

CESR Test Accelerator – Investigation of the physics of charged particle beams

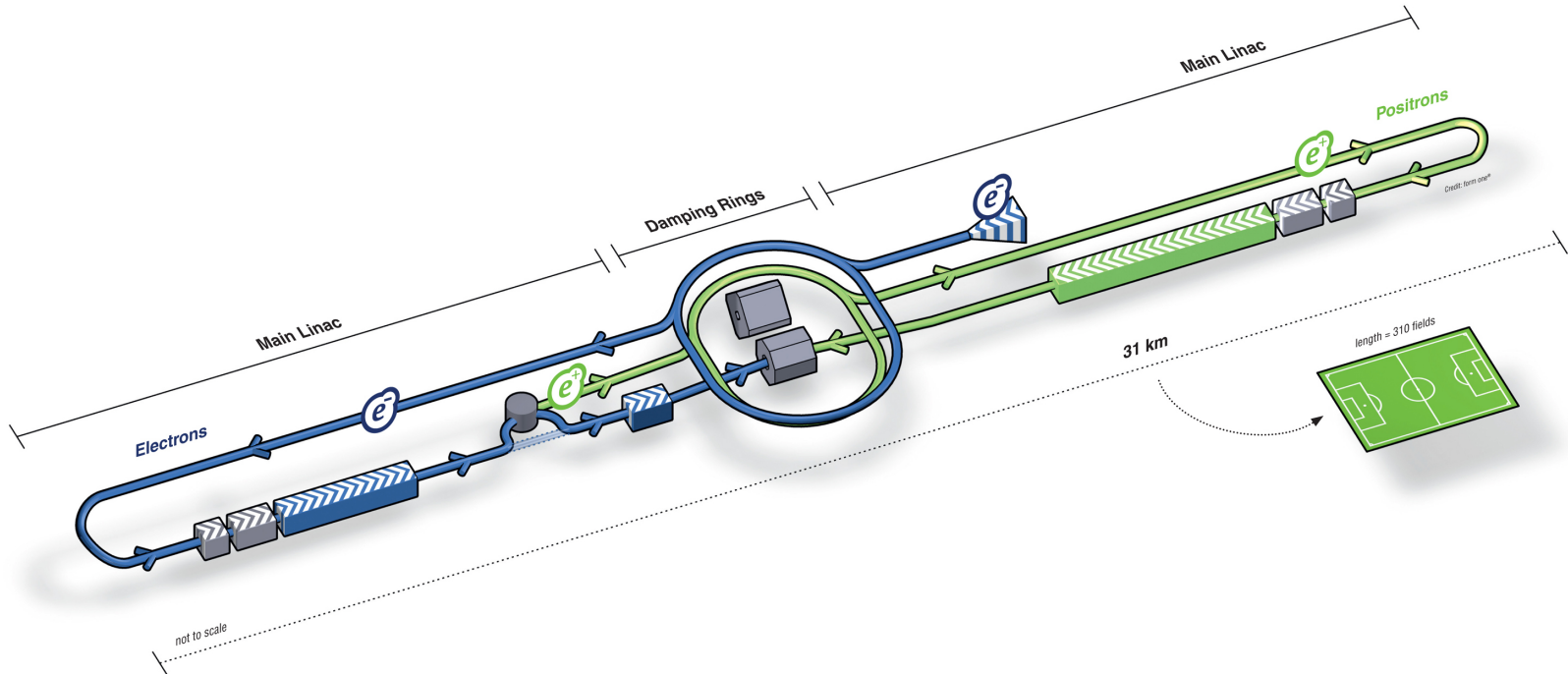


Circumference = 768m - Beam energy 1.8-5.5 GeV - Electrons and Positrons

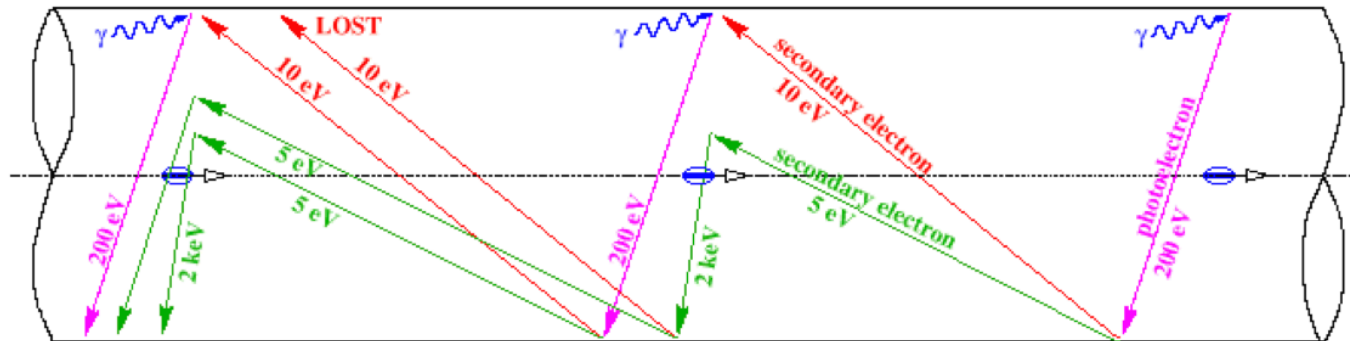
Linear Collider

Energy/beam = 250-500 GeV

$E_{\text{CM}} = 0.5-1.0 \text{ TeV}$

