

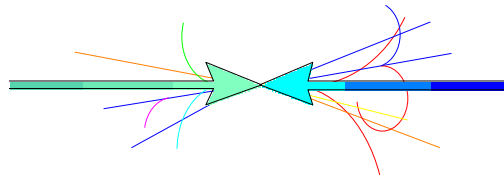
POSIPOL Workshop
CERN - 26-27-28 April 2006



Summary of the workshop on polarized positron source based on Compton back scattering

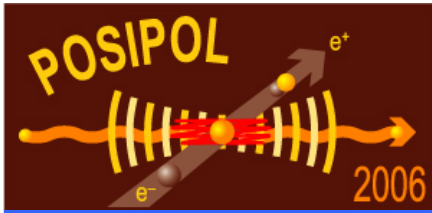
L. Rinolfi

CERN



POSITONS POLARISÉS
(in French)





Brief overview of the workshop

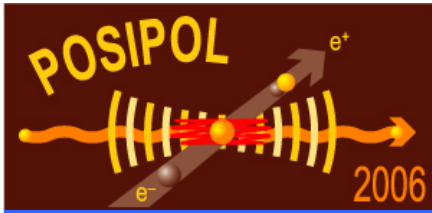


49 participants from :

Europe: BINP, CERN, CNRS, DESY, INFN, IN2P3, IPN Lyon, LAL, Liverpool Uni., NSC-KIPT, Oxford Uni., Humboldt Uni., RWTH Aachen, Zeuthen.

USA: ANL, BNL, LLNL, Northwestern University, SLAC.

Asia: Hiroshima University, KEK, Kyoto University, Waseda University



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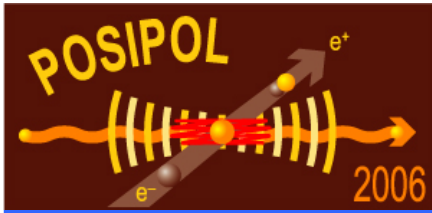
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+ 2 Laser companies:





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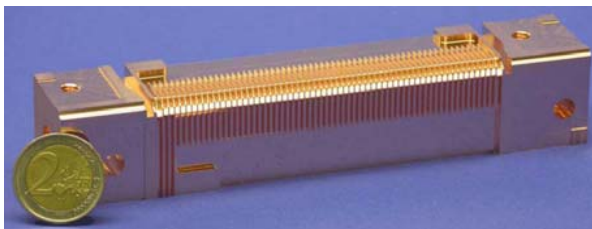
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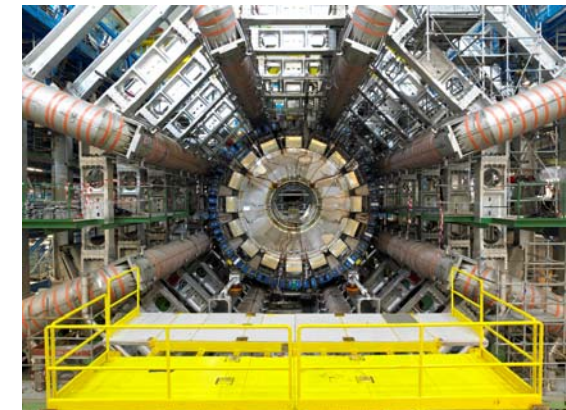
Visit of CLIC

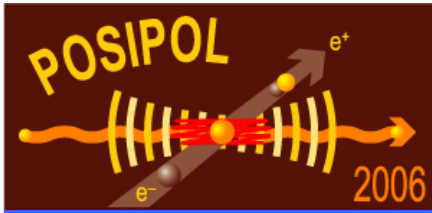


CTF3



ATLAS





Aims of the POSIPOL workshop



- discuss **options and open issues** of polarized positron source, based on laser Compton back scattering, for ILC and CLIC.
- assess and coordinate the **outstanding R & D efforts** towards a complete Compton source design.
- compare the issues with the **undulator** source.
- analyze the **experimental programs** carried out in the different laboratories.
- elaborate the baseline **recommendation for CLIC**.

Goals of physics at the LC

● Discovery of New Physics (NP)

- ⇒ complementary to the LHC
- ⇒ large potential for **direct searches**
- ⇒ impressive potential also for **indirect searches**

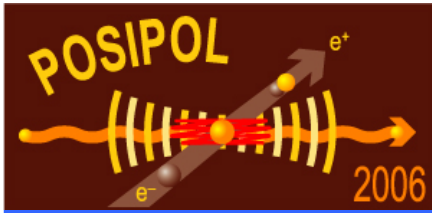
● Unraveling the structure of NP

- ⇒ precise determination of **underlying dynamics and parameters**
- ⇒ **model distinction** through model-independent searches

● High precision measurements

- ⇒ **test of the Standard Model (SM)** with unprecedented precision
- ⇒ even smallest hints of NP could be observed

