# Damping Ring R&D

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- Issues and methods of investigation:
  - Wiggler-related dynamic aperture limitations
  - Intrabeam scattering
  - Space charge effects
  - Other multiparticle beam dynamics investigations
  - Injection/extraction issues
  - Superferric wiggler option
- People, equipment, and budget

# Wiggler-related dynamic aperture limitations

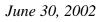
• No machine (yet) is operated in the regime where synchrotron radiation is dominated by wigglers.

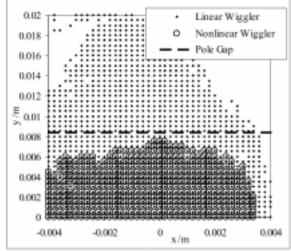
- The linear collider damping rings will be wigglerdominated.
- Dynamic aperture can be severly restricted by nonlinearities from wigglers.
- Studies in the wiggler-dominated CESR-c:
  - Develop a wiggler-lattice design algorithm to optimize dynamic aperture.



• Compare particle tracking with measurements of dynamic aperture, tune shifts, decoherence, and phase space distortion.

• Apply algorithm and particle tracking to LC damping ring designs to demonstrate or optimize dynamic aperture.





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#### Intrabeam scattering

• Intrabeam scattering can be a significant source of emittance growth in the linear collider damping rings.

• Emittance growth due to IBS can be calculated using several theoretical models which agree well with each other.

• However, experiments at the KEK ATF damping ring show a vertical emittance growth 1.5 - 2× calculated growth. If due to IBS, linear collider damping ring redesign may be necessary.

• We plan to operate CESR-c in a low-energy, low-emittance mode to measure IBS growth rates (transient measurements) and equilibrium emittances (steady-state measurements). Bunch charge, bunch length, and *x*-*y* coupling will be varied.

• Measurements require a high-resolution beam size monitor (optical interferometer) and streak camera (existing).

## Space charge effects

• Space charge tune shifts are large in the linear collider damping rings (*i.e.*, comparable to the limiting beam-beam tune shifts in  $e^+e^-$  colliders).

• A large tune "footprint" may overlap resonance lines, leading to particle loss, emittance growth, or growth of a beam halo.

- We plan to:
  - Simulate the effects of space charge in the damping rings and CESR-c using particle-tracking simulations (BMAD).
  - Determine optimum operating parameters.
  - Operate CESR-c in a low-energy, low-emittance mode. Measure particle loss, halo formation, and emittance growth and compare with simulation.

## Other multiparticle beam dynamics investigations

We plan to investigate other multiparticle issues in CESR-c:

• Instability threshold for the electron-cloud effect in a low-emittance, wigglerdominated regime.

- Strategies for the suppression of the electron cloud (*e.g.*, low-SEY coatings).
- Instability threshold for the fast ion instability in a low-emittance regime.
- Impedance-driven instabilities at the short bunch lengths characteristic of damping rings.
- Software feedback loops for long-term control of emittance coupling and vertical dispersion.

#### Injection/extraction issues

The large circumference of the TESLA damping ring is a consequence of the large number of bunches and the finite rise- and fall-time of the single-bunch injection and extraction kicker.

We plan to:

- Investigate alternative damping ring designs for TESLA.
- Develop the technology for a faster kicker, which could be used for TESLA or other damping rings

# Superferric wiggler option

The baseline wiggler design for NLC and TESLA is based on permanent magnets.

We plan to re-evaluate the potential advantages and disadvantages of superferric wigglers, based on our experience with both permanent and superferric wigglers in CESR.

## People, equipment, and budget

• Participants: Cornell LEPP accelerator group. Requesting support for new graduate students.

• Improvements to CESR diagnostic system: optical interferometer; streak camera.

• Extension of existing computational ability (software development, hardware).

• Budget (k\$):

Totals	120	160	150
Kicker prototype		50	50
Instrumentation	20	20	20
Computers	20	10	
Grad students (2)	80	80	80
year	1	2	3

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