

THE FEEDBACK ON NANOSECOND
TIMESCALES (FONT) PROJECT:
OPTIMISING THE LINEAR COLLIDER
LUMINOSITY

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THE LC LUMINOSITY CHALLENGE

Machine	E (GeV)	\mathcal{L} (/cm ² /s)	x size (nm)	y size (nm)
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SLC	100	10^{30}	1400	600
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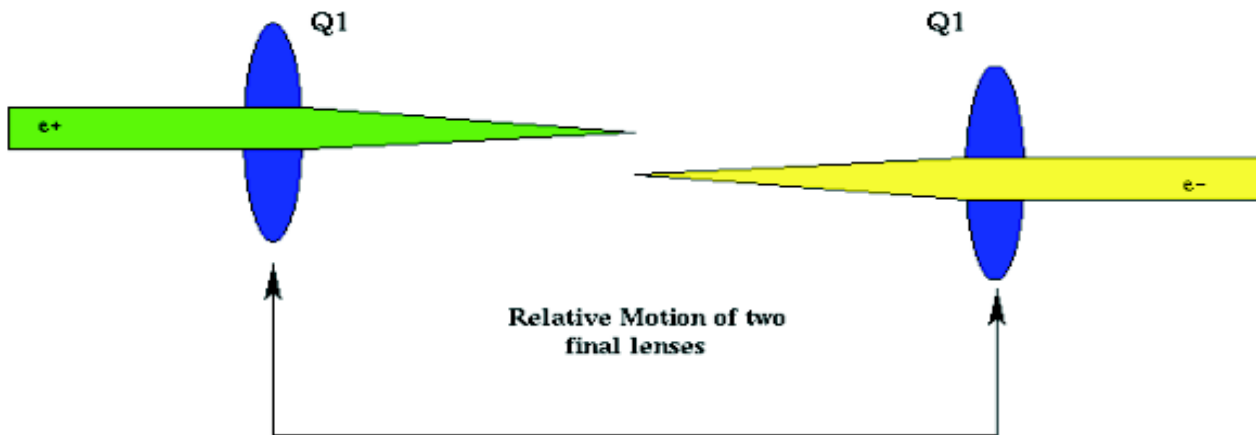
TESLA	500	3×10^{34}	500	5
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N/JLC	500	2×10^{34}	300	5
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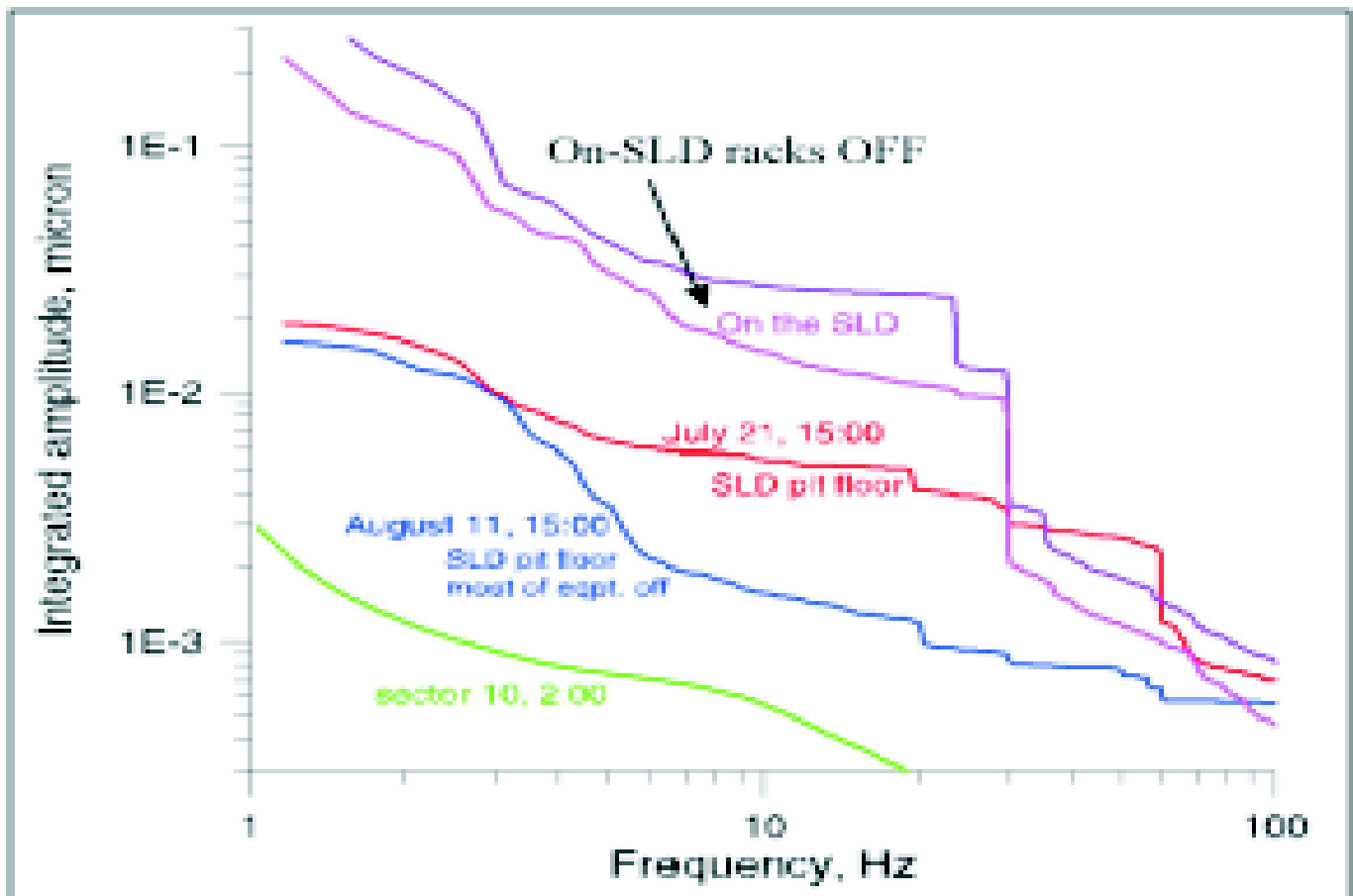
CLIC	3000	10^{35}	40	1
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⇒ Next-generation machines
need nm-scale vertical beam sizes

