

$$\sigma_{y'_{xray}} = \frac{\sqrt{(1+K^2)/(2nN_u)}}{\gamma} = X \text{-ray vertical opening angle}$$

$$\gamma = E/(mc^2) = 13700 @ 7 \text{ GeV}$$

$$N_u = \text{Number of undulator periods}$$

$$= 72 \text{ for APS und. A}$$

$$n = \text{ undulator harmonic number}$$

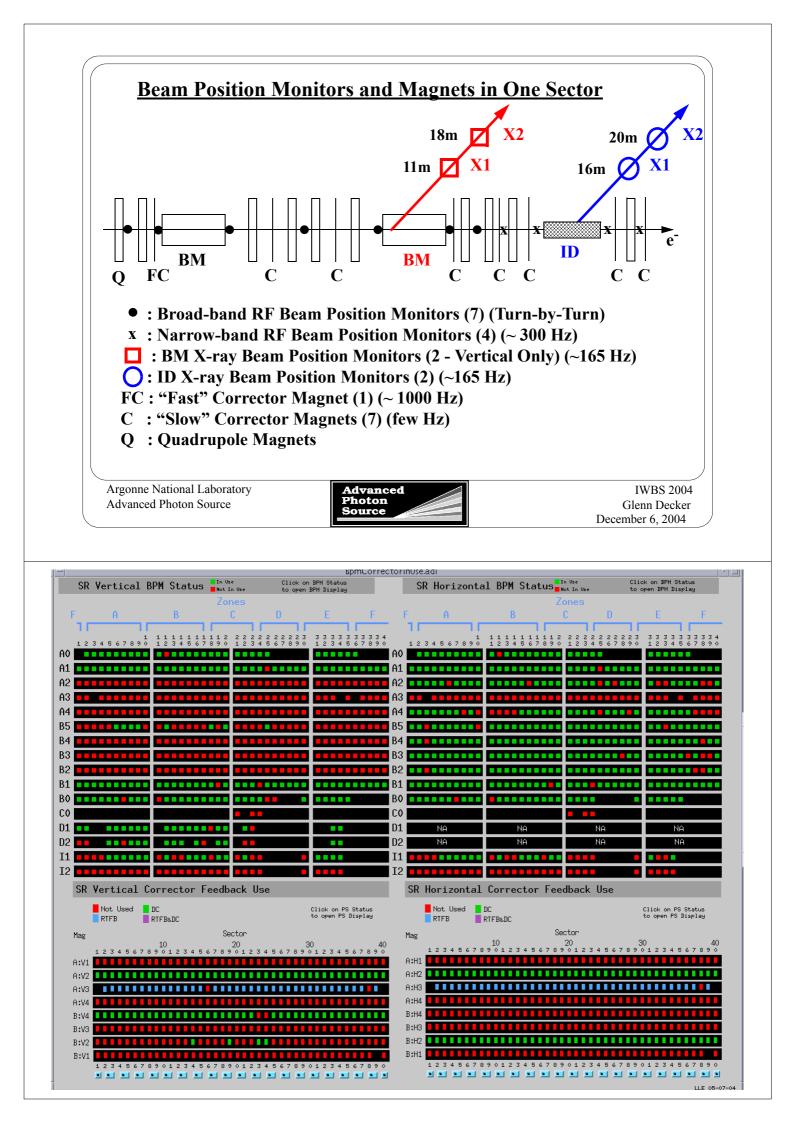
$$\therefore \sigma_{y'_{xray}} = 3.3 \ \mu \text{rad rms} \ (n=7, K=1)$$
This adds in quadrature with the electron beam divergence $\sigma_{y'e^-} = 2.9 \ \mu \text{rad}}$

