



CEPC interaction region design

Yiwei Wang, Dou Wang, Sha Bai, Huiping Geng
Institute of High Energy Physics (IHEP, Beijing)

HF2014, 9-12 October 2014, Beijing



Outline

- CEPC parameters and layout
- Interaction region design
- Dynamic aperture
- Size of QD0 and QF1
- Synchrotron radiation load
- Summary



CEPC parameters

Parameter	Unit	Value	Parameter	Unit	Value
Beam energy [E]	GeV	120	Circumference [C]	m	54752
Number of IP [N_{IP}]		2	SR loss/turn [U_0]	GeV	3.11
Bunch number/beam [n_B]		50	Bunch population [Ne]		3.79E+11
SR power/beam [P]	MW	51.7	Beam current [I]	mA	16.6
Bending radius [ρ]	m	6094	momentum compaction factor [α_p]		3.36E-05
Revolution period [T_0]	s	1.83E-04	Revolution frequency [f_0]	Hz	5475.46
emittance (x/y)	nm	6.12/0.018	$\beta_{IP}(x/y)$	mm	800/1.2
Transverse size (x/y)	μm	69.97/0.15	$\xi_{x,y}/IP$		0.118/0.083
Beam length SR [$\sigma_{s,SR}$]	mm	2.14	Beam length total [$\sigma_{s,tot}$]	mm	2.88
Lifetime due to Beamstrahlung	min		lifetime due to radiative Bhabha scattering [τ_L]	min	52
RF voltage [V_{rf}]	GV	6.87	RF frequency [f_{rf}]	MHz	650
Harmonic number [h]		118800	Synchrotron oscillation tune [ν_s]		0.18
Energy acceptance RF [h]	%	5.99	Damping partition number [J_E]		2
Energy spread SR [$\sigma_{\delta,SR}$]	%	0.132	Energy spread BS [$\sigma_{\delta,BS}$]	%	0.119
Energy spread total [$\sigma_{\delta,tot}$]	%	0.177	n_γ		0.23
Transverse damping time [n_x]	turns	78	Longitudinal damping time [n_ϵ]	turns	39
Hourglass factor	Fh	0.658	Luminosity /IP[L]	$\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$	1.98E+34

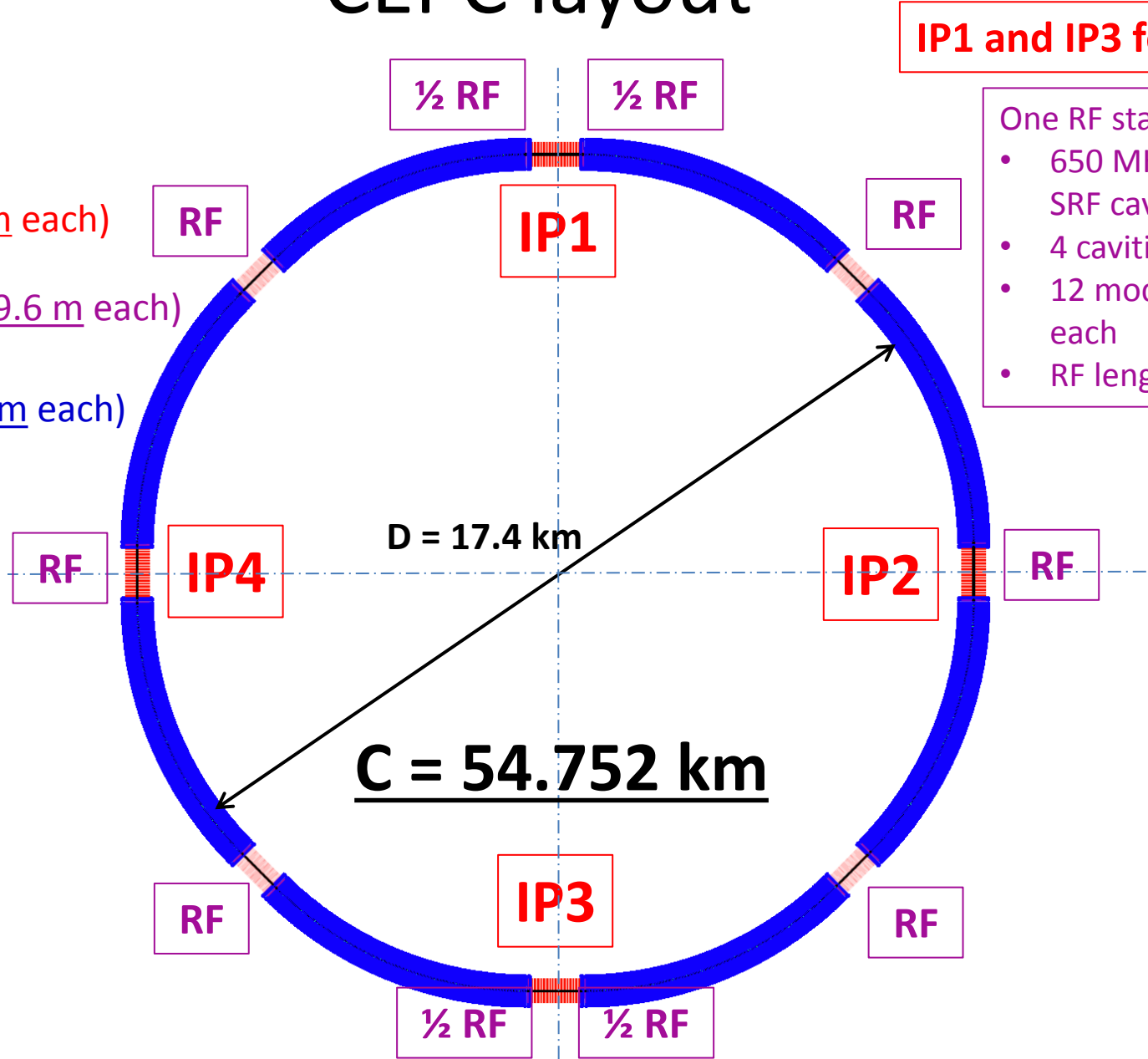


CEPC layout

(4 IPs, 1132.4 m each)

