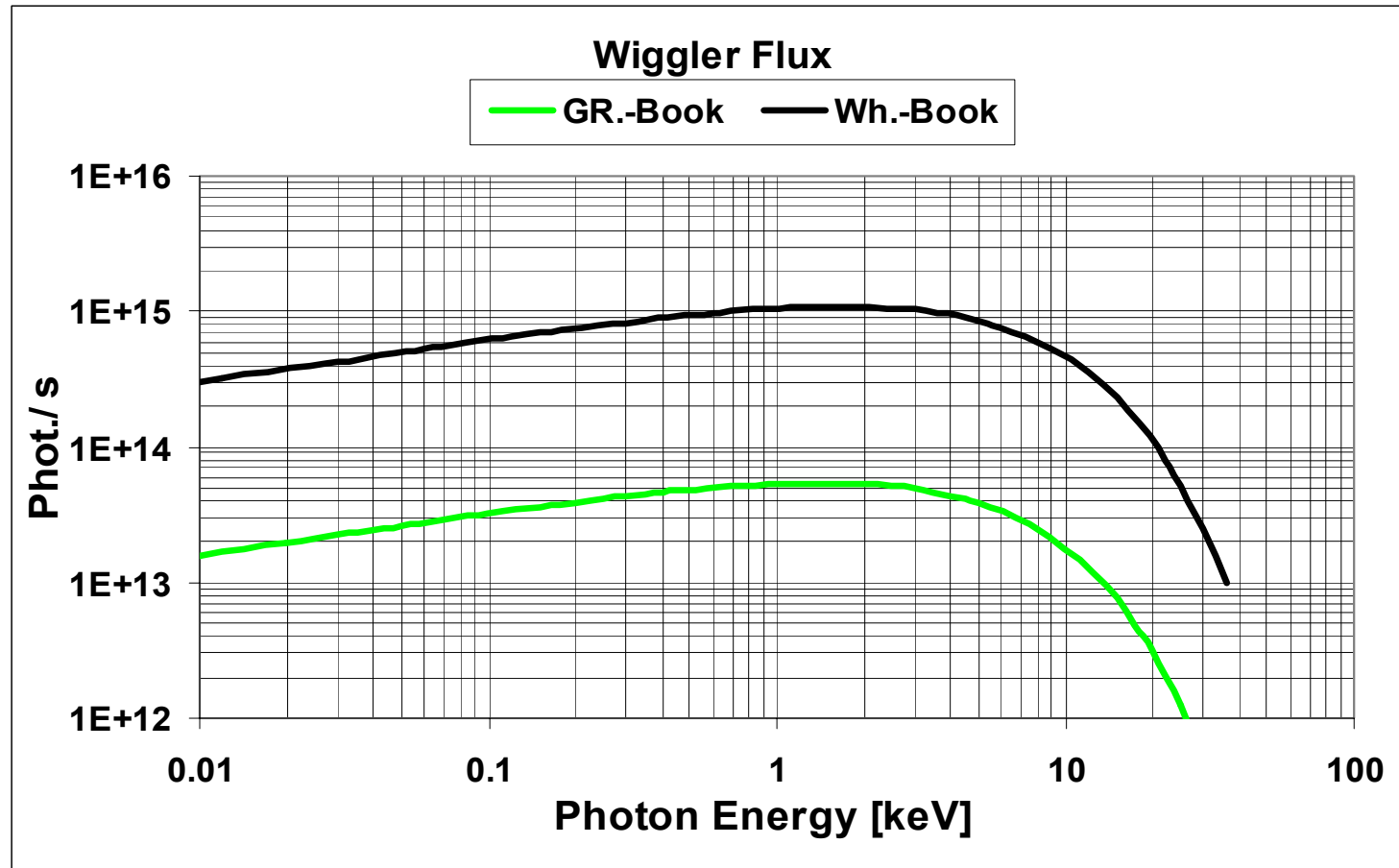
# *Radiation Characteristics*



*Flux of the synchrotron radiation from the bending magnets:  
Version SES\_1\_1: Green book, 1GeV, 1.87 Tesla, 400 mA;  
version SES\_4\_2: 2GeV, 1.35 Tesla, 400 mA*

*Machine*

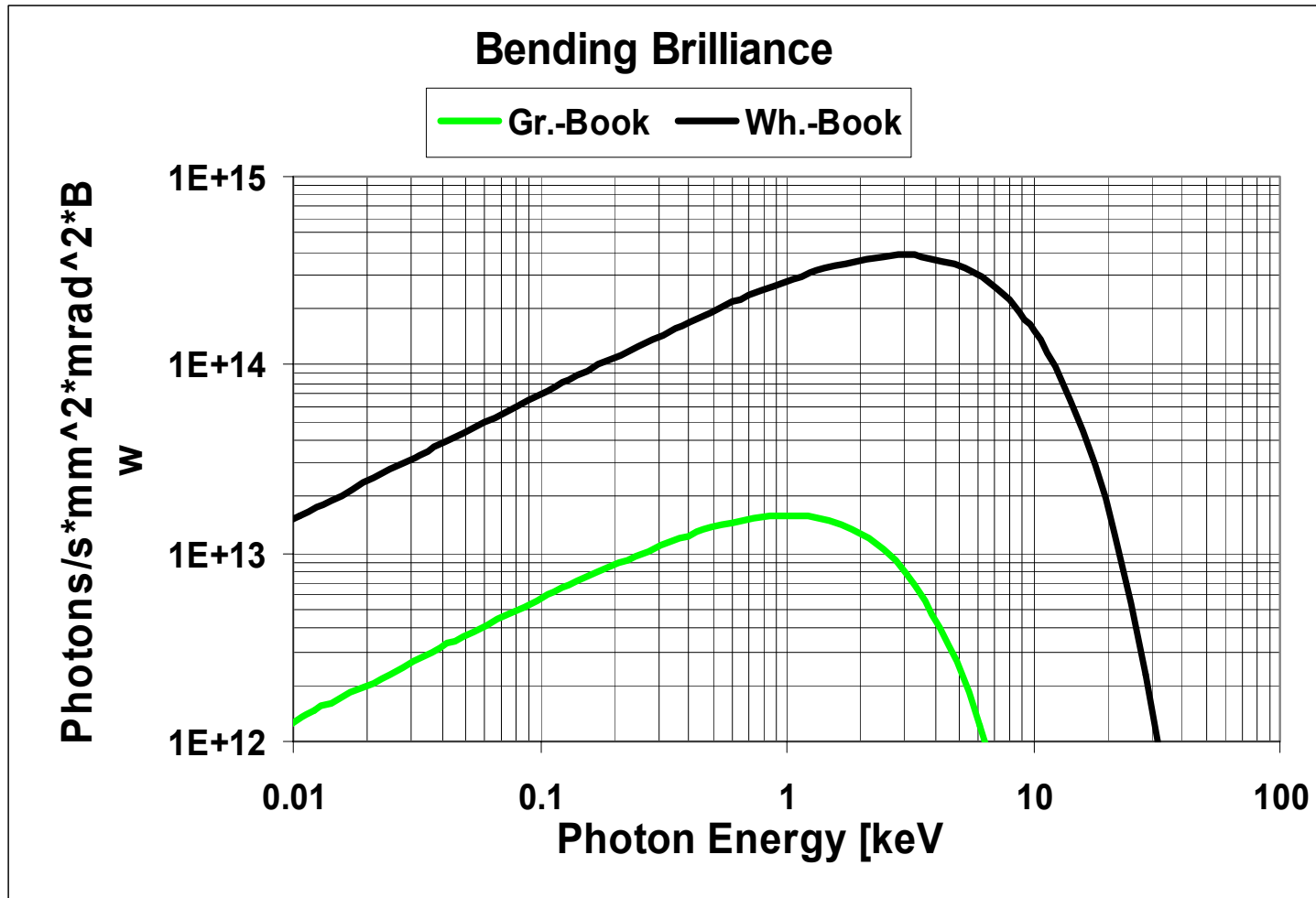
# *Radiation Characteristics*



*Flux of the synchrotron radiation from the wiggler for the versions: SES\_1\_2 and SES\_4\_1.*

*Machine*

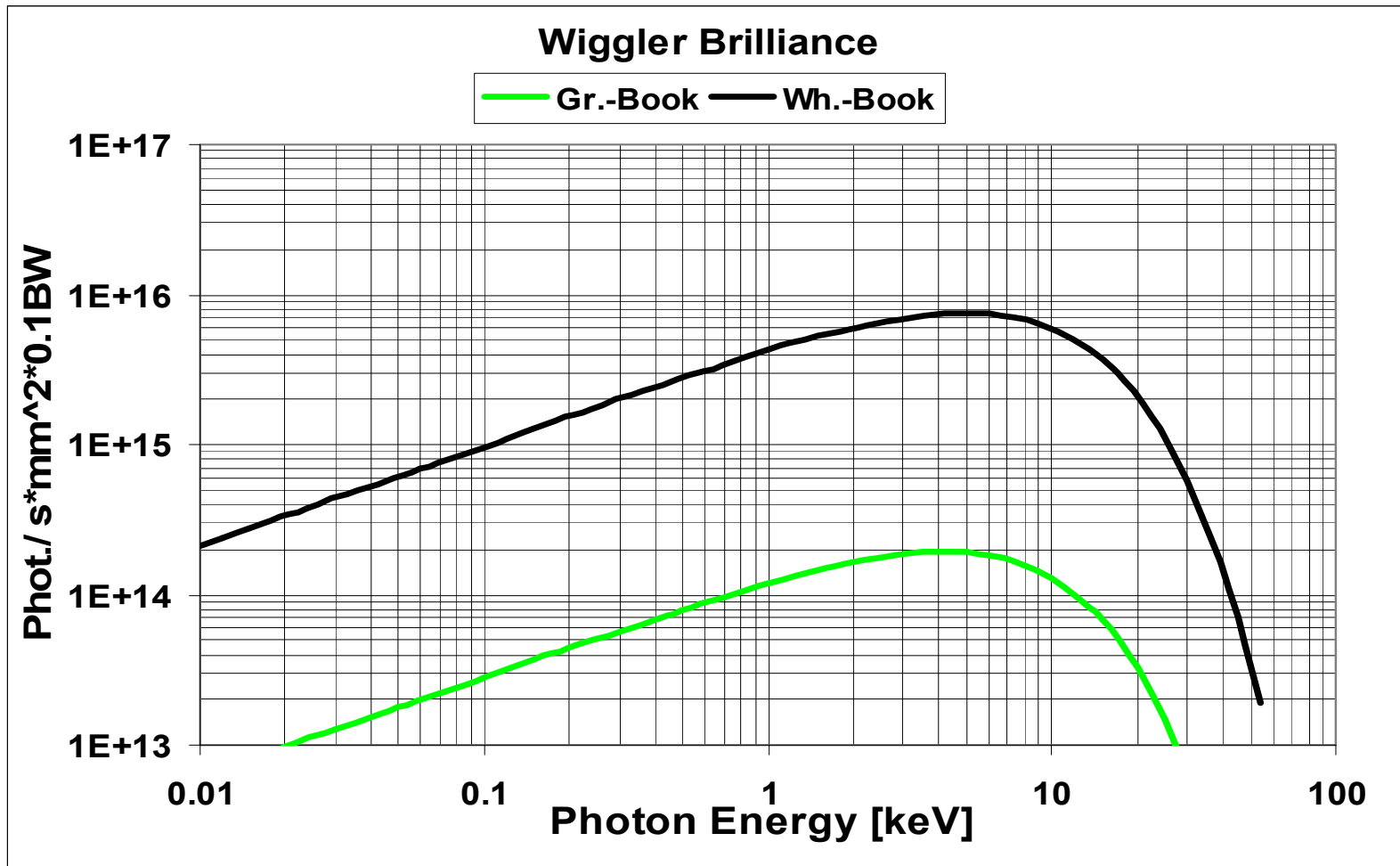
# *Radiation Characteristics*



*Brilliance of the synchrotron radiation from the bending magnets for the versions SES\_1\_2 and SES\_4\_1*

*Machine*

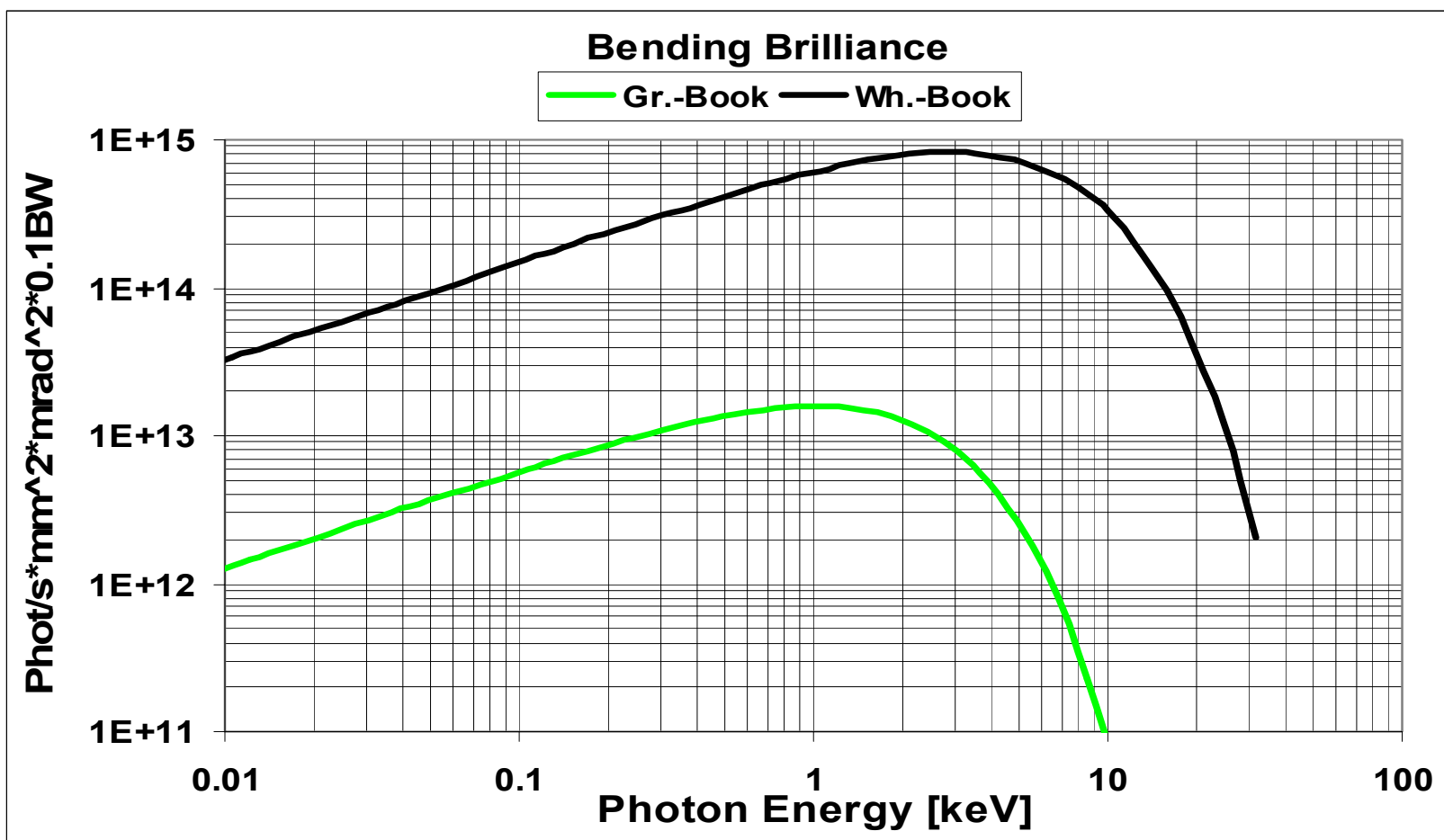
# *Radiation Characteristics*



*Brilliance of synchrotron radiation from the wigglers of the versions SES\_1\_2 and version SES\_4\_1*

*Machine*

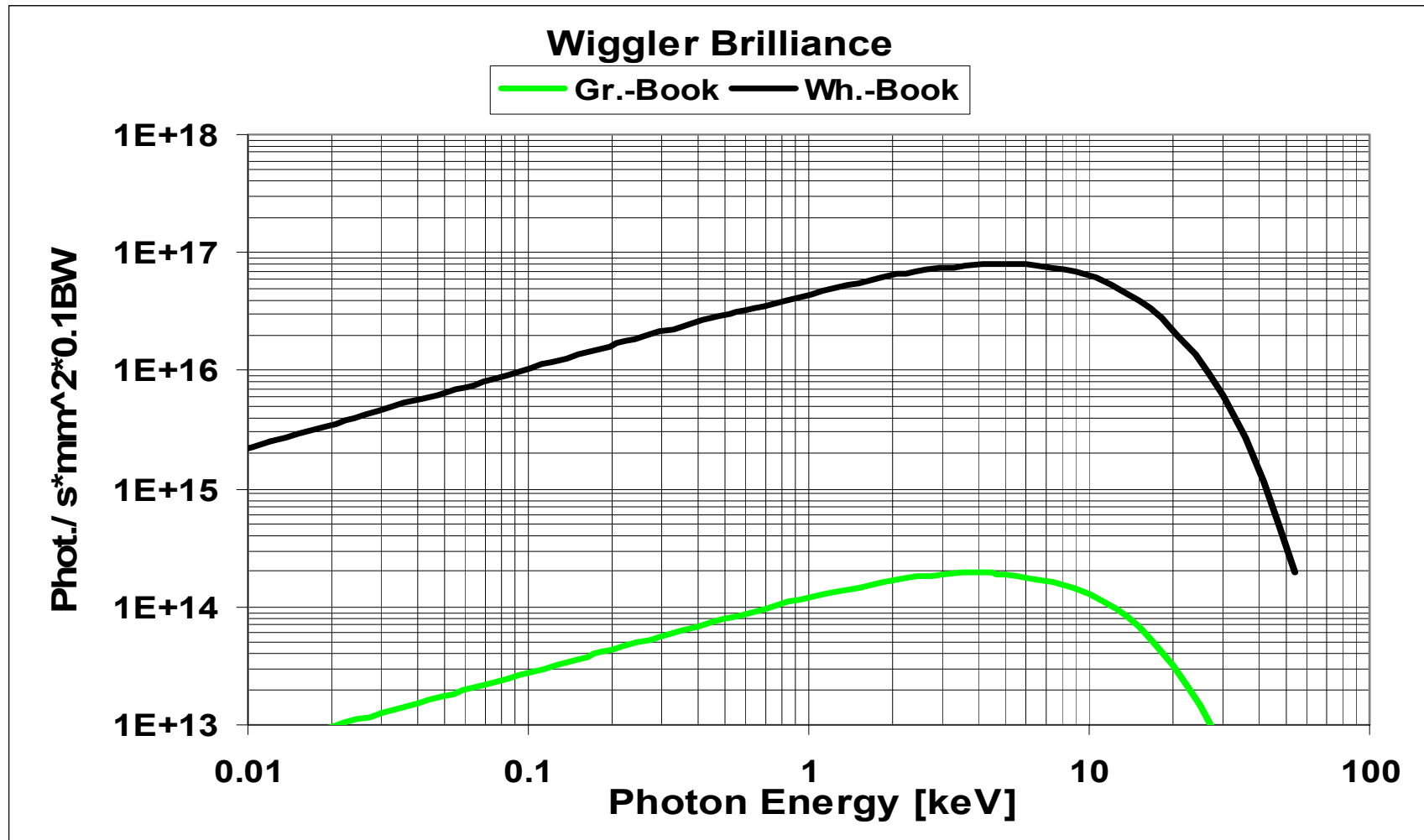
# *Radiation Characteristics*



Brilliance of the synchrotron radiation from the bending magnets for the versions  
SES\_1\_2 and SES\_4\_2

