

Impact of new CLIC Parameters on Bunch Compressors and Turn Around Loop

Main Beam Bunch Compressors:

- Status before parameter change
- Old vs. new parameters
- Discussion of new parameters and first simulation results
- Summary and outlook

Drive Beam Bunch Compressors, Turn Around Loop and Phase Feed-Forward:

- Status before parameter change
- Old vs. new parameters
- Discussion of new parameters and first simulation results
- Summary and outlook

Status before Parameter Change

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_0 &= 2.4 \text{ GeV} \\
 Q_0 &= 0.41 \text{ nC} \\
 \sigma_s &= 1500 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \\
 I_{\text{peak}} &= 33 \text{ A} \\
 \epsilon_{n,x} &= 550 \text{ nm rad} \\
 \epsilon_{n,y} &= 3 \text{ nm rad} \\
 \frac{\sigma_{E,\text{unc}}}{E_0} &= 0.13 \% \\
 \frac{1}{E_0} \frac{dE}{ds} &= -5.2 \text{ m}^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

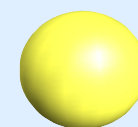
$$\begin{aligned}
 E_0 &= 9 \text{ GeV} \\
 Q_0 &= 0.41 \text{ nC} \\
 \sigma_s &= 250 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \\
 I_{\text{peak}} &= 200 \text{ A} \\
 \epsilon_{n,x} &= 570 \text{ nm rad} \\
 \epsilon_{n,y} &= 4 \text{ nm rad} \\
 \frac{\sigma_{E,\text{unc}}}{E_0} &= 0.2 \% \\
 \frac{1}{E_0} \frac{dE}{ds} &= -70.5 \text{ m}^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$



BC1
 $R_{56} = -19.2 \text{ cm}$



BC2
 $R_{56} = -1.4 \text{ cm}$

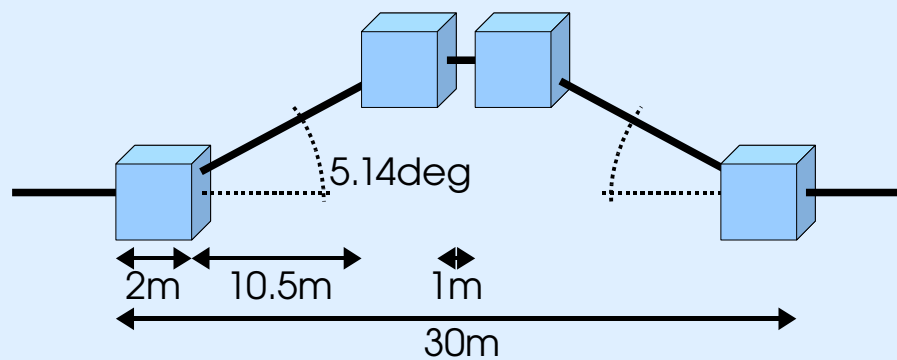


$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma_s &= 250 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \\
 I_{\text{peak}} &= 200 \text{ A} \\
 \epsilon_{n,x} &< 570 \text{ nm rad} \\
 \epsilon_{n,y} &< 4 \text{ nm rad} \\
 \frac{\sigma_{E,\text{tot}}}{E_0} &< 0.8 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma_s &= 30 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \\
 I_{\text{peak}} &= 1670 \text{ A} \\
 \epsilon_{n,x} &< 600 \text{ nm rad} \\
 \epsilon_{n,y} &< 5 \text{ nm rad} \\
 \frac{\sigma_{E,\text{tot}}}{E_0} &< 2 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

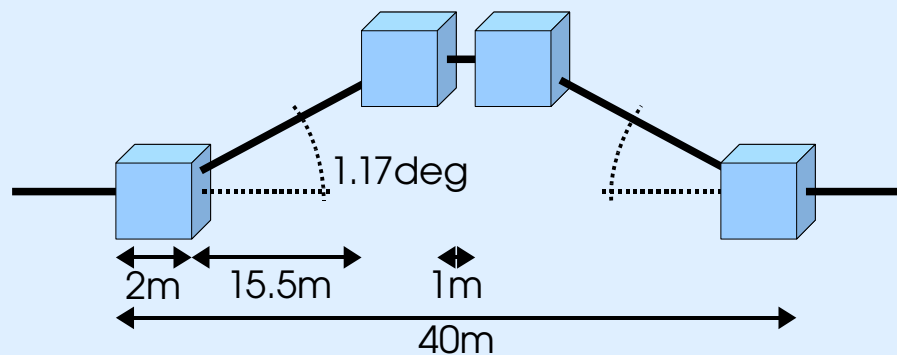
"quick" layout of BC1:

- not fully optimized
- might require shielding to reach emittance goal
- $\Delta\varepsilon=20$ nm rad without shielding
- $\Delta\varepsilon=5$ nm rad in 1 cm high chamber
- $R_{56}=-0.192$ m



"final" layout of BC2:

- fully optimized
- does not require shielding
- $\Delta\varepsilon=10$ nm rad without shielding
- $R_{56}=-0.014$ m



- Layout work almost finished,
only minor adjustments remaining
- Starting to perform 3D simulation to confirm results,
stuck for some time because neither CSRTrack (3D)
nor TraFiC4 were working properly, but now TraFiC4 is running
- Preparing integration in Start-to-End simulations
(including studies of more realistic charge distributions)
- but then parameters changed...

New Main Beam Parameters

E_0	=	2.4 GeV
Q_0	=	0.41 nC
σ_s	=	1500 μm
I_{peak}	=	33 A
$\epsilon_{n,x}$	=	550 nm rad
$\epsilon_{n,y}$	=	3 nm rad
$\frac{\sigma_{E,\text{unc}}}{E_0}$	=	0.13 %
$\frac{1}{E_0} \frac{dE}{ds}$	=	-5.2 m^{-1}

0.67 nC

53 A

430 nm rad

4 nm rad

0.14 %

-7.8 m^{-1}

E_0	=	9 GeV
Q_0	=	0.41 nC
σ_s	=	250 μm
I_{peak}	=	200 A
$\epsilon_{n,x}$	=	570 nm rad
$\epsilon_{n,y}$	=	4 nm rad
$\frac{\sigma_{E,\text{unc}}}{E_0}$	=	0.2 %
$\frac{1}{E_0} \frac{dE}{ds}$	=	-70.5 m^{-1}

