Redesign of the CLIC Main Beam Injector Complex

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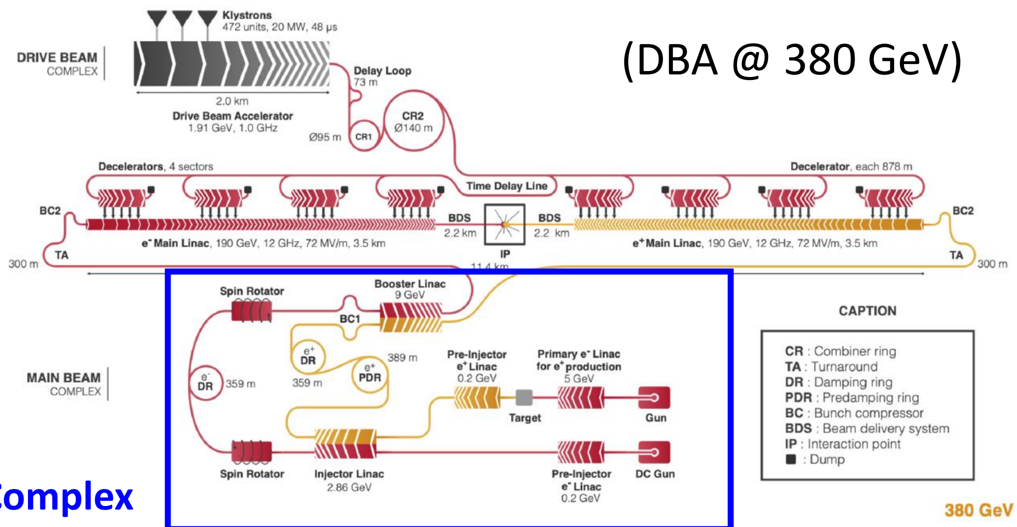
Outline

- Introduction
- New injector complex design
- Beam based alignments
- Jitter amplifications
- Conclusions

Introduction

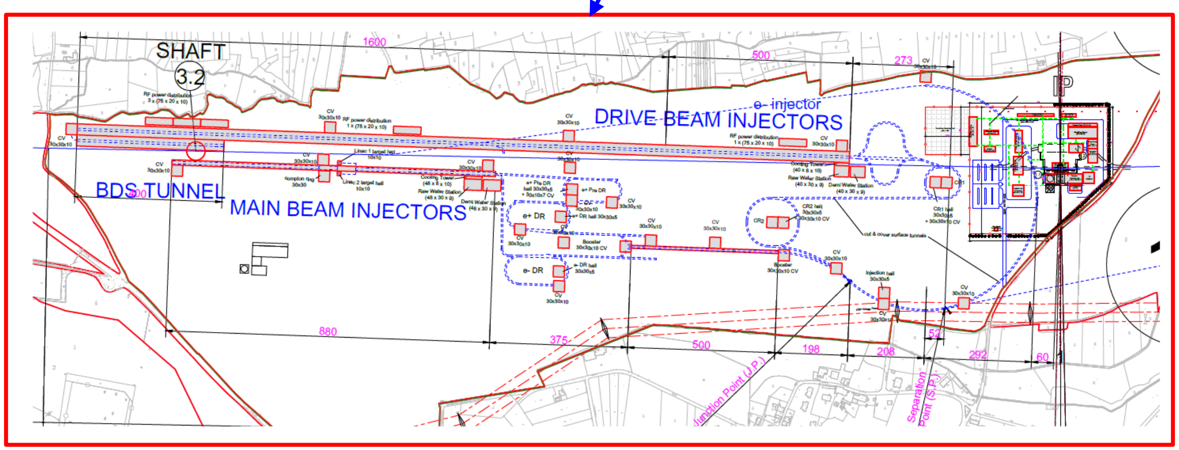
- **CLIC collider complex and Main Beam (MB) Injector complex**

(DBA @ 380 GeV)



MB Injector Complex

(Image credit: CLIC)

