

FCC  
— RF —  
Considerations

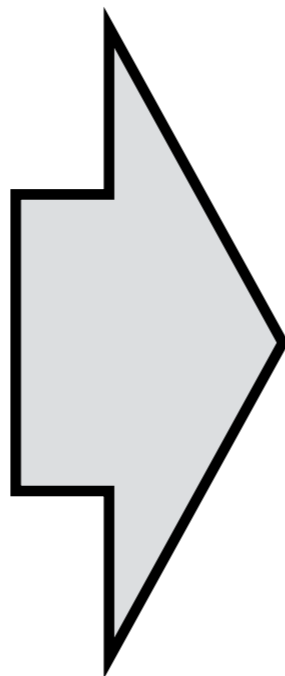
FCC-RF-Working Group

S. Aull, O. Brunner, A. Butterworth, N. Schwerg, M. Therasse

parameter	FCC-ee crab waist (2 IPs)			
	Z	W	H	t
$E_{\text{beam}}$ [GeV]	45.5	80	120	175
current [mA]	1450	152	30	6.6
$P_{\text{SR,tot}}$ [MW]	100	100	100	100
no. bunches	90300	5162	770	78
$N_b$ ( $10^{11}$ )	0.33	0.6	0.8	1.7
$\sigma_x$ [nm]	0.09	0.27	0.61	1.3
$\sigma_y$ [pm]	1.0	1.0	1.2	2.5

towards a new FCC-ee  
parameter baseline – v2

Frank Zimmermann  
based on input from many colleagues  
FCC-ee design meeting  
9 December 2015



	V_tot	n_bunch	I_beam	E_turnloss
<b>Z</b>	0.08	90300	1450	0.034
<b>W</b>	0.8	5162	152	0.33
<b>H</b>	5.5	770	30	1.67
<b>t</b>	10	78	6.6	7.55

