Fundamentals of Accelerators 2012

Day 4

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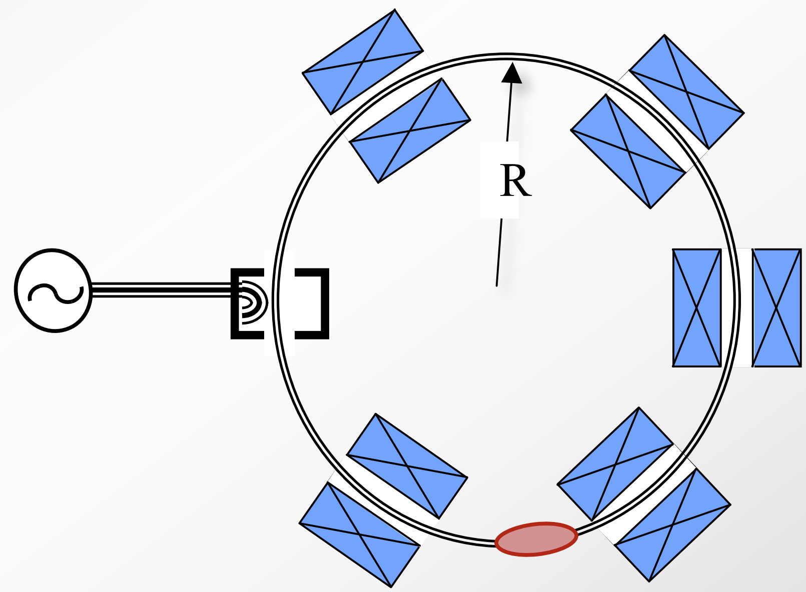
The synchrotron introduces two new ideas: change B_{dipole} & change ω_{rf}

- For low energy ions, f_{rev} increases as E_{ion} increases
- ==> Increase ω_{rf} to maintain synchronism
- For any E_{ion} circumference must be an integral number of rf wavelengths

$$L = h\,\lambda_{rf}$$

- h is the harmonic number



$$L = 2\pi R$$

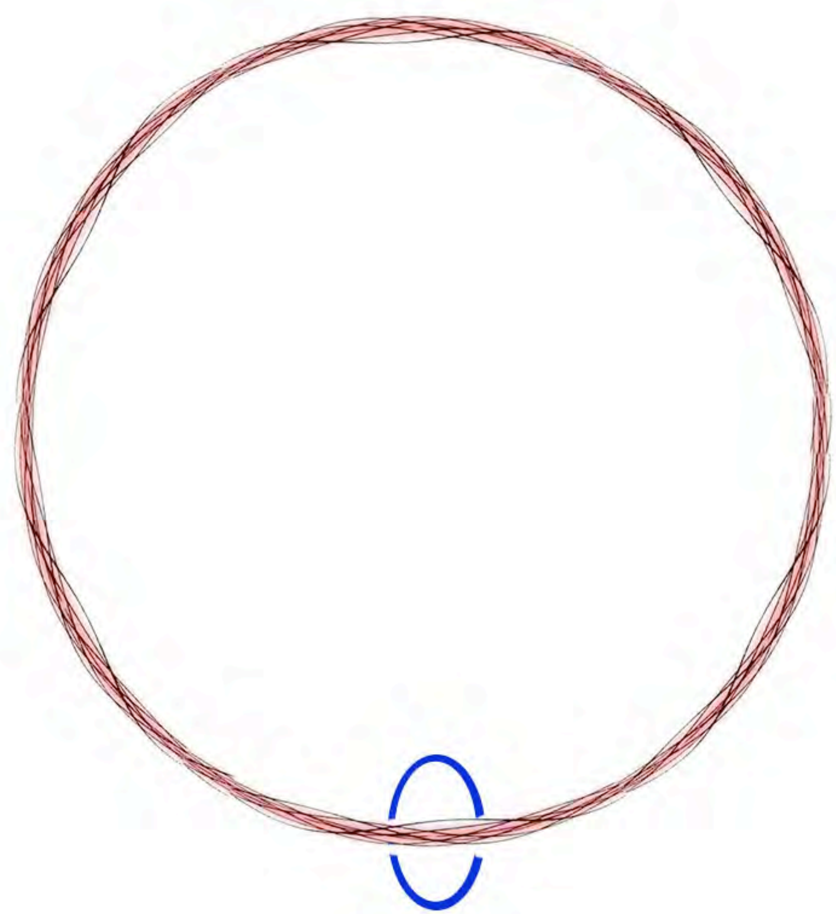
$$f_{rev} = 1/\tau = v/L$$

Ideal closed orbit in the synchrotron

- Beam particles will not have identical orbital positions & velocities
- In practice, they will have transverse oscillatory motion (betatron oscillations) set by radial restoring forces
- An ideal particle has zero amplitude motion on a closed orbit along the axis of the synchrotron

Ideal closed orbit & synchronous particle

- The ideal synchronous particle always passes through the rf-cavity when the field is at the same phase

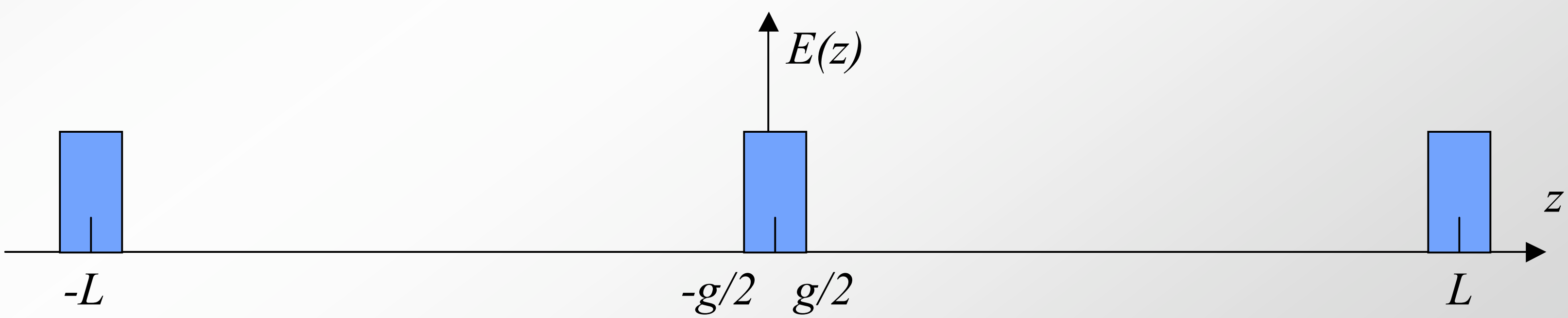


Synchrotron acceleration

- The rf cavity maintains an electric field at $\omega_{rf} = h\ \omega_{rev} = h\ 2\pi v / L$
- Around the ring, describe the field as $E(z,t) = E_1(z) E_2(t)$
- $E_1(z)$ is periodic with a period of L

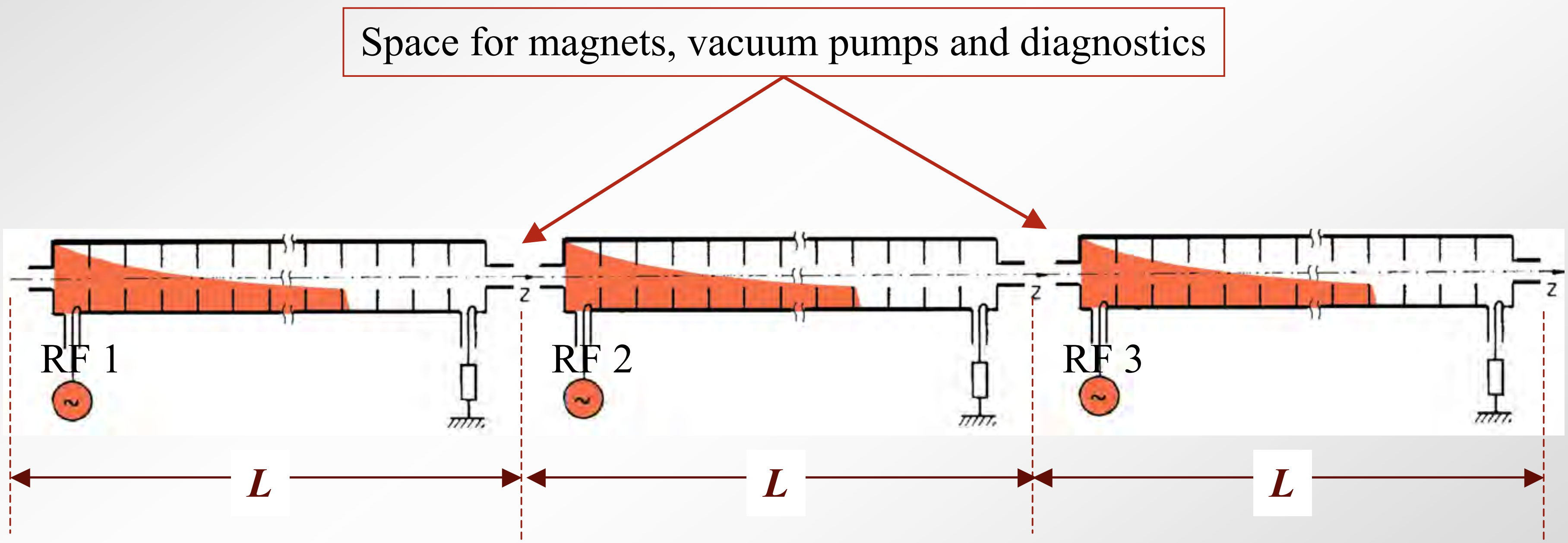
$$E_2(t) = E_o \sin\left(\int_{t_o}^{t} \omega_{rf}\, dt + \varphi_o \right)$$

- The particle position is $z(t) = z_o + \int_{t_o}^{t} v\, dt$



Phasing in a linac

❖ In the linac we must control the rf-phase so that the particle enters each section at the same phase.



