

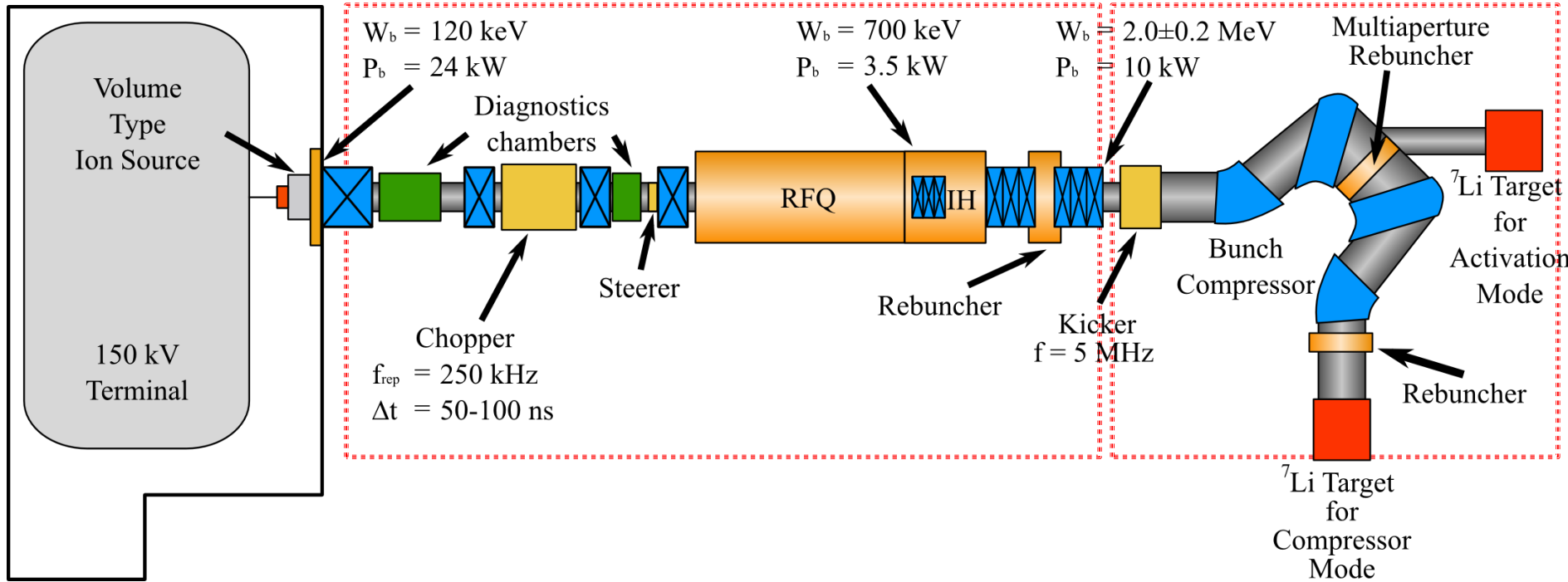
Bunch Compressor for Intense Proton Beams

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LINAC10, Tsukuba, Japan
 2010/09/16

Outlines:

- Frankfurt Neutron Source FRANZ
- Bunch Compressor Concepts
- Single Bunch Beam Dynamics
- Magnet Design
- Final Focus – Effects of Space Charge Forces

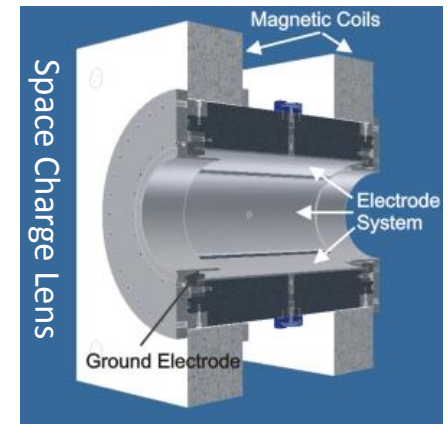
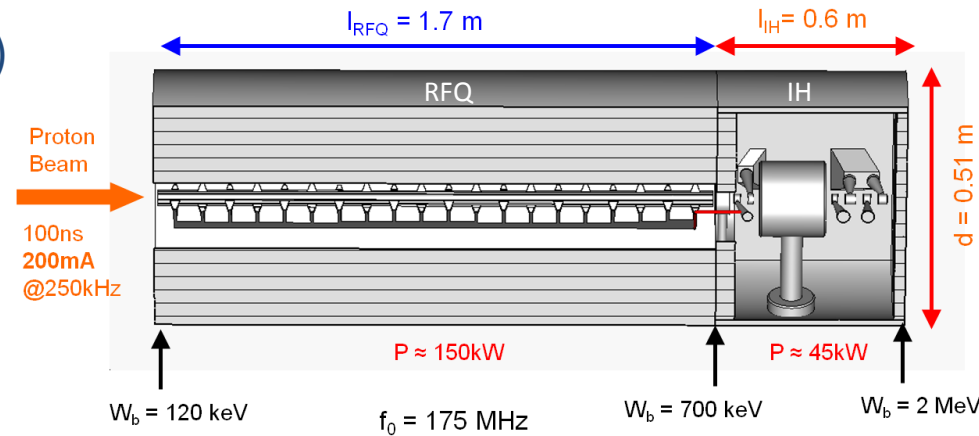
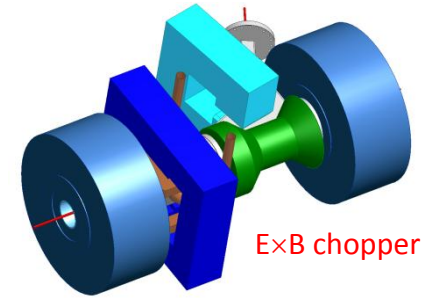


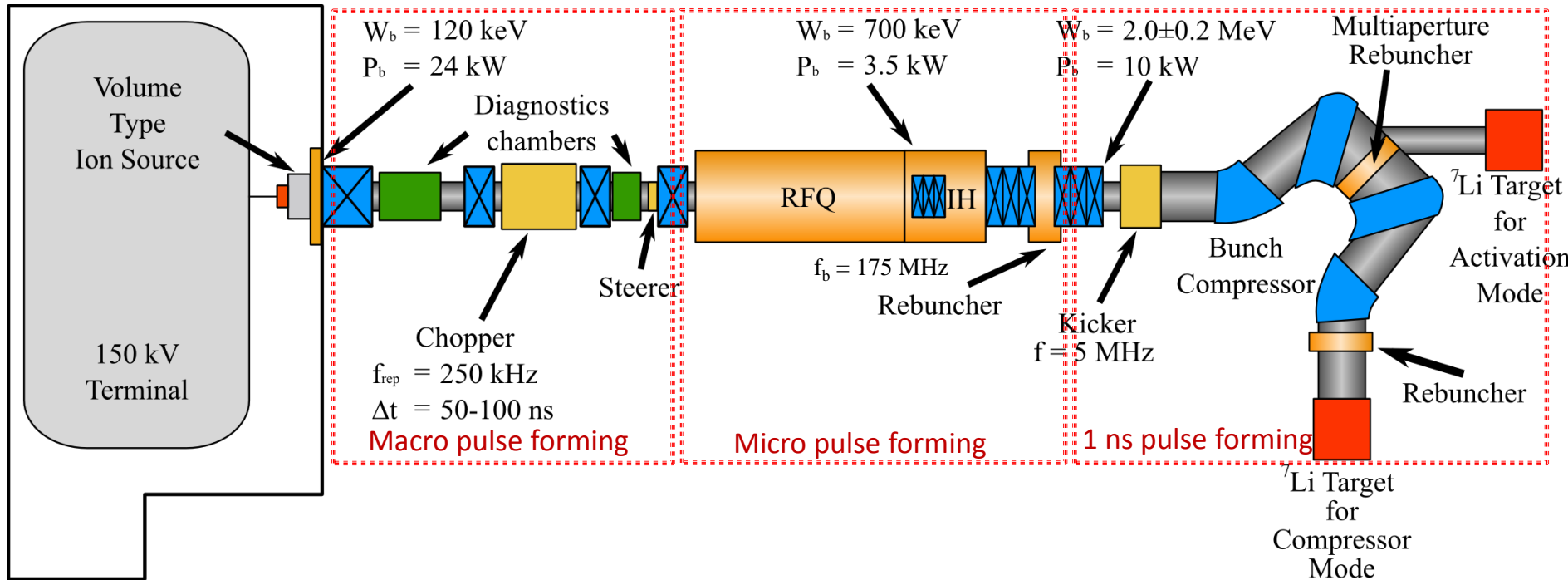
- **FRANZ:** High current LINAC combined with 1ns-bunch-compressor
- **Test stand:** Novel accelerator technology, high current beam diagnostics
- **Applications:**
 - ⇒ Astrophysical (n, γ) -cross sections, TOF
 - ⇒ Activation measurements, detector developments
 - ⇒ Material sciences

High current applications:

- => Where are the limits of conventional accelerator technologies?
- => Are there alternative concepts?

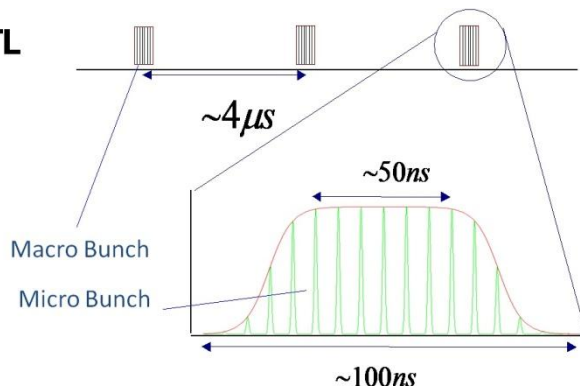
- Beam forming at high rep. rates: E×B chopper (C. Wiesner, **THP071**)
- High current cw RFQ (A. Schempp, **TUP039**)
- Coupled RFQ-IH combination
- DTL concepts: IH, CH, Multi-Aperture Reb. (U. Ratzinger, H. Podlech, D. Noll: **MOP101**)
- Alternative beam dynamics: KONUS (U. Ratzinger)
- Alternative beam focusing device: Space Charge Lens (K. Schulte, O. Meusel, **MOP102**)
- Non destructive diagnostics: beam tomography (O. Meusel)





Pulse Structure at the Entrance

175MHz-DTL
 $\text{rep.rate} = 250\text{kHz}$
 $E \sim 2.0\text{MeV}$
 $I = 150\text{mA}$



Requirements at the Final Focus

$$R < 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$\Delta W/W < \pm 5\%$$

$$\Delta T = 50\text{-}100 \text{ ns} \Rightarrow \Delta T \approx 1 \text{ ns}$$