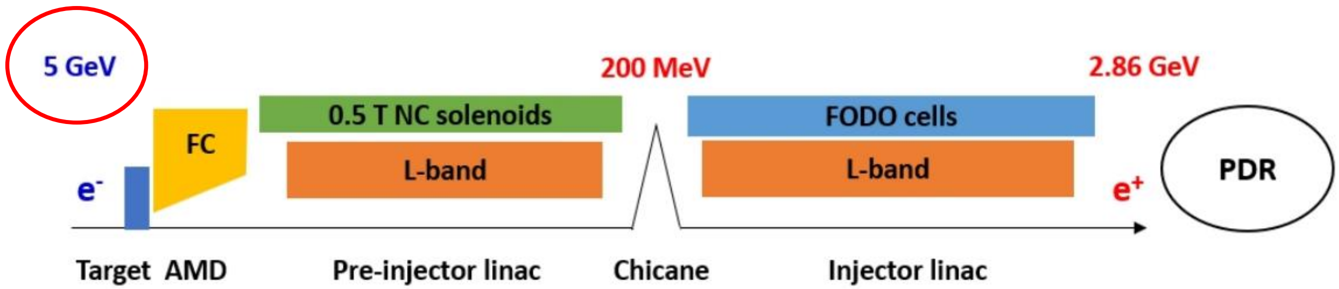


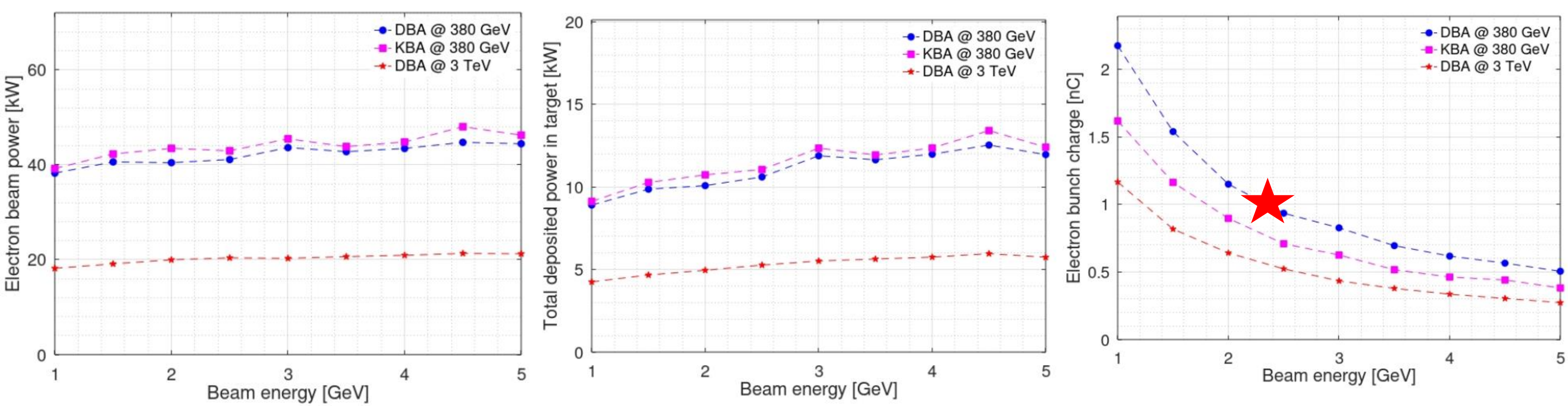
Baseline (old) design

(Image credit: CLIC)

Introduction

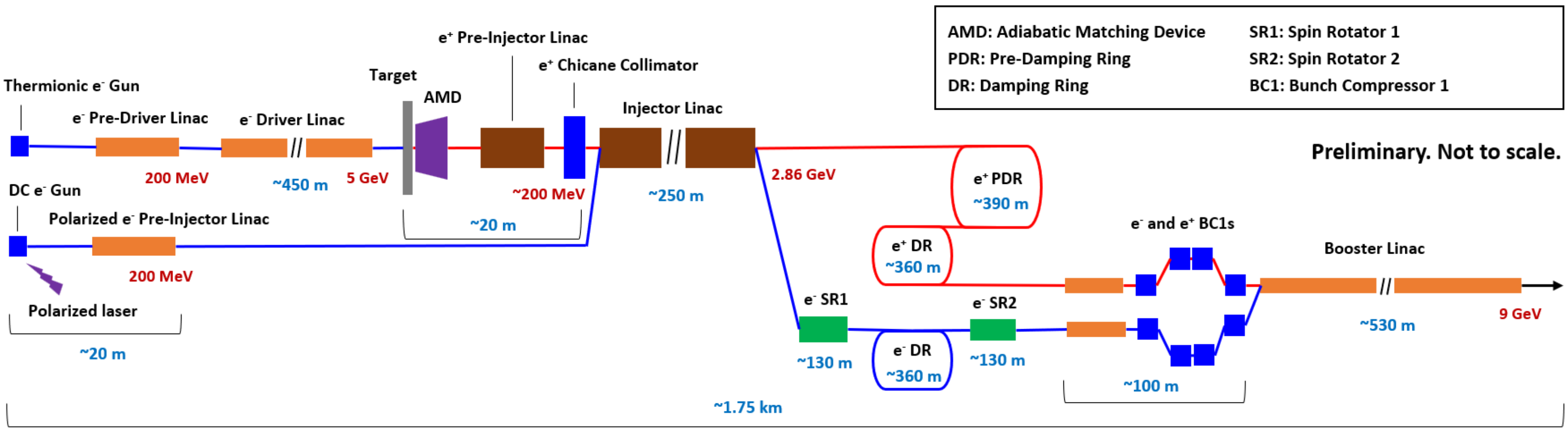
- Based on our latest e+ source simulation (CLIC-Note-1200), it is possible to reduce the e- beam energy from 5 GeV to ~2.3 GeV (assuming 1 nC max.)