GROUND MOTION

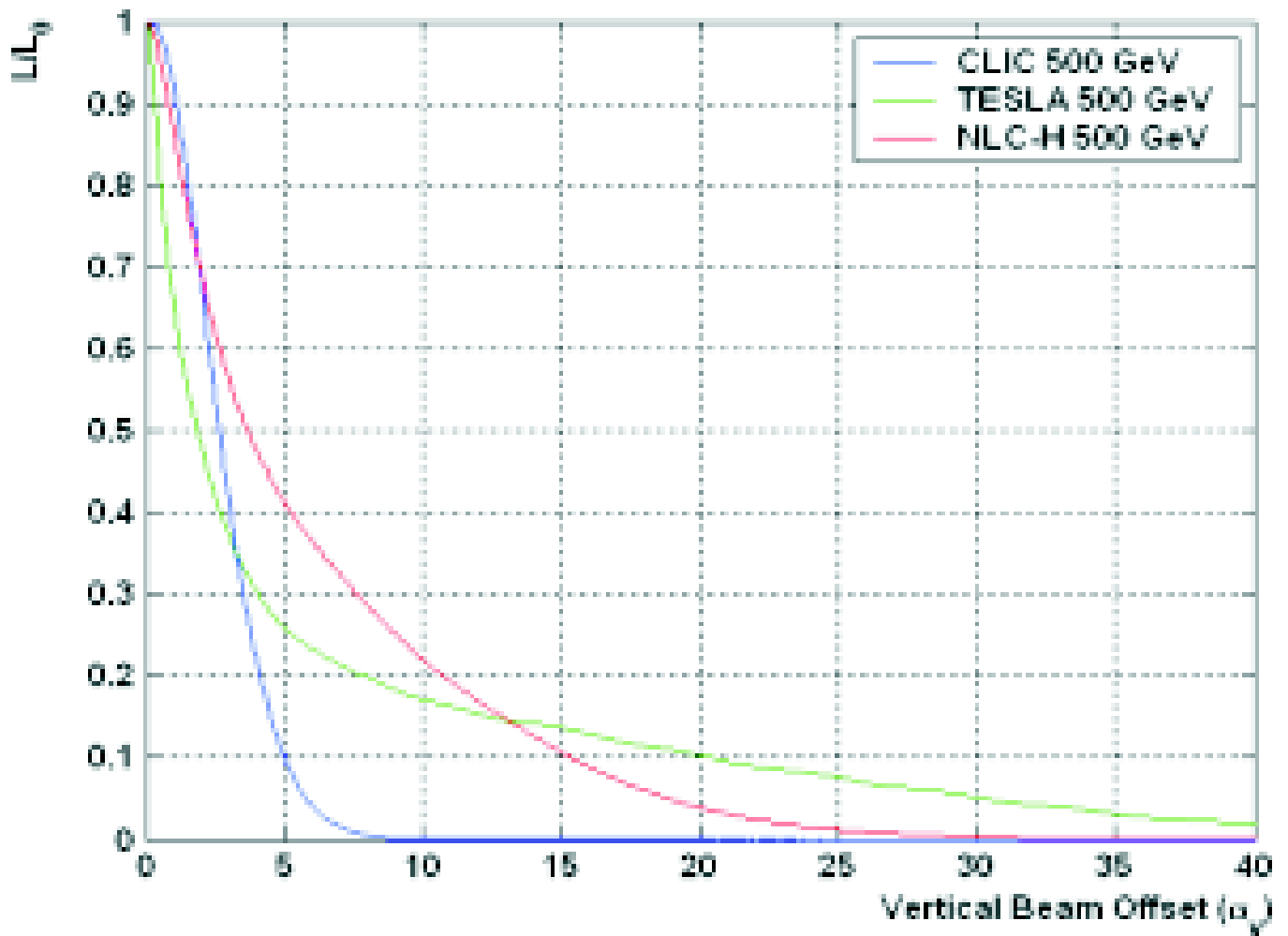


SLC ground motion data:



LUMINOSITY LOSS DUE TO BEAM OFFSET

Oxford 'GUINEA PIG' simulations:



FAST IP FEEDBACK

- Useful \Rightarrow intra-train
- Bunch separation Δt :

Machine Δt (ns) # bunches

TESLA 337 2820

NLC 1.4 190

CLIC 0.67 154

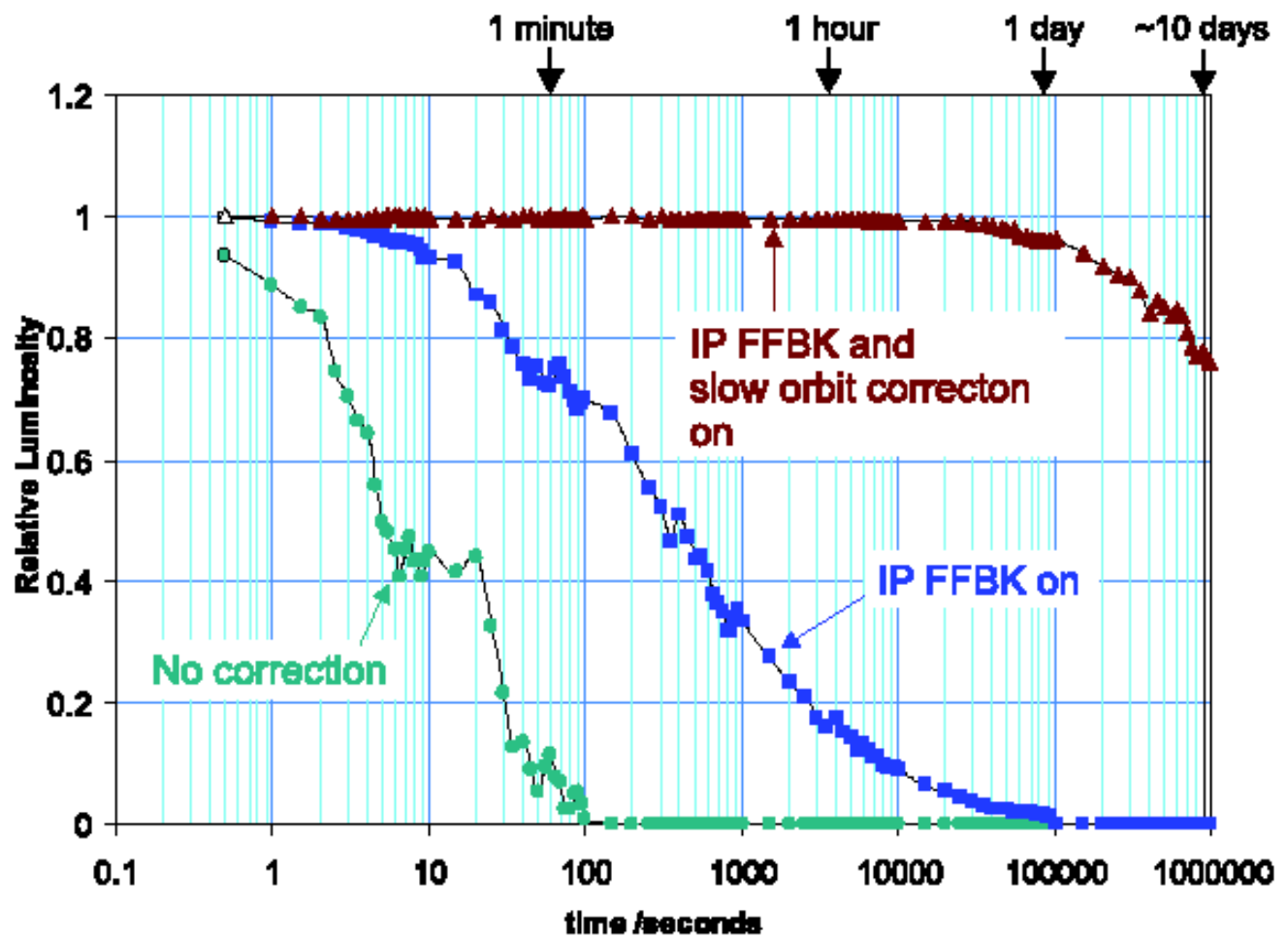
\Rightarrow Feedback On Nanosecond Timescales
(FONT)