→ **Beam polarization = decisive tool for direct and indirect searches!**

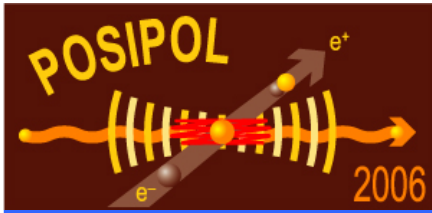


Polarization requested by physics

for ILC and CLIC

$$P(e^-) \sim 90\%$$

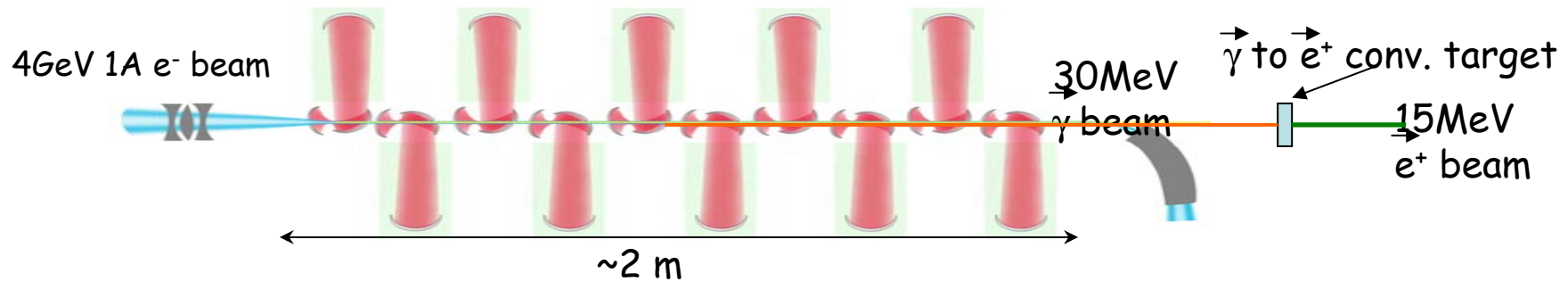
$$P(e^+) \geq 60\%$$



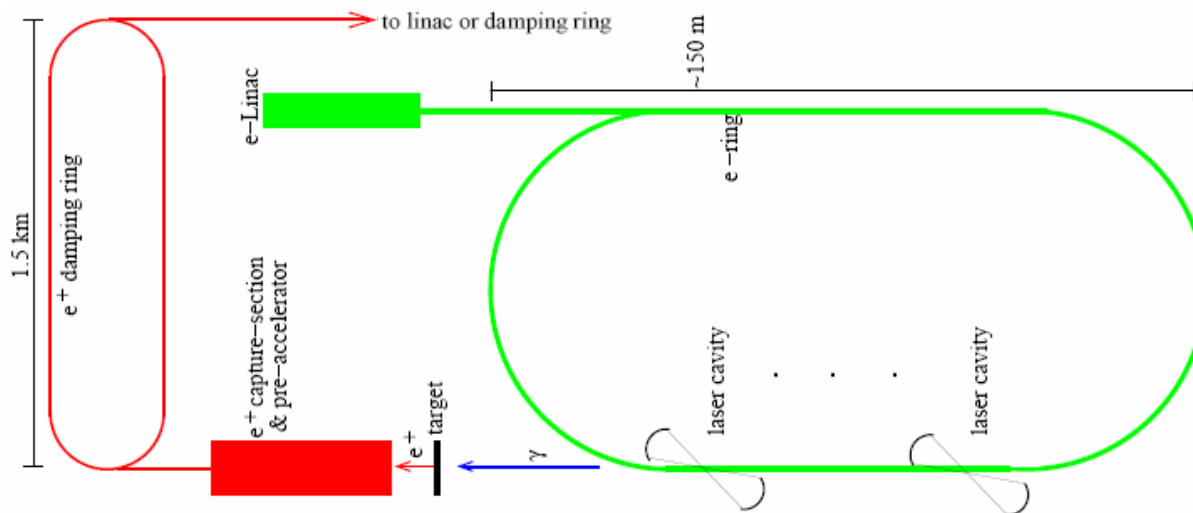
Two options for Compton



Compton - Linac - *V. Yakimenko / BNL*



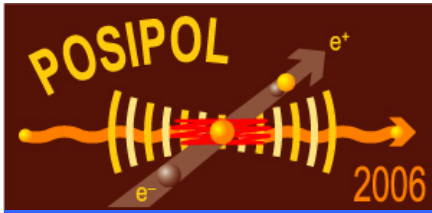
Compton - Ring



physics/0509016
 CARE/ELAN Document-2005-013
 CLIC Note 639
 KEK Preprint 2005-60
 LAL 05-94
 September 2, 2005

Conceptual Design of a
 Polarized Positron
 Source Based on Laser
 Compton Scattering

*A Proposal Submitted to Snowmass
 2005*

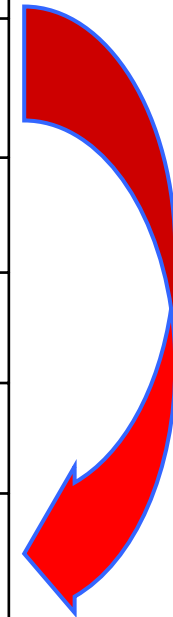


Positron charges for linear colliders

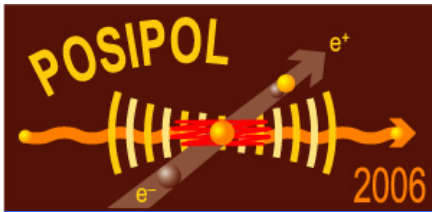
	Rep rate Hz	# of bunches per pulse	# of e ⁺ per bunch	# of e ⁺ per pulse
SLC	120	1	5.10 ¹⁰	5.10 ¹⁰
CLIC (3 TeV)	150	220	2.56.10 ⁹	56.3.10 ¹⁰
NLC	120	192	0.75.10 ¹⁰	1.4.10 ¹²
TESLA (TDR)	5	2820	2.10 ¹⁰	5.6.10 ¹³
ILC (Nominal)	5	2820	2.10 ¹⁰	5.6.10 ¹³
ILC (Upgrade)	5	5600	1.10 ¹⁰	5.6.10 ¹³



(X 10)

