

FETS Laser diagnostics schedule and proposal for Linac4

on behalf of

C. Gabor, A. Letchford - STFC RAL

J. Pozimski, P Savage – Imperial College

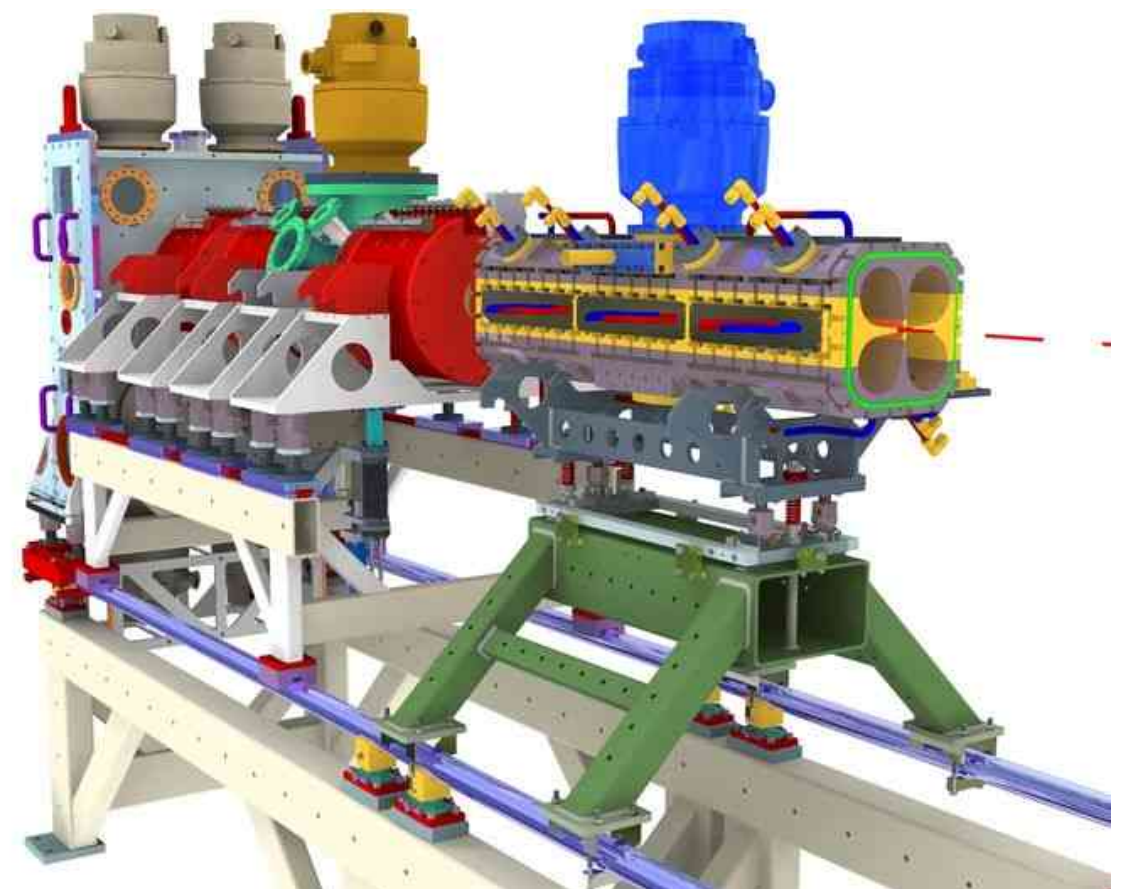
S. Boogert, G. Boorman, A. Bosco, S. Gibson – RHUL

in collaboration with CERN BE/BI group

Outline

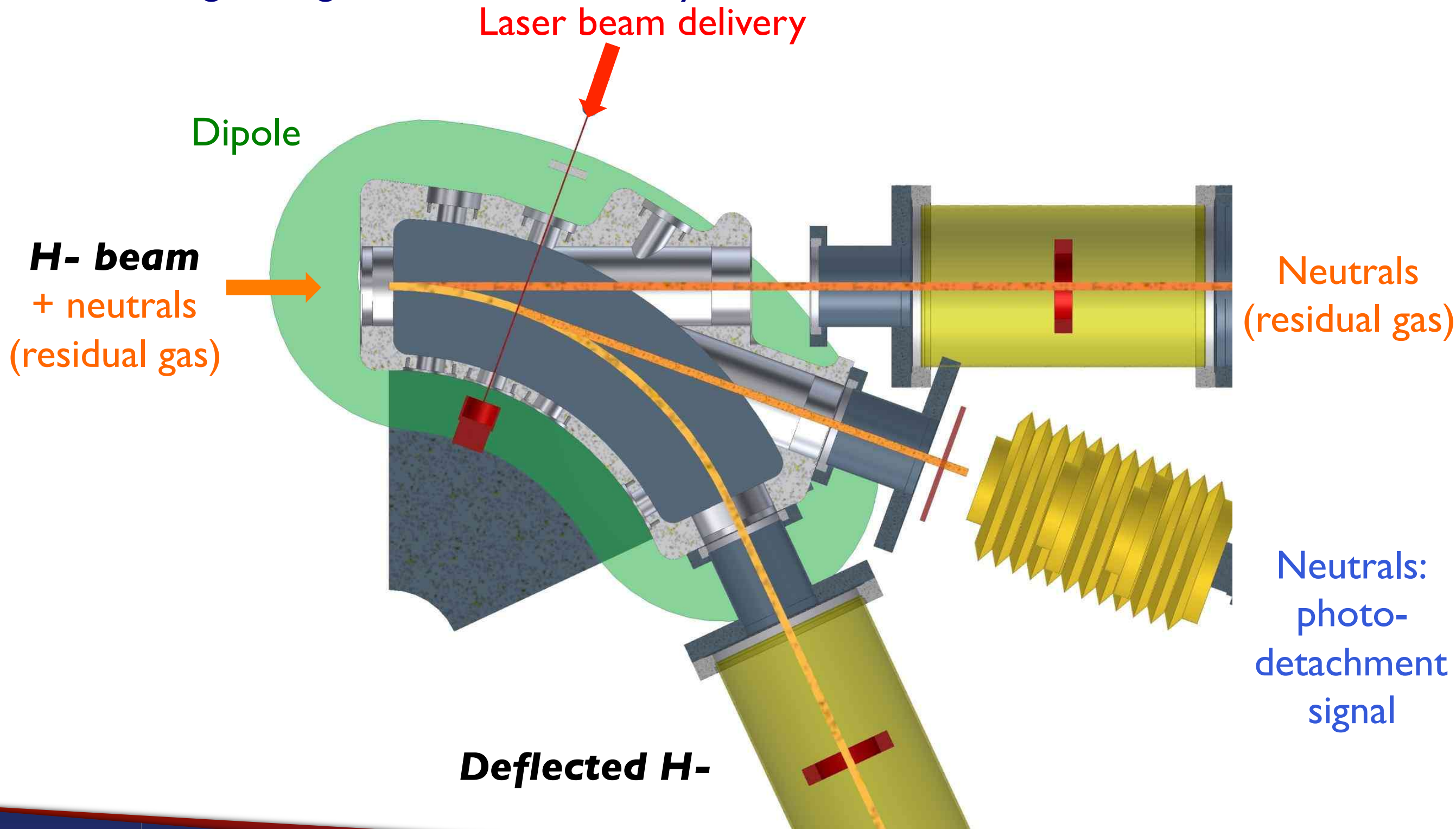
*FETS Meeting, UCL
8/05/2013*

- Emittance via photo-detachment
- Component status
- FETS laser diagnostics schedule.
- Linac4 layout and plans
- Proposal for integration



Emittance via photo-detachment

- Basic principle: laser interacts with H⁻ in chamber to photo-detach electrons, leaving H⁰ signal to be measured by scintillator + camera.



- Light source is a Q-switched, diode pumped, all fibre master oscillator and power amplifier (MOPA) laser.
- ML-30-PL-R-TKS by Manlight S.A.S (Lannion France).

Wavelength	1064 nm
Average power	30 W
Repetition rate	Up to 30 kHz
Energy per pulse	1 mJ @ 30 kHz
Pulse duration (FWHM)	150 ns
Pulse peak power	6.7 kW
Beam quality:	Gaussian profile. M^2 not specified.

