

AA LONG TERM NOTE No. 17Summary of the meeting of August 31, 1982

Present : B. Autin, R. Billinge, R. Brown, V. Chohan, W. Hardt, R. Johnson,
E. Jones, H. Koziol, C. Metzger, G. Nassibian, K.H. Schindl,
J.C. Schnuriger, R. Sherwood, A. Sullivan, H.H. Umstätter,
S. van der Meer, E.J.N. Wilson

Topic : Lattice of the Antiproton Collector, by S.X. Fang

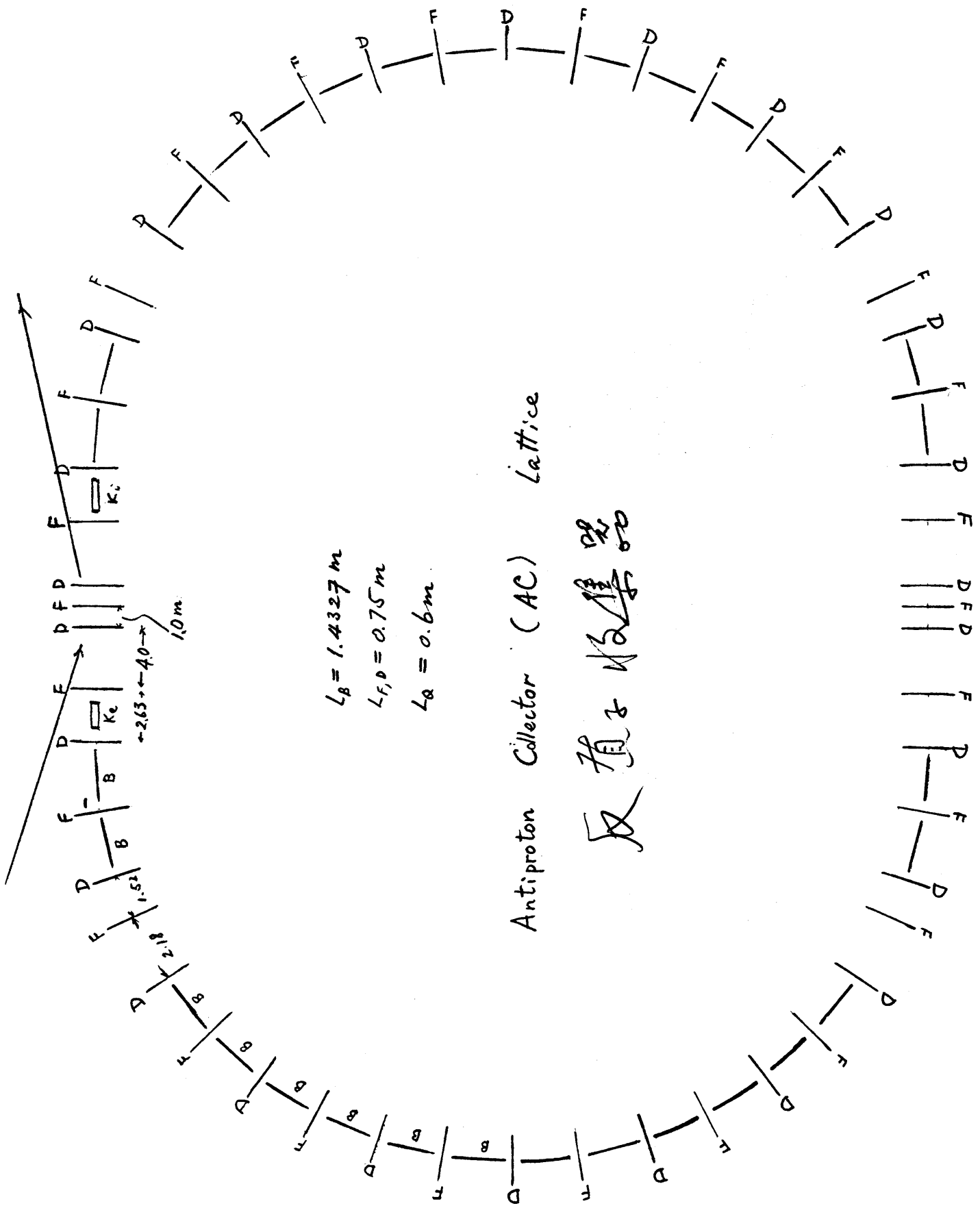
The lattice of the Antiproton Collector (AC) has a focusing structure which varies with time in order to cope with two regimes of operation.

During the "bunch rotation" regime, the dispersion in revolution frequency η is small in order to maintain the RF voltage low. This situation is maintained during a quarter of the synchrotron period and, for simplicity, corresponds to $\eta = 0$ in the following but it is obvious that η can be adjusted to any finite value in practice.

Once the beam is debunched, the quadrupole currents are varied in one half of the ring to reach the "cooling" regime. Under these conditions, the half ring which is still in its initial state is isochronous and the signal picked-up by the cooling electrodes is transmitted without alteration to the cooling kickers. In contrast, in the other half ring the dispersion in particle time of flight is high, it corresponds to an η value of 0.1 and the population of the beam sample sensed by the pick-ups is fastly renewed at each turn.

The attached copies of transparencies describe the properties of the proposed AC ring.

