

Experiment of Positron Production with W Single Crystal (Preliminary Results)

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for

Collaboration group of

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<URL:<http://www-linac.kek.jp/chan-pos/>>

Positron Generation

- u To Get Higher Yield --- Thicker Target
 - but Broader Momentum Spectrum
 - Lower Capture Efficiency
 - Higher Focusing Magnetic Field / Accelerating Field
 - Discharge Issues, etc

for Linear Colliders

- u Higher Incident Energy and thus Higher Positron Yield
- u However, Higher Repetition and Larger Number of Bunches
 - Heating Issues, There are Many Ideas, but ...
- u Also Optimization of Thickness and Post Acceleration

Beam Induced Light

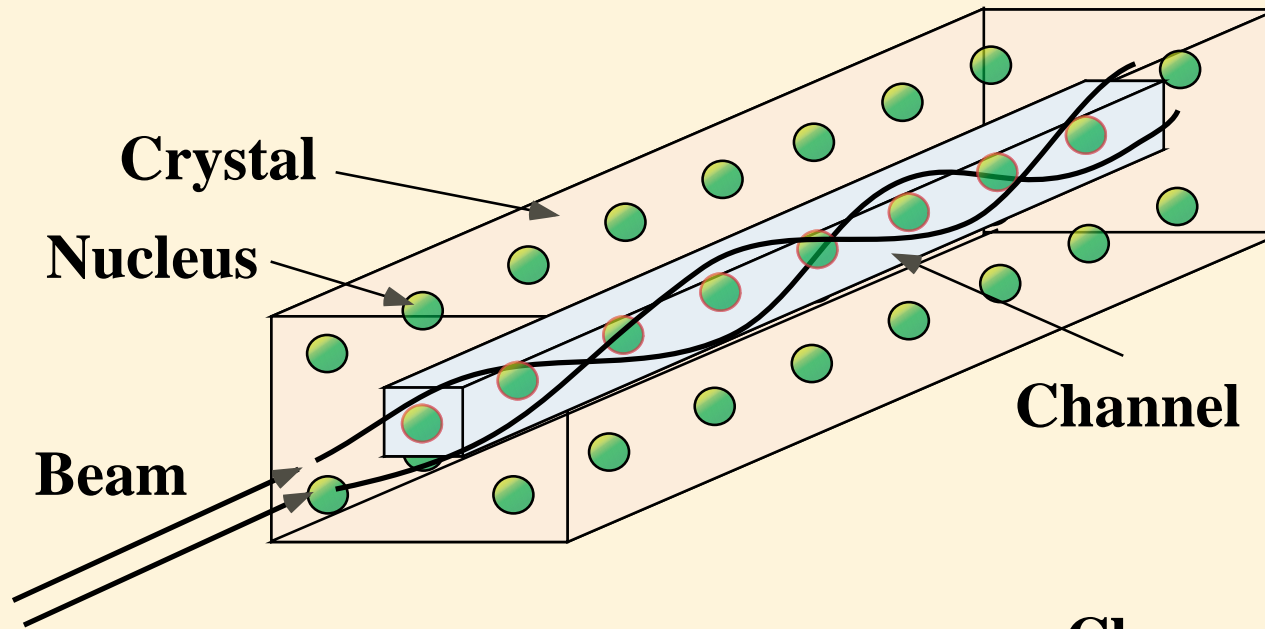
- u Bremsstrahlung
- u Channeling Radiation
- u Cerenkov Radiation
- u Optical Transition Radiation (OTR), (ODR)
- u Synchrotron Orbit Radiation (SOR)
- u Coherent Bremsstrahlung
- u etc.

They are used for Beam Instrumentations, etc.

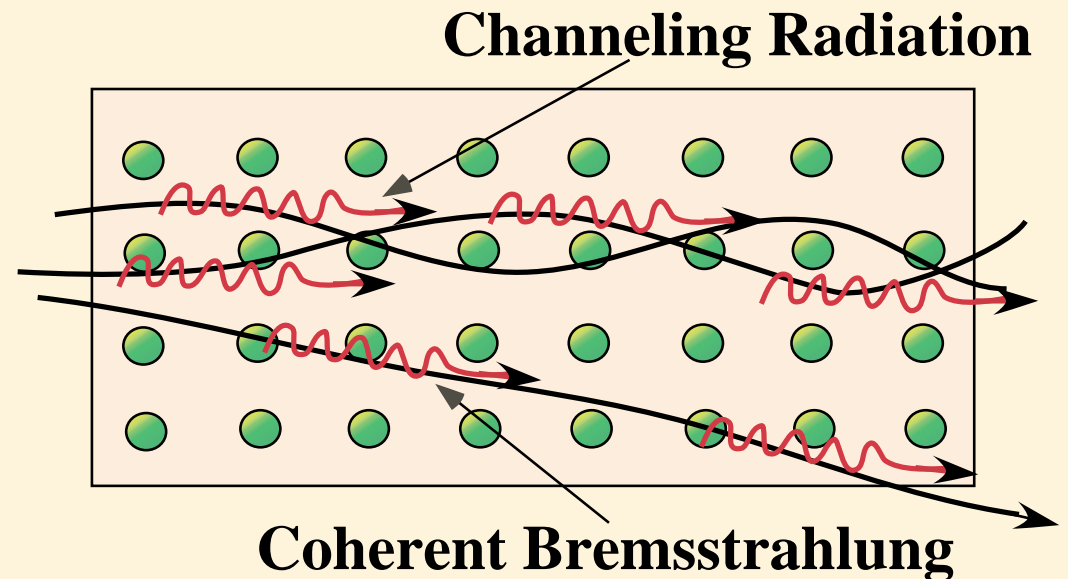
Positron Generation Enhancement by Channeling Radiation and Coherent Bremsstrahlung Using Single Crystal (Tungsten or Tantalum)

- u Suggested by R. Chehab et al, (LAL) 1989
- u Technical Issues -- Vacuum, Cooling (because of Goniometer)
- u Thick Crystal Production
- u Thickness Dependence
- u Incident Energy Dependence
- u Mosaicity
- u Instant and Integrated Radiation Hardness of Crystal
- u Crystal / Amorphous Combination Ratio
- u Simulation Code Development for Positron Generator Design

Channeling and Coherent Bremsstrahlung



u In single crystal these two phenomena enhance e.m. shower then positron yields



Beam Experiment in Japan

- u INS ES 1GeV (-1999)
- u KEK Linac 3-GeV Experiment (1998)
Enhancement Confirmation
- u KEK Linac 8-GeV Experiment (2000-)
More Quantitative Considerations

