



# Consideration about new damping ring layout

*FCCee Injector Studies Mini-workshop  
24-25<sup>th</sup> of November, 2022*

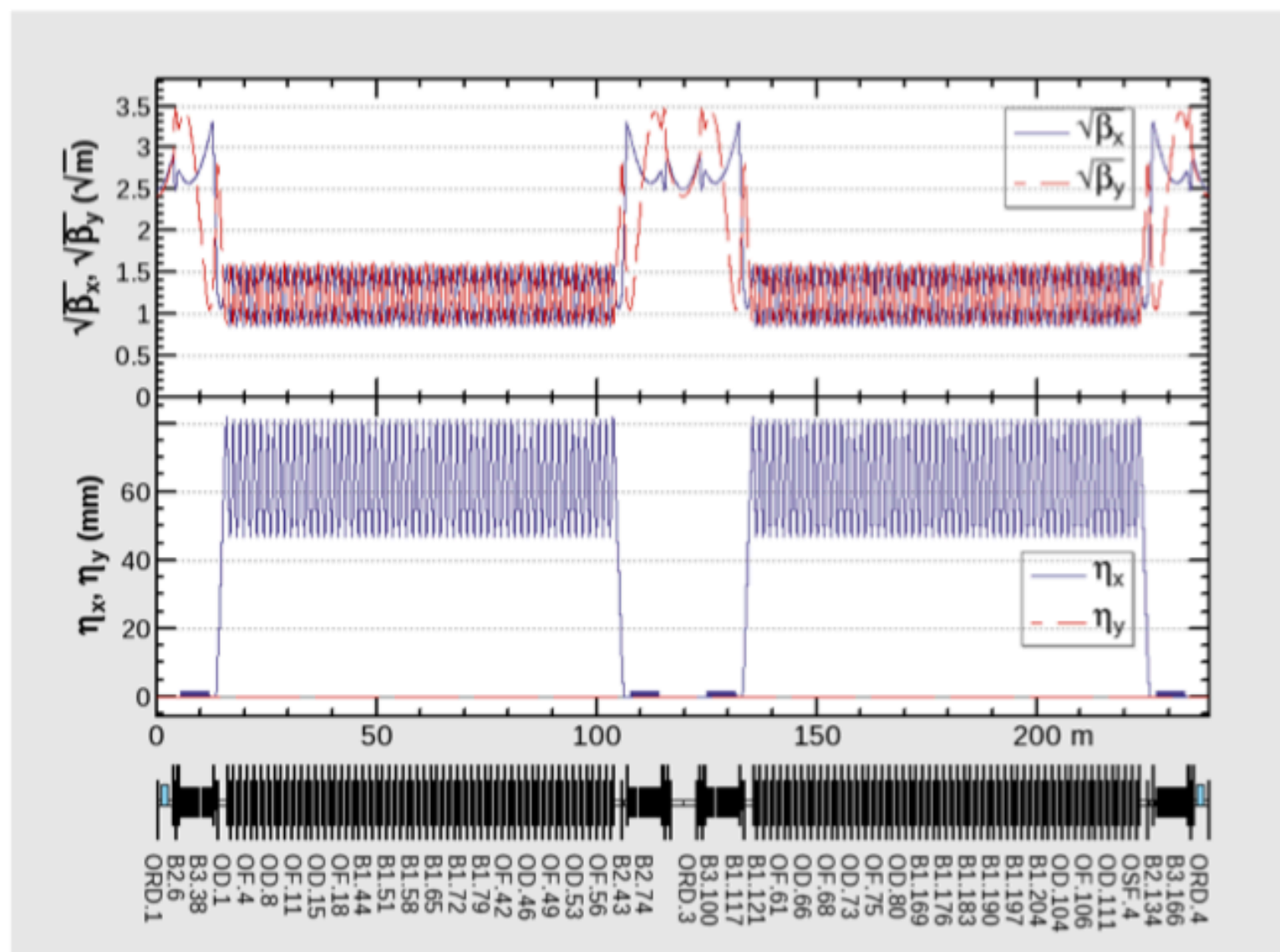
*IJCLab, Paris-Orsay*

**Ozgur ETISKEN\* and Catia Milardi**

Thanks to: P. Craievich, K. Oide, S. Ozdemir, T. Raubenheimer, F. Zimmermann, A. Santis  
for their comments during WP4 meetings

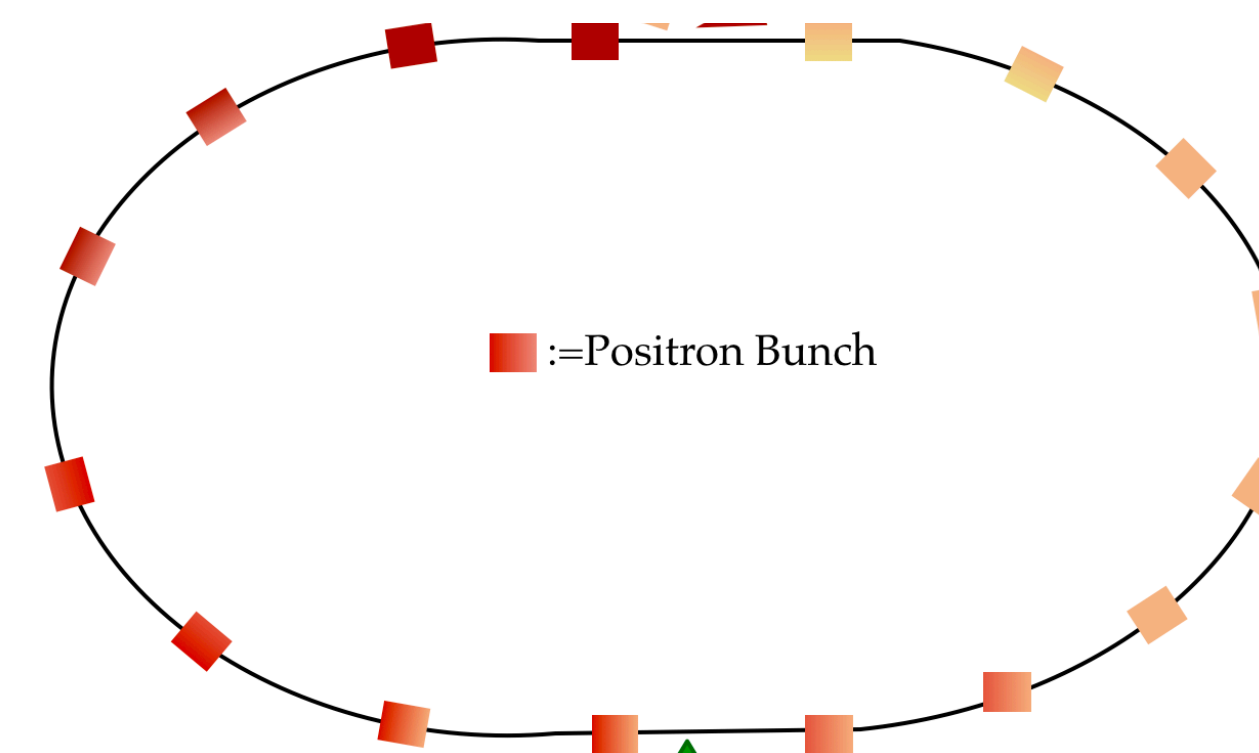
- Review of the “CDR” and “after CDR” version of the DR
- DR design requirements
- Analytical calculations for a possible new design
- MADX results
- Comparison of the new proposal with the “after CDR” version and “CDR” version
- Next steps, questions and discussions

Salim Ogur et. al.



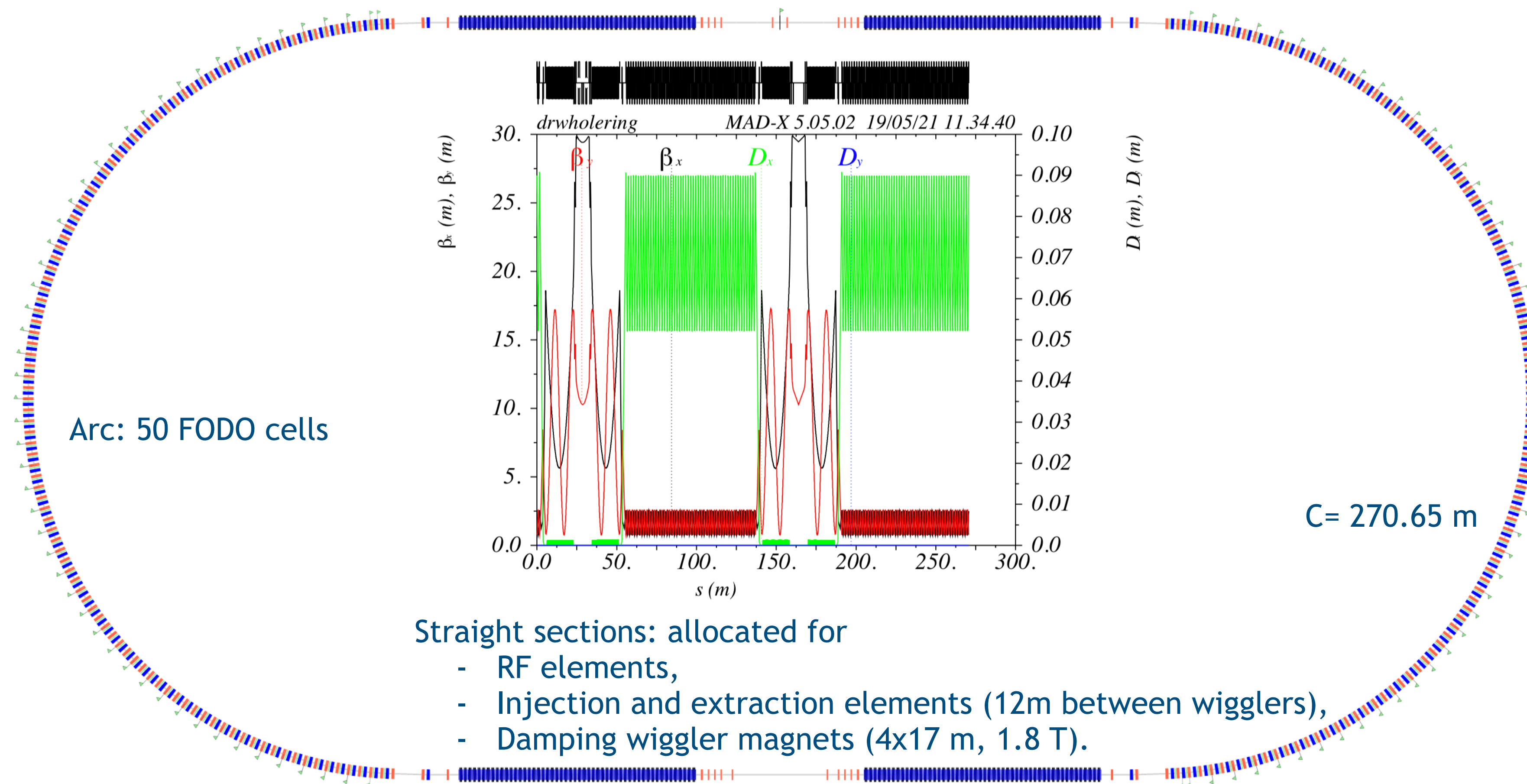
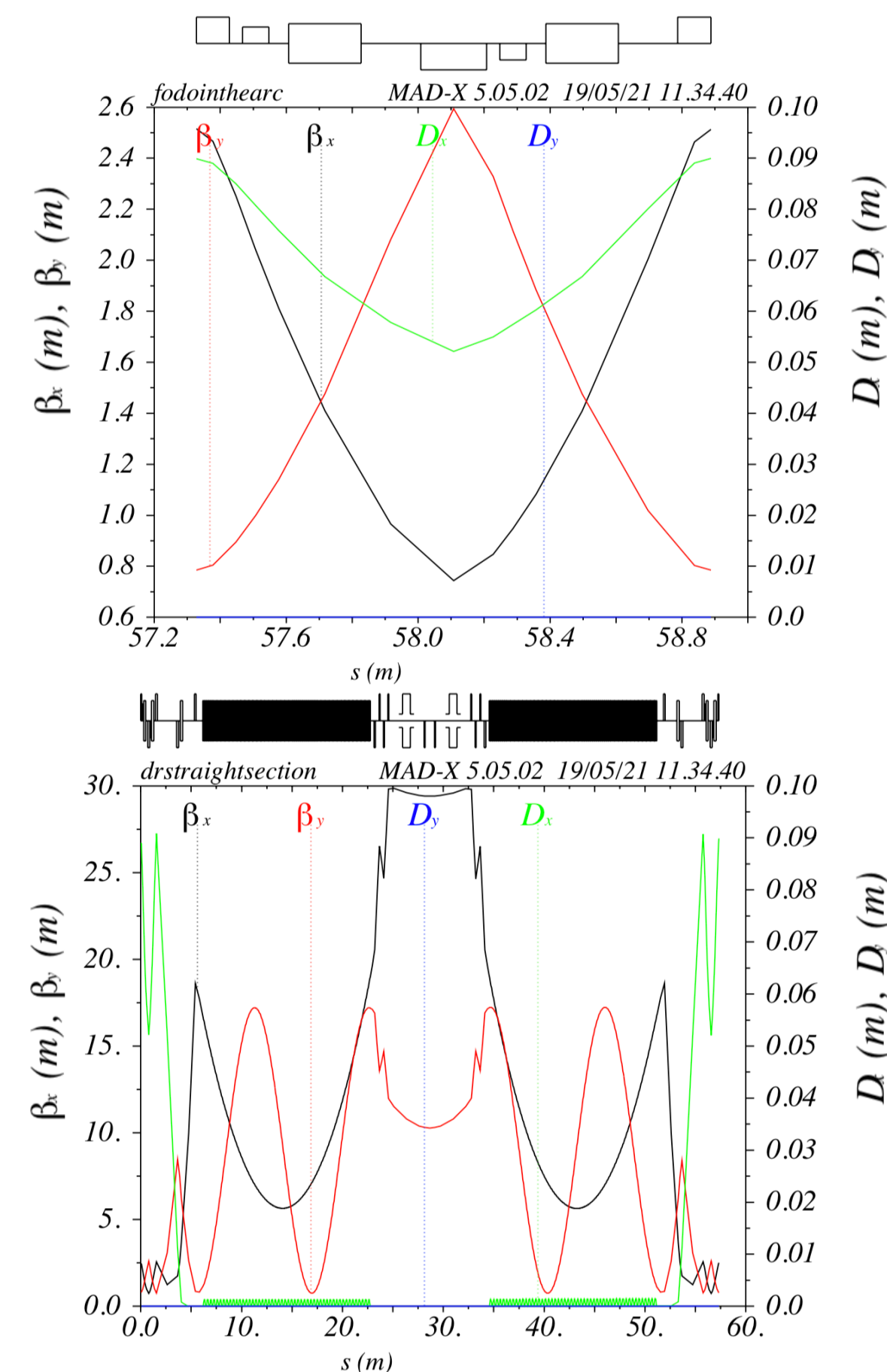
Parameters	Value
Circumference	242 m
Energy	1.54 GeV
Bunch intensity	2.1E10
Number of trains x bunches in a train	8 x 2 bunches
Transverse Damping Time	10.5 ms
Store time for a train	40 ms
Energy loss per turn	0.225 MeV
SR Power loss	15.7 kW

