

Injection, extraction and transfer lines

- Introductory slides:
 - Kickers, septa and normalised phase-space
- Injection methods
 - Single-turn hadron injection
 - Injection errors, filamentation and blow-up
 - Multi-turn hadron injection
 - Charge-exchange H- injection
 - Lepton injection
- Extraction methods
 - Single-turn (fast) extraction
 - Multi-turn (fast) extraction: mechanical and magnetic splitting
 - Resonant multi-turn (slow) extraction
- Transfer lines and extra slides (kickers, septa, protection devices):
 - We can pick and choose topics for discussion, as time permits

Matthew Fraser, CERN (TE-ABT-BTP) based on lectures by Brennan Goddard

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Further material

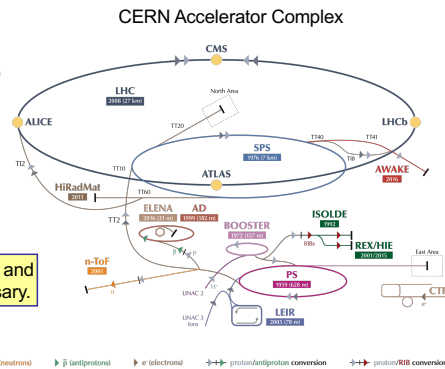
- This lecture is only intended as an introduction, giving a broad overview of a few important topics
- If videos don't work for you they can be download in different formats here:
 - <http://cern.ch/mfraser/public/CAS/Oxford/Videos>
- For a full overview of Injection, Extraction and Beam Transfer please refer to the material presented at:
 - CAS [Beam Injection, Extraction and Transfer](#), Erice, Italy, 2017
 - <https://indico.cern.ch/event/451905/timetable/>
- For hand-outs relating specifically to the lecture material presented today please see:
 - CAS [Introduction to Accelerator Physics](#), Budapest, Hungary, 2016
 - <https://indico.cern.ch/event/532397/timetable/>
 - Injection and extraction
 - Kickers, septa and transfer lines

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Injection and extraction

- An accelerator has limited dynamic range
- Chain of stages needed to reach high energy
- Periodic re-filling of storage rings, like LHC
- External facilities and experiments:
 - e.g. ISOLDE, HIRADMAT, AWAKE...

Beam transfer (into, out of, and between machines) is necessary.



▶ p (protons)
 ▶ ions
 ▶ RIBs (Radioactive Ion Beams)
 ▶ n (neutrons)
 ▶ \bar{p} (antiprotons)
 ▶ e^- (electrons)
 ↔ proton/antiproton conversion
 ↔ proton/RIB conversion

LHC Large Hadron Collider SPS Super Proton Synchrotron PS Proton Synchrotron AD Antiproton Decelerator CTF3 Clic Test Facility

AWAKE Advanced Wakefield Experiment ISOLDE Isotope Separator Online REX/HIE Radioactive Experiment/High Intensity and Energy ISOLDE

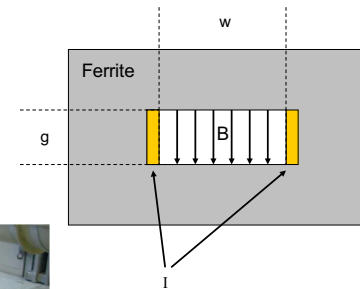
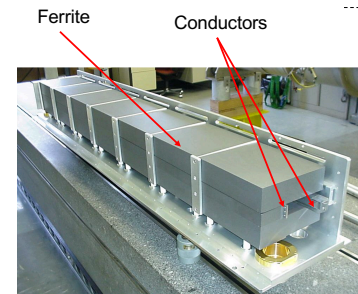
LEIR Low Energy Ion Ring LINAC LINear ACcelerator n-ToF Neutrons Time Of Flight HIRadMat High-Radiation to Materials

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Kicker magnet

Pulsed magnet with very fast rise time (100 ns – few μ s)

See extra slides for more details on fast-pulsed systems



$$B = \mu_0 I / g$$

$$L [\text{per unit length}] = \mu_0 w / g$$

$$dI/dt = V / L$$

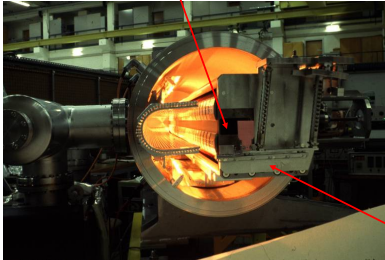
Typically 3 kA in 1 μ s rise time

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Magnetic septum

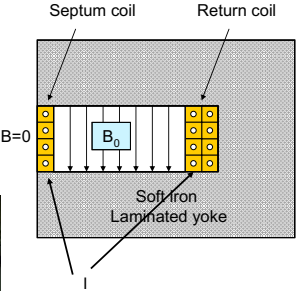
Pulsed or DC magnet with thin (2 – 20 mm) septum between zero field and high field region

Typically ~10x more deflection given by magnetic septa, compared to kickers



Septum coil

Yoke



Septum coil Return coil


Soft iron Laminated yoke

$B_0 = \mu_0 I / g$
Typically $I = 5 - 25 \text{ kA}$

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Electrostatic septum

DC electrostatic device with very thin septum between zero field and high field region



High voltage electrode

Hollow earth electrode

Septum wires

Hollow earth electrode

Thin wire or foil (~0.1 mm)

High voltage electrode

$E = V / g$
Typically $V = 200 \text{ kV}$
 $E = 100 \text{ kV/cm}$

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Normalised phase space

- Transform real transverse coordinates (x, x', s) to normalised co-ordinates (\bar{x}, \bar{x}', μ) where the independent variable becomes the phase advance μ :

$$\begin{bmatrix} \bar{x} \\ \bar{x}' \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{N} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ x' \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta(s)}} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \alpha(s) & \beta(s) \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ x' \end{bmatrix}$$

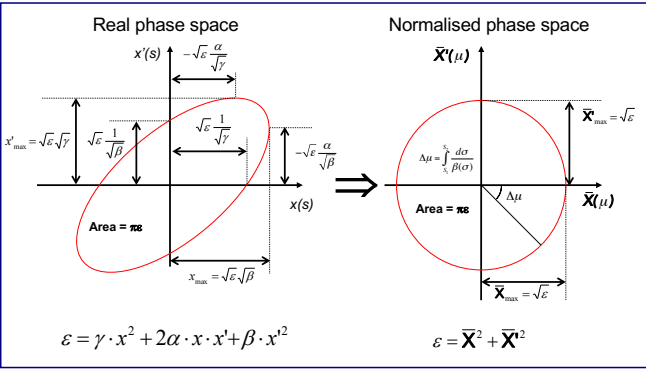
$$x(s) = \sqrt{\varepsilon} \sqrt{\beta(s)} \cos[\mu(s) + \mu_0] \quad \mu(s) = \int_0^s \frac{d\sigma}{\beta(\sigma)}$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{X}}(\mu) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta(s)}} \cdot x = \sqrt{\varepsilon} \cos[\mu + \mu_0]$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{X}}'(\mu) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta(s)}} \cdot \alpha(s)x + \sqrt{\beta(s)}x' = -\sqrt{\varepsilon} \sin[\mu + \mu_0] = \frac{d\bar{\mathbf{X}}}{d\mu}$$

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Normalised phase space



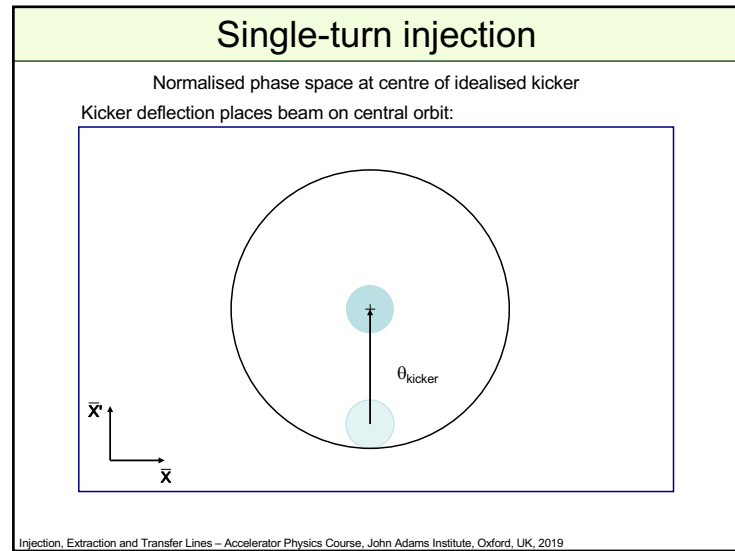
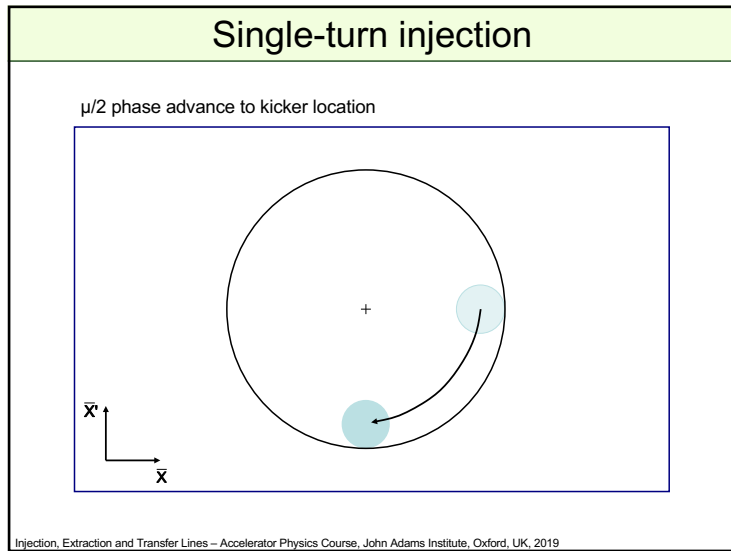
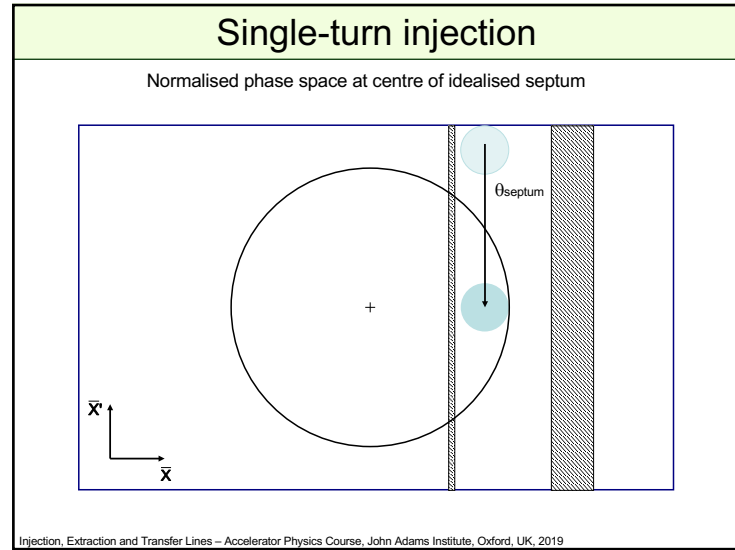
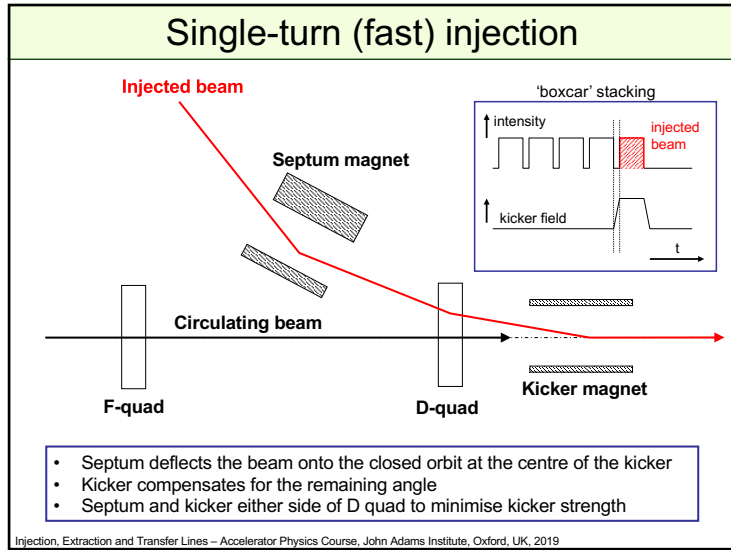
Real phase space

Normalised phase space

$\varepsilon = \gamma \cdot x^2 + 2\alpha \cdot x \cdot x' + \beta \cdot x'^2$

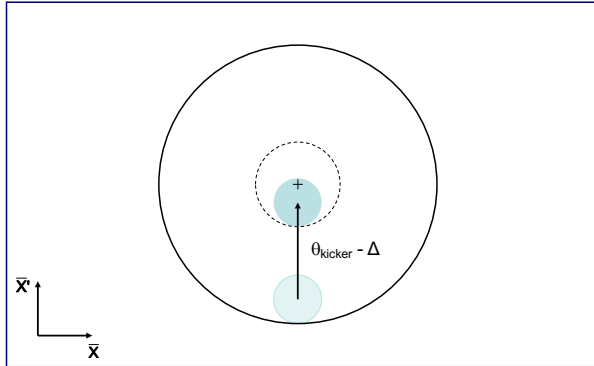
$\varepsilon = \bar{\mathbf{X}}^2 + \bar{\mathbf{X}}'^2$

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Injection oscillations

For imperfect injection the beam oscillates around the central orbit, e.g. kick error, Δ :

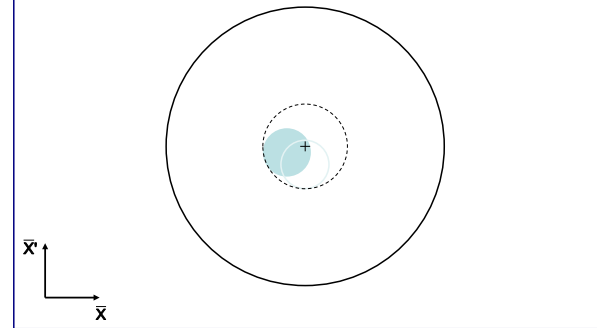


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Injection oscillations

For imperfect injection the beam oscillates around the central orbit, e.g. kick error, Δ :

After 1 turn...

