



FACET-II | Facility for Advanced Accelerator Experimental Tests

E326: Non-Intercepting Diagnostics for High Intensity Beams and Computer Control

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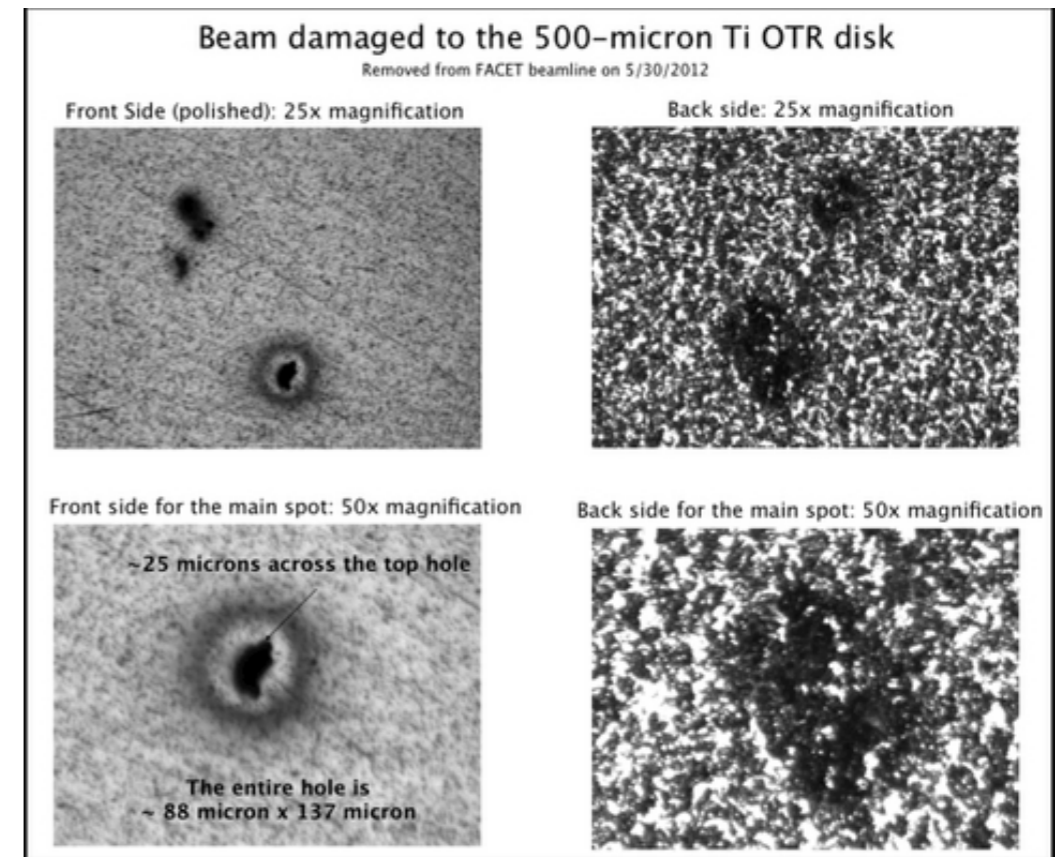


E326 Motivation

- FACET produced $\mathcal{O}(30 \text{ kA})$ beams
 - Punctured some foils, drilled through some diamond
- FACET-II expects to produce 100+ kA
- Future accelerators want to get to MA!

