CLIC Damping rings overview

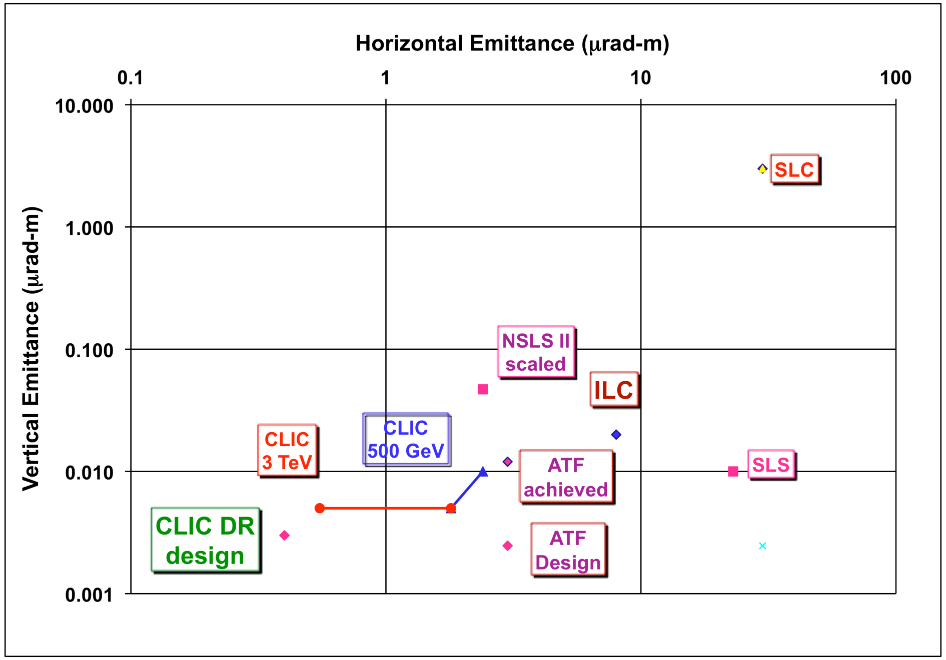
Yannis PAPAPHILIPPOU
CERN

October 14th, 2009

Outline

- CLIC Damping Rings (DR) design goals
  - Energy revision
- Pre-Damping Rings (PDR) design
- Lattice revision for **Intra-beam Scattering (IBS)** reduction
- Wiggler design
  - Wiggler modelling and **prototyping**
  - Power absorption studies
- Collective effects
  - e^--cloud, Fast Ion Instability
- RF design considerations and **challenges**
- Kicker **specifications**
- Low emittance tuning
- Beam instrumentation
- **Collaboration** with ILC
- DRs for **CLIC@500GeV**
- Summary

DR design goals and challenges



PARAMETER	NLC	CLIC
bunch population (10^9)	7.5	4.1
bunch spacing [ns]	1.4	0.5
number of bunches/train	192	312
number of trains	3	1
Repetition rate [Hz]	120	50
Extracted hor. normalized emittance [nm]	2370	**<500**
Extracted ver. normalized emittance [nm]	<30	**<5**
Extracted long. normalized emittance [keV.m]	10.9	**<5**
Injected hor. normalized emittance [μm]	150	63
Injected ver. normalized emittance [μm]	150	1.5
Injected long. normalized emittance [keV.m]	13.18	1240

- Design parameters dictated by target performance of the collider (e.g. luminosity), injected beam characteristics or compatibility with the downstream system parameters
- Most parameters are **driven** by the main linac RF optimization
- In order to reach ultra-low emittance, CLIC DR design is based on the inclusion **super-conducting wigglers**
- Output emittance is **dominated by Intrabeam Scattering (IBS)** due to high bunch charge density and instabilities may be triggered due to a number of collective effects (e.g. e^--cloud, fast ion instability)

DR parameters' evolution

CLIC parameter note 2005

M. Korostelev, PhD thesis, 2006

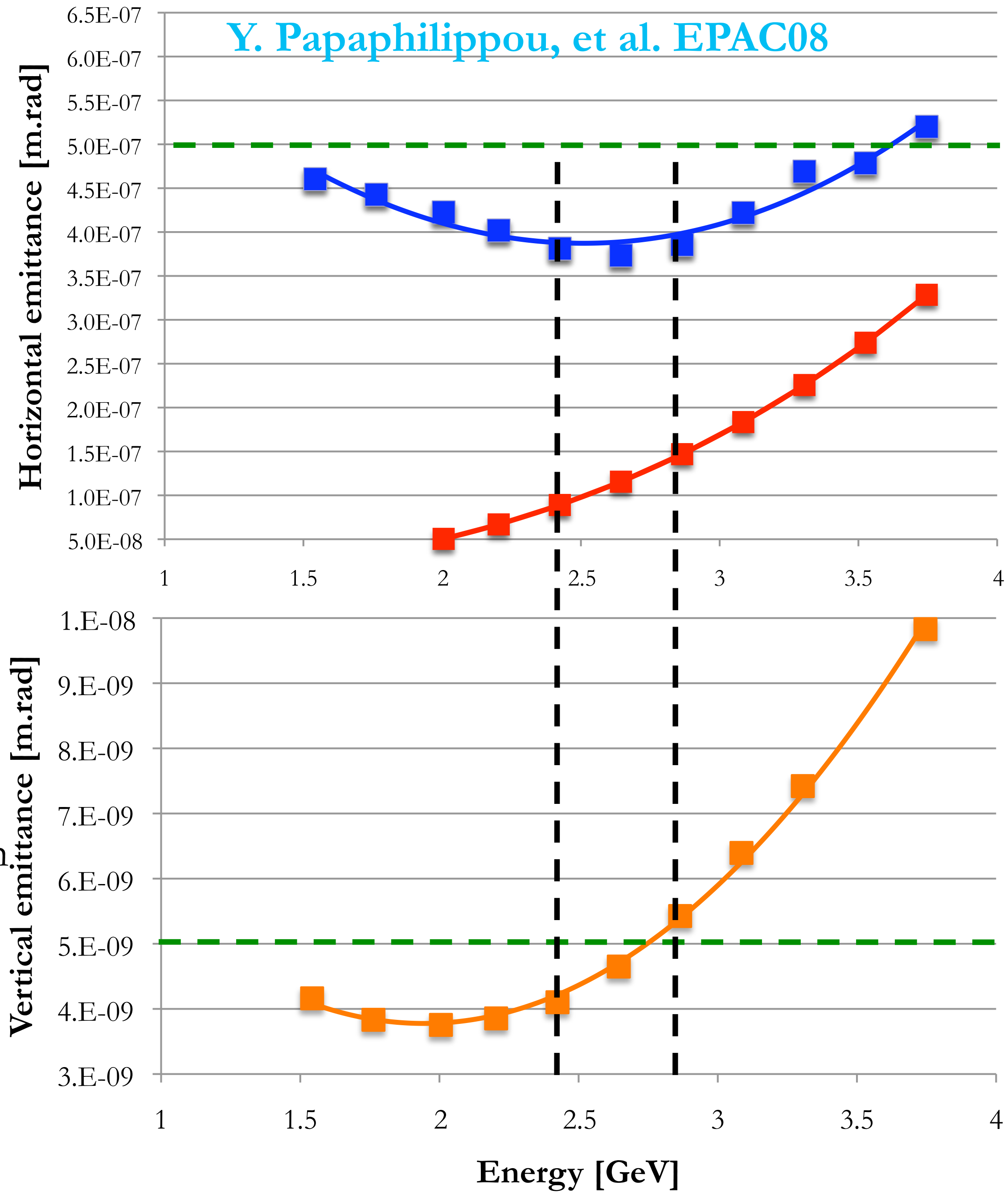
CLIC parameter note 2008

Design optimisation for CDR (2010)

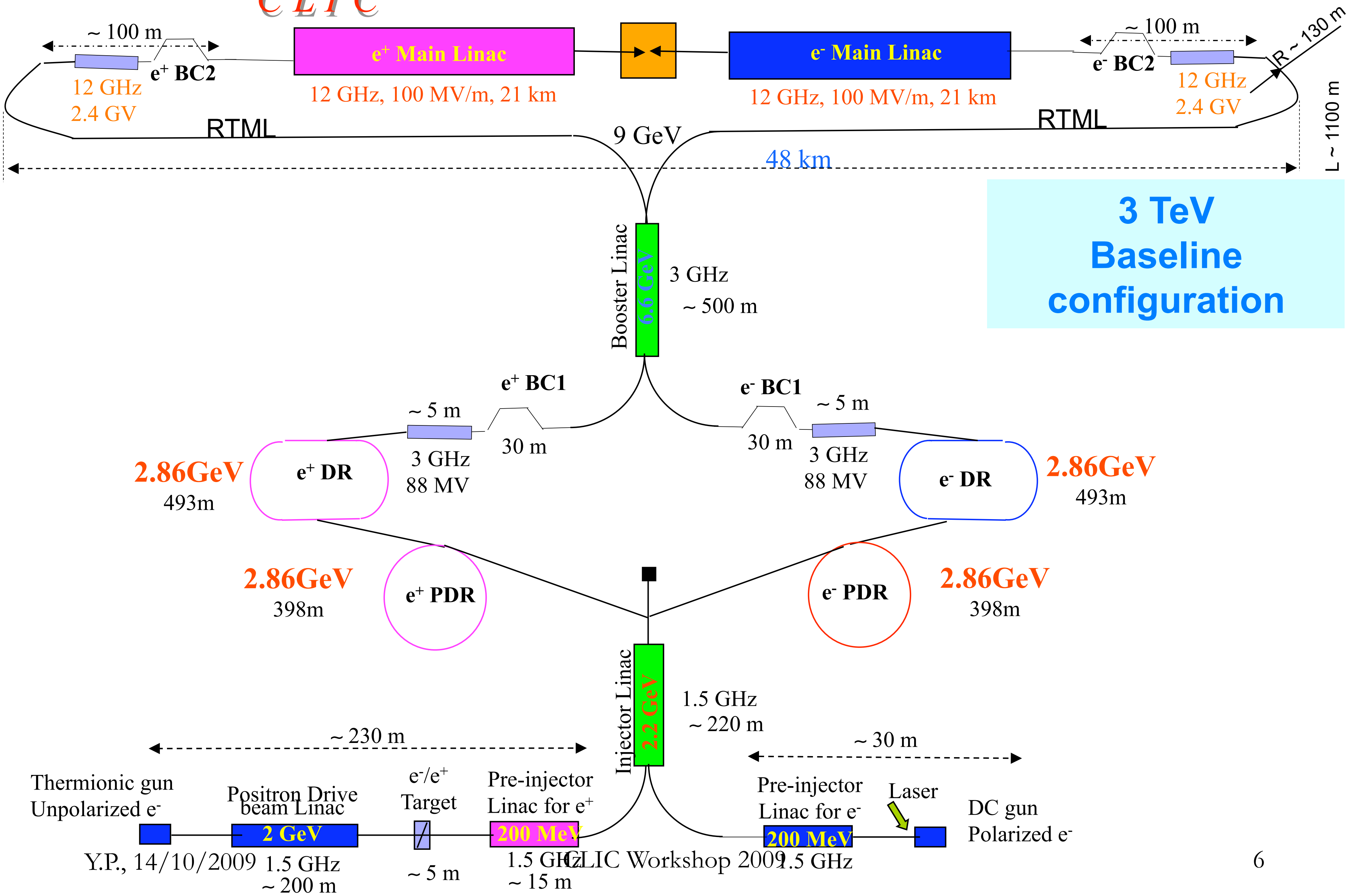
PARAMETER	2005	2006a	2006b	2007a	2007b	2007c
energy [GeV]	2.424					
circumference [m]	360	365.2				
bunch population [E+09]	2.56+5%			5.20+5%	4.00+10%	3.70+10%
bunch spacing [ns]	0.533			0.667		0.500
number of bunches/train	110			311		316
number of trains	4			1		1
store time/train [ms]	13.3			20		20
rms bunch length [mm]	1.55	1.51	1.59	1.49	1.53	1.53
rms momentum spread [%]	0.126	0.136	0.130	0.138	0.135	0.134
hor. normalized emittance [nm]	540	380	308	455	395	381
ver. normalized emittance [nm]	3.4	2.4	3.9	4.4	4.2	4.1
lon. normalized emittance [eV.m]	4725	5000	4982	4998	4993	4996
(horizontal, vertical) tunes	(69.82, 34.86)	(69.82, 33.80)				
coupling [%]	0.6		0.13			
ver. dispersion invariant [μm]	0		0.248			
wiggler field [T]	1.7	2.5				
wiggler period [cm]	10	5				
energy loss/turn [MeV]	2.074	3.903				
hor./ver./lon./ damping times [ms]	2.8/2.8/1.4	1.5/1.5/0.75				
RF Voltage [MV]	2.39	4.25	4.185	4.345	4.280	4.115
number of RF cycles	2			1		
repetition rate [Hz]	150			50		
RF frequency [GHz]	1.875			1.499		2.00

