

# Review of Nanobeam-2005

## **NANOB****BEAM2****005**

**October 17-21, 2005, Uji, Kyoto, Japan**

**(1) Laserwire mini-workshop**

**(2) Linear Colliders ( ILC and CLIC )**

**(a) BDS-design and interaction region**

**(b) stabilization and beam control**

**(c) Future R&D Plans**

**(d) Final Focus Q-magnet**

**(3) Advanced Beam Science**

**(a) Low emittance sources**

**(b) FELs and radiation source**

**(c) Other sources**

**(4) Physics with High Intensity Laser Beam**

# Participants of Nanobeam 2005



**(Japan : 63) Asia : 66, EU : 23, USA : 15, Total : 104**



## **Nanobeam2008 at BINP.**



**Real landscape at Nanobeam2002  
:The chateau of Gruyere.**



**Real landscape at Nanobeam2005  
: the Byodoin of Uji.**

# Highlights of Plenary Talks

- ◆ Summary of Nanobeam 2002 and Expectation  
–‘Stability and Ground Motion Issues in CLIC’ by **F. Zimmermann**
- ◆ Status of the ILC by K.Yokoya
- ◆ Issues on Stability and Ground Motion in ILC by A.Seryi
- ◆ Test Beams for ILC Final Focus by G.Blair
- ◆ **Frontiers of Light Source** by **T.Yamazaki**
- ◆ The “Stabilization of the Final Focus of the ILC” Project by D.Urner
- ◆ Electron Microscope as a Nano-Beam Analyzer by S.Isoda et al.
- ◆ Frontiers of high energy physics at LHC and ILC by H.Murayama
- ◆ Nanomaterial and its Medical Use: Smart Polymeric Micelles for Gene and drug Delivery by K.Kataoka
- ◆ Study of Cellular Radiation Response Using Heavy-Ion Microbeams by Y.Kobayashi
- ◆ Microbeam System for Heavy Ions from Cyclotron to Irradiate Living Cells by W.Yokota et al.
- ◆ **Stabilization of Stored Beam in the Spring-8 Storage Ring** by **H.Tanaka**

## 2002-LC



Figure 26: Collider landscape at Nanobeam'02: in 2002 three or four linear-collider projects were proposed, namely TESLA, NLC/JLC, and CLIC; the collider names are scaled with the rf wavelength. Some pictures were taken from [9].