- **8 train** with **50 ns** bunch spacing
- **Emittance**: damping to nm scales from micro-m.
- **FODO** lattice
- Racetrack layout (each arc has 57 units)
- Dipoles: 21cm, 0.66 T, 1.552 degree
- 2+2 wigglers (6.64 m - 1.8T) in straight sections





- The **purpose** of the damping ring design is to **accept the 1.54 GeV beam** coming from the linac (1), **damp the positron/electron beams** and provide the **required beam characteristics** for injection into the linac (2).
- The DR design was done by **S. Ogur** and **K. Oide** and the design study was taken over (early 2021) by **C. Milardi, O. Blanco, A. De Santis**.



Straight sections: allocated for

- RF elements,
- Injection and extraction elements (12m between wigglers),
- Damping wiggler magnets (4x17 m, 1.8 T).

- We have organized meetings to discuss the existing design (CDR and after CDR version) and agree on having a clear definition of the required parameters.
  - <https://indico.cern.ch/event/1100972/>, WP4 Meetings
  - <https://indico.cern.ch/event/1090786/>, WP4 Meetings
  - TheDR of FCC-e<sup>+</sup>e<sup>-</sup> Injector Complex, internal discussion.
- It has been crucial to provide **clear requirements** about **the DR design** before taking the **existing design a step further** or considering **another design proposal**.



- According to the discussions, the following table summarizes the requirement parameters that we agreed on for the DR design:

Required Parameters	
Energy [GeV]	1.54
Circumference [m]	~250 m
Stored time [ms]	40
Damping time (hor.) [ms]	≈10
Extraction geo. emittance (hor.) [nm.rad]	≈5
Number of bunches	16
Energy spread @ extraction [%] (rms.)	-
Injection type	on axis
Number of straight sections	3
Injected Parameters	
Injected emittance (h) (e-/e+) [nm.rad/μm.rad]	5.5/1.29
Injected emittance (v) (e-/e+) [nm.rad/μm.rad]	6/1.22
Injected momentum spread [%] (e-/e+) (rms.)	0.2/5
Injected bunch length (e-/e+) (mm)	1/3.4

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Injected bunch length (e-/e+) (mm)	1/3.4

**changes by latest discussions:**

required emittance and damping time parameters are changing.

New targets are;

- 2 nm.rad for horizontal emittance
- 7.5 ms for horizontal damping time.

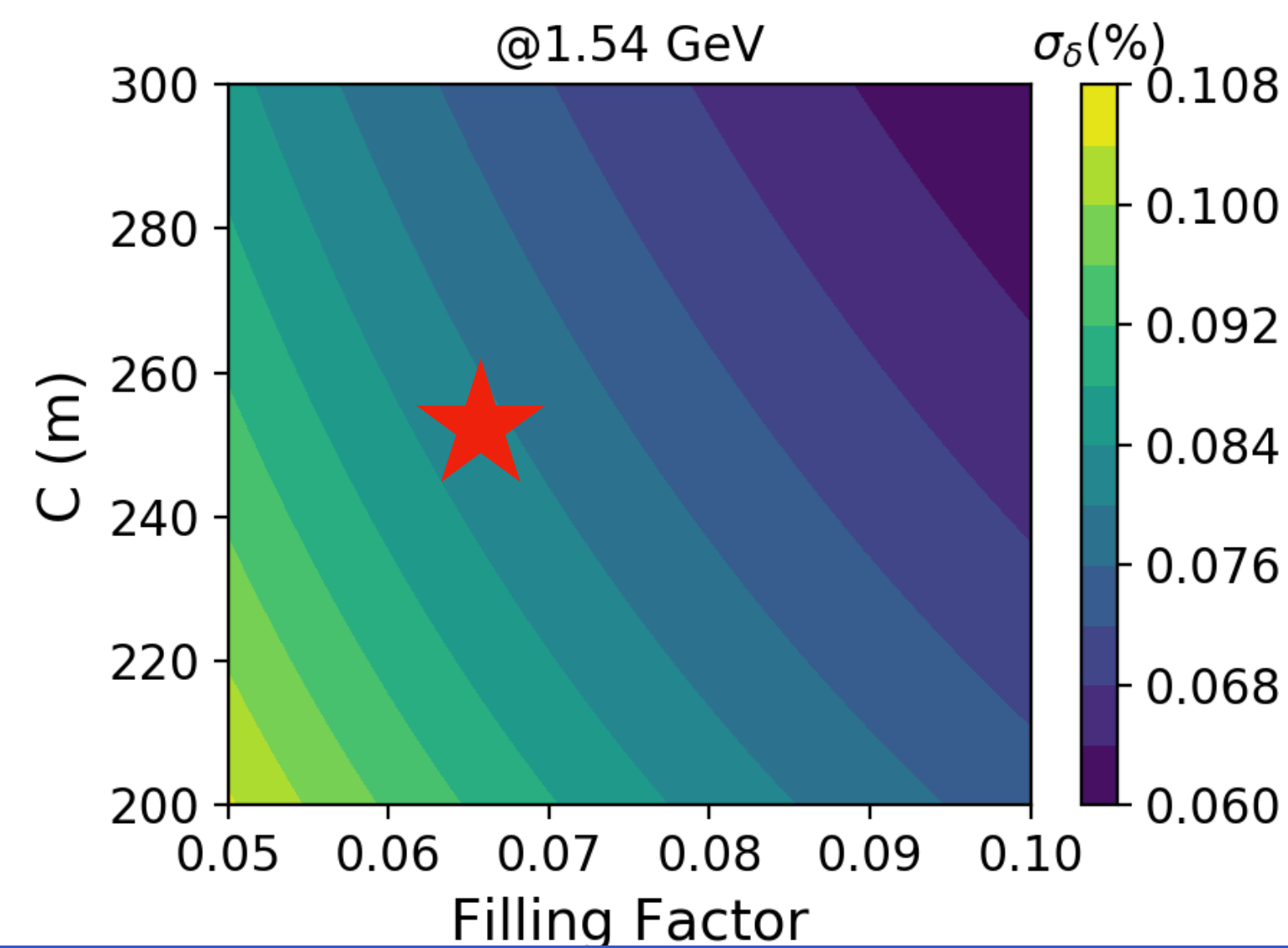
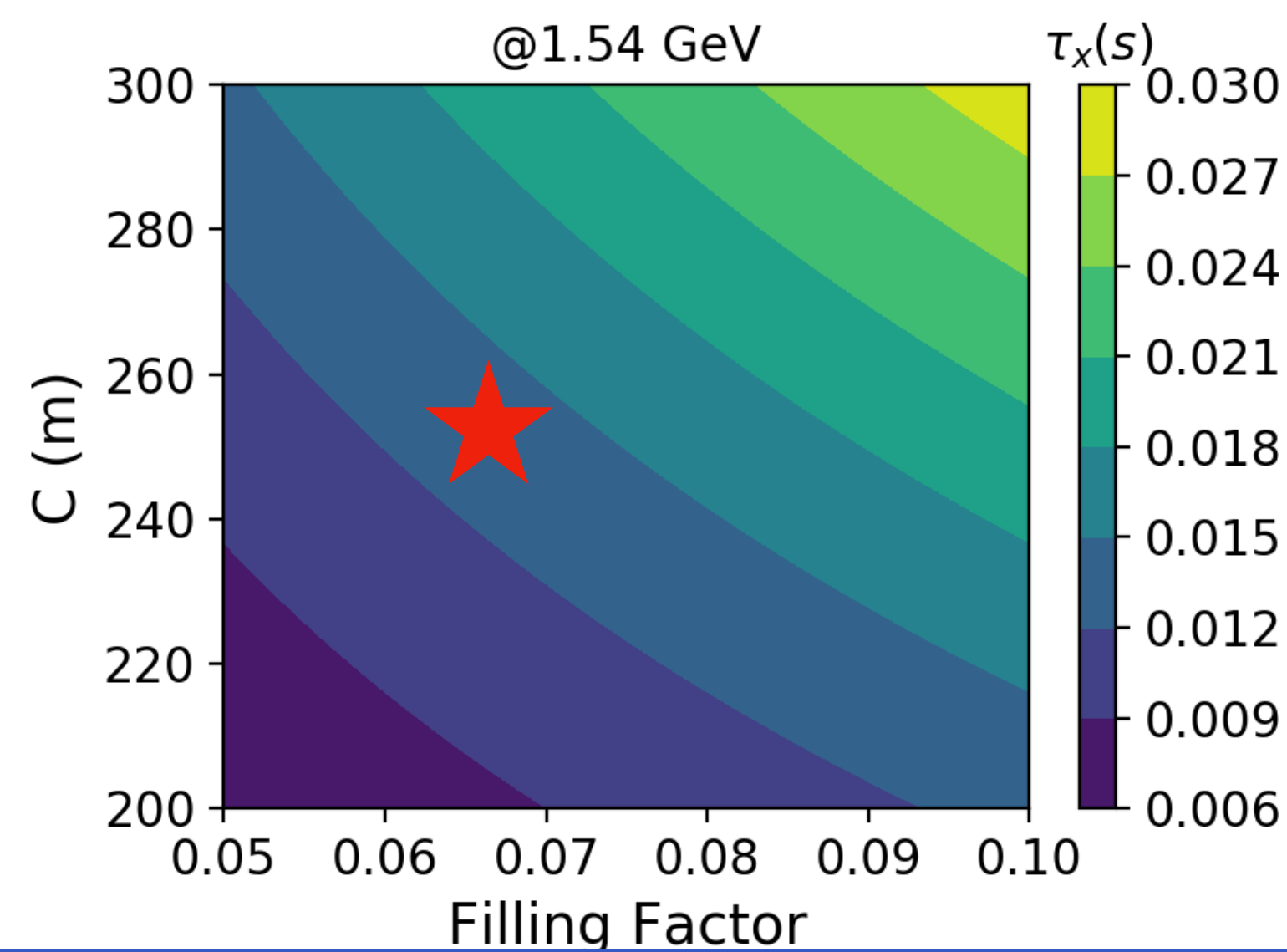
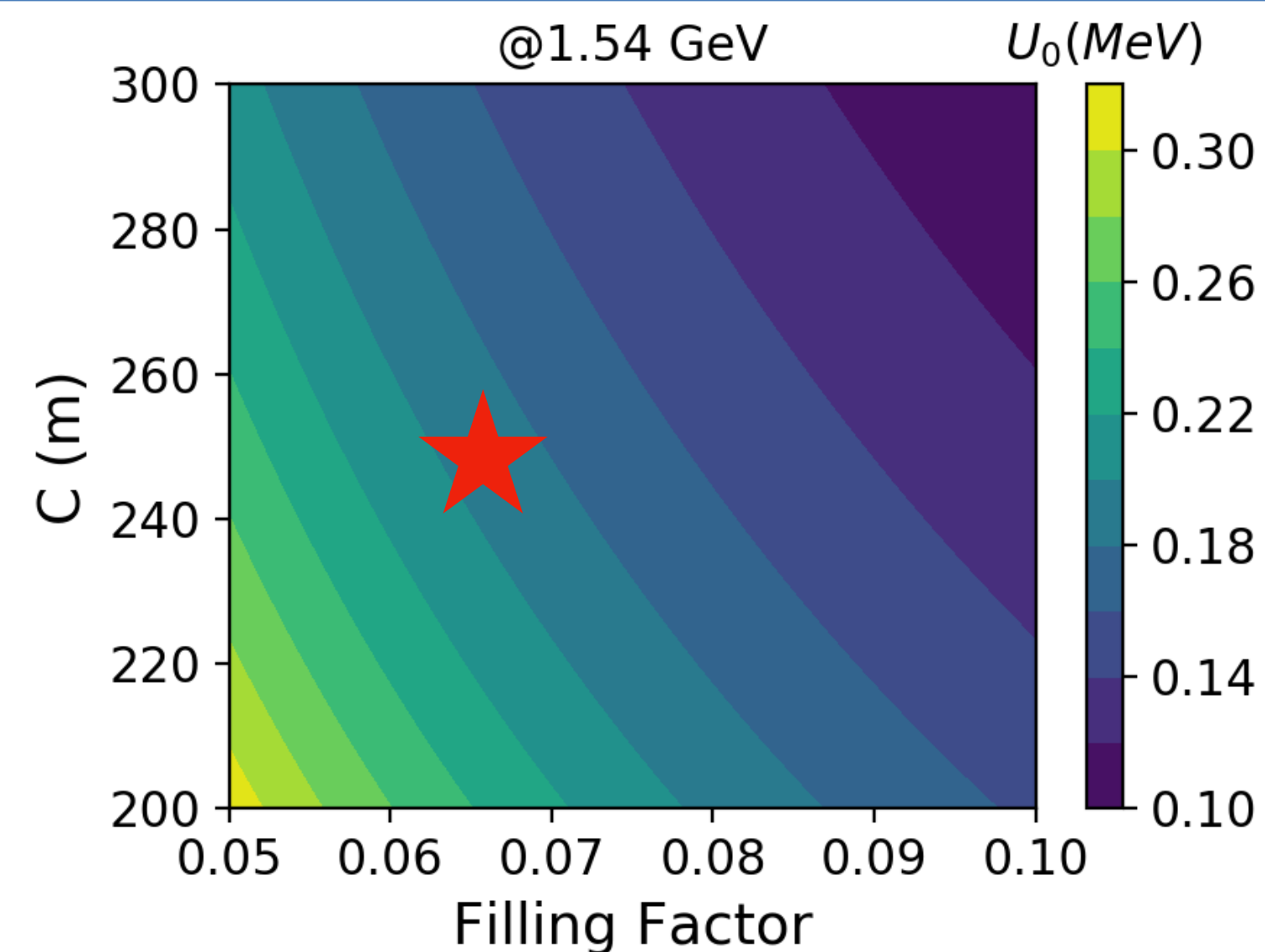
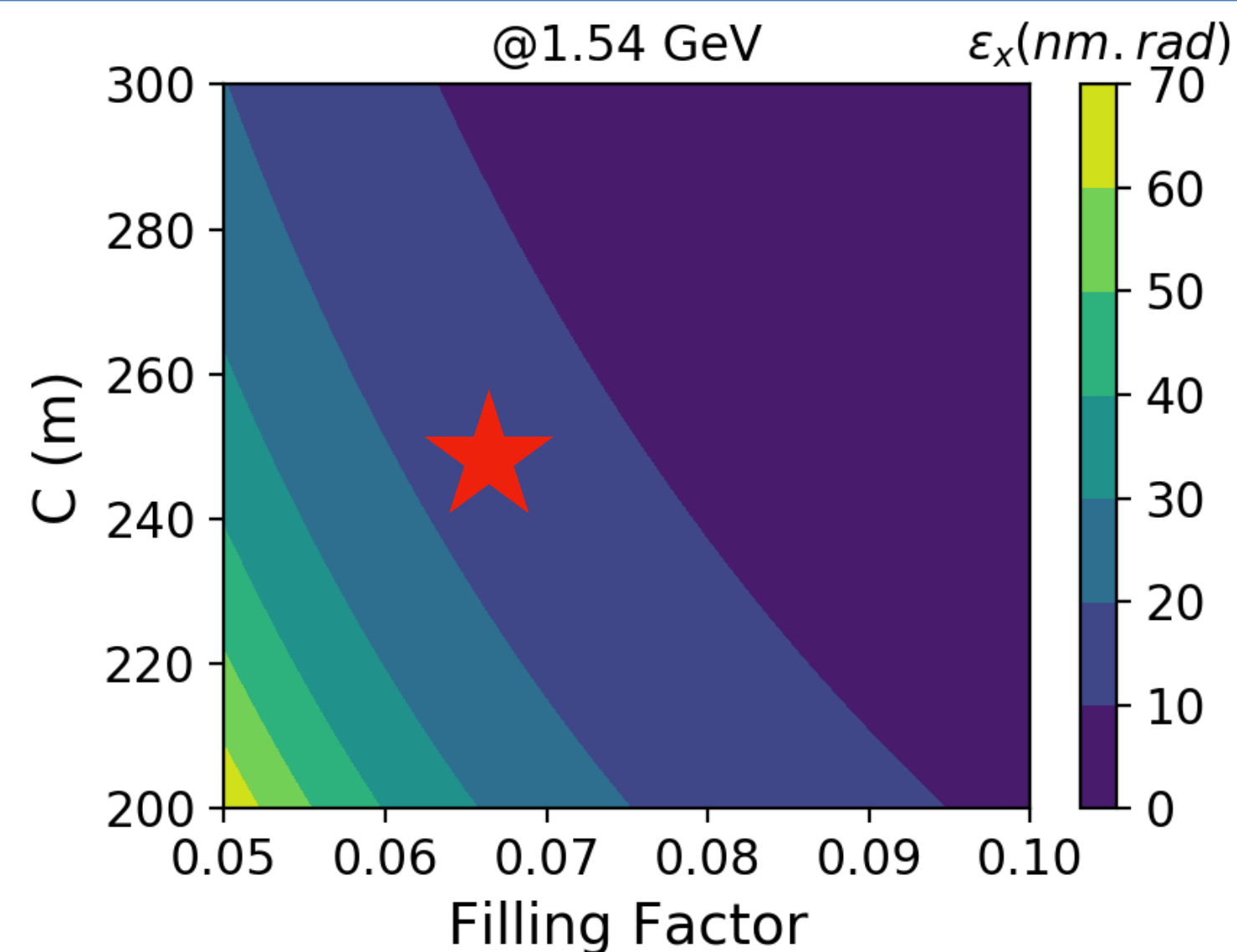
- **Reasons to review the DR design:**

