

Accelerator Research at Argonne and Beyond

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Introduction – APS Accelerator Research

- Accelerator Physics R&D at the APS is conducted by both AOD and ASD
 - AOD: Operations Analysis Group, Diagnostics Group
 - ASD: Accelerator Physics Group, Division Office
- Accelerator Engineering R&D is done by all APS divisions





Introduction – APS Accelerator Research

- This talk will first highlight the work of accelerator physicists on the APS facility itself
 - Daily support of machine operation
 - Evaluation and development of near-term enhancements
 - R&D for long-term "far reaching" enhancements
- APS accelerator R&D support for other programs at ANL
 - Physics and engineering involvement
- APS accelerator R&D involvement beyond ANL
 - Universities
 - Fermilab
 - Collaborative Organization





Guiding factors:

- Source brightness
- Beam stability
- Beam quality





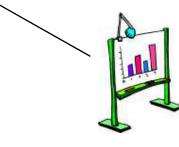
Source Brightness

- Low emittance (8.0 nm \rightarrow 2.5 nm)
 - Simulation tools and techniques allow efficient lattice development
 - Direct emittance optimization
 - Accelerator geometry optimization
 - Developed tools Orbit Response Matrix analysis to measure and correct particle beam optics, improving symmetry and lifetime

• Higher beam current

- Studied machine performance up to 200 mA
- Demonstrated user operation up to 110 mA
- Investigating options for special optics
 - Longer straight sections (~11 m)
 - Various exotic single-sector lattices









Beam Stability

World-class orbit stability

- ID x-ray BPM feedback
- Fast DC orbit correction



Overcome effects of beam-induced wakefields

- Understand single-bunch intensity limitations
- Develop and benchmark complete and accurate model of machine impedance
- Raise intensity-dependent instability thresholds
- Study and test passive (e.g., rf cavity HOM dampers) ← and active (e.g., feedback) options







Beam Quality

- Bunch purity to a part in 10⁶ or 10⁷
 - Bunch cleaning
- Injection efficiency and transparency to fully exploit advantages of top-up operation
 - Booster low emittance
 - Off-energy injection





Long-Term Topics

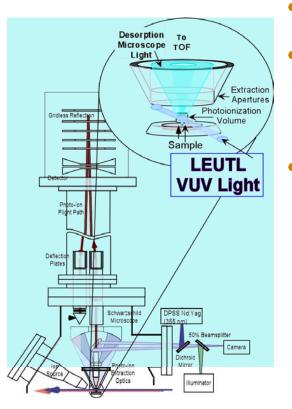
• To ensure APS remains competitive and viable in 20 years: possible future upgrades

- Ultra-low emittance storage rings
- Options for energy-recovering linacs (ERLs)
- Interleaved linac and ring-based sources
- Ultrafast x-rays (ultra short e- bunches)
- Linac-based free-electron lasers (FELs)
 - LEUTL R&D success extended to developing user facility capability
- General beam dynamics
 - Model independent analysis
 - Electron cloud effects
 - Ionization cooling





FEL R&D at APS



Single Photon Ionization / Resonant Ionization to Threshold

J. Moore and M. Pellin MSD/ANL

LEUTL has SPIRIT

Presently LDRD funded: Preparing proposal to DOE to upgrade to VUV user capability: Argonne Linear FEL Facility (ALFF)

SASE FEL-related R&D



- Time-resolved radiation analysis using FROG
- High-brightness e- source development
- Comprehensive start-to-end simulation





- Coherent synchrotron radiation (CSR) instability and longitudinal space-charge instability
- Static and dynamic error sources
- OTR diagnostics





Coordination of Accelerator Research at ANL (CARA)

- A new cross-divisional activity started in April 2002 by Kwang-Je Kim to coordinate accelerator R&D at ANL that had been pursued independently by several divisions
- Participation from three ALD areas:
 - Physical, Biological, and Computing Sciences (PBCS)
 - Involves HEP, CHEM, PHY, IPNS divisions
 - Advanced Photon Source (APS)
 - Involves ASD, AOD, XFD divisions
 - Energy & Environmental Science and Technology (EEST)
 - Involves ET Division





CARA: Accelerator Research at ANL

• Benefits of CARA:

- Increased research efficiency by sharing resources and manpower
- Strengthened accelerator science at ANL on existing program and new initiatives
- A body to respond to collaboration and other opportunities from outside
- CARA activities are supported by LDRD





CARA: ANL Accelerator R&D Expertise

• APS

- High-brightness storage ring study
- ID design
- Injector test stand for high-brightness linac study
- Engineering resources

Argonne Wakefield Accelerator (AWA)

- High-brightness and high-Q sources
- Wakefields and wakefield acceleration

• ATLAS/Rare Isotope Accelerator (RIA)

