

PSB injection: beam dynamics studies

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Acknowledgements: D. Aguglia, C. Carli, L. M. Coralejo Feliciano, B. Balhan, J. Borburgh, L. Ducimetiere, T. Fowler, B. Goddard, G. Grawer, A. Lombardi, B. Mikulec, D. Nisbet, W. Weterings



Outline

Introduction

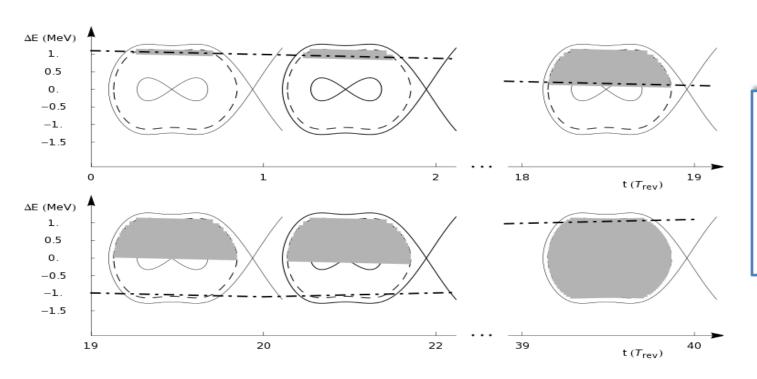
- Performed studies:
 - High brightness small emittance beams
 - High intensity large emittance beams
 - Perturbations induced by chicane BSW magnets

Next steps



Longitudinal painting

- Attenuation of space charge effects can be obtained by controlling the distribution, in phase space of injected particles
- Energy of the injected beam will be varied to fill the bucket with an equal density distribution.

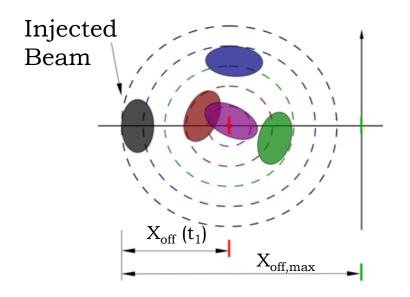


±1.1 MeV energy distribution over a period of **minimum 40 turns**



Transverse Painting Principle

- Horizontal painting bump implemented
- Fill first the centre and then the outer area of the ellipse in the transverse phase space
- Decay time modulation of four kicker magnets (KSW), installed in the PSB lattice, allow to accomplish transverse phase space painting to required emittance and intensity.



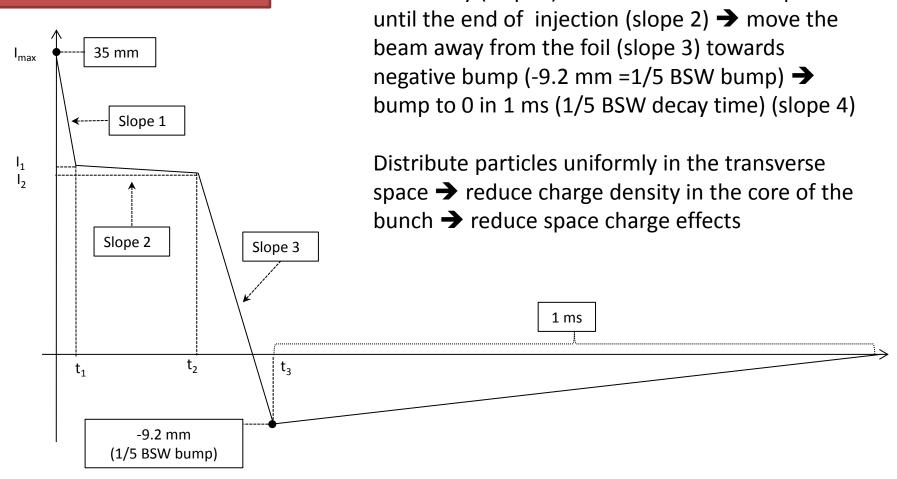
Tracking studies with ORBIT (foil scattering, space charge, aperture model, etc.) → define best parameter and injection scheme



Painting with KSW

Fast decay (slope1) → almost constant slope fall

Original design for KSW transverse painting





PSB User

		norm. Emittance [mm mrad]		
User	Intensity/ring	н	v	
LHC25A/B	2.96E+12**	< 2	< 2	
LHC BCMS	1.48E+12**	1	1	
LHCPILOT	5.00E+09	1	1	
LHCINDIV	2.30E+10 / 1.35E+11	2	2	
SFTPRO	6.00E+12	8	6	
AD	4.00E+12	8	6	
TOF	9.00E+12	10	10	
EASTA/B/C	1.00E+11 / 4.50E+11	3	1	
NORMGPS NORMHRS	1.00E+13 2.50E+13	15	9	
STAGISO	3.50E+12	8	4	
CNGS-like	6.00E+11 / 8.00E+12	10	8	



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STAGISO	3.50E+12	8	4	
CNGS-like	6.00E+11 / 8.00E+12	10	8	



- How to preserve small emittance?
 - Optimize optics parameters
 - Optimize initial distribution (also longitudinal!)
 - Optimize KSW
 - Minimize foil crossings
 - Optimize PSB working point

What shall we expect in case of errors/non optimal parameters?

