

ATF2 final focus background

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Outline

- Which background ?
- Background too high for nominal optics
- Reduce the background ?
- Background simulation at different optics
- More measurements ?
- Conclusion and to measure list

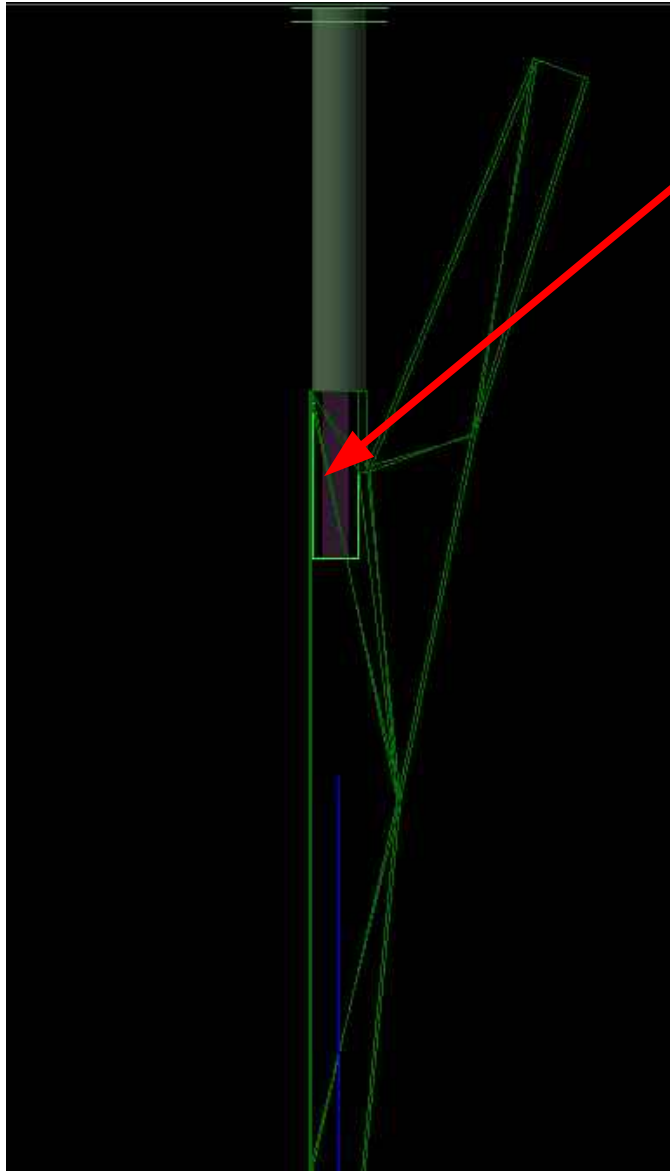
Which Background

- Shintake photon detector measures Compton photons from interference between Laser and beam.
- But, small β means large divergence, and beam hits beam pipe and bend chamber, making bremsstrahlung background.
- Photon detector collects Compton photons and bremsstrahlung which could be separated in shape (calorimeter longitudinal segmentation) but depending on background amount.

Background simulation

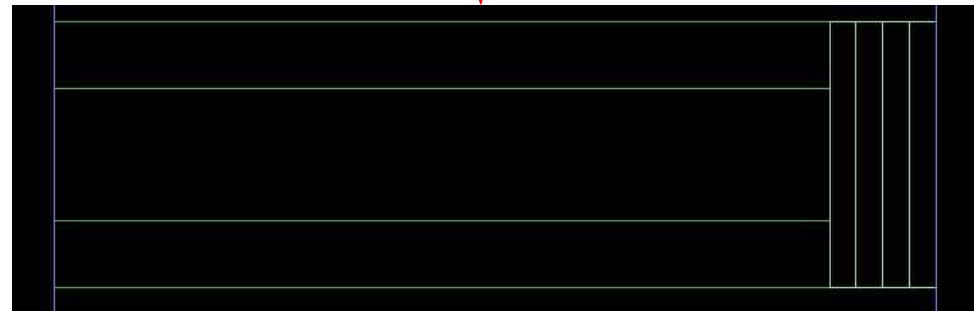
- **BDSIM : Geant4 extension toolkit for beamline simulations.**
 - Geometry description using LCDD file to use imported files from CAD
 - Still under development
- **Post IP background estimation**
 - Need post ip detector description
 - IP beam parameters :
 - Including beam halo parametrization