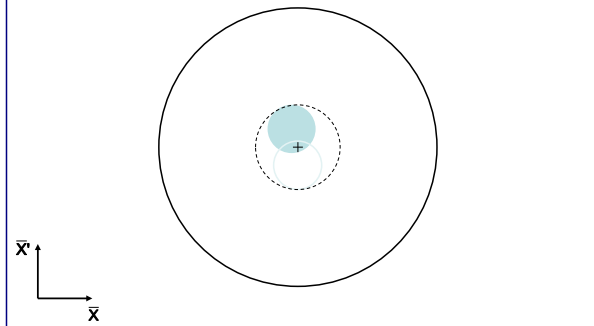


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Injection oscillations

For imperfect injection the beam oscillates around the central orbit, e.g. kick error, Δ :

After 2 turns...

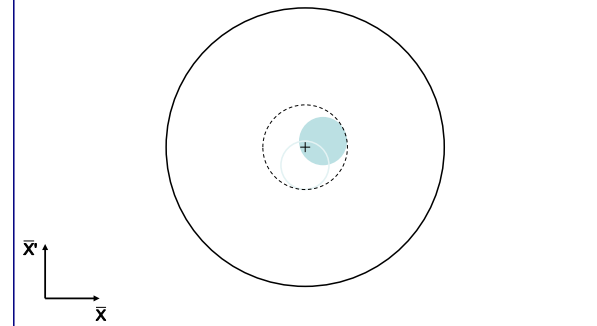


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Injection oscillations

For imperfect injection the beam oscillates around the central orbit, e.g. kick error, Δ :

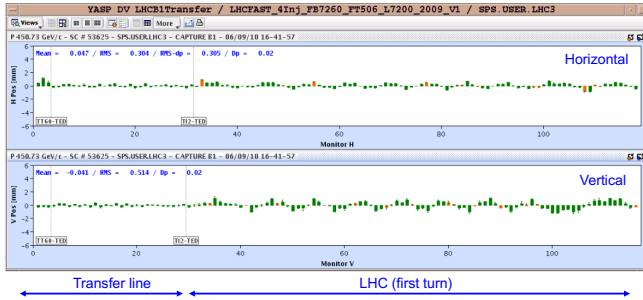
After 3 turns etc...



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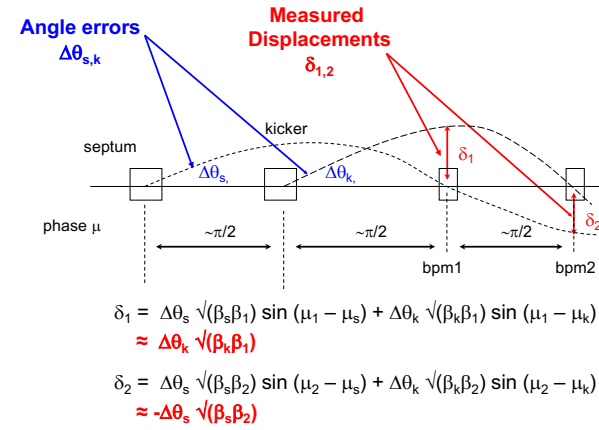
Injection oscillations

- Betatron oscillations with respect to the Closed Orbit:



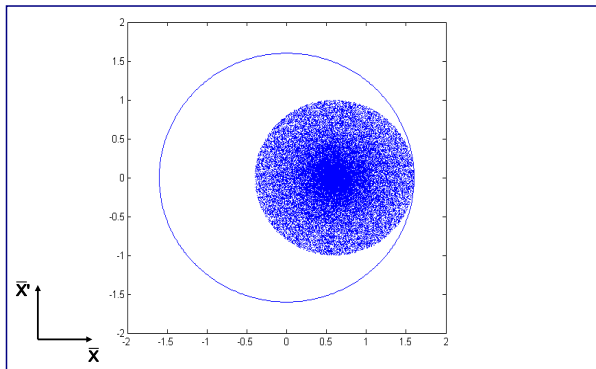
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Injection errors



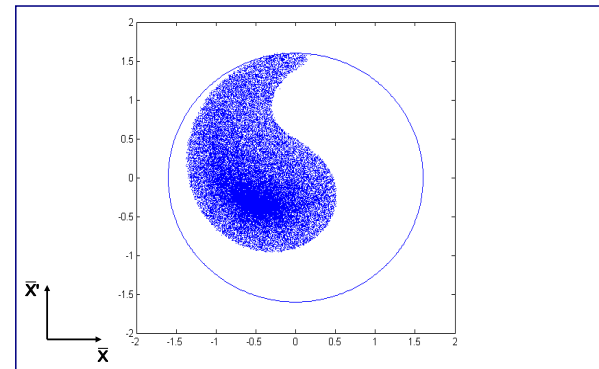
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Filamentation



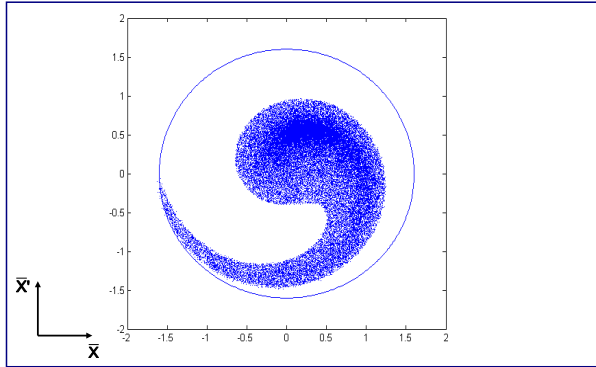
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Filamentation



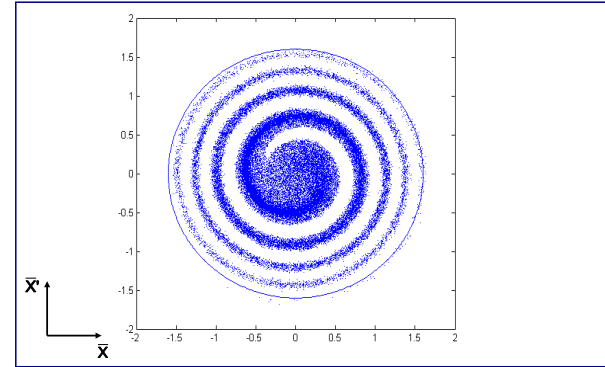
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Filamentation



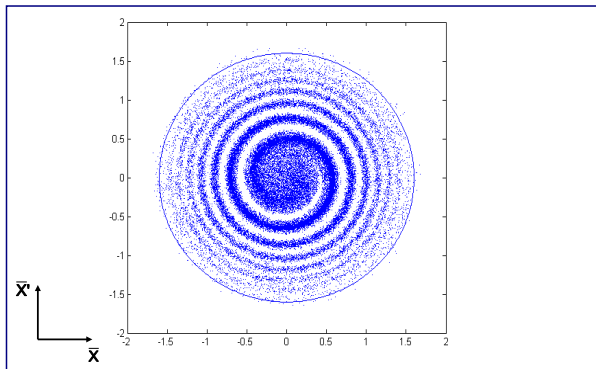
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Filamentation



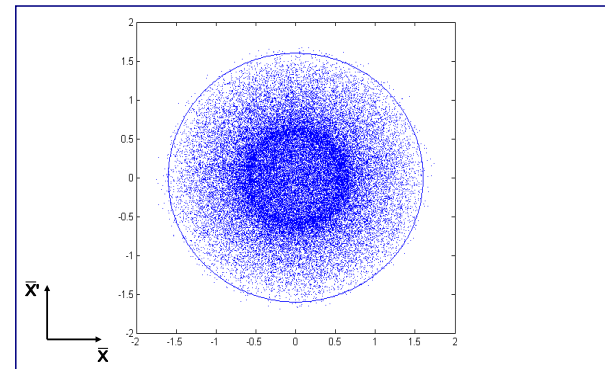
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Filamentation



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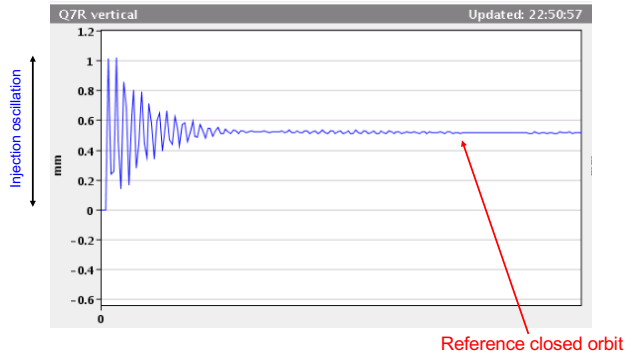
Filamentation



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Filamentation

- Residual transverse oscillations lead to an *effective* emittance blow-up through filamentation:



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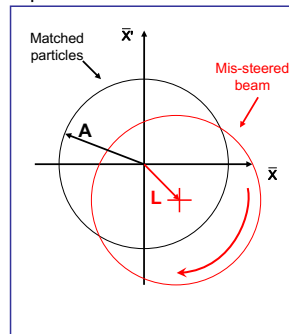
Filamentation

- Non-linear effects (e.g. higher-order field components) introduce amplitude-dependent effects into particle motion.
- Over many turns, a phase-space oscillation is transformed into an emittance increase.
- So any residual transverse oscillation will lead to an emittance blow-up through filamentation
 - Chromaticity coupled with a non-zero momentum spread at injection can also cause filamentation, often termed *chromatic decoherence*.
 - “Transverse damper” systems are used to damp injection oscillations - bunch position measured by a pick-up, which is linked to a kicker

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Blow-up from steering error

- Consider a collection of particles with max. amplitudes A
- The beam can be injected with an error in angle and position.
- For an injection error Δa , in units of $\sigma = \sqrt{\beta\epsilon}$, the mis-steered beam is offset in normalised phase space by an amplitude $L = \Delta a \sqrt{\epsilon}$



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Blow-up from steering error

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- Any given point on the matched ellipse is randomised over all phases after filamentation due to the steering error

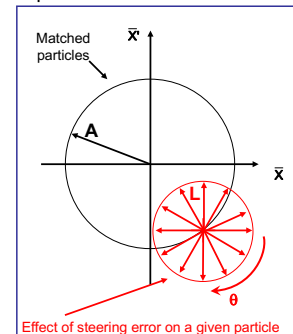
- For a general particle distribution, where A_i denotes amplitude in normalised phase of particle i :

$$\epsilon_{matched} = \langle A_i^2 \rangle / 2$$

- After filamentation:

$$\epsilon_{dilated} = \epsilon_{matched} + \frac{L^2}{2}$$

See extra slides for derivation



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Blow-up from steering error

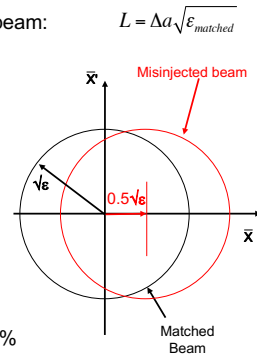
- A numerical example....

- Consider an offset $\Delta a = 0.5\sigma$ for injected beam:

$$\begin{aligned}\epsilon_{\text{diluted}} &= \epsilon_{\text{matched}} + \frac{L^2}{2} \\ &= \epsilon_{\text{matched}} \left[1 + \frac{\Delta a^2}{2} \right] \\ &= \epsilon_{\text{matched}} [1.125]\end{aligned}$$

- For nominal LHC beam:

...allowed growth through LHC cycle ~10 %



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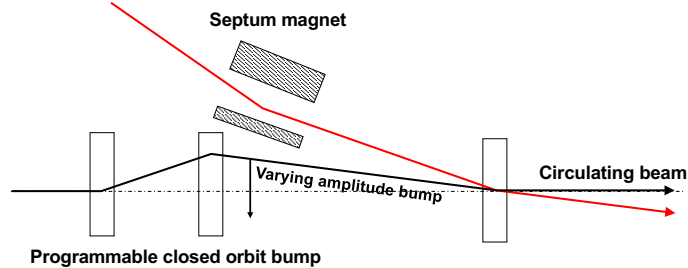
Multi-turn injection

- For hadrons the beam density at injection can be limited either by space charge effects or by the injector capacity
- If we cannot increase charge density, we can sometimes fill the horizontal phase space to increase overall injected intensity.
 - If the acceptance of the receiving machine is larger than the delivered beam emittance we can accumulate intensity

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Multi-turn injection for hadrons

Injected beam
(usually from a linac)

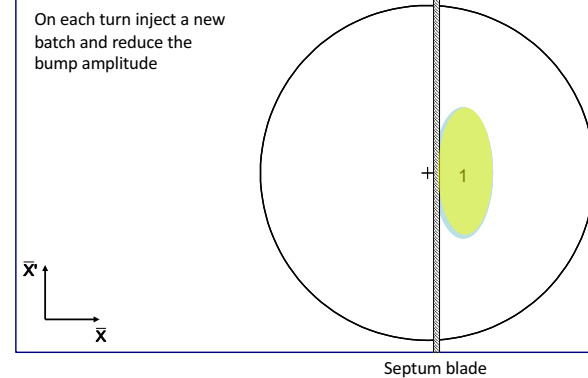


- No kicker but fast programmable bumpers
- Bump amplitude decreases and a new batch injected turn-by-turn
- Phase-space "painting"

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Multi-turn injection for hadrons

Example: CERN PSB injection, high intensity beams, fractional tune $q_{\text{frac,h}} \approx 0.25$
Turn 1 Beam rotates $\pi/2$ per turn in phase space

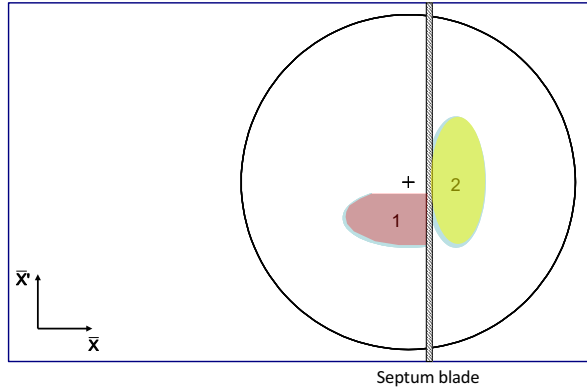


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Multi-turn injection for hadrons