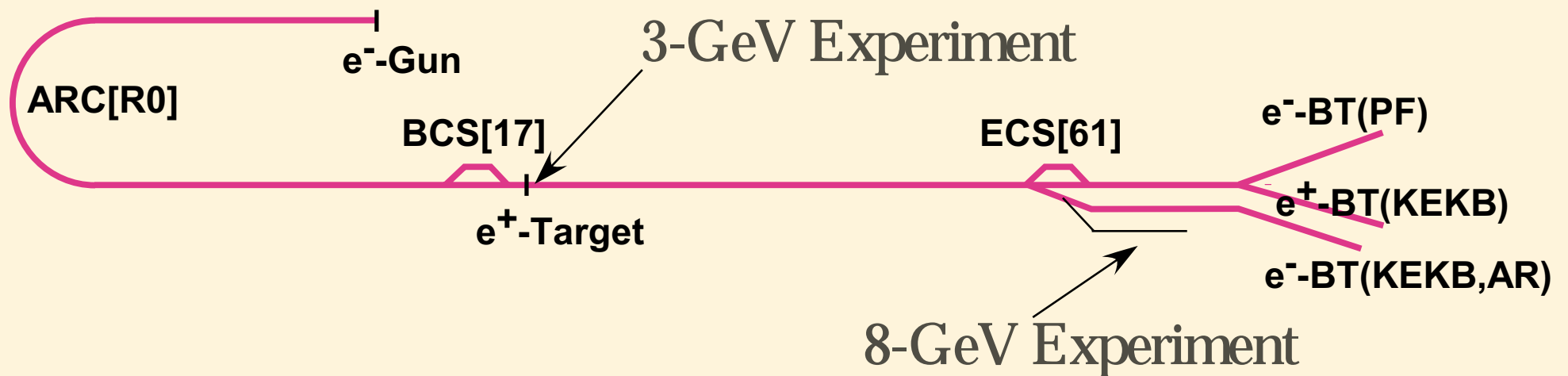
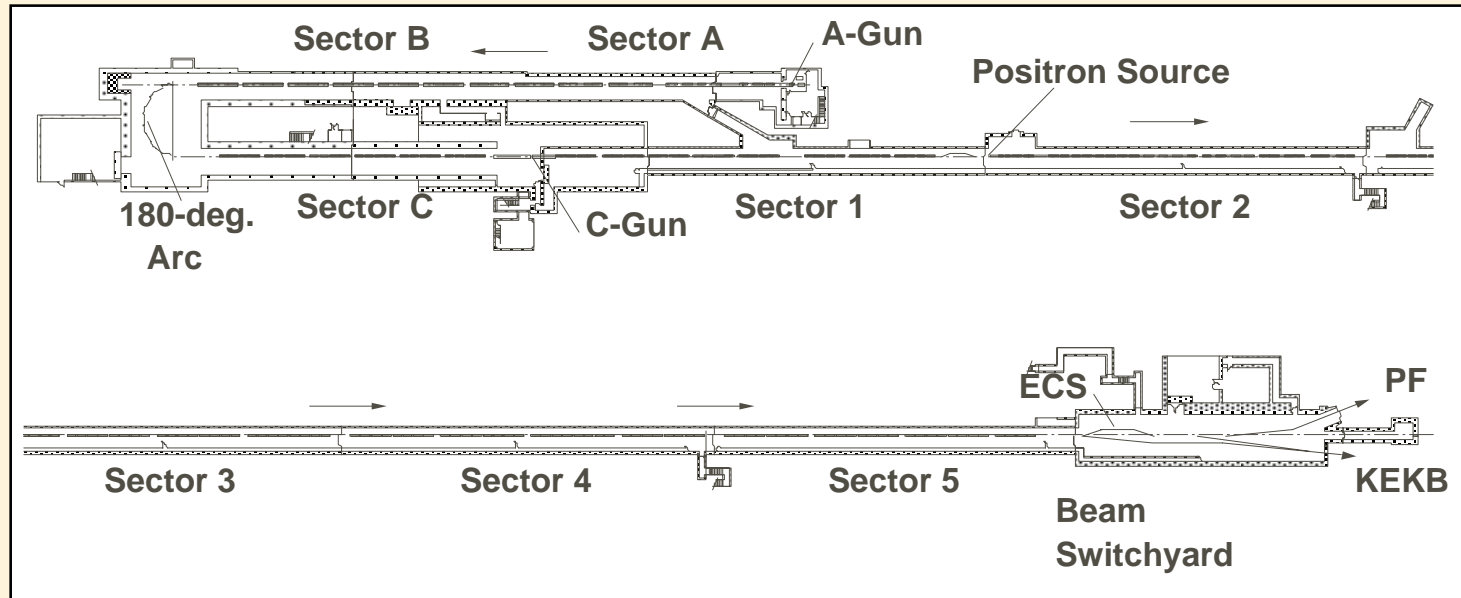
Collaboration

