

# A first look to a 3 km DR

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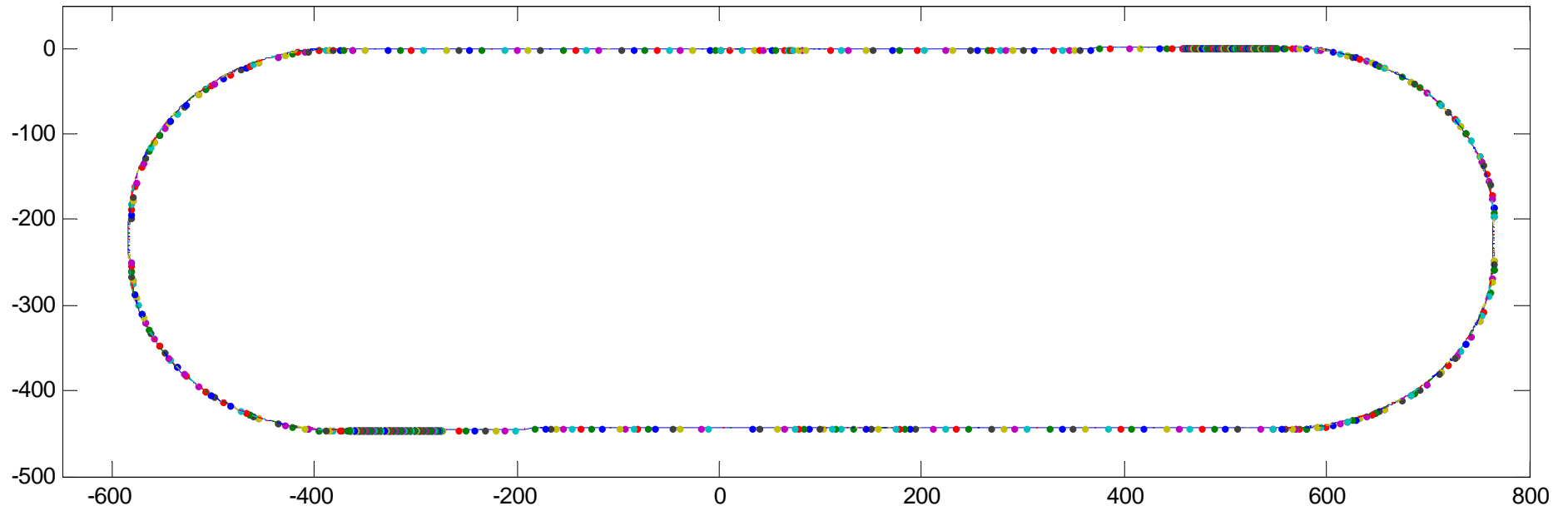
*Nov. 2008*

