

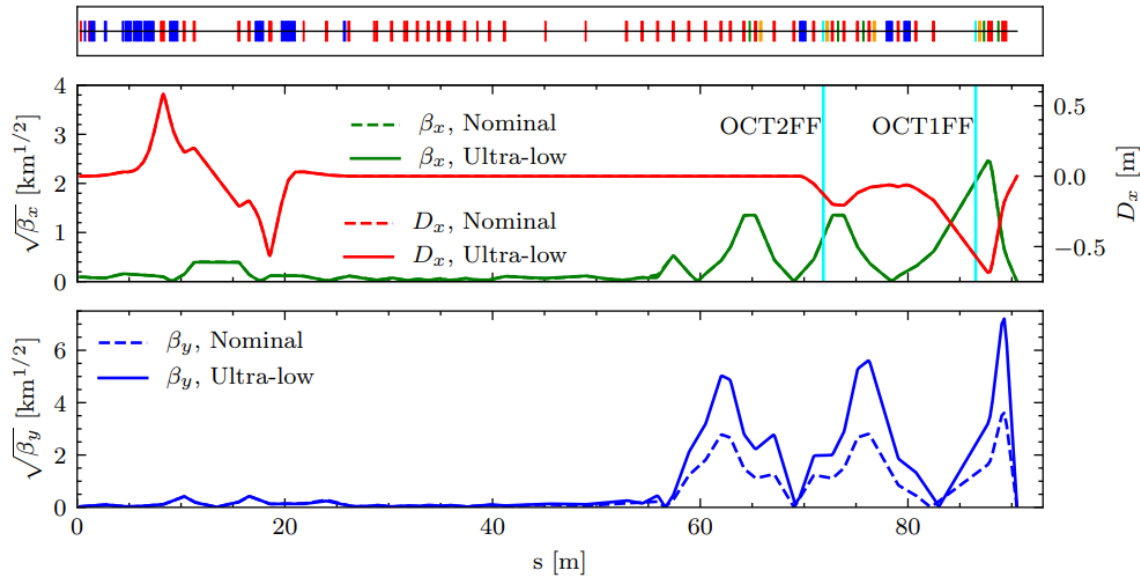
# Ultra low beta\* experimental studies at ATF2 and future plans

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# ATF2 Ultra-low $\beta^*$ optics



- Ultra low  $\beta^*$  ( $0.25 \beta_y^*$ ) optics aims to test the FFS tunability at **higher chromaticity level**, approaching CLIC ones.
- To reduce the **impact of the multipolar errors**, the optics runs with larger ( $25\beta_x^*$ ) horizontal beta-function.
- To tackle the **3<sup>rd</sup> order aberrations** a pair of octupoles was installed.

	ATF2 optics		ILC	CLIC	CLIC
	Nominal $10\beta_x^* \times \beta_y^*$	Ultra-low $\beta_x^* \times 0.25\beta_y^*$			
Beam energy [GeV]	1.3	1.3	250	380	3000
Vertical emittance [pm]	12	12	0.035	0.008	0.003
Horizontal emittance [nm]	1.2	1.2	5.0	2.55	0.2
Energy spread [%]	0.008	0.008	0.2	0.3	0.3
Beta-function $\beta_x^*/\beta_y^*$ [mm]	40/0.1	4/0.025	13/0.4	8/0.07	4/0.12
Vertical chromaticity $\frac{L^*}{\beta_y^*}$	10000	40000	10000	86000	50000
Vertical beam size [nm]	37	27 (20 <sup>a</sup> )	7.7	2.4	1.0

<sup>a</sup>with octupoles.

