

Beam Loading experiment at KEK ATF

(Multi-train acceleration at KEK-ATF Injector)

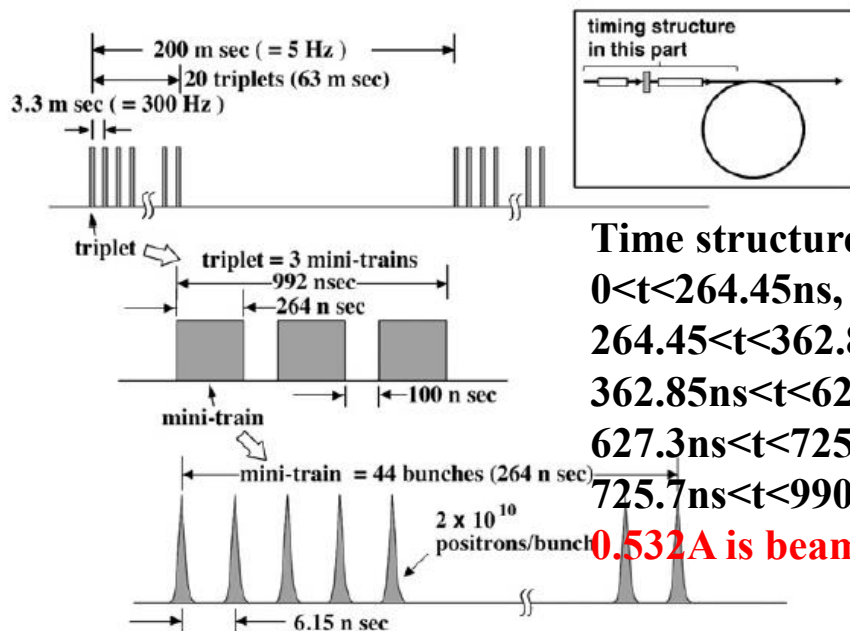
KEK

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LCWS2014

Introduction

- Drive electron positron beams are accelerated with the form of triplet multi-bunch mini-train.
- The beam-loading effect should be compensated to be accepted into the ILC-DR.
 - Beam loading compensation in a mini-train
 - Energy compensation between multi mini-trains



Time structure of beam

$0 < t < 264.45 \text{ ns}$, $i = 0.532 \text{ A}$

$264.45 < t < 362.85 \text{ ns}$, 0 A

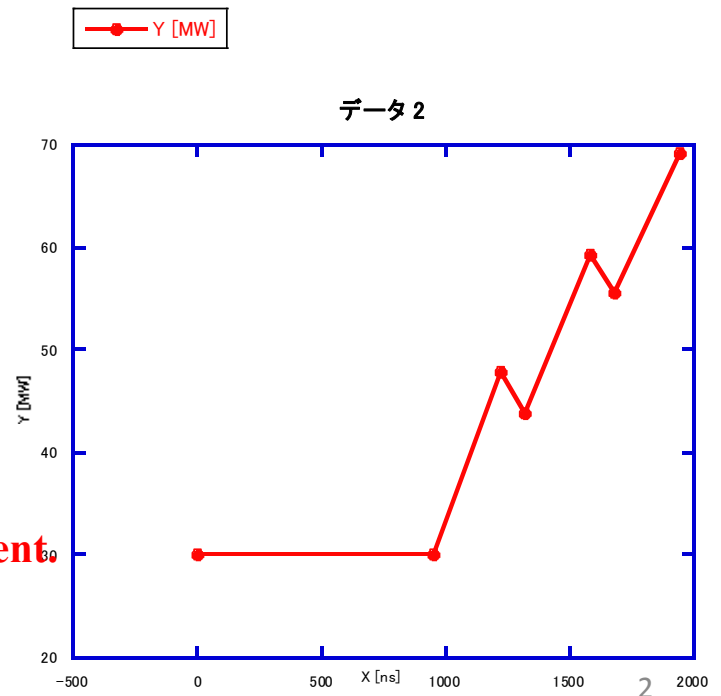
$362.85 \text{ ns} < t < 627.3 \text{ ns}$, 0.532 A

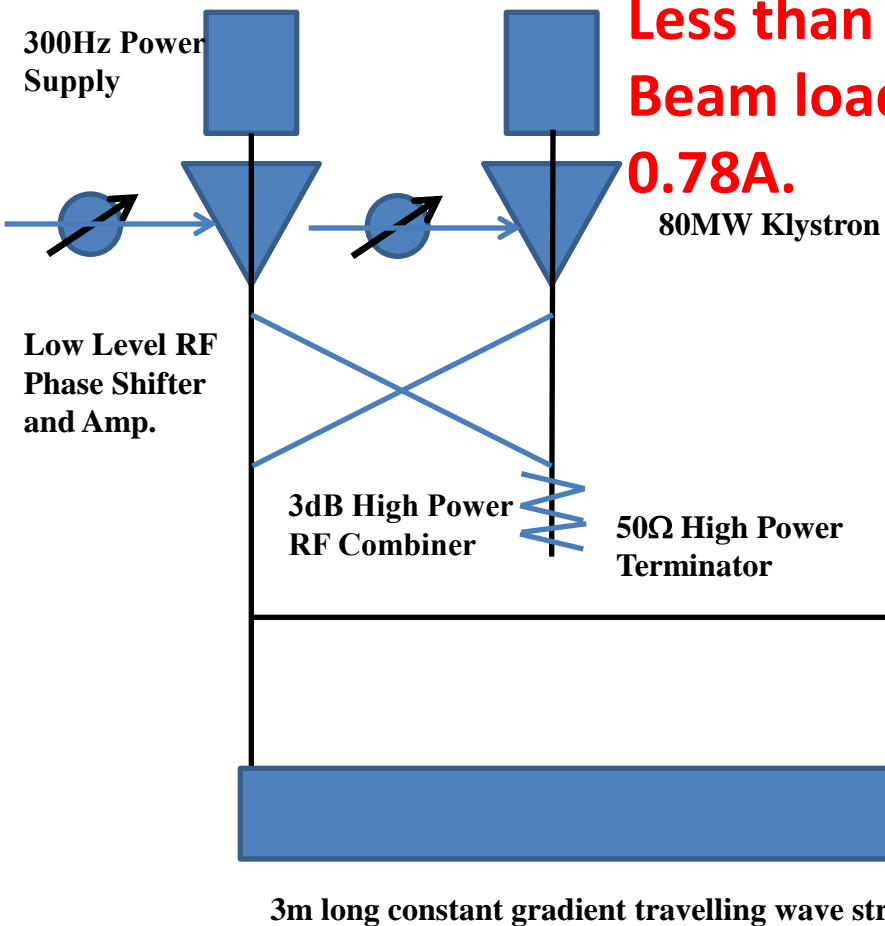
$627.3 \text{ ns} < t < 725.7 \text{ ns}$, 0 A