# Outlook

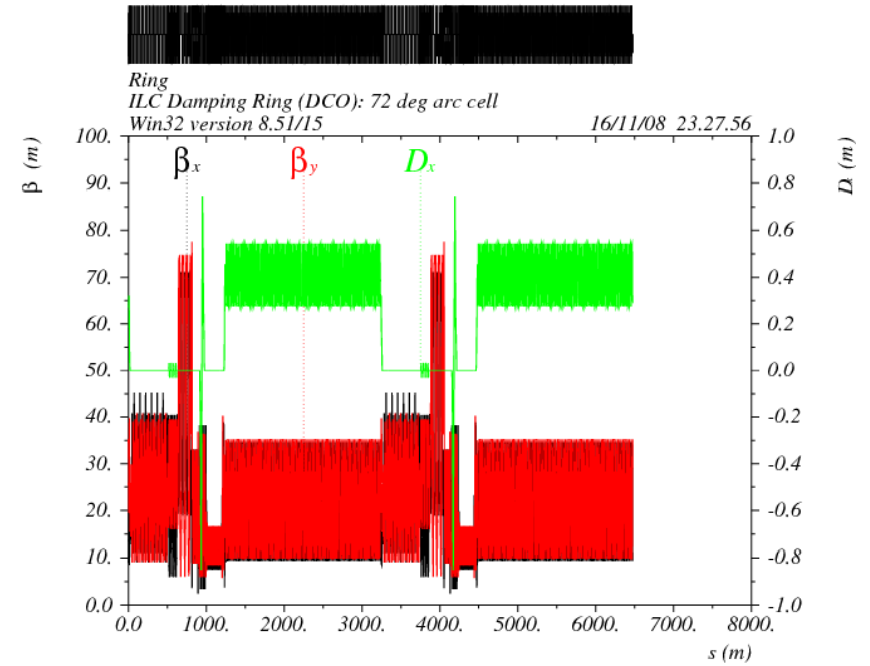
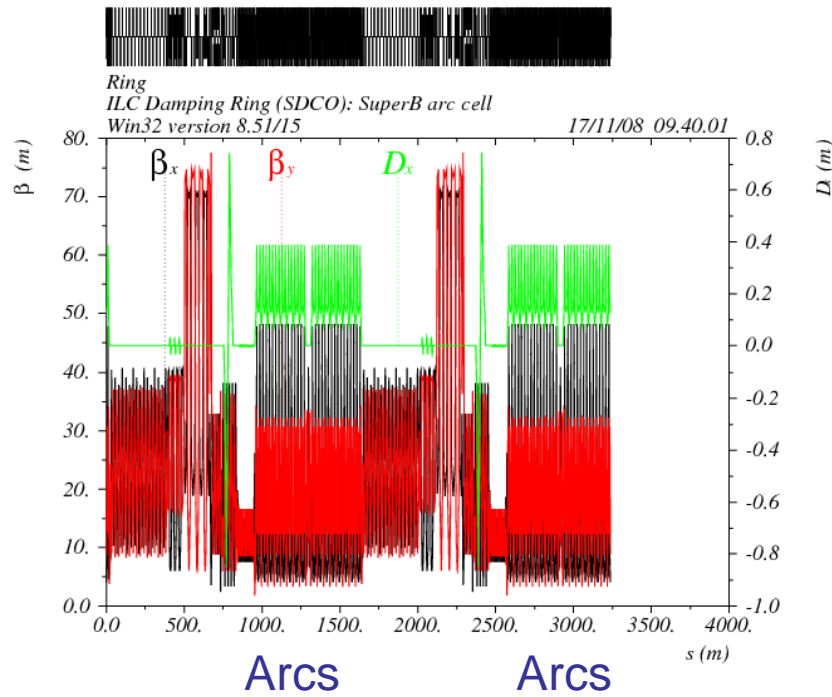
- Started from new DCO lattice
- Substituted FODO cells with *SuperB*-like arc cells, keeping untouched the DCO straights
- At present bends and quadrupoles lengths in the arc cells have not been changed from *SuperB*, 128 arc bends are 5.4 m long. This may be adjusted if required
- Lower emittance, same damping time, with half n. of wigglers of the 6 Km option