Energy gain

- The energy gain for a particle that moves from 0 to L is given by:

$$W = q\int_0^L E(z,t)\cdot dz = q\int_{-g/2}^{+g/2} E_1(z)E_2(t)dz =$$

$$= qgE_2(t) = qE_o \sin\left(\int_{t_o}^{t} \omega_{rf}dt + \varphi_o\right) = qV$$

- V is the voltage gain for the particle.
  - depends only on the particle trajectory
  - includes contributions from all electric fields present
    - (RF, space charge, interaction with the vacuum chamber, …)

- Particles can experience energy variations $U(E)$ that depend on energy
  - synchrotron radiation emitted by a particle under acceleration

$$\Delta E_{Total} = qV + U(E)$$

Energy gain -II

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- The synchronism conditions for the synchronous particle
  - condition on rf- frequency,
  - relation between rf voltage & field ramp rate

- The rate of energy gain for the synchronous particle is

$$\frac{dE_s}{dt} = \frac{\beta_s c}{L} eV \sin\varphi_s = \frac{c}{h\lambda_{rf}} eV \sin\varphi_s$$

- Its rate of change of momentum is

$$\frac{dp_s}{dt} = eE_o \sin\varphi_s = \frac{eV}{L} \sin\varphi_s$$

Beam rigidity links B, p and ρ

- Recall that $p_s = e\rho B_o$
- Therefore,

$$\frac{dB_o}{dt} = \frac{V\sin\varphi_s}{\rho L}$$

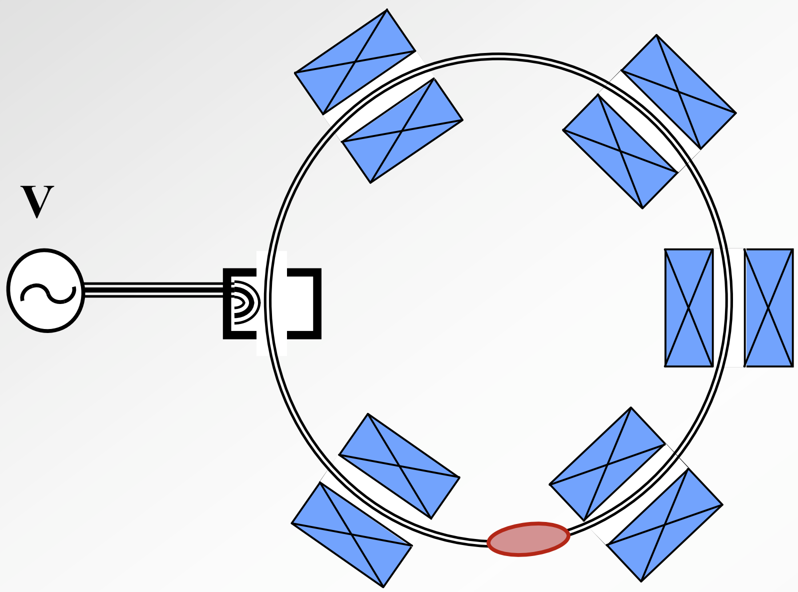
- If the ramp rate is uniform then $V\sin\phi_s = constant$
- In rapid cycling machines like the Tevatron booster

$$B_o(t) = B_{\min} + \frac{B_{\max} - B_{\min}}{2}\left(1 - \cos 2\pi f_{cycle} t\right)$$

- Therefore $V\sin\phi_s$ varies sinusoidally

Phase stability
&
Longitudinal phase space

Phase stability: Will bunch of finite length stay together & be accelerated?

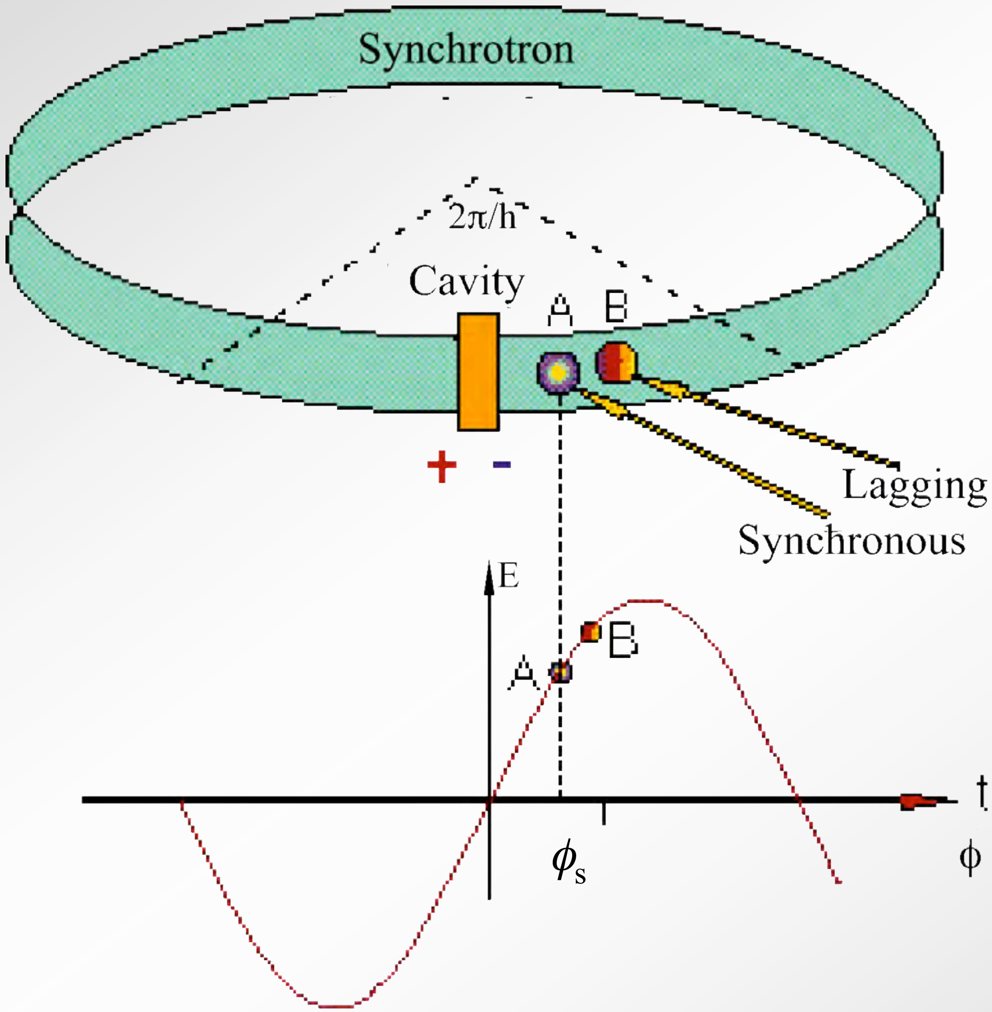


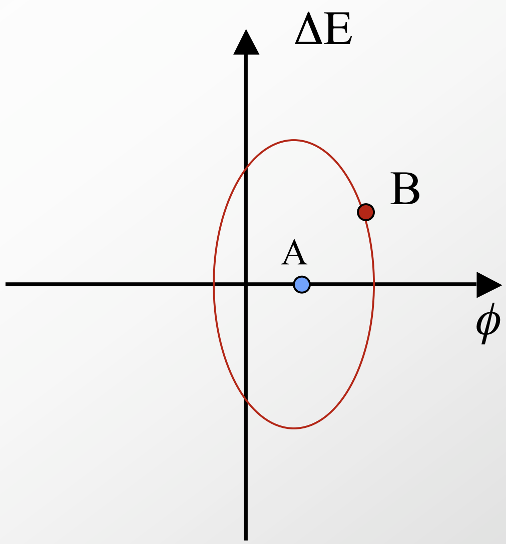
Let's say that the synchronous particle makes the i^{th} revolution in time: T_i

Will particles close to the synchronous particle in phase stay close in phase?

Discovered by MacMillan & by Veksler

What do we mean by phase?
Let's consider non-relativistic ions

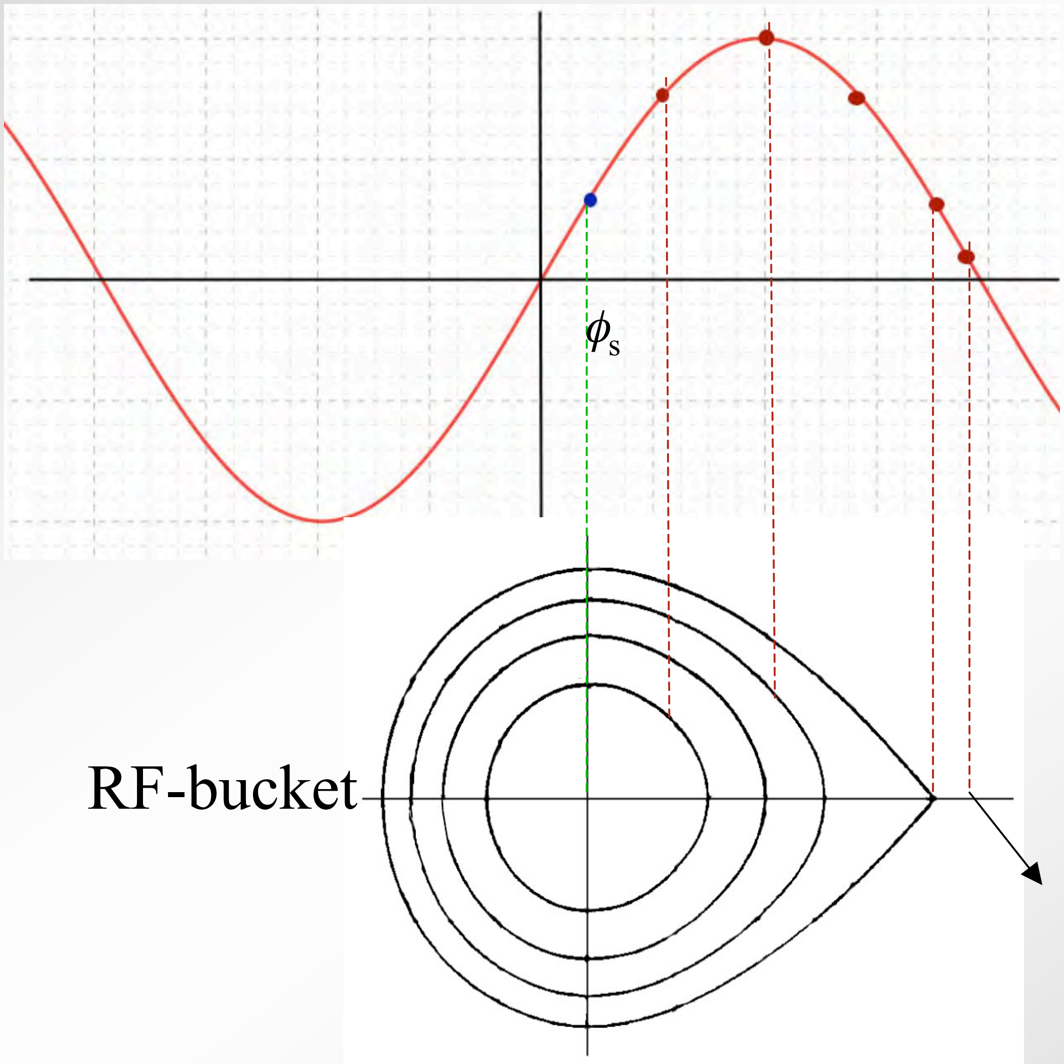




How does the ellipse change as B lags further behind A?

From E. J. N. Wilson CAS lecture

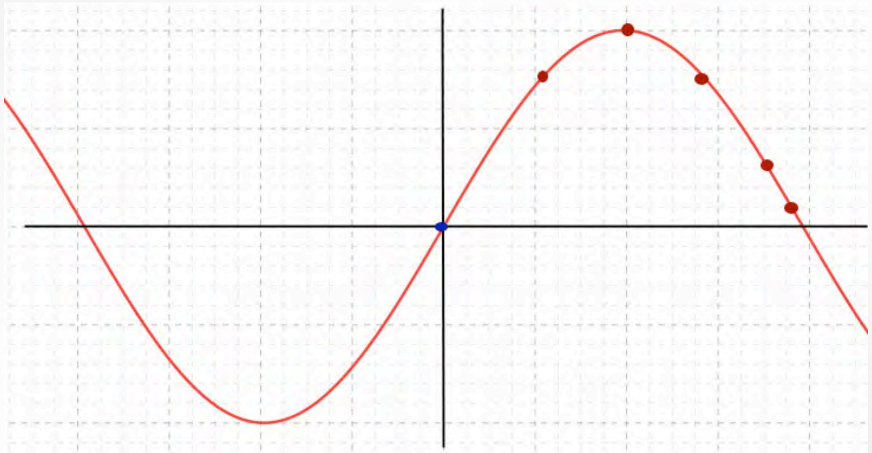
How does the ellipse change as B lags further behind A?



How does the size of the bucket change with ϕ_s ?