# Input

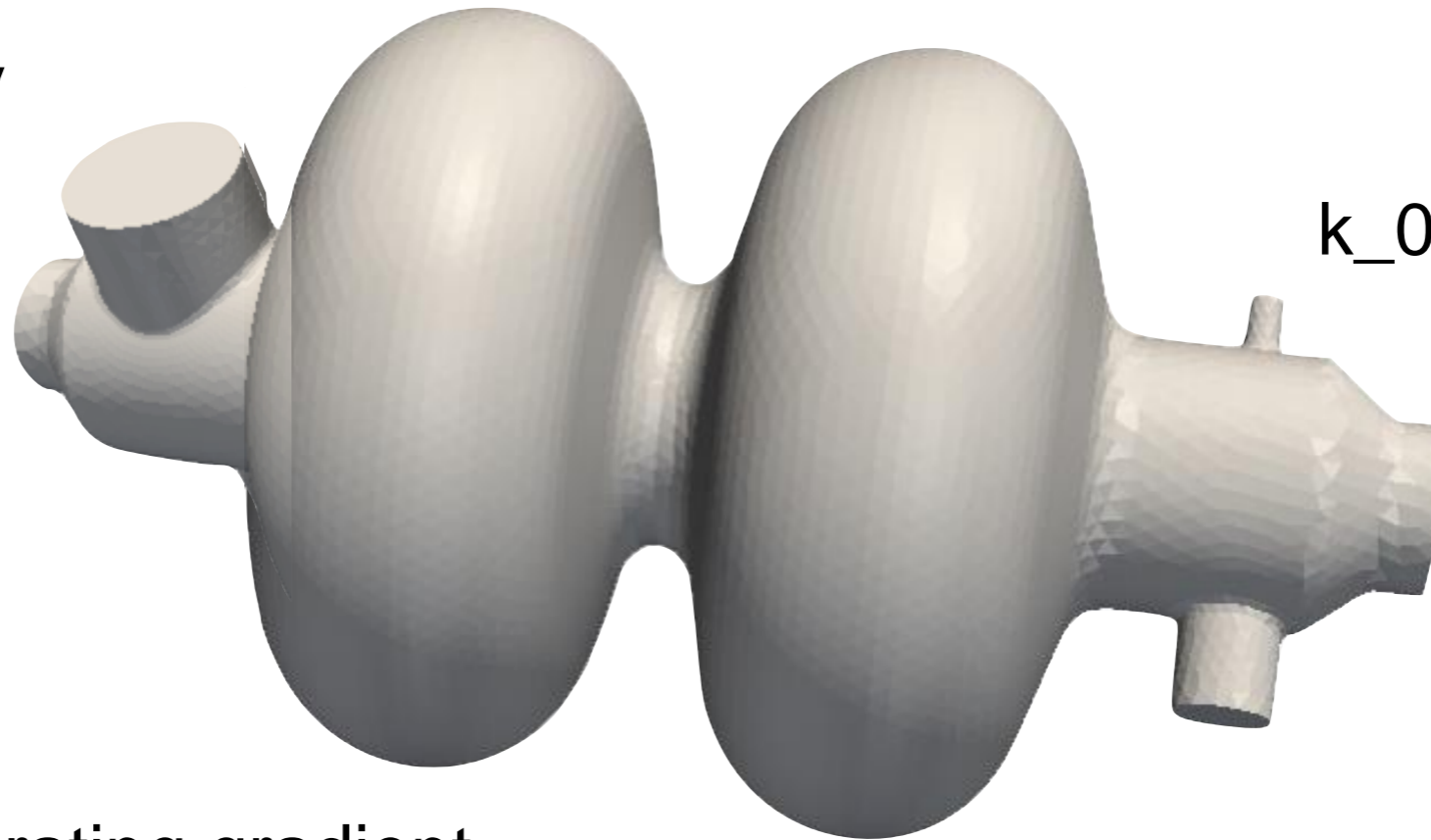
Machine Parameters

$G$  : Geometry factor

$R_s$  : Surface Resistivity

$f$  : Frequency

$k_0$  : Loss factor



$E_{acc}$  : Accelerating gradient

$n_{cells}$  : Number of cells

# Design and Technology

**Choices**

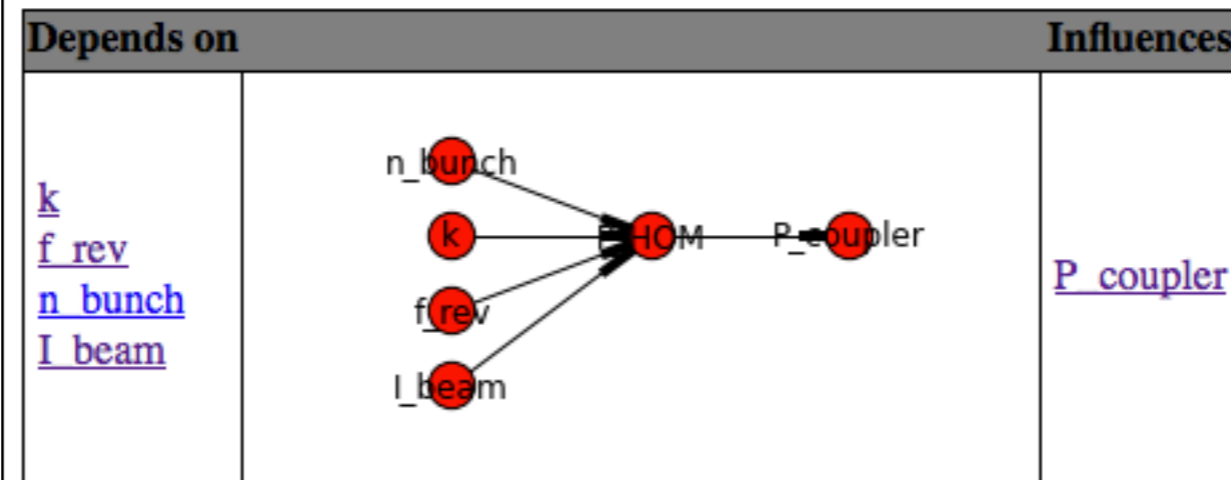
## P\_HOM : Beam loss per accelerating cell

$$P_{\text{HOM}} = (I_{\text{beam}}/1000)**2 * (k*1e12) / (f_{\text{rev}}*1000) / n_{\text{bunch}} / 1000$$

Value : 0.194805194805 kW

Limits : None ----> 4 kW

Dependency :



# Interrelationships

and  
**Limits**

### Q\_ext\_matched : External q-factor

$$Q_{ext\_matched} = V_{cavity} * 1e6 / (2 * R_{overQ} * I_{beam} / 1000 * \sin\_phi)$$

Value : 2742612.30705 -

Limits : 10000.0 - ----> 5000000.0 -

Dependency :

Depends on	Influences
<a href="#">sin_phi</a>	<a href="#">I_beam</a>

### V\_cavity : Accelerating voltage per cavity

$$V_{cavity} = E_{acc} * (l_{cell} / 100) * n_{cell}$$

Value : 4.49688687 MV

Limits : None ----> None

Dependency :

Depends on	Influences
<a href="#">l_cell</a> <a href="#">E_acc</a> <a href="#">n_cell</a>	<p><a href="#">Q_ext_matched</a>  <a href="#">n_cavity</a></p>