Example: CERN PSB injection, high intensity beams, fractional tune $q_{\text{frac,h}} \approx 0.25$
 Beam rotates $\pi/2$ per turn in phase space

Turn 2

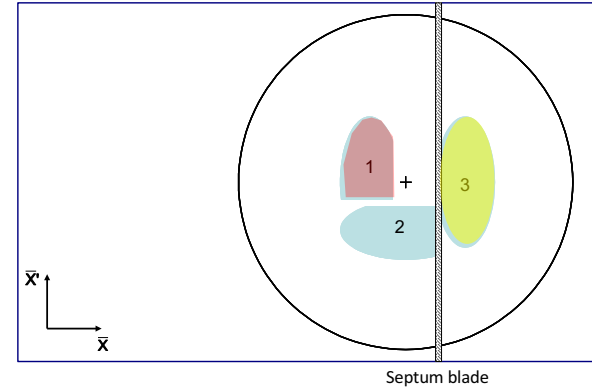


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Multi-turn injection for hadrons

Example: CERN PSB injection, high intensity beams, fractional tune $q_{\text{frac,h}} \approx 0.25$
 Beam rotates $\pi/2$ per turn in phase space

Turn 3

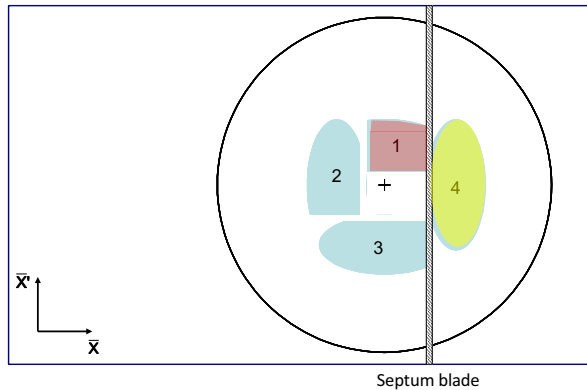


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Multi-turn injection for hadrons

Example: CERN PSB injection, high intensity beams, fractional tune $q_{\text{frac,h}} \approx 0.25$
 Beam rotates $\pi/2$ per turn in phase space

Turn 4

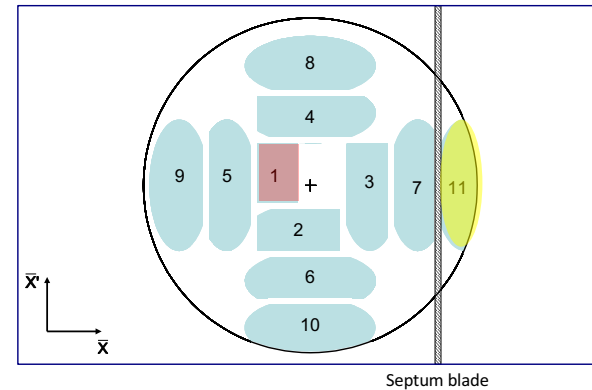


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Multi-turn injection for hadrons

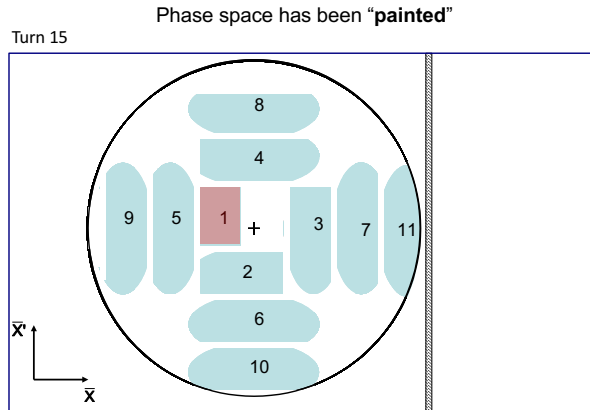
Example: CERN PSB injection, high intensity beams, fractional tune $q_{\text{frac,h}} \approx 0.25$
 Beam rotates $\pi/2$ per turn in phase space

Turn 11



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Multi-turn injection for hadrons



In reality, filamentation (often space-charge driven) occurs to produce a quasi-uniform beam

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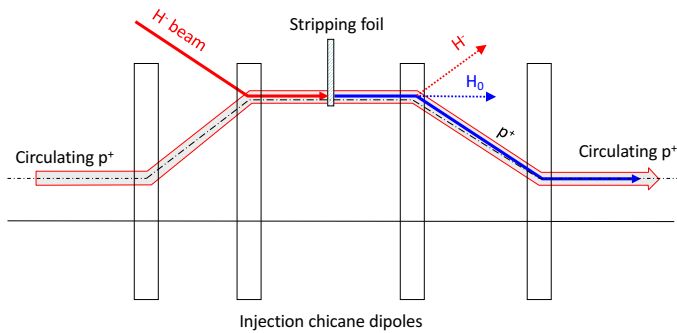
Charge exchange H- injection

- Multi-turn injection is essential to accumulate high intensity
- Disadvantages inherent in using an injection septum:
 - Beam losses from circulating beam hitting septum:
 - typically 30 – 40 % for the CERN PSB injection at 50 MeV
 - Limits number of injected turns to 10 - 20
- Charge-exchange injection provides elegant alternative
 - Possible to "cheat" Liouville's theorem, which says that emittance is conserved....
 - Convert H⁻ to p⁺ using a thin stripping foil, allowing injection into the same phase space area

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Charge exchange H- injection

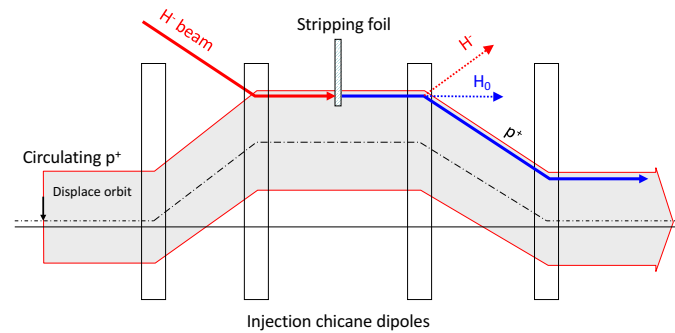
Start of injection process



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Charge exchange H- injection

End of injection process with painting



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Charge exchange H- injection

- Paint uniform transverse phase space density by modifying closed orbit bump and steering injected beam
- Foil thickness calculated to double-strip most ions ($\approx 99\%$)
 - 50 MeV – $50 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$
 - 800 MeV – $200 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ ($\approx 1 \mu\text{m}$ of C!)
- Carbon foils generally used – very fragile
- Injection chicane reduced or switched off after injection, to avoid excessive foil heating and beam blow-up
- Longitudinal phase space can also be painted turn-by-turn:
 - Variation of the injected beam energy turn-by-turn (linac voltage scaled)
 - Chopper system in linac to match length of injected batch to bucket

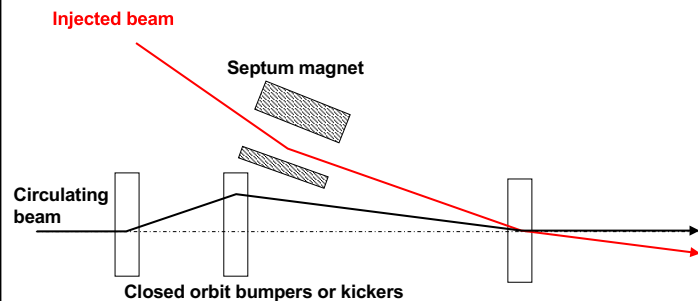
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Lepton injection

- Single-turn injection can be used as for hadrons; however, lepton motion is strongly damped (different with respect to proton or ion injection).
 - Synchrotron radiation:
 - see CERN Accelerator School lectures: *Electron Beam Dynamics* by L. Rivkin
- Can use transverse or longitudinal damping:
 - Transverse - Betatron accumulation
 - Longitudinal - Synchrotron accumulation

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Betatron lepton injection

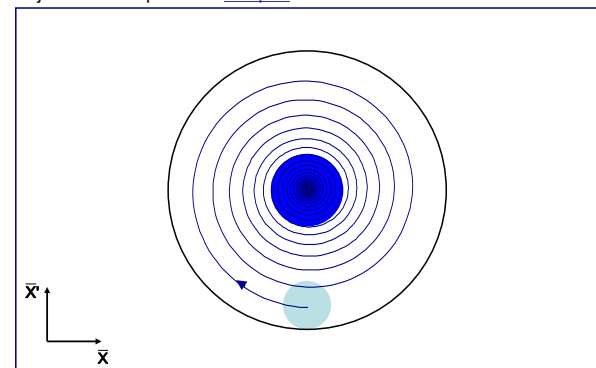


- Beam is injected with an angle with respect to the closed orbit
- Injected beam performs damped betatron oscillations about the closed orbit

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Betatron lepton injection

Injected bunch performs damped betatron oscillations



In LEP at 20 GeV, the damping time was about 6'000 turns (0.6 seconds)

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Synchrotron lepton injection

Inject an off-momentum beam

Injected beam
 $p = p_0 + \Delta p$

Septum magnet

Bumped circulating beam
 $p = p_0$

Closed orbit bumpers or kickers

$x_s = D_x \cdot \Delta p/p_0$

- Beam injected parallel to circulating beam, onto dispersion orbit of a particle having the same momentum offset $\Delta p/p$
- Injected beam makes damped synchrotron oscillations at Q_s but does not perform betatron oscillations

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Synchrotron lepton injection

Double batch injection possible....

RF bucket

Injection 2 (turn $N + Q_s/2$)

Stored beam

Injection 1 (turn N)

E
 Φ

Longitudinal damping time in LEP was $\sim 3'000$ turns (2x faster than transverse)

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Synchrotron lepton injection in LEP

Optimized Horizontal First Turn Trajectory for Betatron Injection of Positrons into LEP.

Optimized Horizontal First Turn Trajectory for Synchrotron Injection of Positrons with $\Delta P/P$ at -0.6%

Synchrotron injection in LEP gave improved background for LEP experiments due to small orbit offsets in zero dispersion straight sections

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Injection - summary

- Several different techniques using kickers, septa and bumpers:
 - Single-turn injection for hadrons
 - Boxcar stacking: transfer between machines in accelerator chain
 - Angle / position errors \Rightarrow injection oscillations
 - Uncorrected errors \Rightarrow filamentation \Rightarrow emittance increase
 - Multi-turn injection for hadrons
 - Phase space painting to increase intensity
 - H- injection allows injection into same phase space area
 - Lepton injection: take advantage of damping
 - Less concerned about injection precision and matching

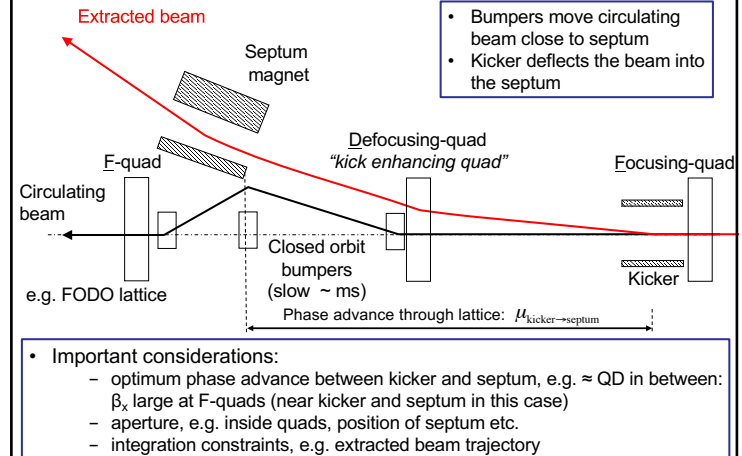
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Extraction

- Different extraction techniques exist, depending on requirements
 - Fast extraction: ≤ 1 turn
 - Non-resonant multi-turn extraction (mechanical splitting): few turns
 - Resonant low-loss multi-turn extraction (magnetic splitting): few turns
 - Resonant multi-turn extraction: many thousands of turns
- Usually higher energy than injection \Rightarrow stronger elements ($\int B \cdot dl$)
 - At high energies many kicker and septum modules may be required
 - To reduce kicker strength, beam can be moved near to septum by closed orbit bump

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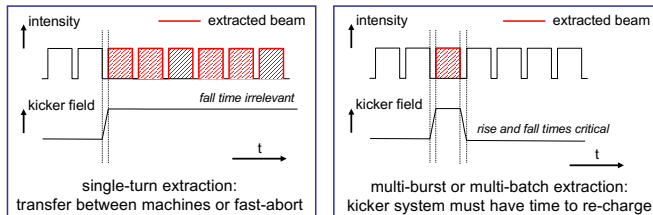
Fast extraction: spatial considerations



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Fast extraction: temporal considerations

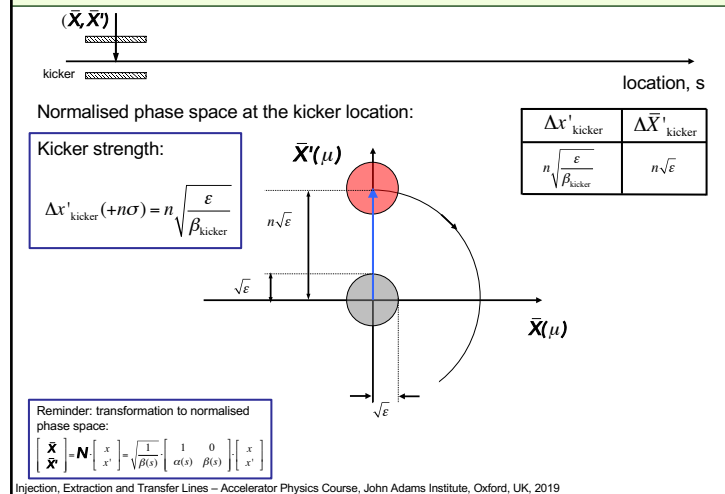
- For clean transfer, particle-free gaps in the circulating beam are essential:



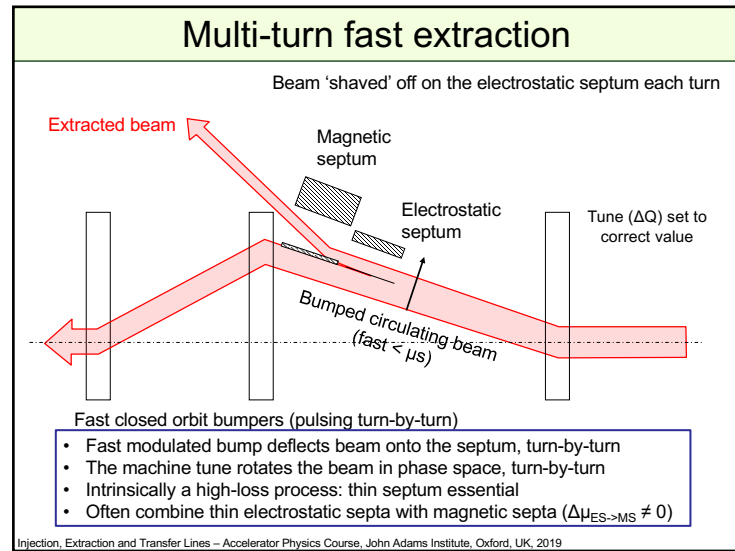
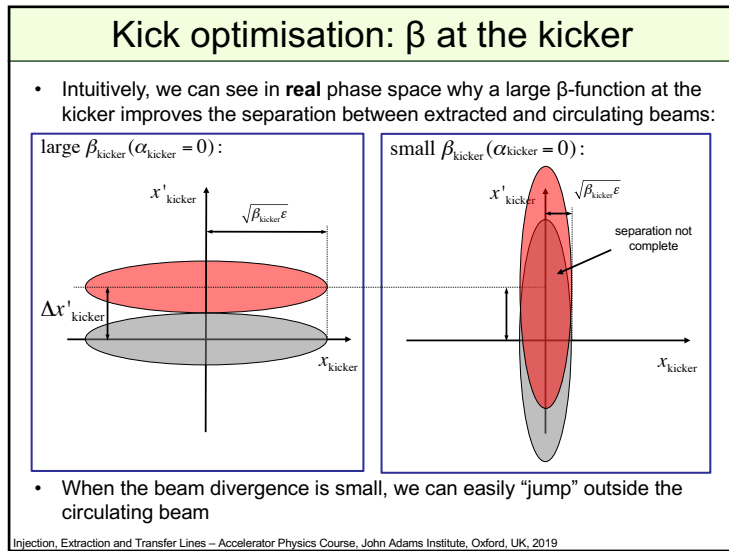
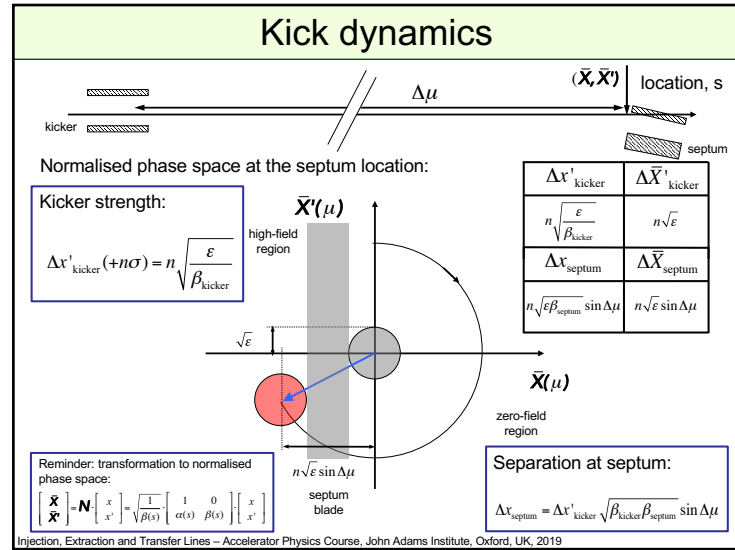
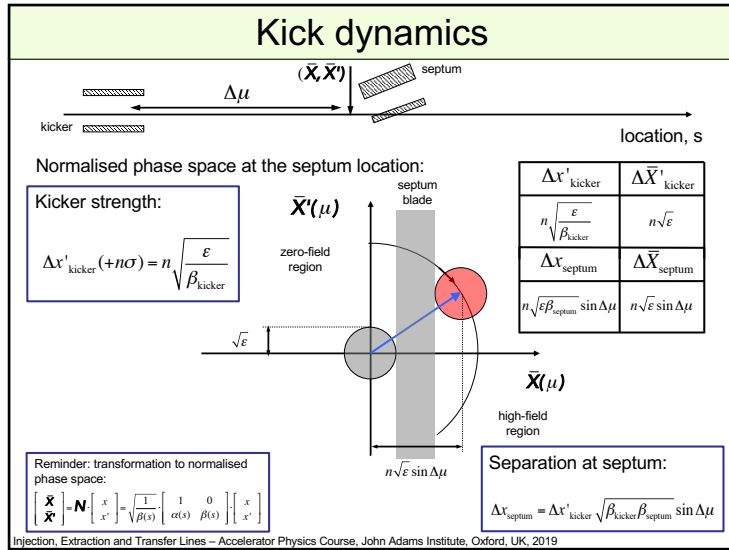
- kicker field must have time to rise (and fall) before it is seen by the beam
- gaps limit total intensity
- repetition rate of kicker system: pulsed-power supply must have time to recharge, which typically takes many turns: $t_{\text{recharge}} \gg t_{\text{rev}}$
 - continuous extraction over sequential turns (usually) requires transverse manipulation: *discussed later in this lecture (multi-turn extraction)*

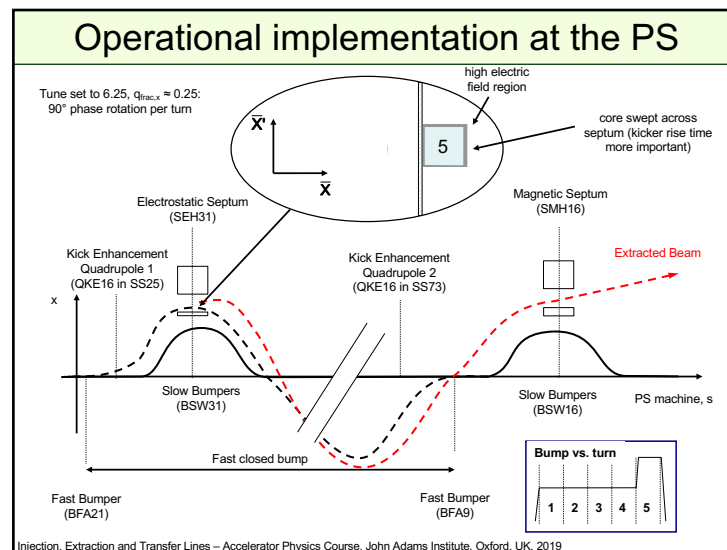
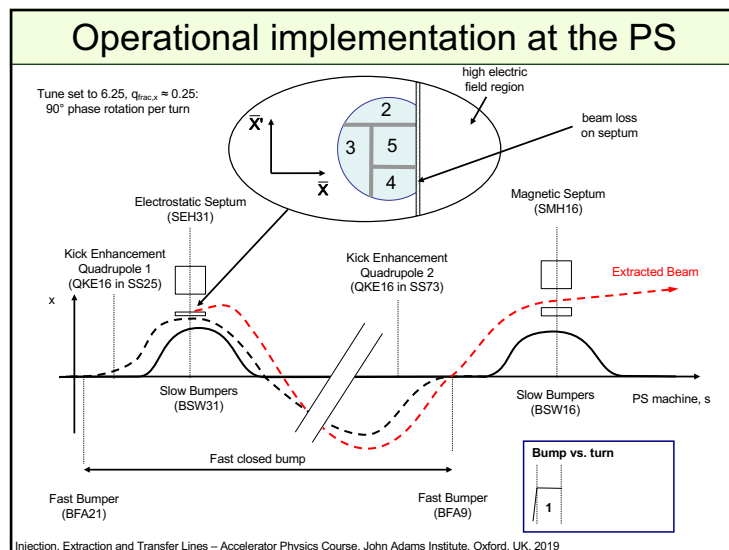
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Kick dynamics



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Continuous Transfer: performance aspects

- CT results in a **smaller emittance** in the plane that is “sliced”
- Turn-by-turn **mismatch** causes emittance growth in receiving machine:
 - each slice has a **different emittance** and **optical parameters**
 - each slice has a **different centroid** and **trajectory error**
 - spills with **both uniform intensity** and **emittance are not possible**

- Beam loss during extraction and unavoidable **induced radio-activation**:
 - particles impinging the septum are scattered around the machine aperture
 - electrostatic septum is irradiated making **hands-on maintenance** difficult
 - potential **limit for total intensity** throughput:
 - ≈ 40% of the all losses along the accelerator chain for the SPS FT physics programme occur at the PS electrostatic septum
 - e.g. for a future SPS Beam Dump Facility requesting 5×10^{19} p⁺/yr, about 0.7×10^{19} p⁺/yr would be lost on the PS electrostatic septum

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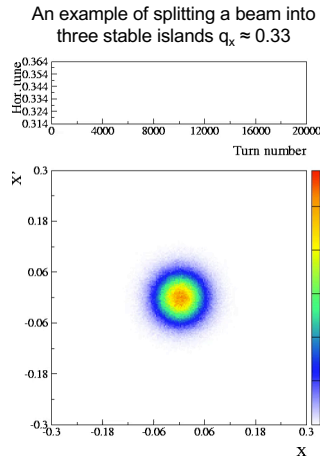
Magnetic splitting: motivation

- Split the beam by crossing a resonance condition in the presence of applied non-linear fields: sextupoles and octupoles
- Aim to do away with mechanical splitting, with several advantages:
 - Losses reduced significantly (no need for an electrostatic septum)
 - attractive for higher energy applications
 - Phase space matching improved with respect to mechanical shaving
 - ‘beamlets’ have same emittance and optical parameters at the extraction point

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Magnetic splitting

- **Non-linear fields** can be used to split a beam in phase space:
 - **Sextupoles** and **octupoles** can be used to create **islands of stability** inside the circulating beam
 - A slow (adiabatic) tune variation across a resonance can **capture** particles into **separate islands**
 - Variation of the **tune** moves the islands to large amplitudes
- Pioneered over the last 20 years at CERN:
 - for further reading a **list of MTE references** is found at the end of the talk
 - see extra slides for measurement results carried out in the PS!



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Non-linear beam dynamics (1)

- A vast subject (out of the scope of this lecture!) to solve the non-linear equation of motion (a driven simple harmonic oscillator):

$$\frac{d^2 \bar{X}}{d\phi^2} + Q^2 \bar{X} = -Q^2 \beta^{3/2} \frac{\Delta B(\bar{X}, \phi)}{(B\rho)}$$

perturbing fields $\Delta B(\bar{X}, \phi)$
 linear imperfections: integer and 1/2-integer $(B\rho)$
 non-linear imperfections: sextupole (1/3-integer) and octupole (1/4-integer)

$$= -\frac{Q^2 B_0}{(B\rho)} \left[(\beta^{3/2} b_0) + (\beta^{4/2} b_1) \bar{X} + (\beta^{5/2} b_2) \bar{X}^2 + (\beta^{6/2} b_3) \bar{X}^3 + \dots \right]$$

...these terms include harmonic functions of ϕ , driving resonances

- Many mathematical tools exist to help understand such dynamics:
 - the Hamiltonian
 - Taylor maps and Lie transformations
 - Perturbation theory, normal form analysis, etc.
- However, nowadays we can “cheat” and solve the equation of motion by integrating it numerically to gain insight:
 - one turn map + non-linear thin lens kick (sextupole and/or octupole)

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Non-linear beam dynamics (2)

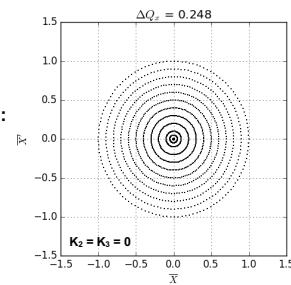
- We can learn a lot by tracking a few particles over a few 100 turns:

one-turn map, function of the machine tune \rightarrow thin lens approximation of a sextupole and octupole at the same location in the ring

$$\begin{pmatrix} \bar{X} \\ \bar{X}' \end{pmatrix}_{n+1} = R(2\pi Q) \begin{pmatrix} \bar{X} \\ \bar{X}' + K_2 \bar{X}^2 + K_3 \bar{X}^3 \end{pmatrix}_n$$

...a Hénon map

- Example:
 - Crossing **1/4 - integer resonance**
 - i.e. $Q_x = \text{integer} + 0.25$
 - **Sextupole OFF and octupole OFF:**
 - $K_2 = K_3 = 0$
 - Ramping tune from below resonance:
 - $\Delta Q_x = 0.248$ to 0.252
 - 12 particles, 1000 turns



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Non-linear beam dynamics (2)

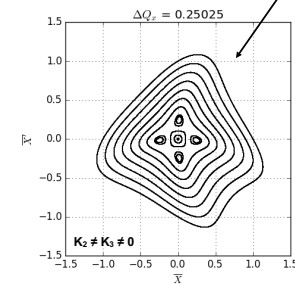
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$$\begin{pmatrix} \bar{X} \\ \bar{X}' \end{pmatrix}_{n+1} = R(2\pi Q) \begin{pmatrix} \bar{X} \\ \bar{X}' + K_2 \bar{X}^2 + K_3 \bar{X}^3 \end{pmatrix}_n$$

Ratio of K_2/K_3 can be used to tailor the phase space and size of the islands

- Example:
 - Crossing **1/4 - integer resonance**
 - i.e. $Q_x = \text{integer} + 0.25$
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 - $K_2 \neq K_3 \neq 0$
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 - 12 particles, 1000 turns



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Non-linear beam dynamics (2)

- We can learn a lot by tracking a few particles over a few 100 turns:

one-turn map, function of the machine tune

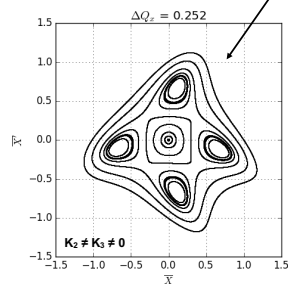
$$\begin{pmatrix} \bar{X} \\ \bar{X}' \end{pmatrix}_{n+1} = R(2\pi Q) \begin{pmatrix} \bar{X} \\ \bar{X}' + K_2 \bar{X}^2 + K_3 \bar{X}^3 \end{pmatrix}_n$$

thin lens approximation of a sextupole and octupole at the same location in the ring

