



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
**ENERGY**

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# Evaluation of Pulsed Septum Leakage Fields and Compensation for the Advanced Photon Source Upgrade

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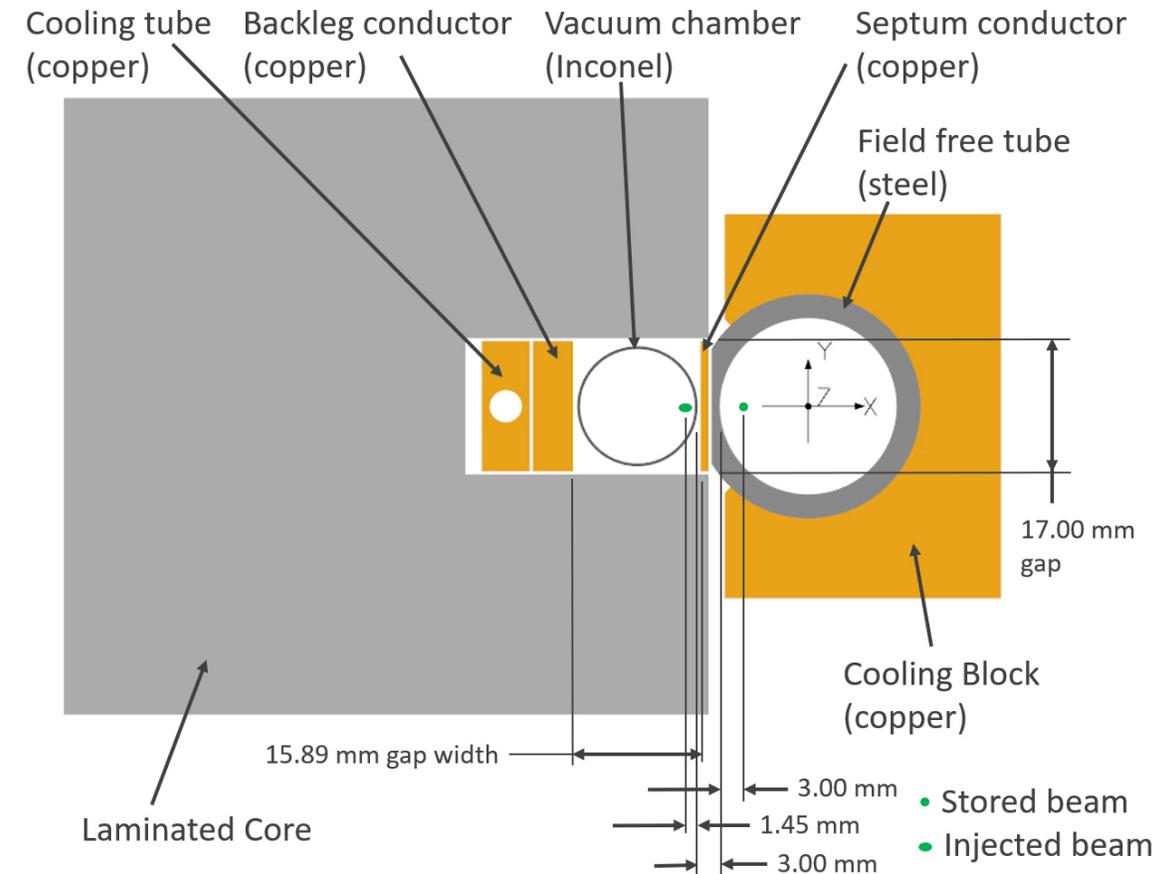
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# Septum conceptually similar to present APS septum

