

# A plan of ATF Final Focus Test Beam Line (A-FFTB)

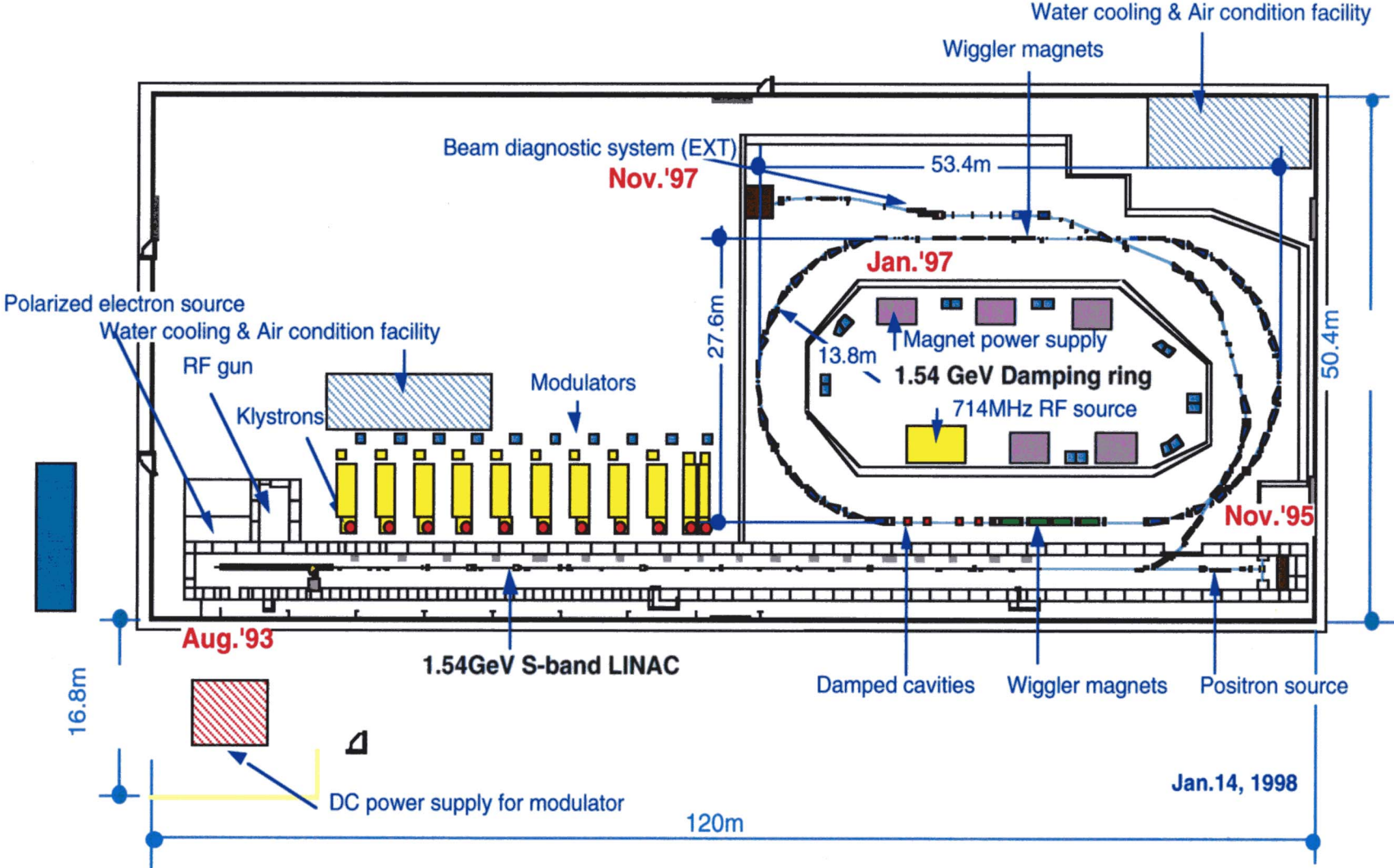
2002.9.5 Junji Urakawa

1. Introduction

2. Optics

3. Summary

# ACCELERATOR TEST FACILITY FOR LC



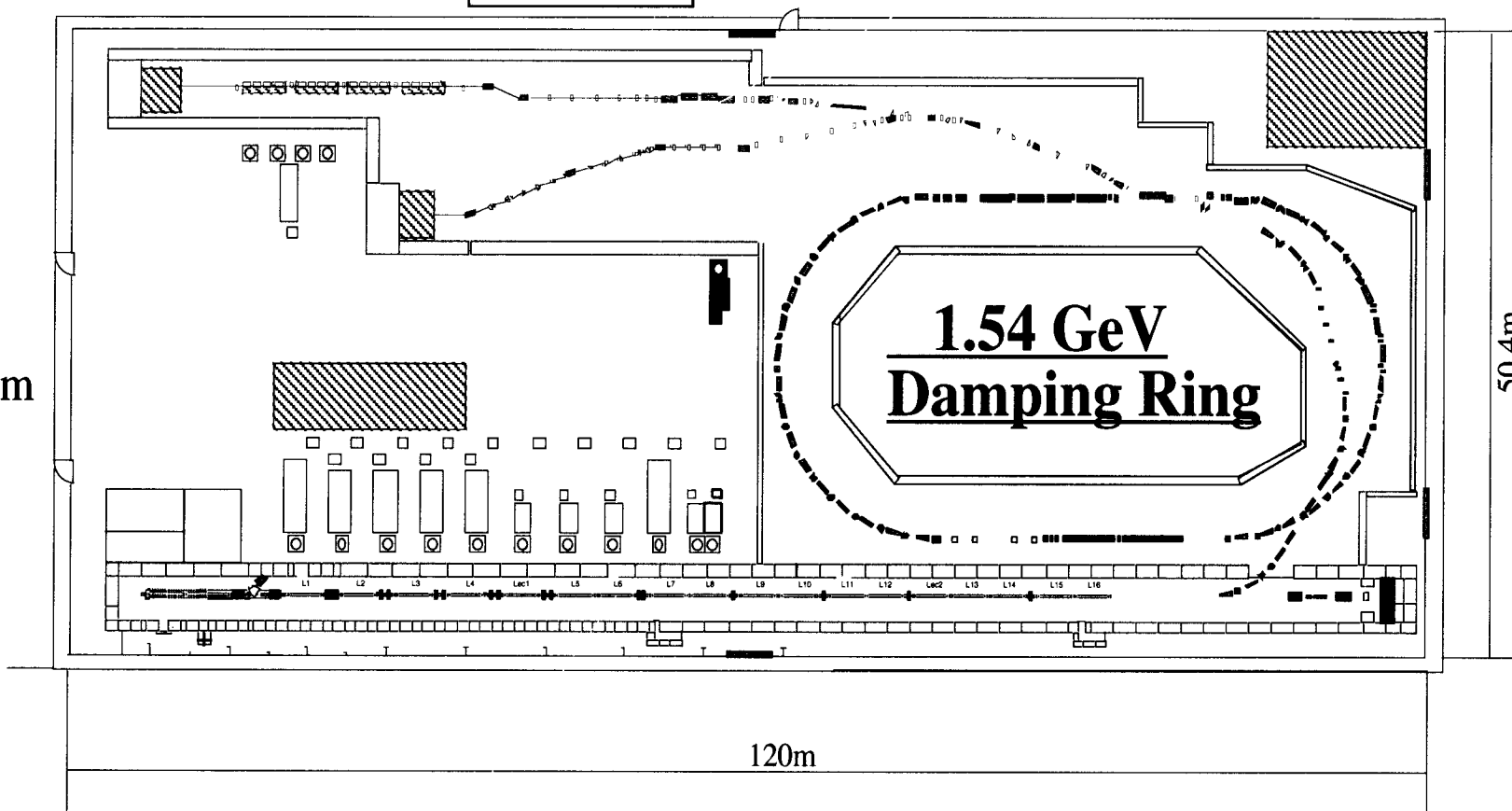
# ATF-II

Bunch Compressor (30psec to 3psec)

X-band Section (ATF1)

Final Focus (ATF2)

Control Room



1.54 GeV S-band Linac

120m

50.4m

KEK is discussing ATF-II as next R&D for LC's.  
Proposal of ATF-II will be obtained within two months.