Ratio of K_2/K_3 can be used to tailor the phase space and size of the islands

- Example:

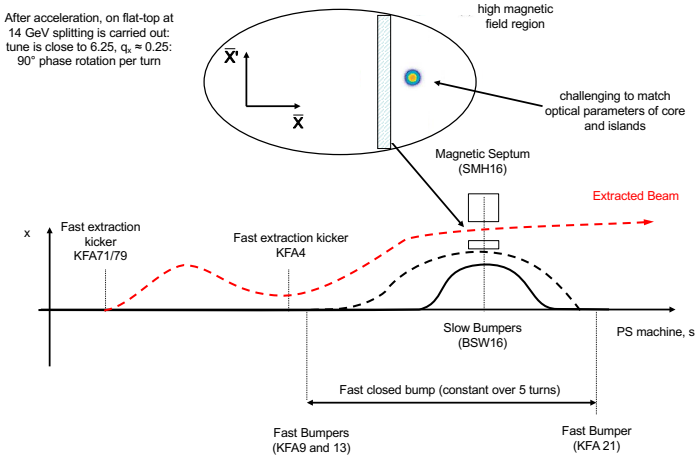
- Crossing **1/4 - integer resonance**
 - i.e. $Q_x = \text{integer} + 0.25$
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 - $\Delta Q_x = 0.248$ to 0.252
- 12 particles, 1000 turns



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MTE: operational implementation

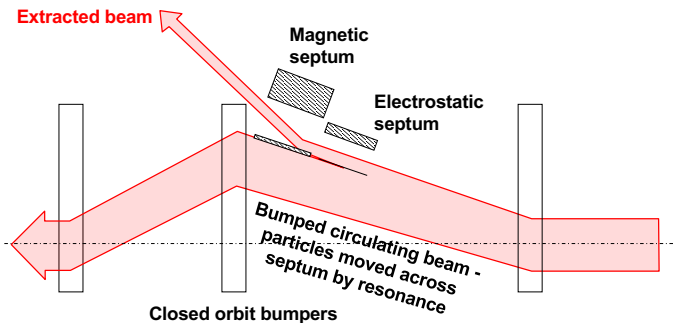
After acceleration, on flat-top at 14 GeV splitting is carried out: tune is close to 6.25, $q_x = 0.25$; 90° phase rotation per turn



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Resonant multi-turn extraction

Non-linear fields excite resonances that drive the beam slowly across the septum



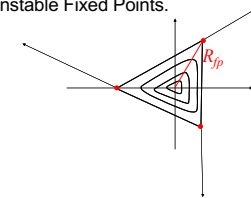
- Slow bumpers move the beam near the septum
- Tune adjusted close to n^{th} order betatron resonance
- Multipole magnets excited to define stable area in phase space, size depends on $\Delta Q = Q - Q_r$

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Resonant multi-turn extraction

- Resonances in synchrotrons:
 - See CERN Accelerator school lectures by A. Wolski
 - Third-integer resonance: sextupole fields distort the circular normalised phase space particle trajectories.
 - Stable area defined, delimited by unstable Fixed Points.

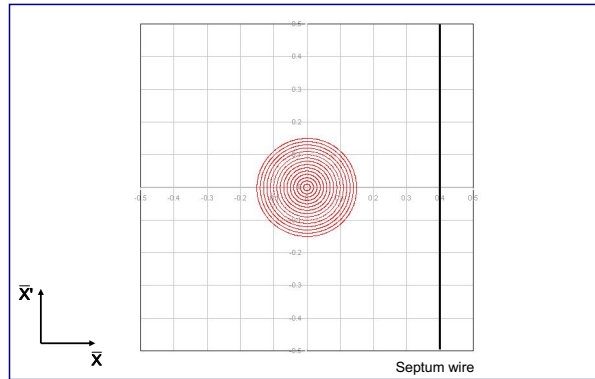
$$R_{fp}^{1/2} \propto \Delta Q \cdot \frac{1}{k_2}$$



- Sextupole magnets arranged to produce suitable phase space orientation of the stable triangle at thin electrostatic septum
- Stable area can be reduced by...
 - Increasing the sextupole strength, or fixing the sextupole strength and scanning the machine tune through the tune spread of the beam
 - Large tune spread created with RF gymnastics (large momentum spread) and large chromaticity

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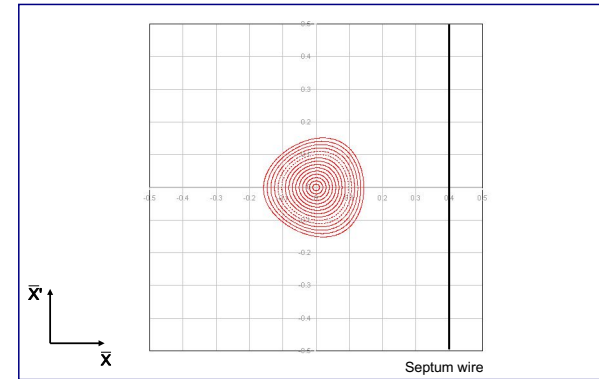
Third-order resonant extraction



- Particles distributed on emittance contours
- ΔQ large – no phase space distortion

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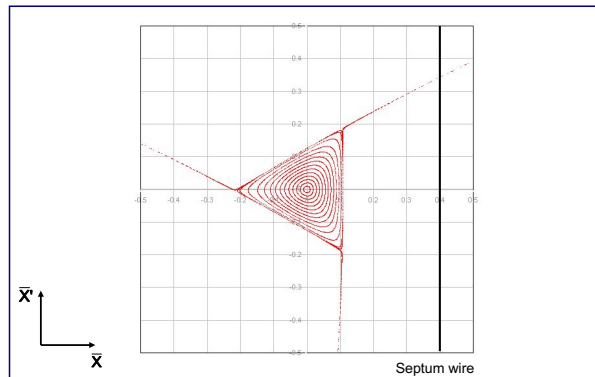
Third-order resonant extraction



- Sextupole magnets produce a triangular stable area in phase space
- ΔQ decreasing – phase space distortion for largest amplitudes

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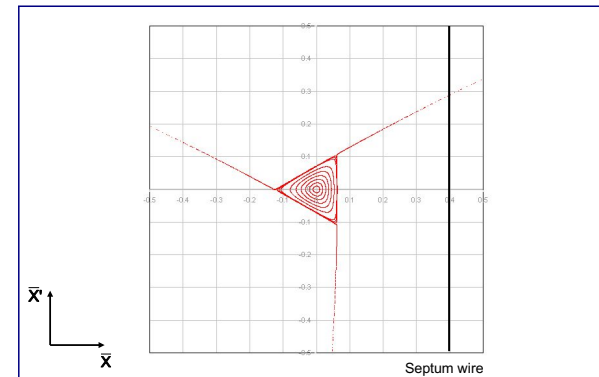
Third-order resonant extraction



- ΔQ small enough that largest amplitude particle trajectories are unstable
- Unstable particles follow separatrix branches as they increase in amplitude

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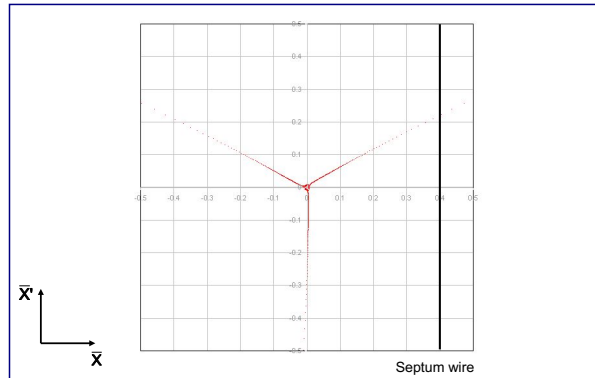
Third-order resonant extraction



- Separatrix position in phase space shifts as the stable area shrinks

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Third-order resonant extraction

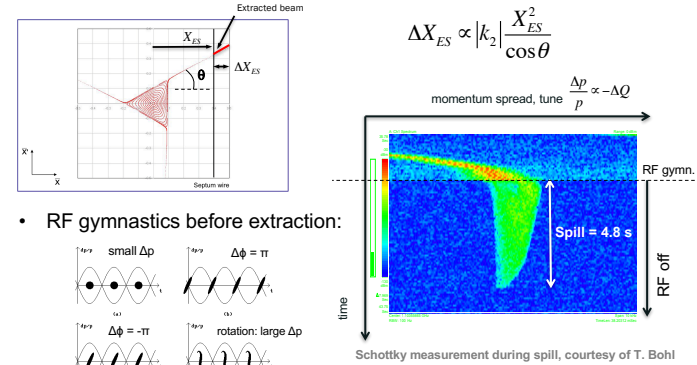


- As ΔQ approaches zero, the particles with very small amplitude are extracted

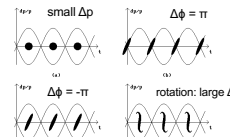
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Third-order resonant extraction

- On resonance, sextupole kicks add-up driving particles over septum
 - Distance travelled in these final three turns is termed the "spiral step," ΔX_{ES}
 - Extraction bump trimmed in the machine to adjust the spiral step



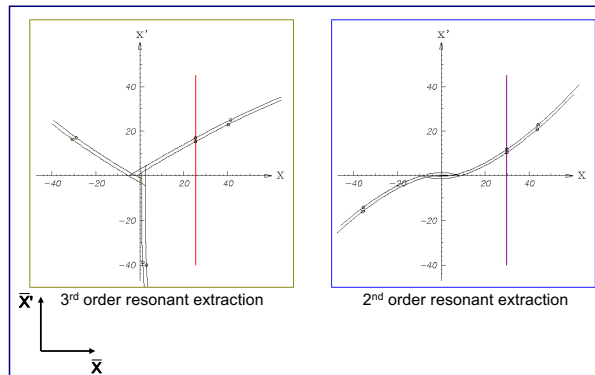
- RF gymnastics before extraction:



Schottky measurement during spill, courtesy of T. Bohl

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Resonant extraction separatrices



- Amplitude growth for 2nd order resonance much faster than 3rd – shorter spills (\approx milliseconds vs. seconds)
- Used where intense pulses are required on target – e.g. neutrino production

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Extraction - summary

- Several different techniques:
 - Single-turn fast extraction:
 - for Boxcar stacking (transfer between machines in accelerator chain), beam abort
 - Non-resonant multi-turn extraction: mechanical splitting
 - slice beam into equal parts for transfer between machine over a few turns.
 - Resonant low-loss multi-turn extraction: magnetic splitting
 - create stable islands in phase space: slice off over a few turns.
 - Resonant multi-turn extraction
 - create stable area in phase space \Rightarrow slowly drive particles into resonance \Rightarrow long spill over many thousand turns.

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Beam transfer lines



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Beam transfer lines

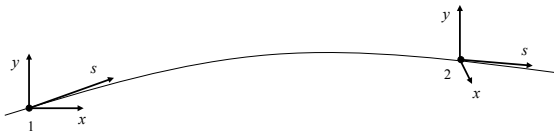
Transfer lines transport beams between accelerators (extraction of one to injection of the next) and on to experimental targets and beam dumps

- Requirements:
 - Geometric link between machines/experiment
 - Match optics between machines/experiment
 - Preserve emittance
 - Change particles' charge state (stripping foils)
 - Measure beam parameters (measurement lines)
 - Protect downstream machine/experiment

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General transport

Beam transport: moving from s_1 to s_2 through n elements, each with transfer matrix M_i



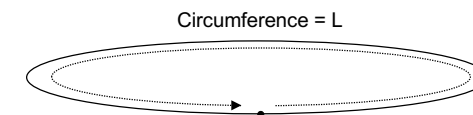
$$\begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ x_2' \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{M}_{1 \rightarrow 2} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_1' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C & S \\ C' & S' \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_1' \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{M}_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \prod_{i=1}^n \mathbf{M}_i$$

The transfer matrix (M_i) can be expressed using the Twiss formalism:

$$\mathbf{M}_{i \rightarrow j} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\beta_j/\beta_i} (\cos \Delta\mu + \alpha_i \sin \Delta\mu) & \sqrt{\beta_i \beta_j} \sin \Delta\mu \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta_i \beta_j}} [(\alpha_i - \alpha_j) \cos \Delta\mu - (1 + \alpha_i \alpha_j) \sin \Delta\mu] & \sqrt{\beta_j/\beta_i} (\cos \Delta\mu - \alpha_j \sin \Delta\mu) \end{bmatrix}$$

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Circular machine



One turn: $\Delta\mu = 2\pi Q$ $\mathbf{M}_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \mathbf{M}_{0 \rightarrow L} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 2\pi Q + \alpha \sin 2\pi Q & \beta \sin 2\pi Q \\ -\frac{1}{\beta} (1 + \alpha^2) \sin 2\pi Q & \cos 2\pi Q - \alpha \sin 2\pi Q \end{bmatrix}$

- The solution is *periodic*
- Periodicity condition for one turn (closed ring) imposes $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2$, $\beta_1 = \beta_2$, $D_1 = D_2$
- This condition *uniquely* determines $\alpha(s)$, $\beta(s)$, $\mu(s)$, $D(s)$ around the whole ring
 - i.e. a single matched ellipse exists for each given location, s

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Circular Machine

- At a location with matched ellipse (α, β) a mismatched injected beam (α^*, β^*) with emittance ε_0 , generates (via filamentation) a larger ellipse with the matched α, β , but larger emittance: $\varepsilon > \varepsilon_0$

Matched ellipse determines beam shape

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Transfer line

One pass: $\begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ x_2' \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{M}_{1 \rightarrow 2} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_1' \end{bmatrix}$

$$\mathbf{M}_{1 \rightarrow 2} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{\beta_2/\beta_1} (\cos \Delta\mu + \alpha_1 \sin \Delta\mu) & \sqrt{\beta_1\beta_2} \sin \Delta\mu \\ \sqrt{1/\beta_1\beta_2} [(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) \cos \Delta\mu - (1 + \alpha_1\alpha_2) \sin \Delta\mu] & \sqrt{\beta_1/\beta_2} (\cos \Delta\mu - \alpha_2 \sin \Delta\mu) \end{bmatrix}$$

