MC Proton Driver

D. Kelliher (ISIS/RAL/STFC) with thanks to C. Prior.

November 24th, 2023

IOP Building, 33 Caledonian Rd, London

UK Muons Beams Collaboration 2023

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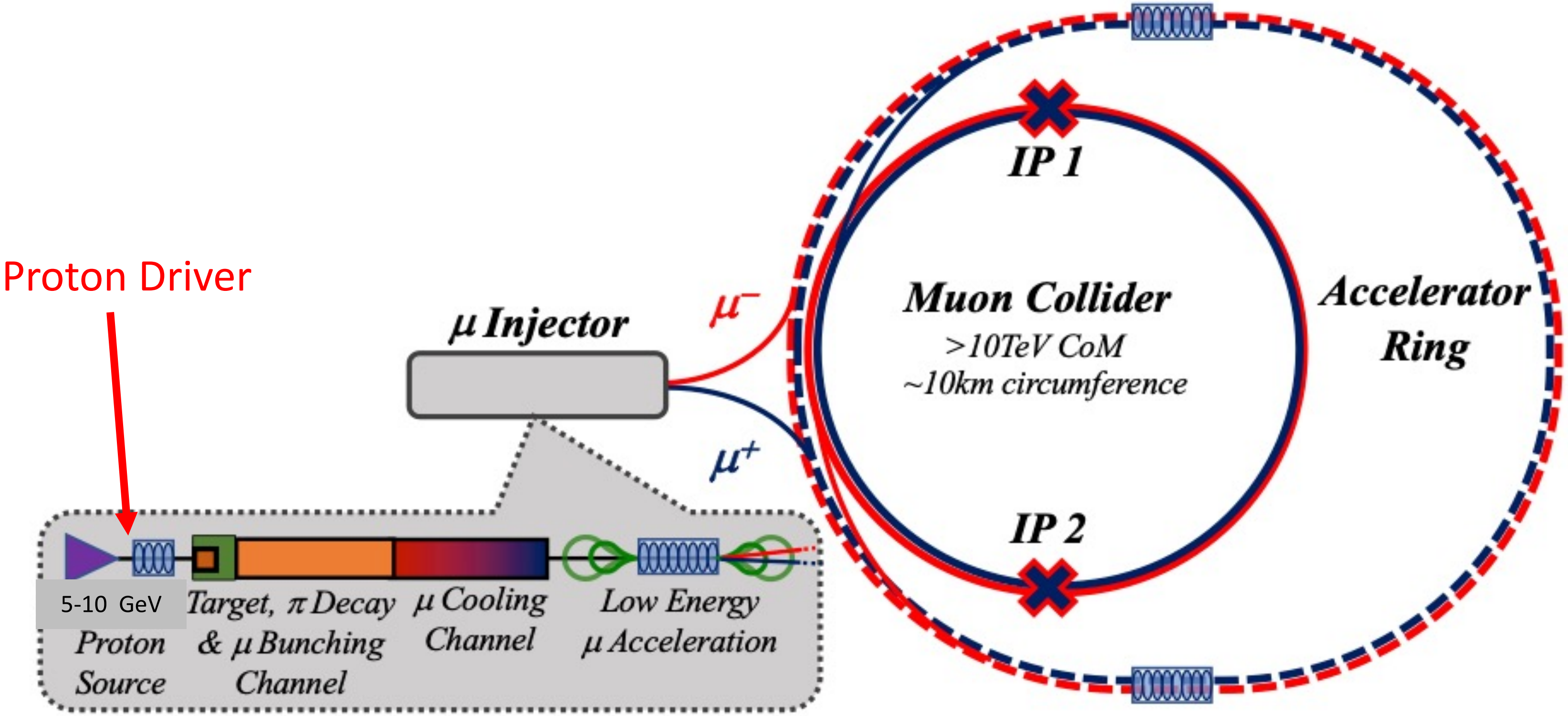
Muon collider



Schematic: C. Carli, FFA'22 workshop

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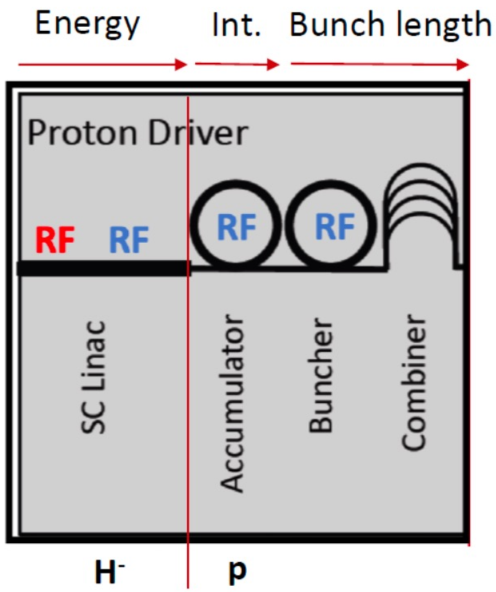
Proton driver parameters



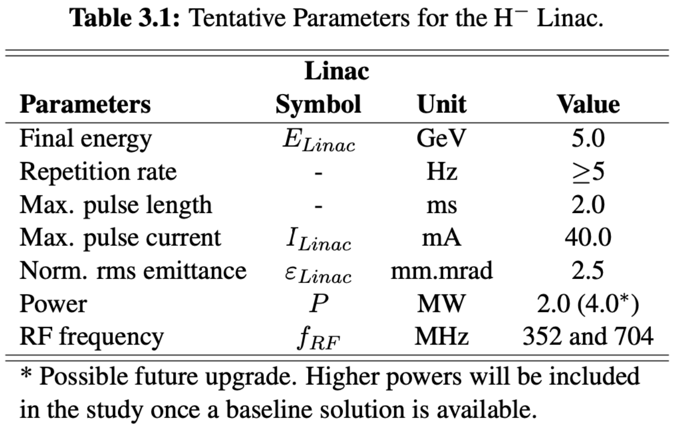


Table 3.1: Tentative Parameters for the H$^-$ Linac.