- A large number of elements are used in the current DR (232 dipole magnets were used)
- Magnetic field (there is no obstacle to make it higher: 0.66 T dipole magnet field)
- Long damping wiggler (revised design after CDR included 68 m, CDR version had 26.5 m)
- Straight sections (3 straight sections might be better in terms of NLD and considering damping wiggler magnets)
- Not optimum phase advance were chosen for the beam emittance

- **New approach:**

- Higher magnetic field which makes damping time shorter (**positive**)
- Less magnets (**positive**) which make larger emittance (**negative**)
- Optimum phase advance for the FODO lattice (**positive and negative**)
- Three straight sections (**positive**)
- Robinson wiggler are introduced





$$U_0 = \frac{2\pi \cdot C_\gamma \cdot E^4}{F \cdot C}$$

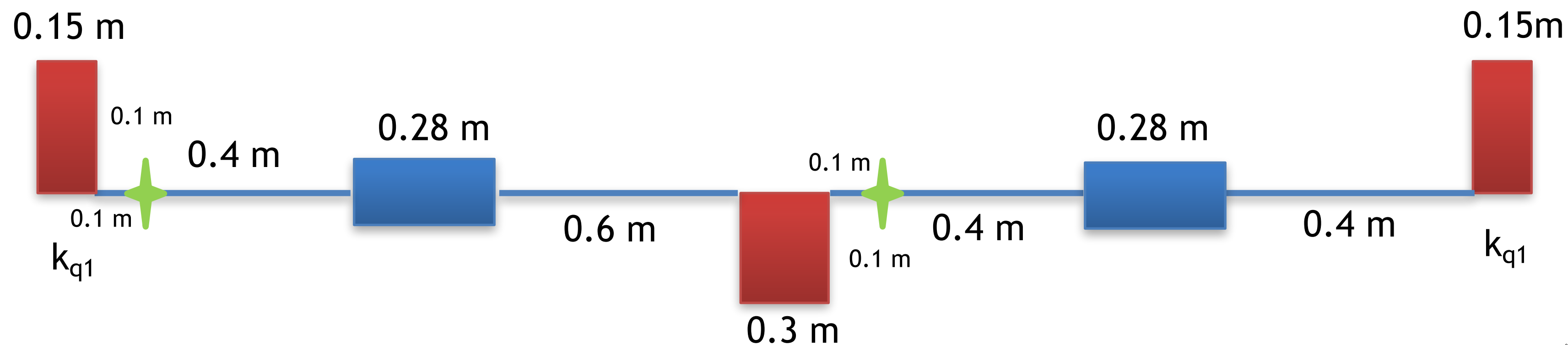
$$\tau_x = \frac{3 \cdot E_0 \cdot FF \cdot C^2}{4 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot r_0 \cdot E \cdot c \cdot \gamma^2}$$

$$(\sigma_\delta)^2 = \frac{C_q \cdot \gamma^2 \cdot 2\pi}{F \cdot C}$$

$$\epsilon_x = \frac{F_{lattice} \cdot C_q \cdot \gamma^2 \cdot (2\pi)^3 \cdot l^3}{F^3 \cdot C^3}$$

$$F = \frac{N \cdot l}{C}$$

The design of the DR composes of 3 arcs and 3 straight sections.  
 Arcs consist of 11 FODO cells and each of the straight sections have 4 FODO cell (without dipole magnets)



