

2.5 MHz Acceleration in the Main Injector

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1. Simulation

- space charge and beam loading

2. Implementation of 2.5 MHz Acceleration

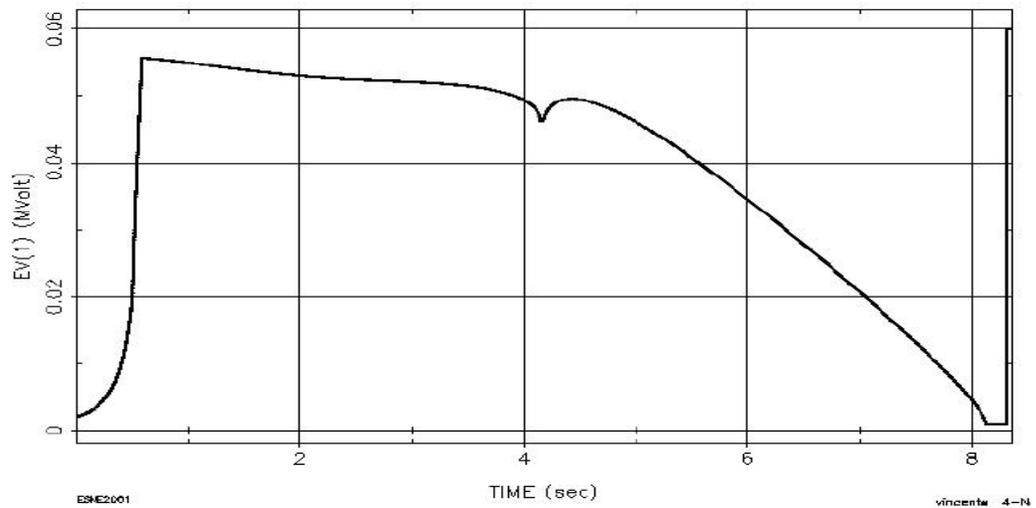
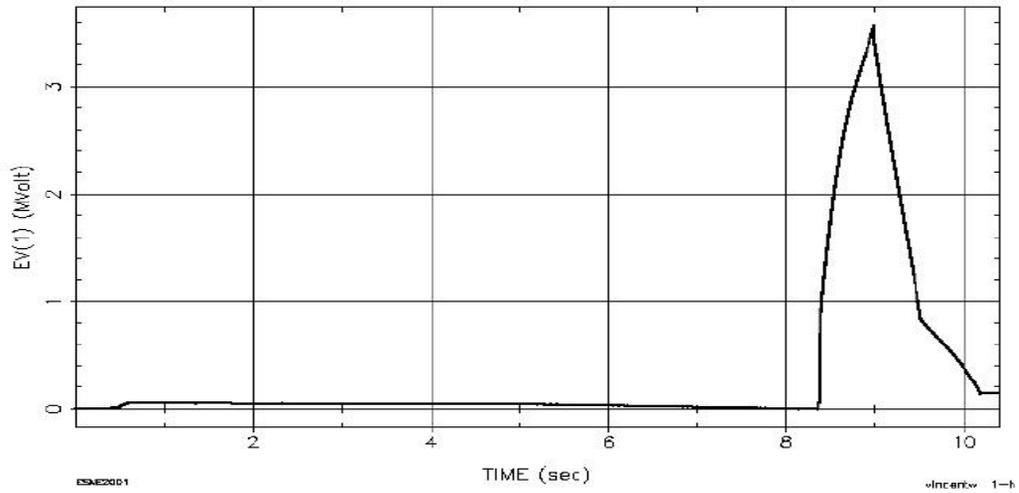
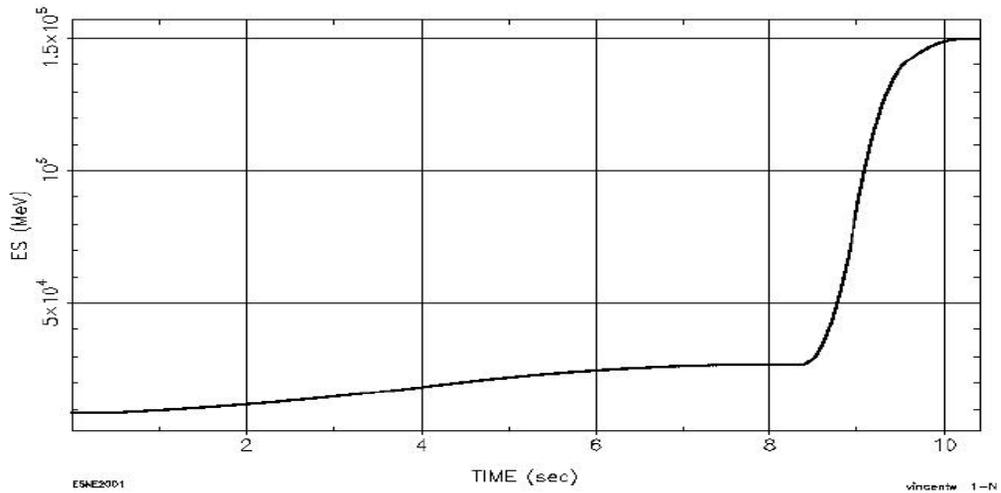
3. Future work

Simulation of 2.5 MHz Acceleration

Initial beam and rf parameters:

- total beam energy (GeV): 8.938
- momentum compaction factor: -0.008683
- rf frequency (MHz): 2.5
- rf voltage for 2.5 MHz rf system (kV): 2
- invariant 95% longitudinal emittance (eVs): 1.5 per bunch
- number of particles per bunch: 6E10