### n\_cavity : Total number of accelerating cavities

$$n_{cavity} = (V_{tot} * 1000) / V_{cavity}$$

Value : 1223.06834906 -

Limits : 1 - ----> 10000 -

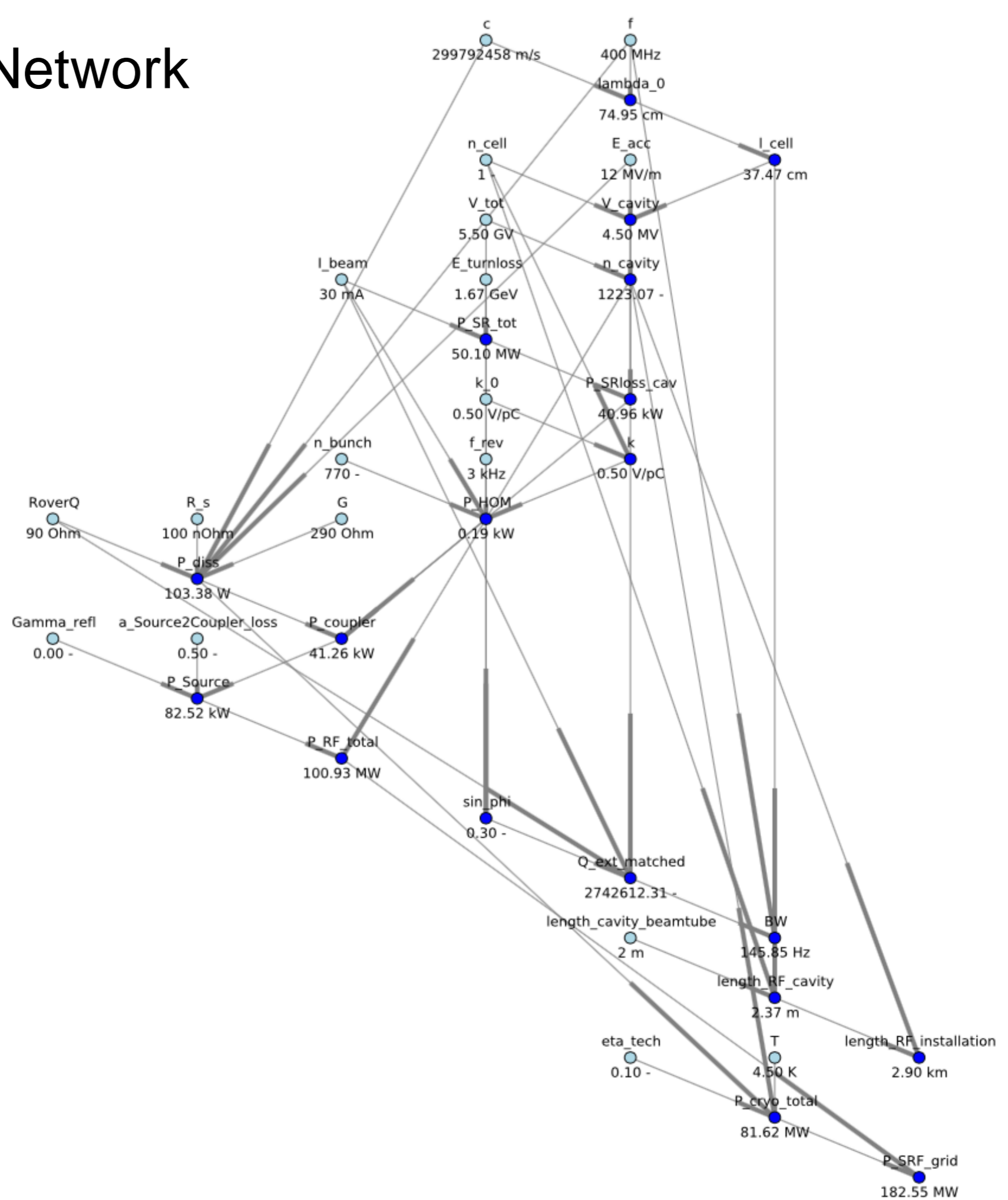
Dependency :

Depends on	Influences
<a href="#">V_tot</a> <a href="#">V_cavity</a>	<p><a href="#">P_RF_total</a>  <a href="#">P_SRloss_cav</a>  <a href="#">length_RF_install</a>  <a href="#">P_cryo_total</a></p>

