The Cool Copper Collider

Emilio Nanni

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Strategy for Understanding the Higgs Physics: The Cool Copper Collider

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C^3 Demonstration Research and Development Plan

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C^3 : A "Cool" Route to the Higgs Boson and Beyond

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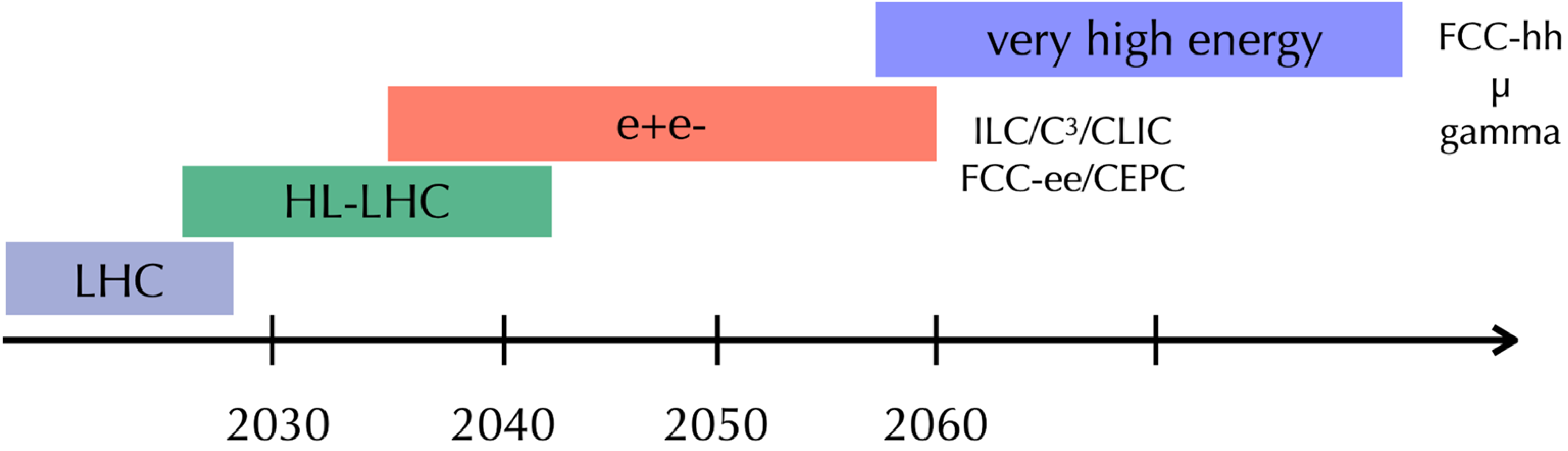
More Details Here (Follow, Endorse, Collaborate):
https://indico.slac.stanford.edu/event/7155/

What's Next for the Energy Frontier?

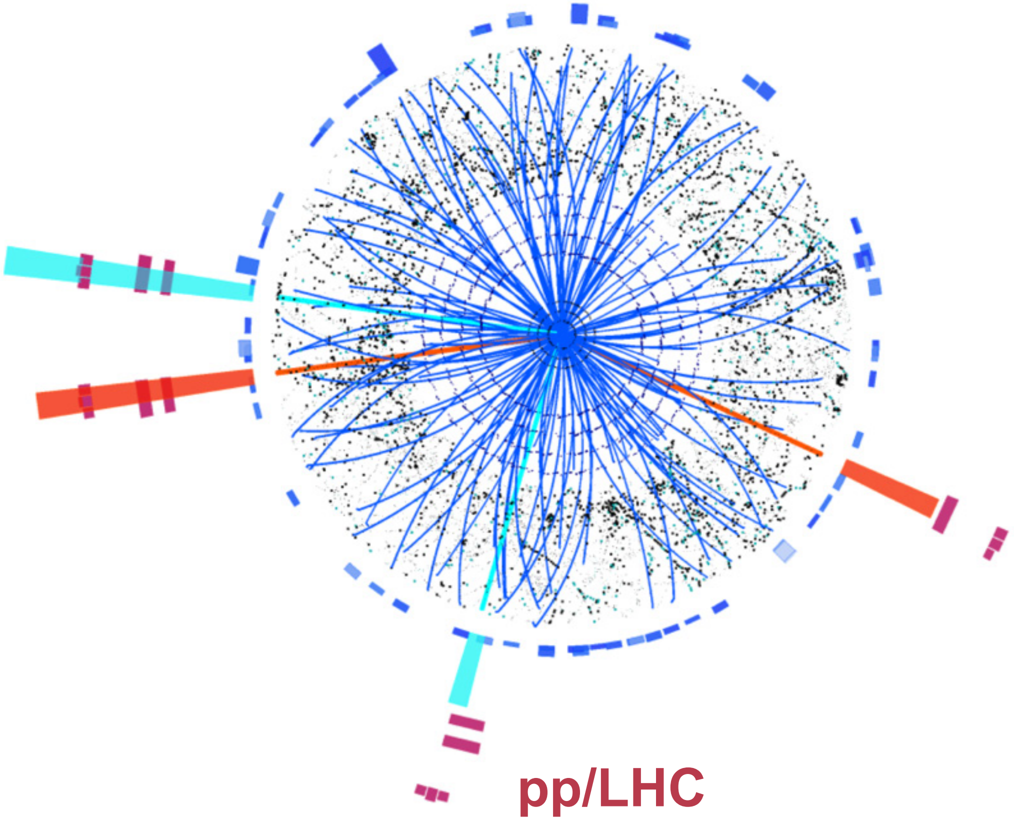


Wish list beyond HL-LHC:

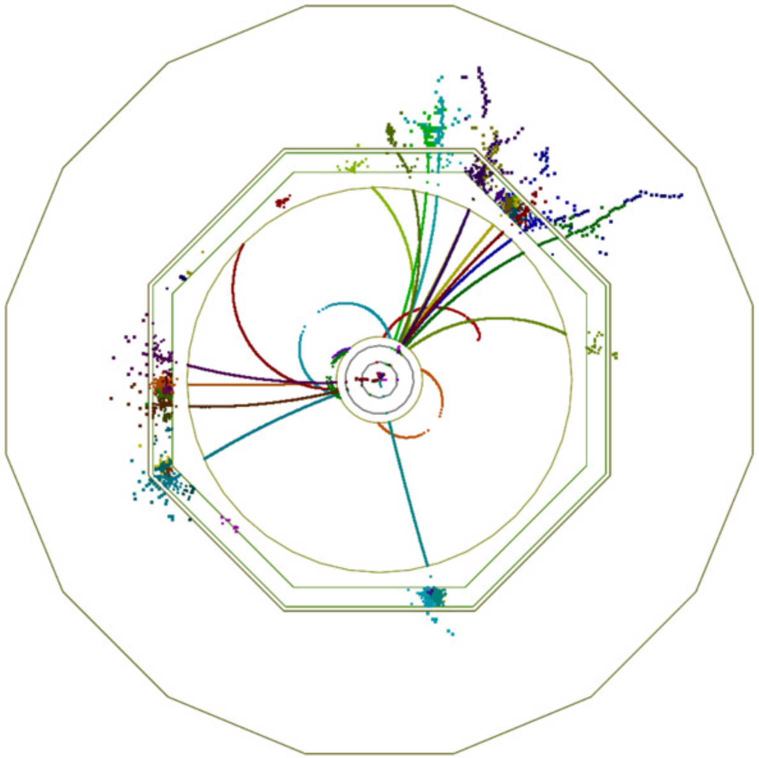
1. Establish Yukawa couplings to light flavor $\Longrightarrow$ needs precision
2. Establish self-coupling $\Longrightarrow$ needs high energy

Why e^+e^-?

Initial state well defined & polarization ⟹ High-precision measurements
Higgs bosons appear in 1 in 100 events ⟹ Clean environment and trigger-less readout



pp/LHC



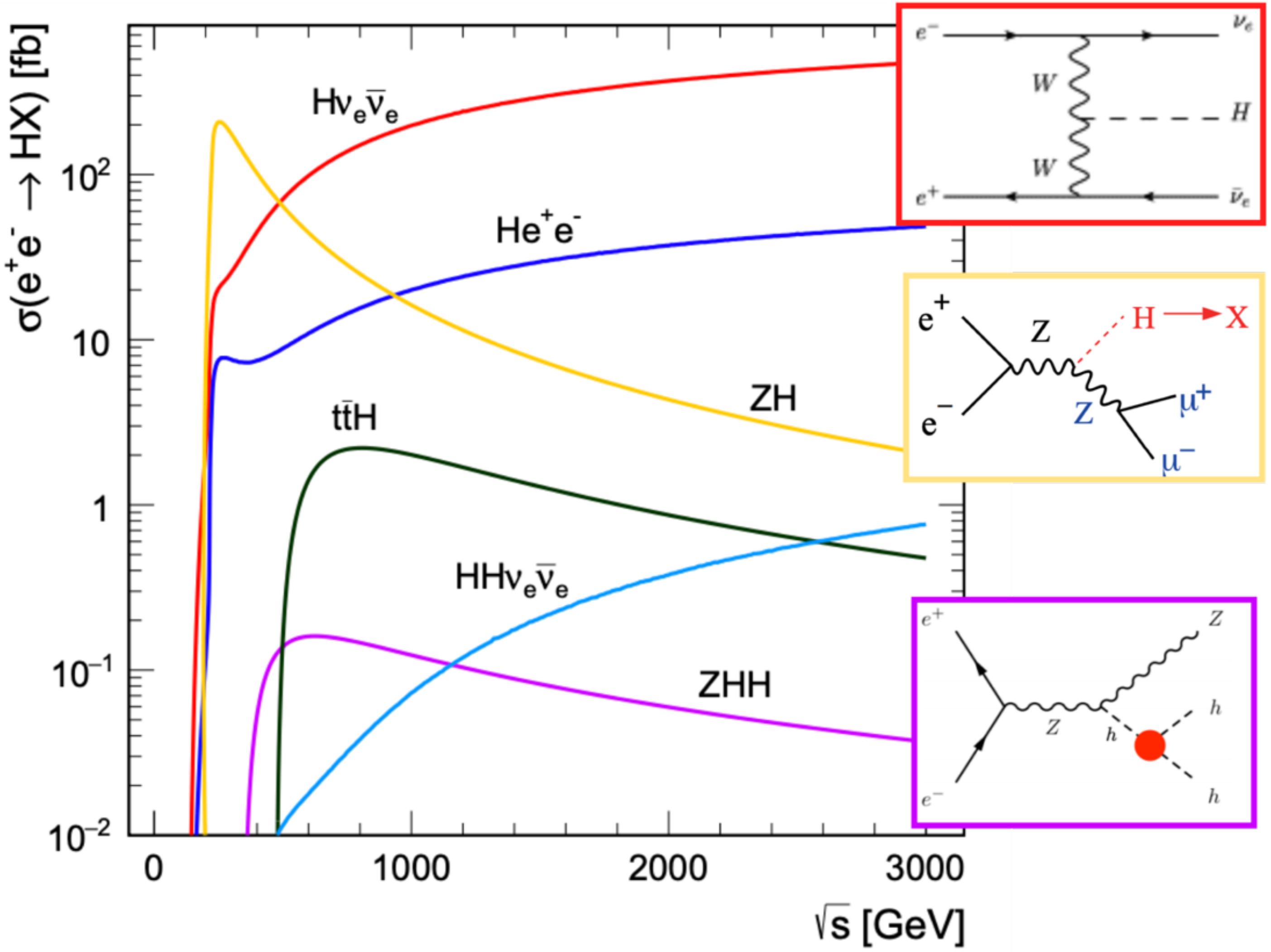
e^+e^-

Higgs Production at e^+e^-

ZH is dominant at **250 GeV**

Above **500 GeV**

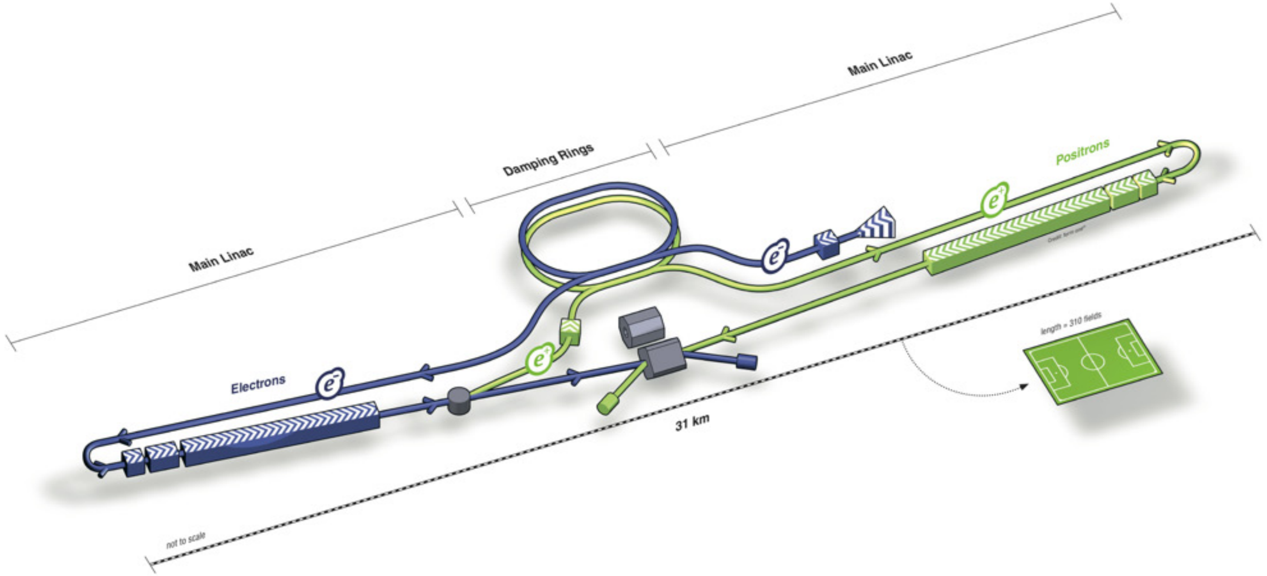
- Hvv dominates
- ttH opens up
- HH production accessible with ZHH
- An **orthogonal dataset** at 550 GeV to cross-check a deviation from the SM
- From 500 to 550 GeV a factor 2 improvement to the **top-Yukawa** coupling
- O(20%) precision on the Higgs **self-coupling**



