BDS tunnel

presented at the Japanese local CFS meeting on 9/21
(English Translated Version)

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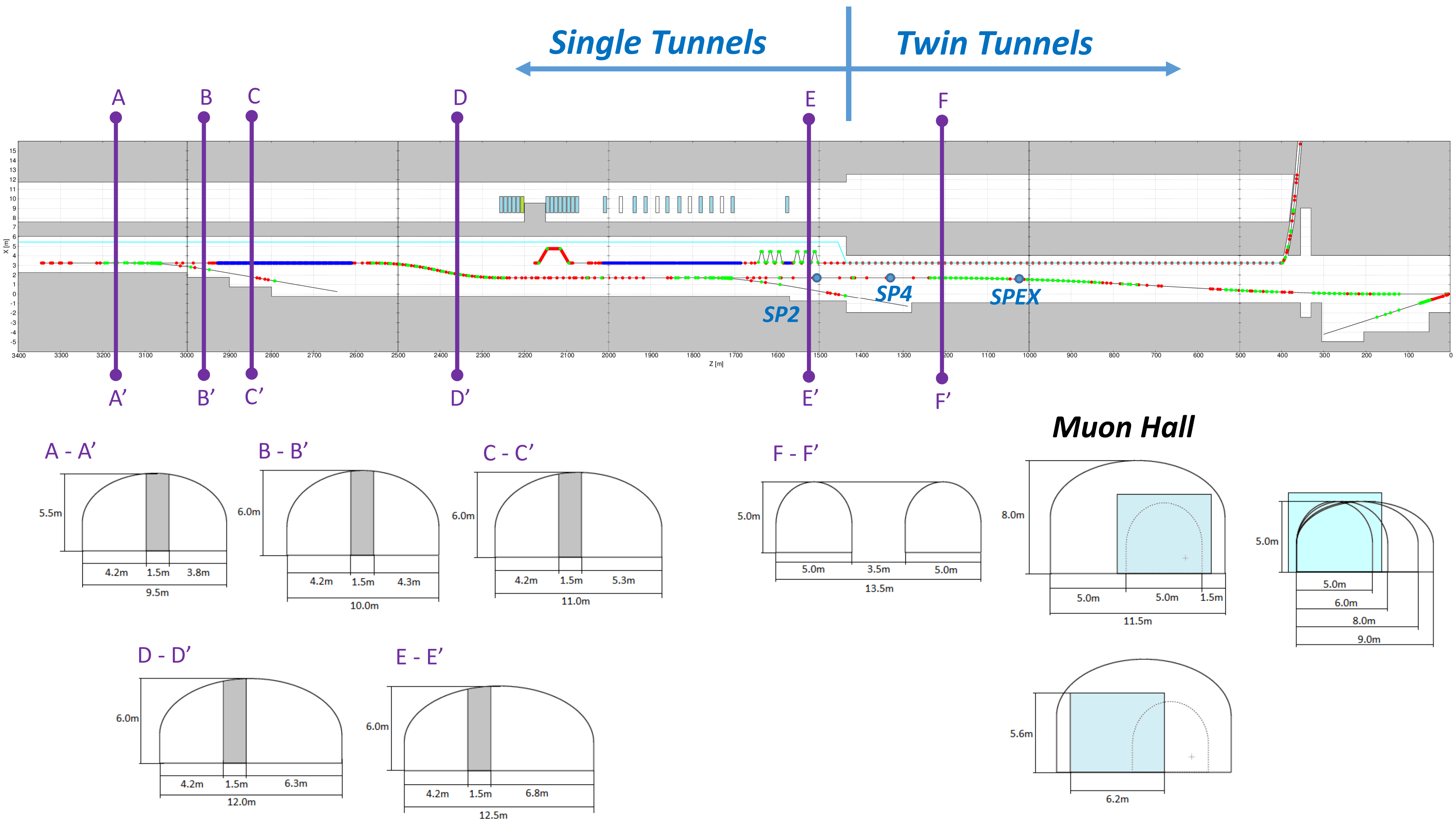
ILC CR meeting

Electron BDS tunnel

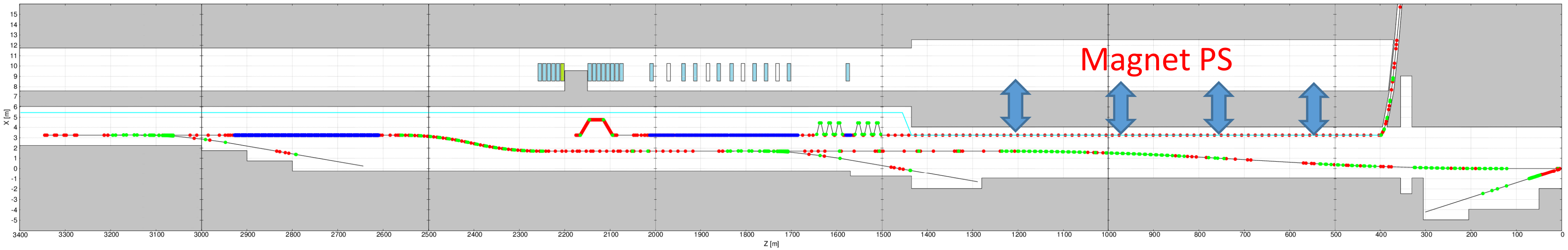
Electron BDS tunnel layout



The 1st half of BDS tunnel is single tunnel.

The 2nd half of BDS tunnel is twin tunnel.

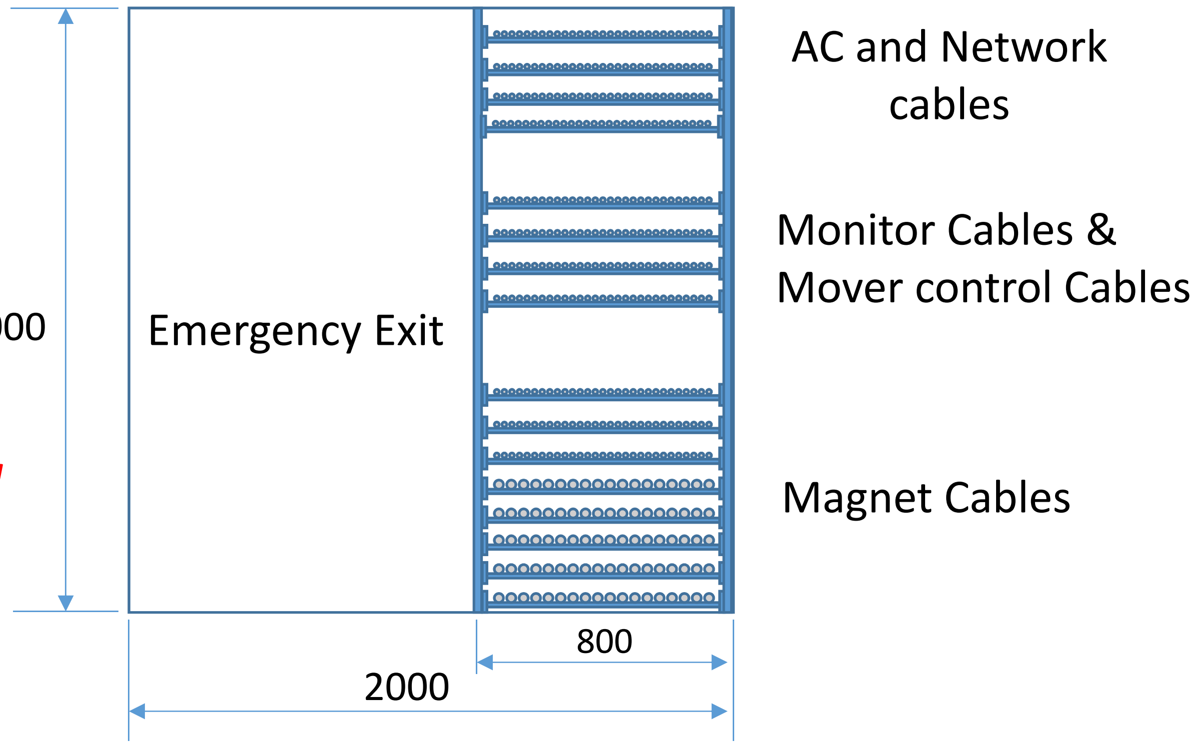
Cable penetration in twin tunnel



We need the penetration tunnel every 300m in twin tunnel for the emergency exit and cabling the devices.

Cable & Waveguide penetration is expensive and hard to construct.

