

AGS Machine Studies

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U.S. Department of Energy

USDOE Office of Science (SC)

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AGS Machine Studies

Jie Wei, BNL, September 27, 1994

I. Introduction

II. Machine Study Summary

- * transition crossing at slow ramp rate
 α_1 measurement, beam loss vs. \dot{B} , V_{rf} , etc.
- * comparison with computer simulation
cable loss and bandwidth limitation
- * γ_t -jump study & α_1 measurement
- * to meet RHIC proton specifications
- * rf gymnastics for extraction to RHIC

III. Future Study Plan

- * more studies on intensity dependence
- * more studies on γ_t -jump
- * intrabeam scattering study at AGS injection
- * studies to achieve RHIC beams (proton, Au⁷⁷⁺)

IV. Conclusions

Personnel:

AGS:

L. Ahrens
J.M. Brennan
K. Reece
T. Roser
W. Van Asselt

RHIC:

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D-P. Deng
W.W. Mackay
S. Peggs
A. Ratti
J. Rose
W.A. Ryan
C. Saltmarsh
T. Satogata
D. Trbojevic
A. Warner
J. Wei

Acknowledgements: AGS operation crew

I. Introduction

Goals:

1. To understand and verify accelerator physics issues pertaining to RHIC operation
transition crossing; γ_t -jump; intrabeam scattering, etc.
2. To meet RHIC beam quality specifications
3. To meet RHIC injection conditions
rf gymnastics, etc.

Study Time	Status	Run Date	Purpose
8 shifts	Au ⁷⁷⁺	10/1993	slow-ramp transition crossing rf gymnastics J.M. Brennan MAC 94.1
2 hours	down	7/7/1994	cable loss and bandwidth measurements
4 hours	proton	7/21/1994	meet RHIC specifications
2 hours	proton	7/27/1994	γ_t crossing at various intensity
2 hours	proton	7/28/1994	α_1 measurement with γ_t -jump on
1 hour	Au ⁷⁷⁺	9/27/1994	injection flat-top study, IBS preparation

II. Machine Study Summary

Slow ramp rate transition crossing

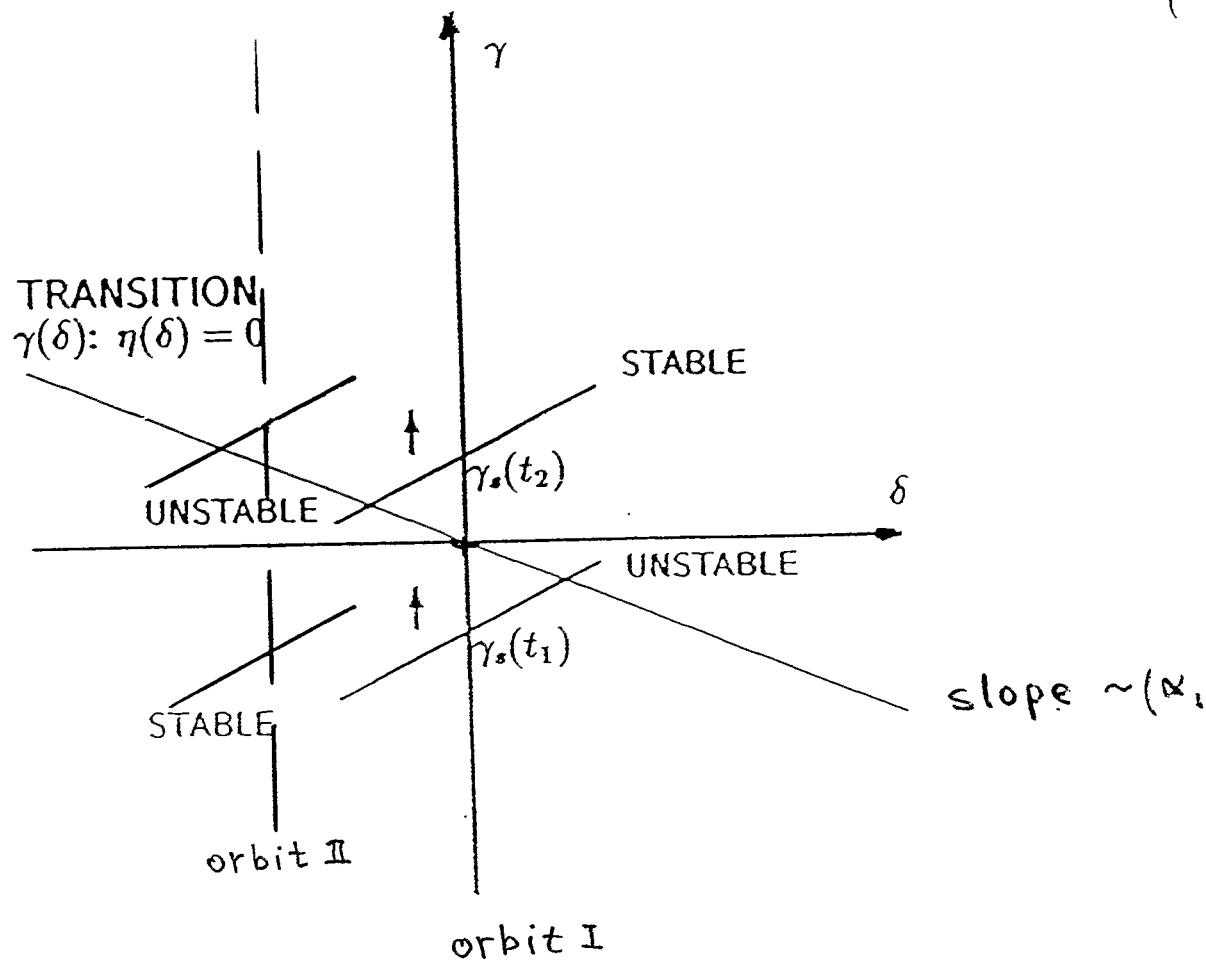
- * slow ramp, similar to RHIC transition crossing, (low intensity) chromatic nonlinear effect (α_1) is dominant;
- * measure the rf phase switching time for minimum beam loss at different radial orbit, evaluate α_1 factor;
- * measure beam loss versus rf voltage, ramp rate, and rf phase-switch timing;
- * compare with computer simulation result from TIBETAN under the same conditions (measured V_{rf} , ramp rate, and emittance).

Single-particle effects

- * chromatic non-linearity (Johnson effect)
- * timing mismatch, non-linear bucket
 - ⇒ longitudinal dipole-mode oscillation,
beam loss

Multi-particle effects

- * bunch-bucket mismatch due to self fields
 - longitudinal quadrupole mode, beam loss
- * combination of self fields and non-linearity
 - high current, slow ramp, e.g. RHIC
- * microwave instability
 - beam microwave signal, break up.
 - secondary bunches



$$\frac{\Delta \gamma_T}{\gamma_{T_0}} = \beta^2 \frac{\dot{B}}{B} \cdot \Delta t = - \left(\alpha_1 + \frac{3}{2} \right) \cdot \delta$$

particles of different momenta cross
 transition at different time

transition energy: γ_T

$$\eta(\delta) = - \frac{d\omega/\omega}{d\delta} = 0 \quad \delta \equiv \frac{\Delta p}{p}$$

$$\left(\alpha_0 - \frac{1}{\gamma_T^2}\right) + 2 \left(\alpha_0 \alpha_1 + \frac{3}{2} \frac{\beta^2}{\gamma_T^2}\right) \delta = 0, \quad \alpha_0 \equiv \frac{1}{\gamma_{T0}^2}$$

$$\frac{\Delta \gamma_T}{\gamma_{T0}} = - \delta \cdot \left(\alpha_1 + \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

$$\boxed{\beta^2 \cdot \frac{\dot{\beta}}{\beta} \cdot \Delta t = - \delta \cdot \left(\alpha_1 + \frac{3}{2}\right)}$$

* vary δ by displace the radial orbit (V_{CMD})

1. from L. Ahrens, measure $\frac{\Delta \omega}{\omega}$ vs. ΔV_{CMD}

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta p}{p} \text{ vs. } \Delta V_{CMD}$$

2. from IPM centroid measurement, & dispers

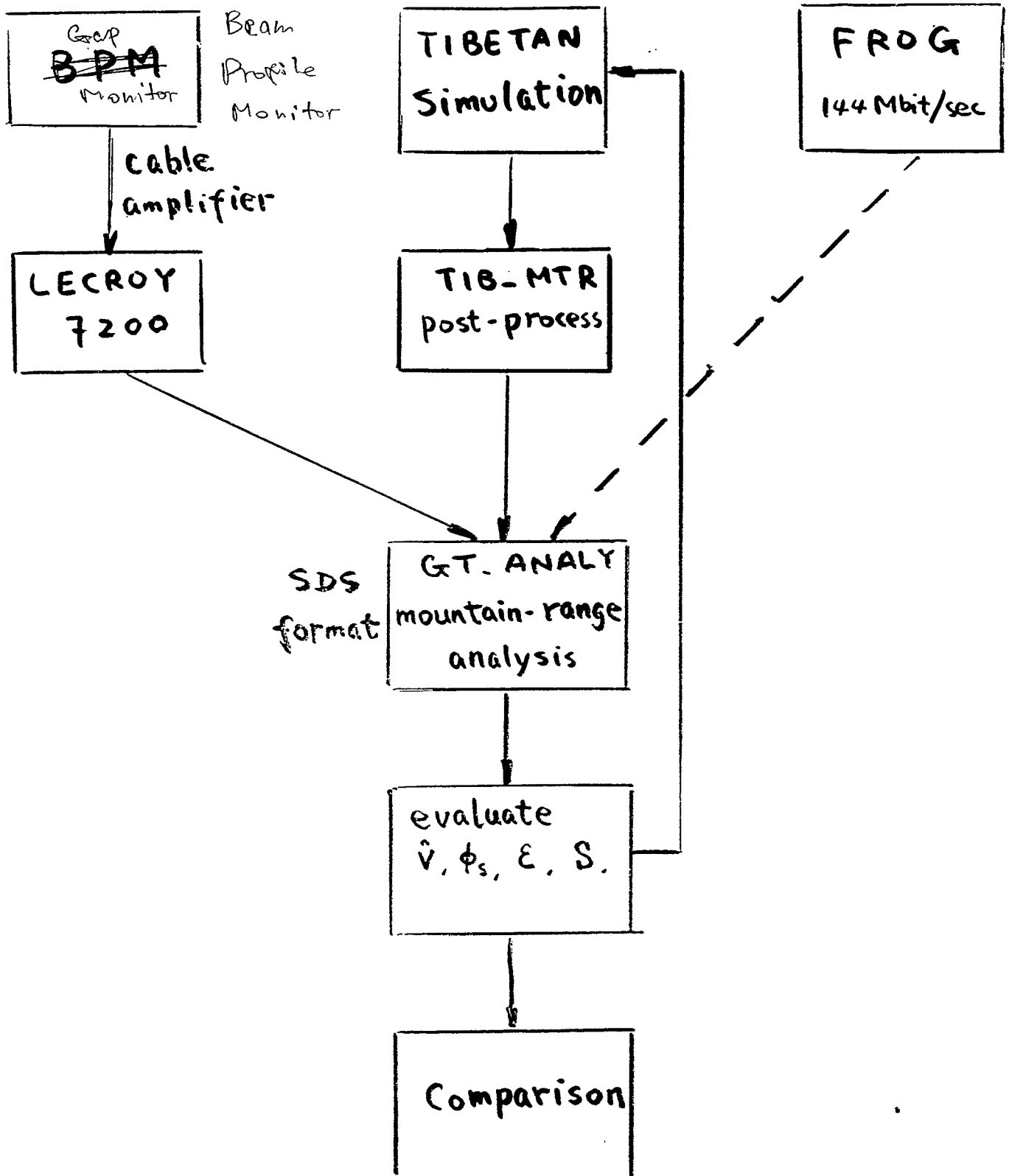
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Delta p}{p} \text{ vs. } \Delta V_{CMD}$$