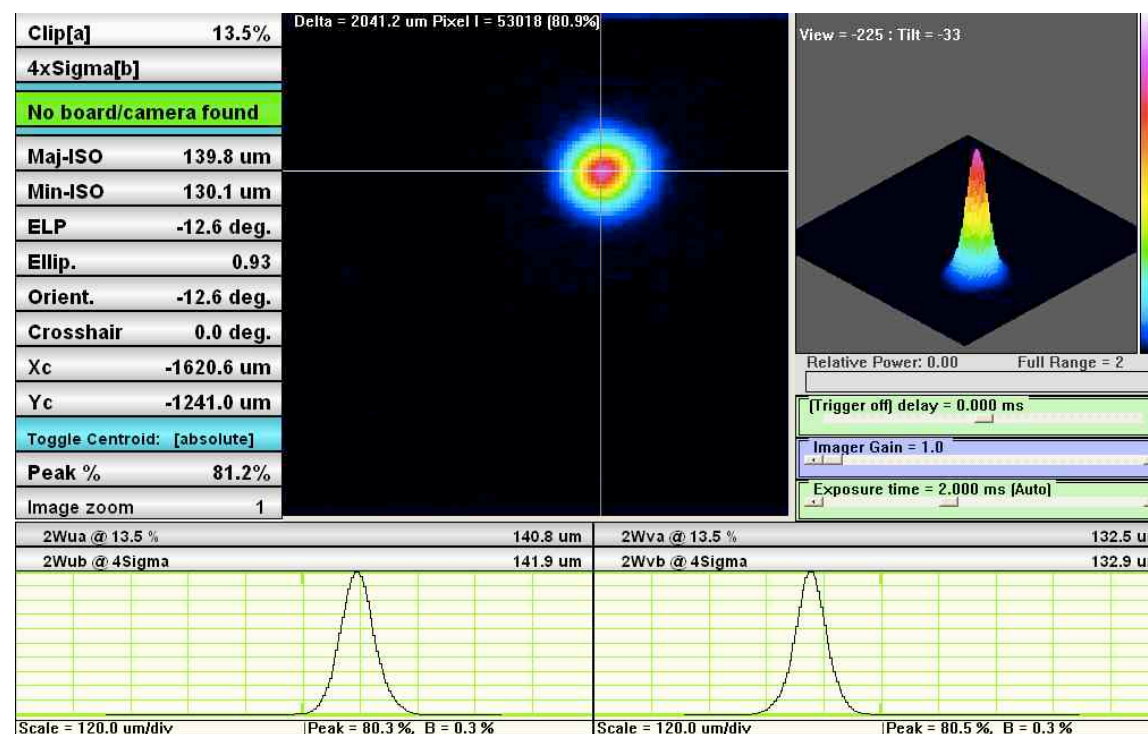
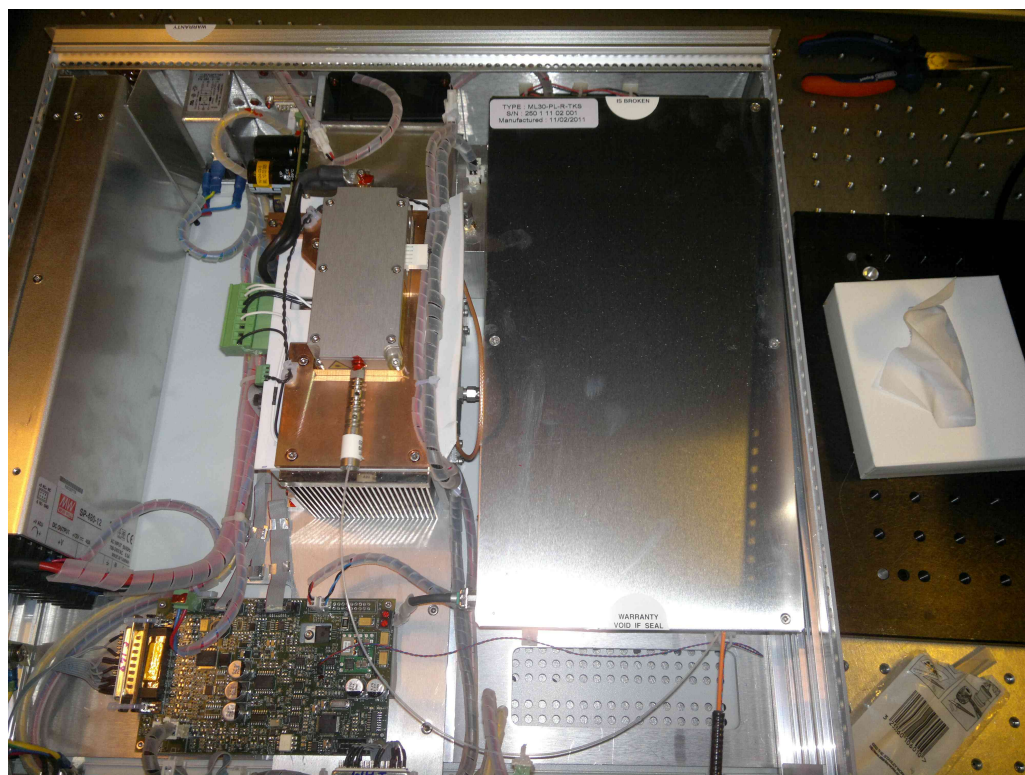
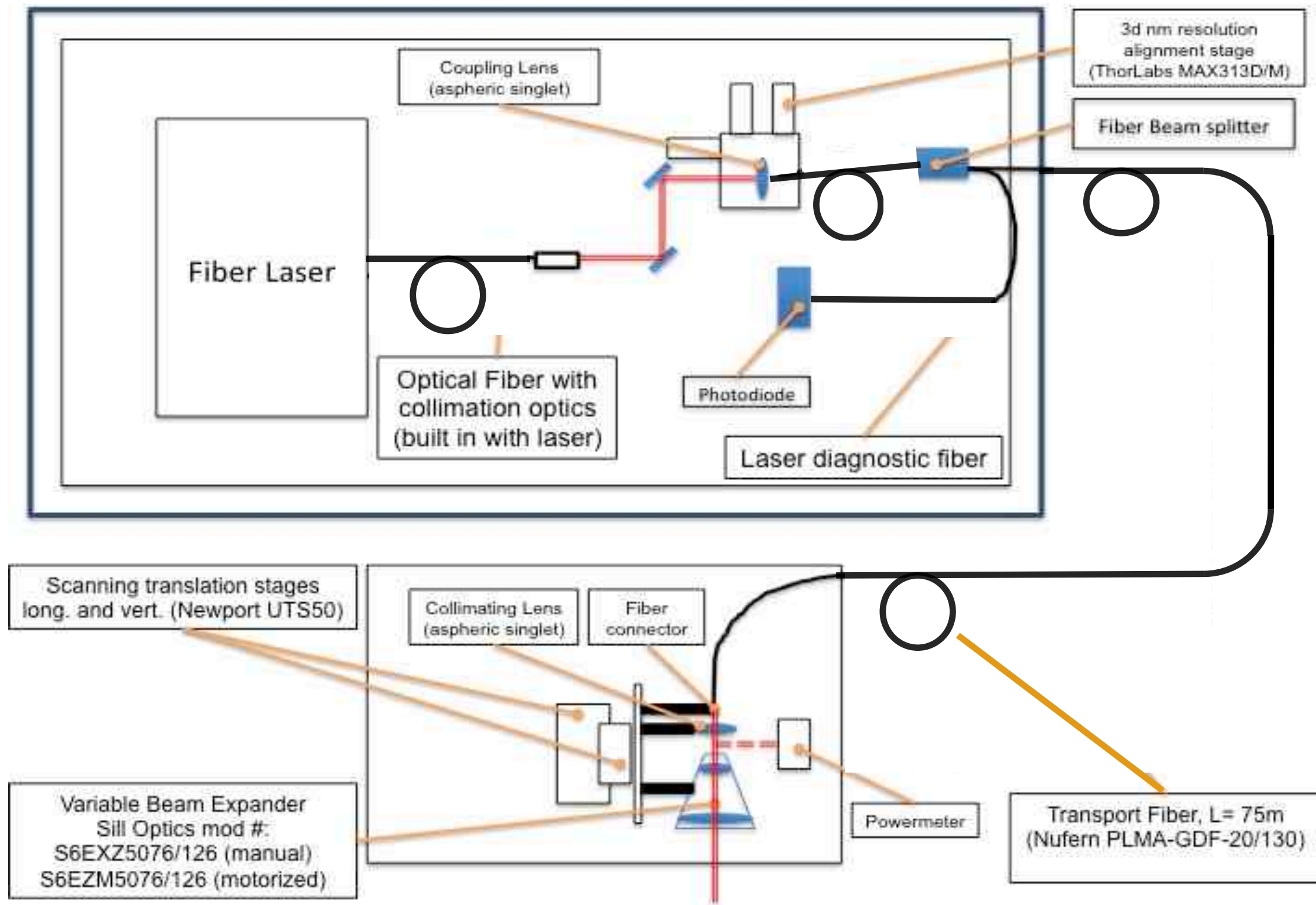
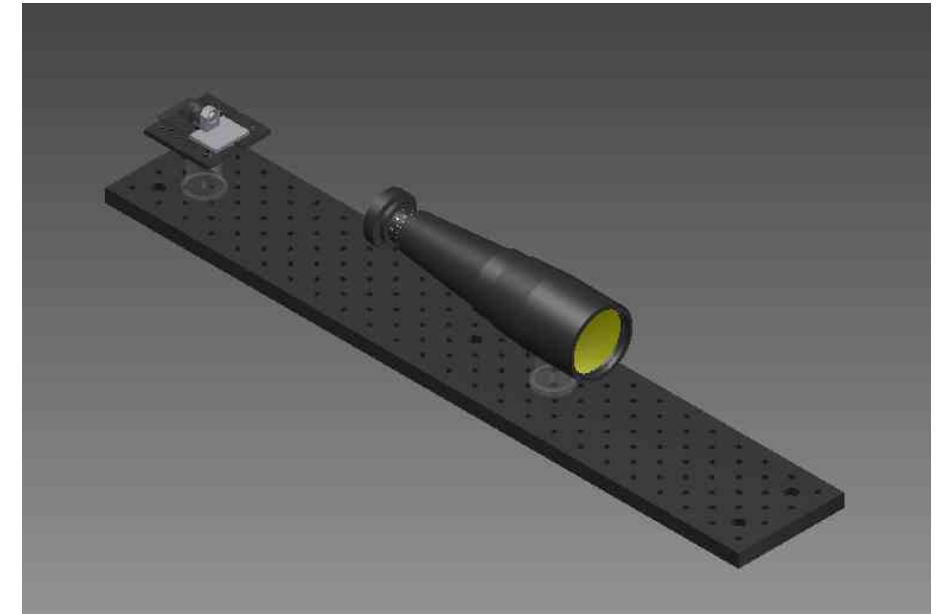


Fig. 6. Laser spot image recorded at the focal plane of the 500 mm plano-convex singlet lens.

Overview

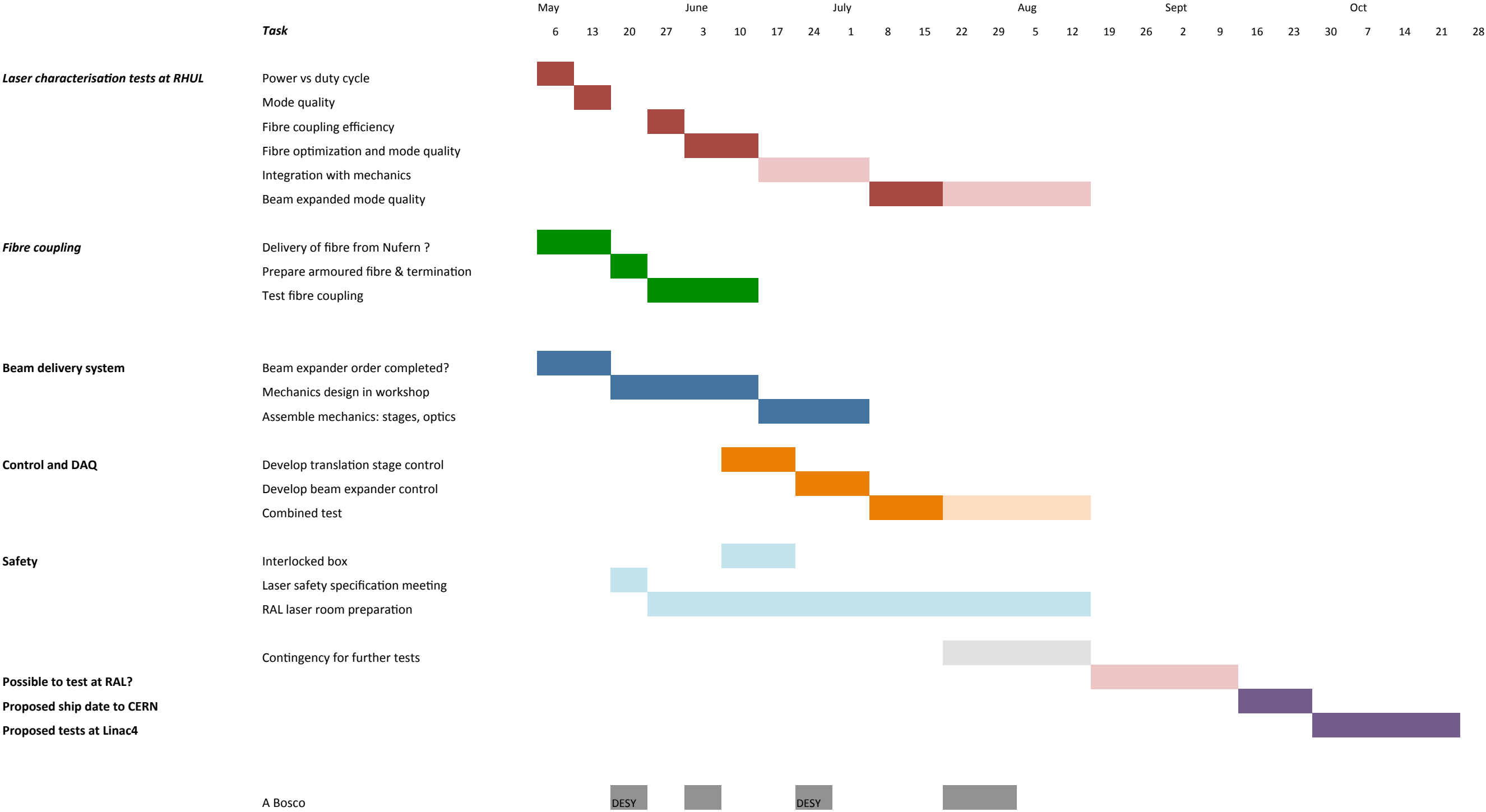


- Most components now delivered to RAL and brought to RHUL.
- Thorlabs order complete, including:
 - Translation stage, breadboards, mechanics, optics...

