

# Baseline Lattice Design for PERLE

Alex Bogacz

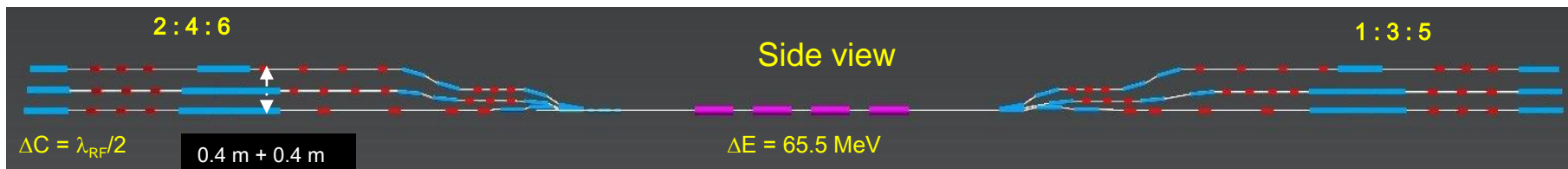
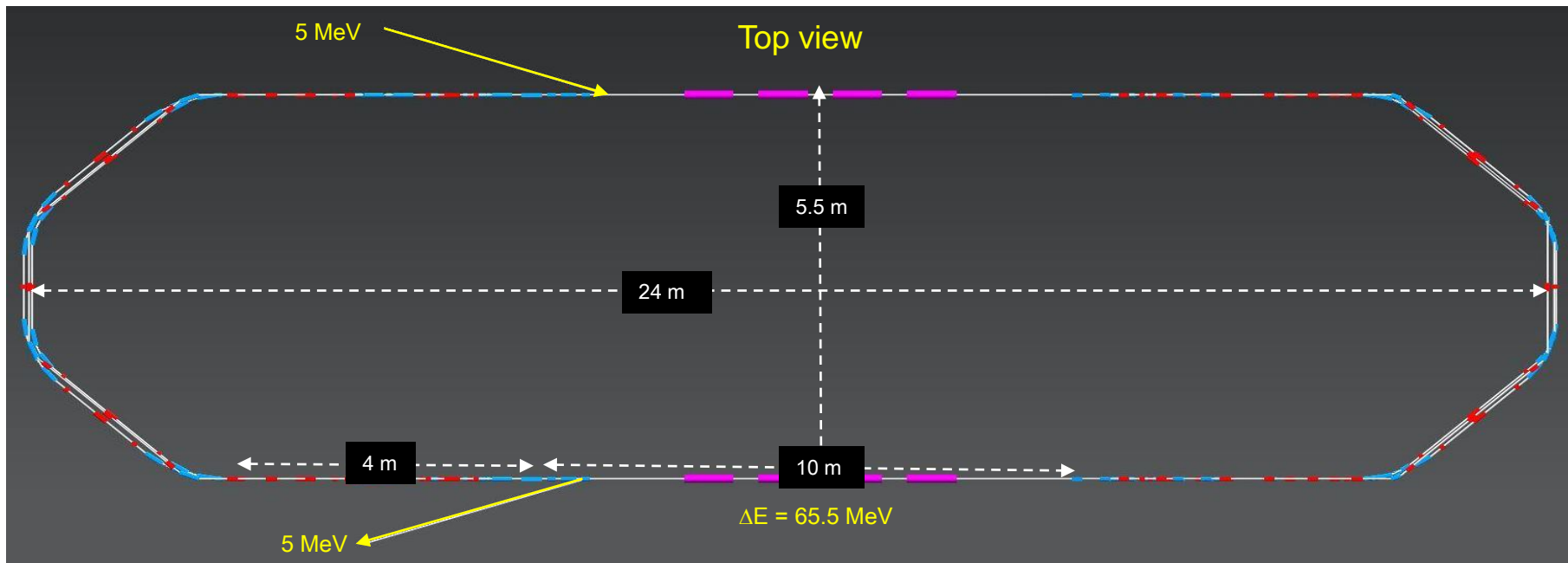
- What is unique about PERLE?
- Baseline Design, Lattices
  - PERLE@Orsay – Layout
  - Multi-pass linac Optics in ER mode
  - Arc Optics Architecture
    - 'Six bend' arc configuration
  - Switchyard Options
    - Compact 'two step' Spr/Rec with a second B-com magnet
    - 'Single step' vs 'Two step' Spr/Rec' configurations
- Summary and Outlook

# Why is PERLE Unique?



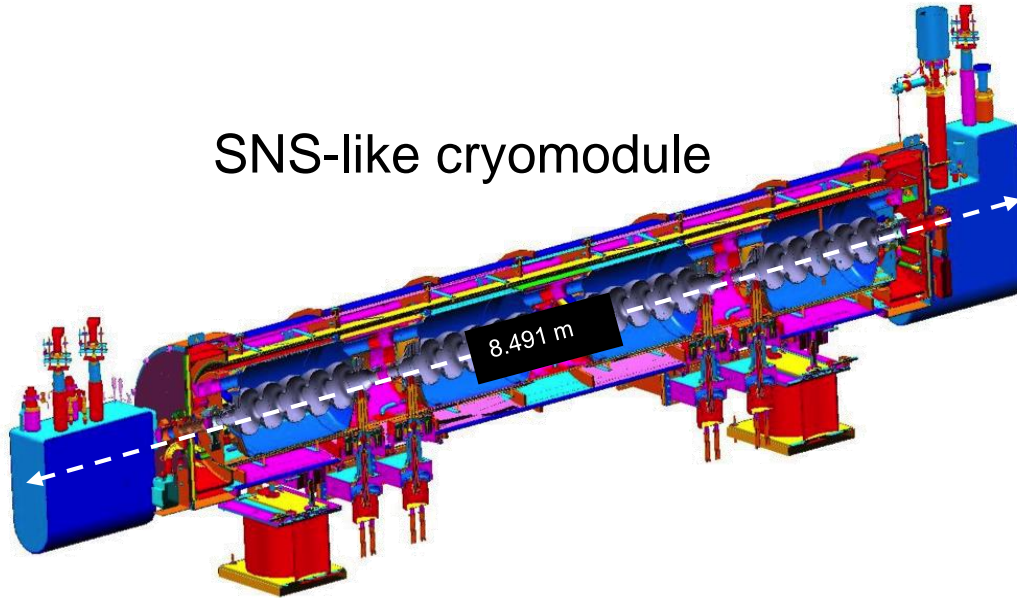
- **PERLE** originated as the LHeC Test Facility is a sub-GeV-scale accelerator system invoking a unique combination of parameters, technology, and design choices
  - Very high 'virtual' beam power ( $\sim 10$  MW)
  - Moderately high current and bunch charge (20 mAmp, 500 pC)
  - Conventional accelerator transport system design
  - Common beam transport for acceleration and recovery
  - Extremely large dynamic range (ratio of full to initial/final energy  $\sim 100$ )
  - Multiple passes (3)
- PERLE offers unique opportunity to controllably study of virtually every effect of interest in the next generation of ERL design

