FFAs in the muon collider High Energy Complex and Proton Driver

J.B. Lagrange
ISIS, RAL, STFC

Definition of FFA (formerly FFAG)

FIXED FIELD ALTERNATING GRADIENT ACCELERATOR

Circular accelerator with

- fixed field (like cyclotrons),

and

- strong focusing (like synchrotrons).

Strong expertise in the UK (STFC, Imperial College, Manchester University)

Advantages of FFAs

- **Flexibility**: beam pulse only controlled by RF, allowing fast and sophisticated patterns
- **Sustainability**: energy efficient operation, enhanced with SC or permanent magnets, reduced operating cost
- **Reliability**: DC power supply simple and cheap, low failure rate and higher redundancy
- **Large 6D acceptance**: handling of big beams

Disadvantages of FFAs

- Reverse bend:
  - Pros: Orbit oscillations could reduce problem of neutrino radiation for muon beams
  - Cons: Big circumference of the machine

Mitigation: ➡SC magnets

➡Minimisation of reverse bend, addition of edge focusing

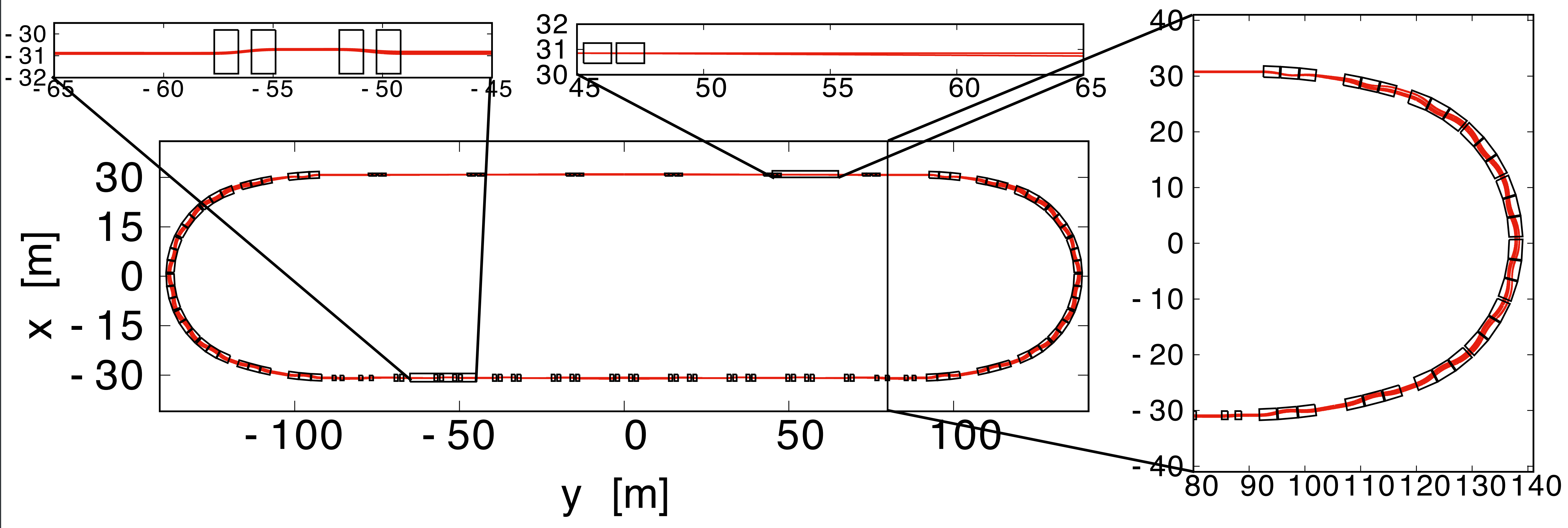
- Orbit excursion too large for high gradient cavities

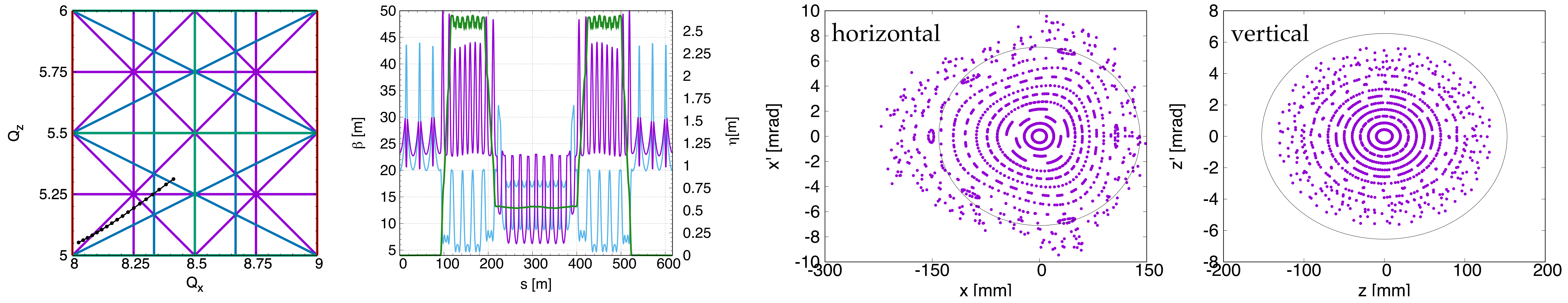
Mitigation: ➡Maximisation of field gradient

➡Insertion of dispersion suppressor

➡Reduction of momentum range

nuSTORM decay ring





±16% momentum acceptance

JB Lagrange

Vertical excursion FFA (VFFA)

