

# history of beam delivery optics design

1999/2000 first ever final focus at 3 TeV

(Oide odd-dispersion scheme, 3.1 km long)

2001 CLIC collimation system scaled from NLC [Thys Risselada]

(Tenenbaum-Irwin scheme 5.8 km long)

2001 novel NLC compact final focus scaled to 3 TeV

(Raimondi-Seryi scheme, 0.5 km long)

2002 reduced collimation-system length to 2.0 km by omitting  
half of energy collimation and shortening rest

2002 alternative nonlinear collimation system,

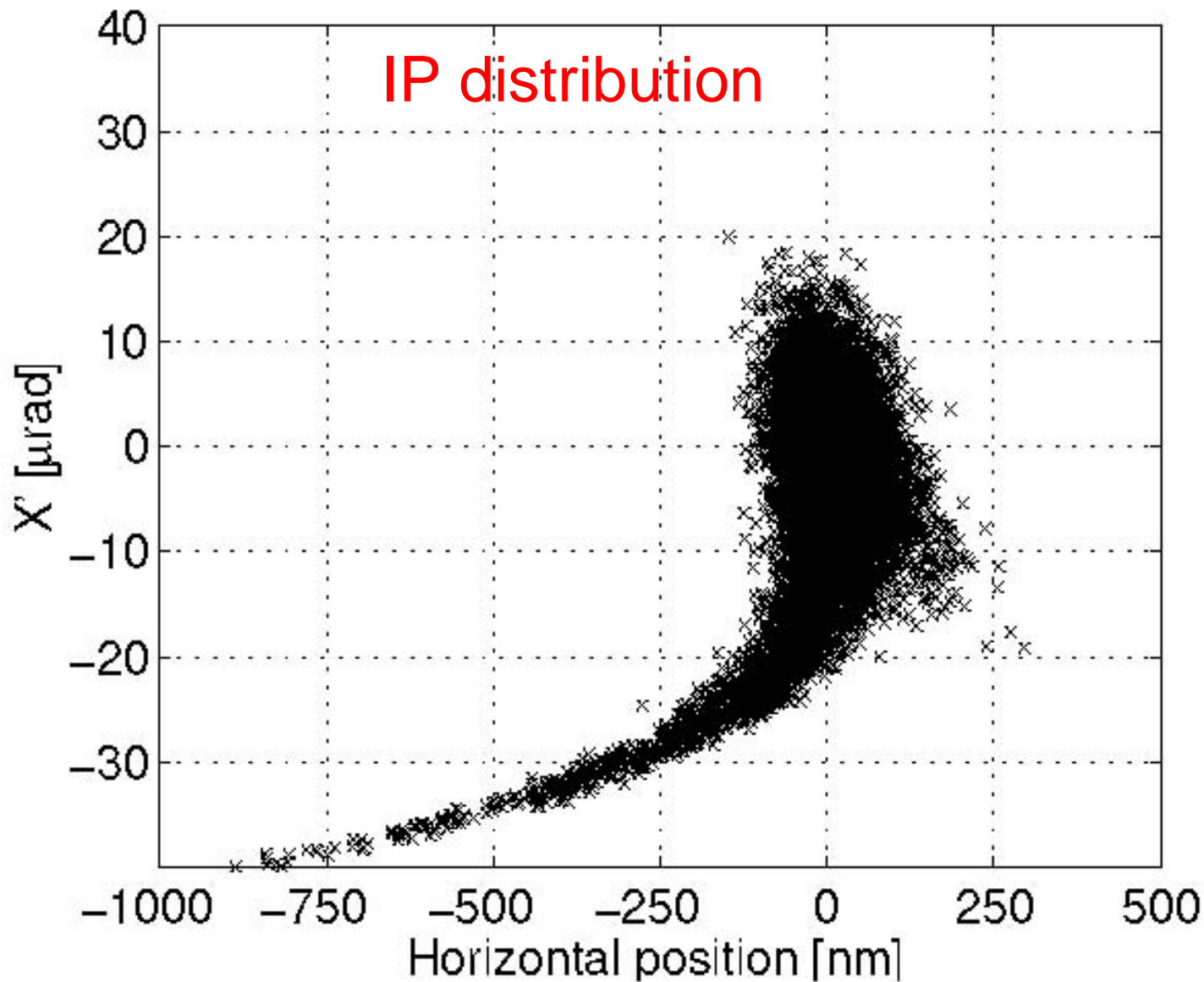
still needs some optimization (e.g. E-coll. only)

2002 compact final focus for CTF-3 (Kuroda scheme, 10 m long,  
CLIC Note 549)

all further design work stopped in response to LHC budget crisis

blue: original design, red: “scaled” optics

‘02 design documented in CLIC Notes 551 (NB) & 579 (Halo’03)



Horizontal phase-space distribution at the IP calculated with Merlin for a nominal bunch

particles are found even at amplitudes  $>1 \mu\text{m}$ , while the beam size is about 40 nm

Merlin,  $x > 3\sigma_x$ : 6.7%,  $x > 6\sigma_x$ : 2.3%,  $y > 3\sigma_y$ : 15.2%,  $y > 6\sigma_y$ : 7.7%, **large tail population**