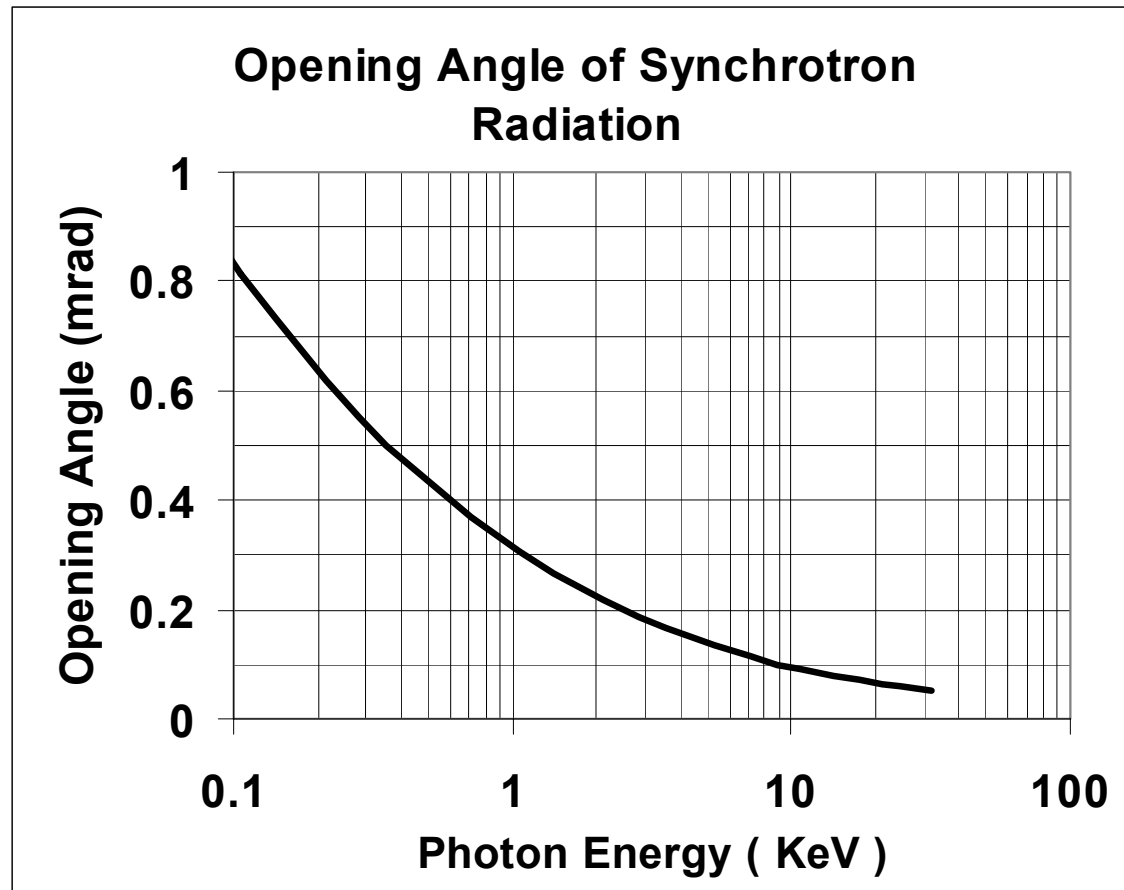
*Machine*

# *Radiation Characteristics*

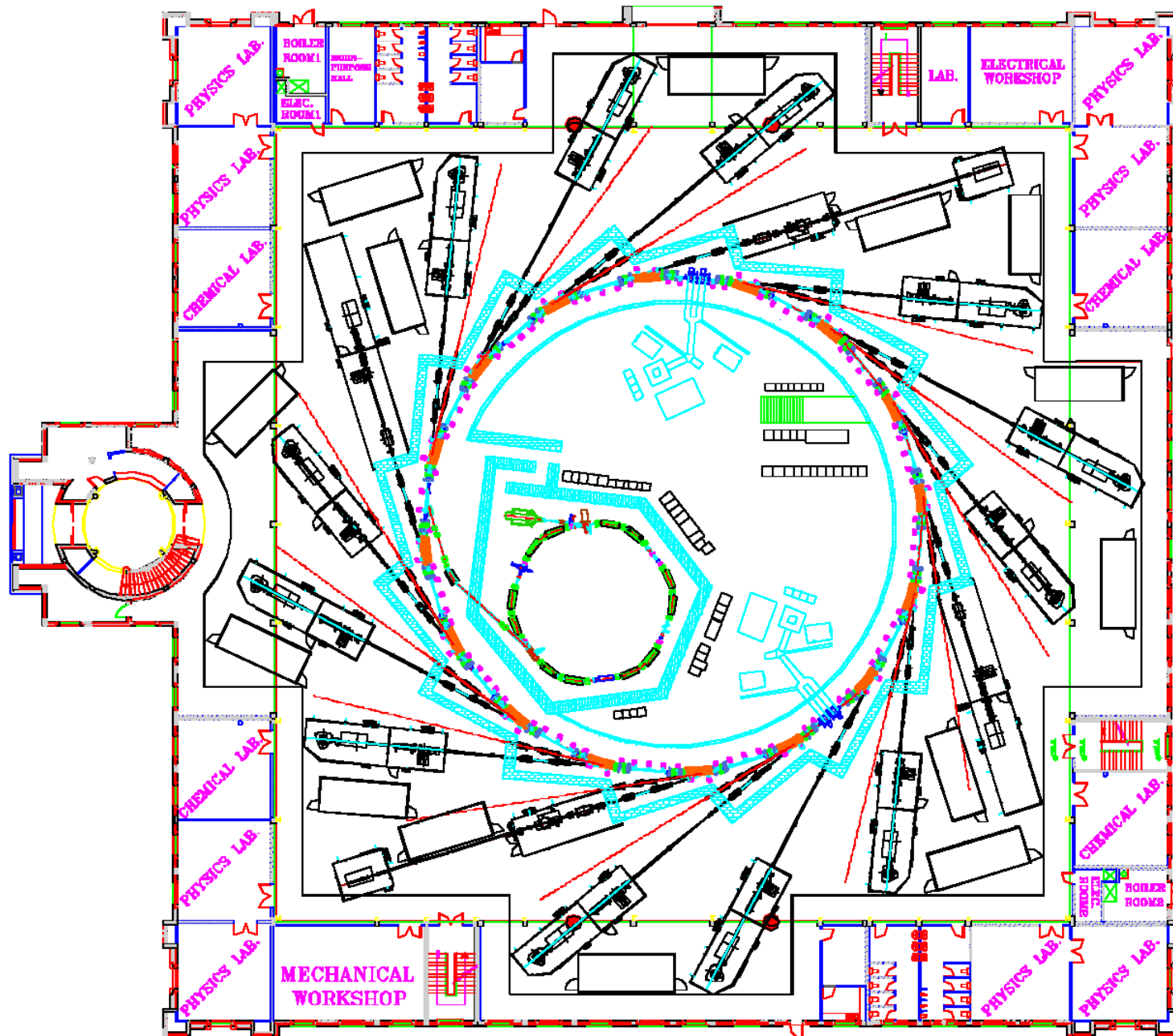


**Brilliance of the synchrotron radiation from the wigglers for the versions SES\_1\_2 and SES\_4\_2**

# *Radiation Characteristics*



# Machine

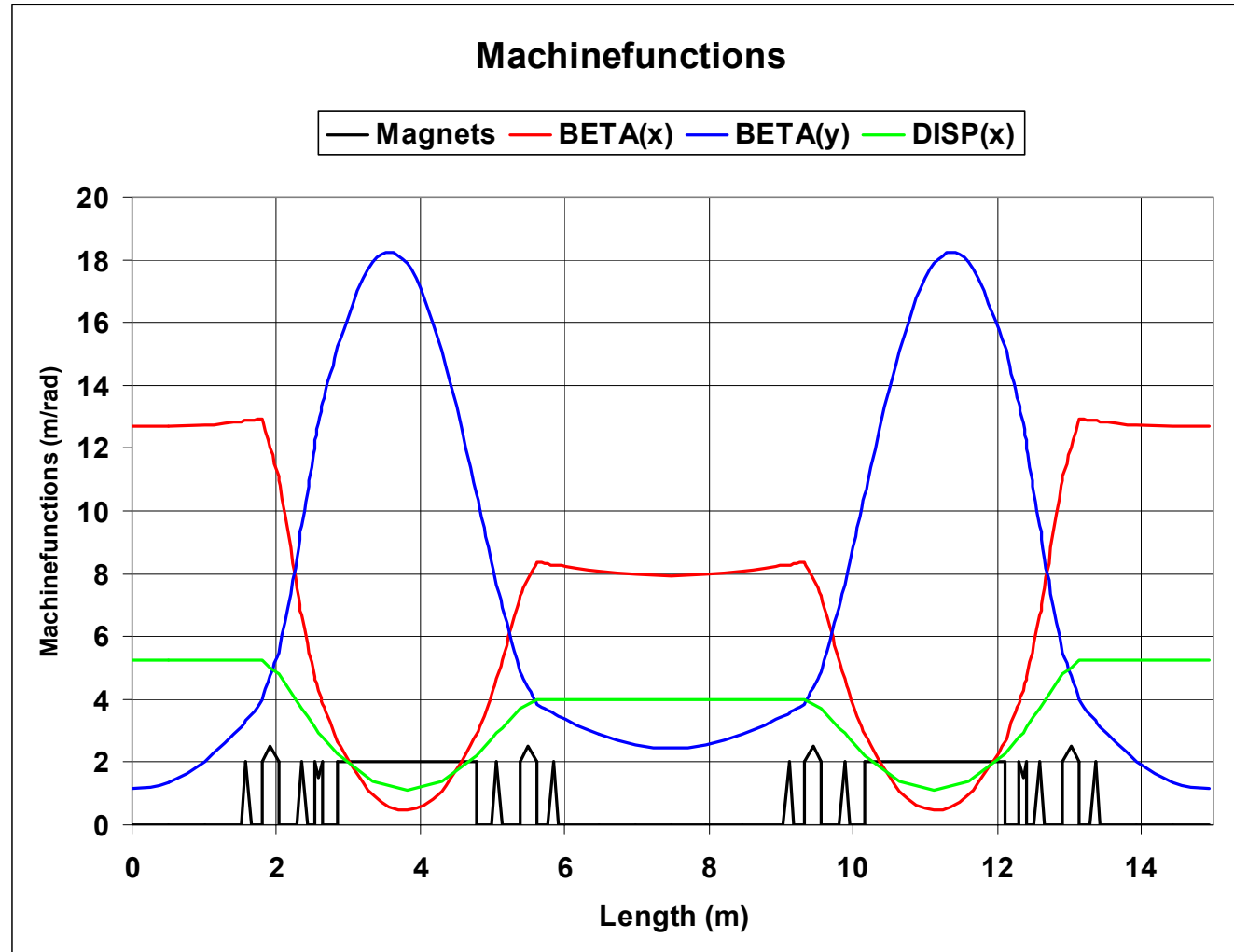


## SESAME Synchrotron Radiation Facility

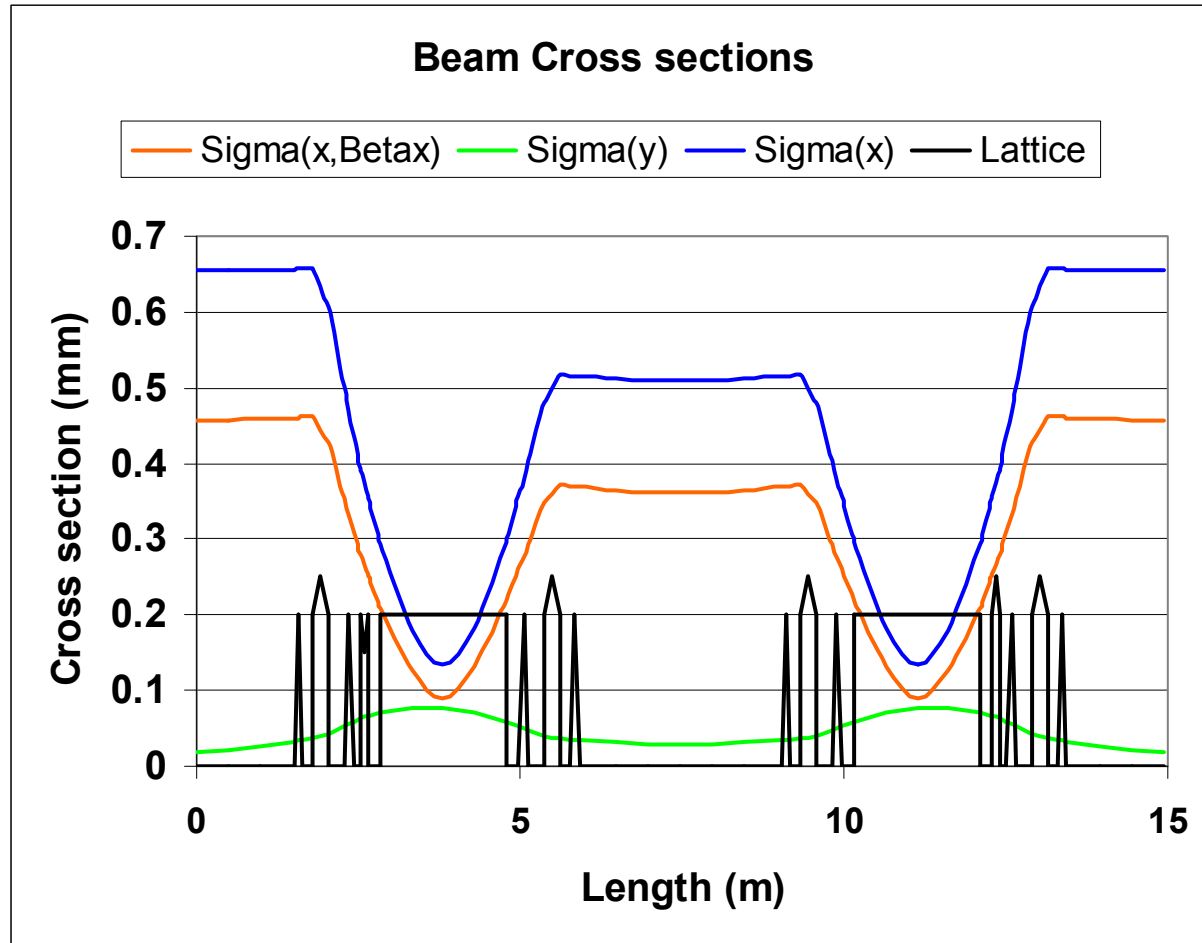
$E = 2.0$  Gev  
 $\epsilon = 17.3$  nm.rad  
 $C = 126$  m



