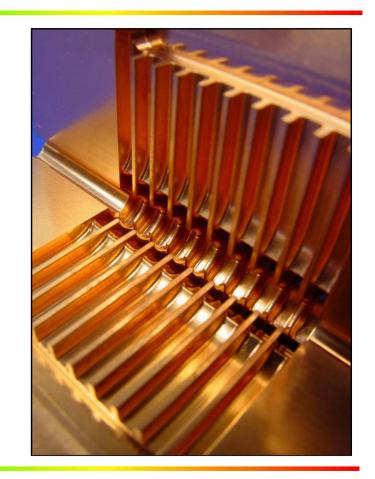


## CLIC / CTF 3



#### Frank Tecker - BE/OP

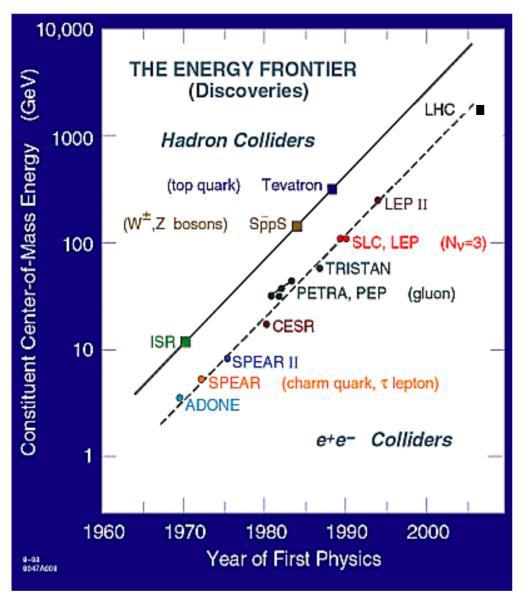
- Introduction CLIC / CTF 3
- Visit of CTF3





# Path to higher energy





#### History:

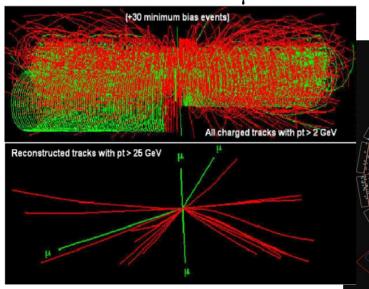
- Energy constantly increasing with time
- Hadron Colliders at the energy frontier
- Lepton Colliders for precision physics
- LHC has found the Higgs with  $m_H = 126 \text{ GeV/c}^2$
- A future Lepton Collider would complement LHC physics

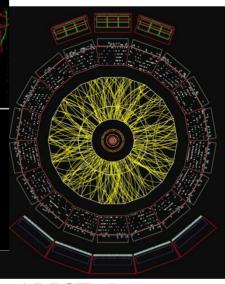


## LHC vs. Lepton Collisions



LHC:  $H \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow 4\mu$ 





ALICE: Ion event

# Much more precise analysis with leptons => precision measurements of particle properties

#### • Hadron Collider (p, ions):



- Composite nature of protons
- Can only use p<sub>t</sub> conservation
- Huge QCD background

#### Lepton Collider:



- Elementary particles
- Well defined initial state
- Beam polarization
- produces particles democratically
- Momentum conservation eases decay product analysis