This behavior can be though of as phase or longitudinal focusing

- Stationary bucket: A special case obtains when $\phi_s = 0$
  - The synchronous particle does not change energy
  - All phases are trapped

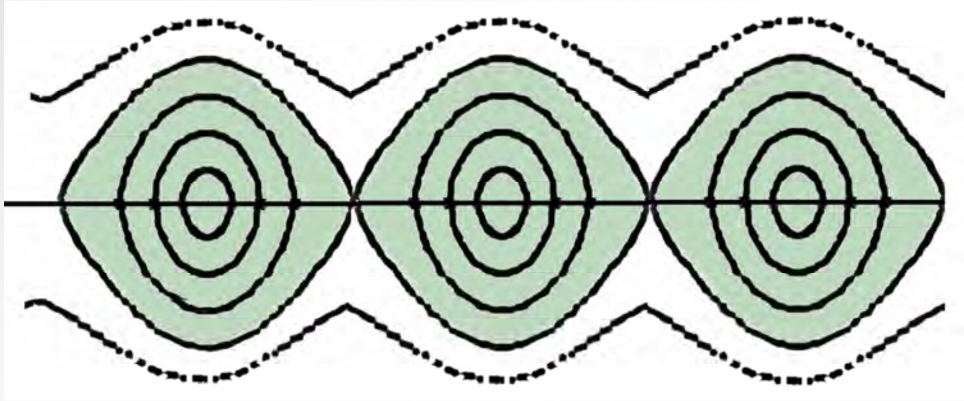


- We can expect an equation of motion in ϕ of the form

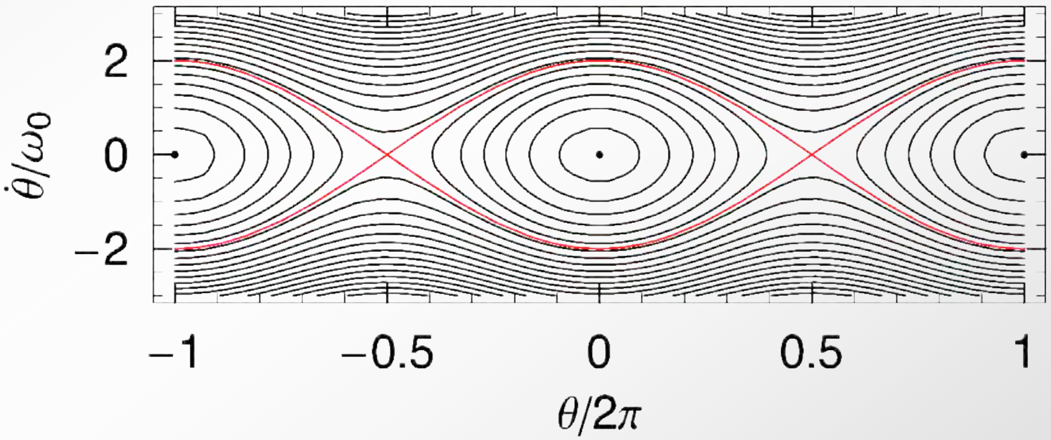
$$\frac{d^2\varphi}{ds^2} + \Omega^2 \sin\varphi = 0$$

Pendulum equation

For $\phi_\sigma = 0$ we have

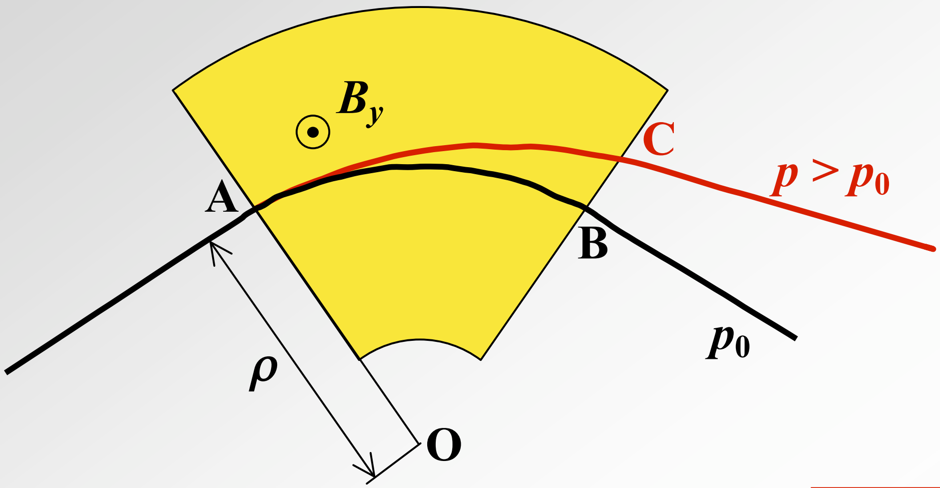


We've seen this behavior for the pendulum



Now let's return to the question of frequency

Length of orbits in a bending magnet



$$\rho = \frac{p}{qB_z} = \frac{\beta \gamma m_0 c}{q B_z}$$

L_0 = Trajectory length between A and B

L = Trajectory length between A and C

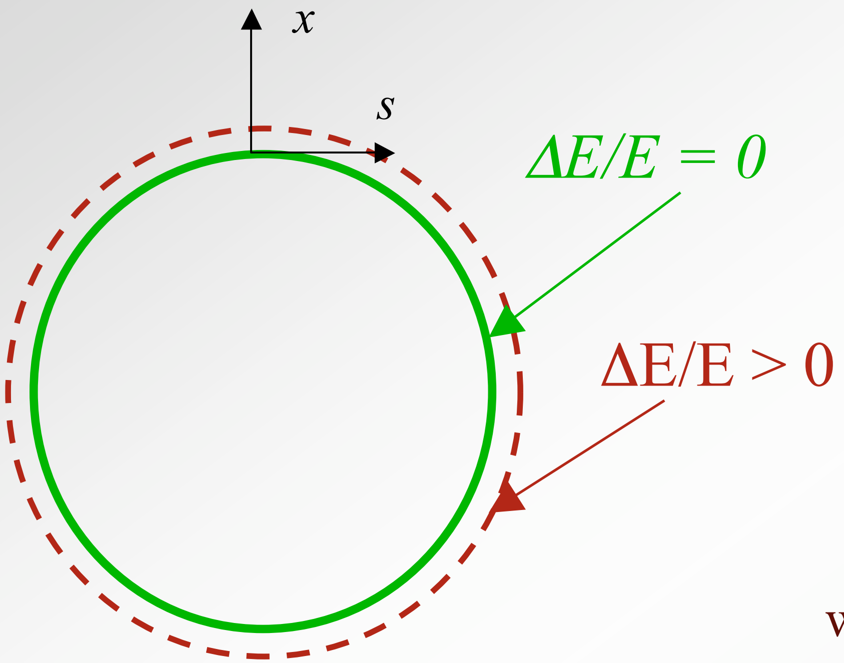
$$\frac{L - L_0}{L_0} \propto \frac{p - p_0}{p_0} \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta L}{L_0} = \alpha \frac{\Delta p}{p_0}$$

where α is constant

$$For\ \gamma >> 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\Delta L}{L_0} = \alpha \frac{\Delta p}{p_0} \cong \alpha \frac{\Delta E}{E_0}$$

In the sector bending magnet $L > L_0$ so that a > 0
Higher energy particles will leave the magnet later.

Definition: Momentum compaction



$$\frac{\Delta L}{L} = \alpha \frac{\Delta p}{p}$$

$$\alpha = \int_0^{L_o} \frac{D_x}{\rho} ds$$

where dispersion, D_x, is the change in the closed orbit as a function of energy

Momentum compaction, α, is the change in the closed orbit length as a function of momentum.

Phase stability: Basics

- Distance along the particle orbit between rf-stations is L
- Time between stations for a particle with velocity v is

$$\tau = L/v$$

- Then

$$\frac{\Delta\tau}{\tau} = \frac{\Delta L}{L} - \frac{\Delta v}{v}$$

- Note that

$$\frac{\Delta v}{v} = \frac{1}{\gamma^2}\frac{\Delta p}{p}$$

(Exercise)

- For circular machines, L can vary with p
- For linacs L is independent of p

Phase stability: Slip factor & transition

- Introduce γ_t such that

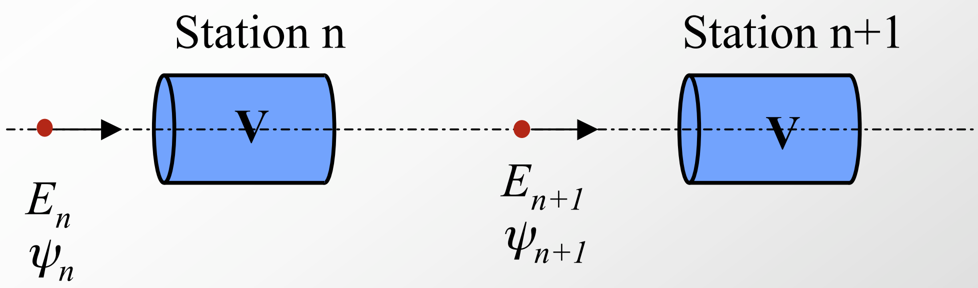
$$\frac{\Delta L}{L} = \frac{1}{\gamma_t^2} \frac{\Delta p}{p}$$

- Define a slip factor

$$\eta \equiv \frac{1}{\gamma_t^2} - \frac{1}{\gamma^2}$$

- At some *transition energy* η changes sign

- Now consider a particle with energy E_n and phase ψ_n w.r.t. the rf that enters station *n* at time T_n



Equation of motion for particle phase

- The phase at station *n+1* is

$$\psi_{n+1} = \psi_n + \omega_{rf}(\tau + \Delta\tau)_{n+1}$$

$$= \psi_n + \omega_{rf}\tau_{n+1} + \omega_{rf}\tau_{n+1}\left(\frac{\Delta\tau}{\tau}\right)_{n+1}$$

- By definition the synchronous particle stays in phase (mod 2π)
- Refine the phase mod 2π

$$\phi_n = \psi_n - \omega_{rf} T_n$$

$$\phi_{n+1} = \phi_n + \omega_{rf}\tau_{n+1}\left(\frac{\Delta\tau}{\tau}\right)_{n+1} = \phi_n + \eta\underbrace{\omega_{rf}\tau_{n+1}}_{\text{harmonic number} = 2\pi N}\left(\frac{\Delta p}{p}\right)_{n+1}$$

Equation of motion in energy

$$(E_s)_{n+1} = (E_s)_n + eV\sin\phi_s$$ and in general $$E_{n+1} = E_n + eV\sin\phi_n$$

