Emittance tuning knobs for CLIC ML

CLIC Mini Week
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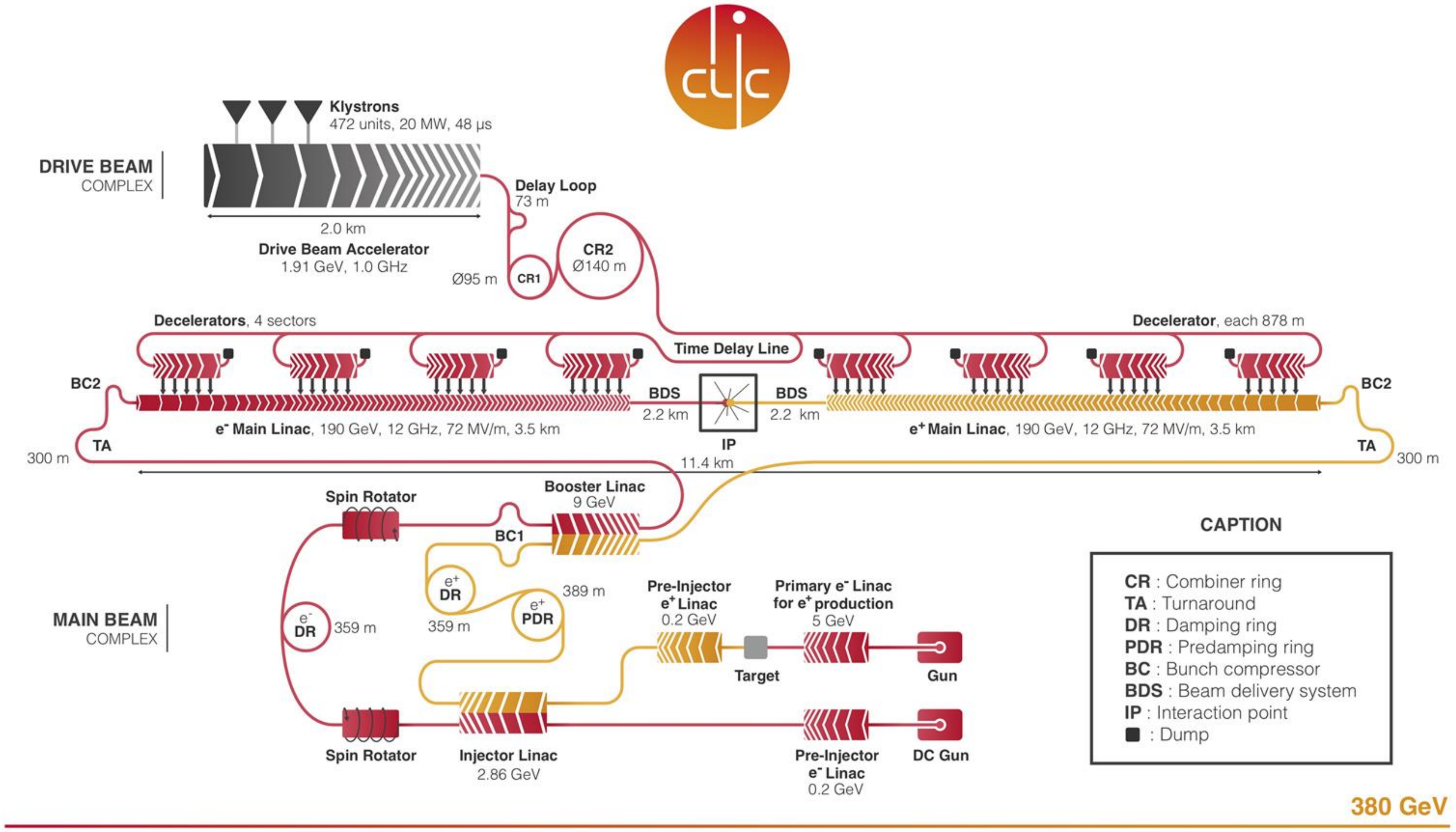
Andrii Pastushenko

11/12/2023

CLIC 380 GeV



CLIC - Scheme of the Compact Linear Collider (CLIC)

CLIC 380 GeV

Emittance budget

- A nanometer vertical beam size at the IP calls for a very small vertical emittance. **Limiting emittance growth throughout the beamline is crucial.**
- Each CLIC subsystem has allocated emittance growth budget for **static** and **dynamic** imperfections. Respecting these allows CLIC to meet the target luminosity.
- For **ML**, the budget is **5 nm for static imperfections** and **5 nm for dynamic imperfections**.
- The budget is met by utilizing various **Beam Based Alignment** techniques.

Section	ϵ_x [nm]	$\Delta\epsilon_x$ [nm]			ϵ_y [nm]	$\Delta\epsilon_y$ [nm]		
		Design	Static	Dynamic		Design	Static	Dynamic
DR	700	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
RTML	850	100	20	30	10	1	2	2
ML	900	0	25	25	20	0	5	5
BDS	950	0	25	25	30	0	5	5

CLIC 380 GeV

Integrated simulations

- The vertical budgets are the similar to the 3 TeV design. Typically, it is easier to meet the budget for 380 GeV.

- Integrated simulations starting from the exit of the DR to the IP including static errors give the average luminosity of [1]:

$$\mathcal{L} = (3.0 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{34} \mathrm{cm}^{-2} \mathrm{s}^{-1}$$

- With ground motion included:

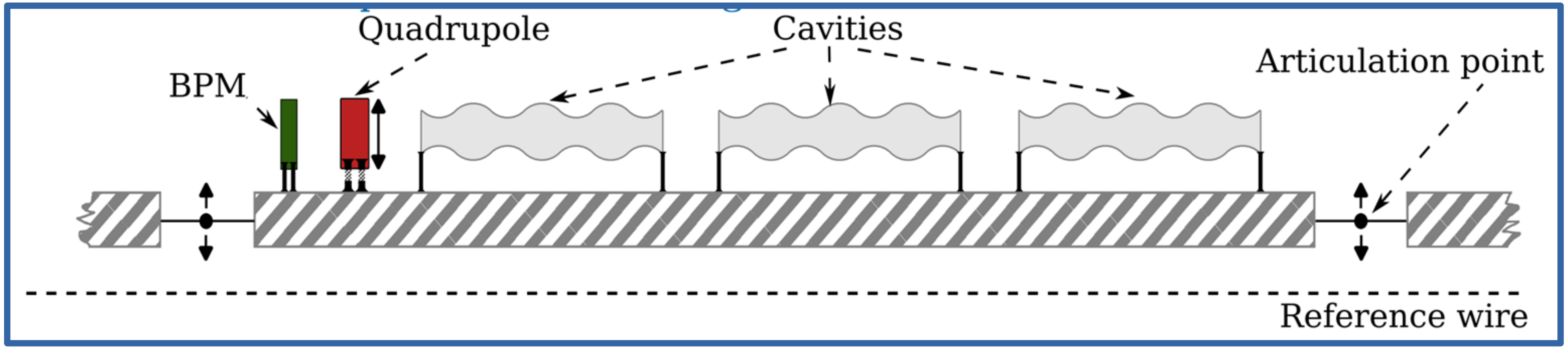
$$\mathcal{L} = (2.8 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{34} \mathrm{cm}^{-2} \mathrm{s}^{-1}$$