Linear vs. Circular

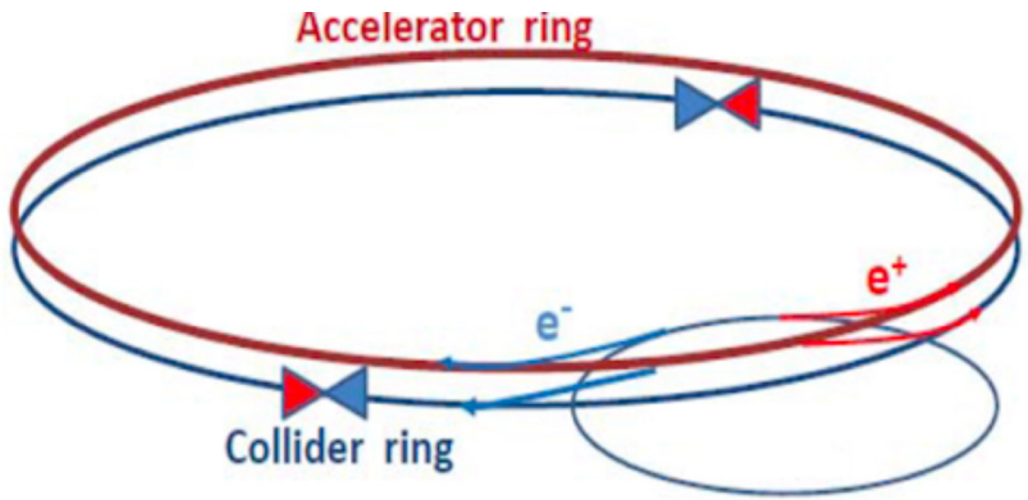
Linear e^+e^- colliders: ILC, C^3, CLIC

- Reach higher energies (~TeV), and can use polarized beams
- Relatively low radiation
- Collisions in bunch trains



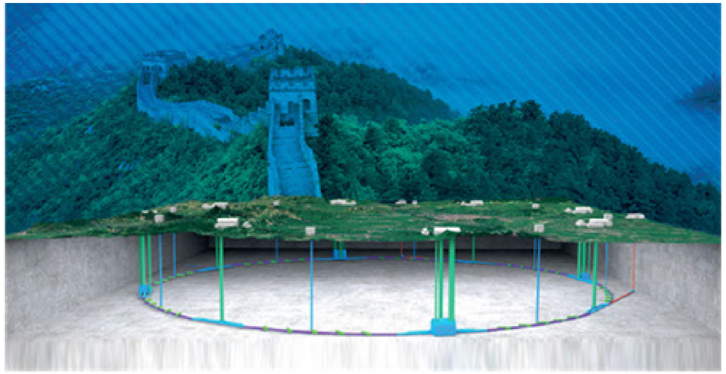
Circular e^+e^- colliders: FCC-ee, CEPC

- Highest luminosity collider at Z/WW/ZH
- limited by synchrotron radiation above 350 – 400 GeV
- Beam continues to circulate after collision



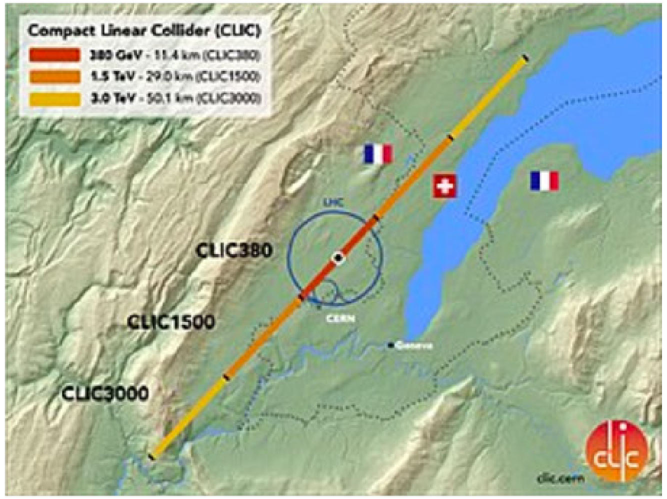
Various Proposals

ILC
250/ 500 GeV

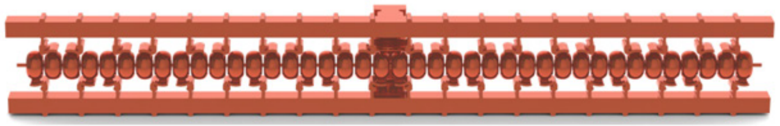


CEPC
240 GeV

CLIC 380/ 1000/ 3000 GeV

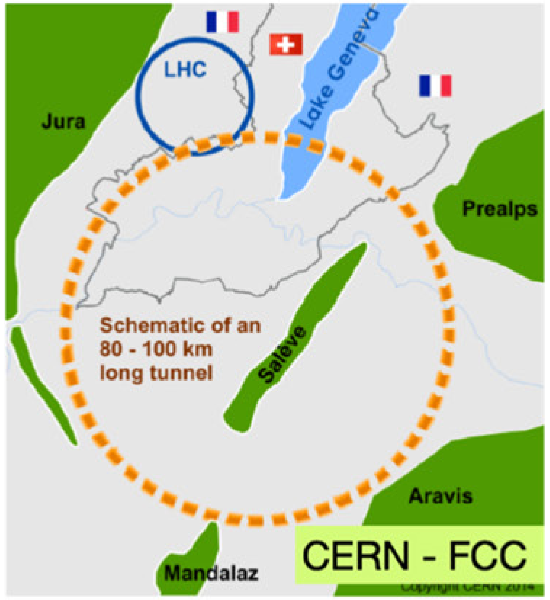


COOL COPPER COLLIDER



250/ 550 GeV
…> TeV

FCC-ee
240/ 365 GeV

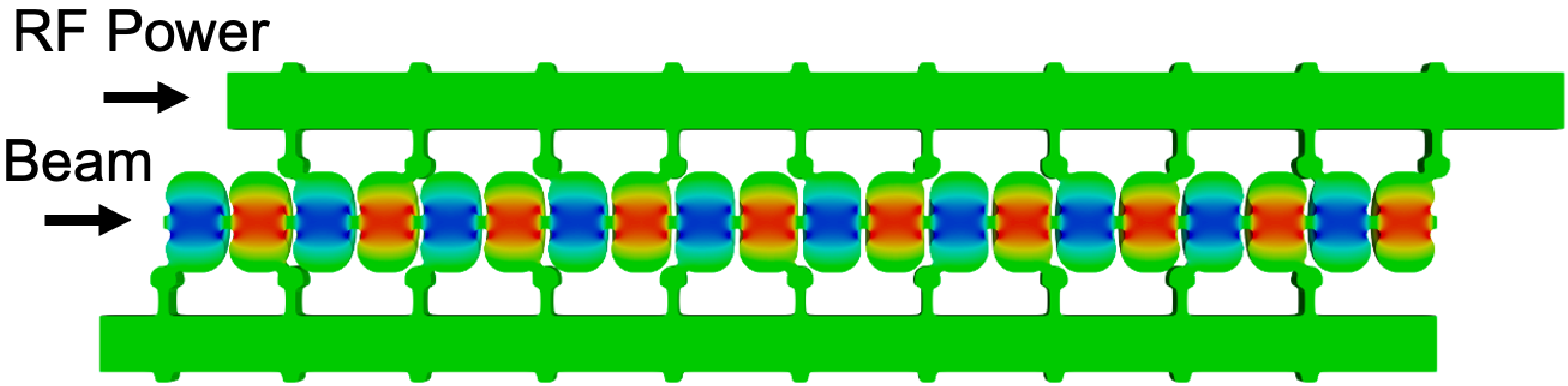


A novel route to a linear e^+e^- collider…

Breakthrough in the Performance of RF Accelerators

RF power coupled to each cell – no on-axis coupling

Full system design requires modern virtual prototyping



Electric field magnitude produced when RF manifold feeds alternating cells equally

Tantawi, Sami, et al. *PRAB* 23.9 (2020): 092001.

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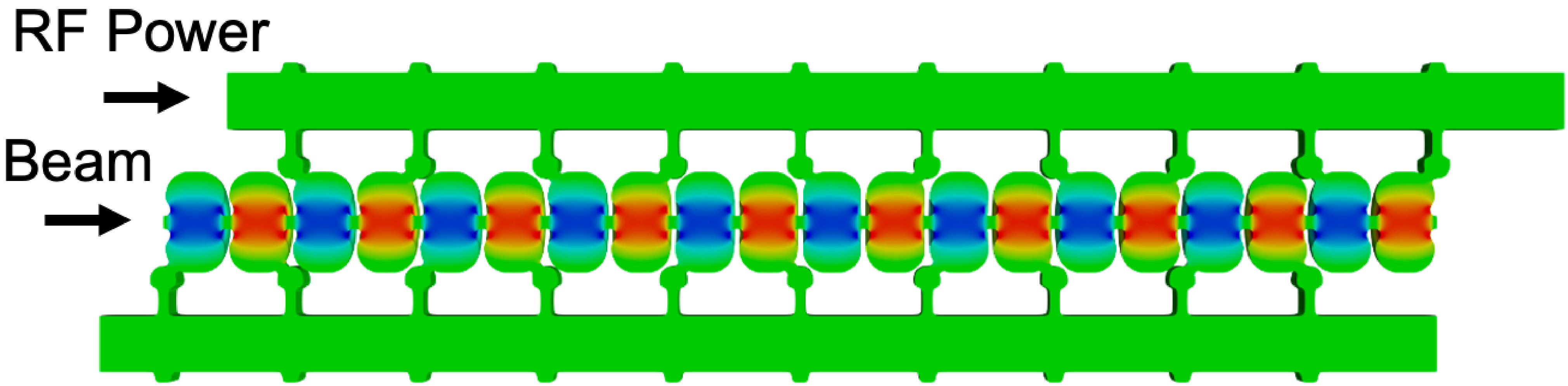


Electric field magnitude produced when RF manifold feeds alternating cells equally

Optimization of cell for efficiency (shunt impedance) $R_s = G^2/P$ [MΩ/m]

- Control peak surface electric and magnetic fields

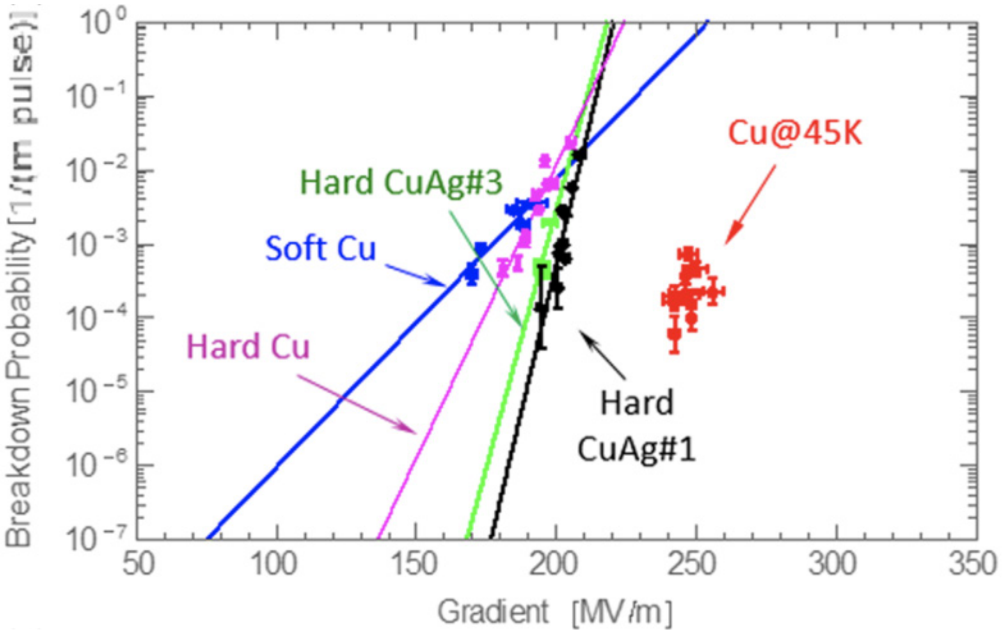
Key to high gradient operation

Tantawi, Sami, et al. *PRAB* 23.9 (2020): 092001.