\*High Gradient beam acceleration with compact X-band System. (ATF1)

\*Test of F.F. Optics (Proof of Principle Experiment). (ATF2)  
Stabilization, FD to realize 50nm even if 1.3GeV.

Shigeru Kuroda, K.Kubo, T.Okugi, T.Tauchi and  
me (J.Urakawa)

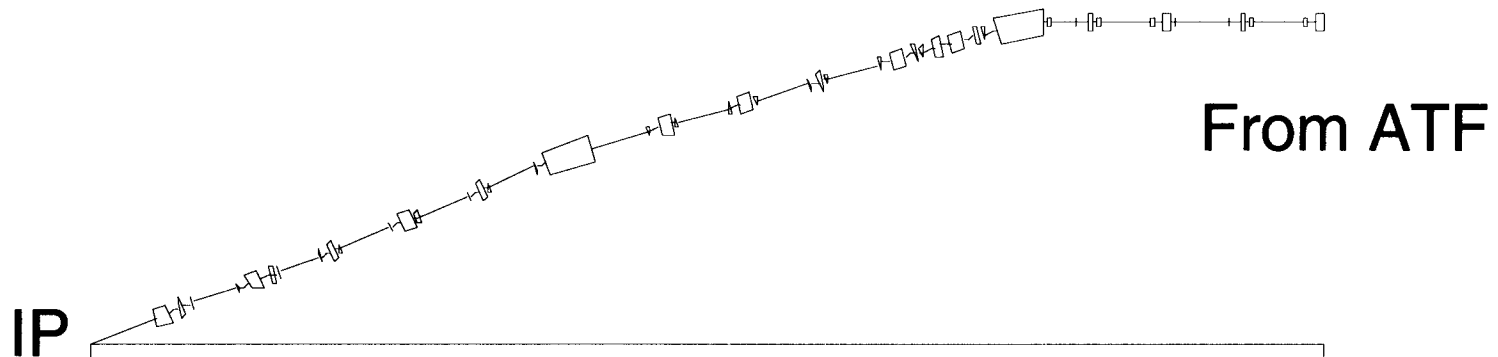
T.Tauchi : Leader of ATF2

ATF1: Simplest 2 single-mode DLDS  
and high gradient acceleration with  
1.3GeV low emittance beam

- DLDS Experiment with Two 75MW Klystrons
- High Gradient Acceleration with 1.3GeV beam

ATF1 has higher priority. This is not related to my talk.  
So, I will explain ATF2 for this workshop.

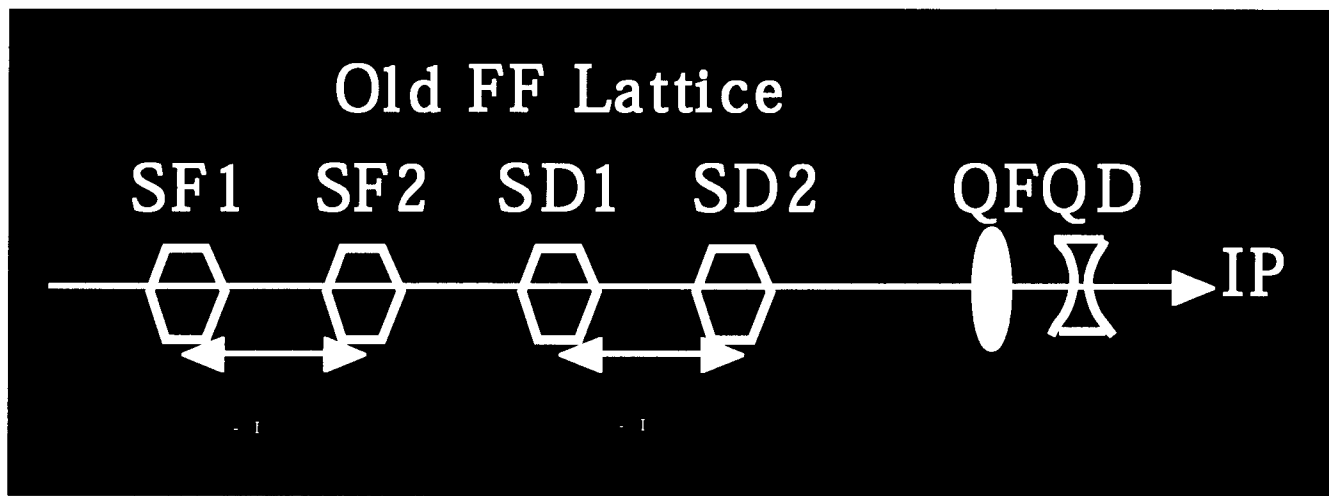
# P.Raimondi and A.Seryi Lattice: Test of New Optics



