

INTEGRATED Li LENS-TARGET SYSTEM

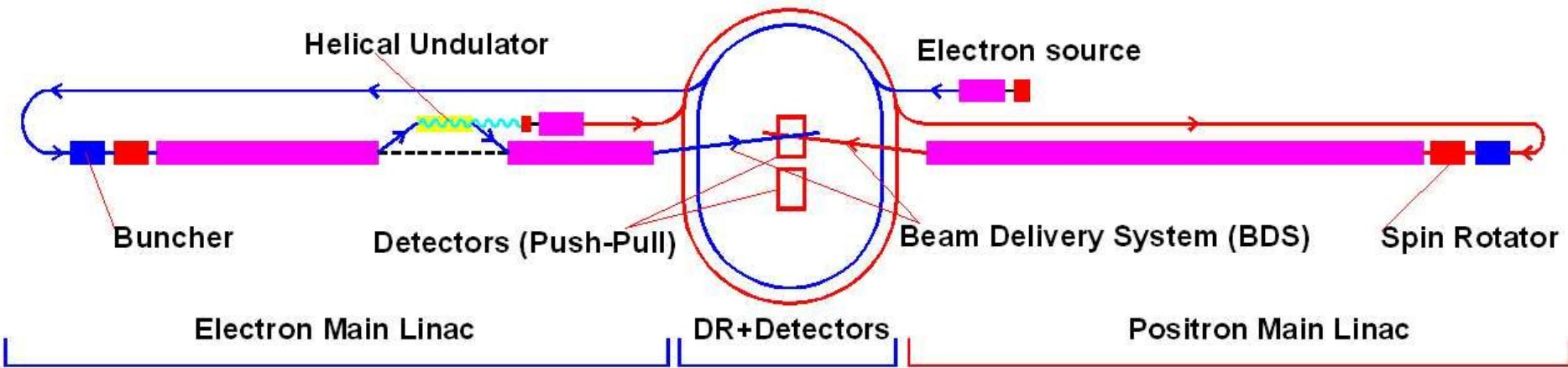
Alexander Mikhailichenko

Cornell University, Wilson Lab., Ithaca, NY 14853

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(ALCPG11)**

on March 20, 2011

POSITRON SOURCE FOR ILC



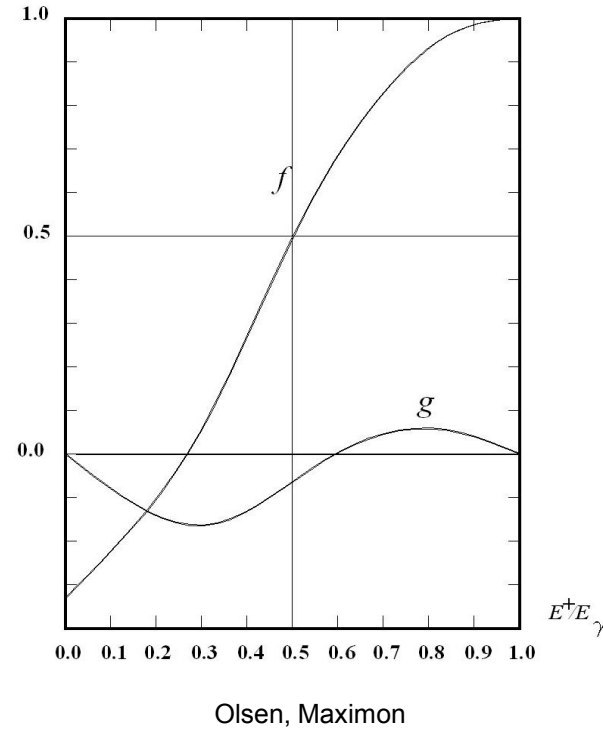
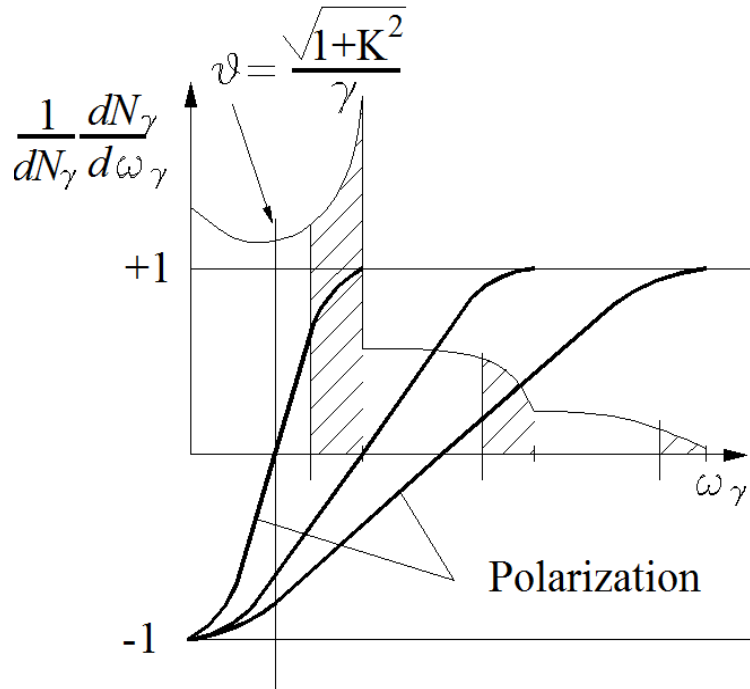
>60% positron polarization

Polarized electrons can be obtained in the same way

In principle, positrons could be generated by positrons, so the linacs become independent

Spectral distribution and polarization schematics for Undulator Radiation

All higher harmonics have zero intensity in straight forward direction



Hatched areas correspond to the passage of radiation through the collimator

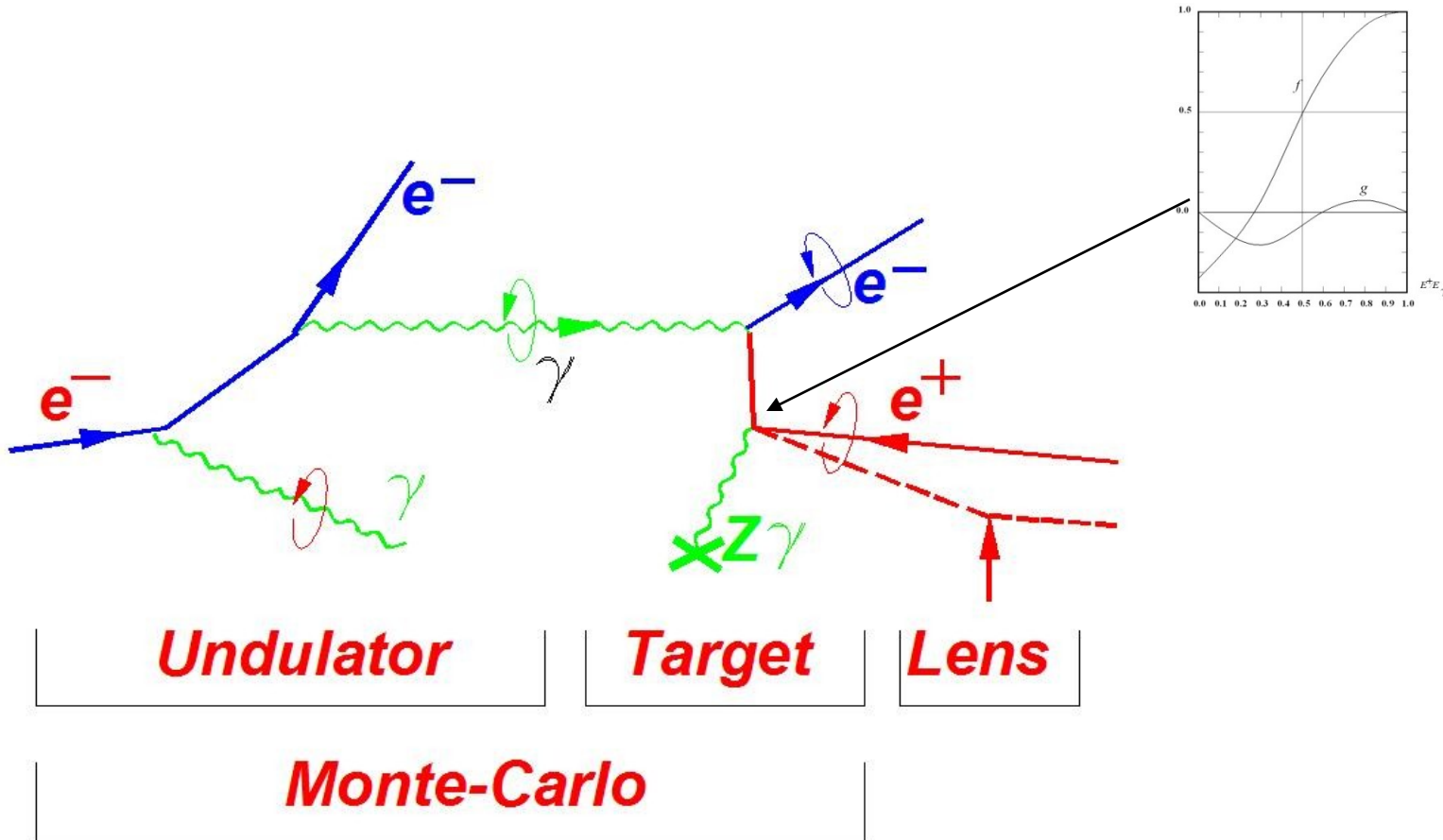
Collimator helps to enhance integrated photon polarization

Angle of radiation and the energy of the photon are not independent

Polarization curve needs to be convolved with the photon density

Code KONN

Initiated in 1986; continued in 2007-
3000 FORTRAN lines



PROGRAM KONN

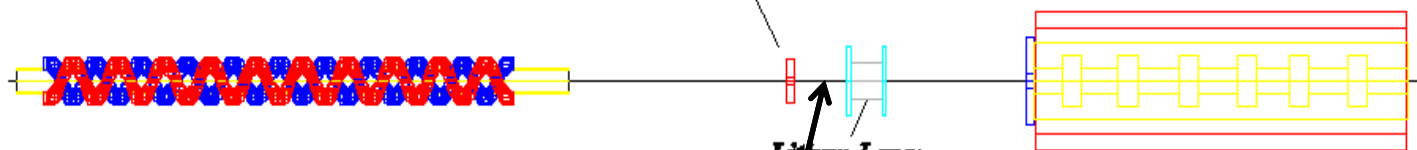
T.A.Vsevolozhskaya, A.A.Mikhailichenko

Monte-Carlo simulation of positron conversion

Energy of the beam;
Length of undulator;
Undulator period $M=L/\lambda_u$;
K-factor;
Emittance;
Beta-function;
Number of harmonics (four);
Number of positrons to be generated;

Target:
Distance to the undulator
Thickness;
Diameter of target;
Material;
Diameter of hole at center;
Step of calculation

Acceleration:
Distance to the lens;
Length of structure;
Gradient;
Diameter of collimator at the entrance;
Diameter of irises;
External solenoidal field;
Further phase volume captured;



CALCULATES at every stage:
Efficiency in given phase volume;
Polarization in given phase volume;
Beam dimensions;
Phase-space distributions;
Beam lengthening;
Energy spread within phase space;

Lithium Lens:
Distance to the target;
Length;
Diameter;
Thickness of flanges;
Material of flanges;
Gradient;
Step of calculations;