- 90% of the machines reach:

$$\mathcal{L} = 2.35 \times 10^{34} \mathrm{cm}^{-2} \mathrm{s}^{-1}$$

[1] C. Gohil, et. al. "*Luminosity performance of the Compact Linear Collider at 380 GeV with static and dynamic imperfections*", 2020

CLIC ML alignment



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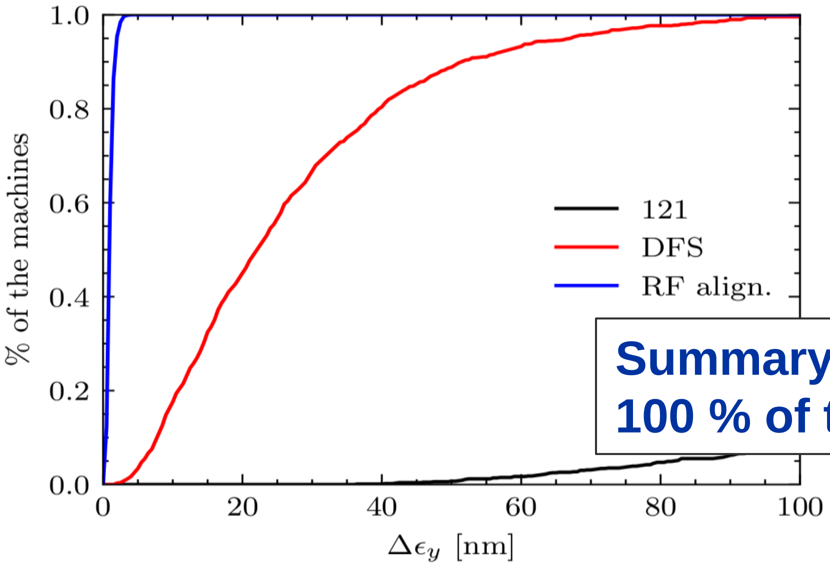

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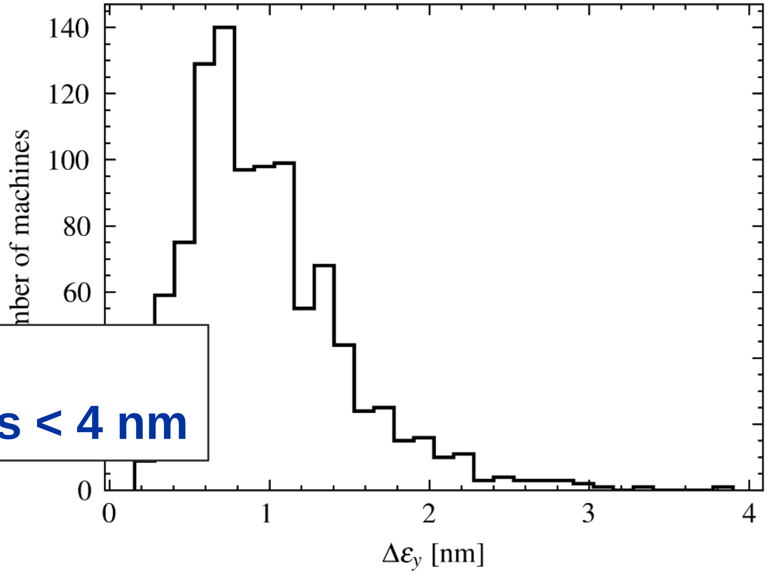
·S	RF
27	0.07
21	0.02
)5	0.05
)5	0.18
77	0.41



RF

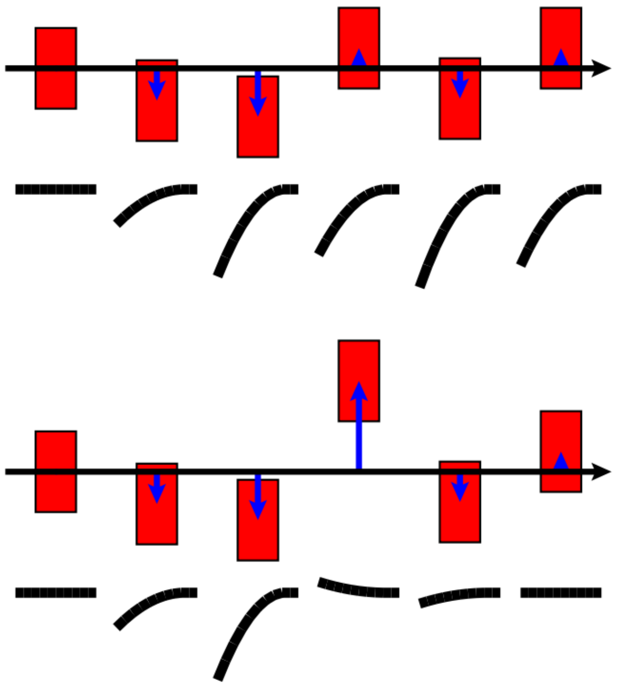
Summary[2]:
100 % of the machines < 4 nm

[2]N. Blaskovic Kraljevic, D. Schulte, "*Beam-based beamline element alignment for the main linac of the 380 GeV stage of CLIC*", IPAC 2019

Emittance tuning knobs

Emittance tuning knobs

- Residual emittance growth comes from the wakefields of the misaligned accelerating structures.
- To compensate the unwanted wakefield kicks, we need to offset the beam vertically inside of the cavities. This can be done by **misaligning cavities** (girders) or creating orbit bumps with **displaced quadrupoles.**
- **Emittance tuning knob[3]** – is a set of elements offset that allows to reduce the emittance growth.



