

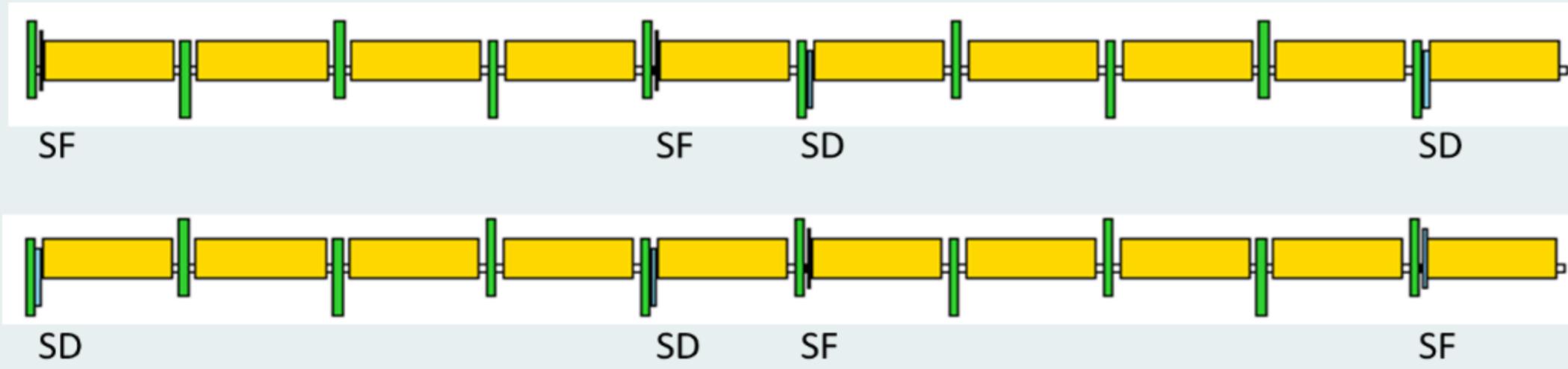
The CEPC lattice design with combined dipole magnet*

