

BT2.KFA20 Kicker Implication of STAGISO beam delivery with maximum intensity (4 rings)

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BT2.KFA20 for STAGISO



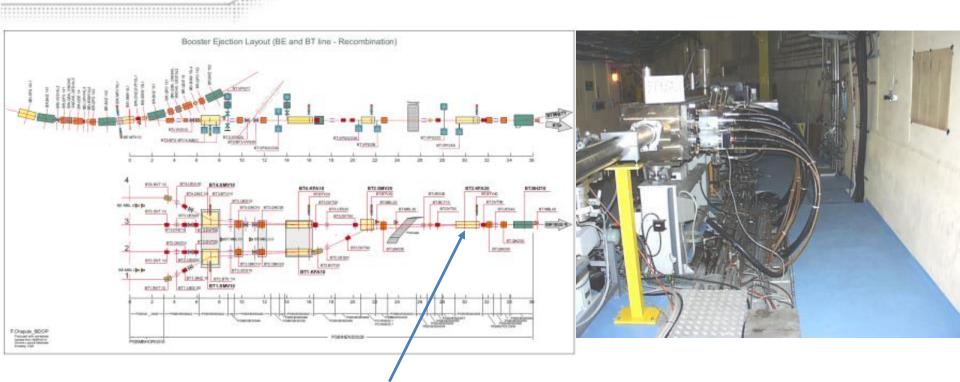
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- Foreseen configuration for LIU 2GeV.
- Modifications for STAGISO.



BT2.KFA20 Layout & System parameters





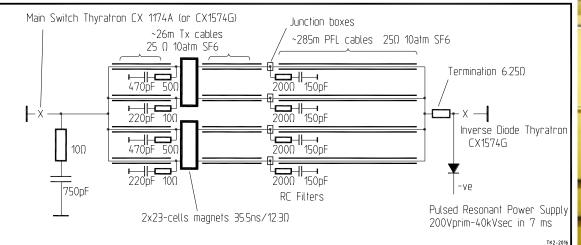
- One vacuum tank containing two magnets.
- PSB ring extraction sequence: 3 4 2 1 (2&1 kicked by KFA20).





BT2.KFA20 Layout & System parameters





- 1 generator (magnets are charged with the Pulse Forming Line).
- PFL made of 4×25 W SF₆ filled cables in //.
- Transmission cables same type as PFL.
- Maximum design voltage 37 kV (magnet breakdown if higher). Voltage for 1.4GeV: ~28kV (4480A in switch).
- Pulse length ~3000 ns (fixed, not long enough for STAGISO).

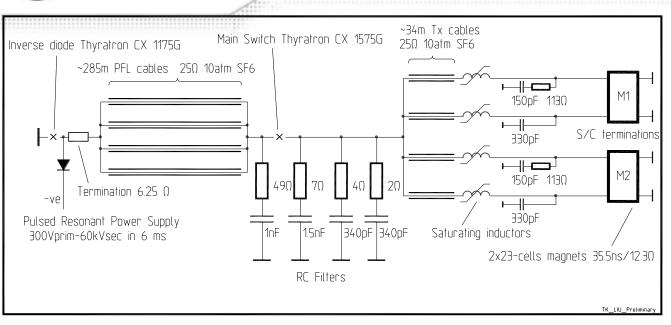






BT2.KFA20 Foreseen configuration for LIU 2GeV





Reconfiguration of the existing generator with minimisation of cost and manpower.

LIU requires 30% more kick.

- 1 generator (magnets are now pulsed).
- PFL made of 4×25 W SF₆ filled cables in //.
- Transmission cables same type as PFL.
- Maximum voltage 60kV. Thyratron current: 9600A.
- Kick rise time (2-98)%: 105ns.
- Kick flat-top ripple: ±2%.
- Kick length ~3000 ns (fixed, not long enough for STAGISO).

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STAGISO requirements

- Beam kinetic energy: 1.4GeV.
- Bunch spacing: 16μs.
- Kick rise time: <16μs.
- Kick pulse flat-top quality to be confirmed by ISOLDE team. Is a ripple of ±5% acceptable?
- Kick length <456ns to be confirmed.

Limitations of present system

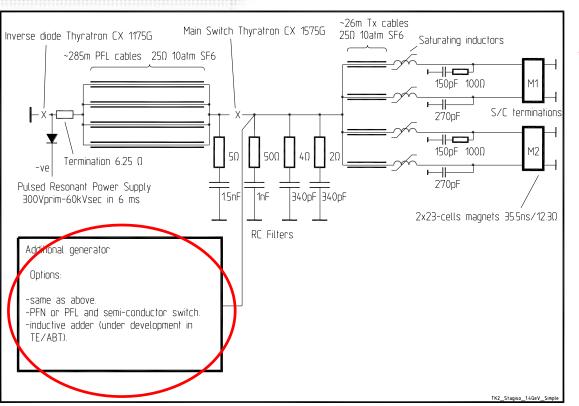
- PFL charging cycle is 9ms -> impossible to kick twice with a delay of 16μs.
- Maximum kick length ~3μs -> not long enough to cover 16μs.





BT2.KFA20 Modifications for STAGISO





Additional generator needed without any impact on the LIU performance.

- to be tested in the lab.
- study cannot start before 2021 (after LS2).





- Option 1: actual generator duplication.
 To be avoided because expensive due to the use of thyratron switches.
- Option 2: use of PFL or Pulse Forming Network and semi-conductor (GTO) switches.
- Option 3: use of an inductive adder presently under development in TE/ABT.

Beware that none of the above options will be cheap.

Cost estimate: 500kCHF to 1 MCHF.

Manpower: 3 to 4 FTE.

Implementation: not before LS3.