Tomsk Polytech. --- Crystal Production, Simulation Code

Tokyo Metro. Univ., Hiroshima Univ., KEK

Beam Line Construction, Detector Design, Simulation

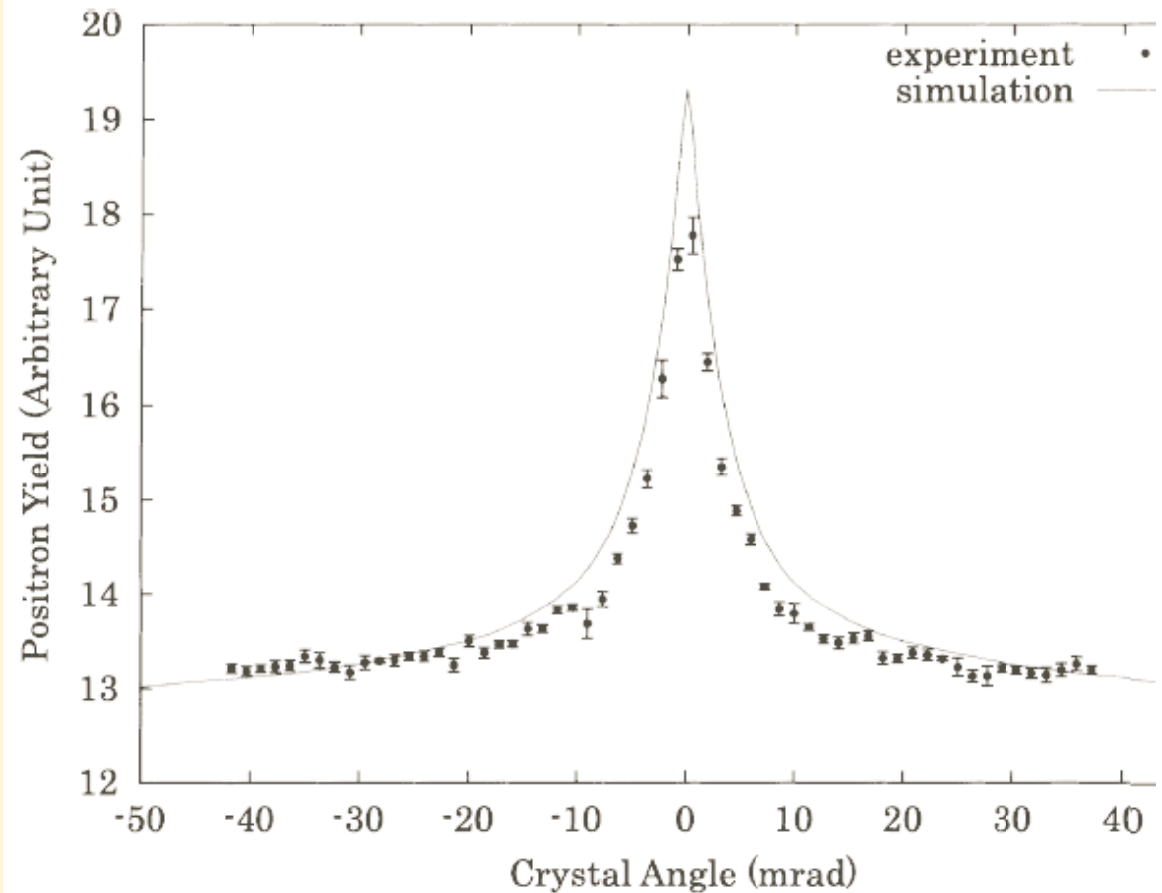
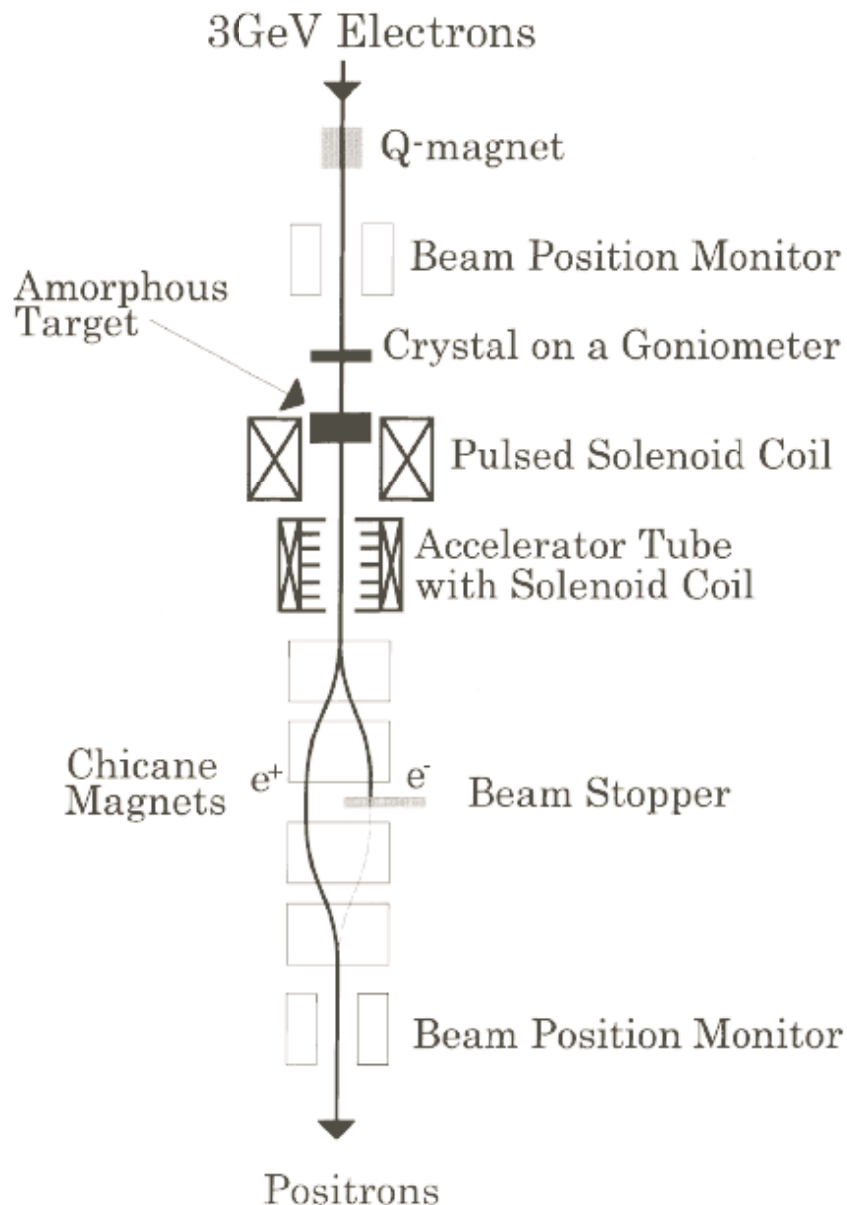
Experiment Stations



3-GeV Experiment at KEK Linac

- u Enhancement Measurement (1999)
with 3-GeV 6nC 10ps Beam
- u 0.5 Radiation Length (r.l.) Crystal
+ 2.0 r.l. Amorphous (r.l. = 3.4mm for Tungsten)
Measured x1.4 Enhancement
- u No Short-bunch Radiation/Heating Degradation Observed
- u Goniometer Radiation Hardness and Vacuum Issues

3-GeV Experiment Apparatus



FWHM~ 6.9mrad is much Larger than Channeling-only Lindhard Angle (0.7) thus Coherent Brems. and Mosaicity