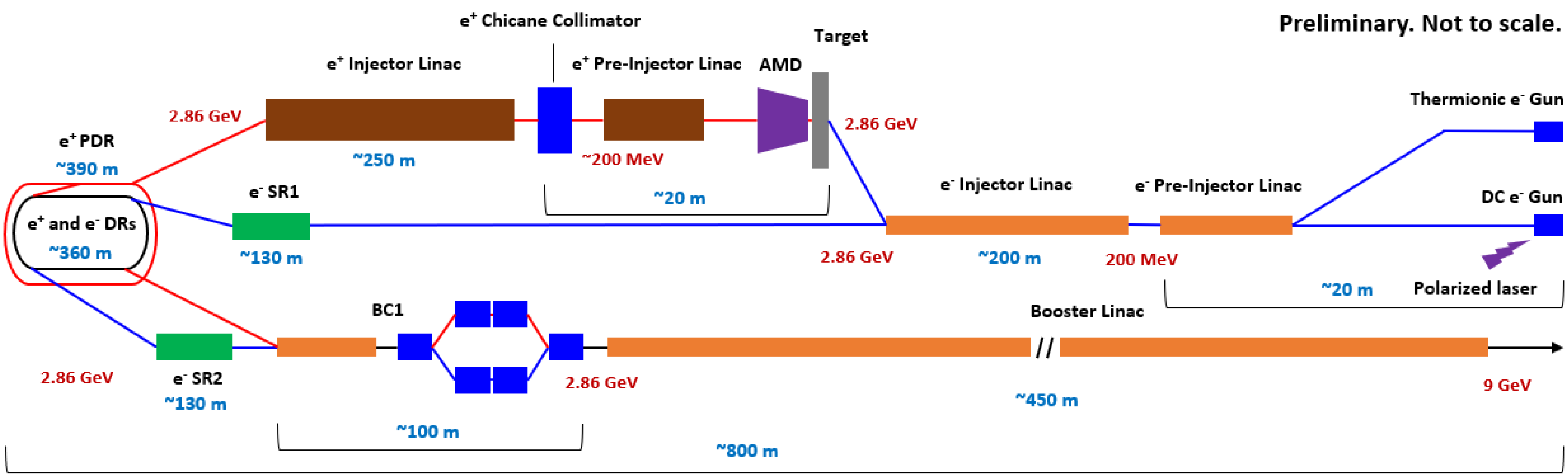


New injector complex design

- **Baseline (old) design schematic layout**

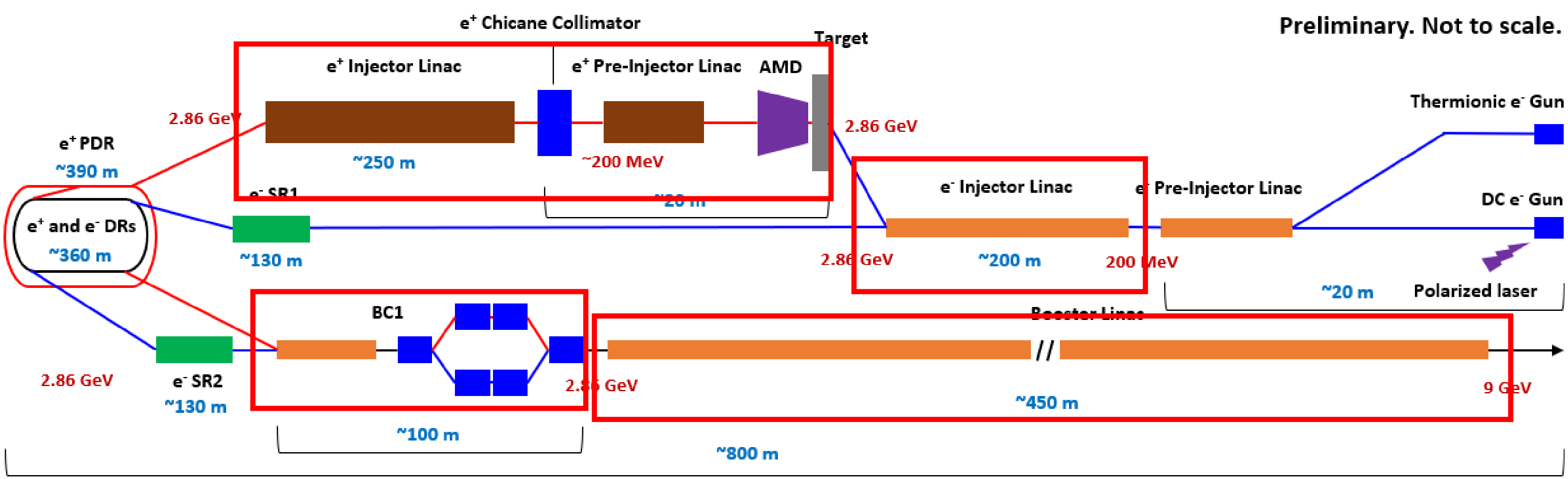


- **Alternative (new) design schematic layout – In progress**



New injector complex design

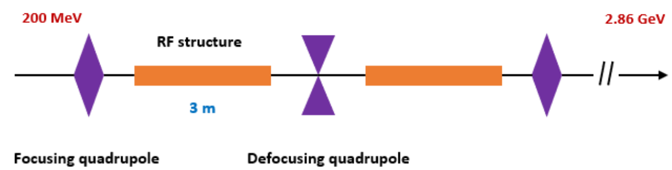
- We currently only focus on the (re)design of:
  - **e- Injector Linac, e+ Source, BC1 Linac, Booster Linac**
- New 3 m long RF acc. structures are used (as Adnan presented), replacing the 1.5 m “CLIC L-band” structure (a = 20—14 mm)
- e+ Source linacs requires larger aperture (a ≥ 20 mm) due to large beam size. Other linacs can use smaller aperture (a < 20 mm)



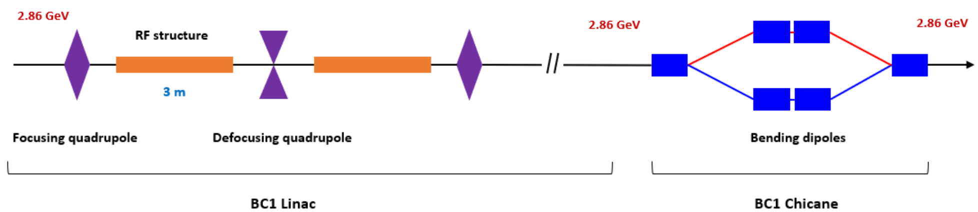
New injector complex design

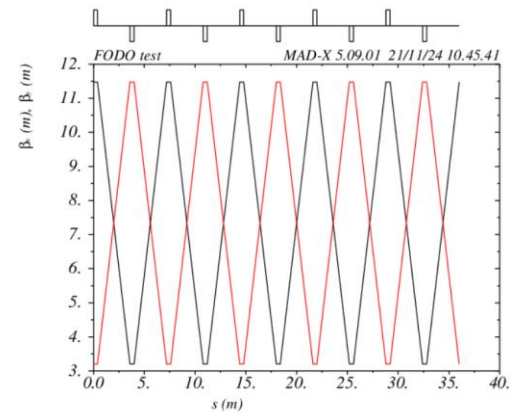
- Design of e- linacs

e- Injector Linac



BC1 Linac

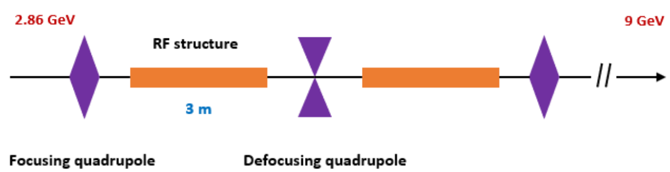




FODO phase advance: 76.345°

Spacing 3.2 m, k1 ~ 0.8584 m^{-1}

Booster Linac



- New L-band RF structure is used
    - 2 GHz, L = 3 m, a0 = 17 mm (19.5—14.5), d0 = 3.53mm (2.86—4.26)
    - 60 cells, 2π/3 phase advance per cell
- Doubling number of structures between quads increases jitter amplification significantly (e.g. F = 1.1 → 1.3 in Booster Linac), though misalignment effect is smaller