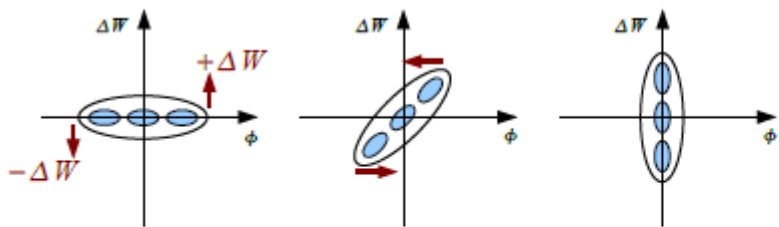
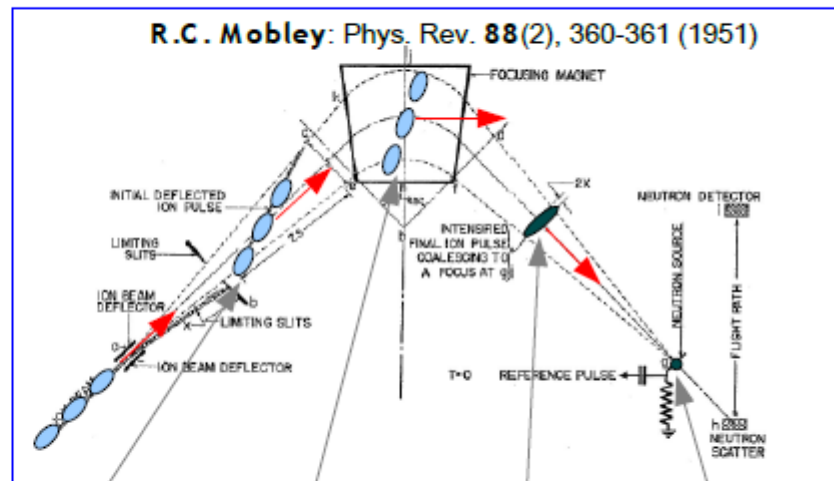
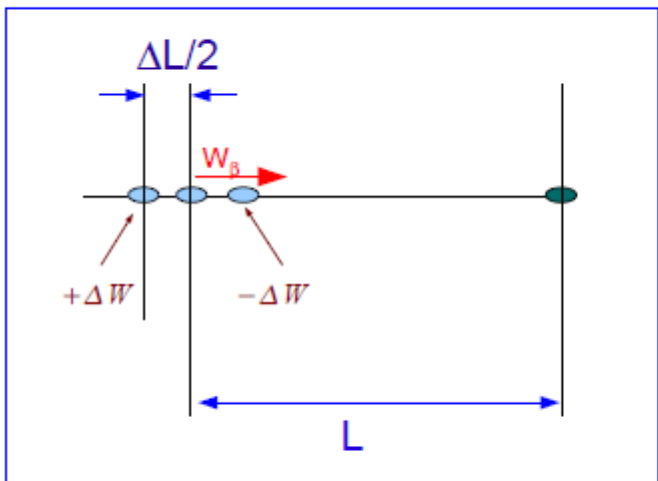
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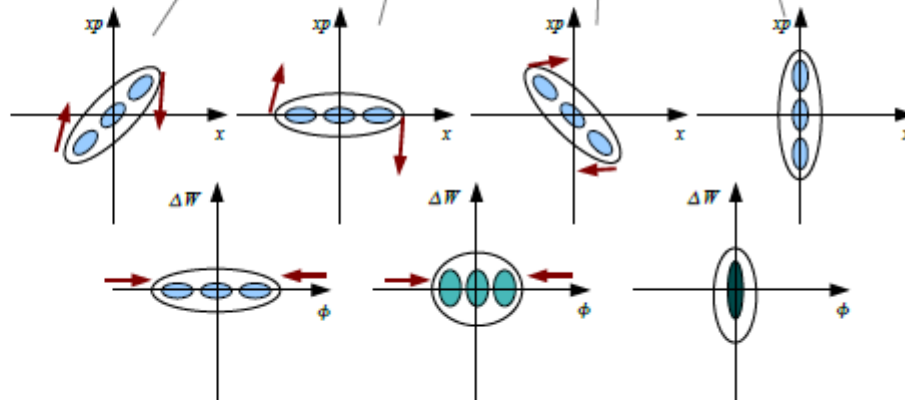
Energy differences

Transit time differences

Path length differences



Large energy spread (RF-cavity)



Negligible energy spread (RF-deflector)

$L \approx 4 \text{ m} \Rightarrow \Delta W \approx \pm 500 \text{ keV}$

Transit time differences → Path length differences

Mobley-Buncher: (μA -Proton Beams)

Kicker

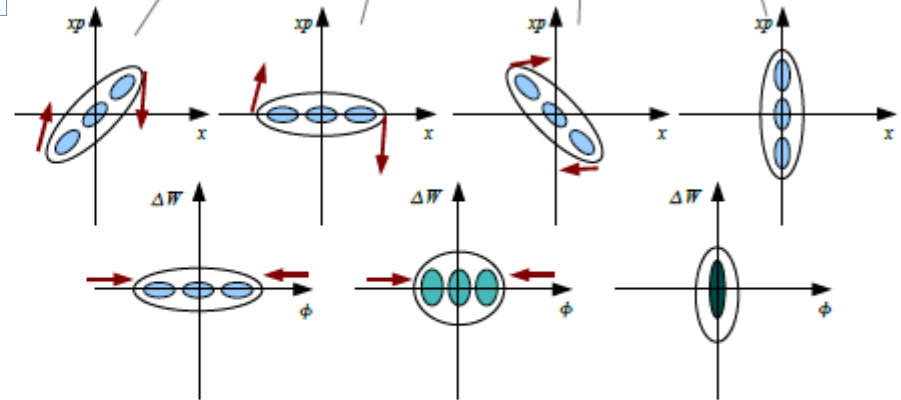
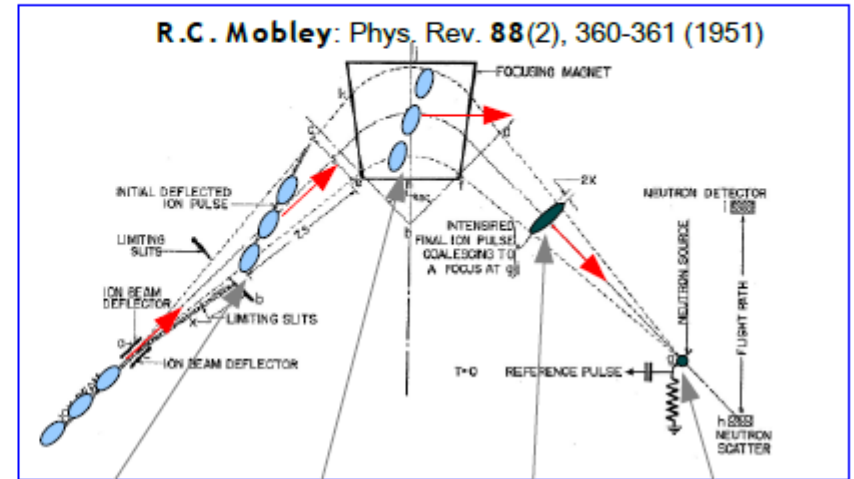
→ separation of the micro bunches

Bending system (1 Dipole)

→ “weak” focusing

→ path length differences

→ longitudinal compression



Negligible energy spread (RF-deflector)

ARMADILLO – Arc Magnetic Dipole Chicane with Large Aperture Longitudinally Focusing Cavities

Mobley-Buncher: (μ A-Proton Beams)

Kicker

→ separation of the micro bunches

Bending system (1 Dipole)

→ “weak” focusing

→ path length differences

→ longitudinal compression

Improvements for 150mA Proton Beams:

2 main dipoles (gradient)

→ more parameters for beam dynamics

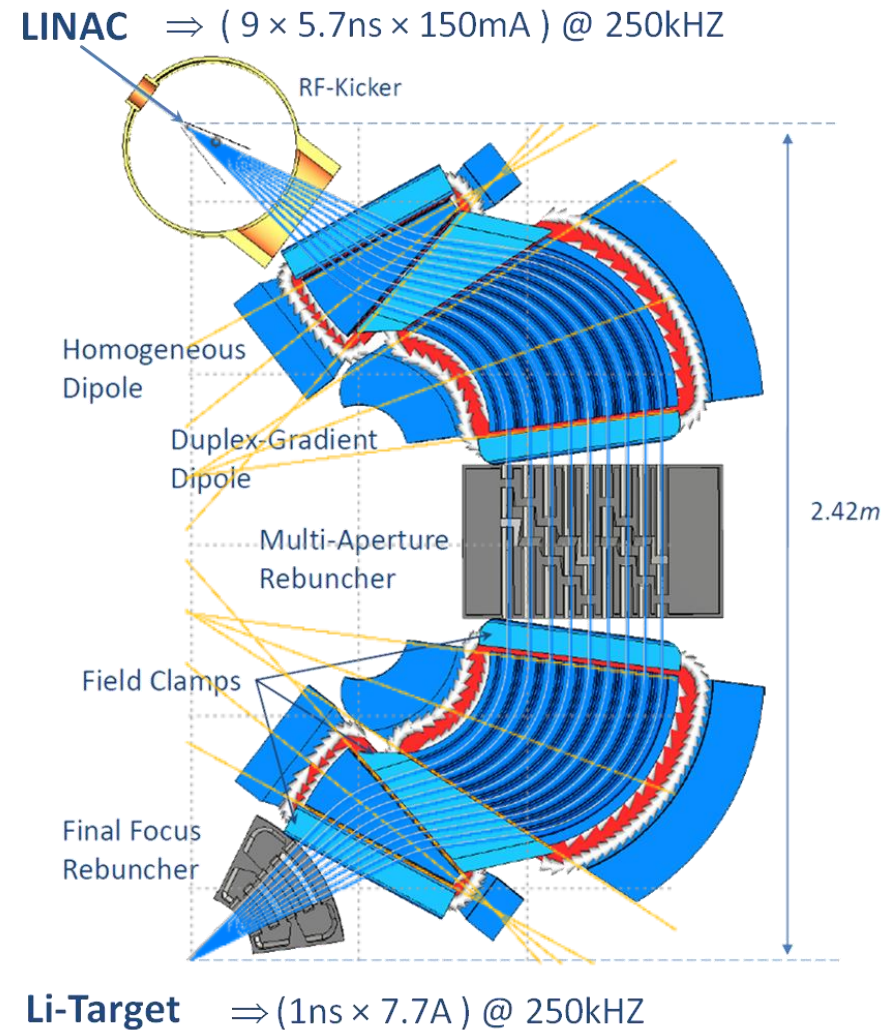
2 auxiliary dipoles (homogeneous)

→ linear separation of the trajectories

→ momentum exchange in trans. plane

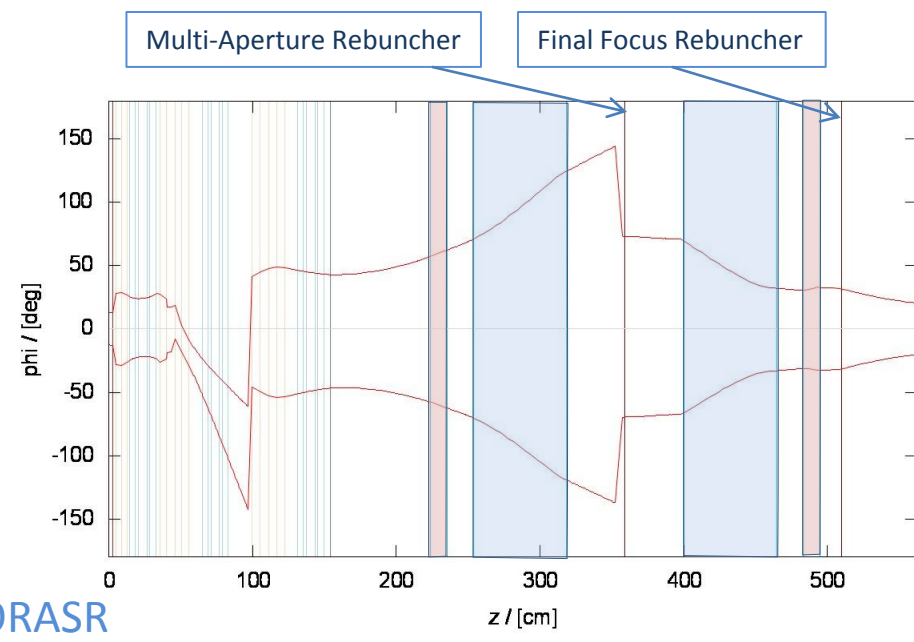
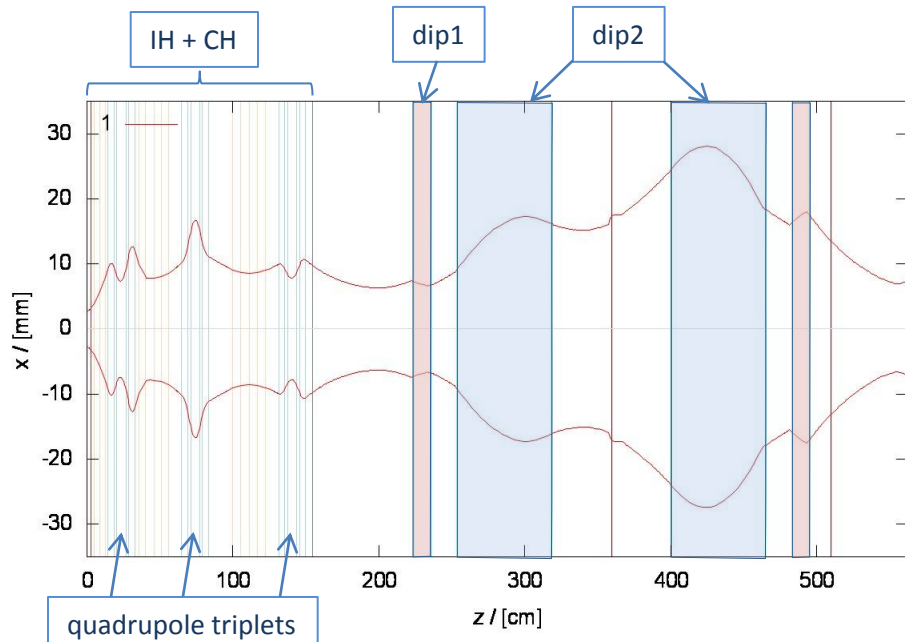
2 rebuncher cavities