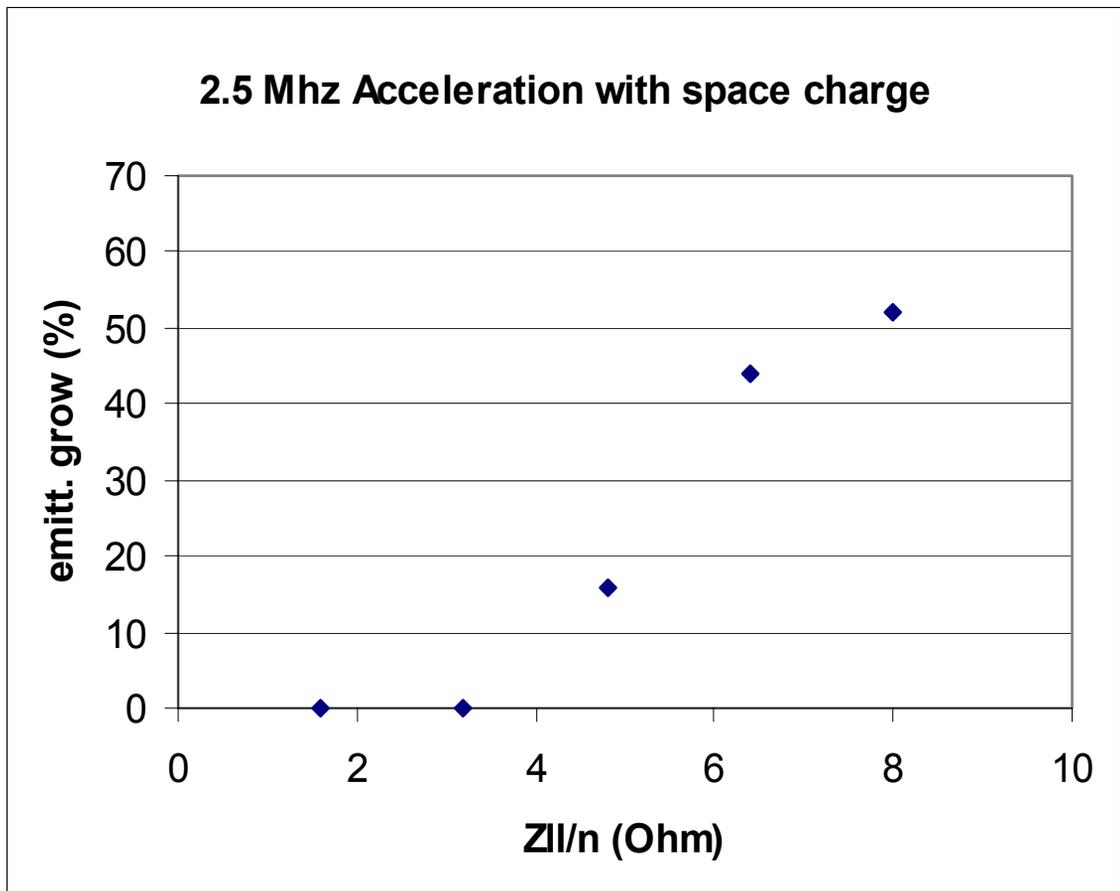
Ramp and rf Programs



Simulation with Space Charge and Wall Impedance

Input parameters:

- assume circular beam pipe with 10.5 cm diameter
- Z_{11}/n : 1.6, 3.2, 4.8, 6.4, 8
- 1.6 is the “measured” MI longitudinal impedance per harmonic
- number of macroparticle: 200000
- single bunch ($6E10$)



Simulation with 2.5 MHz Beam Loading

- 4 bunches and 1 cavity
- Cavity $Q=112.5$ and $R_{sh}=45000$ Ohm
- To simulate 5 cavity beam loading, the shunt impedance is increased by a factor of 5.

