

PoP experiment on beam loading for truly conventional positron source at ATF injector

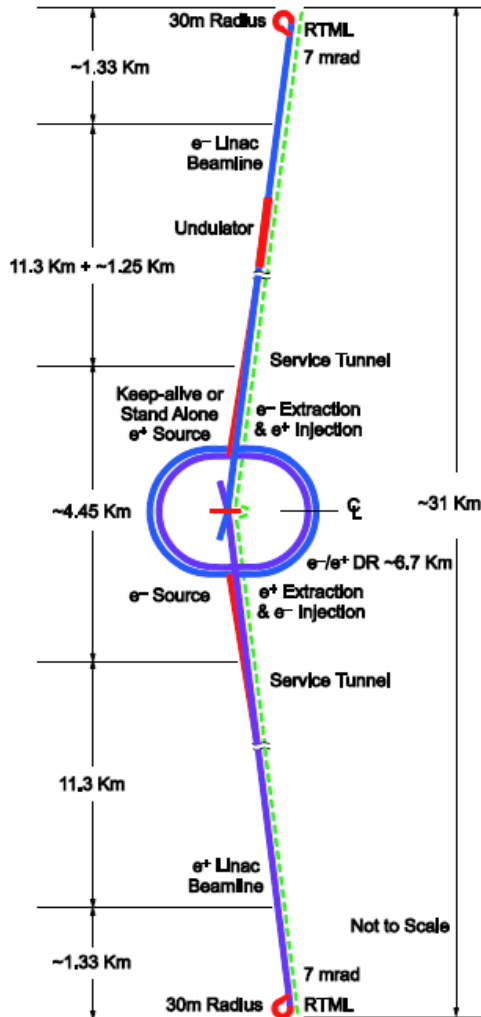
**ATF project meeting, 12-14 Feb. 2014
KEK, Junji Urakawa**

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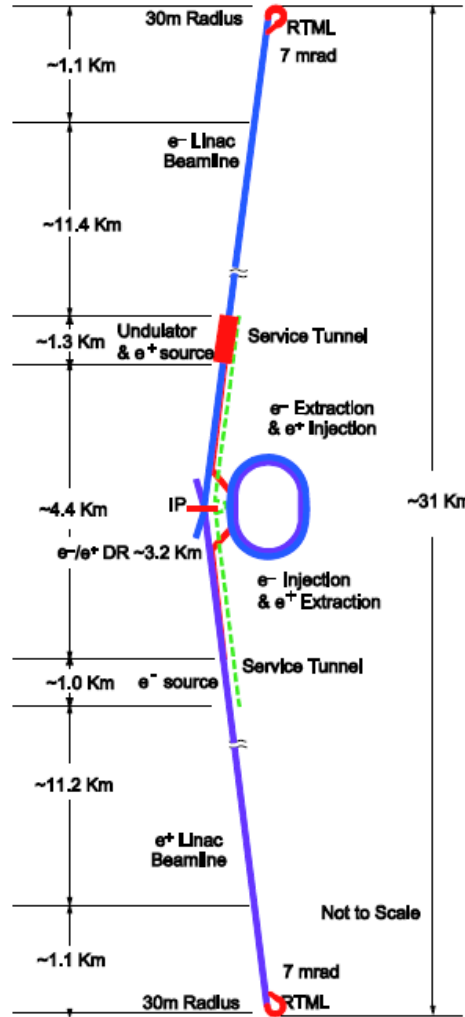
- 1. Introduction for ILC**
- 2. The status of conventional positron source for ILC**
- 3. 300Hz Linac Scheme for Beam Loading Compensation using TW.**
- 4. Plan for beam loading compensation experiment at ATF**
- 5. Summary**

Proposed Design changes for TDR

RDR



SB2009



- Single Tunnel for main linac
- Move positron source to end of linac ***
- Reduce number of bunches factor of two (lower power) **
- Reduce size of damping rings (3.2km)
- Integrate central region



Positron Source: Issues



- ILC positron source is challenging
 - Challenging hardware
 - **Rotating targets, undulators**
 - Risk for the electron beam
 - **Electron beam is sent through the smallest aperture**
 - **Significant energy loss for electrons (some GeV)**
 - **Will be hard to commission (compare to FEL)**
 - **Not clear about theoretical studies**
 - Positron beam quality is important
 - Will be hard to commission (comparable to proton source)
 - **Positron damping ring can only be fully commissioned if positron source is commissioned**
 - **Will come after commissioning of electron linac, i.e. late**
 - Positron damping ring is challenging because of electron cloud
 - Each step appears feasible but tough
 - Total is critical for overall commissioning
 - Adjust construction schedule for this?
 - Use a conventional positron source?
- Hard to see an integrated system test
 - Can test components, as it has been done/is being done
 - Part tests from FEL, other sources

Some more efforts in theoretical studies appear necessary. Should we take the risk?

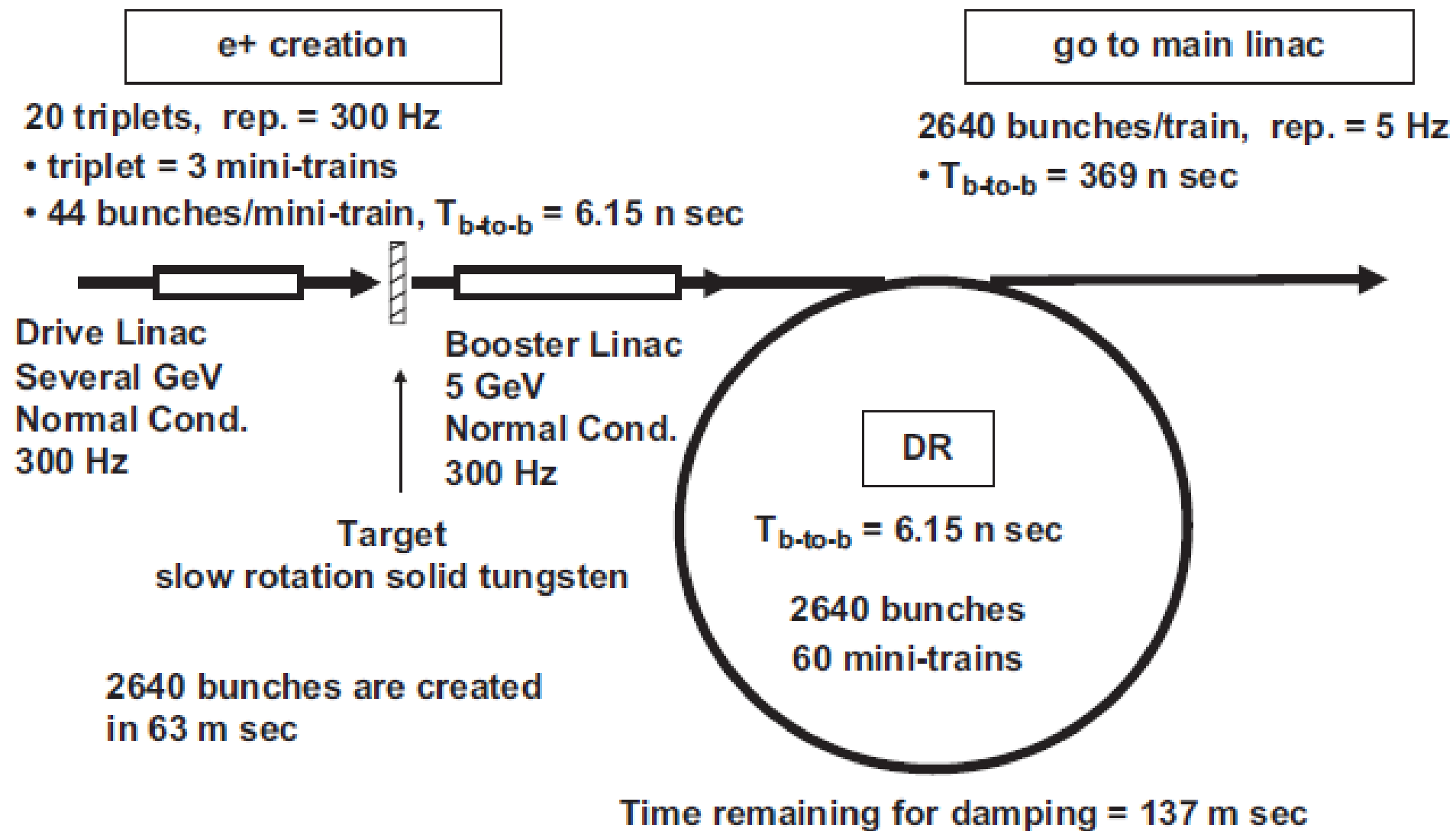


Fig. 1. Schematic view of the 300 Hz scheme.

