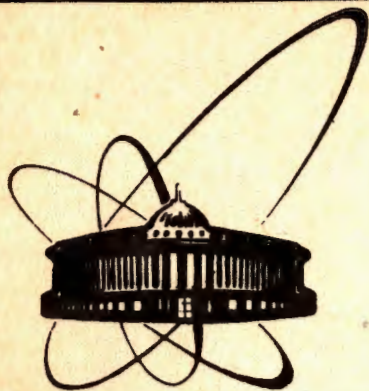


92 - 259



**ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫЙ
ИНСТИТУТ
ЯДЕРНЫХ
ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ
ДУБНА**

E9-92-259

E. A. Perelstein, V. S. Alexandrov, V. K. Antropov,
O. V. Arkhipov, P. F. Beloshitsky, L. V. Bobyleva,
D. I. Kaltchev, V. I. Kazacha, N. Yu. Kazarinov,
V. I. Mironov, L. M. Onischenko, A. N. Sissakjan,
Yu. I. Smirnov, Ts. Vylov

JINR TAU-CHARM FACTORY STUDY

Submitted to XV International Conference on High
Energy Accelerators, Hamburg, Germany, July 20-24,
1992

1992

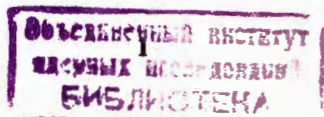
INTRODUCTION

The tau-charm factory is a part of designed JINR storage ring complex, it consists also heavy ion storage rings, a synchrotron light source - 8-10 GeV positron (electron) storage ring (NK-10). The first design considerations were reported in /1,2/. The second variant of JINR tau-charm factory design differs from previous one mainly in the next features. The layout of the electron-positron storage ring complex on the JINR territory was changed. We have changed also the structure scheme of an injection complex and consider now the multi-bunch injection regime instead of the first single-bunch regime operation to simplify the electron source and to exclude the damping ring from the design. The magnet lattice consists an only interaction point in second variant and the flat beam scheme is used.

Now the hybrid variants of a magnetic lattice for possible realization of flat beam and monochromatization schemes are widely discussed/3,4/. A variant is being under consideration at JINR with changing of the emittance of colliding beams and changing of focusing fields in micro-beta insertion/4/. To vary the beam emittance two different phase advances in the regular cells of arcs and additional wigglers were proposed. To increase emittance the wigglers located in dispersion suppressors have used in flat beam scheme. The wigglers located in straight sections have used in monochromatization scheme.

THE ELECTRON-POSITRON STORAGE RING COMPLEX LAYOUT, STRUCTURE SCHEME AND CYCLOGRAMS OF TAU-CHARM FACTORY

Two variants of the electron-positron storage ring complex disposals were studied at JINR. The first tau-charm factory disposal was on the spare territory of the JINR, while sinchrotron radiation source NK-10 was around of the existing laboratory buildings. To meet the short construction time with allowance for the current situation and the infrastructure available, there was an idea to assemble the common preinjector of the tau-charm factory and the NK-10 in the existing linear accelerator building. This variant had failed by reason of existing buildings and civil engineering site. Now the third variant of storage ring complex disposed as the whole on the spare JINR territory (Fig.1) is under examination.



The injection complex consists of a preinjector and a fast booster synchrotron, where electrons and positrons are finally accelerated to the main ring storage energy. The preinjector is expected to be also used for initial acceleration of particles for the NK-10.

The energy at the preinjector output is ≈ 500 MeV and the number of particles must be such that the simultaneous work of the tau-charm factory and the NK-10 ring could be ensured. The injection complex cyclogram: positron flux (N_e) (a) and luminosity (b) time dependencies are shown in Fig.3. The typical times for the electrons are much smaller.

The average luminosity is ensured on the level of 80 % of peak luminosity. The beam lifetime τ is about 210 min and it is determined mainly by particle bremsstrahlung at the injection point. We suppose to obtain vacuum in the storage ring chamber at the level of $2 \cdot 10^{-9}$ Torr.

Due to switching time of the detector $t_{sw} \approx 20$ s the average luminosity has a maximum value for the detector counting time $t_c = 12$ min, that's enough for the refilling of particles in the NK-10.