8-GeV Experiment at KEK Linac

- u Analyzer Line at the End of Linac

No Interference against KEKB, PF, PFAR Operation

- u 8-GeV 0.2nC ($\sim 1 \times 10^9$) 10ps

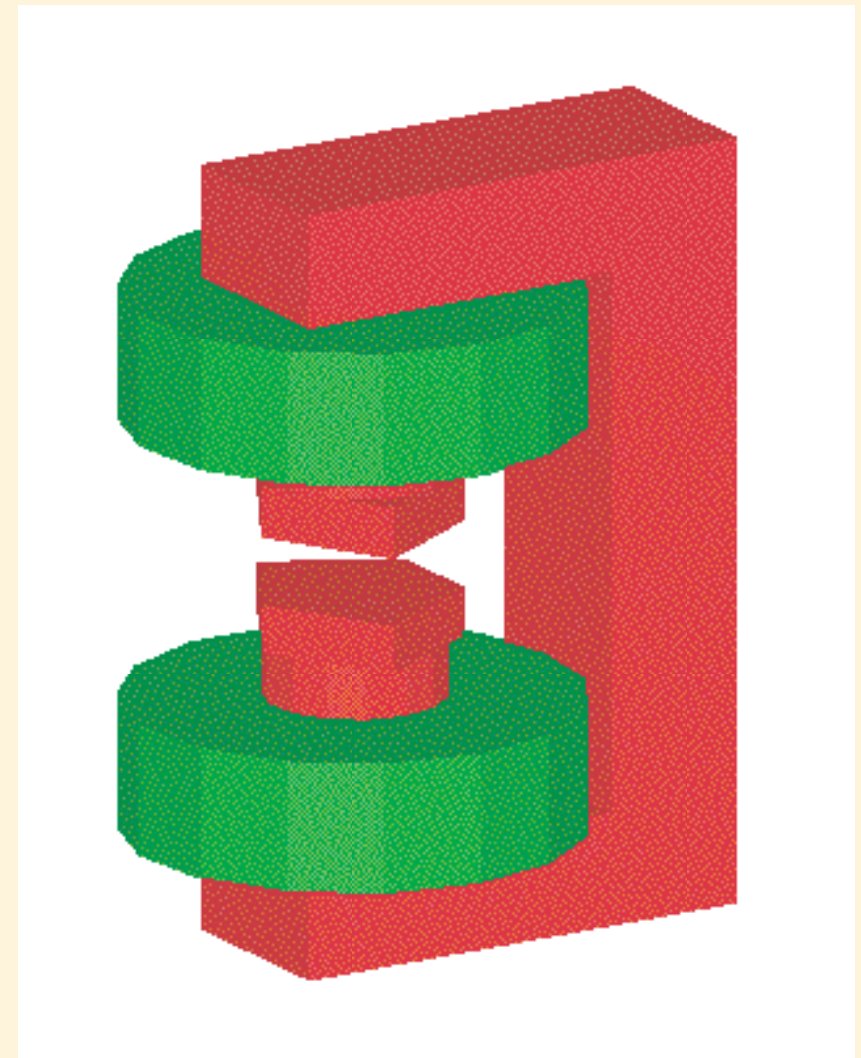
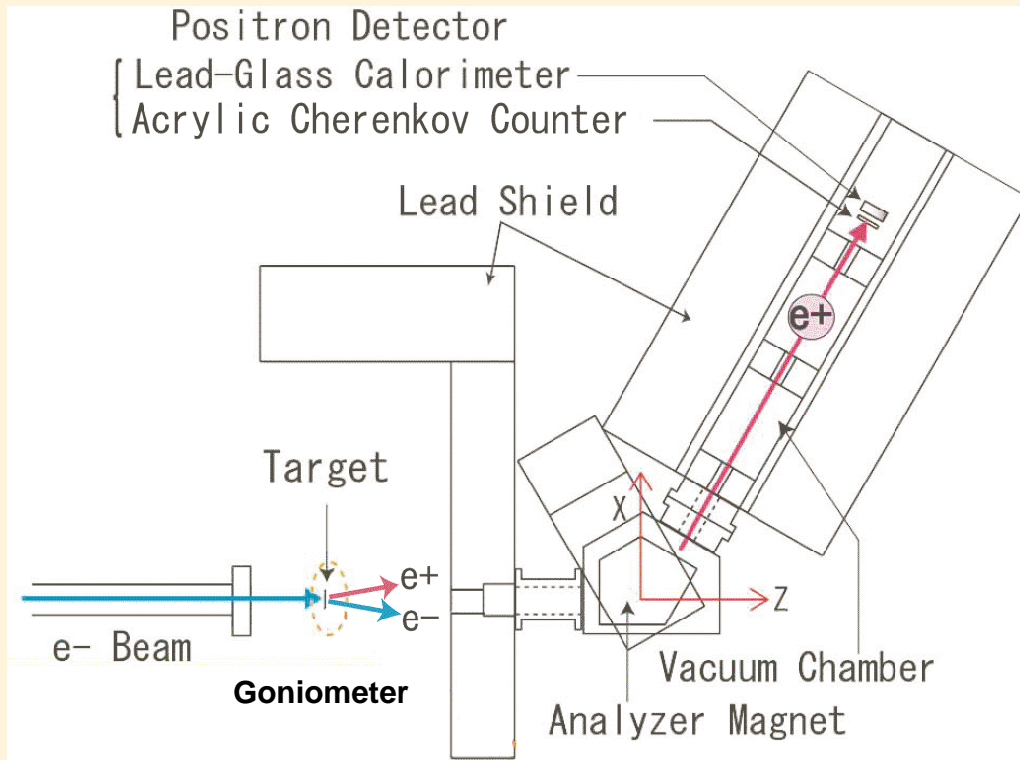
- u 2.2mm (=0.63 Radiation Length (r.l.)) Crystal

(r.l. = 3.4mm for Tungsten)