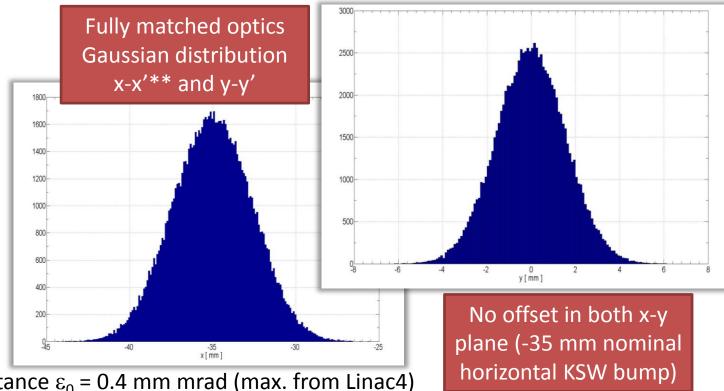


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- How to preserve small emittance?
 - Optimize optics parameters
 - Optimize initial distribution (also longitudinal!)

5.6 m
6.5e-5
-1.4 m
0.2e-3
3.7 m
9.6e-5
0
0



r.m.s. normlized emittance ε_0 = 0.4 mm mrad (max. from Linac4)

** it depends on $\Delta p/p$

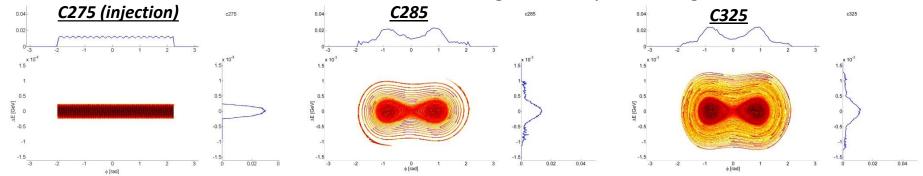




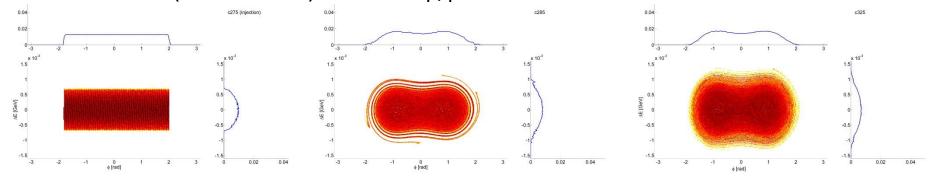
From single Linac4 bunches (thanks to A. Lombardi) It is possible to create injection structures for the PSB, for optimizing...

- the bunch length to minimize the number of turns injected in the PSB for a certain intensity.
- the energy spread to minimize filamentation and peaks in linear density.

ESME simulations without longitudinal space charge



Min-max 0.5 MeV (113 keV RMS) - 0.38e-3 dp/p rms - 680 ns - 243 Linac4 bunches



Min-max 1.74 MeV (336 keV RMS) - **1.1e-3 dp/p rms** – **616 ns** – 220 Linac4 bunches

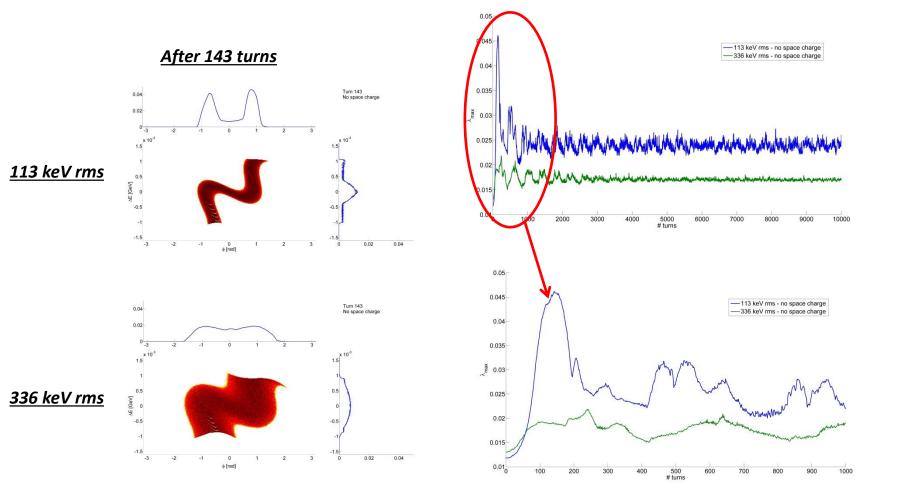
To inject 1.65e12 p. in the PSB -> 6.6 turns

(@ 220 Linac4 bunches/turn and 1.14e9 p.p.bunch)





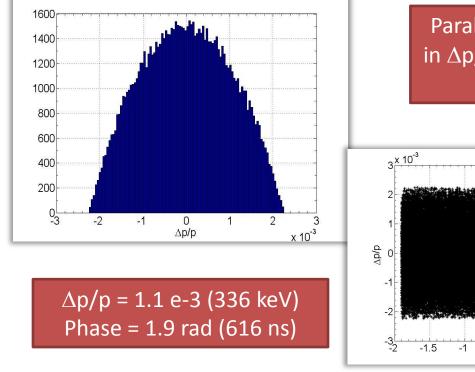
- The optimization requires to choose the optimal injection "train" shape to obtain a homogeneous evolution and avoid peaks in the linear density behavior (for lower tune spread due to space charge).
- The 113 keV rms case shows an increase in top linear density of a factor 4 during the first 150 turns.
- The 336 keV rms case shows a nicer and smoother behavior in top linear density (lower) .