- No periodic condition exists
- The Twiss parameters are simply propagated from beginning to end of line
- At any point in line, $\alpha(s)$ $\beta(s)$ are functions of α_1 and β_1

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Transfer line

- Initial α, β are defined for a transfer line by the beam shape at the entrance

- Propagation of this beam ellipse depends on the line
- A transfer line optics is different for different input beams:
 - Synchrotrons are often multi-purpose, accelerating different beams but extracting through a common line transfer line: optics must switch to match the input and output conditions for each beam type

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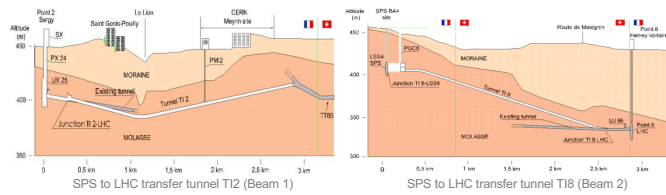
Transfer line

- On a single pass of a finite transfer line there is no regular motion from entrance to exit
 - Periodicity is not enforced: it's actually a design choice
 - Infinite number of possible starting ellipses are transported to an infinite number of final ellipses

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Linking machines

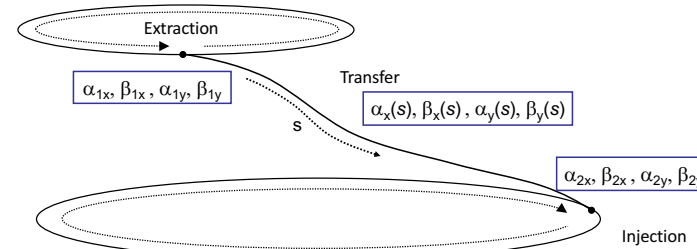
- Beams have to be transported from extraction of one machine to injection of the next machine:
 - Trajectory must be matched in all 6 geometric degrees of freedom ($x, y, z, \theta, \Phi, \psi$)
- Other important constraints can include:
 - Minimum bend radius, maximum quadrupole gradient, magnet aperture, cost, geology or other obstacles, etc.



An example of how geology can influence transfer line design

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Linking machines



The Twiss parameters can be propagated when the transfer matrix \mathbf{M} is known

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ x_2' \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{M}_{1 \rightarrow 2} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_1' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C & S \\ C' & S' \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_1' \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \beta_2 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \gamma_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C^2 & -2CS & S^2 \\ -CC' & CS'+SC' & -SS' \\ C'^2 & -2C'S' & S'^2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \alpha_1 \\ \gamma_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

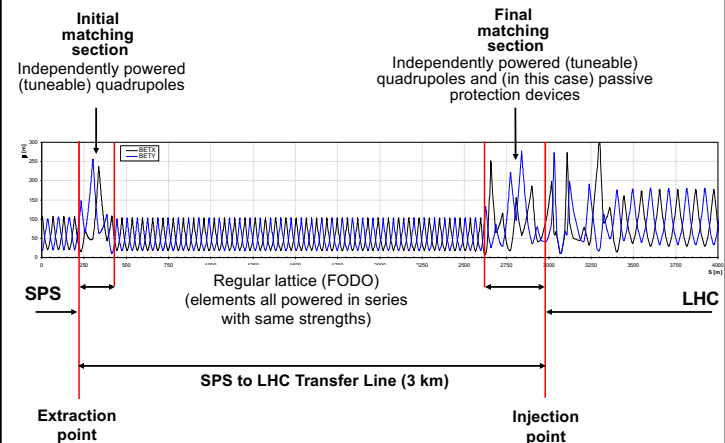
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Linking machines

- Linking the optics is a complicated process:
 - Parameters at start of line have to be propagated to matched parameters at the end of the line (injection to another machine, fixed target etc.)
 - Need to "match" 8 variables ($\alpha_x, \beta_x, D_x, D'_x$ and $\alpha_y, \beta_y, D_y, D'_y$)
 - Matching done with number of independently powered ("matching") quadrupoles
 - Maximum β and D values are imposed by magnetic apertures
 - Other constraints exist:
 - Phase conditions for collimators
 - Insertions for special equipment like stripping foils
 - Low beam energy ($\beta \ll 1$) re-bunching cavities might be necessary, i.e. RF gymnastics in the transfer line
- Matching with computer codes and relying on mixture of theory, experience, intuition, trial and error.

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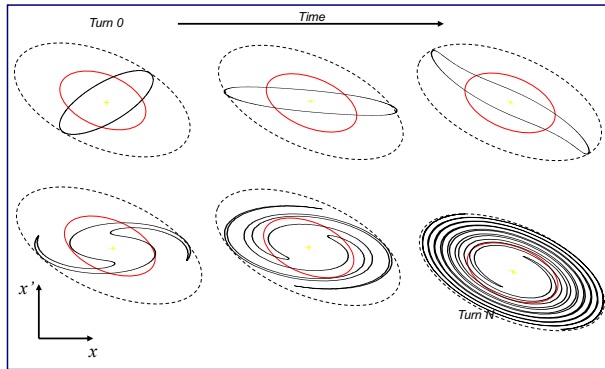
Optics matching



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Optical mismatch at injection

- Filamentation fills larger ellipse with same shape as matched ellipse



- Dispersion mismatch at injection will also cause emittance blow-up

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Blow-up from betatron mismatch

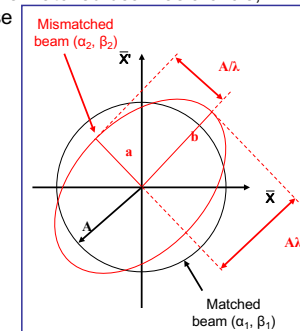
- Optical errors occur in transfer line and ring, such that the beam can be injected with a mismatch
- Filamentation will produce an emittance increase
- In normalised phase space, consider the matched beam as a circle, and the mismatched beam as an ellipse

$$\epsilon_{\text{dilated}} = \frac{\epsilon_{\text{matched}}}{2} \left(\lambda^2 + \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \right) \quad \text{where } \lambda = \sqrt{b/a}$$

- The emittance after filamentation:
- Writing λ as a function of the matched and mismatched Twiss parameters is an exercise in geometry:

$$\epsilon_{\text{dilated}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\beta_1}{\beta_2} + \frac{\beta_2}{\beta_1} \left(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 \frac{\beta_1}{\beta_2} \right)^2 + \frac{\beta_2}{\beta_1} \right) \epsilon_{\text{matched}}$$

See later slides for derivation



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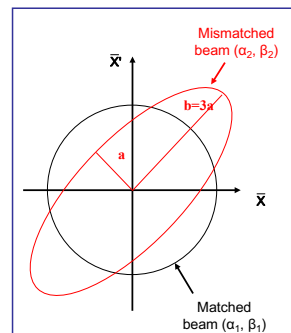
Blow-up from betatron mismatch

- A numerical example...
- Consider $b = 3a$ for the mismatched ellipse:

$$\lambda = \sqrt{b/a} = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\epsilon_{\text{dilated}} = \frac{\epsilon_{\text{matched}}}{2} \left(\lambda^2 + \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \right)$$

$$= 1.67 \epsilon_{\text{matched}}$$



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Transfer lines - summary

- Transfer lines present interesting challenges and differences from circular machines:
 - No periodic condition mean optics is defined by transfer line element strengths and by initial beam ellipse
 - Matching is subject to many constraints
 - Emittance blow-up is an important consideration, and arises from several sources: mis-steering, mismatch (betatron and dispersion)
 - Measurement of beam parameters is important for ensuring beams are well matched between machines and/or experiments

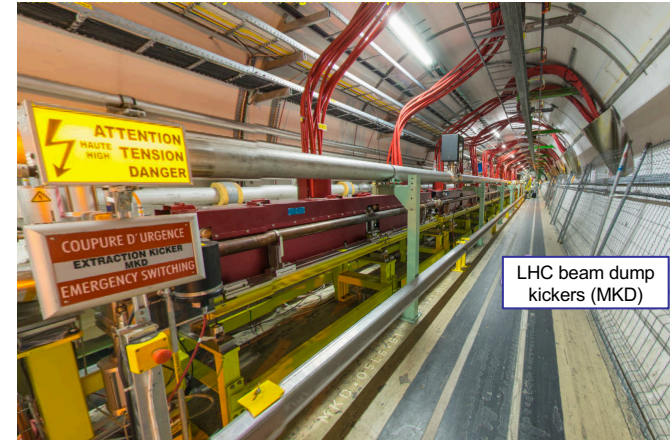
Thank you for your attention

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Extra slides

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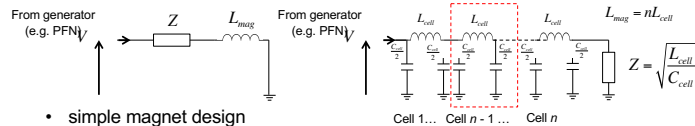
Kickers



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Magnets – design options

- Type: “lumped inductance” or “distributed inductance” (**transmission line**)



- simple magnet design
- magnet must be nearby the generator to minimise inductance
- exponential field rise-time:

$$I = \frac{V}{Z}(1 - e^{-t/\tau}) \quad \tau = \frac{L_{mag}}{Z}$$

- slow: rise-times $\sim 1 \mu\text{s}$

- Other considerations:

- Machine vacuum: kicker in-vacuum or external
- Aperture: geometry of ferrite core
- Termination: matched impedance or short-circuit

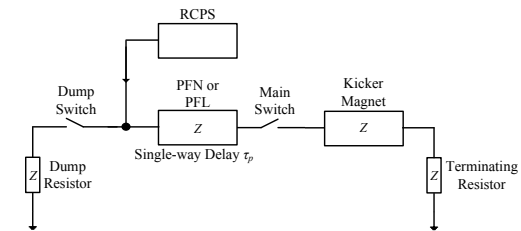
- complicated magnet design
- impedance matching important
- field rise-time depends on propagation time of pulse through magnet:

$$\tau = n\sqrt{L_{cell} \cdot C_{cell}} = n\frac{L_{cell}}{Z} = \frac{L_{mag}}{Z}$$

- fast: rise-times $\ll 1 \mu\text{s}$

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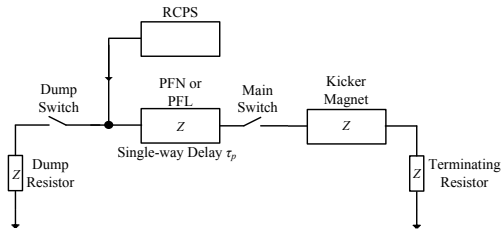
Simplified kicker system schematic



- Main sub-systems (“components”) of kicker system;
 - **RCPS** = Resonant Charging Power Supply
 - **PFL** = Pulse Forming Line (coaxial cable) or **PFN** = Pulse Forming Network (lumped elements)
 - Fast high power switch(es)
 - **Transmission line(s)**: coaxial cable(s)
 - **Kicker Magnet**
 - **Terminators** (resistive)

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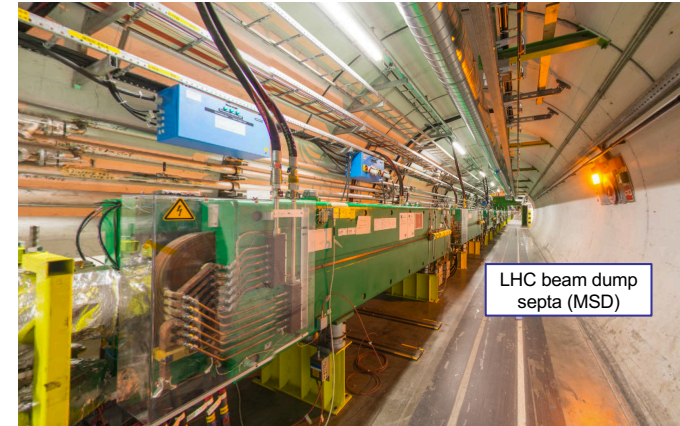
Simplified kicker system schematic



- PFL/PFN charged to voltage V_0 by the RCPS
- Main switch is closed...
...voltage pulse of $V_0/2$ flows through kicker
- Once the pulse reaches the (matched) terminating resistor full-field has been established in the kicker magnet
- Pulse length controlled between $t = 0$ and $2\tau_p$ with dump switch

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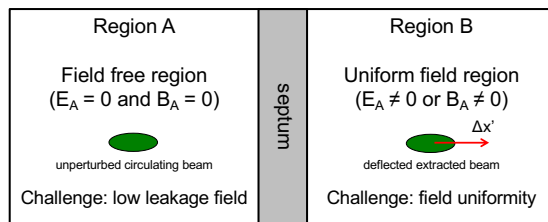
Septa



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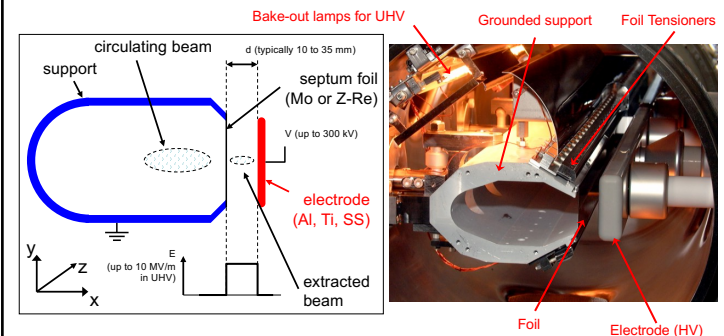
Septa

- Two main types:
 - Electrostatic septa (DC)
 - Magnetic septa (DC and pulsed):
 - Direct drive septum
 - Eddy current septum (pulsed only)
 - Lambertson septum (deflection parallel to septum)



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Electrostatic septum



- Thin septum ~ 0.1 mm needed for high extraction efficiency:
 - Foils typically used
 - Stretched wire arrays provide thinner septa and lower effective density
- Challenges include conditioning and preparation of HV surfaces, vacuum in range of 10^{-9} – 10^{-12} mbar and in-vacuum precision position alignment

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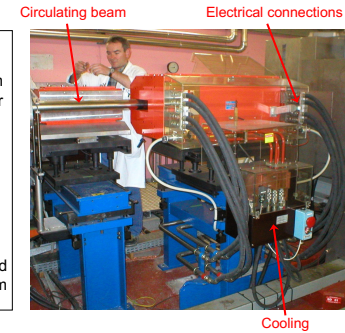
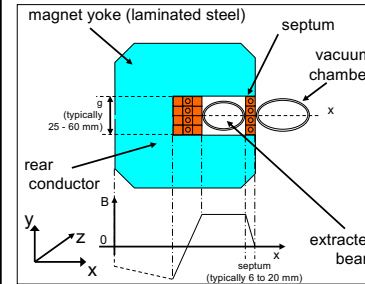
Electrostatic septum

- At SPS we slow-extract 400 GeV protons using approximately 15 m of septum split into 5 separate vacuum tanks each over 3 m long:
 - Alignment of the 60 - 100 μm wire array over 15 m is challenging!