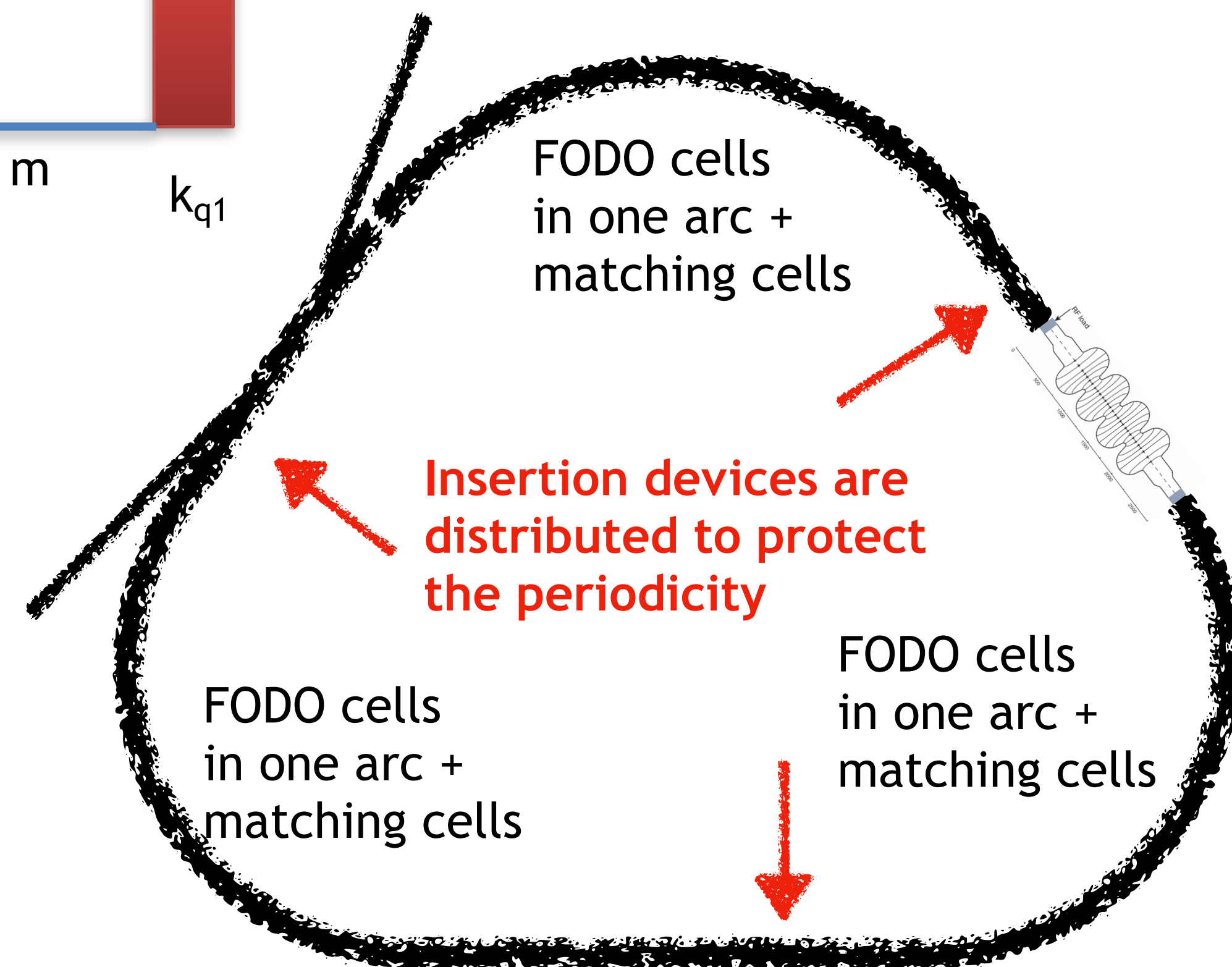
**Plan:**

Around 255 m circumference, straight sections are allocated for:

- injection and extraction,
- RF,
- DW

**First results:**

Emittance is around 16 nm.rad  
 Damping time is around 15 ms  
 Energy spread is around 0.08%  
 Energy loss per turn 0.17 MeV



- In the current design, the damping time is manipulated with the help of damping wiggler magnet.
- **Damping wiggler (DW)** magnet consists of a **series of dipole magnet** poles deflecting the beam periodically in opposite directions.
- They are used to enhance radiation damping and thus **impact** the energy loss per turn ( $U_o$ ), energy spread ( $\sigma_s$ ), transverse emittance ( $\epsilon_x$ ), damping time ( $\tau_x$ ).

$$\tau_x = \frac{3E_0}{2\pi r_0 c^2} \frac{C}{B\gamma^2(J_x + F_w)} \quad ; \quad F_w = \frac{L_w B_w^2}{4\pi B^2 \rho}$$

$$\sigma_s = \gamma \left( \frac{B c_q (1 + F_w \frac{B_w}{B})}{B \rho (3 - J_x + 2F_w)} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\epsilon_x = \frac{c_q \gamma^2}{12(1 + F_w) J_x} \left( \frac{e_r \theta^3}{\sqrt{15}} + \frac{\beta_{xw} F_w \beta_w^2 \gamma^3}{16(B\rho)^3} \right)$$

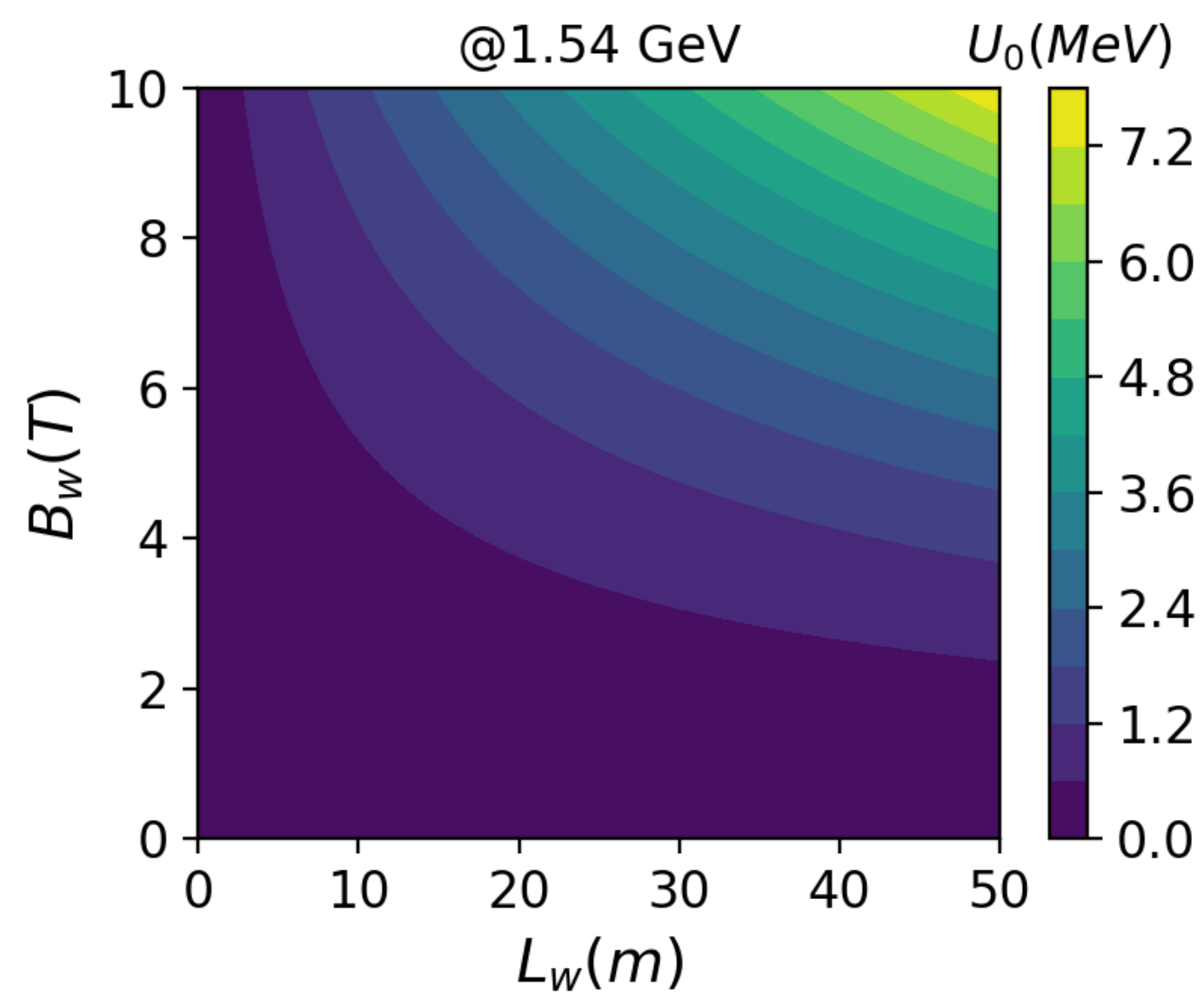
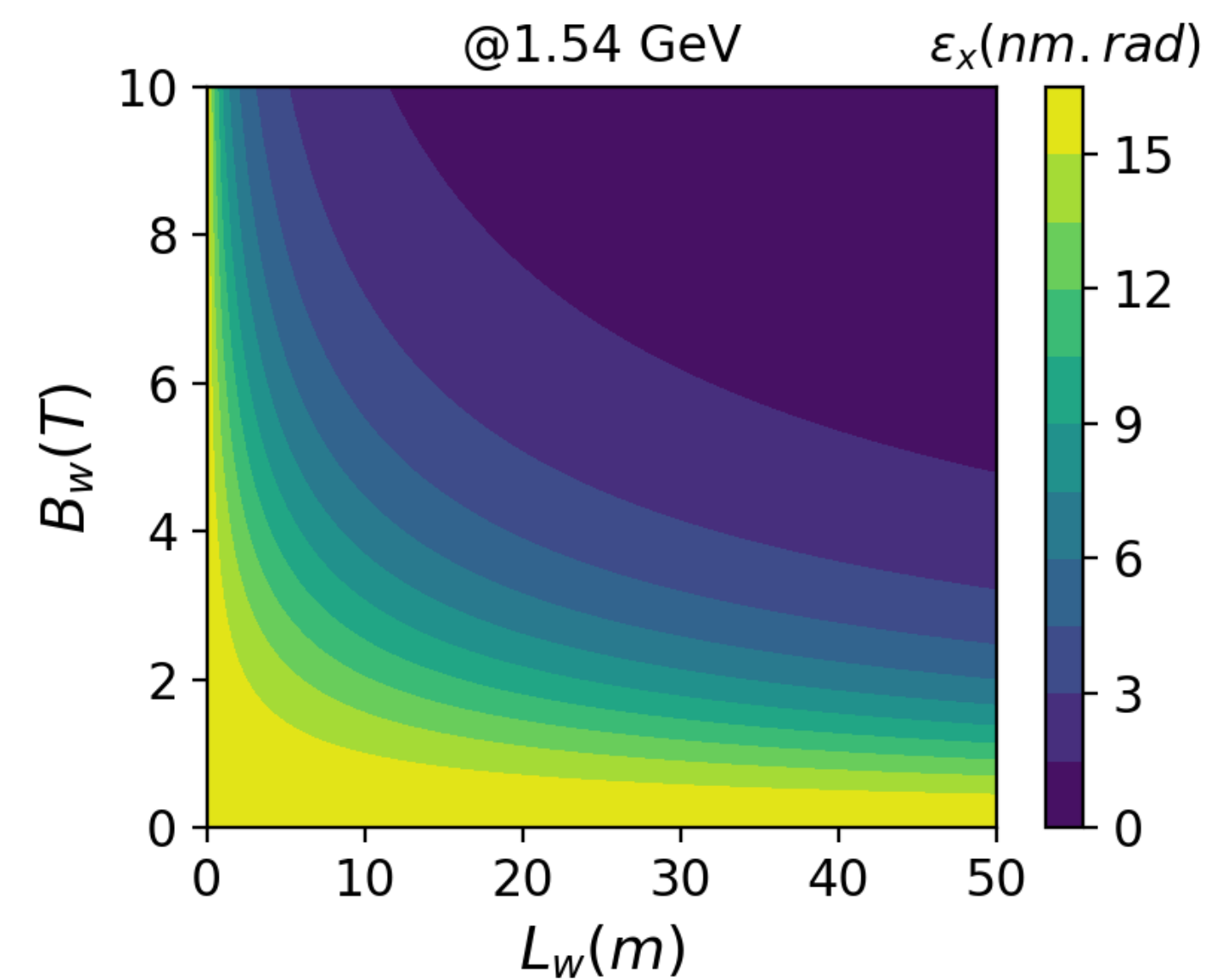
$$U_o = 2\pi c_q \frac{E^4}{Nl} (1 + F_w)$$

- In our proposal, we have increased the dipole magnetic field, which makes damping time short. It is also reduced by damping wiggler.

- For smaller emittance; the phase advance are optimized and damping wiggler are used.