Damping ring energy

- Scaling of emittances with energy obtained with analytical arguments and numerical integration for including the effect of IBS
- Longitudinal emittance kept constant
- Broad **minimum** for horizontal emittance @ 2-3GeV
- Higher energy reduces ratio between zero current and IBS dominated emittance
- Vertical emittance increases linearly with energy (tighter alignment and low emittance tuning tolerances)
- No significant change in geometrical aperture in terms of beam sizes as lower geometrical emittance at high energy compensates increase of magnet strength
- Increase of energy loss per turn and radiated power increased RF voltage (higher beam loading)
- Collective effects get relaxed (especially space-charge)
- Increase the DR energy to **2.86GeV**

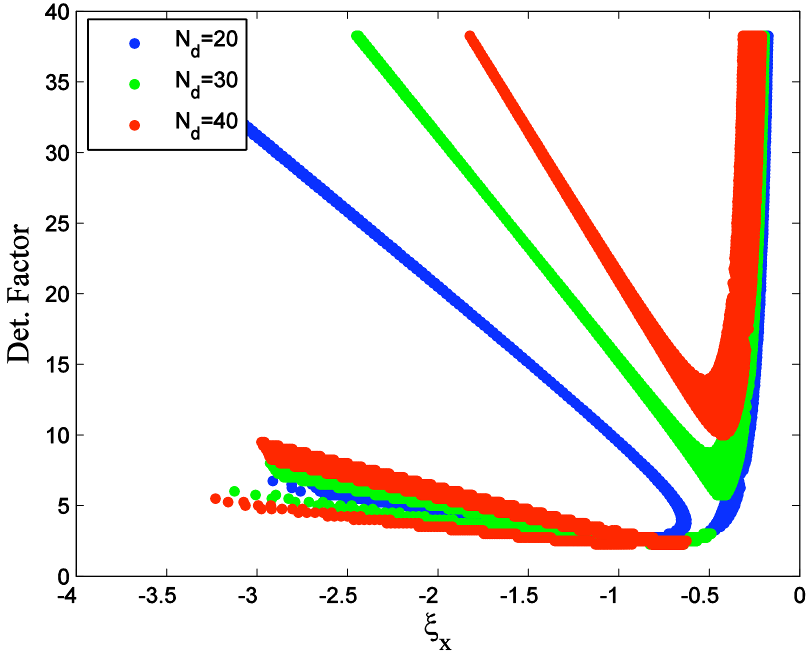


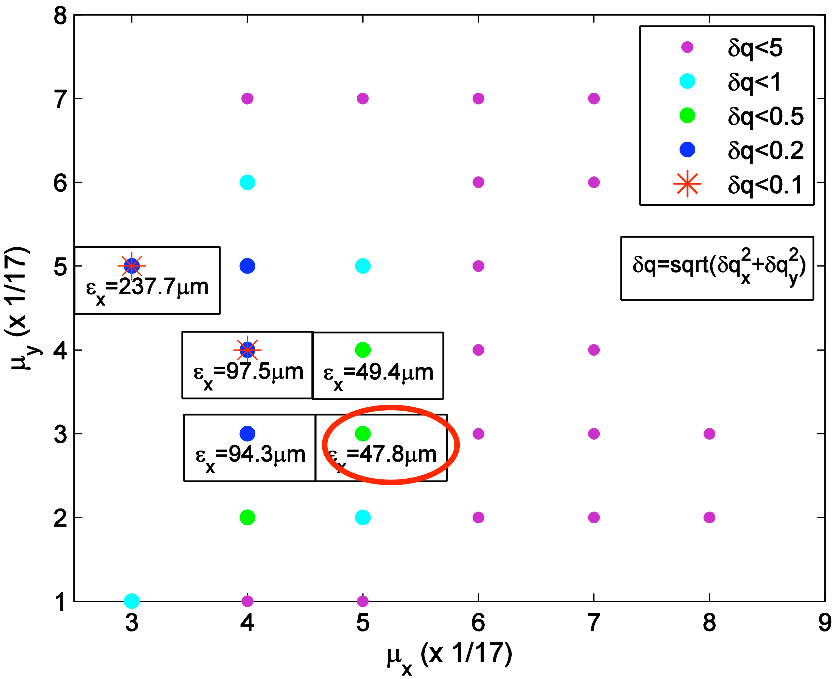
Injector complex



PDR design

Talk of F. Antoniou

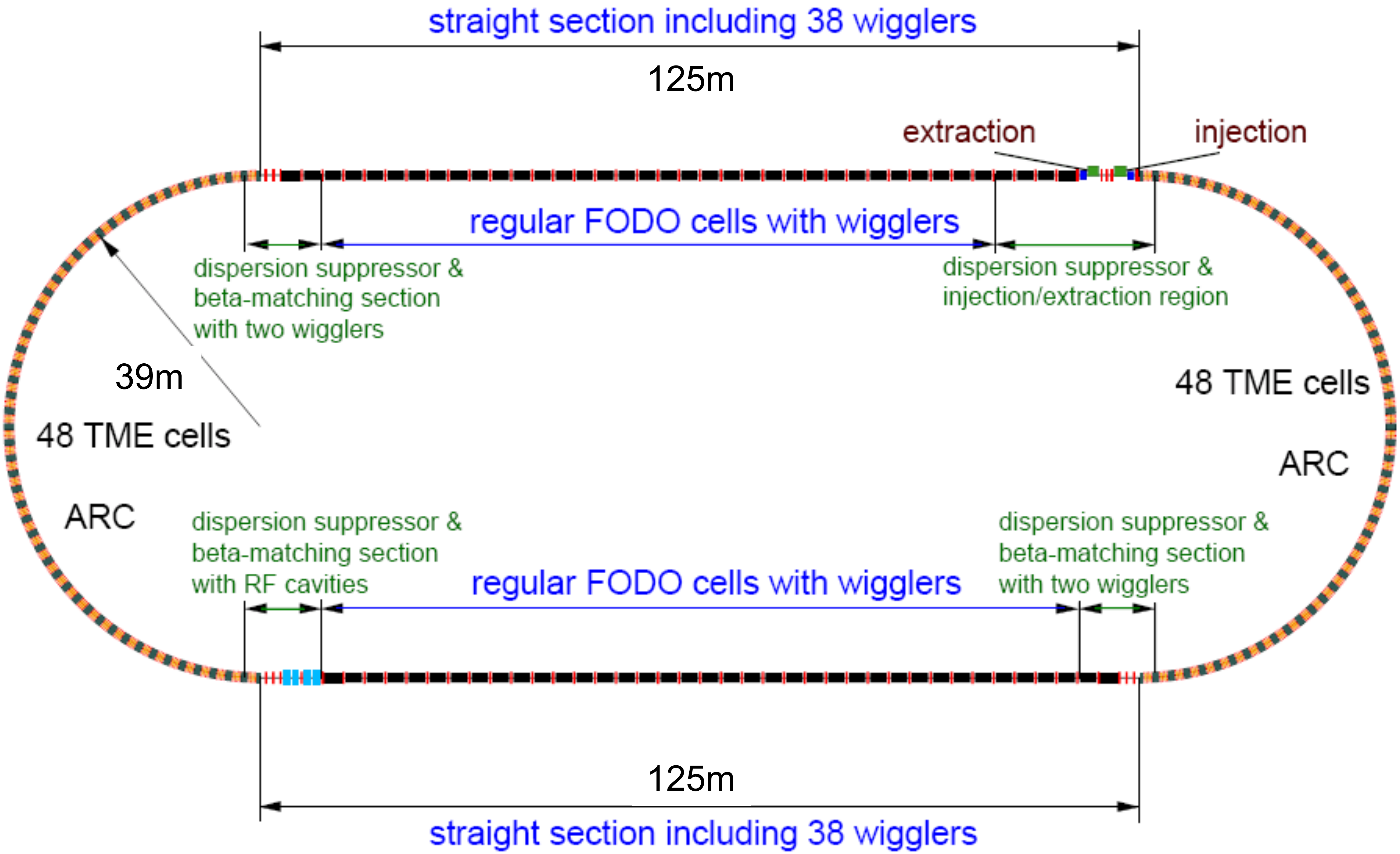




Injected Parameters	**e^-**	**e^+**
Bunch population [10^9]	4.4	6.4
Bunch length [mm]	1	10
Energy Spread [%]	0.1	8
Hor.,Ver Norm. emittance [nm]	100 x 10^3	7 x 10^6

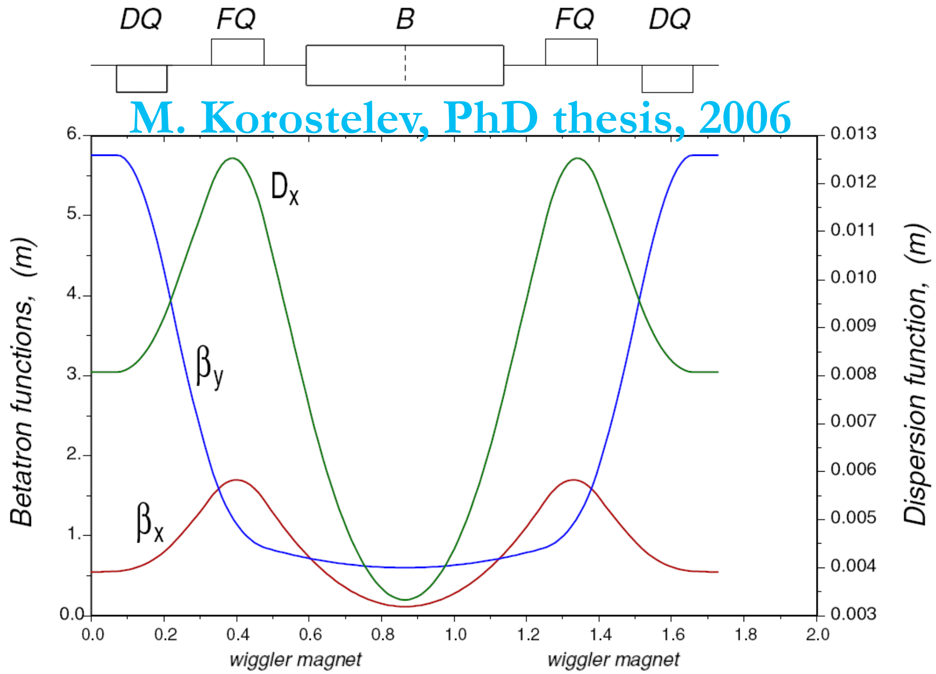
- Main **challenge**: Large input emittances especially for positrons to be damped by several orders of magnitude
- Design optimization following analytical parameterization of TME cells
- Detuning factor (achieved emittance/TME)> 2 needed for minimum chromaticity
- Target emittance reached with the help of conventional high-field wigglers (PETRA3)
- Non linear optimization based on phase advance scan (minimization of resonance driving terms and tune-shift with amplitude)

