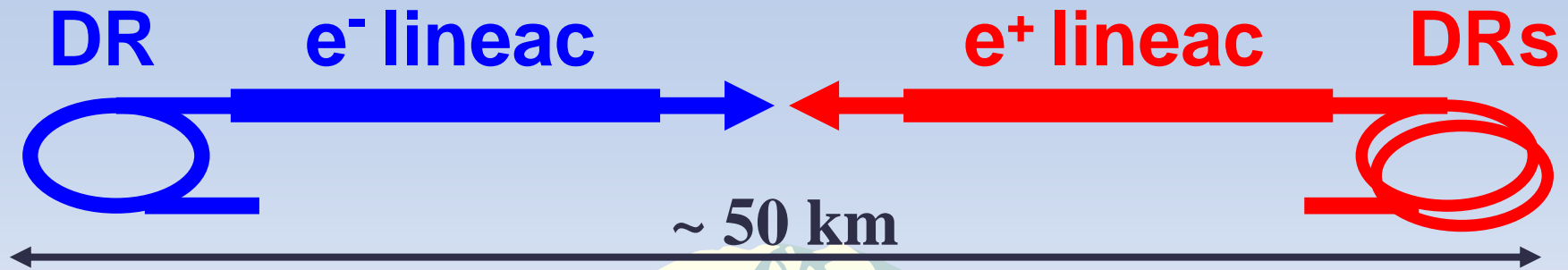


The ILC Compton Scheme

Junji Urakawa for Posipol Workshop
at CERN, KEK

1. The Compton Scheme for ILC polarized positron source after Snowmass WS
2. Modified Points
3. Future
4. Summary

ILC: International Linear Collider



$$E_{\text{cm}} = 500 - 1000 \text{ GeV}$$

start experiment at ~ 2015 .

Polarized Beams play important role.

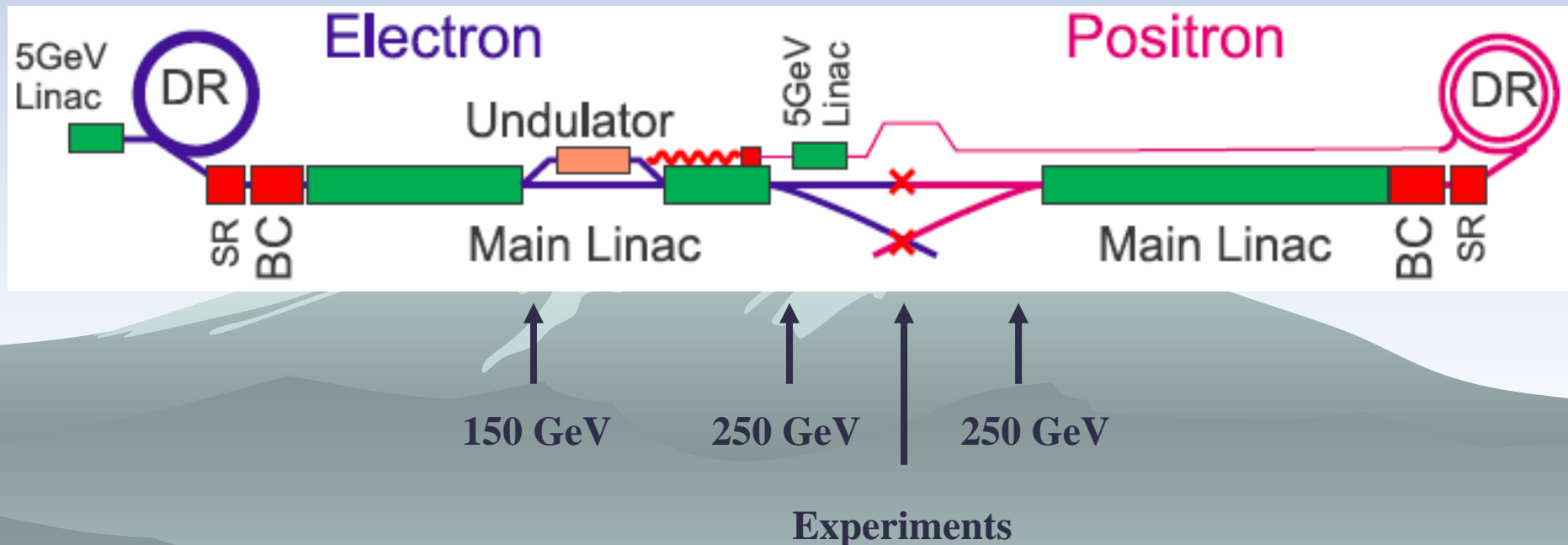
Suppress back ground.

Increase rate of interaction (if both beam pol.).

Solve Weak mixing of final state.

Base Design Configuration (BCD)

ILC Undulator-base e^+ Source



There are many problems which we have to solve. You can image from above Figure. Enjoy problems.