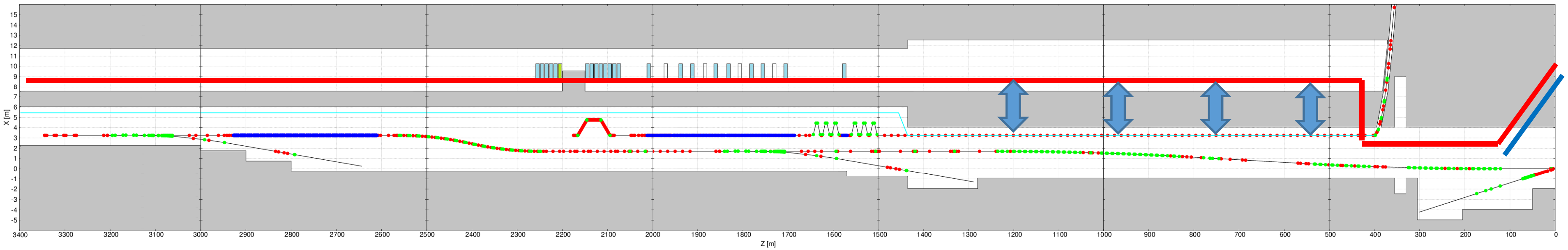
Number of penetration can be reduced by combined to the emergency exit.



Penetration to Detector Hall

Penetration to detector hall

- Emergency exit
- AC power line
- He Transfer line for QF1 & Club cavity



AC power line (66kV) is arranged in service tunnel.

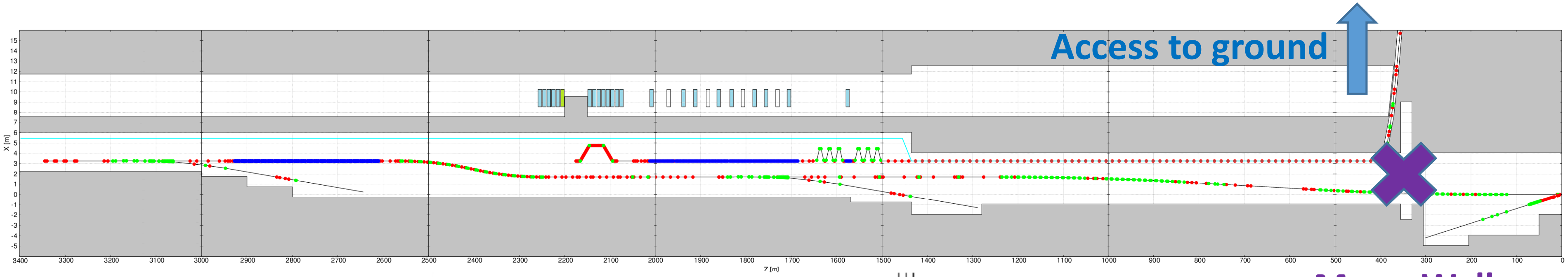
Since we don't have a service tunnel at the last part of BDS tunnel, AC power line must be arranged in accelerator tunnel.

- Therefore, we must take care the location of AC power line to reduce the effect to signal cables.

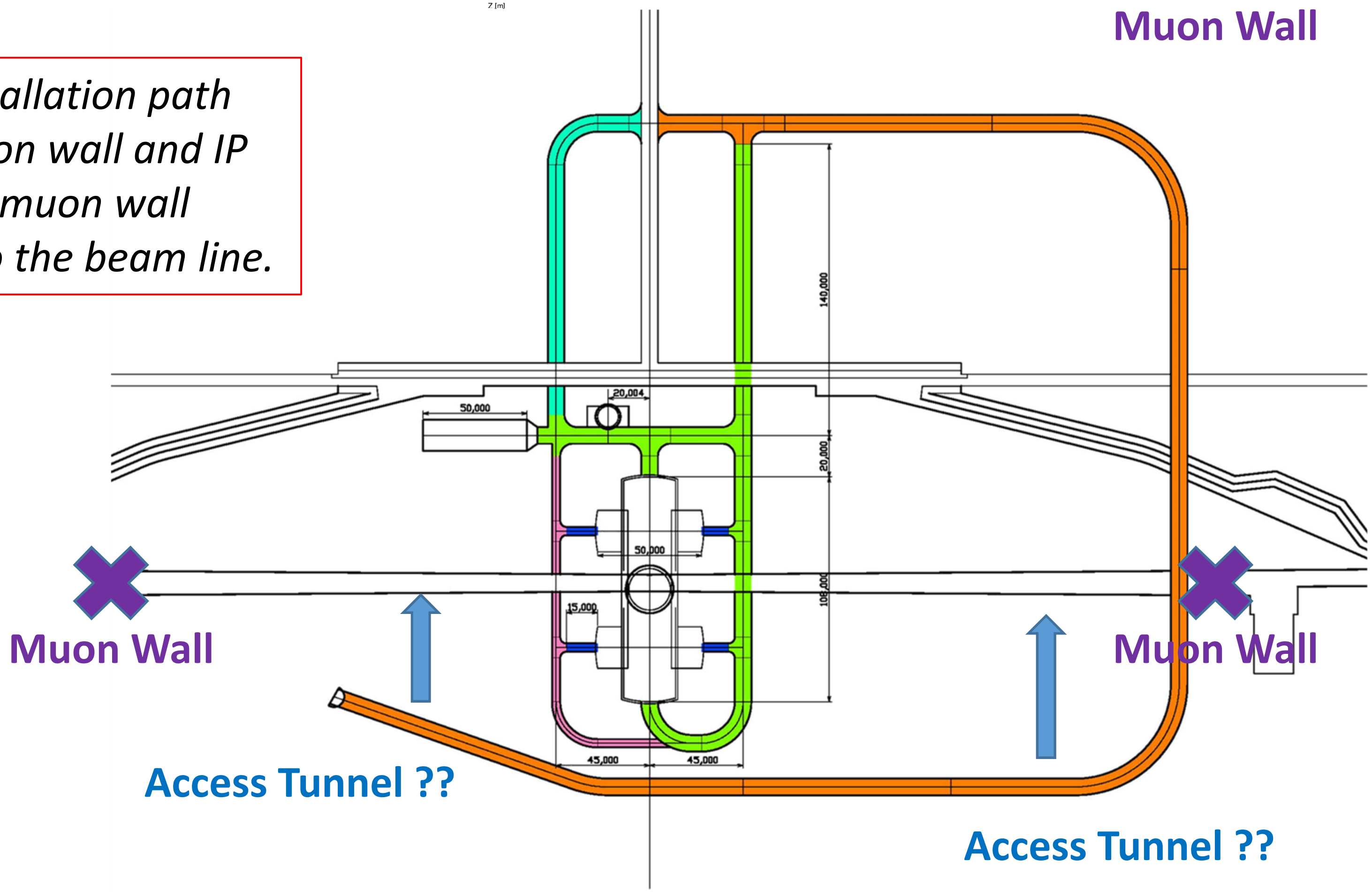
- We need the penetration to detector hall.

We need to make a penetration outside of pac-man.

Access tunnel from access tunnel of central region

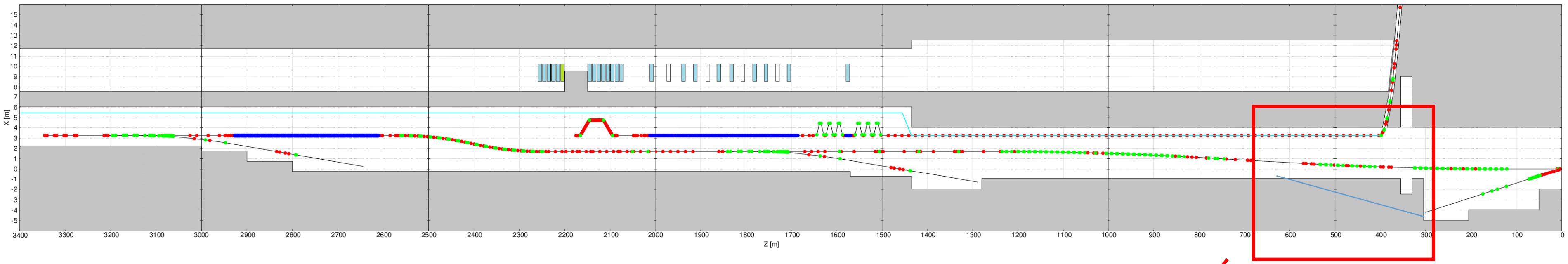


We have no installation path in between muon wall and IP after when the muon wall was installed to the beam line.



Tunnel extension for transportation to 10Hz dump

We need the tunnel extension,
if we will transport the beam to 10Hz dump.



The maximum tunnel widths are
- 9m (accelerator tunnel) and 5m (service tunnel) for twin tunnel.
- 14m for single tunnel.

In order to transport the electron beam to 10Hz dump beside positron main dump, the tunnel cost of Twin tunnel is cheaper than that of large Kamaboko tunnel.

Helium Compressors in BDS Tunnel

Helium for undulator will be provided
from vertical shaft with small cross section ?
(transfer line and elevator for access)

Compressor in ground level

Small vertical shaft for daily inspection??

Helium for booster linac will be provide from central region.

