



# **CBETA Multipass Lattice Design**













CBETA Layout in LOE







Christopher Mayes – September 9, 2017



## Cell designed with fieldmaps







#### Cornell Laboratory fo Accelerator-based Scie and Education (CLASSE) Cell modeled with Bmad\_standard\_MATIONAL LABORATORY





Fields seen: fieldmaps







## Fields seen: bmad\_standard







Cornell Laboratory for

and Education (CLASSE)

#### Designed FFAG Arc, transition, straight Accelerator-based Sciences



 $f(x) = 1 - x + (1/2 - x)x(1 - x)[1.788 + 3.954x(1 - x) + 6.58x^{2}(1 - x)^{2}]$ 







Splitters (SX, RX)





- Receive beams on-axis from the linac
- Match each energy beam onto its stable orbit in the FFAG arg
- Match optics for each energy beam into the FFAG arc
- Momentum compaction (r56) adjustment
- Path lengths: (S1 + FA pass 1) = (S2 + FA pass 2) = (S3 + FA pass 3)
- Allow path length adjustment by sliding joints, ±10 deg rf phase adjustment
- Dipole fields < 0.6 T
- Quad fields < 4 T/m
- Realistic transverse element sizes







 $T_1 \cdot f_{\rm rf} = 343 - 0.5$ 







































#### Splitter entrance and exit detail







## S1 optics (42 MeV)







## S2 optics (78 MeV)







## S3 optics (114 MeV)







## S4 optics (150 MeV)







SX optics for each pass













#### 4-pass Optics Design



![](_page_25_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_26_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_27_Figure_0.jpeg)

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![](_page_28_Picture_0.jpeg)

## Start-to-End tracking envelopes

![](_page_28_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_28_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_29_Picture_0.jpeg)

Start-to-End tracking

![](_page_29_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_29_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Picture_2.jpeg)

- CBETA Lattice is finalized
- FFAG designed with fieldmaps, well-modeled in Bmad for fast tracking.
- Splitters designed for:
  - possible 1,2,3,4-pass ERL configuration
  - Match orbit and linear optics into FFAG arc for each beam
  - ±10° RF phase shift adjustment via linear sliding joints.
- 4-pass start-to-end ERL tracking:
  - Negligible emittance growth
  - Well-controlled RMS and full (100%) beam envelope (both transverse and longitudinal)
  - Excellent energy at the dump  $\pm 1\%$

![](_page_31_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_31_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_31_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_31_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_31_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Picture_2.jpeg)

200 um offset errors in all quads

![](_page_32_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_33_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_33_Picture_2.jpeg)

Table 2.13.1: Orbit correction analysis procedure. Typically this procedure is iterated for N = 100 times.

Step	Procedure
1	Initialize design lattice
2	Calculate orbit and dispersion response matrices
3	Perturb the lattice with random set of errors
4	Apply the SVD orbit correction algorithm
5	Save this perturbed lattice
6	Track particles through, and save statistics
7	Reset the lattice
8	Repeat steps 3-7 $N$ times

![](_page_33_Figure_5.jpeg)