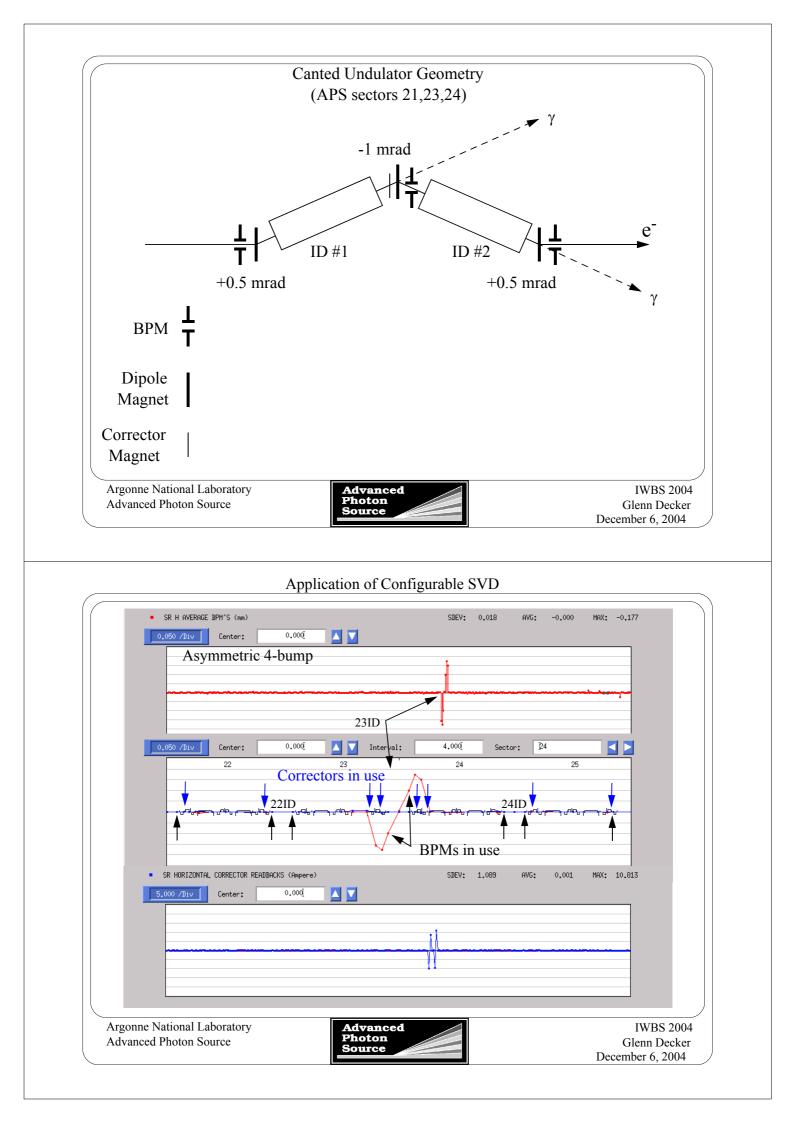
$$\sigma_{y'_{total}} = 4.4 \ \mu \text{rad}$$
Pointing stability = $0.05 \cdot \sigma_{y'} = 220 \ \text{nanoradians rms}}$

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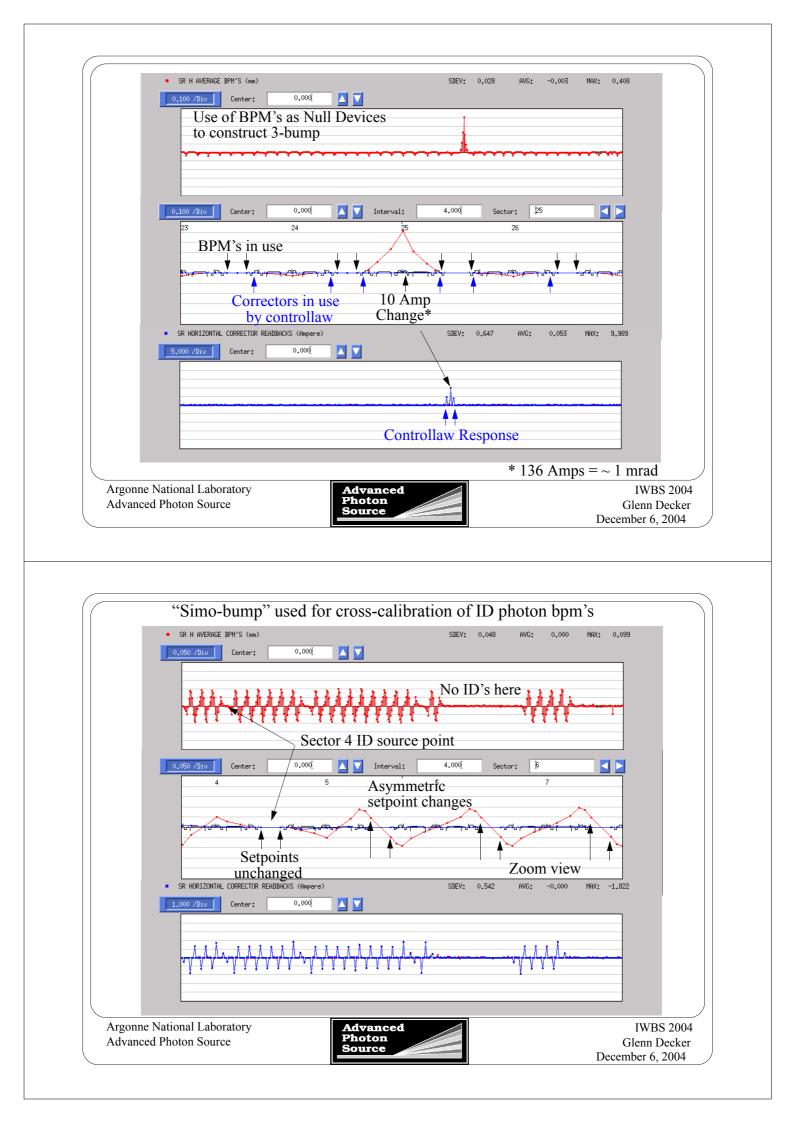