Cryo-Copper: Enabling Efficient High-Gradient Operation

Cryogenic temperature elevates performance in gradient

- Material strength is key factor
- Impact of high fields for a high brightness injector may eliminate need for one damping ring



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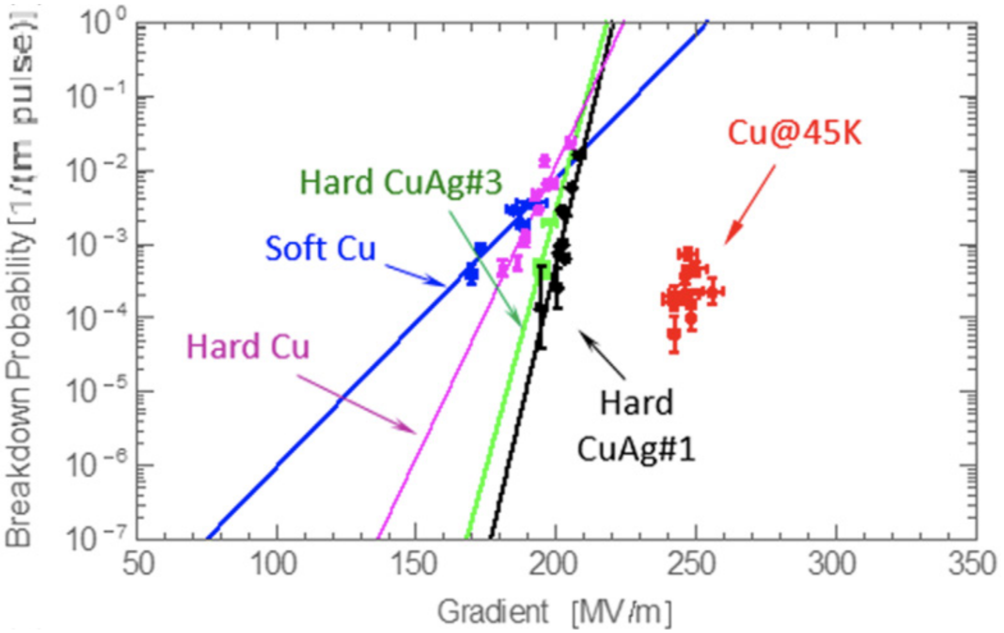
Operation at 77 K with liquid nitrogen is simple and practical

- Large-scale production, large heat capacity, simple handling
- Small impact on electrical efficiency



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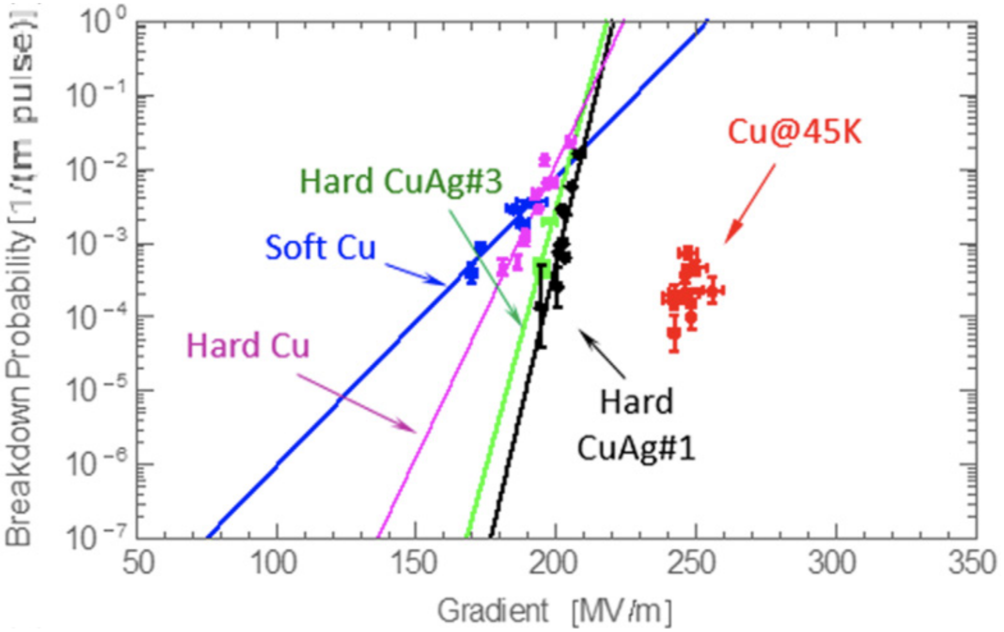

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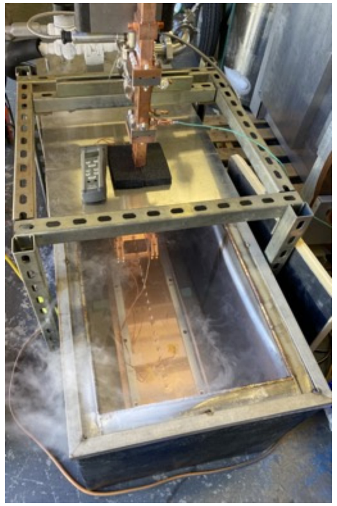

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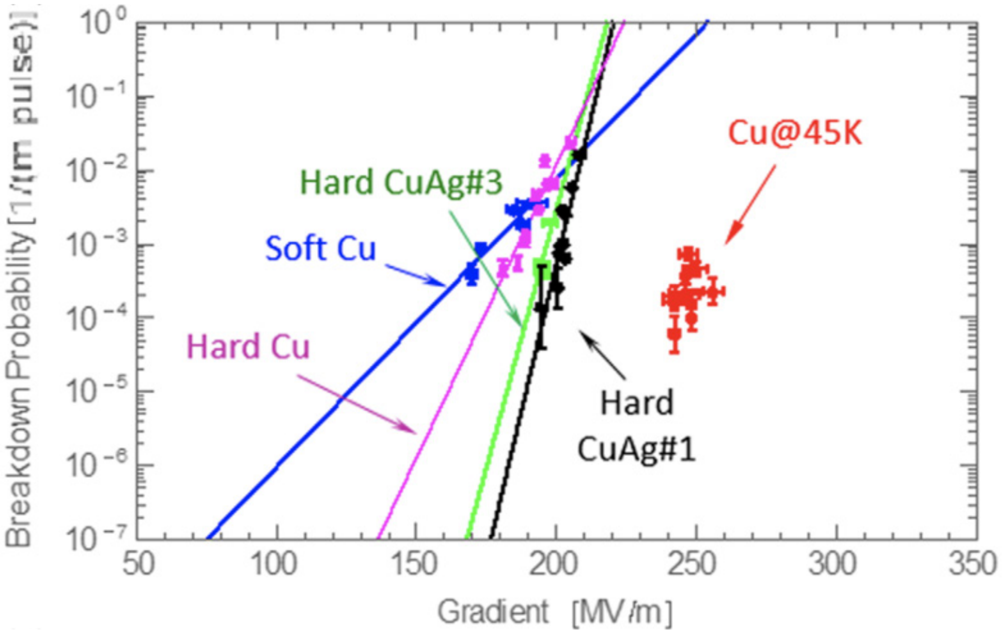
$$\eta_{cp} = LN\ Cryoplant$$
$$\eta_{cs} = Cryogenic\ Structure$$
$$\eta_k = RF\ Source$$

$$\frac{\eta_{cs}}{\eta_k}\eta_{cp} \approx \frac{2.5}{0.5}[0.15] \approx 0.75$$



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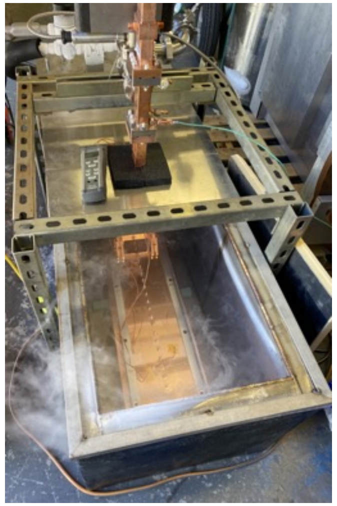


Cool Copper Collider

C^3 combines these advances

- Dramatically improving efficiency and breakdown rate

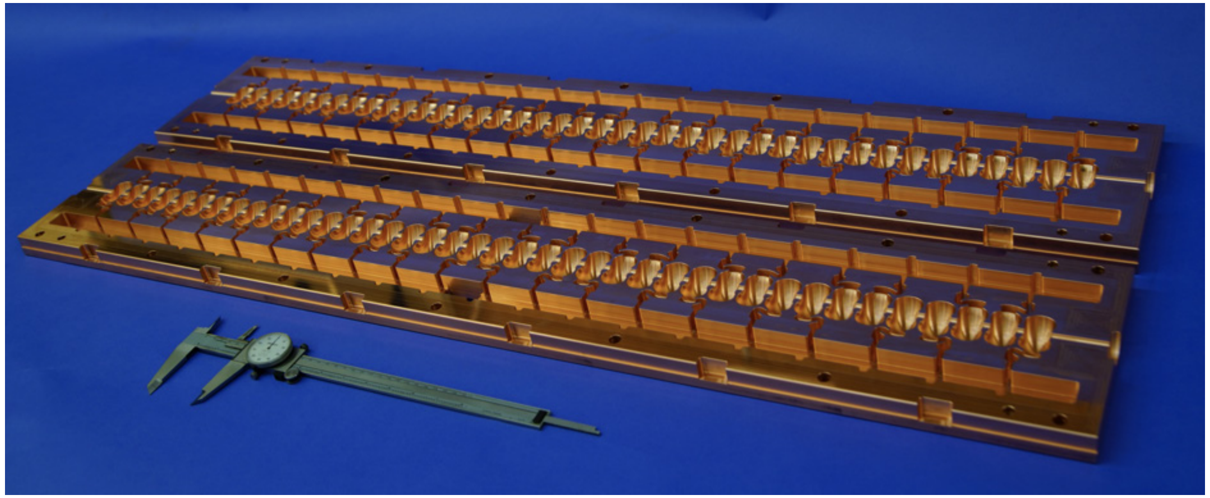
Distributed power to each cavity from a common RF manifold

Operation at cryogenic temperatures (LN_2 ~80 K)

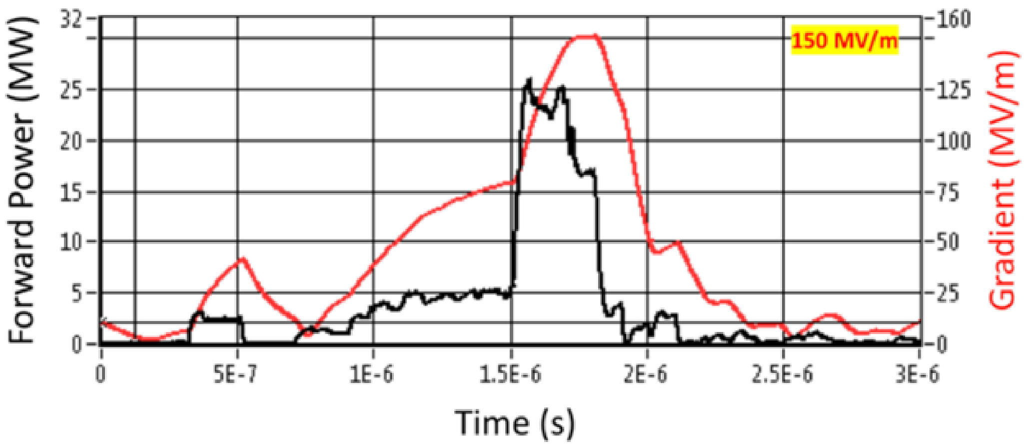
Robust operations at high gradient: 120 MeV/m

Scalable to multi-TeV operation

C^3 Prototype One Meter Structure

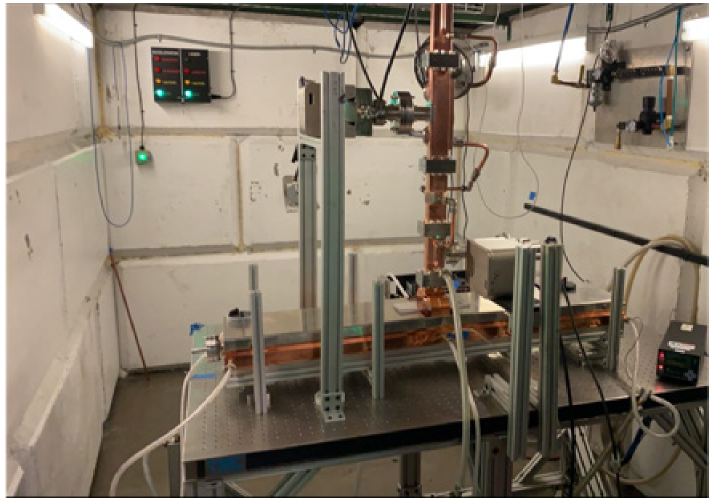


High Gradient Operation at 150 MV/m



Cryogenic Operation at X-band

High Power Test at Radiabeam (Room Temp and Cryo)



Requirements for a High Energy e^+e^- Linear Collider

Using established collider designs to inform initial parameters

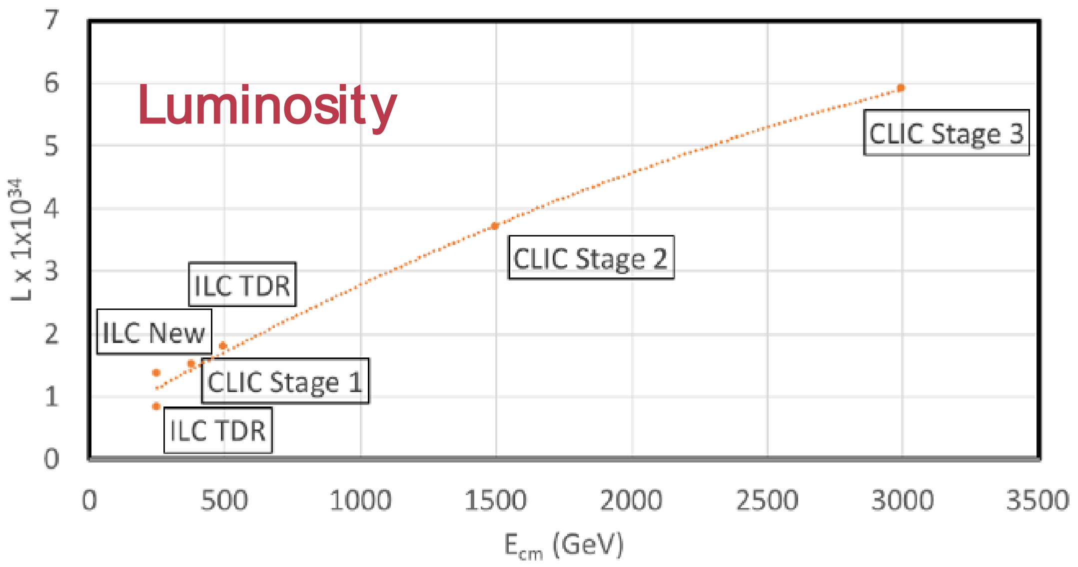
Quantifying impact of wakes requires detailed studies