* Δt : measure beam loss vs. delay time for phase switch-over

minimum beam loss \Leftrightarrow transition energy

confirmed by simulation

Experimental set-up & data reduction

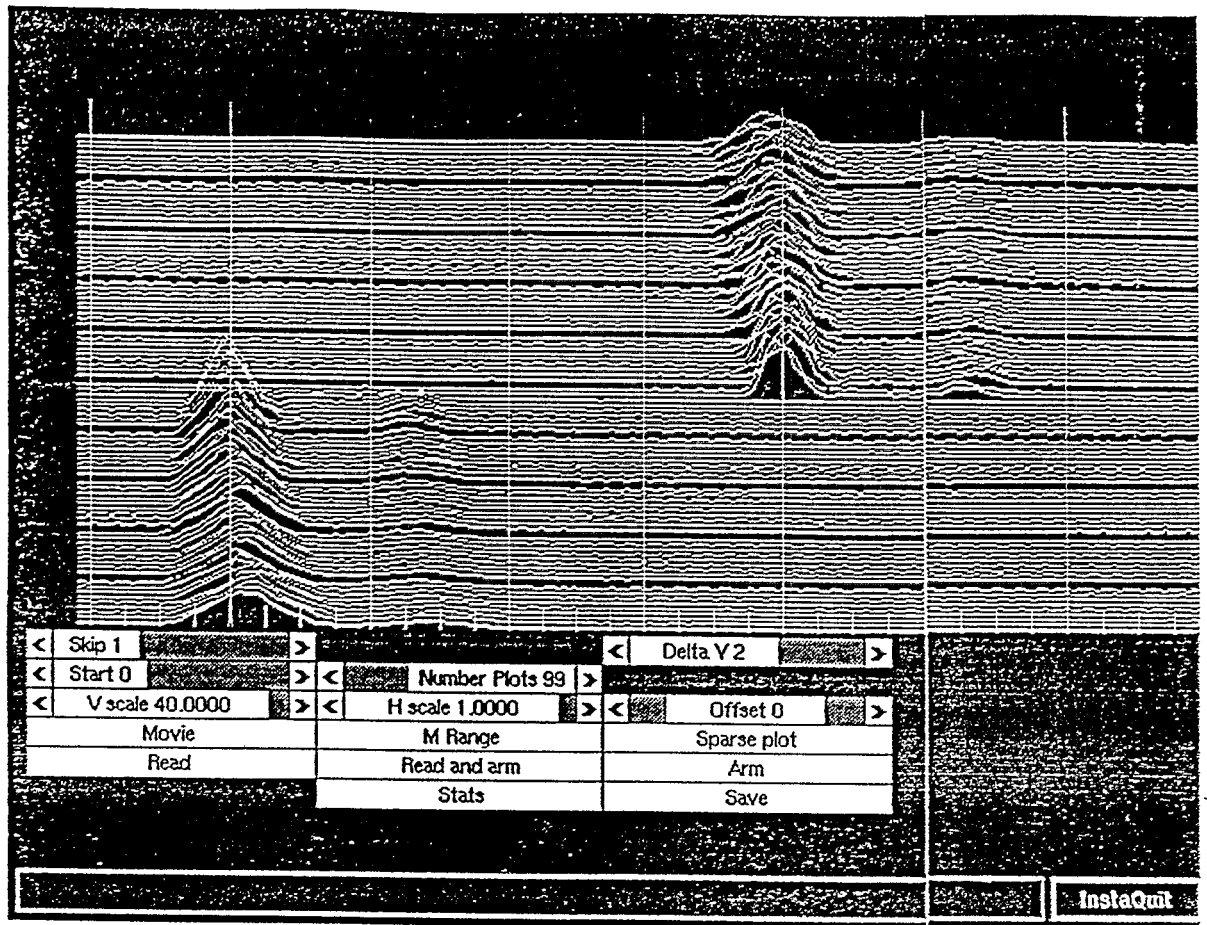


LECROY

7200



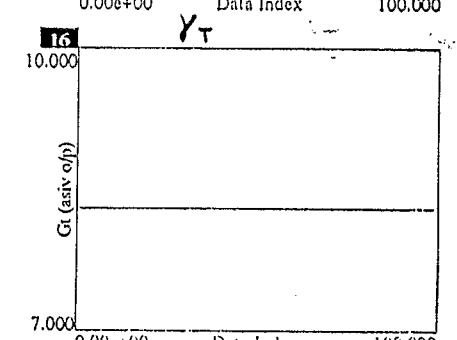
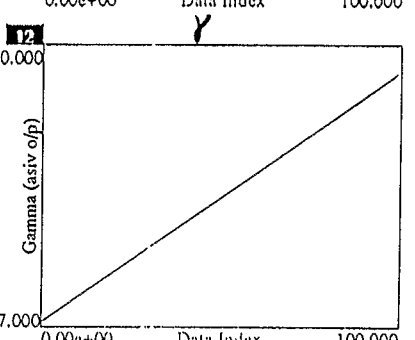
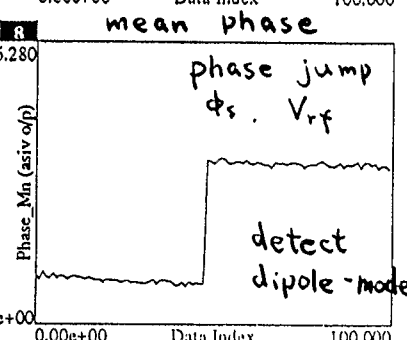
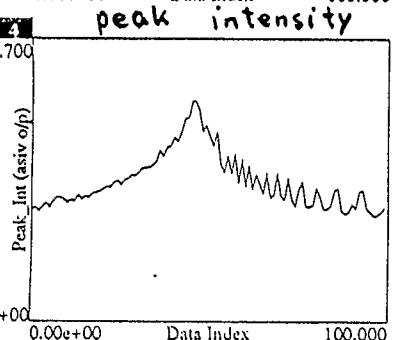
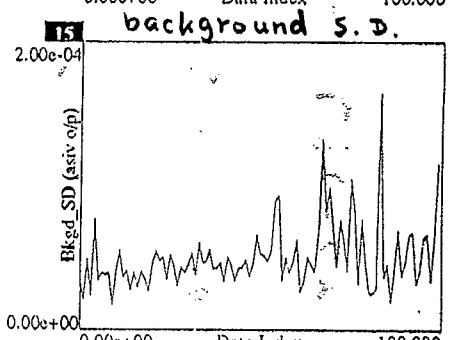
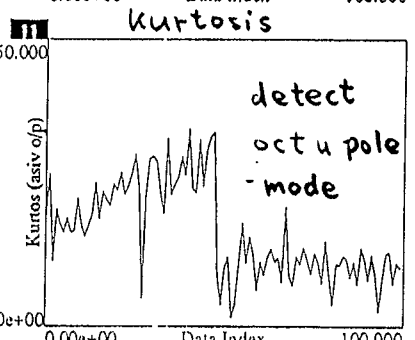
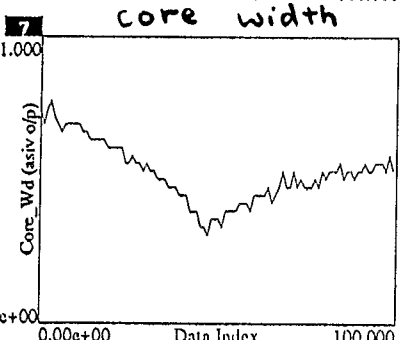
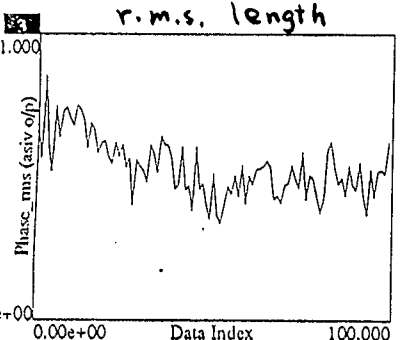
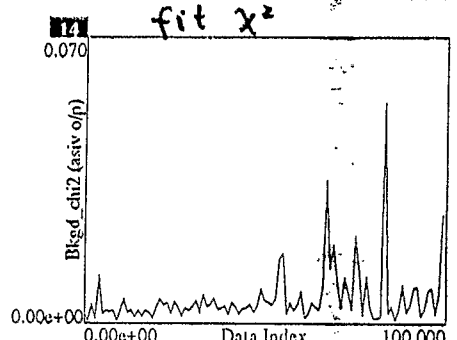
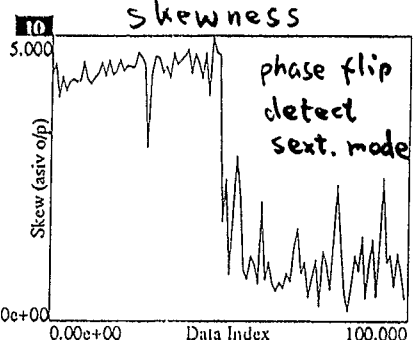
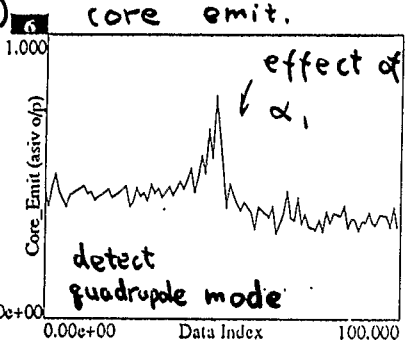
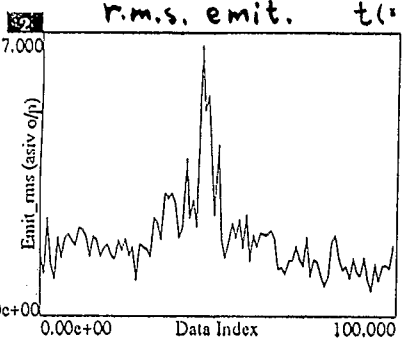
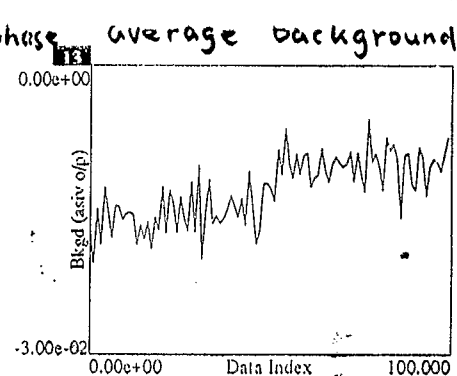
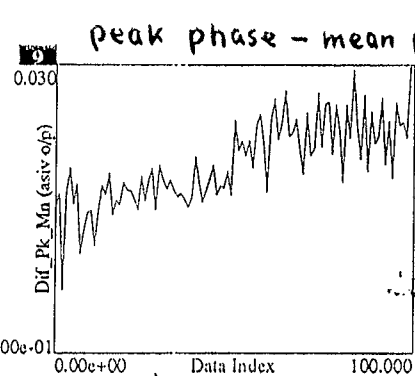
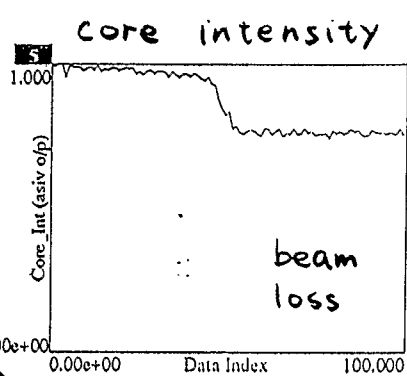
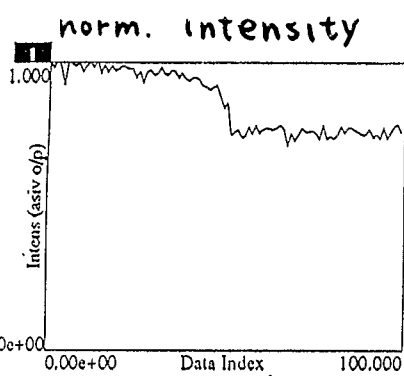
SDS



- * Background subtraction
- * Evaluation of intensity and r.m.s. bunch length
- * Evaluation of bunch "core" intensity and width
- * Extraction of beam emittance (longitudinal)
- * Evaluation of phase jump, rf voltage, peak intensity, skewness, kurtosis, etc.

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3



* Calibration of B field J.M. Brennan

Gauss clock reading calibrated by frequency measurement

* calibration of rf voltage V_{rf}

evaluate ϕ_s from transition phase jump

calculate V_{rf} from ϕ_s and β

* calibration of bunch length

measure signal broadening due to cable

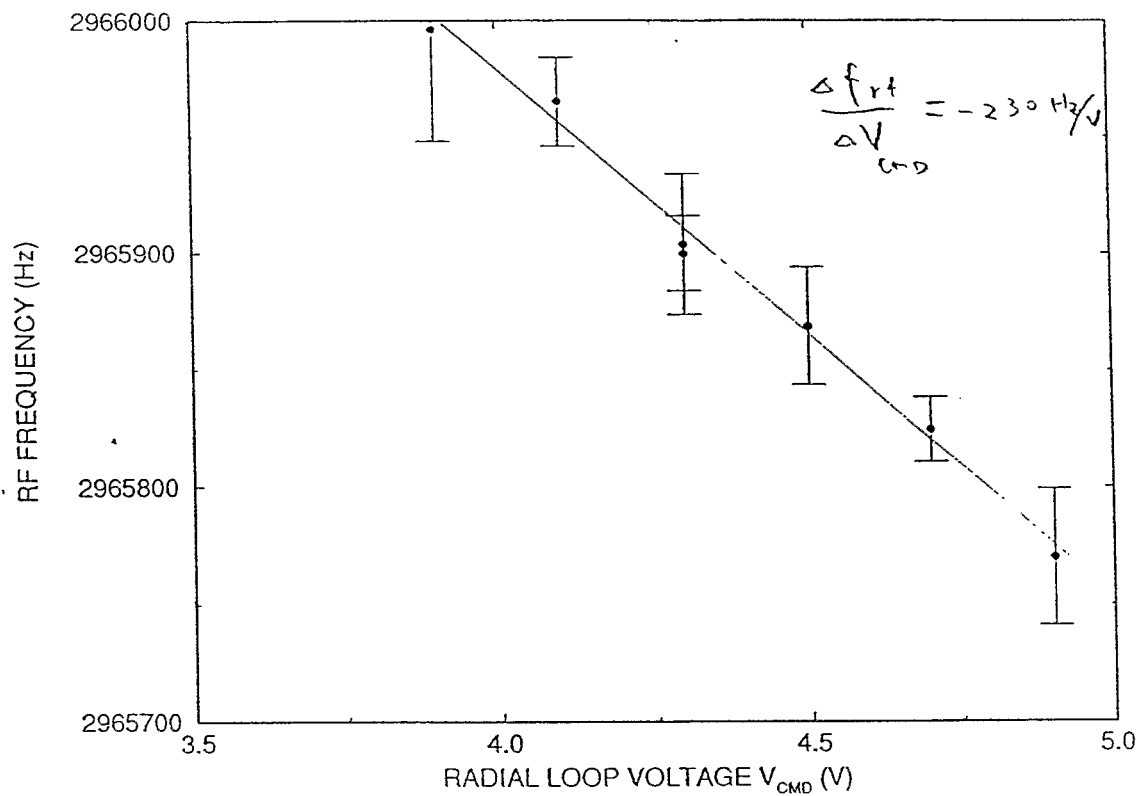
attenuation and bandwidth limitation

(insert 1 ns ~ 15 ns signal at BPM

measure from LECROY 7200)

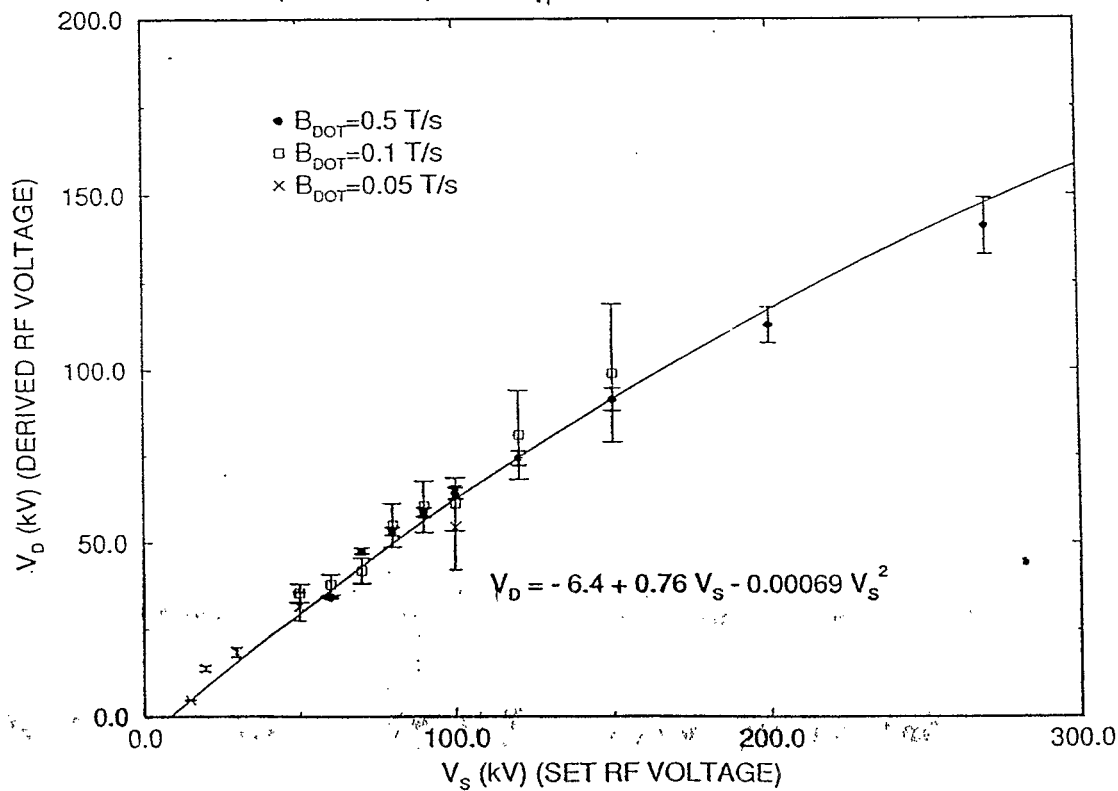
Calibrations

radial loop voltage

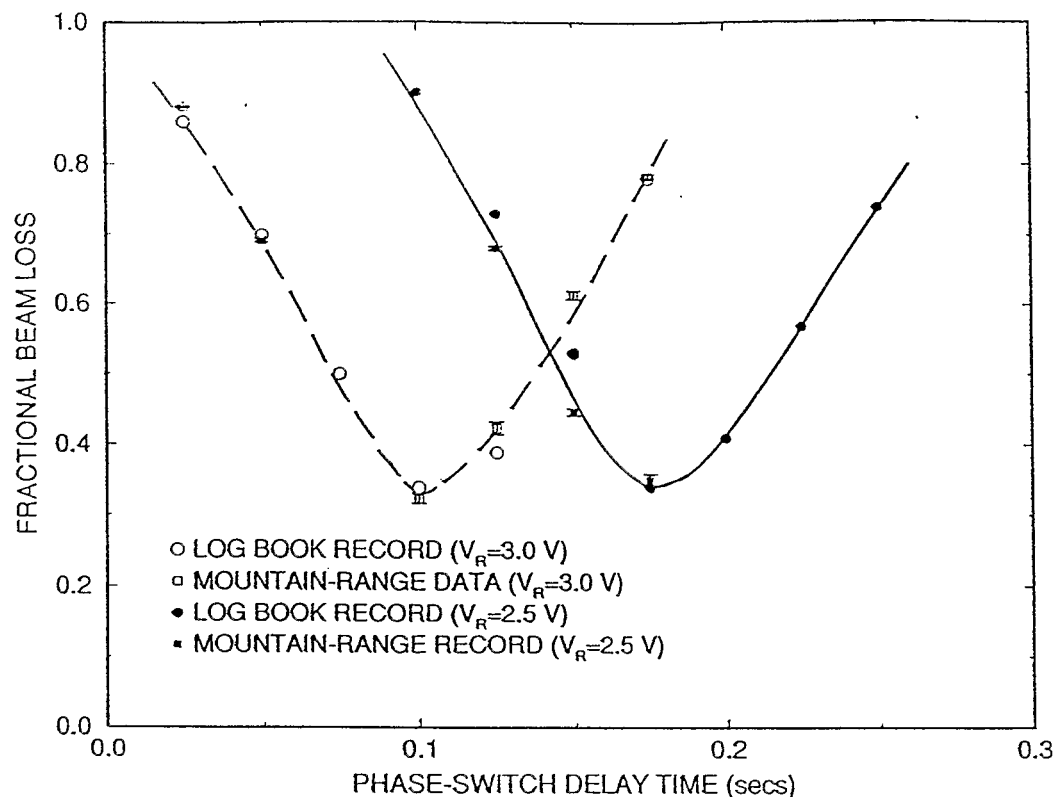


AGS RF VOLTAGE CALIBRATION

Au⁷⁷⁺ RUN, NOV. 1993, USING γ_T PHASE JUMP DATA, LOW INTENSITY



extraction of α_1 factor



$$\beta^2 \frac{\dot{B}}{B} \cdot \Delta t = -\delta \cdot \left(\alpha_1 + \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

(I_H, I_V) (A)	(190, 0)	(0, 200)	(0, 0)
γ_{t0}	8.28	8.34	8.31
α_1	2.1 ± 0.5	4.5 ± 0.9	5.4 ± 1.0