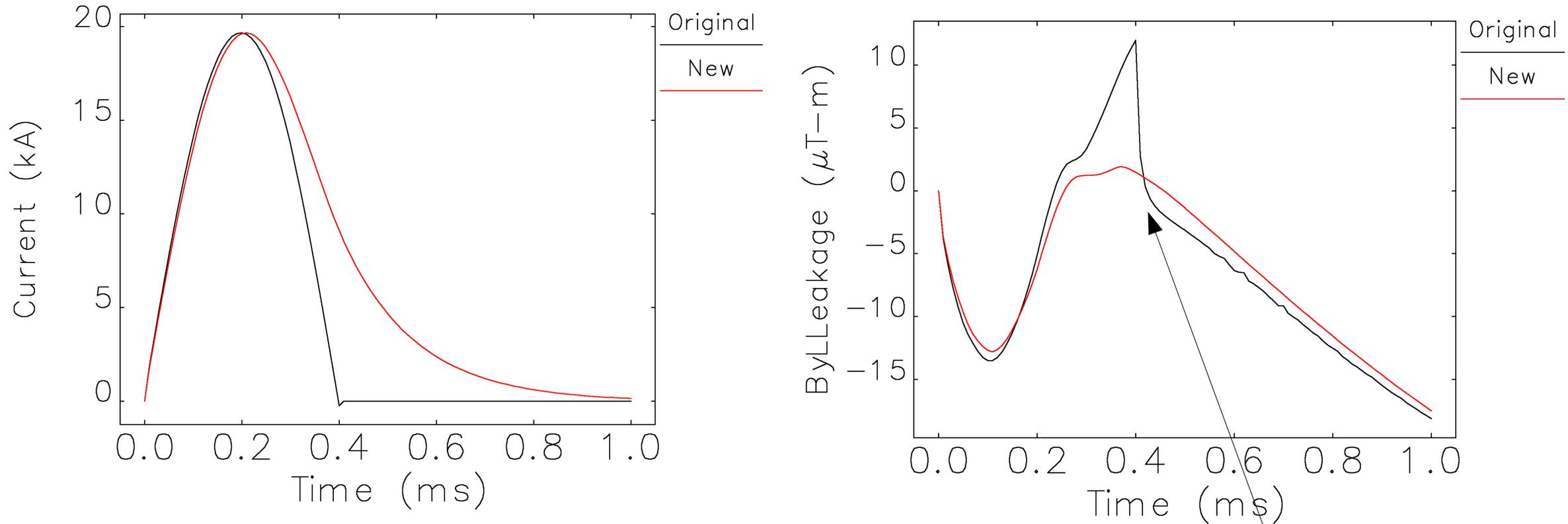
- The APS-U<sup>1</sup> septum uses the same approach as existing APS septum<sup>2</sup>
  - Single-turn
  - Direct-drive
  - Steel shield tube
- Field is 1.42 T (up from 0.72 T)
- Modeling performed on reduced models using OPERA<sup>3</sup>



# Fast tracking methods provide reliable results

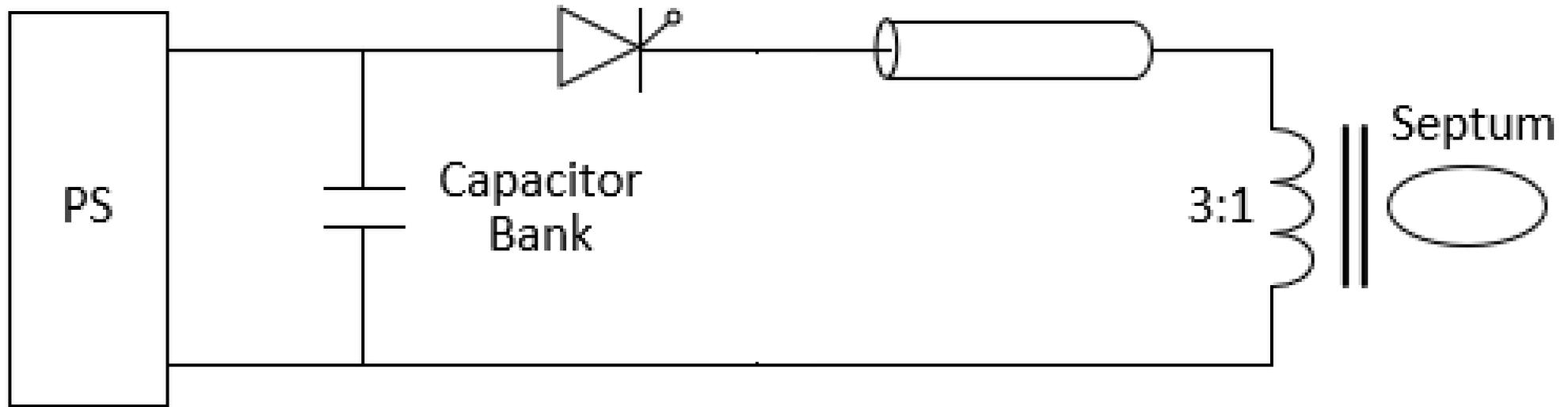
- Requirements for the septum
  - Want beam motion under 10% of beam size
  - Want emittance increase under 2%
- Tracking simulations must include time-dependent leakage kick
  - Varies with turn, bunch number
- Used ILMATRIX (Individualized Linear MATRIX) in **elegant**<sup>4,5</sup>
  - Includes tune shifts with momentum, amplitude
  - Accurately models centroid motion, decoherence
  - $10^4$  times faster than element-by-element tracking