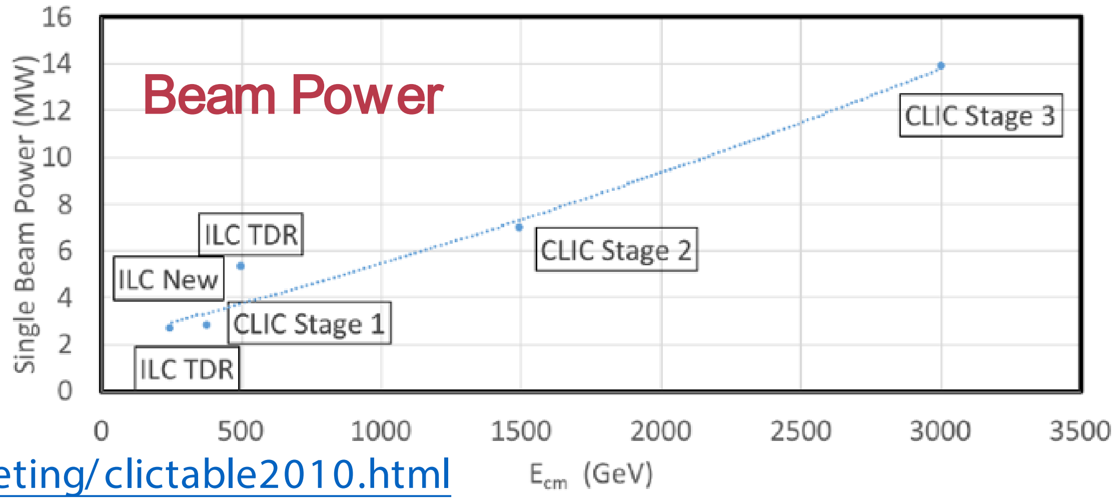
- Most important terms – aperture, bunch charge (and their scaling with frequency)

Target initial stage design at 250 GeV CoM

- 2 MW single beam power

Machine	CLIC	NLC	C^3
Freq (GHz)	12.0	11.4	5.7
a (mm)	2.75	3.9	2.6
Charge (nC)	0.6	1.4	1
Spacing (λ)	6	16	30/20
# of bunches	312	90	133/75





https://clic-meeting.web.cern.ch/clic-meeting/clictable2010.html

NLC, ZDR Tbl. 1.3,8.3

Accelerator Complex

8 km footprint for 250/550 GeV CoM $\Longrightarrow$ 70/120 MeV/m

- 7 km footprint at 155 MeV/m for 550 GeV CoM – present Fermilab site

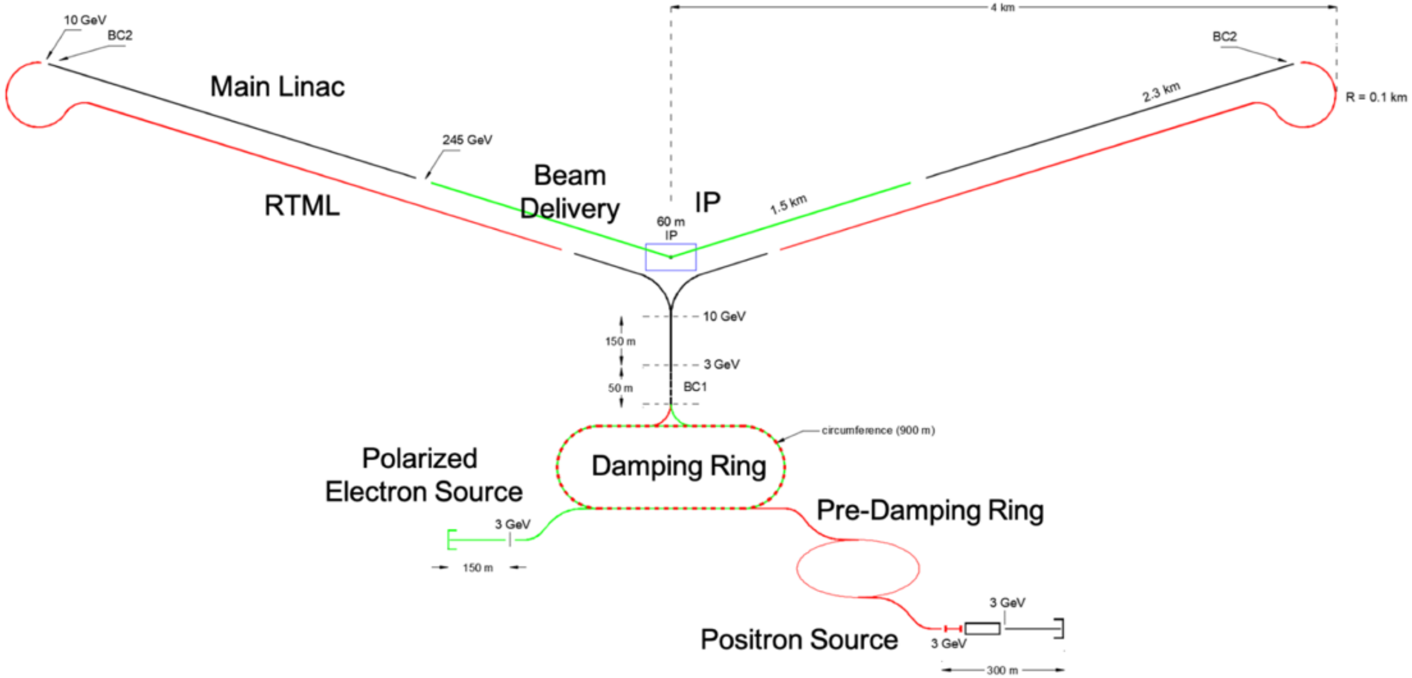
Large portions of accelerator complex are compatible between LC technologies

- Beam delivery and IP modified from ILC (1.5 km for 550 GeV CoM)
- Damping rings and injectors to be optimized with CLIC as baseline
- New opportunities to improve Beam Delivery and footprint

C³ Parameters

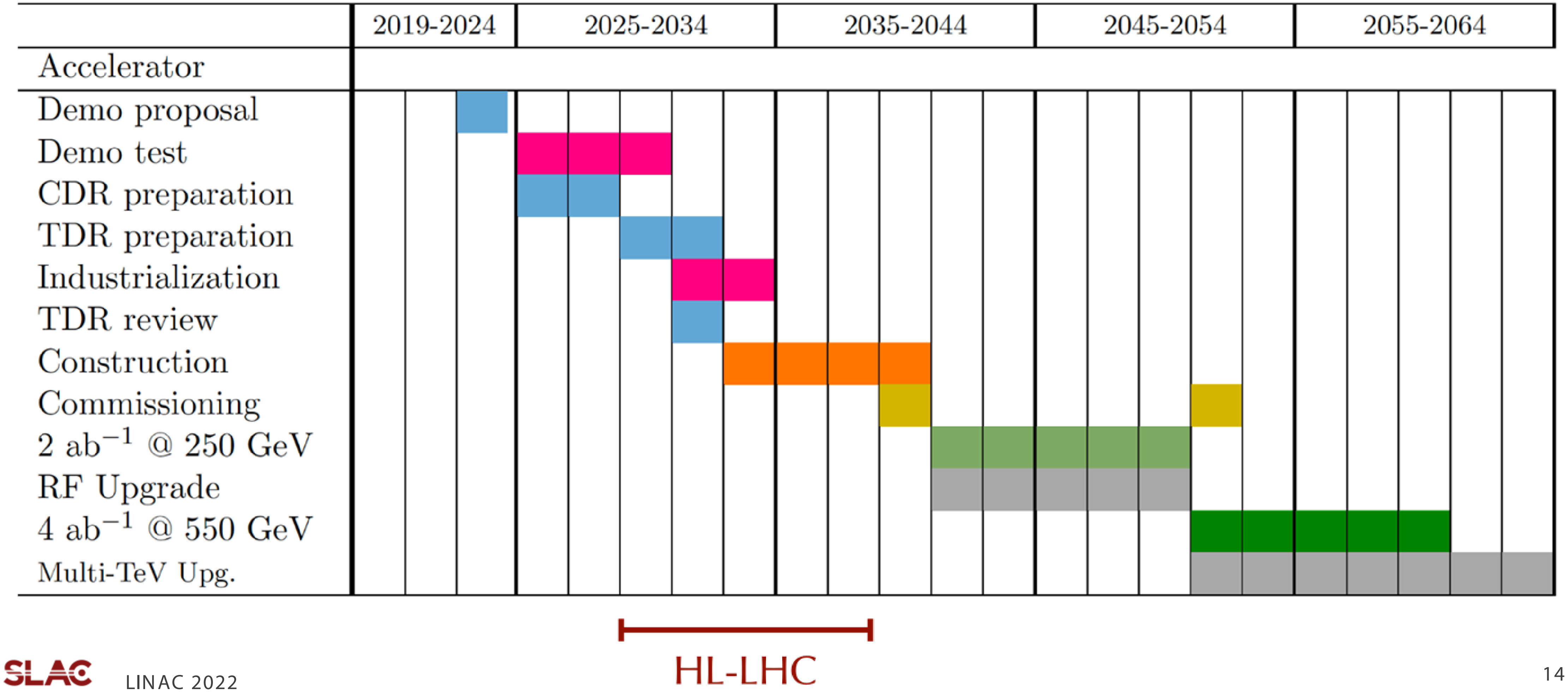
Collider	C^3	C^3
CM Energy [GeV]	250	550
Luminosity [x10^{34}]	1.3	2.4
Gradient [MeV/m]	70	120
Effective Gradient [MeV/m]	63	108
Length [km]	8	8
Num. Bunches per Train	133	75
Train Rep. Rate [Hz]	120	120
Bunch Spacing [ns]	5.26	3.5
Bunch Charge [nC]	1	1
Crossing Angle [rad]	0.014	0.014
Site Power [MW]	~150	~175
Design Maturity	pre-CDR	pre-CDR

C³ - 8 km Footprint for 250/550 GeV



Technical Timeline for 250/ 550 GeV CoM

Technically limited timeline following community engagement through the full Snowmass process to define the parameters of the C^3 proposal



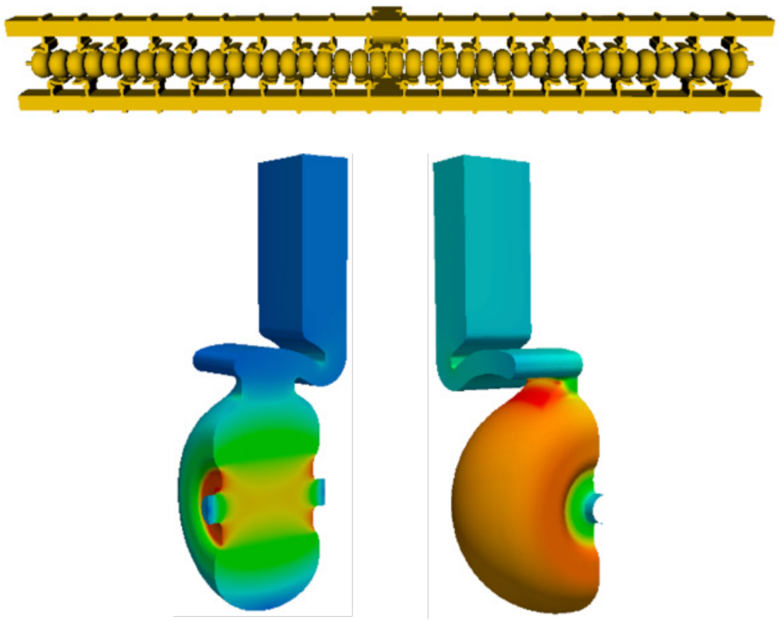
Ongoing Prototype Structure Development

Incorporate the two key technical advances: Distributed Coupling and Cryo-Copper RF

Main linac utilizes meter-scale accelerating structures, technology demonstration underway

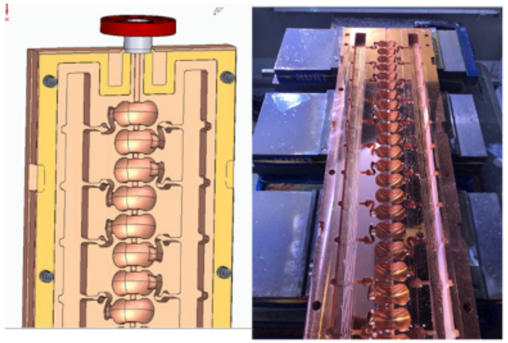
Implement optimized rf cavity designs to control peak surface fields