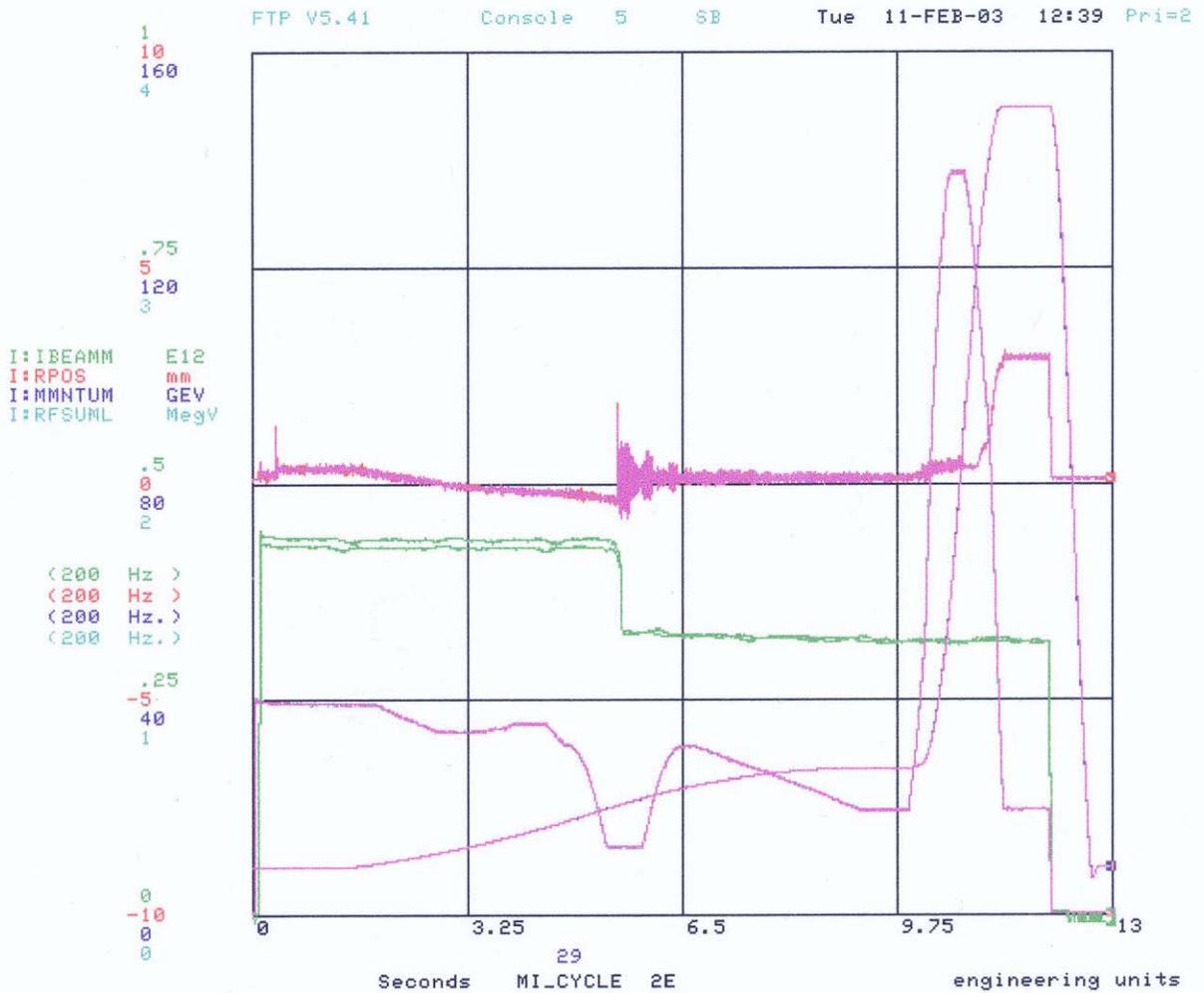
Results

- Peak beam loading voltage: 1.9 kV
- At beginning of 27 GeV rotation, beam loading voltage is 1.4 kV and cavity voltage is 1 kV.
- Overall emittance grow is problematic.
- Conclusion: need 2.5 MHz beam loading compensation.