(4 straights, 849.6 m each)

(8 arcs, 5852.8 m each)



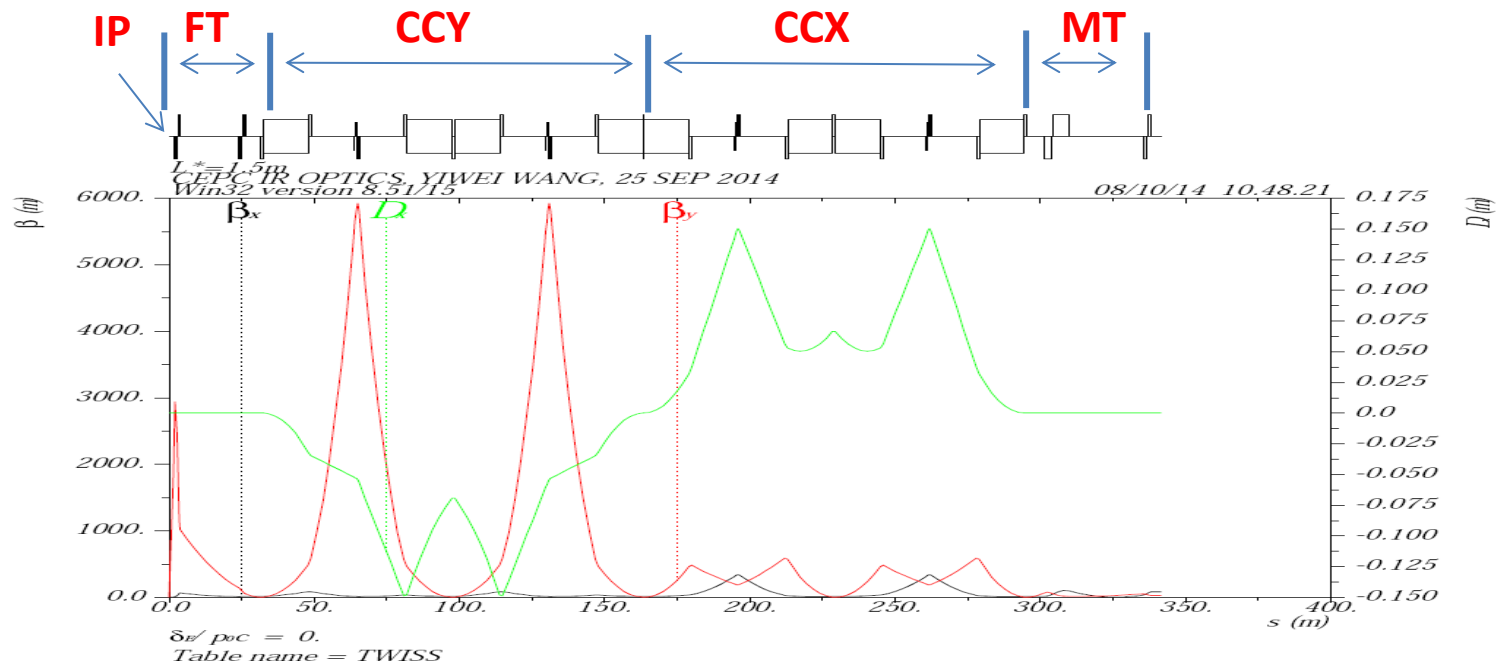
IP1 and IP3 for CEPC

- One RF station:
- 650 MHz five-cell SRF cavities;
 - 4 cavities/module
 - 12 modules, 8 m each
 - RF length 120 m



Interaction region design

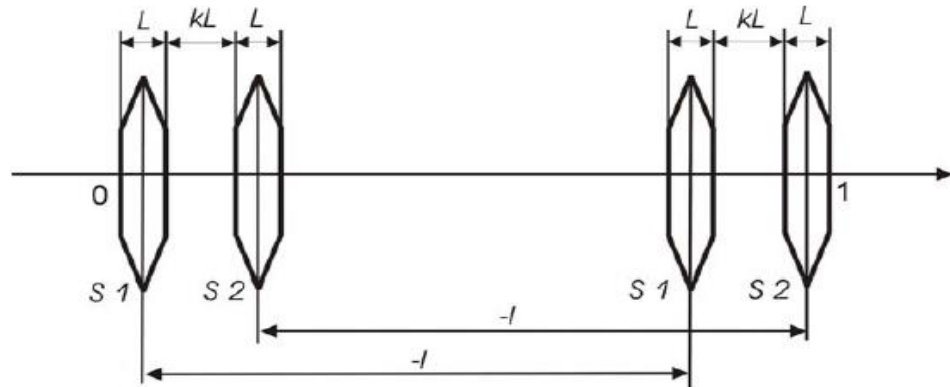
- $L^*=1.5\text{m}$ chosen to facilitate design
- length constraint by overall layout consideration
 - maximum 350m for per side
- Apply Yunhai Cai's FFS scheme
 - Large beta peak in chromaticity correction section to reduce strength of sextupoles





