

Generation of arbitrary bunch shapes using a multileaf collimator and emittance exchange

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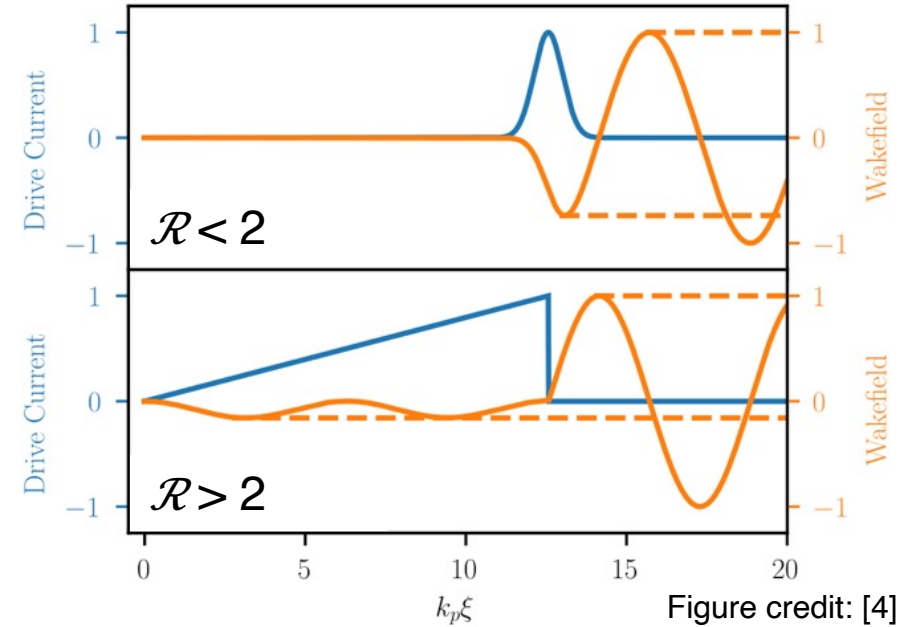
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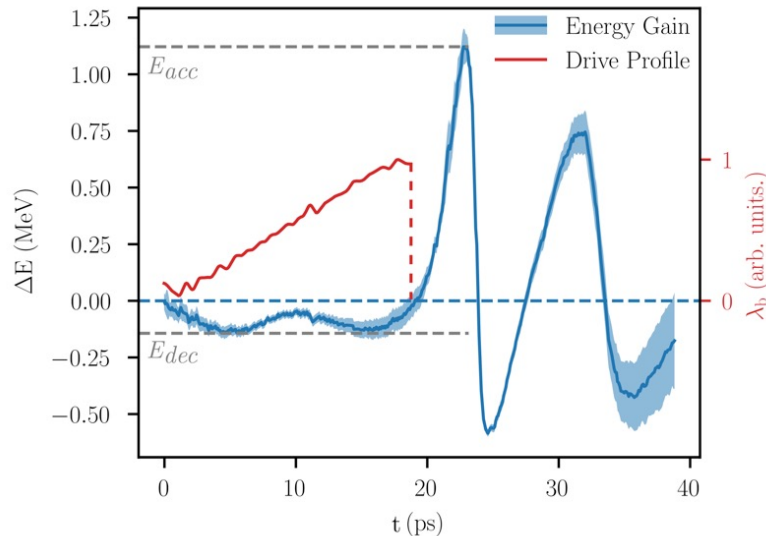


Motivation

- Transformer ratio, \mathcal{R} , defines the maximum energy that can be transferred from driver to witness: $\Delta E_w = \mathcal{R} \Delta E_d$
 - < 2 for symmetric beams but shaped beams can exceed
- Pulse shaping options: laser pulse stacking, wakefield structures, doglegs, emittance exchange

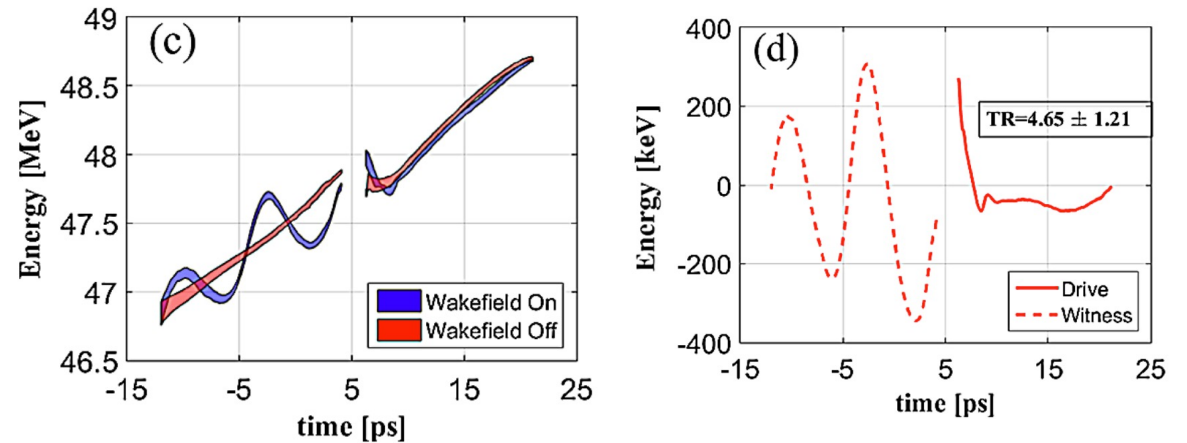


$\mathcal{R} = 7.8$ in plasma wakefield



Roussel, R., et al. *PRL* 124 (2020): 044802.

$\mathcal{R} = 4.8$ in dielectric wakefield

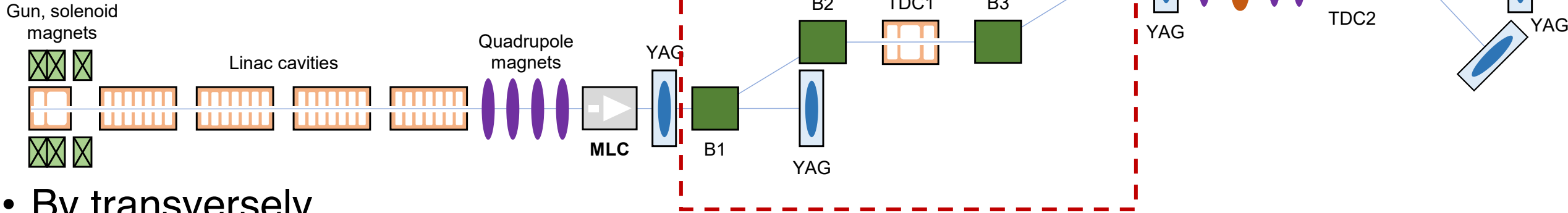


Gao, Q., et al. *PRL* 120 (2018): 114801.

See also: Loisch, G., et al. *PRL* 121 (2018): 064801.

Emittance exchange for advanced accelerators

Adapted from Ha, G., et al. *PRL* 118 (2017): 104801.

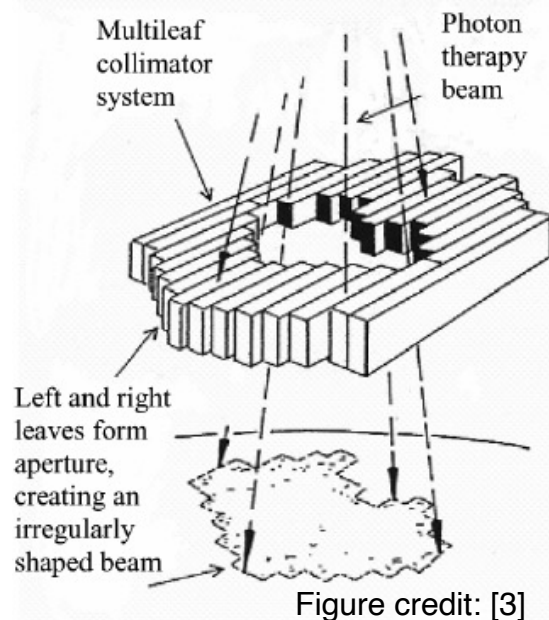
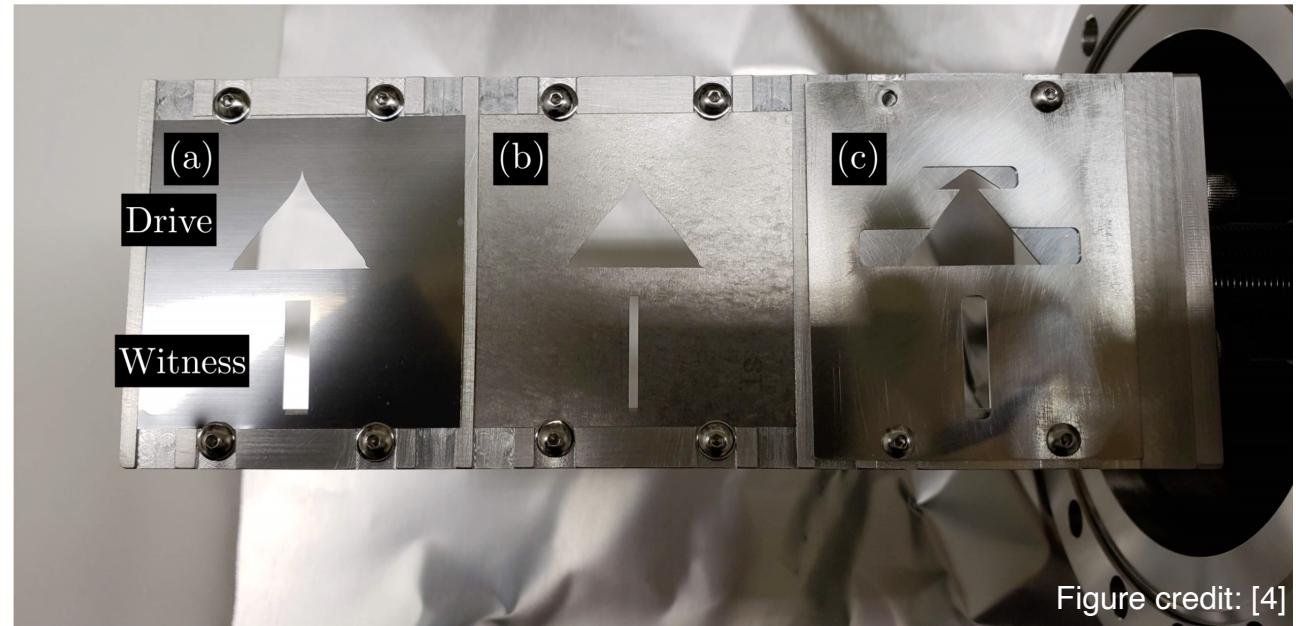