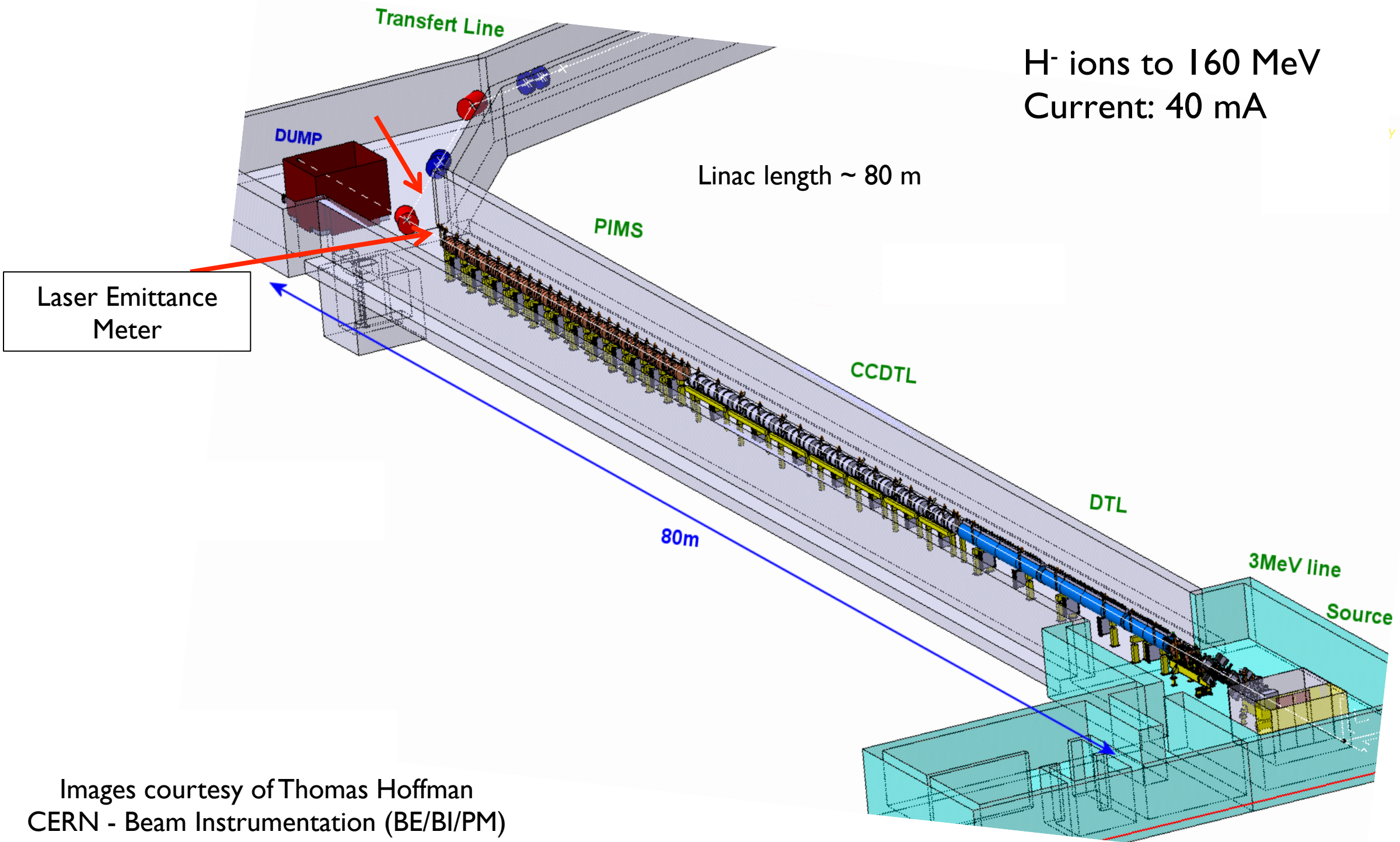


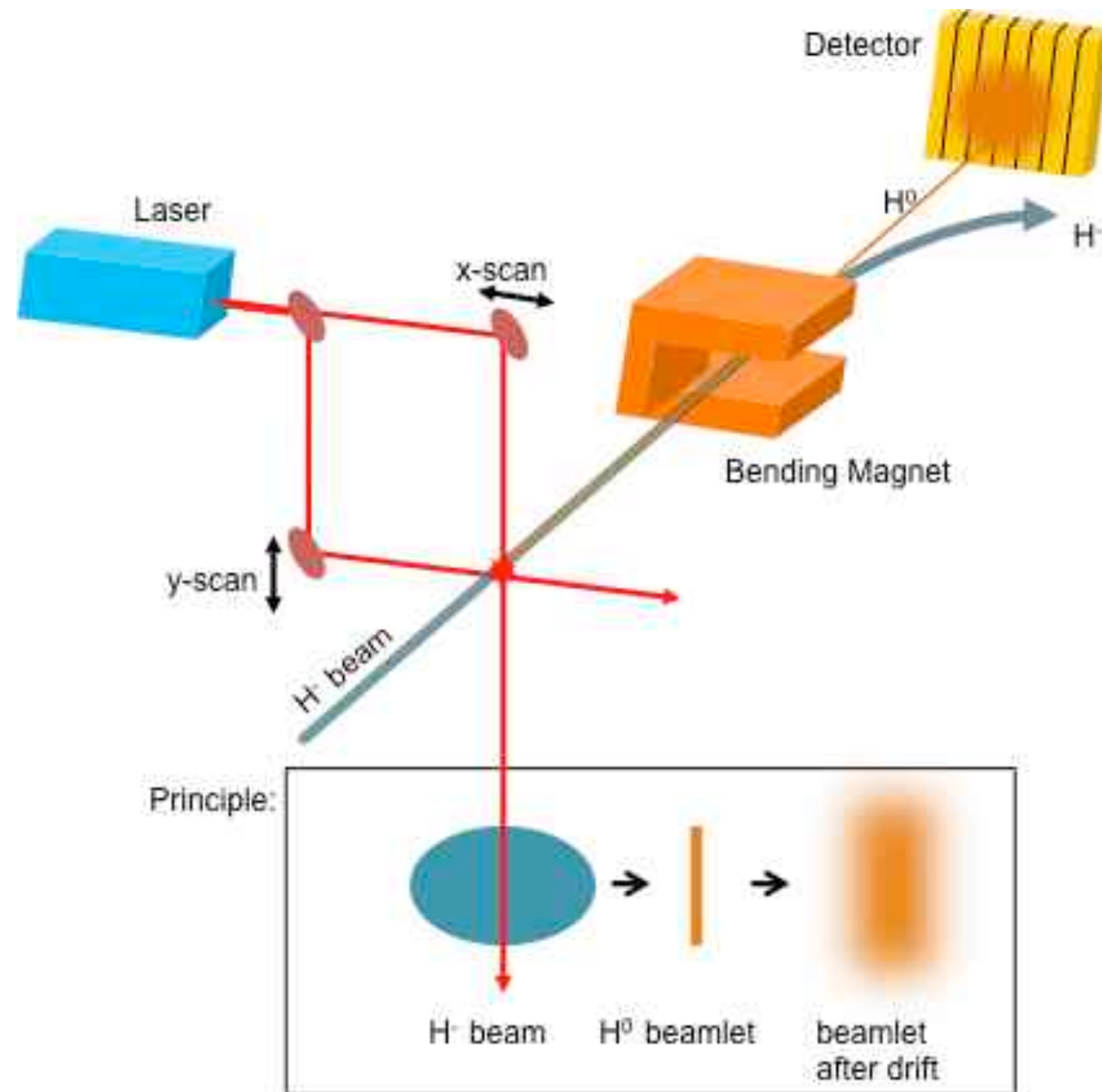
Outstanding items:

- Silloptics Beam expander: nearing end of expected lead time.
- Fibre from Nufern (despite short lead time, no sign yet.)
- Purchase order initiated by Alan through RAL:
 - Process seems to have stalled? Nufern's last e-mail expects prepayment while RAL has company already on system (no prepayment).
 - Being followed up by Alan.

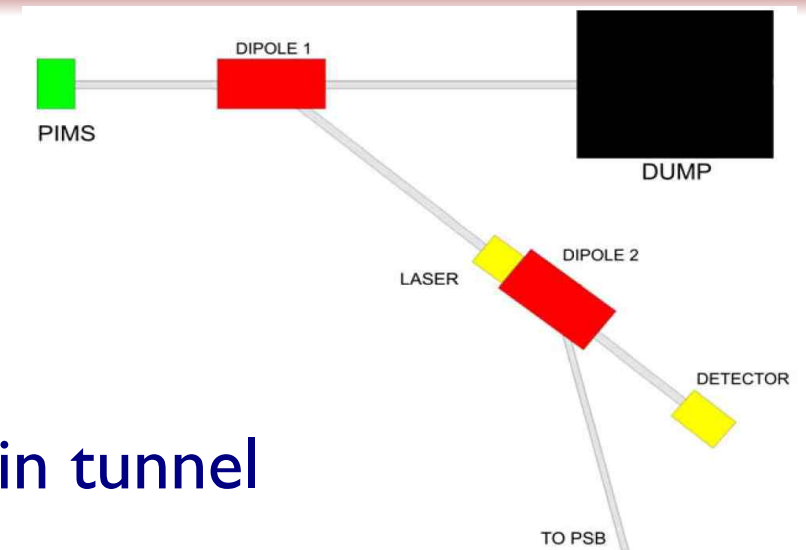
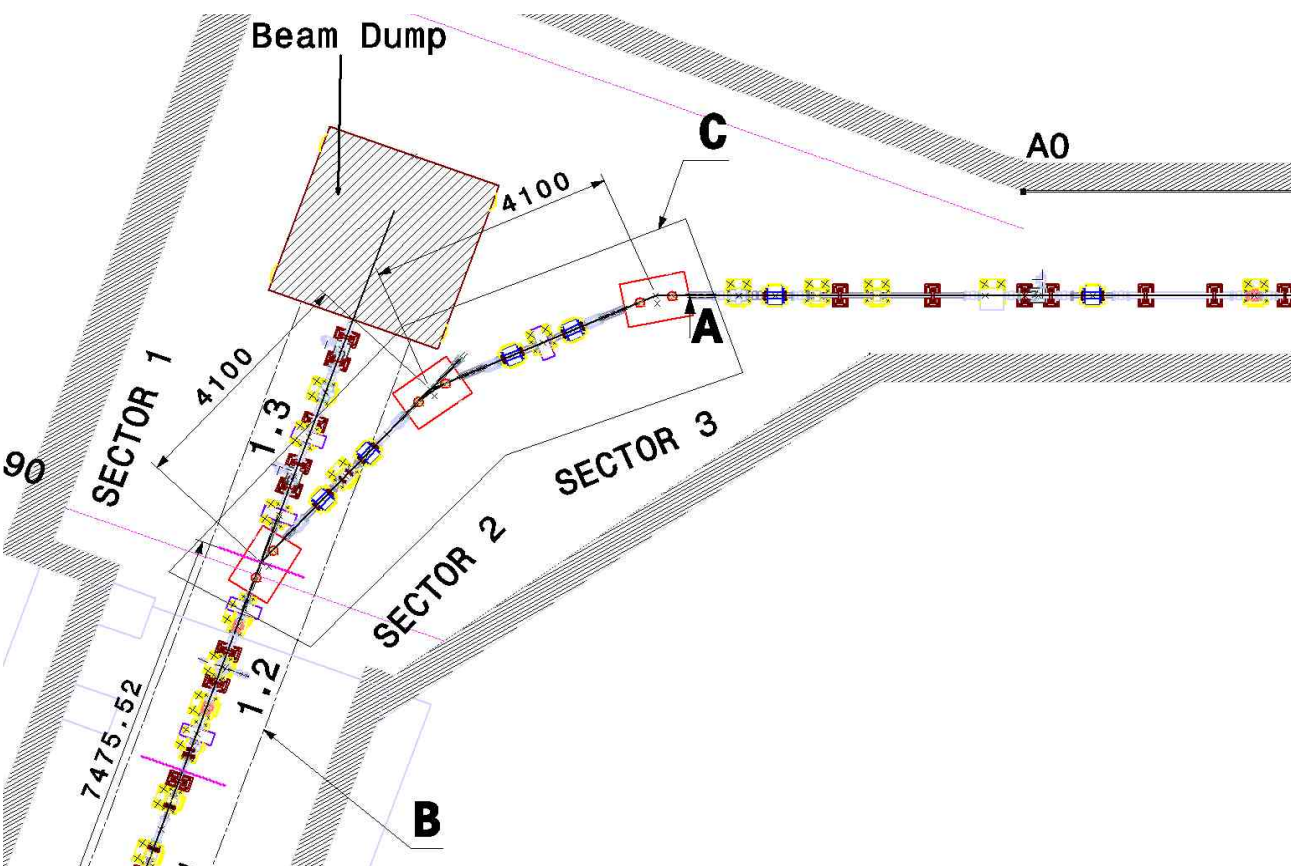


- Linac2 will be replaced by Linac4 as the main injector for the LHC / HL-LHC.





Images courtesy of Thomas Hoffman
CERN - Beam Instrumentation (BE/BI/PM)



- Infrastructure in tunnel
- Final location for emittance meter within three dipoles.



Linac4 vertical shaft for fibre(s)

- Proposed stages for laser installation:
 - Initial tests of 3 MeV beam: rack mount laser close to ion source at start of tunnel.
 - Longer term surface laser room planned with far end of Linac4 tunnel near beam dump, accessible via vertical shaft to run fibre delivery.



Le Banc d'Essai du Linac4
The Linac4 Test Stand

La réalisation du Linac4 demande que les composants le plus cruciales pour le projet soient testés avant leur installation dans le tunnel.

The successful realisation of the Linac4 accelerator requires that most critical components could be tested before their installation in the tunnel.

Ion Source:
lieu de production des ions hydrogene qui seront accelérés par le RFQ.
Ion Source:
production equipment for the hydrogen ions that will be accelerated by the RFQ.

RFQ (Accelérateur Quadripola à Radiofréquence):
accélère les ions hydrogene jusqu'à l'énergie de 3 MeV.
RFQ (Radiofrequency Quadrupole Accelerator):
accelerates the hydrogen ions to the energy of 3 MeV.

Amplificateur klystron:
génére la puissance nécessaire pour alimenter le RFQ et accélérer les particules.
Klystron amplifier: generates the power required to feed the RFQ and accelerate the particles.

Ligne Chopper:
sélectionne les paquets de particules qui seront accélérés pour l'injection dans le LHC.
Chopper Line:
selects those particle bunches that will be accelerated for injection into the LHC.

Ligne Diagnostique:
permet la mesure des caractéristiques du faisceau de particules.
Diagnostic Line:
allows measuring the particle beam characteristics.

Vue 3D qui montre la Place Test une fois complétée. 3D view showing the Test Stand after completion.