Interactive code, now has ~3000 lines

Optimized efficiency and polarization for rotating target
calculated with KONN

Beam energy, GeV	150	250	350	500
Length of undulator, m	170	200	200	200
K factor	0.44	0.44	0.35	0.28
Period of undulator, cm	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Distance to the target, m	150	150	150	150
Radius of gamma collimator, cm	0.049	0.03	0.02	0.02
Emittance, $cm-rad$	1e-9	1e-9	1e-9	1e-9
Bunch length, cm	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Beta-function, m	400	400	400	400
Length of target/ X_0	0.57	0.6	0.65	0.65
Distance to the length, cm	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Radius of the lens, cm	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Length of the lens, cm	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Gradient, MG/cm	0.065	0.065	0.08	0.1
Wavelength of RF, cm	23.06	23.06	23.06	23.06
Phase shift of crest, rad	-0.29	-0.29	-0.29	-0.29
Distance to RF str., cm	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Radius of RF collimator, cm	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Length of RF str., cm	500	500	500	500
Gradient, MeV/cm	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Longitudinal field, MG	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015
Inner rad. of irises, cm	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Acceptance, $MeV-cm$	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Energy filter, $E > -MeV$	54	74	92	114
Energy filter, $E < -MeV$	110	222	222	222
Efficiency, e^+/e^-				
	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.5
Polarization, %				
	70	76	75	70

LOSSES FOR DIFFERENT MATERIAL OF TARGET

If energy Q deposited in mass m , then the temperature rise is

$$\Delta T = \frac{Q}{mc_V},$$

where c_V stands for the heat capacity. In its turn, for the 1cm^2 cross section

$$Q \cong l[\text{cm}] \times 1[\text{cm}^2] \times 2[\text{MeV} / \text{g} / \text{cm}^2] \times \rho[\text{g} / \text{cm}^3].$$

For the gamma target, the length l is a fraction of radiation length, $l \cong \frac{1}{2} X_0 / \rho$,

$$Q \cong X_0 \times 1[\text{MeV}]$$

From the other hand $m = \rho \times 1[\text{cm}^2] \times \frac{X_0}{2\rho} = \frac{1}{2} X_0 \times 1[\text{g}],$

so the temperature gain goes to be

$$\Delta T \cong \frac{2}{c_V[\text{J} / \text{g} / ^\circ\text{K}]} [^\circ\text{K}] \left(\cong \frac{2A}{25[\text{Mol} / \text{g} / ^\circ\text{K}]} \cong \text{const} : (D - P \text{ law}) \right)$$

For Ti $c_V=0.5 \text{ J/g} / ^\circ\text{K}$; for W $c_V=0.134 \text{ J/g} / ^\circ\text{K}$; for Pb $c_V=0.13 \text{ J/g} / ^\circ\text{K}$,

So ratio of temperatures comes to

$$\Delta T_{Ti} : \Delta T_W : \Delta T_{Pb} \cong 1 : 3.7 : 3.8; \quad (A_{Ti} : A_W : A_{Pb} \cong 47 : 183 : 207)$$

The ratio difference in temperature gain is not so drastic; however it is important if the temperature approaching the melting threshold.

Usage of heavier targets desirable from the point of lowering of focal depth (~10 times) needed to be serviced by capturing optics, however. Also, the positron production efficiency is higher for heavier materials. All together this gives ~50% higher yield for W compared with Ti.

E-166 PREFERRED W TARGET

↓ Moving target --- TEMPERATURE IN A TARGET --- Stationary target ↓

DISTRIBUTION OF TEMPERATURE IN TARGET T(R,Z) DEG PER 10¹³ INITIAL ELECTRONS

DELTA R = .012 cm, DELTA Z = .003 cm

R→	.000	.002	.005	.005	.002	.001	.000	.000	.001	.000
	.365	.276	.205	.168	.110	.003	.000	.002	.000	.000
	.630	.589	.400	.335	.208	.009	.000	.000	.000	.000
	.804	.866	.643	.526	.347	.015	.000	.000	.000	.000
	.996	1.144	.844	.708	.439	.023	.000	.000	.000	.000
	1.350	1.308	1.092	.853	.550	.041	.000	.000	.000	.000
	1.756	1.601	1.381	1.003	.631	.059	.000	.000	.000	.000
	2.041	1.888	1.566	1.090	.720	.083	.001	.000	.000	.000
	2.200	2.169	1.756	1.234	.826	.100	.002	.000	.000	.000
	2.539	2.410	1.884	1.418	.882	.131	.004	.000	.000	.000
	2.765	2.504	2.116	1.522	.970	.164	.006	.000	.000	.000
	2.889	2.745	2.174	1.598	1.046	.184	.011	.000	.000	.000
	3.405	2.935	2.336	1.676	1.141	.215	.014	.001	.000	.000
	3.445	3.031	2.486	1.734	1.180	.221	.019	.003	.000	.000
	3.630	3.099	2.709	1.879	1.282	.255	.024	.003	.000	.000
	3.804	3.366	2.830	2.012	1.255	.304	.036	.001	.001	.000
	3.820	3.380	2.844	2.121	1.300	.313	.042	.002	.001	.000
	3.997	3.618	2.998	2.189	1.402	.311	.060	.005	.001	.000
	3.872	3.878	3.013	2.248	1.475	.331	.075	.008	.001	.001
	4.001	4.074	3.173	2.340	1.531	.363	.068	.012	.000	.000
	4.115	4.137	3.271	2.485	1.543	.398	.076	.016	.001	.000
	4.245	4.110	3.366	2.621	1.583	.453	.078	.023	.000	.000
	4.678	4.128	3.461	2.563	1.694	.481	.086	.024	.000	.000
	4.814	4.149	3.584	2.633	1.698	.524	.097	.018	.007	.000
	4.803	4.301	3.690	2.614	1.685	.543	.117	.026	.000	.000
	5.067	4.599	3.619	2.682	1.803	.547	.138	.026	.007	.001
	4.838	4.644	3.660	2.743	1.800	.569	.141	.039	.005	.003
	4.777	4.696	3.764	2.846	1.845	.586	.164	.045	.008	.003
	4.601	4.571	3.884	2.951	1.909	.586	.174	.046	.010	.004
	4.773	4.570	3.850	2.987	1.909	.587	.209	.052	.012	.004
	4.615	4.601	3.955	2.980	1.953	.589	.199	.048	.017	.006
	4.778	4.607	3.991	3.097	1.988	.620	.206	.060	.023	.005
	4.536	4.546	4.049	3.020	1.992	.649	.071	.022	.008	.001
	4.564	4.695	3.976	3.130	1.944	.660	.216	.072	.021	.010
	4.549	4.763	3.918	3.164	2.030	.673	.210	.075	.025	.009
	4.406	4.773	3.948	3.052	2.070	.629	.220	.089	.027	.008
	4.793	4.688	3.979	3.063	2.068	.706	.237	.082	.026	.009
	4.798	4.726	3.949	3.037	2.084	.711	.239	.086	.033	.008
	4.836	4.790	4.093	3.101	2.086	.749	.245	.096	.038	.011
	4.715	4.577	4.049	3.134	2.072	.750	.252	.093	.037	.009
	4.563	4.692	4.043	3.169	2.004	.749	.266	.097	.043	.013
	4.610	4.854	4.076	3.145	2.051	.787	.286	.107	.037	.017
	4.703	4.731	4.053	3.276	2.035	.765	.277	.117	.044	.011
	4.918	4.692	4.151	3.213	2.095	.777	.282	.130	.043	.012
	5.080	4.635	4.091	3.223	2.105	.809	.307	.135	.043	.015
	4.997	4.797	4.176	3.189	2.117	.798	.326	.140	.041	.017
	4.898	4.821	4.066	3.165	2.101	.792	.296	.133	.046	.021
	4.679	4.969	4.171	3.156	2.094	.762	.319	.132	.053	.021
	4.523	5.009	4.138	3.187	2.137	.782	.319	.132	.063	.020
	4.538	4.797	4.185	3.277	2.138	.764	.316	.131	.064	.024
	4.531	5.012	4.166	3.228	2.116	.781	.319	.142	.062	.022
	4.705	4.771	4.190	3.206	2.133	.786	.308	.146	.062	.023
	5.104	4.749	4.259	3.182	2.099	.788	.312	.134	.059	.024
	5.189	4.636	4.317	3.128	2.129	.817	.313	.134	.063	.023
	5.185	4.620	4.330	3.140	2.153	.825	.303	.138	.057	.028
	5.079	4.663	4.286	3.128	2.091	.823	.322	.134	.061	.029

