Conventional Source for ILC (300Hz Linac scheme and the cost)

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0. Short review of 300Hz conventional positron source

From T. Omori et al. / NIMA 672 (2012) 52–56

The baseline choice of the ILC positron source is the **helical undulator scheme.** After accelerating the electron beam in the main linac, it passes a 150 m long helical undulator to create a circularly polarized photon beam, and goes to the interaction point. The photon beam hits the production target and generates electron–positron pairs. The positrons are captured, accelerated to 5 GeV, damped, and then accelerated to the collision energy in the main linac. Thus the **undulator based positron generation gives interconnection to nearly all sub-systems of the ILC**.

The proposed ILC positron source contains risks only in the target area. As for the conventional positron source, we concentrate to cure these risks in two ways:

(1) pulse stretching by 300 Hz generation; the proposed scheme creates 2600 bunches in about 60 ms, and

(2) optimized drive beam and target thickness parameters.

Following design is the backup for proposed ILC positron source.

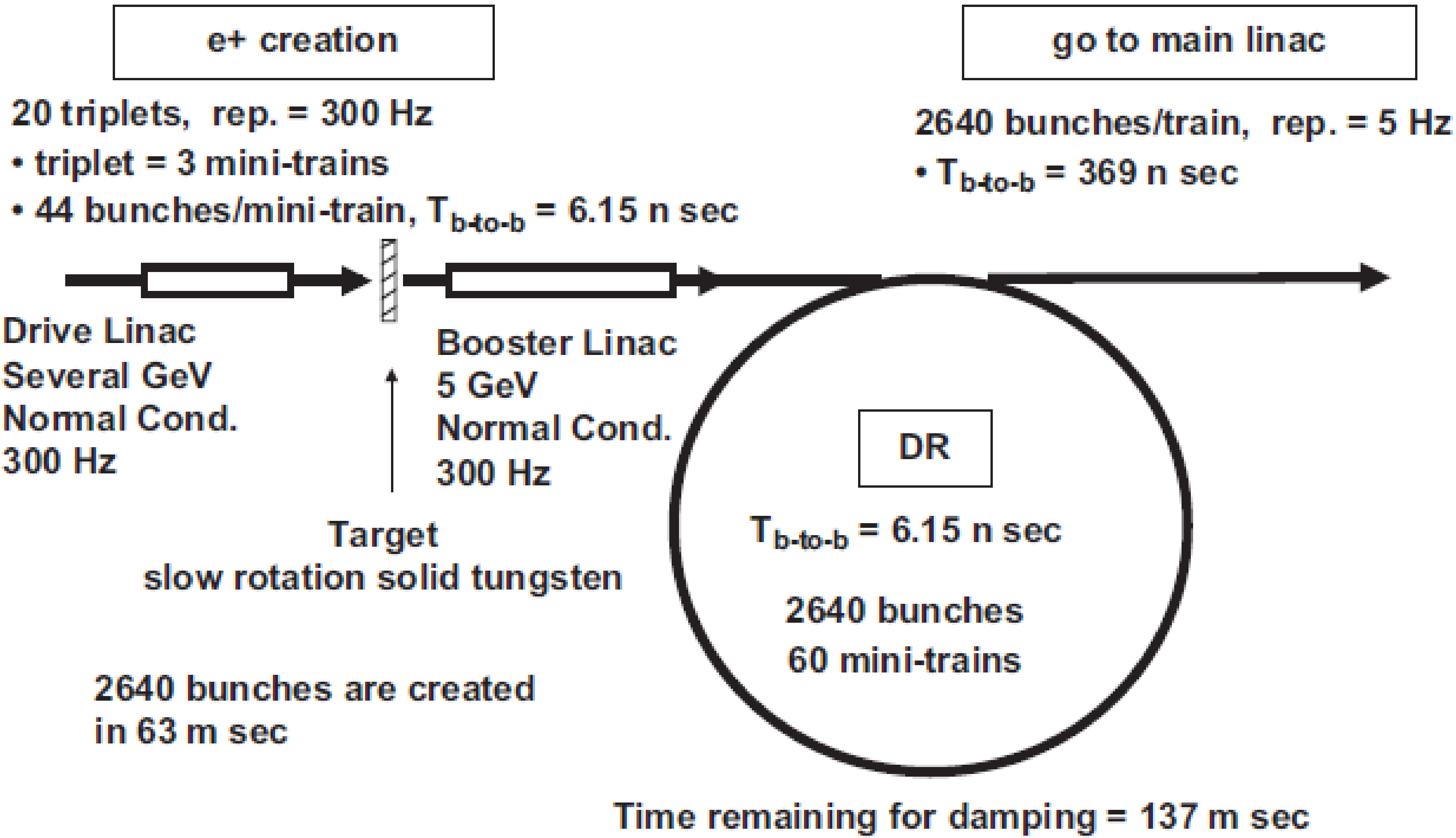
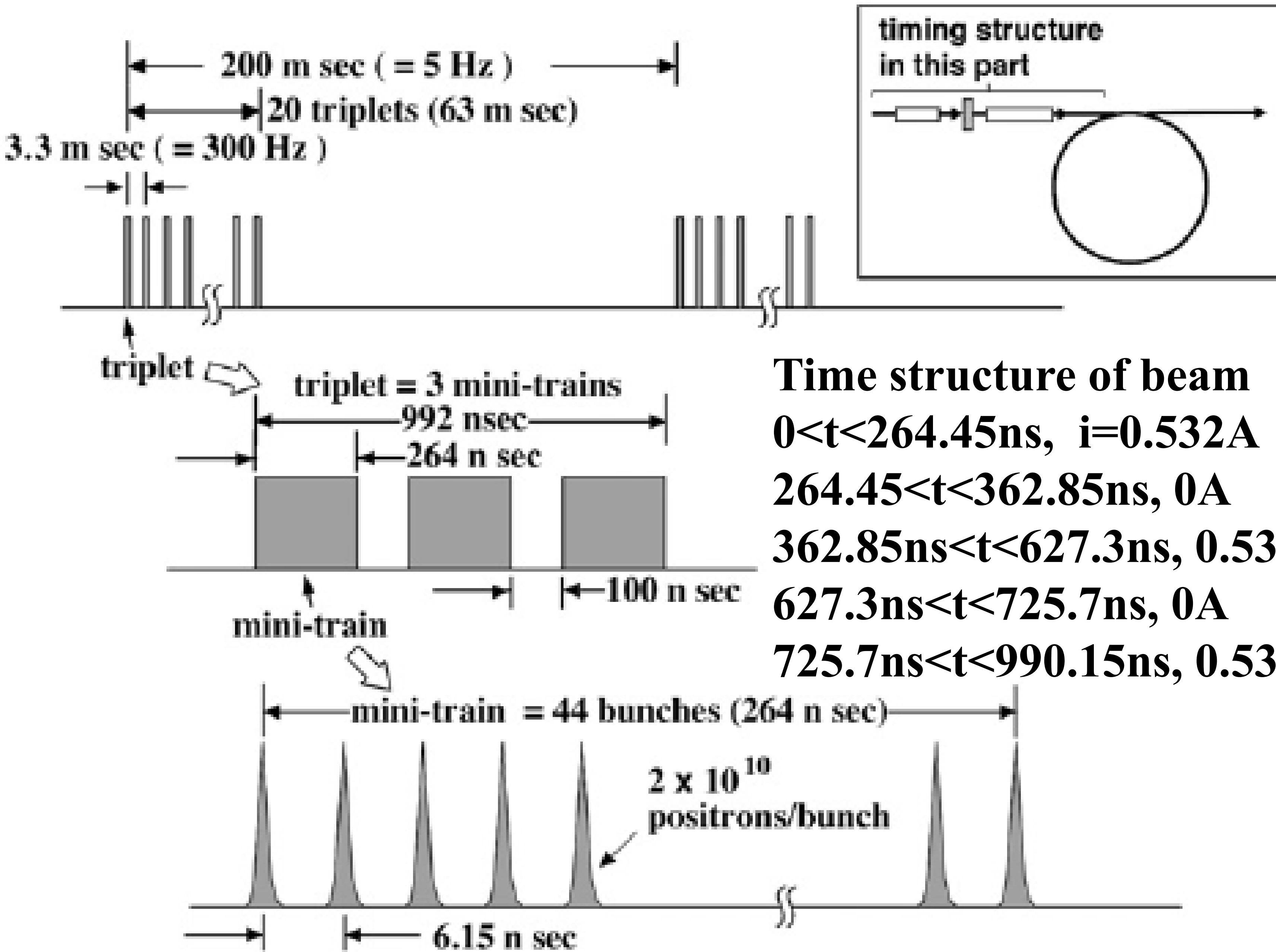


Fig. 1. Schematic view of the 300 Hz scheme.



Time structure of beam

0<t<264.45ns, i=0.532A

264.45<t<362.85ns, 0A

362.85ns<t<627.3ns, 0.532A

627.3ns<t<725.7ns, 0A

725.7ns<t<990.15ns, 0.532A

Fig. 2. Timing structure in the positron source and in the booster linac.

Bunch by bunch extraction from Damping Ring to make ILC beam train.

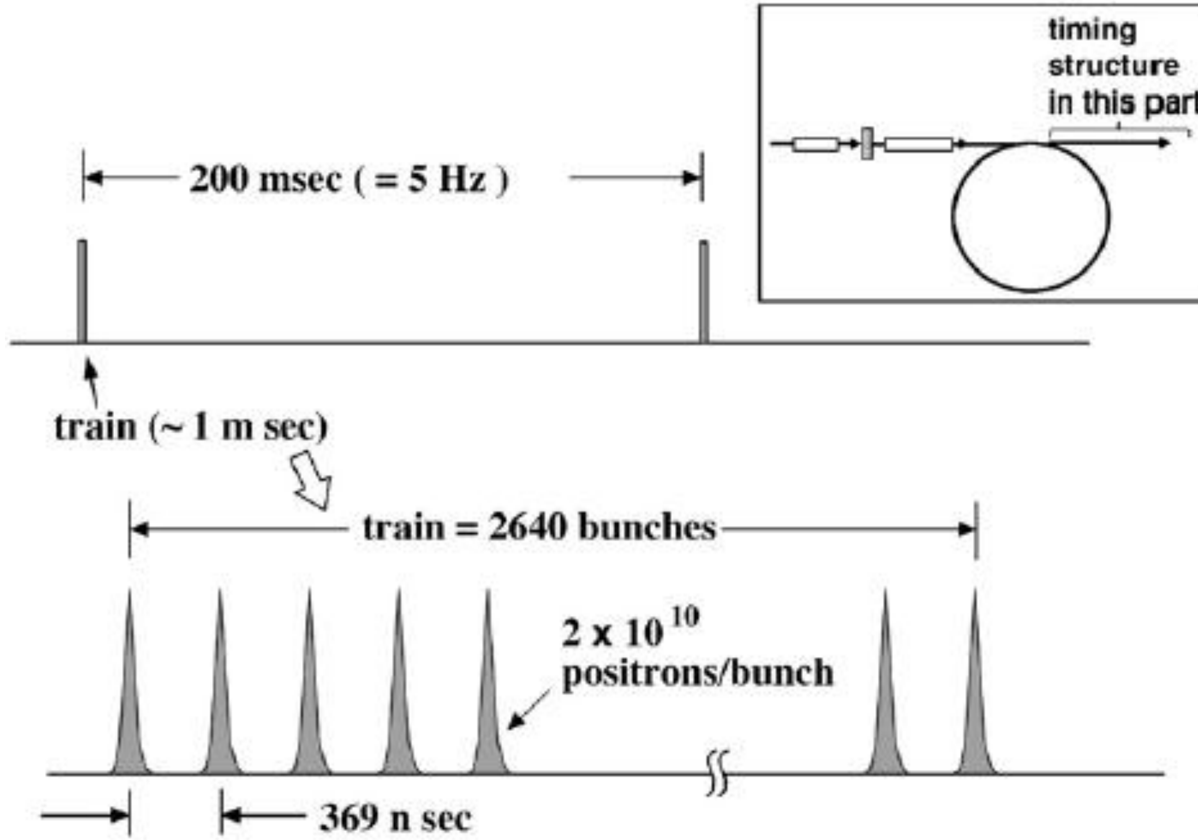
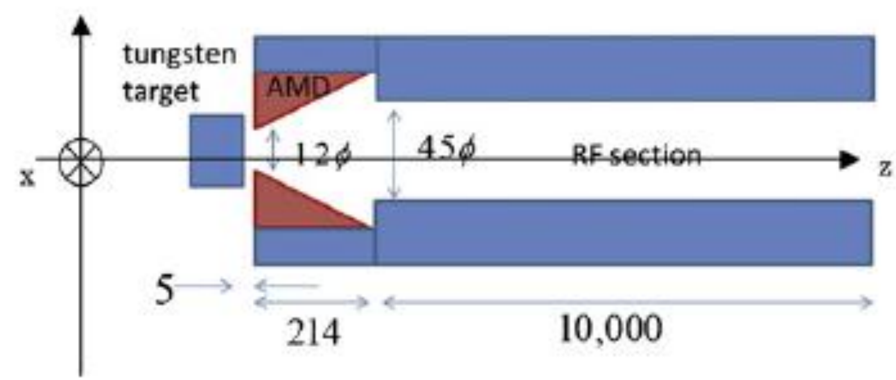


