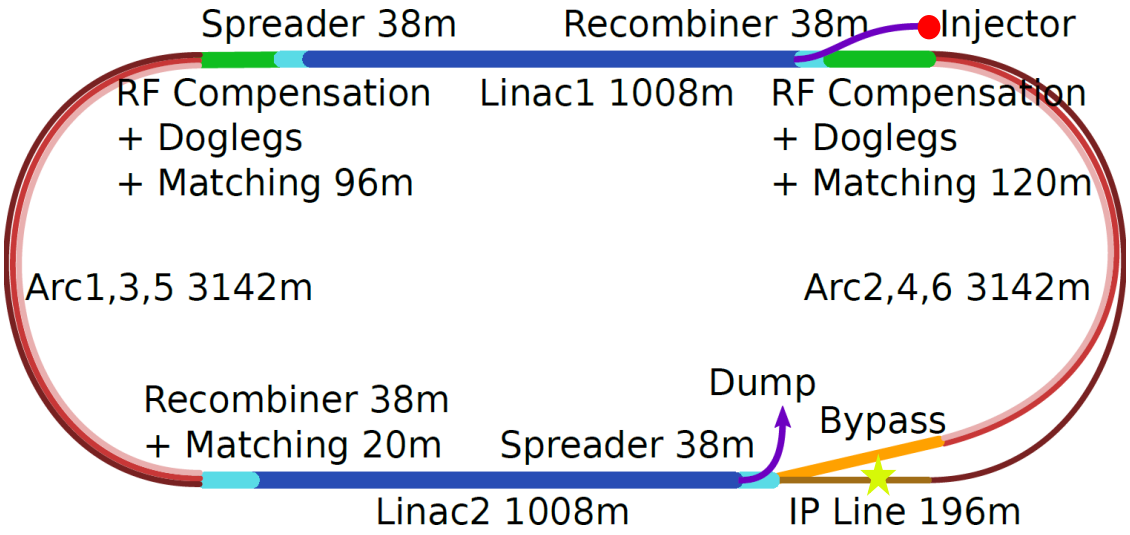
ERL – Lattice Design

Alex Bogacz – Jefferson Lab

Dario Pellegrini – EPF Lausanne/CERN

Andrea Latina and Daniel Schulte – CERN

60 GeV ERL Recirculator Complex



RECIRCULATOR COMPLEX

- 0.5 Gev injector
- Two SCRF linacs (20 GeV per pass)
- Six 180° arcs, each arc 1 km radius
- Re-accelerating stations
- Switching stations
- Matching optics
- Extraction dump at 0.5 GeV

TOTAL CIRCUMFERENCE ~ 8.9 km

10^{34} cm^{-2} s^{-1} Luminosity reach	PROTONS	ELECTRONS
Beam Energy [GeV]	7000	60
Luminosity [10^{33}cm^{-2}s^{-1}]	16	16
Normalized emittance $\gamma\varepsilon_{x,y}$ [μm]	2.5	20
Beta Function $\beta^*_{x,y}$ [m]	0.05	0.10
rms Beam size $\sigma^*_{x,y}$ [μm]	4	4
rms Beam divergence $\sigma'_{x,y}$ [μrad]	80	40
Average Beam Current [mA]	1112	25 delivered 150 in linacs
Bunch Spacing [ns]	25	25
Bunch Population	$2.2*10^{11}$	$4*10^9$
Bunch charge [nC]	35	0.64

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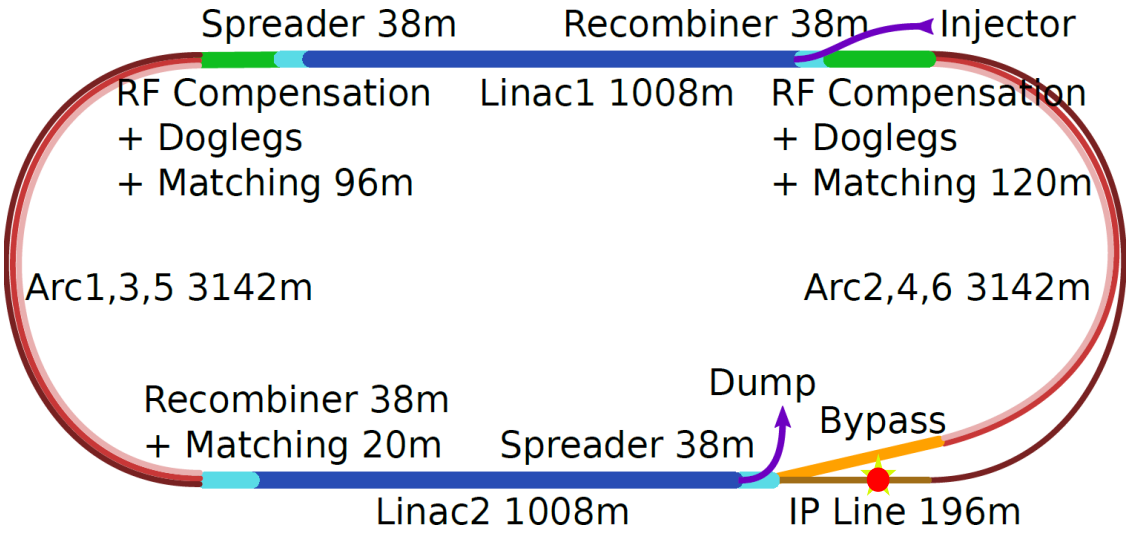

Arc6: $\Delta s = \lambda/2$

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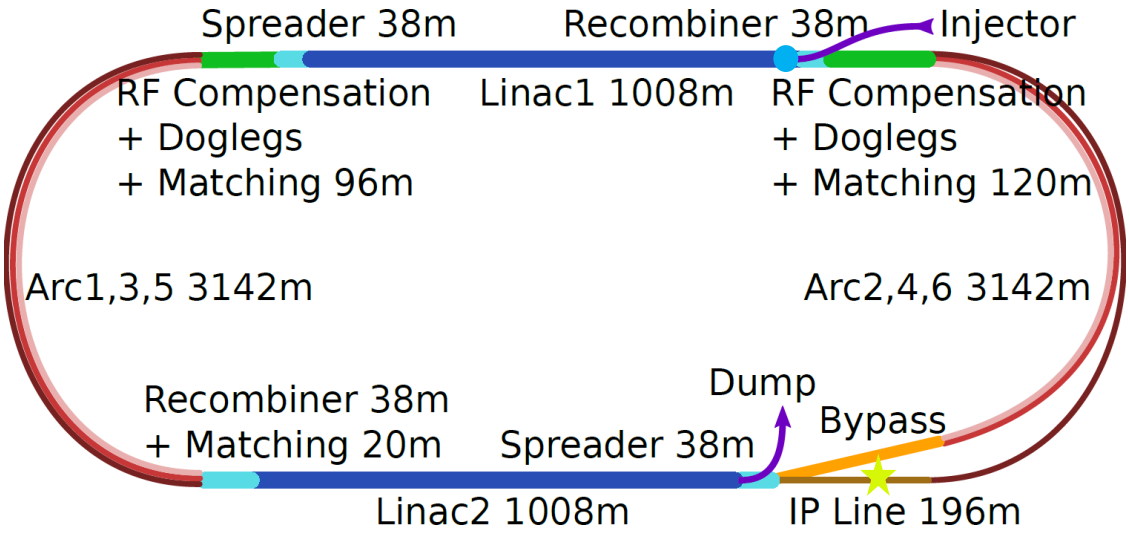

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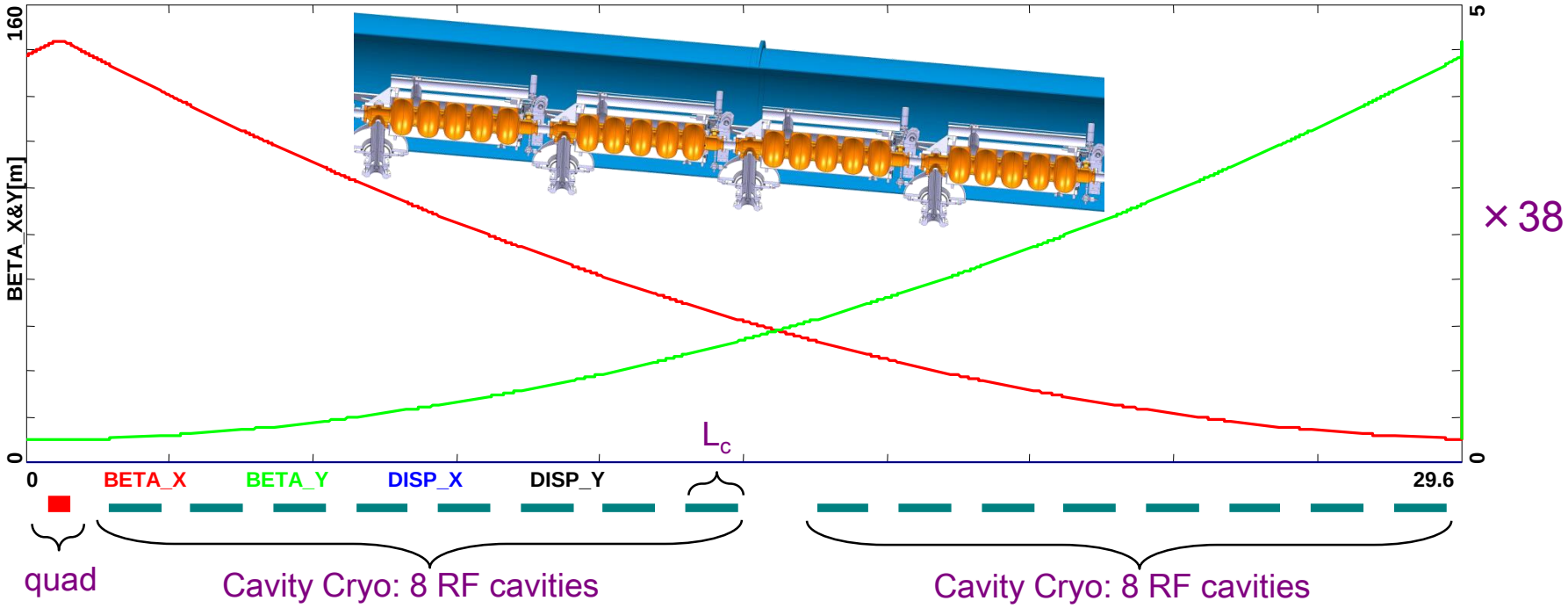
Cryo Unit Layout/Optics – Half-Cell 130^0 FODO



802 MHz RF, 5-cell cavity:

λ = 37.38 cm

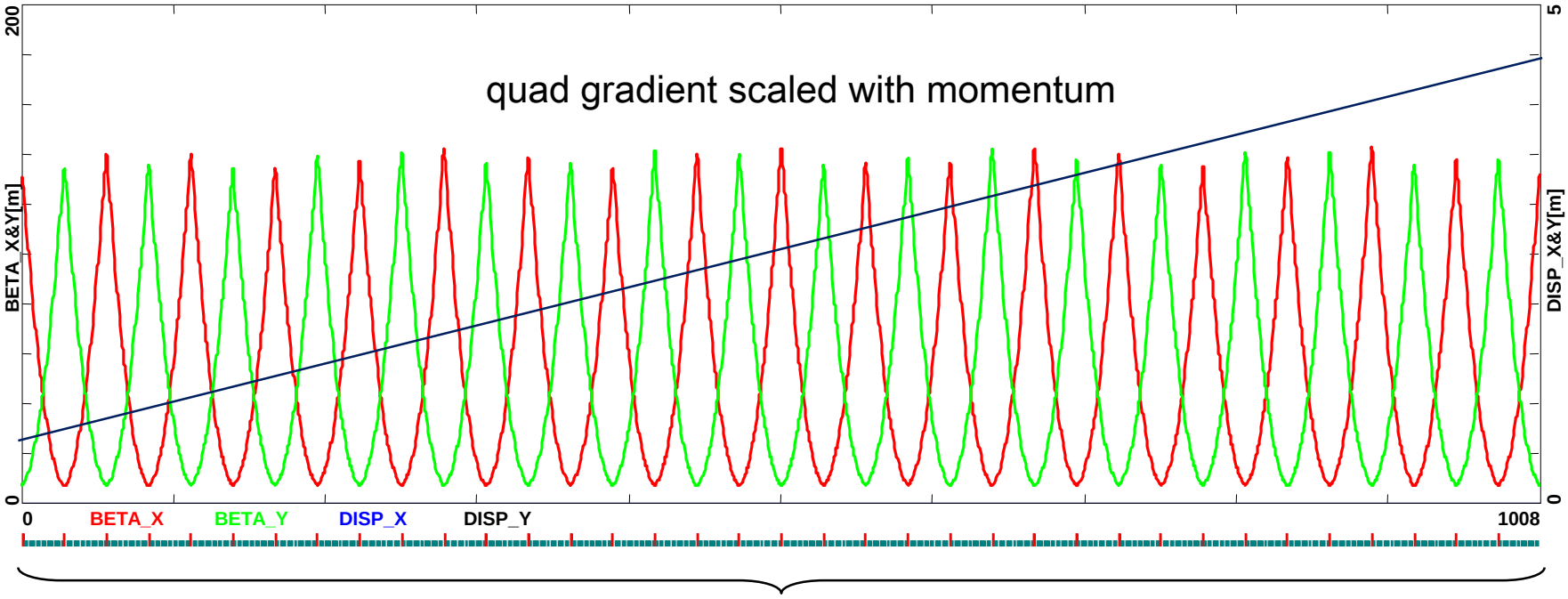
$L_c = 5\lambda/2 = 93.45$ cm

Grad = 18 MeV/m (16.8 MeV per cavity)

ΔE= 269.14 MV per Cryo Unit

10 GeV Linac Optics - Focusing Profile

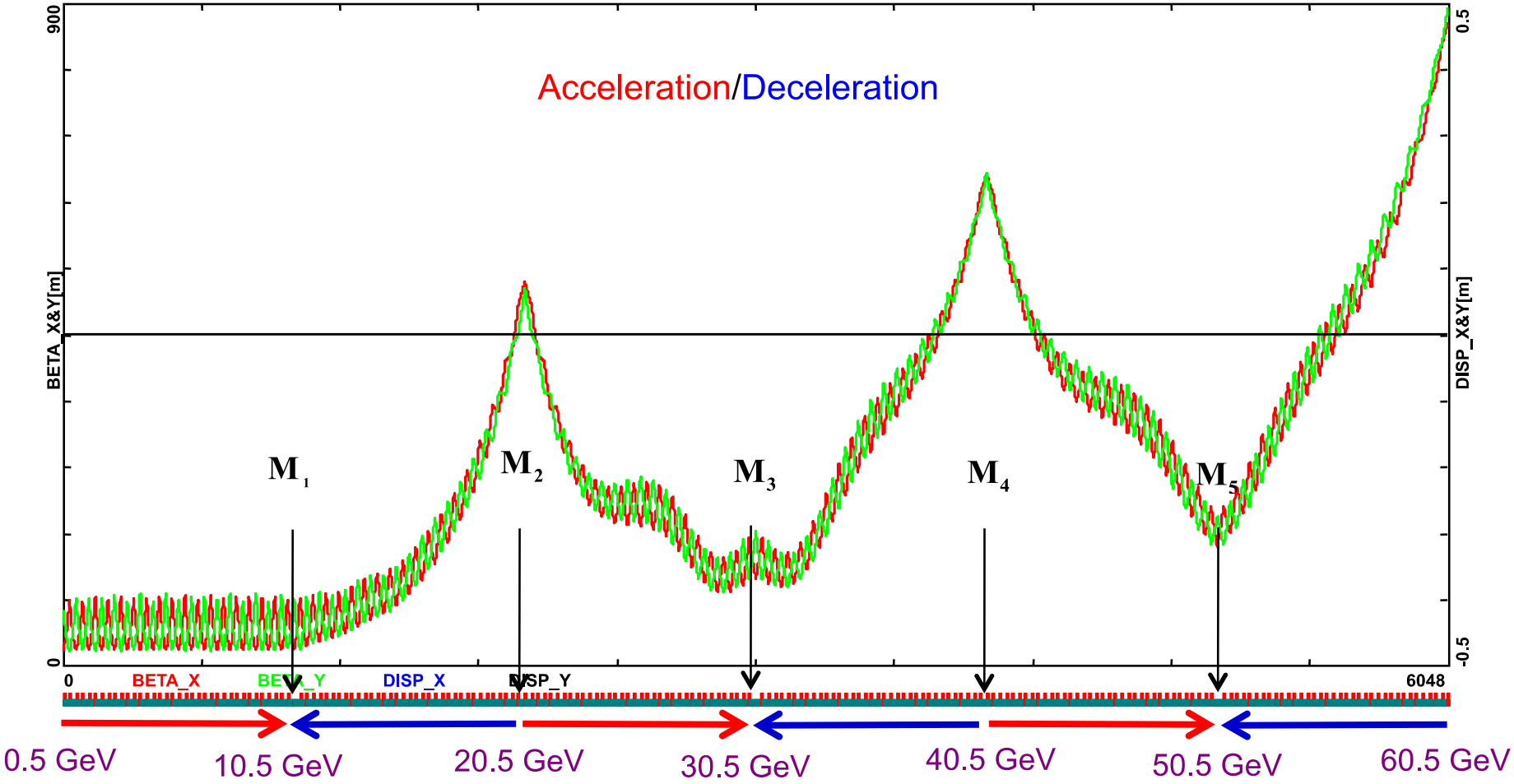
E = 0.5 – 10.5 GeV



19 FODO cells (19 × 2 × 16 = 608 RF cavities)

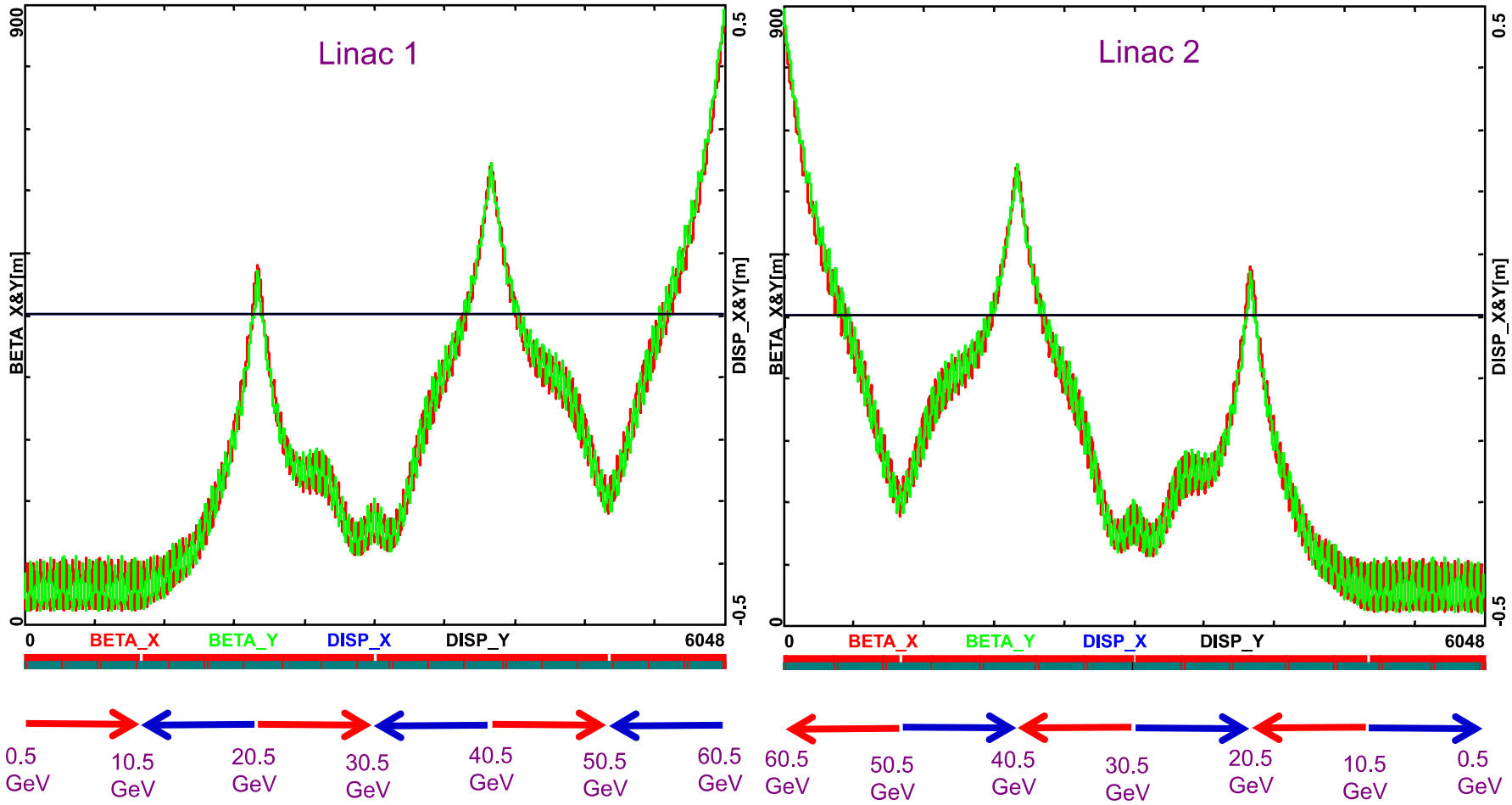
$$\left\langle \frac{\beta}{E} \right\rangle = \left(\frac{1}{L} \int \frac{\beta}{E}\, ds \right)_{\min}$$

