

# Ultralow emittance ring with energy variation

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# Introduction

- General low emittance ring recipe
  - Multi-bend achromat
    - Emittance  $\propto \theta^3$   $\theta$ : Bending angle
  - Lager ring
    - Emittance  $\propto E^2/C^3$  C: Circumference, E: Beam energy
  - Damping wiggler
- Very low emittance ring example
  - PEP-X, C=2.2 km, E=4.5 GeV,  $\varepsilon=11$  pm\*
  - Tevatron size, C=6.3 km, E=7 GeV,  $\varepsilon=1.8$  pm (M. Borland)\*\*
- Alternative design?

\* Y. Cai et al., PRSTAB, 15 054002 (2012)

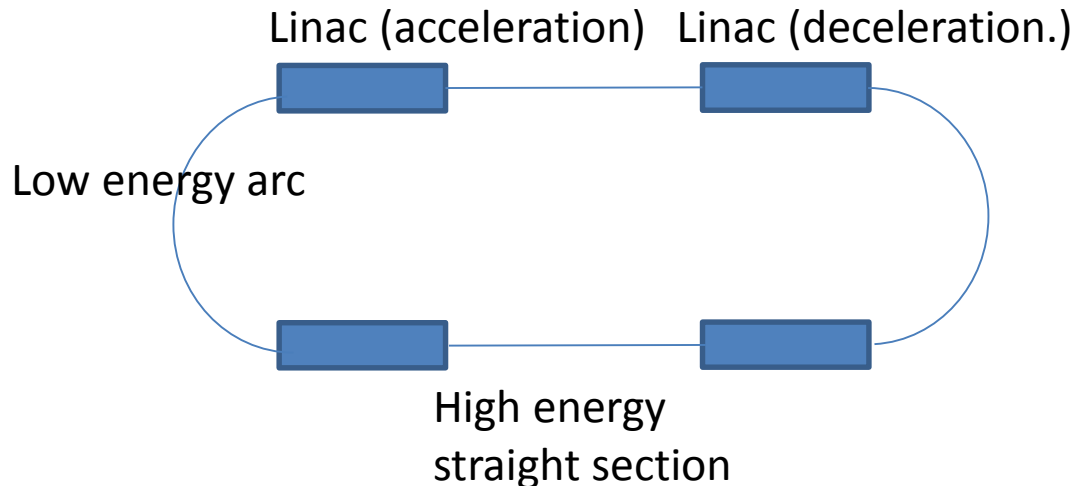
\*\* M. Borland, IPAC'12, p.1035 (2012)

# ERL

- Superconducting cavity R&D
  - Cavities can/will accept 100 mA/or more beam current
  - SC cavity technology is developing continuously
- Difficulties?
  - $<10$  pm at 5 GeV = normalized emittance of  $<0.1$   $\mu\text{m}$
  - Injection energy at  $\sim 100$  MeV
    - 100 mA beam  $\rightarrow$  10 MW beam power...

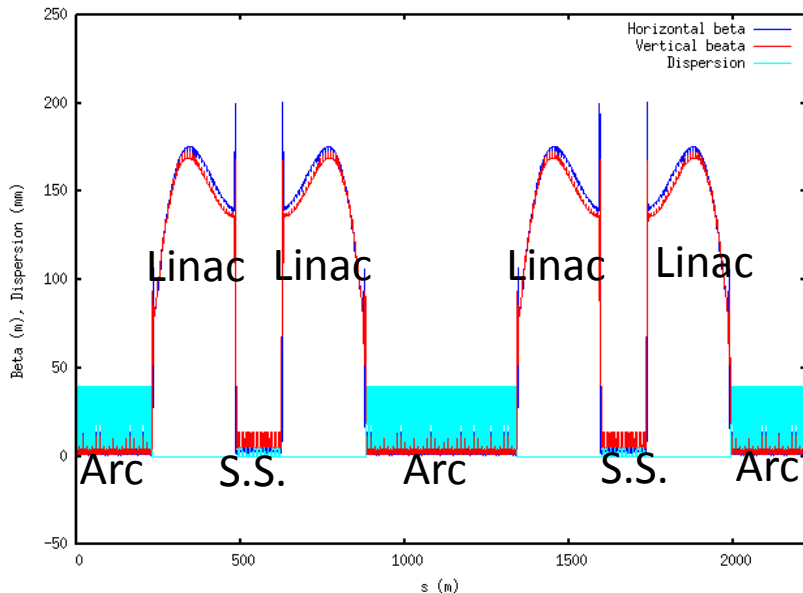
# Alternative approach

- Race track
  - “Many-bend” achromat (as in damping ring)
- Energy variation within a ring (acceleration and deceleration)
  - Using superconducting linacs
  - Lower energy at arcs (small emittance), and higher energy at straights (insertion device for light source)
  - Not only small emittance arc but also adiabatic damping to make emittance further small
  - Energy transfer from decelerating cavity to accelerating cavity
    - a la CLIC
    - By beam (second ring)