## 2005-LC

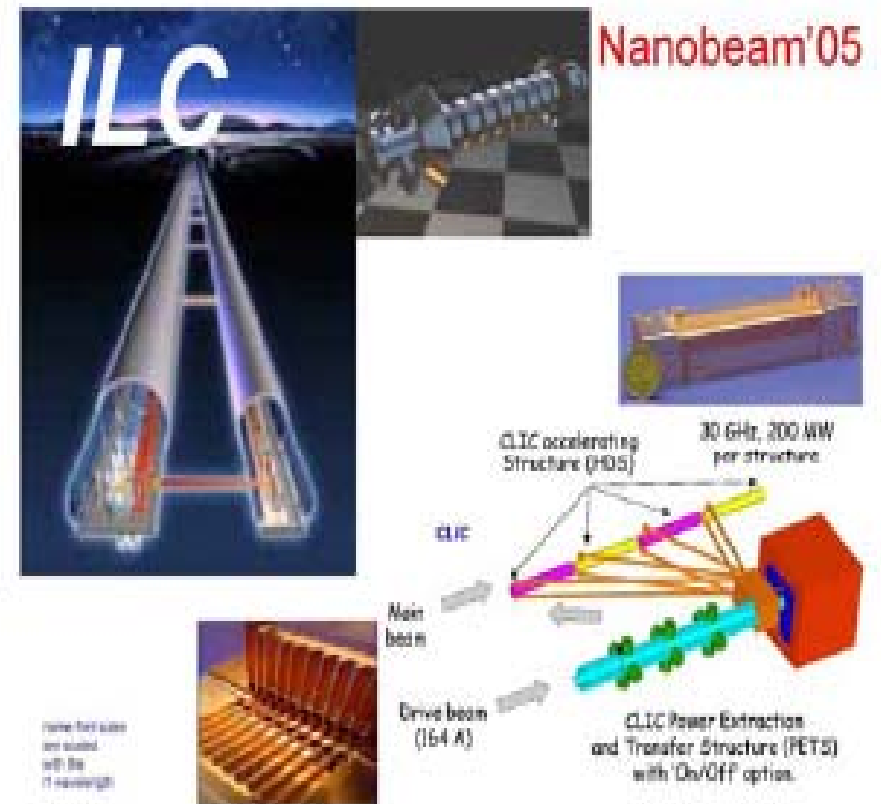
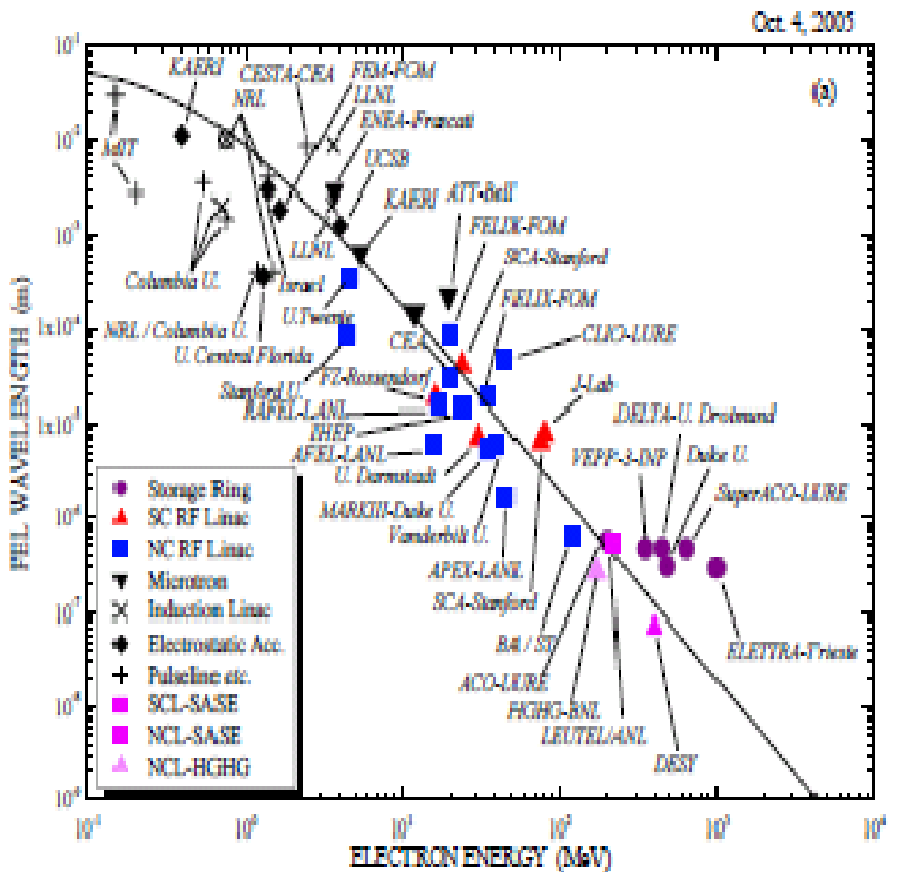


Figure 27: Collider landscape at Nanobeam'05: in 2005 only CLIC remains from the 2002 contenders and there is as a new player the ILC; the collider names are again scaled with the rf wavelength.

