

# Lattice studies for SOLEIL ring upgrade

2016

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On behalf of the  
accelerator physics group

Low Emittance Ring Lattice Design Workshop

Lund, 1-2 December 2016



# Ring lattice options

Low emittance  $\leq 300$  pm

7 (6) BA based + dispersion bump +  $\sim -I$  transform  
Off axis injection

Very low emittance  $\leq 100$  pm

MBA based  
On axis injection

100 % inspired from :

*L. Farvacque et al. , A Low-Emittance Lattice for the ESRF, Proceedings of IPAC (2013)*

*A. Alekou, et al., Study of Double Triple Achromat Lattice for a 3 GeV Light source Proceedings of IPAC (2016)*

*A. Streun, The anti-bend cell for ultralow emittance storage ring lattices NIMA, 737 (2014)*

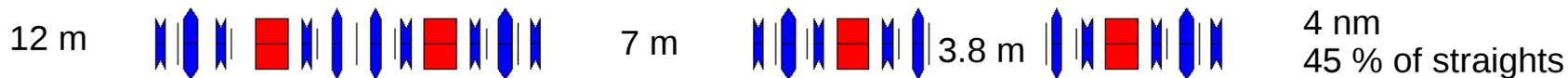


# Ring lattice footprint

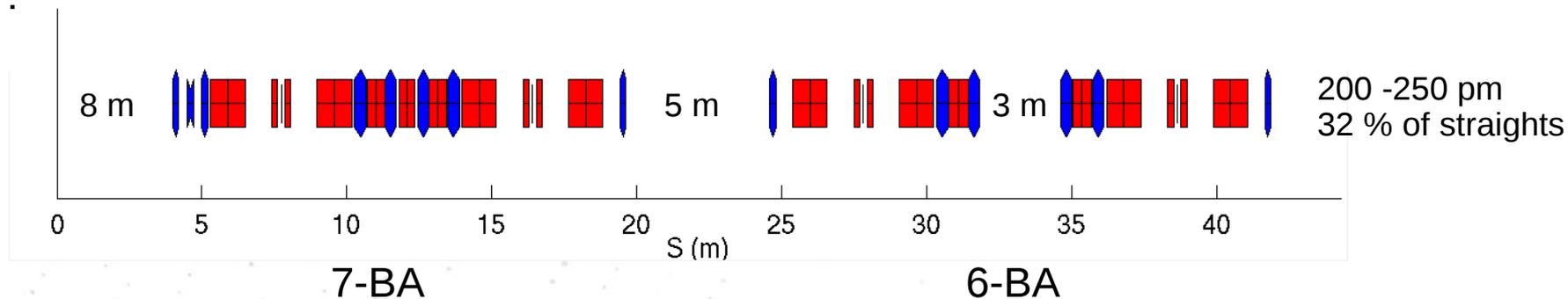
C=354 m 16 cells of 2 kinds

1/8 of the ring here  
2.75 GeV

Actual :

