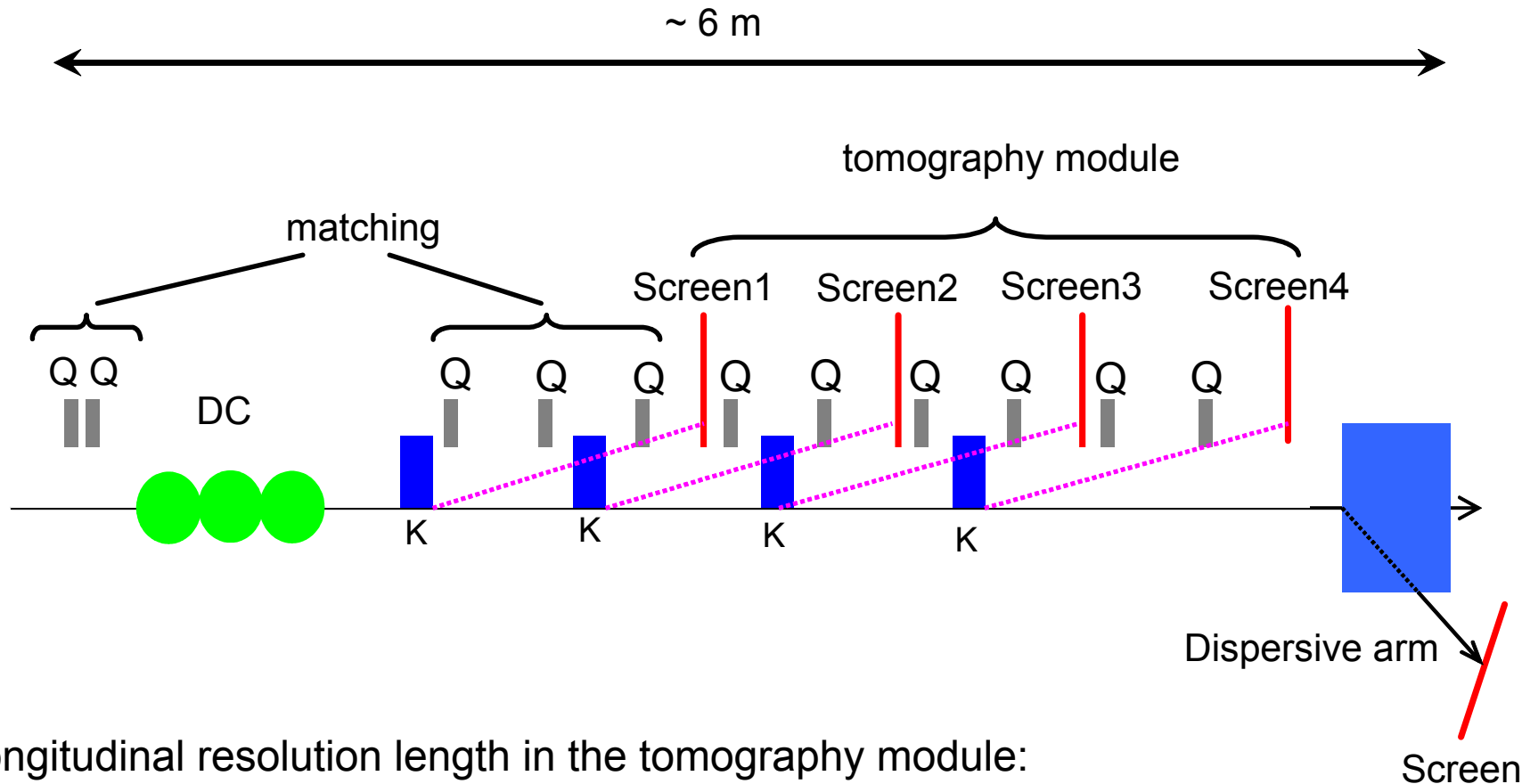


Design consideration of the RF deflector to optimize the photo injector at PITZ

S.Korepanov



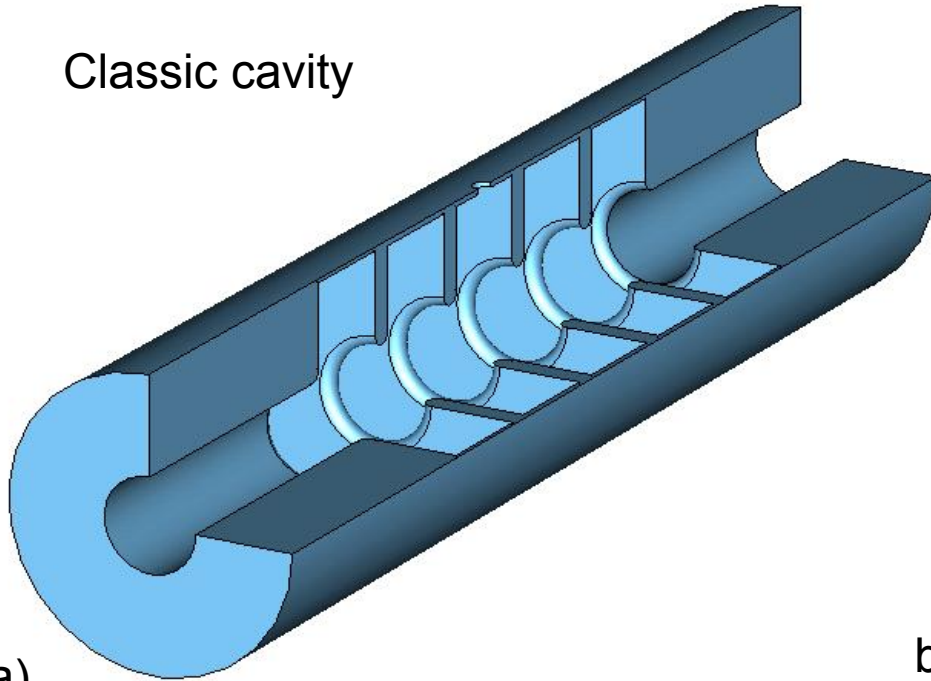
Longitudinal resolution length in the tomography module:

