

Polishing Collimation Optics

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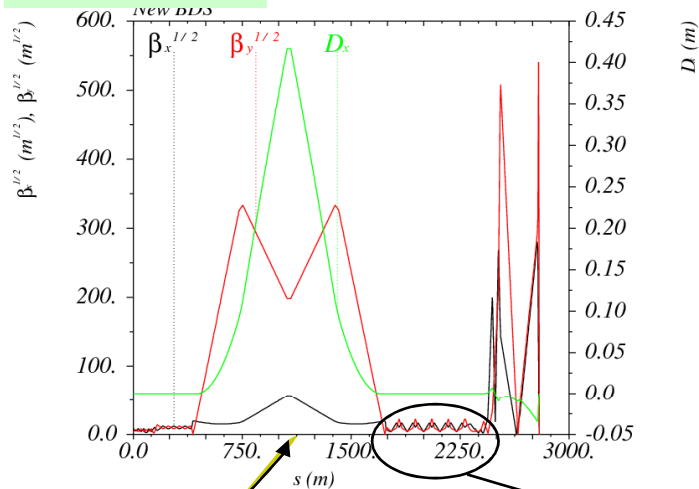
Introduction

- Already have adequate CLIC BDS collimation design
- Look at effectiveness of design and potential improvements
- Motivation comes from previous ILC collimation studies



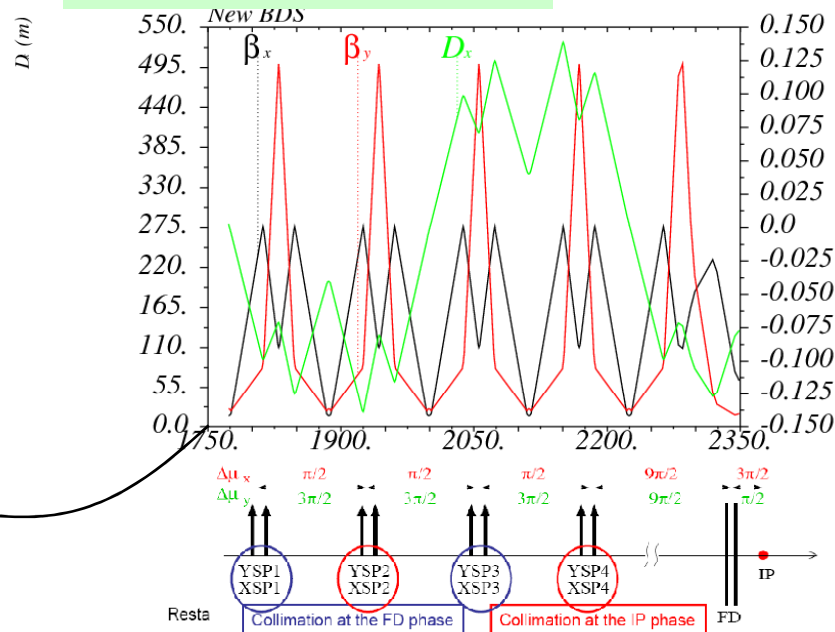
CLIC Collimation Scheme

CLIC BDS



ENERGY SPOILER

BETATRON COLLIM



- Passively surviving energy collimation (huge β fn) followed by consumable betatron collimation
- Betatron collimation: 4 x,y spoilers $\pi/2$ apart (first two spoilers collimate position and angle, second two repeat this), matched to phase of FD/IP, full gaps $\sim 200 \mu\text{m}$
- Very strong matching quadrupoles in design.