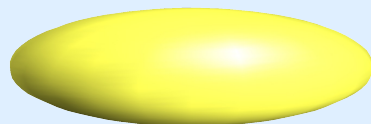
0.67 nC

175 μm

460 A

0.3 %

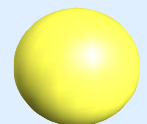
-69.6 m^{-1}



BC1
 $R_{56} = -19.2 \text{ cm}$
 $R_{56} = -12.7 \text{ cm}$



BC2
 $R_{56} = -1.4 \text{ cm}$



σ_s	=	250 μm
I_{peak}	=	200 A
$\epsilon_{n,x}$	<	570 nm rad
$\epsilon_{n,y}$	<	4 nm rad
$\frac{\sigma_{E,\text{tot}}}{E_0}$	<	0.8 %

175 μm

460 A

1.2 %

σ_s	=	30 μm
I_{peak}	=	1670 A
$\epsilon_{n,x}$	<	600 nm rad
$\epsilon_{n,y}$	<	5 nm rad
$\frac{\sigma_{E,\text{tot}}}{E_0}$	<	2 %

44 μm

1820 A

10 nm rad

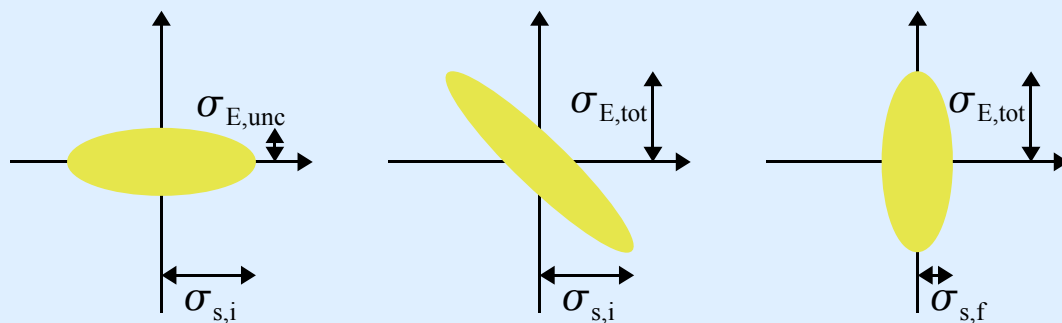
1.6 %

Additional boundary conditions:

- (may be) full compression in BC1
- definitely (?) full compression in BC2

As long as full compression is requested in both BCs:

- values of R_{56} and energy chirps are coupled between both chicanes
- R_{56} of BC2 can only be reduced by compressing stronger in BC1, not by increasing energy chirp!
- stronger compression in BC1 only by using higher energy chirp and lower R_{56}



$$\sigma_{s,f} = \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{1}{E_0} \frac{dE}{ds} R_{56}\right)^2 \sigma_{s,i}^2 + R_{56}^2 \left(\frac{\sigma_{E,unc}}{E_0}\right)^2}$$

$$\sigma_{E,tot} = \sqrt{\sigma_{E,unc}^2 + \sigma_{s,i}^2 \left(\frac{1}{E_0} \frac{dE}{ds}\right)^2}$$

$$\epsilon_{long} = \sigma_{s,f} \sigma_{E,tot} \quad \text{only for full compression !!!}$$

Impact of new parameters on BCs:

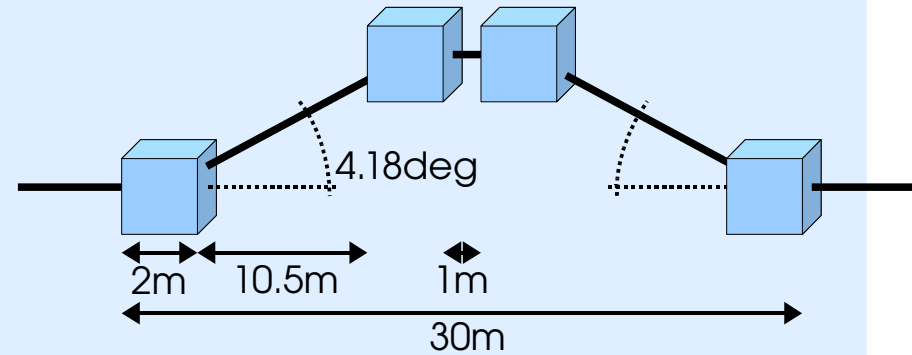
- higher charge => higher peak current despite larger $\sigma_{s,f}$
- expect stronger CSR, when R_{56} in BC2 unchanged
- current choice: R_{56} in BC1 smaller, in BC2 unchanged, but both can be made smaller when compressing even more in BC1
- this will increase energy spread in turn around loop
- shorter bunches in booster linac accumulate less RF curvature, but produce larger wakefields

Open questions:

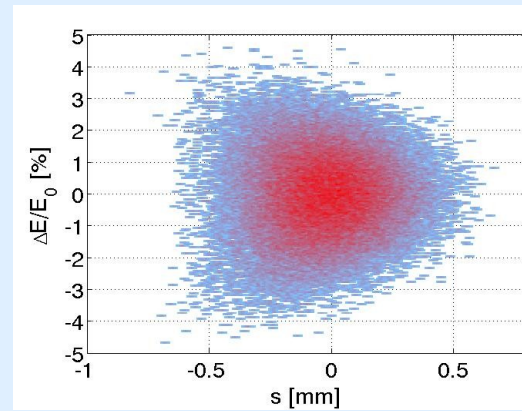
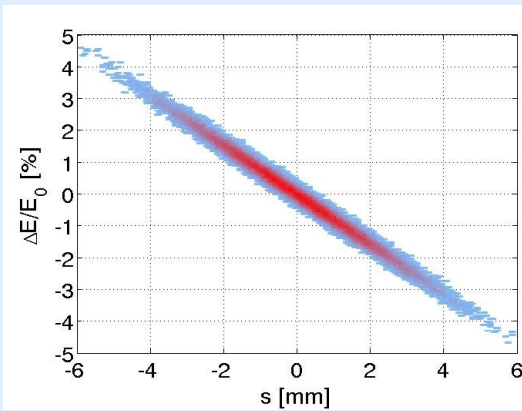
- emittance budget
- maximum allowed wakefields in booster linac, i.e. minimum bunch length after BC1
- maximum allowed energy spread in turn around
- full compression in BC1 and BC2