← sextupole currents

MAD α_1 : 3.7

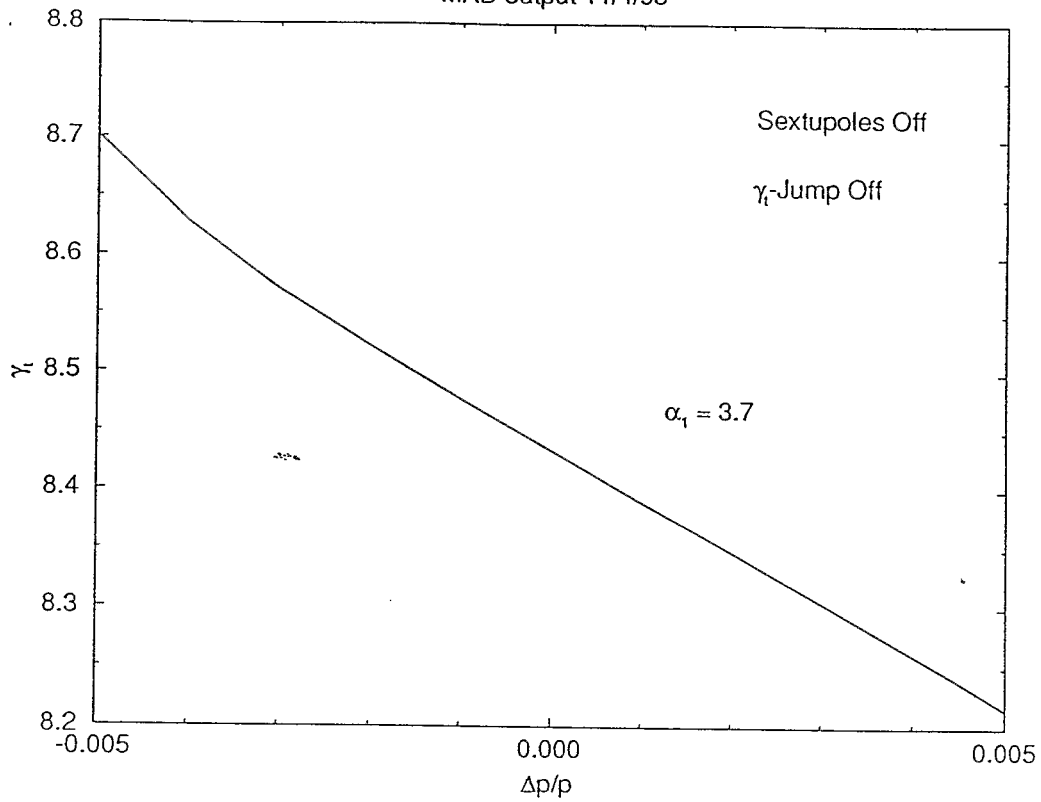
SYNCH α_1 : 0.4 ?

agrees with MAD calculation

consistent with IPM measurement (centroid,

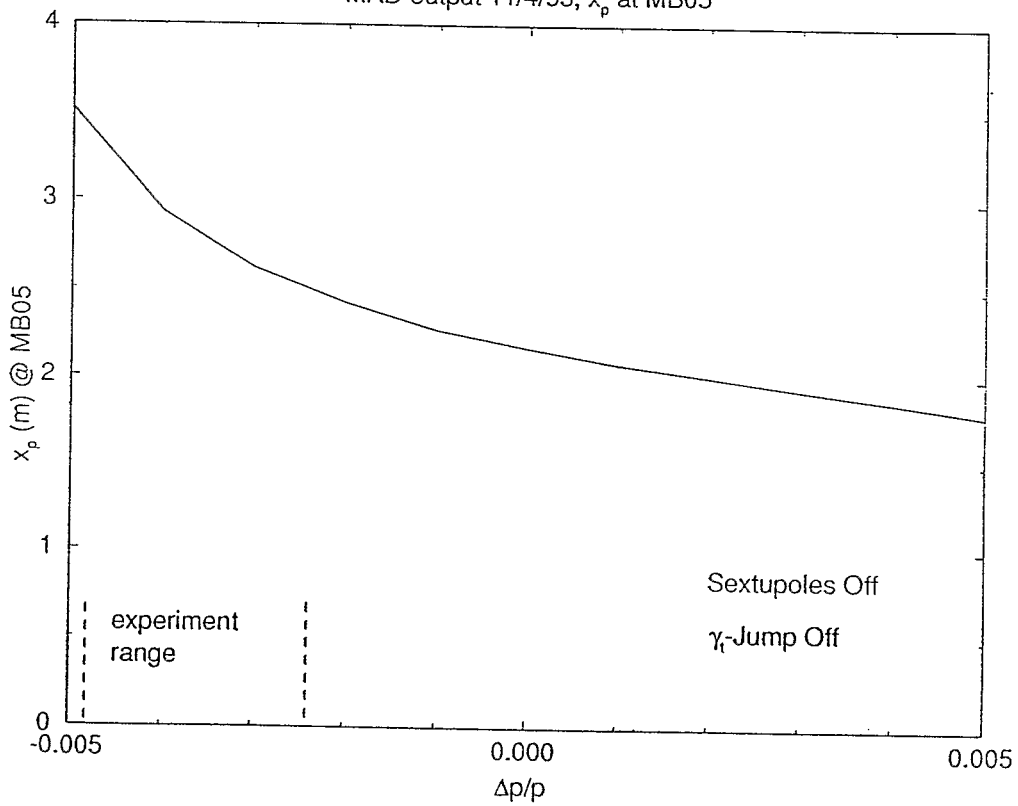
AGS Transition γ_t vs. Momentum

MAD output 11/4/93

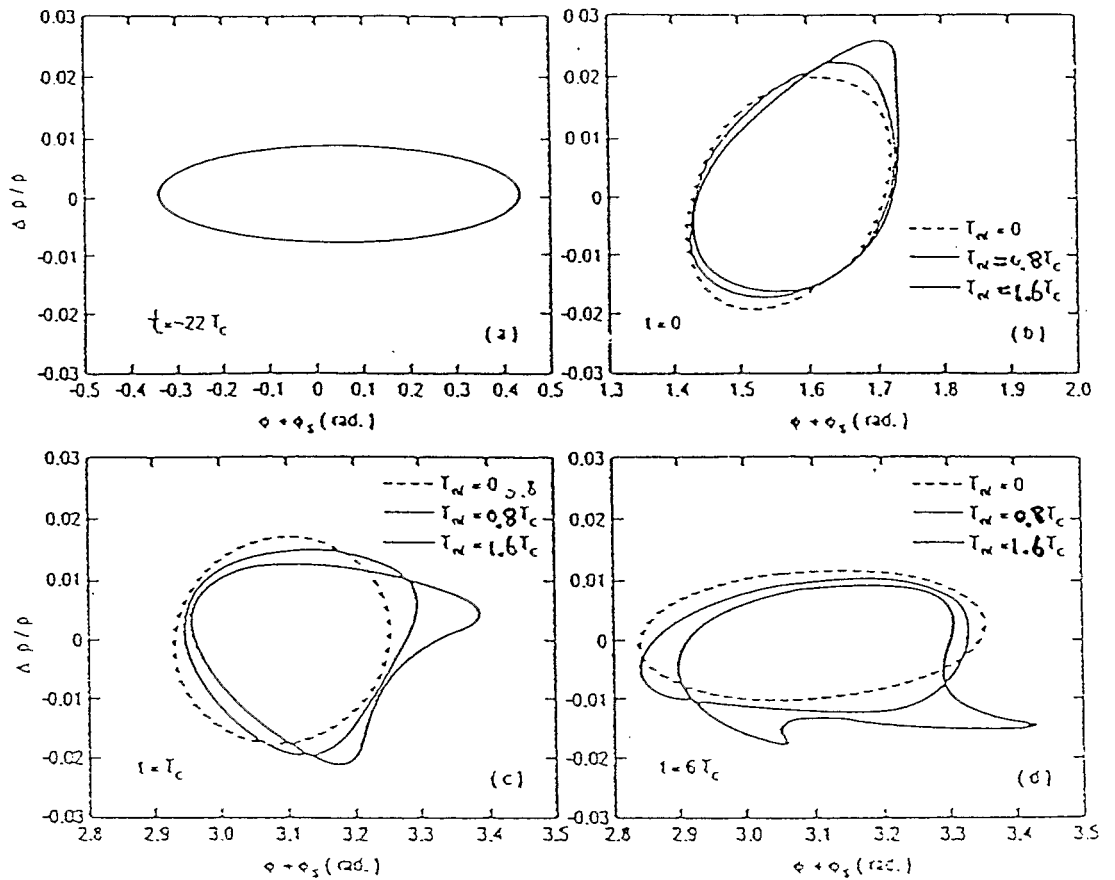


AGS dispersion at IPM (H)

MAD output 11/4/93, x_p at MB05



Johnson effect



non-adiabatic time:

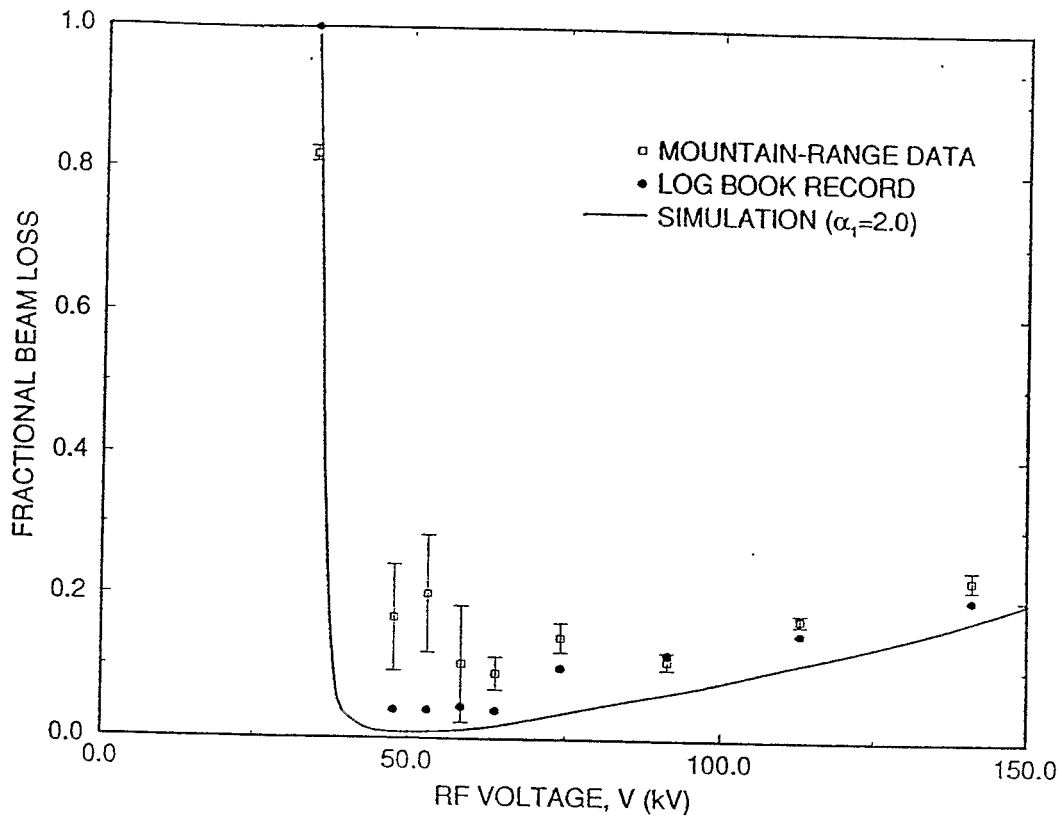
$$T_C = \left(\frac{\pi E \beta_s^2 \gamma_T^3}{q e V |\cos \phi_s| \dot{\gamma}_s h \omega_s^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

nonlinear time:

$$T_{nl} = \frac{|(\alpha_1 + \frac{3}{2} \beta_s^2) \hat{\delta}(0) \gamma_{t0}}{\dot{\gamma}_s}$$

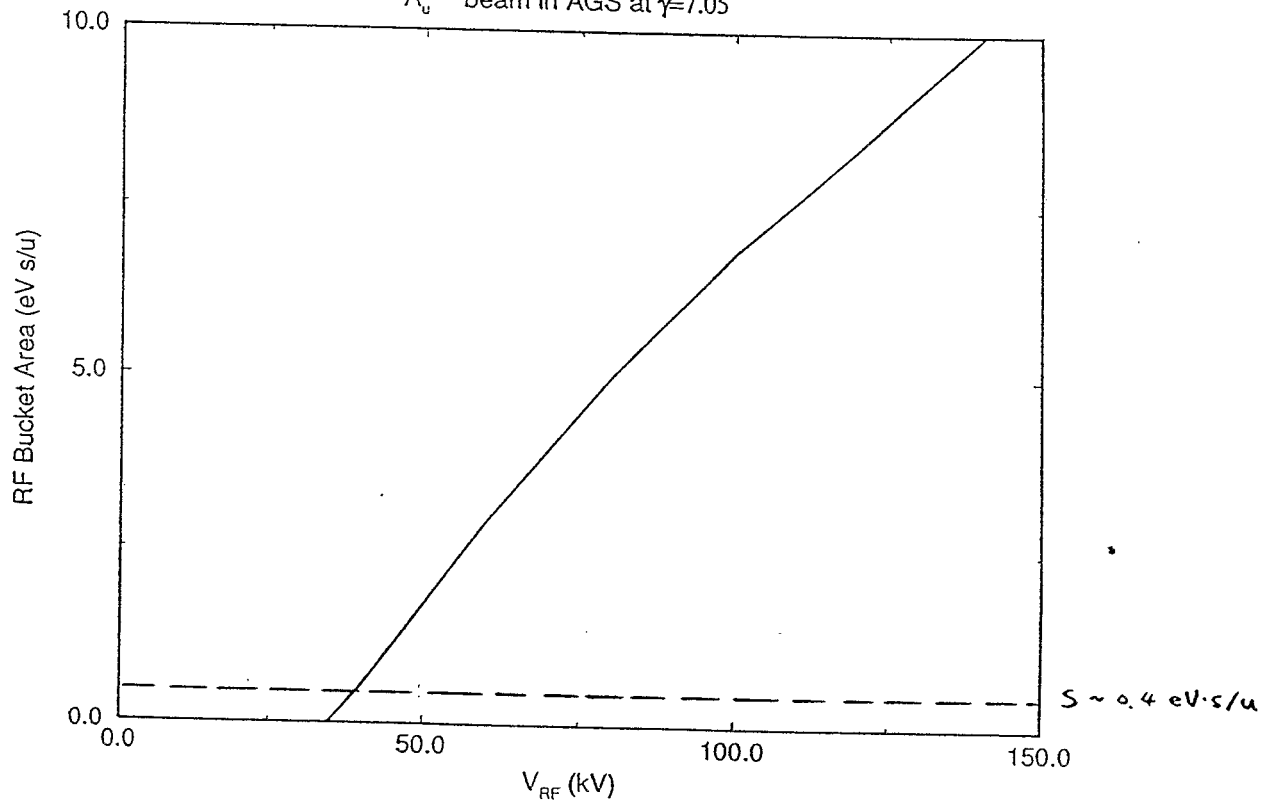
$$\frac{\Delta S}{S} \approx \begin{cases} 0.38 \frac{T_{nl}}{T_c}, & \text{for } T_{nl} \ll T_c \\ e^{\frac{2^{1/2}}{3} \left(\frac{T_{nl}}{T_c} \right)^{3/2}} - 1, & \text{for } T_{nl} \geq T_c \end{cases}$$

