#### The SB2009 machine parameters from GDE@DESY December '09

Mikael Berggren<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>DESY, Hamburg

ILD optimisation, 9 Dec 2009

#### Introduction

At last week's GED meeting at DESY, among many other topics, Brian Foster presented the current official machine parameters of the SB2009 proposal.

Jim Clarke also presented the present idea on the positron source.

#### This is a summary of

http://ilcagenda.linearcollider.org/getFile.py/access?contribId=14
&sessionId=5&resId=1&materialId=slides&confId=4255

#### and

http://ilcagenda.linearcollider.org/getFile.py/access?contribId=8
&sessionId=1&resId=1&materialId=slides&confId=4255

#### (All slides are stolen from these talks)

Mikael Berggren (DESY)

The SB2009 machine parameters from GDE@

## Members

- BF
- A. Seryi

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Co-Chair Co-Chair

- J. Clarke
- M. Harrison
- D. Schulte
- T. Tauchi

#### First Meeting took place 19/11/09. Present were above plus J. Brau, F. Richard, S. Yamada.

### **Beam Parameters**

	RDR			SB2009 w/o TF				SB2009 w TF			
CM Energy (GeV)	250	350	500	250.a	250.b	350	500	250.a	250.b	350	500
Ne- (*10 <sup>10</sup> )	2.05	2.05	2.05	2	2	2	2.05	2	2	2	2.05
Ne+ (*10 <sup>10</sup> )	2.05	2.05	2.05	1	2	2	2.05	1	2	2	2.05
nb	2625	2625	2625	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312
Tsep (nsecs)	370	370	370	740	740	740	740	740	740	740	740
F (Hz)	5	5	5	5	2.5	5	5	5	2.5	5	5
γex (*10 <sup>-6</sup> )	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
γey (*10 <sup>-6</sup> )	4	4	4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
βx	22	22	20	21	21	15	11	21	21	15	11
βy	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
σz (mm)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
σx eff (*10 <sup>-9</sup> m)	948	802	639	927	927	662	474	927	927	662	474
σy eff (*10 <sup>-9</sup> m)	10	8.1	5.7	9.5	9.5	7.4	5.8	6.4	6.4	5.0	3.8
L (10 <sup>34</sup> cm <sup>-2</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> )	0.75	1.2	2.0	0.2	0.22	0.7	1.5	0.25	0.27	1.0	2.0

• The major difference between SB2009 and the RDR is the luminosity at 250 GeV. See later.

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# Energy Spread Assumptions

- Energy spread at the entrance to the main linac is 1.5% at 15 GeV for RDR and 1.08% at 15GeV for SB2009 (N Solyak)
- No growth due to linac etc
- In RDR case e+ are generated by e- at 150GeV
  - e- are either accelerated or decellerated after the undulator to achieve their required energy at the IP
- In SB2009, energy of e- is variable in the undulator
  - 125 to 250GeV @ 5Hz operation or
  - 150 GeV @ 2.5Hz operation
  - Length of undulator is varied (modules are switched on/off) to keep yield at 1.5e+/e-