# PERLE@Orsay – Baseline Layout

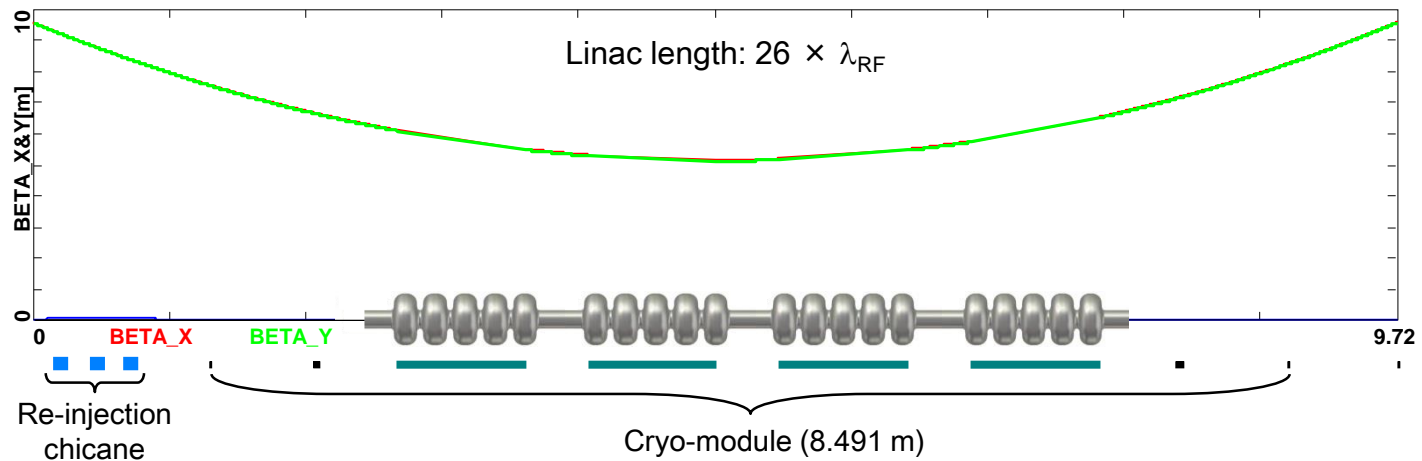


# Linac, Cryo-module - Layout

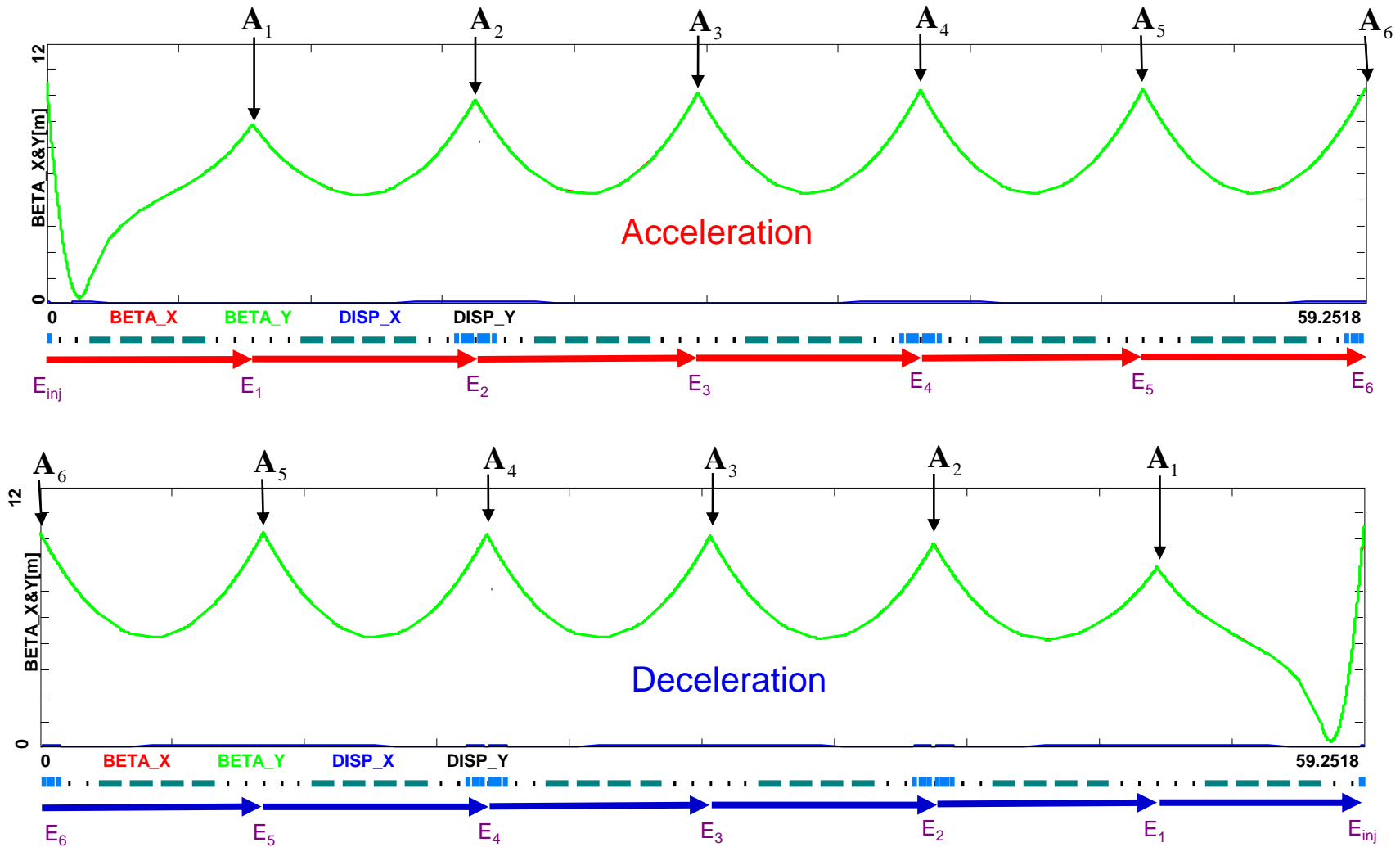
SNS-like cryomodule



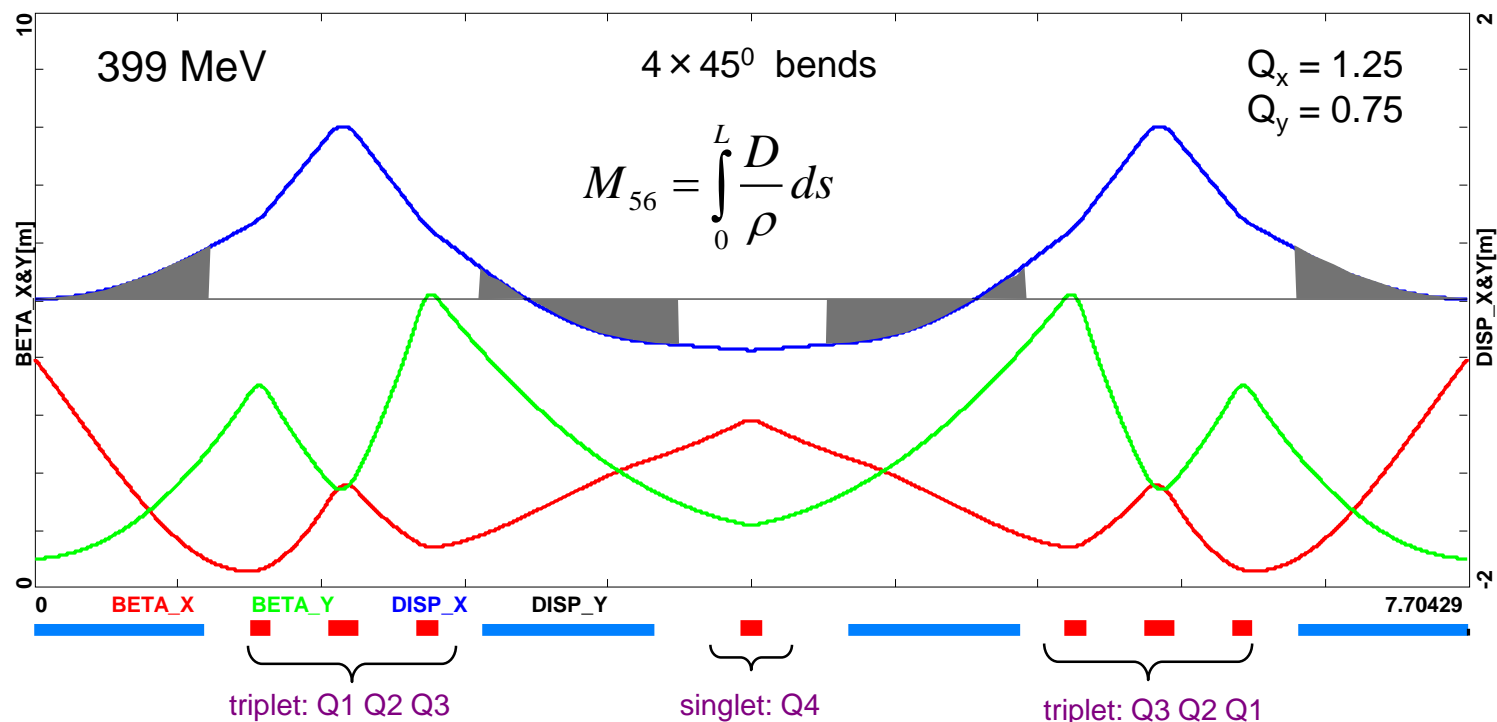
801.58 MHz RF, 5-cell cavity:  
 $\lambda = 37.40 \text{ cm}$   
 $L_c = 5\lambda/2 = 93.50 \text{ cm}$   
Grad = 17.5 MeV/m (16.4 MeV per cavity)  
 $\Delta E = 65.5 \text{ MeV per Cryo-module}$



# Multi-pass ER Optics



# Arc 6 (5,4) Optics – ‘Four-Bend’ Lattice



**Dipoles:** (91.2 cm long)

B = 1.2 Tesla

## Quadrupoles:

Q1	L[cm] = 10	G[T/m] = - 23.6
Q2	L[cm] = 15	G[T/m] = 28.2
Q3	L[cm] = 10	G[T/m] = - 22.4
Q4	L[cm] = 10	G[T/m] = 8.6

- Smaller bend angle of individual dipoles ( $30^\circ$  vs  $45^\circ$ )