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$L_B = 1.4327 \text{ m}$

$L_{F,D} = 0.75 \text{ m}$

$L_Q = 0.6 \text{ m}$

Antiproton Collector (AC) Lattice

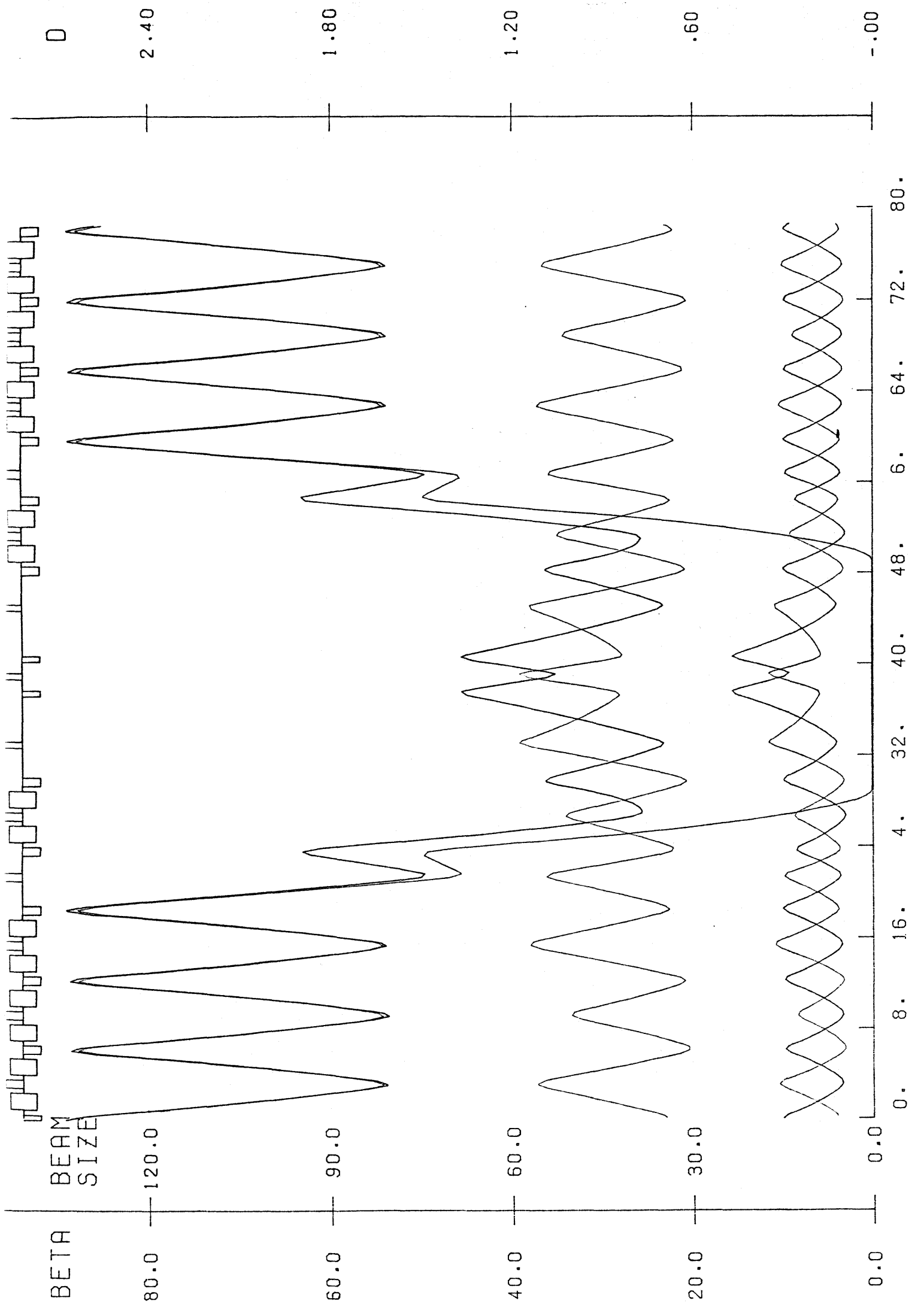
反质子收集器

Main Lattice parameters of AC ring

T 3.5 GeV ($\gamma = 3.862$)
 $B\rho$ 11.675 Tm
 $C = 2\pi R$ 156.49 (PS/4)
 Acceptance
 $\Delta p/p$ $\pm 3\%$ (initial), $\pm 0.75\%$ (Final)
 E_x ~ 300 π mm. mrad
 E_z

number of nor. cell 20
 length of nor. cell 6.1665 m
 number of bending M. 32
 length of B's 1.4327 m
 number of guards 52
 length of Q's 0.75 m (nor. cell), 0.60 m (straight section)
 bending angle 0.19635 rad
 field strength 1.6 T
 $\frac{1}{2}$ gap height of B ~ 6.5 cm (see beam size)
 $\frac{1}{2}$ good field width ~ 12 cm.
 μ_x, μ_z ~ 60°

	Initial	Final
η	0.0	0.1 (left) 0.0 (right)
Q_x	4.31	4.30
Q_z	4.28	4.33
D_{max}	2.64 m.	9.454 m
$\beta_{H_{max}}$	15.23 m	25.04 m
$\beta_{V_{max}}$	11.34 m	14.14 m
ξ_x (natural)	-1.168	-1.41
ξ_v (. .)	-0.96	-1.068

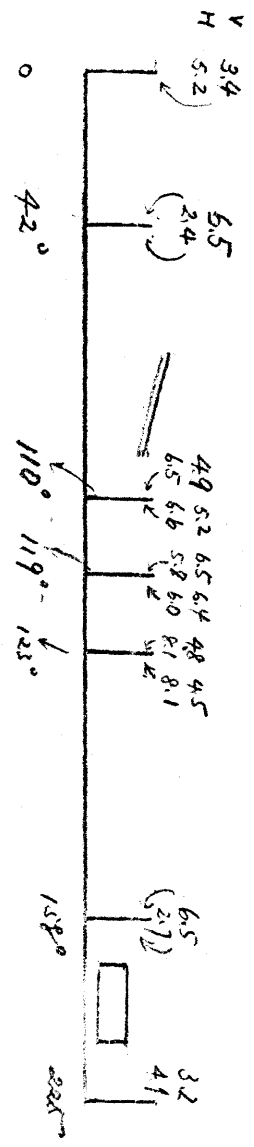


Beam size in different elements & gradient in O's					
	Initial	Final		Gradient	
				Initial	Final
B ₁	11.9 x 5.2 cm ²	10.7 x 4.6			
B ₂	11.9 x 5.2	10.9 x 5.4			
B ₃	11.9 x 4.5	11.3 x 6.2	<u>12 x 6.5</u>		
B ₄	11.9 x 4.5	<u>12.0 x 5.7</u>			
B ₅	11.9 x 5.2	8.7 x 3.8			
B ₆	11.9 x 5.2	8.5 x 3.5			
B ₇	8.0 x 4.7	6.0 x 4.8	8 x 5		
B ₈	5.2 x 4.6	2.4 x 3.3			
D ₁	13.5 x 3.6	12.0 x 2.0		-5.66 T/m	-5.25
D ₂	12.9 x 3.3	11.9 x 4.5	~ 14 x 4.8	-5.66 T/m	-4.55
D ₃	12.9 x 3.4	12.5 x 2.8		-5.66	-4.82
D ₄	13.6 x 3.6	8.8 x 3.6		-5.7	-3.97
D ₅	9.8 x 3.6	6.9 x 3.9		-6.1	-6.0
F ₁	8.4 x 5.6	7.5 x 5.7		5.25	6.04
F ₂	8.4 x 4.9	8.9 x 6.3	<u>9 x 6.5</u>	5.25	5.21
F ₃	8.4 x 5.6	8.1 x 3.7		5.25	5.14
F ₄	8.0 x 5.3	5.4 x 6.2		6.1	6.5
F ₅	3.3 x 5.0	2.8 x 4.5	3.5 x 5	5.0	4.55
D ₁₀	5.5 x 3.3	4.4 x 3.2		-5.4	-6.9
D ₂₀	6.8 x 4.5	<u>3.1 x 4.8</u>	<u>8.5 x 7.0</u>	-7.53	-9.8
D ₃₀	6.8 x 4.5	<u>2.4 x 6.5</u>		-7.47	-7.36
F ₁₀	3.6 x 5.9	3.6 x 6.5		6.4	6.9
F ₂₀	5.8 x 5.5	6.3 x 6.5		10.5	10.7
F ₃₀	3.6 x 5.9	5.4 x 3.3		5.35	6.23

Beam size in different elements & gradient in O's 5

D → Vertical
F

	Beam size in different elements			Gradient	
	Initial	Final		Initial	Final
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B ₈	5.2 x 4.6	2.4 x 3.3			
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D ₃	12.9 x 3.4	12.5 x 2.8		-5.66	-4.82
D ₄	13.6 x 3.6	8.8 x 3.6		-5.7	-3.97
D ₅	9.8 x 3.6	6.9 x 2.9		-6.1	-6.0 ✓
F ₁	8.4 x 5.6	7.5 x 5.7	<u>9 x 6.5</u>	5.25	6.04
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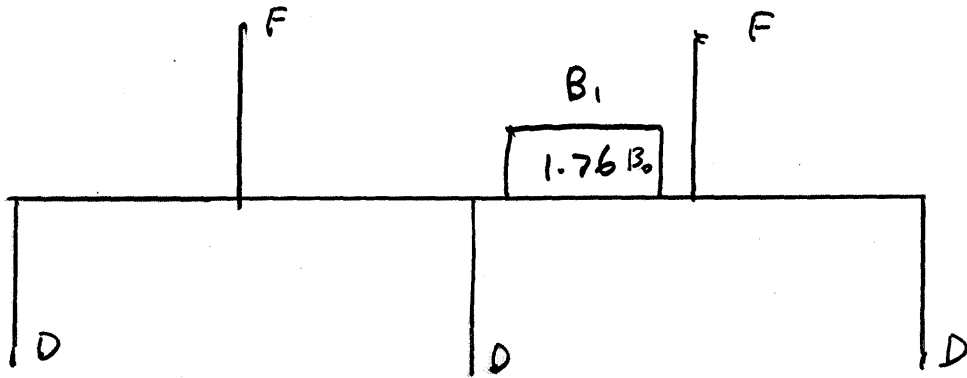


