

# TLEP IR Chromatic Correction

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thanks to B.Holzer

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## New parameters

Parameter	[Units]	TLEP t A	TLEP t B
Beam energy $E_{\text{beam}}$	[GeV]	175	175
Circumference $f_{\text{rep}}$	[km]	100	100
Bunch population $N_e$	[ $10^{11}$ ]	0.88	7.0
Number of bunches $n_b$		160	20
Bunch length $\sigma_z$	[mm]	0.77	1.95
IP beam size $\sigma_x^*/\sigma_y^*$	[ $\mu\text{m}$ ]	45/0.045	126/0.126
Emittance (IP) $\epsilon_x/\epsilon_y$	[nm]	2.0/0.002	16.0/0.016
Beta functions (IP) $\beta_x^*/\beta_y^*$	[m]	1.0/0.001	1.0/0.001
Luminosity $\mathcal{L}_T$	[ $10^{34}\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ ]	1.32	1.04

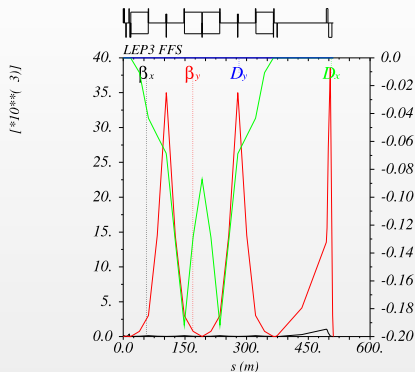
# Final Focus Design

## FFS facts

- Following linear colliders, we consider dedicated chromatic correction scheme.
- Since the horizontal beta function  $\beta_x^*$  is very large (1 m) we do not consider horizontal chromatic correction section (CCX).
- Vertical correction is performed using horizontal dispersion and normal sextupoles.

## FFS parameters

- $L_{\text{FFS}} = 511 \text{ m}$
- $L^* = 3.5 \text{ m}$
- $L_{\text{QD0}} = 7.90 \text{ m}$
- $k_{\text{QD0}} = -0.034262 \text{ m}^{-2}$



## Bending section

- Bending Angle, bending magnet length and dispersion comparable to the arc.
- $B_{\text{dip}} = 0.06 \text{ T}$ ,  $D_x^{\text{max}} = 0.19 \text{ m}$

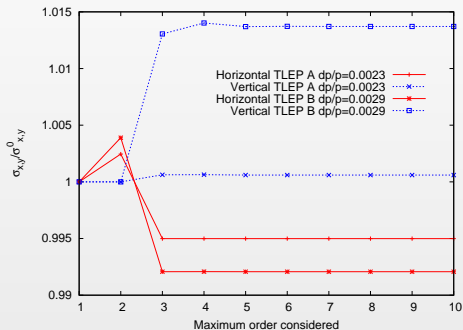
# Nonlinear optimization

## MAPCLASS Beam sizes

$$\sigma_x^*(A) = 44.50 \mu\text{m}, \sigma_y^*(A) = 44.78 \text{nm}$$

$$\sigma_x^*(B) = 125.49 \mu\text{m}, \sigma_y^*(B) = 128.31 \text{nm}$$

- Even without horizontal chromatic correction, the horizontal aberrations are negligible.
- Vertical chromatic correction is almost perfect for TLEP A and the aberration content is below 1.5% of the beam size for TLEP B.

