

Beam Optics design for CEPC collider ring

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Outline

- Introduction
- Optics of Collider ring (linear optics, nonlinearity correction)
 - Interaction region
 - Arc region
 - RF region
 - Straight section region
 - Whole ring
- Summary



Introduction

- The circumference of CEPC collider ring is **100 km**.
- In the RF region, the **RF cavities are shared by two ring for H mode**.
- **Twin-aperture of dipoles and quadrupoles is adopt in the arc region** to reduce the their power. The distance between two beams is 0.35m.
- Compatible optics for H, W and Z modes
 - For the W and Z mode, the optics except RF region is got by scaling down the magnet strength with energy.
 - For H mode, all the cavities will be used and bunches will be filled in half ring.
 - For W & Z modes, half number of cavities will be used and bunches can be filled in full ring.





Parameters of CEPC collider ring

	Higgs	W	Z	D. Wang
Number of IPs				
Energy (GeV)	120	80	45.5	
Circumference (km)				
SR loss/turn (GeV)	1.68	0.33	0.035	
Half crossing angle (mrad)				
Piwinski angle	2.75	4.39	10.8	
N_{e} /bunch (10 ¹⁰)	12.9	3.6	1.6	
Bunch number	286	5220	10900	
Beam current (mA)	17.7	90.3	83.8	
SR power /beam (MW)	30	30	2.9	
Bending radius (km)				
Momentum compaction (10 ⁻⁵)				
$\beta_{IP} x/y (m)$				
Emittance x/y (nm)	1.21/0.0036	0.54/0.0018	0.17/0.0029	
Transverse σ_{IP} (um)	20.9/0.086	13.9/0.060	7.91/0.076	
$\xi_x / \xi_y / \text{IP}$	0.024/0.094	0.009/0.055	0.005/0.0165	
RF Phase (degree)	128	134.4	138.6	
$V_{RF}(GV)$	2.14	0.465	0.053	
f_{RF} (MHz) (harmonic)	650			
Nature bunch length σ_{z} (mm)	2.72	2.98	3.67	
Bunch length σ_{z} (mm)	3.48	3.7	5.18	
HOM power/cavity (kw)	0.46 (2cell)	0.32(2cell)	0.11(2cell)	
Energy spread (%)	0.098	0.066	0.037	
Energy acceptance requirement (%)	1.21			
Energy acceptance by RF (%)	2.06	1.48	0.75	
Photon number due to beamstrahlung	0.25	0.11	0.08	
Lifetime due to beamstrahlung (hour)	1.0			
<i>F</i> (hour glass)	0.93	0.96	0.986	
$L_{max}/\text{IP} (10^{34} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1})$	2.0	4.1	1.0	



Parameters of CEPC collider ring

D. Wang 20171127

	Higgs	W	2	2	
Number of IPs		2	•		
Energy (GeV)	120	80	45.5		
Circumference (km)	100				
SR loss/turn (GeV)	1.68	0.33	0.035		
Half crossing angle (mrad)	16.5				
Piwinski angle	2.58	4.39	12.8	9.03	
N_{e} /bunch (10 ¹⁰)	15	3.6	4	.8	
Bunch number	248	5220	8334		
Beam current (mA)	17.9	90.3	192.3		
SR power /beam (MW)	30	30	6.7		
Bending radius (km)	10.9				
Momentum compaction (10 ⁻⁵)	1.14				
$\beta_{IP} x/y (m)$	0.36/0.002				
Emittance x/y (nm)	1.21/0.0037	0.54/0.0018	0.17/0.0029		
Transverse σ_{IP} (um)	20.9/0.086	13.9/0.060	7.91/0.076		
$\xi_{\rm x} / \xi_{\rm y} / {\rm IP}$	0.031/0.116	0.009/0.055	0.0084/0.062	0.017/0.088	
$V_{RF}(\text{GV})$	2.14	0.465	0.053	0.1	
f_{RF} (MHz) (harmonic)	650 (217500)				
Nature bunch length σ_{z} (mm)	2.72	2.98	3.67	2.38	
Bunch length σ_{z} (mm)	3.26	3.7	6.16	4.33	
HOM power/cavity (kw)	0.56 (2cell)	0.32(2cell)	0.7(2cell)		
Energy spread (%)	0.098	0.066	0.037		
Energy acceptance requirement (%)	1.52				
Energy acceptance by RF (%)	2.06	1.48	0.75	1.7	
Photon number due to beamstrahlung	0.29	0.11	0.25		
Lifetime due to beamstrahlung (hour)	1.0				
Lifetime (hour)	0.33 (20 min)	3.5	7.4		
F (hour glass)	0.93	0.96	0.986		
$L_{max}/\text{IP} (10^{34} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1})$	2.49	4.1	5.83	8.26	



Time structure

Top-up injection

	Higgs	W	Z
Injection Energy (GeV)	120	80	45.5
Bunch number	286	5220	8334
Bunch distance (ns)	583	64	31
Ne/bunch (10^10)	12.9	3.6	1.6
Beam current (mA)	17.7	90.3	83.8
Number of Injection Cycles	1	5	5
Current decay	3%	3%	3%
Ramping Cycle (sec)	10	6	2
Filling time (sec)	27	160	272
Collider Lifetime (hour)	0.33	3.5	7.4
Injection frequency (sec)	37	383	811

Transfer efficiency is 92% if the emmitance of LINAC is 300nm while beam lifetime is 14min.



