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LCWS05

RF Kicker Update for 0mrad IR

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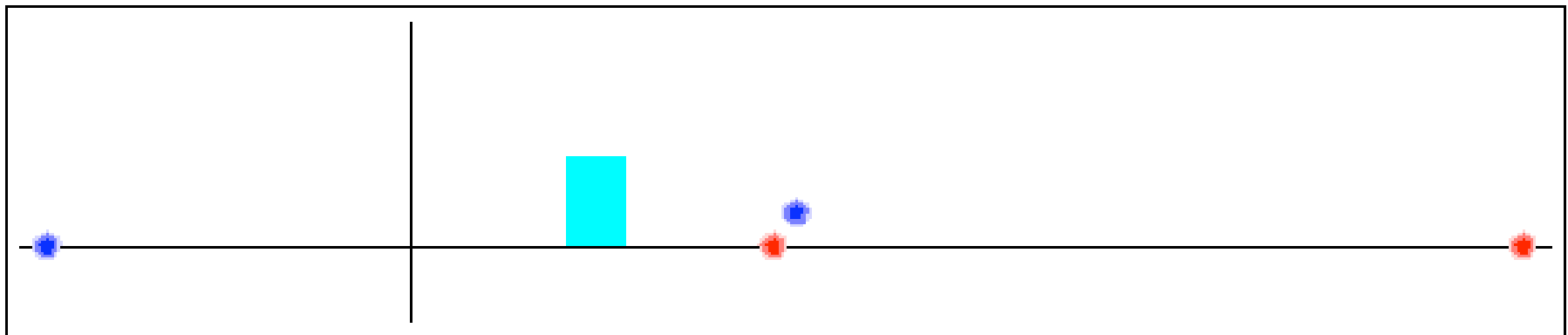
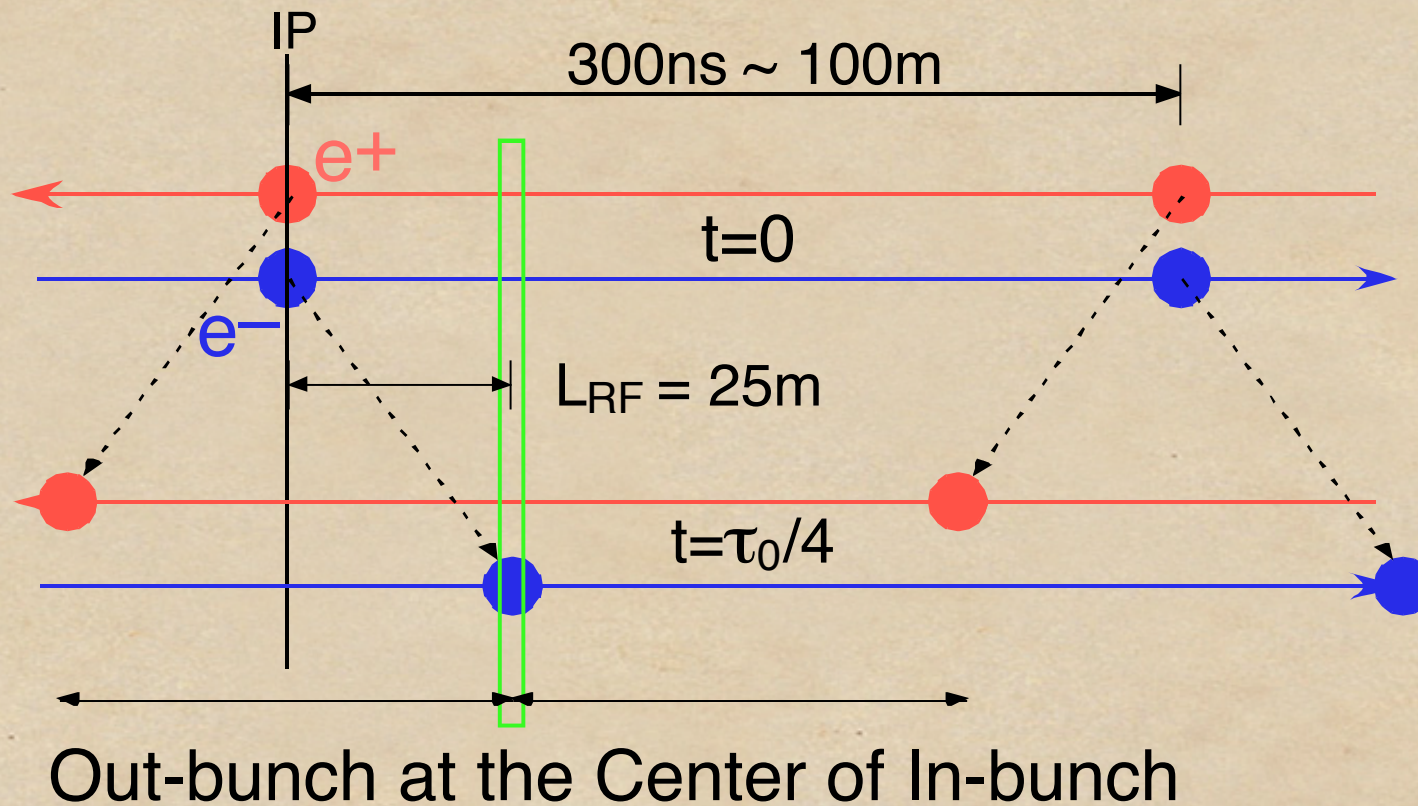
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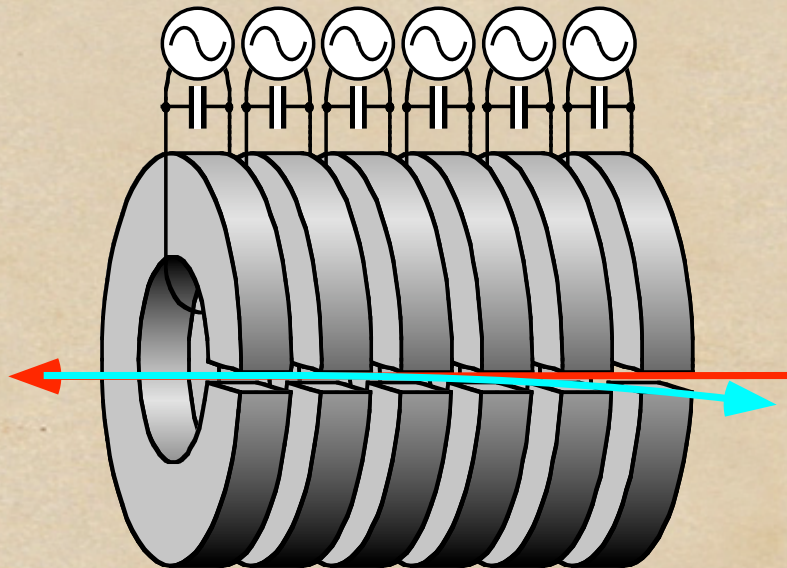
ACCELERATOR LABORATORY
ADVANCED RESEARCH CENTER FOR BEAM SCIENCE
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Time Structure of Beams



