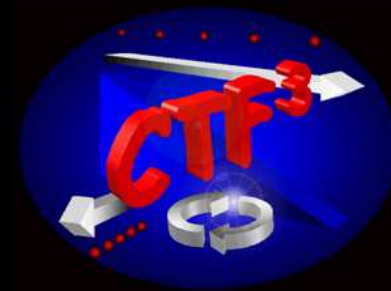
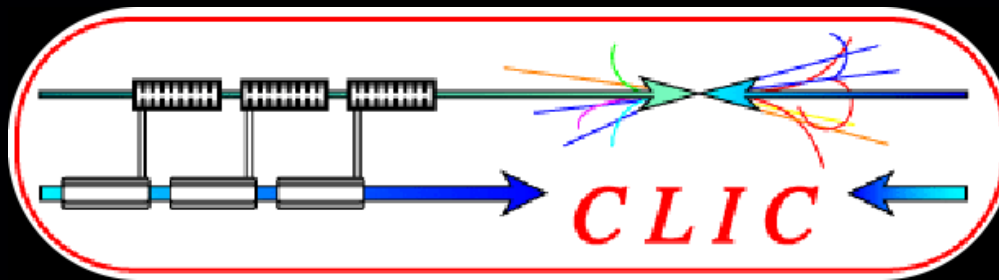


# CLIC overview

R. Tomás for the CLIC/CTF3 collaboration



- May 8<sup>th</sup>, 2009

# Goal of the CLIC study

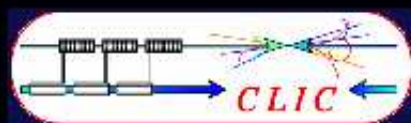
Centre of mass energy	3	TeV
Luminosity (in 1% energy)	$2 \times 10^{34}$	$\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

With current parameters:

Number of $e^\pm$ per bunch	$3.7 \times 10^9$	
Bunch separation	0.5	ns
Main linac RF frequency	12	GHz
Number of bunches per train	312	
Repetition frequency	50	Hz
Proposed site length	48.3	km
AC to beam power efficiency	6.8	%
$\gamma\epsilon_x/\gamma\epsilon_y$	660/20	nm



## The CTF3 – CLIC world wide collaboration



TH3GBI01 FR1RAC04

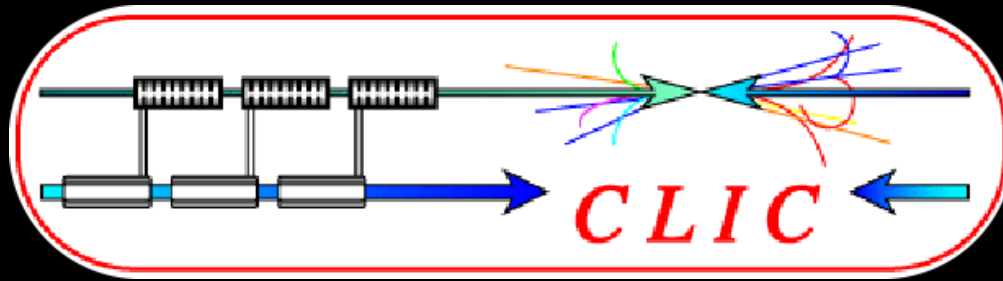
Ankara University (Turkey)  
BINP (Russia)  
CERN  
CIEMAT (Spain)  
Cockcroft Institute (UK)  
Gazi Universities (Turkey)  
IRFU/Saclay (France)

Helsinki Institute of Physics (Finland)  
IAP (Russia)  
IAP NASU (Ukraine)  
Instituto de Física Corpuscular (Spain)  
INFN / LNF (Italy)  
J. Adams Institute, (UK)

JINR (Russia)  
JLAB (USA)  
KEK (Japan)  
LAL/Orsay (France)  
LAPP/ESIA (France)  
NCP (Pakistan)  
North-West. Univ. Illinois (USA)

Oslo University (Norway)  
PSI (Switzerland),  
Polytech. University of Catalonia (Spain)  
RRCAT-Indore (India)  
Royal Holloway, Univ. London, (UK)  
SLAC (USA)  
Uppsala University (Sweden)

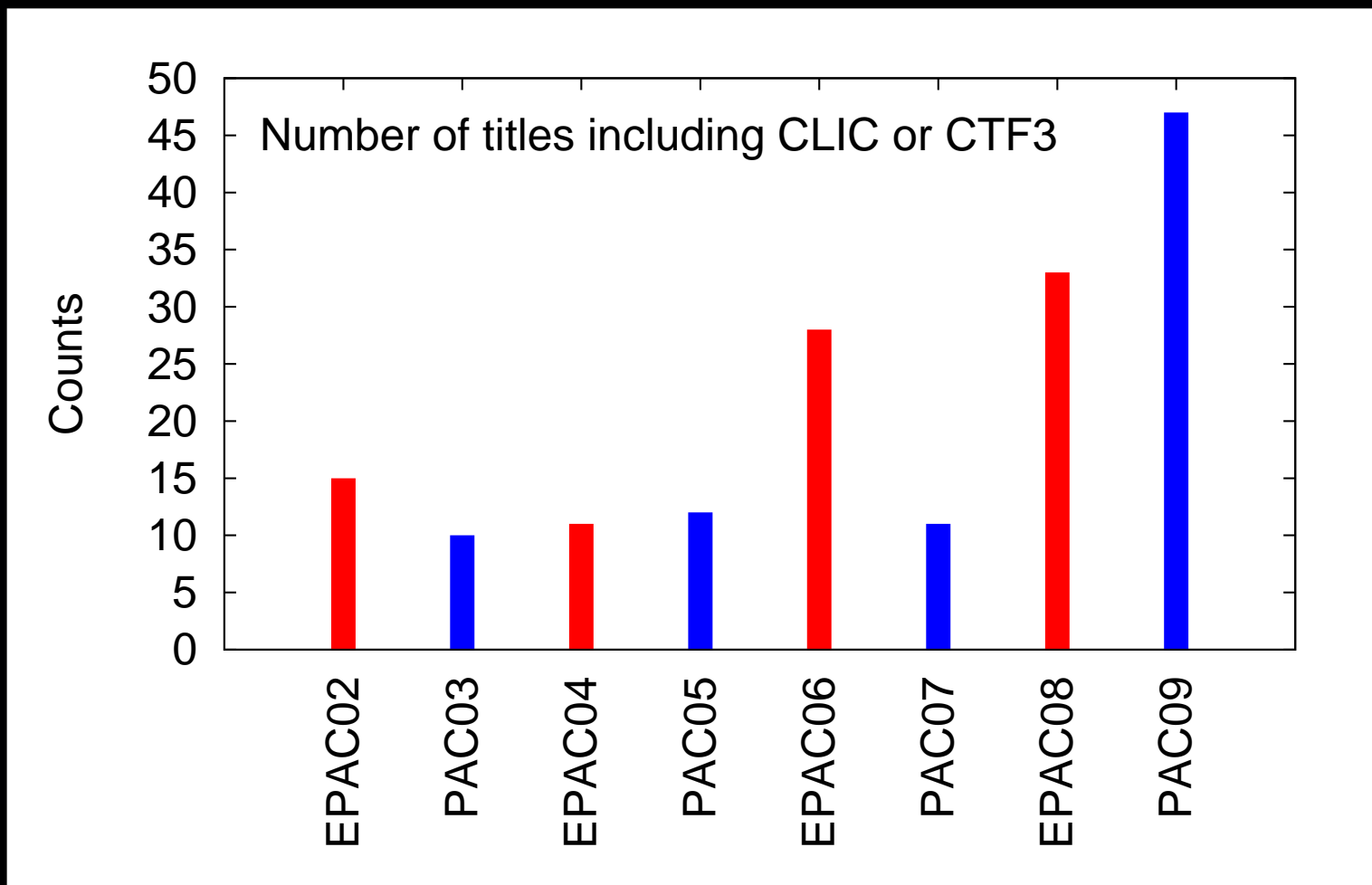
# CLIC/ILC collaboration



## Friendly rivalry Nature 456,422, 27 Nov. 08

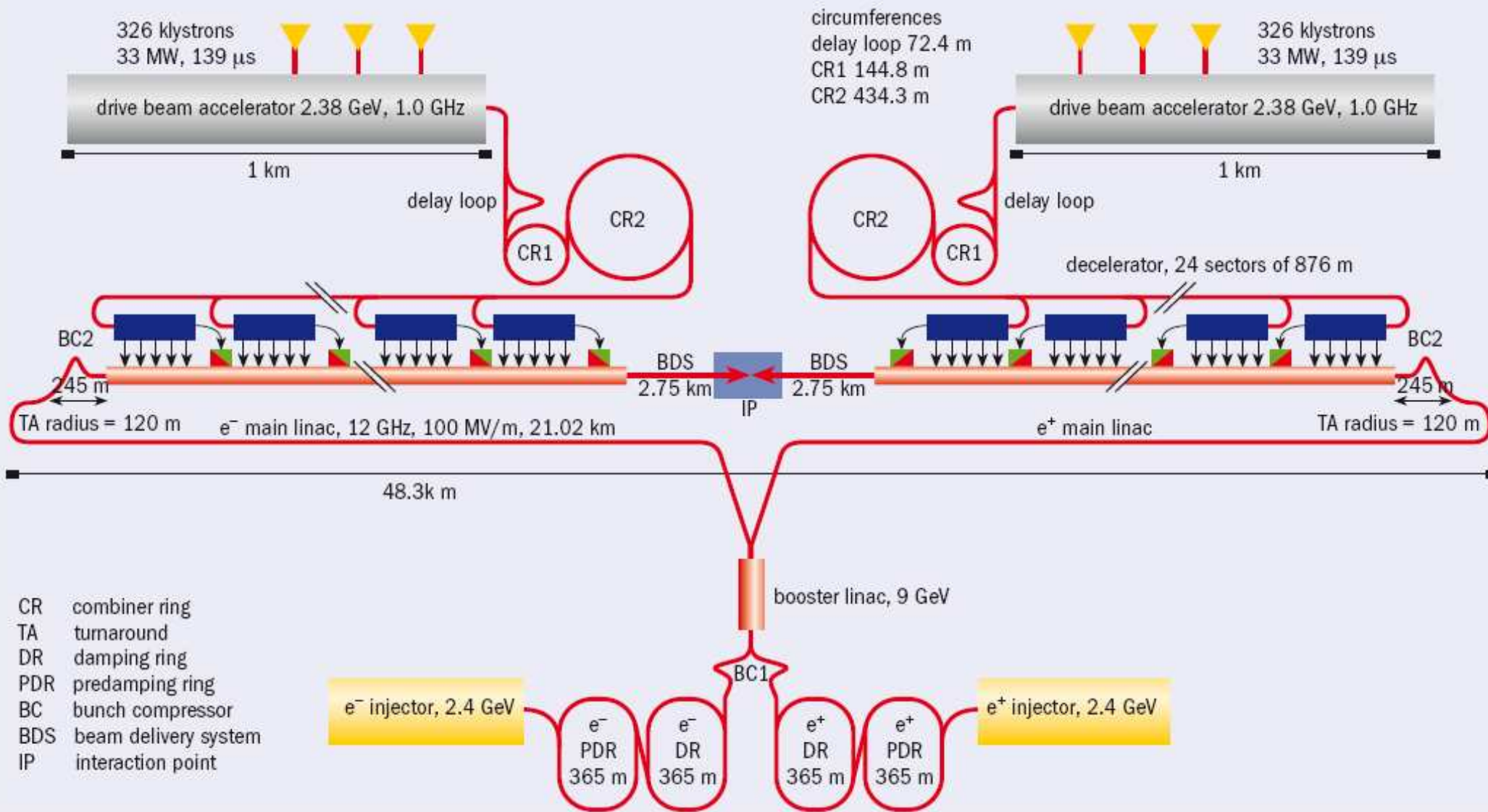
“The spirit of collaboration in the race to define the LHC’s successor sets an example for large projects. The future for high-energy physics is decidedly mixed...”

and in fact...