  - Alleviates strong edge focusing effects of the bends
  - Results in a better balanced optics with smaller alphas
- Optics more resilient to CSR (micro bunching)
  - Larger number of periods (3 vs 2) – Smaller  $M_{56}$  variance.
  - Lattices with smaller variation in  $M_{56}$  generate lower CSR gain\*, ideally, lattices that are composed of multiple super-periods, each period being achromatic and isochronous.

PHYSICAL REVIEW ACCELERATORS AND BEAMS 20, 024401 (2017)

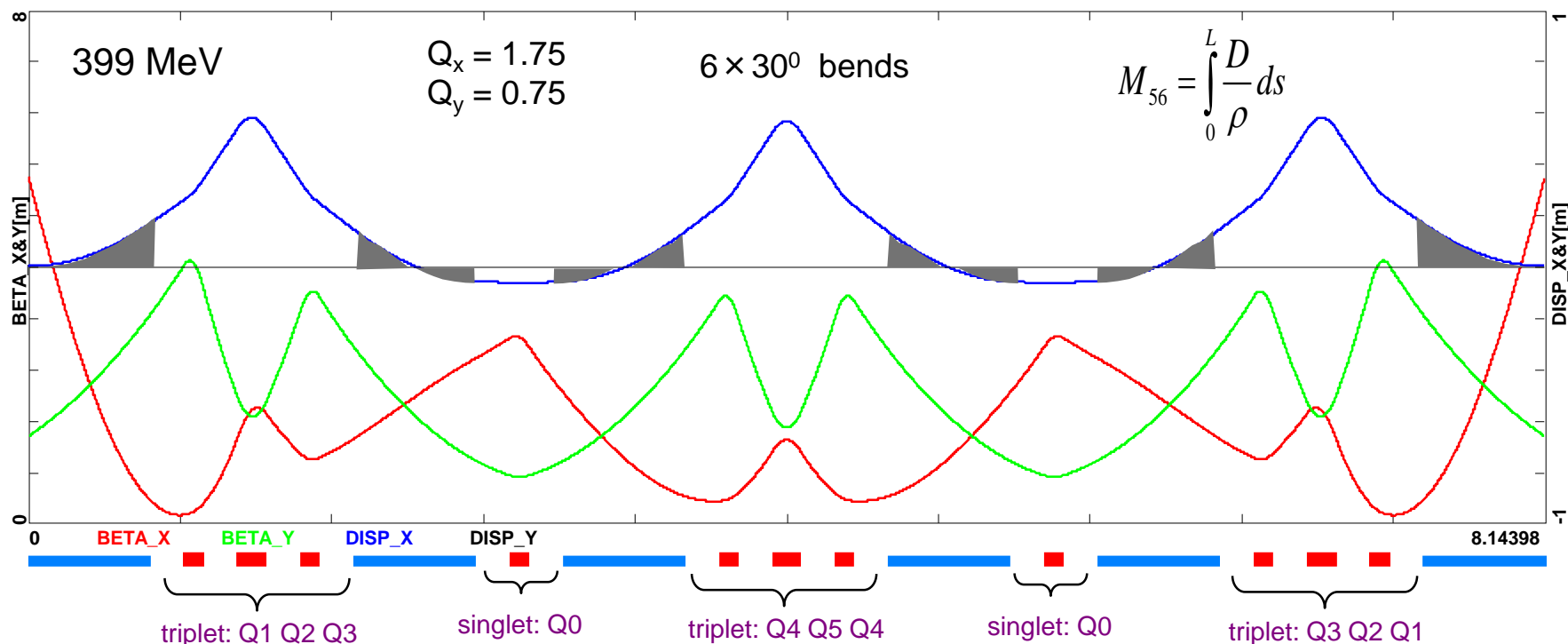
\*

**Conditions for coherent-synchrotron-radiation-induced microbunching suppression in multibend beam transport or recirculation arcs**

C.-Y. Tsai,<sup>1,\*</sup> S. Di Mitri,<sup>2</sup> D. Douglas,<sup>3</sup> R. Li,<sup>1,3</sup> and C. Tennant<sup>3</sup>