Sketch of a Kicker

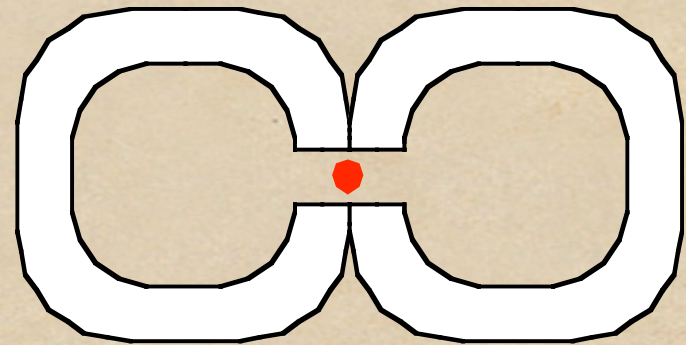
DC+3MHz (+6~9 MHz)



0.2T x 10m

2 mrad with 300 units?

Variant

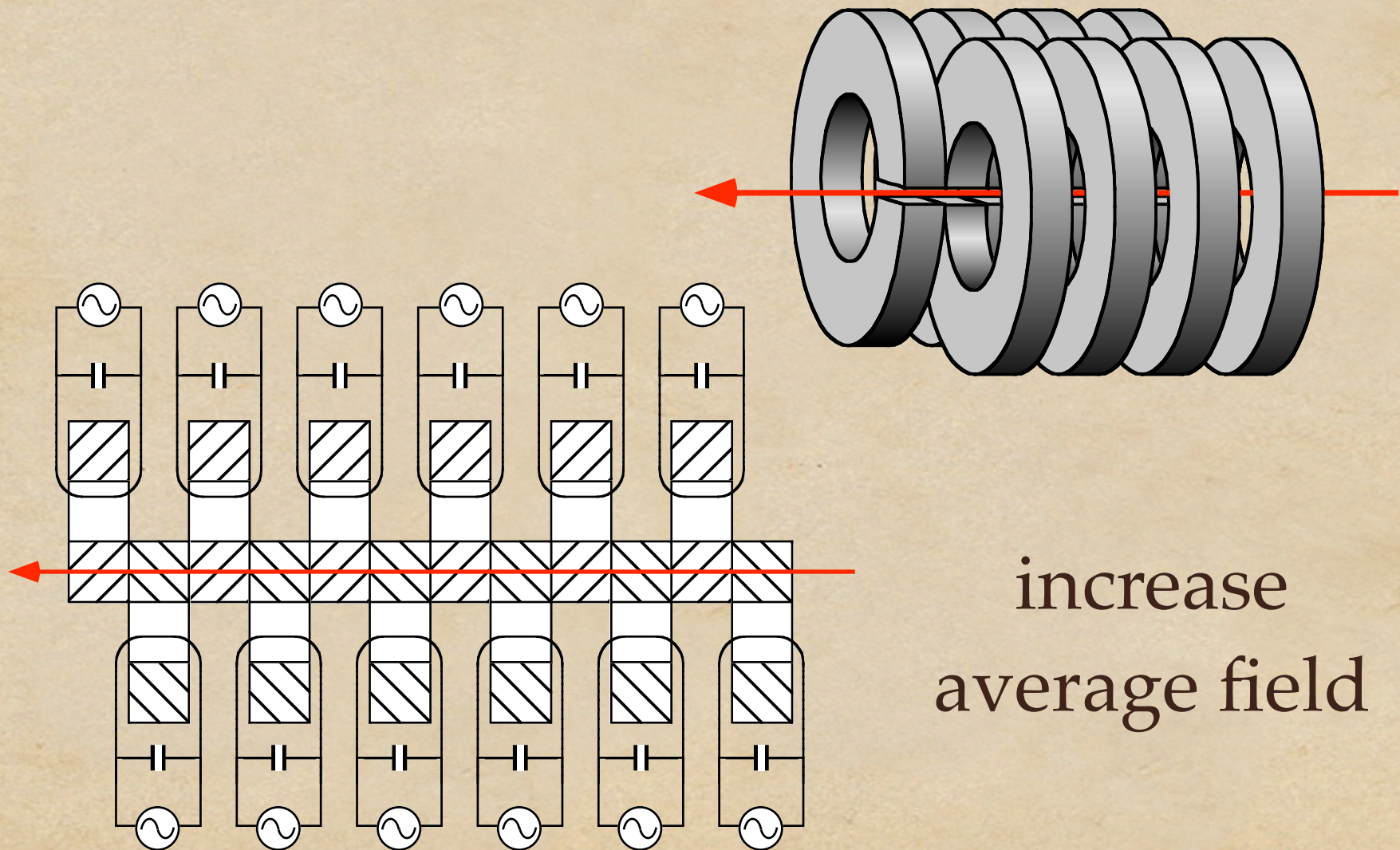


Double C-type

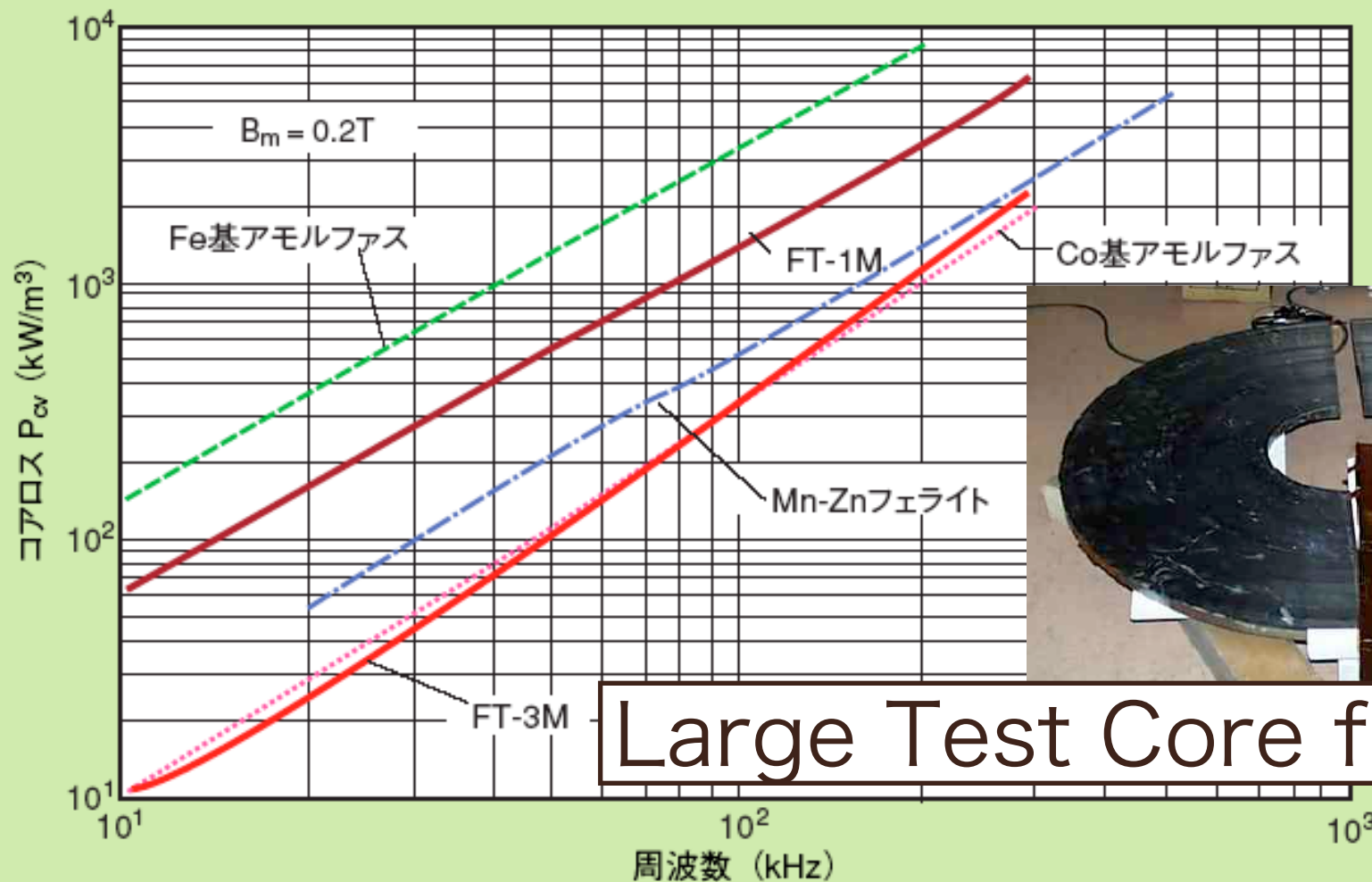
Better shielding

Step at center?

