# Simultations with diff. numbers of Rf stations

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### The number of RF stations n<sub>RF</sub>...

- Reminder:  $n_{RF} >> 1$  because of the high synchrotron tune of  $\approx 0.3-1.5$
- The higher n<sub>RF</sub>, the smaller the quadrupole-like oscillations because of the discreet energy steps and resulting mismatching
- A higher n<sub>RF</sub> might result in higher construction and powering costs, even though the total number of cavities is constant and defined by the energy gain per turn
- -> investigate this with EN-EL or CV

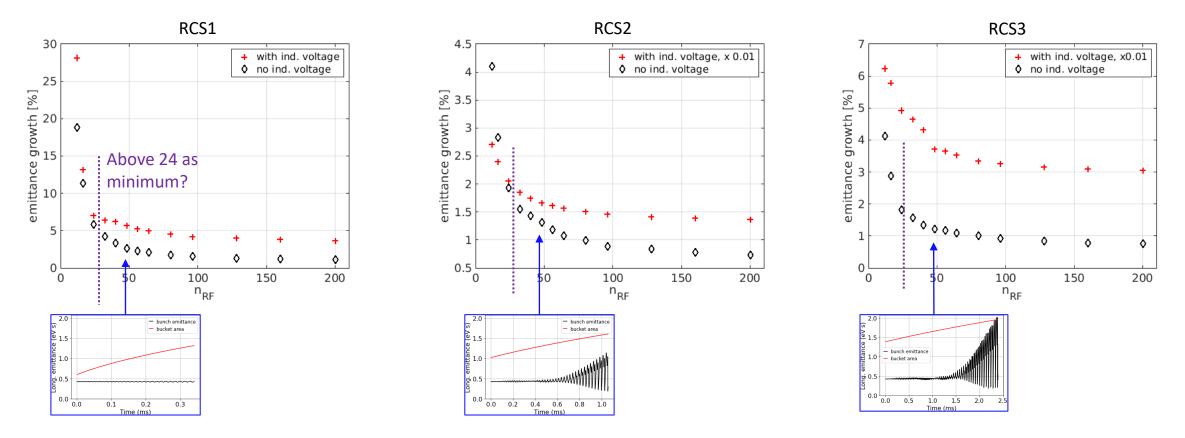
**Today:** Determine emittance growth as a function of n<sub>RF</sub> as main criteria for beam quality for each RCS

 Obtain emittance from simulation, i.e. 4πσ<sub>t</sub>σ<sub>E</sub>, along cycle and determine increase in emittance with respect to its end
Last Turn



## **Emittance growth vs. n<sub>RF</sub>**

· For each RCS and with and without induced voltage



- No significant improvement of the emittance for  $n_{RF}$  >48
- $n_{RF}$  > 24 as minimum number of stations





- The comparison of the emittance growth vs. number of RF stations for otherwise equal parameter is already an effective tool to determine a range for n<sub>RF</sub>
- 24 <  $n_{RF}$  < 48 seems a reasonable choice
- No different in trend caused by wakefields, as expected for the synchrotron tune

## **Additional slides**

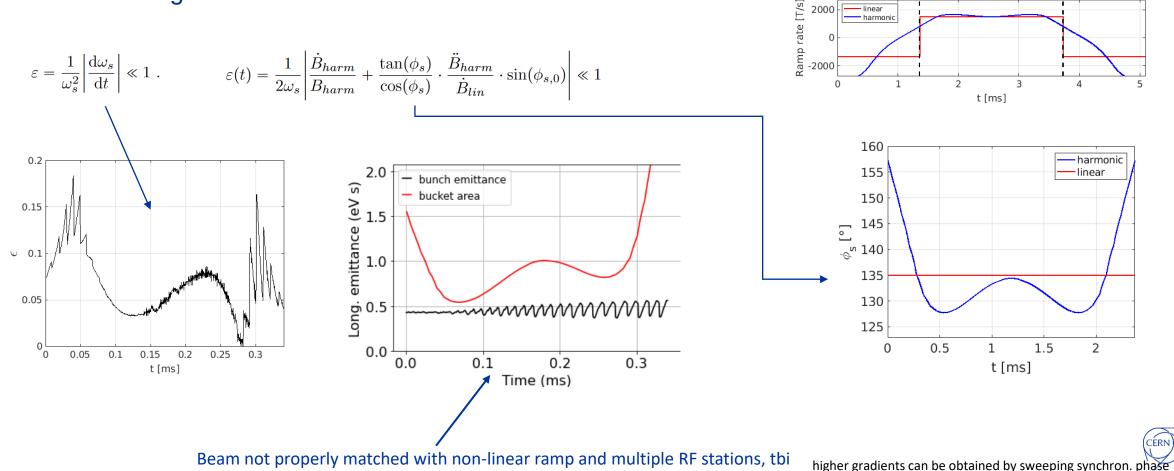




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#### **Adiabaticity factor**

 Linear vs. harmonic ramping function as trade-off between magnet powering and RF requirements acc. gradient. Determined adiabaticity factor and bucket area restrictions based on the ramp rates and during simulations



linear

B []

0

harmonic

2

t[ms]

4

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