# Arc 6 (5,4) Optics – ‘Six-Bend’ Lattice



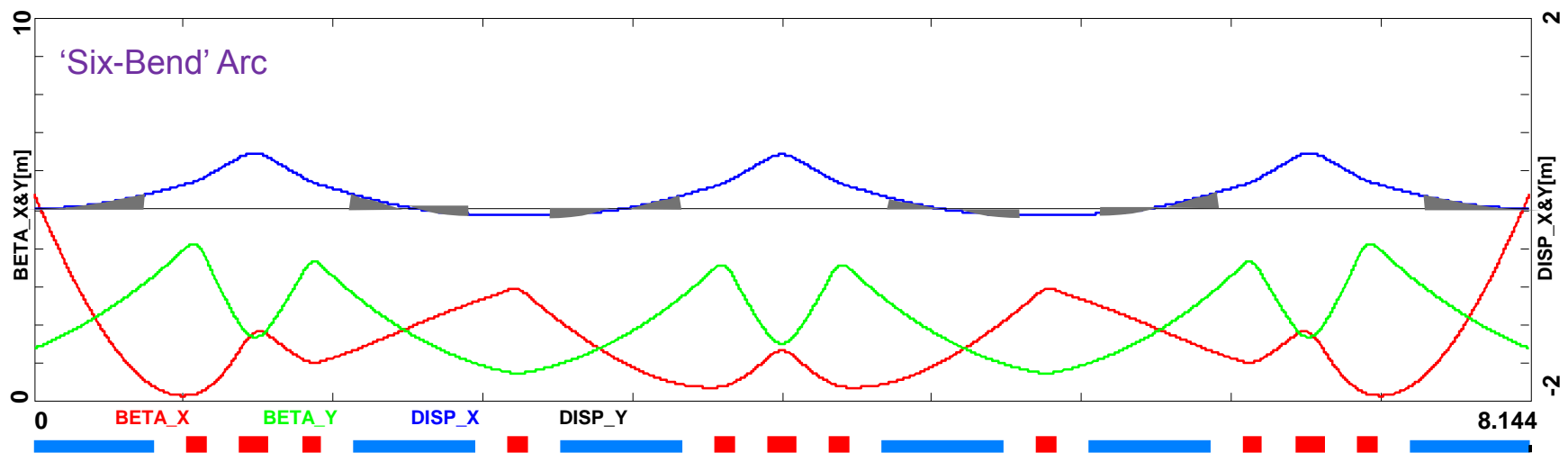
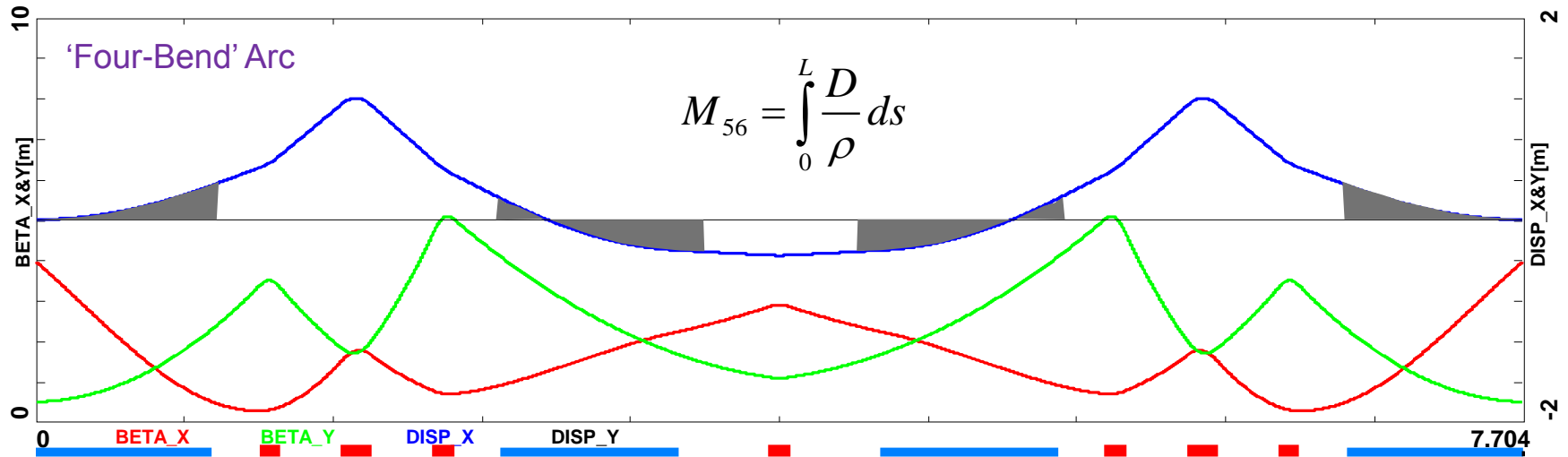
**Dipoles:** (66 cm long)

B = 1.2 Tesla  
(1.0 Tesla, 0.8 Tesla)

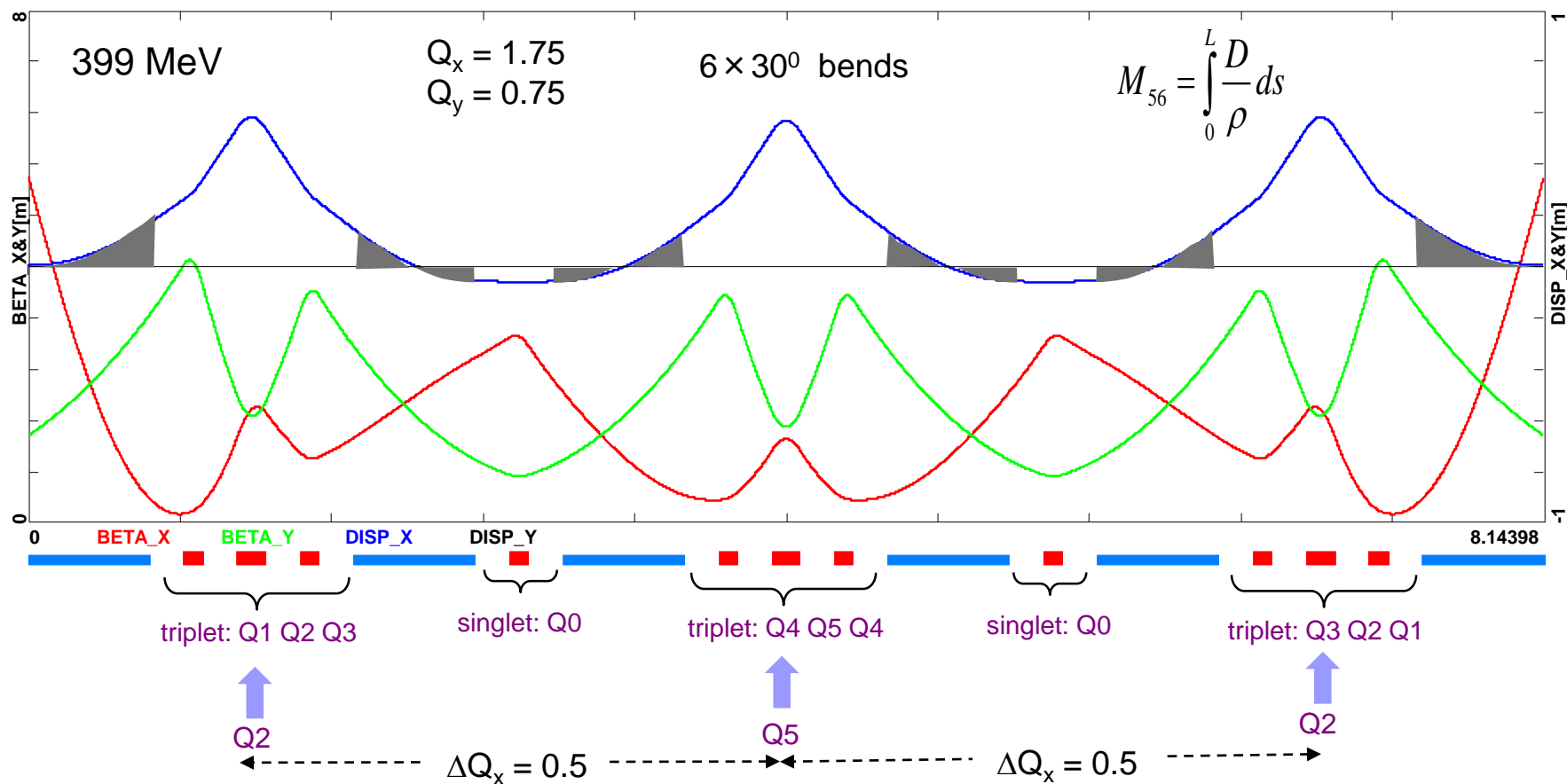
## Quadrupoles:

qQ0	L[cm] = 10	G[T/m] = 16.6
qQ1	L[cm] = 10	G[T/m] = -30.1
qQ2	L[cm] = 15	G[T/m] = 39.2
qQ3	L[cm] = 10	G[T/m] = -29.6
qQ4	L[cm] = 10	G[T/m] = -31.1
qQ5	L[cm] = 15	G[T/m] = 40.6