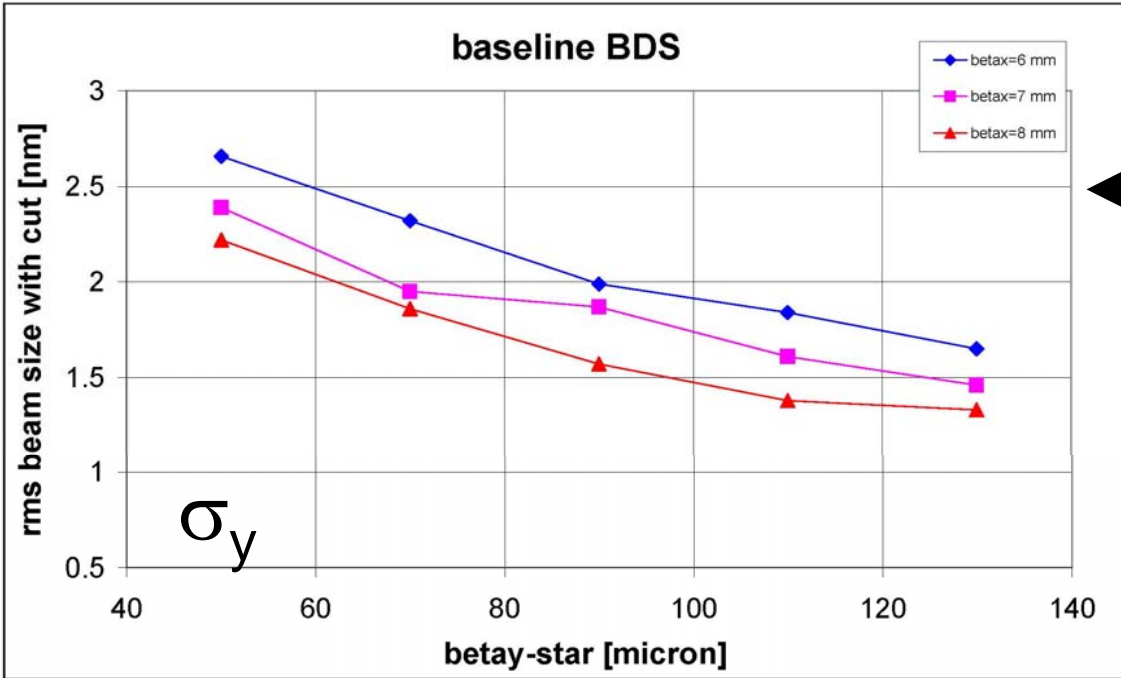
what is  $\sigma_{x,y}$ ?

$\sigma_x$	rms	Gaussian fit
MAD	96.3+/-0.7 nm	55.39+/-0.07 nm
DIMAD	99.0+/-1.4 nm	54.59+/-0.17 nm
Merlin	129.7+/-1.5 nm	57.49+/-0.13 nm
PLACET	99.3 +/-1.3 nm	54.12+/-0.17 nm

$\sigma_y$	rms	Gaussian fit
MAD	3.05+/-0.04 nm	0.680+/-0.001 nm
DIMAD	3.35+/-0.06 nm	0.800+/-0.002 nm
Merlin	4.04+/-0.03 nm	0.688+/-0.002 nm
PLACET	3.42+/-0.03 nm	0.775+/-0.002 nm

linear ideal beam sizes:  $\sigma_x=37.3$  nm,  $\sigma_y=0.49$  nm

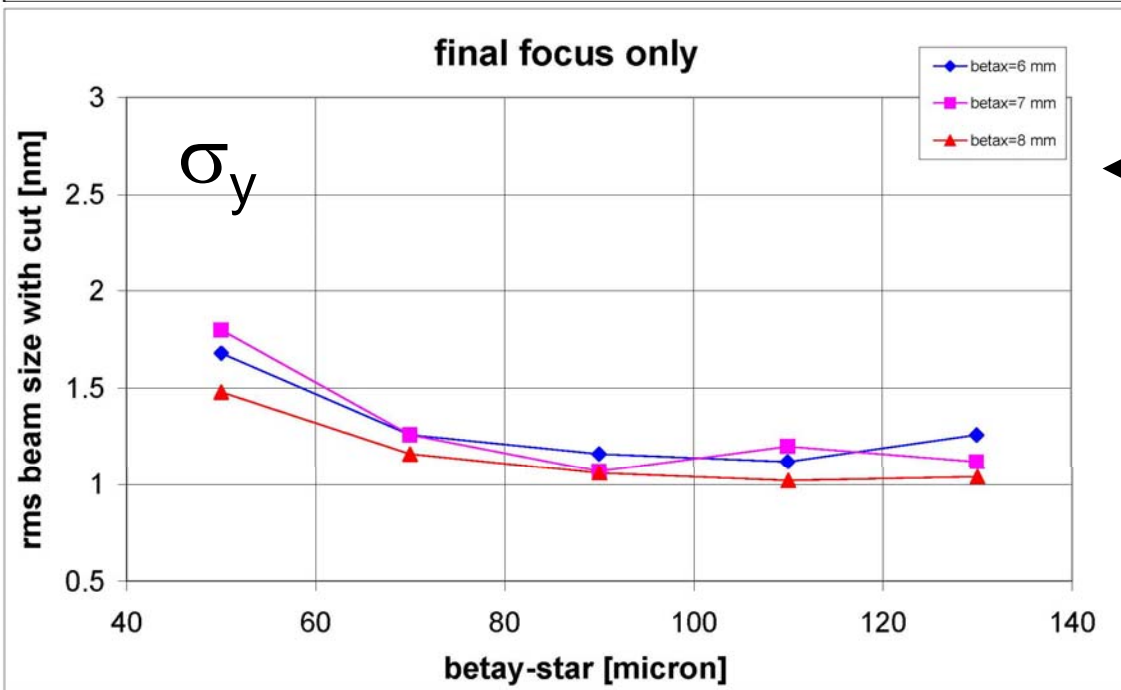
Gaussian fit  
'loses' particles



full BDS

$\sigma_y$

$\sigma_x \sim 67.6$  nm



final focus

$\sigma_y$

$\sigma_x \sim 51.9$  nm

*beam sizes  
with & w/o  
collimation*

system	Length [m]	Luminosity w/o pinch [ $10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ]
present system	2557	4.05
original long collimation system	6186	4.46
final focus only	548	5.51