Why Laser Compton ?

i) Positron Polarization.

ii) Independence

Undulator-base e^+ : use e^- main linac

Problem on design, construction,
commissioning, maintenance,

Laser-base e^+ : independent

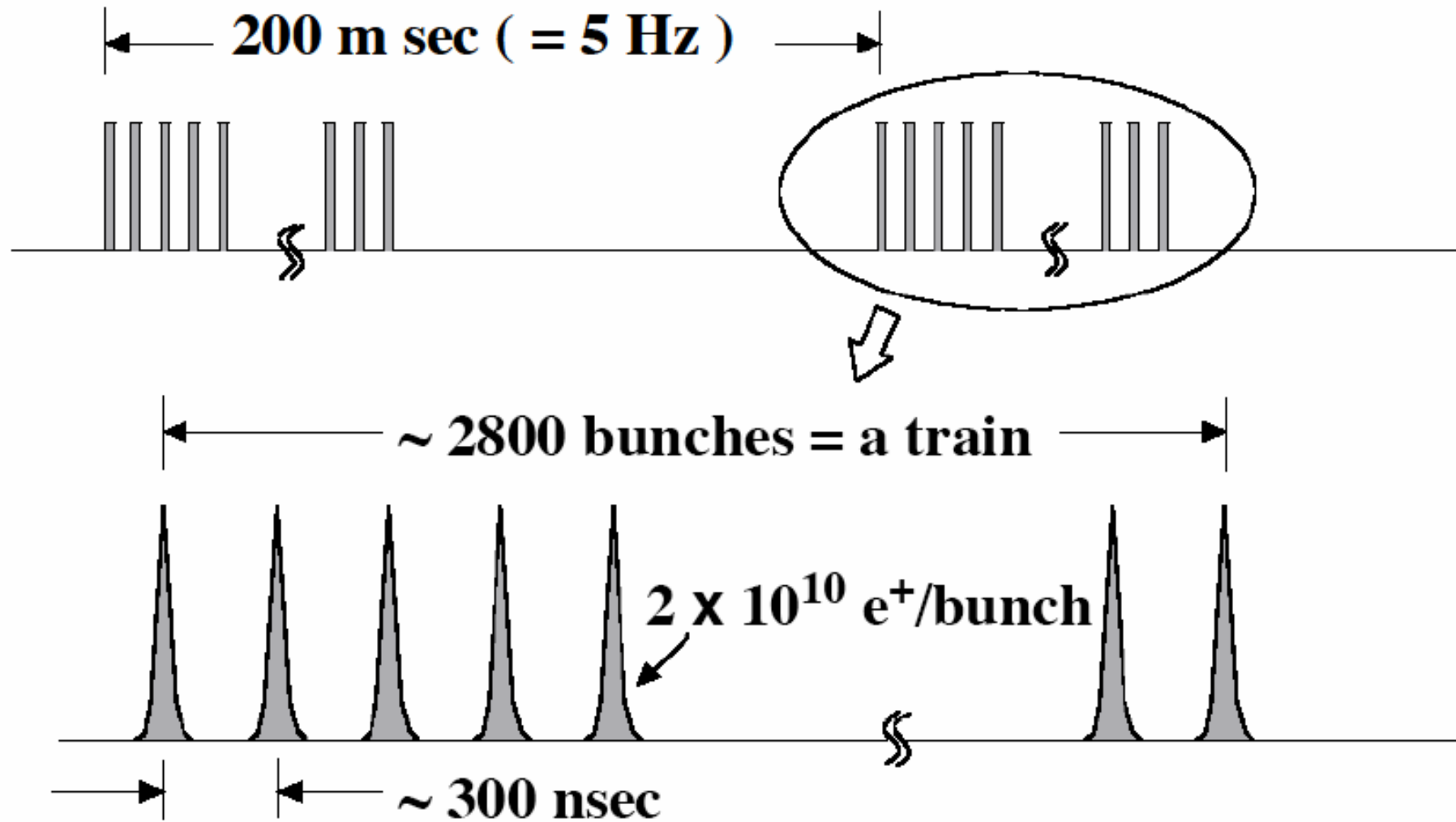
**Easier construction, operation,
commissioning, maintenance**

iii) Low energy operation

Undulator-base e^+ : need deceleration

Laser-base e^+ : no problem

ILC requirements



Laser Pulse Stacking Cavity

Fabry-perot Resonator

Input laser (YAGlaser)