35m

Scaling (FFTB and ATF2) by only Physical Emittance

$$60nm \bullet \sqrt{\frac{46}{1.54} \frac{3 \times 10^{-6}}{3 \times 10^{-8}}} = 33nm!$$



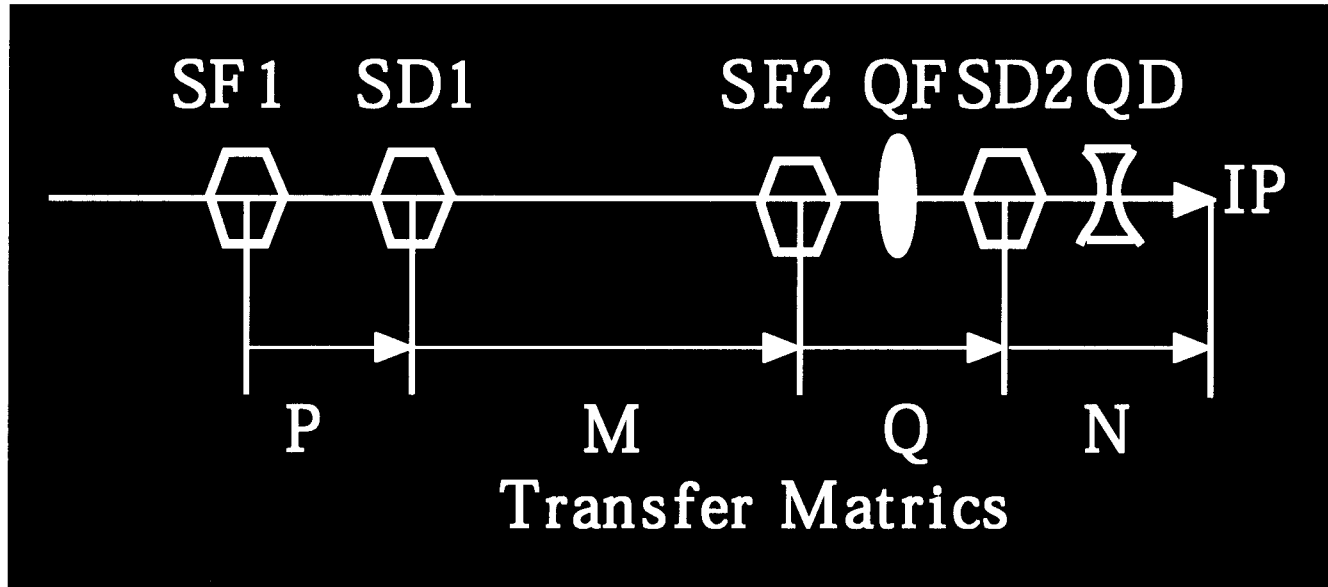
$$\Delta\sigma^* = \xi\delta\sigma_0^*$$

$$\delta = \frac{\Delta p}{p}$$

$\sigma_0^*$  :linear optics beam size

Sexta in Dispersion region for chromaticity correction.  
 -I: Nonlinear Effect is cancelled.

P.Raimondi and A.Seryi (New FF Lattice)  
~1600m is reduced ~500m.



2nd order geometric aberration is cancelled  
by SF1 and SD1.



$$MP = \begin{pmatrix} F & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ F_{21} & 1/F & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & F & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & F_{43} & 1/F \end{pmatrix}$$

$$QM = \begin{pmatrix} D & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ D_{21} & 1/D & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & D & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & D_{43} & 1/D \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K2_{SF1} = -F^3 K2_{SF2}$$

$$K2_{SD1} = -D^3 K2_{SD2}$$

Remain 3rd order geometric aberration.

