



Hans-H. Braun :: Paul Scherrer Institut

## Introduction SLS2.0 Tour

**LEAPS** 5<sup>th</sup> LEAPS plenary meeting, PSI, Okt. 26-28, 2022









## Swiss Light Source, SLS For more than 20 years very successful operating as a user facility with presently 19 user beamlines







## **Geographic distribution of SLS users**

#### Denmark \_ South Korea Russia China1% 1% 1% 2%\_ Japan 2% Italy Spain 2% 2%\_ PSI 25% Netherlands\_ 3% United States 4% Sweden 5% Germany 19% Switzerland except PSI United Kingdom 16% 5% France 5%

#### **Geographic distribution of SLS beamtime 2019**

(\*) others: 19 countries with less than 1.0%



### **SLS today**

- Lattice type **TBA**
- Circumference 288 m
- 3× long, 3× medium,
   6× short straights
- total straight length ~ 80 m
- Beam current 400 mA
- Beam energy 2.41 GeV
- Emittance 5500 pm

### SLS 2.0

#### maintained

- Circumference 288 m
- **3**× long, **3**× medium, **6**× short straights
- total straight length ~ 80 m
- Beam current 400 mA

#### almost maintained

• Source point positions | shifts | < 70 mm |

#### improved

2024

- Lattice type **7 bend achromat**
- Emittance 157 pm
  - Energy 2.7 GeV



SLS 2.0, Goals and methods



### **Project Goal**

Continue to provide SLS users optimum conditions for their experiments

### Methods

New storage ring in existing building with antibend MBA lattice and new insertion devices  $\rightarrow$  Increased photon brilliance  $\rightarrow$  higher resolution, faster measurements, larger samples

Increase of beam energy from 2.4 GeV to 2.7 GeV, s.c. superbends and HTS undulators  $\rightarrow$  Increased X-ray flux

 $\rightarrow$  Access to shorter X-ray wavelength

Some new beamlines, many upgraded beamlines  $\rightarrow$  New scientific opportunities

New concepts for data acquisition, processing and storage  $\rightarrow$  Capability for increased data rate and new sophisticated analysis algorithm



More radiated X-ray power for users Less electricity consumption

|                      | $SLS \rightarrow SLS2.0$               |
|----------------------|--|
| E <sub>e</sub> -     | $2.4~{ m GeV}  ightarrow 2.7~{ m GeV}$ |
| P <sub>SR</sub>      | 310 kW $ ightarrow$ 365 kW             |
| W <sub>elec</sub> /y | 24 GWh $ ightarrow$ 17 GWh             |

## Key savings:

 $\begin{array}{l} \mbox{Electromagnets} \rightarrow \mbox{ permanent magnets} \\ \mbox{Klystrons} \rightarrow \mbox{ solid state amplifiers} \\ \mbox{Standard pumps} \rightarrow \mbox{ regulated pumps for cooling} \end{array}$ 



#### PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT SLS 2.0 Magnet Prototypes and Superbend

 $\Xi^3$ 

m 2

**BN: Main Dipole magnet** 



ANM: Reverse bend and quadrupole magnet





OC: Combined quadrupole, skew quadrupole and octupole magnet







## Vacuum chambers for SLS 2.0





Key technologies: Precision machining, wire erosion, UHV brazing, NEG coating, 3D modelling









## TomCat tomography beamline



#### PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT



# Swiss Light Source SLS 2.0

all all a