

Parameter Choices in Reverse-Phase Operation and GHC Optics Updates

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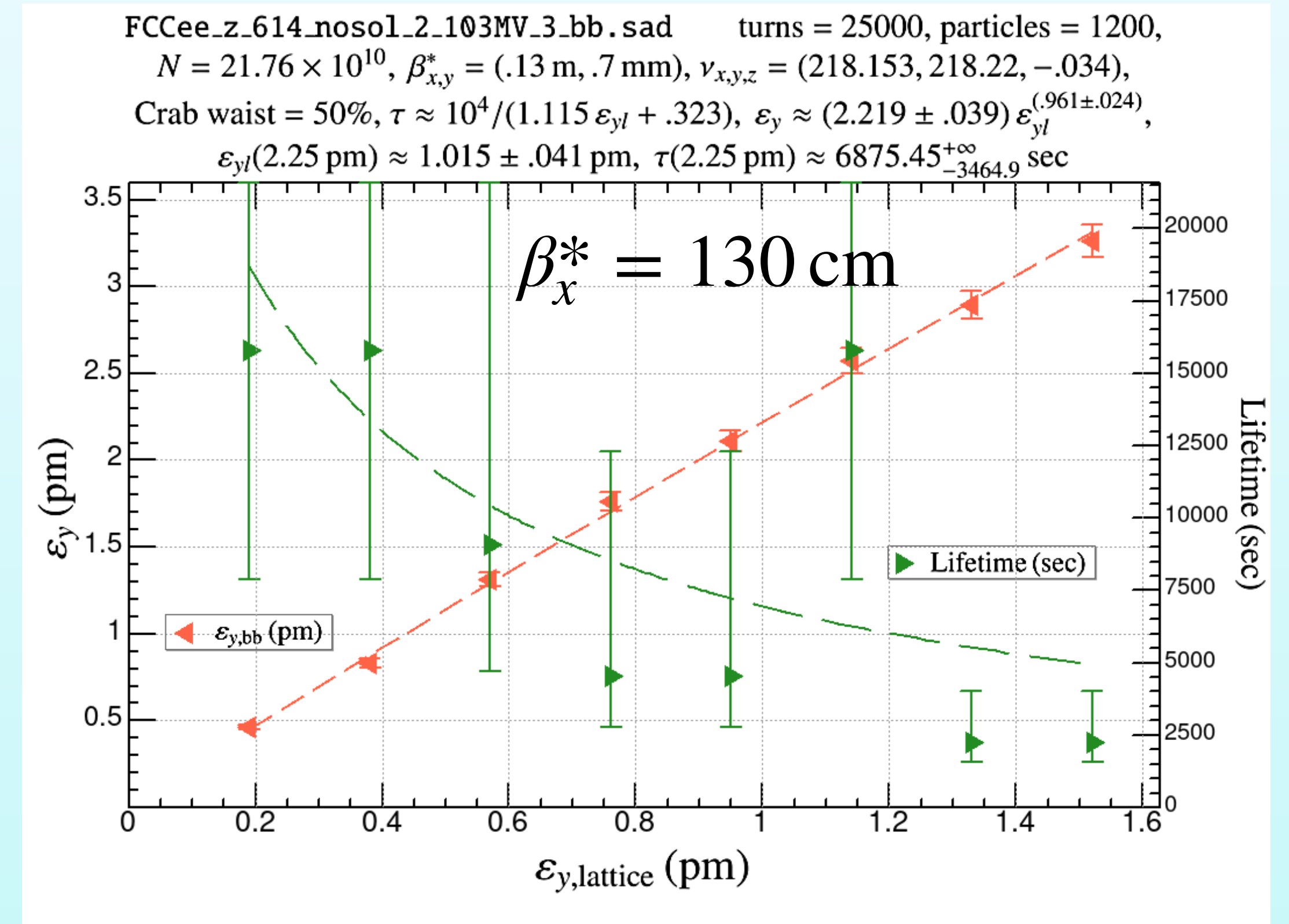
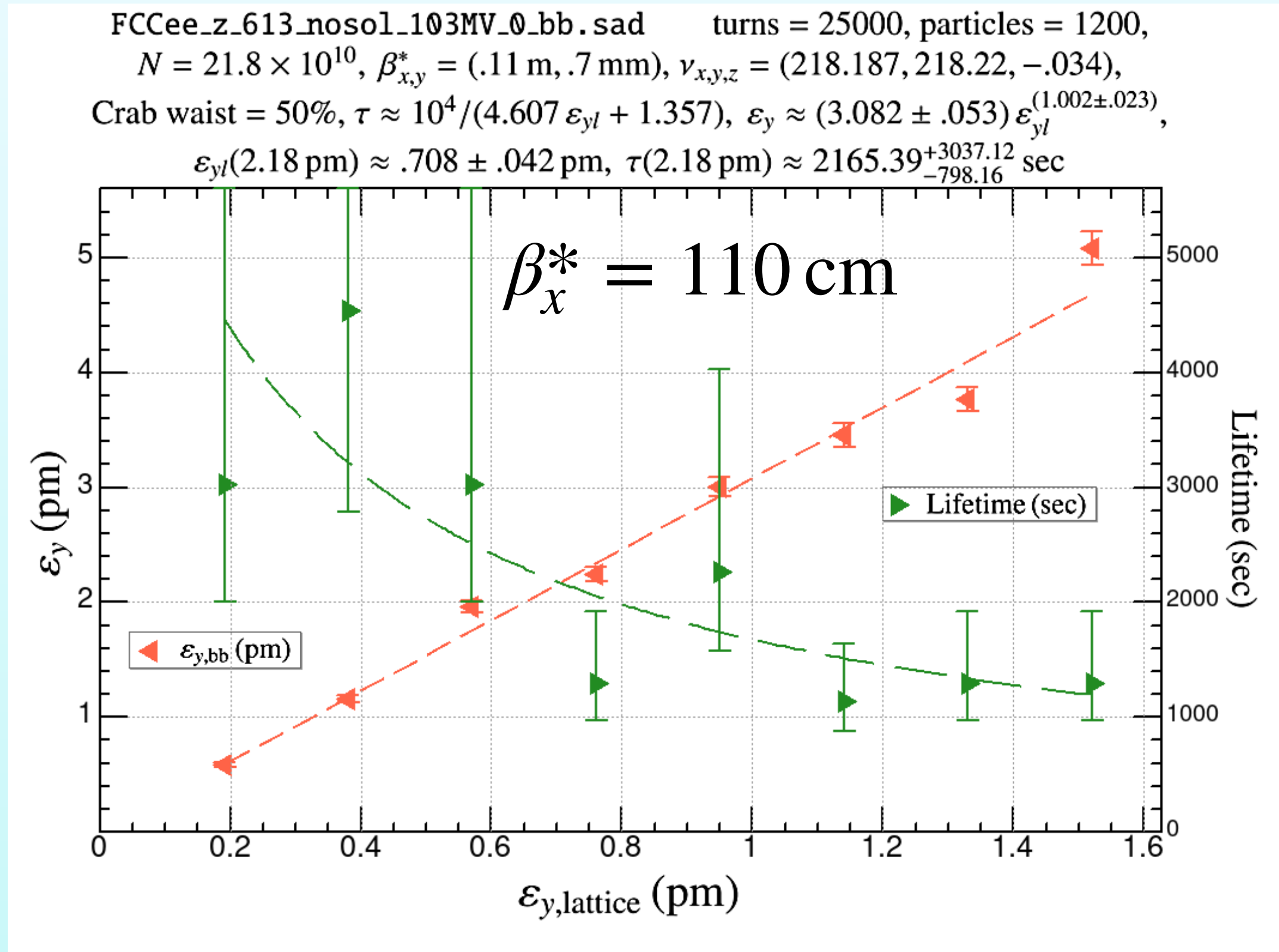
Reverse phase RF

- As shown in the previous presentation, the reverse phase operation requires a higher RF voltage.
- The associated shorter bunch length leads to stronger beamstrahlung, larger bunch energy spread.
- Then smaller bunch population is favorable, if we can increase the number of bunches in the ring.
- As a mitigation, we increase β_x^* from 110cm to 130 cm for better lifetime.

