

Injection/extraction systems across the complex

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Outline

- Injection/extraction of Damping ring
- Booster Injection
- Integration at PB
- Dump & Booster Extraction
- Conclusion



Damping ring: Mid-term review

Repetition rate: 200 Hz / 2-bunch per pulse

- Bunch separation: 25 ns
- Beam energy: 1.54 GeV

Concept developed by ABT

- Stripline kicker is used
 - injection / extraction is mirrored
- Rise & Fall time: 50 ns
- Deflection angle: 3 mrad



[1] FCC-ee Injector Design (CHART proposal) Coordination meeting



[1]

Damping ring : High energy concept

Status under development^[1]:

- Repetition rate: 100 Hz / 4-bunch per pulse
- Beam energy: 2.86 GeV
- Also working for **e- beam**
- Kicker gap: 82 ns
- ABT already developed a inj /extr concept for the PRD and DR of CLIC^[2]

Next steps:

690/1005 m (+ 50 m, BC) = 740/1055 i 120 m p-linac 247/353 m HE linac (main linac 20/14 MV/m 690/1005 m 26/19 rf modules 32.2/22.5 MV/m 2.86 GeV 20 GeV 92/67 rf module 2.86 GeV electron transfer line electron source and e-linac 2.86 GeV 140/200 m 28.1/20.5 MV/m 19/14 rf modules 343/492 m 387/ 553 m (+ 10 m, TL)=397/563 m

910/1225 m + DR building = 940/1255 m

11 m 120 x 120 m, ringbuilding 140 x 140 m? 343/492 y 397/563 m (+ 10 m) = 407/573 m 50 m 120 x 120 m, ring 50 m 140 m 940/1255 m

- Need a frozen baseline
 - Also close collaboration to establish the inj / extr systems concepts with the ring design teams



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[1]

Booster Injection

Follows siting of transfer lines

• Trajectories bypass the SPS tunnel

CW injection of positron in the arc towards PA

CCW injection of electrons in the arc towards PL

- Baseline scheme of 4 bunches separated by 25 ns, injected at 100 Hz
- Only 4 bunches at 20GeV per injection not considering local machine protection system presently







Booster Injection

Status:

- 3 special dipoles with shorter length
- Preliminary discussion with magnet group did not highlight strong show-stopper
- Booster injection lattice and layout can be found in Gitlab



- Raises integration concerns for vertical transfer line
- Rise time (<25 ns) constrains the cable length
 - Minimize the distance between kicker and alcove
 - Back-up: let the beam oscillate and have a kicker at the next long straight section



[1]FCC Underground Civil Engineering, FCCweek2023



300

(Ξ) 200 θ 100

ε 0.15 0.10

(mu) 0.04

0.02 Vertical 0.00

100

Booster - Vertical Injection



Status:

See talk of <u>J. Borburgh</u> and <u>G. Favia</u>, Thursday

- Kicker
 - Deflection angle: 90 μ rad, Rise time < 25 ns
- Septa
 - Deflection angle: 4.5 mrad, Thickness: 10, 18 mm
- Injection bump of 8 mm
- Concept allows lossless transport of the linac beam and injection with high efficiency

Challenges and next steps:

- Injection damper is required due to beam transverse jitter from linac^[2]
- Need beam impedance budget for the ring and injection devices impedance simulations





• 1 quadrupole with side channel for the injected beam

Integration at PB

Layout in PB

- Booster extraction, collider and booster beam dumps^[1], • collider injection (e+ & e-)
- Preliminary review of survey lines with integration did not show any specific issues, but comprehensive integration of every elements remains to be done



Survey in top view



See talk of Y. Dutheil, Tuesday



Tuesday, 11 June 2024

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Booster extraction and dump

- Booster accumulates 1/10 of the bunches in the collider ^[1]
 - as outcome of machine protection discussions
- Machine protection challenges due to the large beam power (0.2 MJ)^[2]
 - Failure cases and mitigation methods remain to be studied in detail

250

200

50

ε 150 θ

Horizontal position (mm) 0 20 -20

Dumped and extracted beam envelope (e+ & e-) :

4 septa systems, and 4 kicker systems





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Booster - Horizontal extraction

Status:

- Kicker at the center of the section
 - Deflection angle: 0.43 mrad, Rise time: 1.1 μ s
- Septa
 - Deflection angle: 2 mrad, Thickness: 10 mm
- Distance between booster extraction and collider injection point: 500 m

Challenges:

- Flat-top stability is important to correctly inject into the collider
- Requires precise control of vertical dispersion
 - 1 m elevation
- e- and e+ beams could share the same kicker at the section center





Booster dump

Status:

- Extraction transfer line to the dump is 1200 m
- Kicker
 - Deflection angle: 0.3 mrad, Rise time: 1.1 μs
- Septa
 - Deflection angle: 5 mrad, Thickness: 25 mm

Challenges and next steps:

- Magnets follow the beam energy
 - Dump systems design without septa could be investigated
- Current using 5 m horizontal distance between dump system and beamline





See talk of <u>A.P. Marcone</u>, Thursday

Collider dump

Status:

- 1200 m transfer line for collider dump
 - Similar kicker and septa design with booster dump
 - Fixed beam energy for dump
- A beam passive dilution system was studied in 2020^[1]

Challenges and next steps:

- Considering leveraging horizontal and vertical dispersion to increase the beam size at the dump
- Dump lines optics and beam specifications are being reviewed with CERN beam-matter interaction experts (SY-STI)
 - Combining with the booster dump is investigated
- For slow systems: septa, dipoles, quadrupoles (also for booster dump)
 - Failure could be mitigated by a fast dump trigger system (≤ 1 turn)
 - Feasibility of a system with reaction time ≤ 1 turn remains to be studied



[1] A. Krainer, Beam dump for the FCC-ee, EPJTI

Conclusion

- **Damping ring:** Need a frozen design for inj & extra concept for FSR
- Booster injection:
 - Possible limitations on vertical injection at arc: 1) celling, 2) alcove location
 - Damper is required in booster ring for beam jitter from linac

• Booster extraction:

- e- and e+ could share the same kicker system
- Precise vertical dispersion control
- Booster & Collider dump: Machine protection is under studied
- **PB Integration**:
 - No obvious show stopper at this early stage, still a lot of integration work
 - Cable lengths between kicker/septa and generators located in alcoves is crucial
- For polarized beams transport: Because of vertical bending, matching of the stable spin direction between machines will need to be considered carefully