Linear optics of Interaction region

- Provide local chromaticity correction of both plane
- L*=2.2m, θc=33mrad, GQD0=151T/m, GQF1=102T/m
- IP upstream of IR: Ec < 100 keV within 400m, last bend Ec = 47 keV
- IP downstream of IR: Ec < 300 keV within 250m, last bend Ec = 95 keV
- The vertical emittance growth due to solenoid coupling is less than 4%.
- Relaxed optics for injection can be re-matched easily as the **modular design**.



Nonlinearity correction of Interaction region

- Local chromaticity correction with sextupoles pairs separated by –I transportation
 - up to 3rd order chromaticity corrected with main sextupoles, phase tuning and additional sextupole pair 2,3)
 Ref: 2) Brinkmann 3) Y. Cai



Nonlinearity correction of Interaction region

- **Local chromaticity correction** with sextupoles pairs separated by –I transportation
 - all **3rd** and **4th RDT** due to sextupoles almost cancelled 1)
 - tune shift dQ(Jx, Jy) due to finite length of main sextupoles corrected with Ref: additional weak sextupoles 3,4)
 - Break down of -I due to energy deviation corrected with ARC sextupoles
 - could be further optimized with odd dispersion scheme 5), •

Brinkmann sextupoles 2) or pair of decapoles 3)



1) K. Brown 2) Brinkmann

3) Y. Cai

4) Anton 5) K. Oide

6) J. Bengttson's

Linear optics design of ARC region

• FODO cell, 90°/90°, non-interleaved sextupole scheme, period =5cells



• **Twin-aperture of dipoles and quadrupoles is adopt in the arc region** to reduce the their power. The distance between two beams is 0.35m.





Nonlinearity correction of ARC region

- FODO cell, 90°/90°, non-interleaved sextupole scheme, period =5 cells
 - tune shift dQ(Jx, Jy) is very small
 - DA on momentum: large
 - Chromaticity dQ(δ) need to be corrected with many families
 - DA off momentum: with many families to correct $dQ(\delta)$
 - With 2 families of sextupoles in each 4 periods i.e. 20 cells
 - all 3rd and 4th resonance driving terms (RDT) due to sextupoles cancelled, except small 4Qx, 2Qx+2Qy, 4Qy, 2Qx-2Qy
 - break down of -I due to energy deviation cancelled
 - thus cells numbers equal to 20*N in each ARC region





FODO cell for cryo-module

- 336 / 6 / 2RF stations / 2 sections / 2= 7 cells in each section
- get a smallest average beta function to reduce the multi-bunch instability caused by RF cavities
 - 90/90 degree phase advance
 - as short as possible distance between quadrupoles, but should be larger than a module length (12m)





Optics design of RF region

- **Common RF cavities** for e- and e+ ring (Higgs)
- An electrostatic separator combined with a dipole magnet to avoid bending of incoming beam(ref: K. Oide, ICHEP16)
- RF region divided into two sections for bypassing half numbers of cavities in Z mode





Optics design of Straight section region

- The function of the straight section is phase advance tuning and injection.
 - Independent magnets for two rings
 - 0.3m between two quadrupoles of two rings allows a larger size of quadrupoles





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Linear optics of the collider ring

An optics fulfilling requirements of the parameters list, geometry,





Sawtooth orbit correction

• With only two RF stations, the sawtooth orbit in CEPC collider ring around 1mm for H and becomes 1um after tapering the magnet strength with beam energy.



$$\delta_E = \frac{U_0}{2N_{RF}E}$$
 =0.35%



Dynamic aperture optimization

Y. Zhang

- SAD is used
- 200 turns tracked
- 100 samples
- IR sextupoles + 32 arc sextupoles (Max. free various=254)
- Damping at each element
- RF ON
- Radiation fluctuation ON
- Sawtooth on with tapering
- The requirements

 $\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{16}\sigma_x \times \mathbf{16}\sigma_y \& \mathbf{0.015} \\ \mathbf{20}\sigma_x \times \mathbf{20}\sigma_y \& \mathbf{0.017} @ \mbox{ Higgs} \\ \mbox{ without errors} \end{array}$









- Linear optics of the CEPC collider ring designed fulfilling requirements of the parameters list, geometry, photon background and key hardware.
- Nonlinearity correction made to give a good start point of dynamic aperture optimization.
- Optimized DA fulfill requirement from beam-beam and injection.
- Study with errors and correction is undergoing.







Damping vs damping+fluctuation

Radiation power due to quadrupoles: $P \propto \int B^2 ds \propto \int K_1^2 \beta ds \cong \sum (K_1 l)^2 \beta / l$





Damping vs damping+fluctuation



-0.005 0.000 0.005 0.015 0.010 $\Delta E/E$ -0.005 0.000 0.005 0.010 0.015 $\Delta E/E$

Hard line: w/ damping only

Dashed line: w/ damping and fluctuation (20 samples, maximum) Dot-dashed line: w/ damping and fluctuation (20 samples, minimum) Further optimization with longer QD0 by MODE is undergoing.



Injection time structure

Top-up injection

X. Cui, T. Bian