# ATF2 tuning procedure

## Typical tuning routine (~1 week):

### i. Machine preparation:

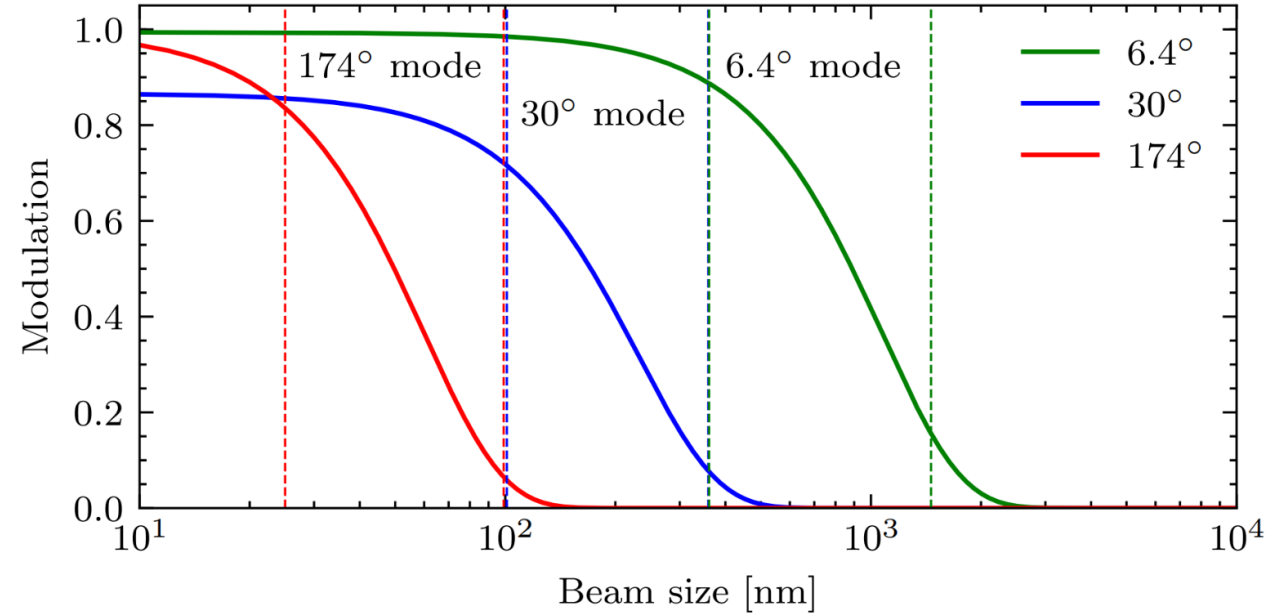
*Start up, DR tuning, BPM calibrations, etc.*

### ii. FFS and extraction tuning

*Orbit + dispersion corrections → Multi-OTR → optics matching → sextupoles BBA → IPBSM setup*