Linac 1 – Multi-pass ER Optics

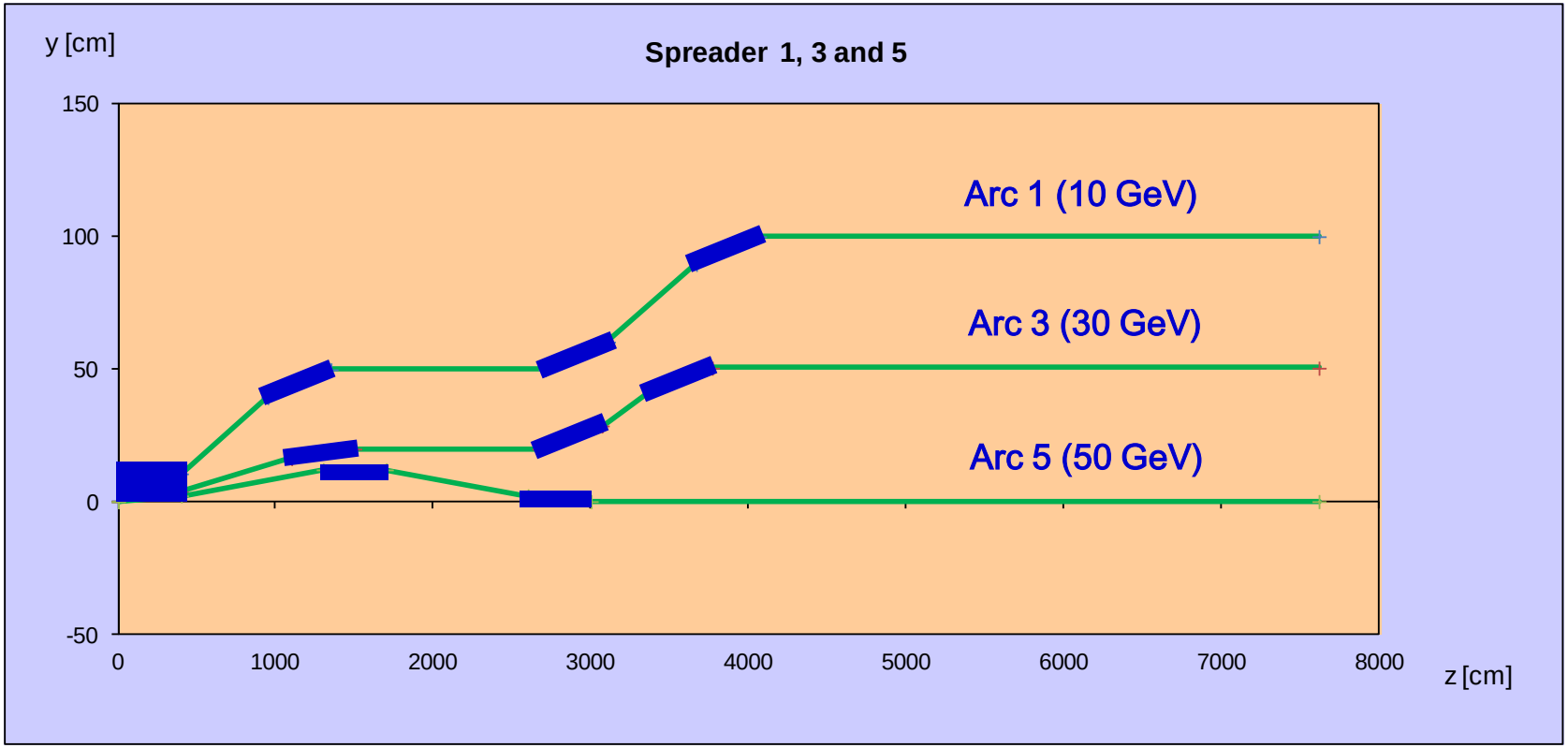


Linac 1 and 2 – Multi-pass ER Optics

Acceleration/Deceleration



Vertical Separation of Arcs



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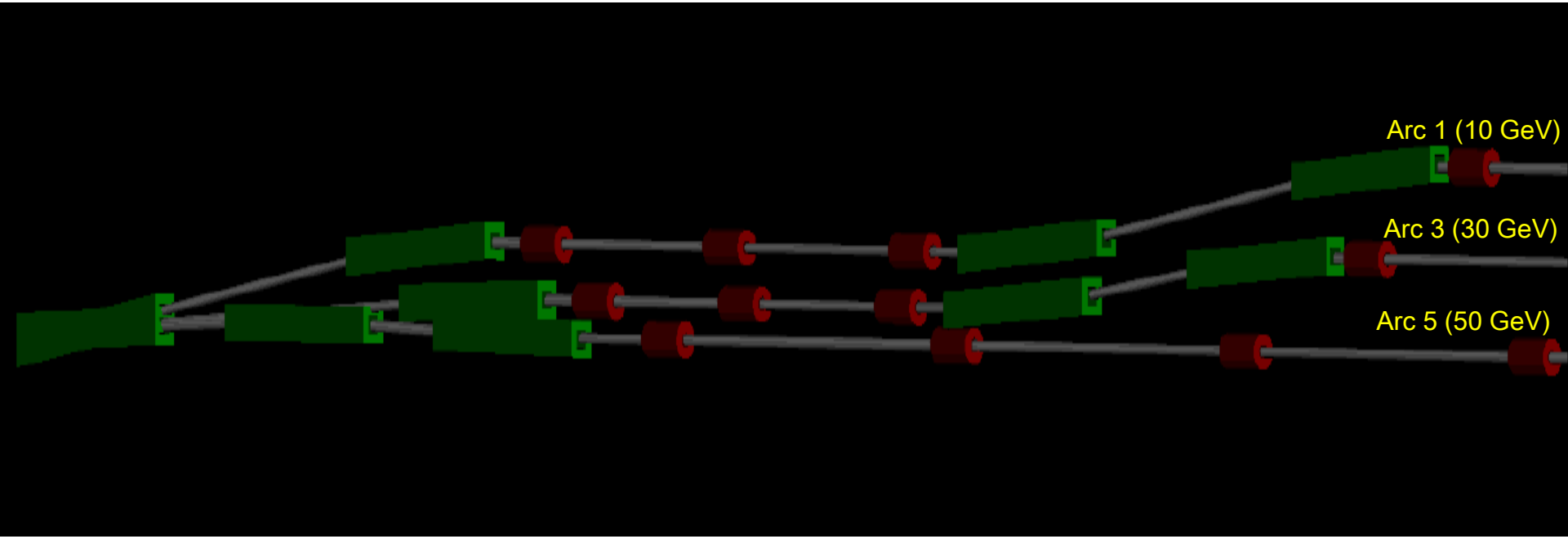
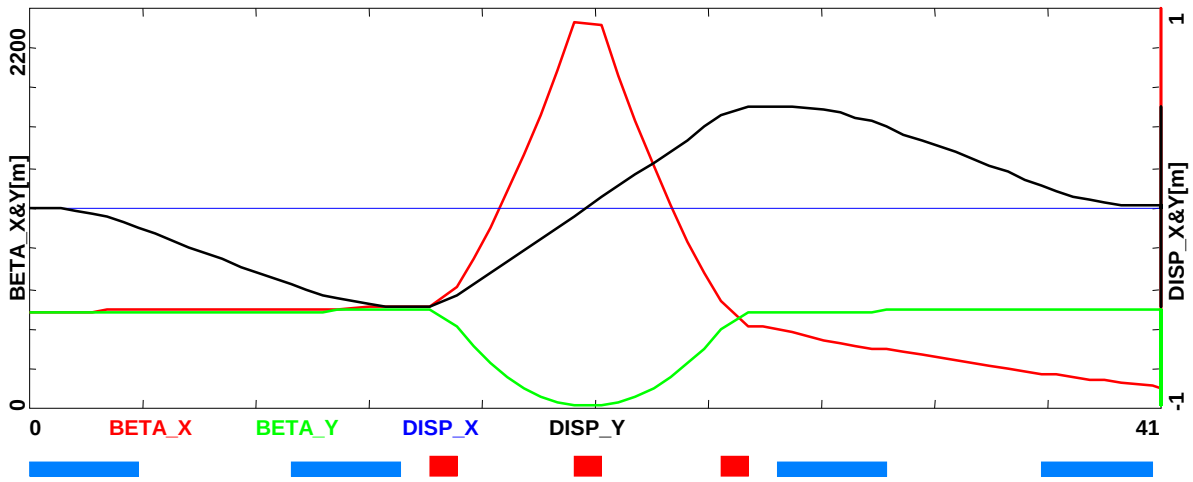


Vertical Spreaders (20 GeV) – Optics



Bends (4):

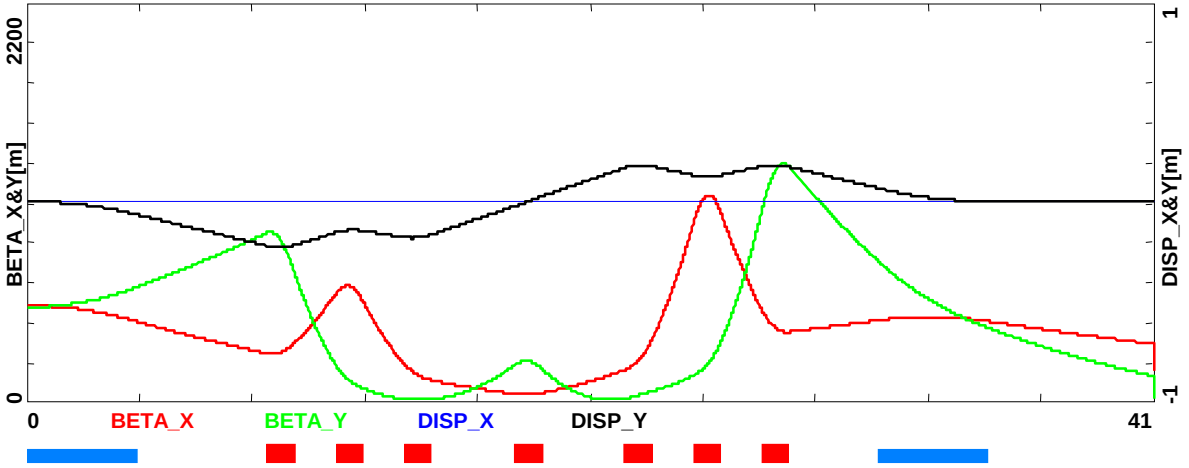
$ang= 3 deg.

$Lb=400 cm

$B=0.9 Tesla

Quads (3):

$G=14 Tesla/m



Bends (2):

$ang= 1.86 deg
$Lb=400 cm

$B=0.54 Tesla

Quads (7):

$G=22-43 Tesla/m

Arc Optics – Beam Dynamics Issues

- Natural momentum spread due to quantum excitations:

$$\frac{\Delta\sigma_E^2}{E^2} = \frac{55\alpha}{24\sqrt{3}}\left(\frac{\hbar c}{mc^2}\right)^2 \gamma^5 I_3$$

$$I_3 = \int_0^L \frac{1}{|\rho|^3} ds = \frac{q}{r^2},$$

- Emittance dilution due to quantum excitations:

$$\Delta\varepsilon^N = \frac{55\, r_0}{48\sqrt{3}} \frac{\hbar c}{mc^2} \gamma^6 I_5$$

$$I_5 = \int_0^L \frac{H}{|\rho|^3} ds = \frac{q\langle H\rangle}{r^2},$$

$$H = \gamma D^2 + 2\alpha DD' + \beta D'^2$$

- Momentum Compaction – synchronous acceleration in the linacs:

$$M_{56} = \frac{1}{C} I_1$$

$$I_1 = \int_0^L \frac{D}{\rho} ds$$

Arc Optics – Emittance preserving FMC cell

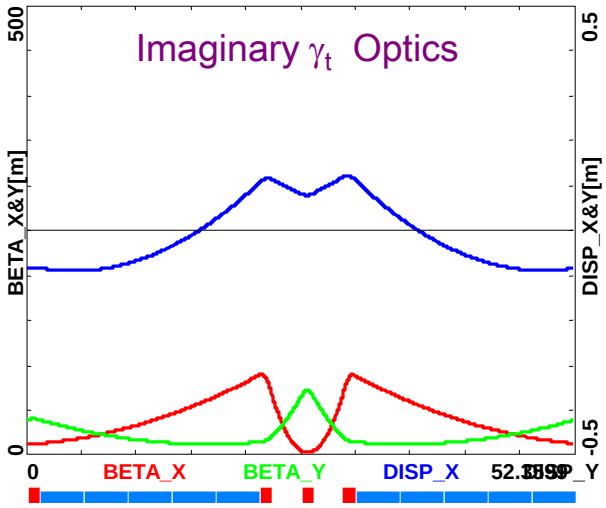
- Emittance dilution due to quantum excitations:

$$De^N = \frac{55\, r_0}{48\sqrt{3}} \frac{\hbar c}{mc^2} g^6 I_5$$

$$I_5 = \int_0^L \frac{H}{|\rho|^3} ds = \frac{\theta \langle H \rangle}{\rho^2}$$

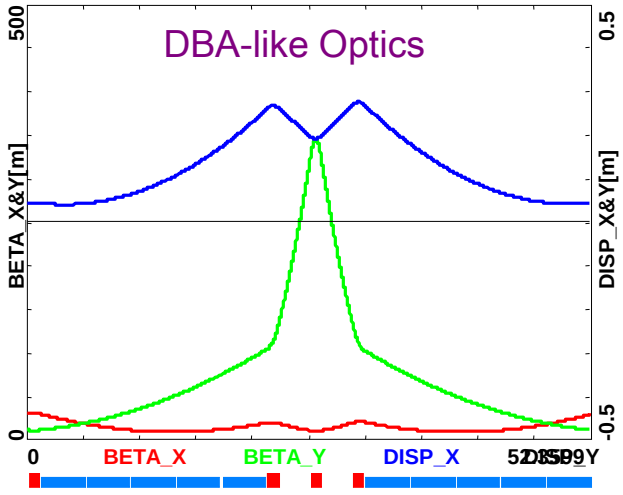
$$H = \gamma D^2 + 2\alpha DD' + \beta D'^2$$

Arc 1 , Arc2



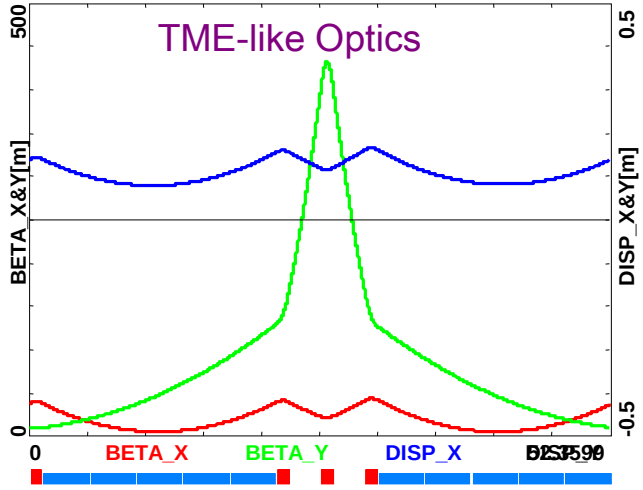
$$\langle H \rangle = 8.8 \times 10^{-3}\ m$$

