

SPECTROMETRY AT THE TEST BEAM LINE AT CTF3



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Introduction

The purpose of the CLIC Test Facility 3 is to demonstrate the efficiency of the CLIC RF power production scheme, and the Test Beam Line (TBL), presently under commissioning, is a small scale version of the CLIC decelerator. The TBL must show efficient and stable RF power production over 16 consecutive decelerating structures (PETS), without beam blow-up. As the high intensity electron beam is decelerated its energy spread grows by up to 60%. A novel segmented beam dump for time resolved energy measurements has been designed to suit the requirements of the TBL. As a complement, a diffusive OTR screen is also installed in the same spectrometer line. The combination of these two devices will provide both a high spatial resolution measurement of both the energy and energy spread and a measurement with a nanosecond time response.

Segmented Beam Dump

A new segmented beam dump has been designed for time resolved spectrometry at the TBL

- Like segmented Faraday cup: incoming particles are stopped and the absorbed charge measured as a current. The segmentation enables a deduction of the energy spread. A fast sampling (~ns) is possible.
- FLUKA simulations study to the size and shape of the electromagnetic shower emerging from the interaction of the beam with matter.
- Penetration depth and multiple scattering of the particle depends on initial energy and material.
- High Z material means shorter and thinner segments
- The resolution of the detector has been optimized by balancing the segment horizontal width and the cross talk between adjacent segments.

Beam distribution from PLACET and detector geometry in FLUKA:

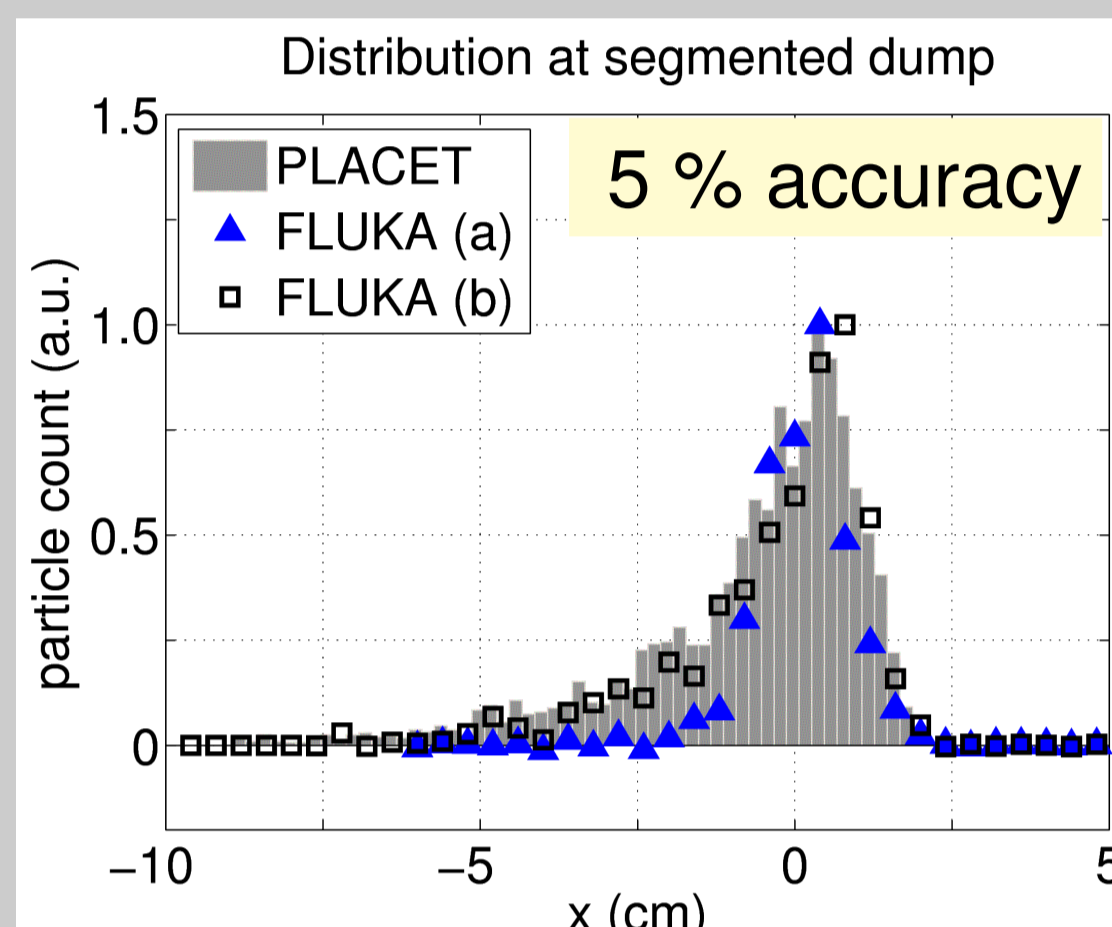
- Compute the net charge absorbed by each plate and reconstruct particle distribution.
- A comparison with PLACET distribution shows the ideal performance of the detector.
- Concentric collimator slits increase acceptance towards divergent beam - an improvement compared to older design with parallel collimator slits.

