



BNL-211198-2019-TECH

NSLSII-ASD-TN-254

## Emittance Increase Estimate By Three-Pole Wigglers In NSLS-II Storage Ring

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July 2017

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**U.S. Department of Energy**  
USDOE Office of Science (SC), Basic Energy Sciences (BES) (SC-22)

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<b>NSLS TECHNICAL NOTE</b> BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY		NUMBER <b>NSLSII-ASD-TN-254</b>
AUTHOR <b>Y. Hidaka, S. Krinsky, T. Tanabe</b>		DATE <b>07/11/2017</b>
TITLE <b>EMITTANCE INCREASE ESTIMATE BY THREE-POLE WIGGLERS IN NSLS-II STORAGE RING</b>		

This technical note presents a derivation of a simple formula to estimate the total horizontal emittance increase by the installation of 3-pole wiggler (3PWs) in the NSLS-II storage ring as a function of the number of 3PWs and the vertical magnetic field strength of each 3PW. The final formula was originally derived by S. Krinsky.

The formula for the relative emittance increase due to the presence of wiggler is as follows (Eq. (10.72) of Ref. [1]):

$$\frac{\epsilon_w}{\epsilon_0} = \frac{1 + \langle \mathcal{H}/\rho^3 \rangle_w / \langle \mathcal{H}/\rho^3 \rangle_o}{1 + \langle 1/\rho^2 \rangle_w / \langle 1/\rho^2 \rangle_o} = \frac{1 + \left( \frac{1}{C} \oint \frac{\mathcal{H}}{\rho_w^3} ds \right) / \left( \frac{1}{C} \oint \frac{\mathcal{H}}{\rho_o^3} ds \right)}{1 + \left( \frac{1}{C} \oint \frac{1}{\rho_w^2} ds \right) / \left( \frac{1}{C} \oint \frac{1}{\rho_o^2} ds \right)}, \quad (1)$$

where  $\epsilon_0$ ,  $\epsilon_w$ ,  $\mathcal{H}$ ,  $\rho_0$ ,  $\rho_w$ , and  $C$  are the initial natural emittance, emittance with the effect of wiggler, dispersion invariant in the horizontal plane, the bending radius in the main dipole magnets and the wiggler, and the circumference of the storage ring, respectively. The first integral to evaluate is

$$\oint \frac{1}{\rho_o^2} ds = \frac{L_{\text{bends}}}{\rho_o^2} = \frac{L_{\text{bends}}}{\rho_o} \cdot \frac{1}{\rho_o}. \quad (2)$$

where  $L_{\text{bends}}$  is the total length of all the bending magnets. By definition,

$$\frac{L_{\text{bends}}}{\rho_o} = 2\pi. \quad (3)$$

For 3 GeV beam energy, the magnetic rigidity is

$$B\rho \approx 10[\text{T} \cdot \text{m}]. \quad (4)$$

Hence, for the NSLS-II bending magnets (0.4 T), we have

$$\frac{1}{\rho_o} \approx \frac{B_o[\text{T}]}{10} = \frac{0.4}{10} = 0.04 [\text{m}^{-1}]. \quad (5)$$

Using the results (3) and (5), Eq. (2) evaluates to

$$\oint \frac{1}{\rho_o^2} ds = 2\pi \times 0.04 = 0.251[\text{m}^{-1}] \quad (6)$$

The second integral to evaluate is

$$\begin{aligned} \oint \frac{1}{\rho_w^2} ds &= \oint \left( \frac{B_w}{B\rho} \right)^2 ds \approx \oint \left( \frac{B_w[\text{T}]}{10} \right)^2 ds (\because (4)) \\ &= 0.01 N \int_{\text{1 wiggler}} (B_w[\text{T}])^2 ds, \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

where  $N$  and  $B_w$  are the number of 3PWs installed in the ring and the vertical field of the 3PWs. The natural horizontal emittance (Eq. 3.1.4 (22) of Ref. [2]) can be computed as