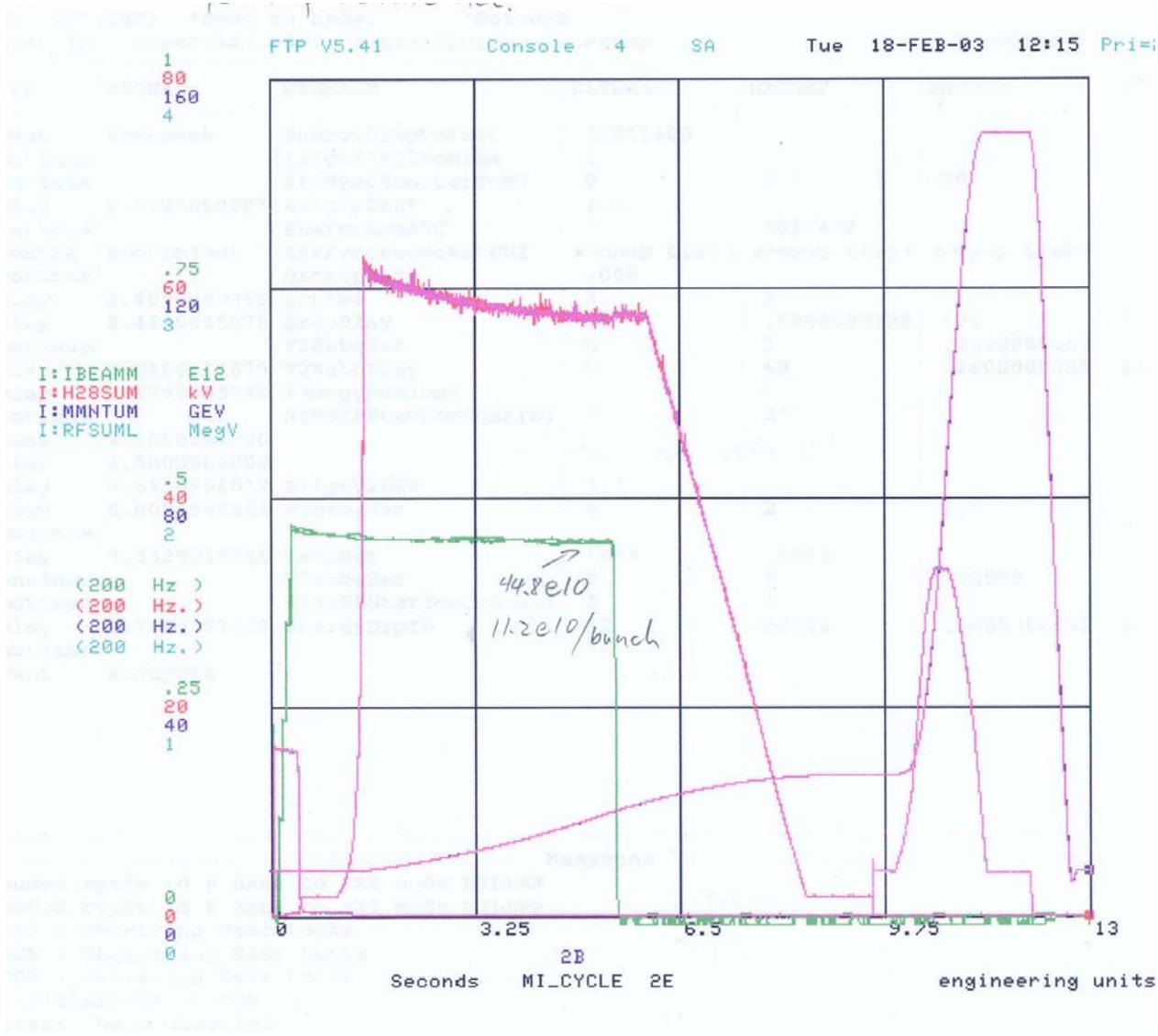
2.5 MHz Acceleration

- Tune transverse motion using 53 MHz bunches, i.e., fine tune chromaticity and tune programs to obtain good transmission.
- Try open loop 2.5 MHz acceleration while the radial and phase feedbacks are being worked on.
 - 4 Booster batches injection with 7 bunches per batch.
 - 53 MHz bunches are adiabatically debunched into 2.5 MHz buckets.

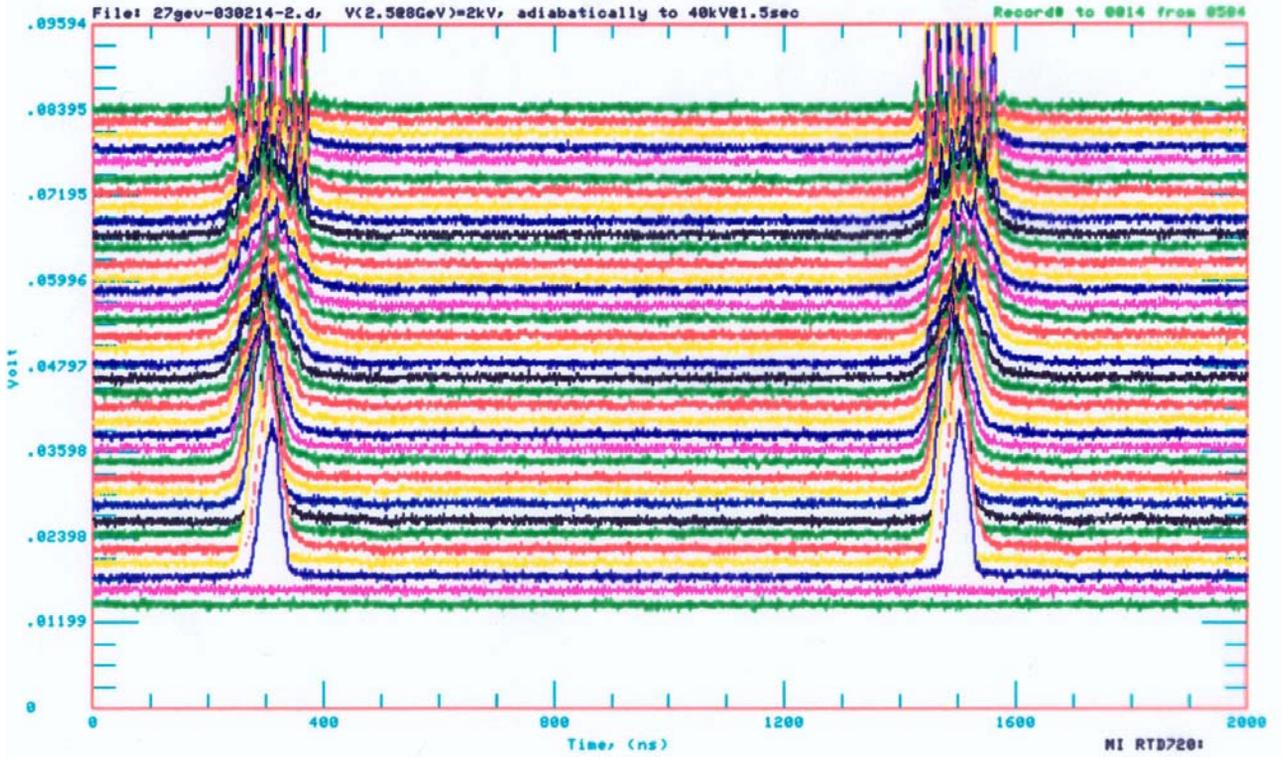
53 MHz Acceleration: Tuning of Transverse Loss