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1. INTRODUCTION

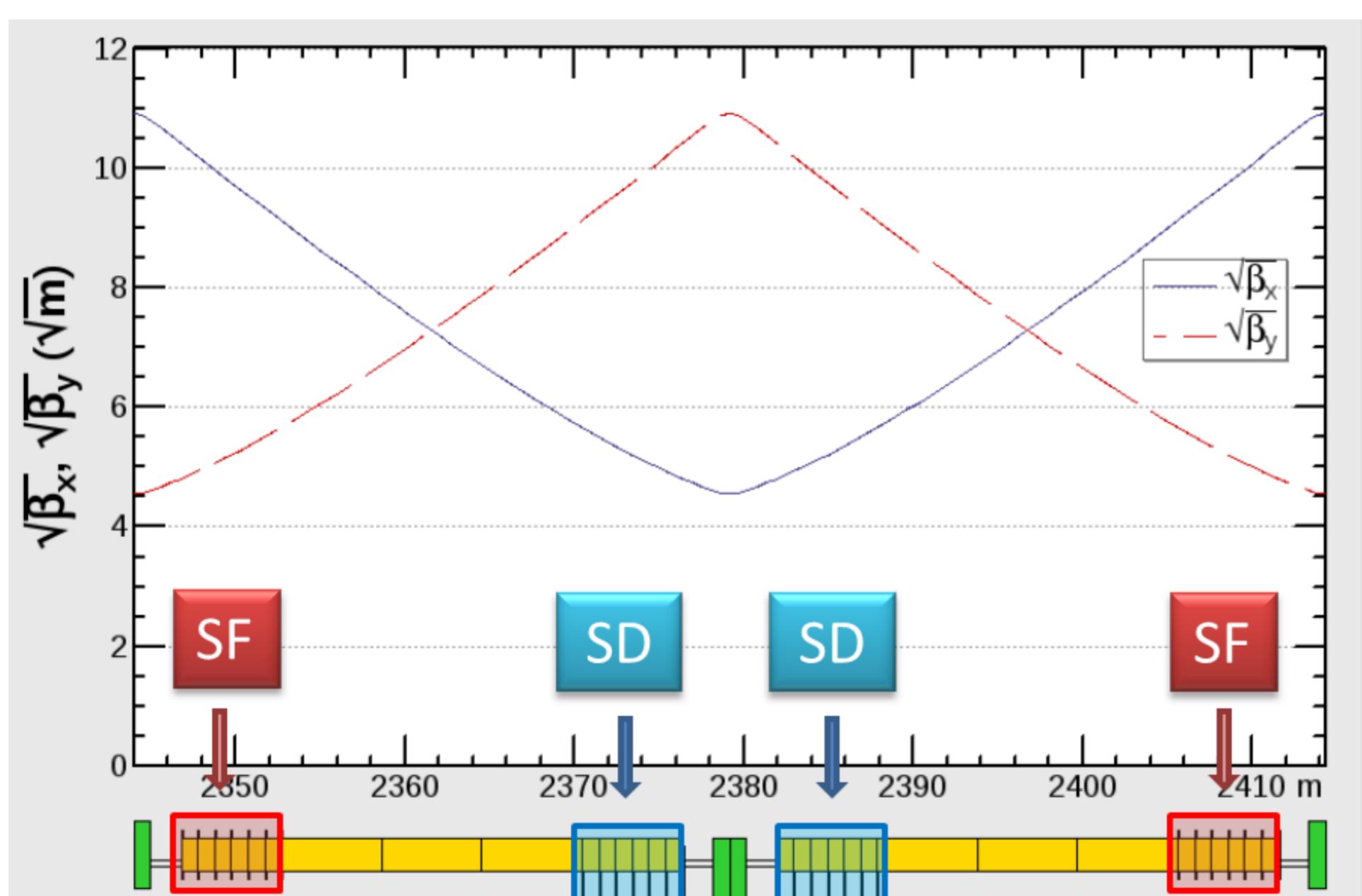
- FODO cell, 90°/90°, non-interleaved sextupole



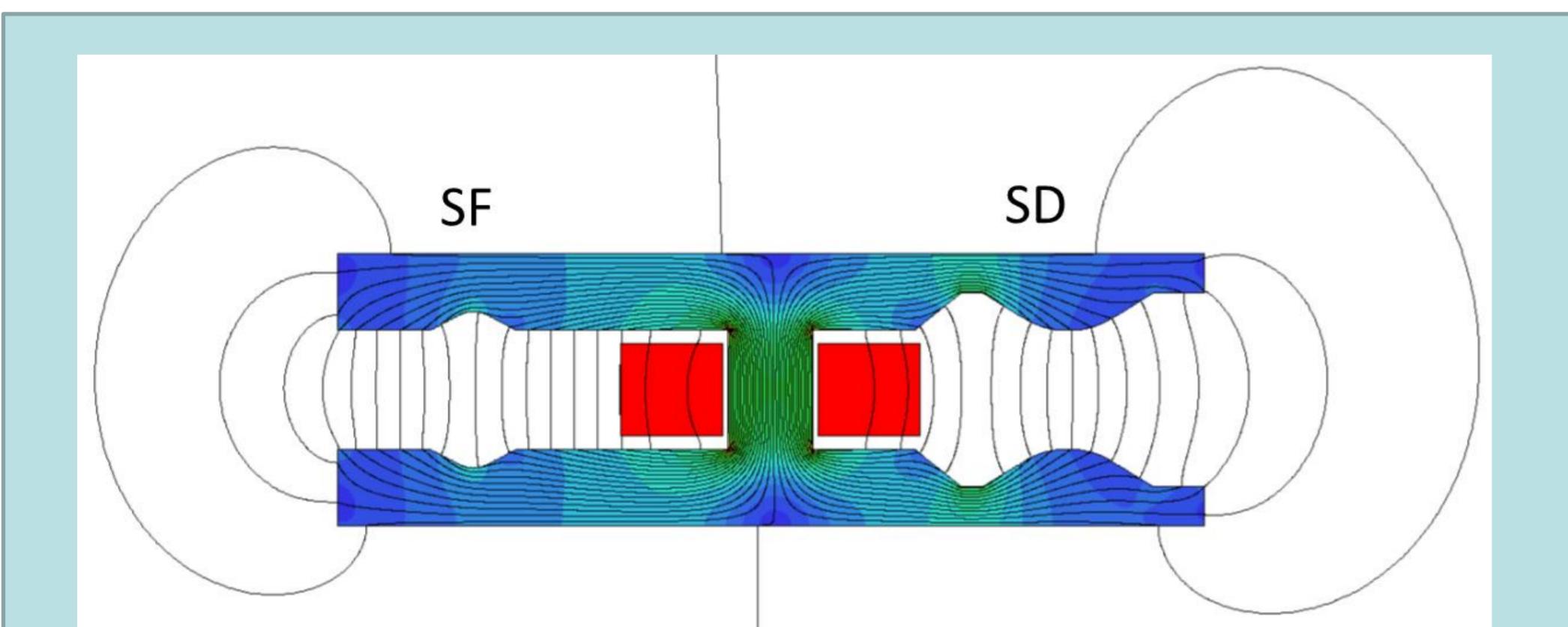
- The power consumption of the arc sextupoles are too high.
 - Sextupole : 16.7 MW (copper coils)
 - Dipole: 6.5 MW (Al coils)
- Reducing the strength of the stand-alone sextupoles can make help.
- Combined function magnet: dipole + sextupole
 - Combined sextupoles: correct part (all) of the linear chromaticity
 - Stand-alone sextupoles: correct higher order chromaticity