Beam size in the injection and
ejection region

1. What is the AC Ring like?

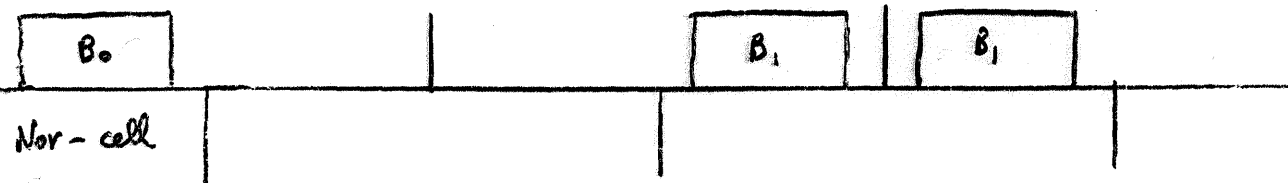
7.

2. Which lattice pattern is most suitable for us?



AA ring — As many straight as possible

AC Dynamical lattice. Large acceptance in both direction.



to divide B_1 by two part in order to decrease the odd effect of B_1 , meanwhile, decrease β_v modulation.

Three advantage for $\mu_n = 60^\circ$

- 1) $B_1 = B_0$
- 2) The smallest β_v modulation [for large machine] modulation $\rightarrow 0$
- 3) If one introduces some perturbation, it can easily limited in certain region.

If we introduce some perturbation Δk

$$\beta \rightarrow \beta_0 + \Delta\beta$$

$$\alpha_p \rightarrow \alpha_{p0} + \Delta\alpha_p$$

$$\Delta\beta \ll \beta_0$$

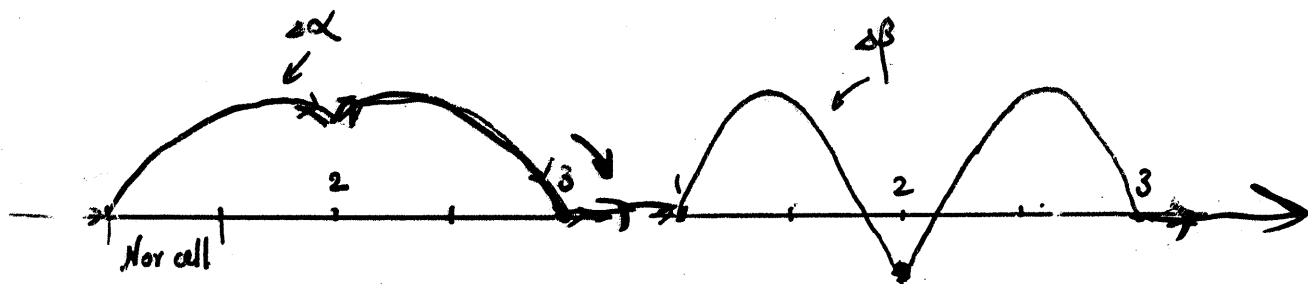
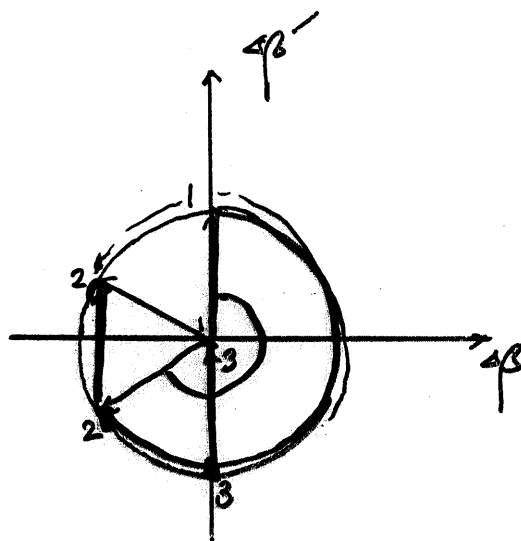
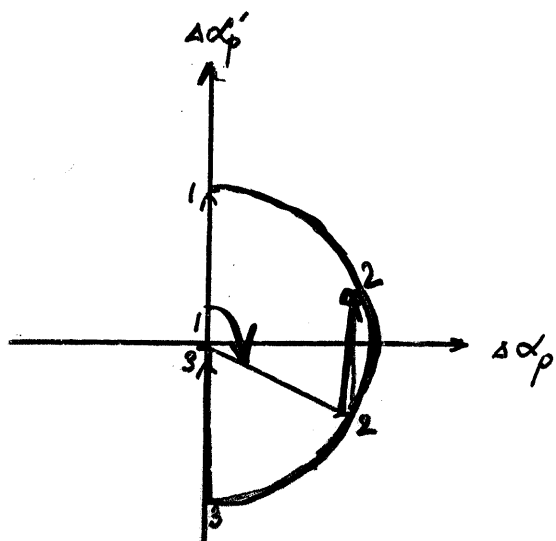
$$\Delta\alpha_p \ll \alpha_{p0}$$

Then
$$\frac{d^2}{d\phi^2} \left(\frac{\Delta\beta}{\beta_0} \right) + 4Q_0^2 \left(\frac{\Delta\beta}{\beta_0} \right) = -2\Delta k (Q_0\beta_0)^2 \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{d\phi^2} \left(\frac{\Delta\alpha_p}{\sqrt{\beta_0}} \right) + Q_0^2 \left(\frac{\Delta\alpha_p}{\sqrt{\beta_0}} \right) = -\Delta k \alpha_{p0} Q_0^2 \beta_0^{3/2} \quad \text{--- ②}$$

Here
$$\phi = \int \frac{ds}{Q_0\beta_0}$$

This means $\Delta\beta$, $\Delta\alpha_p$ will be a harmonic oscillation with frequency $2Q_0$ & Q_0 .



Outside 1 & 3
$$\frac{\Delta\alpha_p}{\Delta\beta} \approx 0$$

3. How to decide the parameters of a normal cell.?

$\mu = 60^\circ$ is more favorable, but we can not keep this value

$$\therefore \eta = 0 \rightarrow \bar{\alpha}_p = \frac{\bar{R}}{r_T} = \frac{24.9}{(3.86)^2} = 1.67$$

FODO lattice $\alpha_p \propto L_{\text{cell}} F_i(\mu)$

$$\beta_H \propto L_{\text{cell}} F_H(\mu)$$

μ between $60^\circ \sim 90^\circ$.

$$L_{\text{cell}} = \frac{2\pi\bar{R} - L_{\text{in}}}{N} \quad N \leftarrow \text{discrete number}$$

L_{in} ~ special, insertion for O_H, Q_V match and for injection & ejection

$\therefore L_{\text{cell}}$ only can take some discretized value

\therefore Once N is decided only way is to adjust μ .
so as the $\bar{\alpha}_p = 1.67$.