At the Screen4 ~ 0.15 mm (0.5 ps) – 55 slices

At the Screen1 ~ 0.35 mm (1.1 ps) – 23 slices

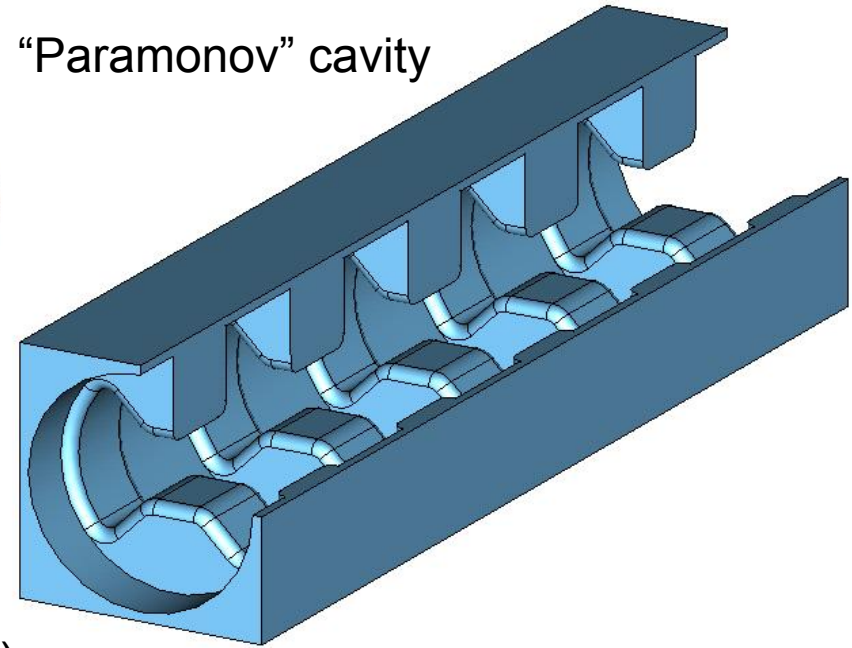
Vertical screen size ~ 30 mm

Classic cavity



a)

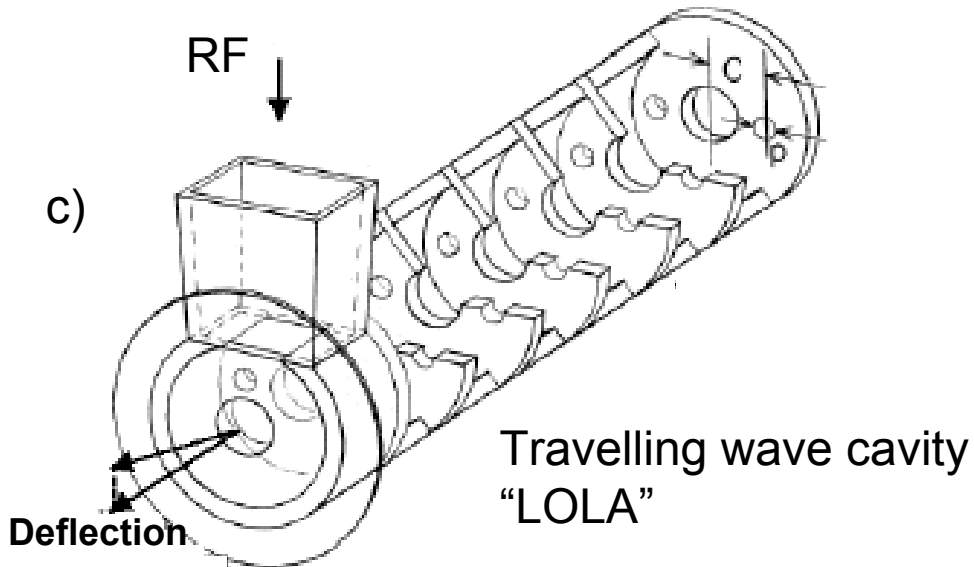
“Paramonov” cavity



b)