Option #	V_{nom} (MV)	V_{min} (MV)	V_{max} (MV)	$Q_{s,\text{nom}}$	$Q_{s,\text{min}}$	$Q_{s,\text{max}}$
Baseline	88.48	78.86	92.47	0.0311	0.0289	0.0319
1	103	94.83	106.43	0.0341	0.0324	0.0347
2	117.86	110.77	120.86	0.0368	0.0355	0.0373
3	132.96	126.71	135.61	0.0394	0.0383	0.0398

V_c (MV)	σ_z (SR/BS) (mm)	σ_δ (SR/BS) (%)
79	5.53 / 15.7	0.039 / 0.110
103	4.70 / 14.6	0.039 / 0.121
120	4.31 / 13.7	0.039 / 0.123
130	4.11 / 13.4	0.039 / 0.127

Choice of β_x^*



$\beta_x^* \text{ (cm)}$	lifetime (s)	$\epsilon_y \text{ (pm)}$	$\epsilon_{y,\text{lattice}} \text{ (pm)}$
110	2200	2.18	0.71
130	6900	2.25	1.02

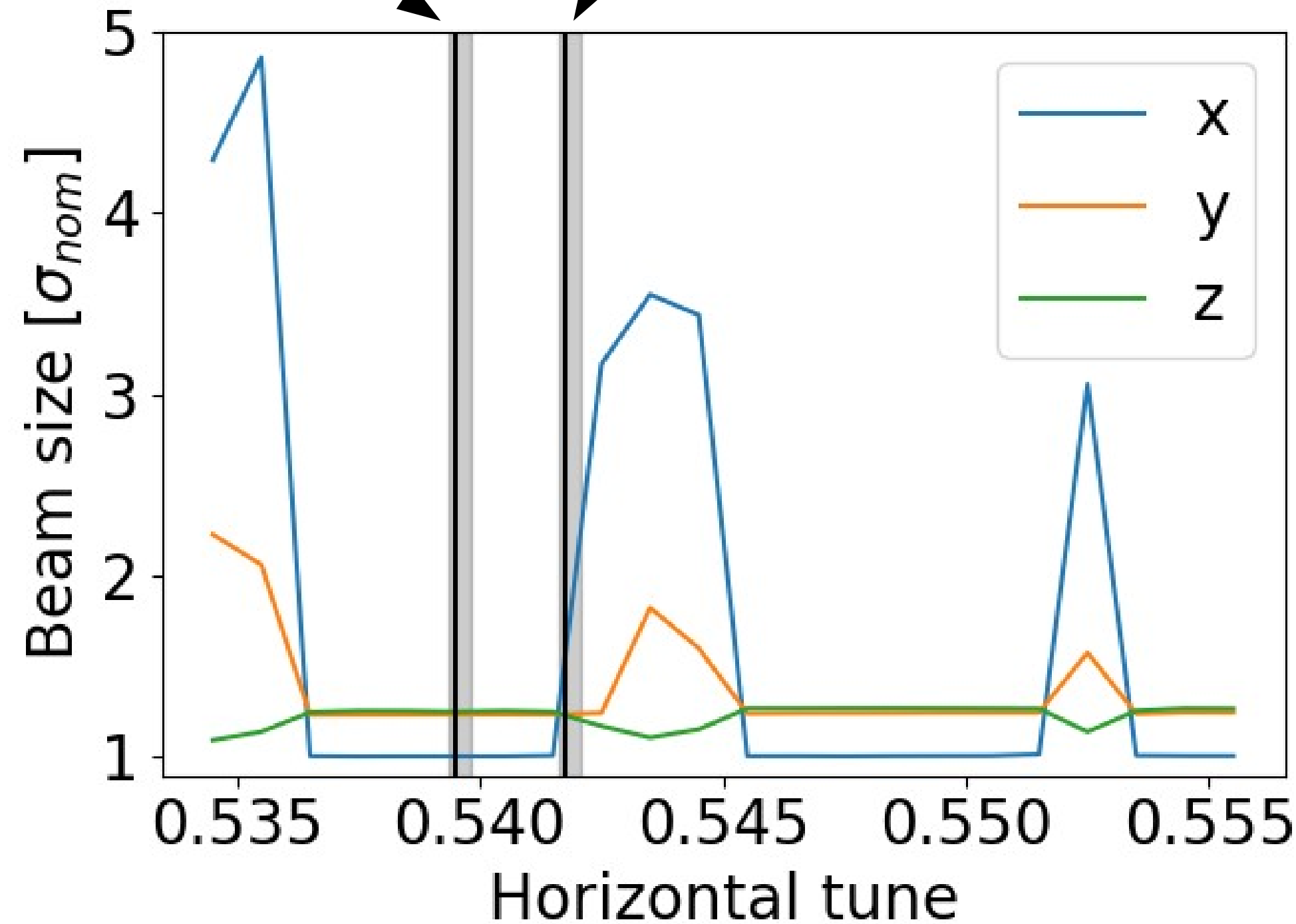
Choice of Q_x : X-Z coherent beam-beam instability