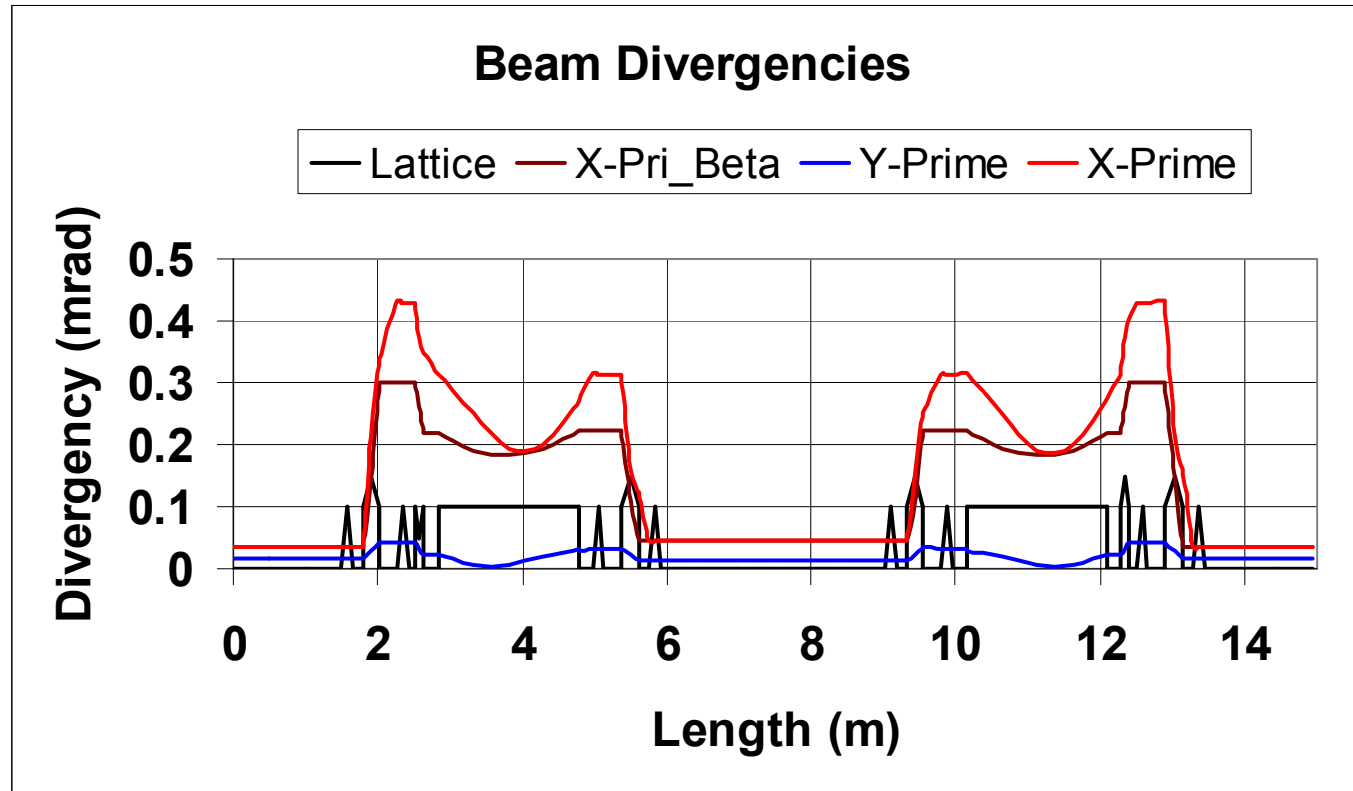
# Machine



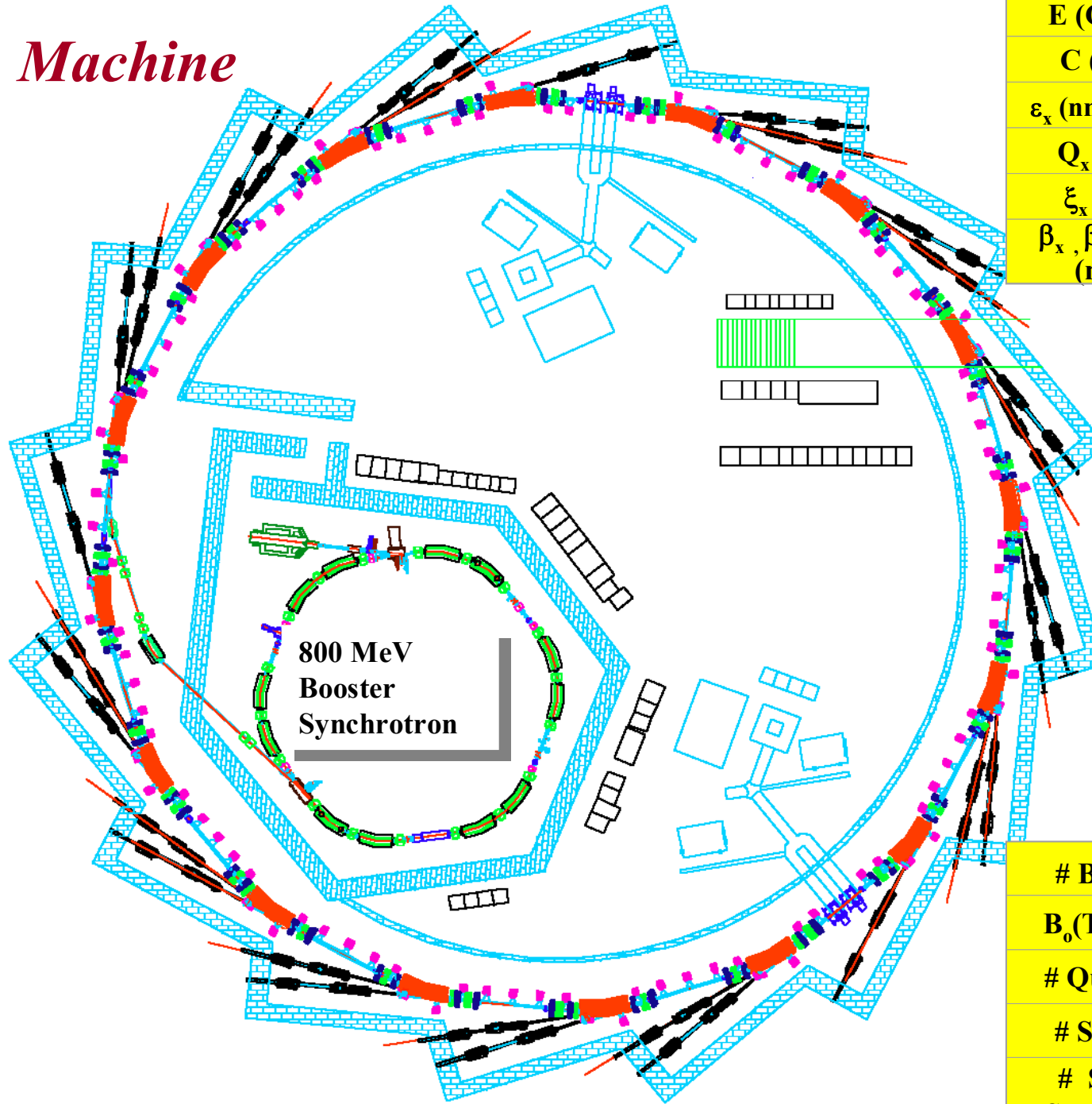
# Machine



# *Machine*



# Machine



E (Gev)	2
C (m)	119.51
$\epsilon_x$ (nm.rad)	17.3
$Q_x, Q_z$	7.272, 5.216
$\xi_x, \xi_z$	-13.608, -14.889
$\beta_x, \beta_z, \eta_x$ (m)	12.6, 1.14, 0.52 (in 8 Sec.) 8, 2.47, 0.4 (in the others)

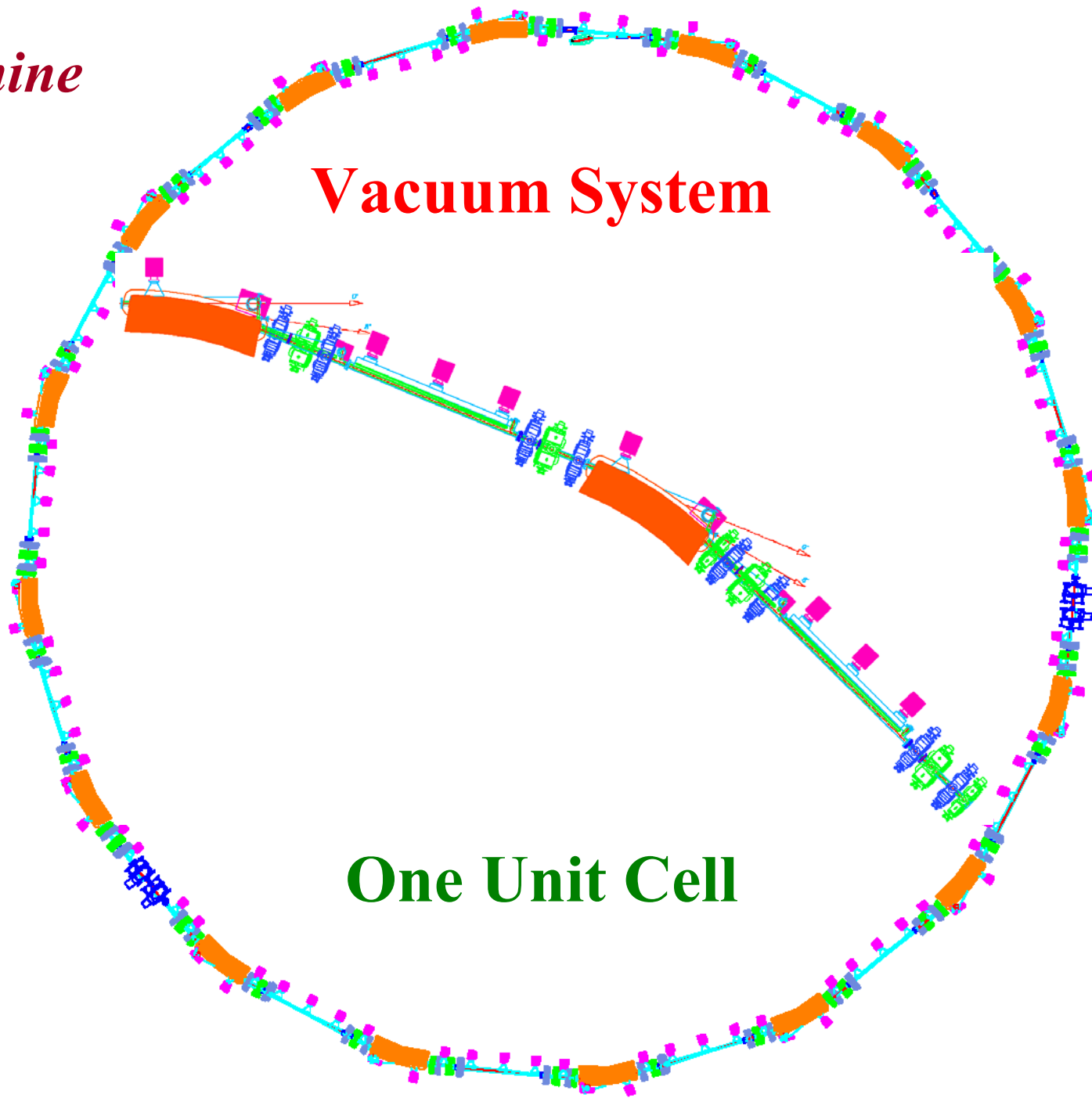
# Parameters of the SESAME Storage Ring

# BMs	16
$B_0(T), k$	1.35, 8.327 ( $k=-0.341$ )
# Quads	48 (3 families)
# Sext.	64 (4 families)
# Str. Sections	16 (8 x 3 m + 8 x 3.12 m)

