

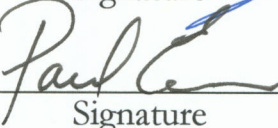
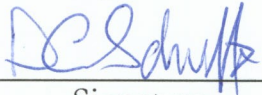

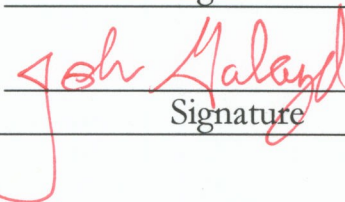


LCLS Physics Requirements Document # 1.3-002		Linac	Revision 2
<b><u>L1-Linac Requirements</u></b>			
Paul Emma Author		6/8/05	Signature Date
Eric Bong Injector/Linac WBS Manager		6/8/05	Signature Date
Paul Emma System Physicist		6/8/05	Signature Date
David Schultz E-Beam Systems Manager		6/8/05	Signature Date
Darren Marsh Quality Assurance Manager		6/8/05	Signature Date
John Galayda Project Director		6/8/05	Signature Date

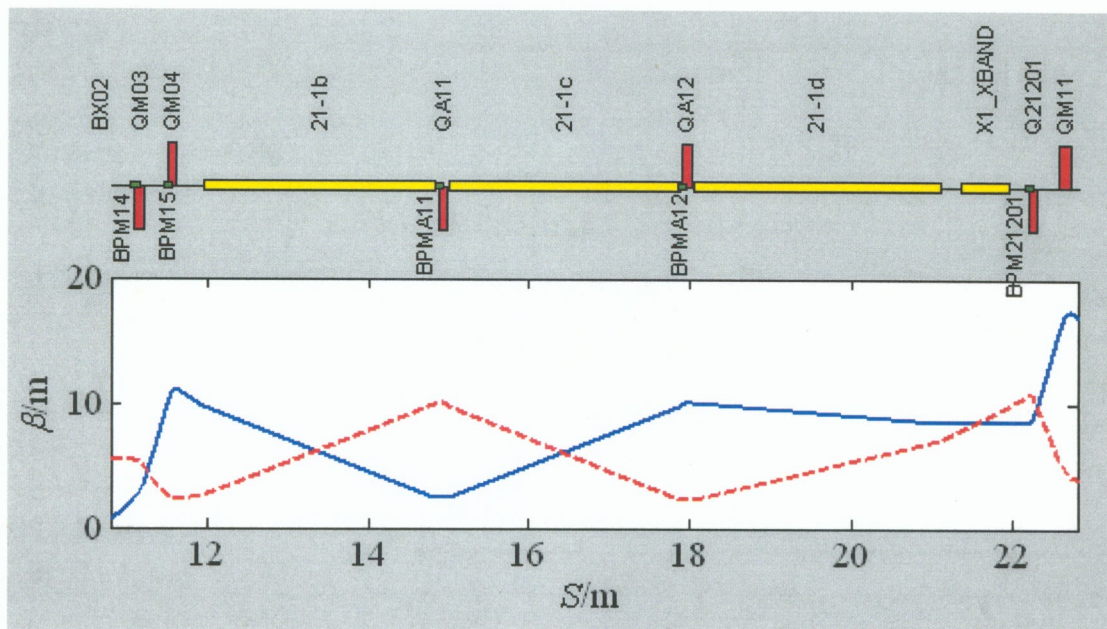
Brief Summary: This specification summarizes physics requirements for the first linac section in the LCLS (L1-Linac).

Keywords: Linac, RF

Key WBS#'s: 1.3

## LCLS L1-Linac Requirements

The L1-linac (L1) is composed of the three existing SLAC linac sections 21-1b, 21-1c, and 21-1d, as shown in Figure 1 below. The requirements of this linac section are to accelerate a single 1-nC, 1-mm long electron bunch, at a repetition rate of 120 Hz, from 135 MeV to 250 MeV with the existing S-band (2.856 GHz) RF. This must be accomplished at an off-crest RF phase ( $-25^\circ$  with respect to accelerating crest) in order to energy-chirp the bunch in preparation for bunch compression in the BC1 chicane, just beyond L1. In addition, the transverse slice-emittance of the electron bunch must be well preserved to a level of  $<4\%$  growth in both planes.



**Figure 1:** L1-Linac schematic layout with beta functions and device names.

The low energy beam in the L1-Linac requires more frequent focusing stations than provided by the existing linac in sector-21 and thus two new quadrupole magnets must be added after the 21-1b and the 21-1c sections. New beam position monitors (BPMs) and  $x$  and  $y$  steering corrector magnets (not shown) are also required very near these new quadrupoles in order to control the trajectory to within  $250 \mu\text{m}$ .

In order to allow more linear bunch compression, a short (60 cm) X-band (11.424 GHz) RF section is included just after the three L1 S-band sections. This section operates with a decelerating voltage of 19 MV (at crest), but phased near the negative RF crest (phase of  $-160^\circ$ ). Therefore, the S-band RF sections must accelerate up to 268 MeV, where after the X-band decelerates down to 250 MeV. Both the S-band and the X-band contribute to the linear energy-chirp of 1.6% rms prior to the BC1 chicane.



The S-band RF must be stable to 0.1-deg rms with its one klystron. The RF amplitude must be stable to 0.1% rms, while the X-band RF must be stable to 0.5-deg-X rms with its one klystron and its RF amplitude must be stable to 0.25% rms

Table 1 lists some of the main parameters of the L1-Linac.

**Table 1:** L1-Linac parameters (1 nC, 120 Hz).

Parameter Description	Symbol	Value	Unit
Initial to final electron energy	$E$	135 to 250	MeV
Bunch length (rms)	$\sigma_z$	830	$\mu\text{m}$
Active length of system	$L$	8.8	m
Relative energy spread of $e^-$ bunch (rms)	$\sigma_E/E$	0.1 to 1.6	%
RF phase of S-band sections	$\phi_s$	-25	S-deg
RF phase of X-band sections	$\phi_x$	-160	X-deg
S-band voltage at crest (not incl. ~15% overhead)	$\Delta V_s$	147	MV
S-band mean phase stability (rms)	$\Delta\phi_s$	0.1	deg-S
S-band mean amplitude stability (rms)	$\Delta V_s/V_{s0}$	0.1	%
X-band voltage at crest (not incl. ~15% overhead)	$\Delta V_x$	19	MV
X-band mean phase stability (rms)	$\Delta\phi_x$	0.5	deg-X
X-band mean amplitude stability (rms)	$\Delta V_x/V_{x0}$	0.25	%