X. Buffet, Nov.4

Present horizontal tune (218.158/4)
+ Expected synchrotron tune spread
(based on I. Karpov's estimations)

New horizontal tune (218.167/4) is at the edge
of stable area → should
be shifted down

Strong-strong simulations (XSuite) simulations for 1/4 machine using K. Oide's "120MV" parameter table and including longitudinal impedance show a large enough stable tune space in the horizontal plane



$$\frac{(\{Q_x\} - 0.5)}{Q_s} \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 6$$

$$\frac{(\{Q_x\} + \xi_x Y_x / 2 - 0.5)}{Q_s} \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 6$$

- According to the recent strong-strong beam-beam simulation with impedance by X. Buffet (left), the X-Z instability seems manageable by choosing Q_x between the sidebands.
- The location of the sidebands seems slightly shifted from $\{Q_x\} - nQ_s = 1/2$ by $\xi_x Y_x / 2$, where $Y_x = 4/3$ is the horizontal Yokoya factor for a flat beam.
- Then here we choose $n = 4.5$ for the time being.

https://cernbox.cern.ch/pdf-viewer/public/BGDbaAueV6Ao8VF/2024-11-06_2cellRF_120MV.pdf?contextRouteName=files-public-link&contextRouteParams.driveAliasAndItem=public%2FBGDbaAueV6Ao8VF&items-per-page=100

Choice of bunch population

I. Karpov on Oct. 30:

- The baseline filling scheme assumes 11200 bunches distributed in 20 trains of 560 bunches.
- Since bunch spacing is 25 ns, the total available number of bunch slots is $h/10 = 121200/10 = 12120$.
- This leaves $12120 - 11200 = 920$ 25-ns slots for gaps between trains.
- The new scheme with a reduced kicker rise-time would be 40 trains of 280 bunches.
- Each gap has 23 slots for possible accommodation of pilot bunches.
- ***If 25 ns spacing for pilots is possible***, one can fill half of the gap with electrons and another half with positrons.
- In this case the number of gaps can be reduced to 10-16, so more slots can be filled with nominal bunches. Theoretically, ***the maximum increase is up to 552 bunches.***

V_c (MV)	bunches /beam	particles /bunch (10^{11})	lifetime (s)	ϵ_y (pm)	$\epsilon_{y,lattice}$ (pm)
103	11200	2.18	3100	2.25	1.05
	12160	2.08	6700	2.11	1.05
120	11200	2.18	2600	2.40	1.09
	12160	2.08	8900	2.25	1.11