# *New 3Km layout*

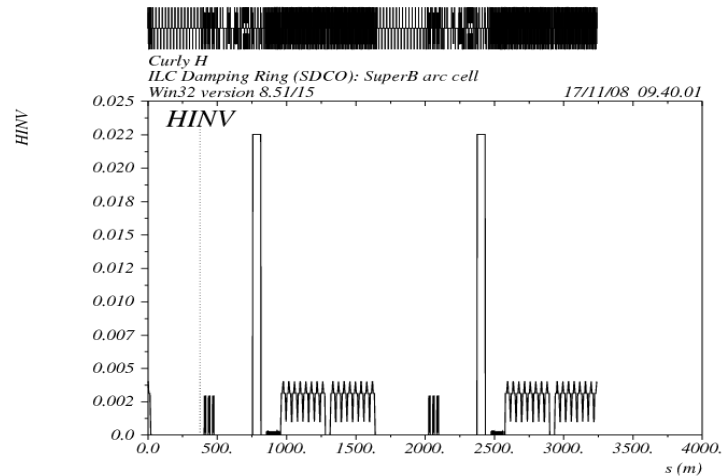
ILC Damping Ring



# Ring

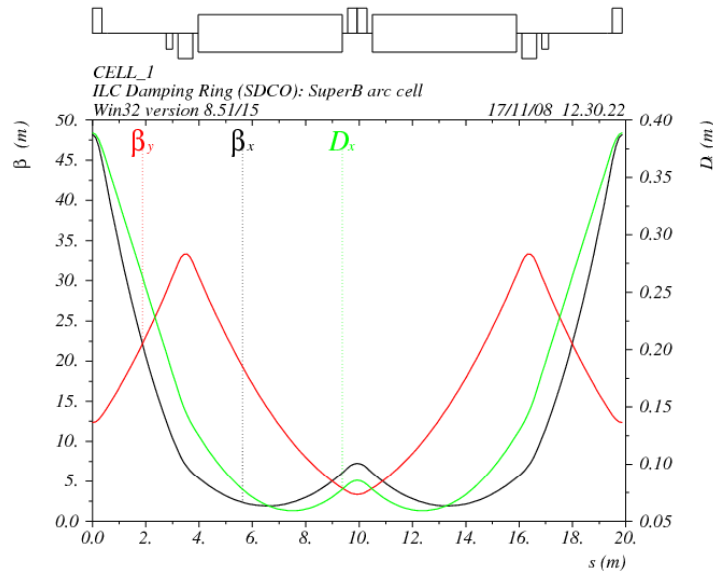


Original, 6Km

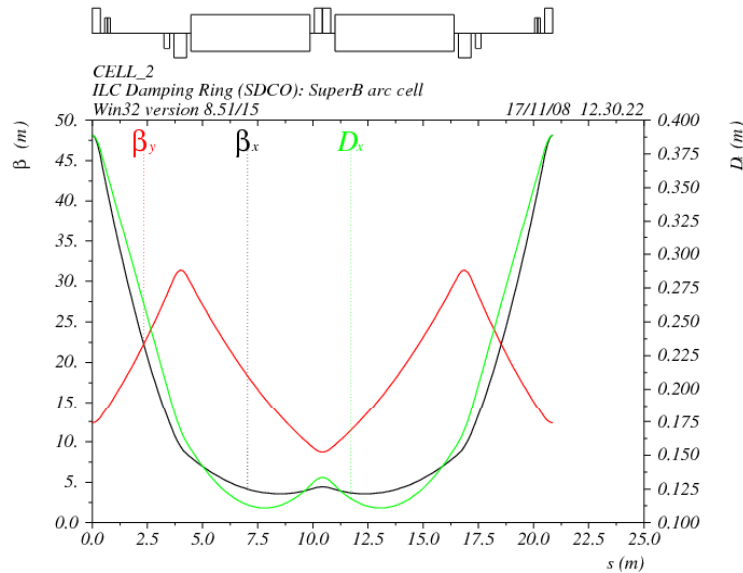
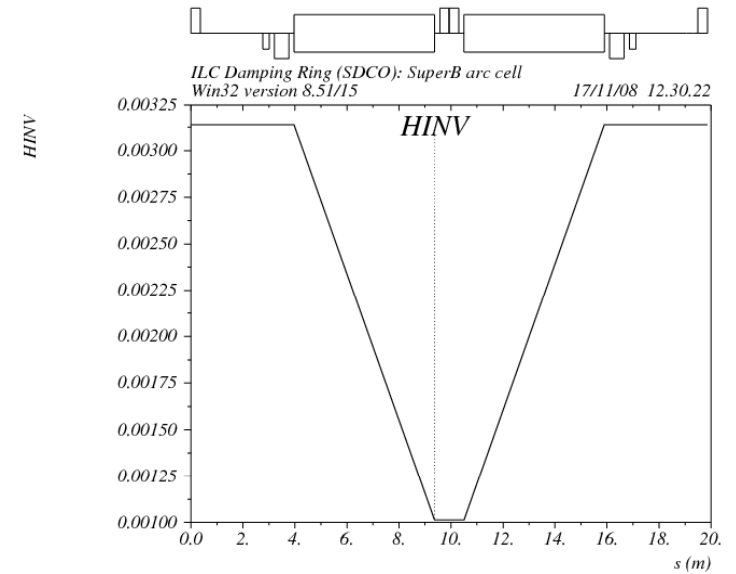