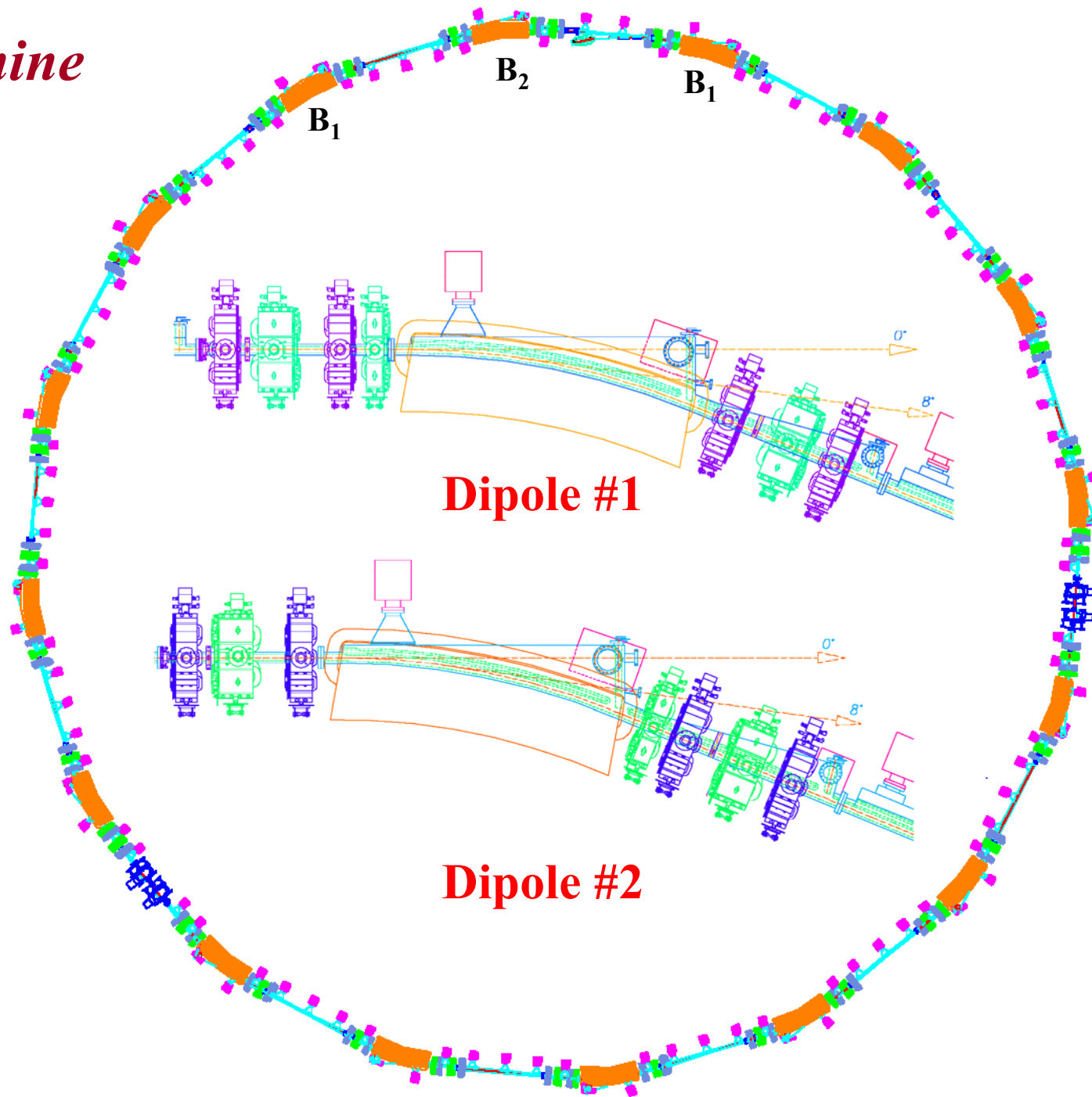
*Machine*

**Vacuum System**

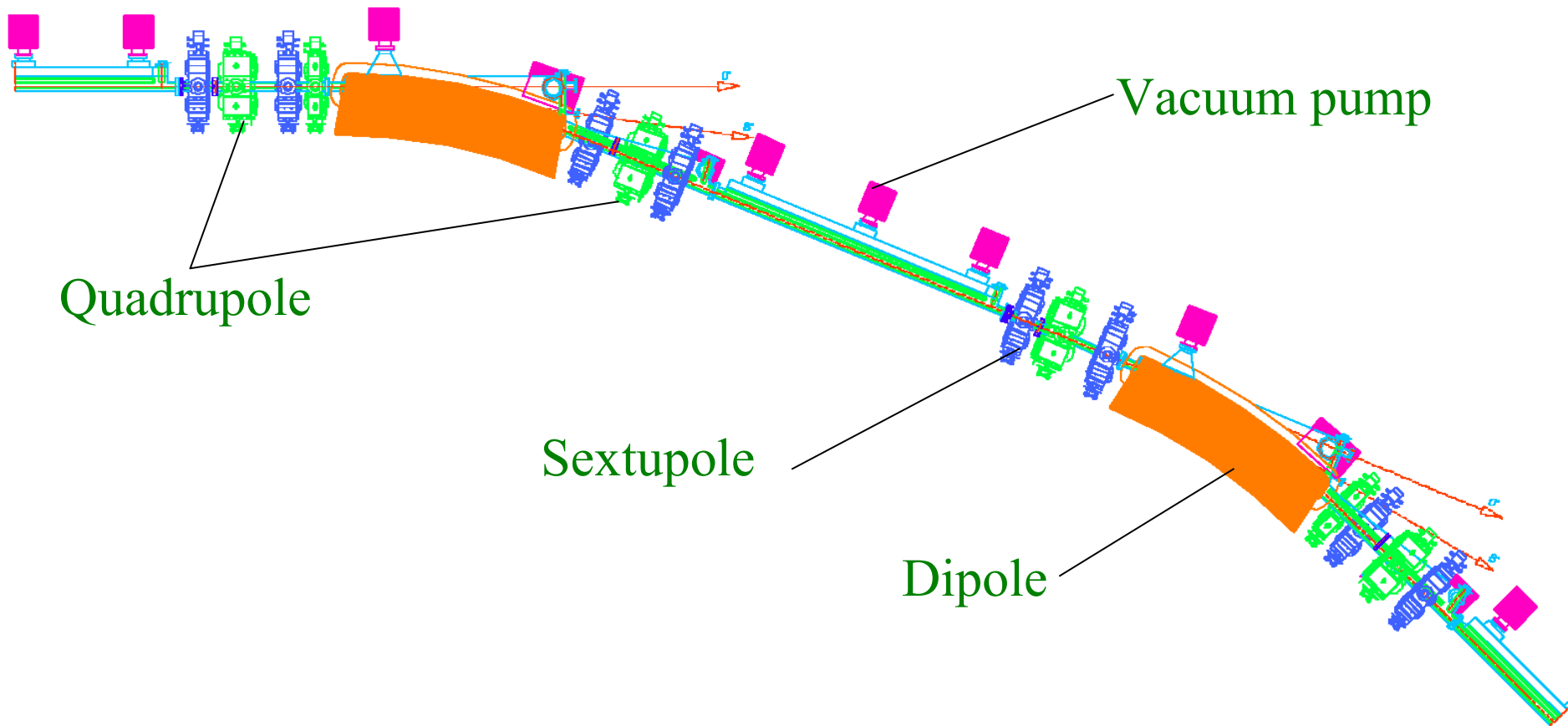
**One Unit Cell**



# *Machine*

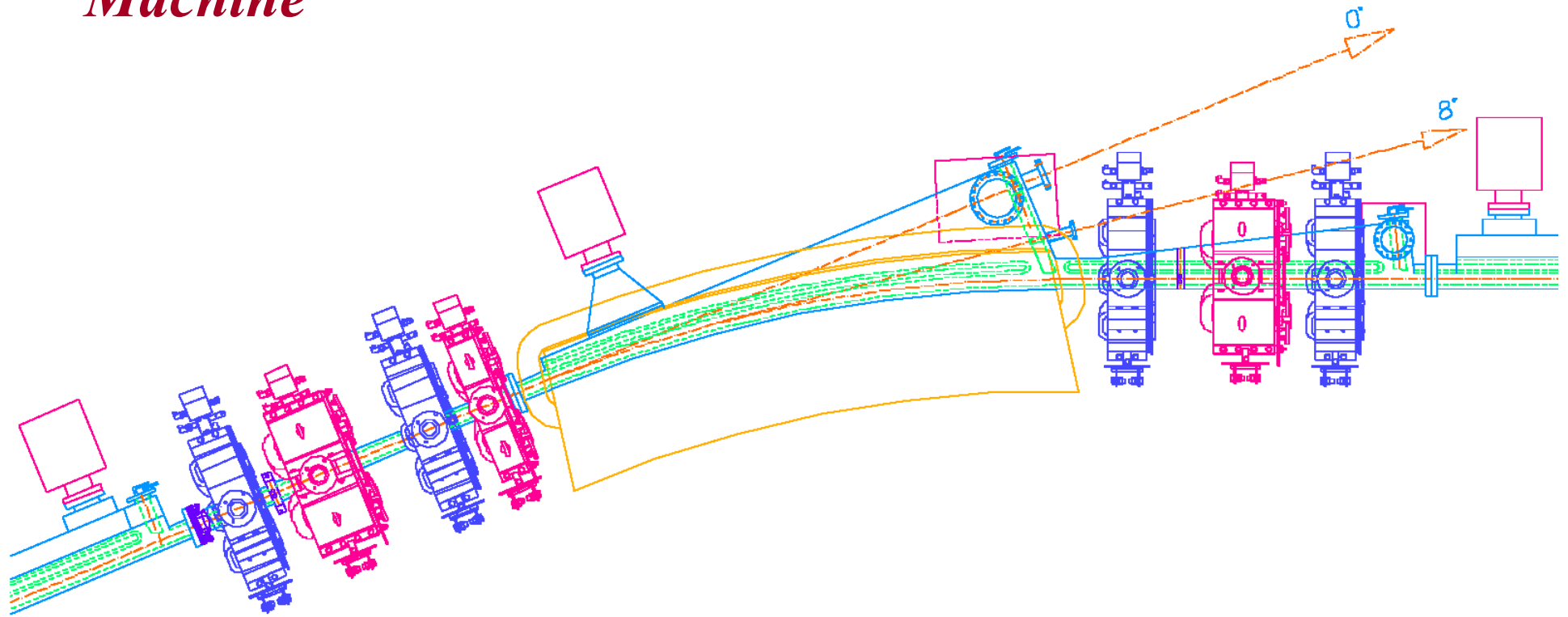


# *Machine*



# **One unit Cell**

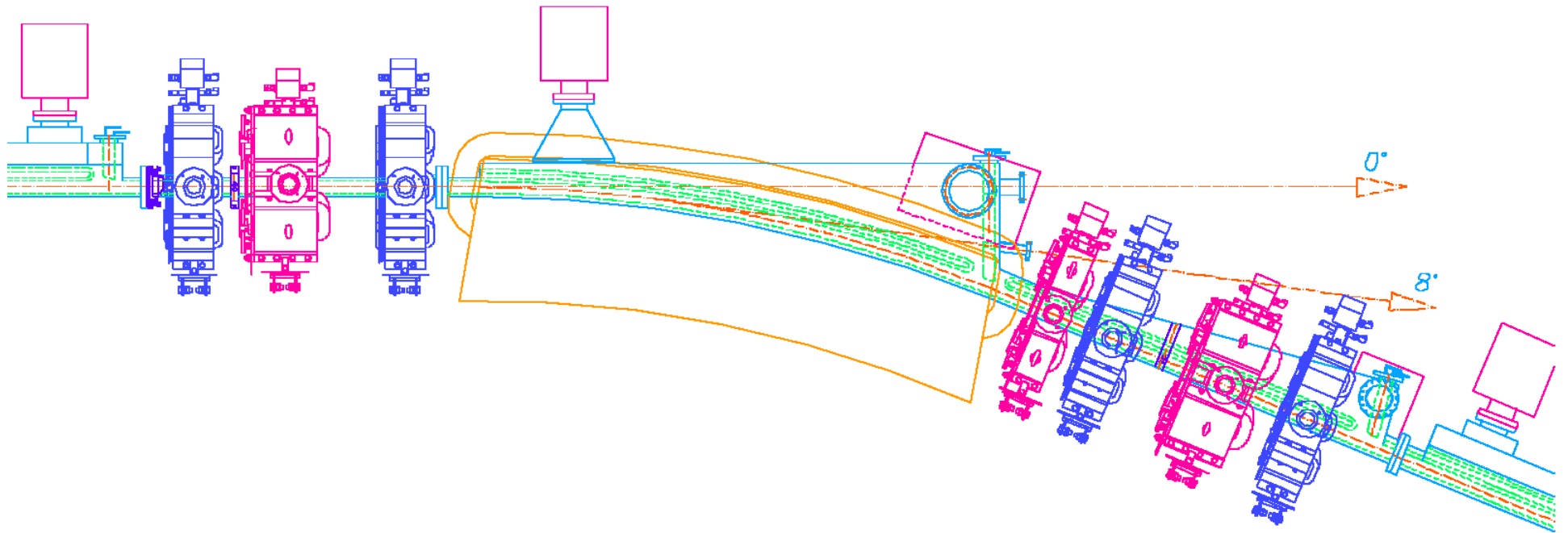
# *Machine*



**Arrangement of Magnets adjacent to Dipole Number One**

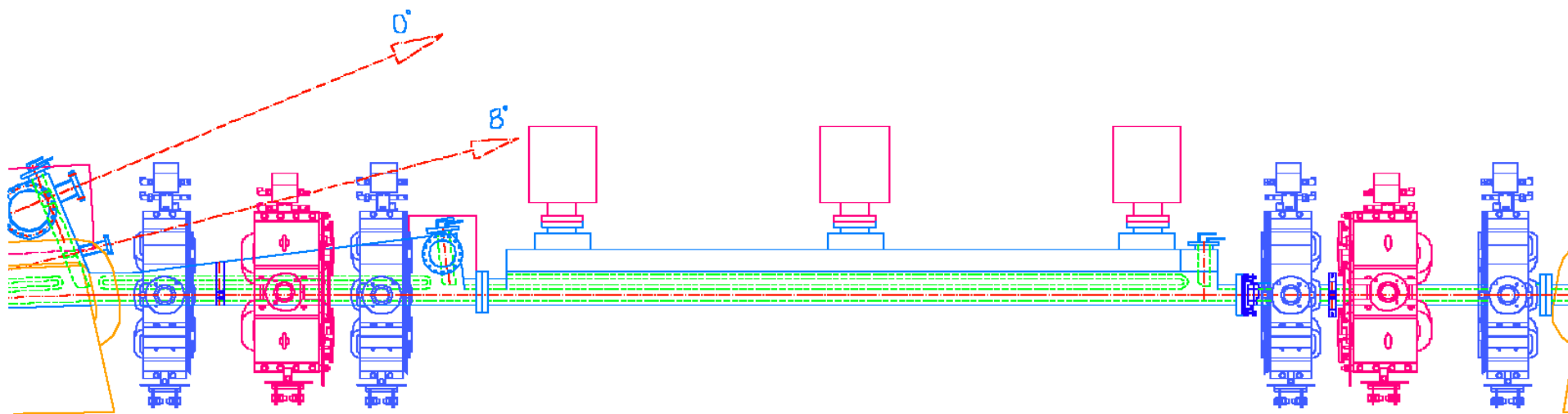


# *Machine*



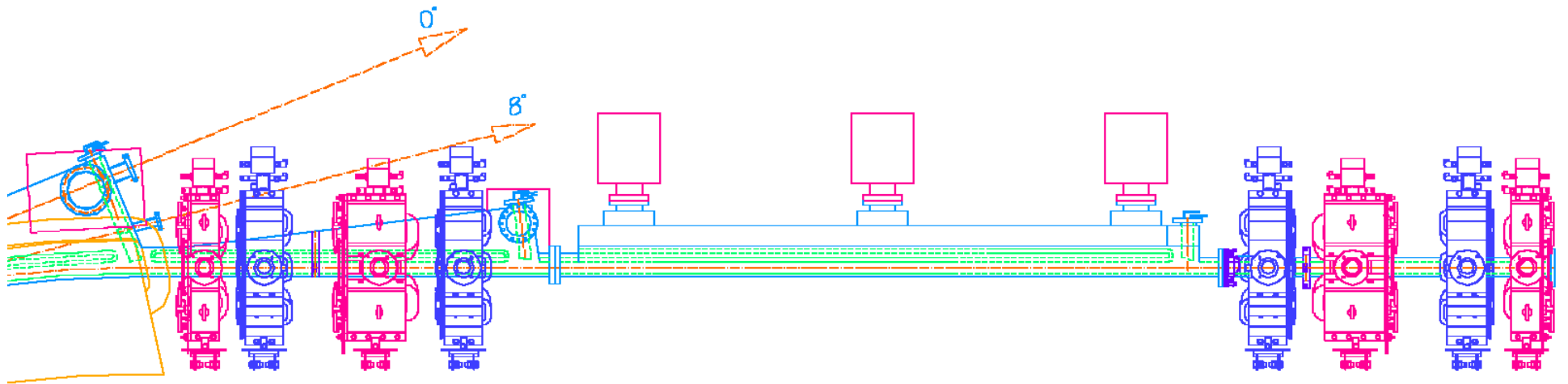
**Dipole Number Two**

# *Machine*

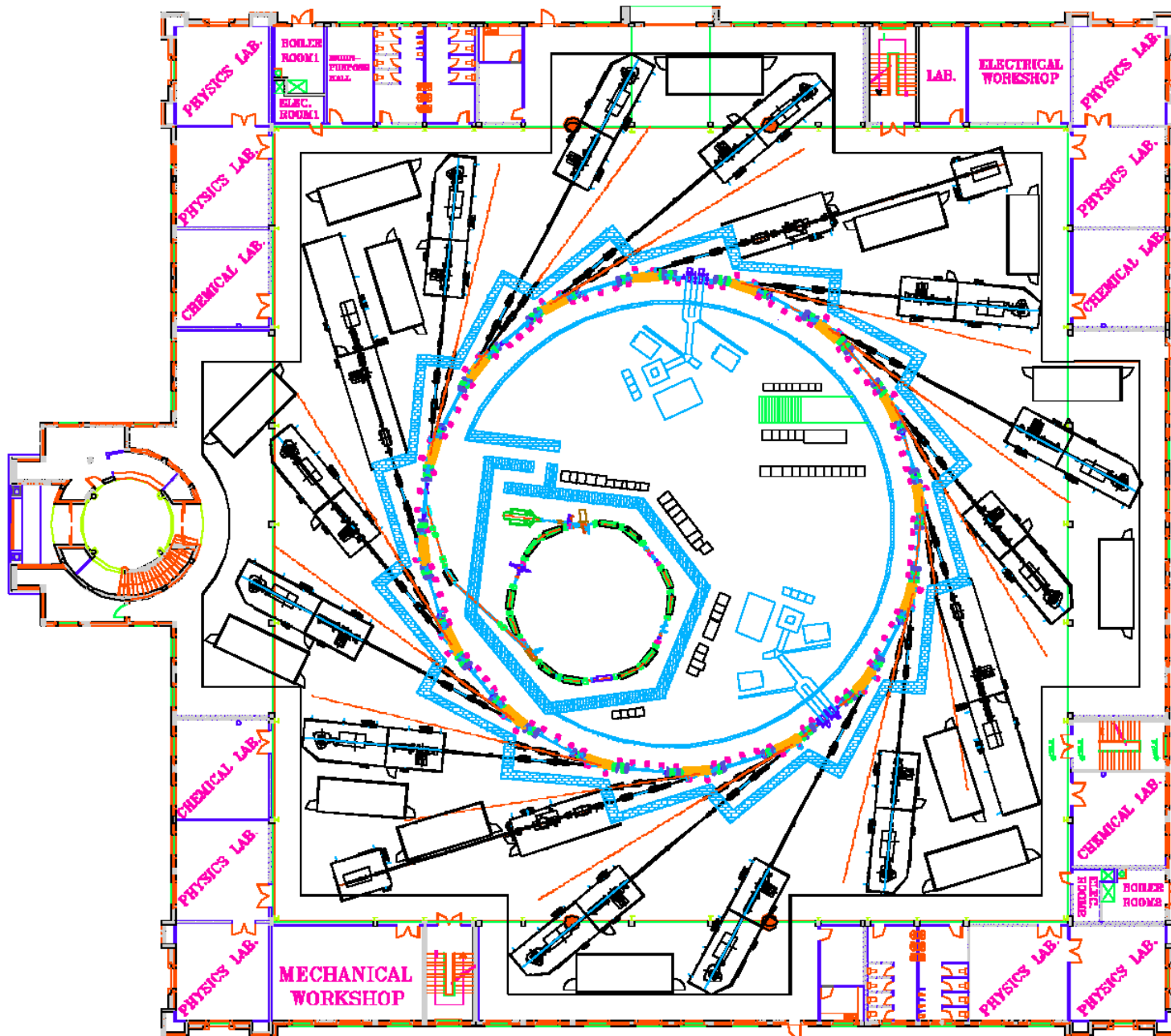


**Long Straight Section of the SESAME Storage Ring**

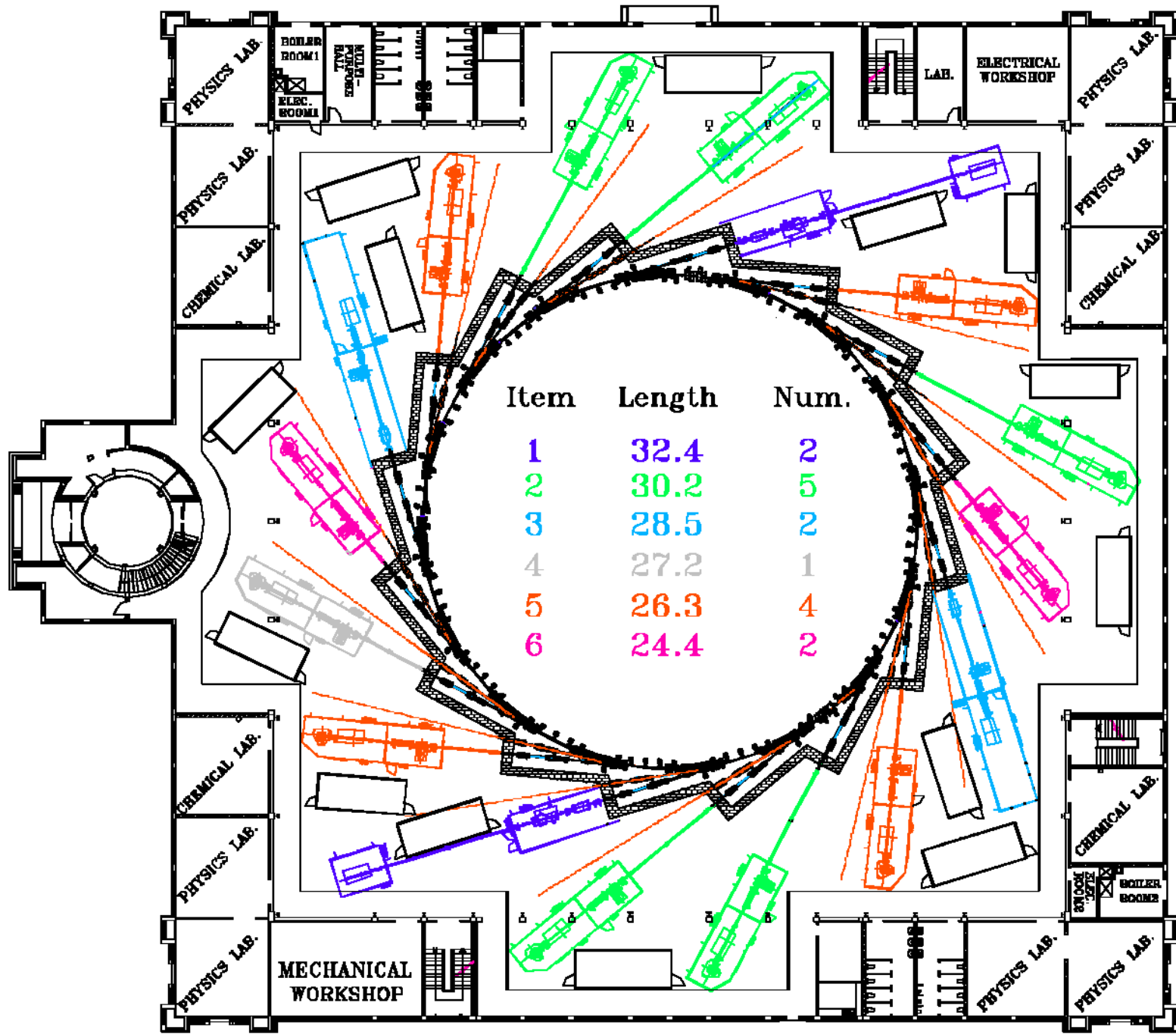
# *Machine*



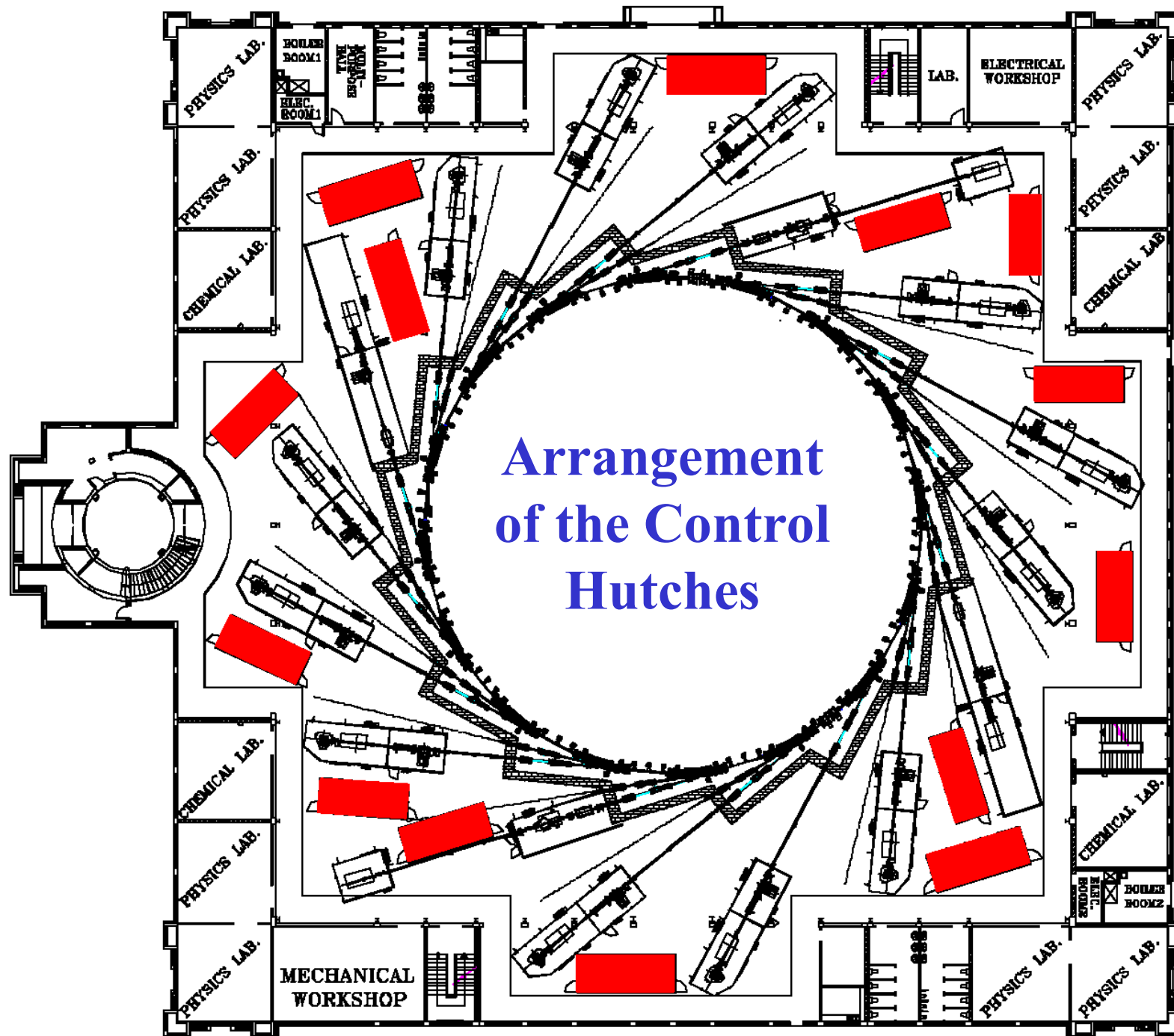
**Short Straight Section of the SESAME Storage Ring**