# CLIC complex layout - Two beam accel.



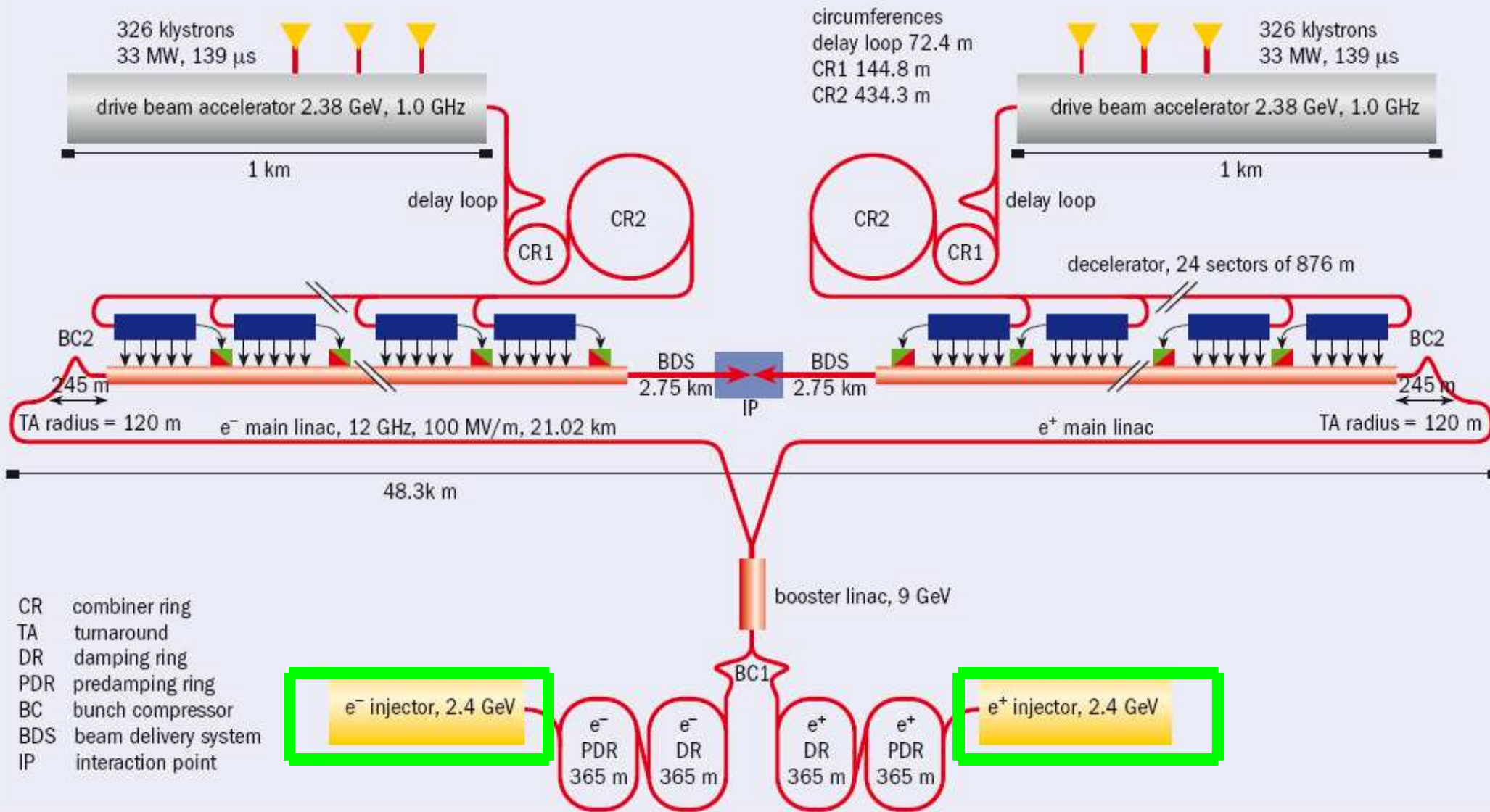
# Conceptual Design Report - end 2010

The CLIC CDR should address the critical points:

- Accelerating structures at 100 MV/m.
- Power Extraction and Transfer Structures (PETS).
- Generation of the 100 A drive beam with 12 GHz bunch frequency,
- meeting the phase, energy and intensity stability tolerances.
- Main beam low emittances.
- Stabilization of main quads. to 1nm and FD quads to 0.15nm (freqs  $>4$  Hz).
- Machine protection.