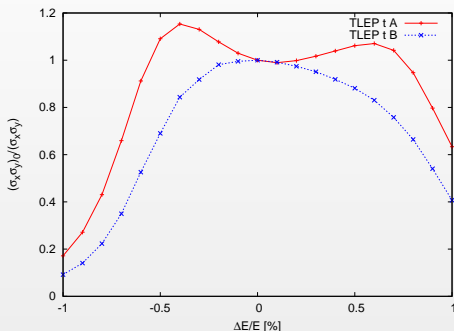


# Performance at the IP

## PLACET Beam sizes

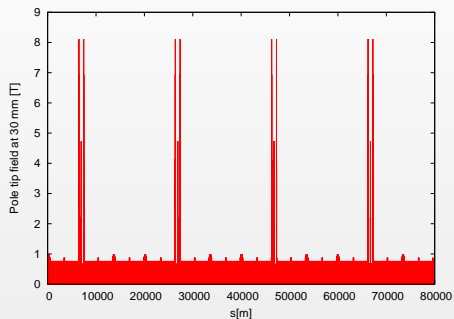
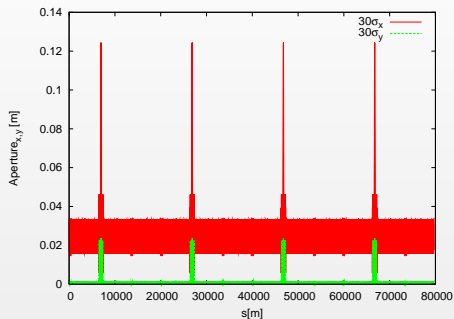
$$\sigma_x^*(A) = 44.67 \mu\text{m}, \sigma_y^*(A) = 44.66 \text{nm}$$

$$\sigma_x^*(B) = 123.74 \mu\text{m}, \sigma_y^*(B) = 131.7 \text{nm}$$



The effect of synchrotron radiation is negligible since the strength of the bending magnets is comparable to the ones used in the arc.

# Inserting the FFS in the ring lattice



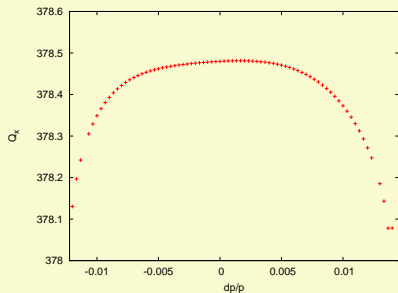
## Open issues

- Pole tip field at QF1 is quite high. Field of 14 T at  $12\sigma$  (collimation).
- Take into account  $\beta$ -variation due to beam-beam effects. This variation is around 10 – 20% that represents the same variation in the aperture and pole tip field.

# Stability: Tunes

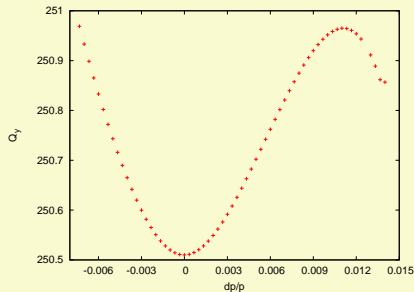
Final Focus System:

$$Q_x = 378.48$$



- Relatively small plateau for  $dp/p = \pm 1\%$ .

$$Q_y = 250.51$$

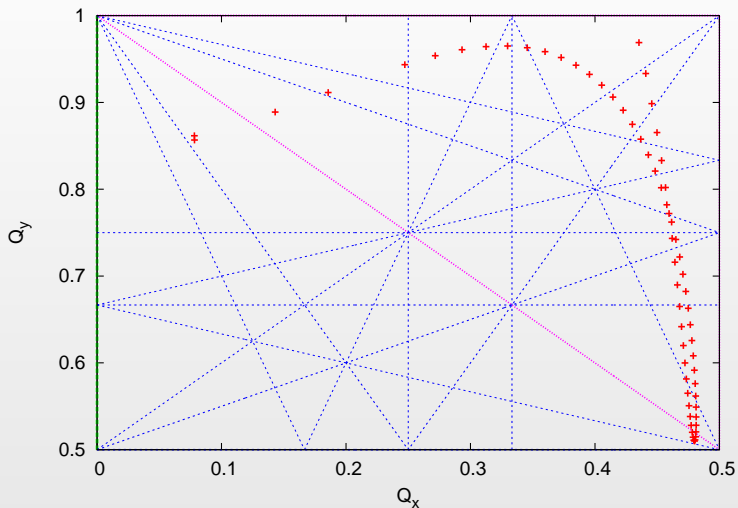


- Some third order contributions remain.
- Almost  $dp/p = \pm 1\%$  stability.