2007
Début de l'installation
Installation starts

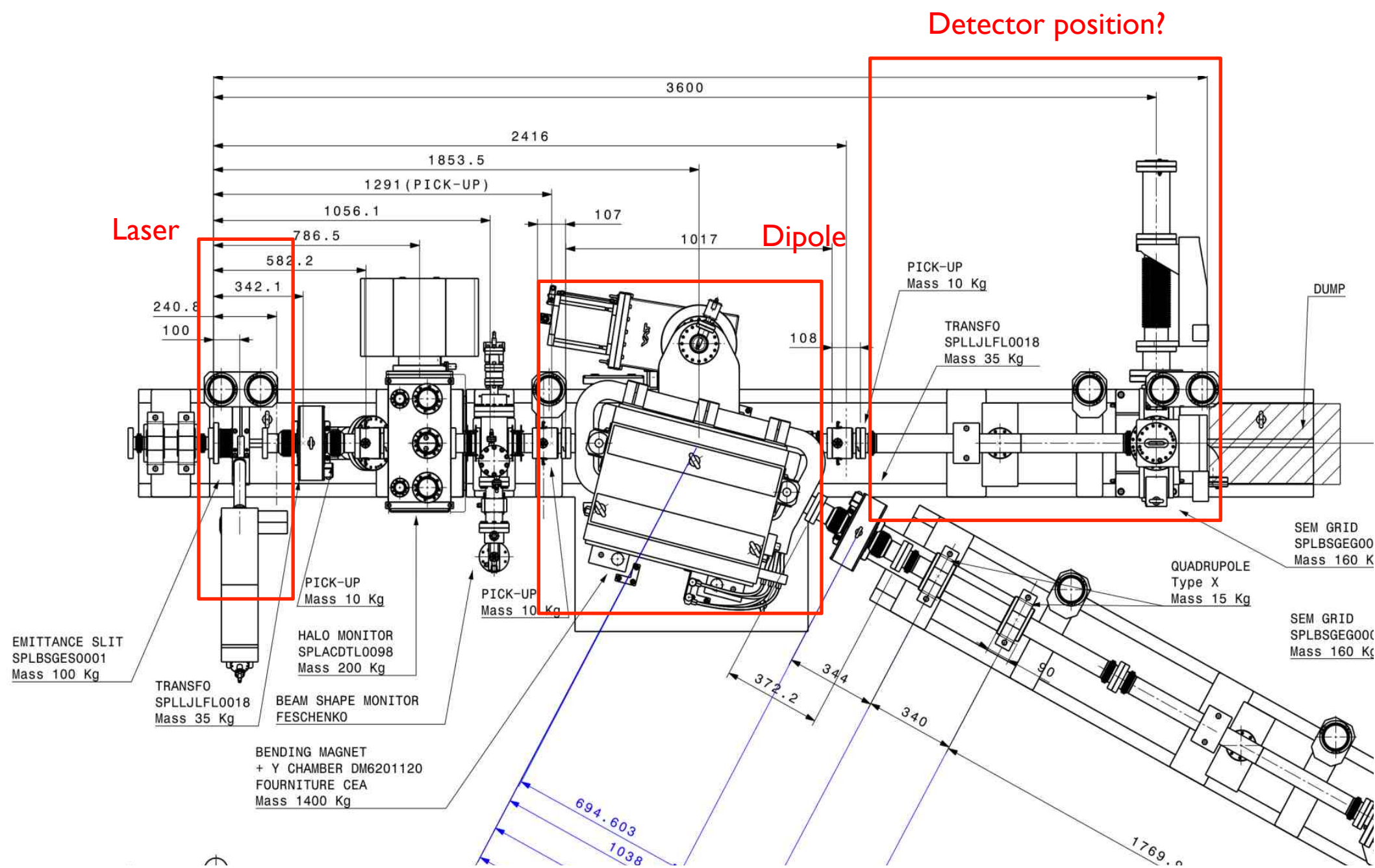
2008
Test Ion Source
Ion Source test

2010
Test RFQ et Ligne Chopper.
RFQ and Chopper Line test

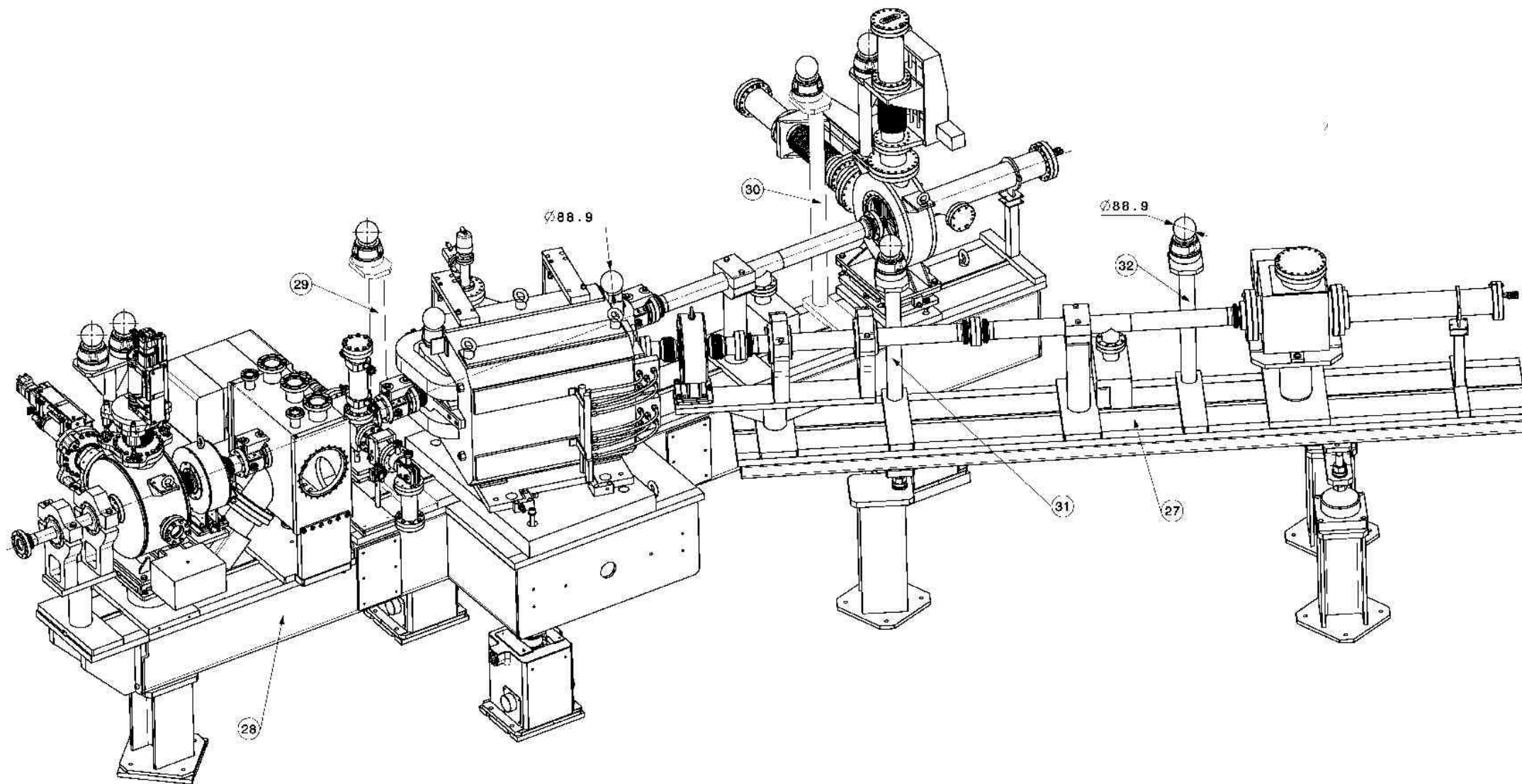
2011
Test DTL Tank1
DTL Tank1 test

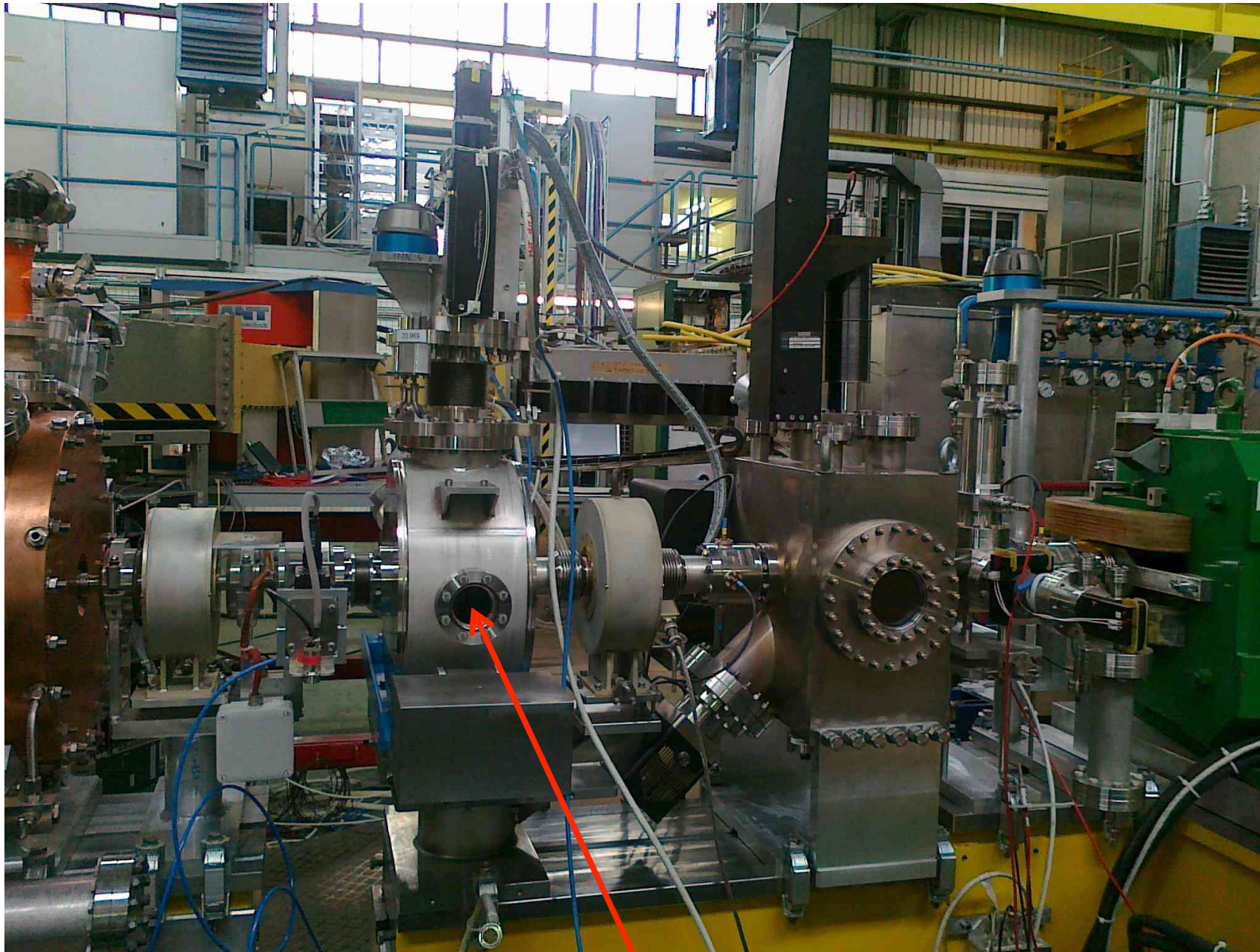
End 2011
Transfert dans le tunnel Linac4.
Move to the Linac4 tunnel.

- Diagnostics set up currently in operation at Linac4 Test Stand in separate surface building: to be moved over summer to Linac4 tunnel.



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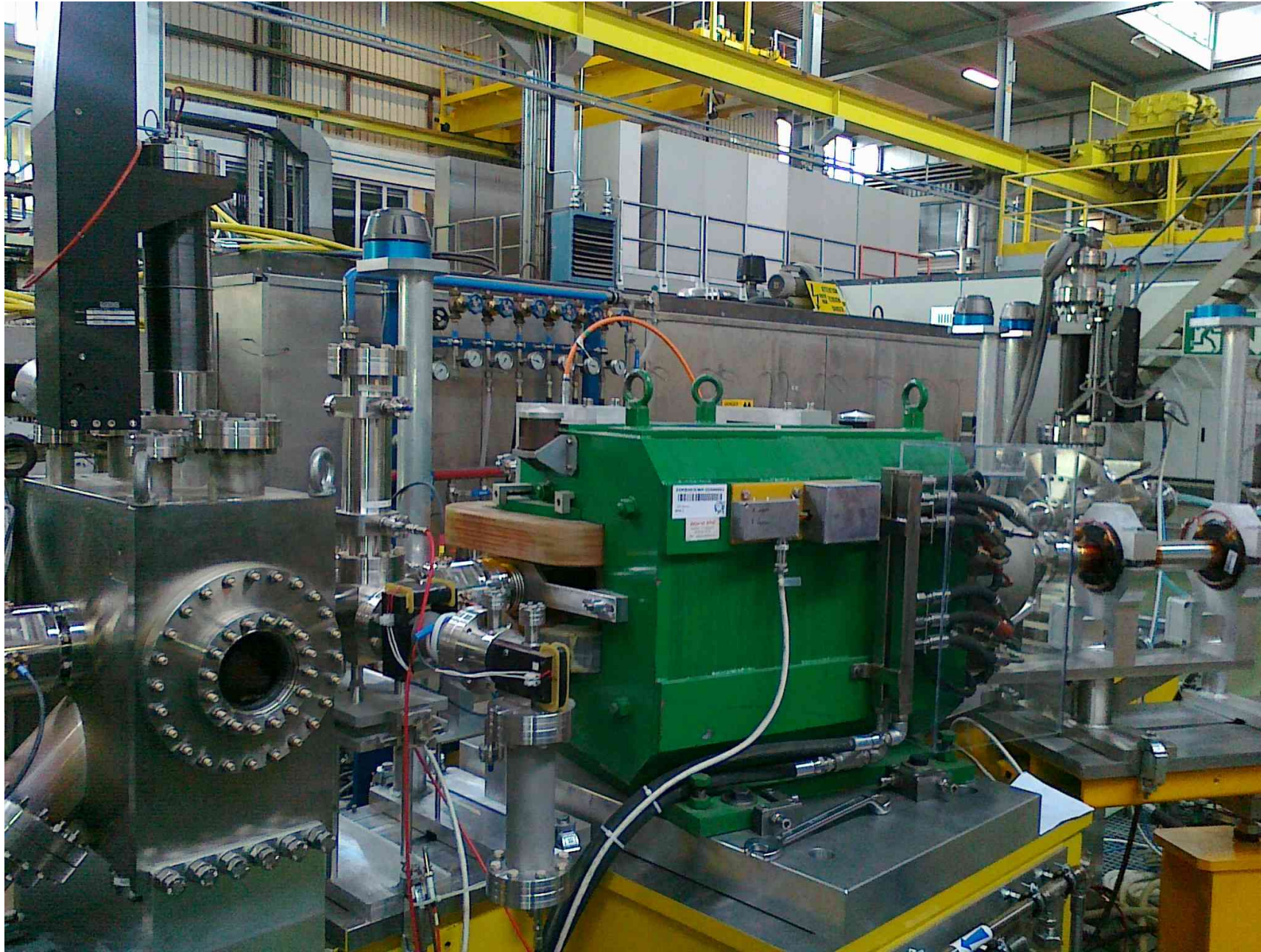