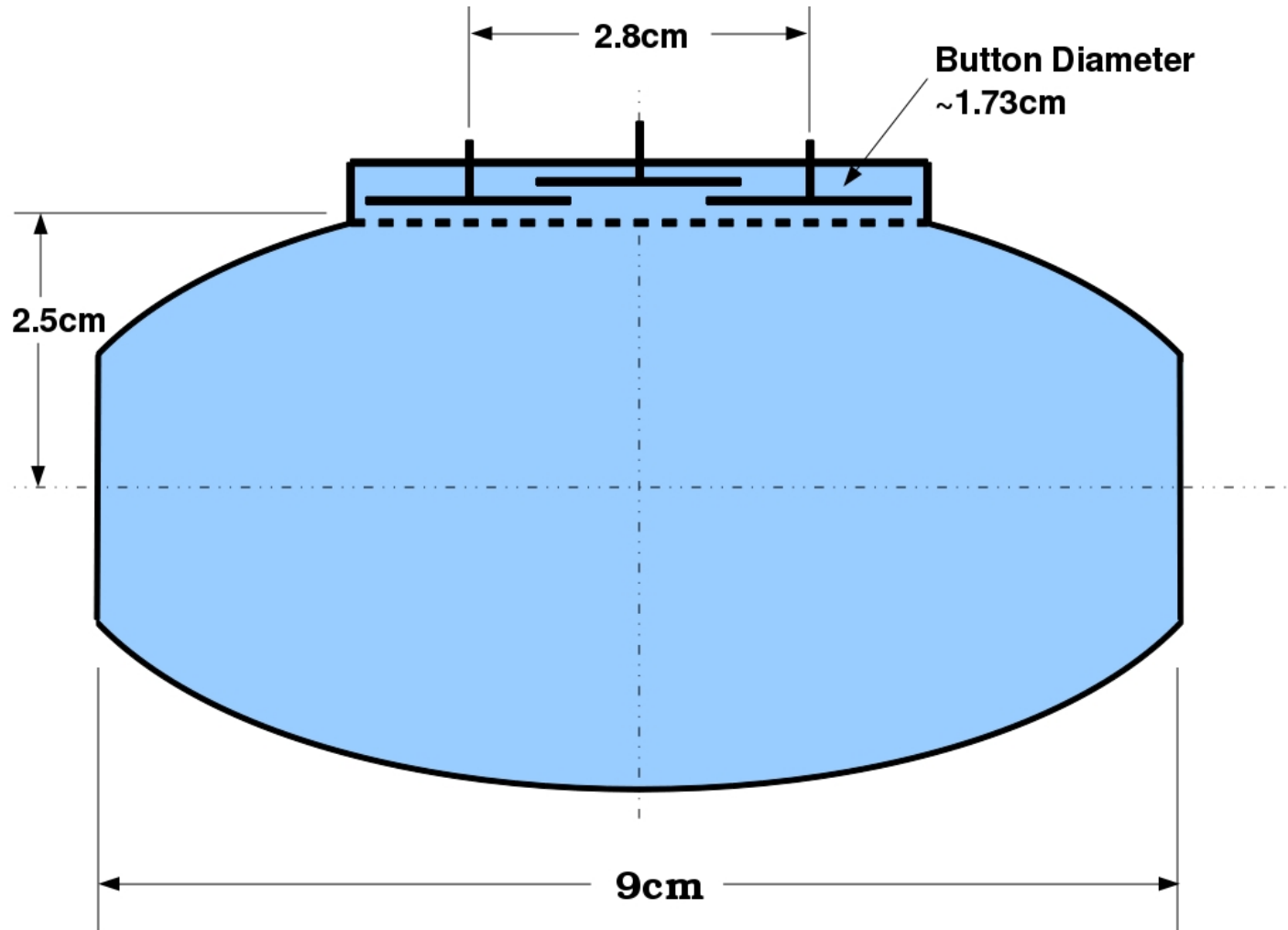


Electron cloud

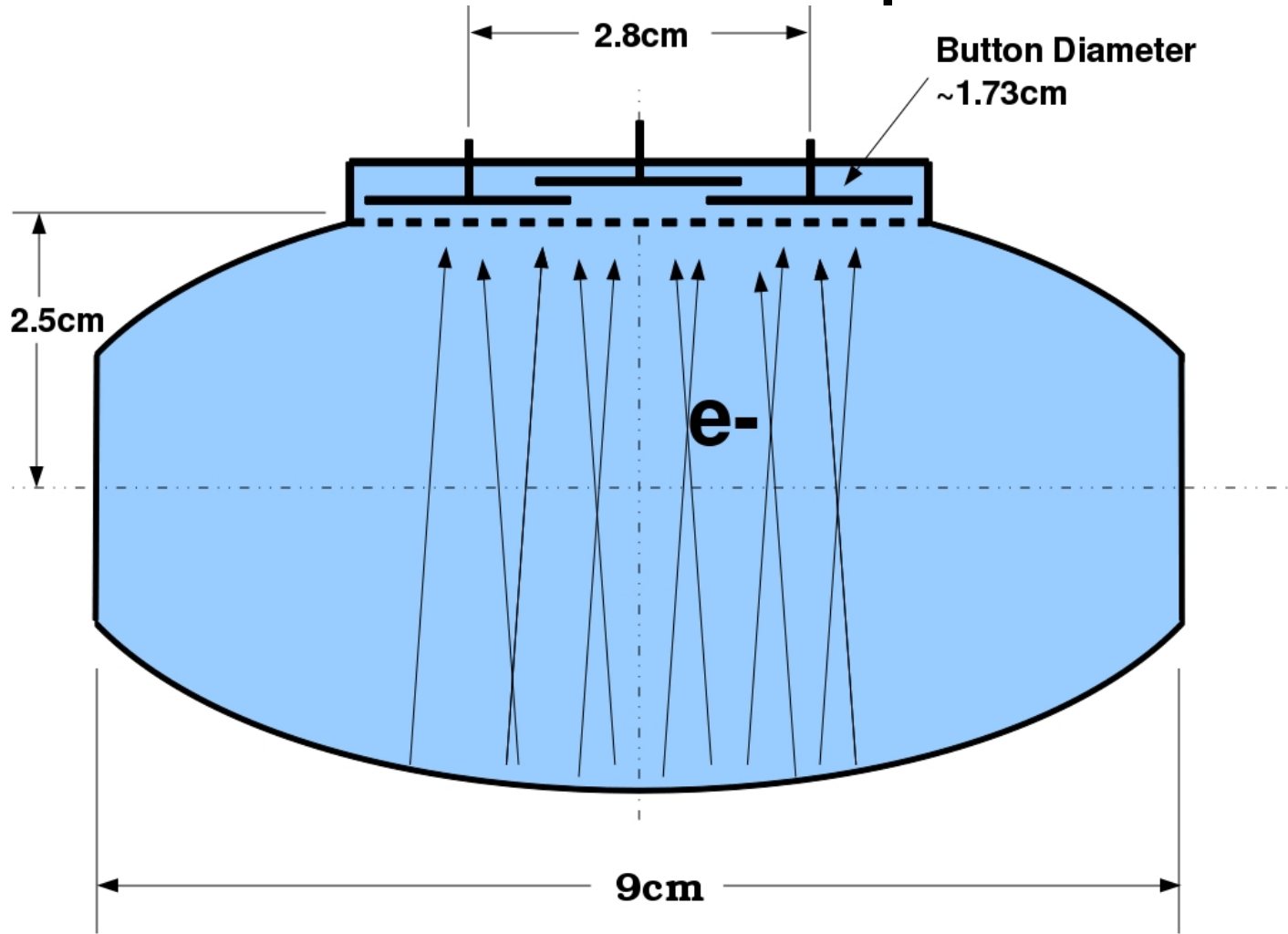


- Beam emits synchrotron radiation:
 - provides source of photo-electrons
 - other sources: beam-gas ionization, stray protons→wall
- Photo-electrons get rattled around the chamber from multibunch passages
 - especially for intense positively-charged beams (e^+ , protons, heavy ions)
- Photoelectrons yield secondary electrons
 - yield is determined by the secondary emission yield (SEY) function $\delta(E)$:
 - characterized by peak value δ_{\max}
 - e^- reflectivity $\delta(0)$: determines survival time of e^-
- Typical e^- densities: $n_e = 10^{10} - 10^{13} \text{ m}^{-3}$ (~a few nC/m)