2. LATTICE WITH COMBINED D+S

- Five dipoles between two quadrupoles in the arc
- Combined sextupoles are on the first and fifth dipoles ($\beta_{x,y} \gg \beta_{y,x}$)
 - one dipole is cut into 6 slices
 - 7 thin sextupoles are insert in one dipole
 - 50% K2 reduction
- No additional power sources for SF and SD



- Dipole magnet design
 - sextupole power: 75% reduction (16.7 → 4.43 MW)

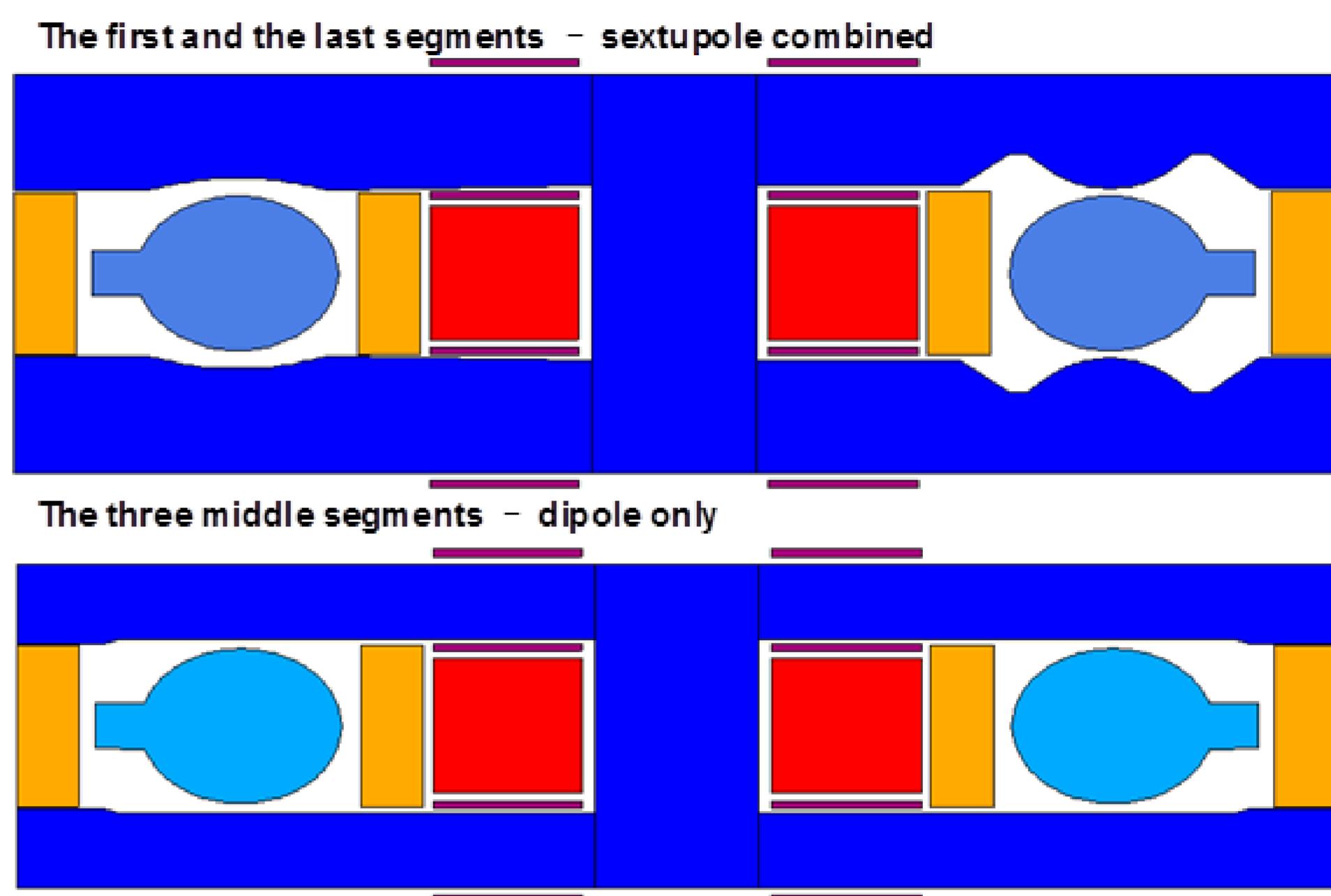


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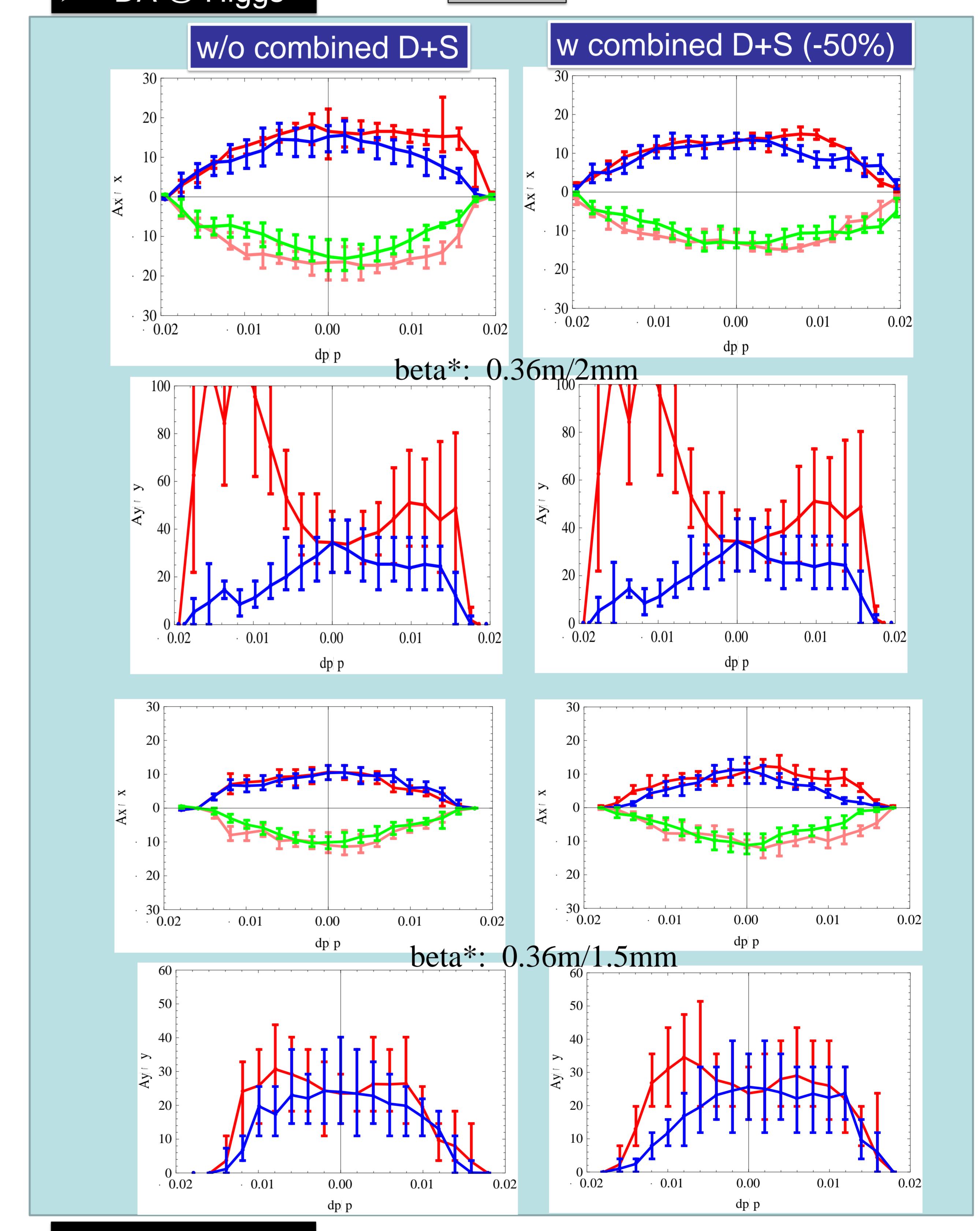