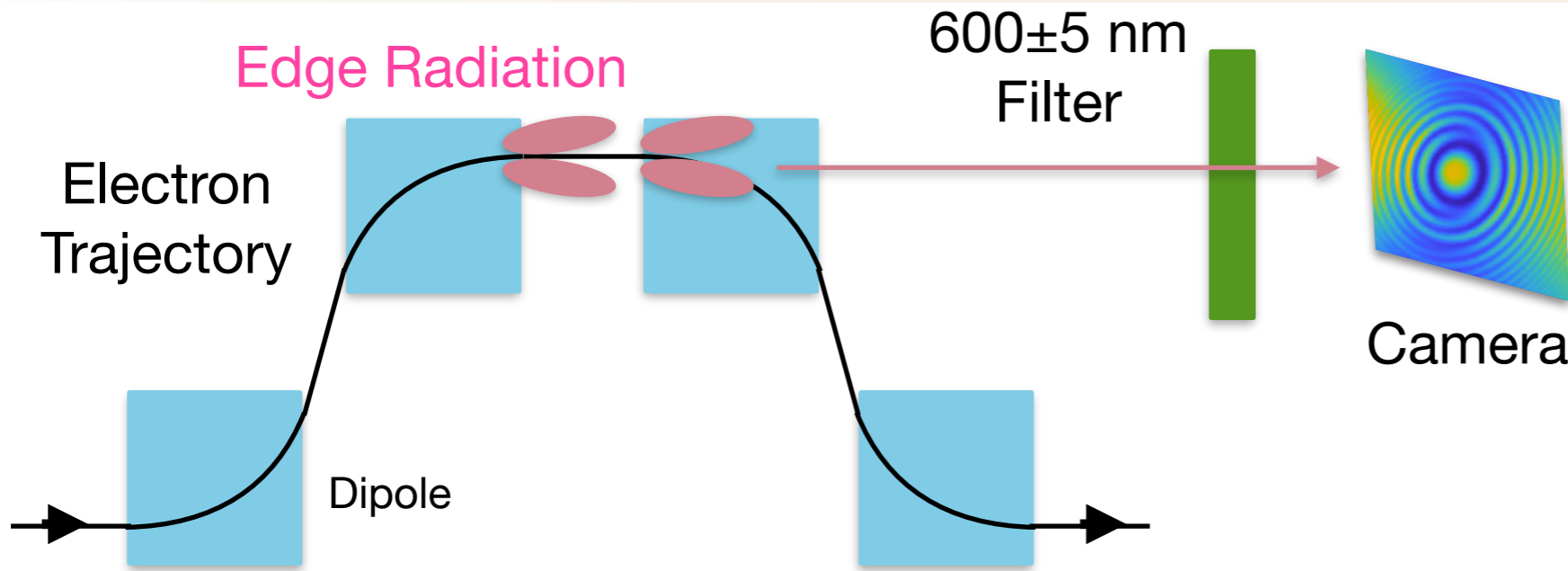
These accelerators pose diagnostic challenges:

- Materials in, or near the beam, are a non-starter
- Extremely short beams (FACET-II) need to be handled carefully to preserve quality