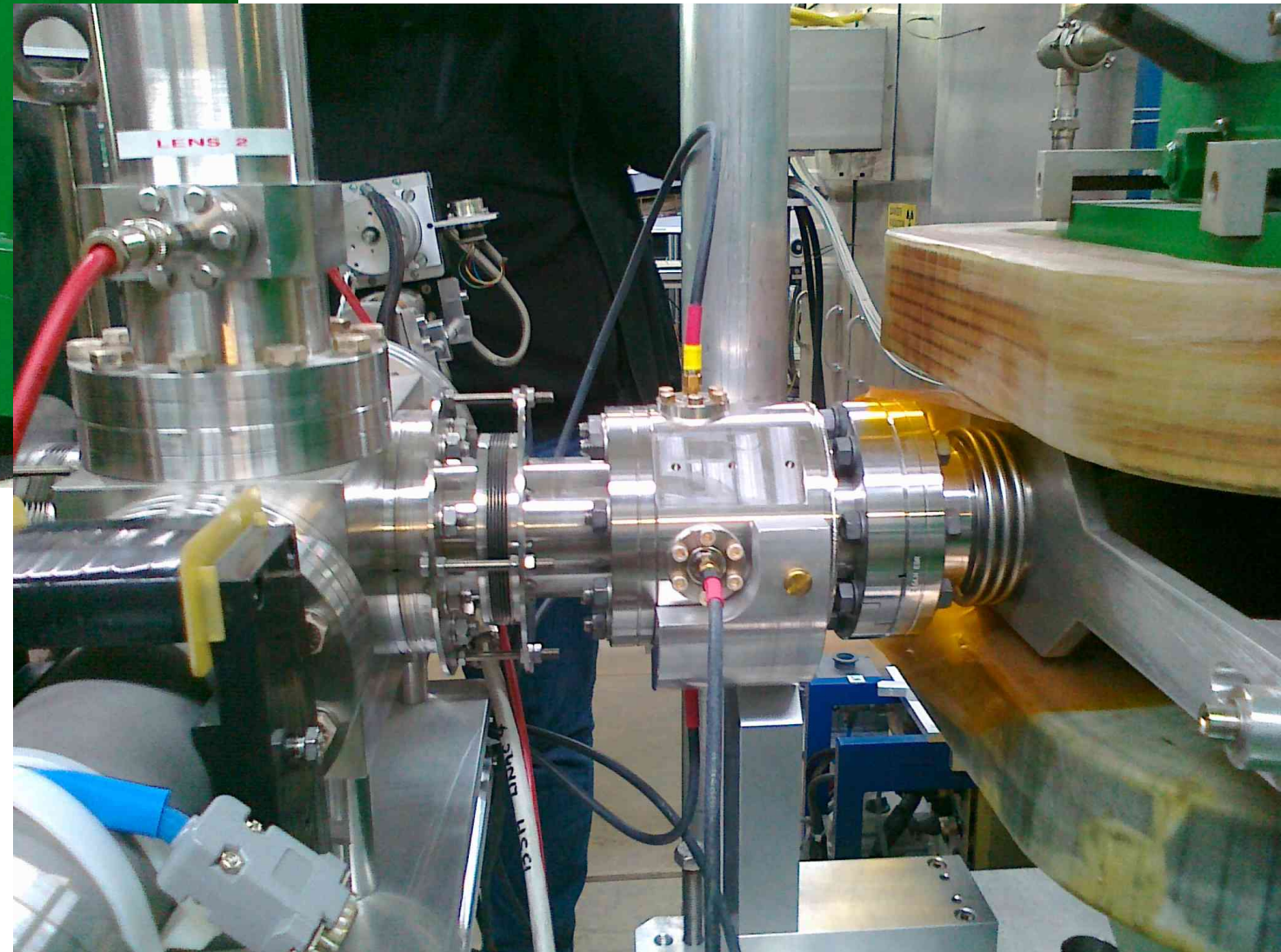
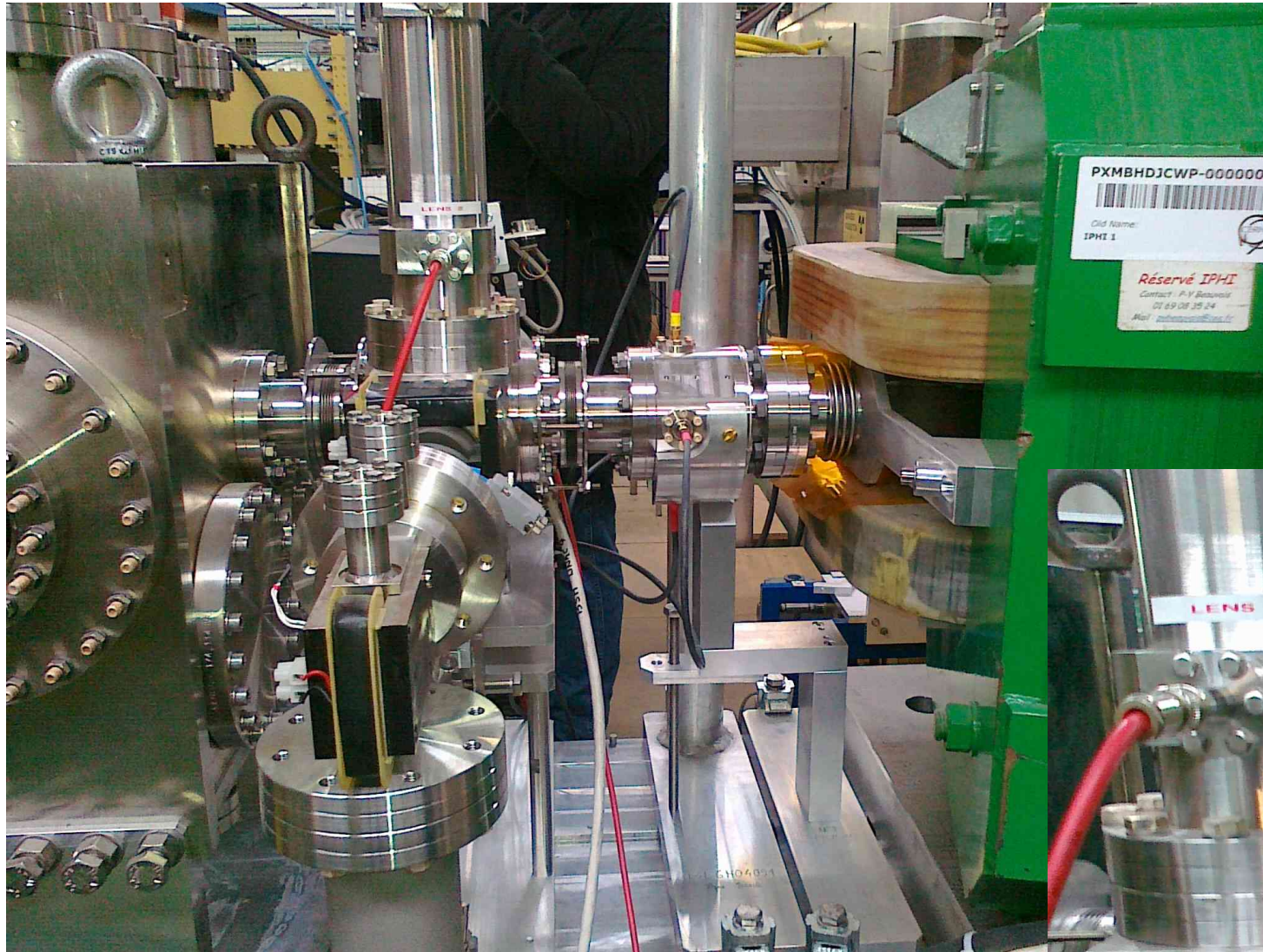


Emittance slit

- Window port for laser, before dipole.

Halo monitor





Space for new detector

Current SEM grid



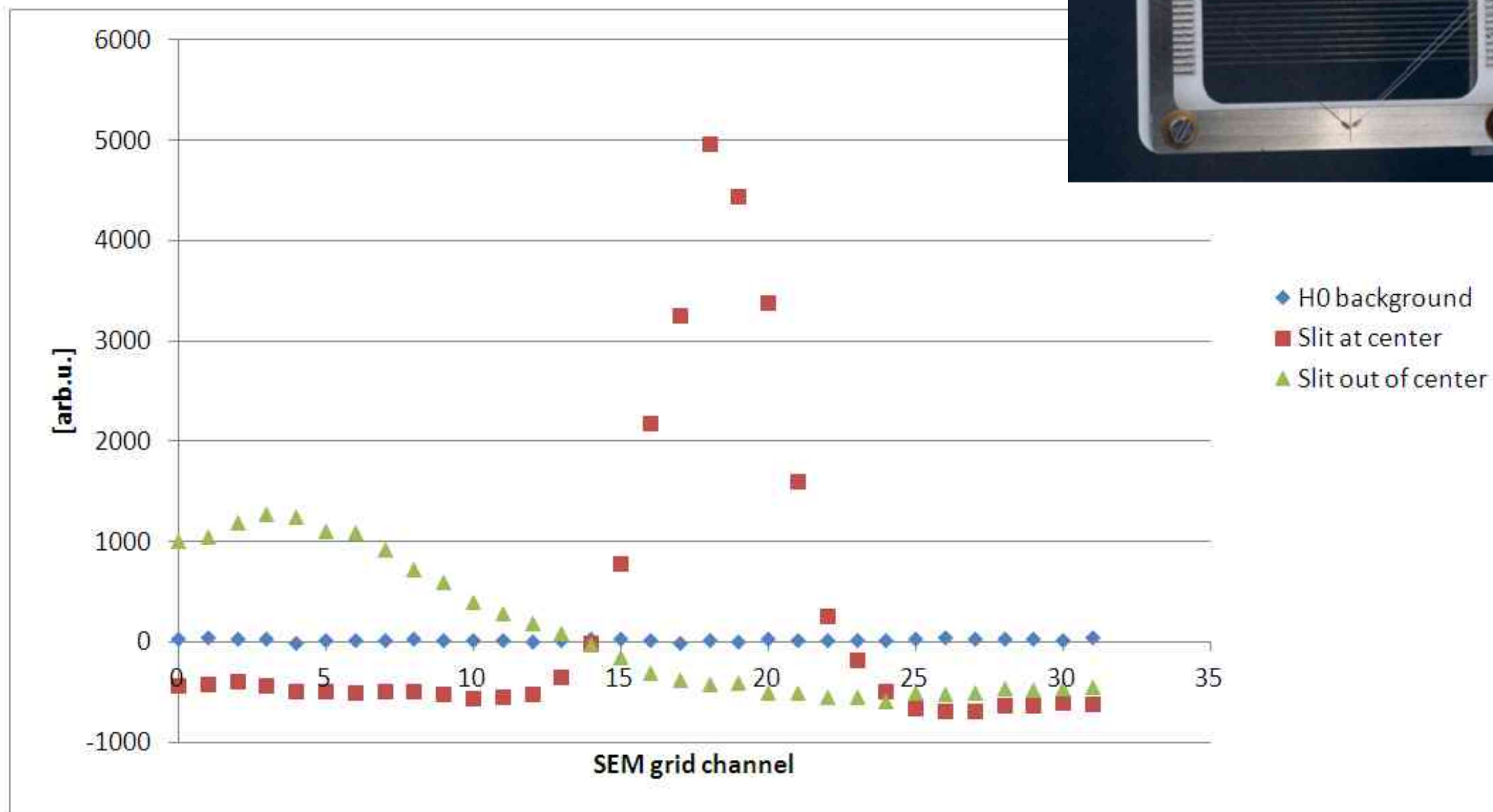
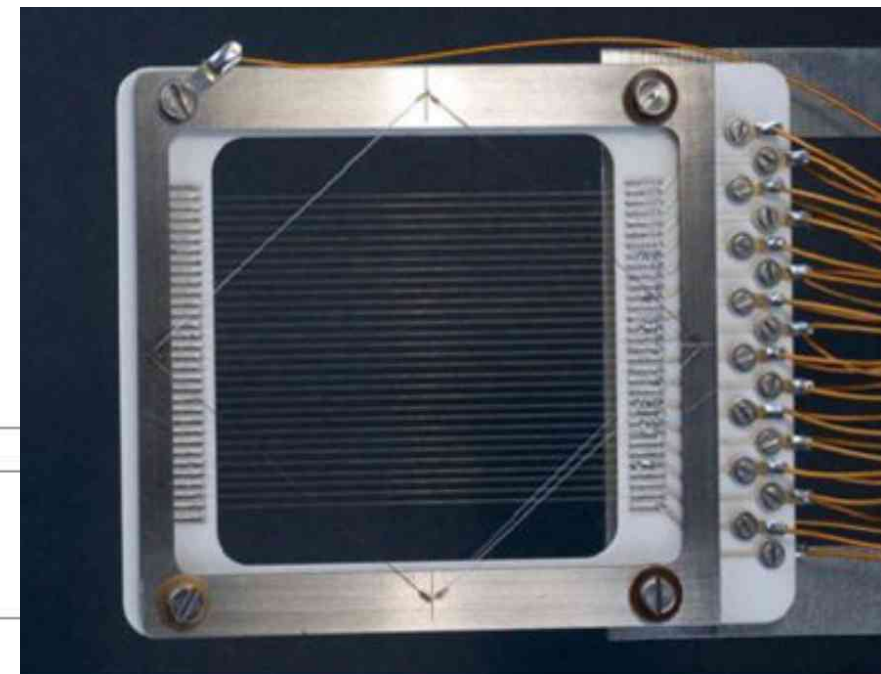
H0 line