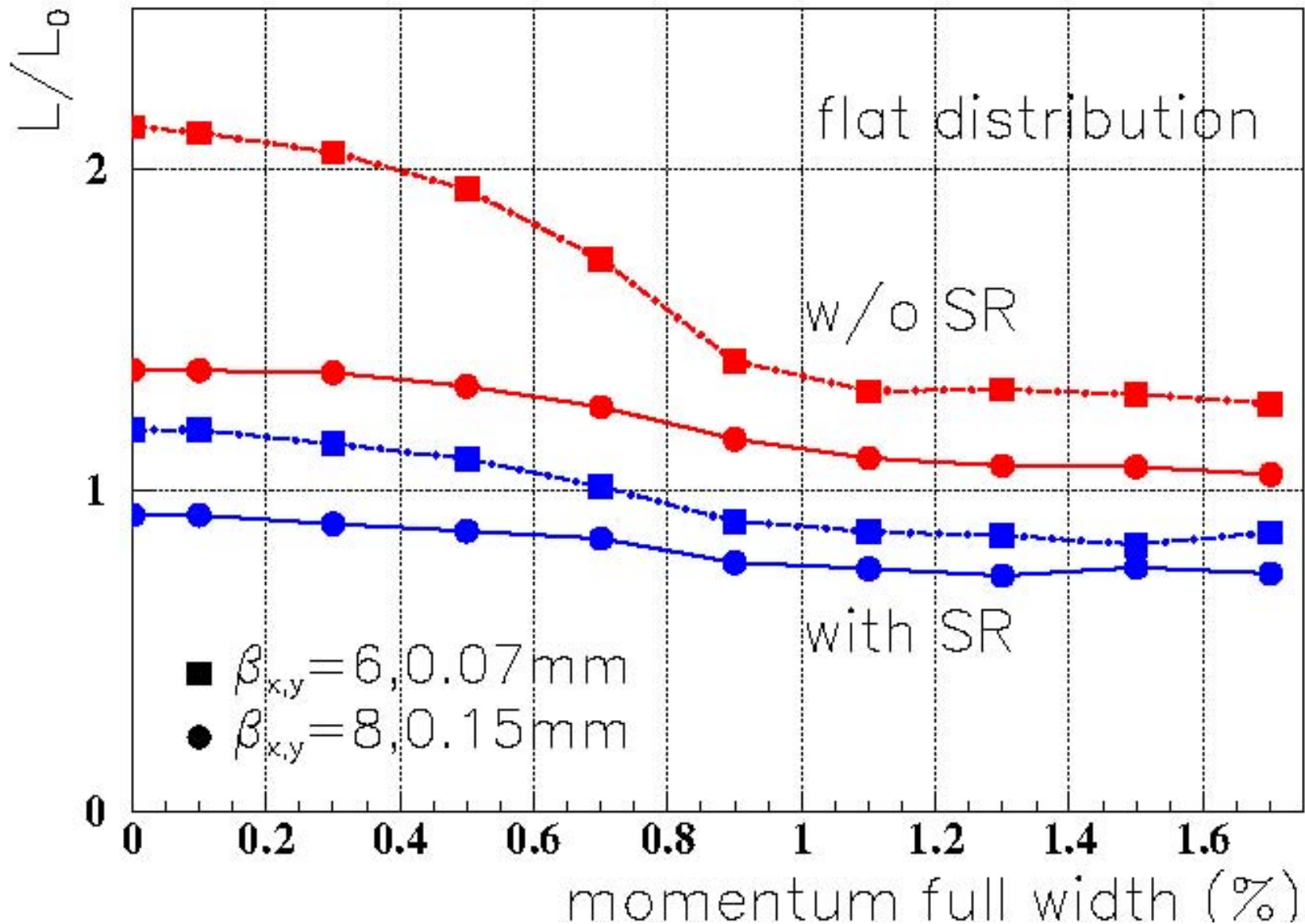
***geometric luminosity without hourglass***

***and without pinch*** for input distribution from

PLACET for old linac pararameters, and with

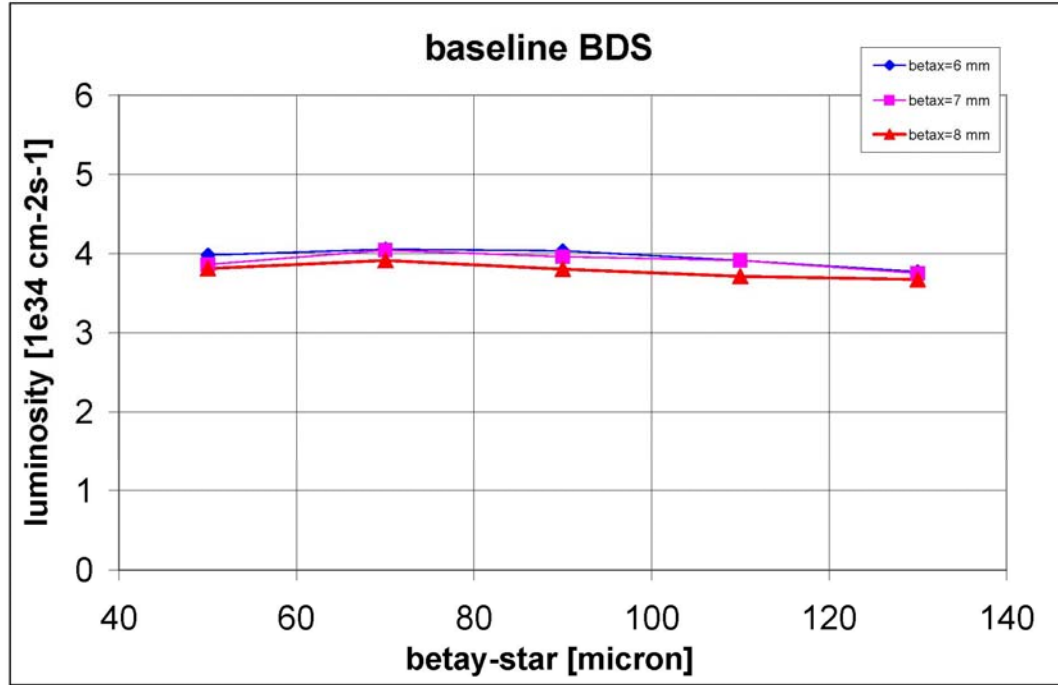
$\beta_x=6 \text{ mm}$ ,  $\beta_y=70 \text{ mm}$

