

Vacuum Chamber Design and Infrastructure Requirements and for the ATF Laser-wire Experiment

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(on behalf of the UK Laser-wire collaboration)

Vacuum Chamber Design - The Challenges

- The design of the optical, vacuum and mechanical hardware systems are **strongly** coupled
- For 'micron' spot sizes the lens needs to be very close to the beam-line, with a very large aperture
- This required a non-standard approach to chamber design (see later)
- The very high peak laser power (GW) requires specialized optical components to avoid damage and 'image' distortion
- A novel indium window seal has been designed and tested to avoid distortion of the vacuum window
- Precise alignment of the lens and incoming laser beam will be critical - special procedures will need to be developed to achieve 'micron' spots

Design study for Vacuum Chamber

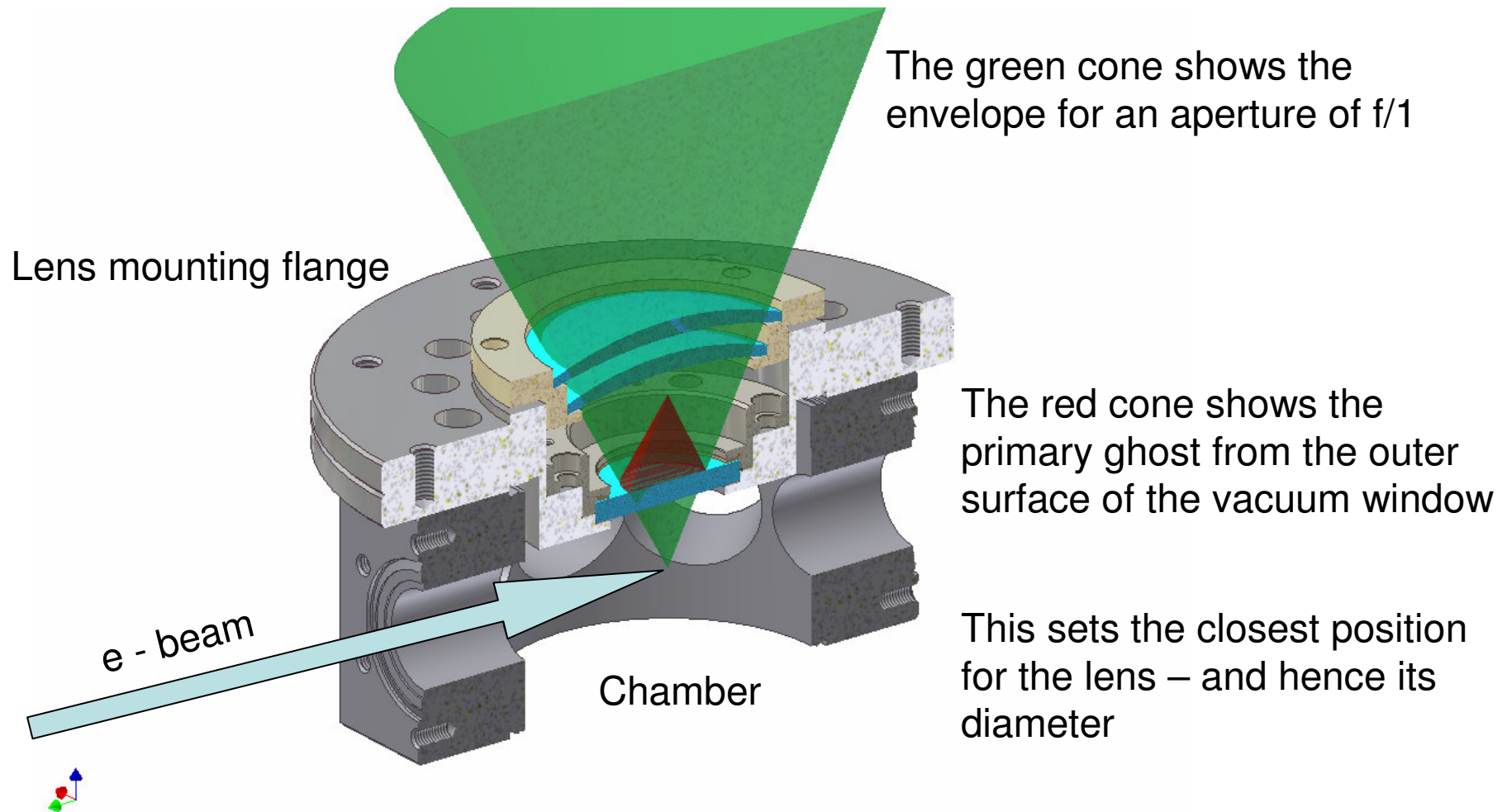
Solid model using AutoCad Inventor

Objectives:

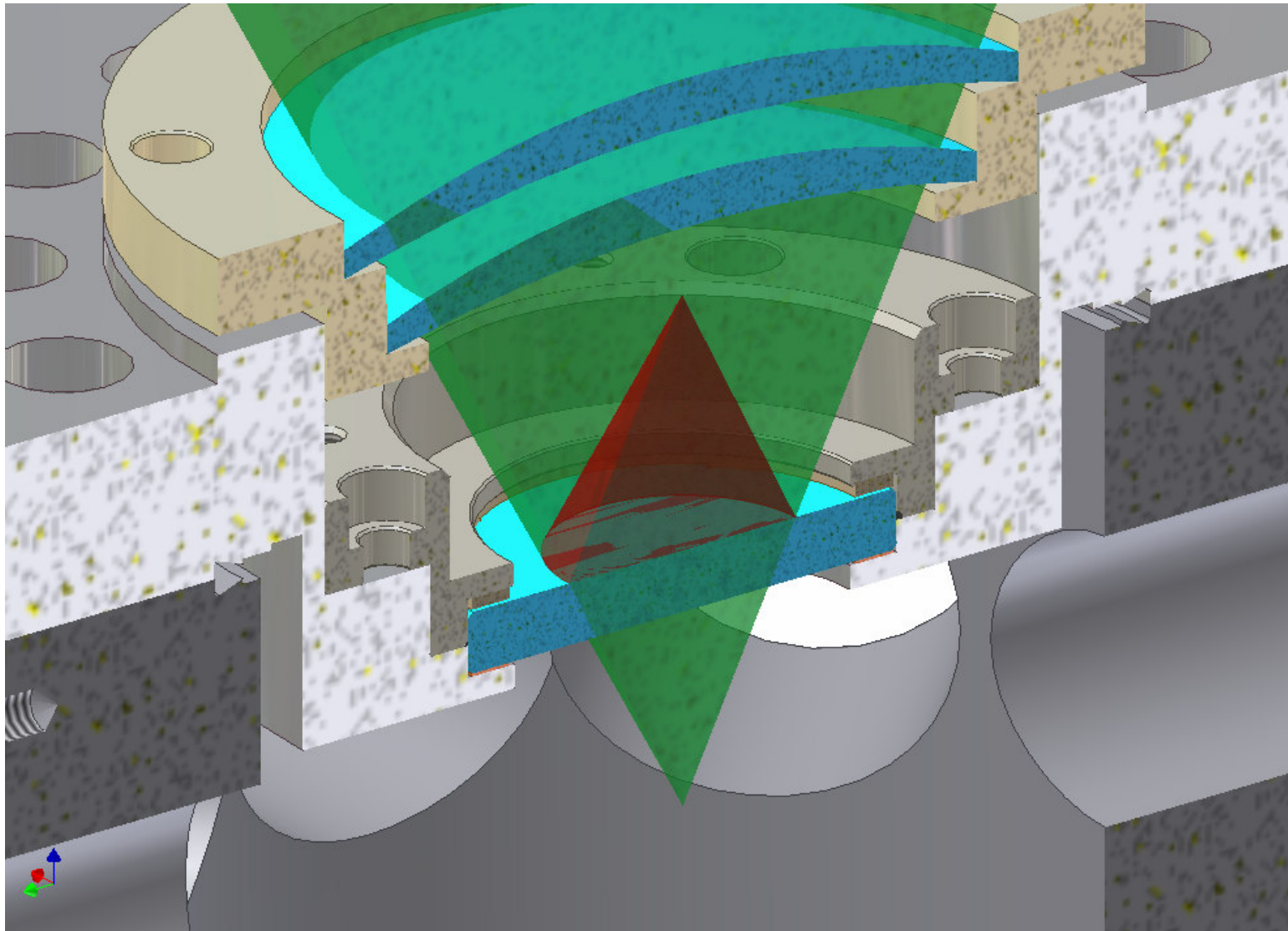
- Limiting aperture of f/1
- 30mm internal diameter for electron beam-line
- Window mount >17mm from IP
- Primary and secondary ghosts from window not formed in lens
- Very stable mounting of lens relative to window and incoming laser beam
- Very fine adjustment of lens angle relative to window
- Small overall size
- Two options for lens studied

Preliminary design study – Lens option 1

Cross-section in the plane containing the electron beam line and the laser beam axis