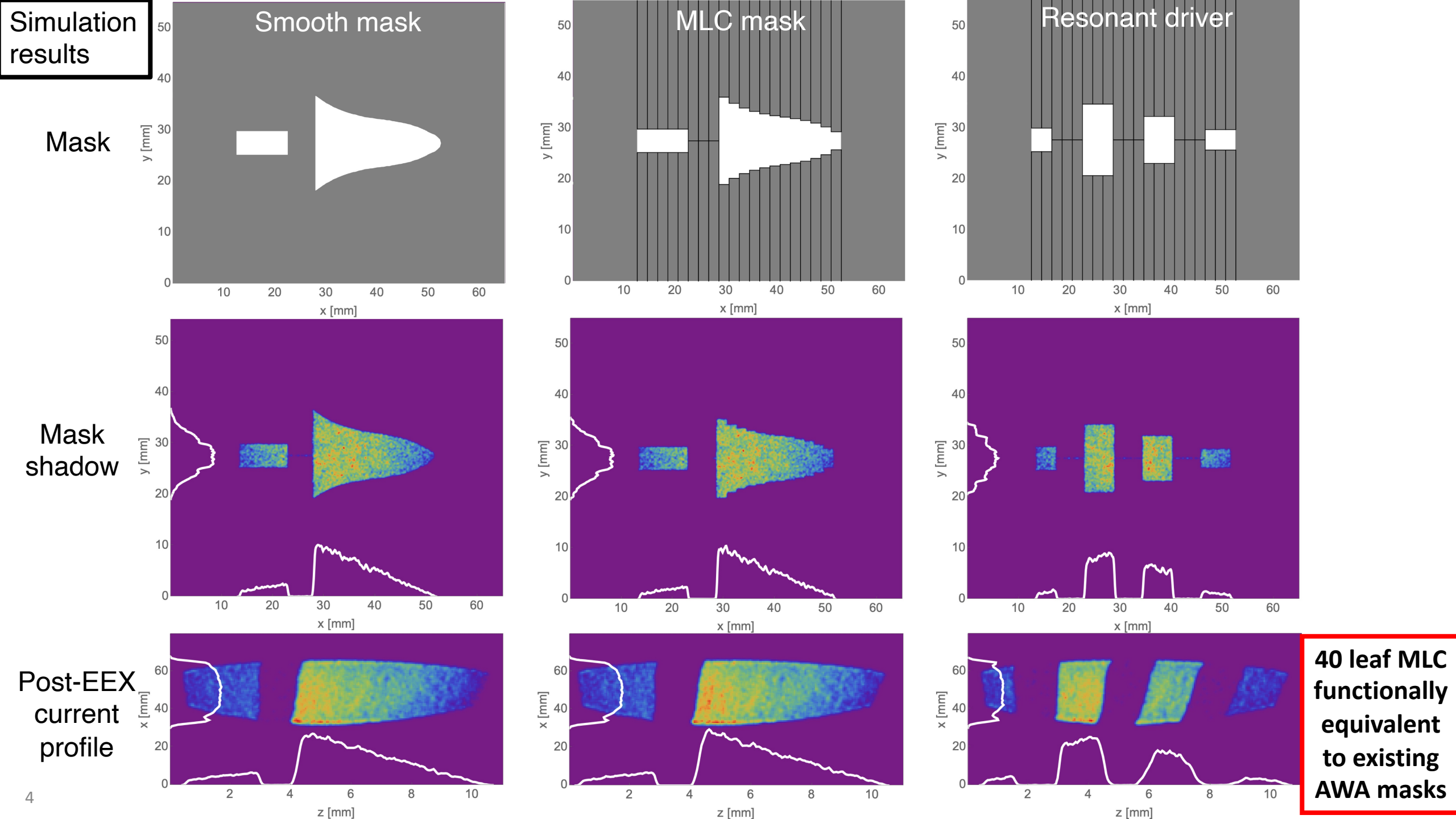
- By transversely masking the beam before the EEX beamline, the final current profile is controlled
- Shaping drive and witness bunches with this approach has yielded record-breaking transformer ratios

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{L}{2} & 0 & \eta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \eta & 1 & \frac{\xi}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{Dogleg}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & Lc & \frac{Lc\kappa}{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \kappa & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \kappa & \frac{Lc\kappa}{2} & \frac{Lc\kappa^2}{4} & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{Deflecting cavity}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{L}{2} & 0 & \eta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \eta & 1 & \frac{\xi}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{Dogleg}} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -\frac{L}{2\eta} & \eta - \frac{L\xi}{4\eta} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{\eta} & -\frac{\xi}{2\eta} \\ -\frac{\xi}{2\eta} & \eta - \frac{L\xi}{4\eta} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\eta} & -\frac{L}{2\eta} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{EEX}}$$

Multileaf collimator masking

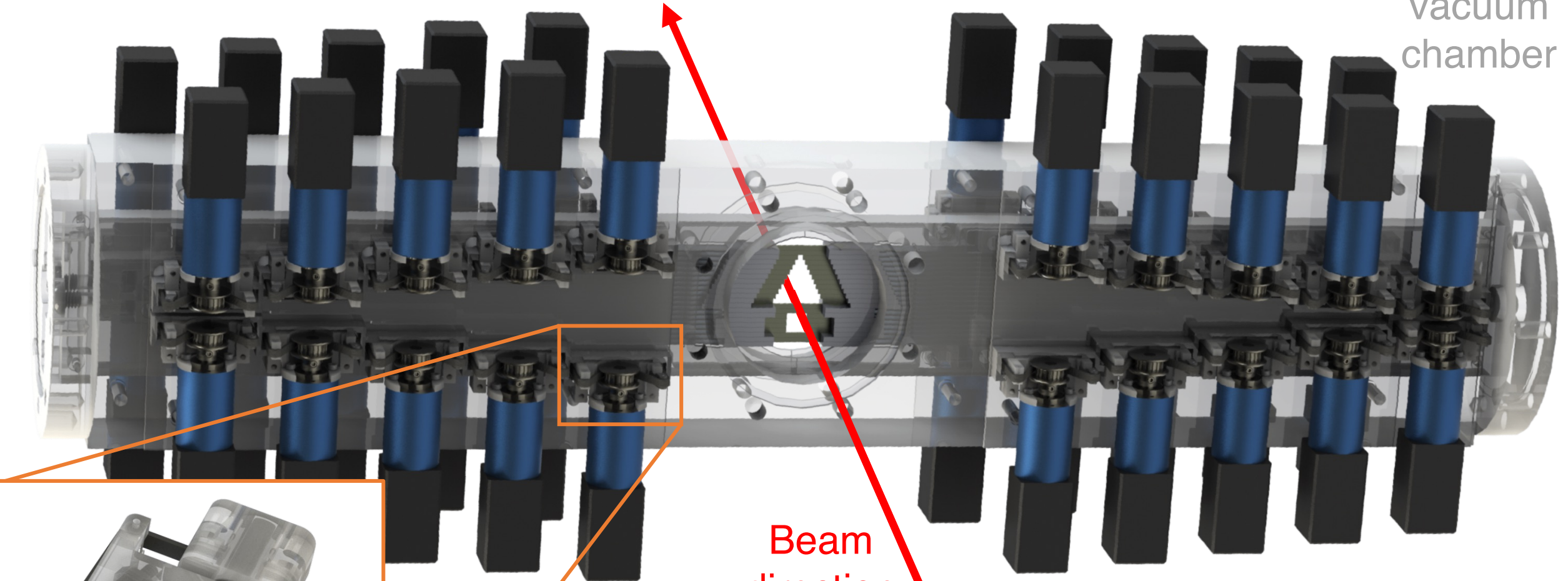
- Replace the laser cut tungsten masks in EEX beamline with a multileaf collimator (MLC)
- MLCs are commonly employed to shape radiotherapy beams
- Real-time, nearly arbitrary drive and witness beam shaping
- Highly synergistic with machine learning
- Extension of UCLA/AWA collaboration to study exotic shaped beams for HTR PWFA





Design (rotated to fit on slide)

