

Cornell Laboratory for Accelerator-based Sciences and Education (CLASSE)



# WIGGLER MAGNET DESIGN DEVELOPMENT FOR THE ILC DAMPING RINGS

## J.A. Crittenden, M.A. Palmer, D.L. Rubin CLASSE, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14850, USA

The baseline damping ring lattice for the International Linear Collider employs 54 wigglers at peak field 1.51 T for the 5 Hz mode and 2.1 T for the 10 Hz mode to provide the damping necessary to achieve the specified horizontal emittance. We describe the OPERA-based finite-element model developed for the 14-pole, 30-cm period, 7.62-cm gap superferric design which meets the 2.1 T peak field requirement.

OPERA 3D Model	Table 1: Superferric Wiggler Comparison								Comparison
	Pa	arameter	Unit	CESR-c	ILC Baseline	ILC Optimized	ILC Optimized/Higher Field		wit
	Pe	eak Field	Т	2.10	1.67	1.95	2.16		

of Previous ILC Optimized Wiggler **New Higher-Field Design** 



#### **Copper Vacuum Chamber Design with Clearing Electrode**



No. Poles		8	14	12	14
Length	m	1.3	2.5	1.68	1.875
Period	m	0.40	0.40	0.32	0.30
Pole Width	cm	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8
Pole Gap	cm	7.6	7.6	8.6	7.6
dB/B (x=10mm)	%	0.0077	0.0077	0.06	0.06
Coil Current	Α	141	112	141	141
Beam Energy	GeV	1.5-2.5	5	5	5







**Transverse Field Uniformity in Central Pole** 





### Plan View of 5 GeV Trajectory

The 3/4- and 1/2-pole-length tapering in the end poles has been maintained as in the CESR design. The end poles have been simplified, omitting the trim coils used to tune the second integral. Instead, the number of turns in the end pole coil has been adjusted to limit residual horizontal orbit displacement for 5 GeV particles incident on axis to about 50 m. There are 158~turns in the end-pole coils in this design.



#### Analytic Model Fit to the OEPRA 3D Discrete Field Map

The analytic model used for the CESR-c wigglers to allow fast tracking for lattice development was successfully used for the ILC damping ring wiggler designs as well. We find that a good fit, including the finite pole width and the end effects, requires about 220 terms. Each term independently satisfies Maxwell's equations. Symplectic integration through this analytic representation of the field is used for long-term tracking.

### Vertical Field Component The three axes shown pass through the point (0,0,7.5) cm

Longitudinal Field Component The three axes shown pass through the point (0,0.6,7.5) cm

![](_page_0_Figure_26.jpeg)

![](_page_0_Figure_27.jpeg)

![](_page_0_Picture_28.jpeg)

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