(12160 is too large for 25 ns spacing)

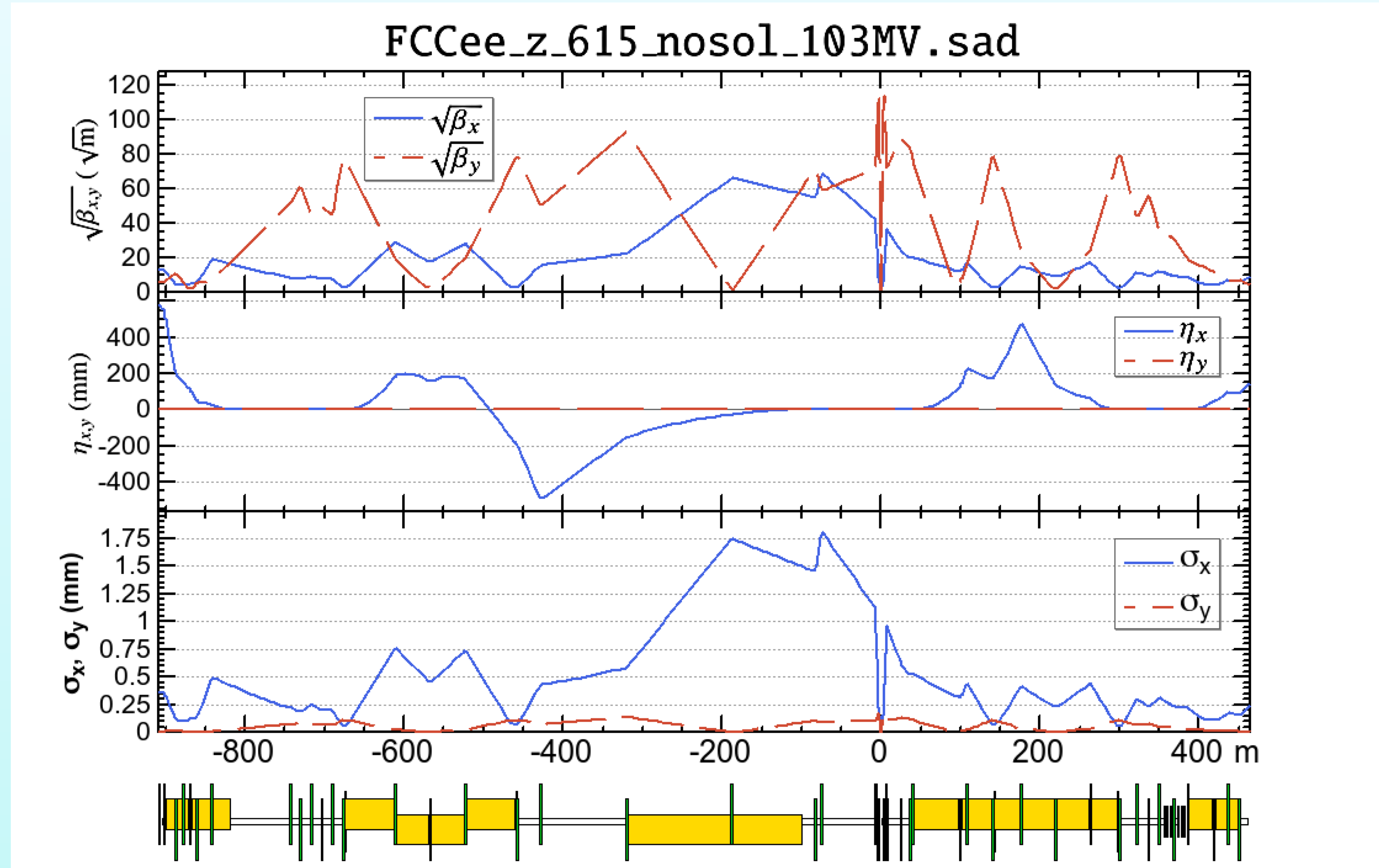
Parameters @Z

FCC-ee collider parameters for the GHC lattice at Z, Nov. 6, 2024.