Translucent
vacuum
chamber

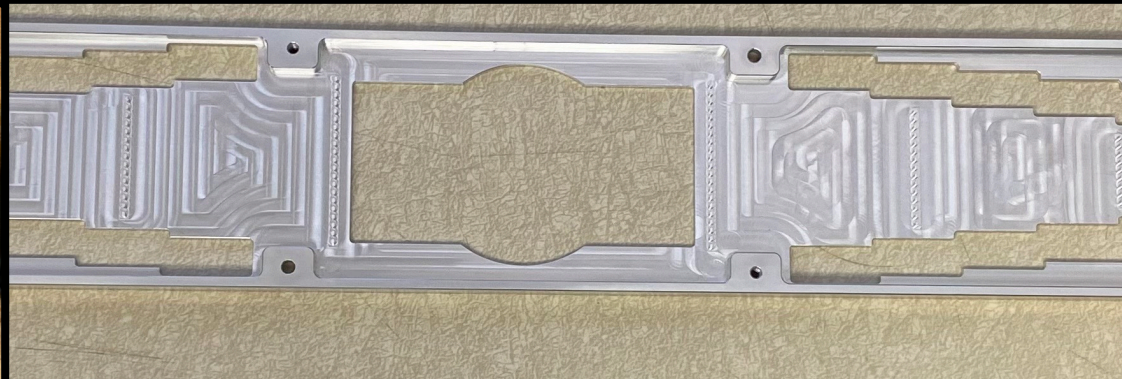
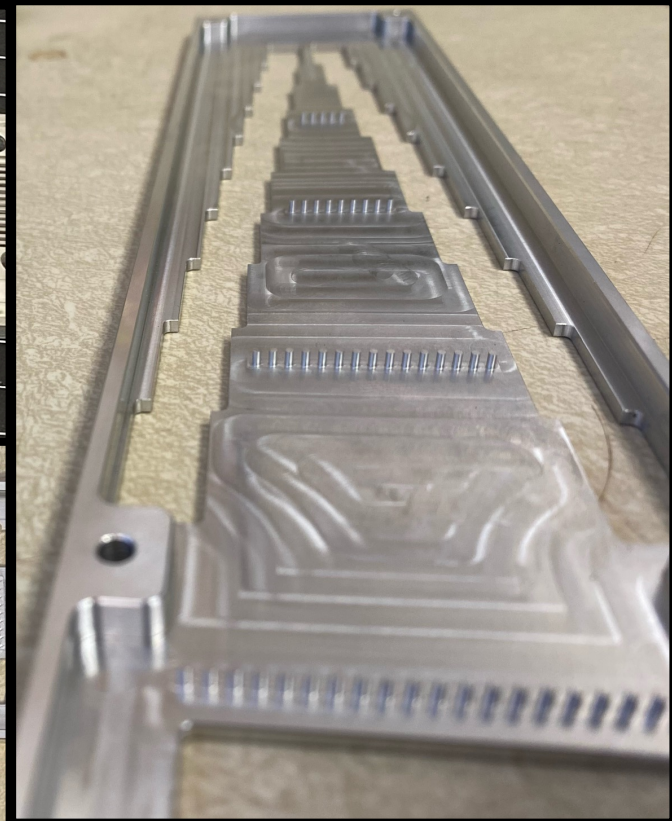
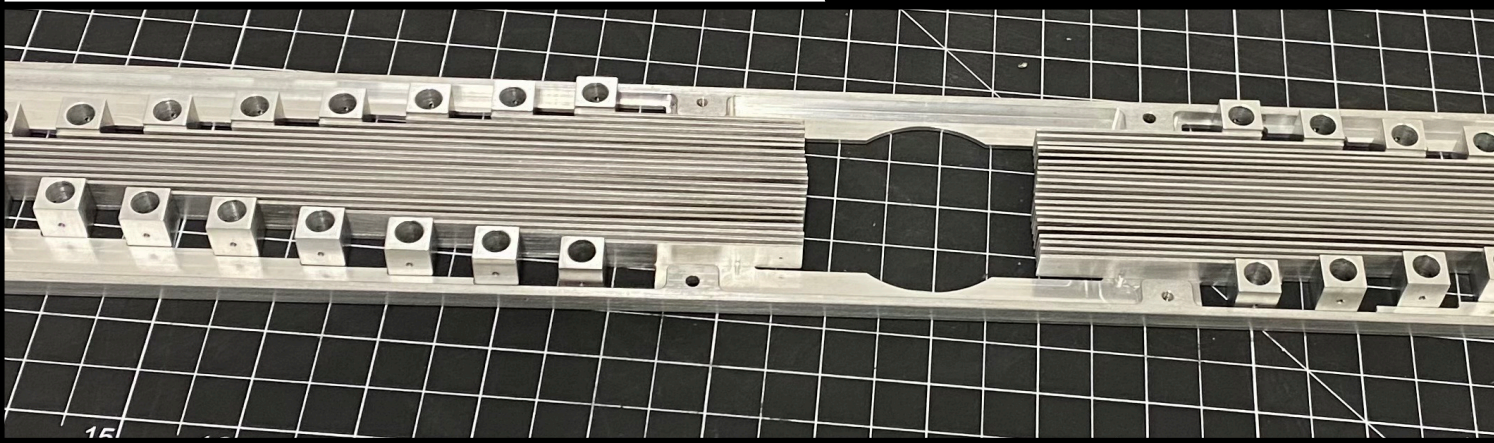
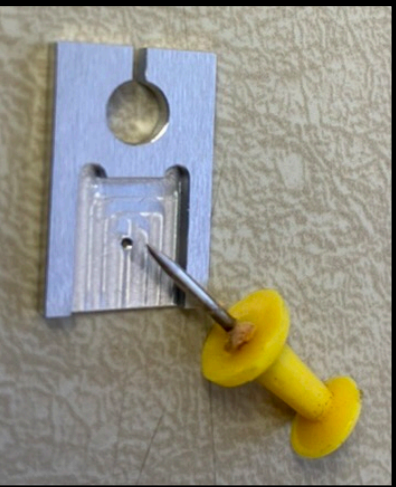
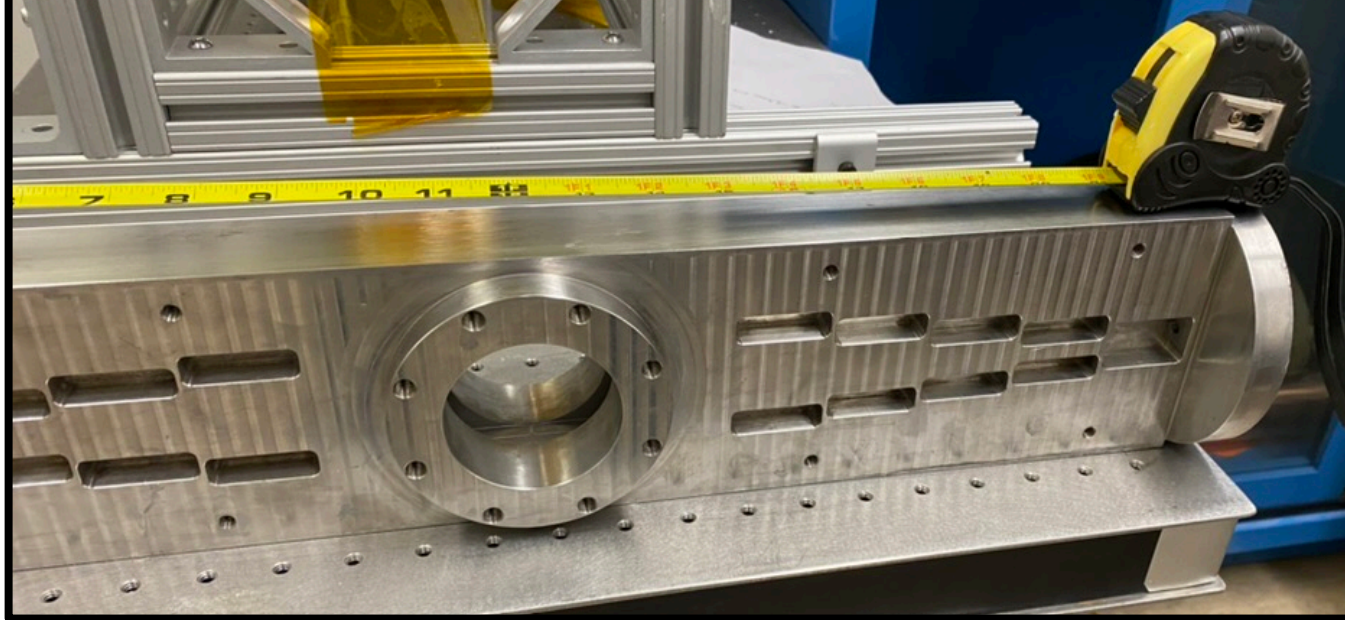


Beam
direction

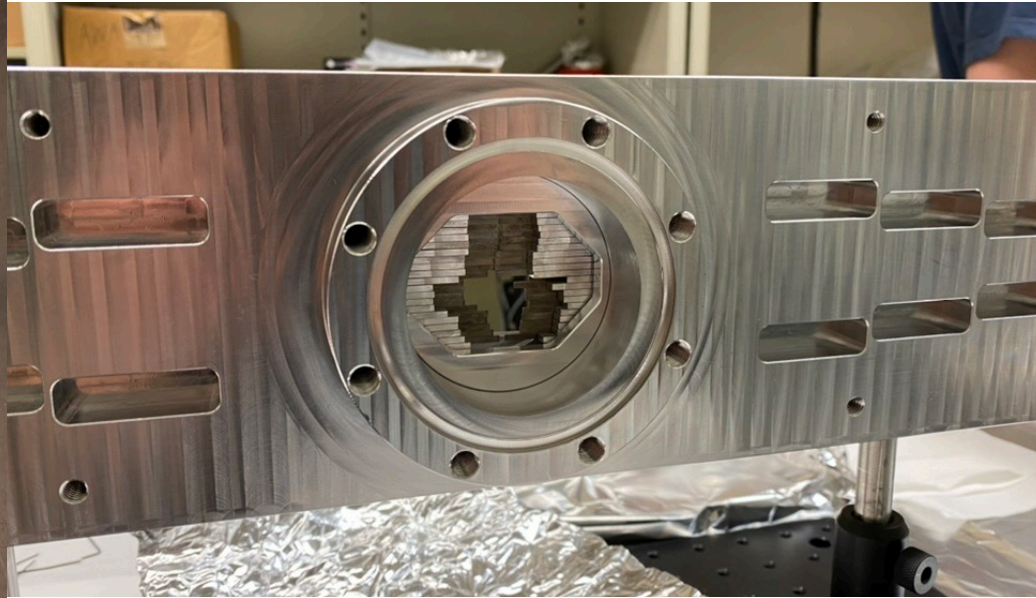
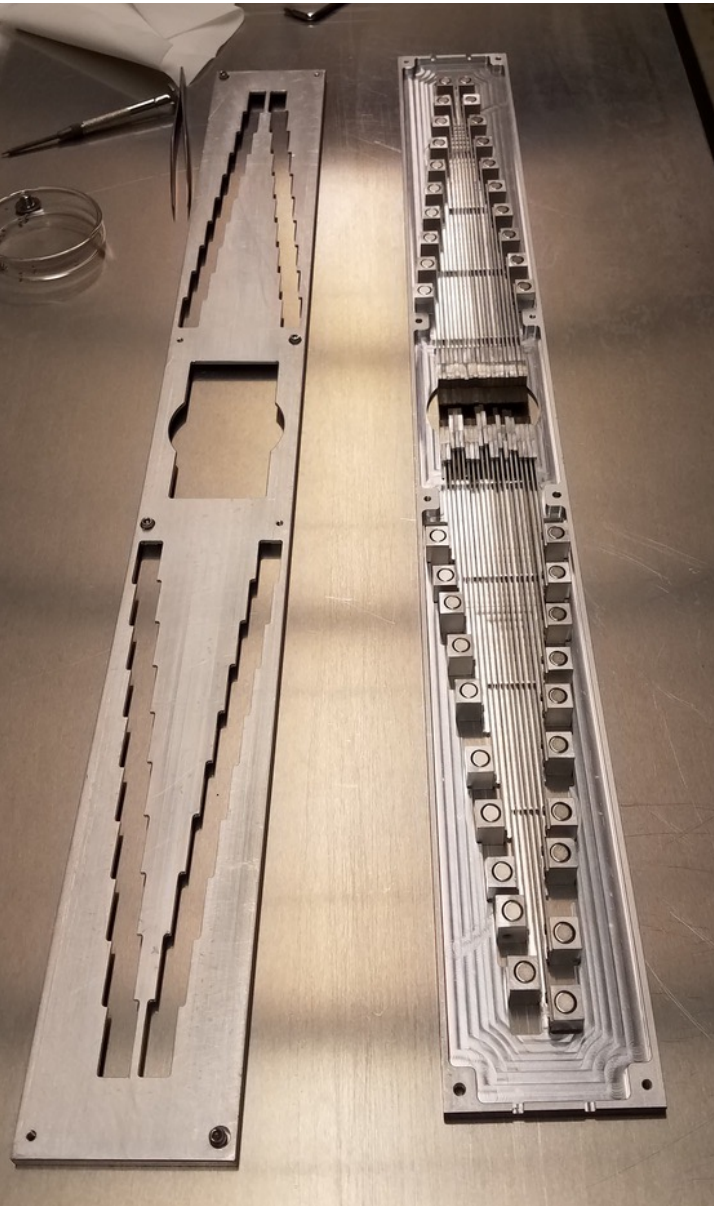
- **UHV compatible**
- 40 leaves (20/side)
- Constant 2 mm spacing
- Magnetic coupling
- 3D printed, micro-timing belt bidirectional drivetrain modules
- 10 mm travel/leaf