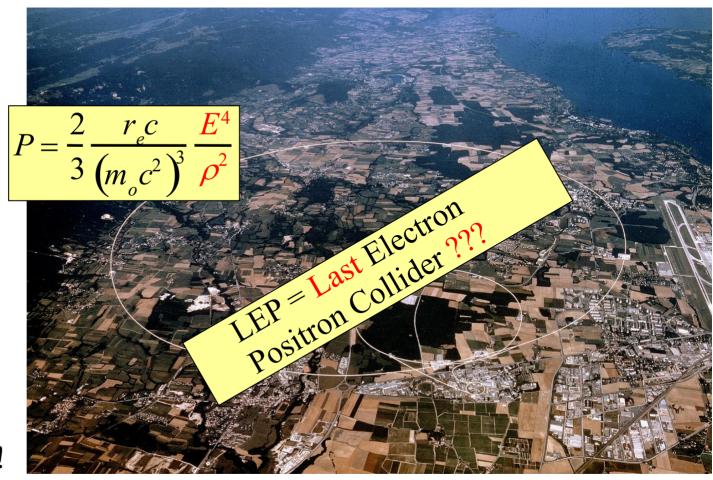
LEP event:  $Z^0 \rightarrow 3$  jets



#### The LEP collider



- LEP (Large Electron Positron collider) was installed in LHC tunnel
- e+ e- circular collider (27 km) with E<sub>cm</sub>=200 GeV
- Problem for any ring:Synchrotron radiation
- Emitted power: scales with  $E^4$ !! and  $1/m_0^3$  (much less for heavy particles)
- This energy loss must be replaced by the RF system !!
- particles lost 3% of their energy each turn!

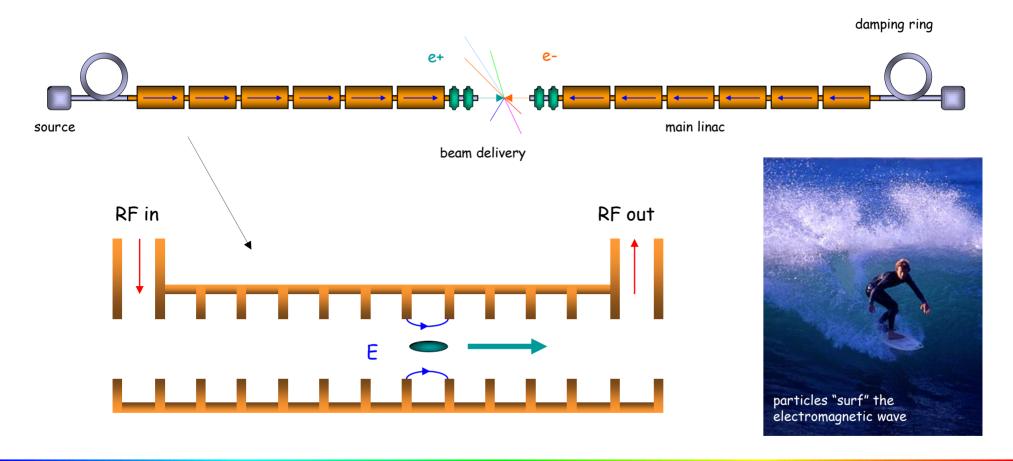




## The next lepton collider



- Solution: LINEAR COLLIDER
- avoid synchrotron radiation
- no bending magnets, huge amount of cavities and RF

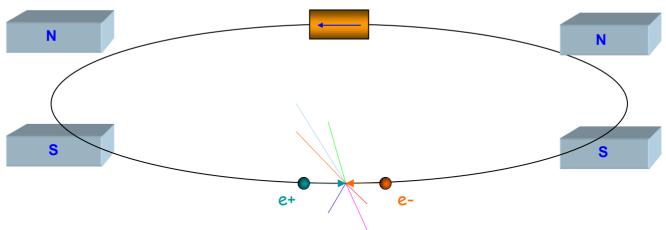




## Linear Collider vs. Ring







the same beams for collision

#### Storage rings:

- accelerate + collide every turn
- 're-use' RF + 're-use' particles
- => efficient

#### • Linear Collider:

- one-pass acceleration + collision
  - => need
- high gradient (acceleration)
- small beam size

to reach high event rate (Luminosity)



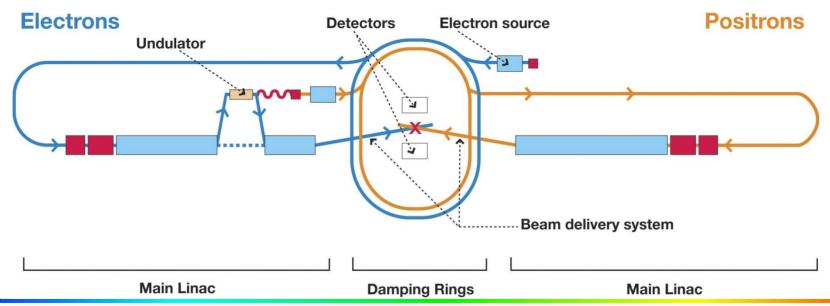
## Linear Collider projects



- ILC (International Linear Collider)
  - Superconducting technology
  - 1.3 GHz RF frequency
  - ◆ ~31 MV/m accelerating gradient
  - 500 GeV centre-of-mass energy
  - upgrade to 1 TeV possible

