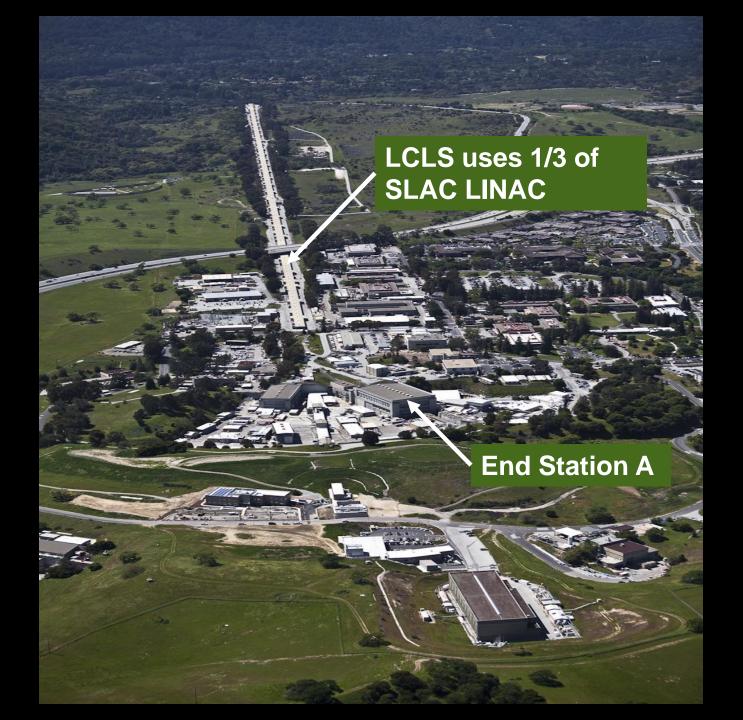
End Station A Test Beam ESTB & CLIC Wakefield Collimation

Mauro Pivi, SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory on behalf of ESTB/ESA team