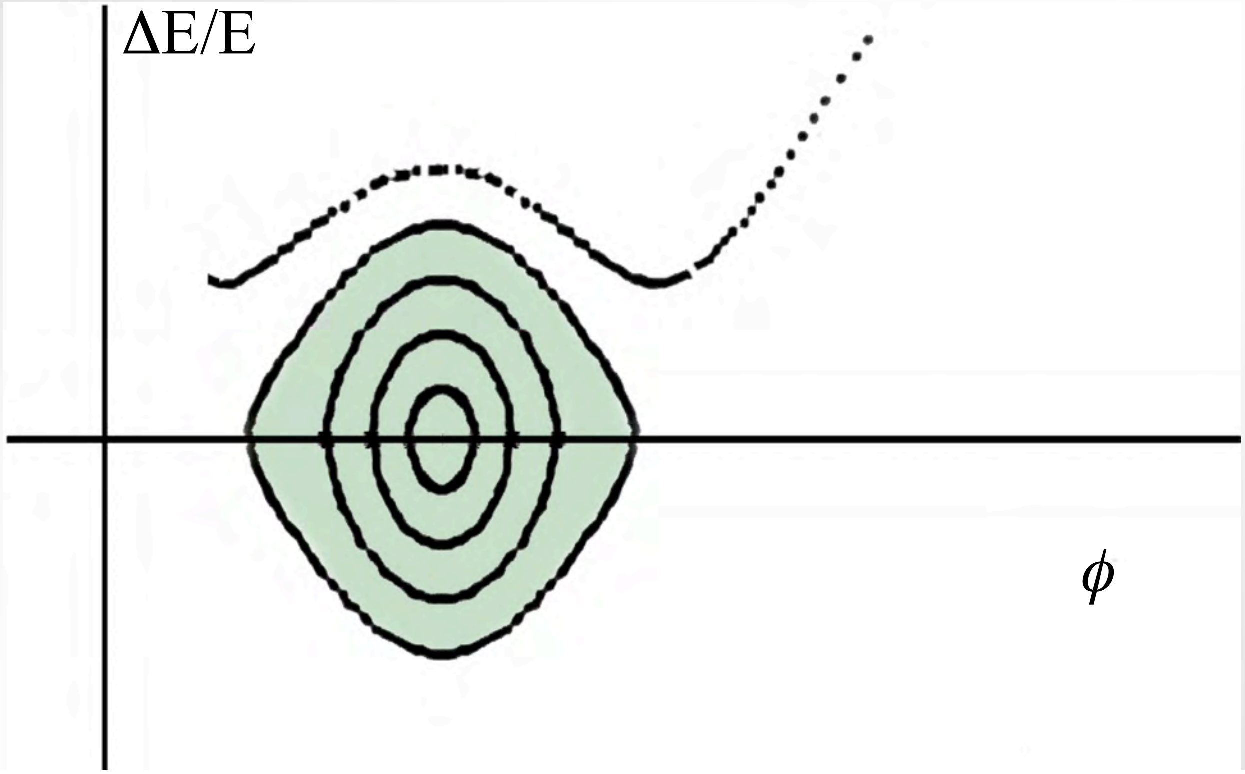
Define $\Delta E = E - E_s$ → $$\Delta E_{n+1} = \Delta E_n + eV(\sin\phi_n - \sin\phi_s)$$

Exercise: Show that $$\frac{\Delta p}{p} = \frac{c^2}{v^2}\frac{\Delta E}{E}$$

Then

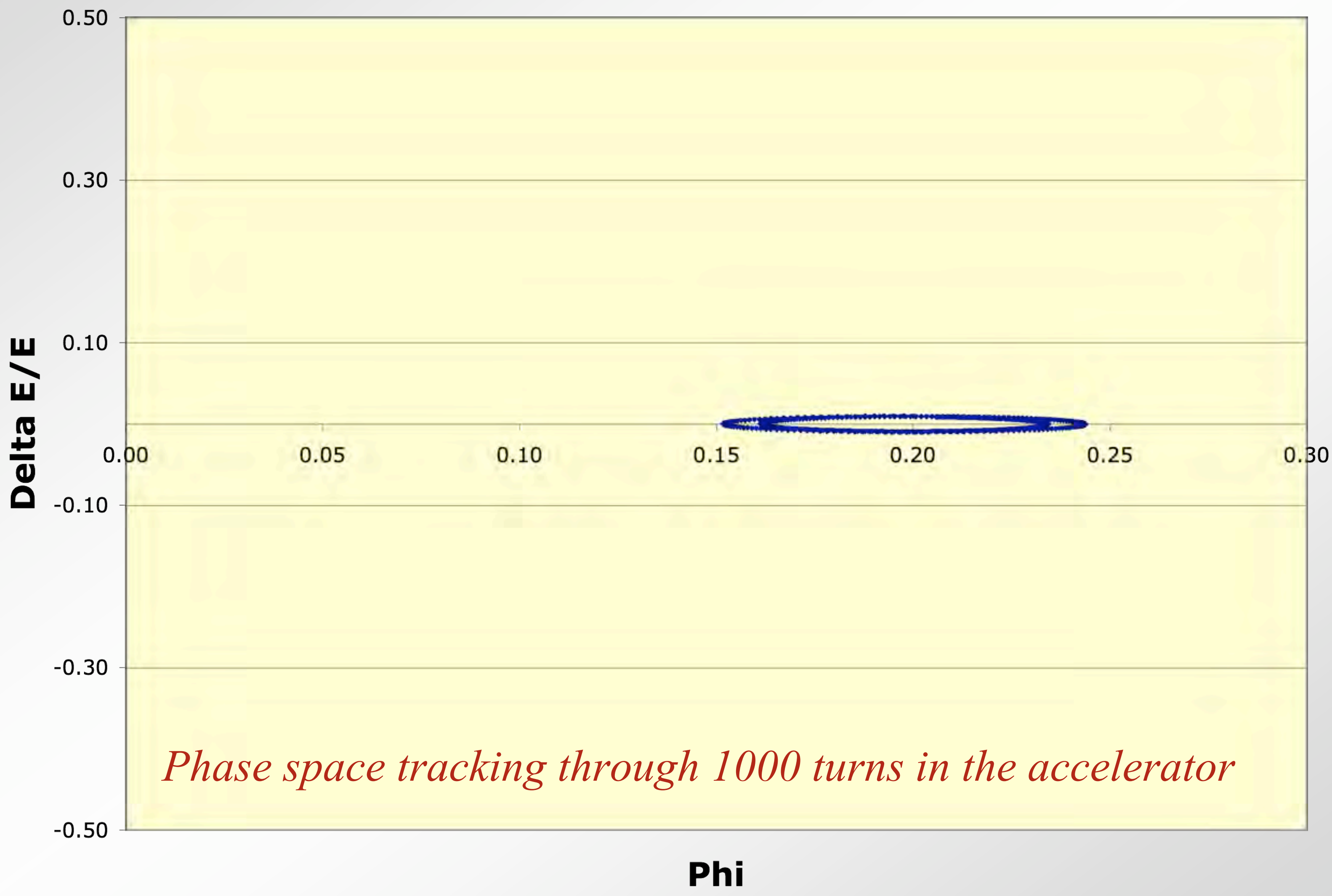
$$\phi_{n+1} = \phi_n + \frac{\omega_{rf}\tau\eta c^2}{E_s v^2}\Delta E_{n+1}$$

Longitudinal phase space of beam



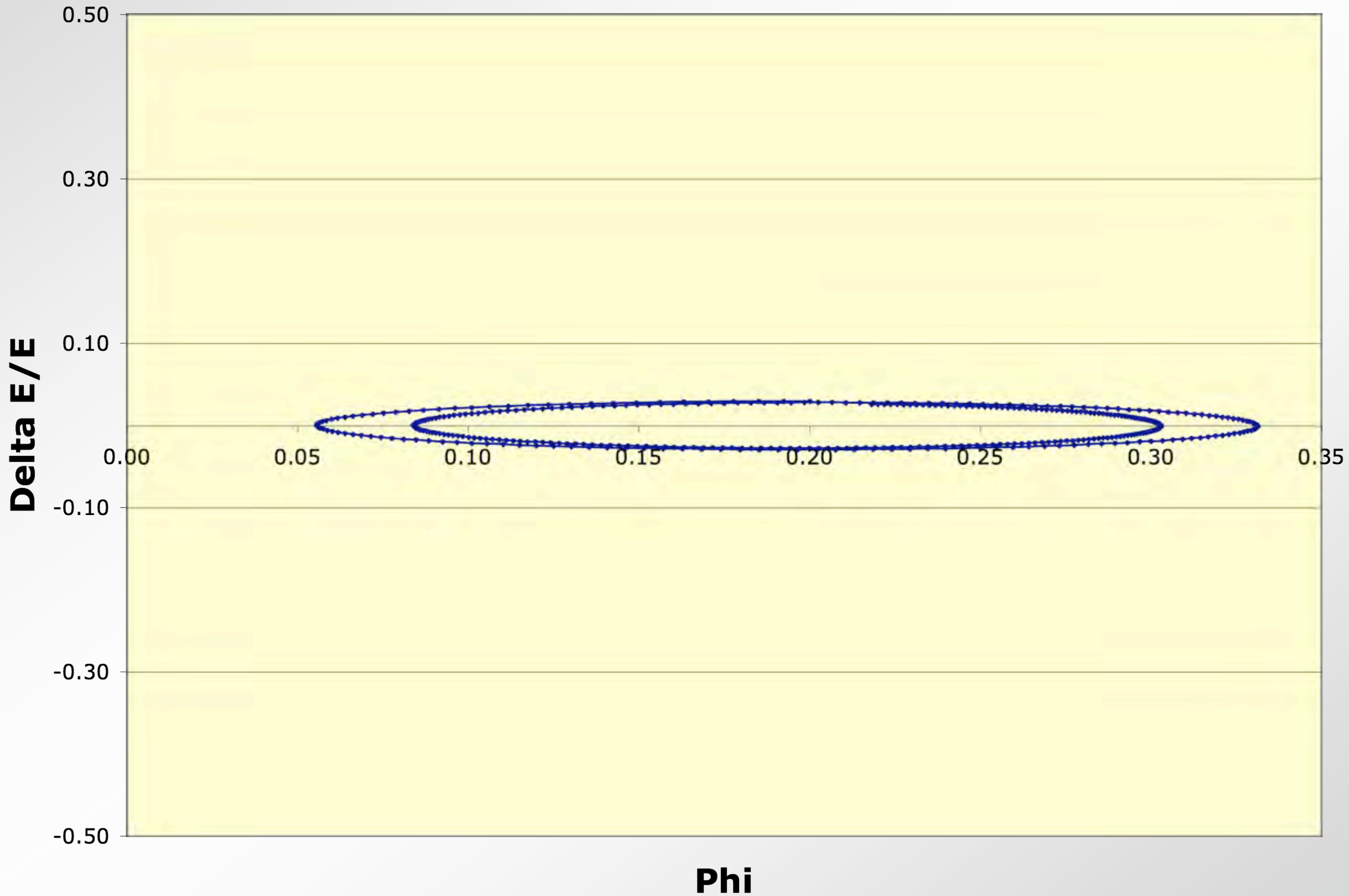
Solving the difference equations will show if there are areas of stability in the (ΔE/E, ϕ) longitudinal phase space of the beam

