

*2005 International Linear Collider Physics and Detector Workshop
and Second ILC Accelerator Workshop
Snowmass, Colorado, August 14-27, 2005*

ILC WG4 Beam Delivery

Conveners: Grahame Blair, Tomo Sanuki, Andrei Seryi

Some points of discussion

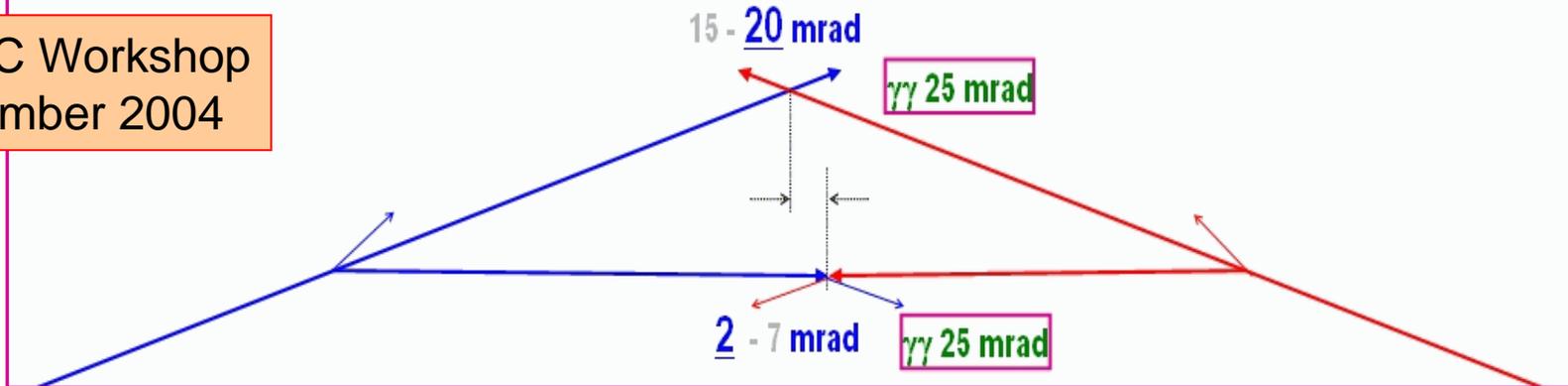
- Upgradeability to “Multi TeV option”
- Two detectors one IR or two detectors push pull on single IR \Leftrightarrow civil engineering
- Technology of FF quadrupoles
- Backgrounds for different crossing angles different beam parameter sets
- Technologies for head on collisions
- Detector backgrounds for different ILC parameter sets
- How to integrate diagnostics
- Beam dump design



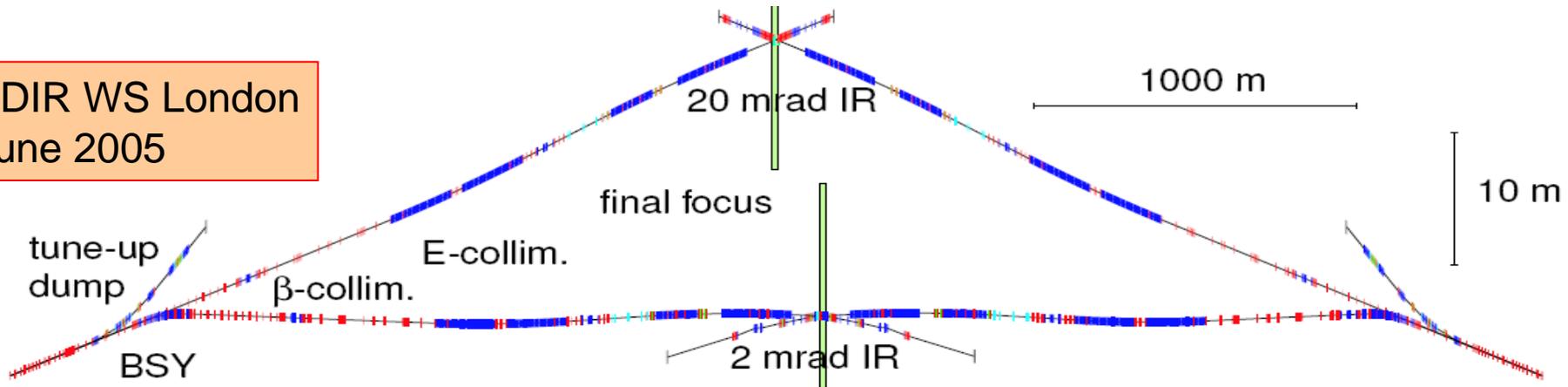
Recommendations from the WG4

Tentative, not frozen configuration, working hypotheses, "strawman"