# Interrelationships

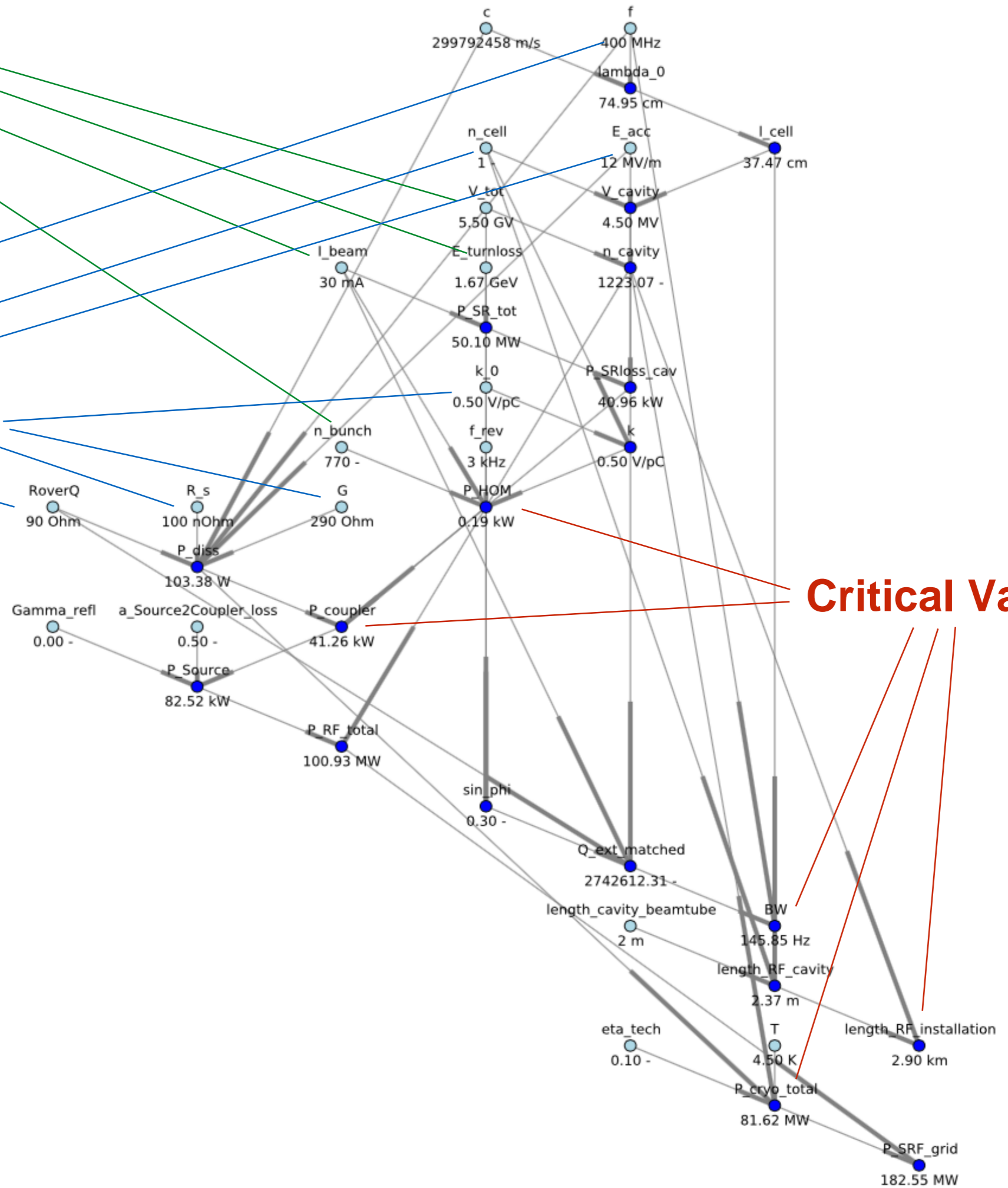
Collection of Quantities

# Interrelationship Network



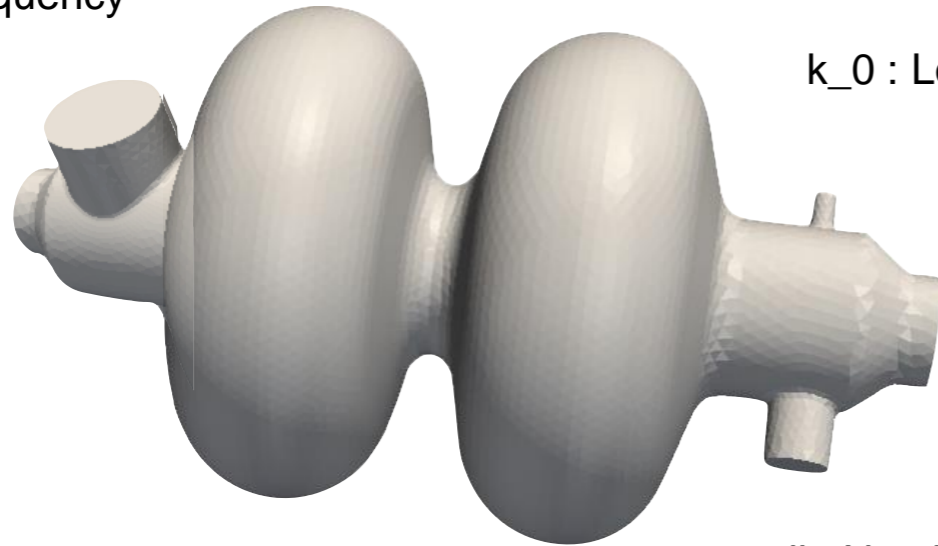
**Machine Related**

**Design and