Arc 3, Arc 4



$$\langle H \rangle = 2.2 \times 10^{-3}\ m$$

Arc5, Arc 6

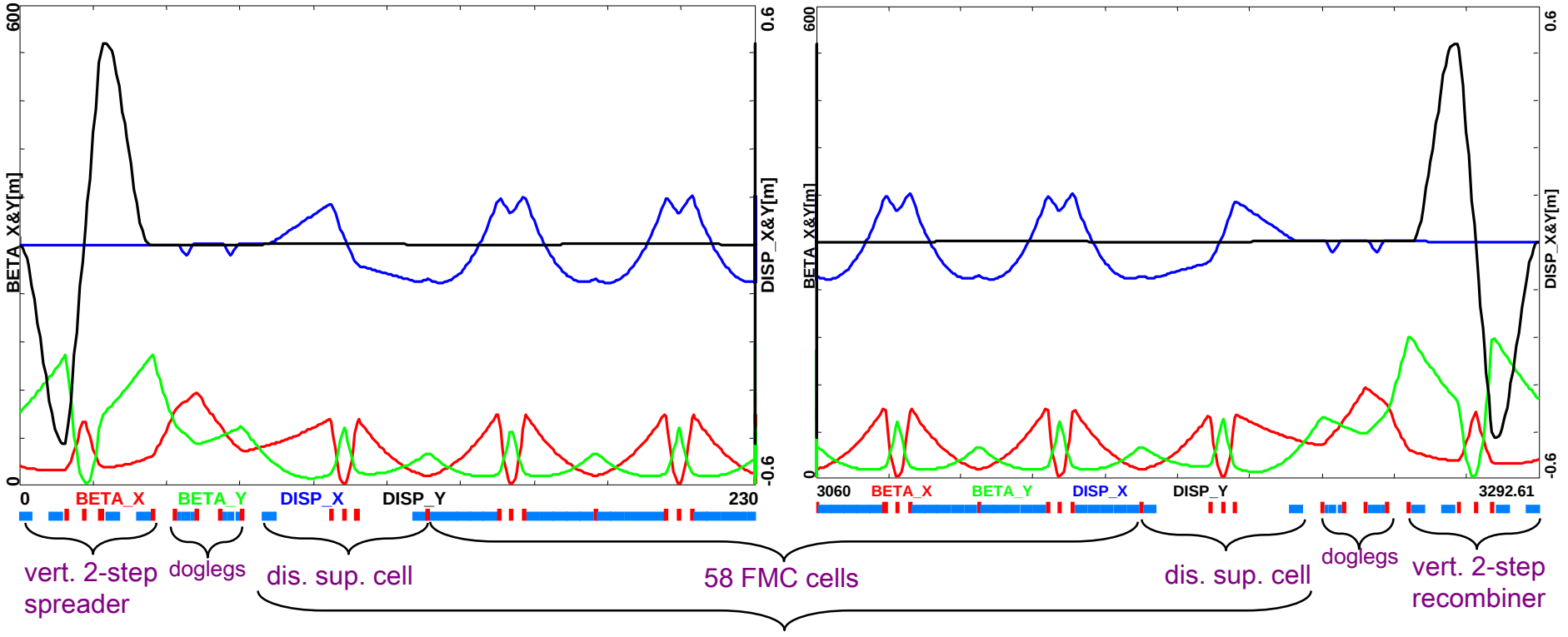


$$\langle H \rangle = 1.2 \times 10^{-3}\ m$$

factor of 20 smaller than FODO

total emittance increase in Arc 1- 5: $\Delta\varepsilon_x^N$ = 4.9 μm rad

Arc 1 Optics (10 GeV)

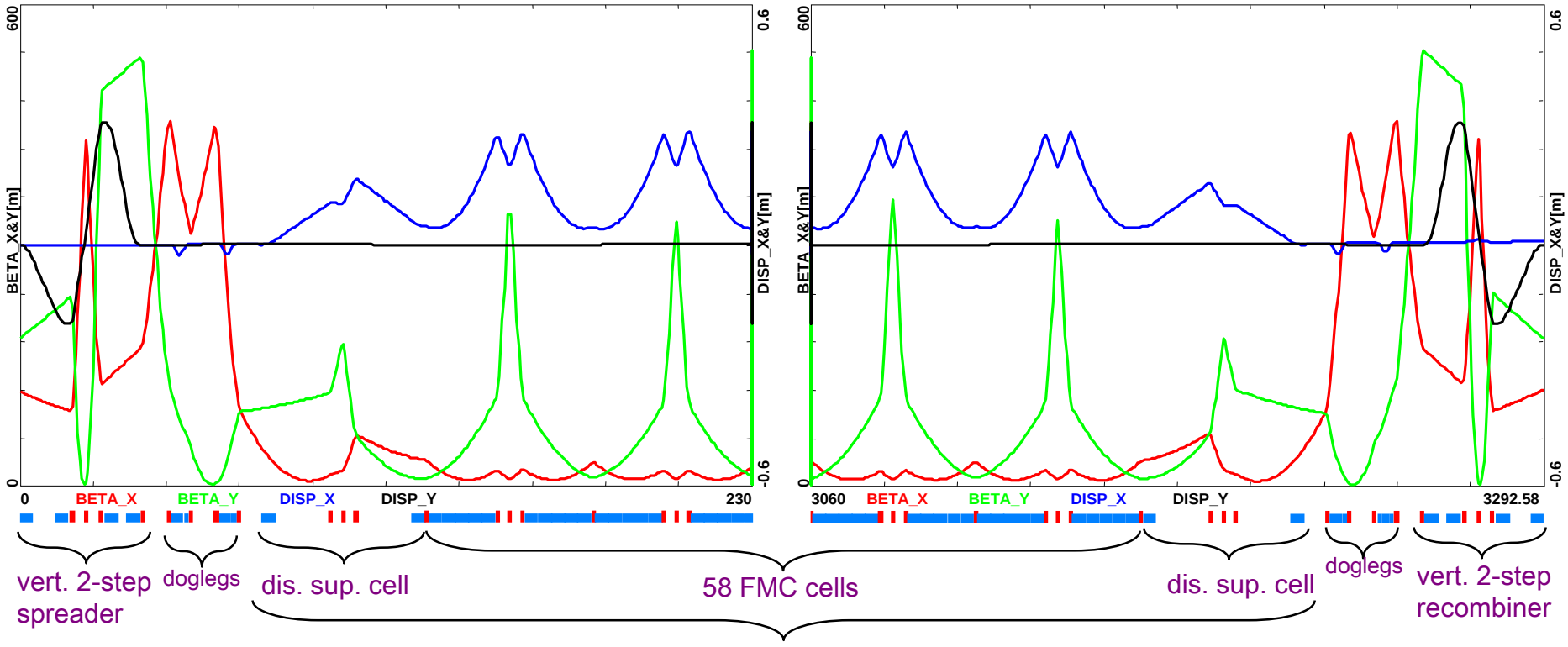


Arc dipoles:

$Lb=400 cm

$B=0.47 kGauss

Arc 3 Optics (30 GeV)

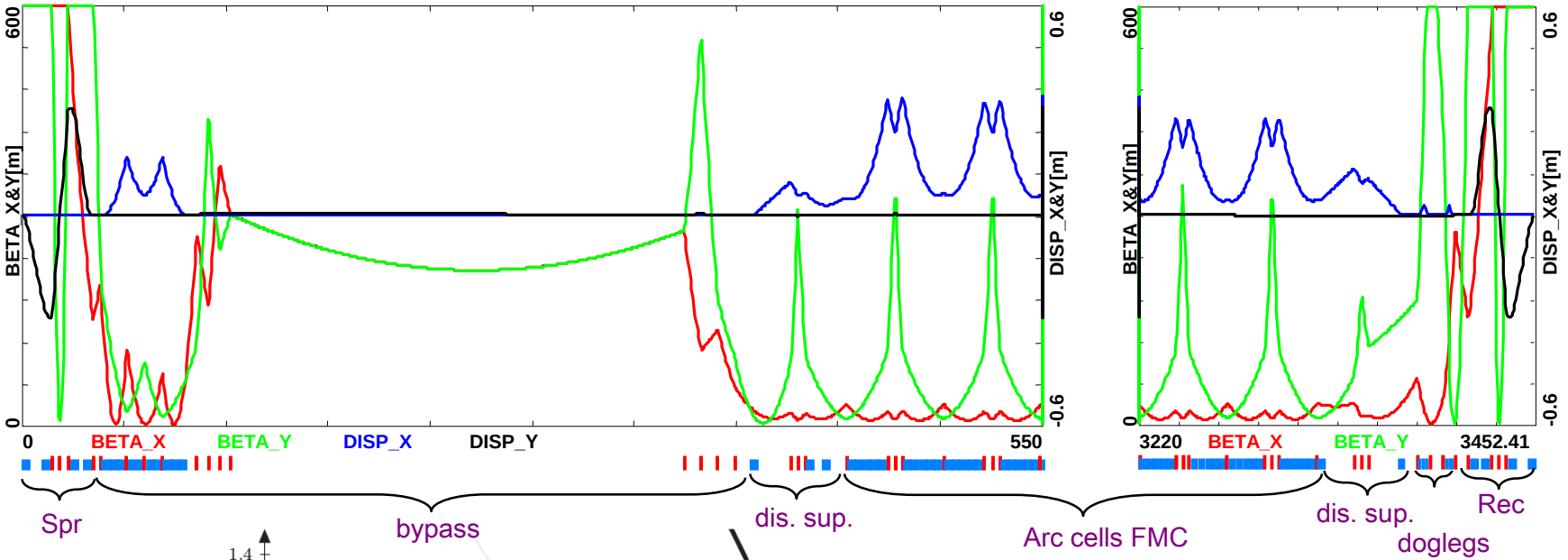


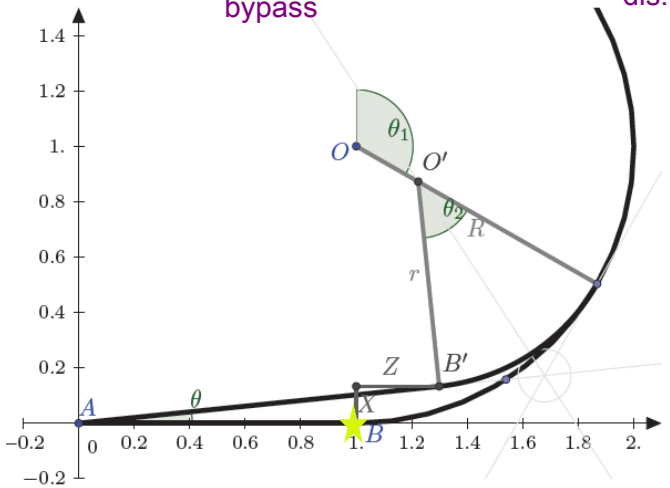
Arc dipoles:

$Lb=400 cm

$B=1.37 kGauss

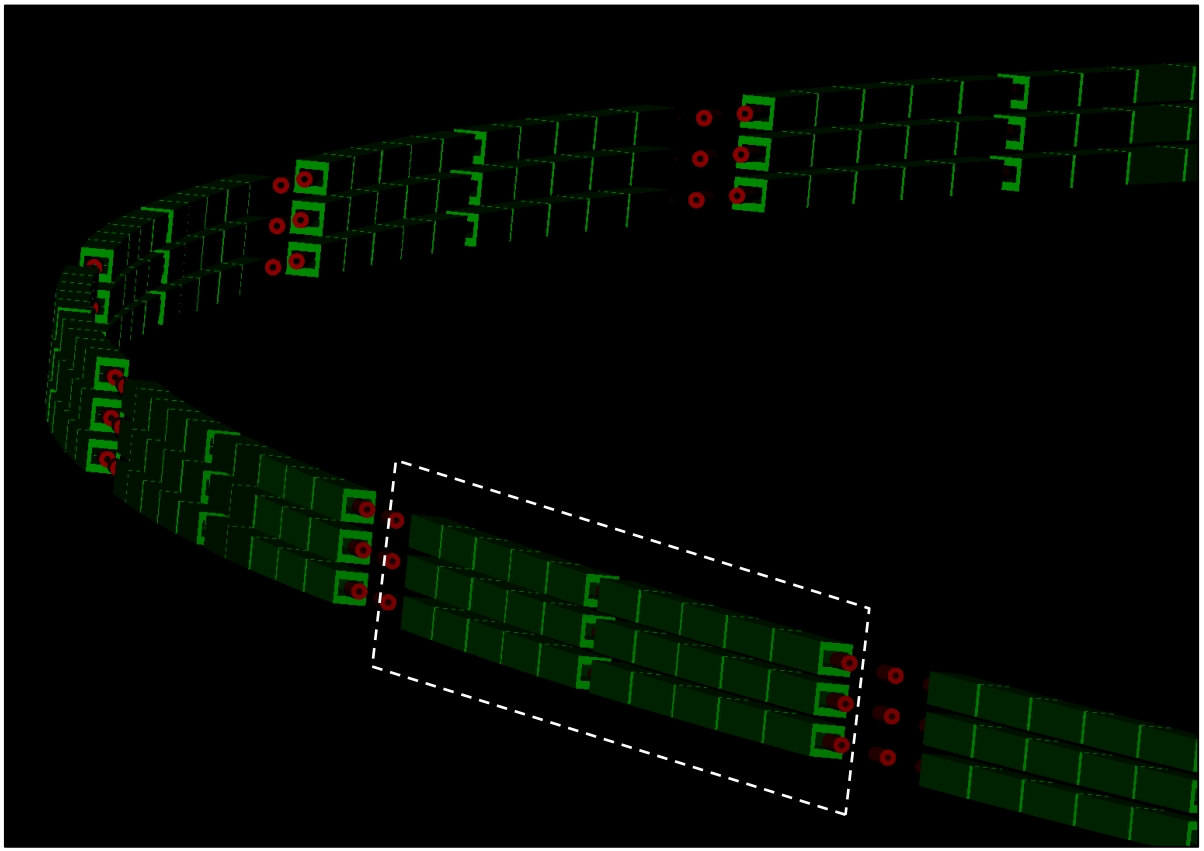
Arc 4 (with bypass) Optics (40 GeV)

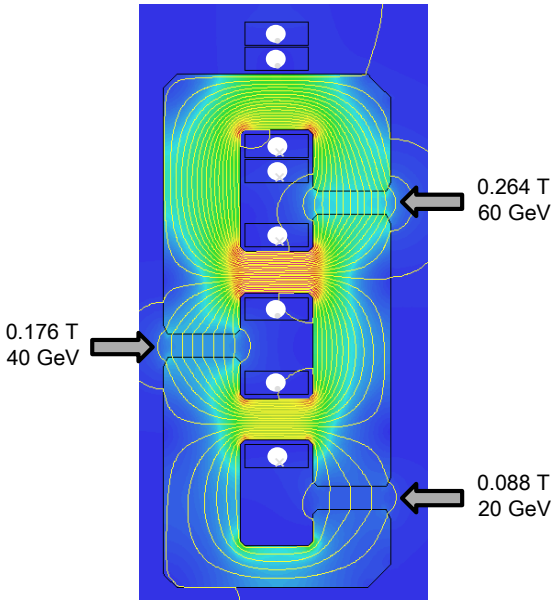




$$X = R + (R - r)\cos(\theta_1) + r\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2)$$
$$Z = (R - r)\sin(\theta_1) + r\sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)$$

Vertical Stack – Combined Aperture Arc Dipole





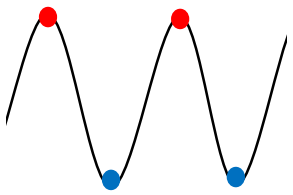
A. Milanese

SR Energy Loss and RF Compensation

turn no	E [GeV]	ΔE [MeV]	Cryomodules
1	10.4	0.7	0
2	20.3	9.9	0
3	30.3	48.5	1
4	40.2	151	1
5	50.1	365	3
6	60.0	751	6
7	50.1	365	3
8	40.2	151	1
9	30.3	48.5	1
10	20.3	9.9	0
11	10.4	0.7	0
dump	0.5	0.0	

Frequency	1604 MHz
Gradient	30 MV/m
Design	9 cells
Cells length	841 mm
Structure length	<1 m
Cavity per cryomodule	6
Cryomodule length	~6 m
Cryomodule voltage	150 MV

802 MHz RF



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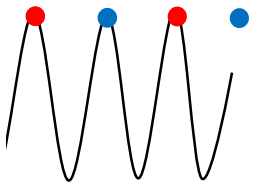

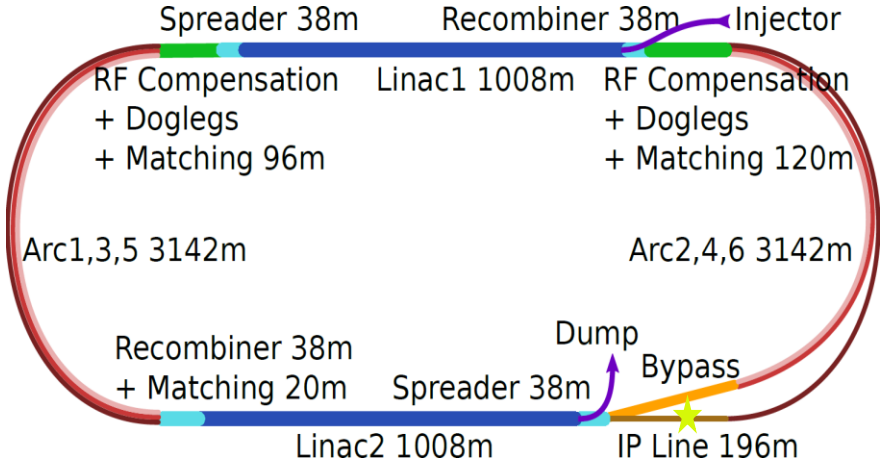

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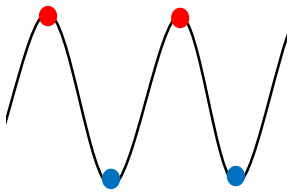

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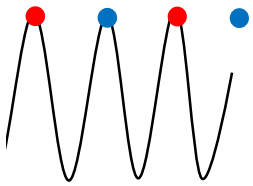
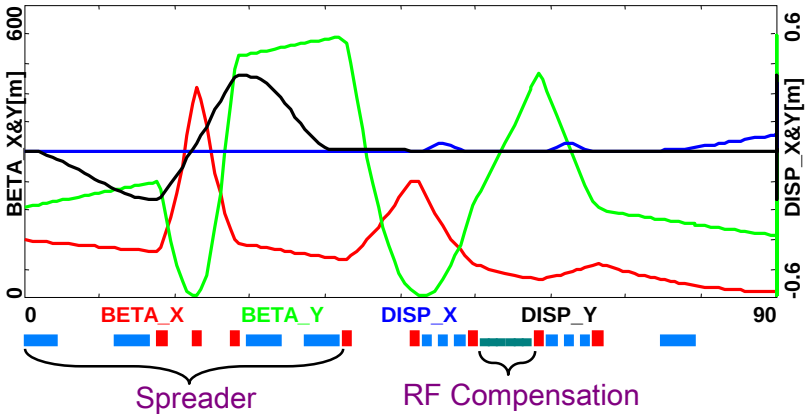
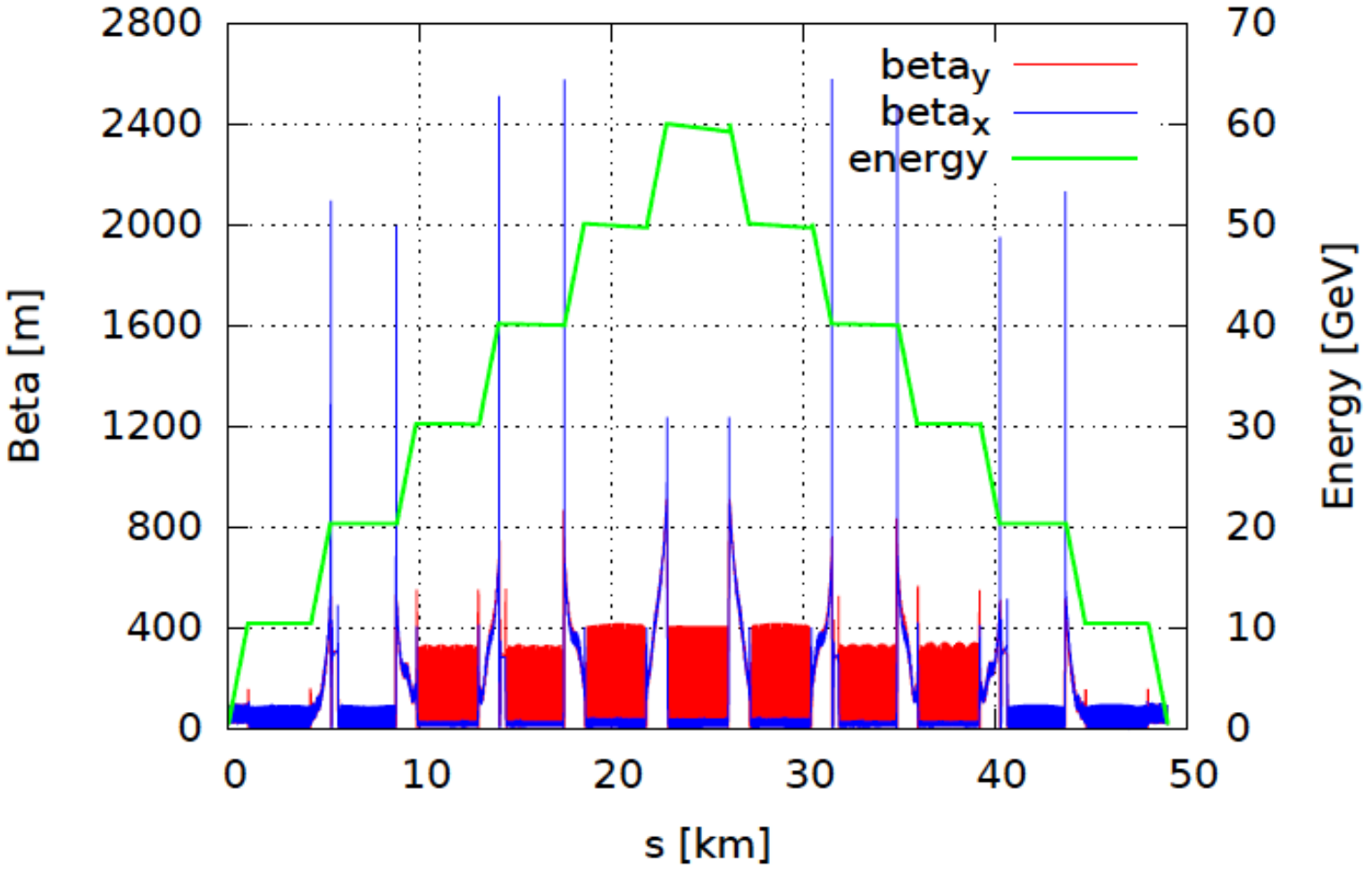