1st ILC Workshop
November 2004



BDIR WS London
June 2005

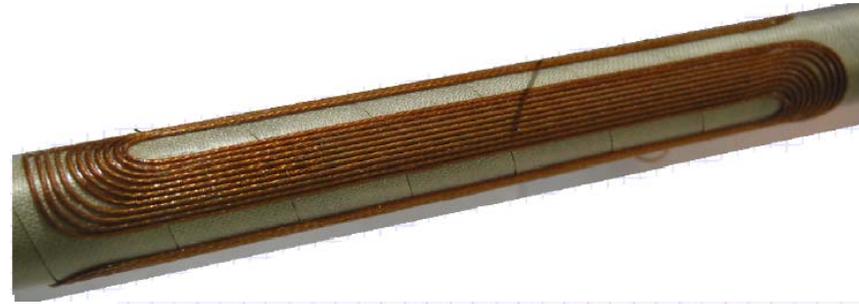
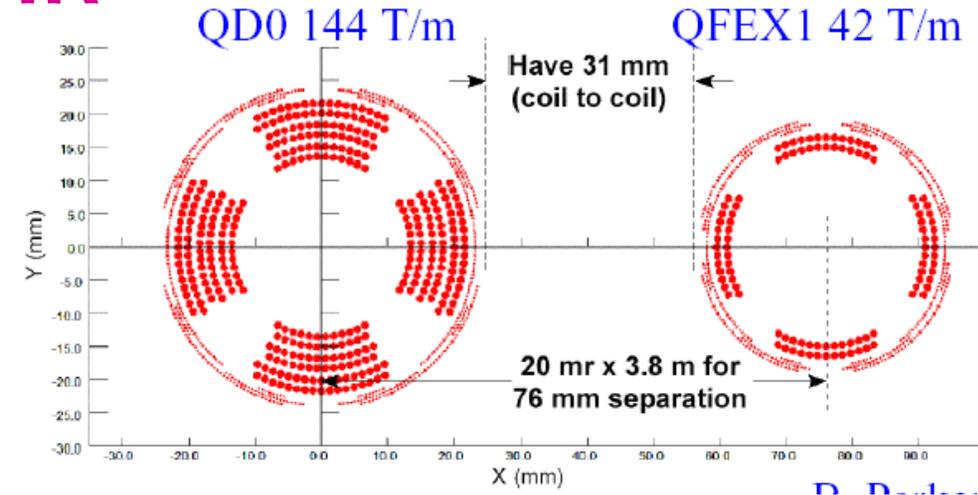


Strawman tentative configuration turns into real design:

Full optics for all beamlines; Mature 20mrad optics and magnets design; Several iteration of optics for 2mrad IR; Upstream and downstream diagnostics for both IRs

Compact S C Final Doublet for 20mrad

IR



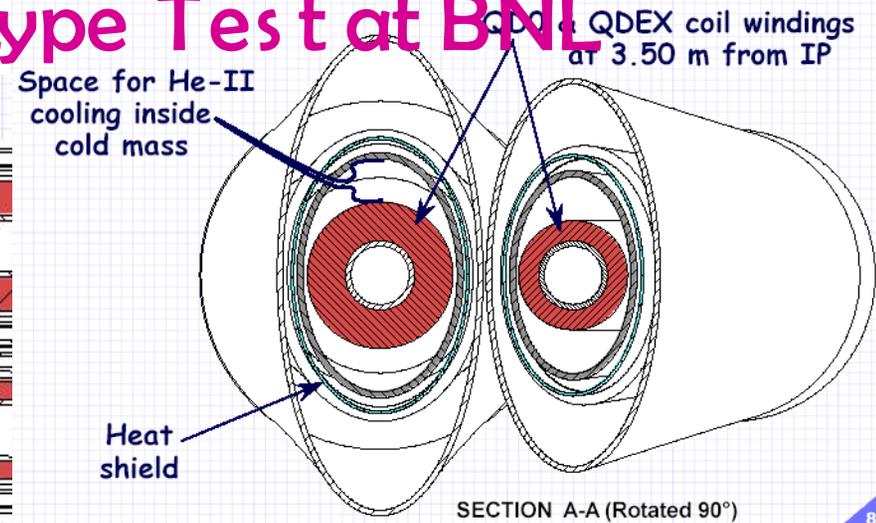
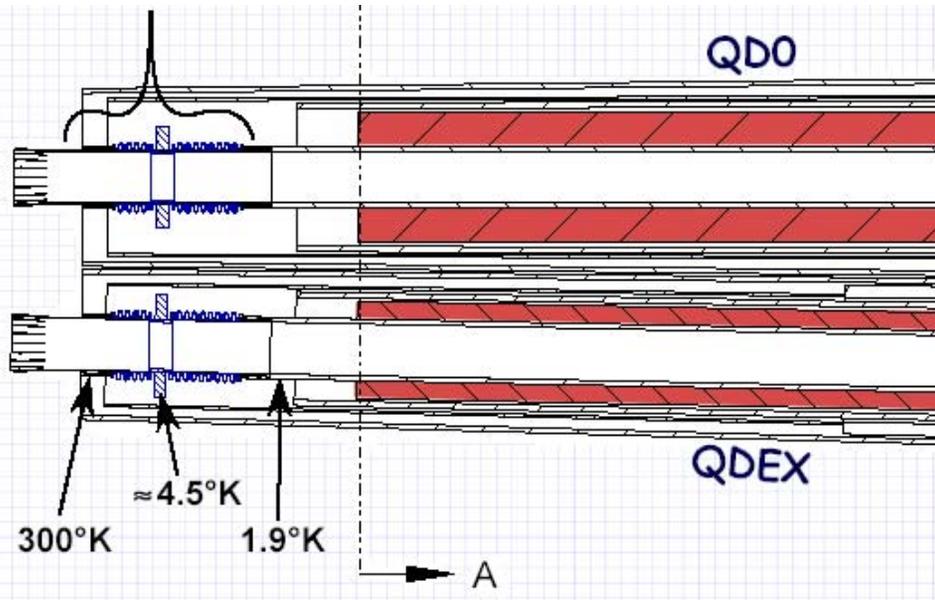
Close up of winding in progress



- Achievement in BNL direct wind technology allow to make even tighter bend radius => quad is more compact => allow to start the extraction quad at the same distance from IP as QDO

Ultrasonic heating bonds epoxy coated conductor to substrate on a support tube (tack in place).