***all luminosity numbers refer to old beam parameters: 4e9, 100 Hz, 154 bunches/ train; for new parameters they would be lower by factor 0.88!***

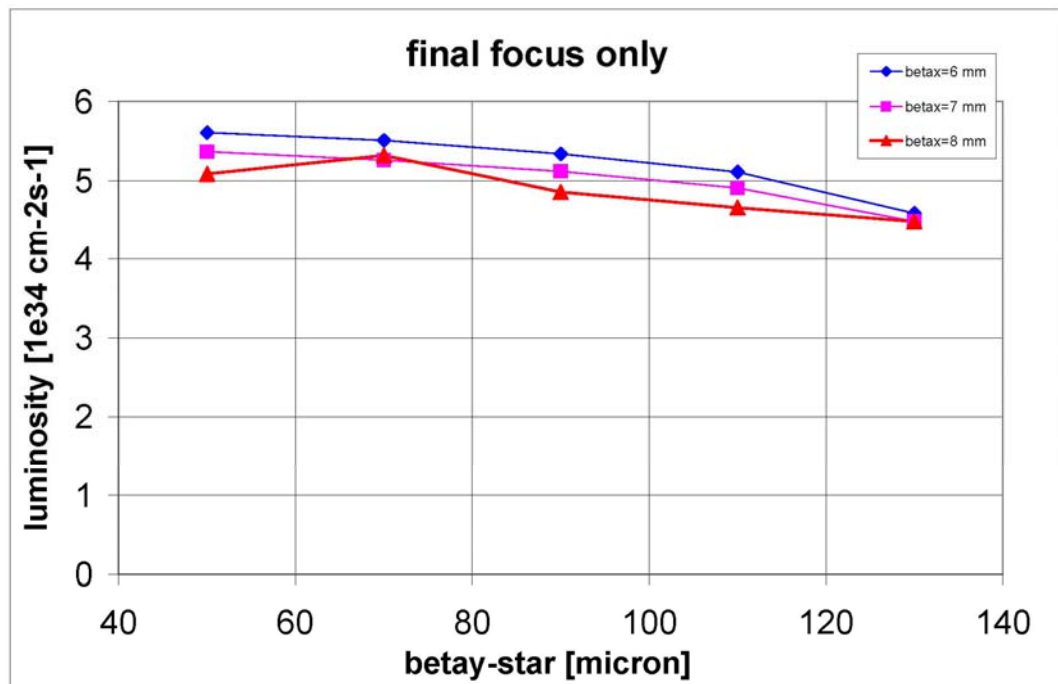


simulated luminosity w/o pinch & w/o hourglass as a function of full-width energy spread with & w/o synchrotron radiation for two different values of  $\beta_{x,y}^*$  and assuming  $\gamma\varepsilon_v = 10 \text{ nm}$ ;  $L_0 = 4.6 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

full BDS



final focus



*geometric  
luminosity  
with & w/o  
collimation*

# ultimate spot sizes

$\sigma_x$ : limited by beamstrahlung to

$$\sigma_x \geq 22.5 \text{ nm} \frac{N}{4 \times 10^9} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma_z}{20 \mu\text{m}}} \approx 18 \text{ nm}$$

D. Schulte  
EPAC'02

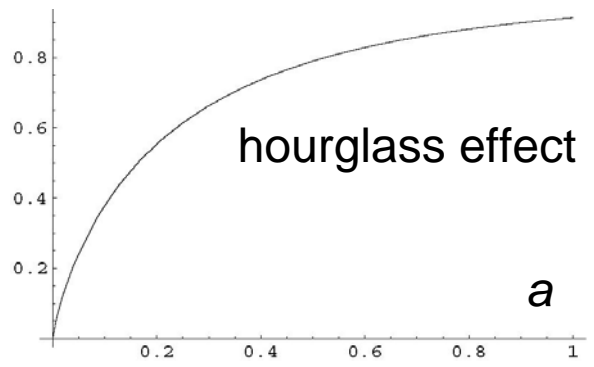
Oide effect  $\sigma_y \geq 30 \text{ nm}$

$\sigma_y$ : limited by quantum diffraction limit

$$\gamma \epsilon = \frac{\lambda_e}{2} \approx 0.2 \text{ pm} \rightarrow \sigma_y \approx 5 \text{ pm}$$