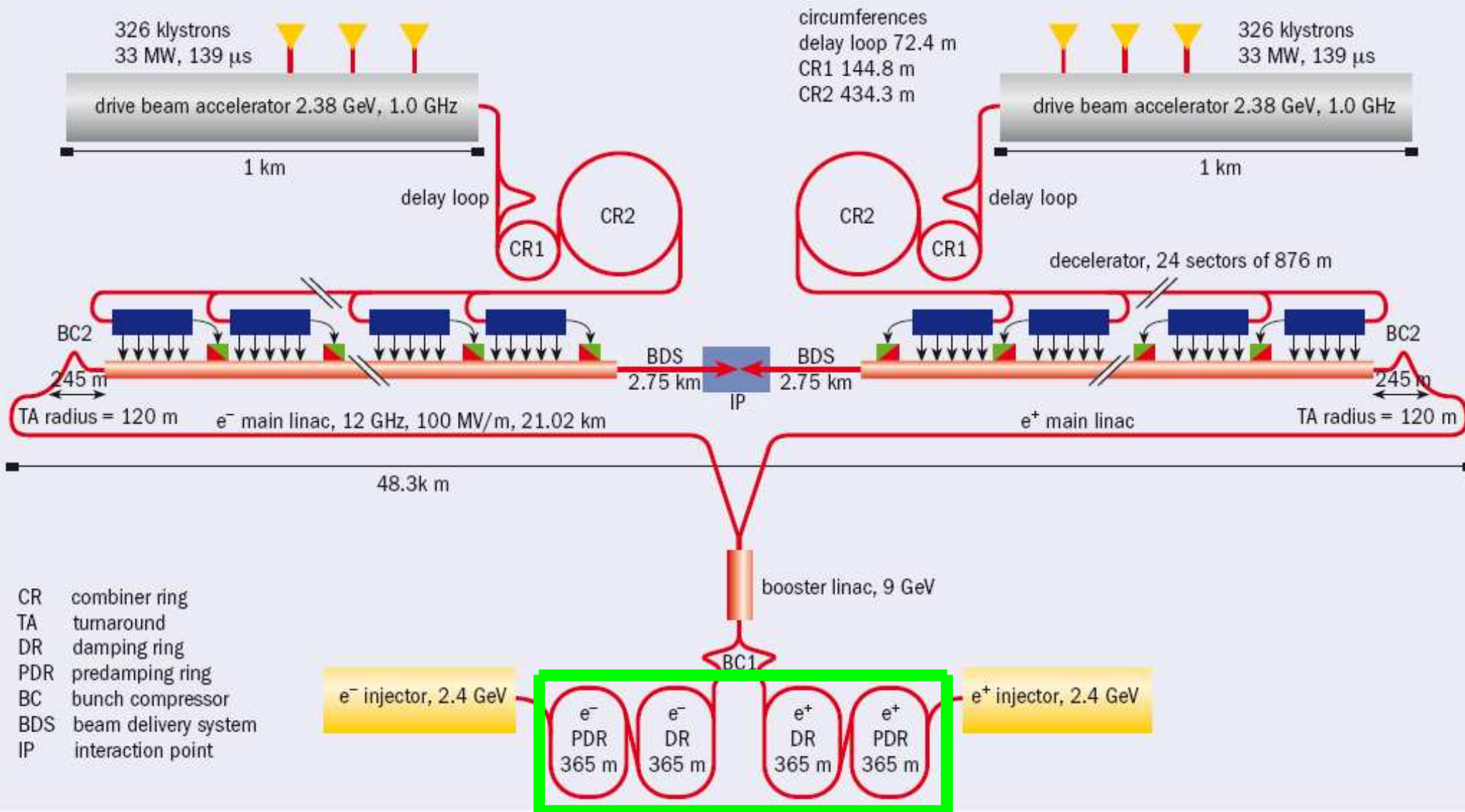
# Injector complex

WE6RFP065 MO6RFP064

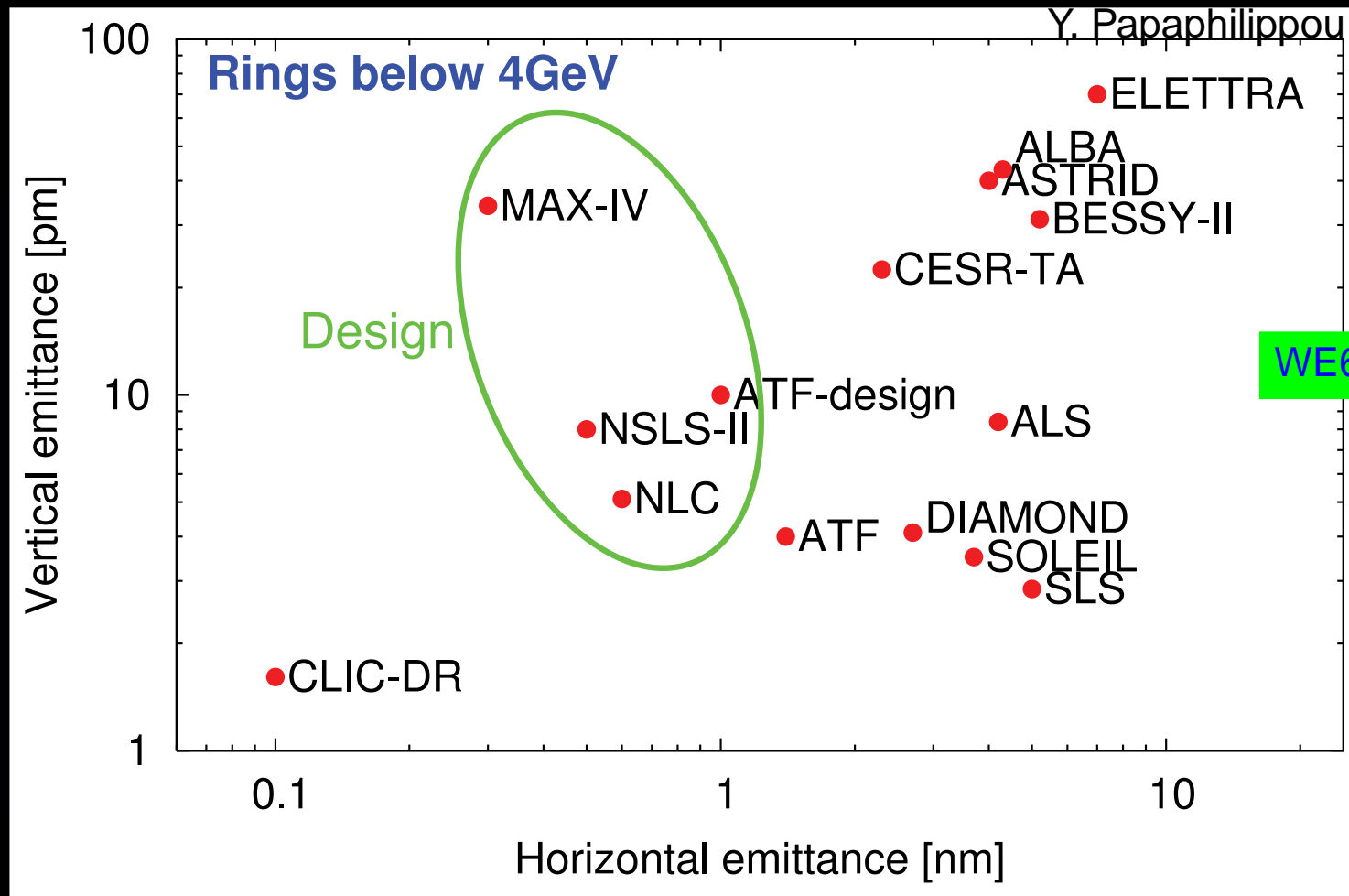




# Damping Rings

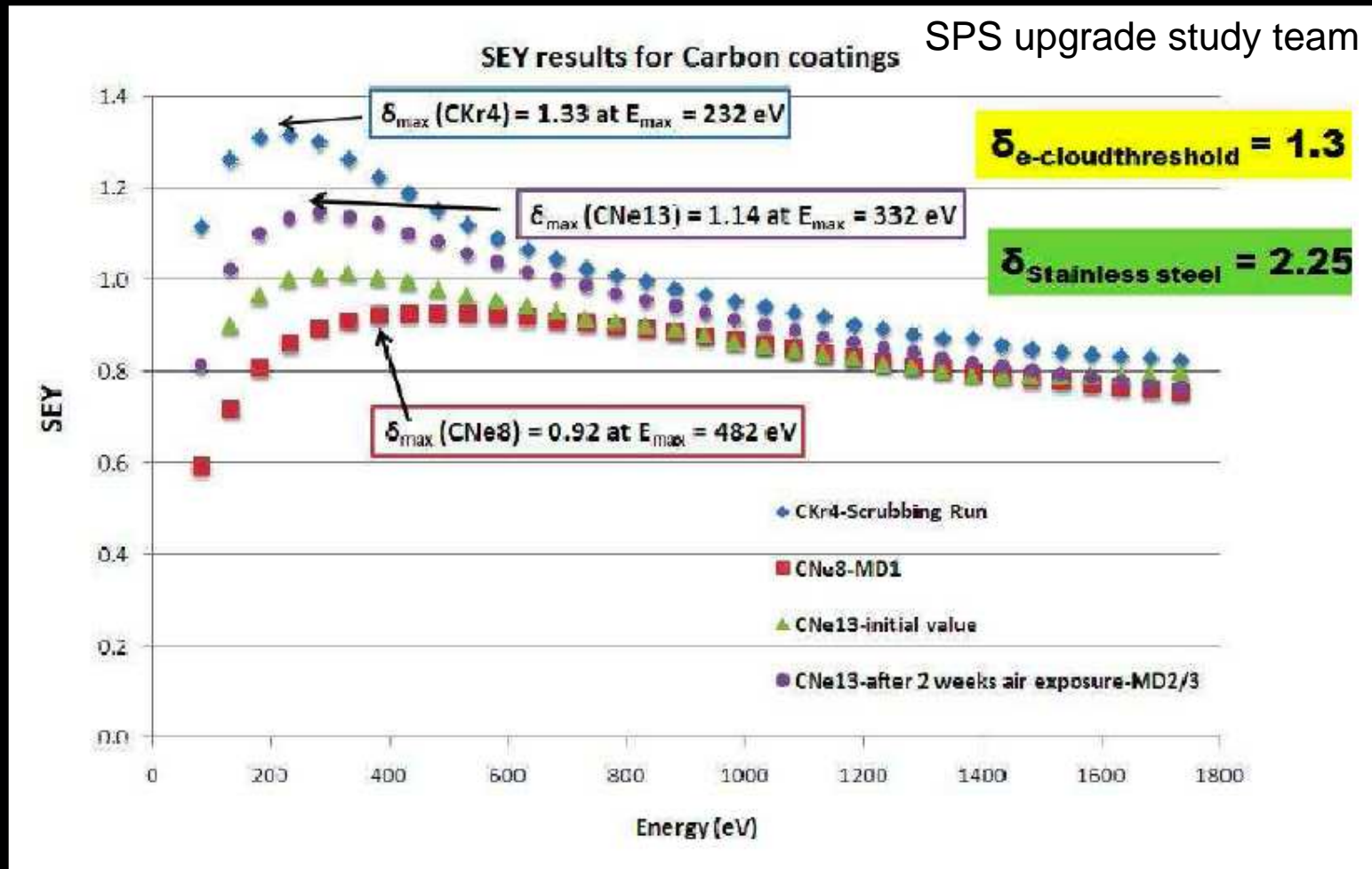


# The emittance challenge



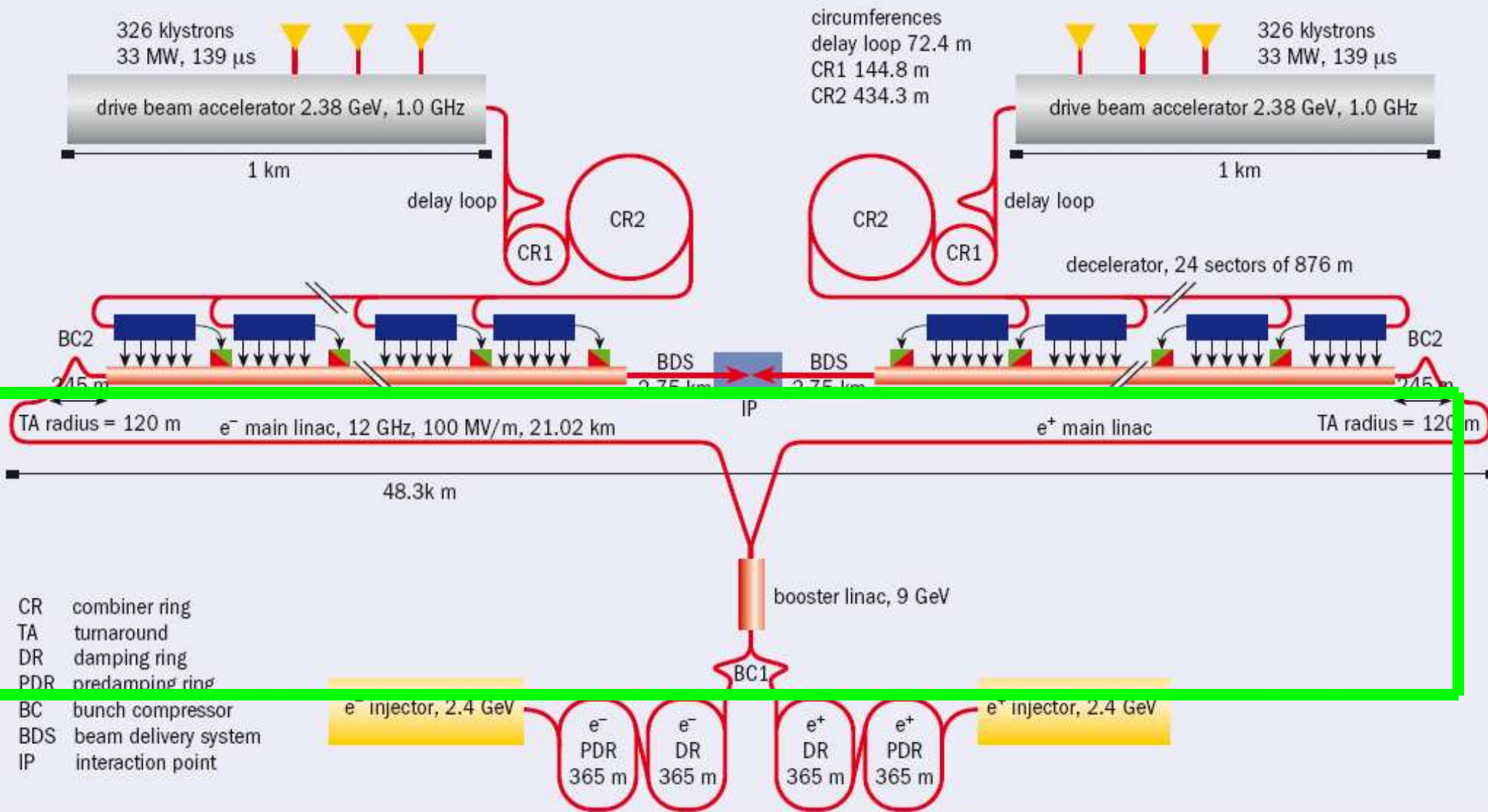
with severe collective effects: intra-beam scattering, fast-ion instability and e-cloud.