Fig. 4. Time structure after the damping ring.

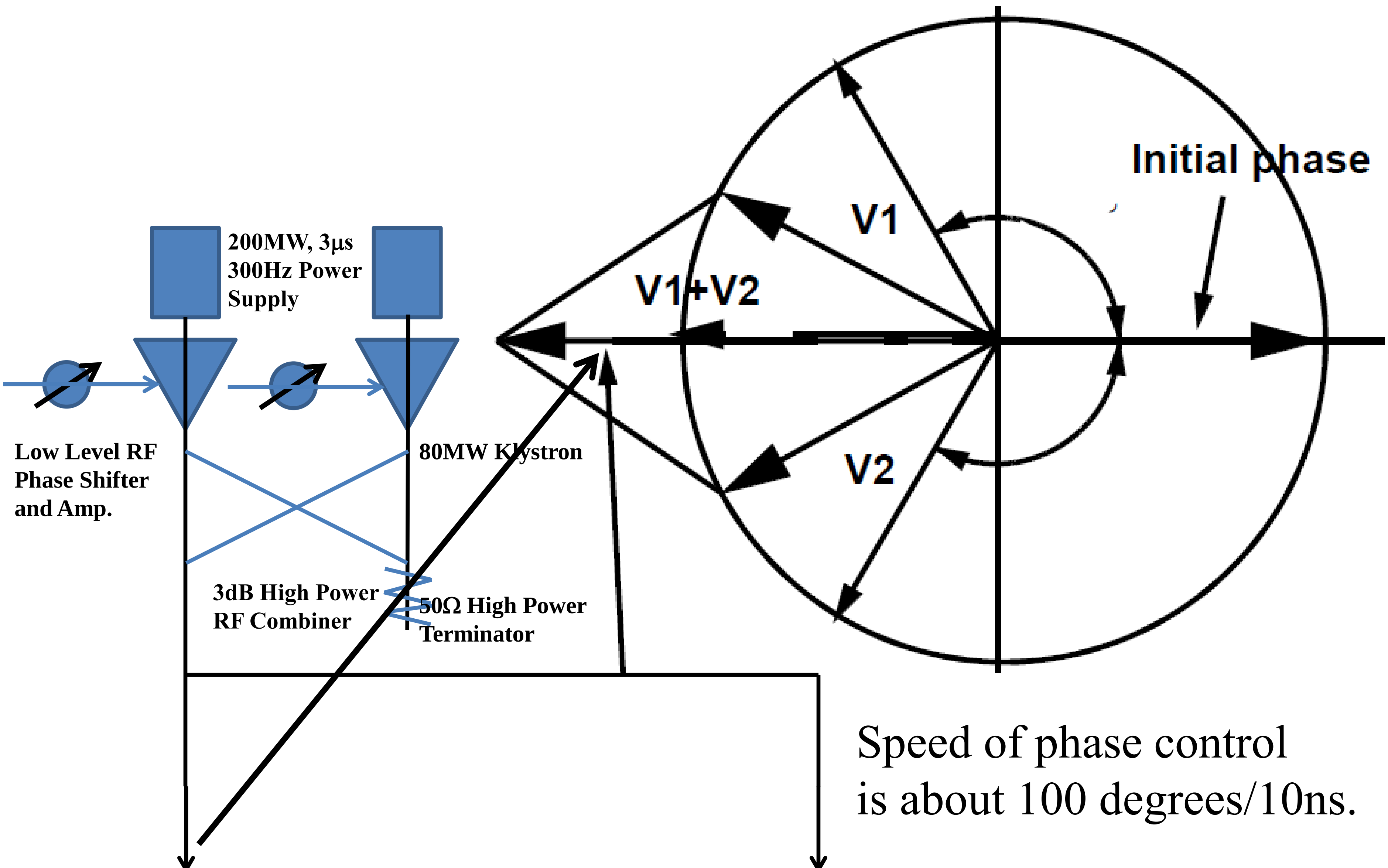
This is the model for positron target system to confirm the generation of ILC positron beam.



Abstract of the paper.

A possible solution to realize a conventional positron source driven by a several-GeV electron beam for the International Linear Collider is proposed. A 300 Hz electron linac is employed to create positrons with stretching pulse length in order to cure target thermal load. ILC requires about 2600 bunches in a train which pulse length is 1 ms. Each pulse of the 300 Hz linac creates about 130 bunches, then 2600 bunches are created in 63 ms. Optimized parameters such as drive beam energy, beam size, and target thickness, are discussed assuming a L-band capture system to maximize the capture efficiency and to mitigate the target thermal load. A slow rotating tungsten disk is employed as positron generation target.

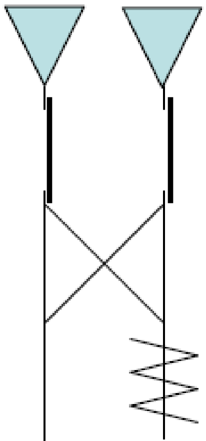
Phase to Amplitude Modulation Method for Beam Loading Compensation

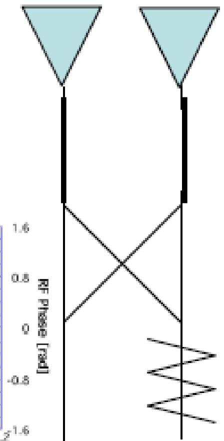


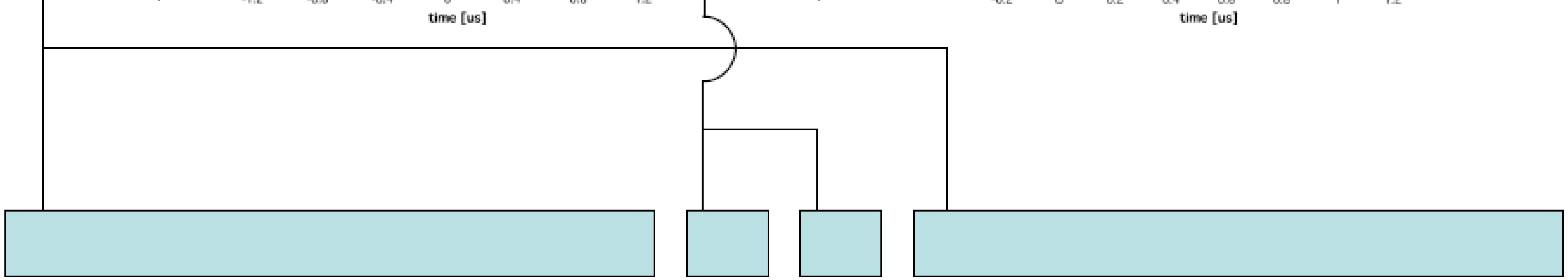
Speed of phase control is about 100 degrees/10ns.

Concept Design of Single RF Unit (Nb=2e10)

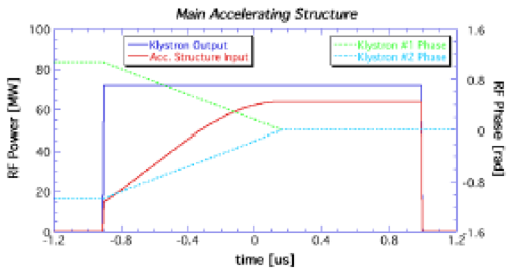
One accelerator unit for 6GeV Electron Drive Linac



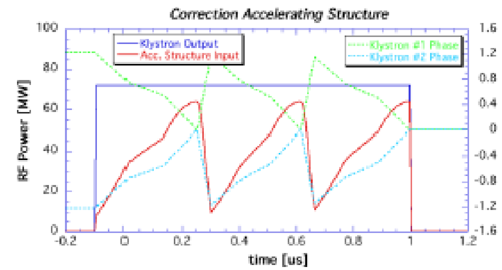




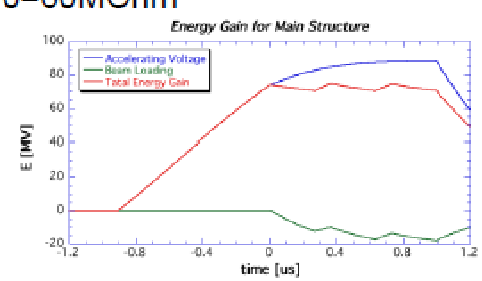
MAIN KLYSTRON
2.6GHz 80MW
10% Margin
10% Wave Guide Loss
Max. 64MW at RF cavity



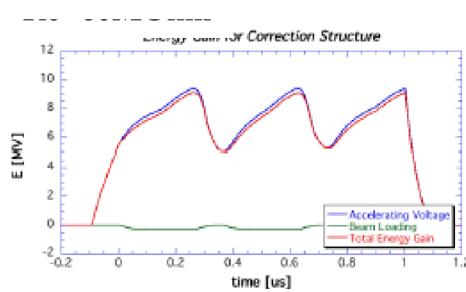
CORRECTION KLYSTRON
2.6GHz 80MW
10% Margin
10% Wave Guide Loss
Max. 64MW at RF cavity