32 tungsten segments

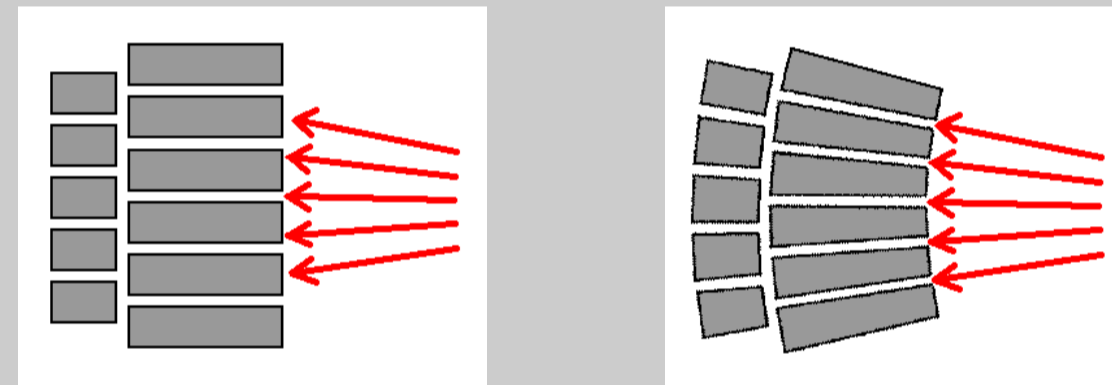
- transverse width: 3 mm
- transverse spacing: 1 mm
- longitudinal thickness: 20 mm

Inermet collimator with 32 slits [high tungsten content]

- slit width: 400 μm
- longitudinal thickness: 100 mm



(a) Parallel slits (b) Concentric slits



Particle distribution (rms):

PLACET : 1.89 cm

FLUKA (a): 0.82 cm

FLUKA (b): 1.97 cm

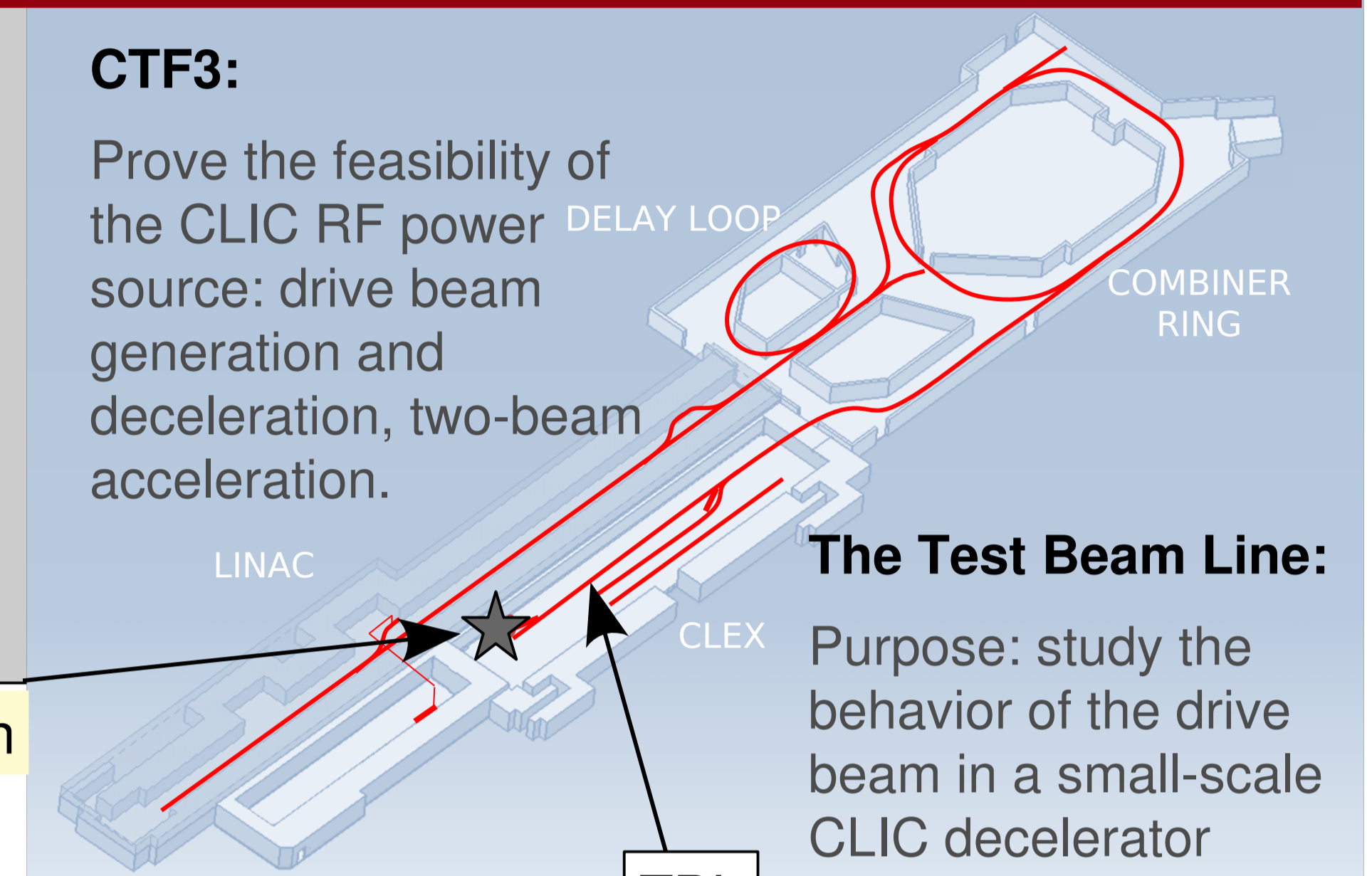
The Test Beam Line in CTF3

Spectrometry at TBL:

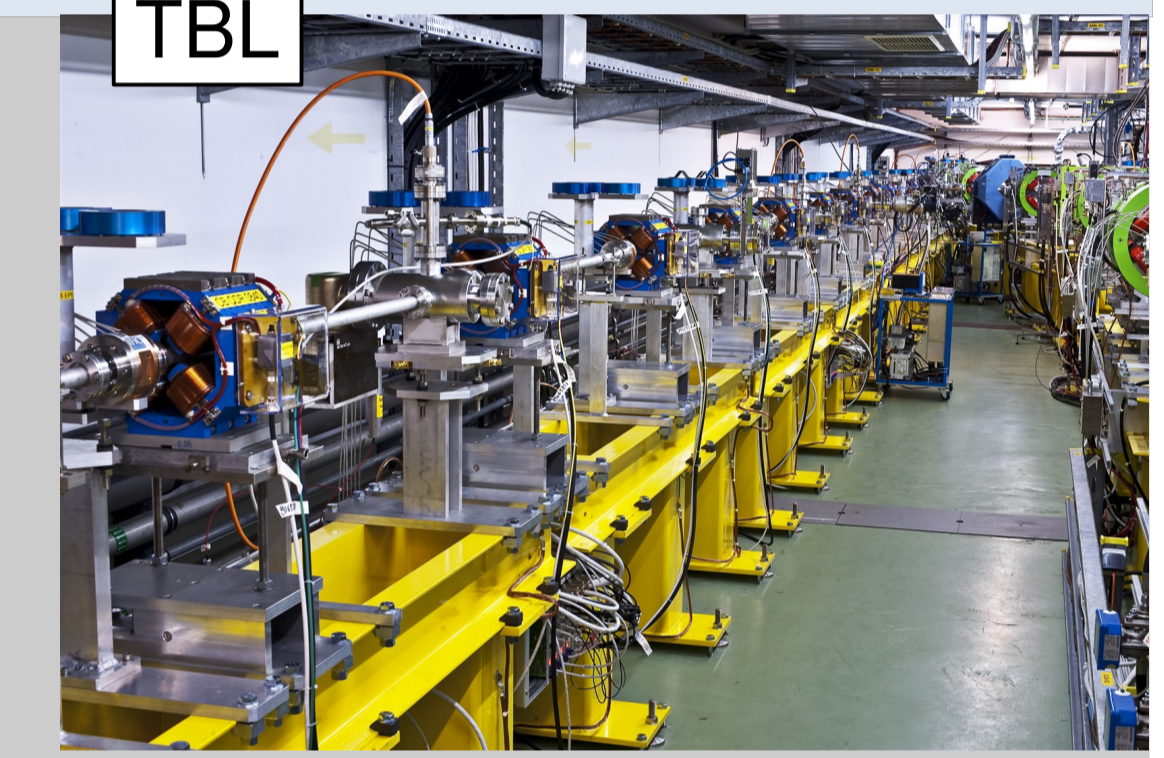
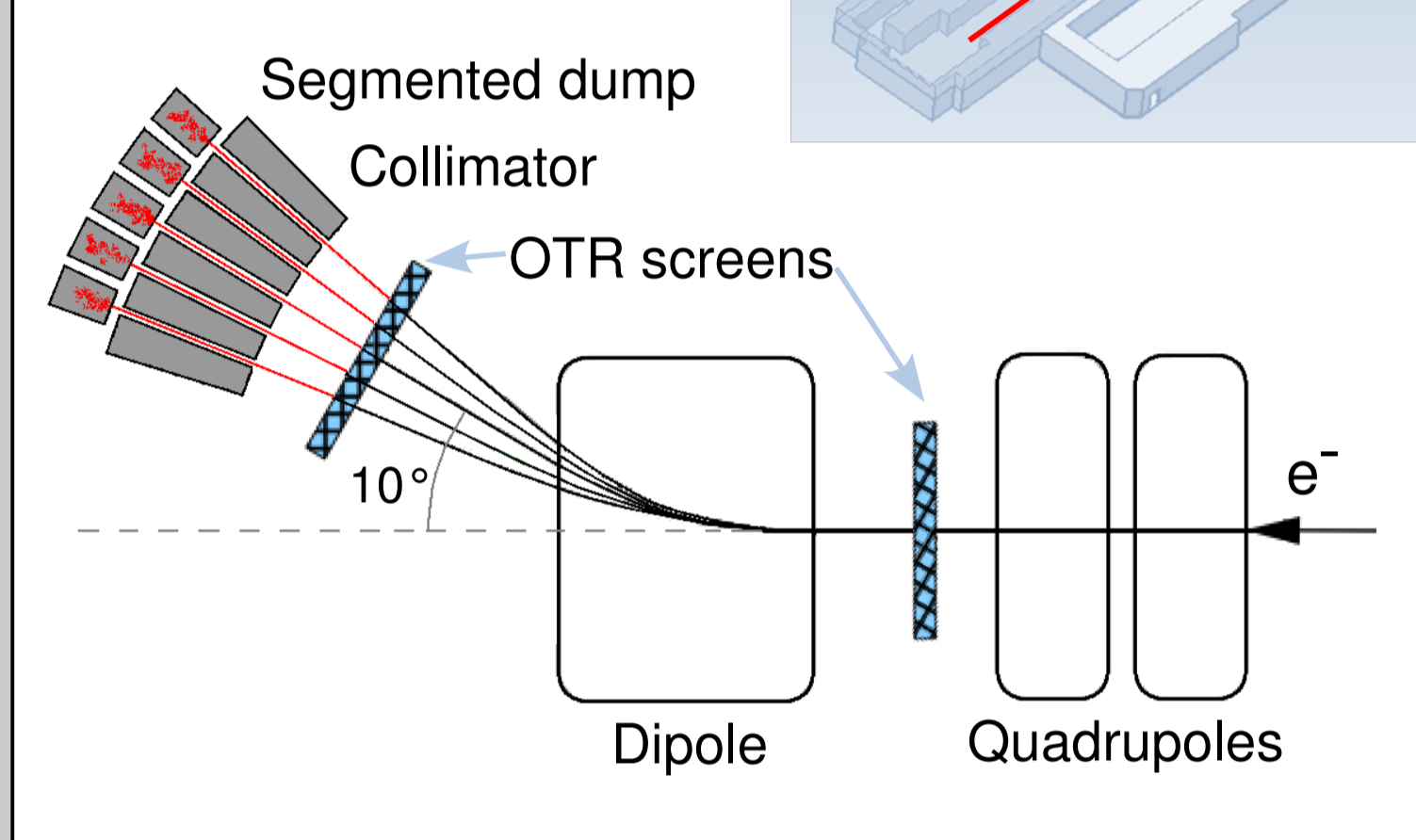
- detect high energy transient, due to full loading of cavities
- measure beam energy loss
- measure large intra-bunch energy spread