$$\epsilon_{x0} = C_q \frac{\gamma^2 I_{5x}}{J_x I_2}, \quad (8)$$

where  $C_q = 3.8319 \times 10^{-13}[\text{m}]$ ,  $\gamma = 5871.8$  for 3 GeV, and  $J_x = 0.998$  from the particle

tracking code Tracy [3] for the official Day-1 NSLS-II bare lattice, while the radiation integrals  $I_{5x}$  and  $I_2$  are defined as

$$I_{5x} = \oint \frac{\mathcal{H}}{\rho_o^3} ds, \quad (9)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \oint \left( \frac{1}{\rho_{xo}^2} + \frac{1}{\rho_{yo}^2} \right) ds \quad (\because \text{Eq.3.1.4 (2) of Ref.[2]}) \\ &= \oint \frac{1}{\rho_o^2} ds \quad (\because \rho_{xo} = \rho_o \text{ & } \rho_{yo} = 0) = 0.251 [\text{m}^{-1}] (\because (6)). \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

Therefore, Eq. (8) can be rearranged as follows to evaluate the third integral:

$$\begin{aligned} \oint \frac{\mathcal{H}}{\rho_o^3} ds &= I_{5x} = \frac{I_2 J_x \epsilon_{xo}}{C_q \gamma^2} = \frac{0.251 \cdot 0.998}{3.8319 \times 10^{-13} \cdot 5871.8^2} \epsilon_{xo} \\ &= 1.899 \times 10^4 \epsilon_{xo} [\text{m} \cdot \text{rad}]. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

The fourth integral to evaluate is

$$\begin{aligned} \oint \frac{\mathcal{H}}{\rho_w^3} ds &= \mathcal{H} \oint \frac{1}{|\rho_w^3|} ds \quad (\because \mathcal{H} \equiv \text{const} @ 3\text{PWs}) \\ &= \mathcal{H} N \int_{\text{1 wiggler}} \frac{|B_w[\text{T}]|^3}{10^3} ds \quad (\because (7)) \\ &= 7.76 \times 10^{-6} N \int |B_w[\text{T}]|^3 ds, \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

because  $\mathcal{H} = 7.76 \times 10^{-3} [\text{m}]$  at 3PWs according to Tracy. Finally, plugging in the results (6), (7), (11) and (12) into Eq. (1) yields

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\epsilon_w}{\epsilon_0} &= \frac{1 + \left( \oint \frac{\mathcal{H}}{\rho_w^3} ds \right) / \left( \oint \frac{\mathcal{H}}{\rho_o^3} ds \right)}{1 + \left( \oint \frac{1}{\rho_w^2} ds \right) / \left( \oint \frac{1}{\rho_o^2} ds \right)} \approx \frac{1 + \frac{7.76 \times 10^{-6} N \int |B_w[\text{T}]|^3 ds}{1.899 \times 10^4 \epsilon_0 [\text{m} \cdot \text{rad}]}}{1 + \frac{0.01 N \int (B_w[\text{T}])^2 ds}{0.251}} \\ &= \frac{1 + \frac{4.09 \times 10^{-10}}{\epsilon_0 [\text{m} \cdot \text{rad}]} N \int |B_w[\text{T}]|^3 ds}{1 + 0.0398 \cdot N \int (B_w[\text{T}])^2 ds}. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

Multiplying  $\epsilon_0$  on both sides of Eq. (13) finally leads to

$$\boxed{\epsilon_w [\text{nm} \cdot \text{rad}] \approx \frac{\epsilon_0 [\text{nm} \cdot \text{rad}] + 0.4 \cdot N \int |B_w[\text{T}]|^3 ds}{1 + 0.04 \cdot N \int (B_w[\text{T}])^2 ds}}. \quad (14)$$

## References:

- [1] H. Wiedemann, “Particle Accelerator Physics I,” Springer, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (2003).
- [2] A. W. Chao and M. Tigner, “Handbook of Accelerator Physics and Engineering,” World Scientific, Singapore, 3<sup>rd</sup> printing (2006).
- [3] J. Bengtsson, E. Forest, and H. Nishimura, “Tracy User Manual,” Internal SLS document, PSI, Villigen (1997).