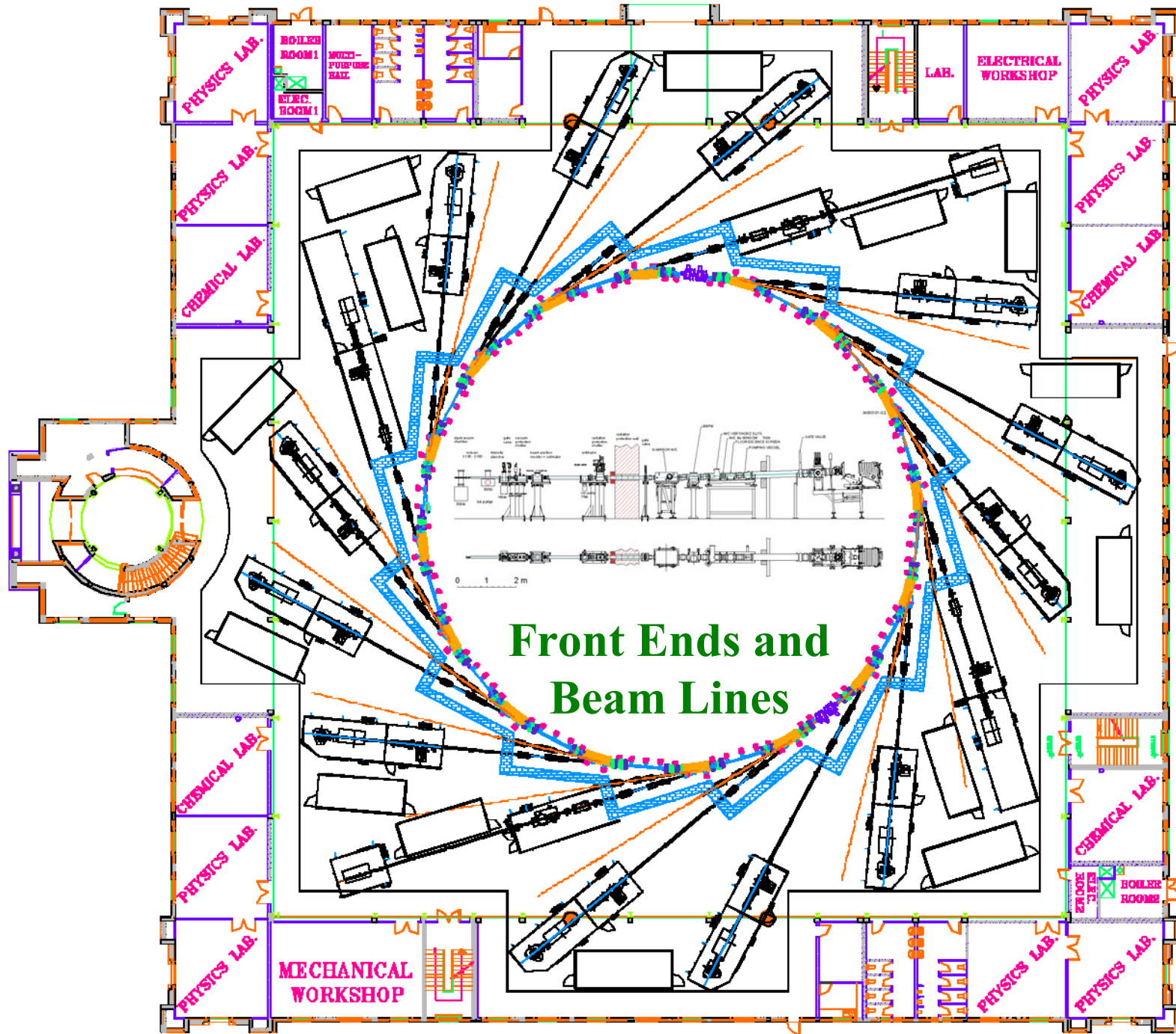


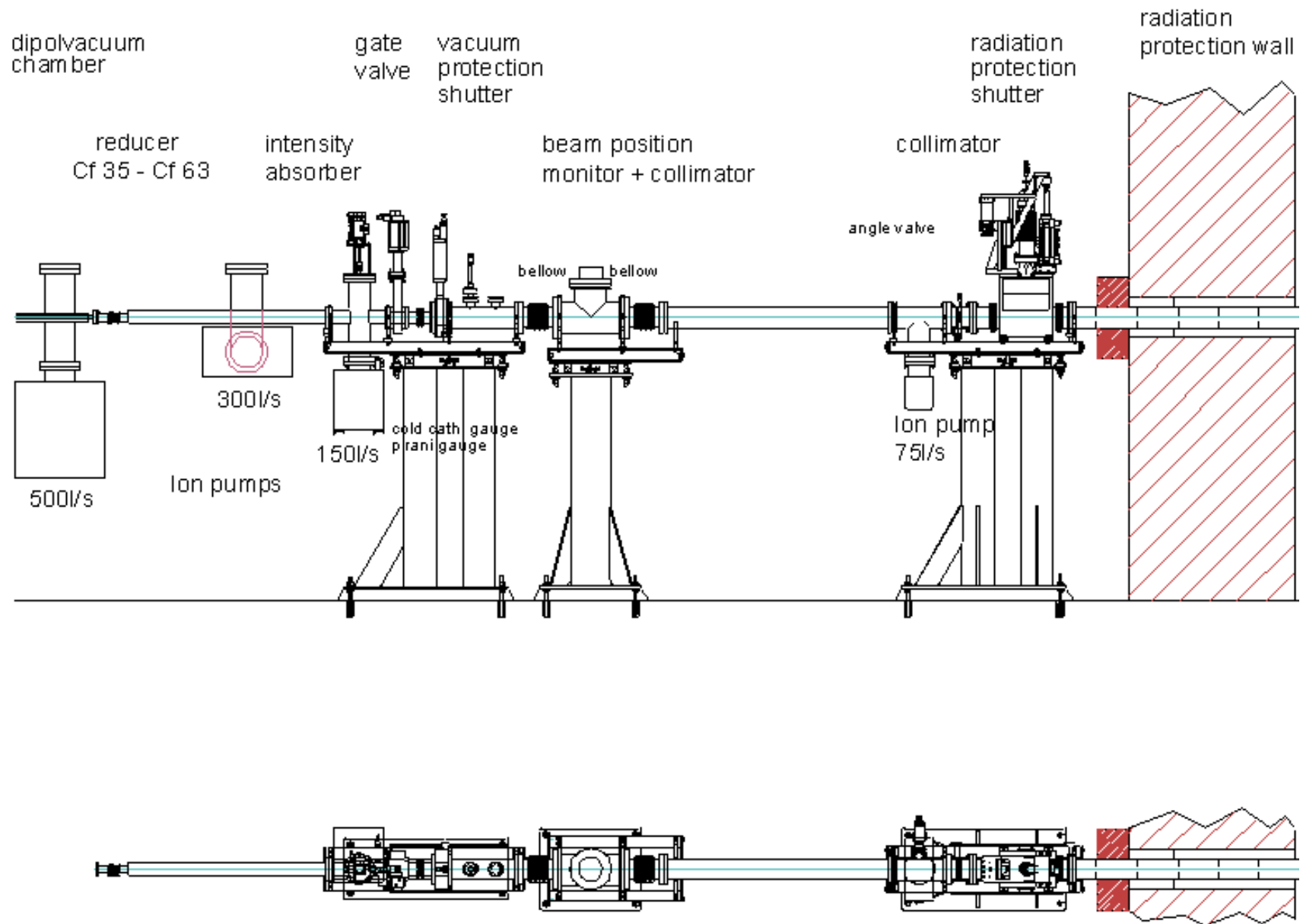
**A possible arrangement of the beam lines within the experimental hall**



