

BEAM DYNAMICS STUDIES FOR A CTF3 PROPOSED INJECTOR*

F.Zhou[†], D.Cline, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90095, USA

Abstract

A CTF3 drive beam injector for the nominal stage is proposed, which includes thermionic DC gun, three Sub-Harmonic Bunchers (SHBs), one prebuncher, one 6-cell travelling wave buncher and two accelerating structures. Its beam dynamics is simulated by PARMELA. It is shown that all important parameters, e.g. satellite charge, bunch length and normalized transverse emittance can be met with the design goals if about 400 kW RF power for 3 SHBs is available. In addition, the beam dynamics of the injector for the initial stage has been simulated.

1 INTRODUCTION

A new phase of the Compact Linear Collider (CLIC) Test Facility (CTF3) has been approved at CERN to demonstrate and test many critical components of the CLIC project [1]. The CTF3 drive beam linac will accelerate a 1.54 us long electron pulse of 3.5 A in a fully beam-loaded linac. Although the linac operates with a RF frequency of 3 GHz, the electrons are bunched with 1.5 GHz and the bunches are shifted from even to odd S-band buckets and vice-versa every 140 ns. To provide this beam an injector is proposed consisting of a thermionic DC gun, three 1.5 GHz subharmonic bunchers, one 3 GHz prebuncher, one 6-cell travelling wave buncher and two travelling wave accelerating structures. Its beam dynamics has been extensively simulated with PARMELA. It is shown that all design requirements could be met if about 400 kW RF power for the subharmonic bunchers is available. The drive beam linac will be commissioned in two phases; the initial phase will operate without the subharmonic bunching. The injector configuration and beam dynamics for this phase are presented as well.

2 PROPOSAL OF BUNCHING SYSTEM

The bunching system consists of a 3 GHz prebuncher and a travelling wave tapered phase velocity buncher accelerator. The one standing wave prebuncher needs about 30 kV for optimum bunching. The distance between the prebuncher and the buncher is optimized to 8.5 cm. For optimum bunching, many versions of the buncher configurations have been extensively investigated. With comparisons, a 6-cell travelling wave accelerator with tapered phase velocity is adopted. It is shown that the cells in the buncher need to start at a phase velocity of $0.7 c_0$ gradually increasing up to $0.81 c_0$. Further, the iris radius and accelerating gradients in the 6 cells are

optimized. Table 1 gives the optimization results. It is shown that version 3 is the best. Its satellite charge ratio is smaller, 5.0%, and not too sensitive to the accelerating gradient. In addition, simulations show that its transverse HOM mode frequency is well separated from the fundamental accelerating mode for this version [2].

Table 1: comparison of different buncher structures

Iris radius (cm) in 6 cells	Satellite (sate./main)	RF power for 3shbs
1.70/1.52/1.52/1.52/ 1.52/1.52/1.52/	6.0%	320 kW
2.30/2.33/2.36/2.40/ 2.43/2.46/2.50/	6.5%	400 kW
1.7/2.12/2.16/2.20/ 2.24/2.28/1.7	5.0%	400 kW

3 BEAM DYNAMICS OF THE INJECTOR WITH NOMINAL STAGE

Through many simulations and comparisons, one injector for CTF3 has been proposed. Its layout is schematically shown in Figure 1. It is composed of a 140 keV thermionic Gun, three 1.5 GHz SHBs, one 3 GHz prebuncher and a 6-cell travelling wave (TW) tapered phase velocity buncher as described in section 2 and two 32-cell TW accelerating structures. All components downstream of the gun are embedded in solenoid field.

3.1 Longitudinal beam dynamics

The simulations are started from the gun exit. There the kinetic energy is 140 keV and the normalized emittance is assumed to be $5 \pi \cdot \text{mm} \cdot \text{mrad}$. A total of 6000 input particles with the range of 6 S-band cycles are started for the simulations. Beam current at the gun exit is 5.7 A in order to guarantee the current of 3.5 A after the bunching.