One meter (40-cell) C-band design with reduce peak E and H-field

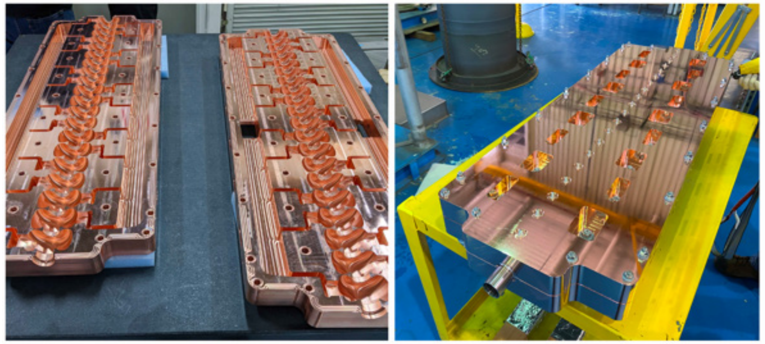


Scaling fabrication techniques in length and including controlled gap

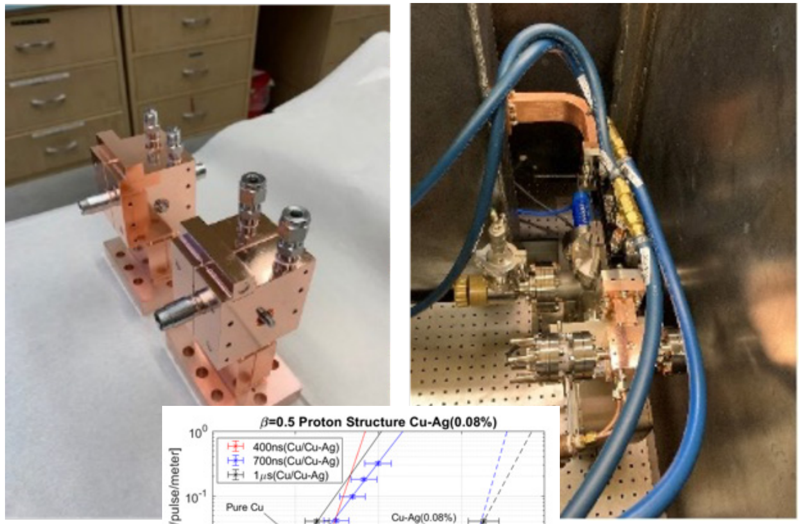
Main Linac C-band

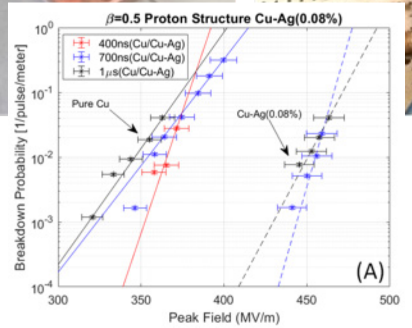


Injector Linac S-band



LANL Test of single cell SLAC C-band structure





Cryomodule Design and Alignment

Up to 1 GeV of acceleration per 9 m cryomodule; ~90% fill factor with eight 1 m structures

Main linac will require 5 micron structure alignment

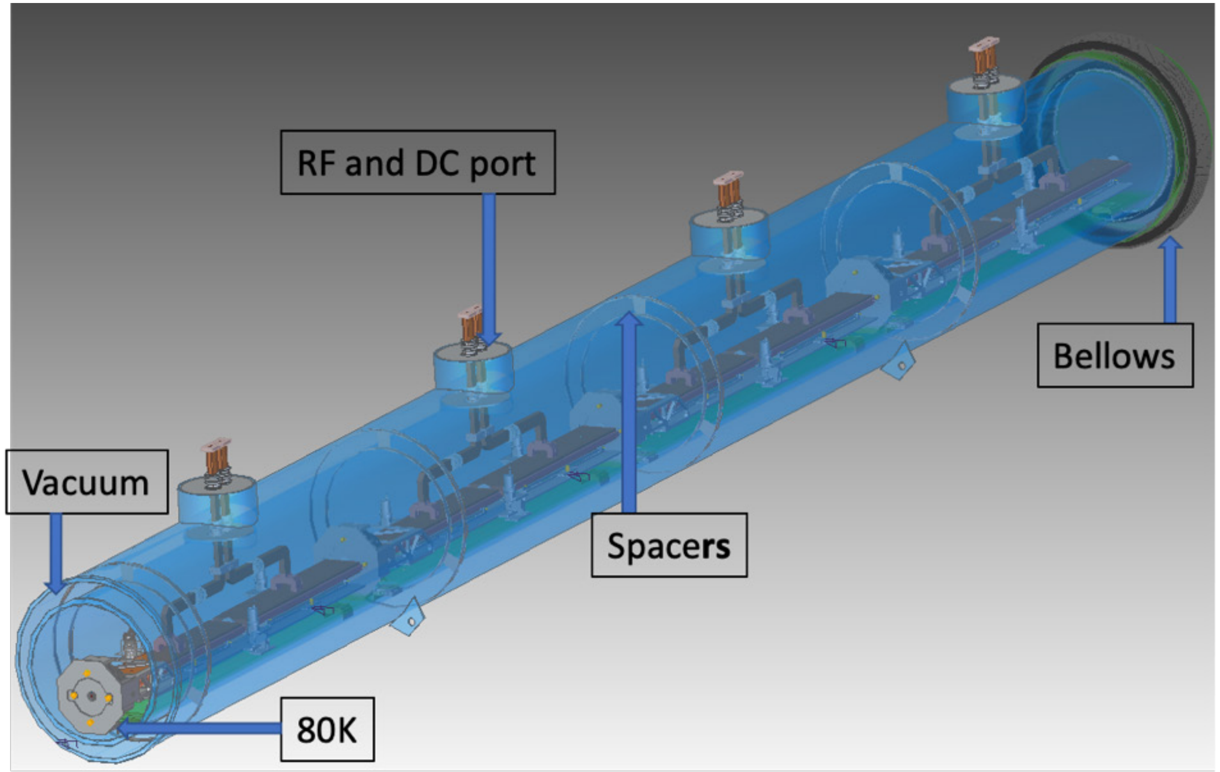
- Combination of mechanical and beam based alignment

Pre-alignment warm, cold alignment by wire, followed by beam based

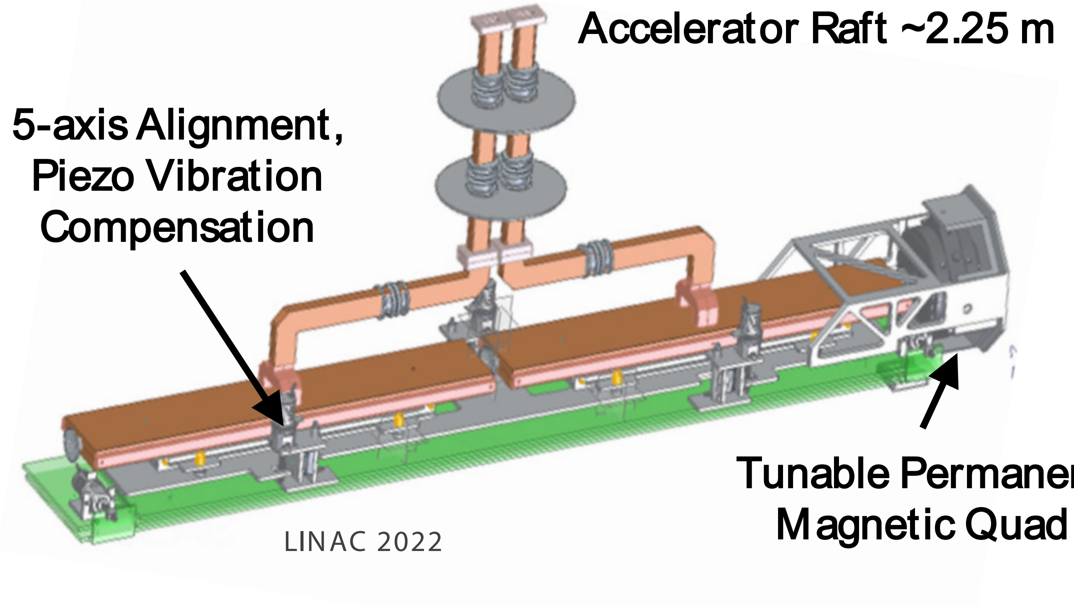
- Mechanical motor runs warm or cold – no motion during power failure
- Piezo for active alignment

Investigating support and assembly design

Cryomodule Concept ~9m



Accelerator Raft ~2.25 m



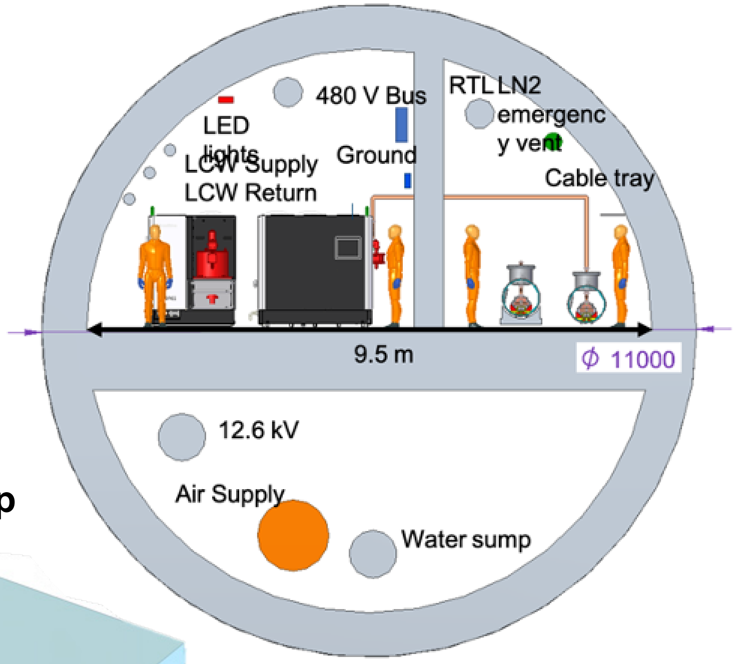
Tunnel Layout for Main Linac 250/550 GeV CoM

Need to optimize tunnel layout – first study looked at 9.5 m inner diameter in order to match ILC costing model

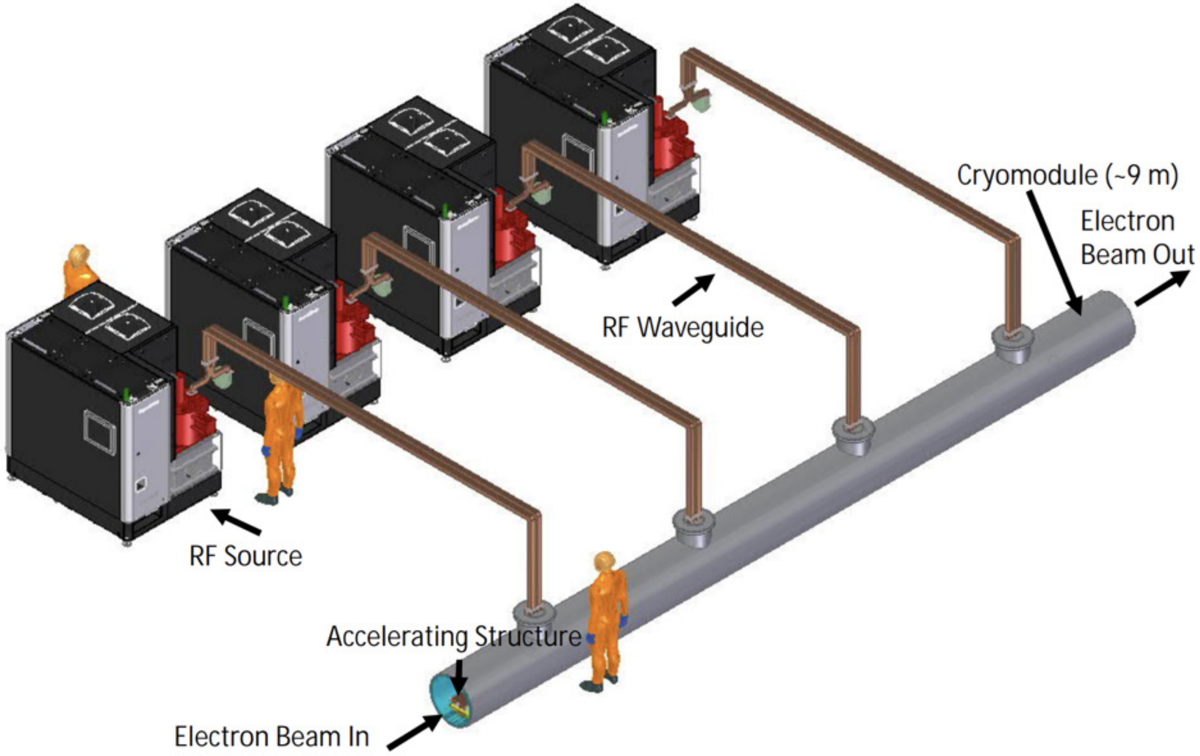
- Must minimize diameter to reduce cost and construction time

Surface site (cut/cover) provides interesting alternative – concerns with length of site for future upgrade

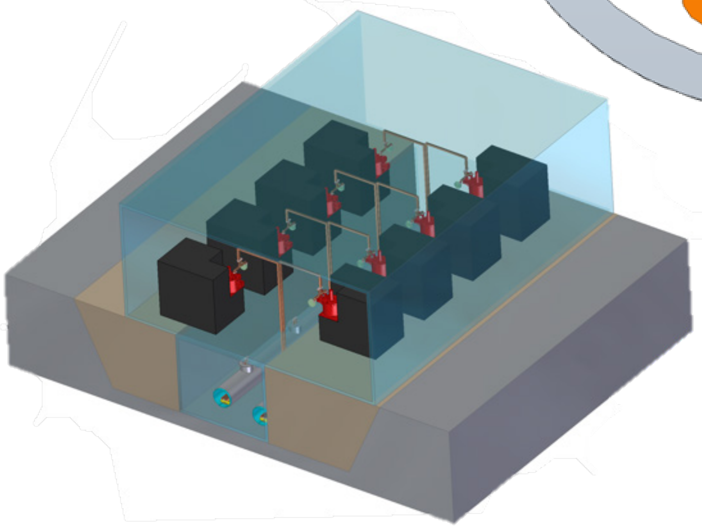
Usable Tunnel Width - 9.5 m (Same tunnel width as ILC)



Cryomodule Unit - 9 m (630 MeV/1 GeV)