$725.7 \text{ ns} < t < 990.15 \text{ ns}$, 0.532 A

0.532 A is beam loading current.

Control of input RF power by phase shifters





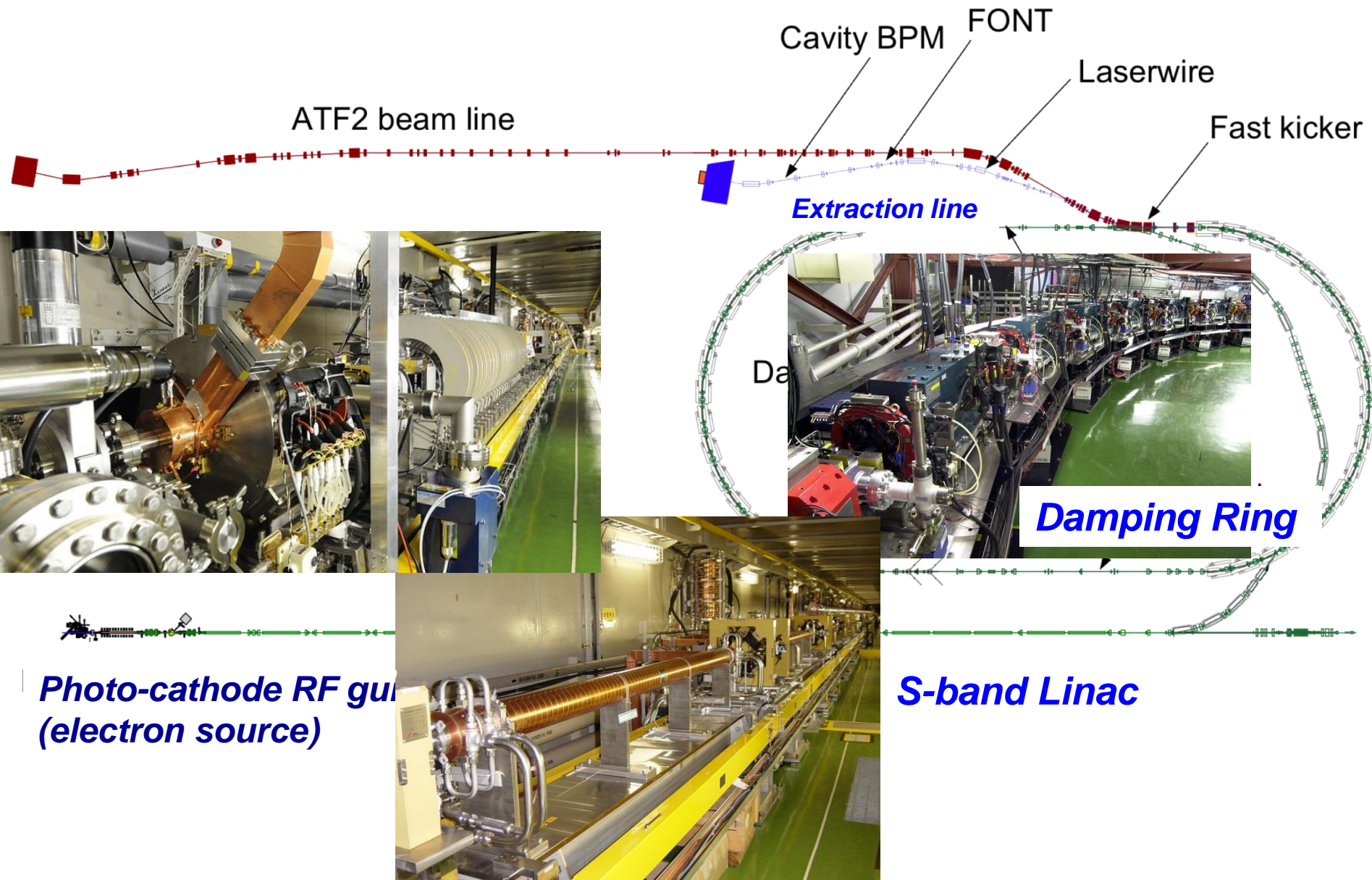
3×10^{10} positron/bunch
300Hz triplet beam
Less than $\pm 0.3\%$
Beam loading current
0.78A.



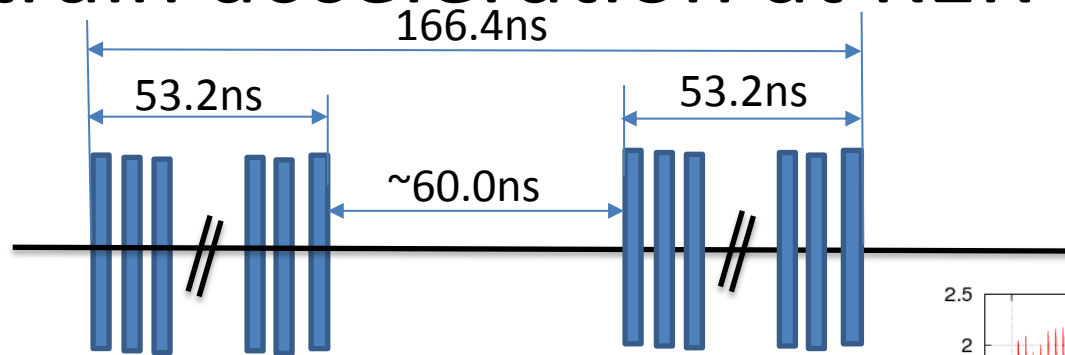
We need the precise control of the phase shifters.

Also, I assume 10% margin as wave guide loss and so on because of the experience at ATF Linac. So, klystron output power 80MW and 2μs pulse width are necessary.