BDSIM FF simulation



New collimator

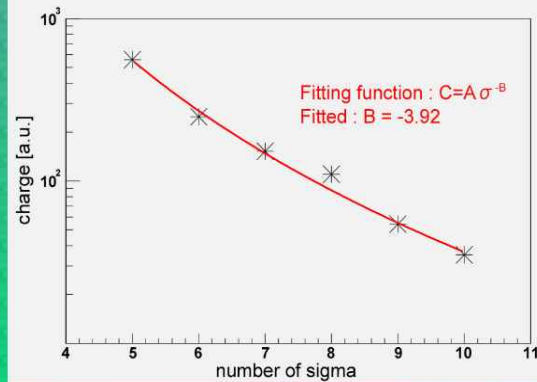
CsI Photon detector



Beam parameters @ IP

- **Emittance** : $\epsilon_x = 2\text{nm}$, $\epsilon_y = 48\text{pm}$ (end of december)
- **Beta optics** : **10 x** nominal beta in x and y
- **Simulation procedure** :
 - Decrease beta function until nominal values.
 - See the deposited energy on shintake photon detector and see losses along the beamline
 - after IP for this simulation

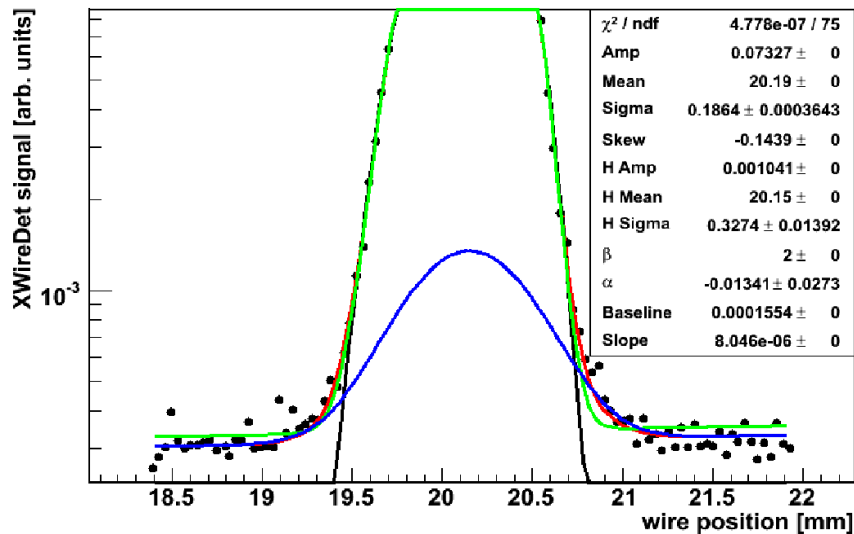
Beam Halo



Gaussian distribution damps a factor of 1000 for every sigma, but it only damps $\sim\sigma^{-3\sim5}$