# e-cloud mitigation

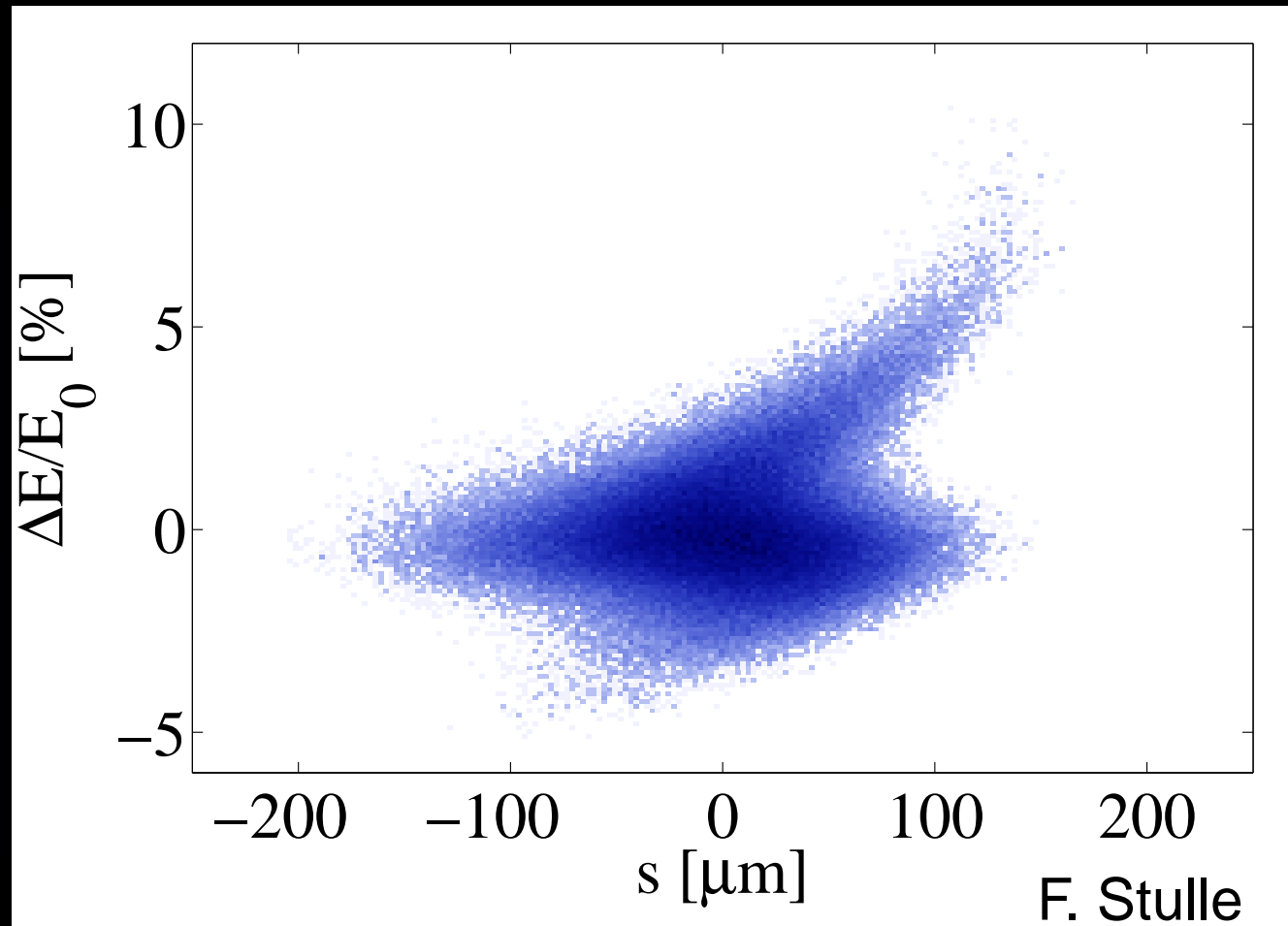


Carbon coating with  $\text{SEY} < 1$  developed in CERN being tested in SPS and CESR-TA (summer 09).

# RTML



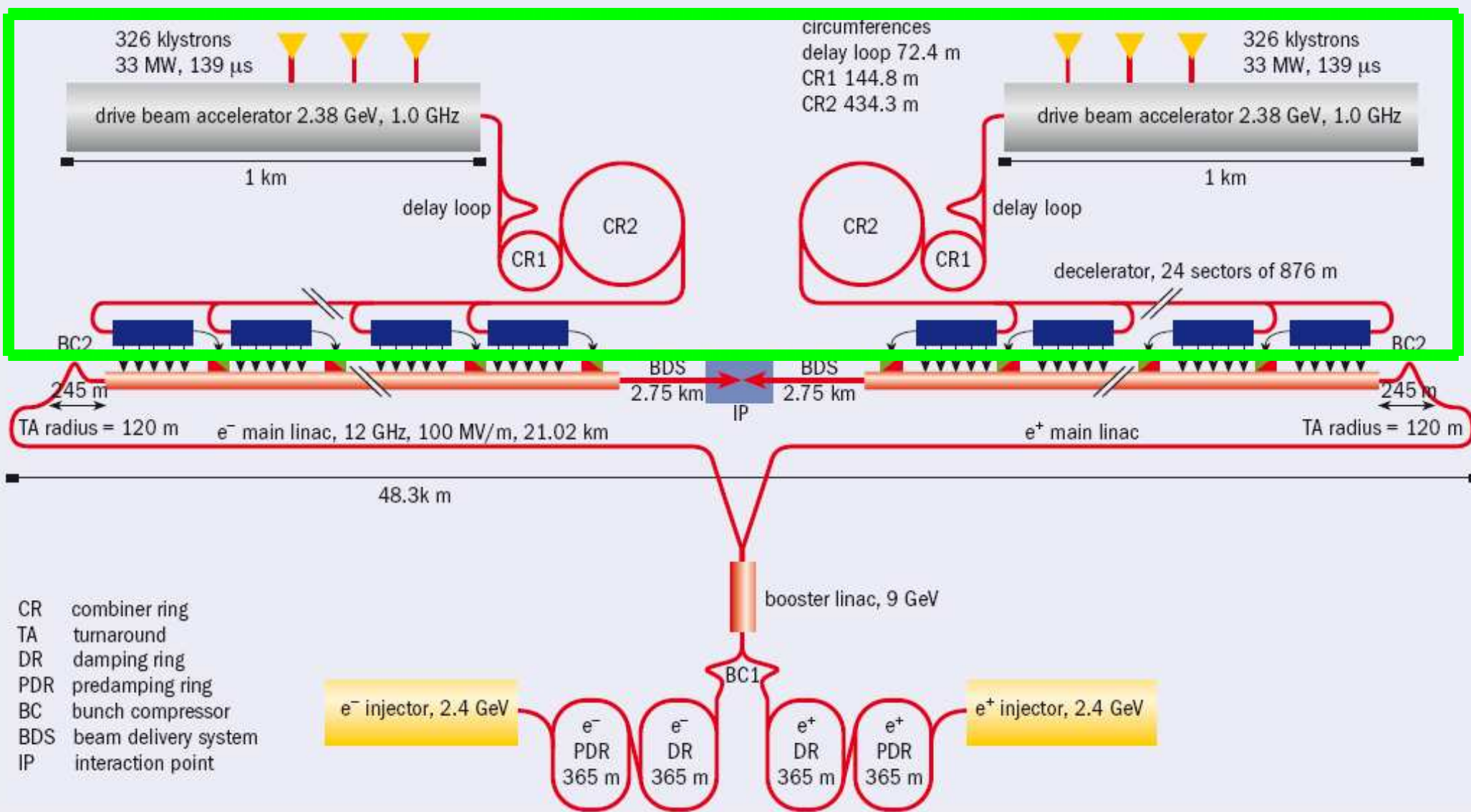
# RTML - 1<sup>st</sup> tracking studies



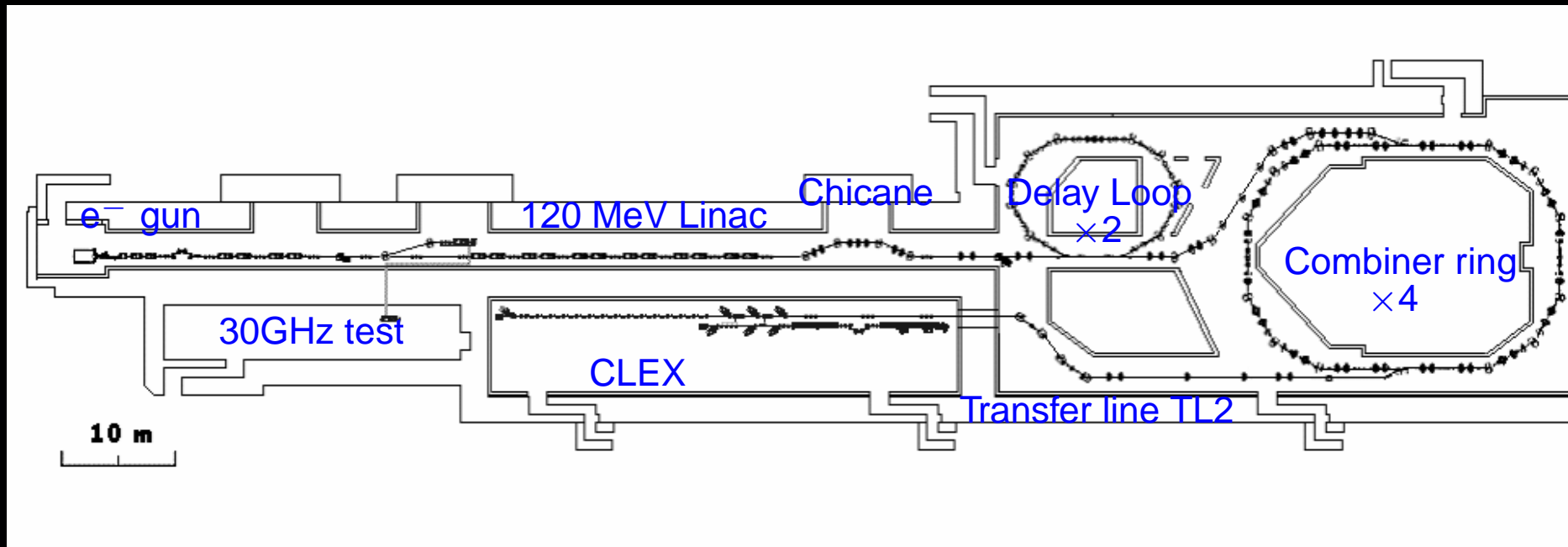
Negligible longitudinal phase space deformation  
in the RTML at 8 GeV. [TH6PFP047](#)