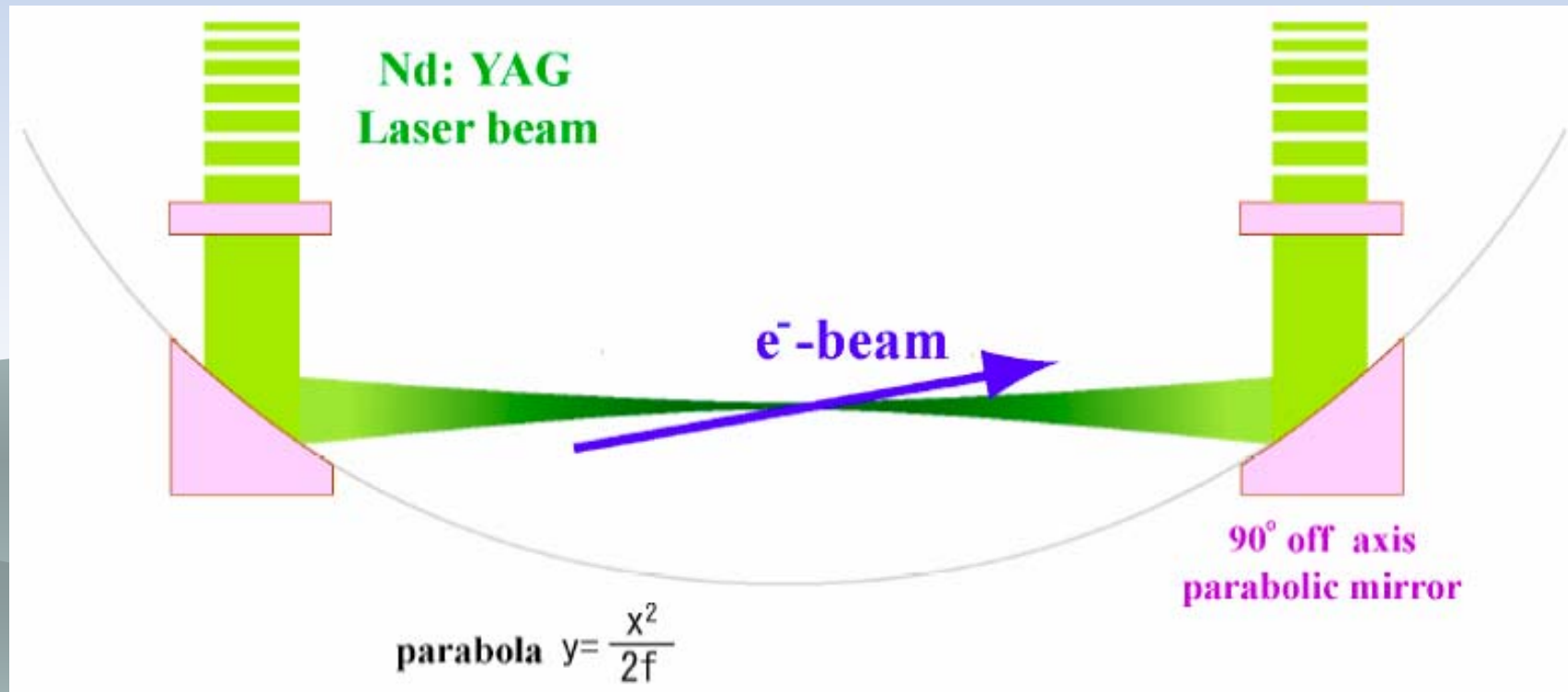
Energy 0.75 mJ/bunch

3.077 nsec laser pulse spacing

train length = 50 μ sec

Cavity

Enhancement Factor =1000



Laser pulse in cavity

750 mJ/bunch

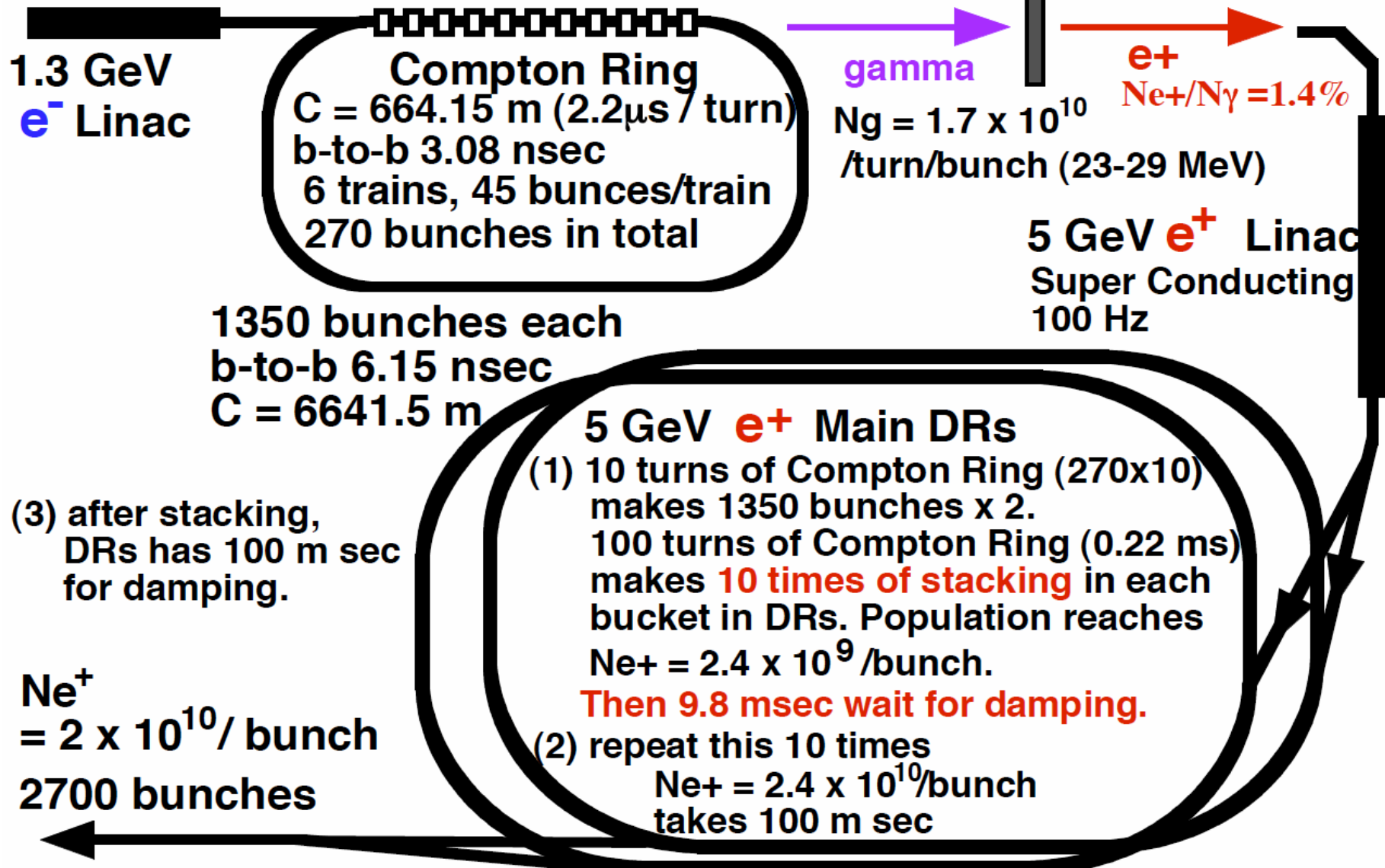
single bunch in a cavity

Schematic View of Whole System

30 YAG Laser Pulse Stacking Cavities

750 mJ in each cavity, 8 degree crossing to e- beam
(collisions in 100 turns + 9.8 msec cooling)x100 Hz