Thin lens approximation:

$$K2_{SF1} = -F^3 K2_{SF2}$$

$$K2_{SD1} = -D^3 K2_{SD2}$$

$$U_{3444} \propto N_{34}^2 Q_{12} (N_{23} Q_{34} + N_{34} Q_{44})^2$$

$$U_{1244} = U_{3224} \propto Q_{12} N_{34}^2 (NQ)_{12}^2 + Q_{12} N_{12}^2 (NQ)_{34}^2 - 4Q_{34} N_{12} N_{34} (NQ)_{12} (NQ)_{34}$$

1,2,3 and 4 correspond to  $x$ ,  $p_x$ ,  $y$  and  $p_y$

$$U_{1244} = U_{3224} = 0$$

$U_{3444}$  : make small.

By final quads

Computer Program SAD:(<http://acc-physics.kek.jp/SAD/sad.html>)  
1.54GeV,  $3 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $3 \times 10^{-8}$ ,  $\Delta p/p = 0.1\%$  (Gaussian Distribution)

\*Large Geometric Aberration due to large physical emittance

\*Smaller nonlinear effect due to 0.1% energy spread

Comparing LC's design.

Required Condition:

$$L^* = 2m(IP - QD), (QF - SD2) = 2m$$

$$(SF2 - QF) = (SD2 - QD) = 0.3m$$

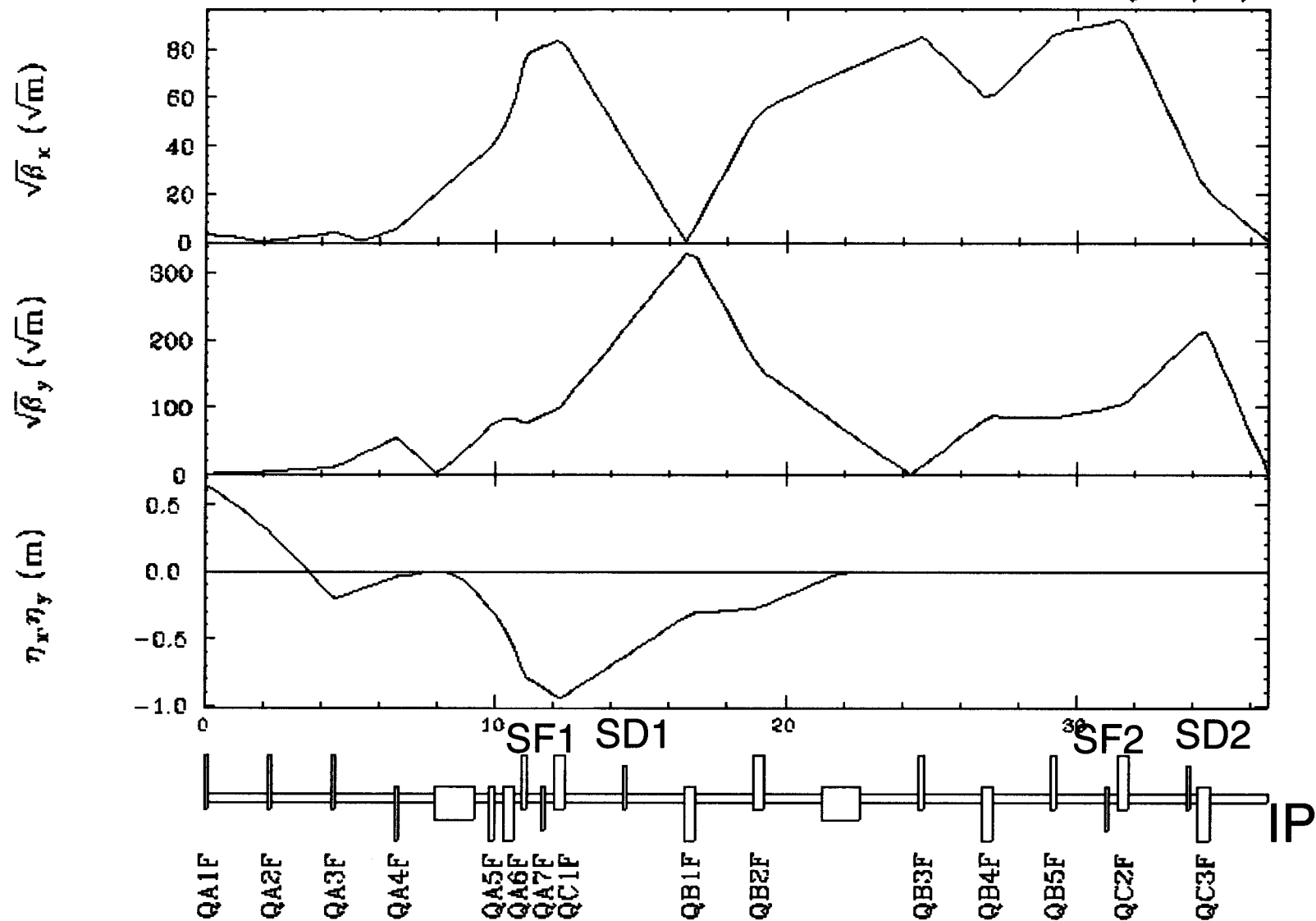
$$K_{QD} = -0.67m^{-1}, K_{QF} = 0.31m^{-1}$$