- Low- and medium-beta SCRF
- Multi-Q ion beam transport

Terawatt tabletop (T3) lasers

- Femtosecond techniques
- Laser-plasma interaction for extreme high gradient

Materials science and surface physics

- Accelerating structure development





CARA: Basic Accelerator R&D Wish List

- Higher acceleration gradient by a factor >10
 - Multi-TeV collider
 - Material limits, advanced accelerator concepts
- Higher electron beam brightness by a factor >10
 - Sub-angstrom x-ray lasers
- Femtosecond-attosecond timing control
 - Combine with, learn from, laser techniques
- CW accelerators for high-average output
 - Superconducting rf
- Test accelerators, e.g., LC damping rings





CARA: Present Activities

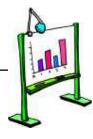
- Monthly meetings
- "Beams and Applications Seminar" series
- Cross-divisional, cross-ALD LDRD research
 - Linear collider LDRD
 - SCRF processing lab (ANL/RIA, FNAL)
 - *High-brightness beams (HEP and ASD)*
 - VUV FEL user facility development (AOD, ASD, XFD)
 - Engineering for RIA +
 - Fermilab collider run II collaboration initiated

Benefits realized to date of the CARA initiative

- Wide support by both scientific staff and the lab management
- A positive impact on ANL accelerator research
- Noticed and praised by scientists and management from other national laboratories



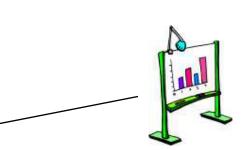




CARA: Future Activities

• Continue present R&D and add new topics

- High-brightness e-beams
- VUV FEL
- High-gradient SCRF
- Damping ring studies
- Ultra-fast laser techniques
- Rf cavity breakdown
- EPICS for emerging platform
- Second harmonic cavity for Rapid Cycling Synchrotron (IPNS)
- Expand coordination/collaboration outside ANL, to neighboring institutions
 - SCRF collaboration with FNAL
 - New collaborative projects with FNAL to improve Tevatron run II luminosity
 - Joint faculty position with NIU for advanced heavy-ion beam dynamics
 - Provide opportunities for graduate student placement at ANL



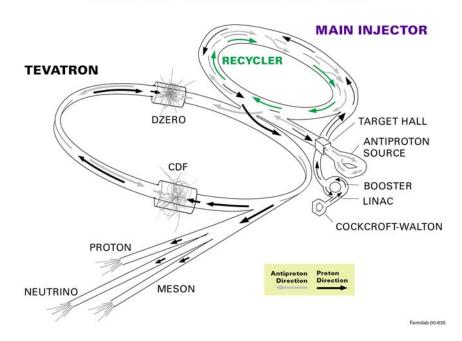






Collaboration on Fermilab Run II

FERMILAB'S ACCELERATOR CHAIN

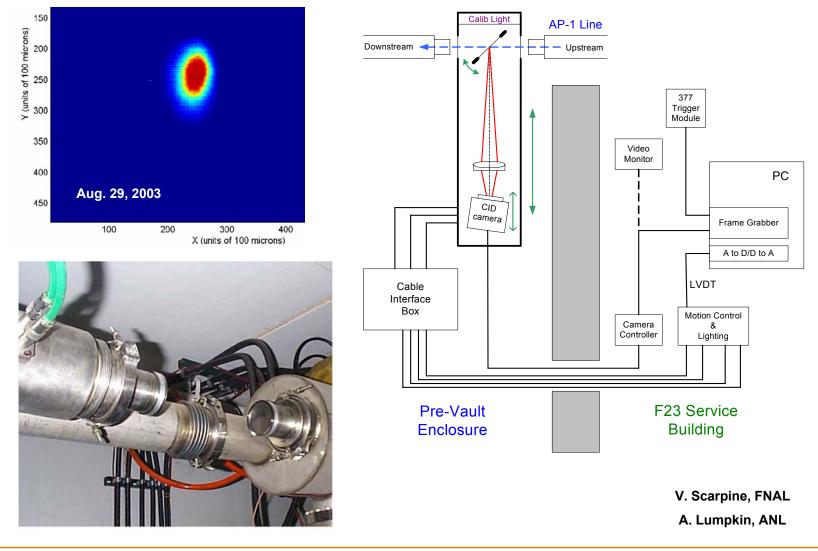


- Booster beam dynamics
- Recycler vacuum
- Tevatron optics modeling
- OTR imaging for p and p-bar
- Electron cooling





First OTR Light, 120-GeV Protons at FNAL







Towards Forming Institute for Advanced Accelerator Physics (IAAP)

Vision:

- Chicago area has strong accelerator research capabilities spread over ANL, FNAL, and nearby university groups
- Advances in basic accelerator physics limited since activities are scattered and usually subordinate to other research programs
- A broad, coordinated research program in fundamental accelerator physics will enhance regional capability required to participate in major future projects (e.g., linear collider, 4th-generation light source)

• Approach:

- Invite and consolidate participating groups/institutions
- Secure funding prospects
- Launch a few pilot collaborative projects with a high probability of success







- APS accelerator R&D program is balanced and directly focused on both near-term APS user needs and long-term evolution of facility to maintain world-class capabilities
- APS accelerator scientists and engineers pursuing productive collaborations with colleagues in other ANL divisions, leveraging expertise
- Vision of forming IAAP to strengthen accelerator R&D capability beyond ANL for future growth