Phase stability, $\Delta E/E = 0.03$, $\phi_n = \phi_s$

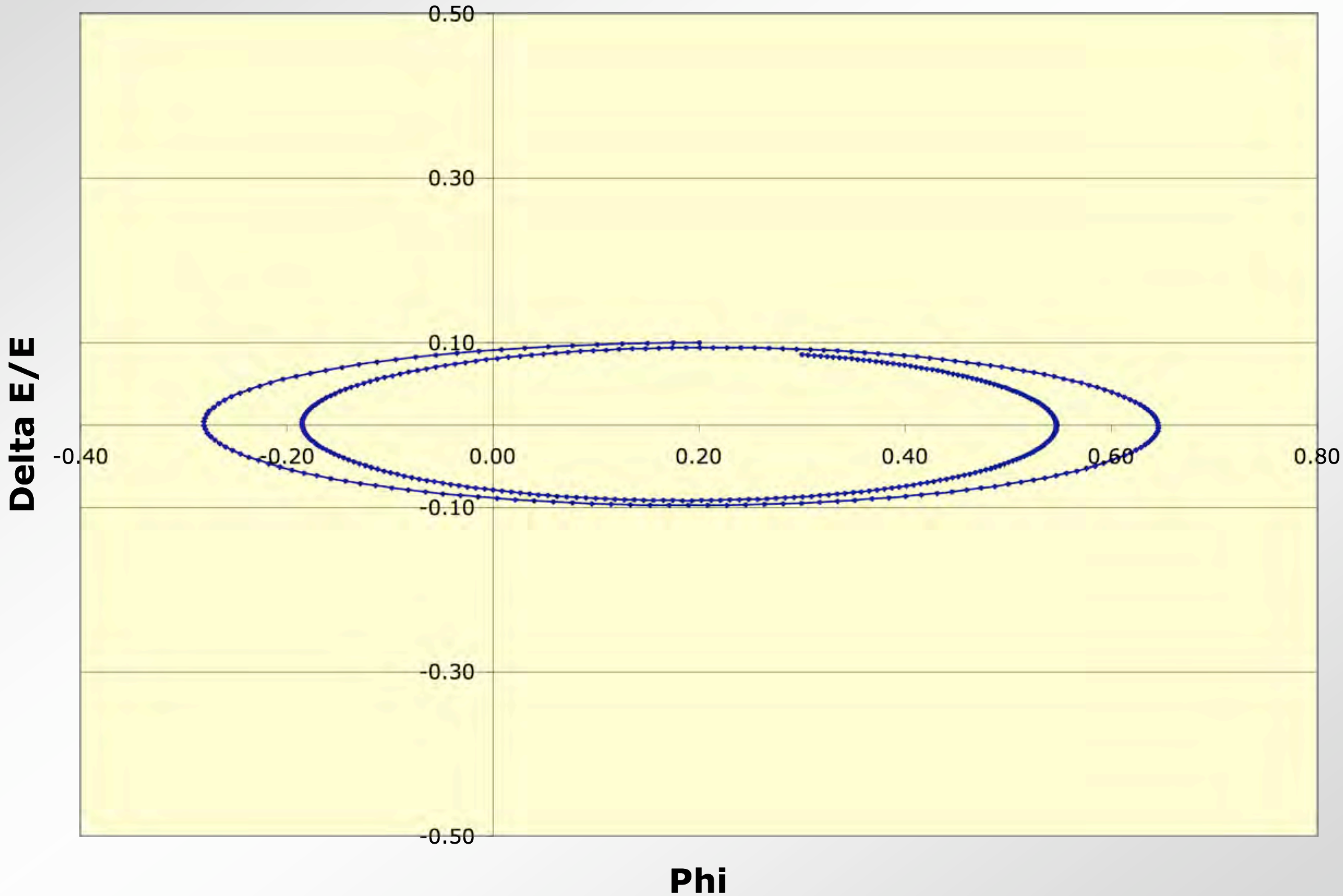


Phase space tracking through 1000 turns in the accelerator

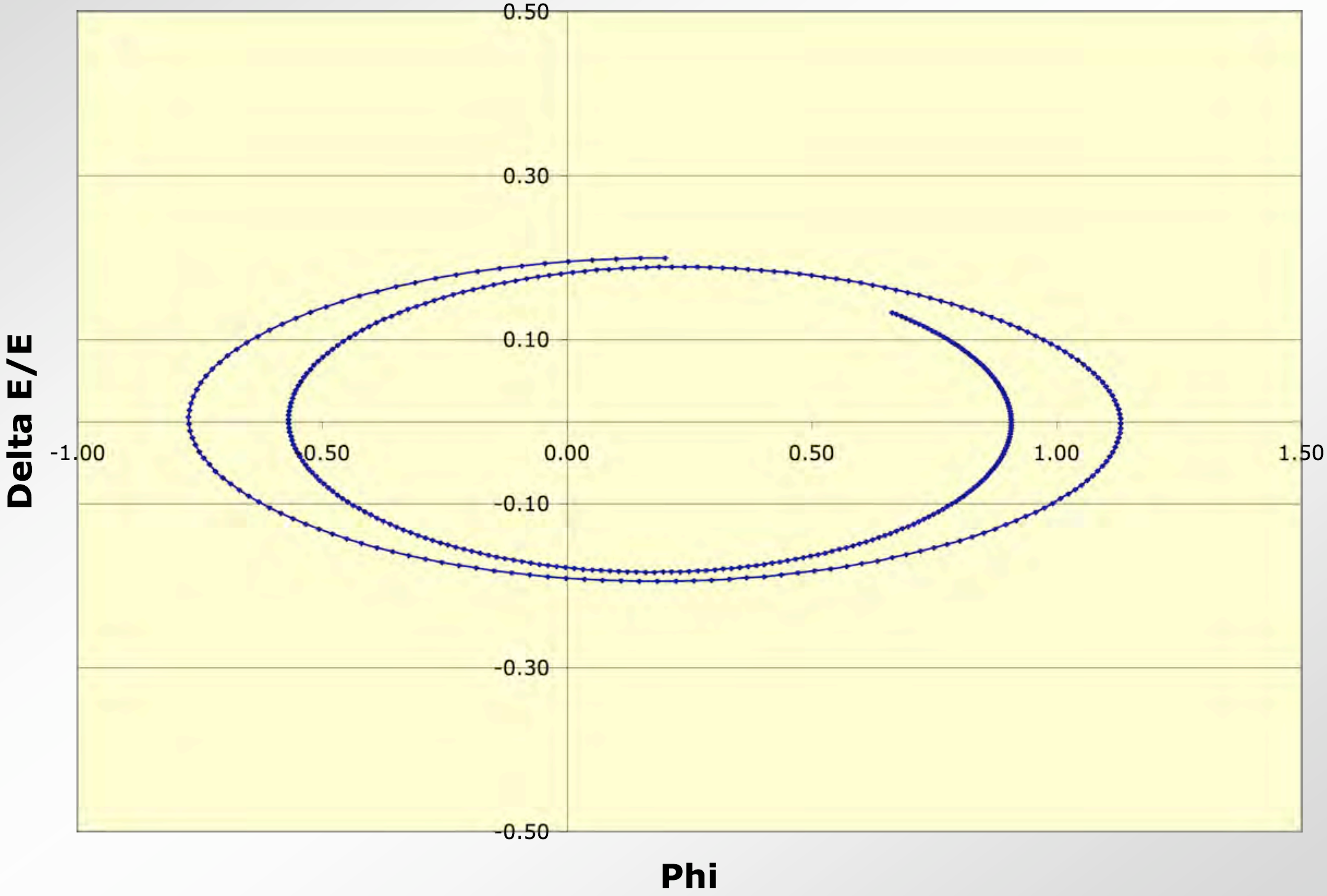
Phase stability, $\Delta E/E = 0.05$, $\phi_n=\phi_s$



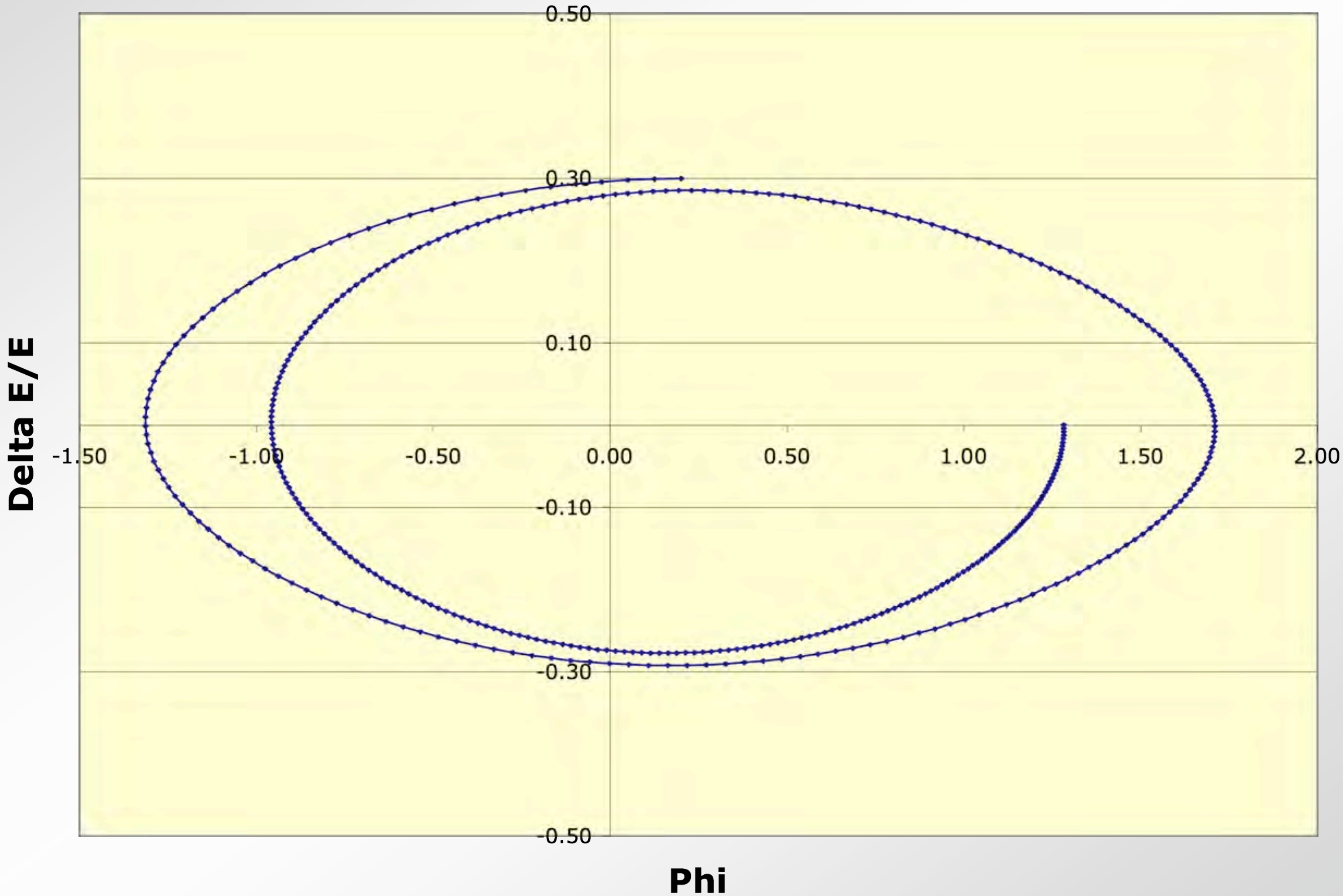
Phase stability, $\Delta E/E = 0.1$, $\phi_n=\phi_s$



