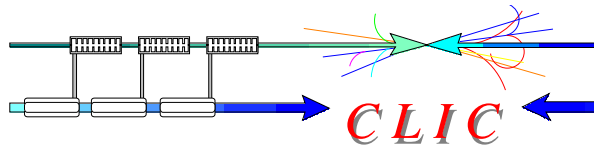


RF Design of CLIC main linac accelerating structure

17.10.2007
Alexej Grudiev

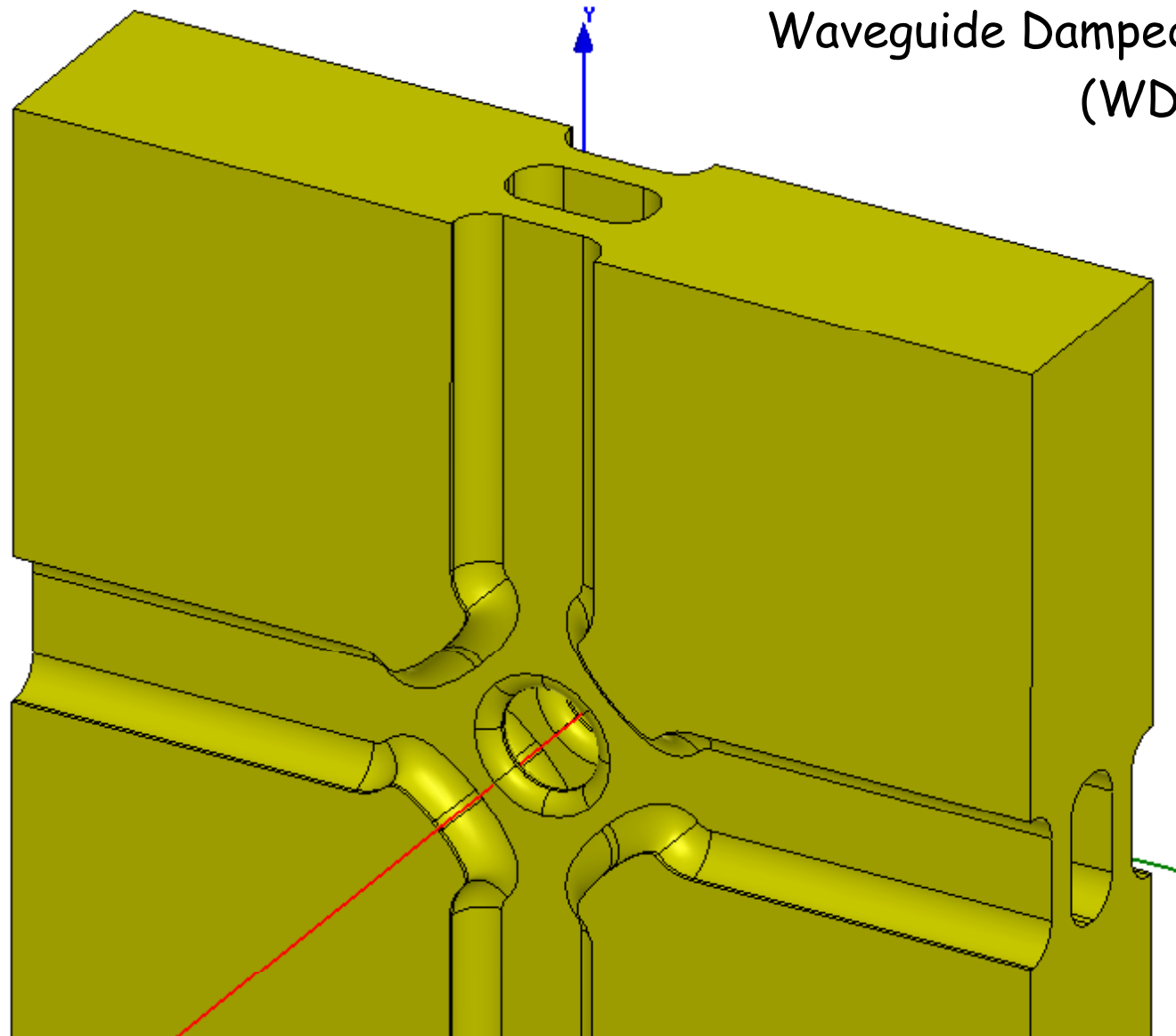
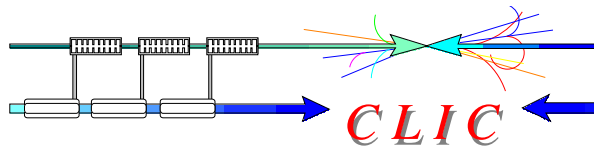