# Drive beam complex

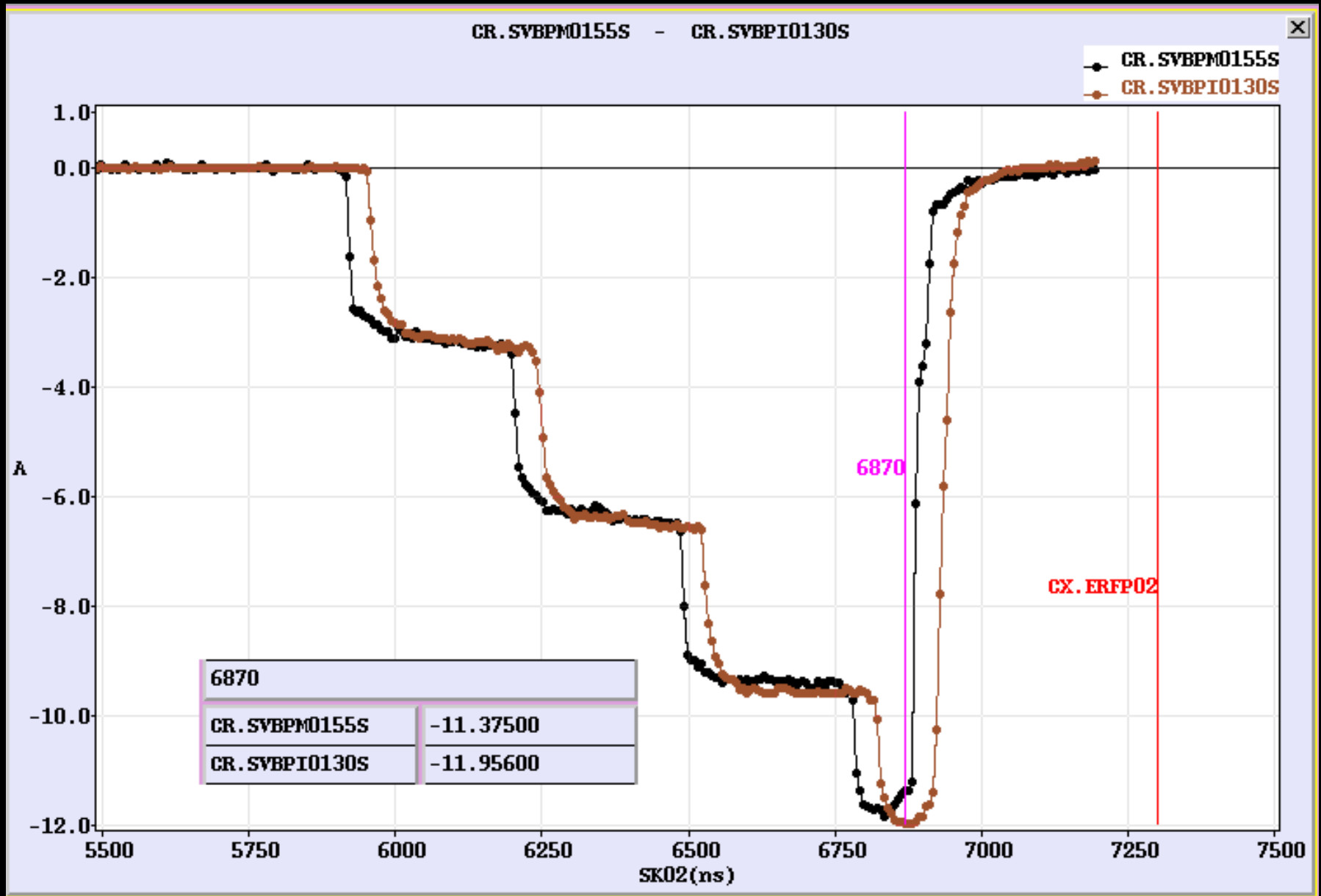


# CLIC Test Facility 3

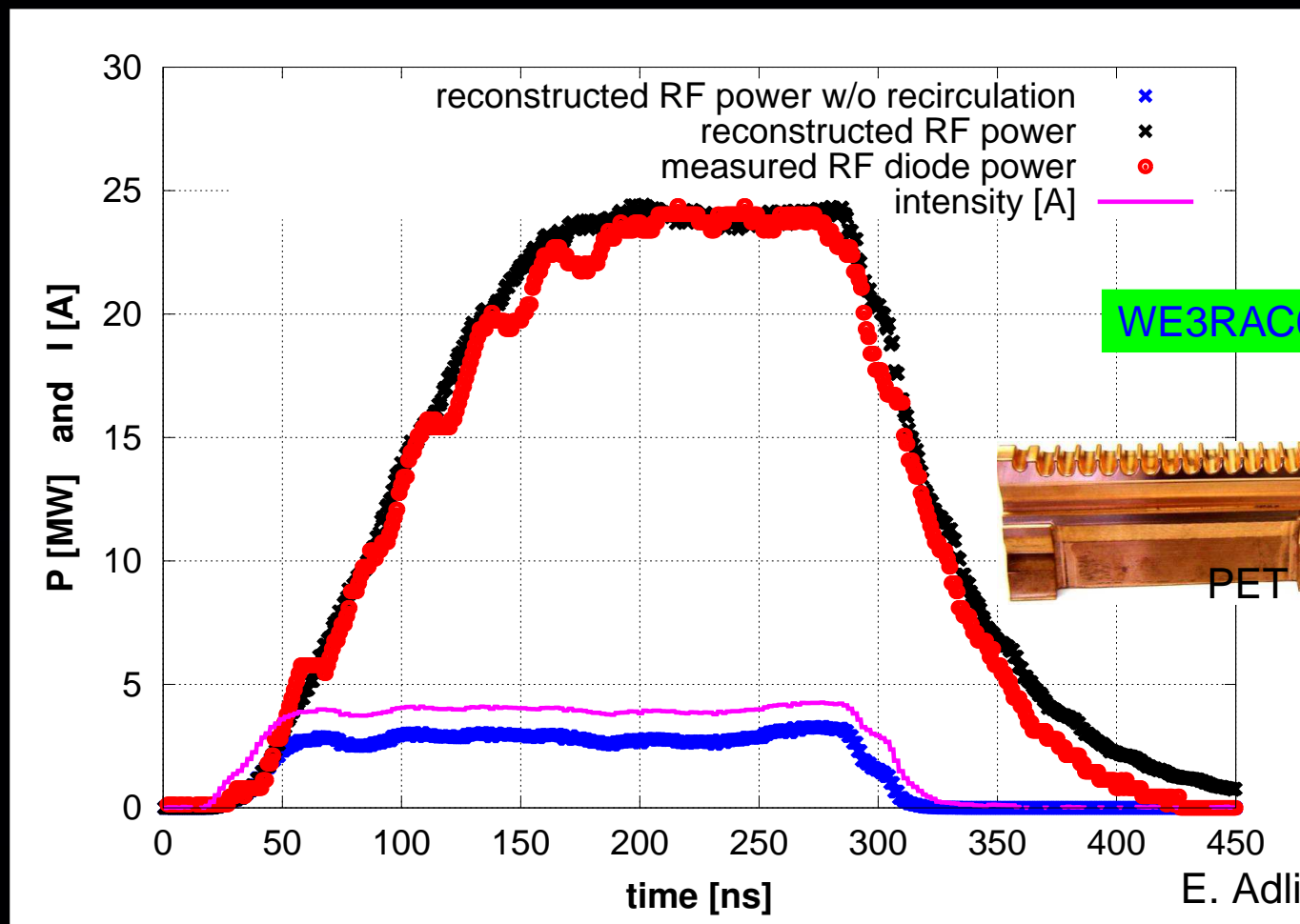


CLEX is where the high intensity beam (drive beam) transfers its energy to the main beam.

# CTF3 - $\times 4$ combination in CR!



# CTF3 - Power extraction & recirculation!



Power extraction demonstrated @ 3 A. Enhancement by power recirculation in the PETS.

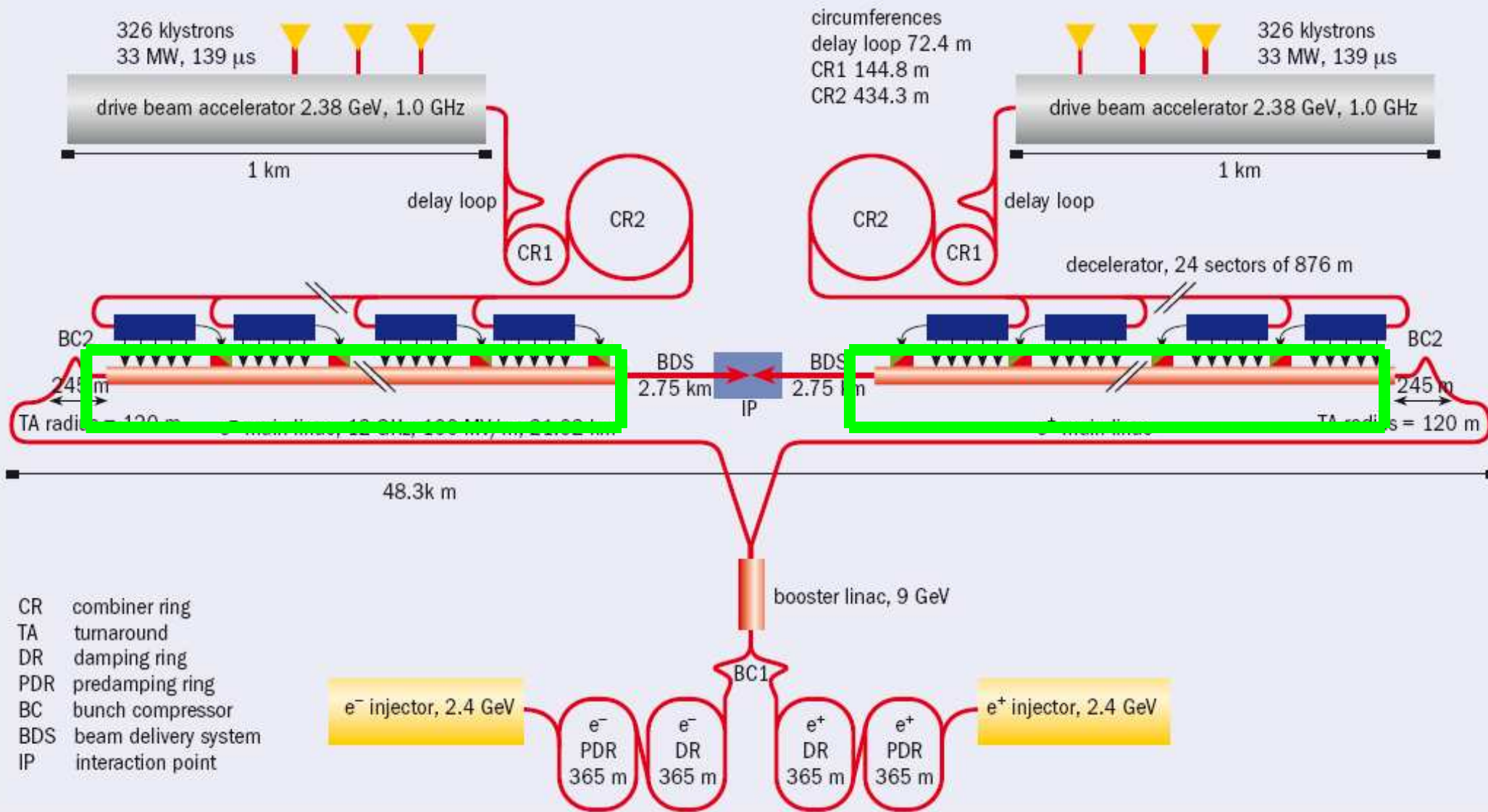
# CTF3 - Next steps

- 28 A by recombination in delay loop and CR
- two beam acceleration (PETS + 12 GHz structures)
- Stability of decelerated beam
- PETS on-off
- RF feedback R&D