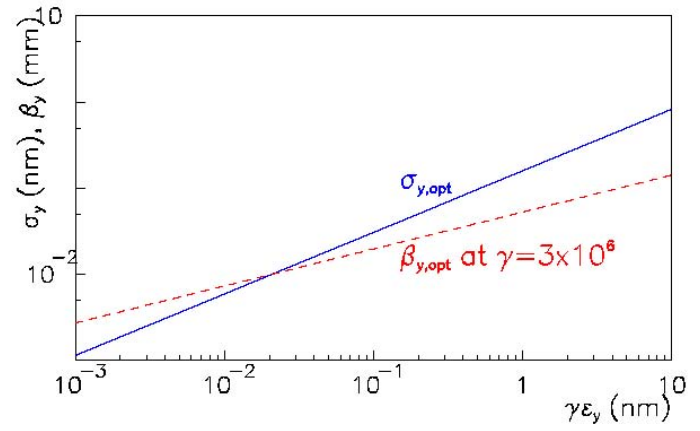
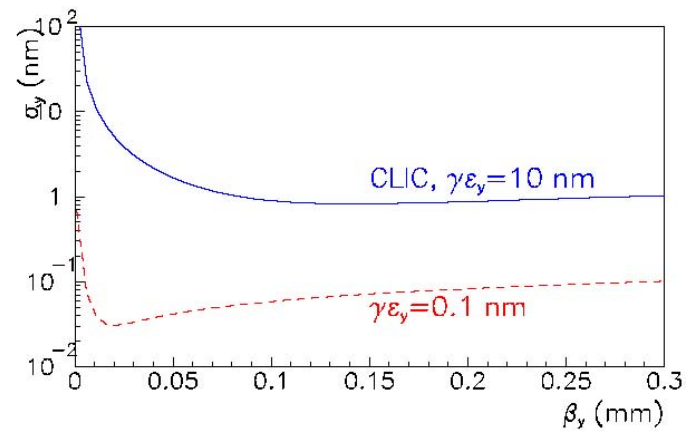
hourglass effect  $\sigma_y \geq 0.4 \text{ nm} \frac{L}{L_0}$

$$\frac{L}{L_0} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} a e^{a^2} K_0(a^2), \text{ where } a = \frac{\sigma_y}{\sqrt{2\sigma_z\sigma_{py}^*}}$$



Oide effect  $\sigma_y \geq 1.0 \text{ nm}$

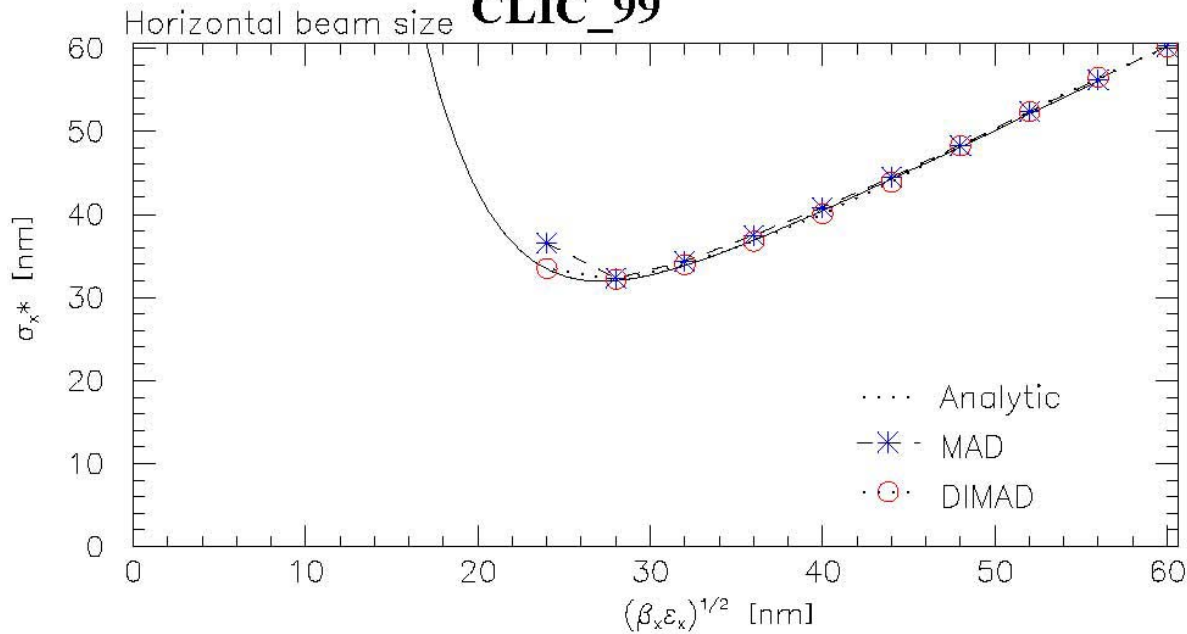
F.Z., NB'02  
note:  
y motion only  
(optimistic);  
rms size  
(pessimistic)





