



The Canadian Light Source and the Biomedical Beamline Facility



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Plan

- Brief Overview of the Canadian Light Source
- Design of the Biomedical Imaging and Therapy Beamlines



CLS Timeline

- September 27, 1999 Groundbreaking ceremony
- February 26, 2001 Building dedication ceremony
- September 18, 2002 Booster ring commissioning complete
- December 9, 2003 First synchrotron light detected
- October 22, 2004 Official opening
- May 27, 2005 First CLS user
- June 30, 2005 Official completion of the CFI project

Capital Investment to Date



Original Construction (7 beamlines)

\$141M

Phase II (7 beamlines)

\$52M

Phase III (7 beamlines & upgrade)

\$68M

Isotopes Project

\$12M

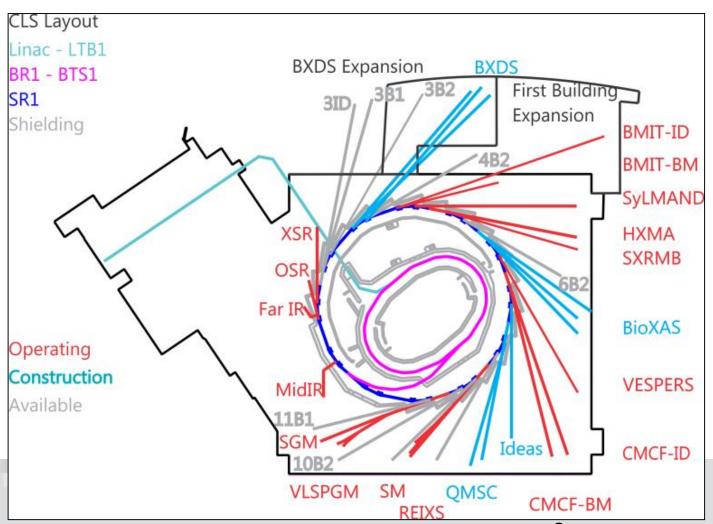


CLS Features

- Canada's national synchrotron facility
- One of the world's first ~3 GeV synchrotrons
 - Superconducting RF cavity
 - Canted insertion devices
 - Hard X-rays from superconducting wigglers
- Full spectrum of photon energies for spectroscopy (THz to hard X-rays)
- Other highlights: STXM, medical imaging, soft X-ray REIXS, soil science and mining applications

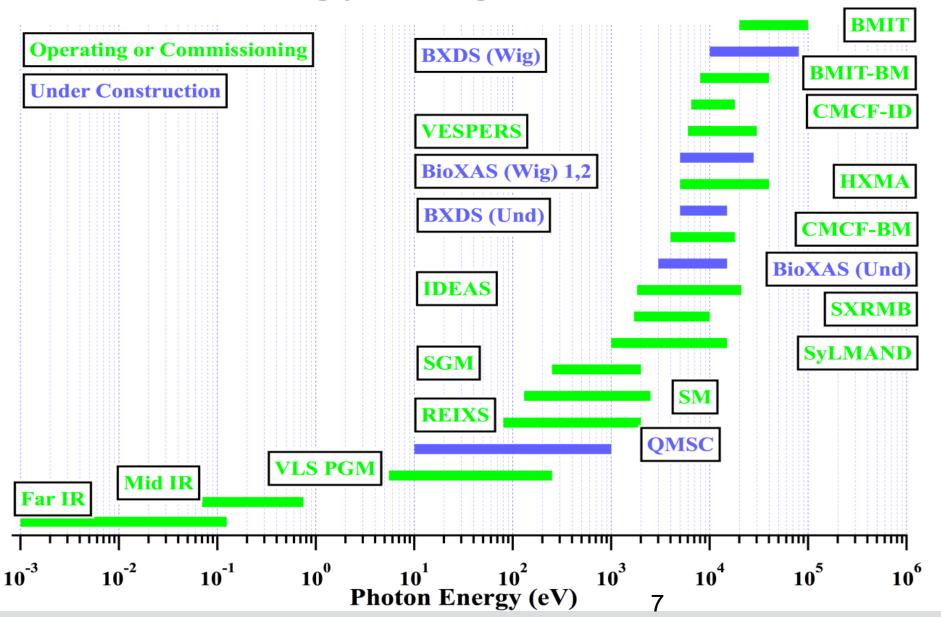


CLS Layout



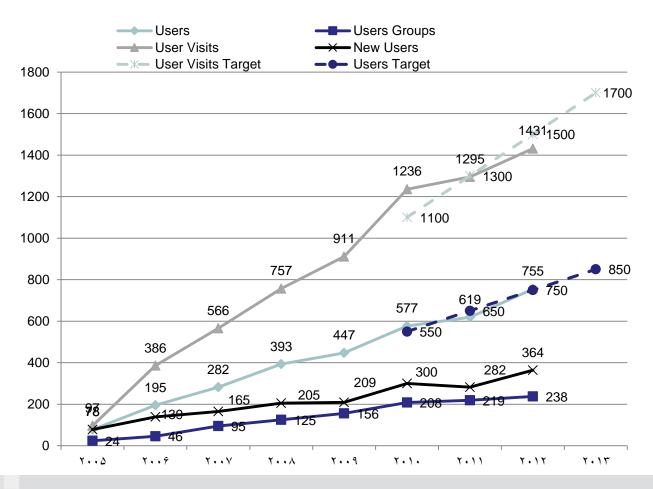
Energy Range







Users and User Visits





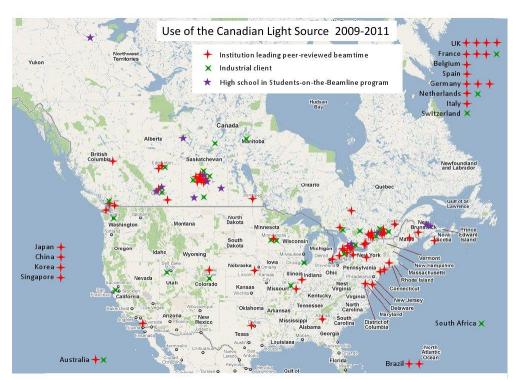
Peer Review Access

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of shifts requested	1768	2675	3456	4410
Number of shifts allocated	1252	1816	2203	3168
Oversubscript ion	41%	47%	57%	39%