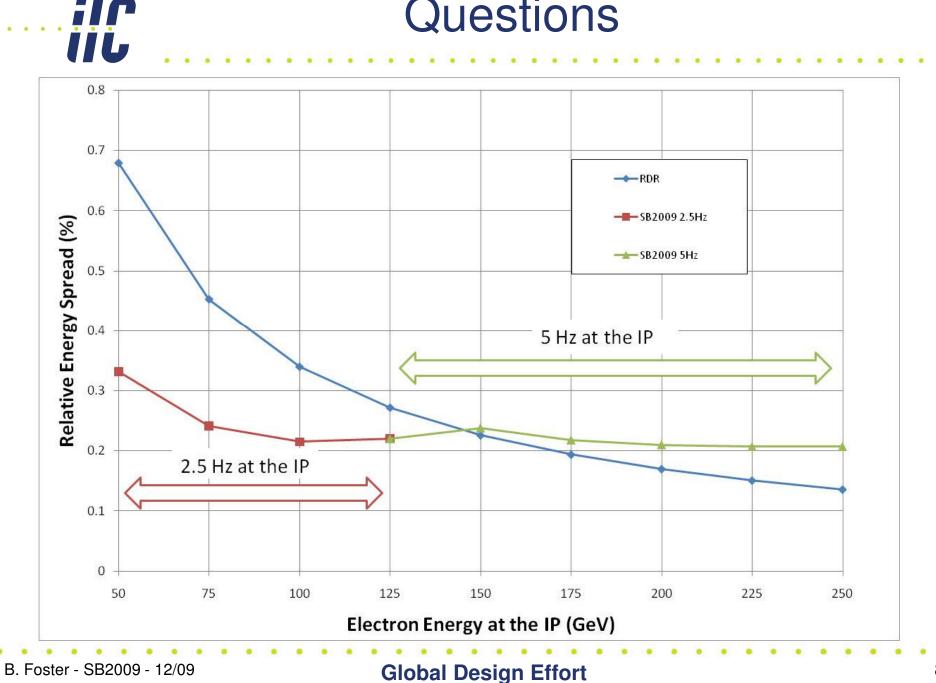
# 2. Beam parameters should include electron/positron beam energy spread.

dE/E in %	250 GeV CM	350 GeV CM	Official 500 GeV CM
RDR, electrons	0.272	0.194	0.136
RDR, positrons	0.180	0.129	0.09
SB09, electrons	0.220	0.218	0.207
SB09, positrons	0.130	0.093	0.065

Based on energy spread of 1.08% in SB2009 and 1.5% in RDR at 15 GeV.

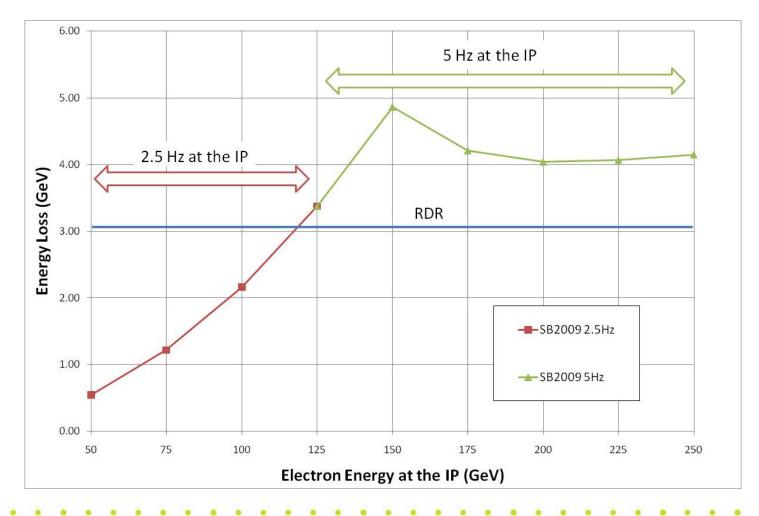
Electrons passing the undulator emit SR added in quadrature to inherent energy spread.