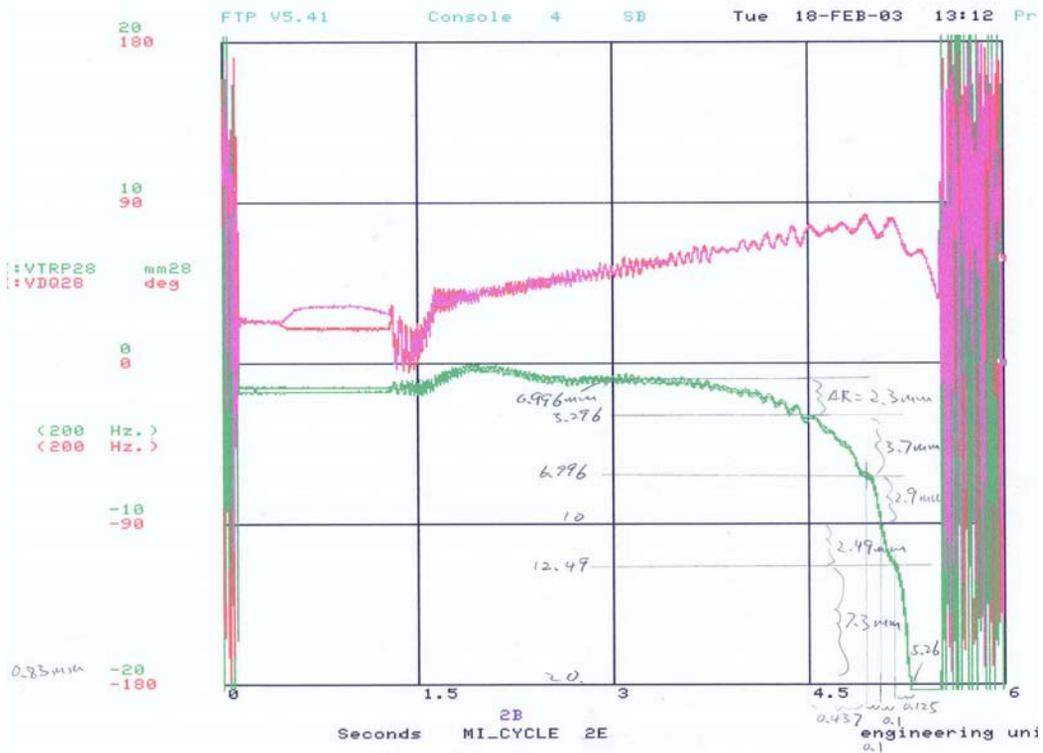
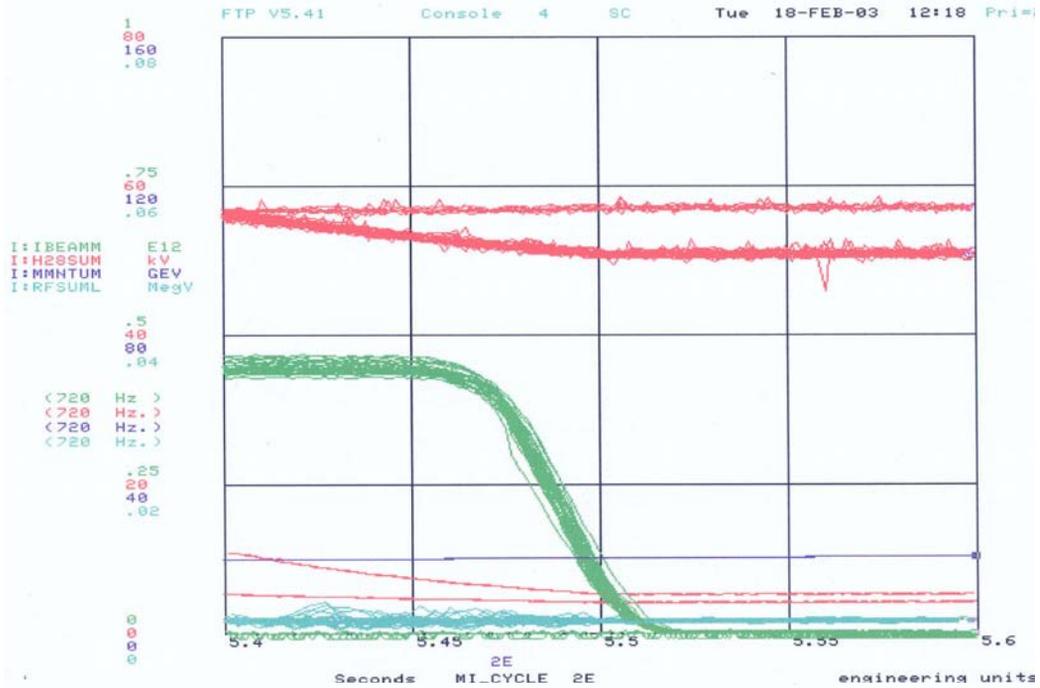
2.5 MHz Open Loop Acceleration