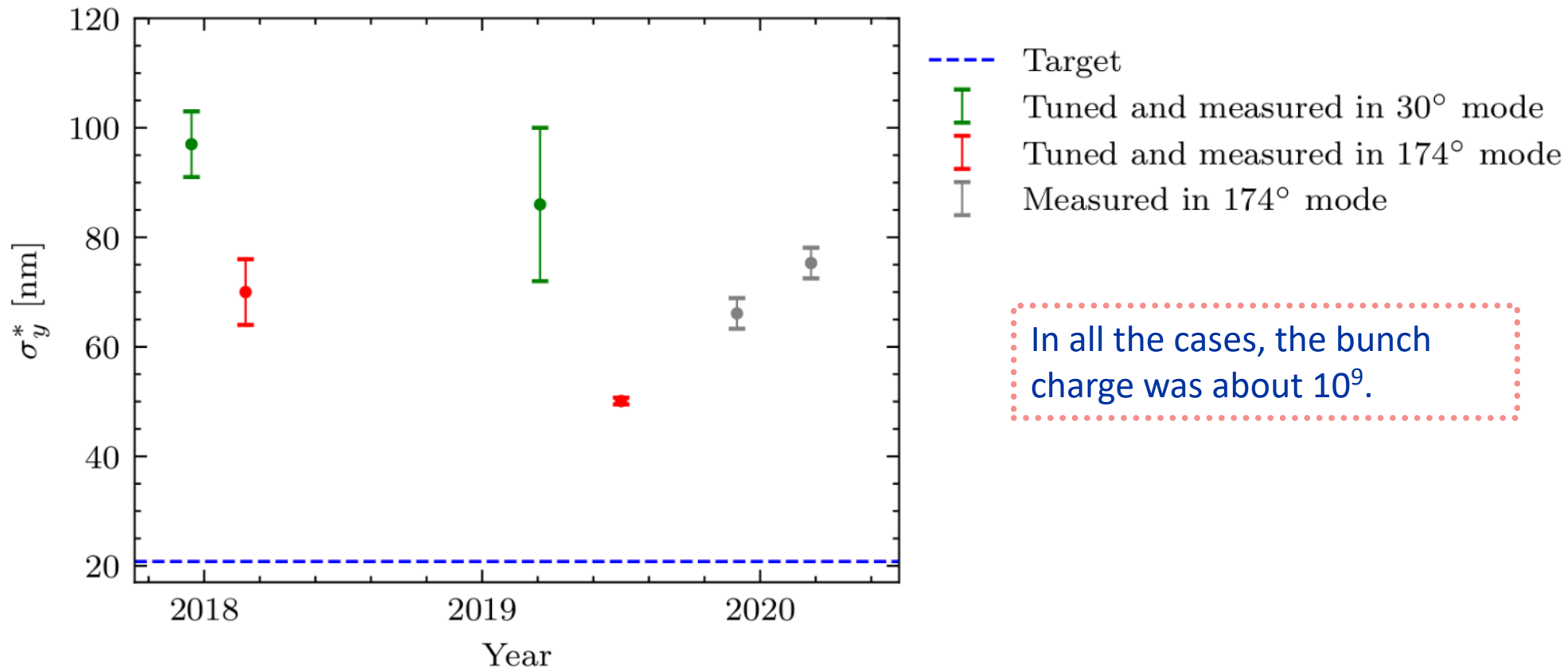
### iii. Beam size tuning with IPBSM

*Linear knobs → non-linear knobs → octupoles (?)*



! The bunch charge has to stay low to reduce the impact of the intensity dependence.

# Tuning history (25 x 0.25 optics)

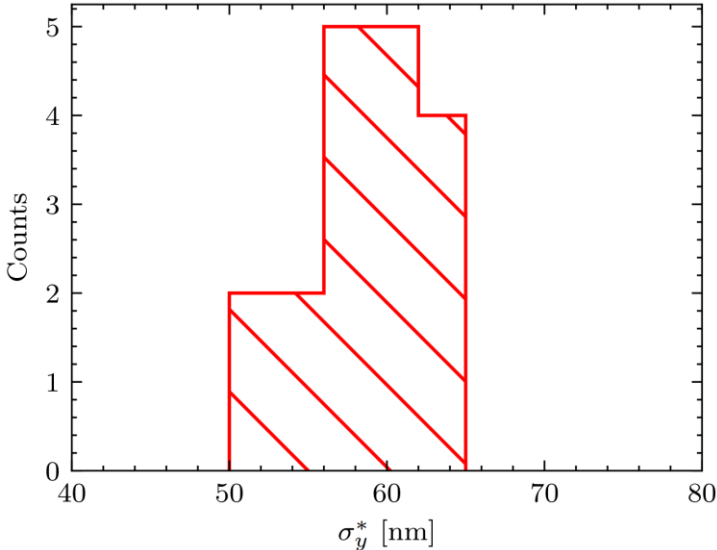
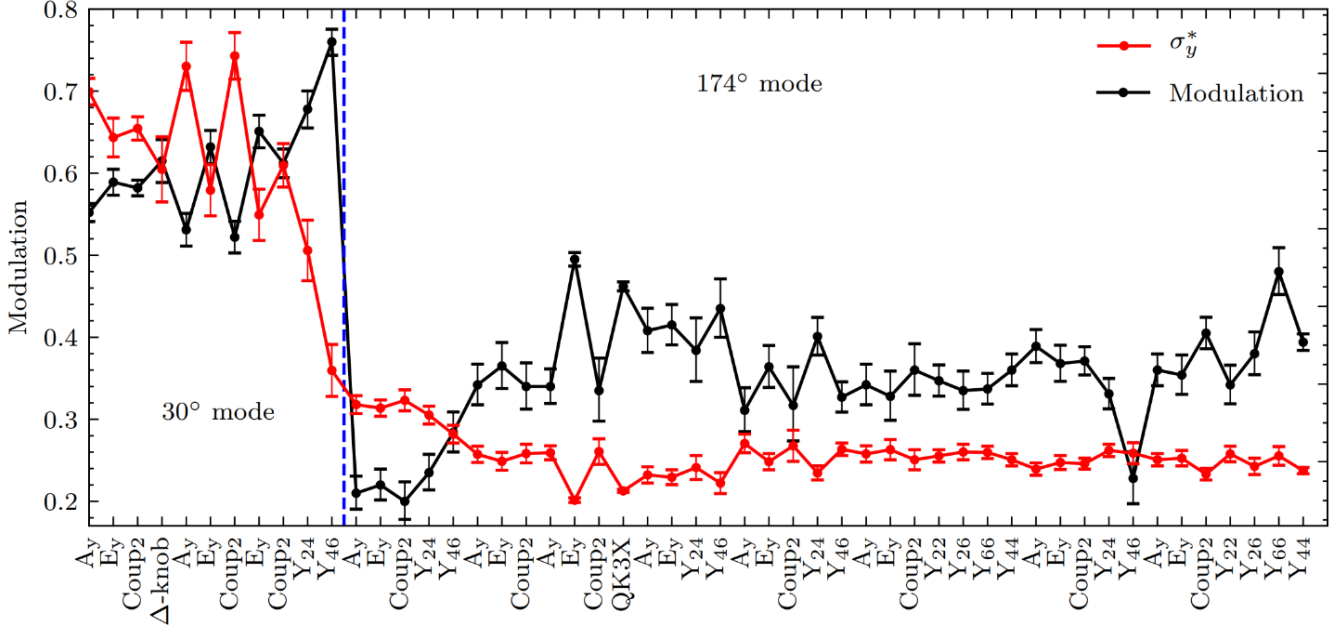
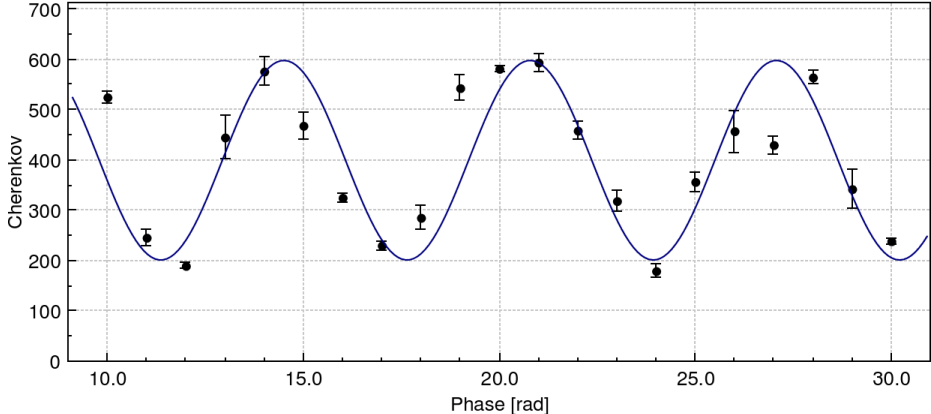