Evaluate potential of using the tuning knobs to: **squeeze down the budget for static errors** and **provide a backup solution for RF alignment.**

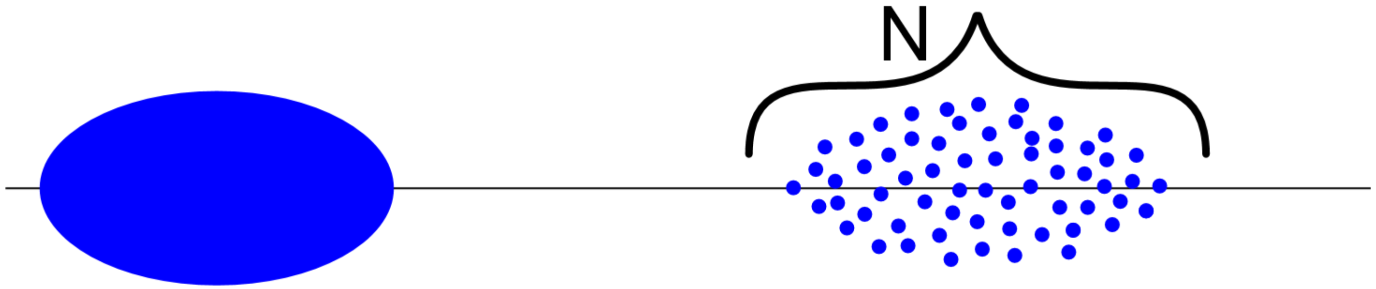
[3] A. Pastushenko, D. Schulte, "*Emittance tuning bumps for the Main Linac of CLIC 380 GeV*", IPAC 2023, THPL087

Emittance tuning knobs

Macroparticle model of the beam

- **The beam is represented by a set of macroparticles.**
- **The beam is cut longitudinaly with multiple macroparticles in each slice. Macroparticles within each slice have different energies to simulate the beam energy spread.**
- **Each macroparticle is characterized with $x, y, x', y', \Delta s, \mathrm{t}$ and also the 2nd momentas, σ_{xy}, σ_{xx}, .. and also with a weight w**

Macroparticle beam simplified:



Emittance tuning knobs

Emittance of the macroparticle beam

- **Emittance of the macroparticle beam** writes:

$$\epsilon_y^2 = \gamma^2 \left[\left(\sum_{i,j=1}^{M} G_{ij} y_i y_j + \tilde{\sigma}_{yy} \right) \left(\sum_{i,j=1}^{M} G_{ij} y'_i y'_j + \tilde{\sigma}_{y'y'} \right) - \left(\sum_{i,j=1}^{M} G_{i,j} y_i y'_j + \tilde{\sigma}_{yy'} \right)^2 \right]$$

$\boldsymbol{M}$ is the number of macropartiles; $(\boldsymbol{y_i}, \boldsymbol{y'_i})$ – coordinates of the macroparticle; $\boldsymbol{\tilde{\sigma}_{yy}}$, $\boldsymbol{\tilde{\sigma}_{y'y'}}$, and $\boldsymbol{\tilde{\sigma}_{yy'}}$ are the variances, when the macroparticles are transversaly aligned; $\boldsymbol{G_{ij}} = \boldsymbol{w_i}\,(\boldsymbol{\delta_{ij}} - \boldsymbol{w_j})$ with $\boldsymbol{w_i}$ being the weight of ith macroparticle.

- Expanded without 4th-order terms, **emittance growth due to transverse motion of macroparticles**:

$$\epsilon_y^2 - \epsilon_{y,o}^2 = \gamma^2 [\langle y| \quad \langle y'|]\, \hat{K} \begin{bmatrix} |y\rangle \\ |y'\rangle \end{bmatrix}, \text{ with block-matrix } \hat{K} = \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{\sigma}_{y'y'}\hat{G} & -\tilde{\sigma}_{yy'}\hat{G} \\ -\tilde{\sigma}_{yy'}\hat{G} & \tilde{\sigma}_{yy}\hat{G} \end{bmatrix}$$

- With **Cholesky decomposition**, we establish a set of **normalized coordinates** $|\boldsymbol{y_n}\rangle$:

$\gamma^2 \hat{K} = \hat{L}\hat{L}^T$, $|y_n\rangle = \hat{L}^T \begin{bmatrix} |y\rangle \\ |y'\rangle \end{bmatrix}$. Such that emittance growth writes $\boldsymbol{\epsilon_y^2 - \epsilon_{y,o}^2 = \langle y_n | y_n \rangle}$

