

# **ILC Damping Ring Alternative Lattice Design\*\***

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# ILC DR – BASELINE SPECIFICATIONS

## ILC Damping Rings Baseline Configuration Lattice Specifications

*23 January 2006 – 650 MHz RF frequency*

### General Parameters

Circumference	6642.4784 m
Energy	5 GeV
<b>RF frequency</b>	<b>650 MHz</b>
Harmonic number	14402
Transverse damping time, e <sup>+</sup> DR (e <sup>-</sup> DR)	<25 ms (<50 ms)
Normalized natural emittance	5 μm
Equilibrium bunch length	6 mm
Equilibrium energy spread	<0.13%
Momentum compaction	~ 4×10 <sup>-4</sup>
Damping wiggler peak field	1.67 T
Damping wiggler period	0.4 m
Energy acceptance	δ <0.5%
Dynamic aperture	$A_x+A_y<0.09$ m-rad (up to  δ =0.5%)

# DR FODO LATTICE DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

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- To decrease the cost of the damping ring, use FODO arc cells to replace the original TME arc cells. The total number of quadrupoles has been decreased.
- To decrease the total construction expenses of the damping rings
  - The civil engineering (the number of shafts).
  - Cryogenic system.

The number of wiggler sections has been decreased from 4 to **2** in the ILC DR lattice.

- Use 184 arc cells, two kinds of phase advance for two alpha case:
  - ◆ 72/72 arc cell for  $\alpha_p = 4 \times 10^{-4}$ .
  - ◆ 90/90 arc cell for  $\alpha_p = 2 \times 10^{-4}$ .

# CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE ARC CELL

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Scan some arc cell parameters.

- Arc cell number: from 120 to 240.
- Arc cell length: from 20 m to 40 m.
- The short drift length: from 1 m to 3 m.

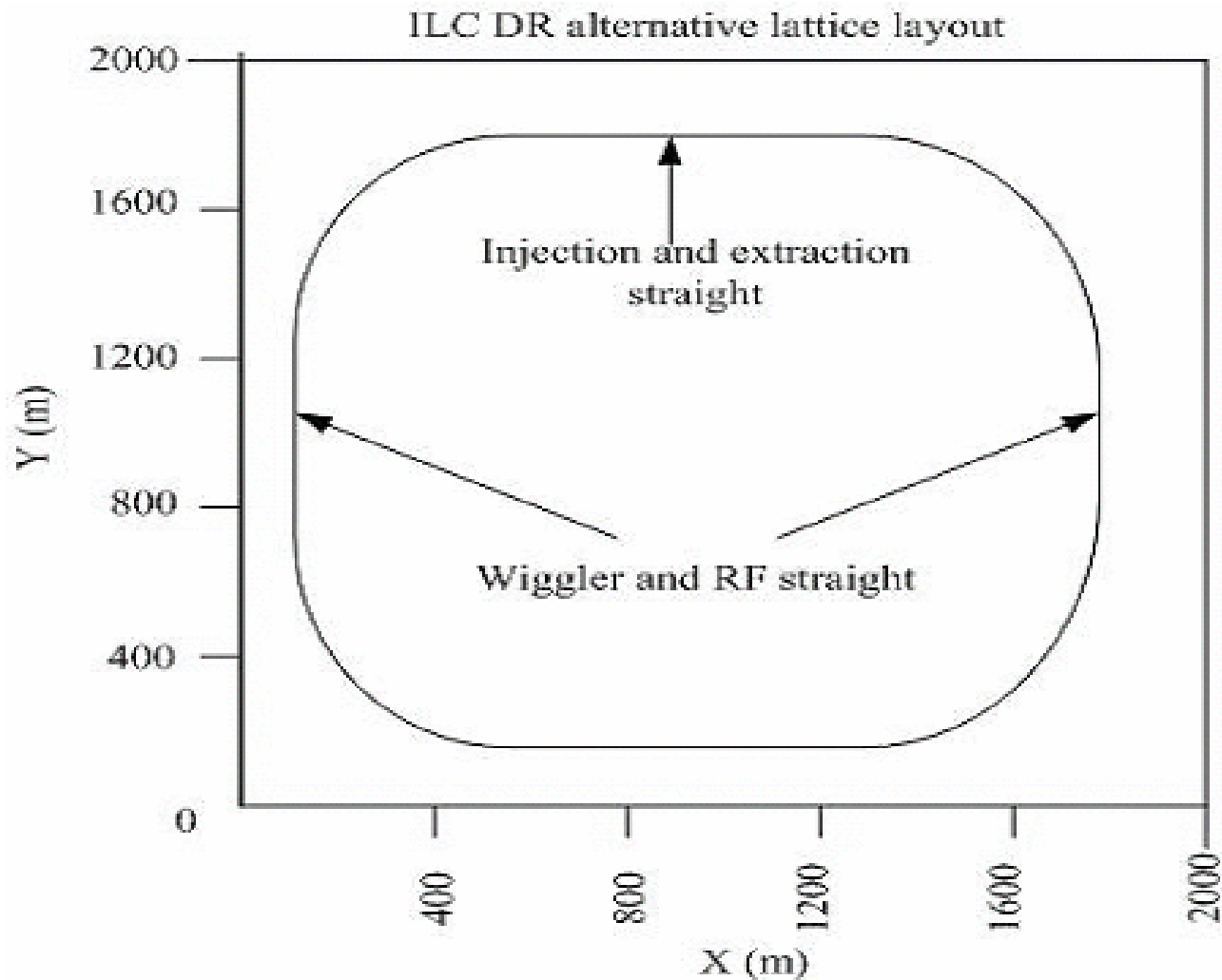
To get proper dispersion and beta functions at the sextupole location in a cell, suitable maximum beta function (less than 55 m), and two alpha case for two phase advance.

At last, we select the arc cell length to be 29.4 m, and the arc cell number to be 184.

## COMPARISON WITH OCS6

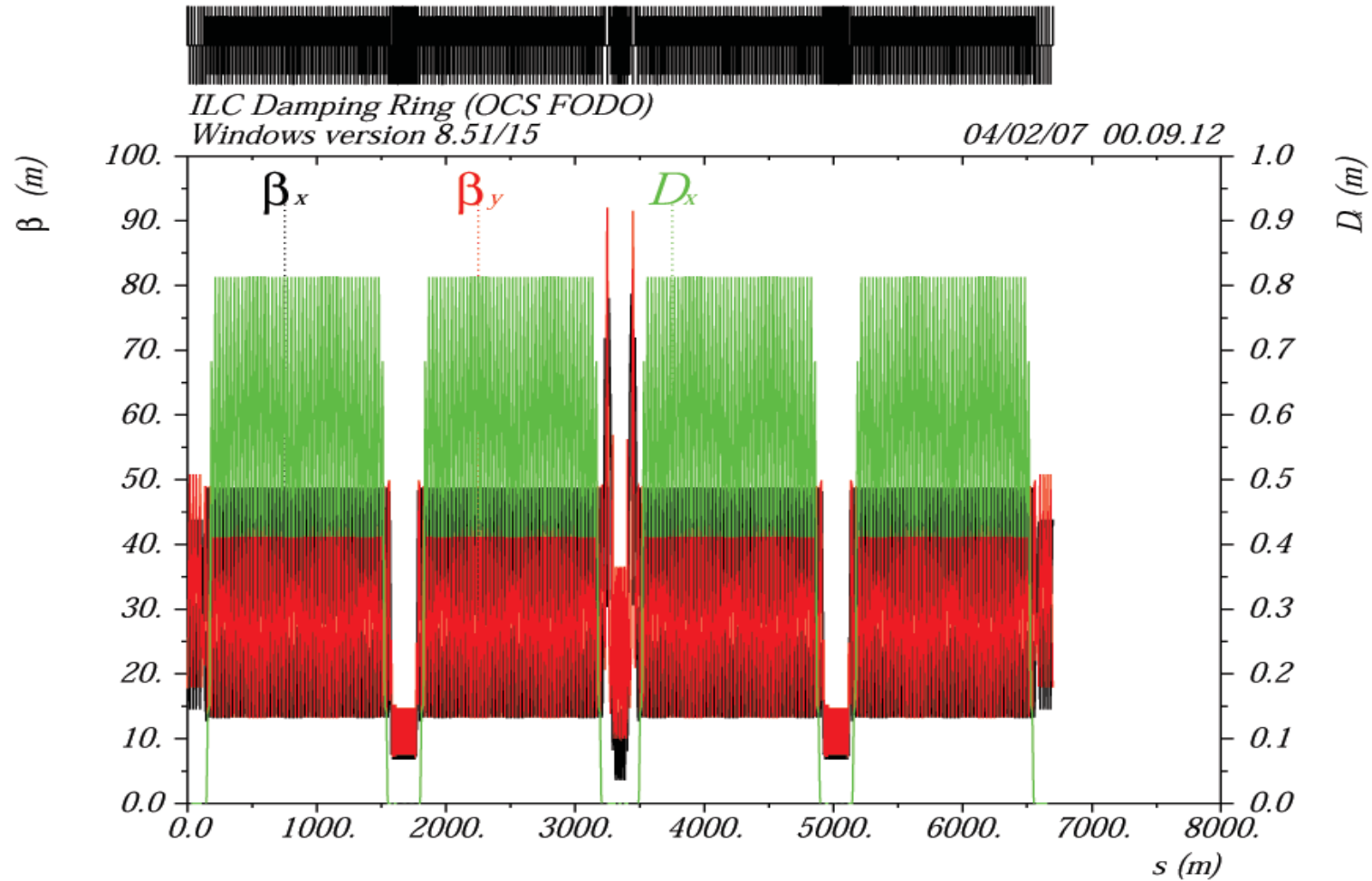
	<i>OCS6</i>	<i>FODO2</i>
<b>Circumference [ m ]</b>	6695	6695
<b>Arc cell</b>	TME	FODO
<b>Phase advance of arc cell</b>	90/90 (108/90)	72/72 (90/90)
<b>Momentum compaction [ <math>10^{-4}</math> ]</b>	4/2	4/2
<b>Quadrupoles in all</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>468</b>
<b>Dipoles in all</b>	$114 \times 6 \text{ m} + 12 \times 3 \text{ m}$	$368 \times 2 \text{ m}$
<b>Sextupoles in all</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>368</b>
<b>Number of wiggler straights</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>