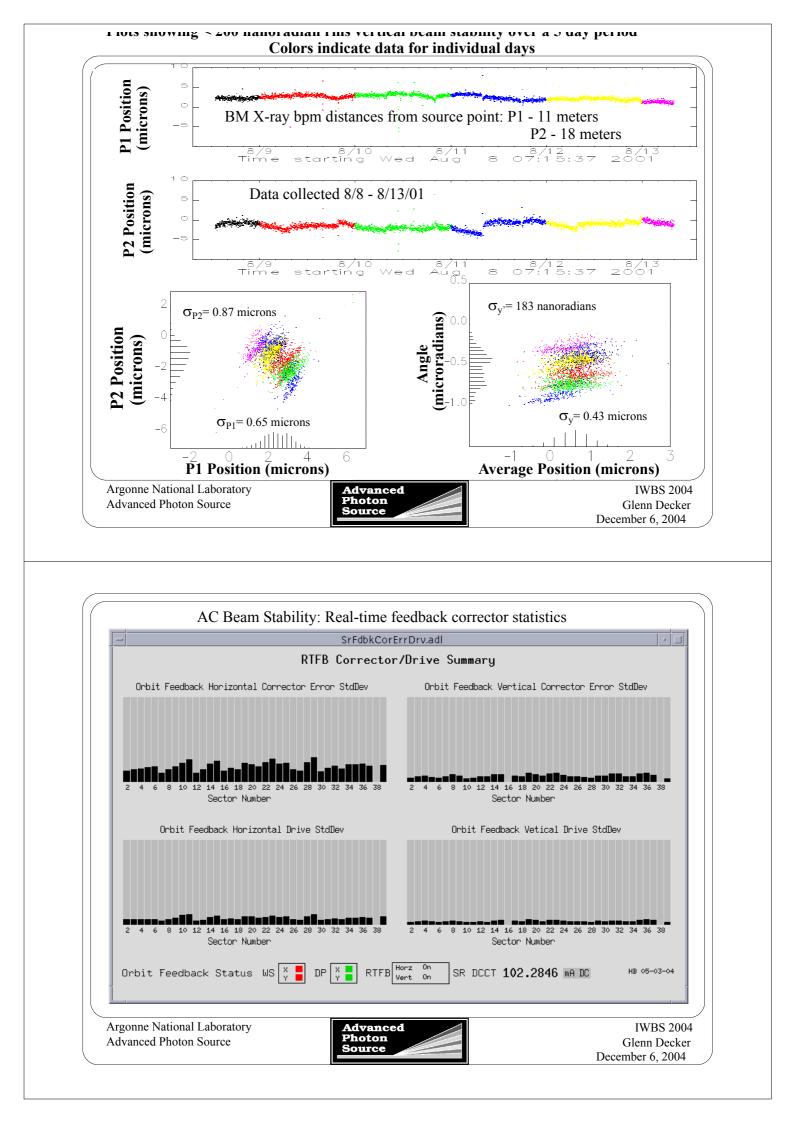
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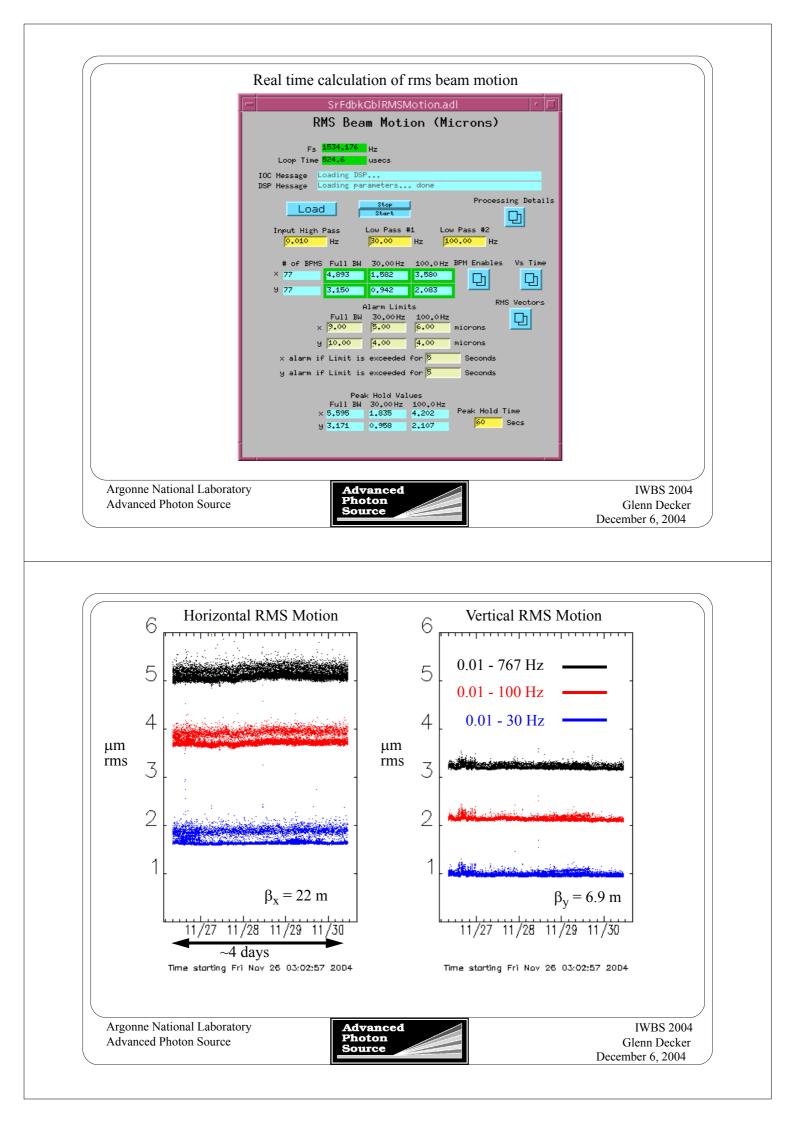