First Simulation Results for new BC1 parameters

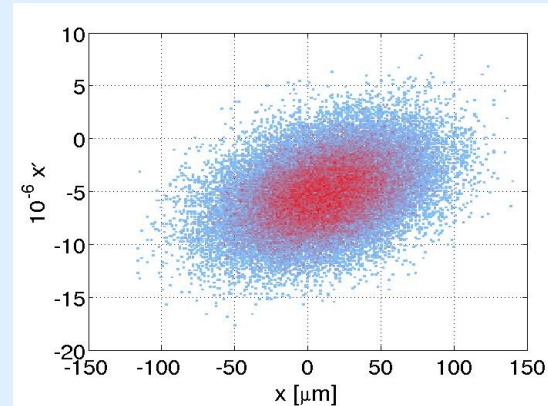
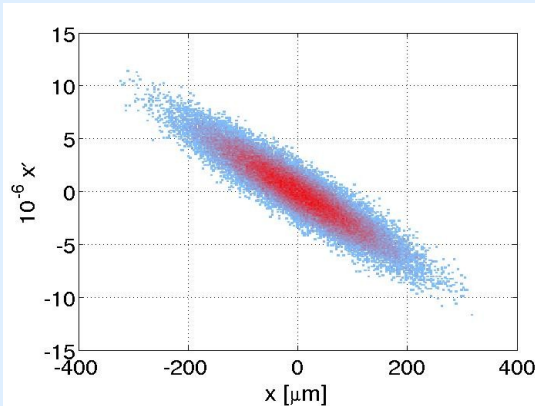
$$\begin{aligned}
 E_0 &= 2.4 \text{ GeV} \\
 Q_0 &= 0.67 \text{ nC} \\
 \sigma_s &= 1500 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \\
 I_{\text{peak}} &= 53 \text{ A} \\
 \epsilon_{n,x} &= 400 \text{ nm rad} \\
 \epsilon_{n,y} &= 4 \text{ nm rad} \\
 \frac{\sigma_{E,\text{unc}}}{E_0} &= 0.14 \% \\
 \frac{1}{E_0} \frac{dE}{ds} &= -7.8 \text{ m}^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$



longitudinal
phase space



transverse
phase space



initial

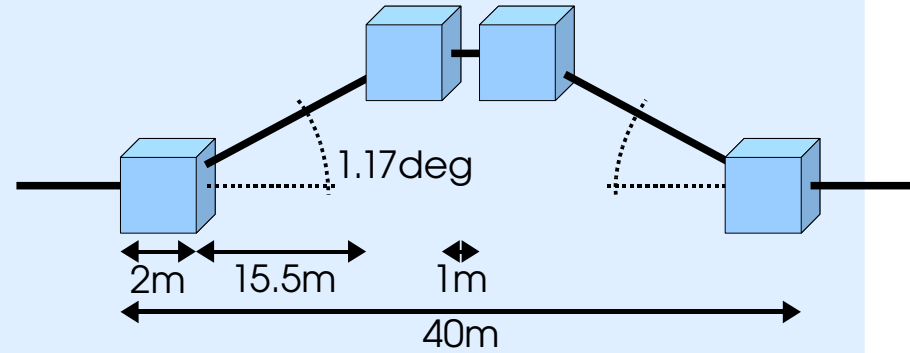
final

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma_s &= 178 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \\
 I_{\text{peak}} &= 450 \text{ A} \\
 \epsilon_{n,x} &= 440 \text{ nm rad} \\
 \epsilon_{n,y} &= 4 \text{ nm rad} \\
 \frac{\sigma_{E,\text{tot}}}{E_0} &= 1.2 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

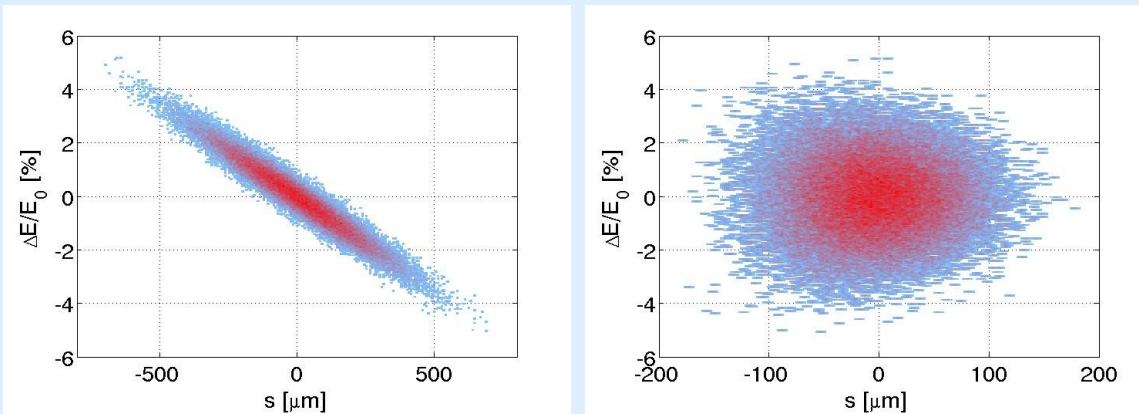
405 nm rad
with shielding

First Simulation Results for new BC2 parameters

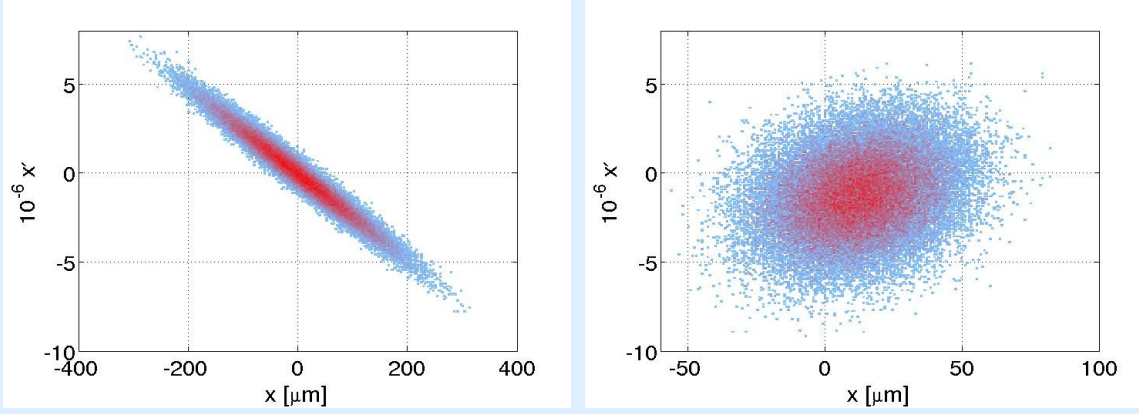
$$\begin{aligned}
 E_0 &= 9 \text{ GeV} \\
 Q_0 &= 0.67 \text{ nC} \\
 \sigma_s &= 175 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \\
 I_{\text{peak}} &= 460 \text{ A} \\
 \epsilon_{n,x} &= 570 \text{ nm rad} \\
 \epsilon_{n,y} &= 4 \text{ nm rad} \\
 \frac{\sigma_{E,\text{unc}}}{E_0} &= 0.3 \% \\
 \frac{1}{E_0} \frac{dE}{ds} &= -69.6 \text{ m}^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$



longitudinal phase space



transverse phase space



initial

final

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma_s &= 44 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \\
 I_{\text{peak}} &= 1820 \text{ A} \\
 \epsilon_{n,x} &= 595 \text{ nm rad} \\
 \epsilon_{n,y} &= 4 \text{ nm rad} \\
 \frac{\sigma_{E,\text{tot}}}{E_0} &= 1.3 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