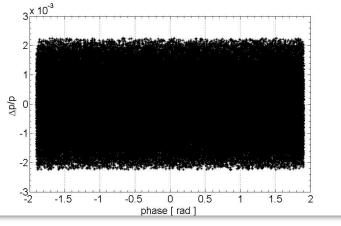


- How to preserve small emittance?
 - Optimize optics parameters
 - Optimize initial distribution (also longitudinal!)

β_x [m]	5.6 m
$\alpha_{\text{x}} [\text{rad}]$	6.5e-5
$D_x[m]$	-1.4 m
D _x ' [rad]	0.2e-3
$\beta_{y}[m]$	3.7 m
$\alpha_{y}[rad]$	9.6e-5
D _y [m]	0
D _y ' [rad]	0



Parabolic distribution in $\Delta p/p$ and uniform in phase

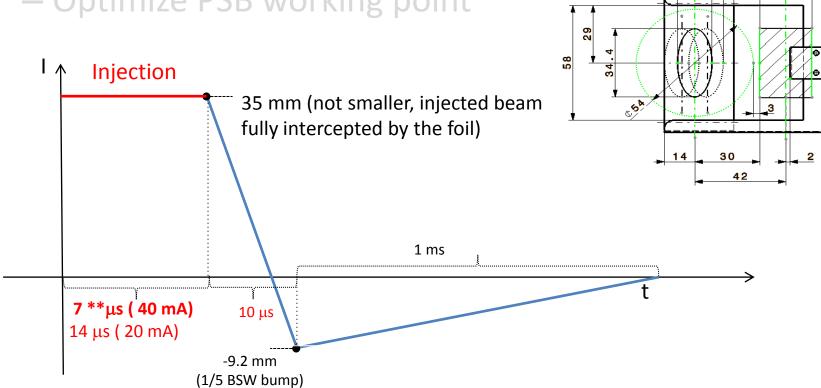




27.1

15.9

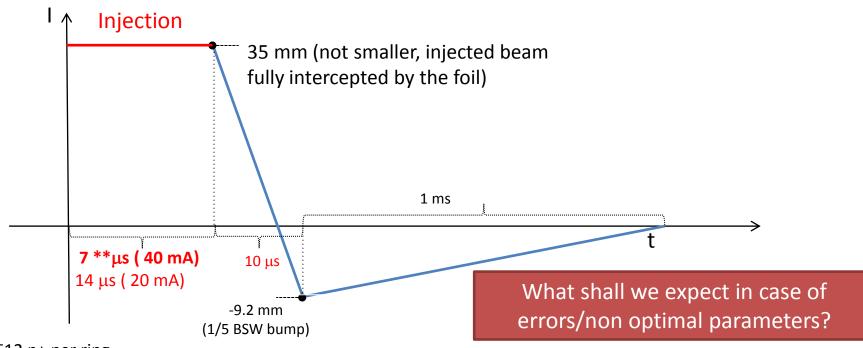
- How to preserve small emittance?
 - Optimize KSW
 - Minimize foil crossings
 - Optimize PSB working point



^{* 1.65}E12 p+ per ring



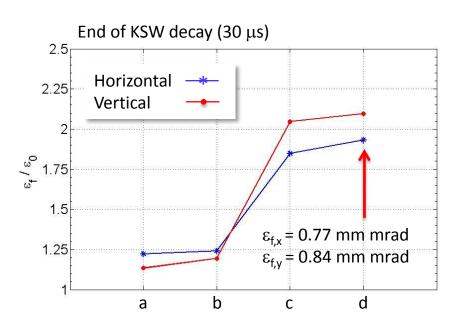
- How to preserve small emittance?
 - Optimize KSW
 - Minimize foil crossings
 - Optimize PSB working point? ($Q_H = 4.28$; $Q_V = 4.55$)

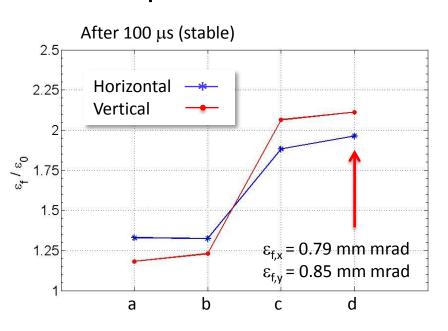


* 1.65E12 p+ per ring



Effect of errors and/or non nominal parameters





- a) Ideal case (total intensity = 1.65e12 protons per ring)
- b) 25 % $\beta_{x,y}$ error & 0.3 m $D_{x,y}$ error
- c) 25 % $\beta_{x,y}$ error & 0.3 m $D_{x,y}$ error & 2 mm x,y offset
- d) 25 % $\beta_{x,y}$ error & 0.3 m $D_{x,y}$ error & 2 mm x,y offset & 50% Linac4 current