1 shift = 8 hours of beamtime

User Base





Based on # of users (2012)

Canada – SK: 44% Canada – Other: 35% International: 21%

Based on shifts:

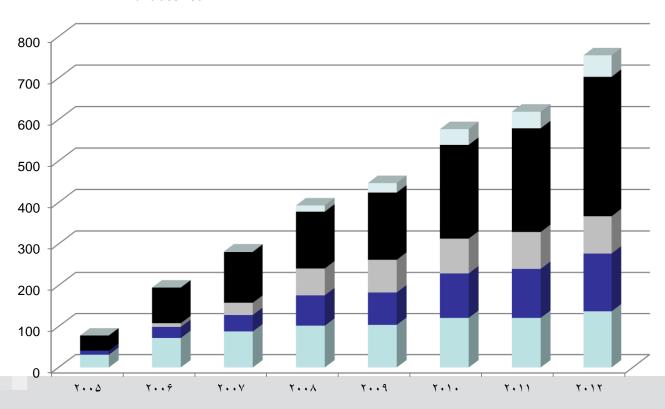
Geographic Distribution	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Canada - SK	560	590	716 (30%)	1106	1184
	(46%)	(35%)		(38%)	(36%)
Canada - Other	554	828	1232	1304	1370
	(45%)	(49%)	(52%)	(44%)	(42%)
International	114 (9%)	275 (16%)	406 (17%)	532 (18%)	728 (22%)

10



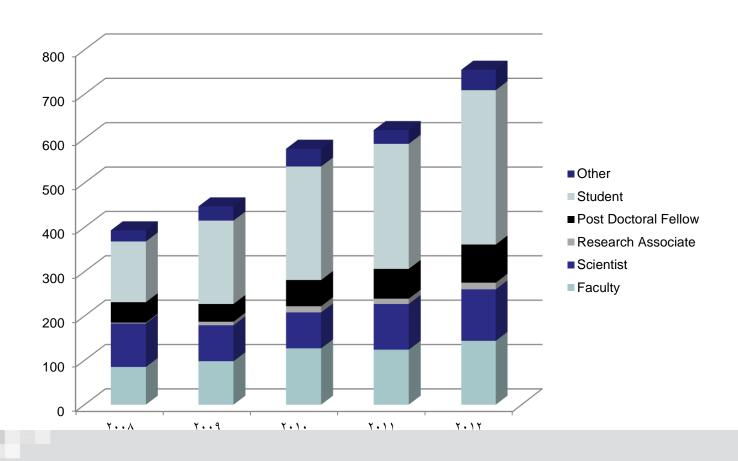
Broad Range of Disciplines

- Environmental and Earth Sciences Life Sciences
- Macromolecular Crystallography Material and Chemical Sciences
- unclassified





Students and Postdocs





Some CLS Stats

Beam energy	2.9 GeV	
Circumference	171 m	
Number of straight sections	12	
Average current	~200 mA	
Top-up	No	
Horizontal emittance	18.2 nm rad	
Facility employees	215	
Phase I cost	\$173M (7 Phase I beamlines)	
Operating costs (2013)	\$28M	

Opened for peer- reviewed users	2006
Beamlines producing publications in 2013	13
Funded beamlines	22
Publications in 2013	242*
Shifts requested / allocated in 2013	4788 / 3077
Oversubscription factor 2013	1.56
Users/User visits 2013	883 / 1630
Publications/Beamline	19
Publications/100 shifts	5.5
Publications/User	0.28
Publications/User Visit	0.15
Publications/\$1M Operating Cost	8.9



Biomedical Imaging and Therapy (BMIT) Beamlines

Some design considerations based on proposed user programs

Technology –



Synchrotron Biomedical Imaging Methods

Projection and CT

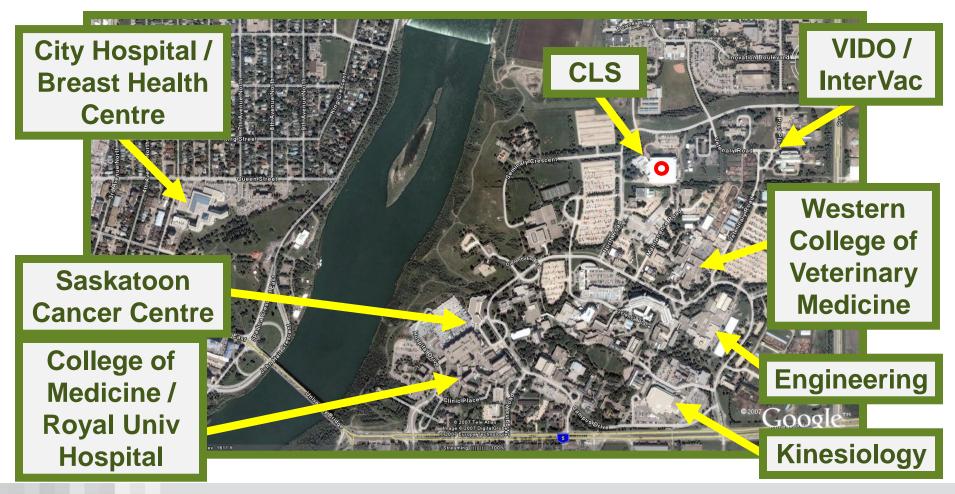
- Absorption Imaging
 - Uses tunability
- K-edge Subtraction
 - Uses tunability
- In-Line Phase Contrast Imaging
 - Uses high source brightness (small source size)
- Analyzer Based Imaging / Diffraction Enhanced Imaging / Multiple Image Radiography
 - Uses high source brightness (high intensity)
- Grating (Talbot) Interferometry Imaging (in progress)
 - Uses brightness
- High Resolution Imaging / Microtomography
 - Uses high source brightness (intensity & source size)
 - Can apply most of above imaging methods