$\therefore N$ must be choose in order to make μ as closed as possible to 60° .

$$N = \frac{22}{18} \checkmark \quad L_{\text{cell}} = 6.1654 \quad \mu = 58.97^\circ \quad (0.1638)$$

10.40

LATTICE FUNCTION OF AC1 RING , ELEMENTS FROM 54 TO 144

0

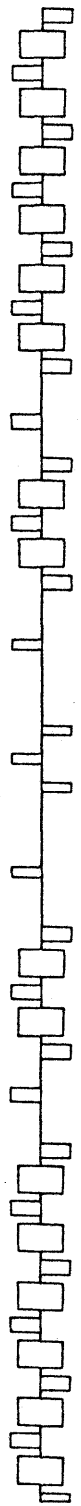
8.32

6.24

4.16

2.08

.00



BETA
BEAM
SIZE

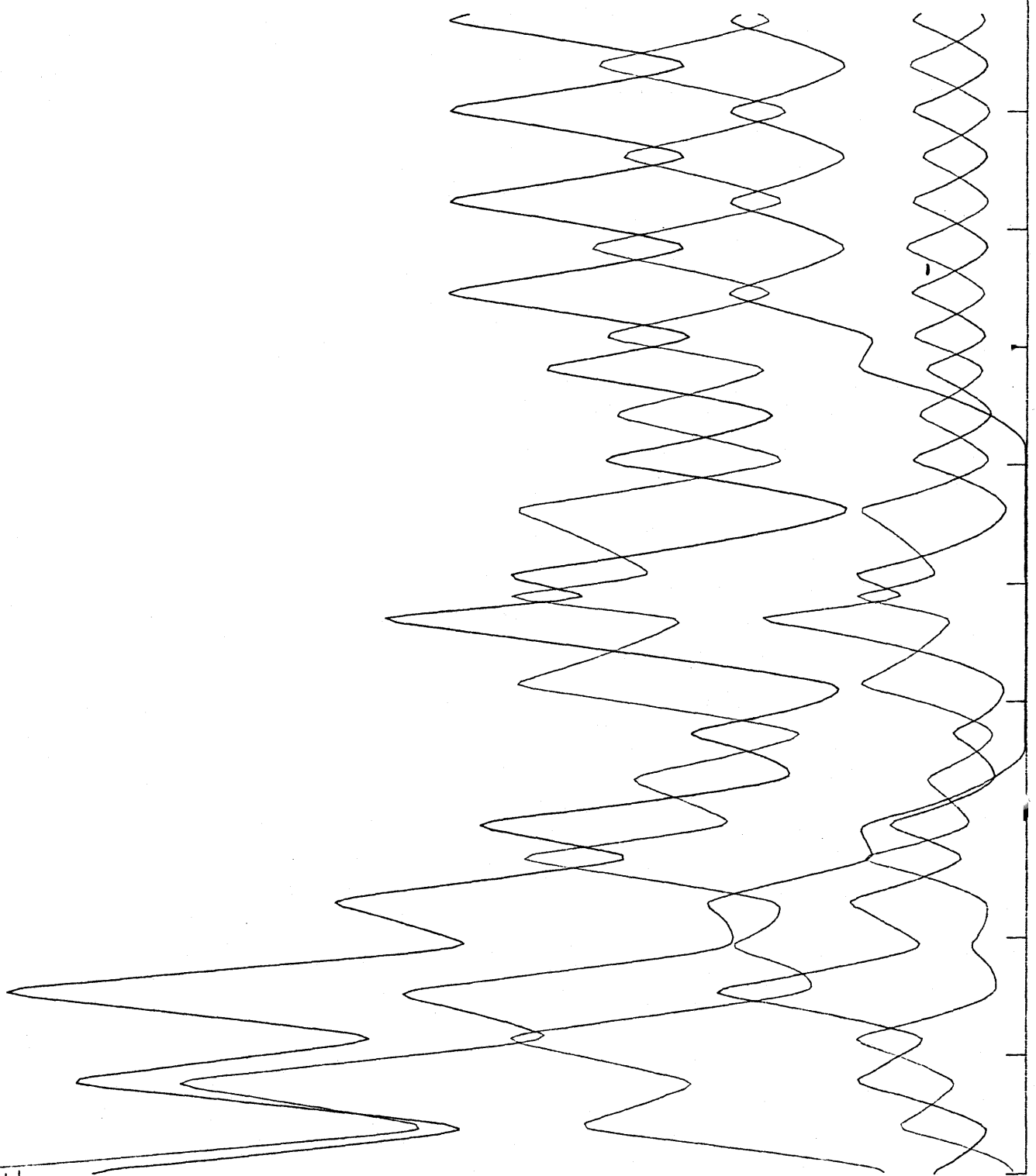
80.0 — 120.0

60.0 — 90.0

40.0 — 60.0

20.0 — 30.0

0.0 — 0.0



BETA

80.0

60.0

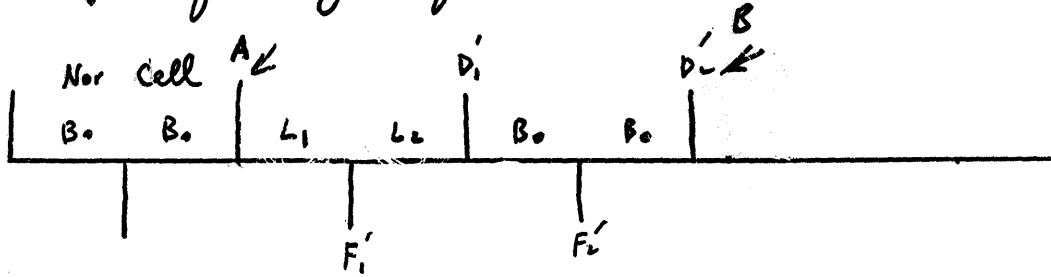
40.0

20.0

0.0

4. How to make dispersion suppressors

- 1) μ_H is little different from 60°
- 2) to decrease the β_v modulation caused by edge focusing further.



Using six variable $F_1', F_2', D_1', D_2', L_1, L_2$ to match six condition (From A \rightarrow B)

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_{vB} &= \beta_{vA} \\ \beta'_{vB} &= \beta'_{vA} \\ \alpha_{pB} &= 0 \\ \alpha'_{pB} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Fortunately $B_1 \approx B_0$ (If μ is not far from 60°)

