Accumulator Stacktail Cooling

Paul Derwent

February 23, 2004

Stochastic Stacking

- van Der Meer solution:
  - Constant Flux: $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \text{constant}$
  - Solution: $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial E} = \frac{\psi}{E_d}$, where E_d characteristic of design $\psi = \psi_0 \exp\left[\frac{(E - E_i)}{E_d}\right]$
  - Exponential Density Distribution generated by Exponential Gain Distribution
  - Max Flux = $(W^2|\eta|E_d)/(f_0 p \ln(F_{max}/F_{min}))$
    - W bandwidth, F_{max} and F_{min} frequency range
    - f_0 beam revolution frequency, p beam momentum
    - $|\eta|$ phase slip factor
    - E_d characteristic gain slope

Stacktail Design Scenario

- Goal: 80 mA/hour peak stacking rate in Accumulator
  - x2 design margin above 40 mA/hour
- Accumulate for 30-60 minutes, transfer to Recycler
  - Optimize for maximum flux, not momentum density
  - Maximum stack size 50-60 mA to avoid significant falloff in stack rate
    - Consistent with current systems (~20% dropoff in rate from 20 mA to 60 mA)
- Change Bandwidth & E_d
  - 2-6 GHz
  - 9 MeV gain slope
  - Maximum flux ~ 102 mA/hour

Stacktail Reconfiguration (Option)

- Move positions of pickups and change electronics settings to change E_d while keeping 2-4 GHz band
  - 1 mm move on 2 tanks
  - 7 mm move on 1 tank
  - No M&S cost
  - Take advantage of increased flux?
- Target E_d ~ 18 MeV
- Maximum stacking rate 80 mA/hour
- Simulations sustain 60 mA/hour for 30 minutes
- Requires Recycler as final repository

Specifications

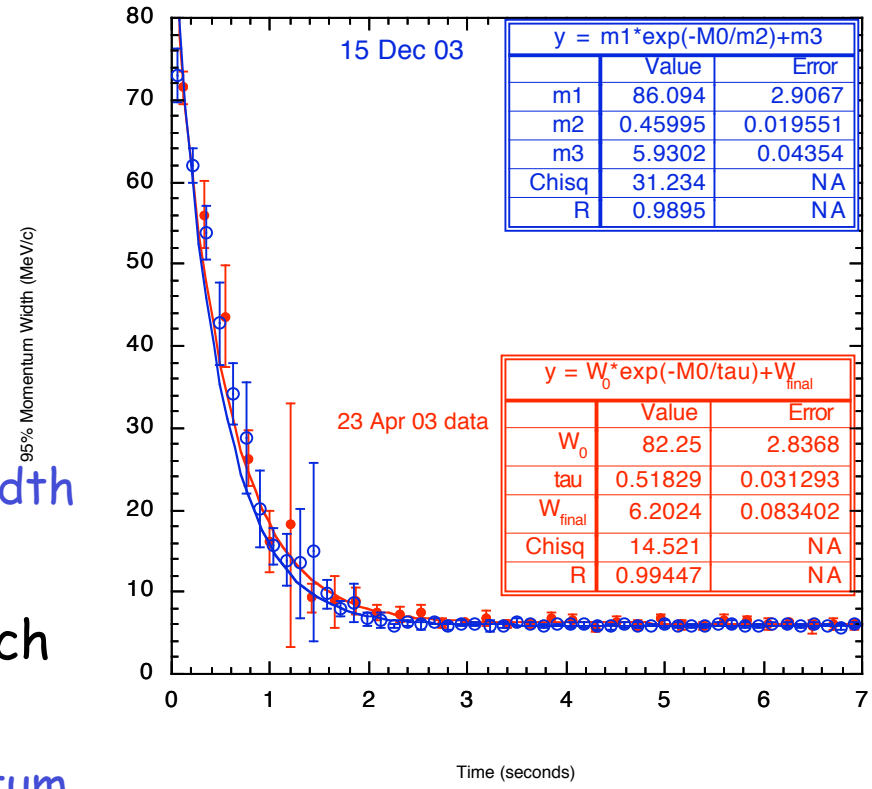
- Input:
  - 50 π transverse emittance
  - 6 MeV/c 95% momentum width
  - 2 second cycle time
- Output:
  - 30-60 minutes accumulation time
  - ~1 minutes extraction
  - Extract
    - 10 eV-sec
    - Transverse ~10 π