→ longitudinal beam dynamics

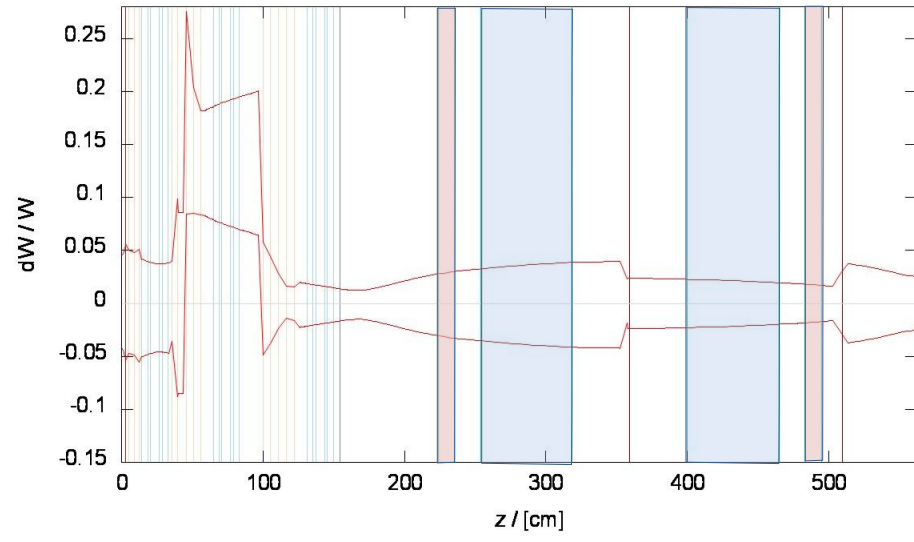
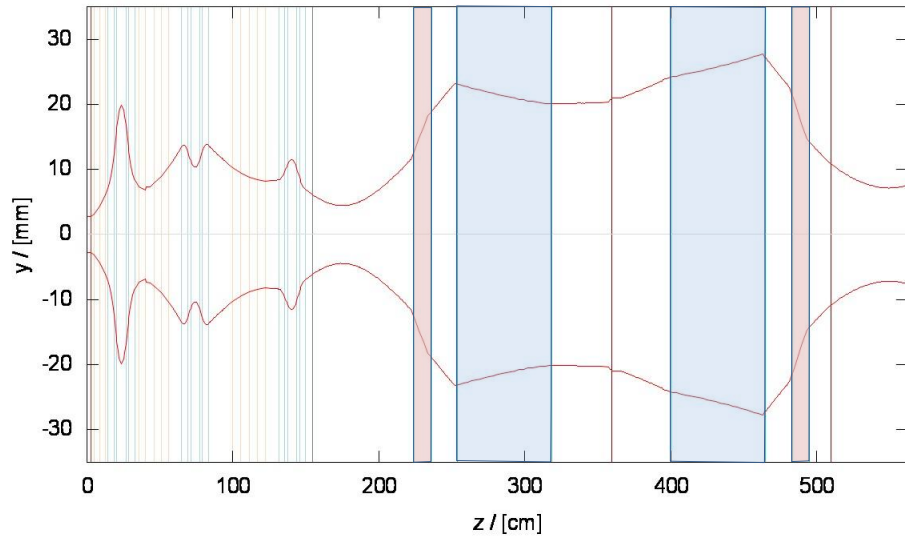


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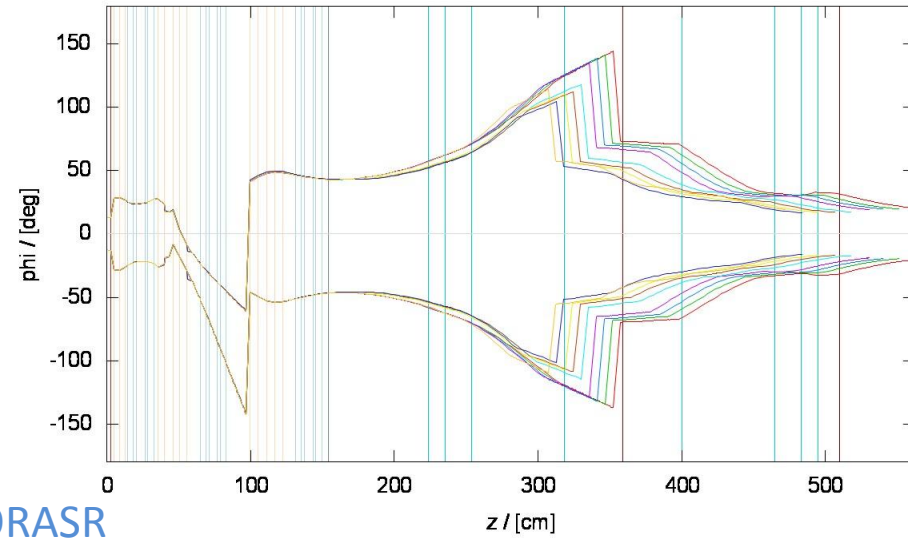
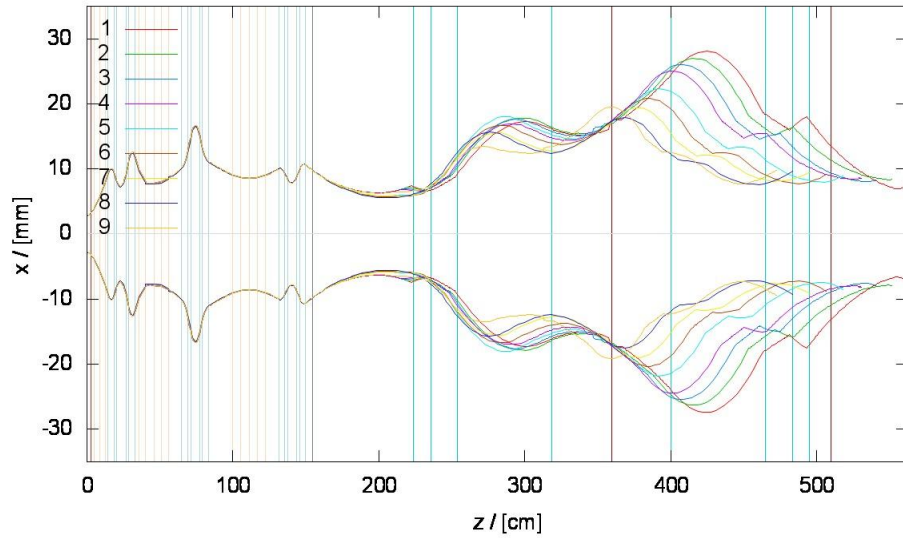
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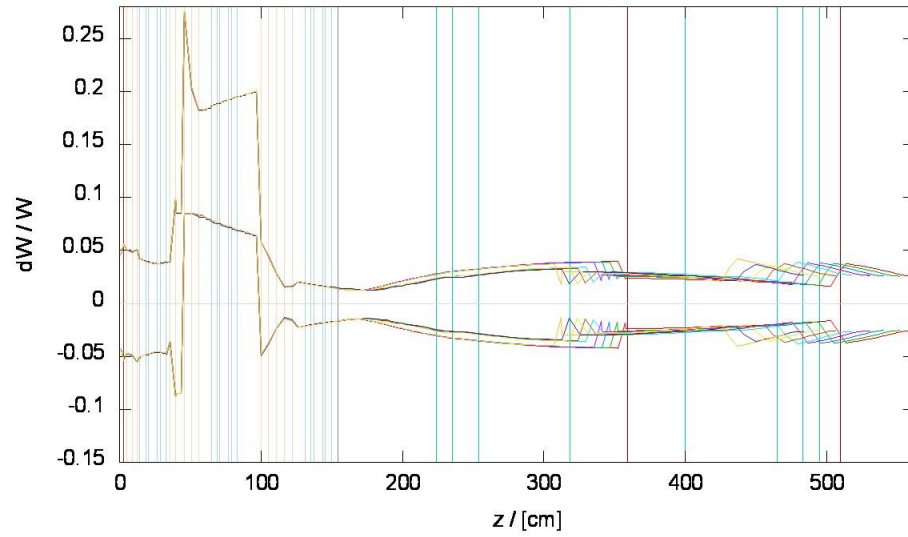
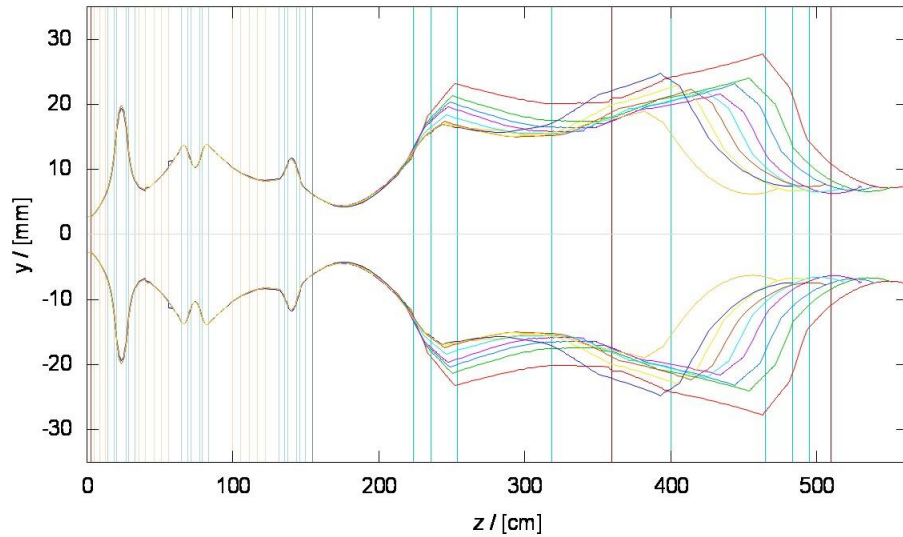
LORASR



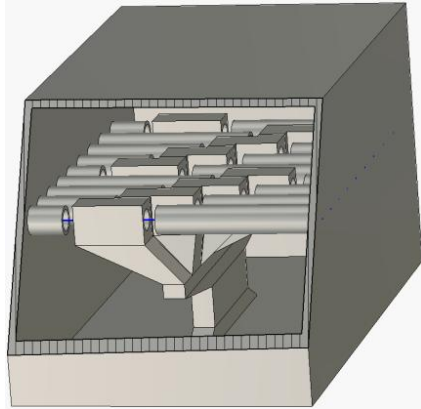
- Beam dynamics solutions for all bunches can be found by manual optimization!