New injector complex design

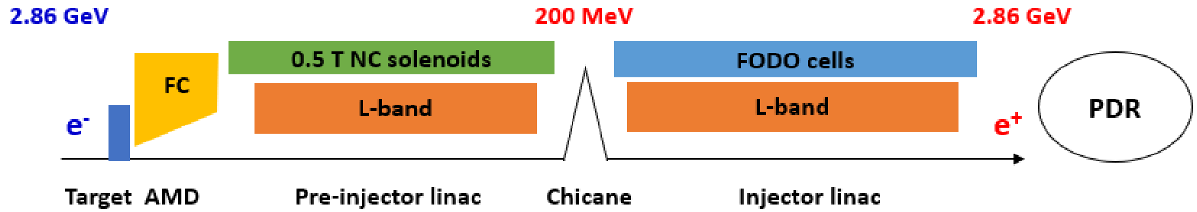
- Design parameters and results for e- linacs (DBA@380 GeV)
  - Simulation using RF-Track (Gaussian bunch w/ collective effects)
  - Voltages for BC1 and Booster Linac are from our latest RTML optimization (CLIC-Note-1199). Energy losses in arcs are compensated with higher gradient

Parameter	e- Injector Linac	BC1 Linac	Booster Linac
Bunch charge	~1.0 nC	~0.83 nC	~0.83 nC
E	0.200—2.86 GeV	2.86 GeV	2.86—9.01 GeV
E spread	1%—0.16%	0.12%—1.2%	1.2%--0.4%
Bunch length	1 mm	1.8 mm	~410 um
Emittance [X, Y]	Ploar.: [10, 10] um Unpol.: [50, 50] um	[700, 5] nm	[~704, 5] nm
Structures (w/o spare module)	60	10	124
Length (w/o spare module)	~216 m	~36 m	~446 m
Gradient	14.838 MV/m	15.017 MV/m	16.582 MV/m

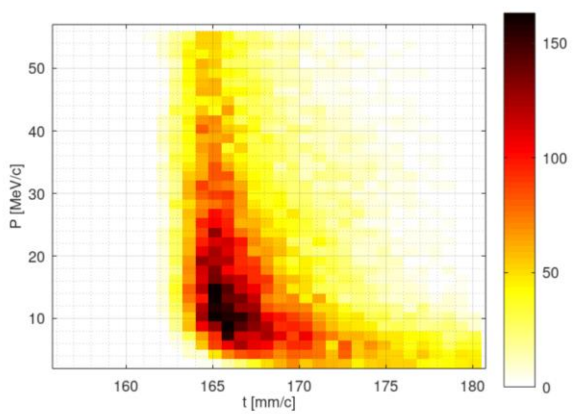
New injector complex design

- New **e+ Source** design is much more complicated and is **in progress**

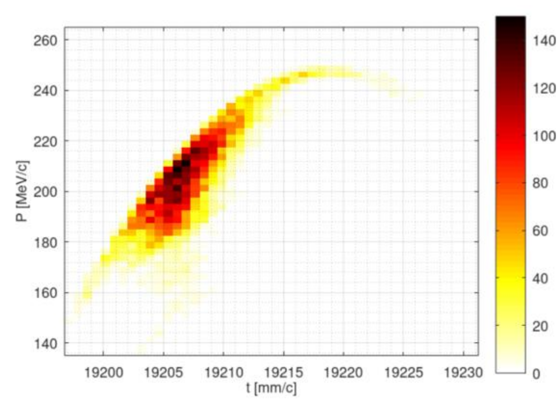
New e- E spread (rms)	**0.16%**
New e- spot size (rms)	**2.5 mm**
New target thickness	**16.5 mm**



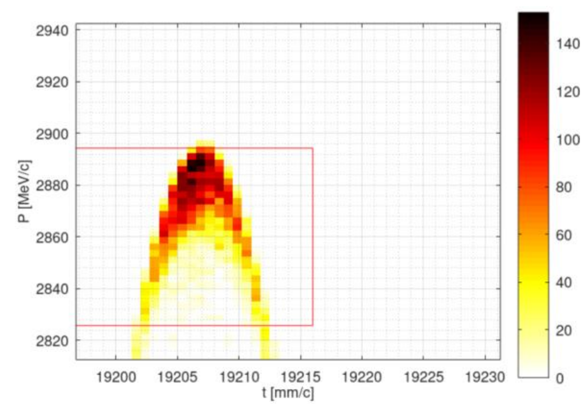
- Preliminary test (6D simulation to 200 MeV) shows expected results, that, assuming a 10% loss in the Injector Linac and a 20% loss in PDR & DR:
  - **PDR accepted e+ yield ~ 1.0, Electron bunch charge ~ 1.0 nC, PEDD ~ 33 J/g (required: < 35 J/g)**