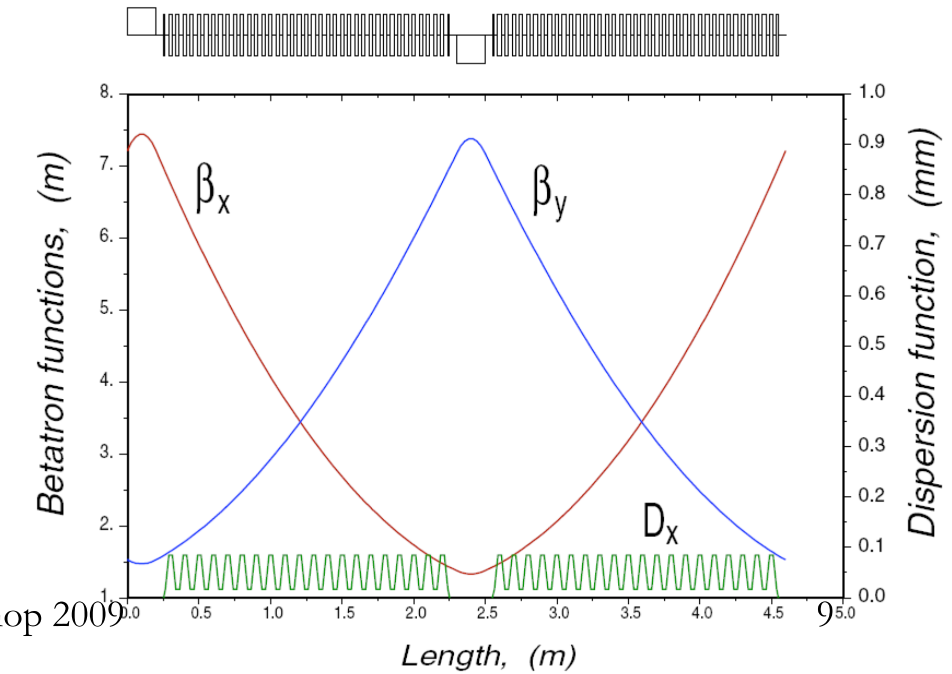
DR layout


straight section including 38 wigglers
125m
extraction
injection
regular FODO cells with wigglers
dispersion suppressor &
beta-matching section
with two wigglers
dispersion suppressor &
injection/extraction region
39m
48 TME cells
ARC
48 TME cells
ARC
dispersion suppressor &
beta-matching section
with RF cavities
regular FODO cells with wigglers
dispersion suppressor &
beta-matching section
with two wigglers
125m
straight section including 38 wigglers

Original DR optics

- TME arc cell chosen for compactness
  - Large phase advance necessary to achieve optimum equilibrium emittance
  - Low dispersion and strong sextupoles needed to correct chromaticity, reducing DA
  - Limited magnet to magnet space
  - Extremely high magnet strengths
  - **Large IBS growth rates** due to small h/v beam size in the bend
- FODO wiggler cell with phase advances close to 90°
  - Limited space for absorbers

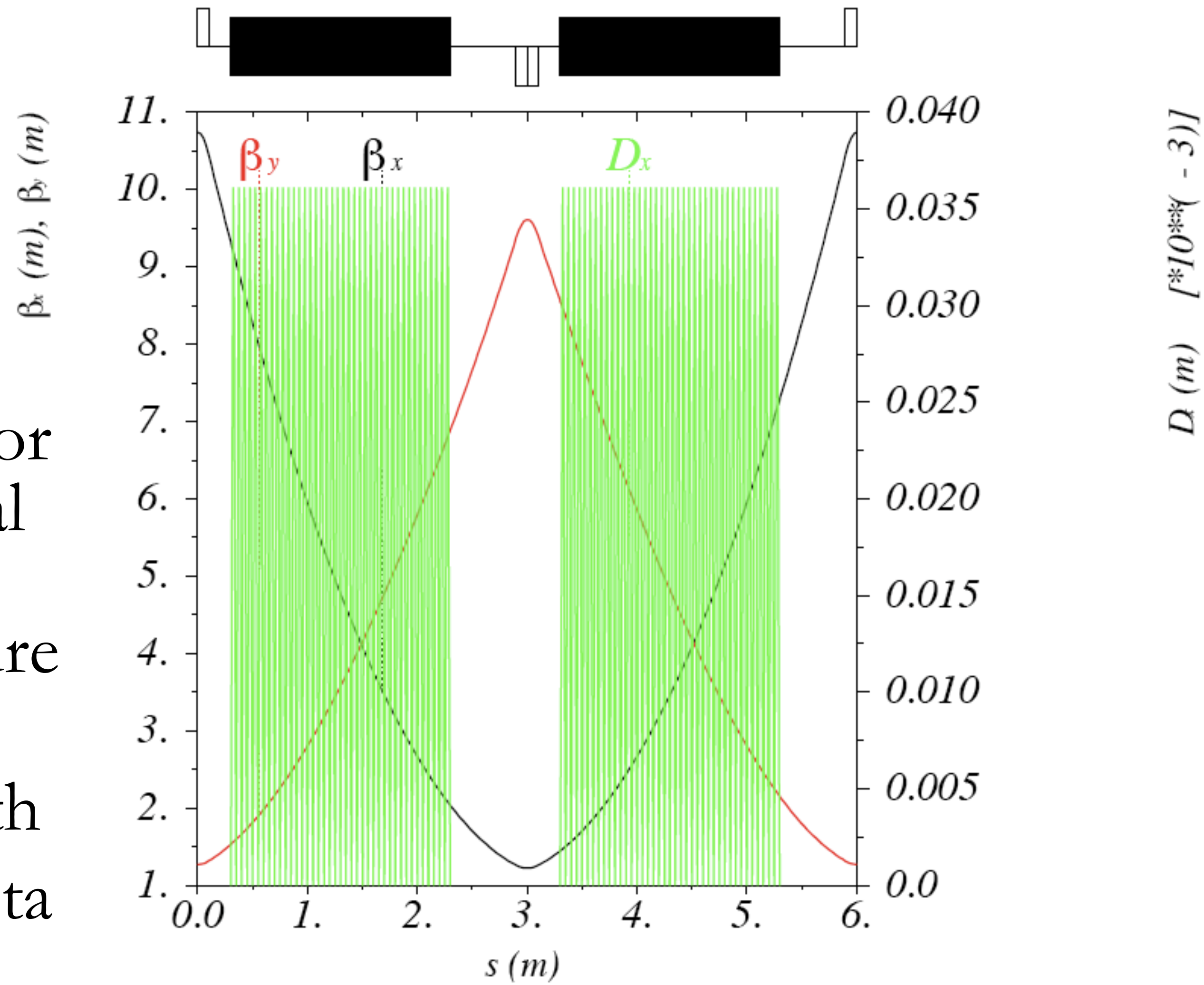




New wiggler cell

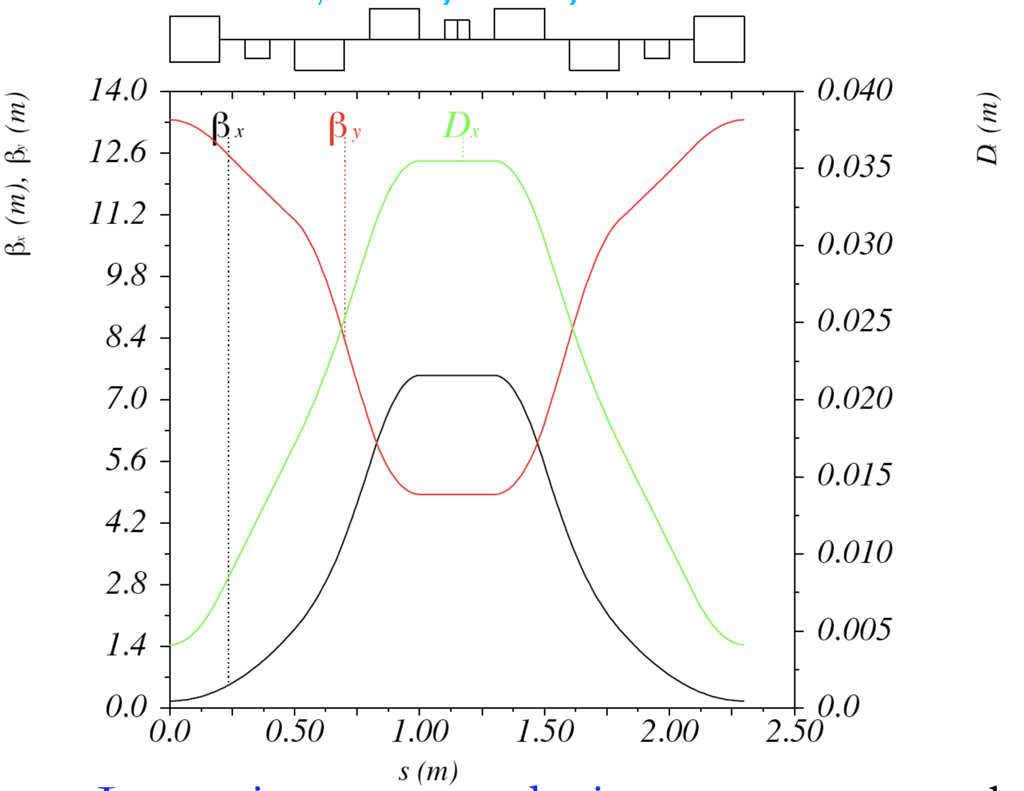
- Added space between wiggler and downstream quadrupoles for accommodating absorbers
- Horizontal phase advance optimised for lowering IBS, vertical phase advance optimised for aperture
- 30% increase of the wiggler section length
- Slight increase of beta maxima (and chromaticity)

