



Hall-B Beamline

S. Stepanyan (JLAB)

CLAS Collaboration meeting, March 6, 2018

Accelerator ops

Hall-B engineering

Fast electronics group

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State of the Beamline is Strong!

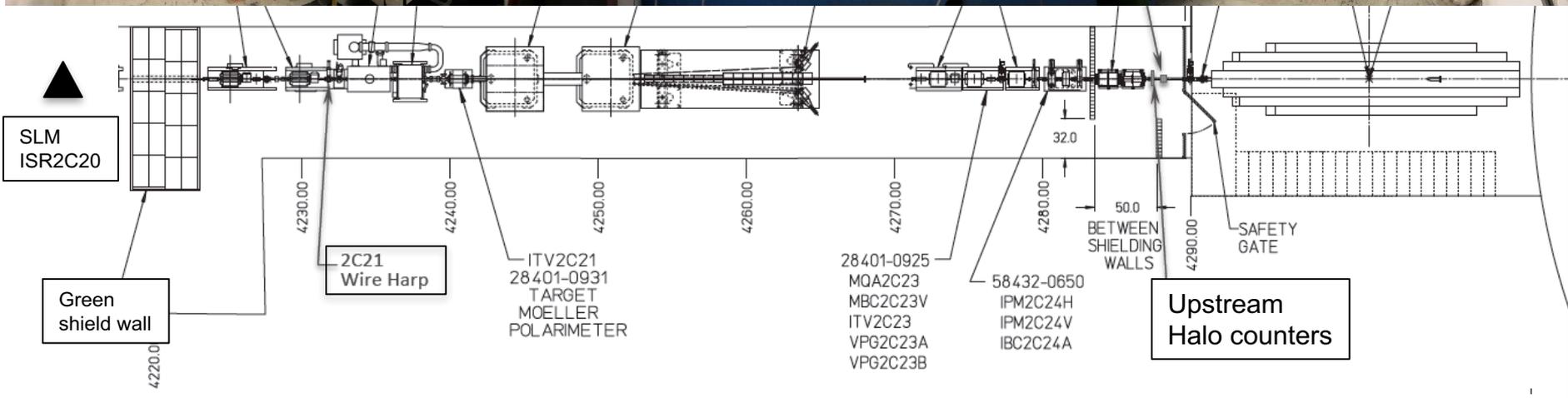
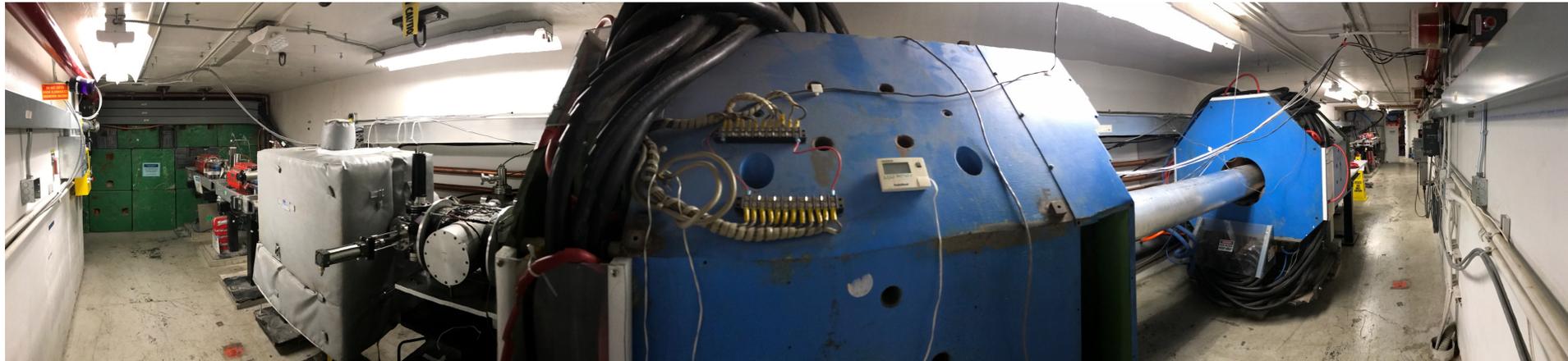
Almost all design requirements have been met

PARAMETER	DESIGN VALUE	Achieved
Beam energy	≤ 11 GeV (up to 5 pass)	✓
Beam energy spread	$\sim 10^{-4}$	✓ (acc.)
Beam power	≤ 5000 W (450 nA at 11 GeV)	✓
Beam current stability	$< 5\%$	✓
Beam size at the target	≤ 0.4 mm	✓
Beam position stability	≤ 0.1 mm	✓
Beam halo	$\sim 10^{-4}$ of the core	✓
Beam polarization	$\sim 80\%$ (if requested)	✓ ($> 80\%$)
Polarization measurement accuracy	$\sim 3\%$	$\pm 4\%$
Helicity correlated charge charge asymmetry	$\sim 0.1\%$	✓