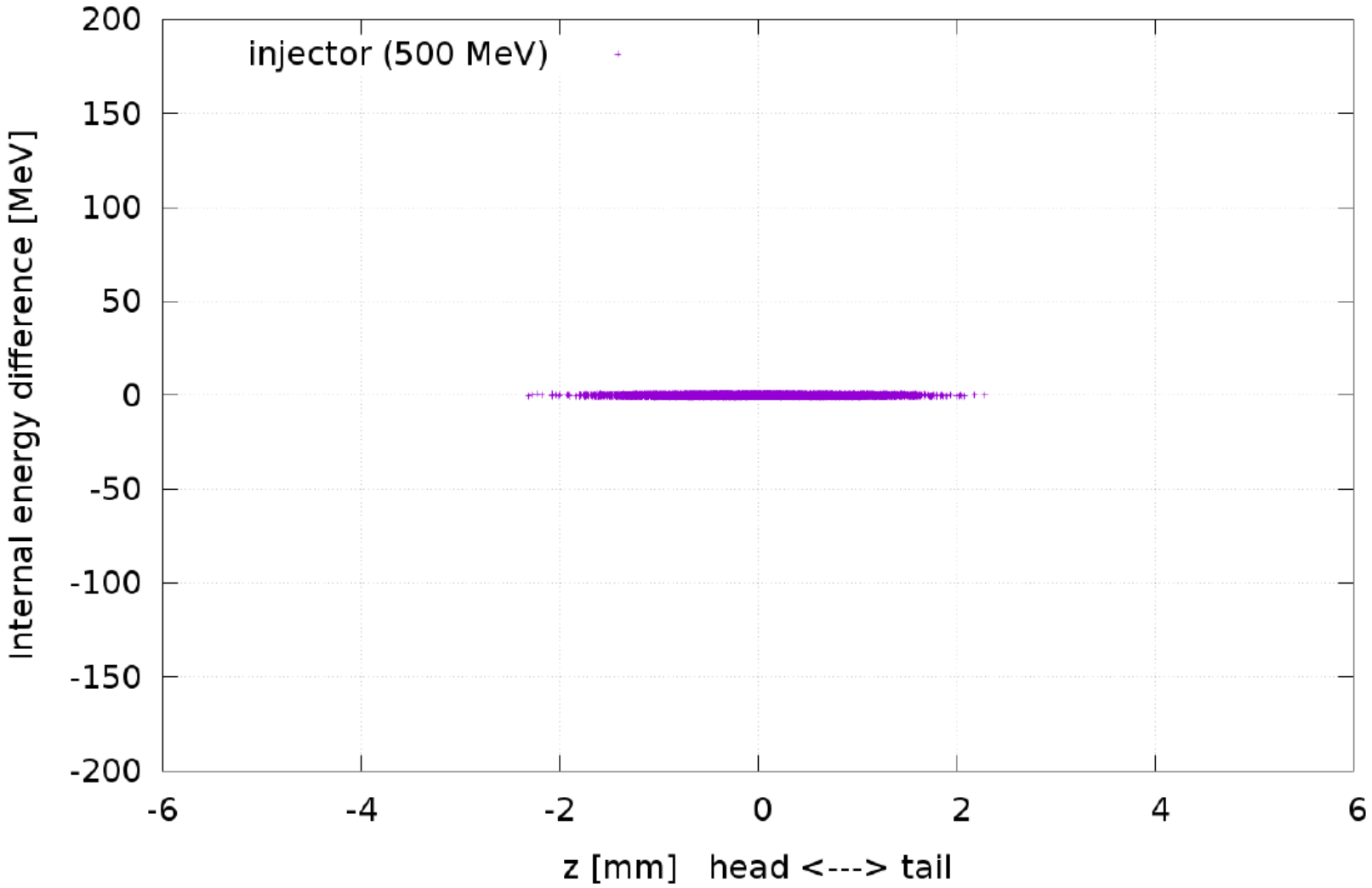


End-to-End ERL Optics



Synchrotron Radiation

Evolution of the Longitudinal Phase Space



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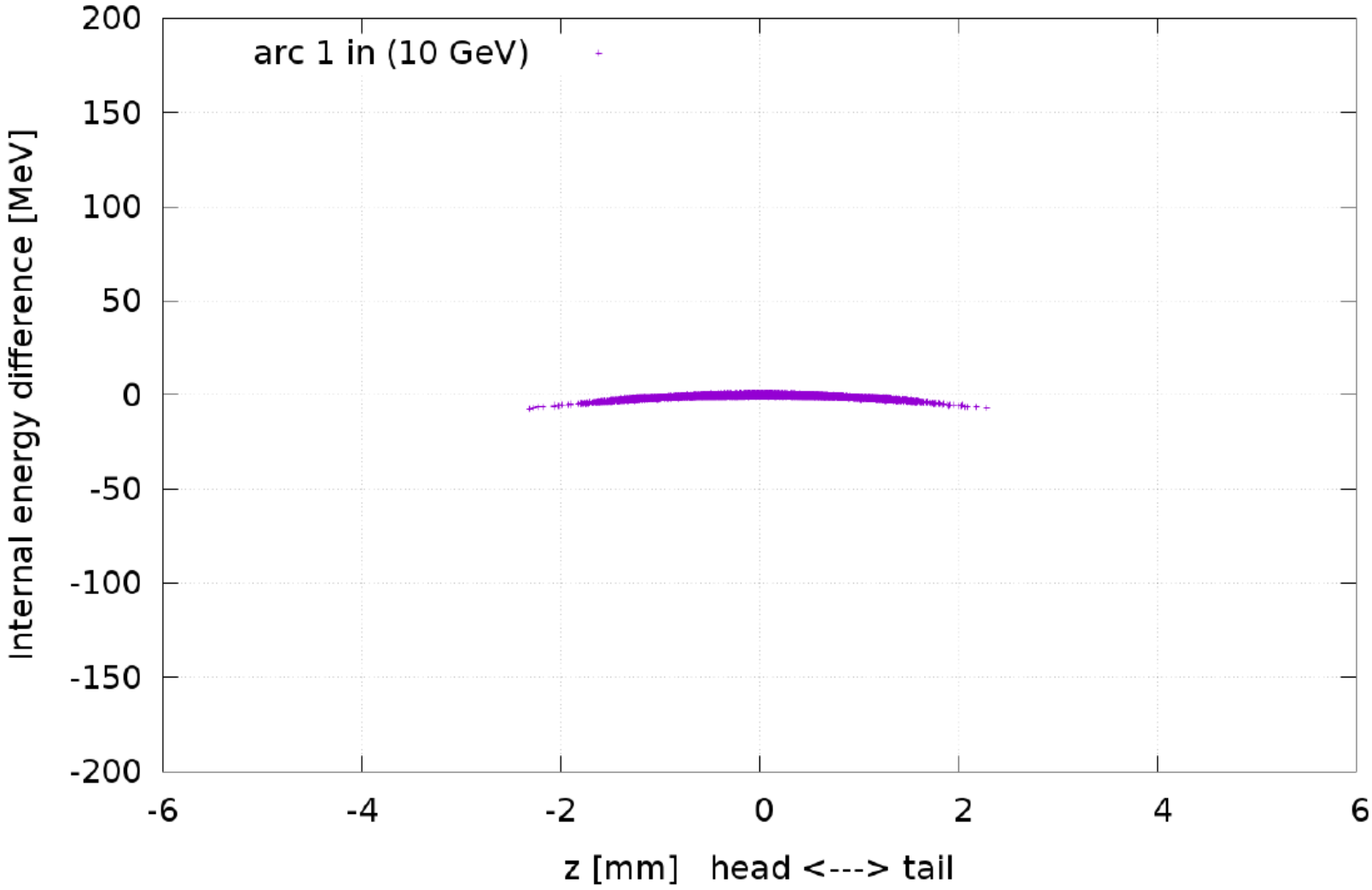

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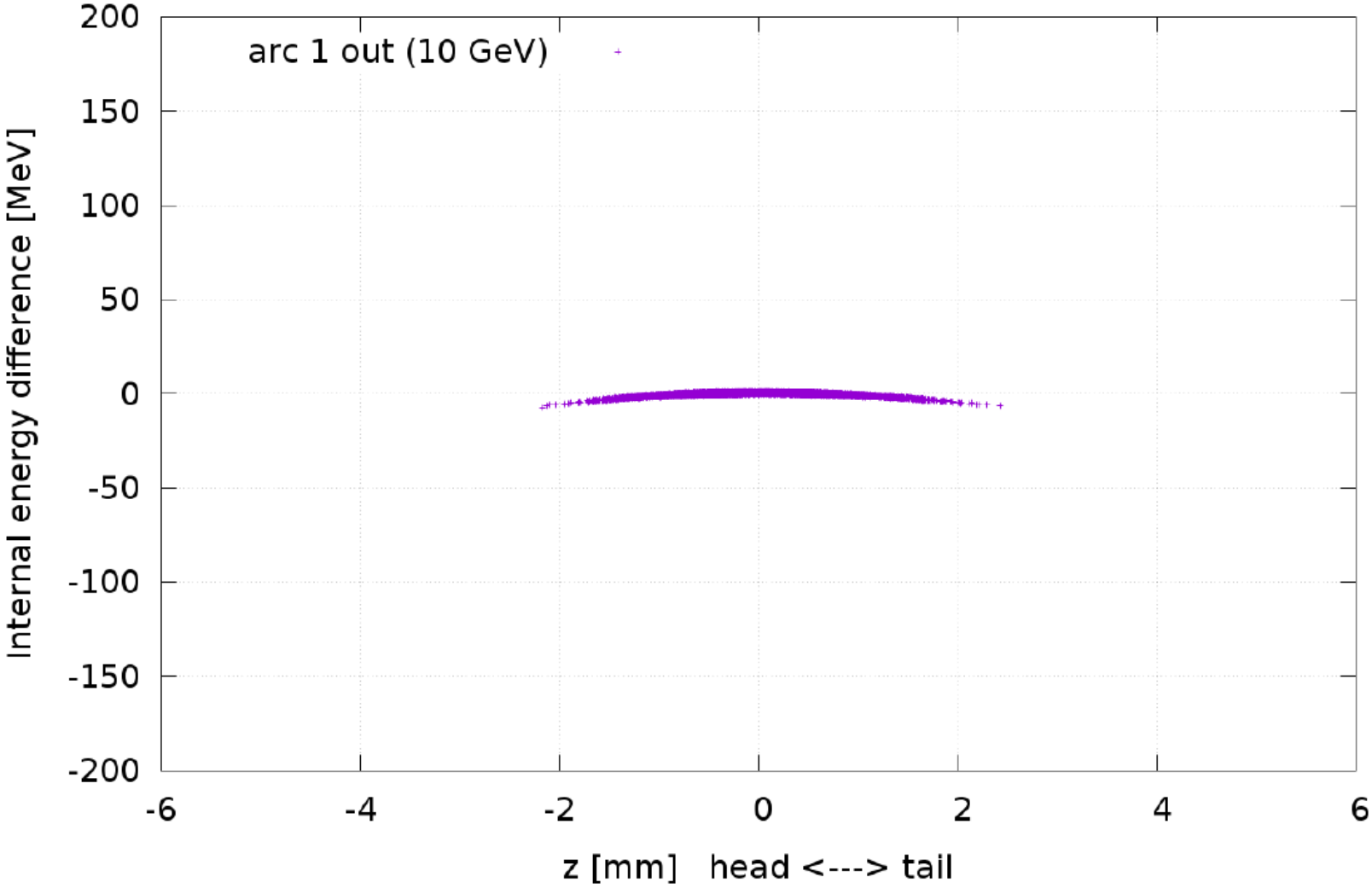

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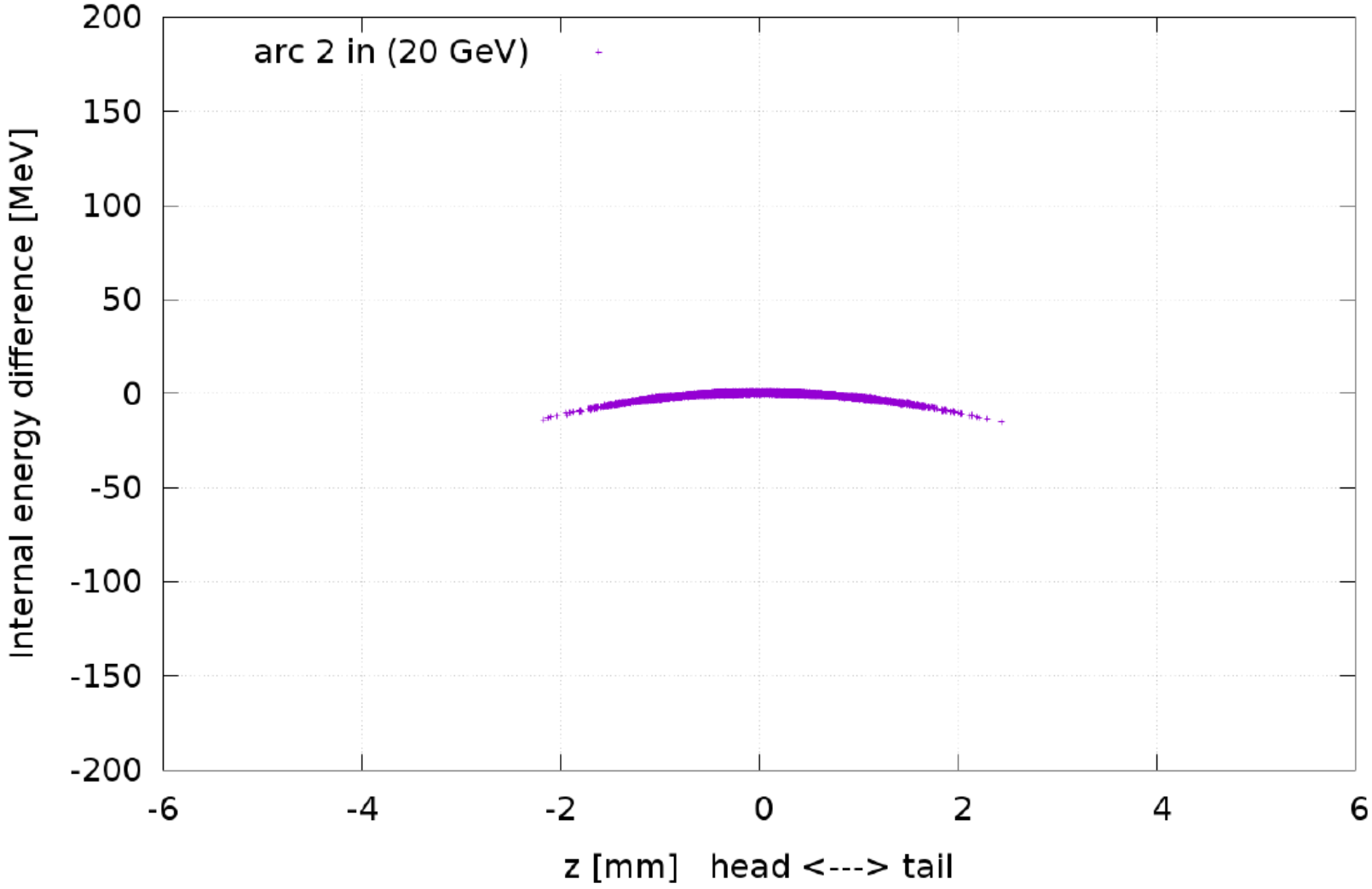

