

Science and Technology Facilities Council

VFFA magnet for muon acceleration



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Why VFFA for muon acceleration?

Muon unstable particle, need for fast acceleration.

at high energy), constant RF frequency acceleration.

VFFA good candidate for muon acceleration





- VFFA has a path length independent of momentum (quasi-isochronism)



VFFA lattice for muon acceleration

Design constraints: LHC circumference, • Final energy 1.5 TeV,



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Momentum multiplicator is 30,

Maximum magnetic field is 10 T,

Orbit excursion less than 0.5 m.





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Energy	50 GeV to 1.5
Cell length	35 m
Number of cells	810
Packing factor	86%
Maximum field	8.7 T
Normalised gradient m^*	6.8 m ⁻¹
Orbit excursion	0.50 m
Cell tune	0.3957/0.0

* $m = \frac{1}{B} \frac{dB}{dy}$ (y: vertical direction) JB Lagrange





Magnetic field in VFFA

Exponentially increasing magnetic Cartesian coordinates x (hor.),y (vert.),z (long.)

$$\begin{cases} B_x(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{xi}(z)(x + y_0) \\ B_y(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{yi}(z)(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(z)(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(z)(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(z)(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(z)(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(z)(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(z)(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(z)(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(z)(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(z)(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(z)(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(z)(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(z)(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(z)(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(z)(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(z)(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(z)(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(z)(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(z)(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(z)(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(z)(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(z)(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(z)(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(z)(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(z)(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(x + y_0) \\ B_z(x, y, z) = B_0 e$$

Non-zero longitudinal field on median plane.

Importance of fringe field modelling, (more in small machines).

Expansion of the field in the magnet shows alternance of normal and skew components.





Exponentially increasing magnetic field to satisfy zero-chromatic conditions.

 $(-x_0)^i$

 $(-x_0)^i$

 $(-x_0)^i$



Strongly coupled optics



Magnet prototype at ISIS

• VFFA also considered for ISIS-II.

Proof-of-principle ring (3-12 MeV proton) to be built by 2027.

Prototype magnet under development:

• First prototype normal conducting with SC winding method.

1 m-long magnet.

• Normalised gradient m=1.3 m⁻¹.

Vertical beam excursion 0.6 m.







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Coil winding geometry











R&D for VFFA magnet

	1st NC prototype	12 MeV proton	1.2 GeV proton	1.5 TeV muon
Aperture H [mm] x D [mm]	600 x 220	700 x 300	700 x 300	700 x 200
Length [m]	1	0.5 ~ 1	2~3	10 ~ 20
Max Field [T]	0.01	3	6	9
Normalised gradient <i>m</i> * [m ⁻¹]	1.3	1.3 ± 25 %	1.3 ± 25 %	6.8
Momentum ratio	2	2	2	30

* $m = \frac{1}{B} \frac{dB}{dy}$ (y: vertical direction)





(PRELIMINARY NUMBERS)







• VFFA good candidate for muon acceleration. Preliminary design for lattice from 50 GeV to 1.5 TeV. Magnet prototype at ISIS under development, strong synergy with muon collider.











Thank you for your attention