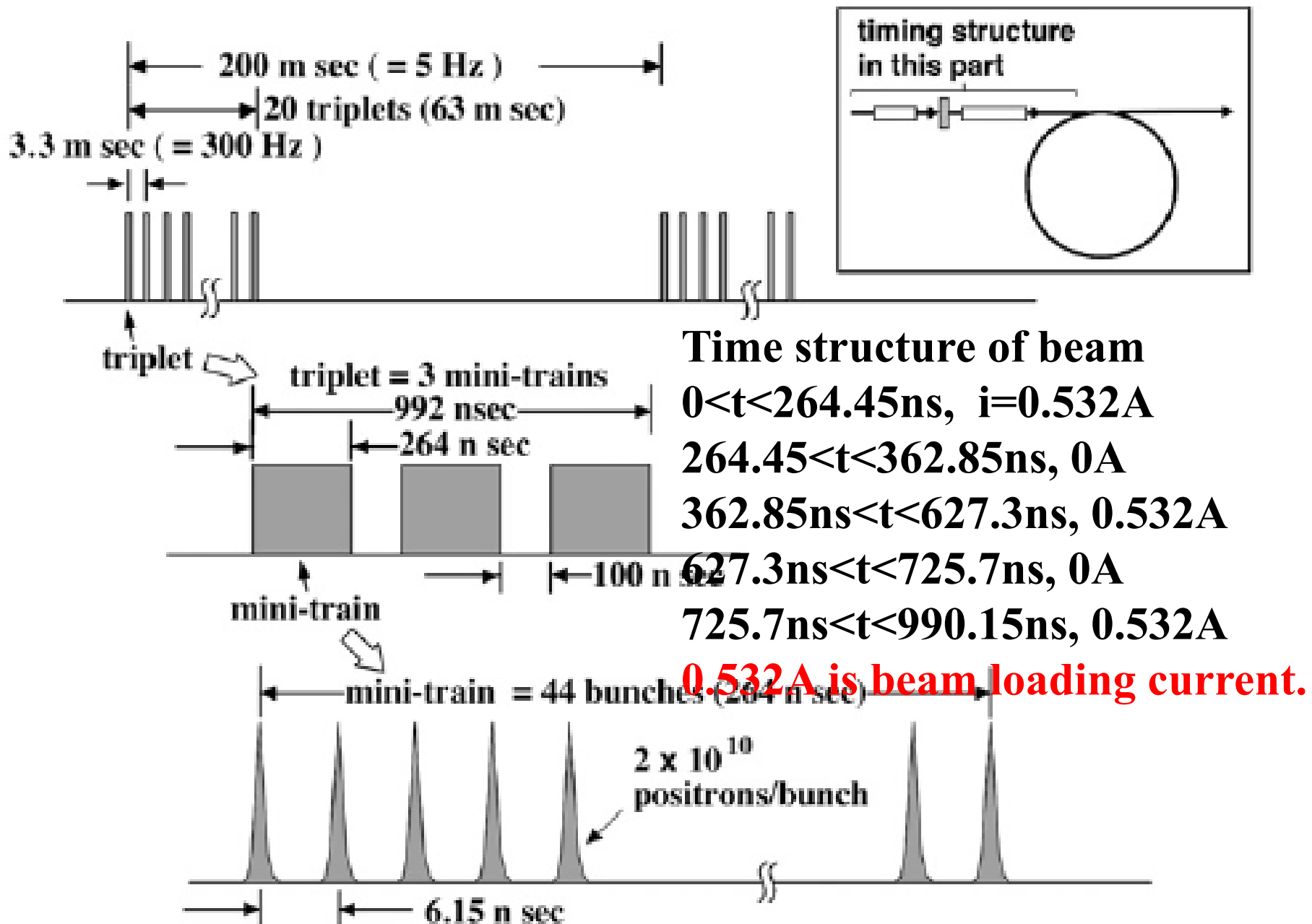


Fig. 2. Timing structure in the positron source and in the booster linac.

Bunch by bunch extraction from Damping Ring to make ILC beam train.

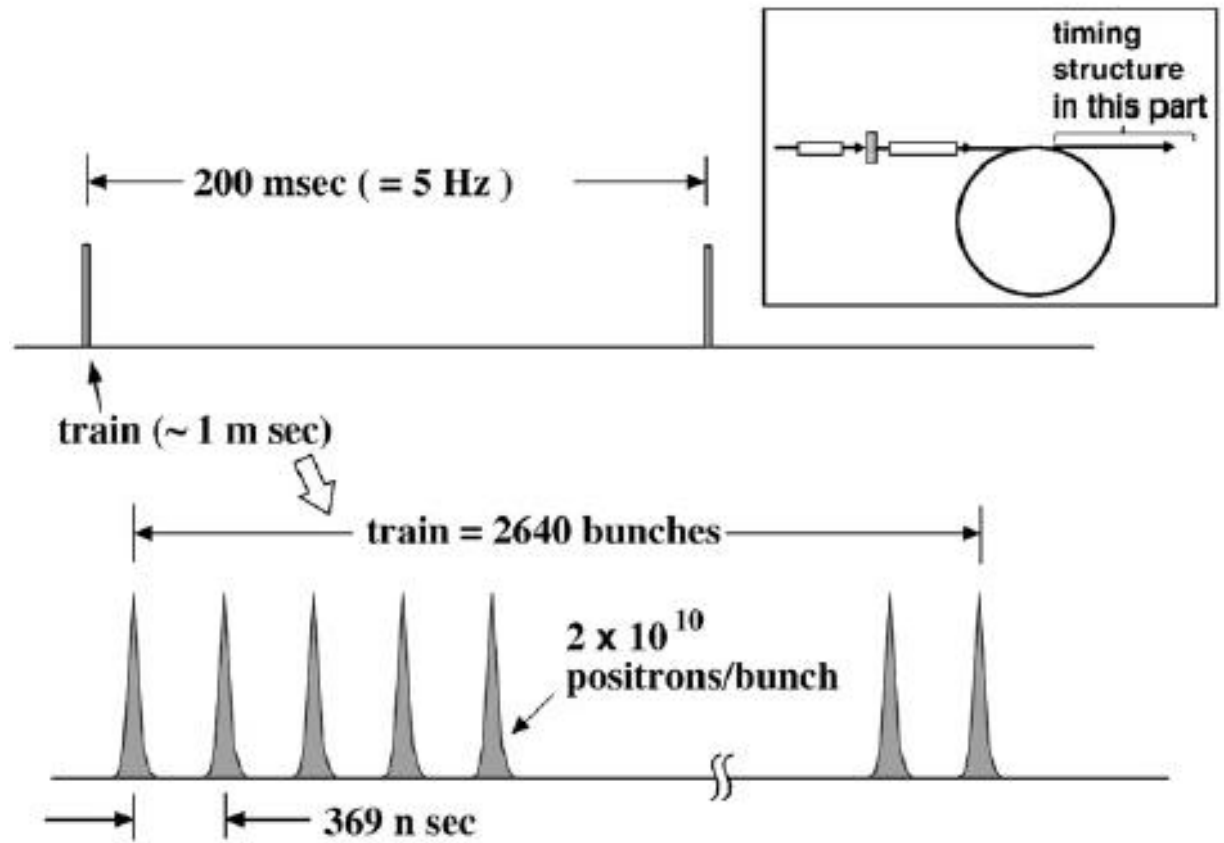
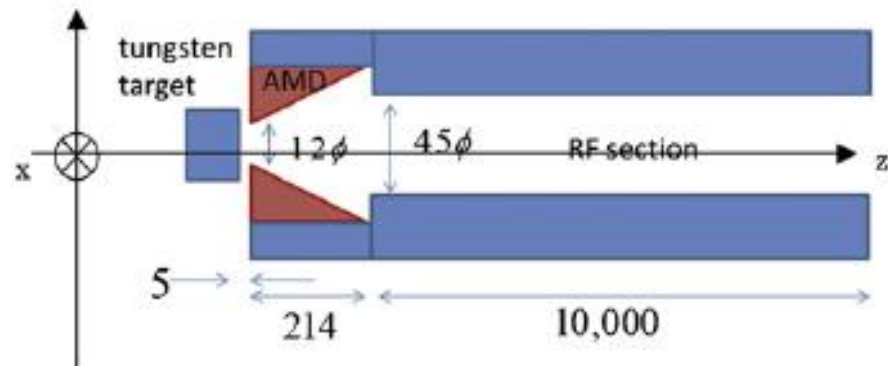