Beam loading compensation experiment at ATF



Two train acceleration at KEK-ATF injector



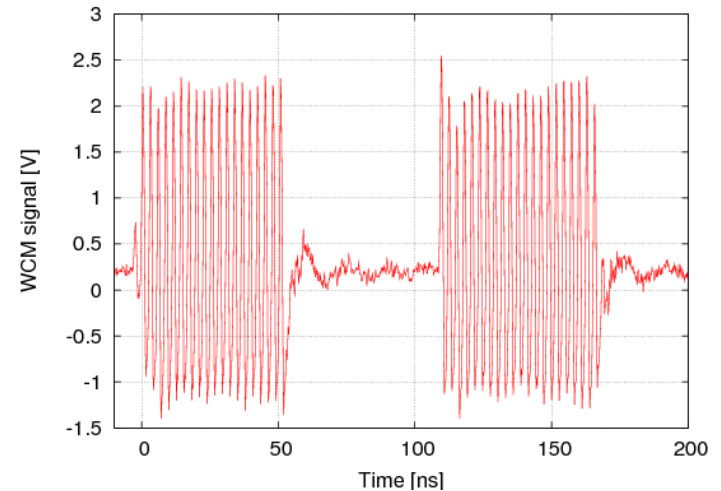
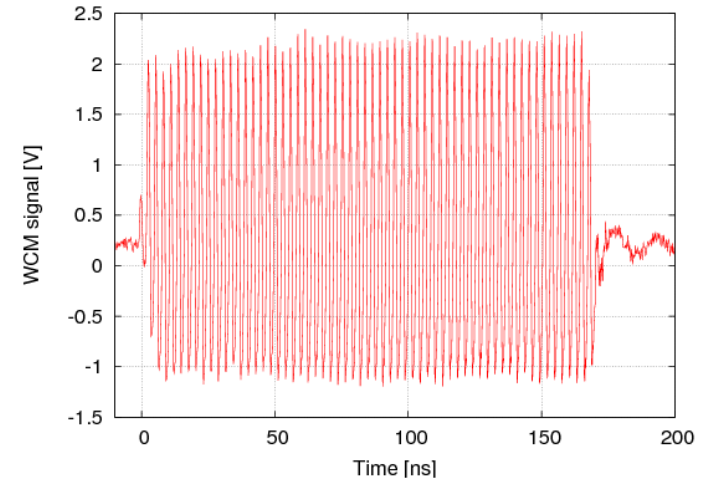
In this experiment at KEK-ATF injector, 2 mini-train beams are accelerated.

Multi-bunch beam:

2×10^{10} with 6.15 ns bunch spacing corresponds to 0.9×10^{10} in the case of 2.8 ns bunch spacing as same beam loading in multi-bunch trains.

Two mini-train beam :

3×10^{10} with 100 nsec train gap and 6.15 ns bunch spacing corresponds to 1.4×10^{10} in the case of 2.8 ns bunch spacing as same beam loading in multi-bunch trains.