# M<sub>56</sub> Variance Across Arcs



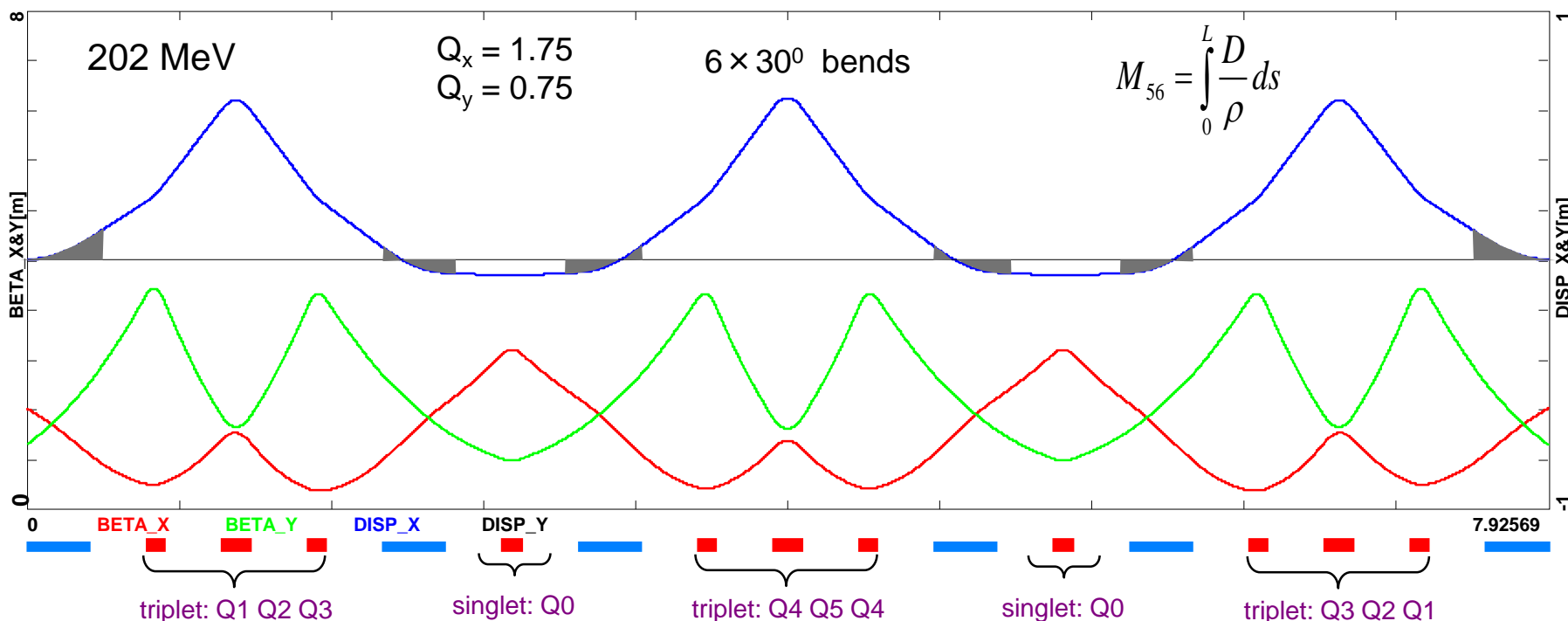
# Arc 6 (5,4) Optics – Dispersion/ $M_{56}$ Control



Independent Control of Dispersion and  $M_{56}$

'Orthogonal Knobs': Q2 Q5 Q2

# Arc 3 (2,1) Optics – ‘Six-Bend’ Lattice



**Dipoles:** (33 cm long)

B = 1.2 Tesla  
(0.8 Tesla, 0.4 Tesla)

## Quadrupoles:

qQ0	L[cm] = 10	G[T/m] = 9.1
qQ1	L[cm] = 10	G[T/m] = -14.7
qQ2	L[cm] = 15	G[T/m] = 16.6
qQ3	L[cm] = 10	G[T/m] = -13.8
qQ4	L[cm] = 10	G[T/m] = -13.9
qQ5	L[cm] = 15	G[T/m] = 16.8

# PERLE Magnet Design (dipoles and quads)



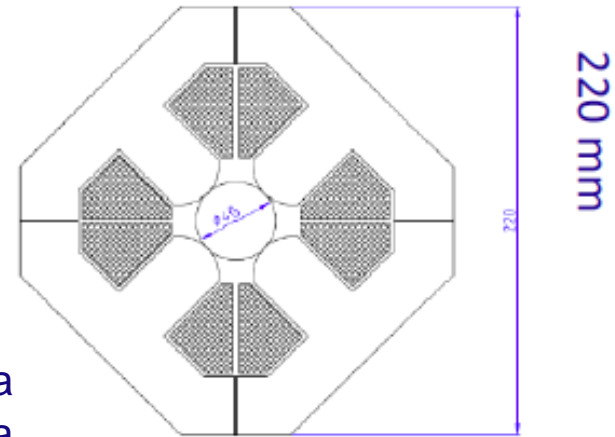
70 dipoles 0.45-1.29 T Two varieties of bends: (66 cm and 33 cm long)

