Start to End Simulations for the ILC with Fast Feedback Systems

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ILC integrated simulations



G. White version (2005):



ILC integrated simulations LINAC

- Placet scripts for tracking along LINAC + BDS, linked with Simulink (Matlab)
- LINAC:
 - Sliced bunches tracked along the LINAC
 - Initial vertical norm. emittance (exit from DR and RTML) = 24 nm
 - Initial injection jitter (from DR and RTML) = 0.1σ
 - Including long- and short-range transverse and longitudinal wakefield functions
 - Structure misalignment. Alignment errors:

	$\sigma_{x,y}$	σ _{rot-z}	σ _{rot-x,y}
Quad	300 µm	300 µrad	
BPM	200 µm		
Cavity	300 µm		300 µrad

- Static beam based alignment algorithms: 1to1, DFS
- Inter-train ground motion (different models tested)

Beam based corrections

 In order to keep the beam quality (low emittance transport (LET) in the Main Linac) Static corrections : 1 to 1 correction; dispersion free steering (DFS); accelerating structure alignment; emittance tuning bumps



The undulator alignment is still an open issue. In this simulation we have replaced the undulator by a matching transport matrix !

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ILC integrated simulations BDS, beam-beam, Fast intra-train FB system

- BDS & IP:
 - BDS optics 14 mrad used (version 2007)
 - Macroparticle tracking (Placet)
 - 0.2 s of GM (different models tested)
 - Beam-beam interaction at the IP (Guinea-Pig):
 - Luminosity and beam-beam deflection
 - Output for studies on EM background
 - Fast intra-train FB:
 - Simulink model (G. White)
 - Assuming BPM resolution: 2 μm (IP angular FB), 5 μm (IP position FB)
 - Kicker errors: 0.1 % rms bunch-bunch offset
 - Kick in the vertical plane \leq 70 σ_v
 - Kick in the vertical angle $\leq 5 \sigma_{v}^{2}$,

Luminosity versus beam-beam offset

 L/L_0

Analytic calculation considering a rigid gaussian beam (no beam-beam effects):

$$\frac{L}{L_0} = e^{-\frac{\Delta y^2}{4\sigma_y^2}}$$

Simulations with Guinea-Pig: it includes beam-beam effects (beamstrahlung, hourglass effect, pair creation, ...)

Disruption parameter: D_v =19.4

In order to keep the beams in collision Fast IP FB system



 $\Delta y / \sigma_y$

Vertical separation between beams Δy mainly from fast ground motion, and damping ring extraction errors

Fast feedback system



- Operates at high frequency and acts within a bunch train
- Removes the relative offset jitter at the IP by measuring the beam-beam deflection angle and steering the beams back into collision November 28, 2007 Javier Resta Lopez 8

BPM and kicker positions

IP-position fast-FB system



BPM and kicker positions

IP-angle fast-FB system



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BPM and kicker positions

Upstream bunch-bunch FB system



Pair of kicker-BPM for orbit correction in both vertical degrees of freedom (y-y')

Ground motion Power spectral density



Ground motion and FB system switched on



Beam-beam offset evolution at IP



Luminosity



Assuming a pessimistic case of 40 % emittance growth in the linac Applying 0.2 s of GM model C to the Linac + BDS (1 single seed) Additional component jitter: 25 nm for the quads in the BDS; 50 nm for the quads in the Linac

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Longitudinal profile of a sample bunch at the IP



y vs z

Practically no banana effect!

For the present ILC linac simulations the short-range wakefield effects are much weaker than for the previous TESLA linac simulations.

Ongoing studies and future work

- FB system Simulink model is being ported to Octave (a free clone of matlab callable from within Placet)
- Addition of the crab cavities in our Placet based integrated simulations
- Addition of collimator wakefield effects
- The different sources of beam jitter and their contribution to the luminosity loss should be carefully studied



Luminosity and beam-beam deflection at the IP

The beam-beam deflection is linear in beam offset only for small vertical displacements



~ nm vertical offset \rightarrow ~ tens of urad deflection angle Javier Resta Lopez

Simulink model