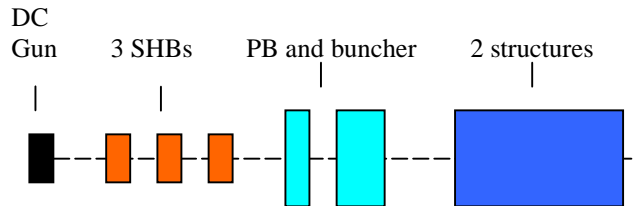


Figure 1: Schematic Layout of the injector

The main objective for the simulations is to make the satellite charge (in a 20° S-band window) less than 5%

*work was done at CERN

[†]zhouf@sun2.bnl.gov

of the main bunch (also in a 20° window) in order to get maximum RF power production efficiency and minimum beam losses. The satellite signal is defined as $\delta = \frac{N_1}{N_2}$,

where N_1 is the particle number of the satellite within the range of a 20° window, N_2 is the particle number of the main bunch within the range of a 20° window. It is well known that the fewer particles in the satellite bucket, the higher RF power for 3 SHBs will be needed. The high RF power for 3 SHBs implies high costs for the 1.5 GHz RF-sources. Thus, the needed RF power for SHBs should be as low as possible while the satellite charge is controlled below 5% of the main bunch. Another point is to make the bunch length as short as possible while the satellite charge is still controlled below 5% of the main bunch [3,4,5].

The beam dynamics with 400 kW RF power for 3 SHBs are calculated by PARMELA. The phase space projections at the end of the injector are shown in Figures 2.

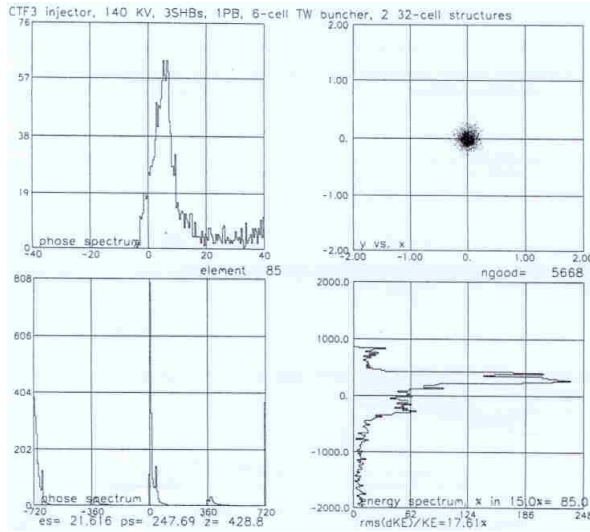


Figure 2: Beam spectrum with 400 kW for 3 SHBs

It is shown that its micro-bunch width at the end of the injector is near 10 ps (FWHM) and about 70% particles are captured in a 20° window. A small fraction of particles are in the tail of the main bunch and outside of the 20° window, and these particles will be cut off by scrapers in a dispersive section downstream of the injector. The charge in the satellite bucket is only about 5% of the main bunch.

3.2 Transverse beam dynamics

Two accelerating structures start at about 200 cm of longitudinal position along the beam line (calculating from the gun exit). Here, the emittance change at the end of injector is measured, as shown in Figure 3a, with different solenoid field in the two structures as shown in Figure 3b. The emittance may become lower if the tail in the bunch is cut off.

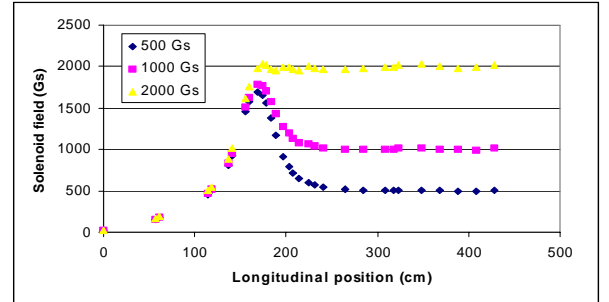
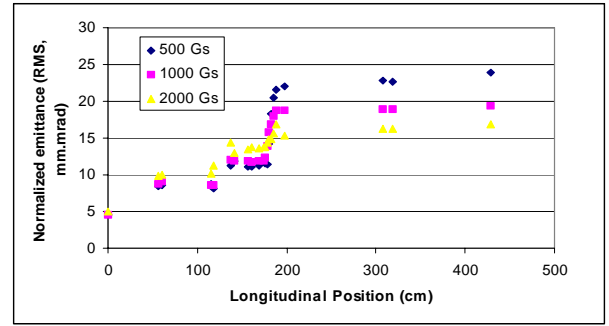


Figure 3: The emittance and solenoid field with longitudinal position

It is shown that the emittance difference with different solenoid field is not too large. However, beam envelopes with different solenoid field settings are different, as shown in Figure 4. It can be seen that the beam envelope with 500 Gauss is larger than that with 2000 Gauss by a factor of 2, however, the beam envelope with 1000 Gauss is close to the one with 2000 Gauss. The beam size at the injector with different solenoid field is shown in Figure 5. It is clear that the beam sizes with both 1000 Gauss and 2000 Gauss are smaller than the beam size with 500 Gauss field. Further comparing beam sizes of 1000 Gauss and 2000 Gauss, it is found that there are more halo particles with 2000 Gauss. In addition, the bunch length with 1000 Gauss is better than the one with 2000 Gauss. Considering these points, 1000 Gauss solenoid field is used for our final simulations.