Fabrication

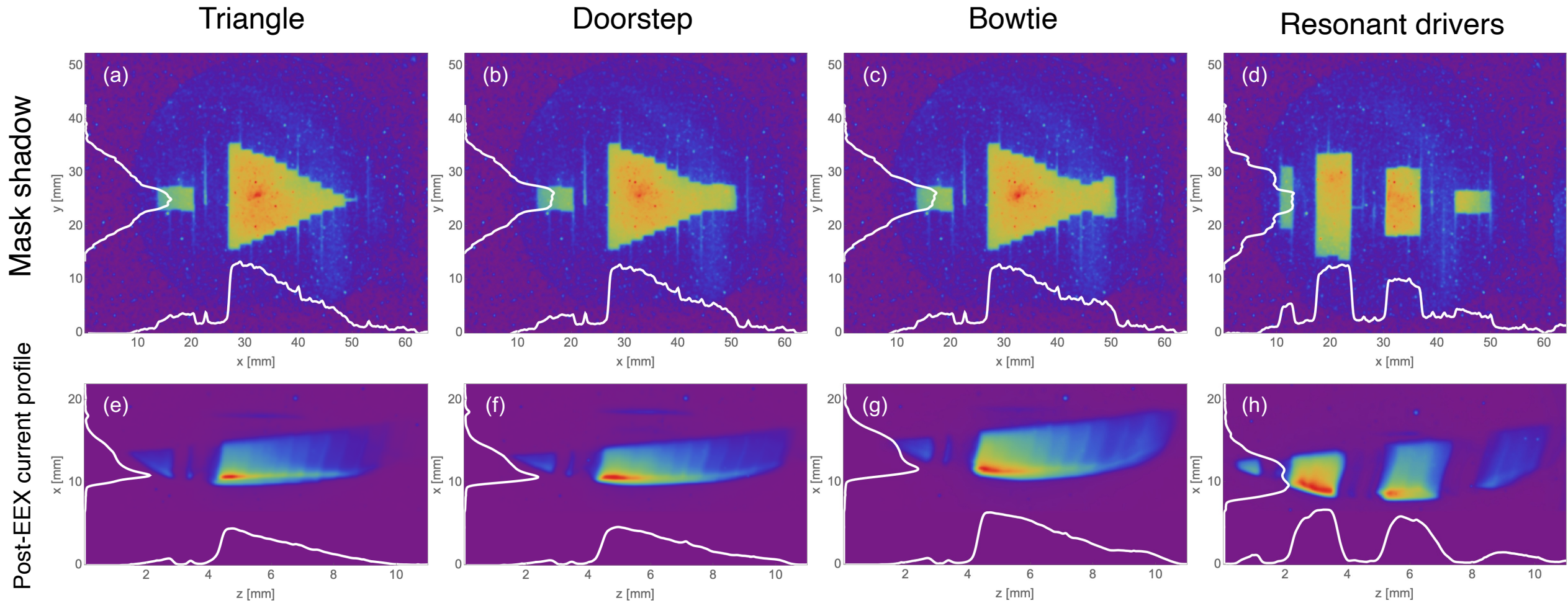
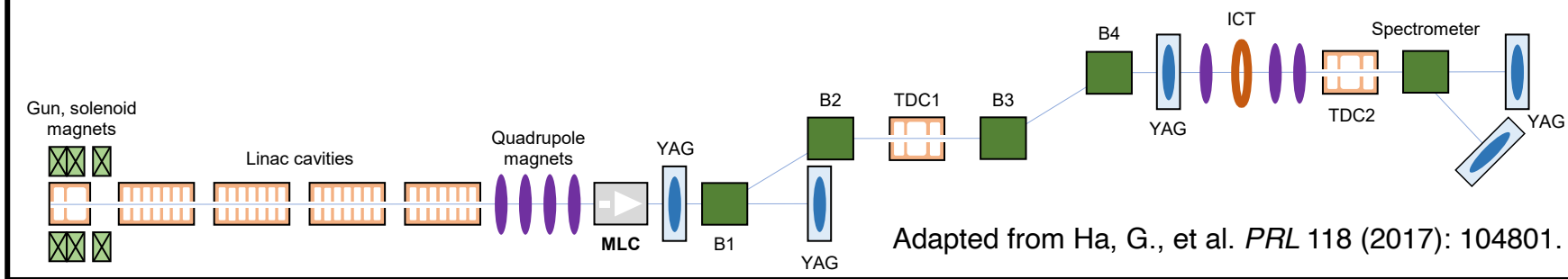
- Almost 2000 individual parts
 - 3D printed as much as possible
- Chamber required high aspect ratio wire EDM for central slot
- Tungsten tips used multi-axis wire EDM for tapered press fit

