



Electron / Positron Injector Linac

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for Injector Linac

Mission of electron/positron Injector in SuperKEKB

◆ 40-times higher Luminosity

❖ Twice larger storage beam

→ Higher beam current at Linac

❖ 20-times higher collision rate with nano-beam scheme

✧ → Low-emittance even at first turn

→ Low-emittance beam from Linac

✧ → Shorter storage lifetime

(→ Higher Linac beam current)

◆ Linac challenges

❖ Low emittance e^-

✧ with high-charge RF-gun

❖ Low emittance e^+

✧ with damping ring

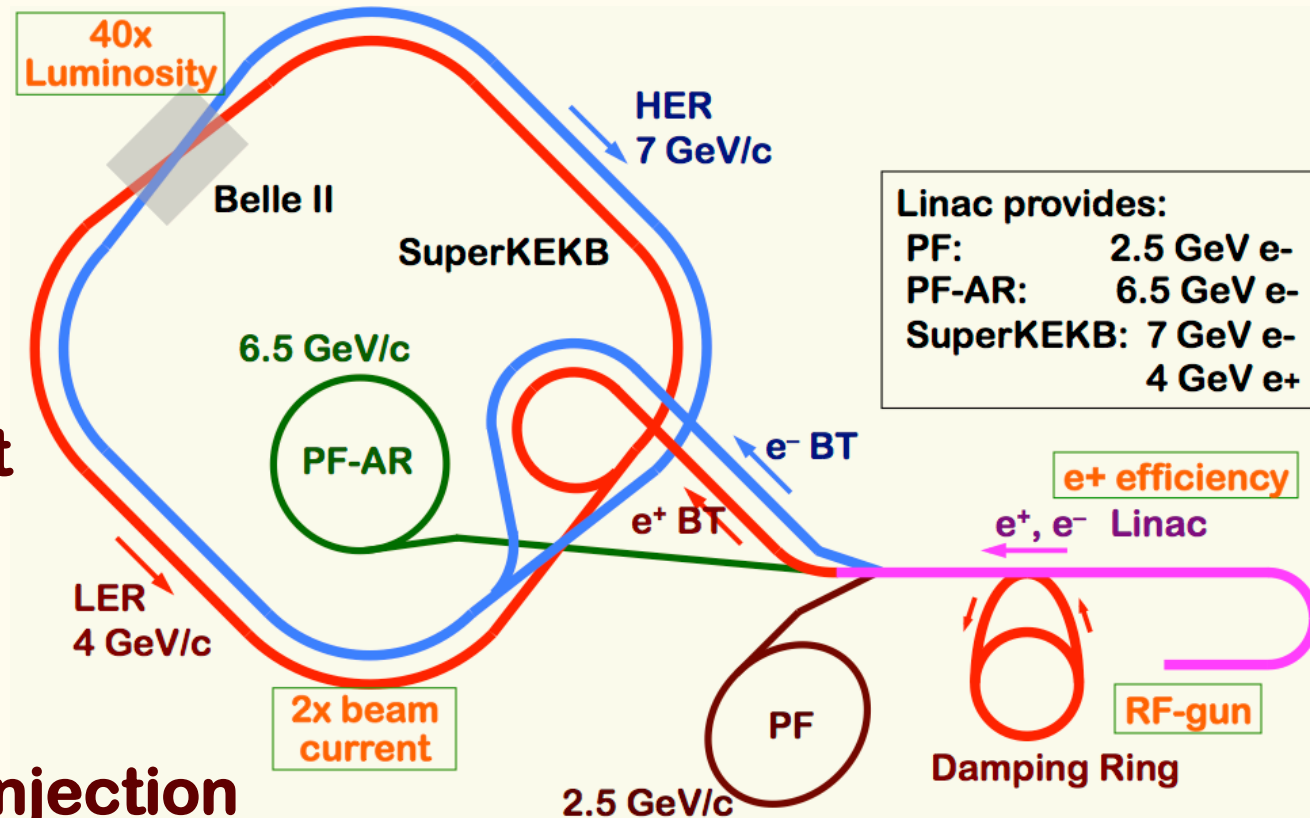
❖ Higher e^+ beam current

✧ with new capture section

❖ Emittance preservation

✧ with precise beam control

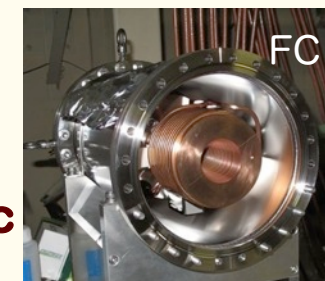
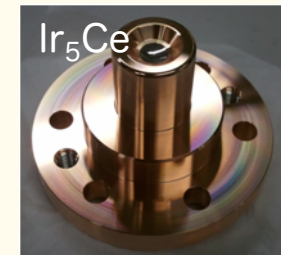
❖ 4+1 ring simultaneous injection



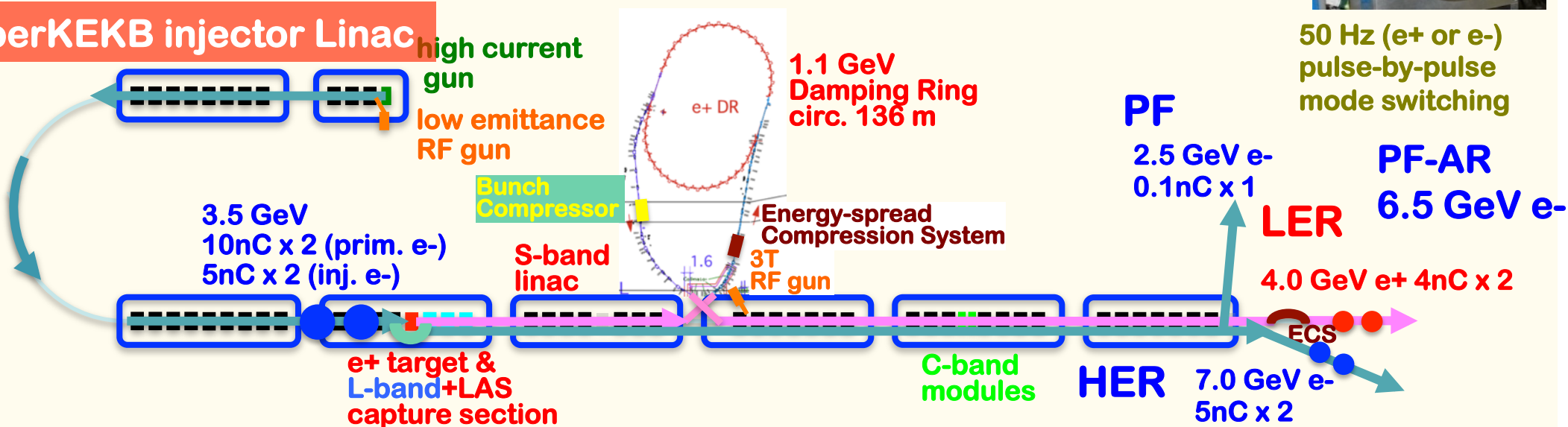


Linac Upgrade for SuperKEKB

- ◆ **Higher Injection Beam Current**
 - ❖ To Meet the larger stored beam current and shorter beam lifetime in the ring
 - ❖ 4~8-times larger bunch current for electron and positron
- ◆ **Lower-emittance Injection Beam**
 - ❖ To meet nano-beam scheme in the ring
 - ❖ Positron with a damping ring, Electron with a photo-cathode RF gun
 - ❖ Emittance preservation by alignment and beam instrumentation
- ◆ **Quasi-simultaneous injections into 4 storage rings (PPM)**
 - ❖ SuperKEKB e⁻/e⁺ rings, and light sources of PF and PF-AR
 - ❖ Improvements to beam instrumentation, low-level RF, controls, timing, etc



SuperKEKB injector Linac



50 Hz (e⁺ or e⁻)
pulse-by-pulse
mode switching

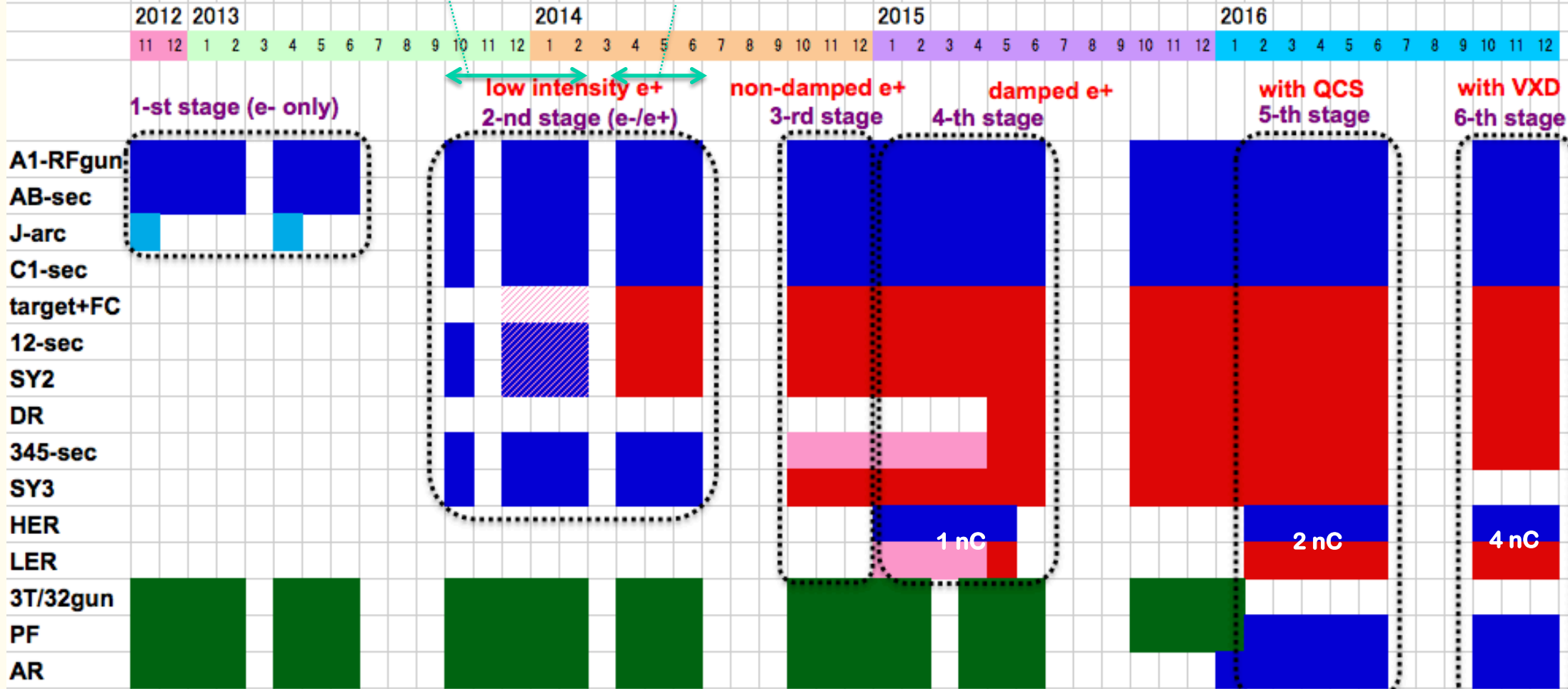


Linac Schedule Overview (to be updated)

RF-Gun e- beam
commissioning
at A,B-sector
Qe- = 5nC

e- commiss.
at A,B,J,C,1
Qe- = 5nC

e+ commiss.
at 1,2 Qe+ = 0.5nC (FC, DCS, Qe- 50%)
e- commiss.
at 1,2,3,4,5 Qe- = 5nC