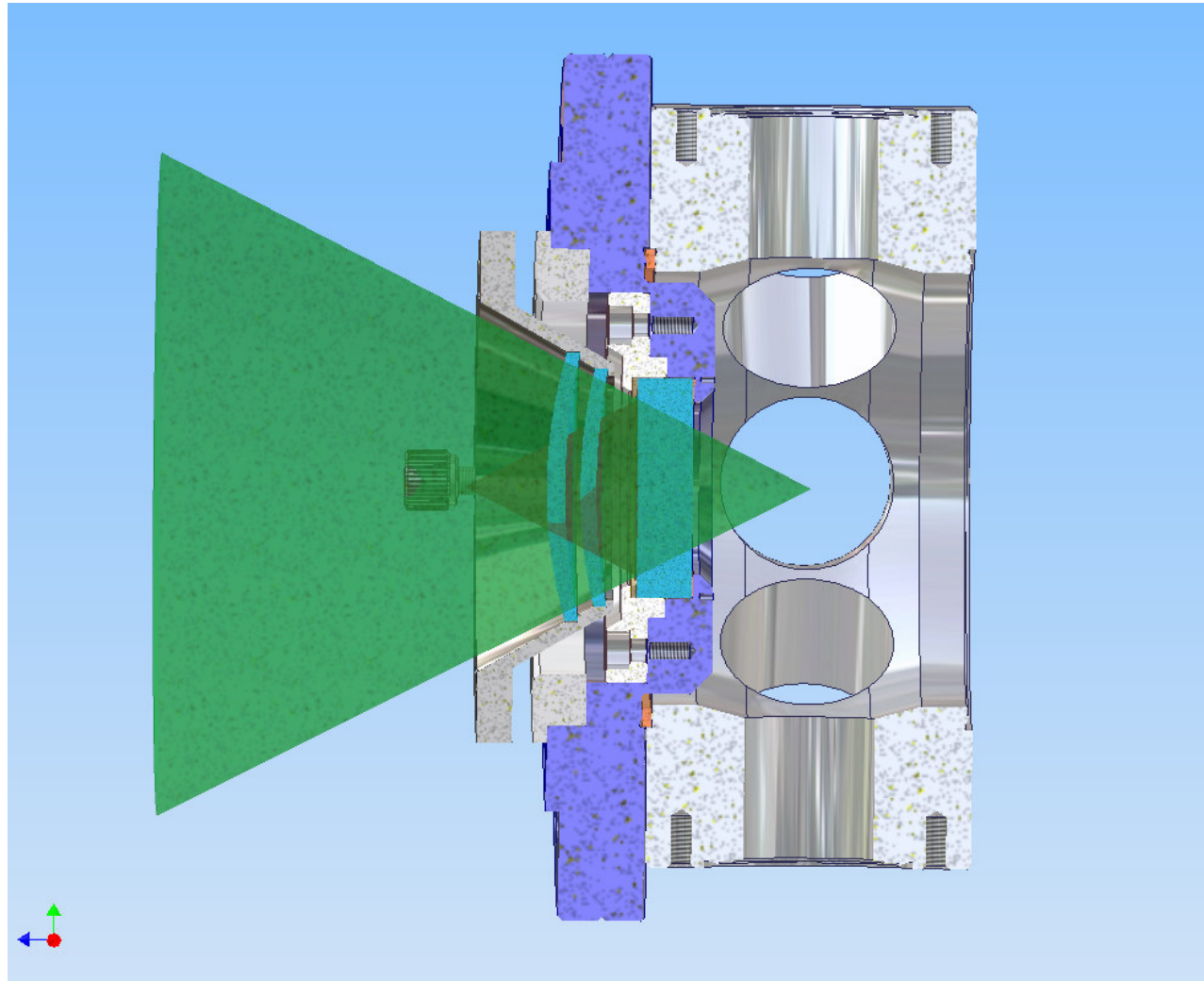


Close-up of window and lens mounting arrangement



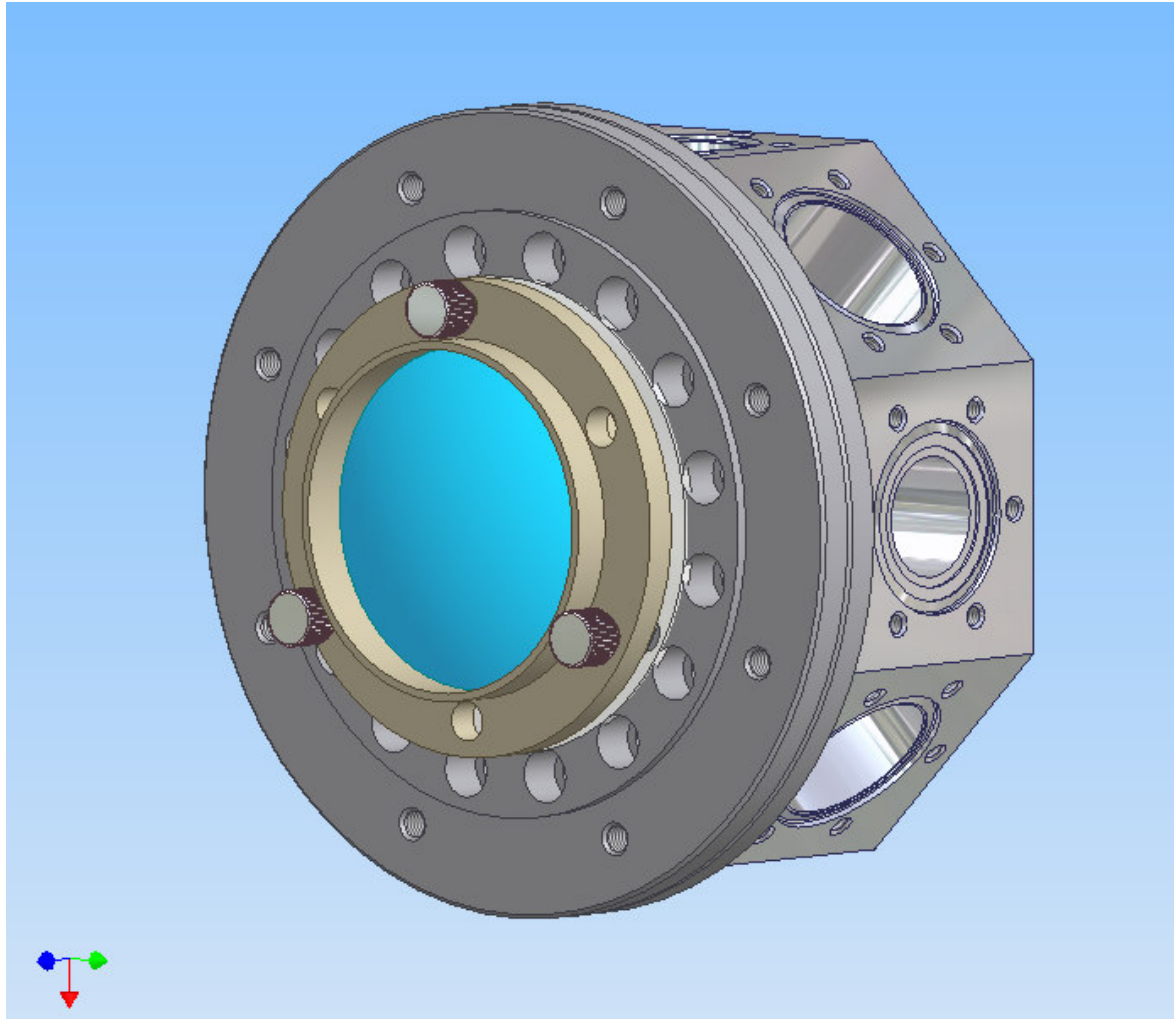
Lens option 2

Minimum lens/window spacing



Lens option 1 showing fine lens angle adjusters

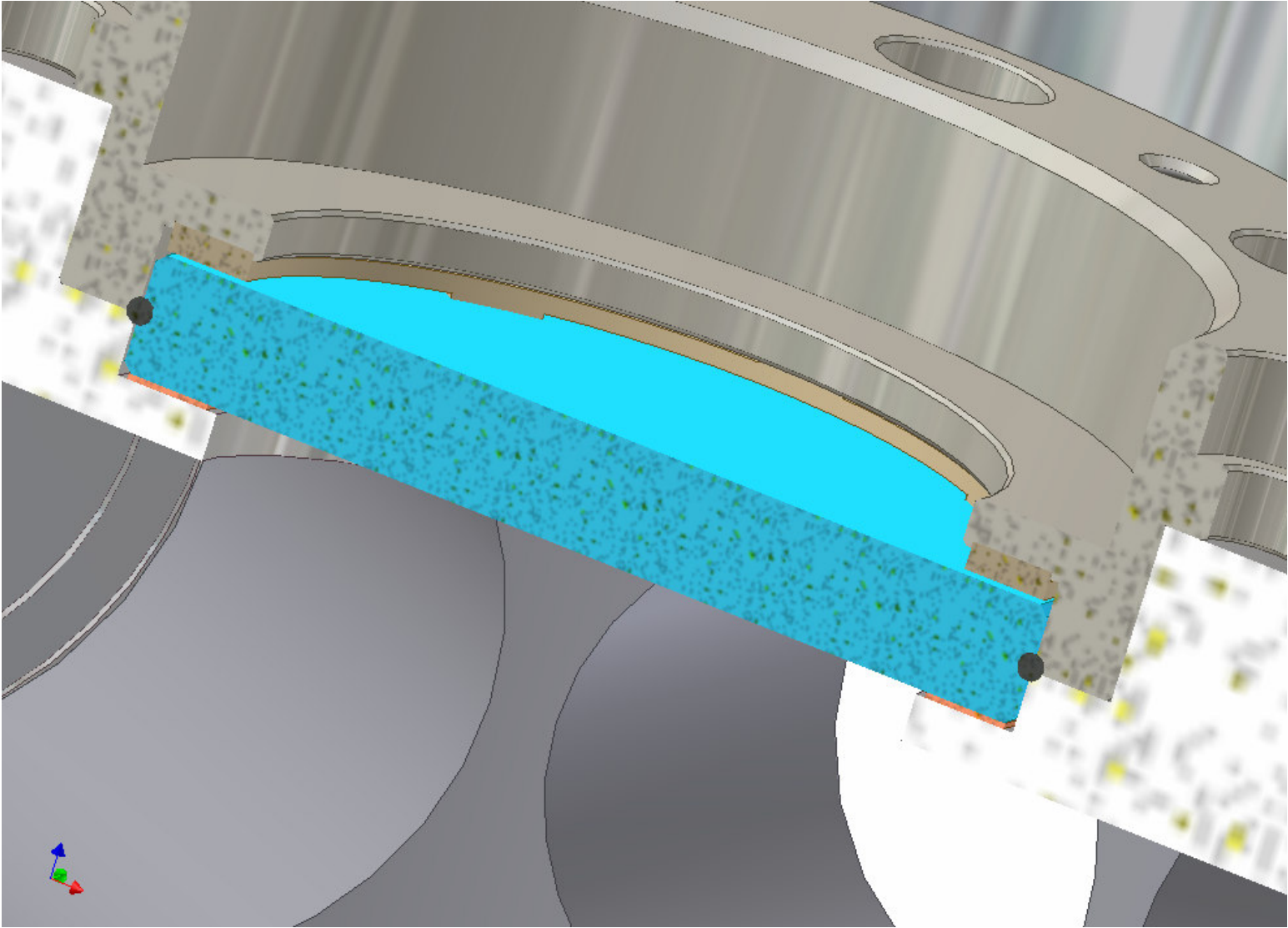
The final design will use differential micrometer screws