PSB User

		norm. Emittance [mm mrad]		
User	Intensity/ring	н	V	
LHC25A/B	2.96E+12**	< 2	< 2	
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LHCPILOT	5.00E+09	1	1	
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TOF	9.00E+12	10	10	
EASTA/B/C	1.00E+11 / 4.50E+11 3		1	
NORMGPS NORMHRS	1.00E+13 2.50E+13	15	9	
STAGISO	3.50E+12	8	4	
CNGS-like	6.00E+11 / 8.00E+12	10	8	

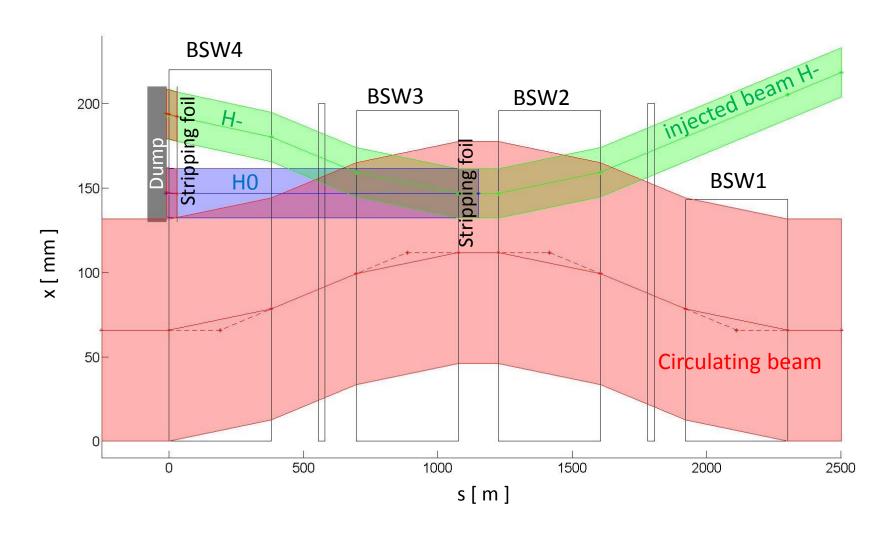


Assumptions to calculate beam envelope in the injection region (r.m.s normalized emittance 15 x 9 mm mrad):

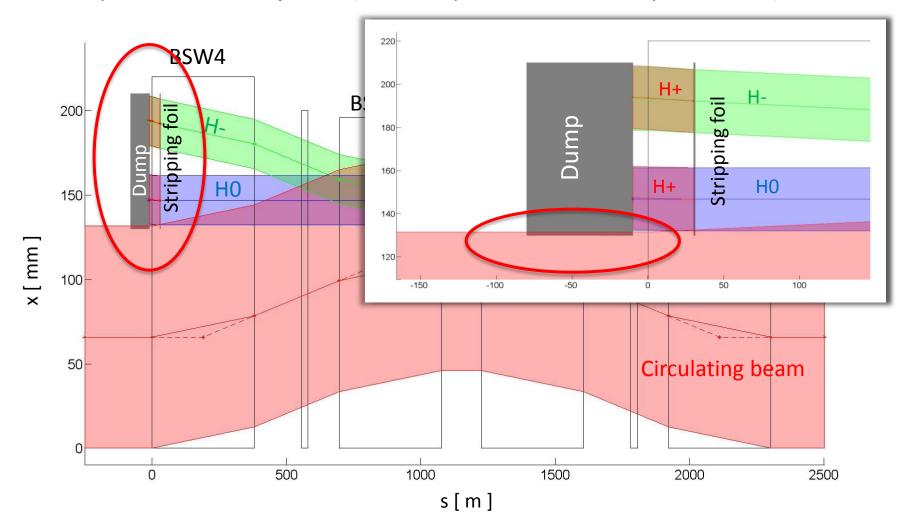
Horizontal				
Geometric emittance	mm mrad	24.7		
Beta	m	5.6		
Beta-beat	%	25		
Max beta	m	7		
Betatron env. 4sigma	mm	52.60		
Dispersion	m	1.4		
Dp/p		0.0044		
Max. momentum displacement	mm	6.16		
Mech. Tol.	mm	1		
orbit	mm	4.00		
Max. offset for painting	mm	2.00		
Max. Beam env.	±mm	65.8		

Vertical				
Geometric emittance	mm mrad	14.8		
Beta	m	3.7		
Beta-beat	%	25		
Max beta	m	4.625		
Betatron env. 4sigma	mm	33.09		
Dispersion	m	0		
Dp/p		0.0044		
Max. momentum displacement	mm	0		
Mech. Tol.	mm	1		
orbit	mm	4.00		
Max. offset for painting	mm	8.00		
Max. Beam env.	±mm	46.1		