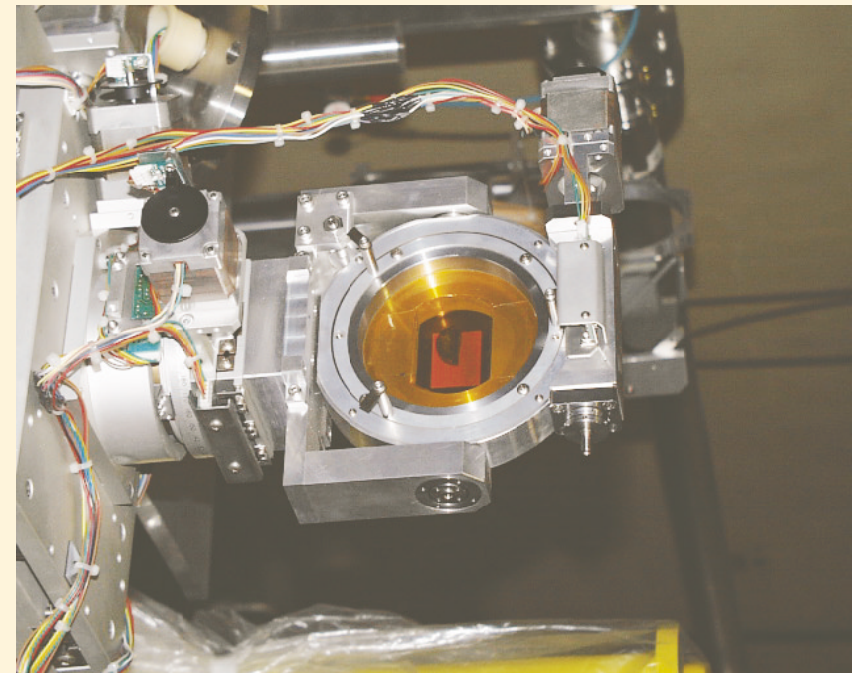
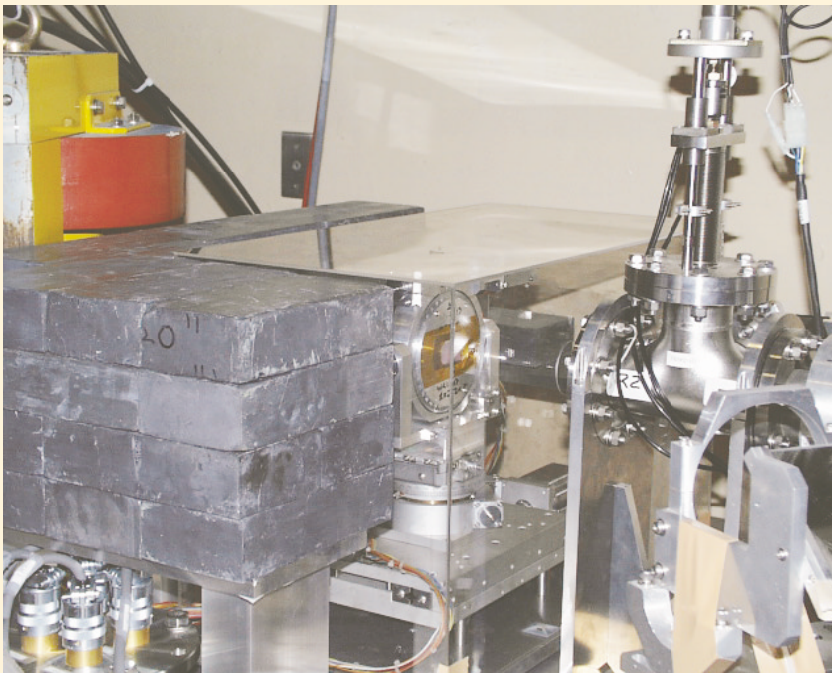
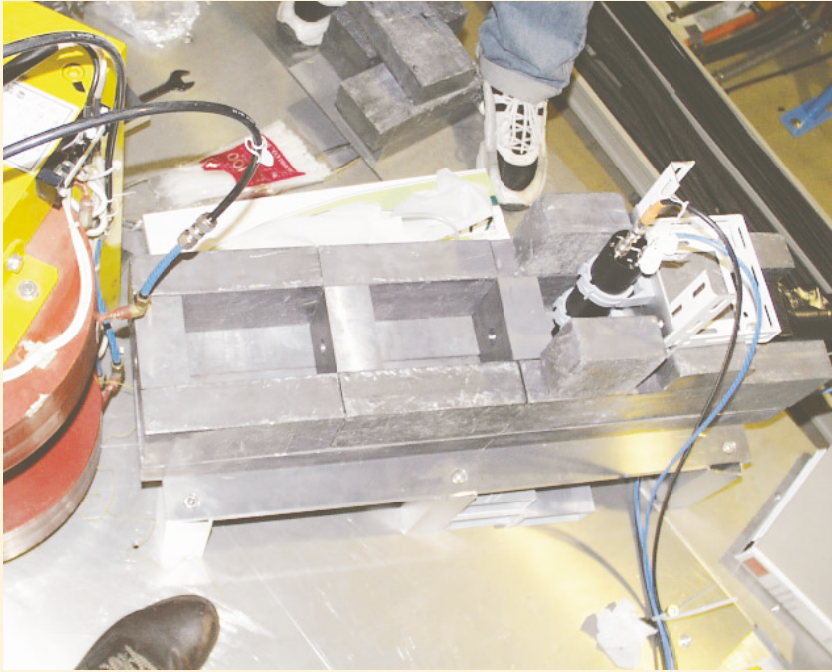
Then 5.3mm, 9.0mm Thick Crystal