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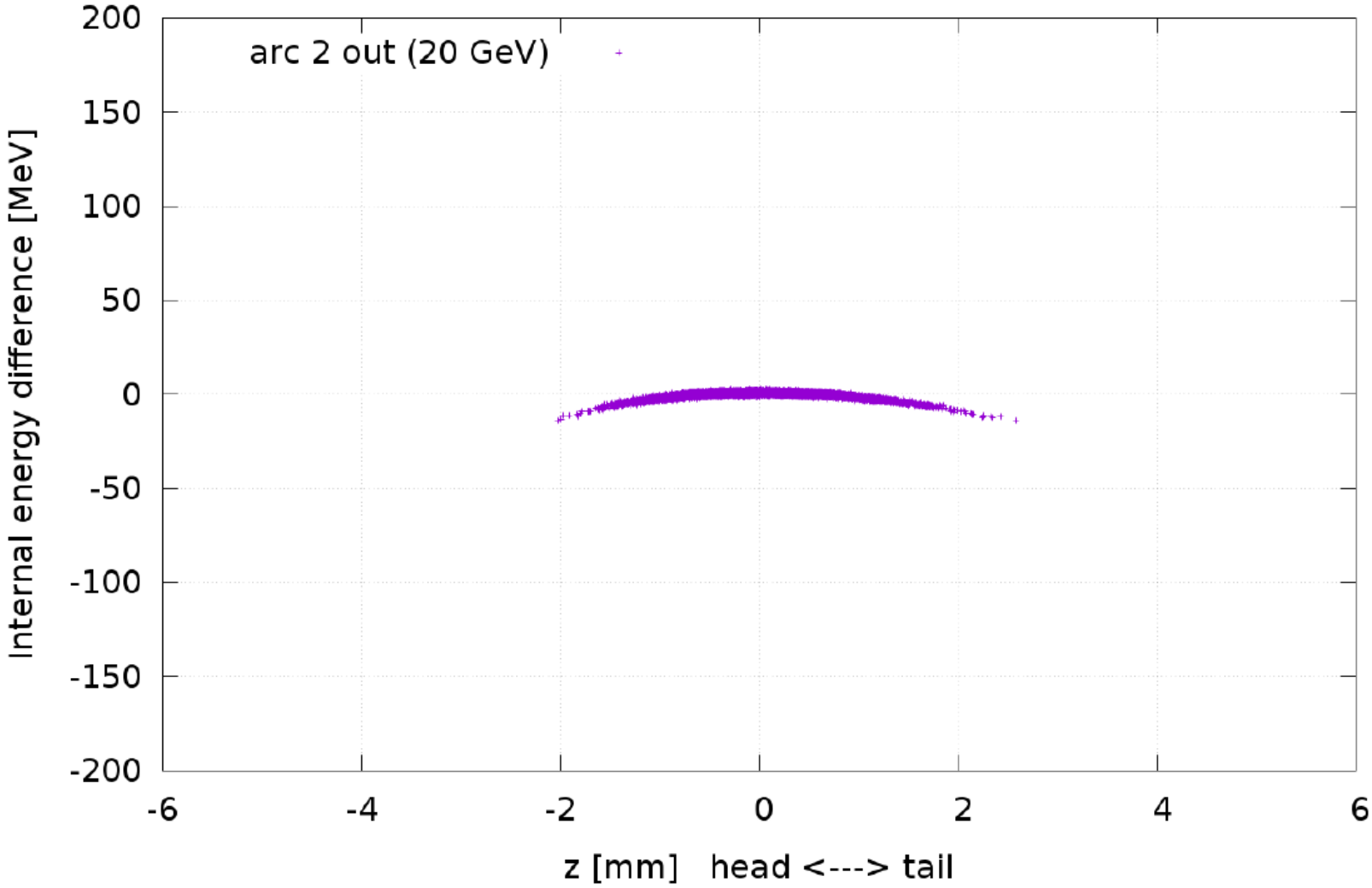

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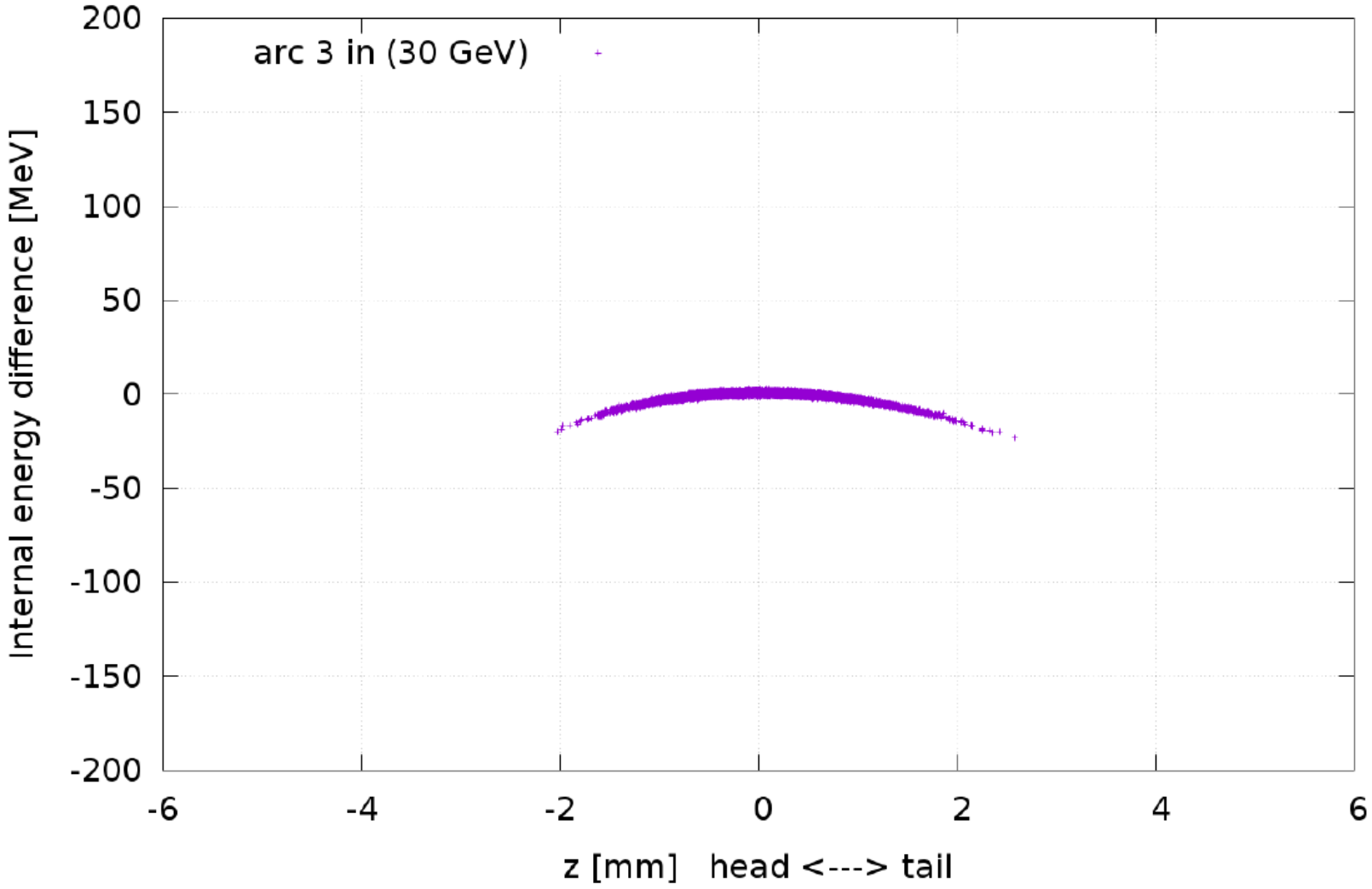

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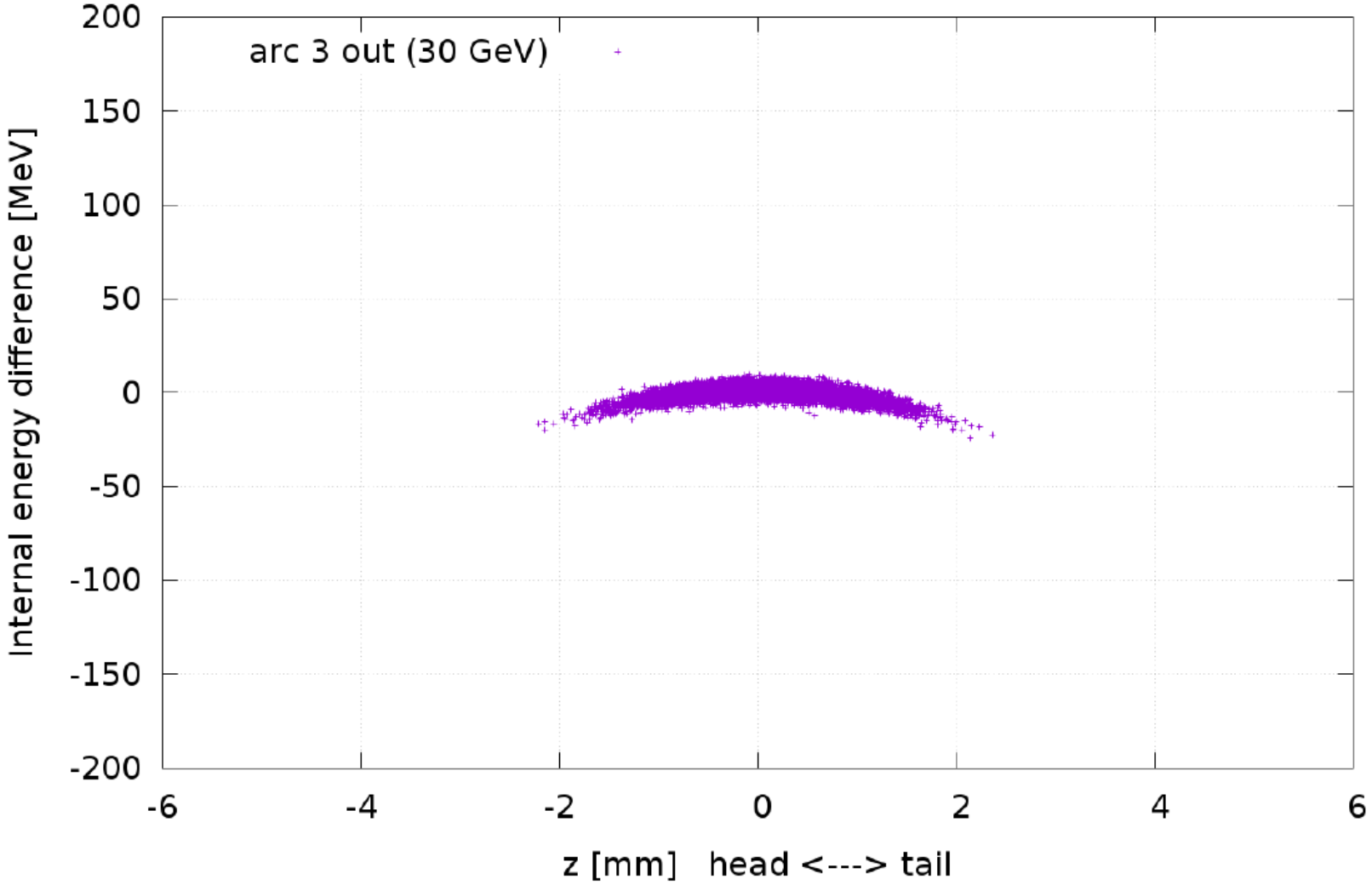

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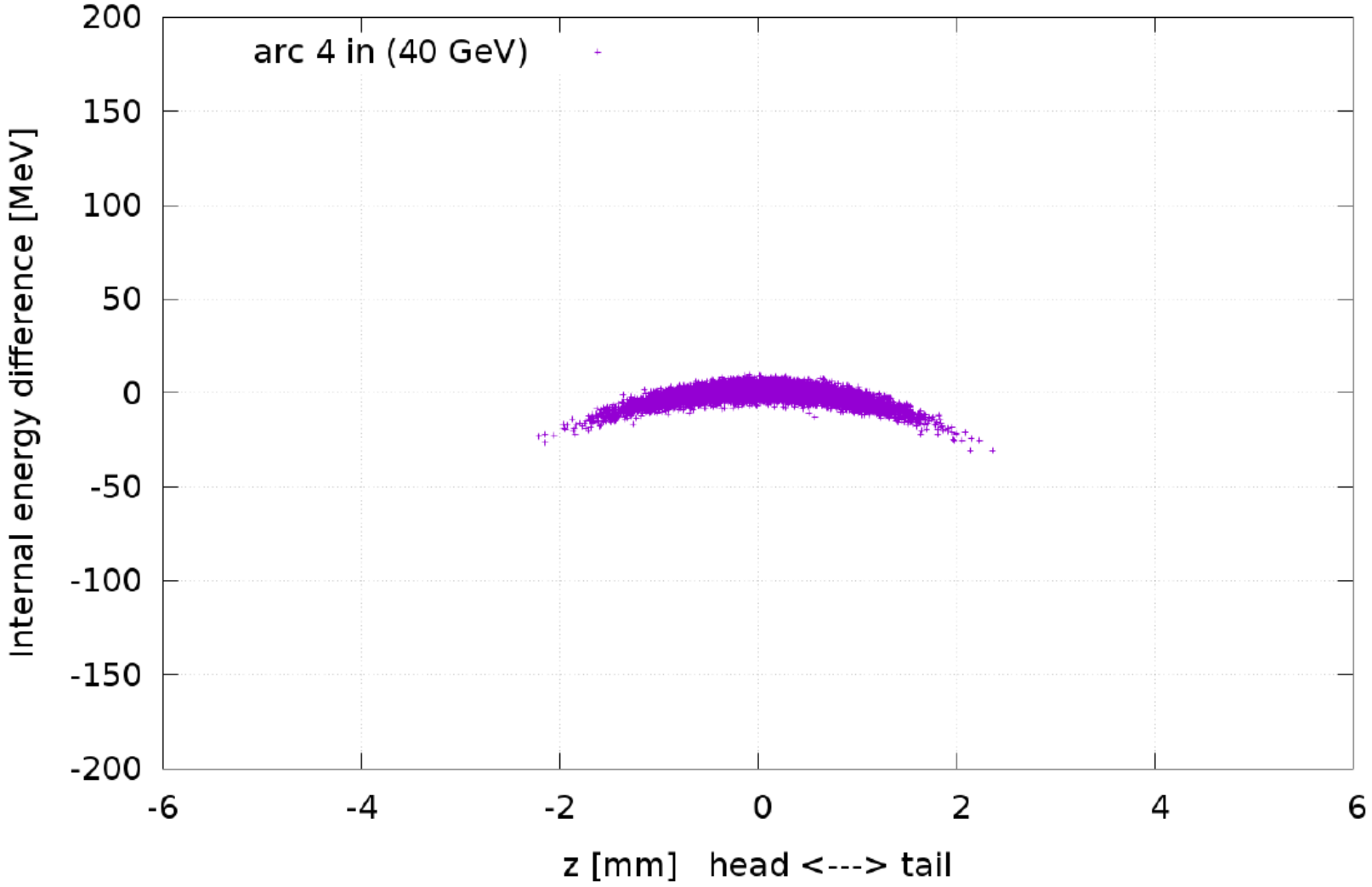

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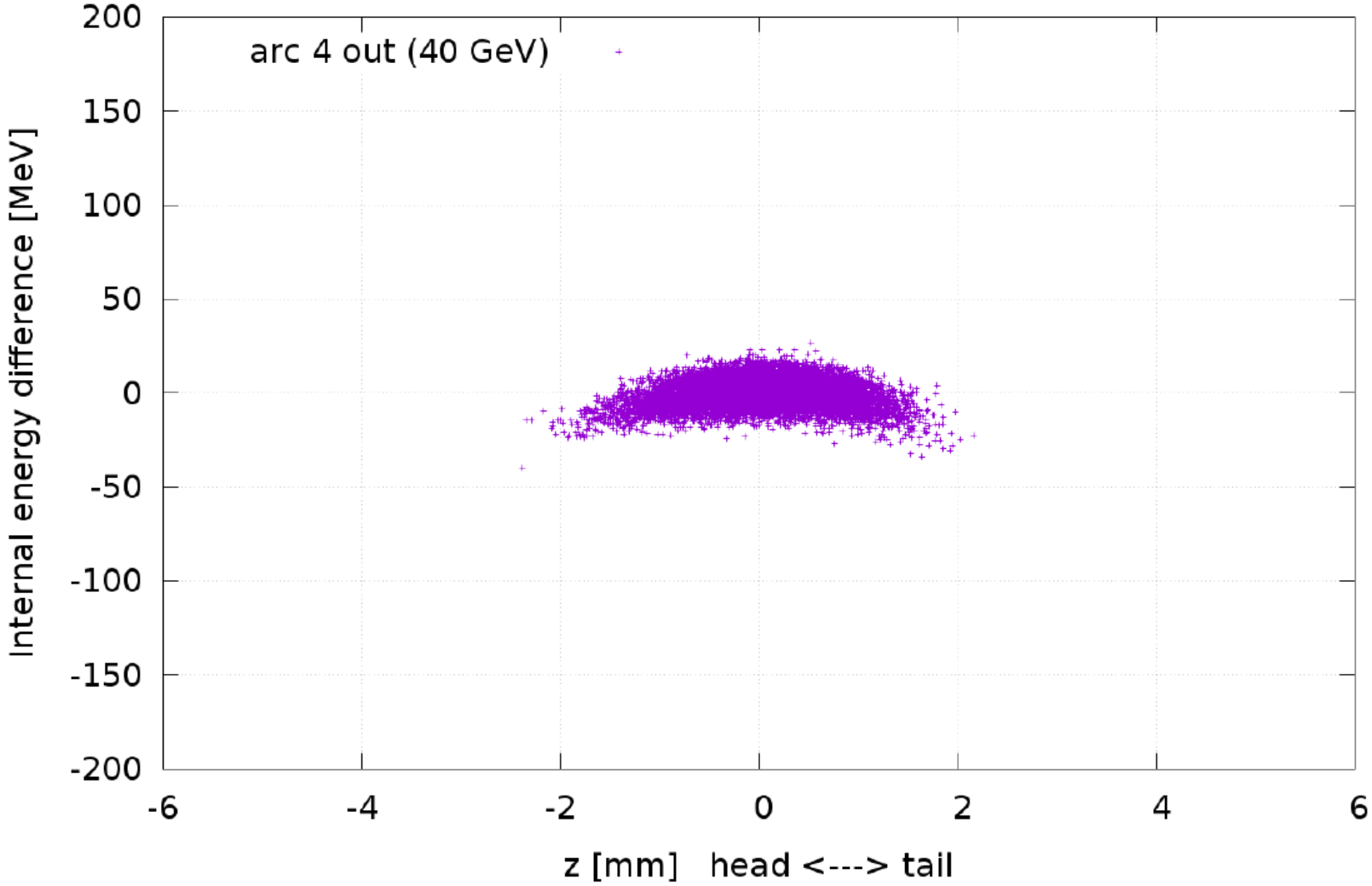