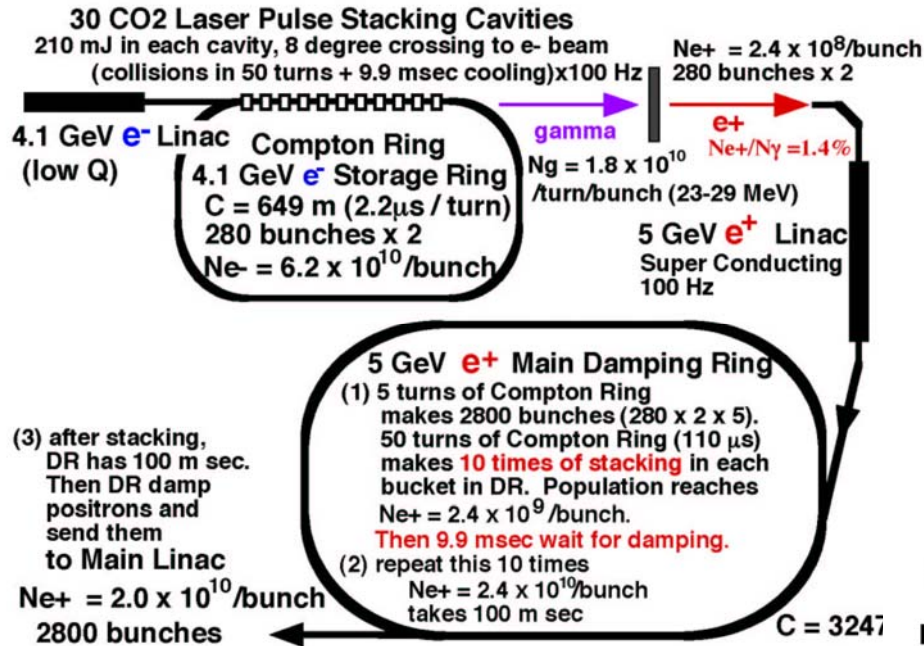


(X 1000)

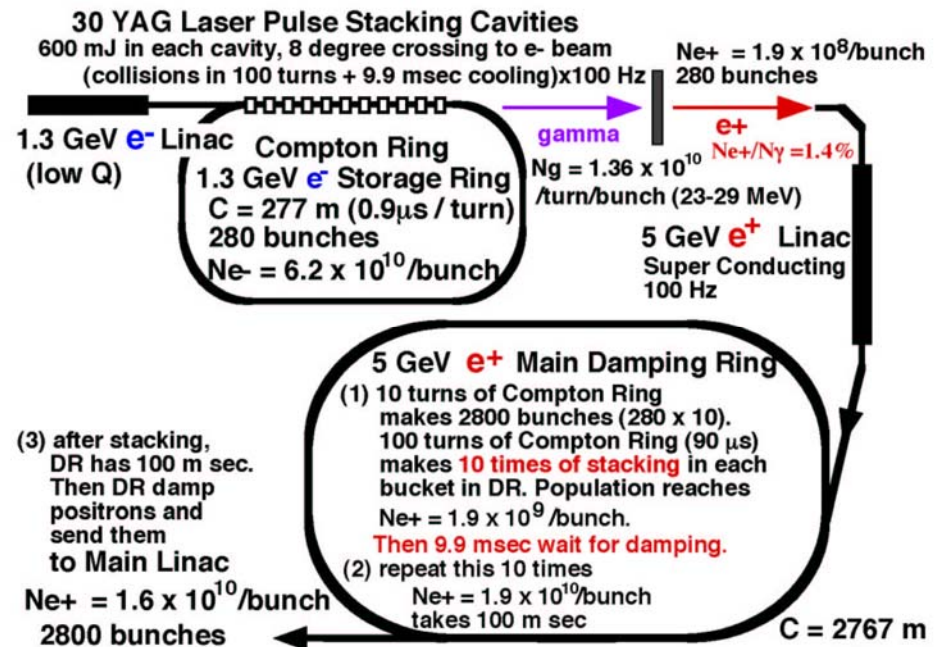


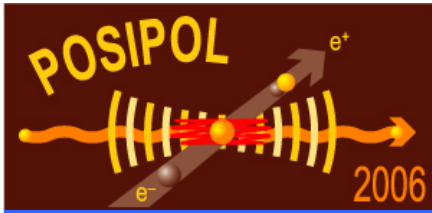
ILC polarized e+ source w. CO2 or YAG laser

T. Omori, J. Urakawa / KEK



ILC Compton ring contains 30 coupled optical cavities





Compton ring design

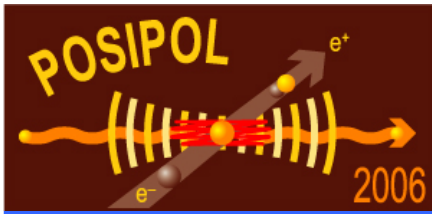


A preliminary lattice has been designed for ILC (*E. Bressi, S. Guidici / INFN*)
=> Insertion of wigglers and/or increase energy ring

Preliminary design for ILC and for CLIC (*E. Bulyak, P. Gladkikh / NSC-KIPT*)
=> RF phase manipulation in non linear lattice

Idea of bunch compressor with RF and magnetic chicane (*J. Urakawa / KEK*)
Bunch length reduced to 1mm in the region of IP:
=> Photon yield increased by 4
=> Bunch charge from 10 nC to 2.5nC

Keeping 30 IP in the straight section of the Compton Ring, the injected laser energy can be reduced from 750 μ J to 25 μ J.
=> 30 mode-lock laser oscillators with 325MHz repetition rate and 25 μ J output laser pulse.