Current Debuncher Performance

- Large initial momentum
- Exponential decay time:
  - 0.5 sec
- @ 2 seconds:

  7.0 ± 0.4 MeV/c

- Improvement to notch filter equalizers to:
  - Minimize asymptotic width
  - Minimize cooling time
- Improvement to MI bunch rotation
  - Minimize initial momentum spread

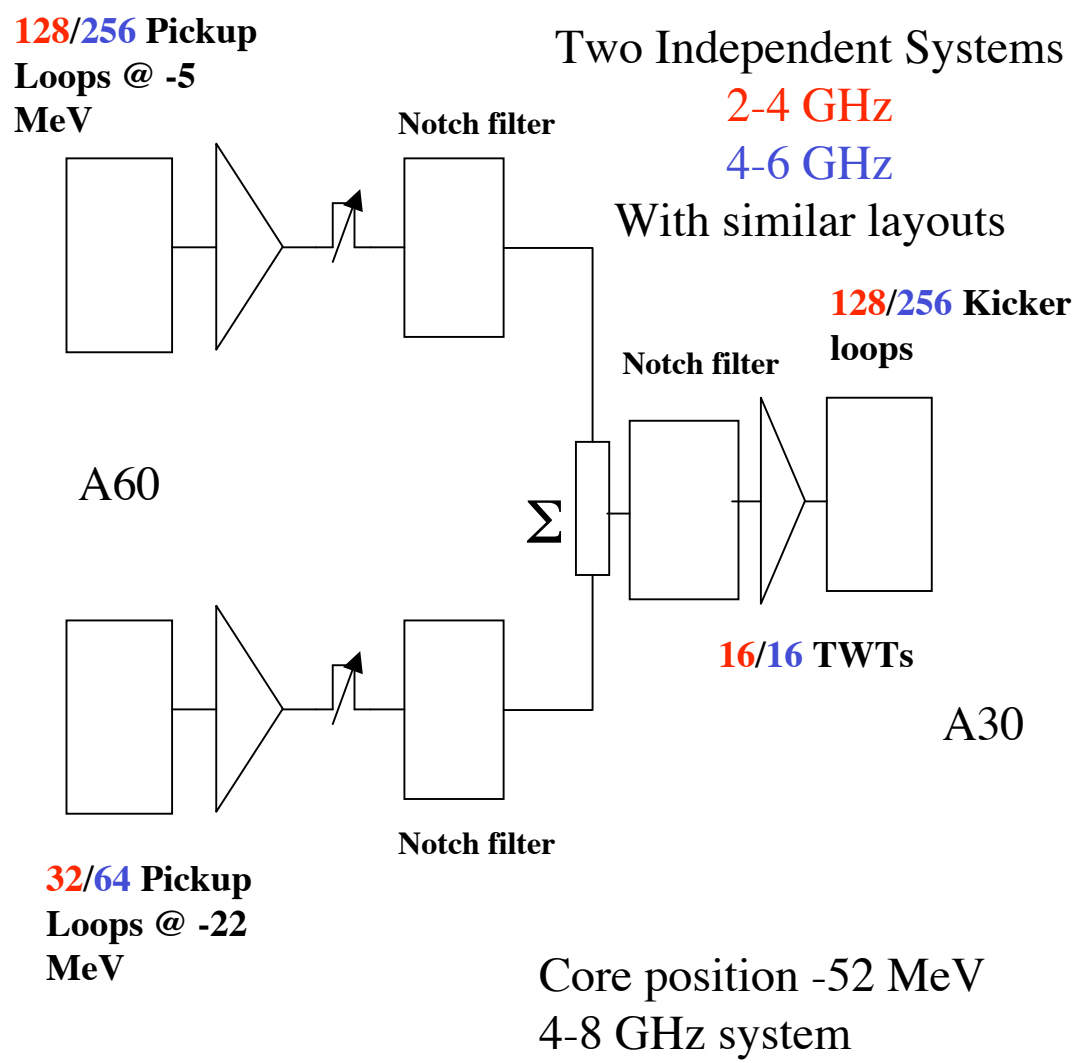


y = m1*exp(-M0/m2)+m3	Value	Error
m1	86.094	2.9067
m2	0.45995	0.019551
m3	5.9302	0.04354
Chisq	31.234	NA
R	0.9895	NA

y = W_0*exp(-M0/tau)+W_{final}	Value	Error
W_0	82.25	2.8368
tau	0.51829	0.031293
W_{final}	6.2024	0.083402
Chisq	14.521	NA
R	0.99447	NA