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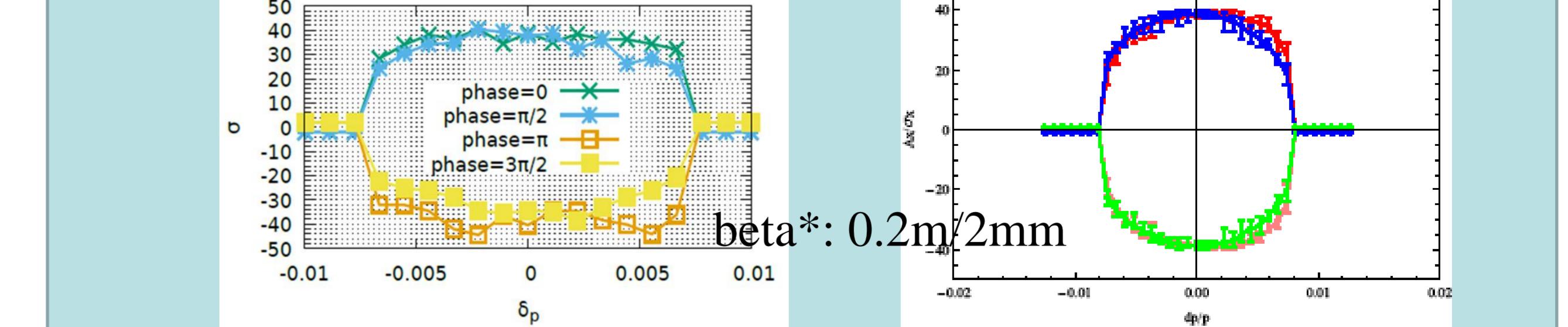
3. DYNAMIC APERTURE

- Multi-sextupole optimization with downhill method
 - 200 turns @Higgs, 3000 @Z
 - 50 seeds
 - Crab: full strength
- DA @ Higgs

- Synchrotron oscillation
- SR Damping
- Sawtooth + tampering
- Quantum fluctuation



➤ DA @ Z



- Strength of sextupoles reduced by a half
- power of sextupoles reduced by 75%
- DA same as the one without combined dipole magnets