Curly H

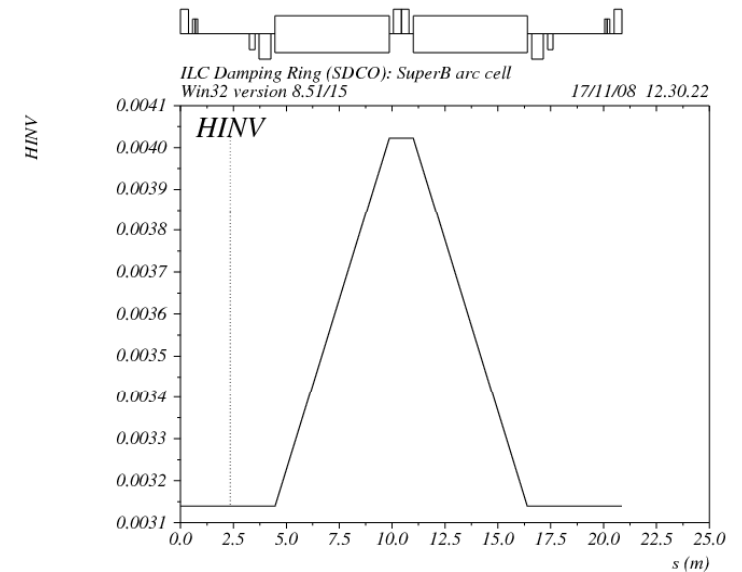
# SuperB-like cells



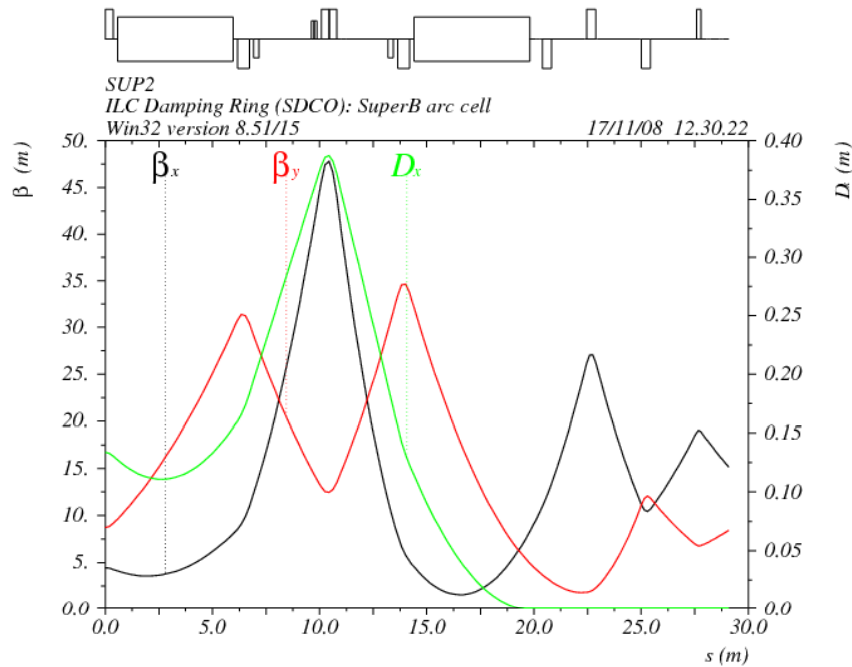
**Cell #1**  
 $\mu_x = 0.72$   
 $\mu_y = 0.27$