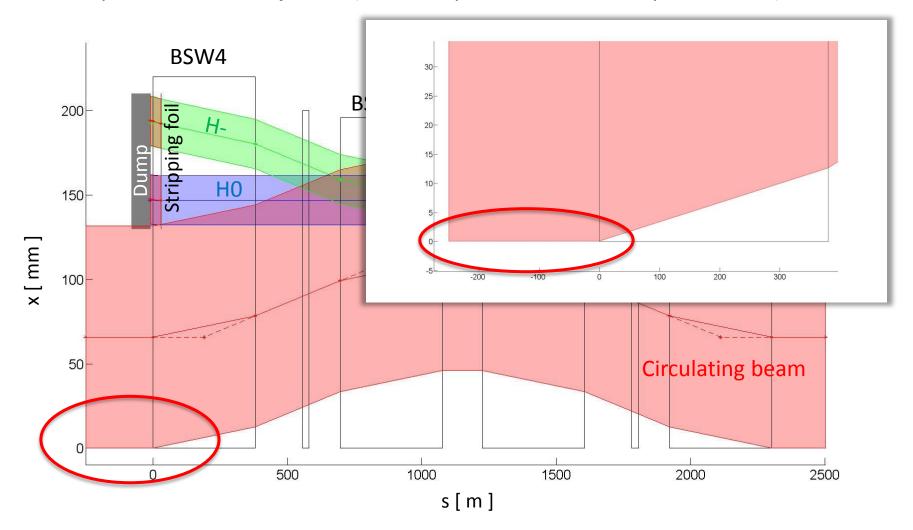




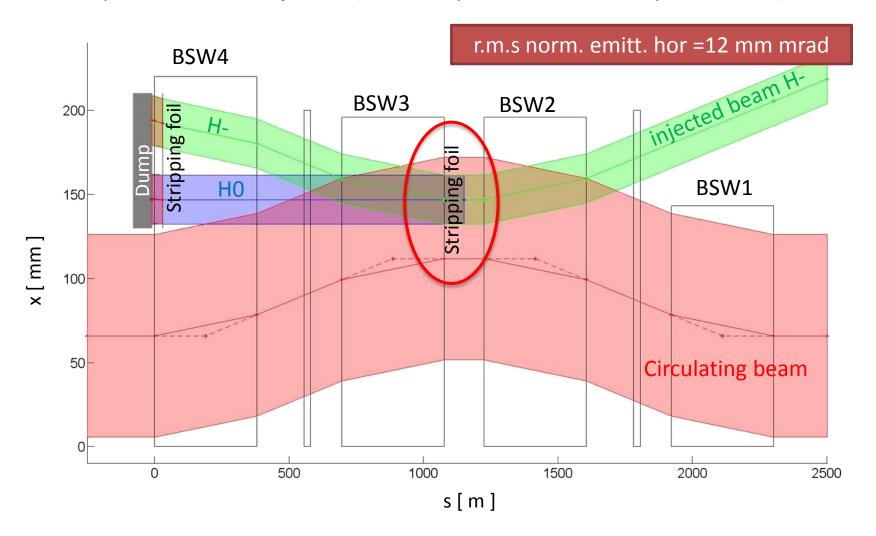






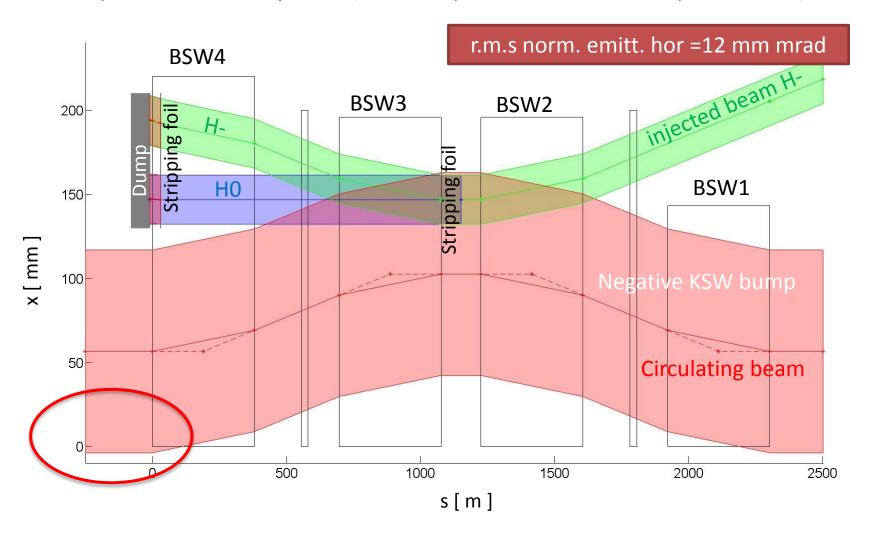






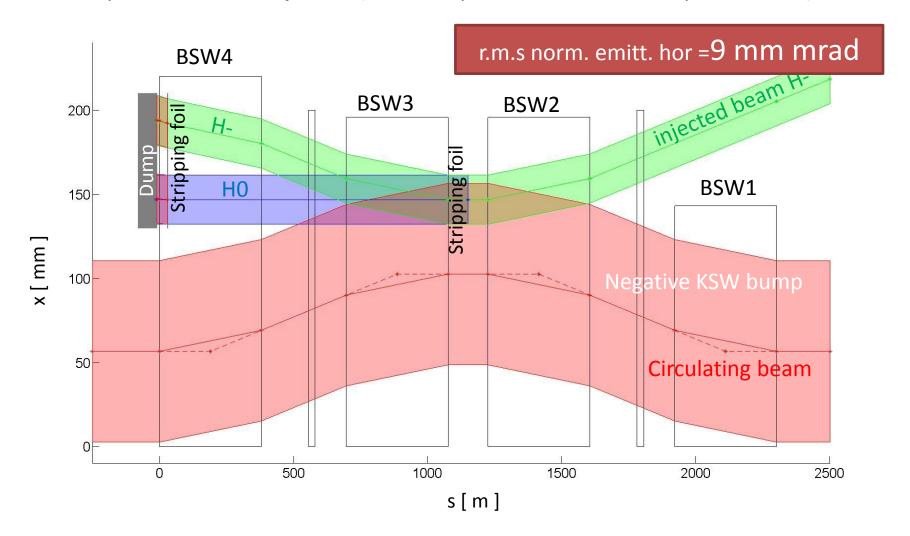


Beam envelope at the end of injection (KSW bump = -9.2 mm, BSW bump = 45.9 mm):





Beam envelope at the end of injection (KSW bump = -9.2 mm, BSW bump = 45.9 mm):





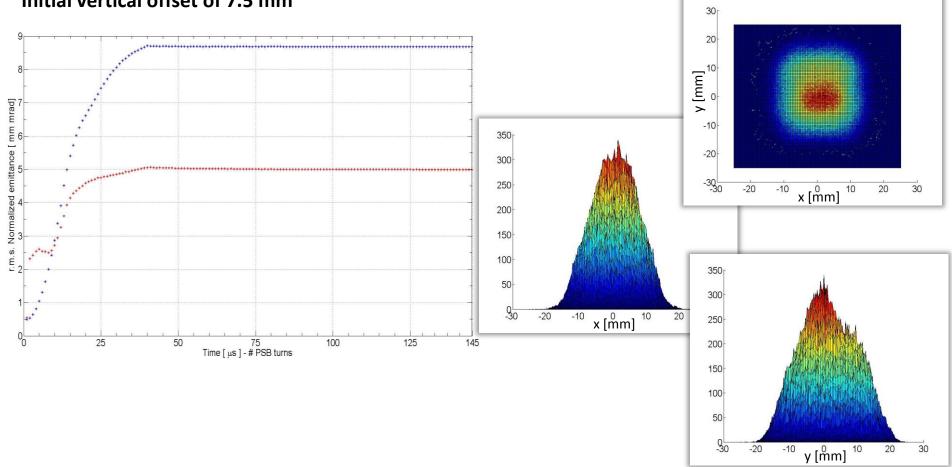
Injection over 40 turns (1e13 p+ per ring, 40 mA current from Linac4)

Longitudinal painting