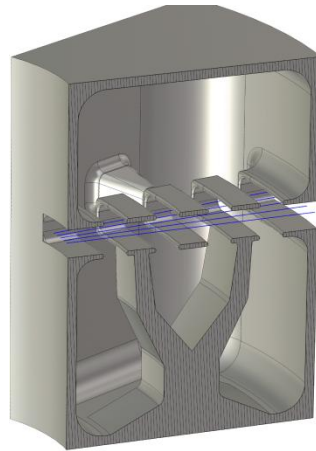
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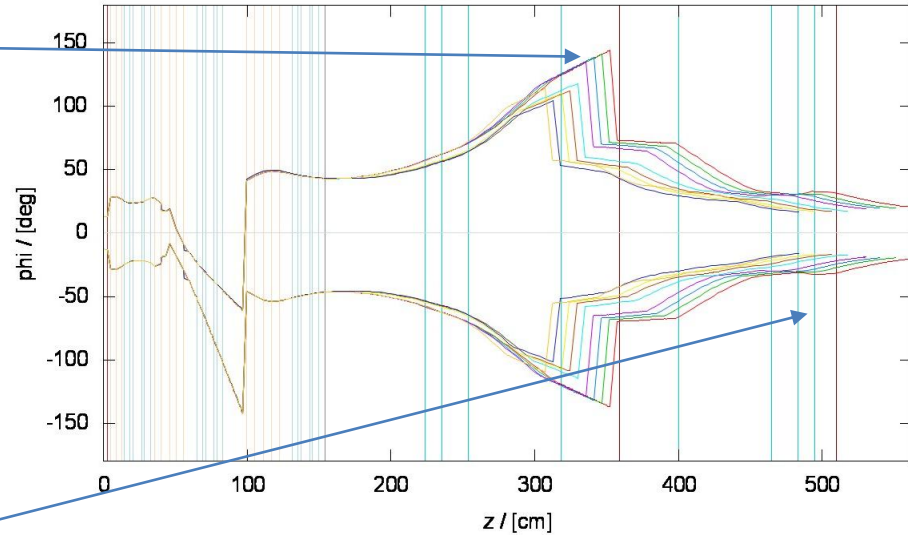
- Beam dynamics solutions for all bunches can be found by manual optimization!



Multi-Aperture Rebuncher



Final Focus Rebuncher



- Smarter solution was proposed by **D. Noll**: using “Particle Swarm Optimization” (PSO)*

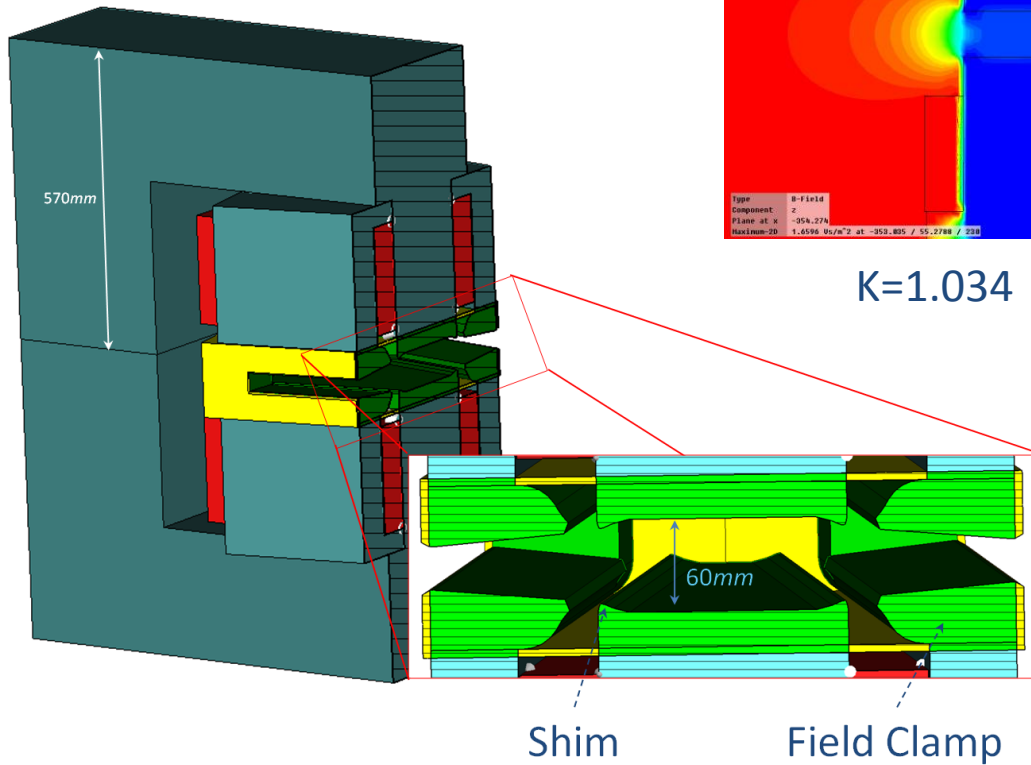
*[J. Kennedy, R. Eberhart, 1995, *Proceedings of IEEE International Conference on Neural Networks. IV. pp. 1942-1948.*]

- Cavity design: Multi-Aperture + Final Focus Rebuncher \Rightarrow **D. Noll, MOP101**

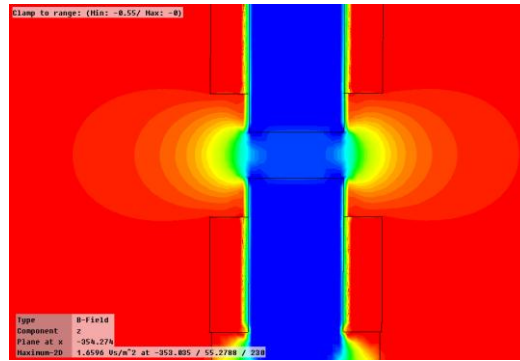
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- Beam dynamics solutions for all bunches can be found by manual optimization!
- Is it possible to design a magnet with the required parameters?

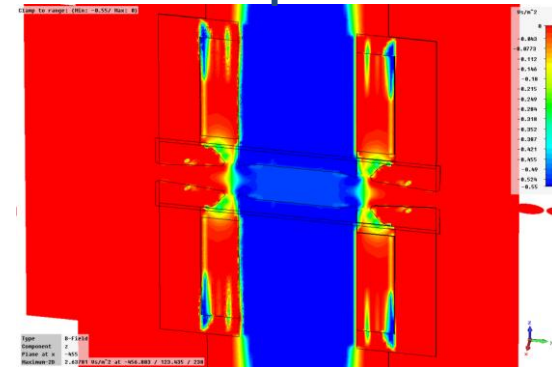


Without Modifications



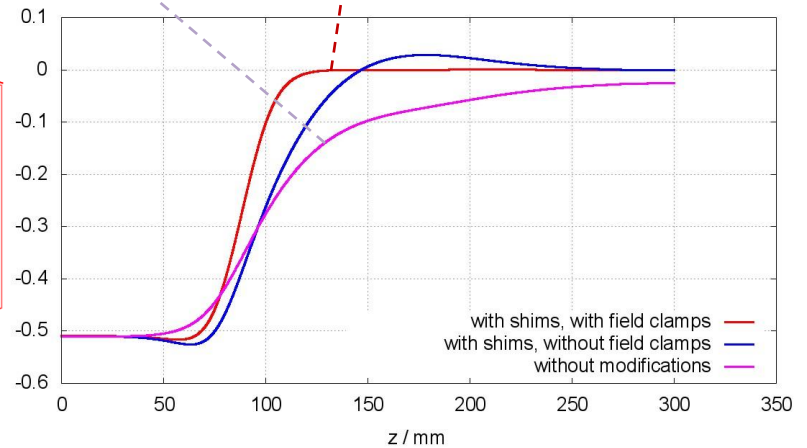
$K=1.034$

Field Clamps + Shims

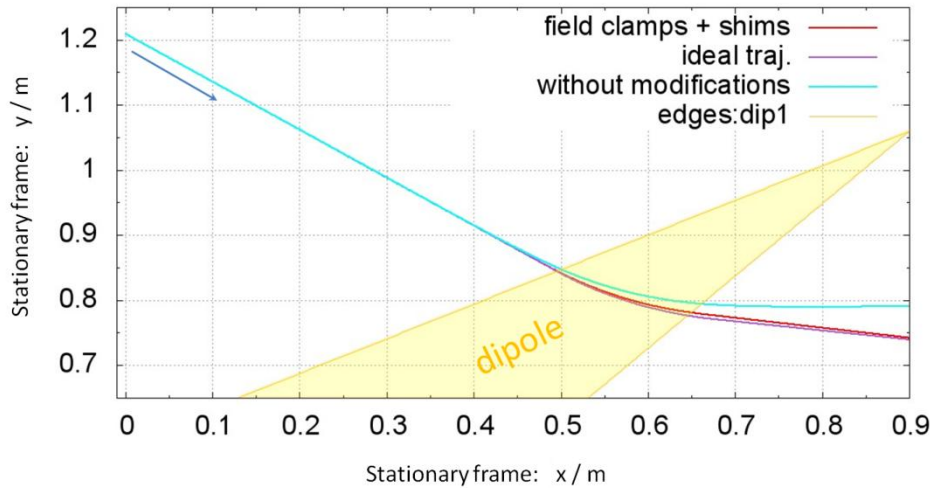


$K=0.098$

Vertical Component of the Fringing Fields



Bunch Center Motion



- Particle in Cell (PIC) transport with realistic fields compared to 1st order paraxial approach with given fringe field integral and edge angles.

- Ideal traj. \equiv const. fields + hard edges.

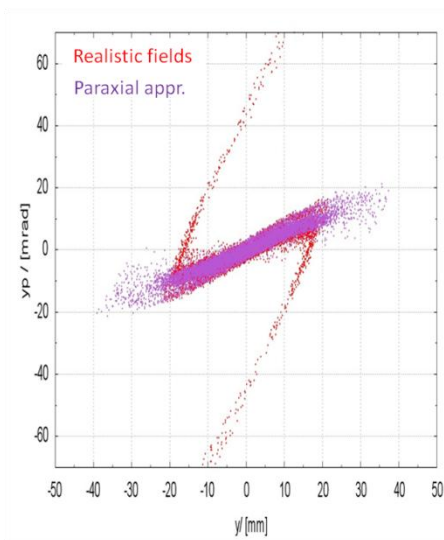
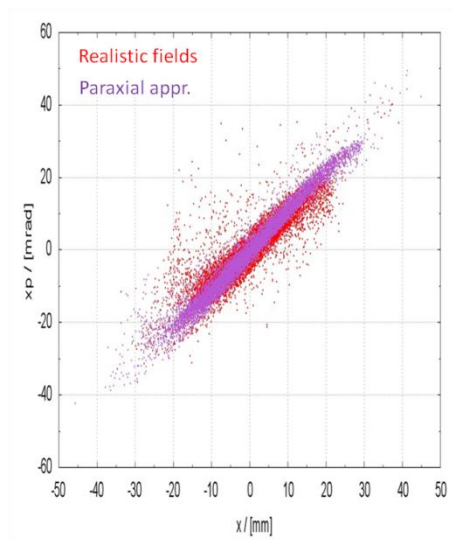
- Convergence to the ideal trajectory.

