

New Generation Mirror Systems for the ESRF Upgrade Beamlines

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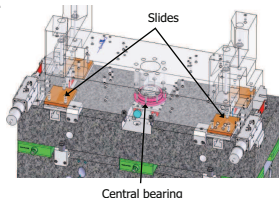
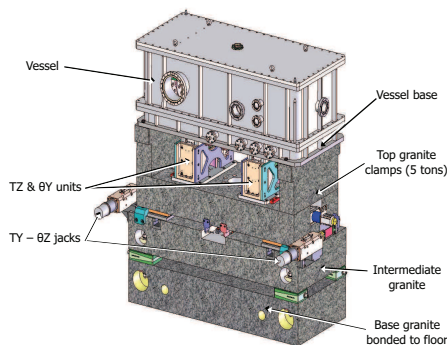
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Mirror support & ex vac displacements

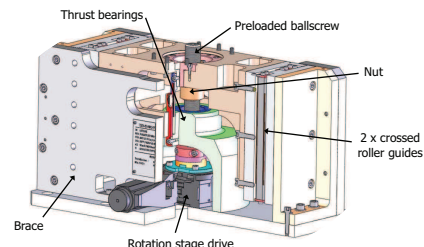
The base granite is bonded to the floor for maximum stiffness. A manual pre alignment stage provides height and level adjustment of the system. Four motorised degrees of freedom are then available for fine positioning.



Ex vacuum TY + RZ	
Stroke TY	50 mm
Accuracy TY	2 μm
Resolution TY	2 μm
Stroke RZ	60 mrad
Accuracy RZ	10 μrad
Resolution RZ	20 μrad

TZ Mirror Mover

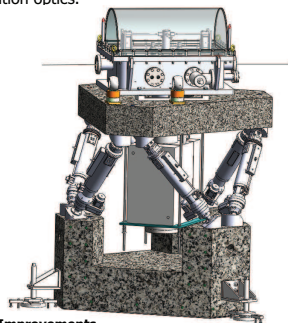
Linear positioning TZ	
Accuracy over 9mm travel	1.2 μm
Repeatability	0.1 μm
Resolution	6 nm
Reverse motion error	<2 nm
Angular accuracy over 9mm travel	
ΘX	15 μrad
ΘY	9 μrad
Θ	3 μrad
Linear accuracy over 9mm travel	
TX	3.7 μm
TY	6.3 μm
Linear repeatability	
TX over 9mm travel	0.26 μm
TY over 9mm travel	0.27 μm
Resonant frequency	
Vertical	73 Hz
Horizontal	72 Hz



- Up to 50mm vertical travel
- 150kg load capacity
- Generic design adapted to all ESRF upgrade mirror systems
- Double preloaded crossed roller bearing guides
- Ballscrew or satellite roller screw drive options
- Integrated linear encoder
- High stiffness over constrained concept
- High thermal stability, optional thermal shield

New generation Hexapods

A new hexapod, developed in collaboration with **Symétrie** (*) will be used in cases where more than 3 precise motorised degrees of freedom are required to position optics.



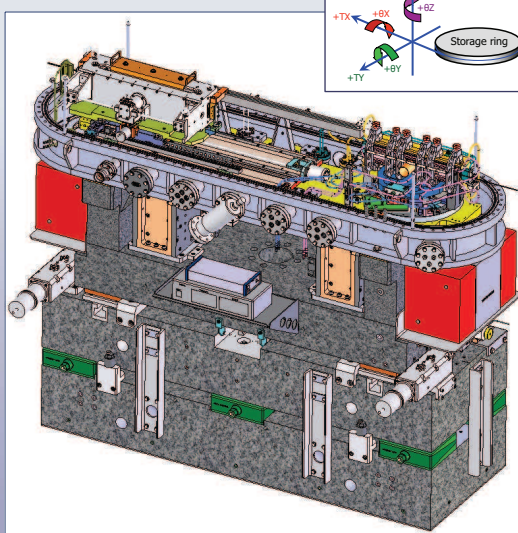
Improvements

- Angular resolution by a factor 10
- Thermal stability =
Motor outside the jack
Optimized jack length
Materials
- Vibration stability =
Stiffness increased by a factor 2 (vibration measurement in progress)

