

80-Sector Storage Ring

- Idea:
Remove the existing magnets and replace with an 80-sector ring, keeping existing beamlines in place.
- Benefits:
lower emittance, more beamlines
- Problems:
lower lifetime, harder to inject, smaller dynamic aperture, beamlines not spaced evenly
- Feasibility study would require a month or so
 - basic linear optics design
 - dynamic aperture studies
 - injection system design

High-Conductivity Chambers

- Idea
Replace all the aluminum extrusions with copper or copper-coated chambers.
- Benefit
Reduced resistive wall effect, leading to increased instability thresholds.
- Problems
None
- Feasibility is an engineering matter.
- Physicists need to quantify potential benefit — time needed depends on status of our impedance model.

Titanium(?) ID Chambers

- Idea
Replace all the ID chambers with copper-coated chambers made of a stiffer material, like titanium.
- Benefits
Can make the horizontal opening larger for the same vertical gap, thus making it easy to get and maintain good injection efficiency.
- Problems
None
- Feasibility is engineering matter.

Microbunching Cavity

- Put a (passive?) cavity in the SR to induce a high-frequency microbunch structure on the beam.
- Benefits
Maybe some users would like it.
- Problems
Does the idea even work?
- Feasibility study would probably take a few weeks.

Beam Rotation Cavities

- Idea
Put a pair of pulsed RF cavities in the ring to chirp/unchirp the beam and allow optical pulse compression.
- Benefits
Could provide much shorter x-ray pulses.
- Problems
May require two high-power rf systems.
May introduce undesirable impedances.
- Basic feasibility study would require a few weeks, assuming we used S-band structures.

Longer Straights for Everyone

- Idea
Replace all of the dipoles with 1.5m dipoles
- Benefit
Longer straights for everyone.
- Problems
Loose flexibility in optics, may be unable to get same low emittance.
- Feasibility study would require a few days.
The matching is already done.

Permanent Magnet Multipoles

- Idea
Replace all the quadrupoles and sextupoles with variable permanent magnets.
- Benefit
More reliable, less maintenance.
Reduced beam motion.
PMs are smaller, leaving more room for beamlines.
- Problems
From physics standpoint, none.
- Feasibility is an engineering matter.

Matched Kickers

- Idea
Find a way to get precisely matched kicker waveforms.
- Benefit
Less beam disturbance during top-up, particularly if sextupoles inside bump can be turned off.
- Problems
Could require buying lots of parts and throwing out the “bad” ones to get a matching set.
Remaining sextupoles will get stronger.
- Feasibility is an engineering matter.

More Skew Quads

- Idea
Add two (?) skew quadrupoles at each ID to allow feedforward compensation of ID gap changes.
- Benefit
Allows maintaining ultra-low vertical coupling as gaps are changed.
- Problems
Finding space for the skew quads.
- Feasibility is an engineering matter.

Emittance-Preserving Wiggler

- Idea
Use a high-field wiggler to adjust the horizontal emittance to compensate the emittance changes due to gap motion.
- Benefits
Horizontal emittance will be constant, giving constant flux for users.
- Problems
None
- Feasibility study would take a week or so.

Low-Emittance Booster

- Implement a low-emittance lattice for the booster by
 - splitting the cells, and/or
 - adding gradient to dipoles
- Benefits
cleaner injection into the SR with less mismatched bump, giving cleaner top-up
- Problems
Injection aperture will be smaller, leading to more trouble maintaining efficiency.
- Feasibility study will require a month or so.

Multi-bucket Booster Injection

- Idea
 - Put a “porch” on the booster ramp to allow injecting several pulses from PAR into arbitrary booster buckets.
 - Modify booster extraction and SR injection to allow transferring all of these buckets at once.
- Benefits

We can fill many buckets at once, allowing top-up with shorter lifetimes and/or less charge injected per bucket.
- Feasibility is mostly a matter of power supply and kicker designs.