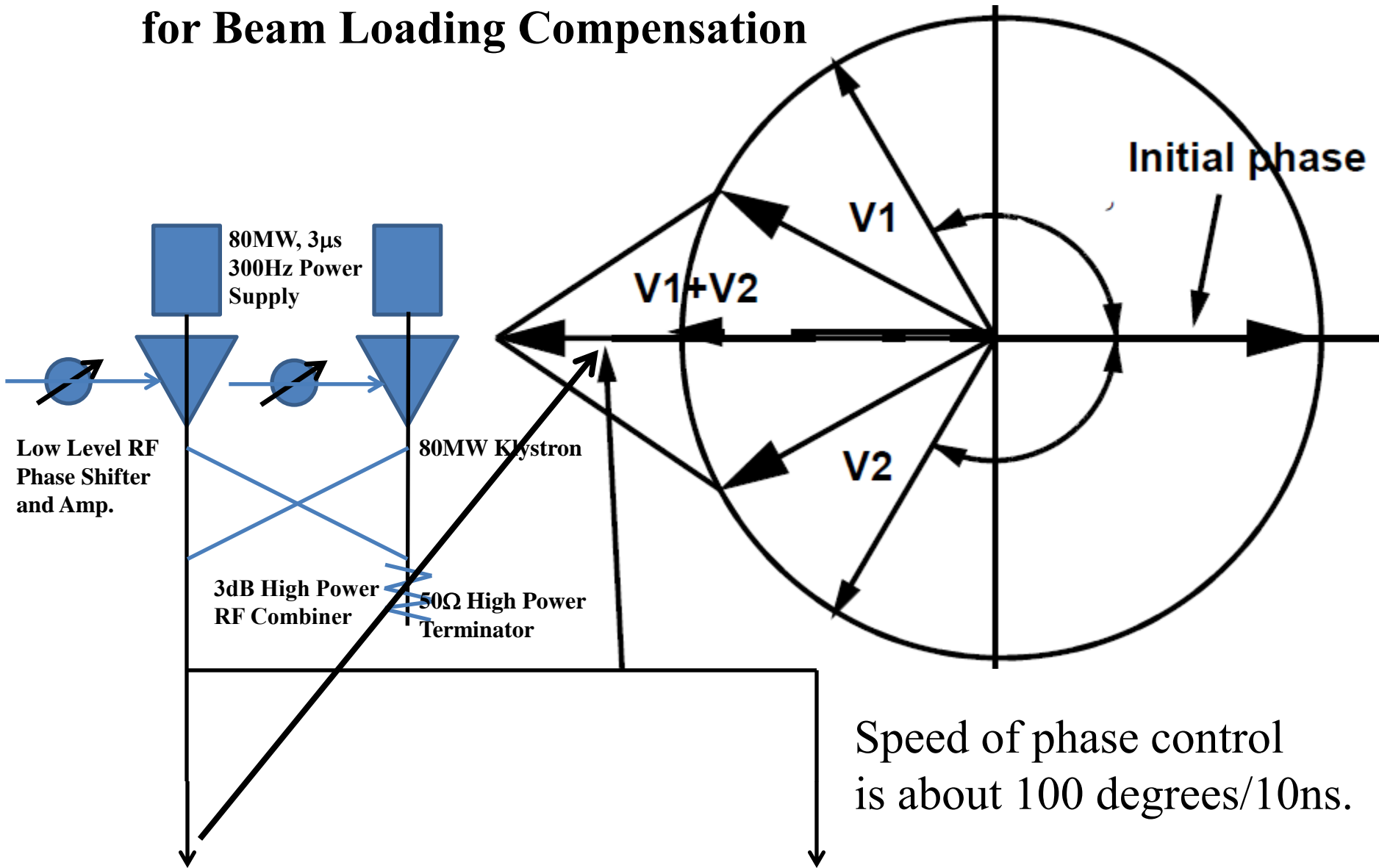
Fig. 4. Time structure after the damping ring.

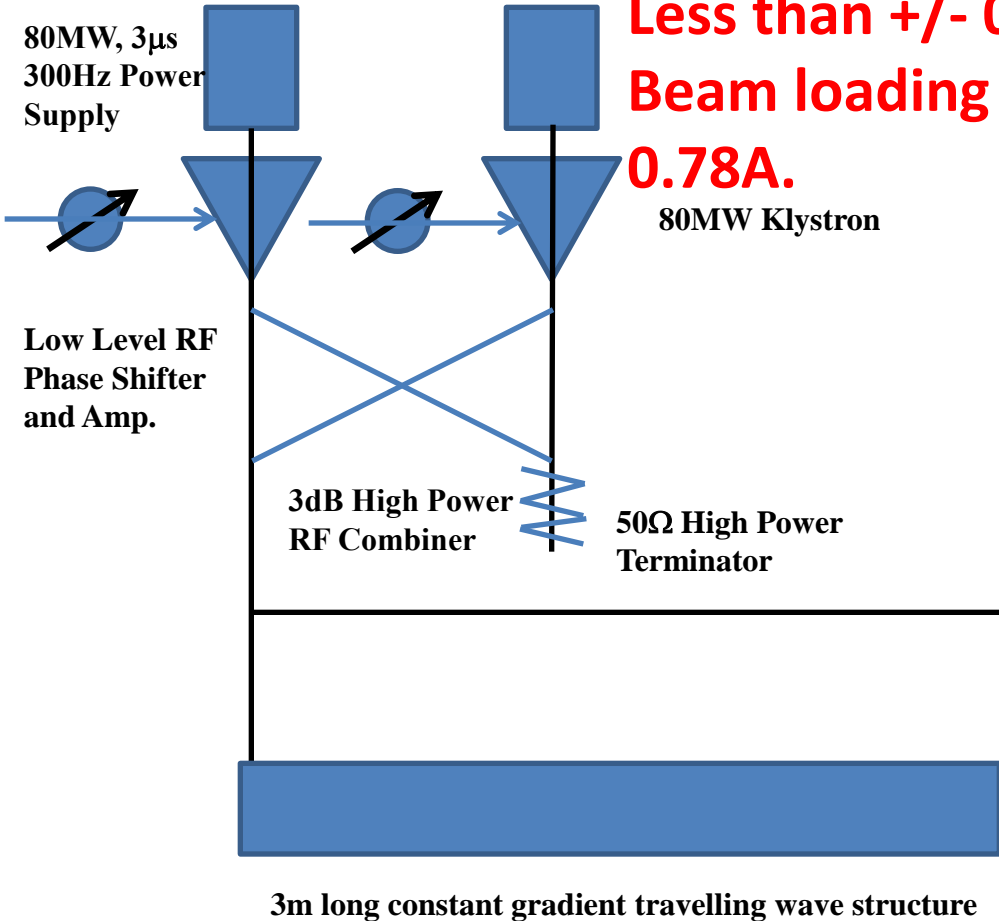
This is the model for positron target system to confirm the generation of ILC positron beam.



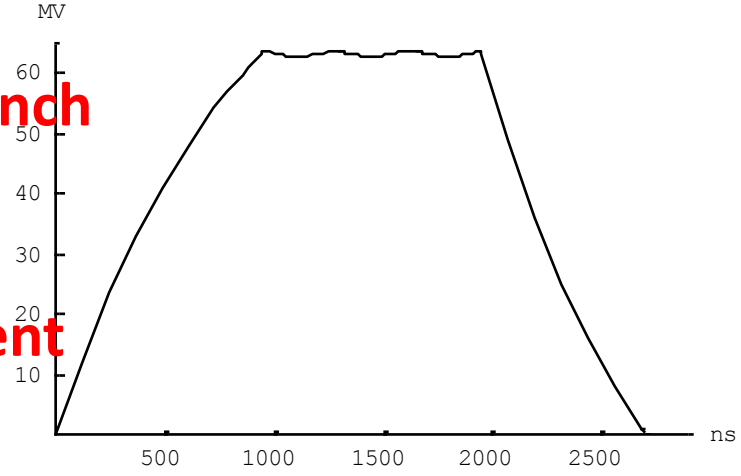
3. 300Hz Linac Scheme for Beam Loading Compensation

Phase to Amplitude Modulation Method for Beam Loading Compensation





3×10^{10} positron/bunch
300Hz triplet beam
Less than +/- 0.7%
Beam loading current
0.78A.

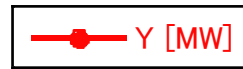


We do not need the system of correction structure for beam loading compensation.
We need the precise control of the phase shifters.