# LAYOUT



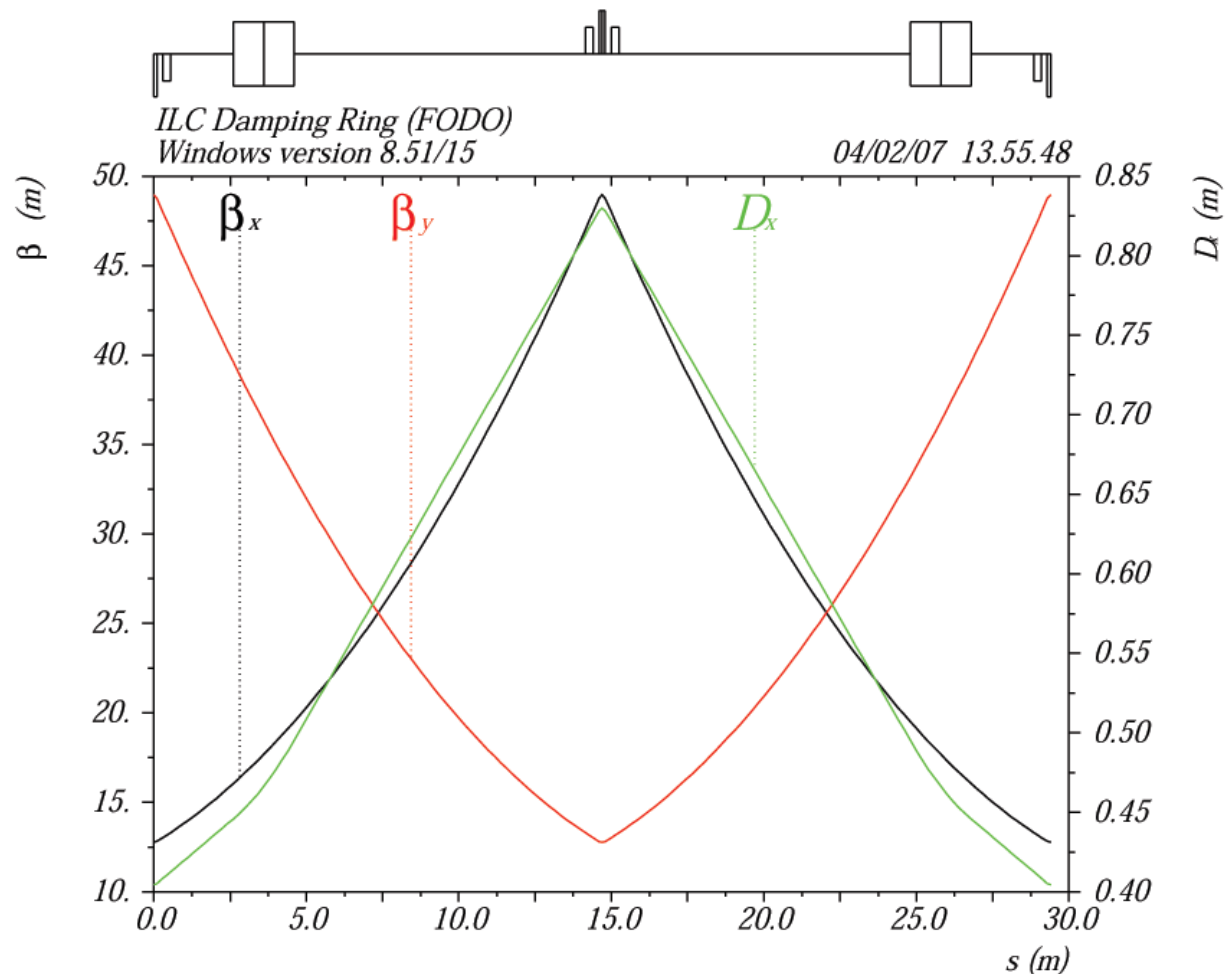
The number of wiggler and RF sections is decreased from 4 to **2**.

# TWISS PARAMETERS



There are 184 arc cells in all, maintain the circumference of 6695.057 m.

# ARC CELL OF HIGH ALPHA LATTICE



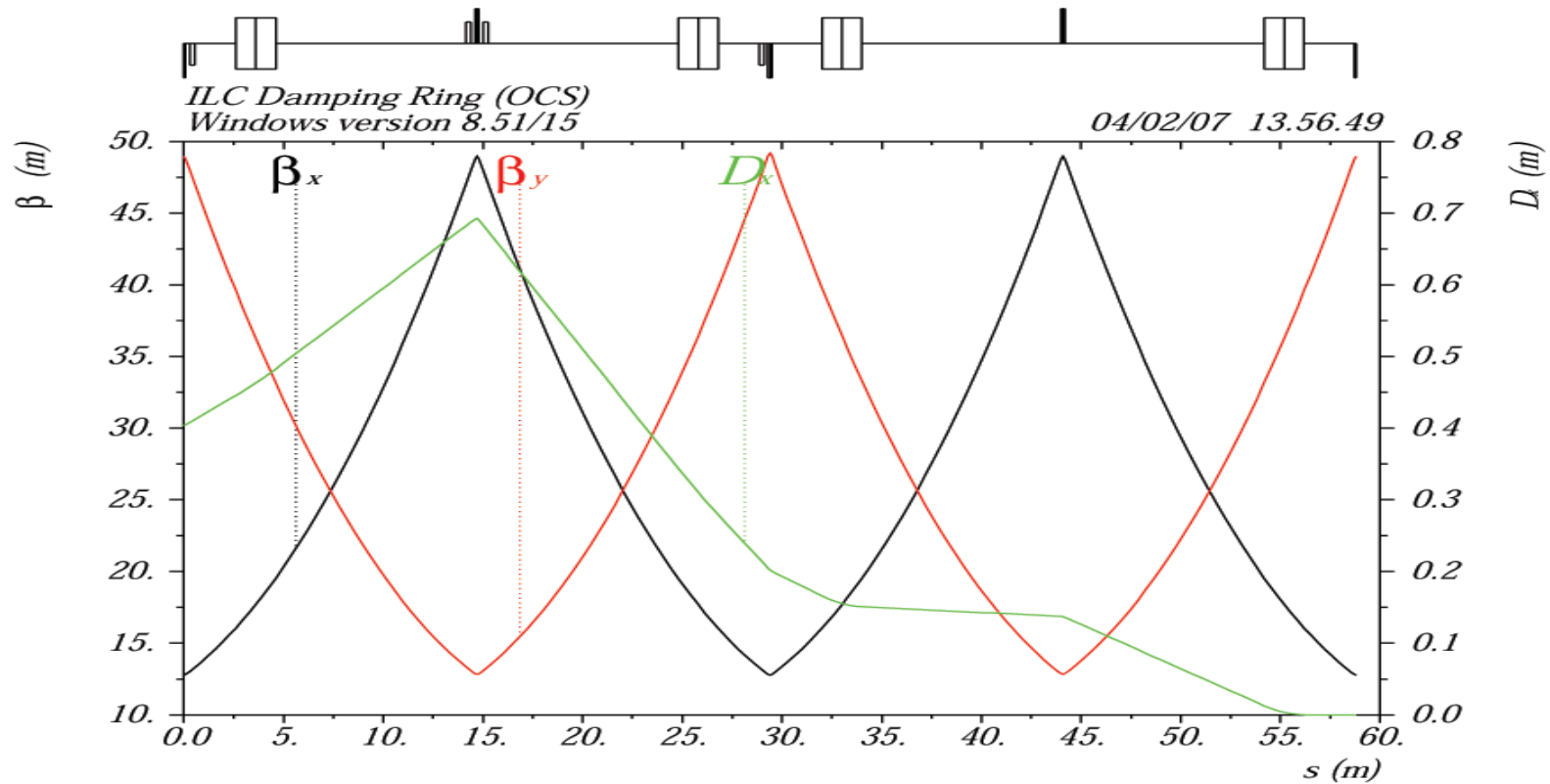
$$\beta^\pm = \frac{L_p (1 \pm \sin \frac{\mu}{2})}{\sin \mu}$$

$$D^\pm = \frac{L_p \phi (1 \pm \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\mu}{2})}{4 \sin^2 \frac{\mu}{2}}$$

The 72/72 degree modified FODO arc cell is chosen. The cell length is 29.4 m. Adjust the drift length to get suitable betas and dispersion functions.