Matched optics in beta and dispersion

Initial vertical offset of 7.5 mm

100% $I_{max} \rightarrow 60\% I_{max}$ in 12 μs (t1 = 12 μs) 60% $I_{max} \rightarrow 59\% I_{max}$ in 28 μs (t2 = 40 μs) 59% $I_{max} \rightarrow -0.26\% I_{max}$ in 15 μs (t3 = 55 μs)





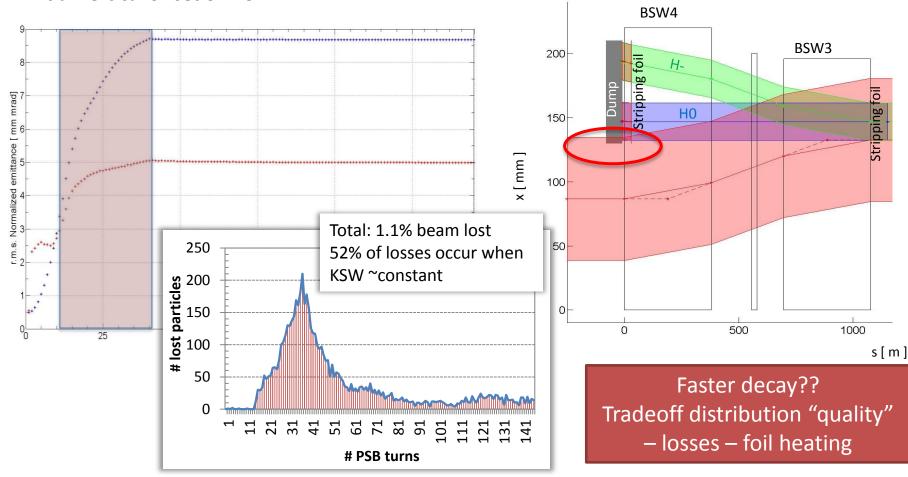
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Matched optics in beta and dispersion

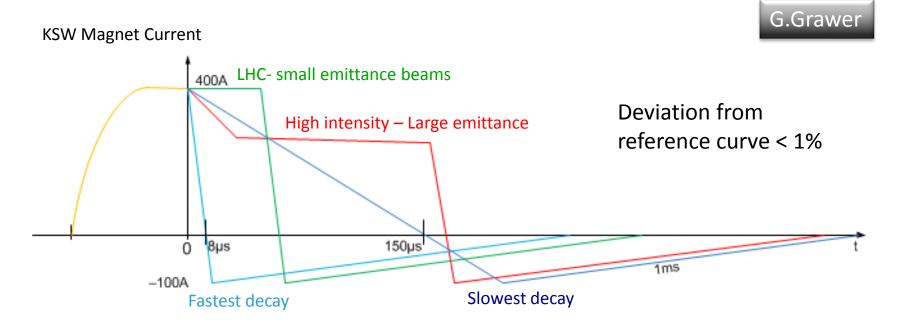
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KSW Envelope Specifications