Length ~ 0.7 m
 $f = 1.3 \text{ GHz}$

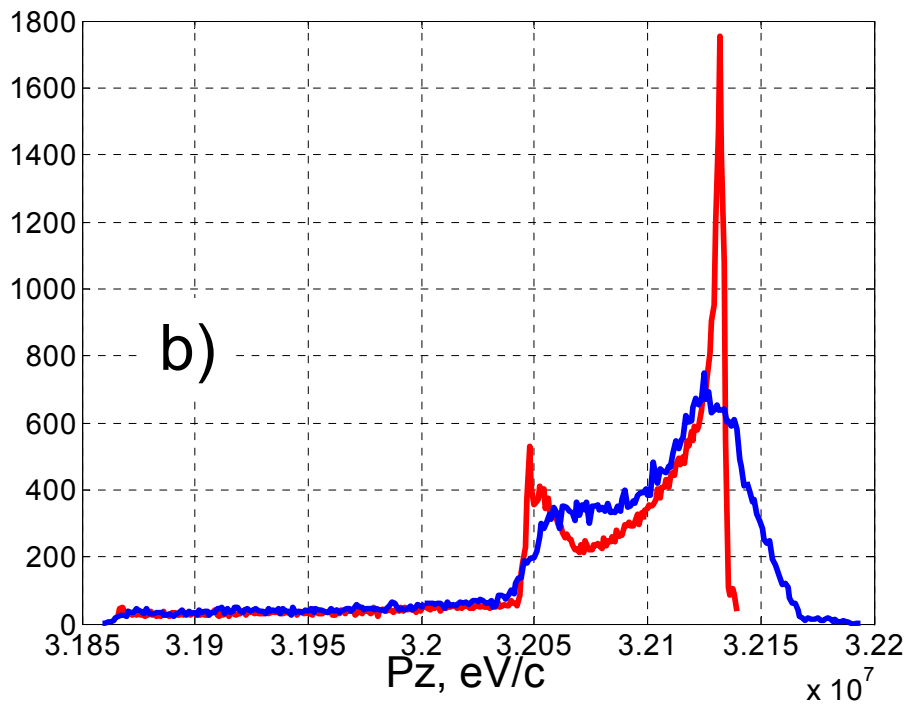
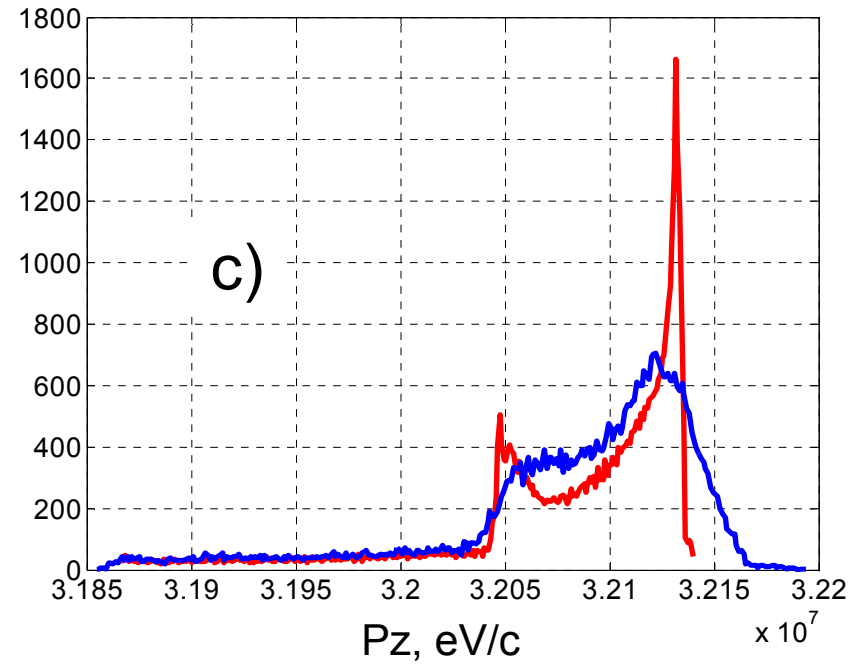
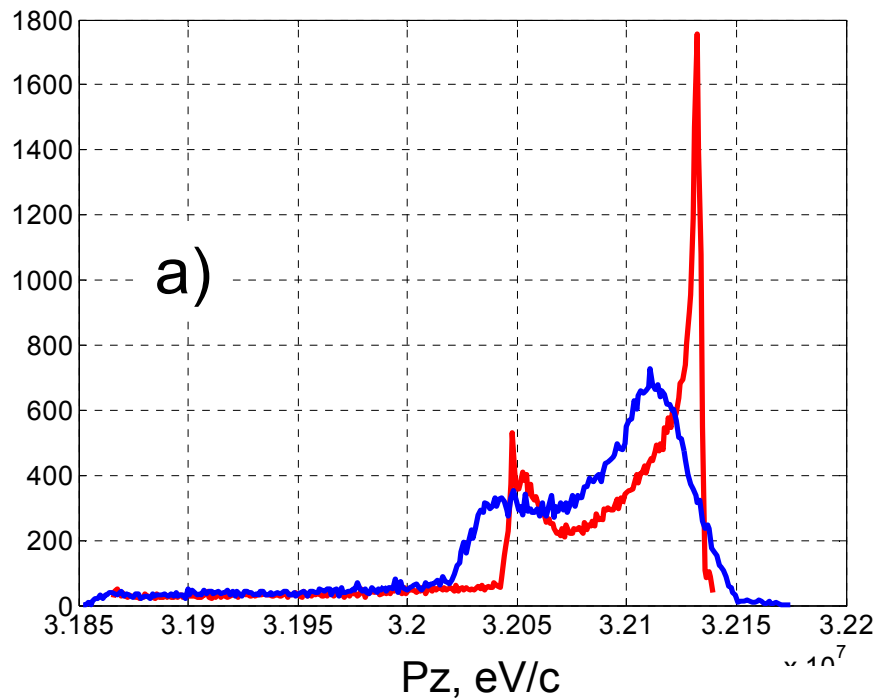
RF
 ↓