CTF3:

Prove the feasibility of the CLIC RF power source: drive beam generation and deceleration, two-beam acceleration.

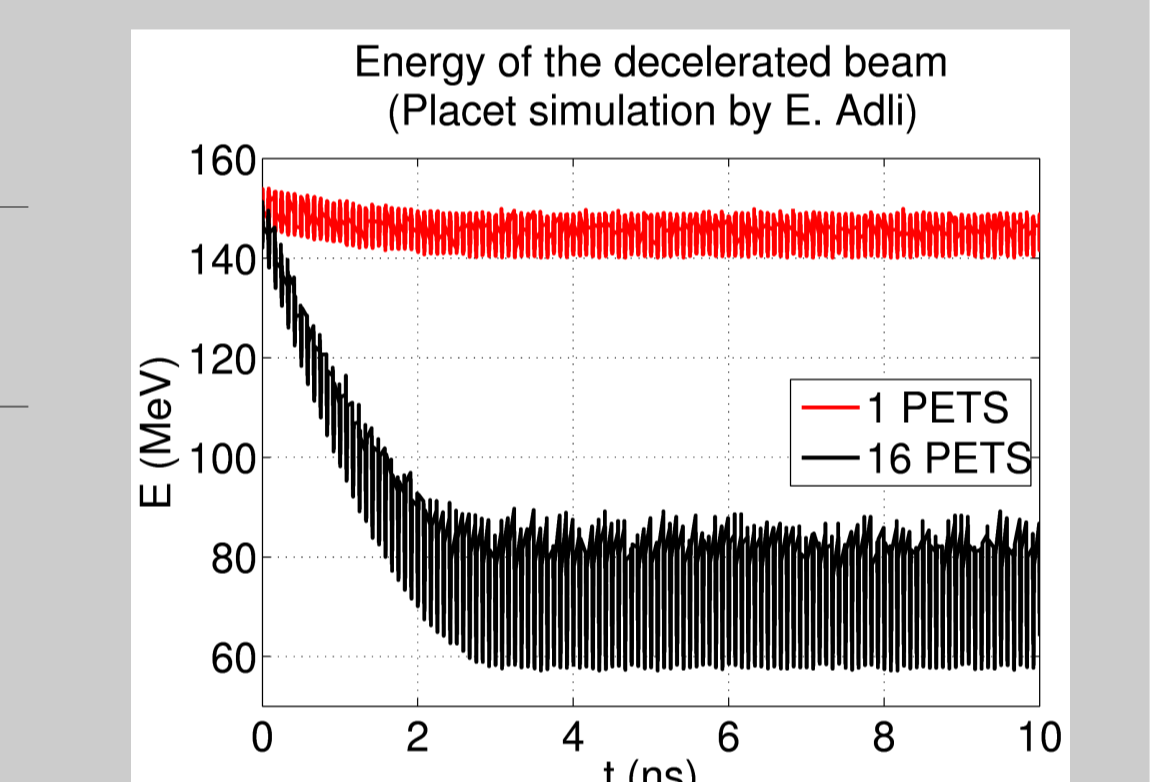


★ **Diagnostics section**



