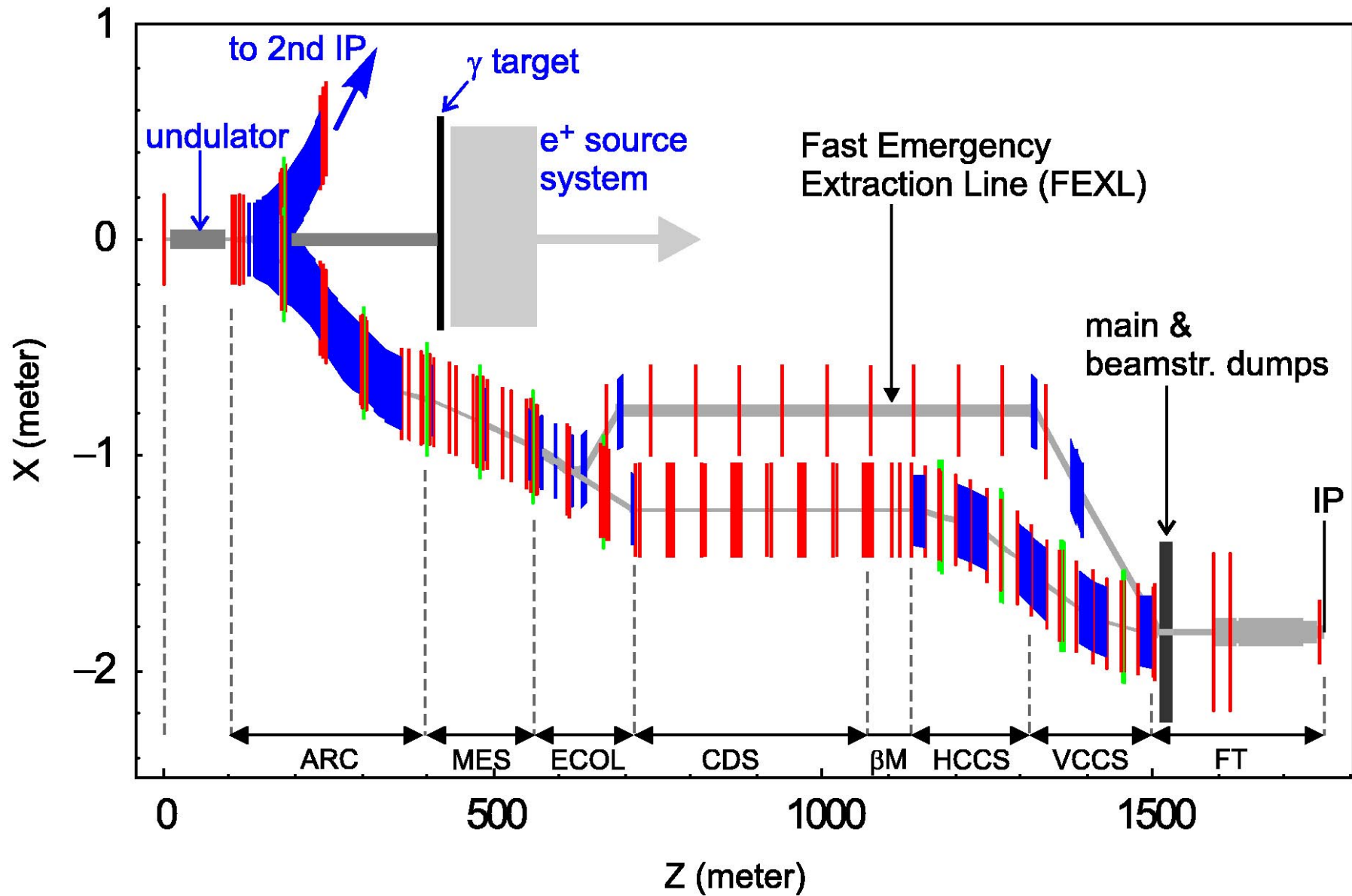


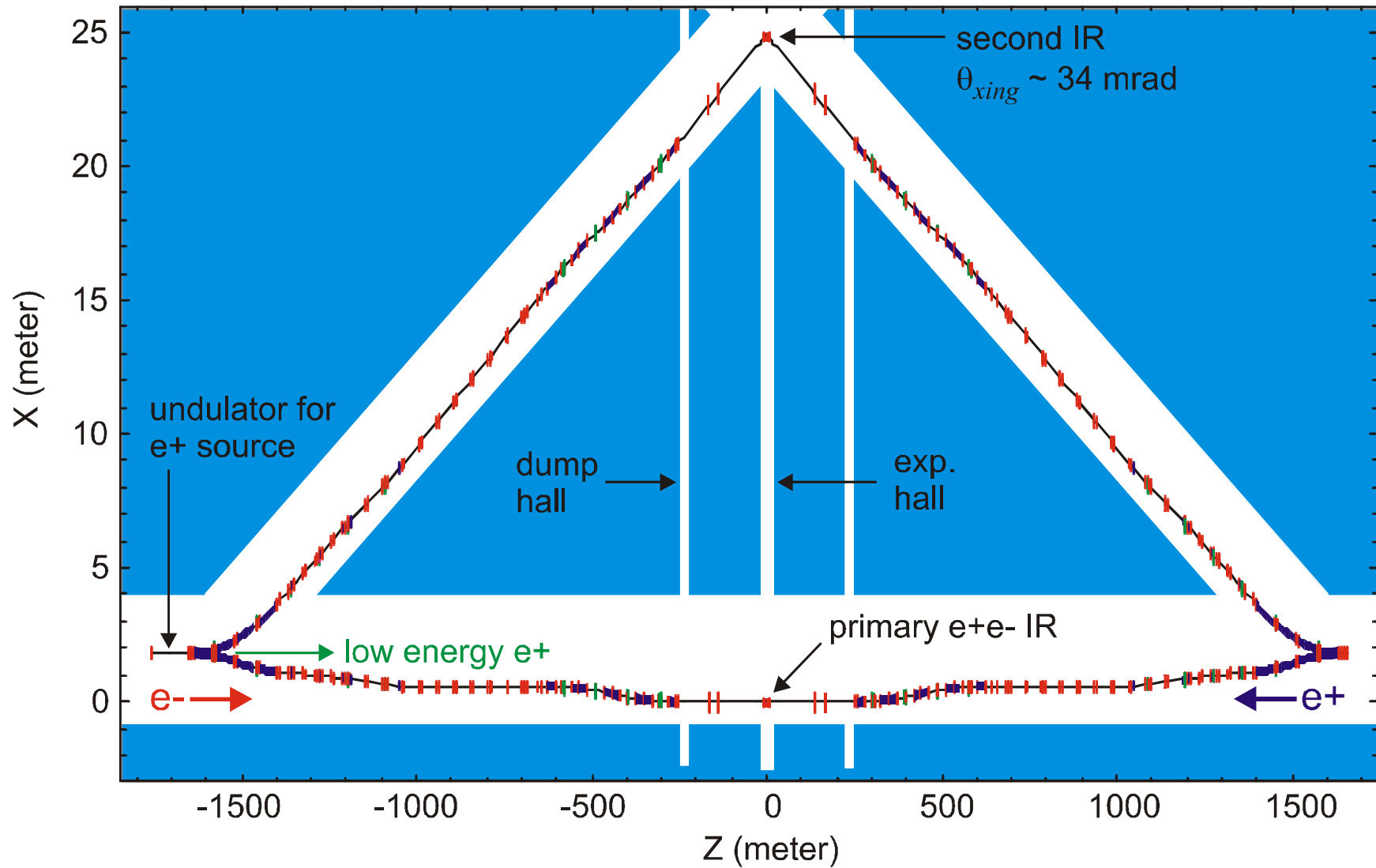
A Precision Spectrometer  
for the TESLA (TDR)  
Beam Delivery System