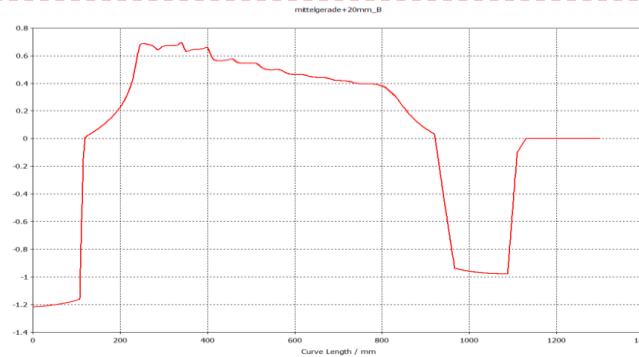
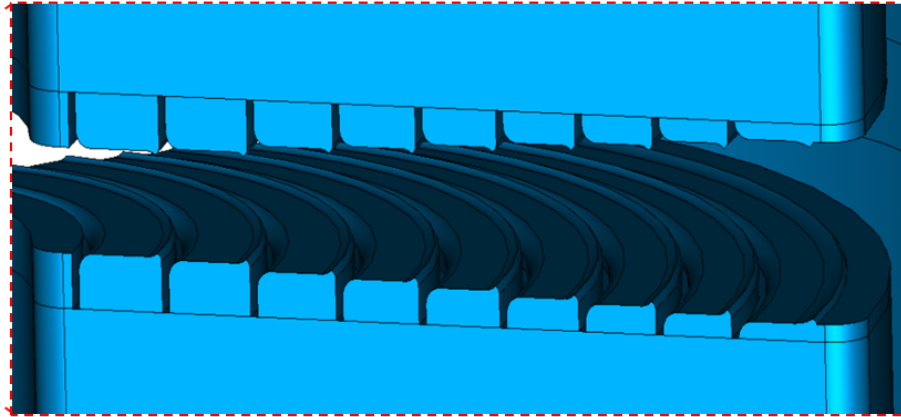
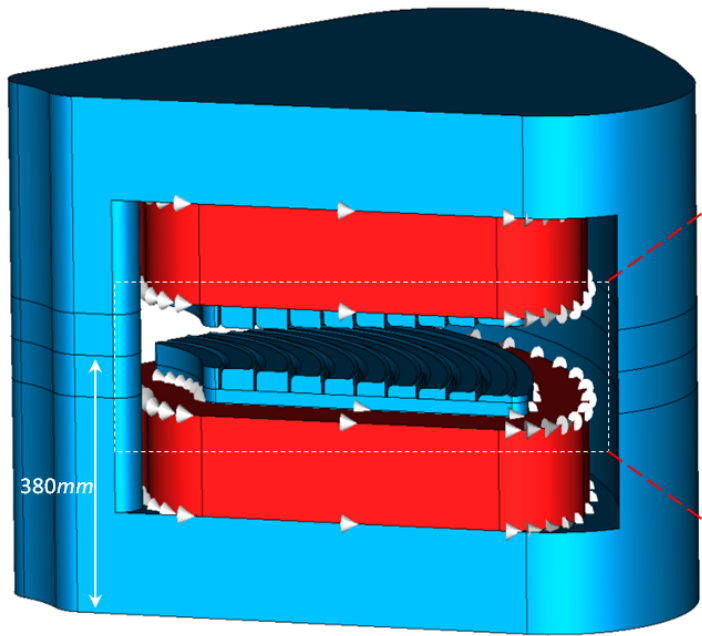
- Slope and core of distributions fit very well.

- Aberration caused by field gradients near shimmed edges.

\Rightarrow Single bunch beam dynamics with 1st order paraxial approach is good enough for geometrical design.

\Rightarrow Magnet design is possible!



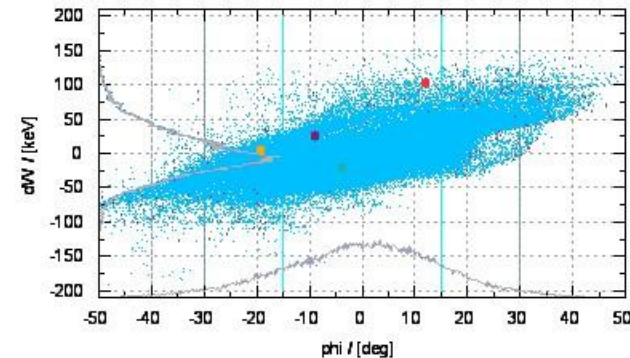
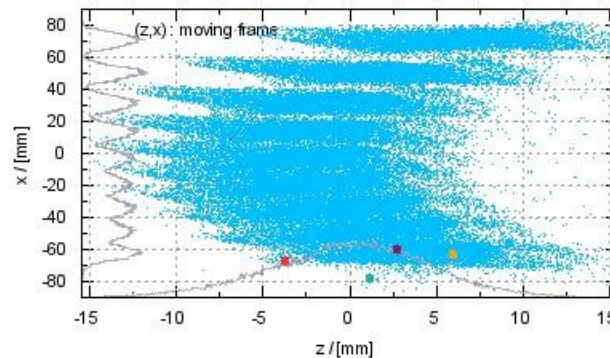
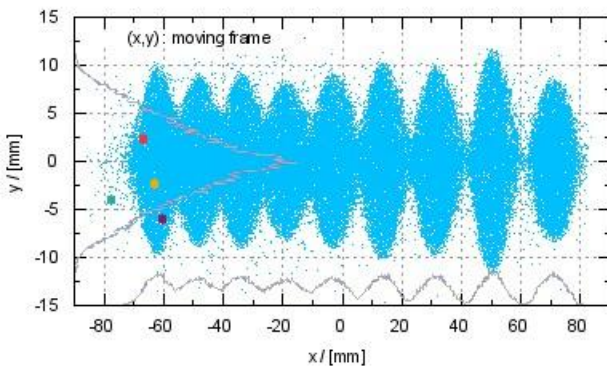
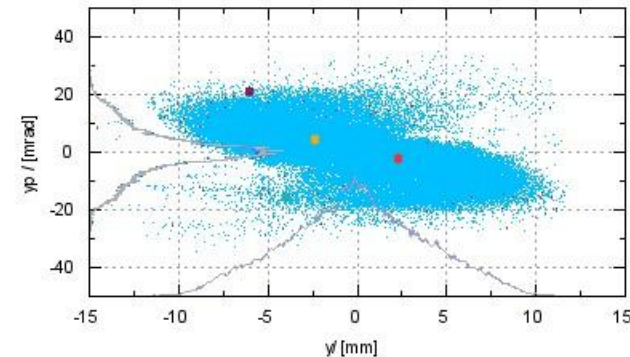
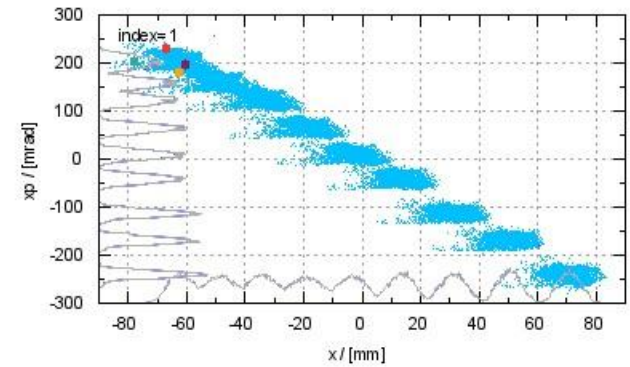
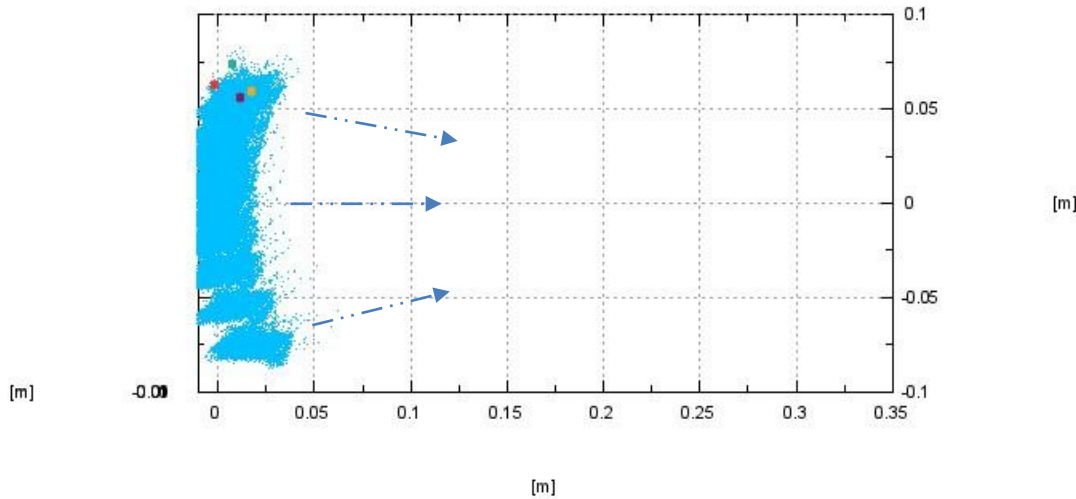


- modular pole face
- global gradient => longitudinal focusing of the macro bunches
- individual reverse gradient => horizontal focusing of the micro bunches
- individual edge angles => vertical focusing of the micro bunches