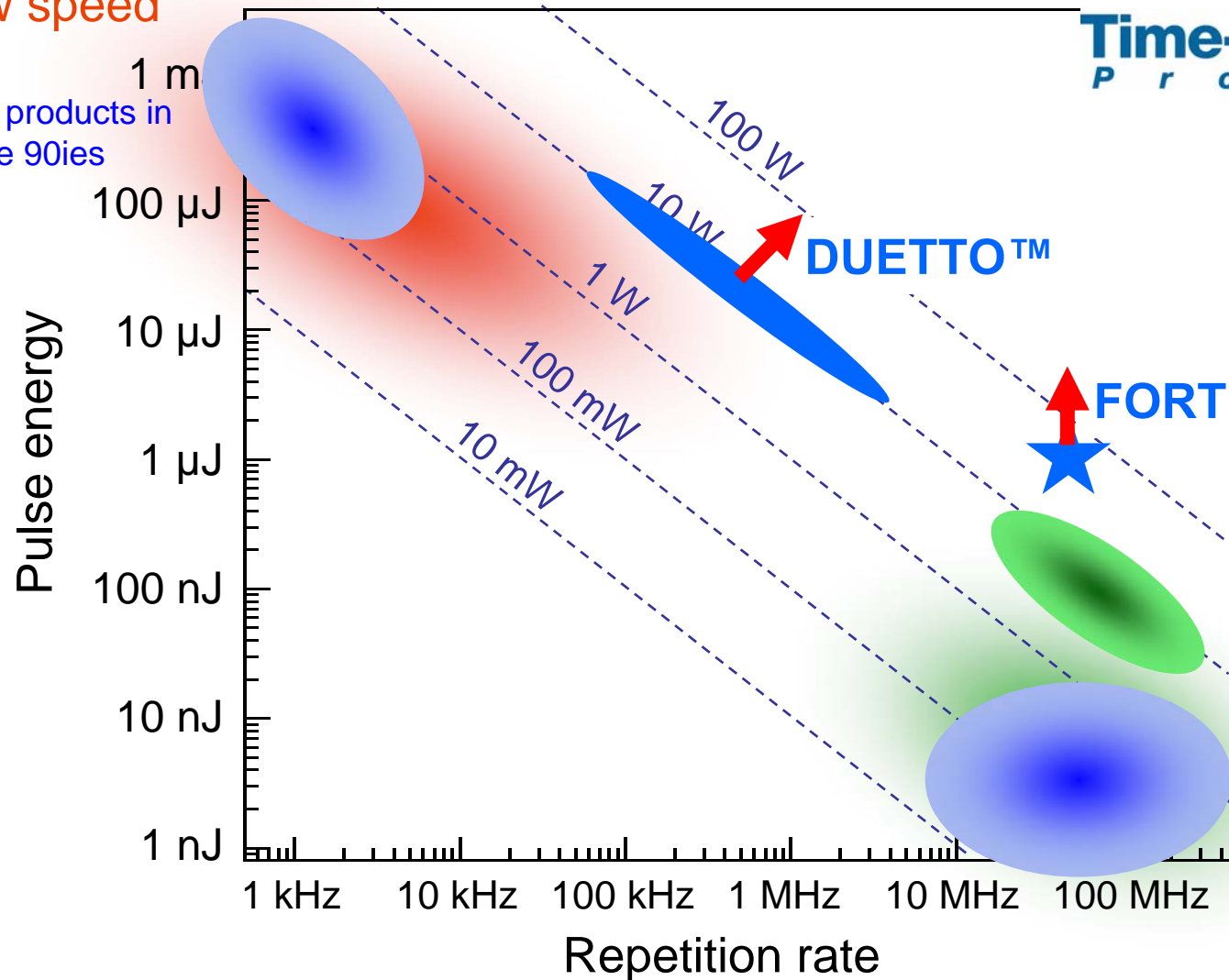
New generation high power / pulse energy ps amplifier

T. Ruchti



amplifier domain
low speed

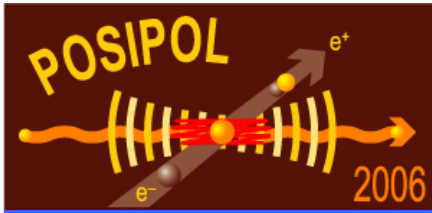
TBP products in
the 90ies



10W TBP
oscillator

oscillator domain
low energy

TBP products
in the 90ies

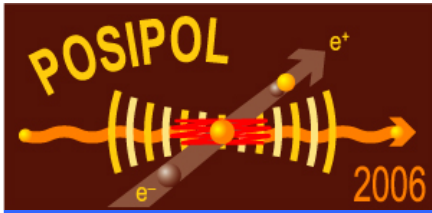


High power ultra-fast fiber amplifiers

Y. Zaouter / Amplitude Systems

- Fiber design
 - Diffraction limited operation already demonstrated in a passive **100 μm** core diameter microstructured fiber
- Energy and power improvement
 - **10 mJ, 1ns** may (will ?) be achieved in the coming years
 - “**Kilowatt Femto**” is feasible