Daily access

Daily inspection is important for maintenance

4K cold box

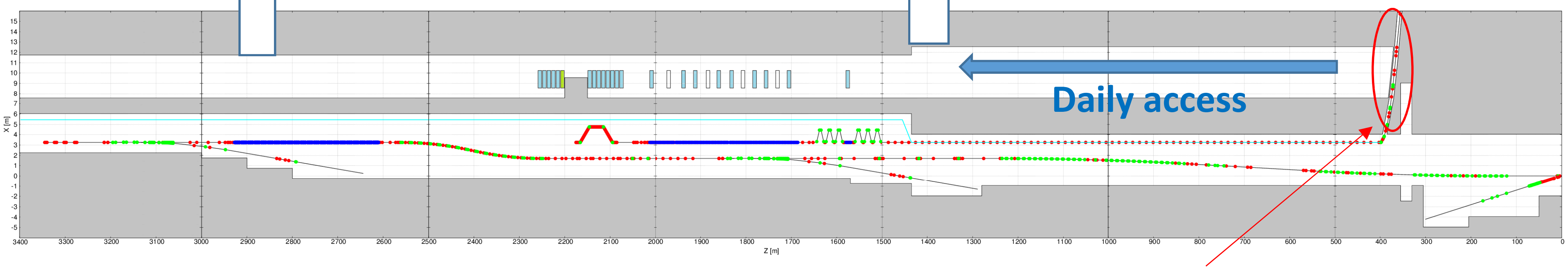
Compressor in central area

4K cold box

2K cold box

Make a cavern to put 4K cold box

Make a cavern to put the cold boxes



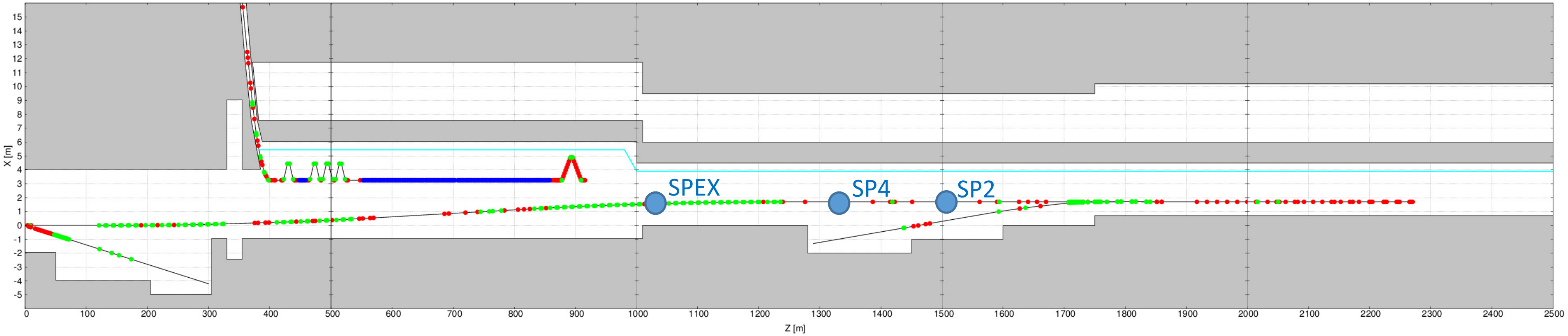
Compressor should be consider, when spin flipper line will be put here !
(We will not use the compressor with normal conducting solenoid for spin rotator.)

Positron BDS tunnel

Positron BDS Tunnel Layout

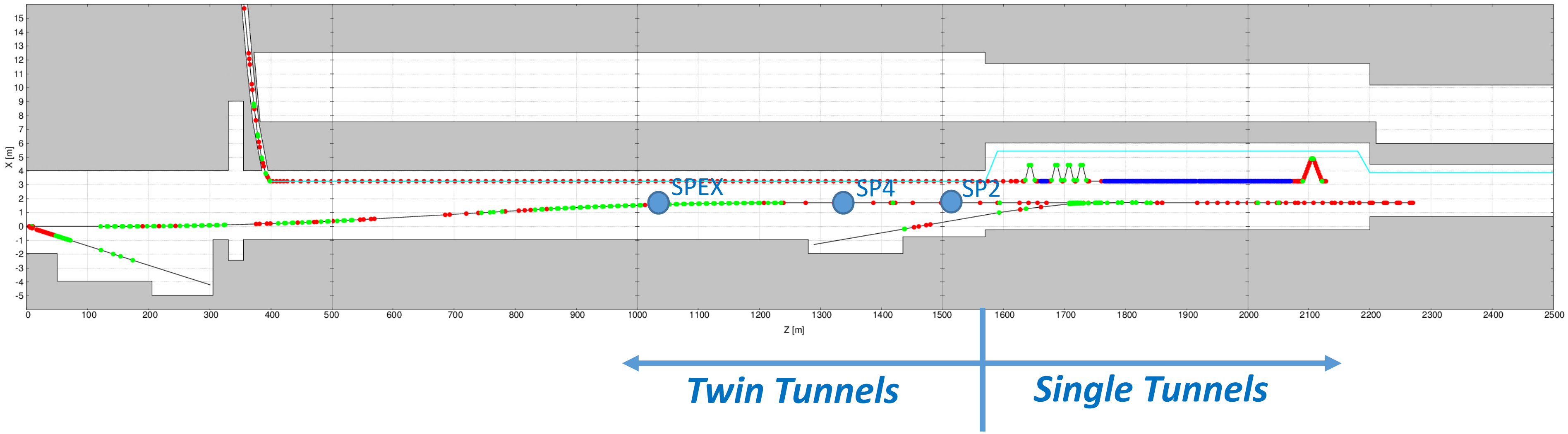
TDR

- Wide tunnel after collimators
- Large background to SC cavities (electron linac)



Proposal to move the electron source

Same background situation to electron BDS



Comment of Cooling Water Facility

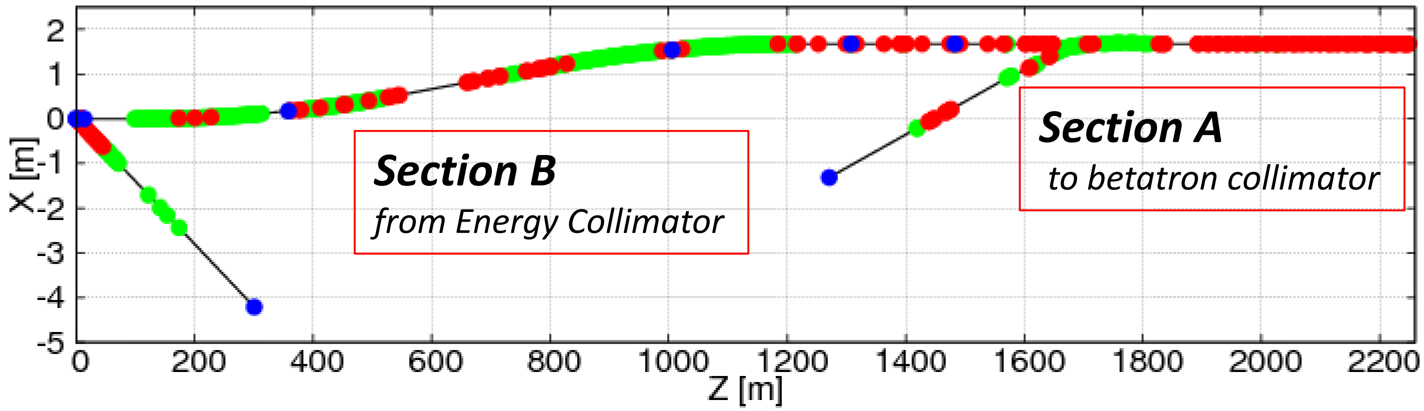
BDS optics for ECM=1TeV operation

ECM= 500GeV optics can be increased the beam energy up to 300GeV (ECM=600GeV)

The beam optics can be increased to ECM=1TeV by using same geometory.

- The most of magnets for ECM=500GeV can reuse to 1TeV optics.

- Some new magnets should be installed to extend to ECM=1TeV.



The number of components both for ECM=500GeV and ECM=1TeV

(not include the dumpline)

	Energy [GeV]	# of BEND	# of QUAD	# of SEXT	# of Steer	# of PS	# of Mover	# of BPM
Section A	500	16	64	0	19	73	70	78
	1000	43	108	0	19	115	108	116
Section B	500	63	33	7	55	46	40	101
	1000	176	41	7	55	56	48	112

Rough Evaluation of Cooling Water for BDS typical Quadrupole Magnets

of Quadrupole for 1TeV is 150.
(Should we prepare the cooling water facilities for 1TeV beam line ?)

Magnet length ; 2.0m
Bore radius ; 13mm
Hollow Conductor ; 10mm x 10 mm (6mmϕ)

	10度の温度上昇	30度の温度上昇
Turn / pole	10	16
Number of water channel	4 series/magnet	2 series/magnet
Maximum Current	437 A	273 A
Maximum Power	8.4kW (x 150=1.26MW)	5.6kW (x 150=0.84MW)
Pressure Drop	0.4 MPa	0.4 MPa
Water Flow	9.87 l/min (x 150=1480 l/min)	2.54 l/min (x 150=381 l/min)
Temperature Rise	12.2℃	31.8℃

By changing the acceptable temperature rise of cooling water, it is strong impact to magnet PS, cooling water facilities, diameter of cooling water pipe.

It is large impact to CFS design.