beam loss vs. rf voltage

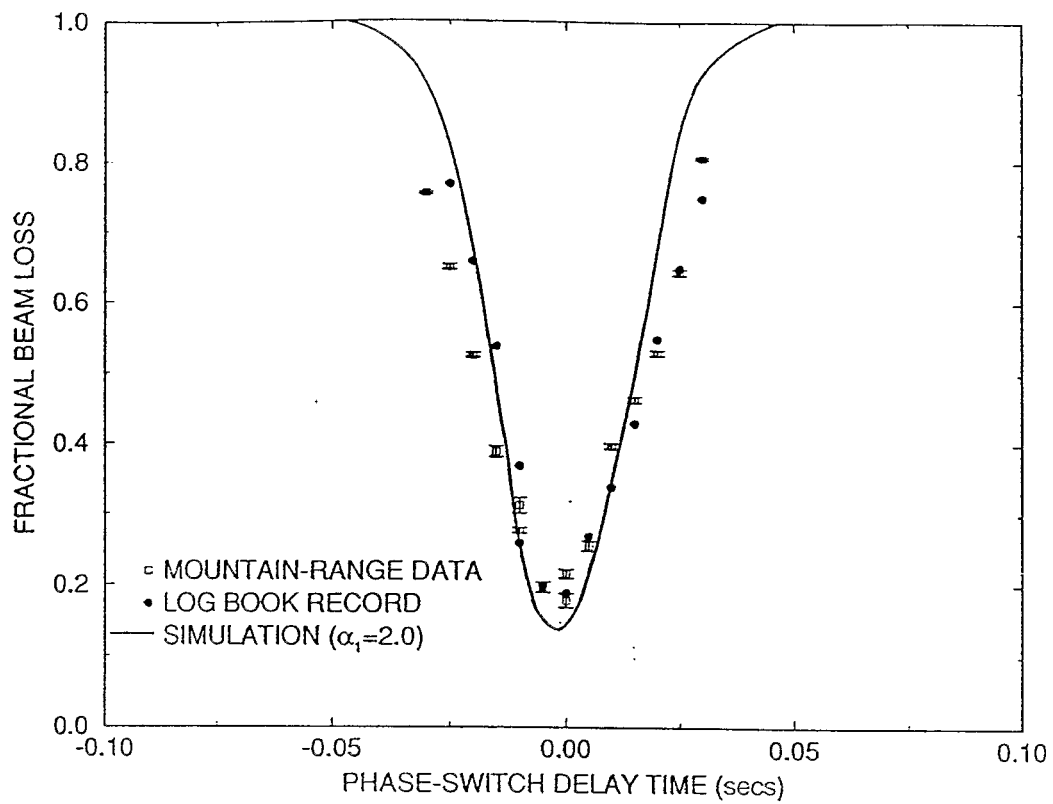


RF Bucket Area at $B_{\text{dot}}=0.5 \text{ T/s}$

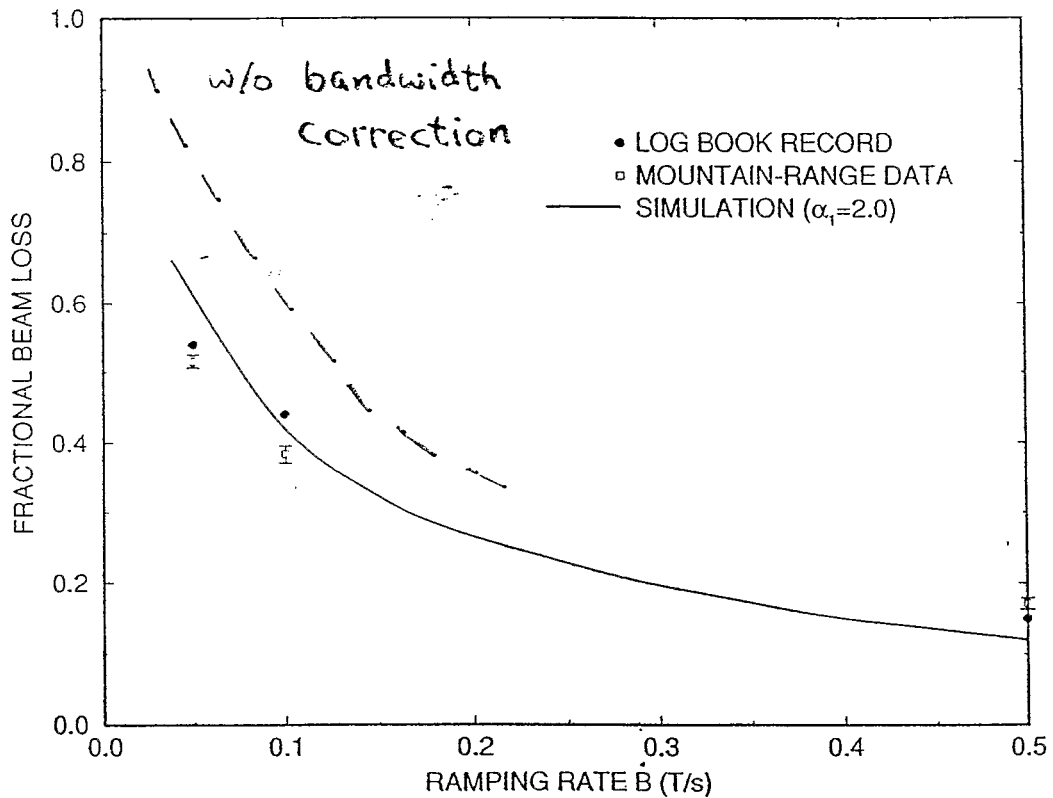
A_v^{-77} beam in AGS at $\gamma=7.05$



beam loss vs. switch time

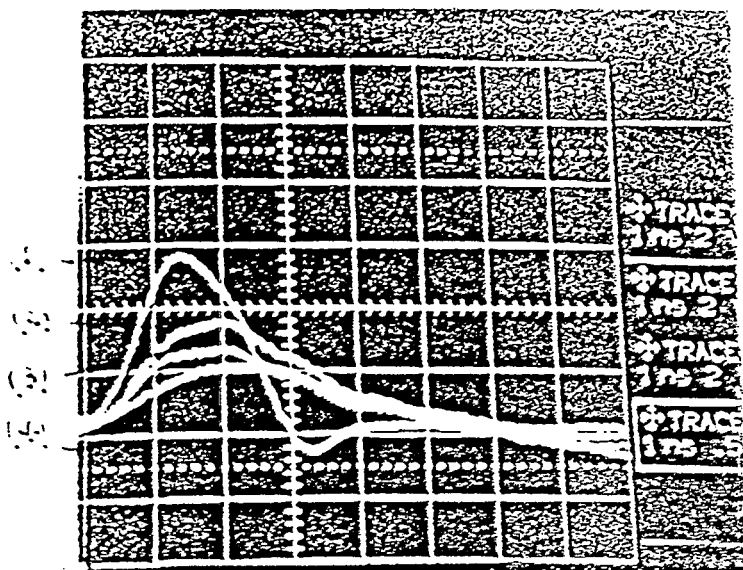


beam loss vs. ramp rate

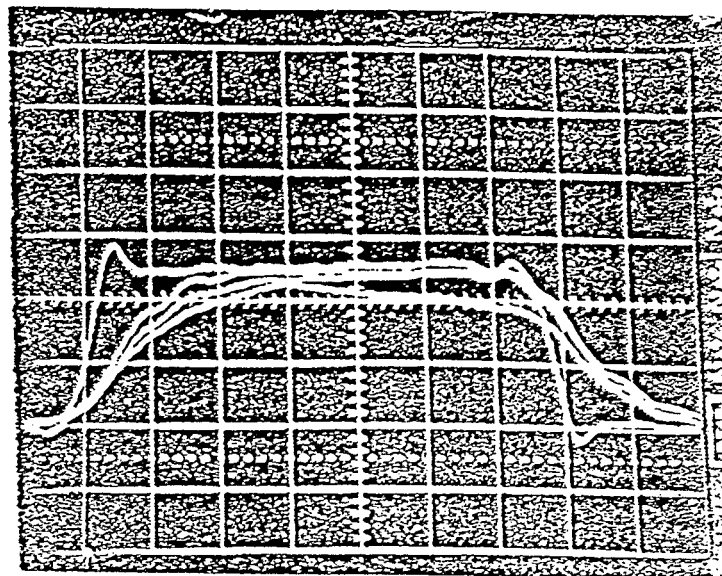


Cable loss and bandwidth measurements

2 ns pulse



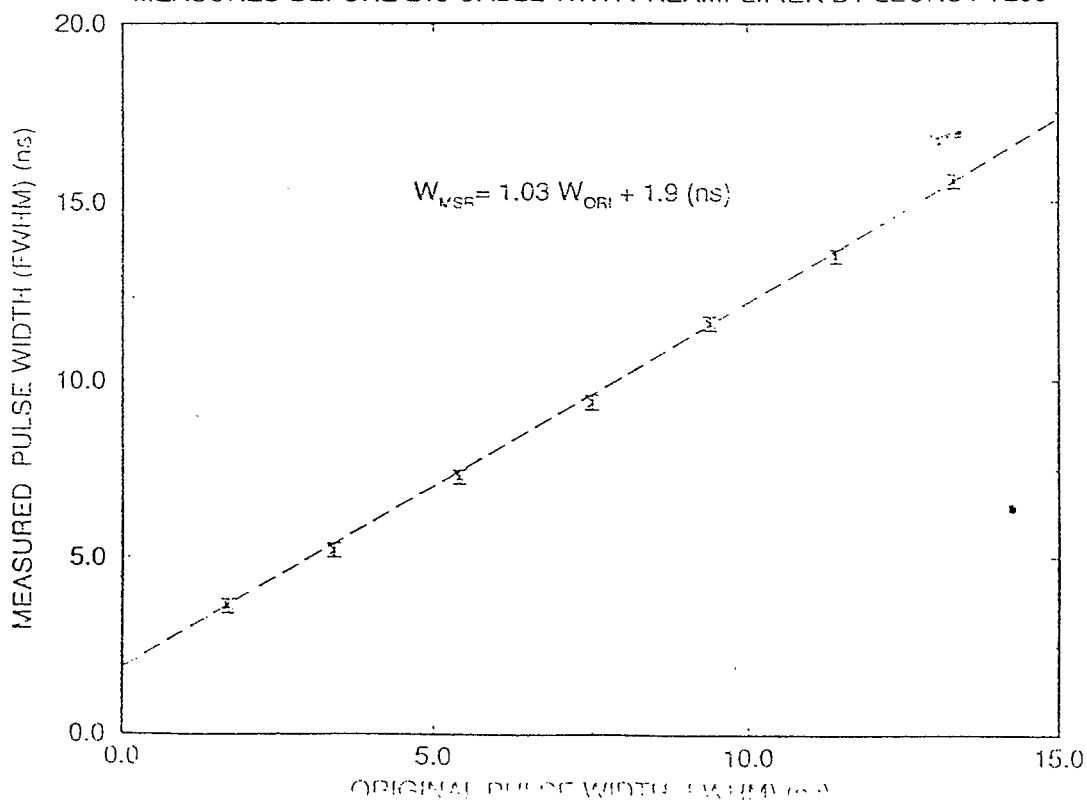
14 ns pulse



- (a) original signal
- (b) measured signal at the start of 71" cable
- (c) measured signal at the start of 213 cable
- (d) measured signal at gap between sections

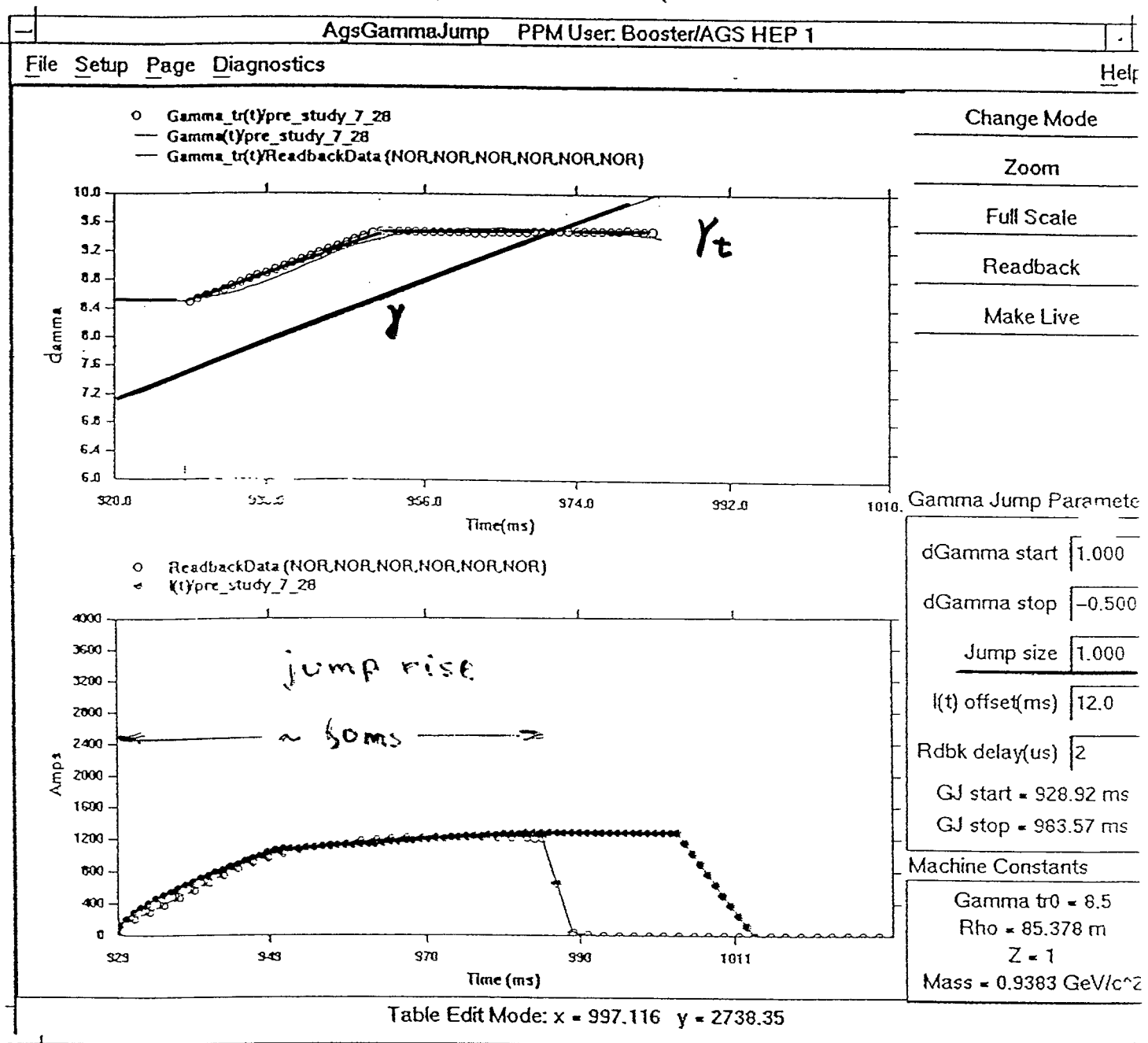
SIGNAL BROADENING AT AGS

MEASURED BEFORE 213 CABLE WITH PREAMPLIFIER BY LECROY 7200



γ_t -jump study & α_1 measurement

during γ_t -jump, lattice distortion is significant
 α_1 deviates from normal value



Synchronized recording of :

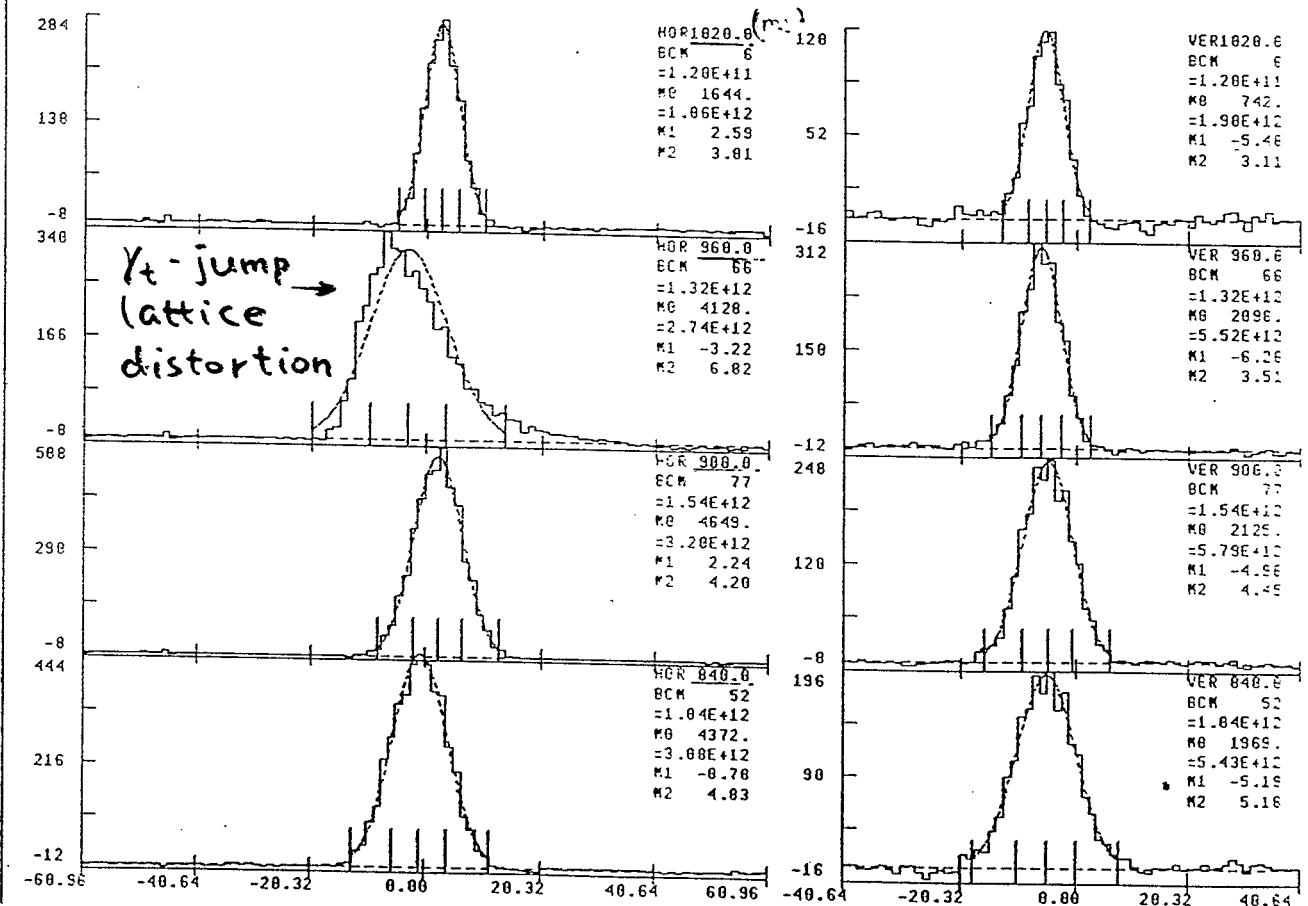
- * instantaneous \dot{B}
- * loss monitor reading
- * digital mountain-range profile.
- * transverse IPM profile