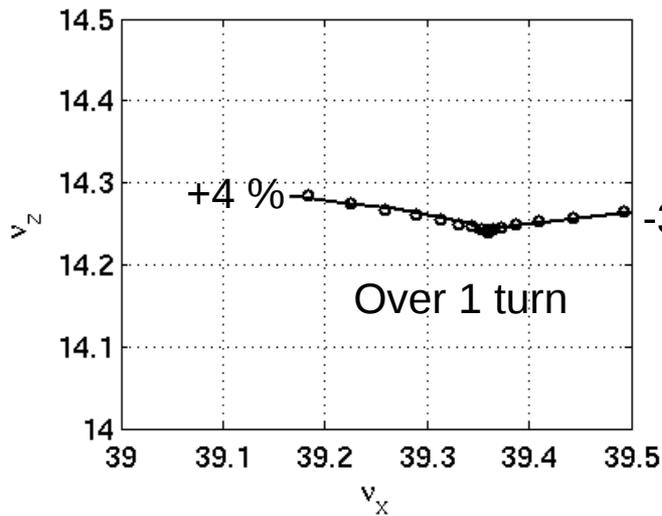
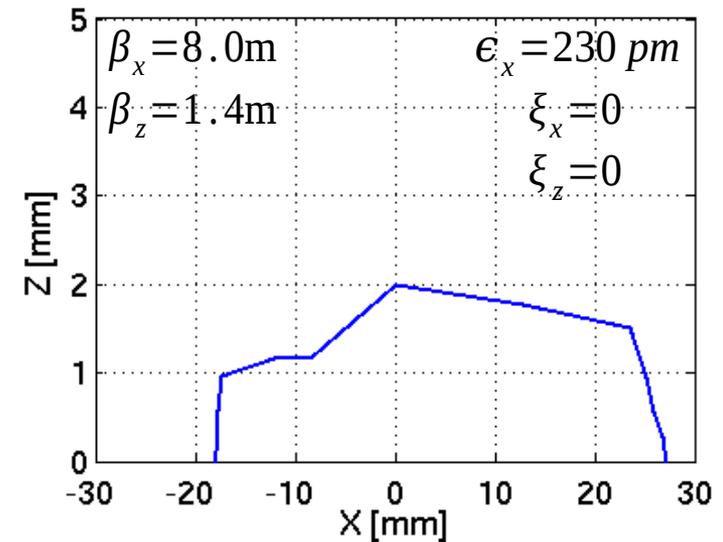
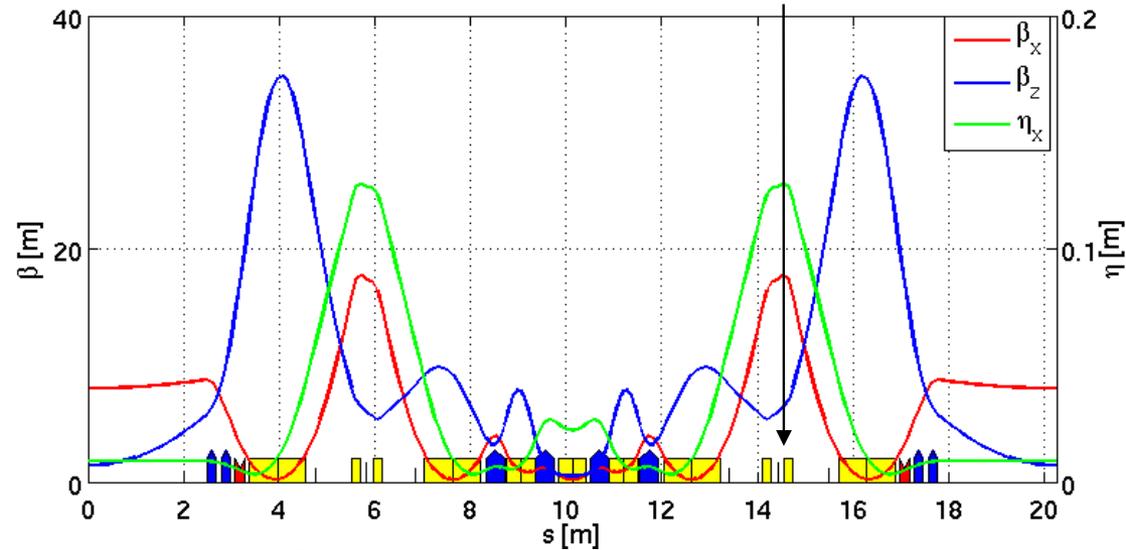


Test :



## 7BA case

22.5° / cell including -0.75° from anti-bend

DA ( $\delta = 0$ )