Solenoid Magnet for PS Capture Section

Assuming
Hitachi H-7018 hollow conductor
16mm x 16 mm (7mmϕ)

	Capture 1				Capture 2			
Length	15.5 m				34.4 m			
Magnetic Field	0.50 T							
Current	320 A							
Layer	20							
Inner diameter	0.40 m							
Outer Diameter	1.04 m							
# of turns of hollow conductor	40	80	120	160	40	80	120	160
Separation of C.W. Header	3.2cm	6.4cm	9.6cm	12.8cm	3.2cm	6.4cm	9.6cm	12.8cm
Power [kW]	368.9	373.5	391.8	397.0	818.7	829.0	869.5	881.0
Pressure drop [MPa]	0.095	0.40	0.40	0.72	0.095	0.40	0.40	0.72
Temperature rise [℃]	10	13.3	26.3	30.0	10	13.3	26.3	30.0
Water flow [l/m]	528.8	404.6	214.0	254.0	1173.7	898.0	474.8	563.7

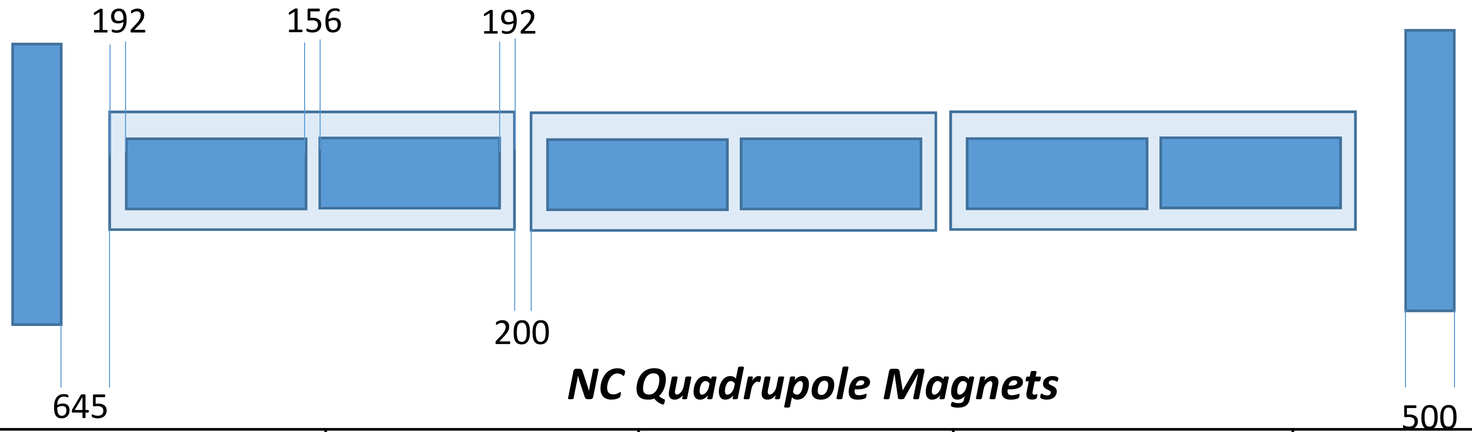
By changing the acceptable temperature rise of cooling water, it is strong impact to CFS design.

Positron Source

Not only target area, but also many works to be considered

Undulator Cells in the optics deck

- *A cryomodule consists of two undulators.*
- *Quadrupoles are arranged every three cryomodules.*



NC Quadrupole Magnets

	ECM=240GeV(*)	ECM=300GeV	ECM=350GeV	ECM=500GeV
Magnetic Field	79 T/m (0.50T)	98 T/m (0.63T)	115 T/m (0.73T)	164 T/m (1.04T)
Length	0.5 m (12.7mmϕ)			
Number of Quadrupole	23			

(*) ECM=240GeV is based on A.Ushakov, LCWS2013

Too strong quadrupole in present optics deck

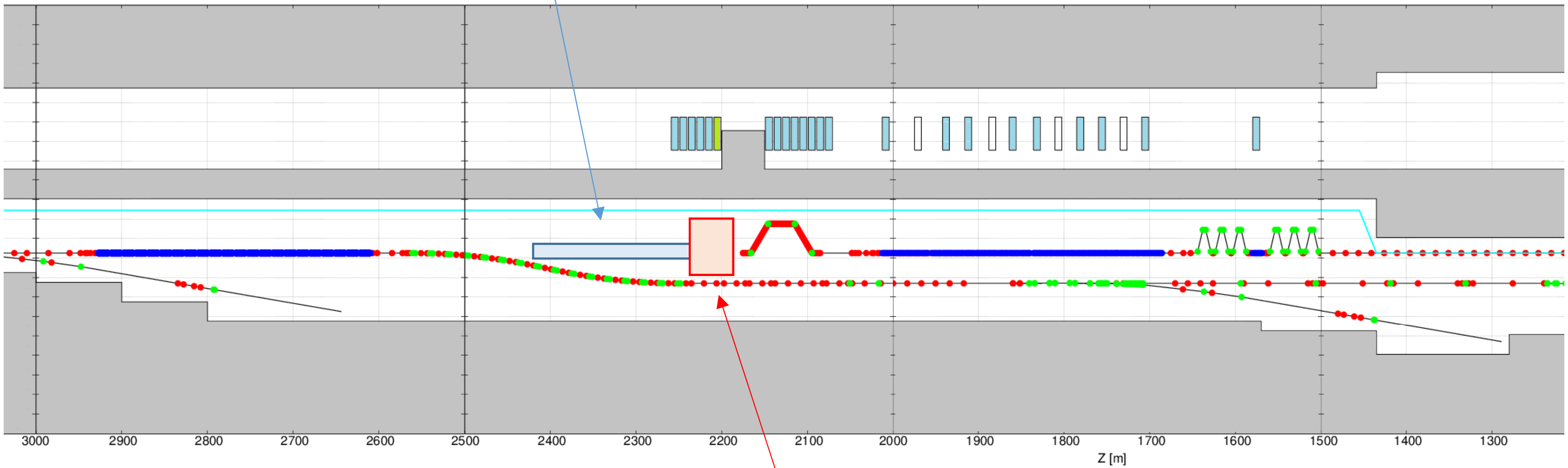
We should design
- cooling of undulators ?
- strength (thickness) of normal conduction quadrupoles ?
- total design of undulator configuration.

APS (Auxiliary Positron Source)

Service Tunnel ; Klystron and modulator

Accelerator Tunnel ; LINAC

We need tunnel extension for the devices.