IPM measurement

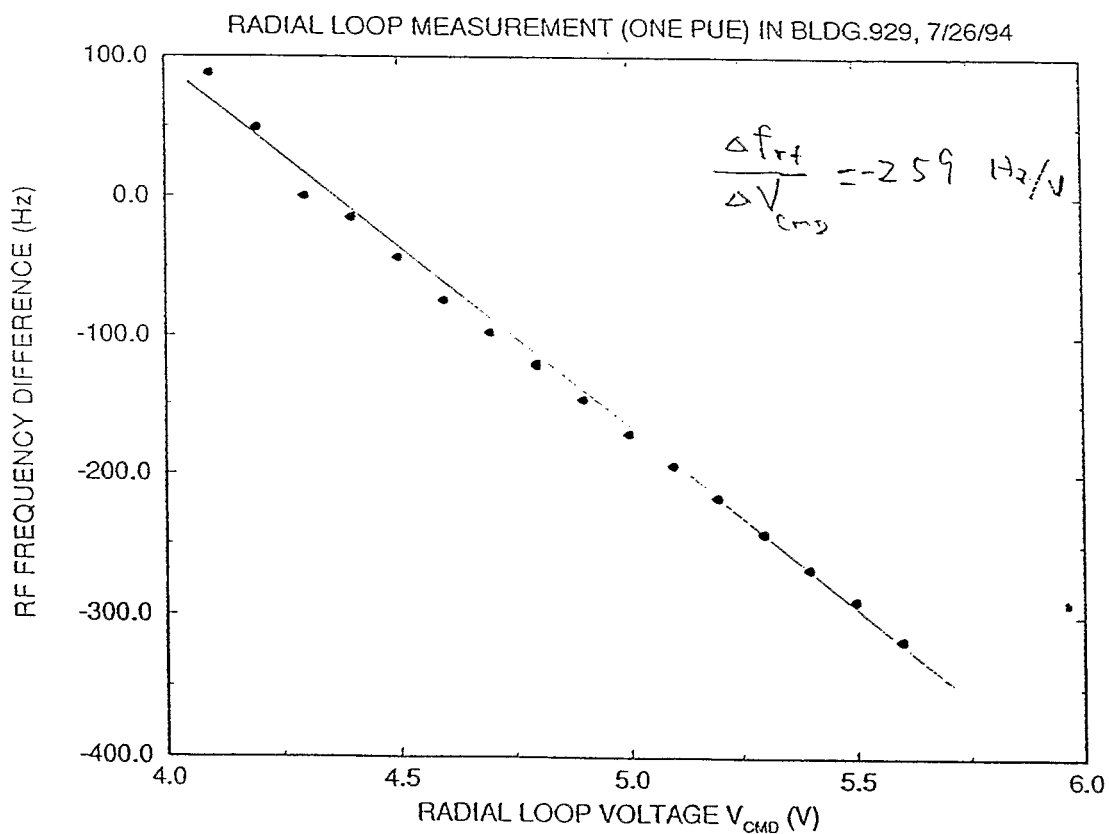
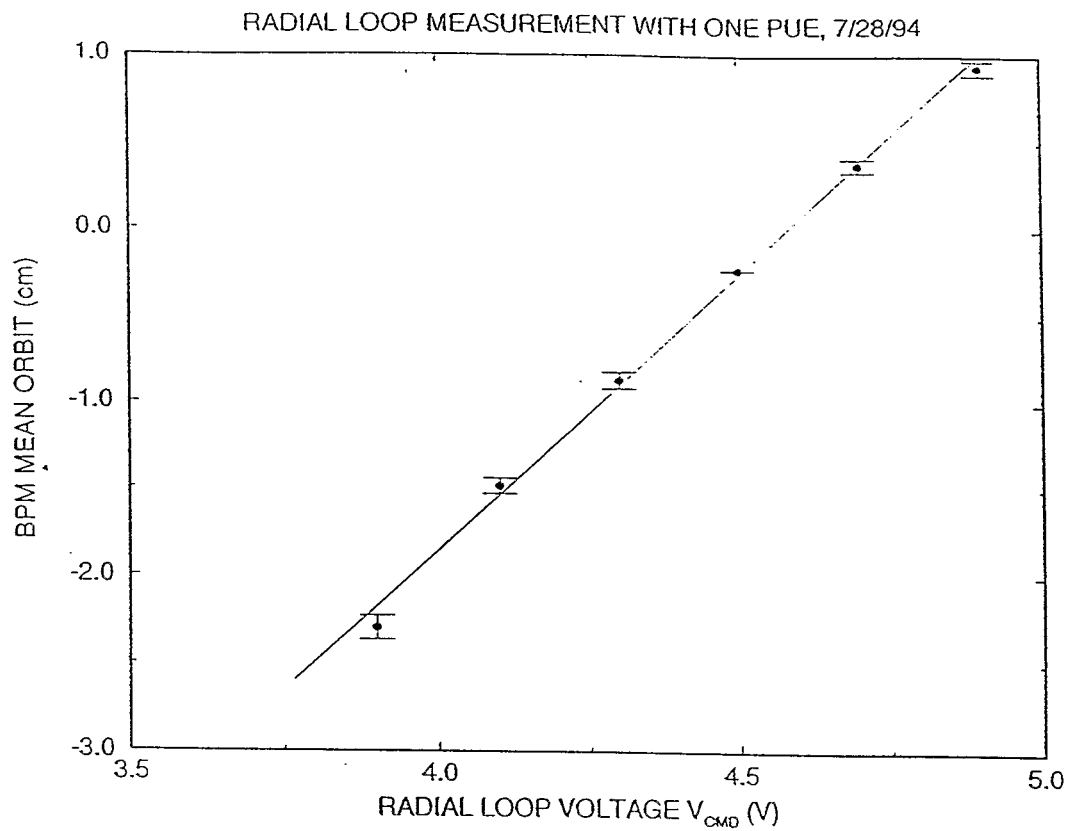
28-JUL-94 15:02 T0 1KC LOW DIFF BASE COEFF (MM) HOWR (H)
 AGS42225 IPHLK= 670=6.75-7 IPVLK= 469=1.72-7 HV= 447 INTIM= 1.0
 rhic36

RHIC36-1PE (V)