Compact QDO Mechanical & Cryo-engineering and Prototype Test at BNL



380mm QDO Test Prototype

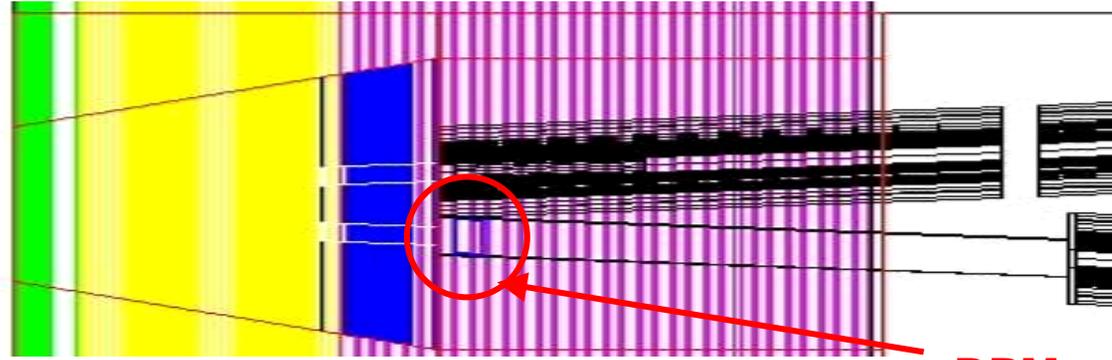
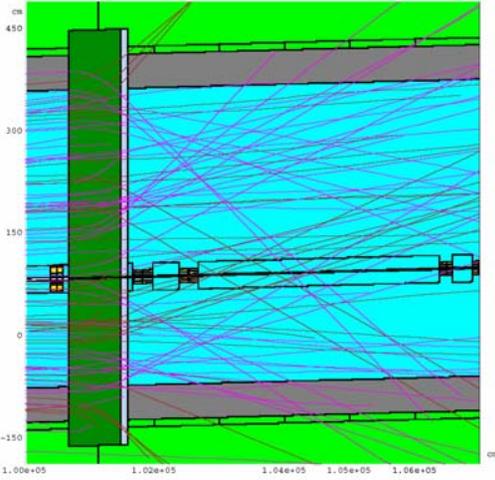
QT Quench Test Results

Background Solenoid (T)	Temp (°K)	Gradient (T/m)
3	4.30	158
4	4.22	139
5	4.22	134
6	3.00	137

Exceeded design goal !

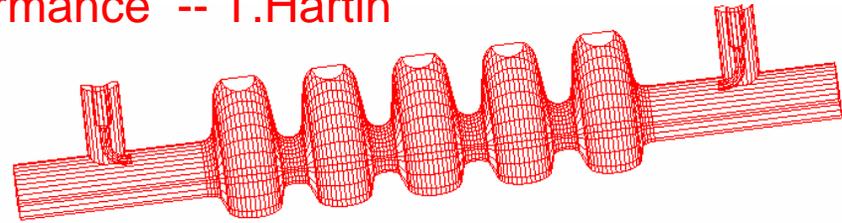
goal: 140T/m with 3T background field while cooled with pressurized He-II at 1.9K

Detailed design & studies of performance

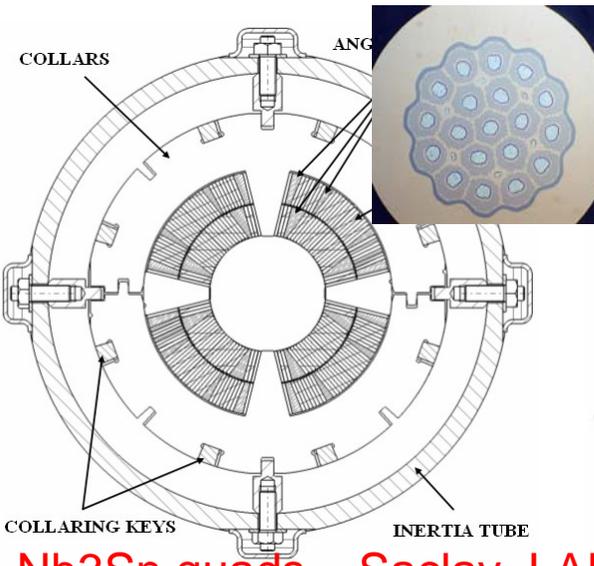


Evaluation of effects of pairs on feedback **BPM**
 BPM performance -- T.Hartin

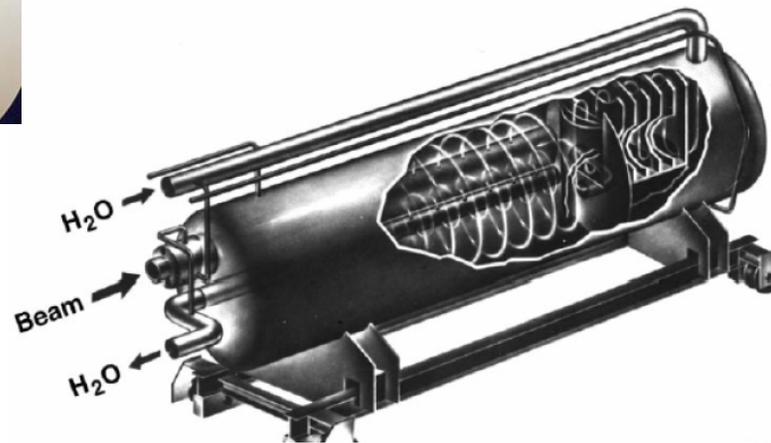
Collimation, machine background –
 UK, FNAL, SLAC, ...



Crab cavity design consideration – UK, FNAL, ...