AMD exit



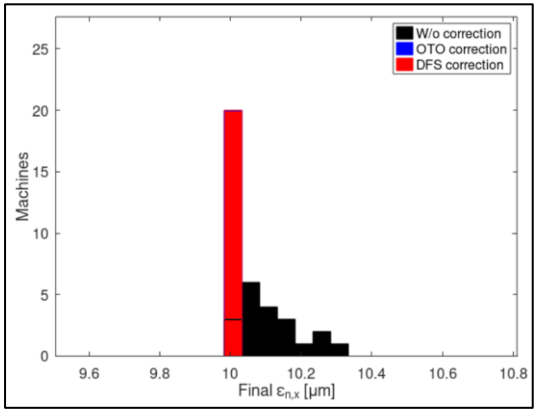
Pre-Injector Linac exit



Injector Linac exit

Beam based alignments

- Beam based alignment (BBA) for **e- Injector Linac**



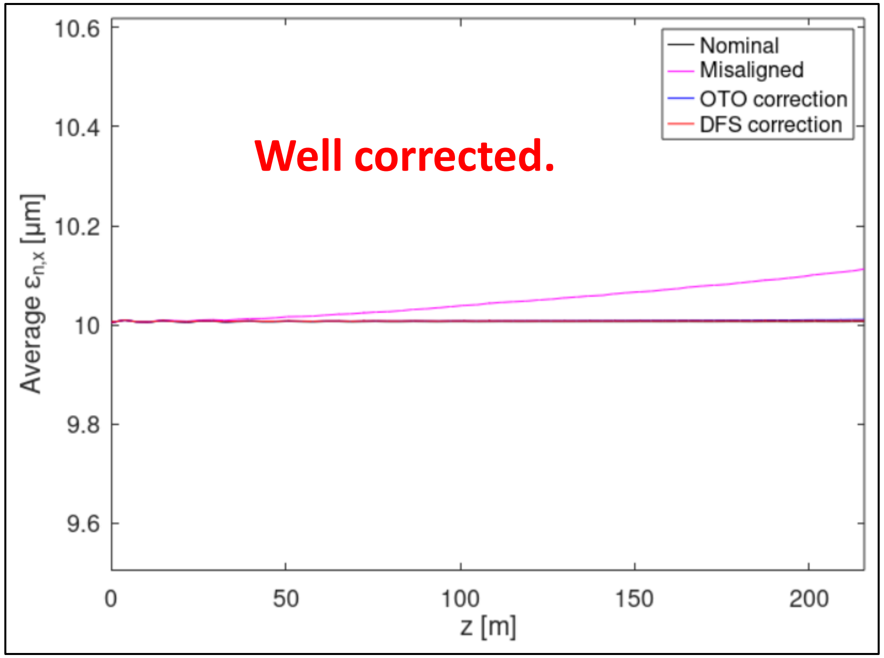
- Misalignments
  - **Position** error (x, y): σ = 100 um (Quads, RFs, BPMs)
  - **Angular** error (roll, pitch, yaw): σ = 100 urad (Quads, RFs, BPMs)
  - **BPM** resolution: σ = 1 um
  - More in progress

- BBA methods (typical approches)
  - One-To-One (OTO) orbit correction

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{R} \\ \beta_0 \mathbf{I} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \theta_{\mathbf{m}} \end{pmatrix}$$

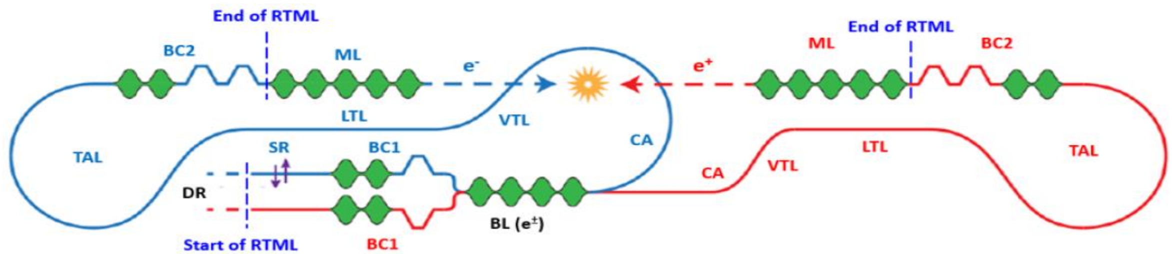
  - Dispersion-Free Steering (DFS) correction

$$\begin{pmatrix} & -\mathbf{x} \\ \omega_d & (\eta_0 - \eta) \\ & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} & \mathbf{R} \\ \omega_d & \mathbf{D} \\ \beta_1 & \mathbf{I} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \theta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \theta_{\mathbf{m}} \end{pmatrix}$$



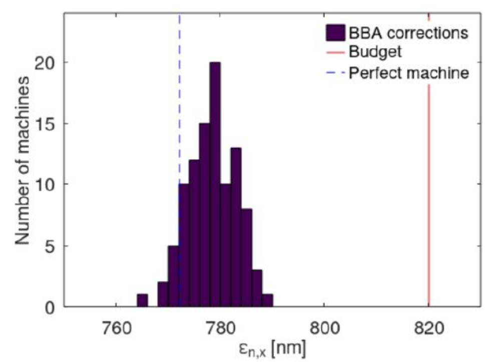
Beam based alignments

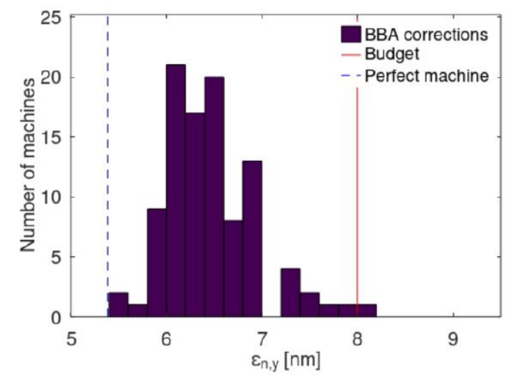
- BBA for **BC1** and **Booster Linac** is not particularly studied, as they are already included in the **Rings-To-Main-Linac (RTML)** beamline, where a complicated start-to-end BBA is applied with tight emittance growth budgets in RTML (CLIC-Note-1199)



Emittance budgets	$\epsilon_{n,x}$	$\epsilon_{n,y}$
Perfect machine	< 800	< 6
Static imperfections	< 820	< 8
Static and dynamic imperfections	< 850	< 10