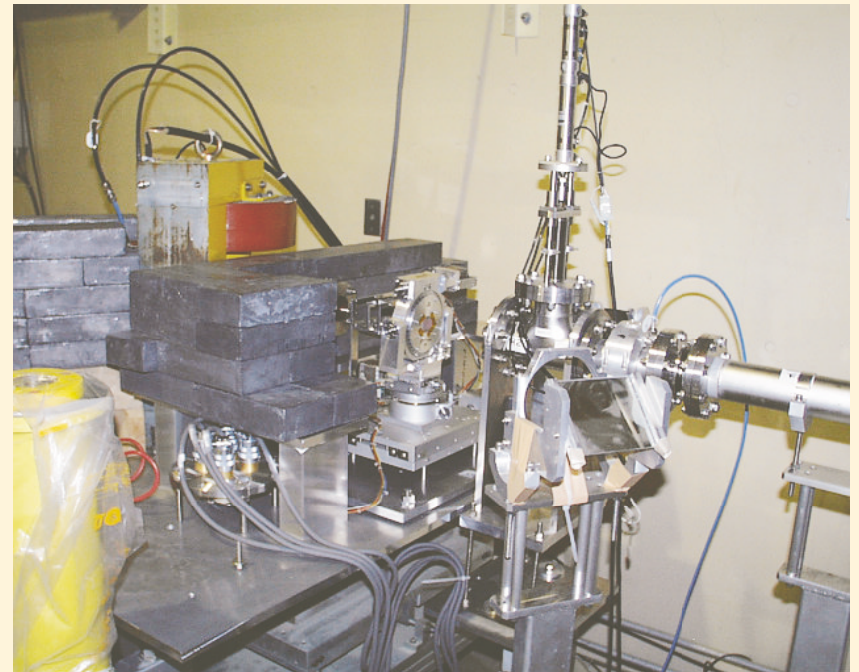
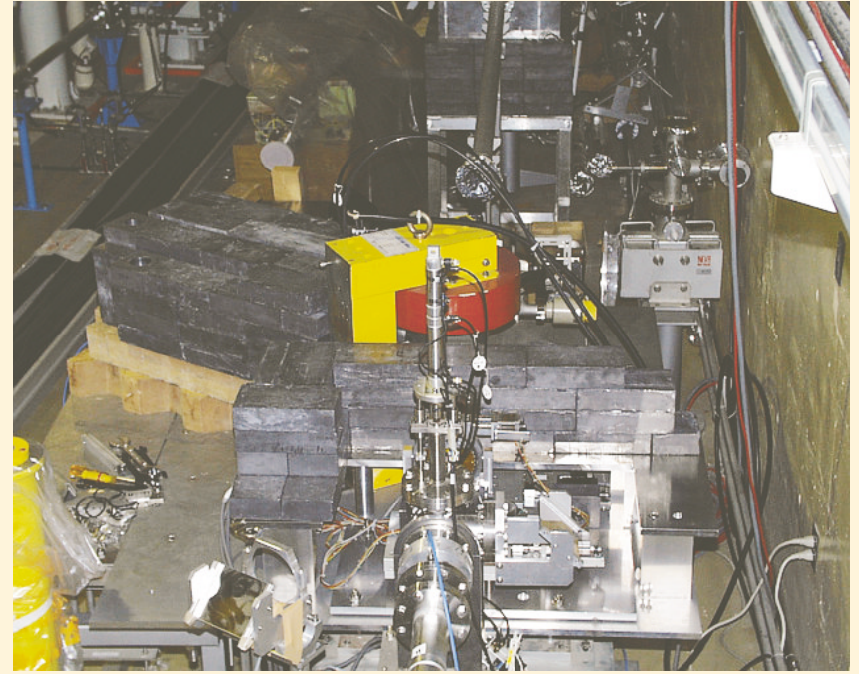
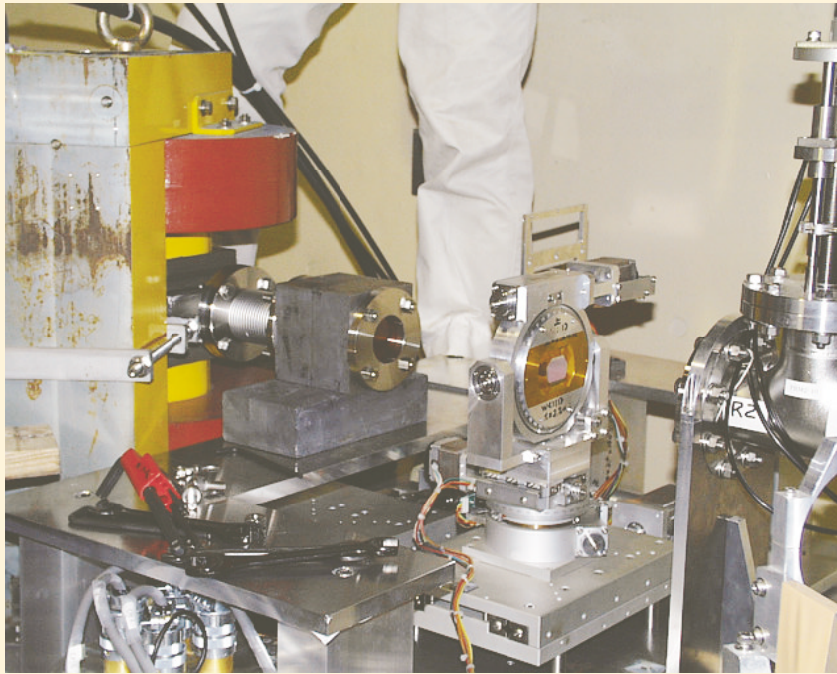
Measured Enhancement

8-GeV Experiment Apparatus



Goniometer
Lucite Cerenkov Counter
Lead Glass Cerenkov Counter



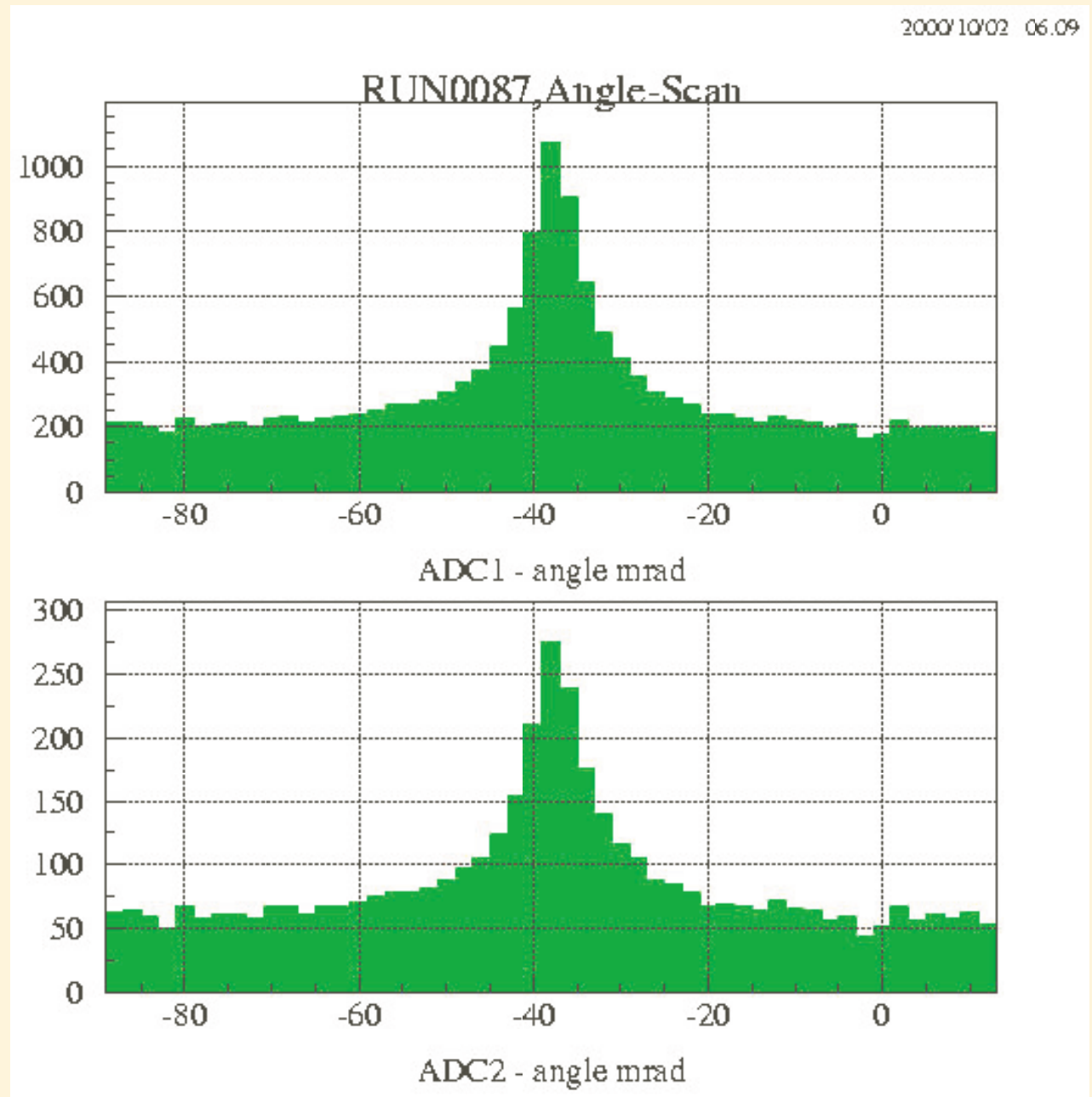


Thin Target Scan

0.63 r.l. (2.2mm) Crystal
without Amorphous
x5 Enhancement
(for 20MeV e⁺)