> Webex CLIC meeting June 09, 2011

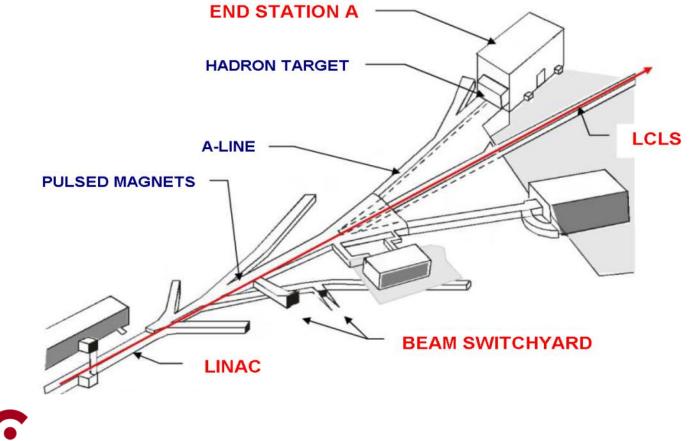






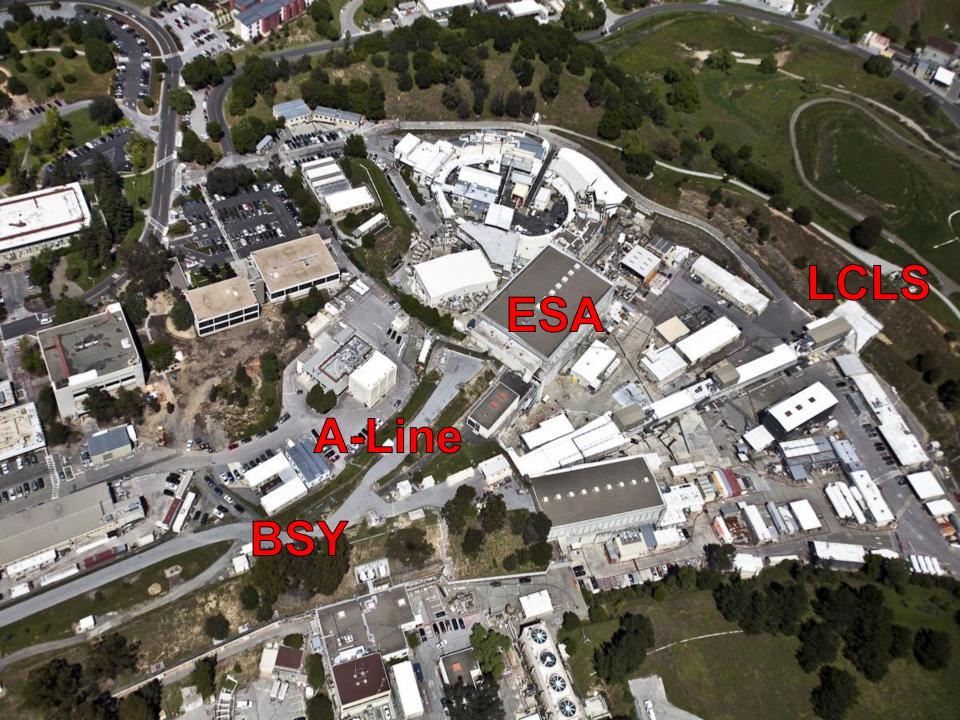
LCLS and ESA

Use pulsed magnets in the beam switchyard to send LCLS beam to End Station A (ESA)

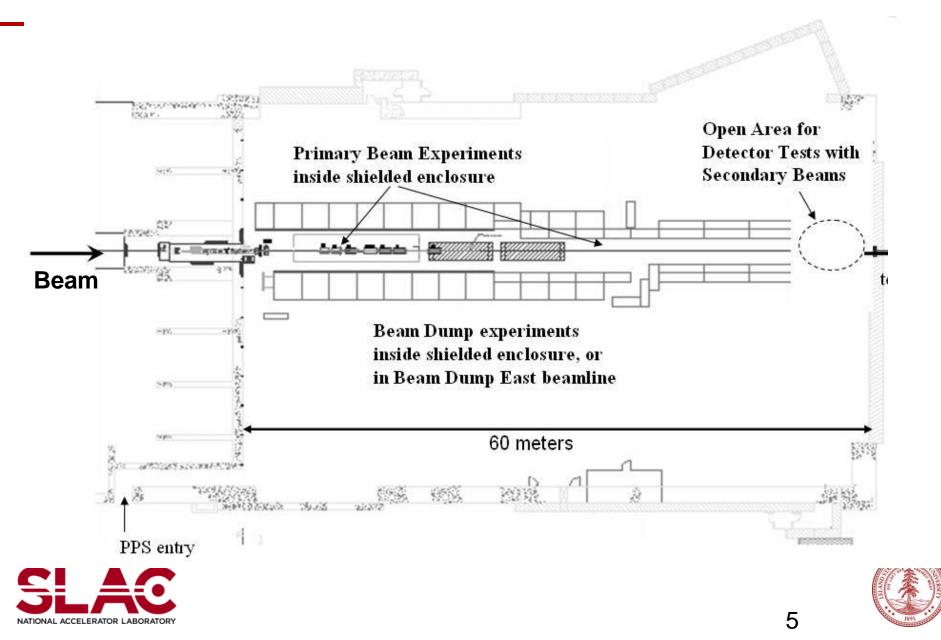








Building 61: ESA



LCLS/ESTB Beams

LCLS beam

- Energy: 3.5 -13.6 GeV
- Repetition rate: 120Hz
- Beam current: 20 to 250 pC
 - 150 pC preferred by LCLS Users these days
- 350 pC @ 120Hz has been provided
 - This is the current upper limit for the present cathode
 - Radiation Safety approved 600 pC running!
- Beam availability > 95%!

ESTB beam

- Kick the LCLS beam into ESA @ 5 Hz
- Primary beam 3.5 -13.6 GeV
 - Determined by LCLS
 - <1.5 x 10⁹ e-/pulse (250 pC)
- Clean secondary electrons
 - 1 GeV to 13.6 GeV, 0.1 e-/pulse to 10⁹ e-/pulse