- Electron
- Positron
- Low current electron

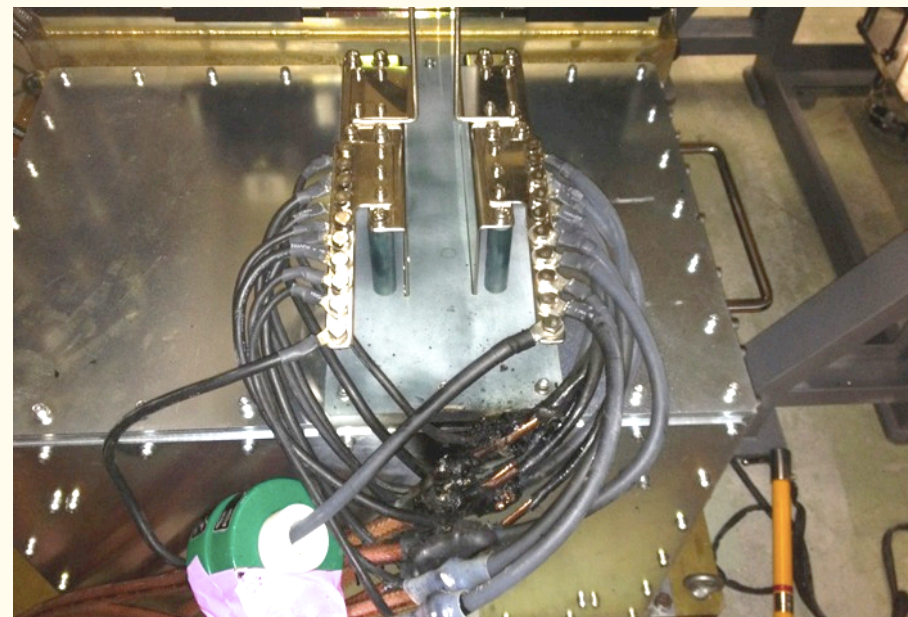
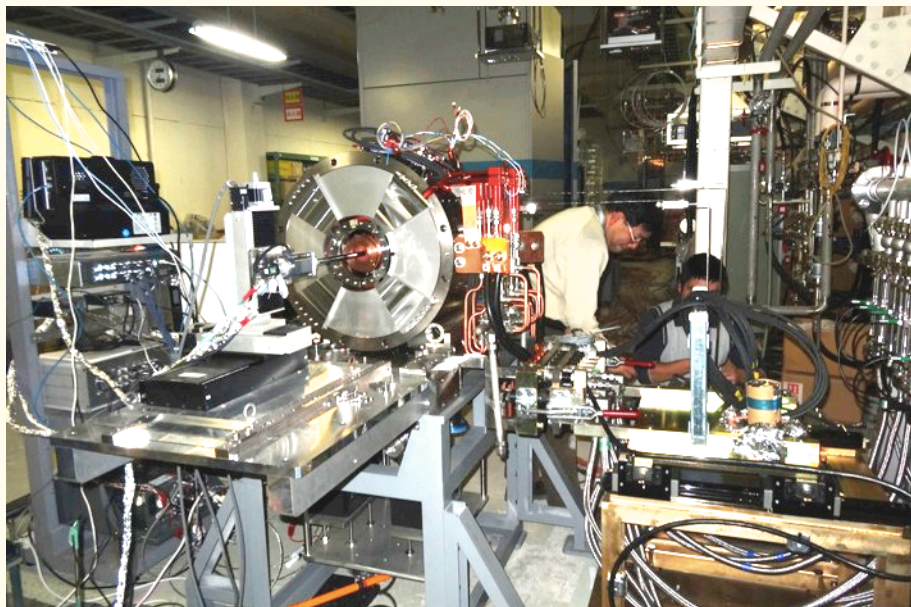
non damped e+ commiss.
at 1,2, 3,4,5 Qe+ = 4nC
e- commiss. pulse-switch
at A→5 Qe- = 5nC

damped e+ commiss.
at 1→5 Qe+ = 4nC
e- commiss.
at A→5 Qe- = 5nC

PF-AR e-
commiss.

Fire during flux concentrator development

◆ One of small problems – Cables burned by 20cm





SLAC-SuperKEKB Workshop (Injector Linac)

- ◆ **Injector commissioning and issues 30'**
 - ❖ **Speaker: Masanori Satoh (KEK)**
- ◆ **Photo-cathode RF gun 20'**
 - ❖ **Speaker: Takuya Natsui (KEK)**
- ◆ **Positron source 30'**
 - ❖ **Speaker: Takuya Kamitani (KEK)**
- ◆ **Timing synchronization 20'**
 - ❖ **Speaker: Hiroshi Kaji (KEK)**
- ◆ **Linac alignment 20'**
 - ❖ **Speaker: Toshiyasu Higo (KEK)**
- ◆ **Beam optics design for simultaneous injection 20'**
 - ❖ **Speaker: Takako Miura (KEK)**



Questions and Answers

- ◆ **PEDD dependent on beam repetition?**
 - ❖ **SLAC study was on single-pulse energy density**
 - ✧ **may need further investigation**
- ◆ **Fiber loss monitor blackening around target?**
 - ❖ **Can be replaced routinely**
- ◆ **Diamond loss detector?**
 - ❖ **Is worth comparing in the future**
- ◆ **Orbit stability tolerance against beam size?**
 - ❖ **Pinhole 2mm and beam sigma 0.3mm are possible**
Beam orbit jitter will be studied, as well as for emittance preservation
- ◆ **Rotating target/spoiler?**
 - ❖ **Should be studied for the beam current larger**
- ◆ **Frequency synchronization btw. linac/ring?**
 - ❖ **All SKEKB frequencies are generated from common freq. with ring circumference compensation**
- ◆ **Beam charge variation pulse-pulse?**
 - ❖ **Can be important**
 - ❖ **Technically possible with different event assignment**
 - ❖ **Means different injection modes with different orbit stabilization for wakefield**
- ◆ **Target quad – pulsed ?**
- ◆ **Beam jitter should be small**
- ◆ **DR extraction angle jitter**
 - ❖ **Offset injection position/angle jitter should be small**

Several Workshop around Injector Linac

◆ Technology choice for beam position monitor (BPM)

- ❖ Indispensable for emittance preservation
- ❖ ~10micron precision (~100micron in KEKB linac), about 100 BPMs, event controls
- ❖ Experts from SLAC, Steve Smith and Andrew Young
- ❖ Many valuable discussions for filter design, digital signal processing, etc.
- ❖ One of the developments was chosen for performance, operation, and budget

◆ Laser and photo-cathode RF gun workshop

- ❖ 6 presentations, 16 participants
- ❖ The same objectives of low emittance and higher stability
- ❖ Injector linac is unique on higher beam charge and lower energy spread
- ❖ Should exchange technology/information continuously

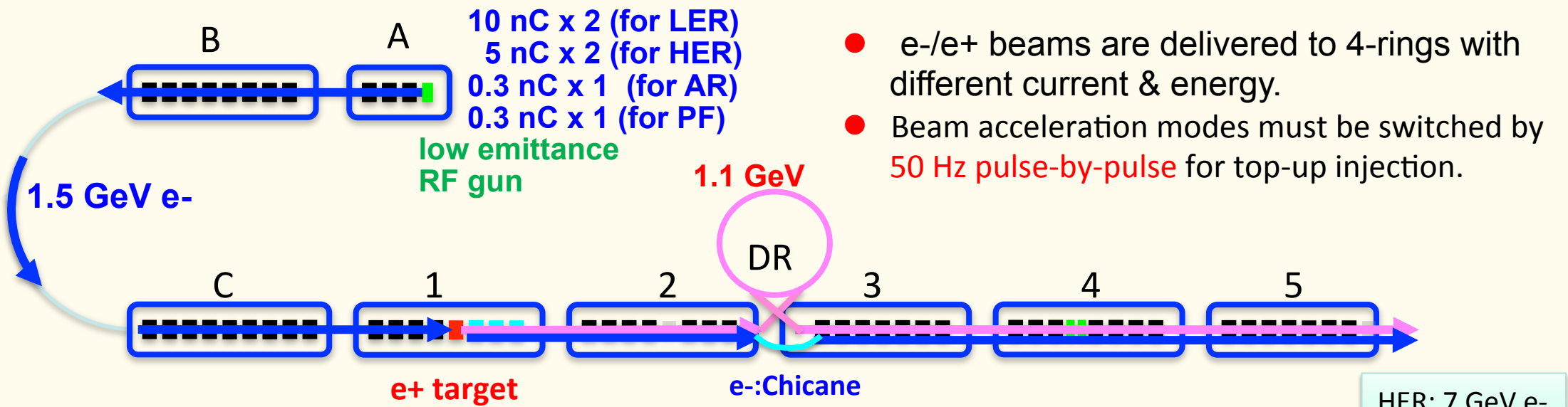
◆ Accelerator structure processing workshop

- ❖ 22 participants
- ❖ Many discussions on duration (more than a month), and the system
- ❖ No baking necessary, longer processing and better monitors, better interlock needed

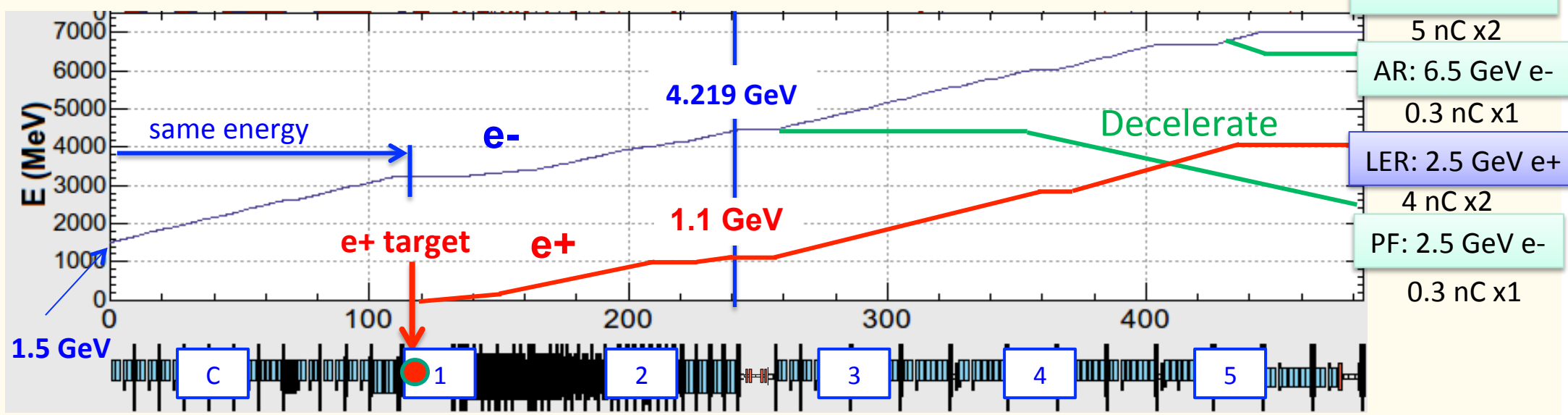
Improved beam optics design

- ◆ Pulsed quad addition – Simultaneous injection
- ◆ FODO → Doublet – Emittance preservation
- ◆ Orbit correction simulation
- ◆ Further emittance preservation even with alignment tolerances
- ◆ Optimization for budget ...

