
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Brief Summary: } & \text { This specification summarizes physics requirements for the first } \\ \text { Linac-To-Undulator (LTU) beamline. }\end{array}$

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Key WBS\#'s: 1.3

## LTU Beamline Requirements

The Linac-To-Undulator (LTU) is composed of four horizontal dipole magnets, two vertical dipole magnets, and many quadrupole magnets, as shown in Figure 1 below. The purpose of this beamline is to transport a $1-\mathrm{nC}, 20-\mu \mathrm{m}$ long (rms) electron bunch, at a repetition rate of 120 Hz , at 14 GeV to the LCLS FEL undulator.


Figure 1: LTU schematic layout with optical functions and nearby device names. The blue rectangles in the map at top are the LTU dipole magnets.

The LTU beamline must also include:

- Beam diagnostics to measure:

0 the bunch length
o transverse emittances
o energy spread
o trajectory
o time-sliced emittance
o time-sliced energy spread

- Horizontal bends to allow:
o collimation of off-energy particles
o relative energy measurement with BPMs to drive energy feedback
- Collimation to protect the undulator
- Vertical bends to level the undulator (SLAC linac is pitched down by 5 mrad )

The time-sliced diagnostics are accomplished with a RF deflector in the linac and OTR monitors in the LTU.

In addition, the transverse slice-emittance of the electron bunch must be well preserved to a level of $<4 \%$ growth in both planes, especially with respect to the coherent synchrotron radiation (CSR) produced in the bends.

Table 1 lists some of the main parameters of LTU.
Table 1: LTU parameters ( $1 \mathrm{nC}, 120 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ).

| Parameter Description | Symbol | Value | Unit |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Electron energy range | $E$ | 4.5 to 14 | GeV |
| Bunch length (rms) | $\sigma_{z}$ | 22 | $\mu \mathrm{~m}$ |
| Active length of system | $L$ | 342 | m |
| Relative energy spread of $e^{-}$bunch (rms) | $\sigma_{E} / E$ | 0.01 | $\%$ |
| Bend angle of each of 4 horizontal dipoles | $\left\|\theta_{B}\right\|$ | 0.5 | deg |
| Bend angle of each of 2 vertical dipoles | $\left\|\theta_{y}\right\|$ | 2.3 | mrad |