Novel Indium window seal

- This is **crucial** to the success of our approach
- Prototype designed, manufactured and tested in Oxford
- Further vacuum tests at KEK
- 4 seals cycled many times between vacuum and atmospheric pressure
- No Indicated Leaks
- Seal design works

Close-up indicating initial Indium seal position (in black)
Also showing thin annealed copper washer under window



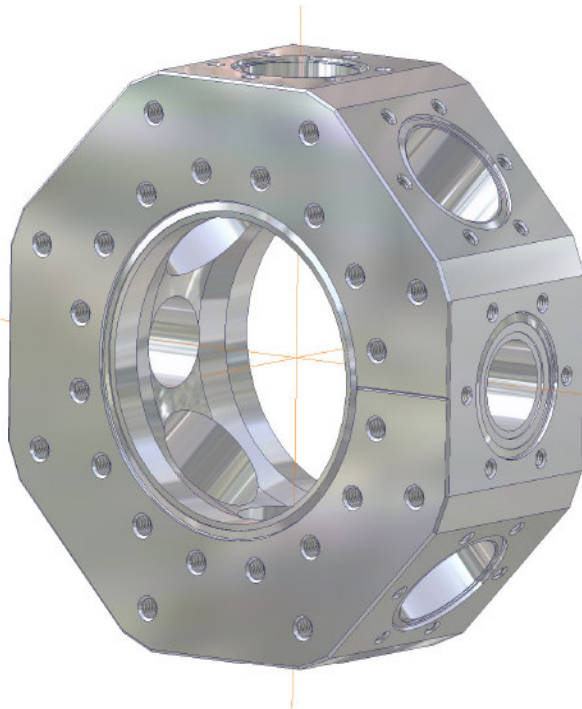
Actual window after vacuum testing at KEK

Showing Indium still firmly attached to edge of window
The Indium had to be 'torn' to release the window from the mount –
which required significant force



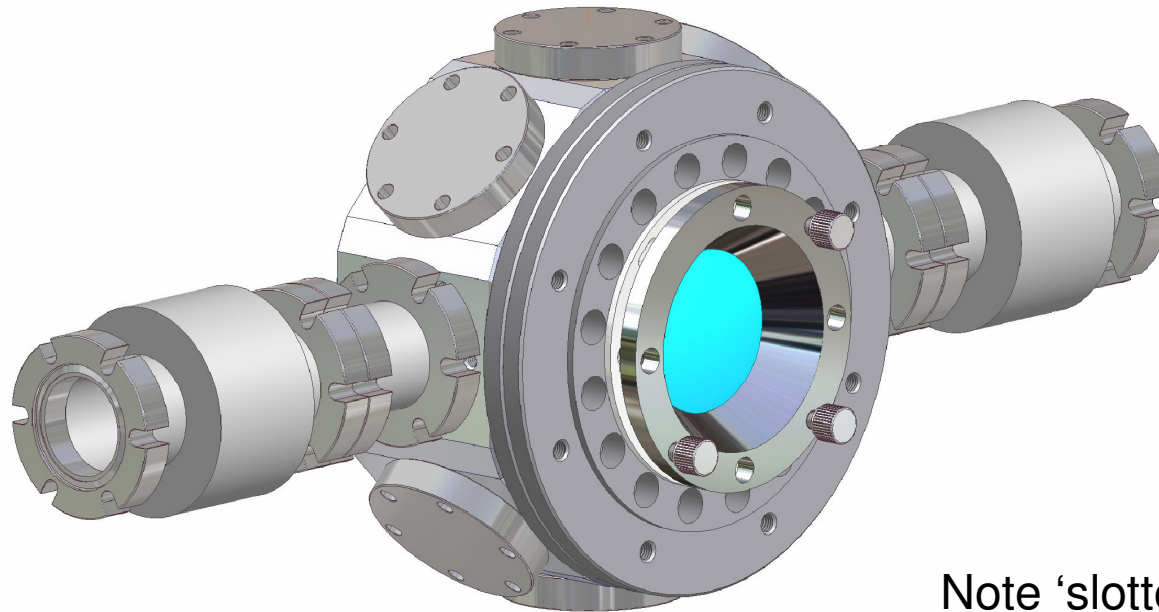
Vacuum chamber block – Final version

80 mm thick, 190 mm flats



Ready to start CNC machining in Oxford tonight!
Need to confirm overall dimensions and bore for e-beam (30 mm)
– TODAY –
in order to meet September deadline to install complete system