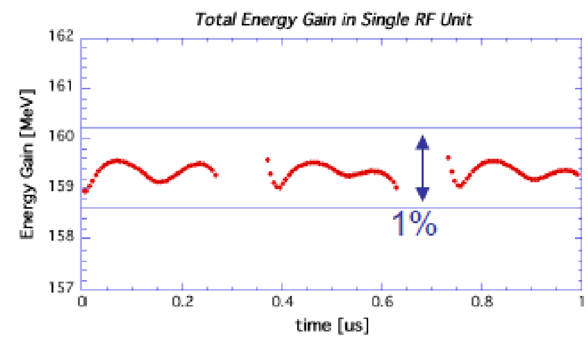
Main RF Cavity
L=3.00m (2.6GHz)
tf=906ns
Q0=13000
r0=60MOhm



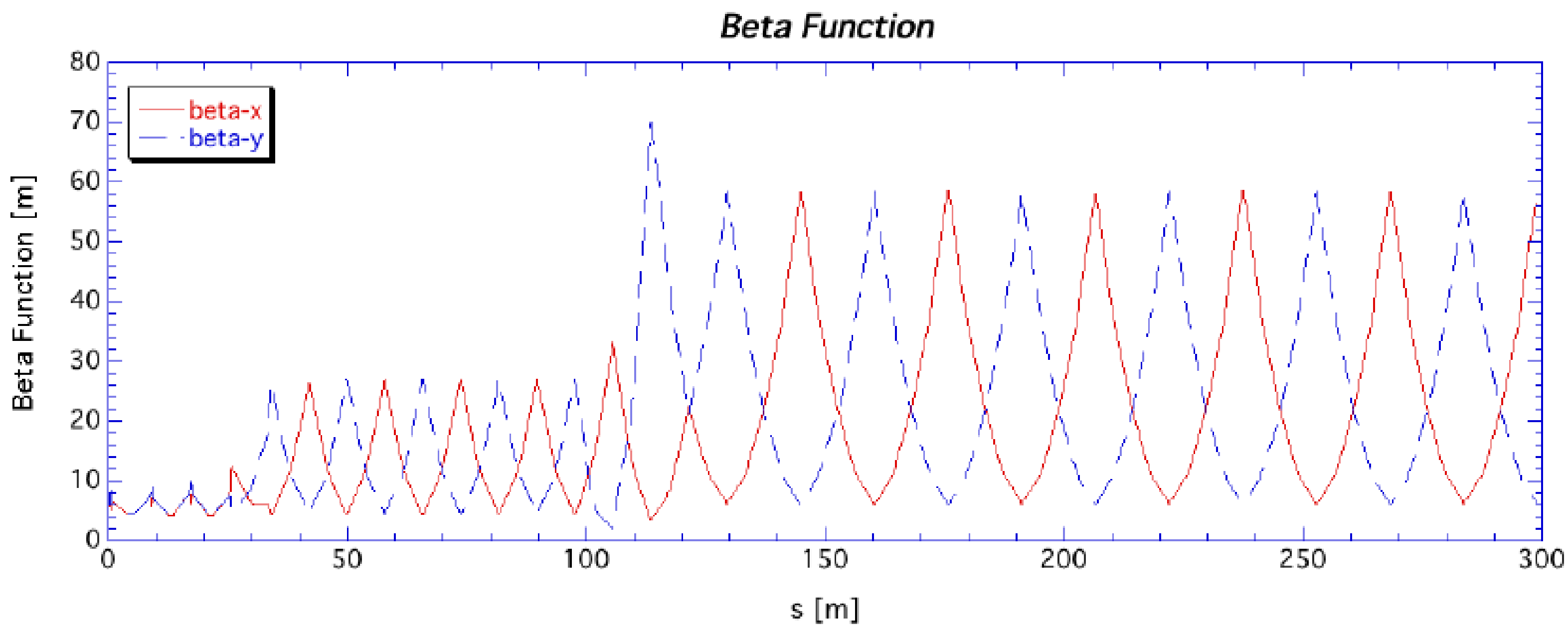
Correction RF Cavity
L=0.33m (2.6GHz)
tf=96ns

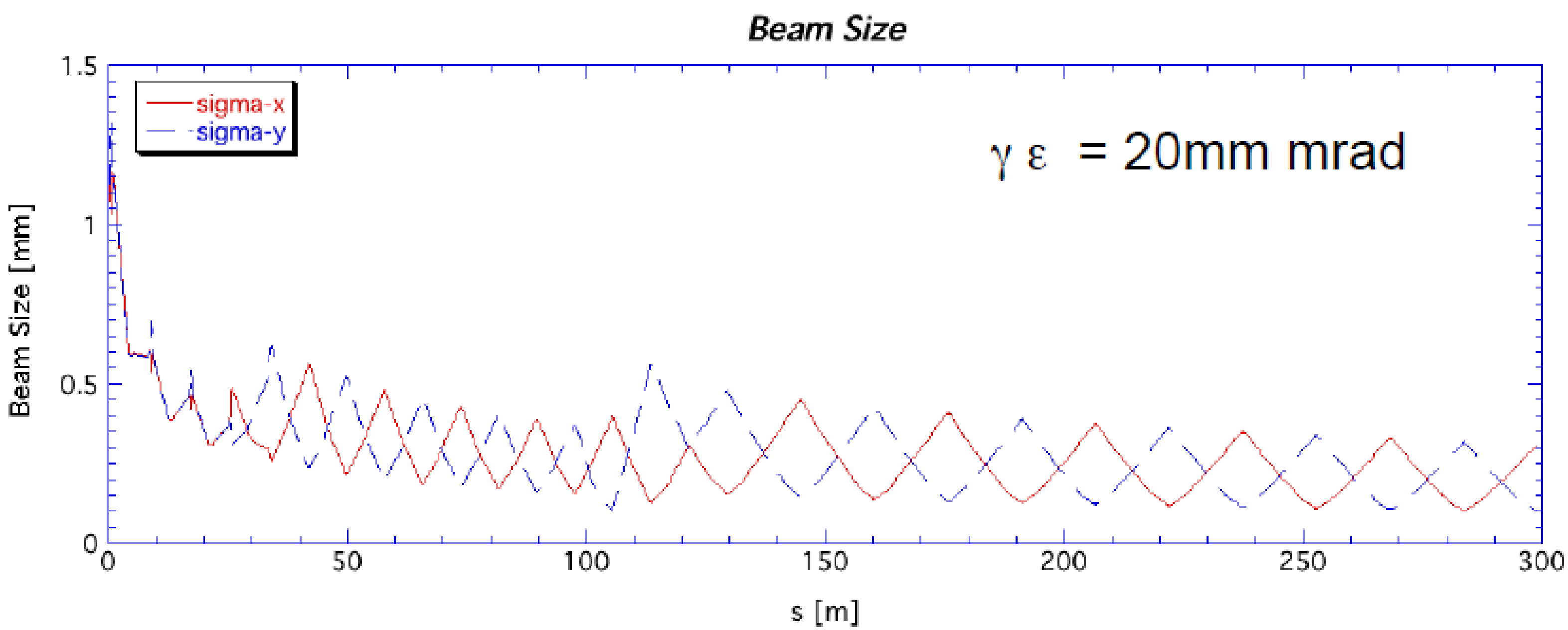


Total Energy Gain in 1 Unit
159.3MeV



Beam Optics Design for 6GeV Linac (Nb=2e10)





Device List for 6 GeV Linac (Nb=2e10)

Magnet List

35 quads
27 horizontal steerings
27 vertical steerings

Magnet Name	Effective Length [m]	dB/dx [T/m]
Q01.1	0.1	1.3332
Q02	0.1	−2.6201
Q01.2	0.1	1.3332
Q03.1	0.1	6.0686
Q04	0.1	−11.9069
Q03.2	0.1	6.0686
Q05.1	0.1	11.1410
Q06	0.1	−21.8199
Q05.2	0.1	11.1410
Q07	0.1	−13.9861
Q08	0.1	14.5026
Q09	0.1	11.9981
Q10	0.1	−14.1085
Q11.1	0.1	5.0587
Q12.1	0.1	−6.0110
Q11.2	0.1	6.9631
Q12.2	0.1	−7.9155
Q11.3	0.1	8.8675
Q12.3	0.1	−9.8199
Q11.4	0.1	10.7720
Q13	0.1	−14.7304
Q14	0.1	13.3063
Q15	0.1	−12.6623
Q16	0.1	14.5968
Q17.1	0.1	−9.1552
Q18.1	0.1	10.2777
Q17.2	0.1	−11.4002
Q18.2	0.1	12.5226
Q17.3	0.1	−13.6451
Q18.3	0.1	14.7676
Q17.4	0.1	−15.8901
Q18.4	0.1	17.0125
Q17.5	0.1	−18.1350
Q18.5	0.1	19.2575
Q17.6	0.1	−20.3800

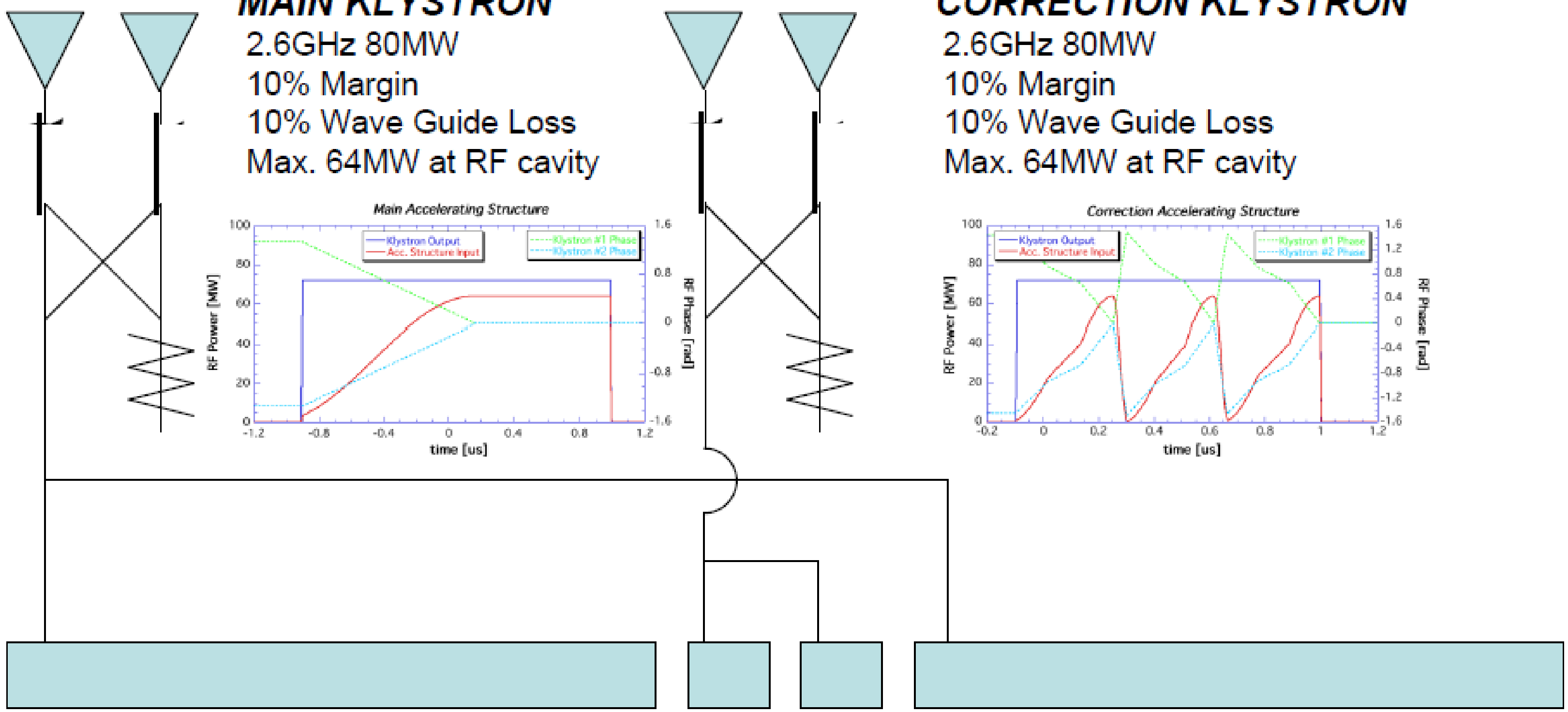
RF section

RF Unit

Maximum Accelerating Volatage (80MW Klystron Output)	170MV
Nominal Accelerating Voltage (72MW Klystron Output)	159.3MV
Number of Unit	38
Nominal Accelerating Voltage	6.05GeV