Shielded pickup

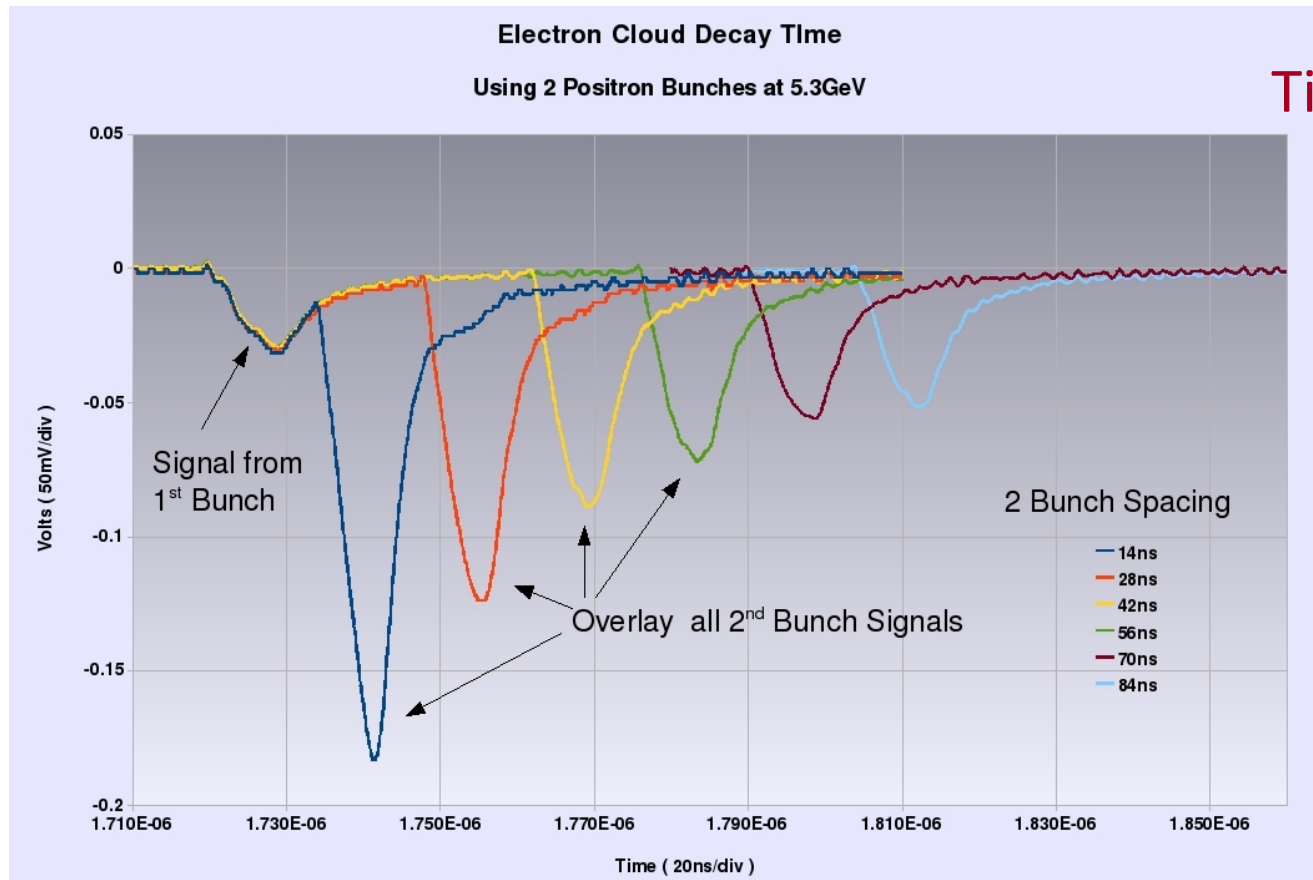


Shielded Pickup



With no magnetic field, electrons come from the floor of the chamber

Cloud Evolution: Witness Bunch Studies

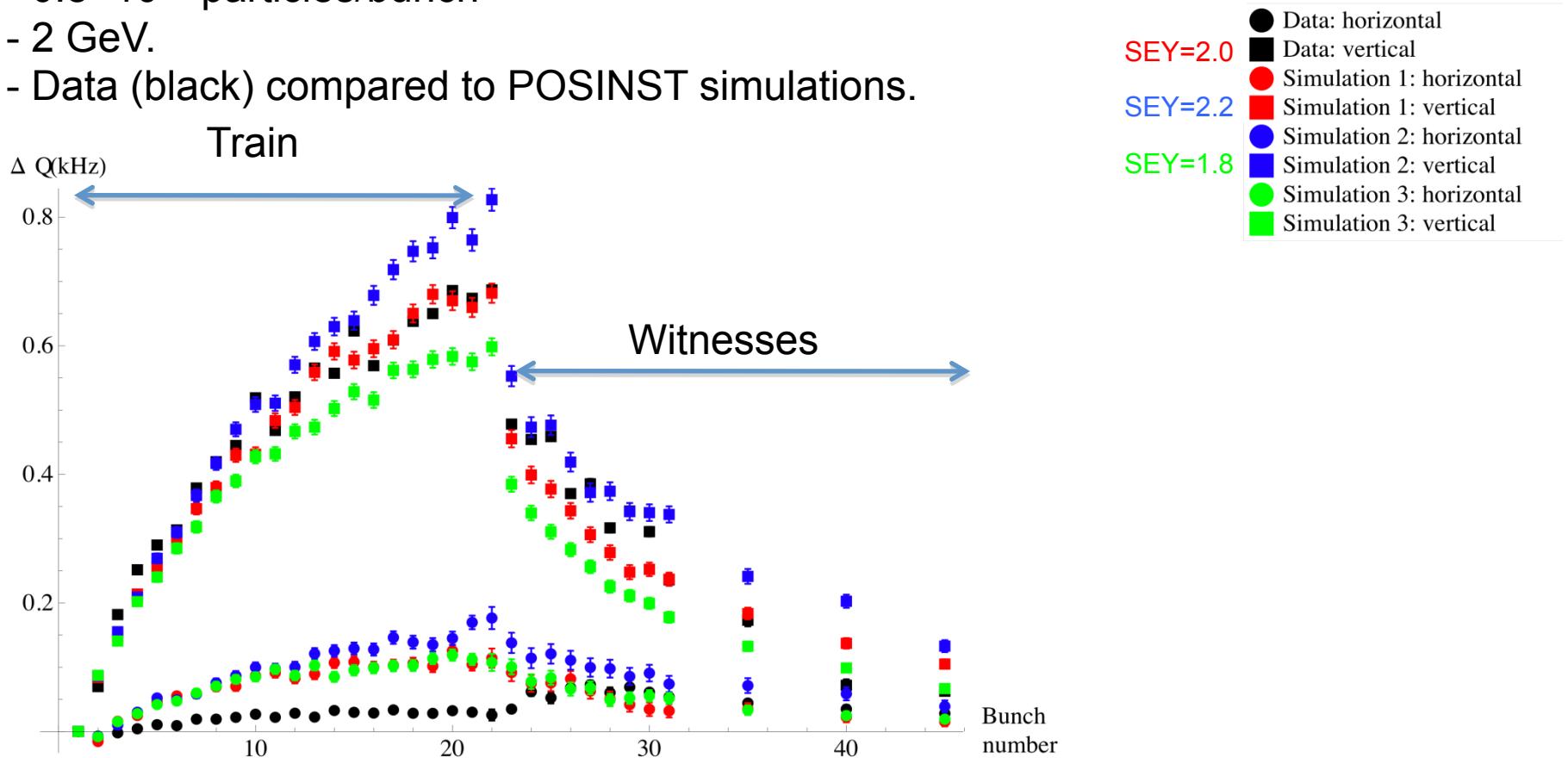