- 1ns \equiv 1 foot

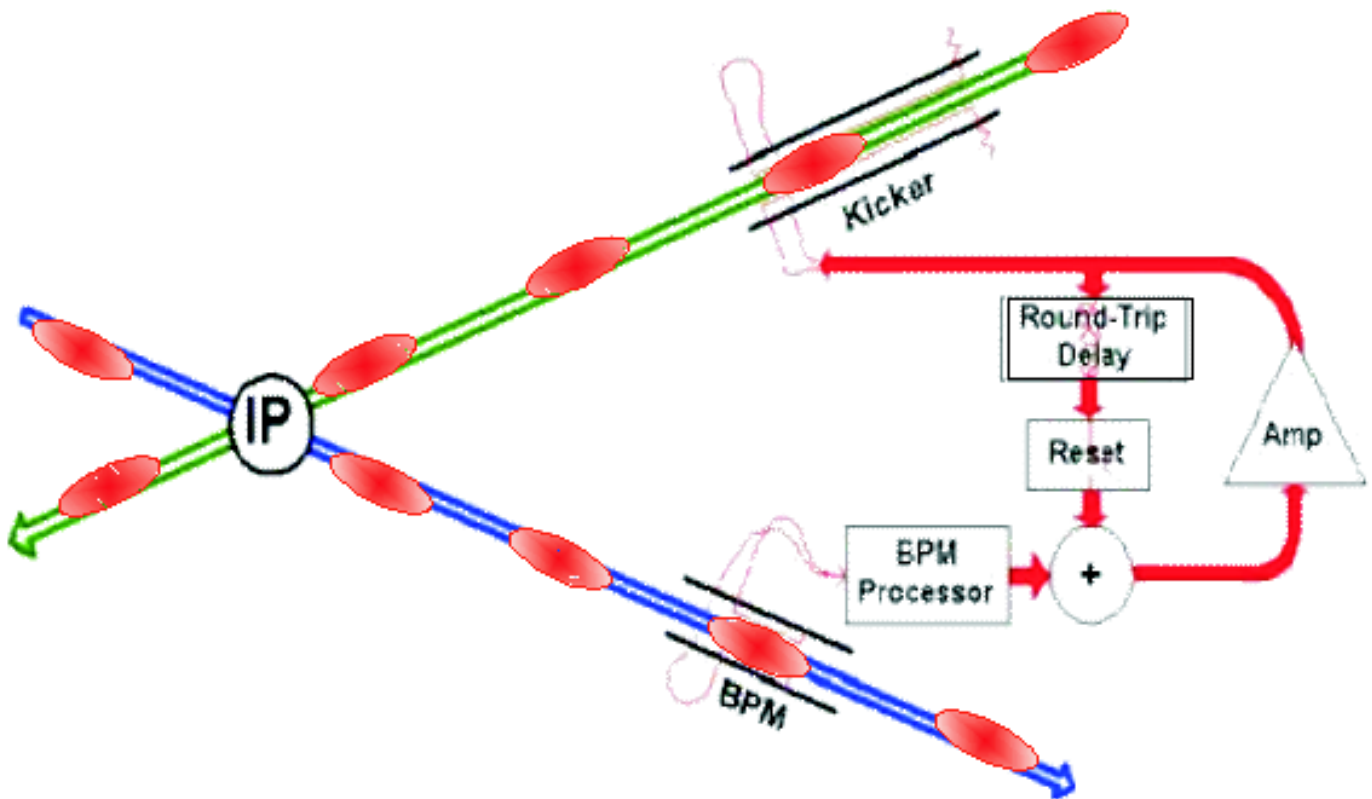
\Rightarrow compact system very close to IP
analogue electronics (J/NLC, CLIC)

EFFECT OF FEEDBACK ON LUMI

TESLA case (N. Walker/A. Wolski):



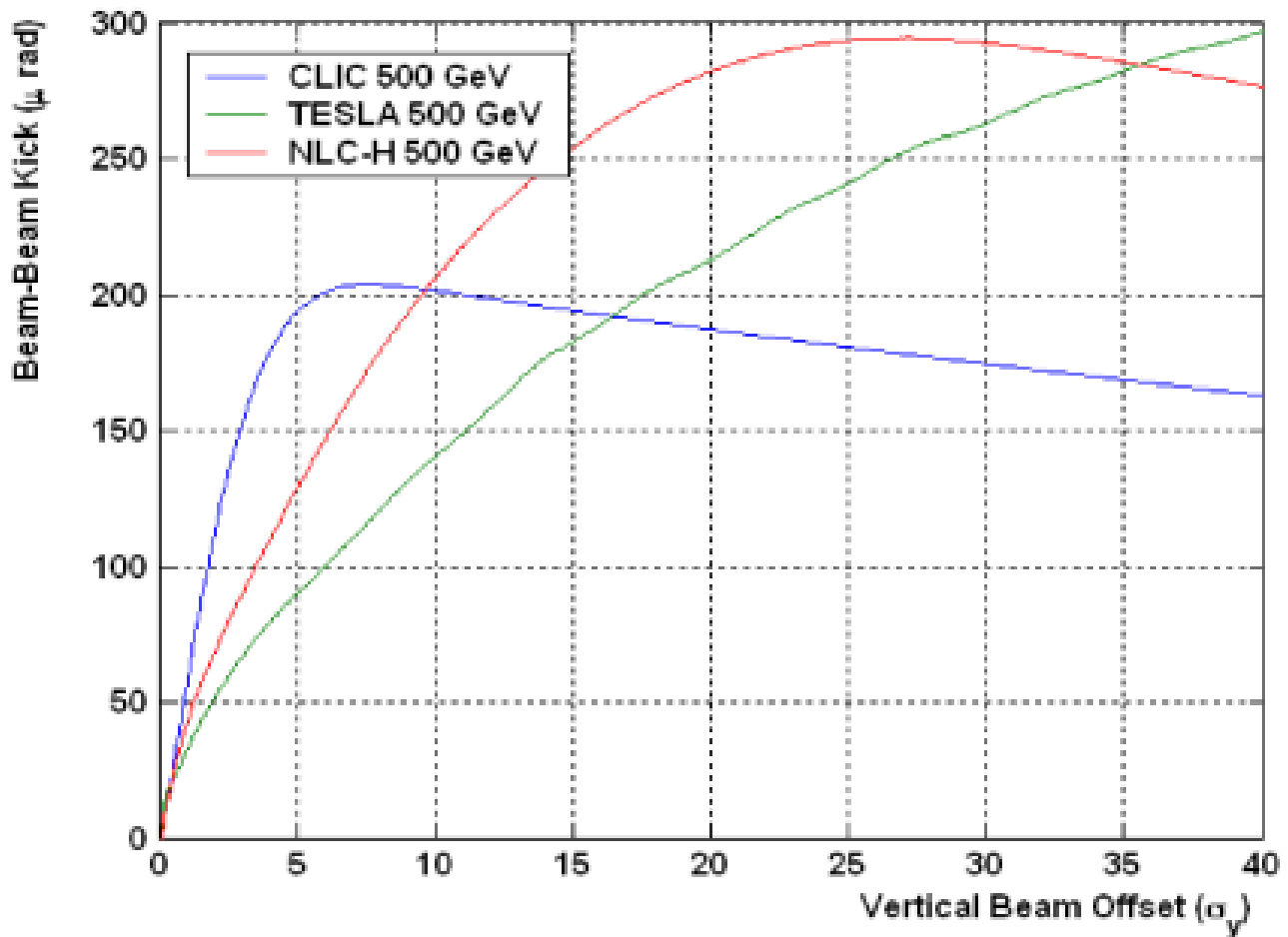
CONCEPTUAL FONT LAYOUT: IR WITH CROSSING ANGLE (JLC, NLC, CLIC)



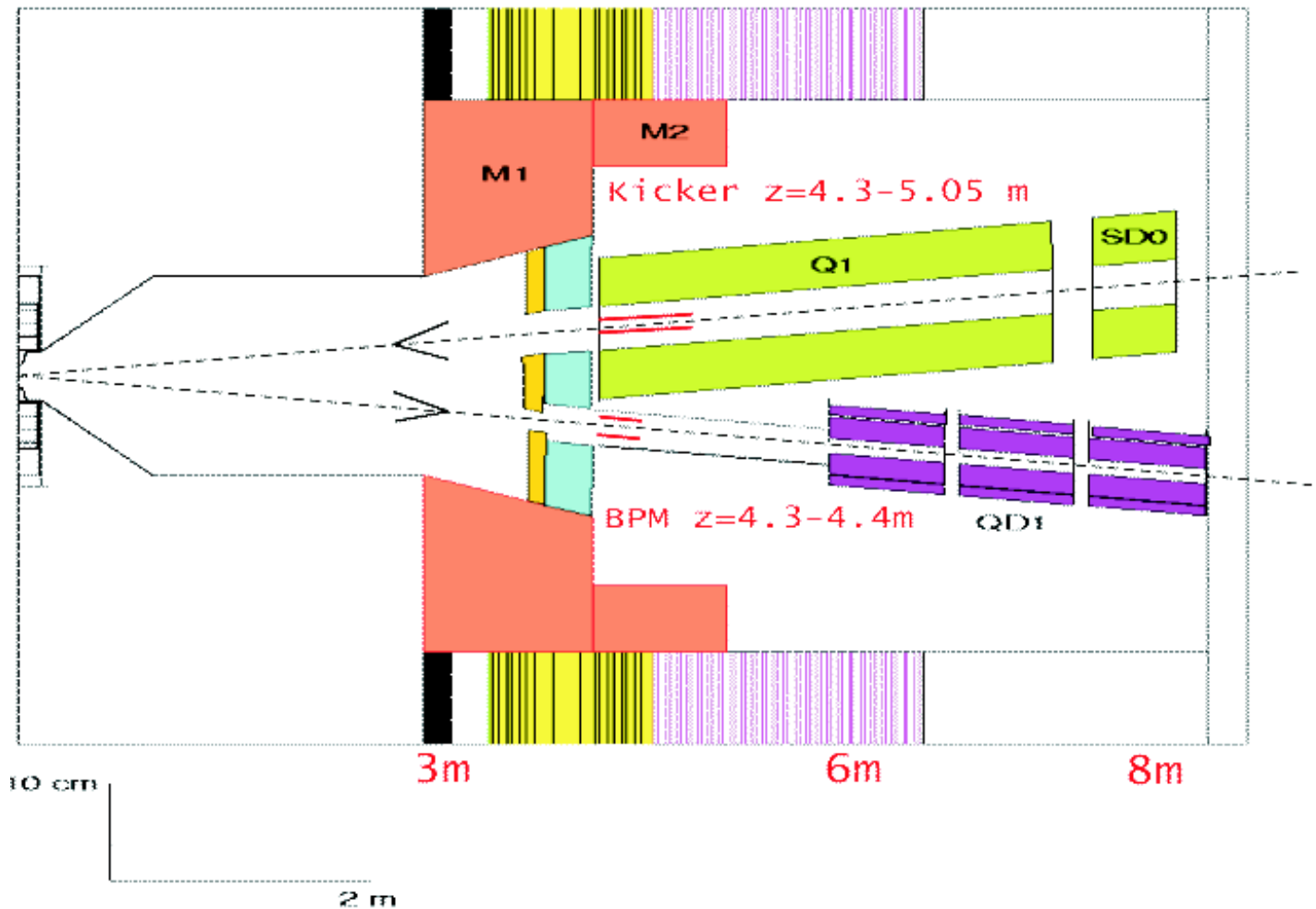
(M. Breidenbach, G. Haller, S. Smith)