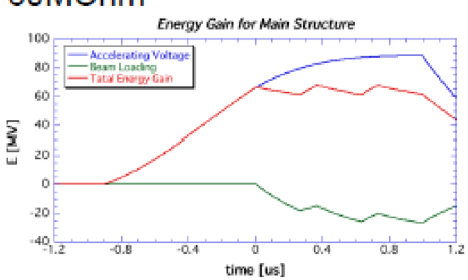
Concept Design of Single RF Unit (Nb=3e10)

One accelerator unit for 5GeV Positron Linac



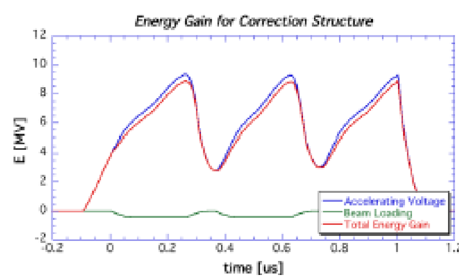
Main RF Cavity

L=3.00m (2.6GHz)
tf=906ns
Q0=13000
r0=60MOhm



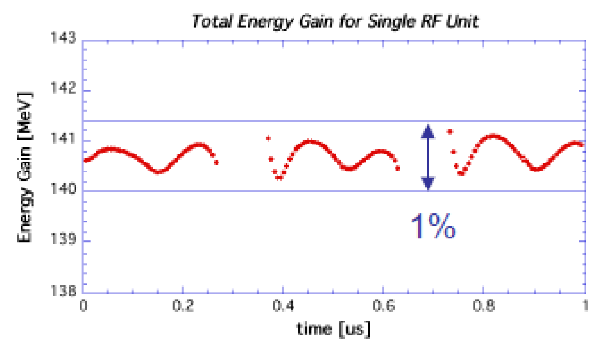
Correction RF Cavity

L=0.33m (2.6GHz)
tf=96ns

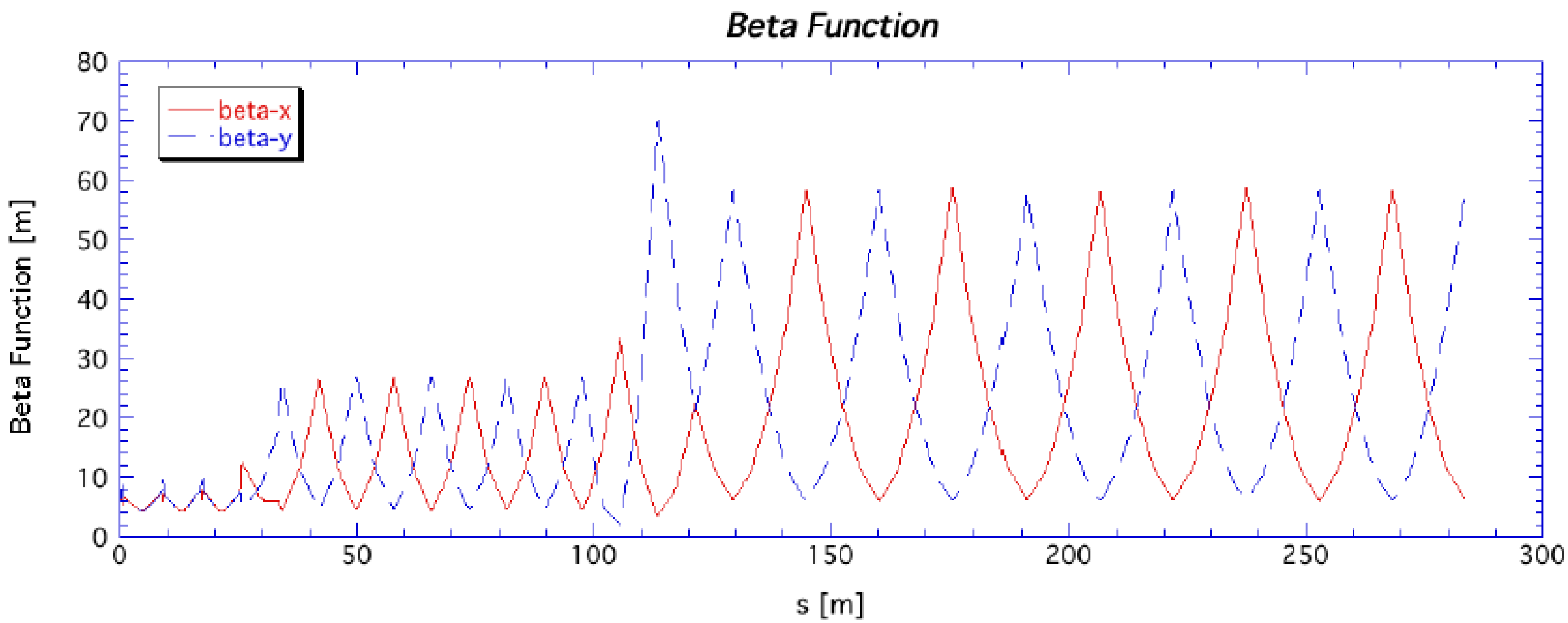


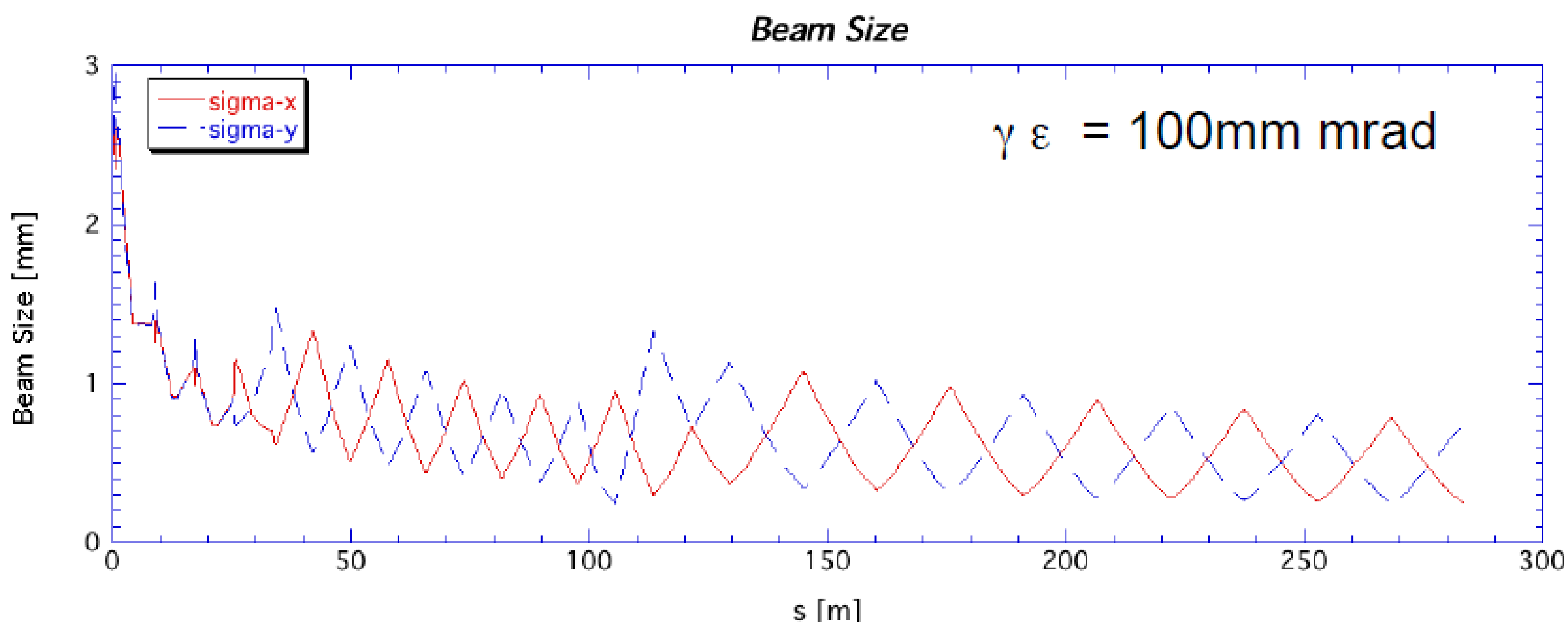
Total Energy Gain in 1 Unit

140.6MeV



Beam Optics Design for 5GeV Linac (Nb=3e10)





Device List for 5 GeV Linac (Nb=3e10)

Magnet List

34 quads
26 horizontal steerings
26 vertical steerings

Magnet Name	Effective Length [m]	dB/dx [T/m]
Q01.1	0.1	1.3391
Q02	0.1	−2.6322
Q01.2	0.1	1.3391
Q03.1	0.1	5.5491
Q04	0.1	−10.8851
Q03.2	0.1	5.5491
Q05.1	0.1	10.0016
Q06	0.1	−19.5879
Q05.2	0.1	10.0016
Q07	0.1	−12.4680
Q08	0.1	12.9311
Q09	0.1	10.6418
Q10	0.1	−12.5256
Q11.1	0.1	4.4933
Q12.1	0.1	−5.3325
Q11.2	0.1	6.1716
Q12.2	0.1	−7.0108
Q11.3	0.1	7.8498
Q12.3	0.1	−8.6892
Q11.4	0.1	9.5281
Q13	0.1	−13.0255
Q14	0.1	11.7631
Q15	0.1	−11.1916
Q16	0.1	12.8989
Q17.1	0.1	−8.0889
Q18.1	0.1	9.0780
Q17.2	0.1	−10.0672
Q18.2	0.1	11.0564
Q17.3	0.1	−12.0456
Q18.3	0.1	13.0348
Q17.4	0.1	−14.0239
Q18.4	0.1	15.0131
Q17.5	0.1	−16.0023
Q18.5	0.1	16.9915

