

# Synchrotron Radiation and Photon Absorbers in the ILC Damping Ring

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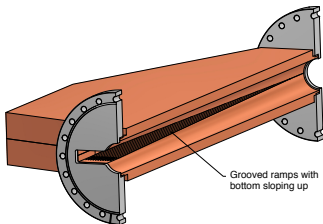
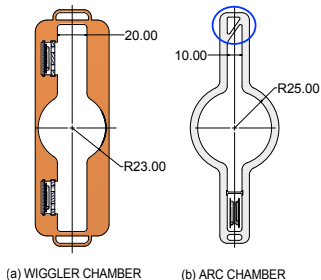
31 March 2016

## Update

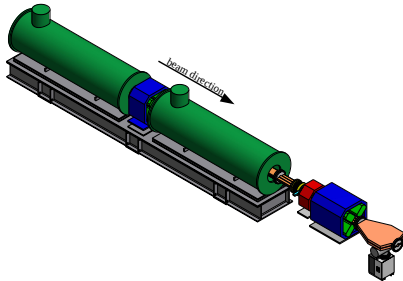
- ▶ We revisited the damping ring synchrotron radiation simulations
- ▶ Using DTC04 lattice and 5 Hz, 10 Hz  $e^-$  and  $e^+$  modes
  - ▶ Previous results were for DTC03 and 5 Hz mode

## Vacuum chamber profile

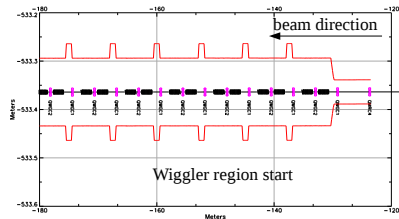
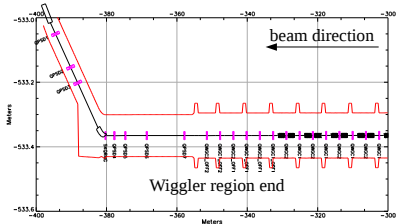
- ▶ The vacuum chamber profile ('wall file') has been updated:
- ▶ Format conversion for new Synrad3D
  - ▶ Monte Carlo simulation program developed at Cornell for calculating where synchrotron radiation photons are absorbed, in 3D
- ▶ Antechamber slopes removed in wigglers to match TDR
- ▶ Antechambers implemented as subchambers, and now fully absorbing
  - ▶ Previous version was meant to have absorbing antechambers but not implemented correctly
- ▶ Photon absorbers now include longitudinal antechamber ramps



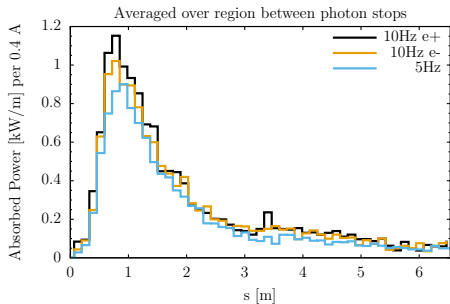
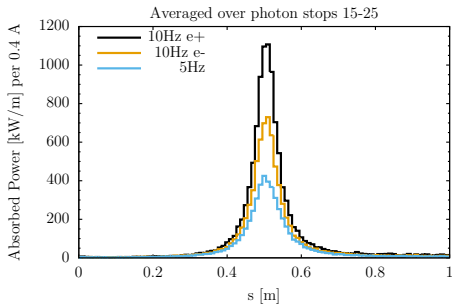
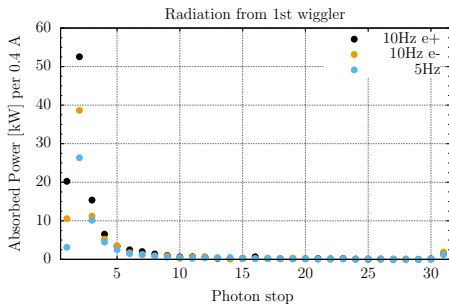
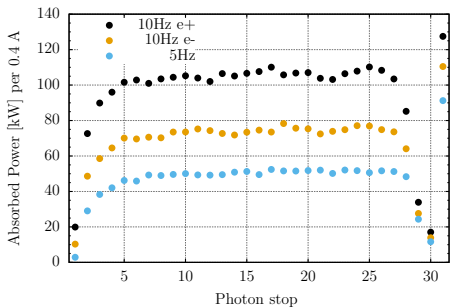
## Wiggler region layout



- ▶ There are 27 wiggler pairs and 30 photon absorbers with one special downstream photon absorber after the first bend (#31 in plots below)



# Results



## Results

Mode	Max photon stop absorbed power [kW]	Downstream photon stop absorbed power [kW]	Total wiggler region absorbed power [MW]
5Hz	50	89	1.5
10Hz e <sup>-</sup>	75	108	2.1
10Hz e <sup>+</sup>	105	124	3.0

- ▶ These are per 0.4 A of beam current
  - ▶ To get the luminosity upgrade numbers, multiply by 2 (except for e<sup>+</sup> if 2nd positron ring is built)
- ▶ The average power absorbed in one arc region is 0.18 kW/m (a total of 150 kW)

## Conclusion

- ▶ Antechambers and photon absorbers result in very little radiation absorbed outside of the photon absorbers
- ▶ First photon absorber is not necessary for 5Hz mode but is for 10Hz
- ▶ Peak power load on photon absorbers may be very large, especially on bottom ramp
  - ▶ Can the design handle this?