Cloud is generated by the first bunch. The witness bunch follows and kicks the cloud electrons into the pickup. Decay time of the cloud is evident.

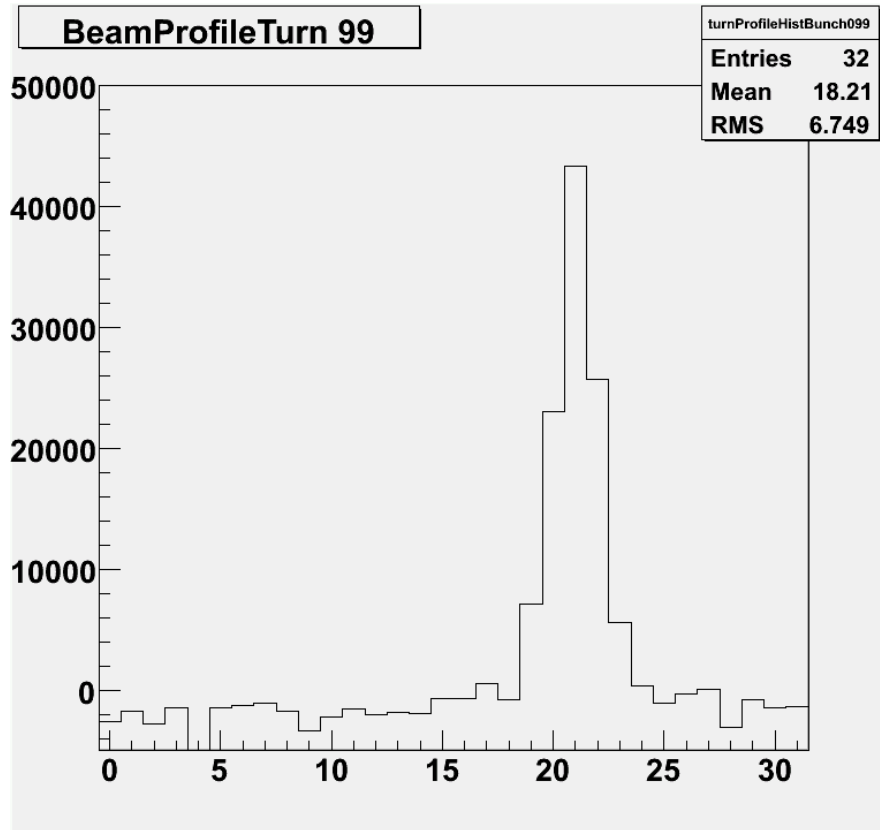
Peak SEY Scan

Coherent Tune Shifts (1 kHz \sim 0.0025), vs. Bunch Number

- 21 bunch train, followed by 12 witness bunches
- 0.8×10^{10} particles/bunch
- 2 GeV.
- Data (black) compared to POSINST simulations.