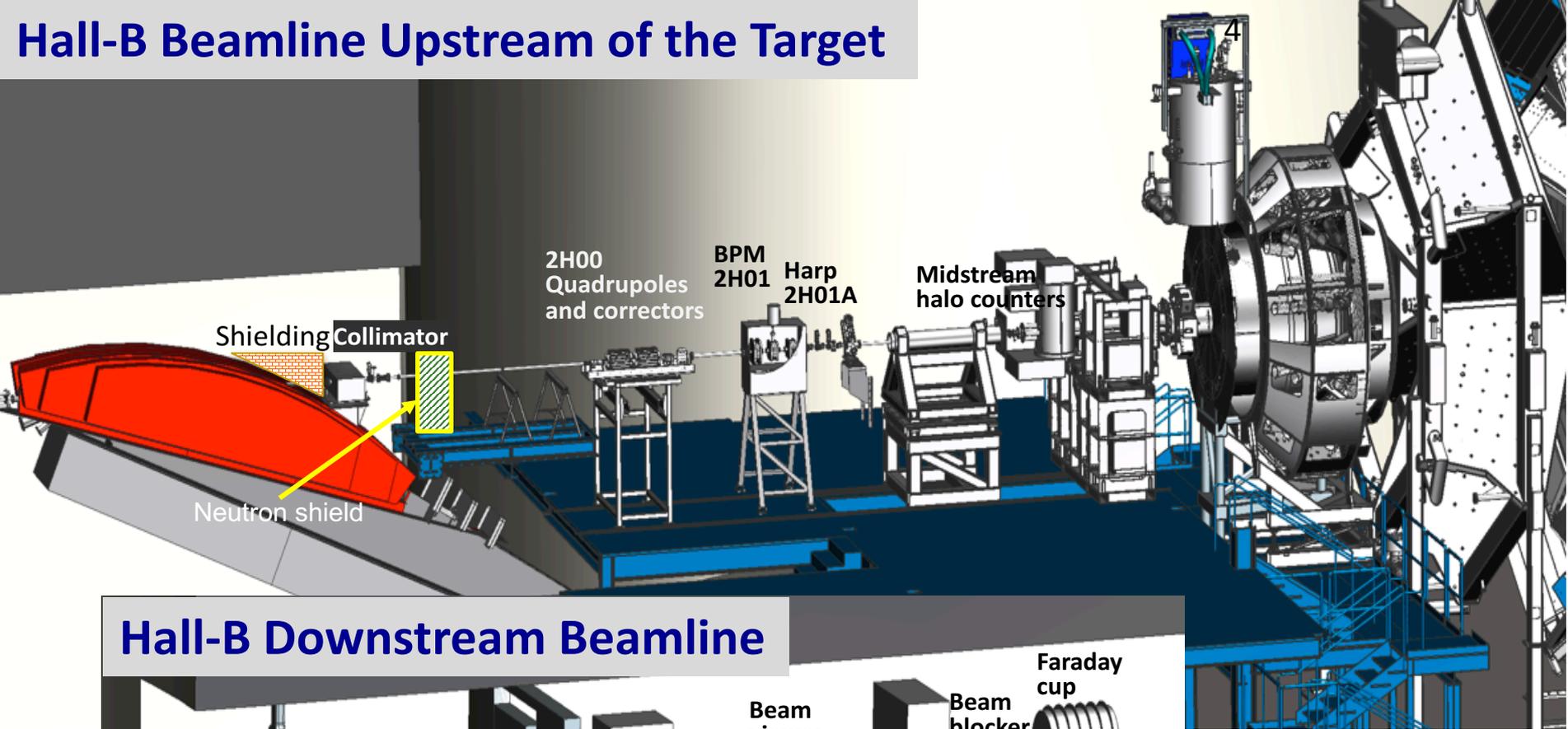
- Machine delivered high quality, reproducible beam over months of running
- Our beamline devices provided adequate control and monitoring of relevant parameters for beam quantity and quality