The positron number in the tau-charm factory must be $4.8 \cdot 10^{12}$ for ensuring of the necessary luminosity value. Then taking in account that the transfer efficiency from the injection complex through the booster into the tau-charm factory is supposed to be 10%, and the filling time is chosen equal to 15 minutes we obtain that the productivity of the injection complex ought to be $5.4 \cdot 10^{10}$ e^+ /s. The positron production resolved efficiency is limited on the reasonable positron energy spread $\approx 1\%$ and emittance acceptable by the booster and is estimated as 0.3%. Therefore the electron flux impinging the conversion target must be about $2 \cdot 10^{13}$ e^- /s. The bunching efficiency will be of the order of 50% and the whole electron flux from the gun must be of $3.7 \cdot 10^{13}$ e^- /s.

PREINJECTOR

The preinjector comprises two resonant travelling-wave linacs with the working frequency about 2856 MHz. One accelerator of energy 200 MeV is to produce positrons in the conversion target of tungsten and the other is to accelerate electrons and positrons up to 500 GeV. The expected positron emittance value is $3 \cdot 10^{-3}$ cm \cdot rad, the energy spread is about 1%. The total length of the preinjector is about 40 m. Microwave power is supplied by klystron amplifiers, which ensure the accelerating gradient up to 25 MeV/m. The pulsed power at the accelerating section input is about 25 MW.

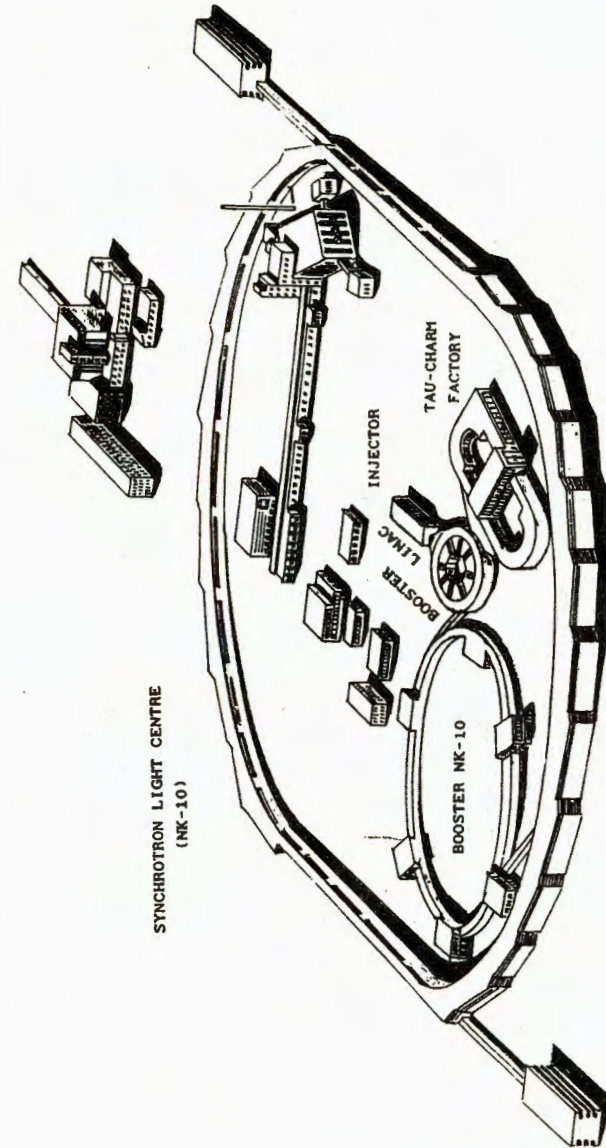


Fig.1. Layout of the JINR storage ring complex.