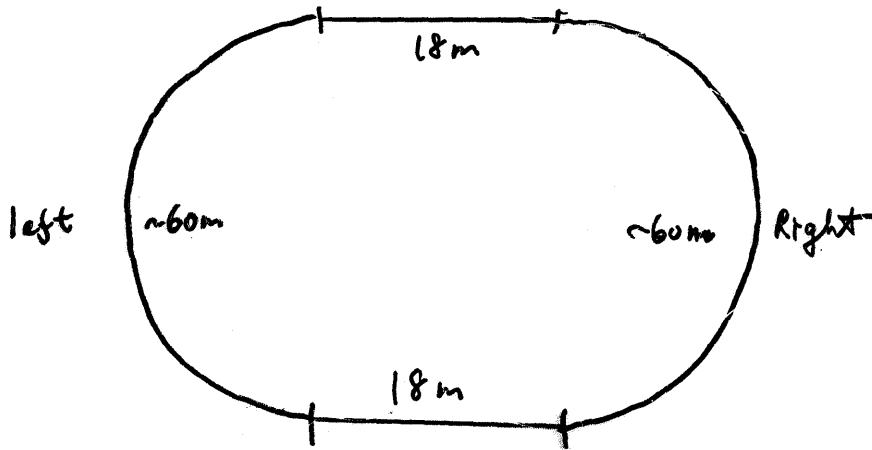
$L_1 = 2.18 \text{ m}$ $F_1' = 0.524$ $D_1' = -0.528$ (Nor cell)
 $L_2 = 1.52$ $F_2' = 0.429$ $D_2' = -0.462$ (F=0.45 D=-0.485)

$$\mu_v = 63.29^\circ (0.1758)$$

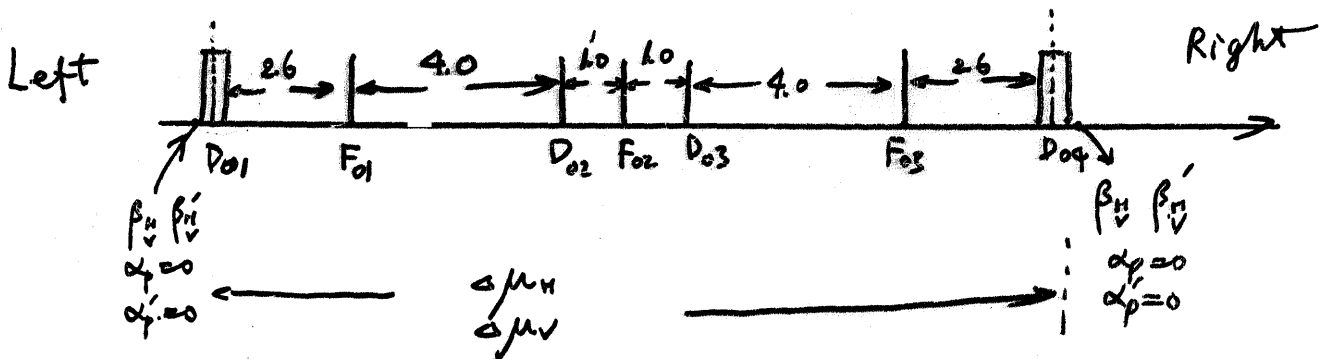
$\sigma_{\beta_v} \approx 1 \text{ m.}$

5. How to adjust the O 's value of whole ring.

12



$$\begin{aligned} O_H &\approx 4.30 \\ O_V &\approx 4.30 \end{aligned}$$



$$\Delta\mu_H \approx 4.30 - 20 \times 0.1638 = 1.024$$

$$\Delta\mu_V \approx 4.30 - 20 \times 0.17$$

\therefore for each period in insertion

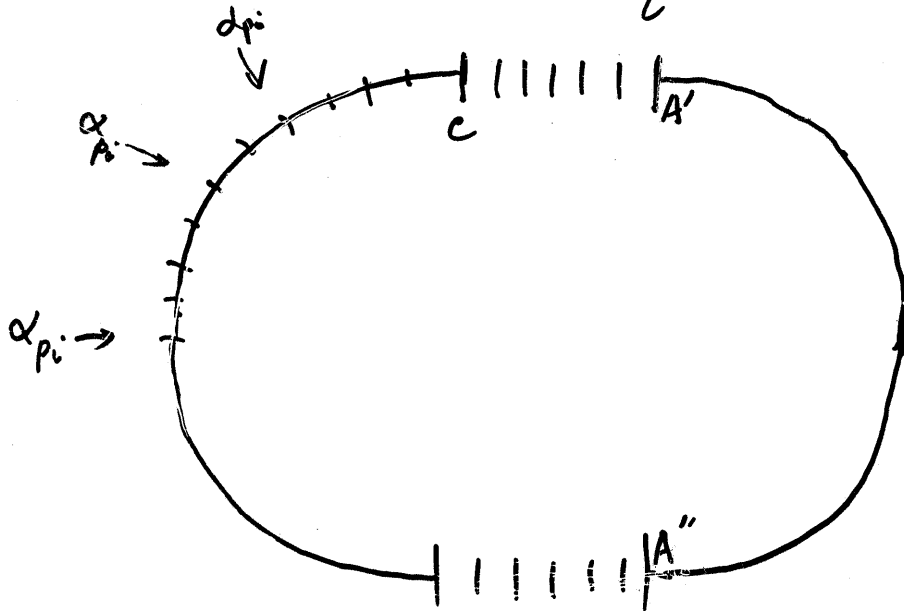
$$\Delta\mu_{H1} \approx \frac{1}{6} \Delta\mu_H = 0.1707 \approx 61.95^\circ$$

$$\beta_H = 15.22 \quad \beta_V = 11.34$$

Symmetric condition around the ring is distorted.

b. How to raise the γ value in left side.

13



From A' to A'' matching condition

$$\beta_H|_{A'} = \beta_H|_{A''}$$

$$\beta_H' = \beta_H$$

$$\beta_V = \beta_V$$

$$\beta_V' = \beta_V$$

$$\alpha_P|_{A'} = \alpha_P|_{A''} = 0$$

$$\alpha_P'|_{A'} = \alpha_P'|_{A''}$$

$$\alpha_{P1} = 9.5m$$

$$\alpha_{P2} = 7.5m$$

$$\alpha_{P3} = 5.25m$$

$$\Delta\mu_H = 2.15$$

$$\Delta\mu_V = 2.15$$

$$\alpha_c = 0$$

$$\alpha_c' = 0$$

β_H, β_V modulation as small as possible.

17 $Q's$ as variable

Also. Maximum variable 15.

$\bar{\alpha}_p \uparrow$ from (2) $-\Delta K \alpha_{p0} Q_0^2 \beta_{H0}^{3/4} > 0$

\therefore meanwhile $\Delta \mu_H \propto \Delta K \beta_{H0} < 0$

Final result

$\bar{\alpha} = 4. \quad \delta_T = 2.49 \quad \eta = 0.093$

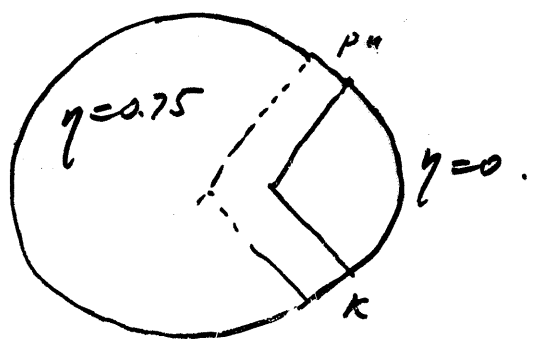
11 Q_s must change

6. Possible next steps improvement.

- 1) $Q_v - Q_H = 1$
- 2) $\beta_{H0} \downarrow \beta_{v0} \downarrow$
- 3) Chromaticity

Increase field strength is dispersion suppressors to 1.8 T (may also in nor. cell), in order to have space for sextupole arrangement (dynamic compensating chromaticity)