Technology Choices**



**Critical Values**

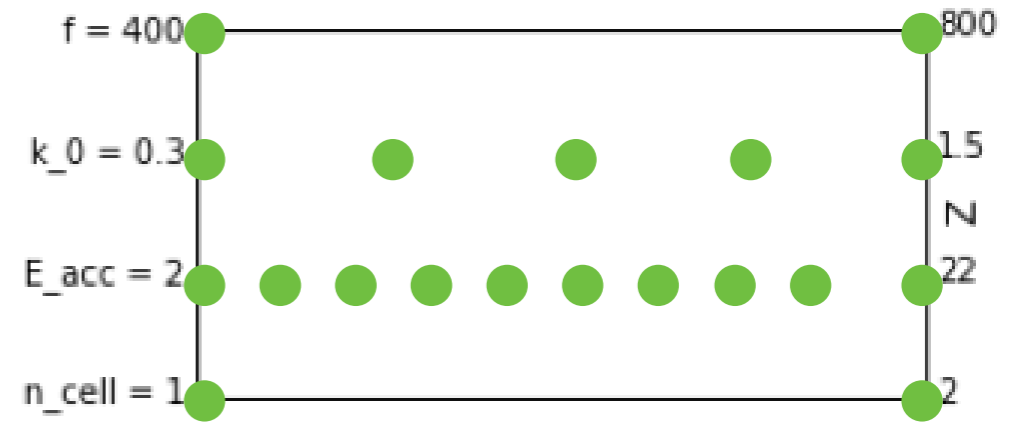
f : Frequency



k\_0 : Loss factor

E\_acc : Accelerating gradient

n\_cell : Number of cells