Beam energy	[GeV]	45.6		
Layout		PA31-3.0		
# of IPs		4		
Circumference	[km]	90.658728		
Bend. radius of arc dipole	[km]	10.021		
Arc cell		Long 90/90		
Momentum compaction α_p	[10^{-6}]	28.67		
Arc sext families		75		
Energy loss / turn	[GeV]	0.0390		
SR power / beam	[MW]	50		
Beam current	[mA]	1283		
Harm. number for 400 MHz		121200		
RF frequency (400 MHz)	[MHz]	400.787129		
Long. damping time	[turns]	1171		
Beam crossing angle at IP θ_x	[mrad]	± 15		
Crab waist ratio	[%]	50		
RF voltage 400/800 MHz	[GV]	0.079 / 0	0.103 / 0	0.120 / 0
RF acceptance	[%]	1.06	1.41	1.62
Synchrotron tune Q_s		0.0289	0.0340	0.0371
Colliding bunches / beam		11200	11220	
Colliding bunch population	[10^{11}]	2.180	2.176	
Hor. emittance at collision ε_x	[nm]	0.70		
Ver. emittance at collision ε_y	[pm]	1.90	2.25	2.40
Lattice ver. emittance $\varepsilon_{y,\text{lattice}}$	[pm]	0.76	1.06	1.09
$\beta_{x/y}^*$	[mm]	110 / 0.7	130 / 0.7	
Transverse tunes $Q_{x/y}$		218.158 / 222.200	218.144 / 222.220	218.158 / 222.220
Chromaticities $Q'_{x/y}$		+5 / +5		
Energy spread (SR/BS) σ_δ	[%]	0.039 / 0.110	0.039 / 0.121	0.039 / 0.123
Bunch length (SR/BS) σ_z	[mm]	5.53 / 15.7	4.70 / 14.6	4.31 / 13.7
Energy acceptance (DA)	[%]	± 1.0		
Beam-beam ξ_x/ξ_y^a		0.0022 / 0.0985	0.0025 / 0.0981	0.0034 / 0.1008
X-Z threshold param. Q_s/ξ_x		13.1	13.6	10.9
Piwinski angle $(\theta_x \sigma_{z,\text{BS}})/\sigma_x^*$		26.9	25.0	21.4
Lifetime (q + BS + lattice)	[sec]	13000	3100	2600
Lifetime (lum) ^b	[sec]	1320	1320	1320
Luminosity / IP	[$10^{34}/\text{cm}^2\text{s}$]	145.2	145.0	145.1