No long. gradient in bend

3 sextupoles families in dispersion bump

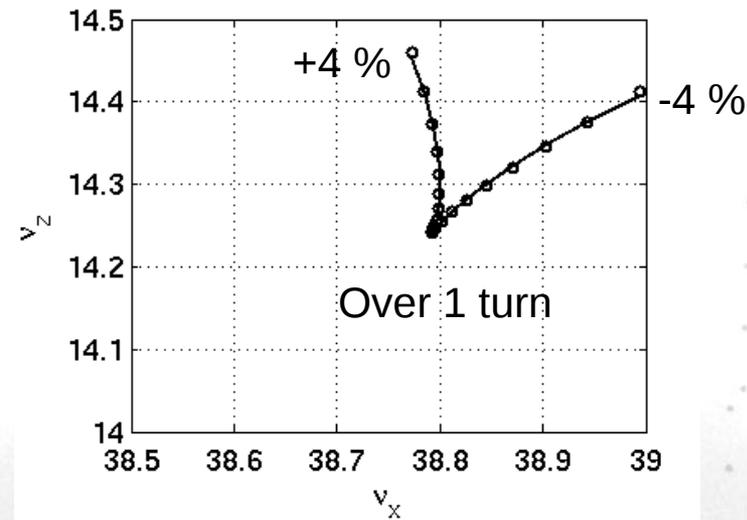
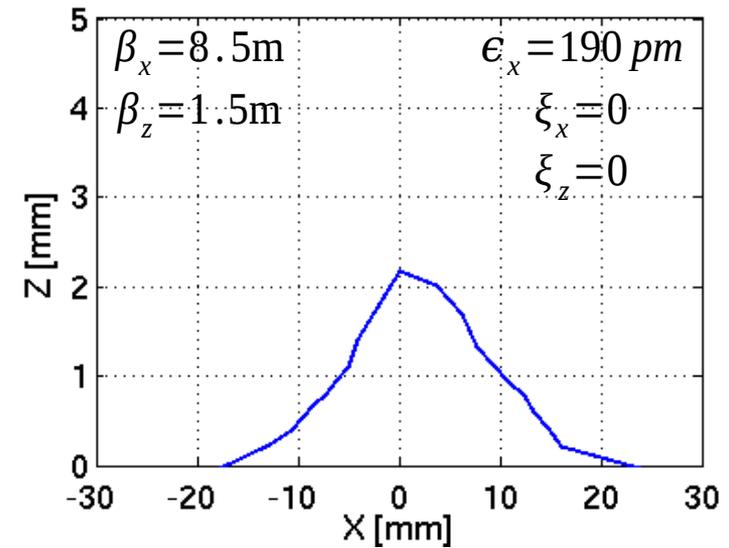
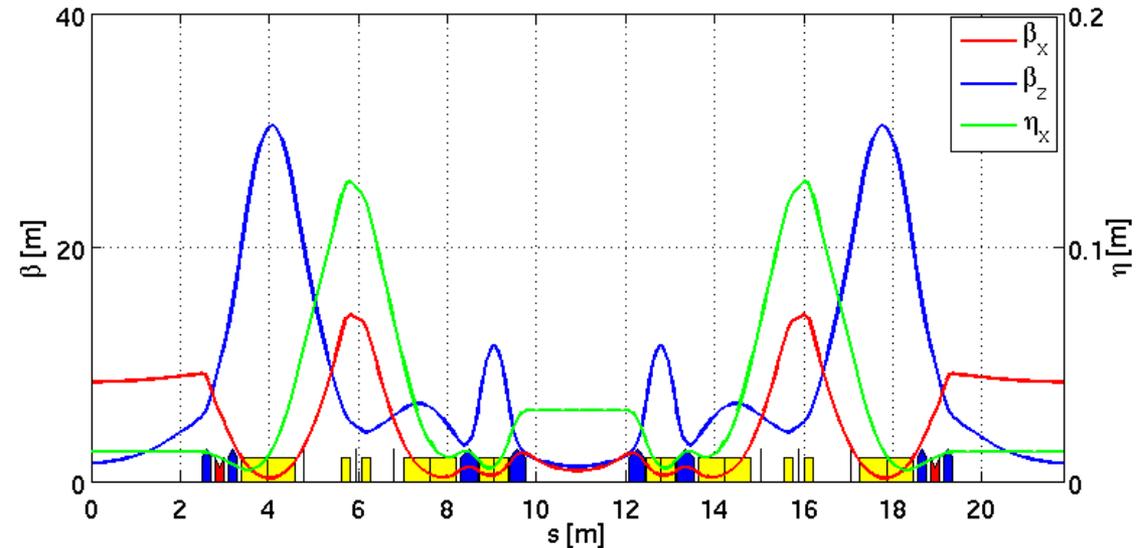
Optics and sextupoles tuned to reduce tune vs energy  
The use of anti-bend helps here

Tune vs amplitude still large / No octupoles

 $G_{\max} = 70 \text{ T/m}$  and  $30 \text{ T/m}$  in bend ( $0.6 \text{ T}$ )  $S=800 \text{ T/m}^2$  over  $200 \text{ mm}$ 

# 6BA case

DA ( $\delta = 0$ )



From 7 to 6BA :  
 Removing the central dipole = OK  
 Enlarging the central section = more difficult vs NL