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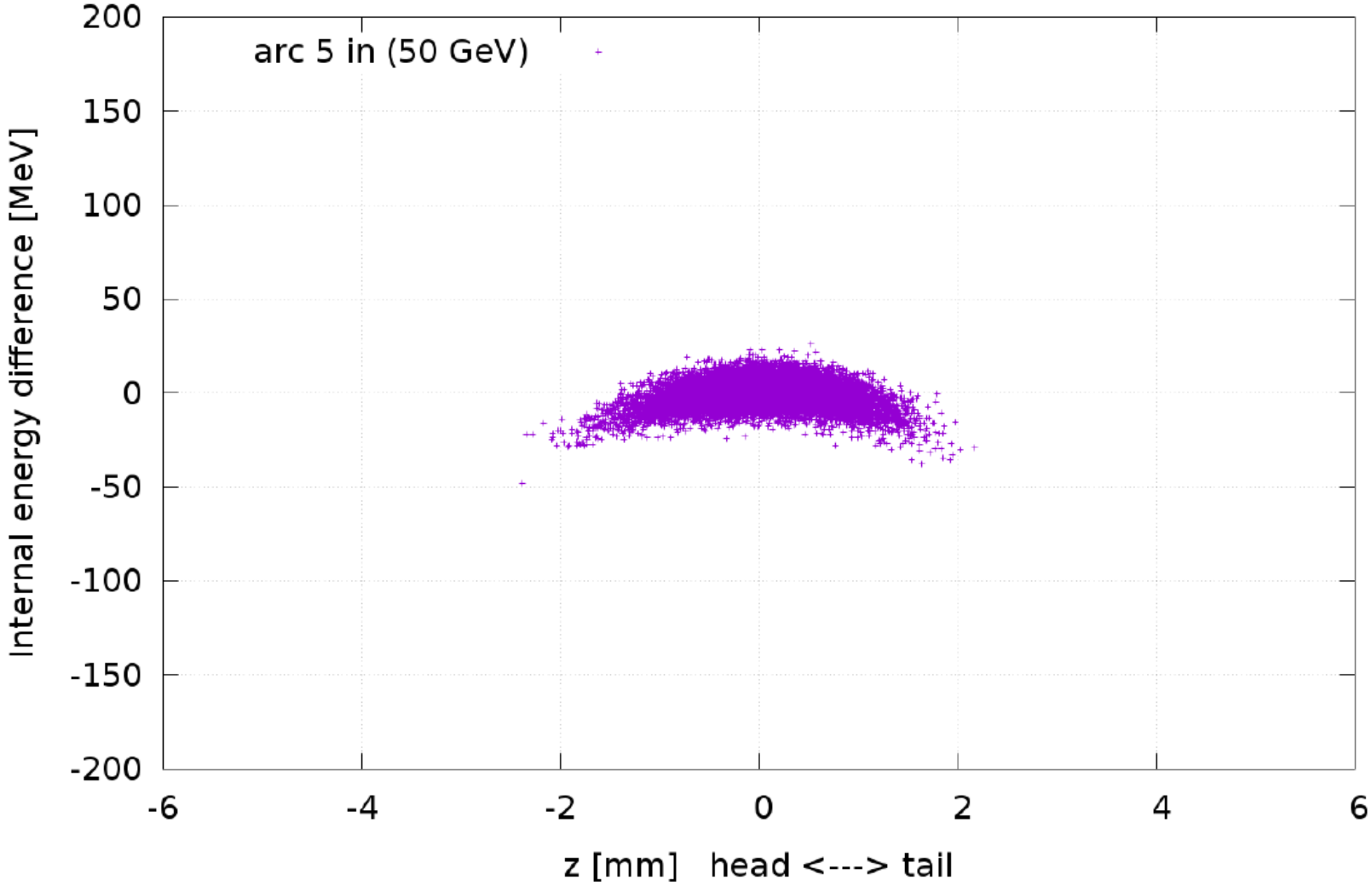

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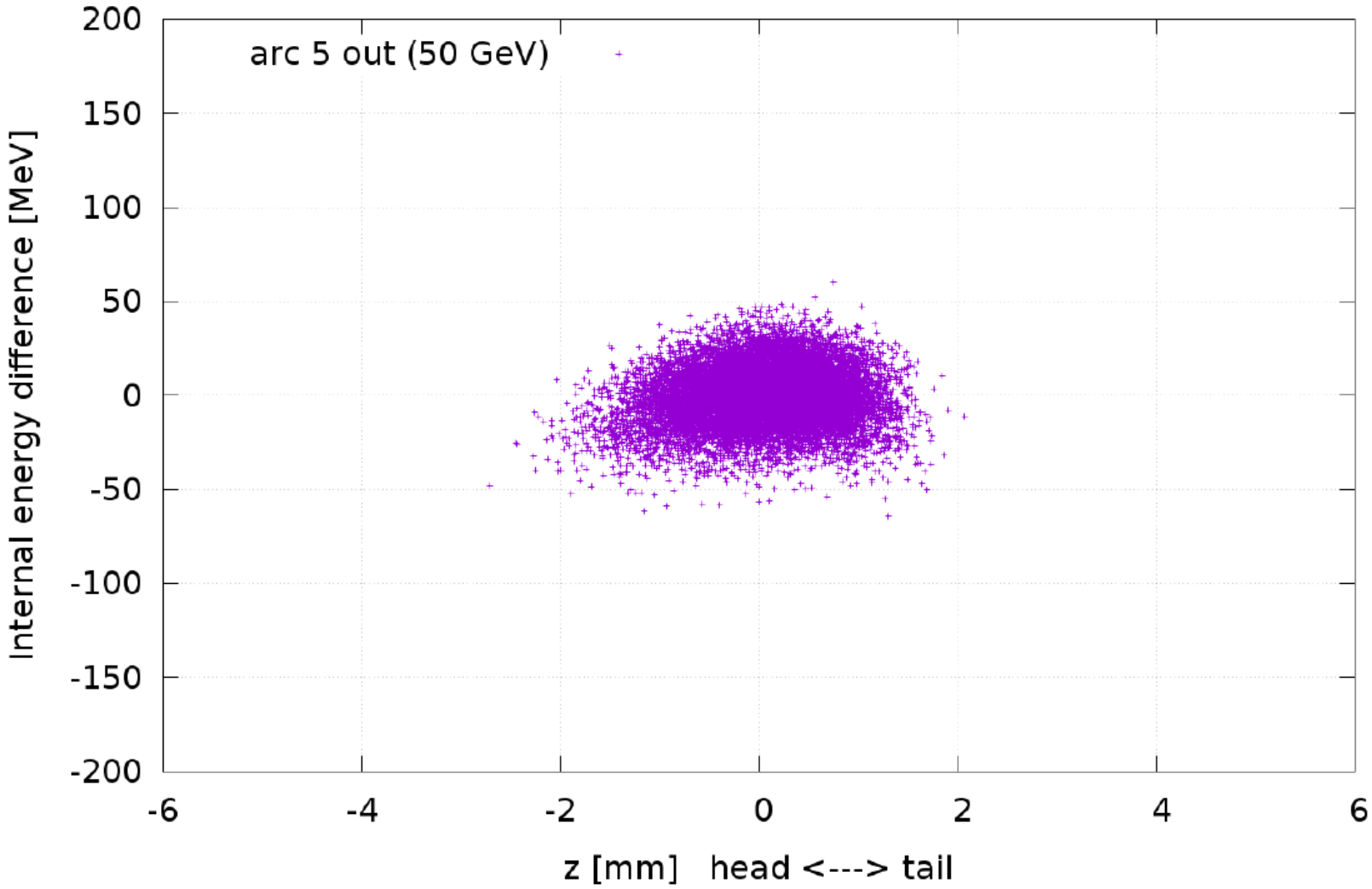

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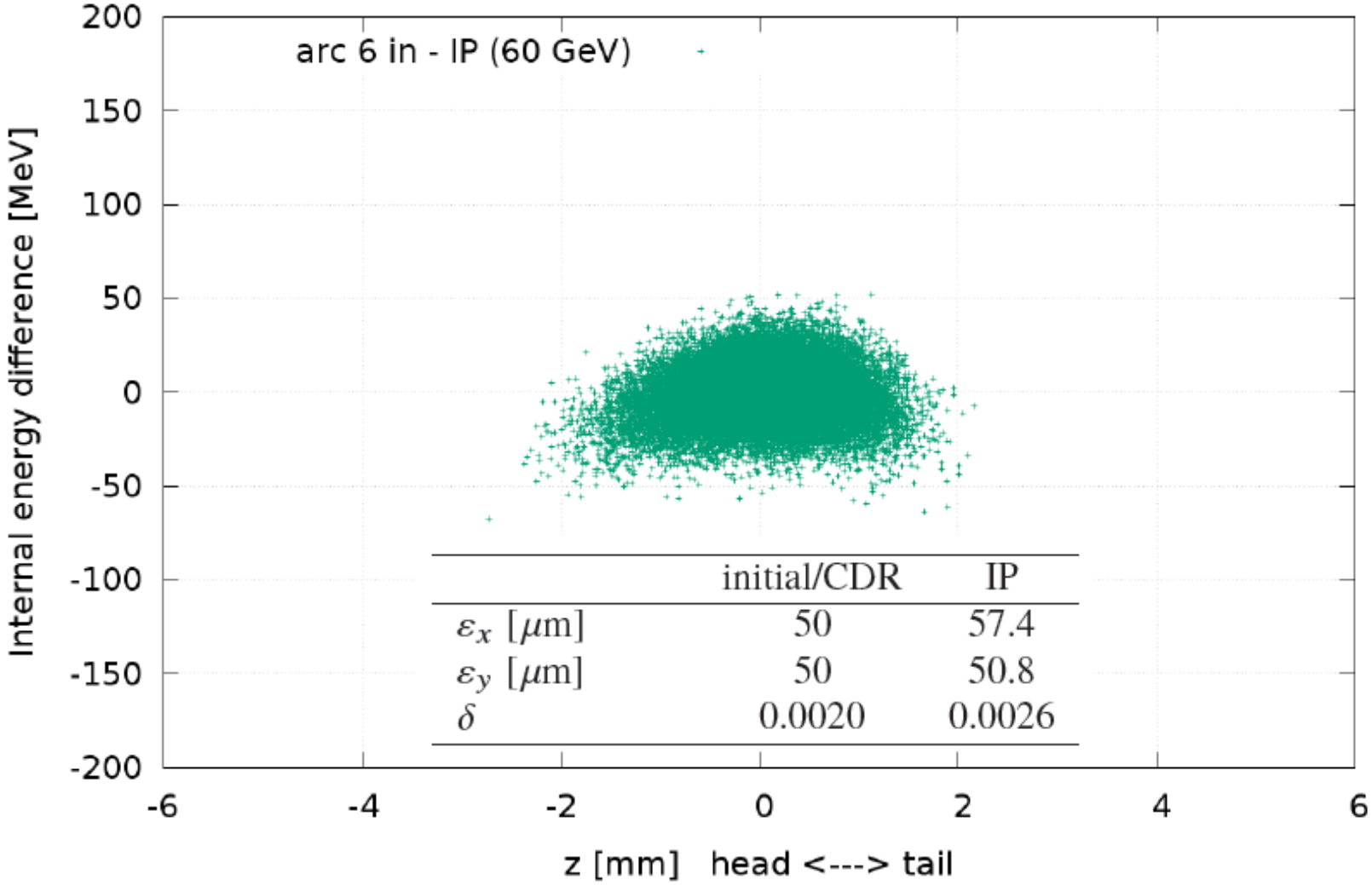

	initial/CDR	IP
ε_x [μm]	50	57.4
ε_y [μm]	50	50.8
δ	0.0020	0.0026

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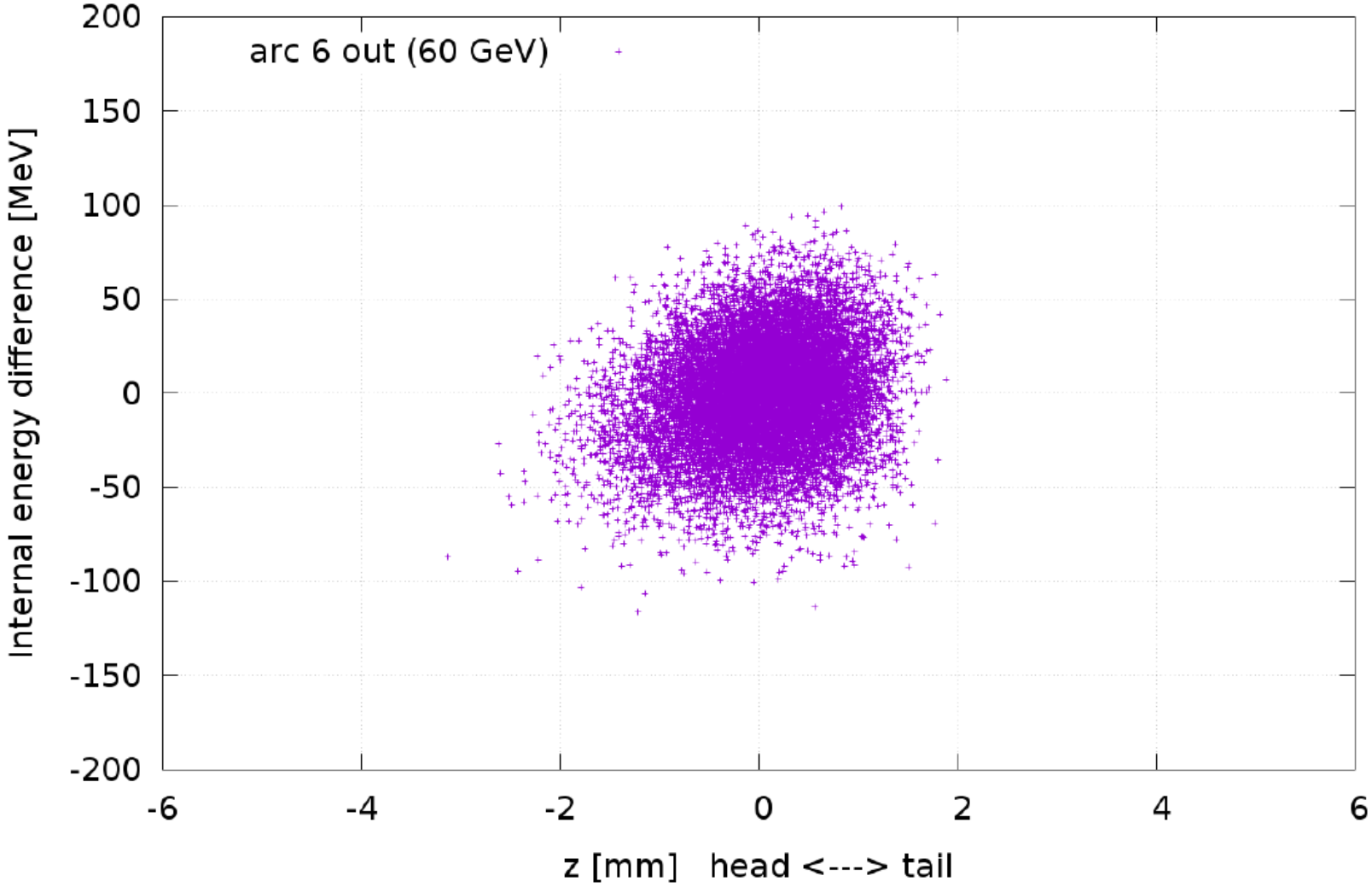

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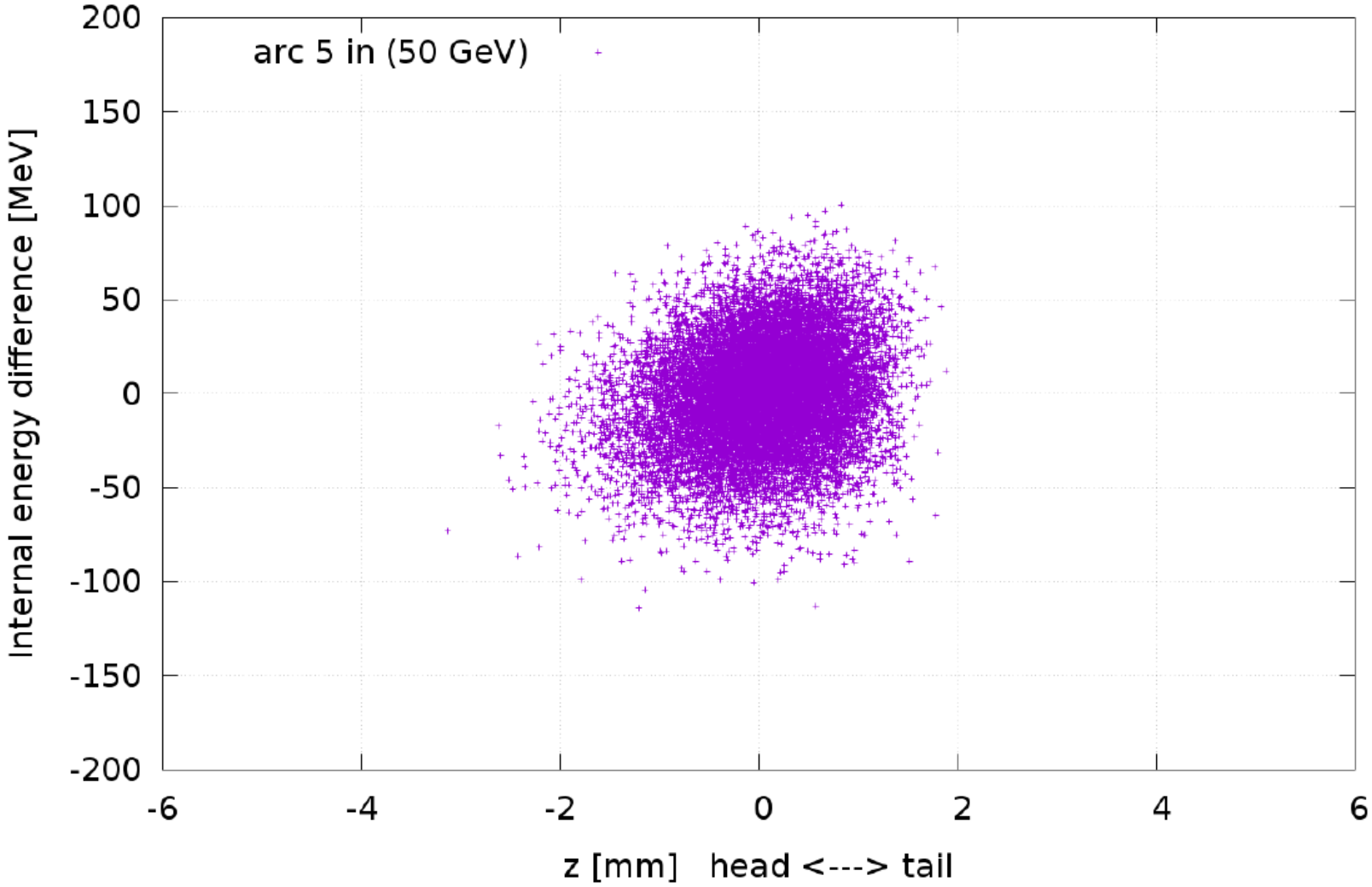
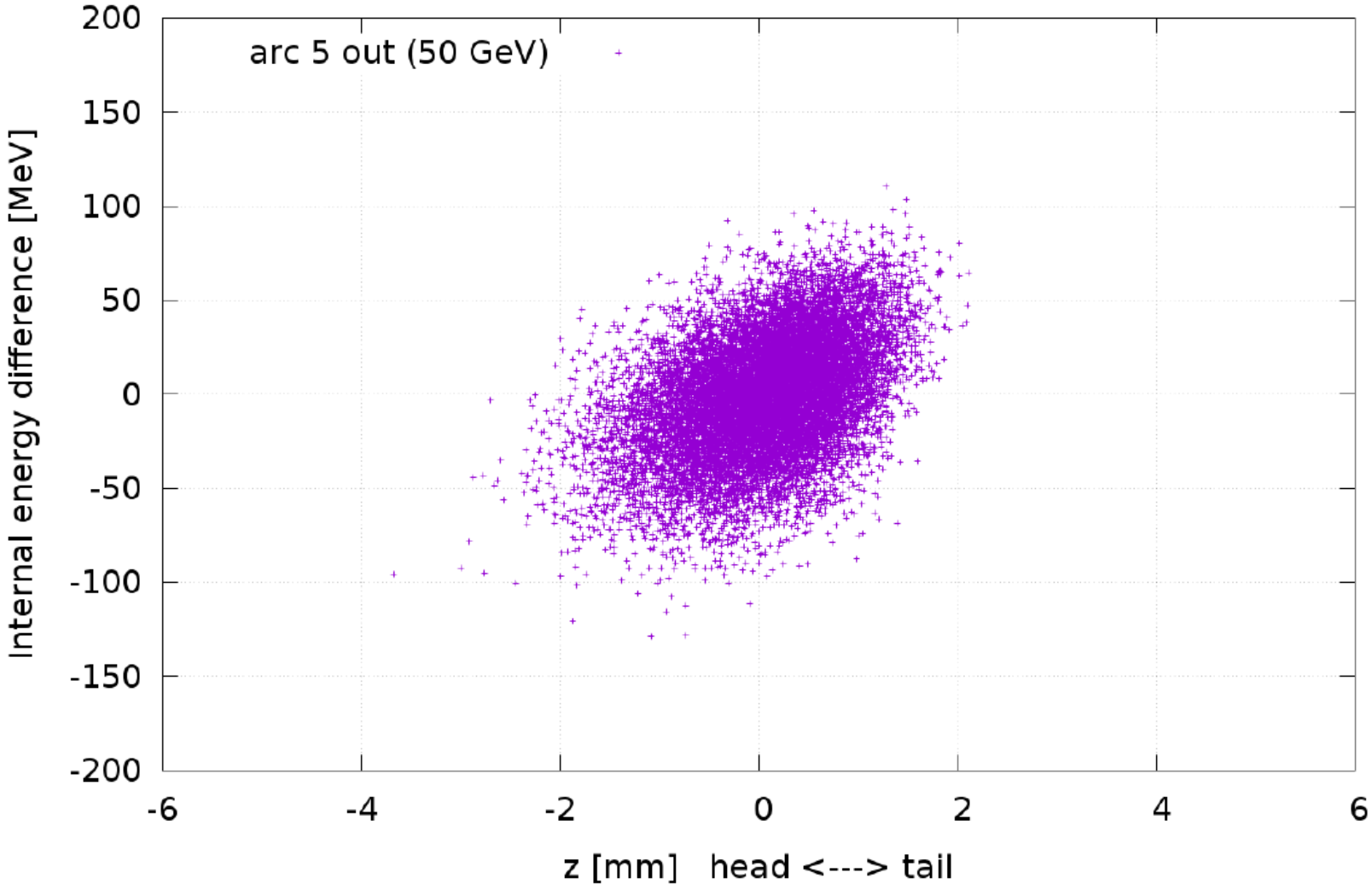