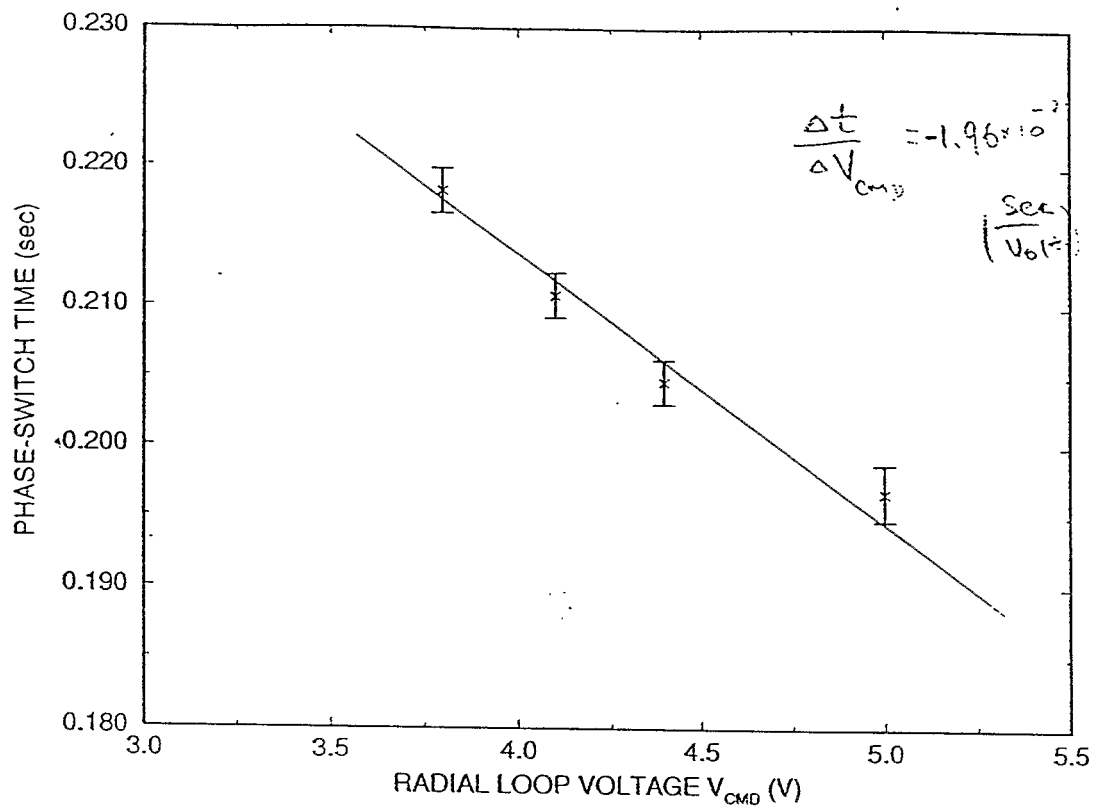
time



Calibration



extraction of α_1 in γ_t -jump lattice



"normal" value

$$\underline{\alpha_1 = 10 \pm 1}$$

5

SYNCH : 13.6

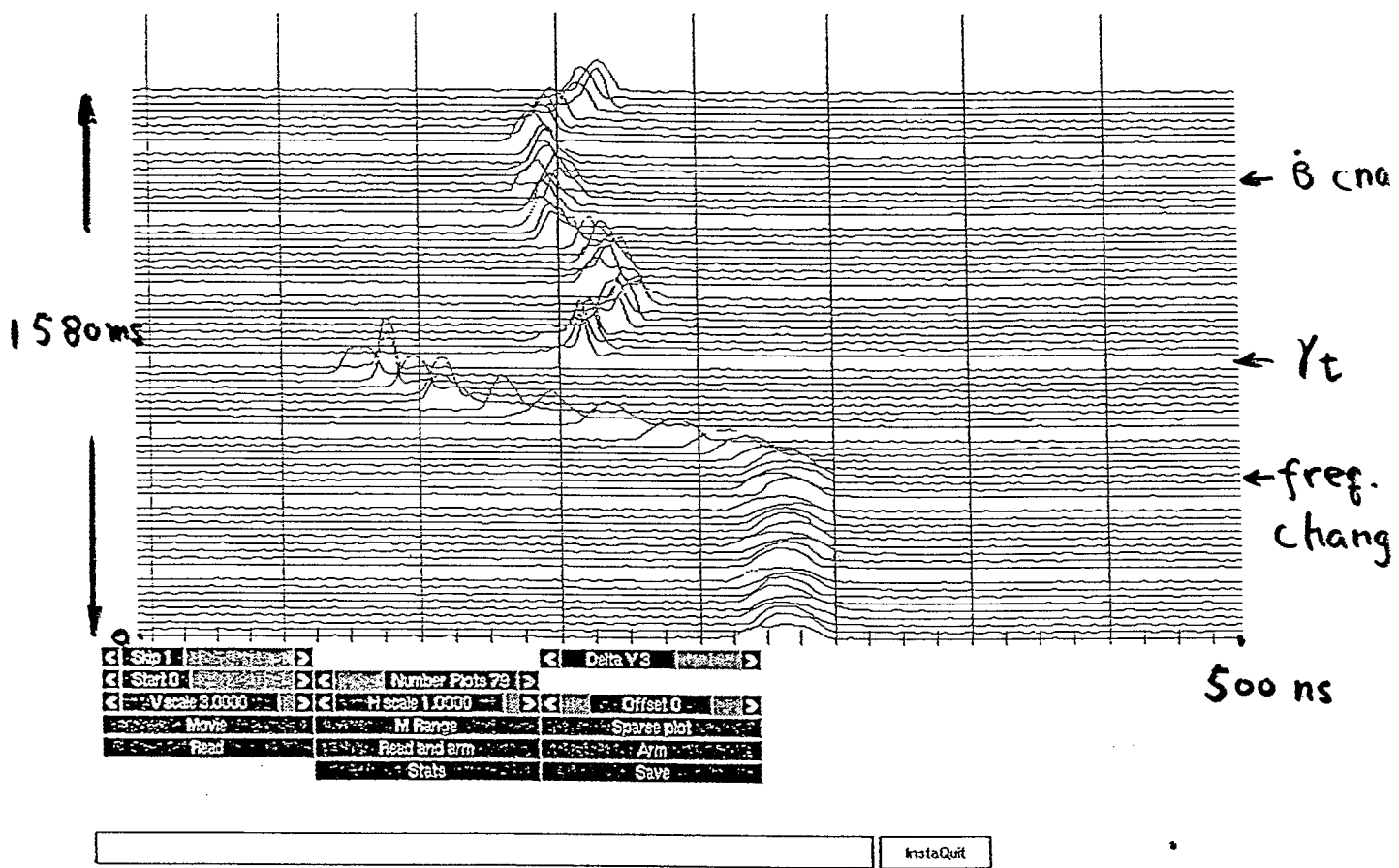
3.7

$$\alpha_2 \approx 0$$

$\Rightarrow \alpha_1$ varies significantly during γ_t -jump

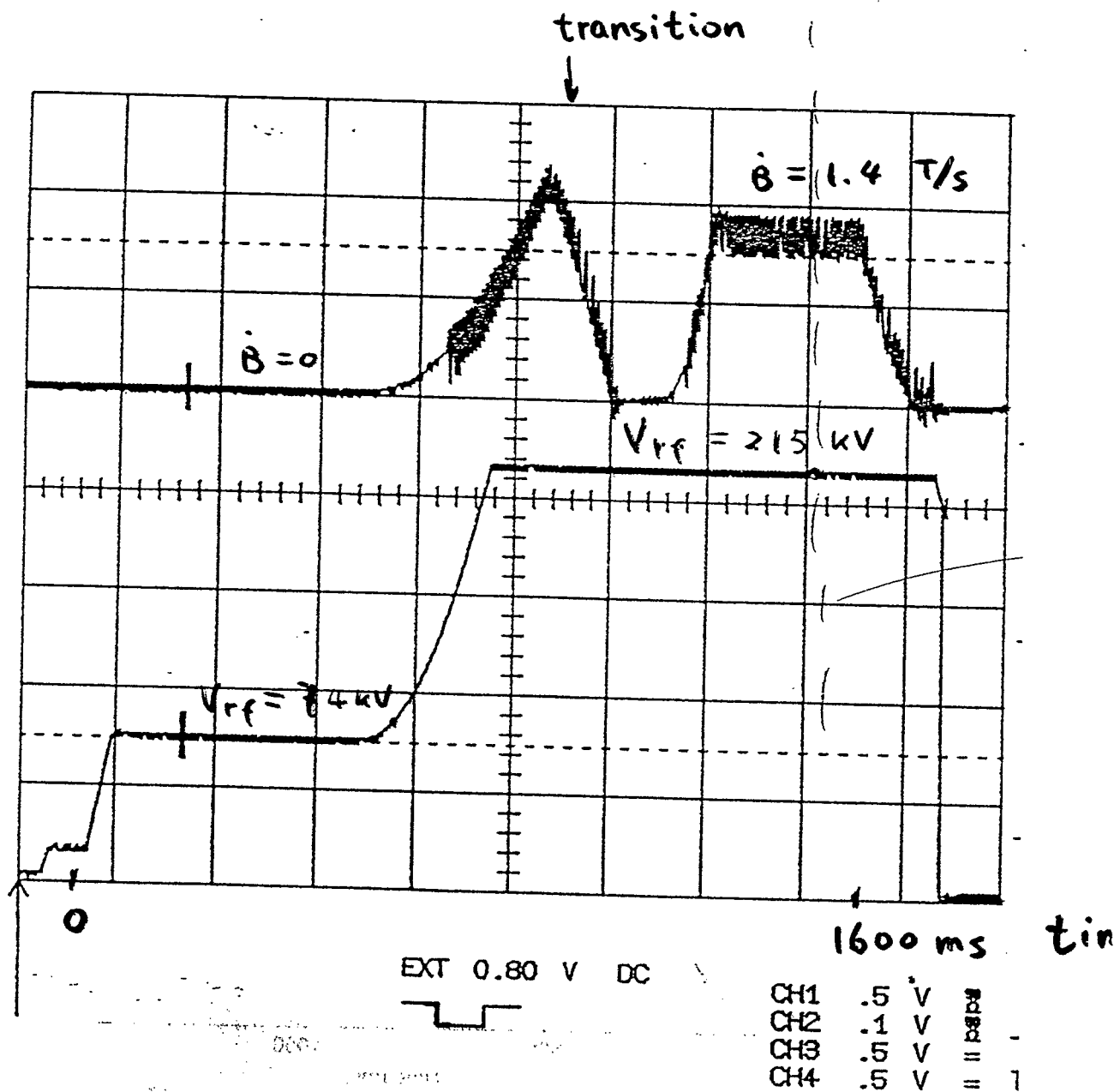
To meet RHIC proton specifications

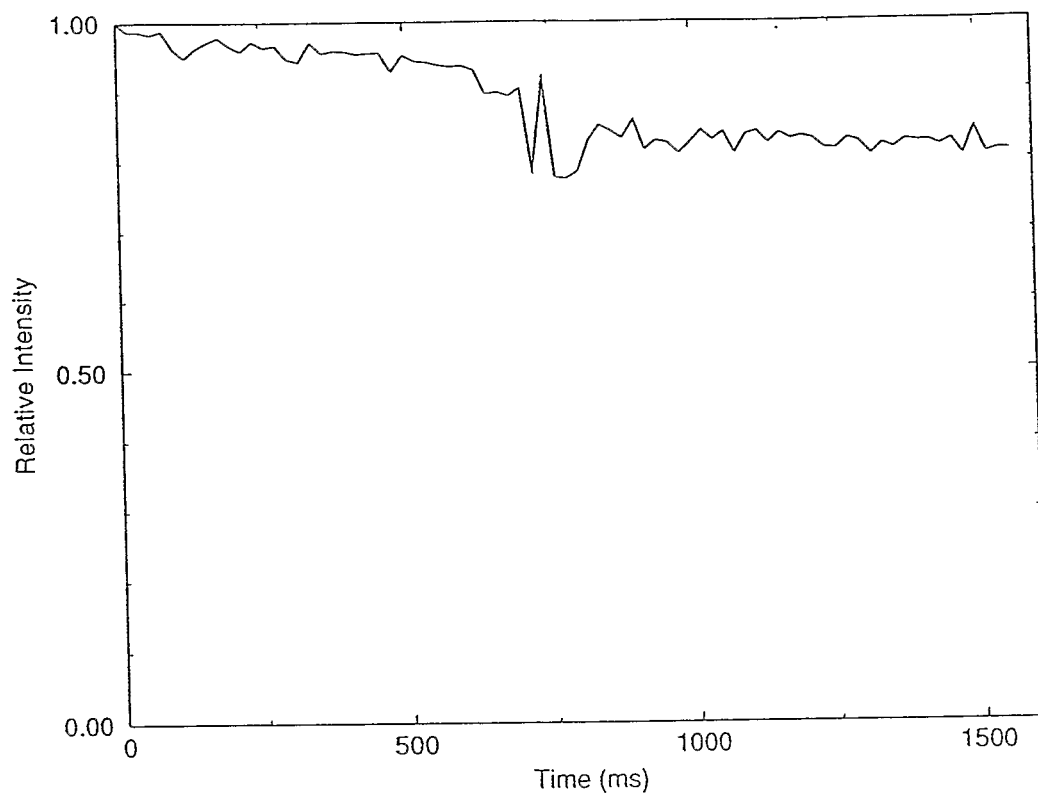
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 10'' \text{ per bunch} \\ S = 0.3 \text{ eV}\cdot\text{s} \\ \epsilon_{x,y} = 10 \pi \text{ mm}\cdot\text{mrad} \end{array} \right\} \text{goal}$$



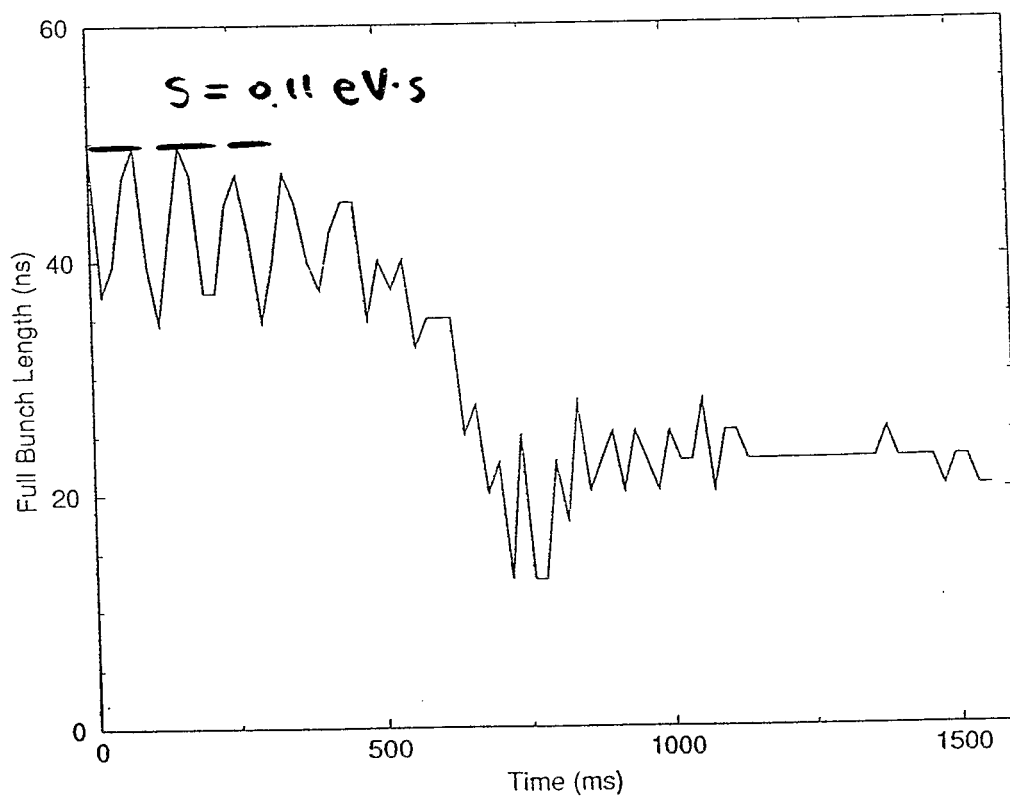
γ_t - jump on

J. M. Brennan etc.





(
 $0.7 \times 10''$ per
bunc

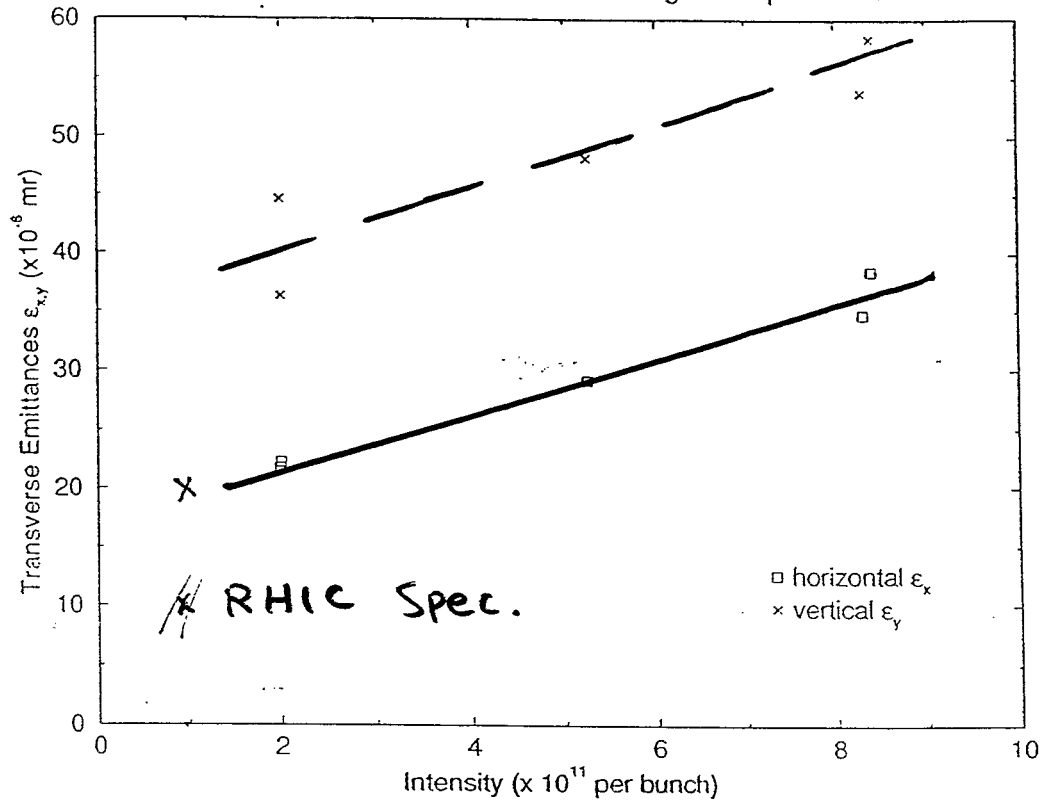


$S = 0.11 \text{ eV} \cdot s$

$S = 0.31 \text{ eV} \cdot s$

IPM Data, Proton Run 7/27/94

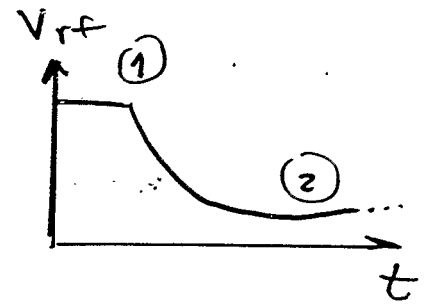
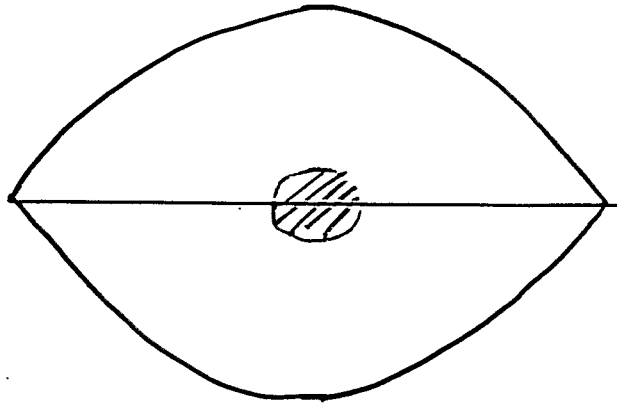
$\gamma=5.5$, corrected for bandwidth broadening and dispersion at IPM



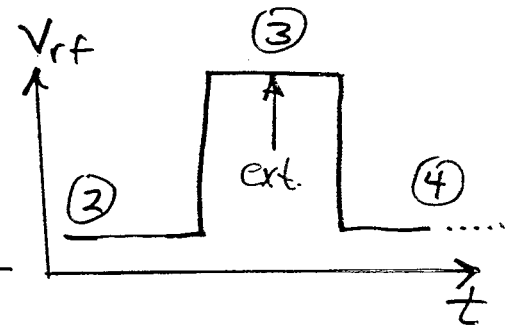
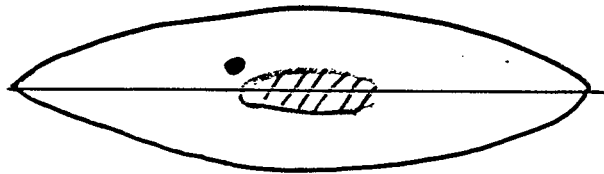
Bunch Rotation Gymnastic in AGS

1. 1/2 bunch length implies x16 matching voltage
 - for protons only
 - γ close to γ_{Tr}
2. "classical" technique
3. single bunch transfer implies must repeat 12 times
4. small bucket fill fraction implies;
 - no filamentation
 - rotations are "reversible"
5. practice with Gold ions

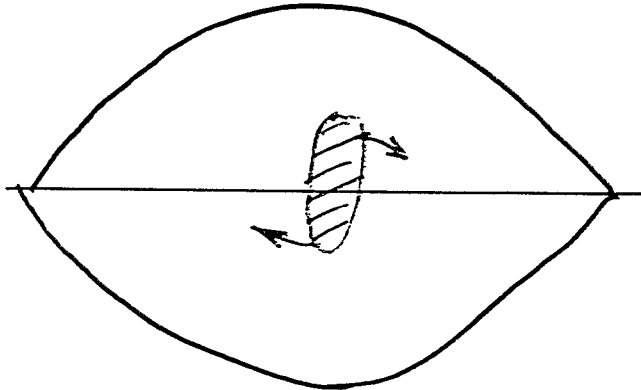
①



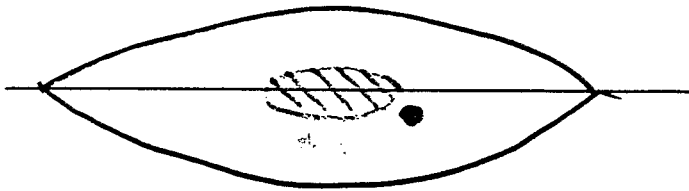
②



③

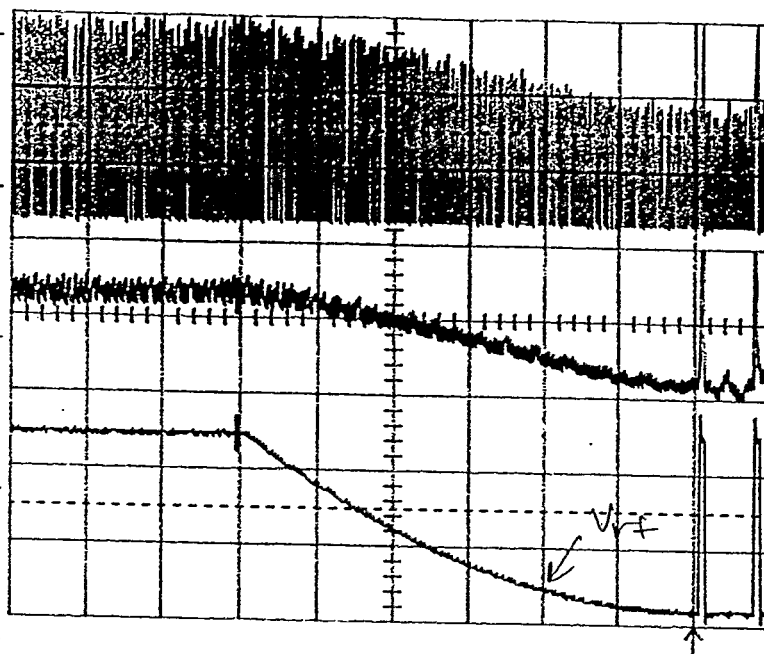


④



17-Oct-93
9:52:41

Panel
STATUS
Memory
Save
PANEL
Recall
Auxiliary
Setups
Memory
Card
X-Y mode
Persistence
mode
Return

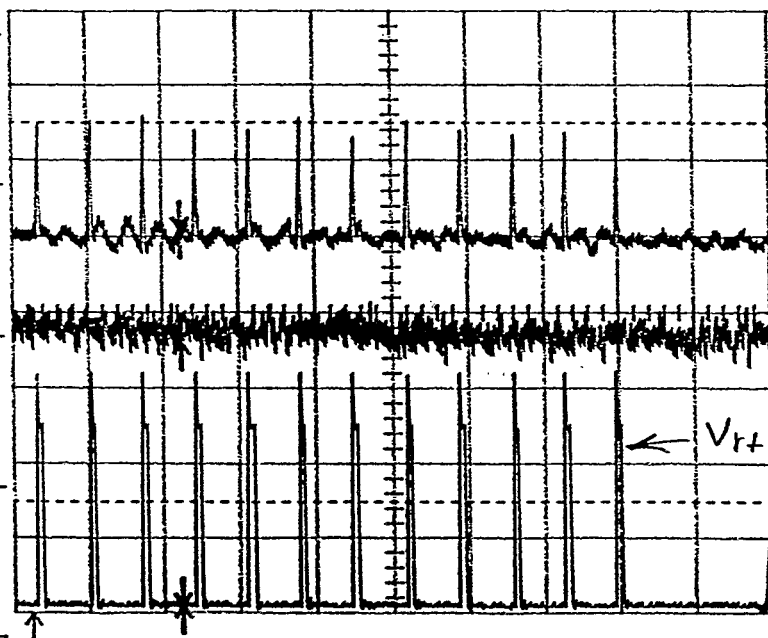


WCM
Peak detector
Chan 1 10.0 mV ← WCM, F20
Chan 2 2.484 V ← V_{rf}
Chan 3 1.505 V ← Peak detector