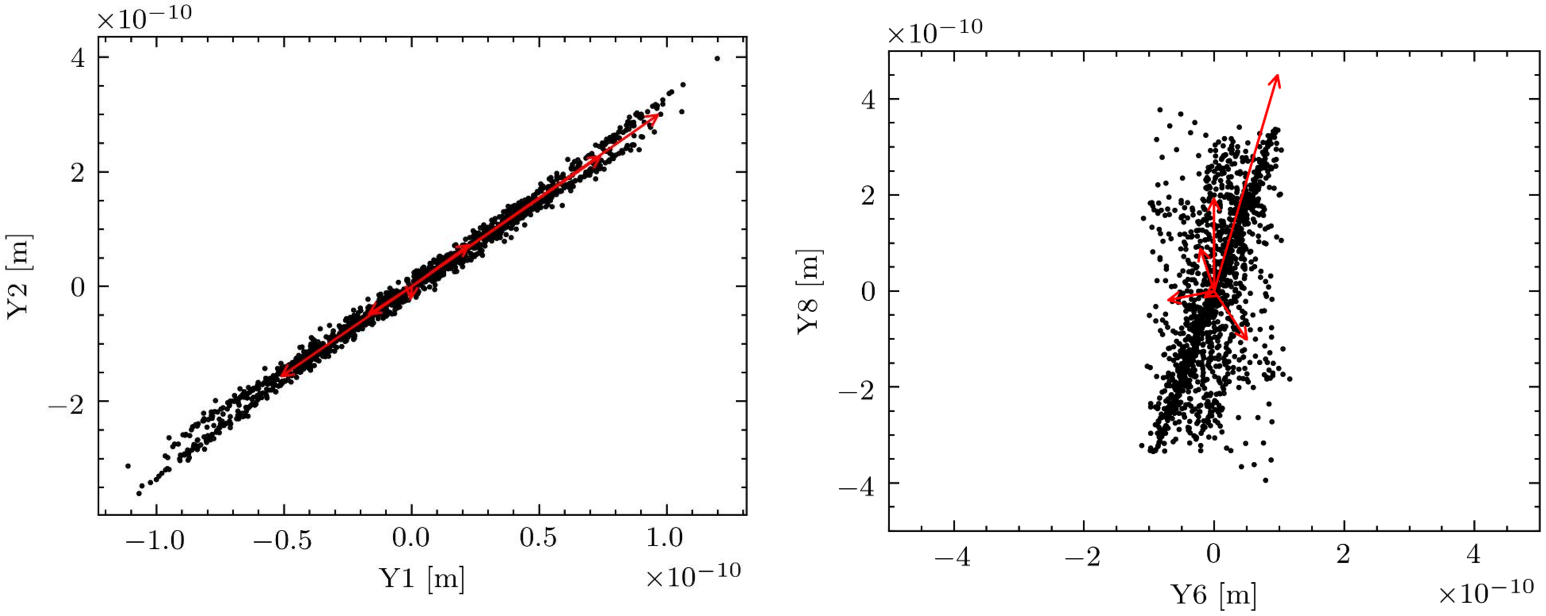
Emittance tuning knobs

Emittance of the macroparticle beam

For the study we used the setup with **11 longitudinal slices** and **5 macroparticles** in each slice.

That gives:

- 55 macroparticles in total.
- 110 normalized coordinates.
- 110 principal components.



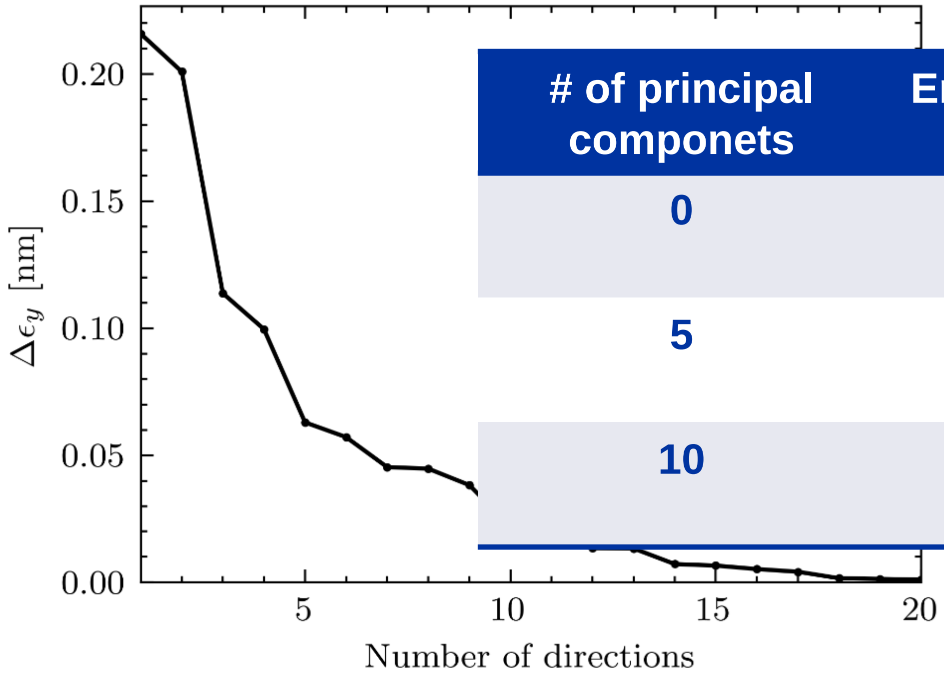
- **To identify the key directions in the normalized phase space that statistically contribute to the emittance growth the most, we use Principal Component Analysis (PCA). So, instead of normalized coordinates, we have principal components $|Y\rangle$.**

Emittance growth now writes $\epsilon_y^2 - \epsilon_{y,o}^2 = \langle Y|Y\rangle$

Emittance tuning knobs

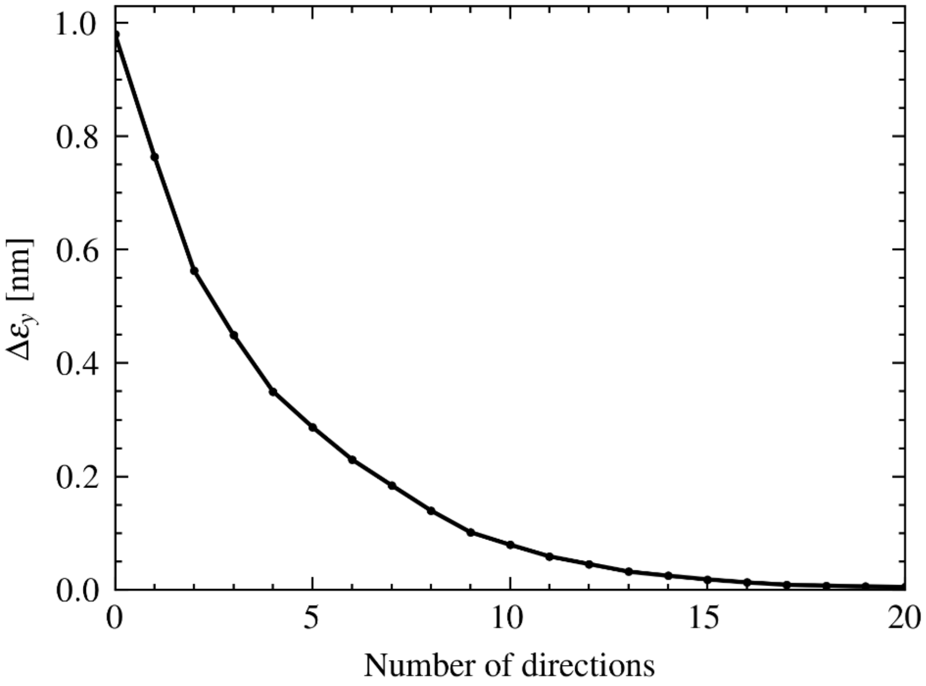
PCA

From **PCA** we can evaluate how much of the emittance growth, each principal direction carries.