H- line

dipole

Current detector: SEM grid

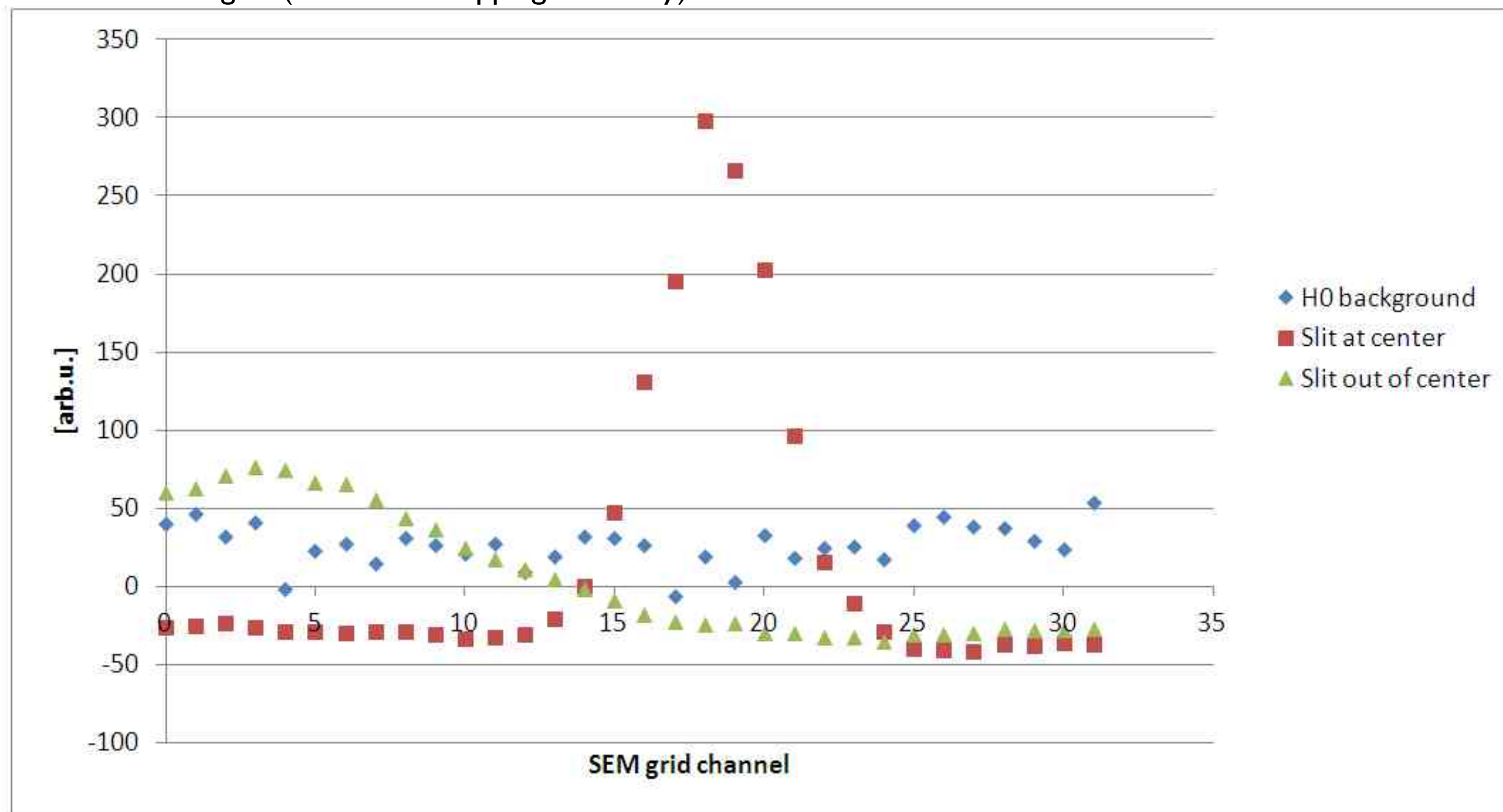
- 24 x 24 mm
- 32 wires
- Resolution enhancement by moving the grid
- Enhancement by factor 15 possible



Courtesy of Thomas Hoffman
CERN - Beam Instrumentation (BE/BI/PM)

200 μm Slit

6 % of Slit signal (Fiberlaser stripping efficiency)



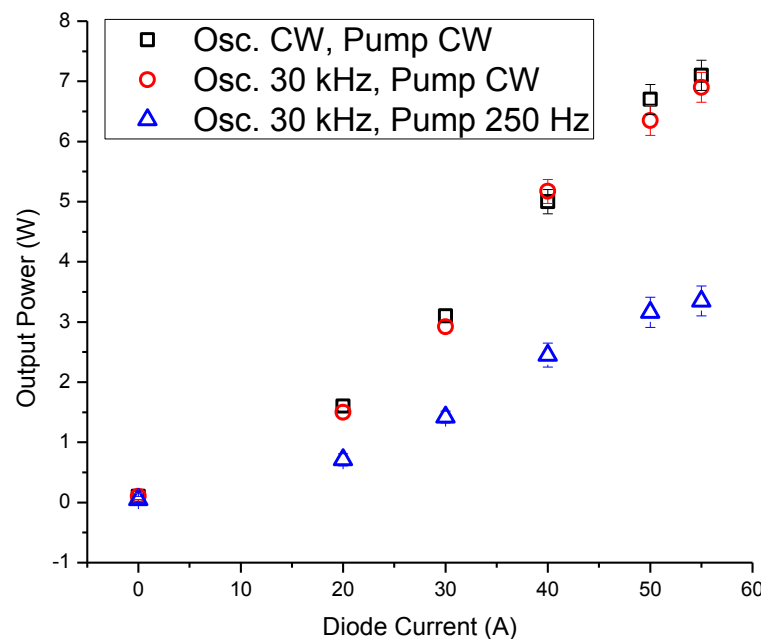
Courtesy of Thomas Hoffman
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- Simulations of T. Hoffman indicate parameters of existing FETS laser are well suited to Linac4 beam (even though limited by H^0 background without laser within dipole).
- Win-win:
 - Presents opportunity to test our laser with real particle beam, prior to beam at FETS.
 - Can validate our optical set-up and learn much about photo detachment signal.
 - Benefits CERN by offering laser and expertise. (CERN offers BPM DAQ in return).
 - Date of CERN test in October decoupled from FETS activities at RAL and does not impact FETS laser-diagnostics development schedule.
- Pending discussion, next step would be to define agreement within Memorandum of Understanding...

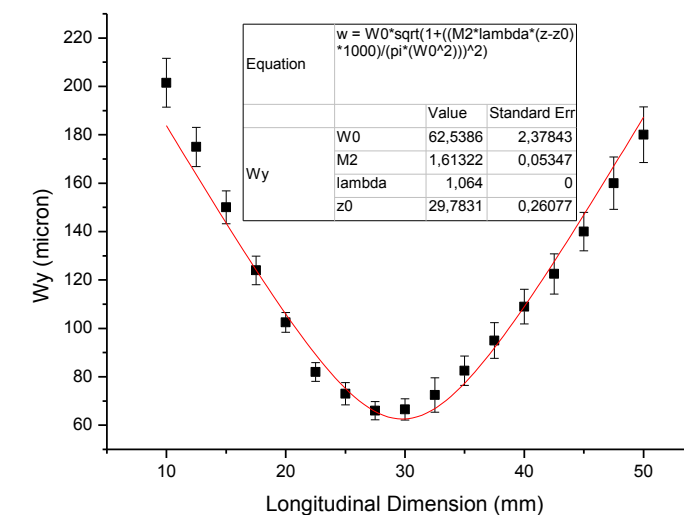
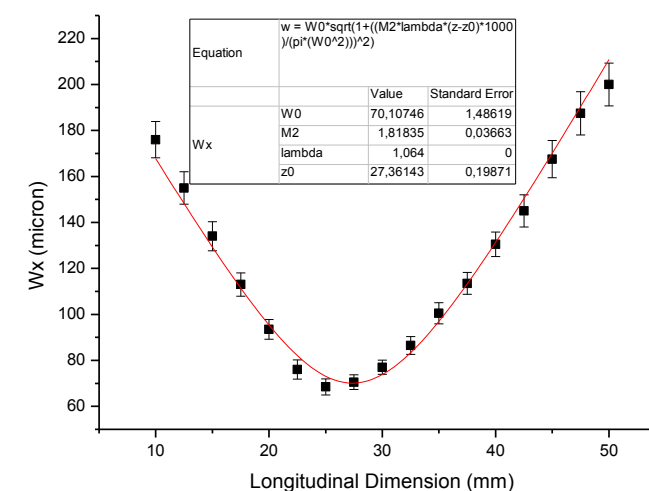
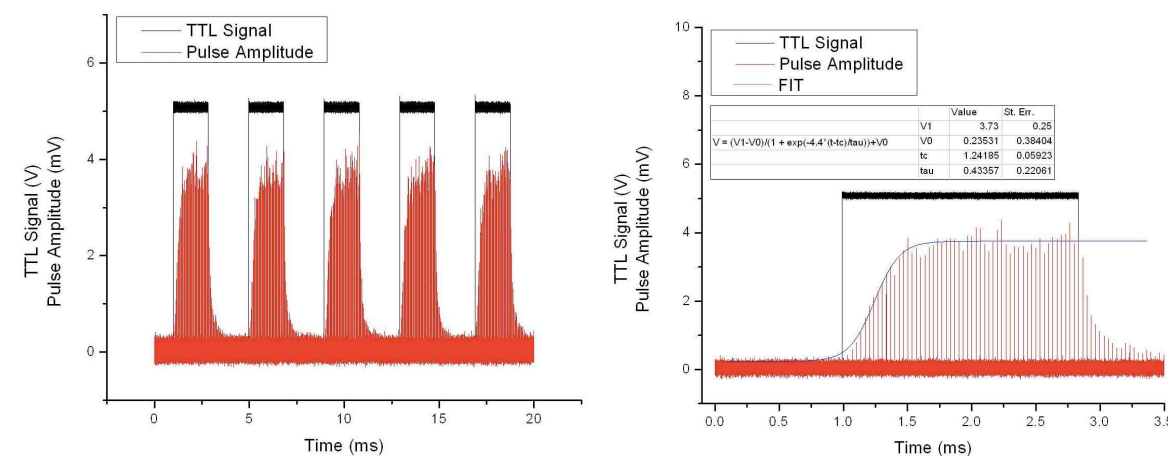
Propose fibre delivery solution

- Propose laser system and diagnostic optics are housed in a remote laser room alleviating several constraints:
 - Air conditioned, thermally stable environment for risk free laser operation.
 - Away from radiation environment.
 - Development time decoupled from FETS activities.
 - Diagnostic optics can be within laser room, reducing space needed within FETS.
 - Class 4 safety interlocks easily installed on laser room door.
 - Additional (gravity fail safe) safety shutter to block light when triggered by an external signal (in case of access to FETS / beam delivery optics).
- Fibre delivers light via simple and adaptable optics within shielding. No need for human access.
- Experience with similar system in operation at PETRA III in DESY.

- Laser specification tested, M^2 of collimated output measured as ~ 1.8 H and 1.6 V.
- Output power lower than specified – laser returned and under repair at manufacturer (indication that part has been replaced for minimal cost).
- Laser tests written up in summary document.