TAU-CHARM FACTORY

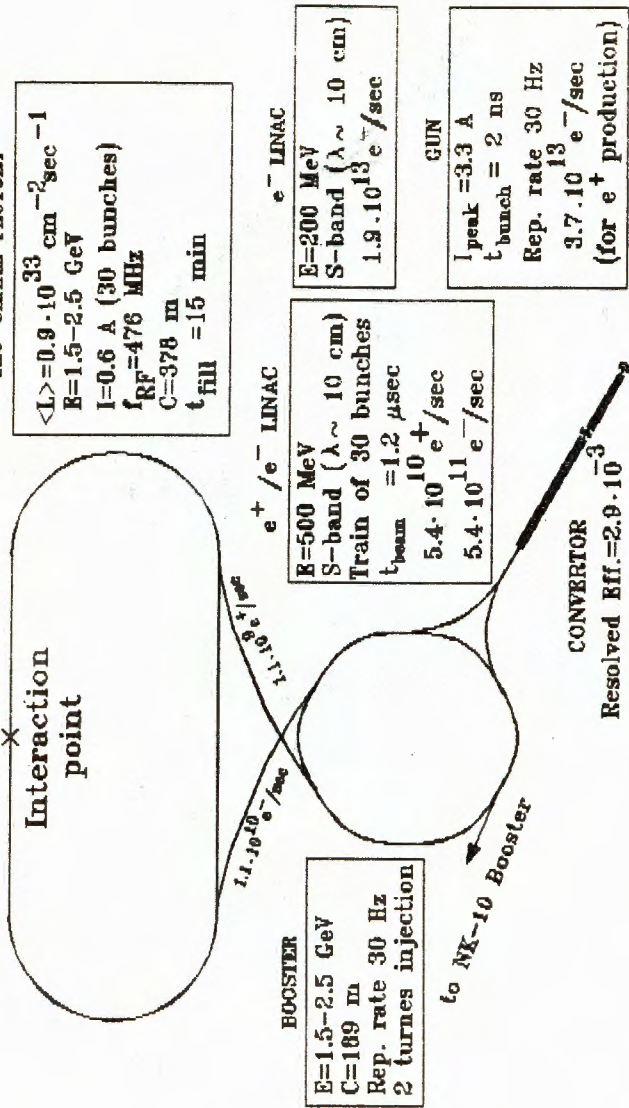


Fig.2. Layout and structure scheme of tau-charm factory.

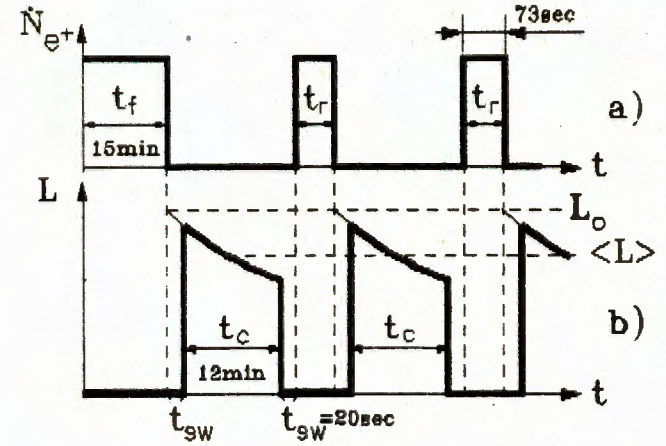


Fig. 3. The injection complex cyclogram: positron flux N_{e^+} from the injection complex (a) and the luminosity variation (b).
 t_f - the positron "full-fill" time;
 t_r - the refilling time;
 t_c - the counting time;
 t_{sw} - the detector switch on/off time;
 $\langle L \rangle$ - the average luminosity.

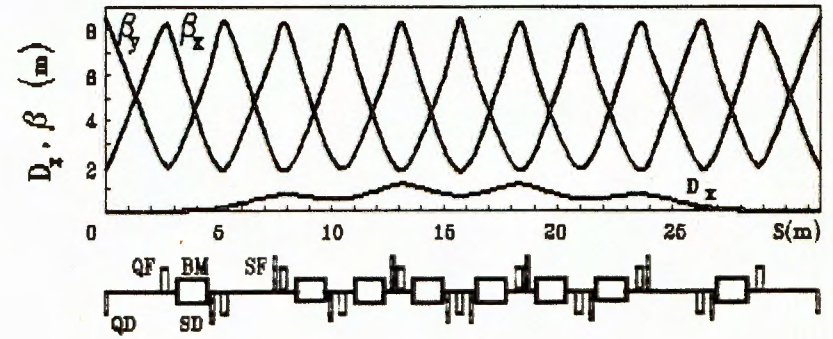


Fig.4. Lattice functions in the booster superperiod.

We suppose to use a quarter-wave transformer (QWT) in order to match the positron beam on the entrance of the second linac. The conversion efficiency will be refined in future designing.