upper: Lucite
lower: Lead Glass

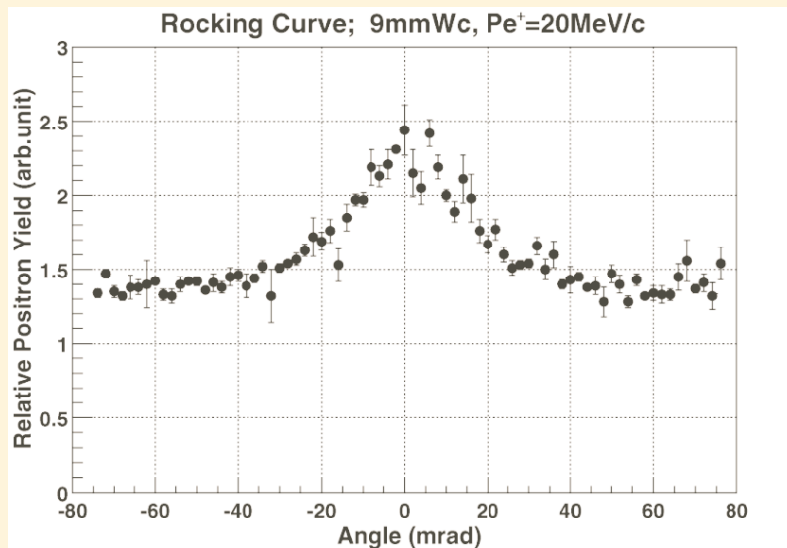
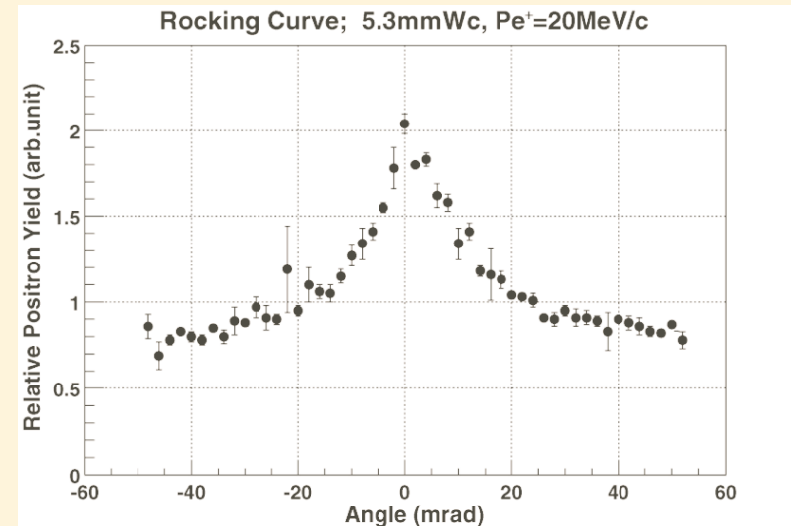
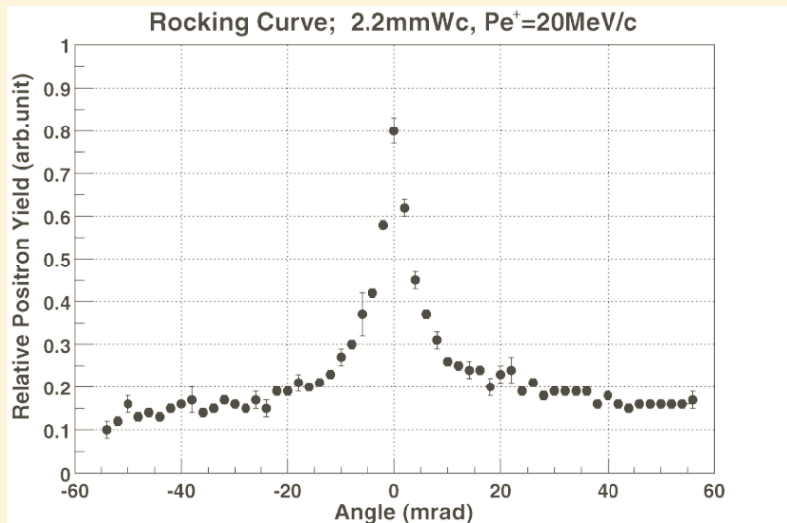
~ 9mrad FWHM
Mostly Coherent Brems.



Analysis

- u ADC Linearity Study
 - Small Dynamic Range, Need Careful Gain Control
- u Background Analysis
 - Beam Hitting Upstream Ducts, etc
 - Lead Shield was Good
- u Positron Energy Dependence was Measured
 - but Positron Loss in Air was not Negligible
 - Lower Energy e^+ Showed Larger Enhancement
- u Thickness (Amorphous) Dependence
- u Crystal Mosaicity Measured with Position Scan of Target

Rocking Curves



FWHM

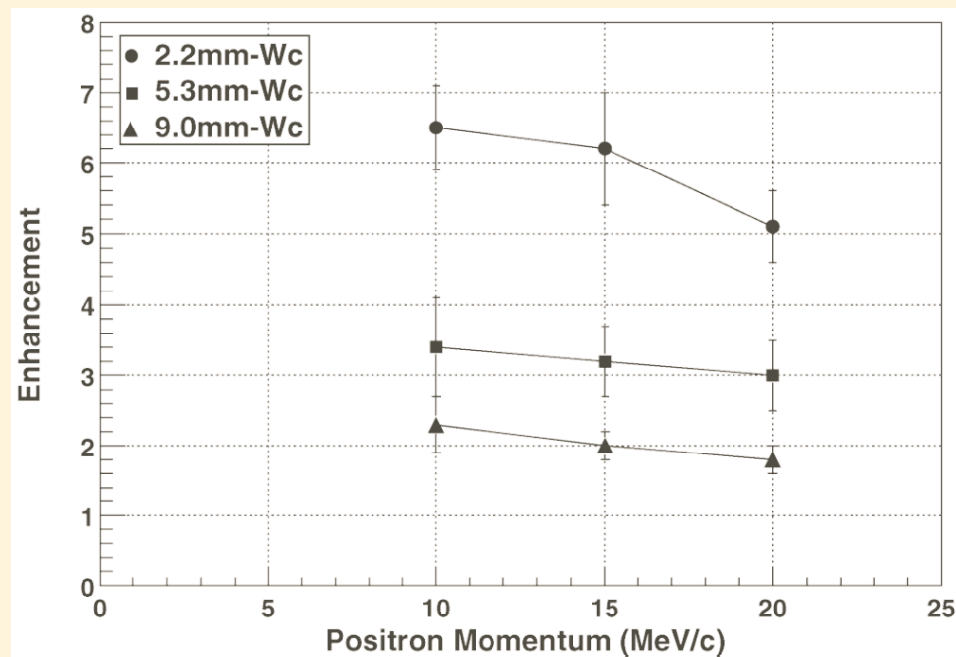
~9mrad, ~20mrad, ~39mrad

--> Mostly Coherent Brems.

