

SUPERCONDUCTING MAGNET NEEDS FOR THE ILC*

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Abstract

The ILC Reference Design Report was completed early in February 2007. The Magnet Systems Group was formed to translate magnetic field requirements into magnet designs and cost estimates for the Reference Design. As presently configured, the ILC will have more than 13,000 magnetic elements of which more than 2300 will be based on superconducting technology. This paper will describe the major superconducting magnet needs for the ILC as presently determined by the Area Systems Groups, responsible for beam line design, working with the Magnet Systems Group. The superconducting magnet components include Main Linac quadrupoles, Positron Source undulators, Damping Ring wigglers, a complex array of Final Focus superconducting elements in the Beam Delivery System, and large superconducting solenoids in the e^+ and e^- Sources, and the Ring to Main Linac lines.

INTRODUCTION

Work on the ILC Reference Design Report [1] (RDR) began in January 2006 with the formation of an RDR structure to carry out the effort. The RDR structure included three main components: Area Systems, Technical Systems, and Global Systems. The Area Systems Groups represent the major accelerator beamline functions: e^- and e^+ Sources; Damping Rings; Ring to Main Linac (RTML); Main Linac; and the Beam Delivery System (BDS). The Technical Systems Groups included Vacuum Systems; Magnet Systems; Cryomodule; Cavity Package; RF Power; Instrumentation; Dumps and

Collimators; and Accelerator Physics. Finally, Global Systems Groups was composed of Commissioning, Operations & Reliability; Control System; Cryogenics; Conventional Facilities and Siting; and Installation. A schematic view of the ILC is shown in Fig. 1 with the major components labeled by Area System.

For magnets, requirements for beam line elements were developed by the Area Systems groups; lists of magnet strengths, apertures, allowed lengths ("slot length"), field quality, and other specifications were provided to the Magnet Systems Group. The Magnet Group reviewed the requirements and worked with the Area Systems in revising the requirements as needed. Magnetic elements are specified based on the requirements at specific lattice locations, and due to the complexities of the lattice, this can result in a sizeable number of different magnet types. The Magnet Group reviewed the individual magnet specifications and wherever possible, proposed a common magnet "style" which would satisfy the requirements for several of the individual magnets and reduce the total number of magnets to be designed.

For most of the machine, certainly those elements after the Damping Rings, the beam sizes are very small and hence the magnet field quality requirements are not particularly challenging. (The Damping Rings field qualities are 'typical' storage ring requirements: field uniformities of a few parts in 10^{-4} of the central field are necessary.) However, there are several other very challenging requirements for the magnets to meet for the ILC to be successful.

