# BI Tests for the Linear Collider Turning the LOI into a Proposal

#### SLAC ALCPG Meeting Jan. 9, 2004 M. Woods, SLAC

**LC-LEP Beam Tests at SLAC** Thermionic Polarized Electron Electron Source Source What are the first Beam Tests to be performed? What is the beamline configuration required? Positrons 2-Mile Linac to PEP-**Developing the Proposal** Electrons to ES/ Electrons to PEP-II Beam Switch Yard PEP-II Positron Source Positrons End Station A M. Woods (SLAC)

#### Beam Instrumentation Tests for the Linear Collider using the SLAC A-Line and End Station A

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http://www.slac.stanford.edu/grp/rd/epac/LOI/LOI-2003.2.pdf



## Luminosity

Fast Gas Cherenkov Calorimeter (*Iowa St.*)
Parallel Plate Avalanche, Secondary Emission Detectors (*Iowa*)
Large Angle Beamstrahlung Monitor (*Wayne St.*)
3d Si Detector for Pair Monitor (*Hawaii*)

#### **Energy**

Synchrotron Stripe Spectrometer (*Oregon, UMass*) rf BPM Spectrometer (*Notre Dame, UC Berkeley*)

#### **Polarization**

Quartz Fiber Calorimeter; W-pair asymmetry (*Iowa*) Background study (*Tufts*) Quartz Fiber Detector; transverse polarization (*Tennessee*)

## **General Comments**

#### **Risks to LC luminosity and LC physics capabilities**

• Any beam or detector instrumentation that cannot be commissioned until the LC is built have very high risk factors.

Do beam tests early!

#### **Beam-beam effects**

- much greater than in previous machines
- backgrounds
- large disruption and deflection angles

Mimick some beam-beam effects in a fixed target beam test

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#### **Precision Measurements**

• Challenging requirements for luminosity, energy and polarization measurements

Instrumentation requires beam tests

## General Comments (cont.)

#### Breidenbach's talk on "Detector and the Technology Choice"

"background in the feedback BPM's could be a severe problem, and no relevant R&D seems plausible before commissioning. Actual luminosity (as opposed to offset) feedback may be needed"

#### Himel's talk on "US LC Options Study"

"MPS and items in the beam delivery system come out as the riskiest because the problems may not be found until commissioning."

#### We can do relevant R&D with beam tests in ESA

## Instrumentation for Luminosity, Luminosity Spectra and Luminosity Tuning

#### Luminosity

Bhabha LuMon detector from 40-120 mrad

#### **Luminosity Spectrum**

Bhabha acolinearity measurements using forward tracking and calorimetry from 120-400 mrad
+ additional input from beam energy, energy spread and energy spectrum measurements

#### **Luminosity Tuning**

Pair LuMon detector from 5-40 mrad Beamstrahlung detector from 1-2 mrad (further downstream) IP BPMs

## Instrumentation for Energy, Energy Spread and disrupted Energy Spectrum

#### Energy

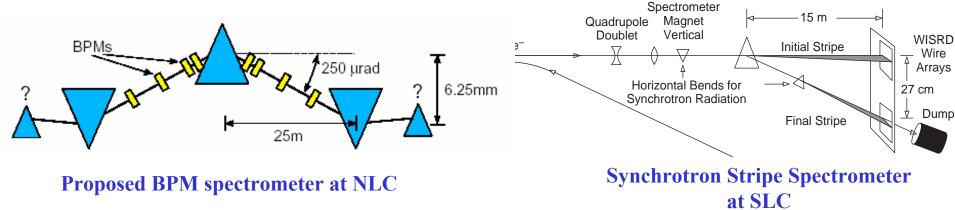
BPM spectrometer (upstream of IP) Synchrotron Stripe spectrometer (in extraction line)

#### **Energy Spread**

Synchrotron Stripe spectrometer (in extraction line) Wire scanner at high dispersion point in extraction line chicane

## **Disrupted Energy Spectrum**

Synchrotron Stripe spectrometer (in extraction line)<sup>(Electron ELS Shown)</sup> Wire scanner at high dispersion point in extraction line chicane

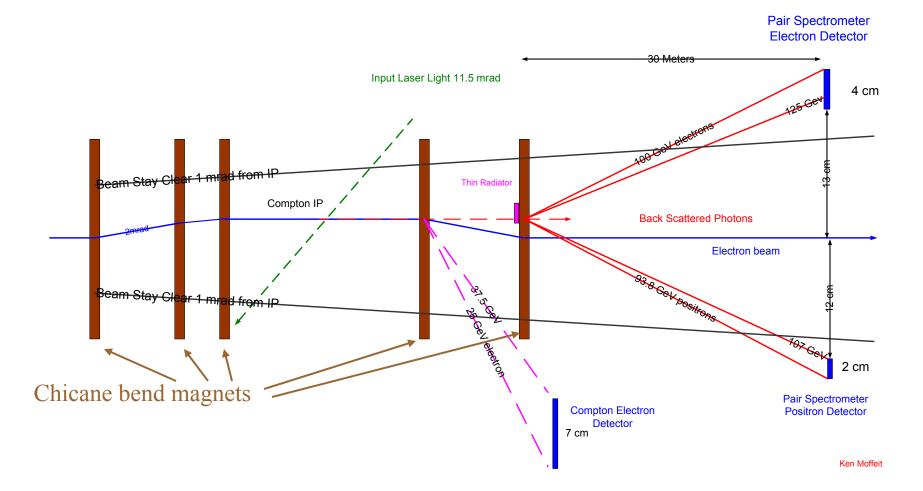


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**BEAM OPTICAL ELEMENTS** 

## **Instrumentation for Polarimetry**

#### **Compton Polarimeter in Extraction Line**



## **Beam Parameters at SLAC ESA and NLC-500**

Parameter	SLAC ESA	NLC-500
Charge/Train	5 x 10 <sup>11</sup>	14.4 x 10 <sup>11</sup>
Repetition Rate	10-30 Hz	120 Hz
Energy	25 GeV	250 GeV
e <sup>-</sup> Polarization	85%	85%
Train Length	270ns	267ns
Microbunch spacing	0.3ns*	1.4ns
Energy Spread	0.15%	0.3%