$N_{e^+} = 2.4 \times 10^8$ /bunch
270 bunches



Compton Ring
 $C = 664.15$ m ($2.2 \mu\text{s}$ / turn)
 b-to-b 3.08 nsec
 6 trains, 45 bunches/train
 270 bunches in total

gamma
 $N_\gamma = 1.7 \times 10^{10}$
 /turn/bunch (23-29 MeV)

e^+
 $N_{e^+}/N_\gamma = 1.4\%$

5 GeV e^+ Linac
 Super Conducting
 100 Hz

1350 bunches each
 b-to-b 6.15 nsec
 $C = 6641.5$ m

5 GeV e^+ Main DRs

- (1) 10 turns of Compton Ring (270×10) makes 1350 bunches x 2.
 100 turns of Compton Ring (0.22 ms) makes **10 times of stacking** in each bucket in DRs. Population reaches $N_{e^+} = 2.4 \times 10^9$ /bunch.
Then 9.8 msec wait for damping.
- (2) repeat this 10 times
 $N_{e^+} = 2.4 \times 10^{10}$ /bunch
 takes 100 m sec

(3) after stacking,
 DRs has 100 m sec
 for damping.

N_{e^+}
 $= 2 \times 10^{10}$ / bunch
 2700 bunches

Laser Pulse Stacking Cavity

Fabry-perot Resonator

Input laser (YAGlaser)

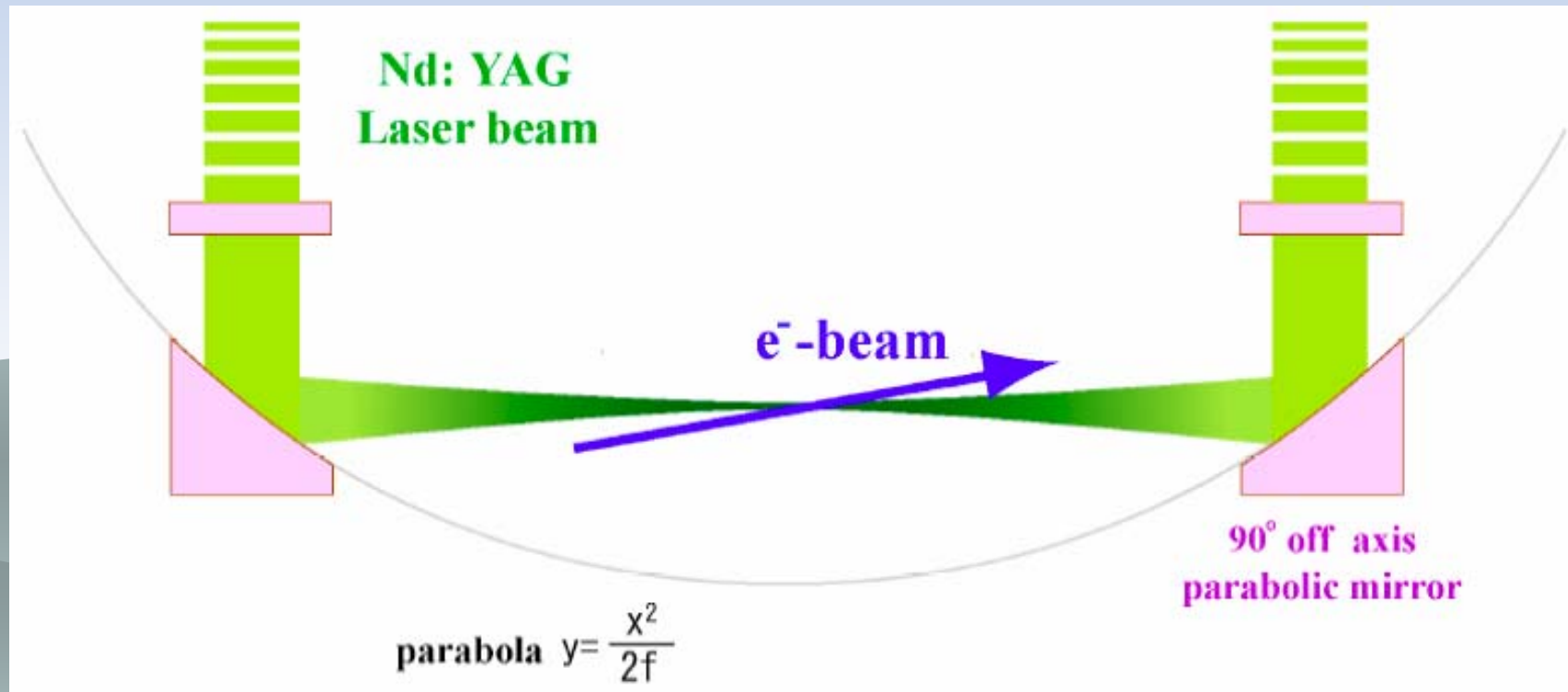
Energy 0.75 mJ/bunch

3.077 nsec laser pulse spacing

train length = 50 μ sec

Cavity

Enhancement Factor =3000



30 IP will be reduced to 10 IP.

Laser pulse in cavity

2250 mJ/bunch

single bunch in a cavity

We should install longitudinal phase rotation system into straight section for optical cavities in order to reduce electron bunch length from 5mm to 1mm.

Main Modified Points for Compton Ring

We can increase γ yield per collision with about 4 times and the electron bunch length can be increased until about 12mm in the region except for the region of Compton collision.