**Beam Lines and there Lengths**

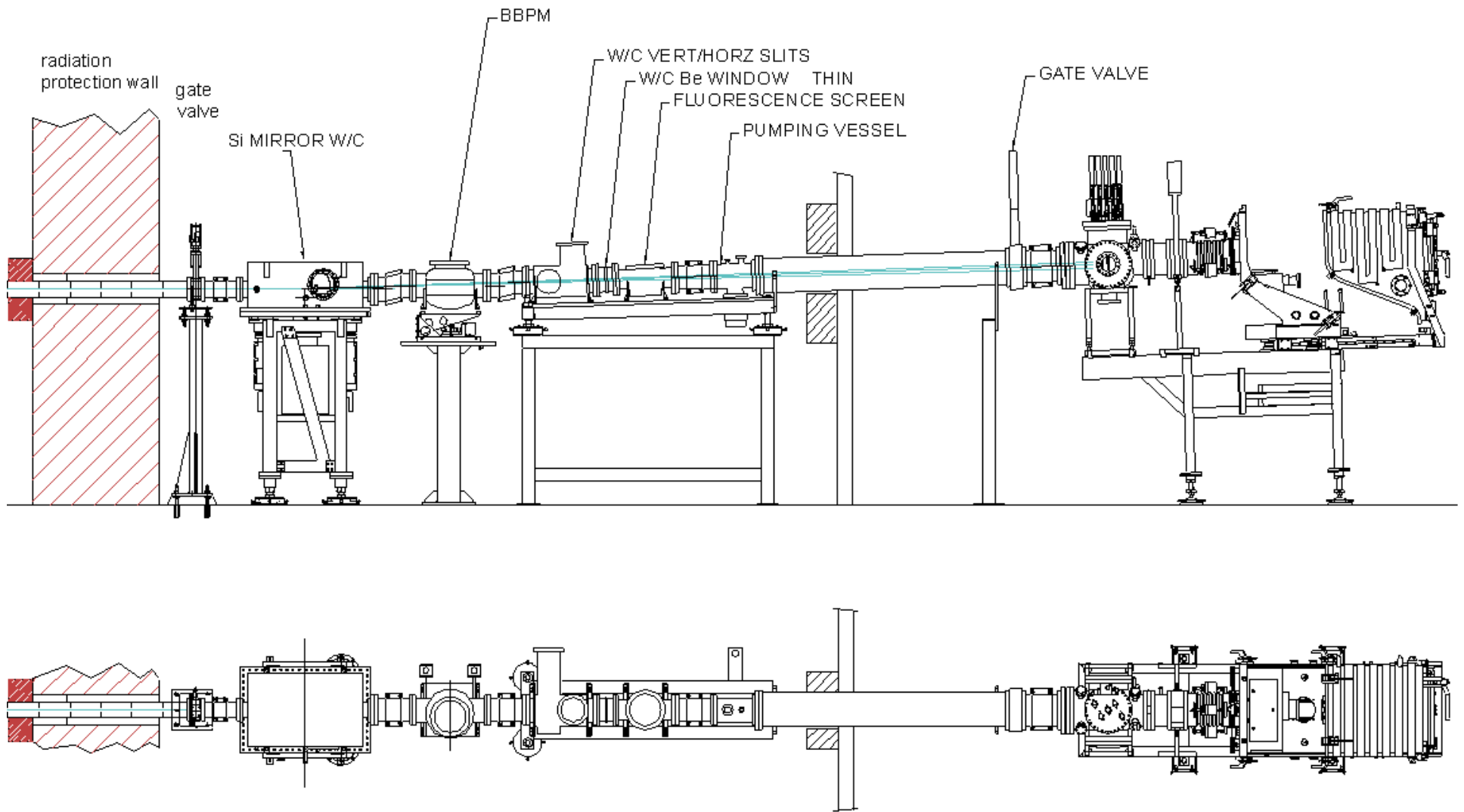




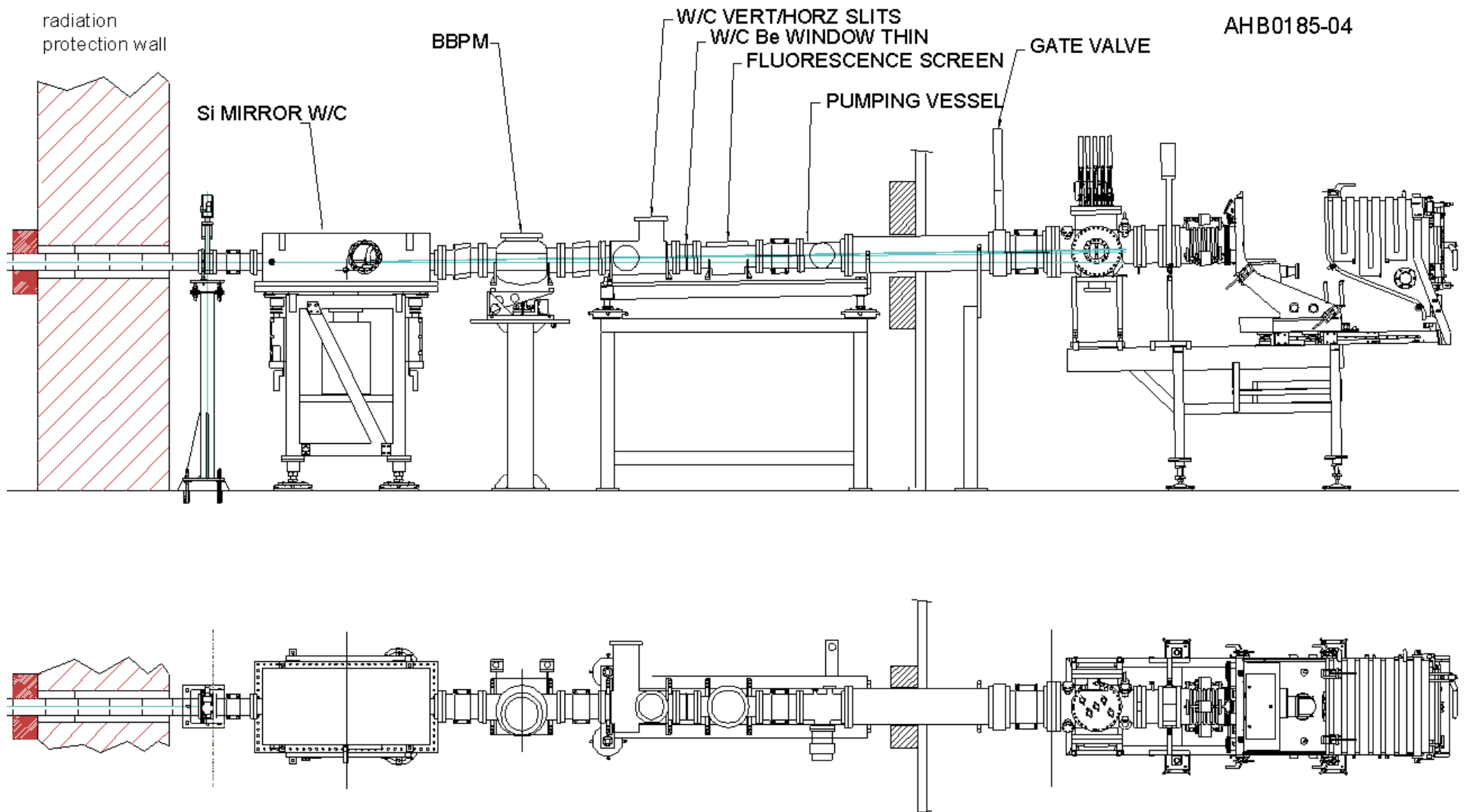


## Front End of the Beam Lines at ANKA

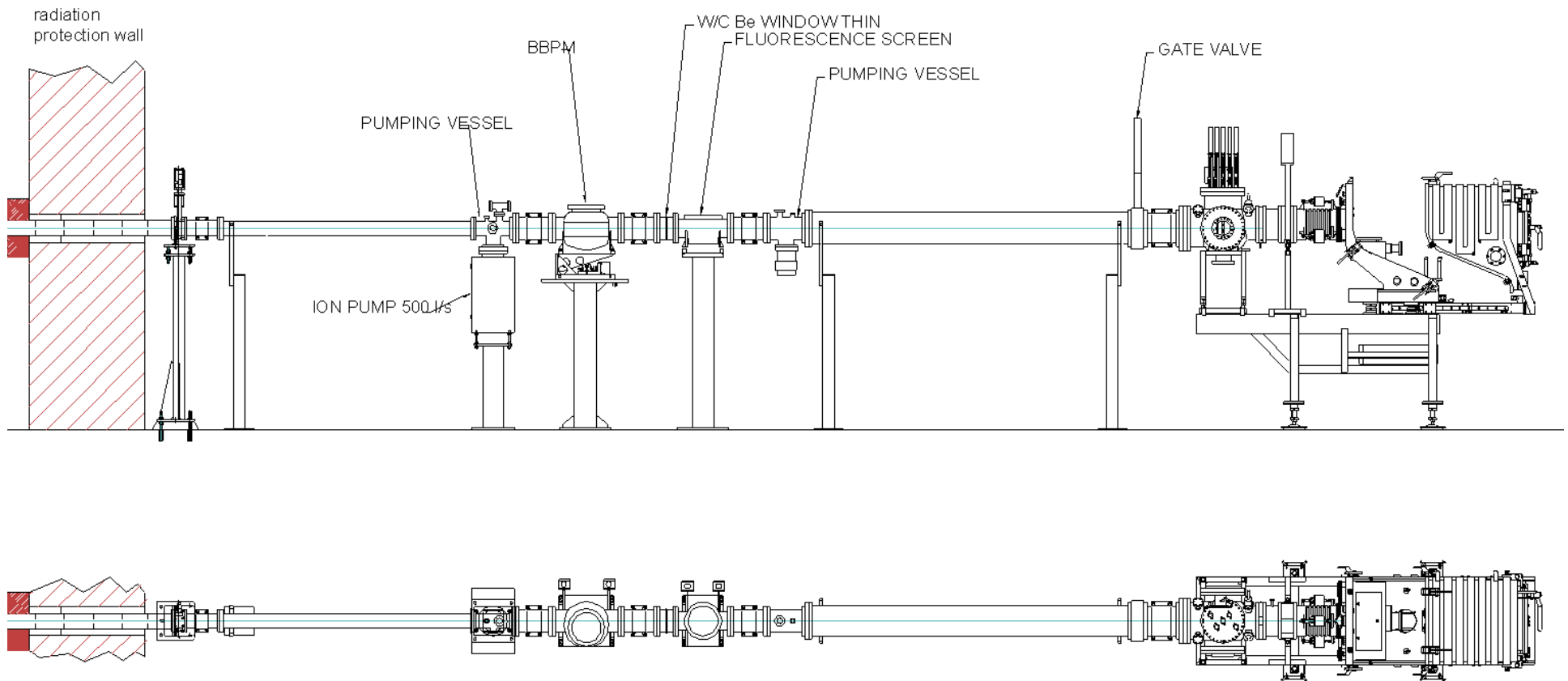




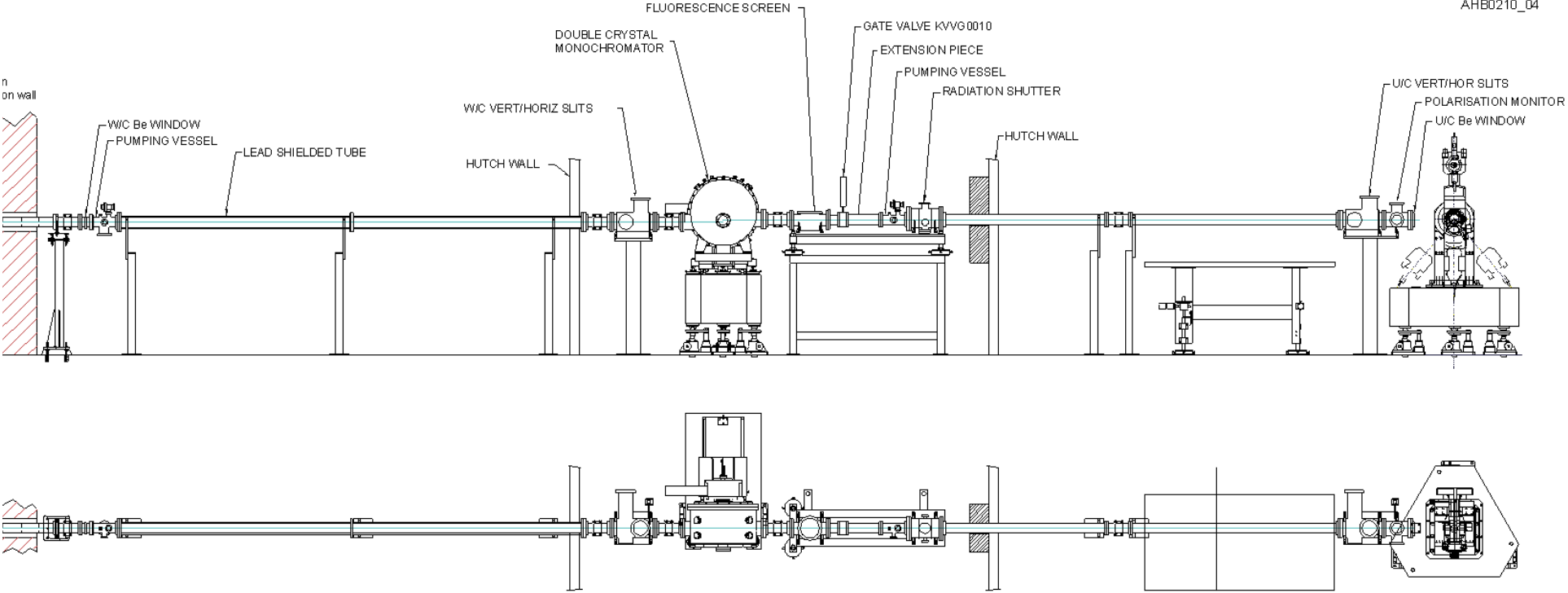
**LIGA-I Beam Line at ANKA**



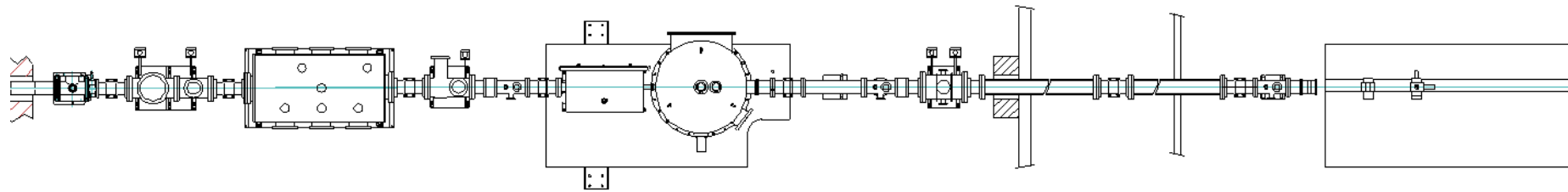
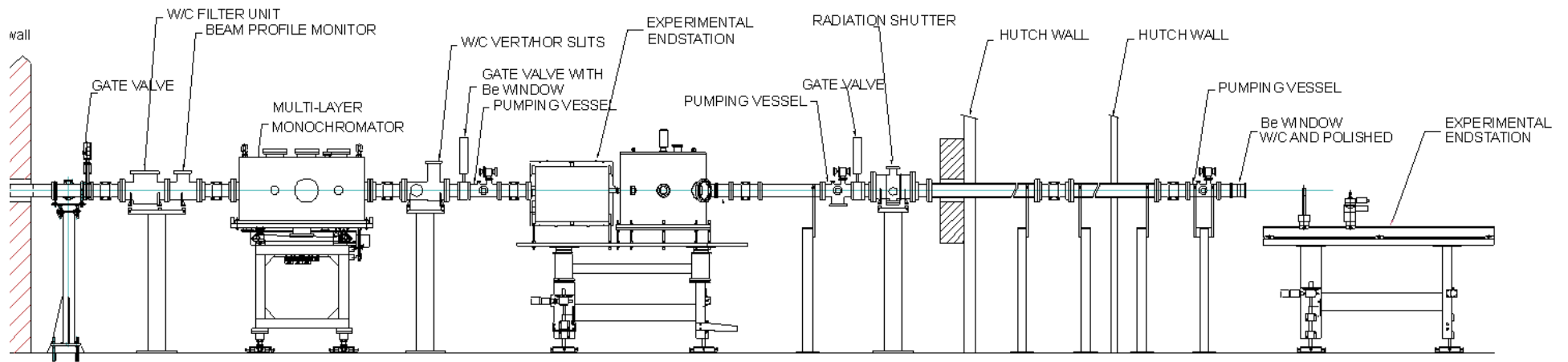
## LIGA-II Beam Line at ANKA