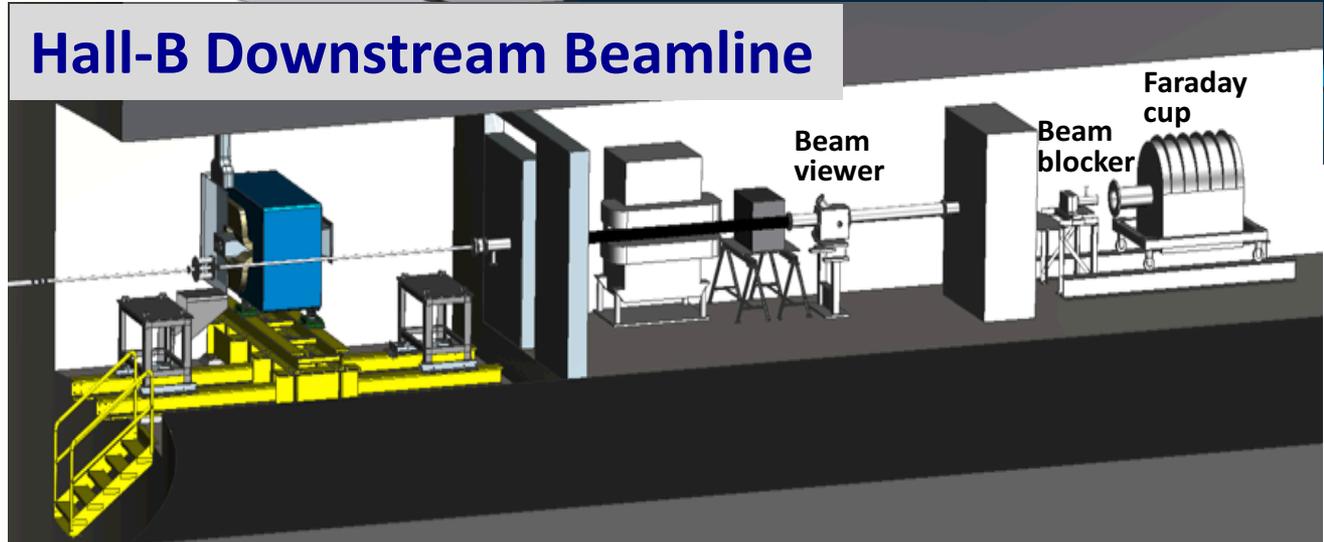
Hall-B beamline: 2C-line (upstream tunnel)