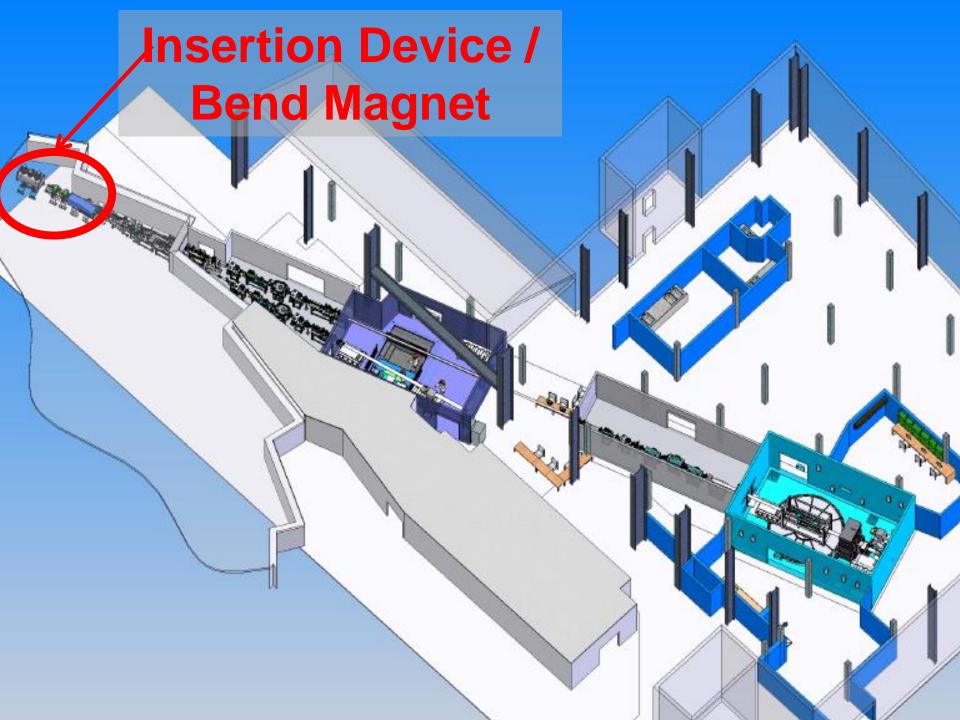


seniss



LOCATION, LOCATION, LOCATION







05B1-1 Beamline Overview

Source:	Bending Magnet: White/Mono Beam
Monochromator:	Double Crystal Mono (Bragg)
Spectral range:	8 – 40 keV (temp limit 15-40 keV)
Resolving power (Mono):	1x10 ⁻⁴
Beam size:	240 mm (H) x 7 mm (V) @ 25 m
White Beam Power:	~350 W (250 mA, 2.9 GeV)
Max. Power Density:	~2.3 W/mm² (250 mA, 2.9 GeV)
Max. dose rate using pink beam:	~4 Gy/min @ 250 mA @ 50 keV



BMIT Superconducting Wiggler

4.3T max field 4.8cm period25 full field poles 2 half field poles

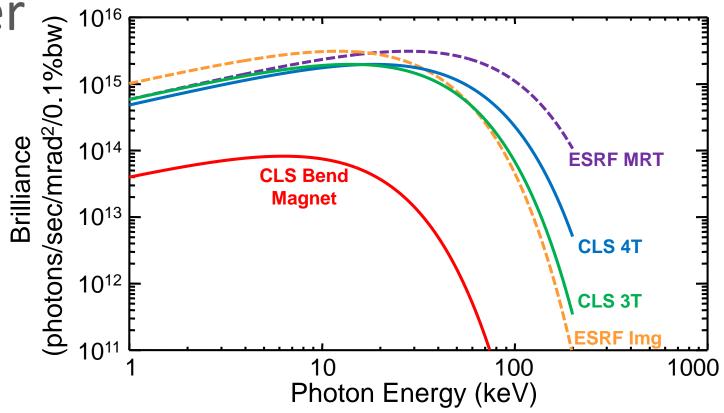
- 15kW @250mA ringcurrent
- 30kW @500mA
- Highest field to period ratio in world





BMIT Beamlines – one bend & one

wiggler



CLS Bend $B_0 = 1.354T$ Ec = 7.57keV BMIT Superconducting Wiggler (Bukder, Novosibirsk, Russia) $B_0 = 1.0$ to 4.3T $\lambda_u = 4.8$ 26 effective poles (25 full, 2 half)