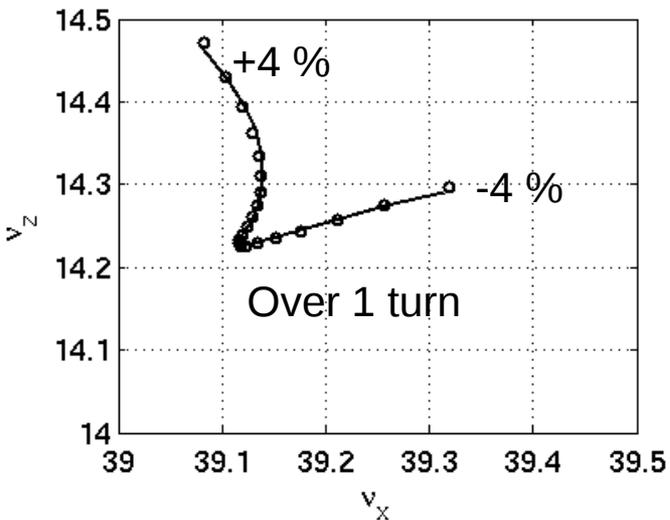
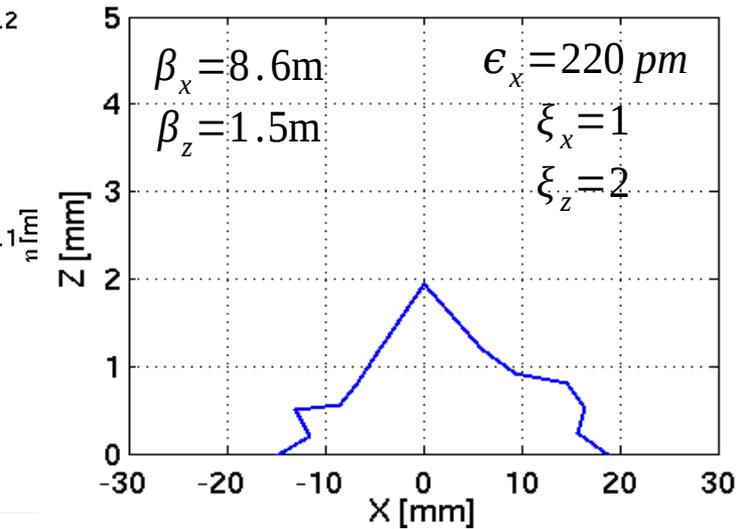
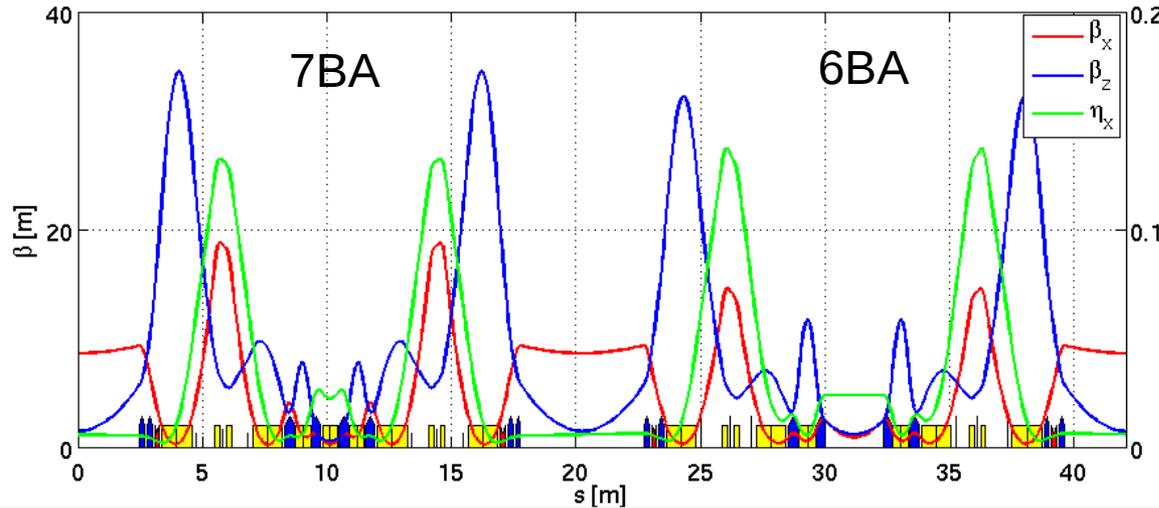
Optics and sextupoles tuned to reduce tune vs energy  
 The use of anti-bend helps here

Tune vs amplitude still large / No octupoles

Central straight : Dispersion a bit large ( $\sim 20$  mm)  
 Length a bit short : 2.3 m here ...



# Merging 7 and 6BA



Simple merging + small retuning  
 Off momentum acceptance OK  
 DA a bit reduced  
 Tune vs amplitude still large / No octupoles

Recall : tracking with thin sextupoles only  
 No fringe fields, no multipole errors ...