Mountain Range

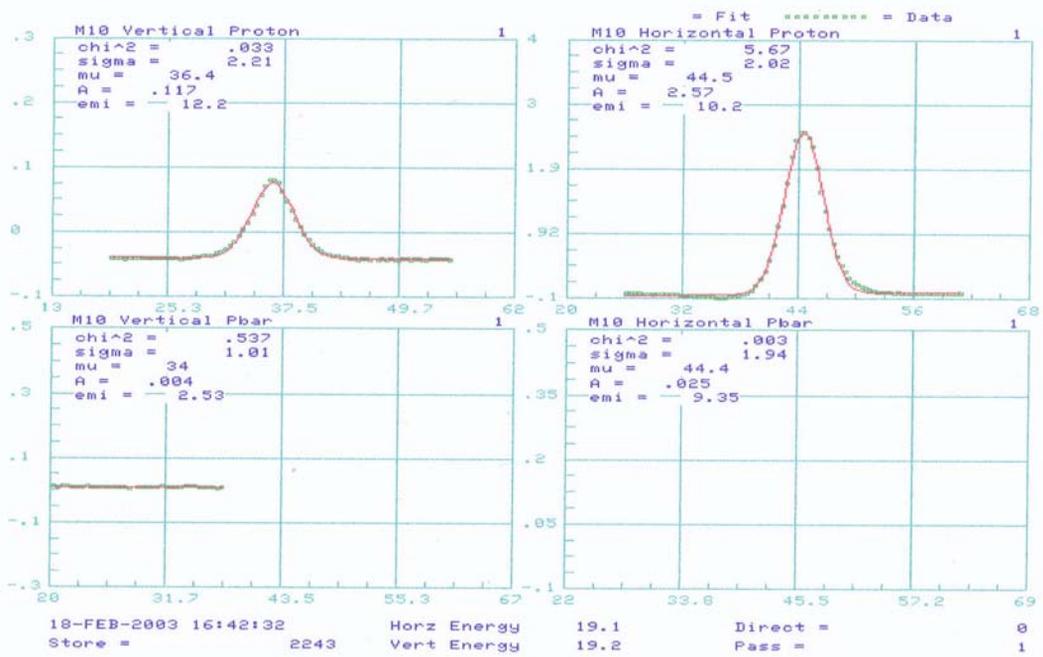
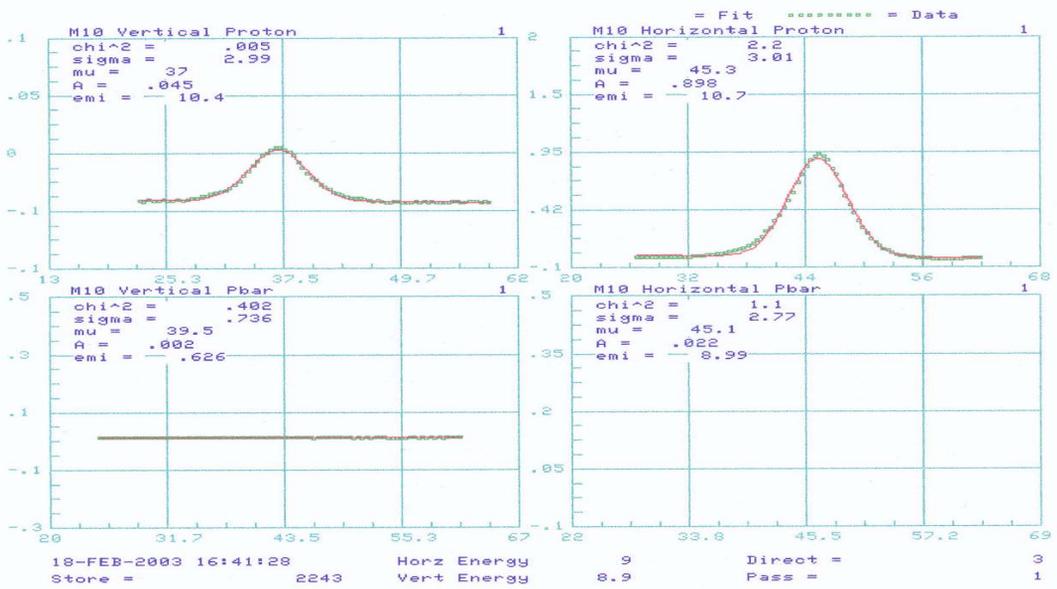


Beam Loss



Bottom plot: Radial position of 2.5 MHz beam (bottom curve) and phase of the beam (upper curve).