Parameters	Linac Symbol	Unit	Value
Final energy	E_{Linac}	GeV	5.0
Repetition rate	-	Hz	≥ 5
Max. pulse length	-	ms	2.0
Max. pulse current	I_{Linac}	mA	40.0
Norm. rms emittance	ε_{Linac}	mm.mrad	2.5
Power	P	MW	2.0 (4.0*)
RF frequency	f_{RF}	MHz	352 and 704

* Possible future upgrade. Higher powers will be included in the study once a baseline solution is available.

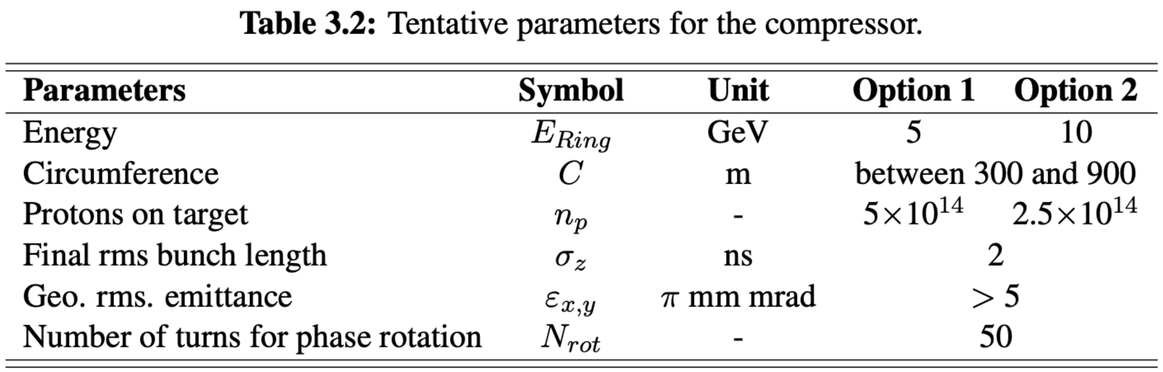


Table 3.2: Tentative parameters for the compressor.

Parameters	Symbol	Unit	Option 1	Option 2
Energy	E_{Ring}	GeV	5	10
Circumference	C	m	between 300 and 900	
Protons on target	n_p	-	5×10^{14}	2.5×10^{14}
Final rms bunch length	σ_z	ns	2	
Geo. rms. emittance	$\varepsilon_{x,y}$	π mm mrad	> 5	
Number of turns for phase rotation	N_{rot}	-	50	

- Tentative parameters for H- linac, accumulator and compressor rings submitted (EU milestone document, Nov 2023).
- **Accumulator ring (AR)** to generate bunch intensity and time structure.
- **Compressor ring (CR)** reduces bunch length to ~ns level.

The challenge of the proton driver is to produce high intensity (2 MW) short bunches (2ns rms) at low rep rate (5Hz)

SPL as driver for Neutrino Factory

- 5 GeV H- from SPL operating at 50 Hz
- 6 bunches, 120µs duration, injected into AR and then into the CR
- **Zero phase slip** in AR to maintain bunch separation during accumulation (no RF needed in this case).
- CR features **negative bends** to minimise dispersion while maintaining high phase slip (rotation rate $\propto \sqrt{\eta}$) .

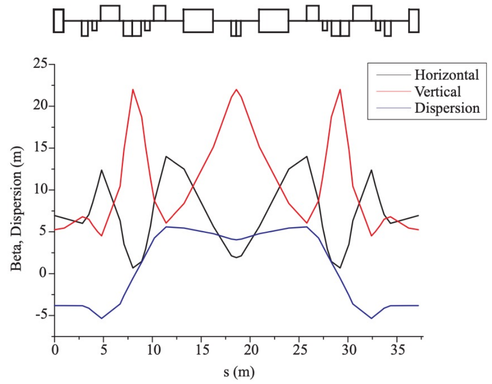
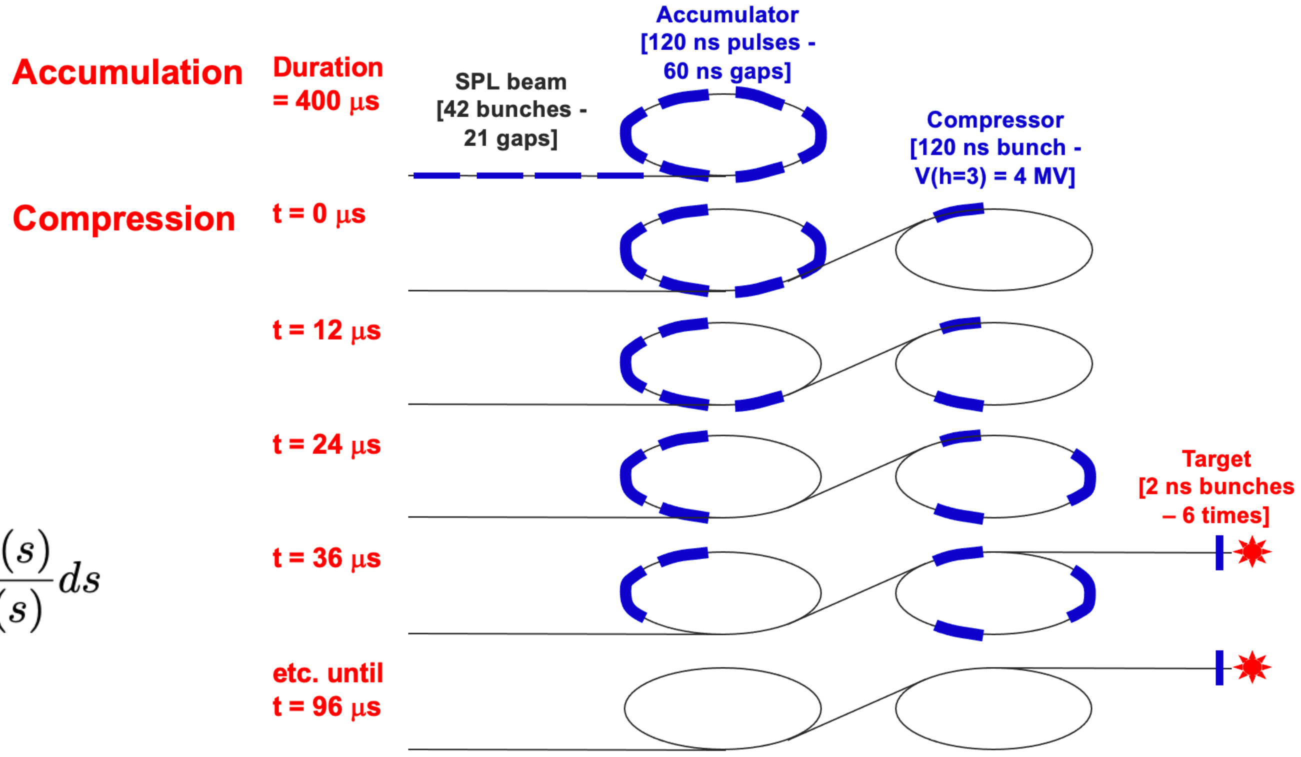