Test all possible combinations

# Design and Technology

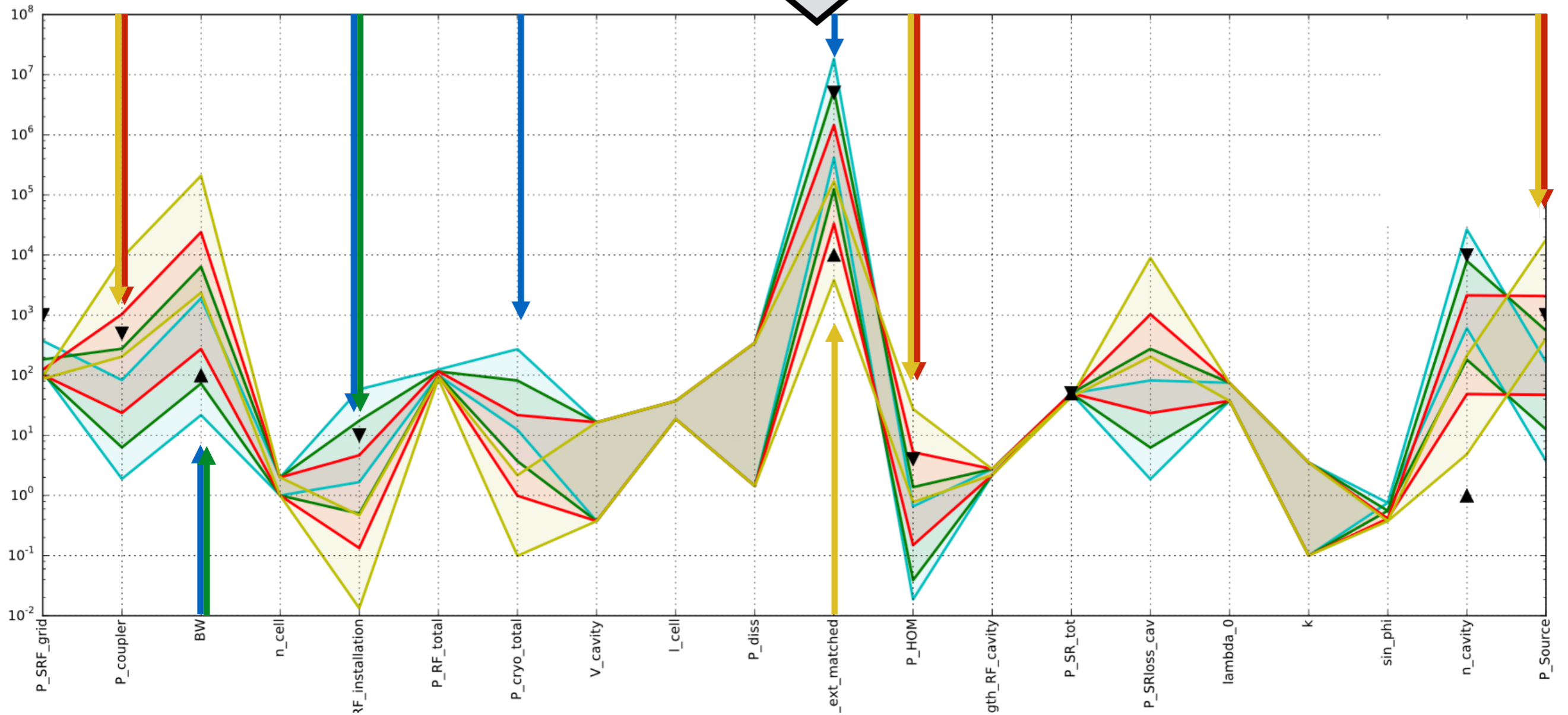
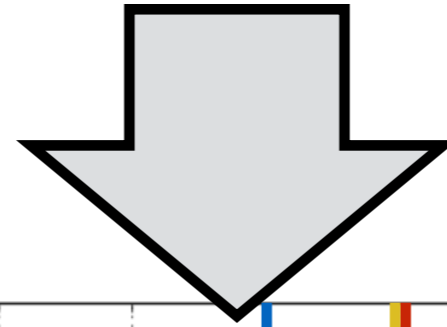
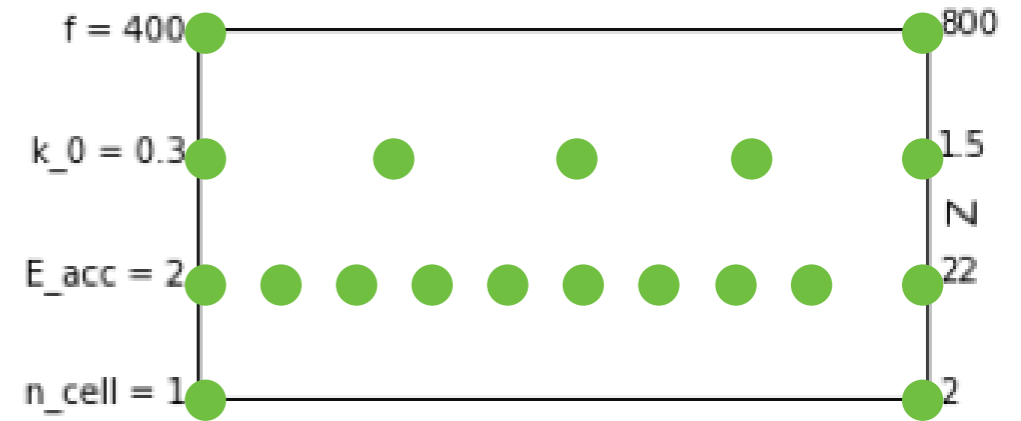
## Parameter Variation