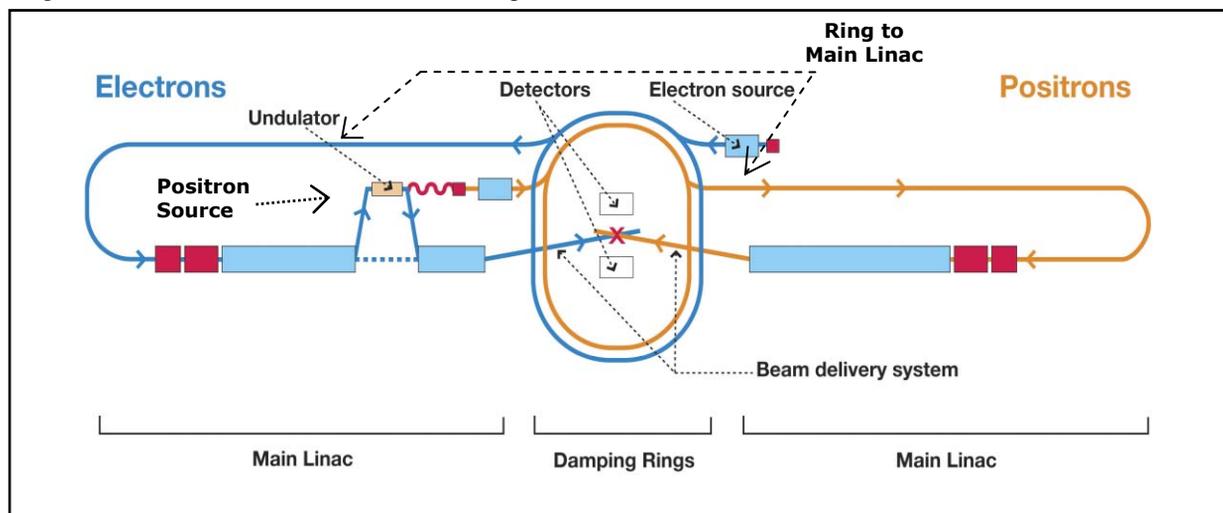


Figure 1: Schematic view of the ILC with major components identified by Area System names.

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The major requirements which the magnets must meet are: alignment, mechanical and magnetic stability and reproducibility, reliability, stray field limits for magnets near superconducting RF cavities, and cost.

Alignment. To maintain the extremely small beam sizes (~6 nm x ~600 nm, nominal) required for collision, active correction is required for the beam at the quadrupoles. High precision beam position monitors (BPM's) will be mounted with each quadrupole and beam-based alignment schemes [2] will determine the beam position with respect to the quadrupole center. In the BDS, offsets will be corrected by high precision mechanical movers on which the quadrupoles are mounted; in the other areas, horizontal and vertical dipole correctors mounted with the quadrupole will be used to move the beam.

Stability and Reproducibility. The center of quadrupoles and higher order elements must remain stable over time and with changes in magnet strength. The field obtained at a given current must also be stable with respect to the magnet powering history. These requirements translate into mechanical stability in all magnets, controlling hysteretic behavior in the magnet steel, and magnetization current effects in superconducting magnets.

Reliability. A mean time between failures (MTBF) of the order of $>10^7$ hours [3] is required for individual magnets to meet the overall availability assigned. To achieve this value for MTBF, every aspect of magnet design, fabrication and operation will be scrutinized in a series of FMEA (Failure Modes and Effect Analysis) studies for a few representative magnets.

Stray Field. For magnets adjacent to superconducting radio frequency (SCRF) cavities, there are stringent limits on the field strength at the surface of the cavity. The present requirements are $<10 \mu\text{T}$ when the cavities are cold, and $<1 \mu\text{T}$ when warm [4], to prevent degradation of cavity performance.

Cost. The magnet designs must meet all specifications while minimizing the total cost of the magnet system. A balance between design, fabrication, and installation costs with those of operation must be determined.

These requirements were important considerations in developing the design approach and cost estimates for the RDR. A summary of the ILC magnet components for the RDR is given in Table 1. In the RDR configuration, there are more than 13000 magnets in total, of which approximately 2300 are superconducting. (Note: individually powered coils in a single magnet assembly have been counted as separate magnets. For example, the superconducting dipole correctors in the Main Linac have both vertical and horizontal steering coils and thus are counted as two magnets.)

Due to the additional cost and complexity of most superconducting magnets, a significant effort is already underway in various R&D programs to develop the first prototypes or proof of principle for several of the major superconducting magnet systems. These will be discussed in the sections which follow.

ILC SUPERCONDUCTING MAGNETS

There are superconducting magnets in each of the ILC machine areas. In this section, we discuss the major superconducting magnet systems required, their specifications, and a brief discussion of present status.

Table 1: ILC RDR Magnet Summary Table (250GeV X 250GeV – 14 December 2006)

Magnet Type	Grand Totals		Sources		Damping Rings		2	2	2
	Styles	Quantity	e-	e+	e-	e+	RTML Qty	Linacs Qty	BeamDel Qty
Dipole	22	1356	25	157	134	134	716	0	190
Normal Cond Quad	37	4182	93	871	823	823	1368	0	204
Sextupole	7	1050	0	32	504	504	0	0	10
Normal Cond Solenoid	3	50	12	38	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Cond Corrector	9	4047	0	871	540	540	2032	0	64
Pulsed/Kickers/Septa	11	227	0	19	46	46	52	0	64
NC Octupole/Muon Spoilers	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Room Temp. Magnets	92	10920	130	1988	2047	2047	4168	0	540
Supercond Quad	16	715	16	51	0	0	56	560	32
Supercond Sextupole	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Supercond Octupole	3	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Supercond Corrector	14	1374	32	102	0	0	84	1120	36
Supercond Solenoid	4	16	2	2	0	0	8	0	4
Supercond Wiggler	1	160	0	0	80	80	0	0	0
Supercond Undulator	1	42	0	42	0	0	0	0	0
Superconducting Magnets	43	2333	50	197	80	80	148	1680	98
Overall Totals	135	13253	180	2185	2127	2127	4316	1680	638