The beam is produced by a grid-controlled gun. Together with the systems of subharmonic and working-frequency bunching, it provides a train of 30 (or 45) bunches with bunch spacing 42 ns, macropulse time duration 1.2 μ s in the case of two-turn injection into the booster (1.85 μ s-three-turn injection) and total charge 6.6 (4.4) nC. The peak current with micropulse length 2 ns is 3.3 (2.2) A. This operating mode of generating multibunch trains is repeated with the frequency 30 Hz.

BOOSTER

The booster synchrotron is designed as the injector of tau-charm factory. It will be used for acceleration of 500 MeV electrons and positrons injected from the preinjector up to the full energy of the tau-charm factory. Its perimeter of 189 m allows to inject into the main ring, in a bunch to bunch, 15 bunches on a single turn. The problems connected with 2 or 3 turn injection into booster are under consideration. With the repetition rate 30 Hz the booster provides 0.6 A positron current to be stored in the tau-charm factory within about 15 minutes and the $10^{33} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ peak luminosity to be effectively maintained.

The magnetic structure of the booster consists of six superperiods, each containing six FODO-type cells. The hexagonal shape of the booster is determined by the disposition of the injection channels in the configuration chosen for the complex. Two long straight sections house injection devices, three others are for extraction to the injection channels of the tau-charm factory and the NK-10 booster. The sixth section houses an RF station.

Every superperiod consists of three standart FODO cells, two cells each containing one bending magnet - dispersion suppressors - and one straight section. The position of focusing and defocusing quadrupoles (QF, QD: $L = 0.3 \text{ m}$, $B'_{\text{max}} = k_1 \cdot B\rho \cong 15 \text{ T/m}$), the H-type bending magnets (BM: $L = 1.3 \text{ m}$, $B_{\text{max}} \cong 0.84 \text{ T}$), sextupoles (SD, SF: $L = 0.15 \text{ m}$, $g_{\text{s max}} = K_2 \cdot B\rho \cong \frac{1}{2} B'' \cong 110 \text{ T/m}^2$) is shown in Fig.4.

The lattice functions for one superperiod are also shown in Fig.3. The horizontal and vertical beta functions (β_x , β_z) have extreme values of 1.8 m and 8.5 m. In the "missing magnet" region the dispersion function of $D_x < 1 \text{ mm}$, its maximum value elsewhere is $D_x = 1.2 \text{ m}$. With a cell length of 5.25 m and tunes of $Q_x = 8.55$ and $Q_z = 8.62$ a natural beam emittance of $\epsilon_0 = 1.2 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ m} \cdot \text{rad}$ is achieved.