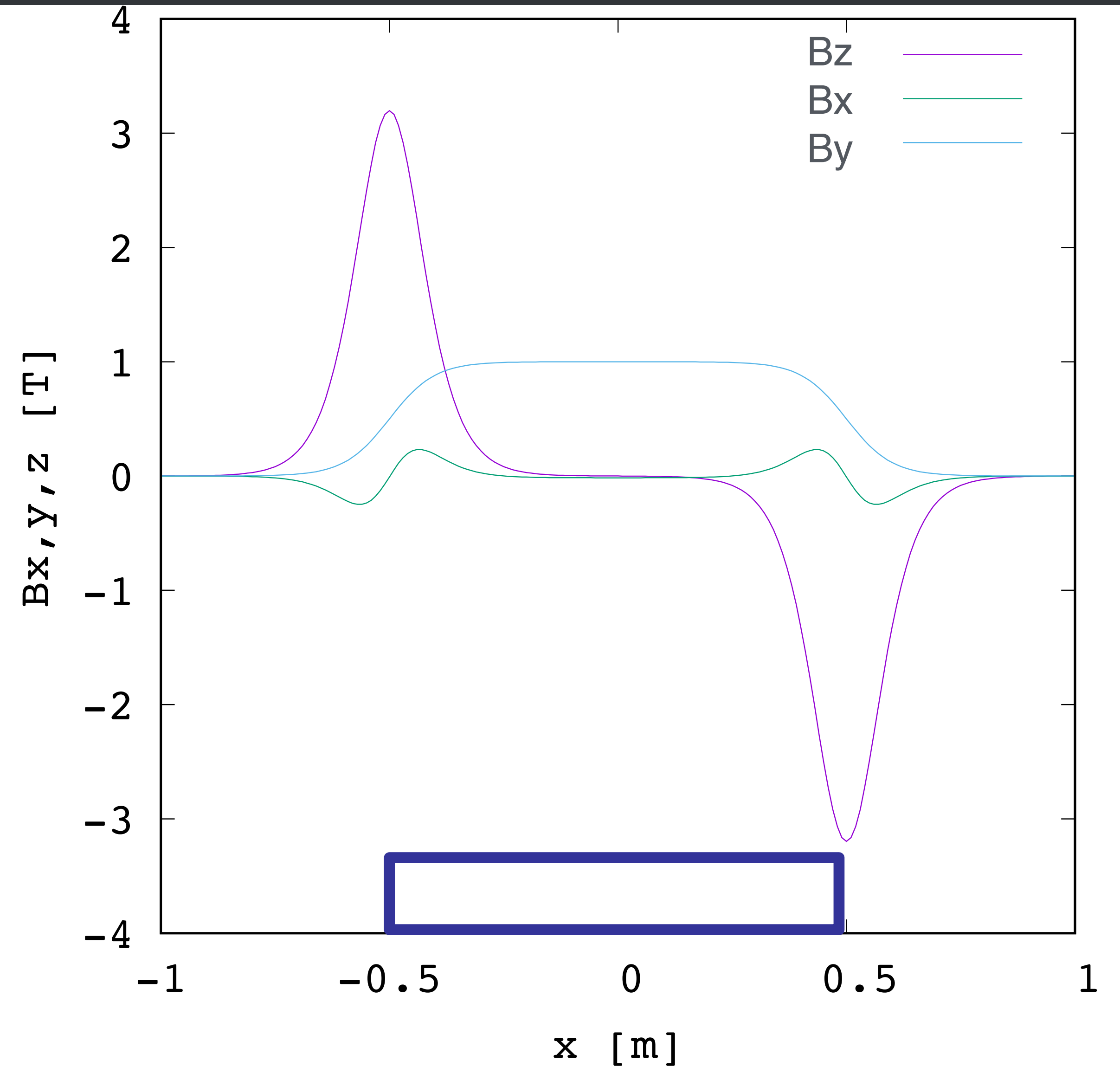
- Invented in 1955, rediscovered in 2013.
- Orbit moves vertically when the beam is accelerated.
- Constant path length over whole momentum range, so isochronism for ultra-relativistic energies (slippage factor only dependent of Lorentz gamma, like a Linac).
- Rectangular magnet considered, potentially easier to manufacture than spiral HFFA
- Tall magnet, but smaller footprint than HFFA

Magnetic field in VFFA

- Exponentially increasing magnetic field to satisfy zero-chromatic conditions.

  Cartesian coordinates x (hor.),y (vert.),z (long.)

$$\begin{cases} B_x(x,y,z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{xi}(z)(x-x_0)^i \\ B_y(x,y,z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{yi}(z)(x-x_0)^i \\ B_z(x,y,z) = B_0 e^{m(y-y_0)} \sum_i b_{zi}(z)(x-x_0)^i \end{cases}$$



- Non-zero longitudinal field on median plane.

- Importance of fringe field modelling, (more in small machines).

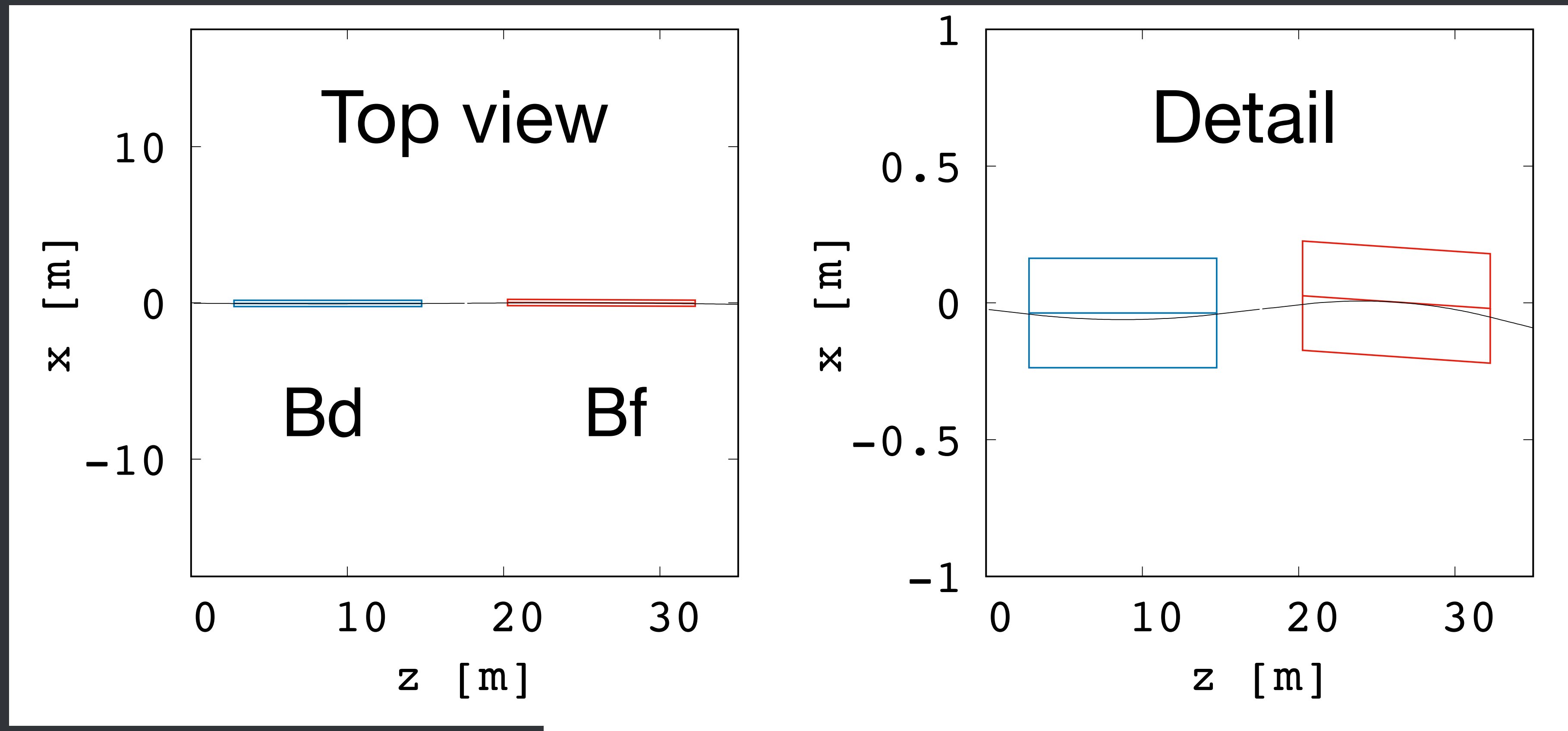
- Expansion of the field in the magnet shows alternance of normal and skew components.