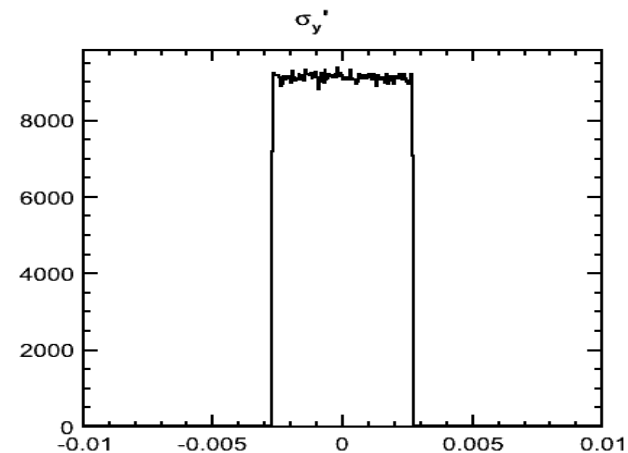
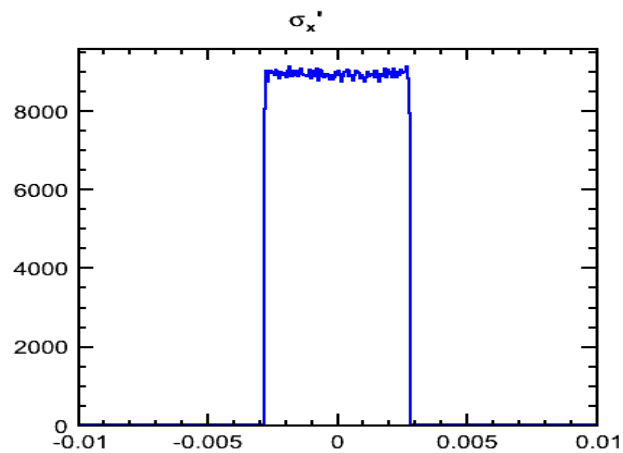
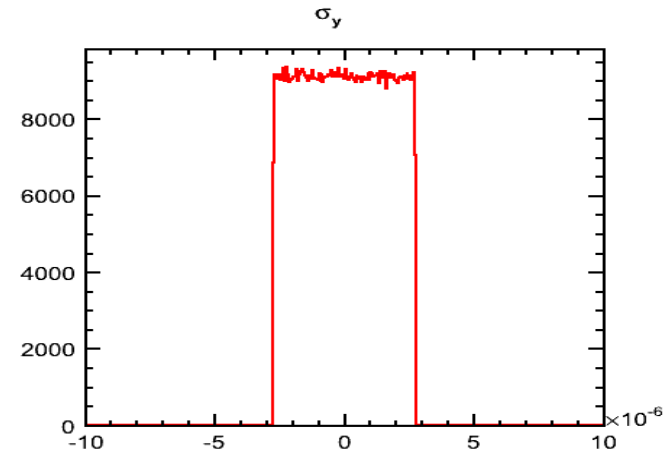
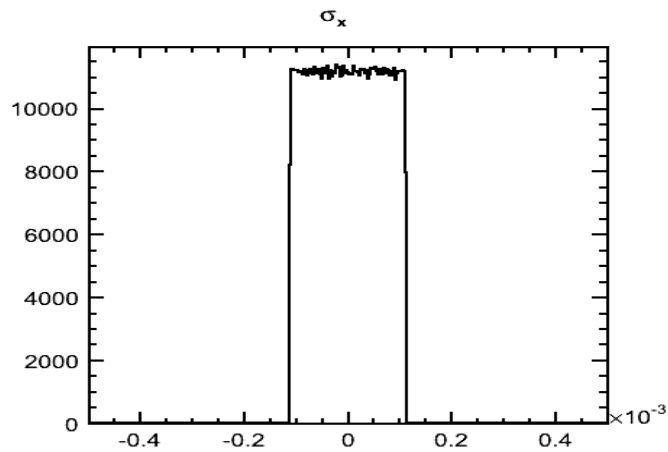
Taikan SUEHARA, ATF meeting, 2005/6/13

- **Many measurements at ATF :**
 - Non gaussian tails
 - Or fit with 2 Gaussians (halo is 3x larger than core)
- **Spread up to** 25(?)
X σ_{core}
- **For simulations**, use **flat beam halo** which spreads up to $25 \times \sigma_{\text{core}}$