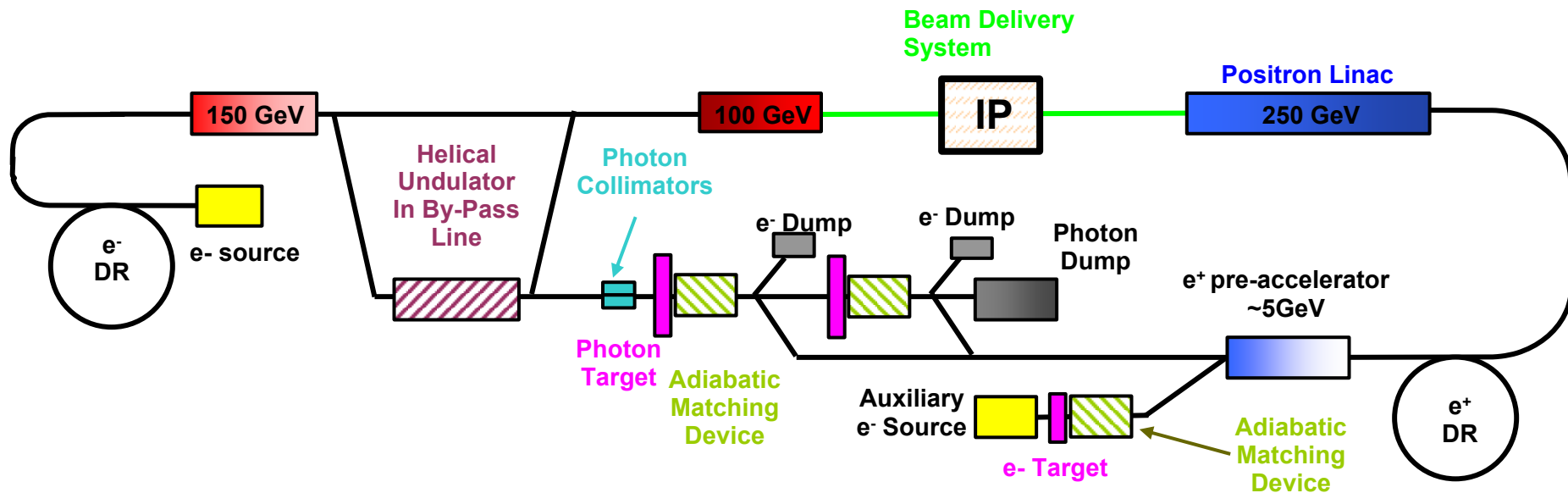


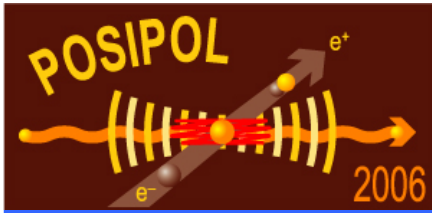


Layout of the ILC Positron Source

*J. Sheppard / SLAC
M. Kuriki / KEK*

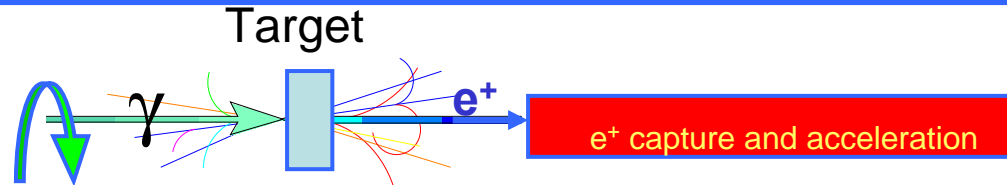
- ▶ Photon production at 150 GeV electron energy
- ▶ $K=1$, $\lambda=1$ cm, 200 m long helical undulator
- ▶ Two e^+ production stations including a back up.
- ▶ Keep alive auxiliary source is e^+ side.





Common challenges for all schemes

Specific



Common

Study presented by

I. Bailey/ Cockcroft Institute for works from EuroTeV, LLNL, SLAC, CCLRC Daresbury and University Liverpool.



Target issues

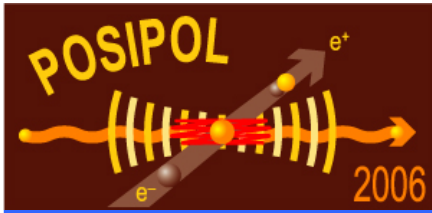
Remote handling

Reliability

Study presented by R. Chehab/IN2P3 for e+ generated from photons from the *Compton ring*. Simulations with **CAIN** for the photons, with **EGS** for the pair creation and with **PARMELA** for the e+ beam transport.

Study presented by W. Gei/ANL for e+ generated from photons from the *Undulator*. Simulations with **Monte Carlo** for the photons, with **EGSnrc** for the pair creation and with **PARMELA** for the e+ beam transport.

Capture systems (Magnets and RF)



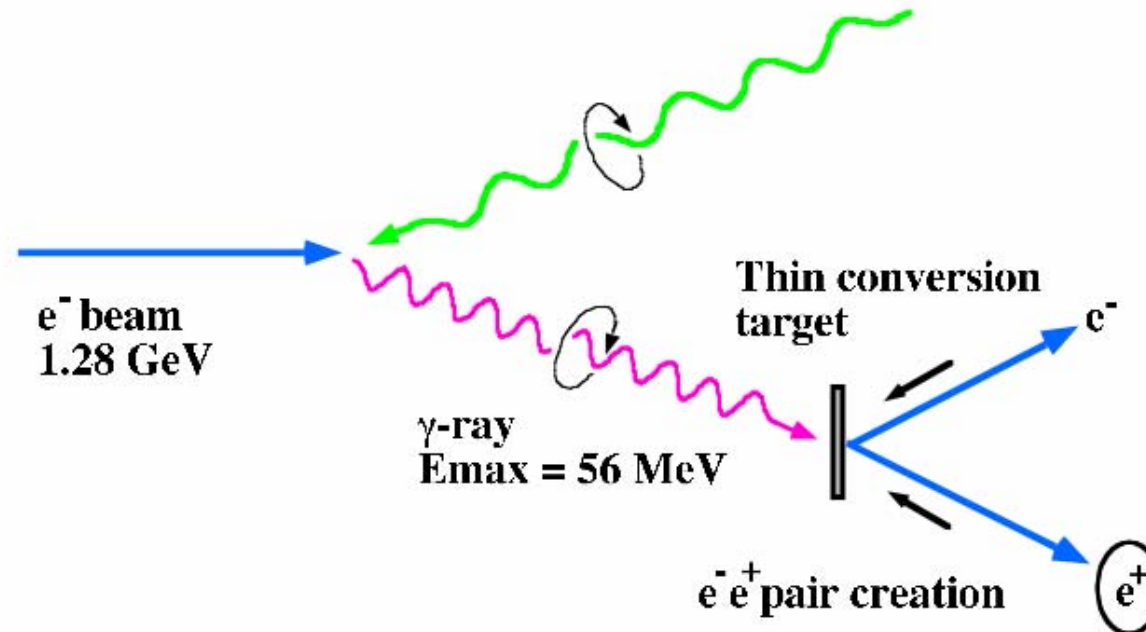
ATF-Compton Experiment@KEK

- 1) The experiment was successful.
 High intensity short pulse polarized e^+ beam was firstly produced.