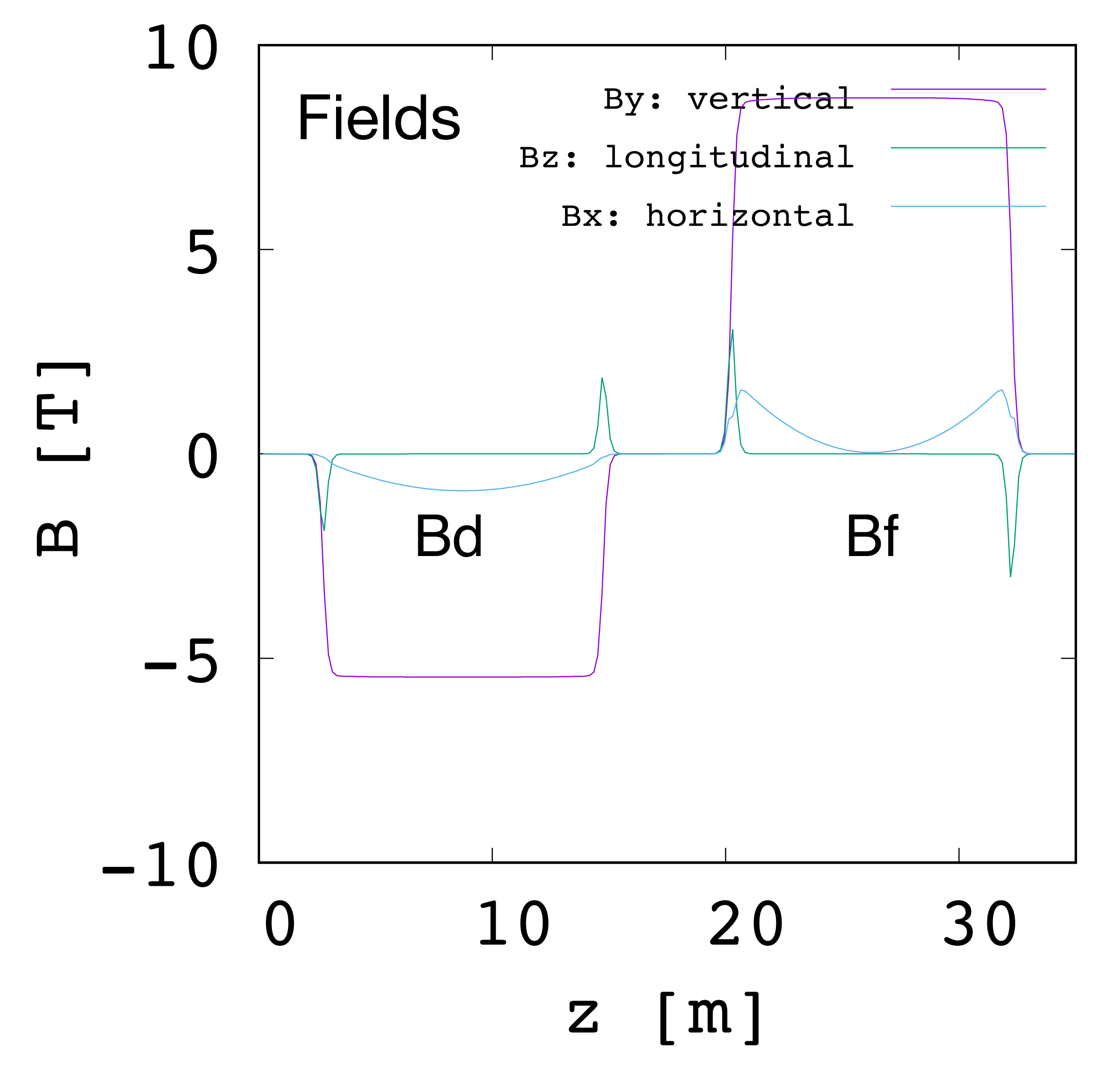
→ Strongly coupled optics

VFFA lattice for muon acceleration

Design constraints:

- LHC circumference,
- Final energy 1.5 TeV,
- Momentum multiplicator is 30,
- Maximum magnetic field is 10 T,
- Orbit excursion less than 0.5 m.