# Looked at several drive pulse shapes



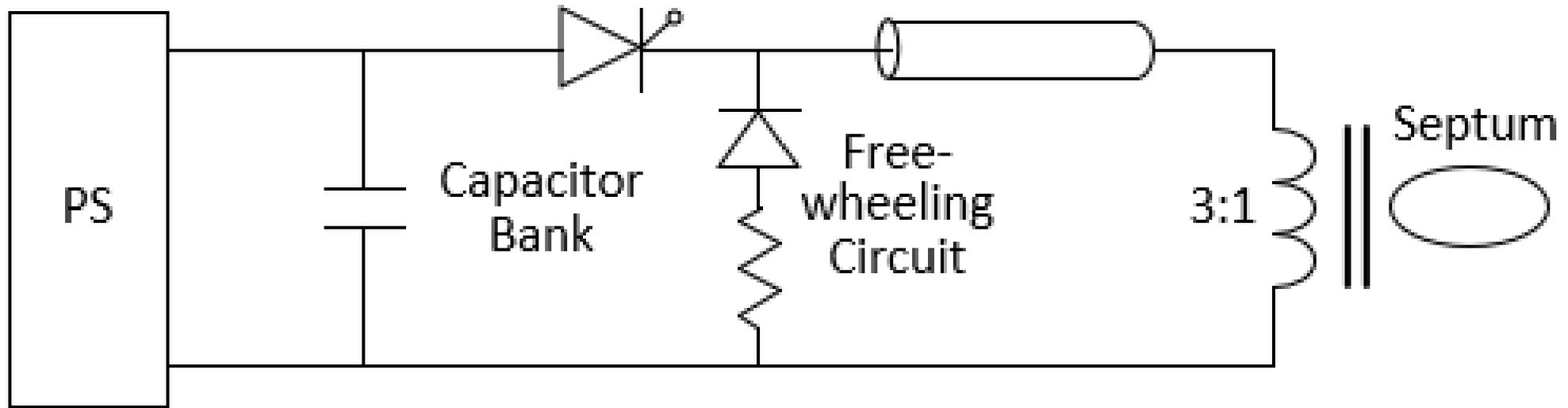
- Present APS septa use a 400 $\mu\text{s}$  half sinusoid drive
- This produces an undesirable rapid change in leakage field
- A tapered half sinusoid gives smoother, more correctable leakage