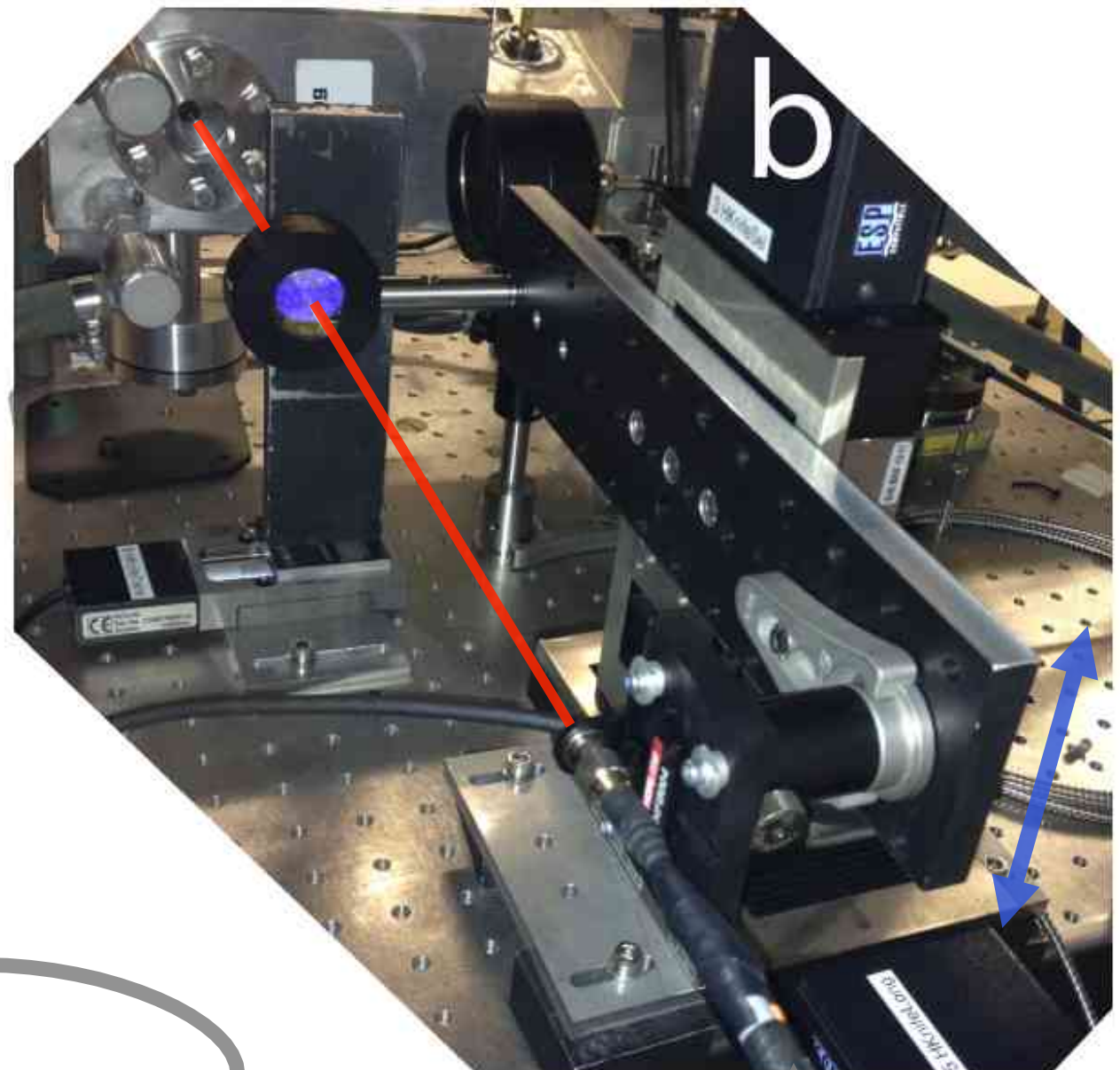
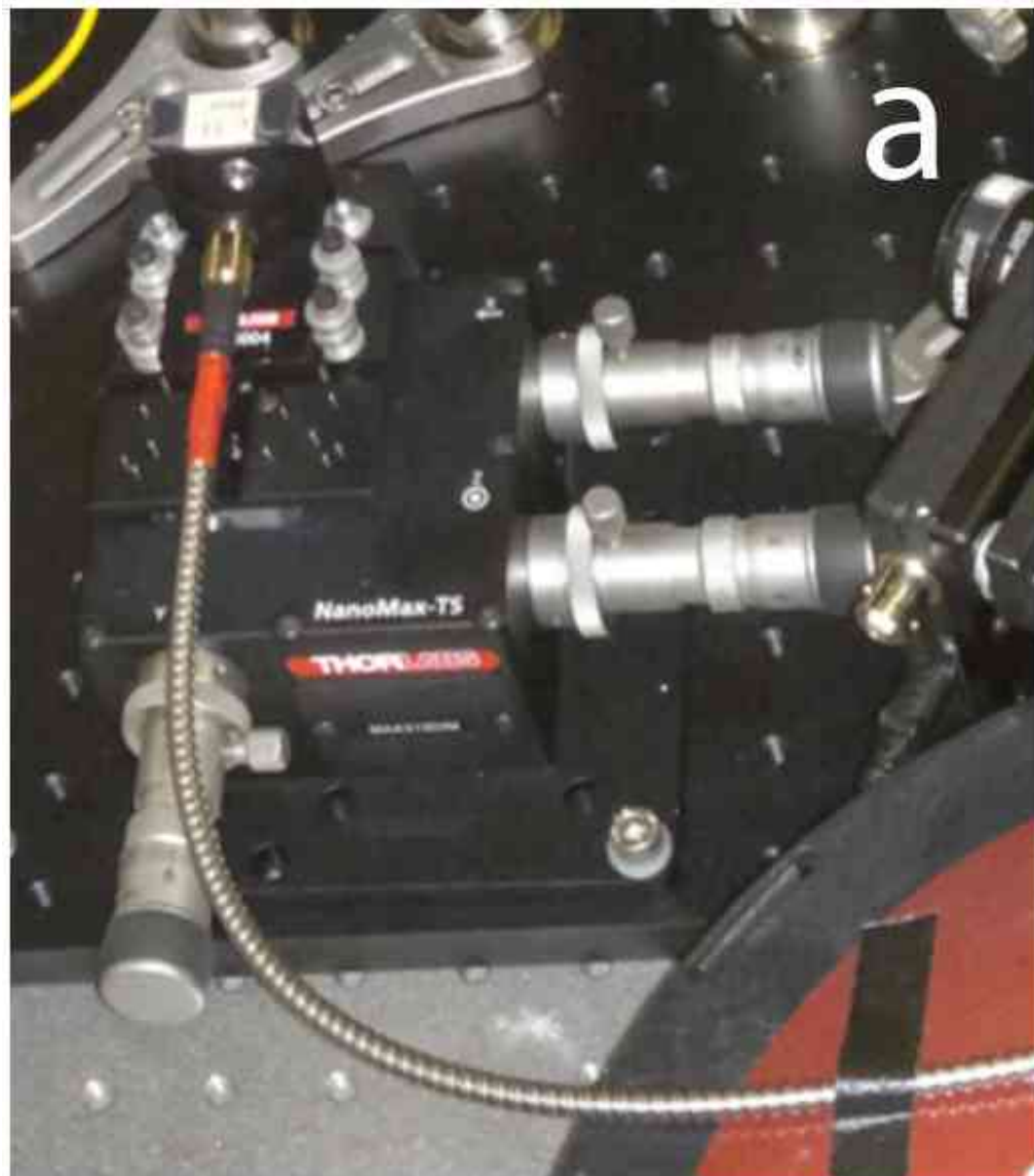
Power measurements Vs diode current for different amplification regimes.



Petra III fibre-coupled laserwire

- Free space laser beam coupled into fibre using standard lens and Thorlabs stage

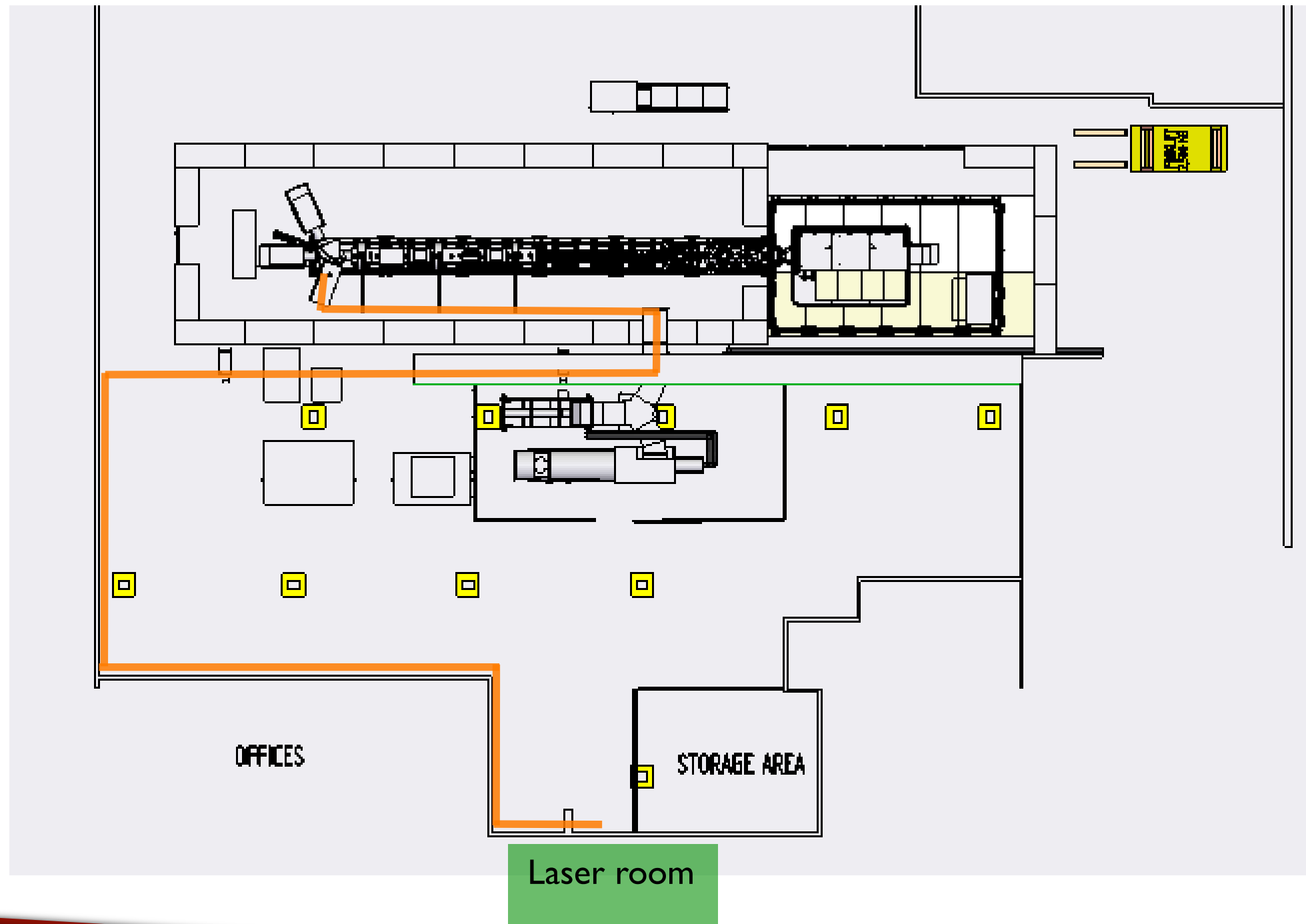
- Simple beam delivery optics on base plate, which is mounted to pair of stages.
- Fibre-coupled collimated output directed via lens to vacuum window.



Front End Test Stand

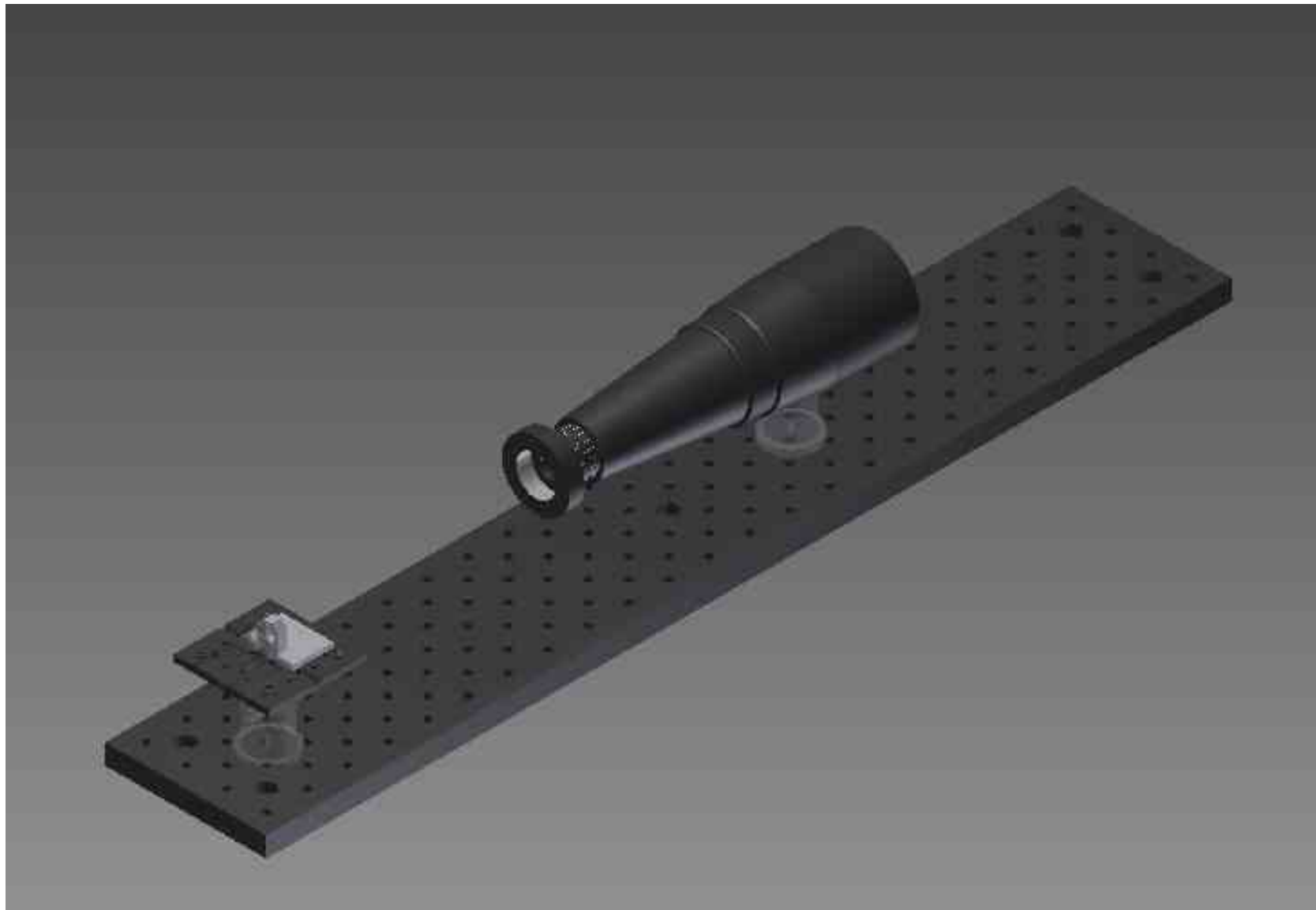
Proposed laser location in R8

- Safety interlocked laser room, with fibre to convey light to FETS.
- Route of existing cable tray shown (~75m)