3.6 cell RF Gun

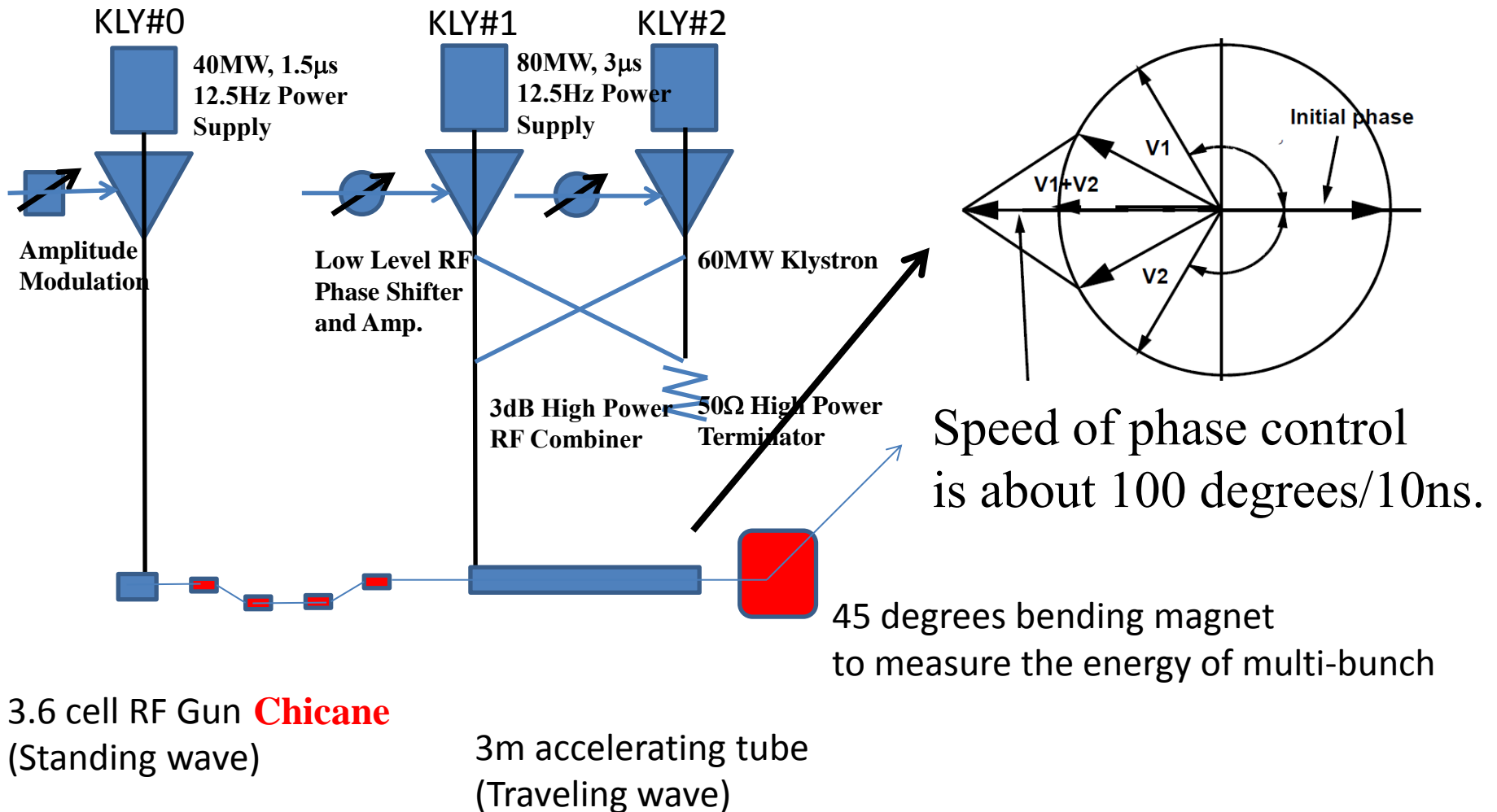
3m long

2014/10/05

2 train acceleration at KEK-ATF

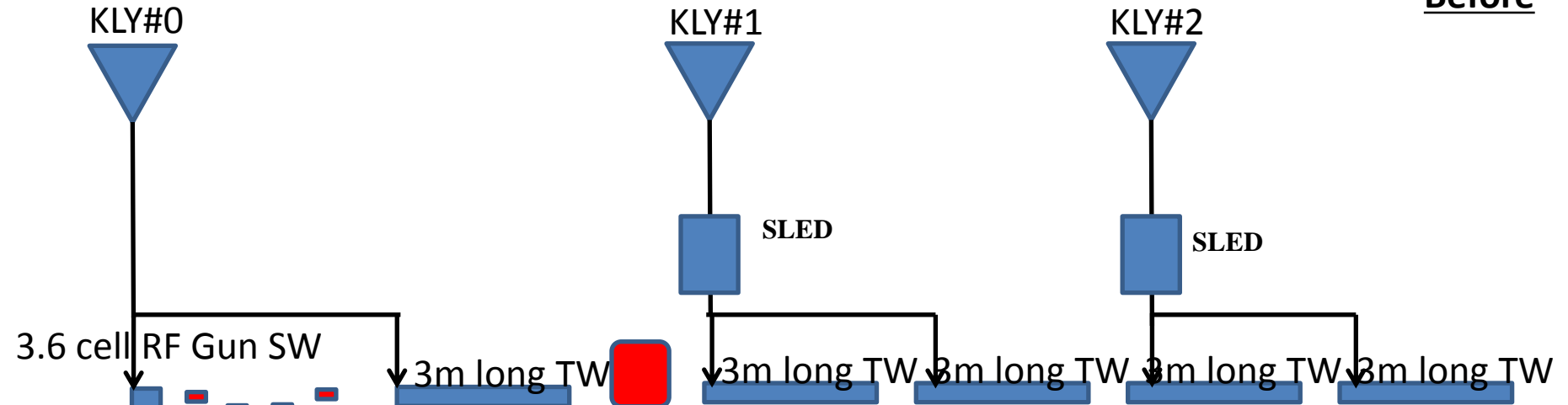
Bending magnet

Experimental Setup

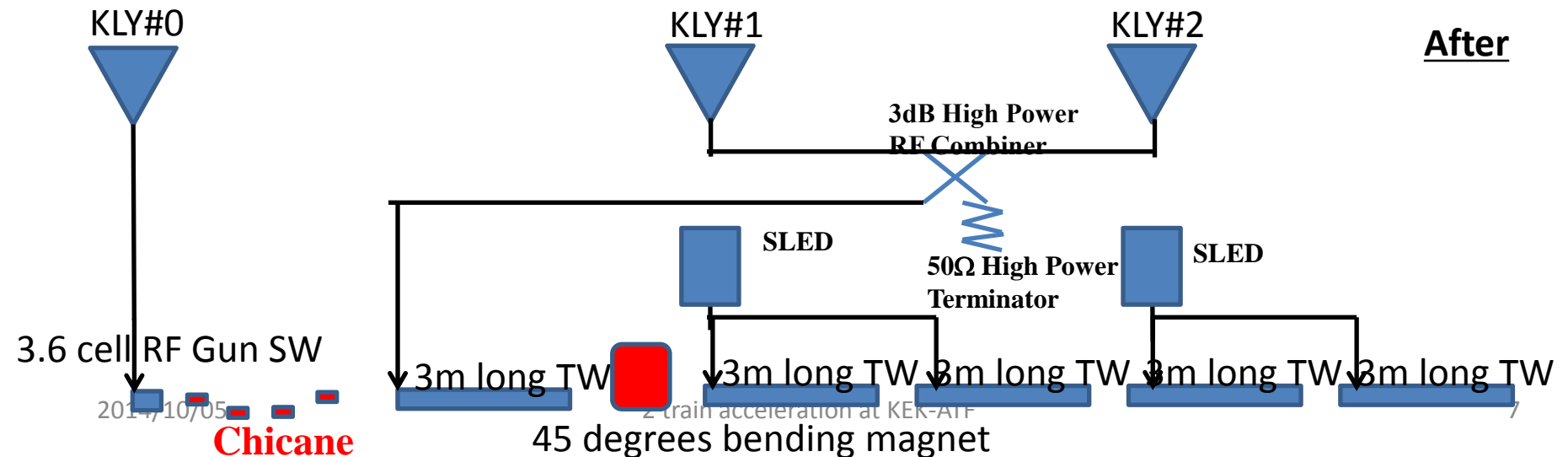


Waveguide circuit

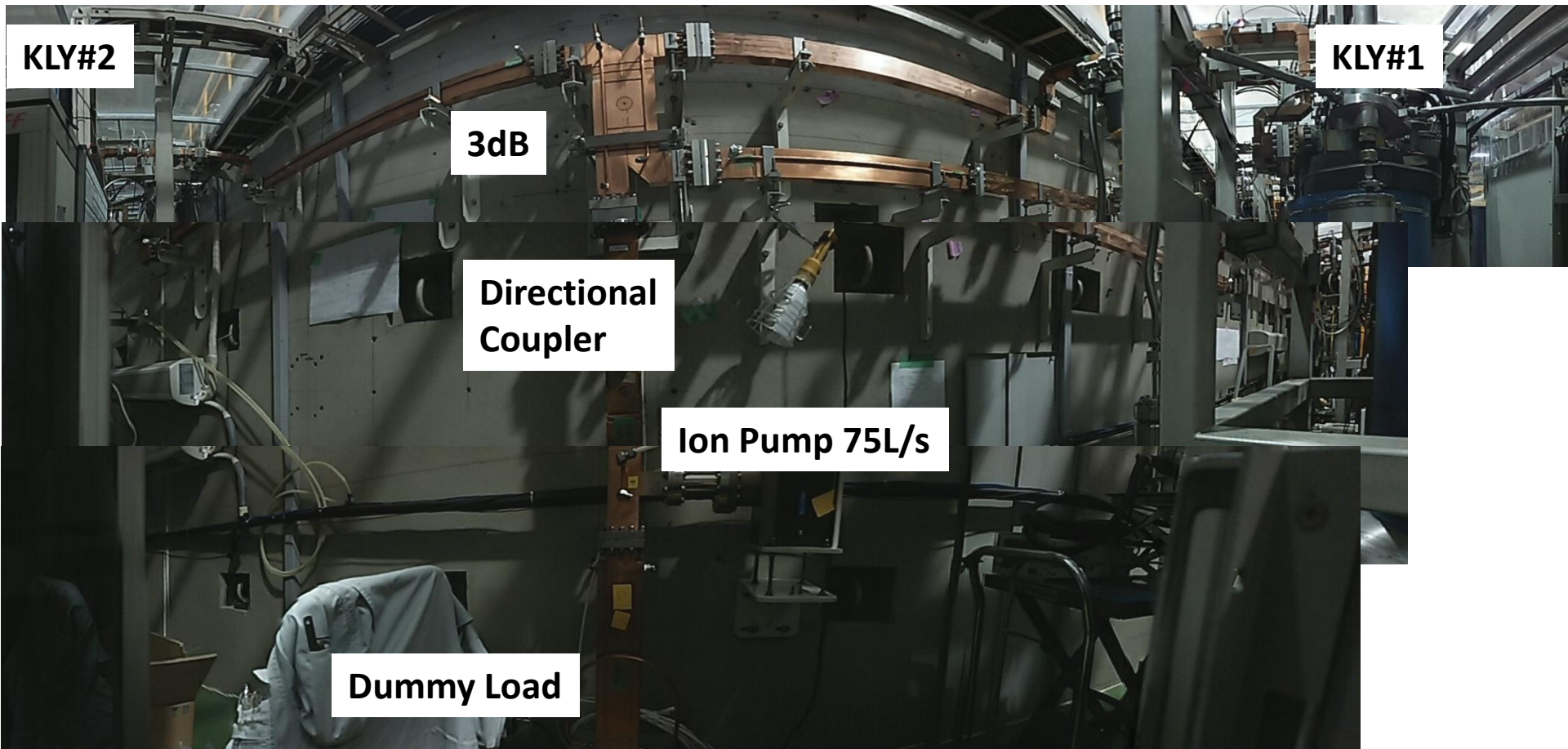