# of principal componets	Emittance growth [nm]
0	0.98
5	0.3
10	0.08

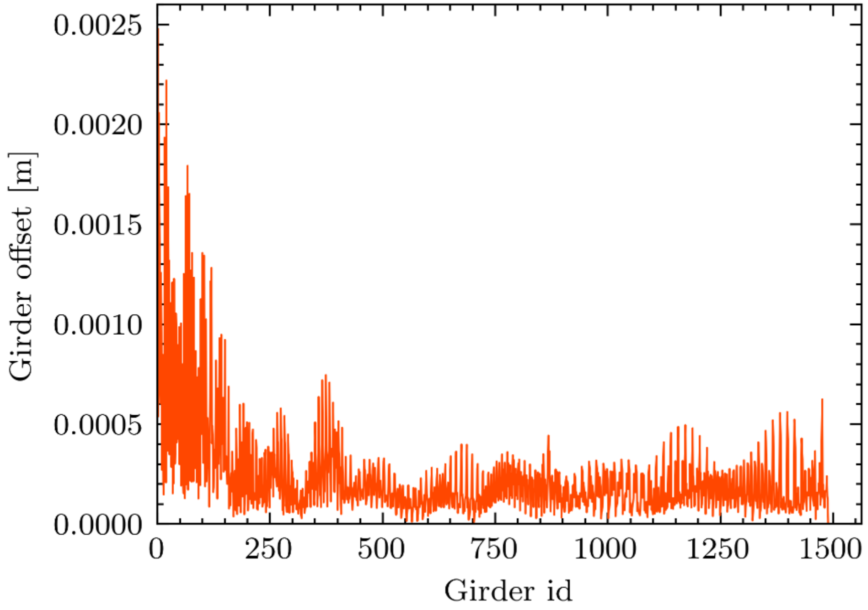
Or, if we assume we **can correct first *N* principal components**, what RMS emittance growth we can expect after that:



Emittance tuning knobs

Knobs construction

- We buil… components on the quads/girders vertical…



The solution is dense and the offsets are not controlled!

- To find … l component Y_i we need to solve:

With | … ector $|\boldsymbol{I_i}\rangle$ having the format: $|I_i\rangle =$ … $\boldsymbol{nm}$ at i[th] position.

- The obvious solution is:

$$|\boldsymbol{w}\rangle = \widehat{\boldsymbol{R}}^{\dagger}|\boldsymbol{I_i}\rangle$$

$\widehat{\boldsymbol{R}}^{\dagger}$ is a pseudo-inverse matrix.

Optimal knobs

The optimal knob should:

- *Be based on the offsets of couple tens of girders/quadrupoles.*
- *Have a reasonable offsets associated with it. Offsets at the mm level mechanically are not possible. At the same time, they cannot be too small.*
- *Beam orbit to be controlled. It must stay at the reasonable level.*

The task to be solved:

$$\min\left\|\hat{R}|w\rangle - |I_j\rangle\right\| + \begin{cases} |w_i| \in [W_{min}, W_{max}] \\ \min\left\|\hat{R}_{orbit}|w\rangle\right\| \end{cases}$$

And use the smallest number of quads/structures!

Optimal knobs

We build a model in Tensorflow: linear model with custom regularization:

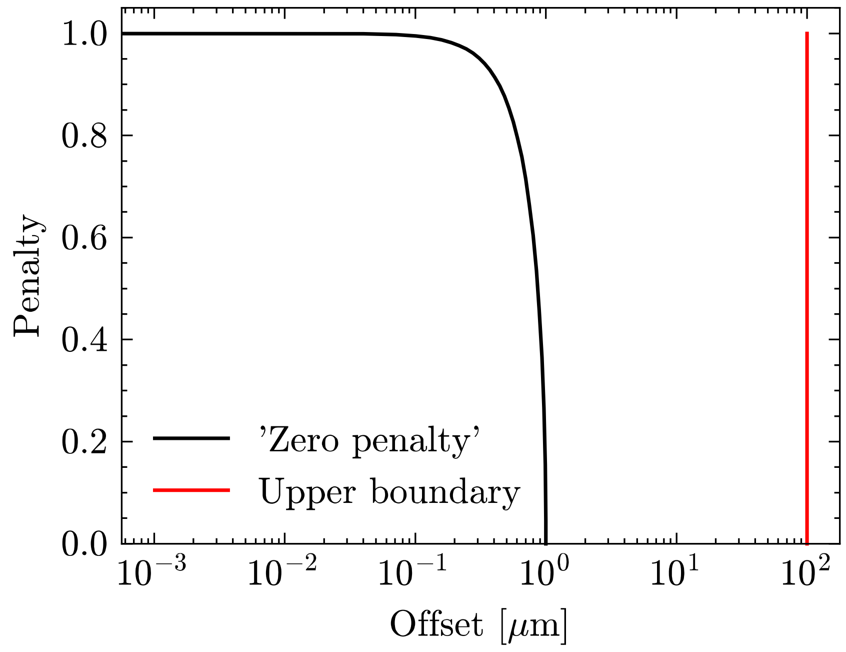
- The offsets **< 1 μm (< 10 μm** for girders) are penalized ('Zero penalty').
- The large values are clipped to **100 μm**.
- The RMS beam orbit (among all the BPMs) is penalized. Also, to deal with the outliners, additional penalty is added for the BPMs with orbit **> 20 μm**.

We search for the optimal setup of the quads/girders by applying Forward Feature Selection (FFS).

To quantify the solutions I use the custom score, that I called orthogonality:

$$O(Y_i) = \frac{Y_i^2}{\sum_{j=1}^{M} Y_j^2}$$

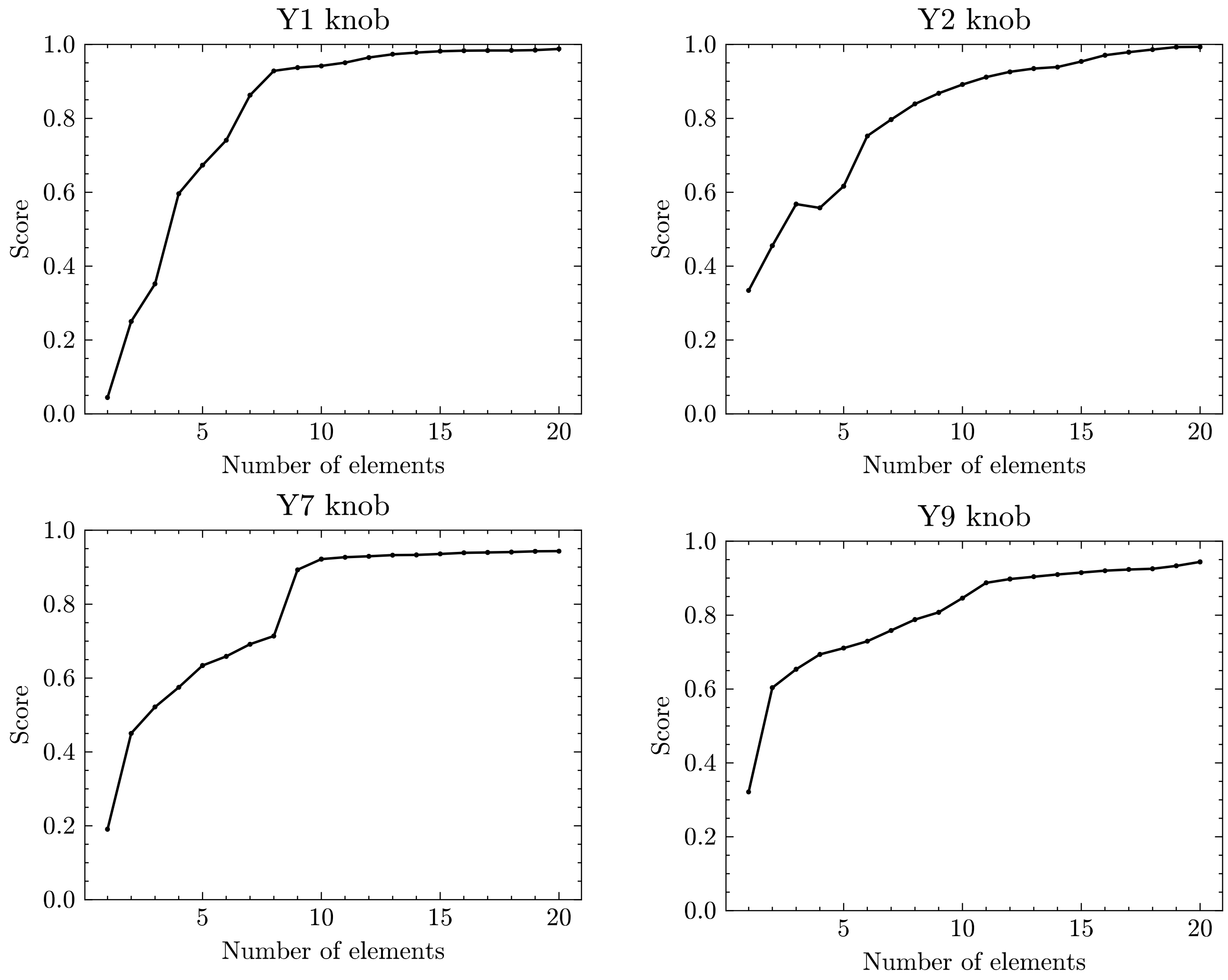
Y_i - principal component



- *$O(Y_i)$ stays in the range [0, 1].*
- *For $O(Y_i) > 0.5$ it is possible to perform emittance tuning – multiple iterations might be needed.*
- *Case $O(Y_i) = 1.0$ is ideal. 1 knob iterations is enough.*

Optimal knobs

Some examples of the FFS result:



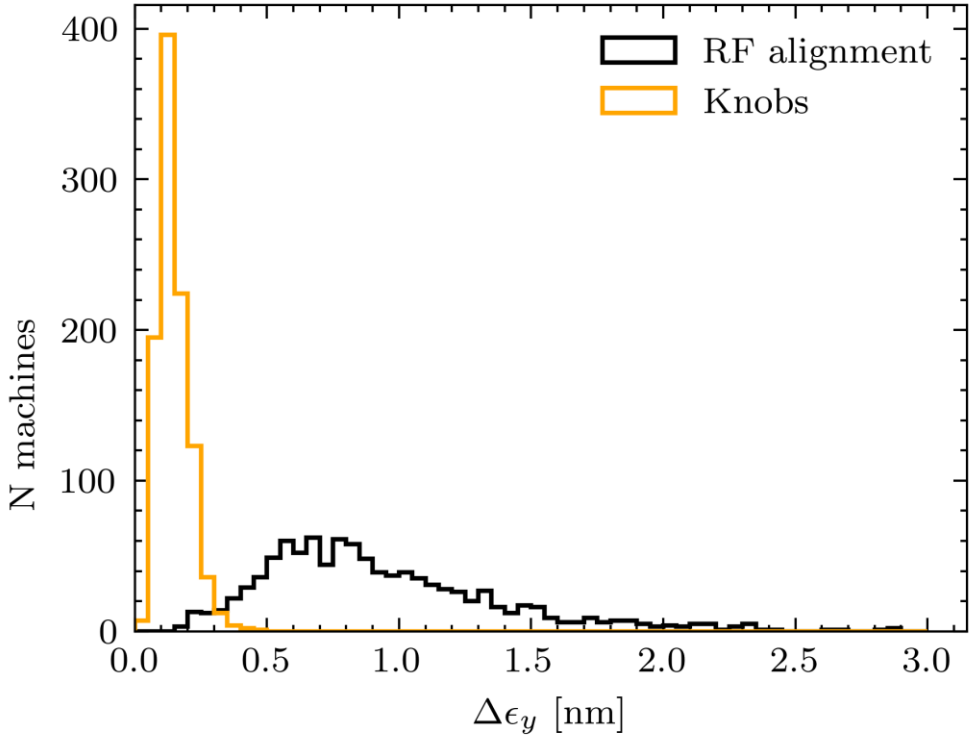
Knobs construction summary

Knob	Score	N_elements
Y1	0.98	15
Y2	0.99	19
Y3	0.97	12
Y4	0.95	8
Y5	0.96	8
Y6	0.93	12
Y7	0.92	10
Y8	0.96	19
Y9	0.93	19
Y10	0.93	19

Total number of elements involved: **117**

Optimal knobs

Tuning performance



To check the performance of the knobs we simulate the BBA and knobs tuning for in PLACET for 1000 machines

The setup:

1. Distribute randomly the static imperfections after the prealignment.
2. Apply the BBA: 1-2-1 correction, DFS, and RF alignment
3. Scan each knob (Y1 – Y10).

Summary:

100% of the machines have emittance growth < 0.5 nm.

It is possible to squeeze in the budget for static errors down to < 1 nm or even 0.5 nm!