Hall-B Beamline Upstream of the Target



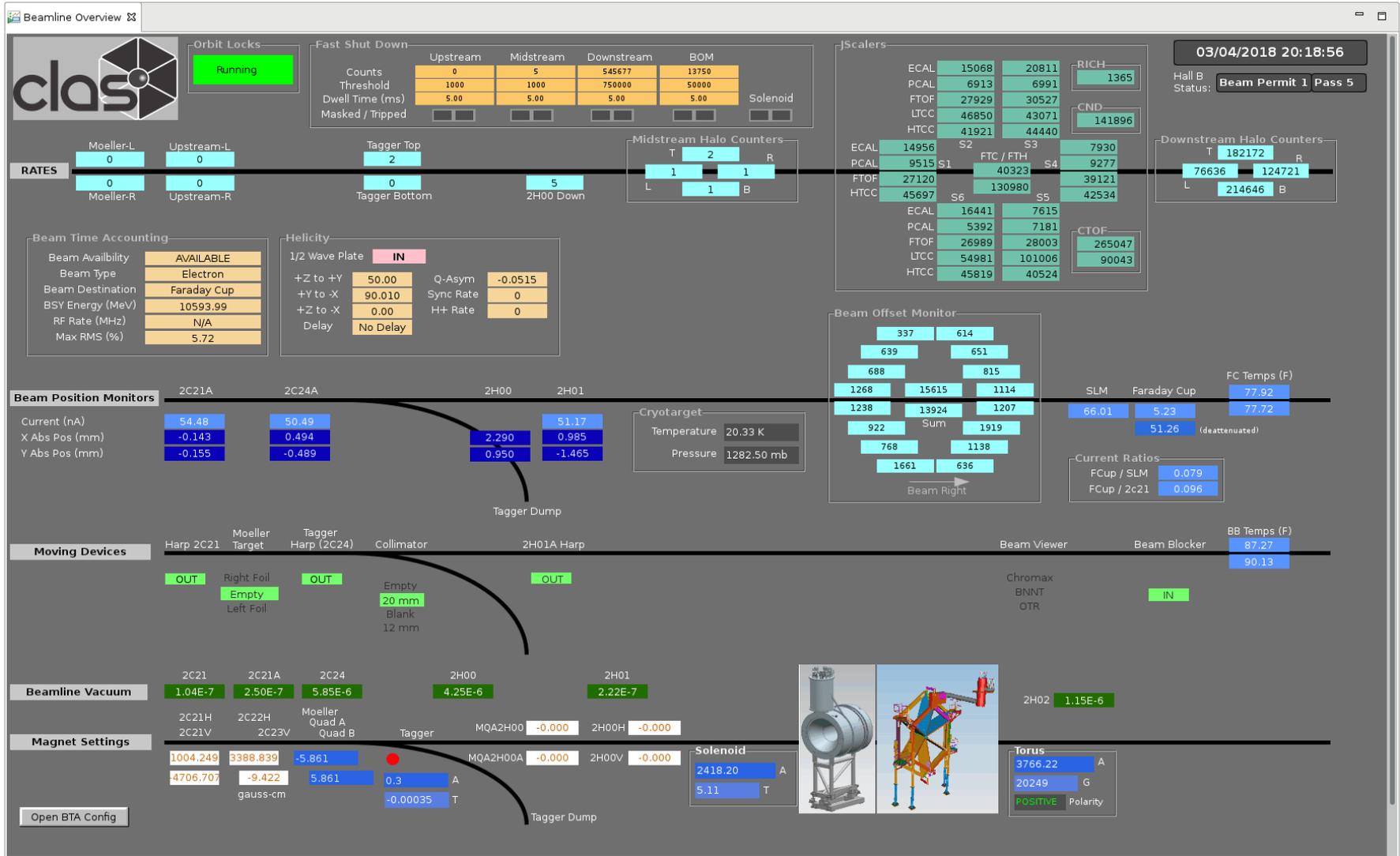
Hall-B Downstream Beamline



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Main monitoring GUI

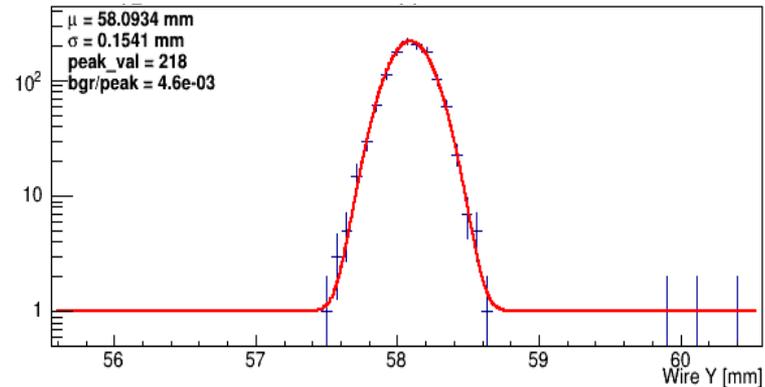
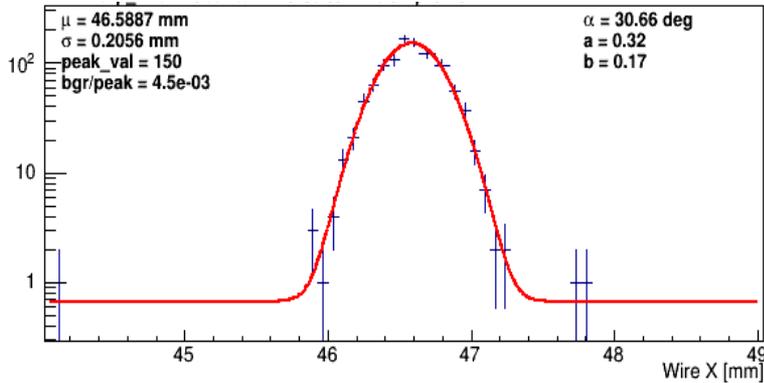


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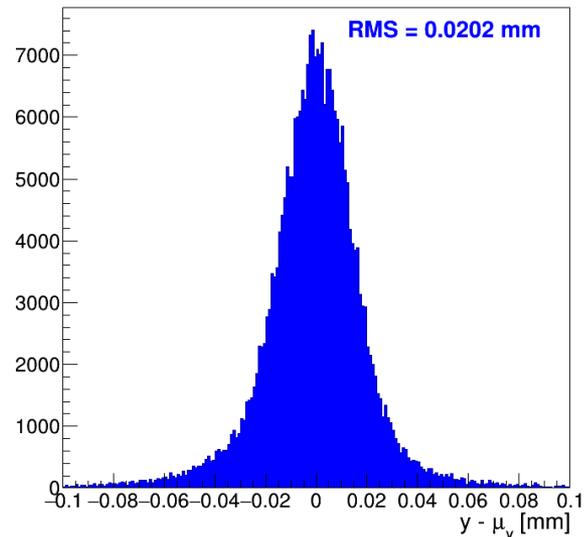
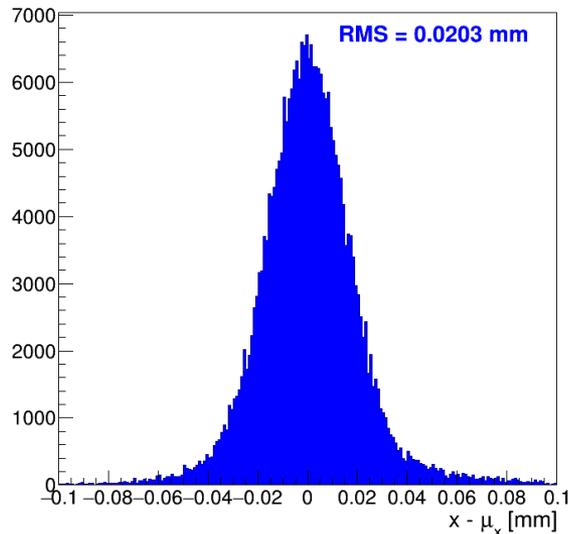