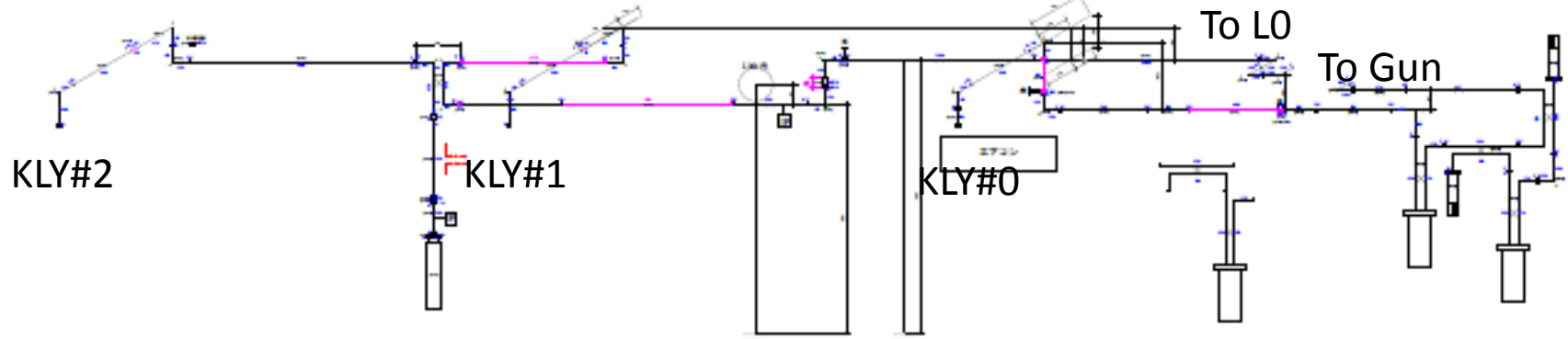
Before

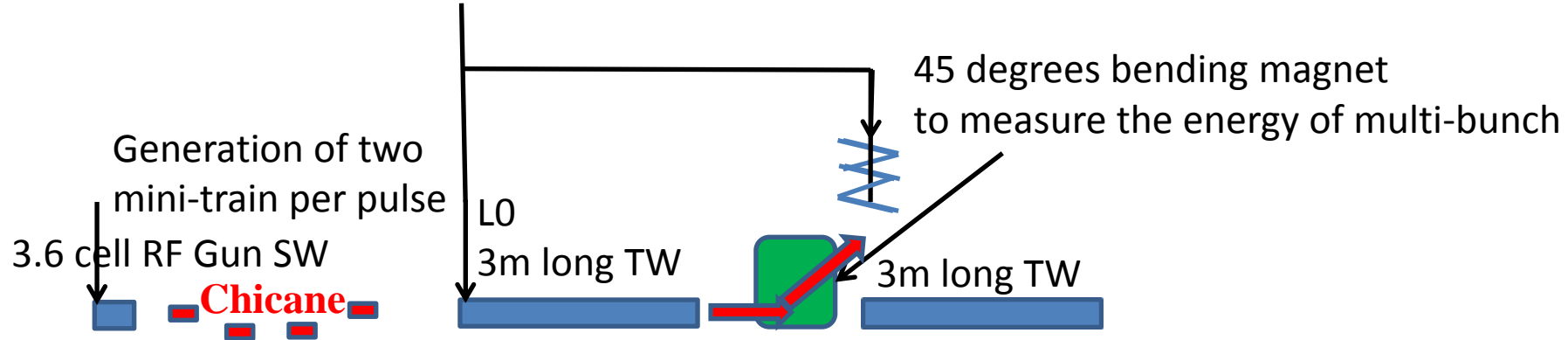


After



We completed the change of the waveguide system by 21st August. Vacuum level around both klystrons is $5\text{-}6 \times 10^{-6} \text{Pa}$. New waveguide system for beam loading compensation experiment