KEK e-/e+ Injector LINAC



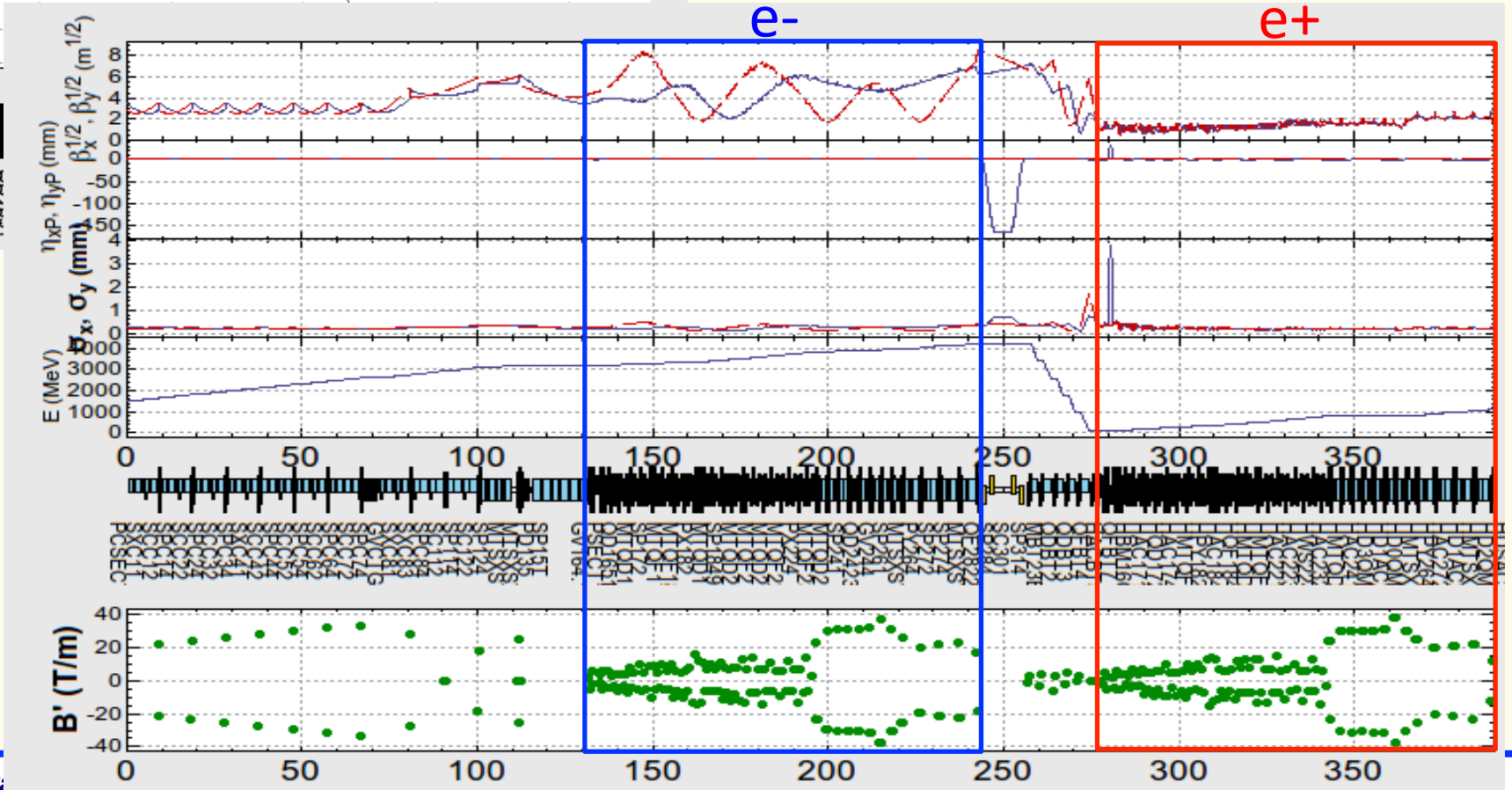
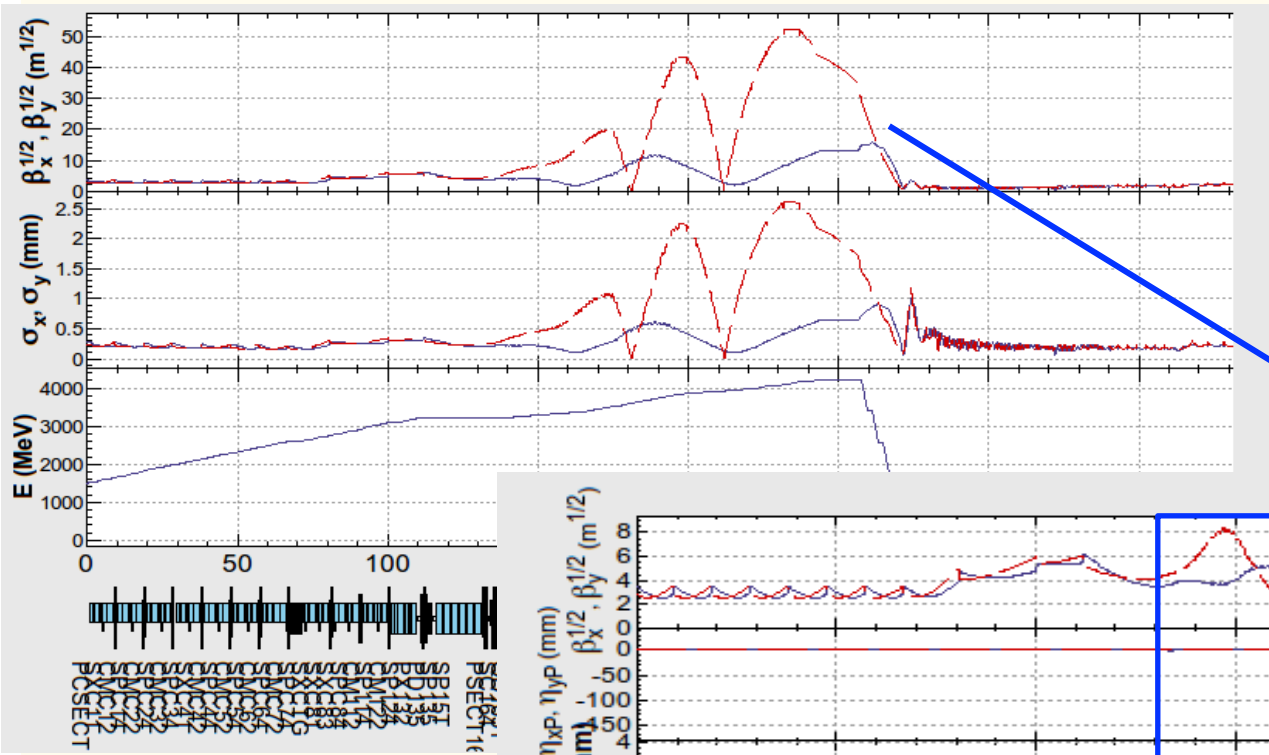
- e-/e+ beams are delivered to 4-rings with different current & energy.
- Beam acceleration modes must be switched by 50 Hz pulse-by-pulse for top-up injection.



Beam optics should satisfy the fast beam-mode switching.

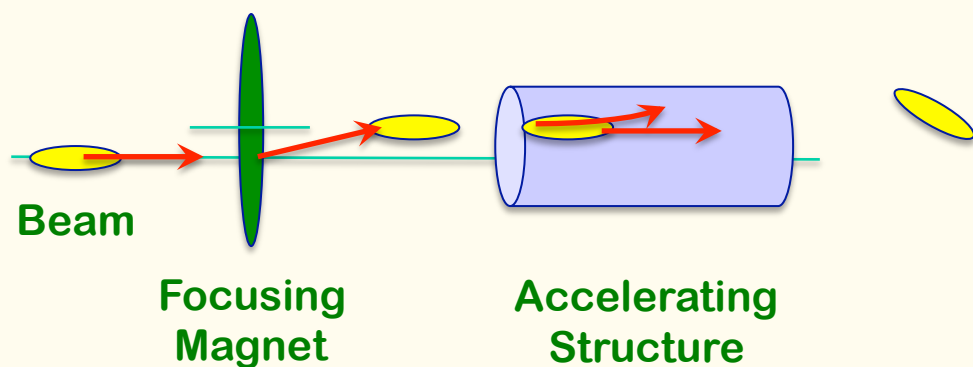


Result of e-p fitting

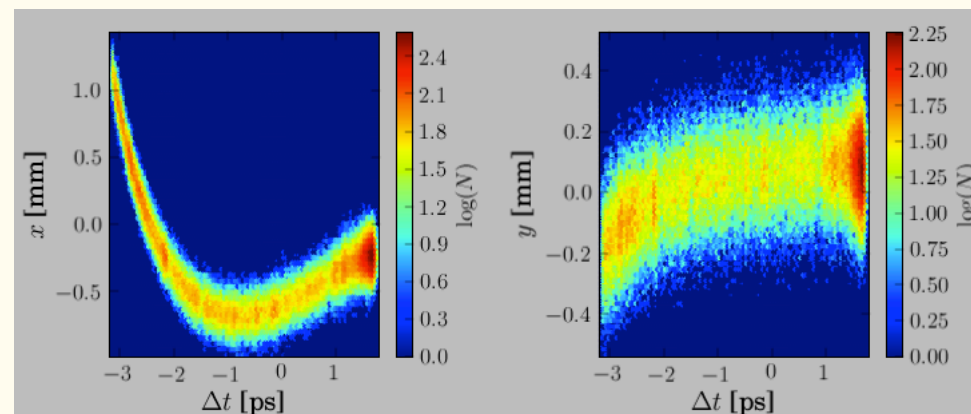


Emittance Preservation

- ◆ **If Device is off center of the beam**
 - ❖ Focusing magnet (quad) kicks the beam bunch
 - ❖ Accelerating structure (cavity) excites wakefield, to bend the tail
- ◆ **Distorted bunch in banana shape**
 - ❖ Emittance dilution or blow-up
 - ❖ Depending on the beam optics and the beam charge
- ◆ **Orbit correction is crucial to preserve the emittance**



Sugimoto et al.