# FEL projects in the world



## ERL Scheme

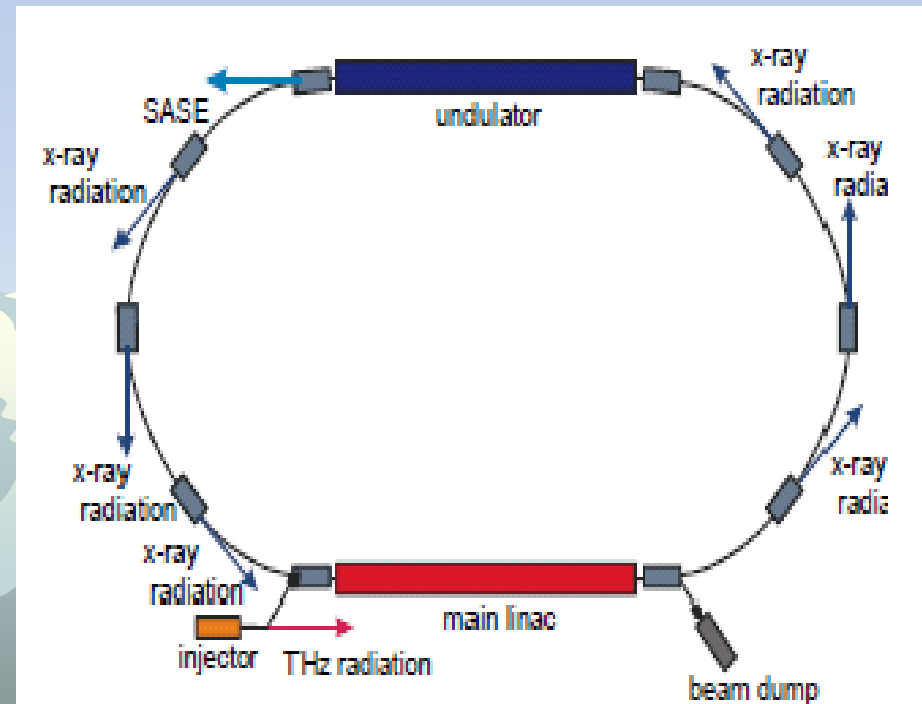


Figure 7 An example of ERL scheme.

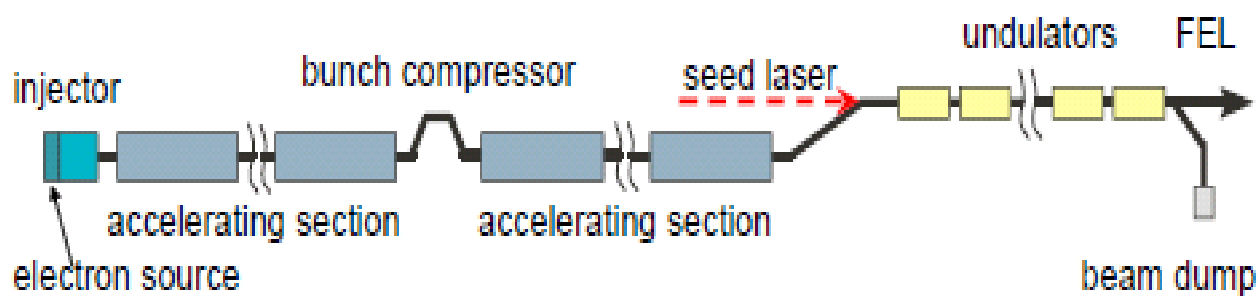


Figure 3. Typical SASE and HGHG scheme.