## Without chromatic correction

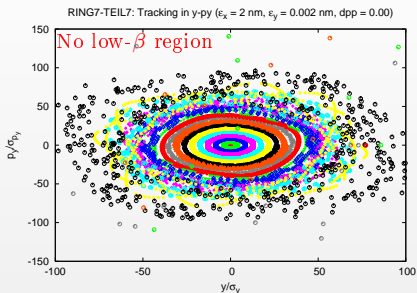
The stability for this scheme is below  $dp/p = 0.03\%$ . This means that a dedicated chromatic correction section is needed.

## Stability: Tunes

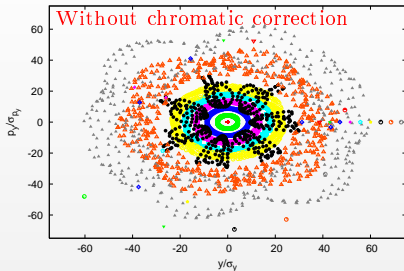
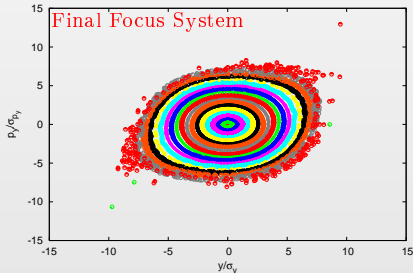




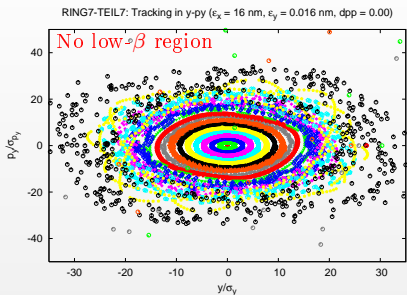
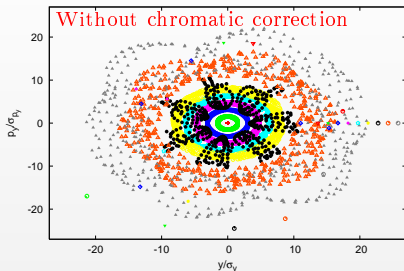
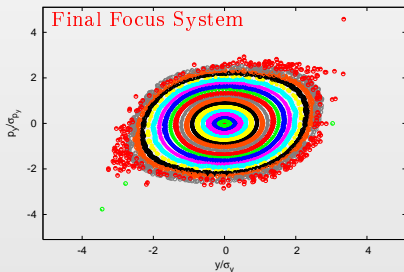
## Vertical phase space after 500 turns. On momentum. tlep A



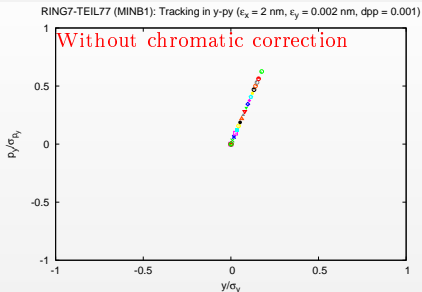
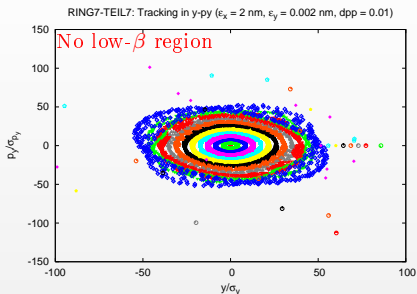
- For on momentum particles the phase space without low- $\beta$  insertions is stable  $> 25\sigma$ .
- Without chromatic correction this is reduced to  $\sim 20\sigma$ .
- For the FFS the stability region is  $\sim 6\sigma$ .