# Power supply modification is simple



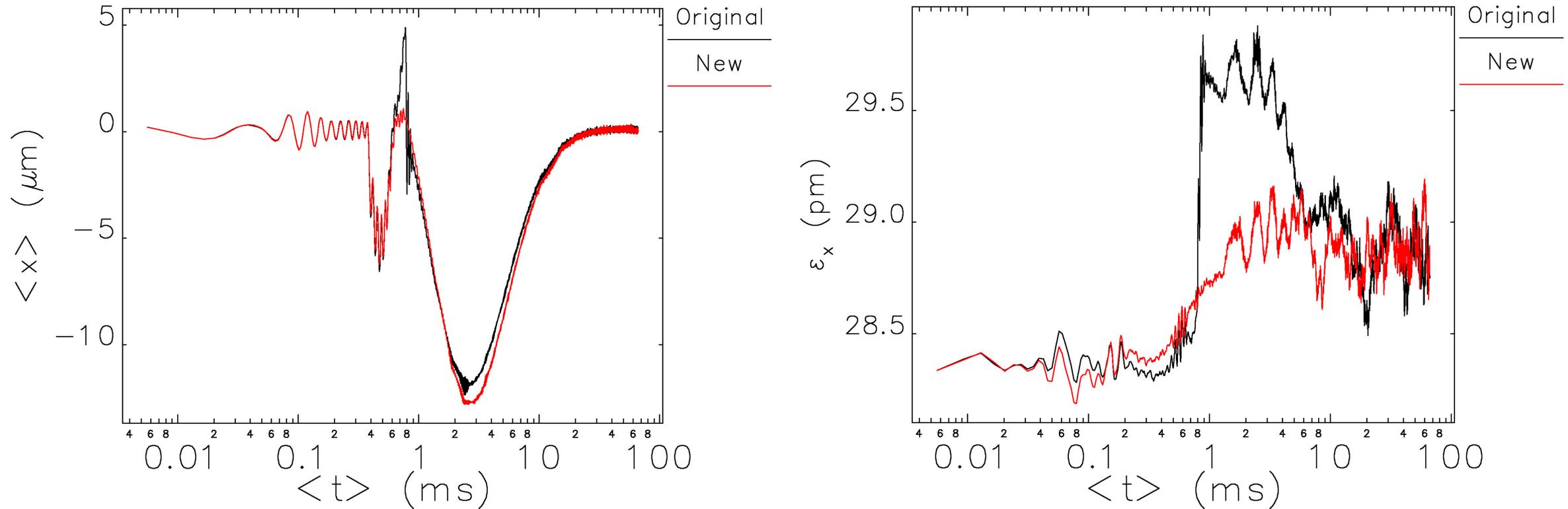
- Present PS<sup>6</sup> uses an SCR switch to discharge a capacitor bank through the septum
  - SCR terminates pulse abruptly as it acts like a diode

# Power supply modification is simple



- Present PS uses an SCR switch to discharge a capacitor bank through the septum
  - SCR terminates pulse abruptly as it acts like a diode
- Adding a free-wheeling circuit (diode + resistor) allows gradual dissipation of stored energy, smoothly tapered current