	FODO design
Energy	50 GeV to 1.5 TeV
Cell length	35 m
Number of cells	810
Packing factor	86%
Maximum field	8.7 T
Normalised gradient m^*	6.8 m^{-1}
Orbit excursion	0.50 m
Cell tune	0.3957/0.0861

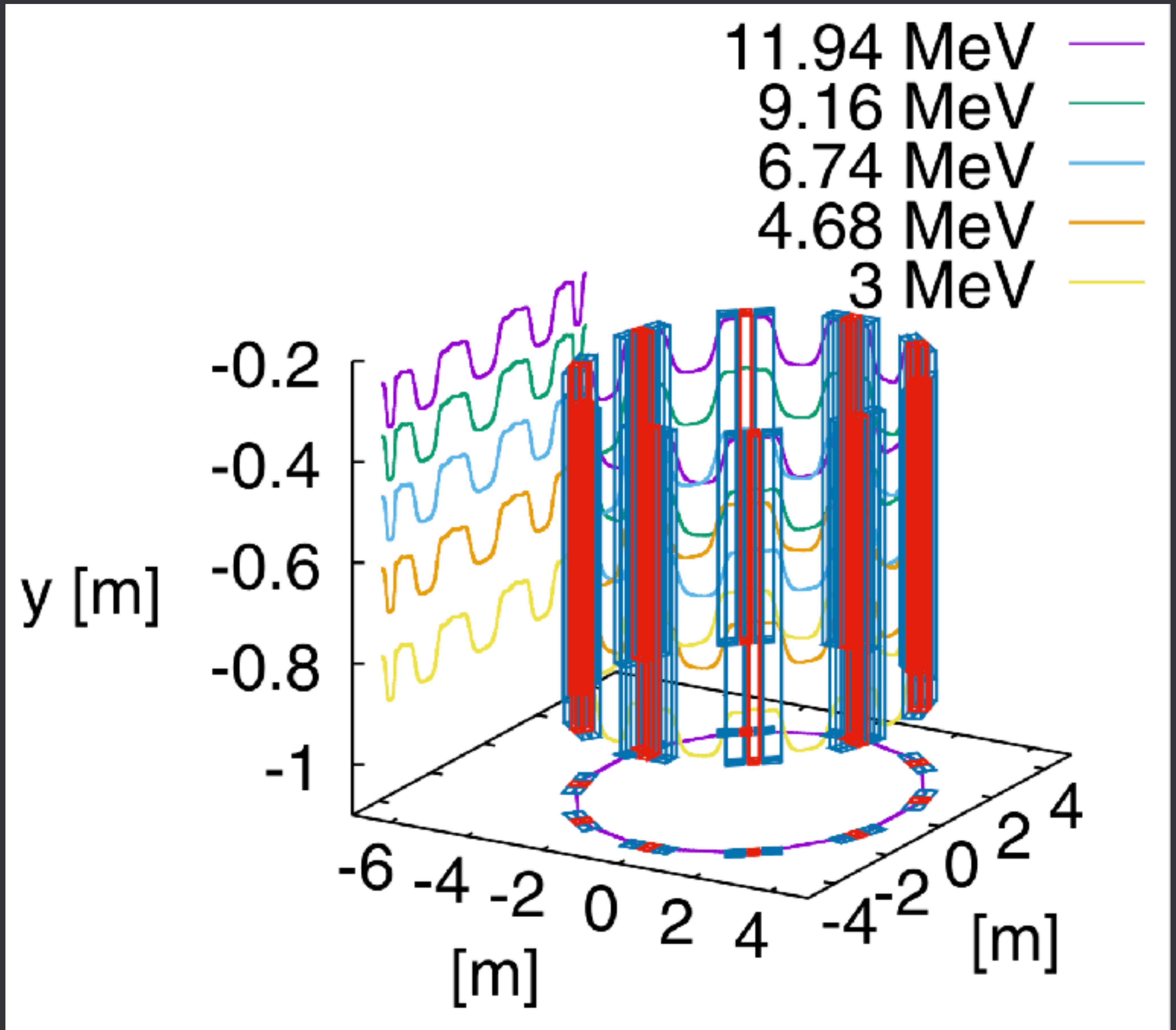
$$^*m = \frac{1}{B}\frac{dB}{dy}$$ (y: vertical direction)