- CLIC(Compact Linear Collider)
  - normalconducting technology
  - multi-TeV energy range (nom. 3 TeV)

~35 km total length



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#### **CLIC Collaboration:** 31 Countries – over 70 Institutes





#### **CLIC** scheme

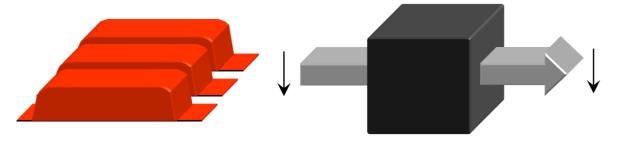


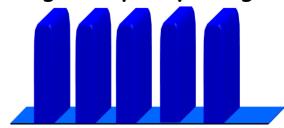
- Very high gradients possible with NC accelerating structures at high RF frequencies (12 → 30 GHz) for short RF pulses
- Extract RF power from an intense electron "drive beam"
- Generate efficiently long pulse and compress it (in power + frequency)

800 Klystrons Low frequency High efficiency Power stored in electron beam

Power extracted from beam in resonant structures

am 70000Accelerating StructuresHigh Frequency - High field





Long RF Pulses  $P_0$  ,  $v_0$  ,  $\tau_0$ 

Electron beam manipulation Power compression Frequency multiplication Short RF Pulses  $P_A = P_0 \times N_1$   $\tau_A = \tau_0 / N_2$  $v_A = v_0 \times N_3$ 

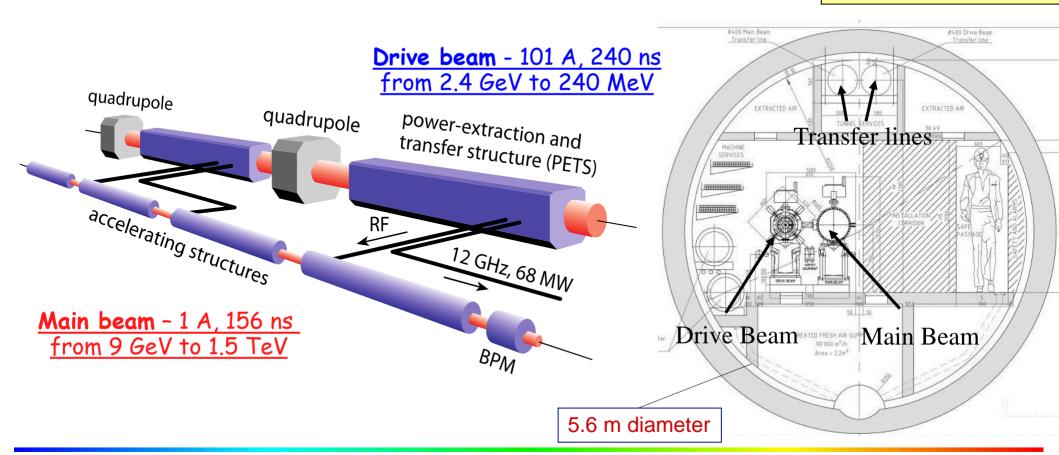


#### CLIC two beam scheme



- High charge Drive Beam (low energy)
- Low charge Main Beam (high collision energy)
- => Simple tunnel, no active elements
- Second Second