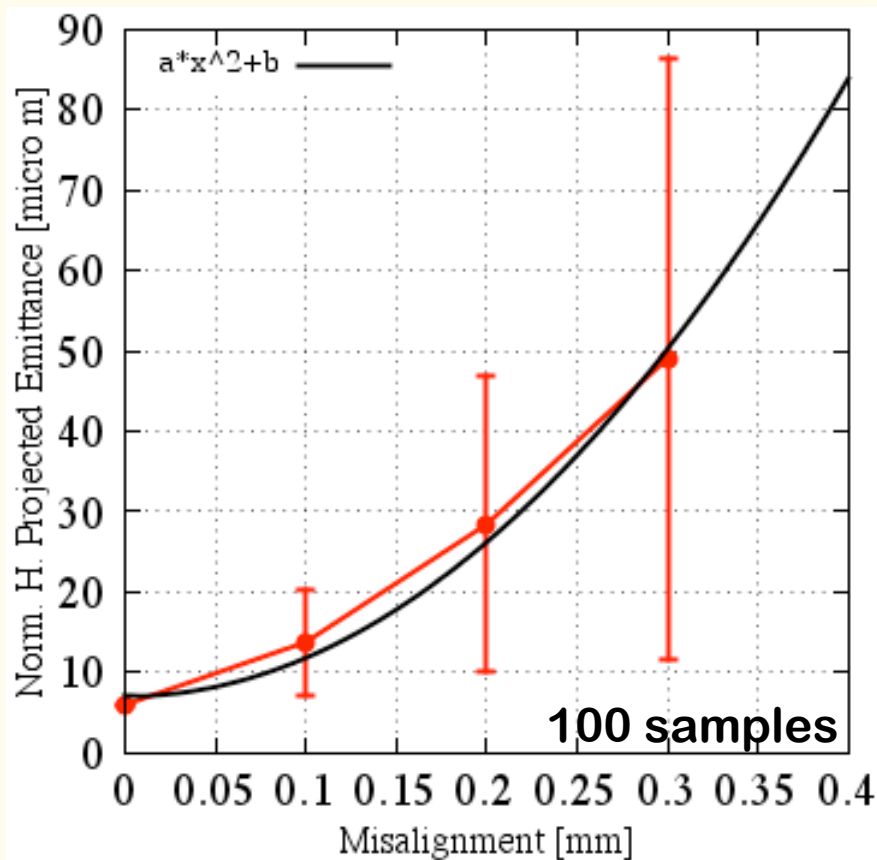


Transverse distribution in time direction

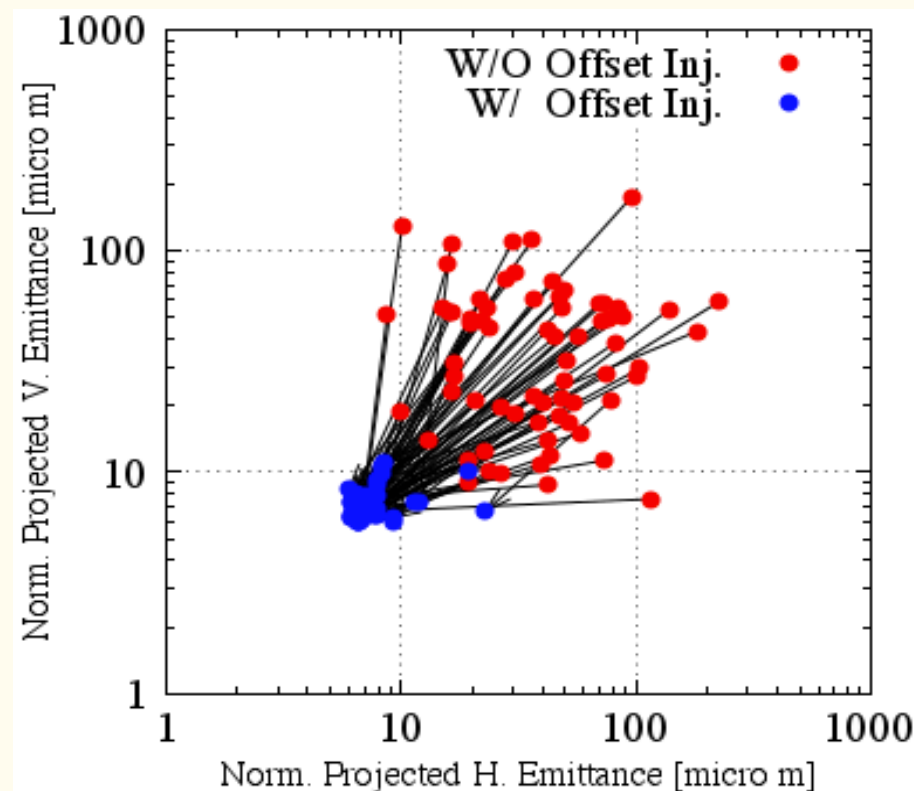
Emittance Dilution

- ◆ Offset injection may solve the issue
- ◆ Orbit have to be maintained precisely

Mis-alignment leads to Emittance blow-up



Orbit manipulation compensates it



Sugimoto et al.

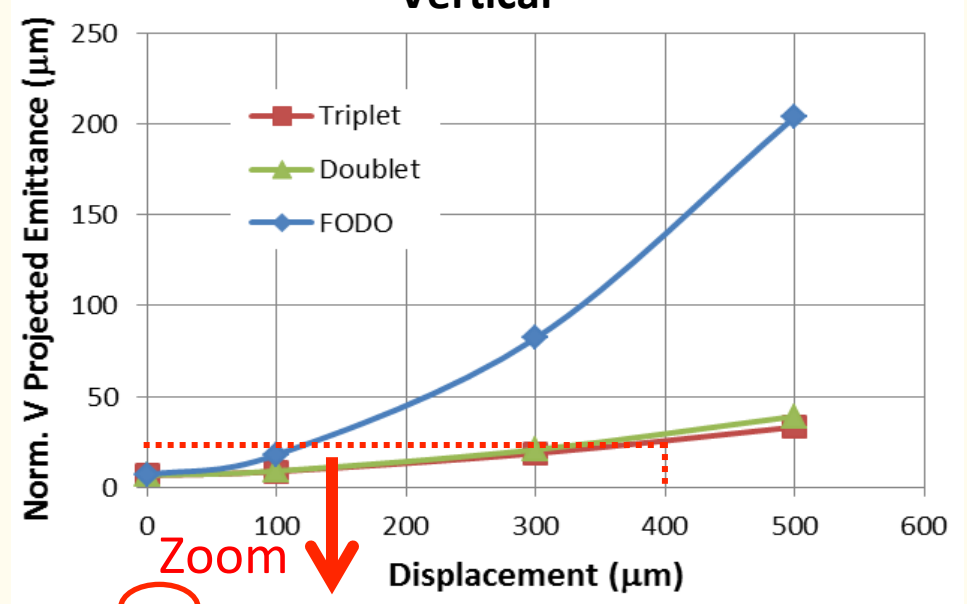
Alignment Error vs. Emittance Growth

Calculated by H. Sugimoto

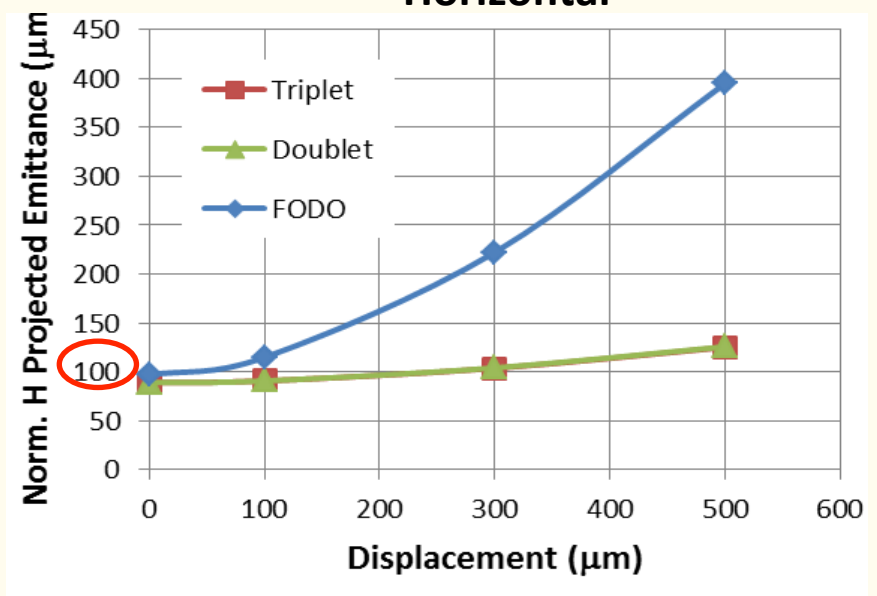
<Tracking Condition>

- Positron is transported from DR outlet to LINAC end.
- Alignment error is given in **quads and cavities**.
- The orbit correction is performed by assuming the center of the quads and BPM are exactly the same.
- Initial Emittance@Outlet of DR = $6.5 \mu\text{m} / 89 \mu\text{m}$ (Vertical / Horizontal)

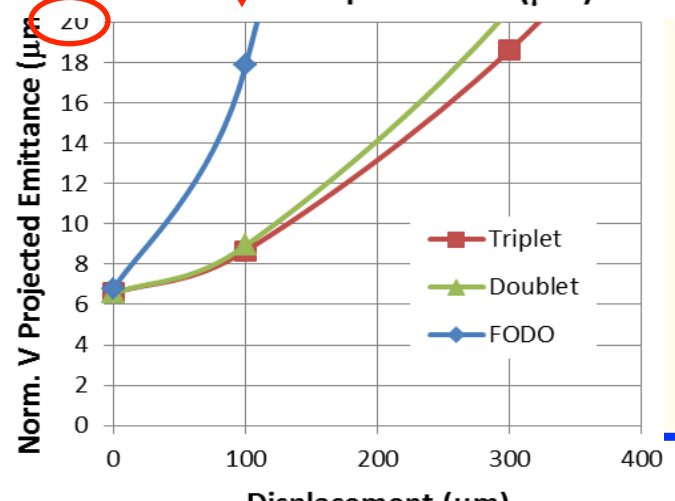
Vertical



Horizontal



Zoom



e^+ norm. ϵ at LINAC-end should be less than $20 \mu\text{m} / 100 \mu\text{m}$ (Ver. / Hor.)

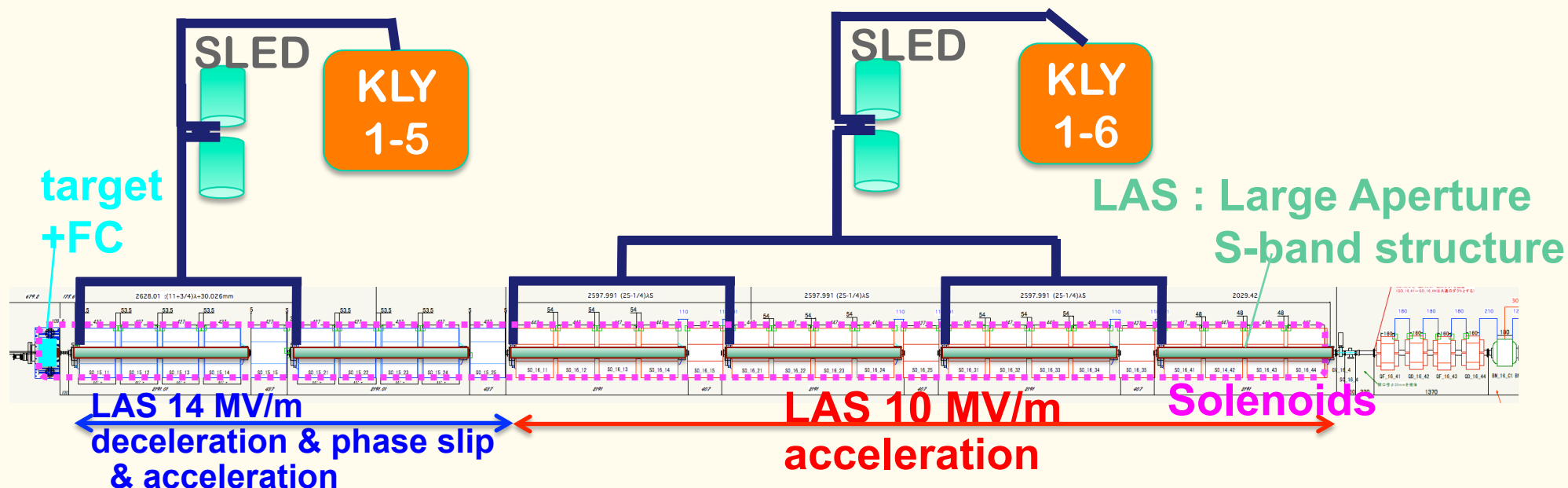
- Triplet and doublet give almost same results.
- In triplet and doublet, misalignment of $300 \mu\text{m}$ is acceptable.
- In FODO lattice, significant emittance growth is seen.