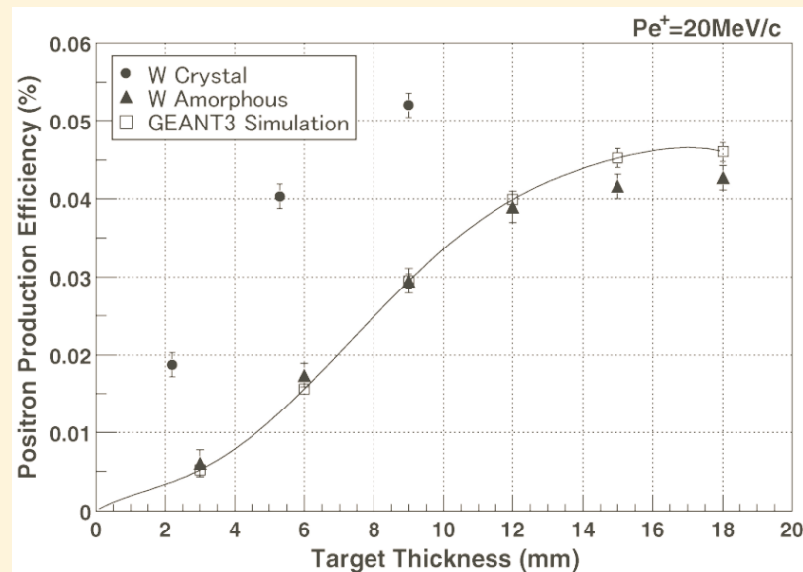
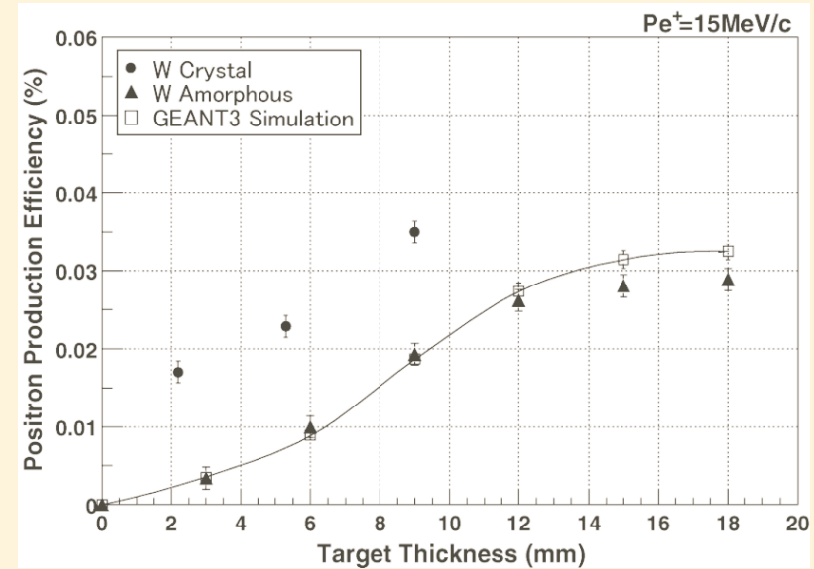
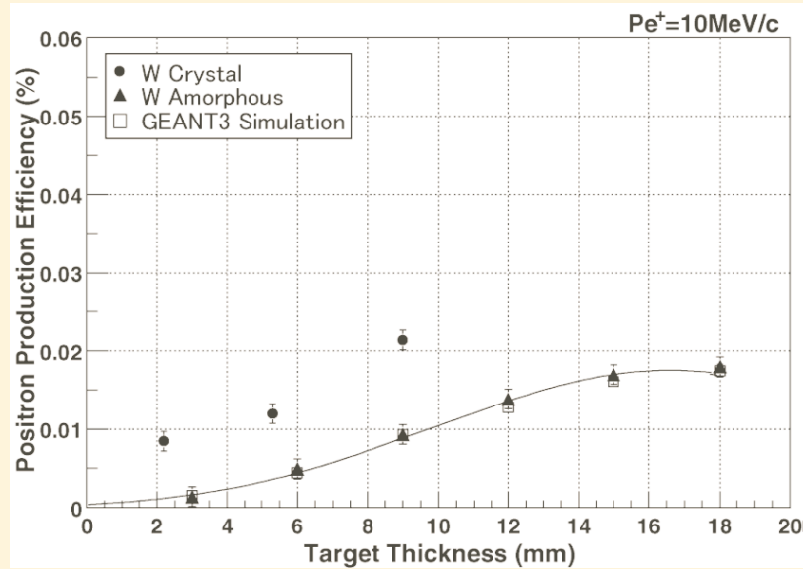
Need precise sim. codes

Enhancement Factors

Momentum [MeV/c]	Enhancement (2.2-mm-thick)	Enhancement (5.3-mm-thick)	Enhancement (9.0-mm-thick)
10	6.5 ± 0.6	3.4 ± 0.7	2.3 ± 0.4
15	6.2 ± 0.8	3.2 ± 0.5	2.0 ± 0.2
20	5.1 ± 0.5	3.0 ± 0.5	1.8 ± 0.2



Positron Yields Enhancement



(Preliminary) Conclusion

- u The Results will be published in NIM soon
- u Beam Line and Detector Systems Worked Fine
- u With Thin (2.2 mm) and Thick (9mm) Crystal
5-Times and 1.7-Times Enhancements were Observed
- u Yield from 9mm Crystal was Larger than 15-28mm Amorphous
---> Lower Heat Deposit at Target
- u Thickness and Out-going Energy Dependence
- u With Lower Positron Momentum, Higher Enhancement
- u Need Good Simulation Code
- u Collaboration with Orsay (Chehab san) Group
<URL:[http:// www-linac.kek.jp/ chan-pos/](http://www-linac.kek.jp/chan-pos/) >