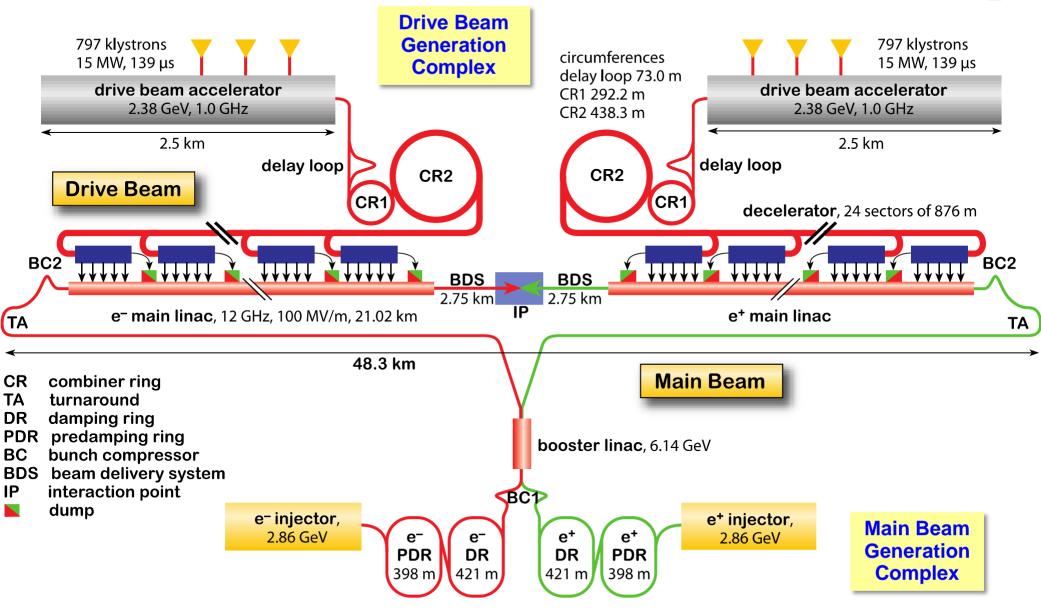
CLIC TUNNEL CROSS-SECTION





## CLIC – overall layout – 3 TeV

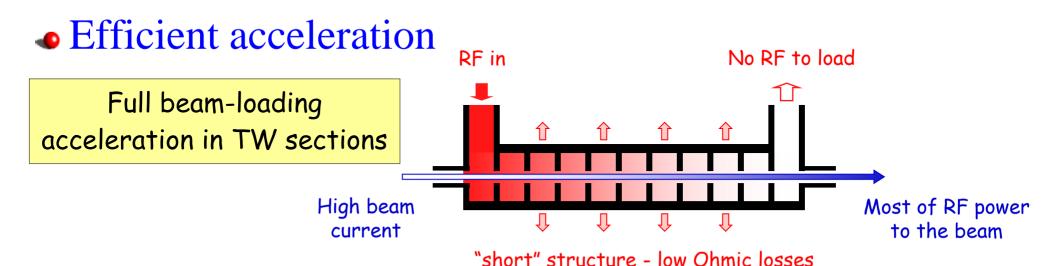






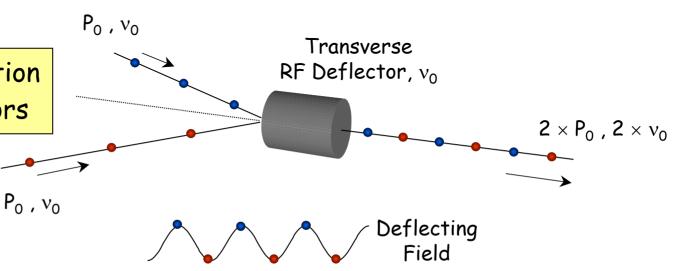
## Drive beam generation basics





Frequency multiplication

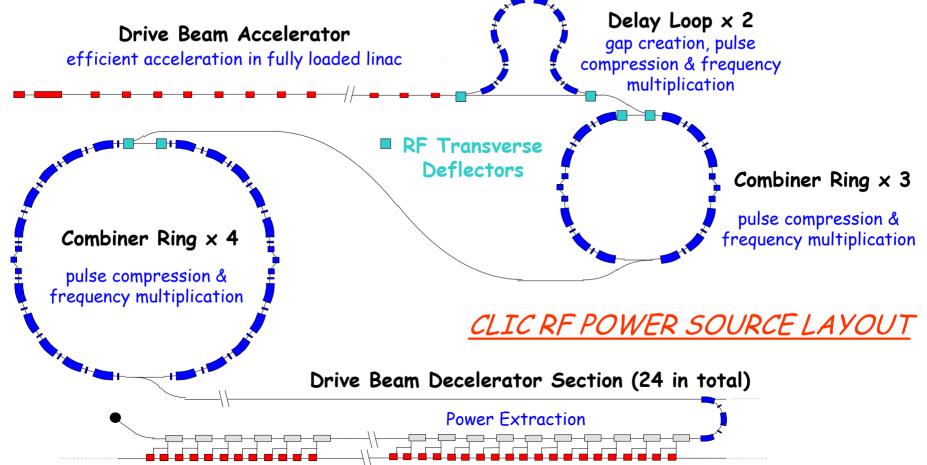
Beam combination/separation by transverse RF deflectors