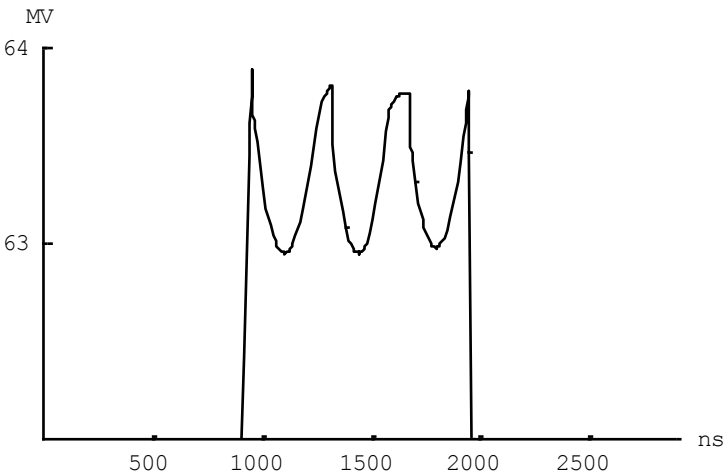
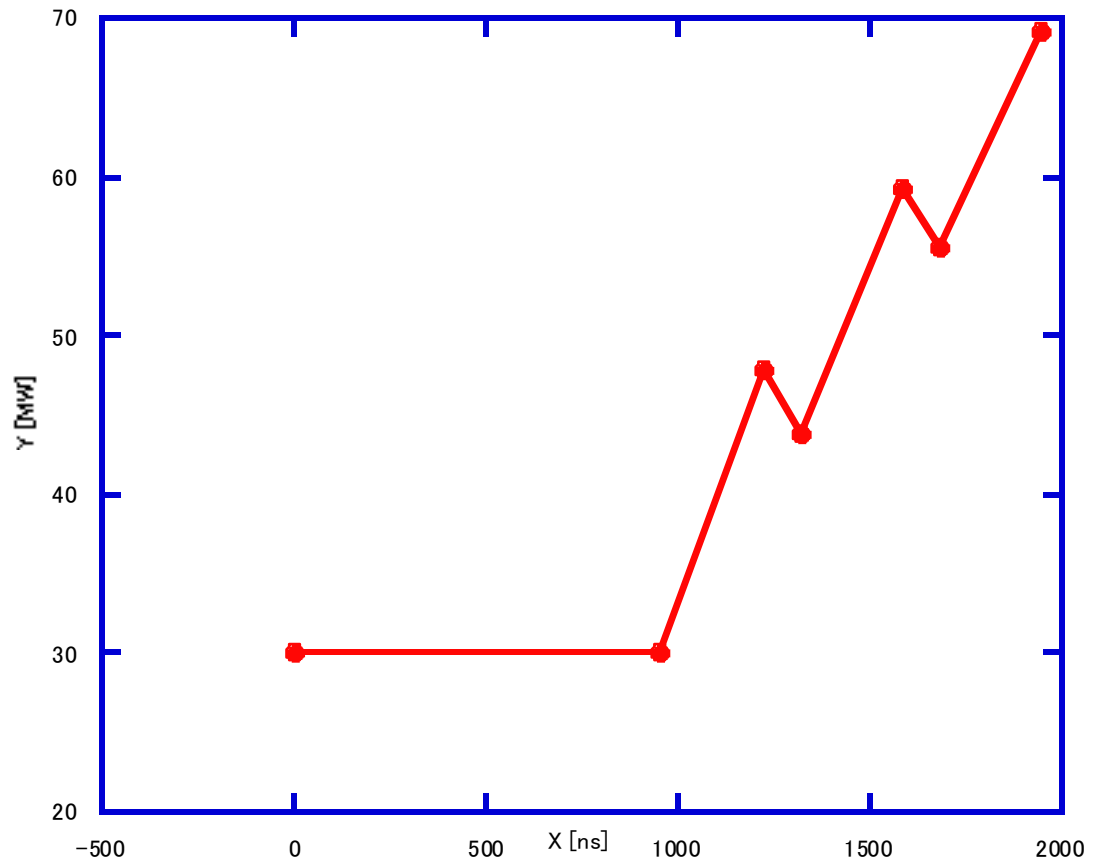
Also, I assume 10% margin as wave guide loss and so on because of the experience at ATF Linac. So, klystron output power 80MW and 3µs pulse width are necessary.

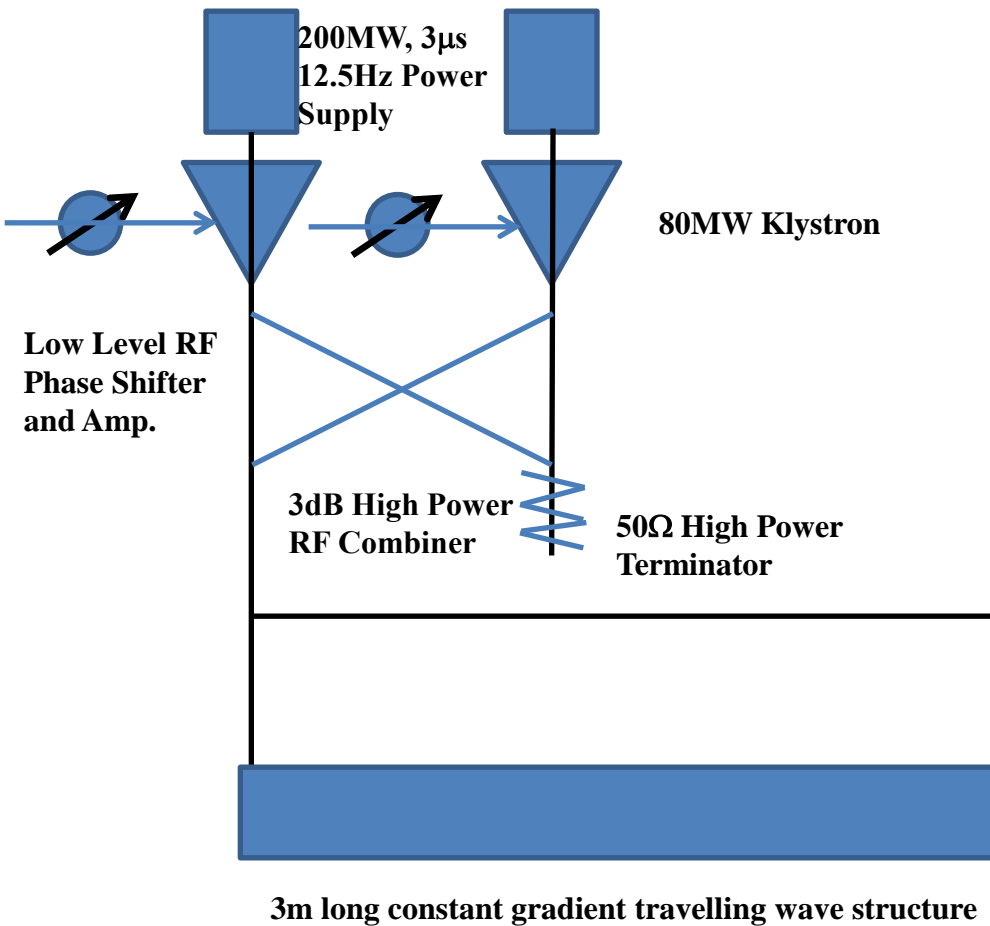
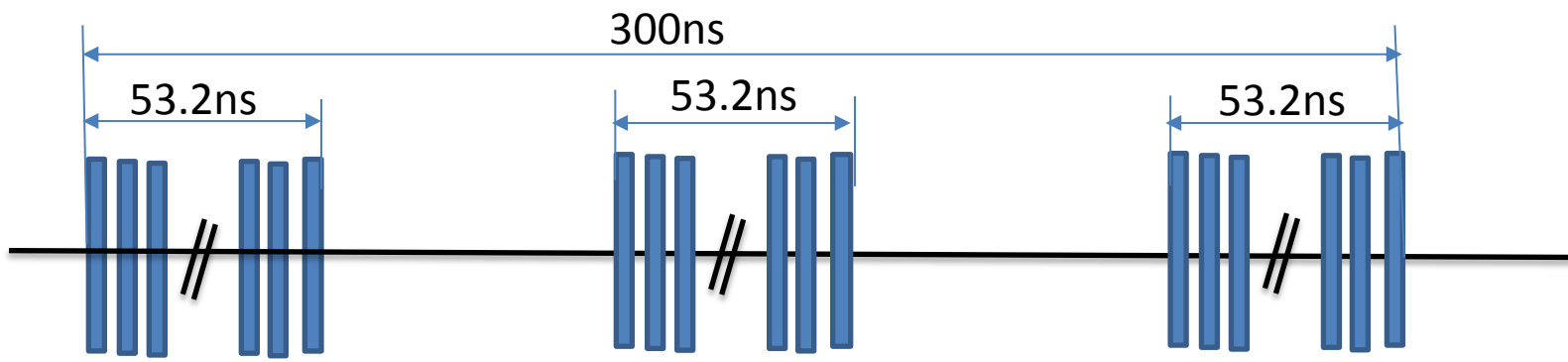
Control of input RF power by phase shifters

Detail of beam loading compensation:
Less than $\pm 0.7\%$ is possible
For ILC 300Hz multi-bunch beam.