Higher packing factor



Magnetic Alloy (Finemet)

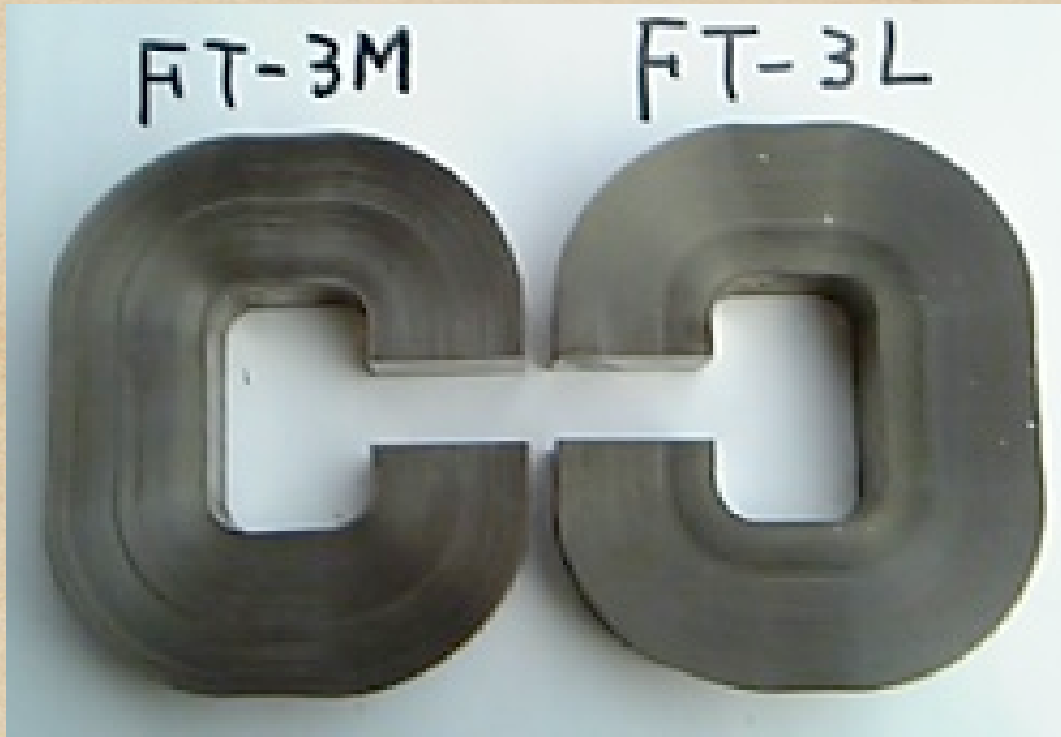


Large Test Core for JPARC

$Q < 1$ for non-cut core

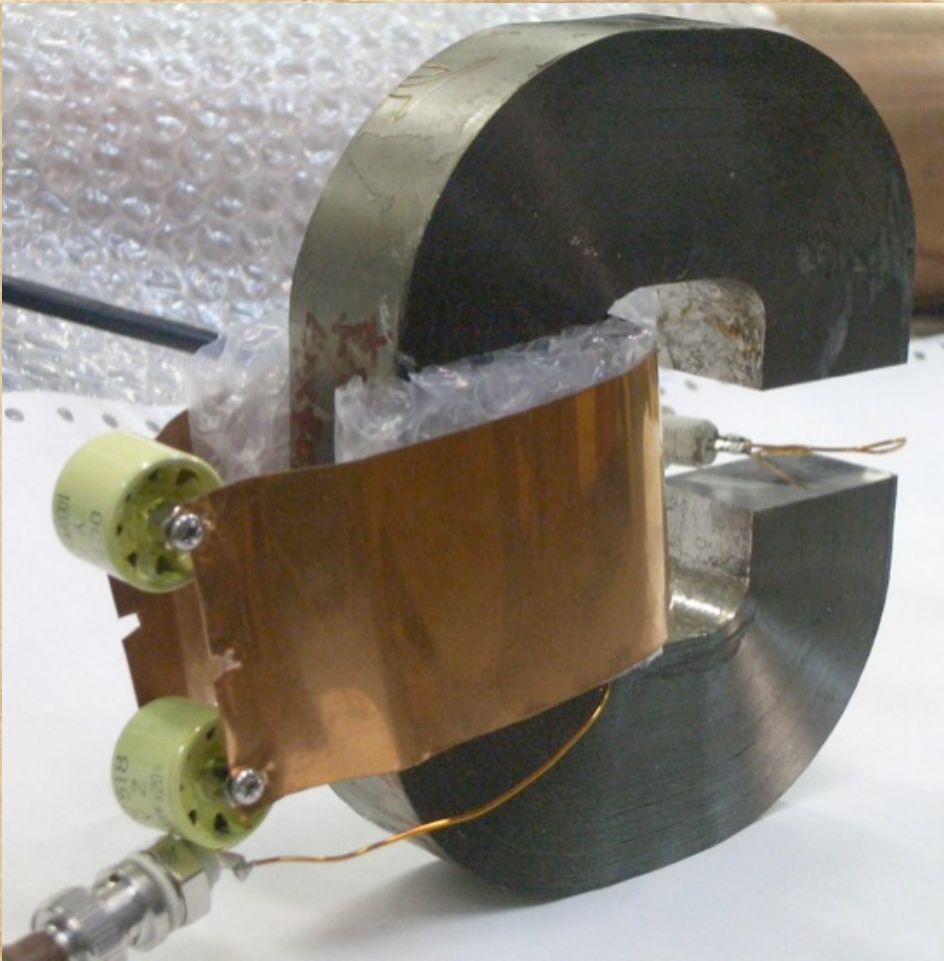
$Q \sim 10$ for cut core @ a few mm gap

Fabricated FINEMET core
(Ready 3/1, No data yet!)