Chromaticity correction

- Tune the phases between
 - QD0 and VS1
 - QF1 and HS1
- Optimize beta functions at IP vs. Momentum
- Add additional sextupoles next to the main one*
 - Compensate the finite length effect ($L_{\text{sext}}=0.3\text{m}$)



$$k=1, S1/S2=-0.1$$

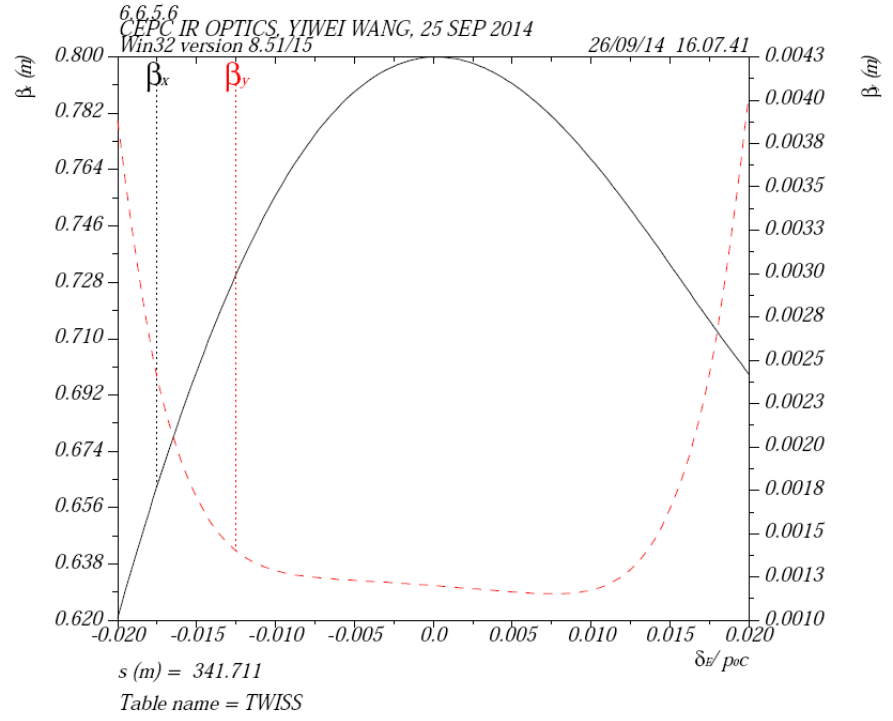
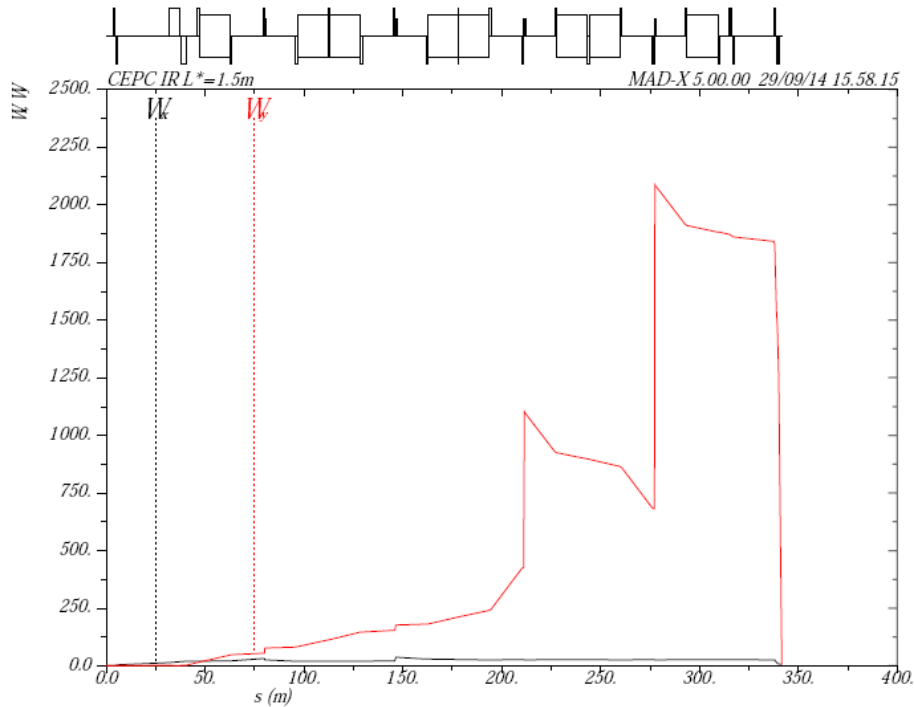
*A.Bogomyagkov et al.
<http://arxiv.org/abs/0909.4872>