	Stroke	Resolution	Repeat.
TX	0 mm		
TY	50 mm	0.1 μm	± 0.4 μm
TZ	10 mm	0.1 μm	± 0.75 μm
Rx	10 mrad	0.2 μrad	± 1.5 μrad
Ry	40 mrad	0.1 μrad	± 1.5 μrad
Rz	10 mrad	0.1 μrad	± 1.5 μrad

(*): O.Lapierre – Th Roux – B. Hromadka

Overview

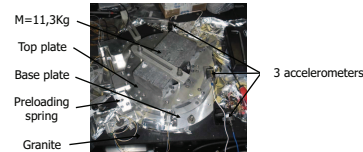


14 Mirrors/Multilayers based on a generic design solutions

Absorbed power up to 830W

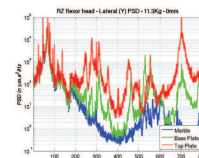
Lab tests, vibration studies

Dynamic analysis of the ΘZ flexural mirror mover



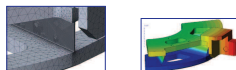
Horizontal mode frequencies in different configurations

Configuration	Spring 0mm 21.3Kg	No spring 11.3Kg	Spring 3mm 11.3Kg	Spring 0mm 11.3Kg	No spring 11.3Kg
1 st mode	230 Hz	242 Hz	246 Hz	246 Hz	454 Hz
2 nd mode	251 Hz	274 Hz	276 Hz	277 Hz	503 Hz

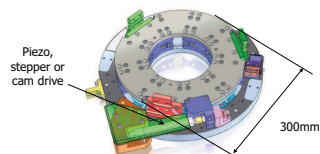


UHV fine tune incidence ΘZ

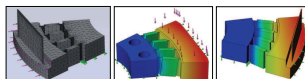
- Generic design
- Low profile
- UHV compatible
- Theoretical angular resolution : 10 nrad



Small fine tune ΘZ UHV flexure with encapsulated stepper motor drive	
Total stroke	+/- 300 μrad
Backlash	5 μrad
Load capacity	30 kg
Stability over 10 hours	2 μrad
Repeatability (unidirectional)	0.4 μrad
Resolution (half motor step)	200 nrad
1 st resonant frequency (4kg load)	127 Hz



For fine tune of incidence angle in large horizontally reflecting mirror systems

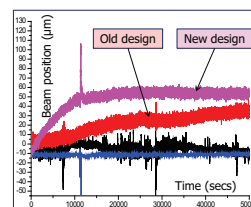


Large fine tune ΘZ UHV flexure with encapsulated stepper motor drive	
Total stroke	+/- 200 μrad
Load capacity	120 kg
Repeatability (bidirectional)	2 μrad
Resolution (half motor step)	0.75 μrad
1 st resonant frequency (100kg load)	70 Hz

Cooling, Thermalisation & material choice

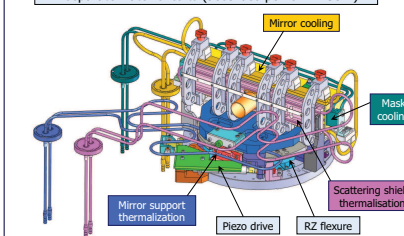
ID24 old & new mirror system settling time comparison

- Careful material choice
- Athermal design principles
- Extensive thermalisation
- Cooled Compton shield
- ESRF "SMART" mirror profile



Commissioning the thermal response time

Typical high heat load mirror cooling & thermalisation. 4 separate water circuits (absorbed power = 750W)



Material choice for optimal thermal stability

α = Coeff. of thermal expansion
 ρ = Material density
 C_p = Specific heat
 k = Thermal conductivity

Material commonly used in UHV mirror systems

Material	α, ρ, C_p, k	Best
SiC	0.16	
Si	0.2	
Copper	0.35	
Aluminium	1.9	
Brass	5.3	
Mild steel	21.5	
Invar	50.7	
Corroplast *	220	
Zerodur	355	
St. St.	734	
Granite	1421	
Peek	1690	Worst

* pre-hardened, 400 series martensitic stainless steel.
CTE = $10.3 \cdot 10^{-6} / ^\circ C$