R8 layout thanks to Mike

- Simple optics for final beam delivery: fibre, lens and beam expander



Base plate mounted to crossed pair of vertical and horizontal translation stages
(existing stages have 50mm travel and 1um resolution – more than adequate)

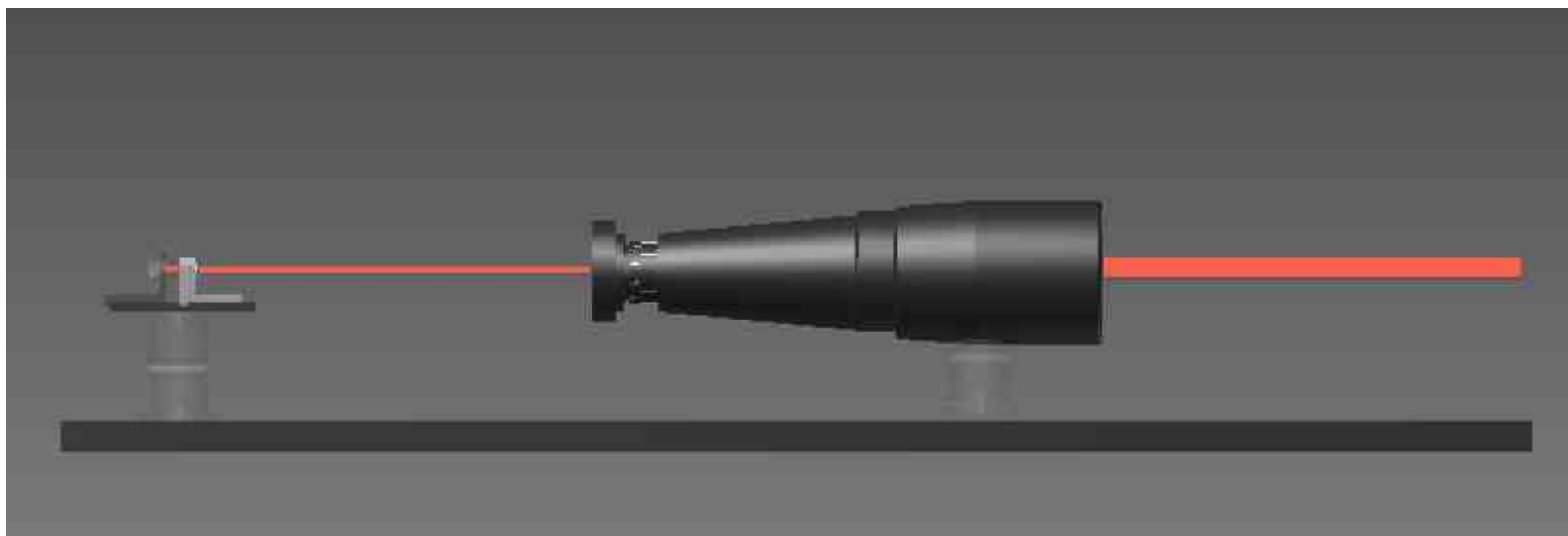
■ Simple optics for final beam delivery: fibre, lens and beam expander

Collimation lens:
(4.55, 6.20, 8.07mm)

Silloptics beam expander
manual zoom 1x to 8x
(or motorized option available)

Space reserved to add
short focal length lens
for 2D confocal scans

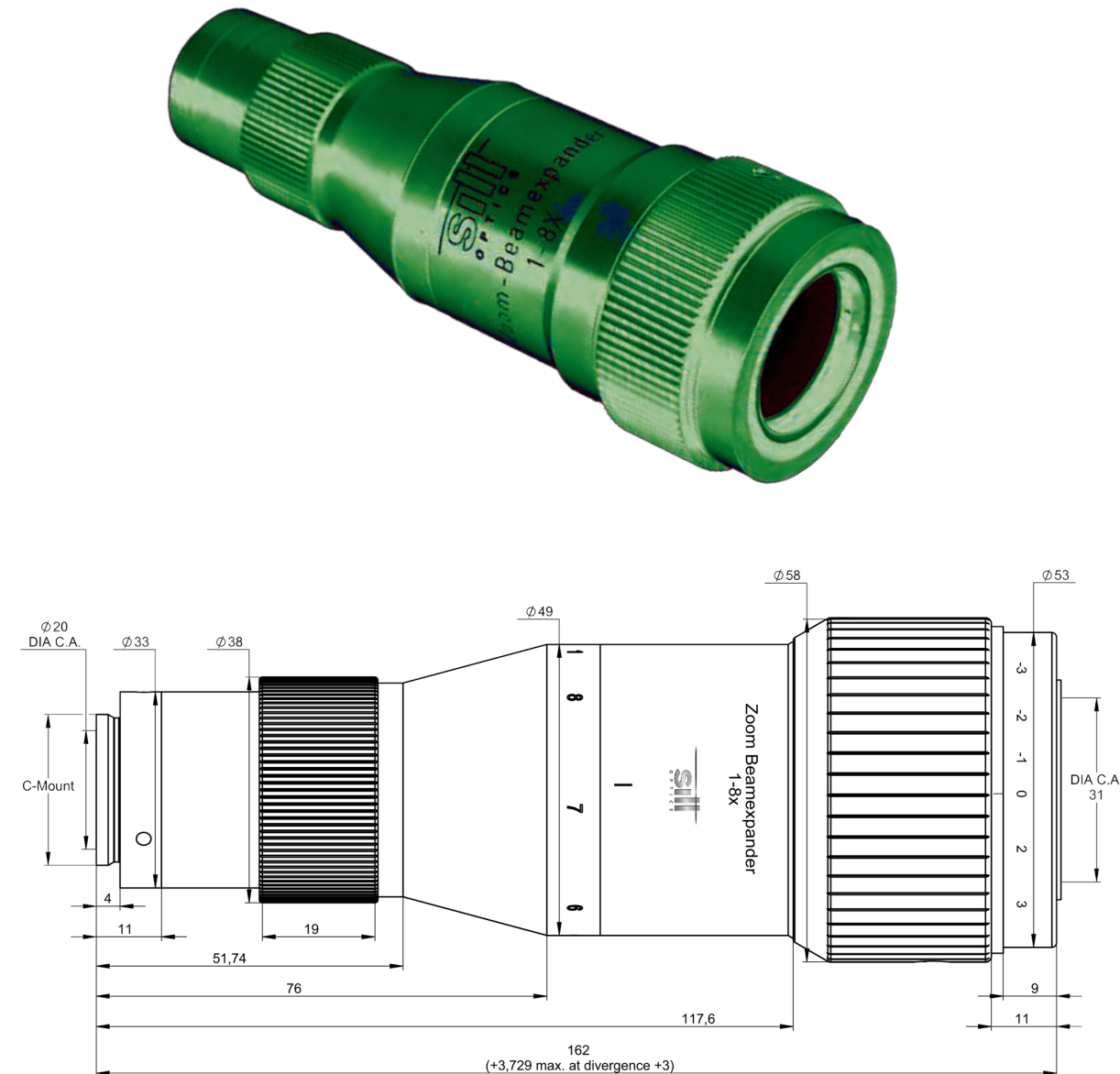
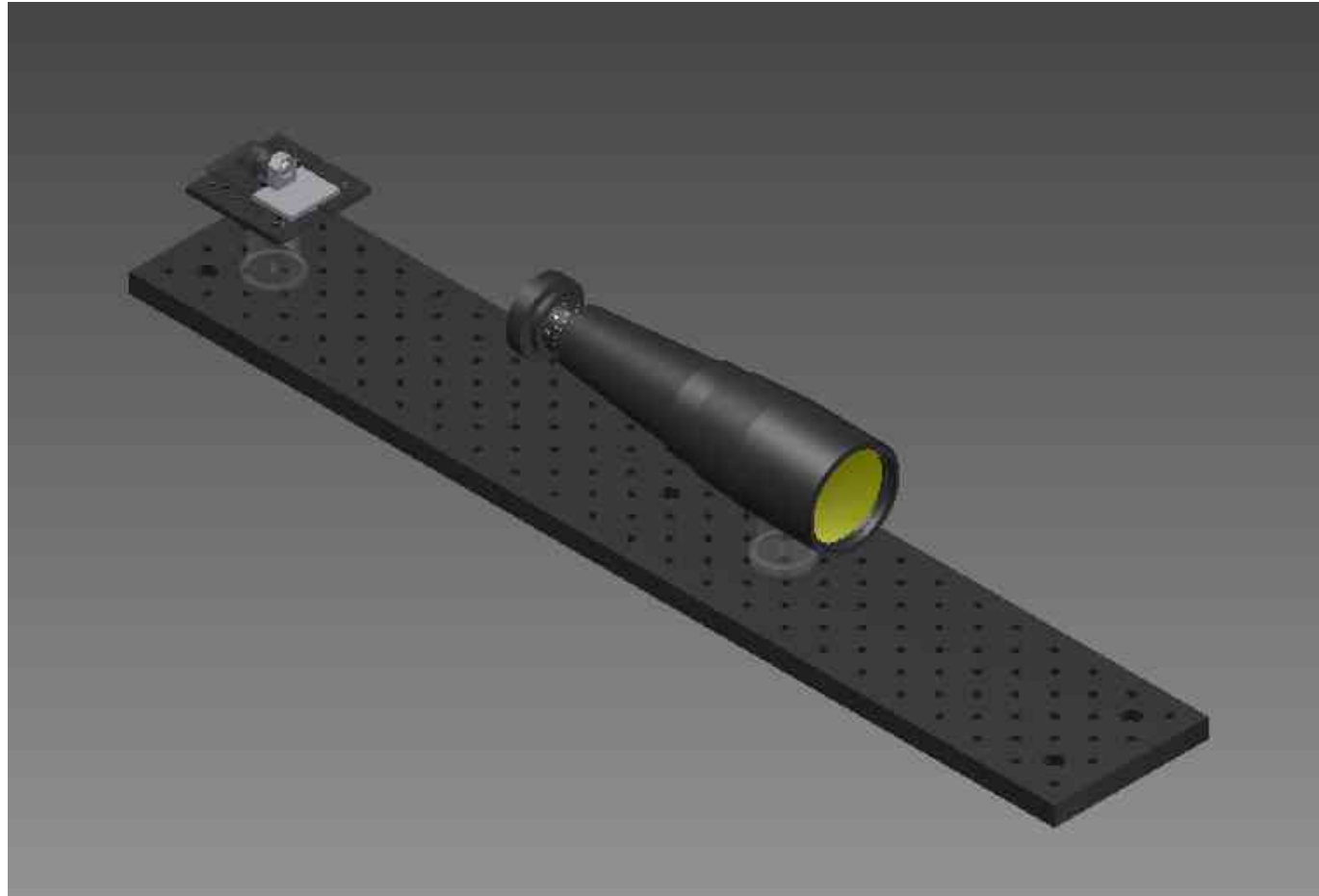
Light conveyed
by fibre to input
FC connector



To window in
vacuum chamber

Base plate mounted to crossed pair of vertical and horizontal translation stages
(existing stages have 50mm travel and 1µm resolution – more than adequate)

Zoom beam expander



Beam expander (Thorlabs above)
Silloptics S6EXZ2075/126
manual zoom 1x to 8x
(or motorised option available)

part number	part number	magnification	max. exit-Ø	length	max. outside-Ø	thread	adjustable divergence
standard	motorized		[mm]	[mm]	[mm]		
S6EXZ2075/126	S6EZM2075/126	1.0x - 8.0x	30.0	157.0	58.0	C-Mount	✓