Outline



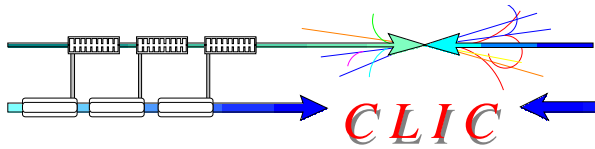
- Cell geometry
- Structure design
- CLIC structure parameters
 - Fundamental mode
 - Dipole modes

WDS cell geometry

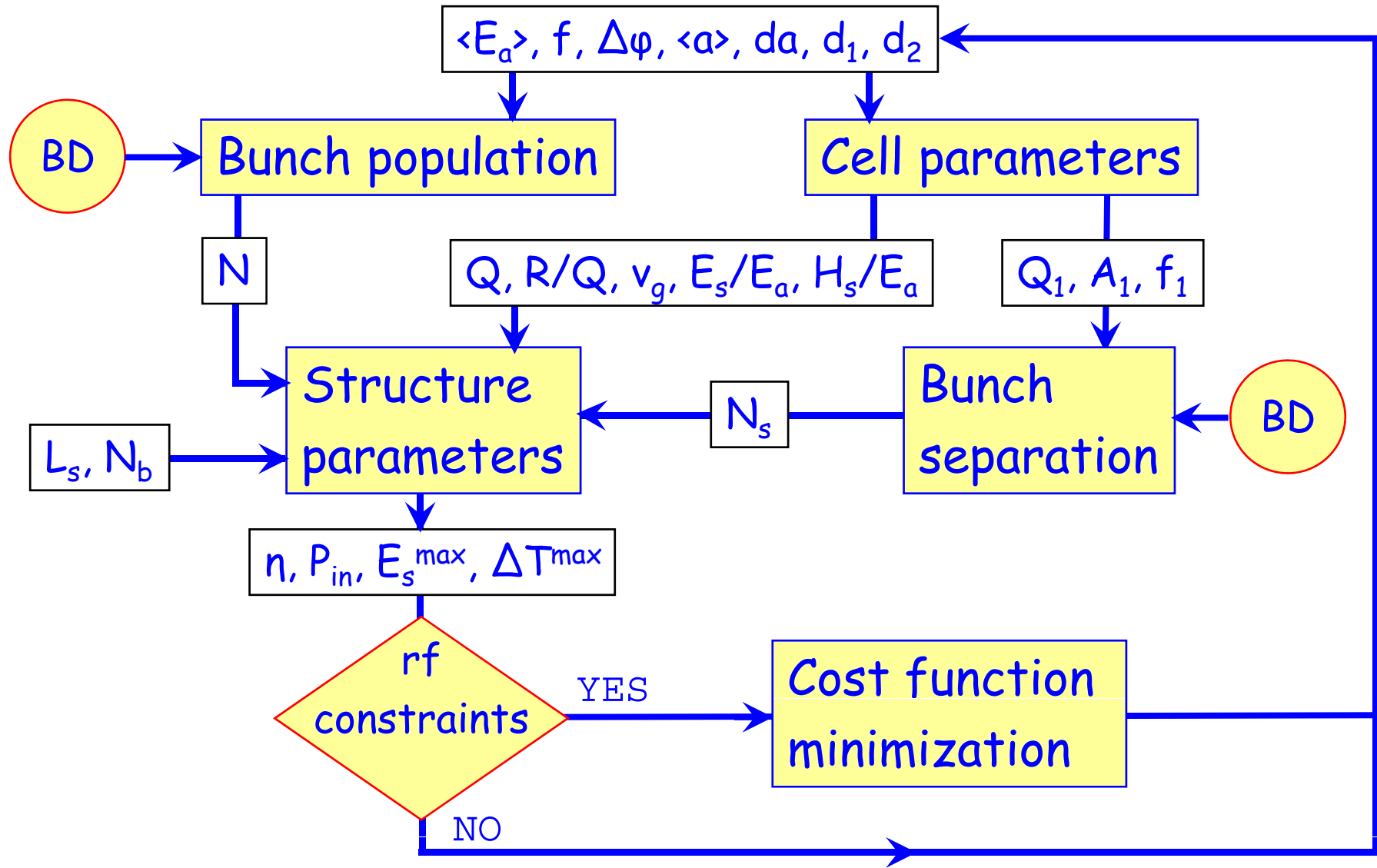


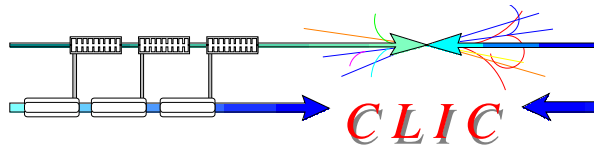
Waveguide Damped Structure
(WDS) 2 cells

- Minimize E-field
- Minimize H-field
- Provide good HOM damping
- Provide good vacuum pumping



Optimization procedure





Optimization constraints



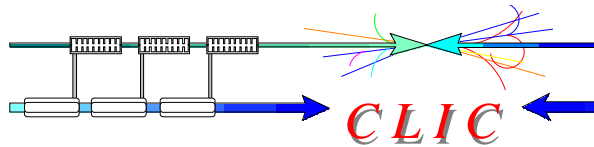
Beam dynamics (BD) constraints based on the simulation of the main linac, BDS and beam-beam collision at the IP:

- N - bunch population depends on $\langle a \rangle / \lambda$, $\Delta a / \langle a \rangle$, f and $\langle E_a \rangle$ because of short-range wakes
- N_s - bunch separation depends on the long-range dipole wake and is determined by the condition:

$$W_{t,2} \cdot N / E_a = 10 \text{ V/pC/mm/m} \cdot 4 \times 10^9 / 150 \text{ MV/m}$$