Main Linac Quadrupoles and Correctors

Of the roughly 2300 superconducting magnets in the RDR, nearly 1700 are the quadrupoles and steering dipoles associated with the Main Linac cryomodules. There are also accelerating sections in the e^+ and e^- sources, and the RTML; the focusing quadrupoles and dipole correctors in these areas will be similar to those in the Main Linac but with strengths appropriate to lower beam energies. Table 2 lists requirements for the Main Linac quadrupole; the maximum field strength corresponds to a beam energy of 250 GeV.

Table 2: Main Linac Quadrupole Requirements.

Magnetic Requirements	
Maximum Field Strength	54 T/m
Integrated Field Strength	36 T
Field Non-Uniformity (B_n/B_{fund})	$<3.e-4$ at $r_{ref}=5$ mm
Spatial Requirements	
Slot Length	660 mm
Bore diameter	90 mm
Beam pipe	78 mm
Alignment Tolerances (installation)	
Position (magnetic center)	0.3 mm rms
Pitch, yaw, roll (magnetic axis)	0.3 mrad
Alignment Tolerances (beam based)	
Position (magnetic center)	~ 1 μ m
Pitch, yaw, roll (magnetic axis)	<0.3 mrad

The cryomodule layout is based on the design of the DESY TESLA cryomodule [5]. One significant change from the earlier DESY cryomodule is the re-location of the quadrupole-corrector-BPM assembly from the end of the module to the middle where it sits under the central support post. Fig. 2 shows an early conceptual layout of the magnet package mounted under the central support.

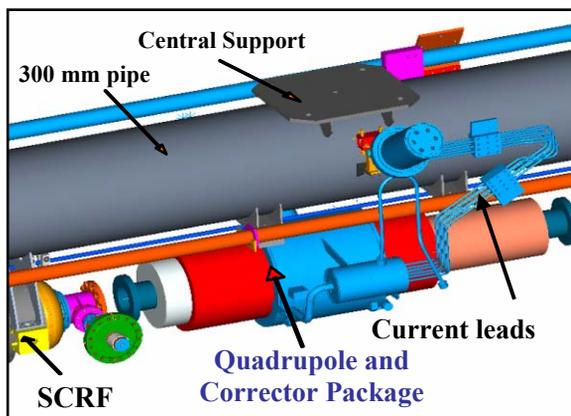


Figure 2: Conceptual layout of a quadrupole-corrector-BPM assembly mounted at the center of a cryomodule.

The critical requirements for the quadrupole and corrector system are the stability and reproducibility of the magnetic center and the field gradient. The use of beam-based alignment requires that the quadrupole gradient remain independent of corrector strengths as well as controlling hysteretic behavior in the quadrupole windings.

An earlier model of a similar quadrupole which included nested correction coils was developed by CIEMAT (Spain) for the TESLA Test Facility[6] and is soon to be the subject of a magnetic stability study at SLAC [7]. R&D programs for ILC specific designs are presently under way at Fermilab [8] and KEK. [9]

Damping Ring Wigglers

The Damping Rings play a crucial role in the ILC accelerator chain: they must accept and reduce the large emittances of the incoming e^- and e^+ beams to required levels within the 200 ms interval between machine pulses. To achieve the short damping times required, roughly 200 m of superconducting wigglers are used in each ring. The wigglers are based on the Cornell CESR-c design [10] and operate at 4.5 K. The design is “superferric” with the superconductor wound around the outside of the iron pole pieces (see Fig. 3). Due to the large synchrotron radiation load, the wiggler vacuum chamber is designed as a “warm bore insert” with integral cooling, which is an independent mechanical assembly. The total absorbed power per wiggler is 26 kW.