Q-value with this big gap?

RF core under test

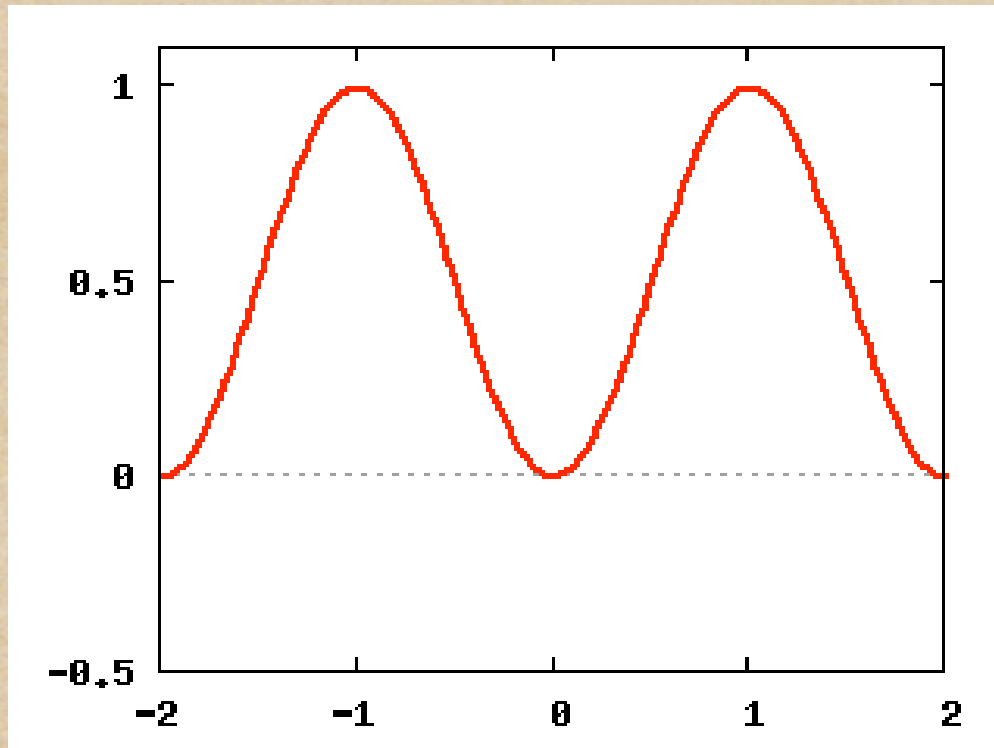


6MHz @ $C=2\text{nF}$
Q?