4. Increase the region of $\eta \neq 0$.

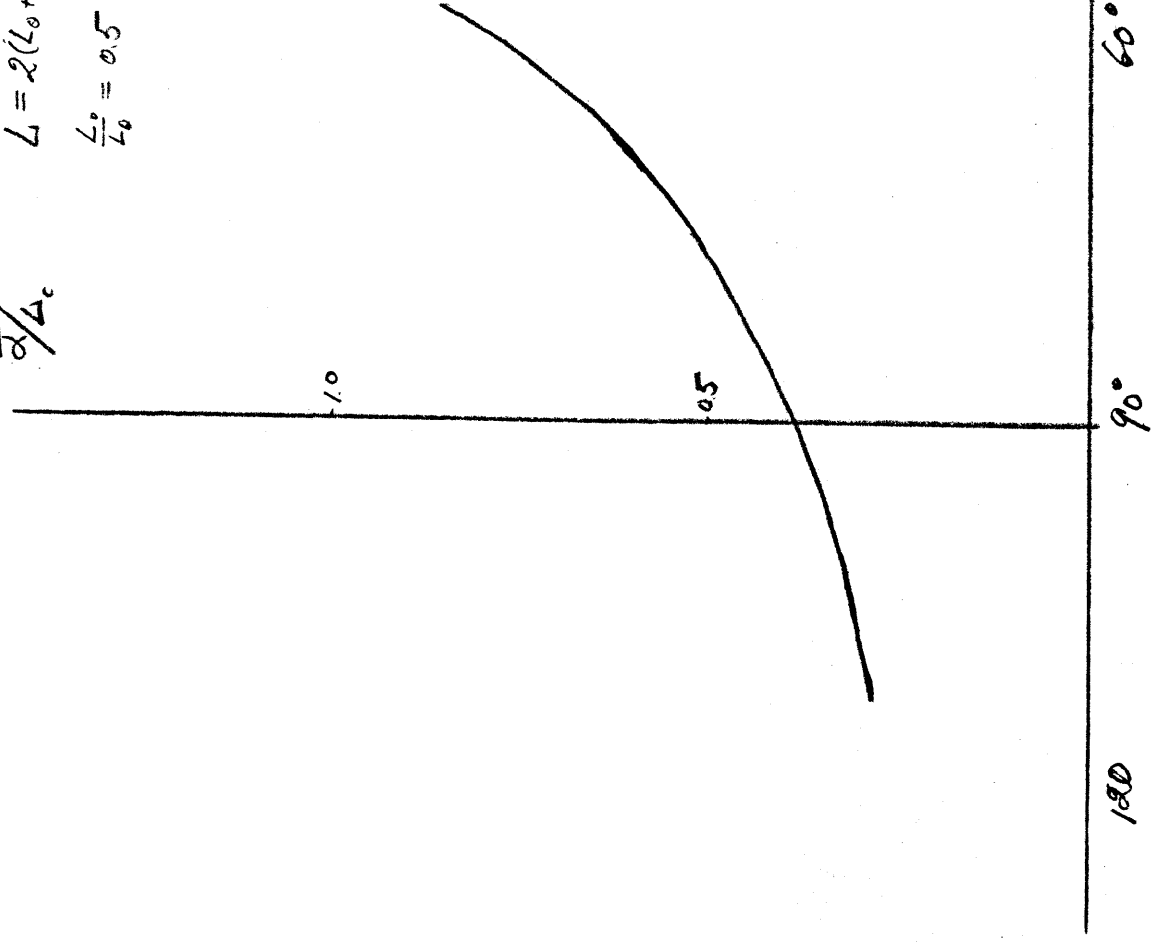


FODO

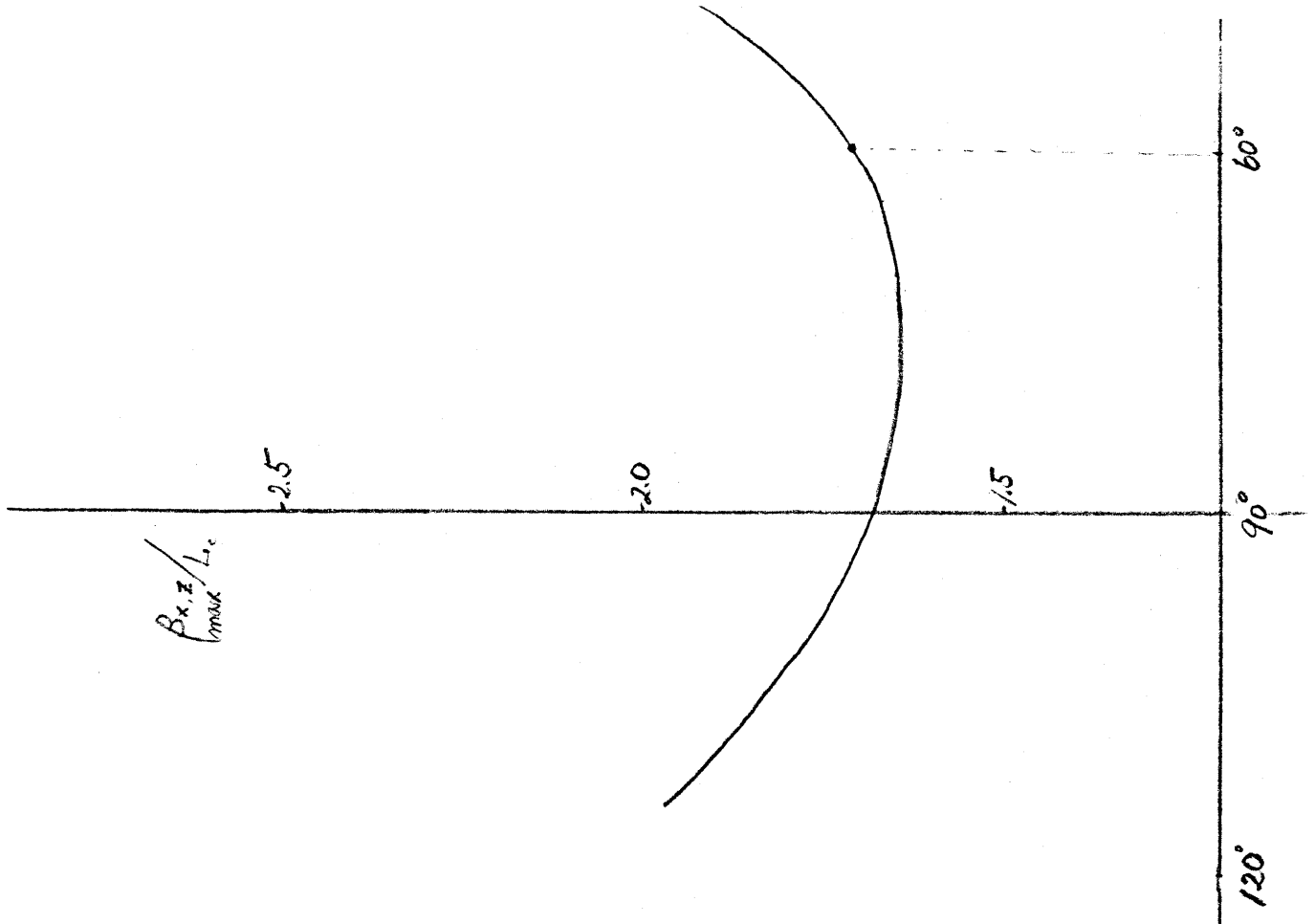
$$L = 2(L_0 + L_1 + L_2)$$

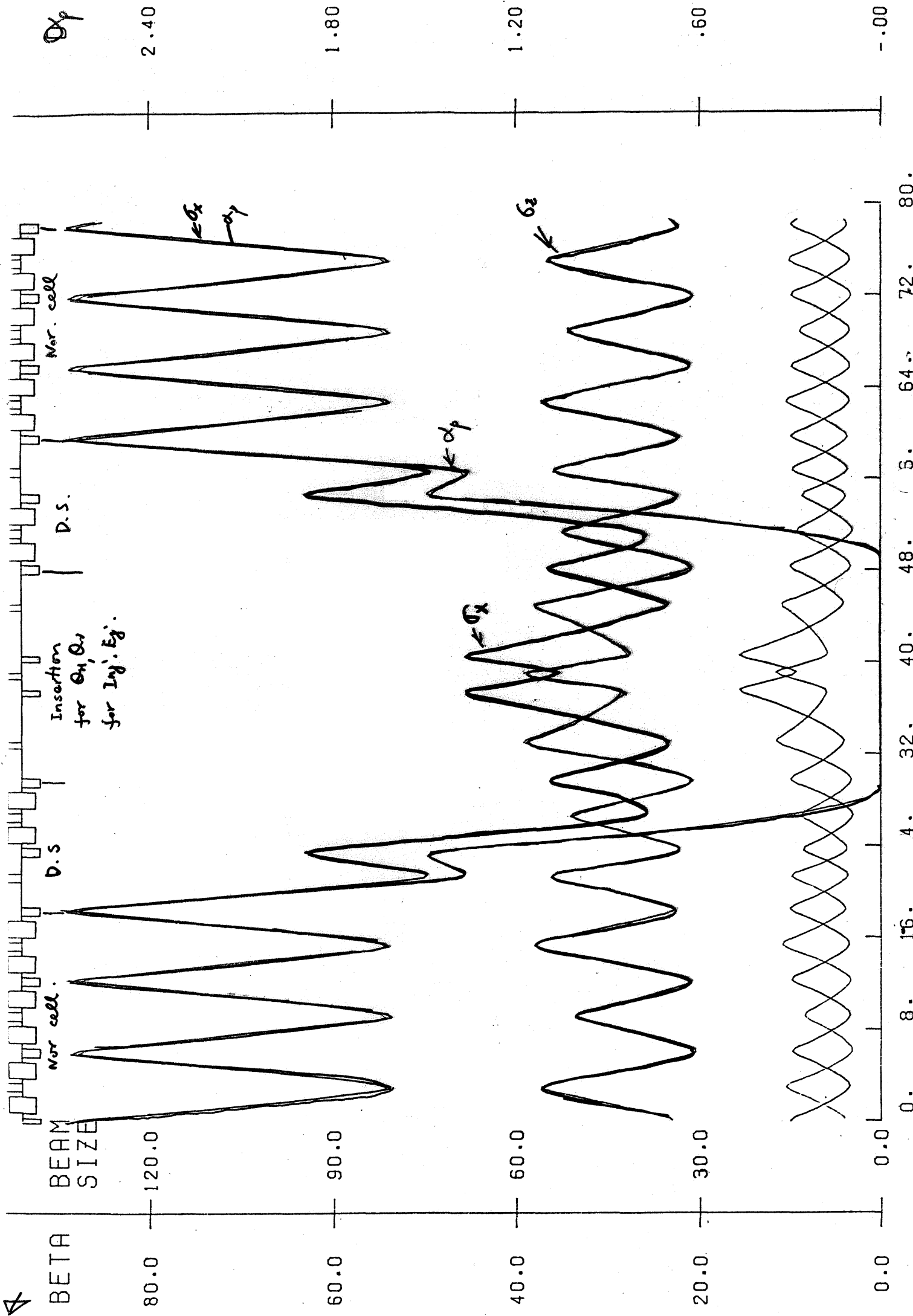
$$\frac{L_0}{L} = 0.5 \quad \frac{L_0 + L_1}{L_0} = 8$$

β/Δ_c



$\beta_{x,z}/L_c$





Initial state

CIRCUMFERENCE = 156.40001 SUPERPERIODS STRAIGHT MAGNETS ALL VALUES AT EXIT OF ELEMENTS

Table with columns: NO, ELEM, L (M), DIST (M), ANG (MR), K (1/M2), BETAV (M), BETAH (M), ALPHAV, ALPHAH, MUV/2PI, MUH/2PI, ALPHAP (M), ALPHAP I, ALPHA P I. Contains numerical data for various elements.

Final state

454444 11-21-82 0-00000000 0 00000000

SAA RING LATTICE TEST 20 AUG 1982 AGS VERSION 75.03 25/08/82 16.37.59

Table with columns: NO, ELEM, L(M), DIST(M), ANG(MR), K(1/M2), BETAV(M), BETAH(M), ALPHAV, ALPIAH, NIUV/2PI, MUH/2PI, ALPHAP(M), ALPHAP', INITIAL. Contains numerical data for various elements and initial states.

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Annex

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Merci Herbert Korrol

AA Long Term Note n° 17

Summary of the meeting of August 31, 1982

Present: B. AVIN, R. BILLINGE, R. BROWN, V. CHOHAN, W. HARDT, R. JOHNSON, E. JONES, H. KOZIOŁ, C. METZGER, G. NASSIBIAN, K. H. SCHINDL, J. C. SCHNURIGER, R. SHERWOOD, A. SULLIVAN, H. H. UMSTAETTER, S. VAN DER MEER, E. J. N. WILSON.

Topic: Lattice of the Antiproton Collector, by S. X. FANG

The lattice of the Antiproton Collector (AC) has a focussing structure which varies with time in order to cope with two regimes of operation.

During the "bunch rotation" regime, the dispersion in revolution frequency η is small in order to maintain the RF voltage low. This situation is maintained during a quarter of the synchrotron period and, for simplicity, corresponds to $\eta = 0$ in the following but it is obvious that η can be adjusted to any finite value in practice.