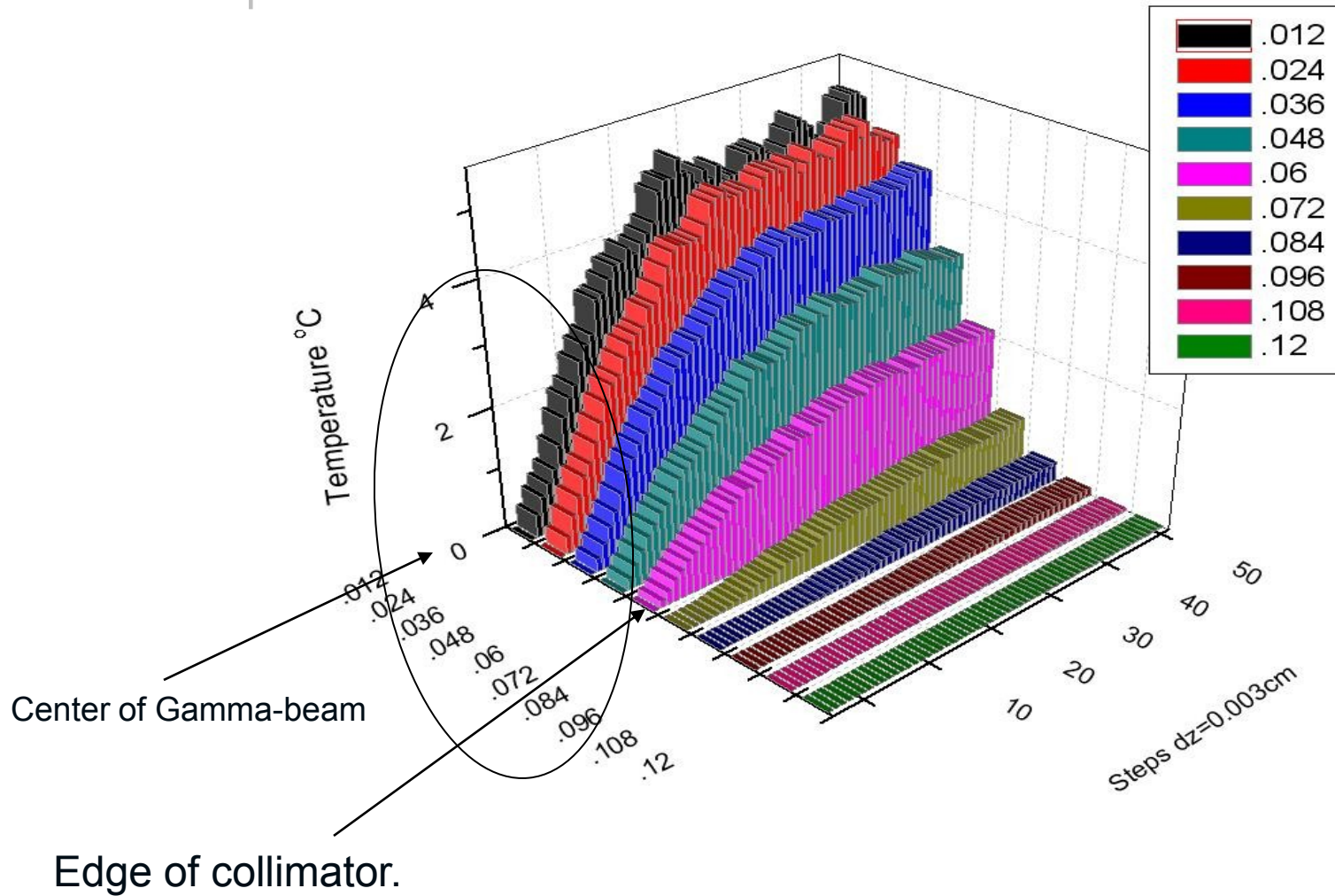
DISTRIBUTION OF TEMPERATURE IN TARGET T(R,Z) DEG PER 10¹³ INITIAL ELECTRONS

DELTA R = .012 cm, DELTA Z = .003 cm

R→	.000	.366	.891	.766	.294	.231	.000	.000	.110	.000
	61.159	46.252	34.342	28.174	18.390	.567	.000	.275	.000	.000
	105.617	98.783	67.078	56.238	34.923	1.450	.000	.000	.000	.000
	134.738	145.274	107.852	88.149	58.141	2.573	.025	.000	.000	.050
	166.932	191.743	141.460	118.791	73.655	3.934	.000	.000	.000	.000
	226.272	219.360	183.026	143.001	92.135	6.916	.000	.070	.000	.000
	294.366	268.408	231.499	168.095	105.857	9.946	.000	.000	.000	.000
	342.125	316.534	262.530	182.721	120.720	13.948	.231	.000	.000	.000
	368.868	363.671	294.349	206.862	138.410	16.831	.295	.000	.000	.000
	425.653	404.083	315.942	237.827	147.805	22.008	.662	.000	.046	.000
	463.673	419.850	354.846	255.157	162.570	27.548	1.023	.000	.000	.000
	484.464	460.318	364.562	267.948	175.372	30.790	1.784	.000	.000	.000
	570.879	492.064	391.750	280.971	191.264	36.087	2.275	.246	.000	.000
	577.650	508.118	416.767	290.663	197.778	37.072	3.208	.565	.000	.000
	608.652	519.617	454.206	314.976	214.973	42.696	4.064	.570	.000	.000
	637.811	564.410	474.500	337.353	210.375	50.997	6.041	.131	.123	.000
	640.545	568.291	476.761	355.608	218.024	52.550	7.114	.349	.242	.000
	670.182	606.625	502.650	367.037	235.150	52.199	10.080	.839	.119	.000
	649.275	650.198	505.209	376.906	247.331	55.479	12.514	1.405	.182	.105
	670.760	683.094	532.002	392.349	256.708	60.871	11.425	2.056	.054	.000
	689.872	693.557	548.392	416.580	258.708	66.692	12.724	2.675	.251	.000
	711.817	689.077	564.338	439.400	265.416	75.893	13.020	4.029	.506	.000
	784.330	692.138	580.342	429.650	284.009	80.706	14.401	3.933	.756	.000
	807.120	695.661	600.961	441.406	284.761	87.820	16.322	3.081	1.119	.000
	805.369	721.066	618.735	438.359	282.589	91.042	19.697	4.382	1.046	.000
	849.548	771.024	606.704	449.717	302.273	91.773	23.204	4.288	1.116	.221
	811.220	778.575	613.700	459.937	301.816	95.389	23.658	6.522	.875	.459
	800.987	787.428	631.179	477.260	309.269	98.307	27.423	7.545	1.324	.502
	771.494	766.389	651.142	494.839	320.040	98.310	29.215	7.787	1.658	.727
	800.309	766.280	645.544	500.830	320.038	98.435	35.071	8.403	2.057	.715
	773.733	771.435	663.186	499.719	327.486	98.805	33.397	8.063	2.785	.939
	801.143	772.357	669.241	519.308	333.390	103.875	34.529	10.058	3.871	.858
	760.605	762.134	678.826	506.274	333.931	108.824	33.058	11.834	3.699	1.287
	765.209	787.192	666.652	524.772	325.800	110.589	36.224	12.129	3.596	1.695
	762.684	798.661	656.898	530.469	340.428	112.829	35.192	12.593	4.199	1.521
	738.784	800.192	661.873	511.769	347.102	117.257	36.807	14.967	4.447	1.385
	803.648	786.068	667.198	513.551	346.693	118.341	39.750	13.728	4.368	1.527
	804.455	792.443	662.102	509.171	349.473	119.200	40.148	14.402	5.610	1.337
	810.827	803.191	686.244	520.007	349.774	125.541	41.145	16.020	6.394	1.836
	790.541	767.371	678.829	525.540	347.476	125.695	42.285	15.628	6.230	1.579
	765.124	786.768	677.815	531.287	335.965	125.630	48.003	16.346	5.715	2.203
	772.885	813.800	683.430	527.345	343.876	132.009	47.986	17.887	6.214	2.796
	788.617	793.229	679.595	549.286	341.152	128.322	46.447	19.619	7.306	1.768
	824.523	786.624	695.988	538.730	351.329	130.290	47.276	21.816	7.198	1.981
	851.787	777.160	685.842	540.311	352.949	135.594	51.520	22.700	7.206	2.435
	837.876	804.250	700.175	534.671	354.944	133.738	54.654	23.493	6.908	2.825
	821.201	808.332	681.701	530.736	352.325	132.775	49.629	22.237	7.706	3.438
	784.468	833.114	699.302	529.240	351.133	127.829	53.541	22.193	8.837	3.468
	758.353	839.836	693.726	534.303	358.301	131.182	53.518	20.638	10.598	3.311
	760.916	804.293	701.618	549.469	358.503	128.069	53.013	21.894	10.654	4.053
	759.666	840.416	698.492	541.247	354.832	130.926	53.415	23.809	10.373	3.694
	788.896	799.929	702.600	537.479	357.705	131.744	51.558	24.539	9.651	3.926
	855.792	796.170	714.141	533.448	351.962	132.154	52.366	22.490	9.896	3.961
	869.960	777.358	723.870	524.532	356.965	137.057	52.398	22.537	10.522	3.891
	869.400	774.687	725.933	526.515	361.019	138.362	50.765	23.213	9.591	4.755
	851.572	781.763	718.550	524.466	350.632	137.991	53.952	22.394	10.235	4.802

TEMPERATURE ALONG THE **W** TARGET FOR DIFFERENT RADIUSSES

per 10^{13} initial electrons; spinning target

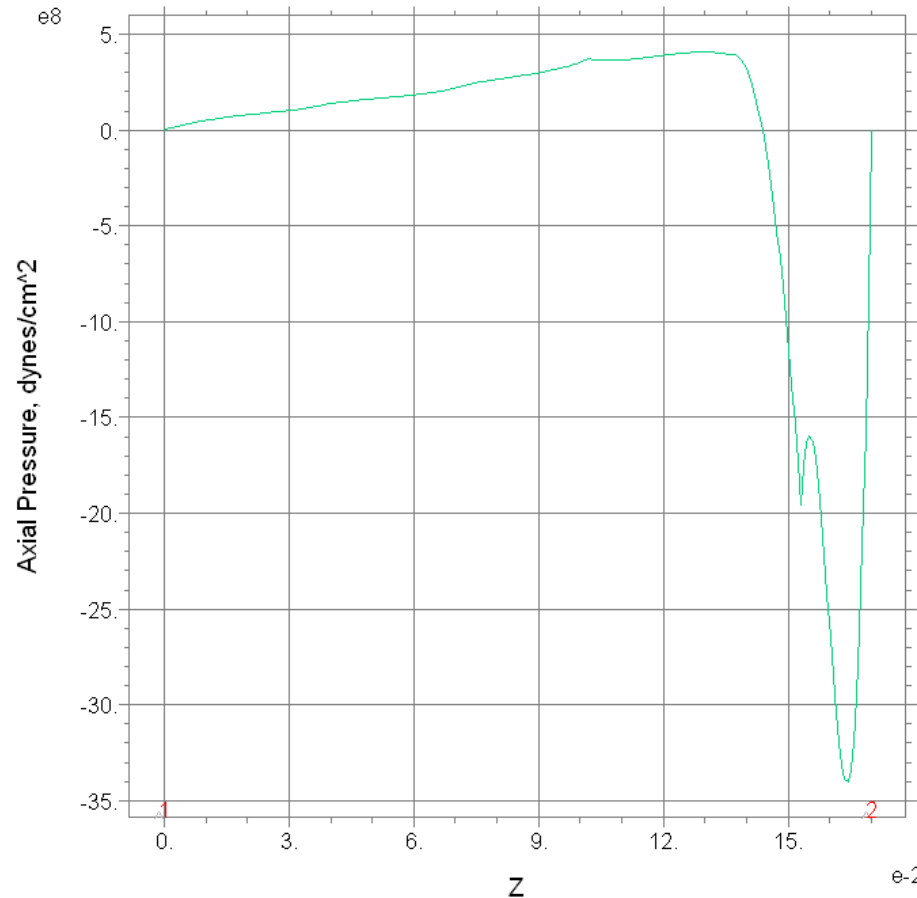


Each particle radiates 2.76 GeV in undulator

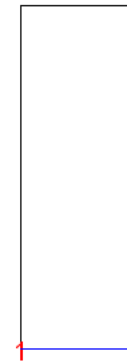
The negative pressure phenomenon confirmed here

Dyne/cm²=10⁻⁶ bar

ILC Target



Energy leaved in the target by a single bunch is ~0.1 Joule



ILC_Target_with_pressure: Cycle=10264 Time= 1.0000e-10 dt= 8.6496e-15 P3 Nodes=1500 Cells=394 RMS Err= !
sigmar= 0.250000 sigmaz= 0.050000 Surf_Integral=-9.271943