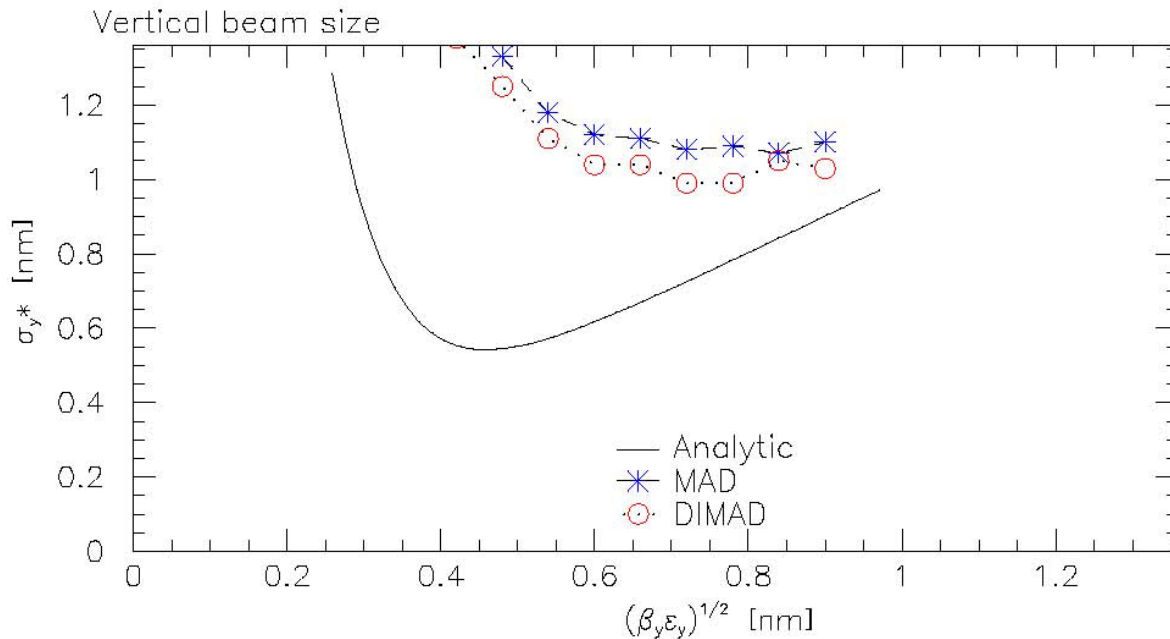
# OIDE EFFECT IN THE LAST TELESCOPE

## CLIC\_99



O. Napoly  
CLIC Note 414, 1999

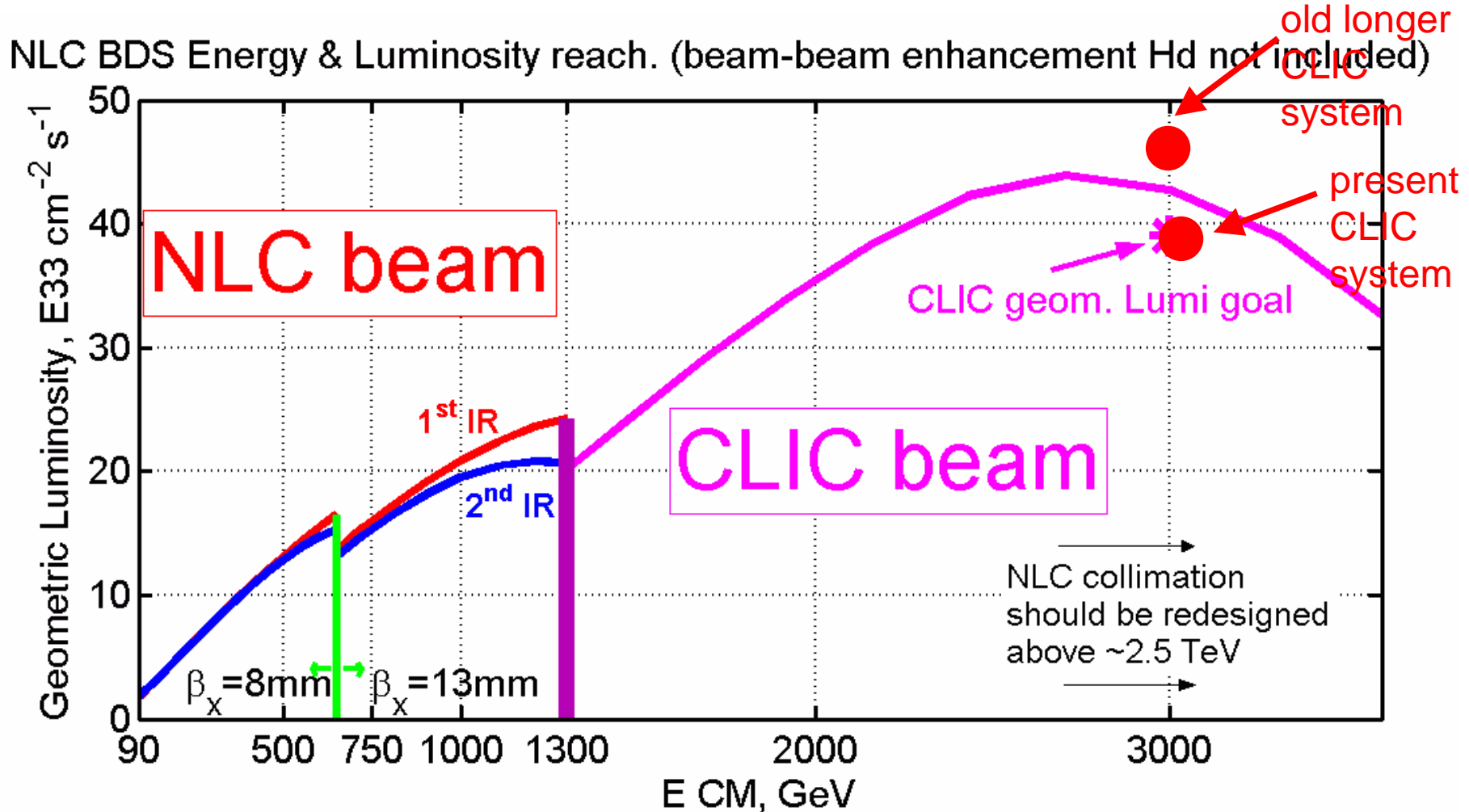
~30 nm limit



~1 nm limit  