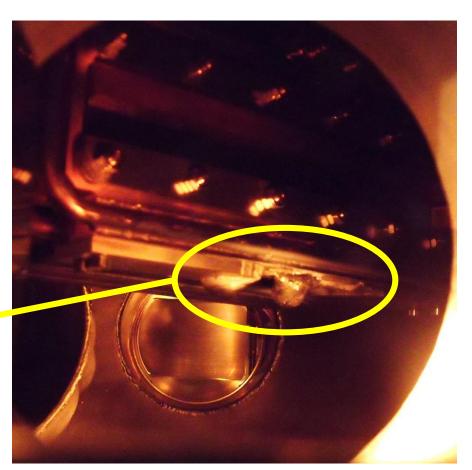
K = 4.5 to 19.3

Ec = 5.6 to 24.0



Wiggler Beamline Filter Assembly

- Filter assembly had shipping plate and bolts on bottom
- Missed in final assembly
- Beam hit plate and bolt –



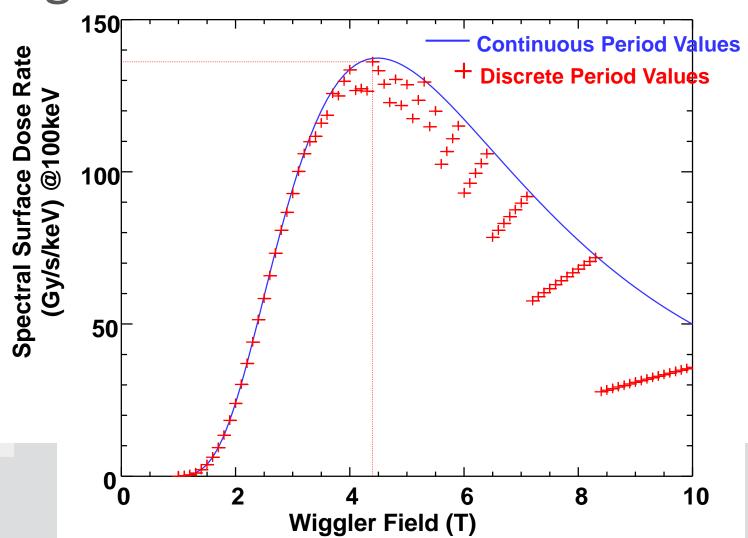


Choice of Wiggler Characteristics

- Imaging
 - 20 to 100keV
 - High flux
- Microbeam Radiation Therapy (MRT)
 - High dose rate @ 100keV
- Wiggler
 - Need for high x-ray energies => high B
 - Need for high flux => large number of poles
 - Efficiency => small period
 - Front end power limitation of ~30kW @ 500mA



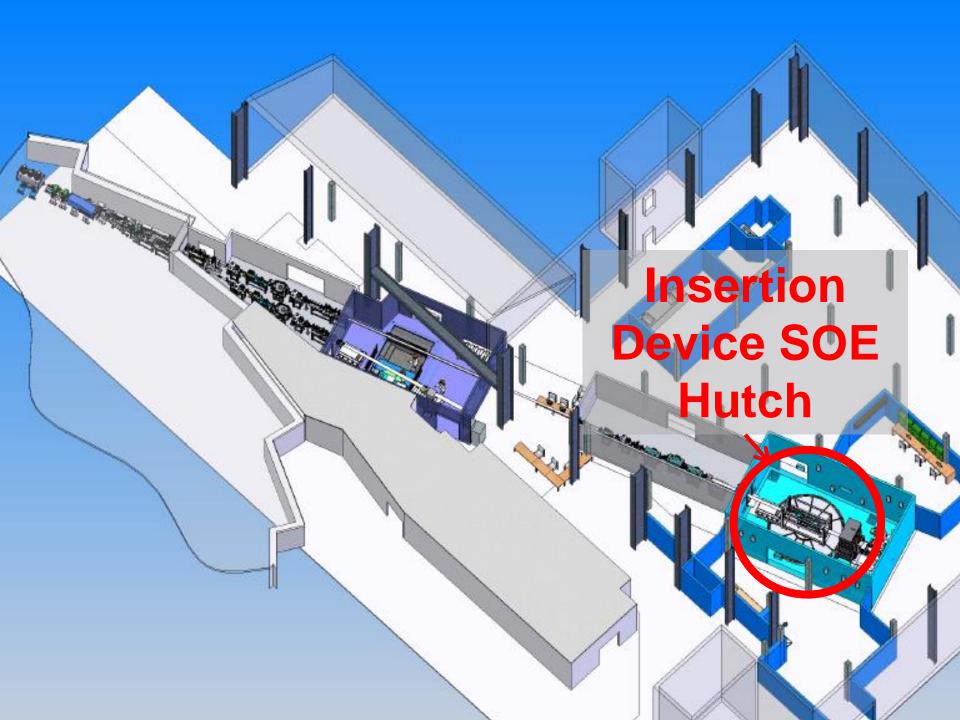
Insertion Device Optimization for Imaging and MRT