577 nm rad with shielding

- Using the old parameters the design of BC1 and BC2 was almost finished
- But new CLIC parameters require some adjustments
- Full compression in BC1 and BC2 requires unfavourable setup
- Higher charge / peak current leads to higher CSR emittance growth
- Shielding effect helps in both chicanes
- No major changes expected

- Re-optimization of layout and optics on the way
- Preparing integration in Start-to-End simulations
(including studies of more realistic charge distributions)
- 3D simulations will come soon

Impact of new CLIC Parameters on Bunch Compressors and Turn Around Loop

Main Beam Bunch Compressors:

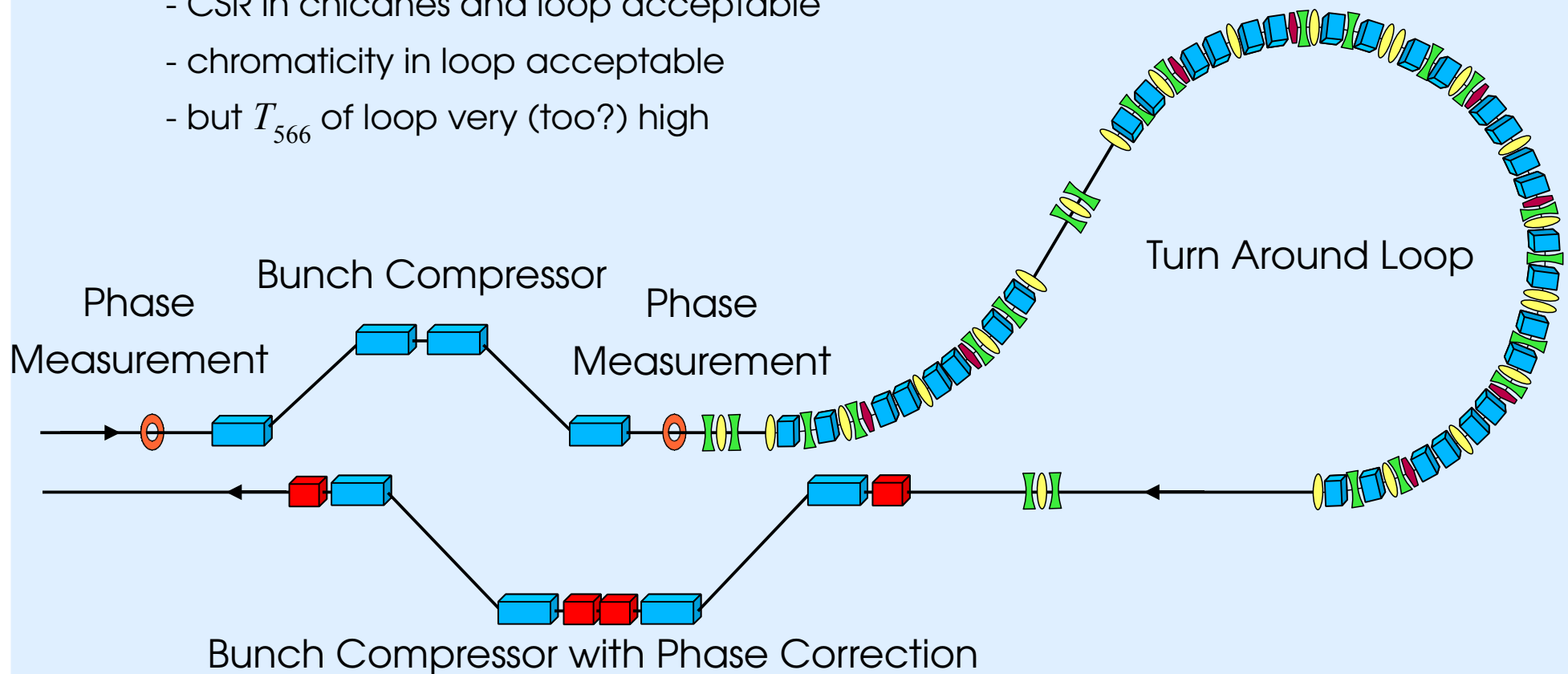
- Status before parameter change
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- Summary and outlook

Drive Beam Bunch Compressors, Turn Around Loop and Phase Feed-Forward:

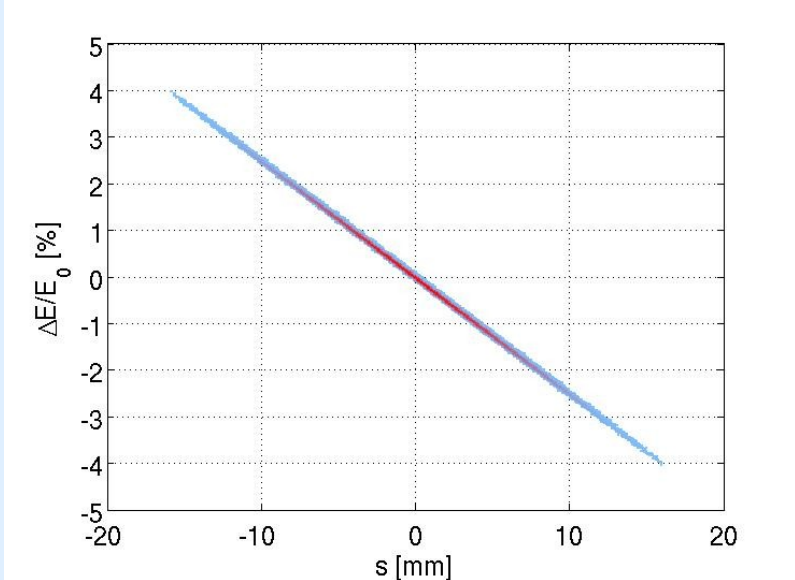
- Status before parameter change
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- Summary and outlook

Current layout of beam line:

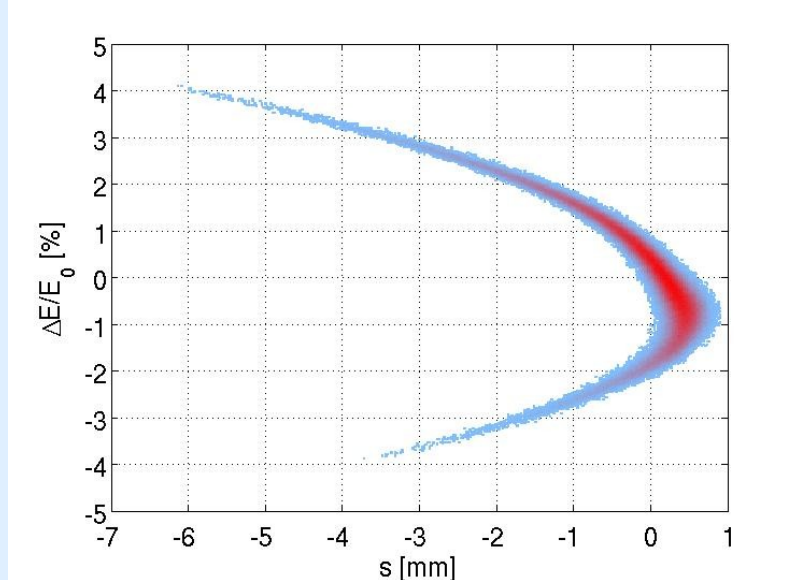
- total length 130 m (1st phase measurement to last dipole)
- first chicane 10 m, turn around loop 77 m, second chicane 20 m
- partially optimized
- CSR in chicanes and loop acceptable
- chromaticity in loop acceptable
- but T_{566} of loop very (too?) high



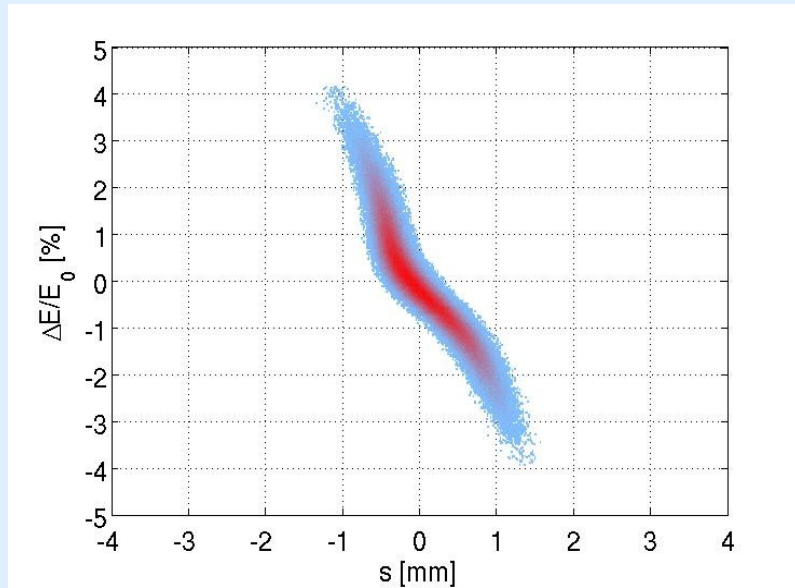
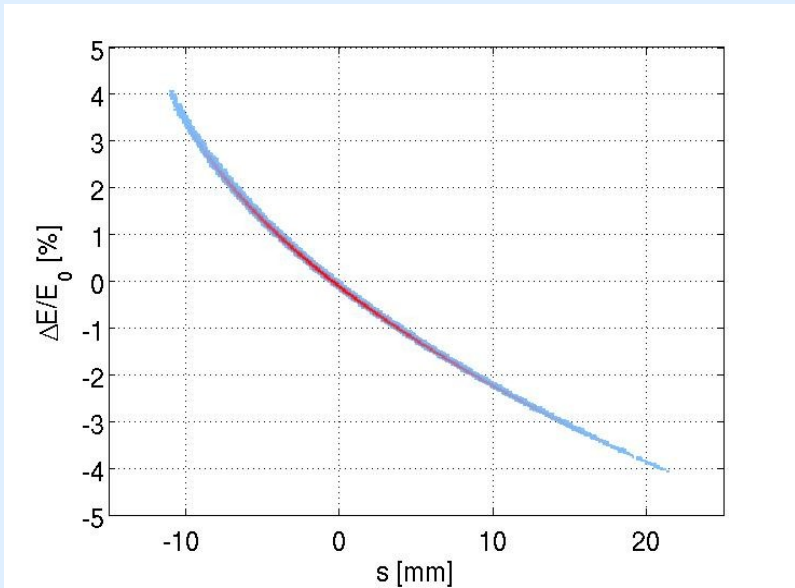
Status before Parameter Change



