

# Energy Upgrade Working Group Summary

Lattice (G.Benedetti)

IR Design (S.Temnykh)

Dipole (C.Ligi and R.Ricci)

Energy measurement (M.Placidi)

Ramping (C. Milardi)

On Energy injection (R.Boni)

# DAFNE2

## Specifications

Upgrade of DA NE from the present energy of 1.02 GeV c.m. up to and above the neutron-antineutron threshold, **2-2.4 GeV c.m.**, using the existing systems and structures.

Luminosity  $\sim$   **$10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$**

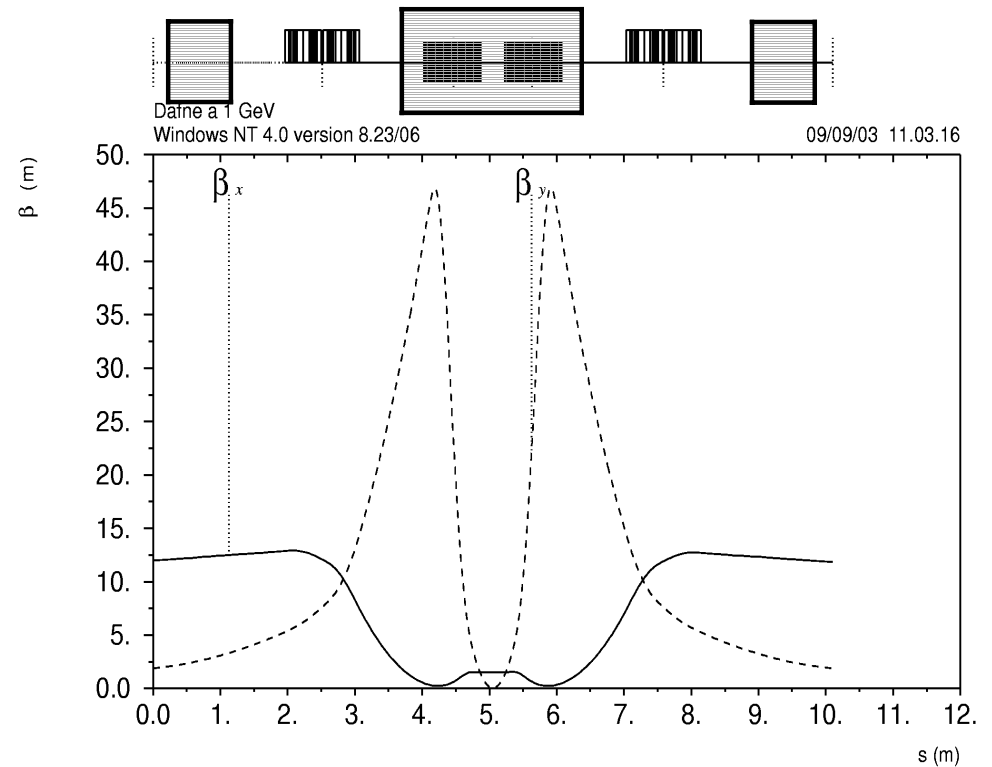
Compatibility with present operation at

# WHAT CAN BE USED FROM DA NE

- DAFNE2 can exploit DA NE hardware:
  - vacuum chamber
  - all quads and sexts
  - RF cavity
  - Feedback, vacuum system...
- But needs new:
  - stronger bending dipoles
  - 4 SC quads in IR2

# IR2 BETA FUNCTIONS

- $\beta_x = 2.5 \text{ m}$  and  $\beta_y = 2.5 \text{ cm}$ , already achieved at DAΦNE
- FF DFFD FF quad sequence



# RF SYSTEM

	DAFNE2	Limit value
RF peak voltage $V_{RF}$	250 <i>kV</i>	350 <i>kV</i>
RF frequency $f_{RF}$	368.26 <i>MHz</i>	
Energy loss $U_{rad}+U_{paras}$	83.5 +6.5 <i>KeV/turn</i>	
RF power $P_{beam}+P_{wall}$	40.5 + 17.5 <i>kW</i>	150 <i>kW</i>
Synchr. frequency $f_{syn}$	11.7 <i>kHz</i>	

- The existing RF system is completely compatible with the required specifications

- Vacuum system

- DAFNE2 ( $I_{\text{tot}}=0.45$  A) synchrotron radiated photon flux is  $1.8 \cdot 10^{20}$  phot/s corresponding to a power of 38 kW
- Existing vacuum chamber is designed for  $P_{\text{synch}} = 50$  kW

- Feedback

- Existing systems OK if betatron and synchrotron tunes stay constant during the ramping

# Dipoles

$e^+/e^-$ Energy	510 MeV	1.1 GeV
B	1.7 T m	3.7 T m
Nominal Field	1.214 T	2.4 T
Bending Radius	1.400 m	1.530m
Nominal Current	262.8 A	150 kA-turns
Current Density	2.5 A/mm <sup>2</sup>	8.4 A/mm <sup>2</sup>
Magnet Gap	75 mm	70 mm