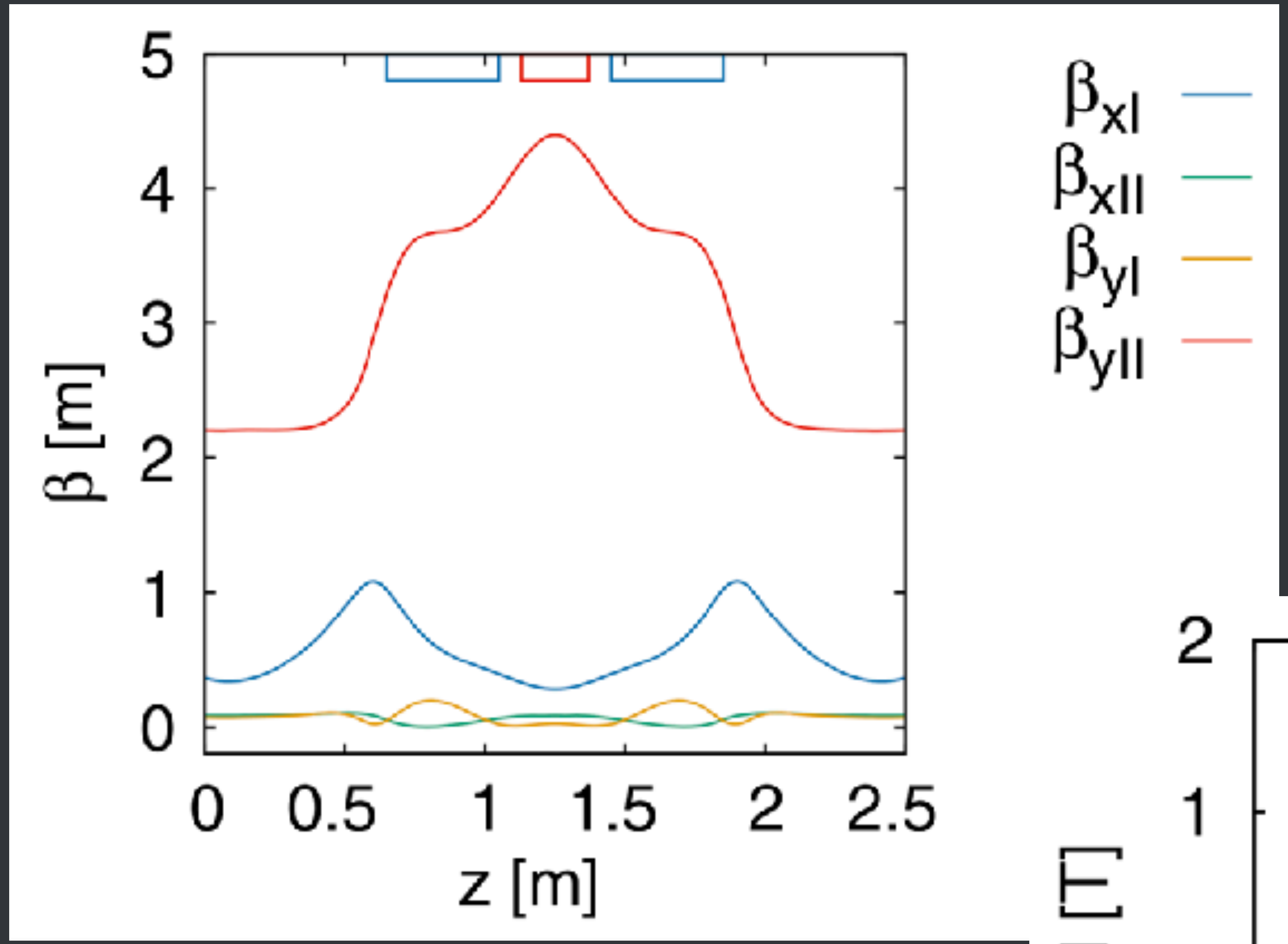
ISIS-II Proton driver

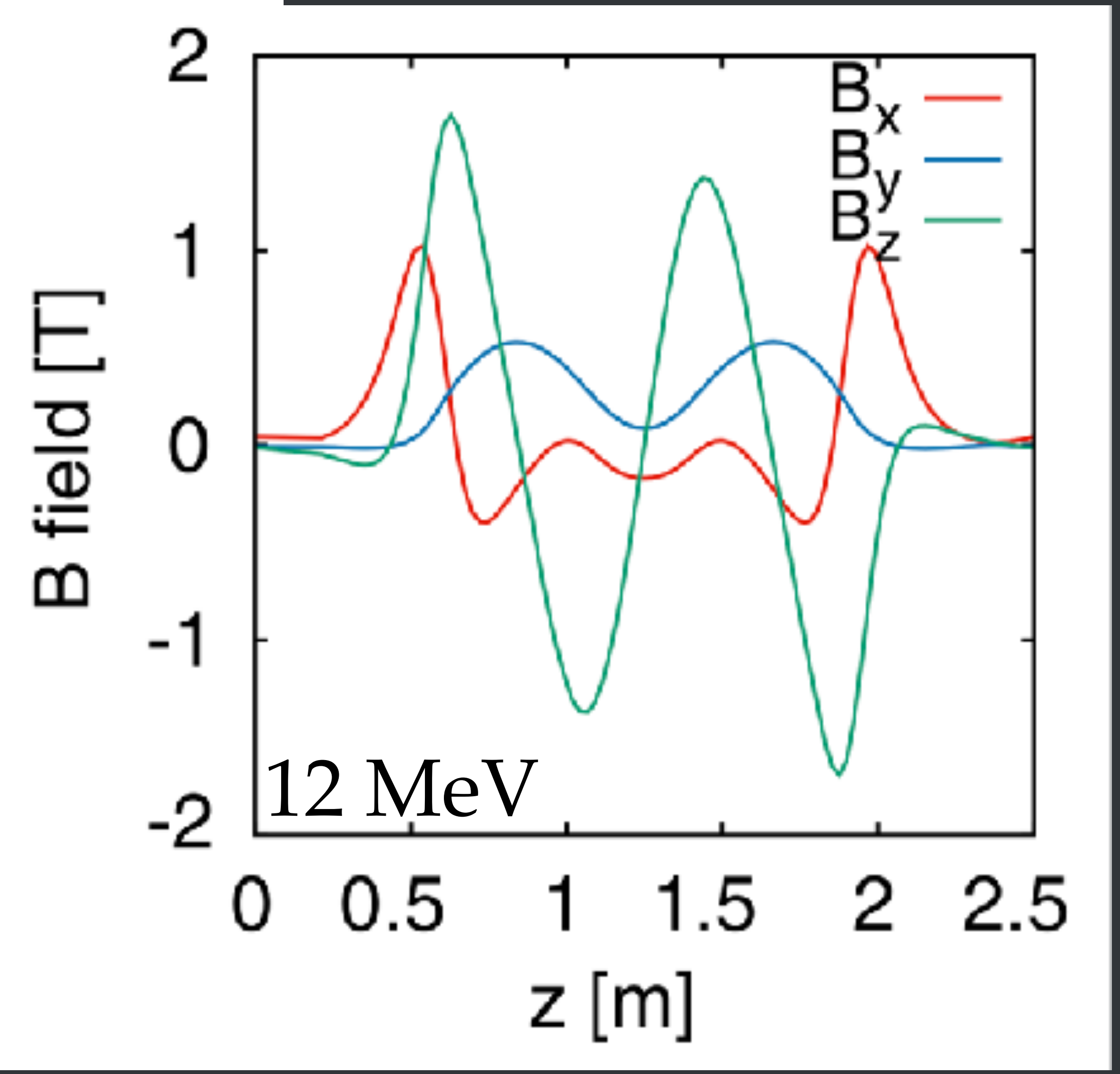
- Upgrade of ISIS facility planned
- FFA facility considered
- Beam stacking
- VFFA lattice first choice
- HFFA lattice as a back-up

VFFA test ring

Proof-of-principle ring (3-12 MeV proton) to be built by 2027.