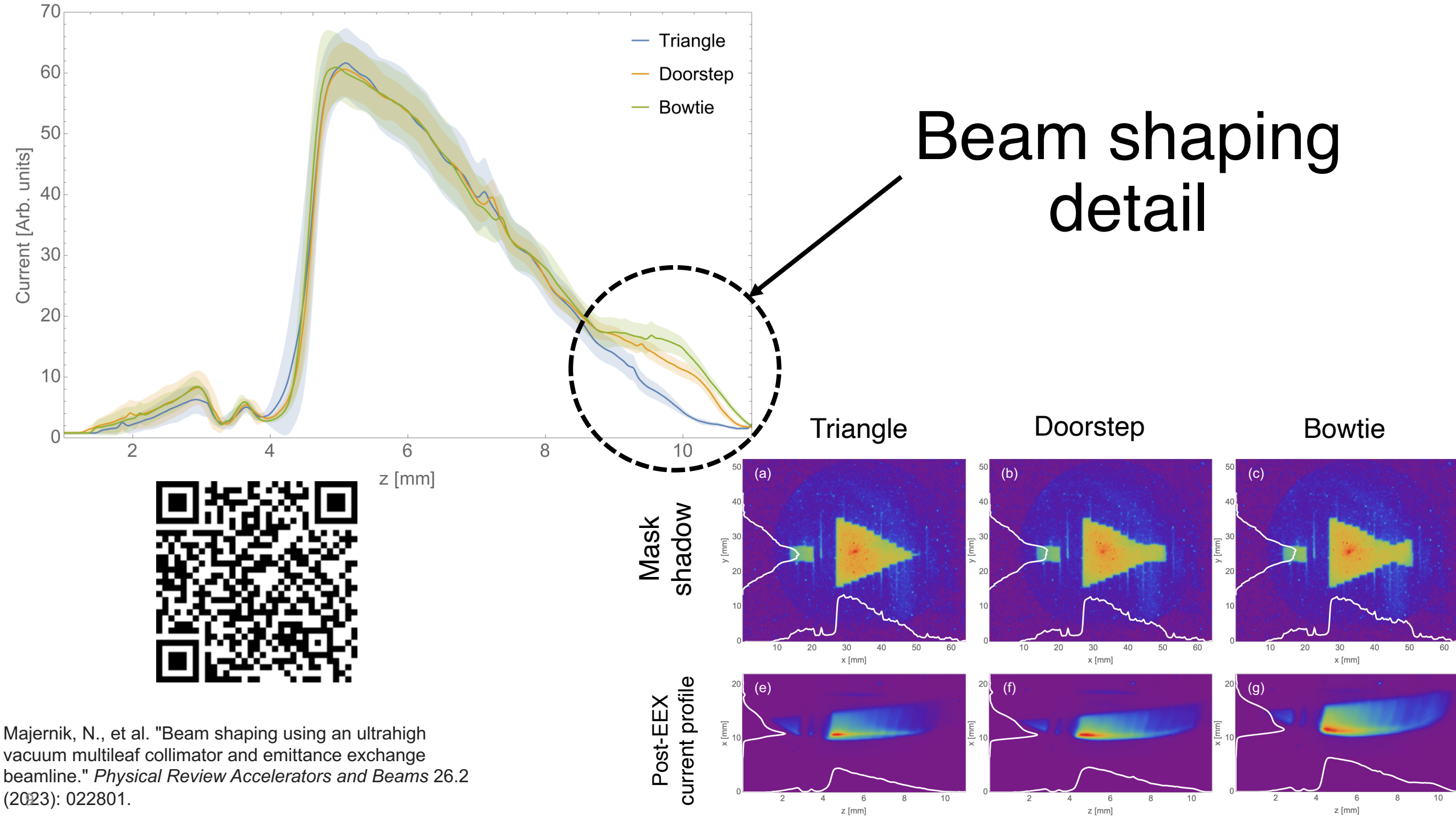


Reassembly and installation



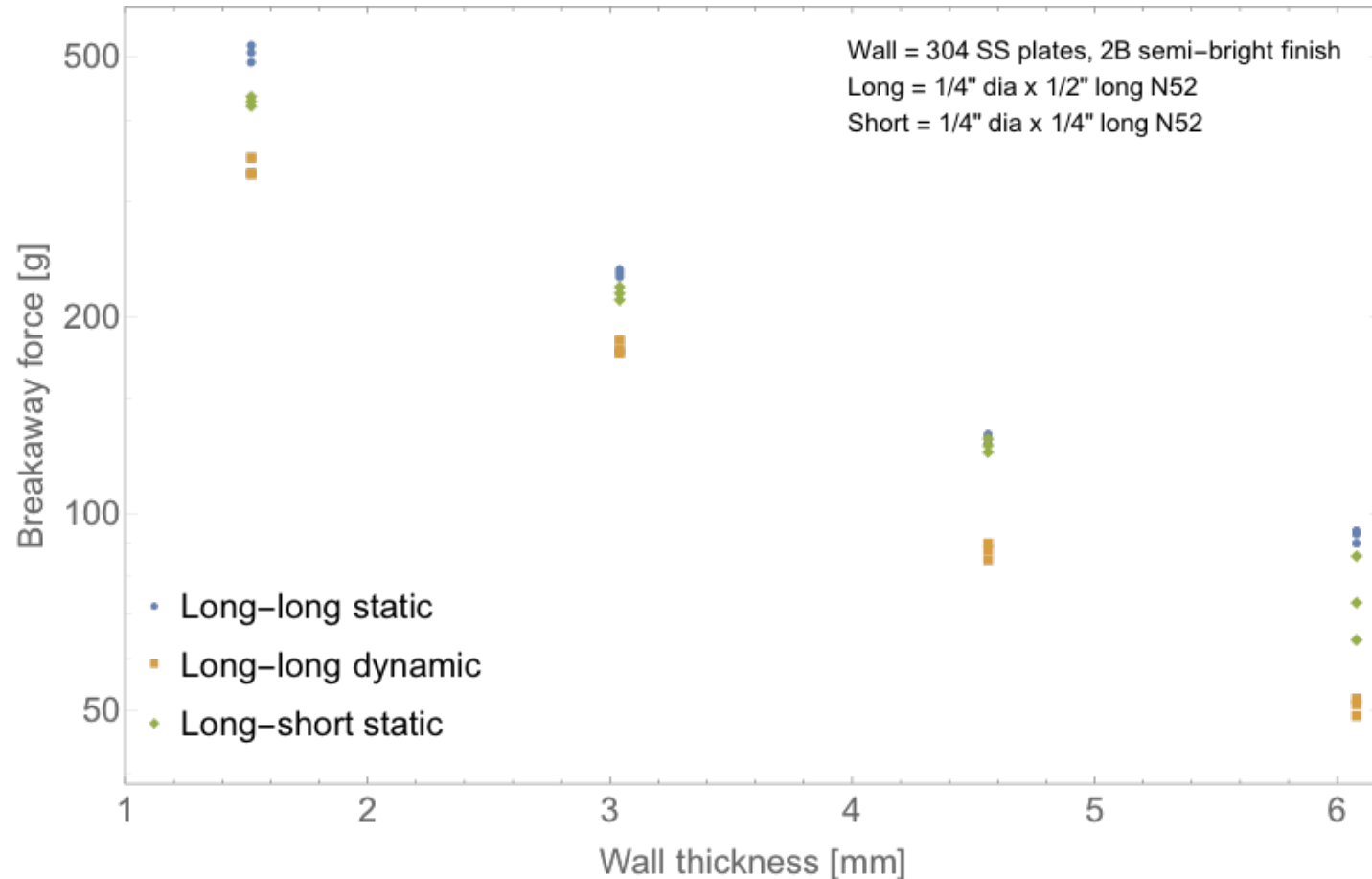
Experimental results





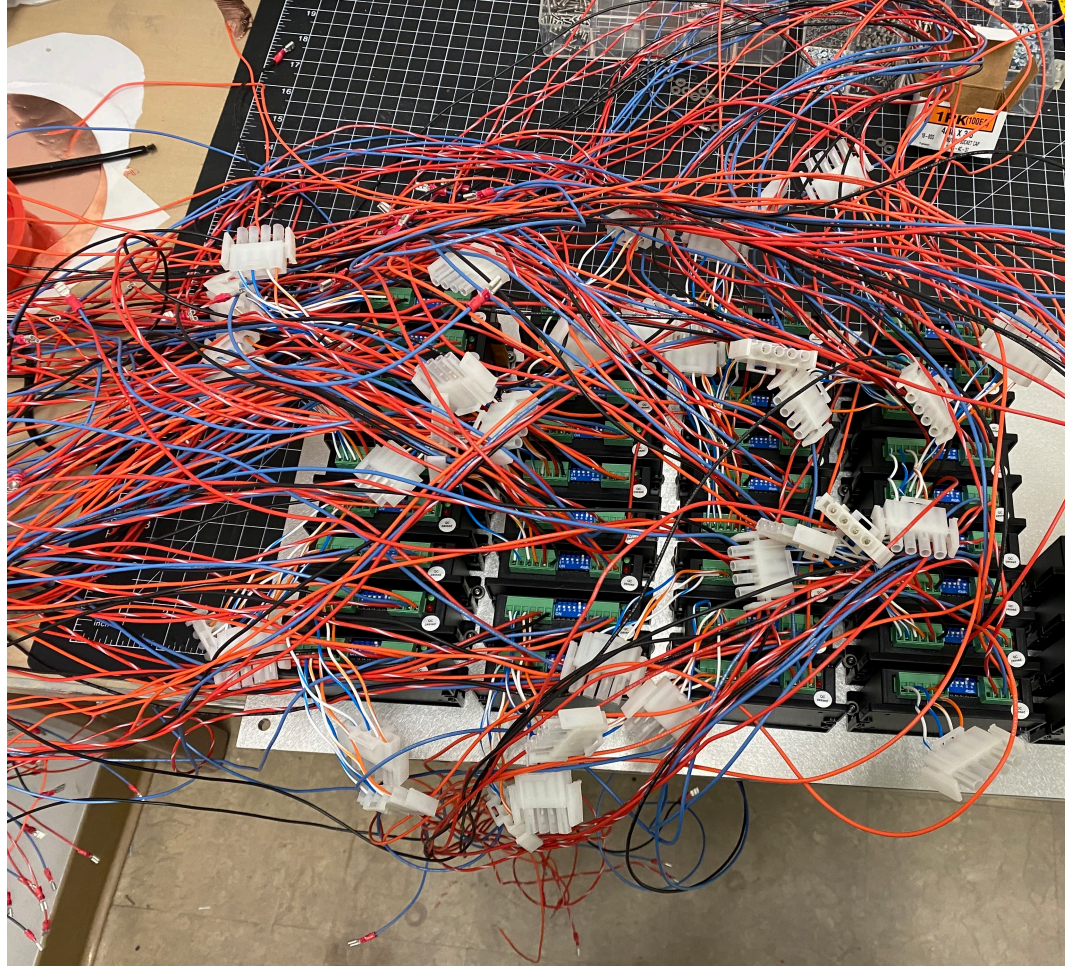
Initial friction test

- Need to ensure that the magnetic coupling is sufficient
 - Tradeoff between coupling strength and compactness
 - Breakaway force must exceed leaf+carrier weight, all friction sources, and some safety margin
 - Friction expected to be dominated by magnet-chamber interface due to substantial normal force
- Characterized breakaway force as function of vacuum chamber thickness for 1/4" diameter magnets (consistent with 2 mm leaf spacing design)



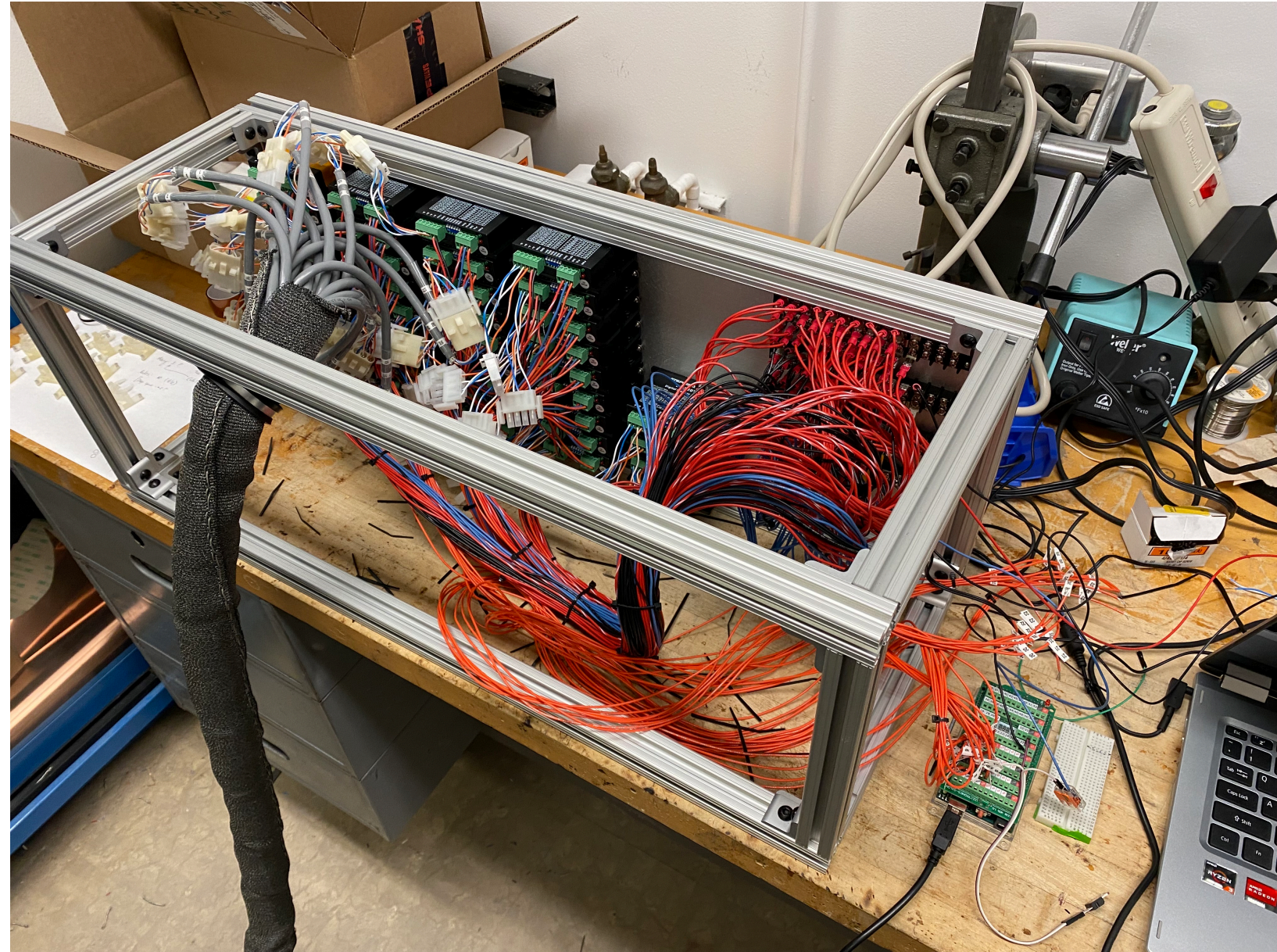
Spaghetti and software

- 40 individual stepper controllers
- Arduino Mega controls these
- Arduino controlled over serial by laptop
 - Presently no automated feedback
- Designed with challenging EMI environment in mind
 - Double shielded, 4 twisted conductor cables connect to each stepper
 - Wires run in EMF shielded sheathes, grounded to Faraday cage electronics box