Pressure along the target; beam passed from the left to the right 0.1 ns ago

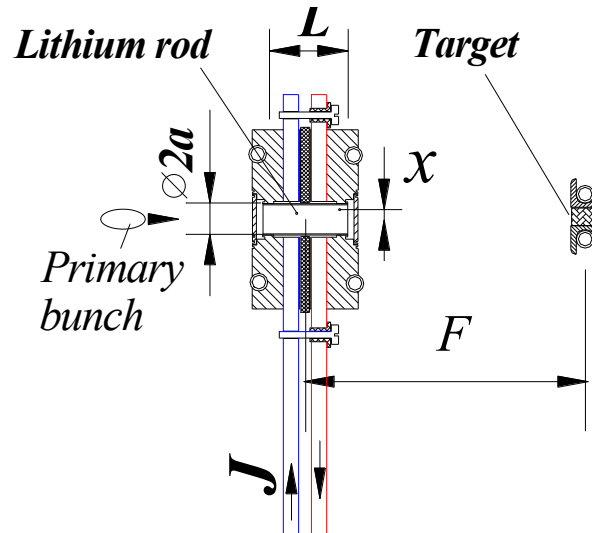
LITHIUM LENS BASICS

If steady current I runs through the round conductor having radius a , its azimuthal magnetic field inside the rod could be described as

$$H_g(r) = \frac{0.4\pi I r}{2\pi a^2}$$

where magnetic field is measured in Gs, a –in cm , I –in Amperes. Current density comes to $j_s = I / \pi a^2$ The particle, passed through the rod, will get the transverse kick

$$\alpha \cong \frac{H(x) \cdot L}{(HR)} \cong \frac{0.2ILx}{a^2 \cdot (HR)}$$

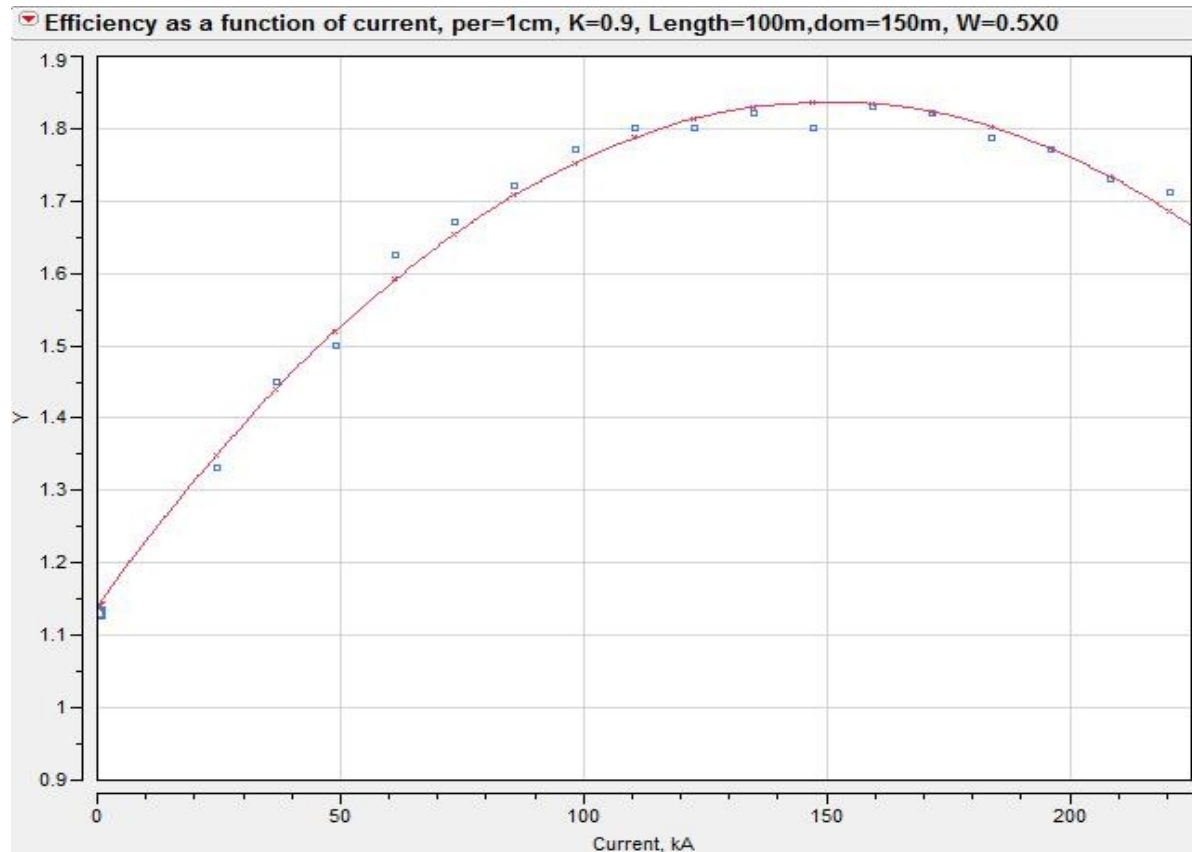


This picture drawn for the focusing of electron beam to the target

So the focal distance could be defined as the following

$$F \cong \frac{a^2 \cdot (HR)}{0.2IL}$$

First of all, how important is the lens for the collection business?



Efficiency of positron production normalized to the primary electron as function of feeding current in a lens. $K=0.9$, 100m long undulator, lens is 0.5 cm-long, $\epsilon \approx 6\text{MeV}\cdot\text{cm}$.

One can see that LL potentially adds $\sim 70\%$ of positrons. But even without lens efficiency is more than one already.

“To the Conversion System for Generation of Polarized Beams in VLEPP”, BINP, 1986

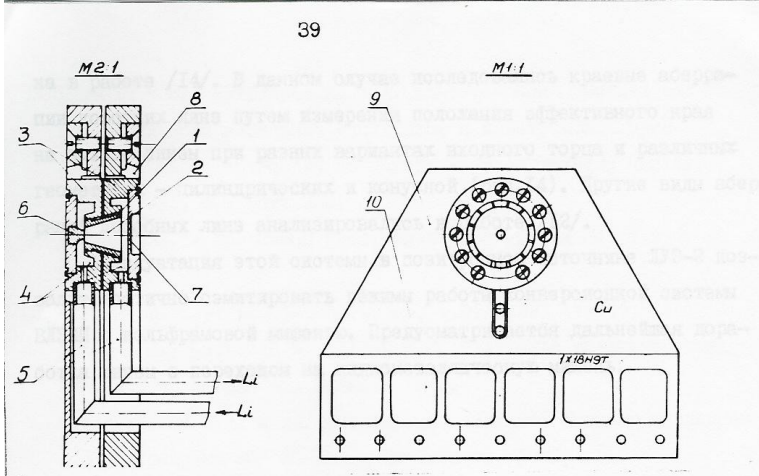
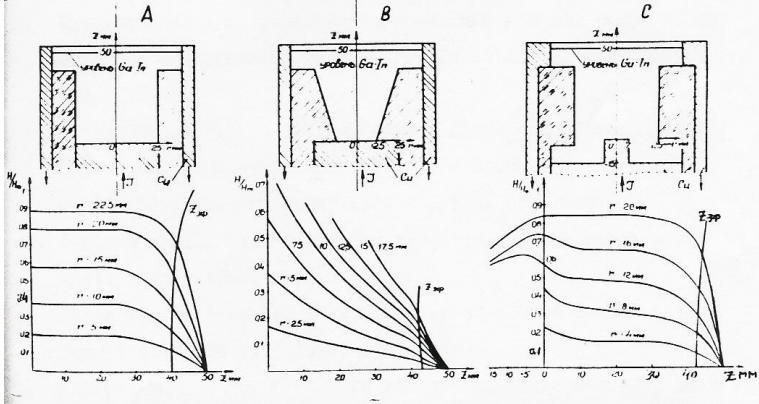
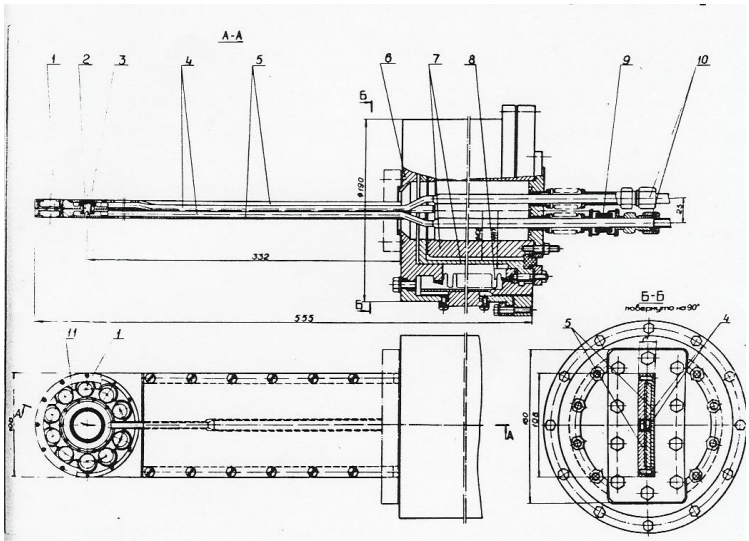


Рис.13. Модель линзы с жидким литием.
 1 - конусная оболочка линзы, 2 - рабочий объем лития, 3 - корпус линзы, 4 - объемы для растекания жидкого лития, 5 - трубки подвода лития, 6 - мишень, 7 - вырванной фланец, 8 - конусные контакты, 9 - плоские токоподводы, 10 - тепловые развязки



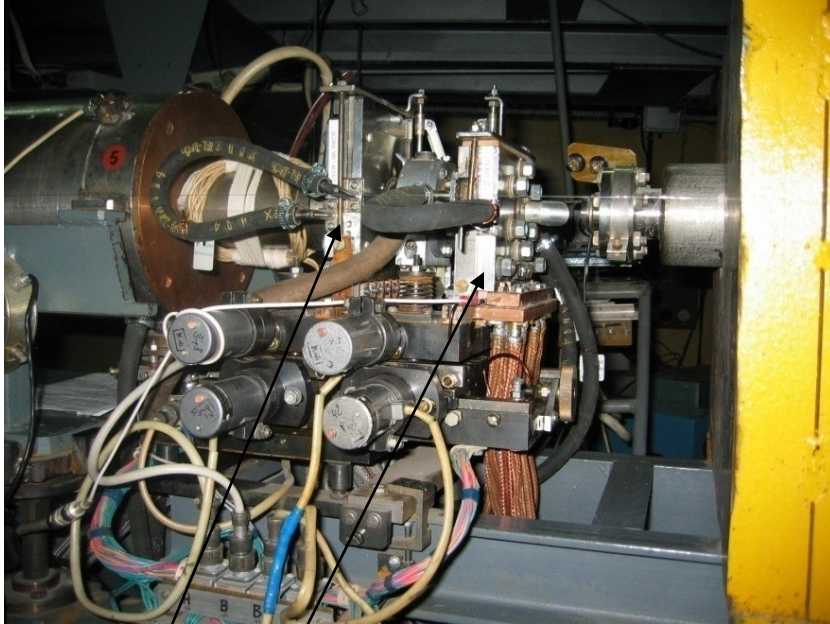
Field measured in liquid Gallium model.
 A-cylindrical lens with homogenous current leads supply at the end
 B-conical lens with the same current feed
 C-lens with cylindrical target at the entrance flange



1-ex-centric contact pushers;2-conic lens body; 3-W target; 4-Ti tubing for LI supply; 5-flat current leads; 6-vacuum chamber; 7-coaxial fraction of current leads; 8-bellows; 9-ceramic insulators; 10-conical gasket; 11-set of ex-centric pushers.