Design Decision

- 2-6 GHz total bandwidth in parallel systems
  - 2-4 GHz band
    - Equivalent to current stacktail
    - Utilize existing hardware
    - Replace $^1/_2$ system
  - 4-6 GHz band
    - New hardware
      - Pickup & Kicker loops
        - » New design?
      - Electronics
  - Layout similar for both systems

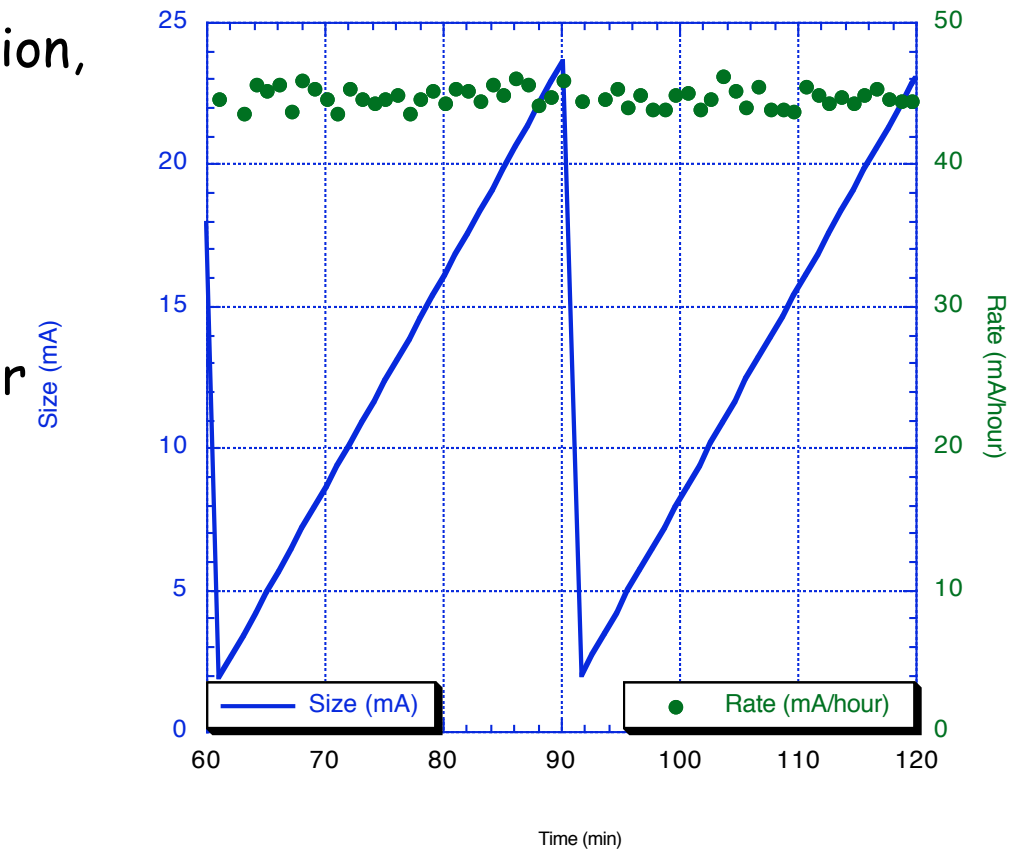


System Parameters

	2-4 GHz System (1/2 current system)	4-6 GHz System To be built
Pickup loops	160	320
Kicker Loops	128	256
Loop Impedance	20 Ω	5 Ω (current) 10 Ω (desired)
Front End Noise Temperature	125 K	125 K
Cryo Amps	8	8
1 Watt Amps	8	8
BAW Notch Filters	3	3
TWTs	20	20
TWT Power Supplies	20	20
Total Power	~500 W	~500 W