Nick Walker  
DESY

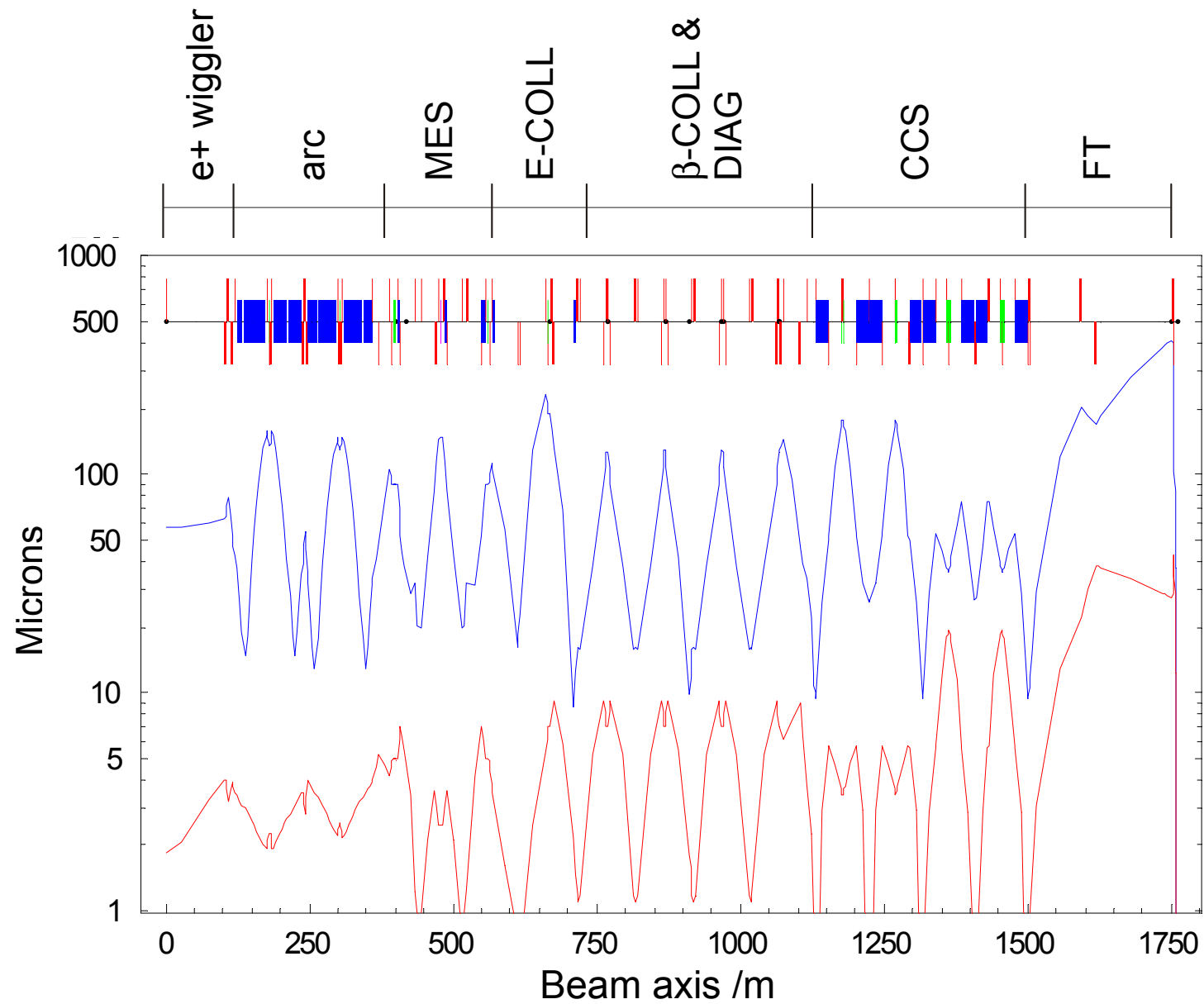
# BDS Layout



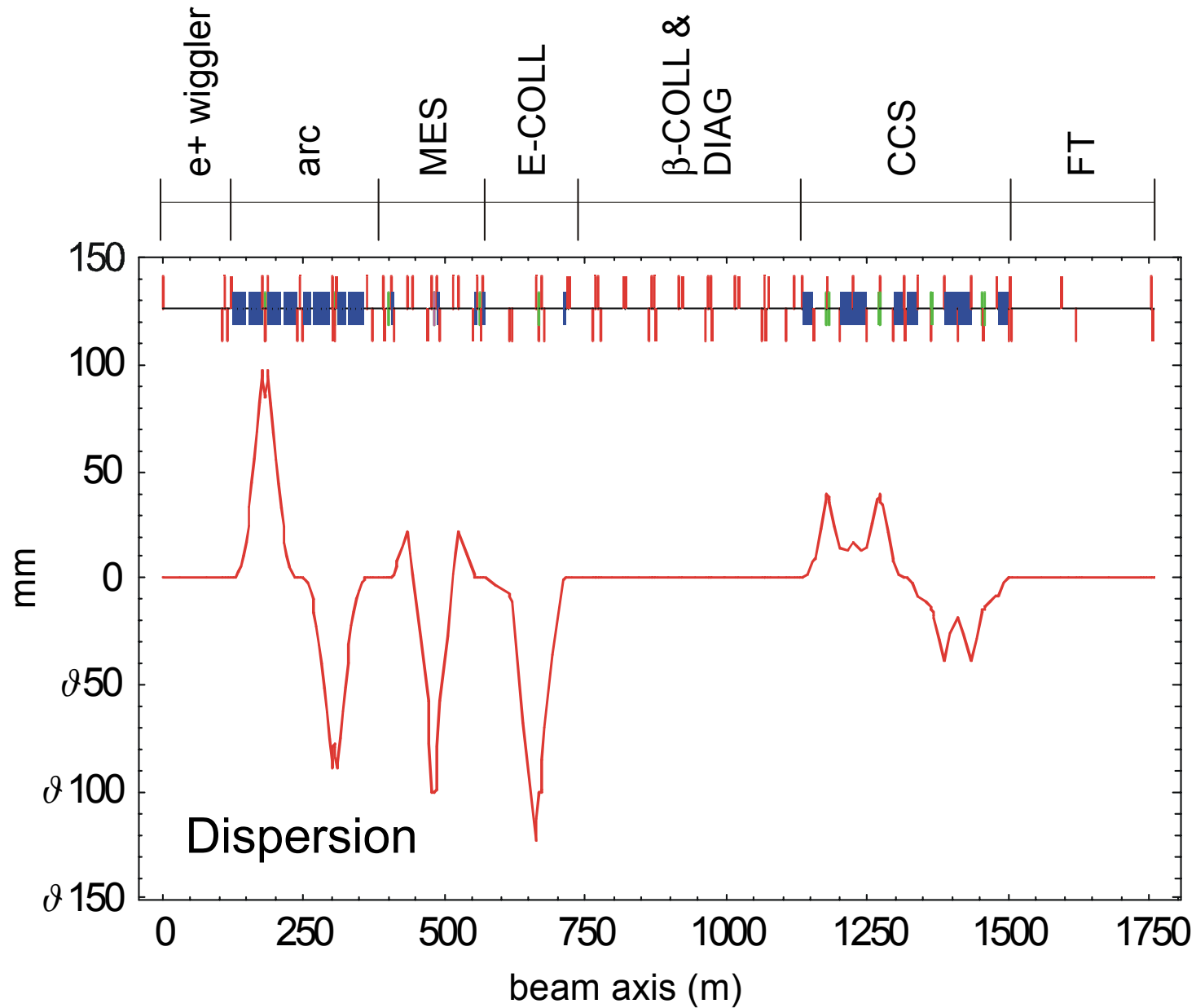