Time -302.00 ms EXT 0.80 V AC CH1 20 mV

17-Oct-93
10:41:28

Panel
STATUS
Memory
Save
PANEL
Recall
Auxiliary
Setups
Memory
Card
X-Y mode
Persistence
mode
Return



Peak Detector, Zero
FISI, Zero
 V_{rf}
Chan 2 0 mV ← V_{rf}
Chan 3 0 mV ← Peak
Chan 4 0 mV ← FISI

Δt 0.00 ms EXT 0.80 V AC CH1 20 mV CH2 1 V CH3 .5 V CH4 .2 V T/div 50 ms

III. Future Study Plan

More studies on intensity dependence

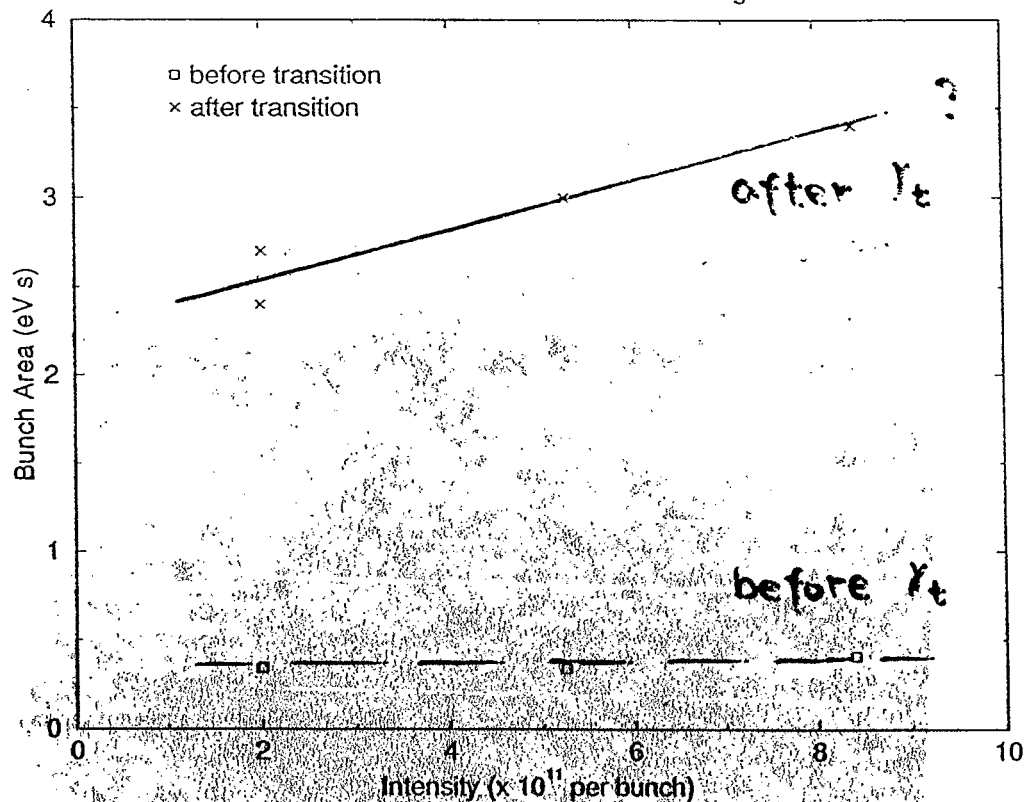
(7/27/94 experiment)

growth in longitudinal area :

- (1) impedance mismatch
- (2) damage in electronics due to radiation

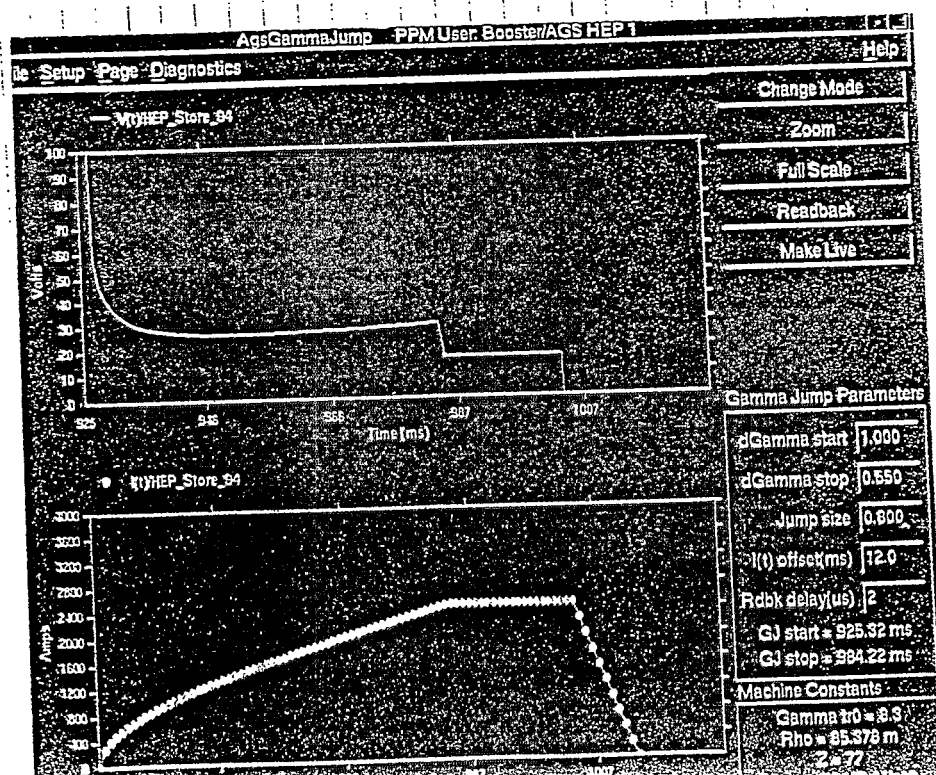
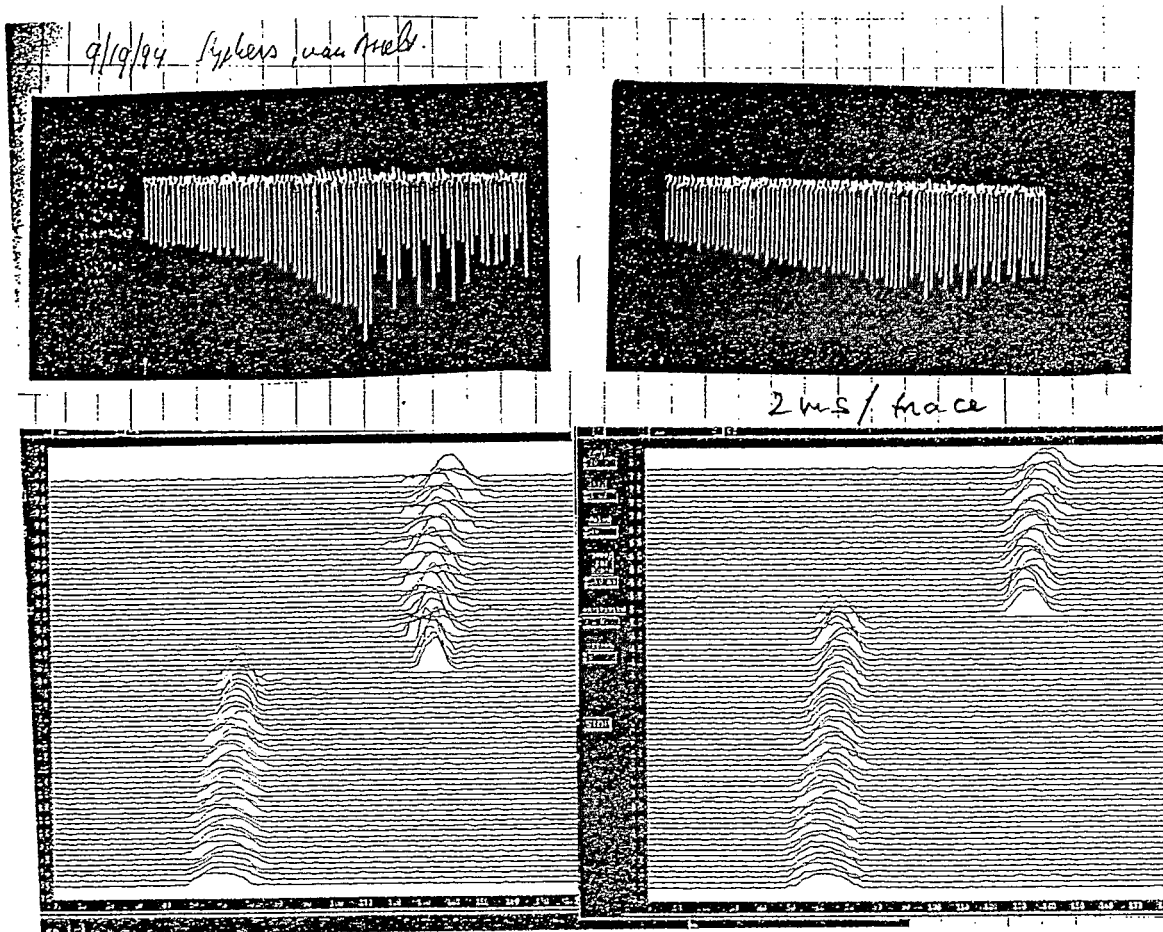
GT_ANALY, Proton Run 7/27/94

corrected for bandwidth broadening



More studies on γ_t -jump

W. Van Asselt



Intrabeam scattering at AGS injection

RHIC. Au^{79} injection 2 min.

strong IBS growth

AGS injection, $\beta=0$, Au^{77+} beam

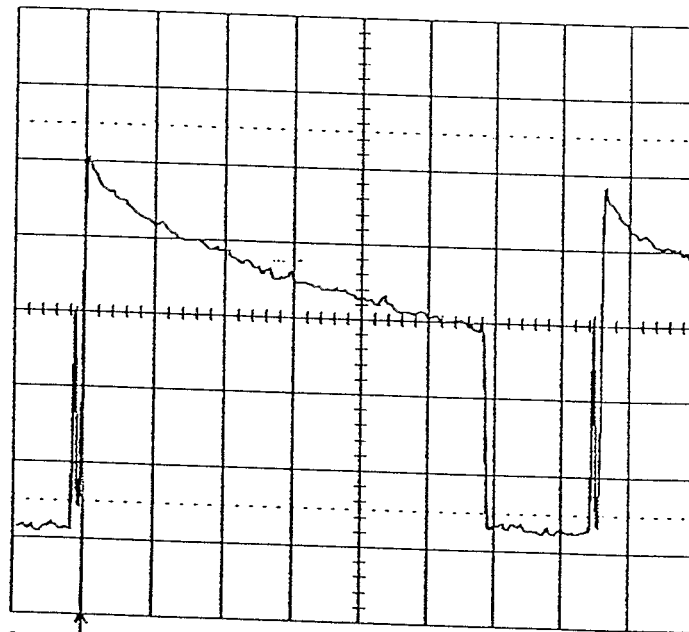
27-Sep-94
13:38:03

intensity (current transformer)

REMOTE ENABLE

0: Eres(3)
.5 s
200 mV

GO TO
LOCAL



L. Ahrens
J. M. Brennan
etc.

.5 s
1 1 V DC
2 .5 V DC
3 .2 V DC
4 5 V DC

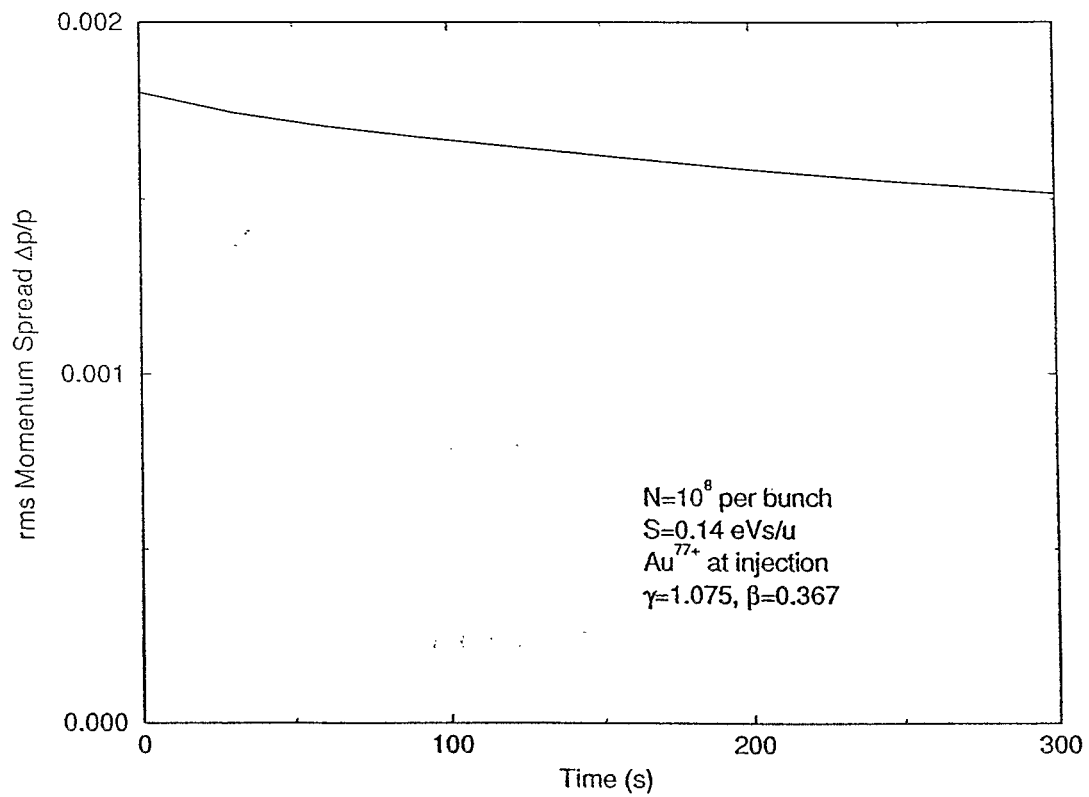
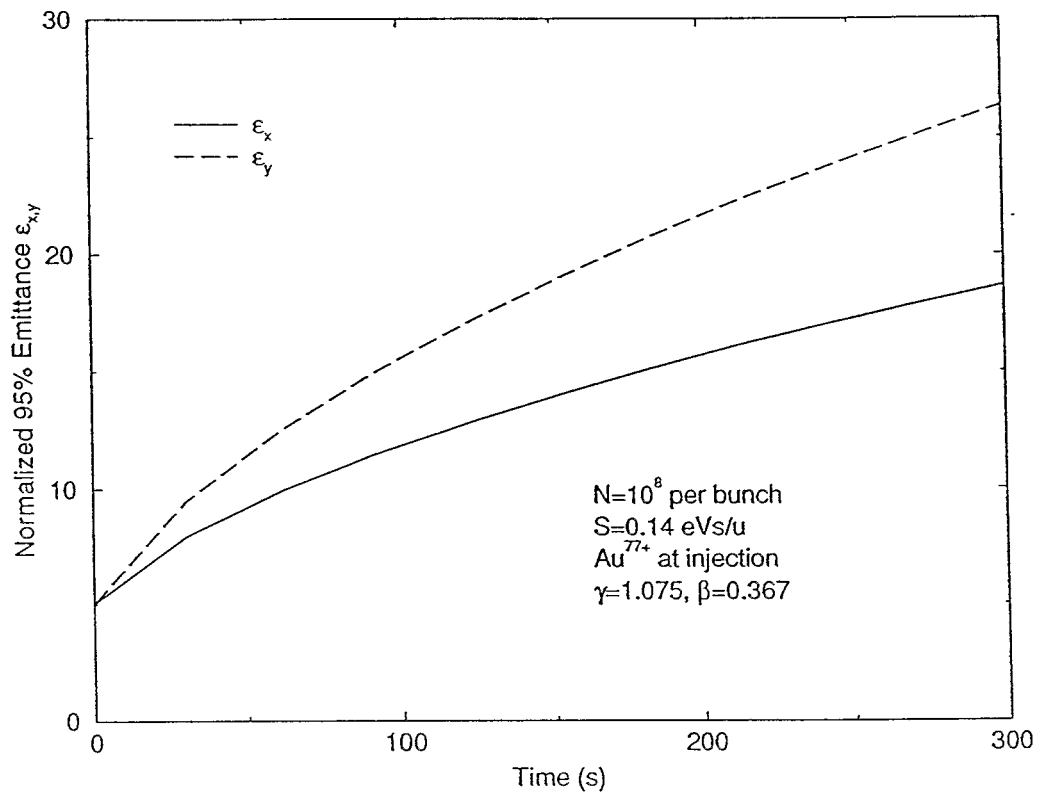