# FMA by TRACY

Tune vs amplitude too large :

==> Will be very sensitive to errors

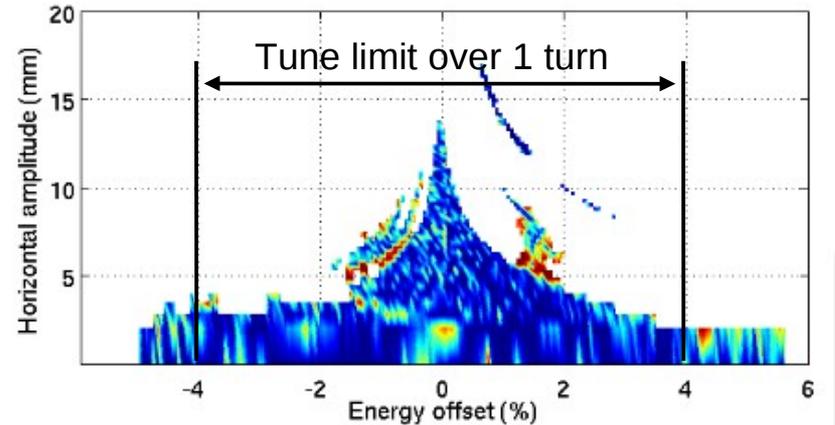
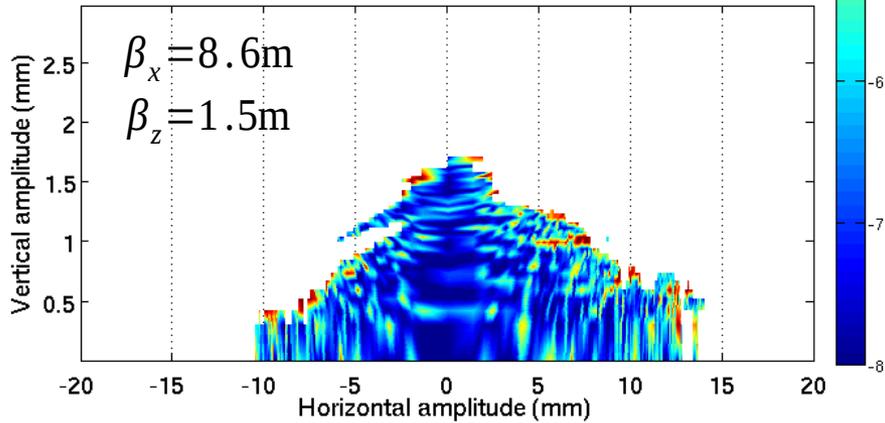
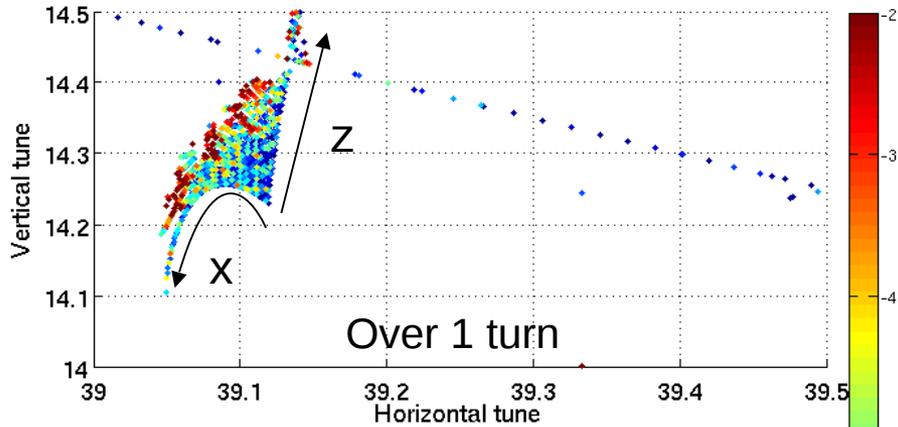
==> DA fast drop with energy

Next :