•increase the dipole iron yoke

## Dipoles - OPEN POINTS in ongoing design

- CURRENT DENSITY (8.4 A/mm<sup>2</sup>)
  - FIELD QUALITY (  $B/B = 9 \cdot 10^{-4}$  )
  - GOOD FIELD REGION ( $\pm 20$  mm)
  - STRAY FIELDS (500 G @ 1 m)
  - FRINGING FIELDS (unknown)
-



# Dipoles - OPEN POINTS

Permendur (Hyperco 50 A)

Saturates at a higher field than iron

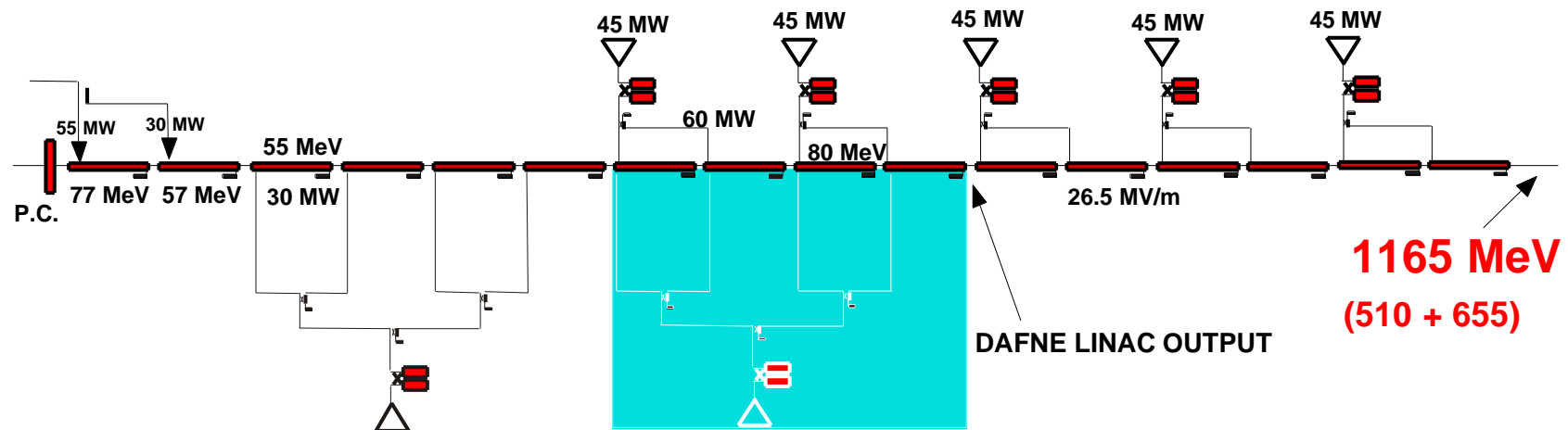
With permendur pole tips would require

- Less current
- Better field quality

Material	$B_{\text{sat}}$ [Tesla]	Coercitive Force [Amp/m]
Hiperco 50A	2.40	79.6
Pure Iron	2.15	79.6
1008 Steel	2.09	64

# Injection - Full Energy

DAFNE2 - LINAC UPGRADE  
Mixed version



**EXTRA-LENGTH = 21 mt**

**EXTRA  
COMPONENTS**

- 6 Acc. Sections
- 4 SLEDs
- 4 Power Stations
- Waveguides + accessories
- Vacuum - Magnetics - Cooling - Controls etc ....