c)

Travelling wave cavity
“LOLA”

- a) D.Alesini, C.Vaccarezza, “Longitudinal and transverse phase space characterization”, SPARC-RF-03/003, INFN/LNF, Frascati, 2003
- b) V.Paramonov, et. al. “Effrctive standing-wave RF structure for charged-particle deflector”, LINAC, 2006
- c) O.H.Aldenmueller, et.al., “Investigations of traveling – wave separator s for the Stanford two-mile linear accelerator”, The rev. of Sci. instr., Vol.35(4), 1964



$$\langle P_z \rangle \cong 32 \text{ MeV/c}$$

- Red line – initial distribution
 Blue line – distribution after:
- Classic cavity
 - “Paramonov” cavity
 - Traveling wave cavity (LOLA)

Maximum resolution $\sim 25 \text{ keV/c}$ ($\sim 10^{-3}$)

Results of the simulations:

- For the all kind of the cavities the beam emittance has changed from 0.96 mm mrad to ~1.02 mm mrad
- Steady wave cavity requires less RF power.
- Travelling wave cavity has small field filling time. => Possibility to analyze a single bunch in the train.

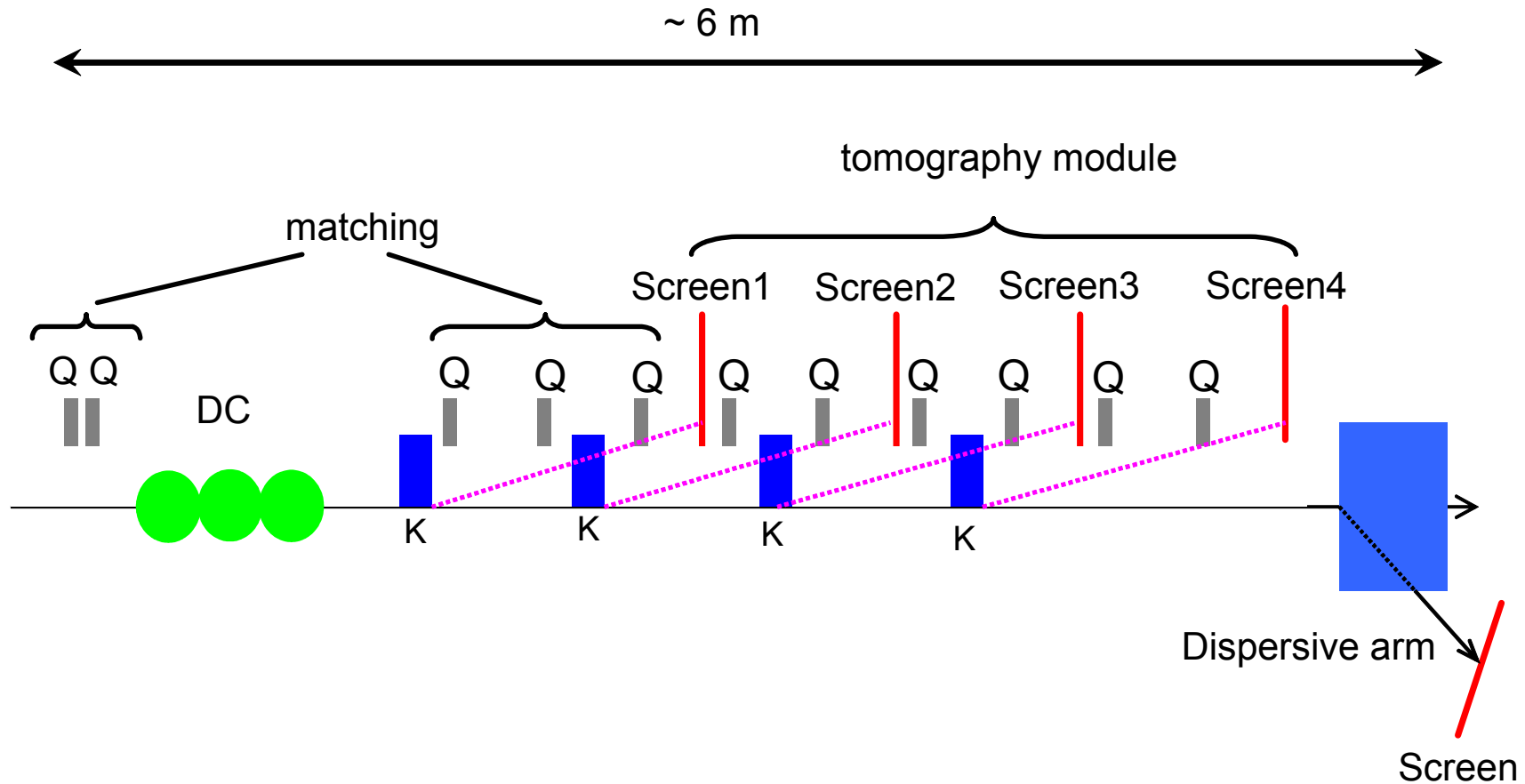
	Classic cavity		“Paramonov” cavity		Travelling wave cavity	
	Tomography	Dispersive	Tomography	Dispersive	Tomography	Dispersive
Distance, m	2-4.2	6	2-4.2	6	2-4.2	6
V_{\perp} , MV	0.85-1.8	0.6	0.85-1.8	0.6	0.85-1.8	0.6
Q	21000	21000	15000	15000	19000	19000
P_{RF} , MW	up to 1	0.12	up to 0.17	0.02	up to 9.1	1.01
Field build up, μ s	~20	~20	~20	~20	~0.2	~0.2