Figure 10: Arc cell with positive and negative bending magnets. Spaces of 1.85 m are retained at the both ends of superconducting magnets. They are necessary for coil-ends, connections, etc.

$$\eta \sim \alpha_c \text{ and } \alpha_c = \frac{1}{C}\int_0^C \frac{D(s)}{\rho(s)}ds$$



Accumulation

Duration = 400 µs

SPL beam [42 bunches - 21 gaps]

Accumulator [120 ns pulses - 60 ns gaps]

Compression

Compressor [120 ns bunch - V(h=3) = 4 MV]

t = 0 µs

t = 12 µs

t = 24 µs

t = 36 µs

etc. until t = 96 µs

Target [2 ns bunches – 6 times]

M. Aiba, CERN-AB-Note-2008-048, 2008

Bunch rotation

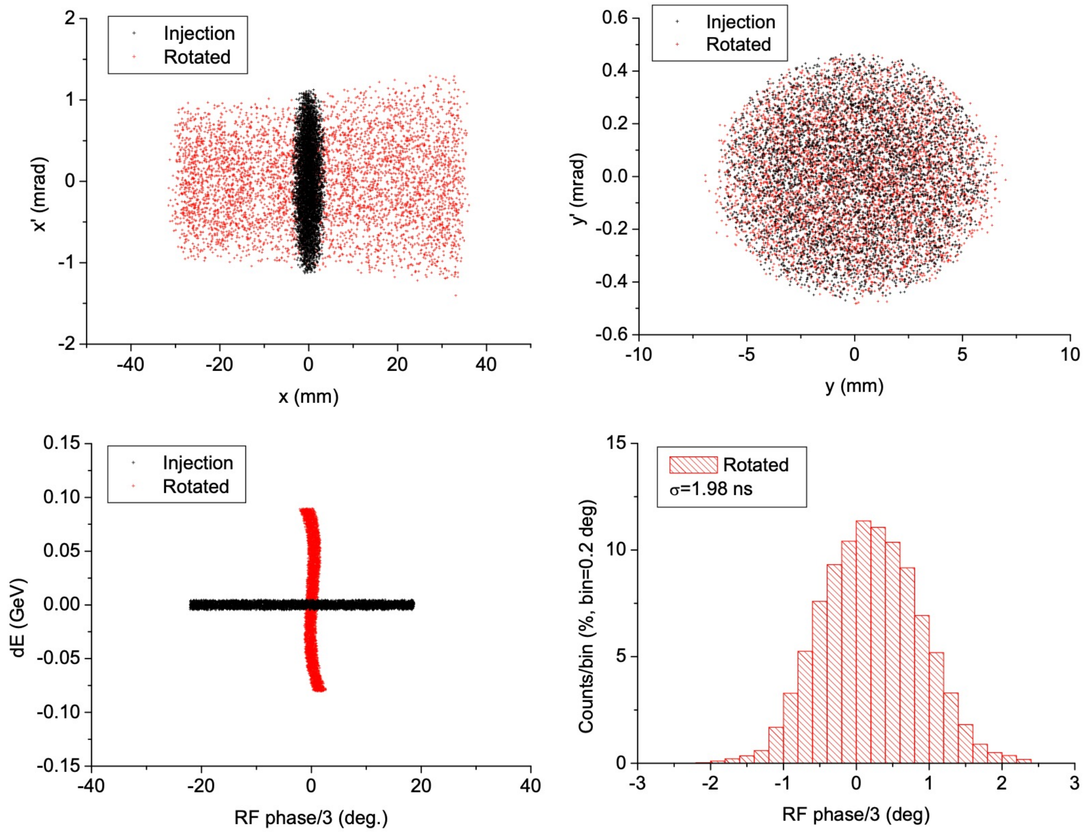
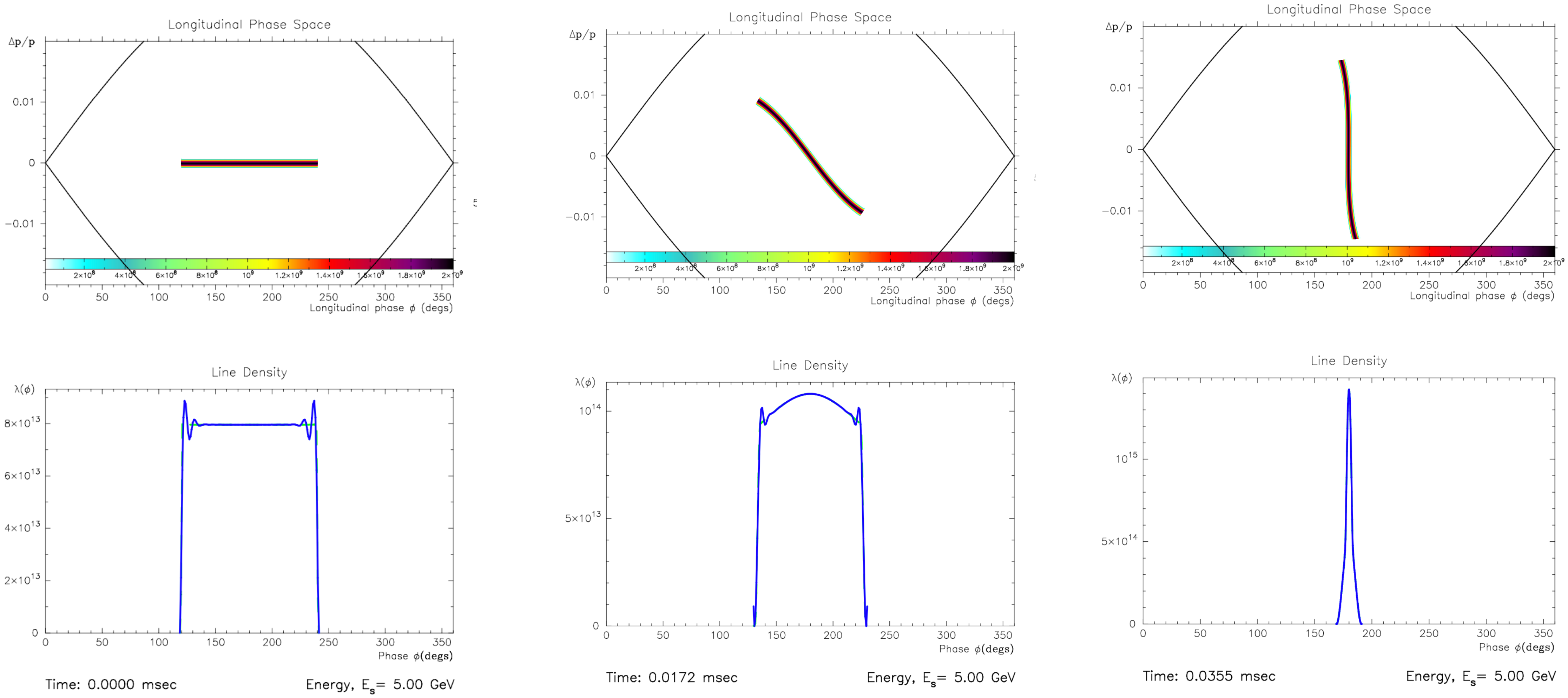