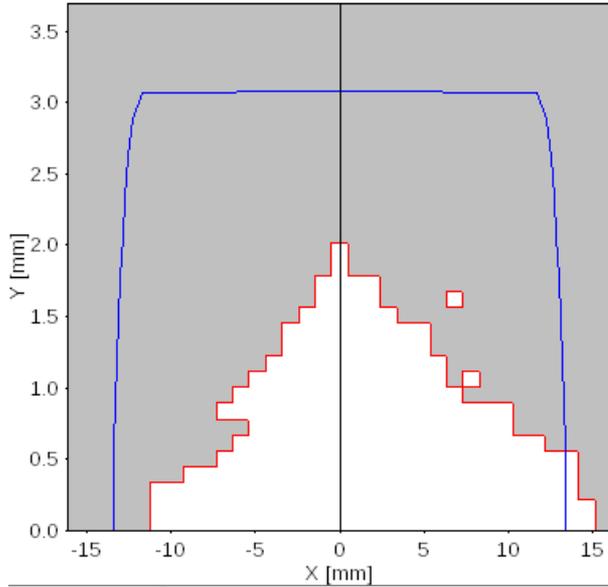
Add octupoles

MOGA optimization

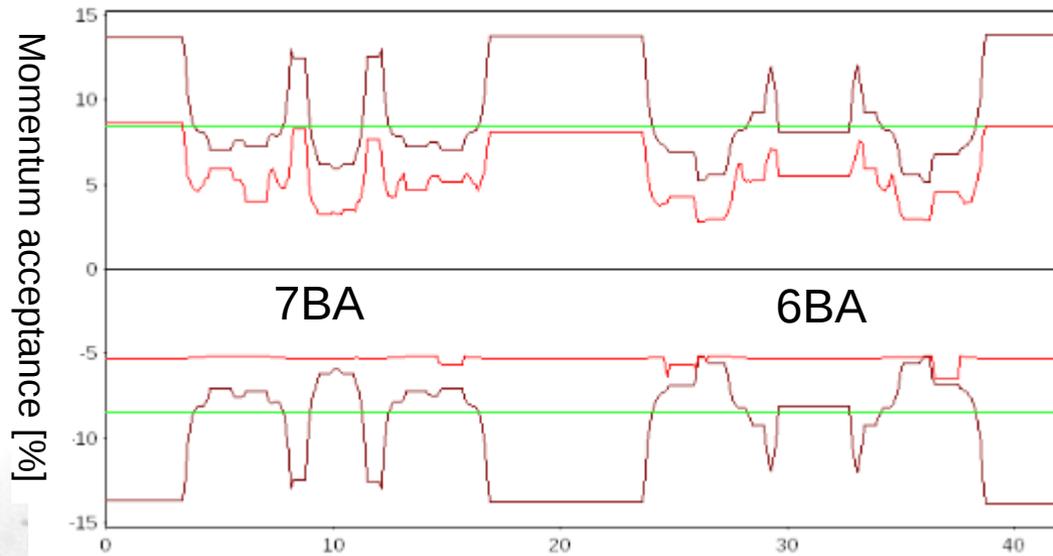
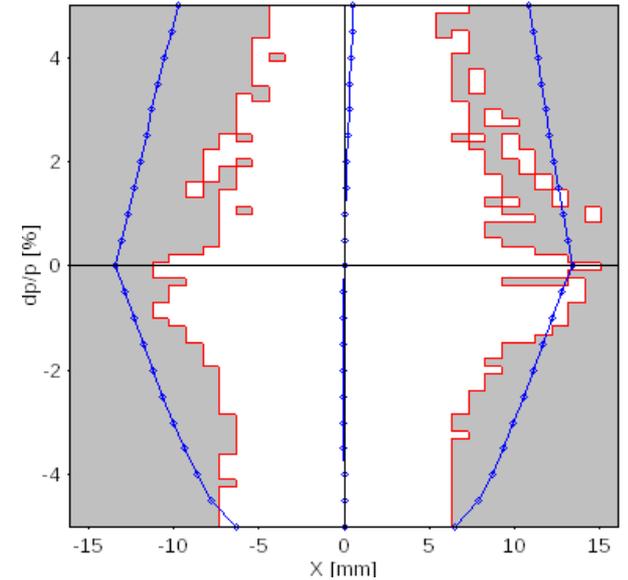
Test with sextupole only didn't show  
Improvement ... (too few families!)