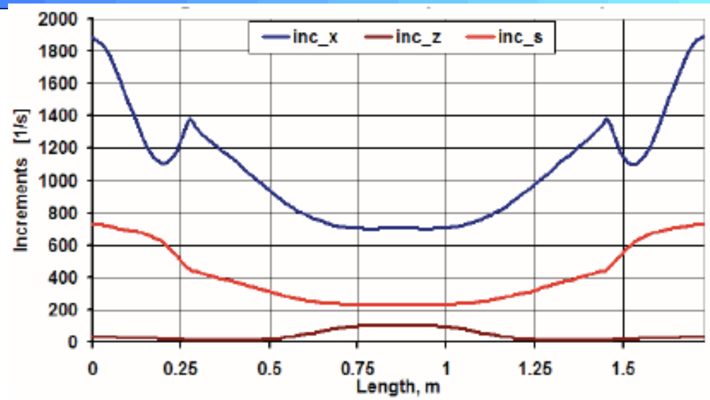
S. Sinyatkin, et al., EPAC 2009

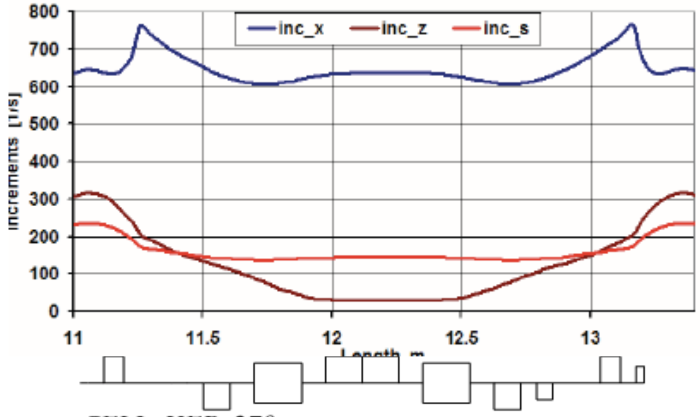


New DR arc cell

S. Sinyatkin, et al., EPAC 2009

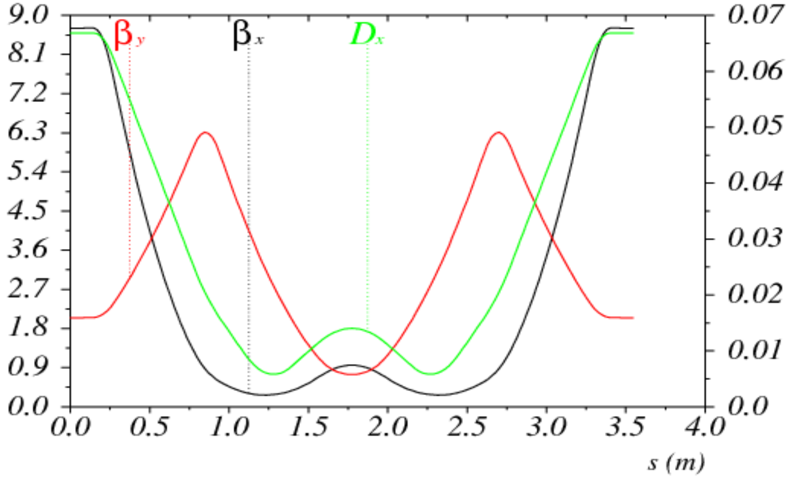






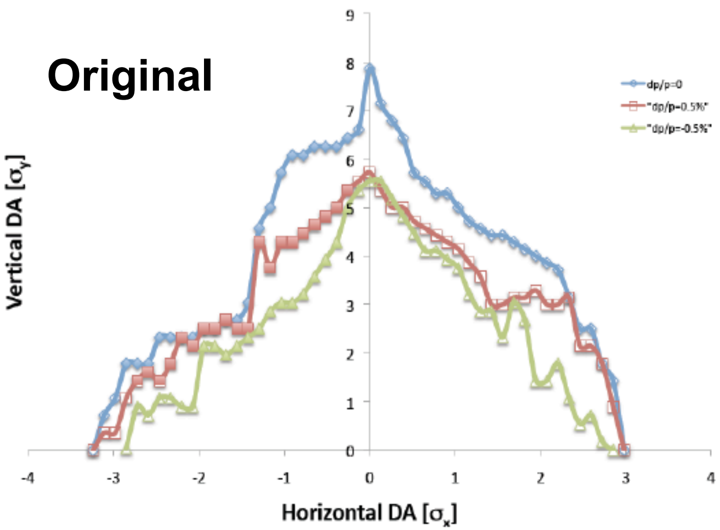
- Increasing space, reducing magnet strengths
- Reducing chromaticity, increasing DA
- IBS growth rates reduced, i.e. zero current equilibrium emittance increased but IBS dominated emittance not changed
- Combined function bends with small gradient (as in NLC DR and ATF)
- Alternative design based on SUPERB cell

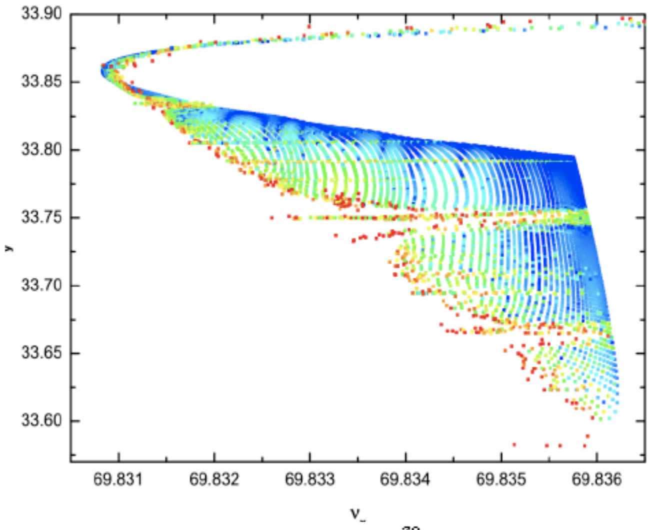
P. Raimondi, CLIC08

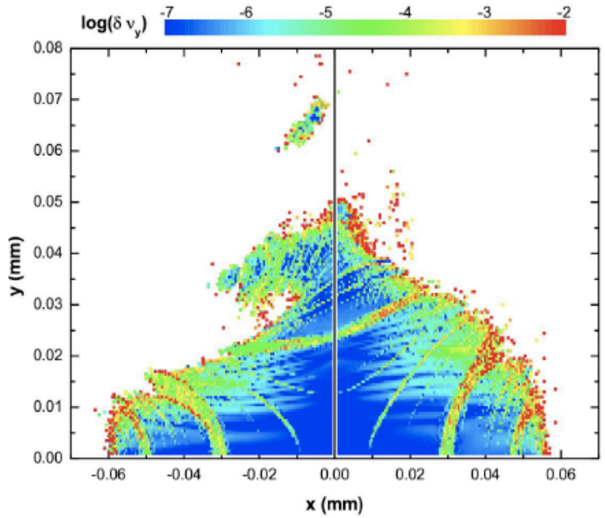


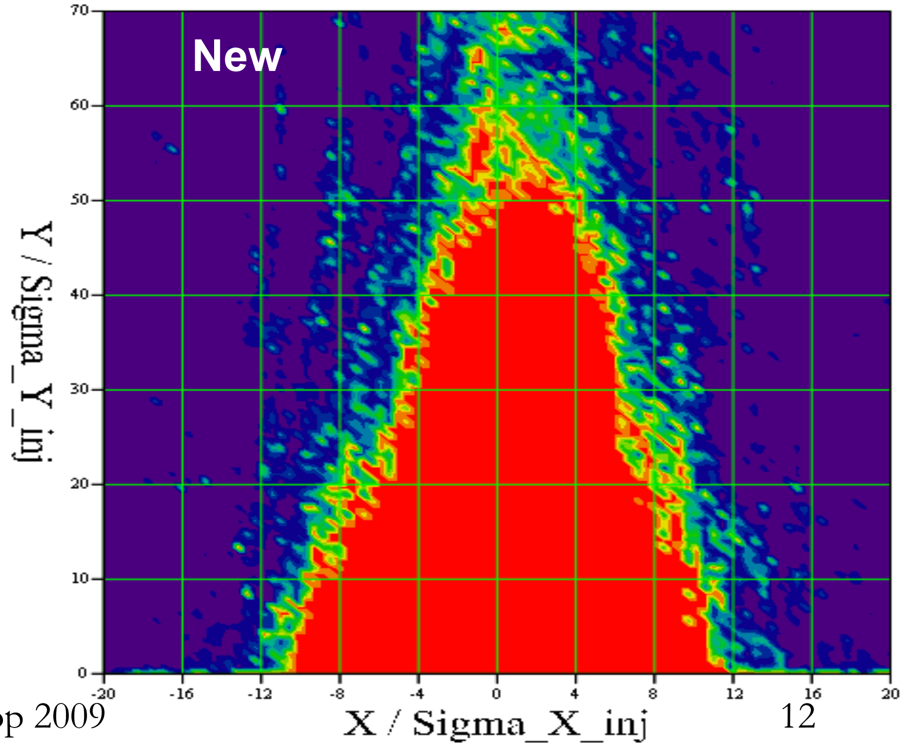
Dynamic aperture

Ch. Skokos and Y. Papaphilippou, EPAC08









- Very small DA in the original lattice due to large tune-shift with amplitude and crossing of multitude of resonances
- The new lattice has comfortable DA
- More detailed non-linear optimisation, including magnet errors and wiggler effects

New DR parameters

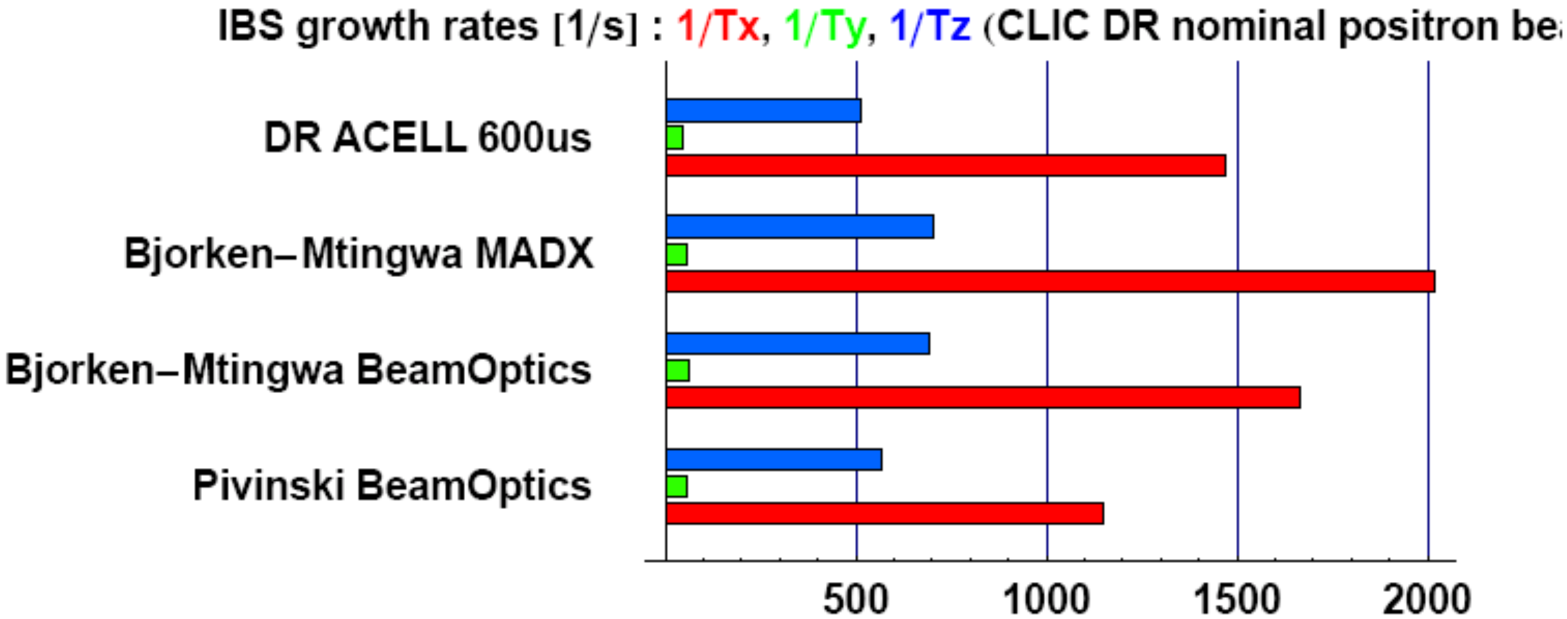
- New DR increased circumference by 30% and energy by 20%
- DA significantly increased
- Magnet strength reduced to reasonable levels (magnet models already studied)
- Combined function bend increases significantly vertical beta on dipoles
- TME optics modification and energy increase reduces IBS growth factor to 1.5 (as compared to 5.4)
- Further optimization with respect to IBS (F. Antoniou PhD thesis)
- Lower horizontal emittance achieved may allow reduction of ring circumference (number of wiggler FODOs)