Figure 14: Phase rotation simulation.
The r.m.s. bunch length of 1.98 ns is achieved with tuning of rf voltage and initial longitudinal position (3.8 MV and -1.7 degree).

- Rotation in 36 turns.
- Results of 6D ORBIT simulations including space charge shown in figures.
- Bunch length reduced from 120ns to 2ns.
- Horizontal size spread by dispersion. This helps to reduce the space charge tune shift.

M. Aiba, CERN-AB-Note-2008-048, 2008

Longitudinal tracking study (no SC)



- Repeat study in longitudinal plane only (C. Prior). No space charge.
- Minimum rms bunch duration is 3.4ns.

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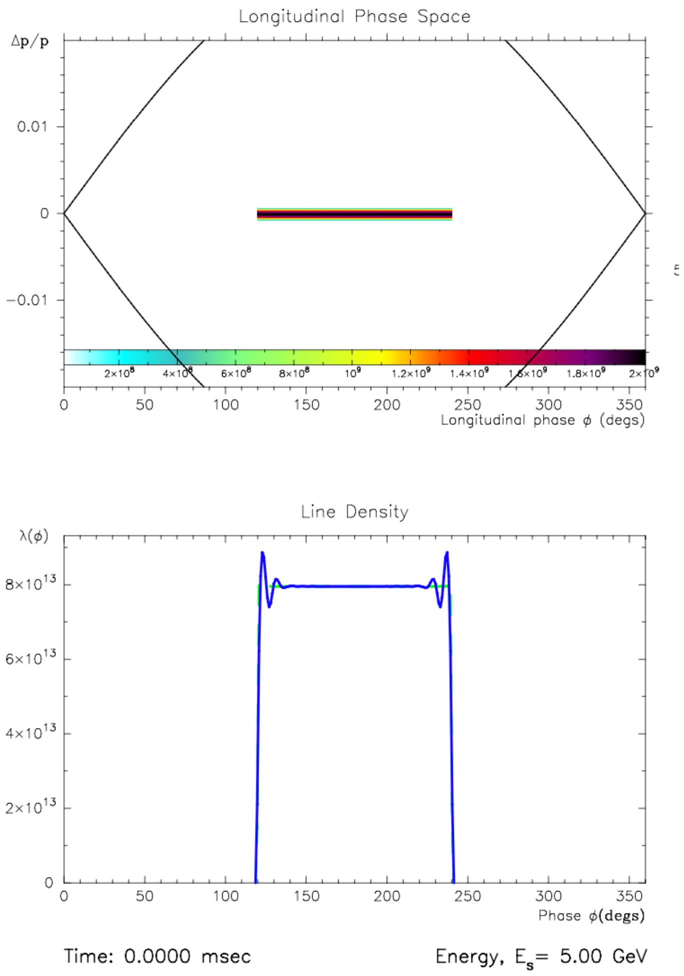
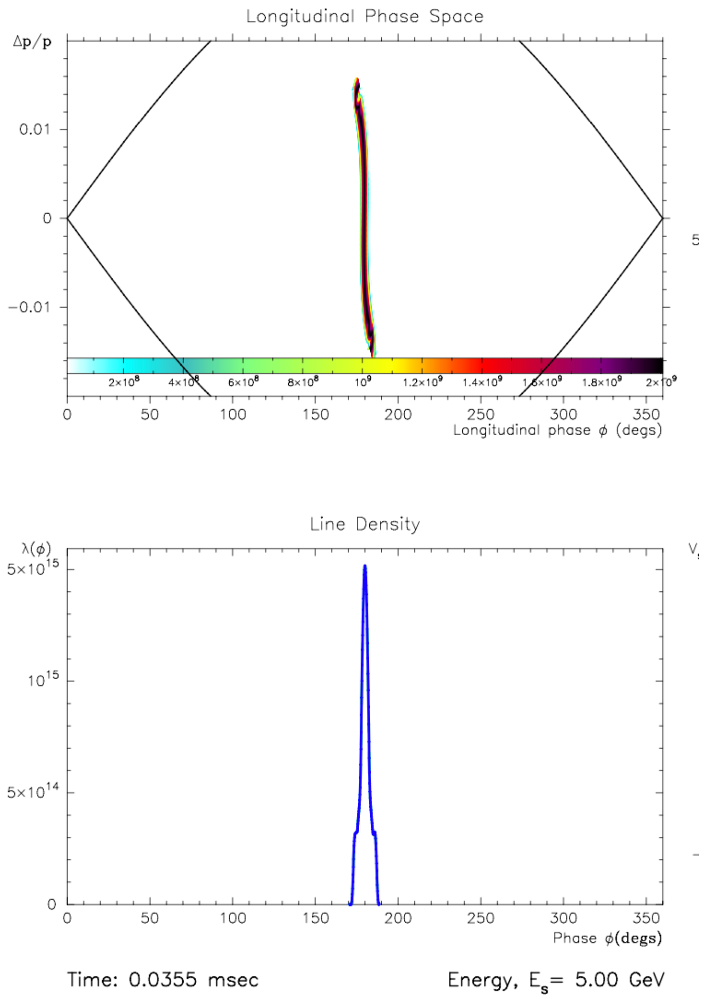
Longitudinal tracking study (with SC)