\*Polarized Source group is pursuing R&D to achieve 714MHz modulation and 1.4ns spacing

# Modulation of SLAC Polarized Electron Beam

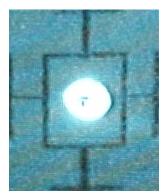
(see Sources talks by A. Brachmann and J. Clendenin)

- Technique: pass 300-ns flash-Ti laser pulse through Pockels cell modulated at 714 MHz
- Result will be a train of µbunches spaced 1.4 ns
  - Each "µbunch" will have 2 S-band buckets with some charge inbetween µbunches
- Beam-loading will limit peak current:
  - If Iavg in macrobunch is 0.5 A (E-158), then Ipk in µbunch is 2 A → implying 4x10<sup>9</sup> e<sup>-</sup> in single "µpulse"

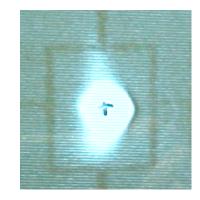
### **Beam Parameters at SLAC ESA and TESLA-500**

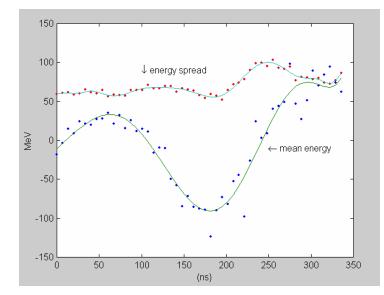
Parameter	SLAC ESA	TESLA-500
Repetition Rate	10-30 Hz	5 Hz
Energy	25 GeV	250 GeV
e <sup>-</sup> Polarization	85%	85%
Train Length	340 ns	1 ms
Microbunch spacing	340 ns	337 ns
Bunches per train	2	2820
Bunch Charge	2.0 x 10 <sup>10</sup>	2.0 x 10 <sup>10</sup>
Energy Spread	0.15%	0.1%

# **Can provide clean beams** (little halo or beam tails)

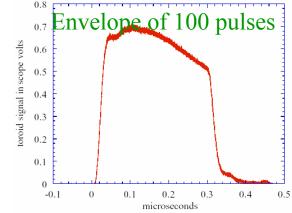


#### **Can provide beams with tails!**





### Can provide "banana" beams in energy By pulse shaping source laser intensity



Can translate banana energy dist'n to banana spatial dist'n by introducing dispersion M. Woo

## **First Beam Tests**

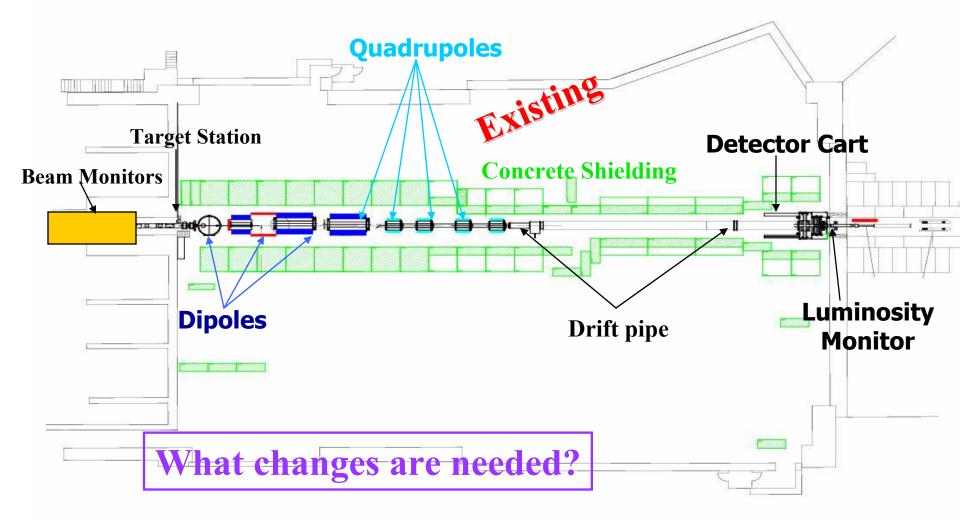
#### **Needed for Proposal and to determine Beamline Configuration**

- 1. IP BPMs (necessary for fast inter-train and intra-train feedbacks)
- 2. Energy BPMs
- 3. Synchrotron stripe diagnostics for measuring energy, energy spread and the disrupted (brem) spectrum.

#### **Other possibilities:**

- 4. Pair detectors.
- 5. Beamstrahlung detector backgrounds (can't model 'visible' backgrounds at 1-2 mrad)
- 5. Test A-Line spin precession for use as energy measurement.

## **Determining the Beamline Configuration in ESA**



# **Developing the Proposal**

- 1. Identify first users for the Beam Test Facility
- 2. Users develop full technical description of beam tests
- **3.** Use beam test descriptions to determine beamline configuration
- 4. Formulate Run Plan for first beam tests
  - Beam requirements
  - Time required
  - Common DAQ?
- 5. Prepare SLAC Impact Report
  - Budget
  - Resources provided by SLAC
  - Resources provided by users
- 6. Proposal needed by May 2004