# Electron Energy Loss

#### • Loss due to SR emission in undulator





#### Questions

3. We would like to understand the effect on backgrounds/luminosity spectrum for SB2009 with vs without traveling focus.

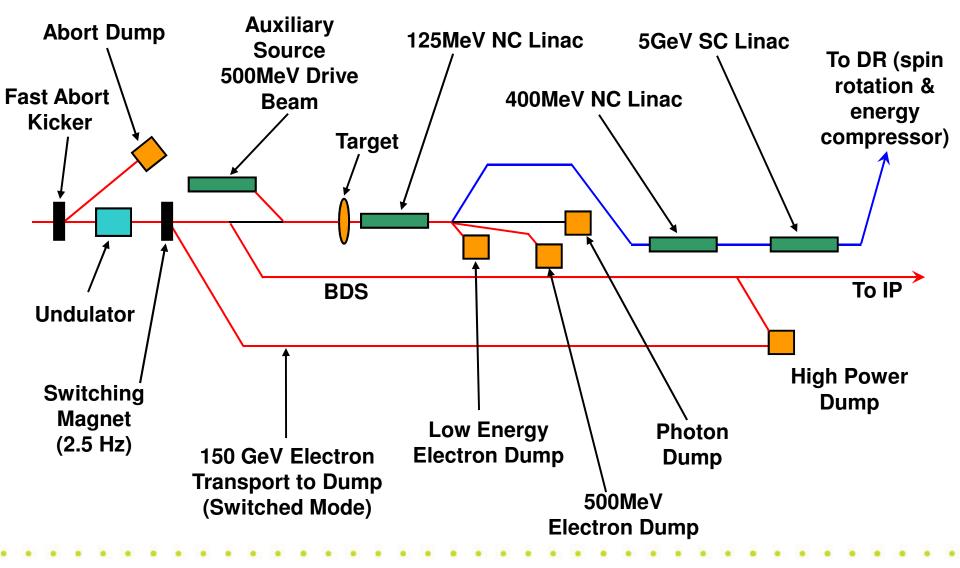
	RDR			SB2009 w/o TF				SB2009 w TF			
Par/E	250	350	500	250.a	250.b	350	500	250.a	250.b	350	500
δΕ %	0.6	1.2	2.4	0.3	0.6	1.6	4.1	0.3	0.6	1.6	3.6
Npairs* 10 <sup>3</sup>	97	156	288	48.7	97.4	214	494	57.4	115	255	596
L	0.75	1.2	2.0	0.2	0.22	0.7	1.5	0.24	0.27	1.0	2.0
L (1%)/L	0.97	0.92	0.83	0.98	0.96	0.88	0.73	0.94	0.89	0.77	0.72

Npairs is an analytical estimate – Guineapig etc many be different by many 10s of %.