$\sigma = 17\mu\text{m}$
 $\epsilon_v = 18\text{pm}$

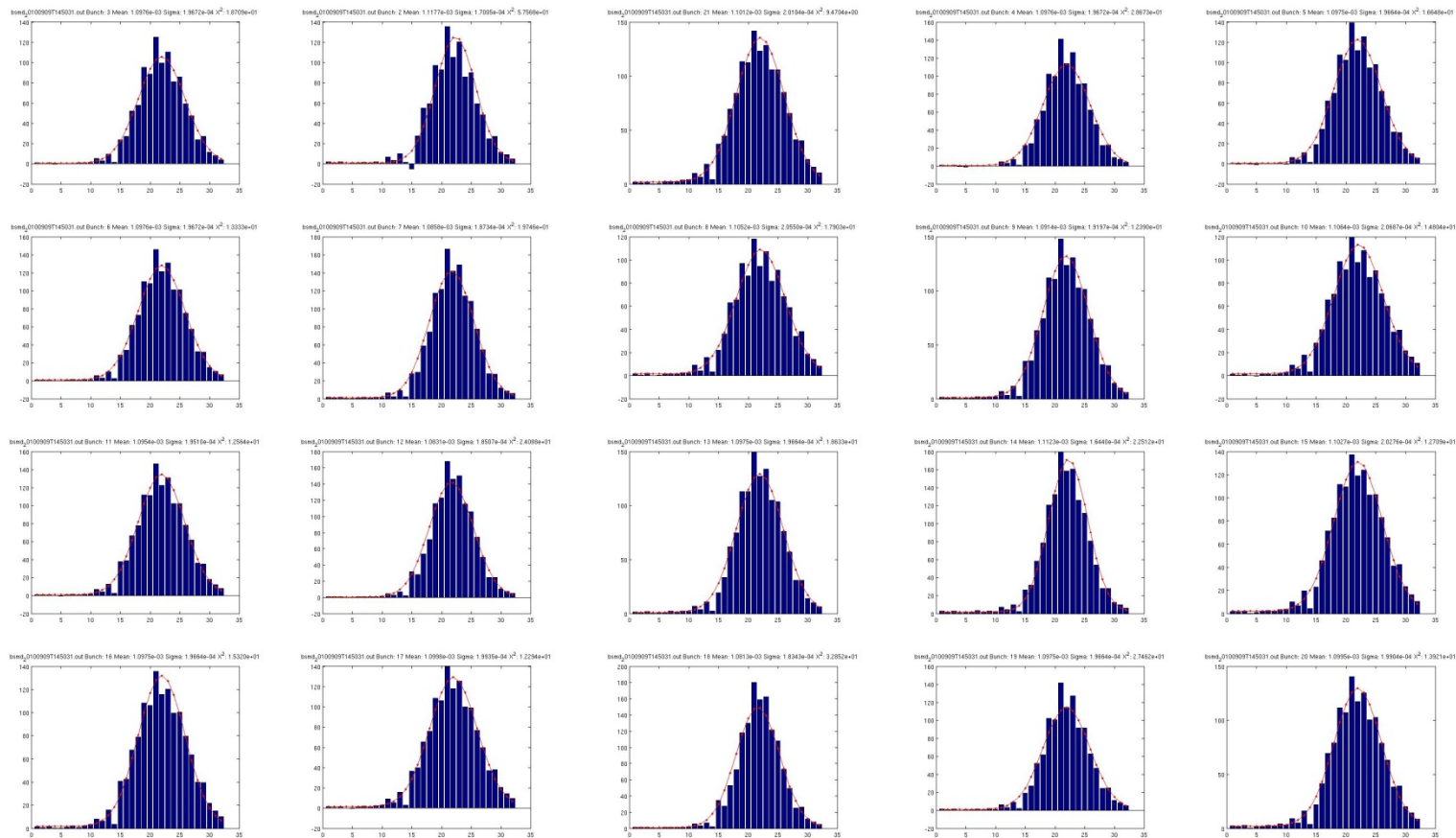


Low emittance tuning procedure typically yields sub 20pm in one or two iterations

20 bunches, 14 ns spacing, 32 channels, pinhole optics

Capability to measure bunches spaced by as few as 4ns

32 Channel Detector Output For 20 Bunches, 1 mA Per Bunch



CesrTA Grad students

Joe Calvey – Electron cloud

Jim Shanks – Low Emittance Tuning

Mike Ehrlichman – Intra-beam scattering