Positron Source

- ◆ High current positron is required
- ◆ Positron capturing with flux concentrator (FC) and large aperture s-band structure (LAS)
- ◆ Deceleration field to reduce satellite bunches
- ◆ Pinhole beside target for electron beam
- ◆ Protection system with beam spoilers

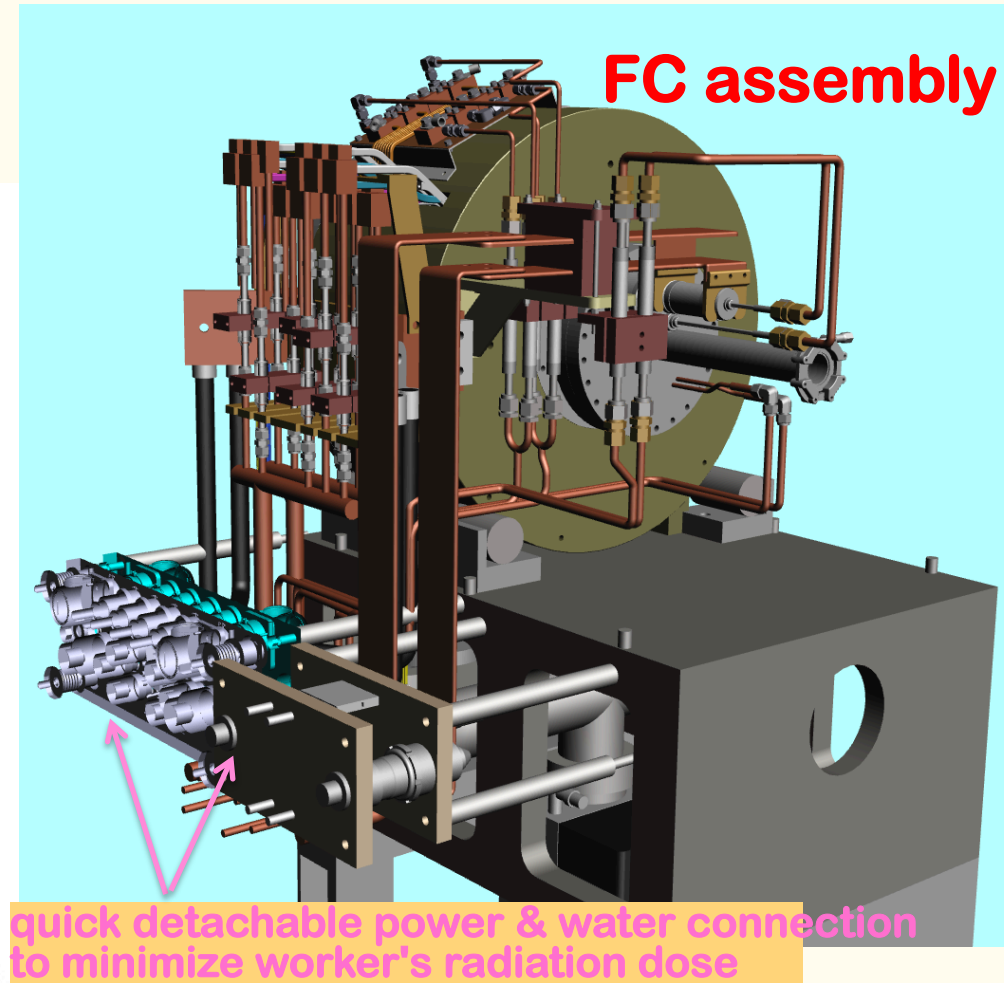
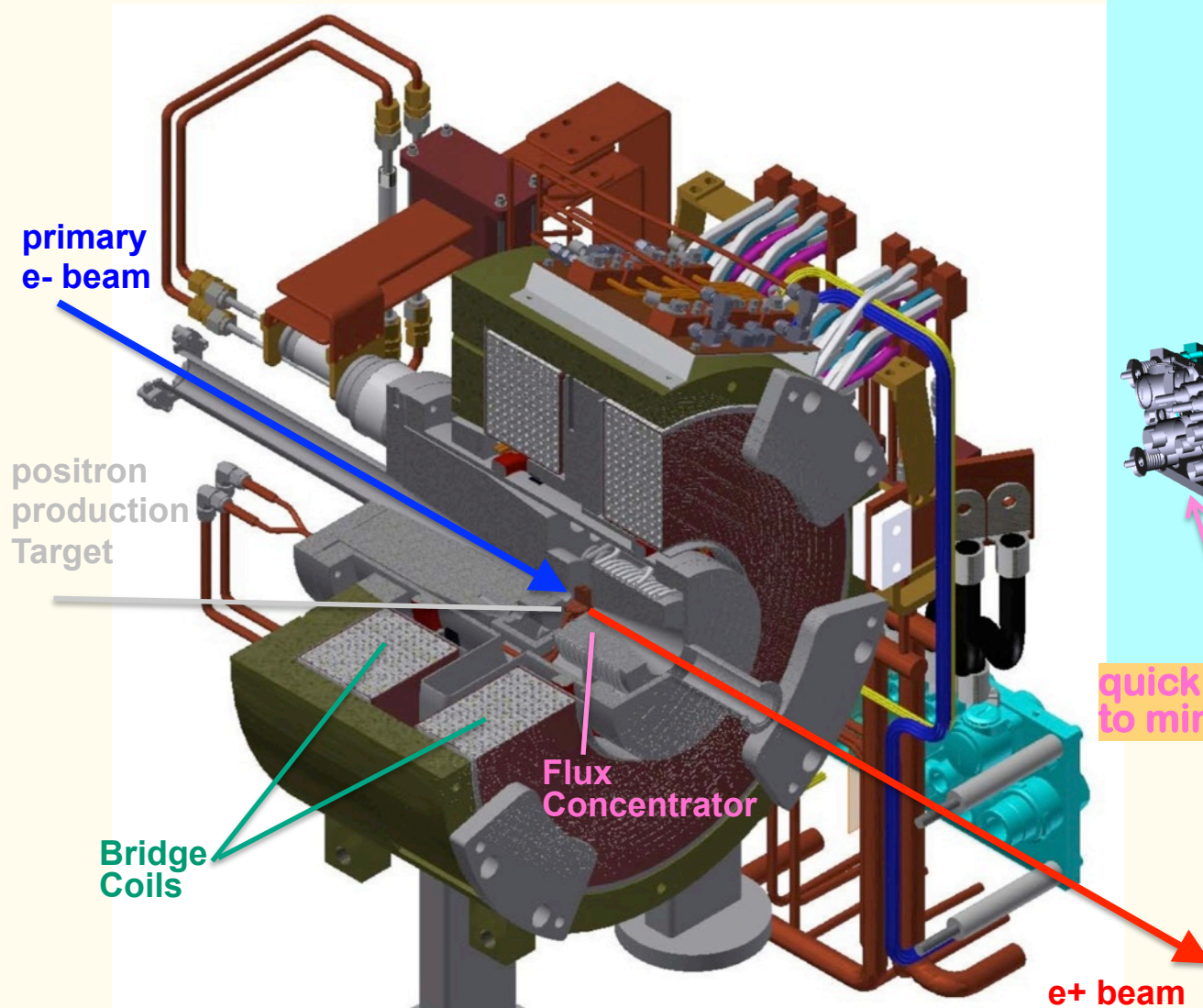
Positron beamline under construction



- primary e- 3.2 GeV, 10 nC x 2 bunch, 50 Hz
- tungsten target
- AMD system (5.0 T x 200mm Flux Concentrator + 0.4 T x 15m) DC solenoids
- KLY1 2m LAS x 2 (14 MV/m), aperture $2a = 32 \rightarrow 30$ mm (typical S-band ~20 mm)
- KLY2 2m LAS x 4 (10 MV/m), aperture $2a = 32 \rightarrow 30$ mm Deceleration capture
- e+ beam energy at capture section exit : 110 MeV

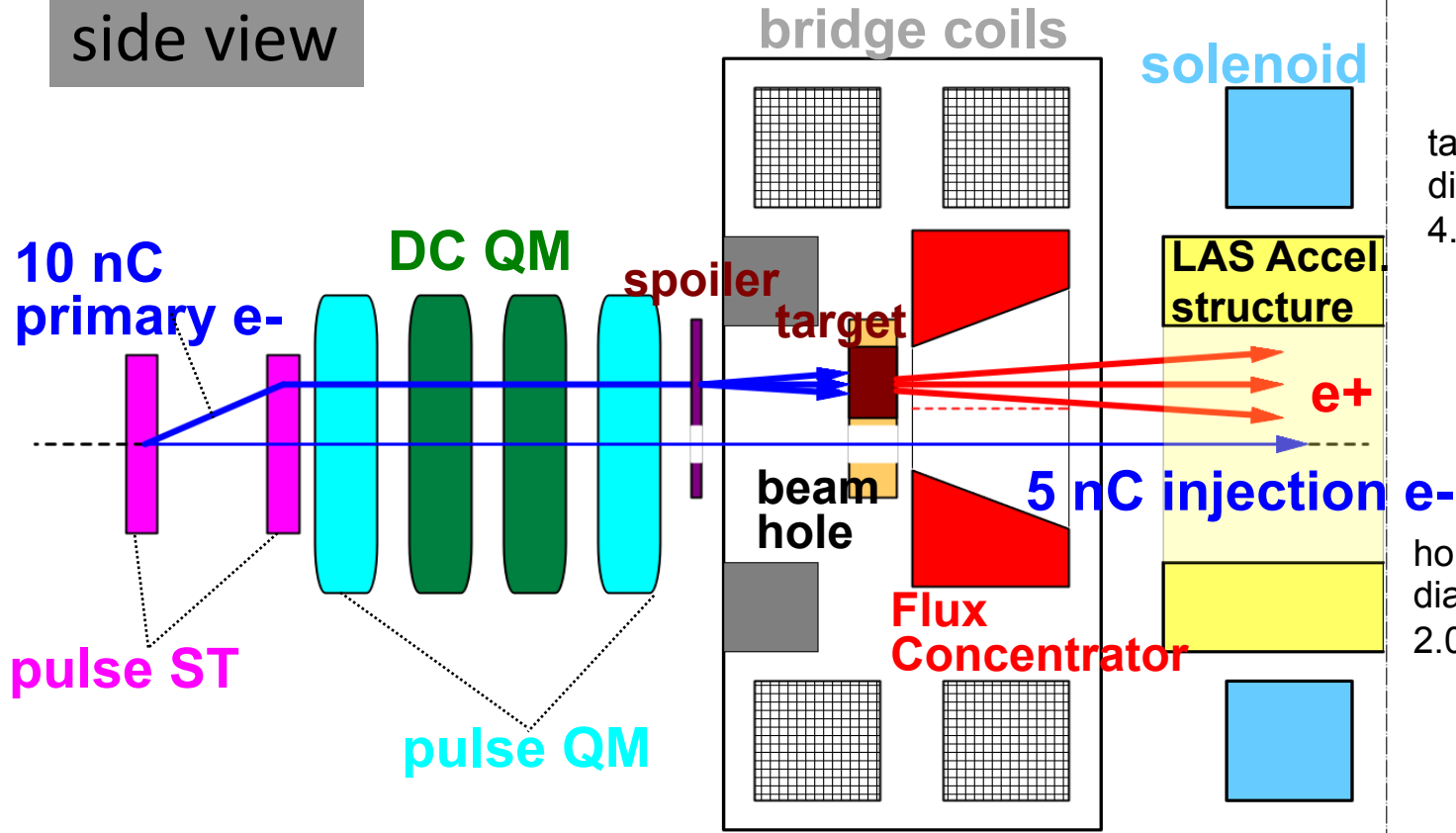
e+ yield: $N(e+)/N(e-) = 49\%$ at 1.1 GeV DR