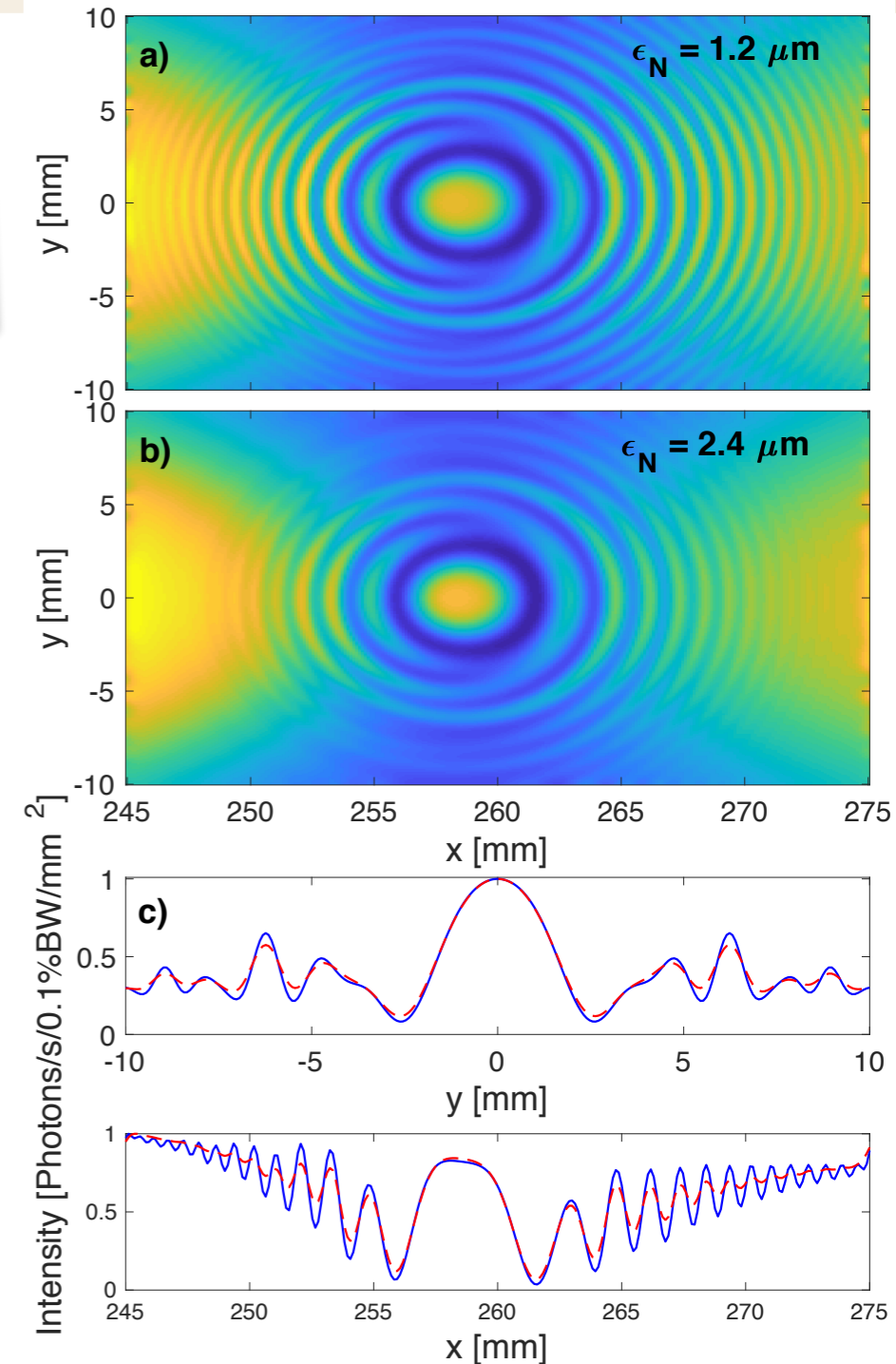


The future is both high quality and high intensity - diagnostics are needed

Edge Radiation Based Diagnostic



- Great for measuring high-current beams: non-intercepting
- Ideal for computer control: single shot
- Edge Radiation generated at dipole magnet edges
- Interference between edges used to measure divergence and energy spread
- Phase differences due to beam size minimal
- To be fast, diagnostic requires advanced image analysis



Continuous quantification of high-current beams, ideal for machine learning

Convolutional Neural Network for real time diagnostic



- Integral to generate image not tractable and numerical integration is “slow”, $\mathcal{O}(\text{mins})$
- Convolutional Neural Networks excel at image analysis
- Examines entire image instead of lineouts
 - no data is lost for speed
- Trained on simulation data that is generated offline - no sacrifice of fidelity or accuracy for speed
- Understanding beam dynamics
 - Good SRW simulations
 - Good Image analysis
 - Good control

$$I(\vec{x}) = \left| \int \vec{E}(\vec{x} - \vec{x}', p) \rho(\vec{x}', \sigma) d\vec{x}' \right|^2$$