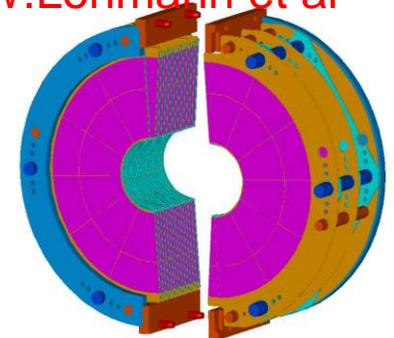


Nb3Sn quads – Saclay, LARP



Beam dump design – D.Walz et al

Frwd.reg. design –
 W.Lohmann et al



2005 International Linear Collider Physics and Detector Workshop and Second ILC Accelerator Workshop

Snowmass, Colorado, August 14-27, 2005

ILC GG2

Instrumentation and Controls

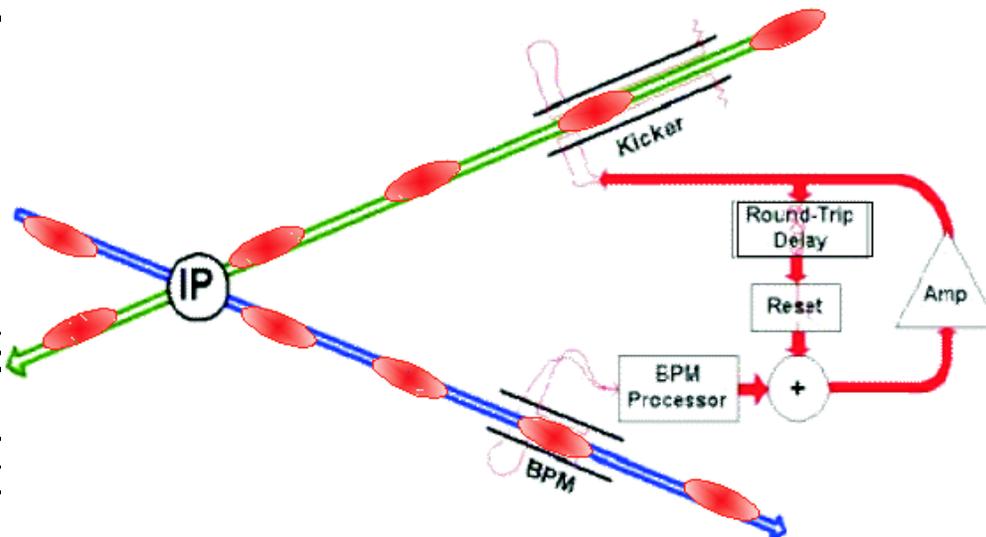
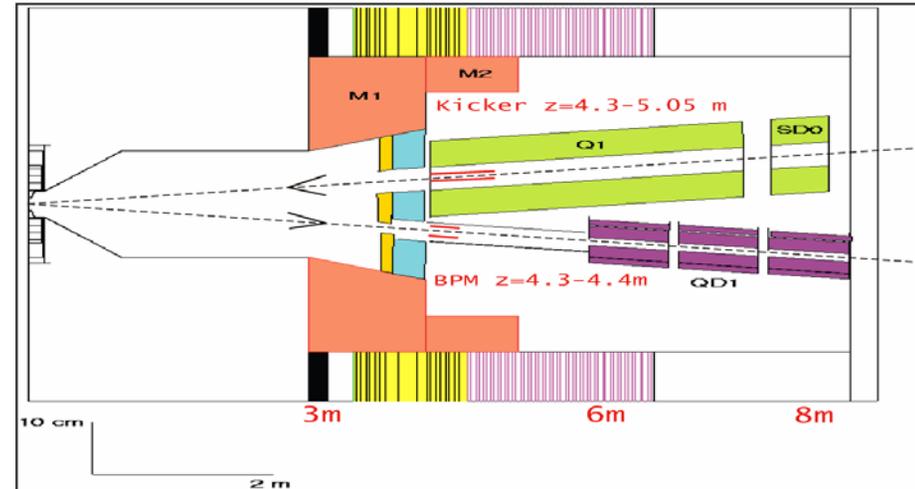
Conveners: Marc Ross, Junji Urakawa, Hans Braun