Emittance tuning knobs

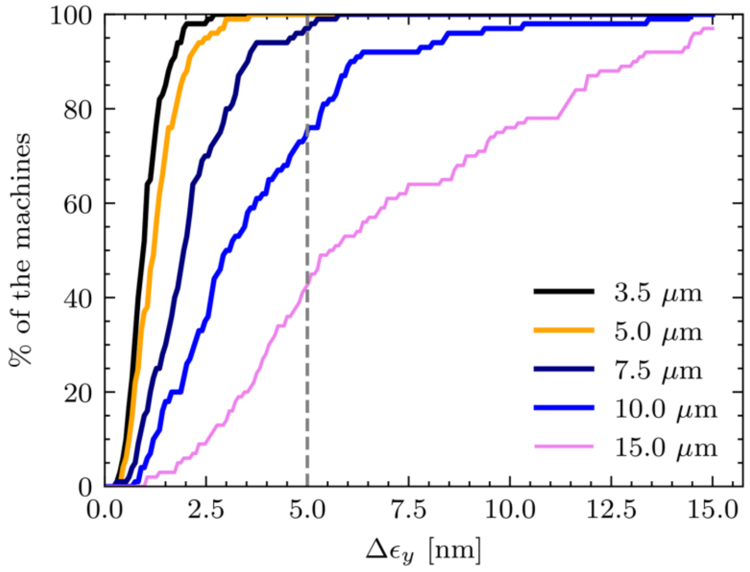
After the DFS

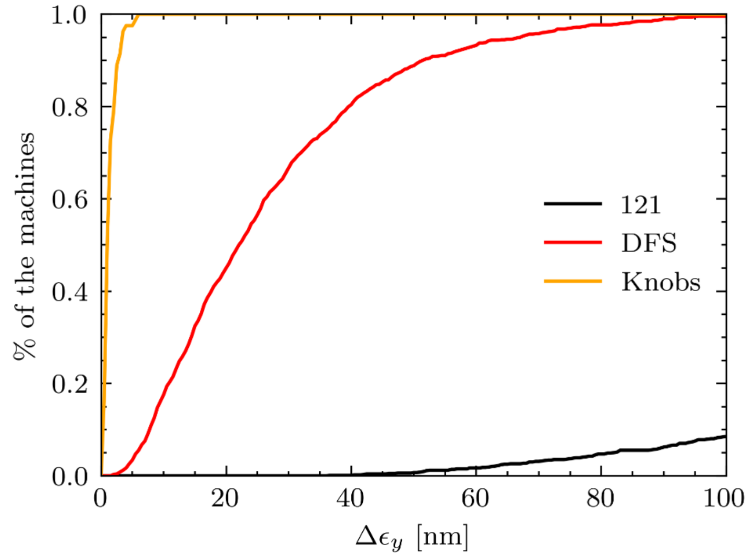
- **Wakefield monitors (WFMs)** are very important for the RF alignment. So far the accuracy we used is **3.5 μm**. Changes to the accuracy influences the performance:

  *With accuracy **> 7.5 μm**, static error budget is not met!*

- We constructed another set of knobs based on the data after the DFS.

  With 10 knobs it is possible to meet the budget.





Summary

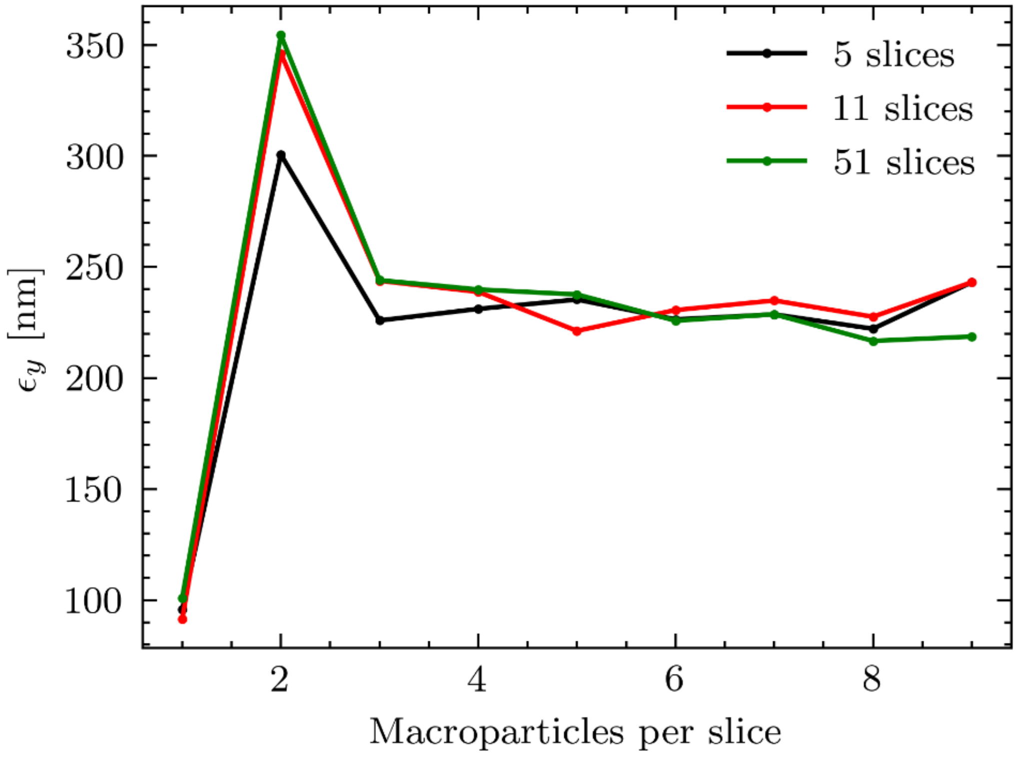
- With a set of emittance tuning knobs it is possible to reduce emittance growth down to < 0.5 nm and consequently increase the luminosity.
- Emittance tuning knobs provide additional margin for the emittance budget.
- Another set of the emittance tuning knobs can be used to assist the RF alignment.

Thank you for your attention!