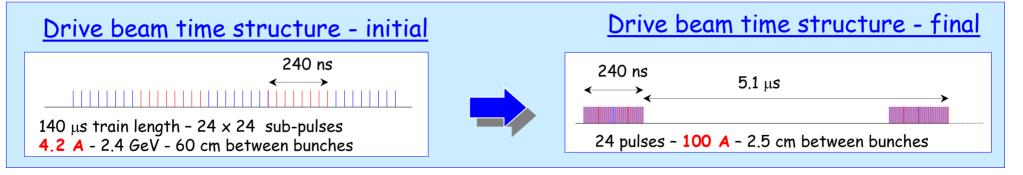




## **CLIC** Drive Beam generation





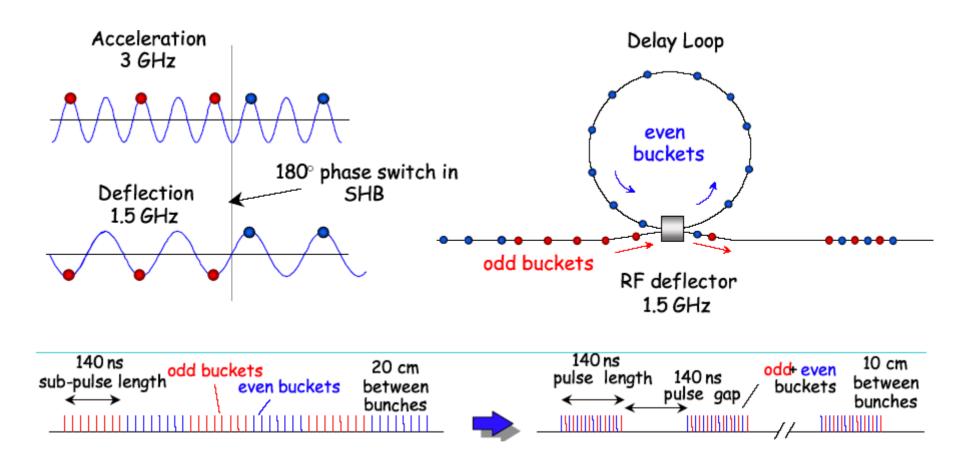




# Delay Loop Principle



- double repetition frequency and current
- parts of bunch train delayed in loop
- RF deflector combines the bunches