$$U_{3444} = 9.57 \quad (\text{not minimum but optimum choice considering } \xi)$$

P-Lattice and Q-Lattice are identical.  $F = -1.12$  and  $D = -0.893$

$$|K_{Quad}| \leq 0.2m^{-1}$$

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Matching at

IP:  $\alpha_x = \alpha_y = 0, \beta_x = 0.01\text{m}, \beta_y = 100\mu\text{m}, \eta_x = 0$  for  
 $\delta = -0.2\%, -0.1\%, 0\%, 0.1\%$  and  $0.2\%$

$\Delta P$	-0.2%	-0.1%	0%	0.1%	0.2%
$\alpha_x$	-0.089	-0.019	0.008	-0.010	-0.074
$\beta_x[\text{cm}]$	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.03
$\alpha_y$	-0.063	0.003	0.007	-0.024	-0.058
$\beta_y[\mu\text{m}]$	102	102	101	101	101
$\eta_y[\mu\text{m}]$	-110	-20	12	-28	-153

$$K2_{SF2} = -1.2\text{m}^{-2}, K2_{SD2} = 3.5\text{m}^{-2}$$

Accidentally, the dispersion at the final sextupole magnets is Almost zero. This means the chromatic correction is done by The sextupole pair upstream and downstream sexta play the Role of the geometric aberration cancellation. --->  $\eta = \eta' = 0$

Tracking Simulation: 1000 particles, No Error

$$\sigma_x^* = 3.42 \mu\text{m}, \sigma_y^* = 36.8 \text{nm}$$

Error : 100 seeds

$$\Delta\sigma_{\text{rot}} = 0.1 \text{mrad}, \Delta\sigma_z = 500 \mu\text{m}, \Delta\sigma_x = 100 \mu\text{m}, \Delta\sigma_y = 50 \mu\text{m},$$

$$\Delta\sigma_{\Delta B/B} = 0.01\% \quad \text{one } \sigma \text{ cut distribution}$$

After correction with ideal BPM and spot size monitor,  
Orbit Correction, Skew Correction, Position Correction of  
Sexta and FD.

$$\sigma_y^* = 47 \text{nm} \text{ (90\% C.L.)}$$

$$\text{If } \Delta\sigma_{\text{rot}} = 0.02 \text{mrad}, \Delta\sigma_z = 50 \mu\text{m}, \Delta\sigma_x = 30 \mu\text{m}, \Delta\sigma_y = 30 \mu\text{m},$$

