

Evolution of the momentum compaction factor

L. Soubirou, A. Chance – CEA Saclay
25/06/2024



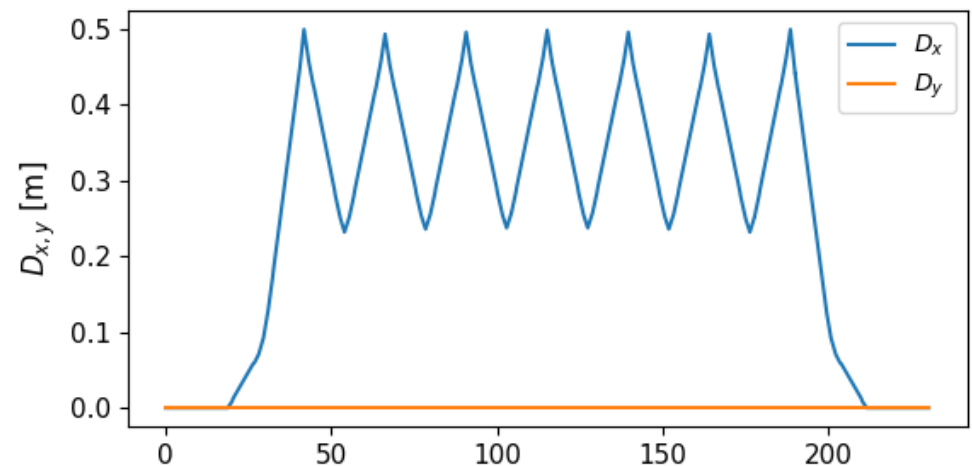
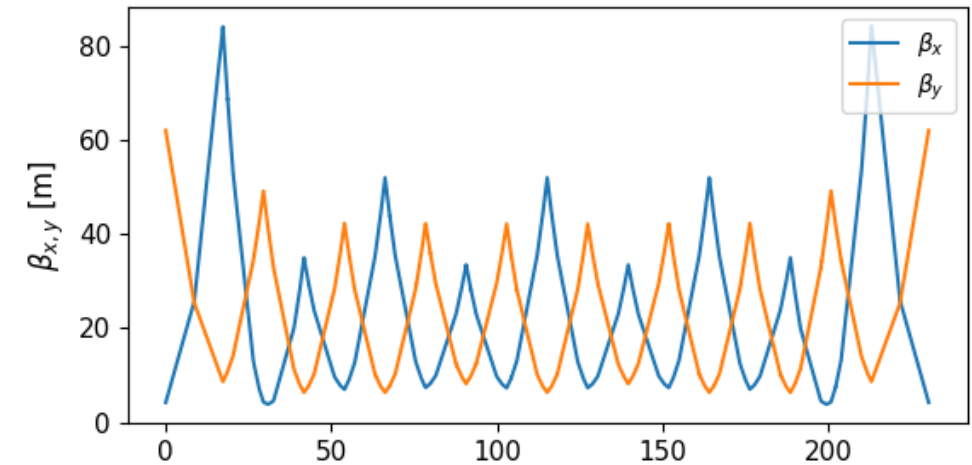
European Union



- Momentum compaction factor:

$$\alpha_c = \frac{dL/L}{dp/p} = \frac{1}{L} \oint \frac{D_x(s)}{\rho(s)} ds$$

- RCS 2
- FODO structure ($\mu=90^\circ$) + Dispersion suppressor
- Geometry:
 - $n_a = 26$ arcs
 - $n_c = 8$ cells/arc
 - Pattern : [SC,NC,SC]
- Momentum compaction factor: $\alpha_c = \mathbf{0.00031}$
- Synchrotron tune: $Q_s = 0.181$ ($V_{\text{tot}}=11.22\text{GV}$)



Analytical approach

- Classical FODO formula for 1 dipole family, depends on number of cells/ length of a cell

$$\alpha_{c,1f} = \frac{\theta_c \langle D \rangle}{L_c} = \left(\frac{\pi}{n_c} \right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2\left(\frac{\mu}{2}\right)} - \frac{1}{12} \right) \times \text{FF}_{\text{arc}} \quad \text{(to take into account for RF insertion and DS)}$$

- FODO formula for 2 dipole families:

$$\alpha = \left(\frac{\pi}{n_c} \right)^2 \left\{ \frac{1}{\sin^2\left(\frac{\mu}{2}\right)} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{L_T}{6L_{\text{arc}}} + \frac{ab + n_d}{6L_{\text{arc}}n_d(1 + n_d)} \left[a(1 - b)L_T + 4n_c(n_d(2 + n_d) - ab(1 + 2n_d))L_{dd} \right] \right\} \times \text{FF}_{\text{arc}}$$

with $a = \frac{L_{T,2}}{L_T}$ $b = \frac{h_2}{h^*}$

- **scales as $1/n_c^2$**

Very similar results

FODO + DS	0.000313
FODO $\alpha_{c,1f}$	0.000371
FODO $\alpha_{c,2f}$	0.000368 (injection) 0.000370 (extraction)

- With current optics: quads are too long ($\approx 7\text{m}$ for a 24m long cell)

Different options:

- Increase L_c and decrease $n_c \rightarrow$ if $L_c \times 2 : \alpha_c \times 4$
 - Other optics
 - Combined magnets
- Changes that will impact α_c

Synchrotron tune, energy acceptance and bucket area

- Synchrotron tune: $Q_s = \sqrt{-\frac{h\eta}{2\pi\beta_s^2 E_s} eV \cos(\phi_s)}$
- Energy acceptance : $\Delta E \propto \sqrt{\frac{E_s e V \beta_s^2}{\pi h \eta}}$
- Bucket area: $A_0 = \frac{16\tau\beta_s}{2\pi h} \sqrt{\frac{E_s e V}{2\pi h \eta}}$

} For $\Phi_s=0$
or $\Phi_s=\pi$

→ Smaller α_c , smaller Q_s : impact on need of distributed RF

- $\eta = \alpha_c - \frac{1}{\gamma^2}$ slip factor
- E_s particle energy
- eV max. energy gain per transit
- h harmonic number
- τ transit time

Collective effects, RF:
what are the requirements (min, max) for α_c ?