

Results from the 2009 Beam Commissioning of the CERN Multi-Turn Extraction

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Summary:

New multi-turn extraction (MTE)

Commissioning results 2009/10

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the horizontal phase space using

- Nonlinear magnetic elements (sextupoles ad octupoles) to create stable islands.
- Slow (adiabatic) horizontal tune variation to cross an appropriate resonance.

•CERN-specific requirements

- Extraction over five turns -> 4th order resonance
- Equally populated turns -> (20±1)%



IPAC'10 - May 27th 2010



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Final stage after 20000 turns (about 42 ms for CERN PS)



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About 6 cm in physical space

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The predecessor of MTE: Continuous Transfer (CT)



Implementation of MTE

CERN PS MULTI

0 TURN

EXTRACTION





Transverse dynamics - I

Sextupoles and octupoles are used to •Generate stable islands •Control size/position of islands •Control linear chromaticity •Control non-linear coupling (using an additional set of octupoles, normally used to combat instabilities)

$$\delta Q_{x} = h_{2,0} J_{x} + h_{1,1} J_{y}$$

$$\delta Q_{y} = h_{1,1} J_{x} + h_{0,2} J_{y}$$

 $h_{2,0} \rightarrow detuning with amplitude (H-plane) \rightarrow \propto \beta_x^2 K_3$ $h_{1,1} \rightarrow non-linear coupling \rightarrow \propto \beta_x \beta_y K_3$ $h_{0,2} \rightarrow detuning with amplitude (V-plane) \rightarrow \propto \beta_y^2 K_3$

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Transverse dynamics – III

CERN PS MULTI

TURN EXTRACTION



Transverse dynamics - IV

CERN PS MULT

TURN

EXTRACTION

 To achieve good sharing of beam intensity between islands and core various parameters optimised (h_{1,1} is rather crucial).





Fraction of particles trapped in islands (%)



Evolution of beam distribution

Horizontal beam profiles in section 54 have been taken during the capture process (total intensity ~2.1×10¹³).





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Horizontal beam profiles in section 54 have been taken during the capture process (total intensity ~2.1×10¹³).







Extraction efficiency

Regular fluctuations in the extraction efficiency are also observed and seem well correlated to spill fluctuations.





Extraction efficiency (%)

Distribution of extraction efficiency is peaked at about 98% (NB: the beam is debunched at extraction! Unavoidable beam losses are estimated at about 1-2%)

CT vs. MTE: extraction losses



- For the same extracted intensity, the CT features more losses, about the double, compared to MTE.
- The CT losses are spread around the ring whereas for MTE the losses are more concentrated on the extraction septum as anticipated in the MTE Design Report.

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MTE performance in SPS

- 2009: the MTE beam was delivered to SPS as of mid-September. Total intensity delivered was about 3×10¹⁷ p
- 2010: commissioning activities started as of February. Physics run started with MTE beam instead of CT.
- Lower trapping in islands generates beam loading in the cavities, thus limiting the performance of the SPS.

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CNGS Larger Former teletext 111	. U	ser: CNGS2	01-M Last	May–2010 10:56:24 update: 1 secs ago
TT2	TT10	%LOSS	INJ	%LOSS
2248	2167	3.6	2035	6.1
2160	2082	3.6	1997	4.1
High intensity beam: peak performance				
	I/E10	%LOSS	%TRNS	TIME/ms
INJECT	3985	5.1	95	1210
END_FB	3950	2.0	98	1260
20 GeV/c	3834	2.9	95	1470
27 GeV/c	3782	1.4	94	1530
50 GeV/c	3752	0.8	93	1740
400 GeV/c	3743	0.3	93	4200
SC: 28750		LOSS @ FB	: 2.3%	





Outlook

- First MTE beam delivered to the SPS by mid-September 2009 (about 1.5×10¹³ p/extraction).
- Equal sharing between islands and core achieved by the end of 2009.
- In February 2010 the commissioning was resumed.
- High intensity beam was extracted (about 2.1×10¹³ p/extraction) with record intensity 2.6×10¹³ p/extraction.
- 2010 physics run at SPS was started using MTE beam.

• Open issues:

- Periodic variation of the fraction of particles trapped in islands.
- Activation of extraction septum due to the extraction losses related to the longitudinal structure of the extracted beam (de-bunched as needed by the SPS).



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- Radioprotection experts.