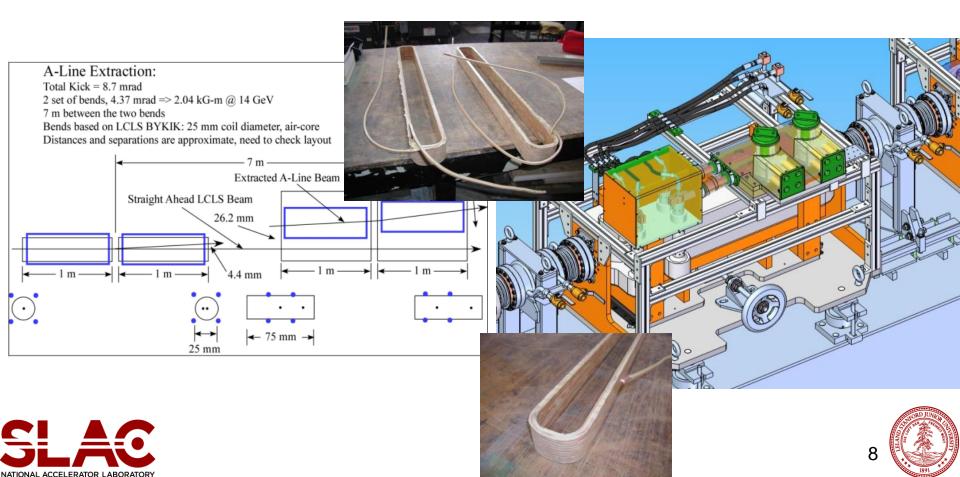
ESTB parameters

Table 1.1.1. ESTB primary electron beam parameters and experimental area at the BSY and in ESA

Parameters	BSY	ESA
Energy	4-13.6 GeV	4-13.6 GeV
Repetition Rate	5 Hz	5 Hz
Charge per pulse	0.25 nC	0.25 nC
Energy spread, σ_{E} /E	0.058%	0.058%
Bunch length rms	10 μm	280 μm
Emittance rms ($\gamma \epsilon_x, \gamma \epsilon_y$)	(1.2, 0.7) 10 ⁻⁶ m-rad	(4, 1) 10 ⁻⁶ m-rad
Spot size at waist $(\sigma_{x,y})$	-	< 10 µm
Drift Space available for experimental apparatus	-	60 m
Transverse space available for experimental apparatus	-	5 x 5 m
ATIONAL ACCELERATOR LABORATORY Mauro Piv	ri SLAC, ESTB 2011 Workshop	1891

ESTB Hardware Needed

- 4 kicker magnets including power supplies, modulators and vacuum chambers are being manufactured
- Build new PPS system and install new beam dump



End Station A Experimental Area





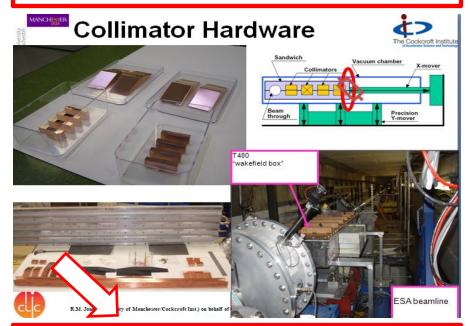


Collimator Wakefield Measurements

R.M. Jones, D. Schulte, R. Tomas, W. Wuensch for the CLIC team

Motivation

- Collimator wakefields may limit CLIC performance
- CLIC parameters sit close to limit of formulae applicability
- Previous experiments in ESA (T-480)^a show discrepancies with model (is the lack of bunch length measurement the culprit?)
- Non-linear components?



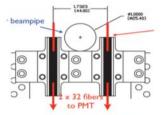
- Bunch length measurement is critical . New electrooptic bunch length instrumentation (CLIC CDR)
- Need BPM resolution in the 100 nm level (partially contributed by CERN)

Energy Spectrometer Tests at End Station A Mike Hildreth

New SR Stripe Detector

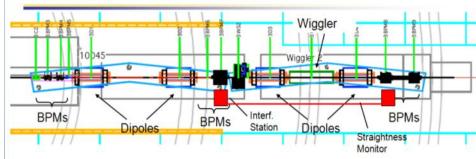
- Next-generation prototype for Energy Measurement test
 - schedule advanced in anticipation of ESA closure/hiatus due to LCLS







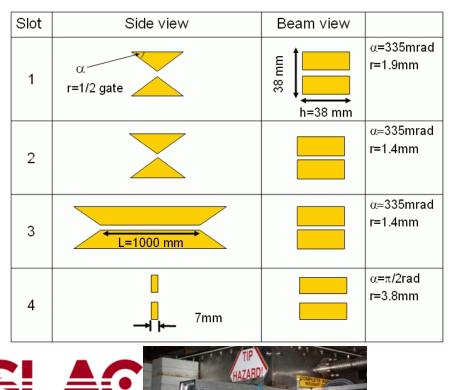
Next Steps for ESA



- · Cross check of spectrometer energy measurements
 - Commission SR-Stripe setup
 - Previous chicane measurements limited by BPM resolution
 - LCLS2 BPMs? (under negotiation)
 - more new hardware/electronics for better resolution/stability
 - aim for 1×10⁻⁴ relative measurement, cross-calibration
 - Finish what we started!

