



Brookhaven
National Laboratory

BNL-104000-2014-TECH

AGS.SN122;BNL-104000-2014-IR

Longitudinal Coupling Impedance Measurements

E. Raka

February 1979

Collider Accelerator Department
Brookhaven National Laboratory

U.S. Department of Energy

USDOE Office of Science (SC)

Notice: This technical note has been authored by employees of Brookhaven Science Associates, LLC under Contract No. DE-AC02-76CH00016 with the U.S. Department of Energy. The publisher by accepting the technical note for publication acknowledges that the United States Government retains a non-exclusive, paid-up, irrevocable, world-wide license to publish or reproduce the published form of this technical note, or allow others to do so, for United States Government purposes.

DISCLAIMER

This report was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the United States Government. Neither the United States Government nor any agency thereof, nor any of their employees, nor any of their contractors, subcontractors, or their employees, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or any third party's use or the results of such use of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise, does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States Government or any agency thereof or its contractors or subcontractors. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States Government or any agency thereof.

Date 2/22&3/7/79 Time 0000-0500
1500-1900 Experimenters E. Raka, L. Ahrens, E. Gill

Subject Longitudinal Coupling Impedance Measurements

OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSION

Introduction:

The first run was made at ≈ 10.2 BeV and the second at 4.08 BeV. For both runs excitation at $h = 13$ and 14 was used. At the higher energy, the spontaneous growth threshold was around 2.7×10^{12} while at the lower energy it was below 2.5×10^{12} .

Results:

At 10.2 GeV we found $f_q - 2f_d = -3 \sim$ for a $V_{\text{ext}} = 285$ kV and a bunch area of .76 eV sec. The Legendre mode Z/n is then $j18.5 \Omega$ since we are above the transition energy here. At 4.08 BeV, $f_q - 2f_d = -17 \sim$ and $V_{\text{ext}} = 288$ kV. This gives a Z/n of $-j137 \Omega$ for Legendre modes and a bunch area of .48 eV sec.

Discussion:

The 10.2 GeV result can be used with the early 27.4 GeV data to fit the expression for $I_m(Z/n) = j[\Omega_0 L - g_0 Z_0 / 2\beta\gamma^2]$. One can determine L and ϵ where $g_0 = 1 + 2\ln b/a = 1 + 2\ln b - 2\ln \sqrt{\epsilon\bar{\beta}/\beta\gamma}$ with ϵ the normalized emittance, $\bar{\beta} = R/Q = 14.6$ meters, and b the average radius of the vacuum chamber. Assuming the measured Z/n given by Legendre modes results in an $\Omega_0 L \approx 30 \Omega$ but an $\epsilon = 2.5\pi$ $\mu\text{rad}\cdot\text{m}$. This is much too small a value for ϵ since it is about 30π $\mu\text{rad}\cdot\text{m}$ in the AGS at 4×10^{12} . If one assumes sinusoidal modes, then all of the previous quoted values of Z/n should be multiplied by $(27/4\pi^2) = .684$. Then the two parameter fit yields an $\Omega_0 L \approx 20 \Omega$ and an $\epsilon = 22\pi$ $\mu\text{rad}\cdot\text{m}$. The impedance at 6.6 GeV then becomes $j3.8 \Omega$ and it also falls on the resulting curve.

However, the 5 GeV points as well as the 4.08 GeV value lies far above the lower branch of the resulting Z/n plot. The reason for this is not yet understood. A more detailed discussion of all the runs to date is contained in BNL-25782; "A Measurement of the Longitudinal Coupling Impedance in the Brookhaven AGS", by F. Pedersen and E. Raka. This paper was submitted to the 1979 Particle Accelerator Conference at San Francisco and will appear in the Proceedings.