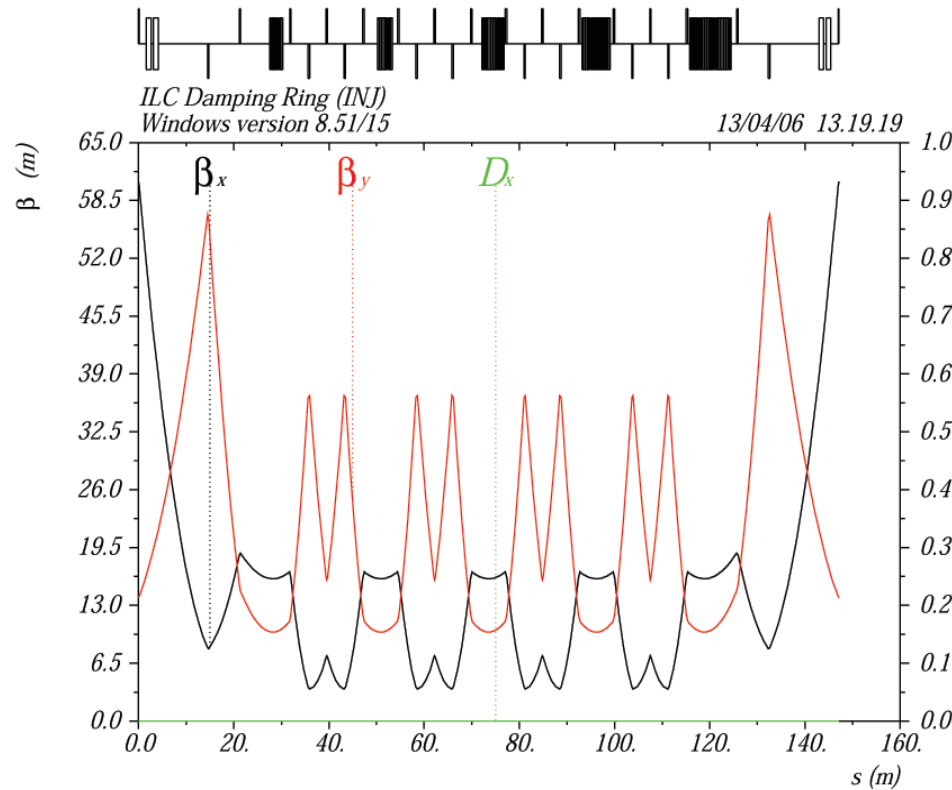
# DISPERSION SUPPRESSOR



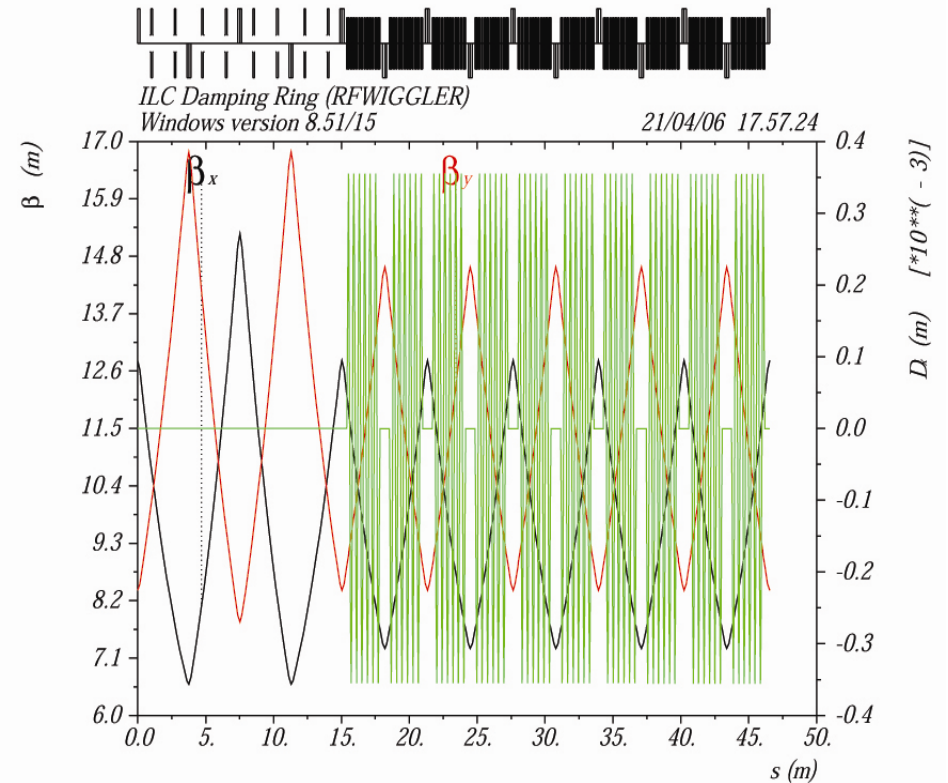
Add one arc cell after the last standard arc cell and **modify the bending angle** of these two cells according to the phase advance. The aim is to have undisturbed TWISS parameters in the dispersion suppressor.

$$\varphi_1 = \varphi \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{1}{4 \sin^2 \frac{\mu}{2}} \right) \quad \varphi_2 = \frac{\varphi}{4 \sin^2 \frac{\mu}{2}}$$

# OTHER SECTIONS KEPT UNCHANGED

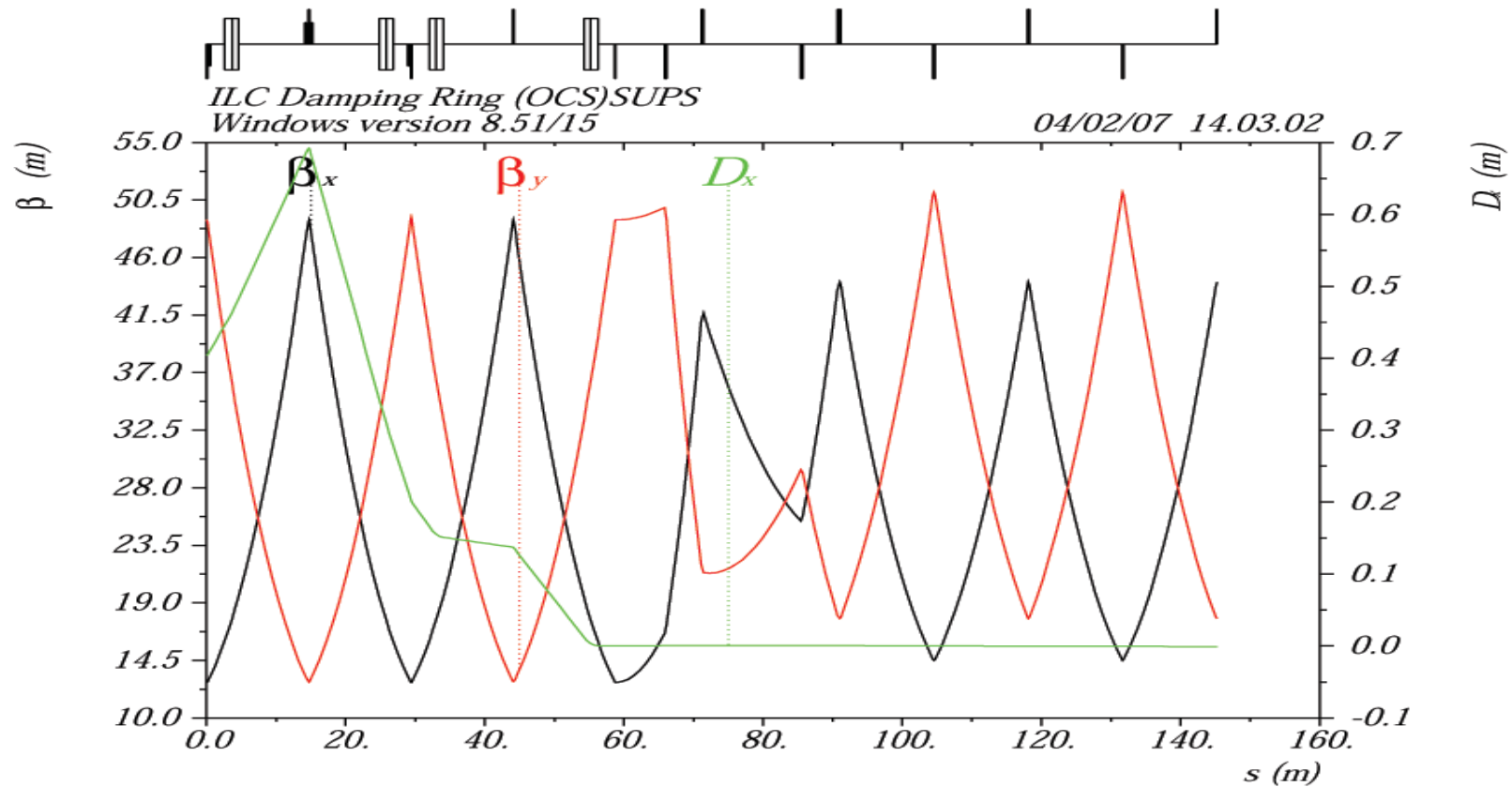


Injection (extraction) section.