Beam profile and position stability

5-pass beam profile at 2H01A harp, 7 m upstream of the target



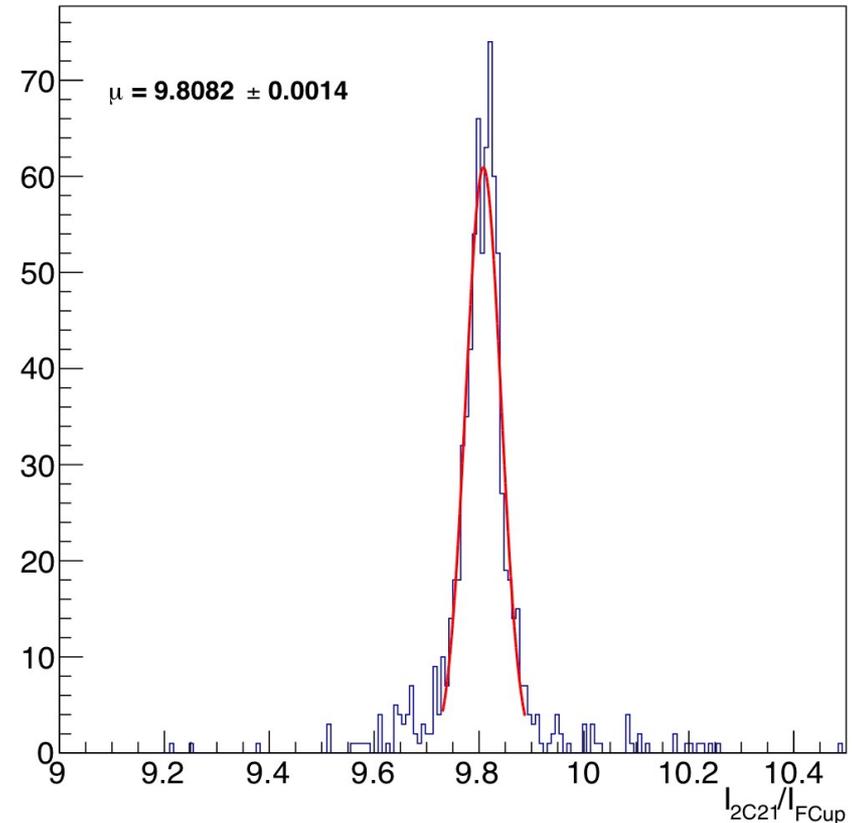
Beam position stability at 2H00 BPM with $I_B \approx 50 \text{ nA}$ (Feb. 2-28)