Summary:

- The three different deflector were analyzed in complex with the tomography module and the dispersive section.
- The longitudinal resolution length for the beam analysis in the tomography module is 0.35mm (0.5 ps).
- Resolution of the dispersive section is limited by 25 keV
- Transverse emittance distortion by the deflector and the kicker is about a few %.

To do:

- Try to reduce the longitudinal momentum distortion in the deflector (D.Alesini).
- More detail cavity analysis. Design the real geometry (coupler, load). (D.Alesini)



Longitudinal resolution length in the tomography module:

At the Screen4 ~ 0.15 mm (0.5 ps) – 55 slices

At the Screen1 ~ 0.35 mm (1.1 ps) – 23 slices

Kicker (TESLA damping ring kicker)

- Free aperture 50mm x 50 mm
- Length 300 mm
- Field rise/fall (10%-90%) ~5 ns
- Pulse length 30 ns
- Repetition rate 2 MHz (~100 pulses), 5 Hz
- Deflection for 30 MeV up to 6.6 mrad

Frank Obier (DESY -MIN-)

For PITZ2 beam:

$L = 1\text{m}$ – distance between kicker and the screen

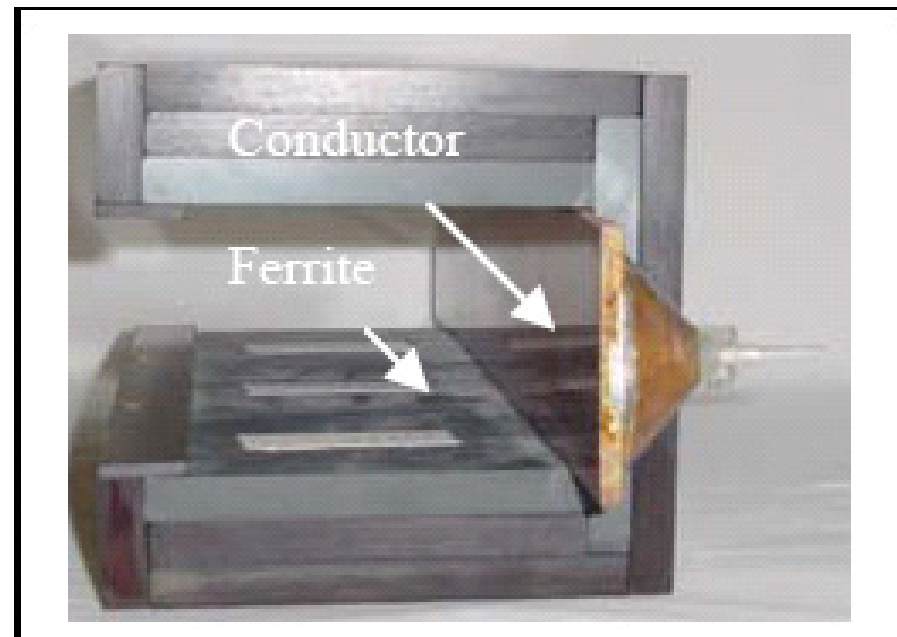
Deflection angle ~2 mrad

Off axis ~ 2 mm

$\Delta P_z \sim 1\% P_z$

$\Rightarrow \Delta x_{\text{rms}} \sim 10 \mu\text{m}$

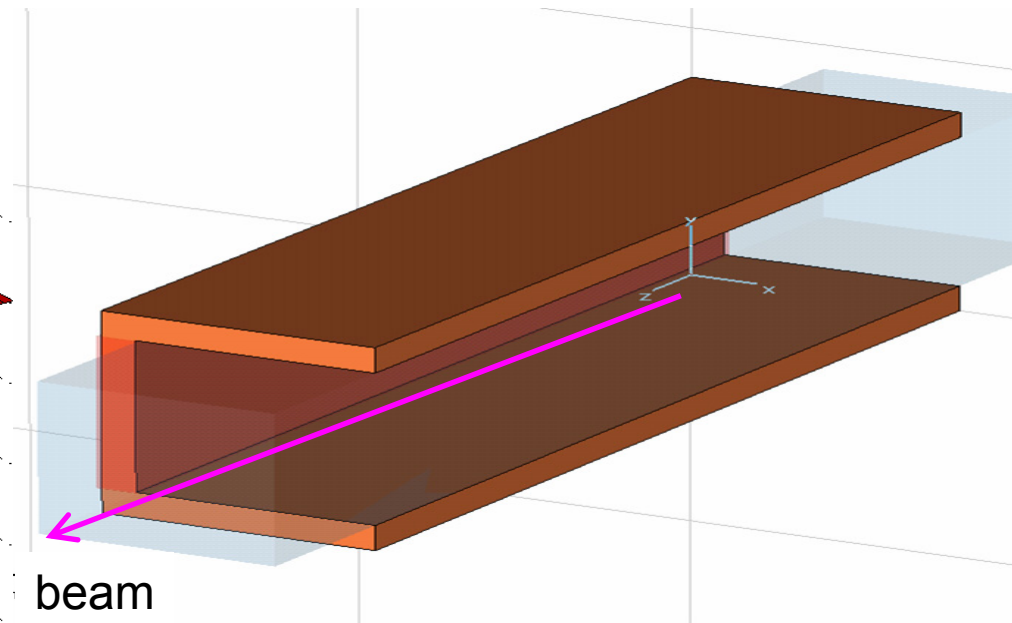
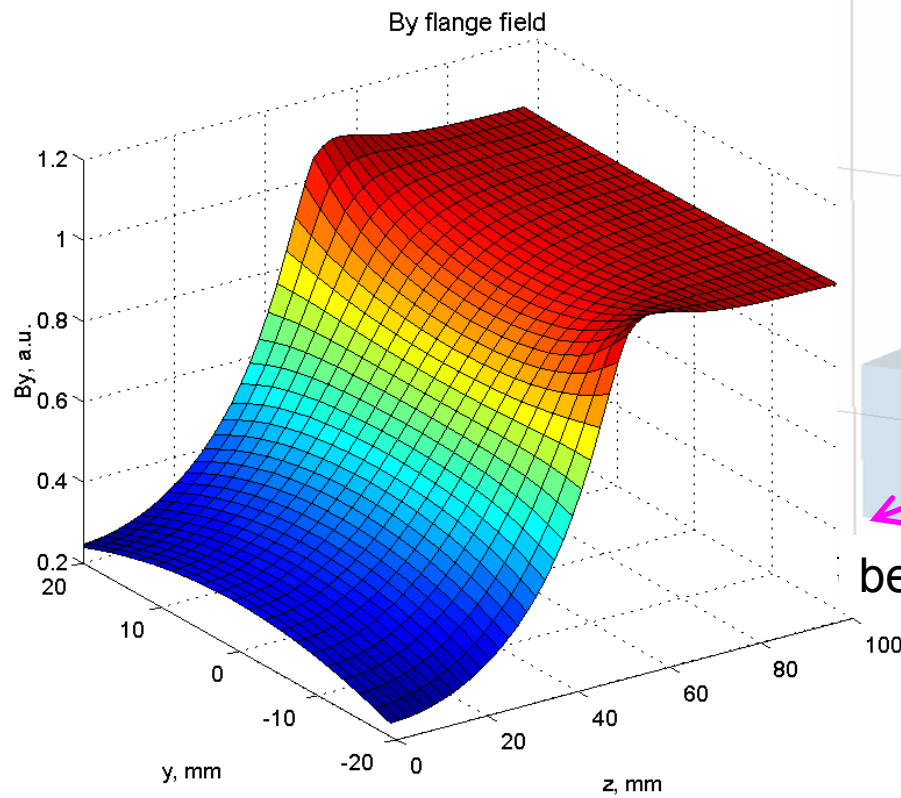
$X_{\text{rms}} \sim 120 \mu\text{m}$