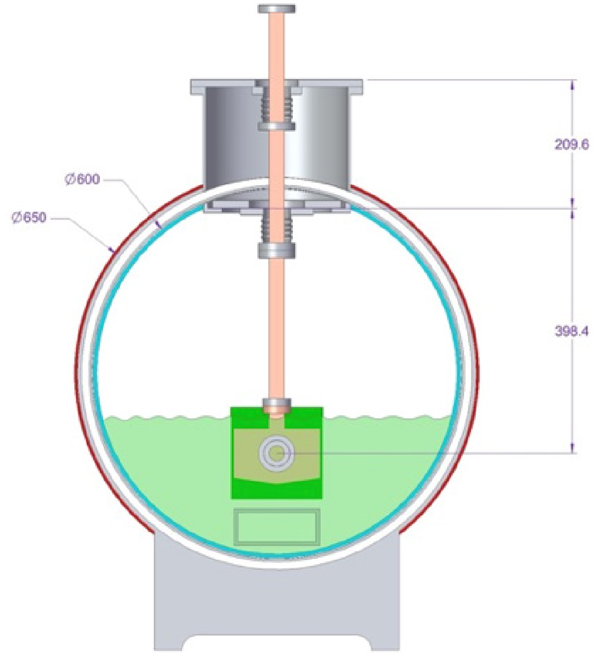
Surface Site Mockup



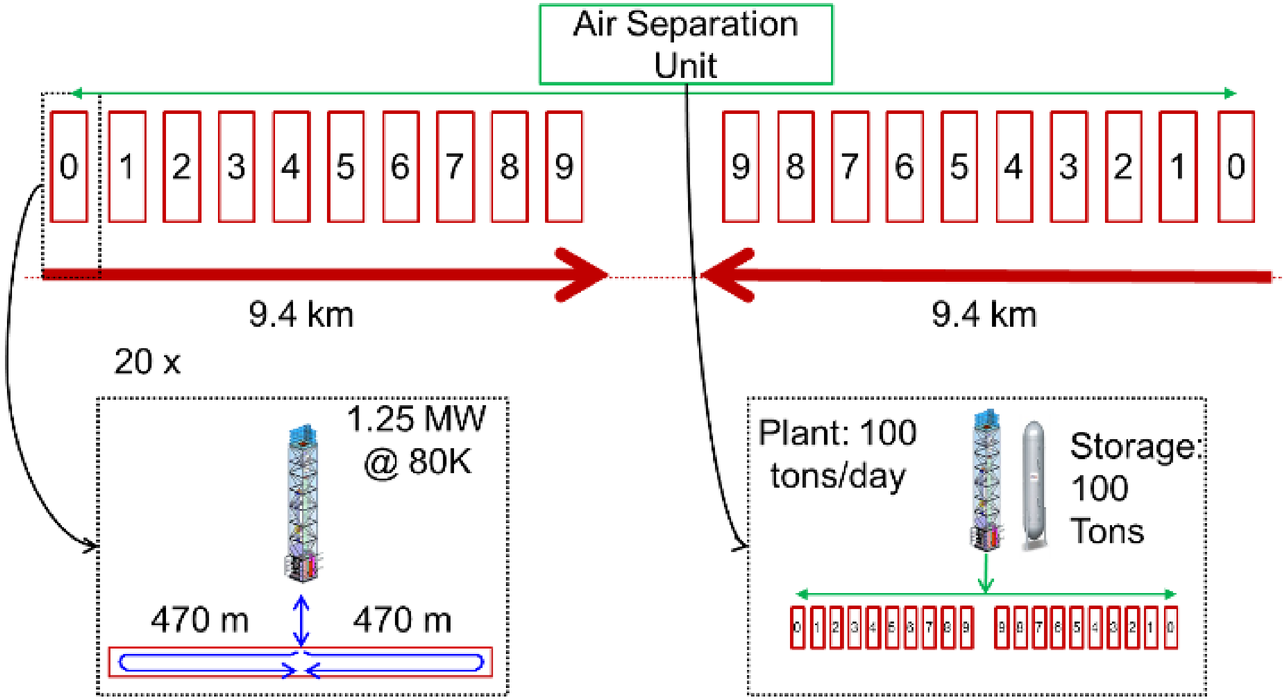
Cryomodule Design Scalable from 250 GeV to multi-TeV

X-band structure demonstrated full average power over short length (0.25 m)
Cryomodule design developed for cryoplant layout to cool 1.2 MW/km thermal load at 77K

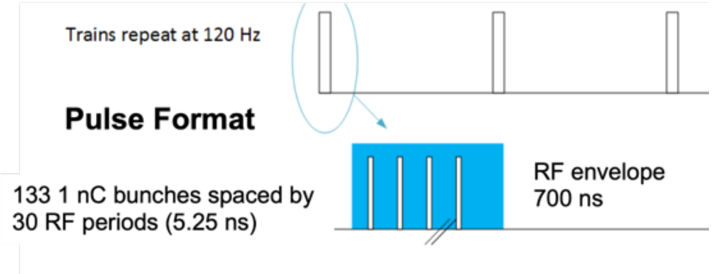
Shared Nitrogen Supply and Return



Cryogenics Scale to multi-TeV

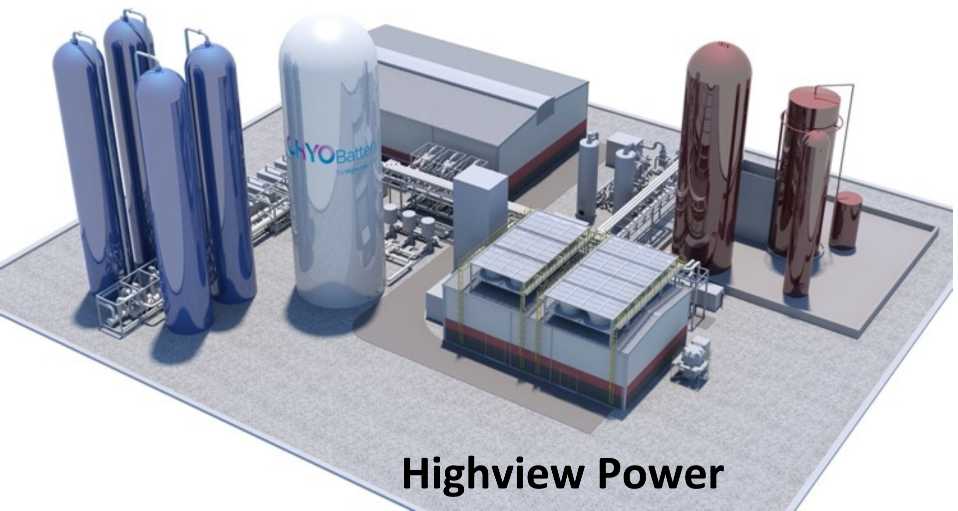


Power Consumption and Sustainability



Temperature (K)	77
Beam Loading (%)	45
Gradient (MeV/m)	70
Flat Top Pulse Length (μs)	0.7
Cryogenic Load (MW)	9
Main Linac Electrical Load (MW)	100
Site Power (MW)	~150

Compatibility with Renewables Cryogenic Fluid Energy Storage



Highview Power

Intermittent and variable power production from renewables mediated with commercial scale energy storage and power production

250 GeV CoM - Luminosity - 1.3×10^{34}

Parameter	Units	Value
Reliquification Plant Cost	M$/MW	18
Single Beam Power (125 GeV linac)	MW	2
Total Beam Power	MW	4
Total RF Power	MW	18
Heat Load at Cryogenic Temperature	MW	9
Electrical Power for RF	MW	40
Electrical Power For Cryo-Cooler	MW	60
Accelerator Complex Power	MW	~50
Site Power	MW	~150

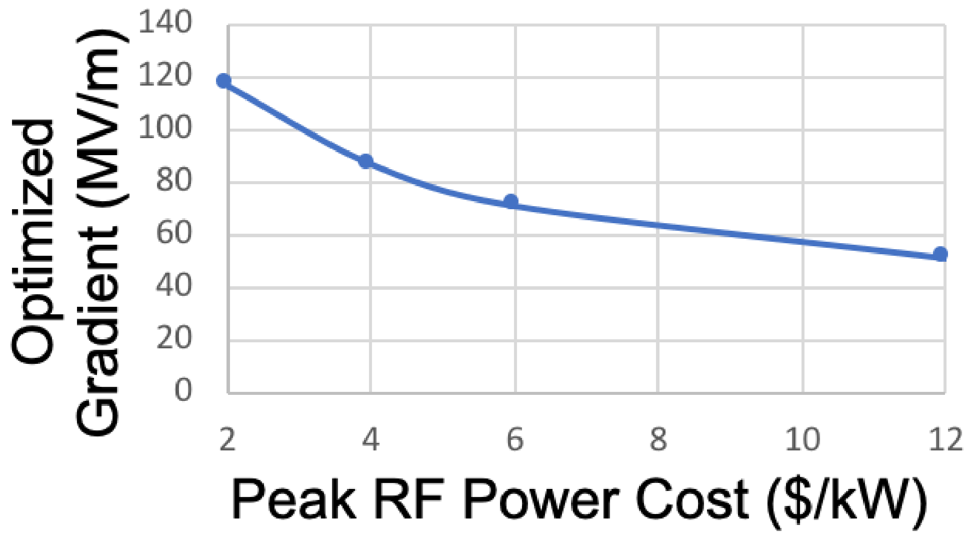
RF Source R&D Over the Timescale of the Next P5

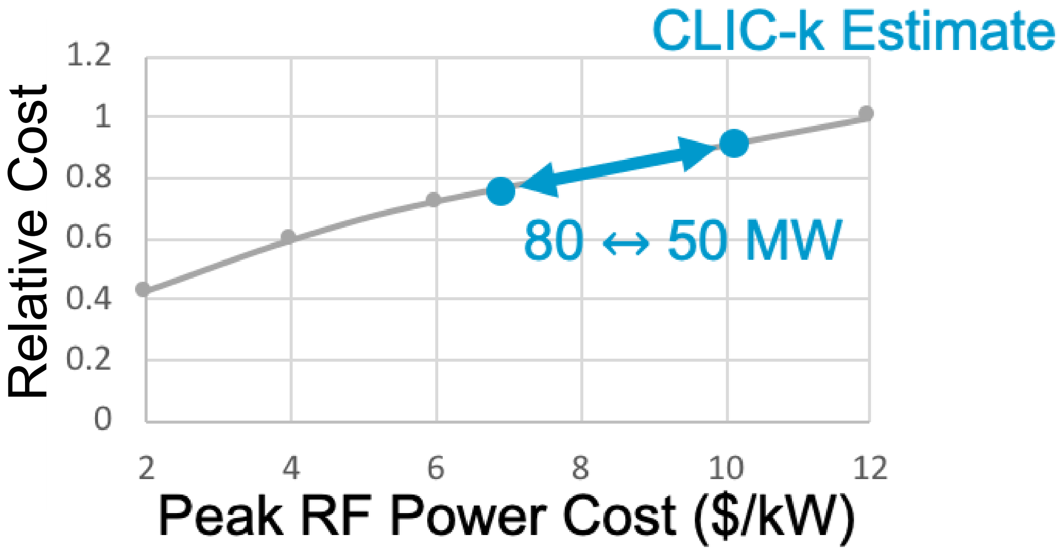
RF source cost is the key driver for gradient and cost

Significant savings when items procured at scale of LC

Need to focus R&D on reducing source cost to drive economic argument for high gradient

Gradient/Cost Scaling vs RF Source Cost for 2 TeV CoM





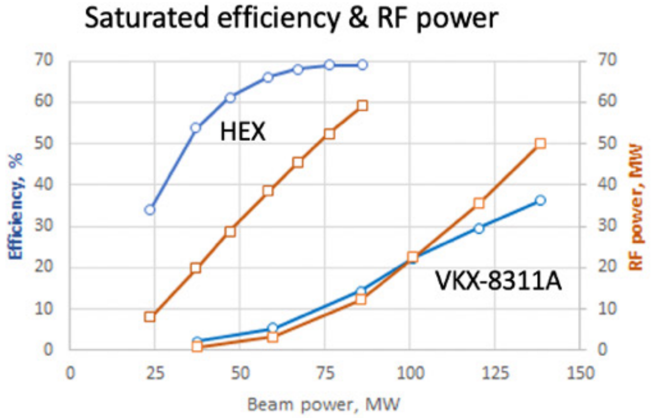
Understand the Impact on Advanced Collider Concept Enabled by the Goals Defined in the DOE GARD RF Decadal Roadmap

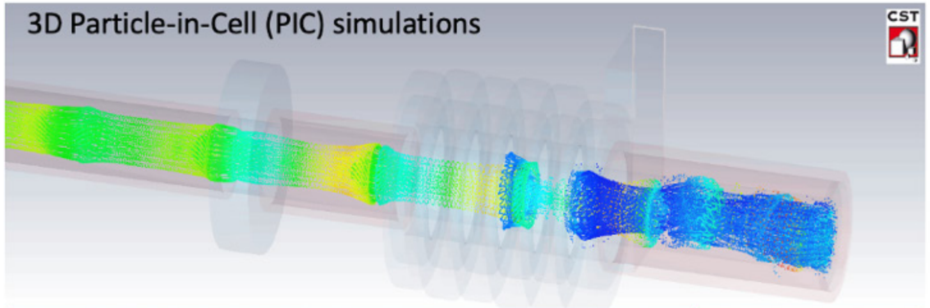
https://science.energy.gov/~/media/hep/pdf/Reports/DOE_HEP_GARD_RF_Research_Roadmap_Report.pdf

High Efficiency Klystrons

Please See I. Syratchev's Talk for Many Great Examples from Designs to Prototypes

Retro-fit High Efficiency 50 MW, 12 GHz klystron (CERN/CPI).





https://indico.cern.ch/event/1101548/contributions/4635964/attachments/2363439/4034986/CLIC_PM_13_12_2021.pdf

- Re-used solenoid.
- Increased life time (> factor 2)
- Reduced modulator power (~ factor 2)
- Increased power gain (10 dB)
- Reduced solenoidal field

	VKX-8311A	HEX COM_M (CERN/CPI)
Voltage, kV	420	420
Current, A	322	204
Frequency, GHz	11.994	11.994
Peak power, MW	49	59
Sat. gain, dB	48	59
Efficiency, %	36.2	69
Life time, hours	30 000	85 000
Solenoidal magnetic field, T	0.6	0.37
RF circuit length, m	0.316	0.316

Prototype fabrication is under negotiation within CPI/INFN/CERN collaboration.