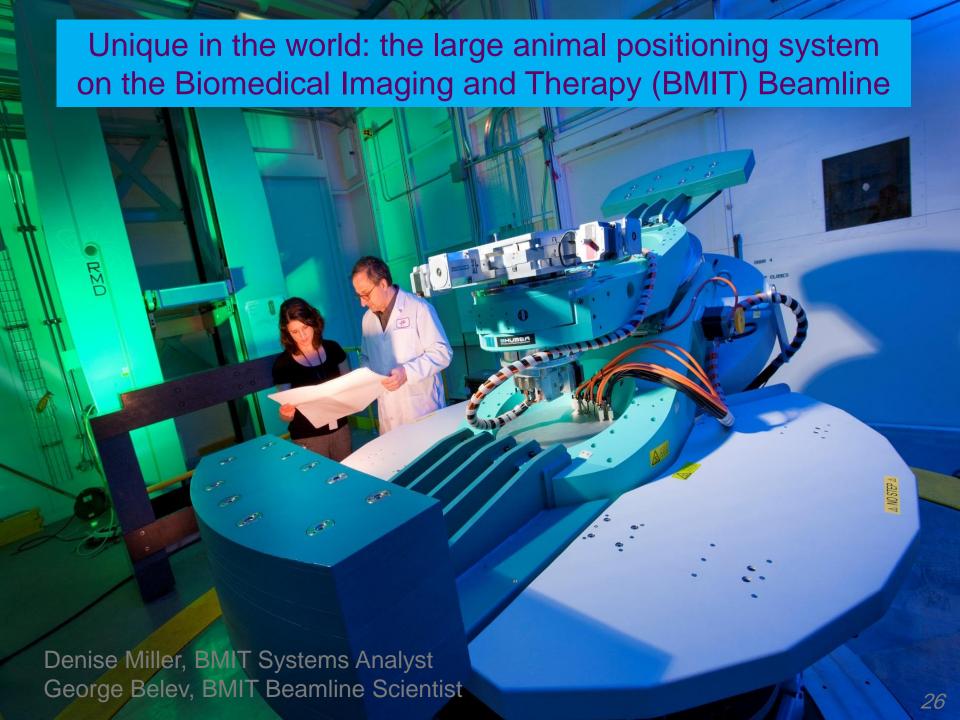




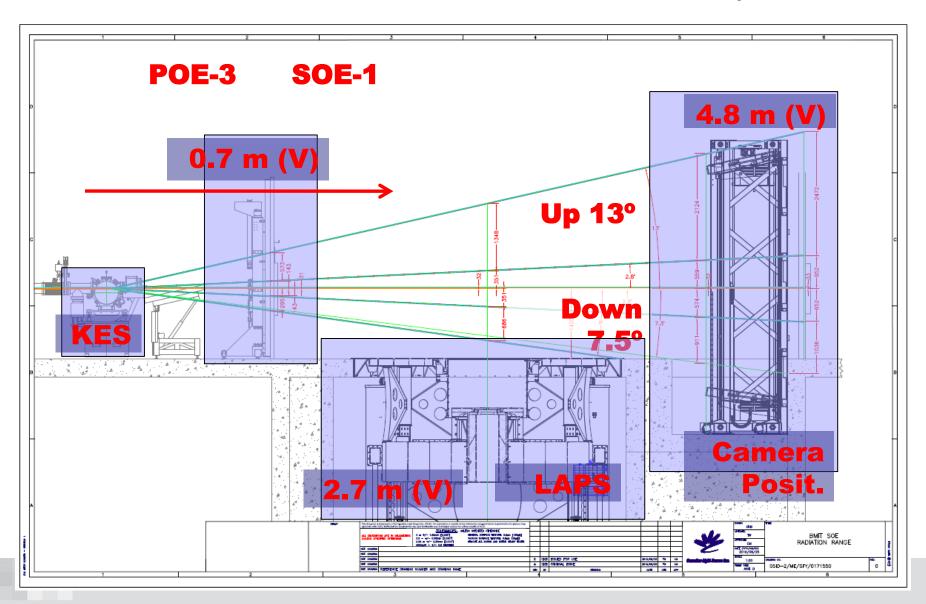
BMIT Instrumentation

- Unique Large Positioning Systems
 - Large Animal Positioning System (LAPS)
 - Microbeam Radiation Therapy Lift (MRT Lift)
 - Detector Positioning Systems (POE2 and SOE)











Large Animal Positioning System





Large Animal Positioning System





Large Animal Positioning System













MRT Lift in operation...