RING7-TEIL77 (MINB1): Tracking in y-py ( $\epsilon_x = 2$  nm,  $\epsilon_y = 0.002$  nm, dpp = 0.00)RING7-TEIL77 (MINB2): Tracking in y-py ( $\epsilon_x = 2$  nm,  $\epsilon_y = 0.002$  nm, dpp = 0.00)

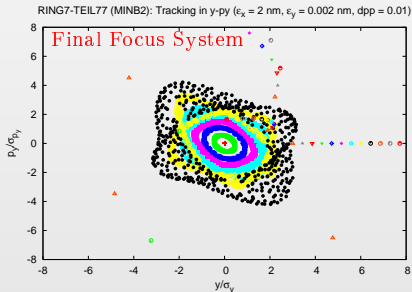
## Vertical phase space after 500 turns. On momentum. tlep B

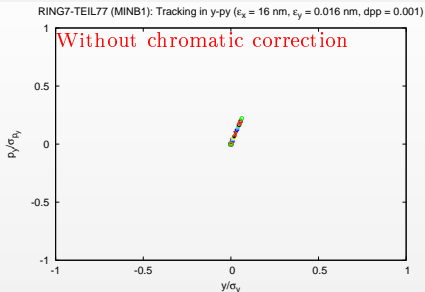
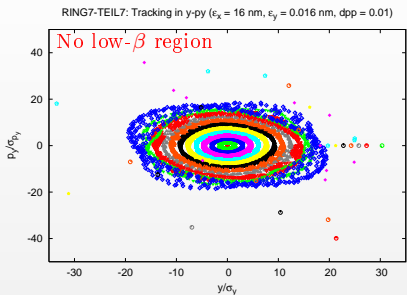
RING7-TEIL77 (MINB1): Tracking in y-py ( $\epsilon_x = 16$  nm,  $\epsilon_y = 0.016$  nm, dpp = 0.00)RING7-TEIL77 (MINB2): Tracking in y-py ( $\epsilon_x = 16$  nm,  $\epsilon_y = 0.016$  nm, dpp = 0.00)

- For on momentum particles the phase space without low- $\beta$  insertions is stable  $> 10\sigma$ .
- Without chromatic correction this is reduced to  $\sim 7\sigma$ .
- For the FFS the stability region is  $\sim 2\sigma$ .
- Far from the desired performance.

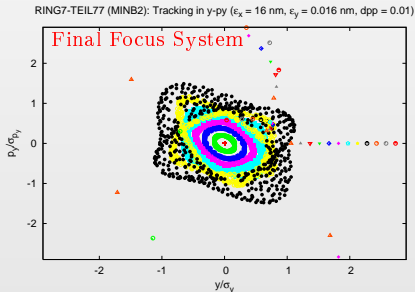
Vertical phase space after 500 turns. Off momentum  $dp/p = 1\%$ . tlep A

- DA for the Ring without low- $\beta$  insertions is slightly reduced. But still  $> 25\sigma$ .
- Without chromatic correction all the particles are lost within the first turn even with momentum spread of  $dp/p = 0.1\%$ .
- For the ring with FFS, the DA is notably reduced. Particles are stable only for  $< 2\sigma$ .
- Clearly needs some improvement.

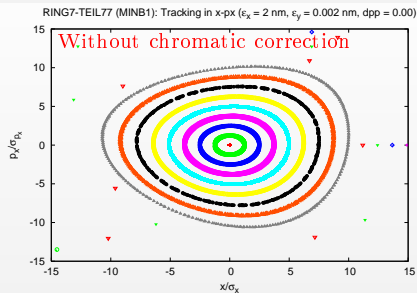
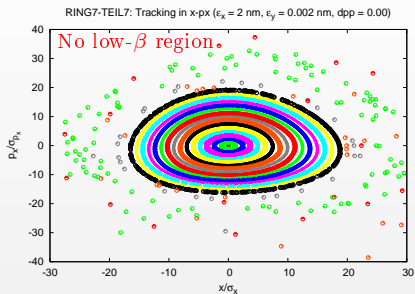