+/- 20 mm aperture,  $l=200,300,400$  mm

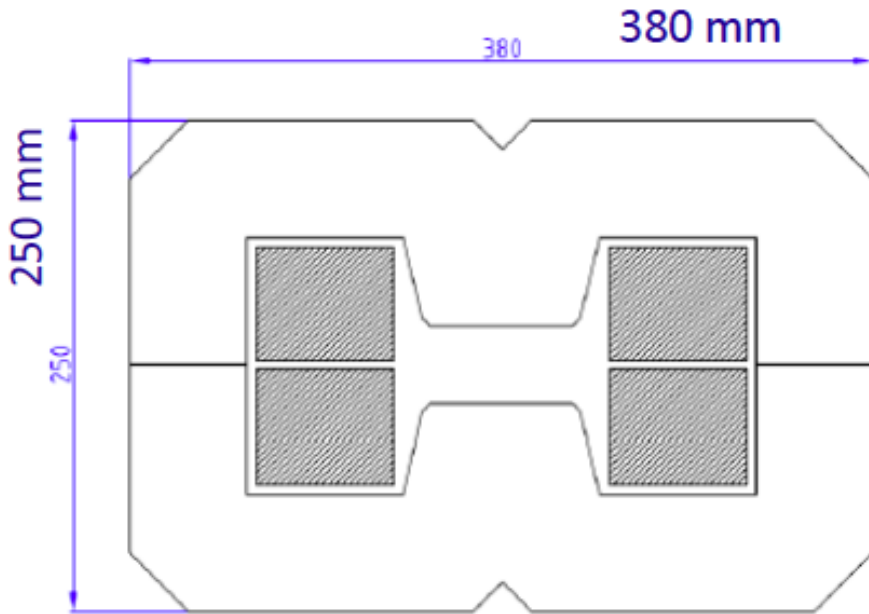
May be identical for hor+vert bend

7A/mm<sup>2</sup> (in grey area) water cooled

DC operated



1.2 Tesla  
1.0 Tesla  
0.8 Tesla



1.2 Tesla  
0.8 Tesla  
0.4 Tesla

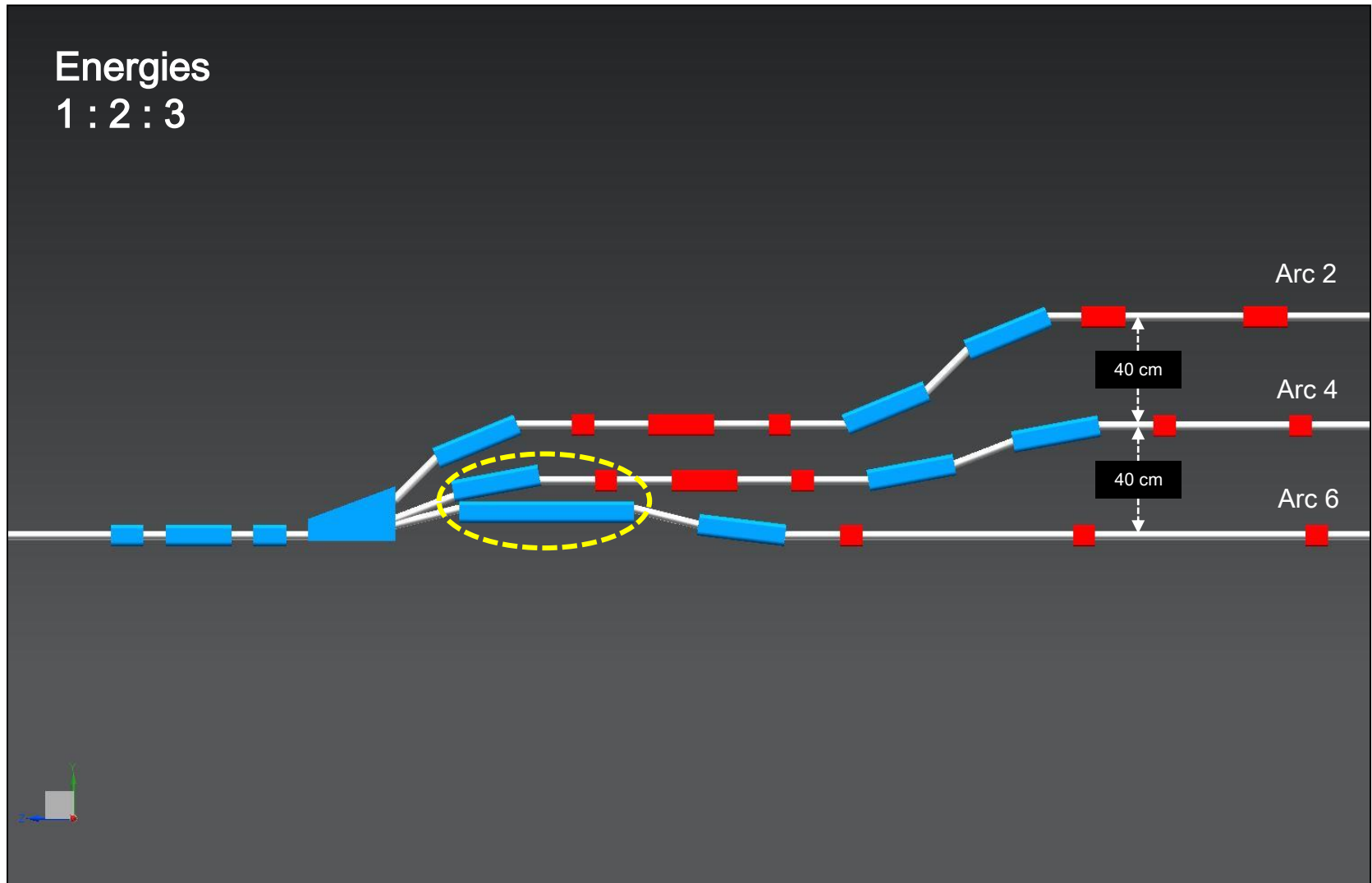
114 quadrupoles max 28T/m

Common aperture of 40mm all arcs

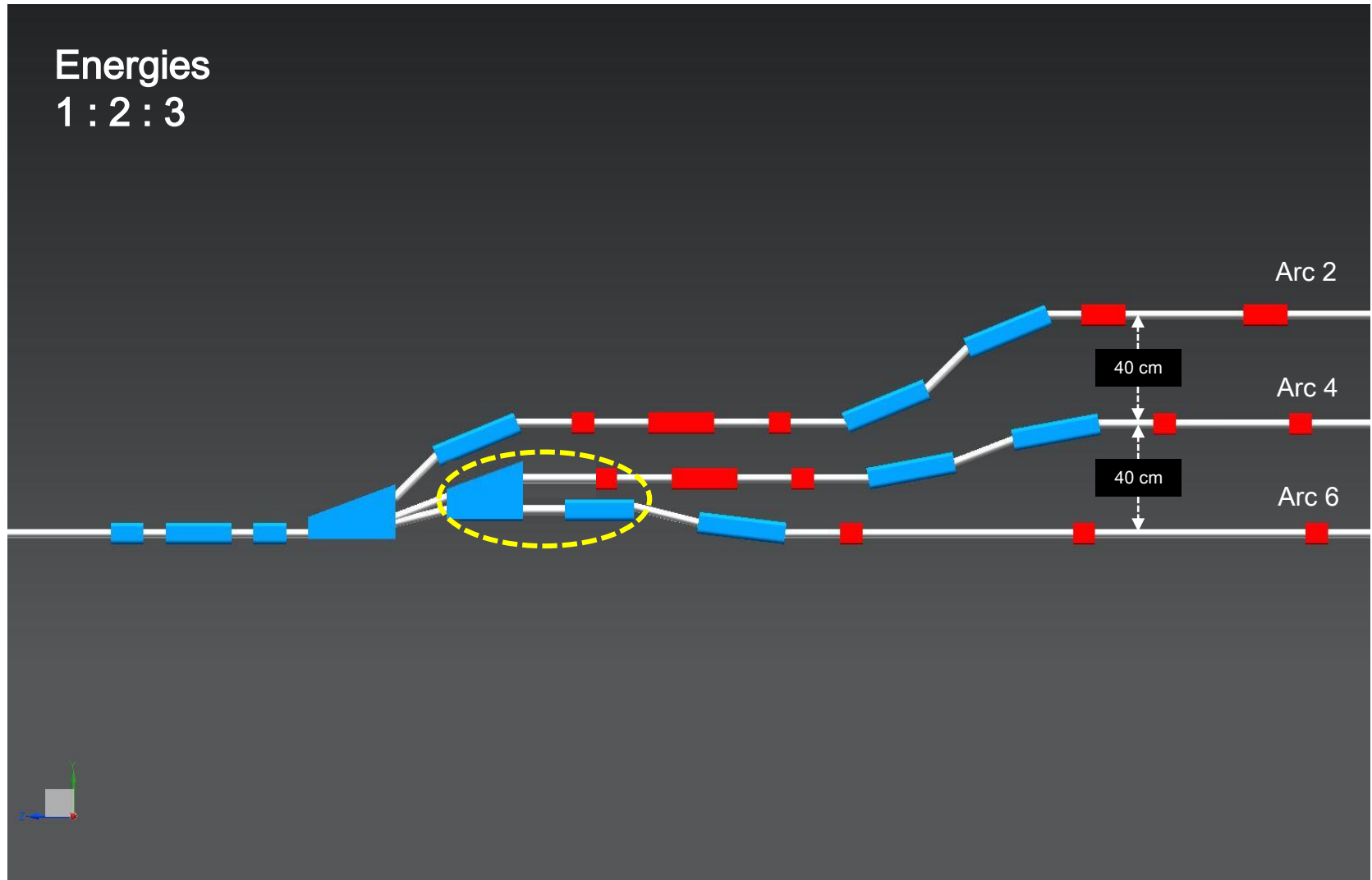