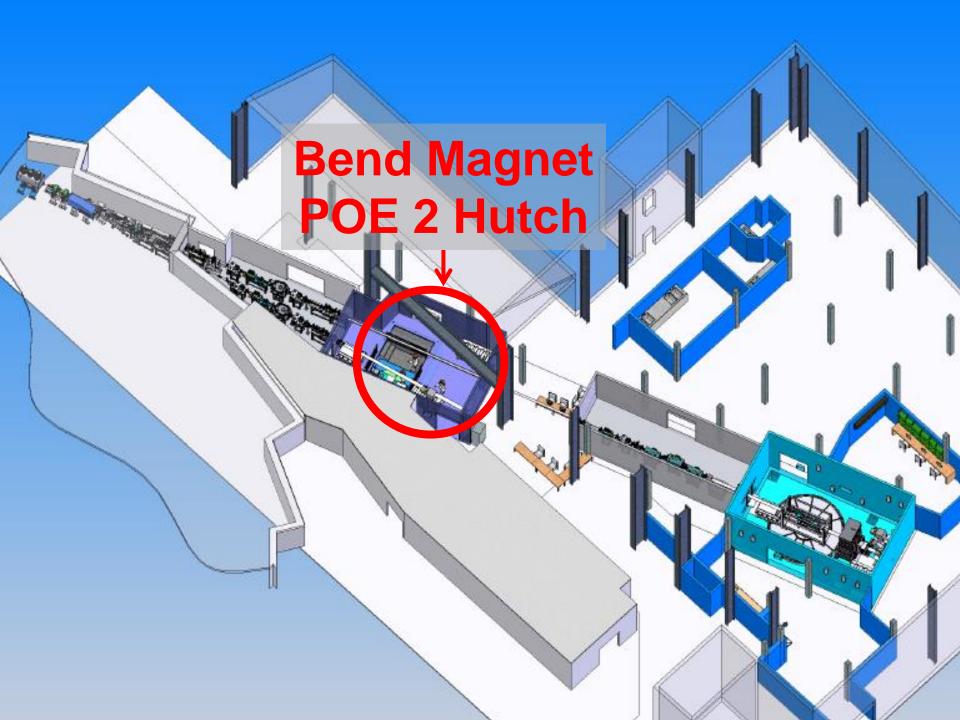




SOE Detector Holder

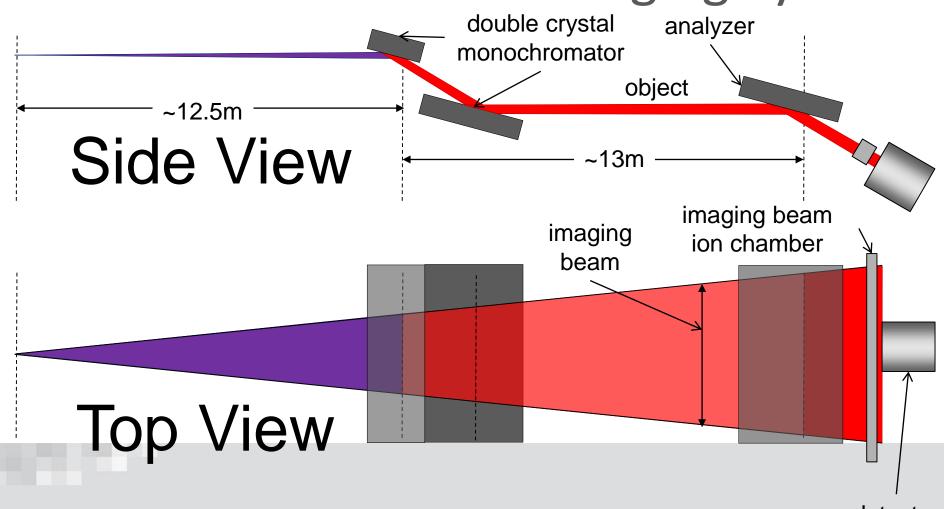
- Positions detector for all imaging modes
 - KES
 - DEI/MIR
 - In-Line Phase
 - ...
- Granite stand it front holds DEI Analyzer







Analyzer Based Imaging / Diffraction Enhanced Imaging System



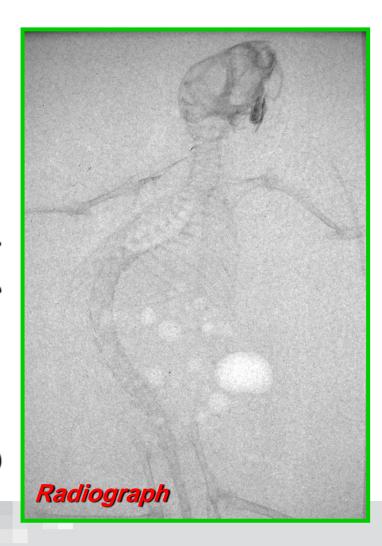
Bend Magnet System POE1 & 2

detector

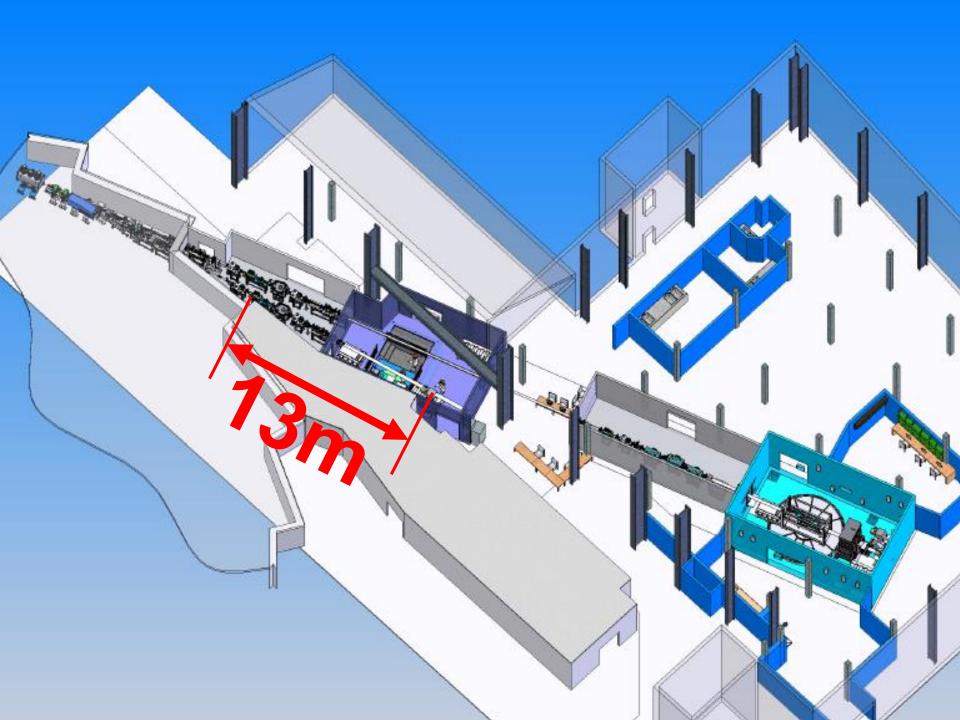
17 Dec 2008 Mouse @ 41keV ~2mGy exposure

BMIT Lives!!