## LIGA-III Beam Line at ANKA

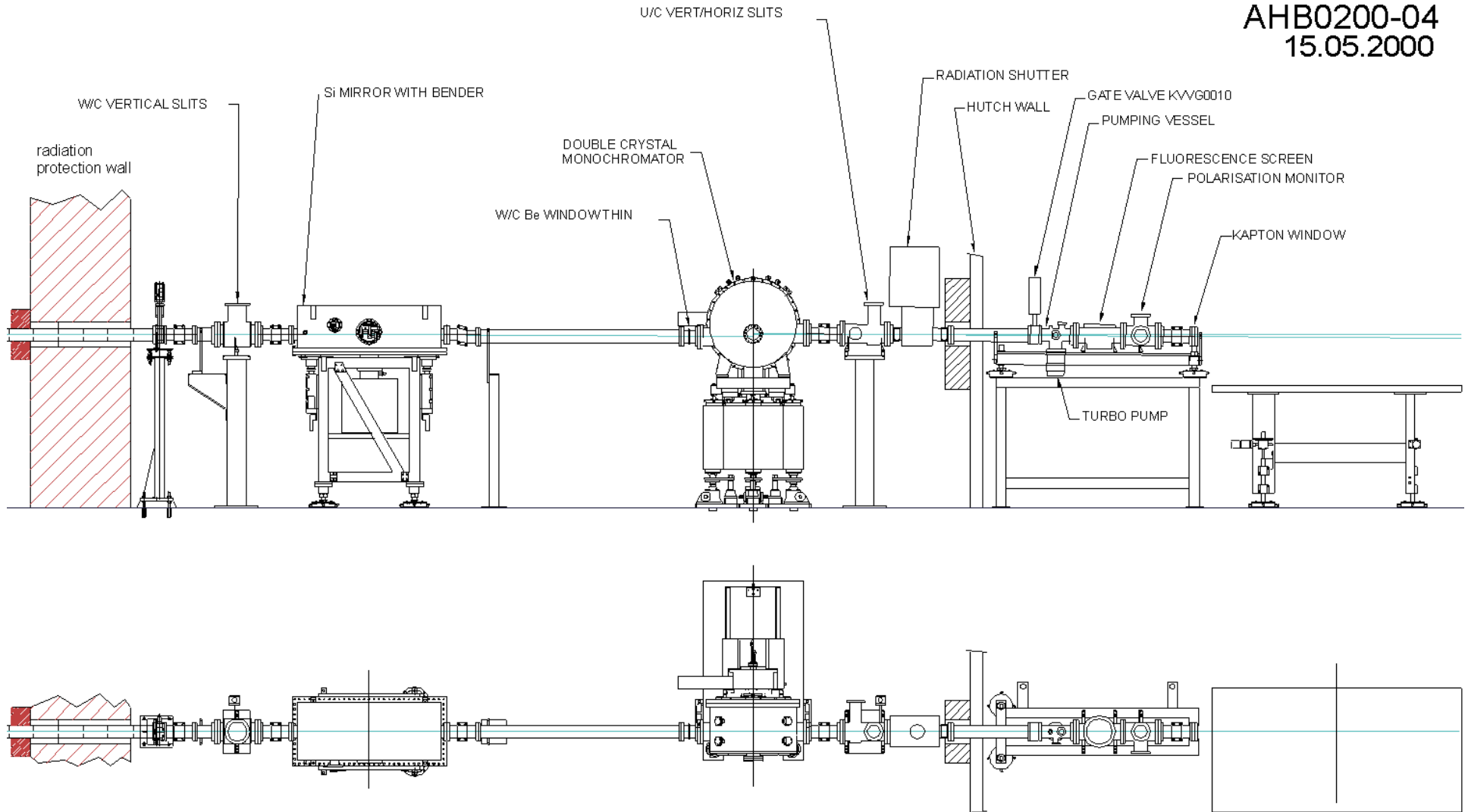


# Diffraction Beam Line at ANKA

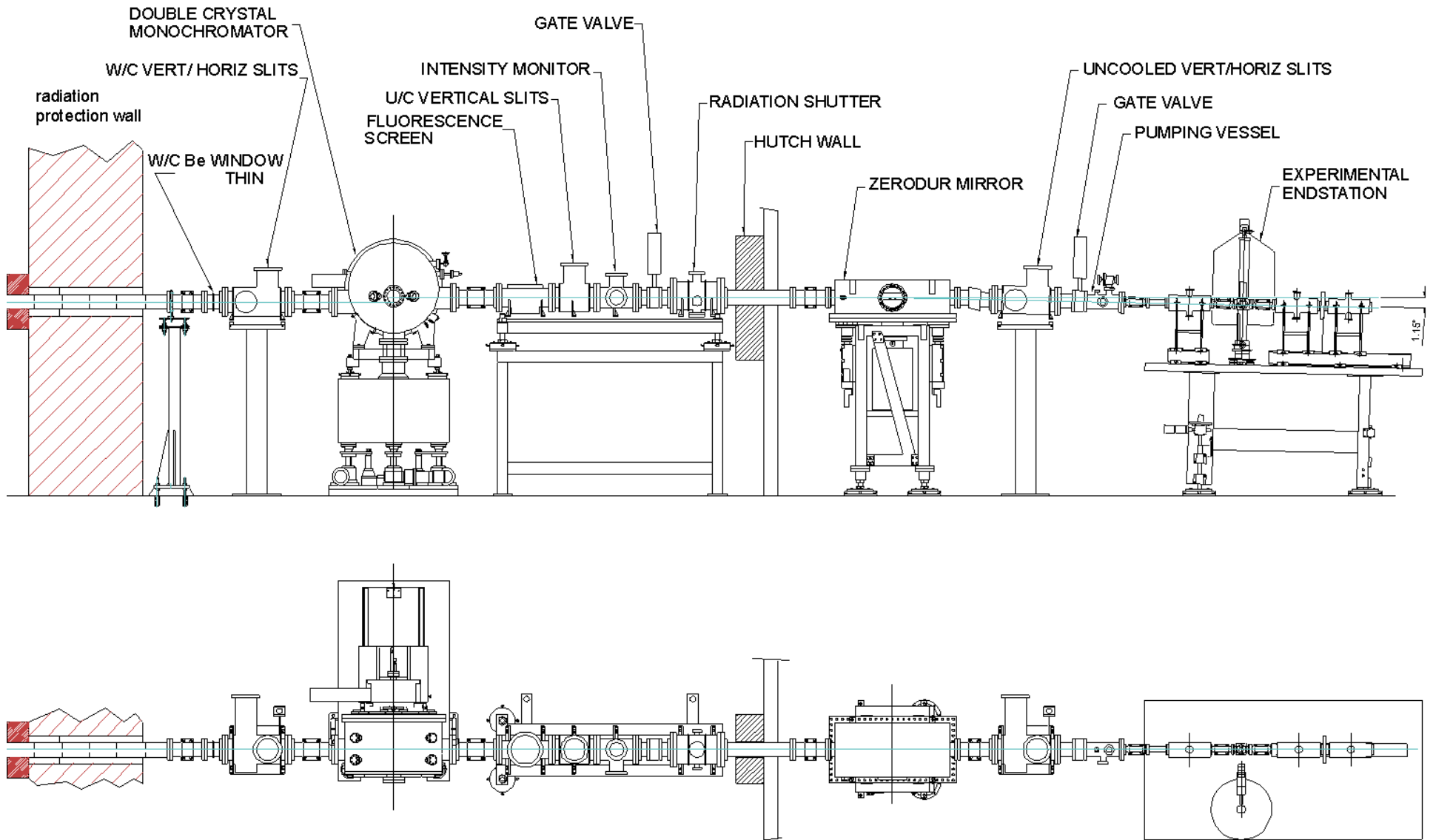


# Fluorescence and Topography Beam Line at ANKA

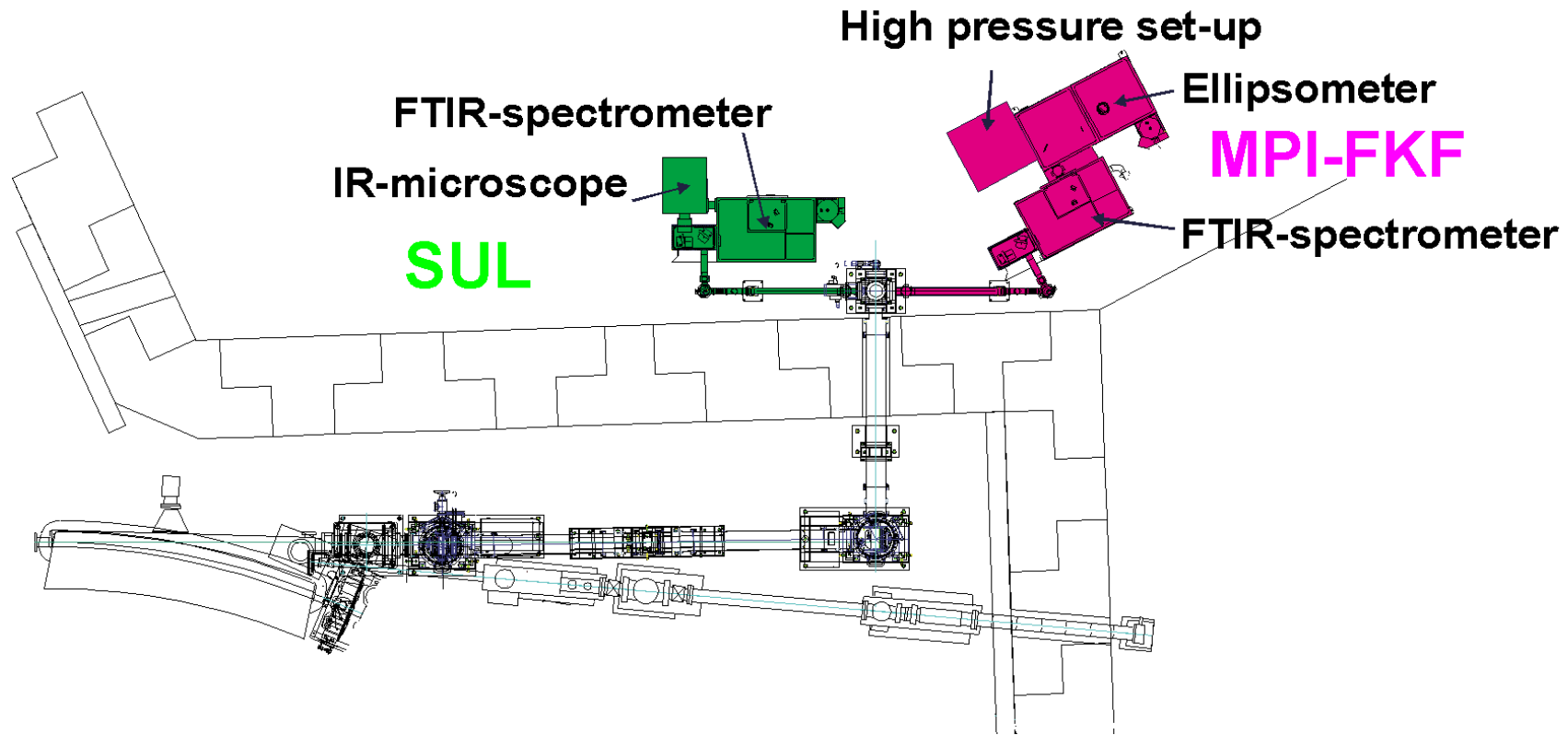
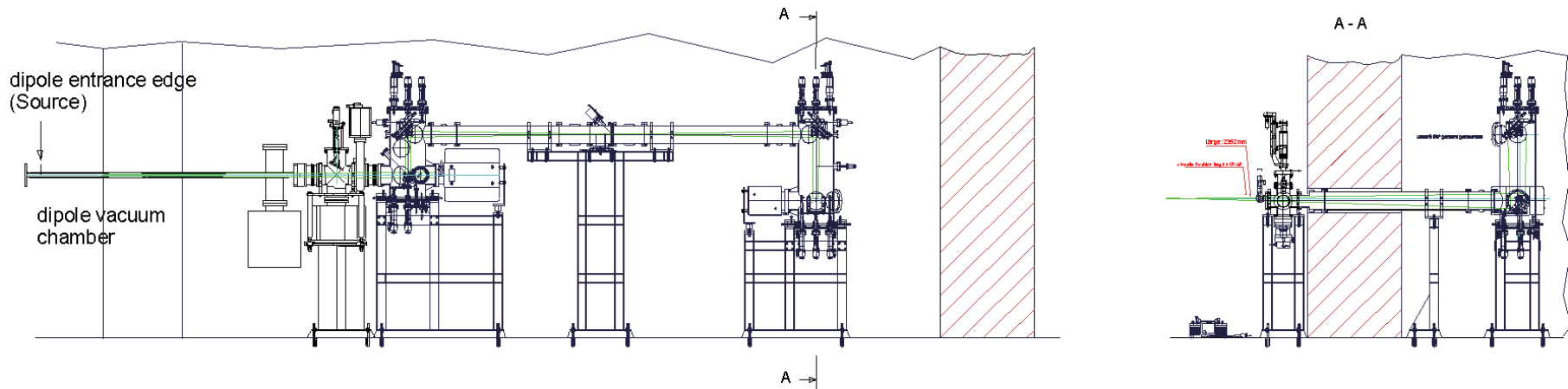
AHB0200-04  
15.05.2000



# Protein Crystallography Beam Line at ANKA



## X-Ray Absorption Beam Line at ANKA

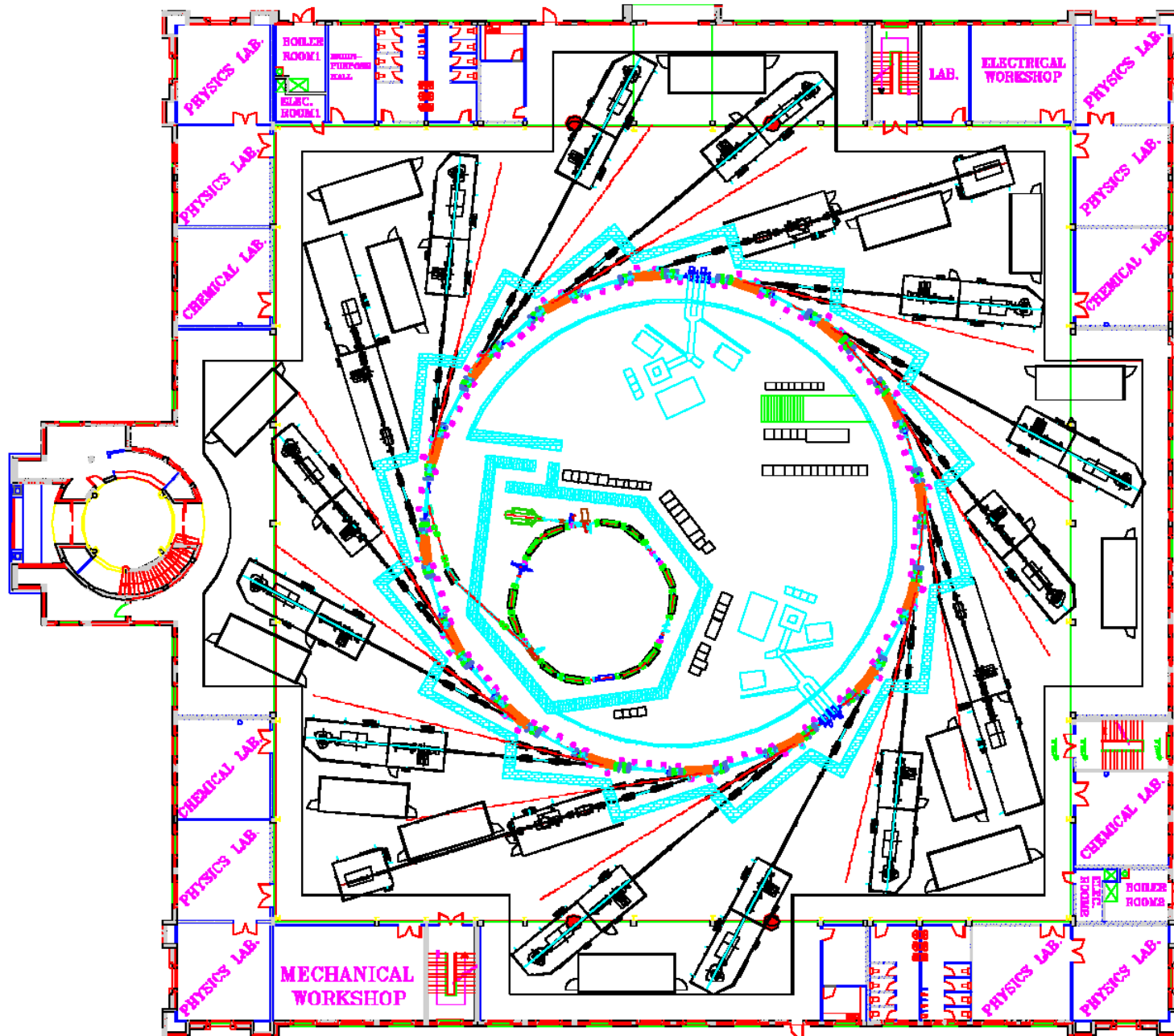


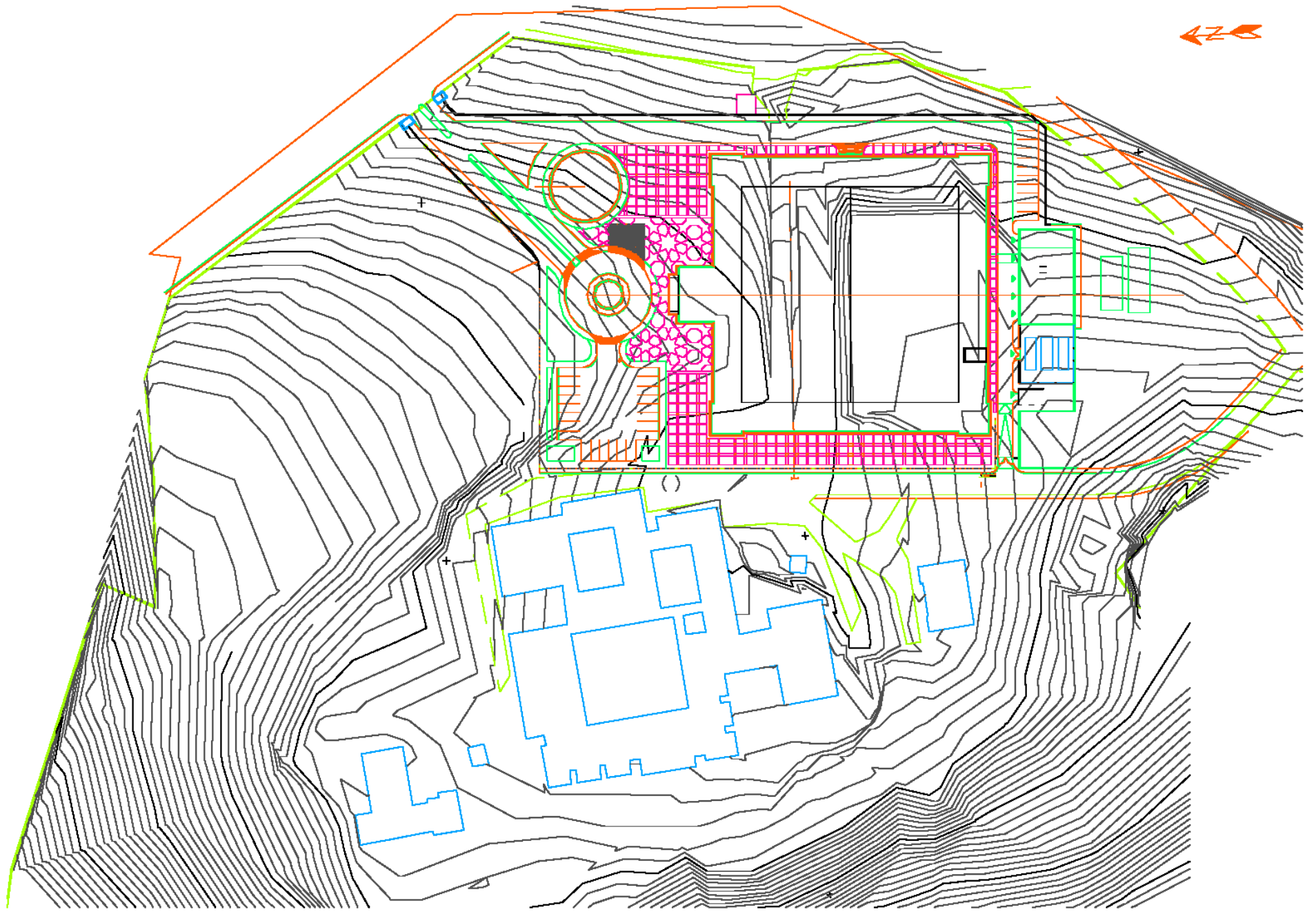
# Infrared Beam Line at ANKA



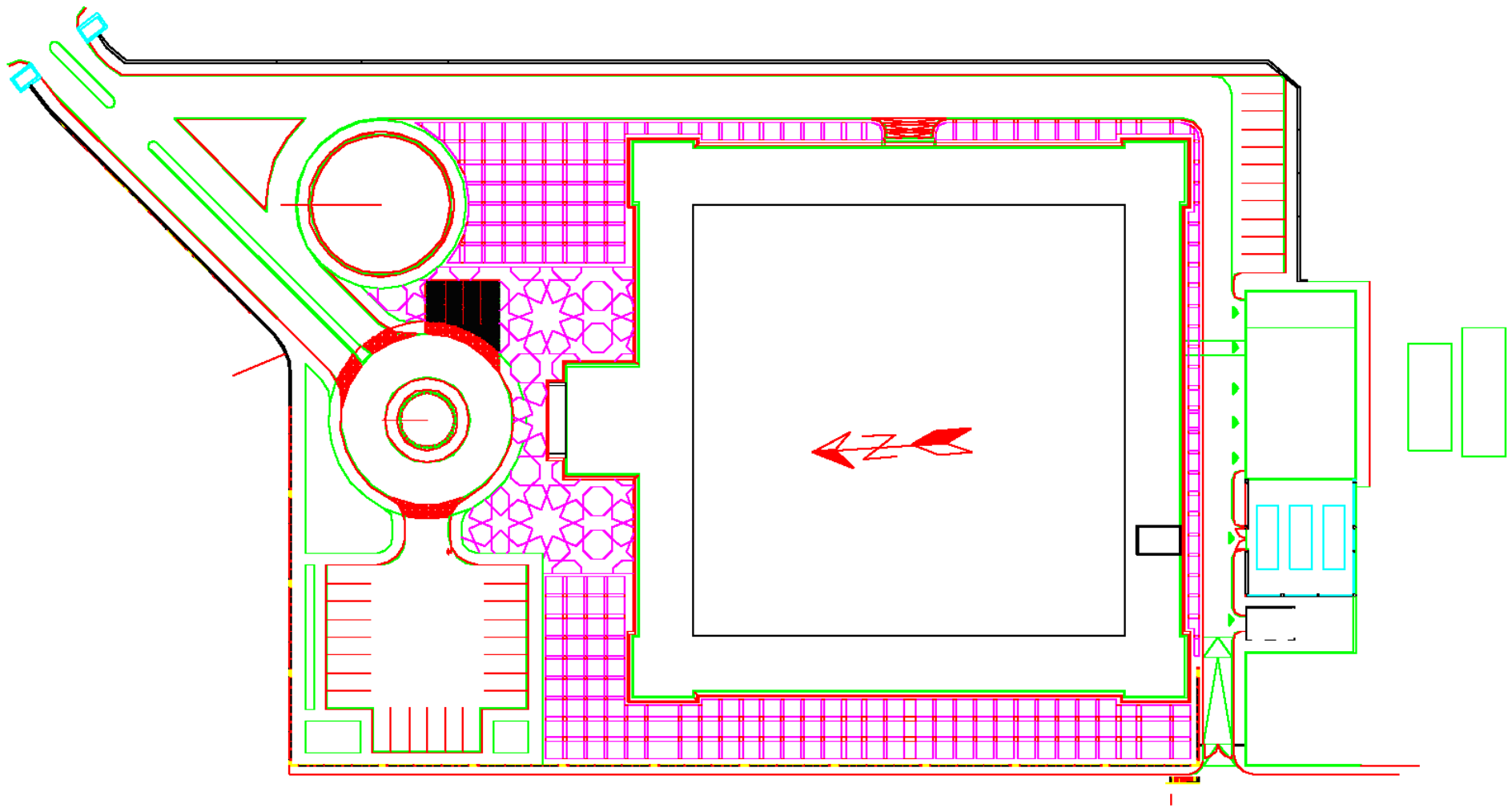
# SESAME Synchrotron Radiation Facility

$E = 2.0$  GeV  
 $\epsilon = 17.3$  nm.rad  
 $C = 126$  m

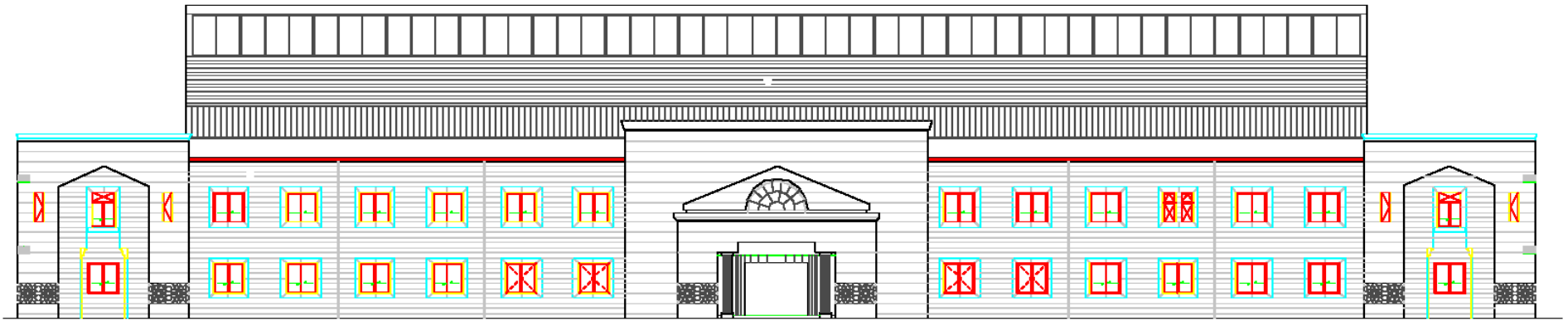




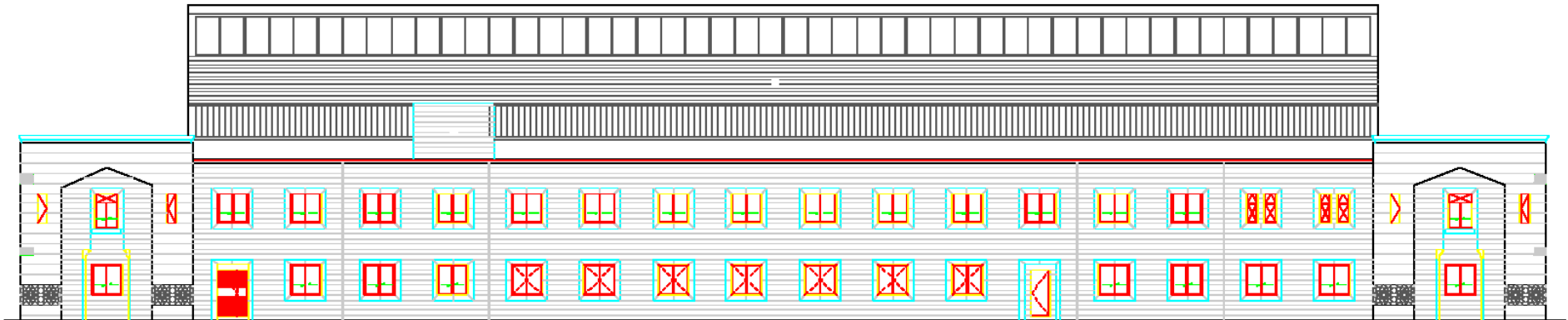
**General View of the Building and the college**