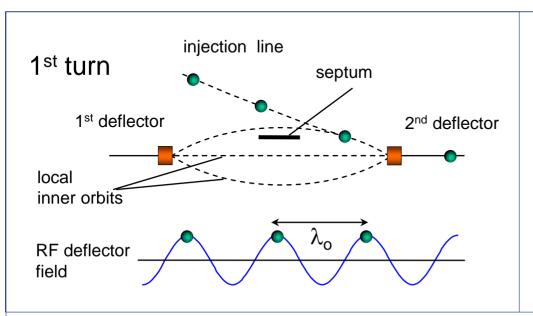


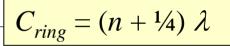


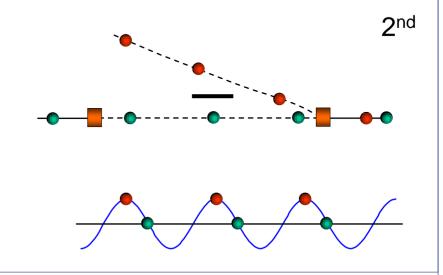
#### RF injection in combiner ring

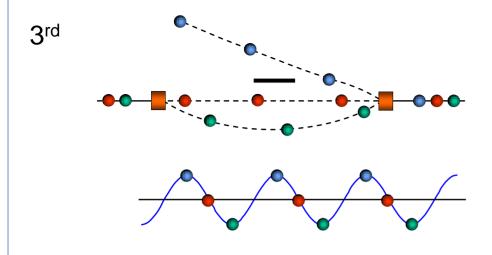


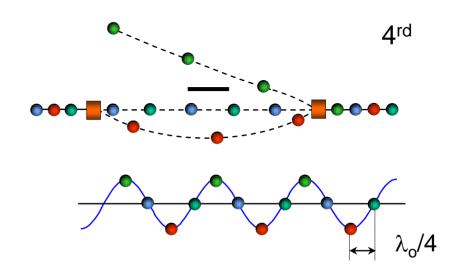
• combination factors up to 5 reachable in a ring









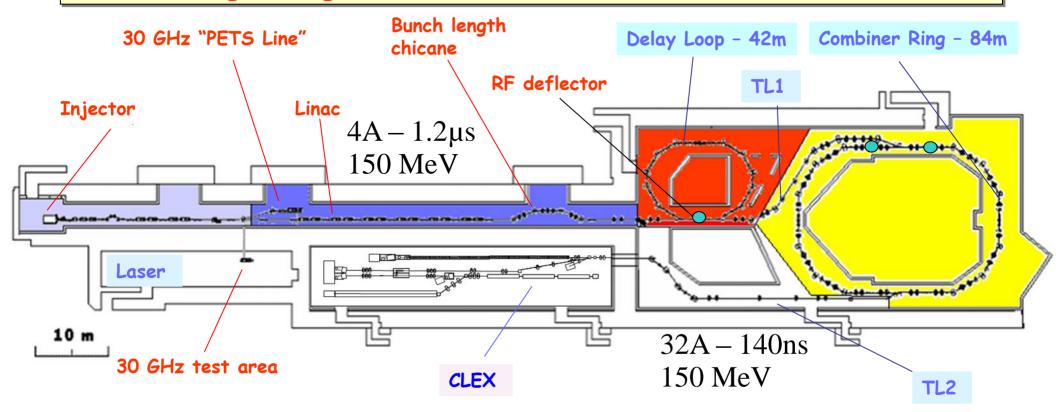




## CTF 3



- demonstrate remaining CLIC feasibility issues, in particular:
  - Drive Beam generation (fully loaded acceleration, bunch frequency multiplication)
  - CLIC accelerating structures
  - CLIC power production structures (PETS)