Some points of discussion

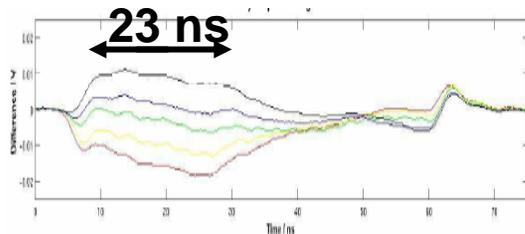
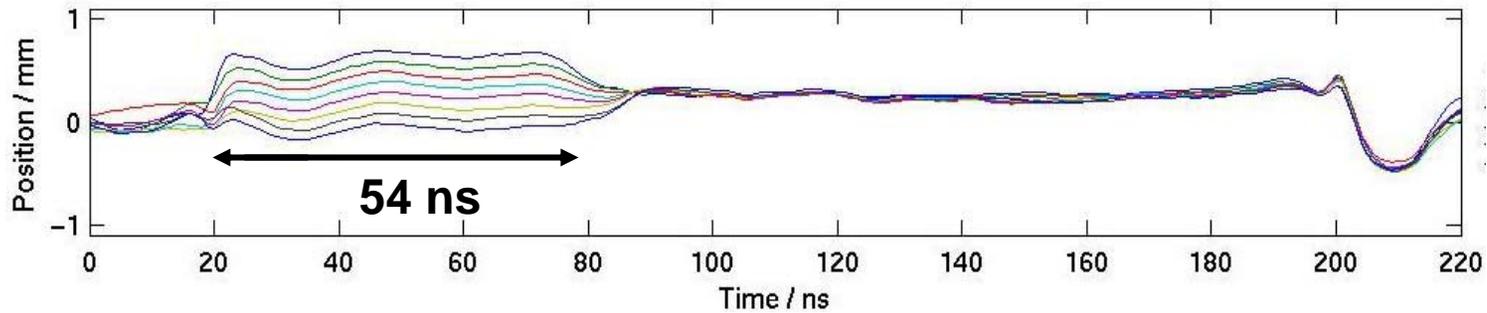
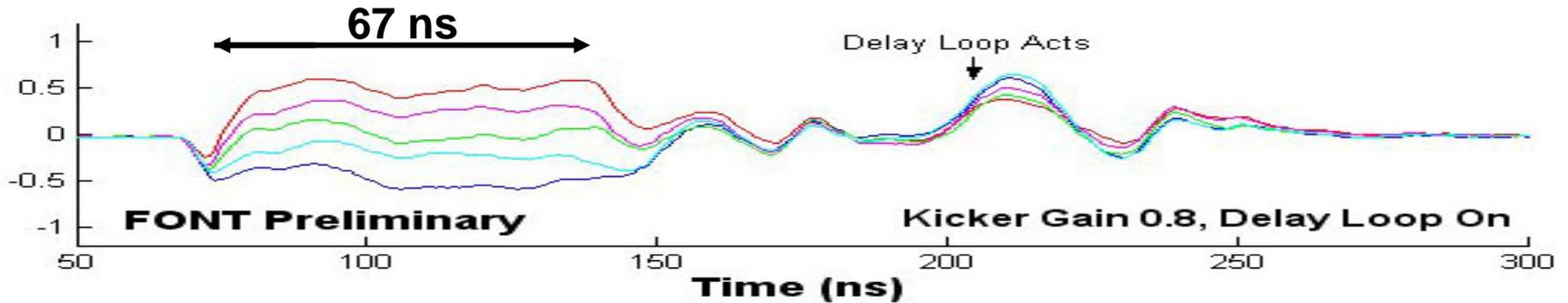
- Inventory of beam diagnostic needs
- Required BPM resolution
 - ⇒ point of interest: $\sigma/3$ requirement in most cases more stringent than requirements for emittance growth
- High resolution BPM's
- Specific requirements for BPM's in cryo modules
- HOM detection as diagnostic for cavity alignment
- Laser wire systems
- Intra train feedback
- Machine protection based on pilot bunch
- Measurement of long. Phase space and longitudinal/transverse correlations (Banana effect)
- Minimising MTBF (=Mean Time Before Failure) in control system components
- Needs to define standards for platforms and protocols

Critical Feedback/Feedforward Components

- BPMs
- BPM signal processor
- Feedback processor
- Amplifier
- Kicker
- Intra-train
- FB at II

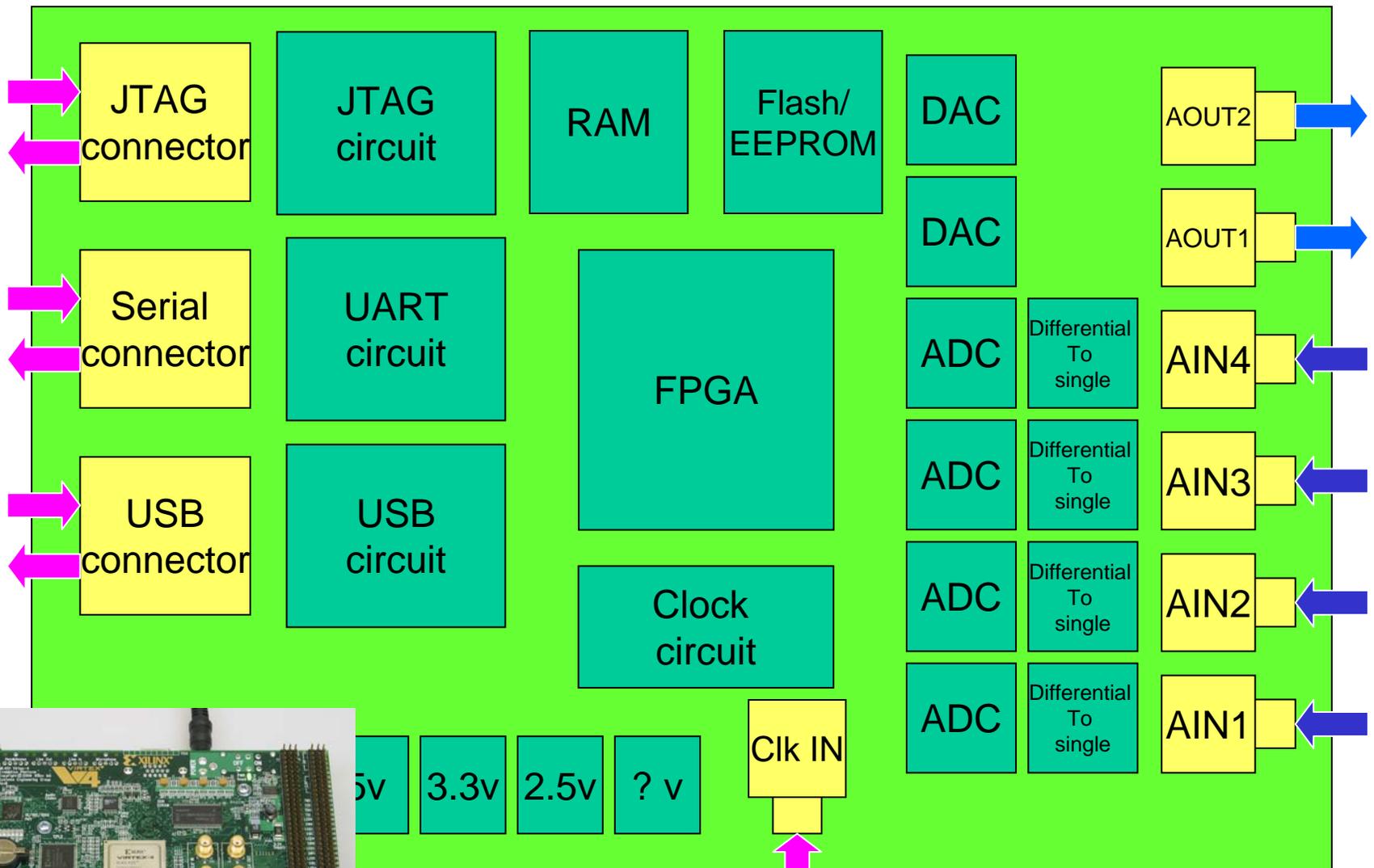


FONT1,2,3: Summary



**Even fast enough for
CLIC intra-train FB!**

FONT4: Digital FB Processor Module (Dabiri Khah)



Latency goal 100ns

43 is the Question

Re-entrant or Cavity BPMs?