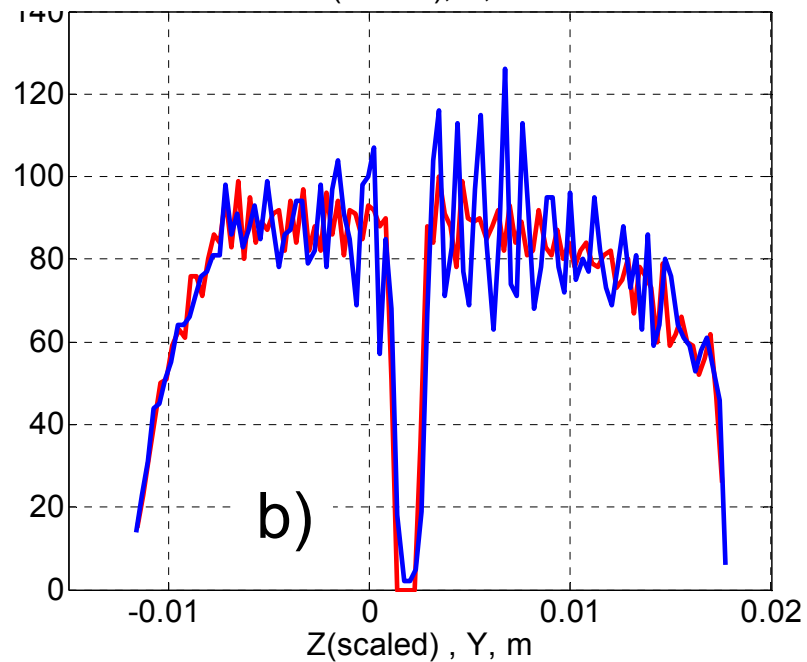
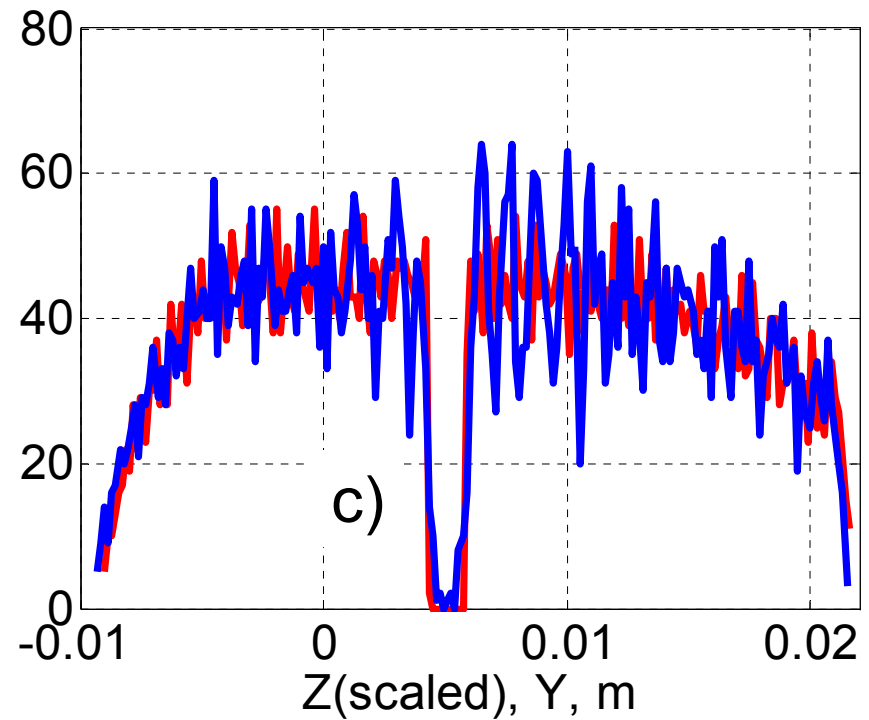
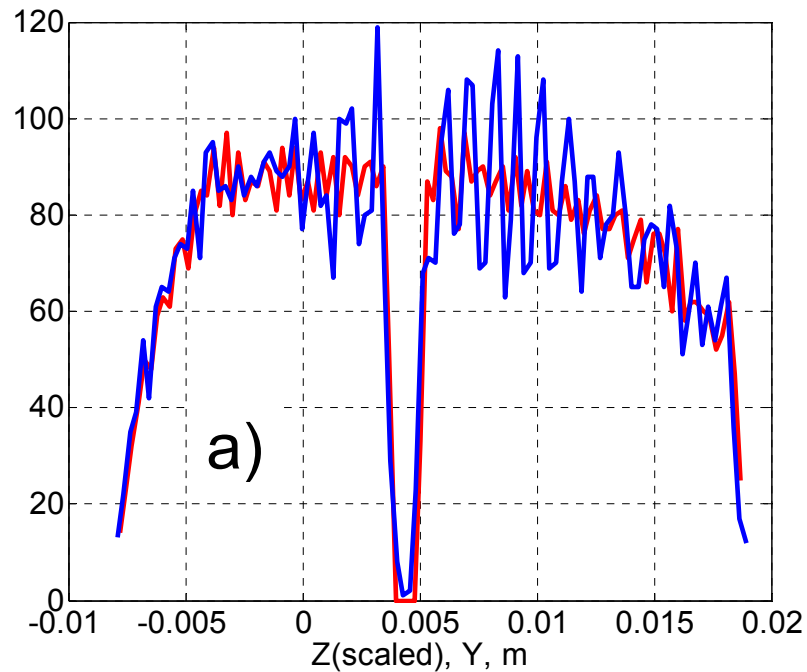
Flange fields effect (estimation)

The beam is deflected by B_y .