**Global Design Effort** 

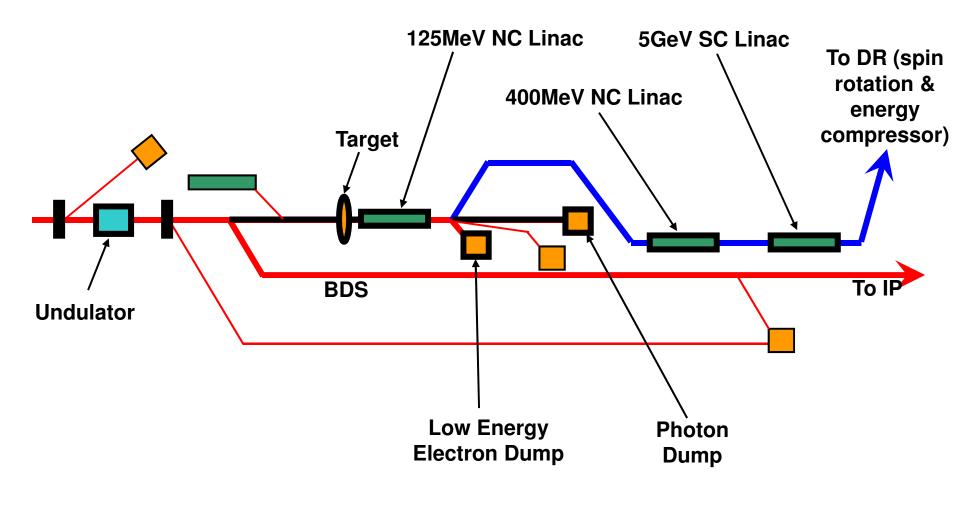
## **Schematic Layout**

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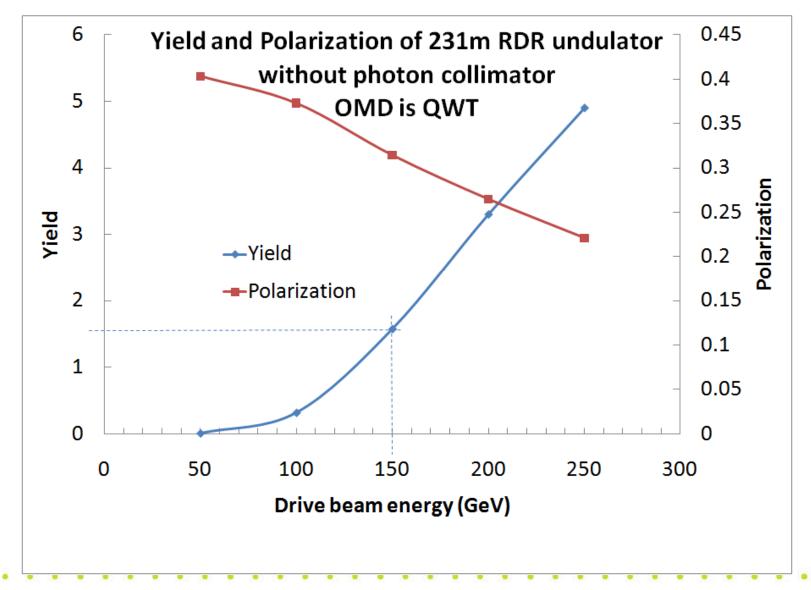
# **Normal Operation**

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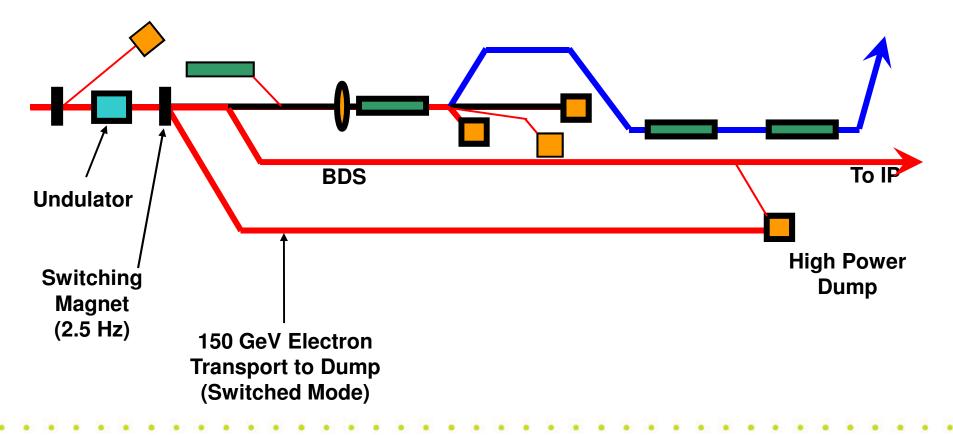
### **Positron Yield**

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### Switched Mode

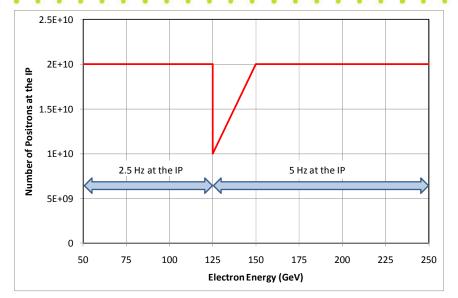
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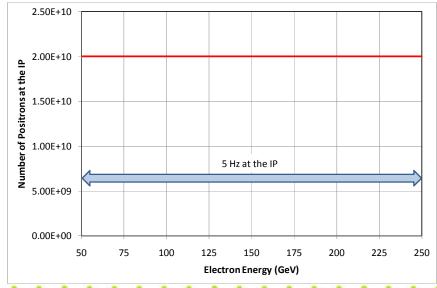