Doublet of Solid Lithium lenses in Novosibirsk BINP

Photo- courtesy of Yu Shatunov



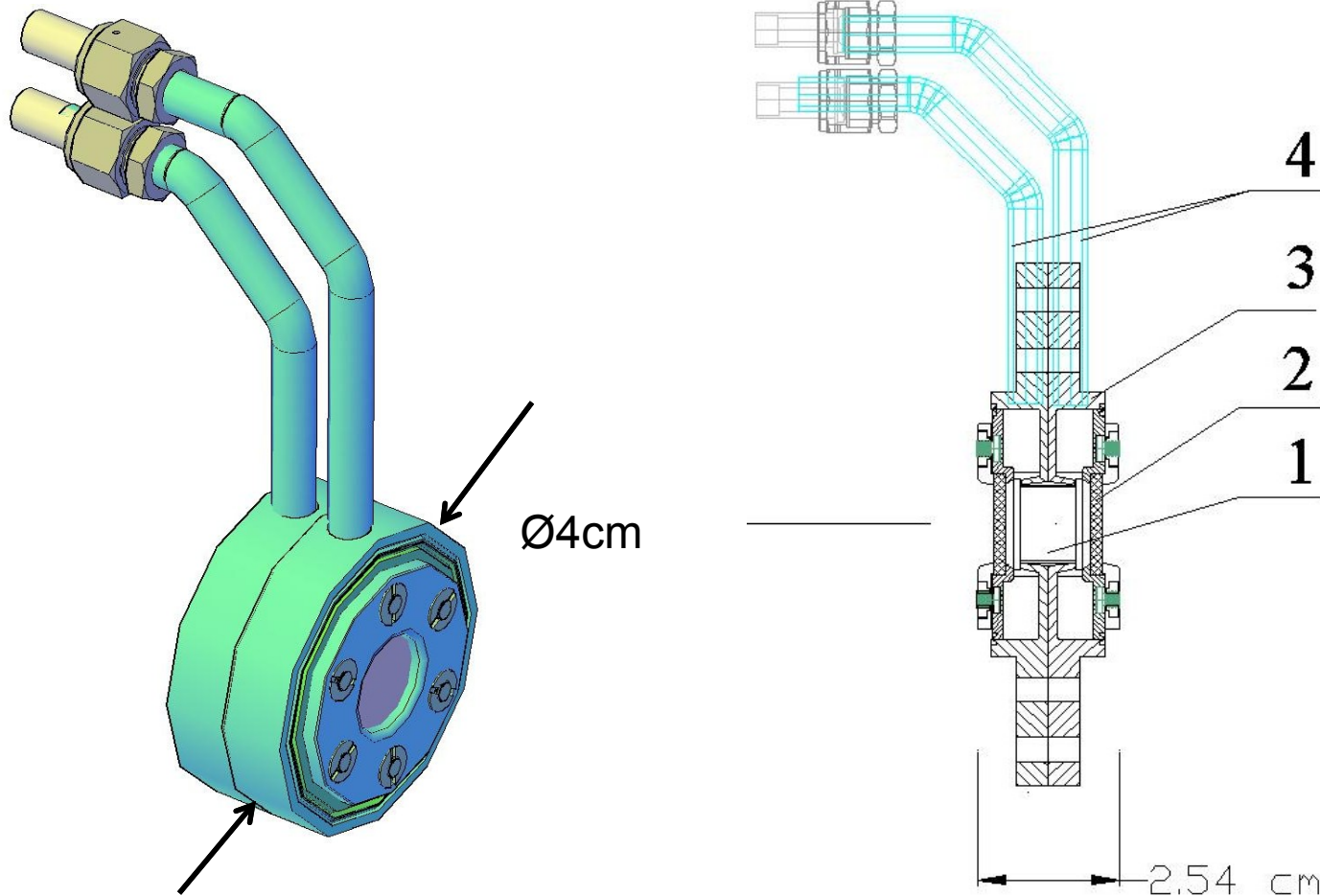
First lens is used for focusing of primary 250 MeV electron beam onto the W target,

Second lens installed after the target and collects positrons at ~150MeV

Number of primary electrons per pulse $\sim 2 \cdot 10^{11}$; ~ 0.7 Hz operation (defined by the beam cooling rate in a Damping Ring)

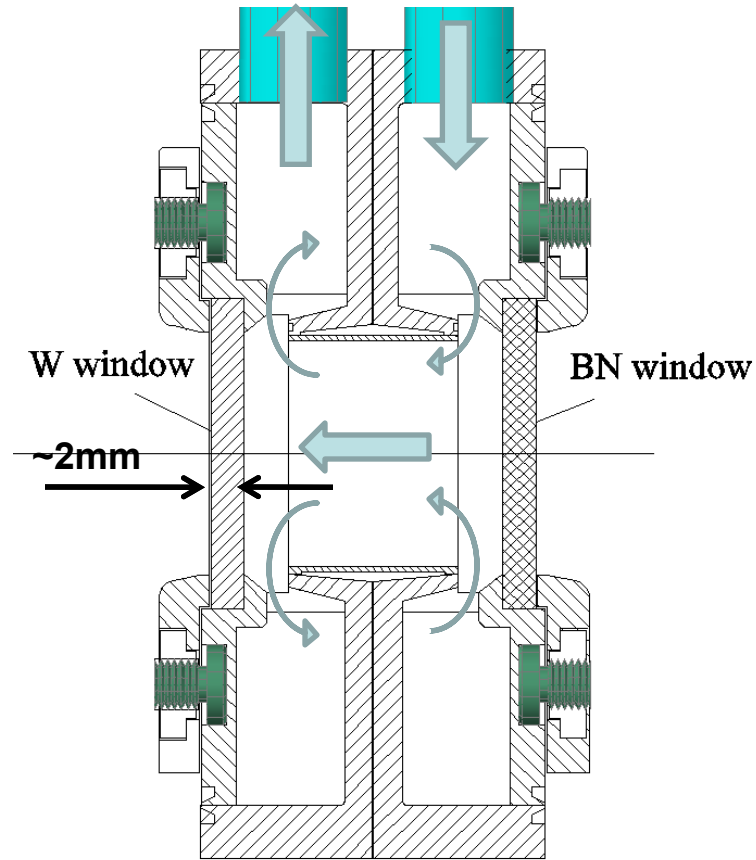
Lenses shown served ~ 30 Years without serious problem (!)

Lens with liquid Lithium for ILC last generation with classic collet clamp



Lithium Lens for ILC positron source; extended flanges serve for electrical contact. 1–volume with Lithium, 2–window (Be/BC/BN), 3–electrical contacts with caverns for Li, 4–tubing for Lithium in/out. At the left–the latest variant with collet contacts.¹⁵

THE CONCEPT



The gamma beam is coming from the left. By arrows it is shown the liquid Lithium flow.

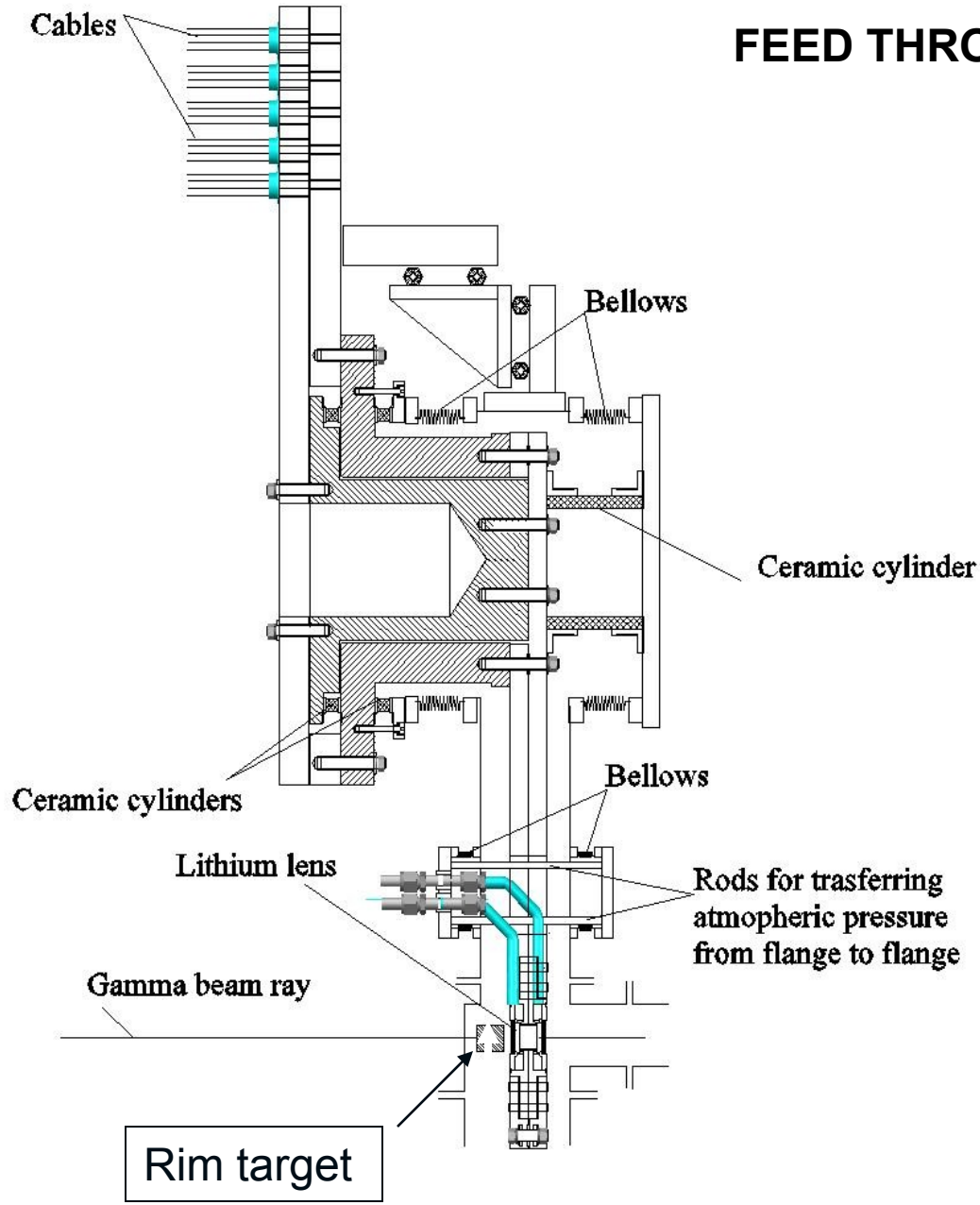
To the choice of material for windows

Table 1: properties of Lithium, Li¹, Be, BC, BN, W

	Units	Li	Be	BN	B ₄ C	W
Atomic number, Z	-	3	4	5/7	5/6	74
Yong modulus	<u>GPa</u>	4.9	287	350-400	450	400
Density, ρ	<u>[g/cm³]</u>	0.533	1.846	3.487	2.52	19.254
Specific resistance	<u>Ohm-cm</u>	1.44×10^{-5}	1.9×10^{-5}	$>10^{14}$	7.14×10^{-3}	5.5×10^{-6}
Length of Xo, <u>IXo</u>	<u>cm</u>	152.1	34.739	27.026	19.88	0.35
Boil temperature	<u>°C</u>	1347	2469	<u>Sublim. at melt</u>	3500	5660
Melt temperature	<u>°C</u>	180.54	1287	2973	2350	3410
Compressibility	<u>cm²/kg</u>	8.7×10^{-6}	9.27×10^{-7}			2.93×10^{-7}
Grüneisen coeff.	-					2.4
Speed of sound (long)	<u>m/sec</u>	6000	12890	16400	14920	5460
Specific heat	<u>J/g°K</u>	3.6	1.82	1.47	0.95	0.134
Heat conductivity	<u>W/cm°C</u>	0.848	2	7.4	0.3-0.4	1.67
Thermal expansion	<u>1/°C</u>	4.6×10^{-6}	11×10^{-6}	2.7×10^{-6}	5×10^{-6}	4.3×10^{-6}

¹ Total mass of Lithium in ~70kg human body is ~7mg.