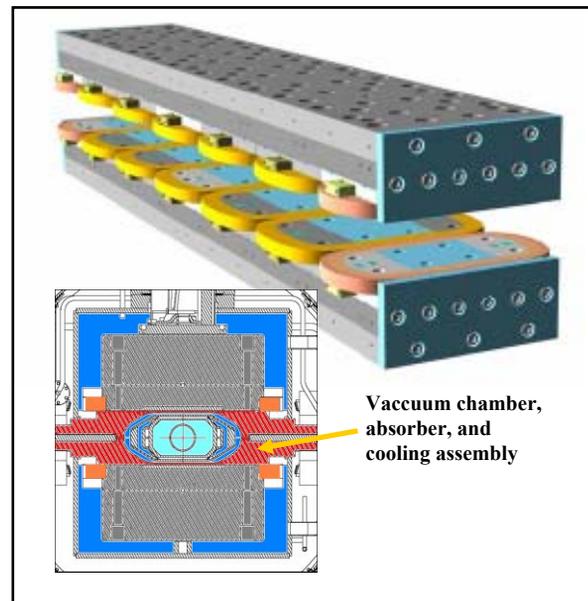


Figure 3: Modified CESR-c wiggler design; the details of the vacuum chamber, absorber, and cooling channels are visible in the insert.

The RDR wiggler design differs from the CESR-c design in length: the CESR-c design was 1.3m in length, the ILC version is 2.5m. Other wiggler parameters were essentially the same. A total of 160 superconducting wiggler magnets (80 per ring) will be required.

Beyond the RDR design, an increase in the gap is being considered to allow more space to handle the synchrotron radiation load and design details will be reviewed to provide a simplified assembly. The parameters of an ILC optimized wiggler design are found in Table 3.

Table 3: Parameters for an ILC Optimized CESR-c Wiggler.

Parameter	Unit	Value
Peak Field	T	1.95
Number of poles		12
Total length	m	1.68
Period	m	0.32
PoleWidth	cm	23.8
Gap Height	cm	8.6
$\Delta B/B_0$ at $x = 10\text{mm}$		6.0×10^{-4}
Coil Current	A	141
Beam Energy	GeV	5

e⁺ Source Undulator

The positrons are created by pair production from an intense photon beam impinging on a metal target. To produce photons of the energy required, high energy electrons are necessary. Instead of a separate high energy electron source, a helical undulator will be installed in the Main Linac electron beam at the 150 GeV point. The helical undulator generates twice the synchrotron radiation power per period compared to a planar undulator and it also produces polarized photons which results in longitudinally polarized positrons.

The design of the undulator presents many challenges. The short periods require high fields which pushes limits of technology. The narrow apertures require very tight tolerances to maintain alignment. The undulator will have a cold (4 K) bore tube: heat loads to the conductor must be kept low. The very small aperture makes the use of conventional vacuum pumps impossible. The undulator must have minimal impact on the electron beam while removing energy from the electrons.

A cut-away drawing of an undulator module revealing its major components is shown in Fig. 4, while Table 4 lists the main specifications for the undulator at the time of the RDR.



Figure 4: Details of the design of an undulator module. Undulator development has been underway in Europe by the HeLiCal collaboration [11]. A double helical coil, wound on a 6.35 mm diameter Cu tube, with an inner diameter of 5.85 mm, provides a helical transverse field. Successful tests of several prototypes have resulted in the choice for the RDR design [12]. A complete undulator

module as listed in Table 4 is presently under construction in the UK and will be complete by the end of 2007.

A similar design is being pursued at Cornell (Mikhailichenko and Tigner [13]) with a slightly larger beam tube aperture and modified coil end geometry.

Table 4: Summary of Undulator Specifications.