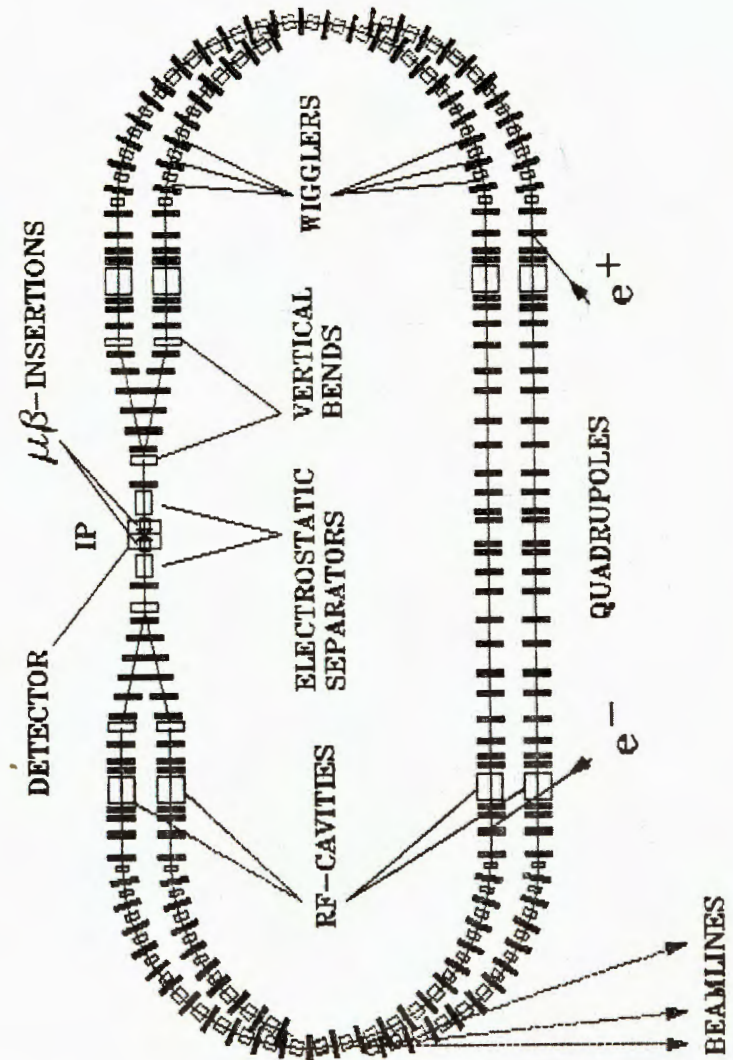


Fig.5. Tau-charm factory storage rings scheme.

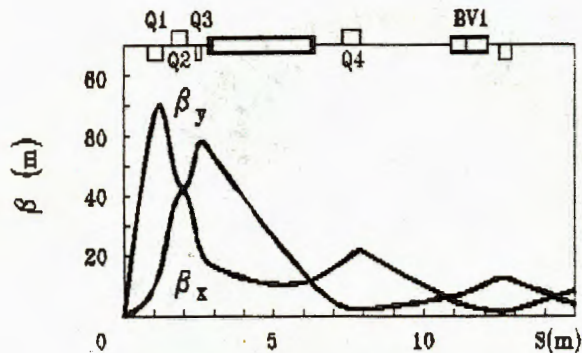


Fig. 6. Lattice functions in interaction region.

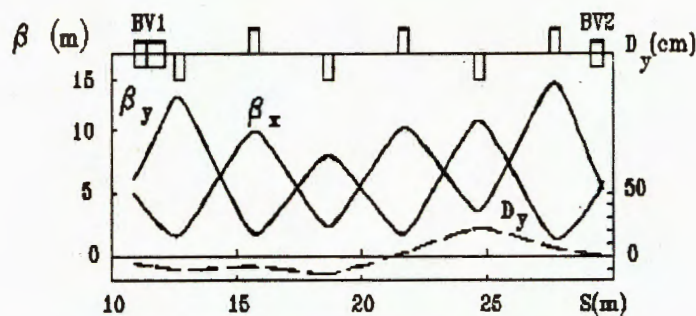


Fig. 7. Lattice functions in slope region.

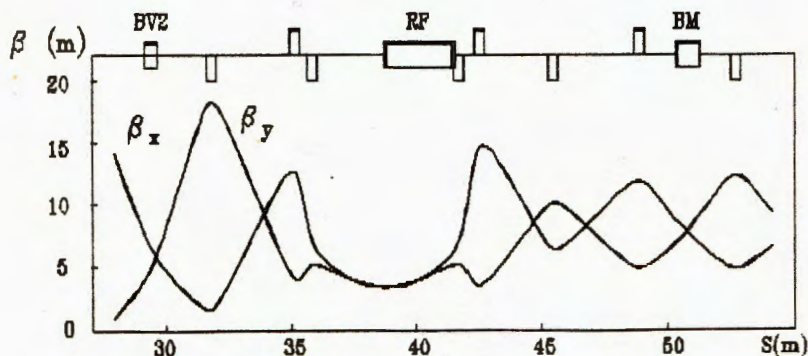


Fig. 8. Lattice functions in RF cavities straight section.

In order to correct chromaticities of $\xi_x = -10.6$ and $\xi_z = -10.4$ two different sextupole families (SF and SD) will be installed near the focusing and defocusing quadrupoles. To avoid a time varying sextupole component, created due to the rising magnet field/5/, we suppose to use nonmetallic vacuum chambers in the dipole magnets.

The main booster parameters are given in Table 1.

Table 1

Beam energy (GeV)	2.5
Emittance (2.5 GeV) ϵ_0 (m.rad)	$1.2 \cdot 10^{-7}$
Nominal current I_e^-/I_e^+ (mA)	6 / 0.6
Energy spread σ_E/E	$7 \cdot 10^{-4}$
Circumference (m)	189.
Repetition rate (Hz)	30
Tunes Q_x / Q_z	8.55 / 8.62
Momentum compaction factor	0.0193
Bending radius ρ (m)	9.93
Damping times $\tau_x / \tau_z / \tau_{\parallel}$ (msec)	9. / 9. / 4.5
Harmonic number	300
Energy loss/turn (MeV)	0.35
RF voltage (MV)	2.5

The booster synchrotron will make use of about 500 MHz RF system. Maximum RF voltage required for acceleration, synchrotron radiation loss compensation and obtaining of suitable longitudinal bunch size of σ_s is also given in Table 1.