# Second IR Geometry



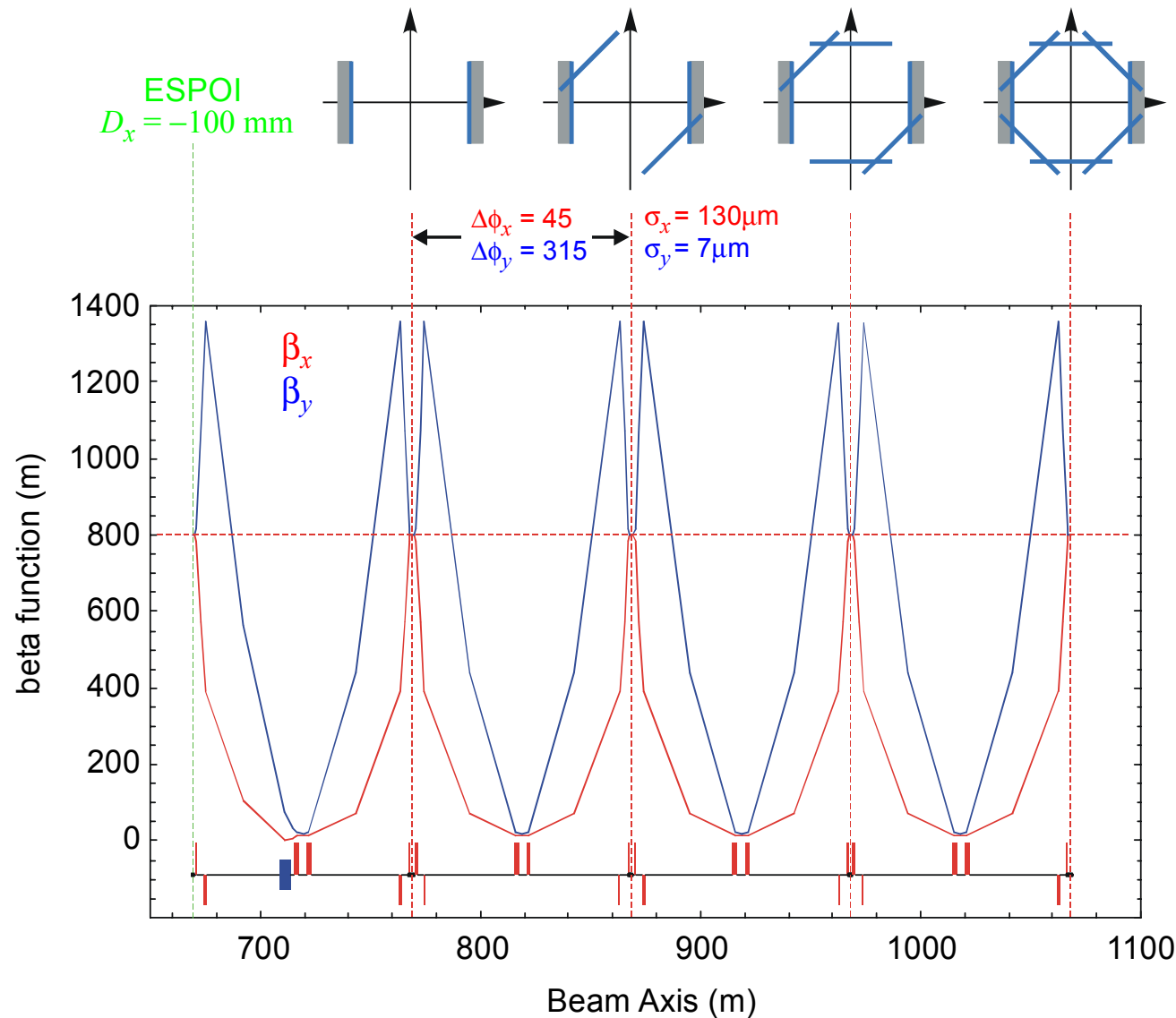
# Lattice (Beam Envelope)