User	# turns	I ₁ [% I _{max}]	I ₂ [% I _{max}]	t ₁	t ₂	t _{fall const}	Vert offset
LHC25	40	90	89	7.10	40	55	3.5
CNGS	40	68	67	15	40	55	7
SFTPRO	40	70	63	22	40	55	6
AD	40	70	69	22	40	55	6.5
TOF	40	68	67	15	40	55	8
NORMGPS	40	60	59	12	40	55	7.5
NORMHRS							
STAGISO	40	70	69	22	40	55	5

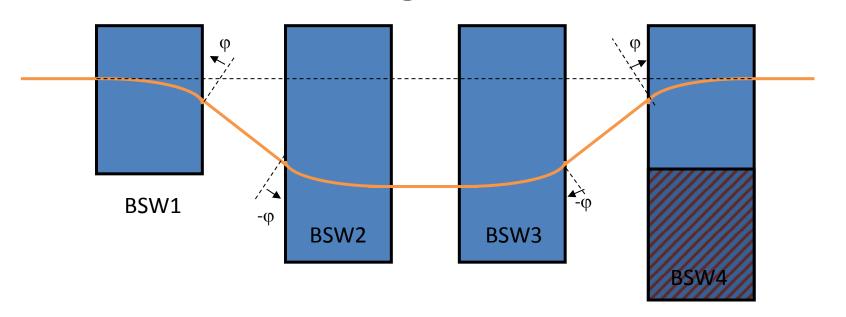


PSB Upgrade

Perturbation induced by the chicane BSW

magnets

E. Benedetto



- Edge effects (rectangular magnets)
- Proposed corrugated Inconel vacuum chamber new baseline (ceramic in the original design)
- Influence on beam dynamics of induced Eddy currents:
 - Delay of ~50us
 - Higher order field components (sextupolar)
 - Quadrupolar feed-down
 - Excitation 3rd order resonance

3D magnet simulation by B. Balhan, J. Borburgh

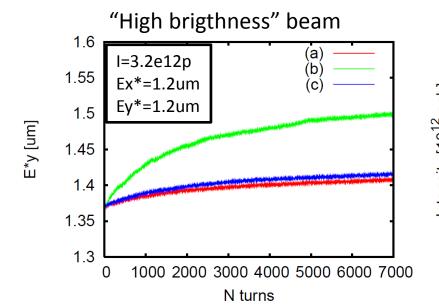


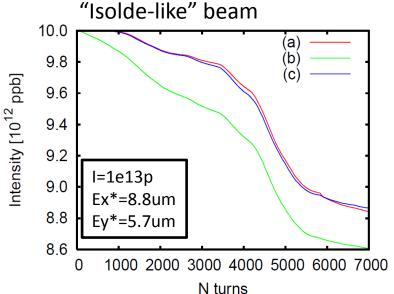
Inconel vacuum chamber

E. Benedetto

- No showstoppers for the inconel chamber are found, but compensation is required (E.Benedetto et al, @ LIU-PSB Meeting, 26/9/2013)
- Simulations results are valid only in relative, to discriminate between ceramic and inconel chamber
 - optics model as simple as possible
 - no errors except in BSW magnets

- (a) Ceramic chamber
- b) Inconel, wo correction
- c) Inconel, all corrected.





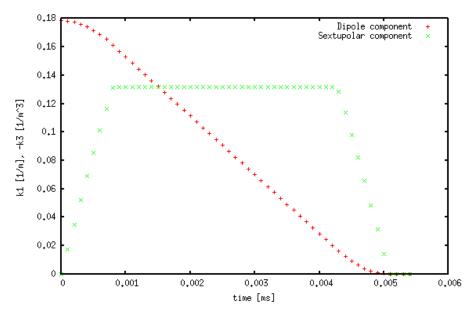


Studies on the shape for the chicane

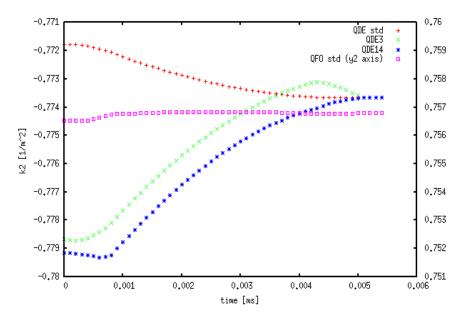
ramp down

E. Benedetto

- Realistic shape with a 125Hz content (So far, assumed linear decay in 5ms)
 Input from D. Aguglia, D. Nisbet
- Correction for V Beta-Beating has been computed
- Almost identical results (blow-up and/or losses) than with the linear decay



BSW ramp-down function and sextupolar component generated by eddy-currents



Computed strength in the QDE3, QDE14 and in the other quadrupoles



Next Steps

- LHC: possible further optimizations (tune, long. distribution)?
- High intensity beams
 - Agree target values (intensity and emittance!)
 - Define KSW modulations:
 - With/without longitudinal painting (injection turns)
 - Trade-off optimum distribution minimum losses foil scattering/heating (all users)
 - Imperfections (delays from eddy currents induced by Ti layer)
 - Other options: mismatch and/or offset (?)
 - Losses in injection region
- Quadrupolar component in BSW1 (C-shaped)
- Final crosscheck with HW experts (specs and tolerances)



Thank you for your attention!