FEED THROUGH IN DETAIL



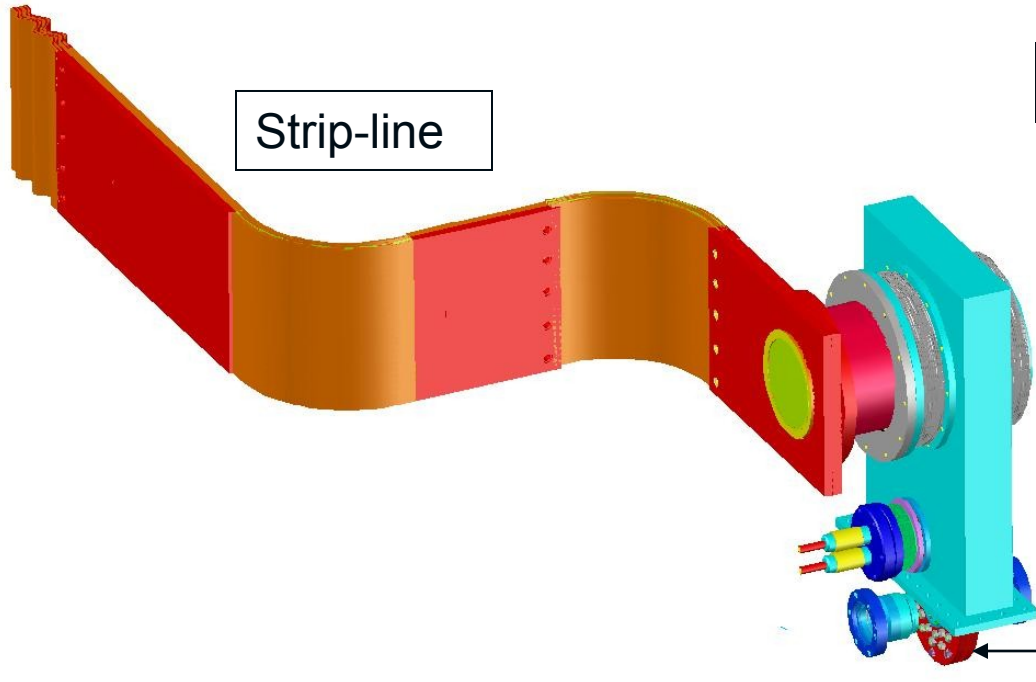
System with two bellows excludes net force from atmospheric pressure;

Positioning system serves for adjustment the distance between target and lens – what is required by optimization of yield/heating for the entrance window

Variants of current duct



Cables with non organic insulation



Strip-line

Li Lens

Current duct must be able to transfer ~ 150 kA in ~ 4 ms pulse with repetition rate up to 10 Hz

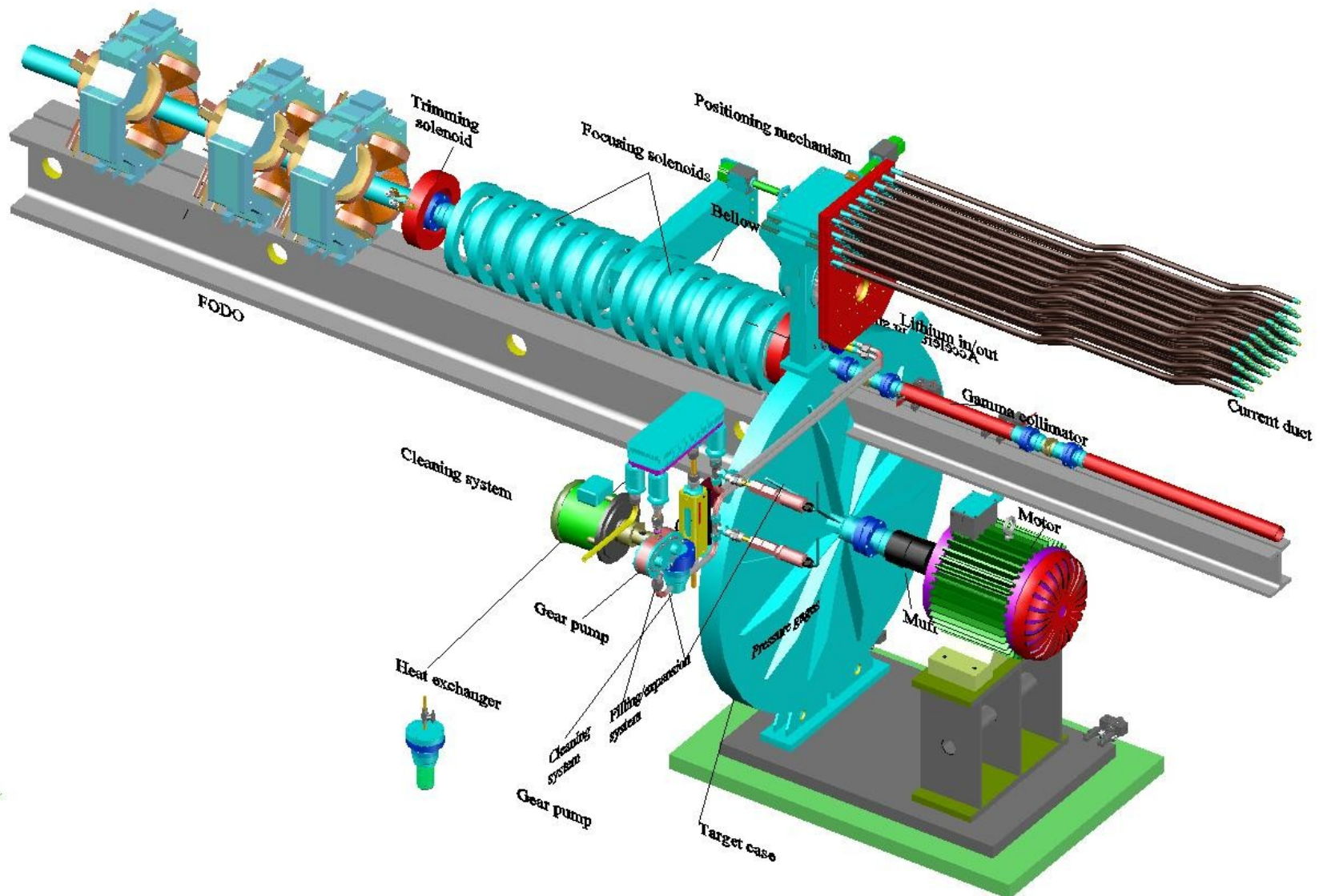
Li lens

A.Mikhailichenko," Lithium Lens (I)", CBN -09-4, Aug 2009, 17pp.

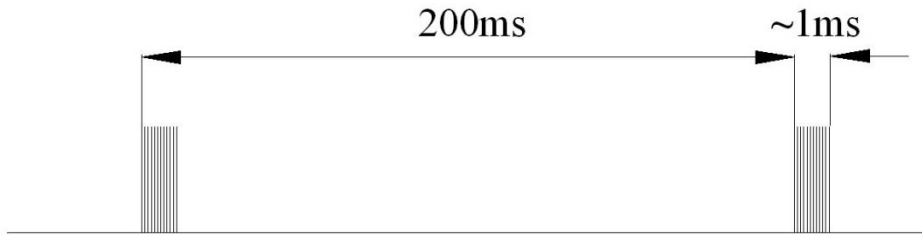
<http://www.lepp.cornell.edu/public/CBN/2009/CBN09-4/CBN%2009-04.pdf>

A.Mikhailichenko," Lithium Lens (II)", CBN -10-3, Aug 2010, 37pp

<http://www.lepp.cornell.edu/public/CBN/2010/CBN10-3/CBN%2010-03.pdf>



Beam pattern in ILC



Equation for thermal diffusion in window

$$\nabla(k\nabla T) + \dot{Q} = \rho c_V \dot{T}$$

defines time of relaxation from its characteristic

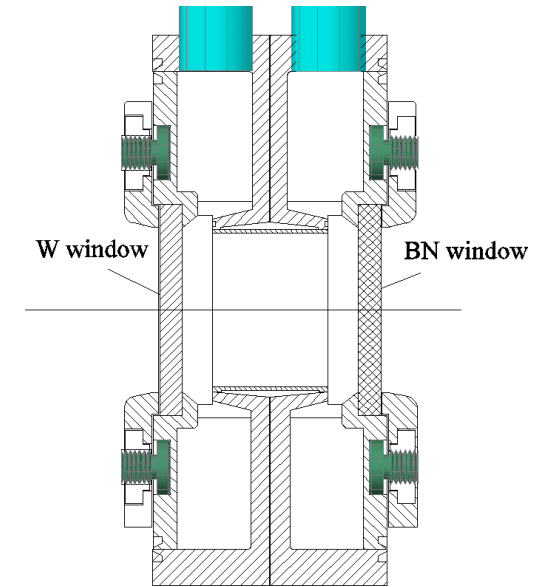
$$\frac{dx^2}{k} = \frac{dt}{\rho c_V} \rightarrow \delta^2 = \frac{k}{\rho c_V} \tau \rightarrow \tau = \frac{\rho c_V}{k} \delta^2$$

For W: $k=1.67 \text{ W/cm/}^\circ\text{K}$, $\rho=19\text{g/cm}^3$, $c_V=0.13 \text{ J/g/}^\circ\text{K}$

If $\delta \sim 1/2 X_0 / 2 \sim 0.09 \text{ cm}$

$$\tau = \frac{19 \cdot 0.13}{1.67} 8 \cdot 10^{-3} \cong 12 \text{ ms}$$

This gives $\sim 20\%$ temperature drop even within a train for W;
To the next train the target will be cool



Can W survive as a flange?

The gamma spot size should be increased.

This reduces performance of system slightly

Beam energy, GeV	100	150	250
Length of undulator, m	220	170	170
K factor	0.66	0.36	0.28
Period of undulator, cm	1	1	1
Distance to the target, m	200	350	600
Thick. of target/ X_0	0.55	0.57	0.6
Radius of lens, cm	0.6	0.6	0.6
Gradient, kG/cm	60	60	65
Length of the lens, cm	0.7	0.7	0.7
Current, kA	108	108	117
Radius of collimator, cm	0.2	0.5	0.15
Rad, of irises in RF, cm	3	3	3
Rad of coll. before RF, cm	2	2	2
Acceptance, MeVxcm	9	9	9
Energy filter $E>$, MeV	51	54	63
Energy filter $E<$, MeV	110	110	180
ΔT per train 10^{13} e-, °C	172	139	270
ΔT in lens from beam, °C	18	35	80
ΔT in lens from current, °C	90	90	100
Efficiency, e+/e-	1.52	1.57	1.52
Polarization, %	54	57	64