# Lattice (Dispersion)



# Diagnositics & Collimation System



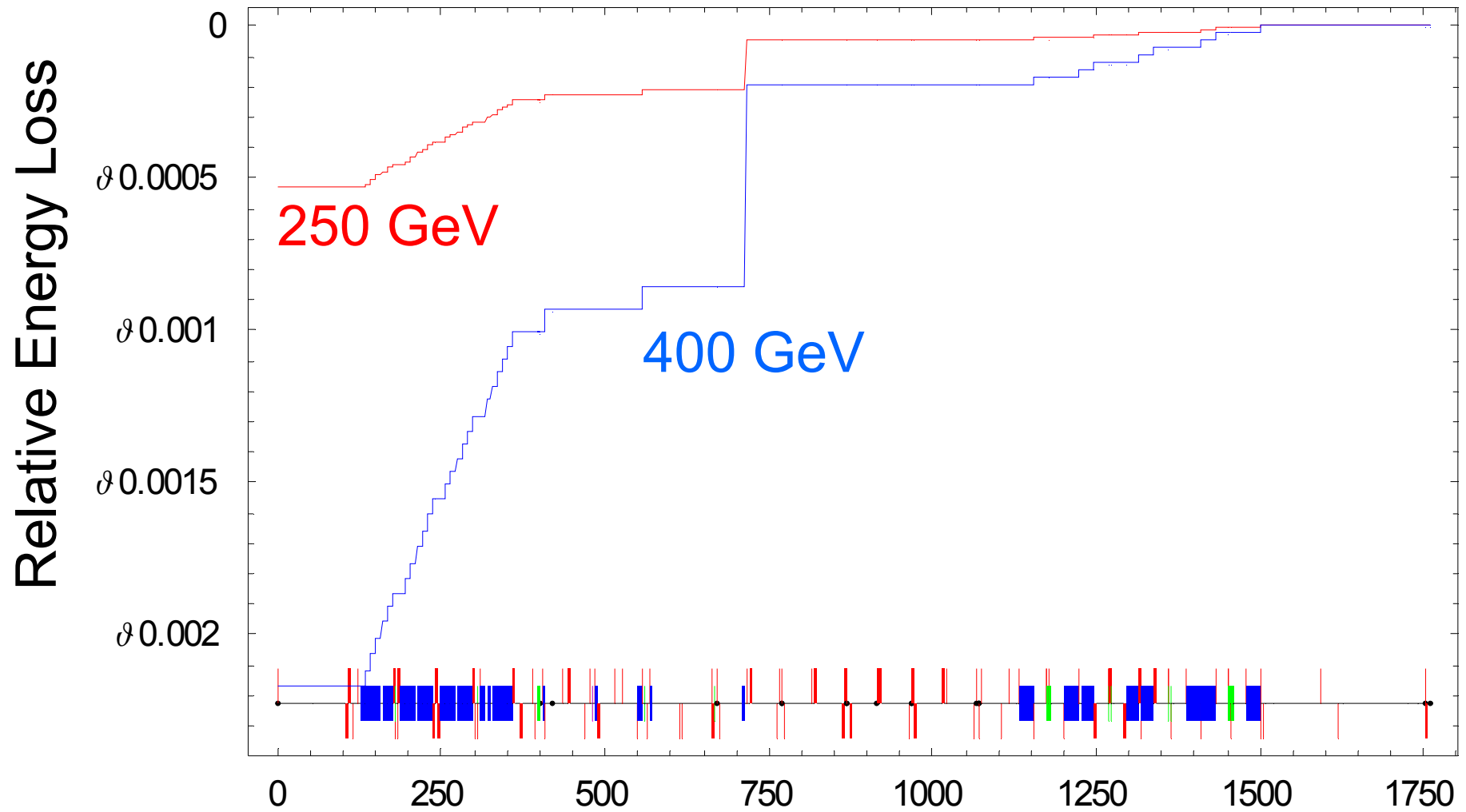
$$\sigma_{x/y} = 130 / 7 \mu\text{m}$$

$$\Sigma_{x/y} / \sigma_{x/y} = 13 / 80$$

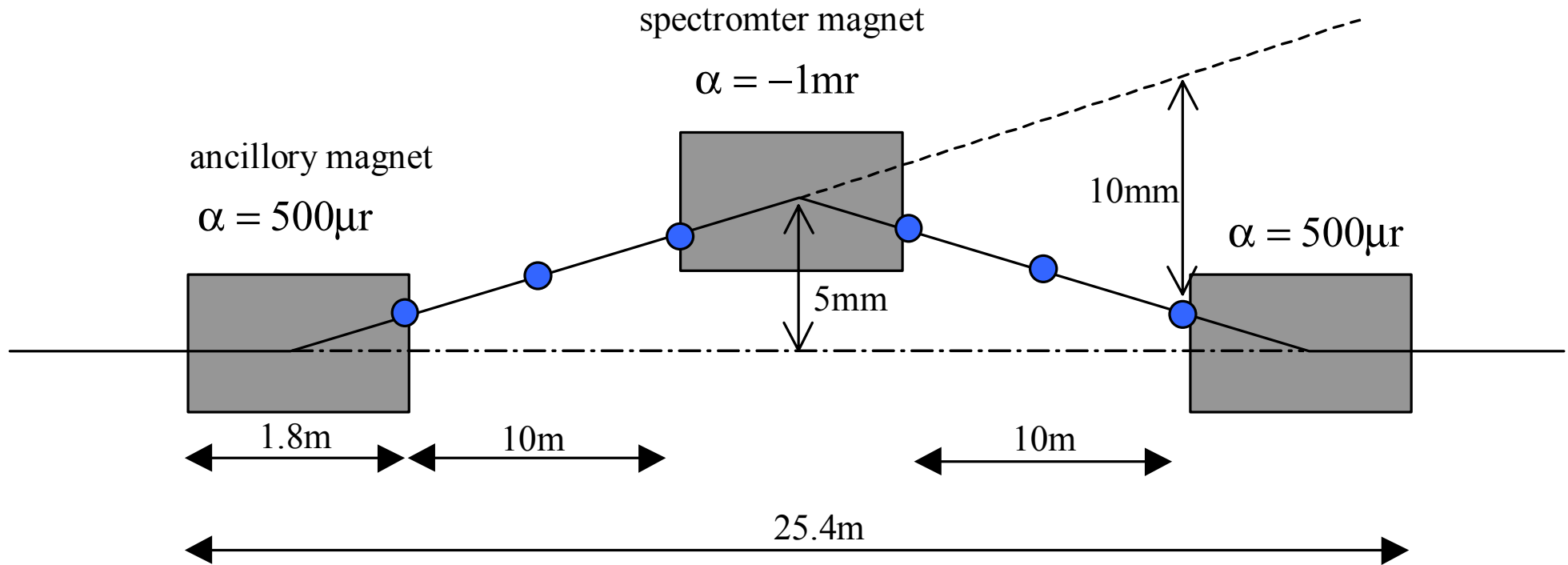
$$a_{x/y} = 1.5 / 0.5 \text{ mm}$$

Free space  
~35m

# Synchrotron Radiation



# Chicane Spectrometer



BPM resolution

$1\ \mu\text{m}$

$100\ \text{nm}$

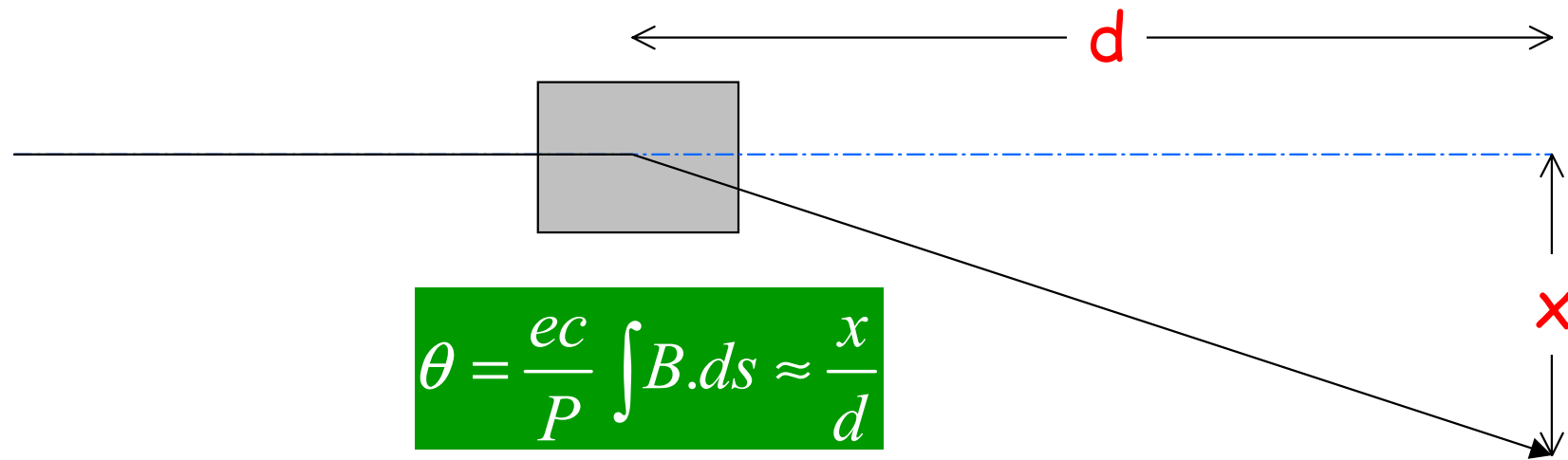
Energy Resolution