**Cell #2**  
 $\mu_x = 0.5$   
 $\mu_y = 0.19$

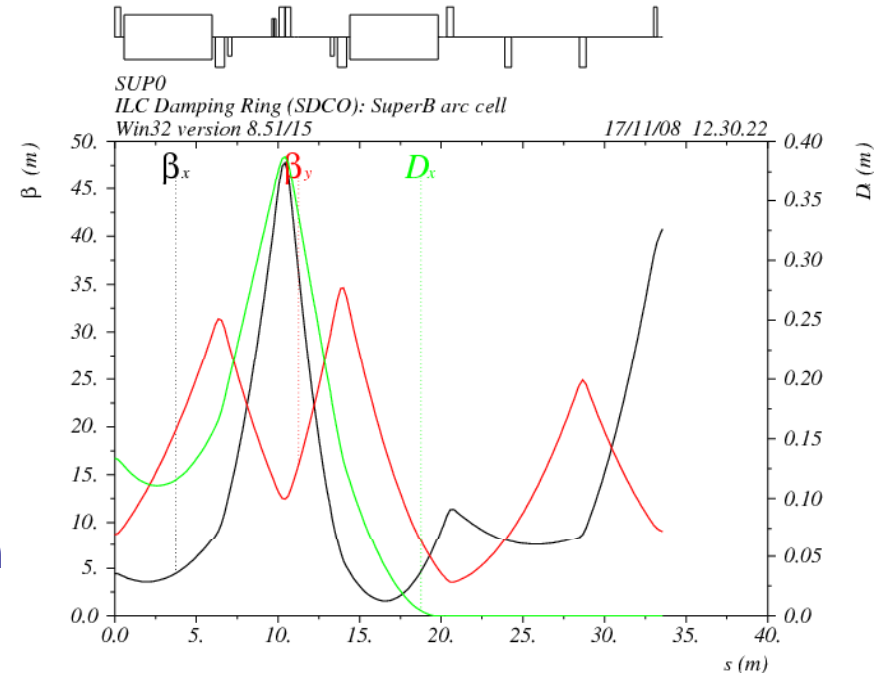


# Dispersion suppressors

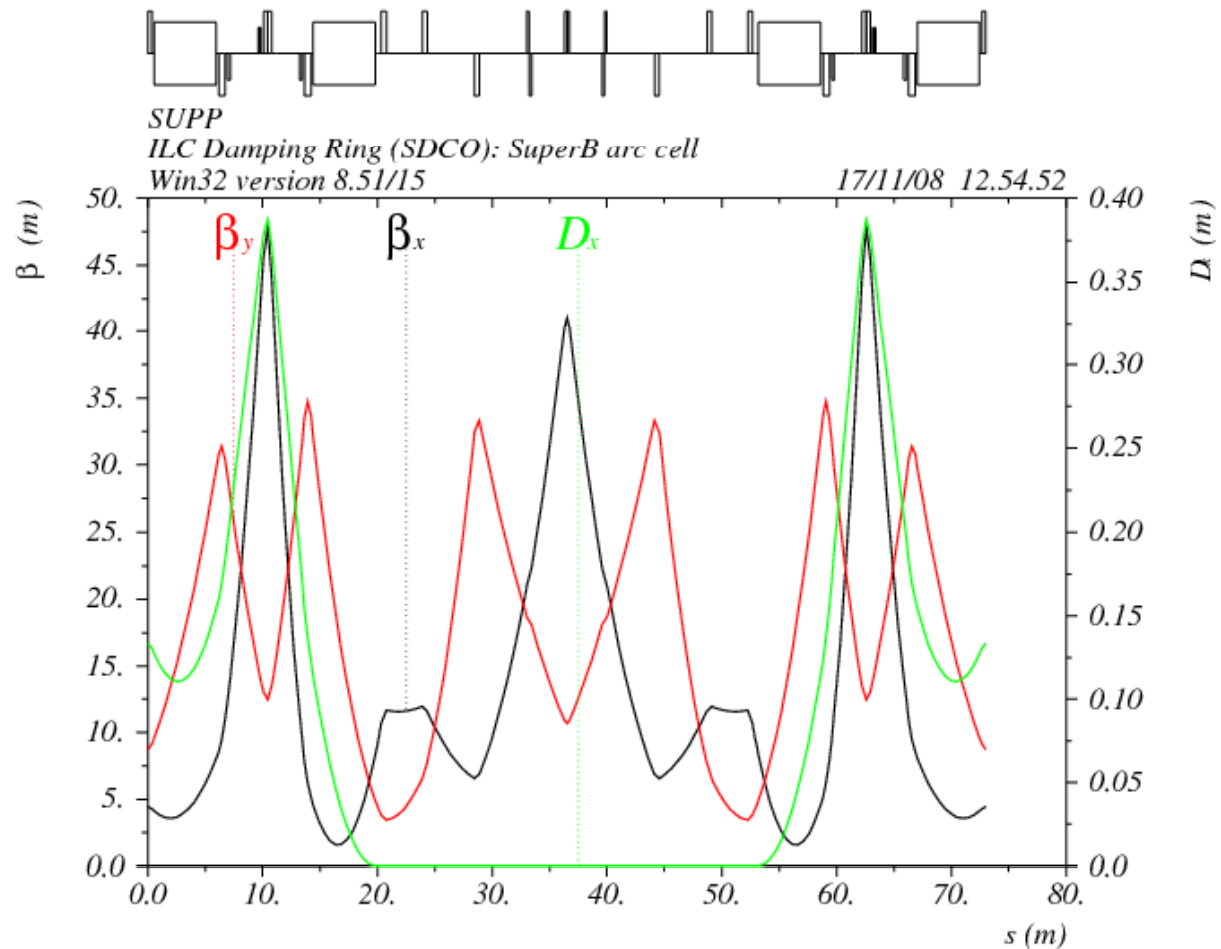


Matching to tune trombone section

Matching to wiggler section



# Middle-arc section for phase tuning between sextupoles



# Features

- Half DCO circumference
- Arcs contain **alternating cells** with different phase advances:
  - cell #1:  $L=20$  m,  $\mu_x = 0.72$ ,  $\mu_y = 0.27$
  - cell #2:  $L=21$  m,  $\mu_x = 0.5$ ,  $\mu_y = 0.2$
- Dispersion in cell lower wrt DCO → sextupoles less effective
- **Emittance** can be tuned by changing the x-phase advance/cell in cell#1
- Same is true for **momentum compaction**
- Increasing x-phase advance/cell may reduce dynamic aperture (to check)
- **1 RF** cell (originally 2)
- **5 shorter “tune trombone”** cells (originally 6)
- **11 wiggler** sections (originally 22)
- **3 chicane** sections (originally 4)



# *Magnet counts*

<b>Arc dipole length</b>	<b>5.4 m</b>	<b>2.0 m</b>
<b>Arc dipole field (2 types)</b>	<b>0.178/0.243 T</b>	<b>0.273 T</b>
<b>Number of arc dipoles</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>192</b>
<b>Number of 2 m dipoles</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Number of 1 m dipoles (in chicanes)</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Total number of quadrupoles</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>690</b>
<b>Maximum quadrupole gradient</b>	<b>7.5 T/m</b>	<b>12.0 T/m</b>
<b>Total number of sextupoles</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>384</b>