- Re-optimize beta functions at IP vs. Momentum



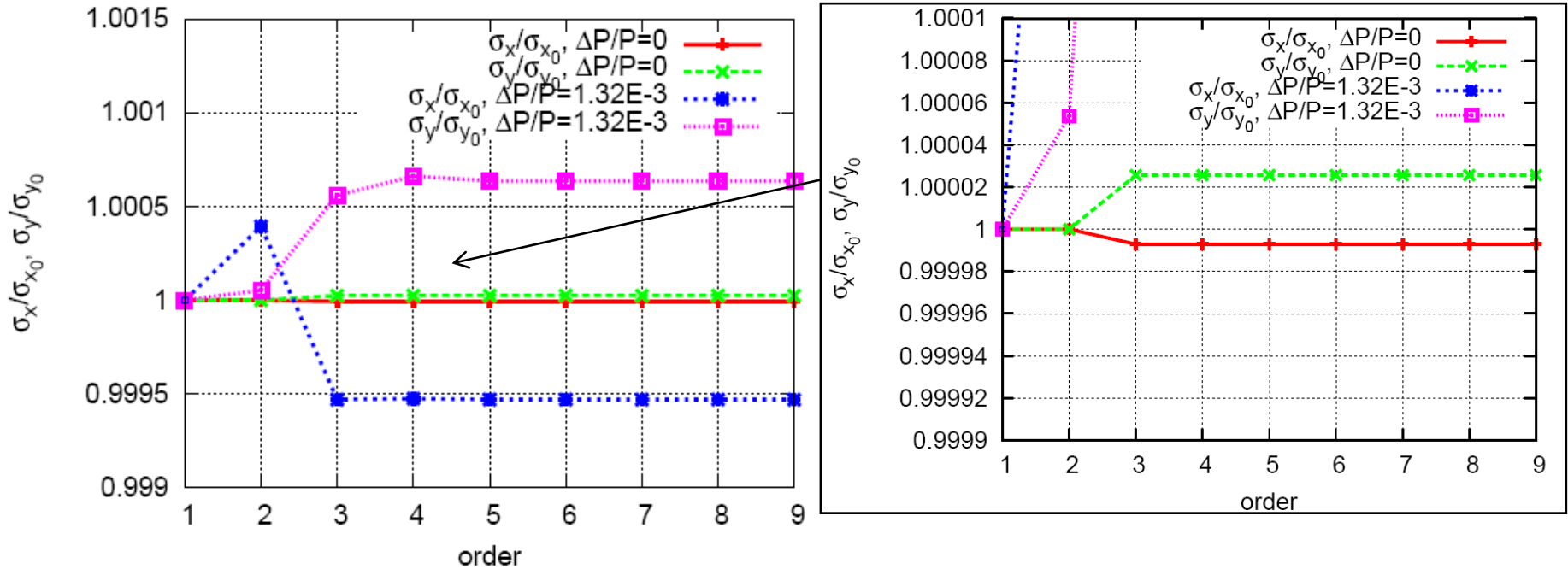
Chromaticity correction (cont.)

- W function at IP: $W_x=7$, $W_y=6$





Residual aberration for FFS

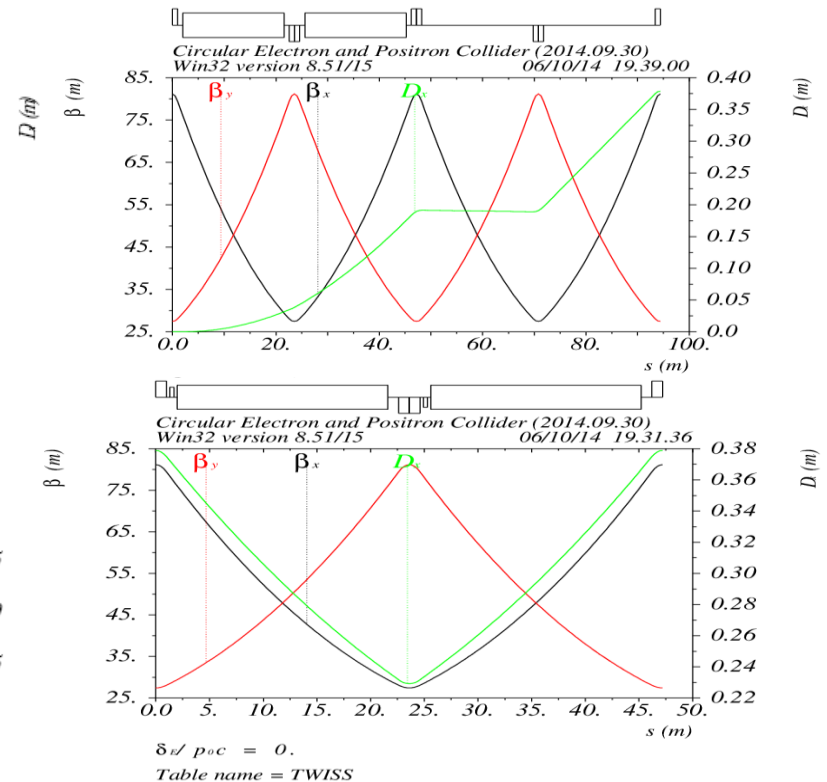
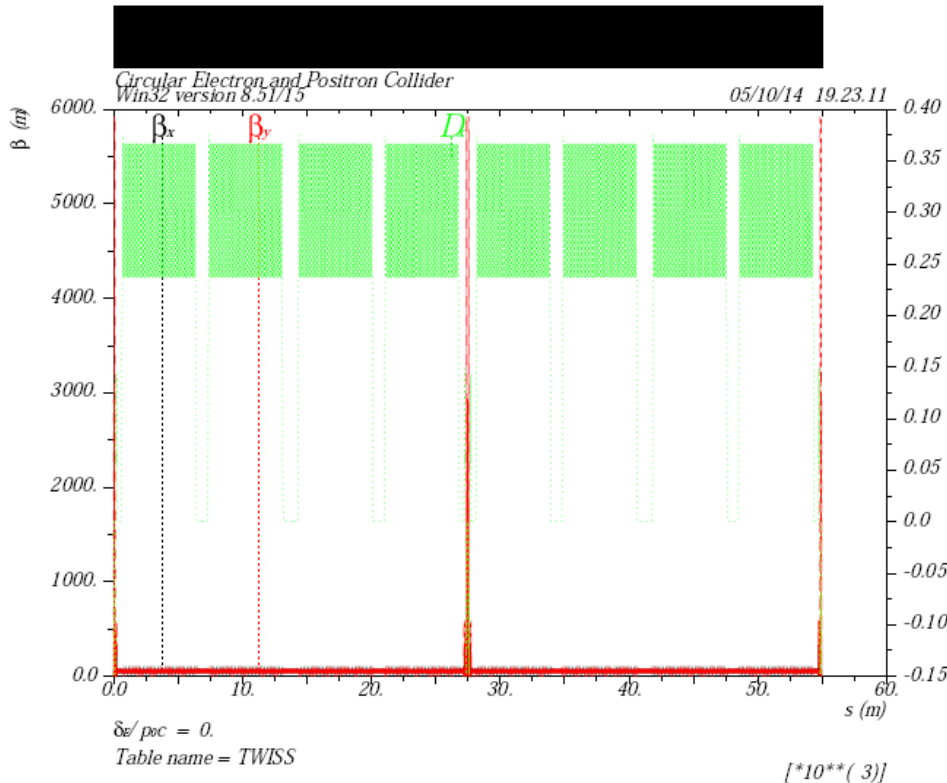