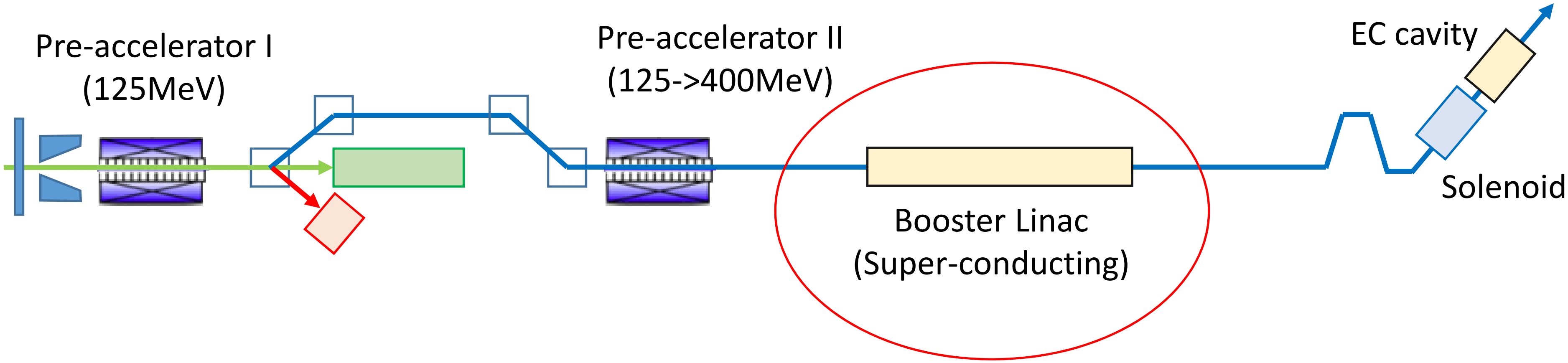


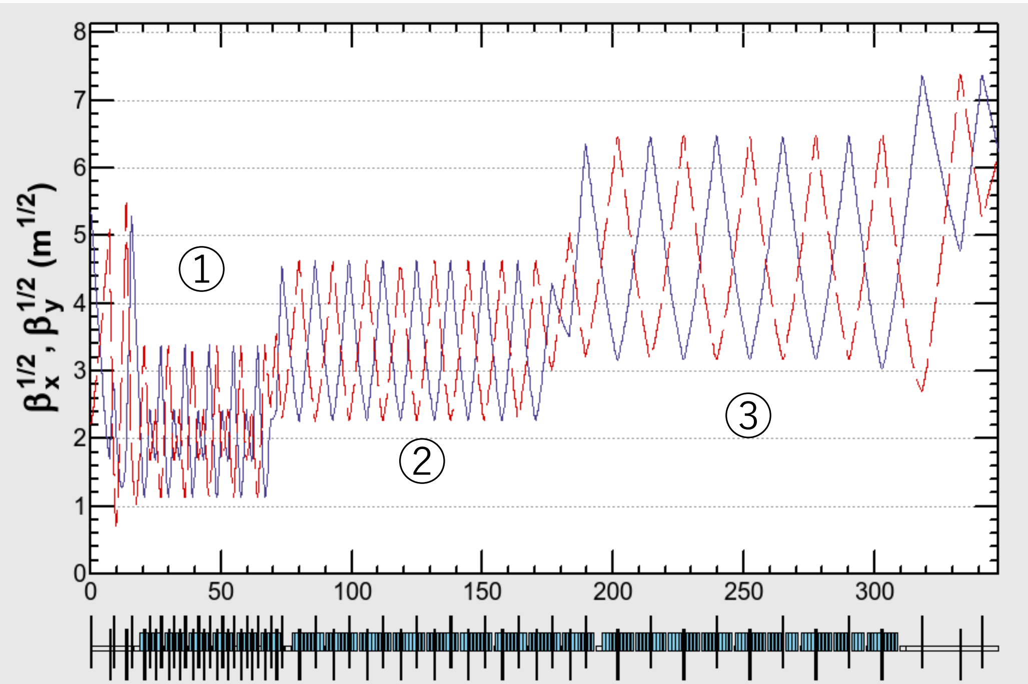
Photon Collimator

Collimated photon power O(a few 10 kW)

The consideration of tunnel width for these devices is also necessary.

Positron Booster Linac





We will use 3 type of cryomodules in booster linac

In optics deck,

Module 1 ; 27.45MV/m

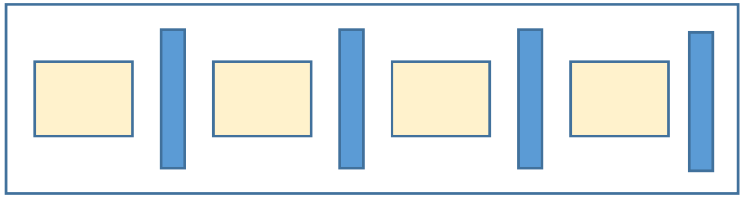
Module 2 ; 21.48MV/m

Module 3 ; 25.06MV/m

Cryomodules for Positron Booster Linac

When we set to V=27MV/m, we will use total 24 modules for booster linac.

Module 1 ;



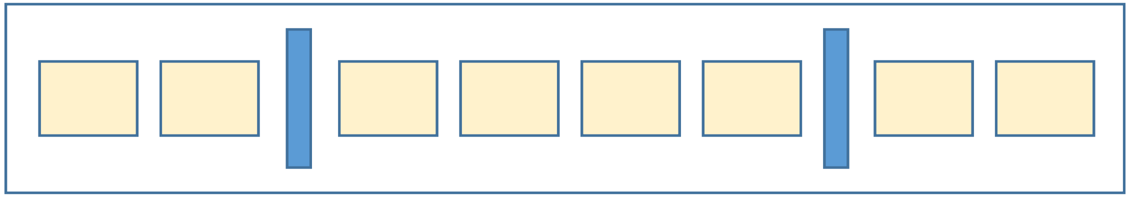
6 modules
- 4 cavities
- 4 quadrupoles

(TDR ; 4 modules
- 6 cavities
- 6 quadrupoles)

Quadrupole SPEC
- 20-cm long
- 36-97 T/m

4T at 2a=80mm

Module 2 ;

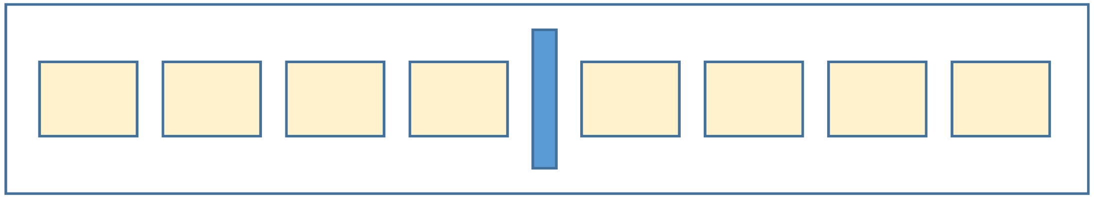


9 modules
- 8 cavities
- 2 quadrupoles

Quadrupole SPEC
- 20-cm long
- 35-99 T/m

4T at 2a=80mm

Module 3 ;



9 modules
- 8 cavities
- 1 quadrupole

(Type B module)

Quadrupole SPEC
- 66-cm long
- 2.3 – 3.8 T/m

Too strong quadrupole field for Module 1, 2.

We need to design of the cryomodules to make the design realistic and evaluation of heat load to evaluate the BDS Helium compressor system.

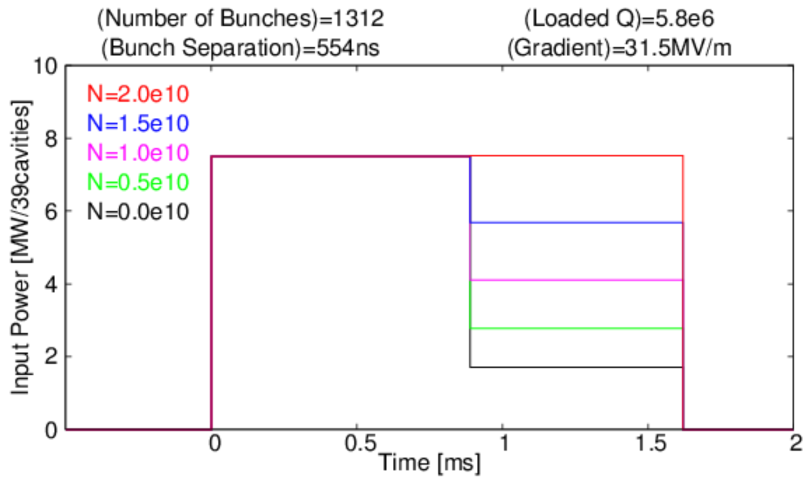
ILC TDR timing System (B.List)

It is better to design the positron source to be acceptable to every ILC beam parameters.

type	h	k_b	N_{bunch}	n_b	g	n_t	N_t	Q_b [$10^{10}e$]	t_b [ns]	I_{ML} [mA]	t_{pulse} [μs]
SB2009 nominal values								$c = 3248$ m			
DRFS	7042	463	1312	–	–	–	–	2.00	712	4.5	935
KCS	7042	347	1312	–	–	–	–	2.00	534	6.0	700
FP(e^-)	7042	231.5	2625	–	–	–	–	2.00	356	9.0	935
FP(e^+)	7042	231.5	1312	–	–	–	–	2.00	356	9.0	935
Solution 1								$c = 3238.68/3239.14$ m			
DRFS	7022	476	1312	4	33	23	59	2.00	732	4.4	961
KCS	7022	360	1312	4	45	34	39	2.00	554	5.8	727
FP(1Ring)	7022	238	2625	2	31	45	59	2.00	366	8.8	961
FP(2Ring)	7022	238	1312	4	75	23	59	2.00	366	8.8	961

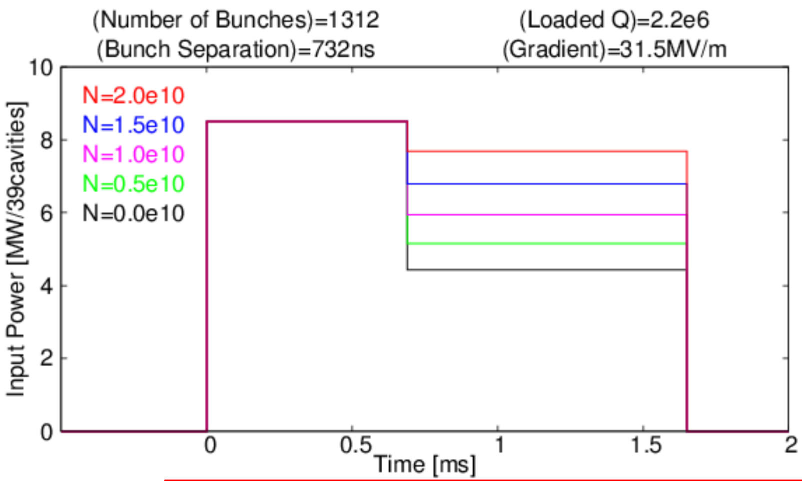
Main Linac RF for KCS (Baseline)