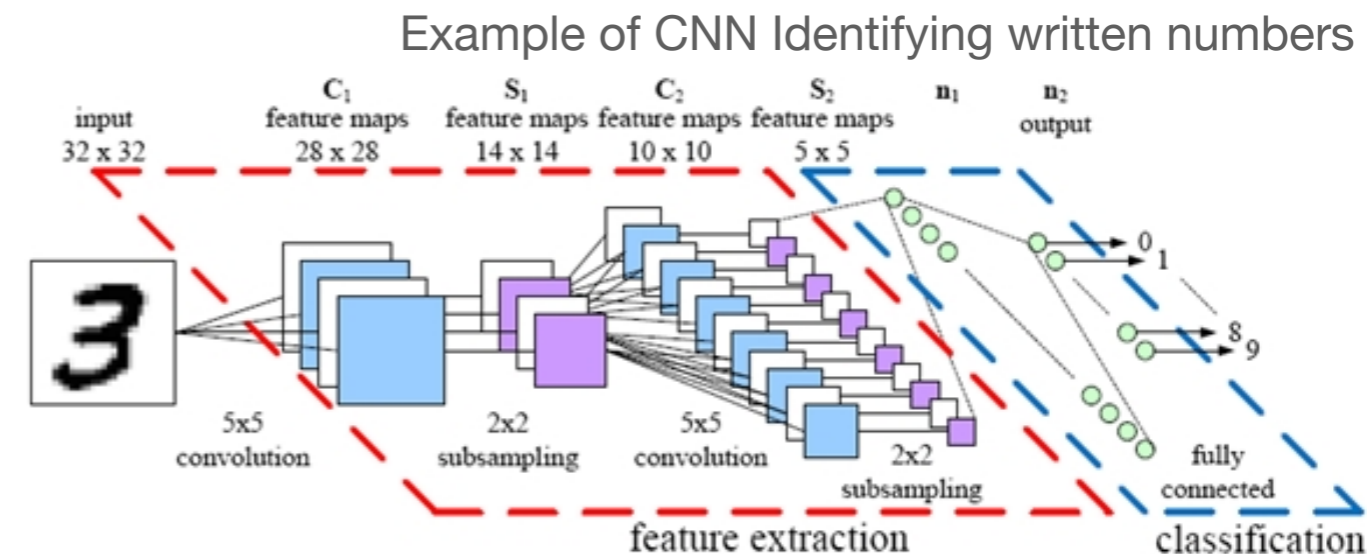


Image from PARsE
<http://parse.ele.tue.nl/education/cluster2>

Quickly determine beam distribution from interference pattern using machine learning

Machine Control and Understanding

Diagnostics
(Need information to make decisions)

Control
(How to make decisions)

Edge Radiation
Emittance Diagnostics
(E326)

Virtual TCAV Predictive
Diagnostics
(E327)

Adaptive Feedback
(E325)

Learned Control
(Reinforcement Learning,
New proposal)

Non-destructive, single
shot continuous
monitoring of emittance
of high-current beams