BEAM-BEAM INTERACTION: INPUT TO THE FB SYSTEM

Oxford 'GUINEA PIG' simulations:



FEEDBACK SYSTEM COMPONENTS IN NLC IR LAYOUT



Component placement critical:

Minimise system latency

Minimise e^+e^- flux @ BPM

Minimise back-splash into VXD + tracker

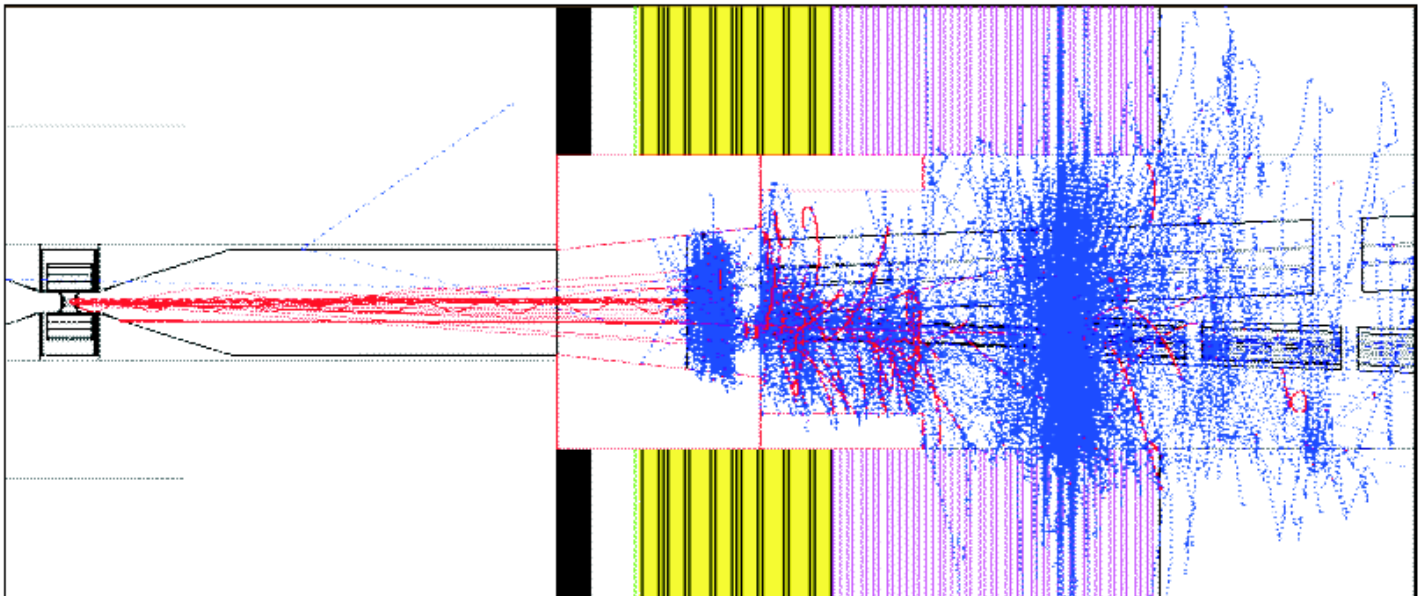
IR BACKGROUNDS

50,000 e^+e^- per bunch crossing

EM showers \Rightarrow backslash in detector

Photoproduction of neutrons

Oxford simulation: 20 e^+e^- pairs (!):



No significant increase of:

VXD or tracker hits

neutron flux

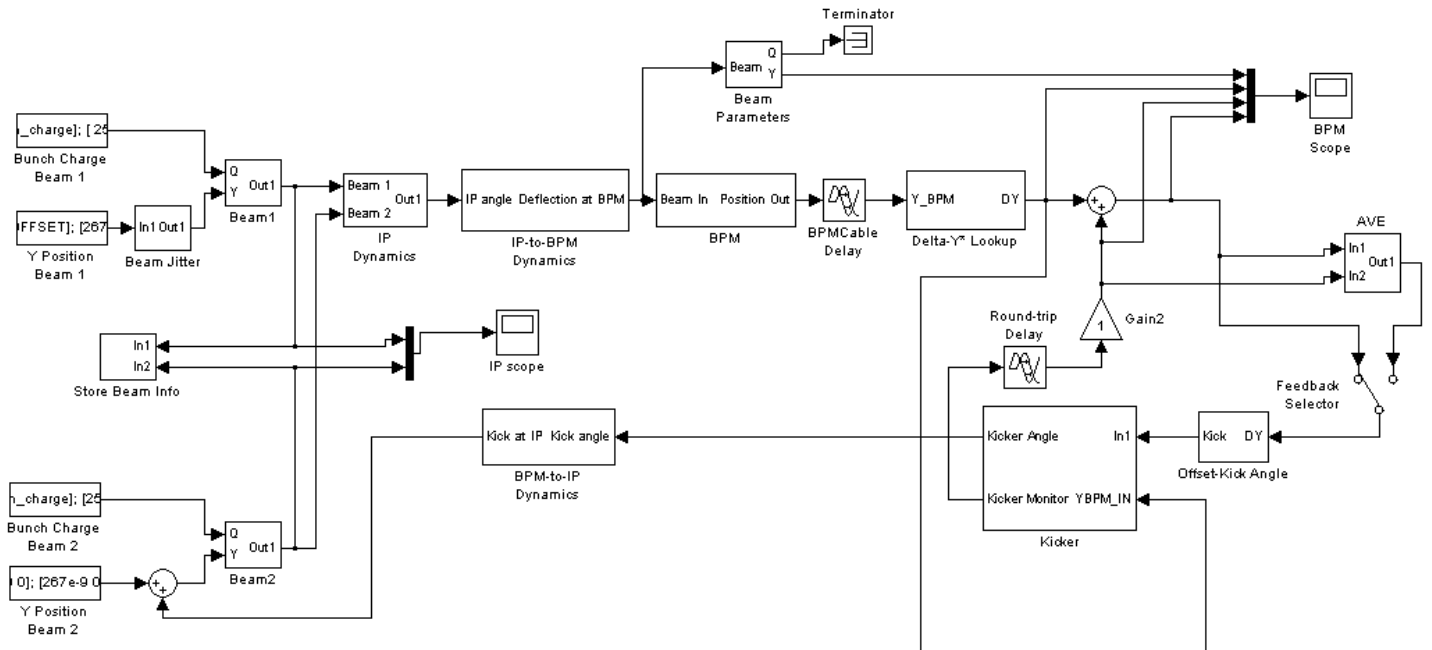
due to FB system components

SIMULATIONS

Set up powerful simulation infrastructure:

- Linac beam transport: **PLACET/LIAR**
- Beam del system xport: **MERLIN/LIAR**
- Beam-beam dynamics/EM backgrounds:
GUINEA PIG
- Feedback model: **SIMULINK/MATLAB**
- IR material/knock-on EM backgrounds:
GEANT
- neutron backgrounds: **FLUKA**

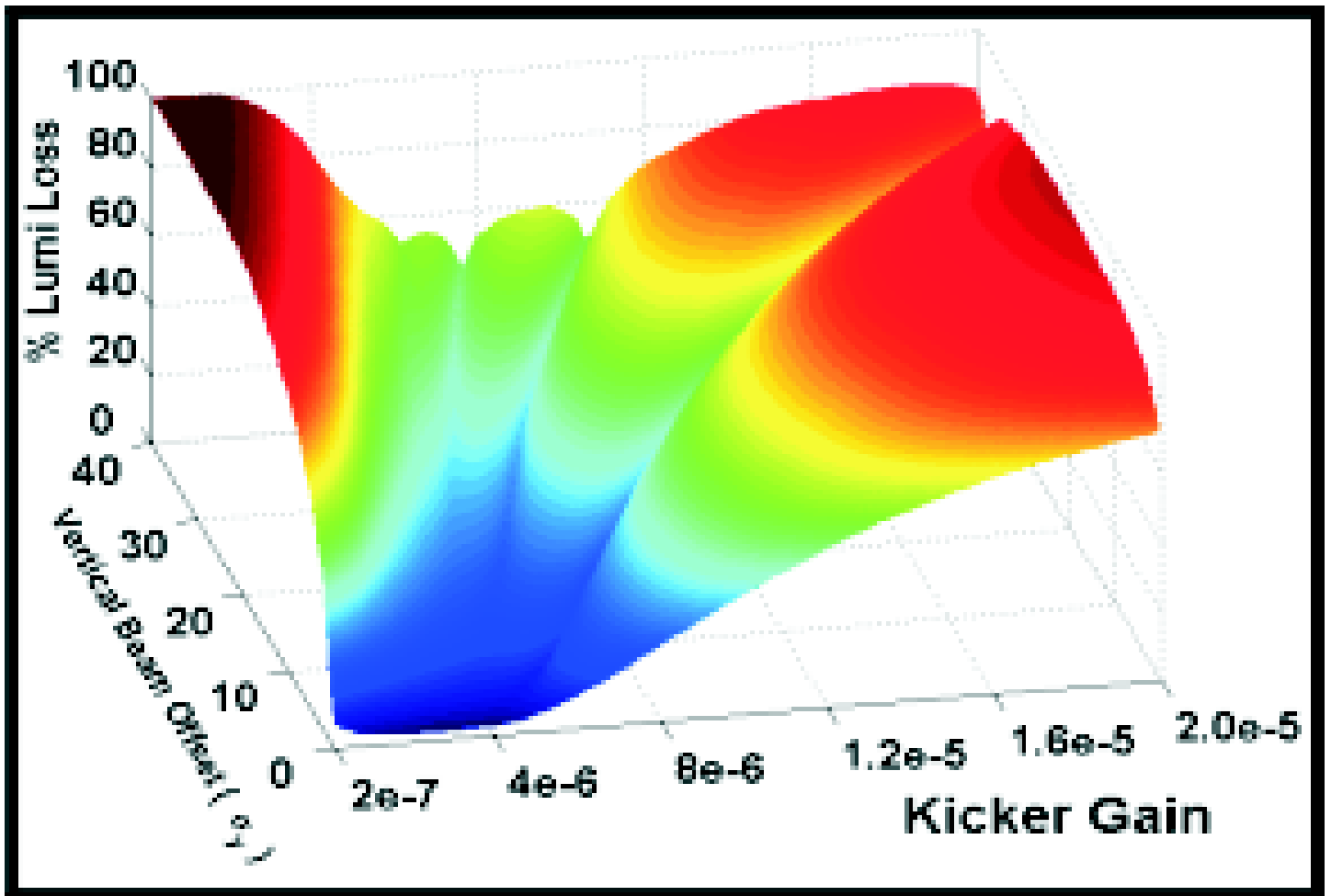
FEEDBACK MODEL



Includes:

- Signal propagation delays
- BPM parameters + response time
- Kicker parameters + response time

SYSTEM PERFORMANCE: THE OFFSET-GAIN PLANE



Choice of gain ‘delicate’:

- ⇒ feed-forward from linac?
- ⇒ adaptive algorithms?
- ⇒ robust algorithms

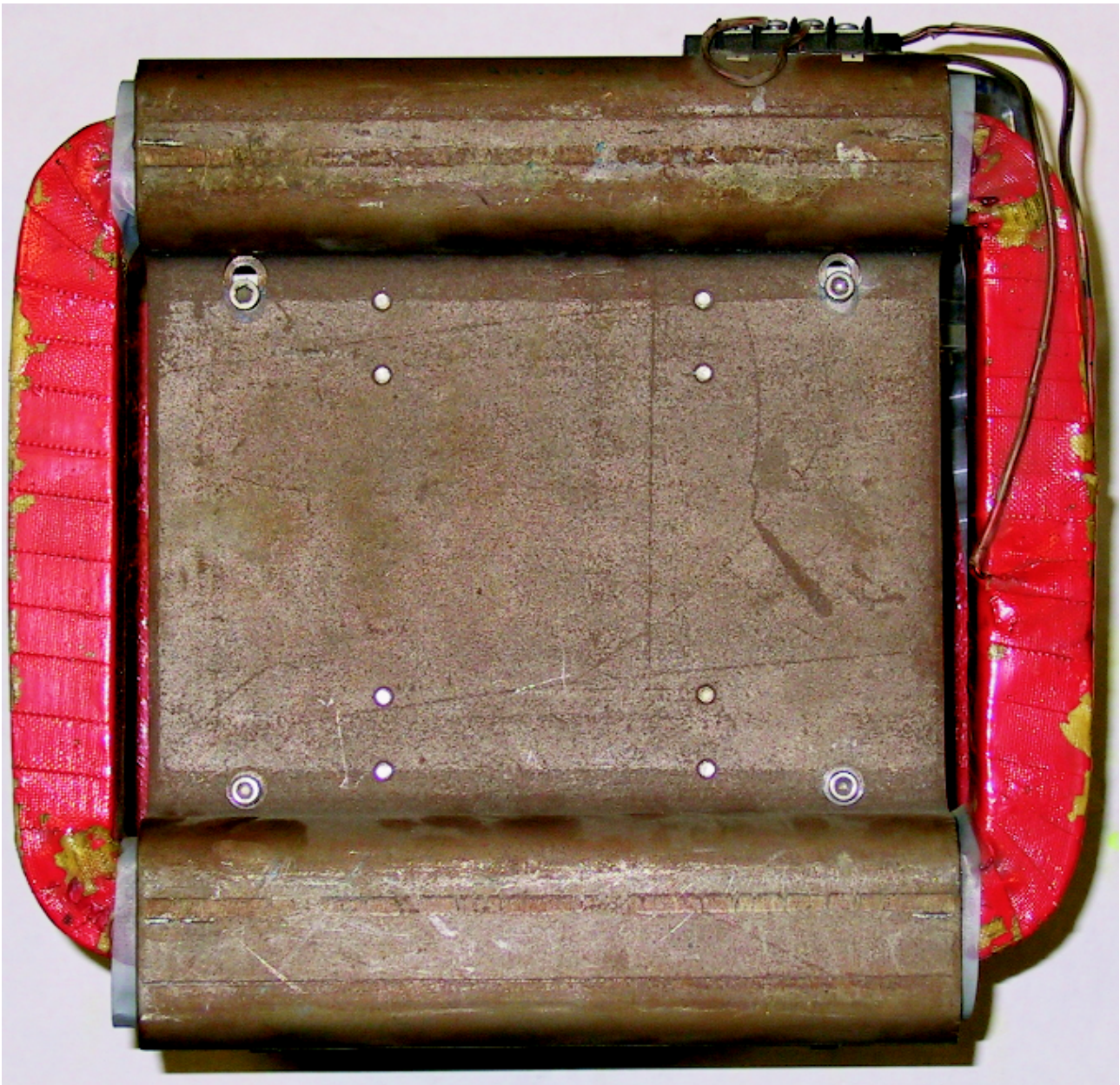
FONT EXPERIMENT OVERVIEW

- ‘Simulate’ NLC/JLC/CLIC beam
using NLCTA 150ns bunchtrain
- ‘Simulate’ ground motion
with dipole magnet
- Measure offset of leading bunches
in fast X-band BPM
- Feedback correction to upstream kicker
- Kick trailing bunches towards nominal
- Check with downstream BPM
- Adjust kicker correction + repeat
- Aim to close loop within 30 ns