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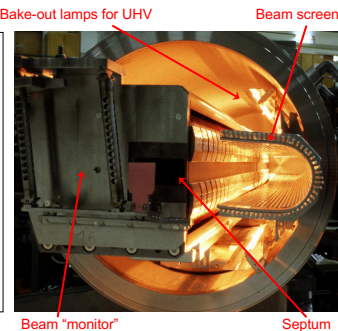
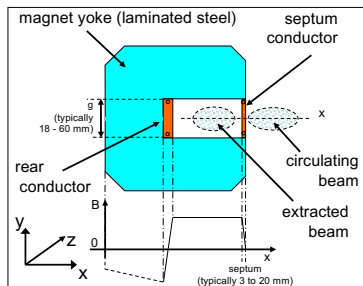
DC direct drive magnetic septum



- Continuously powered, rarely under vacuum
- Multi-turn coil to reduce current needed but cooling still an issue:
 - Cooling water circuits flow rate typically at 12 – 60 l/min
 - Current can range from 0.5 to 4 kA and power consumption up to 100 kW!

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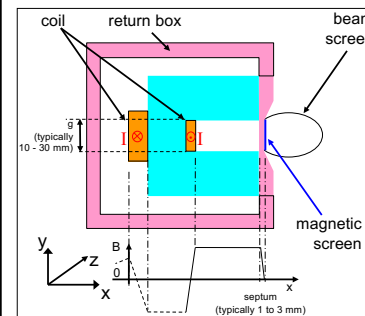
Direct drive pulsed magnetic septum



- In vacuum, to minimise distance between circulated and extracted beam
- Single-turn coil to minimise inductance, bake-out up to 200 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($\sim 10^{-9}$ mbar)
- Pulsed by capacitor discharge (third harmonic flattens the pulse):
 - Current in range 7 – 40 kA with a few ms oscillation period
 - Cooling water circuits flow rate from 1 – 80 l/min

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Eddy current septum

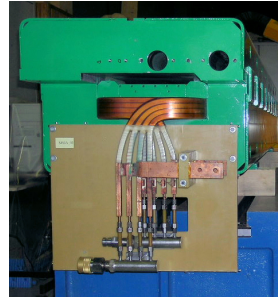
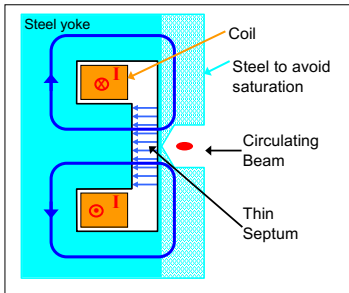


- Coil removed from septum and placed behind C-core yoke:
 - Coil dimension not critical
 - Very thin septum blade
- Magnetic field pulse induces eddy currents in septum blade
- Eddy currents shield the circulating beam from magnetic field
- Return box and magnetic screen reduce fringe field seen by circulating beam

- In or out of vacuum, single-turn coil
- Pulsed by capacitor discharge (third harmonic flattens the pulse):
 - Current ~ 10 kA fast pulsed with ~ 50 μs oscillation period
 - Cooling water circuits flow rate from 1 – 10 l/min

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Lambertson septum

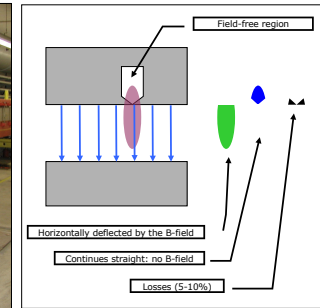


- Magnetic field in gap orthogonal to previous examples of septa:
 - Lambertson deflects beam orthogonal to kicker: dual plane injection/extraction
- Rugged design: conductors safely hidden away from the beam
- Thin steel yoke between aperture and circulating beam – however extra steel required to avoid saturation, magnetic shielding often added

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Lambertson septum

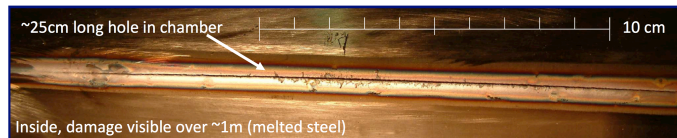
- At SPS we use Lambertson septa to split the 400 GeV slow-extracted proton spill (~ seconds) to different target stations simultaneously:
 - These devices are radioactive: critical that coils are located away from the septum



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Protection devices

- When things go wrong...!
 - SPS extraction septum power supply tripped during setting-up of LHC beam, 25th October 2004:



- Septum field dropped by 5% in 11 ms
- 3.4×10^{13} protons at 450 GeV, i.e. 2.5 MJ of beam energy dissipated on the aperture of the transfer line
- Vacuum chamber and quadrupole magnet damaged requiring replacement
- Upgraded fast interlock system was implemented to protect against such fast failures

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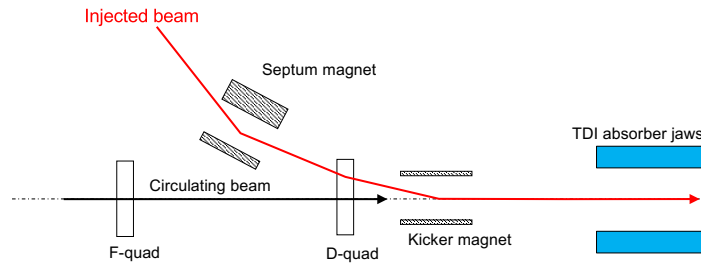
Protection devices

- When beam energy exceeds damage limit for machine equipment one has to design for certain failure scenarios
- Critical beam transfer systems have redundancy and multiple layers of protection:
 - Passive protection devices form the last layer of this security
- Protection devices are designed to dilute and absorb beam energy safely
- Failures associated with beam transfer equipment are typically very fast and difficult to catch, for example:
 - No turn-on of kicker: injection protection
 - Erratic turn-on of kicker: sweep circulating beam in the machine
 - Flash-over (short-circuit) in kicker: impart the wrong kicker angle
 - Transfer line magnet failure: steering beam onto aperture of downstream machine

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Injection protection: e.g. LHC injection

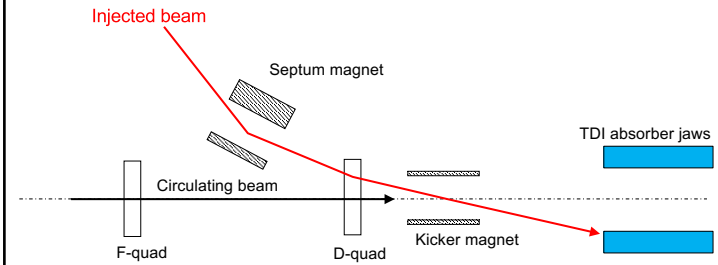
- LHC has a dedicated injection dump (TDI) to protect against fast failures on the injection kicker



In reality the LHC injection is dual plane: Lambertson septum kick orthogonal to kicker
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Injection protection: e.g. LHC injection

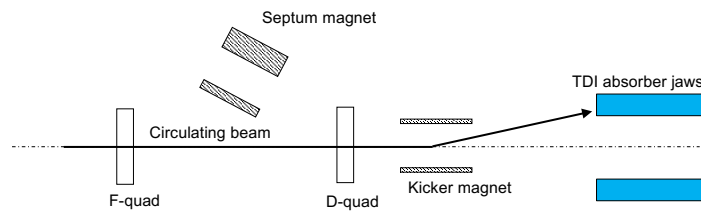
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 - No turn-on of kicker: beam steered safely onto absorber:



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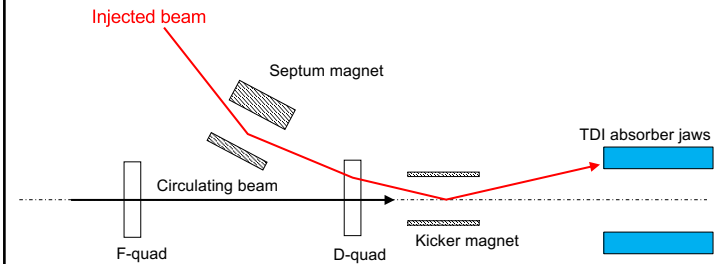
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 - No turn-on of kicker: beam steered safely onto absorber
 - Erratic turn-on of kicker: circulating beam steered safely onto absorber:



In reality the LHC injection is dual plane: Lambertson septum kick orthogonal to kicker
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Injection protection: e.g. LHC injection

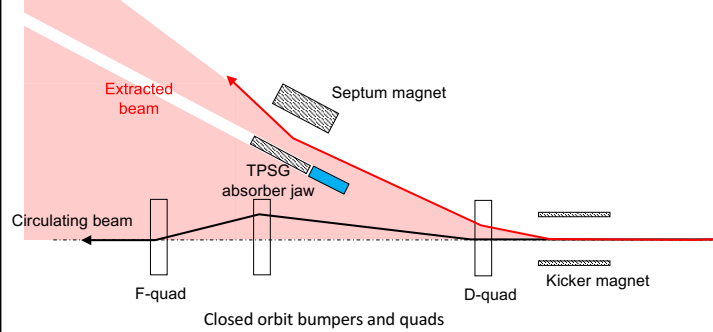
- LHC has a dedicated injection dump (TDI) to protect against fast failures on the injection kicker
 - No turn-on of kicker: beam steered safely onto absorber
 - Erratic turn-on of kicker: circulating beam steered safely onto absorber
 - Flash-over (short-circuit) in kicker: "worst-case" gives twice deflection:



In reality the LHC injection is dual plane: Lambertson septum kick orthogonal to kicker
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Extraction protection: e.g. SPS extraction

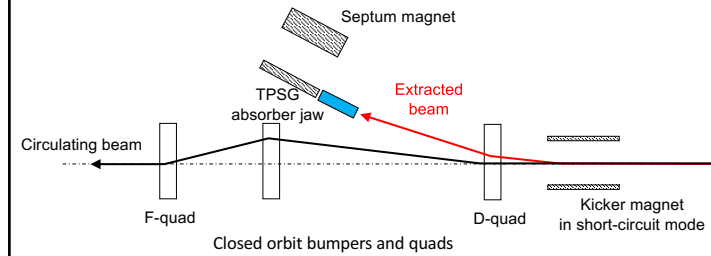
- SPS has a dedicated absorber (TPSG) to protect the extraction septum in case of fast failures of the extraction kicker
 - Erratic turn-on of kicker: asynchronous timing with particle-free gap and circulating beam swept across TPSG into transfer line:



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Extraction protection: e.g. SPS extraction

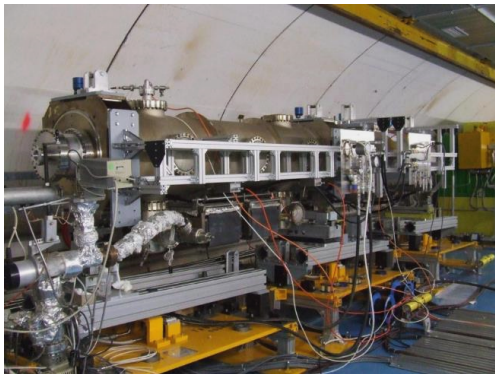
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 - Erratic turn-on of kicker: asynchronous timing with particle-free gap and circulating beam swept across TPSG into transfer line
 - Flash-over (short-circuit) in kicker: worst-case amplitude places the extracted beam onto the absorber jaw:



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Extraction protection: e.g. SPS extraction

- SPS has a dedicated absorber (TPSG) to protect the extraction septum in case of fast failures of the extraction kicker

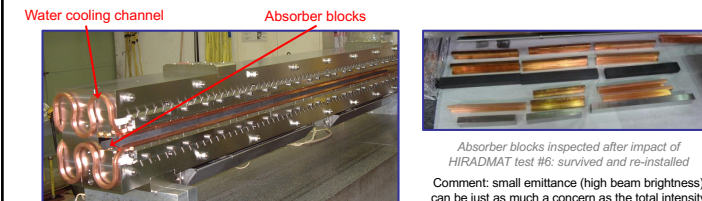


TPSG and MSE (magnetic septum) installed at HIRADMAT irradiation test facility in 2012: impacted with LHC nominal intensity (288b and 1.1×10^{11} p/b); both devices survived!