Vertical phase space after 500 turns. Off momentum  $dp/p = 1\%$ . tlep B

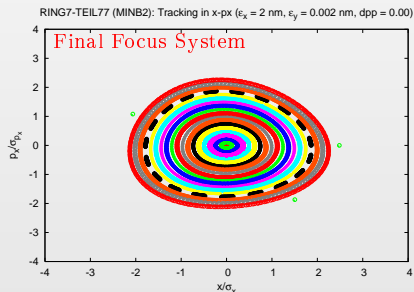
- DA for the Ring without low- $\beta$  insertions is slightly reduced. But still  $> 10\sigma$ .
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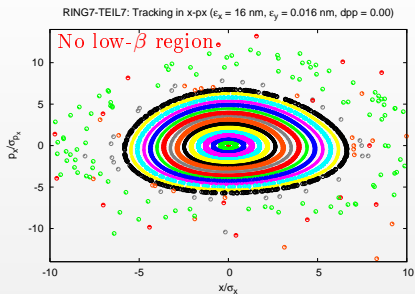
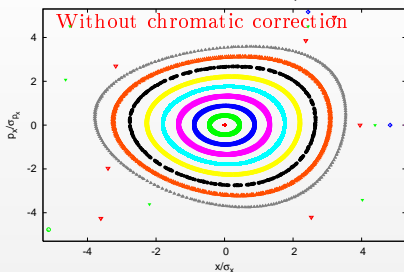
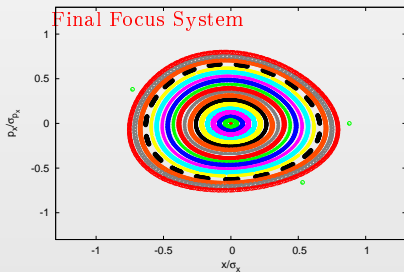
## Horizontal phase space after 500 turns. On momentum. tlep A



- For on momentum particles the phase space without low- $\beta$  insertions is stable  $\sim 15\sigma$ .
- Without chromatic correction this is reduced to  $\sim 10\sigma$ .
- For the FFS the stability region is  $\sim 2\sigma$ .
- Far from the desired performance.

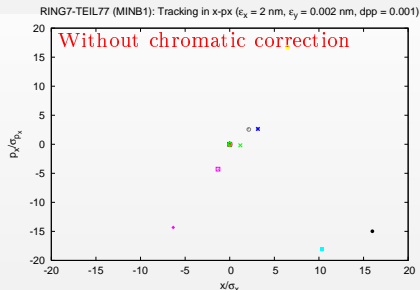
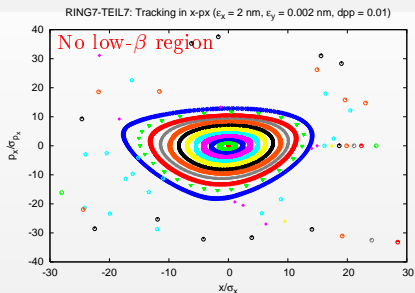


## Horizontal phase space after 500 turns. On momentum. tlep B

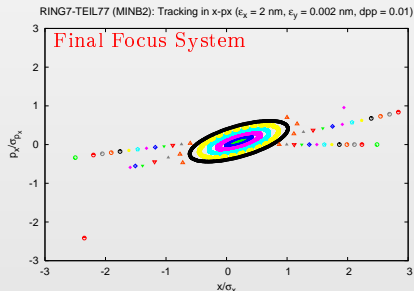
RING7-TEIL77 (MINB1): Tracking in x-px ( $\epsilon_x = 16$  nm,  $\epsilon_y = 0.016$  nm,  $dpp = 0.00$ )RING7-TEIL77 (MINB2): Tracking in x-px ( $\epsilon_x = 16$  nm,  $\epsilon_y = 0.016$  nm,  $dpp = 0.00$ )

- For on momentum particles the phase space without low- $\beta$  insertions is stable  $> 5\sigma$ .
- Without chromatic correction this is reduced to  $\sim 3\sigma - 4\sigma$ .
- For the FFS the stability region is  $> 0.5\sigma$ .
- Far from the desired performance.