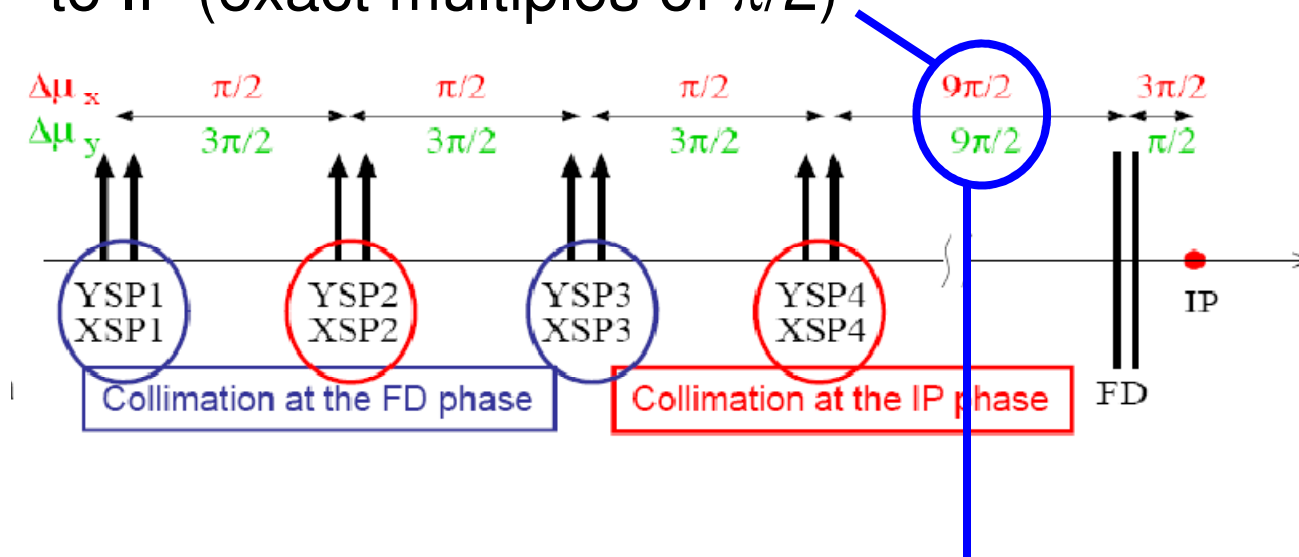
CLIC Collimation Performance

- Collimation depth revised in 2009 (B. Dalena, CERN)
 - Used full BDS halo tracking to account for all lattice 'imperfections' (non-linearities, phase mismatches, etc)
 - See PAC '09 paper '**Status of the CLIC Beam Delivery System**'
 - Spoilers set at $15\sigma_x$ and $55\sigma_y$ ensures no particle or photon hits final doublet
- This collimation depth calculation ensures 100% collimation performance in the design
- But can we do better? Improve transport, open spoilers further?



Collimation Phases

In principle, spoilers are matched to IP (exact multiples of $\pi/2$)



But actually, in current lattice
 $\Delta\mu_x = 9.7 \pi/2$
 $\Delta\mu_y = 10.6 \pi/2$

These spoilers are not collimating exactly at the FD or IP phase



ILC Collimation Studies and Experience

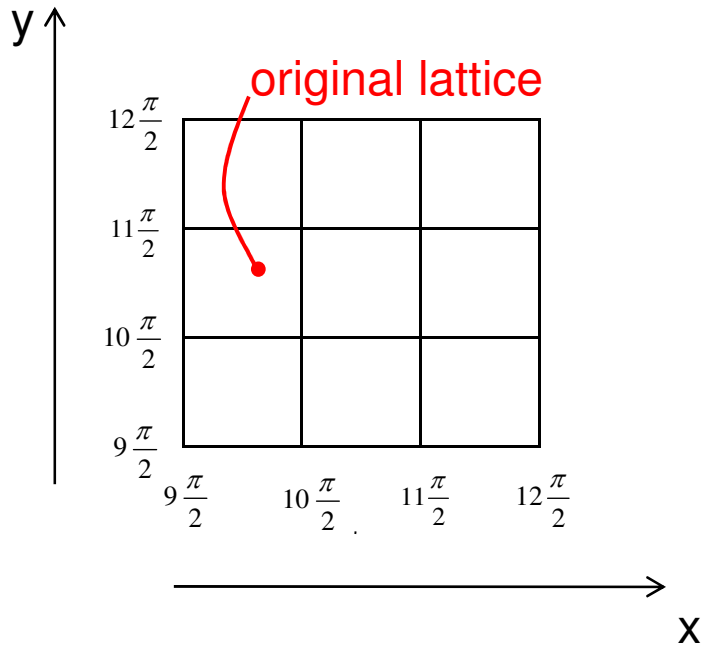
- For historical overview see ILC-Technical Review Committee comparisons of NLC, TESLA, CLIC collimation in 2003 (PAC '03)
- NLC had good collimation performance
 - ILC BDS collimation evolved from NLC
- Collimation phase relationships were lost during the evolution.
- Restoring phases in a random search of restored-phase-solutions
 - Recovered the original ILC (NLC) collimation performance*

* See for example “COLLIMATION OPTIMISATION IN THE BEAM DELIVERY SYSTEM OF THE INTERNATIONAL LINEAR COLLIDER”, F. Jackson, PAC'07.