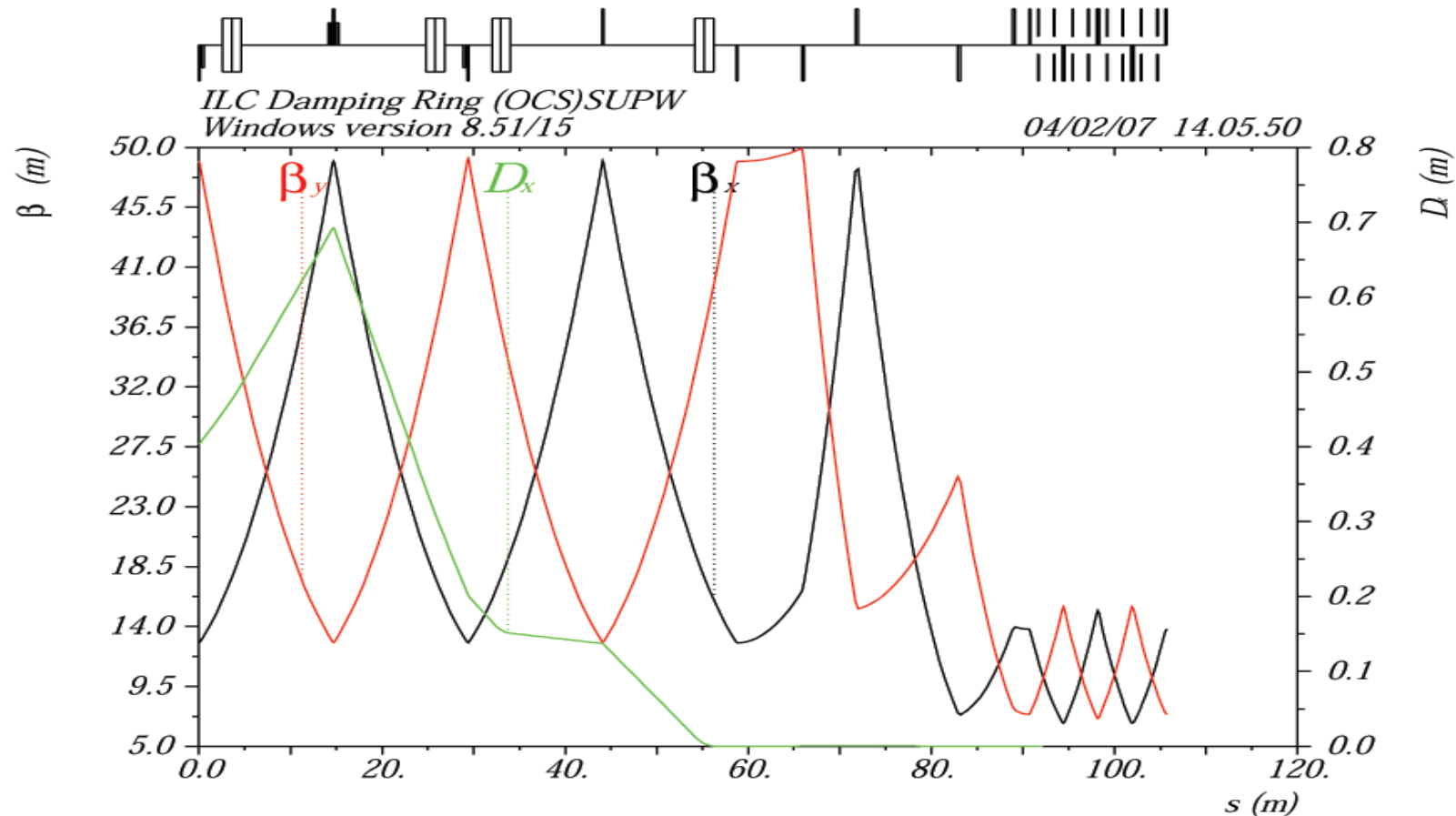
Wiggler and RF cell.

# ARC TO EXTRACTION



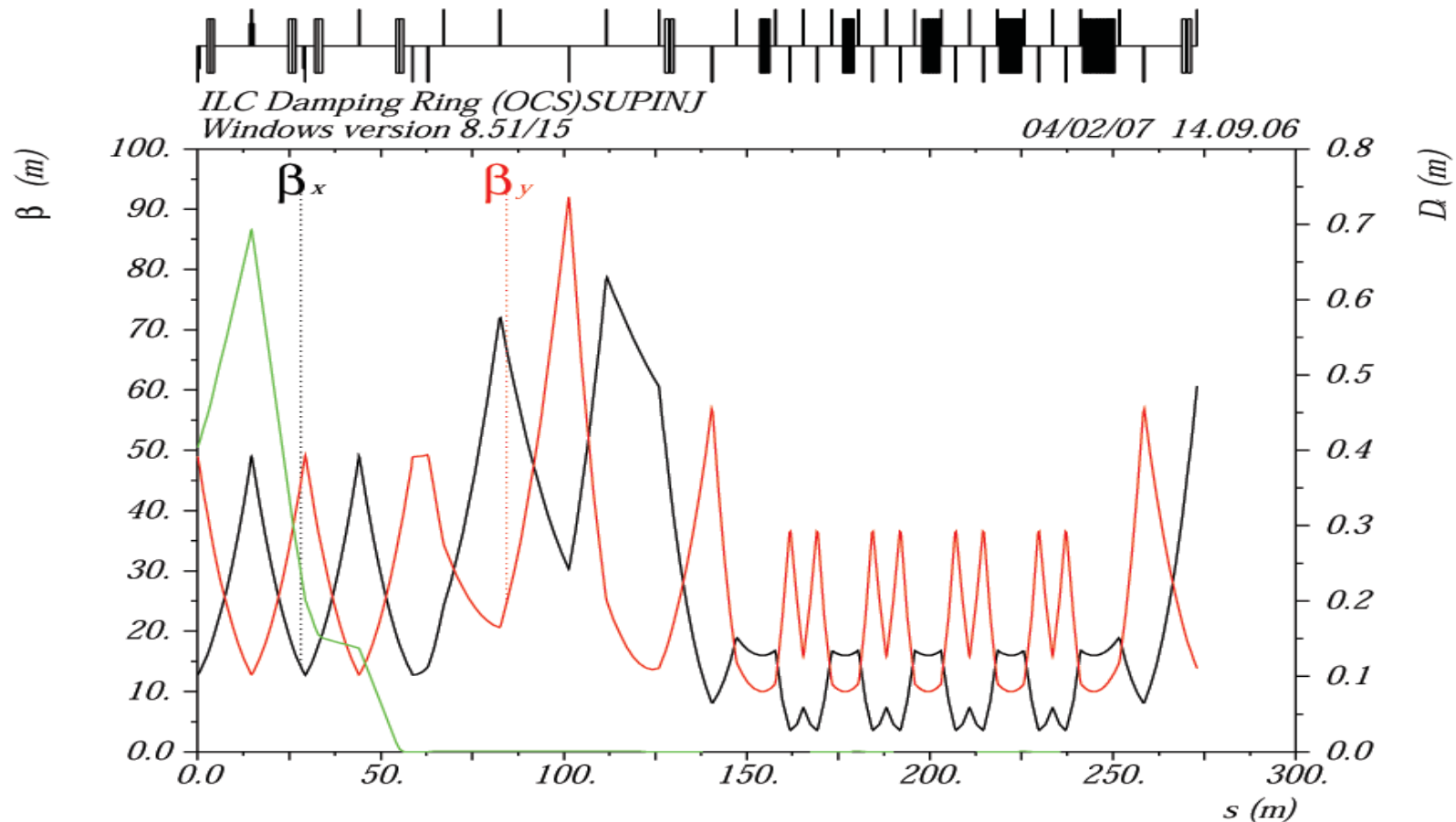
Four quadrupoles to match beta functions between arc and the extraction section.

# ARC TO WIGGLER (RF)



Four quadrupoles to match beta functions between arc and wiggler straight.