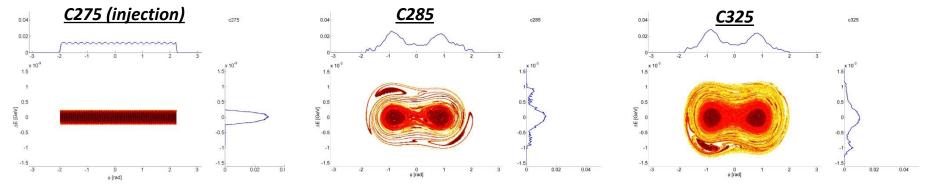




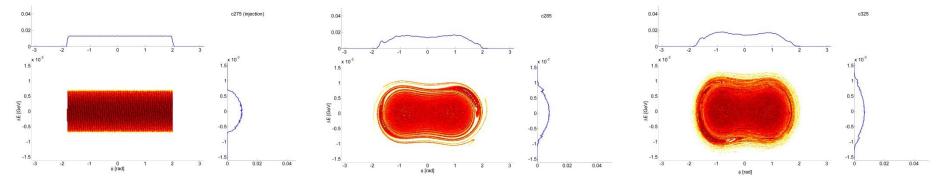


- Optimize...
 - the bunch length to minimize the number of turns injected in the PSB for a certain intensity.
 - the energy spread to minimize filamentation and peaks in linear density.

ESME simulations (29.55E11)



Min-max 0.5 MeV (113 keV RMS) - 0.38e-3 dp/p rms - 680 ns - 243 Linac4 bunches



Min-max 1.74 MeV (336 keV RMS) - **1.1e-3 dp/p rms** – **616 ns** – 220 Linac4 bunches

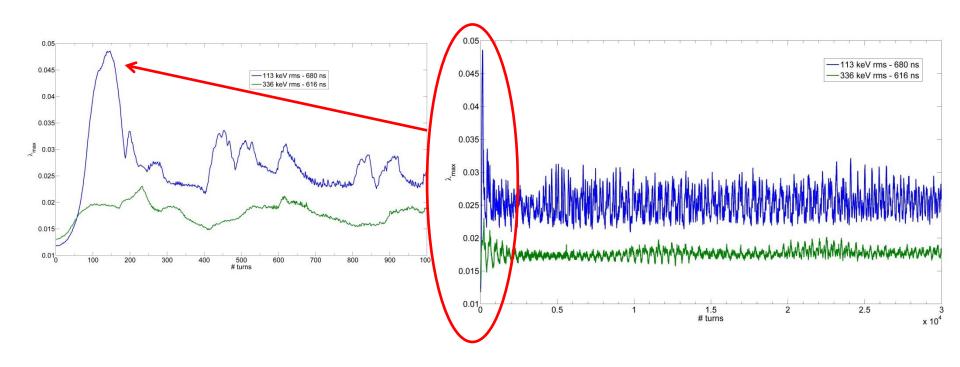
To inject 1.65e12 p. in the PSB -> 6.6 turns

(@ 220 Linac4 bunches/turn and 1.14e9 p.p.bunch)





From ESME simulations (with longitudinal space charge and I=29.55e11)

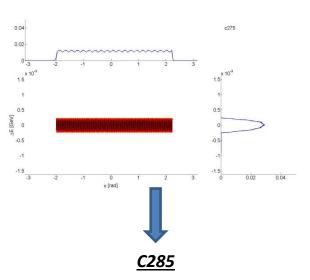


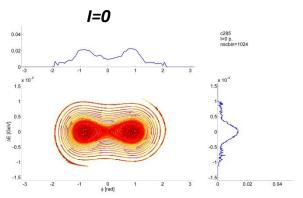


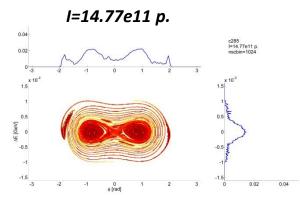


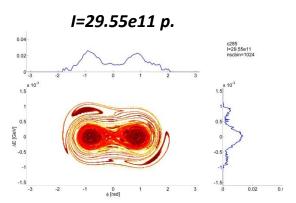
- The longitudinal "islands" creation is an intensity-dependent phenomenon (increases with intensity).
- It happens when the space charge module is activated in ESME (to be understood).

C275 (injection)











Injection over 80 turns (2e13 p+ per ring or 20 mA current from Linac4)

Longitudinal painting

Matched optics in beta and dispersion

Initial vertical offset of 6 mm

100% $I_{max} \rightarrow$ 40% I_{max} in 80 μs (t1 = 80 μs) 40% $I_{max} \rightarrow$ -0.26 % I_{max} in 15 μs (t2 = 95 μs)