Transverse Emittance During 2.5 MHz Acceleration



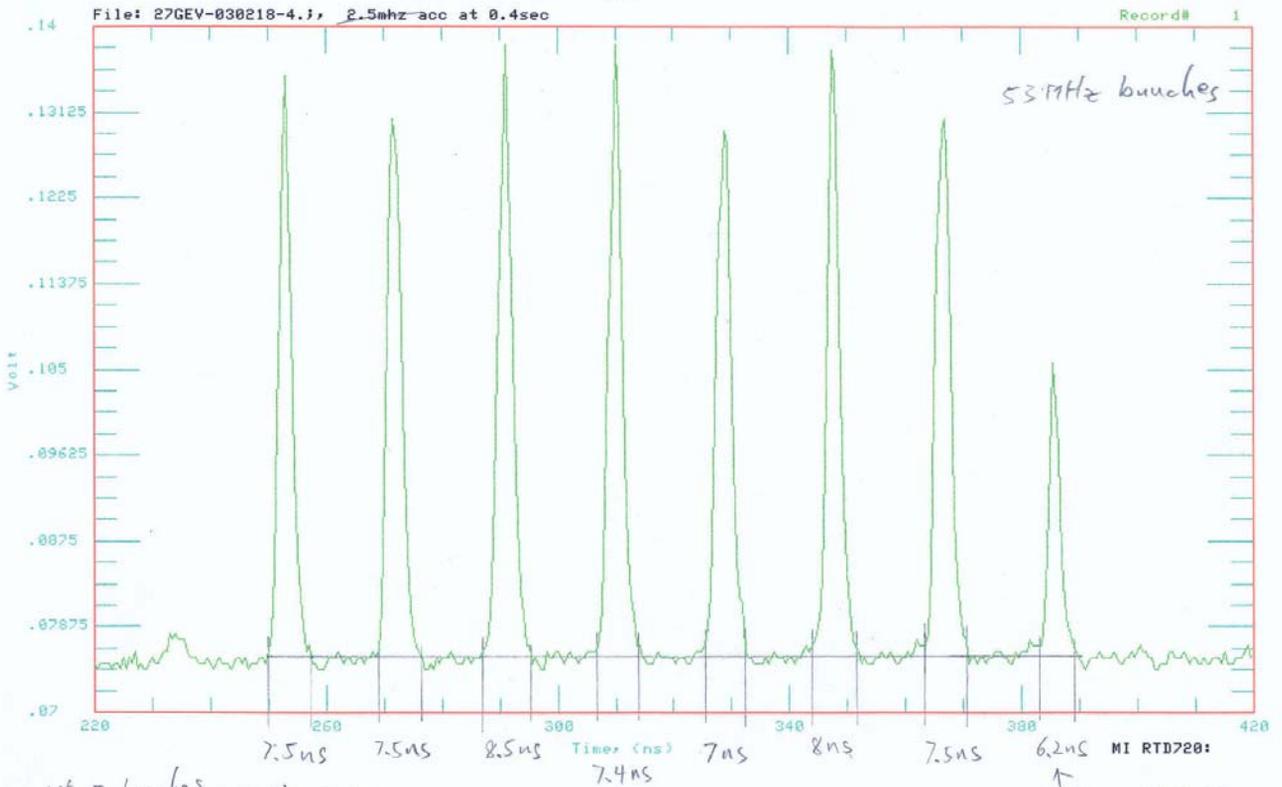
at 5 sec

At 9 GeV: vert.emit=10.4, hor.emit=10.7
 At 19 GeV: vert.emit=12.2, hor.emit=10.3

Longitudinal Emittance

53 MHz bunches at injection, first batch

At injection, 0.4 second.
8 GeV



1st 7 bunches $\rightarrow \langle bL \rangle_T = 7.628 \text{ ns}$
 $\langle \epsilon_L \rangle = 0.205 \text{ eV}\cdot\text{s}$
 $V_H = 0.8 \text{ MV}$
 $\frac{\Delta P}{P} = 0.196\%$
 $B_{2H} = 17.31 \text{ MeV}$

$$\epsilon_{L, \text{total}} = 7(0.205) + 0.139$$

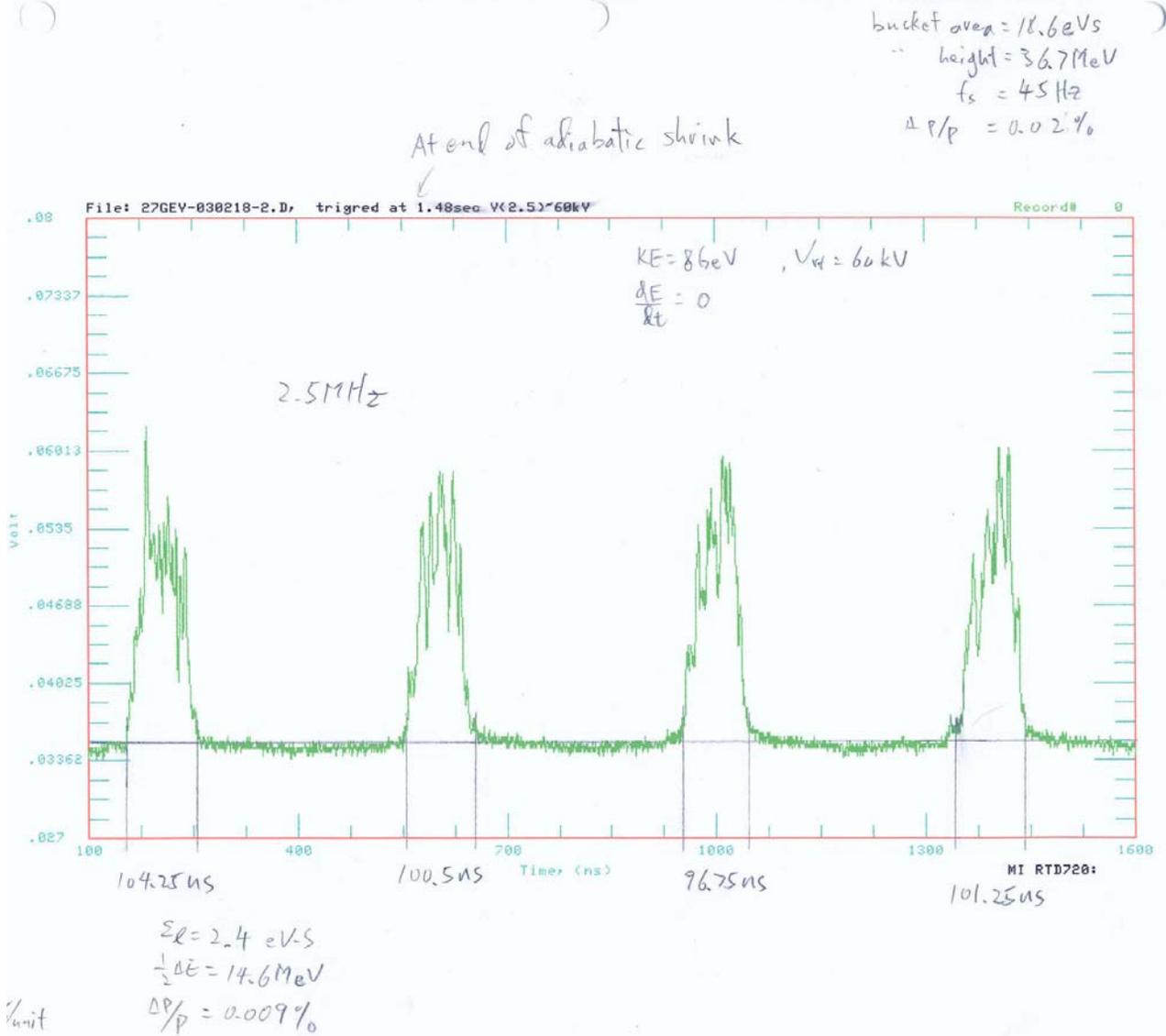
$$= \underline{\underline{1.6 \text{ eV}\cdot\text{s}}}$$