4 BEAM PARAMETERS FOR INITIAL STAGE

CTF3 injector has three steps. The last two steps are initial and nominal stages. It is required to have same main elements for both stages. In the initial stage, SHBs are not necessary. The beam parameters are simulated when three SHBs are switched off in the layout of the injector with nominal stage. Only after optimizing the gradient of the buncher and the phases of both buncher and accelerating structures, the design goals of the CTF3 injector with initial stage can be met. Phase space projections at the injector output are shown in Figure 6. It is shown that all beam parameters can be met with the requirements.

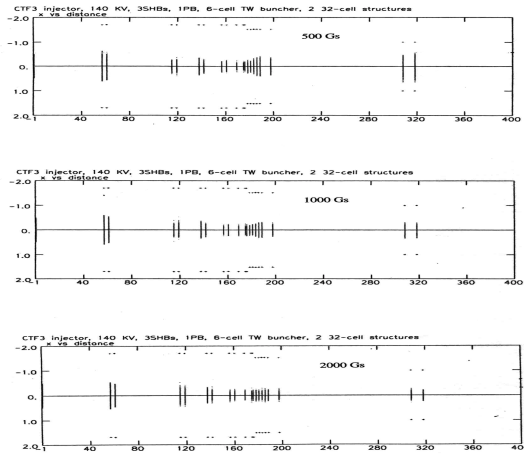


Figure 4: Beam envelope vs different solenoid field

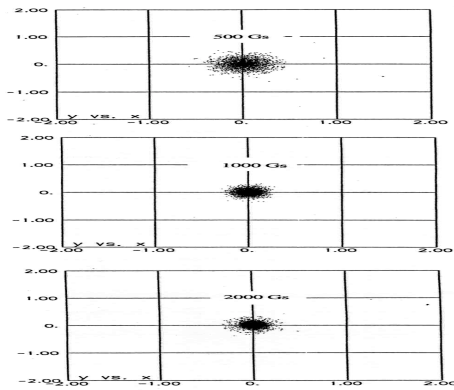


Figure 5: Beam sizes vs solenoid field

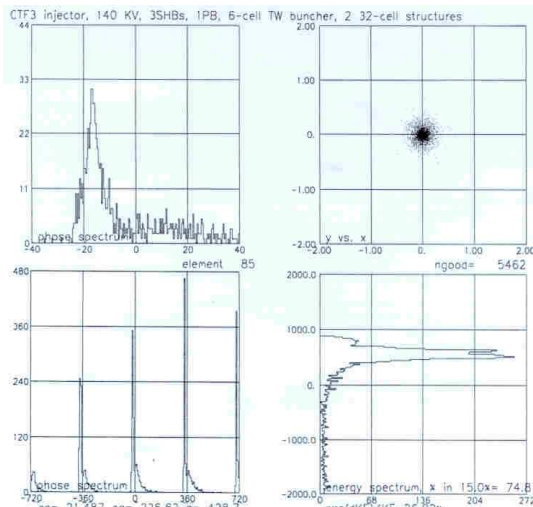


Figure 6: Spectrum with initial stage

5 CONCLUSION

Two schemes of CTF3 injectors been investigated at CERN. One is to use SHBs with same frequency. The other is to use SHBs with cluster frequencies [6]. The beam dynamics of the CTF3 injector with three SHBs using same frequency, one prebuncher and one TW

buncher and two structures have been presented in this paper. Its injector with initial stage can be switched to the nominal stage when three SHBs are installed in between gun exit and prebuncher in the initial stage. Its main beam parameters for the initial and nominal stages are compared with the required performance, as summarized in Table 2. It is shown that all key parameters except of the final energy can be met when about 400 kW RF power for 3 SHBs is available. The final energy can be increased by adding a third accelerating structure fed by the output coupler of the buncher. This is possible since the RF-power transmitted through the buncher will be barely attenuated.

Table 2: Comparison between the simulations and the requirements

	Initial stage	Nominal stage	Required
RF power for 3 SHBs (kW)	---	400	<500
Satellite	---	5.0%	<5.0%
Bunch length (FWHM, ps)	10	10	<12
Bunch length (FW, ps)	20	20	---
Energy (MeV)	20	20	26
Energy spread (FWHM, MeV)	0.25	0.25	0.5
Charge/bunch (nC)	2.30	2.51	2.33
Normalized RMS emittance (um.rad)	20	20	<100

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7 REFERENCES

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