## From STABILIZATION OF STORED BEAM IN THE SPRING-8 STORAGE RING

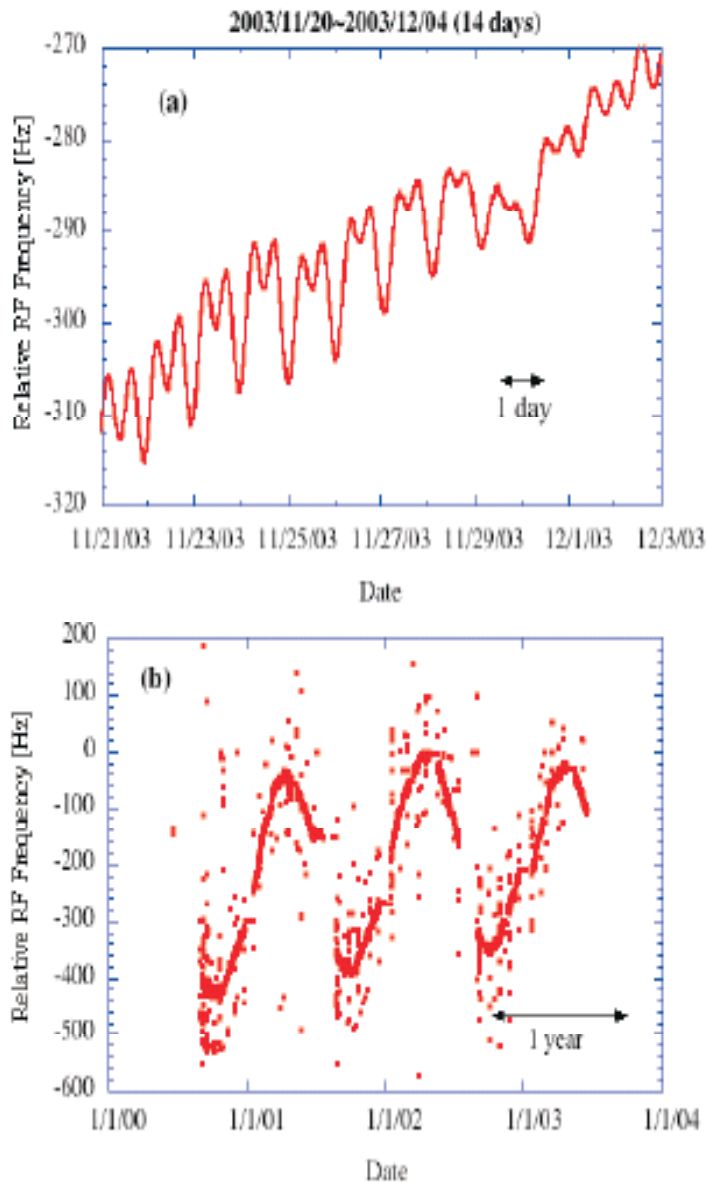


Figure 5: Observed RF frequency variation in keeping the store beam energy constant. Figure 4(a) shows the short-term change (6 days) clearly showing the circumference change by tidal movement and Figure 4(b) shows the seasoning change for about three years.

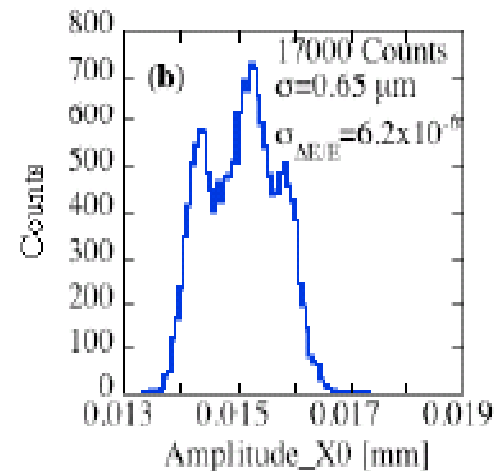
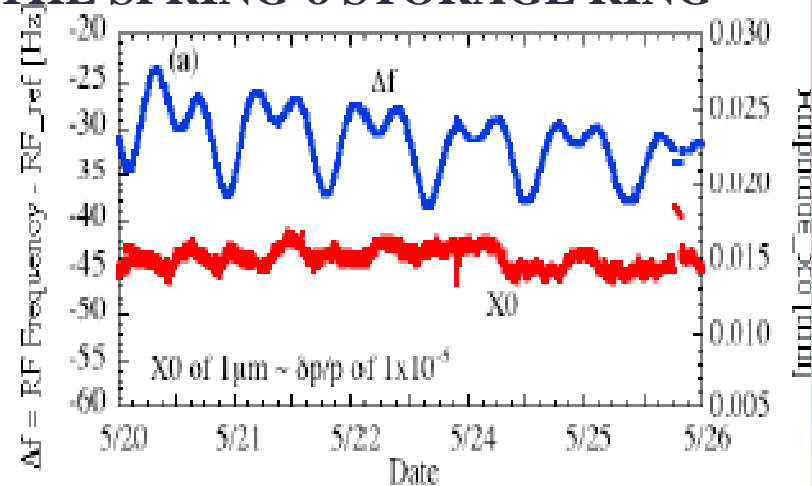