# CTF3 Delay Loop





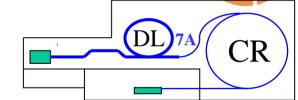


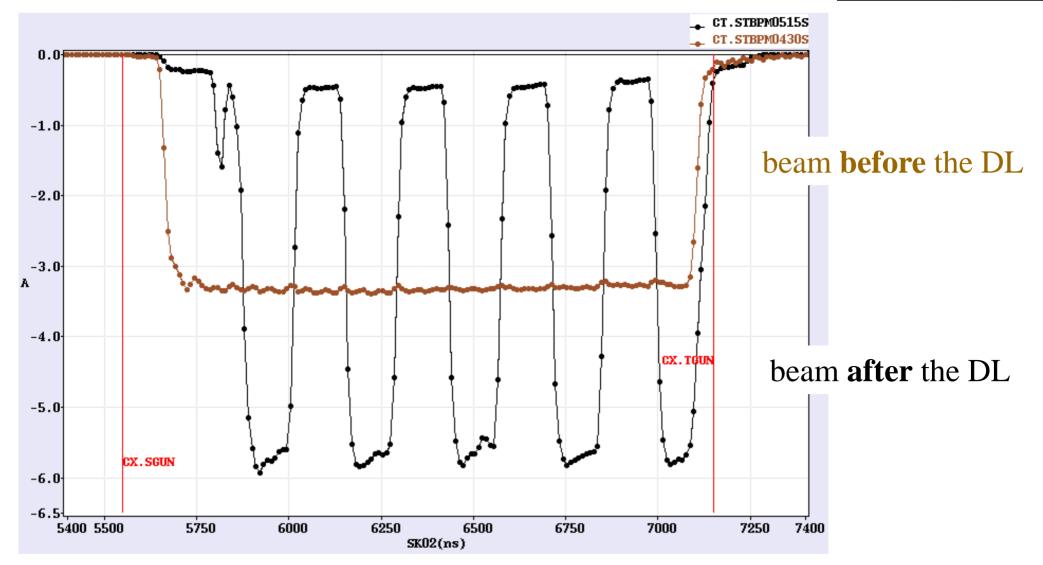
## Delay Loop – full recombination



• 3.3 A after chicane =>

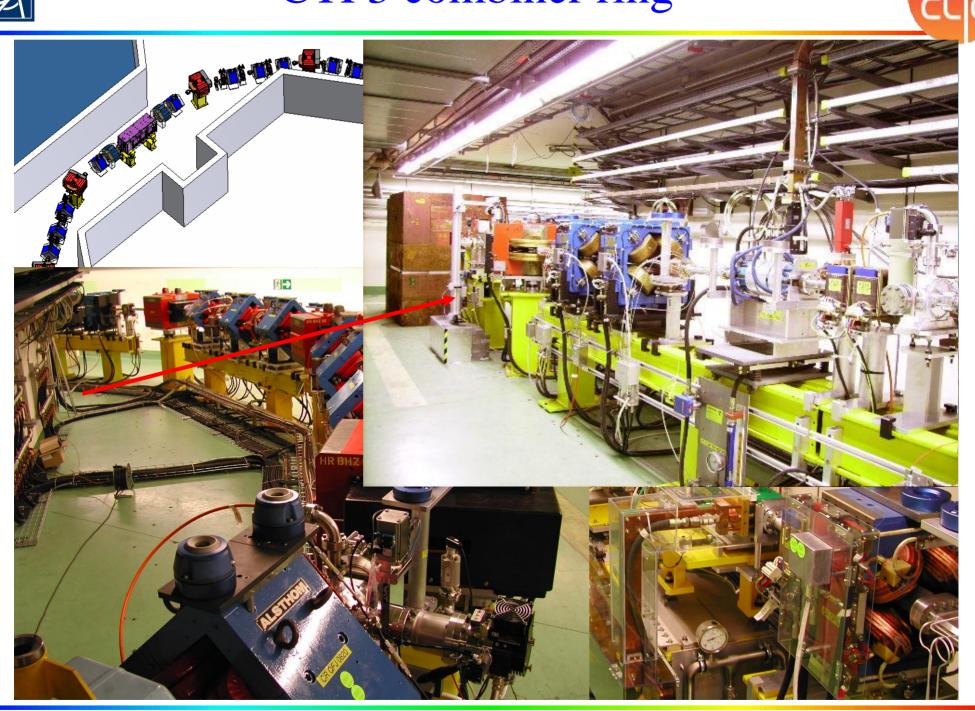
< 6 A after combination (satellites)