I propose the charge of Compton ring to reduce from 10nC to 2.5nC with 12mm bunch length. Compton ring is realistic.

We need the design of the longitudinal phase rotation system which consists of two sets of four magnets chicane and two sets of RF cavity system. I think design of this system will be realized soon.

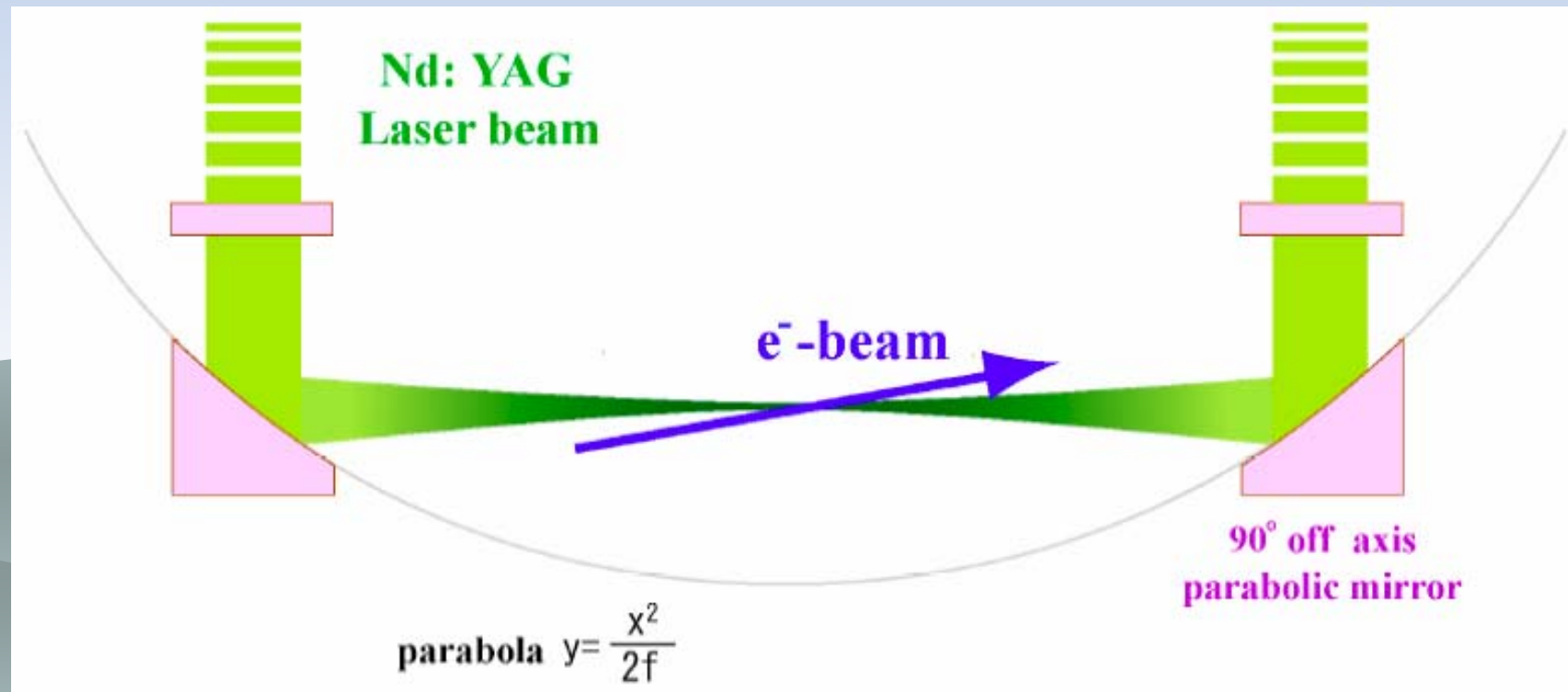
This is bunch compressor and bunch expander with the factor of 1/12.

Possibility in the Future

Fabry-perot Resonator

Input laser (YAGlaser)
Energy 0.75 mJ/bunch
3.077 nsec laser pulse spacing
train length = 50 μ sec