# Small beam size achievements (June 2019)

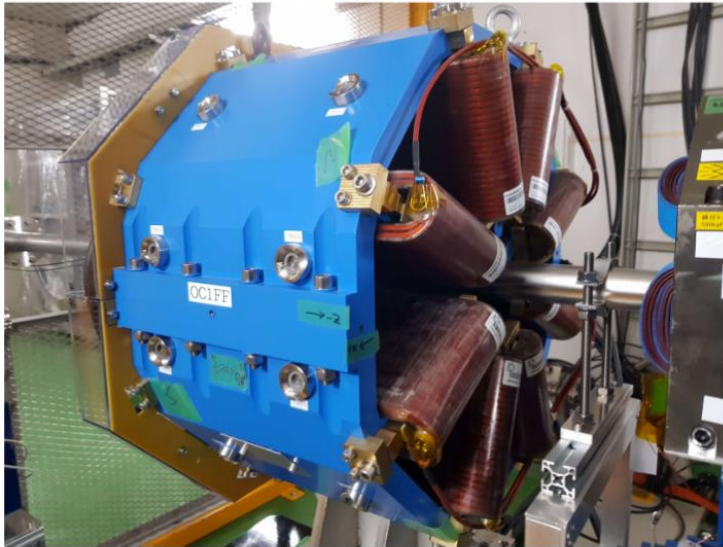
- The beam size achieved was  $50 \pm 0.6$  nm.
- The beam size was stable at the level of  $\sim 60$  nm for a long period of time.