RF section

RF Unit

Maximum Accelerating Volatage
(80MW Klystron Output) 148MV

Nominal Accelerating Voltage
(72MW Klystron Output) 140.6MV

Number of Unit 36

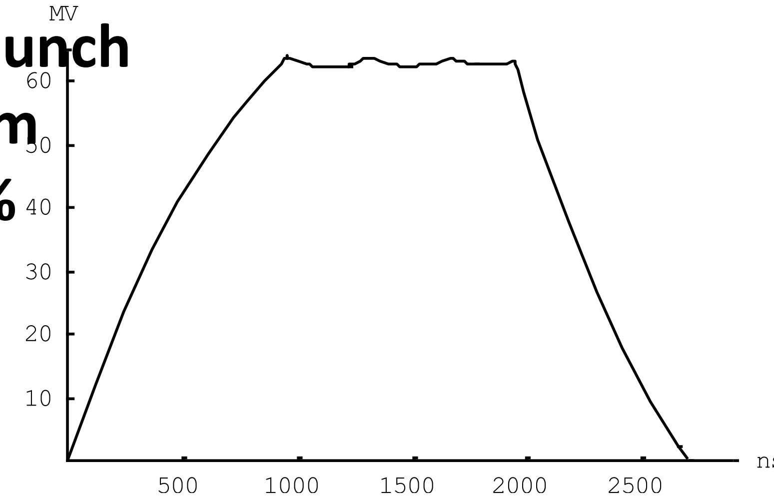
Nominal Accelerating Voltage 5.06GeV

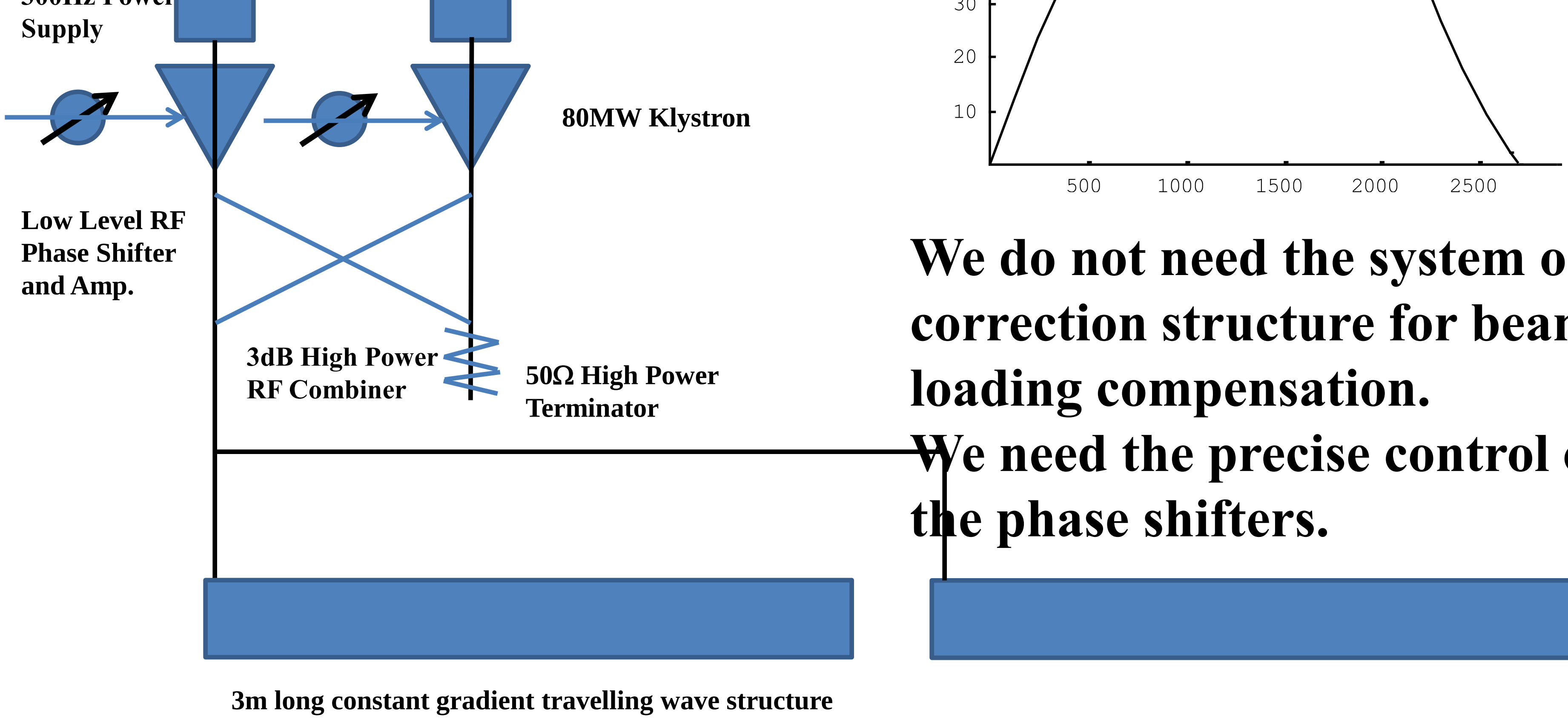
6GeV Drive Linac with 2x10E10 e/bunch	unit :M¥
38 RF units	
2 main klystrons x 38 with 10% margin and 10% loss	0
2.6GHz 64MW at RF cavity, total 76 Klystrons	1748
number of 3m long cavities, total 76 structures	1157
2 phase shifters x 38, total 76 phase shifters	38
HP combinor x 38	130
3dB divider x 38	70
waveguide x 38	20
2 modulators x 38, total 76 modulators	3952
Computor Control Unit x 38	30
2 correction klystrons x 38 with 10% margin and 10% loss	0
2.6GHz 64MW at RF cavity, total 76 Klystrons	1748
number of 0.33m long cavities, total 76 structures	468
2 phase shifters x 38, total 76 phase shifters	38
HP combinor x 38	130
3dB divider x 38	70
waveguide x 38	20
2 modulators x 38, total 76 modulators	3952
Computor Control Unit x 38	30
35 quads	35
27 horizontal steerings	10
27 vertical steerings	10
power supplies for magnets	50
beam monitor devices	50
	13756

5GeV Positron Linac with 3x10E10 e/bunch	unit :M¥
36 RF units	
2 main klystrons x 36 with 10% margin and 10% loss	0
2.6GHz 64MW at RF cavity, total 72 Klystrons	1656
number of 3m long cavities, total 72 structures	1096
2 phase shifters x 36, total 72 phase shifters	36
HP combinor x 36	120
3dB divider x 36	66
waveguide x 36	20
2 modulators x 36, total 72 modulators	3744
Computor Control Unit x 36	30
2 correction klystrons x 36 with 10% margin and 10% lc	0
2.6GHz 64MW at RF cavity, total 72 Klystrons	1656
number of 0.33m long cavities, total 72 structures	443
2 phase shifters x 36, total 72 phase shifters	36
HP combinor x 36	120
3dB divider x 36	66
waveguide x 36	20
2 modulators x 36, total 72 modulators	3744
Computor Control Unit x 36	30
34 quads	34
26 horizontal steerings	10
26 vertical steerings	10
power supplies for magnets	50
beam monitor devices	50
	13037

Total 26793MYen for 6GeV and 5GeV S-band 300Hz Linac

$3x10^{10}$ positron/bunch
300Hz triplet beam
Less than +/- 0.7%





We do not need the system of correction structure for beam loading compensation.
We need the precise control of the phase shifters.

Also, I am researching the time structure of RF power feeding to increase energy gain and decided 20% of the margin +wave guide loss is too much and we can reduce it to 10% because of the experience at ATF Linac.

6GeV Drive Linac with 2x10E10 e/bunch	unit :M¥
38 RF units	
2 main klystrons x 38 with **10% margin and 10% loss**	0
2.6GHz 64MW at RF cavity, total 76 Klystrons	1748
number of 3m long cavities, total 76 structures	1157
2 phase shifters x 38, total 76 phase shifters	38
HP combinor x 38	130
3dB divider x 38	70
waveguide x 38	20
2 modulators x 38, total 76 modulators	3952
Computor Control Unit x 38	30
2 correction klystrons x 38 with 10% margin and 10% loss	**0**
2.6GHz 64MW at RF cavity, total 76 Klystrons	**1748**
number of 0.33m long cavities, total 76 structures	**468**
2 phase shifters x 38, total 76 phase shifters	**38**
HP combinor x 38	**130**
3dB divider x 38	**70**
waveguide x 38	**20**
2 modulators x 38, total 76 modulators	**3952**
Computor Control Unit x 38	**30**
35 quads	35
27 horizontal steerings	10
27 vertical steerings	10
power supplies for magnets	50
beam monitor devices	50
	13756

5GeV Positron Linac with 3x10E10 e/bunch	unit :M¥
36 RF units	
2 main klystrons x 36 with **10% margin and 10% loss**	0
2.6GHz 64MW at RF cavity, total 72 Klystrons	1656
number of 3m long cavities, total 72 structures	1096
2 phase shifters x 36, total 72 phase shifters	36
HP combinor x 36	120
3dB divider x 36	66
waveguide x 36	20
2 modulators x 36, total 72 modulators	3744
Computor Control Unit x 36	30
2 correction klystrons x 36 with 10% margin and 10% loss	**0**
2.6GHz 64MW at RF cavity, total 72 Klystrons	**1656**
number of 0.33m long cavities, total 72 structures	**443**
2 phase shifters x 36, total 72 phase shifters	**36**
HP combinor x 36	**120**
3dB divider x 36	**66**
waveguide x 36	**20**
2 modulators x 36, total 72 modulators	**3744**
Computor Control Unit x 36	**30**
34 quads	34
26 horizontal steerings	10
26 vertical steerings	10
power supplies for magnets	50
beam monitor devices	50
	13037

26793M\-12571M\=14222M\, which is 142 Oku-Yen for 300Hz 6GeV Drive Linac and 5GeV positron Linac.

6GeV Drive Linac with 2x10^{10} electrons/bunch
38 RF units

2 main klystrons (x 38) with 10% margin and 10% loss	
2.6GHz 64MW at RF cavity (total 76 klystrons)	1748
number of 3m-long cavities (total 76 structures)	1157
2 phase shifters (x 38, total 76 phase shifters)	38
HP combinor (x 38)	130
3dB divider (x 38)	70
waveguide (x 38)	20
2 modulators (x 38, total 76 modulators)	3952
Computor Control Unit (x 38)	30

35 quads	35
27 horizontal steerings	10
27 vertical steerings	10
power supplies for magnets	50
beam monitor devices	50

total 13756

~~2 correction klystrons x 38 with 10% margin and 10% loss~~	
~~2.6GHz 64MW at RF cavity (total 76 Klystrons)~~	~~1748~~
~~number of 0.33m long cavities (total 76 structures)~~	~~468~~
~~2 phase shifters (x 38, total 76 phase shifters)~~	~~38~~
~~HP combinor (x 38)~~	~~130~~
~~3dB divider (x 38)~~	~~70~~
~~waveguide (x 38)~~	~~20~~
~~2 modulators (x 38, total 76 modulators)~~	~~3952~~
~~Computer Control Unit (x 38)~~	~~30~~

6456 saved

26793M\-12571M\=
14222M\, which is 142 Oku-Yen for 300Hz 6GeV Drive Linac and 5GeV positron Linac.