Used beam profile in simulations

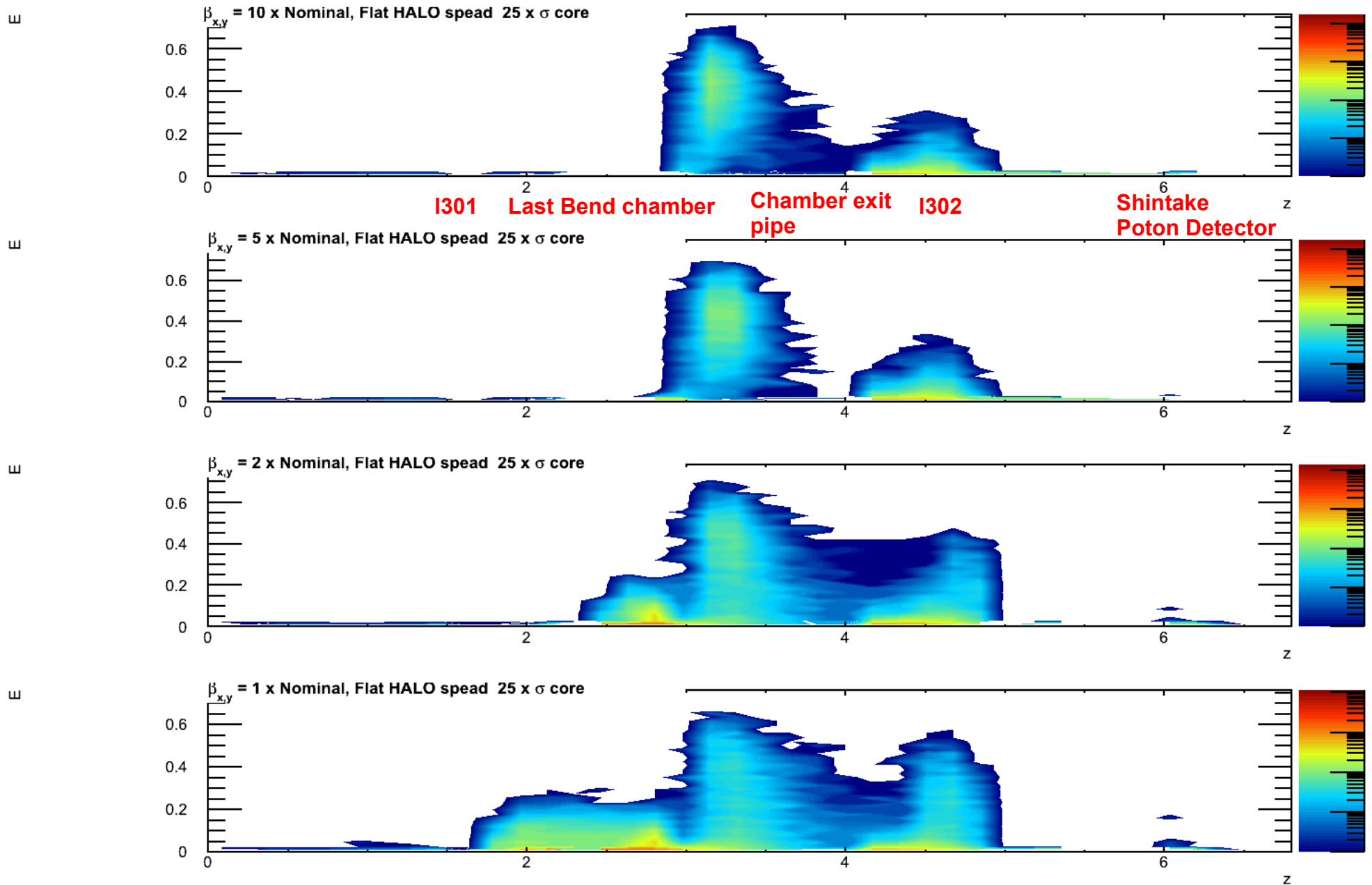
- Use flat beam halo up to $(25 \text{ and } 50) \times \sigma_{\text{core}}$