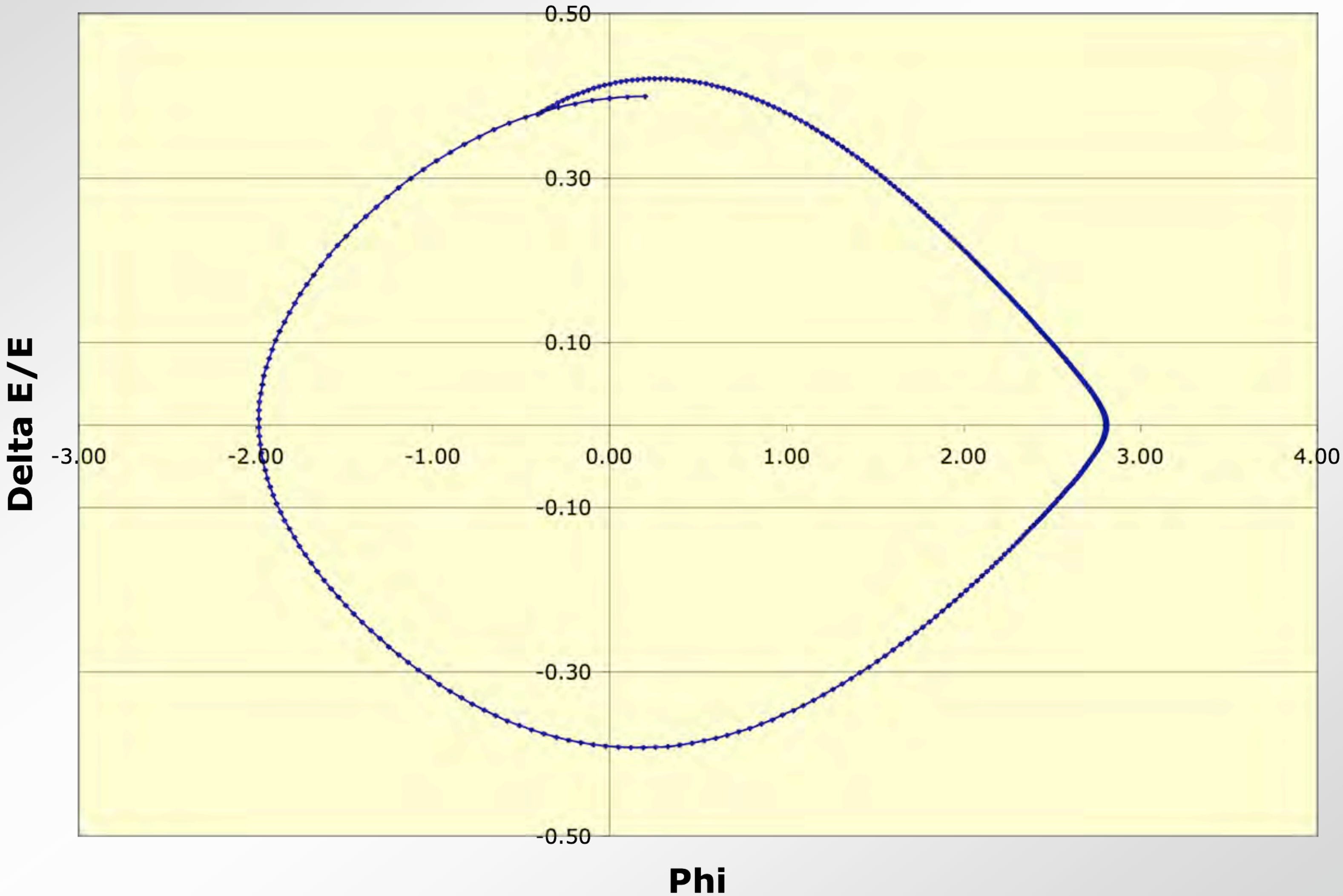
Phase stability, $\Delta E/E = 0.2$, $\phi_n=\phi_s$



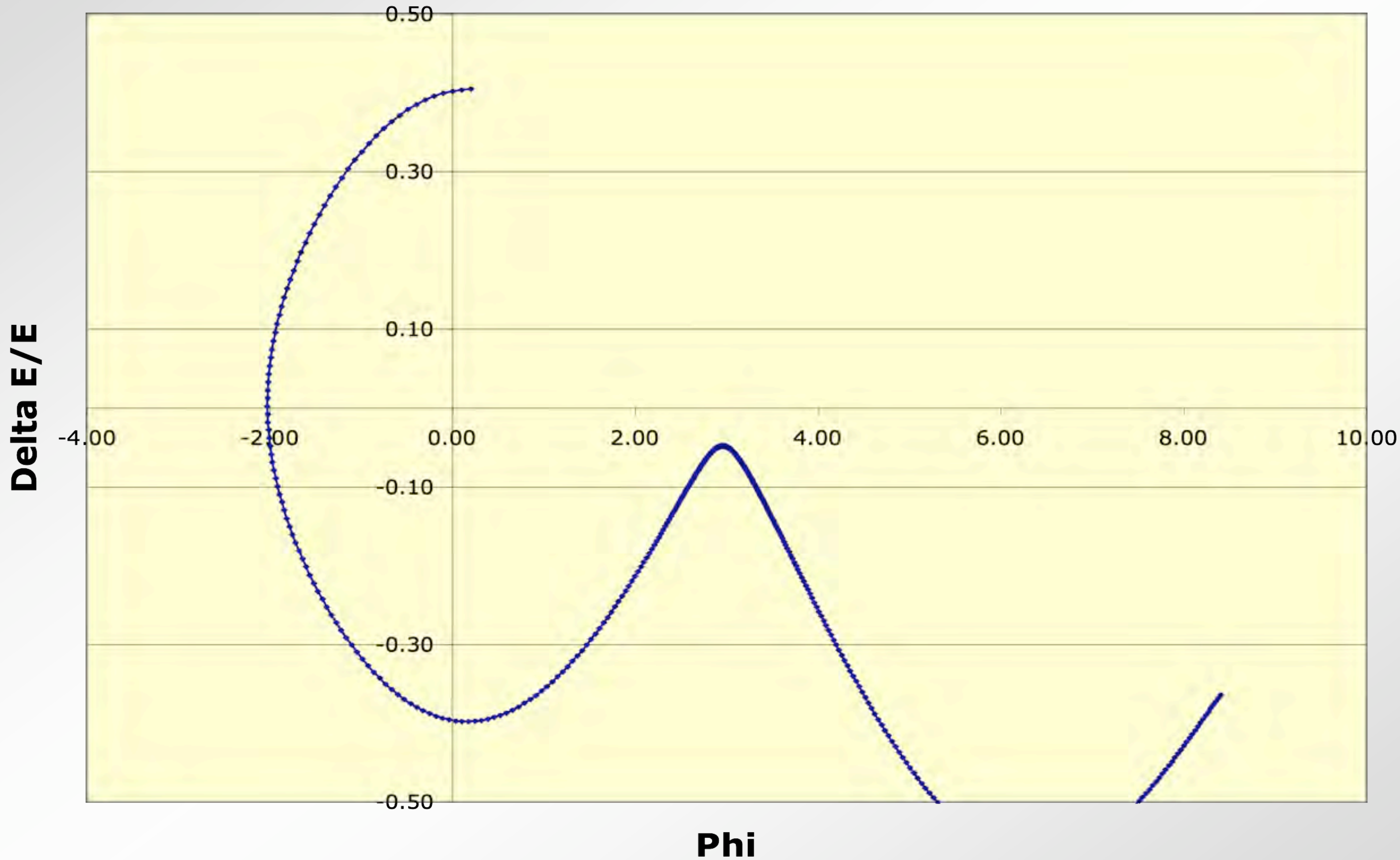
Phase stability, $\Delta E/E = 0.3$, $\phi_n=\phi_s$