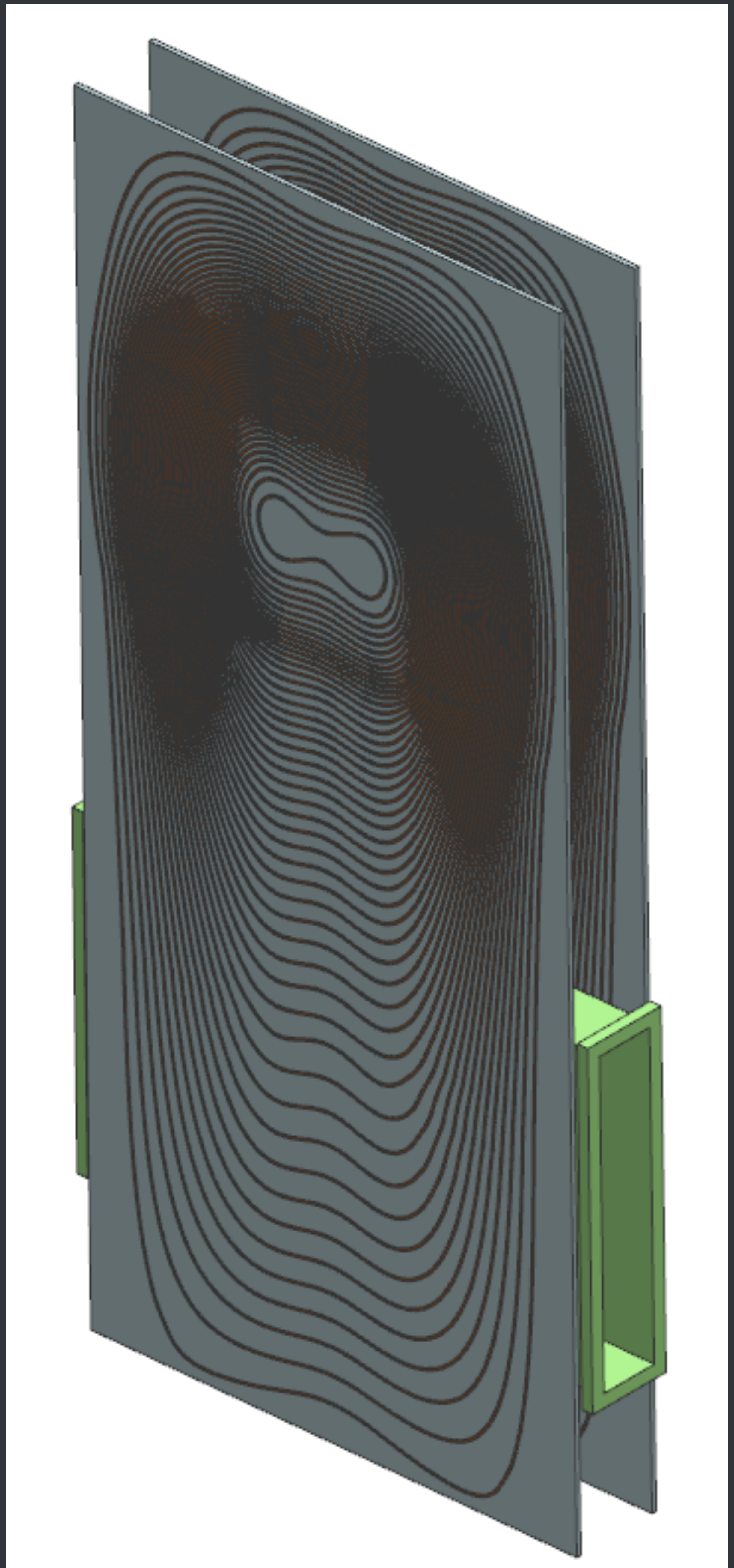




First prototype coil configuration

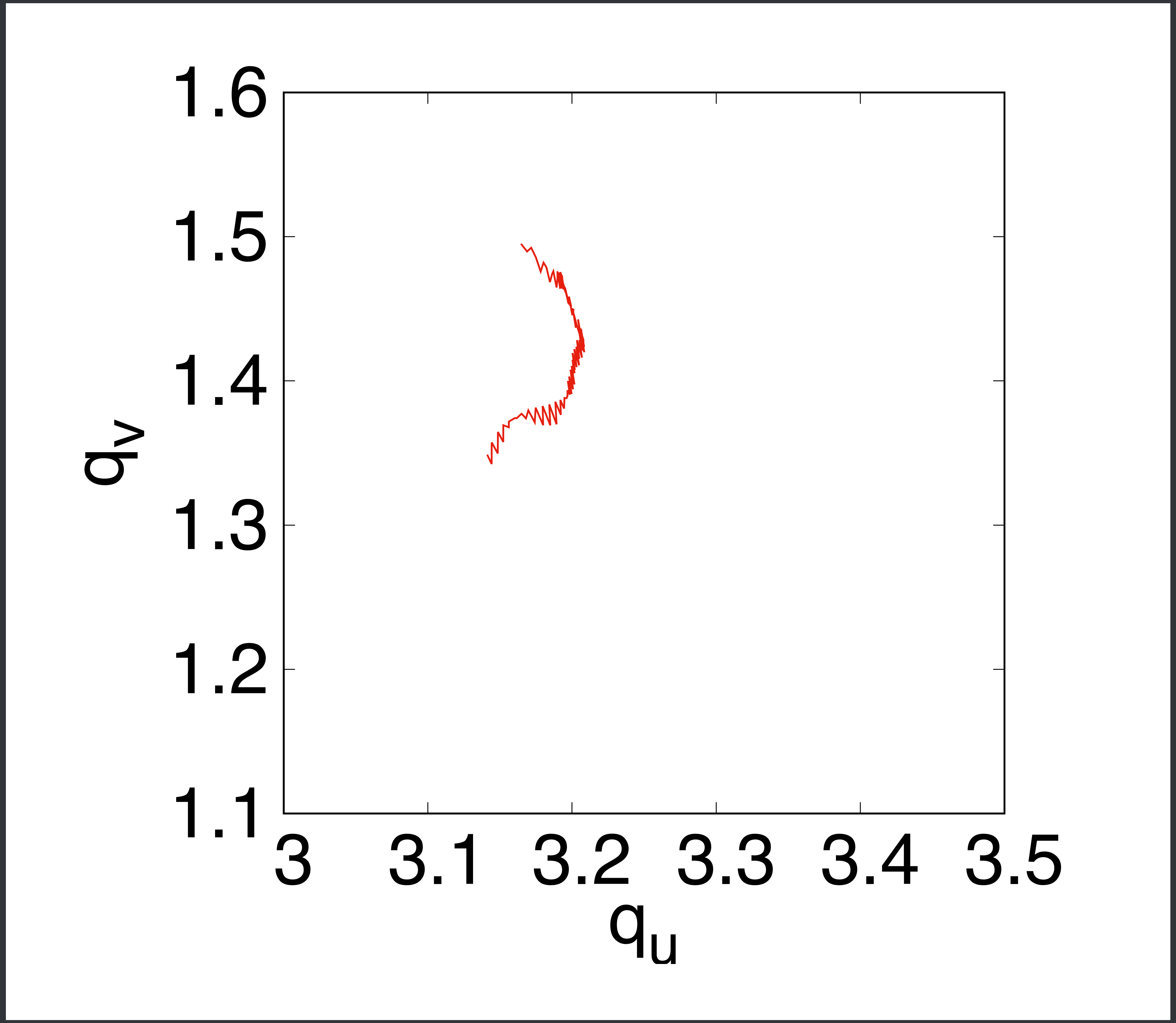
Prototype parameters:

- Normal conducting with SC winding method
- 1 m-long magnet
- Normalised gradient m=1.3 m^{-1}.
- 0.6 m vertical good field region
- 22 cm full gap size
- Coil made of 50 contours, each contour made of 16 turns
- 4.7 mm minimum spacing (centre coil to centre coil)

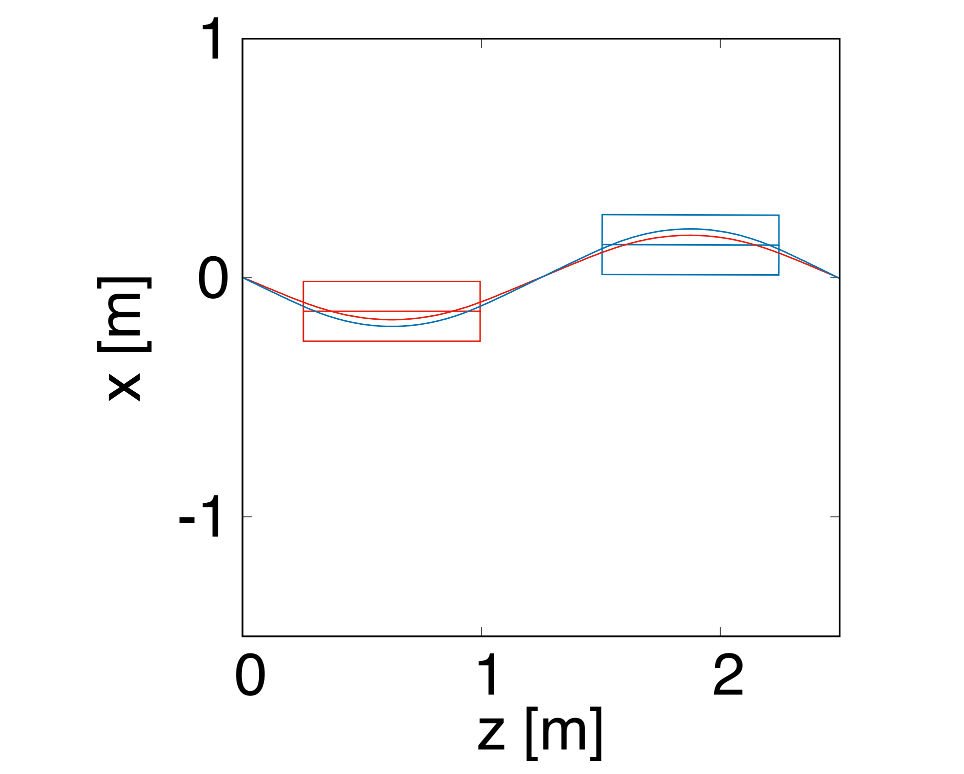


Science and Technology Facilities Council

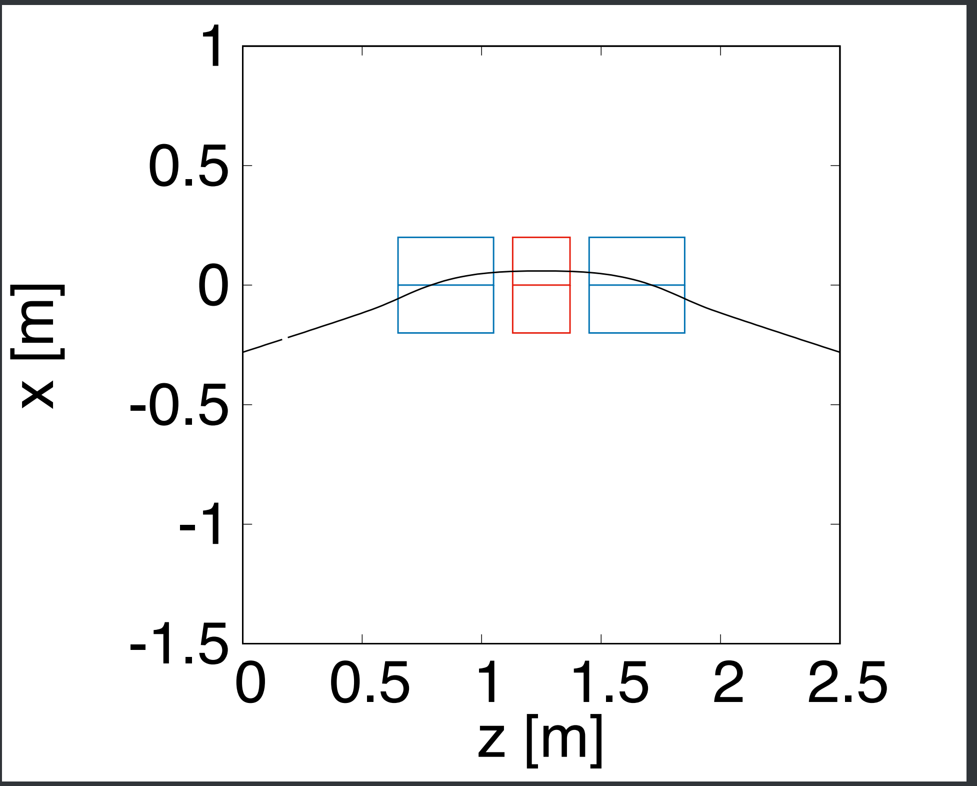
Optics in more realistic magnet model



- Magnetic field model become available and optics is calculated based on 3-D field map.
- FODO cell lattice is taken to see how accurately magnetic field is created with realistic coil configuration.
- Tune should be constant during acceleration (scaling optics). Not fixed at the current magnet design.