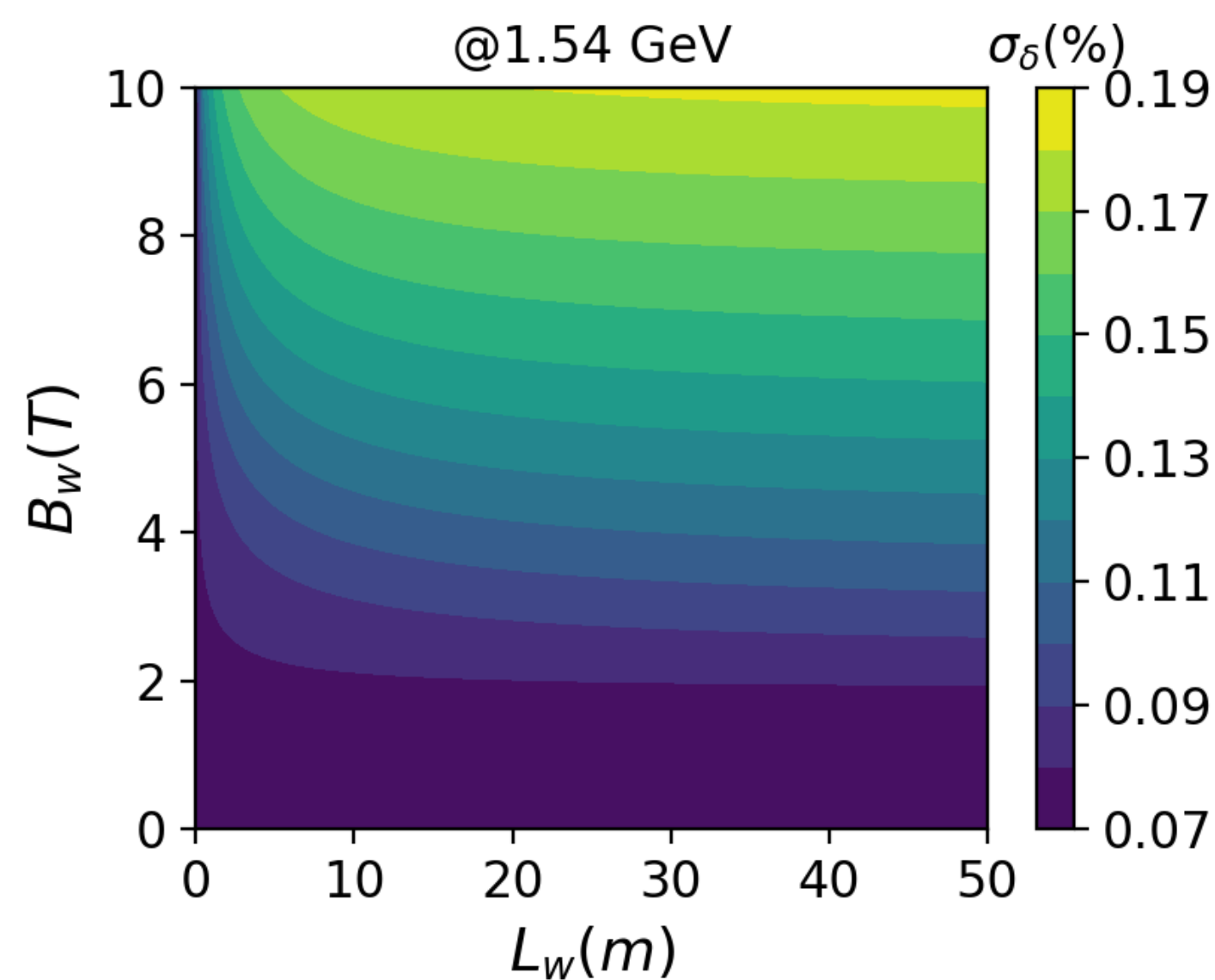
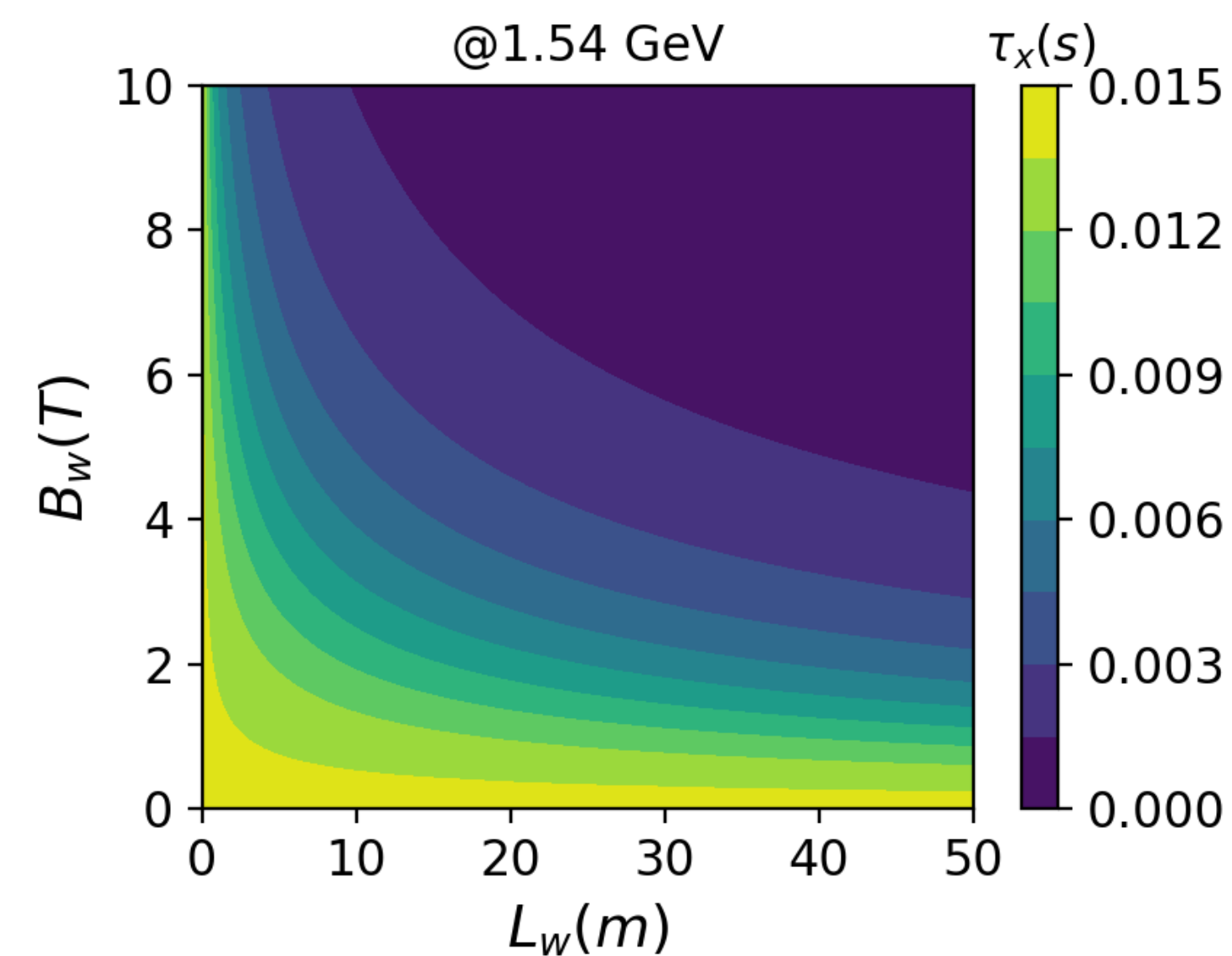


# Damping wiggler



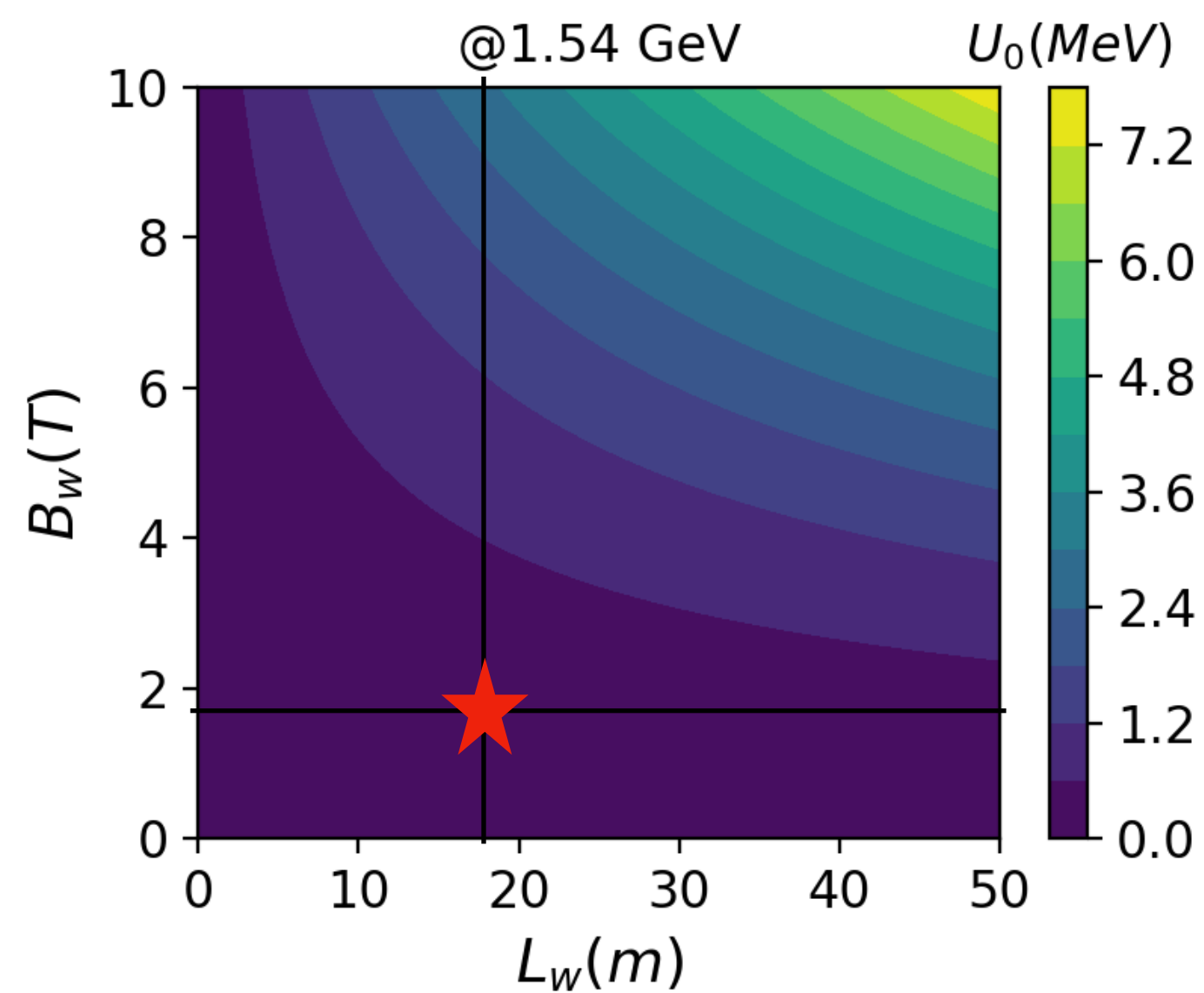
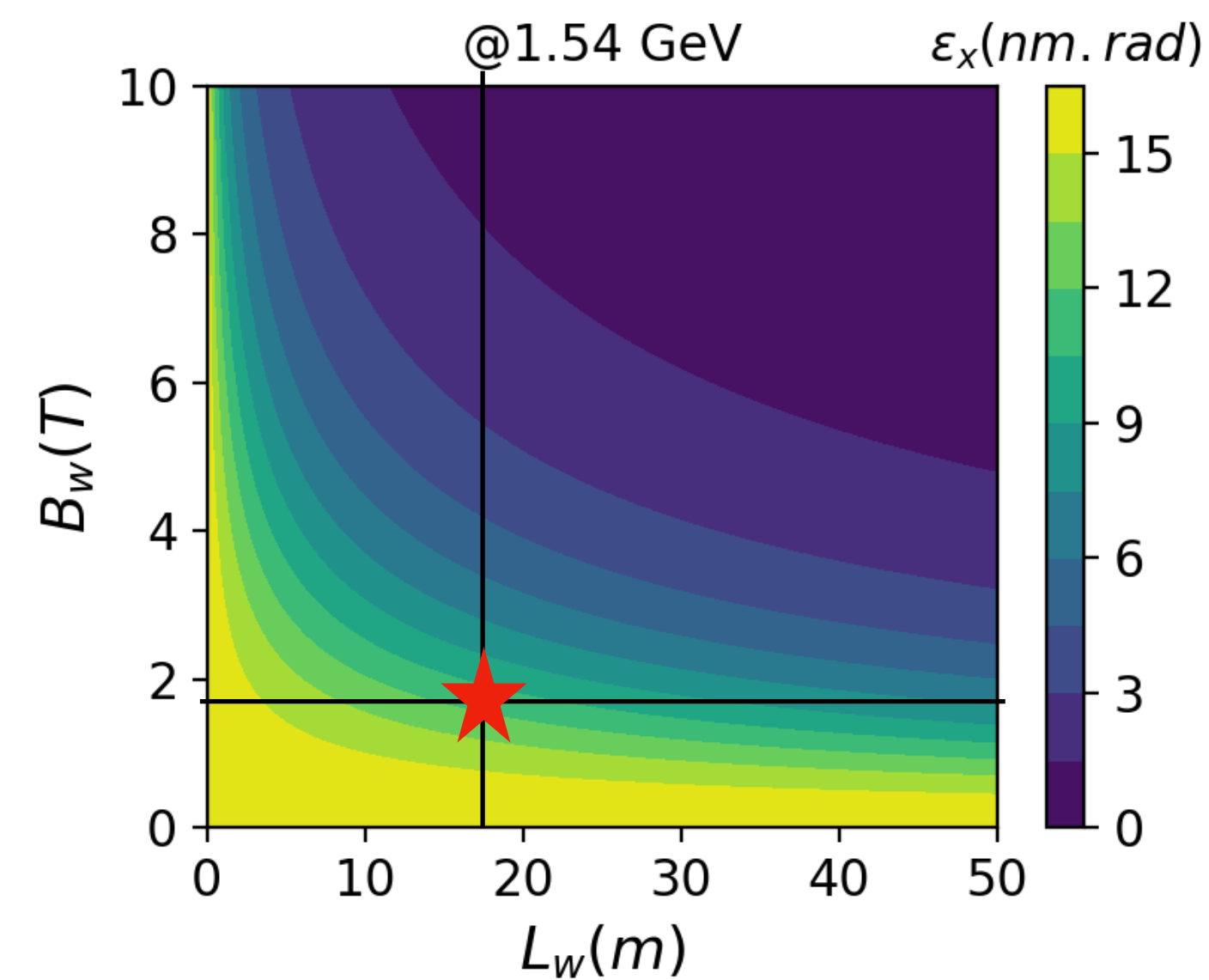
$$\tau_x = \frac{3E_0}{2\pi r_0 c^2} \frac{C}{B\gamma^2(J_x + F_w)} \quad ; \quad F_w = \frac{L_w B_w^2}{4\pi B^2 \rho}$$

$$\sigma_s = \gamma \left( \frac{Bc_q(1 + F_w \frac{B_w}{B})}{B\rho(3 - J_x + 2F_w)} \right)^{1/2}$$