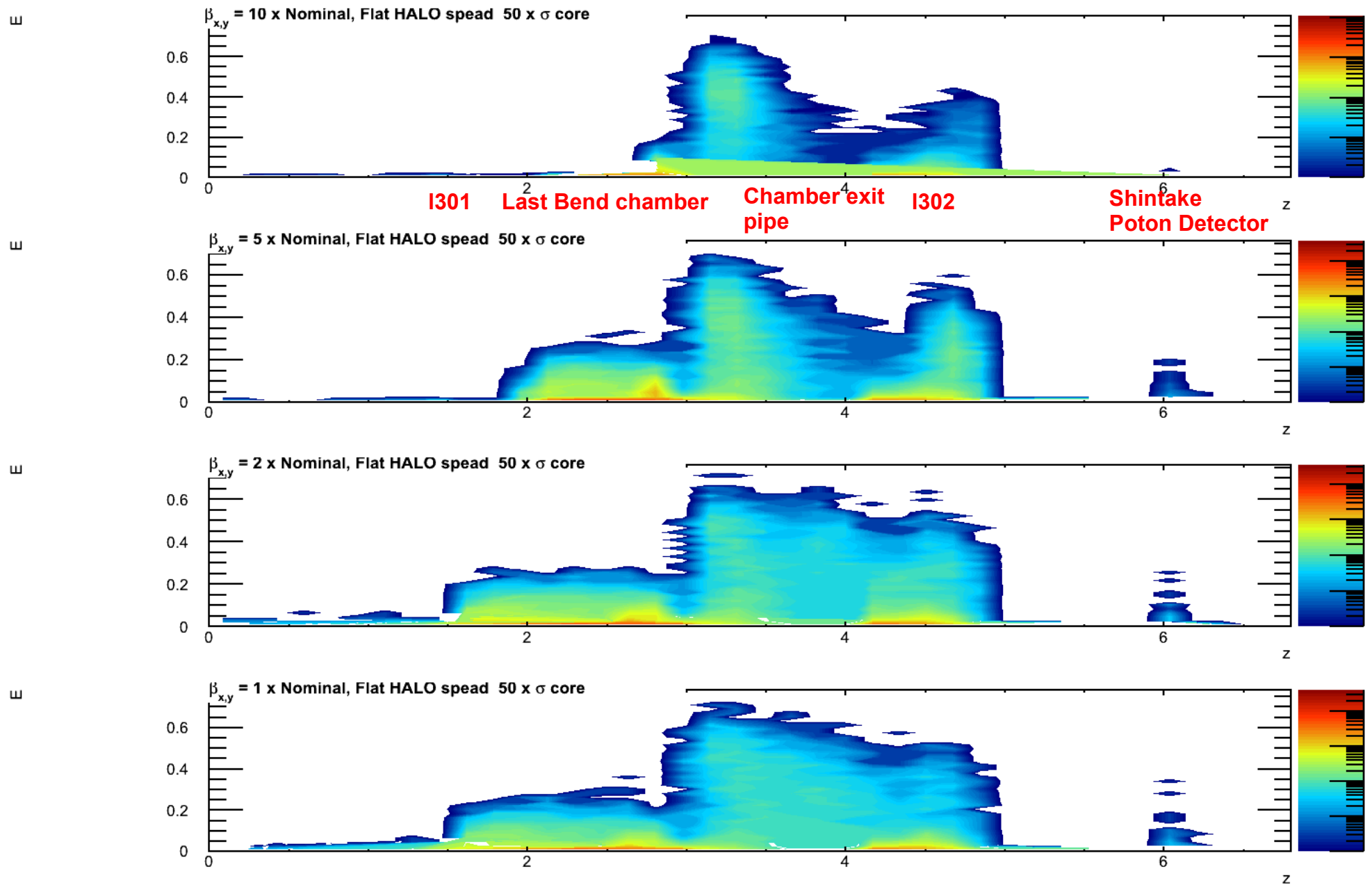
Simulation setup

- **BDSIM + FF description**
- **Values for β** : 10, 5, 2 and 1 times the nominal values
- **Beam Halo : Flat**
 - Spread until (25 and 50) x σ beam core
 - 10 000 incident electrons used for this simulation