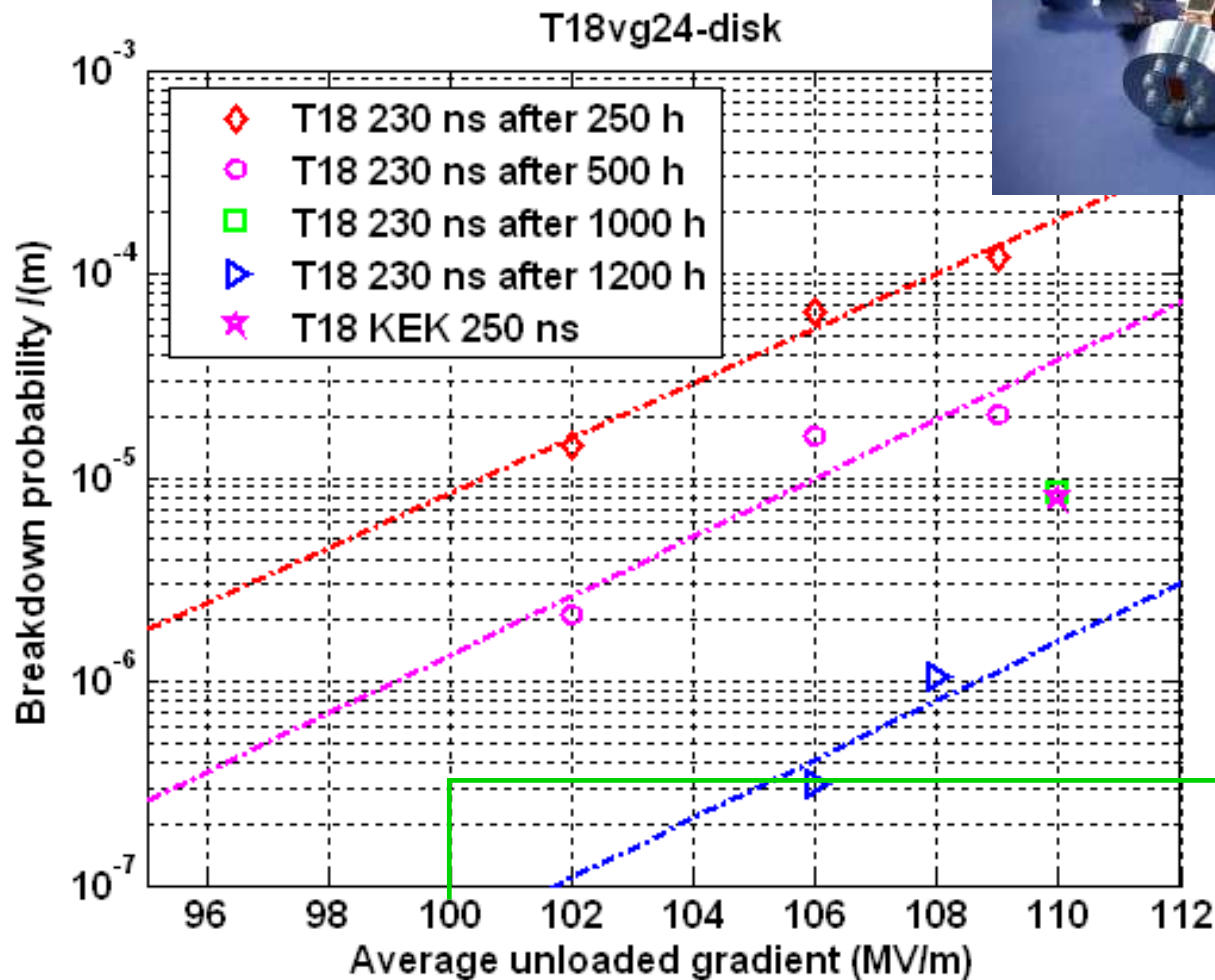
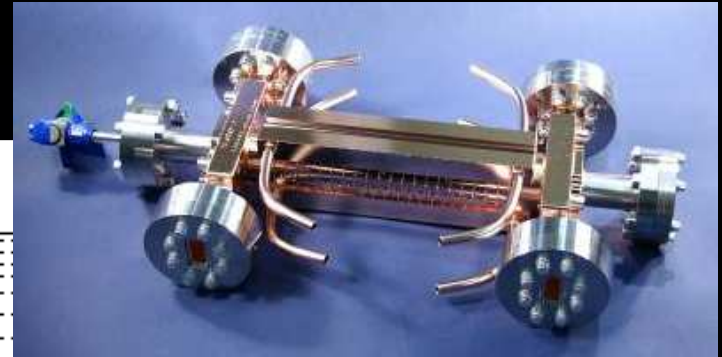


# LINAC

TH6PFP04[5-6] FR5RFP05[3,5]



# Accelerating cavity tests

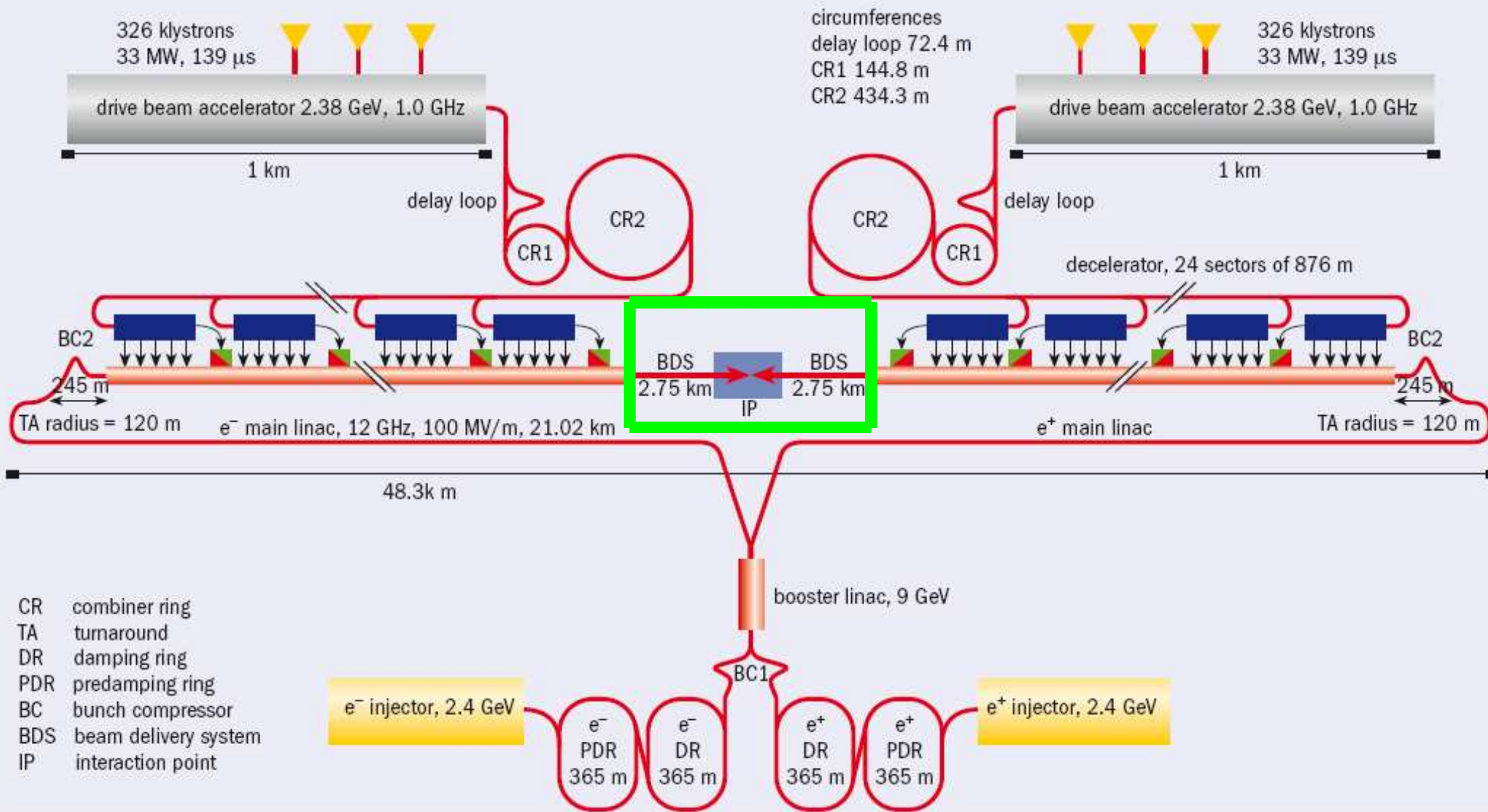


CERN design  
KEK manufacturing  
SLAC assembly &  
RF testing

WE5PFP018

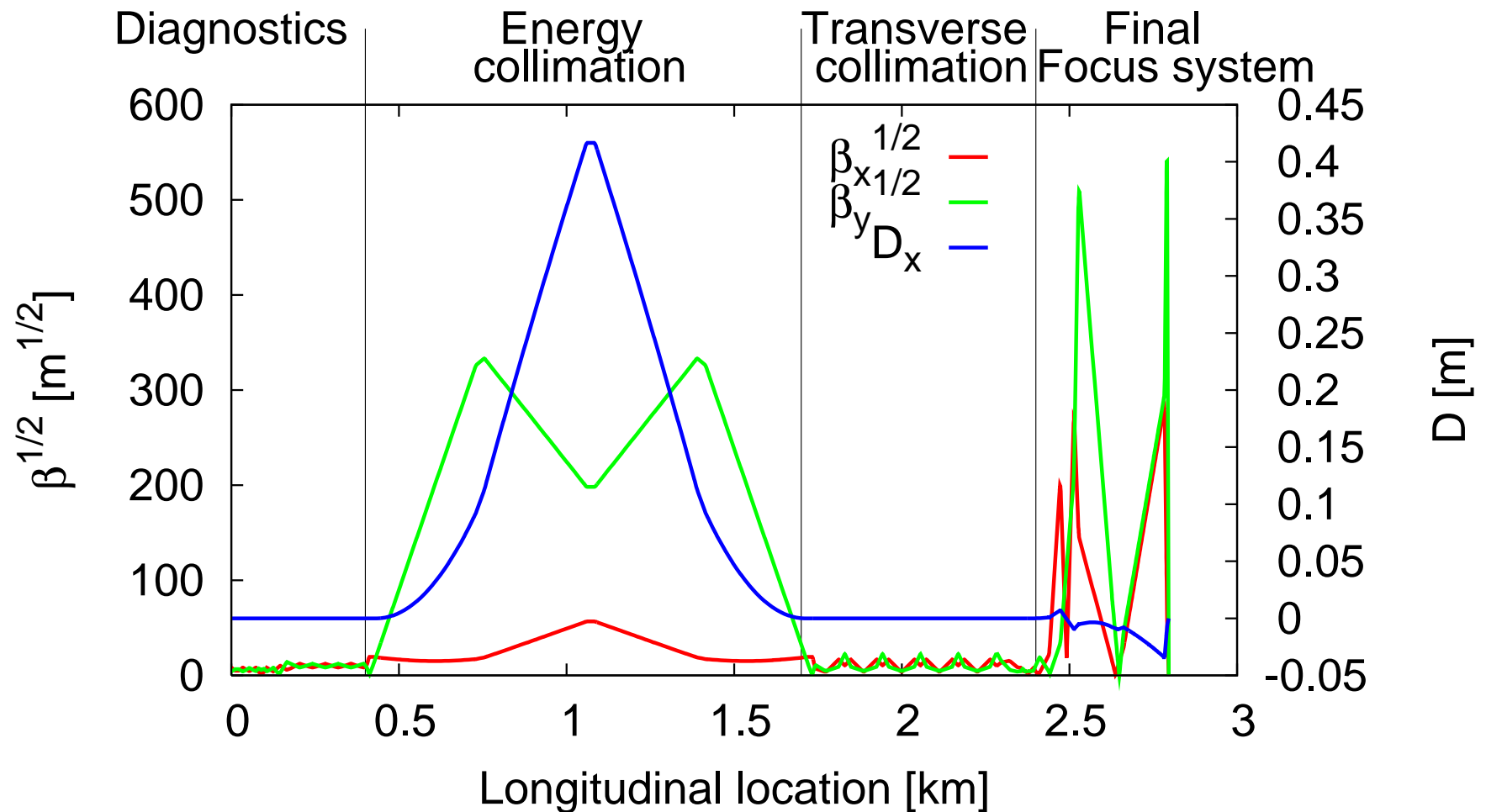
Demonstration of CLIC specifications with a CLIC-like structure without damping.