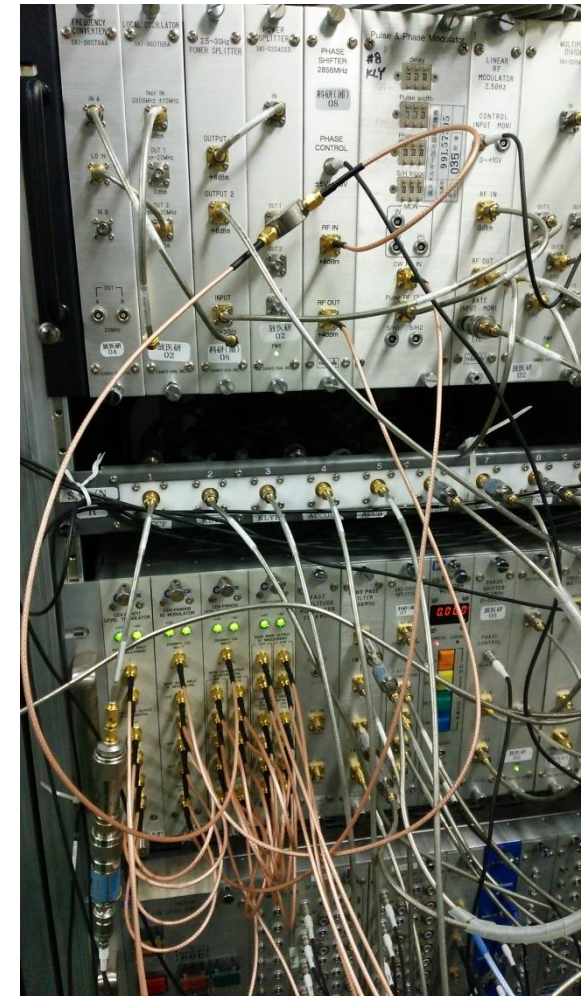
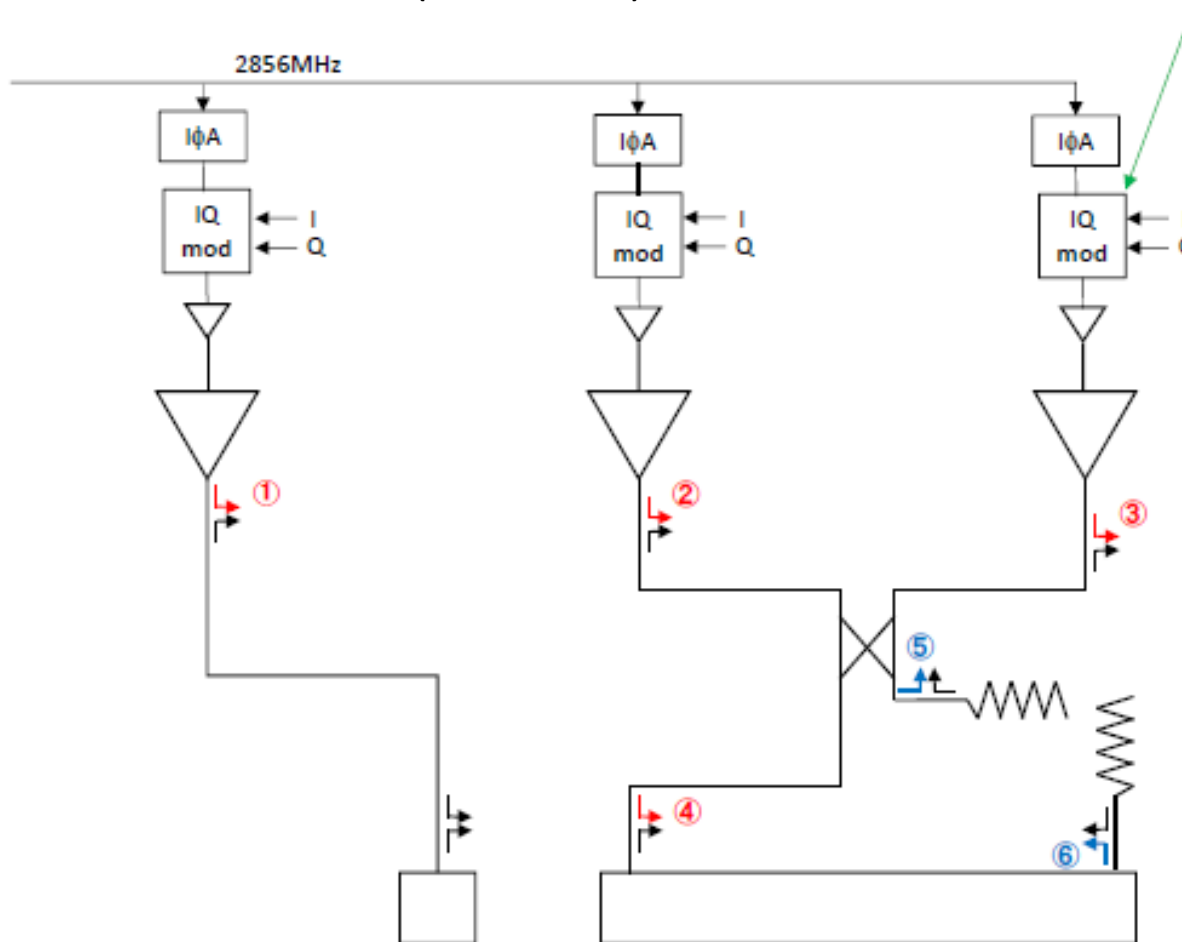