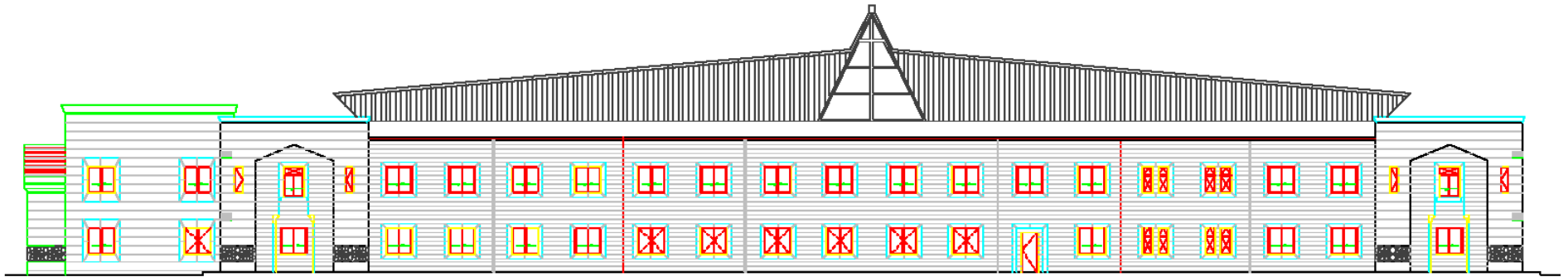
**General layout of the SESAME Site**



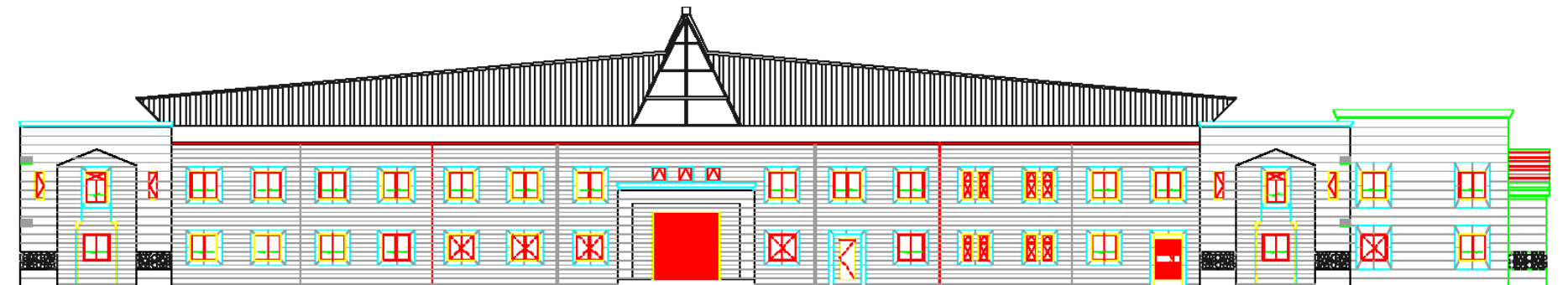
**North Elevation**



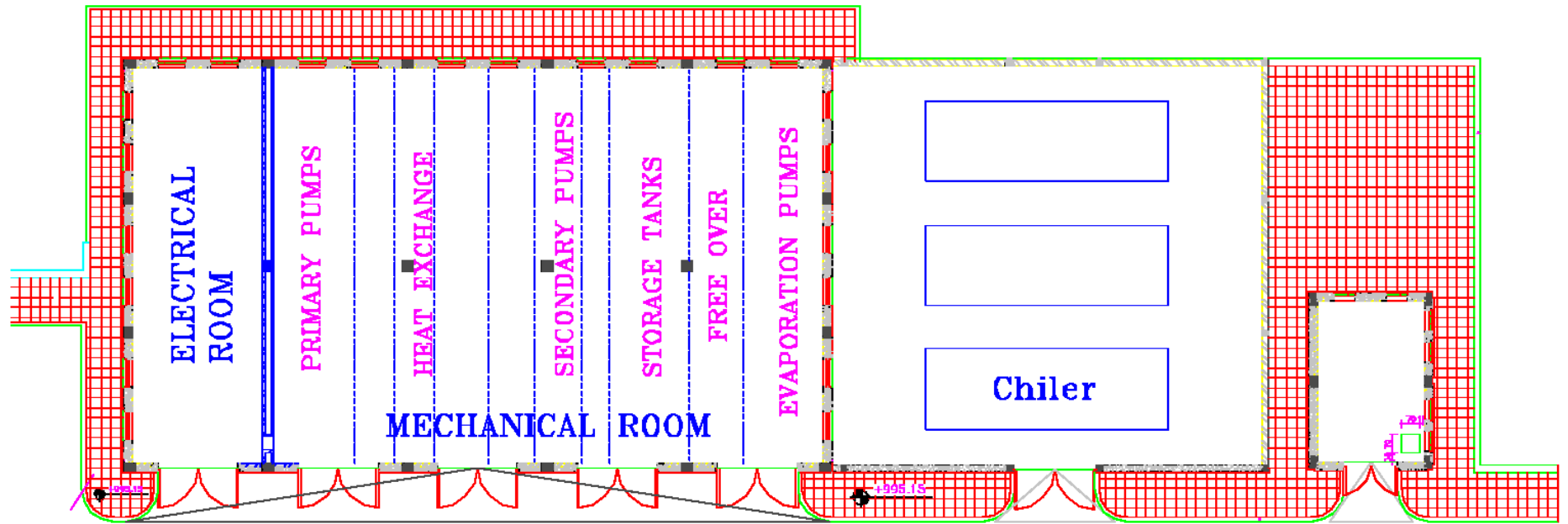
**South Elevation**



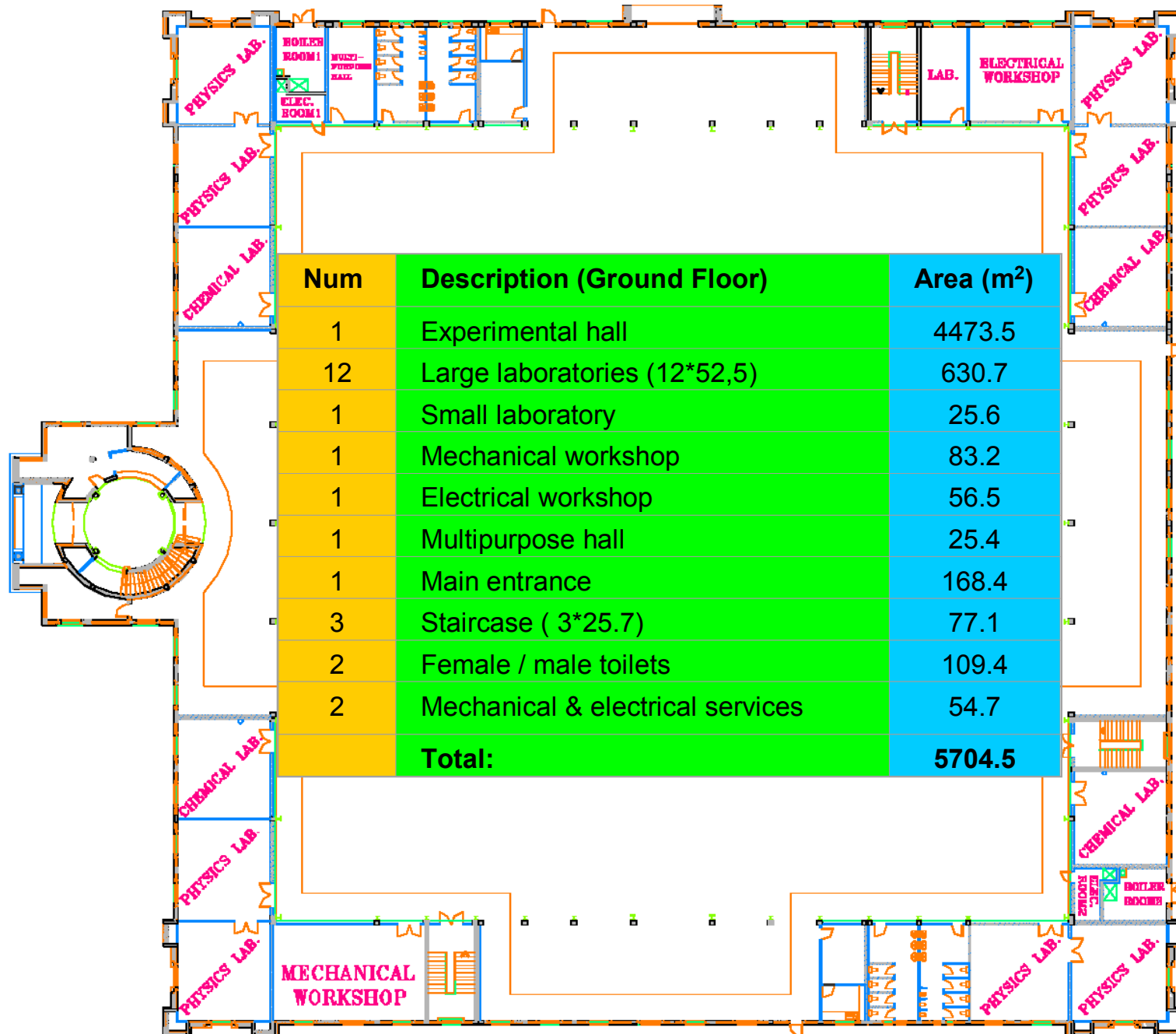
**West Elevation**



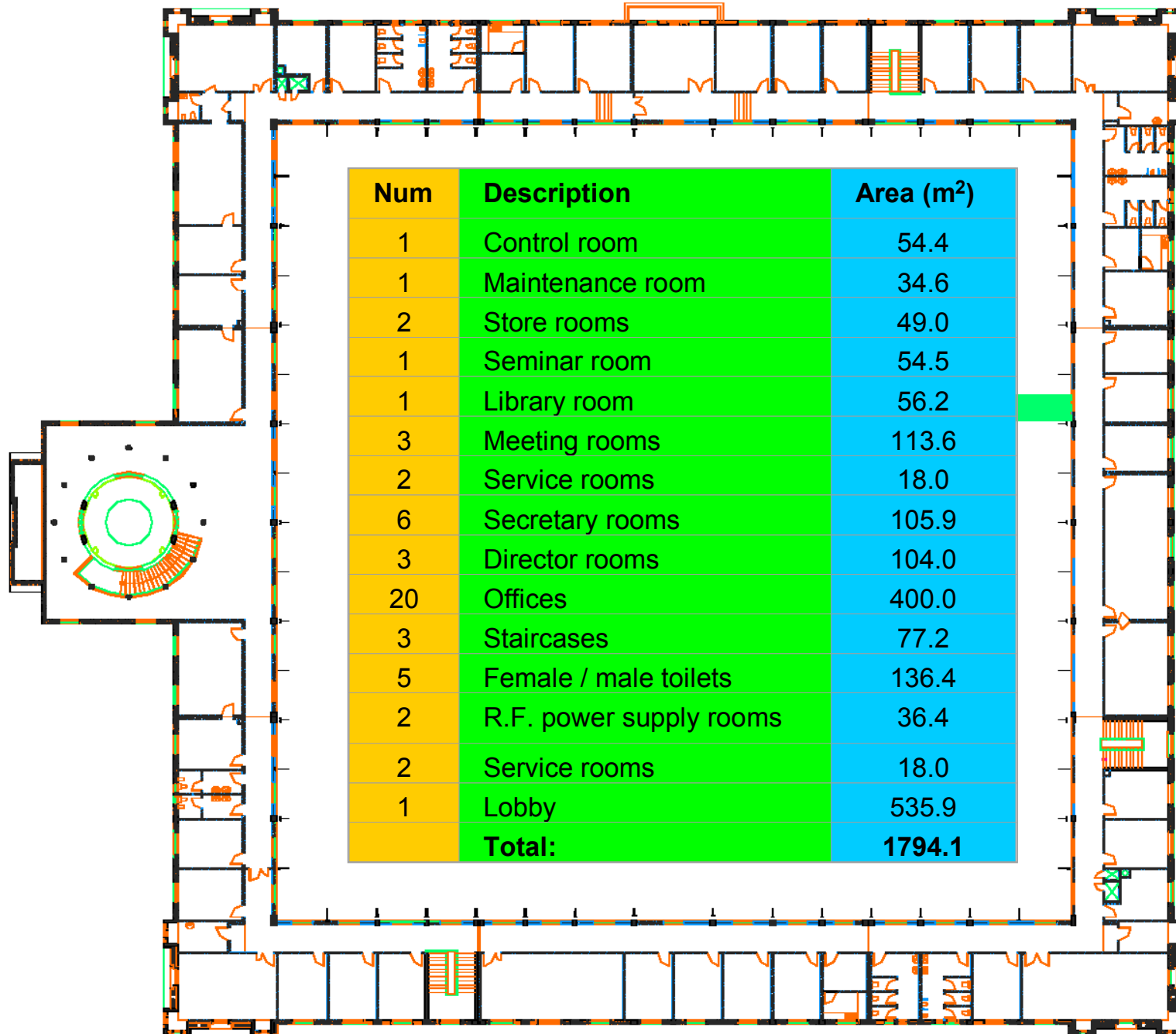
**East Elevation**



# Technical Building

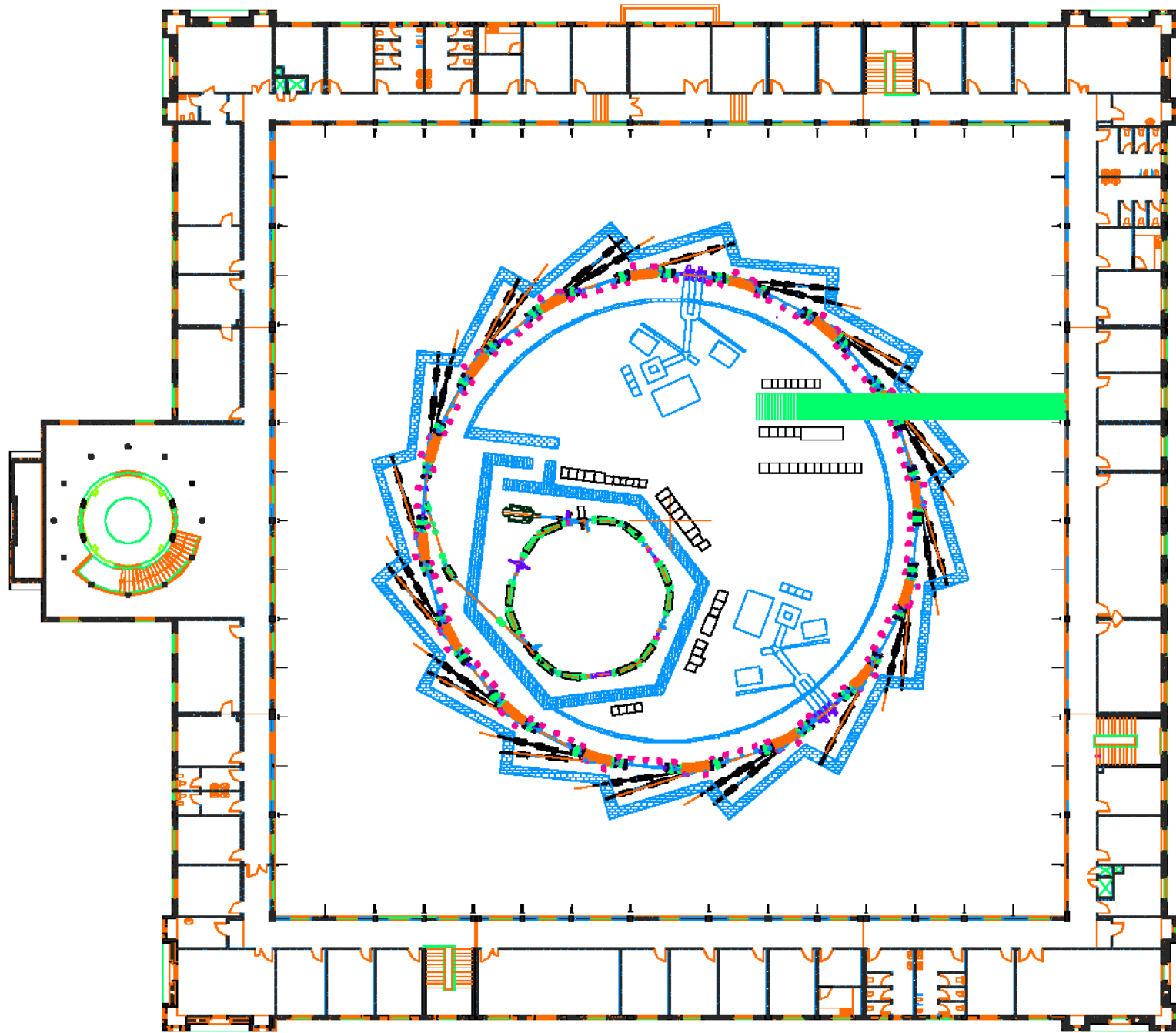


**Space within the Ground Floor**



**Space within the First Floor**





**First floor with the bridge from the control room to the inner side**