# Reference design (not fully optimized)

## Optics parameters

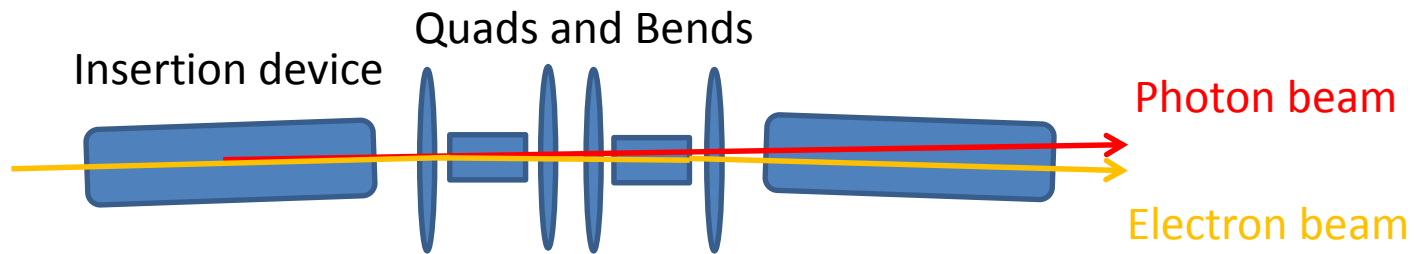


Circumference [km]	~2.2 km
Beam energy (Arc/Straight) [GeV]	2/6
Emittance (Arc/Straight) [pm]	6/2
Energy spread (Arc/Straight) [pm]	0.005/0.0013
Bunch length (ps)	10
Damping wiggler specification	50 m, 25 mm period, 1.5 T
Straight section (can be increased)	14 * 5 m
Momentum compaction factor	$1.5 \times 10^{-5}$
Damping time (H/V/L, ms)	35.5/35.5/17.8

- A large physical aperture for the arc may be needed for collective effects but it can be done for the low beam energy.
- IBS estimation: ~5 pm in both plane at 200 mA...

# “Straight section”

- Straight section is slightly bended to separate electrons and photons

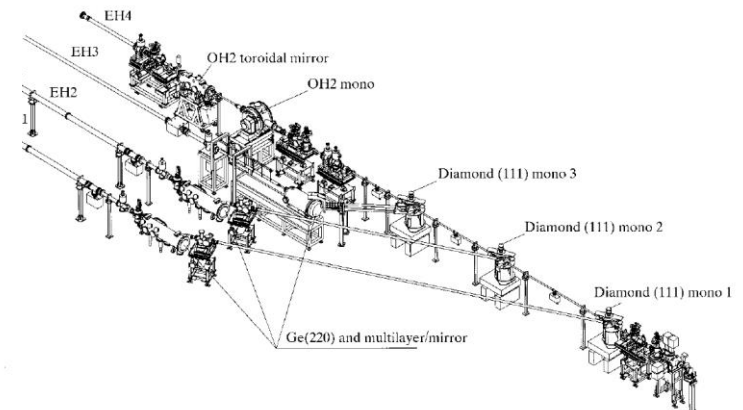


*J. Synchrotron Rad.* (1998), 5, 215–221

## ID14 ‘Quadriga’, a Beamline for Protein Crystallography at the ESRF

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**Figure 2**

Layout of the optics. Walls of the optics hutches are not shown.

# Comparison

	Alternative	PEP-X	Tevatron LS
C (km)	2.2	2.2	6.3
E (GeV)	6	4.5	7
$\varepsilon$ (pm)	2	11	1.8
$S=E^2/C^3$ (GeV <sup>2</sup> /km <sup>3</sup> )	3.38	1.90	0.20
$\varepsilon/S$ (pm.km <sup>3</sup> /GeV <sup>2</sup> )	0.59	5.78	9.19

Scaling is not valid for very large ring

Scaled emittance can be an order of magnitude better!

# Summary

- Ultralow emittance ring with energy variation is investigated
  - Reference design,  $\sim 2.2$  km, 6 GeV, 2 pm (zero-current)
  - Superconducting RF technology is being developed, and the alternative approach may be attractive in the future?
  - IBS growth dominates the emittance for non-zero-current beam...



# Acknowledgements

Discussions with Hans Braun, Andreas Streun and Takashi Tomizaki were very helpful for this investigation.