 - **HALO electrons : ~0.1%** (?) of total
 - Need to normalize the deposited energy by :
 - $10^{10} / 10^5 / 10^3 = 10^2$

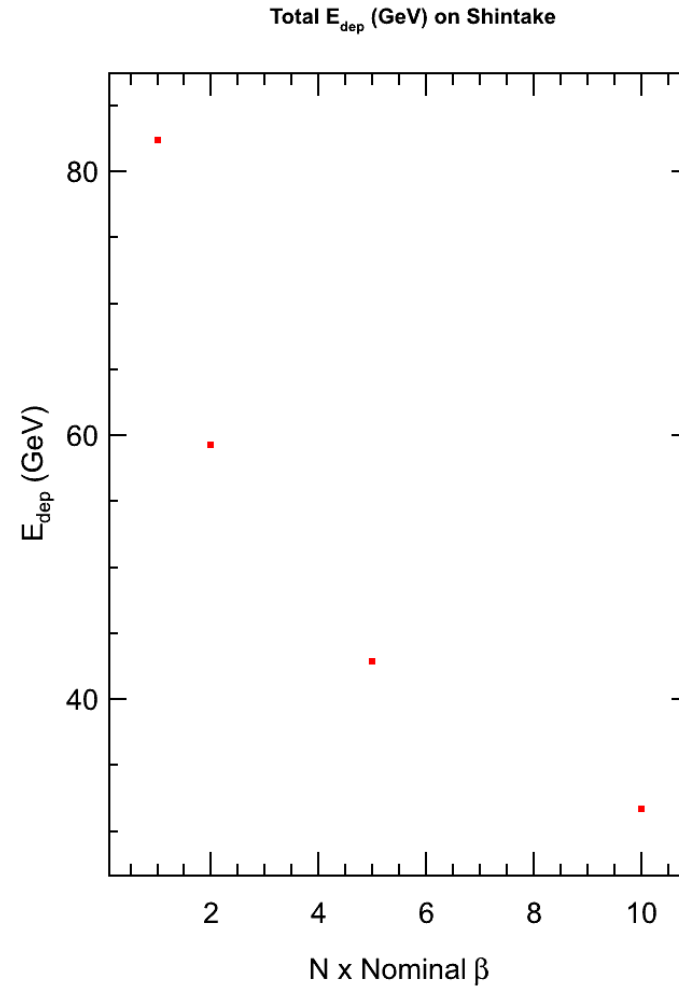
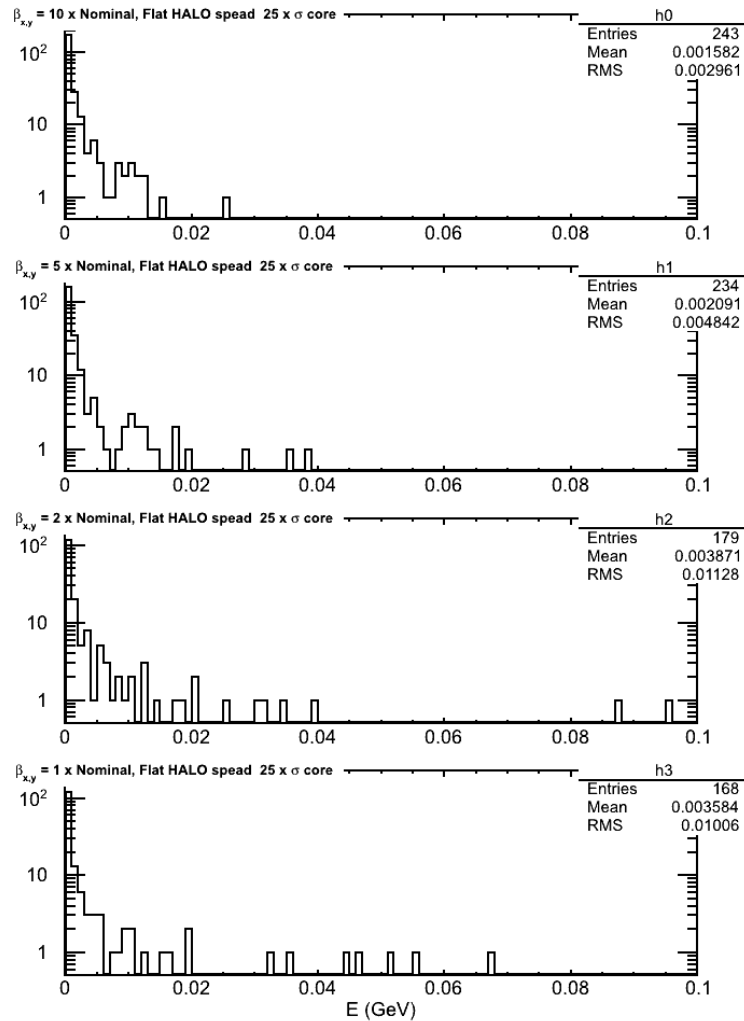
Loss Energy = f (β) 25 σ Flat Halo