Cavity
Enhancement Factor =30000



10 IP will be reduced to 1 IP. ???

Laser pulse in cavity
22500 mJ/pulse
single pulse in a cavity

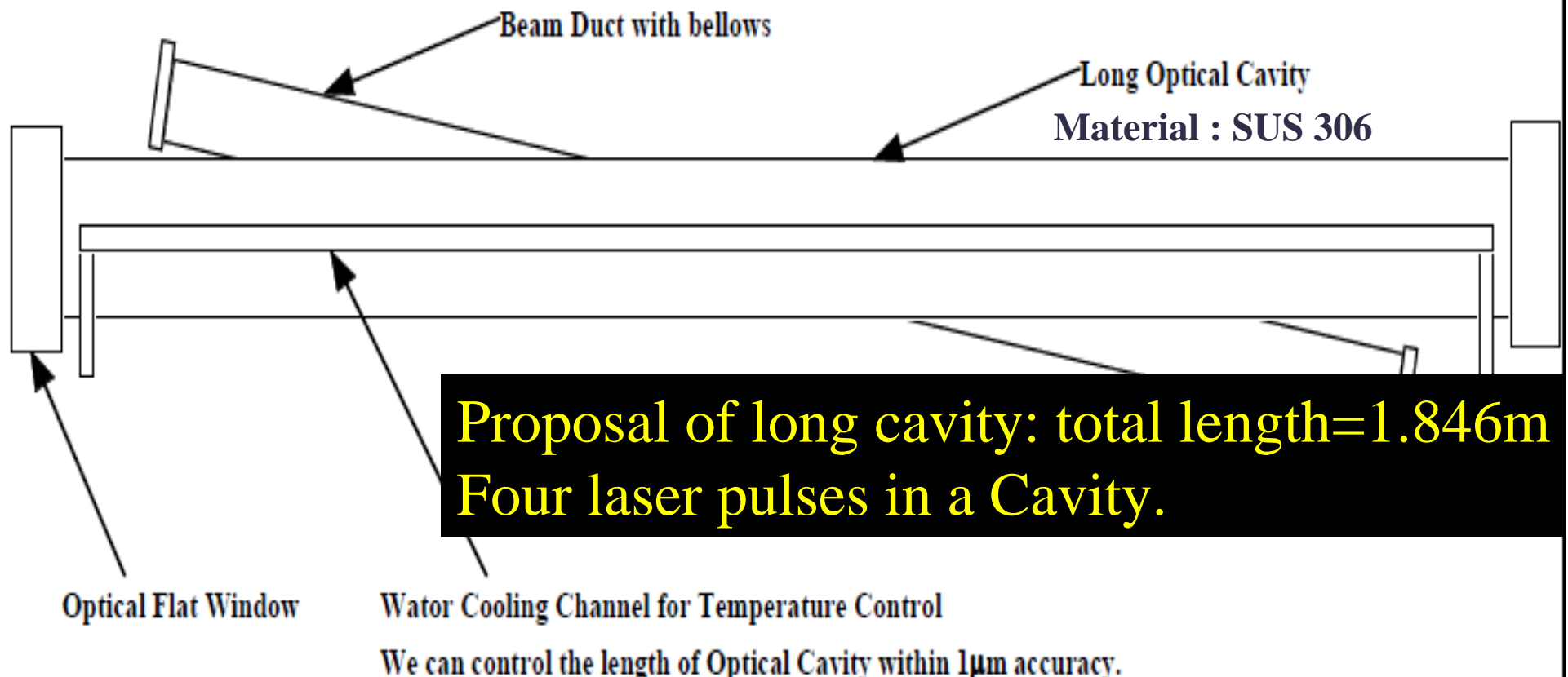
Nonlinear Compton scattering effect is problem.

750mJ/pulse is OK. Maybe, three times power 2.25J/pulse is acceptable. Please check this effect because we have to reduce the number of IP. I am sure that 22.5J/pulse is not acceptable.

However, I will reject the increase of laser pulse power option of 2.25J/pulse. See next slide. 5 IP proposal was written in the proceedings of Nano-beam05 by me assuming 3000 enhancement factor. If we reduce waist size at IP, we can reduce the number of IP in Compton ring.

Power density threshold on high reflectance mirror (99.99%) :
 $10\text{MW}/\text{cm}^2$, Degradation of multi-layer dielectric coatings due to the heating.

Peak power density on mirror (Laser single shot threshold):
 $10\text{GW}/\text{cm}^2$, Main problem is discharge (or breakdown of hydrocarbons on the mirror surface).



Example

$$z_R = \frac{\pi w_0^2}{\lambda}, \quad \text{and}$$
$$w(z) = w_0 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{z}{z_R}\right)^2}$$

Rayleigh range

Spot size on the mirror

Waist size $5\mu\text{m}$, $w_0=10\mu\text{m}$, $z=92.3\text{cm}$

$w(z)$ at mirror = 29.4mm

750mJ , 357MHz --- $\rightarrow 9.5\text{MW}/\text{cm}^2$

Our design value already reaches the threshold.

Peak power density : $3\text{GW}/\text{cm}^2$ less than the threshold.

Real Mirror size : **Diameter of 17.5cm**

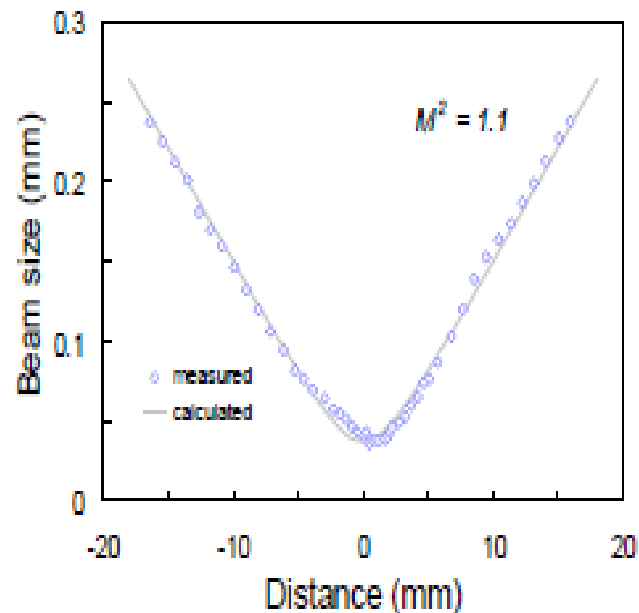
If we keep 30 IP in the straight section of the Compton Ring, we can reduce injected laser Power from $750\mu\text{J}$ to $25\mu\text{J}$. We have to prepare **30 mode-lock laser oscillators with 325MHz repetition rate and $25\mu\text{J}$ output laser pulse power.**