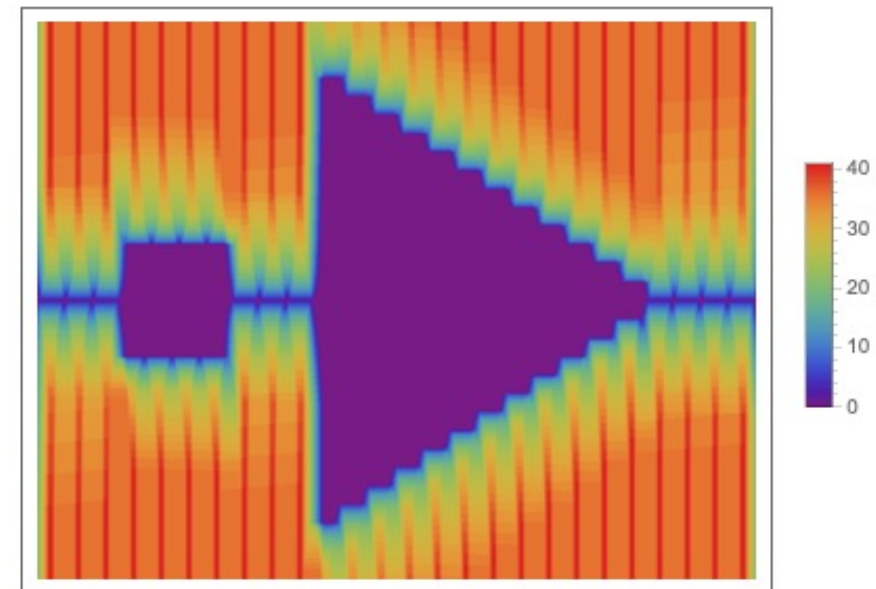
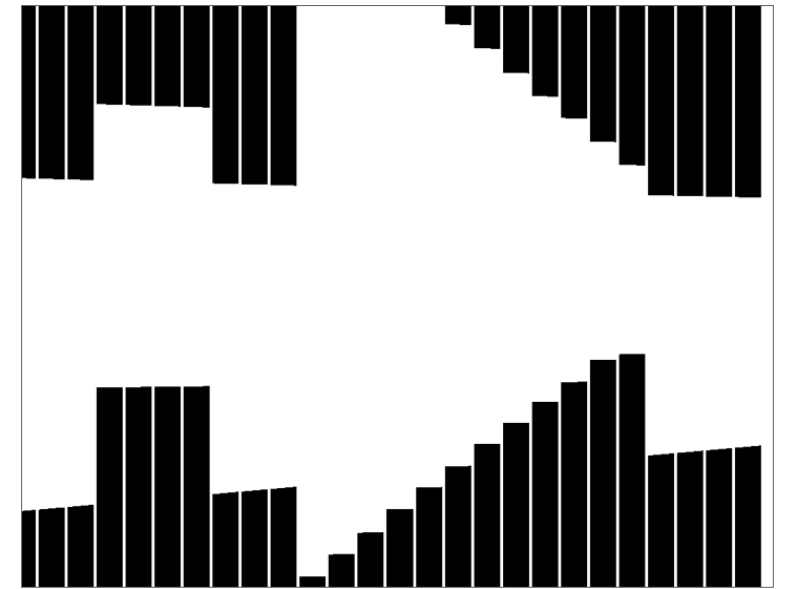
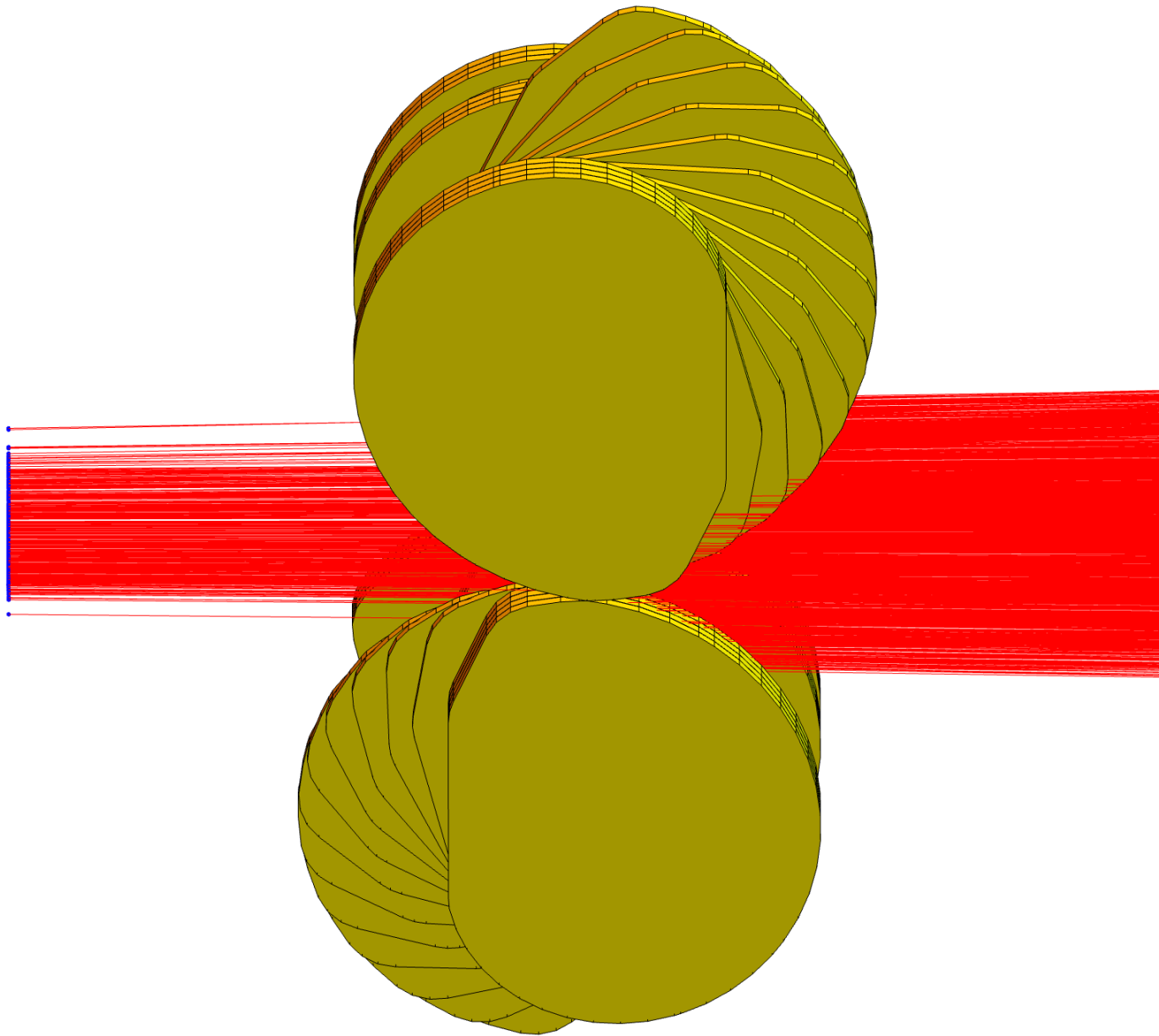


Electronics and software

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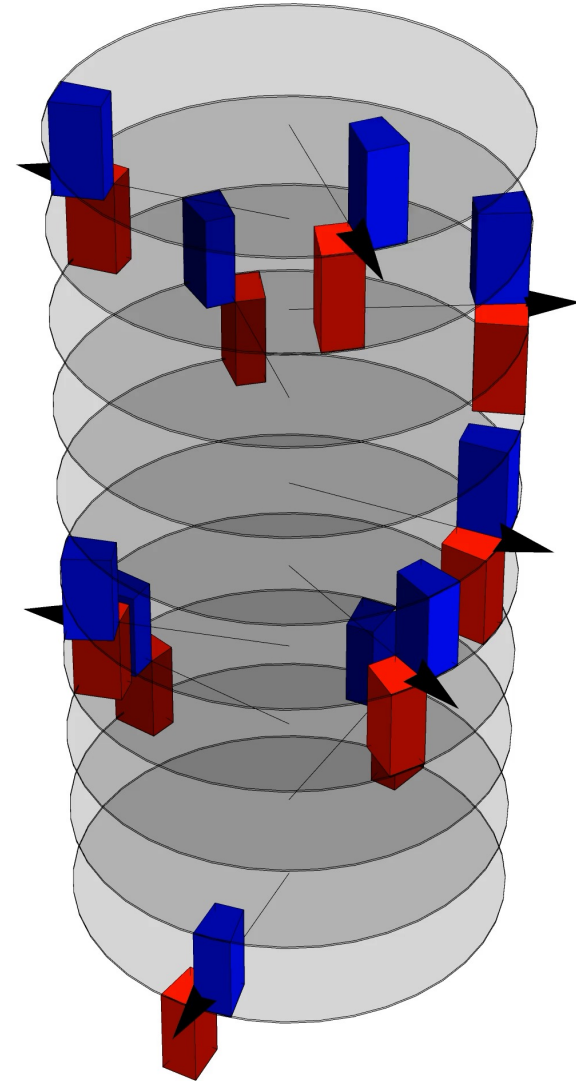
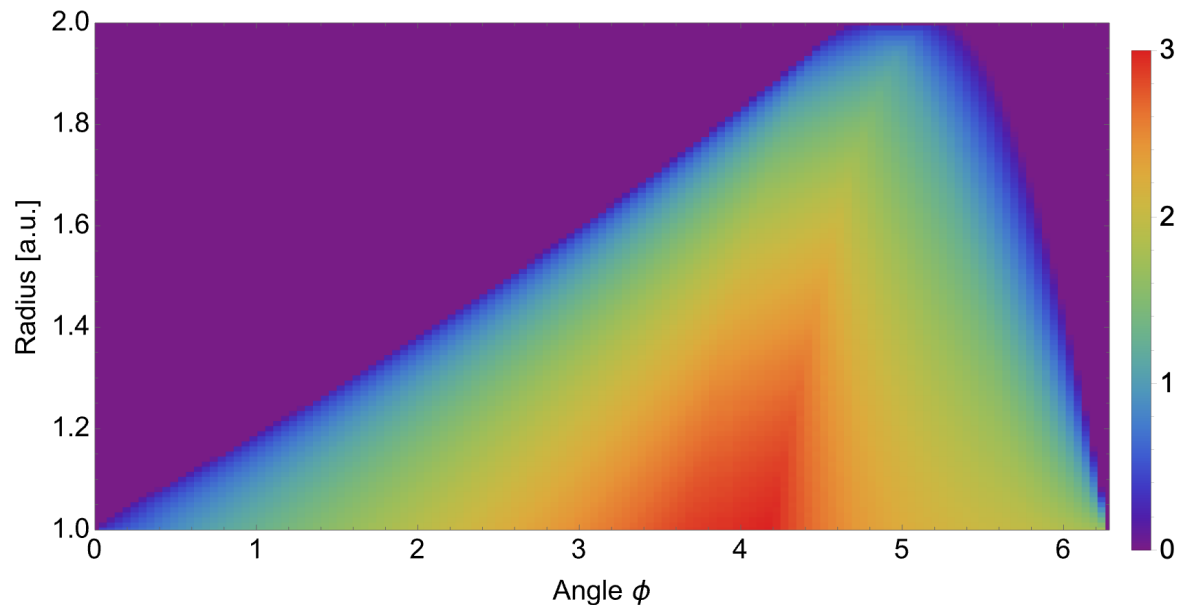
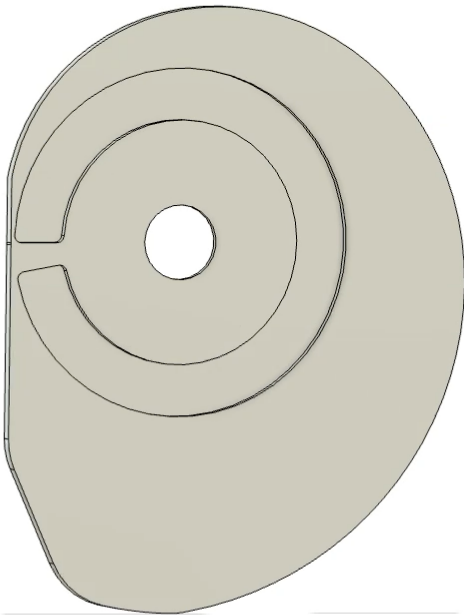
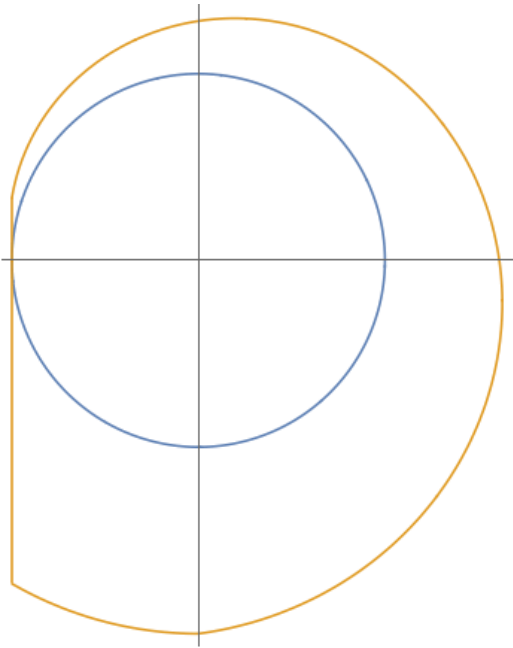