データ 2





Essential Beam Loading Compensation Scheme for proof-principle experiment at ATF

3m long constant gradient travelling wave structure

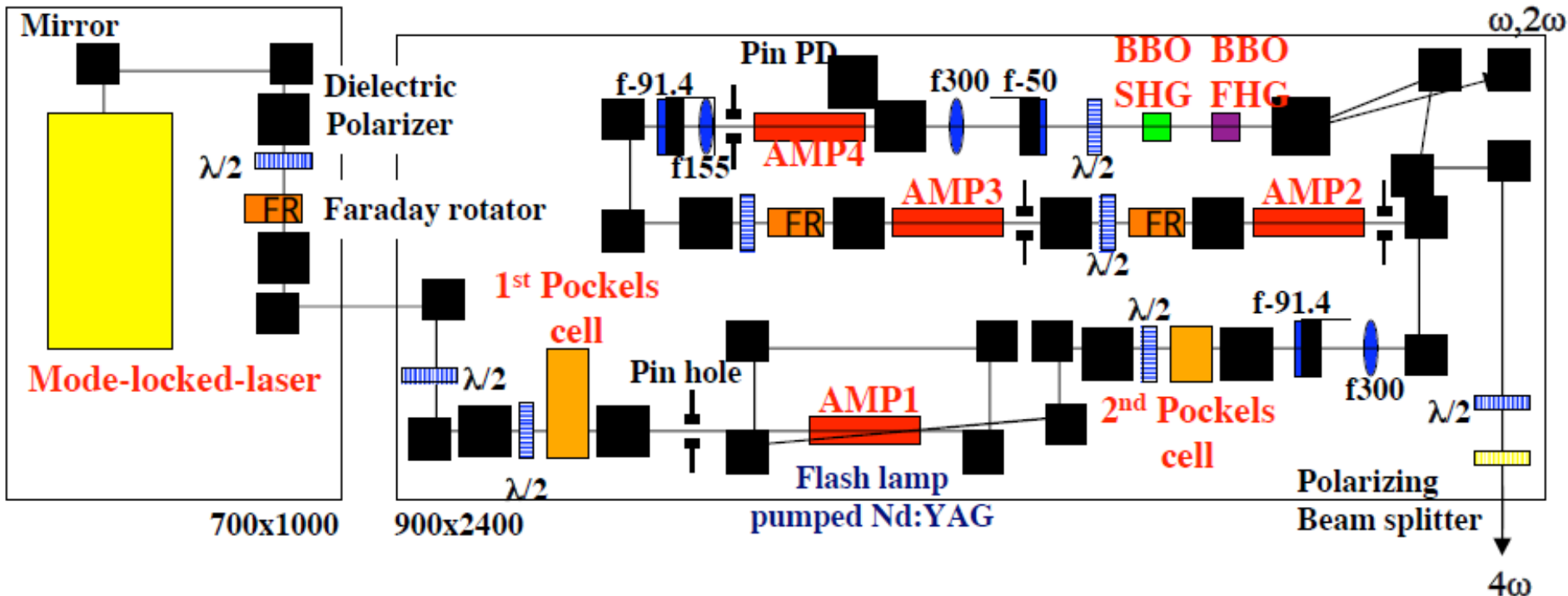
ATF laser system for photo-cathode RF Gun can generate triplet laser beam of 20 pulse with 2.8ns bunch spacing and about 100ns gap by **minor modifications**.

357MHz Laser oscillator

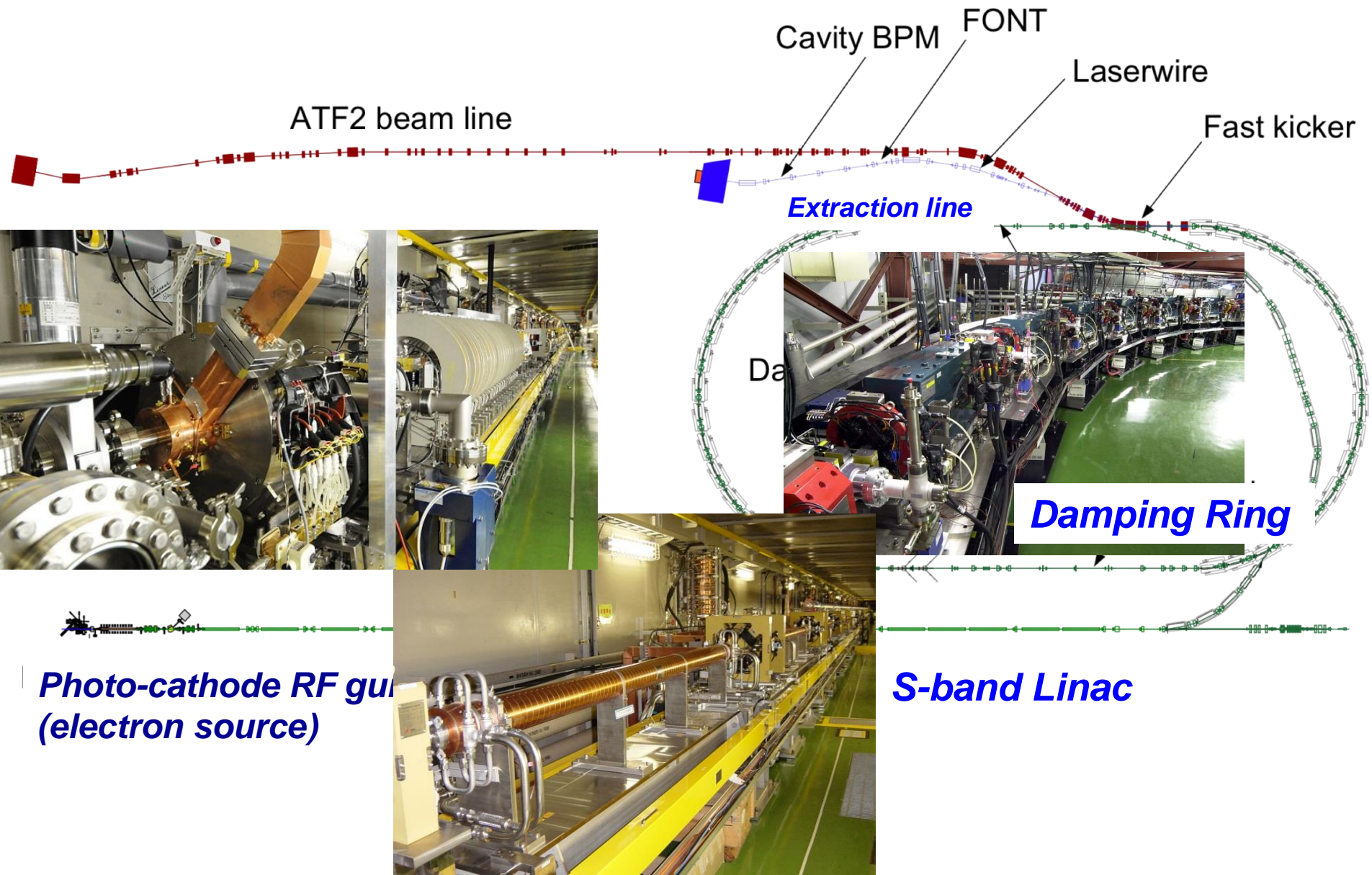
Pockels cell to make triplet laser pulse train

12.5Hz Amp.

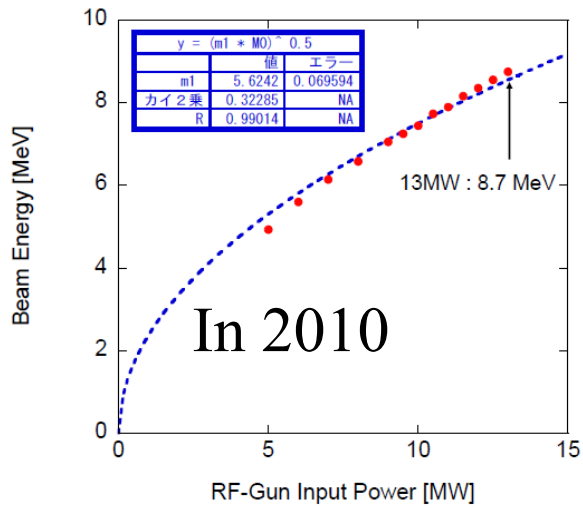
4th higher harmonics generator (crystal:BBO)



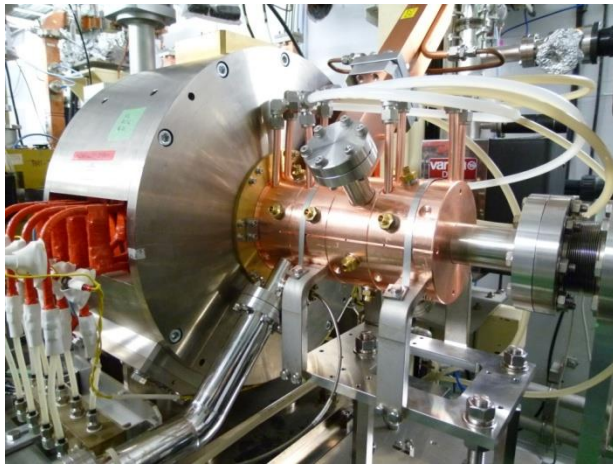
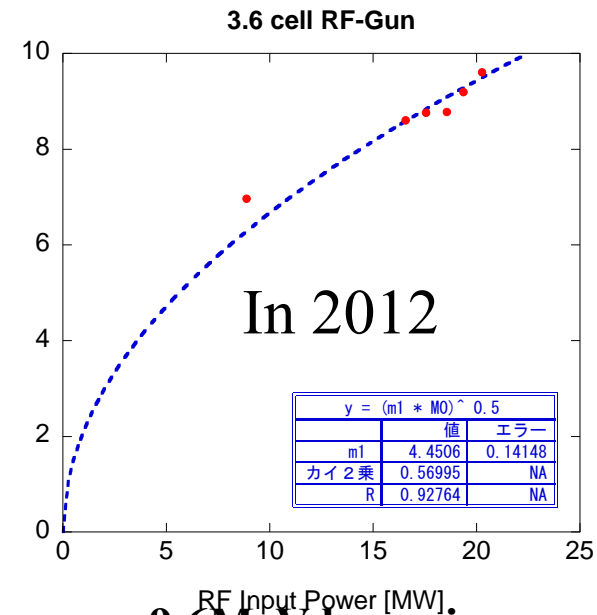
4. Plan for beam loading compensation experiment at ATF