Laser-wire chamber with special CF70 nipples and existing BPMs attached

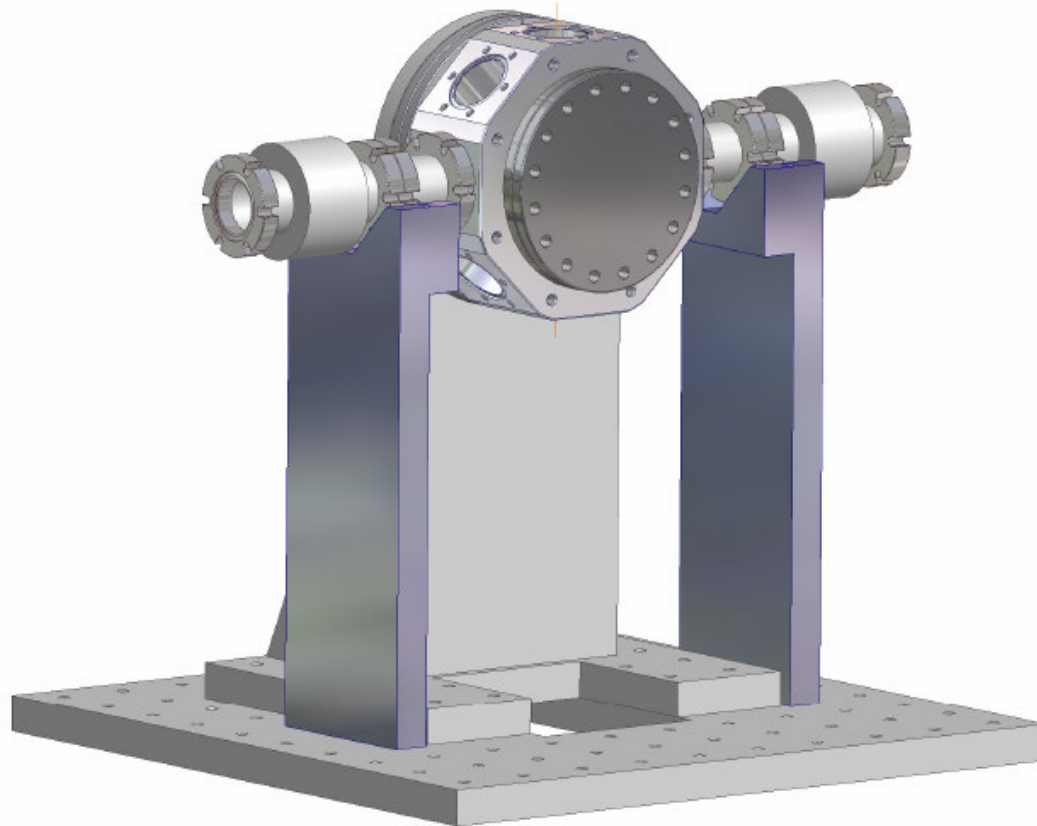


Note 'slotted flanges'
are required to fit bolts



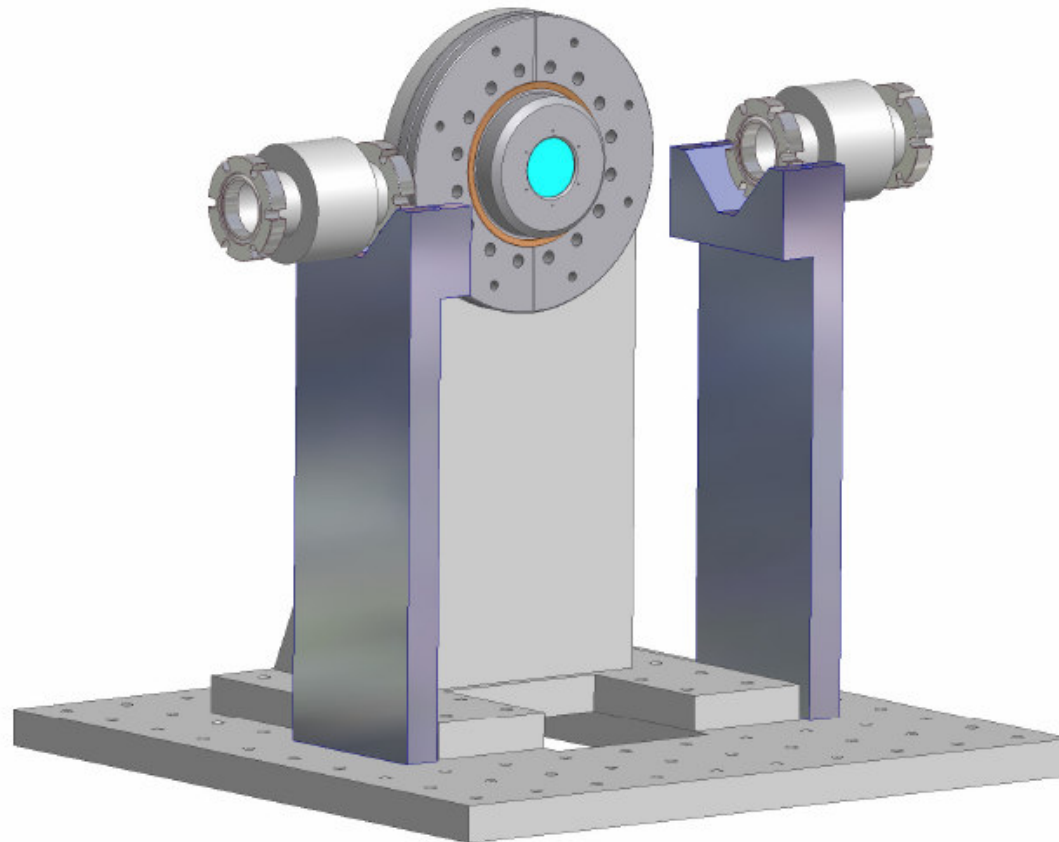
Possible mounting arrangement

Rough idea only - further work is already underway