39 RF cavities for one 10MW klystron



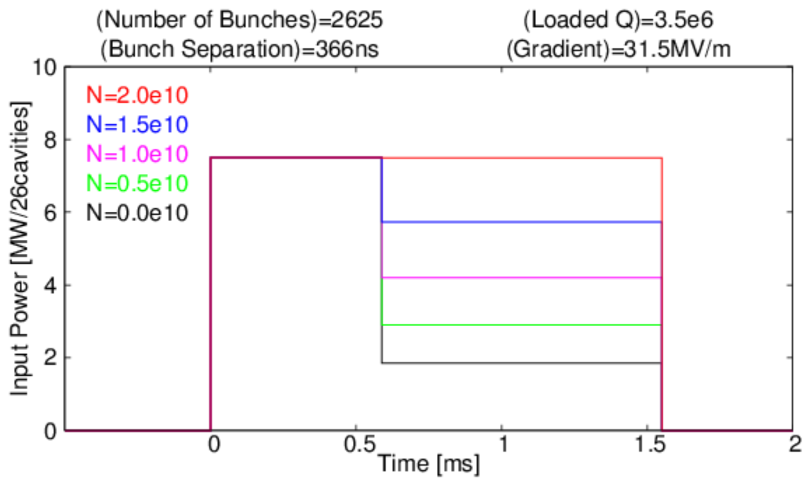
Main Linac RF for DRFS (Small DR Train Length)

39 RF cavities for one 10MW klystron
(same to baseline parameters)



Main Linac RF for FP (High Luminosity)

26 RF cavities for one 10MW klystron
(1.5 times larger than baseline parameters)

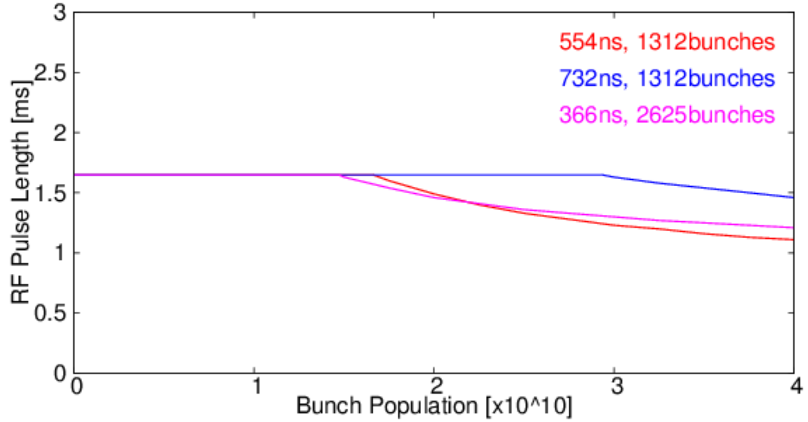


For lower intensity, the RF amplitude will be reduced after beam injection.

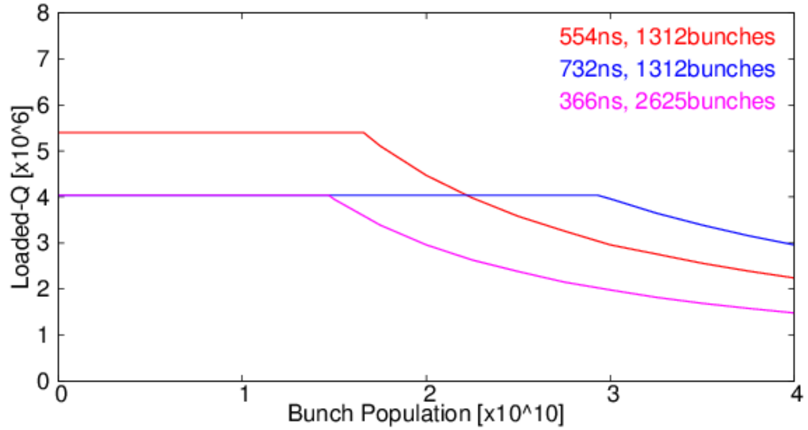
Superconducting RF system for Booster Linac

- *Accelerating Gradient ; V=27MV/m (easy to arrange the klystrons to cavity)*
- *Bunch population ; N=0-3e10 or more*
- *Same RF system to Main Linac*

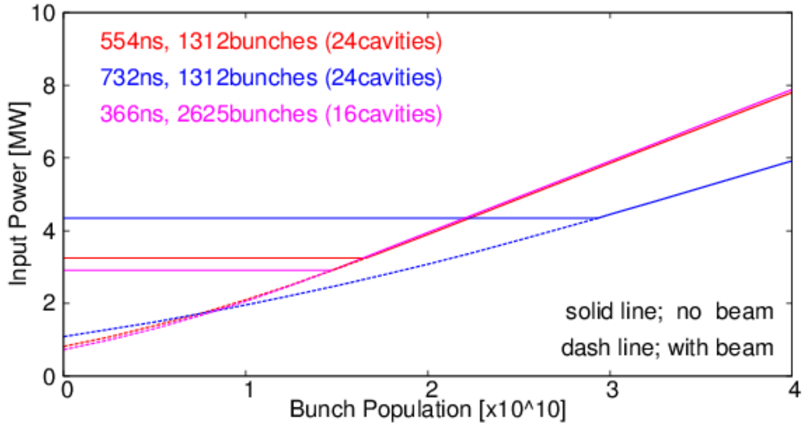
Requirement of RF pulse length (< 1.65ms)



Requirement of loaded Q (1-10e6)



Requirement of RF power (< 10MW)



Present Optics deck

Module 1 ; 27.45 MV/m

Module 2; 21.48 MV/m

Module 3; 25.06 MV/m

We can accelerate positron beams to V=27MV/m for 3 ML parameters

- *total 168 9-cell cavities*
- *with seven 10MW klystrons for KCS, DRFS*
- *with eleven 10MW klystrons for FP*

and backup modules

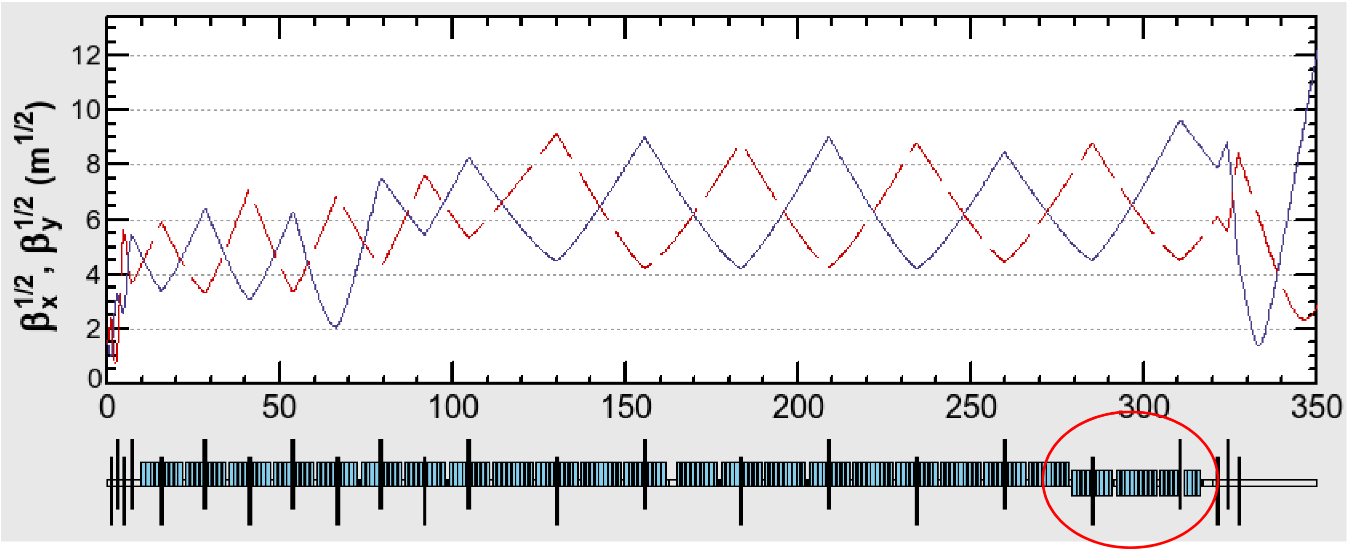
Cryomodules for electron booster linac

All of the cryomodules are same design of ML.

7 (+1) Type A cryomodules
14 (+2) Type B cryomodules

Nominal ; 21 cyroodule (175 9-cell cavities)
5GeV / 175 cavities , 27.5 MV/m

Backup ; 3 cryomodules (25 9-cell cavities)



Backup Cryomodules

For positron booster linac, there are no backup cryomodules.

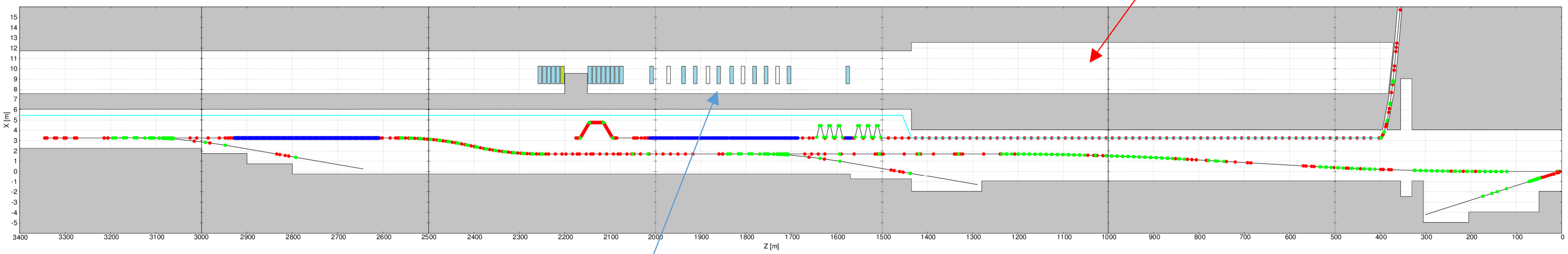
How to consider the backup cryomodule of positron booster linac ?