Beam current

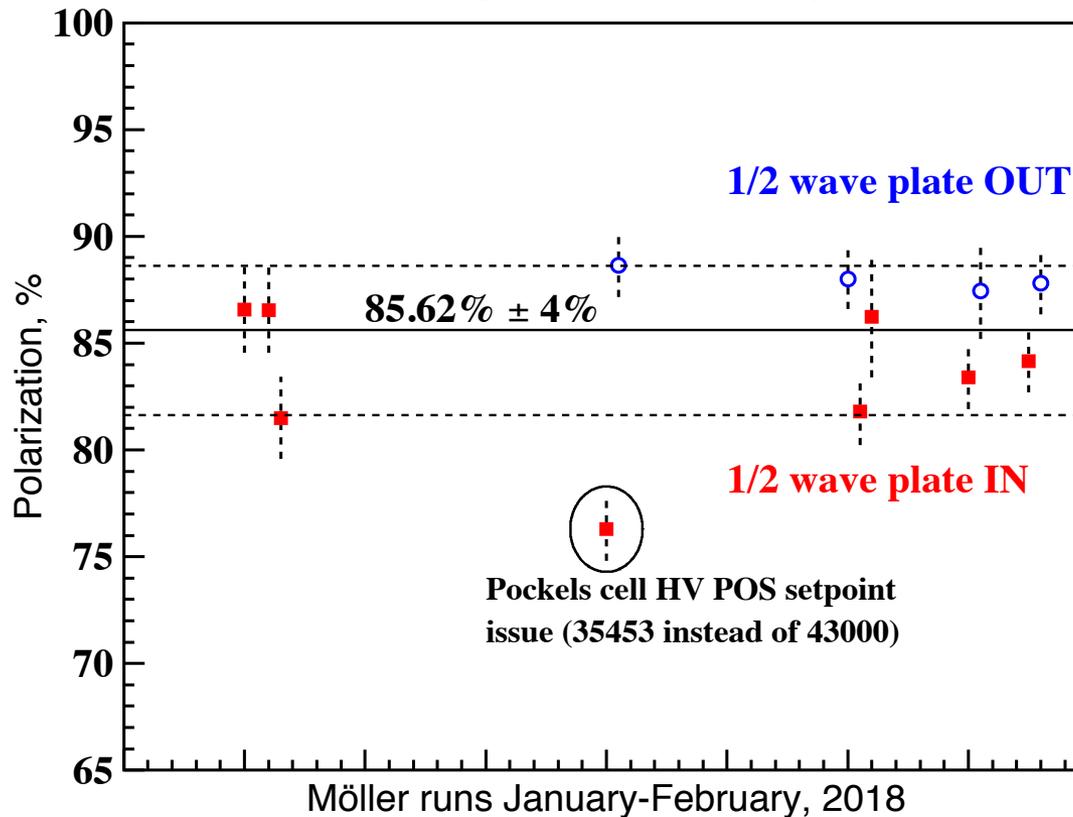
- The Hall-B Faraday cup is the main source of the beam charge for CLAS12 experiments
- Most of CLAS12 experiments will run with a beam blocker in front of the Faraday cup due to 170 W power limit for Faraday (~15 nA at 11 GeV)
- With beam-blocker on the beam, some fraction of the beam power and the charge leak to FC
- The leakage amount is beam energy dependent, (has been studied with simulations, backed up with measurements at few energy points, CLAS12 Note 2016-004) and must be measured for each energy setting
- CLAS12 notes are in archive for 3- and 5- pass beams of engineering and RG-A energies, CLAS12 Note 2018-003 and CLAS12 Note 2018-004

Fraction of the beam current for 5-pass, 10.6 GeV beam



Beam polarization

Commissioning of the Möller polarimeter

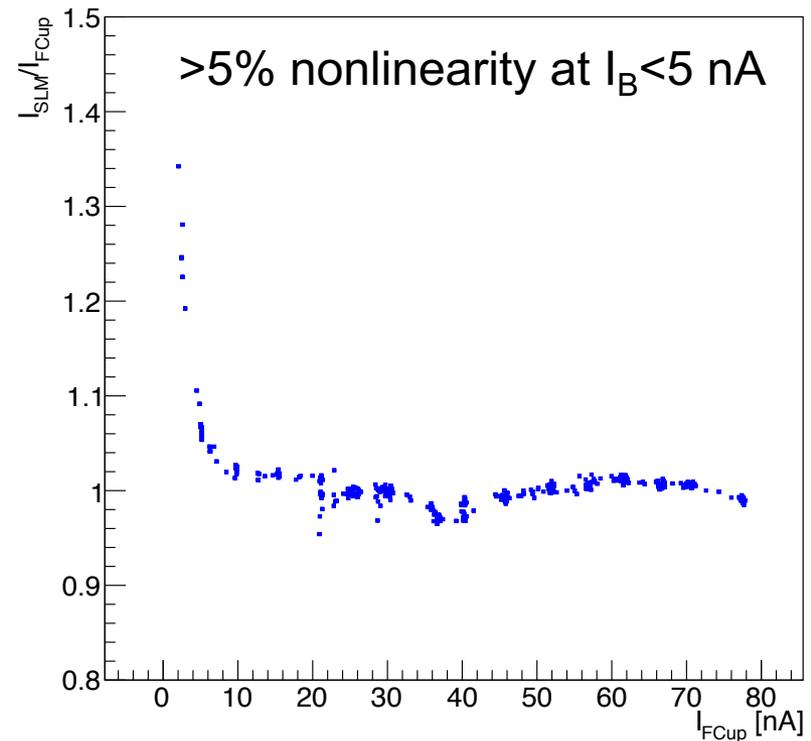
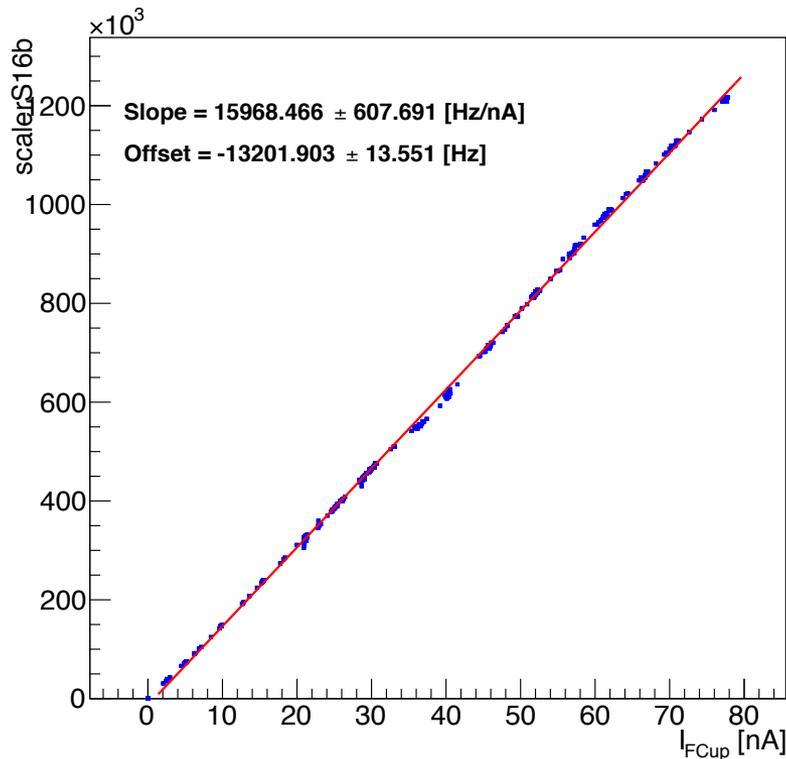