$\epsilon_L = 0.139 \text{ eV}\cdot\text{s}$
 $\frac{\Delta P}{P} = 0.163\%$
 $B_{2H} = 14.4 \text{ MeV}$

Average emit. per bunch = 0.19 eVs

Total emit. = 1.6 eVs

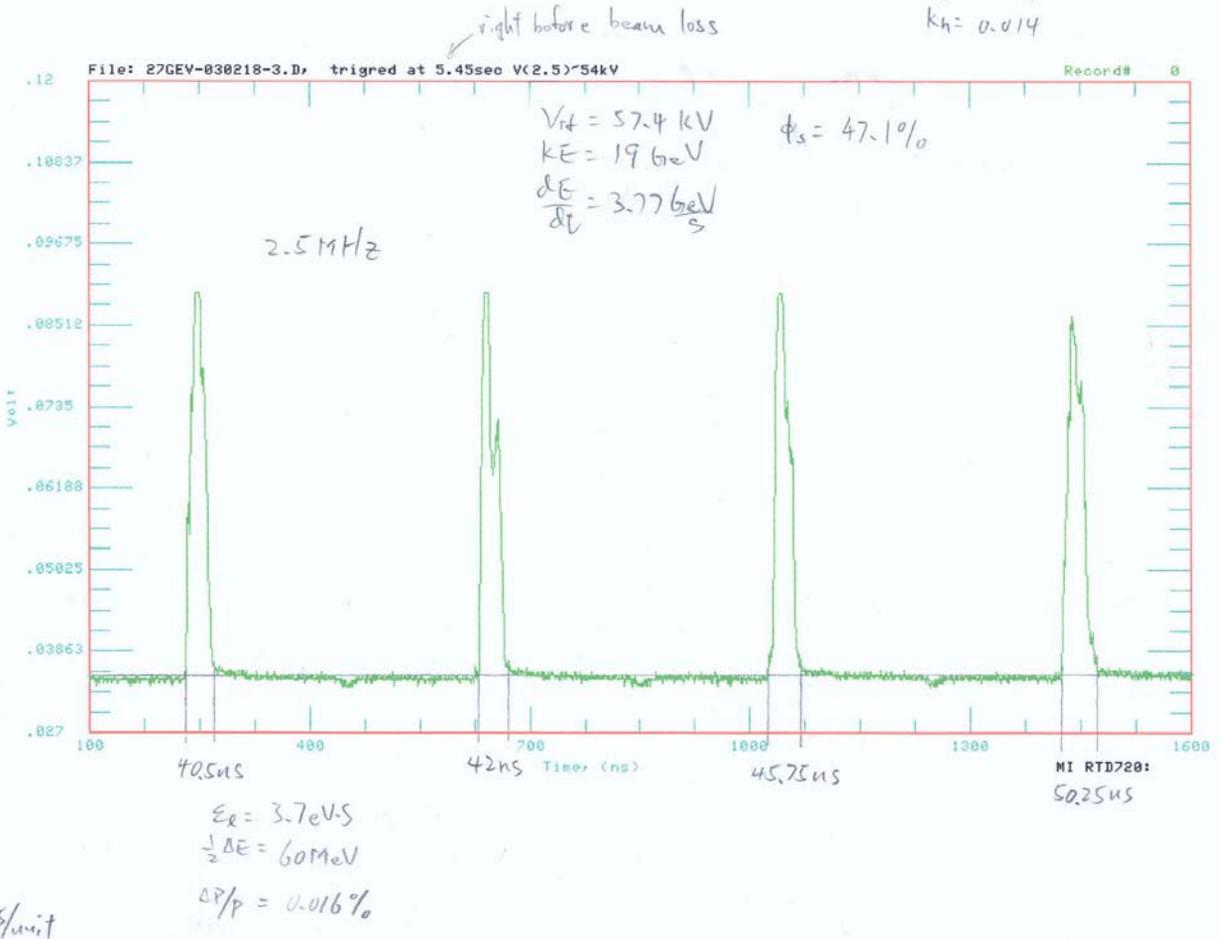
2.5 Mhz bunches at 8 GeV before acceleration



Emit. for first bunch = 2.4 eVs

2.5 MHz bunches at 19 GeV before transition

bucket area = 33.9 eVs
 height = 169.4 MeV
 $\Delta P/P = 0.045\%$
 $k_a = 0.017$
 $k_h = 0.014$



Emittance of first bunch = 3.7 eVs gives about 50 percent emittance grow (for 8 GeV to 19 GeV acceleration).

ESME simulation with beam loading shows a 30 % rms emittance grow.

Future Work

- Radial and phase feedback.
- Study 2.5 MHz beam loading and compensation.
- Study transition loss.
- Study emittance grow.

References:

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2. James A. MacLachlan, User's Guide to ESME 2002, June 2002.
3. James A. MacLachlan, Longitudinal Phase Space Tracking with Space Charge and Wall Coupling Impedance, Feb. 1987.
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6. S Ohnuma, The Beam and the Bucket, Jan. 1986.
7. John Marriner, Main Injector Beam Loading in the 2.5 MHz System, March 2001.
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