# ARC TO INJECTION

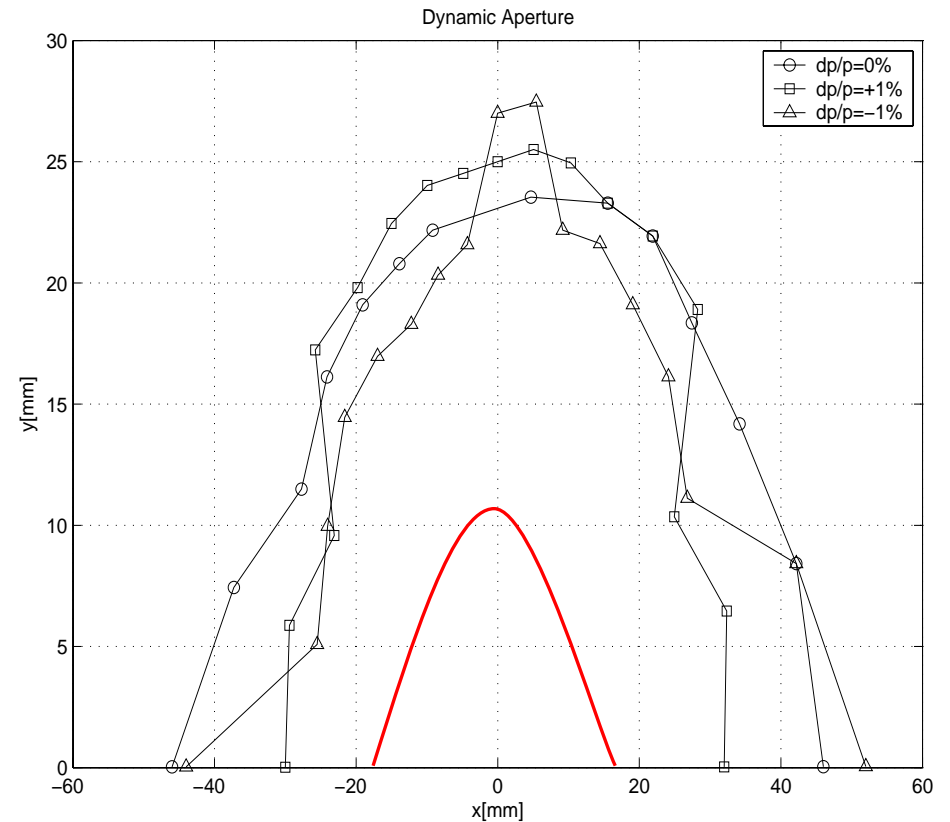
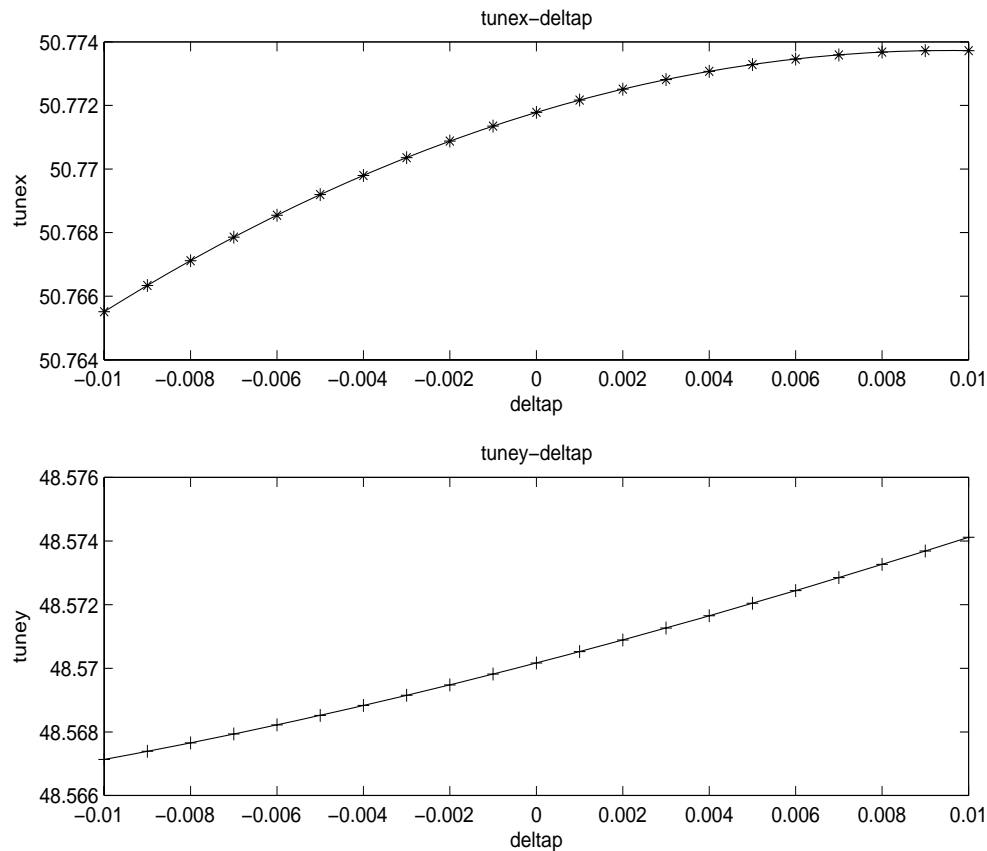


Six quadrupoles to match beta functions and alpha functions between arc and injection section.

# MAIN PARAMETERS OF THE HIGH ALPHA LATTICE

<b>Circumference [ m ]</b>	<b>6695</b>
<b>Harmonic number</b>	14516
<b>Energy [ GeV ]</b>	5
<b>Arc cell</b>	<b>FODO</b>
<b>Tune</b>	50.77 / 48.57
<b>Natural chromaticity</b>	-57 / -58
<b>Momentum compaction [ <math>10^{-4}</math> ]</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Transverse damping time [ ms ]</b>	25 / 25
<b>Norm. Natural emittance [ <math>\mu\text{m-rad}</math> ]</b>	3.8
<b>RF voltage [ MV ]</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Synchrotron tune</b>	0.062
<b>Synchrotron phase [°]</b>	156.8
<b>RF frequency [ MHz ]</b>	650
<b>RF acceptance [ % ]</b>	1.466
<b>Natural bunch length [ mm ]</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>Natural energy spread [ <math>10^{-3}</math> ]</b>	1.28

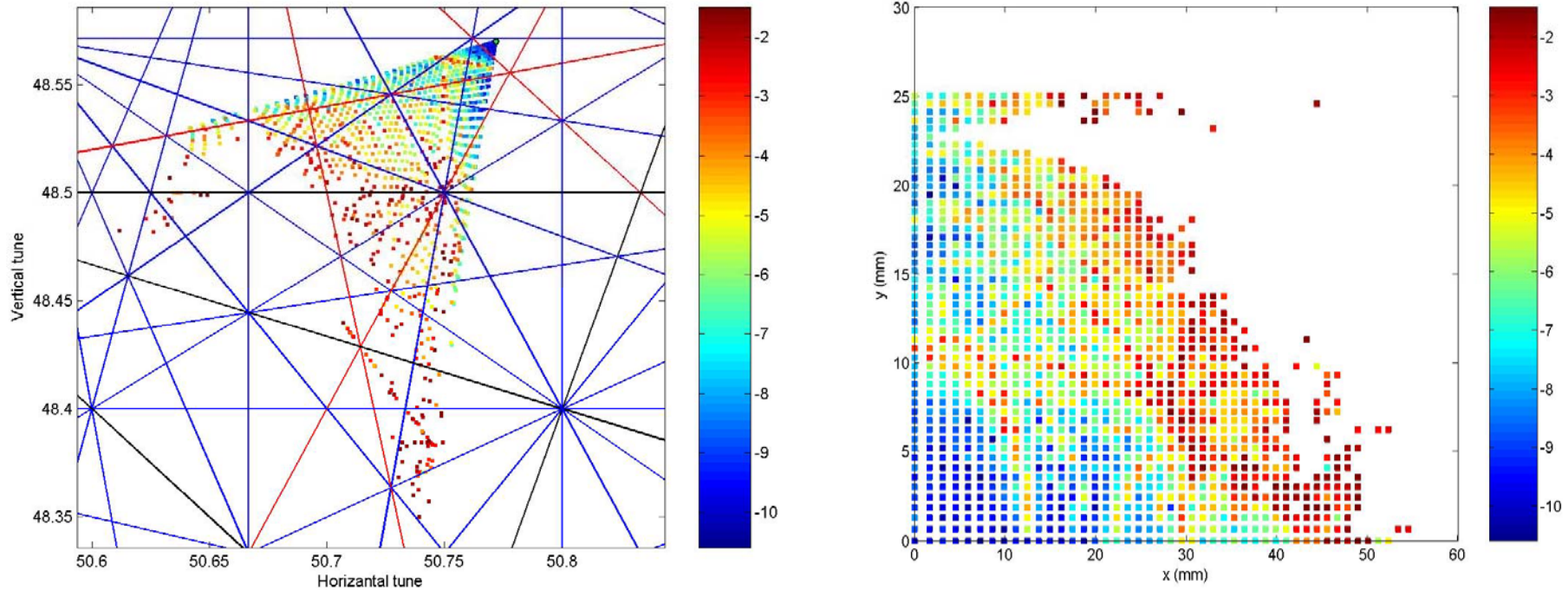
# CHROMATICITY CORRECTION AND DYNAMIC APERTURE



The chromaticity corrected to (0.3,0.31). The tune variation with momentum spread  $\pm 1\%$  ; the dynamic aperture with momentum spread up to  $\pm 1\%$  (with RF cavity, no errors).