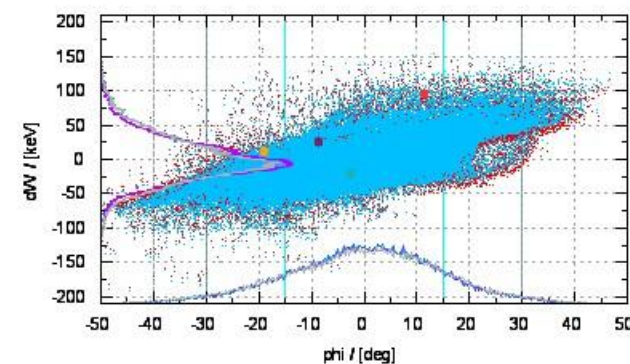
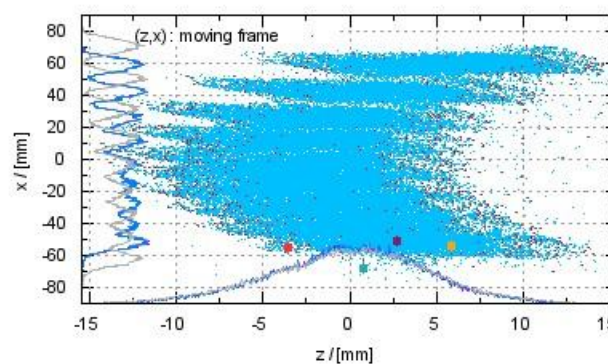
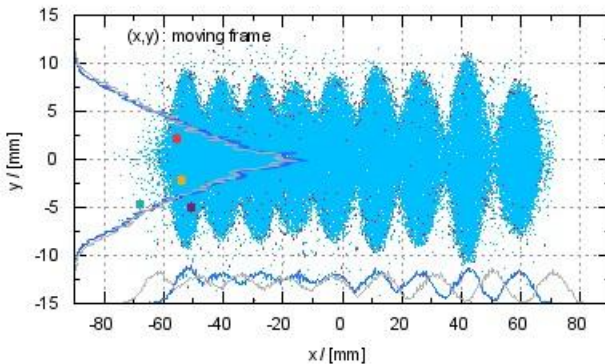
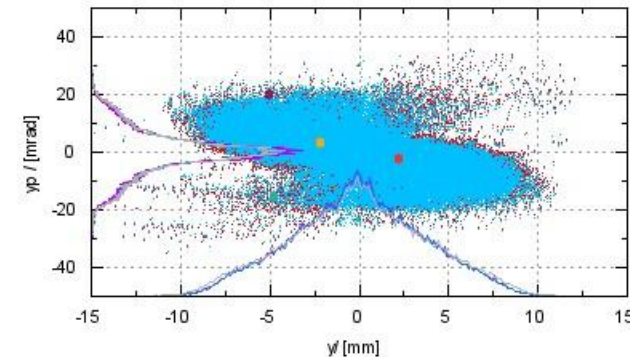
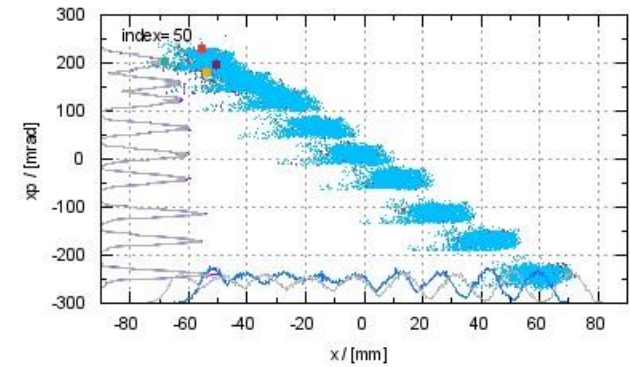
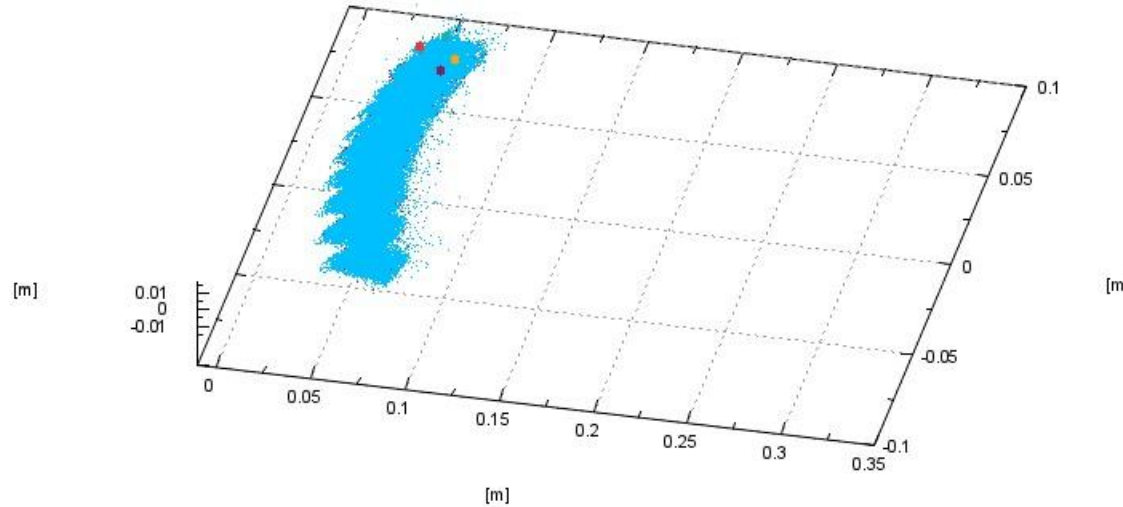
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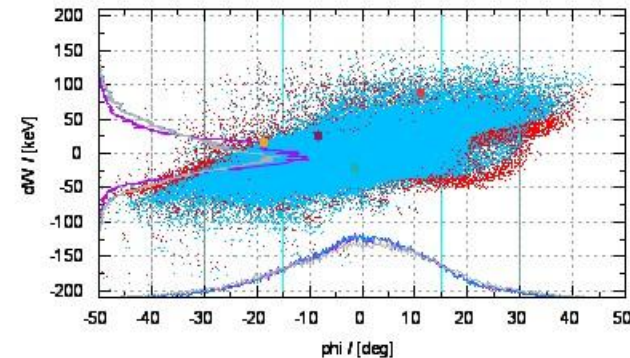
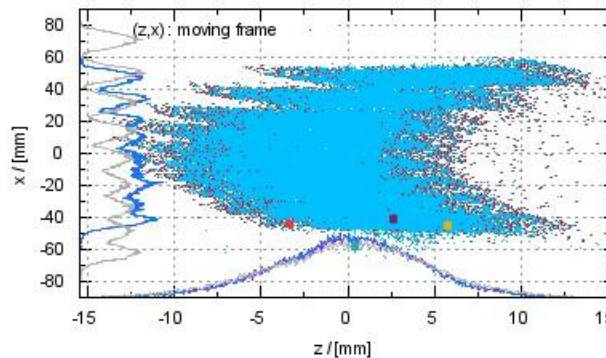
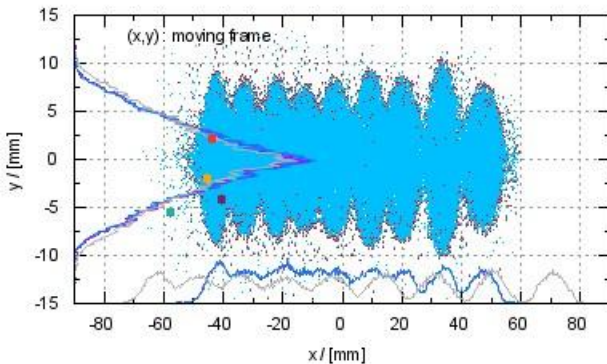
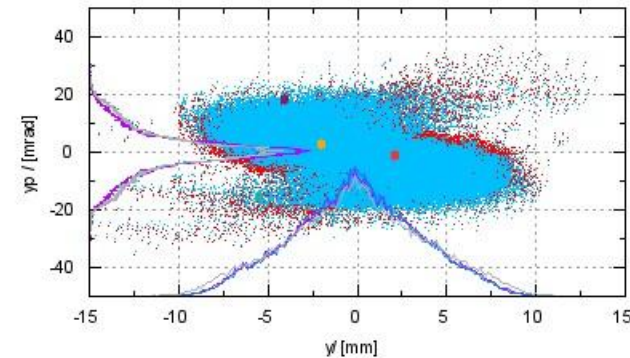
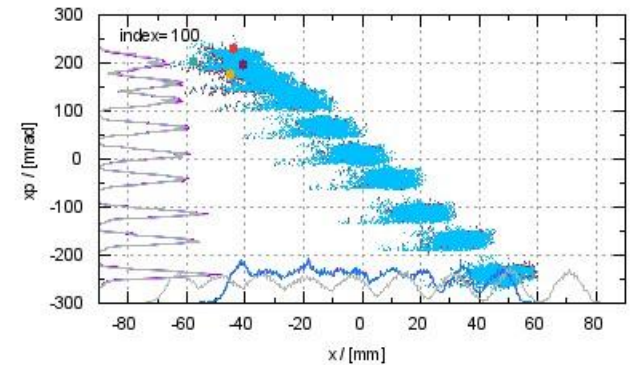
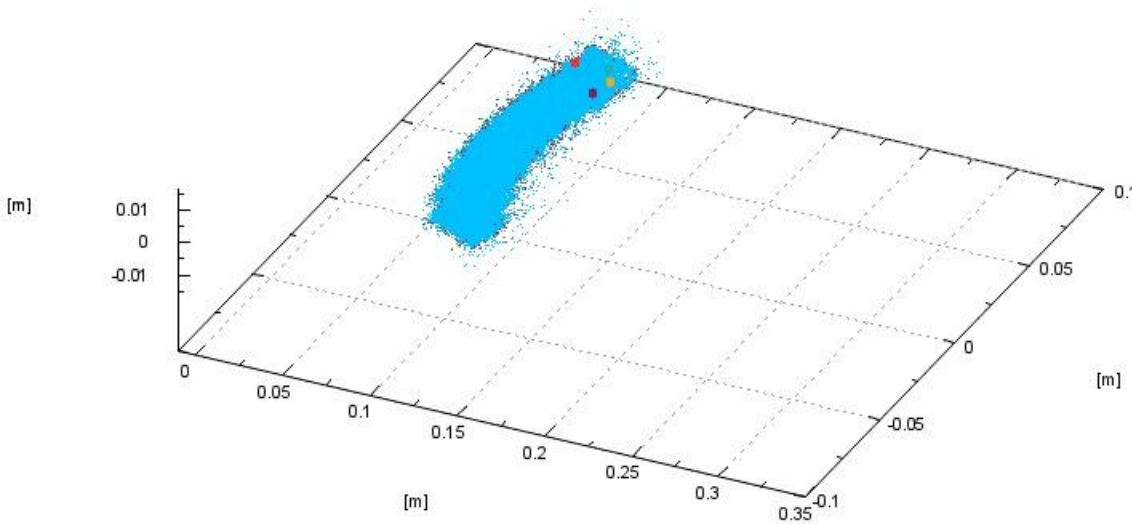
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- Full Space Charge Forces (FSCF, red + purple).
- Space Charge Compensated transport (SCC, blue),
e.g. provided by Space Charge Lens => K. Schulte, **MOP102**.