- Required: ≥ 90% good machines
- Achieved: 99% (1% ε measurement error)
- Achieved: 94% (10% ε measurement error)





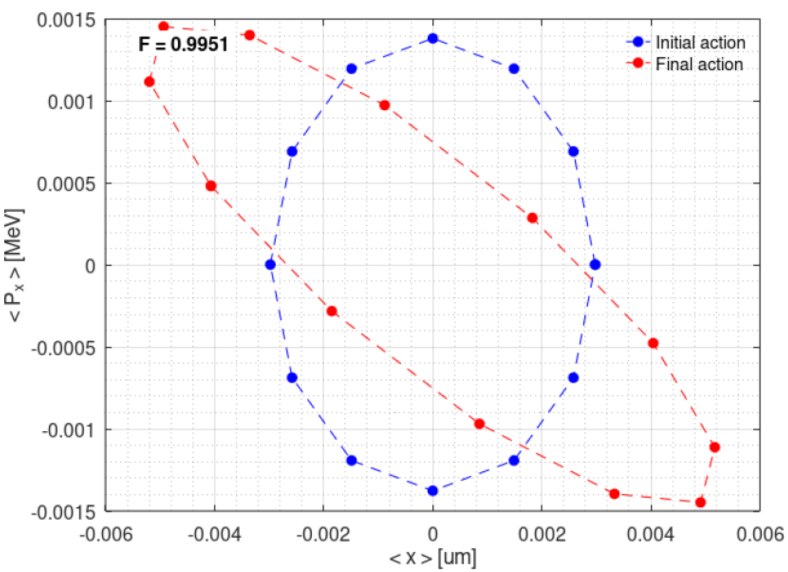
- Preliminary tests show that BBA could still work with structure aperture for BC1 and Booster Linac reduced from a0 = 17 mm to even a0 = 11 mm

Jitter amplifications

- Jitter amplification due to short-range wakefield (SRWF) is studied for Booster Linac (old design). Simulation using RF-Track
- Initial jitter assumed: 10%*σ(X, Px). Amplification independent on initial jitter
- Jitter amplification factor definition:

$$F_s = \frac{F_{W\neq 0}}{F_{W=0}} \text{ , where } F = \frac{J_{\text{final}}}{J_{\text{initial}}} = \sqrt{\frac{A_{\text{final}}}{A_{\text{initial}}}}$$

J: jitter, A: Action (ellipse area)



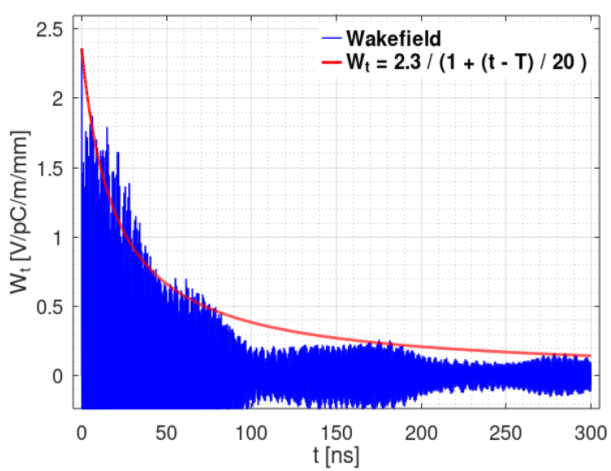
Jitter amplification factor (Fs)	Value
W/o SRWF	0.986
W/ SRWF	0.995
Due to SRWF	1.01

✓ Fs < 1 even w/o SRWF, due to the BNS damping effect (when E spread > 0)

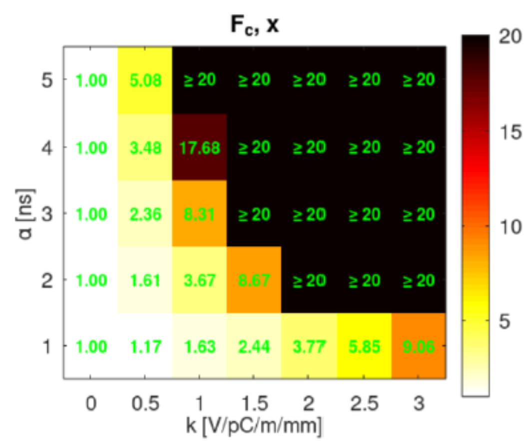
Jitter amplifications

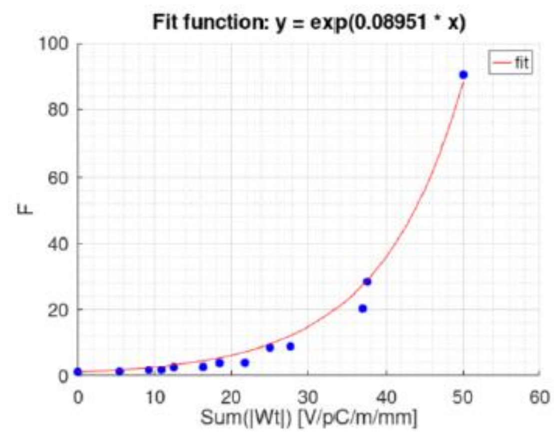
- Jitter amplification due to long-range wakefield (LRWF) is studied in steps:
  1. Definition of wake criteria from jitter amplification study, using an approximate wake envelope function (though effect is overestimated with envelope). A 2D scan is performed with different parameters (k, α), with single particle simulation (similar to full bunch simulation)

$$W_{\perp(t)} = \frac{k}{1 + \frac{t - T}{\alpha}}, \qquad t \geq T = 0.5 \text{ ns}$$



Arbitrary LRWF (from a test design)