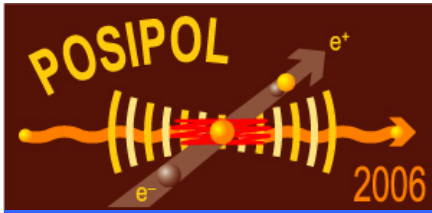
T. Omori et al., PRL 96 (2006) 114801

Pol. = $73 \pm 15(\text{sta}) \pm 19(\text{sys}) \%$

YAG laser 2nd harmonic
 ($\lambda = 532 \text{ nm}$, $E = 2.33 \text{ eV}$)



- 2) Confirmed **propagation** of the polarization from laser \rightarrow γ -rays \rightarrow created pairs e^+ s & e^- s.

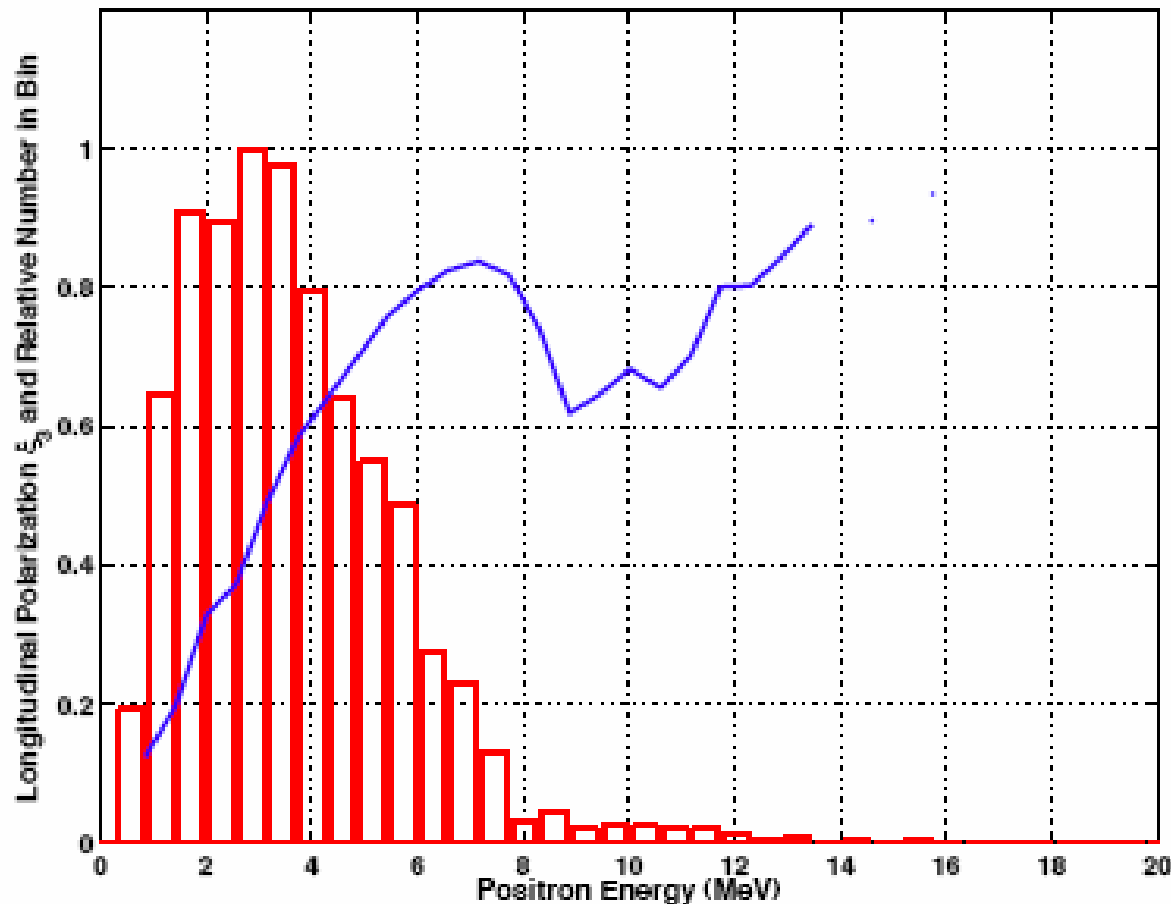


E-166 Experiment@SLAC

e^+ energy & polarisation

A. Schaelicke / DESY - Zeuthen
P. Schueler / DESY

$E_{c1} = 9.62 \text{ MeV}, K = 0.17, \gamma\theta_{cut} = \text{none}$



**Expected e^+
polarization from
simulations**

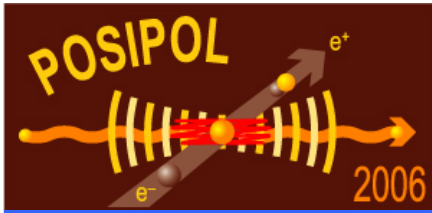
$$P_\gamma = \frac{\delta}{A_\gamma P_e}$$