Longitudinal phase
space diagnostics,
always on, and for
extremely short bunches

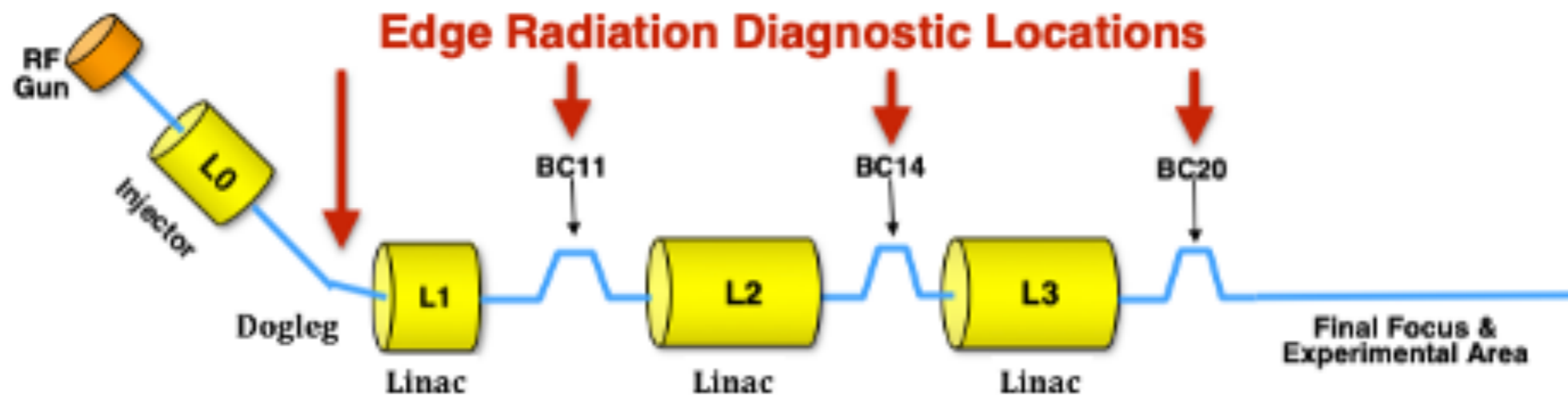
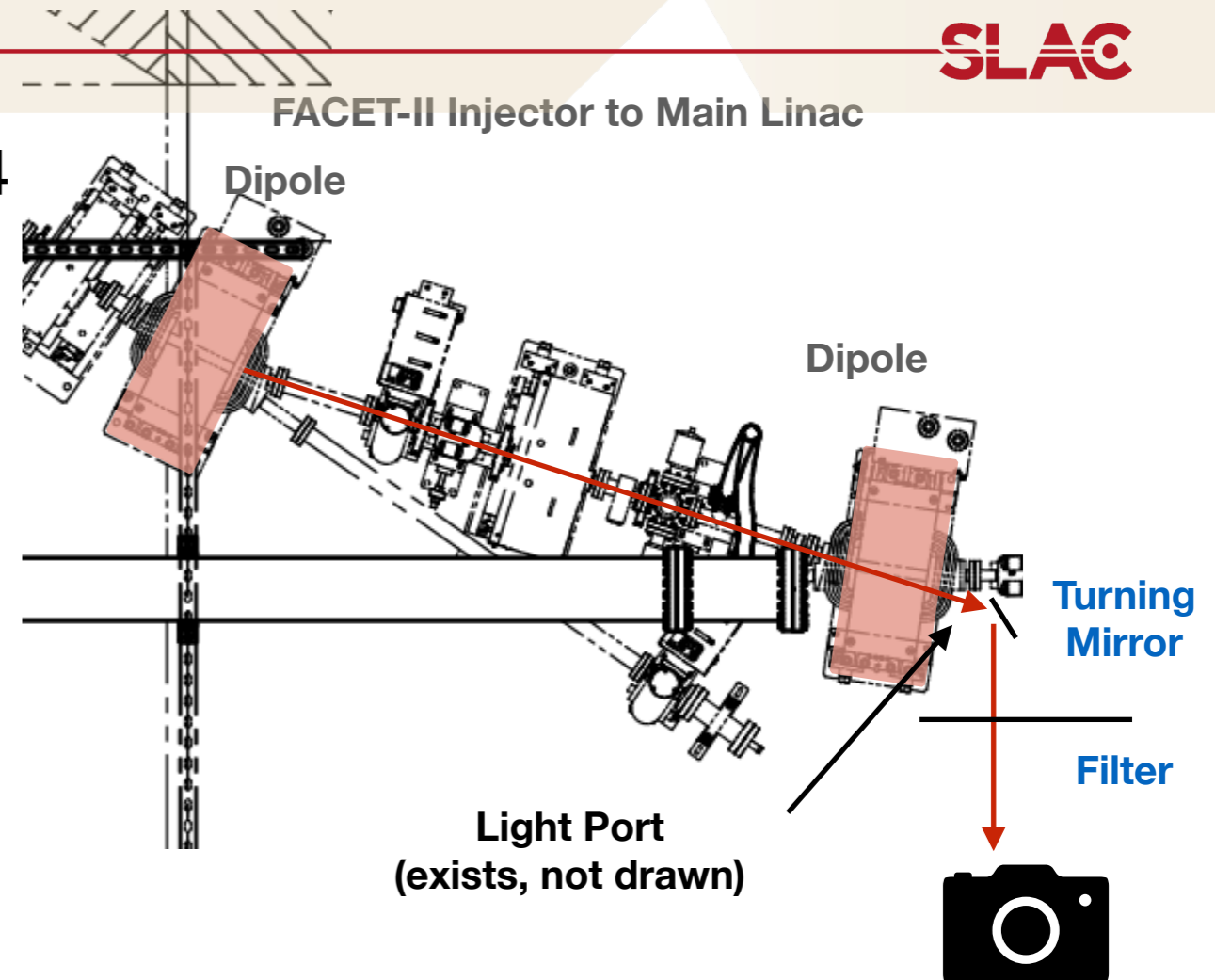
Stable, high-quality
beams through control of
unmodeled accelerator
behavior