DUETTO - OEM produced by Time-Bandwidth

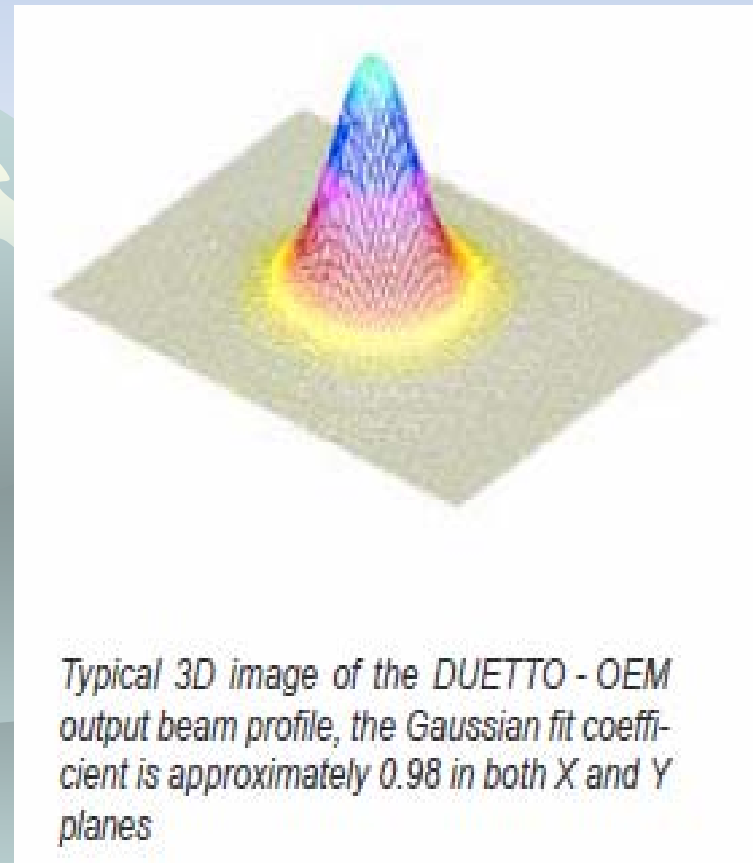


> 10 W	output power
50 kHz – 4 MHz	repetition rate
up to 200 μJ	per pulse
< 12 ps	pulse width
up to 16 MW	peak power
1064 nm	wavelength
< 1.3	M^2 (TEM ₀₀)

Quality of Laser Pulse is essential for laser storage into Optical Cavity.

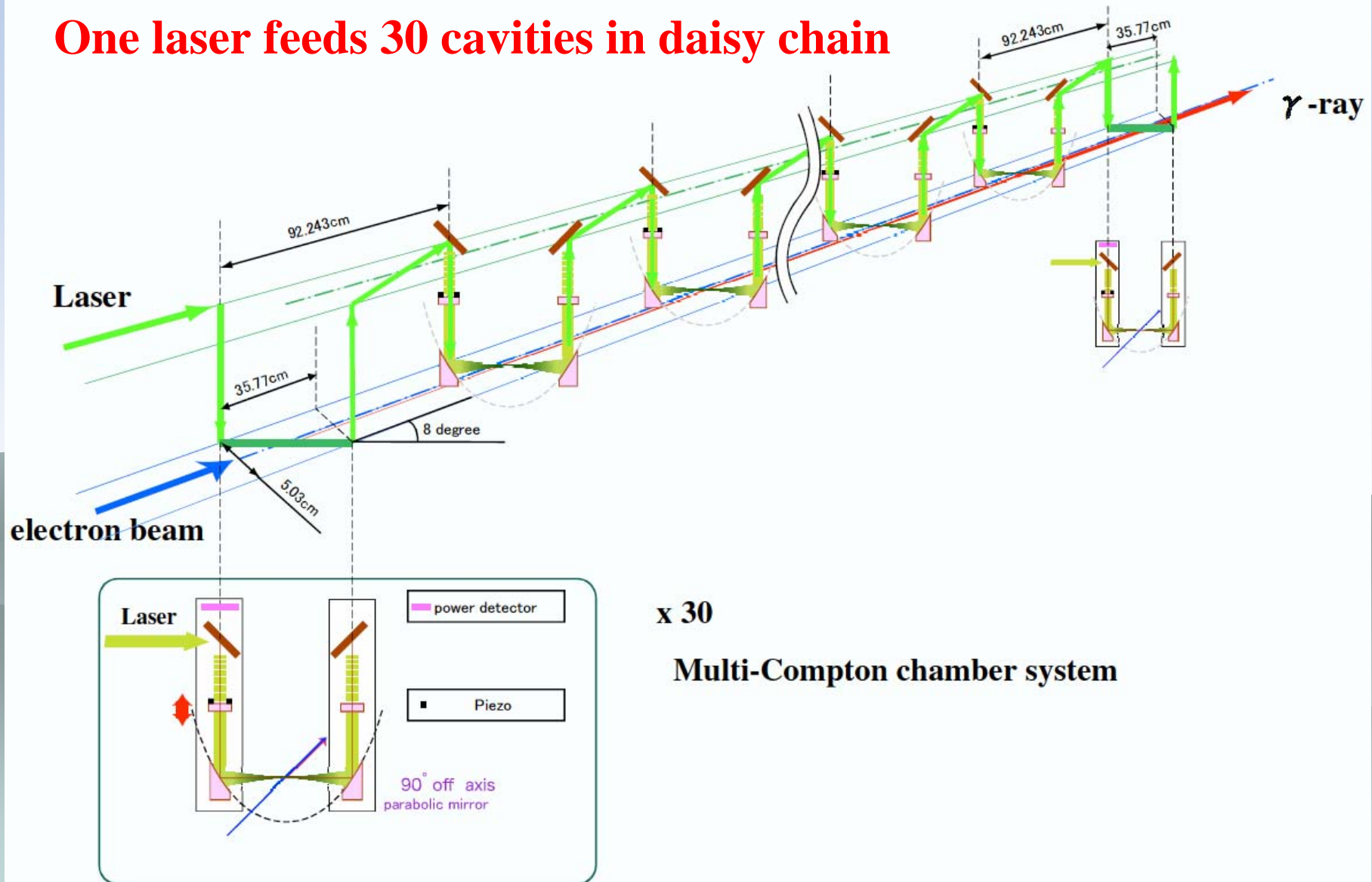


Measured beam size versus propagation distance through a beam focus. The calculated curve shows the dependence for a Gaussian beam with the indicated M^2 value.