P_γ = photon polarization

δ = asymmetry

P_e = target polarization

A_γ = analyzing power



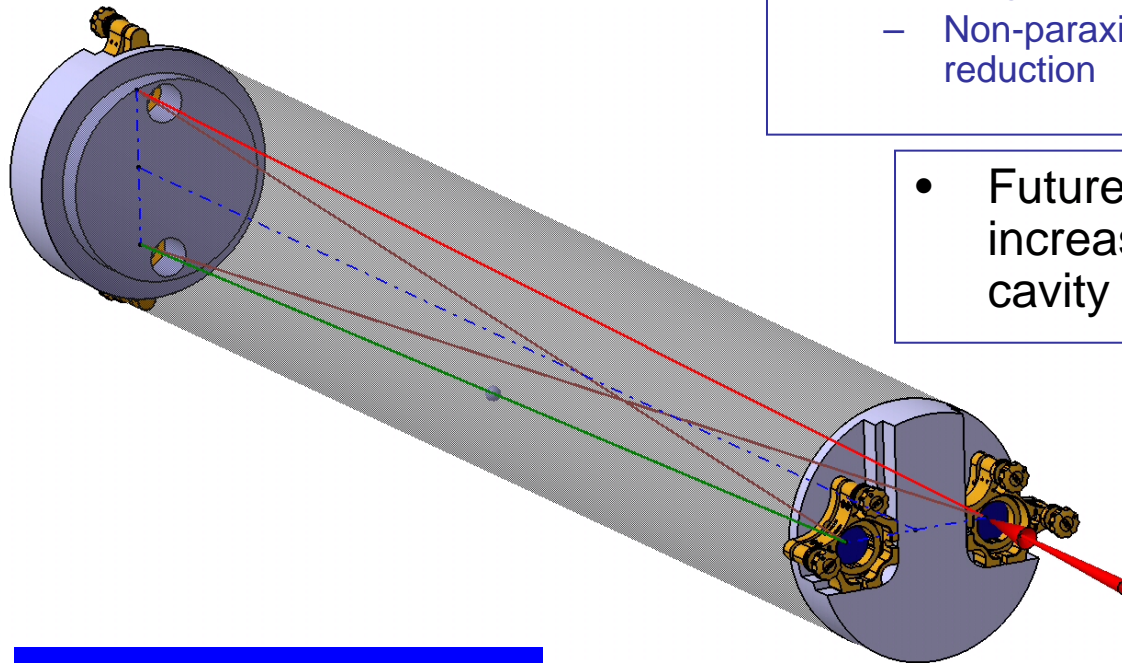
Optical Resonator@LAL



F. Zomer / LAL

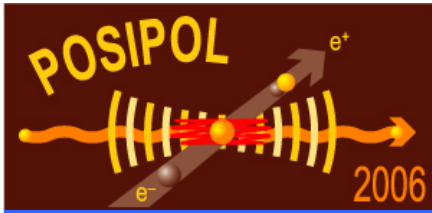
- 4 mirrors 2D or 3D high finesse cavity
 - Beam waist reduction & mechanical stability
 - Polarisation transport can be controlled & astigmatism effects reduced with 3D configuration
 - Non-paraxial corrections may limit the waist reduction

- Future: use a high power fibre laser to increase the laser power inside the cavity



Start mechanical setup
in Autumn 2006

High circulating power →
coating damage AND non linear effects ?



Compton or Undulator for CLIC ?

In principle equivalent, but not quite (V. Strakhovenko / BINP)

photon spectrum

mean photon energy

angular photon distribution

power on conversion target

collimation efficiency

cost

Avoid Compton ring ?