- No dependence of the polarization magnitude on Helmholtz coil current >3 A
- Consistent values and sign change of polarization with change in Helmholtz field direction
- Zero polarization when Pockels cell HV is OFF
- Polarization with $\frac{1}{2}$ wave plate OUT consistently higher than $\frac{1}{2}$ wave plate IN, but still within stat err.

- Still working on determination of the correct analyzing power (Brian)
- Will aim to make Moller polarimeter setup “one-button” operation for the future

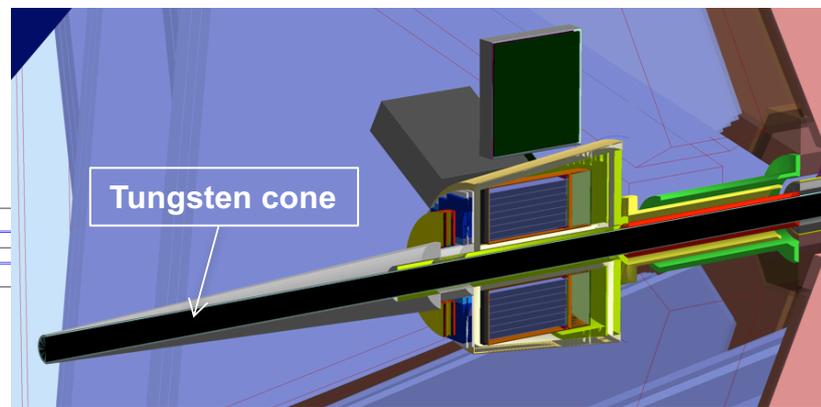
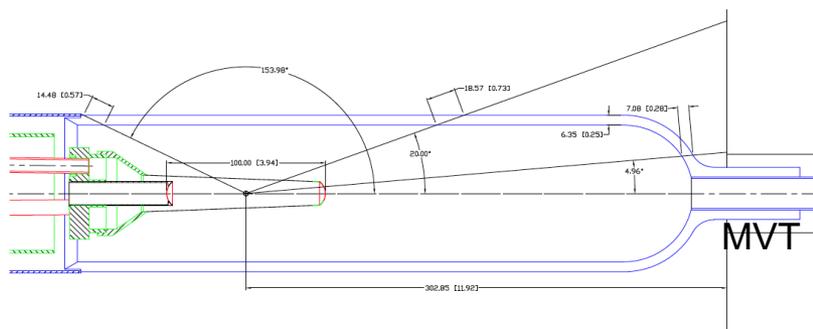
ISR2C20 SLM

- Important beam current monitor for helicity dependent beam charge accounting (need a fast, reliable charge measurement).
- SLM performs reasonably well, with the new optics (acc.) and the new PMT rate is ~ 16 kHz/nA at normal operating gain (~ 530 Hz/nA for each helicity flip)