With the same injection beam size as OCS. The red line is **3** times injected positron bunch size.

# FREQUENCY MAP ANALYSIS (ON MOMENTUM)

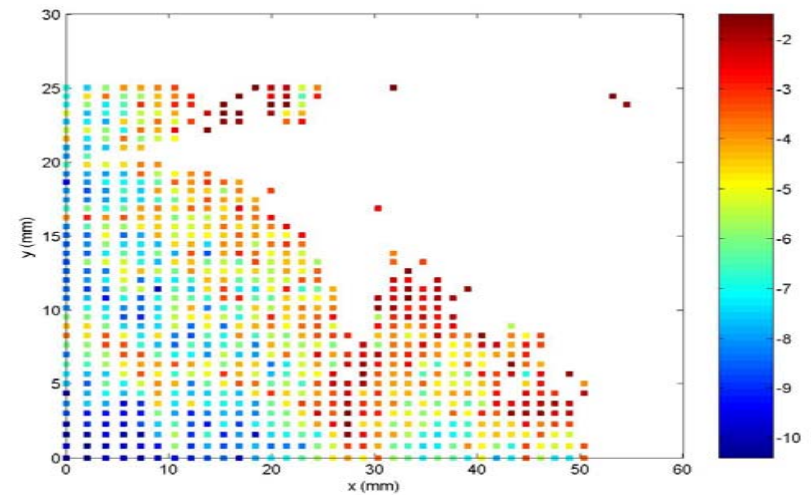
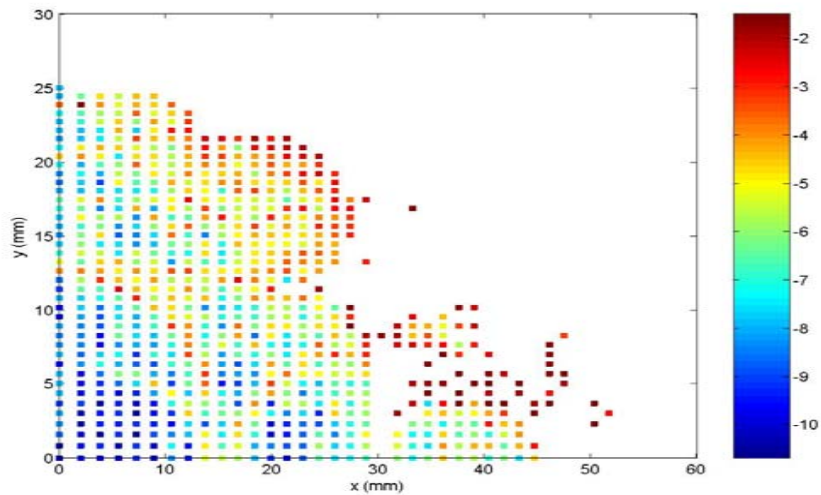
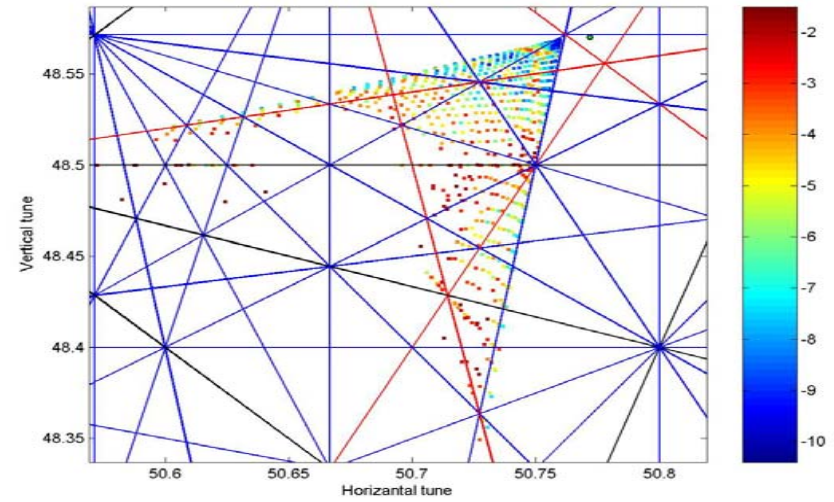
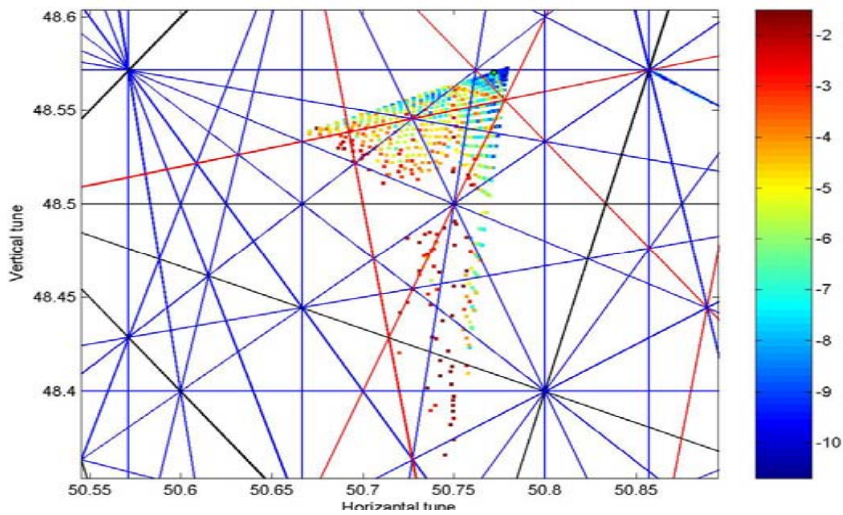


FMA analysis for on momentum particles: (Left) footprint; (Right) Dynamic aperture with FMA.

2500 particles distributed in the range of seven times the injected bunch size are tracked for 1024 turns.



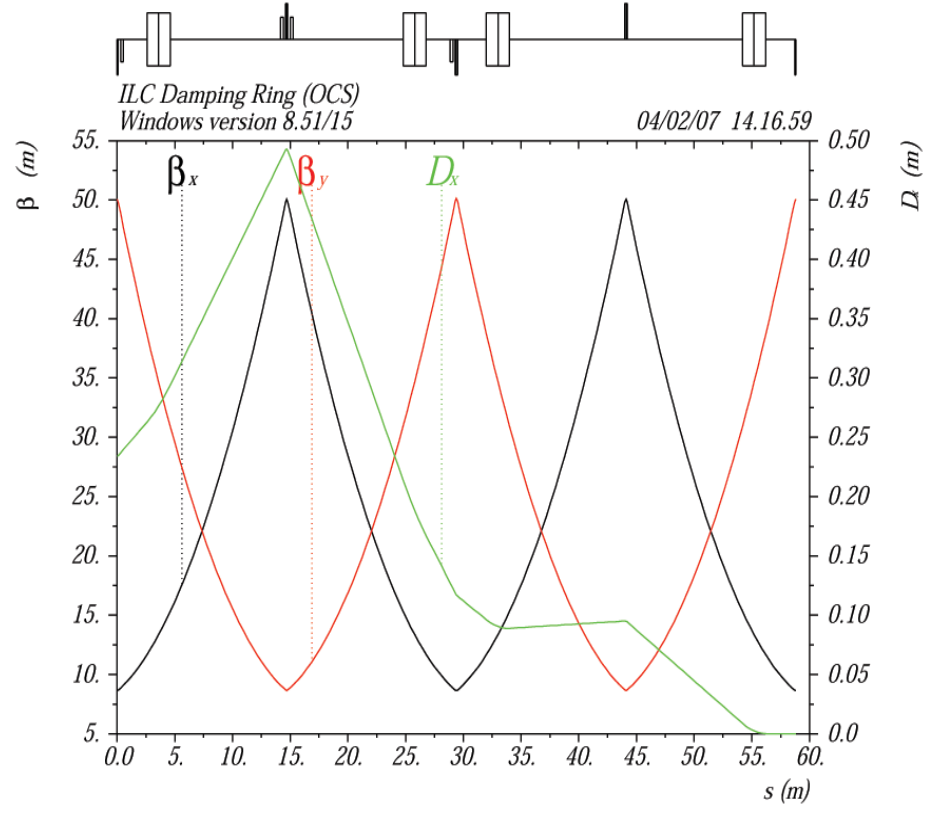
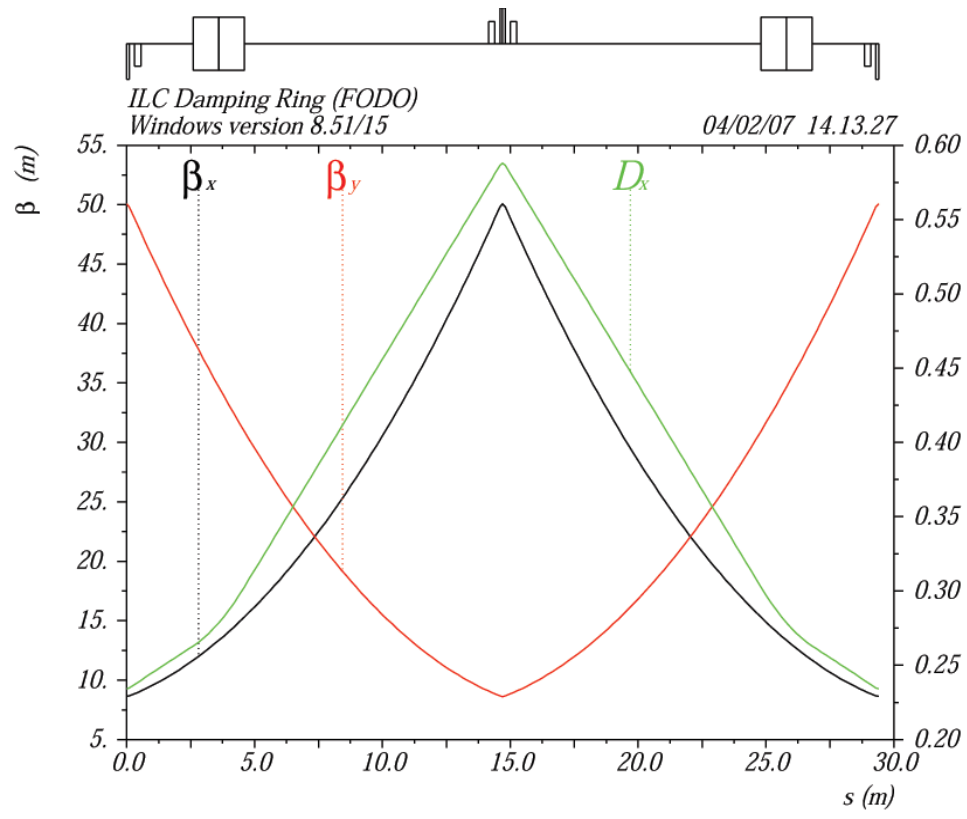
# FREQUENCY MAP ANALYSIS (OFF MOMENTUM)