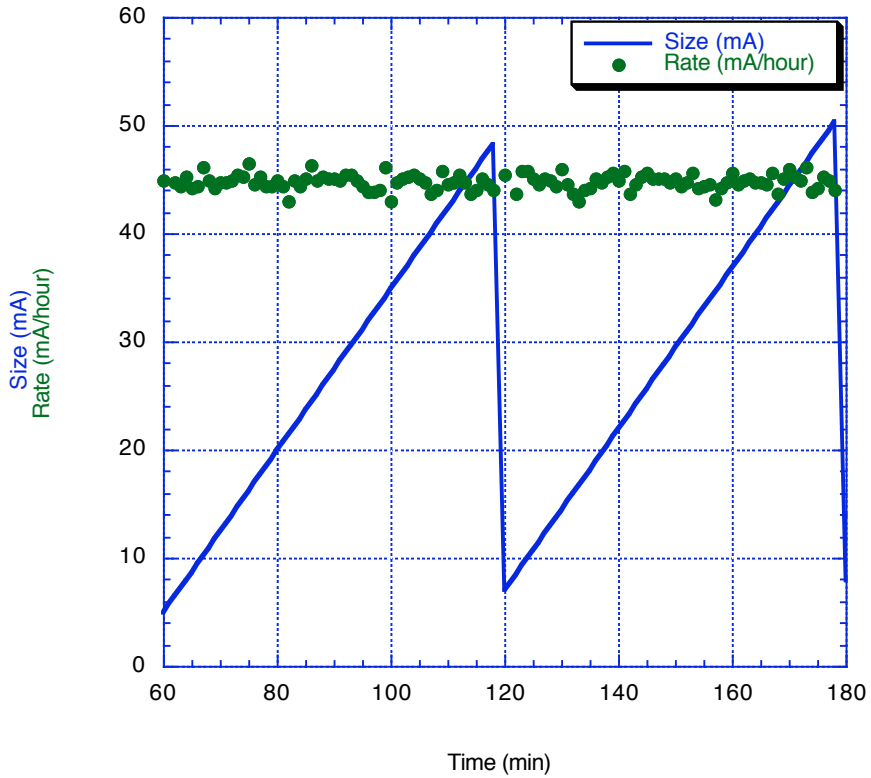
Results

- Time integration of Fokker-Planck equation, including feedback effects
- Sustains 45 mA/hour for 30 minutes
- Transfer ~22.5 mA every 30 minutes



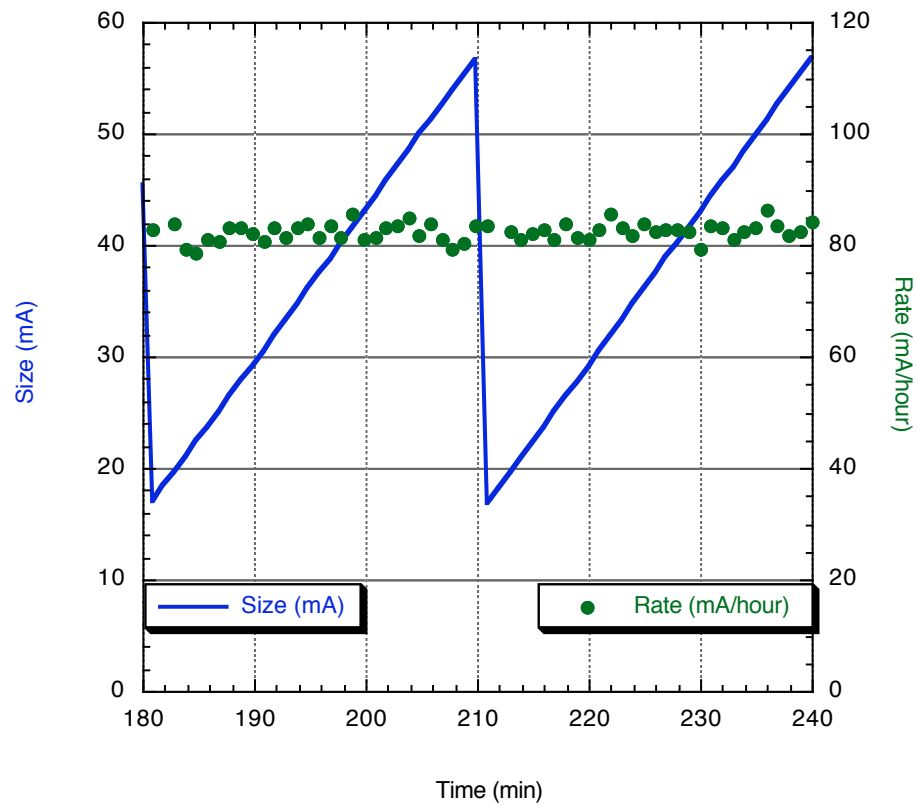
Results

- Time integration of Fokker-Planck equation, including feedback effects
- Sustains 45 mA/hour for 60 minutes
- Transfer ~45 mA every 60 minutes



