

Possibility of bright, polarized high energy photon sources at the Advanced Photon Source

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Workshop on New Aspects of Quark Nuclear Physics with Polarized Photons, Feb. 17-20, Honolulu





1. Introduction:Existing γ-ray facilities
APS overview
Why APS γ-ray?

- 2. Compton scattering basics
- **3.** Possible performance of the APS γ-ray facility Booster Storage ring
- 4. Laser systems
- 5. Summary





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Existing γ**-ray facilities**





APS overview 1





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APS Collaborative Access Teams by Sector & Discipline



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	Booster	APS SR	APS SR
		ID	$\mathbf{B}\mathbf{M}$
Revolution Frequency (kHz)	815	272	
Injection frequency $F_{\rm ai}$ (Hz)	2	0.008	
Nominal energy (GeV)	7	7	
Stored beam energy (GeV)	0.45-4		7
Energy gain per turn (keV)	32.0	-	
Energy spread, ms @ 7-GeV	0.1%	0.1%	
Emittance ε ₀ @ 7 GeV (m-rad)	130×10-7 a	2.5×10-9	
Coupling factor k	0.1	1-3%	
Electrons per bunch	6.25×10 ¹⁰ (10 nC) ^b	10 ¹¹ (15 nC)	
Number of bunches	1	2	23 °
Bunch repetition rate (kHz)	815	6528	
Bunch length, ms, @ 7 GeV (ps)	77	45	
Beta functions β_{xx} (m)	16, 2.7	19.5, 2.9	2.12, 26.1
Beam size $\sigma_{\rm x}$, $\sigma_{\rm v}$ (µm)	786, 102	274, 8.5	91.8, 25.5
Beam divergence $\sigma_{\rm x}$, $\sigma_{\rm y}$ (µrad)		11.3, 2.9	56.3, 1.1

Table 1. APS Booster and storage ring (SR) beam parameters

a. Recent improvement of the focus of the magnets has improved this down to 93 nm rad [6].

b. This is determined by the safety envelope. The highest ever achieved is 4-5 nC.

c. The typical bunch pattern is 23 bunches spaced evenly at 1/24 of the ring circumference with the 24^{th} bunch missing.

APS: Top-up operation









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Compton scattering basics



$$E_{s} = \frac{4\gamma^{2}E_{L}}{1 + \frac{4\gamma E_{L}}{mc^{2}} + (\theta\gamma)^{2}}$$

$$\Sigma = \frac{2\pi r_e^2}{x} \left[\left(1 - \frac{4}{x} - \frac{8}{x^2} \right) \ln(1+x) + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{8}{x} - \frac{1}{2(1+x^2)} \right]$$

$$x = \frac{2\gamma E_L (1 - \beta \cos \phi)}{mc^2} = \frac{4\gamma E_L}{mc^2}$$



Photon flux calculation



$$f_e = \frac{N_e}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sigma_x \sigma_y \sigma_z} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma_x^2} - \frac{y^2}{2\sigma_y^2} - \frac{(z-ct)^2}{2\sigma_z^2}\right)$$

$$f_{p} = \frac{N_{p}}{(2\pi)^{3/2} \sigma_{0}^{2} \sigma_{t}} \exp\left(-\frac{x^{2} + y^{2}}{2\sigma_{0}^{2}} - \frac{(z/c+t)^{2}}{2\sigma_{t}^{2}}\right)$$



Photon flux and bunch lifetime



Photons per
scattering N_{γ}

]

$$= \Sigma \frac{N_e N_p}{2\pi \sqrt{\sigma_0^2 + \sigma_x^2} \sqrt{\sigma_0^2 + \sigma_y^2}}$$

Flux
$$F = rN_e \sum_{j=0}^{f-1} (1-r)^j = N_e [1-(1-r)^f] \approx rfN_e,$$

Lifetime
$$T = -\frac{1}{f} \frac{\ln 2}{\ln(1-r)} \approx \frac{\ln 2}{fr}.$$

 $r = \frac{N_{\gamma}}{N_e}$









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Coherent Reg A9000, 2.5 W, 250 kHz @ 800 nm 5 nC charge