Back-up

Macroparticle model of the beam

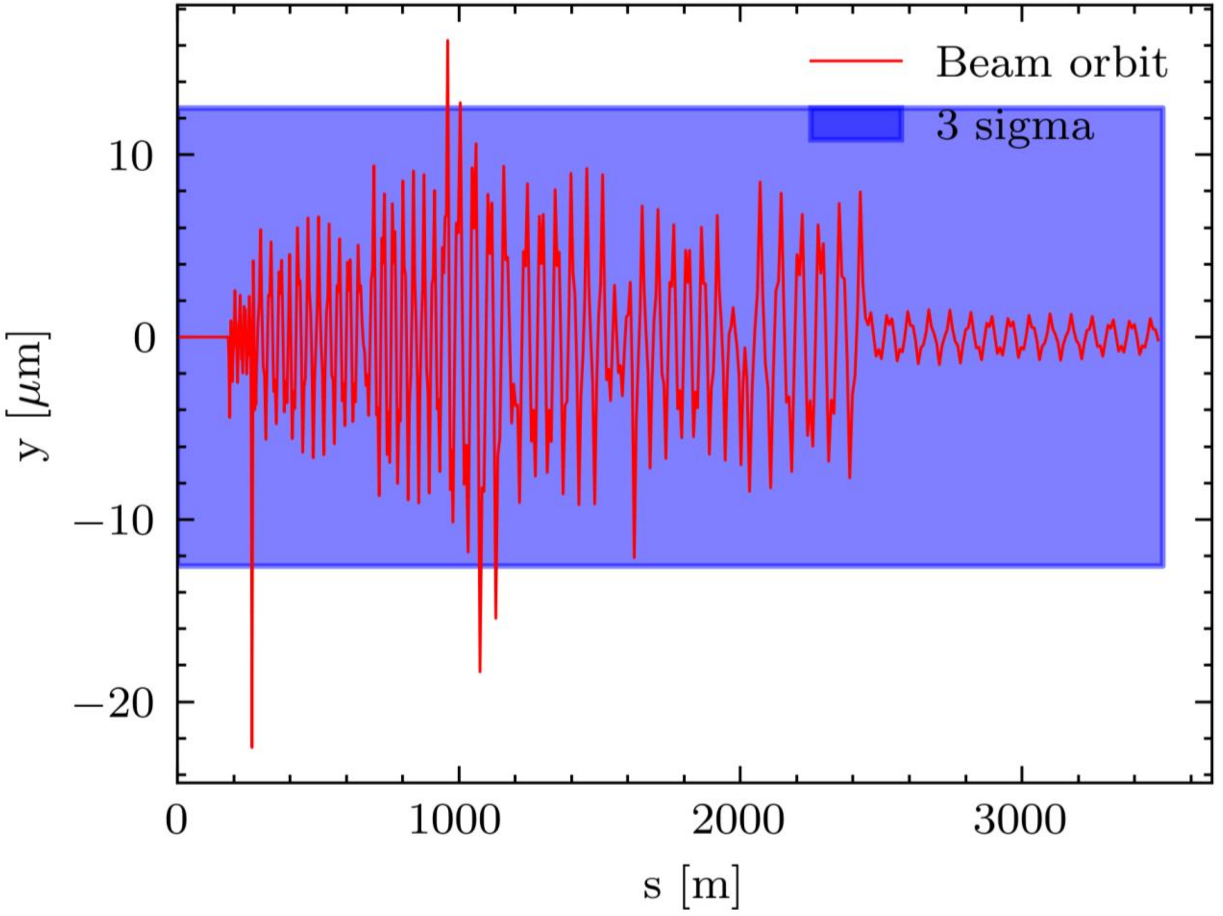
Beam emittance as a function of the number of slices and macroparticles.



Optimal knob example

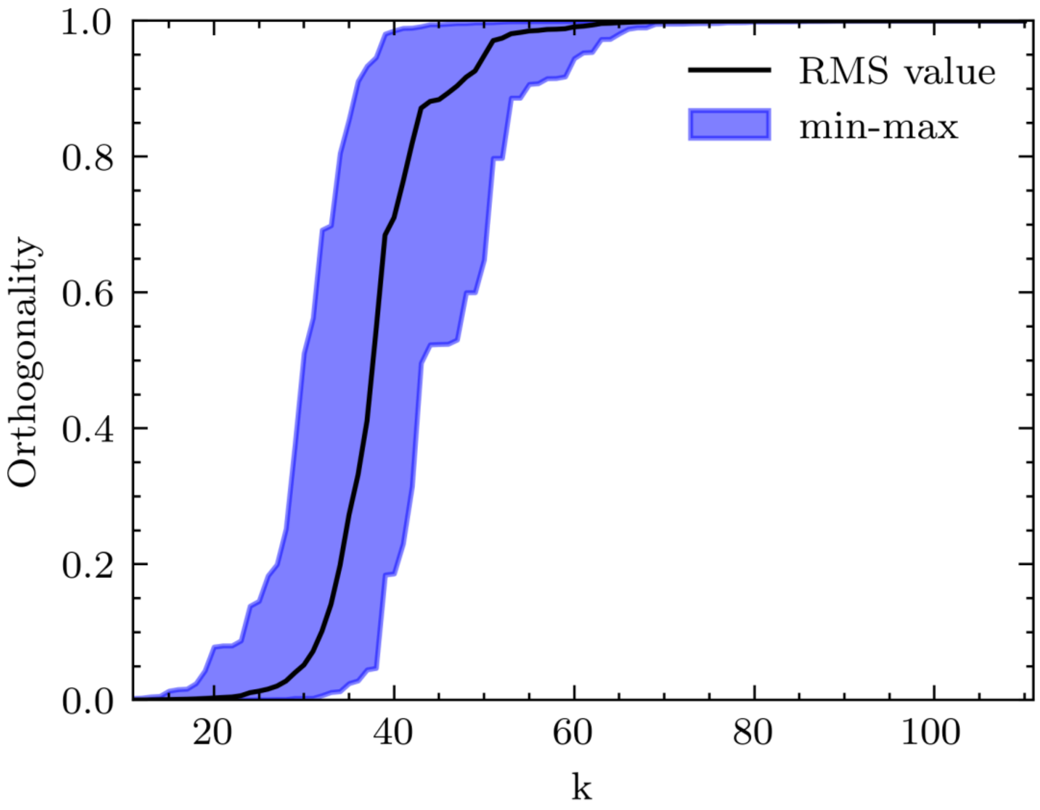
Knob Y6

Quads offsets [μm]
13.5
4.3
-1.0
1.1
15.5
3.7
3.1
-1.0
-1.0
10.5
-5.2
1.7



Principal directions

- To simplify the analysis I limit the number of principal directions, skipping those that do not contribute to the score.
- In the knobs constructions, 70 principal directions were used instead of 110.



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