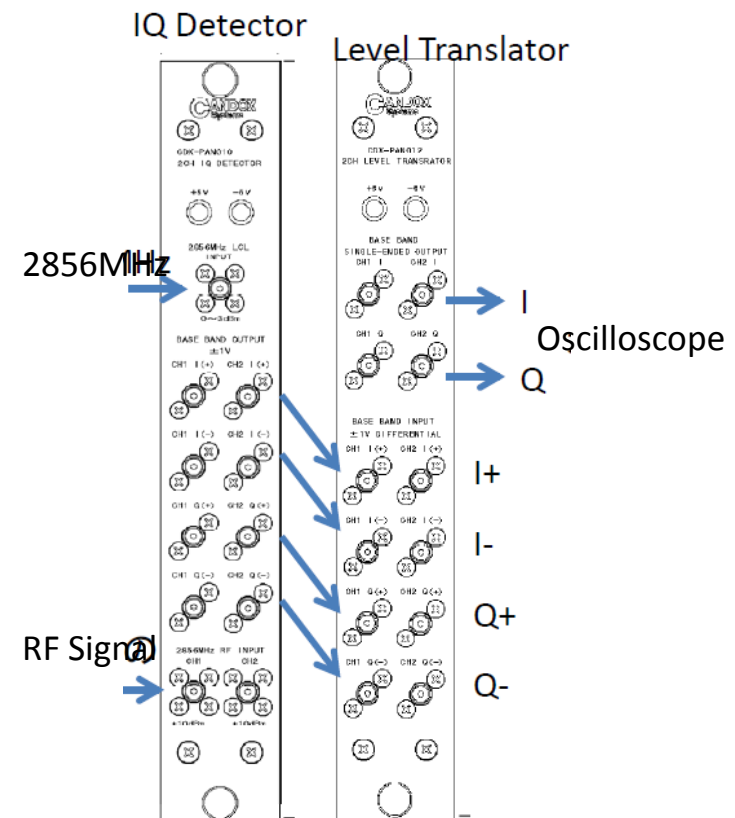
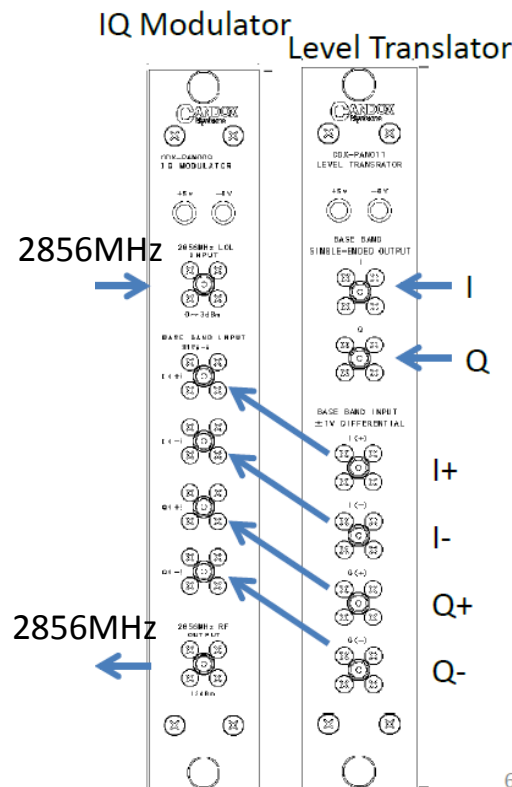
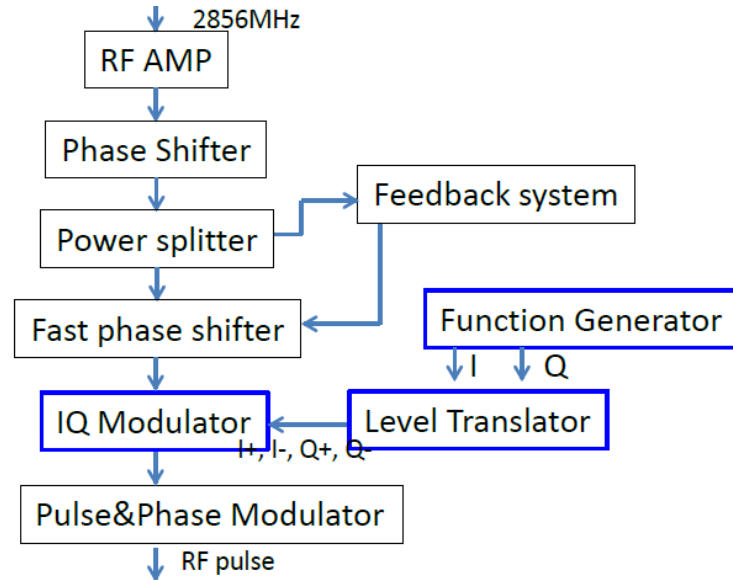


Several modules and function generators were prepared for the control of RF phase and amplitude which are necessary for the beam loading compensation experiment. Then, we started the RF aging and test new instrumentation from end of August.

Test of I-Q modulation & detection was done by using LLRF at LUCX and the enough performance was confirmed.

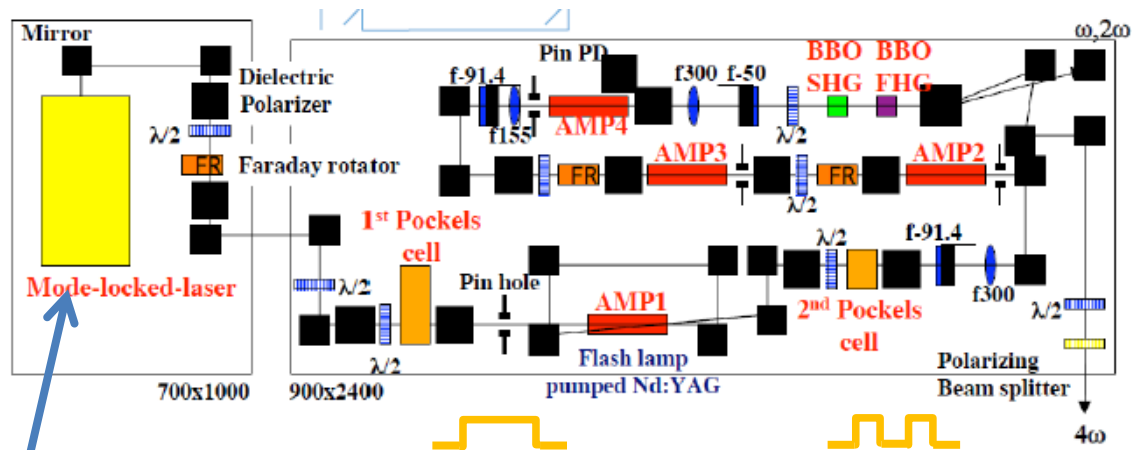
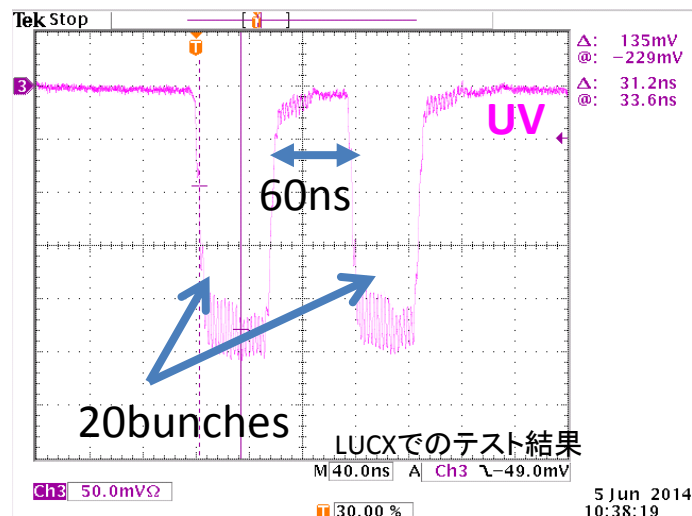
Function Generator (AFG3000C)