Steve Smith for Global Group 2: Instrumentation & Controls

Linac & BDS BPM Requirements

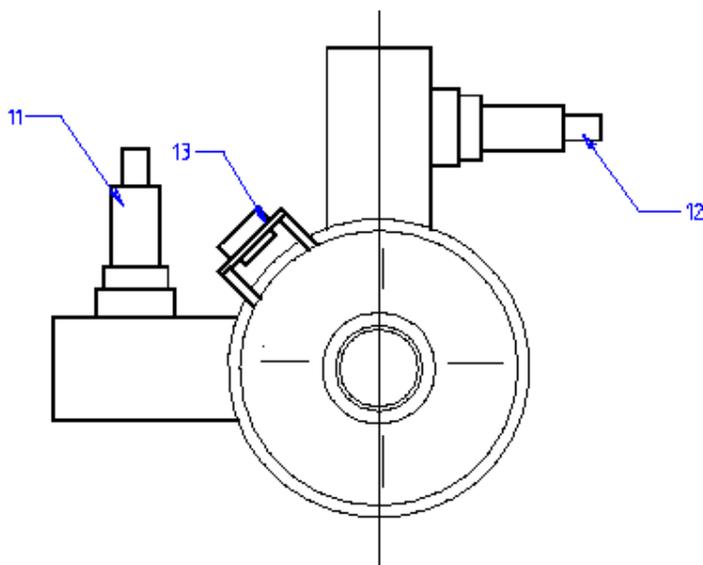
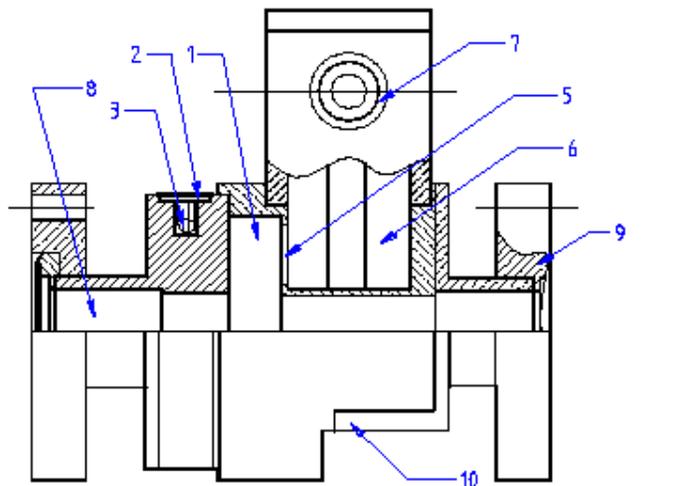
Parameter	Requirement	Comments
Quantity	800	linac
	500	BDS
Resolution	0.5 micron	linac
	$\sigma/10 \sim 100$ nm	BDS
Stability	<10 microns	long term
	< 1 micron	Spectrometer
Temporal resolution	bunch-by-bunch	many places, assume all

C-Band Cavities

BINP Cavities (Vogel, *et al.*)

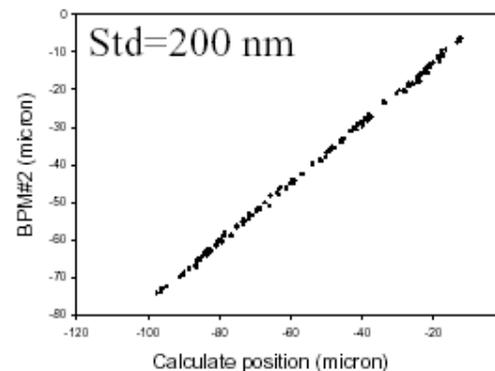
~ 2cm aperture

Dipole-mode
selective
couplers



Cross-sectional view of BINP cavity BPM 6426 MHz, (5p. in KEK ATF + 1p.). 2000.