initial longitudinal
 phase space distribution



final longitudinal
 phase space distribution



Status before Parameter Change

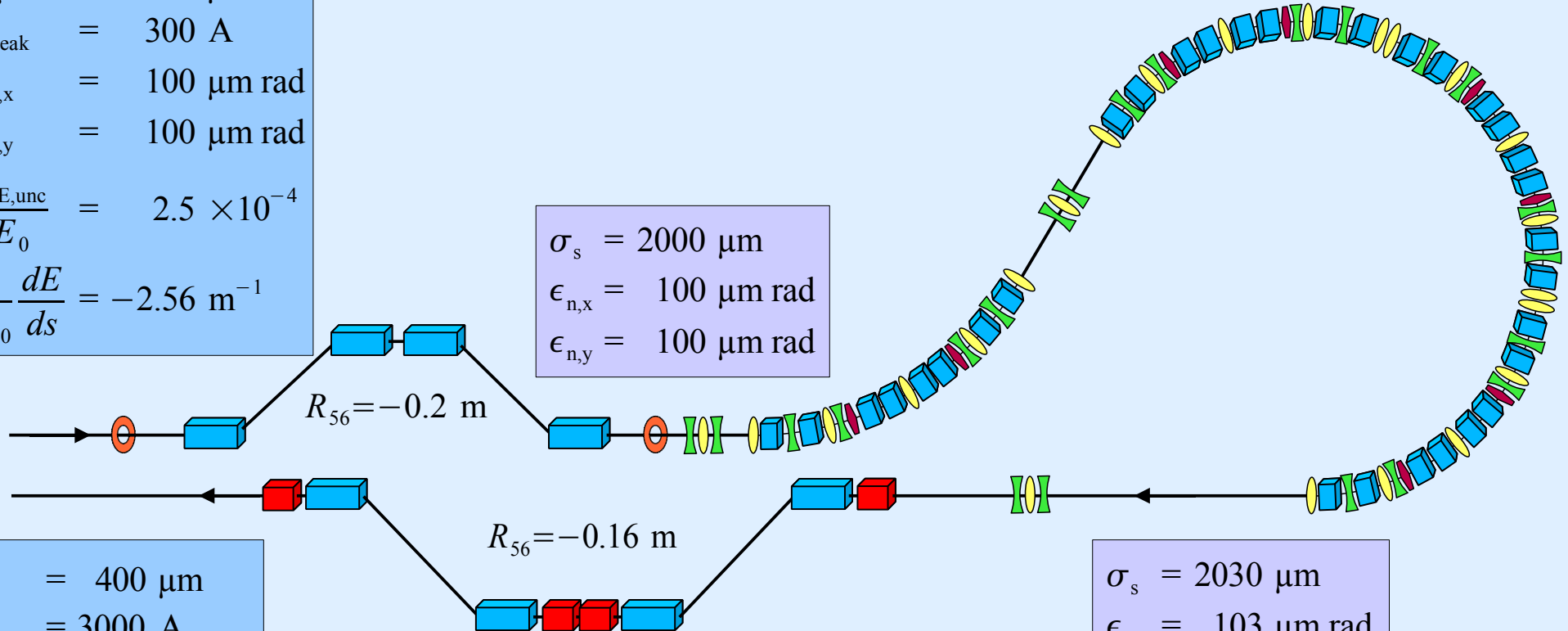
$$\begin{aligned}
 E_0 &= 2 \text{ GeV} \\
 Q_0 &= 10 \text{ nC} \\
 \sigma_s &= 4000 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \\
 I_{\text{peak}} &= 300 \text{ A} \\
 \epsilon_{n,x} &= 100 \text{ } \mu\text{m rad} \\
 \epsilon_{n,y} &= 100 \text{ } \mu\text{m rad} \\
 \frac{\sigma_{E,\text{unc}}}{E_0} &= 2.5 \times 10^{-4} \\
 \frac{1}{E_0} \frac{dE}{ds} &= -2.56 \text{ m}^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma_s &= 2000 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \\
 \epsilon_{n,x} &= 100 \text{ } \mu\text{m rad} \\
 \epsilon_{n,y} &= 100 \text{ } \mu\text{m rad}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma_s &= 400 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \\
 I_{\text{peak}} &= 3000 \text{ A} \\
 \epsilon_{n,x} &< 110 \text{ } \mu\text{m rad} \\
 \epsilon_{n,y} &< 110 \text{ } \mu\text{m rad} \\
 \frac{\sigma_{E,\text{tot}}}{E_0} &< 1 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

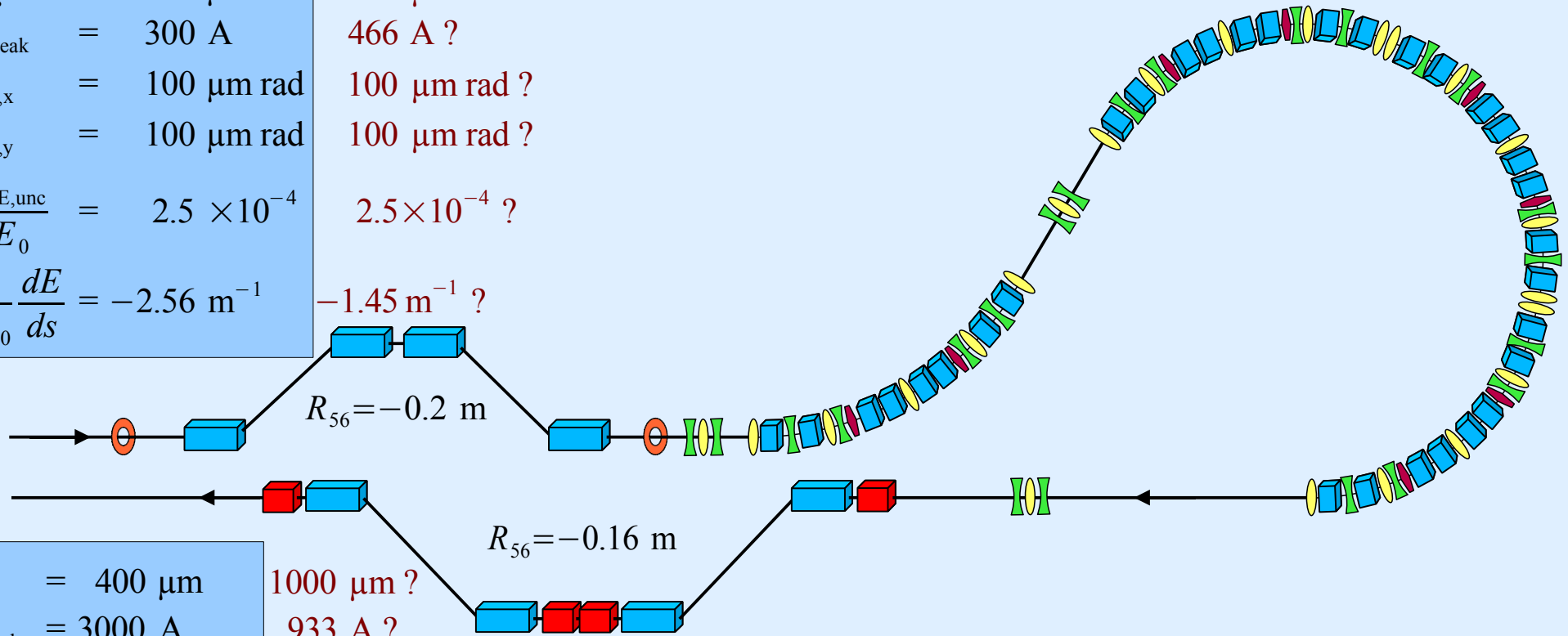
$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma_s &= 590 / 400 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \\
 I_{\text{peak}} &= 4300 / 3600 \text{ A} \\
 \epsilon_{n,x} &= 110 / 105 \text{ } \mu\text{m rad} \\
 \epsilon_{n,y} &= 101 / 101 \text{ } \mu\text{m rad}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma_s &= 2030 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \\
 \epsilon_{n,x} &= 103 \text{ } \mu\text{m rad} \\
 \epsilon_{n,y} &= 101 \text{ } \mu\text{m rad}
 \end{aligned}$$



New Drive Beam Parameters

E_0	=	2 GeV	2.4 GeV ?
Q_0	=	10 nC	7.8 nC ?
σ_s	=	4000 μm	2000 μm ?
I_{peak}	=	300 A	466 A ?
$\epsilon_{n,x}$	=	100 $\mu\text{m rad}$	100 $\mu\text{m rad}$?
$\epsilon_{n,y}$	=	100 $\mu\text{m rad}$	100 $\mu\text{m rad}$?
$\frac{\sigma_{E,\text{unc}}}{E_0}$	=	2.5×10^{-4}	2.5×10^{-4} ?
$\frac{1}{E_0} \frac{dE}{ds}$	=	-2.56 m^{-1}	-1.45 m^{-1} ?