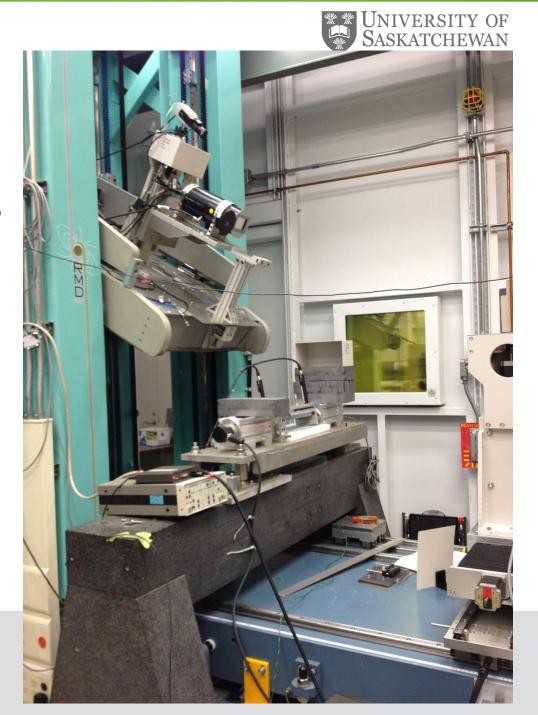






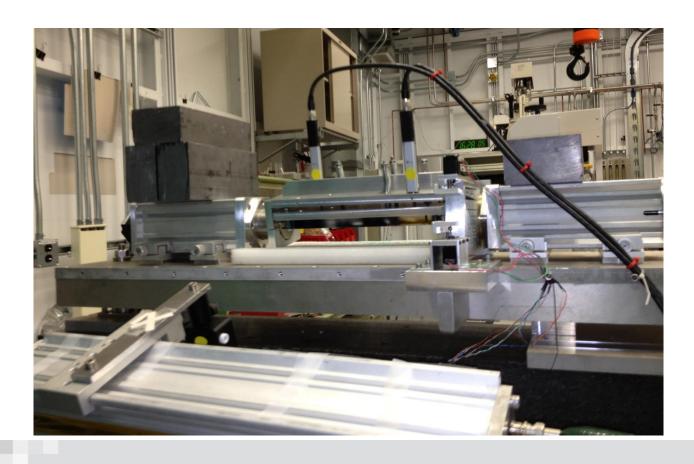
POE 2 BM Analyzer and Detector Holder

- Position detector for same modalities as in SOE
- DEI Analyzer in front of holder with analyzer in place