Waveform 1: simple cosine

$$f(t) = 1 - \cos(\omega t)$$



Phasing division ≥ 4

1 Section = 1.0m

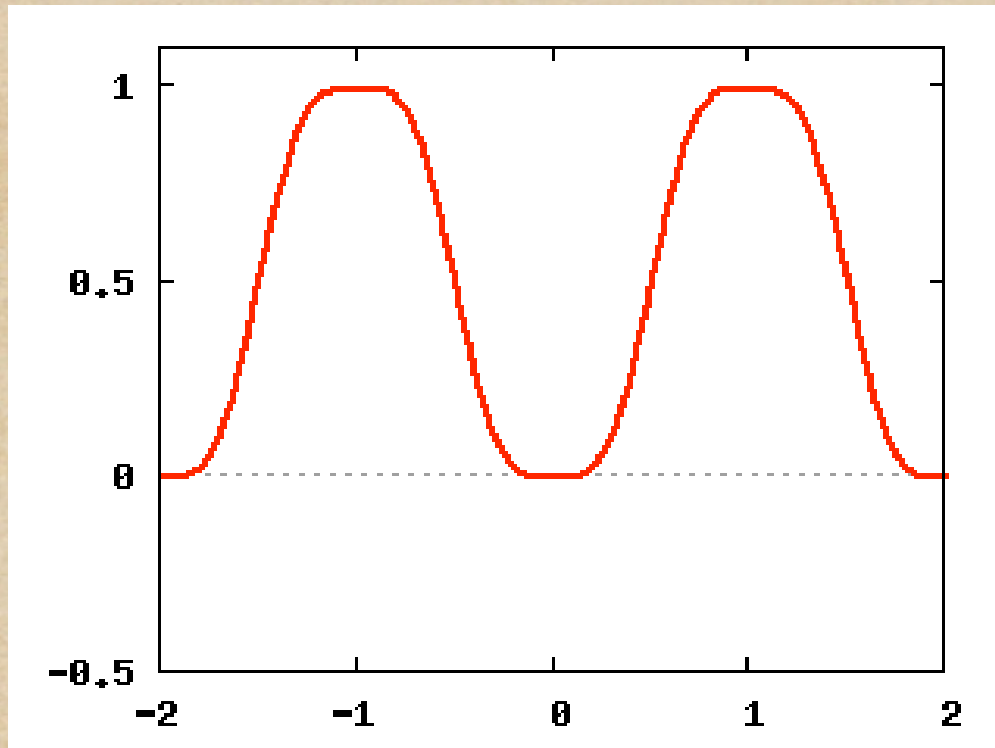
Both end $x = 0.50\text{m}$

$$\theta_x = 2.47 \times 10^{-7}$$

$$< 3.0 \times 10^{-7}$$

Waveform 2: two cosines

$$f(t) = \frac{8}{9} - \cos(\omega t) + \frac{1}{9} \cos(3\omega t)$$



Phasing division ≥ 1

$$x = 2.0\text{m}$$

$$\theta_x = 4.65 \times 10^{-8}$$

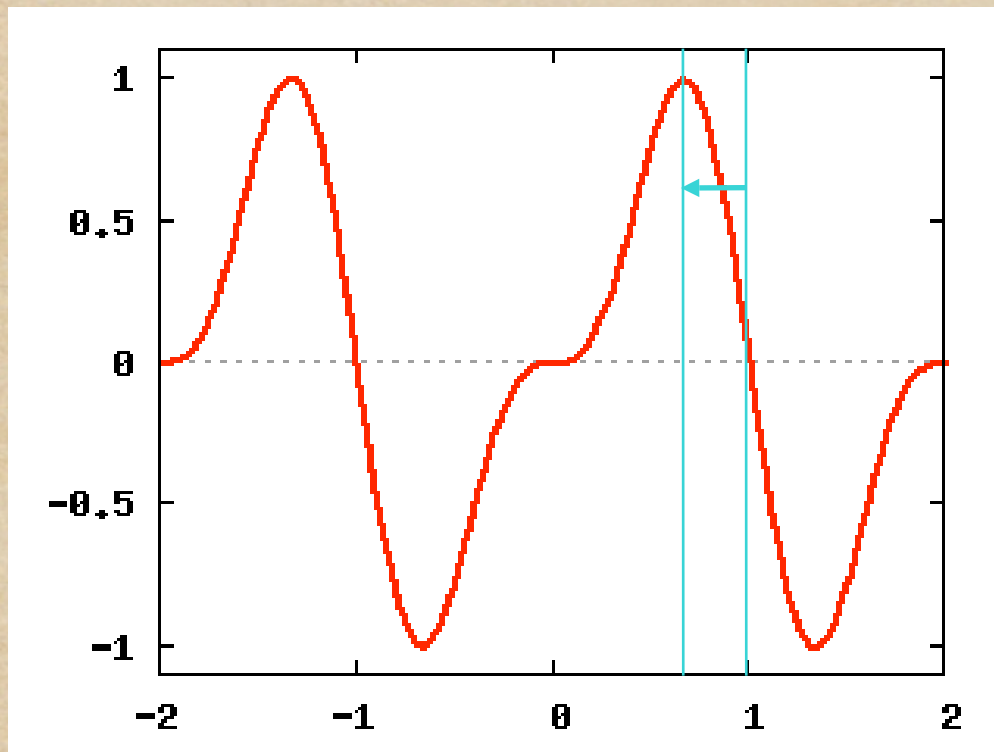
$$< 3.0 \times 10^{-7}$$

Very flat base.

But difficult?

Waveform 3: sines

$$f(t) = -\sin(\omega t) + \frac{1}{2}\sin(2\omega t)$$



Phasing division ≥ 2

$$x = 1.0\text{m}$$

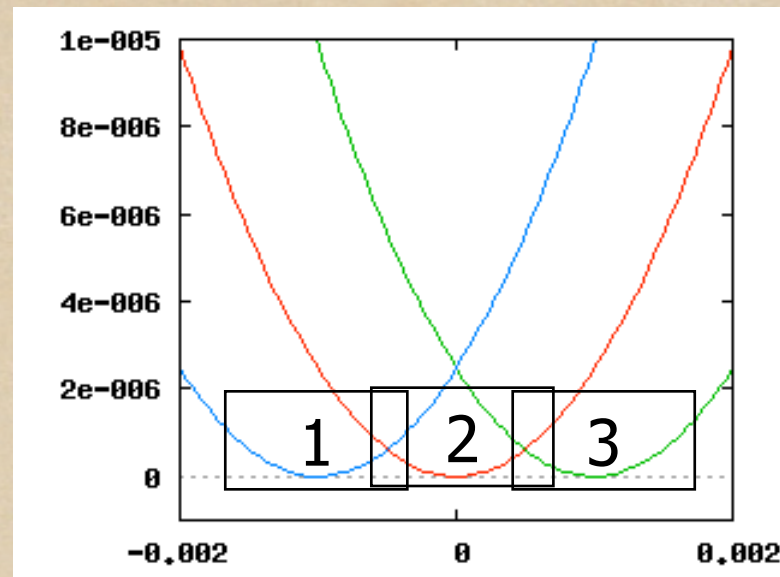
$$\theta_x = 9.54 \times 10^{-8}$$

$$< 3.0 \times 10^{-7}$$

No DC System.