# Lifetime by OPA



Very similar than  
AT – TRACY - BETA



500 mA over 416 bunches  
1.2 mA per bunch  
8 pm in vertical ( $\sim 4\%$  coupling)  
10 ps rms (0 A bunch length)  
3 MV at 352 MHz

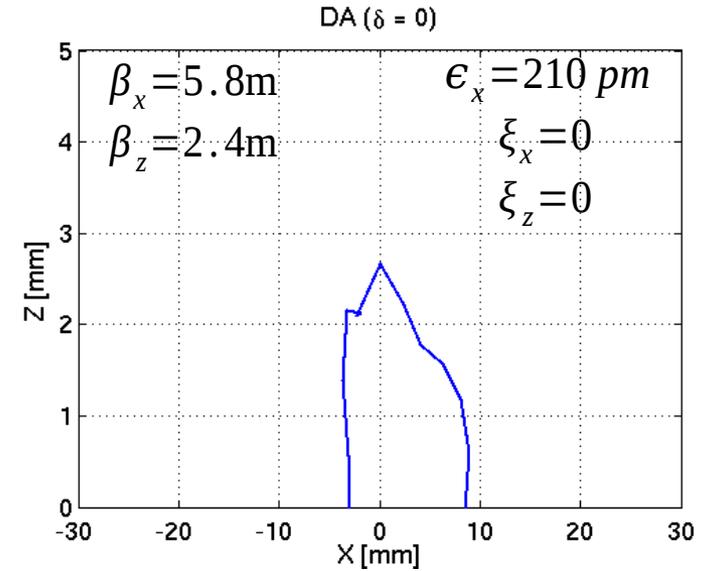
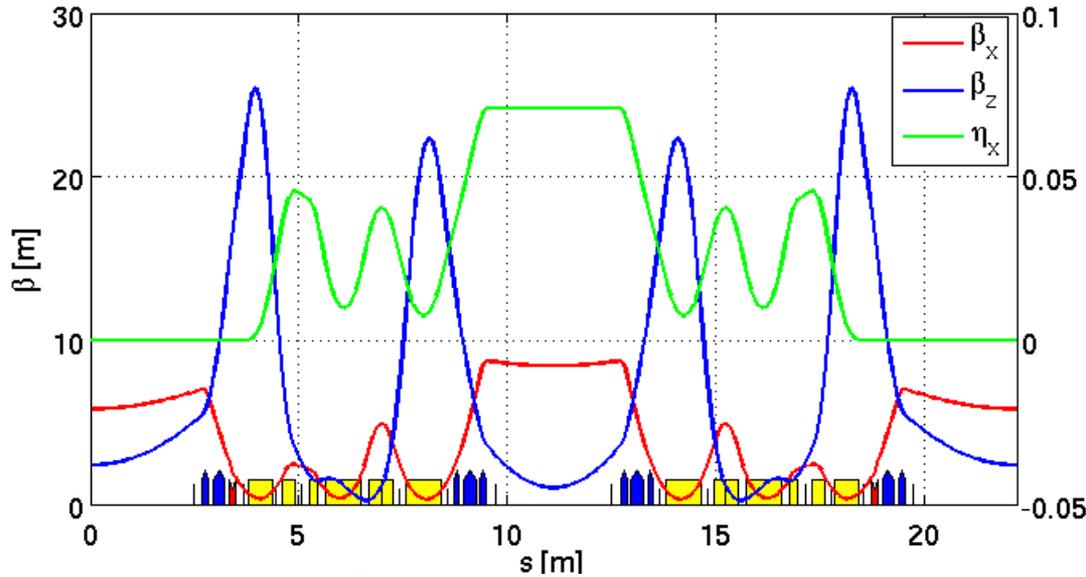
Touschek-lifetime :

Pipe H diameter 40 mm  $\sim 10$  h  
32 mm  $\sim 6.6$  h



# 6BA case – w/o dispersion bump

22.5° / cell including -1.5° from anti-bend



6BA with short straight section of 3 m  
 No -I transform  
 8 sextupole families (1 harmonic)

Under investigation with rather large emittance of 210 pm  
 Small DA < 5 mm with simple optimization

Test with MOGA approach

$G_{\max} = 50 \text{ T/m}$  and  $60 \text{ T/m}$  in bend (0.6 T)  $S=4500 \text{ T/m}^2$  over 200 mm