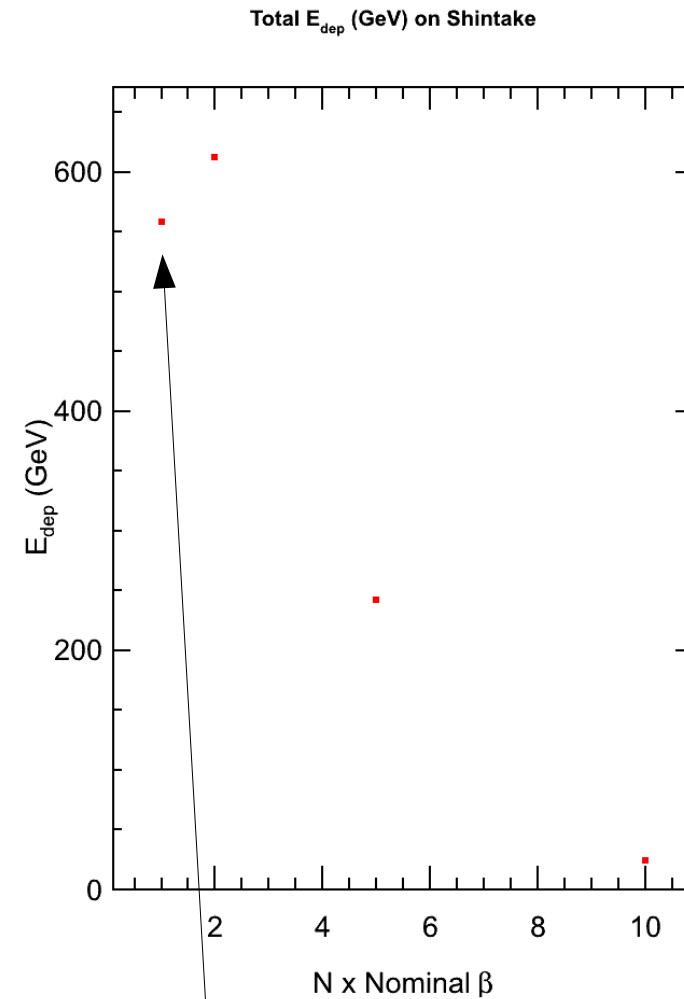
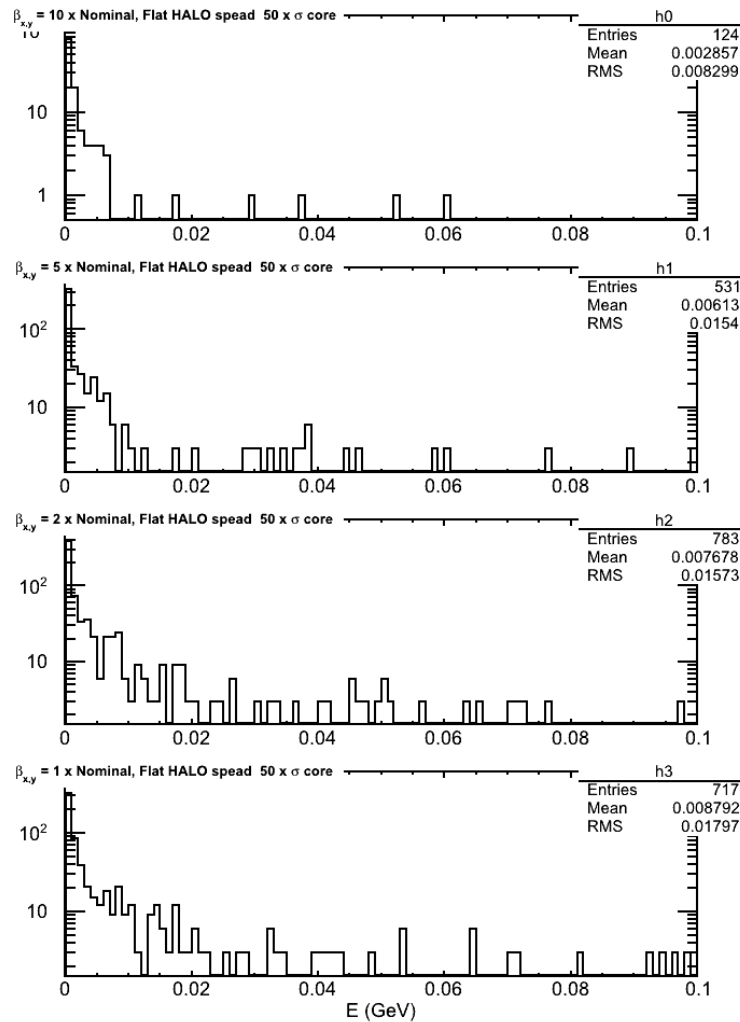
Loss Energy = f (β) 50 σ Flat Halo



Shintake : $E_{\text{dep}} = f(\beta)$, 25σ Halo



Shintake : $E_{\text{dep}} = f(\beta)$, 50σ Halo



Due to losses along the beam line

Cross check the background levels

- Why ?
 - Need to understand its origins : difficult to see exact positions
 - Need to improve geometry description inside BDSIM
- How ?
 - LLR modules in addition than shintake photon detector : placed at dedicated position.
 - PLIC
 - Combined background measurement and analysis
 - Timing
 - Long term analysis
 - Map the background origins (too optimistic ?)

Conclusion

- BDSIM simulation showed expected results concerning background at low β
 - Maximum seen at $2x\beta$ should be confirmed by going to even lower β
- BDSIM simulation of the FF is still on going
 - Beam dump not included inside the simulator in order to save computing time for unwanted background
 - Non biasing needed, so far
 - Plan to extract background at other places
 - For LLR modules
 - In order to **cross check and benchmark and improve** BDSIM
- Could also include entire beam line
 - MAD description
 - But need good material description (magnets, holes inside the quads etc ..)
 - Beam description : More beam halo measurement ?