- Contribution of geometric aberrations to beam size at IP
 - geometric $\sim 0.002\%$
 - chromatic $\sim 0.05\%$



Lattice of the whole ring

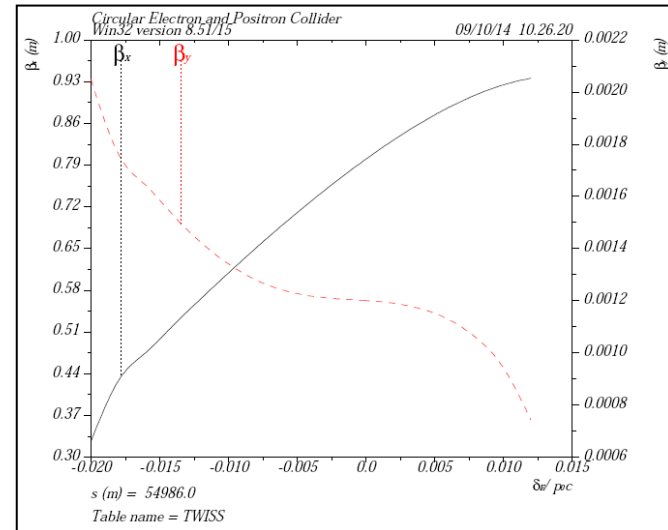
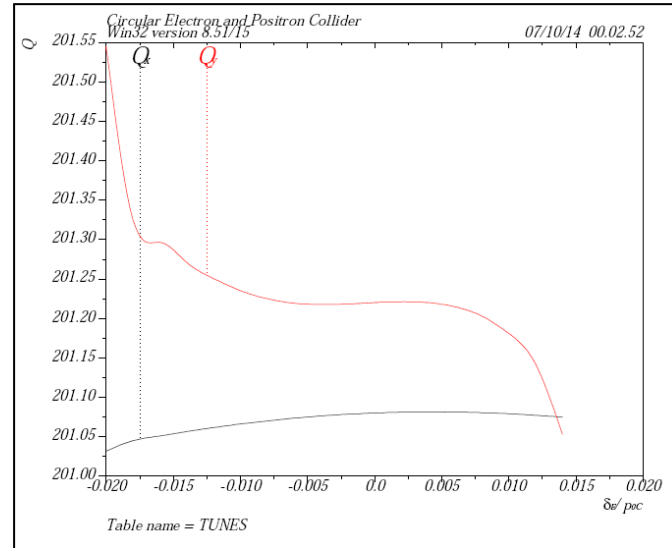
- Close the whole ring
 - match β and α function





Tune vs. momentum deviation

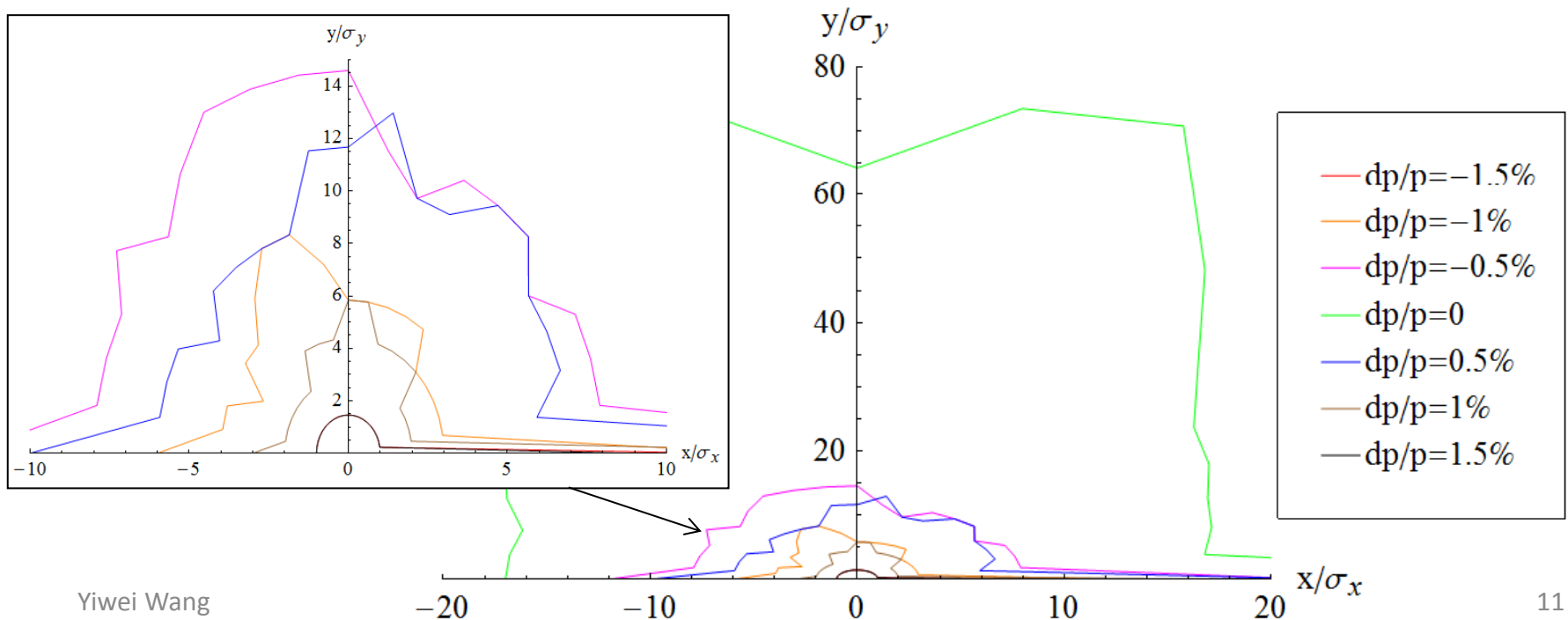
- Adjust the tune to be .08/.22 (v_x/v_y)
 - determined by beam-beam study
- match Q' to be 0.5 with the sextupoles in the ARC
 - Currently only 2 family of sextupoles in the ARC
- Good region of $\pm 1\%$ in D_p/p





