LUX Electron Beam



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Transverse Electron Beam Profile Screen YET





Function

- screen under 0° to e-beam
- e-camera looking under 45° on screen back side in order to avoid CTR signal
- use tilt-opjective to rotate focal plane onto screen surface
- Ind camera to look on screen front side to detect laser scattering



- TW-Laser and electron beam from target
- 400µm thick LYSO:Ce scintilator crystal for spatial electron detection
- LYSO has a higher spatial resolution (~20um) and photon vield (factor 2) [from discussion with Gero Kube, MDI, DESY] compared to YAG screen.
- Block laser light with 20µm stainless steel foil in front of LYSO
- Reflection of scintilator light on steel foil increases signal by factor of ~2
- Measure transverse beam profile
- First measurements of e-beam divergence and pointing jitter



but no damage of LYSO crystal behind laser spot burned into steel foil



Calibration

- field inside dipole gap is not constant but varies with the magnetic brick orientations
- change of field in the range of 1%
- Consider full 3D-fieldmeasurement for calibration including fringe fields
- energies from 50MeV to 2GeV detectable



- Iater: energy resolution ~1-4%
 [simulated by Carlos-Jose Astua, ELI beamlines, Praque] manly determined by e-beam divergence and camera resolution
- Use statistics in order to reduce error induced by pointing jitter



Design

- 400mm long permanent dipole magnet
- build out of 50mm x 50mm magnetic bricks

▶ 0.95 T peak field

Lanex screen under 45° to laser axis directly taped on chamber to keep electron scattering to a minimum



Two cameras looking on Lanex screen. A mirror is used to prevent radiational damage

eSPEC panel everybody is staring at. Image enlightend to see Lanex and scale (no electrons!)



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