$B_y(x=0, y, z)$

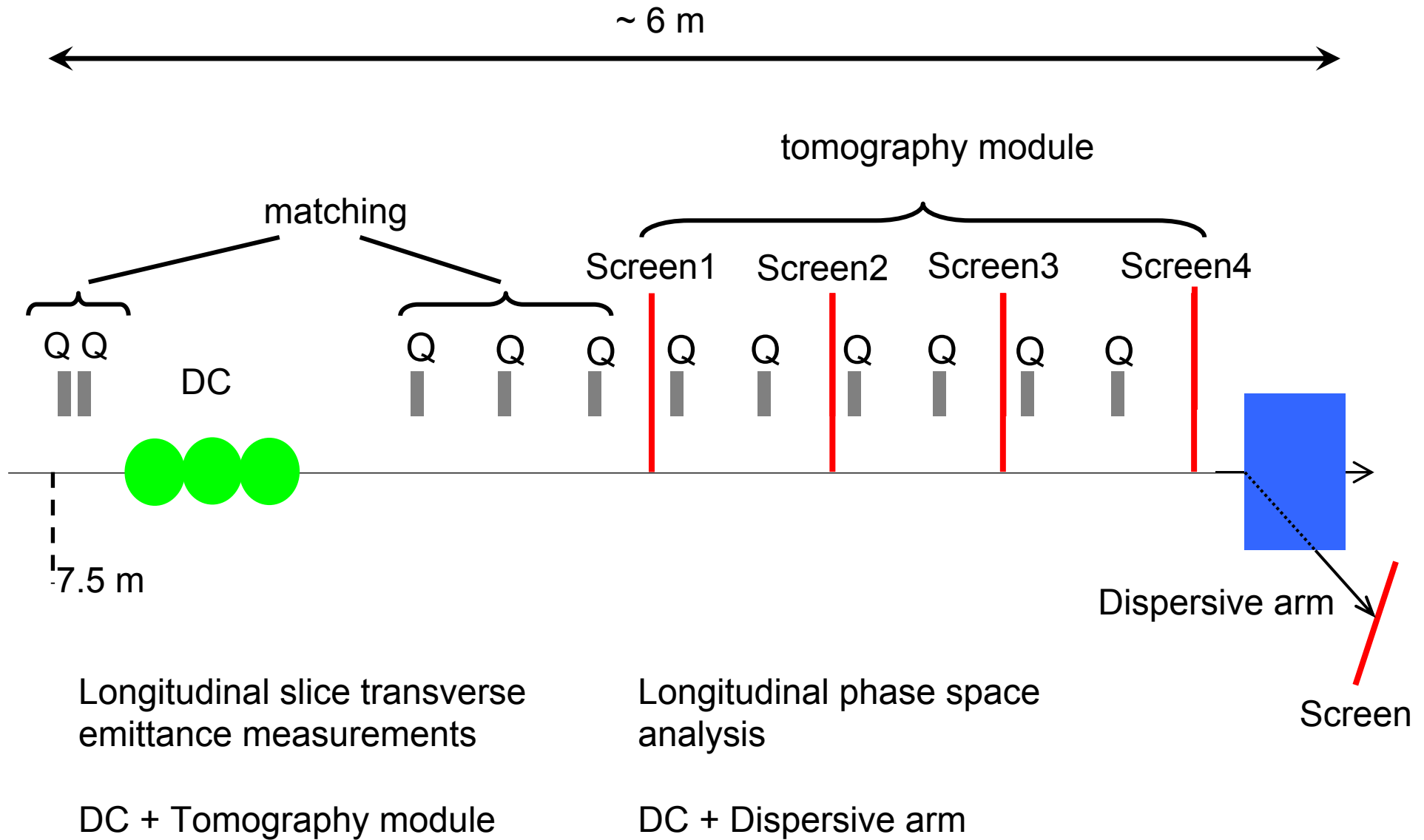


Inhomogeneity $\sim 0.4\%$



- Red line – initial distribution
 Blue line – distribution after:
- Classic cavity
 - “Paramonov” cavity
 - Traveling wave cavity (LOLA)

The gap in the initial distribution - 0.15 mm



Beam parameters for the simulations:

average long. momentum	32 MeV/c
min. norm. emittance (rms)	$\sim 1 \pi$ mm mrad
transverse beam size on the screen in the tomography module, rms (full)	~ 0.12 (0.7) mm
full longitudinal beam size	8 mm (27 ps)
pulse frequency	1-9 MHz
repetition rate	10 Hz