Dynamic aperture

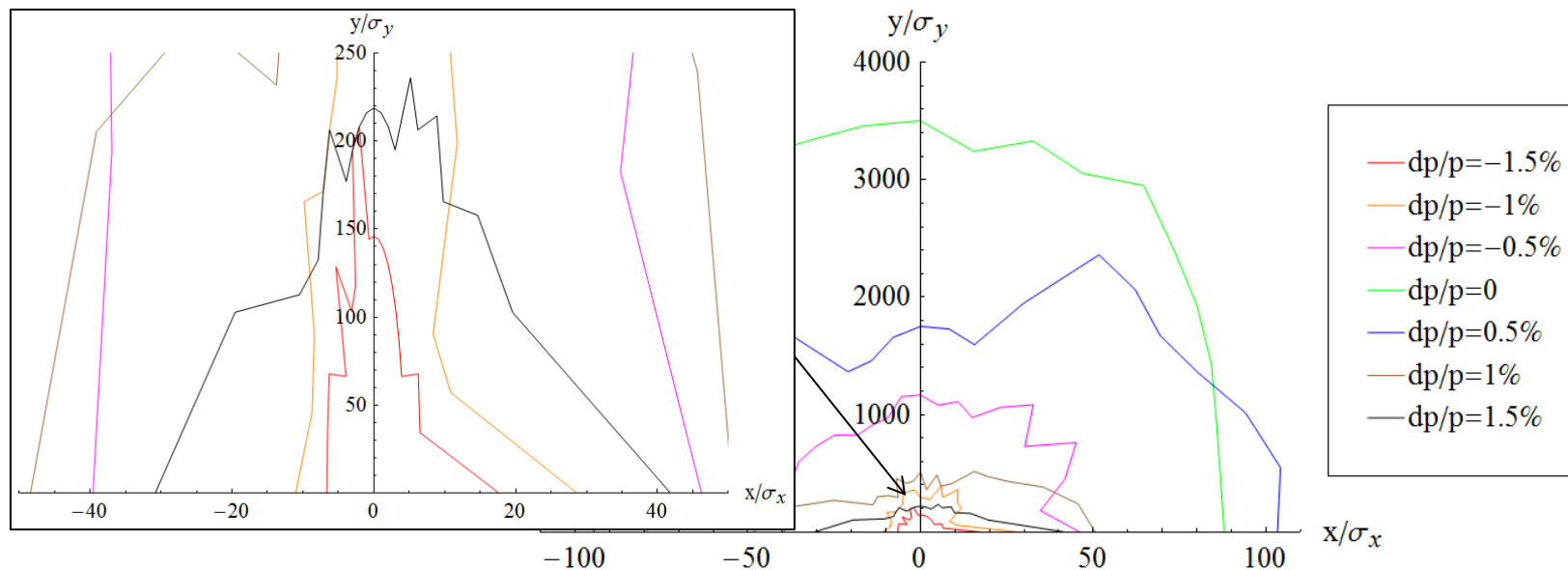
- without radiation, error of the magnets
- Synchrotron motion included
- Tracking with 3 times of damping time
- Coupling factor $\kappa=0.003$ for emittivity
- DA for on momentum: $17 \sigma_x$ and $70 \sigma_y$