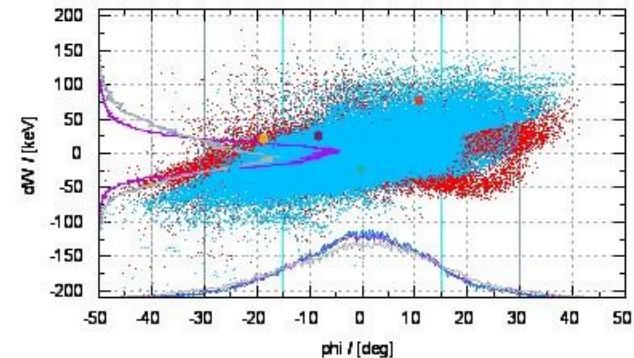
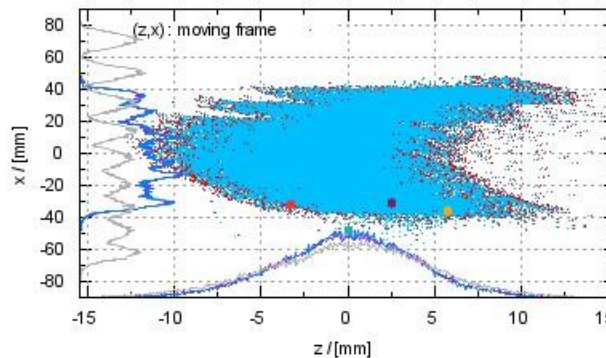
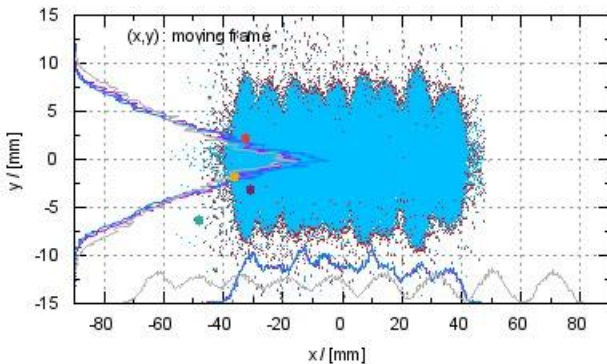
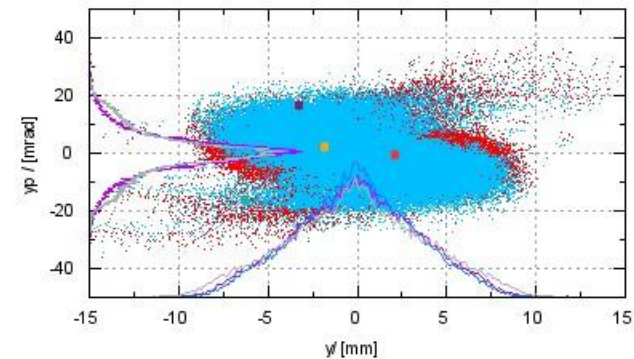
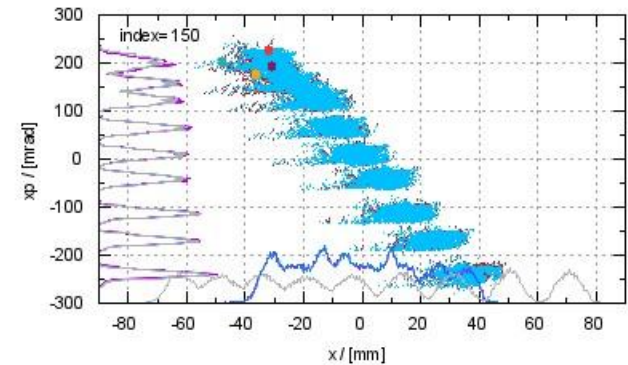
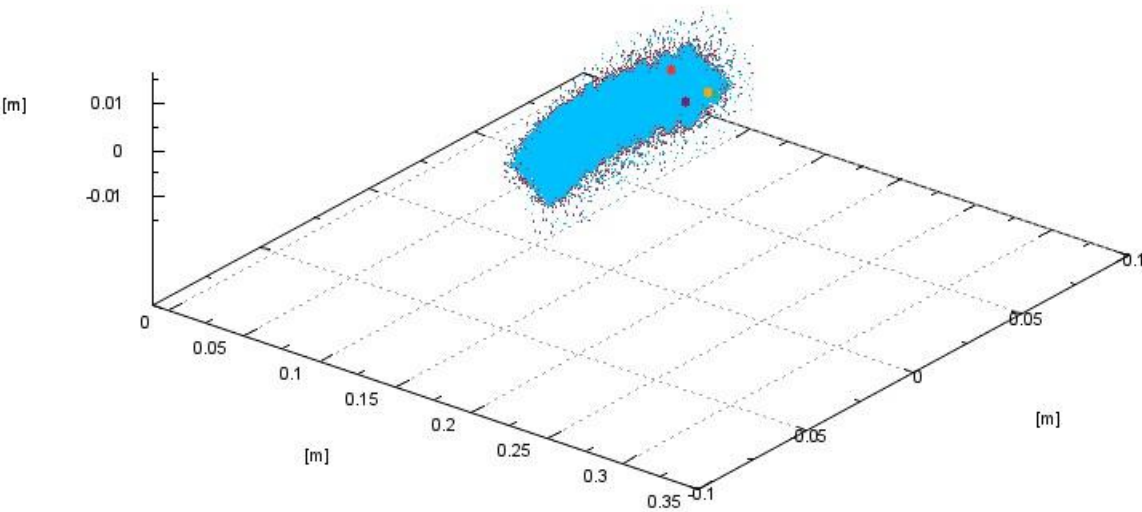
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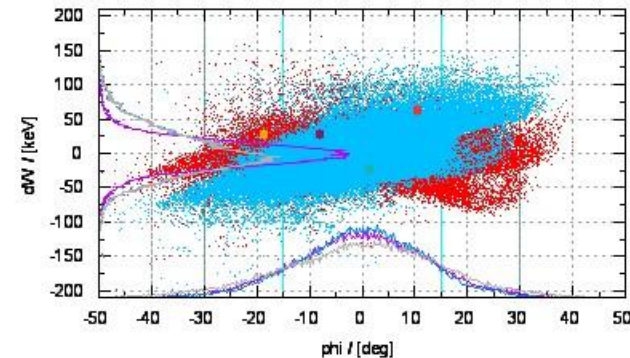
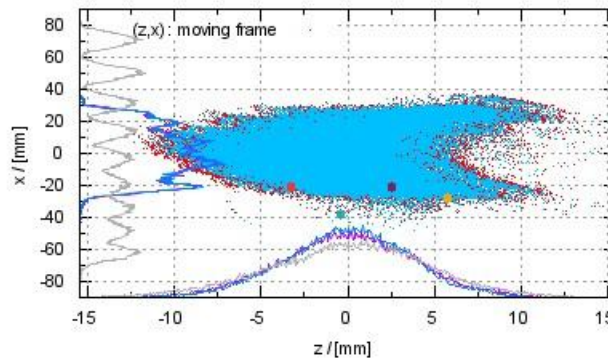
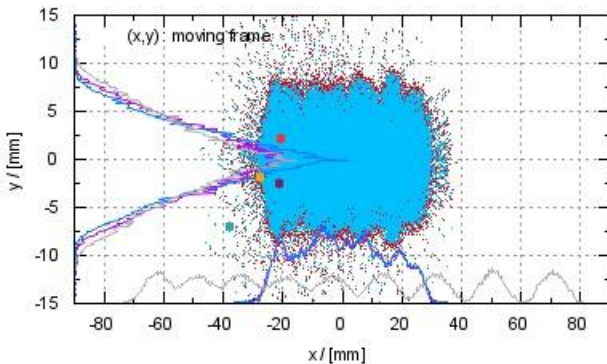
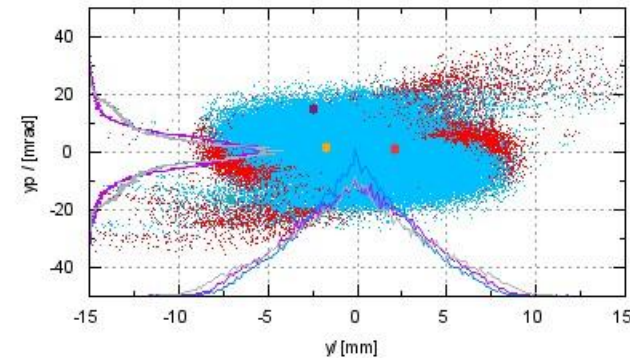
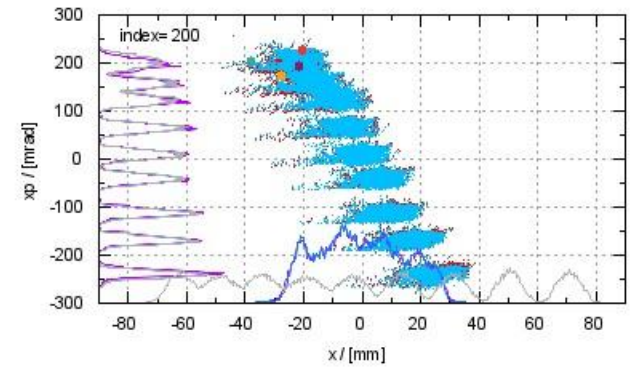
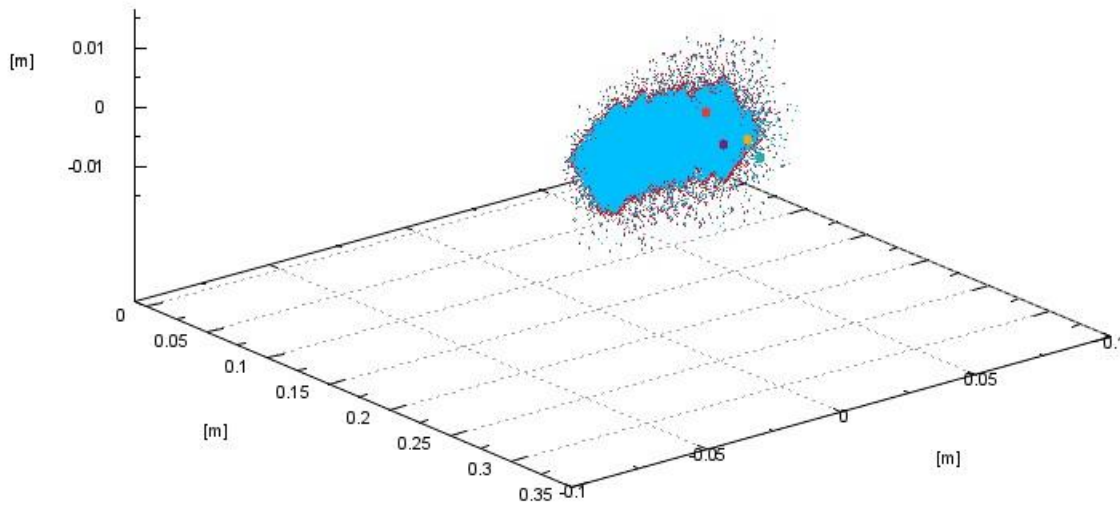
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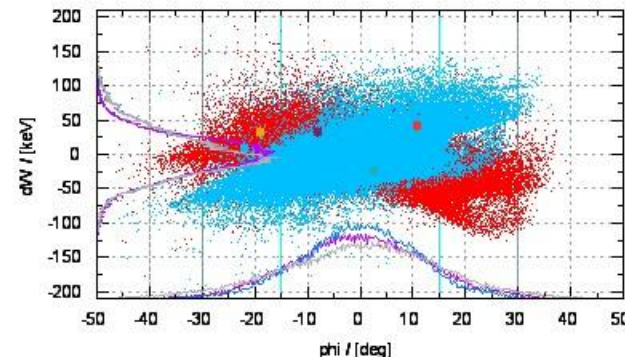
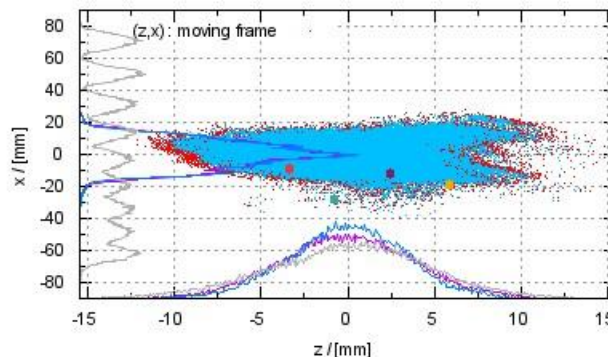
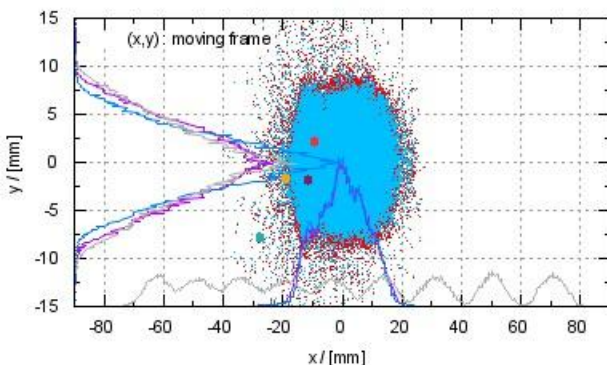
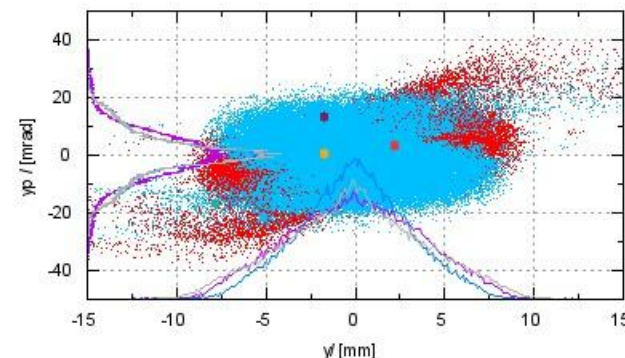
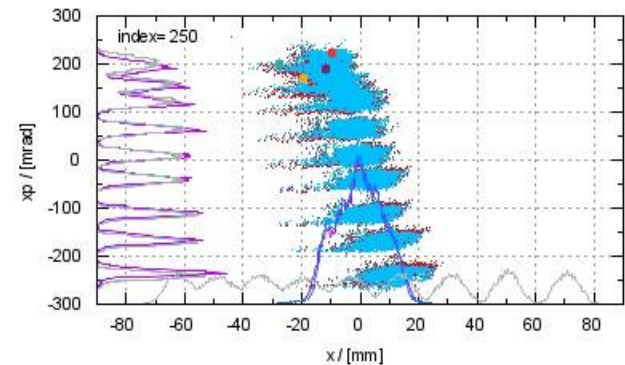
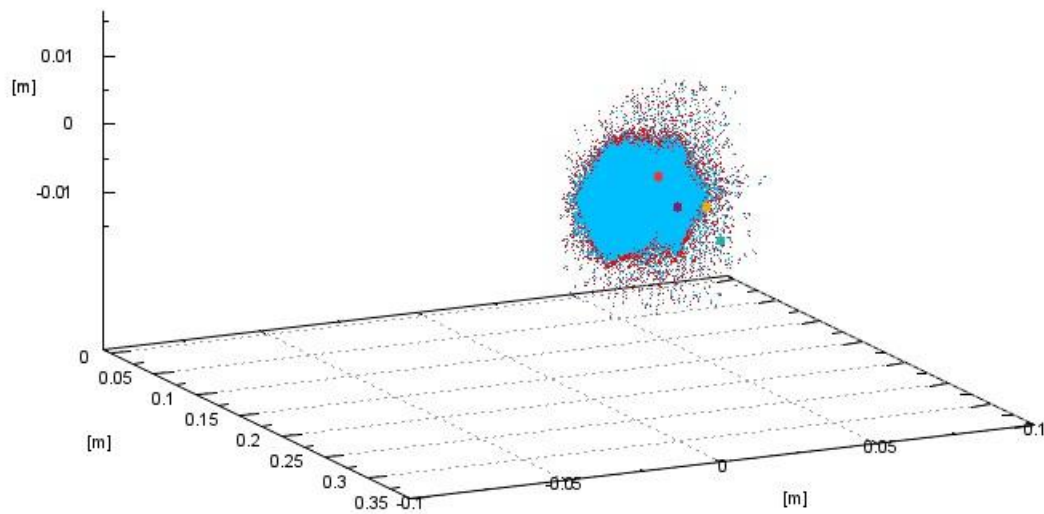
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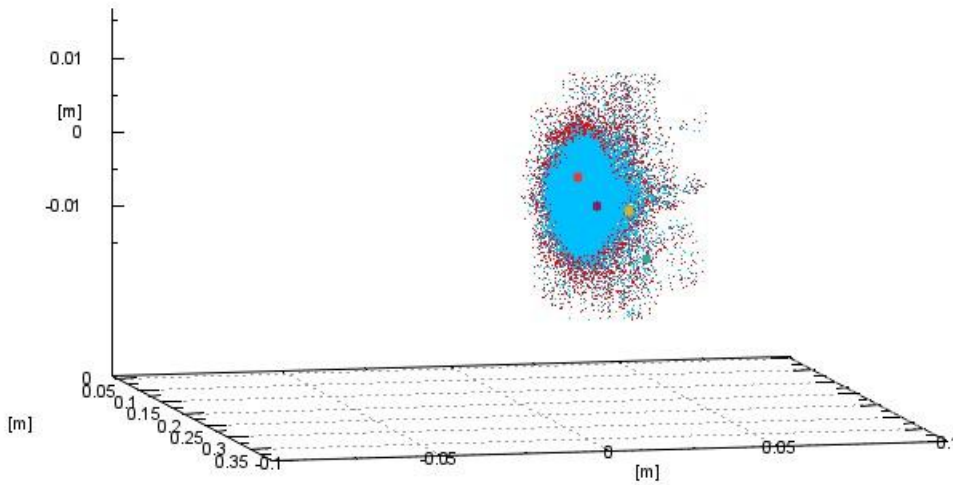
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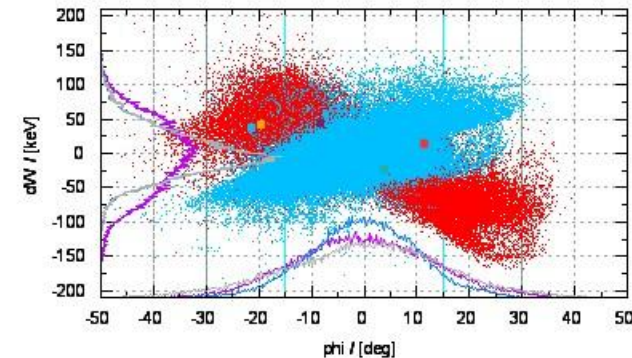
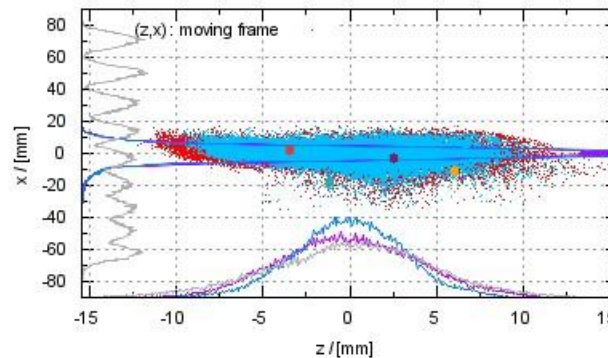
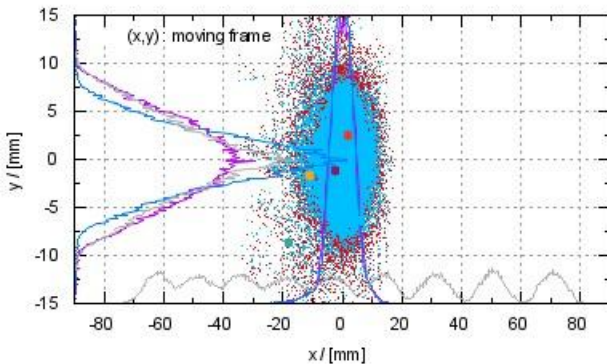
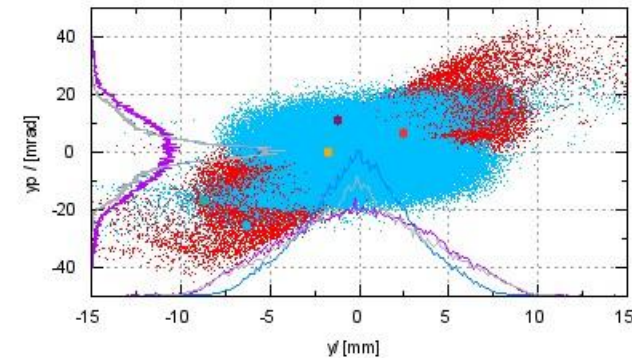
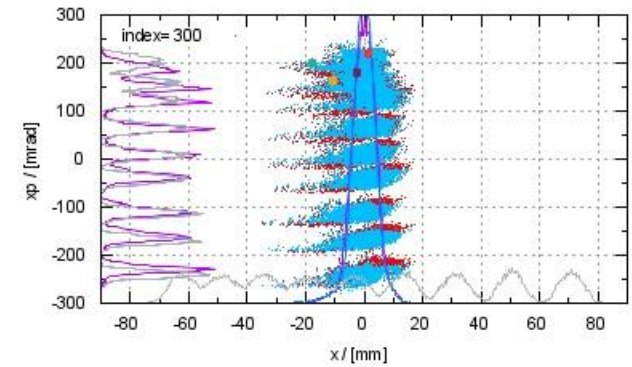
- Merging along **last 300 mm to the final focus**: realistic distributions from single bunch beam dynamics.
- Full Space Charge Forces (FSCF, red + purple).
- Space Charge Compensated transport (SCC, blue),
e.g. provided by Space Charge Lens => K. Schulte, **MOP102**.