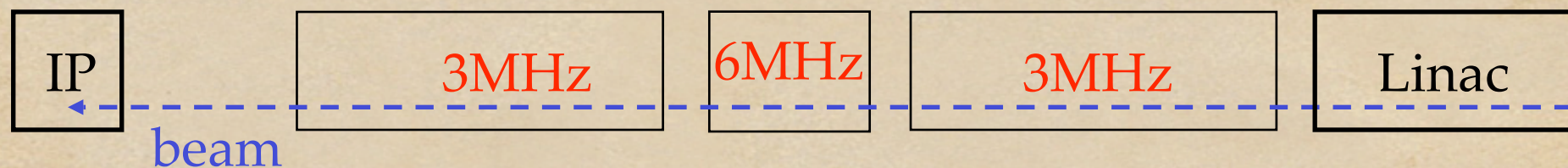
Not at the center

Compensation by Phasing



- ◆ Phasing = different phase at each section.
- ◆ Apply each bottom to incoming beam
- ◆ Divide into some group

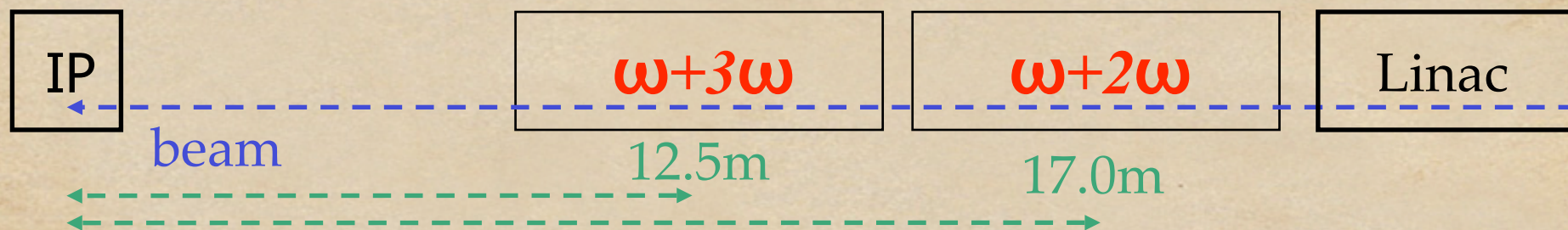
Advantage of sine option



- ♦ Can apply the harmonics separately.
- ♦ Waveform $\omega+2\omega$ needs 2 groups
→ Separate RF's are useful for

Easier construction & Phasing

Expansion: 500GeV $\rightarrow$ 1TeV



- ♦ Kicker's location depends on the harmonics.
→ multiple kickers can distribute.
- ♦ One kicker for 500GeV
- ♦ Two kickers for 1TeV

Advantage and Disadvantage

Advantage

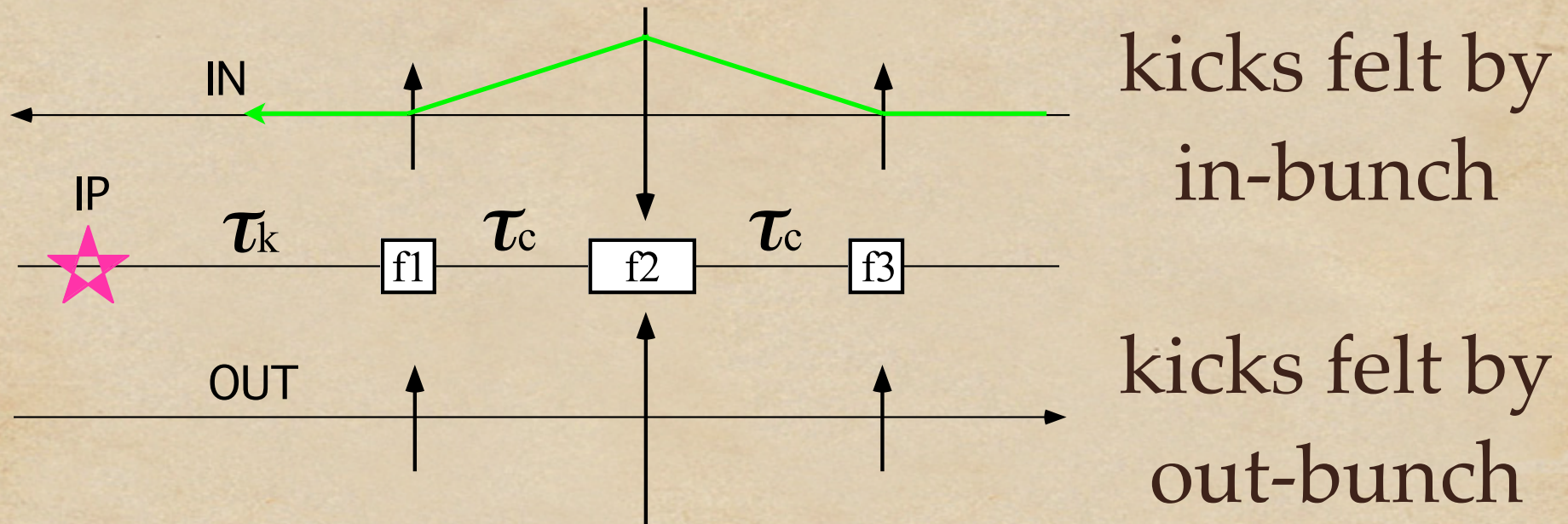
- ♦ Head-on collision.
- ♦ Easier than Crab Cavity (low frequency).

