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SNS Accumulator Ring Extraction Fast Kicker Modulator Initial Simulation

J. Mi

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Collider Accelerator Department Brookhaven National Laboratory

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ALTERNATING GRADIENT SYNCHROTRON DEPARTMENT BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY UPTON, NEW YORK 11973

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Jianlin Mi AGS Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory

September 25, 1998

1. Introduction

The fast kicker is used for extracting the beam, from the accumulator ring, in a single turn taking place in less than one beam revolution period of approximately 800nS, very soon after the injection stacking process is completed. The accumulated beam will have a gap of 250 nS to enable the magnetic field in the fast kicker to rise its extraction level within this gap. The fast kicker system consists of eight or more sections of ferrite core magnets. A pulse-forming network (PFN) is discharged into a single - turn ferrite core magnet by a fast ceramic thyratron, which is trigger by a ring radio frequency (rf) synchronized time trigger.

2. Kicker requirements

The requirements for the SNS extraction kicker are given in the SNS Design Report. section 5.11 (WBS 1.5.9). The main parameters are:

Vert deflection angle	16.8 mrad
Gap $(H \times V)$	11.5cm × (12.9 ~ 15.4cm)
Length of Fe section	37cm ~ 44 cm

3. Kicker magnet initial electric parameters

For an eight (8) section kicker magnet, the following parameters are obtained.

Kicker magnet inductance	1.1	μН
Peak current	2.8	kA
Pulse repetition rate	60	Hz
Rise time	200	nS
Pulse flattop	600	nS

Fall time	N.A.
Magnet sections	8
Re- charging time 12 ~ 14	mS

4. Kicker modulator simulation

The simulation of the fast kicker modulator consists of a pulse-forming network (PFN), a switch (SW), kicker inductor (L_k) and a resistor (R). The PFN is a equal capacitance pulse forming network which consists of twenty LC sections. The impedance of the PFN is 6 Ω . The simulation parameters are following:

PFN section	20	
Load inductance: L _K	1.10	μH
Load resistance R	6	Ω
PFN capacitance C ₀	4.15	nF
PFN inductance L ₀	0.15	μH
PFN impedance Z ₀	6	Ω
Charging voltage	34	kV
Peak current	2.8	kA
Rise time	<200	nS
Pulse flattop:	700	nS

This simulation waveform of the kicker magnet current is shown in Fig 1. The vertical scale is current /100 and the horizontal scale is simulation time in μ sec. The peak current shown is 2845 Amperes.