Phase stability, $\Delta E/E = 0.4$, $\phi_n=\phi_s$

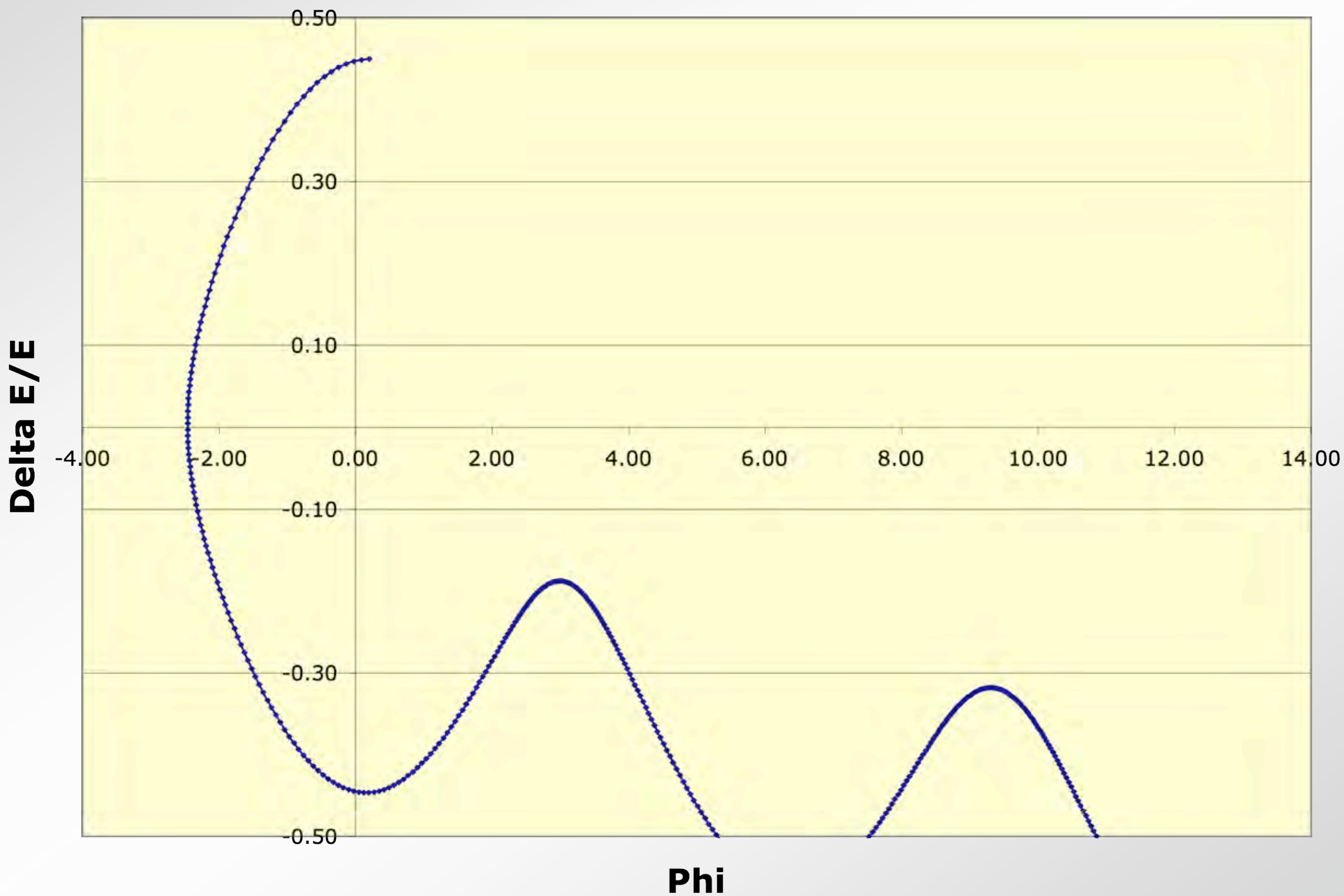


Phase stability, $\Delta E/E = 0.405$, $\phi_n=\phi_s$

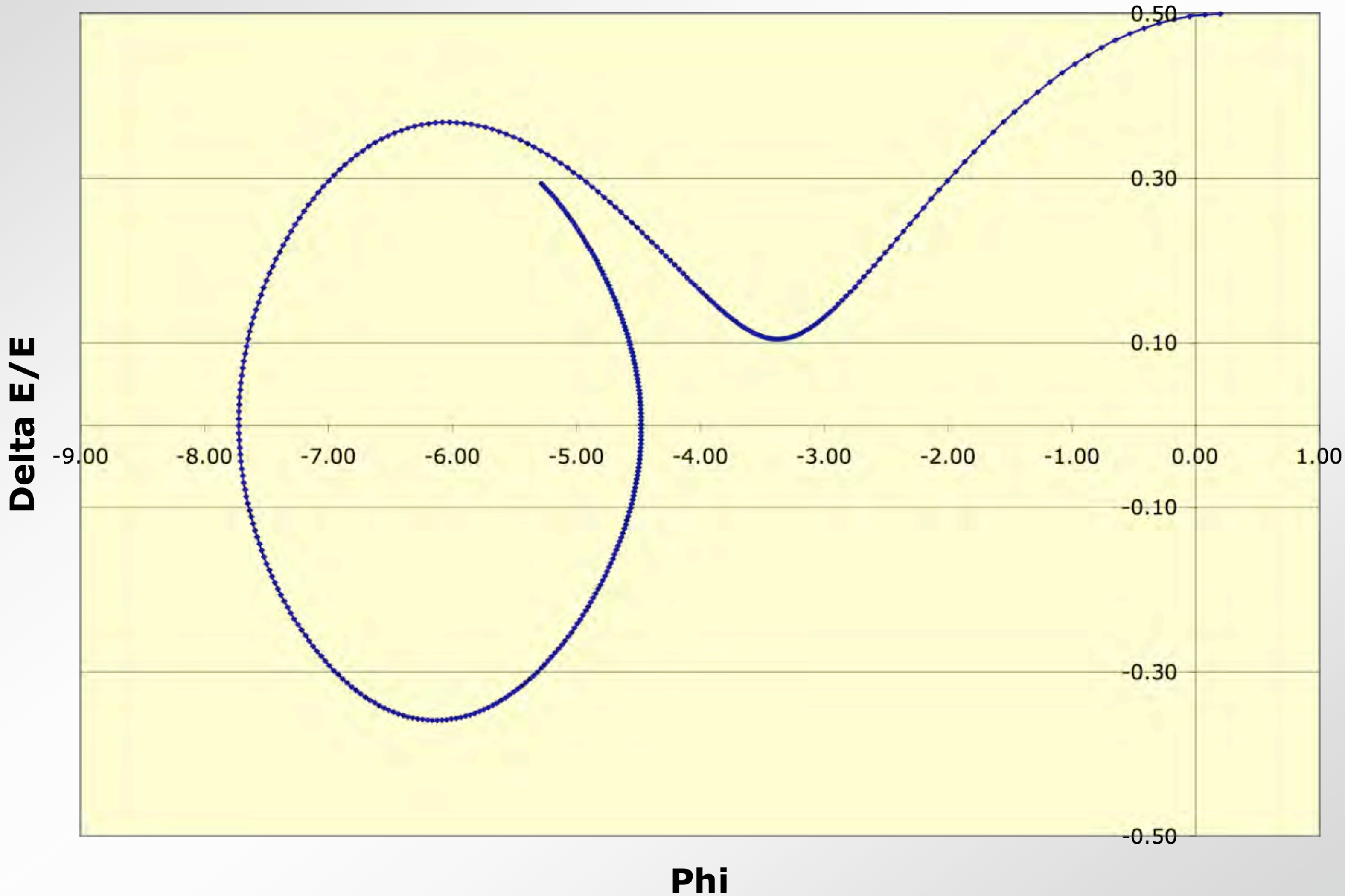


Regions of stability and instability are sharply divided

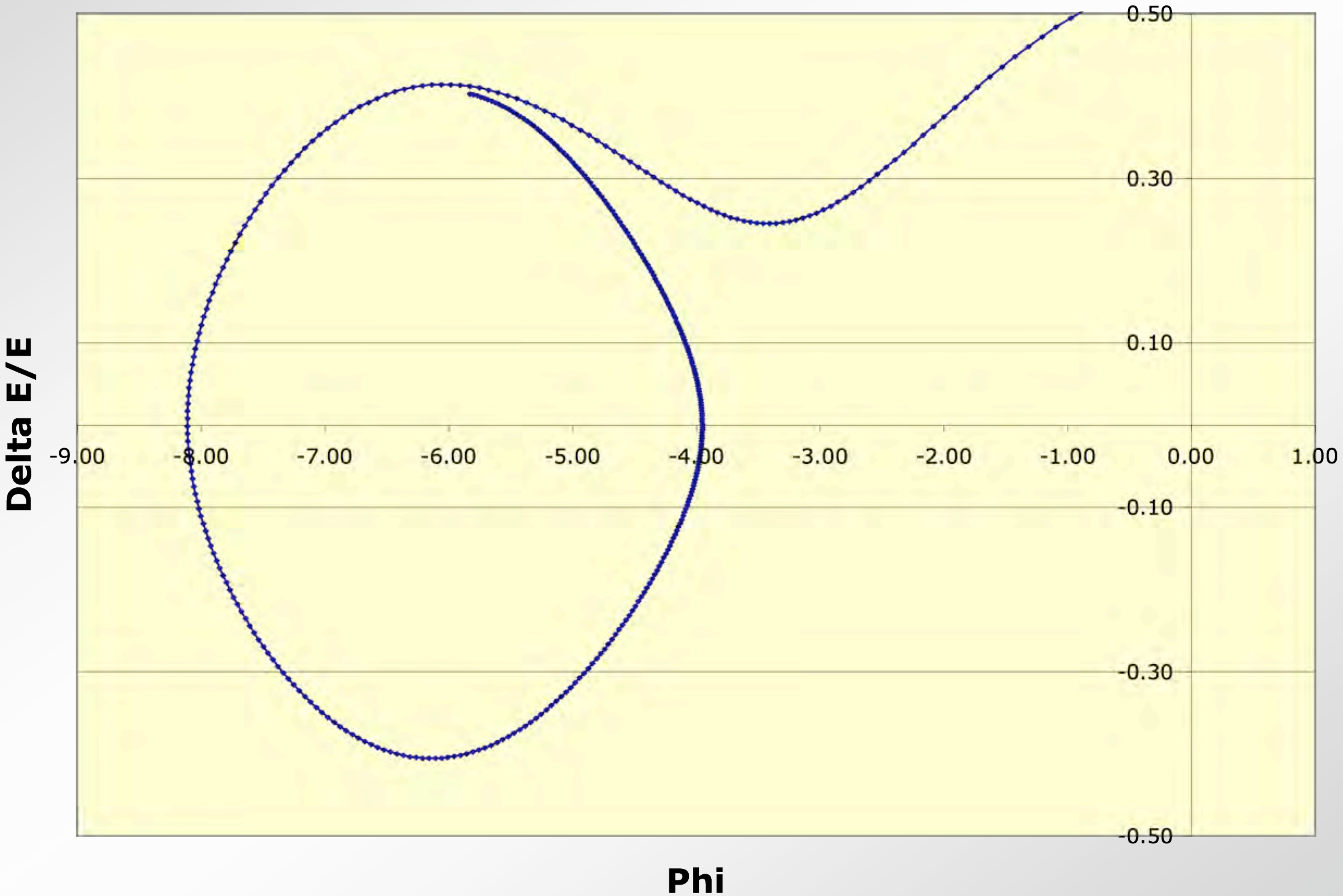
Phase stability, $\Delta E/E = 0.45$, $\phi_n=\phi_s$



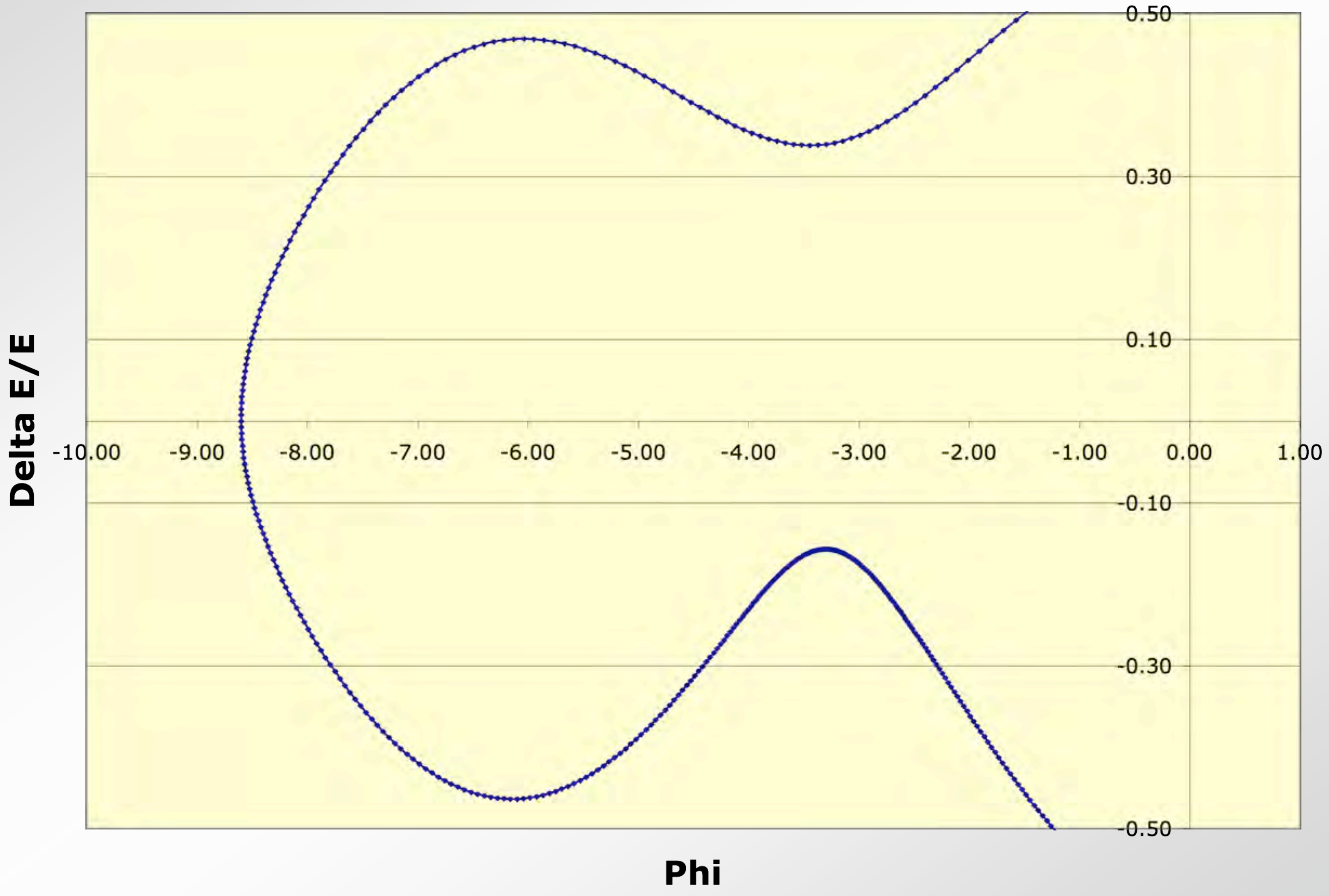
Phase stability, $\Delta E/E = 0.5$, $\phi_n=\phi_s$