Rotor MLC concept

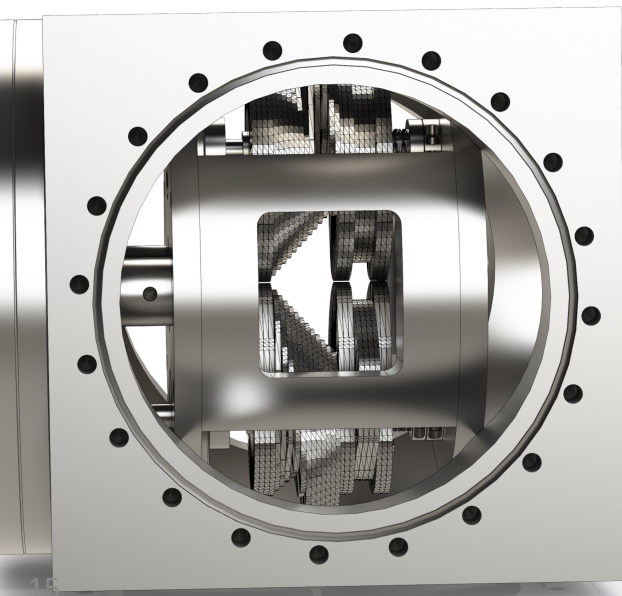
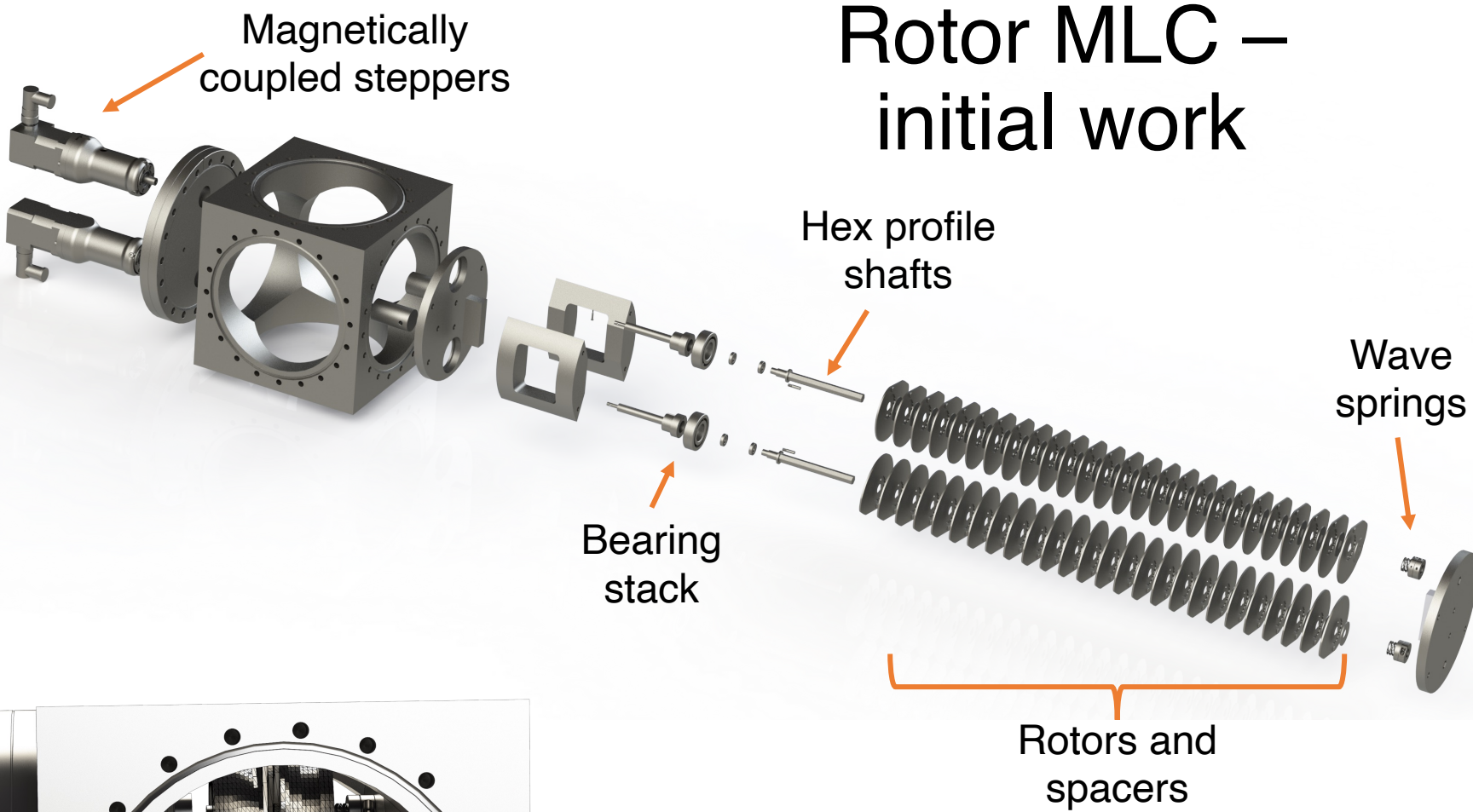


Rotor MLC actuation

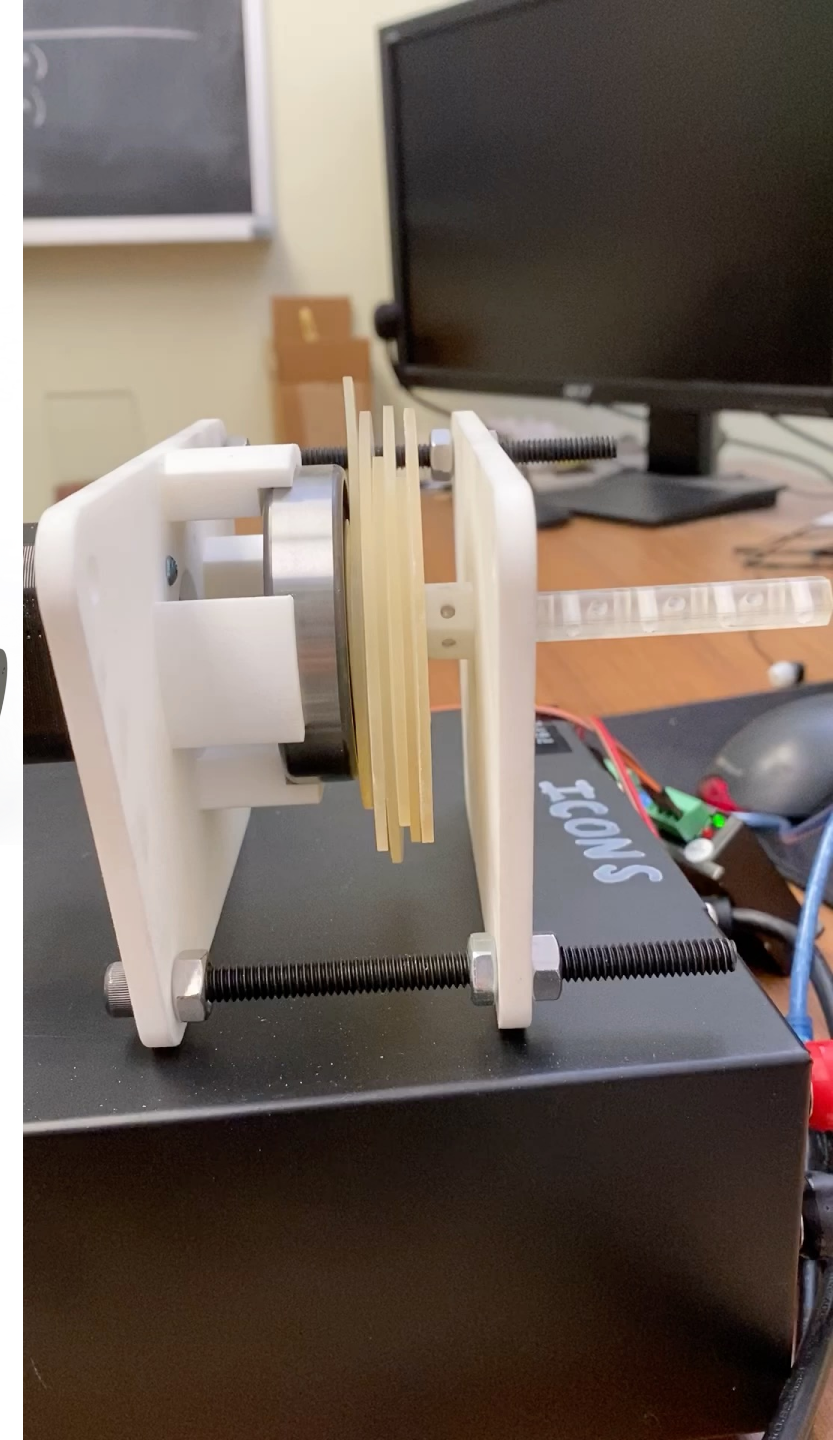
- Padlock inspired mechanism
 - 20x fewer trans-chamber couplings
 - Scales to larger aperture
 - Always installed on beamline
- Provisional patent



