GENERATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF 5-MICRON ELECTRON BEAM FOR PROBING OPTICAL SCALE STRUCTURES

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Abstract
In recent years advanced acceleration technologies have progress toward combination of electron beam, laser and optical scale dielectric structures. In present paper described generation of the electron beam probe with parameters satisfied to perform test of such optical structures.

GOAL AND SETUP

The work was done at Accelerator Test Facility at Brookhaven National Laboratory on purpose to have setup suitable for experiments with optical scale microstructures. It uses the ICS chamber and permanent magnet quadrupole triplet assembly made by Radiabeam for ICS experiment [1]. Goal of this work was to get 5-micron size electron beam on OTR foil of diagnostic system. Diagnostic system was capable to characterize beam size. ICS chamber has switchable beam profile monitor based on YAG crystal and OTR foil, this BPM was used for rough beam tuning and alignment. For fine measurements

ELECTRON BEAM OPTIC

Usual ATF lattice configuration (Fig. 1) was designed to get optic functions for parallel round beam at the end of beamline where beam could be focused farther with triplet insertion. That gives enough flexibility to tune the beam of desired size.

Triplet esign

Triplet assembly has permanent magnet quadrupoles (PMQ) with gradient ~5 kGs/cm in average (Table 1). Triplet was built for previous experiment [1] and in current setup has redesigned distance between quads. Distance between triplet quadrupoles was found to focus beam with thin lens approximation (Fig 2). So beam transport matrix has a look:

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
 x_{11} & x_{12} \\
 x_{21} & x_{22}
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
 y_{11} & y_{12} \\
 y_{21} & y_{22}
\end{pmatrix}
=
\begin{pmatrix}
 0.995 & -0.001 \\
 -4.769 & 1.009
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
 1.002 & -0.003 \\
 -3.908 & 1.013
\end{pmatrix}
\]

Horizontal focal length is 21 cm, vertical is 25.6 cm. These values were used in MAD and beta-function values at the waist found as $\beta_y/\beta_x = 3.5/4.1$ mm for 15 m of original betas.

Triplet was installed in the IGS vacuum chamber on two orthogonal movable stages. One stage moves triplet in the transverse direction regards to beam axis, its make beam clear region and allow to operate accelerator for another projects downstream of beamline. Another stage moves triplet along the beam axis to make possible fine beam tuning at focal point. both stages have remote in vacuum control to make operation and tuning fast and pretty flexible.
Table 1: Triplet Permanent Magnet Quadrupoles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PMQ #</th>
<th>Length, mm</th>
<th>Kx / Ky, kGs/cm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>+5.130 / -5.110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>54.5</td>
<td>-5.094 / +5.095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>+5.186 / -5.133</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DIAGNOSTIC SETUP

Diagnostic stage consist of OTR foil, Microscope (25-0506 X15 Reflecting Objective NA 0.28, F=13 mm), mirror and Basler Gigabit camera (scA 1400-17gm, F = 135 mm). OTR foil, mirror and Microscope located on movable stage that moves system in transverse direction refer to the e-beam axis. Remote control of this stage make possible beam clear operation for another experiments downstream beamline. Microscope in turn has adjustable stage to remotely tune it on OTR foil spot. Combination of two optical systems produce 10x image magnification.

MEASUREMENTS

During diagnostic setup installation optical resolution and calibration of the system was measured on USAF high resolution target (Fig 3,b). The group of 202.5 pairs per mm was possible to see with 50% min to max ratio. Its gives 1.25 µm optical resolution. Number of pixels per the certain distance gives calibration of 0.63 µm/pixel. On Fig. 6 shown Microscope image on the Basler camera (a) and USAFTF high resolution snapshot to estimate optical resolution of the system.

At first electron beam of 300 pC bunch charge was tuned in the accelerator to match optic functions shown at Fig. 1 to received large size parallel beam at place of PMQ location. Beam size was monitored by three YAG crystal based Beam Profile Monitors, when required size was reached (11 m beta function was measured), the PMQ triplet was moved in the beam.

To compensate some residual beam divergency at triplet entrance the along beam axis triplet stage was used for fine tuning to localize focal beam point at the OTR foil.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We would like to acknowledge the technical support from ATF staff for skillful work in installation and operation of the experiment.

REFERENCES

[1] A. Murokh et al., “Inverse Compton Scattering Experiment in a bunch train regime using nonlinear Optical Cavity”, THEPPB008, these proceedings.