Disadvantage

- ♦ If stopped, beam will hit the other side.
(Failure of all the units does not likely happen.)
- ♦ It may kick the incoming beam
 - misplaced bunch from dark current ? –

(unlikely to come through the FF optics, though)

Three kick scheme



$$f_1(-\omega\tau_k) + 2f_2(-\omega(\tau_k + \tau_c)) + f_3(-\omega(\tau_k + 2\tau_c)) = 0$$

$$f_1(\omega\tau_k) + 2f_2(\omega(\tau_k + \tau_c)) + f_3(\omega(\tau_k + 2\tau_c)) = 4$$

$$f_n(t) = \sin \omega t + \alpha_n$$

$$\omega\tau_k = \pi/4 \quad (\lambda/8),$$

$$\omega\tau_c = 3\pi/2 \quad (3\lambda/4)$$

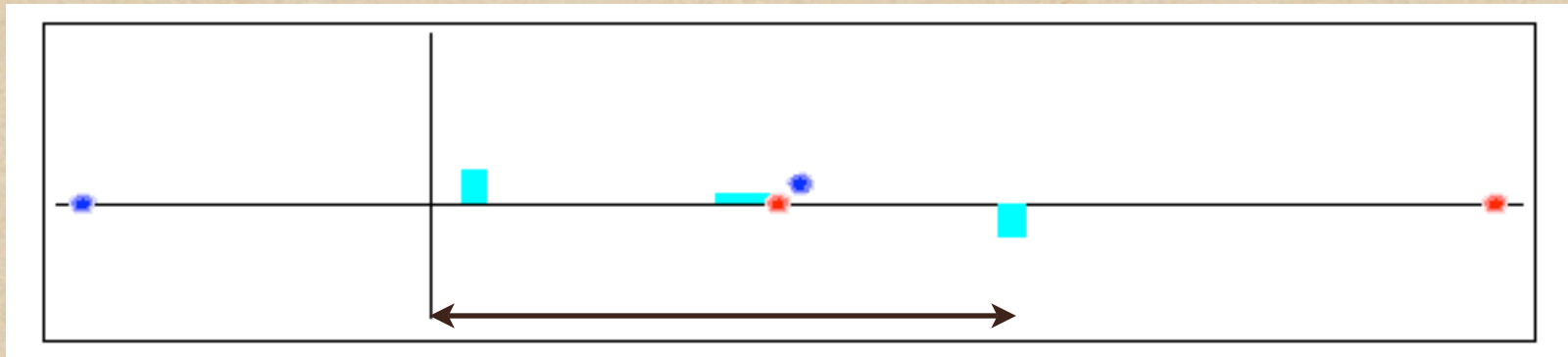
No kick for Incoming Beam

In bunch can be placed at non-kick position;
no net kick even if the phase is wrong.

$$f_1(-\omega\tau_k + \varphi) + 2f_2(-\omega(\tau_k + \tau_c) + \varphi) + f_3(-\omega(\tau_k + 2\tau_c) + \varphi) = 0$$

Out bunch does get net kicks.

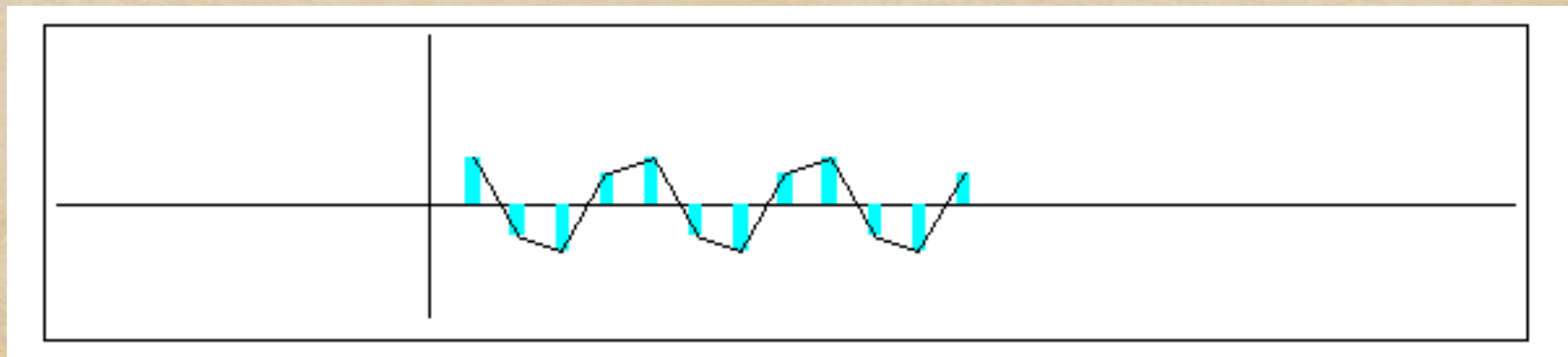
$$f_1(\omega\tau_k) + 2f_2(\omega(\tau_k + \tau_c)) + f_3(\omega(\tau_k + 2\tau_c)) = 4$$



Total length becomes long: $13\lambda/8$
(=81.25m@6MHz) → higher freq.?

Traveling wave kicker

- ◆ Further extension to the familiar concept:
in-beam does not match the phase velocity,
while out-beam matches it
(the main in-buch can be at zero-kick).
- ◆ Higher frequency to install many cells
~ 150MHz ($3\lambda/4=1.5\text{m}$)?



Issues on RF kicker

- ♦ Single kicker:
 - ♦ Seek for **material** for kicker core (FINEMET?)
 - ♦ Q-values at large gap? (**electrical**)
 - ♦ Vertical kick by fringing field? (**mechanical**)
 - ♦ Beam chamber has to be made of insulator.
<Shield by thin metal(copper)?>
- ♦ Abort kicker (**MPS**)
- ♦ Chain of kickers with higher frequency?
(similar to crab cavity)

– Announcement –
NANOBEAM 2005

36th ICFA Advanced Beam Dynamics Workshop

**October 17-21, 2005
Uji Campus, Kyoto University**



<http://wwwal.kuicr.kyoto-u.ac.jp/nanobm>