## CTF3 combiner ring

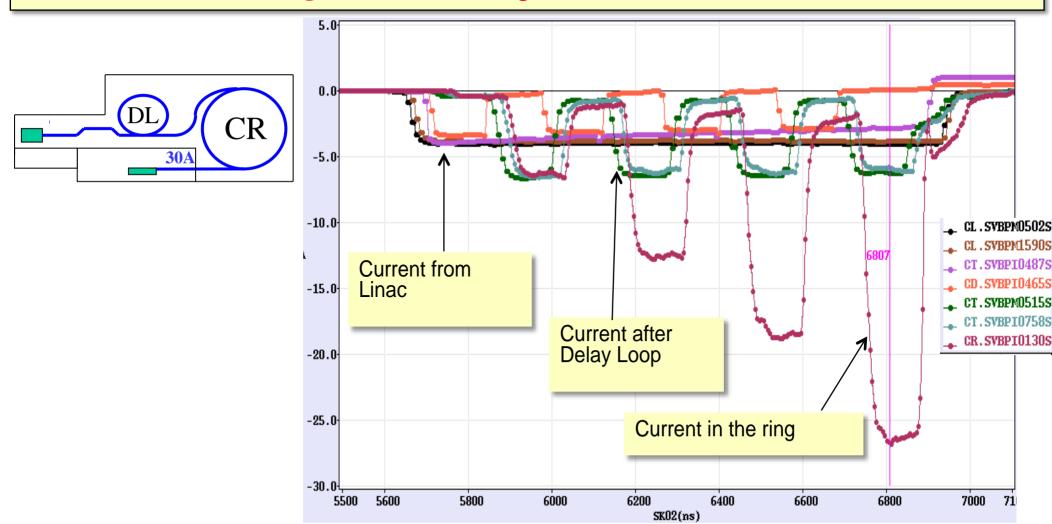




## Drive beam generation achieved



- combined operation of Delay Loop and Combiner Ring (factor 8 combination)
- ~26 A combination reached, nominal 140 ns pulse length
- => Full drive beam generation, main goal of 2009, achieved



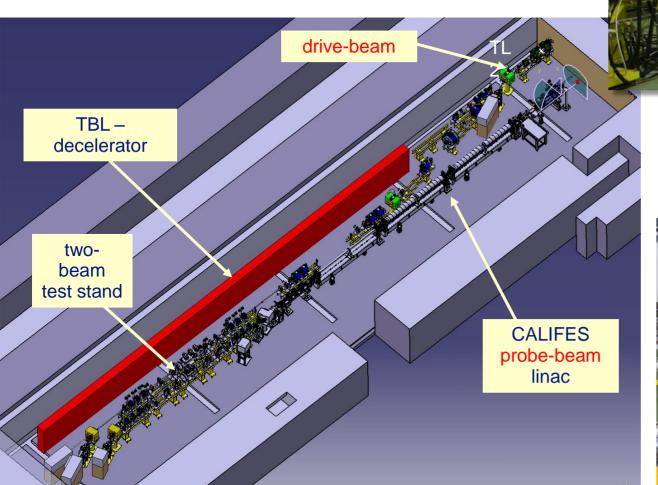
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## CLEX test area



- Deceleration and two-beam tests
- High power tests of PETS and accelerating structures





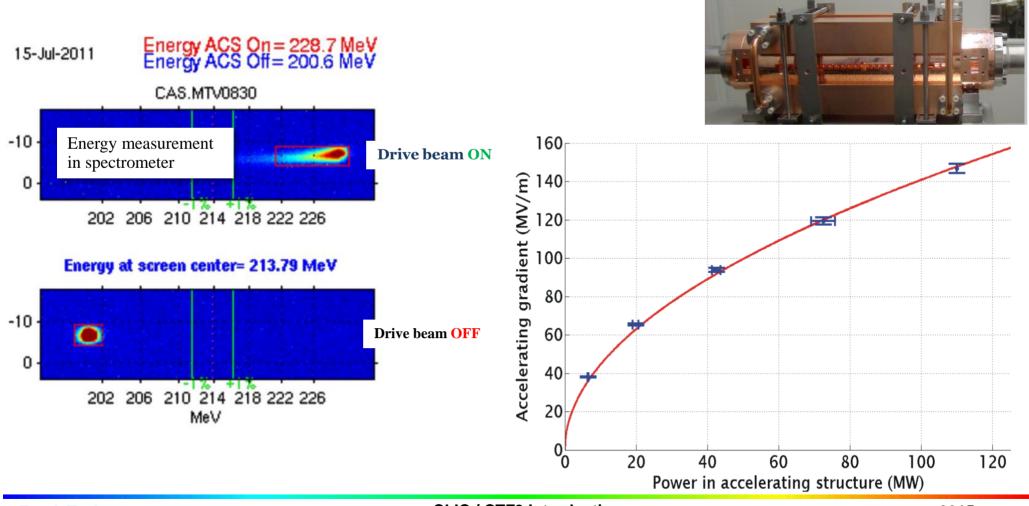


#### Achieved Two-Beam Acceleration



**TD24** 

- Maximum probe beam acceleration measured: 31 MeV
  - ☐ Corresponding to a gradient of 145 MV/m





#### **Conclusions**



- CTF3 has shown the CLIC feasibility
  - stable Drive Beam generation
  - high gradient RF performance
- many important results obtained so far
- some issues still to finalize
- challenging but very interesting

• next: the visit