Collimation Phase Matching

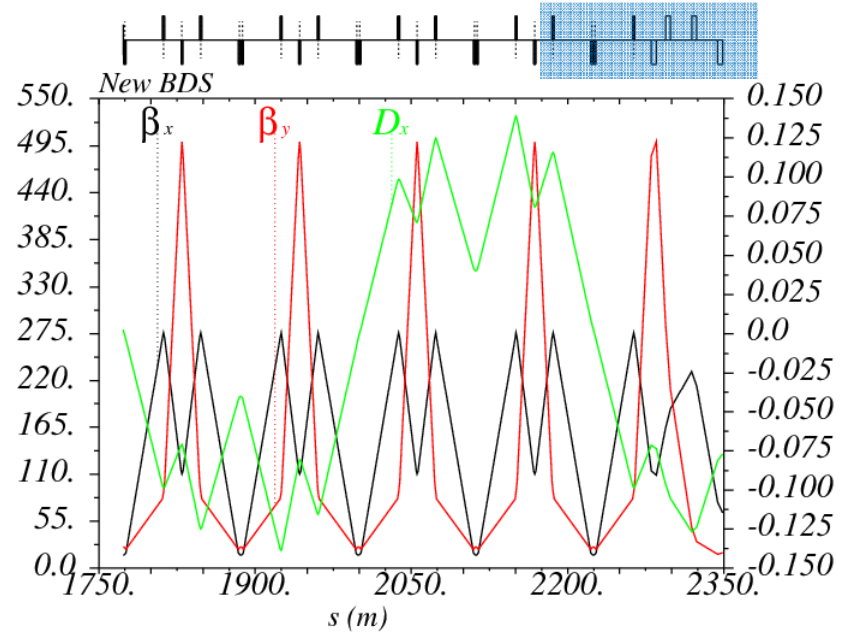
SP4 → IP phase advances



Perfect phase matching in both planes is possible in a number of discrete locations in phase space

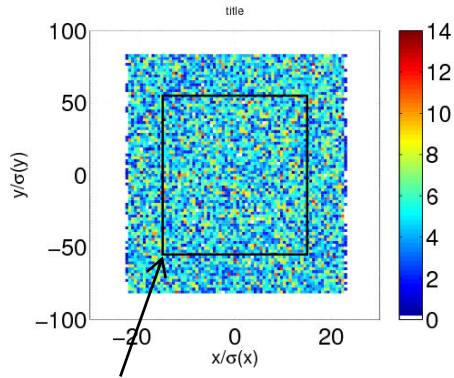


Matching quads

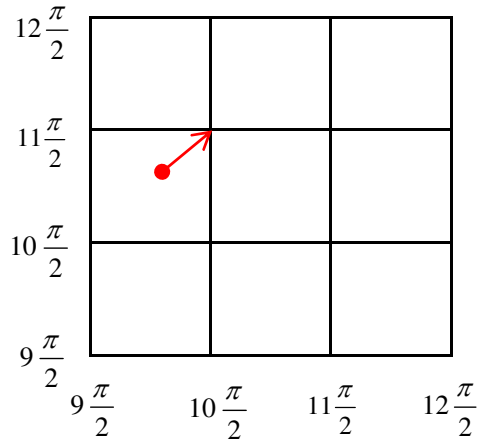


Linear Collimation Performance (Original)