σ_s	=	400 μm	1000 μm ?
I_{peak}	=	3000 A	933 A ?
$\epsilon_{n,x}$	<	110 $\mu\text{m rad}$	110 $\mu\text{m rad}$?
$\epsilon_{n,y}$	<	110 $\mu\text{m rad}$	110 $\mu\text{m rad}$?
$\frac{\sigma_{E,\text{tot}}}{E_0}$	<	1 %	5×10^{-3} ?

New Drive Beam Parameters

E_0	=	2 GeV	2.4 GeV ?
Q_0	=	10 nC	7.8 nC ?
σ_s	=	4000 μm	2000 μm ?
I_{peak}	=	300 A	466 A ?
$\epsilon_{n,x}$	=	100 $\mu\text{m rad}$	100 $\mu\text{m rad}$?
$\epsilon_{n,y}$	=	100 $\mu\text{m rad}$	100 $\mu\text{m rad}$?
$\frac{\sigma_{E,\text{unc}}}{E_0}$	=	2.5×10^{-4}	2.5×10^{-4} ?
$\frac{1}{E_0} \frac{dE}{ds}$	=	-2.56 m^{-1}	-1.45 m^{-1} ?

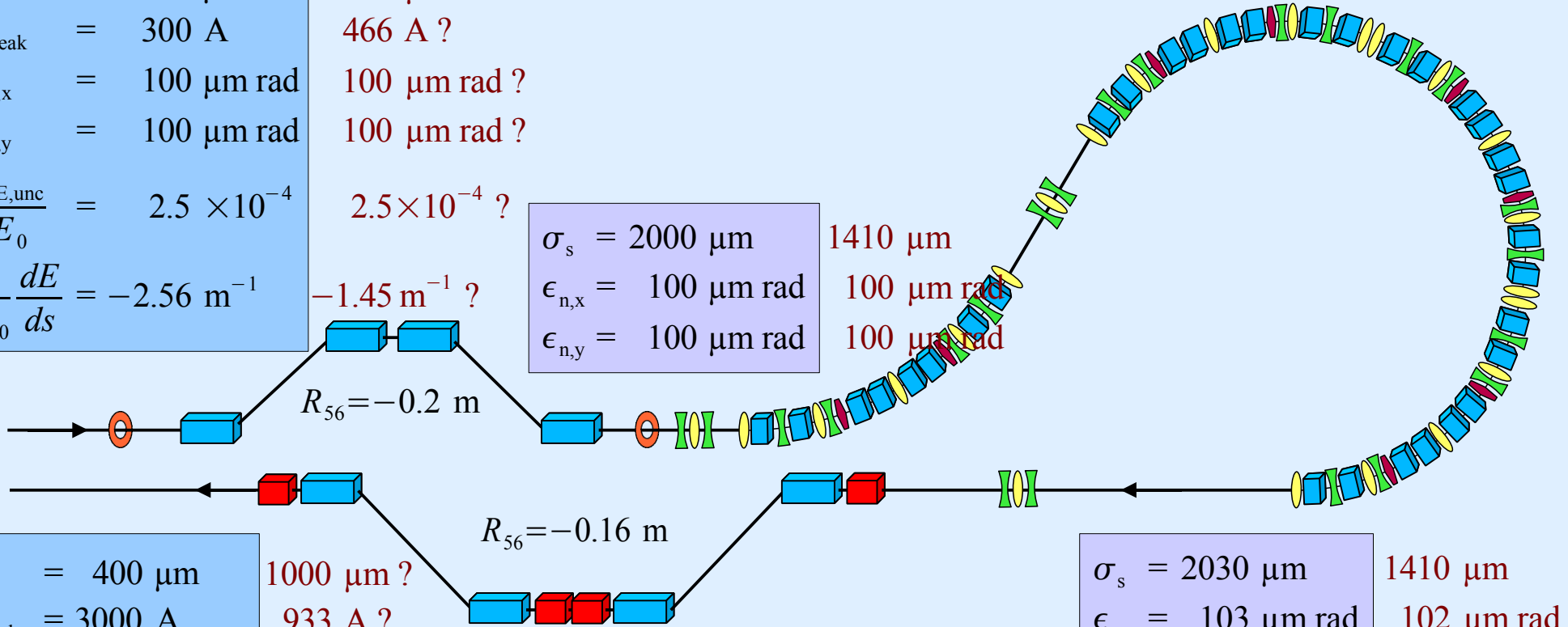
σ_s	=	2000 μm
$\epsilon_{n,x}$	=	100 $\mu\text{m rad}$
$\epsilon_{n,y}$	=	100 $\mu\text{m rad}$

σ_s	=	1410 μm
$\epsilon_{n,x}$	=	100 $\mu\text{m rad}$
$\epsilon_{n,y}$	=	100 $\mu\text{m rad}$

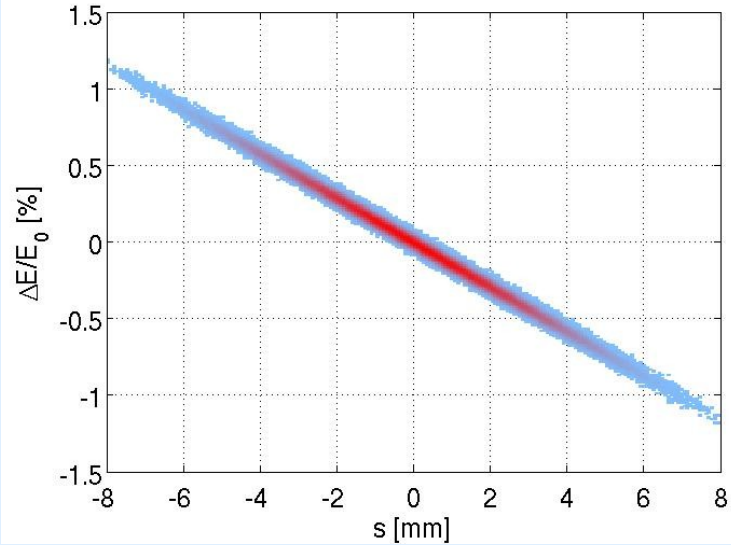
σ_s	=	400 μm	1000 μm ?
I_{peak}	=	3000 A	933 A ?
$\epsilon_{n,x}$	<	110 $\mu\text{m rad}$	110 $\mu\text{m rad}$?
$\epsilon_{n,y}$	<	110 $\mu\text{m rad}$	110 $\mu\text{m rad}$?
$\frac{\sigma_{E,\text{tot}}}{E_0}$	<	1 %	5×10^{-3} ?