3.6 cell RF Gun Installation



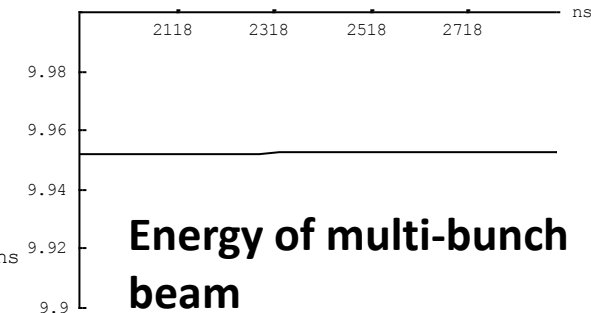
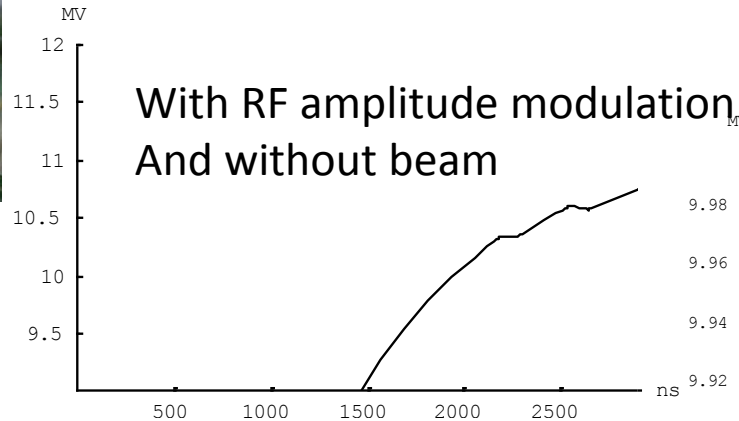
ATF インストールの様子



Now, 10MeV multi-bunch trains are generated and accelerated.

9.6MeV beam in one week RF aging with ~20.3MW RF input power

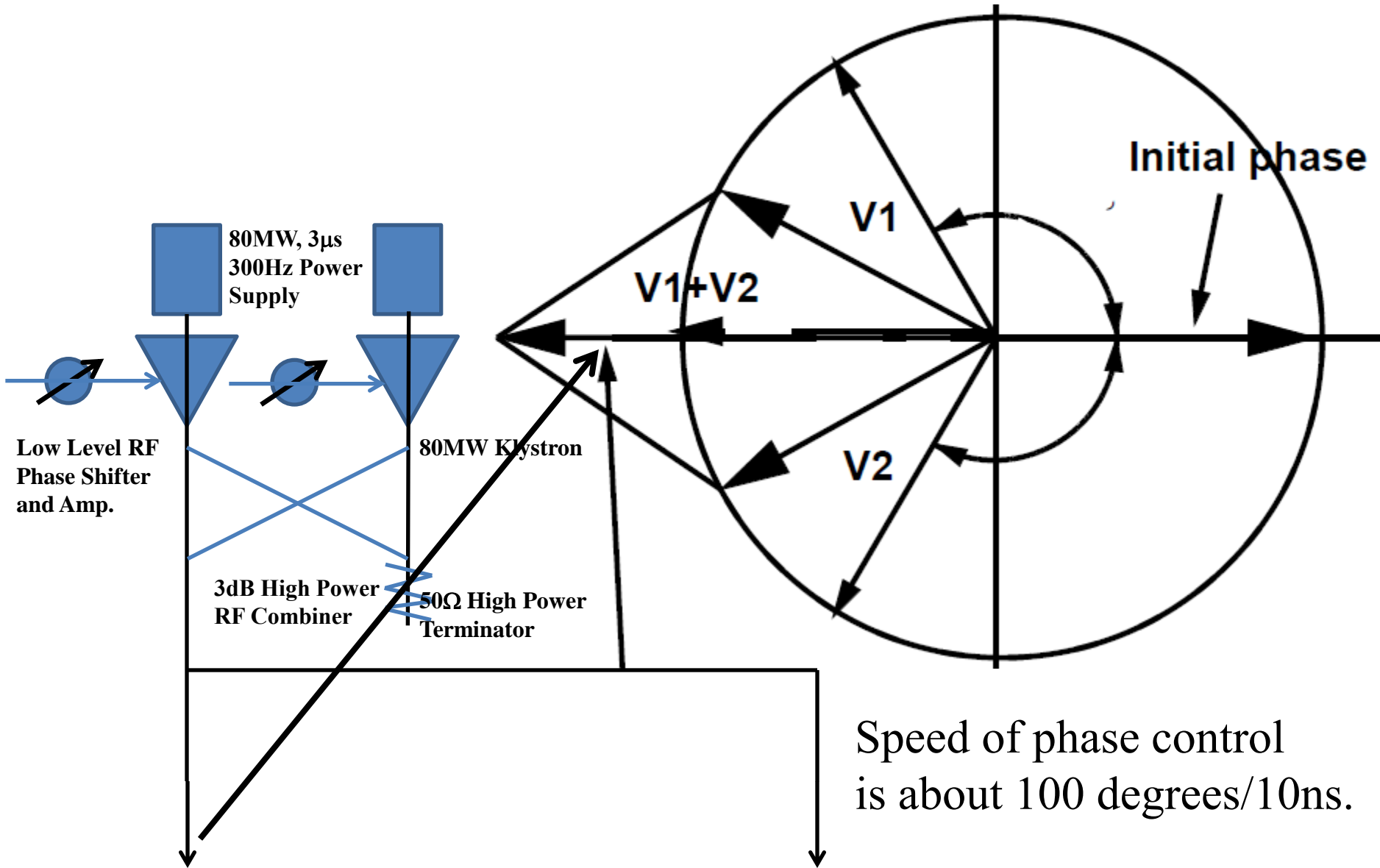
3.6 cell RF-Gun started beam acceleration test from 1/11,2012.



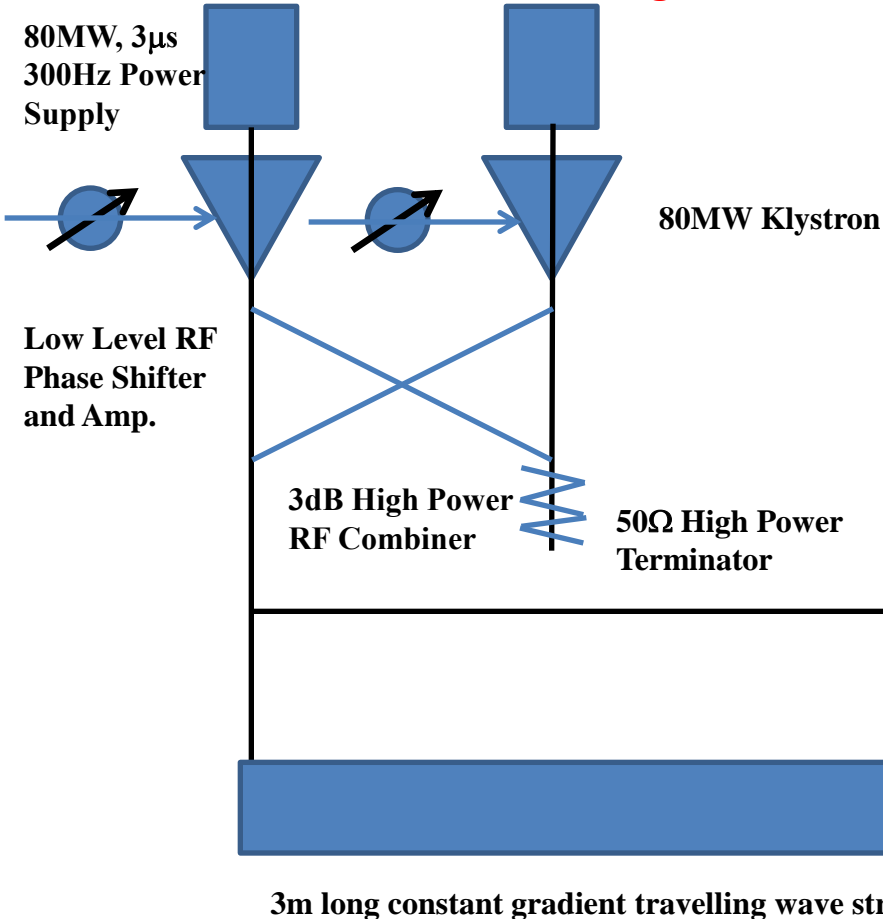
Energy of multi-bunch beam

10MeV beam at 110MV/m, from 100 bunches/pulse to 500 bunches/pulse beam generation

Phase to Amplitude Modulation Method for Beam Loading Compensation



**1.4×10^{10} electrons/bunch
with 2.8nsec bunch spacing
and 2856MHz Linac
beam loading current: 0.78A**

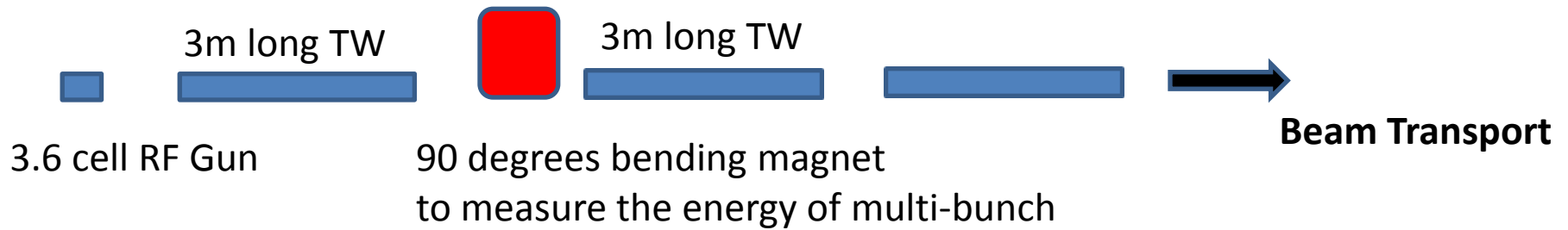


We do not need the system of correction structure for beam loading compensation.