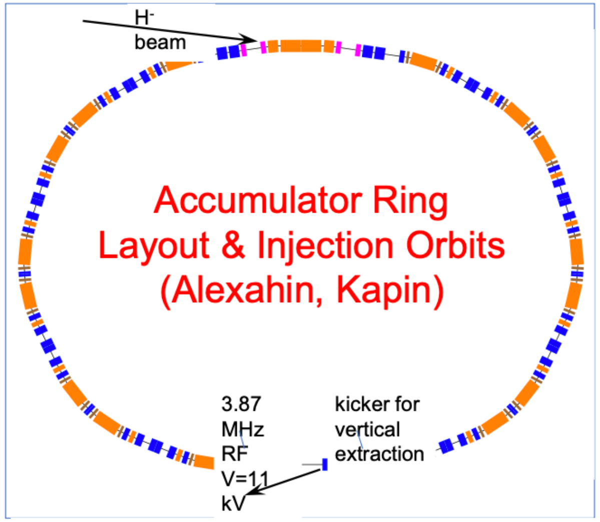
- SC included. Intensity 5e14/3 particles per bunch.
- Minimum rms bunch duration is 3.0ns.

FNAL design for proton driver

Table 1: FMC Accumulator and Compressor Parameters

Parameters	AR	CR
Circumference, m	308.23	308.23
Momentum compaction	-0.052	0.001
Slippage factor	-0.063	-0.01
RF frequency, MHz	3.87	3.87
RF voltage, kV	10	240
Synchrotron tune	$2.1 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$4.2 \cdot 10^{-4}$
Peak current, A	100	1040
Final r.m.s. bunch length, ns	29.2	3.2
Final r.m.s. energy spread	$5.2 \cdot 10^{-4}$	$6.9 \cdot 10^{-3}$
Threshold impedance, Ohm	20	3 → 53
R.m.s. emittance, μm	5	5
Space charge tuneshift, h/v	0.02/0.02	0.14/0.16
Betatron tunes, h/v	7.94/6.91	6.76/8.44

- Aim for high η in AR to suppress instabilities and low η in CR to reduce required voltage
- Adiabatic compression in the AR to reduce rms bunch length to 30ns.
- Flexible Momentum Compaction lattice to modify the dispersion while keeping phase advance fixed.
- Recent proposal for compact (~100m circumference) CR by S. Nagaitsev.



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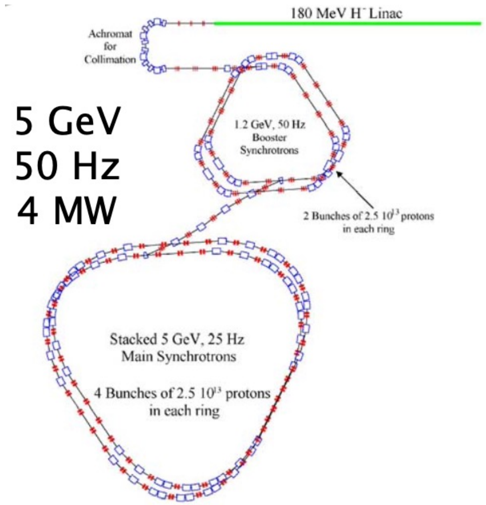
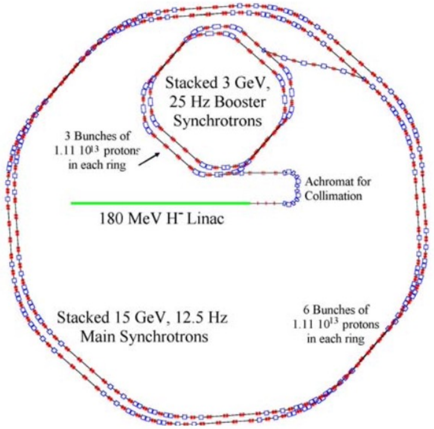
Y. Alexahin, L. Jenner, D. Neuffer, Proc. Of IPAC2012, TUPPC043 (2012)