MAIN RING

The electron-positron collider comprises two storage rings (see Fig.5), each with a perimeter of 377.8 m. They are 1.3 m vertically distanced. In the middle of 100 m straight section there is a place for an universal detector, which being designed in JINR now. Structurally combined with the detector there are micro-beta insertions (two superconducting triplets) installed symmetrically on the distances 0.8 m about the interaction point to make the vertical β -function be approximately 1 cm at this point. The gradient in the superconducting quadrupoles is about 30 T/m for maximum energy of particles 2.5 GeV. Two quadrupoles have the length 0.5 m, the third one -0.2 m. The lattice functions at interaction region are shown in Fig.6.

The straight sections also house electrostatic separators, magnets of vertical deflection and beam separating lenses, injection devices, RF cavities to compensate synchrotron radiation losses and to maintain the longitudinal bunch dimension less than 1 cm, and dipole wigglers for obtaining the necessary energy spread at energies below 2.2 GeV.

The electric field strength in the separator and the separator length are chosen to make the distance between the bunches about 12.6 m. There are 30 bunches of each component in the ring. We have restricted for electric field strength by 2.5 MV/m to avoid a breakdown, when a large beam current passes through the separator. The separator length was defined as 3.4 m. These parameters of the separator give the vertical deflection at its outer edge of 5.8 mm. The vertical beam size at this point is $\sigma_y \approx 0.43$ mm, so we have vertical bunch separation of $27 \sigma_y$ at parasitic interaction point.

The small value of vertical deflection angle $\theta \approx 3.4$ mrad caused by electrostatic separator is insufficient for effective separation of the beams in two vertically distanced rings. We use additionally a warm lens Q4, placed after separator and have the vertical deflection on the entrance of the first vertical bend magnet about 40 mm. Another positive fact of using lens Q4 is the reducing of critical energy of radiated photons and as a result background decreasing at I.P. compared with those when there is vertical bend instead Q4. In our choice the maximum energy have the photons produced on the first vertical bend (critical energy - 0.5 KeV), the whole radiation power at I.P. region is estimated as 100 W. The lattice functions for vertical separation region are shown in Fig.7.

For RF cavities straight section lattice functions are shown in Fig.8. To decrease beam interaction with transverse modes of RF cavities the β values were minimized by using of doublets.

The design of the tau-charm factory radio frequency system meets the strict requirements of providing single-bunch and multi-bunch stability of the beams. Superconducting cavities of a type as suggested for B-factory in CESR/6/ are planned to be used together with special measures for suppression of the modes higher than the basic one. The radio frequency system for the tau-charm factory must compensate the particle energy losses arising from the synchrotron radiation and HOM excitation in RF-cavities (SR losses power is equal to 174 kW for particle energy 2.2 GeV). RF system consists of four super-conducting acceleration cavities (per one ring), which are placed at the ends of the long straight sections. Each cavity consists

of three cells. The radio frequency is chosen equal to 476 MHz. It provides the single- and multi-bunch beam stabilities with the help of the feed back systems. The choice of this frequency also permits to maintain the necessary longitudinal bunch dimensions under achievable accelerating voltage in the superconducting cavities.

Table 2

Energy at maximum luminosity, GeV	2.2
Maximum energy, GeV	2.5
Luminosity, $\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$	$1.1 \cdot 10^{33}$
Number of interaction points	1
Beam lifetime, hours	3.5
Circumference, m	378
Momentum compaction	0.0351
Natural emittance, nm	482
Energy spread	$5.87 \cdot 10^{-4}$
RF frequency, MHz	476
RF voltage, MV	18
Harmonic number	600
Bunch length, mm	7.5
Bunch spacing, m	12.6
Number of bunches	30
Total current, mA	614
SR energy loss, keV/turn	201
Synchrotron radiation power, kW	123
Damping times $\tau_{x,y} / \tau_E$, ms	27/14
Horizontal beta at interaction point, m	0.20
Vertical beta at interaction point, m	0.01
Horizontal beam size at interaction point, μ	303
Vertical beam size at interaction point, μ	15
Beam-beam parameter	0.035

The longitudinal bunch size is equal to 7 mm for the total RF-voltage amplitude about 18 MV.