Collimator Wakefield "Box" in ESA

- Installed and tested in 2007-'08
- Different jaw apertures, coll. lengths
- Tests: optimal materials and geometry to minimize wakefields
- T-480, see papers S. Molloy et al.



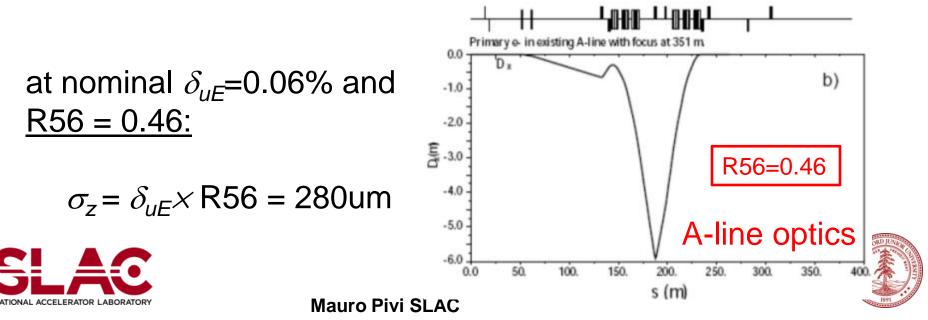
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- "Wakefield box" allows swapping of collimators and adjusting jaw aperture
- measured wakefield kick to the beam by downstream BPMs



- CLIC bunch length 44 μm
- LCLS beam: 10 μm and smaller
- To first order: bunch length $\sigma_z = \delta_{uE} \times R56$.
- In the A-line, bunch length increase due to 24° bend, large dispersion (6m!) and large R56.

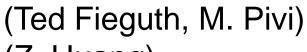


- It is possible to reduce $\delta_E \sim 0.02\%$ (Z. Huang)
- Bunch lengths of 100 um are possible.
- For smaller bunch length we would need to modify the optics and reduce R56.

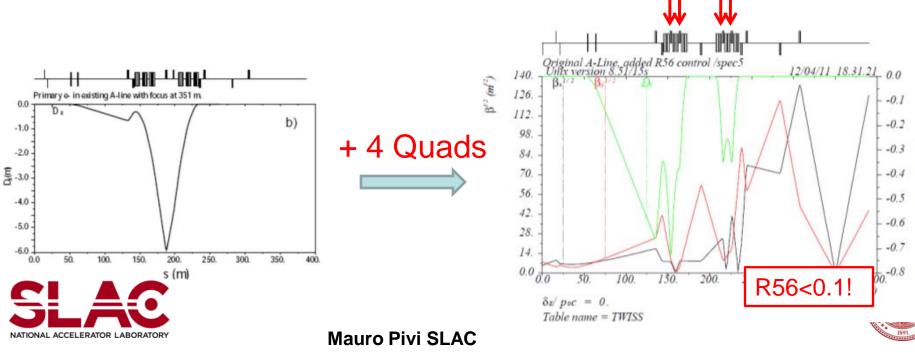




- Solution: installation of 4 available QUADs to reduce dispersion at bends locations:
 - reduce R56 ~0.1
 - with LCLS beam $\delta_{\text{E}} \text{~~} 0.02\%$ (Z. Huang)
 - $\sigma_z \le 44 \ \mu m$ in ESA

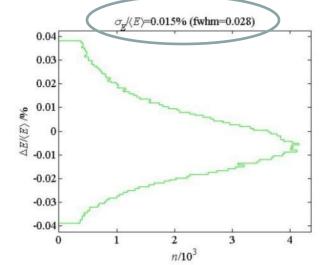


D (m)