Two lengths: 100 and 150mm



# Switchyard Layout with a Single B-com



# Switchyard Layout with Two B-coms



# Switchyard – Pathlength Differences

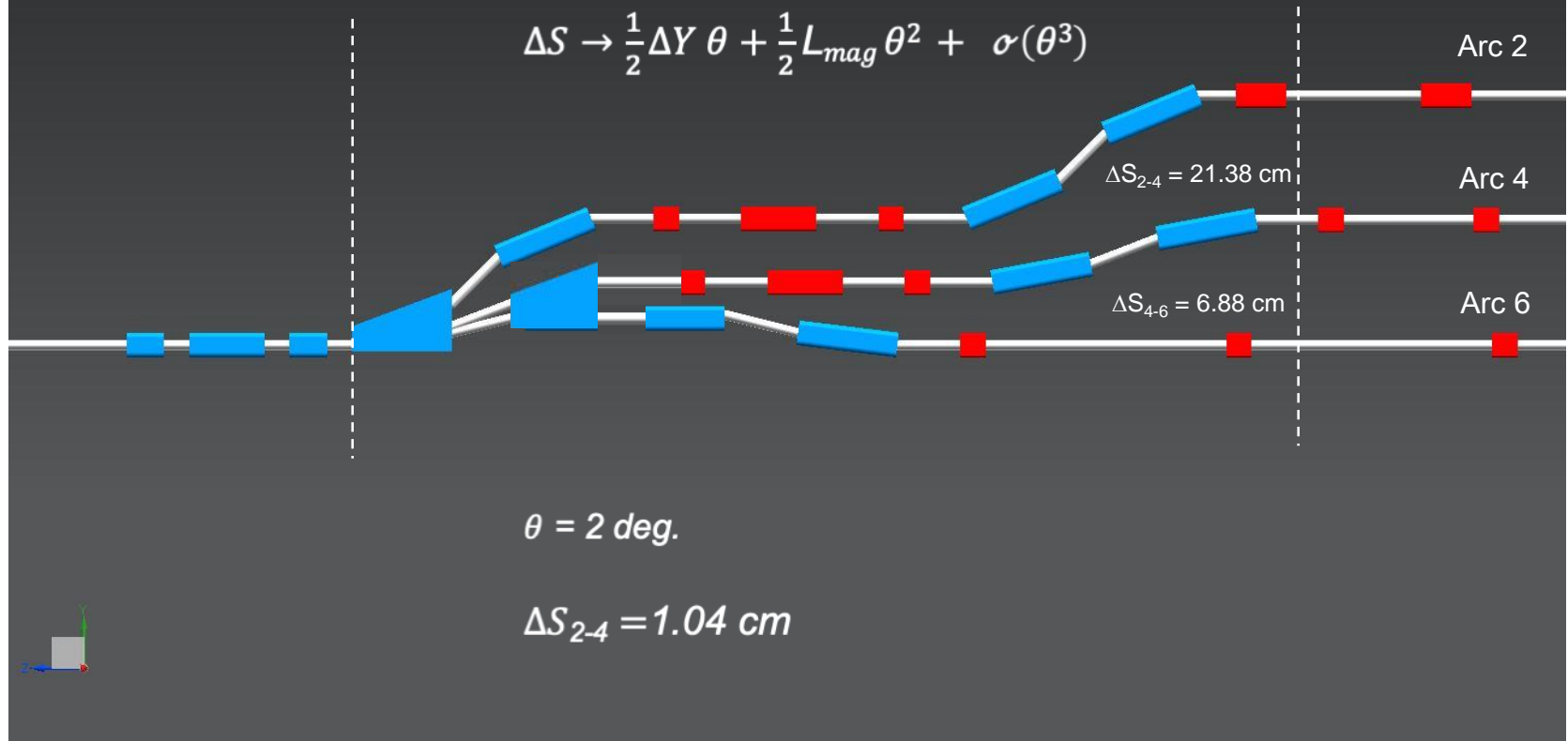


Energies  
1 : 2 : 3

$$\Delta S = 2L_{mag} \left( \frac{\theta}{\sin\theta} - 2 \frac{1-\cos\theta}{\sin^2\theta} \right) + \Delta Y \frac{1-\cos\theta}{\sin\theta},$$