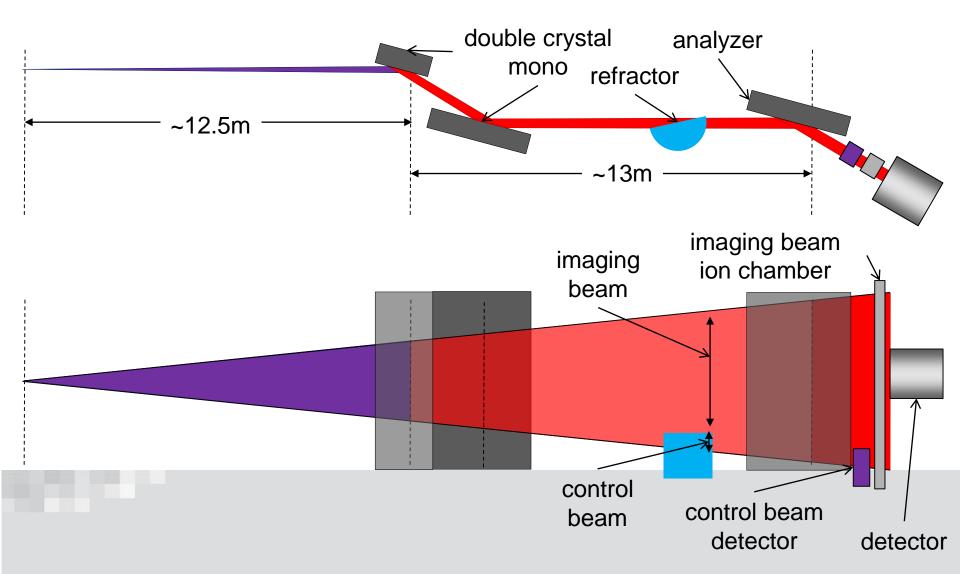


Analyzer Based Imaging System @ BMIT BM





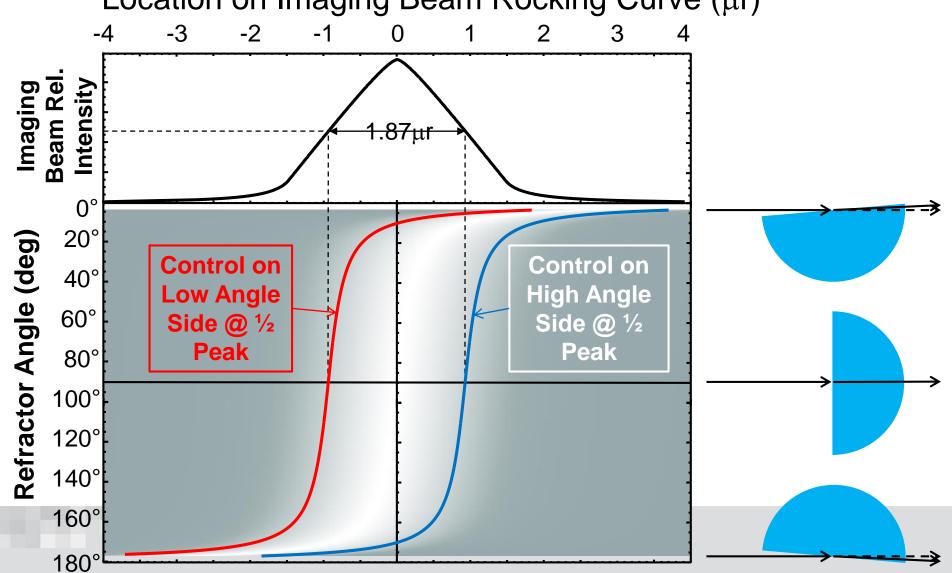
Analyzer Control System



Si(4,4,0) @ 40keV



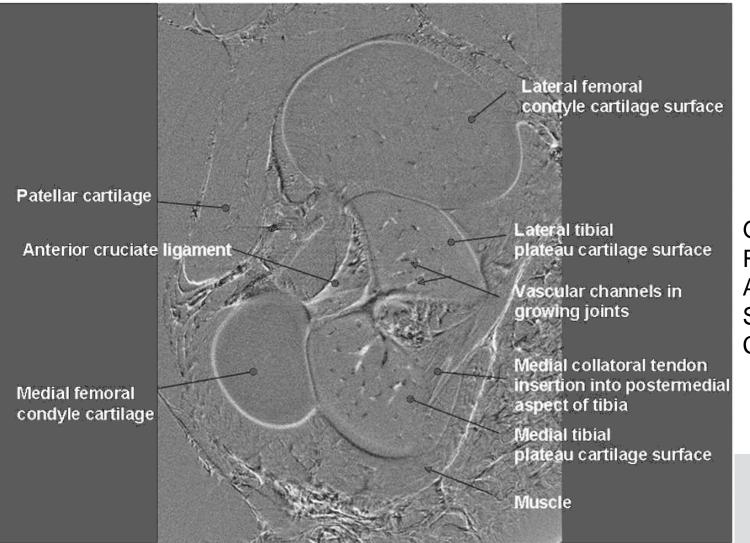






Earliest Signs of Osteoarthritis...

DEI CT of Piglet Joints



DEI CT Refraction Image 40keV BMIT 05B1-1

Glendon Rhoades, Alan Rosenberg, Sheldon Wiebe, Chapman, et al

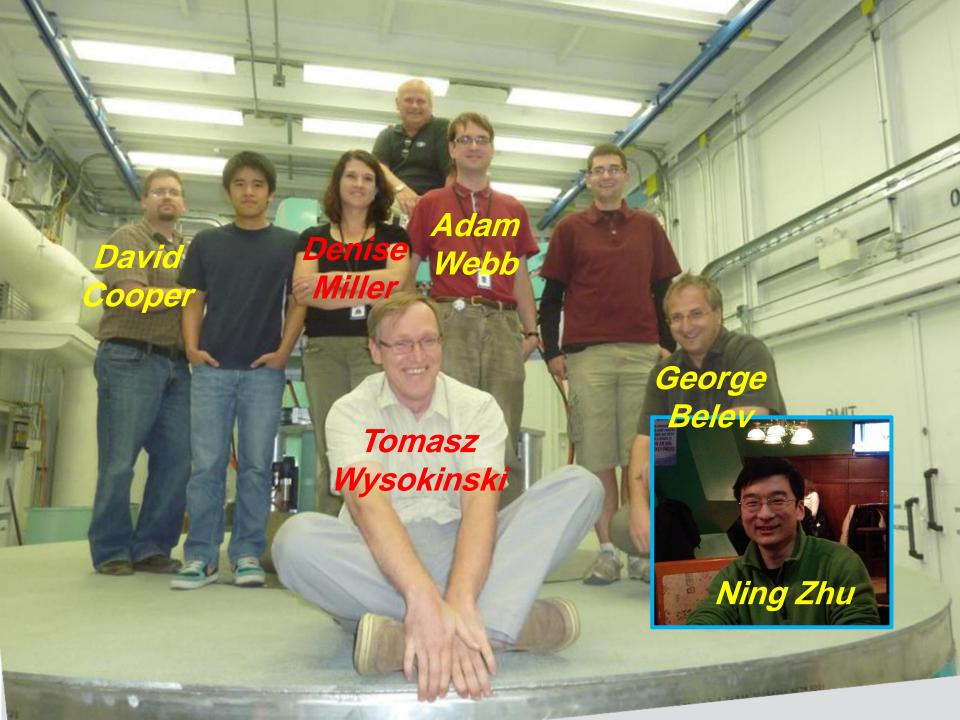


Conclusion

- Unique opportunity and environment for biomedical research
- Very flexible facility –
 "wind tunnel"



- Training a new generation of scientists in interdisciplinary research
- Insertion Device beamline recently on-line
- New concepts to expand utility of beamline
- We have just started...



 $\begin{bmatrix} 0.325 & 6.58 \\ 0.322 & 35.4 \end{bmatrix}$

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BMIT is supported by:

Canada Foundation for Innovation
Province of Saskatchewan
Western Economic Diversification
SK Heart & Stroke Foundation
SK Health Research Foundation
Saskatoon Health Region
Royal Univ. Hospital Foundation
City Hospital Foundation
Regina Qu'Apelle Health Region
Hospitals of Regina Foundation
Canadian Cancer Society - SK

Saskatchewan Cancer Agency
Alberta Cancer Board
Breast Cancer Society of Canada
University of Saskatchewan College of Medicine

Western College of Veterinary Medicine

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College of Kinesiology

Department of Psychology

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College of Dentistry

College of Agriculture

Canadian Light Source