few  $10^{-4}$

few  $10^{-5}$



# Chicane Spectrometer (basics)



$$\theta = \frac{ec}{P} \int B \cdot ds \approx \frac{x}{d}$$

need to know

- $x$  (100nm @ 10m, 1mrad)
- $d$  (0.1mm @ 10m) use timing signal?
- field map  $\int B \cdot ds$

to a precision of  $10^{-5}$

# Chicane Spectrometer (basics)

incoming angle:

$$100\text{nm}/10\text{m} = 10\text{nrad}$$

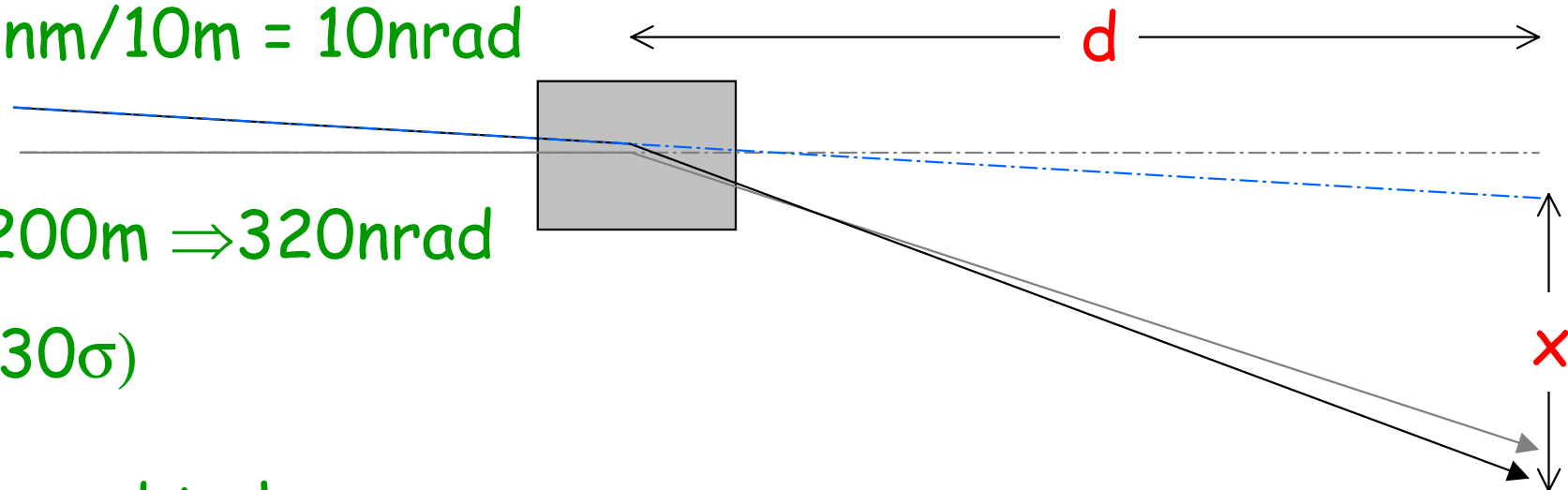
$$\beta = 200\text{m} \Rightarrow 320\text{nrad}$$