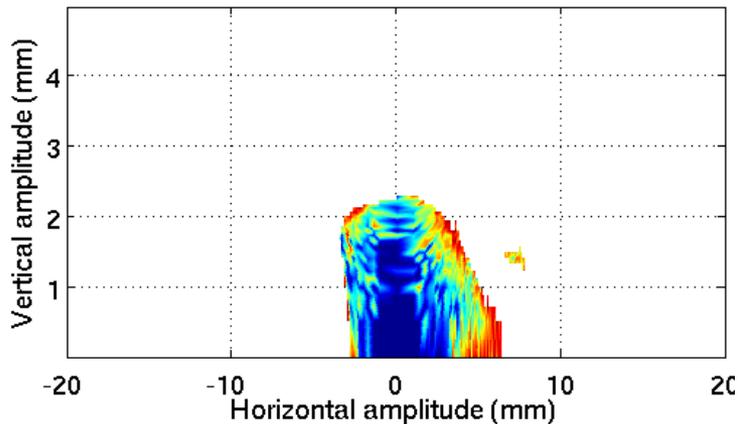


# 6BA case – Test MOGA pass

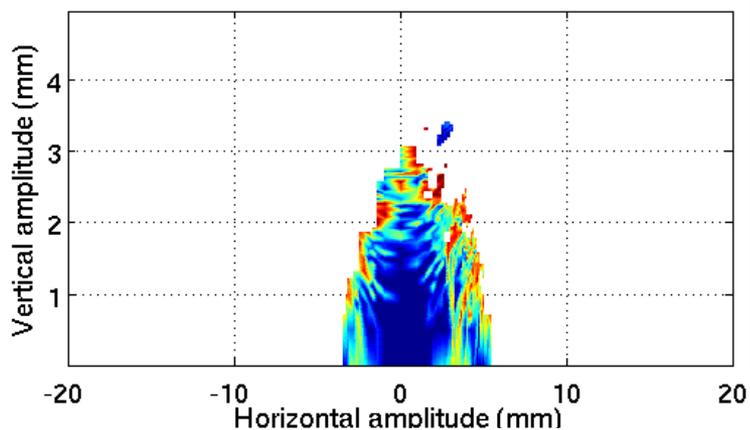
Works performed by Hung-Chun Chao  
in post doc position at SOLEIL

*M. P. Ehrlichman, Genetic algorithm for  
chromaticity correction in diffraction limited  
storage rings, PRSTAB,19, 044001 (2016)*

### Before MOGA optimization

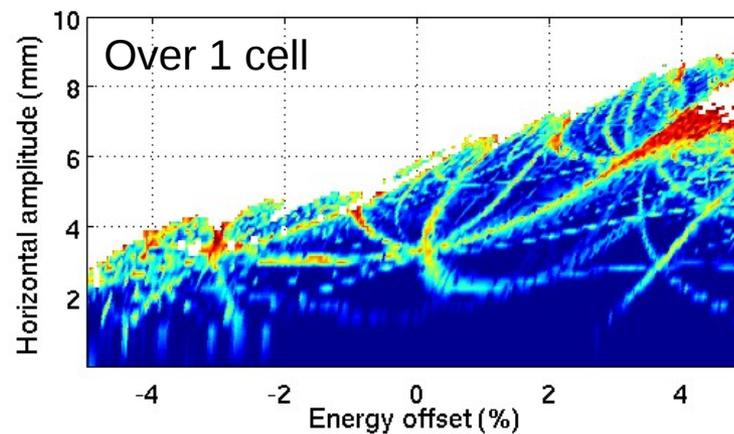
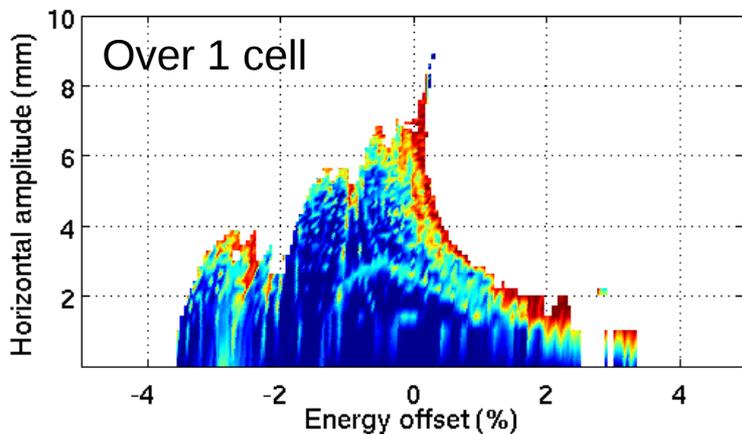


### After MOGA optimization



**MOGA-BMAD**

~ 800 generations  
300 populations  
within 2 days  
over 64 CPUs



**MA improvement**



# Conclusion

Need to enlarge the short straight section

Add larger beta function at injection point

Include thick sextupoles & fringe field

Control the tune versus amplitude

==> Includes octupoles

==> MOGA tools

Include the double low beta preserving  
the two canted long beam line geometry

Lattice error sensitivity

...