Same configuration of electron booster linac or other ?

Summary

We will put the service tunnel
- power transfer line (66kV HV line)
- cooling water pipe (diameter ?)
- Helium transfer line (diameter ?)
- magnet PSs etc. .

It is very important to evaluation of the capacities of cooling water and loads for He compressors to design the service tunnel.



Modulators and Klystrons

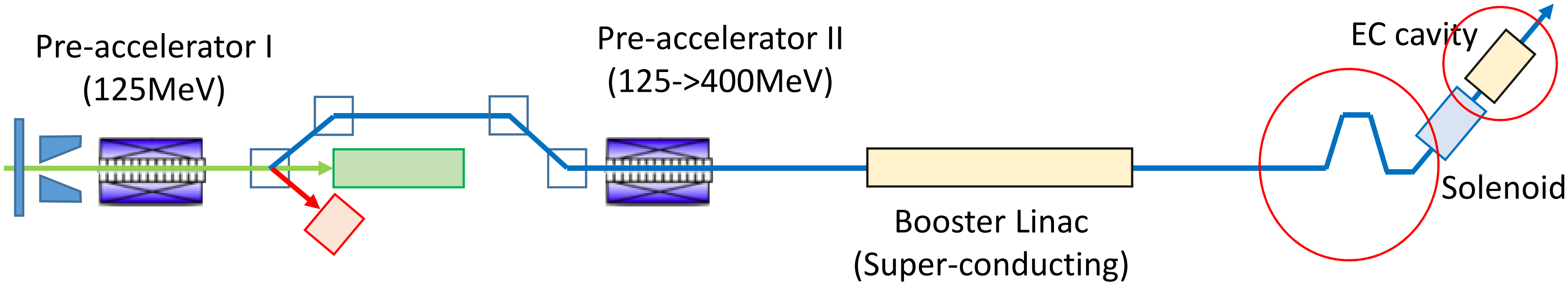
The square is the modulator and klystron space (10m long).
- But, it is difficult to put a modulator&klystron within 10m space.
- The modulator&klystron are crowded at the normal conducting area.

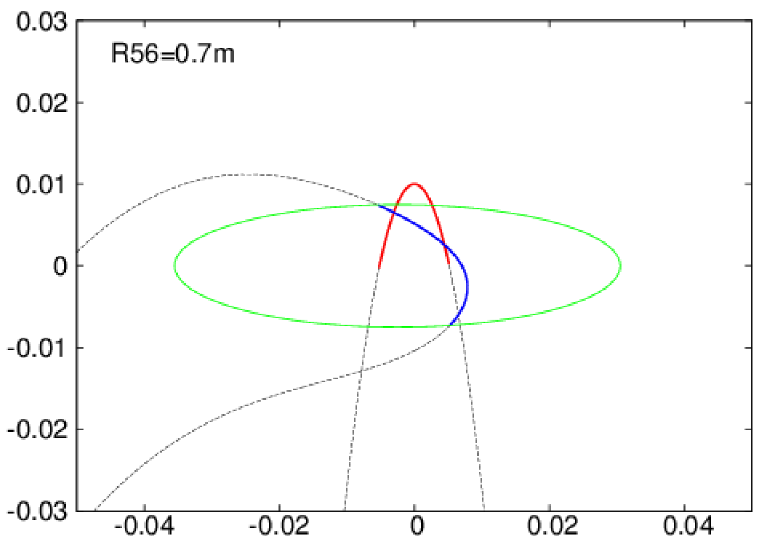
The arrangement of klystron and modulator should be also considered carefully.

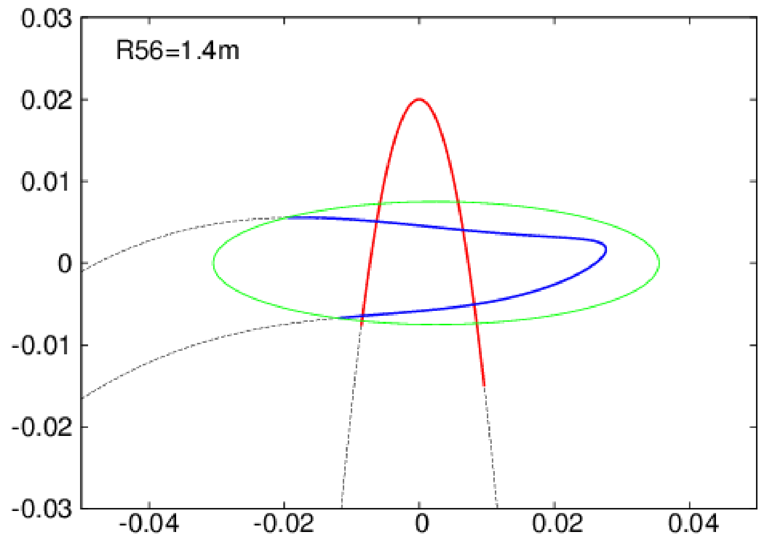
Backup

RF design of the energy compressor RF system for source section

Energy Compressor





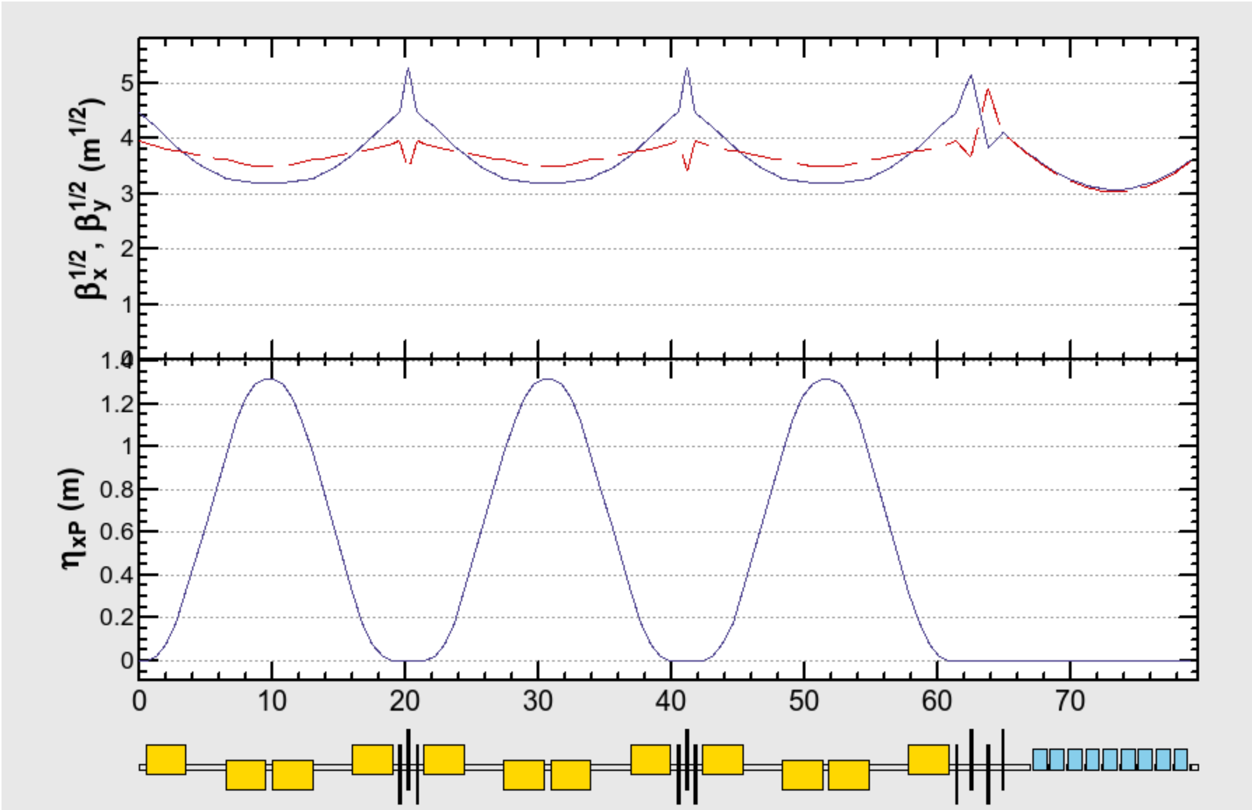


In present optics deck, the R56=0.7m, but the parameter is not effective to energy compress.

When R56 is increased twice as large as the present design (R56=1.4m), the energy compress was more effective.

I recommend to increase R56 for energy compressor.