Reality and Future: booster



Currently working charge: Highest ever achieved: Off-the-shelf laser: Immediately available: 2-3 nC 4-5 nC 2.5 W 1×10⁸ @ 0.1 GeV 2×10⁶ @ 1 GeV 200 photons in 0.1 ns at 815 kHz

Repetition rate:

To get to higher fluxes

- * Need to up grade rf tuner to compensate large beam loading at higher charge
- * Replace the magnets for better beam quality
- * More powerful laser/intracavity scattering, 10 times or more

Foreseeable:

Repetition rate:

Machine Limit:

1×10⁹ @ 0.1 GeV 2×10⁷ @ 1 GeV

2000 photons in 0.1 ns at 815 kHz

1011

Flux and lifetime: SR





Spectra Physics Tsunami, 3.5 W, 80 MHz @ 800 nm

Reality and Future: SR



Currently injection charge:2-3 nC/2 min
 $\rightarrow 1-1.5 \times 10^8 \text{ e}/\text{s loss}$ Highest ever achieved:4-5 nC
 $\rightarrow 1-1.5 \times 10^8 \text{ e}/\text{s for d}$ Off the shelf laser:3.5 WImmediately available: $1-2 \times 10^8 \text{ @}, 1, 1.7 \text{ GeV}$

Repetition rate:



To get to higher fluxes

- * Booster upgrade for higher charge per shot
- * Implement new lattice for quiet injection for more frequent injection up to 2 Hz
- * More powerful laser/intracavity scattering: 10 times more

Foreseeable:

Repetition rate:

Machine limit:

1-2×10⁹ @ 1, 1.7 GeV 10⁹ @ 2.8 GeV

300 photons in 0.1 ns at 6.528 MHz

10¹¹/s

Transverse injection: orbit disturbance





Longitudinal injection







Table 2. Comparison of the Performance of the Proposed APS y-Ray Source and HIGS

	APS SR	APS	ESRF	SPring-8	HIGS
		booster	GRAAL [3]	LEPS [3]	future [3]
Beam energy (GeV)	7	0.4-4	6	8	0.2-1.3
y-ray energy (GeV)	1, 1.7, 2.8	0.005 - 1.0	0.55-1.50	1.5-2.4	0.002-
					0.220
Flux (photons/s)			3×10 ⁶	5×10 ⁶	$10^{6} \cdot 10^{10}$
Immediate	$1-2 \times 10^{8}$	$2 \times 10^{6} - 10^{8}$			
Foreseeable upgrade	3×10 ⁹ -3×10 ⁸	$2 \times 10^{7} - 10^{9}$			
Machine limit	1011	1011			





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Make and model	Energy per pulse ^a	Rep rate	Average power
Coherent	5 μJ compressed	250 KHz	2.5 W
RegA9000	10 μJ uncompressed		
Quantronix	>5 mJ compressed	1 kHz	10 W
	10 mJ uncompressed		
Spectra Physics	40 nJ	80 MHz	3.5 W
Tsunami			
Coherent	20 nJ	80 MHz	1.4 W
Mira			

Table C1. Performance of the off-the-shelf Ti:Sa lasers

a. In deriving the uncompressed pulse energy, the compressor efficiency is assumed to be 50%.

Example of custom laser with higher power:

4 W, 75 MHz at 527, → 8 W @ 1053 nm, operating, J Lab 30 W, 75 MHz at 532, → 60 W @ 1064 nm, under development, J Lab

Laser: external buffer cavity



Purpose:Laser repetition rate adjustmentIntracavity scattering?



Jones and Ye, Opt Lett 27, 1848 (2002)





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Discussion

- What:Technical feasibilityPhysics possibilities
- When: 8:00 PM on Monday (today)
- Where: Ballroom in the Waikiki Terrace Hotel
- Who: Anyone interested
- Also: Dessert and coffee.





Advanced Photon Source

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