Injected beam: 150 MeV, 28 A, 140 ns

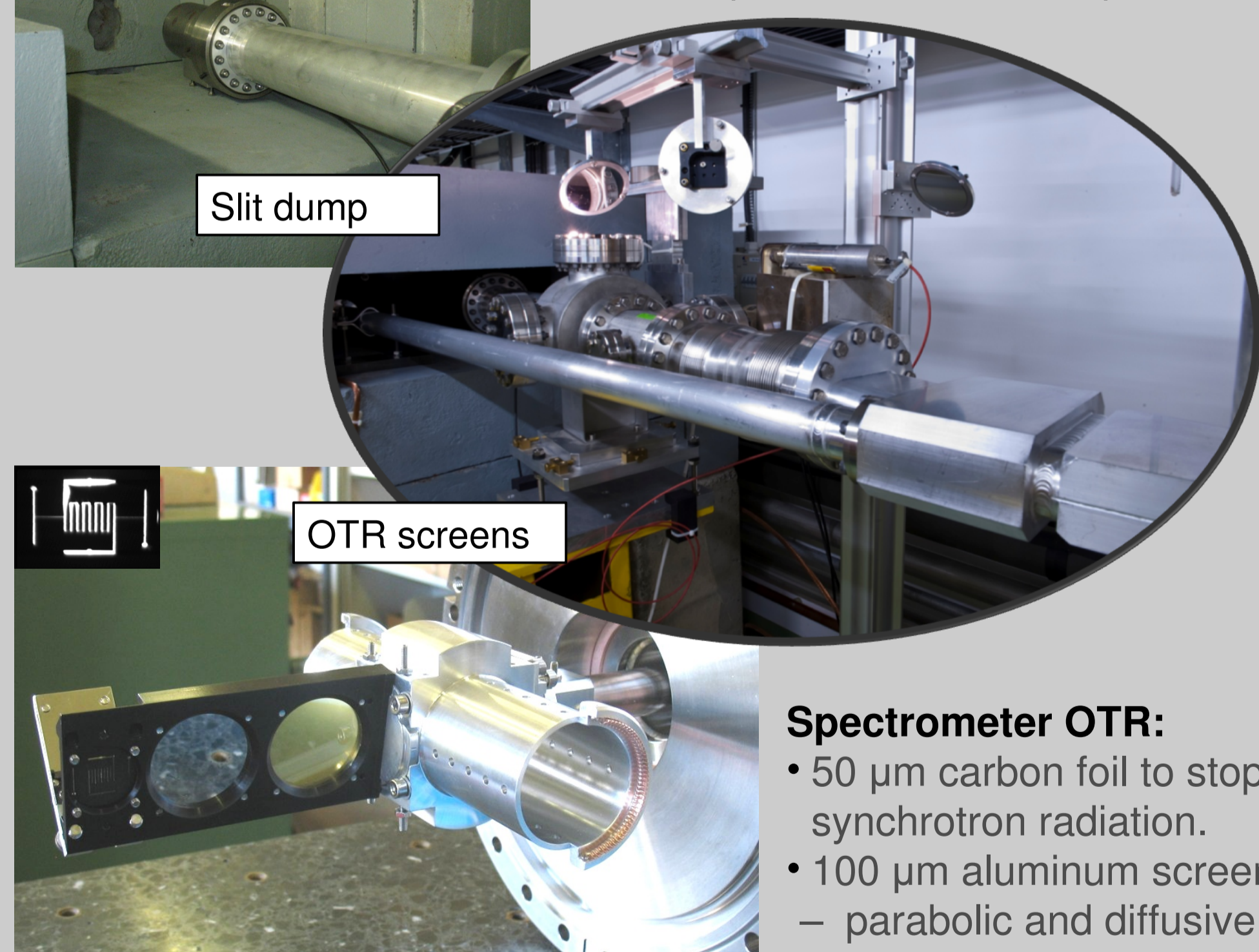
N ^o of PETS	Mean energy	Energy spread
#	<E>	$\sigma/\langle E \rangle$
1	144.9 (MeV)	1.04%
4	129.7 (MeV)	1.4%
8	109.5 (MeV)	2.2%
16	68.8 (MeV)	5.8%