Calculations with KONN for combined target-lens system

DISTRIBUTION OF TEMPERATURE IN TARGET T(R,Z) DEG PER 10¹³ INITIAL ELECTRONS

DELTA R = .100 cm, DELTA Z = .003 cm

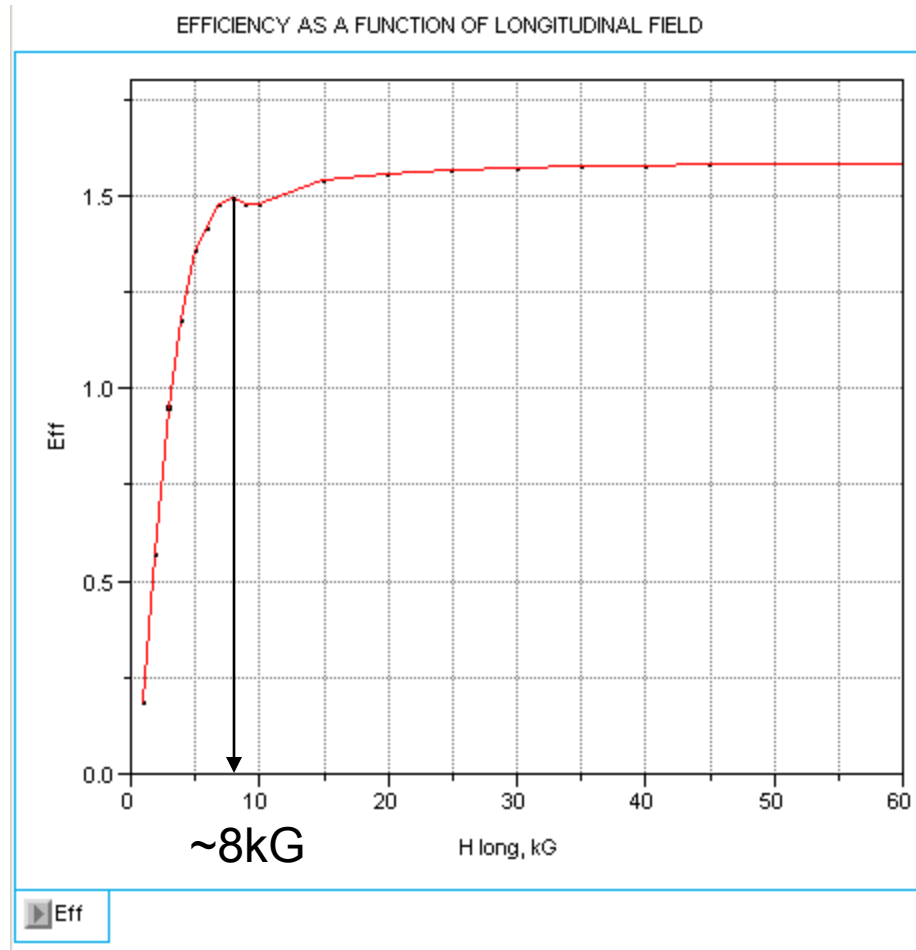
R →										
	035	058	052	029	008	000	000	000	000	000
1	6	592	561	215	030	000	000	000	000	000
1	3	749	837	269	037	002	000	000	000	000
20	3	876	442	358	049	003	000	000	000	001
27	7	293	787	430	050	001	000	000	000	000
33	8	856	137	554	052	001	000	000	000	000
40	10	311	375	441	057	002	000	001	000	000
46	12	166	659	468	074	000	000	000	000	000
52	13	280	766	532	071	000	000	000	000	000
58	15	323	131	488	082	002	000	000	000	000
62	16	970	190	552	078	001	000	000	000	000
69	17	451	336	521	078	000	000	000	000	000
74	18	916	393	545	069	000	000	000	000	000
80	19	208	545	578	055	002	000	000	000	000
84	21	527	488	527	063	000	000	000	000	000
88	21	748	783	512	075	002	000	000	000	000
92	22	353	883	550	065	000	001	001	001	000
94	23	915	867	565	079	000	000	000	000	000
99	24	002	720	648	076	001	000	000	000	000
103	25	094	998	692	076	004	000	000	000	000
106	25	417	881	703	090	002	000	000	001	000
109	26	492	239	650	083	000	000	000	000	000
110	26	164	278	786	074	002	001	000	001	003
111	27	591	305	700	082	002	000	000	000	000
113	27	612	458	642	068	004	000	000	000	000
117	28	205	362	722	079	000	000	000	000	000
118	28	554	281	682	071	000	000	000	000	000
121	28	218	453	627	056	000	000	000	000	001
124	29	277	423	693	065	000	000	000	000	000
125	29	420	420	685	071	001	000	000	000	000
126	30	965	629	676	063	000	000	000	000	000
129	30	565	535	718	072	001	000	000	000	000
133	30	008	467	703	063	001	000	000	000	000
134	30	180	626	690	077	004	000	000	000	000
134	30	112	804	627	082	001	000	000	000	000
137	30	664	516	626	092	001	000	000	000	000
135	30	460	546	578	084	001	000	000	000	000
136	31	409	560	621	084	001	000	000	000	000
137	31	035	271	637	090	001	000	000	000	000
137	31	189	546	580	066	002	001	000	000	000
139	31	529	450	627	062	004	000	000	000	000
137	31	976	377	597	070	001	000	000	000	000
138	31	591	491	672	097	001	000	000	000	000
137	32	451	587	654	059	004	002	000	000	000
138	32	093	629	662	076	000	000	000	000	000
139	32	052	730	705	063	000	000	000	000	000
139	32	023	551	780	083	000	000	000	000	000
141	32	282	519	719	073	000	000	000	000	000
139	32	592	379	711	071	000	000	000	000	000
137	33	399	304	719	049	000	000	000	000	000
139	33	043	594	642	079	001	000	000	000	000
137	33	162	394	614	084	000	000	000	000	000
139	33	080	642	622	059	001	000	000	000	000
137	33	594	659	622	066	001	000	000	000	000
138	33	674	680	601	086	001	000	000	000	000
139	33	470	709	630	066	000	000	000	000	000

CONCLUSIONS

- As the target is not in motion, the optimization carried for reduction of the temperature jump in a target.
- This reduces overall parameters of the system slightly, compared with moving target; Still efficiency 1.5 can be reached, polarization slightly lower~60%
- Dependence of positron yield as function of Be window thickness is pretty monotonic. Be windows of up to 5 mm thick is possible. Usage of BC, BN windows allow have them thinner.
- This type of lens/Target combined device might be recommended for the CLIC-type collider as in this case the power consumption in the target is minimal and polarization can be restored for ~70% again.

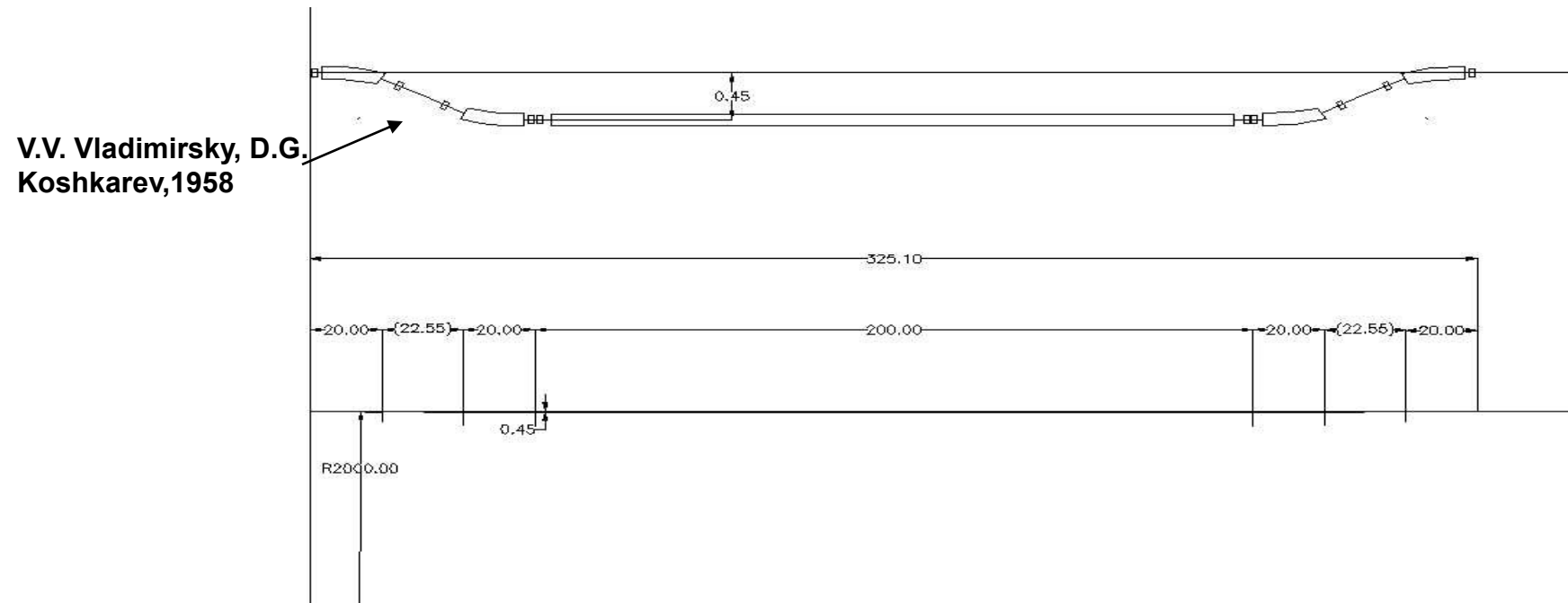
- **BACKUP SLIDES**

If all other parameters are kept fixed, then efficiency of conversion as a function of longitudinal magnetic field around accelerating structure looks like:



Pretty moderate field indeed

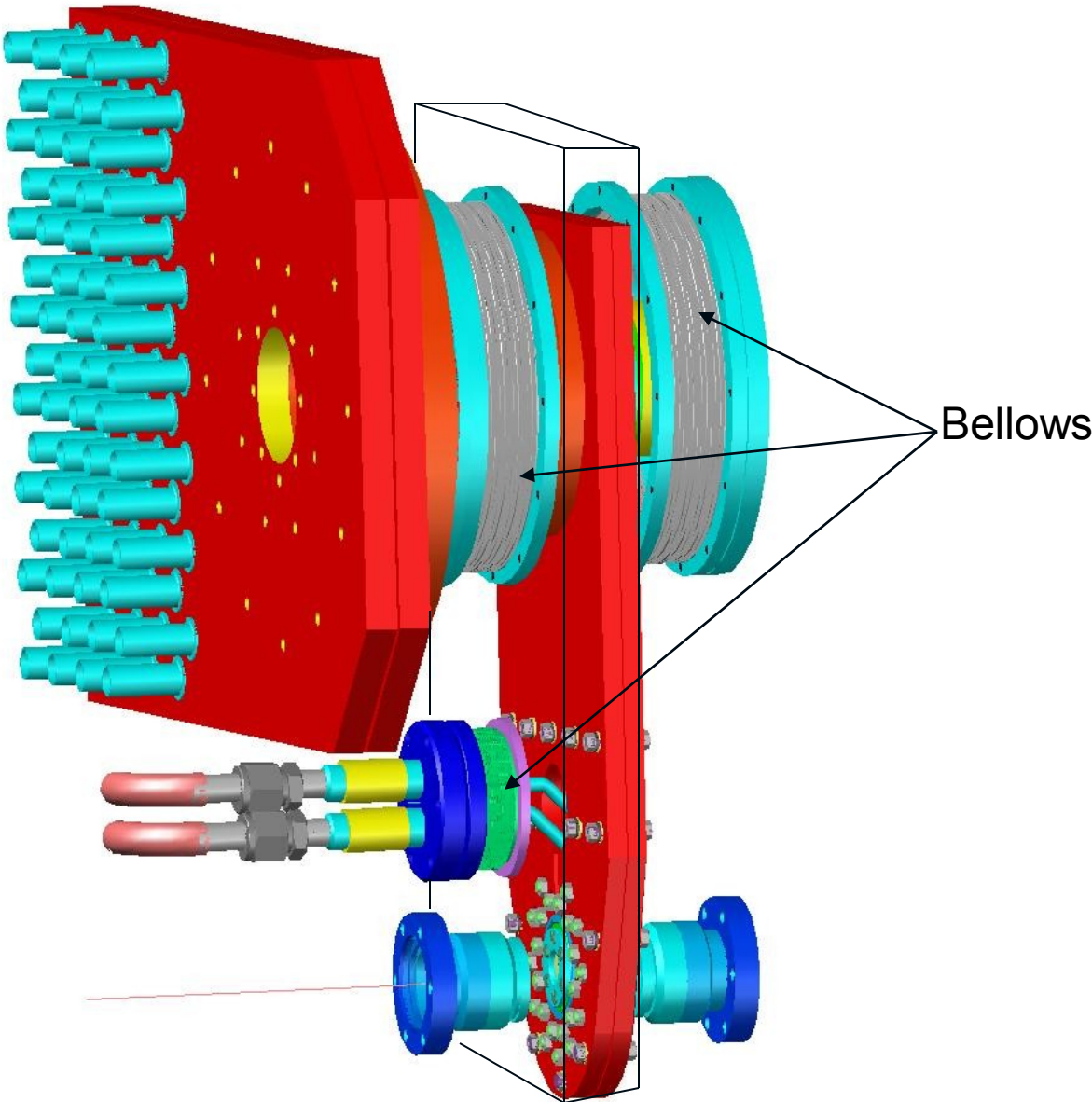
Undulator bypass line



Very high density of SR in any bending magnet, as emittance is extremely small

T.A.Vsevoljskaya, A.A.Mikhailichenko, G.I Silvestrov, A.N. Cherniakin, “*To the Project of Conversion System for Obtaining Polarized Beams at VLEPP Complex*”, internal report BINP, Novosibirsk, 1986.