Beam Optics for Energy Compressor with R56=1.4m



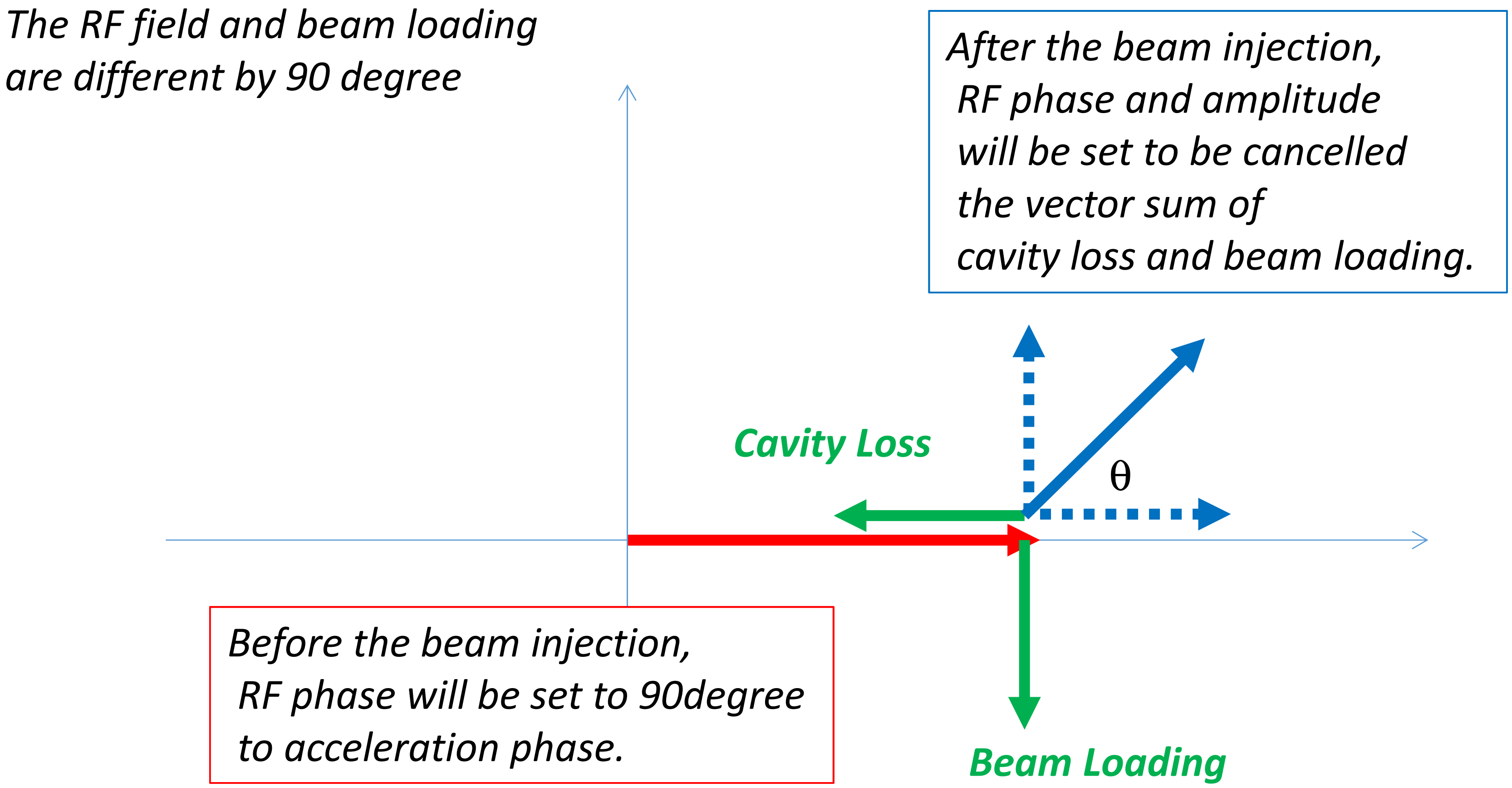
Bending System

B = 1.2 T
3 chicanes
R56 = 1.4m

RF voltage
9 x 9cell cavity
（Type A module）

V = 131 MV

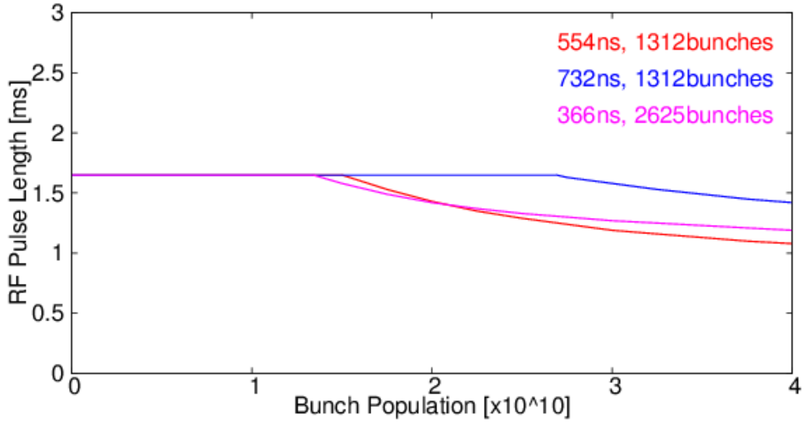
Beam Loading Compensation for Energy Compressor Cavity
(Amplitude & Phase Modulation Method)



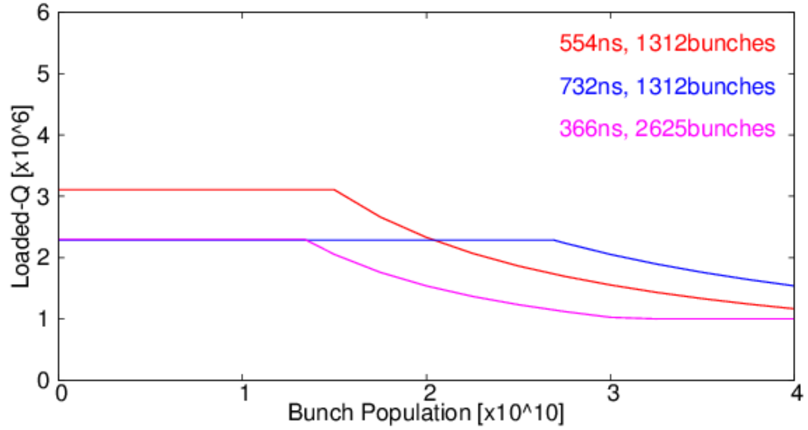
The most effective (small RF power)
is 45degree after injection.

Amplitude & Phase Modulation

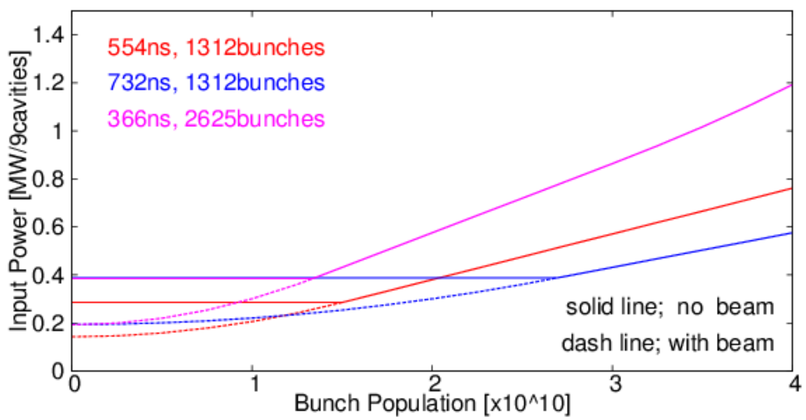
Requirement of RF pulse length (< 1.65ms)



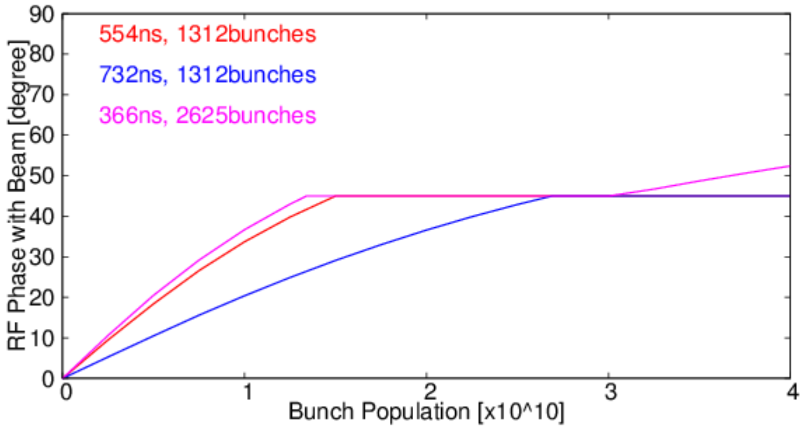
Requirement of loaded Q (1-10e6)



RF amplitude



RF phase jump when beam injection



The RF voltage and phase can be kept by using the amplitude and phase modulation.

1.5MW, 1.65ms klystron is necessary for the energy compressor.