$$\sigma_y^* = 37 \text{nm}??$$

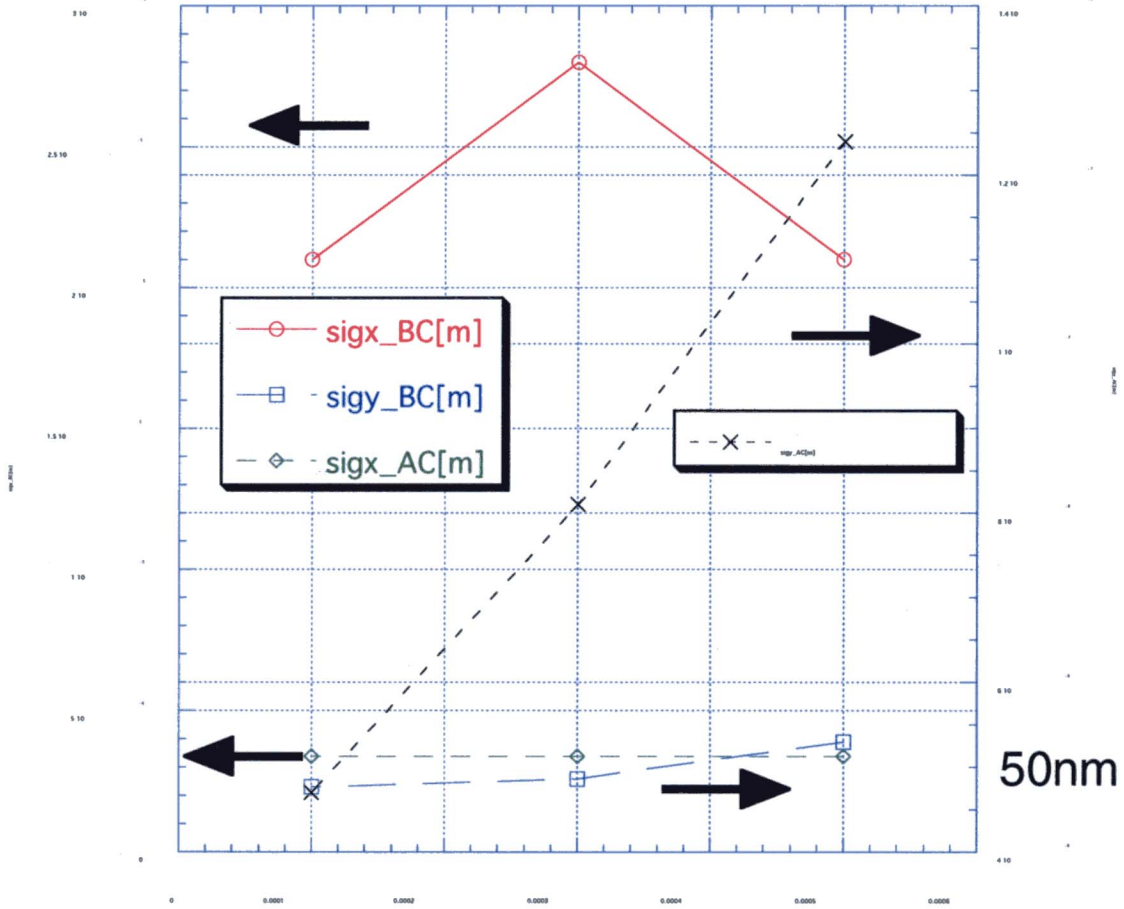
## Tuning Method

1. Orbit Correction with ideal BPM's (15 Quads), Longitudinal Movement of 2 Final Quads and 4 Sexta on Movable girders with ideal beam size monitor at IP.
2. (Orbit + Dispersion at 2 sexta near IP and IP): Minimize FQ, Sexta on Movable girder: tuning
3. 1-2 tuning : 4 times

First dispersion correction requires strong steerings. So, we donot correct the dispersion due to error of quad-roll By steering magnets at first.

From ATF Alignment experience, Initial alignment of roll and pitch are +/-0.02mrad is possible by peak-to-peak. However, the diffusion of the alignment is fast and 0.15mrad peak-to-peak is diffused after about half year.

# Sum\_#1





Shigeru Kuroda asked me to say following “Words”;  
“これは、とっても難しい！” It’s so challenging because  
of low energy 1.5GeV.

This is preliminary results. However, proposal for ATF-II  
will be completed by Tauchi (Group leader of ATF-FFTB).

## Summary

It is very important to test experimentally the principle of the  
new final system. The beam size is expected as  $\sigma_x=3.4\text{mm}$   
and  $\sigma_y=37\text{nm}$ .

R&D for some hardware is required.