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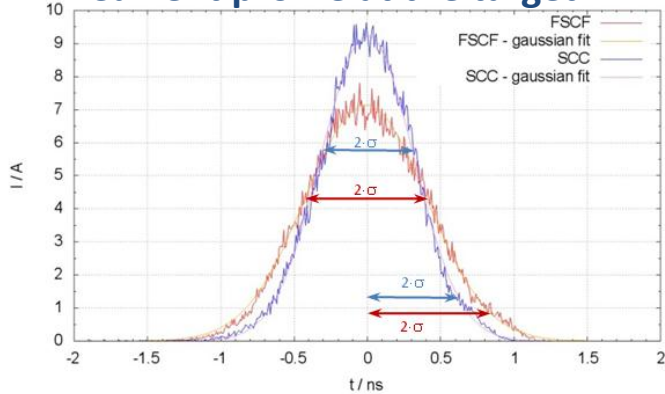


Beam spot at the target



- Merging along **last 300 mm to the final focus**: realistic distributions from single bunch beam dynamics.
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Current profile at the target



$$I_{\max, \text{FSCF}} = 7.1 \text{ A}$$

$$I_{\max, \text{SCC}} = 9.2 \text{ A}$$

$$I_{\text{average}} < 2 \text{ mA}$$

	2·σ FSCF	2·σ SCC	Δ(2·σ)
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$$(\Delta T)_{\text{rms}} \equiv 2 \cdot \sigma$$

$$\text{Average } \pm 2 \cdot \sigma \equiv 95.5\%$$

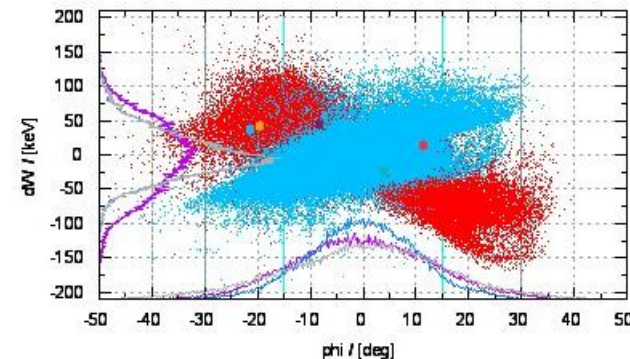
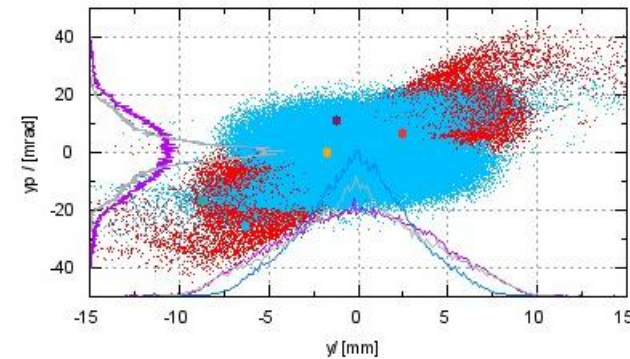
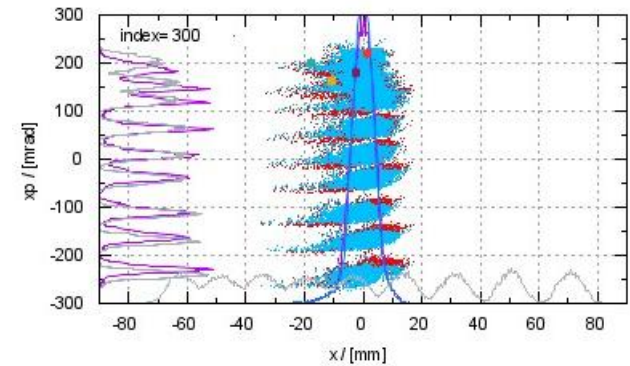
Requirements

$$R < 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$\Delta W/W < \pm 5\%$$

$$\Delta T = 50\text{-}100 \text{ ns} \Rightarrow \Delta T \approx 1 \text{ ns}$$

X	mm	7.86	6.92	-12%
Y	mm	8.90	7.02	-21%
Z	mm	16.52	12.38	-25%
φ @87.5MHz	deg	26.46	19.80	-25%
ΔT	ns	0.84	0.63	-25%
ΔW	keV	104.6	55.0	-47%



- **ARMADILLO** bunch compressor is presented.
- **Geometrical concept** is principally able to reach a long. compression ratio of 45.
- **Single bunch and multi bunch beam dynamics** results, even with full space charge forces, are promising to **satisfy the requirements**.
- Preliminary and **improved magnet designs** are proposed.
- **Optimization of hardware and complementary code** has to be continued.
- **Front to end simulations** with realistic fields have to be done.
- Detailed **error studies** have to be done.

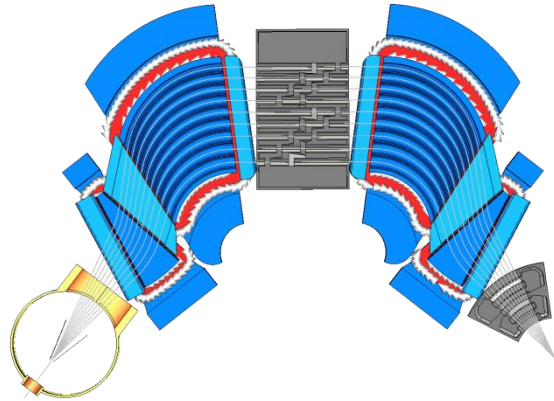


Thank you for your attention

on behalf of

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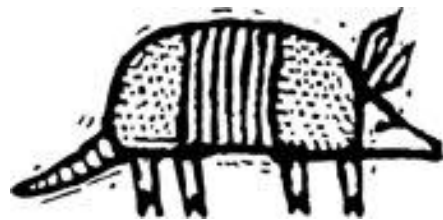
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