Figure 17: Typical energy stability for the user operation over 5 days. Fig. 17(a) shows changes of RF frequency and amplitude of DC component of COD measured by about 280 BPMs. The amplitude of 1  $\mu\text{m}$  corresponds to  $1 \times 10^{-5}$  by  $\delta p/p$ . Fig. 17(b) shows statistical distribution of the measured amplitudes of DC component in Fig. 17(a).

## Highlights of Working Groups Summaries

Summary of Laser-wire Mini Workshop (WG1) *G.A. Blair*

WG2a Summary *A.Seryi*

WG2b Summary *P.Burrows*

WG2c Summary *M.Ross*

WG2d Summary *B.Parker*

WG3a Summary: Low Emittance Sources

*J.E.Clendenin, J.W.Lewellen, K.Masuda, F.Stephan*

WG3b Summary: FEL-Radiation Sources

*H.Ohgaki, M.E.Coupric, G.Kulipanov*

WG3c-1 Summary : Lepton Beam *Y.Uk Jeong*

WG4 Summary : Physics with High Intensity Lasers

*T.Takahashi*



# Low Emittance Electron Guns

## 1. SC RF Guns

The guns being developed range from hybrids in which the cathode is NC, to all-Nb SC cavities.

Cathode materials that are being studied include Cs<sub>2</sub>Te, Pb and CsKSb/diamond as well as Nb.

## 2. 1.6-cell S-band RF Gun

*Ultra-Low Emittance,*

*Ultra-Short Bunch Length*

## 3. Polarized Photocathodes

## 4. Thermionic RF Gun with Independently Tunable Cells

## 5. DC thermionic gun

# One of FEL-RADIATION SOURCES

Table.2 Comparison of parameters of SR sources MARS (I<sub>e</sub>=2.5 mA) and Spring-8 (I<sub>e</sub>=100 mA)

|          |                      | Number of beam-lines | Brightness (ph/sec/mm <sup>2</sup> /sr)<br>$\Delta\lambda/\lambda=10^{-3}$ | Flux (ph/sec)<br>$\Delta\lambda/\lambda=10^{-3}$ |
|----------|----------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| MARS     | U,Nu-10 <sup>2</sup> | 48                   | 10 <sup>22</sup>   | 4.6x10 <sup>13</sup>                             |
|          | U,Nu-10 <sup>3</sup> | 12                   | 10 <sup>23</sup>   | 4.6x10 <sup>14</sup>                             |
|          | U,Nu-10 <sup>4</sup> | 4                    | 10 <sup>24</sup>   | 4.6x10 <sup>15</sup>                             |
| Spring-8 | Bending              | 23                   | 10 <sup>16</sup>   | 10 <sup>15</sup>                                 |
|          | U,Nu-130             | 34                   | 3x10 <sup>20</sup>   | 2x10 <sup>15</sup>                               |
|          | U,Nu-780             | 4                    | 10 <sup>21</sup>   | 1.2x10 <sup>16</sup>                             |

U:Undulator, Nu:number of period

**From “Comparison of one pass(ERL) And multi pass accelerators-recuperators(MARS) as coherent X-ray sources”**

**As my talk summary  
for Nanobeam2008 Workshop:**

**Nanobeam is essential not only for ILC and CLIC  
but also for FEL, ERL, many applications and  
high field physics.**

**Nanobeam requests us to stabilize the beam orbit  
within nanometer level.**

**Thank you for your attention.**