Dynamic aperture

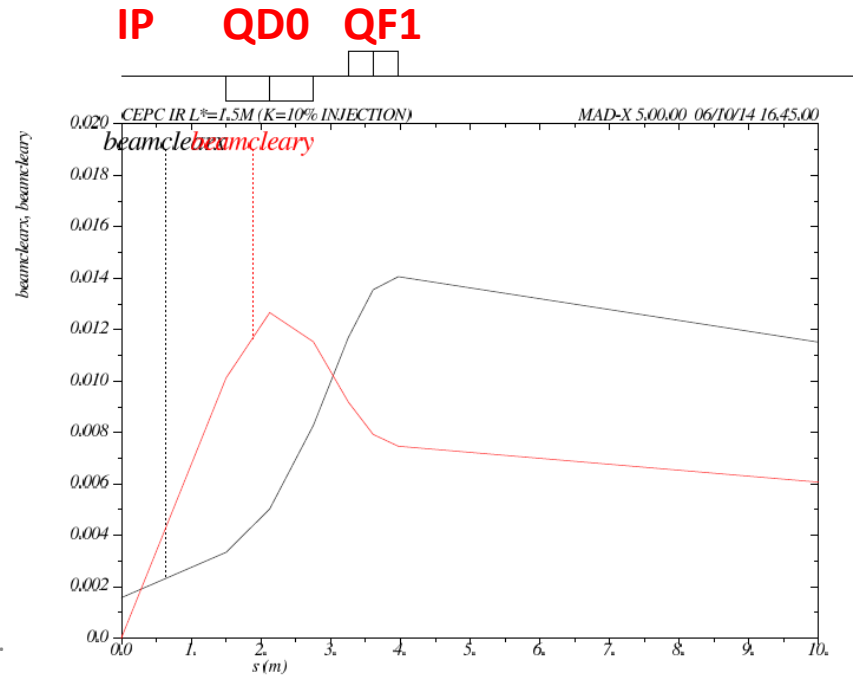
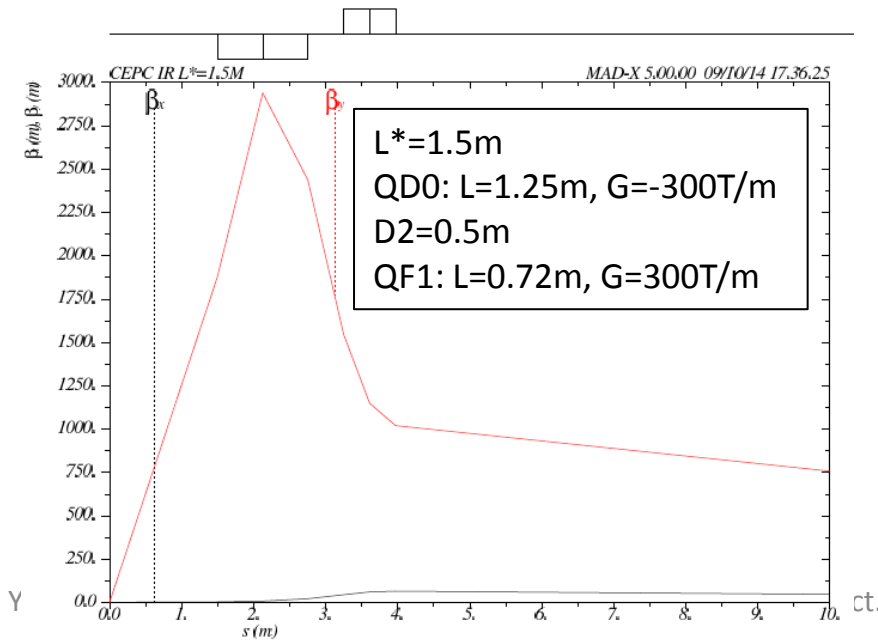
- The parts other than FFS are replaced by linear matrix
 - Suggested by A. Bogomyagkov
- DA for off momentum **-1.5%**: $7 \sigma_x$ and $150 \sigma_y$





Beam stay-clear region at FD

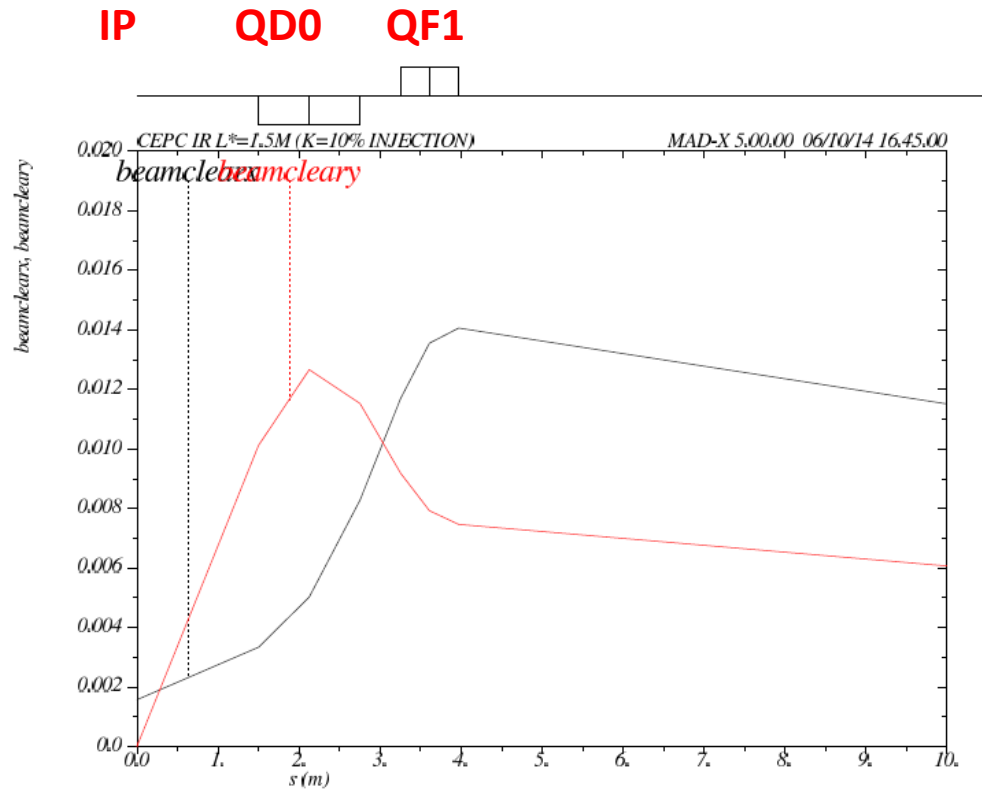
- The beam stay-clear region determined by considering the requirements for injection
- horizontal injection as in final doublet $\beta_y \gg \beta_x$
 - $2J_x = 11.8 \text{ mm}$, $2J_y = 4.0 \text{ mm}$