for  $\gamma \epsilon_y \sim 20$  nm

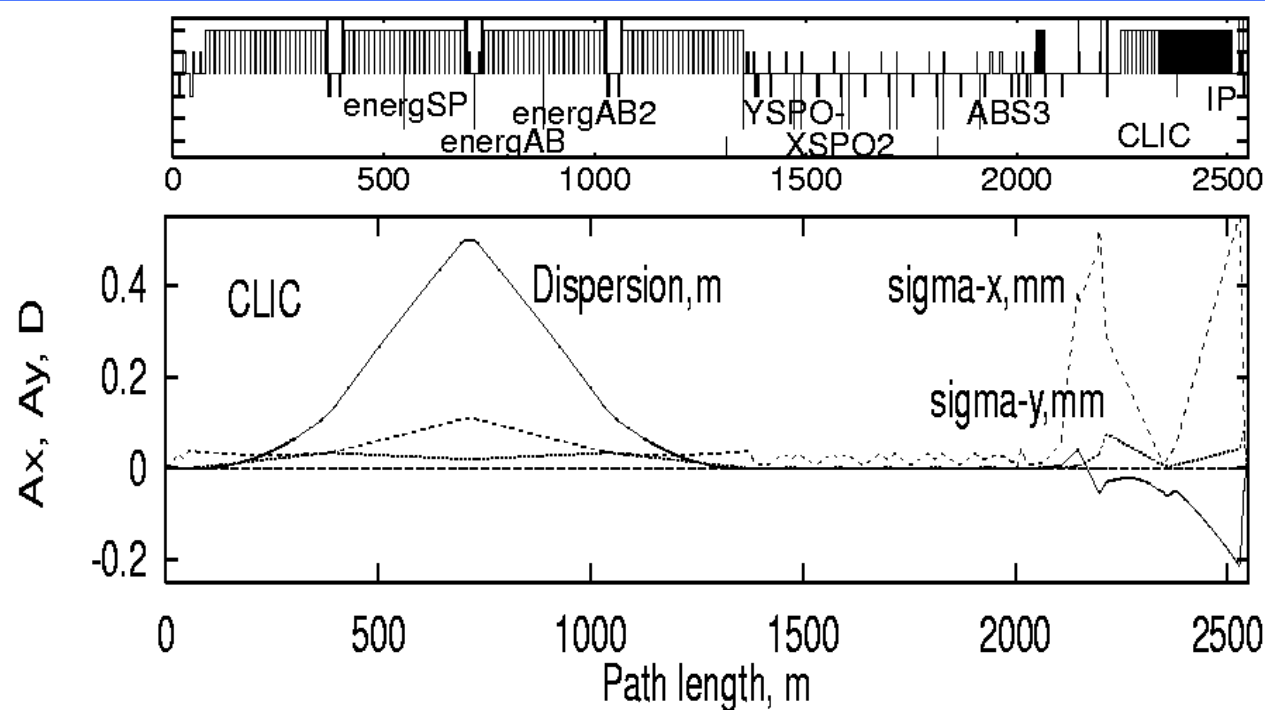
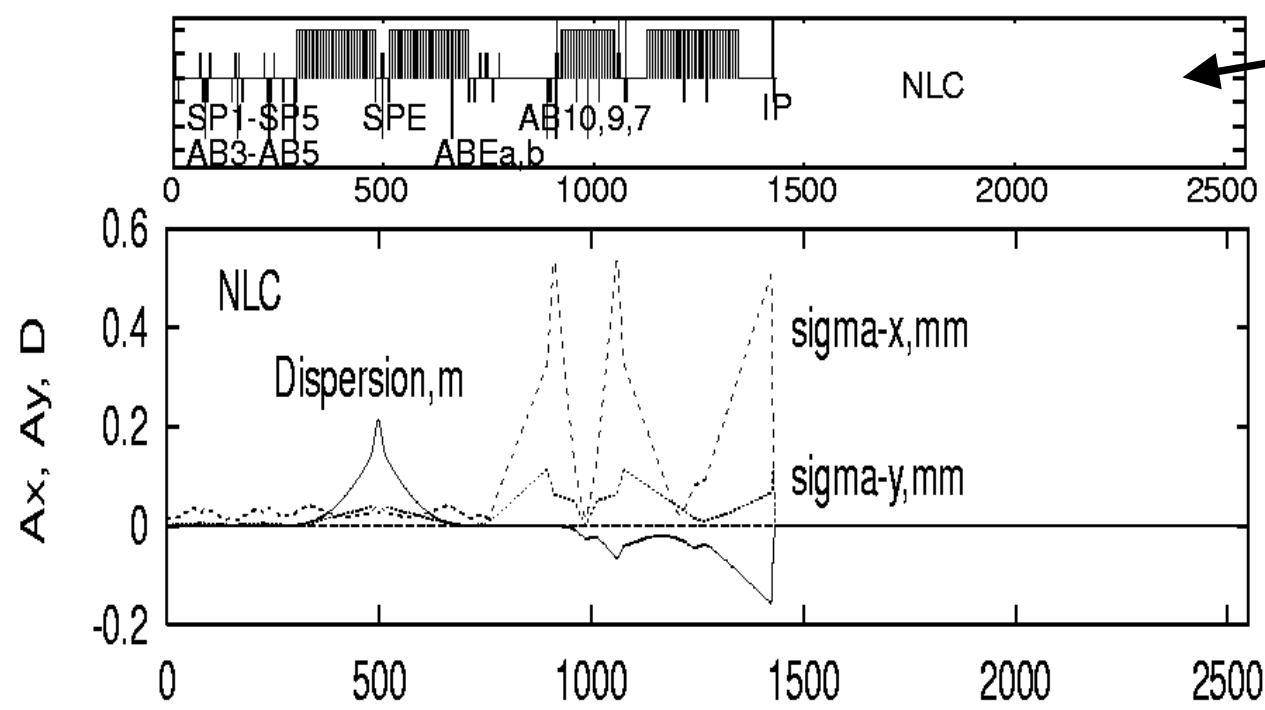
dependence on  $\epsilon$  as  
 $\sigma_y \sim \epsilon^{5/7}$