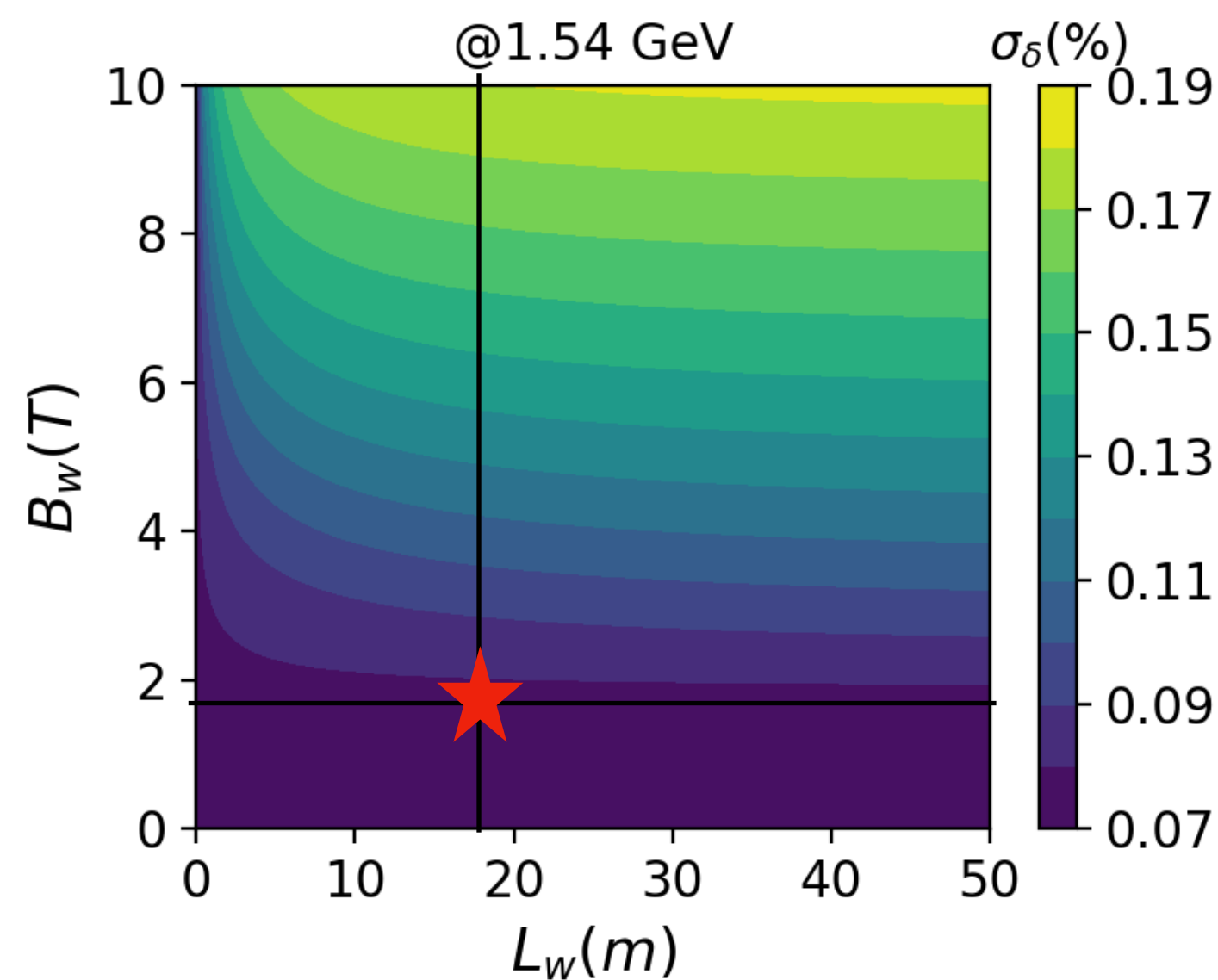
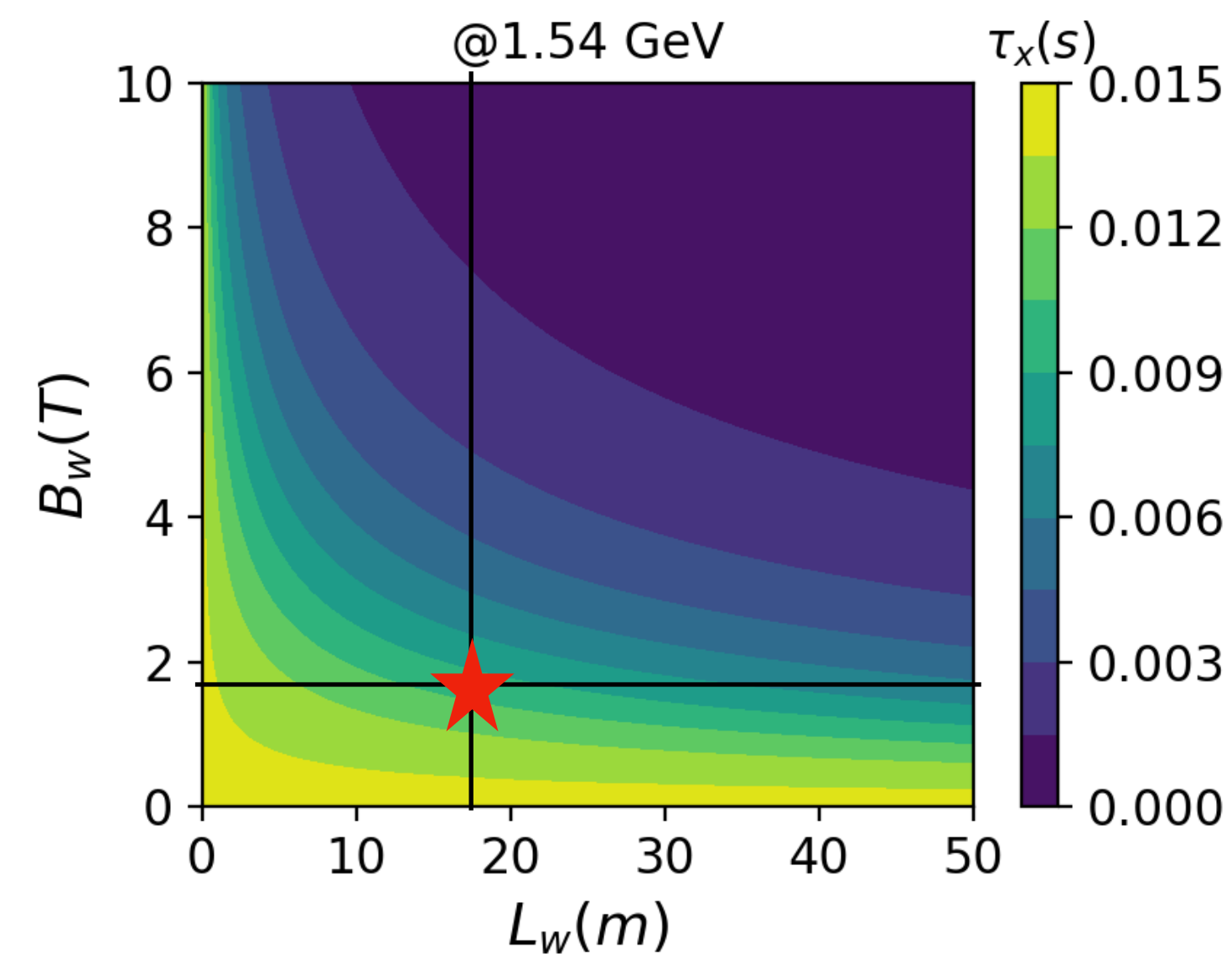
$$\epsilon_x = \frac{c_q \gamma^2}{12(1 + F_w)J_x} \left( \frac{e_r \theta^3}{\sqrt{15}} + \frac{\beta_{xw} F_w \beta_w^2 \gamma^3}{16(B\rho)^3} \right)$$

$$U_0 = 2\pi c_q \frac{E^4}{Nl} (1 + F_w)$$



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We considered that reducing **emittance and damping time** with a combination of **damping wiggler and Robinson wiggler** could be a good solution in terms of saving some money and space for DR rather than using much longer damping wiggler.

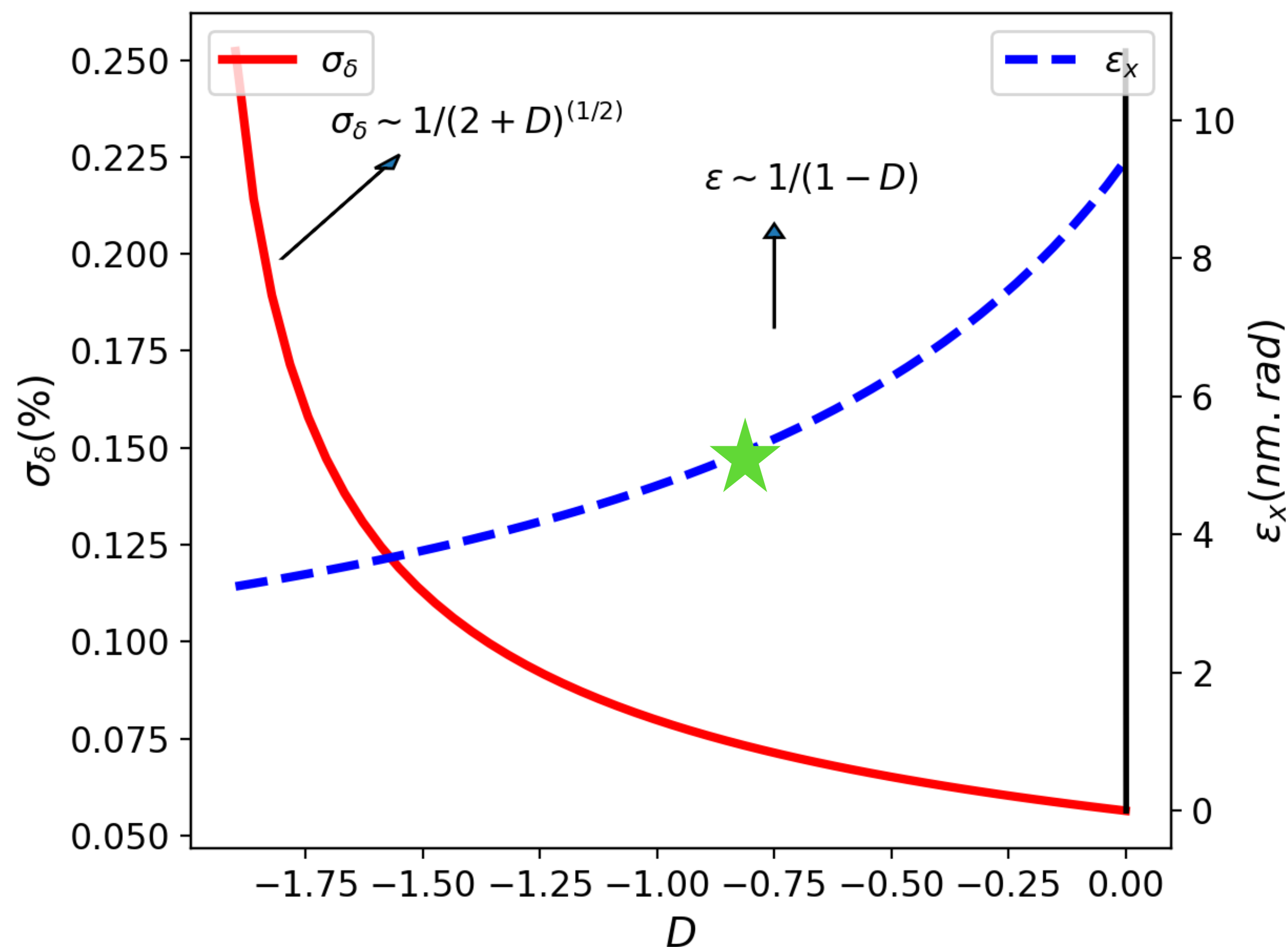
In this case, inserting around **18 m damping wiggler with 1.8 T** can reduce the **emittance up to 9 nm.rad** (it should still be reduced) and the **damping time up to 10 ms** (it is enough for damping time).