RF breakdown and pulsed surface heating (rf) constraints:

- $\Delta T^{\max}(H_{\text{surf}}^{\max}, t_p) < 56 \text{ K}$
- $E_{\text{surf}}^{\max} < 250 \text{ MV/m}$
- $P_{\text{in}} t_p^{1/3} / C_{\text{in}} = 18 \text{ MW} \cdot \text{ns}^{1/3} / \text{mm}$



Optimizing Figure of Merit

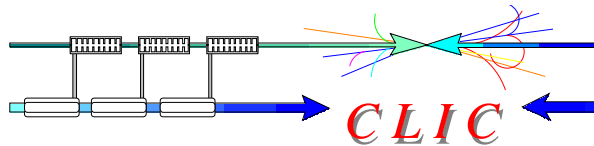


Luminosity per linac input power:

$$\frac{L}{P_l} = \frac{L_{bx} N_b f_{rep}}{e E_c N N_b f_{rep}} = \frac{1}{e E_{cm}} \cdot \frac{L_{bx}}{N} \eta$$

Collision energy is constant

Figure of Merit (FoM = nL_{bx}/N)
in [a.u.] = $[1e34/bx/m^2 \cdot \% / 1e9]$



Cost model



Total cost = Investment cost + Electricity cost for 10 years

$$C_t = C_i + C_e$$

$$C_i = \text{Excel}\{f_r; E_p; t_p; E_a; L_s; f; \Delta\varphi\}$$

Repetition frequency;

Pulse energy;

Pulse length;

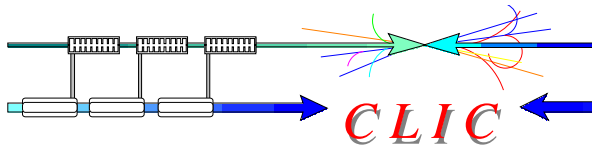
Accelerating gradient;

Structure length (couplers included);