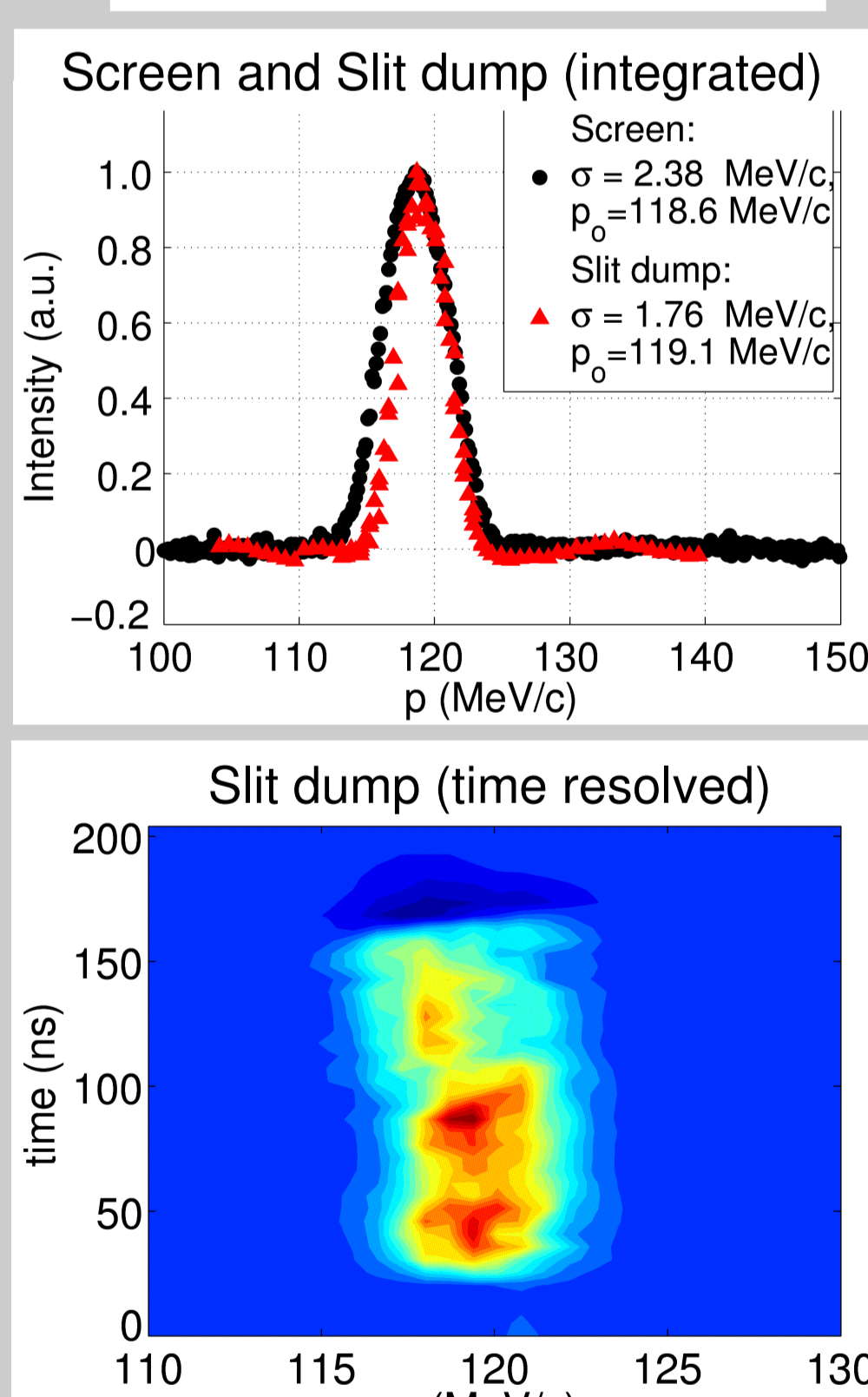
Status and Results

Installed in the diagnostics section:

- OTR screen for emittance measurements
- OTR screen for spectrometry
- Slit dump for time resolved spectrometry