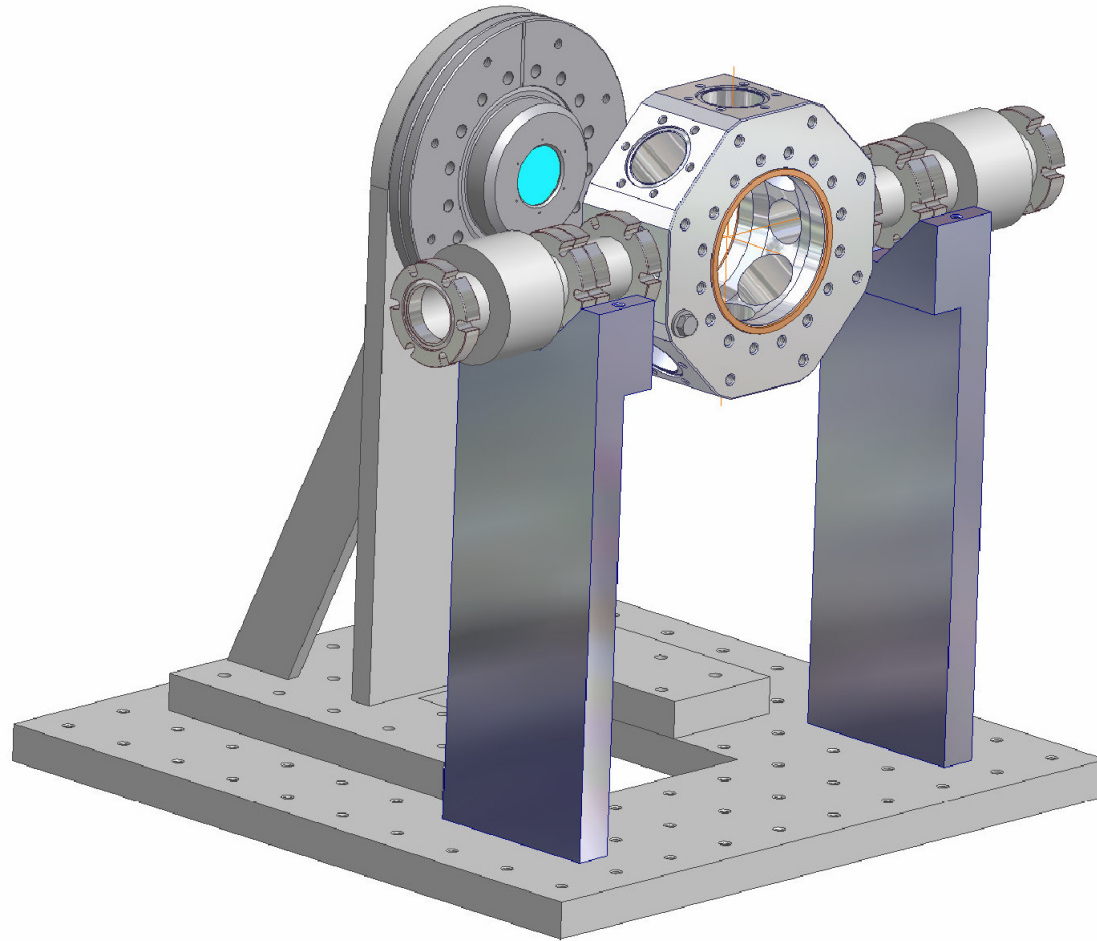


Chamber removed to allow laser spot to be precisely measured 'in-situ'

Laser-wire spot referenced to flange – need to add survey points to flange

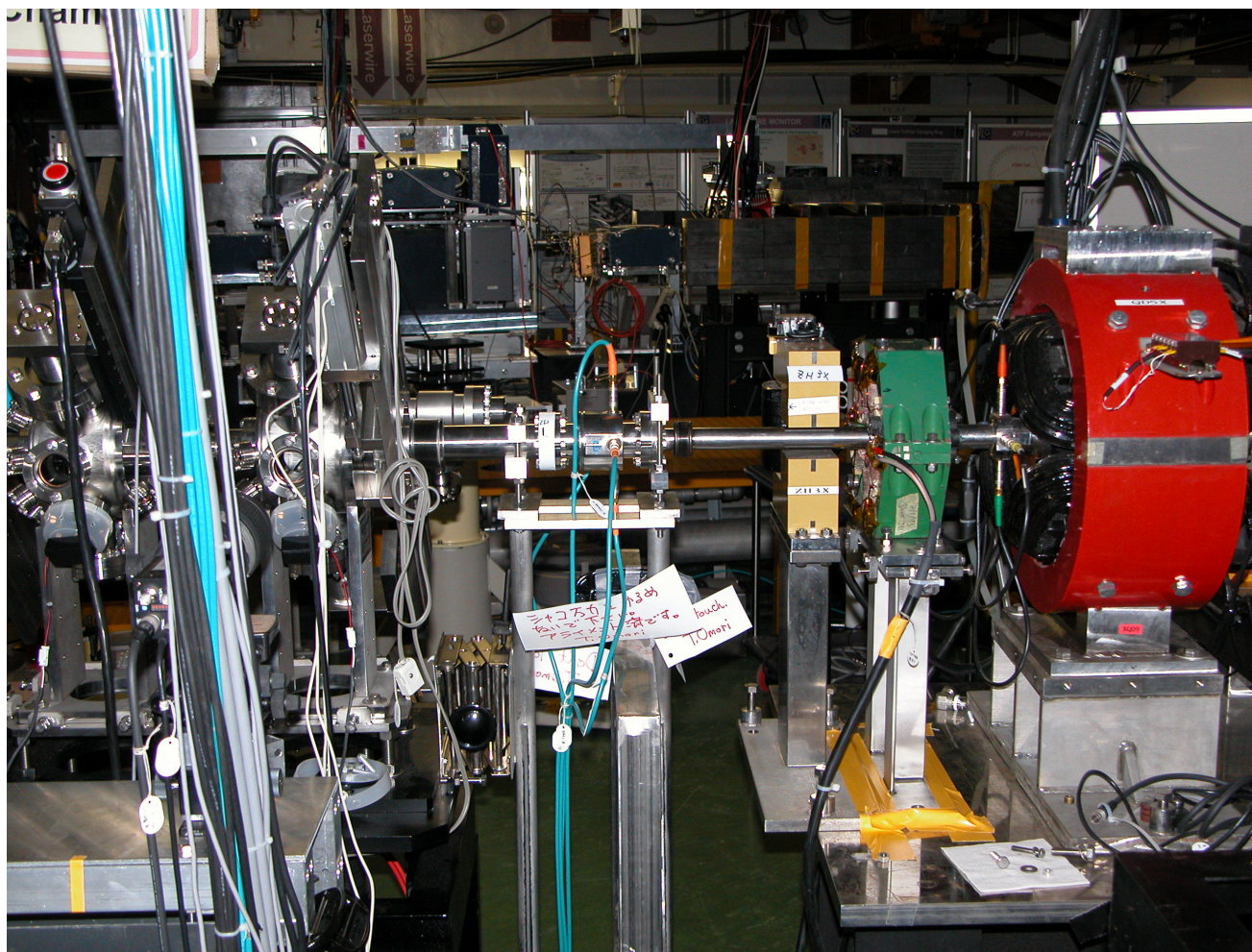


Possible to retract lens flange to allow initial setting up without disrupting ATF operations