Operating frequency;

rf phase advance per cell

$$C_e = (0.032 + 2.4/\text{FoM})$$

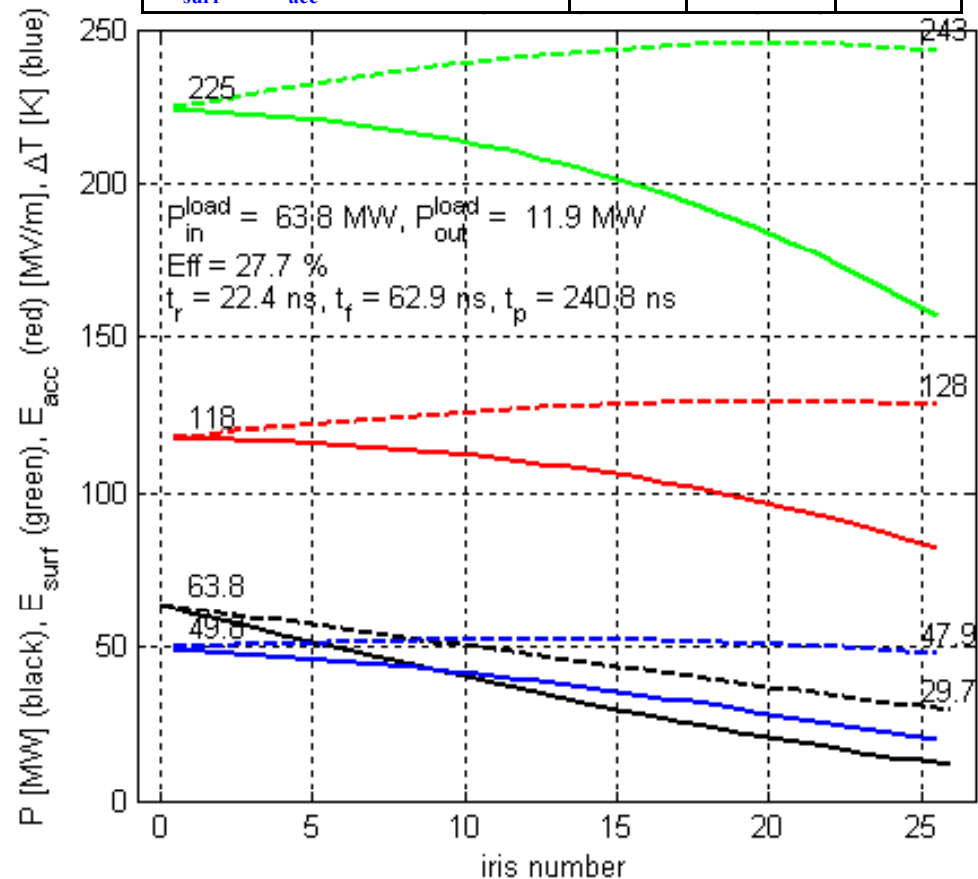


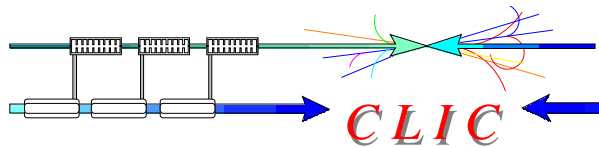
Parameters of new structure



Structure	CLIC_G
Frequency: f [GHz]	12
Average iris radius/wavelength: $\langle a \rangle / \lambda$	0.11
Input/Output iris radii: $a_{1,2}$ [mm]	3.15, 2.35
Input/Output iris thickness: $d_{1,2}$ [mm]	1.67, 1.00
N. of reg. cells, str. length: N_c, l [mm]	24, 229
Bunch separation: N_s [rf cycles]	6
Luminosity per bunch X-ing: L_{bx} [m ⁻²]	1.22×10^{34}
Bunch population: N	3.72×10^9
Number of bunches in a train: N_b	312
Filling time, rise time: τ_f, τ_r [ns]	62.9, 22.4
Pulse length: τ_p [ns]	240.8
Input power: P_{in} [MW]	63.8
$P_{in} / Ct_p^{1/3}$ [MW/mm ns ^{1/3}]	18
Max. surface field: E_{surf}^{max} [MV/m]	245
Max. temperature rise: ΔT^{max} [K]	53
Efficiency: η [%]	27.7
Figure of merit: $\eta L_{bx} / N$ [a.u.]	9.1

Cell	first	middle	last
Group velocity: v_g/c [%]	1.66,	1.19	0.83
Q^{Cu}	6100	6177	6265
R'/Q [Linac kOhm/m]	14.6	16.2	17.9
E_{surf}^{max} / E_{acc}	1.9	1.9	1.9