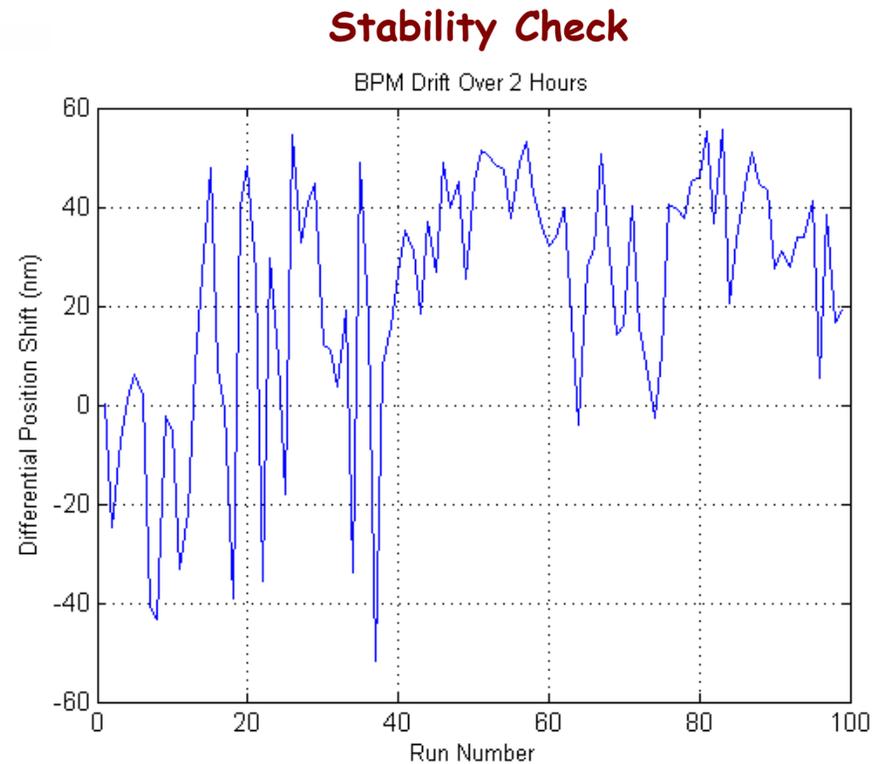
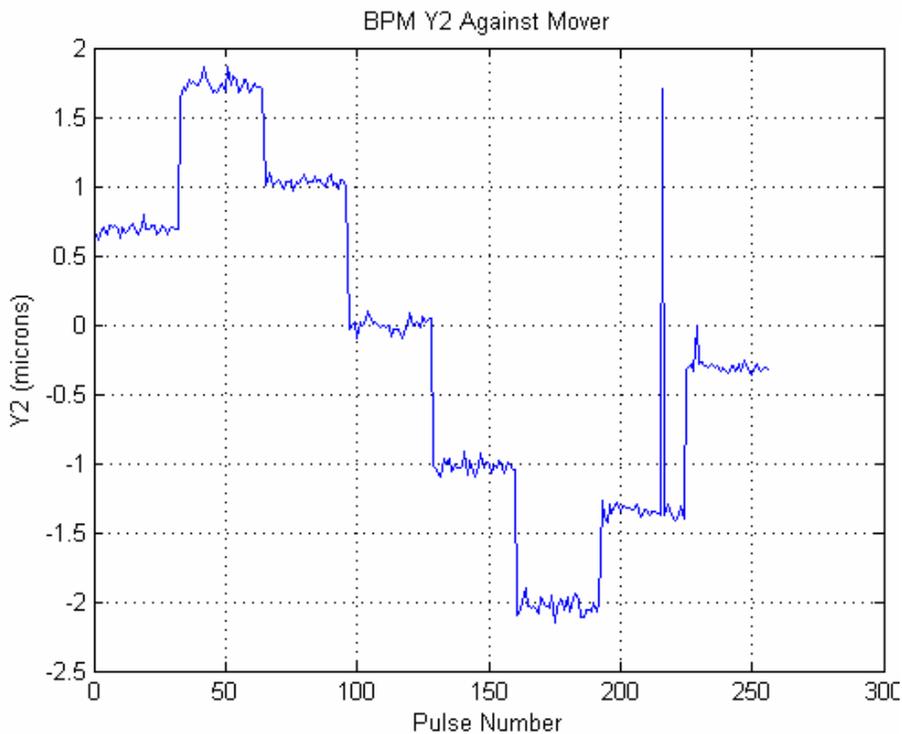
- 1.- Cavity sensor .
- 2- Heater.
- 3 – Temperature sensor.
- 5 – Coupling slot.
- 6 – Output waveguide.
- 7 – Output feedthrough.
- 8 – Beam pipe.
- 9 – Vacuum flange.
- 10 – Support plate.
- 11 – Y position output.
- 12 - X position output.
- 13 – Heater control connector.



Measurements with BINP / SLAC cavity BPM in ATF

- Move one BPM at a time with movers
- Extract BPM phase, scale, offset as well as beam motion by linear regression of BPM reading against mover + all other BPM readings.

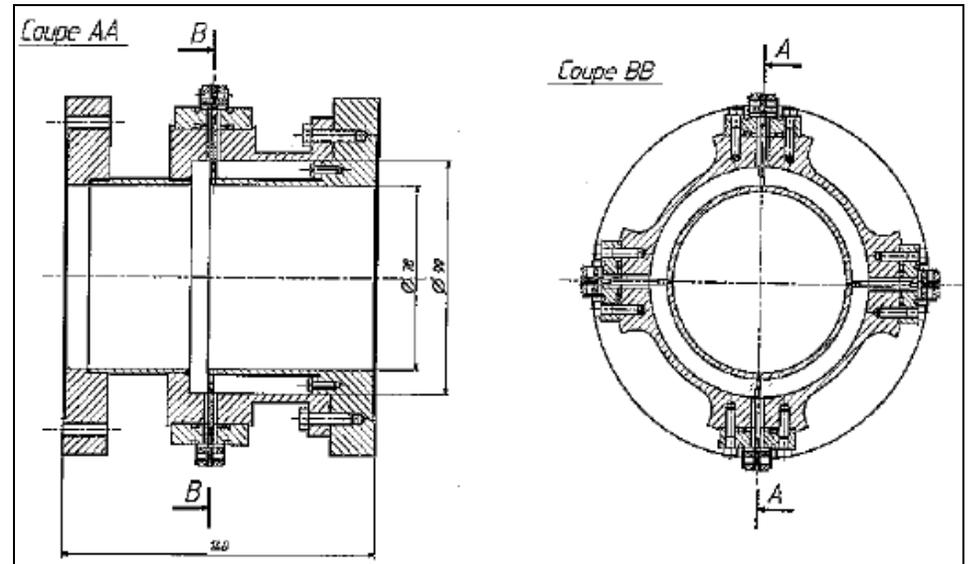
r.m.s. resolution 24 nm



Re-entrant RF BPM

- Broad band cavity $Q_L = 50$, $\Delta\tau \sim 10$ ns
 \Rightarrow single bunch and bunch to bunch BPM
- Resolution proportional to beam pipe diameter:
 it can be ~ 1 μm (cf. C. Simon presentation).
- Bunch Charge and Dark Current measurements are possible via TM₀₁₀ mode at the Σ output
- Mechanics:
 - + Robust in the cold
 - + Symmetrical
 - + Easy machining
 - Cleaning issues