Lattice version	Original	New
Energy [GeV]	2.42	2.86
Circumference [m]	365.21	493.05
Coupling	0.0013	
Energy loss/turn [Me]	3.86	5.8
RF voltage [MV]	5.0	7.4
Natural chromaticity x / y	-103 / -136	-149 / -79
Compaction factor	8E-05	6e-5
Damping time x / s [ms]	1.53 / 0.76	1.6 / 0.8
Dynamic aperture x / y $[\sigma_{inj}]$	±3.5 / 6	±12 / 50
Number of arc cells	100	
Number of wigglers	76	
Cell /dipole length [m]	1.729/0.545	2.30 / 0.4
Bend field [T]	0.93	1.27
Bend gradient $[1/m^2]$	0	-1.10
Max. Quad. gradient [T/m]	220	60.3
Max. Sext. strength $[T/m^2\ 10^3]$	80	6.6
Phase advance x / z	0.58 / 0.25	0.44/0.05
Bunch population, $[10^9]$	4.1	
IBS growth factor	5.4	1.5
Hor. Norm. Emittance [nm.rad]	470	370
Ver. Norm. Emittance [nm.rad]	4.3	4.7
Bunch length [mm]	1.4	1.4
Longitudinal emittance [keVm]	3.5	3.8

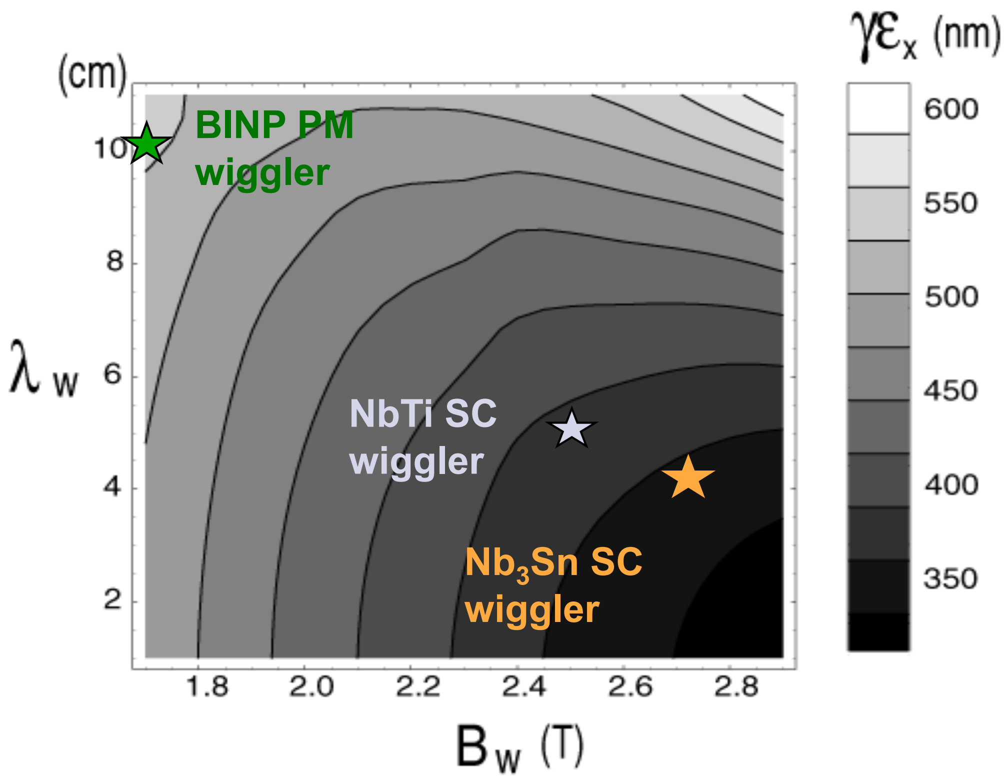
Intrabeam Scattering

Talk of M. Martini and A. Vivoli

- Conventional IBS growth rate calculations (Piwinski, Bjorken-Mtingwa) assume Gaussian beam distribution, which may not be true in extreme IBS regimes
- Tracking code necessary following arbitrary particle distribution evolution during damping, taking into account IBS and quantum excitation
- Zenkevich and Bolshakov have developed such code (MOCAC)
- Serious code cleaning and debugging performed at CERN
- Benchmarking of the simulations with semi-analytical models, with first encouraging results when applied to original TME cell of CLIC DR
- Further steps include IBS kick revision, inclusion of damping process, parallelization and full scale DR simulations



Wigglers' effect with IBS



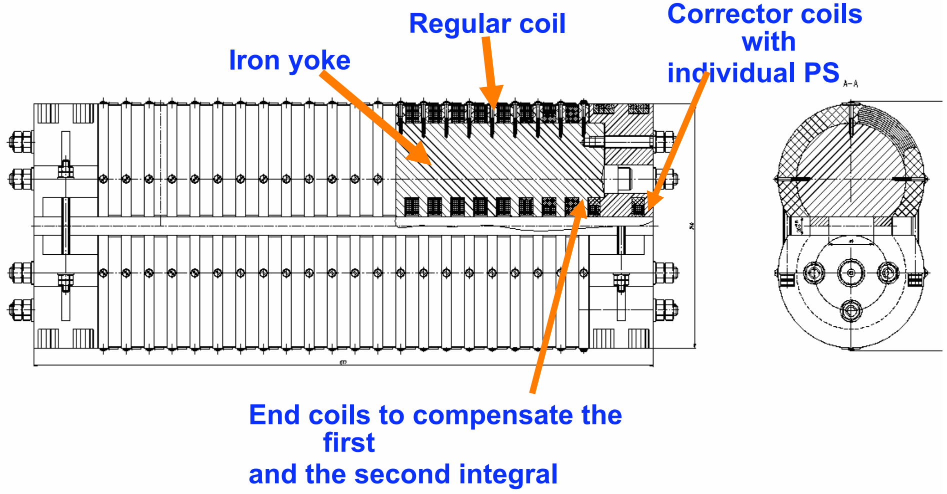
Parameters	BINP	CERN
B_{peak} [T]	2.5	2.8
λ_W [mm]	50	40
Beam aperture full gap [mm]	13	13
Conductor type	NbTi	Nb_3Sn
Operating temperature [K]	4.2	4.2

- Stronger wiggler fields and shorter wavelengths necessary to reach target emittance due to strong IBS effect
- Two wiggler prototypes
  - 2.5T, 5cm period, built and currently tested by BINP
  - 2.8T, 4cm period, designed by CERN/Un. Karlsruhe
- Current density can be increased by using different conductor type
- Prototypes built and magnetically tested (at least one by CDR)
- Installed in a storage ring (ANKA, CESR-TA, ATF) for beam measurements (IBS/wiggler dominated regime)
- Major DR performance item

NbTi Wiggler Design

Talk of K. Zolotarev

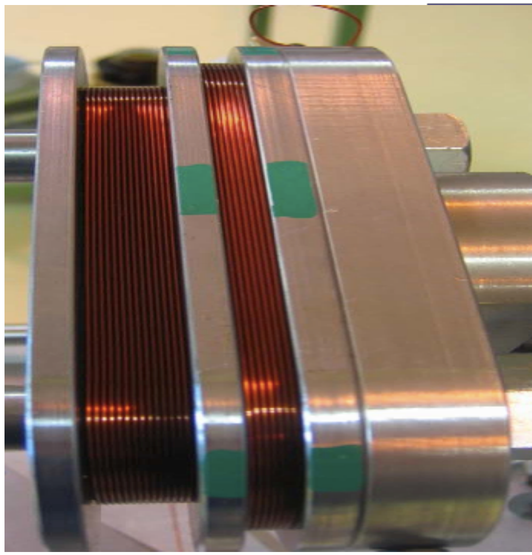
- Present design uses NbTi wet wire in separate poles clamped together (2.5T, 5cm period)
- Wire wound and impregnated with resin in March
- Prototype assembled including corrector coil and quench protection system by end of April
- Field measurements started at in June showing poor performance due to mechanical stability problems
- Magnet delivered at CERN for further measurements and verification in order to establish an action plan

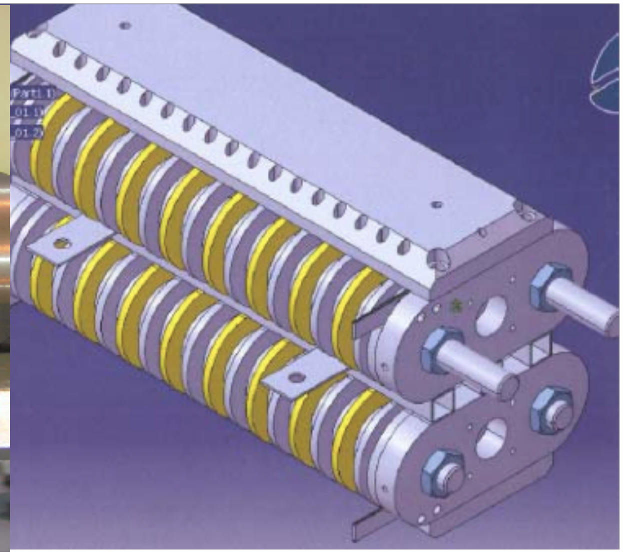


Nb_3Sn Wiggler Design

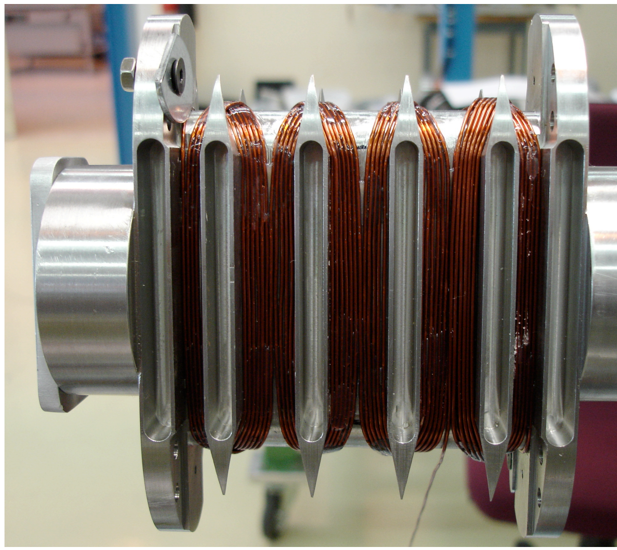
Talks of R. Maccaferri D. Schoerling and S. Bettoni

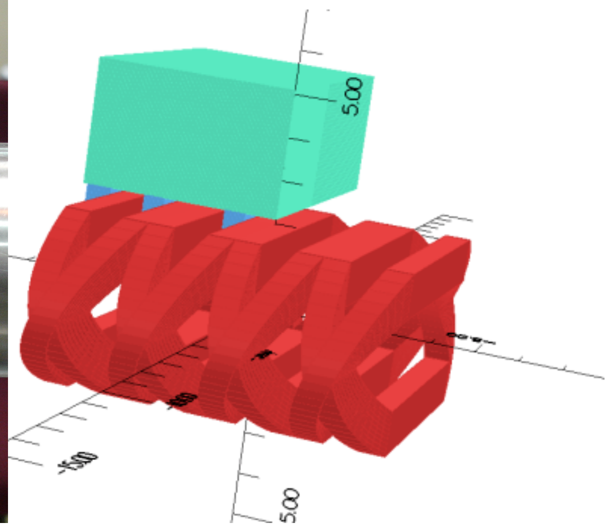
- Two models (2.8T, 40mm period)
  - Vertical racetrack (VR)
  - Double helix (WH), can reach 3.2T with Holmium pole tips
- Nb_3Sn can sustain higher heat load (10W/m) than NbTi (1W/m)
- Between 2009-2010, 2 short prototypes will be built, tested at CERN and measured at ANKA
- 3D modelling in progress