=> head-on collisions

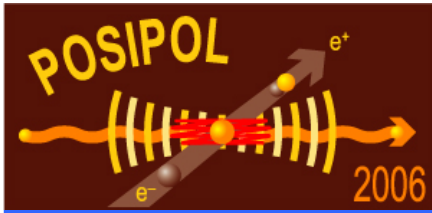
=> use CLIC drive beam

CLIC - ILC differences

=> Bunch spacing in DR: 0.533 ns instead of 2.8 ns

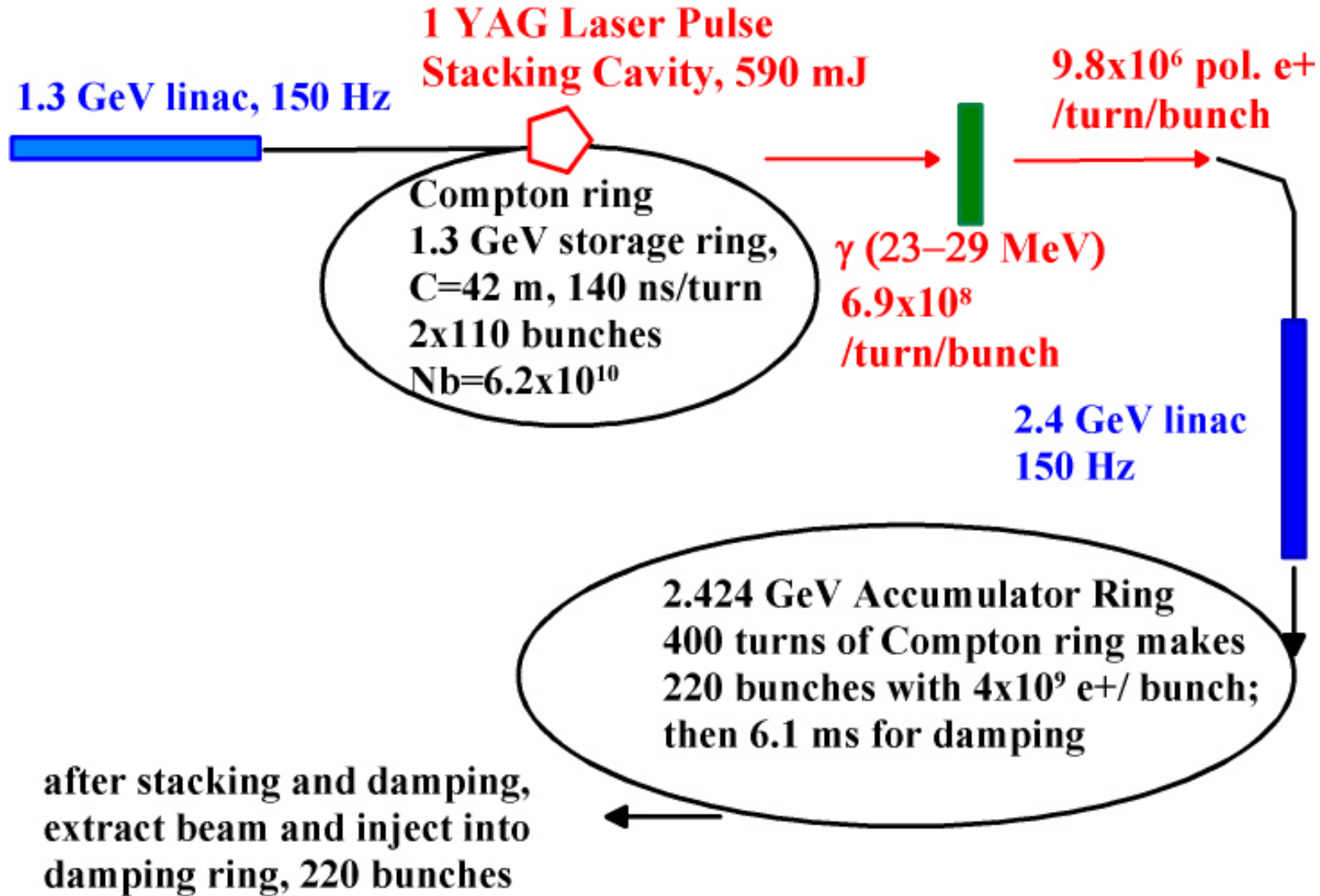
=> 150 Hz instead of 5 Hz

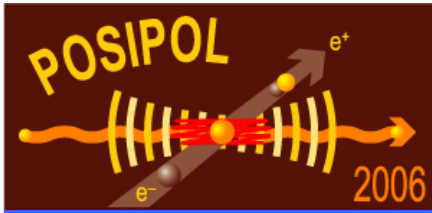
=> e+ pre-damping ring required for CLIC (small emittances)



A possible Compton design for CLIC

F. Zimmermann / CERN





Recommendations

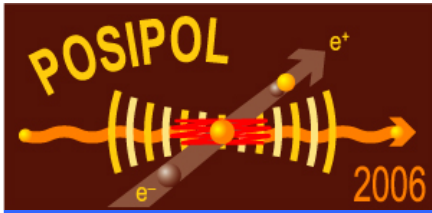


Compton

- 1) Publish a design of a Compton ring with BC
- 2) Develop reliable power laser and increasing cavity finesse taking into account polarization
- 3) Simulate stacking into DR
- 4) Experimental demonstration of fast stacking (KEK-ATF or DAΦNE).
- 5) Use CTF3 to test head-on scheme
- 6) Crab angle crossing scheme
- 7) Try to relax parameters in the Compton ring increasing the duty cycle
- 8) Optimization on the energy of Compton photon
- 9) Experimental optimization of Compton source inside laser cavity at BNL-ATF
- 10) Comparison of single pass scheme and ring scheme
- 11) Experimental demonstration using optical cavity and storage ring.
- 12) Compare CO₂, YAG and Fibers Lasers
- 13) Possible use of laser cavity for gamma-gamma collisions

Undulator

- 1) Publish results from E-166
- 2) Evaluate and publish the emittance degradation in the undulator (CLIC emittance constraints, dynamic vacuum issues, wake fields, ion effects, spurious linac dispersion)
- 3) Evaluate the coupling of operation specially for CLIC
- 4) Do technical demonstration of undulator (several meters)
- 5) Finalize the complete layout
- 6) Do systematic studies of the collimators
- 7) Describe the transition between the keep-alive source and the Main linac

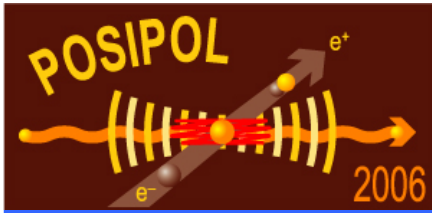


Common Recommendations



for Compton and Undulator

- 1) Analyze systematic errors of polarization measurements
- 2) Compare yield and polarization for both cases
- 3) Analyze the remote handling in radioactive area
- 4) Compare heat load dynamics for all schemes
- 5) Simulate the capture and transmission of e^+
- 6) Optimize pre and post selection of e^+
- 7) Evaluate cost estimate



Letter of Intent submitted to EU FP7 JRA on
'Positron polarized (POSIPOL) sources'

Design Study

A. Variola / LAL

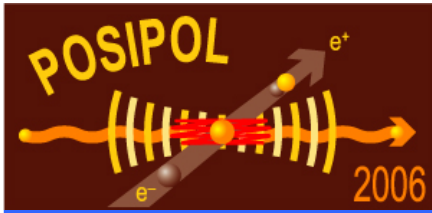
- parameters optimization
- **Compton ring** design
- **collection system design**
- **multiple injection** schemes

Technological R&D

- high-power & high-repetition rate **lasers**
- Fabry-Perot **optical cavities** in pulsed regime
- polarimetry

Test Facility Experiments

- validation at **ATF & DaΦne** accumulation ring



Conclusion



- Aims of the workshop fulfilled rather well with assessments of outstanding R & D efforts for a complete Compton source design.
- **Recommendations** in order to solve the issues related to the Compton source and to the Undulator source elaborated in common.
- The **experimental programs** carried out in the different laboratories have shown very encouraging results.
- A proposal for a **JRA "POSIPOL"** in the FP7 program has been submitted.
- Web address for the POSIPOL workshop including all talks:
www.cern.ch/posipol2006