# Smooth taper is helpful, but not sufficient

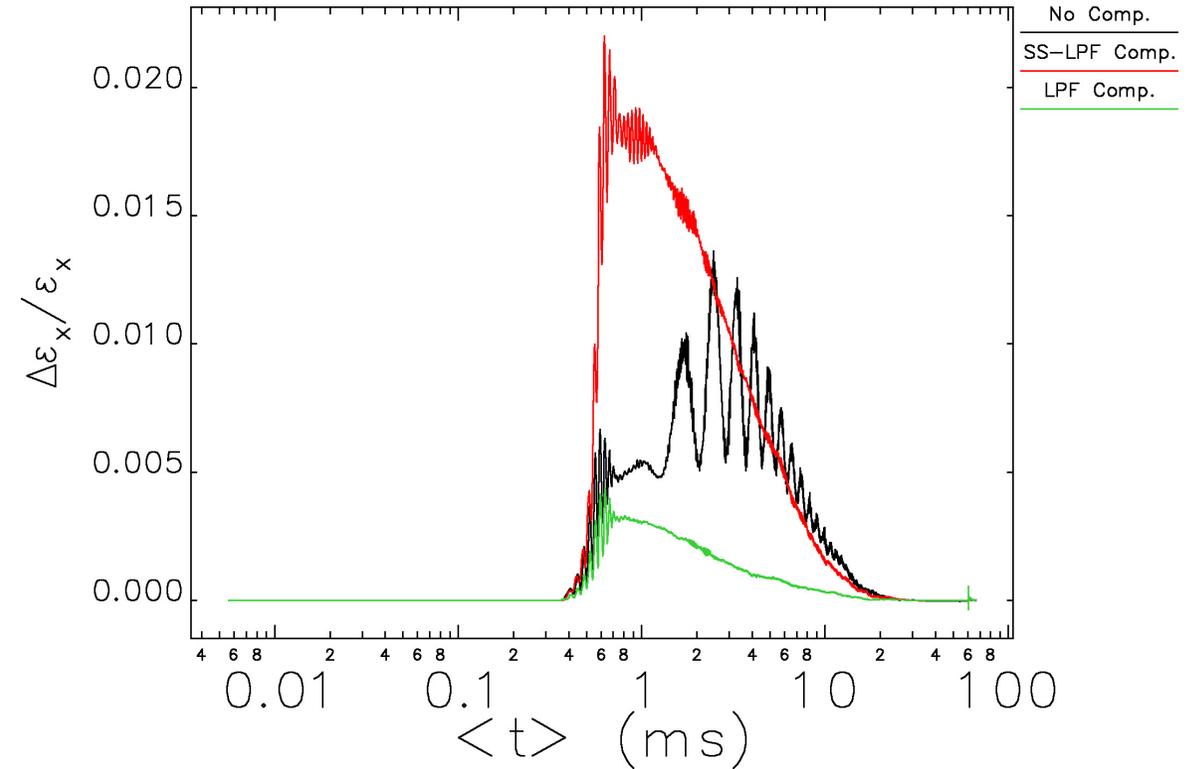
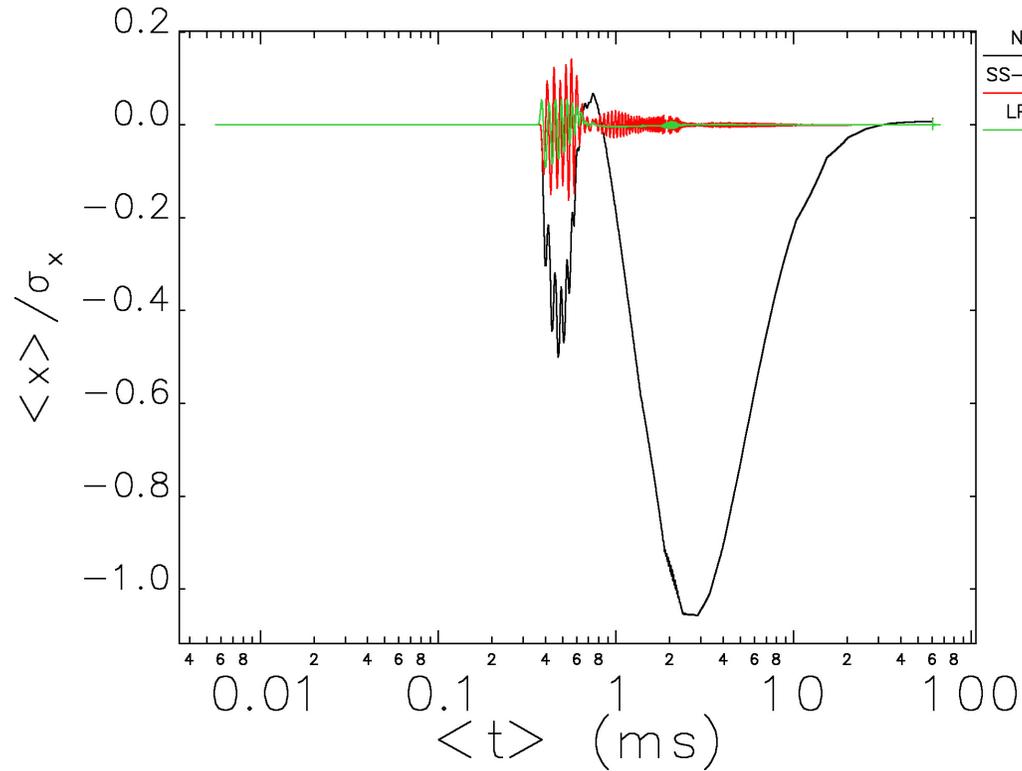


- The smooth taper eliminates emittance bump that occurs due to the leakage field spike
- Beam motion still about 100% of beam size