Parameter	Value
On axis field	0.86 T
Peak to peak variation	<1%
Period	11.5 mm
Nominal Current	~250 A (80% of short sample)
SC wire	NbTi 0.4mm dia., SC:Cu ratio 0.9:1
Winding Cross Section	7 wires wide x 8 high
Number per module	2
Length of magnetic field	2 x 1.74 m
Number of modules	42

BDS Superconducting Magnets

The interaction region (IR) is complicated: even in the 14mrad crossing angle configuration (as compared the 2mrad option), the incoming and outgoing beams are in very close proximity. The presence of a detector with a strong solenoidal field adds further complications to the design of the beam line. In the RDR two detector “push-pull” scenario, elements of the beam line are captured with the detectors and must move with them.

The beam position must be exceptionally stable – the beam vertical width is less than 10 nm – for collisions to occur, which requires extremely high mechanical and magnetic stability of the final focus elements. There are significant radiation loads from interactions, “beamstrahlung” and the disrupted beams which add further design constraints.

The IR has been continuously evolving with significant changes taking place during the RDR period. Brett Parker (BNL), responsible for the design of these superconducting magnets, has been providing novel solutions to meet the many challenging constraints in this area [14]. Fig. 5 displays a conceptual layout of the final focus region elements as arranged in two separate cryostats in the RDR design.

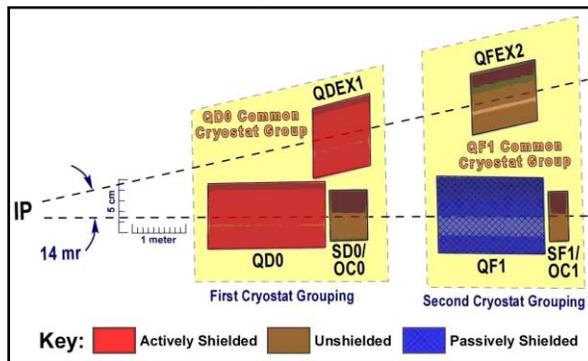


Figure 5: Conceptual layout of the IR superconducting magnet assemblies; the first group, labeled “First Cryostat Grouping”, moves with the detector

Other superconducting magnets in the BDS include a dipole – “detector integrated dipole” – located around the intersection point on the outer support cylinder of the solenoid to compensate for the vertical deflection of the incoming beam, which is at an angle to the solenoid axis; and octupole correctors - “tail-folding octupoles” - which are upstream of the IR..

Table 5 below provides a detailed list of the IR magnets used in the RDR design and reveals more of the complexity of magnet design in this area. The magnets grouped in “QD0 Group” must move with the detectors; those in the second group, “QF1 Group”, are fixed in the beam line. The magnets are also grouped according to incoming beam or disrupted beam lines; the very close spacing of the magnetic elements in the two lines requires additional shielding coils to limit flux from one line affecting the other. The magnetic elements in the two different cryostat groups are listed in Table 5. Note that 4 QD0 Group assemblies are required (2 per detector), while only 2 QF1 Group assemblies are needed in the fixed beam lines.

Table 5: RDR SC Magnet Components at the IR.

	QD0 Group	QF1 Group 2
Incoming Beam	QD0	QF1
	Main Quadrupole	Quadrupole
	Dipole	Dipole
	Skew Dipole	Skew Dipole
	Skew Quadrupole	Skew Quadrupole
	Shield Quadrupole	
	SD0	SF1
	Octupole	Octupole
	Sextupole	Sextupole
	Skew Sextupole	Skew Sextupole
	Dipole	Dipole
	Skew Dipole	Skew Dipole
Disrupted Beam	QDEX1	QFEX2A
	Main Quadrupole	Quadrupole
	Dipole	Dipole
	Skew Dipole	Skew Dipole
	Skew Quadrupole	Skew Quadrupole
	Shield Quadrupole	

Superconducting Solenoids

Large aperture, high field strength solenoids are needed in several areas: e+ and e- Sources, RTML, and BDS. In the RDR, a total of 16 solenoids of 4 different styles were determined to require a superconducting design; there were 50 conventional solenoids of 3 different styles. In the short time (and limited resources) allotted for the RDR, only rough conceptual designs were developed. More detailed designs are needed to obtain a more complete understanding of energy deposition heat loads and tradeoffs between capital and operating costs.

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