Transverse impedances and wakes in cells



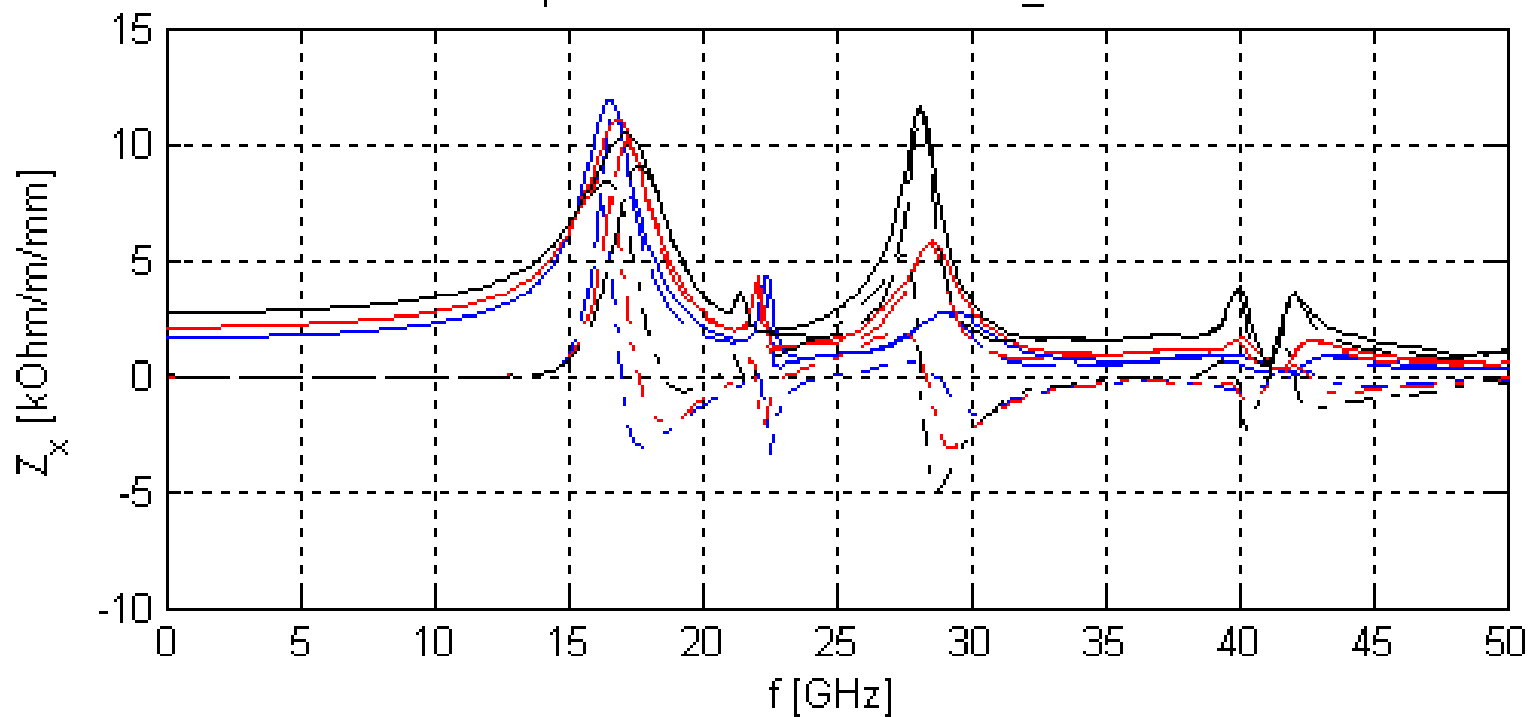
cell	first	middle	last
Q_1	10	7.7	6.3
A_1 [V/pC/mm/m]	117	140	156
f_1 [GHz]	16.74	17.21	17.67

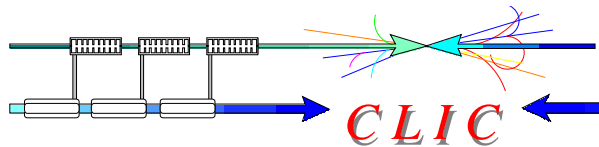
Blue - first cell

Red - middle cell

Black - last cell

Impedance and Wake of CLIC_G cells





Transverse long-range wakes in CLIC_G