$$(1/30\sigma)$$

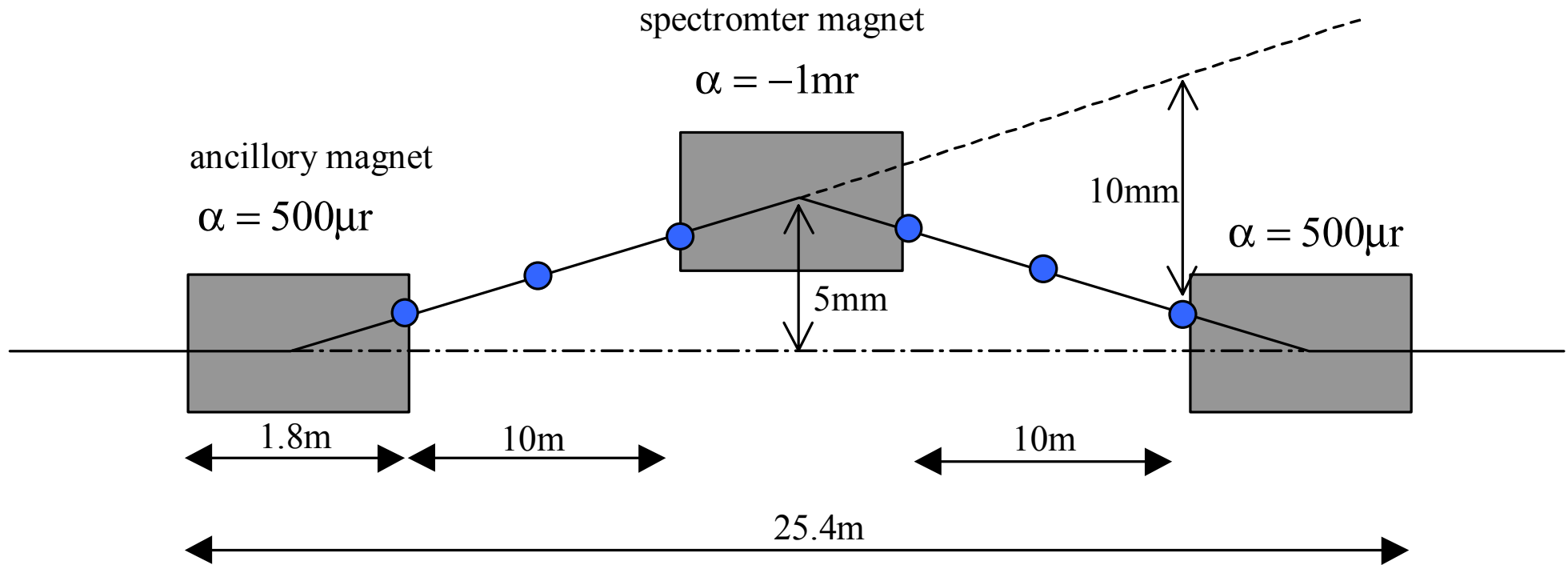
need to know

- $x$  (100nm @ 10m, 1mrad)
- $d$  (0.1mm @ 10m) mag. centre!
- field map  $\int B.ds$

to a precision of  $10^{-5}$



# Chicane Spectrometer



BPM resolution

1  $\mu\text{m}$

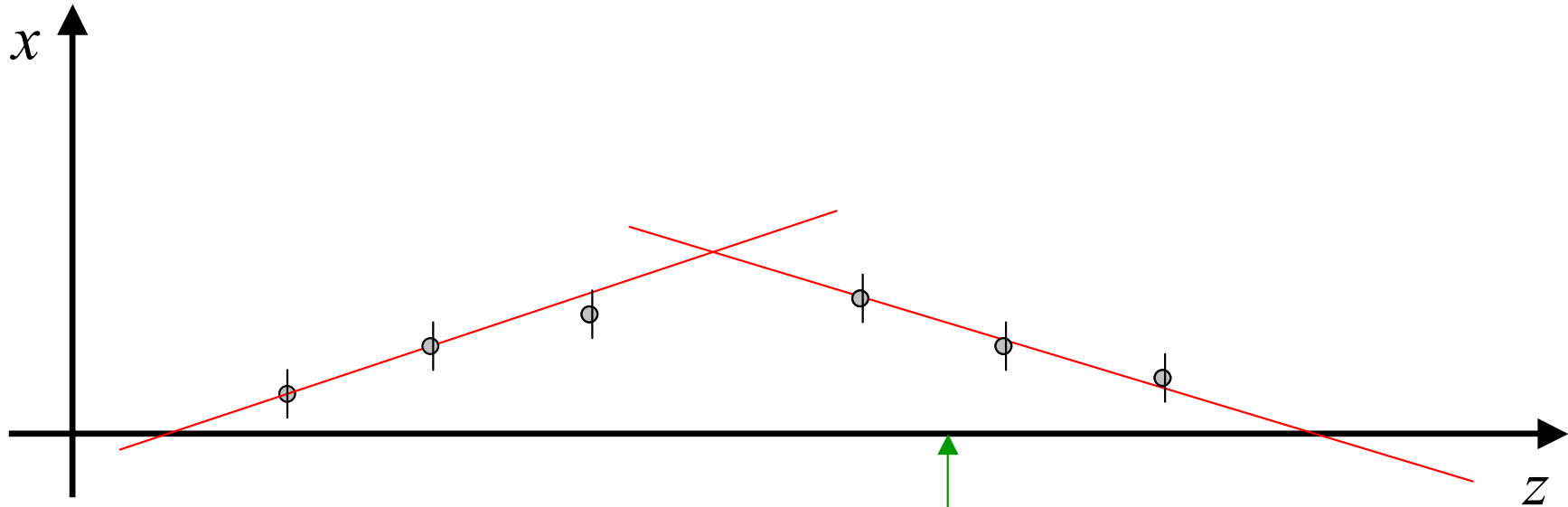
100 nm

Energy Resolution

few  $10^{-4}$

few  $10^{-5}$

# Chicane Spectrometer

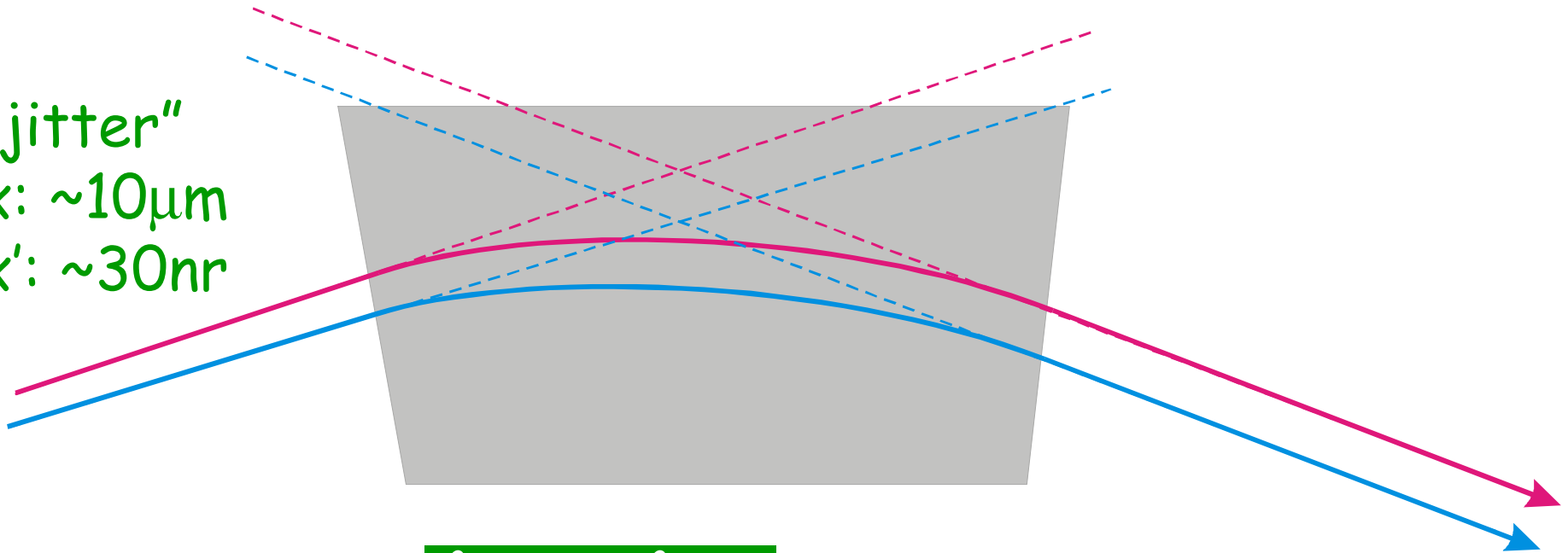


Need to

- accurately determine baseline (BPM offsets)
  - ballistic beam-based alignment
- BPM must 'measure' millimetres  $\pm 100\text{nm}$ 
  - mechanically move BPM centres?