Rings with acceleration

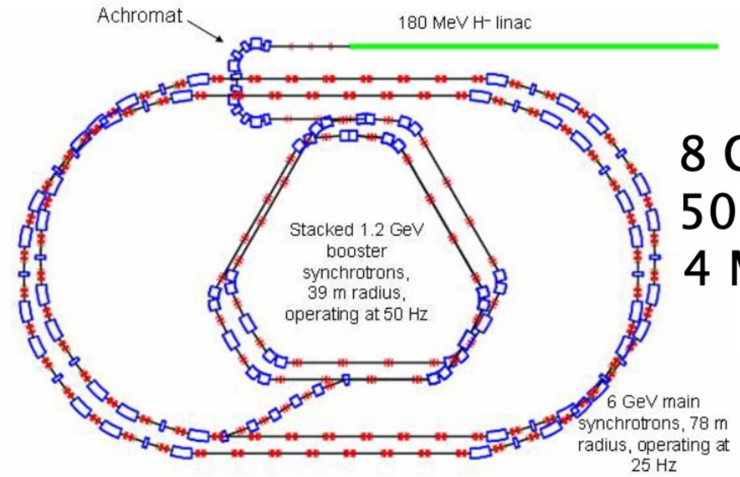
- In the case the linac is not full energy, RCS or FFA rings may be considered. Various combinations of such rings have been considered for the NF case.
- Scaling FFAs are fixed field machines with modest orbit excursion. The tunes are fixed .
- FFAs allow the beam to be stacked at the top energy before extraction, circumventing the space charge limit at injection.



5 GeV
50 Hz
4 MW



15 GeV
25 Hz
4 MW



8 GeV
50 Hz
4 MW

FFA for NF proton driver (G. Rees)

High intensity ~1014 protons
- Achieved with phase space painting in RCS booster

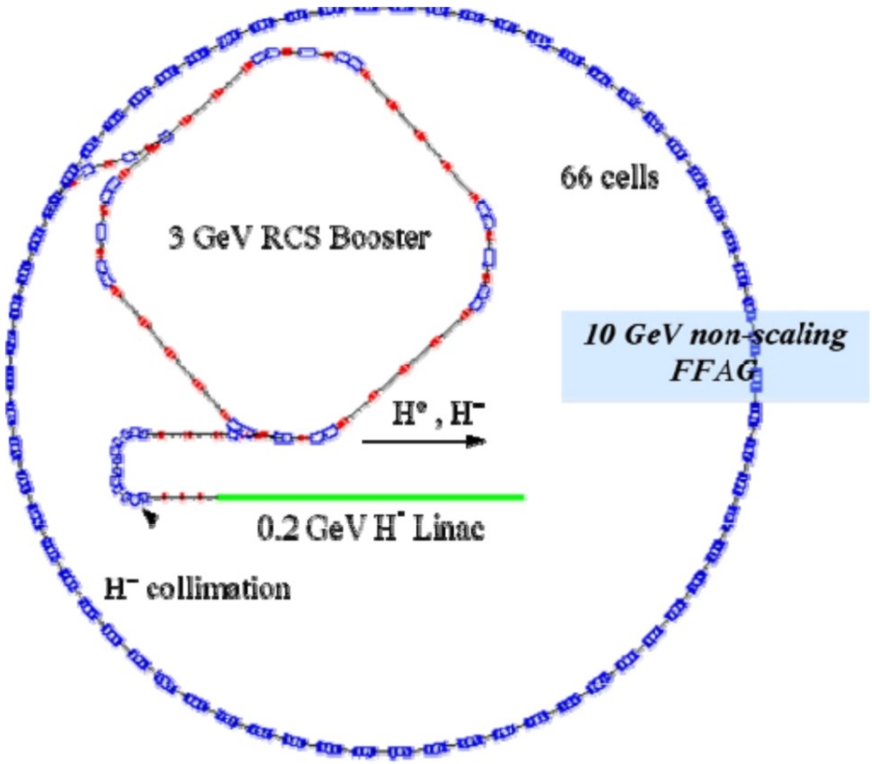
50 Hz rep rate

Booster circumference 400m

FFA circumference ~800m

Bunch area (h=3) 1.1 eV. Sec

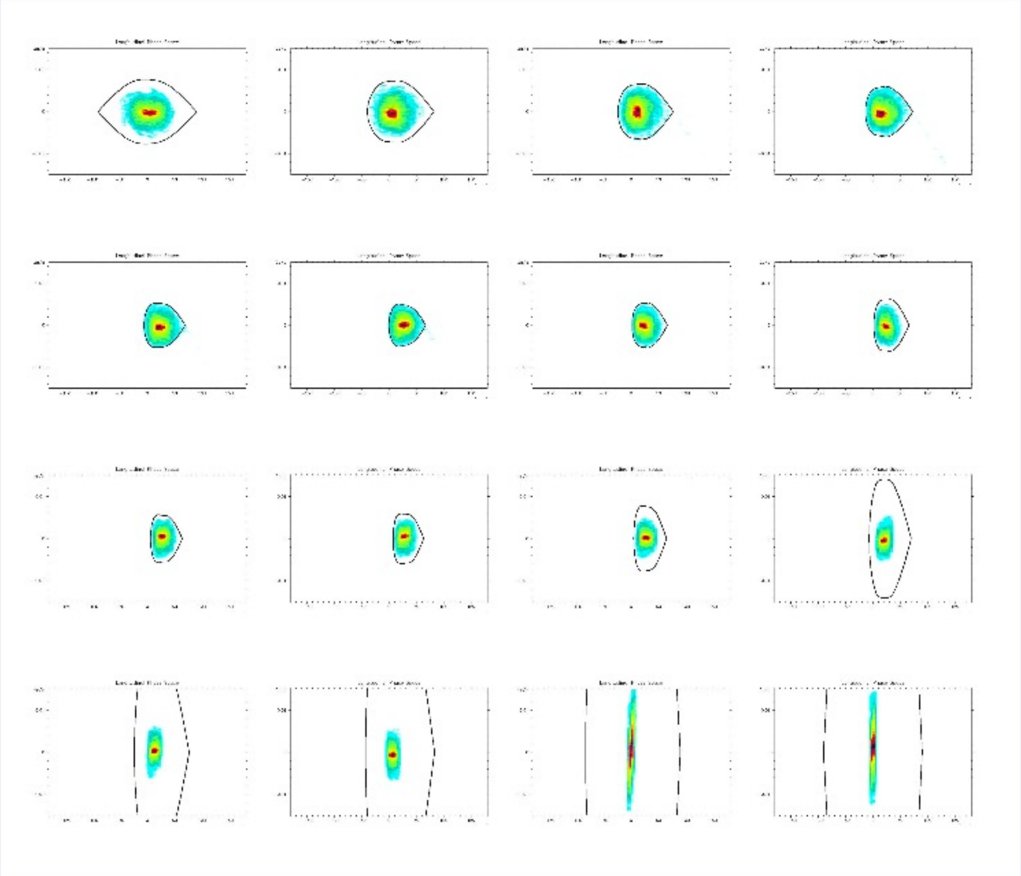
ns bunch compression
- Achieved in FFA ring
- 1.3 MV/turn for 3ns rms



