

First phase SKIF beamlines design



I. Rakshun

Y. Zubavichus, S. Rashchenko, B. Zakharov, I. Rubtsov, A. Saraev, K. Kuper, A. Bukhtiyarov,Z. Vinokurov, I. Venediktova, A. Trebushinin, M. Chernetskaya, F. Darin, A. Nikolenko, B. Goldenberg,O. Tereshchenko, S. Arkhipov, E. Boldyreva, etc...

NOVEL MEDICINE TECHNOLOGIES





NOVEL NANOELECTRONICS

FP



ENERGY EFFECTIVE TECHNOLOGIES

UNDOCUMENTED FEATURES



QUANTUM COMPUTERS





"GREEN" CHEMISTRY

СОЗДАНИЕ В ОМСКЕ ПЕРВОГО ПРОИЗВОДСТВА ВЫСОКОТЕХНОЛОГИЧНЫХ КАТАЛИЗАТОРОВ ДЛЯ НПЗ



3 FaB 4

СТАЗПРОМ) СТРЕМИМСЯ К БОЛЬШЕМУ!

ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING



LIGHT COMPOSITES

THERMAL 3D PRINTING



LAM



NOVEL PHOTOPOLYMERS



ENERGETICS OF FUTURE





NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY





Scientific case

First-phase beamlines address the most important tasks

• 1-1 "Microfocus"

- nm-resolution tomography of nanoelectronics
- structural biology

• 1-2 "Structural analysis"

- biocompatible composites
- in situ materials science

• 1-3 "Fast processes"

- thermonuclear reactor materials
- extreme conditions physics

• 1-4 "XAFS spectroscopy"

- operando study of novel catalysts
- local order studies
- 1-5 "Hard x-ray diagnostics"
 - laser additive manufacturing
 - X-ray tomography and large field bioimaging

• 1-6 "Electronic structure"

- novel catalysts
- quantum electronics

Beamlines



Straight section (6 m) : 13 Straight section (3 m): 1 Bending magnet (0,5 T): 8 Bending magnet (2 T) : 8 =30

Number of beamlines at the end of 2023: at the end of 2024:

=50

5

75 millions euro

=6

9

Optimization ID-based beamlines

- a drawback of SRF "SKIF" compactness is limited number of ID straight sections (14)
- around 100 research techniques are currently available for SR users with many of them requiring highly-specialized end-stations and beamlines
- to maximize user access to research techniques the following measures can be taken given a single ID straight section:
 - "train-like" configuration of end-stations
 - beam multiplexing
 - canted undulators



"train-like" configuration instrumentations are used sequentially

beam multiplexing instrumentations are used in parallel





Beam multiplexing





Beam multiplexing



Wavefront preserving diamond beamsplitters



Tested and used at APS, LCLS, PETRA III, etc.

Beamlines



- Best performance: **ID only**
- Highly optimized set of research techniques:
 - Fixed energy (two multi-end-station undulator beamlines with beam multiplexing)

Coherent and submicron beams beamline 1-1 (low-beta ss) High-resolution / *in situ* XRD and SAXS beamline 1-2 (high-beta ss)

- Hard and soft spectroscopy (two tunable undulator beamlines)

Hard x-ray spectroscopy beamline 1-4 (sc "tapered" undulator) Soft x-ray spectroscopy beamline 1-6 (switchable undulator)

High-energy (two wiggler beamlines)

Ultrafast high-energy diffraction and radiography beamline 1-3 General high-energy diffraction and radiography beamline 1-5

- To be complemented with more specialized energy-tunable second-stage beamlines:
 - Resonant protein crystallography (MAD)
 - Resonant small-molecule crystallography
 - Resonant SAXS
 - Multi-isotope nuclear resonance





Beamline 1-1 Microfocus

Coherent imaging of complex and hierarchical nanostructures



- XRD and XRF nanotomography with 200-nm-resolution
 - Coherent flux at 27 keV up to 10¹² ph/s in pink beam