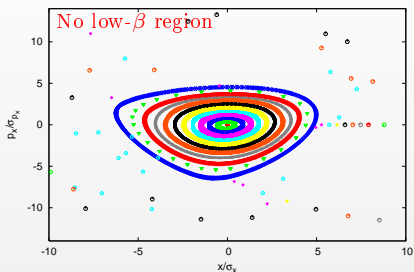
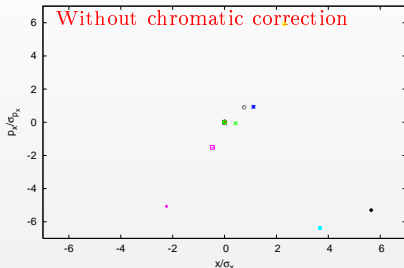
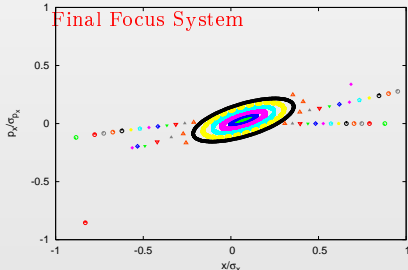
# Horizontal phase space after 500 turns. Off momentum $dp/p = 1\%$ . tlep A



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- Without chromatic correction all the particles are lost within the first turn even with momentum spread of  $dp/p = 0.1\%$ .
- For the ring with FFS, the DA is notably reduced. Particles are stable only for  $< 1\sigma$ .
- Clearly needs some improvement.



# Horizontal phase space after 500 turns. Off momentum $dp/p = 1\%$ . tlep B

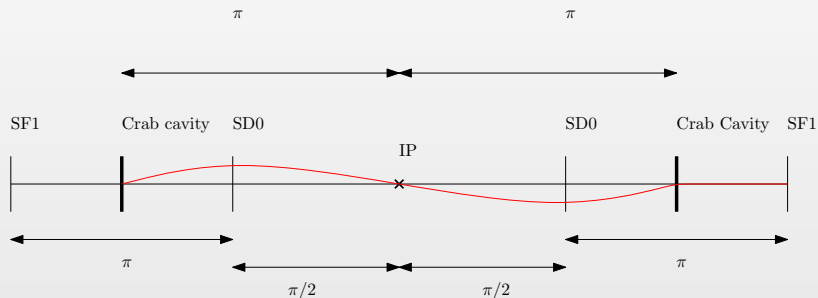
RING7-TEIL7: Tracking in x-px ( $\epsilon_x = 16$  nm,  $\epsilon_y = 0.016$  nm,  $dpp = 0.01$ )RING7-TEIL77 (MINB1): Tracking in x-px ( $\epsilon_x = 16$  nm,  $\epsilon_y = 0.016$  nm,  $dpp = 0.001$ )RING7-TEIL77 (MINB2): Tracking in x-px ( $\epsilon_x = 16$  nm,  $\epsilon_y = 0.016$  nm,  $dpp = 0.01$ )

- DA for the Ring without low- $\beta$  insertions is slightly reduced. But still  $> 5\sigma$ .
- Without chromatic correction all the particles are lost within the first turn even with momentum spread of  $dp/p = 0.1\%$ .
- For the ring with FFS, the DA is notably reduced. Particles are stable only for  $< 0.25\sigma$ .
- Clearly needs some improvement.



# Traveling waist scheme

- We expect some luminosity gain when we consider a crab waist scheme.
- The structure of the FFS allows the introduction of a crab cavity between vertical sextupoles.
- Orbit bumps introduced by Crab cavities are compensated choosing the right phase advance between them.



## Conclusions and future prospects

- It seems that local chromatic correction is needed to compensate aberrations and ensure stability.
- We have designed a proposal for the FFS based on linear colliders.
  - From the point of view of chromatic aberrations, horizontal correction section perhaps is not needed.
- Stability needs improvement.
- Horizontal plane stability possible solutions:
  - Add a horizontal chromatic correction section (CCX).
  - Octupoles.
  - Match arc FODO cell sextupoles phase advance.
  - Match phase advance between IP's.
- Vertical plane stability:
  - Add higher order multipoles to correct remaining aberrations.
  - Match phase advance between IP's.
- Magnet alignment and magnetic field quality tolerances need to be studied.
- Traveling waist scheme would fit into de FFS structure. Detailed studies are required.