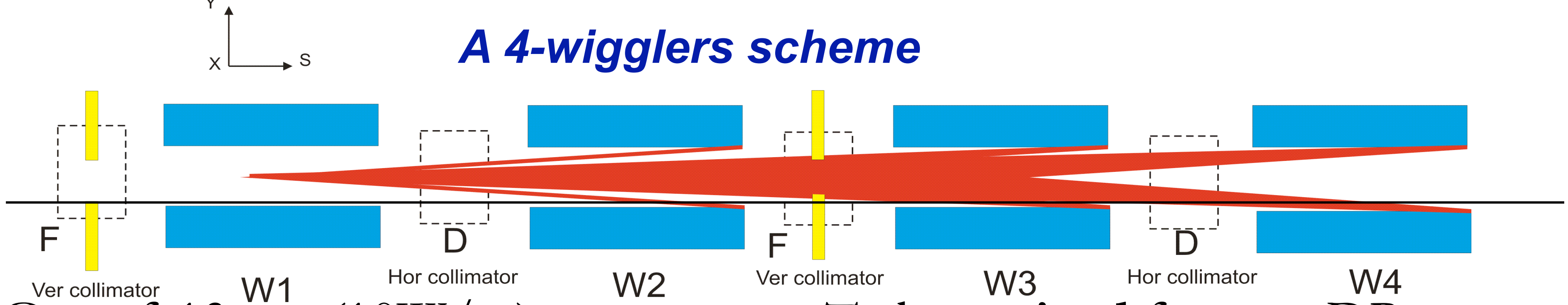
Type	Bmax	Period	Gap
Nb_3Sn	2.8 T	40 mm	16 mm
NbTi	2.0 T	40 mm	16 mm
Nb_3Sn	2.8 T	30 mm	10 mm
NbTi	2.2 T	30 mm	10 mm





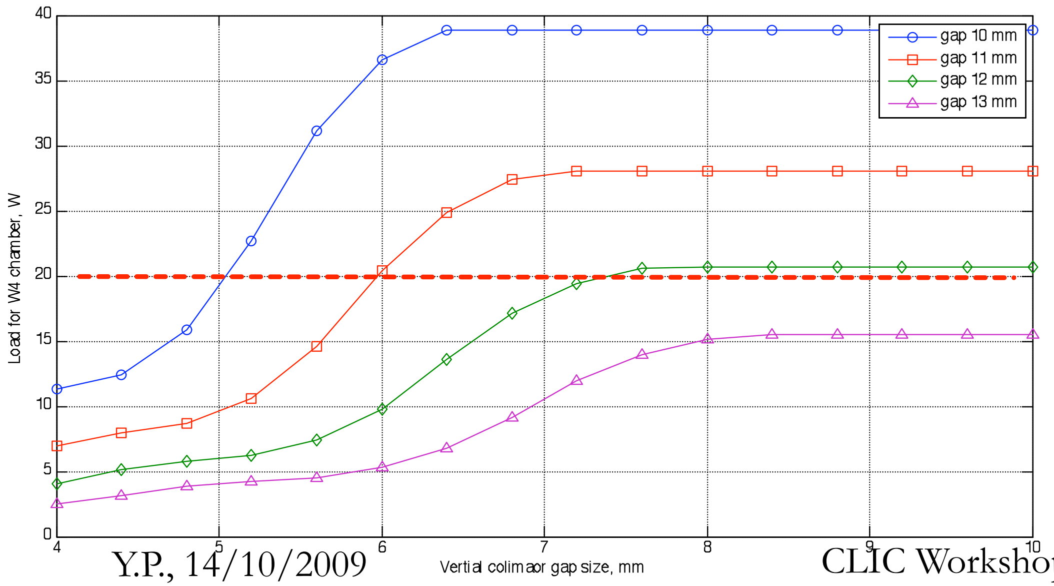
Radiation absorption scheme

A 4-wigglers scheme

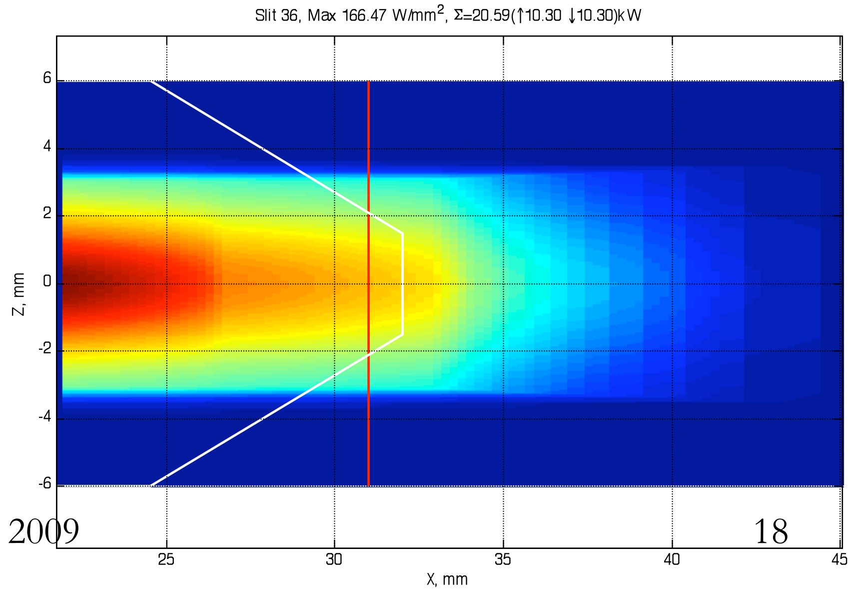


- Gap of 13mm (10W/m)
- Terminal absorber at the end of the straight section

Talk by K. Zolotarev



- To be **revised** for new DR energy
- 3D radiation distribution to be used for e-cloud built up
- Impedance estimation for the CDR

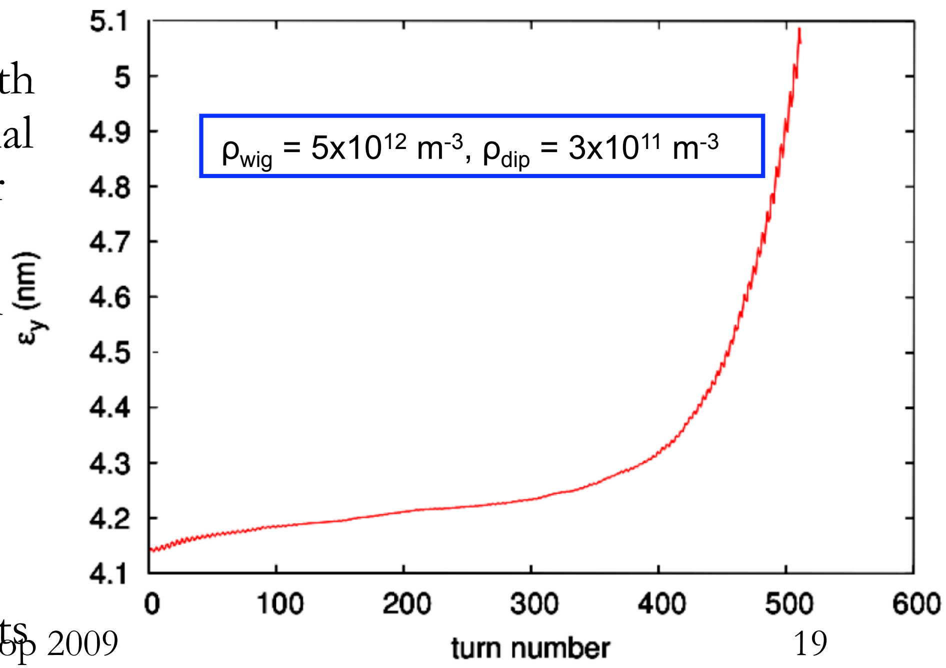


Collective effects in the DR

Talk by G. Rumolo

- Electron cloud in the e^+ DR imposes limits in PEY (99.9% of synchrotron radiation absorbed in the wigglers) and SEY (below 1.3)
  - Cured with special **chamber coatings**
- Fast ion instability in e^- DR, molecules with A>13 will be trapped (constrains vacuum pressure to around 0.1nTorr)
- Other collective effects in DR
  - Space charge (large vertical tune spread of 0.19 and 10% emittance growth)
  - Single bunch instabilities avoided with smooth impedance design (a few Ohms in longitudinal and MOhms in transverse are acceptable for stability)
  - Resistive wall coupled bunch controlled with feedback (1ms rise time)
- For CDR
  - Update studies with newest parameter set including 3D photon distribution in wiggler section
  - Estimate impedance of a few key components

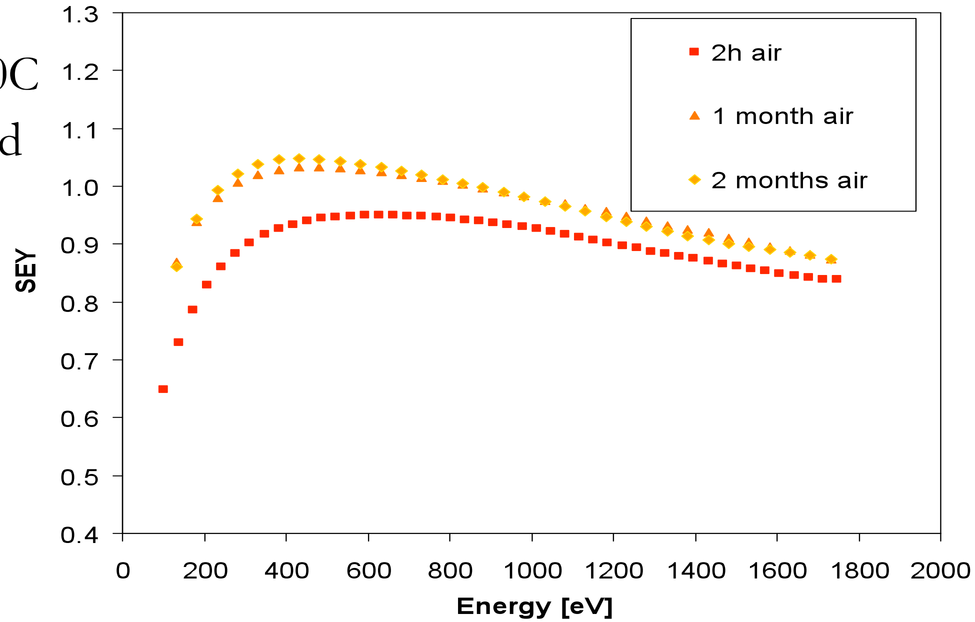
Chambers	PEY	SEY	ρ [10^{12} e^-/m^3]
Dipole	0.000576	1.3	0.04
		1.8	2
	0.0576	1.3	7
		1.8	40
Wiggler	0.00109	1.3	0.6
	0.109	1.3	45
		1.5	70
		1.8	80