I. Syratchev, CLIC PM #41, 13.12.2021

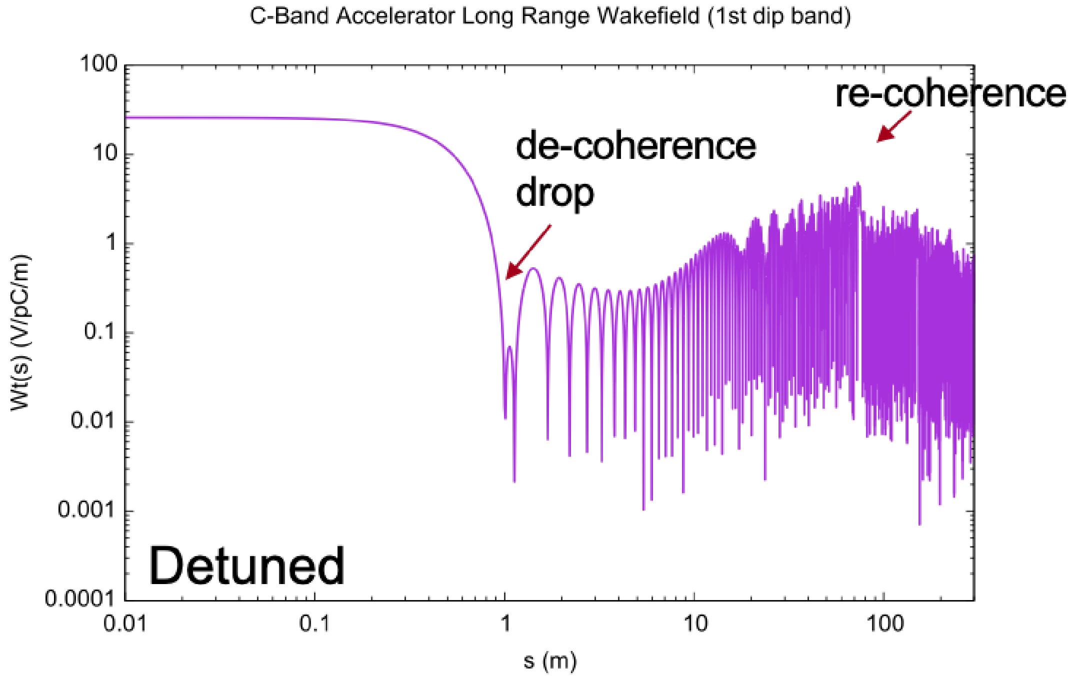
Gaussian Detuning Provides Required 1st Band Dipole Suppression for Subsequent Bunch, Damping Also Needed

Dipole mode wakefields immediate concern for bunch train

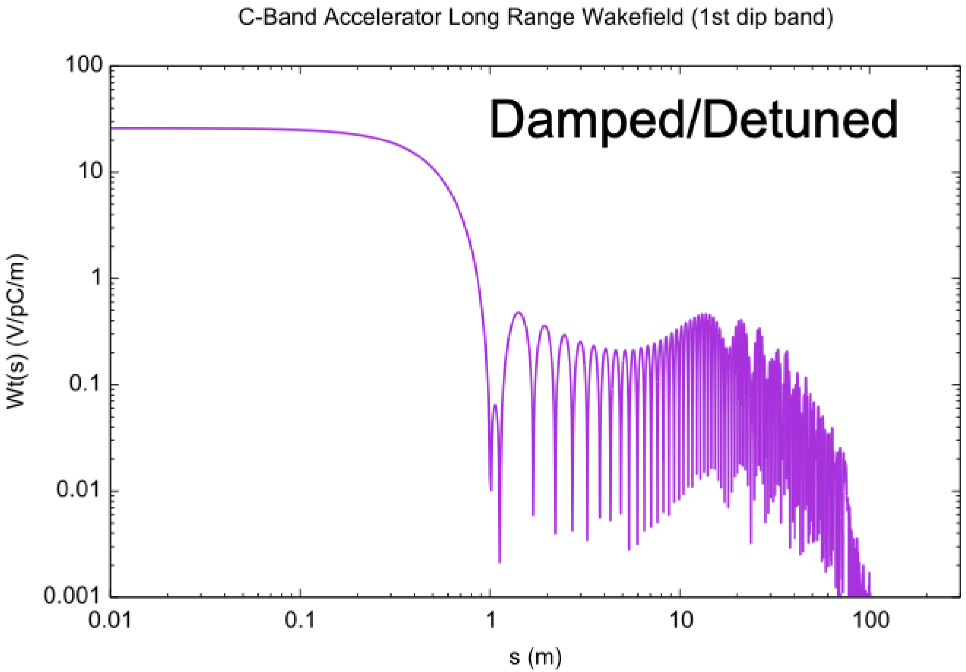
4σ Gaussian detuning of 80 cells for dipole mode (1st band) at f_c=9.5 GHz, w/ $\Delta f/f_c$=5.6%

First subsequent bunch s = 1m, full train ~75 m in length

- Damping needed to suppress re-coherence



(Only copper surface loss damping included)



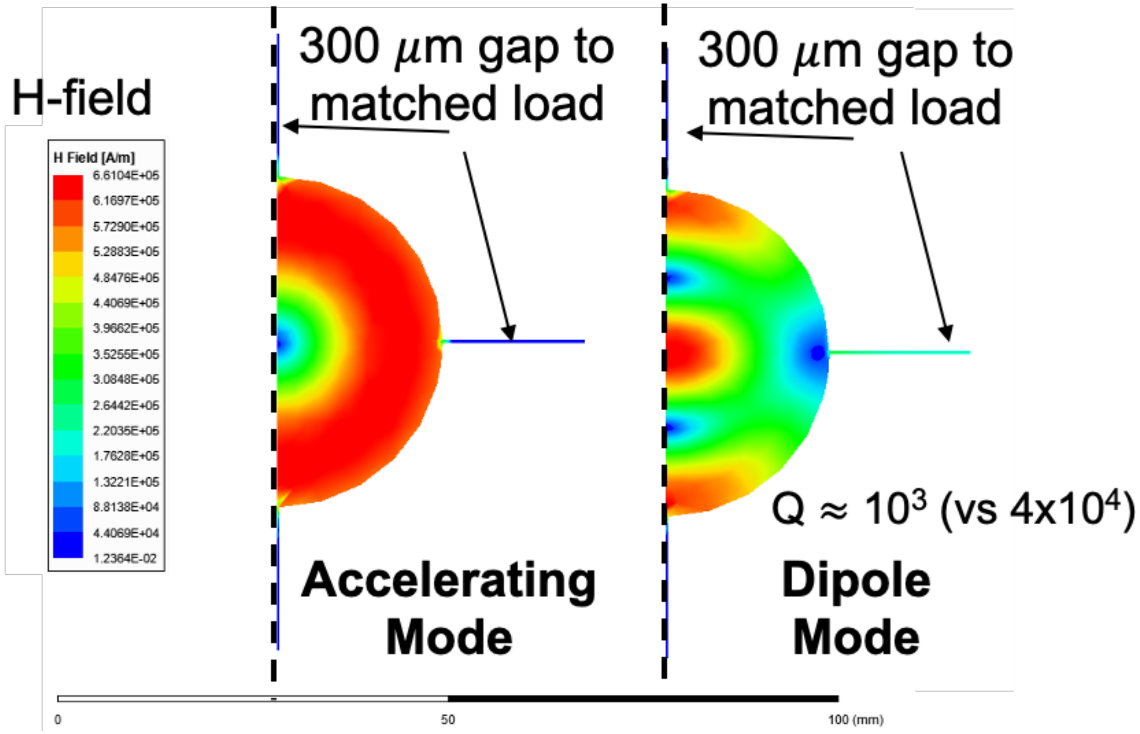
(1.0e3 Q total HOM damping included)

Distributed Coupling Structures Provide Natural Path to Implement Detuning and Damping of Higher Order Modes

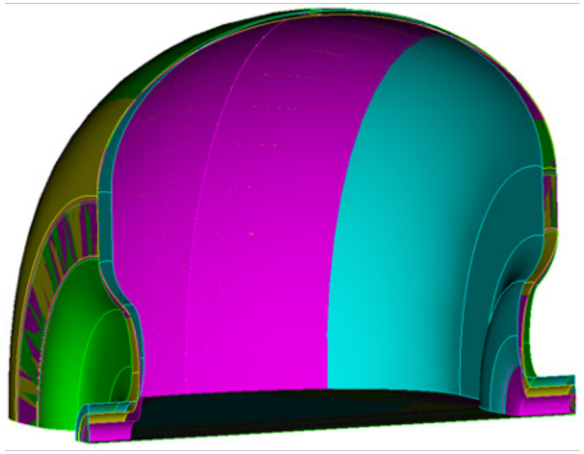
Individual cell feeds necessitate adoption of split-block assembly

Perturbation due to joint does not couple to accelerating mode

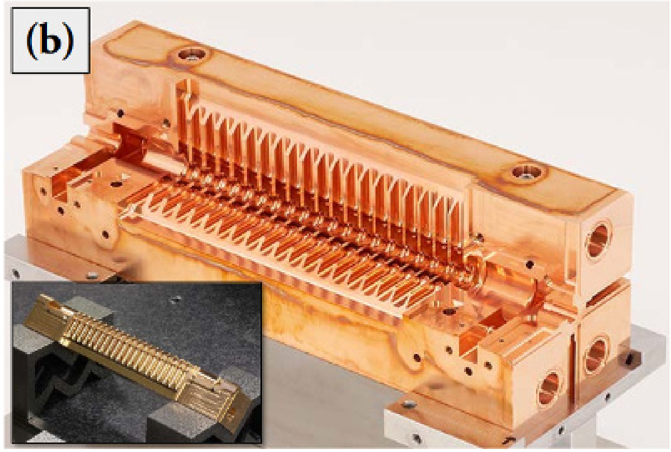
Exploring gaps in quadrature to damp higher order mode



Detuned Cavity Designs



Quadrant Structure



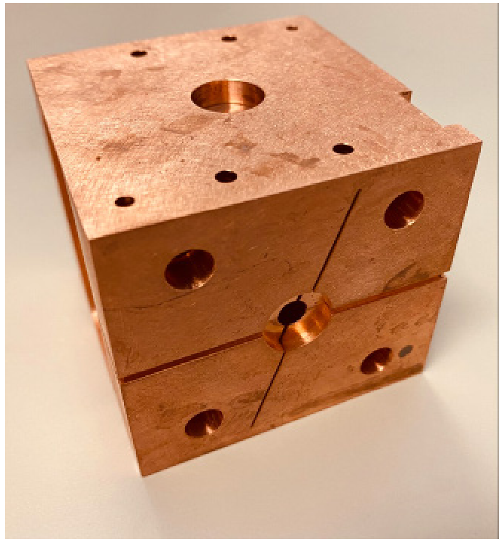
Abe et al., PASJ, 2017, WEP039

Implementation of Slot Damping

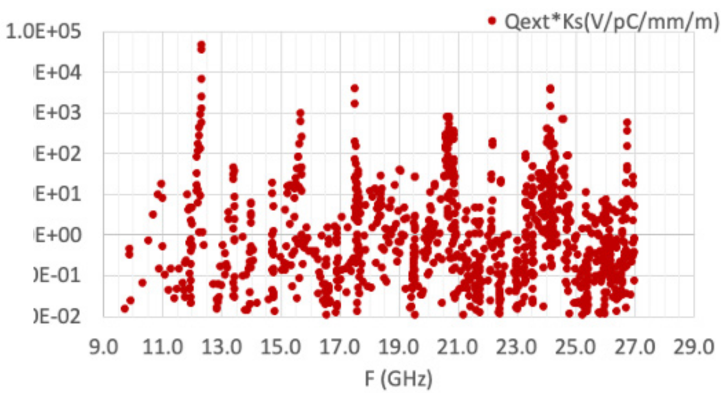
Need to extend to 40 GHz / Optimize coupling / Modes below 10^4 V/pC/mm/m