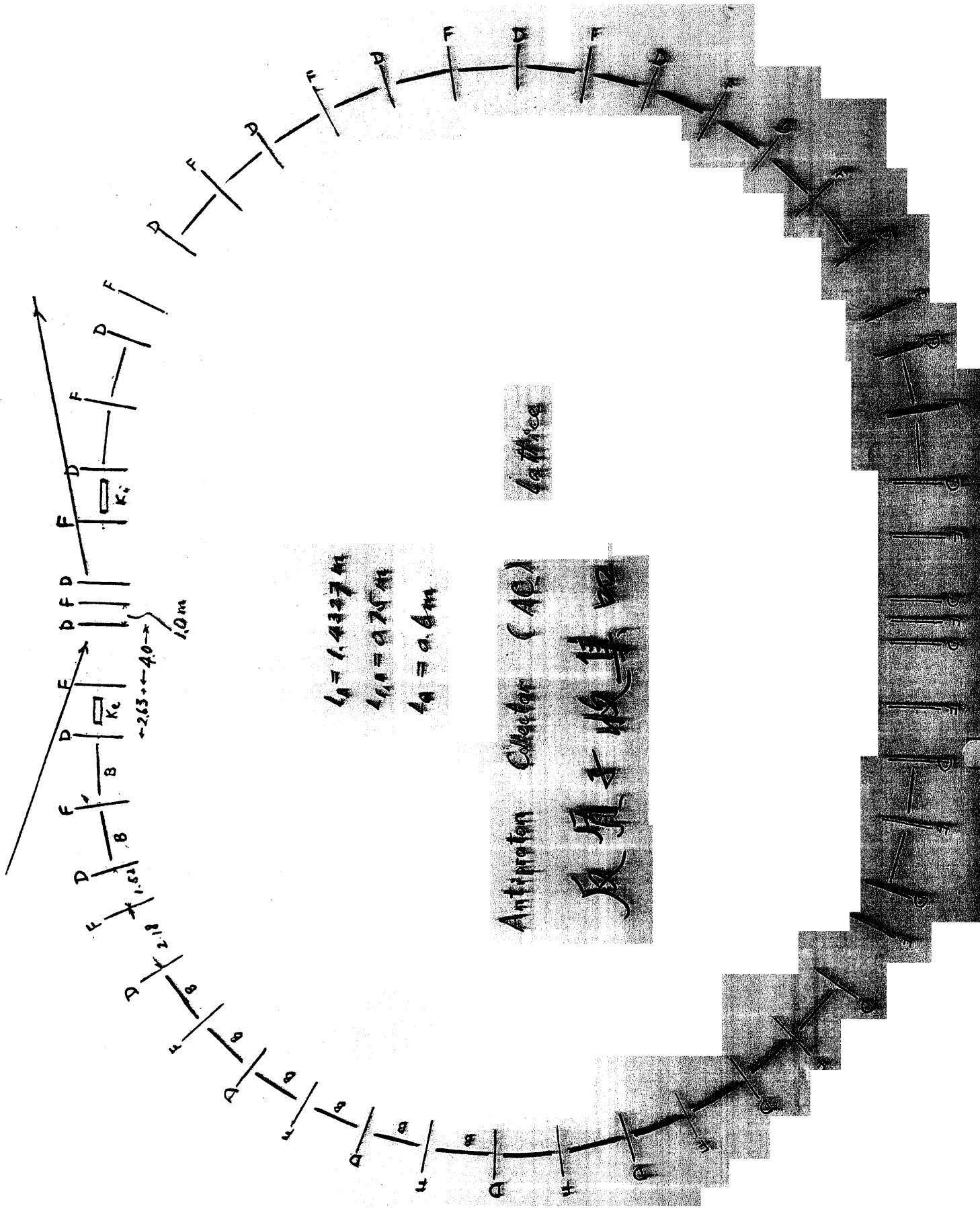
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The dispersion in particle ~~flight time~~ ^{time of flight} is high, it corresponds to an η value of 0.1 and the population of the beam sample sensed by the pick-ups is partly renewed at each turn.

The attached copies of transparencies describe the properties of the proposed AC ring

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B. AUTIN



Antiproton Collector (AC)

Antiproton Collector (AC)
反质子收集器

10.40

LAHILL FUNCTION OF ACI RING, ELEMENTS FROM 54 TO 144.

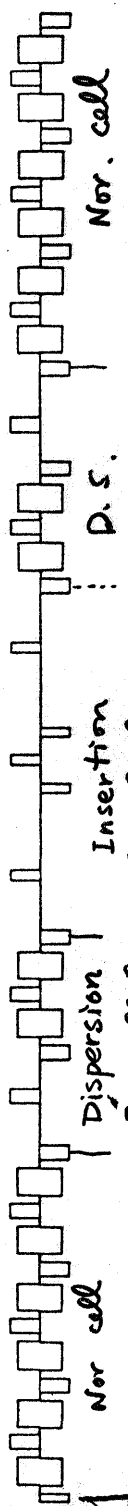
σ_p

8.32

6.24

4.16

2.08



BEAM SIZE

80.0 — 120.0

60.0 — 90.0

40.0 — 60.0

20.0 — 30.0

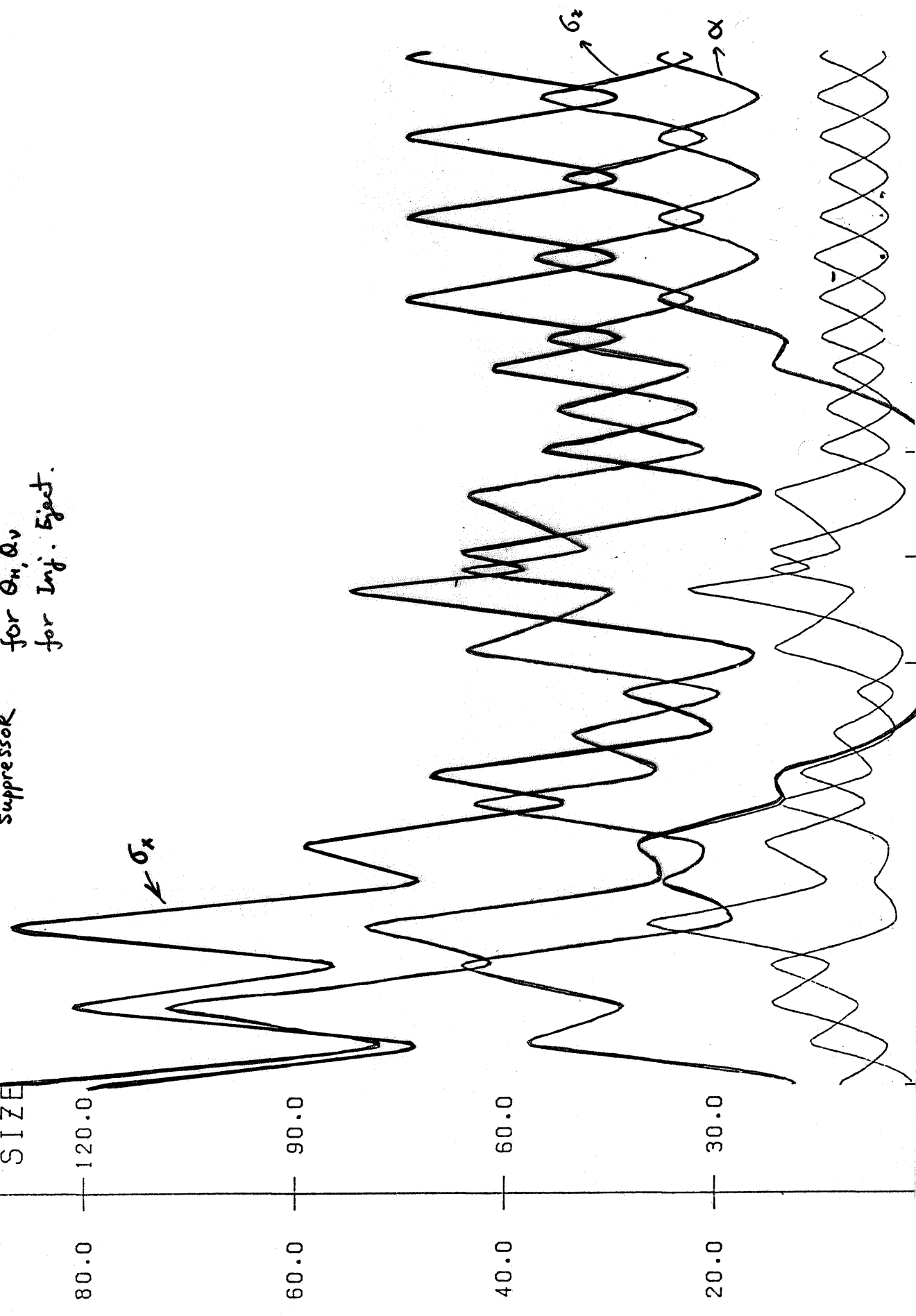
BETA

80.0

60.0

40.0

20.0



$\frac{1}{2}$ ring