We need the precise control of the low level phase shifters.

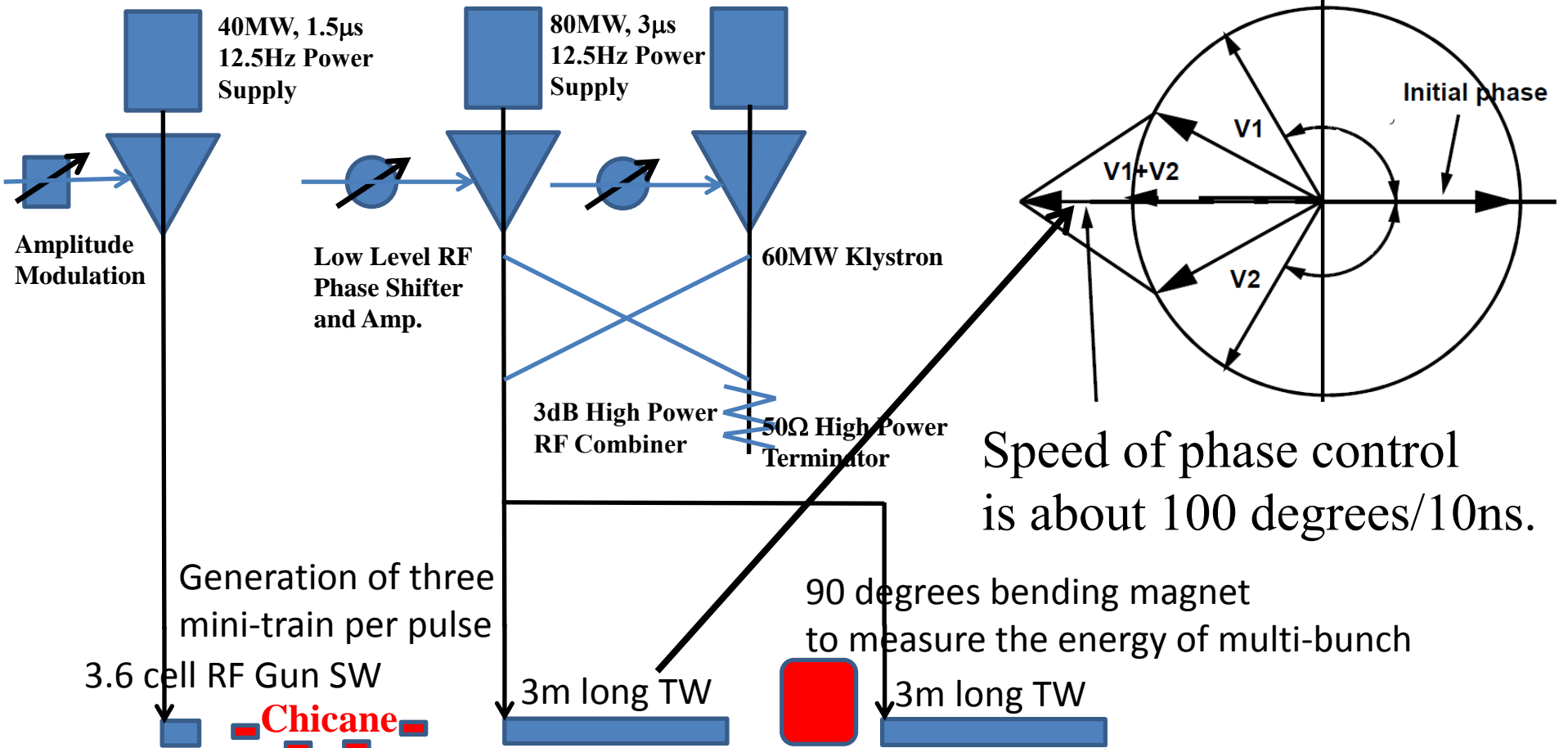
Also, I assume 10% margin as wave guide loss and so on because of the experience at ATF Linac. So, klystron output power 80MW and 3 μ s pulse width are necessary.

ATF Injector for 1.3 GeV ATF Linac will be modified for beam loading compensation experiment in this summer.



3×10^{10} with 6.15nsec bunch spacing corresponds to 1.4×10^{10} in the case of 2.8nsec bunch spacing as same beam loading in multi-bunch trains.

ATF Triplet Beam : 3x20 bunches/train with 60nsec train gap and 2.8nsec bunch spacing. This operation is possible in the safety of the radiation for ATF accelerator.

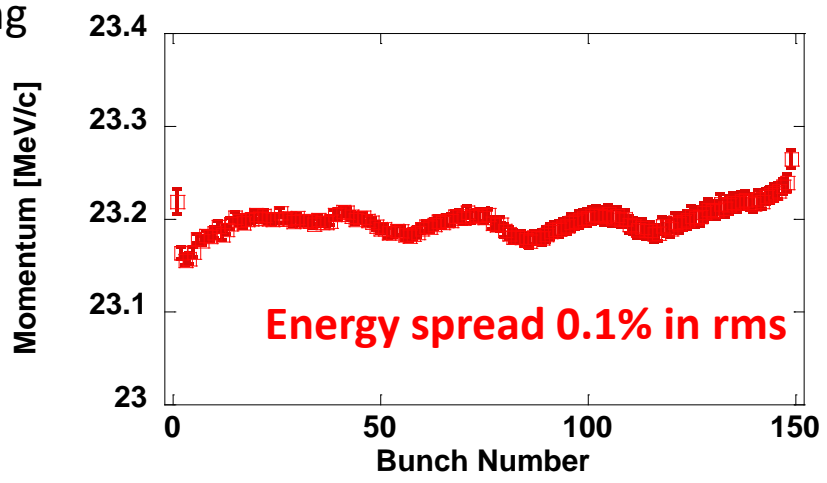
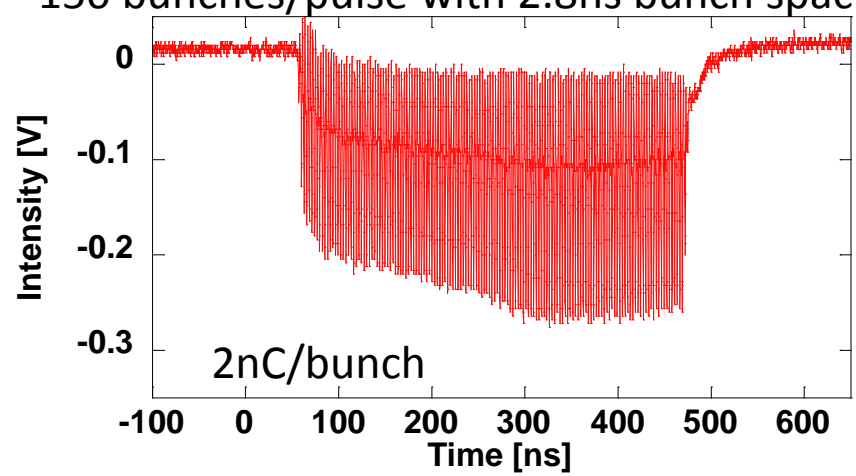