Flux Concentrator Assembly

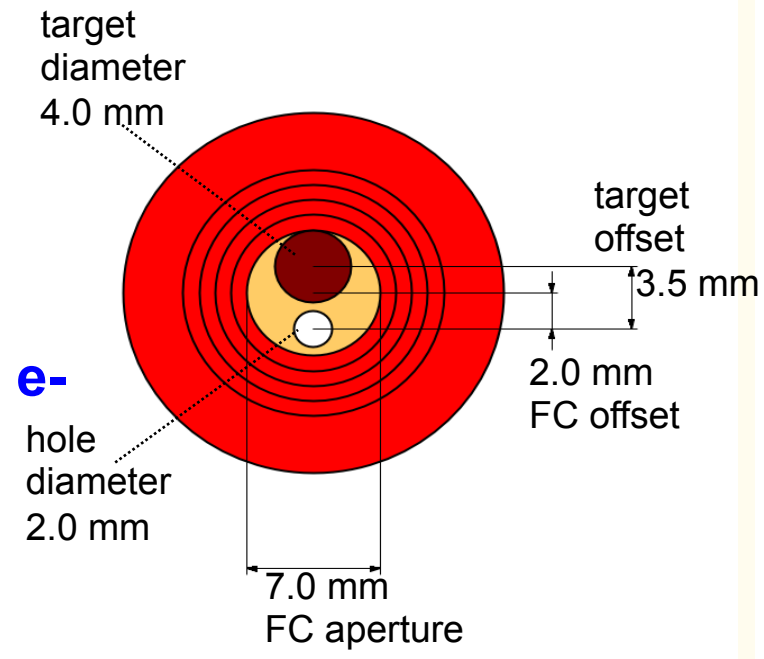


e⁺/e⁻ beam switching at target

side view



rear view



Two possible schemes of beam switching by orbit bump

1) e⁺ on-axis, e⁻ offset

-> e⁻ emittance growth by solenoid kick induced orbit

2) e⁻ on-axis, e⁺ offset

-> e⁺ yield degradation (50% -> 10%)

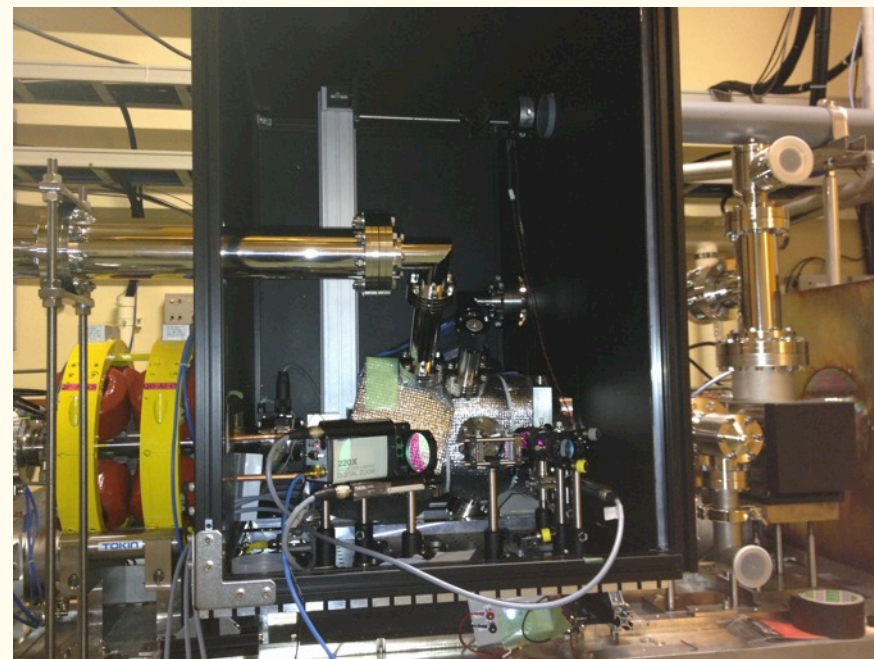
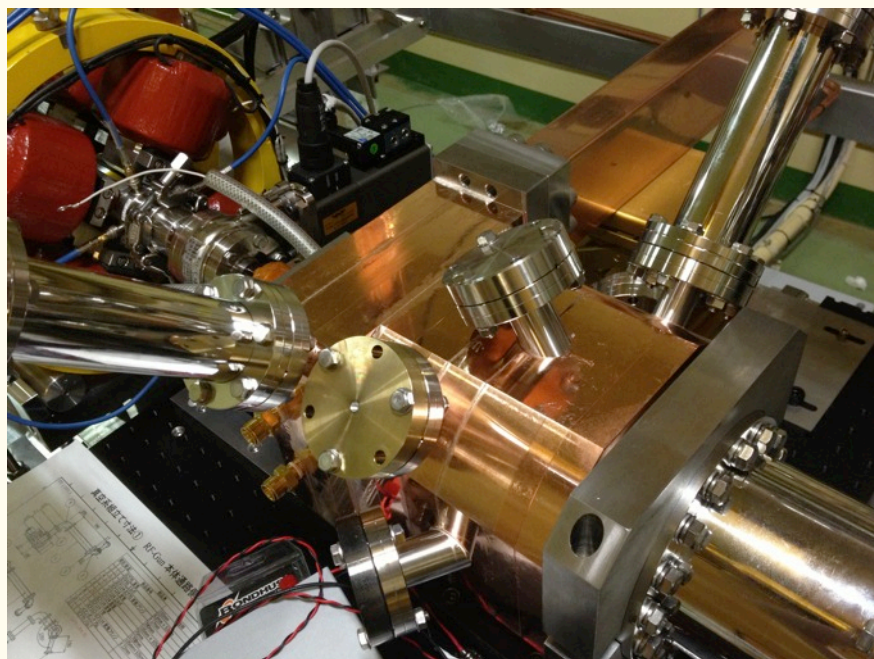
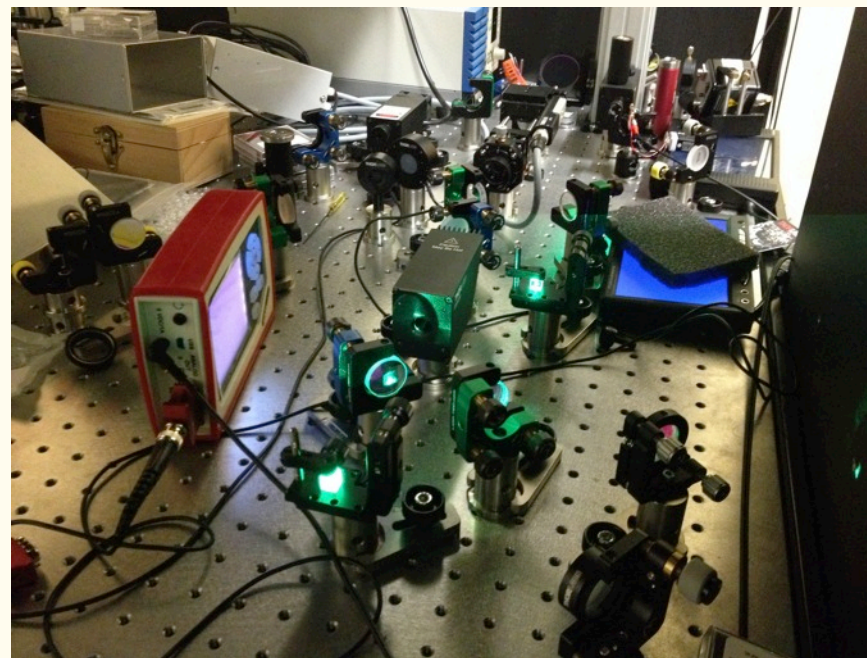
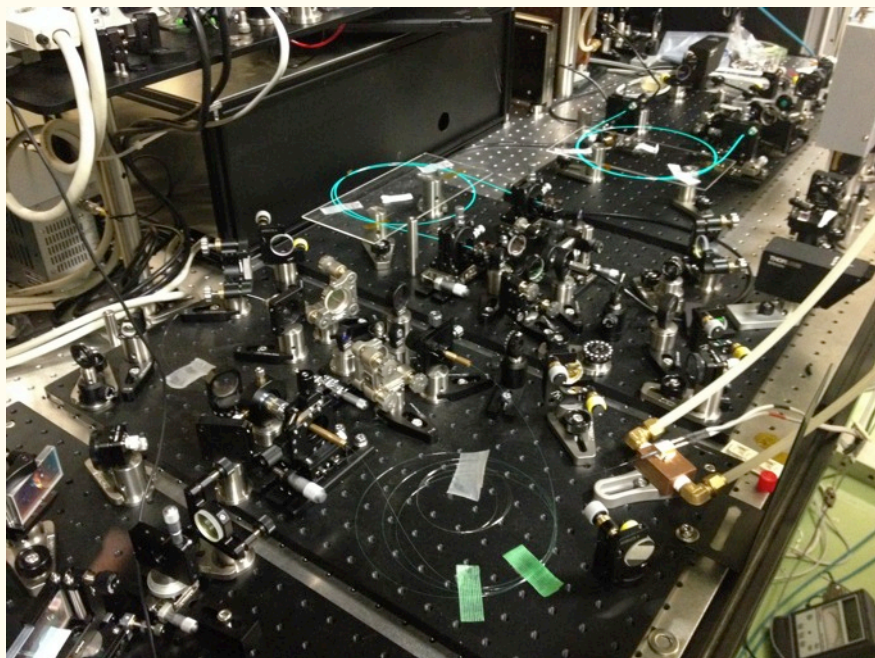
← we take this scheme.

T.Kamitani

Photo-cathode RF-gun Development

◆ A1 RF-gun (GR_A1) under test

- ❖ Big progresses are quasi-traveling wave side-coupled cavity, Ir5Ce photo-cathode, Yb fiber laser
- ❖ Longitudinal laser pulse manipulation is necessary for energy-spread and stability management
- ❖ Should understand those many new components for real stable operation
- ❖ 5-nC per bunch was re-confirmed with new configuration
- ❖ 600-m transport was confirmed (with small charge)