DIPOLE OFFSET MAGNET

Reclaimed SLC 'type-4' linac corrector

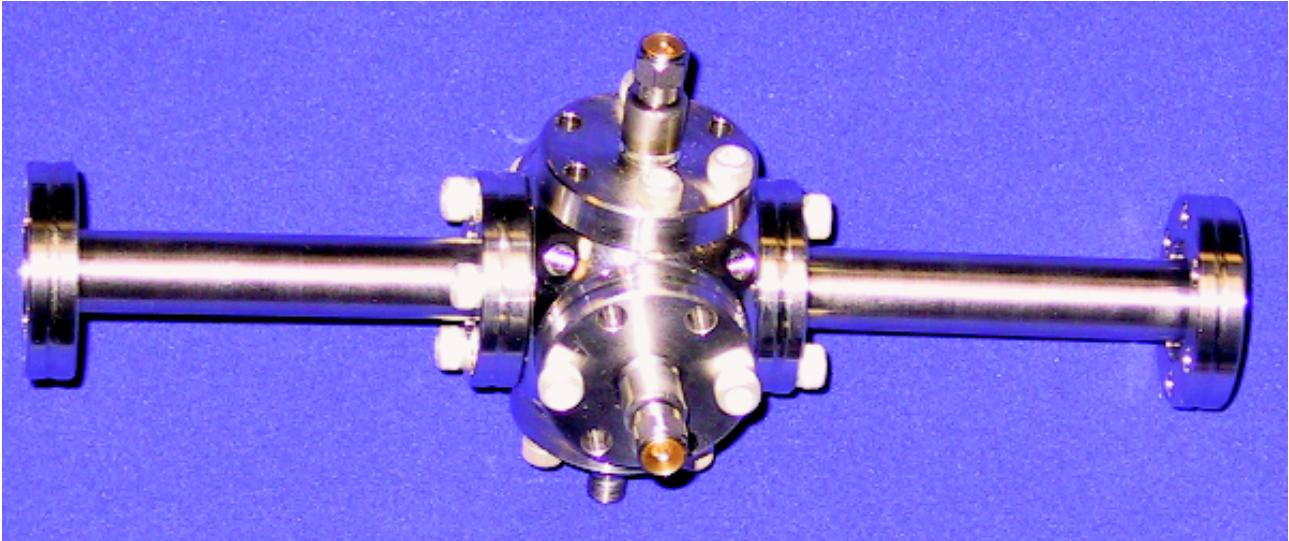
6A peak current \rightarrow 5 mm @ BPM



NEW FAST BEAM POSITION MONITOR

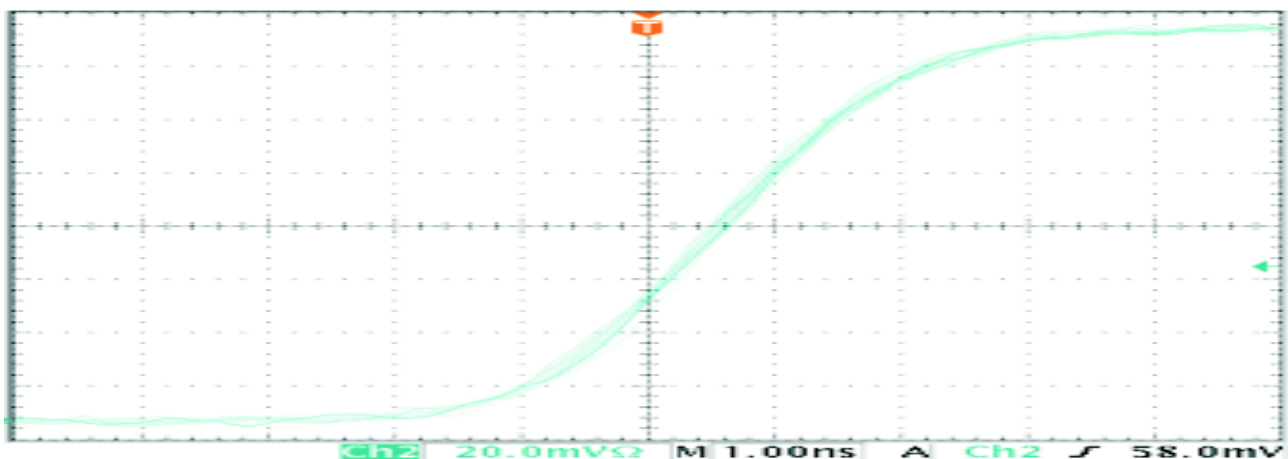
Built new X-band 'button' BPM:

resolution $\sim 10 \mu\text{m}$



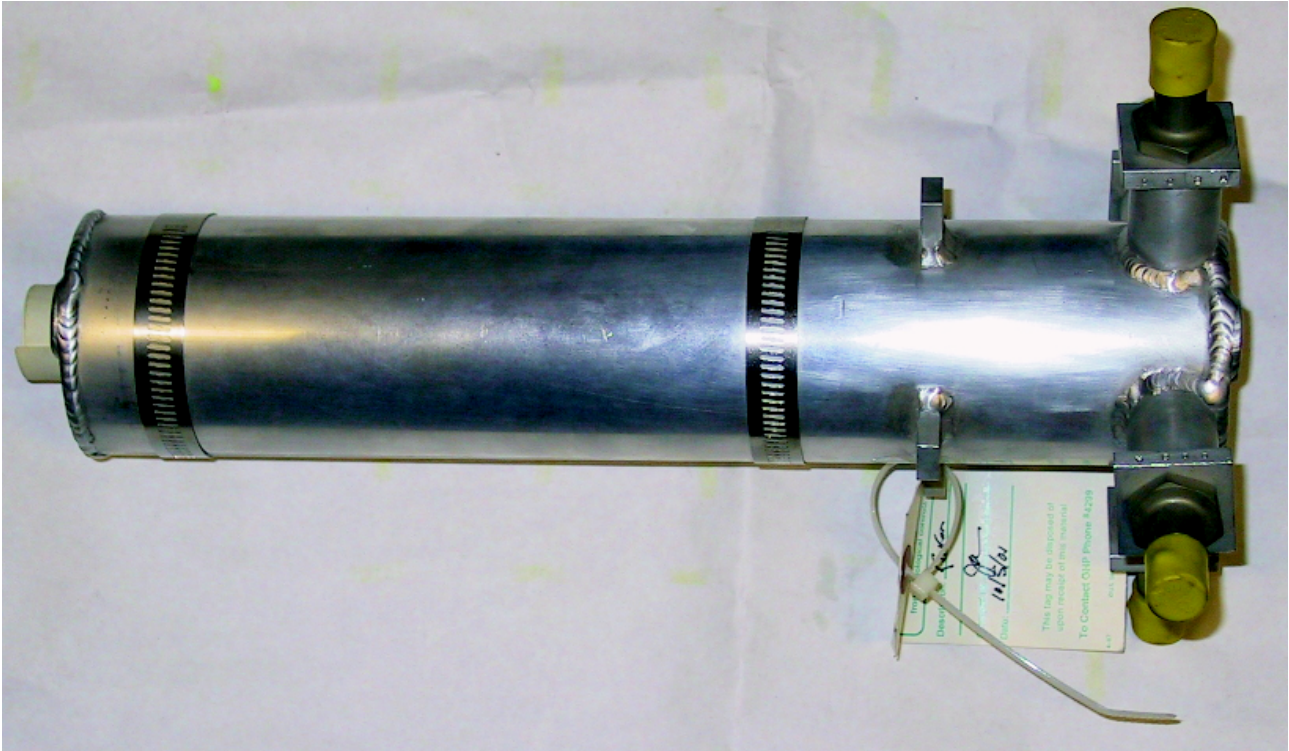
Built prototype BPM processor circuit:

risetime $\sim 3 \text{ ns}$



FAST KICKER

Reclaimed SLC kicker:

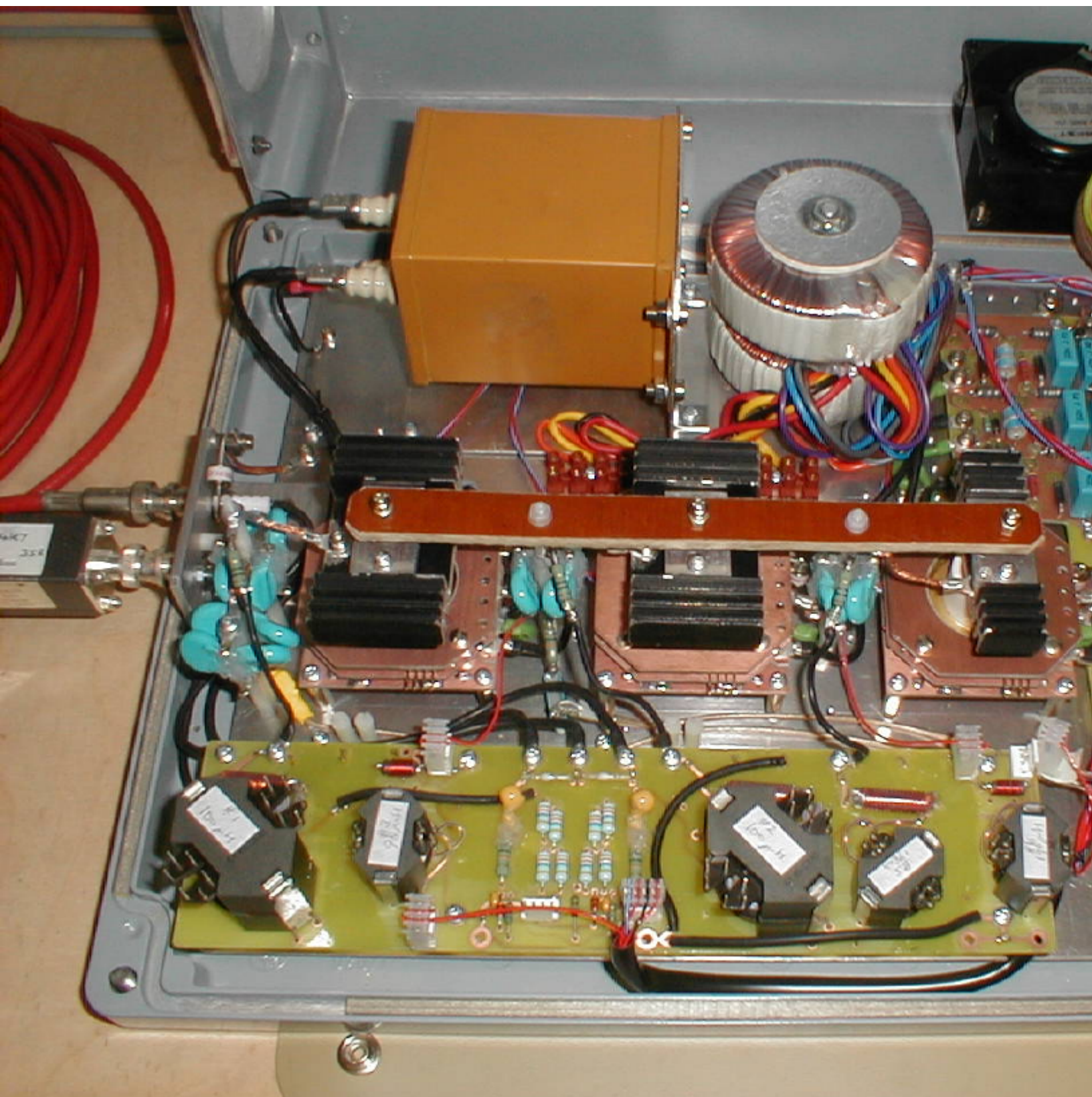


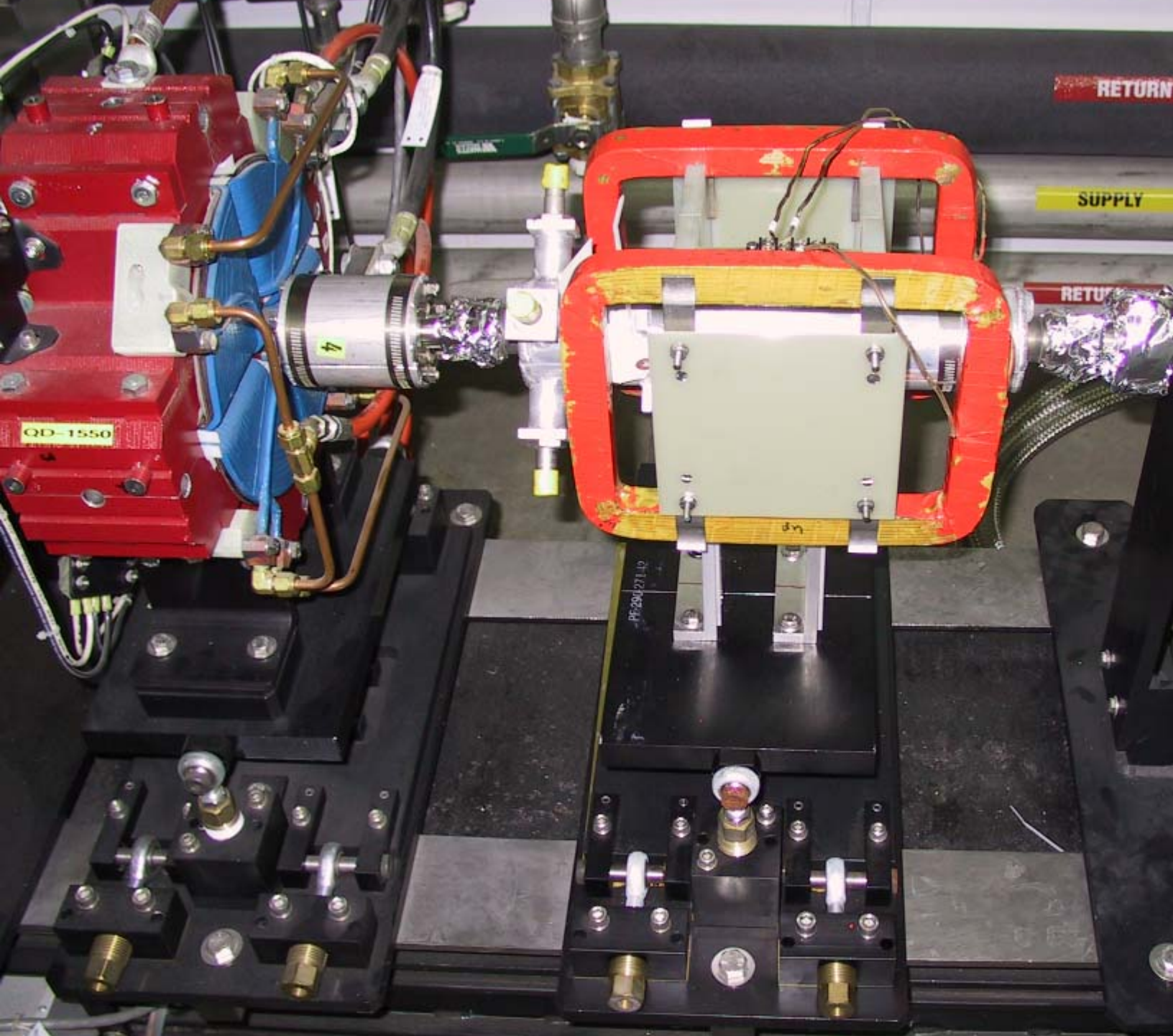
Designed and built kicker driver amplifier:

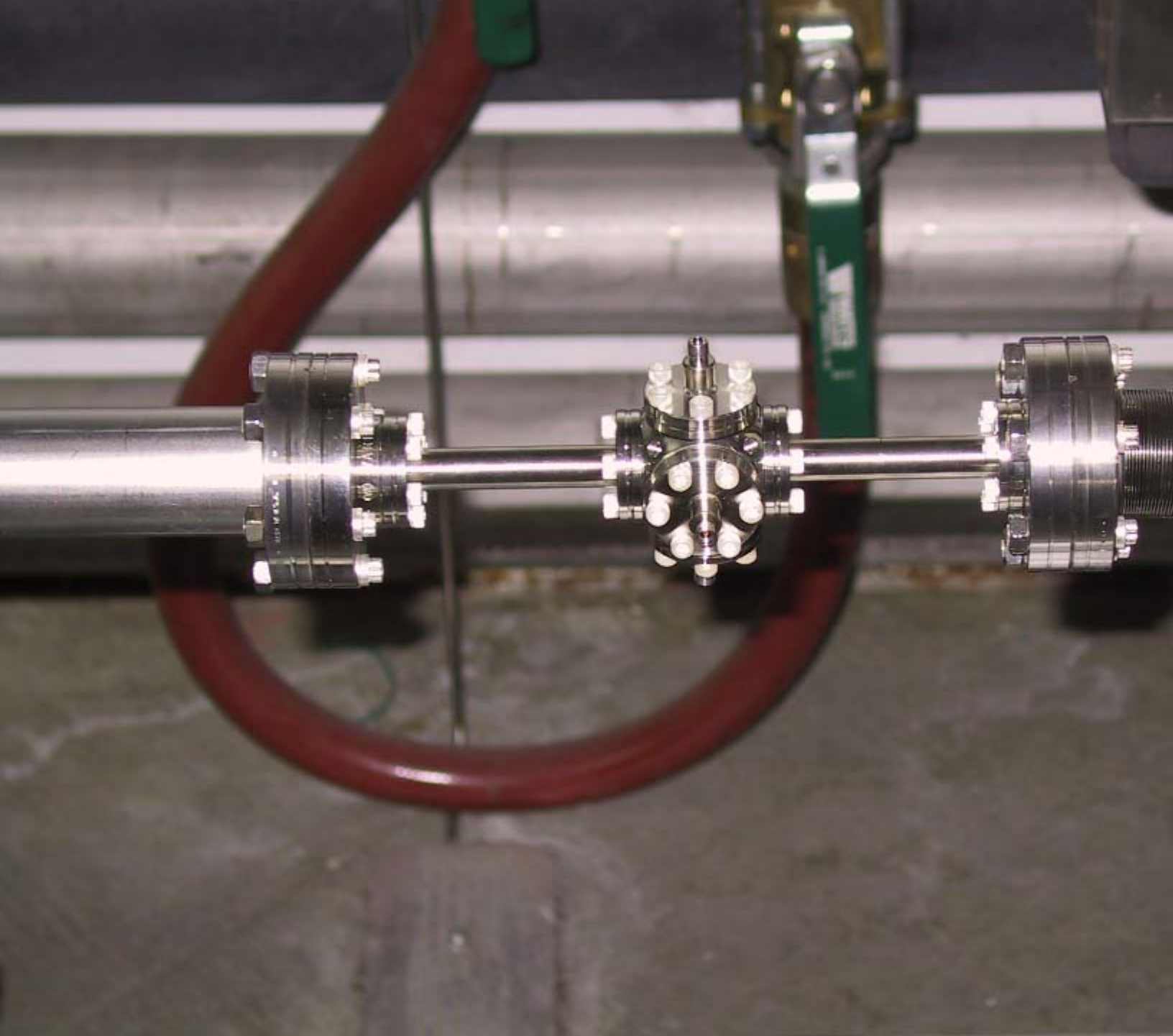
3-stage tube amplifier

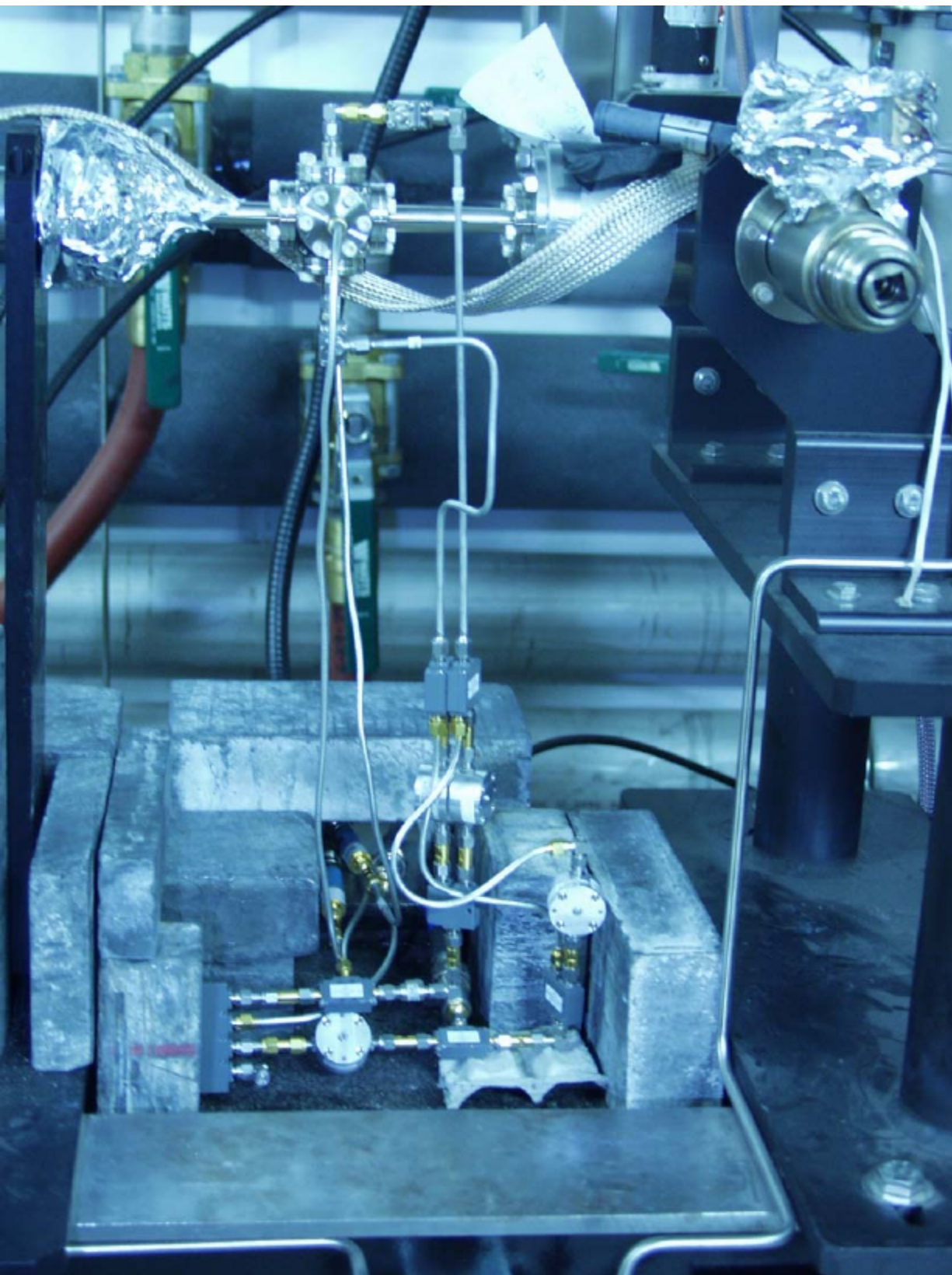
Y690 planar triode tubes

Power \leq 5 kW









AIMS OF FONT1

To correct a deliberately-introduced beam offset on a timescale of 10 ns

Phase 1:

Offset fixed: study gain, timing

Phase 2:

Change offset: study response

Phase 3:

Randomise offset pulse-by-pulse:
pray!

Hope to demonstrate this by Feb. 2003

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