Generation of three mini-train per pulse

3.6 cell RF Gun SW

Chicane

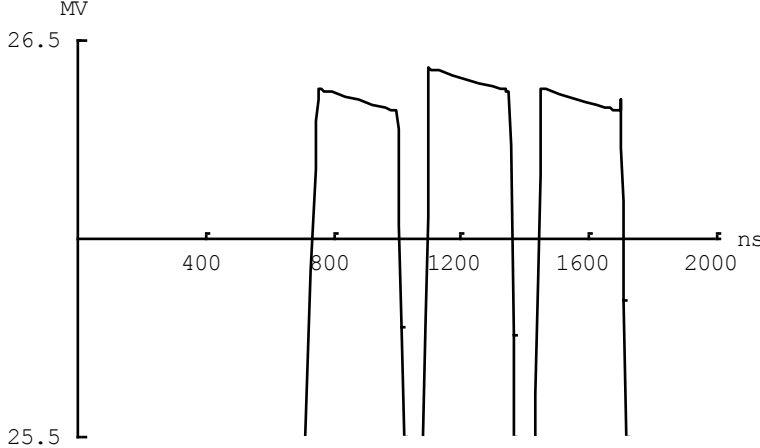
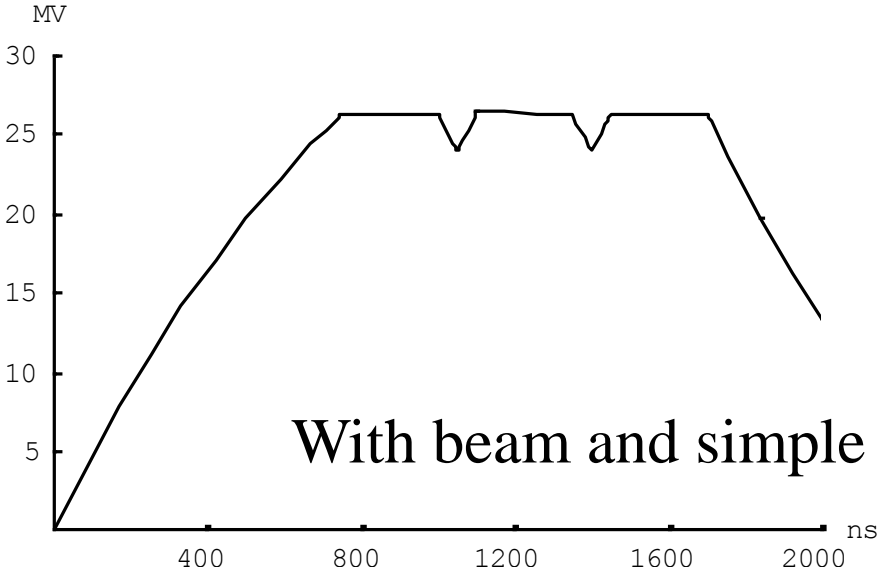
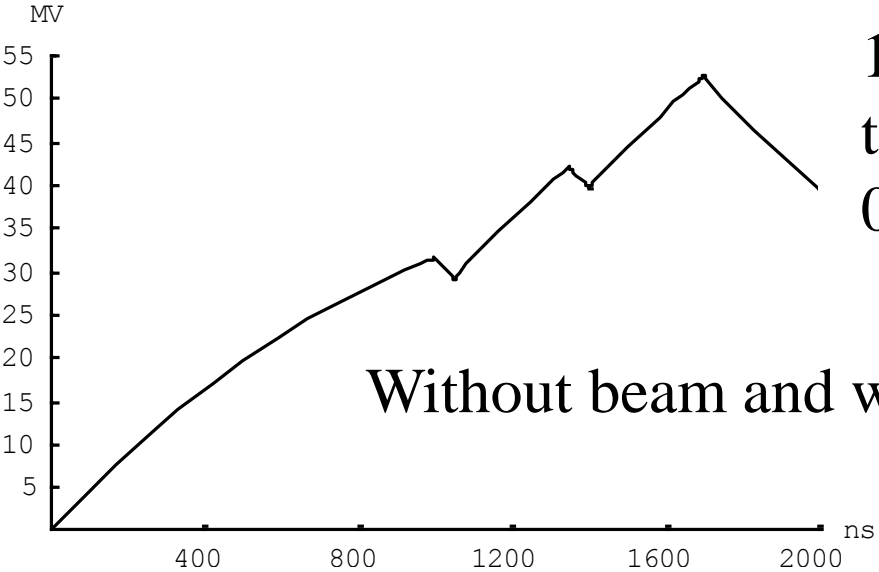
150 bunches/pulse with 2.8ns bunch spacing



Rough beam loading compensation by simple simulation using standing wave accelerating structures (3.6 cell RF gun)

100ns beam gap and 3 x 250ns bunch train with 6.15ns bunch spacing and 0.78A beam loading

Without beam and with simple RF input power control

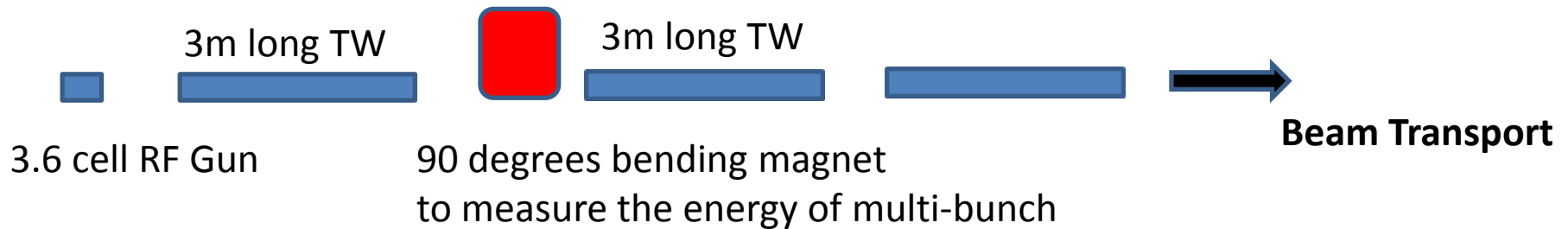


With beam and simple RF input power control

5. Summary

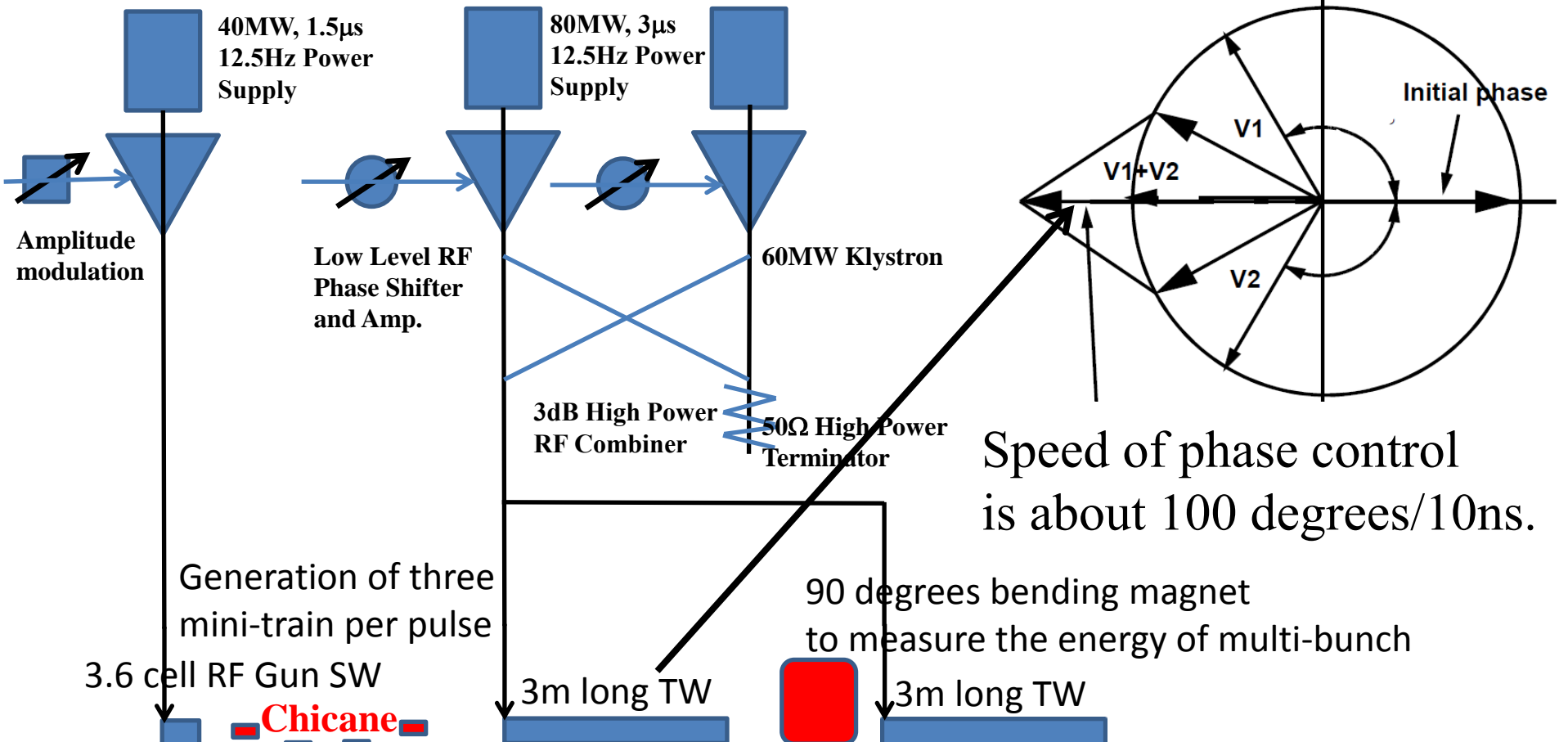
ATF Injector for 1.3GeV ATF Linac will be modified for beam loading compensation experiment in this summer.

Due to the lack of 2013 budget, we delayed this experiment.



2×10^{10} with 6.15nsec bunch spacing corresponds to 0.9×10^{10} in the case of 2.8nsec bunch spacing as same beam loading in multi-bunch trains.

ATF Triplet Beam : 3×10 bunches/train with 30nsec train gap and 2.8nsec bunch spacing. (Since I want to have margin for the safety operation, I reduced half beam of former slide.)



Generation of three mini-train per pulse

150 bunches/pulse with 2.8ns bunch spacing