BDS entrance



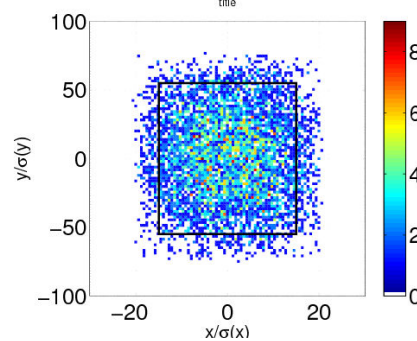
15 σ_x , 55 σ_y box



Original lattice

$$\Delta\mu_x = 9.7 \pi/2$$

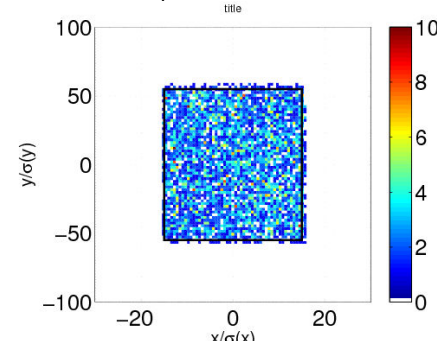
$$\Delta\mu_y = 10.6 \pi/2$$



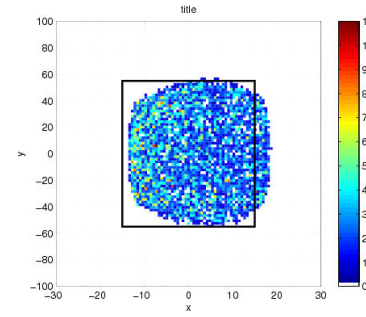
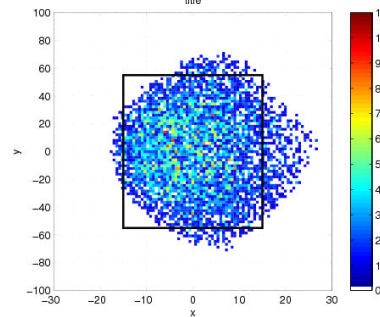
Matched Lattice

$$\Delta\mu_x = 10.0 \pi/2$$

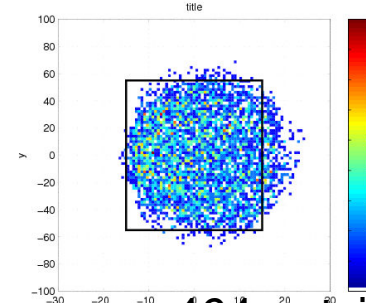
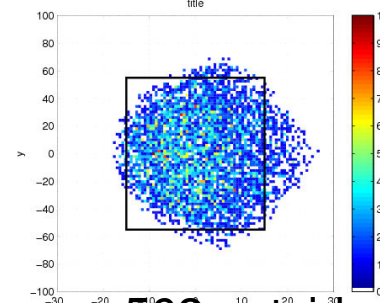
$$\Delta\mu_y = 11.0 \pi/2$$



FD entrance.
Linear tracking
dp = 0%



FD entrance.
Multipoles on,
dp = 0%



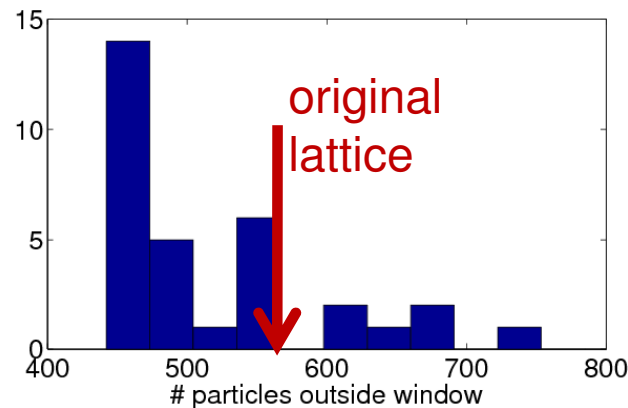
FD entrance.
Multipoles on,
dp = 1%

562 outside box

464 outside box

Collimation Optimisation = Random Search

- Search phase-matched solutions for best collimation performance (non-linear tracking, $dp = 1\%$)



- Can reduce 'escaped particles' by $\sim 20\%$.
- NB: some phase-matched solutions have poorer performance than the original.



Conclusion

- Present design with 15, 55 gives good collimation performance (even though $\sim 2\%$ of halo particles escape)
- Phase-matching collimation \rightarrow FD gives somewhat better performance
 - Not clear yet if this will permit wider collimation apertures
- More extensive search and optimisation (multipoles) might be useful
- Needs to be integrated with luminosity optimisation.



Background 1

- CLIC Lattice v_09_04_01
- Tracking in MADX-PTC
 - Can only track up to sextupole in MERLIN. Can't track all the multipoles since MERLIN can't cope with zero length multipoles in the CLIC lattice.
 - No point in doing MERLIN tracking with sextupoles on but other multipoles off – presents an unrealistic picture.
 - MERLIN tracking was done in 2009 phone meetings, but these results are unreliable.



Background 2

- Matching Quad Strengths
 - 150 T/m to 440 T/m (c.f. QD0 permanent magnet 575 T/m, aperture radius ~ 4 mm)
- Collimation parameters

For old collimation depth

10 sx, 44 sy

CLIC Spoiler tables:

xgaps = 80 μ m,

ygaps = 80 μ m,

for 10 sigx and 44 sigy

In MERLIN this is X0.16Y10 for xspoiler

X10Y0.16 for yspoiler

0.16 = 0.16 mm = 2 \times half gap of 80 μ m

For new collimation depth

15 sx, 55 sy

xgaps = 117 μ m,

ygaps = 100 μ m

In MERLIN

X0.23Y10 for xspoiler

X10Y0.20 for yspoiler