NiCr coated damping slots in development

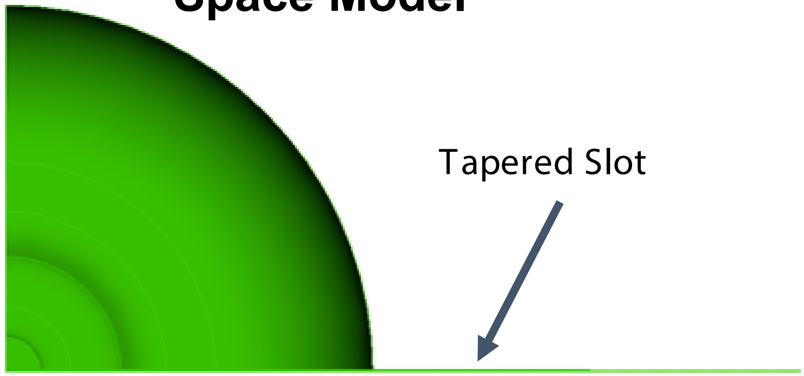
Damping Slot Prototype

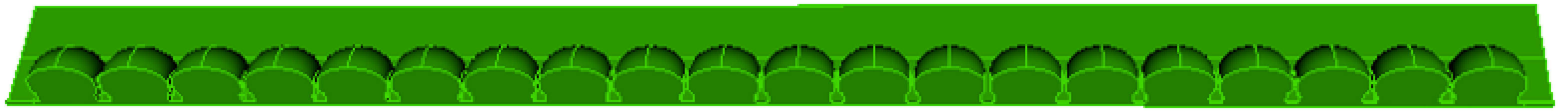


Kick Factor * Q

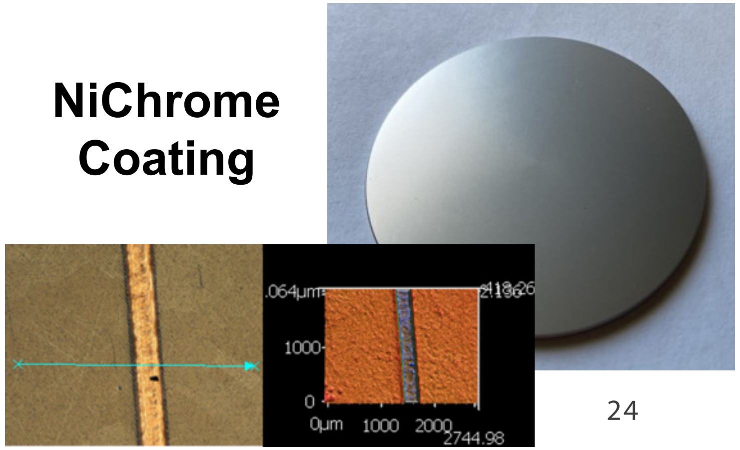


Vacuum Space Model





NiChrome Coating



Outlook

C^3 Demonstration R&D Plan

C^3 demonstration R&D needed to advance technology beyond CDR level

Minimum requirement for Demonstration R&D Plan:

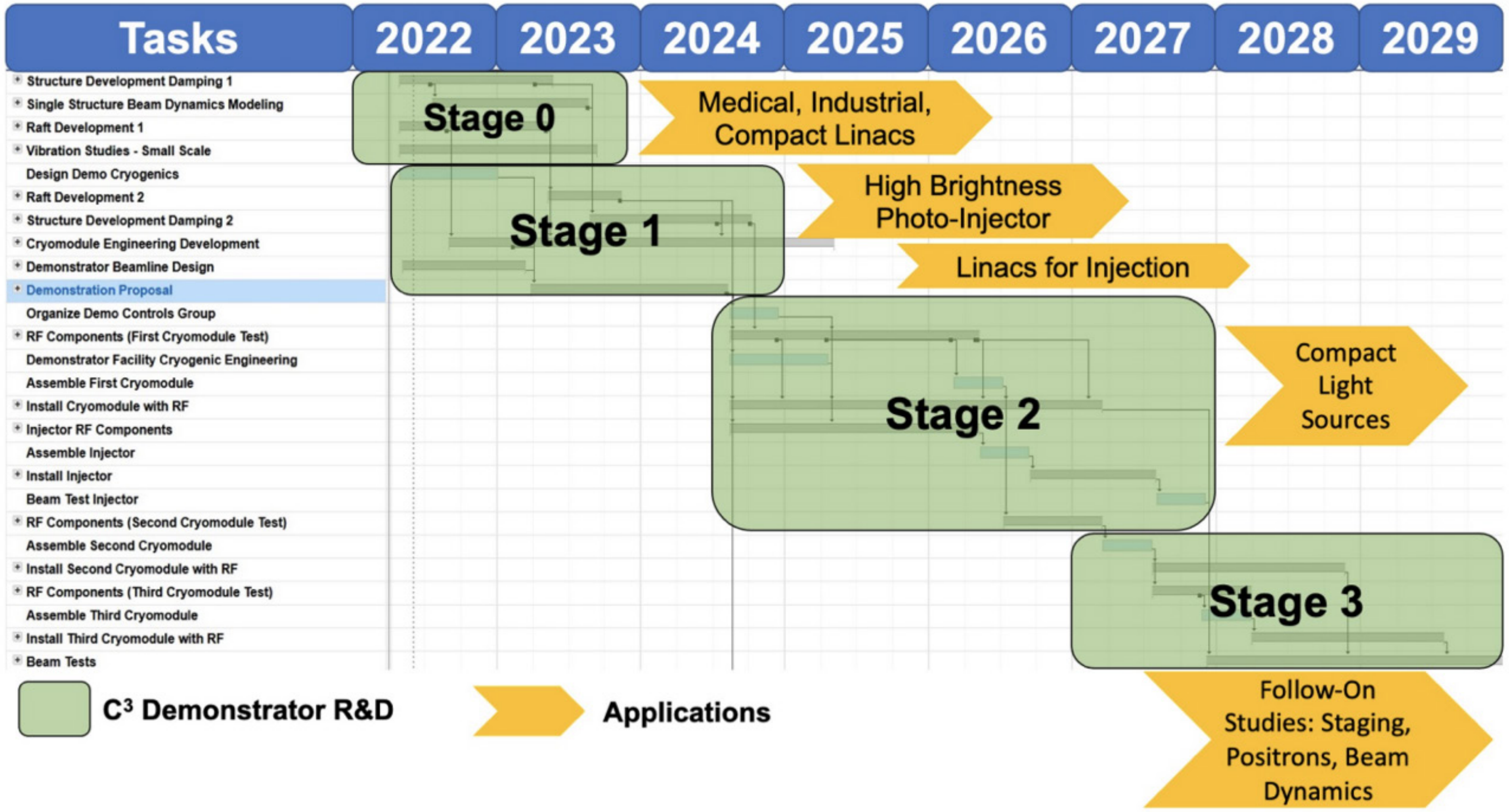
- **Demonstrate operation of fully engineered and operational cryomodule**
  - Simultaneous operations of min. 3 cryomodules
- Demonstrate operation during cryogenic flow equivalent to main linac at full liquid/gas flow rate
- Operation with a multi-bunch photo injector - high charges bunches to induce wakes, tunable delay witness bunch to measure wakes
- Demonstrate full operational gradient 120 MeV/m (and higher > 155 MeV/m) w/ single bunch
  - Must understand margins for 120 - targeting power for (155 + margin) 170 MeV/m
  - 18X 50 MW C-band sources - off the shelf units
- **Fully damped-detuned accelerating structure**
- Work with industry to develop C-band source unit optimized for installation with main linac

This demonstration directly benefits development of compact FELs, beam dynamics, high brightness guns, *etc.*

The other elements needed for a linear collider - the sources, damping rings, and beam delivery system – more advanced from the ILC and CLIC – need C^3 specific design

- Our current baseline uses these directly; will look for further cost-optimizations for of C^3

C^3 Demonstration R&D Plan timeline

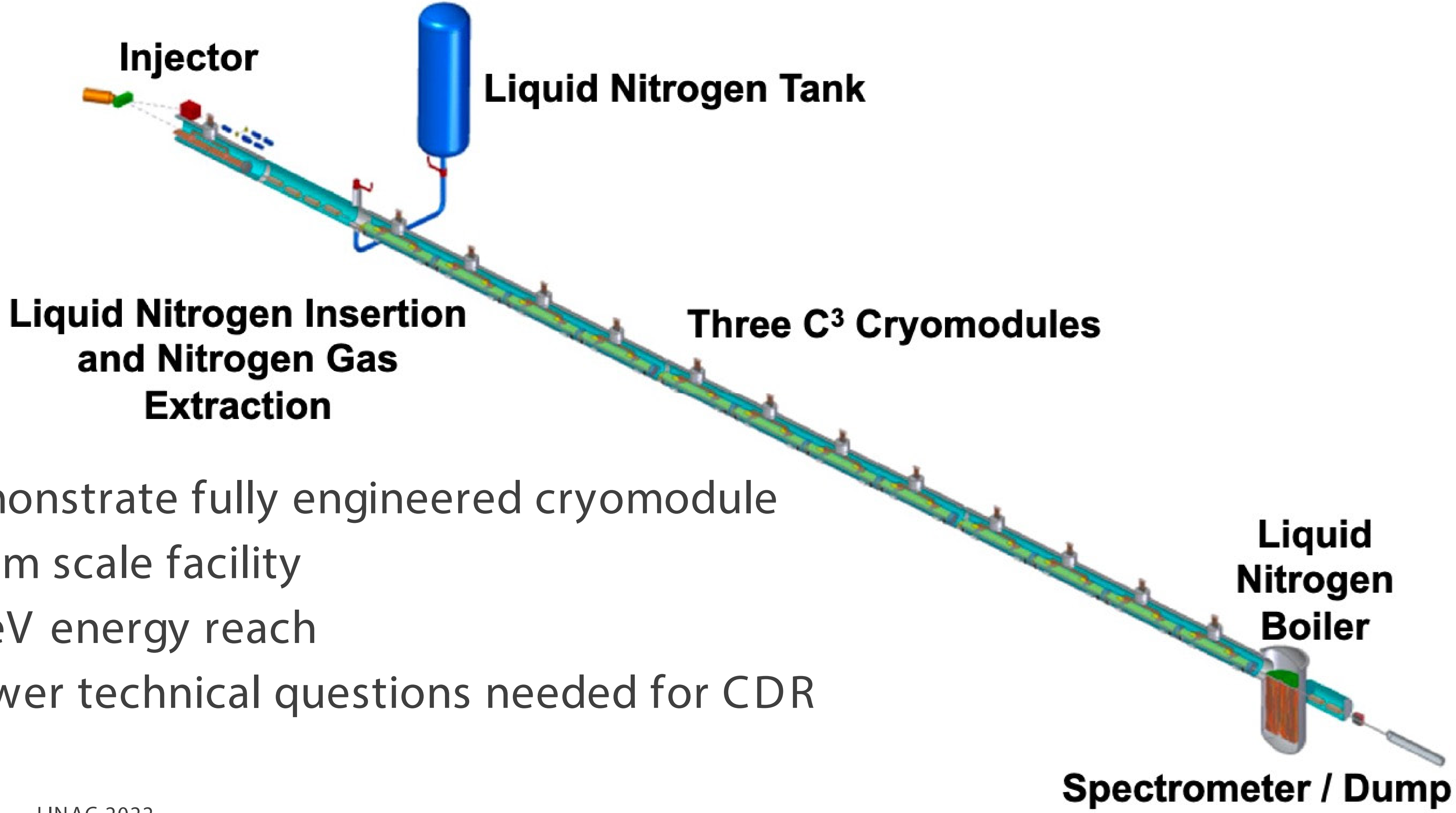


C^3 R&D, System Design and Project Planning are ongoing

- Early career scientists should help drive the agenda for an experiment they will build/use
- Many opportunities for other institutes to collaborate on:
  - beam dynamics, vibrations and alignment, cryogenics, rf engineering, controls, detector optimization, background studies, etc.

High Energy Physics: Caterina Vernieri caterina@slac.stanford.edu
Accelerator Science & Engineering: Emilio Nanni nanni@slac.stanford.edu

The Complete C^3 Demonstrator



Demonstrate fully engineered cryomodule

~50 m scale facility

3 GeV energy reach

Answer technical questions needed for CDR

Conclusion

Next C^3 Workshop in Planning – Oct. 13-14th @ SLAC

https://indico.slac.stanford.edu/event/7315/

C^3 can provide a rapid route to precision Higgs physics with a compact 8 km footprint

- Higgs physics run by 2040
- Possibly, a US-hosted facility

C^3 time structure is compatible with SiD-like detector overall design and ongoing optimizations.

C^3 can be quickly be upgraded to 550 GeV

C^3 can be extended to a multi-TeV e+e- collider

More Details Here (Follow, Endorse, Collaborate):
https://indico.slac.stanford.edu/event/7155/

Conclusion

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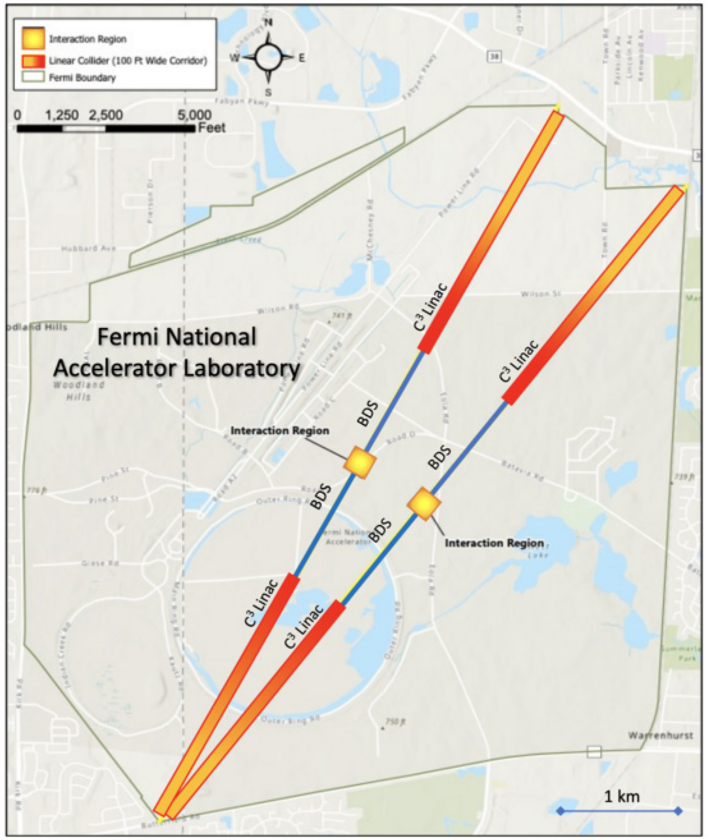

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