# **IC** Number of Positrons per Bunch

#### SB2009

**RDR** 





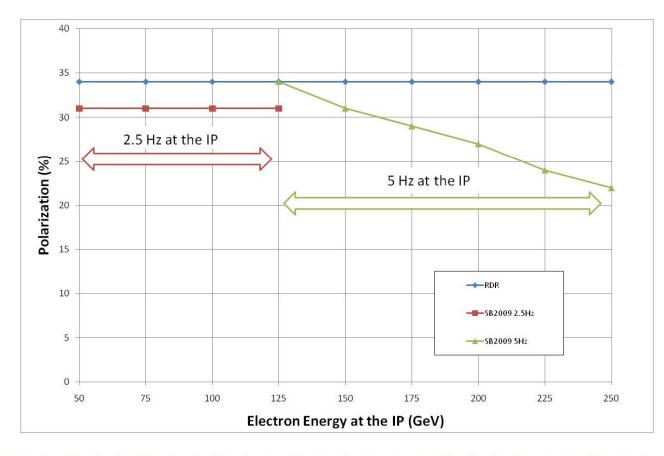
#### Parameters

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Parameter	RDR	SB2009	Units
Positrons per bunch at the IP	2 x 10 <sup>10</sup>	1 to 2 x 10 <sup>10</sup>	
		(see Figure 4.4.3 for	
		details)	
Bunches per pulse	2625	1312	
Pulse repetition rate	5	5 (125 to 250GeV)	Hz
		2.5 (50 to 125GeV)	
Positron energy (DR Injection)	5	5	GeV
DR transverse acceptance	0.09	0.09	m-rad
DR energy acceptance	±0.5	±0.5	%
Electron drive beam energy	150	125 to 250	GeV
Electron energy loss in undulator	3.01	0.5 to 4.9	GeV
		(see Figure 4.4.5 for	
		details)	
Undulator period	11.5	11.5	mm
Undulator strength	0.92	0.92	
Active undulator length	147 (210 after	231 (maximum, not all	m
	polarisation upgrade)	used when >150GeV)	
Field on axis	0.86	0.86	Т
Beam aperture	5.85	5.85	mm
Photon Energy (1 <sup>st</sup> harmonic)	10	1.1 (50 GeV) to	MeV
		28 (250 GeV)	
Photon beam power	131	102 at 150 GeV	kW
		(less at all other	
		energies)	
Target material	Ti – 6%Al – 4%V	Ti – 6%Al – 4%V	
Target thickness	14	14	mm
Target power adsorption	8	8	%

This is the polarisation before any sort of upgrade

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- "Despite the questions of feasibility, the conventional positron source remains very interesting in order to maximize yield and therefore luminosity" – Jim Brau
- There are no indications that the conventional source will ever outperform the undulator based source in terms of number of positrons generated per bunch
- If the reduction in e+/bunch at below 150GeV is of such major concern then the undulator should be placed at the 150GeV location (as it was in the RDR) so that 2E10 @ 5Hz is always available

#### **Comments and Conclusions**

- The 500 GeV parameters  $\equiv$  Nick Walker's talk @ ALCPG.
- The 250 GeV parameters somewhat different from previous, un-official, numbers from Andre Seryi.
- Number of pairs quoted looks different (double !) from our GuineaPig, but also does for RDR ?
- Positron source:
  - Work is going on.
  - No estimate of cost-savings from moving the ondulator given.
  - Our concerns are taken seriously.
  - We are promised to get parameters for all of SB2009, except the odulator move.
  - As side-remark from me: What about asymmetric running ? Eg.  $E_{e^-} = 150 \text{ GeV}$  and  $E_{e^+} = 104.2 \text{ GeV}$  gives  $E_{cms} = 250 \text{ GeV}$ .
  - My feeling was that the outcome might well be that the ondulator stays at the 150 GeV point.
- Look at the slides for more information:

 $http://ilcagenda.linearcollider.org/conferenceDisplay.py?confld=4255 \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ > \quad < \ \ < \ \ \ > \quad < \ \ \ < \ \ \ < \ \$