Synchrotron Radiation

Evolution of the Longitudinal Phase Space



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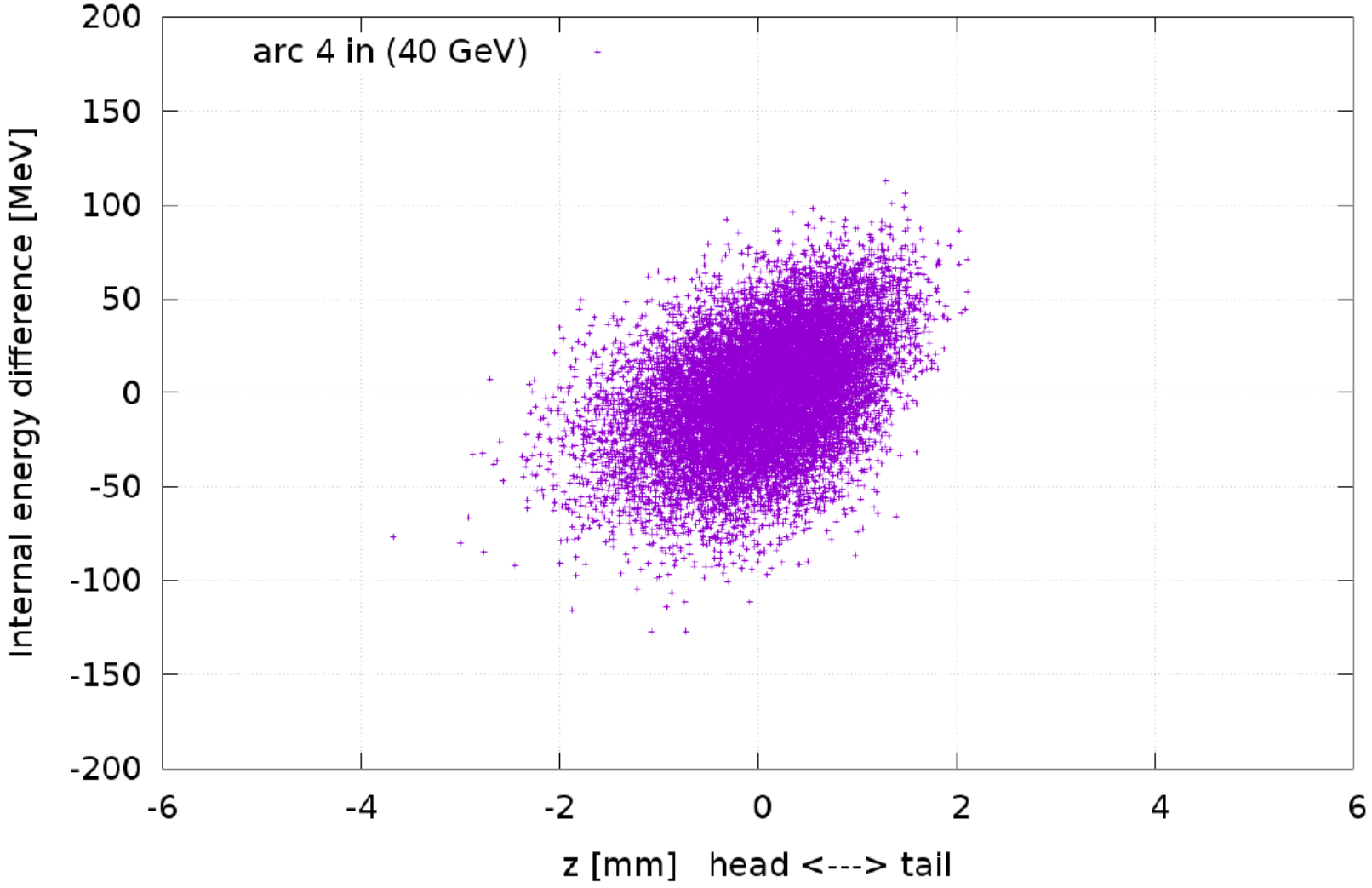
Evolution of the Longitudinal Phase Space



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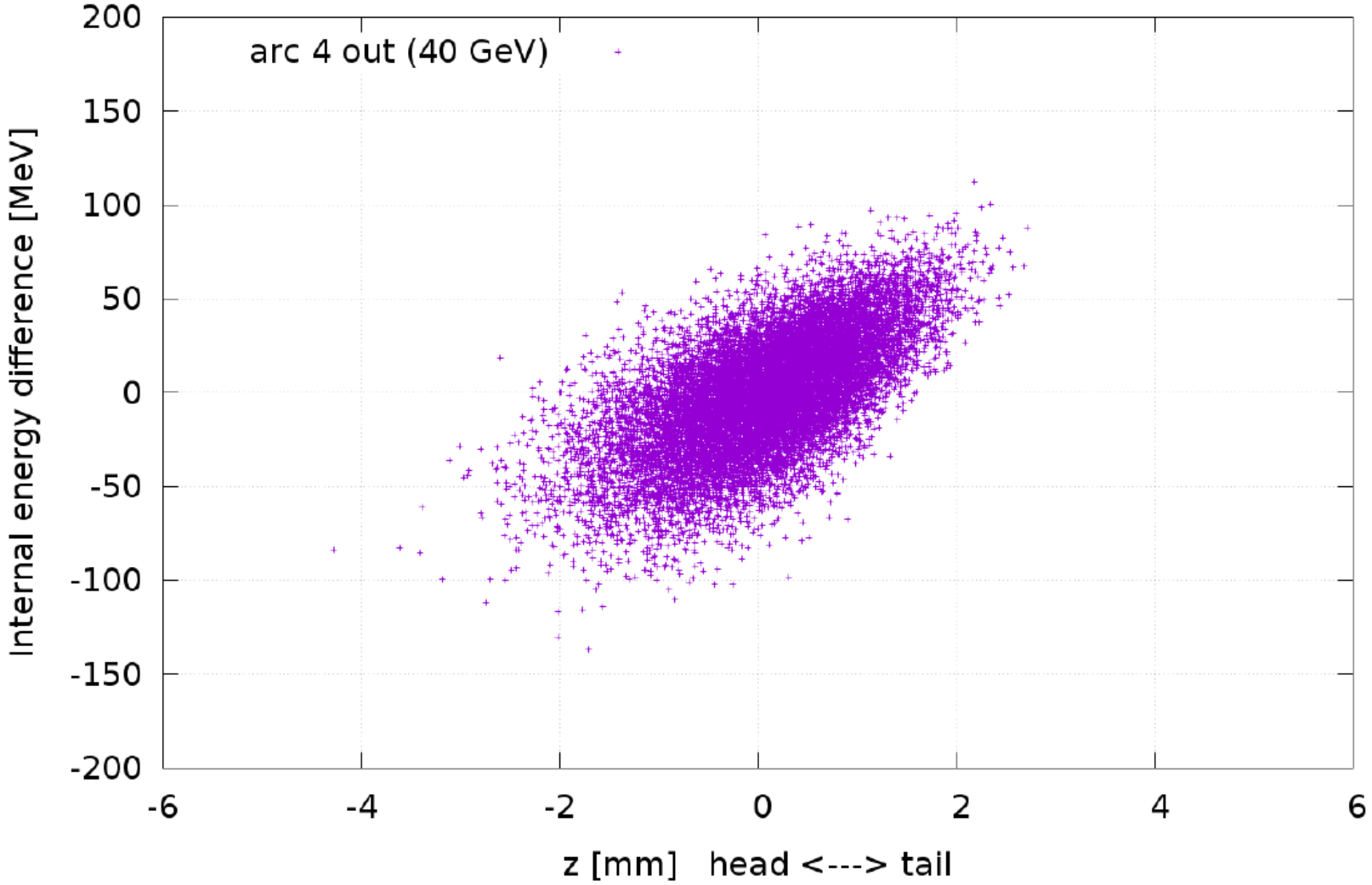

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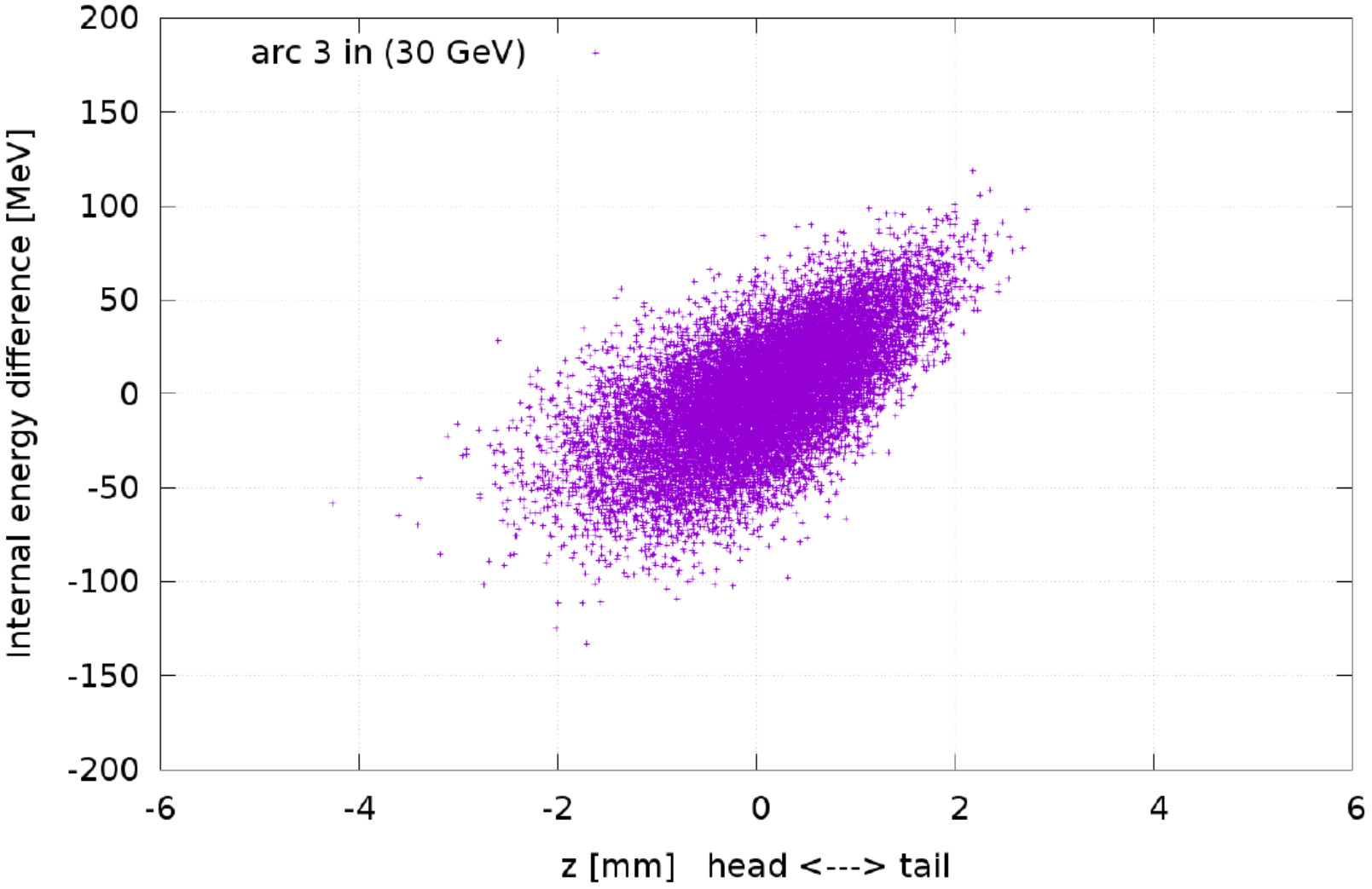

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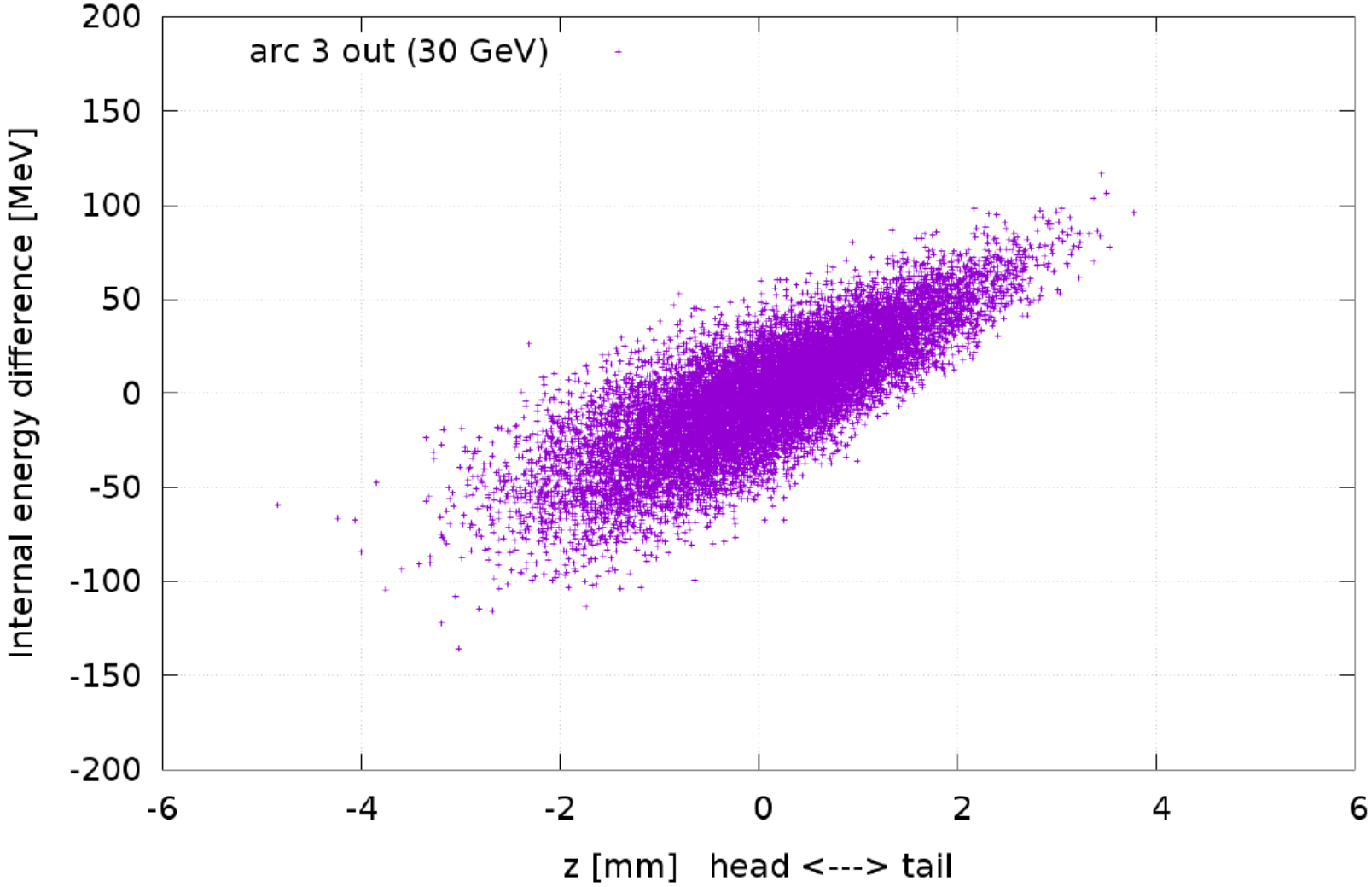