Rotor MLC – initial work

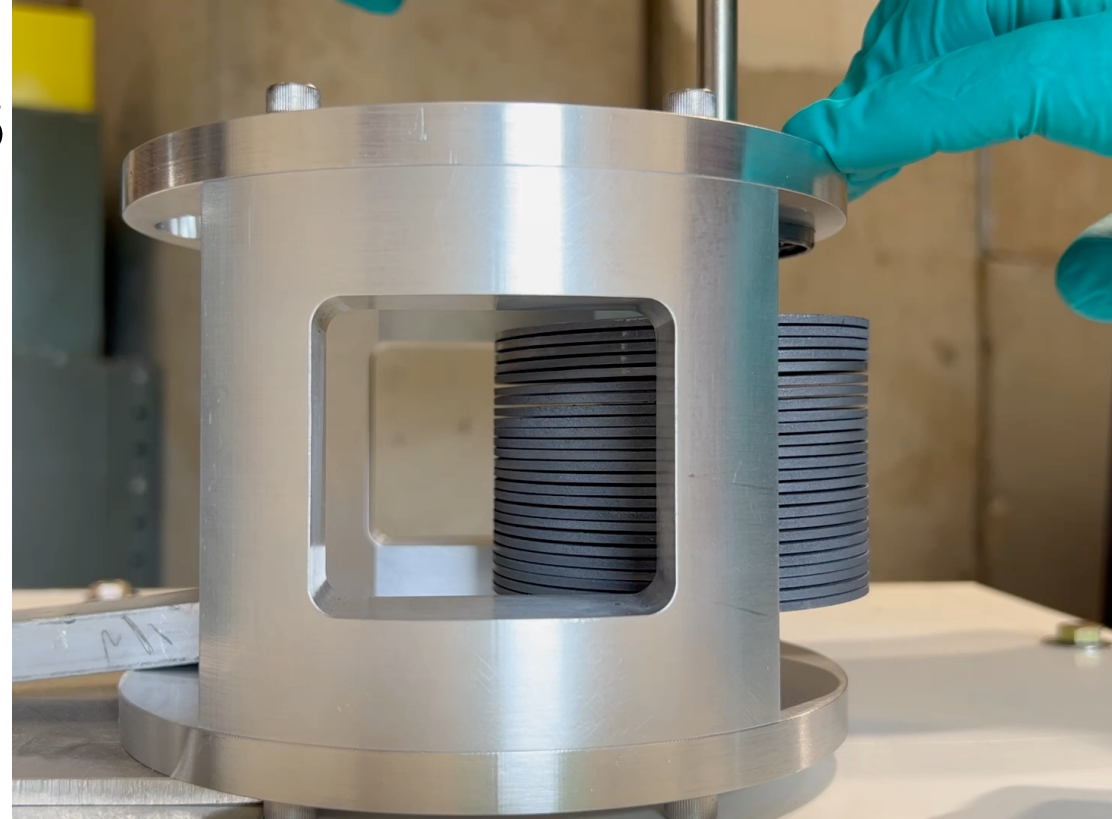
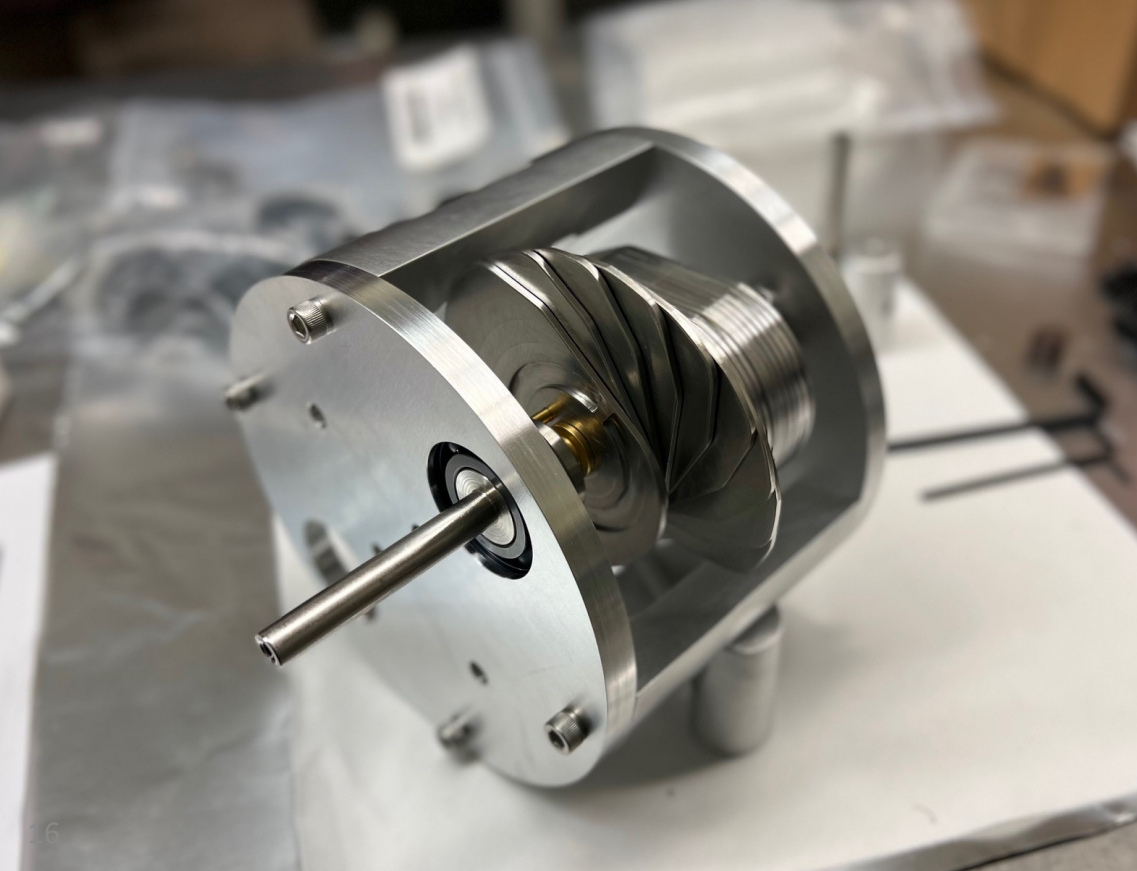
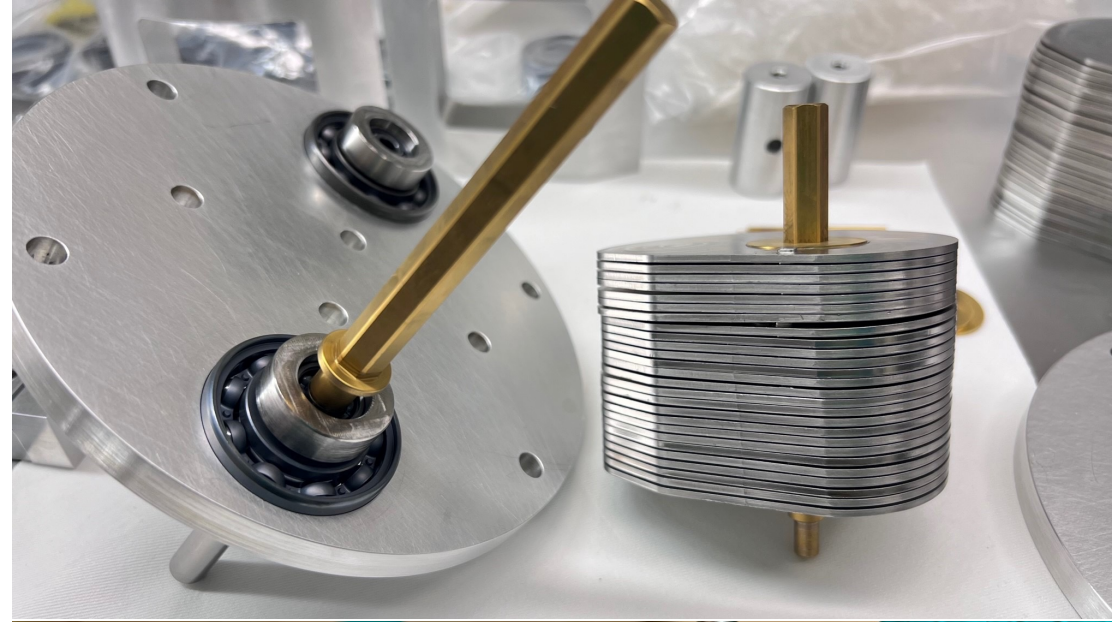


- 3D printed prototype demonstrated
- Engineering design complete



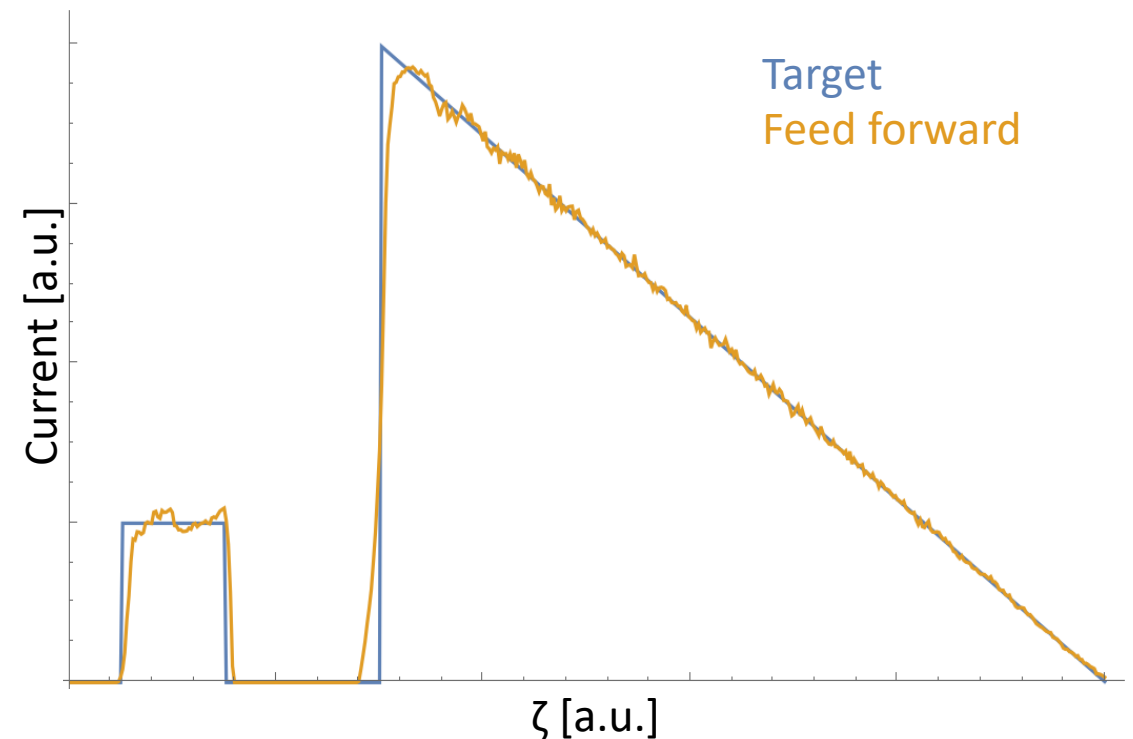
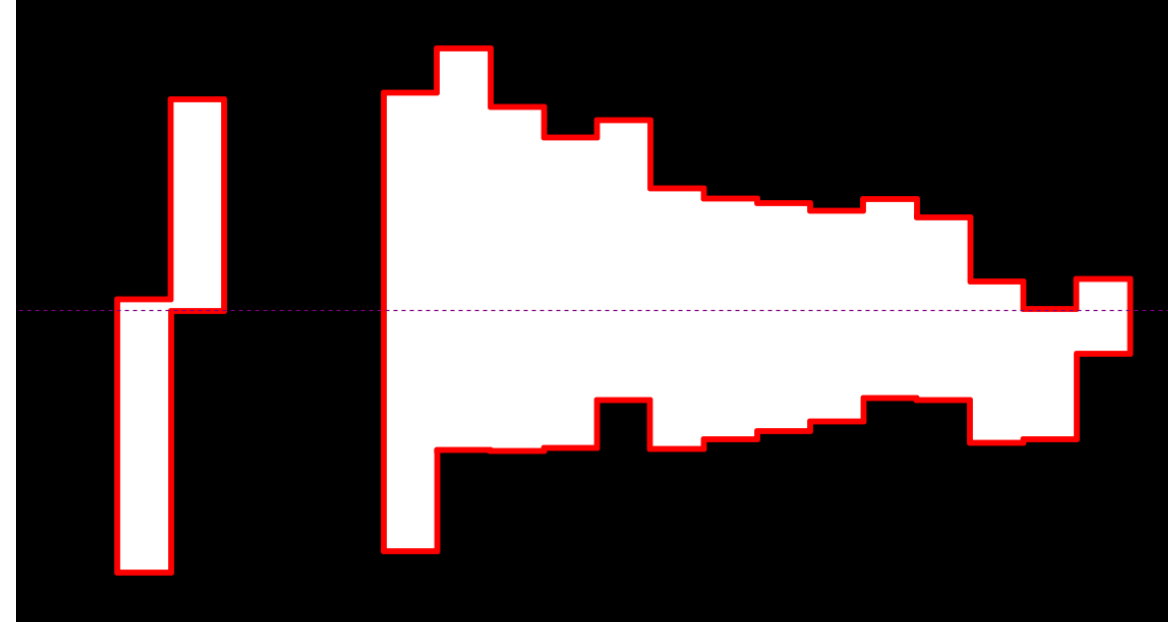


Rotor
MLC
—
status



Feed forward control – refinement

- Perturb each leaf about nominal position
 - Now assume linear response
 - Collective effects should be \sim constant under this perturbation
- Perform optimization with these new response functions
 - Rinse and repeat as needed
- Users don't need to care about the rotor profiles, if there are 3D effects, etc.
 - **Just specify what you want and let the control system create it**



Summary

- Replaced laser cut tungsten masks with UHV-compatible multileaf collimator in EEX beamline
- Real-time, nearly arbitrary control over drive and witness bunch shaping
- Rotor-based MLC in development
- Feed-forward control demonstrated on simulated data; ready to deploy experimentally
- Future
 - Always-available AWA user capability: profile-on-demand
 - ML optimization of high transformer ratio