Ext10 DC 5.8 V

5 (sec.) time

☐ NORMAL
2 ks/s

Growth due to IBS at AGS Injection Flattop

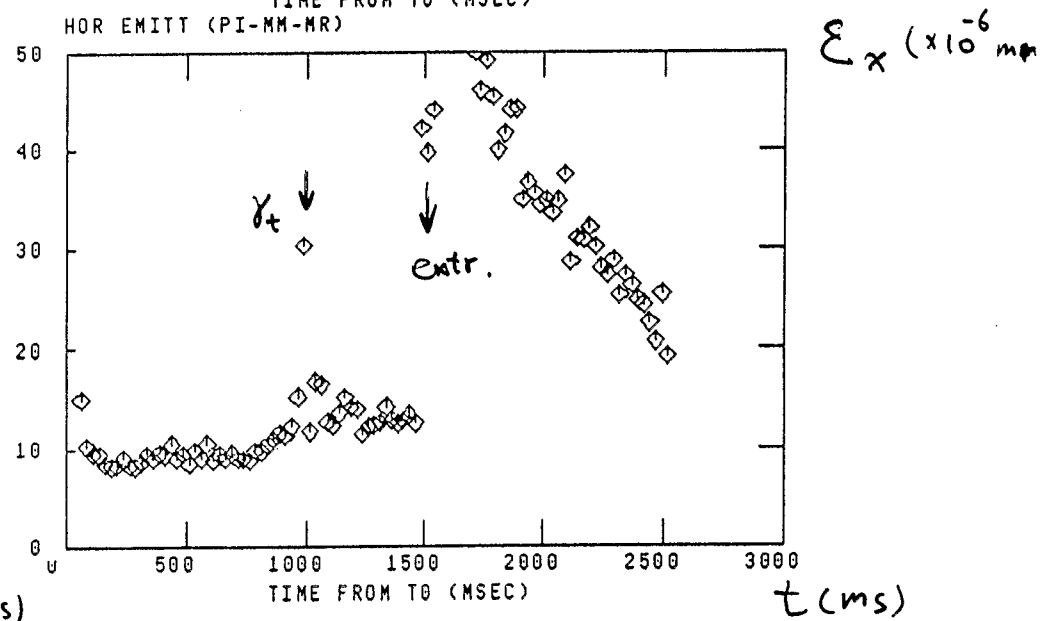
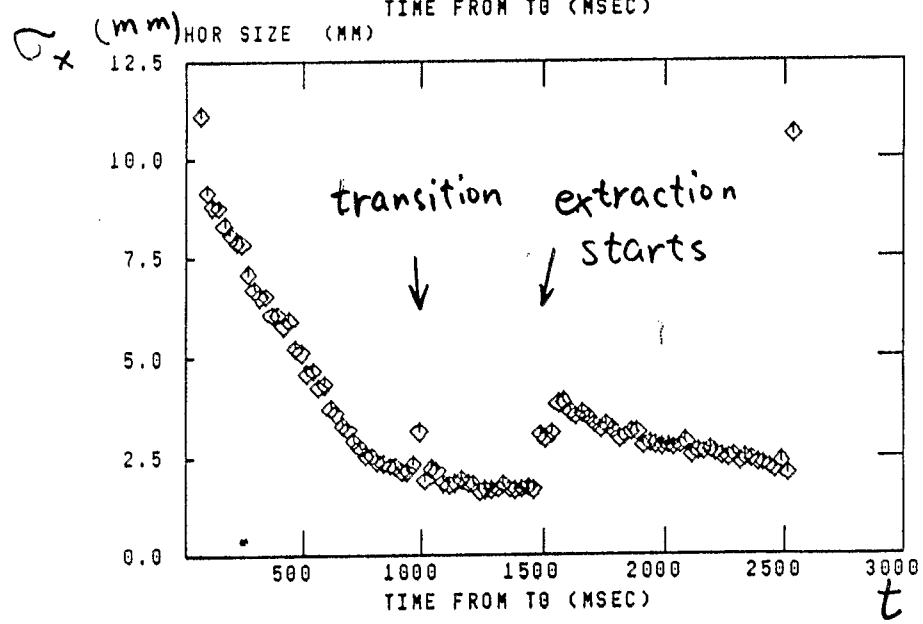
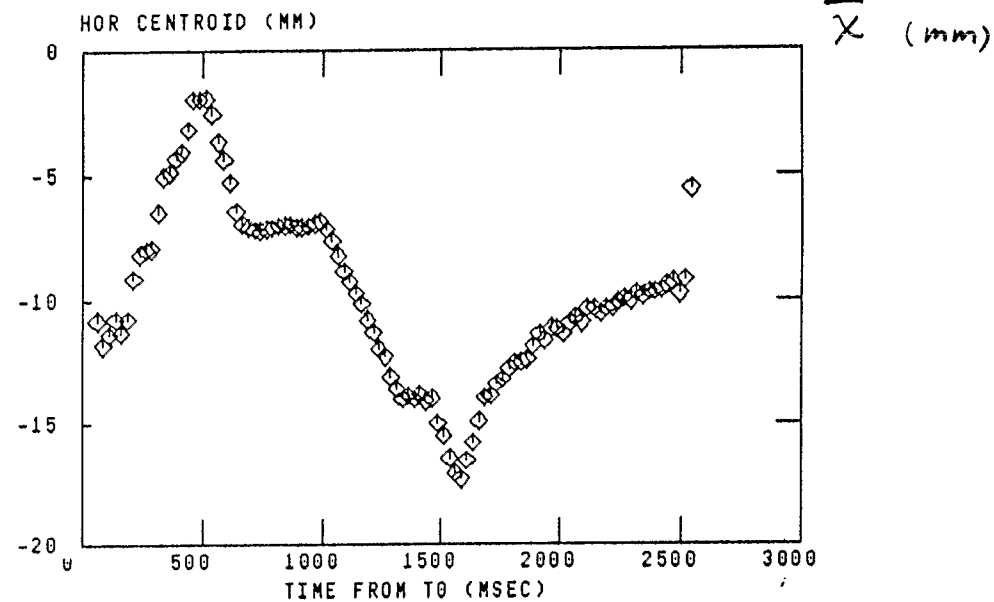
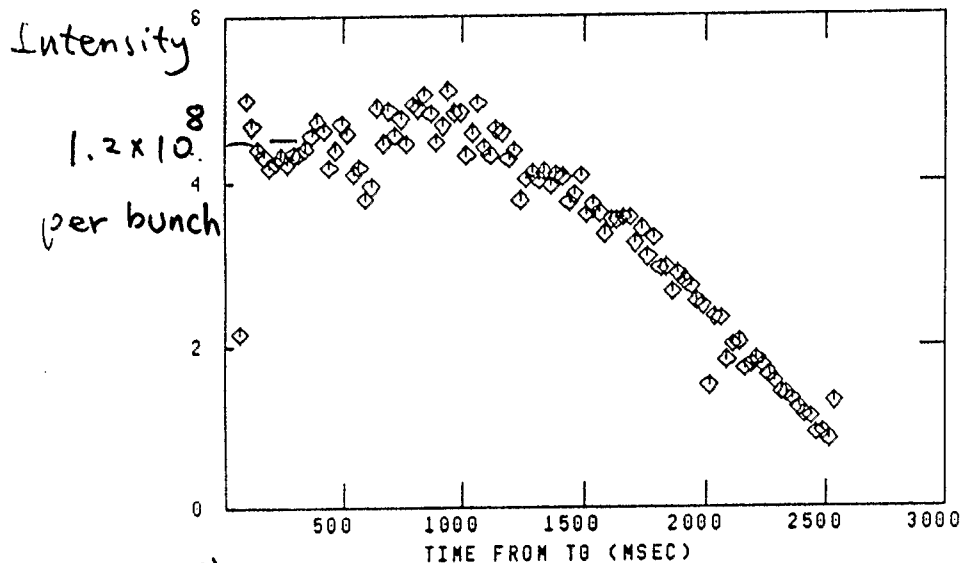


$^{77+}$ Au in AGS

E. Gill

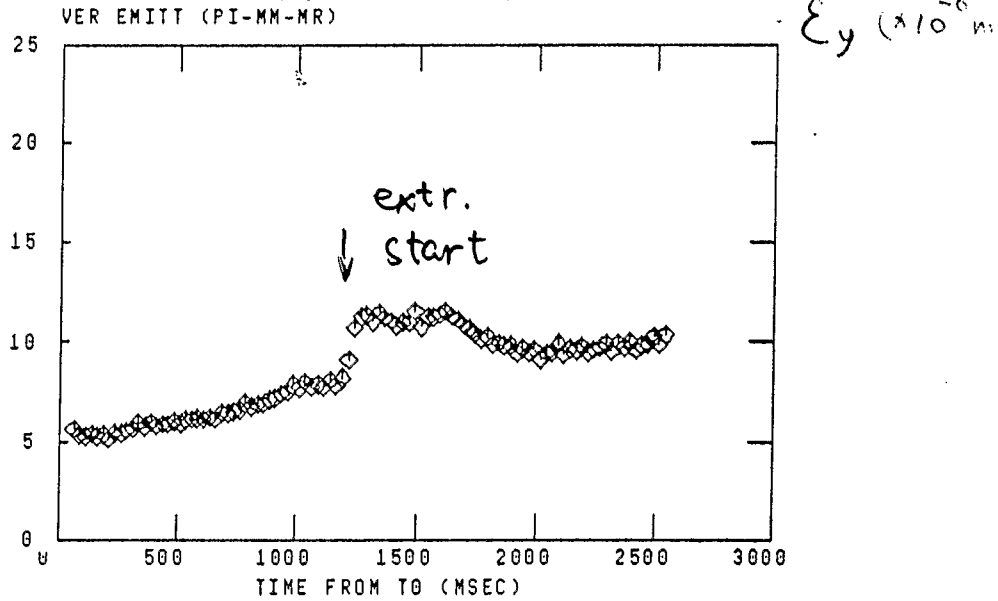
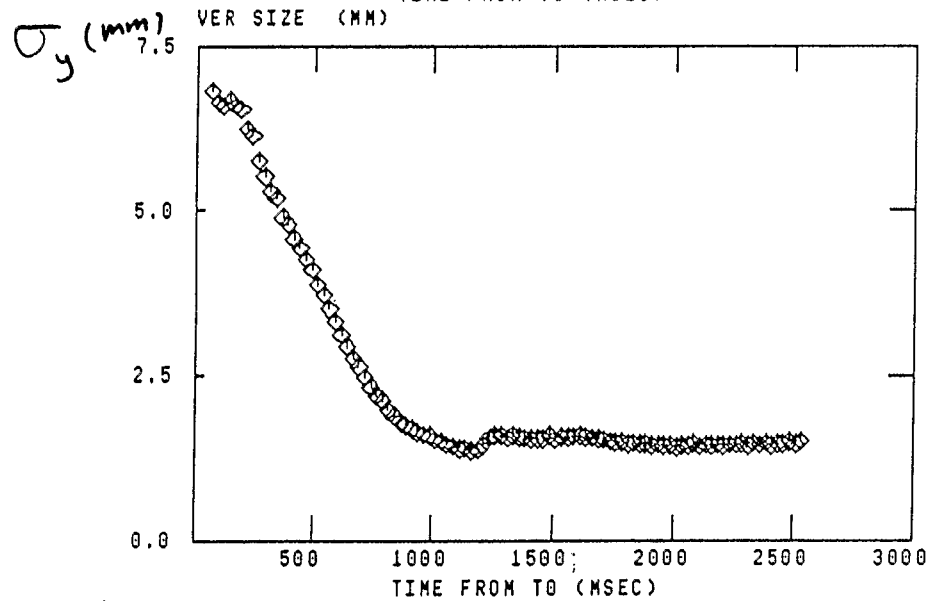
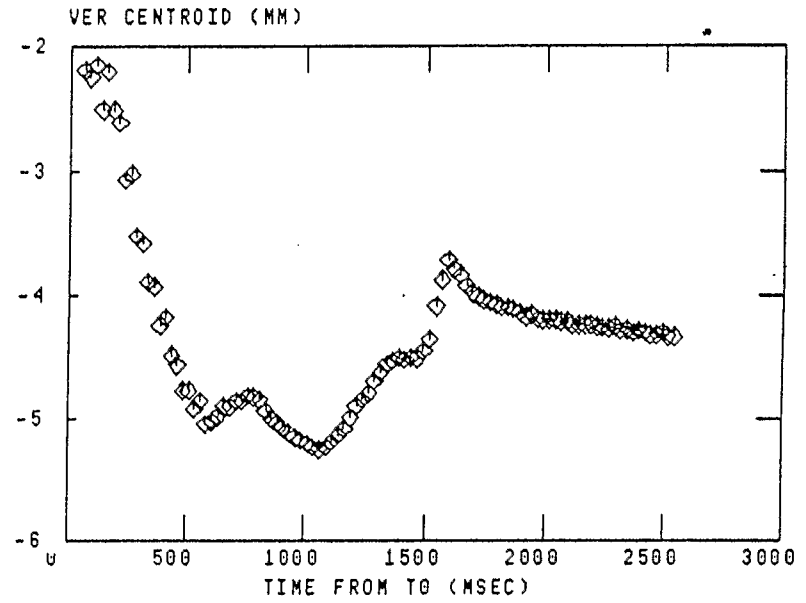
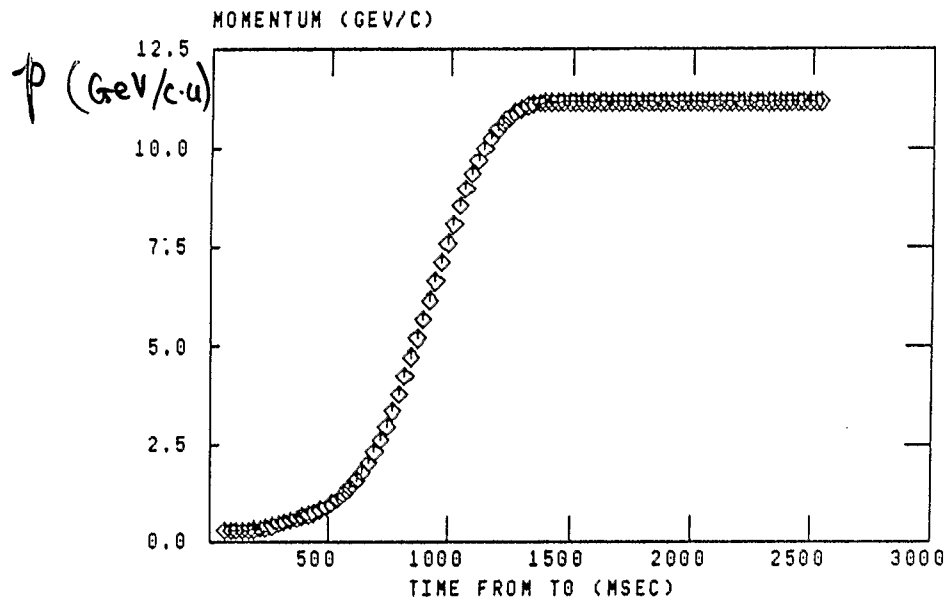
21-SEP-94 10:29 HI21A .IPE IPMPL[090994] 23-SEP-94 10:25:59
ION: Z= 77, A=197, EMITTANCE: 2.5 SIGMA, SPACE CHARGE CORRECTION: NONE

*E12 PROTONS (H IPM)



Au^{77+} in AGS E. Gill

21-SEP-94 10:29 HI21A .IPE IPMPL[090994] 23-SEP-94 10:27:23
ION: Z= 77, A=197, EMITTANCE: 2.5 SIGMA, SPACE CHARGE CORRECTION: NONE



To achieve RHIC beams (proton, Au^{77+})

proton : preserve longitudinal emittance
lower transverse emittance

Au^{77+} : more work (see J.M. Brennan
on intensity issues talk)

IV. Conclusions

1. AGS machine study has been very successful. We improved our understanding on slow-rate transition crossing, rf manipulation, γ_t -jump etc., and gained confidence in RHIC performance;
2. We understand the AGS machine better (transition crossing, γ_t -jump, α_1 , cable loss and bandwidth limitation, etc.);
3. RHIC proton specifications have been met within a factor of 2 with relatively small effort;
4. More AGS machine-study time is highly desirable and essential to the successful RHIC operation.