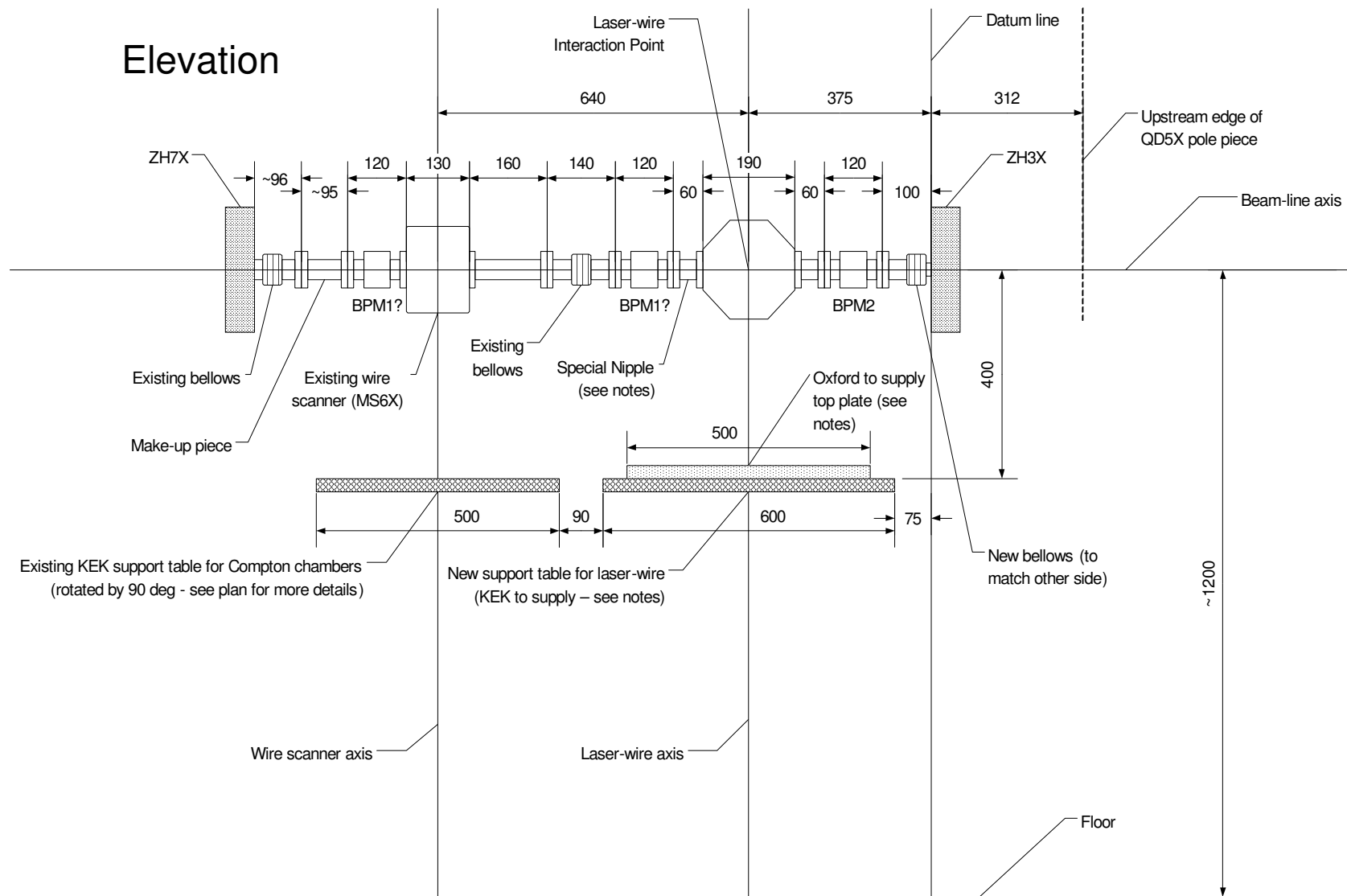


Proposed location for Laser-wire Interaction Point

Approximately 85 mm upstream of the white tape mark
– on the LHS flange of the BPM