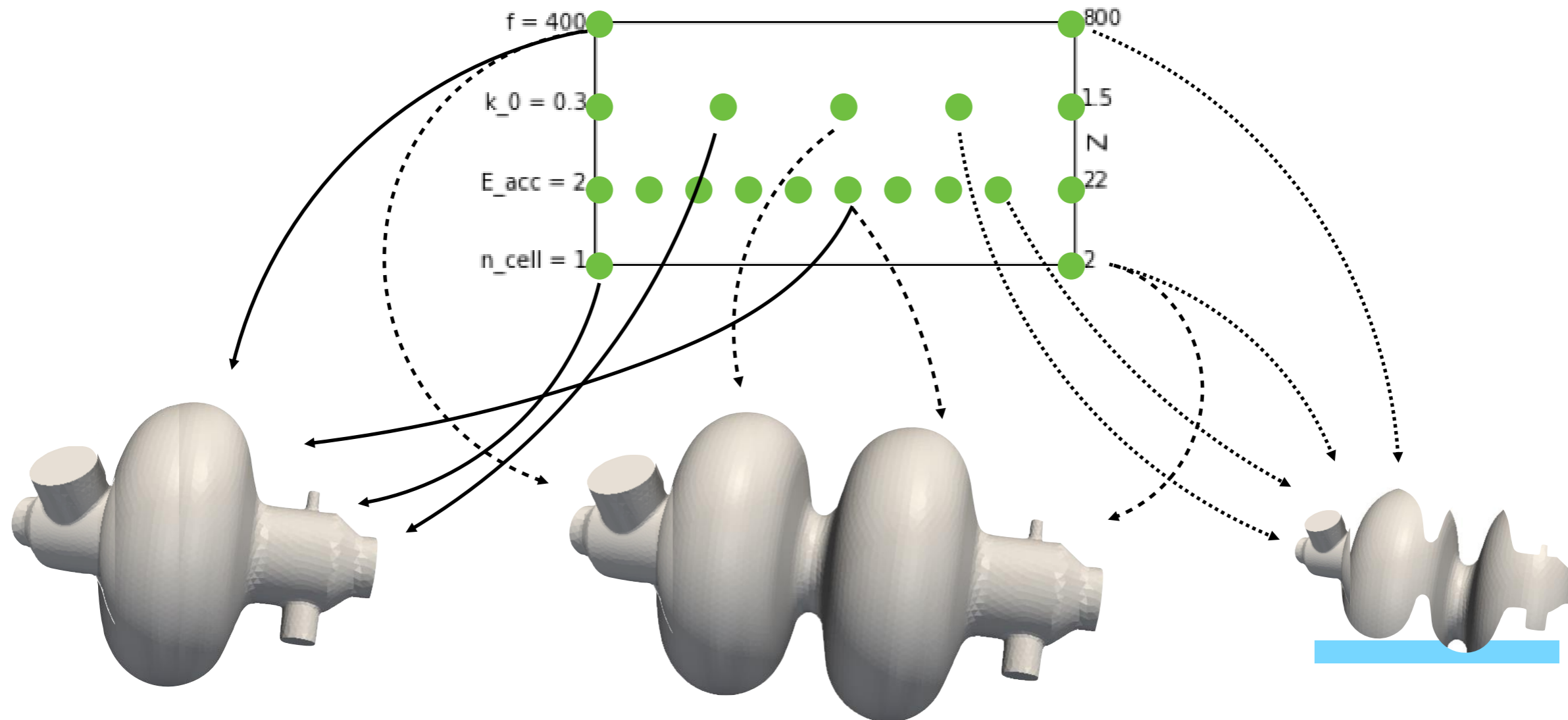


# Machine Parameters

	V_tot	n_bunch	I_beam	E_turnloss
Z	0.08	90300	1450	0.034
W	0.8	5162	152	0.33
H	5.5	770	30	1.67
t	10	78	6.6	7.55

# Design and Technology Choices





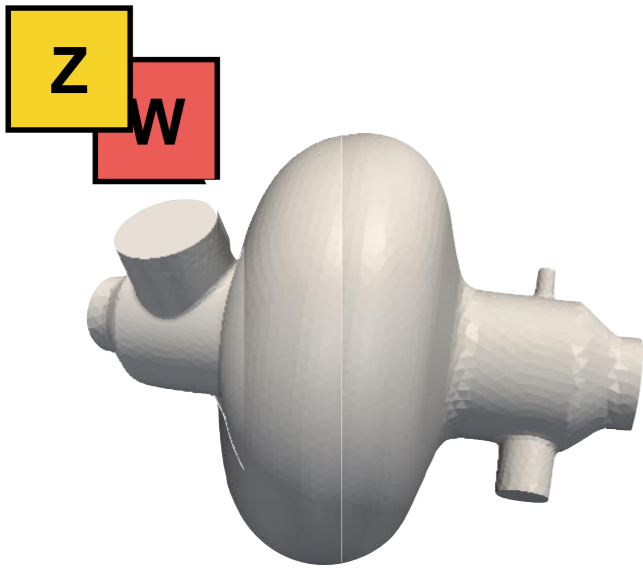
	f [MHz]	# cells	Vcell [MV/m]	R/Q [Ohm]	G [Ohm]	k// [V/pC]	Rs [nOhm]	Operating T [K]	Pmax/FPC [kW]
1 cell, 400MHz	400	1	10.0	90	290	0.50	100	4.5	500
2 cells, 400MHz	400	2	10.0	90	290	0.70	100	4.5	500
2 cells, 800MHz	800	2	20.0	90	290	1.00	80	2.0	400