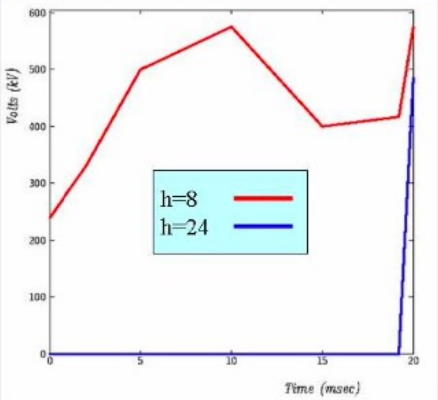
Slide: C. Prior (2007)

Bunch compression in RCS (C. Prior)

- Approach, but don't cross, γ_t during acceleration.
- As bucket becomes increasingly squeezed, bunch is compressed.
- Switch on high harmonic RF in the last few ms to compress further.

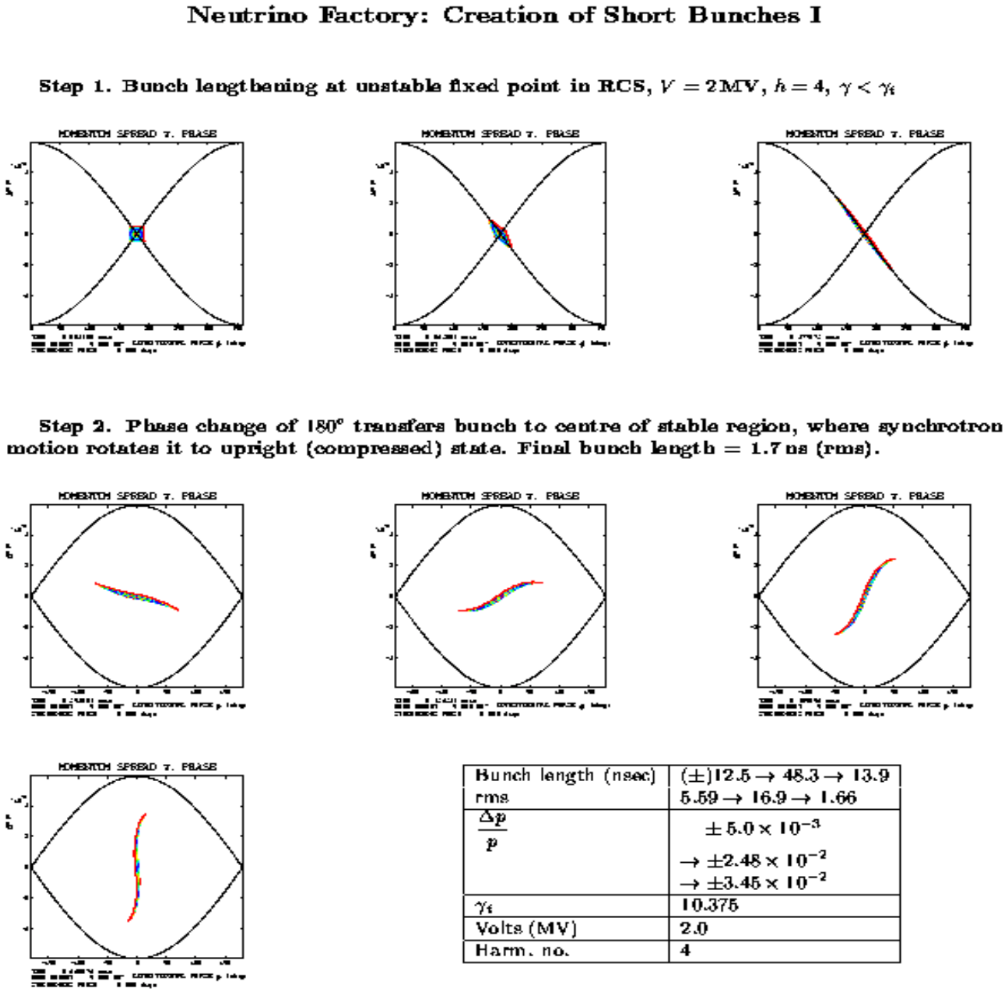


Final compression enhanced by addition by $h = 24$ voltage and achieved by converging on isochronous conditions.



Use unstable fixed point (C. Prior)

- Switch phase of RF to unstable fixed point to stretch bunch.
- Then switch back to stable fixed point so bunch rotates to upright position with minimum length.
- Distortion of bunch in non-linear voltage region.
- Separate compressor ring with with $\gamma>\gamma_t$ and zero RF voltage can result in improved bunch length.



Neutrino Factory: Creation of Short Bunches I

Step 1. Bunch lengthening at unstable fixed point in RCS, $V=2$MV, $h=4$, $\gamma<\gamma_t$

Step 2. Phase change of 180° transfers bunch to centre of stable region, where synchrotron motion rotates it to upright (compressed) state. Final bunch length = 1.7 ns (rms).

Bunch length (nsec)	(±)12.5 → 48.3 → 13.9
rms	5.59 → 16.9 → 1.66
$\frac{\Delta p}{p}$	$\pm 5.0\times10^{-3}$ $\rightarrow \pm 2.48\times10^{-2}$ $\rightarrow \pm 3.45\times10^{-2}$
γ_t	10.375
Volts (MV)	2.0
Harm. no.	4

Beam stacking

- Beam stacking involves storing successive bunches in the ring. The bunches are allowed to coast and are stacked in terms of energy.