Fringe scan crossing angle (degree) 174

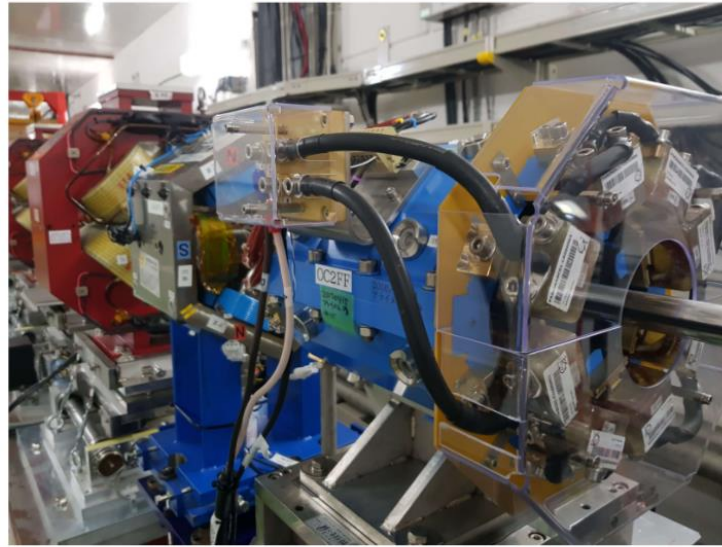
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# Octupoles



OCT1FF



OCT2FF

- Installed in 2017
- Repositioned in 2019

- Octupoles BBA was performed multiple times in the past.
  - Using dipole component (with IPBPMs). ~ 2017/2018
  - Using quadrupole component (with IPBSM). ~ 2019/2020
- No beam size reduction observed with octupoles yet.

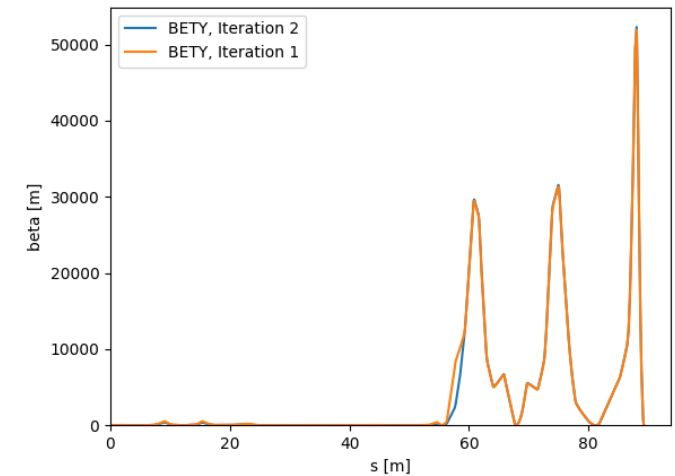
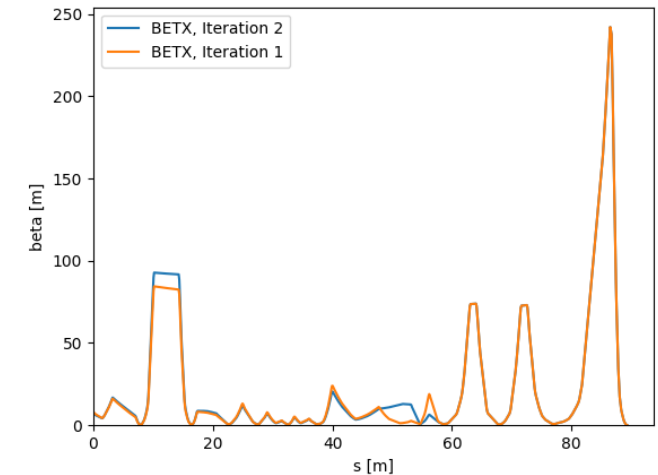
The octupoles impact starts to be visible once we reach the beam size ~ **40 nm**.

# ATF2 Ultra-low $\beta^*$ optics test, December 2023

## Goals:

- Train on the small beam size tuning and ATF2 operation.
- Set up the Ultra-low  $\beta^*$  optics.
- Test the optics matching routines.

$\beta_x^*$ [mm] / $\beta_y^*$ [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]	100/25 (target)
Initial	79 / 76
1 <sup>st</sup> iteration	85 / 29
2 <sup>nd</sup> iteration + correct FB phase	178 / ?



# Summary

- In the past the small beam size of ~ 50 nm was achieved with Ultra-low  $\beta^*$  optics.
- Several techniques to align the octupoles were tested.

## Main concerns based on the past experience:

- Orbit stability
- Wakefields
- IPBSM performance



# Prospects

- Tune 25x0.25 optics
- Verify the octupoles importance
- Switch to 10x0.25, 1x0.25 optics and **longer L\* optics design**
- New tuning approaches (ML..)
- Automatization of the routine tasks.

**Thank you for your attention!**



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