Each arc of the tau-charm factory has 12 cells with periodicity of FODO type with a 60-degree phase gain in each. The regular part includes 6 cells with a bending angle of 10 deg. at each magnet, and two dispersion suppression sections, each containing 3

cells with a half bending angle at a magnet. In the dispersion suppression sections there are wigglers to adjust emittance. Using wigglers with magnetic field $B=1.7$ T and total length $l_w = 5.2$ m we can keep longitudinal beam size constant and emittance changing $\sim E^2$.

Chromaticity is corrected by two families of sextupole lenses arranged in a standard way. The dynamic aperture calculated for $\delta p=0$ with code MAD8 after minimization of the influences of the most dangerous third order resonances by decreasing of lattice function beating in dispersion suppressor is equal $37 \sigma_x$ and $37 \sigma_y$.

The design of the aluminum vacuum chamber in a bending magnet and synchrotron radiation absorbers allows to localize the gas loading at the high vacuum pumps disposal. The desorption stimulated by synchrotron radiation is the main source of gas loading in the vacuum chamber. Using the combined high productive sputter ion pumps and titanium sublimation ones provides the needed pressure in the vacuum chamber about $2 \cdot 10^{-9}$ Torr. The pump limit pressure is better than $7 \cdot 10^{-11}$ Torr and the pumping rate about 10^3 l/s. The installation of distributed NEG strips is also supposed to improve the vacuum.

The basic parameters of the tau-charm factory are given in Table 2.

REFERENCES

1. V.S.Alexandrov, V.K.Antropov, O.V.Arhipov et.al., JINR tau-charm considerations. IEEE Particle Accelerator Conference, San-Francisco, Calif., 1991, v.1, p.195.
2. JINR c-tau factory. Proceedings of Workshop on JINR c-tau factory. JINR E1, 9, 13-92-98, Dubna, 1992.
3. A.Faus-Golfe and J.Le Duff. A versatile lattice for a tau-charm factory that includes a monochromatization scheme. Preprint LAL/RT 92-01, Orsay, 1992.
4. P.F.Beloshitsky. Notes to a tunable lattice for realization flat beam and monochromatization schemes of tau-charm factory. Preprint JINR, E9-92-187, Dubna, 1992.
5. ESRF.Fundamental phase Report. B.P.220-38043 Grenoble Cedex, 1987,p.CIII.224-CIII.247.
6. K.Berkelman et.al., A conceptual Design for a B-factory Based on CESR, CLNS, 91-1074, Cornell, 1991.

Received by Publishing Department
on June 19, 1992.

Перельштейн Э.А. и др.
О проектировании с-тау фабрики в ОИЯИ

E9-92-259

С-тау фабрика входит в проектируемый в ОИЯИ комплекс накопительных колец. Для достижения высокой средней светимости проведено дальнейшее изучение инжекционного комплекса и основного кольца. Рассмотрены вопросы динамики пучка, проектирования магнитной структуры, понижения фона в месте встречи и т.д. Новый вариант основного кольца содержит одно место встречи. Приводится анализ различных систем. Рассматривается предложение гибридной схемы, позволяющее реализовать варианты плоского пучка и схемы монохроматизации в одной установке.

Работа выполнена в Лаборатории ядерных проблем ОИЯИ.

Препринт Объединенного института ядерных исследований. Дубна 1992

Perełstein E.A. et al.
JINR Tau-Charm Factory Study

E9-92-259

The tau-charm factory is a part of designed JINR storage-ring complex. The further study of an injection complex and main ring were performed to reach the high level average luminosity. The questions of the beam dynamics, magnetic lattice designing, low background problem, etc. are examined. The second variant of the main ring has an only interaction point. The more detailed analysis of various systems is given. The proposal of a hybrid scheme for realization both flat beam and monochromatization scheme variants in only machine is considered.

The investigation has been performed at the Laboratory of Nuclear Problems, JINR.

Preprint of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research. Dubna 1992