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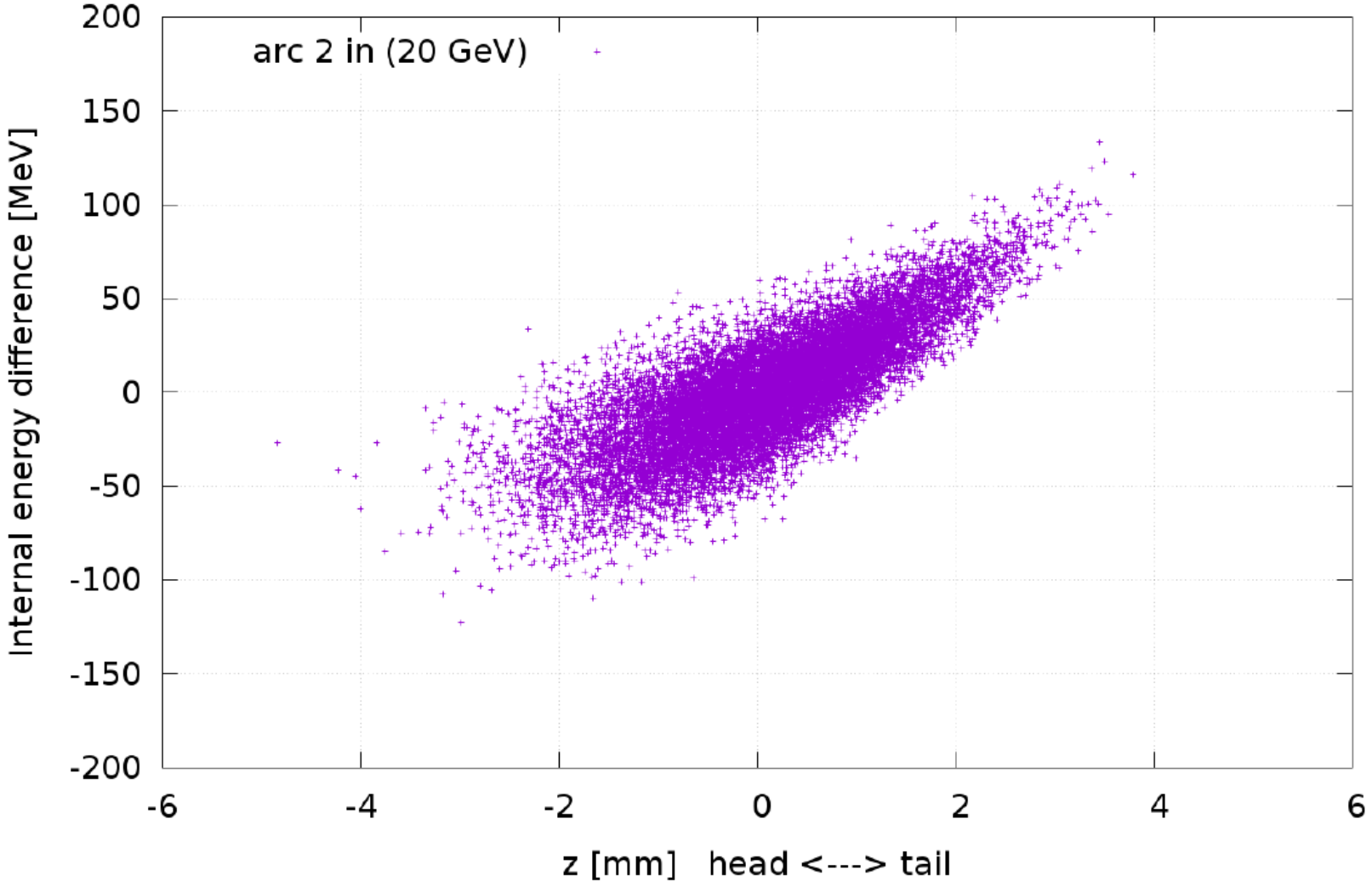

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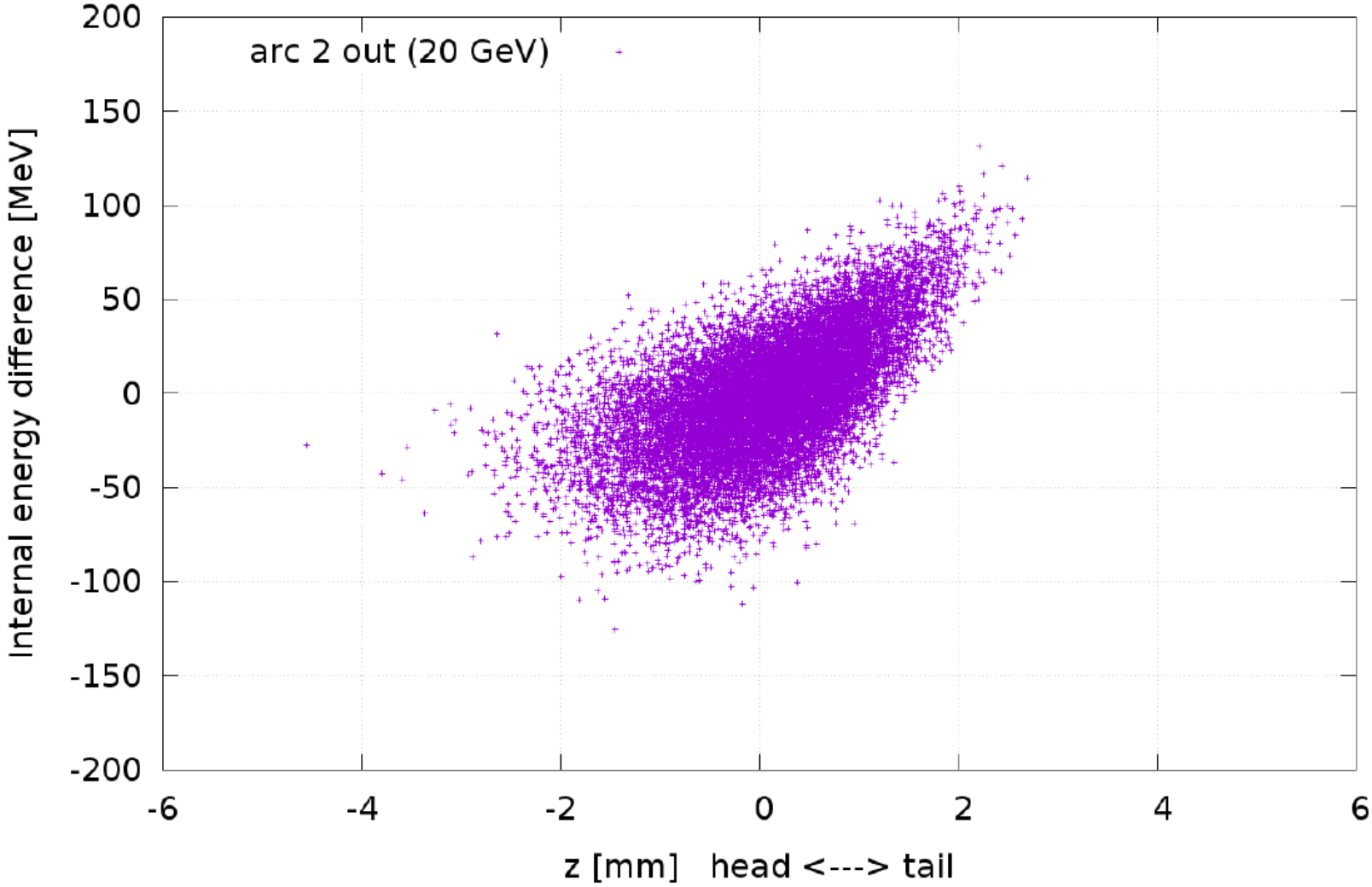

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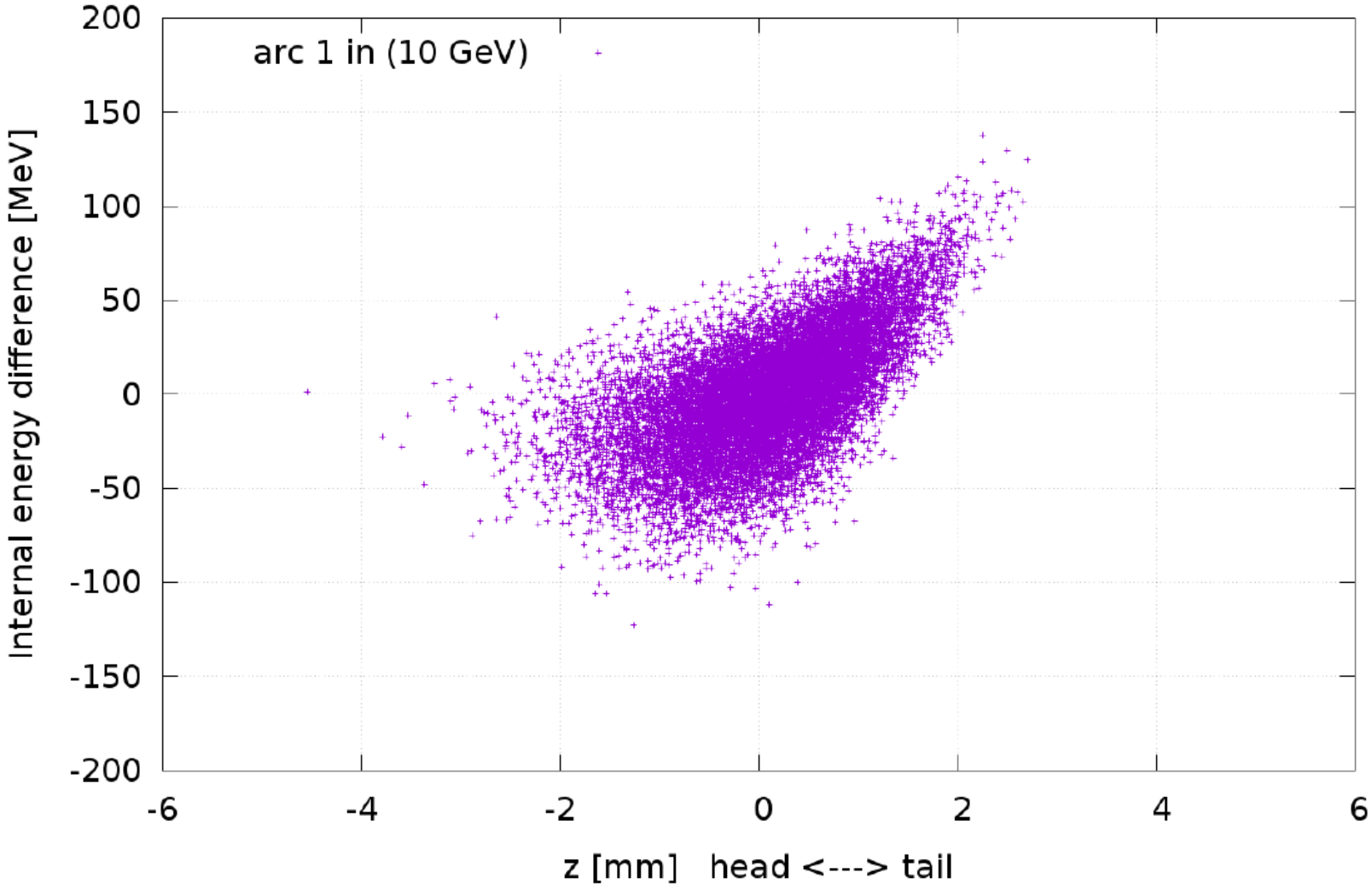

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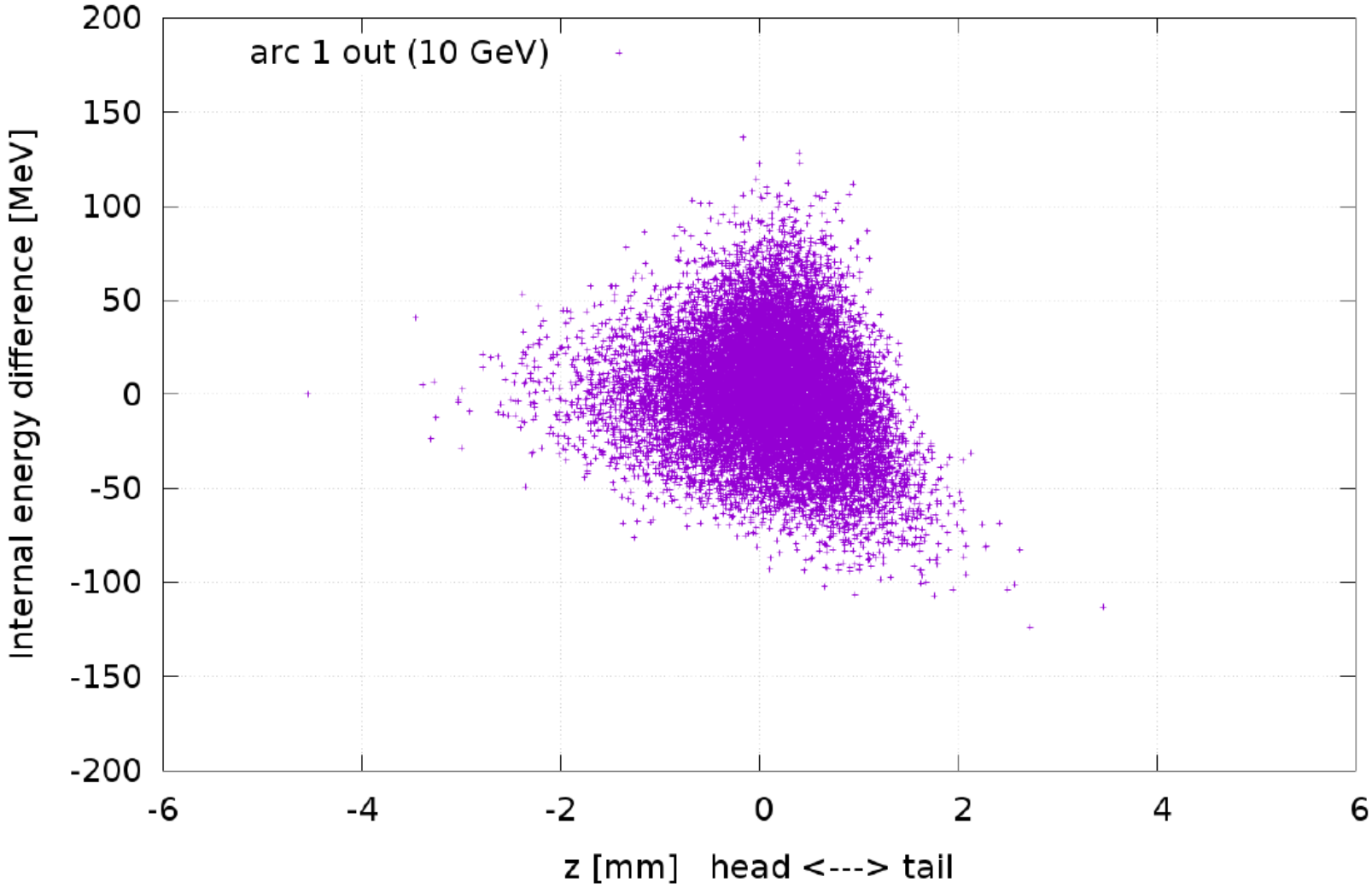

Synchrotron Radiation

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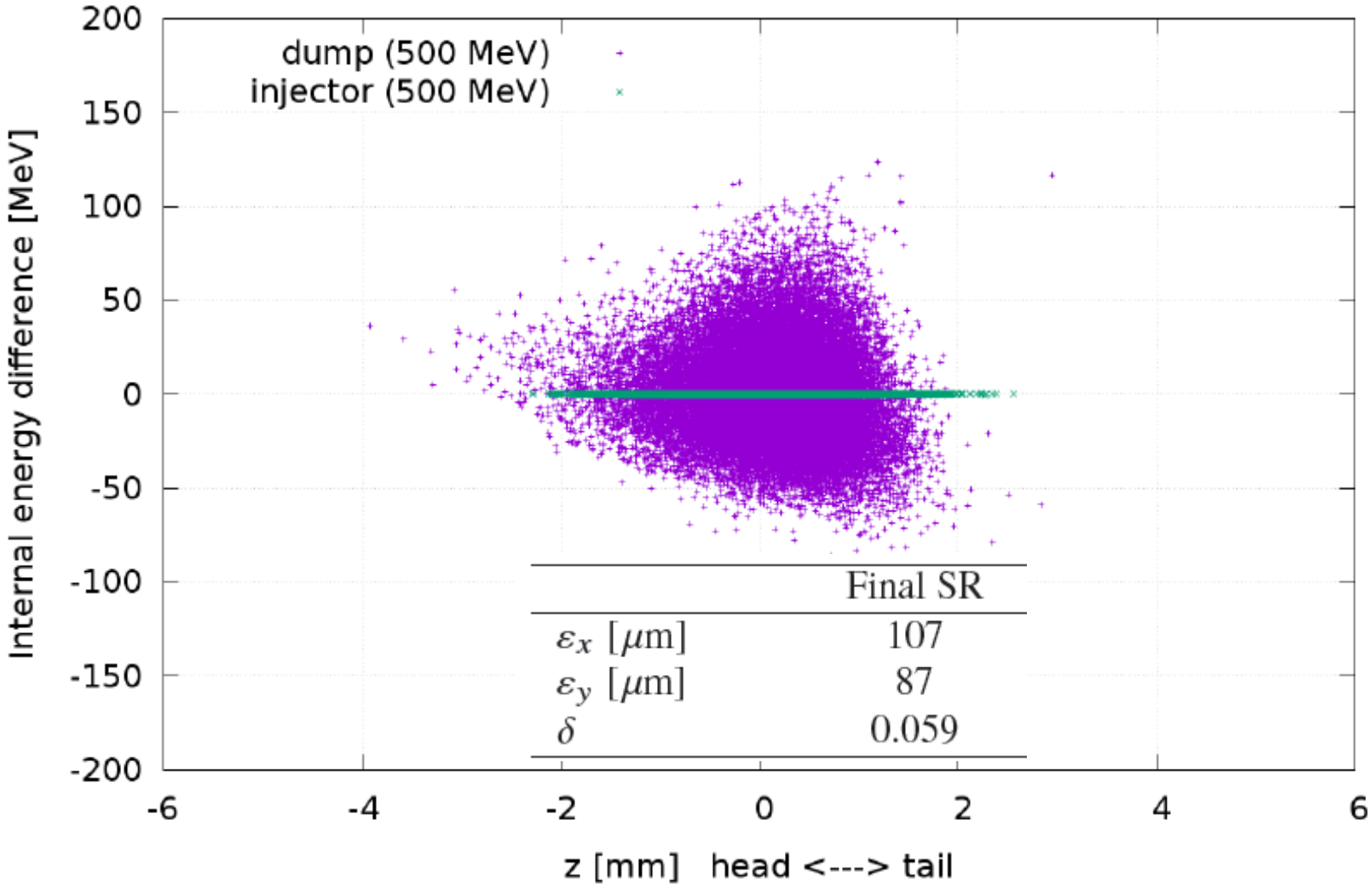

	Final SR
ε_x [μm]	107
ε_y [μm]	87
δ	0.059

Summary

- Multi-pass linac Optics in ER mode
  - Choice of linac Optics (130^0 FODO): 3-pass 'up' + 3-pass 'down'
- Arc Optics Choice – Emittance preserving lattices
  - Flexible Momentum Compaction Optics
  - Balanced emittance dilution & quasi-isochronicity
- Complete Racetrack Lattice Architecture
  - Vertical switchyard
  - Matching sections & path-length correcting 'doglegs'
  - Bypasses around the IR
  - SR Compensation with second harmonics RF
- Impact of Synchrotron Radiation – End-to-end simulation
- Next step…
  - Integrate ERL lattice with the interaction region

Thanks for your attention!

and special thanks to:

Frank Zimmermann

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and

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http://lhec.web.cern.ch