**P.S** If we would like to use only damping wiggler without Robinson wiggler; we need to use more than 50 metres.

Thus, in the next slide I am showing analytical calculation to see the effect of Robinson wiggler (after we added 18 m and 1.8 T damping wiggler)



- The Robinson wiggler (RW) is composed by a series of combined function magnets.
- It impacts the damping partition ( $D = I_4/I_2$ ) by modifying the 4<sup>th</sup> synchrotron radiation integral ( $I_4$ ).



$$\epsilon_0 = c_q \gamma^2 \frac{I_5}{J_x I_2} \quad \approx 1/(1-D)$$

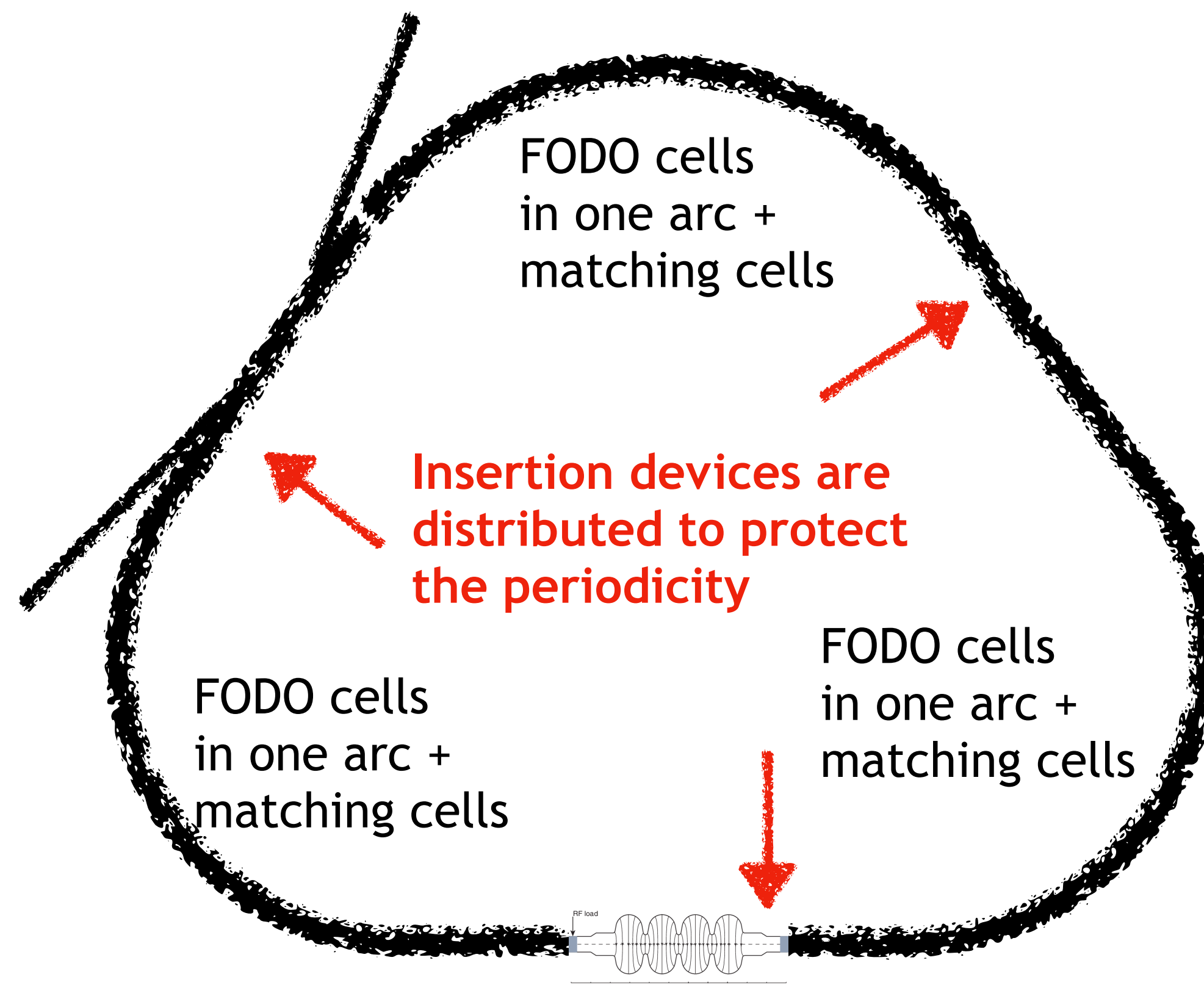
$$\sigma_\delta^2 = c_q \gamma^2 \frac{I_3}{J_z I_2} \quad \approx 1/(2+D)^{1/2}$$

$$J_x \tau_x = J_y \tau_y = J_z \tau_z = 2 \frac{E_0}{U_0} T_0 \quad \approx 1/(1-D)$$

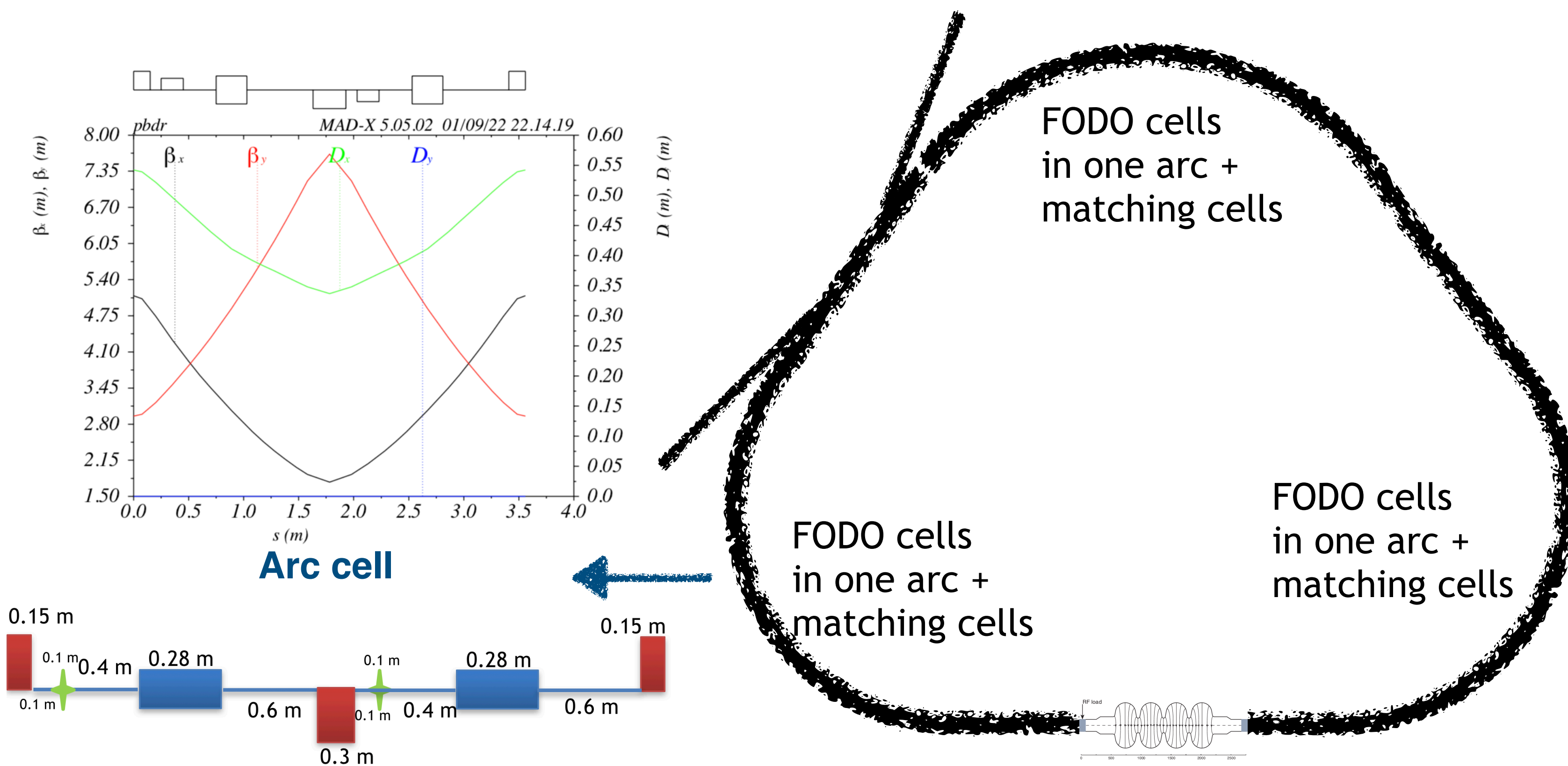
$$U_0 = \frac{c_\gamma}{2\pi} E^4 I_2 \quad \approx I_2$$

$$D = I_4/I_2$$

- Based on analytical and numerical calculations, a new layout are provided for the DR.
- The design of the DR composes of 3 arcs and 3 straight sections.
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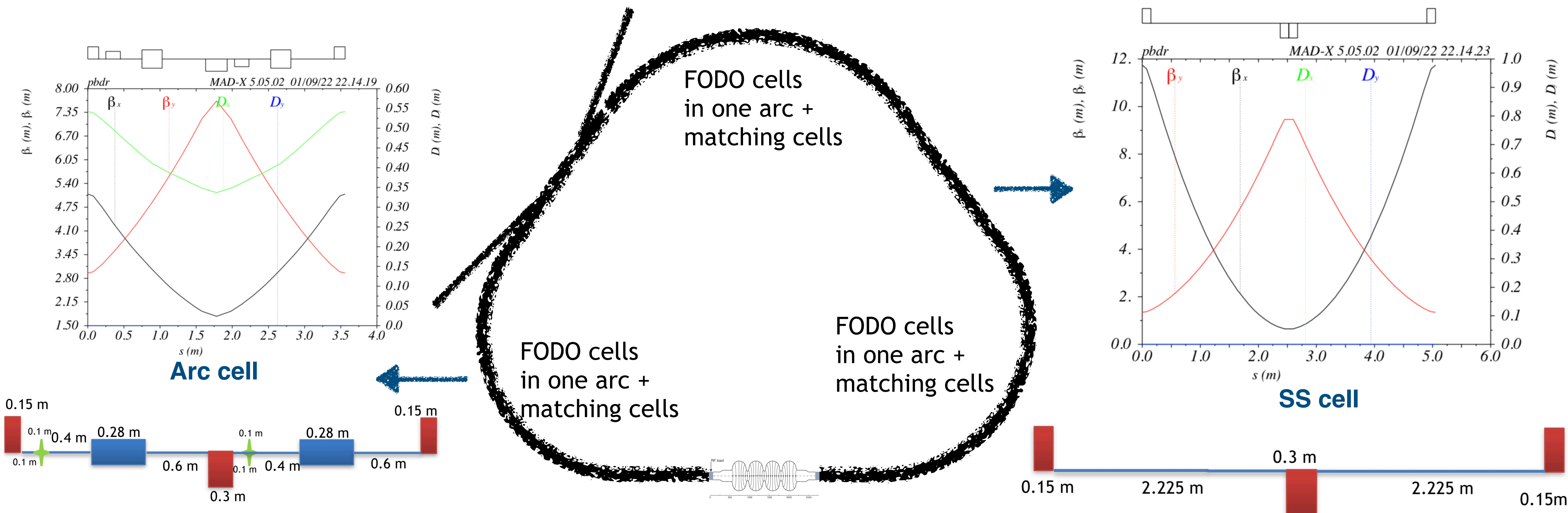