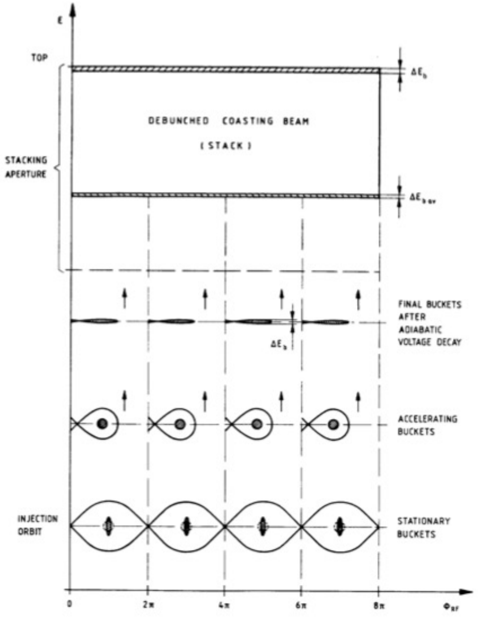


Fig. 3.1 Representation of stacking in phase space

Why stack?

- To increase the circulating current (e.g. ISR).
- To circumvent the intensity limit coming from space charge at injection (~$\beta\gamma^2$).
- To change the extraction rep rate without changing the machine rep rate.

In order to minimise the longitudinal emittance of the final stacked beam, successive beams should be stacked one below the other.

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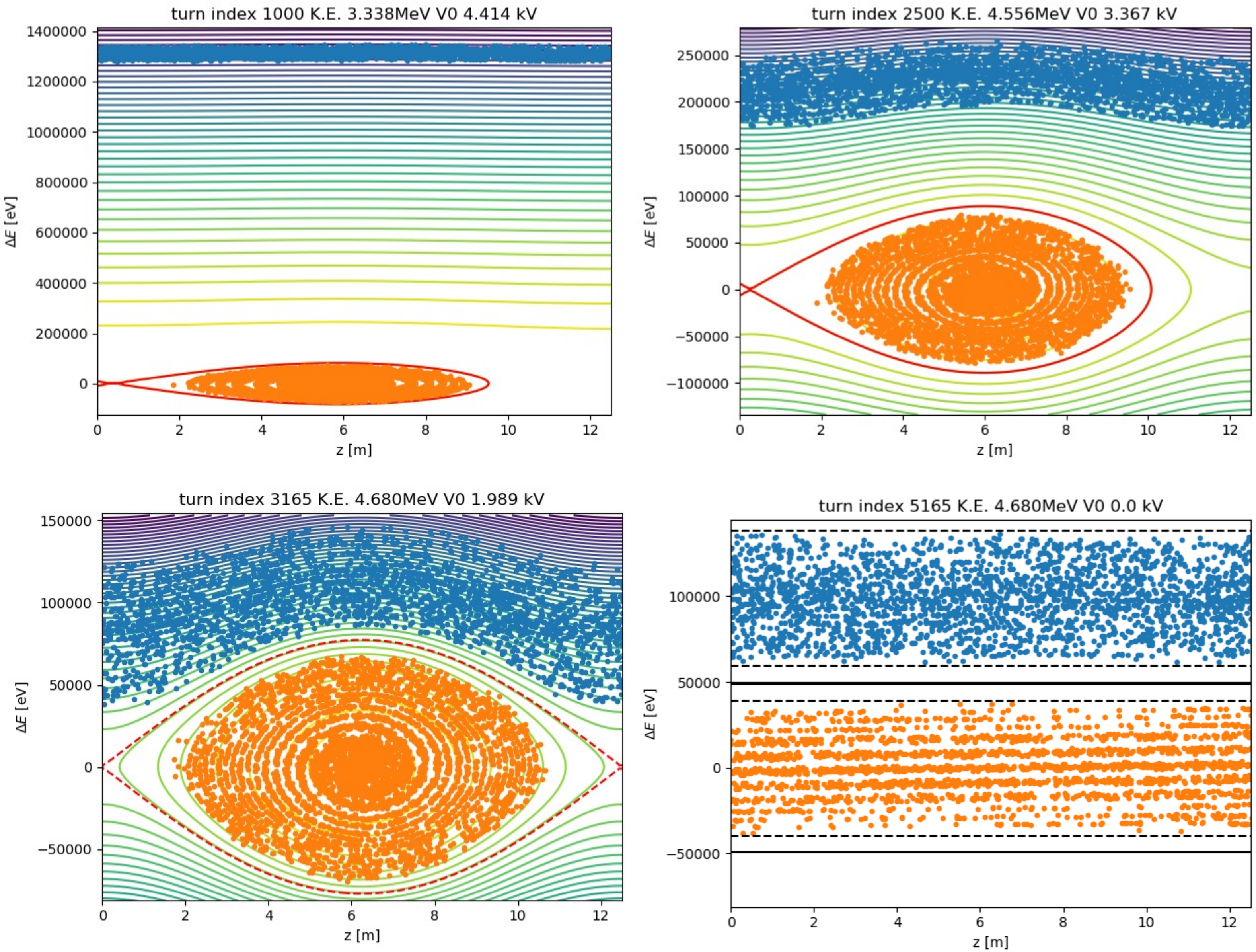
Stacking process



- Assume a beam has already been stacked and is coasting (blue).
- Inject a second bunch (orange) and accelerate to just below the coasting beam.
- Ensure ϕ_s is zero at final energy.
- Debunch adiabatically.

Conclusions

- Various solutions for the NF/MC proton driver have been proposed.
- The proton driver rings are high intensity, high energy machines – foil heating, instabilities and beam loss are issues to be studied in detail (is laser stripping an option?).
- In fixed energy compressor rings, bunch may be rapidly rotated in a large RF bucket (non-linearities at high amplitude introduce wiggles).
- In rings with acceleration, bunch may be compressed adiabatically ($\gamma \to \gamma_t$).
- In FFAs beams may be stacked at high energy. Unclear at this point if this would benefit this application.