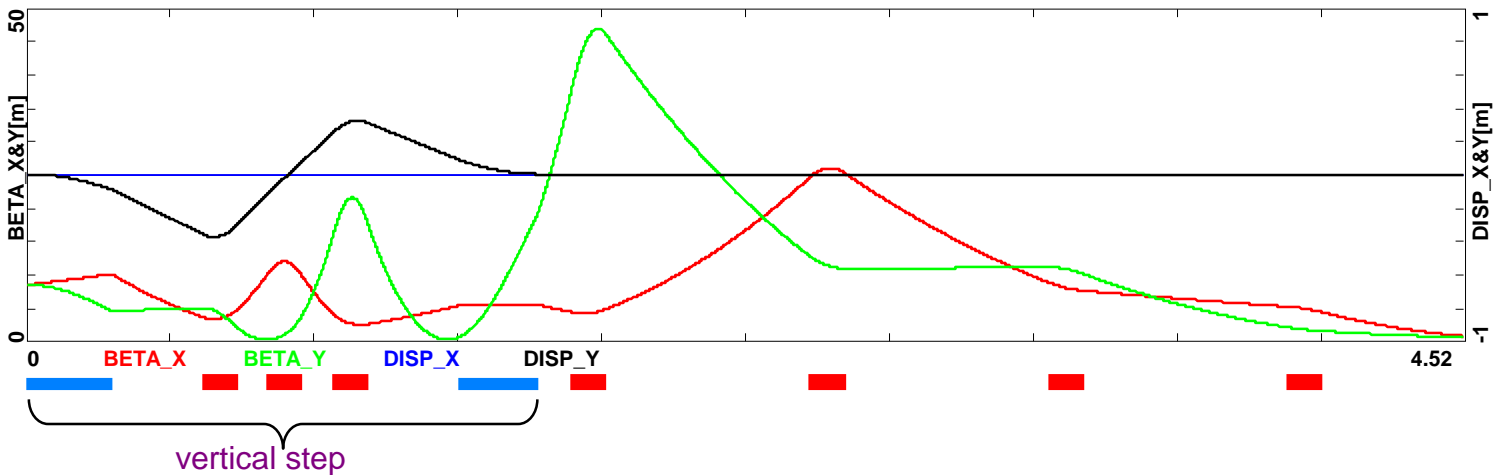
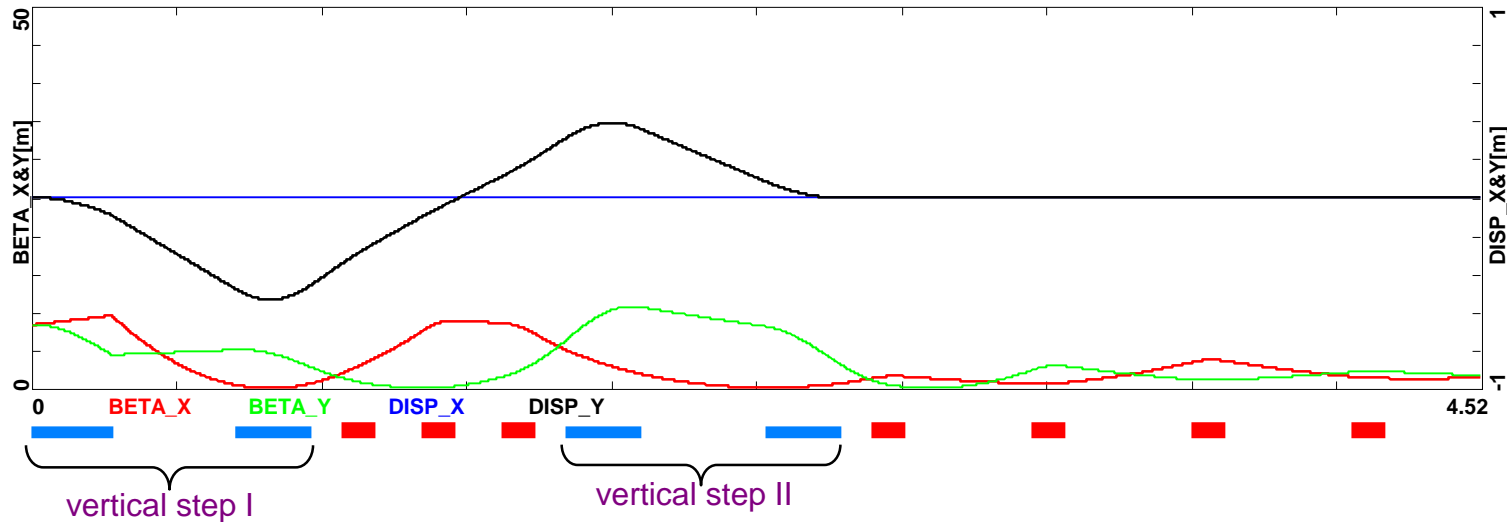
for  $\theta \ll 1$

$$\Delta S \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \Delta Y \theta + \frac{1}{2} L_{mag} \theta^2 + o(\theta^3)$$

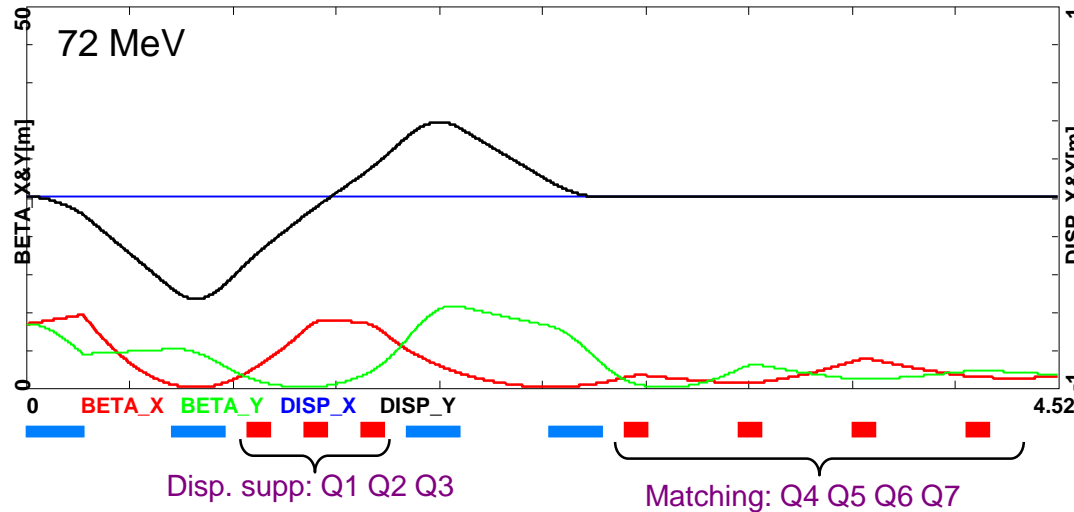




# 'Two-step' vs 'Single-step' Spreader

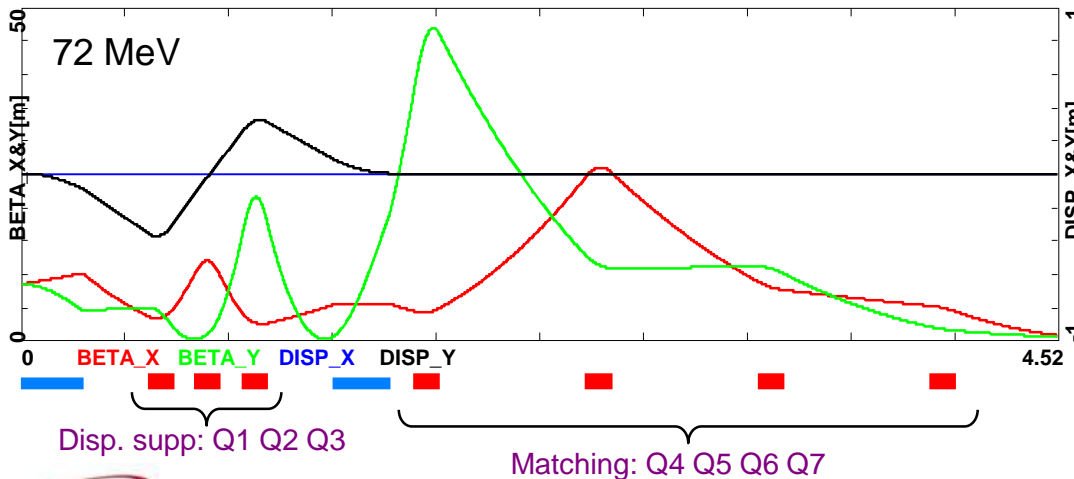


# 'Two-step' vs 'Single-step' Spreader



L[cm]=10

Q1	G[T/m] = 1.96
Q2	G[T/m] = 5.03
Q3	G[T/m] = 3.89
Q4	G[T/m] = 10.50
Q5	G[T/m] = -10.30
Q6	G[T/m] = 6.01
Q7	G[T/m] = -3.34





L[cm]=10



Q1	G[T/m] = -22.90
Q2	G[T/m] = 18.92
Q3	G[T/m] = -24.44
Q4	G[T/m] = -9.36
Q5	G[T/m] = 4.30
Q6	G[T/m] = -2.49
Q7	G[T/m] = 2.91

## ■ PERLE Baseline Design, Refinements

### ● New arc architecture

- 'Six bend' rather than 'Four bend' arc configuration 
- Present 'Curved Dipole' design with shorter bends (66 cm, 33 cm) 

### ● Explored switchyard options

- Compact 'two step' Spr/Rec with a second B-com magnet 
- 'Single step' vs 'two step' Spr/Rec' configurations 

## ■ Next steps .... new Baseline?

# Thank you!

# Special Thanks to:

Max Klein

Bernhard Holzer

and

Kevin Andre