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Extraction protection: e.g. TPSG

- SPS has a dedicated absorber (TPSG) to protect the extraction septum in case of fast failures of the extraction kicker
 - Diluter made of graphite, 2D carbon composite, titanium alloy and nickel based alloy:
 - CZ5
 - CfC 1.75
 - Ti 6Al 4V
 - INCO718
 - Designed to protect downstream septum from direct impact of 450 GeV LHC ultimate beam (288 bunches at 1.7×10^{11} protons per bunch, 3.5 MJ)



TPSG assembly without vacuum tank

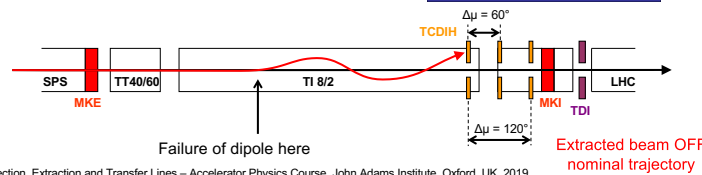
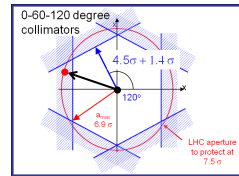
Absorber blocks inspected after impact of HIRADMAT test #6: survived and re-installed
Comment: small emittance (high beam brightness) can be just as much a concern as the total intensity for thermo-mechanical stresses during beam impact

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Transfer protection: e.g. SPS-to-LHC

- SPS to LHC transfer lines have dedicated transfer line collimators (TCDIH and V) in case of fast failures to protect LHC aperture:
 - Magnet power supply trips at time t after the last extraction interlock check: beam steered onto collimator
 - Current (field) error depends on circuit:

$$\Delta I_{error}(t) = I_{nom}(1 - e^{-t/\tau}) \quad \tau = \frac{L_{max}}{R}$$

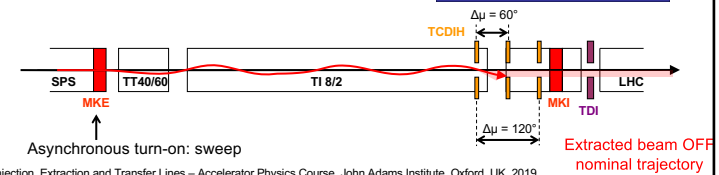
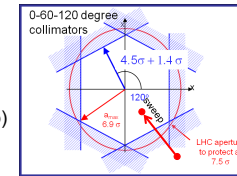


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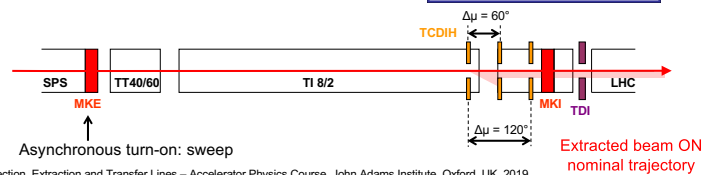
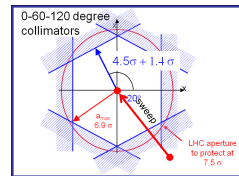


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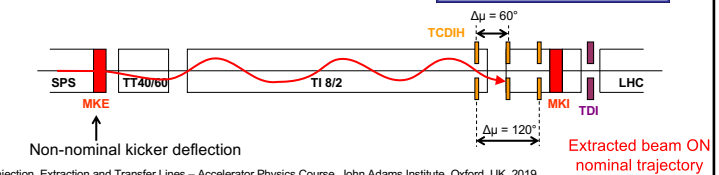
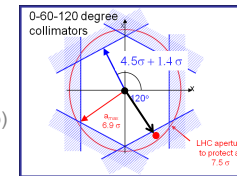


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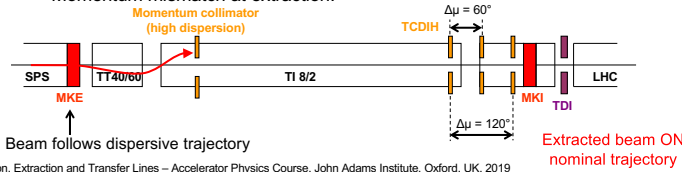
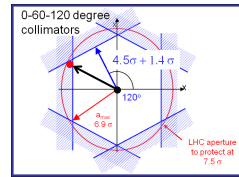


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$$\Delta I_{error}(t) = I_{nom}(1 - e^{-t/\tau}) \quad \tau = \frac{L_{max}}{R}$$
 - Erratic turn-on of extraction kicker: sweep (asynchronous with particle-free abort gap)
 - Flash-over (short-circuit) in kicker
 - Momentum mismatch at extraction:



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Blow-up from betatron mismatch

- General betatron motion:

$$x_2 = \sqrt{a_2 \beta_2} \sin(\varphi + \varphi_o), \quad x'_2 = \sqrt{a_2 / \beta_2} [\cos(\varphi + \varphi_o) - \alpha_2 \sin(\varphi + \varphi_o)]$$

- Applying the normalisation transformation for the matched beam...

$$\begin{bmatrix} \bar{X}_2 \\ \bar{X}'_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta_1}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \alpha_1 & \beta_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ x'_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

...an ellipse is obtained in normalised phase space:

$$A^2 = \bar{X}_2^2 \underbrace{\left[\frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{\beta_2} + \frac{\beta_2}{\beta_1} \left(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 \frac{\beta_1}{\beta_2} \right)^2 \right]}_{\gamma_{new}} + \underbrace{\bar{X}'_2^2 \frac{\beta_2}{\beta_1}}_{\beta_{new}} - 2 \bar{X}_2 \bar{X}'_2 \underbrace{\left[\frac{\beta_2}{\beta_1} \left(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 \frac{\beta_1}{\beta_2} \right) \right]}_{\alpha_{new}}$$

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Blow-up from betatron mismatch

- From general ellipse properties one can write:

$$a = \frac{A}{\sqrt{2}} (\sqrt{H+1} + \sqrt{H-1}), \quad b = \frac{A}{\sqrt{2}} (\sqrt{H+1} - \sqrt{H-1}) \quad \text{where} \quad H = \frac{1}{2} (\gamma_{new} + \beta_{new})$$

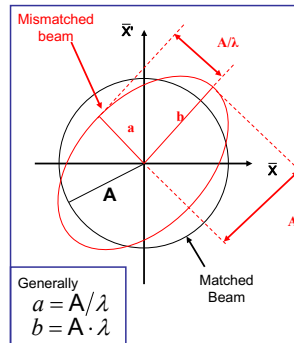
Giving:

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\sqrt{H+1} + \sqrt{H-1}),$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\sqrt{H+1} - \sqrt{H-1})$$

- The co-ordinates of the mismatched beam can be expressed:

$$\bar{X}_{new} = \lambda \cdot A \sin(\phi + \phi_i), \quad \bar{X}'_{new} = \frac{1}{\lambda} A \cos(\phi + \phi_i)$$



Generally
 $a = A/\lambda$
 $b = A \cdot \lambda$

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Blow-up from betatron mismatch

- We can evaluate the square of the distance of a particle from the origin as:

$$A_{new}^2 = \bar{X}_{new}^2 + \bar{X}'_{new}^2 = \lambda^2 \cdot A_0^2 \sin^2(\phi + \phi_i) + \frac{1}{\lambda^2} A_0^2 \cos^2(\phi + \phi_i)$$

- The new emittance is the average for all particles with positions A_i over all phases:

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_{dilated} &= \frac{1}{2} \langle A_{new}^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left(\lambda^2 \langle A_0^2 \sin^2(\varphi + \varphi_i) \rangle + \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \langle A_0^2 \cos^2(\varphi + \varphi_i) \rangle \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \langle A_0^2 \rangle \left(\lambda^2 \langle \sin^2(\varphi + \varphi_i) \rangle + \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \langle \cos^2(\varphi + \varphi_i) \rangle \right) = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_0 \left(\lambda^2 + \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

- If we're feeling diligent, we can substitute back for λ :

$$\epsilon_{dilated} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{matched} \left(\lambda^2 + \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \right) = H \epsilon_{matched} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{matched} \left(\frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{\beta_2} + \frac{\beta_2}{\beta_1} \left(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 \frac{\beta_1}{\beta_2} \right)^2 + \frac{\beta_2}{\beta_1} \right)$$

where subscript 1 refers to the matched and 2 refers to mismatched cases

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Blow-up from dispersion mismatch

- Dispersion mismatch will also introduce emittance blow-up through filamentation much like optical mismatch

- Introducing normalised dispersion: $D_n = \frac{D}{\sqrt{\beta}}$ $D'_n = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\beta}} D + \sqrt{\beta} D'$
- With a momentum error of $\delta = \frac{\Delta p}{p}$ the mismatch is:

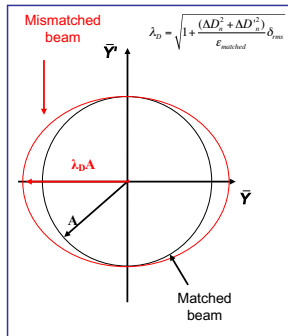
$$\bar{X} = \bar{X} + \Delta D_n \delta \quad \bar{X}' = \bar{X}' + \Delta D'_n \delta$$

- Rotating the reference frame to a convenient reference (see plot):

$$\bar{Y} = \bar{Y} + \sqrt{\Delta D_n^2 + \Delta D'_n{}^2} \delta \quad \bar{Y}' = \bar{Y}'$$

- And averaging over a distribution of particles, one can write the emittance blow-up as:

$$\epsilon_{\text{diluted}} = \epsilon_{\text{matched}} + \frac{\Delta D_n^2 + \Delta D'_n{}^2}{2} \delta_{\text{rms}}^2$$



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Blow-up from steering error

- The new particle coordinates in normalised phase space are:

$$\bar{X}_{\text{error}} = \bar{X}_0 + L \cos \theta$$

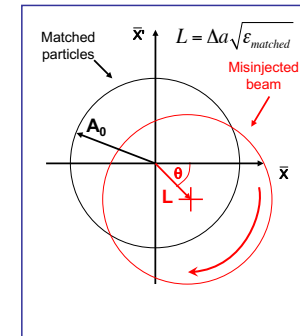
$$\bar{X}'_{\text{error}} = \bar{X}'_0 + L \sin \theta$$

- For a general particle distribution, where A_i denotes amplitude in normalised phase of particle i :

$$A_i^2 = \bar{X}_{0,i}^2 + \bar{X}'_{0,i}^2$$

- The emittance of the distribution is:

$$\epsilon_{\text{matched}} = \langle A_i^2 \rangle / 2$$



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Blow-up from steering error

- So we plug in the new coordinates:

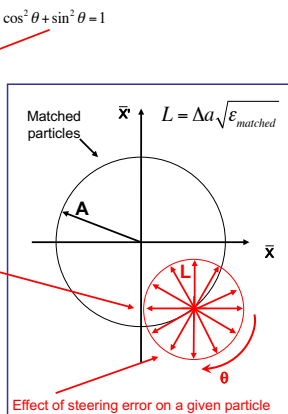
$$\begin{aligned} A_{\text{error}}^2 &= \bar{X}_{\text{error}}^2 + \bar{X}'_{\text{error}}^2 \\ &= (\bar{X}_0 + L \cos \theta)^2 + (\bar{X}'_0 + L \sin \theta)^2 \\ &= \bar{X}_0^2 + \bar{X}'_0{}^2 + 2L(\bar{X}_0 \cos \theta + \bar{X}'_0 \sin \theta) + L^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Taking the average over distribution:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle A_{\text{error}}^2 \rangle &= \langle A_0^2 \rangle + 2L(\langle \bar{X}_0 \cos \theta \rangle + \langle \bar{X}'_0 \sin \theta \rangle) + \langle L^2 \rangle \\ &= 2\epsilon_{\text{matched}} + L^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Giving the diluted emittance as:

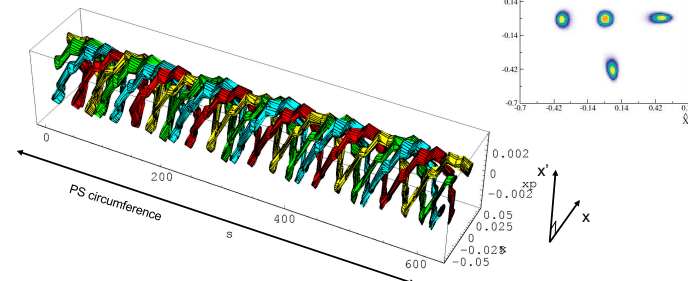
$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_{\text{diluted}} &= \epsilon_{\text{matched}} + \frac{L^2}{2} \\ &= \epsilon_{\text{matched}} \left[1 + \frac{\Delta a^2}{2} \right] \end{aligned}$$



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How many beams ?!

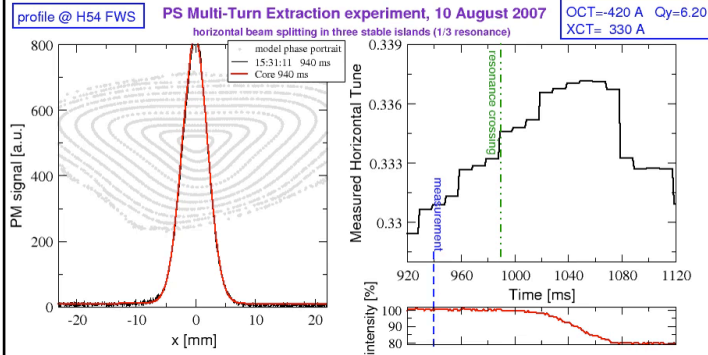
- In the PS case we end up with two beams circulating on distinct closed orbits in the machine (in the horizontal plane):
 - the islands are a separate, continuous entity (if de-bunched) wrapped around the machine circumference 4 times
 - the core circulates as usual
- Two fast “kicks” (islands + core) to extract



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PS test: splitting in three stable islands

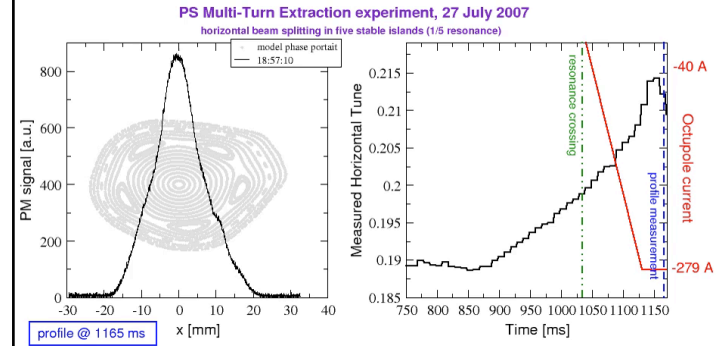
Exciting the unstable 1/3rd resonance the central island (beam core) is depleted. In the movie the evolution of the beam profile is shown. It was measured at a single machine section by means of horizontal flying wire installed in section 54 of the CERN Proton Synchrotron. Essentially no losses are observed for a moderate separation of the beamlets. No optimization of the working point was performed due to problems with the beam instrumentation. The beam used is a **single-bunch, medium-intensity** (about 2.6×10^{12}) proton beam.



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PS test: splitting into six stable islands

The 1/5th stable resonance was also crossed. No beam losses were observed. The beam used is a **single-bunch, medium-intensity** (about 2.6×10^{12}) proton beam. The movie shows a superposition of different measurements in terms of the octupole settings during the trapping process.



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