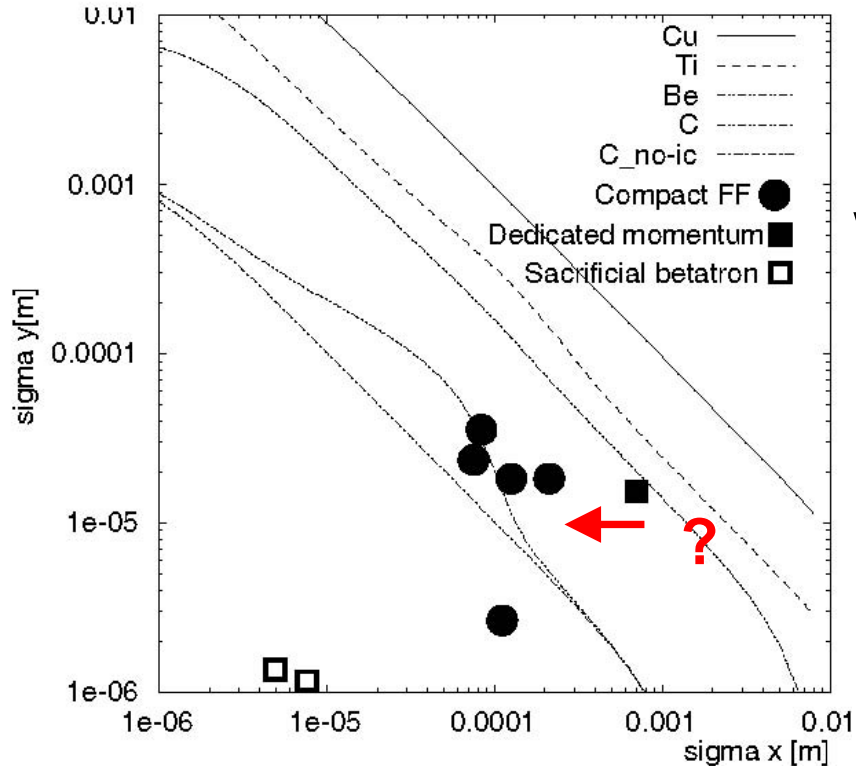
# slides from A. Seryi, T. Markiewicz, LCWS '04



“The performance of the energy collimator system at the higher energy is not clear.” (T.R.)

from A. Seryi  
ALCW03



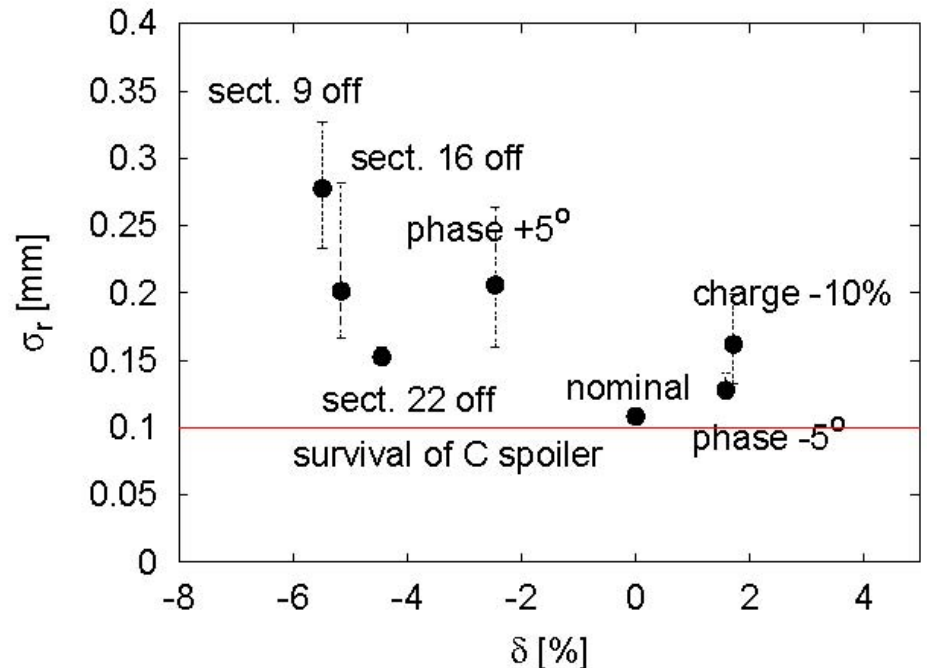


present E-collimator beam size is close to *Be* survival limit; if we opt for *C* only, we may reduce  $\sigma_x$  by factor  $\sim 3$ !?

S. Fartoukh, J. Pancin, B. Jeanneret

in case of failures, the beam size tends to increase, albeit not by much

D. Schulte, F.Z., PAC2001



# BDS developments & plans

- ❖ **characterize performance** of present system  
(J. Resta, T. Asaka)
- ❖ **optimize nonlinear collimation system** & assess performance  
(A. Faus-Golfe, J. Resta, D. Schulte, F. Zimmermann)
- ❖ understand **final-focus matching scheme in SAD**  
(T. Asaka, F. Zimmermann)
- ❖ push for **inclusion in MAD-X** of
  - ❖ **thick element tracking & synchrotron radiation** (V. Kappin)
  - ❖ **nonlinear matching** (O. Bruning)
- ❖ improve **bandwidth of BDS** (EUROTeV fellow)
- ❖ modify, e.g., **shorten linear (&nonlinear) collimation system**  
(EUROTeV fellow, F. Zimmermann)
- ❖ design **new final focus from scratch?**
- ❖ design **extraction line?** (with V. Ziemann/Uppsala?)
- ❖ **collimation, wake field & protection issues (H. Burkhardt?)**