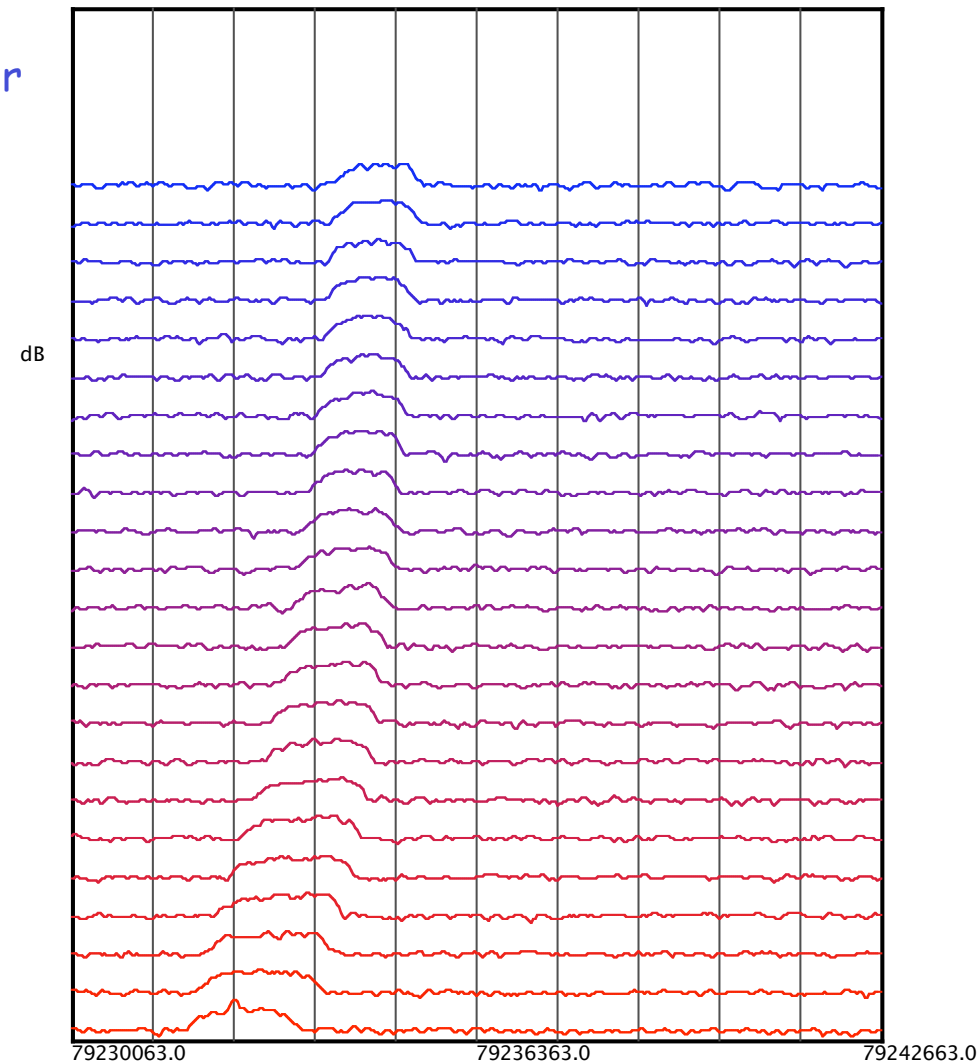
Results

- Time integration of Fokker-Planck equation, including feedback effects
- Sustains 80 mA/hour for 30 minutes
- Transfer ~40 mA every 30 minutes