In order to increase the reality, following scheme is changed to 30 independent systems.

One laser feeds 30 cavities in daisy chain

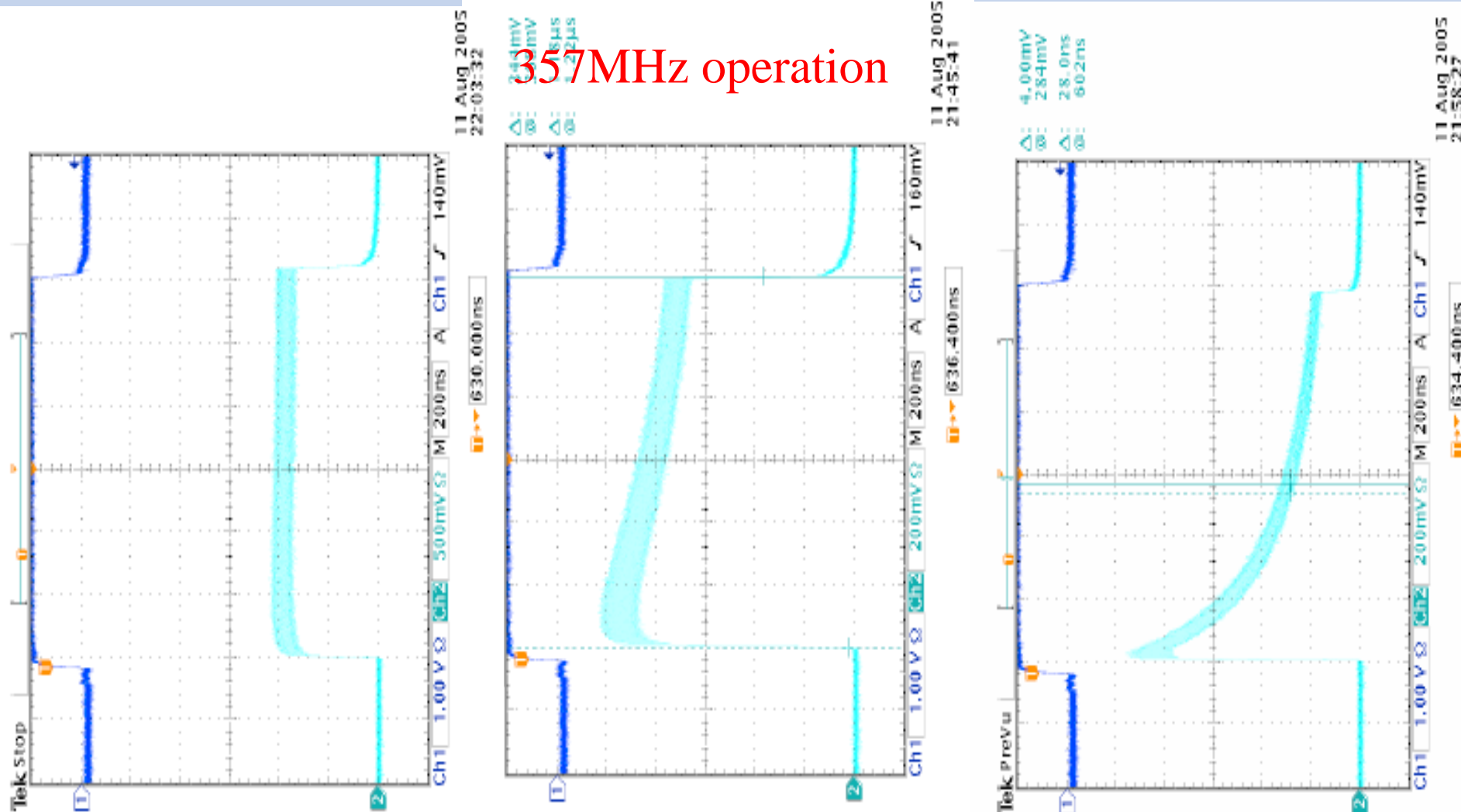


Quick test on 443 pulse train with 12.5Hz operation
(1.24 μ sec). Amplification by two pass 9mm ϕ YAG rod

3.6 μ J/pulse

65 μ J/pulse

660 μ J/pulse



Summary

1. Introduce the longitudinal phase rotation in the region of 30 IP of Compton Ring.

Design Parameters : Compressor ratio = 1/12,
bunch length 12mm, bunch charge 2.5nC

2. Proposal of long cavity: total length=1.846m
Four laser pulses in a Cavity.

3. Temperature precise control within 0.01degree
to ease the control of the length of the Optical cavity.

4. We use independent 30 laser optical cavity systems to make more flexible.

The number of the cavity system should be reduced, then we can reduce the cost.

5. Pulsed mode operation of laser system is necessary to recover the electron beam in the Compton ring. We need laser gate which consists of Faraday rotator etc. before the amplifier.

Summary of Summary

Requirement of the Design of Compton Ring is changed to realistic one. We need the complete design.
30 laser systems are independent, so precise tight tuning between cavities is not necessary.
The cost estimation of Compton scheme until RDR (Reference Design Report) Completion is necessary with assumption of 30000 enhancement factor.