# Spectrometer Magnet

"jitter"  
x:  $\sim 10\mu\text{m}$   
x':  $\sim 30\text{nr}$



$$\int_1 B.ds \approx \int_2 B.ds \quad \text{to better than } 10^{-5}?$$

in general:  $\theta = \theta(x, x', y, y', p)$

# Spectrometer Magnet: Synchrotron Radiation

$$\Delta E \approx \frac{8.85 \times 10^{-5} [\text{GeV}^{-3} \text{m}] E^4 L}{2\pi \rho^2}$$

- Take 1.8m magnet with 1 mr angle
  - $\Delta E_{250} \sim 30 \text{ MeV}$  ( $10^{-4}$ ,  $\langle P \rangle \sim 1 \text{ kW}$ )
  - $\Delta E_{400} \sim 200 \text{ MeV}$  ( $5 \times 10^{-4}$ ,  $\langle P \rangle \sim 9 \text{ kW}$ )
- Would like to reduce this to  $10^{-5}$ 
  - reduce angle by factor 3 (BPM res. also)
  - increase length by factor 10!!
- Live with loss and compensate in measurement (average power is quite high!)

# Stability

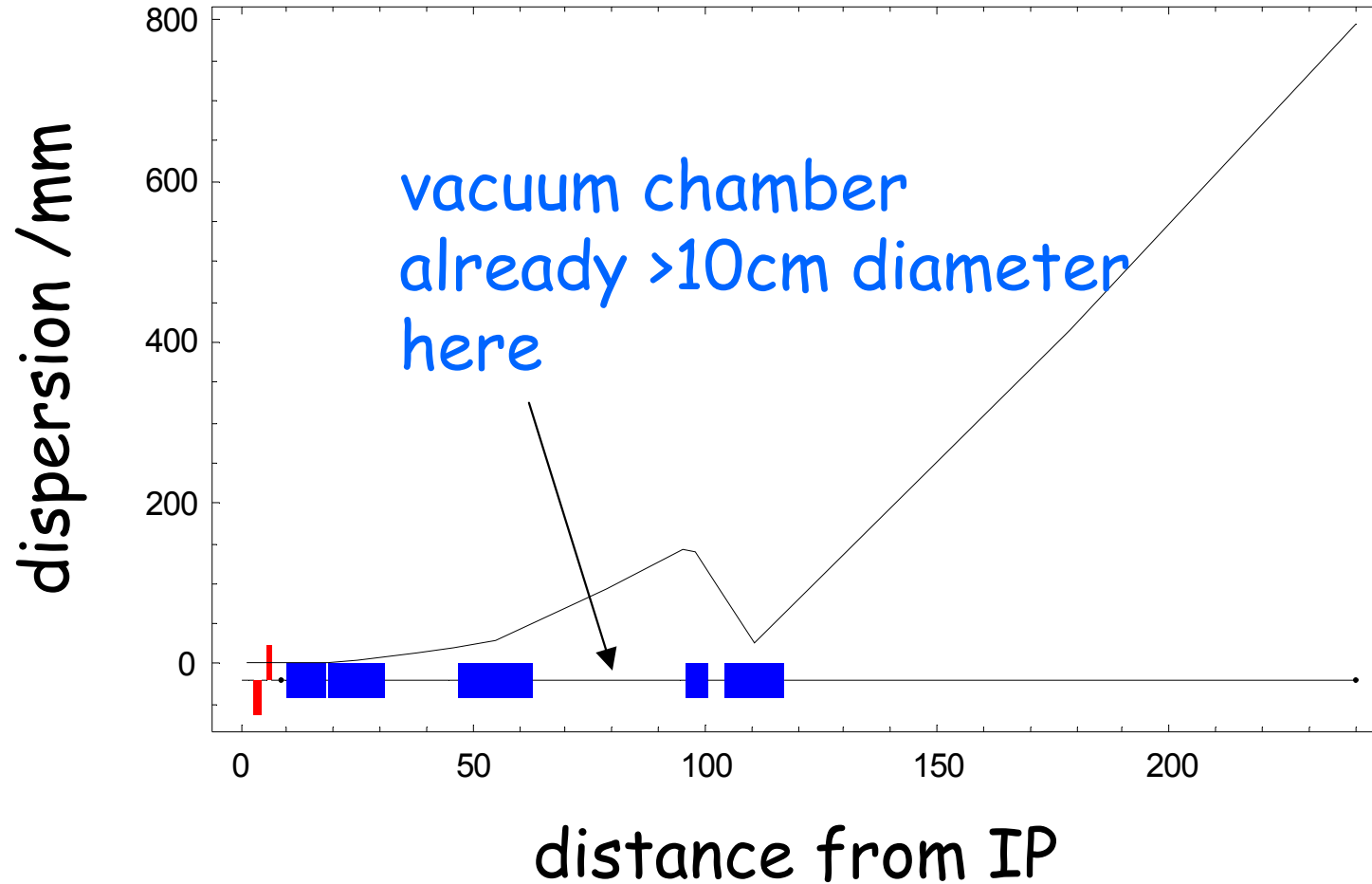
- At  $10^{-5}$  level, will need to calibrate against known energy (Z-pole?)
- How long before spectrometer drifts?
  - BPM drift (electronic, ground motion)
  - magnet drift
  - beam trajectory (magnet) drift  
(ground motion, tuning, feedback etc.)
- For GM make estimate using ATL law ( $\sigma^2 = ATL$ ):
  - $\Delta T \sim (100\text{nm})^2 / 4 \times 10^{-6} \mu\text{m}^2\text{m}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1} / 10\text{m} \approx 250 \text{ s}$

# Stability (cont.)

- Construct spectrometer on single girder
  - 20+ meter structure!
  - mechanical stability (thermal effects)
- Still need to worry about
  - BPM electronic drift (bigger worry?)
  - Spectrometer magnet stability?