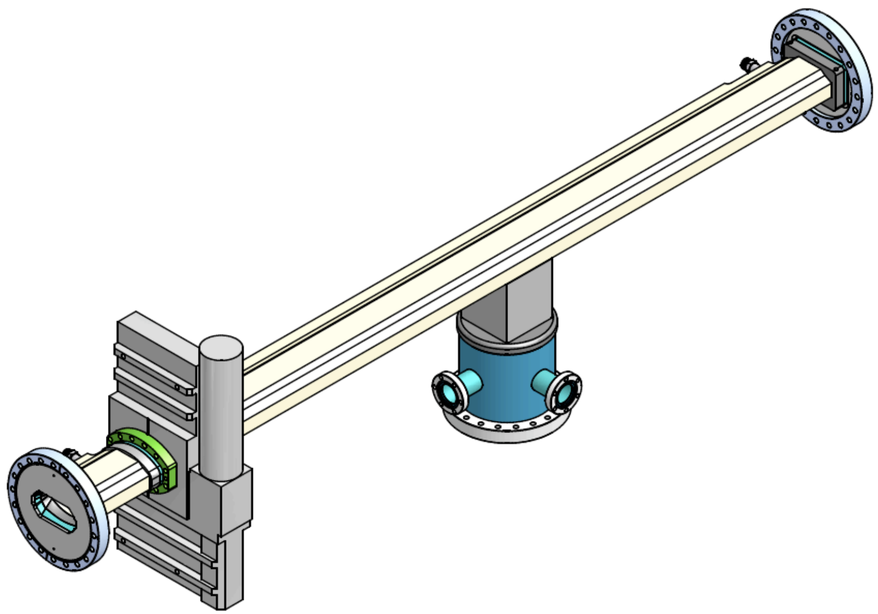


Coatings for e- Cloud Mitigation

Talk by M. Taborelli

- Bakeable system
  - NEG gives SEY<1.3 for baking @ > 180C
  - Evolution after many venting cycles should be studied
  - NEG provides pumping
  - Conceivable to develop a coating with lower activation T
- Non-bakeable system
  - a-C coating provides SEY< 1 (2h air exposure), SEY<1.3 (1week air exposure)
  - After 2 months exposure in the SPS vacuum or 15 days air exposure no increase of e-cloud activity
  - Pump-down curves are as good as for stainless steel (measurements in progress in lab and ESRF)
  - No particles and peel-off
  - to be characterized for impedance and PEY
  - Chamber coated @ CERN and installed back to CESR-TA
  - Measurements done during the summer run





DR RF system

A. Grudiev, CLIC08

- RF frequency of **2GHz**
  - Power source is an R&D item at this frequency
- High peak and average power of **6.6** and **0.6MW**
- Strong beam loading transient effects
  - Beam power of ~6.6MW during 156 ns, no beam during other 1488 ns
  - Small stored energy at 2 GHz
- Wake-fields and HOM damping should be considered
- A conceptual RF design should be ready for the CDR

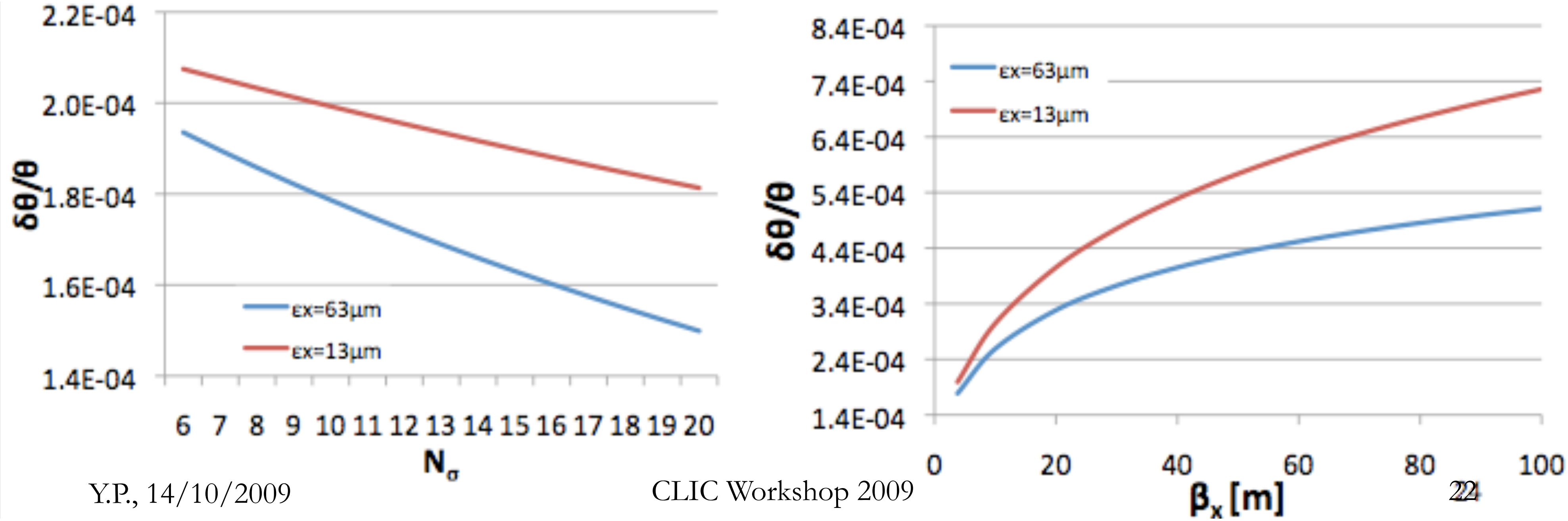
CLIC DR parameters	
Circumference [m]	493.05
Energy [GeV]	2.86
Momentum compaction	0.6×10^{-4}
Energy loss per turn[MeV]	**5.9**
Maximum RF voltage [MV]	**7.4**
RF frequency [GHz]	**2.0**

- High energy loss per turn at relatively low voltage (keeping longitudinal emittance at 5keV.m) results in large ϕ_s
  - Bucket becomes **non-linear**
  - Small energy acceptance
  - RF voltage increased to **7.4MV** (energy acceptance of **2.6%**)
  - As longitudinal emittance is decreased (3.9 keV.m), horizontal emittance **increased** to **480nm**

Kicker stability

Talk of M. Barnes

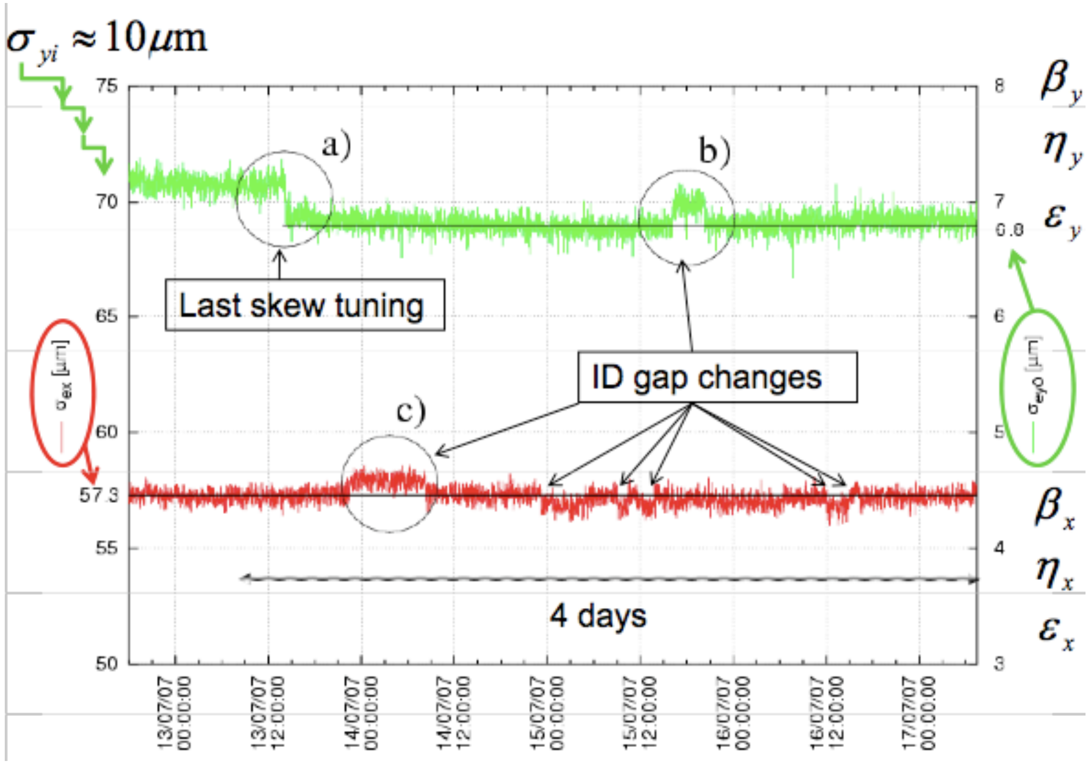
- Kicker jitter is translated in a beam jitter in the IP.
- Typically a tolerance of $\sigma_{jit} \leq 0.1\sigma_x$ is needed
- Translated in a relative deflection stability requirement as $\frac{\delta\theta_{\mathrm{kick}}}{\theta_{\mathrm{kick}}} \leq \frac{\sigma_{\mathrm{jit}}}{x_{\mathrm{sep}}}$
- For higher positions at the septum (larger injected emittances or lower beta functions) the stability tolerance becomes tighter
- The tolerance remains typically to the order of **10^{-4}**
- Available drift space has been increased to reduce kicker voltage spec.



Low emittance tuning

A. Andersson, et al., CLIC08

- Present tolerances not far away from ones achieved in actual storage rings
- To be re-evaluated with new DR parameters for CDR
- Participate in low emittance tuning measurements in light sources (SLS) and CESR-TA



Imperfections	Simbol	1 r.m.s.
Quadrupole misalignment	$\langle \Delta Y_{\text{quad}} \rangle$, $\langle \Delta X_{\text{quad}} \rangle$	90 μm.
Sextupole misalignment	$\langle \Delta Y_{\text{sext}} \rangle$, $\langle \Delta X_{\text{sext}} \rangle$	40 μm
Quadrupole rotation	$\langle \Delta \Theta_{\text{quad}} \rangle$	100 μrad
Dipole rotation	$\langle \Delta \Theta_{\text{dipole arc}} \rangle$	100 μrad.
BPMs resolution	$\langle R_{\text{BPM}} \rangle$	2 μm.

Damping Rings diagnostics

- **300PUs**, turn by turn (every **1.6μs**)
  - **10μm** resolution, for linear and non-linear optics measurements.
  - **2μm** resolution for orbit measurements (vertical dispersion/ coupling correction + orbit feedback).
- WB PUs for bunch-by-bunch (bunch spacing of **0.5ns** for **312** bunches) and turn by turn position monitoring with high precision (**~2μm**) for injection trajectory control, and bunch by bunch transverse feed-back.
- PUs for extraction orbit control and feed-forward.
- Tune monitors and fast tune feed-back with precision of **10^{-4}**, critical for resolving instabilities (i.e. synchrotron side-bands, ions)
- Turn by turn transverse profile monitors (X-ray?) with a wide dynamic range:
  - Hor. geometrical emittance varies from **11nm.rad** @ injection to **90pm.rad** @ extraction and the vertical from **270pm.rad** to **0.9pm.rad**.
  - Capable of measuring **tails** for IBS
  - This would probably be the most challenging item
- Longitudinal profile monitors
  - Energy spread of **0.5%** to **0.1%** and bunch length from **10** to **0.1mm**.
  - Note that the dispersion around the ring is extremely small (<12mm).
- Fast beam loss monitoring and bunch-by-bunch current measurements
- E-cloud + ion diagnostics