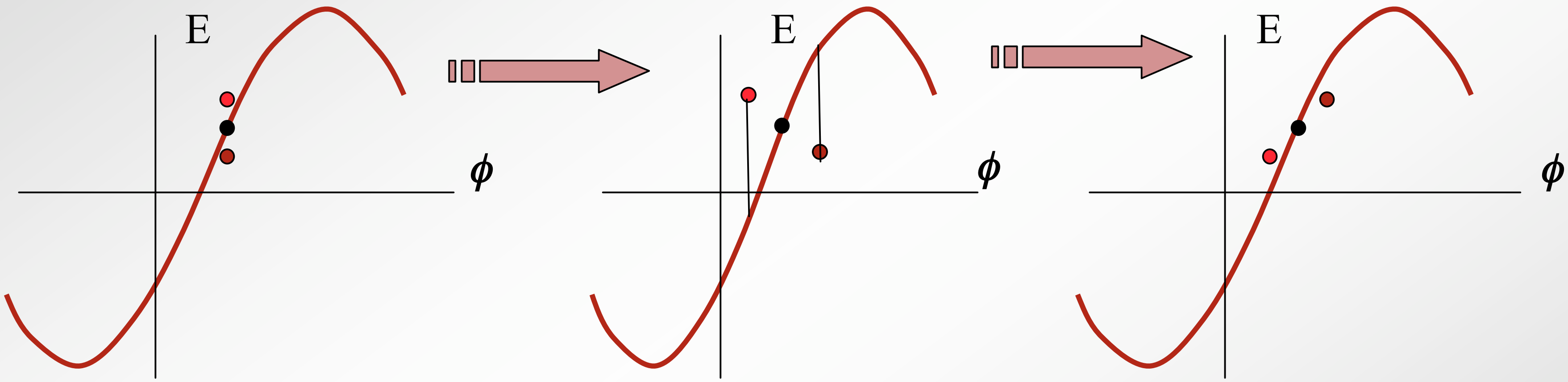
Phase stability, $\Delta E/E = 0.55$, $\phi_n = \phi_s$



Phase stability, ΔE/E = 0.6, $\phi_n=\phi_s$



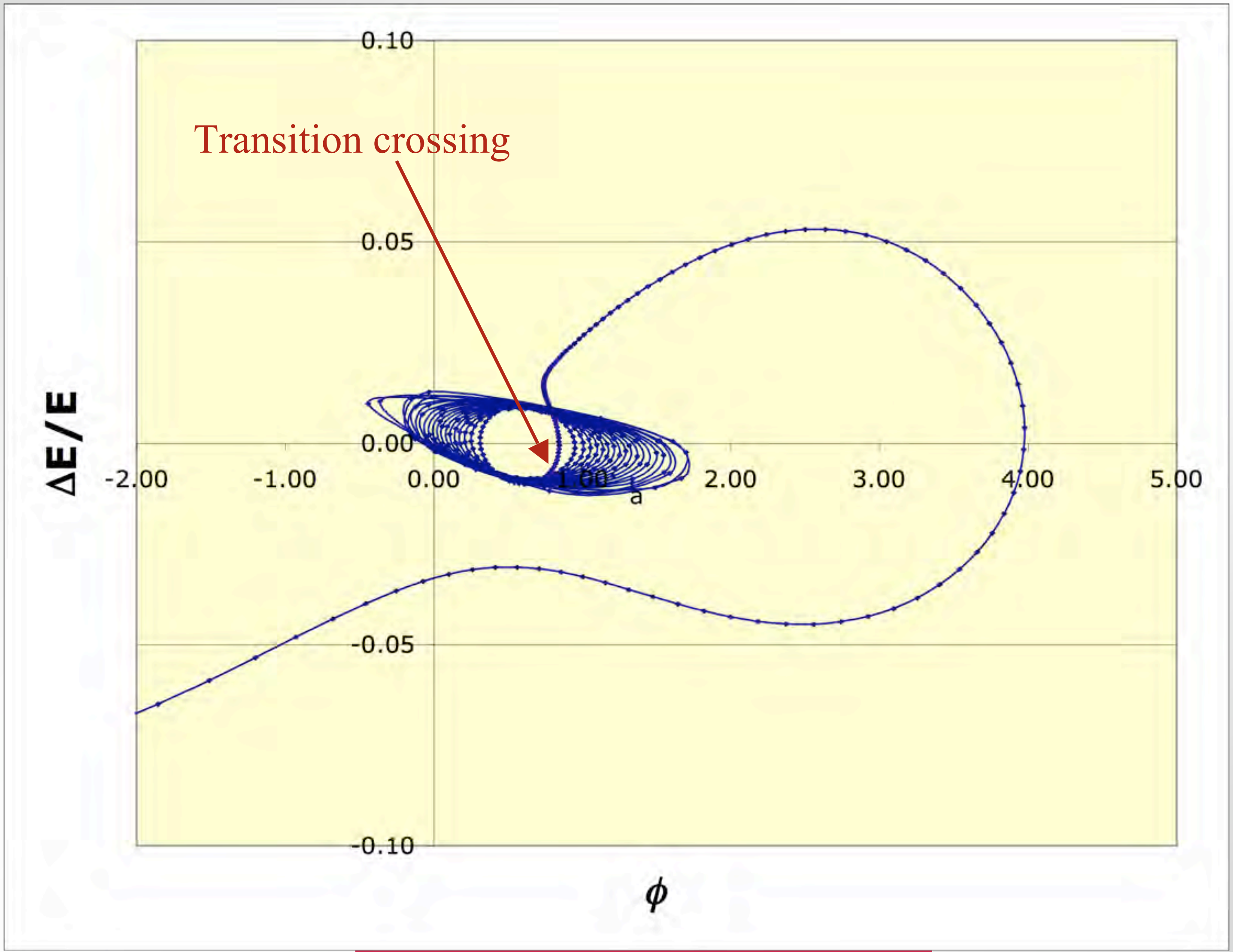
Physical picture of phase stability



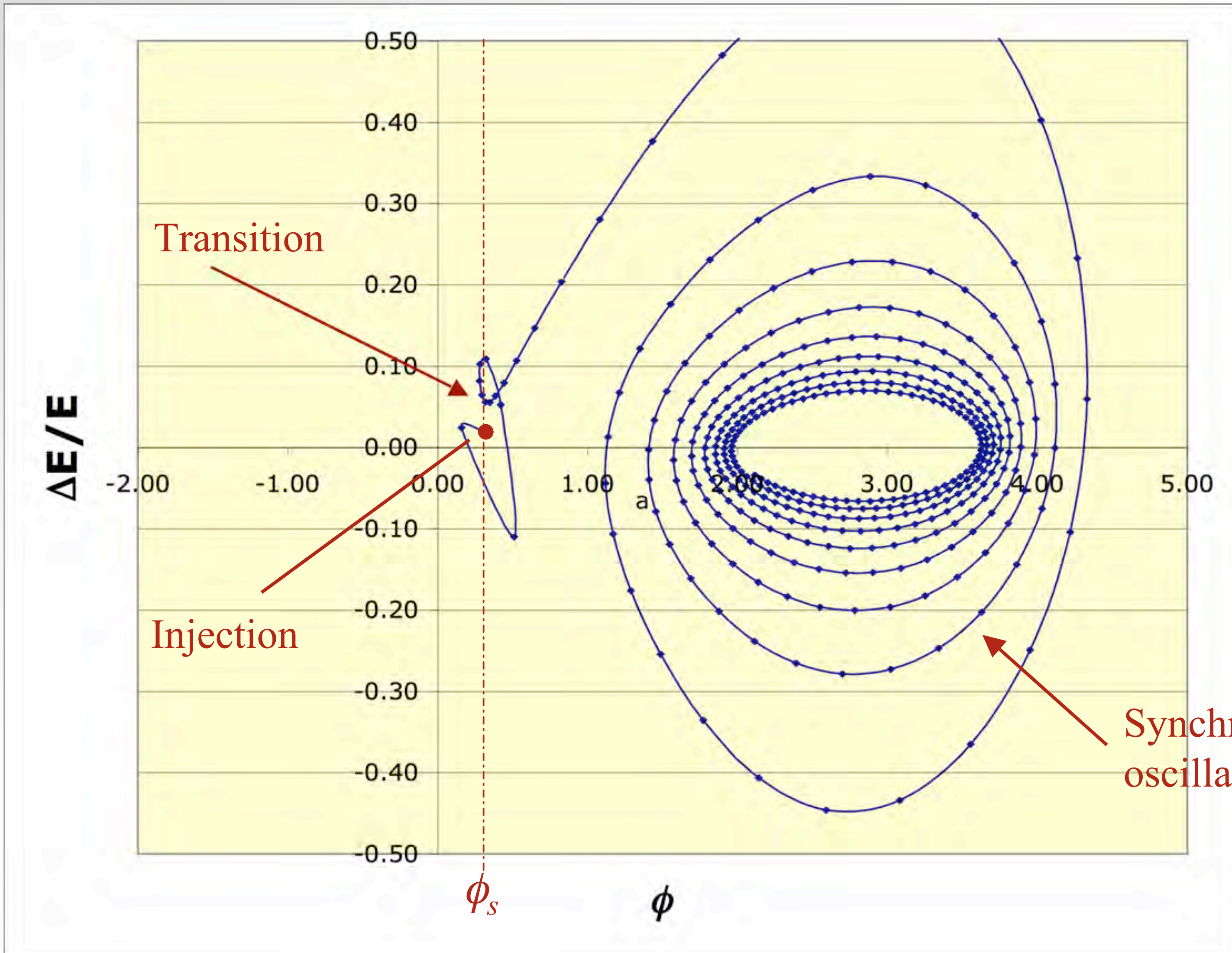
Here we've picked the case in which we are above the transition energy

(typically the case for electrons)

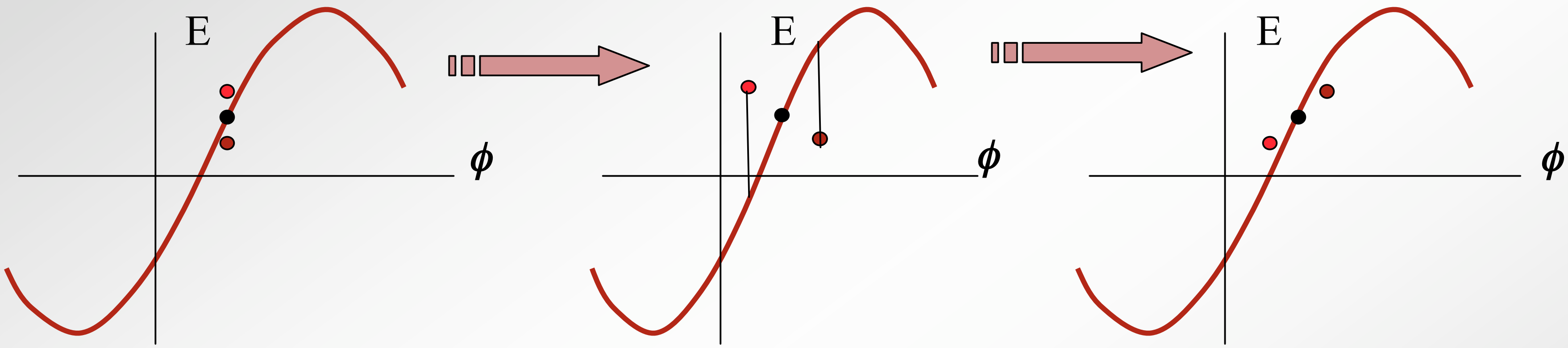
Consider this case for a proton accelerator



Case of favorable transition crossing in an electron ring



Frequency of synchrotron oscillations



- Phase-energy oscillations mix particles longitudinally within the beam
- What is the time scale over which this mixing takes place?
- If ΔE and ϕ change slowly, approximate difference equations by differential equations with n as independent variable