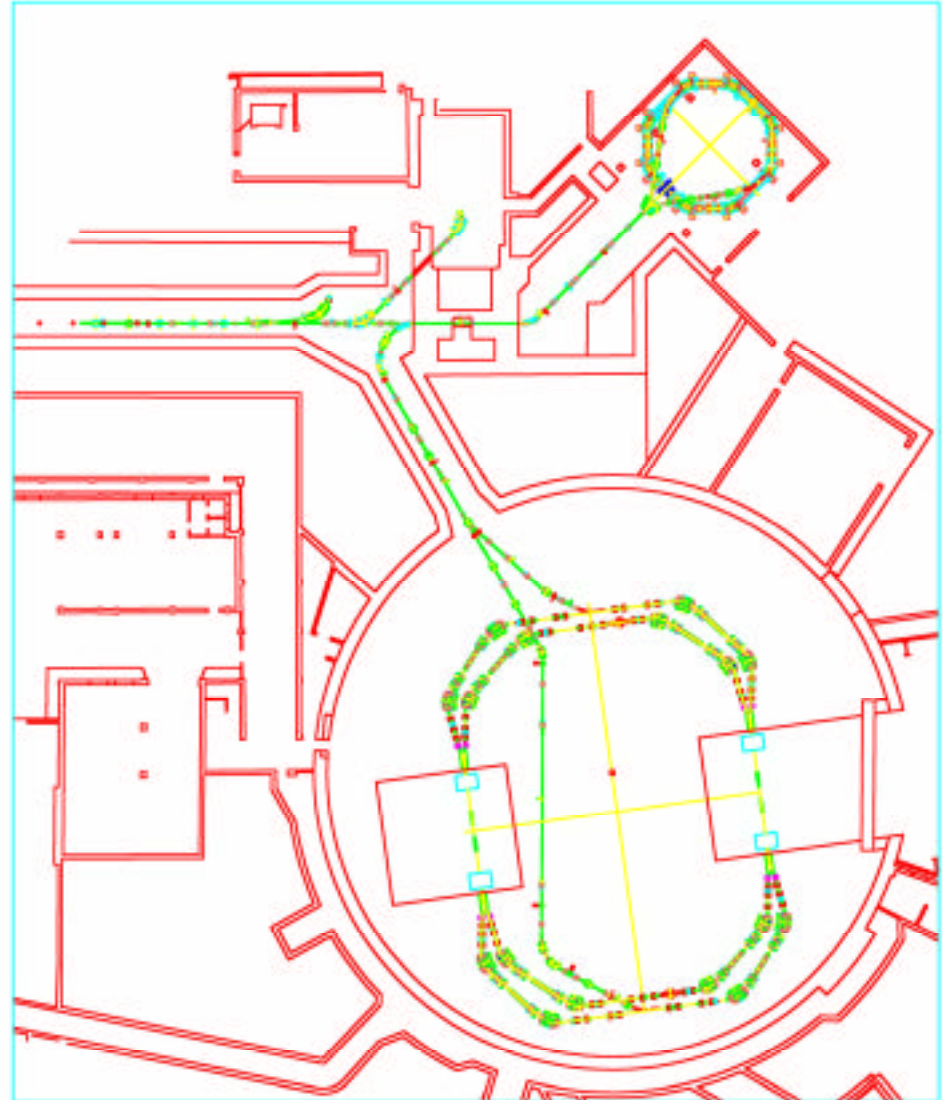
# Injection

**DOUBLING THE DAFNE-LINAC ENERGY IS FEASIBLE  
AT MODERATE COST but .....**

- 1. The EXISTING WAVEGUIDE-NETWORK MUST BE  
PARTIALLY *RE-ARRANGED***
  - 2. The DC POWER SUPPLIES and other EQUIPMENT MUST BE  
*RE-POSITIONED* in the KLY GALLERY**
  - 3. The EXISTING LOW CURRENT ACCELERATING STRUCTURES  
NEED *NEW BAKE-OUT* and *NEW RF CONDITIONING*.**
- NEW INTERNAL CLEANING* MAY NOT BE EXCLUDED “ *a priori* “.**

# Injection - Ramping

With the existing  
injection system



# Injection - Ramping

... there is no problem implementing energy ramping for DAFNE II

Inject and ramp time  $\ll$  beam lifetime at 1.1GeV

All of the PS can be reused

It simply requires:

- High Level Software development
- careful hardware configuration.

# Superconducting IR Quadrupoles

## Requirements

Tunable

510MeV  $\rightarrow$  1.2GeV

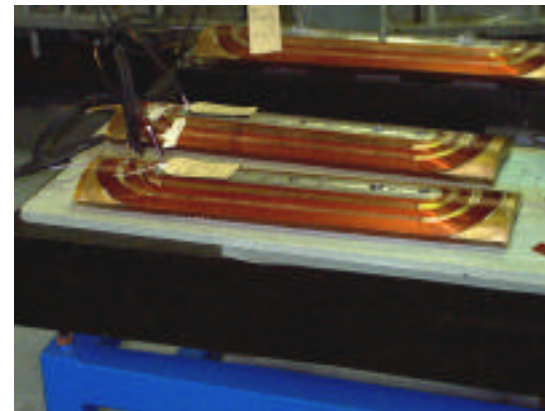
Solenoid compensation

Superimposed skew quad windings

# Superconducting IR Quadrupoles

CESR IR quad gradient  $\gg$  DAFNE

Length = 650mm	ID	Thickness	Max. field/gradient
Main quad coils	184.0mm	37.4mm	48.4 T/m
Skew quad coils	269.4mm	3 layers x 1.27 = 3.81	4.8 T/m
Dipole coils	280mm	1 layer x 1.27	0.13 T



# Conclusions

Energy upgrade to 1.1 GeV/beam straight forward  
and at moderate cost

Exploit most of existing hardware

Preliminary design for dipoles  
with some questions about

- current dependence of field quality
- current dependence

Parameters of superconducting IR quadrupoles  
are well within the range of existing designs