σ_s	=	590 / 400 μm	1000 μm
I_{peak}	=	4300 / 3600 A	910 A
$\epsilon_{n,x}$	=	110 / 105 $\mu\text{m rad}$	104 $\mu\text{m rad}$
$\epsilon_{n,y}$	=	101 / 101 $\mu\text{m rad}$	100 $\mu\text{m rad}$
$\frac{\sigma_{E,\text{tot}}}{E_0}$	=	0.96 %	2.7×10^{-3}

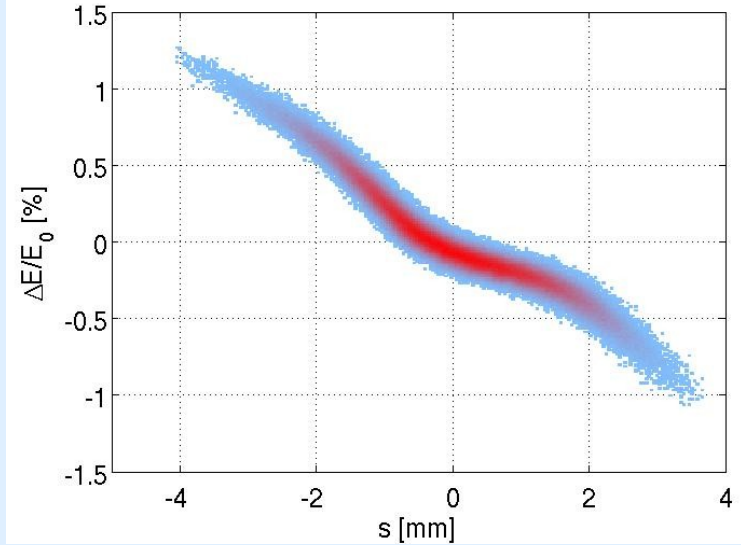
σ_s	=	2030 μm	1410 μm
$\epsilon_{n,x}$	=	103 $\mu\text{m rad}$	102 $\mu\text{m rad}$
$\epsilon_{n,y}$	=	101 $\mu\text{m rad}$	100 $\mu\text{m rad}$



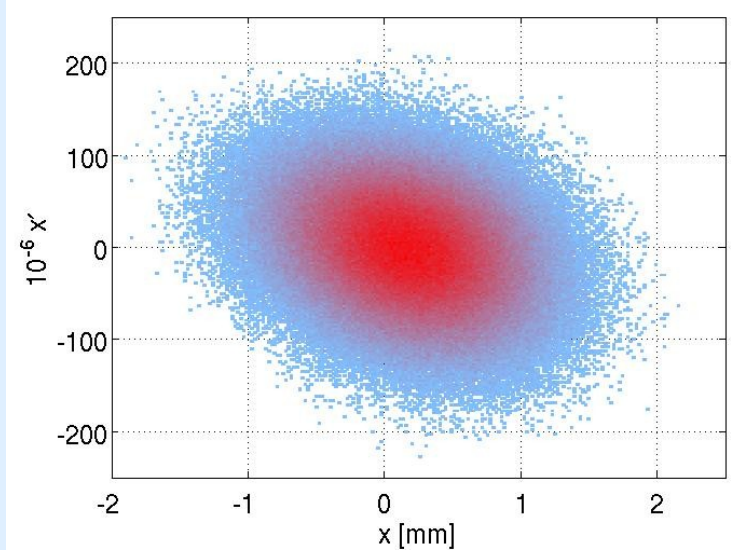
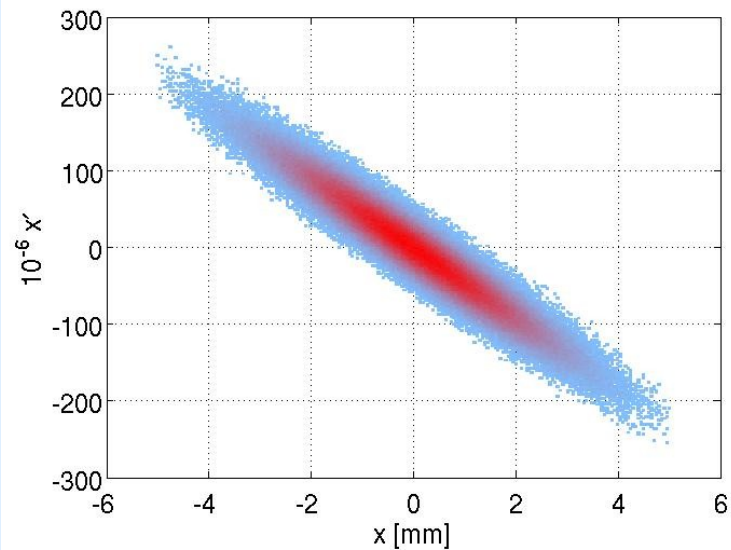
First Simulation Results using new Parameters



initial phase space distributions



final phase space distributions



First Simulation Results using new Parameters

- New parameters are better in terms of CSR emittance growth and chromaticity
- Lower energy spread reduces longitudinal non-linearities a lot
- Some freedom to distribute compression over both chicanes, but bunch should not be too short in turn around loop
- No impact on energy measurement as long as R_{56} of first chicane unchanged

Open questions:

- new parameters
- required bunch shape / rms bunch length / peak current in decelerator (depends also on incoming beam)
- accuracy of phase/energy measurement and correction
- 3rd-harmonic cavity in front of chicanes

- Design of drive Beam bunch compression, turn around and phase feed-forward pretty much advanced before parameter change
- Most important question was, if T_{566} is acceptable
- First simulations show that new parameters are favourable
- Especially lower total energy spread is good
- Hardware setup unchanged for new simulations, only electron beam parameters changed
- Some freedom to distribute compression

- Fix new parameters and other specifications
- Integrate in Start-to-End simulations (including studies of more realistic charge distributions)
- Try 3D simulations including CSR