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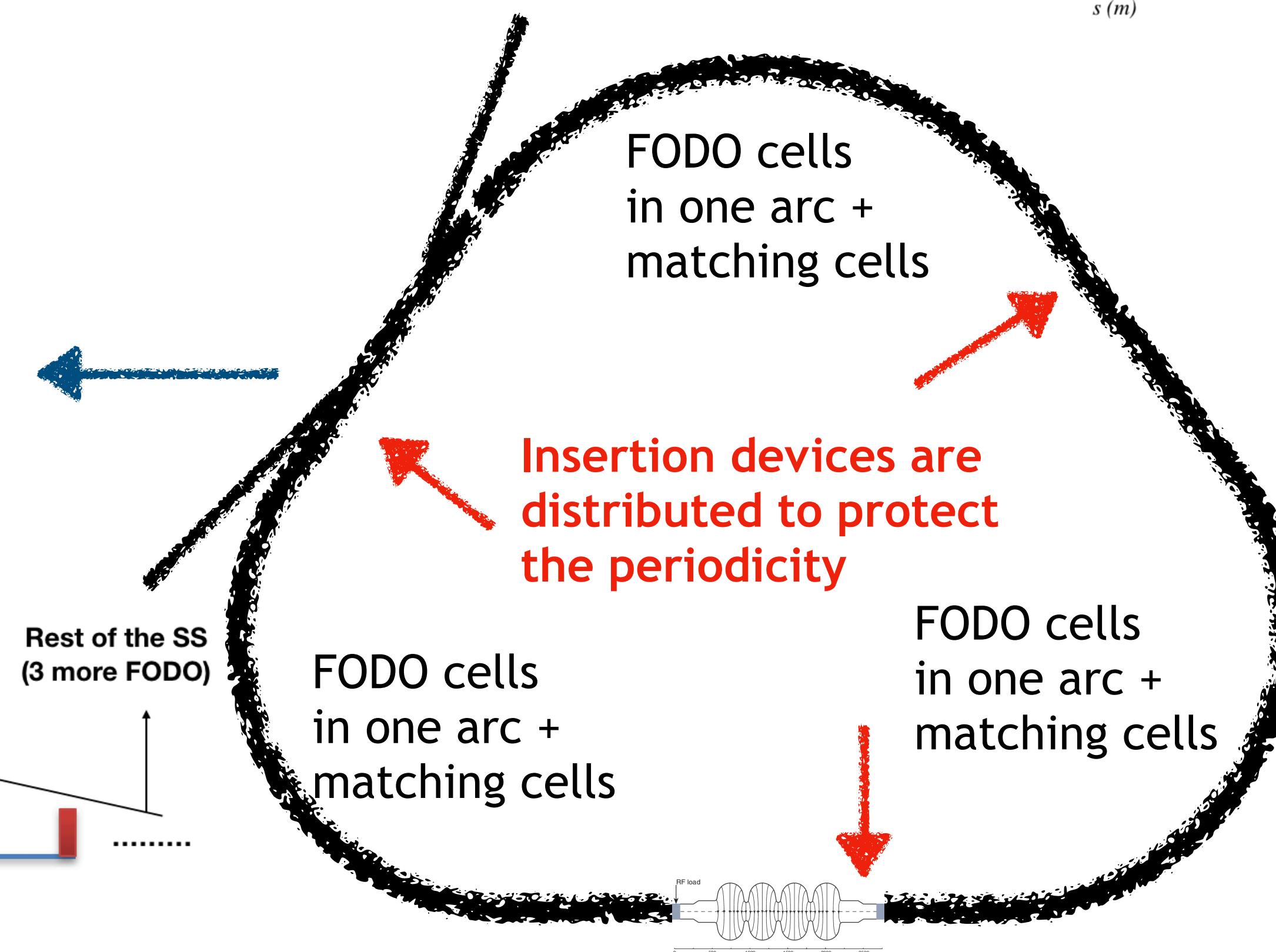
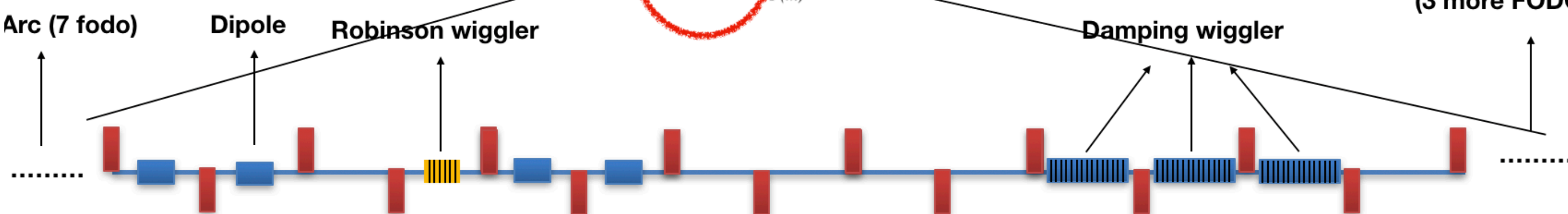
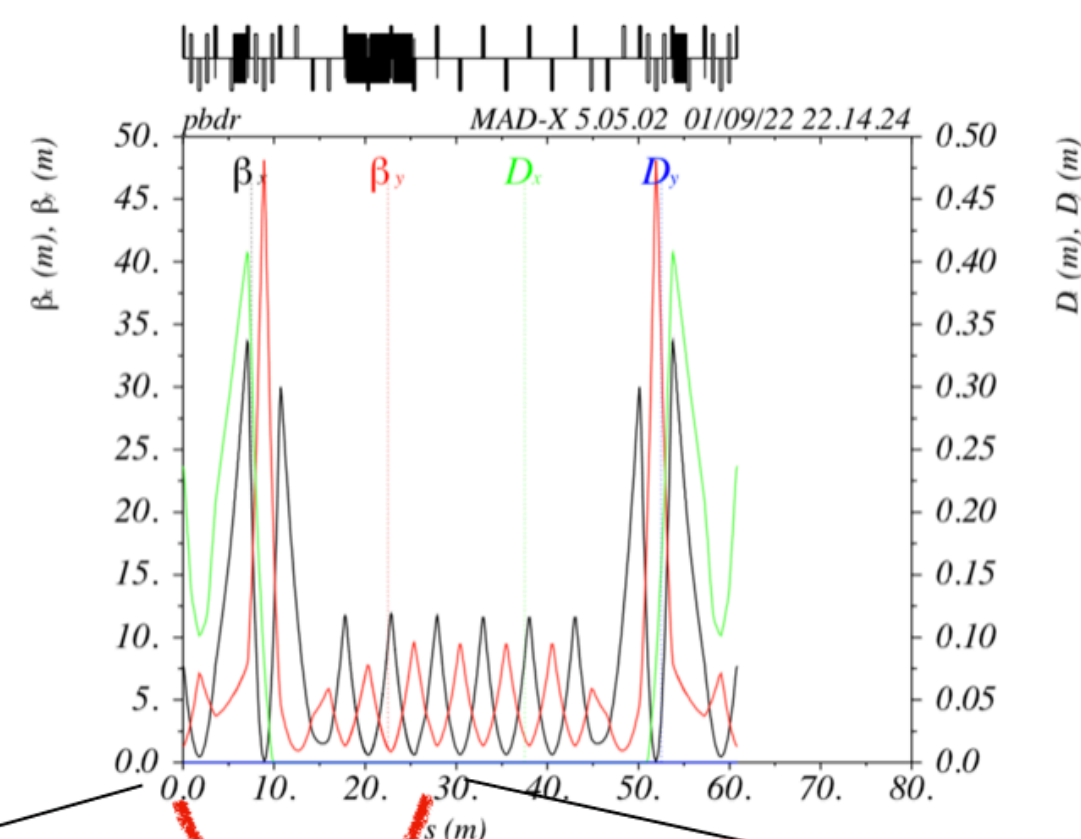
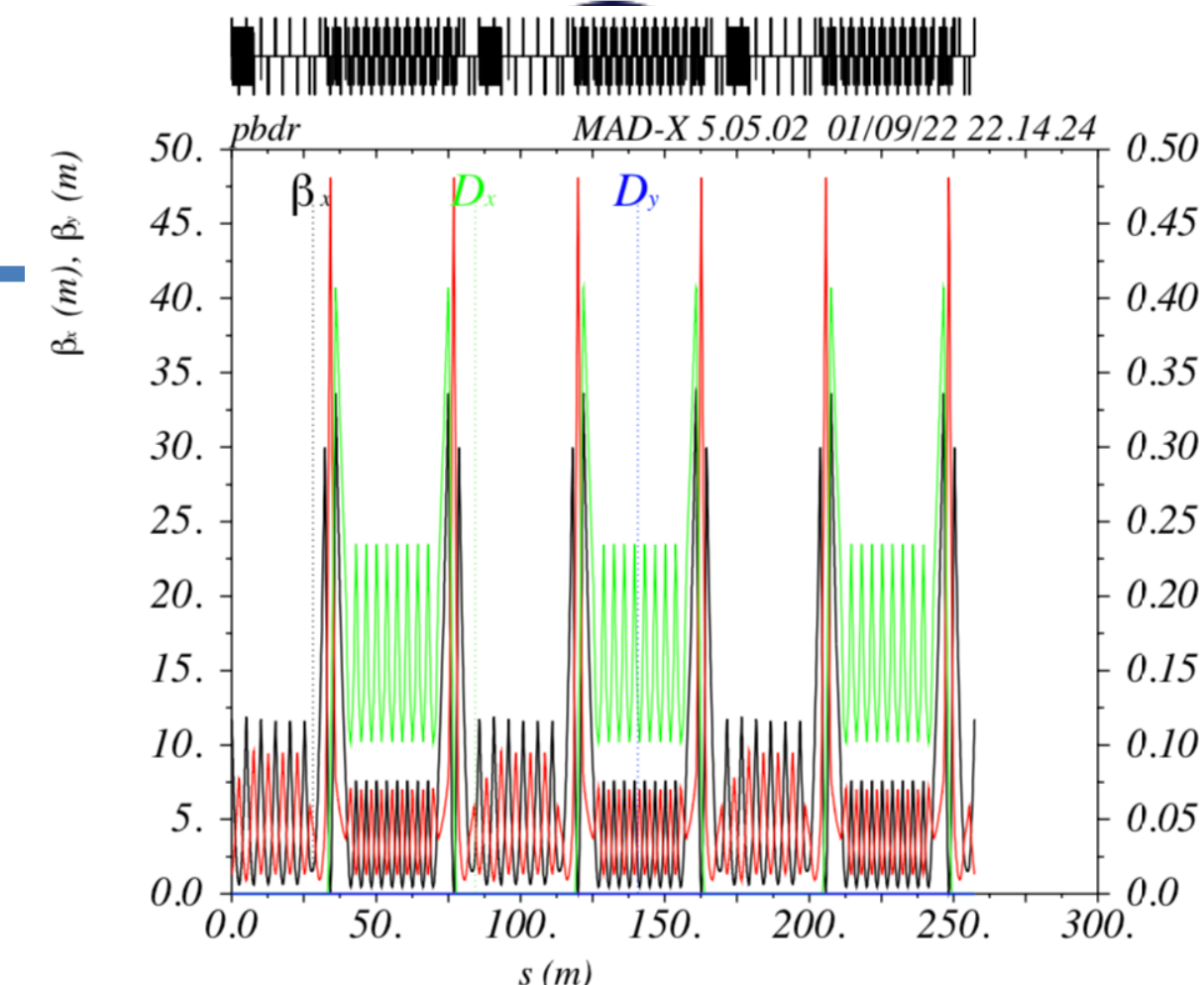
# Layout

**Straight Section (SS) area with 5 cell;**

- 3 damping wiggler are allocated (each of them is around 2 m).

**Straight Section (SS) area + matching area as also showing**

- the Robinson wiggler which is allocated to the dispersive area (around 1.3 m).





Parameters	CDR	After CDR	New
Bending magnet quantity*	232	232	72*
Dipole magnet length [m]	0.21	0.21	0.28
Bending angle [degree]	1.55	1.55	5
Dipole magnetic field [T]	0.66	0.66	1.8
Filling factor	0.2	0.19	0.07
Damping wiggler magnet	26.5 m / 1.8 T	68 m / 1.8 T	18 m / 2 T
Robinson wiggler magnet	-	-	3.8 m / 1.2 T
Circumference	242 m	240 m	257.31 m
Emittance	2 nm.rad	1.25 nm.rad	4.89 nm.rad
Damping time	10.5 ms	5.9 ms	6 ms
Energy loss per turn	0.255 MeV	0.47 MeV	0.253 MeV

\* It also cause considerable reduction of the number of other magnets such as sextuples, correctors, BPMs etc.



## Next steps:

- We will **continue to revise the new layout** with the following “new” required parameter changes:
  - **Emittance** should be reduced to **2 nm.rad**.
- In addition, based on internal discussions, we will **avoid** from the **Robinson wiggler** and **dipole magnet** field will be reduced to **1.5 T**.
- **Optimization** and **DA** studies will follow.



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*Thank you!*

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