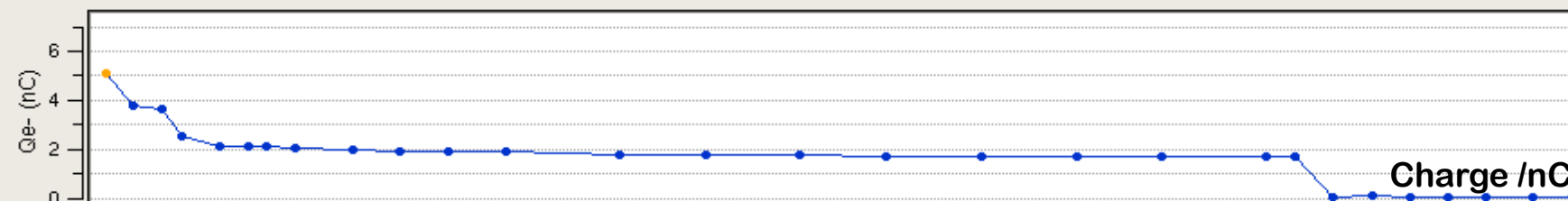
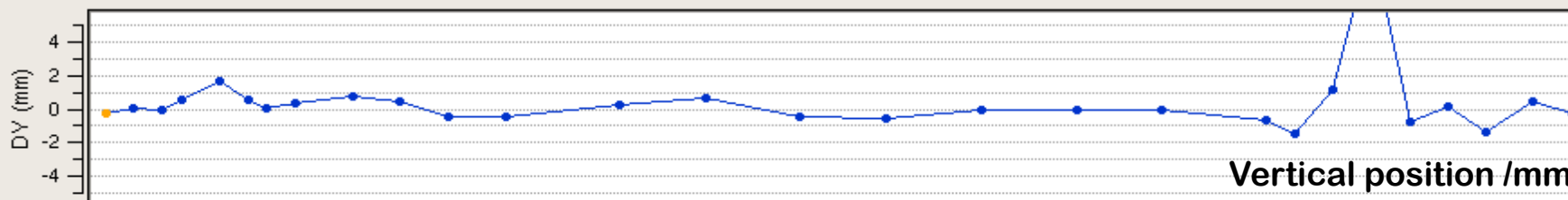
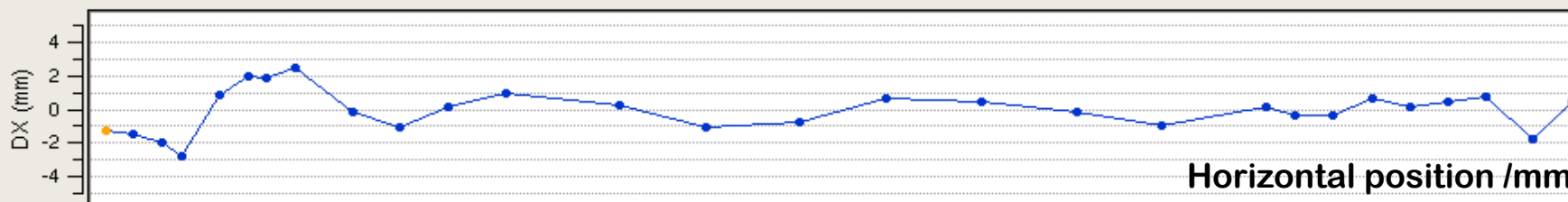
GR_A1 : 5.1 nC / bunch

File BPM Update

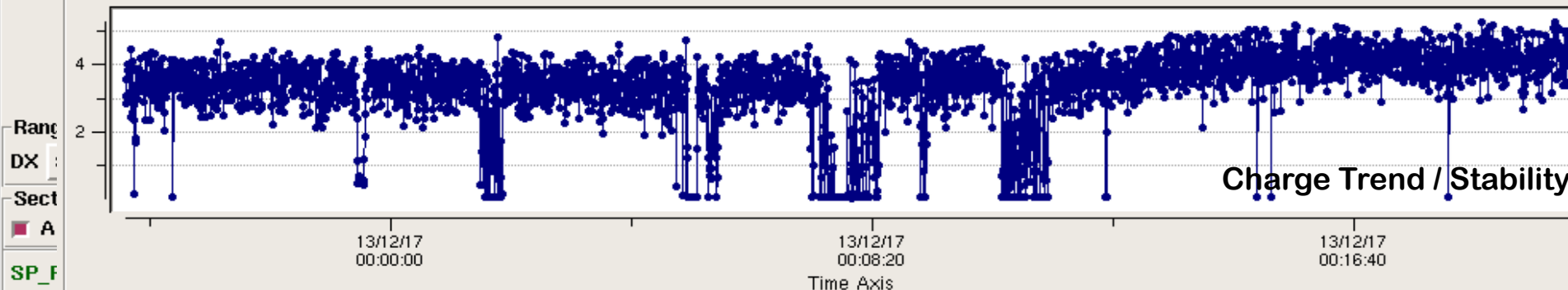
2013/12/17 00:20:17 v2.1

Linac PF-A1 e- Study Orbit AnalyzerLine

2013/12/17 00:20:17



SP_A1_C5		
DX(1st):	-1.273	mm
DX(2nd):	0.000	mm
DY(1st):	-0.204	mm
DY(2nd):	0.000	mm
Q(1st):	5.111	nC
Q(2nd):	0.000	nC

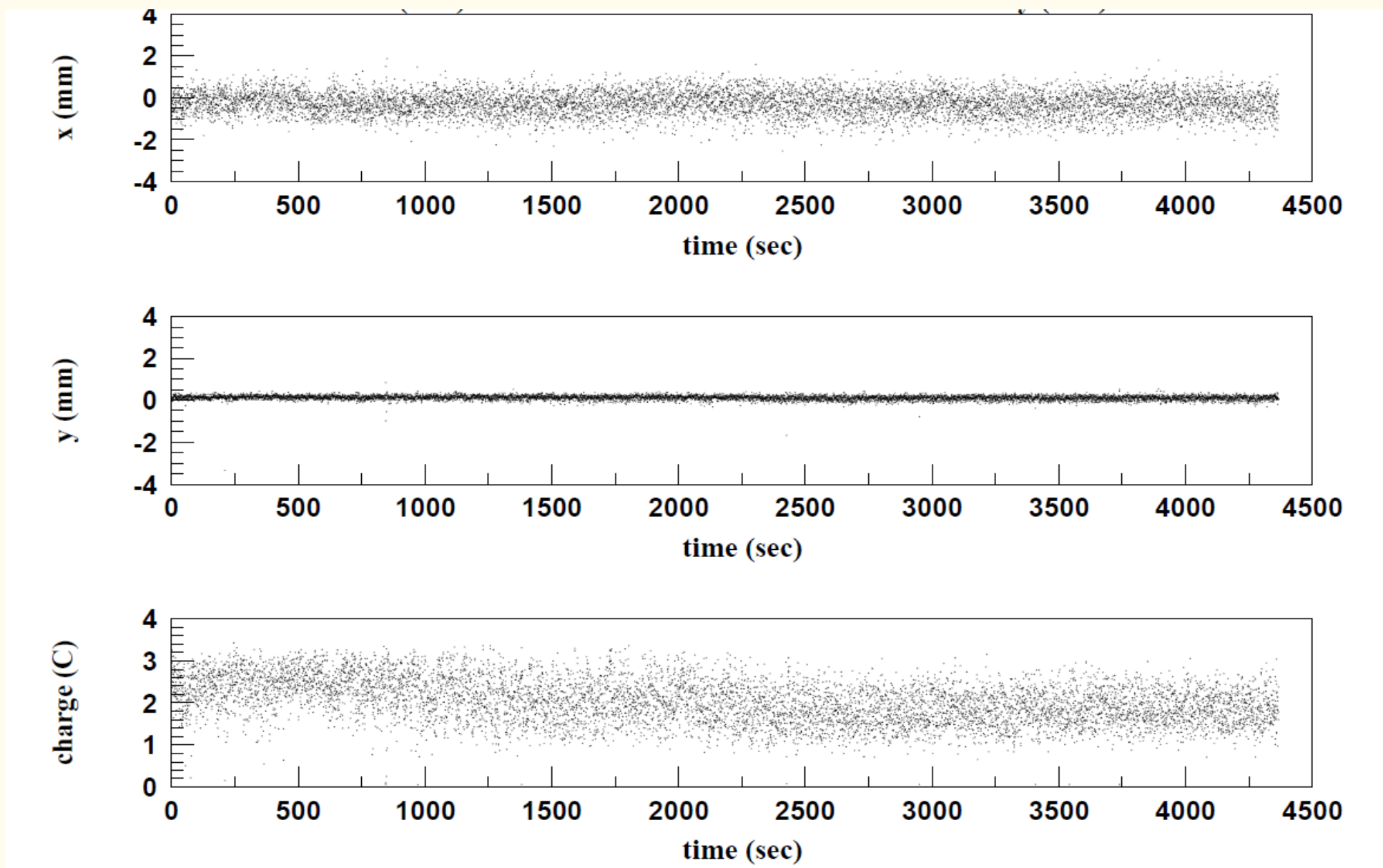


Range
DX
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SP_F

2013/12/16 23:56:51
 ZRE Set Ref
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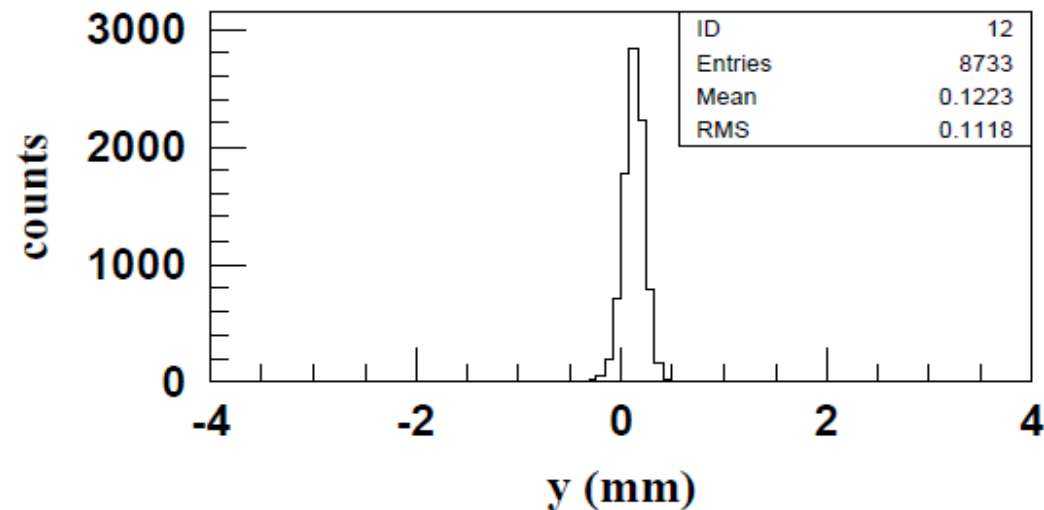
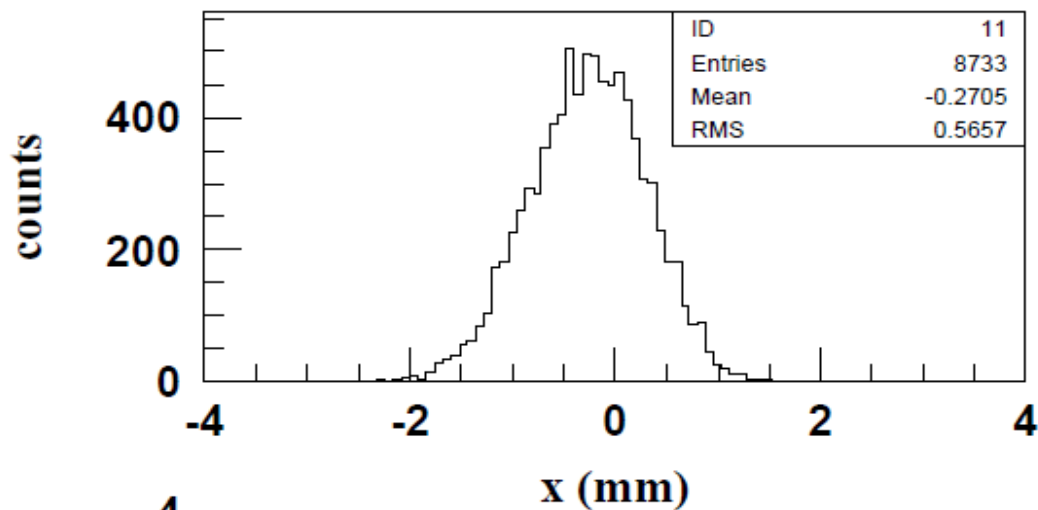
Beam Trend / Stability