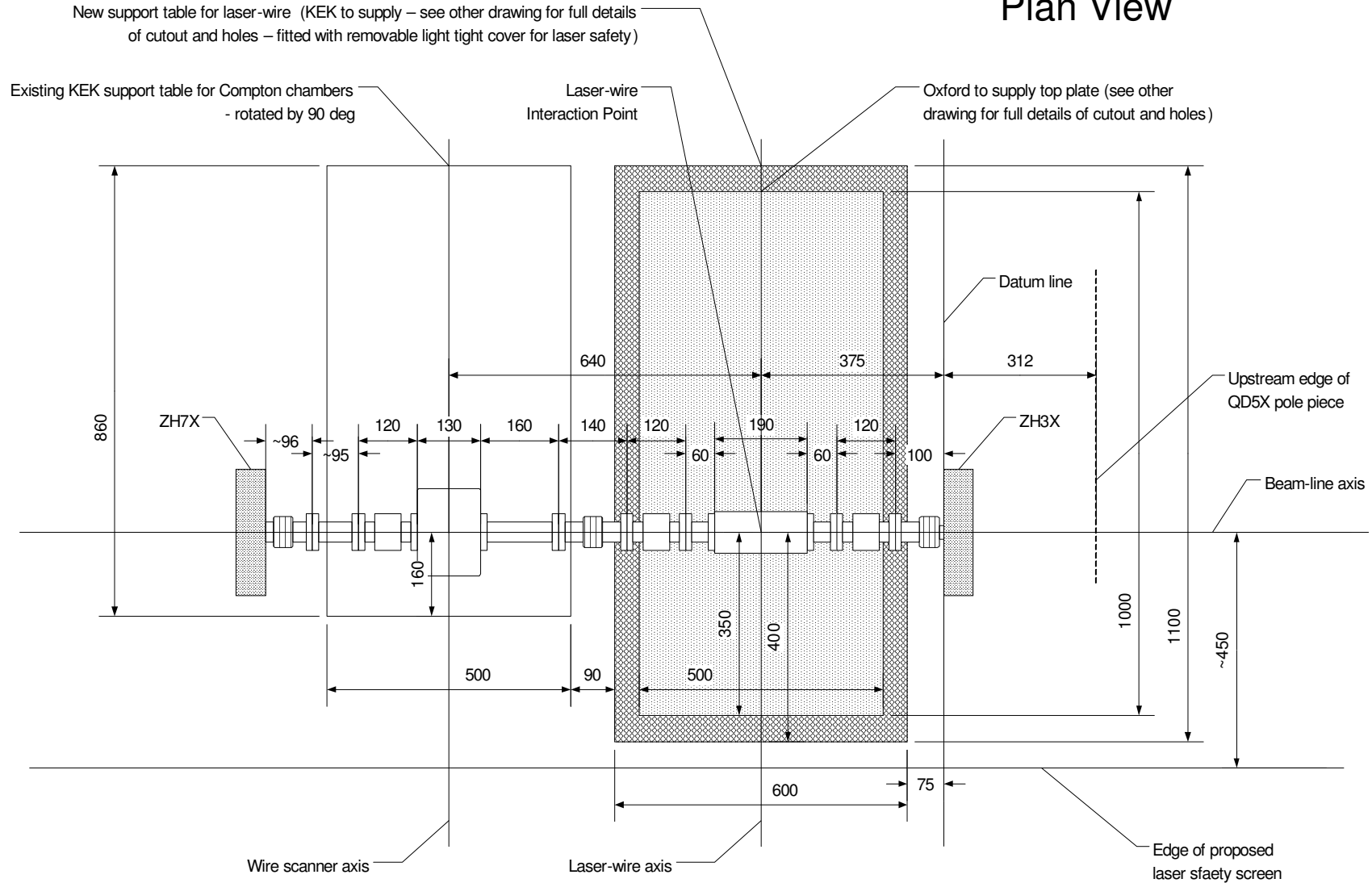


Proposed IP position and ATF layout in Laser-wire region

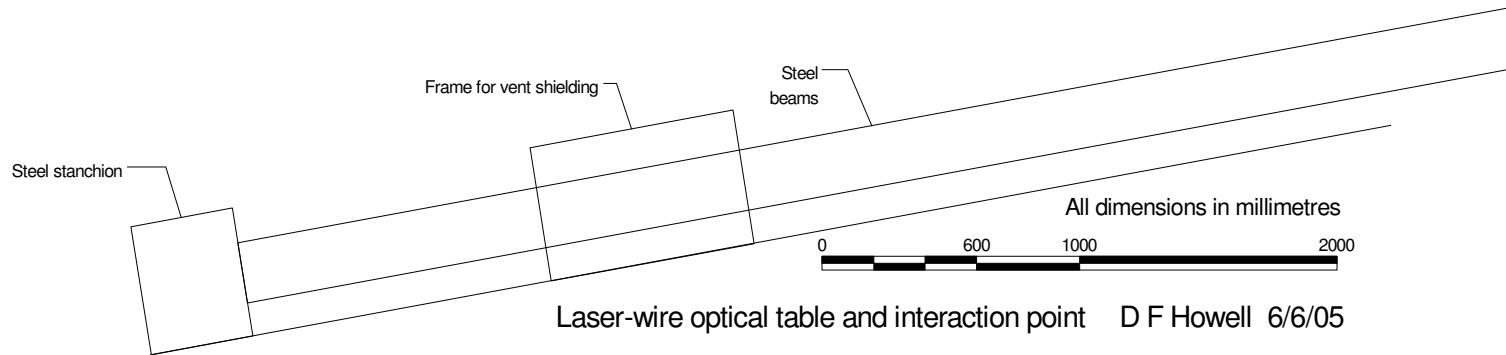
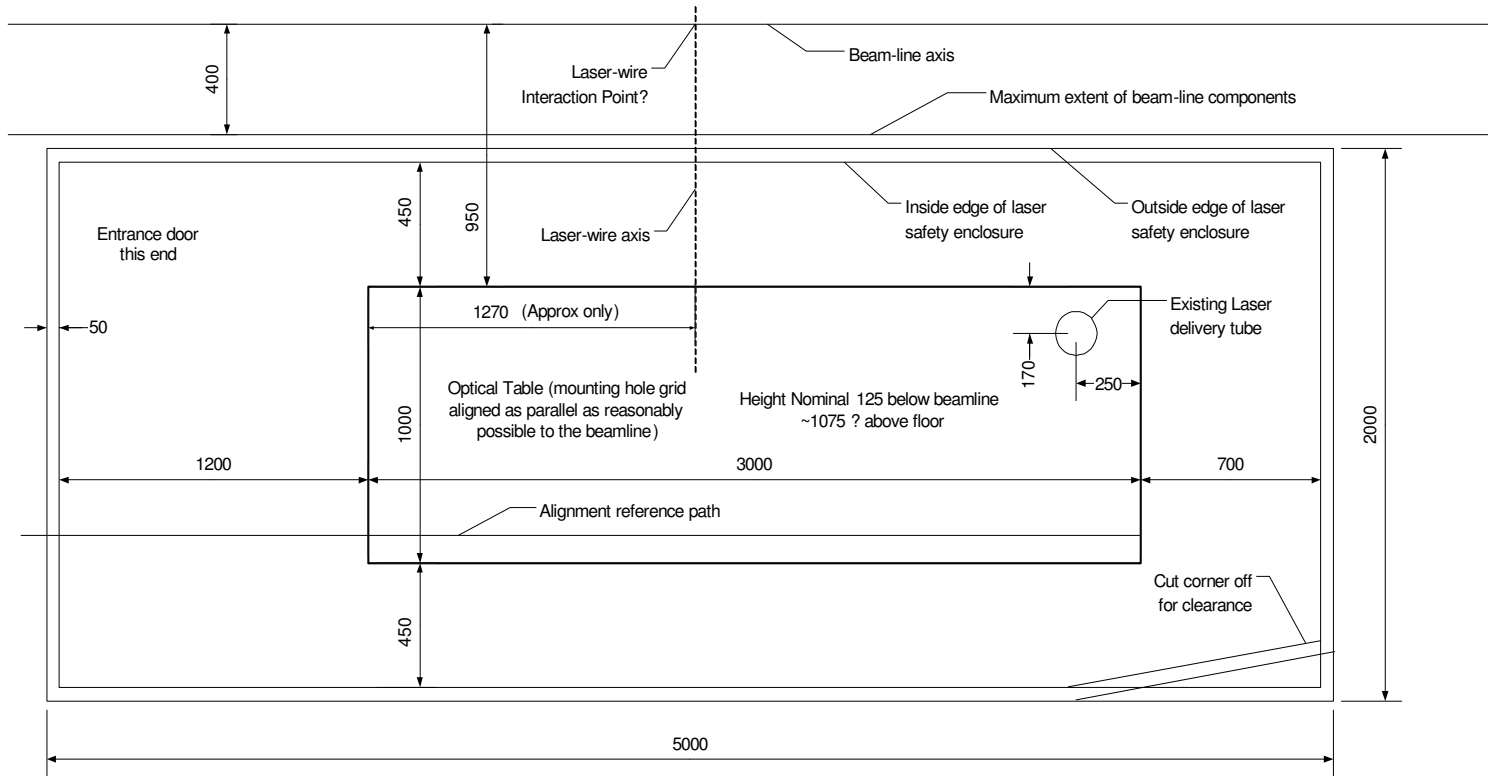


Proposed new mounting table – KEK to provide

Plan View



Proposed layout of the experimental area



Infrastructure Summary

Request to KEK

- Confirm position of Laser-wire IP
- **Confirm overall size of vacuum chamber and bore - TODAY**
- Supply new optical table, 3000 x 1000 x ~300 mm (Top surface 125 mm below beam line - D Howell will confirm details this week)
- Provide support table for Laser-wire chamber – similar design as existing Compton chamber support table – dimensions as per drawing
- Provide laser-safety screening around both of the above
- Supply additional vacuum components – as per drawings
- Drill new cable hole through shield blocks - between existing laser hut and new optical table (approx 100 mm diameter)