Lattice to check magnet accuracy



Lattice baseline

R&D for VFFA magnet

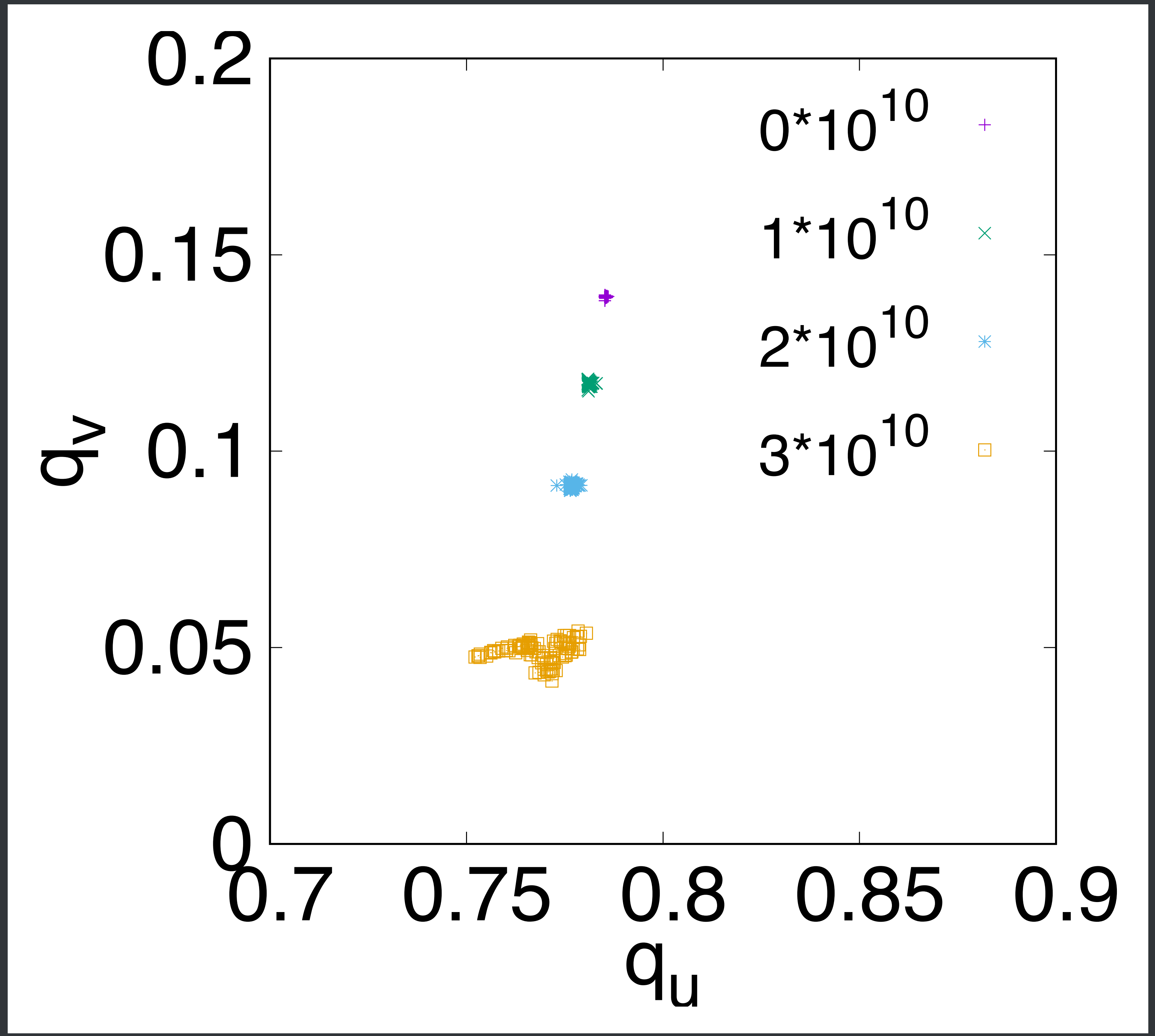
	1st NC prototype	12 MeV proton	1.2 GeV proton	1.5 TeV muon
Aperture H [mm] x D [mm]	600 x 220	700 x 300	900 x 300	700 x 200
Length [m]	1	0.5	2 ~ 3	10 ~ 20
Max Field [T]	0.01	3	6	9
Normalised gradient m^* [m^{-1}]	1.3	1.3 ± 25 %	0.9 ± 25 %	6.8
Momentum ratio	2	2	2	30

$^* m = \frac{1}{B}\frac{dB}{dy}$ (y: vertical direction)

(PRELIMINARY NUMBERS)

High intensity effects (proton driver)

space charge tune shift



- Space charge tune shift from a simple model (uniform charge distribution, no longitudinal bunch structure): ΔQ_u~-0.07, ΔQ_v~-0.30
- Apply formula of tune shift per ring for decoupled optics:
  - a = horizontal beam size
  - b = vertical beam size
  - Emittance = 0.25 pi mm mrad

$$\Delta Q_u = -\frac{n_t r_p R/Q_u}{\pi a\,(a+b)\,\beta^2\gamma^3} = -0.23$$

$$\Delta Q_v = -\frac{n_t r_p R/Q_v}{\pi b\,(a+b)\,\beta^2\gamma^3} = -0.43$$

➡ Reasonable tune shift, but needs more theoretical understanding.

Still so much to do…

- Deeper understanding of beam dynamics in VFFAs
    - VFFA optics
    - High intensity effects
- Realistic magnet design for muon facility
- Large aperture RF cavity with high gradient

Summary

- FFAs good candidates for future muon and high power proton facilities
- Preliminary design for muon acceleration from 50 GeV to 1.5 TeV
- Development at RAL of VFFA as a proton driver for spallation neutron source
- Proof of principle ring (3-12 MeV proton) planned by 2027
- Coil-based prototype magnet designed
- Strong synergy with muon collider study,

Thank you for your attention