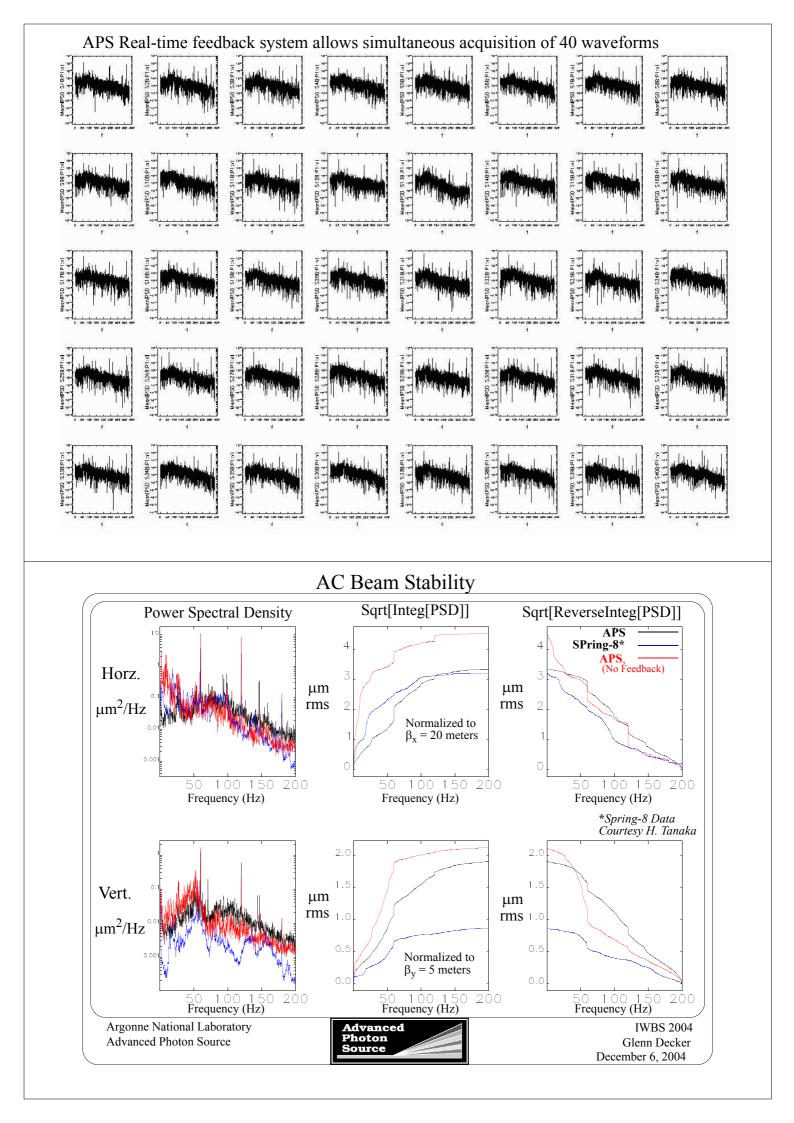


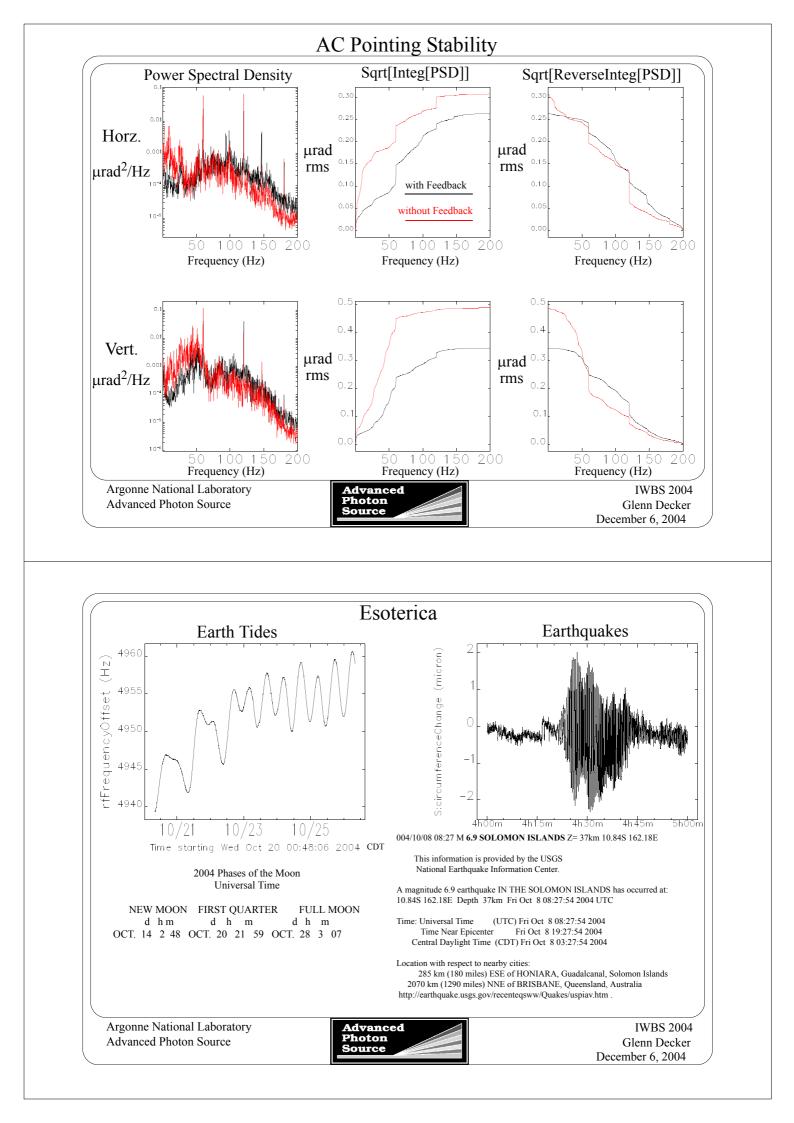












Summary

- The APS is a mature facility with a lot of sophisticated orbit control capability
- Use of BM and ID photon beam position monitors has improved long term pointing stability and repeatability in the past few years.
- The real-time feedback system continues to run well, in operation since 1997.
- Future plans include upgrades to broadband rf bpm data acquisition and realtime feedback system.
- A "hard x-ray" beam position monitor is being designed to be placed in the beamline first optic enclosure 25 meters from the insertion device source point. Objective is to achieve 100 nrad-scale long-term pointing stability, making local steering requests unnecessary.

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