Using LiTrack: example

0.04

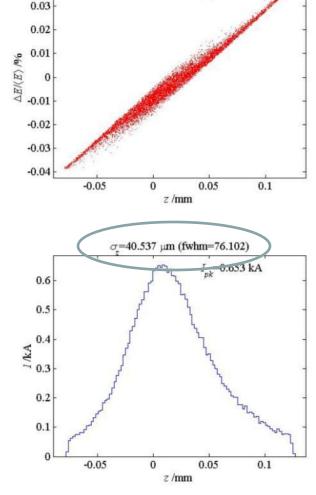


LiTrack simulations (Z. Huang):

• δ_E~0.015%

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- applied 10%energy cut
- R56 = 0.23 m (not 0.1 yet!)
- got σ_z =40 um Elegant (MADX?!) simulations of whole beam line on the way

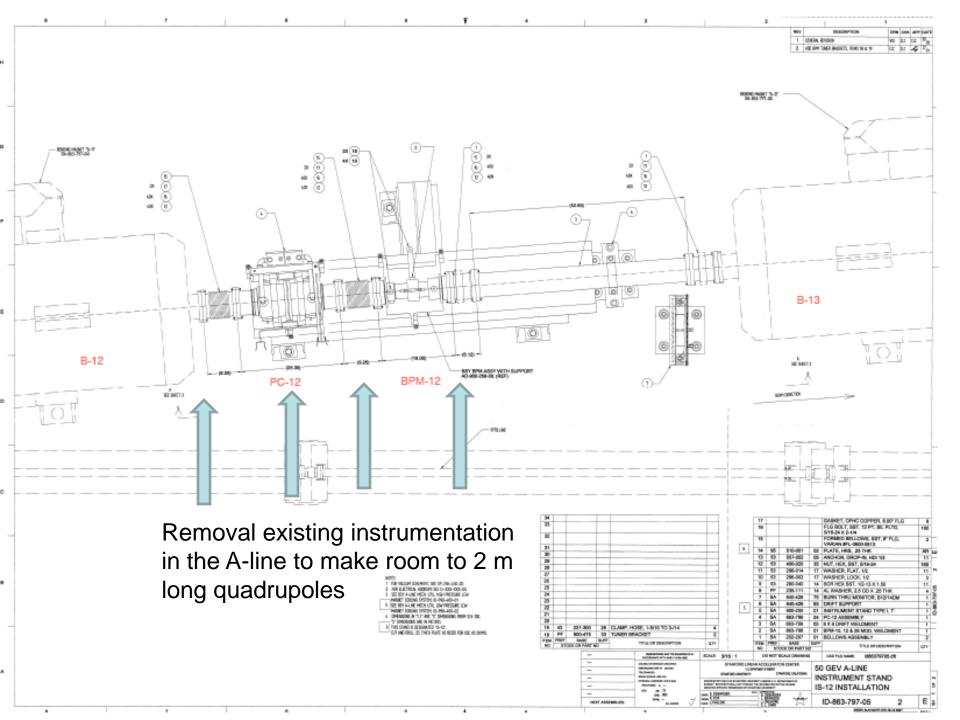


 $\langle E \rangle = 13.741 \text{ GeV}, N = 0.125 \times 10^{10}$

(z) = 0.017 mm



Mauro Pivi, SLAC, ESA Test Beam



- 4 quadrupoles 2 meter long, aperture 8cm available at SLAC.
- Installation: need removal of existing instrumentation, new stands, power supplies (upgrade), pulling cables, cooling water channels, radiation physics calculations, designers, etc.
- \$1.0M+ estimate for 4-quad installation and infrastructures





Schedule

- Oct 25th Nov 1st install 4 BSY kicker magnets
- First ESTB run in November and December (need commissioning time)
- LCLS off from Christmas to end of January
- ESTB running resumes February 2012
- SLAC downtimes are in Aug/Sept and over Christmas for the next years





Summary

- We are excited to re-start ESA/ESTB test beams!
 - Unique High energy test beam line in the US, with plenty of infrastructures and SLAC support for Users
- Beam parameters determined by LCLS. Availability 5Hz +.
- Installation of the full 4 kicker system by end October
 First ESTB run in November / December 2011
- CLIC collimation wakefield:
 - Wakefield "box" tested/ready for use in ESTB
 - In principle bunch lengths 100 um are possible in ESTB
 - Possible optics upgrade need funding (!) for $\sigma_z \leq 44$ um.
 - ESTB allows sensitivity studies scanning bunch length.
 - Need better bunch length instrumentation + BPMs (UK colleagues!)





ESA Past Experiments