Lithium

energy storage devices



Beamline 1-1 side end-stations





• 10¹⁰ ph/s in monochromatic 31 keV beam focused to 300-nm spot

Beamline 1-2 Structural diagnostics

Application of X-ray diffraction techniques to solve a wide range of research and technological problems



fuel cells

catalysis and *in situ* reactions

- High-resolution X-ray diffraction techniques at variable energies of SR (6.5-35 keV, resolution ~0.003 at 30°)
- Variable temperature experiments, climate chambers, variable gas environment





B. Zakharov



Beamline 1-2 side end-stations

OH





In Situ and Operando studies at high temperatures and in variable gas atmospheres, including catalytic processes and chemical reactions (32.5 keV hard X-rays)

20(deg.)

Beamline 1-4 XAFS spectroscopy

Designed to study the local spatial, electronic and magnetic structures of crystalline and amorphous materials, etc...



Features:

- New SR source SC tunable undulator (BINP)
- DCM in "fly" mode (1 s per EXAFS spectrum)
- Two XES spectrometers (JJ X-ray)
- Focusing CRL and/or multilayer optics (for XES)
- $\Delta E/E < 2.10^{-4}$ (unfocused mode for XAS)
- ΔE/E ≈7·10⁻⁵ (collim.+focus. mode for XES)

Opportunities:

- From Ti to Ce (K-edge)
- Wide range of sample environment equipment for in situ/operando study (for example DRIFTS-XAS study)
- XES: resolution at K-edge up to 100 meV and high flux up to 10¹⁵ ph/s





A. Saraev



СКИФ

Beamline 1-4 XAFS spectroscopy

superconducting "tapered" undulator

Parameter	
Period, mm	18
Number of periods	128 (more than 10 sections)
Magnetic field, T	0.1-1.25
Phase error, degree	< 3
Power, kW	< 8.2













Beamline 1-6 Electronic structure



switchable undulator









I. Rubtsov

- Measurement of deformation parameters inside the material,
- Measurements with spatial resolution in
- Dynamic measurements with a temporal resolution of the order of 10 μ s.

Beamline 1-3 Fast processes



Dynamic processes instrumentations The properties of energetic materials, the structure of the shock and detonation fronts, the equation of state, phase transitions under compression, chemical reactions, the dynamic formation of nanostructures, high-speed deformation and fracture of materials.



SAXS dynamics during detonation of TNT/RDX charge.

"Plasma" instrumentations

Investigation of the effects of high temperature and plasma on materials in a fusion reactor. Using diffraction techniques, the change in the crystal structure of the samples and the deformations arising in them will be investigated.



Tungsten crack after pulsed plasma loading

Beamline 1-5 Hard X-ray diagnostics



XRD and XRF in the high-energy X-ray range



The basic tasks:

- The study of the synthesis of high temperature materials
- Analysis of the processes of melting and subsequent crystallization in metals
- XRF analysis for geoscience





Beamline 1-5 Hard X-ray diagnostics

Material studies at high pressures and temperatures

The basic tasks:

- Phase diagrams of crystalline substances (rocks, minerals) in the coordinates of pressure and temperature.
- P-V-T equations of state of crystalline phases
- Ultrasonic interferometry at high pressures and temperatures.
- The study of the rheological properties of rocks at extreme pressures and temperatures.
- Characterization of functional materials at pressures ranging from 3 to 10 GPa and temperatures up to 2000°K

1 m



Phase-contrast X-ray imaging

The basic tasks:

- X-ray imaging for biological and medical application
- Development of the radiation therapy methods
- 3D inspection mechanical components after extreme mechanical and thermal loading
- Time resolve tomography for material and geology sciences



Dynamic in-situ imaging of methane hydrate formation and self-preservation in porous media





Supporting Laboratory

The SRF «SKIF» will offers for users a unique array of support services and laboratories for the experiment preparation, instrumentations and the analysis of resulting data.





B. Goldenberg





Supporting Laboratory, ground floor





Supporting Laboratory, first floor





Thank you for kind attention !