First measurement at TBL, November 2009



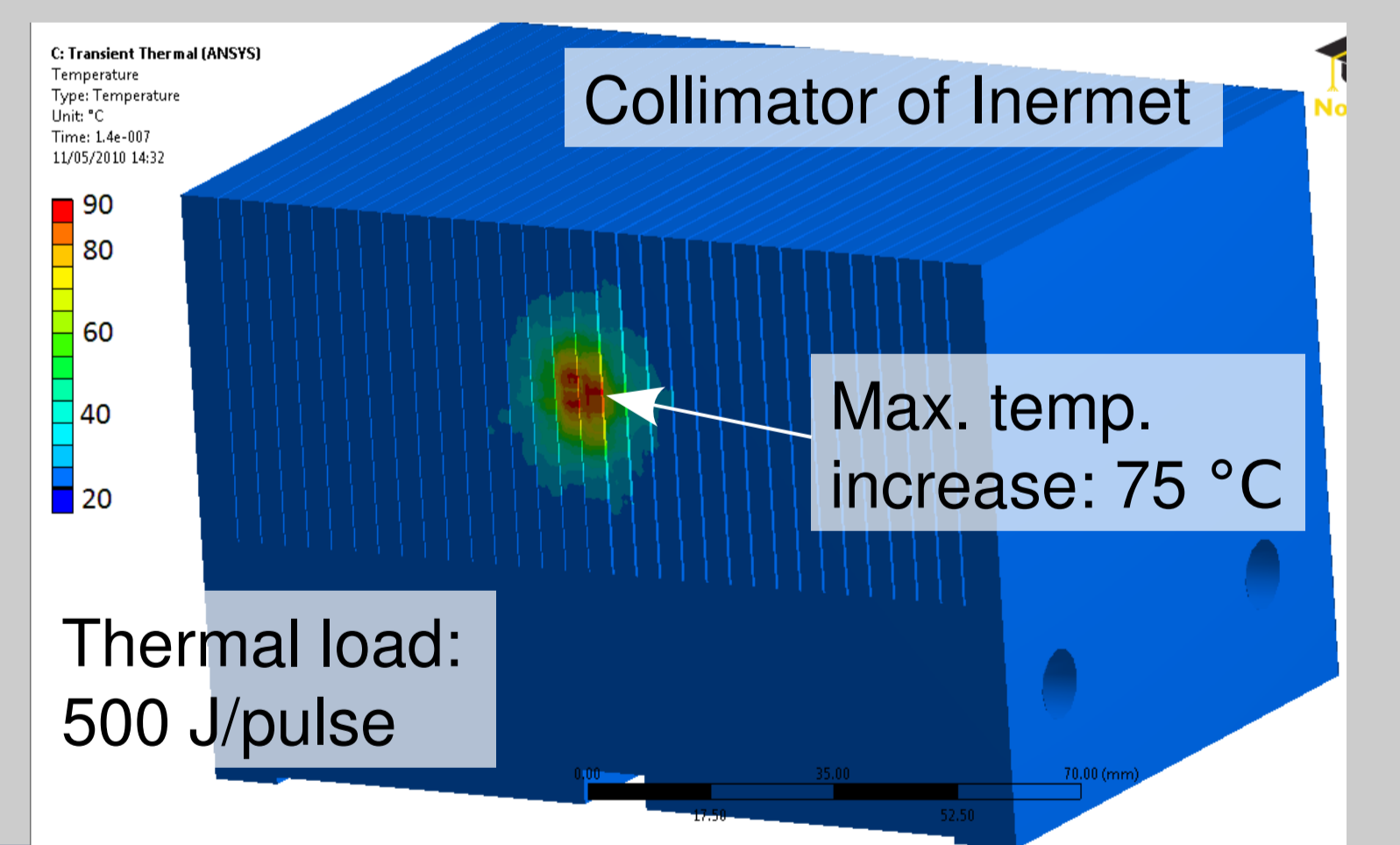
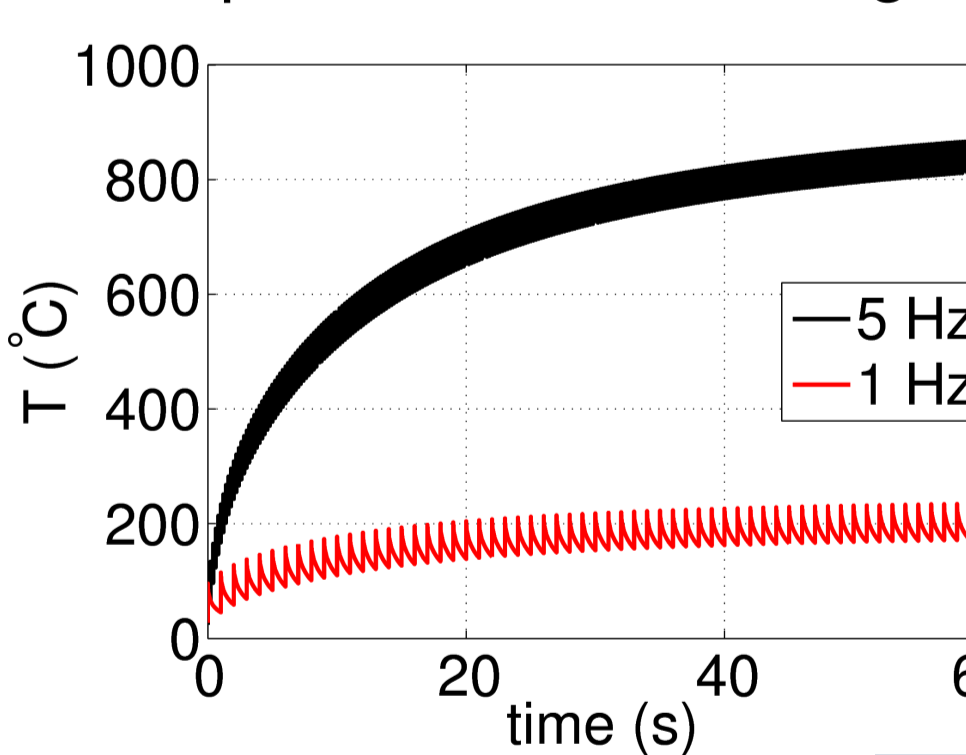
Spectrometer OTR:

- 50 μm carbon foil to stop synchrotron radiation.
- 100 μm aluminum screen - parabolic and diffusive