# Design and Technology

Testing 3 Different Designs



## R'n'D Topics



400 MHz (1 cell) x 90

RF Power up to 500 kW

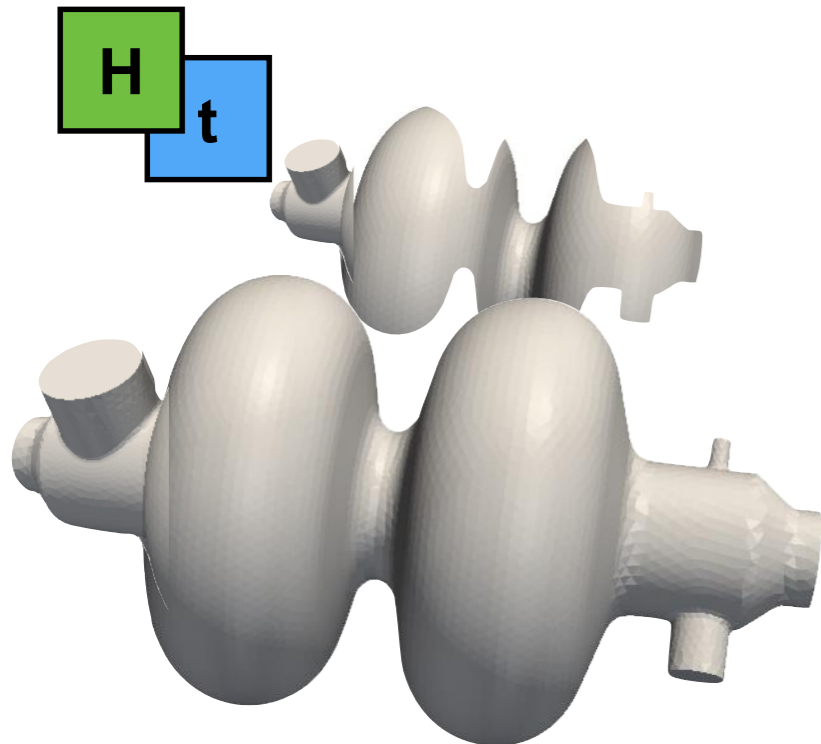
HOM Power up to 4 kW

Niobium on Copper @ 4.5 K

Fundamental Power Coupler

Loss factor

HOM Damping



400/800 MHz (2 cells) x 700

RF Power below 80 kW

Cryo Losses 170 kW

Niobium on Copper @ 4.5 K

Bulk Niobium @ 2 K

Solid-State Amplifier

R<sub>s</sub> and E<sub>acc</sub>

End

— Discussion and Comments —

## Interrelationship Table

NAME	TITLE	MATH	VALUE	UNIT	LOWER_LI MIT	UPPER_LIMI T	SOURCE
f	frequency	-	400	MHz	-	-	-
c	speed of light	-	299792458	m/s	-	-	<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Speed_of_light">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Speed_of_light</a>
lambda_0	wave length	$c/(f*1e6) * 100$	74.95	cm	-	-	-
l_cell	RF cell length	$lambda_0/2$	37.47	cm	-	-	-
E_acc	maximum accelerating gradient	-	12	MV/m	-	-	-
n_cell	number of cells per cavity	-	1	-	-	-	-
V_cavity	accelerating voltage per cavity	$E\_acc * (l\_cell/100) * n\_cell$	4.50	MV	-	-	-
V_tot	total RF voltage for the machine	-	5.50	GV	-	-	Machine type specific
n_cavity	total number of accelerating cavities	$(V\_tot * 1000) / V\_cavity$	1223.07	-	1	10000	-
E_turnloss	synchrotron loss per turn OR WHAT EVER	-	1.67	GeV	-	-	-
I_beam	beam current	-	30	mA	-	-	-
P_SR_tot	power loss due to synchrotron radiation	$(E\_turnloss * 1e9) * (I\_beam / 1000) / 1e6$	50.10	MW	49.50	50.50	-
P_SRloss_cav	beam loss per accelerating cavity	$P\_SR\_tot / n\_cavity * 1000$	40.96	kW	-	-	-
k_0	HOM loss factor constant	-	0.50	V/pC	-	-	Plot by Rama Calaga
k	HOM loss factor	$k_0 * n\_cell^{**0.5}$	0.50	V/pC	-	-	Plot by Rama Calaga
f_rev	revolution frequency	-	3	kHz	-	-	-
n_bunch	number of bunches	-	770	-	-	-	-
P_HOM	beam loss per accelerating cell	$(I\_beam/1000)^{**2} * (k*1e12) / (f\_rev*1000) / n\_bunch / 1000$	0.19	kW	-	4	-
G	Geometry factor	-	290	Ohm	-	-	[Padamsee, pp. XX]
R_s	surface resistance	-	100	nOhm	-	-	[Padamsee und Sarah, pp. XX]
RoverQ	R upon Q	-	90	Ohm	-	-	LHC standard
P_diss	dissipated power per cell	$(E\_acc*1e6)^{**2} * c * (R\_s*1e-9) / ((4 * f*1e6) * G * RoverQ)$	103.38	W	-	-	[Padamsee, pp. XX]
P_coupler	total RF power per cavity going through the power coupler FPC	$P\_HOM + P\_SRloss\_cav +$	41.26	kW	-	500	-