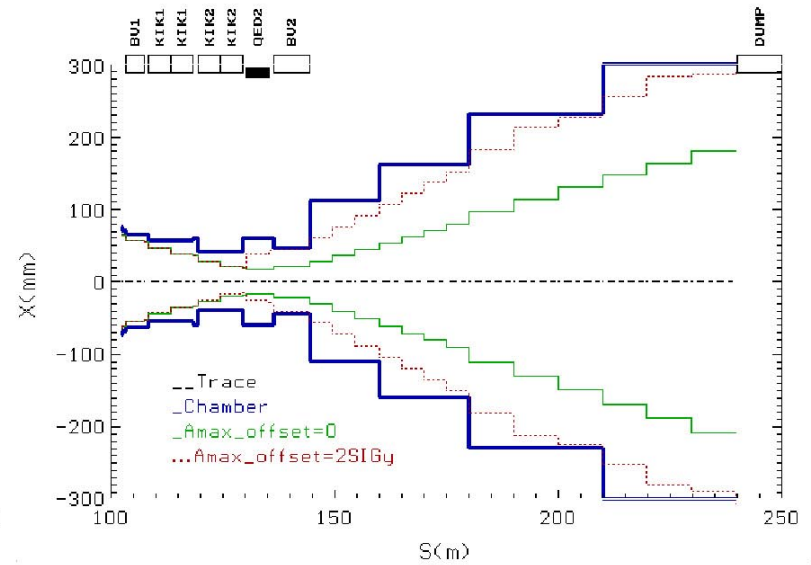
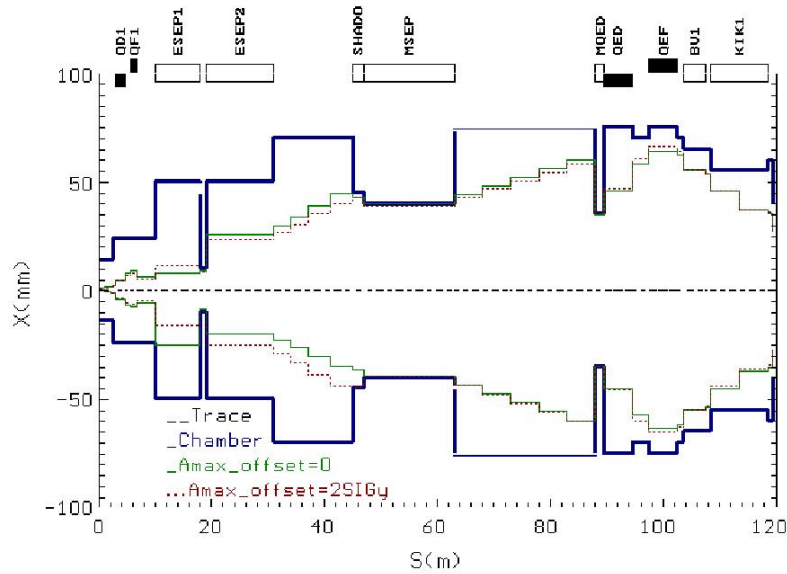


# Extraction line: Vertical Dispersion

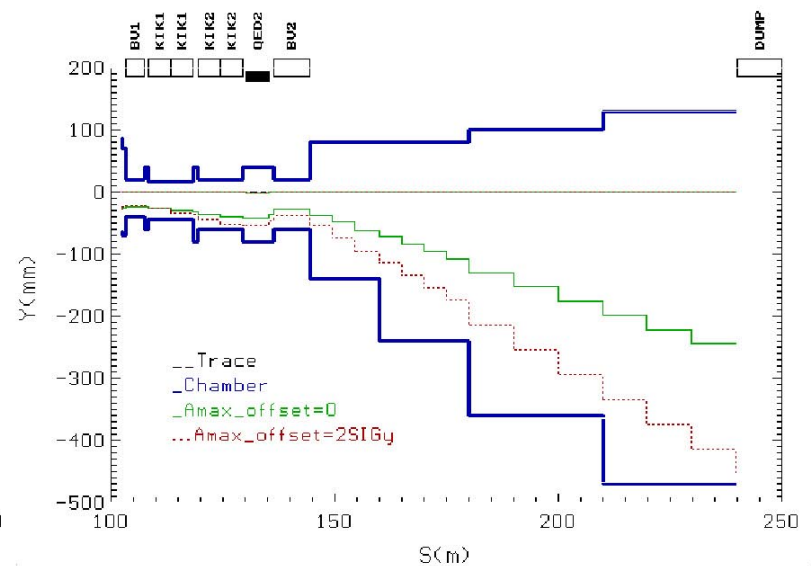
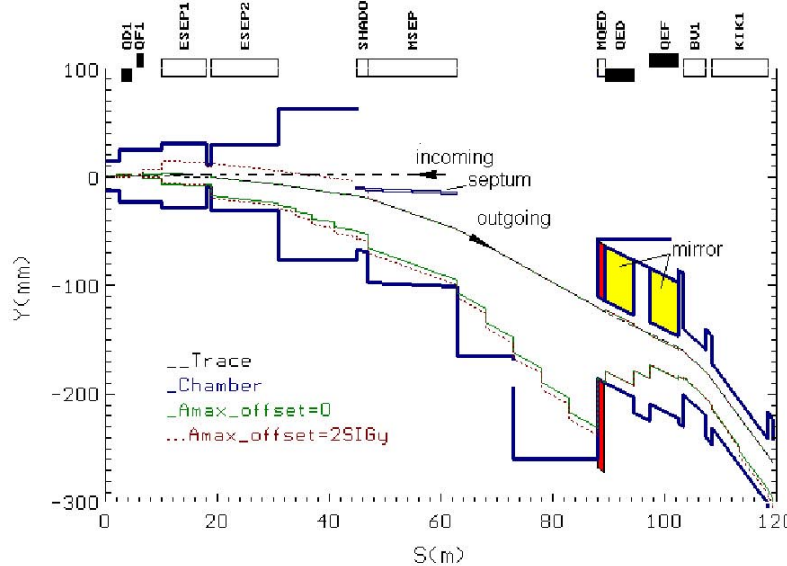


# Spent beam extraction

horizontal



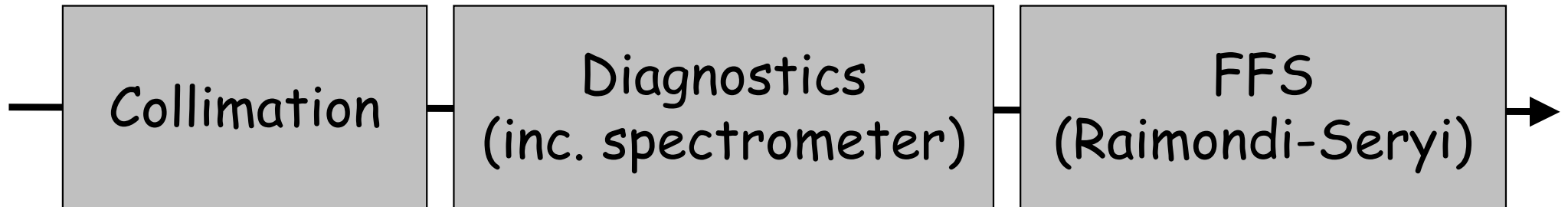
vertical



0-120 m

100-250 m

# A New BDS System for TESLA



Dedicated lattice for  
diagnostics:

- emittance measurement
- polarimeter
- spectrometer
- other (bunch length?)