$\Delta p/p = 0.01$

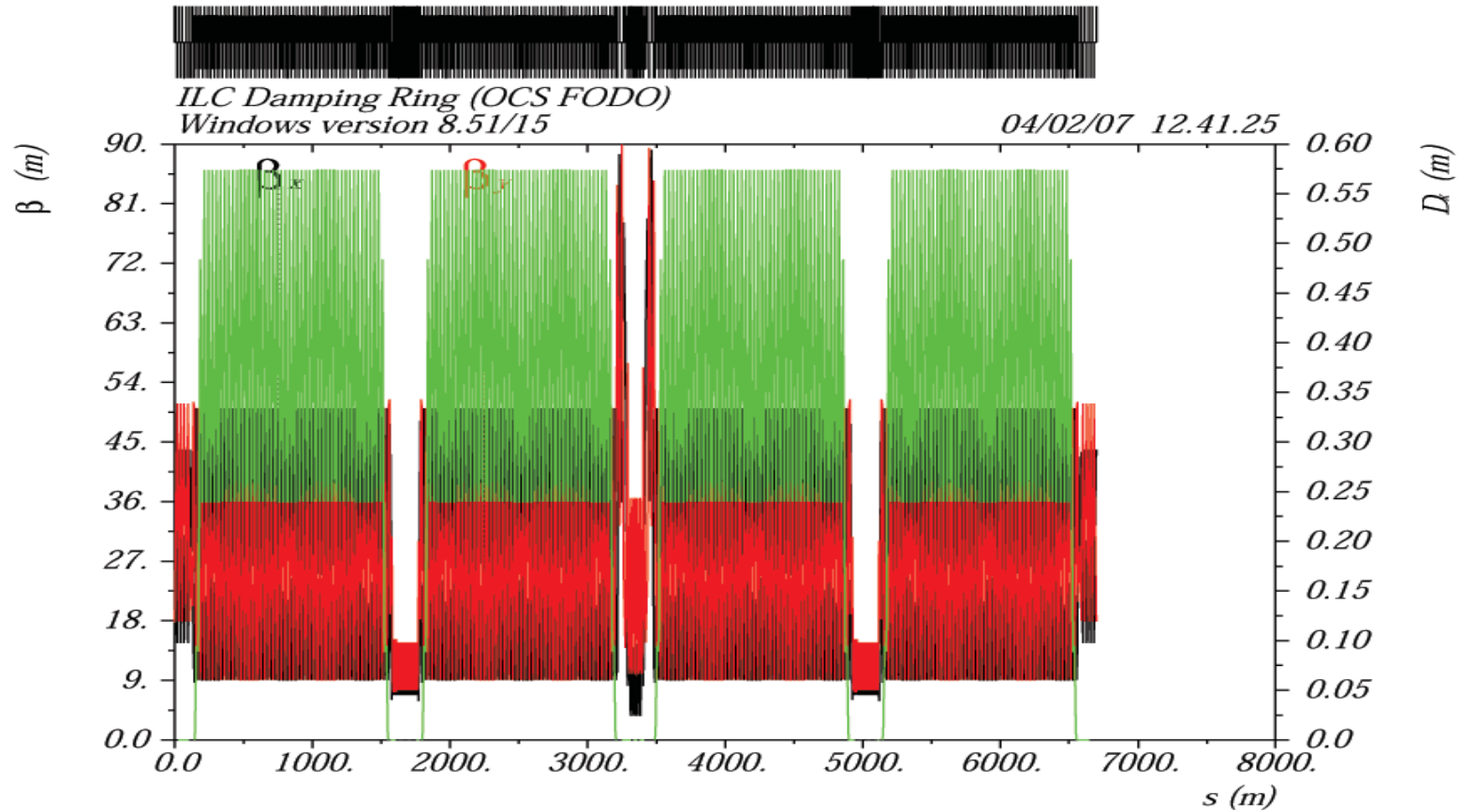
$\Delta p/p = -0.01$

# LOW ALPHA LATTICE (1)



The phase advance is adjusted from 72/72 to 90/90.

# LOW ALPHA LATTICE (2)

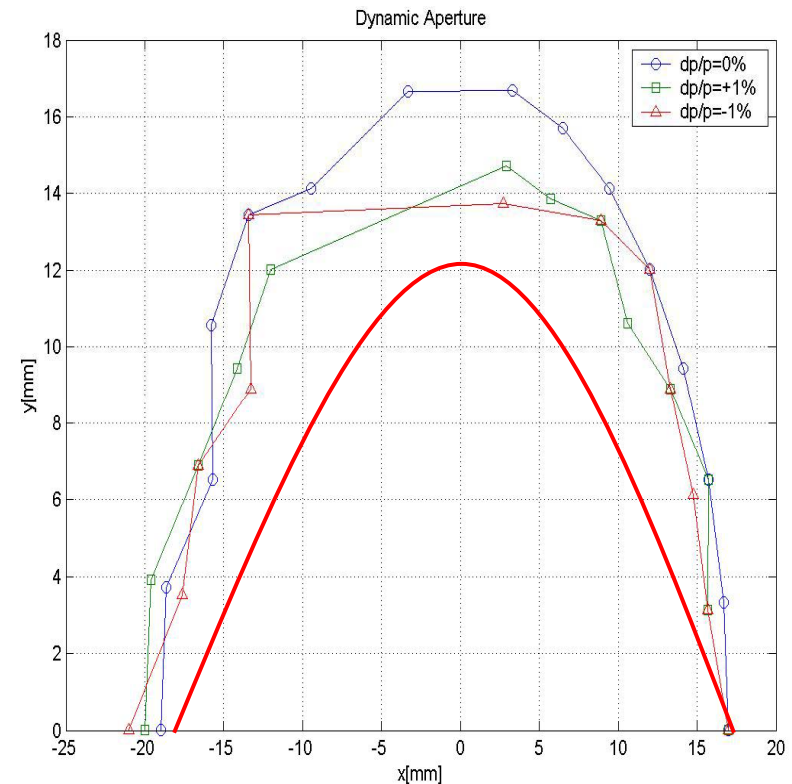
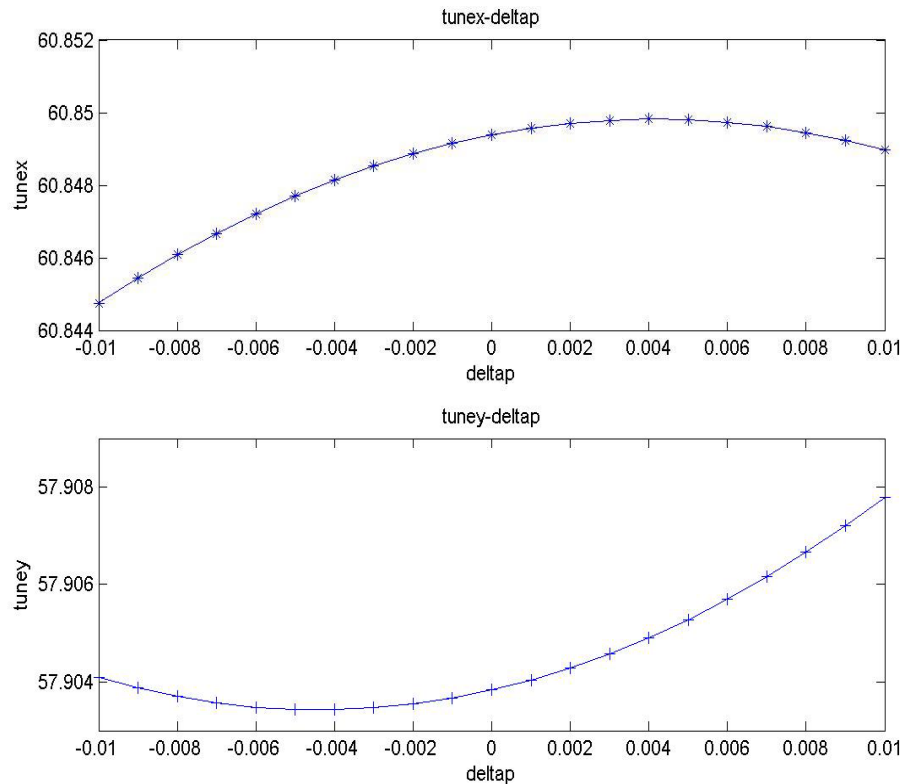