5GeV Positron Linac with 3x10[10] positrons/bunch
36 RF units

2 main klystrons x 36 with 10% margin and 10% loss	
2.6GHz 64MW at RF cavity (total 72 Klystrons)	1656
number of 3m long cavities (total 72 structures)	1096
2 phase shifters (x 36, total 72 phase shifters)	36
HP combinor (x 36)	120
3dB divider (x 36)	66
waveguide (x 36)	20
2 modulators (x 36, total 72 modulators)	3744
Computor Control Unit (x 36)	30

34 quads	34
26 horizontal steerings	10
26 vertical steerings	10
power supplies for magnets	50
beam monitor devices	50

total 13037

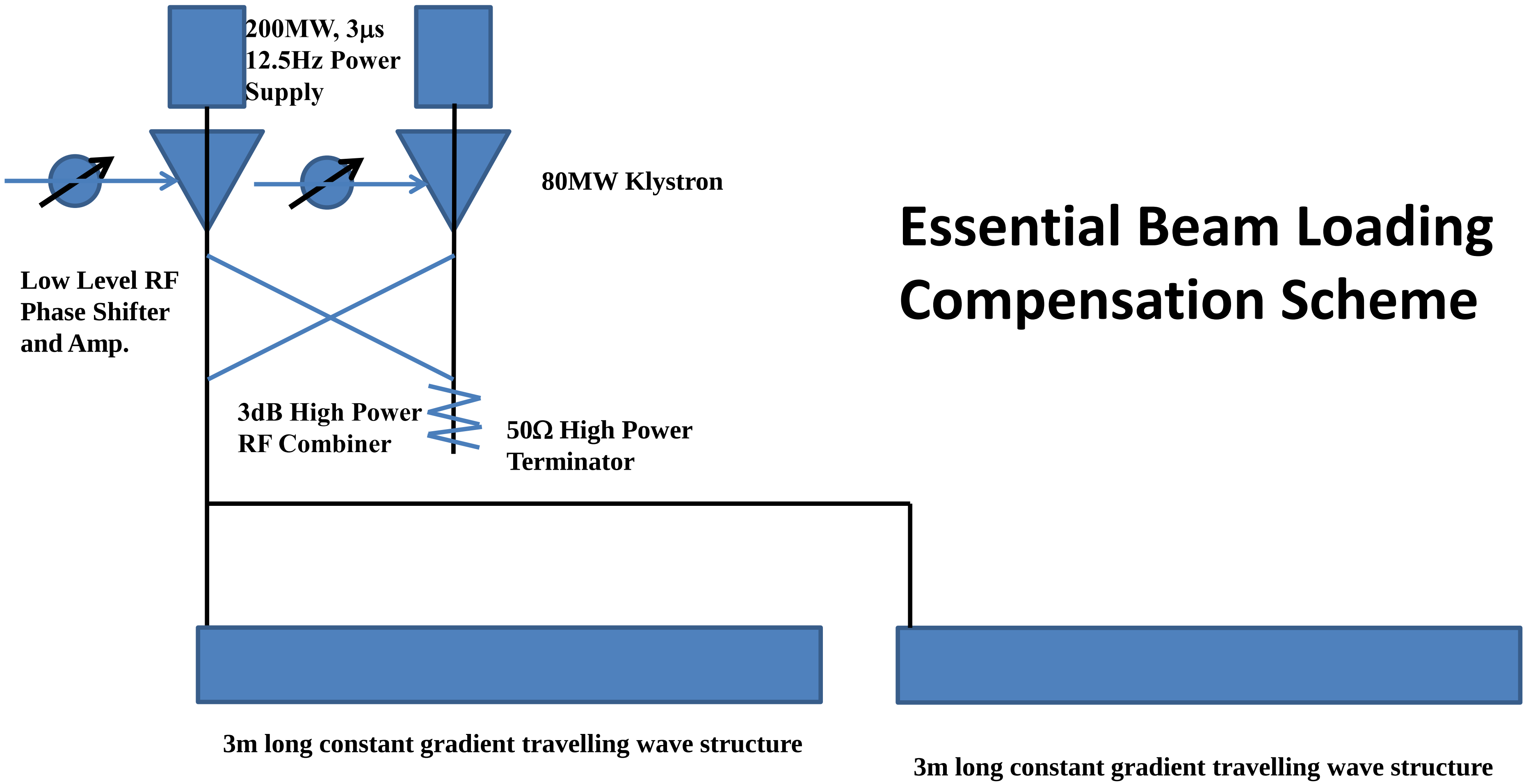
~~2 correction klystrons x 36 with 10% margin and 10% loss~~	
~~2.6GHz 64MW at RF cavity (total 72 Klystrons)~~	~~1656~~
~~number of 0.33m long cavities (total 72 structures)~~	~~443~~
~~2 phase shifters (x 36, total 72 phase shifters)~~	~~36~~
~~HP combinor (x 36)~~	~~120~~
~~3dB divider (x 36)~~	~~66~~
~~waveguide (x 36)~~	~~20~~
~~2 modulators (x 36, total 72 modulators)~~	~~3744~~
~~Computor Control Unit (x 36)~~	~~30~~

6115 saved

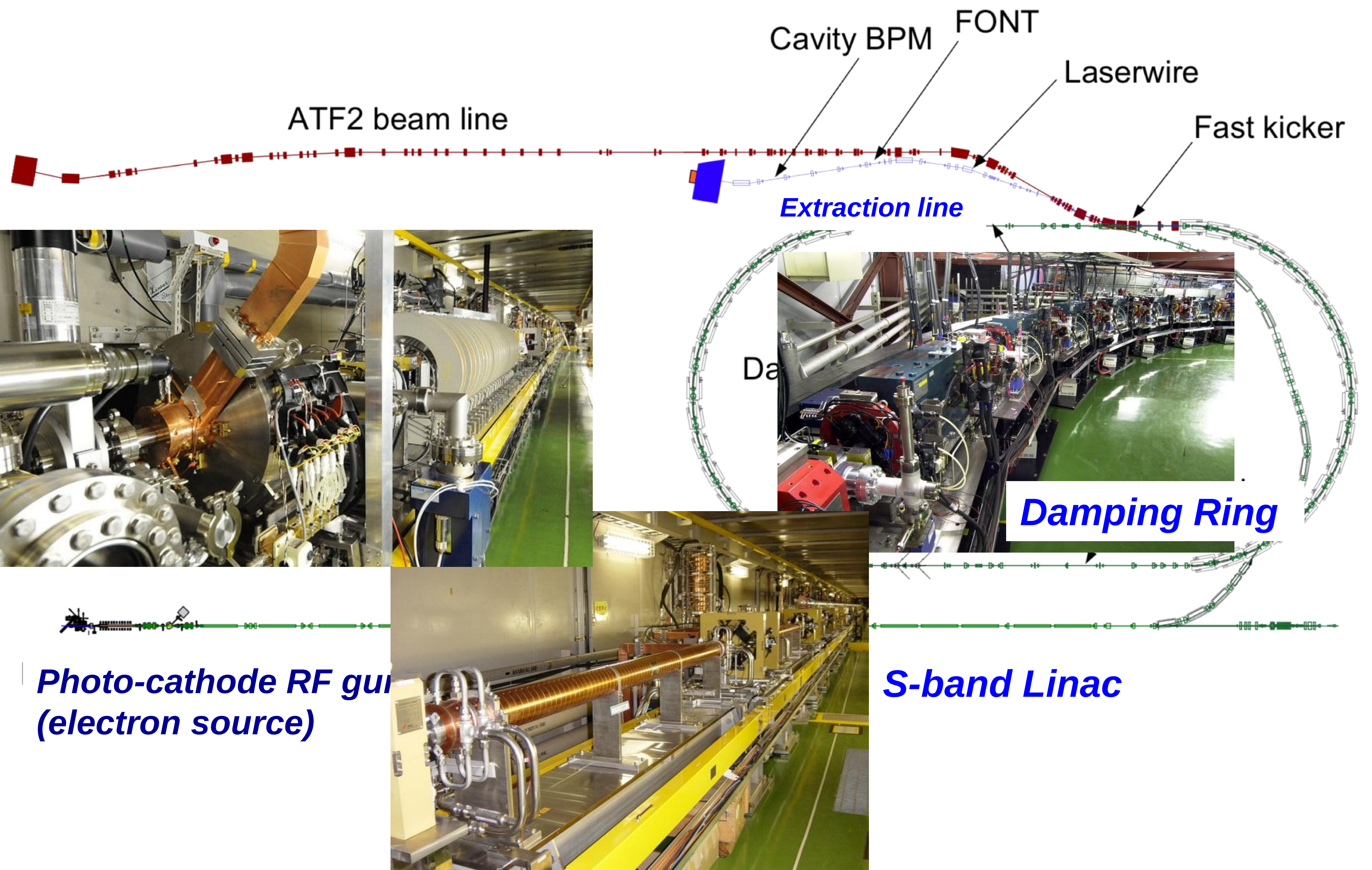
26793M\-12571M\= 14222M\, which is 142 Oku-Yen for 300Hz 6GeV Drive Linac and 5GeV positron Linac.

Total 26793MYen for 6GeV and 5GeV S-band 300Hz Linac, Total 26993 Myen

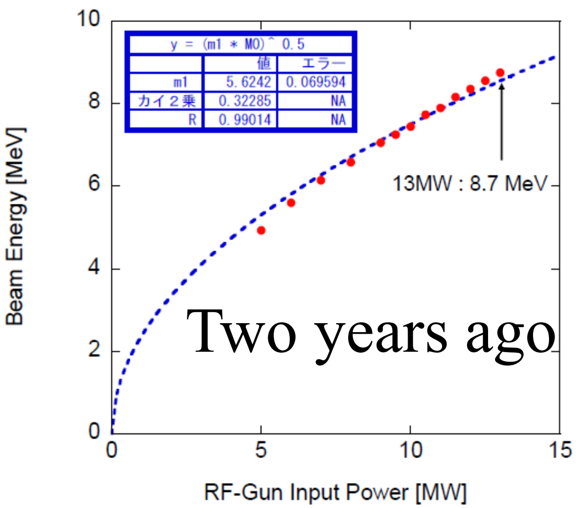
Essential Beam Loading Compensation Scheme