# Beam Delivery System



# BDS subsystems

WE6PFP023 WE6RFP026 WE6RFP035 TH6PFP074



# Vertical IP beam sizes and chromaticities

Project	Status	$\sigma_y^*$ [nm]	$\xi_y$
FFTB	Measured	70	17000
ATF2	Commissioning	37	19000
ILC	Design	6	15000
ILC low power <sup>†</sup>	Proposed	4	30000
CLIC	Design	1	63000

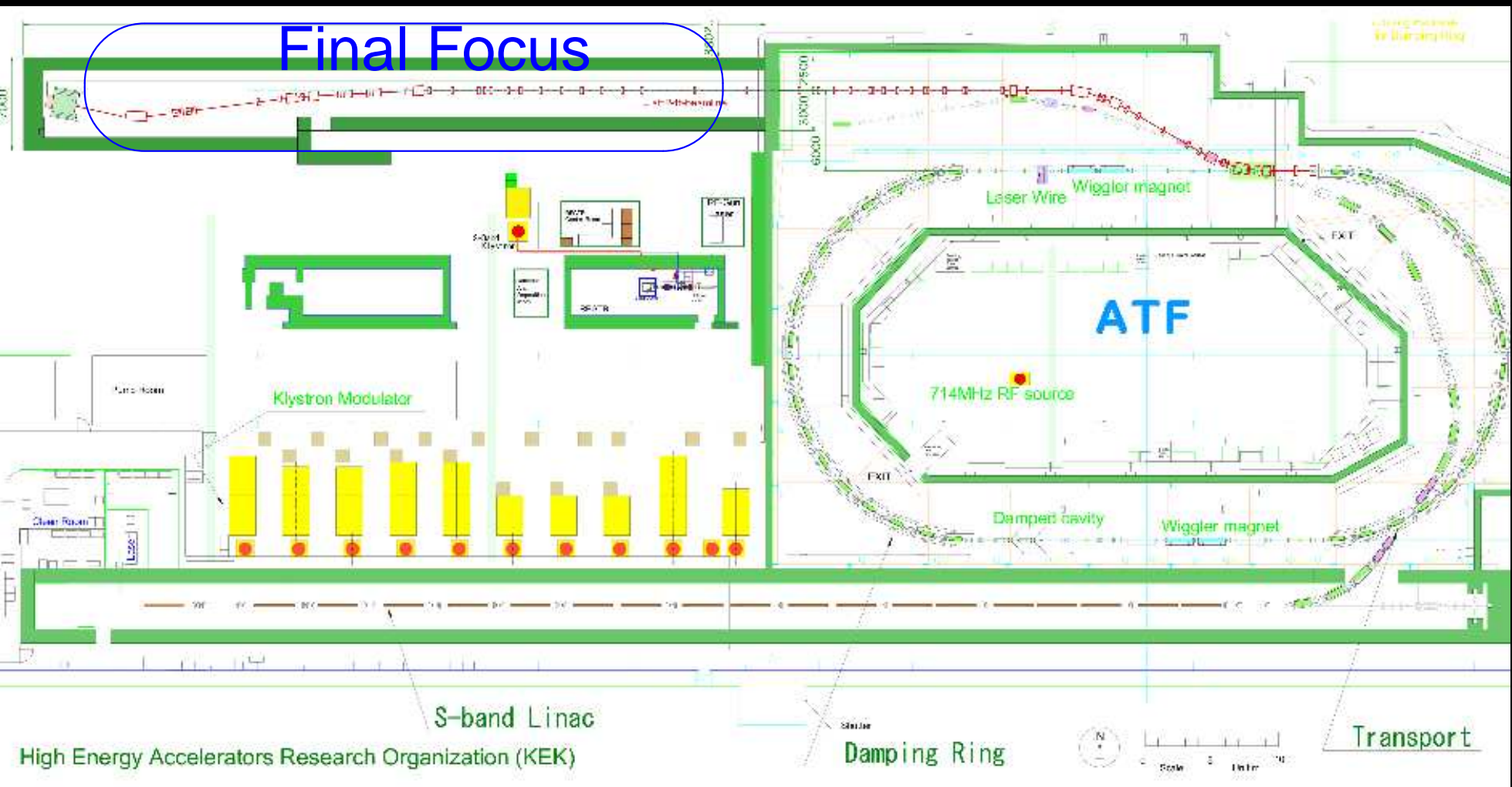
<sup>†</sup> [WE6PFP082](#)

CLIC, again, the most challenging.



# ATF2 layout

FR1RAI03 FR5PFP021

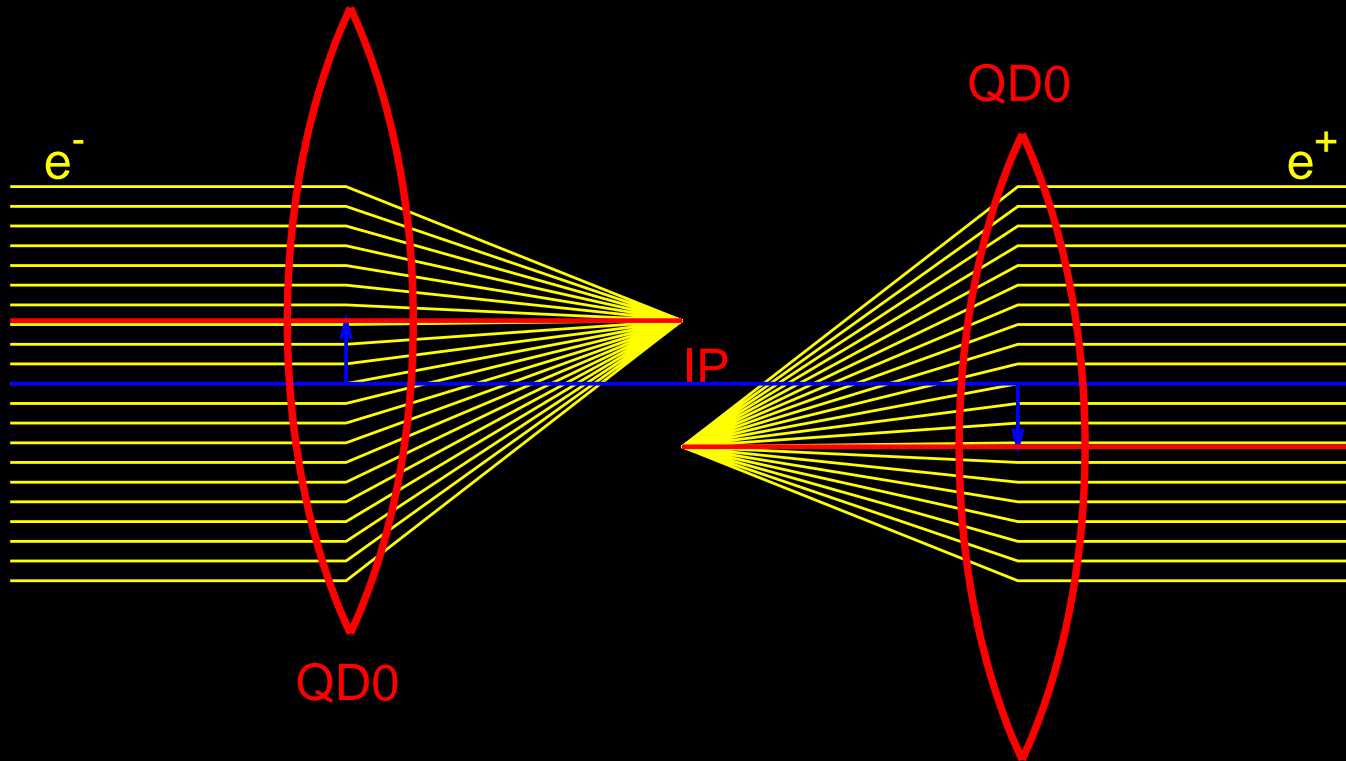


# ATF2 ultra-low $\beta$ proposal WE6PFP024

- In CARE/ELAN-2008-002 a squeeze of the ATF2 IP  $\beta$ -functions by a factor of 4 was proposed to prove CLIC chromaticity,
- $\sigma_y \approx 20$  nm,  $\xi_y \approx 76000$ .
- Beneficial for the ILC project, more in particular for the ILC low power option.
- The future superconducting FD for ATF2 should extend the ultra-low  $\beta$  R&D. MO6PFP044