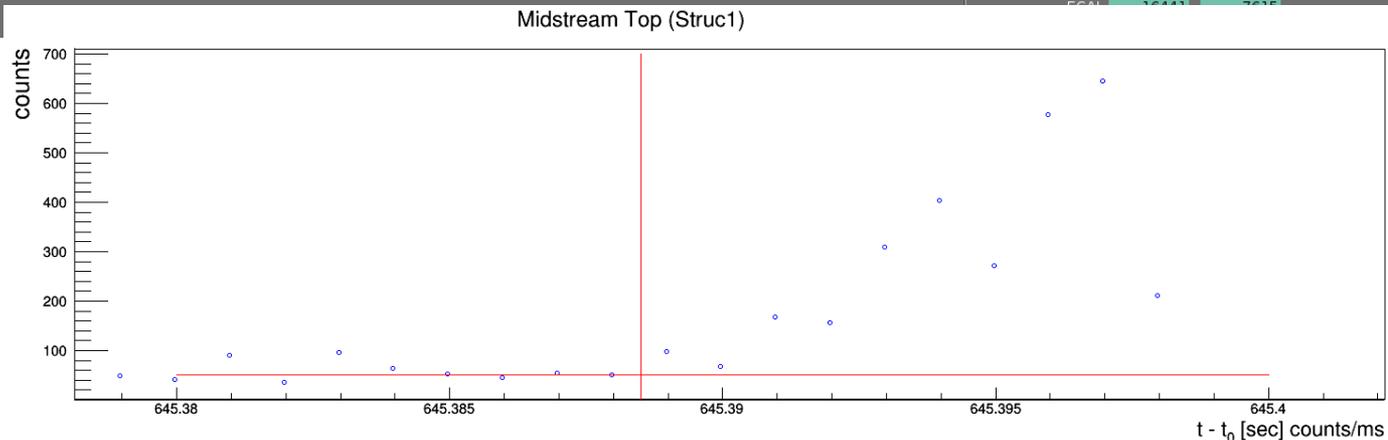
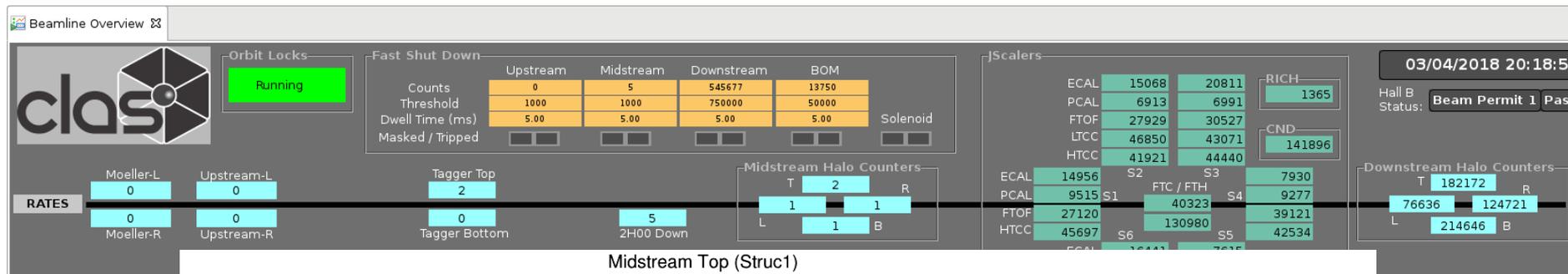
Target

- CLAS-6 cryo. target system (Saclay target) with few modifications will be used:
 - updated controls
 - a new, larger diameter cell with 10 mm diameter 30 μm Al windows
 - a longer pipes to the cryostat
- A new foam scattering chamber accommodates the new geometry
- Alignment of the target cell and FTCal and tungsten Moller shield is within 1.5 mm. Beam always is aligned relative to FTCal
- All-in-all Cryo target (LH_2) performed very well
- To further improve reliability, controls for the buffer dewar will be moved under PLC control, similar to other cryo. controls for the magnets



FSD system

- Signals from halo counters are used as inputs to FSD – OR of 4-midstream counters (ch.#1), 4-downstream counters (ch.#2), 2-upstream counters (ch.#3), and the sum of BOM 16 channels (ch.#4), and a channel for the solenoid
- System has been tested using a fast readout of FSD input signals on Struck scaler, performance turned to be in line with expectations



Summary

- The Hall-B beamline achieved its design goals
- With very few hiccups (BOM, downstream camera, IOC trips due to insufficient shielding) beamline performed quite well during the CLAS12 engineering run and ongoing RG-A run
- Despite some struggle with high current running and changing conditions, accelerator was able to deliver high quality, reproducible beam over months of running
- Beamline manual and the operational procedures for shifters served its purpose very well, and has been updated few times already based on the feedbacks of users
- There are list of improvements and upgrades for future experiments that will be dealt with after the run