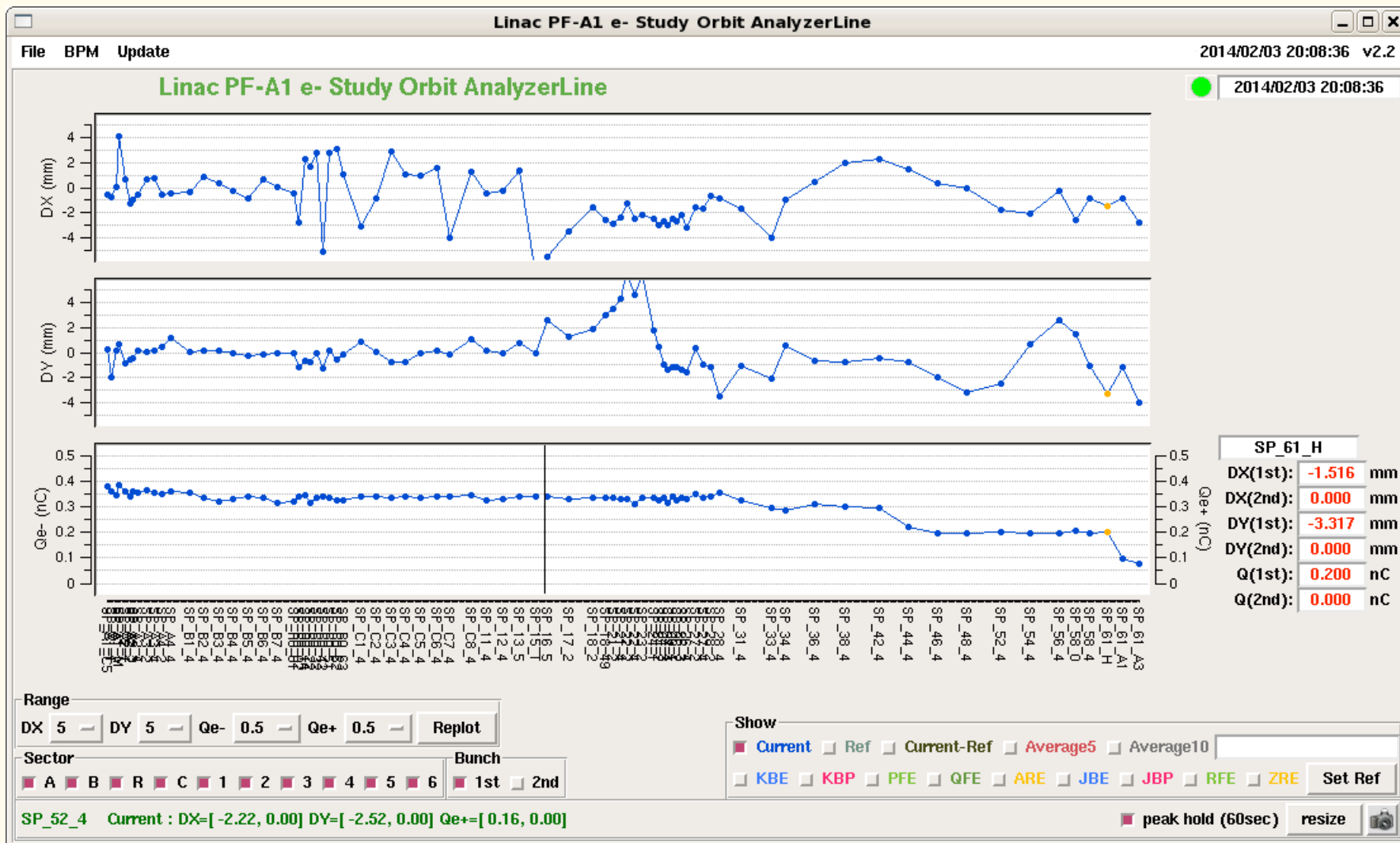


Horizontal / Vertical stability

BPM: A1_C5

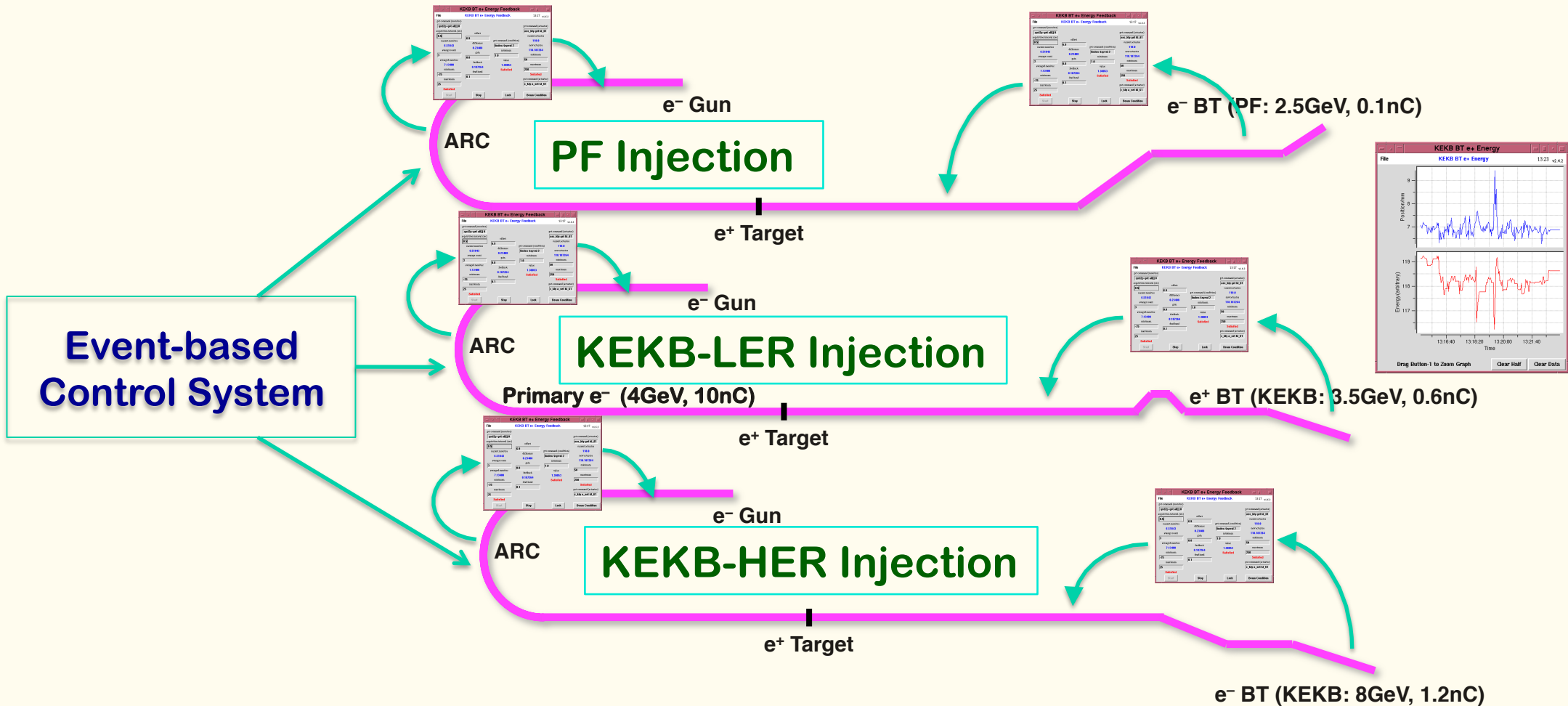


◆ 600m beam transport from RF-gun with QTWSC



Virtual Accelerator-based Controls

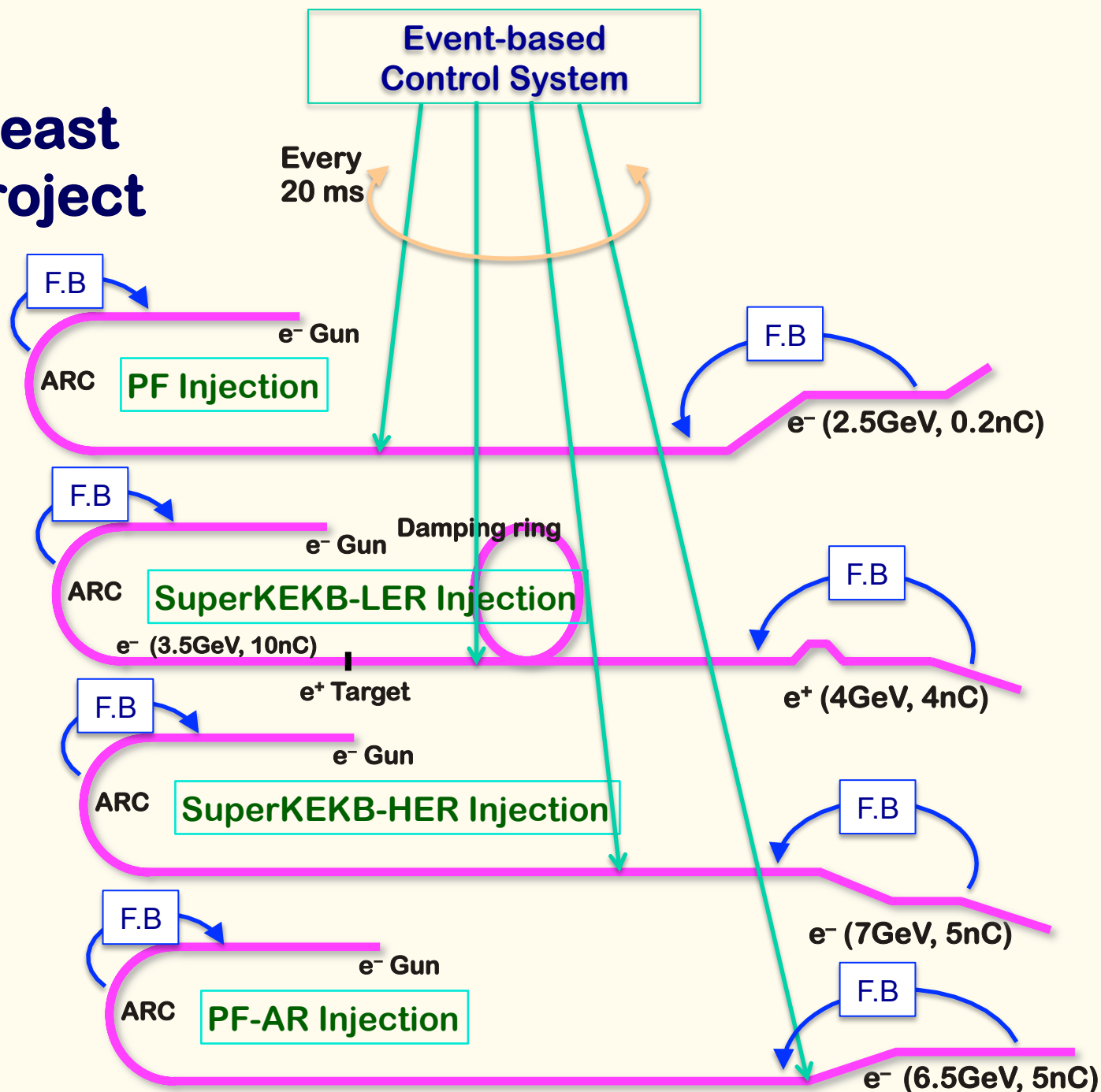
- ◆ Multiple closed loops were installed on each PPM VA independently
- ❖ Tested at KEKB





◆ Four PPM VAs at least for SuperKEKB project

(maybe with additional PPM VA for stealth beam)





Summary

- ◆ **Steady progress towards first MR injection in 2015**
- ◆ **Will make staged improvements before 2017**
- ◆ **Will finish disaster recovery in 2014**
- ◆ **Will balance between final beam quality and stable and staged operation**
- ◆ **Will select optimized route depending on available resources**