✓ **F grows with Sum(|Wt|) over bunches exponentially**

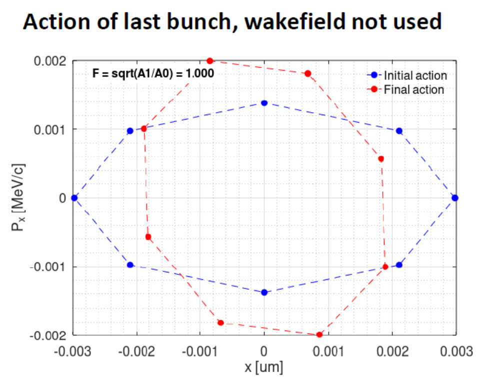
✓ **Finally, Sum(|Wt|) over bunches < 10 V/pC/m/mm is used as the wake criteria for RF design**

Jitter amplifications

- Jitter amplification due to long-range wakefield (LRWF) is studied in steps:
  1. Definition of wake criteria
  2. RF structure optimization (see Adnan's presentation)
  3. Wake test for jitter amplification

➢ **Coherent jitter:** trains evenly distributed on the ellipse (bunches have the same position in transverse phase space)

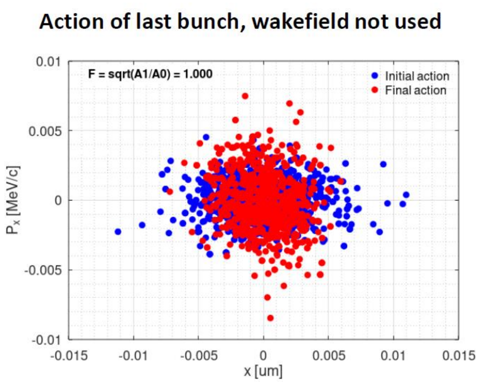
$$F_c = \frac{F_{W\neq 0}}{F_{W=0}} \text{ , where } F = \frac{J_{\text{final}}}{J_{\text{initial}}} = \sqrt{\frac{A_{\text{final}}}{A_{\text{initial}}}}$$



A: action (area of ellipse)

➢ **Incoherent jitter:** trains randomly distributed in transverse phase space (bunch positions are also random)

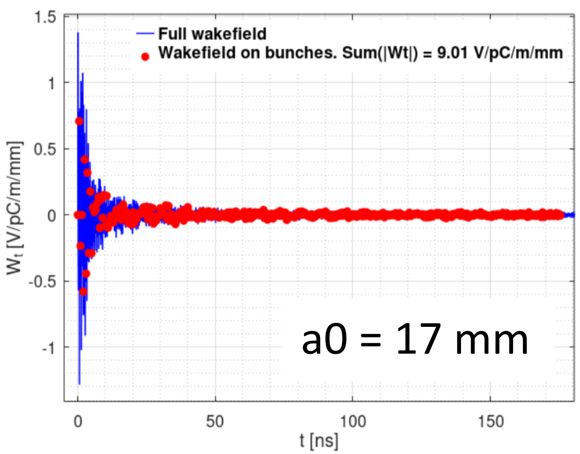
$$F_{rms} = \frac{F_{W\neq 0}}{F_{W=0}} \text{ , where } F = \frac{J_{\text{final}}}{J_{\text{initial}}} = \sqrt{\frac{A_{\text{final}}}{A_{\text{initial}}}}$$

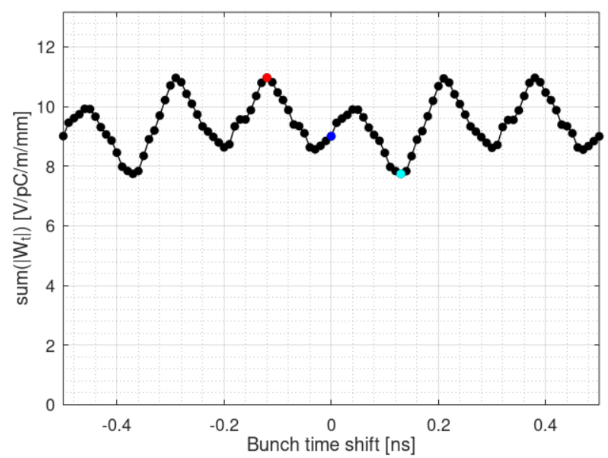


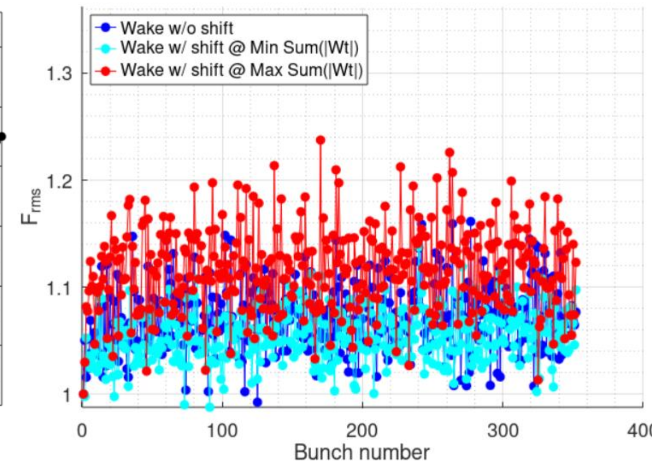
A: action (area of ellipse)

Jitter amplifications

- For stability, we shift the wakefield by ±0.5 ns, and take the worst wake (maximum sum(|Wt|)), which proves to be the worst jitter amplification







- Jitter amplification is taken to be the average of the last 200 bunches
  - ✓ For incoherent jitter, 100 trains are simulated (average is similar to 1000 or more trains)