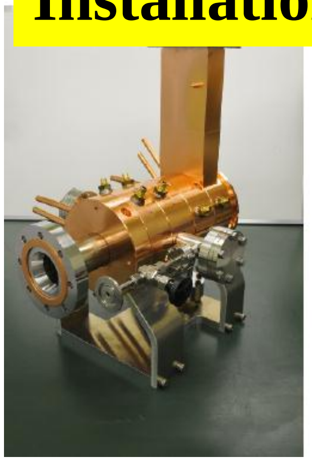


Plan for beam loading compensation experiment at ATF

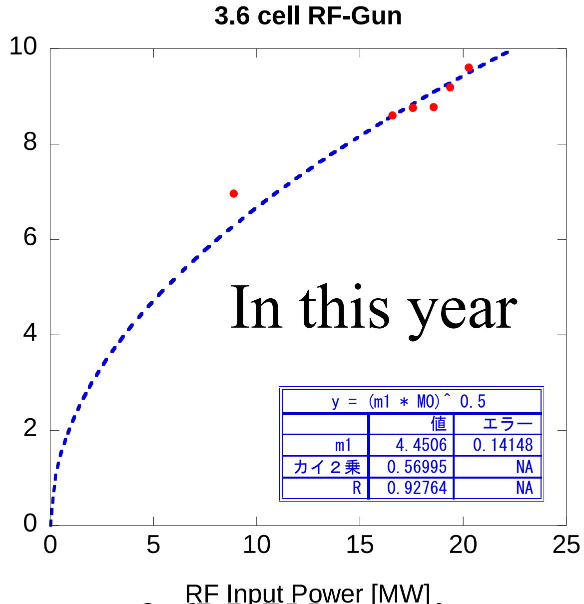


3.6 cell RF Gun Installation

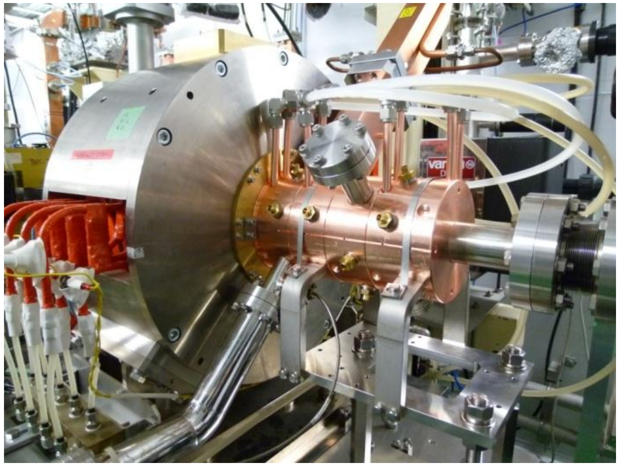




ATF インストールの様子

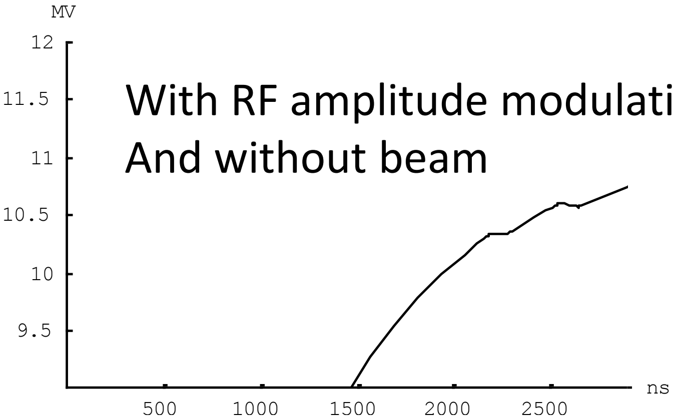


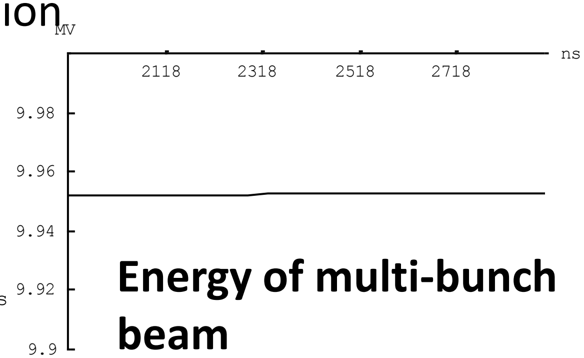
9.6MeV beam in a week RF aging with ~20.3MW RF input power



3.6 cell RF-Gun started beam acceleration test from 1/11,2012.

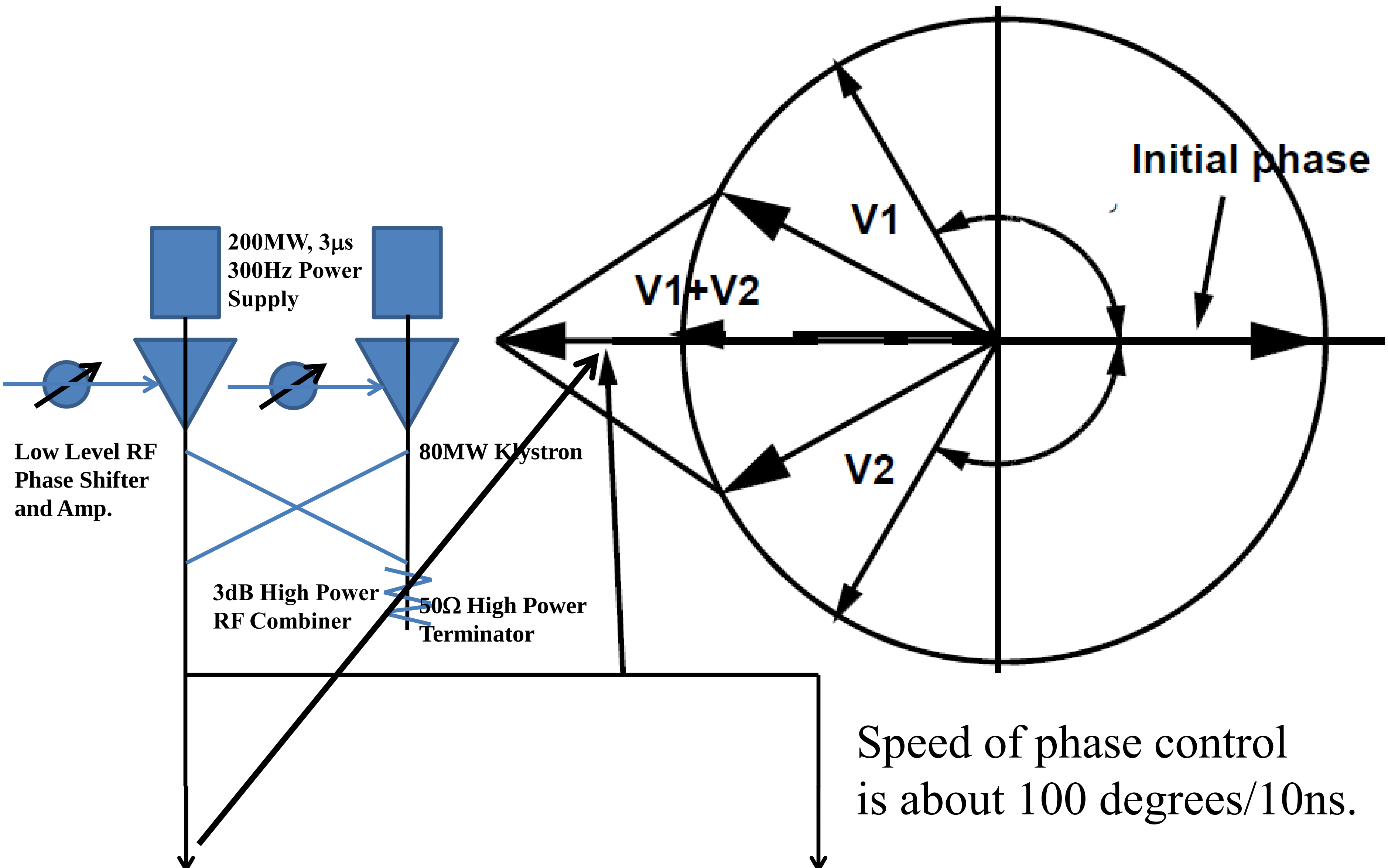
Now, 10MeV multi - bunch trains are generated and accelerated.





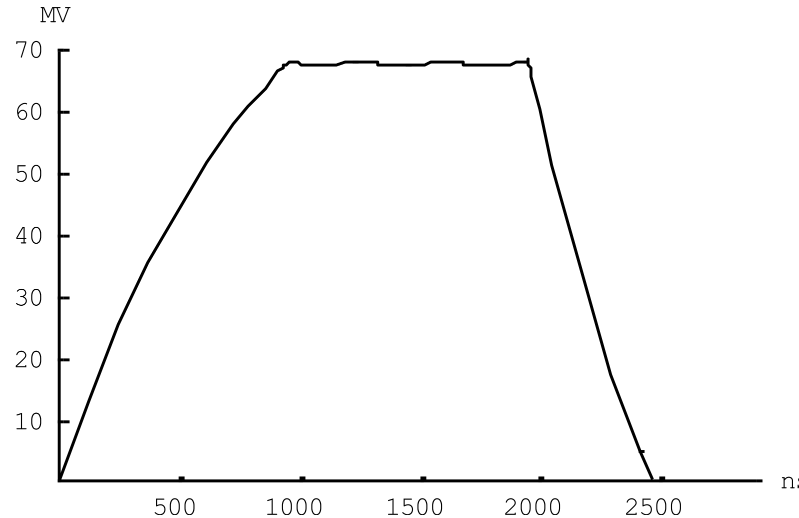
11MeV beam at 120MV/m, from 100bunches/pulse to 1000bunches/pulse beam generation

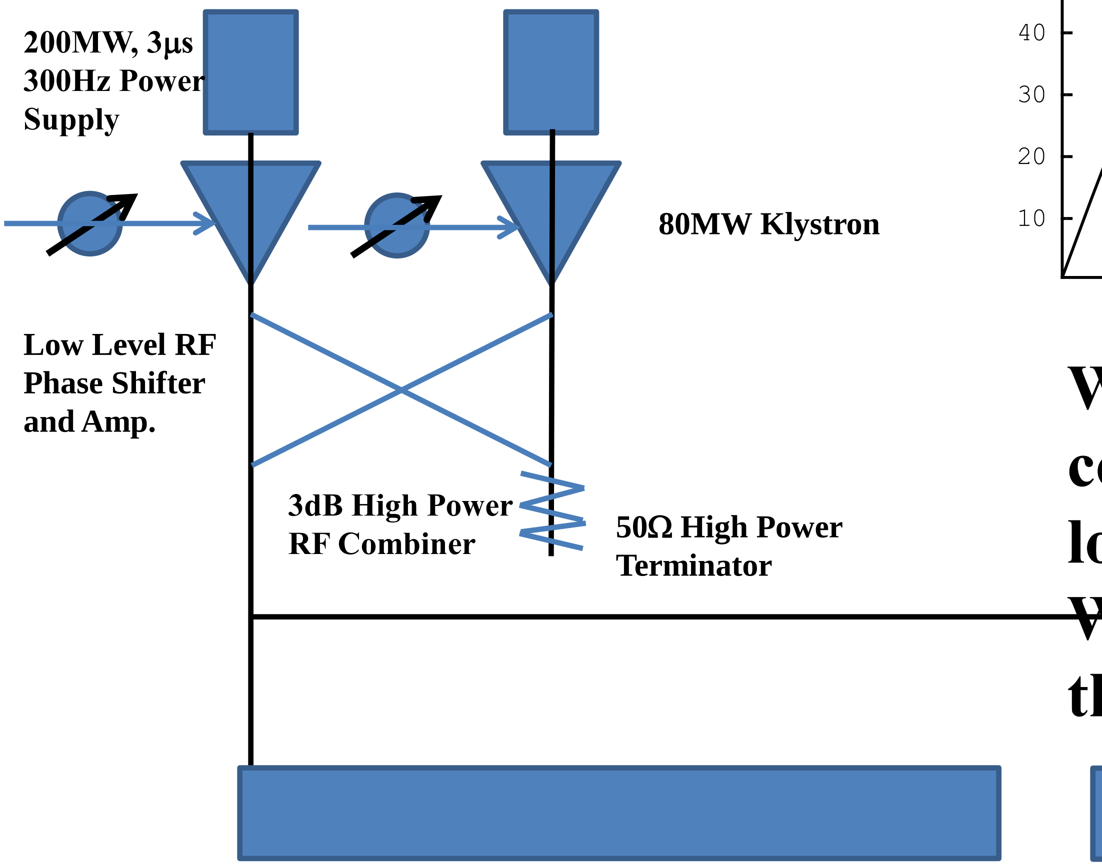
Phase to Amplitude Modulation Method for Beam Loading Compensation



Speed of phase control is about 100 degrees/10ns.