**TTF-ACC1
prototype**



Difference between re-entrant cavity and common-mode-free cavity BPMs

- Common-mode-free BPMs are designed for no monopole-mode signal out of beam pipe.
 - Monopole present only due to imperfections
 - Calculated sensitivity of CM to fab tols
 - 10 micron should be achievable
- Re-entrant BPMs have substantial monopole-mode signal out of beampipe by design.
 - Reject monopole mode by frequency separation (in cavity)
 - Residual monopole signal $\sim 2\text{mm}$
 - Spatial structure Δ/Σ (hybrid in electronics)
 - Can achieve further 50 dB rejection
 - By phase and amplitude balancing
 - Yields estimated 75 micron monopole mode offset (my estimate)
- Stability: Cable/connector changes of 0.03 dB cause apparent offset shift of ~ 10 (entire budget) microns in reentrant BPM

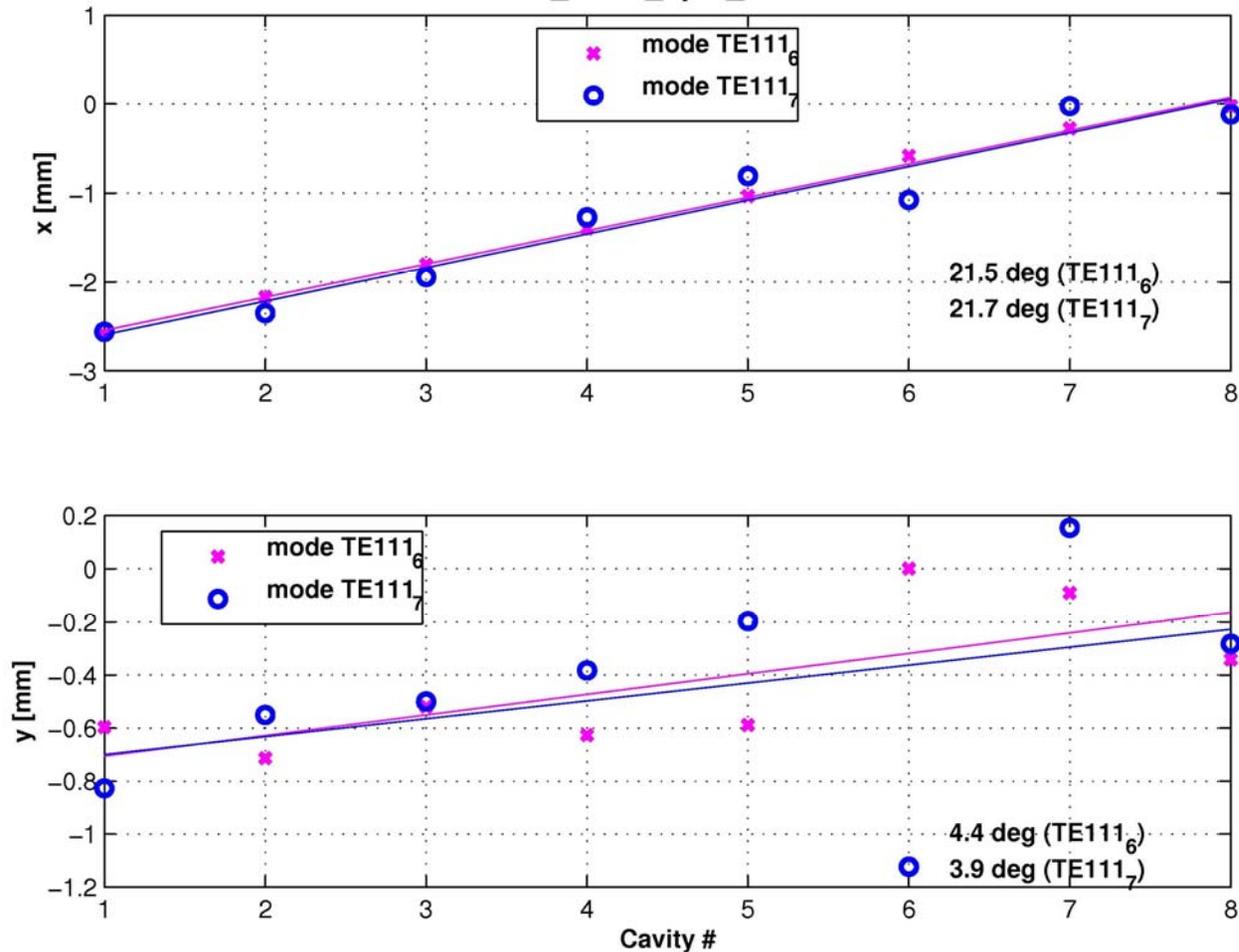
Cryo Compatibility

- Issues
 - Cryo people are cautious about what can go in the module
 - Cleanliness critical for cryomodules
 - Cleanability of device
 - Motion on cooldown
- Re-entrant BPMs proven in cryo system
- Any other BPMs require cryo R&D

Accelerating RF Cavity HOM

PRELIMINARY RESULTS (problems of reproducibility of HOM center reconstruction w.r.t. steering ranges !!)

Cavity offsets with respect to end BPMs
File: acc4_misal_bpm_20050811.txt



Many exciting experiences and communications ...



... but sometimes I felt a bit exhausted