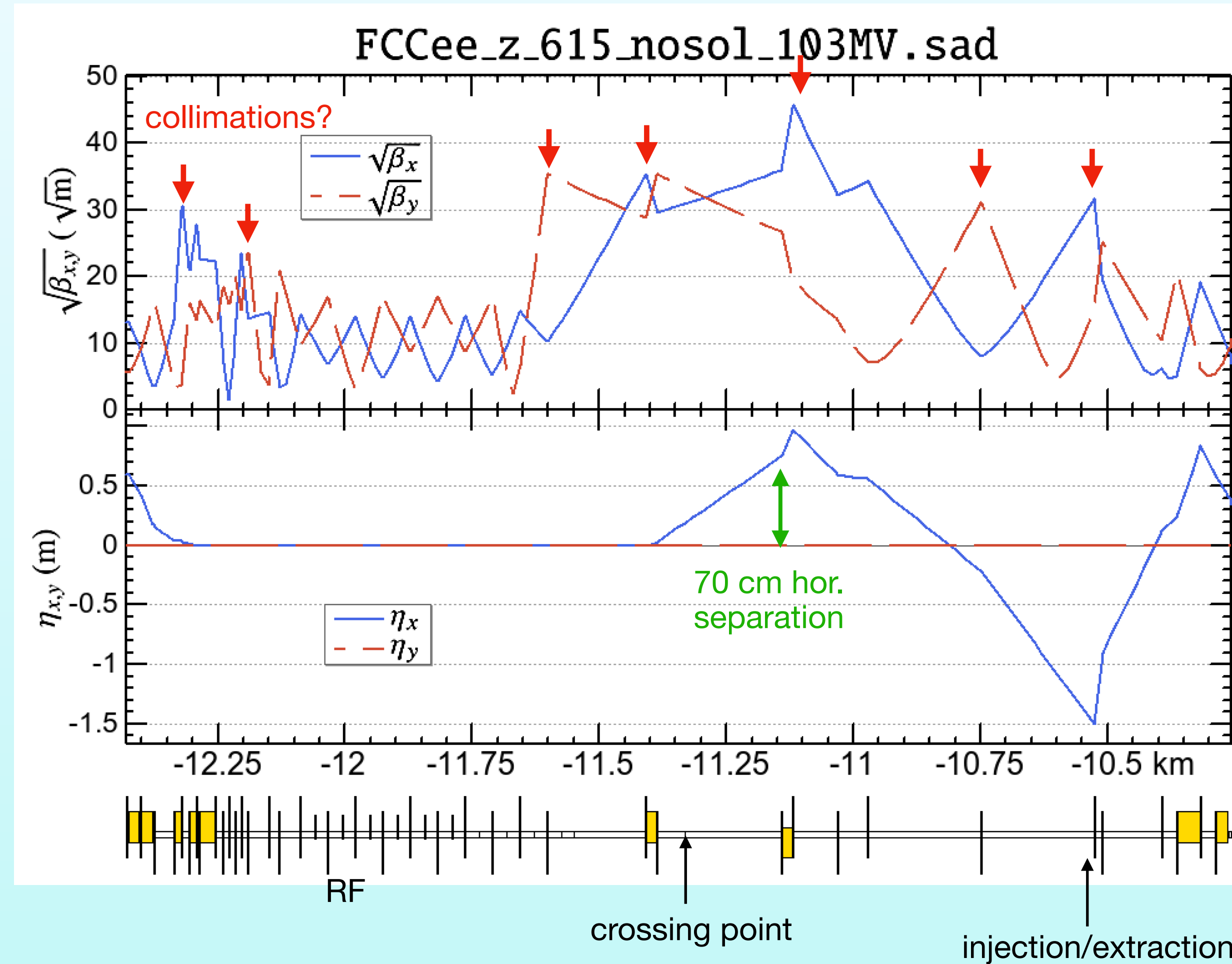
^aincl. hourglass.

^bonly the energy acceptance is taken into account for the cross section, no beam-size effect.



- As pointed out by G. Broggi, the horizontal beam size at iron quads at IP upstream can be have the smallest aperture. It has been reduced this time.

Common LLSS (Z/W)



- A common LLSS optics for RF, injection/extraction, collimation?
 - The superperiodicity / sextupole setting are preserved.
 - $\beta_{x,\text{inj}} = 1000 \text{ m}$, $D_{x,\text{inj}} = -1.5 \text{ m}$.
- The horizontal separation of two beams are increased from 35 cm to 70 cm after the crossing.

Summary

- Parameters for the reverse-phase RF operation have been examined:
 - $V_c \approx 103,120,130$ MV.
 - Increased β_x^* from 110 cm to 130 cm for a better lifetime.
 - The horizontal tune should be chosen at $\{Q_x\} + \xi_x Y_x / 2 - nQ_s = 1/2$.
 - More bunches/beam is in favor, if possible.
- (Tentative) optics files are attached in this INDICO with
 - Chromaticities $(\xi_x, \xi_y) = (+5, +5)$ have been set at Z.
 - Common LLSS optics for RF, injection/extraction, and hopefully collimation
 - Spaces for the non-local solenoid compensation.
 - Shorter quadrupoles except the LLSS.