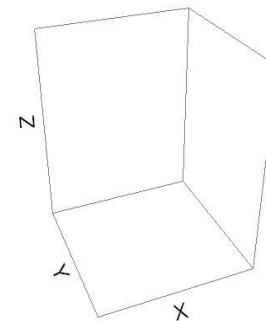
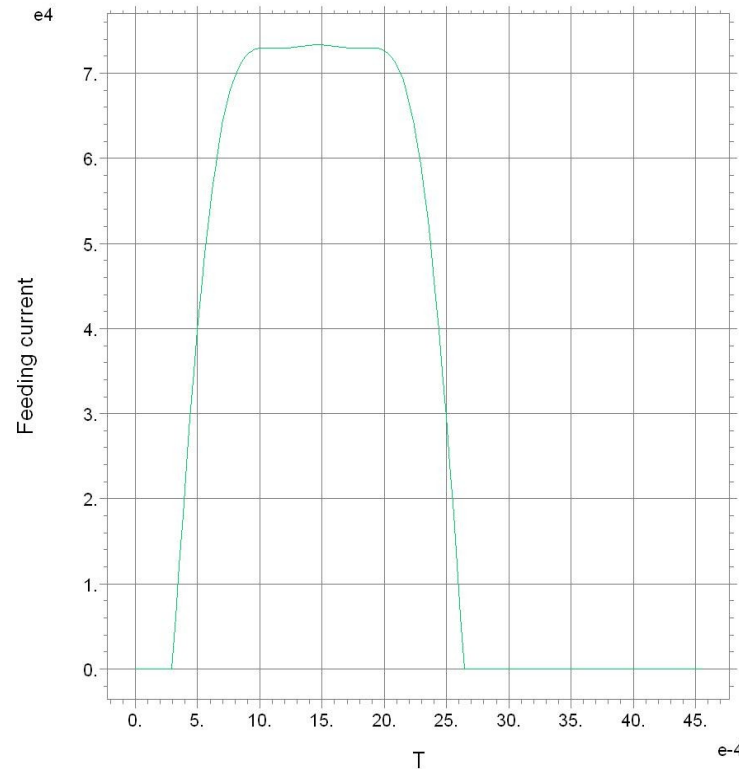
Scaled view on vacuumed feed through and lens; vacuum case not shown



Feeding voltage composed with three odd harmonics 1,3,5

Lithium Lens with Viscous Flow-3

12:11:14 1/5/10
FlexPDE 6.11

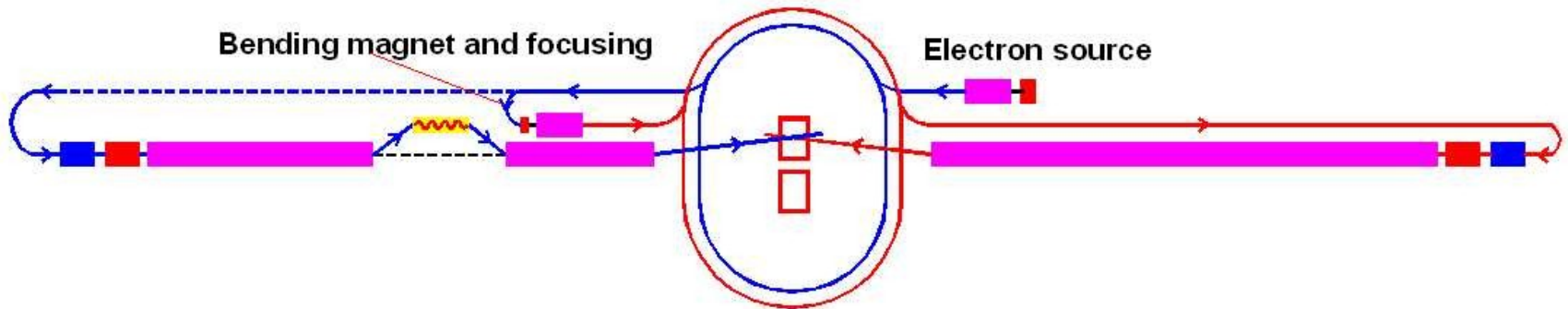


Viscose flow Jan 4 2010: Cvcle=160 Time= 4.5531e-3 dt= 2.6118e-5 P2 Nodes=17741 Cells=12198 RMS Err= 0.0615

Voltage applied

$$U(t) = U_0 \cdot \left[-4.5 \cdot \text{Sin}\left(\frac{\pi \cdot (t - \tau/10)}{\tau}\right) - 0.9 \cdot \text{Sin}\left(\frac{3\pi \cdot (t - \tau/10)}{\tau}\right) - 0.17 \cdot \text{Sin}\left(\frac{5\pi \cdot (t - \tau/10)}{\tau}\right) \right]$$

Filling positron ring from electron source



Additional "keep alive" source not required

Fragment from the publication of Balakin-Mikhailichenko, Budker INP 79-85, Sept. 13, 1979.

Circularly polarized photons are produced in helical fields of minimal period. Much more interesting is to obtain such fields with the help of the usual helical static fields and the electromagnetic waves. It may well be that the method of gamma production in helical crystals can be useful in future.

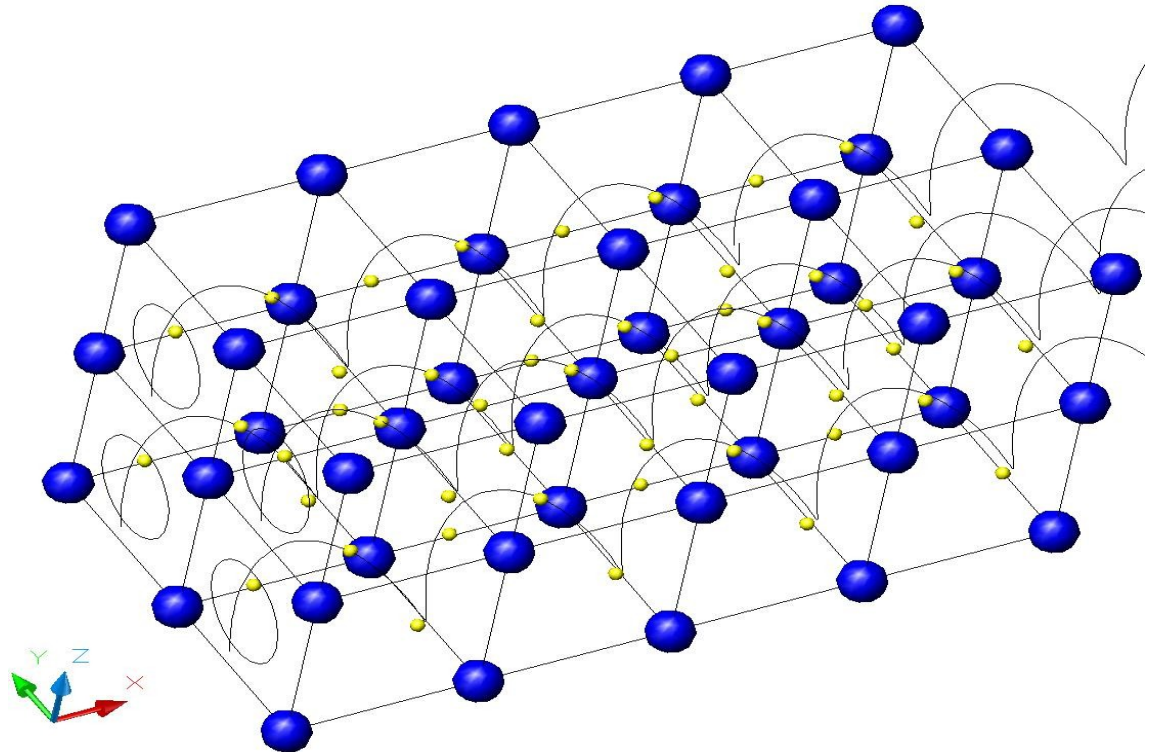
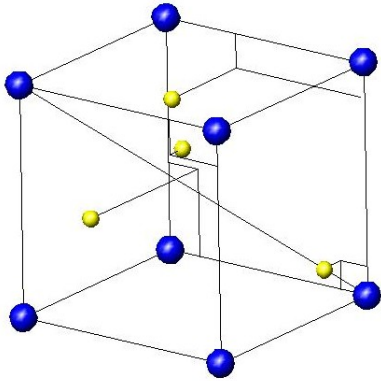
Scattering on the Laser radiation is the same process as the scattering on the electromagnetic wave.

One comment about helical crystals first .

Helical (chiral) crystals

Crystal structure MnSi and FeGe

P.Bak, M.H.Jensen, J.Phys.C: Solid St.Physics, 13,(1980) L881-5



Helical structure demonstrates also CsCuCl_3 , $\text{Ba}_2\text{CuGe}_2\text{O}_7$, MnS_2

Laser bunch as an undulator

The number of the quantas radiated by an electron by scattering on photons - real from the laser or virtual from the undulator:

$$N_\gamma \cong 4\pi\alpha \frac{L}{\lambda_u} \frac{K^2}{1+K^2} = 4\pi \frac{e^2}{\hbar c} \frac{L}{\lambda_u} \left(\frac{eH\lambda_u}{2\pi mc^2} \right)^2 \approx \left(\frac{e^2}{mc^2} \right)^2 \frac{L\lambda_u}{2\pi\hbar c} H^2 \cong r_0^2 L \frac{H^2}{\hbar\Omega} \cong \sigma_\gamma n_\gamma L$$

$$K = eH\lambda_u / 2\pi mc^2 \cong 0.934 \cdot H[T] \cdot \lambda_u[cm] \quad K = \beta_\perp \gamma \quad \sigma_\gamma \cong \pi r_0^2 \quad n_\gamma \cong \frac{H^2}{\hbar\Omega} \quad \Omega = \frac{2\pi c}{\lambda_u}$$

Formation length in undulator $l_f \cong \lambda_u$ L - length of undulator

$$N_\gamma \cong L / \sigma_\gamma n_\gamma = L / l_\gamma \quad l_\gamma \cong 1 / \sigma_\gamma n_\gamma \quad \text{– Length of interaction}$$

Written in this form it is clear that the photon back scattering (especially with 90° crossing angle) is an equivalent of radiation in an undulator (as soon as the photon energy is much less, than the energy of particle).