Size of QD0 and QF1

- coil inner radius = 20 mm
 - beam pipe inner radius = 16 mm (2mm for safety)
 - pipe wall thickness = 2 mm
 - gap between pipe and coil = 2 mm
- gradient = 300 T/m
- estimated cryostat diameter = 400 mm
 - acceptable for detector

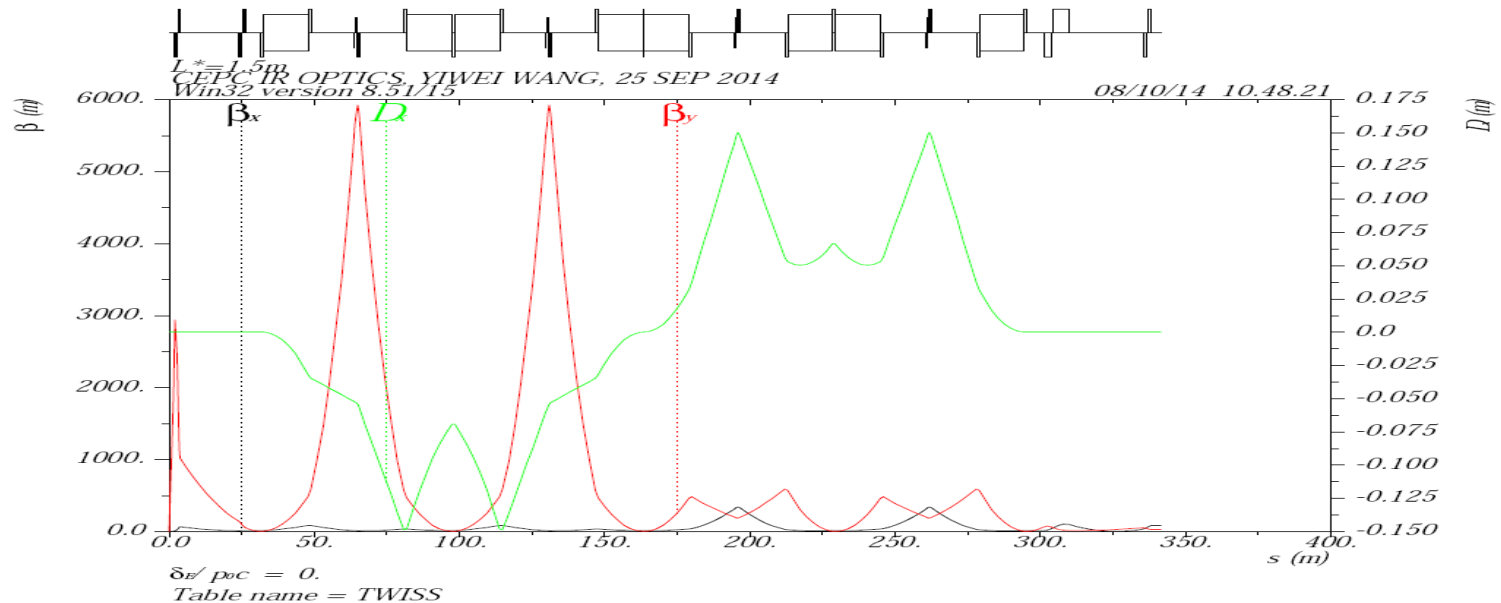


L*=1.5m
QD0: L=1.25m, G=-300T/m
D2=0.5m
QF1: L=0.72m, G=300T/m



Synchrotron radiation load

- beam current 16.6mA
- For last bend
 - $S=30\text{m}$, $L=15.5\text{m}$, $\rho=3762\text{m}$
 - Critical energy in last bend: 958 keV
 - Power in last bend: 50 kw





Summary

- We got a primary optics design for $L^*=1.5\text{m}$ interaction region
- need a lot of optimization to get a reasonable dynamic aperture for the whole ring
 - optimize dynamic aperture for on momentum particles
 - Optimize the strength of the additional sextupoles
 - One more sextupole to cancel x and p_x simultaneously
 - need efforts to achieve bandwidth $\pm 2\%$
 - Match W function and its phase between FFS and the ARC
 - with more families of sextupoles in the ARC
 - with octupoles
- aberration analysis for the whole ring need to be carried out



Summary

- Size of QD0 and QF1 are estimated for the current design
 - estimated cryostat diameter = 400 mm
 - still acceptable for detector
- Synchrotron radiation load estimated



Acknowledge

- Yunhai Cai, Xiaohao Cui, Yingshun Zhu, Yuanyuan Guo, Tianjian Bian, Feng Su, Ming Xiao, Zhe Duan, Gang Xu, Jie Gao, Qing Qin, Demin Chou, Kazuhito Ohmi, Yoshihiro Funakoshi, Yuki Yoshi Ohnishi, A. Bogomyagkov, Luis Eduardo Medina Medrano
- Thanks for your kind help and beneficial discussion!

Thank you!