Fast, high-quality control
of extreme beams by
exploiting learned
FACET-II responses

Synergistic experiments, individual success enhances all research

Experimental Layout

- 14 ports spread across Dogleg, BC11, BC14 and BC20
 - Ports already exist in Dogleg and BC14
- Off the shelf camera objectives and filters, standard FACET gigE cameras, laser optomechanics
- “Divide and conquer” the accelerator



Challenges increase down linac, program works from dogleg down to BC20

Experimental Timeline - Prioritized tunnel hardware



	Oct 2020	Nov 2020	Dec 2020	Jan 2021	Feb 2021	Mar 2021	Apr 2021	May 2021
Dogleg		2 ★	3 ★					4 ★
BC11		0 ★ BC11 @ 90%		1 ★	2 ★	3 ★		
BC14							2 ★	
BC20				0 ★ BC20 @ 90%				1 ★

0) Design beam chambers

1) Install Beam chambers

- Success: Beam chambers installed

2) Install optics

- Success: Light/interference on cameras

3) Tune beam optics to check dynamic range

- Success: cross check fringe contrast against traditional diagnostics

4) Start building and implementing ML model

Readiness [%]	Beam Chambers	Optics	ML
Dogleg	100	90	5
BC11	50	70	5
BC14	100	60	5
BC20	0	50	5

Safety Review: Done

Beam Requirements: Single bunch preferred

Prioritizing tunnel hardware to meet FACET-II schedule

Diagnostics and Observables, Future Evolution and Desired Upgrades

Diagnostics and observables:

- Current emittance diagnostics are sufficient

Future Evolution:

- Control! Both simple and novel
- Potential use in the dump at FACET-II
- Add to design of CSR chicane
- AWA has shown interest
- LCLS has shown interest too
- FACET-III could use this technique downstream of the plasma

Desired Upgrades:

- Laser heater to study coherence effects
 - Coherence effects change what you measure, not if you can measure
- Dipole pairs everywhere!

Thanks!
Questions?

1 slide: what is desired facility upgrades

Backup slides:

1 slide: collaboration

1 slide: publications, students

1 slide: experimental timeline:
experimental design (90%) : date
installation plan: date
ready for Experimental safety review: date
ready for installation: date
Ready for commissioning: beam requirements
first science: beam requirements
2 phases of the program: prerequisites, date, etc.

1 slide: diagnostics and observables

Science Goals - Slide #1



1 slide: what are the science goals: indicate for each target time (ex. 6 mo, 1 year, 3 years), the definition of success for each goal