# Explored two compensation schemes

- Can compensate leakage with fast steering correctors
- Two options
  - Use feedforward to drive two nearby correctors<sup>7</sup>, with updates at the 22.6 kHz FOFB<sup>8</sup> rate
    - Produces a “stair-step” pattern
    - 10 kHz low-pass filter from magnet and vacuum chamber<sup>9</sup>
  - Use AFGs to drive two nearby correctors, with updates at much higher rates
    - Smooth, but still filtered by 10 kHz LPF

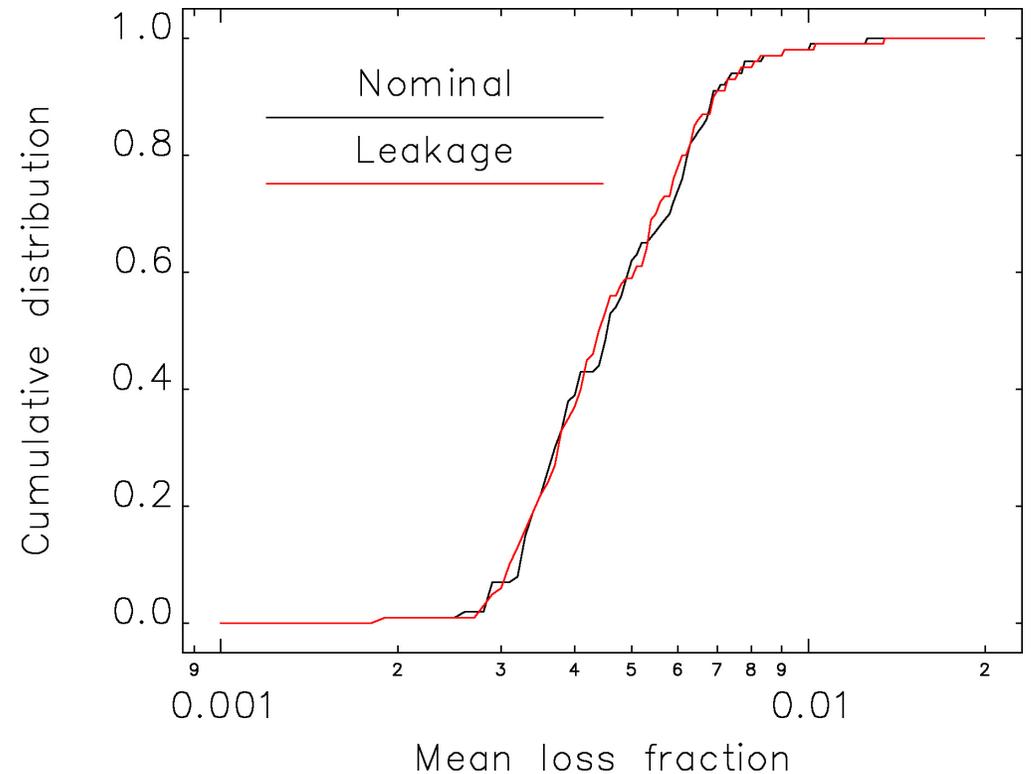
# AFG-driven scheme much more effective



- Both schemes correct the long, slow post-pulse orbit motion
- Driving with a SS waveform makes emittance growth worse
- Not shown: variation with SS timing relative to septum pulse

# No issues for non-linear dynamics

- Used time-dependent multiples to understand effect on injection efficiency
- Tracked for 54k turns, element-by-element, with 100 post-commissioning ensembles<sup>10</sup>
- To model small losses, used uniform distribution with gaussian weights
  - 1000 simulation particles per shot, 30 shots per ensemble,



No significant change in injection losses from leakage fields, even without compensation of dipole kicks

# Conclusion

- APS-U will use a high-strength pulsed septum
- Leakage is very low, but beam sizes are very small
- Effects of leakage field should be manageable thanks to
  - Septum design gives low leakage for dipole and multipoles
  - Power supply design that minimizes rapid changes in leakage field
  - Compensation scheme using AFGs to drive existing fast correctors

# References

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# Acknowledgments

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