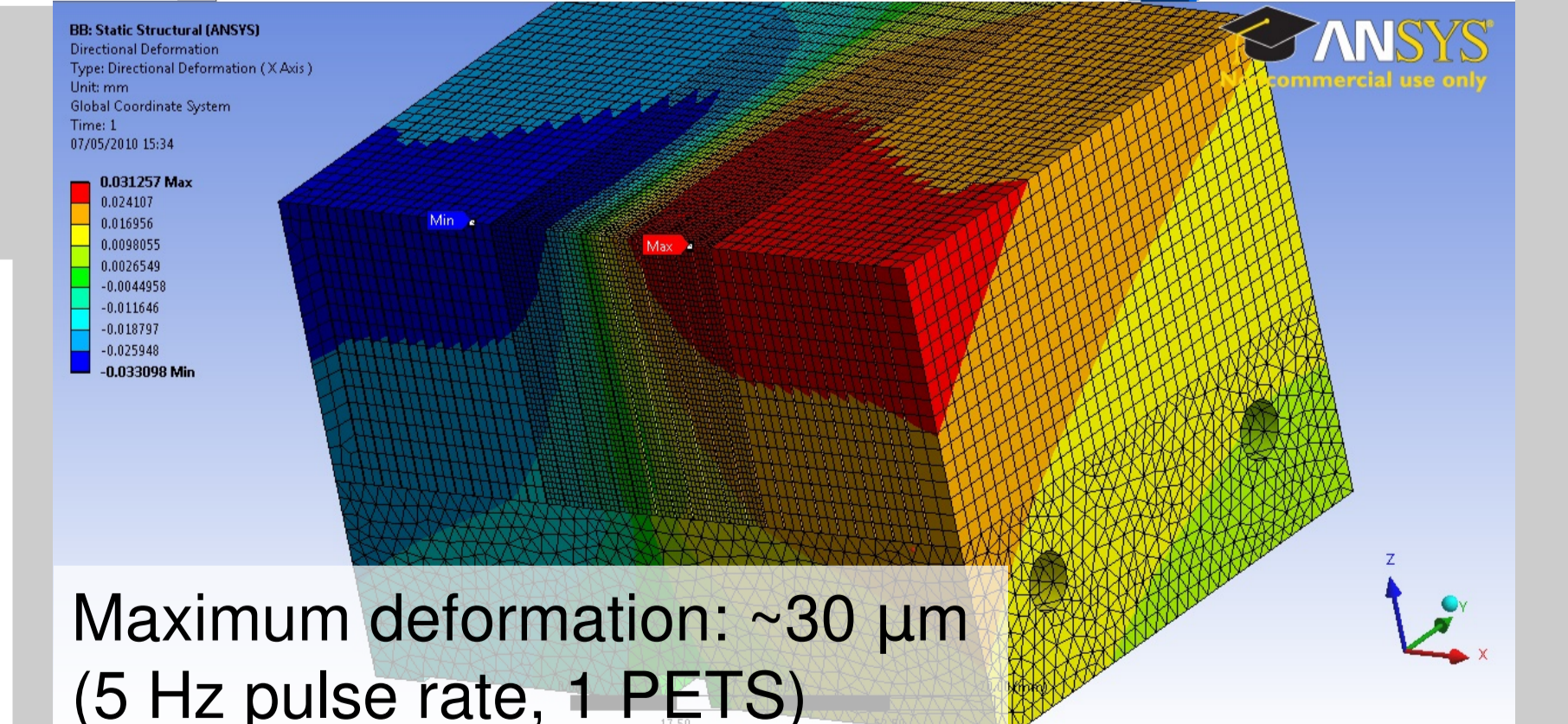
Thermal and Mechanical Considerations

The high intensity beam in the TBL means a high thermal load on interceptive diagnostics. To protect the segments a multi-slit collimator has been designed. The collimator will be made of a material with high tungsten content, and will be cooled with water. Thus, cooling of the active segments can be avoided.

Time evolution of maximum temperature with cooling



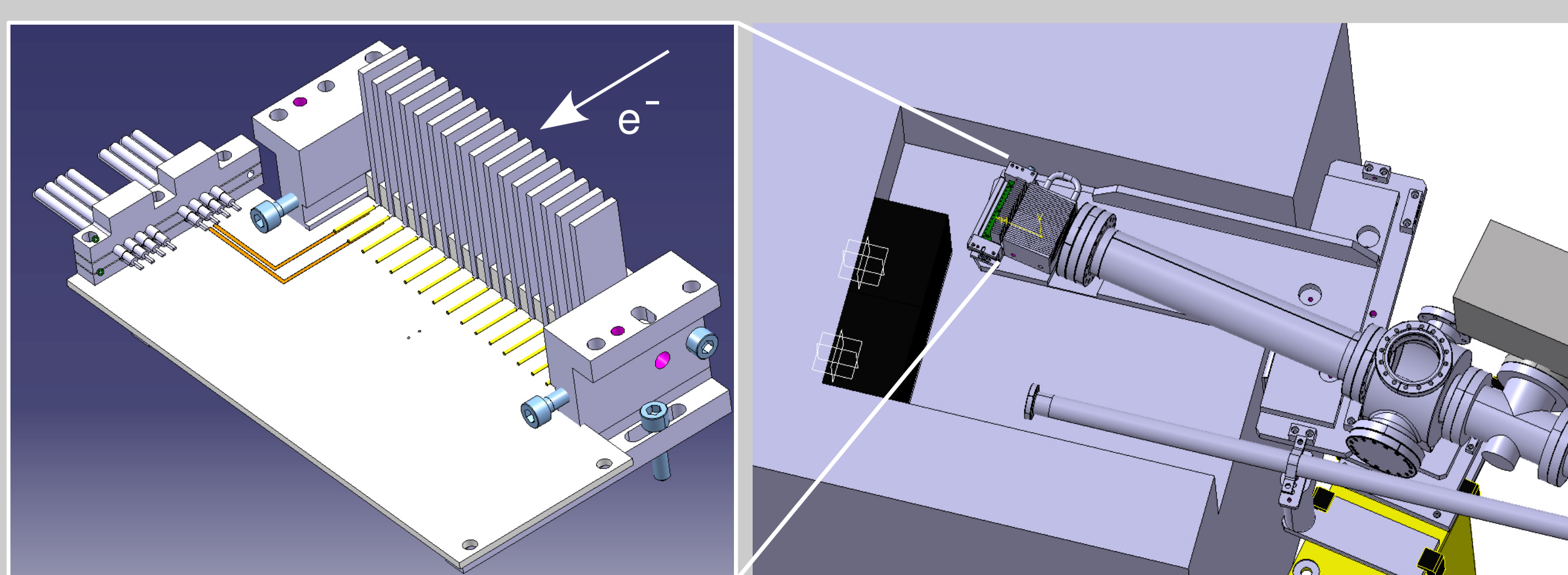
Finite Element Method thermo-mechanical analysis



Outlook

- More measurements using the OTR screen and the slit dump: characterize the two systems and study beam optics.
- Installation of more PETS before the end of 2010
- Manufacturing and installation of new segmented dump end of 2010

Mechanical implementation of the segmented beam dump



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