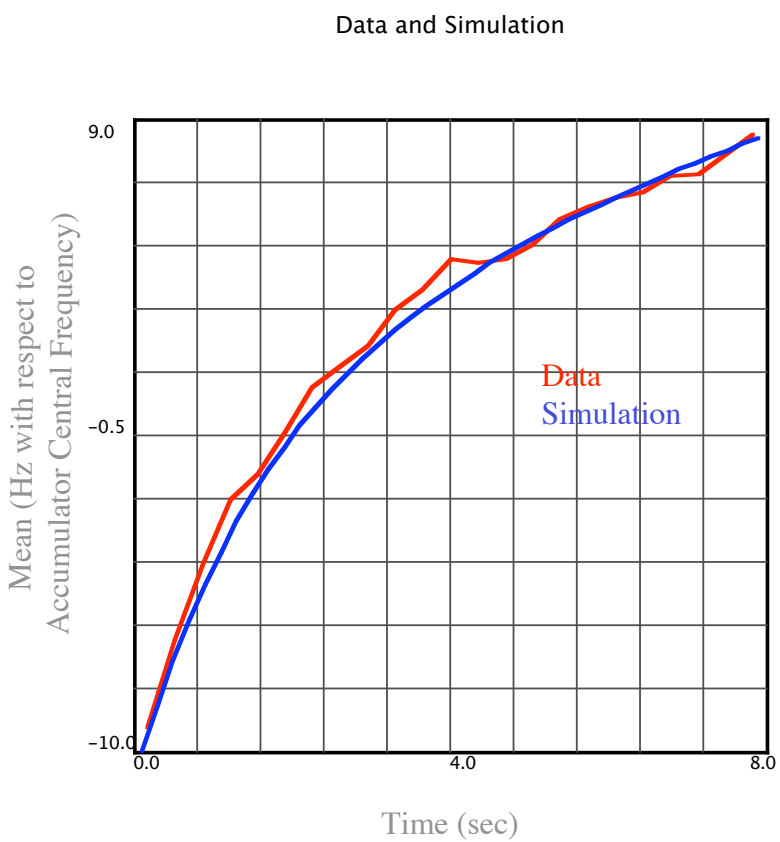
Simulation Tests

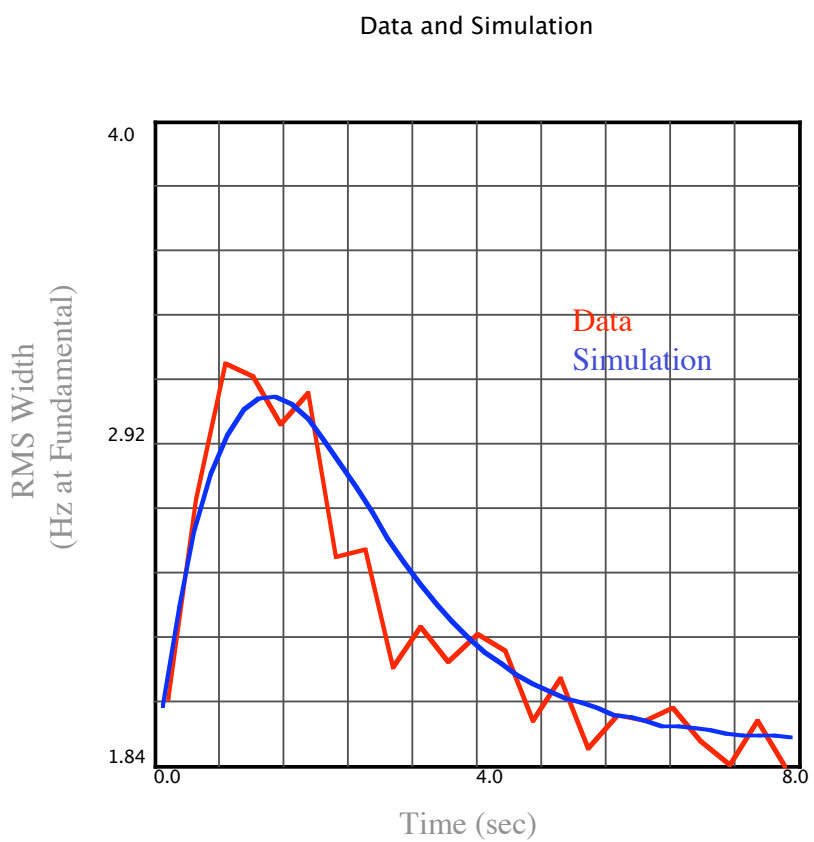
- Single Pulse Evolution
  - Single pulse into Accumulator
  - Using 79 MHz longitudinal Schottky, track evolution of the pulse
    - Motion of the mean
    - Change in the width
  - Direct Comparison of simulation and current stacktail
  - Key to future performance
    - How fast can move input pulse off deposition orbit



Frequency (Hz) -- 127th Harmonic

Pulse Evolution





Summary

- Stacktail design:
  - 2-6 GHz system
  - E_d ~ 10 MeV
  - In simulation:
    - Sustain 80 mA/hour for 30 minutes
    - Sustain 45 mA/hour for 60 minutes