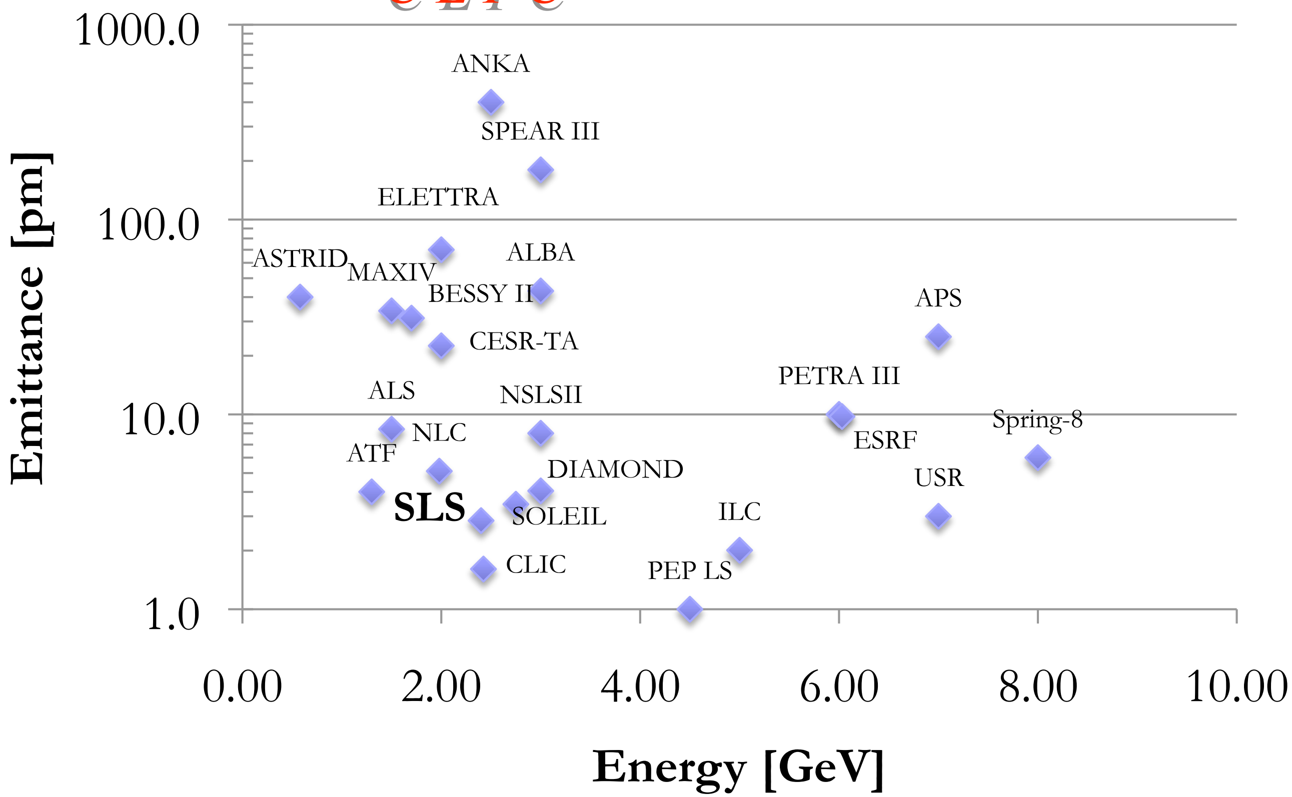
CLIC/ILC DR collaboration

- ILC and CLIC DR differ substantially as they are driven by quite different main RF parameters
- Intense interaction between ILC/ CLIC in the community working on the DR crucial issues: ultra low emittance and e$^-$-cloud mitigation.
- Common working group initiated
- Short term working plan includes chamber coatings and e-cloud measurements in CESR-TA, e-cloud and instability simulations with HEADTAIL and DR workshop organization (12-15/01/2010 @CERN)

Talk of S. Guiducci

	ILC	CLIC
Energy (GeV)	5	2.86
Circumference (m)	3238	493.05
Bunch number	1305 - 2632	312
N particles/bunch	2×10^{10}	4.1×10^{9}
Damping time τ_x (ms)	21	1.6
Emittance $\gamma\varepsilon_x$ (nm)	4200	390
Emittance $\gamma\varepsilon_x$ (nm)	20	4.9
Momentum compaction	$(1.3 - 2.8) \times 10^{-4}$	0.6×10^{-4}
Energy loss/turn (MeV)	8.7	3.9
Energy spread	1.3×10^{-3}	1.4×10^{-3}
Bunch length (mm)	9.0 - 6.0	1.4
RF Voltage (MV)	17 - 32	7.4
RF frequency (MHz)	650	2000

Emittances @ 500GeV



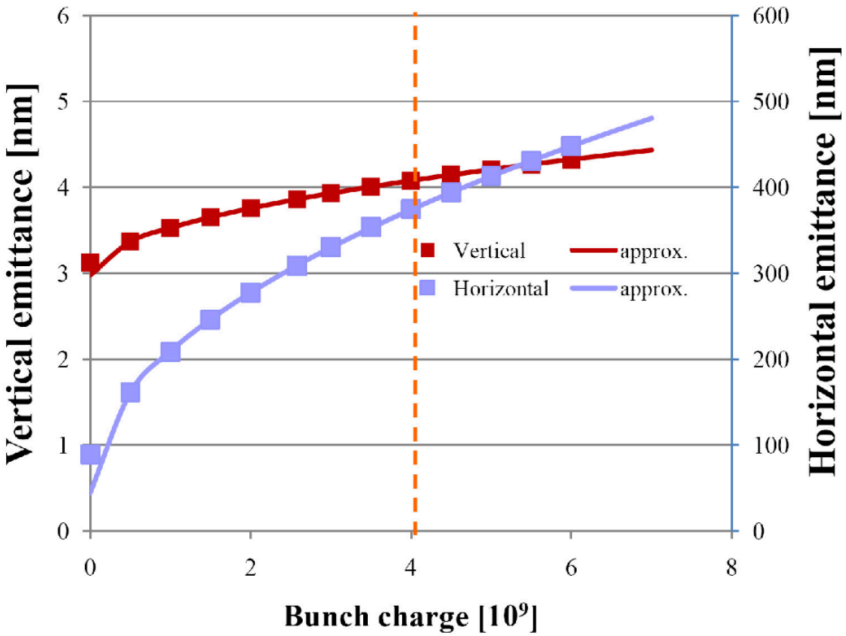
NSLSII PARAMETERS	Values
energy [GeV]	3
circumference [m]	791.5
bunch population [10^9]	11.8
bunch spacing [ns]	1.9
number of bunches	700
rms bunch length [mm]	2.9
rms momentum spread [%]	0.1
hor. normalized emittance [μm]	2.9
ver. normalized emittance [nm]	47
lon. normalized emittance [eV.m]	8700
coupling [%]	0.64
wiggler field [T]	1.8
wiggler period [cm]	10
RF frequency [GHz]	0.5

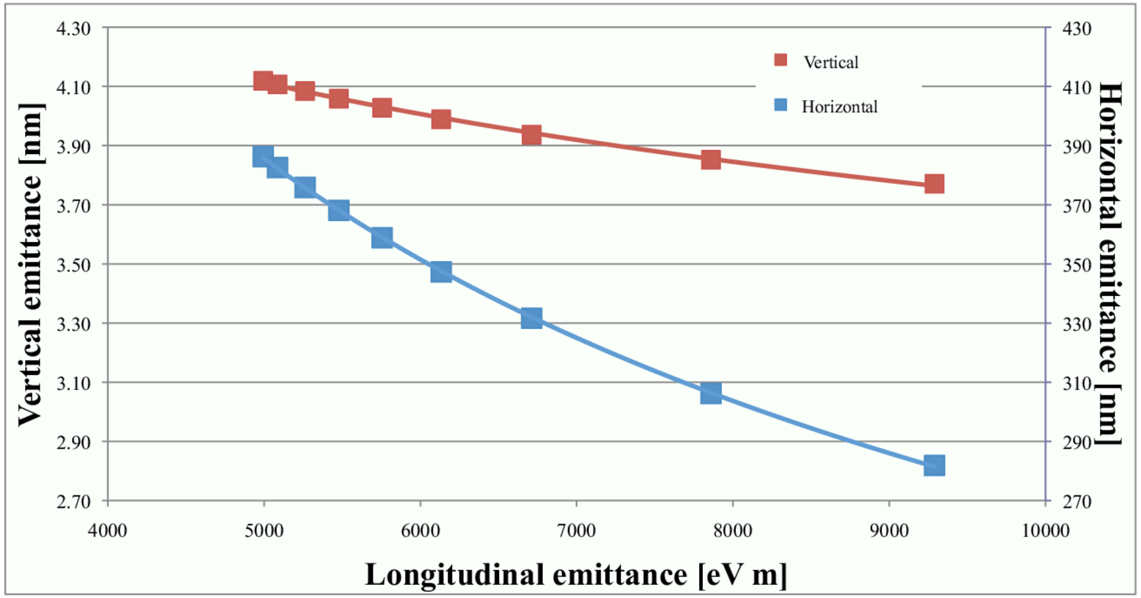
- Diamond achieved **2pm**, the lowest geometrical vertical emittance, at 3GeV, corresponding to ~**12nm** of normalised emittance
- **Below 2pm**, necessitates challenging alignment tolerances and low emittance tuning
- Seems a "safe" target vertical emittance for CLIC damping rings @ 500GeV
- Horizontal emittance of **2.4μm** is scaled from NSLSII parameters, a future light source ring with wiggler dominated emittance and 10% increase due to IBS

Route to 3TeV

- The 3TeV design can be relaxed by **including only a few super-conducting wigglers** and **relaxing the arc cell optics** (reduce horizontal phase advance)
- Another option may be operating a **larger number of super-conducting wigglers at lower field** of around 2T.
- The same route can be followed from conservative to nominal design, considering that some time will be needed for low-emittance tuning (reducing the vertical emittance)
- Considering the same performance in the pre-damping rings, the 500GeV design **relaxes the kicker stability requirements** by more than a factor of 2
- The **dynamic aperture** of the DR should be also more **comfortable** due to the relaxed arc cell optics
- **Energy loss/turn** is **significantly reduced** (a factor of ~5) and thereby the **total RF voltage needed**

Bunch charge and longitudinal emittance





- Horizontal **emittance** scales as $\gamma \epsilon_x \propto \sqrt{N_b/\sigma_z}$
- Vertical and **longitudinal emittance** have **weaker dependence** to **bunch charge** (of the same order) confirming that **vertical emittance dominated** by **vertical dispersion.**
- Vertical emittance dependence is much weaker

Bunch charge @ 500 GeV

- Bunch charge of **1.1 x 6.8x10^{9}p** for 354 bunches corresponds to an average current of **350mA** (170mA for the CLIC DR baseline parameters)
- **Damping time** will be inevitably increased to **9ms** which is **quite long** for **50Hz** repetition rate
- **2 staggered trains** may be needed
- This corresponds to a beam current of **700mA**, i.e. good HOM damping design for RF cavities but also lower transients
- Rise time of extraction kicker should be shortened (factor of 2)
- Absorption scheme has to be reviewed for higher radiation power per wiggler, but lower total power
- All collective instabilities increase with the bunch charge but there is a significant reduction due to the increased emittance (charge density is reduced)
- Total impedance will be lower due to less wiggler gaps and absorbers

Summary

- PDR optics design with adequate DA
- Revised DR lattice in order to be less challenging (magnets, IBS)
  - Some refinement in non-linear dynamics needed for the CDR
- IBS may be a key feasibility item
  - It may not be solved until CDR but a lot of work is on-going
- DR performance based on super-conducting wigglers
  - Prototype on "conventional" wire technology built and currently tested
  - More challenging wire technologies and wiggler designs are studies at CERN and Un. Karlsruhe/ANKA and measurements from short prototypes to be expected by the CDR
  - Robust absorption scheme to be adapted to new parameters
- Collective effects (e-cloud, FII) remain major performance challenges
  - Results from measurement tests in CESR-TA for novel chamber coatings to be analyzed
  - Key component impedance estimation is needed
- RF system present challenges with respect to transients and power source at the DR frequency (true for the whole injector complex)
  - Conceptual design to be performed

Summary (cont.)

- Stability of kickers challenging (as for all DRs and even modern storage rings for top-up operation)
  - Collaboration with ILC and light sources but technical design far from being available
- Alignment tolerances to be revised
  - Participation in low emittance tuning measurement campaigns in light sources and CESR-TA
- Beam instrumentation wish-list and crude specs
  - Contacts to be established with light sources and ILC community
- Formed group on CLIC/ILC common issues for DR
  - Workshop to be organised next year to sum-up the present experience and challenges of DR design
- Established conservative and nominal DR parameters for CLIC @ 500GeV
  - Scaled design ready for CDR
  - Estimation of some collective effects but not detailed simulations