<b>Maximum sextupole gradient</b>	<b>145 T/m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>215 T/m<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>Wiggler peak field</b>	<b>1.6 T</b>	<b>1.6 T</b>
<b>Wiggler period</b>	<b>0.4 m</b>	<b>0.4 m</b>
<b>Wiggler unit length</b>	<b>2.45 m</b>	<b>2.45 m</b>
<b>Wiggler total length</b>	<b>107.8 m</b>	<b>215.6 m</b>

# Parameters

Circumference (m)	3238.22	RF frequency (MHz)	650		
Energy (GeV)	5	RF voltage (MV)	7		
Bunch length (mm)	6	Harmonic number	14042		
Natural X chromaticity	-102	Natural Y chromaticity	-66		
X phase advance/cell#1	0.72	0.6	0.65	0.75	0.78
Normalized $\epsilon_x$ ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	3.4	4.3	3.5	3.9	5.5
Momentum compaction $\times 10^{-4}$	1.8	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.7
Transverse damping time (ms)	20.6	21	21	20.2	19.6
Max $\beta_x$ in cell #1 (m)	50	80	60	45	45
Max $D_x$ in cell #1 (m)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6

In red baseline parameters (see plots)

## *Issues and future work*

- Chromaticity higher wrt DCO
- Sextupoles and chromatic properties (W functions) still to be optimized
- Less sextupoles available (less cells!) with lower dispersion and larger chromaticity
- DA still to be optimized (at present small)

# Conclusions

- Using the DCO lattice straightens a shorter layout (half) has been designed
- **SuperB**-like arc cells used (large x-phase advance/cell) instead of FODO cells
- Lower emittance, same damping time, has been achieved. Emittance tunable with x-phase advance/cell#1 (no change in bending angle)
- Momentum compaction also easily tunable, as for emittance, from 1.4 to 2.7
- Dynamic aperture still to be studied
- **Seems worthwhile to pursue this study**