0.9×10^{10} electrons/bunch
With 2.8nsec bunch spacing
And 2856MHz Linac



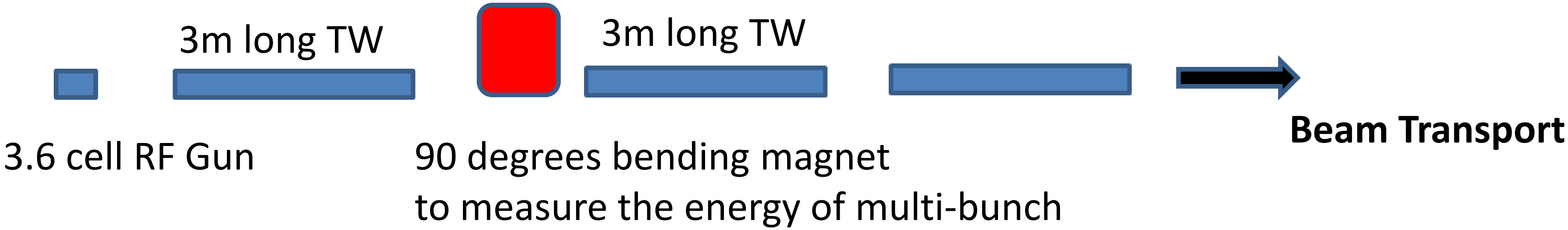


We do not need the system of correction structure for beam loading compensation.
We need the precise control of the phase shifters.

3m long constant gradient travelling wave structure

Also, I am researching the time structure of RF power feeding to increase energy gain and decided 20% of the margin +wave guide loss is too much and we can reduce it to 10% because of the experience at ATF Linac.

ATF Injector for 1.5GeV ATF Linac will be modified for beam loading compensation experiment in next year.



$2x10^{10}$ with 6.15nsec bunch spacing corresponds to $0.9x10^{10}$ in the case of 2.8nsec bunch spacing as same beam loading in multi-bunch trains.

ATF Triplet Beam : 10 bunches/train with 30nsec train gap
And 2.8nsec bunch spacing

1.6 cell RF Gun already Demonstrated Multi-bunch Beam loading Compensation.

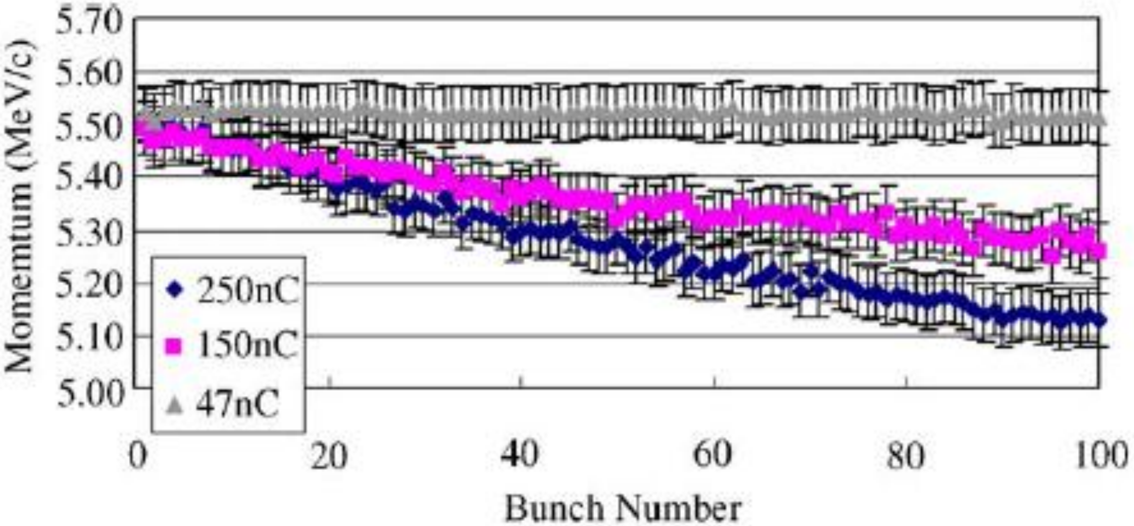
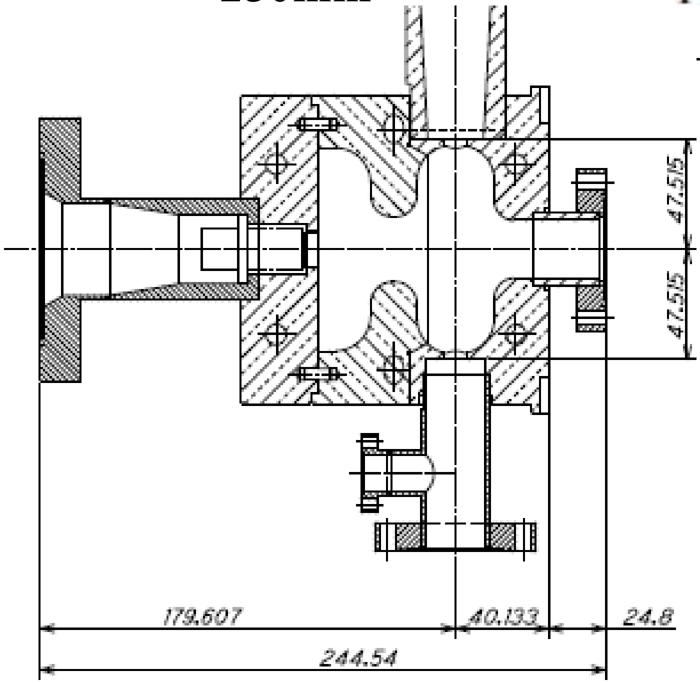
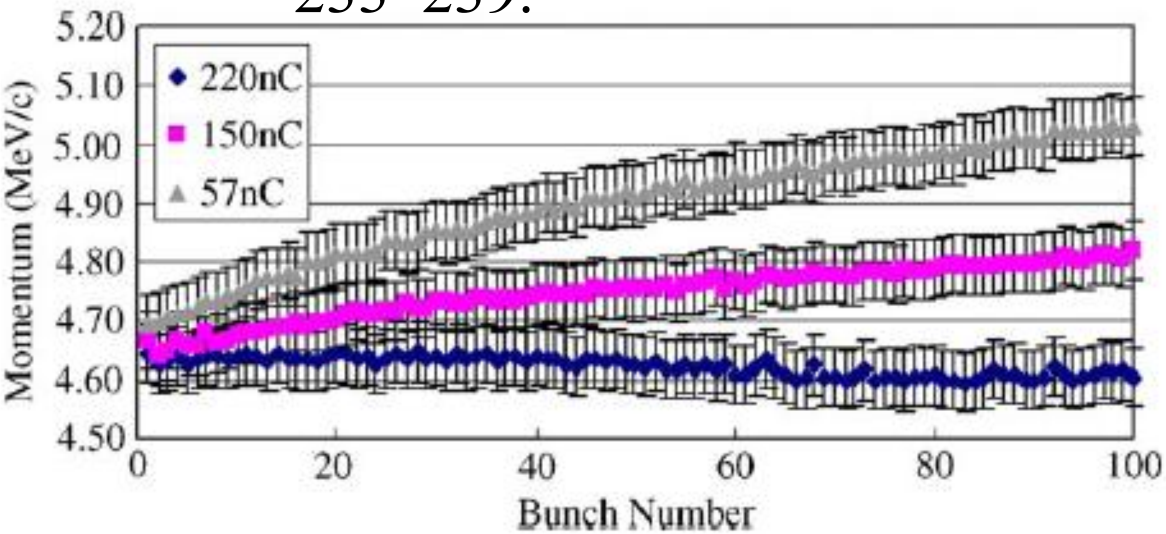


Fig. 11. Momentum of a multi-bunch beam at a laser injection timing of 703 μs.

250mm



From NIM A 560 (2006) 233–239.



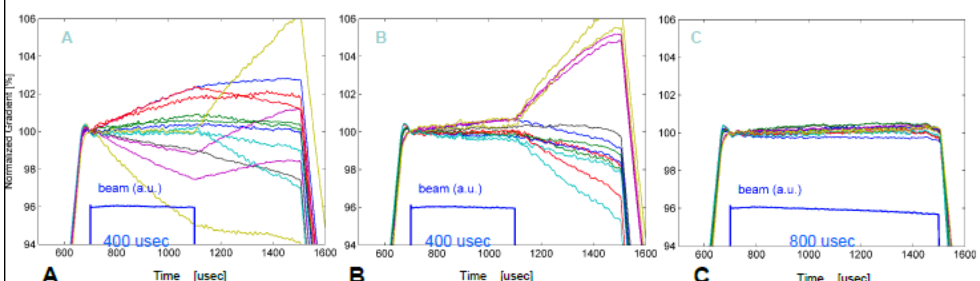
S-band RF Gun, more than 100MV/m
Operation:120MV/m,max.:140MV/m

Fig. 12. Momentum of a multi-bunch beam at a laser injection timing of 0.906 μs.

Thank you.

We should make the demonstration experiment for the improvement of Linac acceleration techniques at ATF Linac.

Results from FLASH 9mA study (Feb. 2012): I_{beam} = 4.5 mA



A
- short bunch train
- default Q_L = 3x10^6

B
- short bunch train
- optimized Q_L

C
- long bunch train
- optimized Q_L

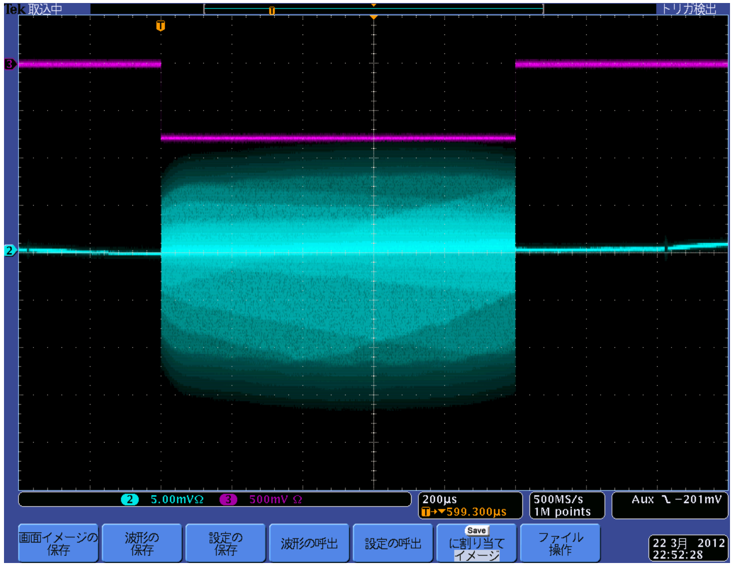
Results from FLASH 9mA study (Sep. 2012):

QL optimization algorithm now includes **exception handling** (Piezo, Ql,…)

Still not fully understood about optimization procedure **(next study)**:

FLASH 9mA

10mA at STF-QB



Achieved ~7mA