Adjusted the quadrupole strength in the match sections. There are 184 arc cells in all, maintain the circumference of 6695.057 m.

## LOW ALPHA LATTICE (3)

<b>Circumference [ m ]</b>	<b>6695</b>
<b>Harmonic number</b>	14516
<b>Energy [ GeV ]</b>	5
<b>Arc cell</b>	<b>FODO</b>
<b>Tune</b>	60.85 / 57.9
<b>Natural chromaticity</b>	-74 / -75
<b>Momentum compaction [ <math>10^{-4}</math> ]</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>Transverse damping time [ ms ]</b>	25 / 25
<b>Norm. Natural emittance [ <math>\mu\text{m-rad}</math> ]</b>	3.3
<b>RF voltage [ MV ]</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Synchrotron tune</b>	0.038
<b>Synchrotron phase [°]</b>	144.7
<b>RF frequency [ MHz ]</b>	650
<b>RF acceptance [ % ]</b>	1.168
<b>Natural bunch length [ mm ]</b>	<b>9.2</b>
<b>Natural energy spread [ <math>10^{-3}</math> ]</b>	1.28

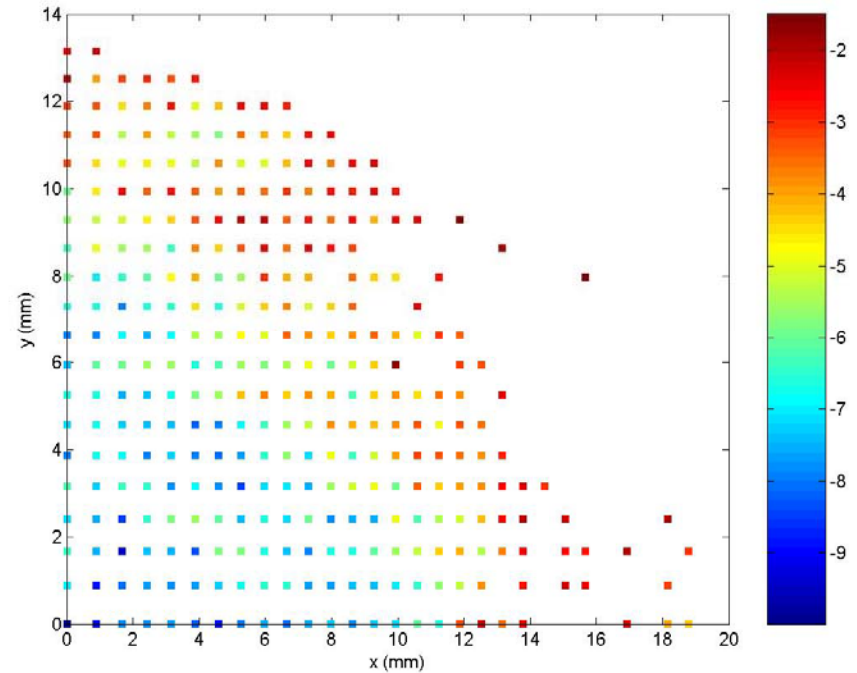
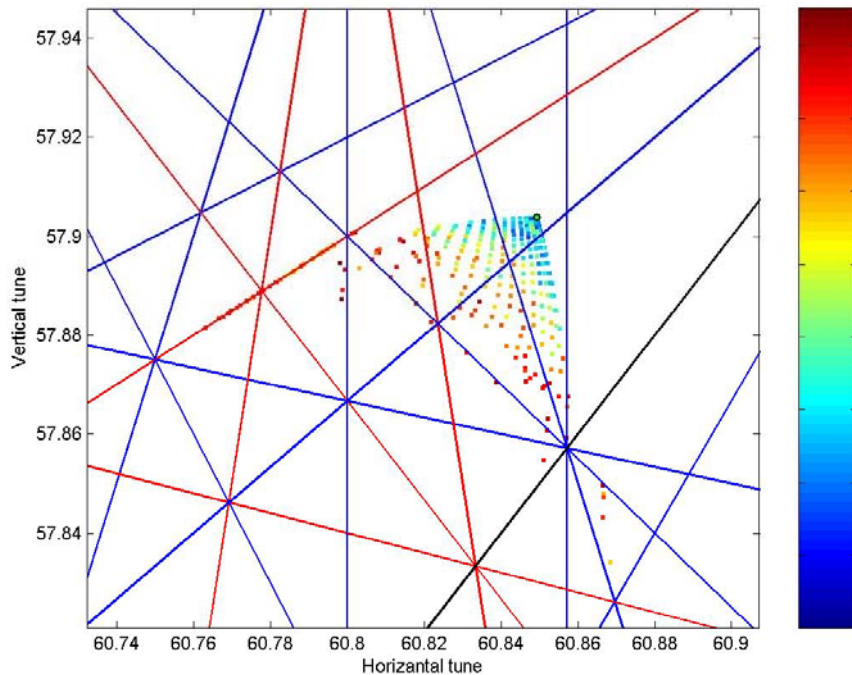
# LOW ALPHA LATTICE (4)



The chromaticity corrected to (0.15,0.15). The tune variation with momentum spread  $\pm 1\%$  ; the dynamic aperture with momentum spread up to  $\pm 1\%$  (with RF cavity, no errors).

With the same injection beam size as OCS. The red line is **3** times injected positron bunch size.

# LOW ALPHA LATTICE (5)



FMA for on-momentum particles.

2500 particles distributed in the range of seven times the injected bunch size are tracked for 1024 turns.

## SOME CONCLUSIONS

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➤ ILC DR alternative lattice design has been done with 72/72 degree FODO arc cells, with  $\alpha_p = 4 \times 10^{-4}$ .

◆ The number of quadrupoles in the whole ring has been decreased by a factor of **one third**.

◆ The number of access shafts needed to supply power, cryogenics etc. for the wigglers and other systems, is decreased from **4 to 2**.

◆ The circumference, the equilibrium emittance, the bunch length, the acceptance, the dynamic aperture, and the damping time can fulfill the requirements for the ILC damping ring.

➤ Adjust the arc cell phase advance to 90/90 for  $\alpha_p = 2 \times 10^{-4}$ . **The whole lattice is not changed. Just change the quadrupole strength in arc cell and matching sections.**

➤ The lattice can be tuned with alpha between  $2 \times 10^{-4}$  and  $6 \times 10^{-4}$ , by only changing the power supply of the quadrupoles.

## WORK IN THE NEXT STEP (1)

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- Add magnet errors and alignment errors into the dynamic aperture tracking, and optimize the DA larger than 3 times injected positron bunch size in this case. For momentum compaction from  $2 \times 10^{-4}$  to  $6 \times 10^{-4}$ .
- Consider the technical issues about the synchrotron radiation power on wigglers (as the wiggler section number is decreased from 4 to 2).



## WORK IN THE NEXT STEP (2)

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1. The position of the two family sextupoles in the arc cell has been adjusted.
2. The phase advance in the straight section.
3. The phase advance between the last sextupole in one arc section and the first sextupole in the next arc section.
4. A proper total tune.

Following these matching criteria and the requirements for selecting a proper working point, the linear lattice matching, chromaticity correction and FMA (Frequency Map Analysis) (dynamic aperture) tracking process are repeated.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Thanks to other colleague in ANL et al. who designed the injection/extraction and RF/wiggler sections.

Many thanks to M. Zisman for his suggestions and help.

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**Thanks for your attention.**