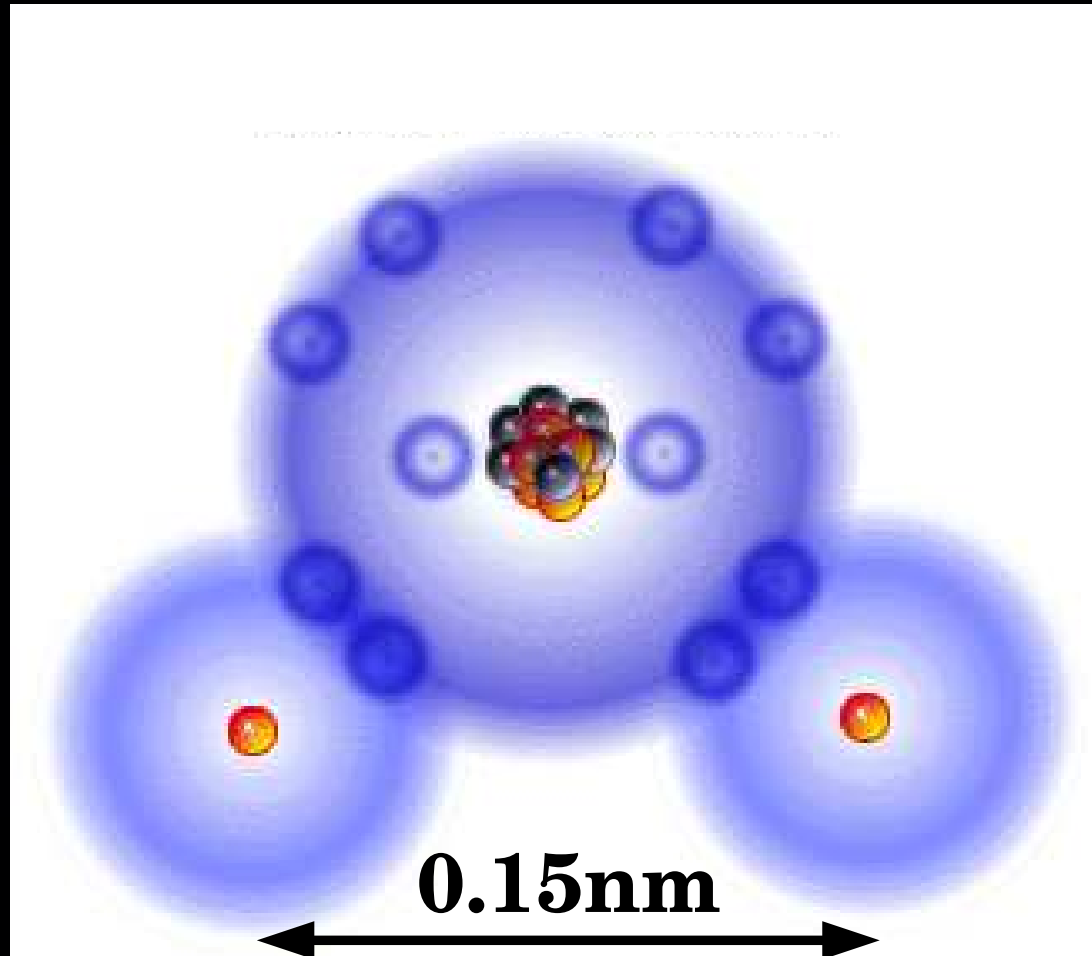
# CLIC QD0 stabilization

TH5RFP086 TH5RFP081

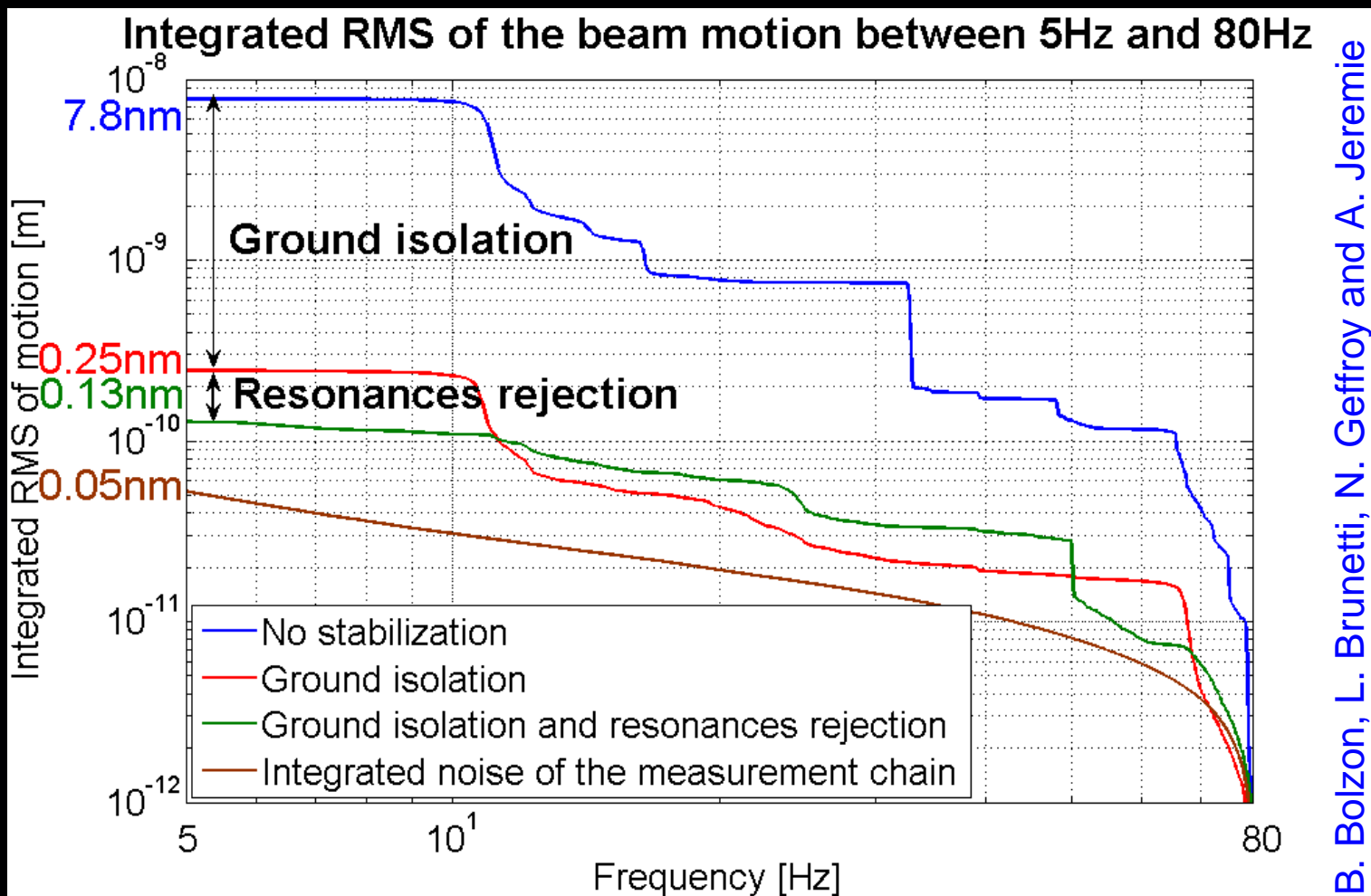


QD0 has to be stabilized to 0.15 nm for frequencies above 4 Hz.

0.15 nm, small as a H<sub>2</sub>O molecule!



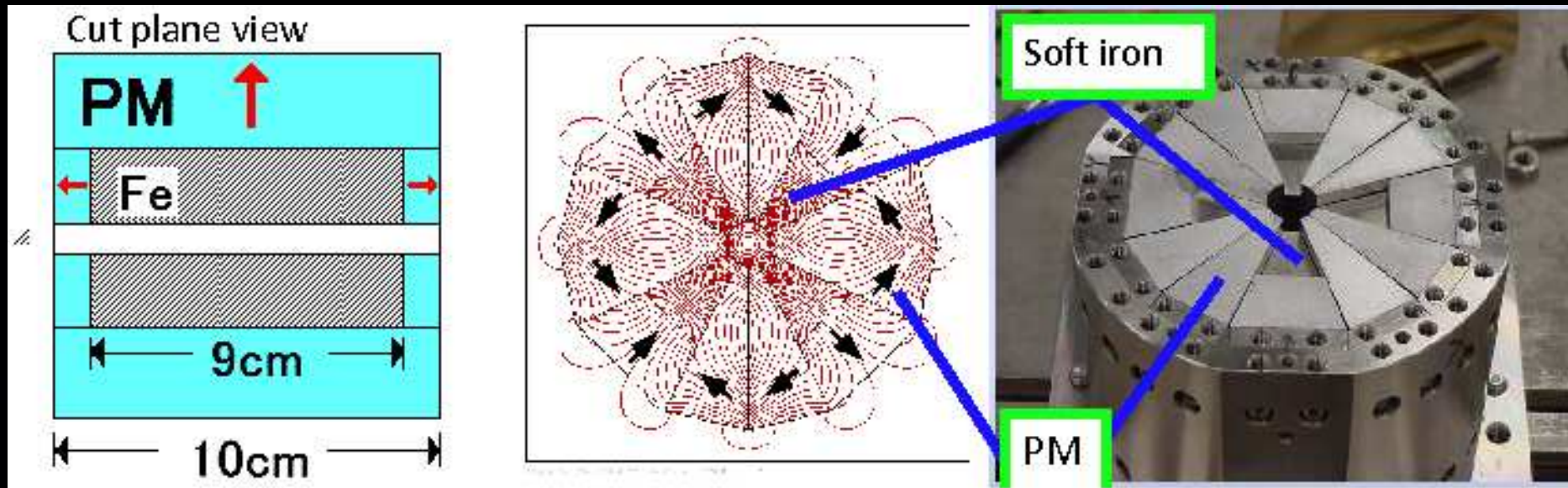
# Active stabilization studies



0.13 nm reached in laboratory, the challenge remains to prove 0.15 nm within the detector.



# A possible concept for the CLIC QD0

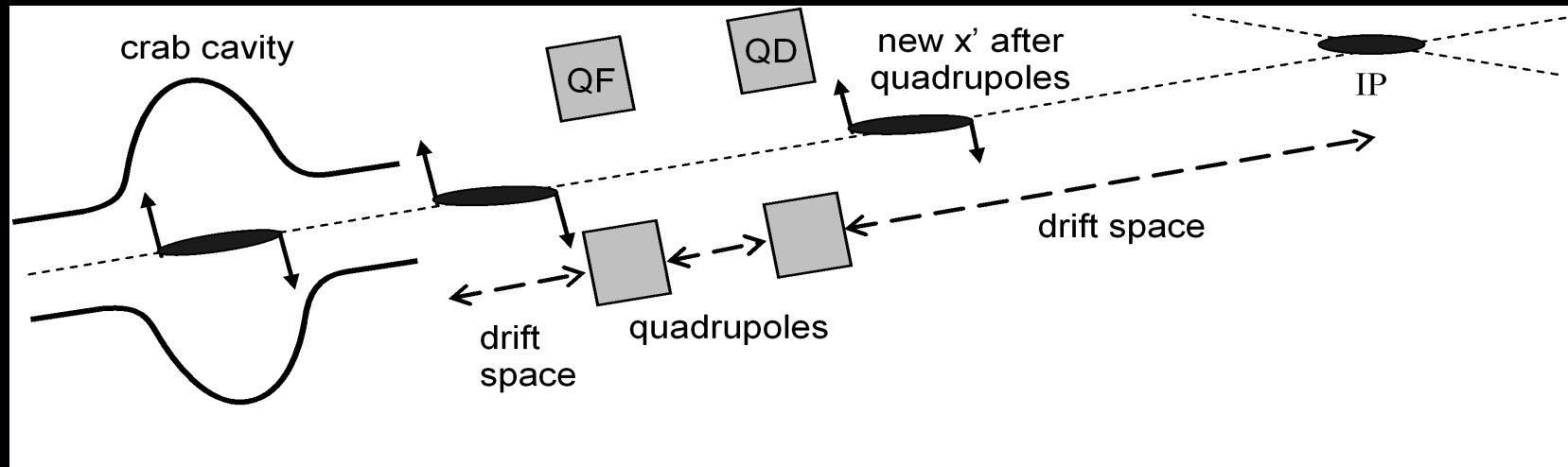


T. Mihara, Y.Iwashita, M. Kumada and  
C.M. Spencer

(Superconducting QD0 is not excluded but subnanometer stabilization of coil adds a challenge)

# Crab Cavity

TU5PFP006



A. Dexter

Frequency can be 4 GHz or 12 GHz, biggest challenge is phase stability of  $0.008^\circ$  and  $0.025^\circ$ , respectively.

# CLIC schedule

- 2010: CDR.
- 2015: TDR, technical designs and final cost.
- 2016: project aproval?
- 2023: 500 GeV CLIC first beam.
- 2026: 3 TeV CLIC first beam.

# Summary

- Excellent progress towards the CLIC CDR,
- but lots of work still to be done.
- Challenging work and tight schedule!

Thanks to the outstanding contributions from the growing international collaborations!:

Helsinki Inst. of Phys., IRFU, LAL, LURE, LAPP, LAS, RRCAT, Indore, LNF, KEK, Oslo Univ., NCP, BINP, IAP, JINR, CIEMAT, UPC, IFIC, Uppsala Univ., Svedberg Lab, PSI, Ankara Univ., Gazi Univ., IAP, NASU, J. Adams Institute, Royal Holloway, Univ. of London, Cockcroft Institute, Univ. of Oxford, Northwestern univ. Illinois, SLAC, JLAB, ANL, BNL and NSC/KIPT-Kharkov.

See you in CLIC09 workshop,  
October @ CERN.