<table>
<tr><th>Jitter amplification</th><th>e- Injector Linac</th><th>e+ Injector Linac</th><th>BC1 Linac</th><th>Booster Linac</th></tr>
<tr><td>Fc</td><td>1.01</td><td rowspan="2">In Progress</td><td>1.00</td><td>1.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Frms</td><td>1.53</td><td>1.00</td><td>1.12</td></tr>
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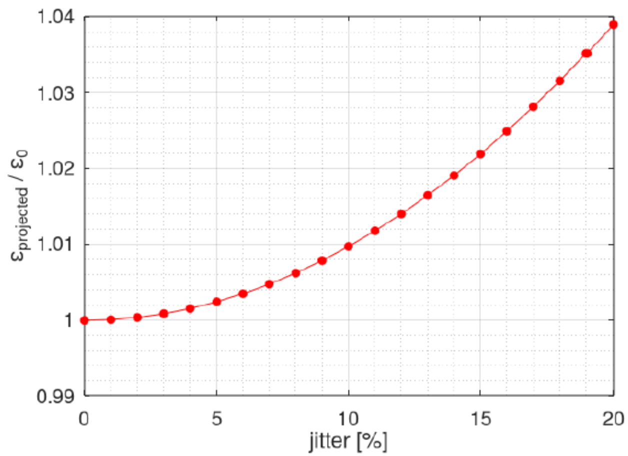
Jitter amplifications

- From incoherent jitter amplification to projected emittance growth (full train)
  - Taking the average projected emittance of randomly jittered trains



$$\frac{\varepsilon_{\text{projected}}}{\varepsilon_0} \approx 1 + J^2, \qquad J \approx \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_{\text{projected}}}{\varepsilon_0} - 1}$$

$$F = \frac{J_{\text{final}}}{J_{\text{initial}}} \approx \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_{\text{projected}}^{\text{final}} - \varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon_{\text{projected}}^{\text{initial}} - \varepsilon_0}}$$

$$\Delta\varepsilon_{\text{projected}} \approx \varepsilon_0 \cdot J_{\text{initial}}^2 \cdot (F^2 - 1)$$

- So the projected emittance growth can be estimated (e.g. 10% initial jitter):

Normalized emittance	e- Injector Linac	e+ Injector Linac	BC1 Linac	Booster Linac
Single bunch ε_0^n [x, y]	Polar.: 10 um Unpol.: 50 um	~10 mm	[700, 5] nm	[~704, 5] nm
$\Delta\varepsilon_{\text{projected}}^n$ [x, y]	~0.1 um ~0.7 um	In progress	~0	~[1.8, 0.01] nm

Conclusions

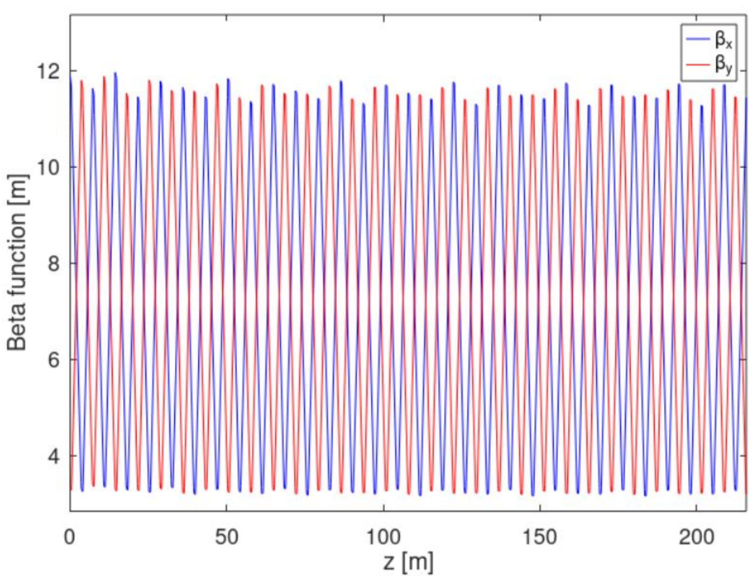
- CLIC **Main Beam Injector complex** redesigned with **simplified** layout. Much **shorter total length** and e- Injector Linac length
- Study focused on Drive beam-Based Acceleration (**DBA**) mode @ **380 GeV**
- Preliminary study of **misalignments**. **Well corrected** with **BBA**
- **Jitter amplifications** in the linacs estimated, that are small and **acceptable**
- Work in progress
  - Reoptimise **e+ source**, including e+ Injector Linac redesign
  - Update **RTML** design and BBA study using new BC1 Linac and Booster Linac
  - RTML e+ beam transfer lines redesign for **Civil Engineering consistency**, though not included in the Injector Complex

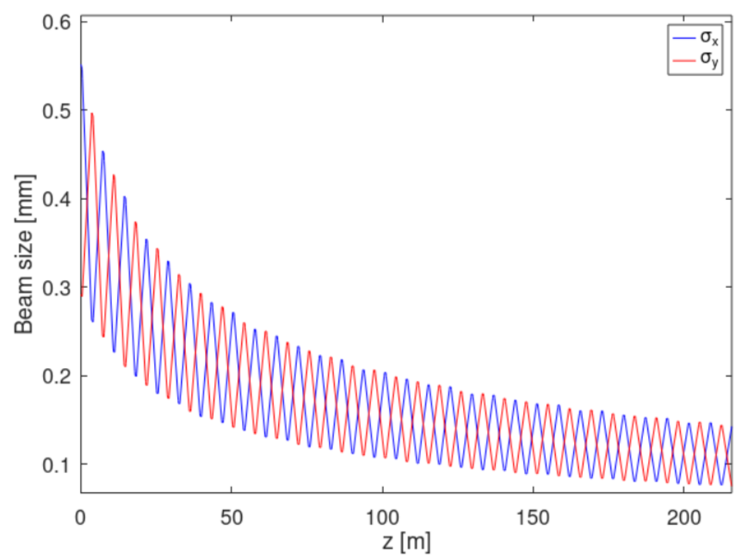
BACKUP

New e- Injector Linac design

- Results from RF-Track

Parameter	Unit	Value
Final E	GeV	2.860
Final E spread	%	0.16
Emittance growth	um	0





New Booster Linac design

- Results from RF-Track

Parameter	Unit	Value
Final E (energy losses in RTML considered)	GeV	9.010
Final E spread	%	0.39
Emittance growth	nm	0