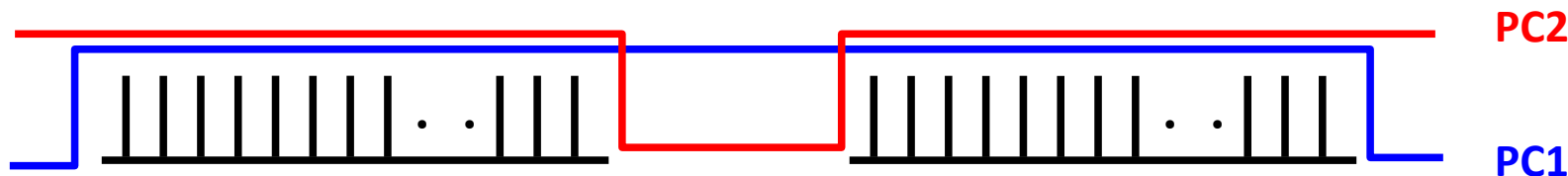


All modules were checked.
The performance was confirmed by measurements of setting accuracy and linearity.

Experimental Setup

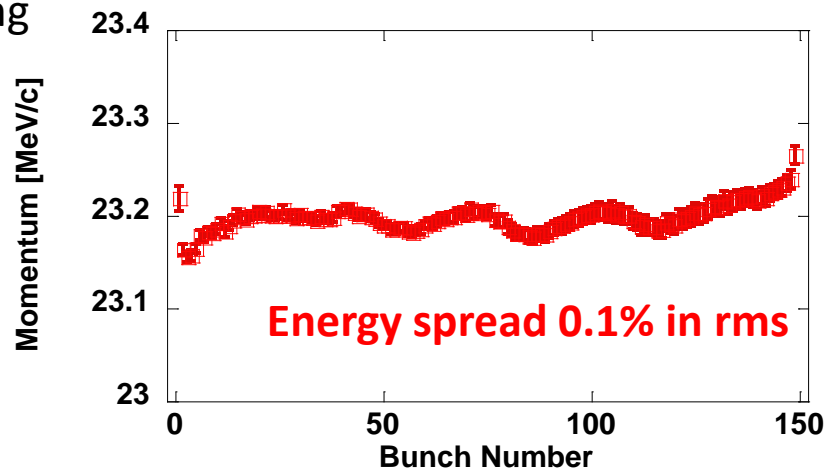
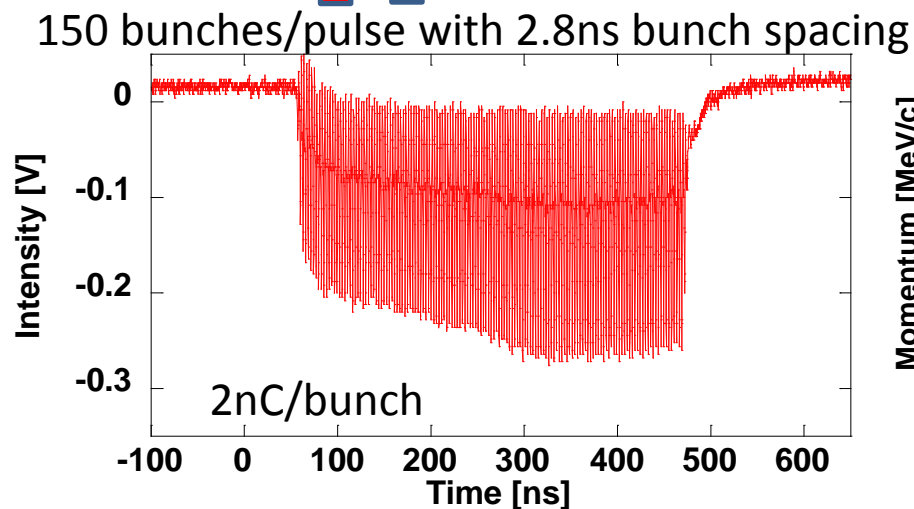
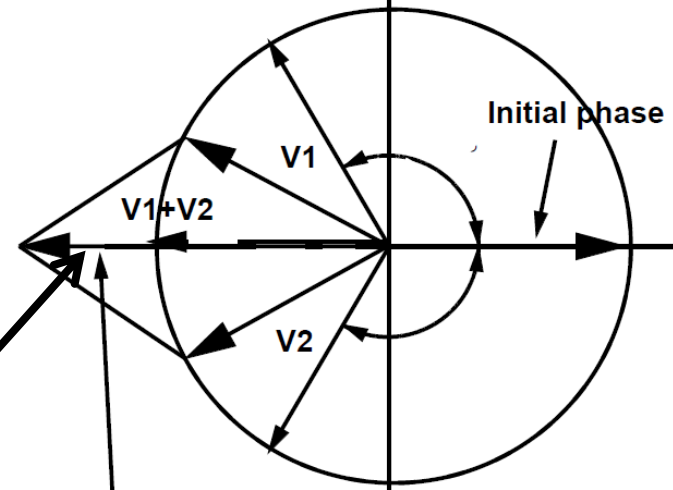
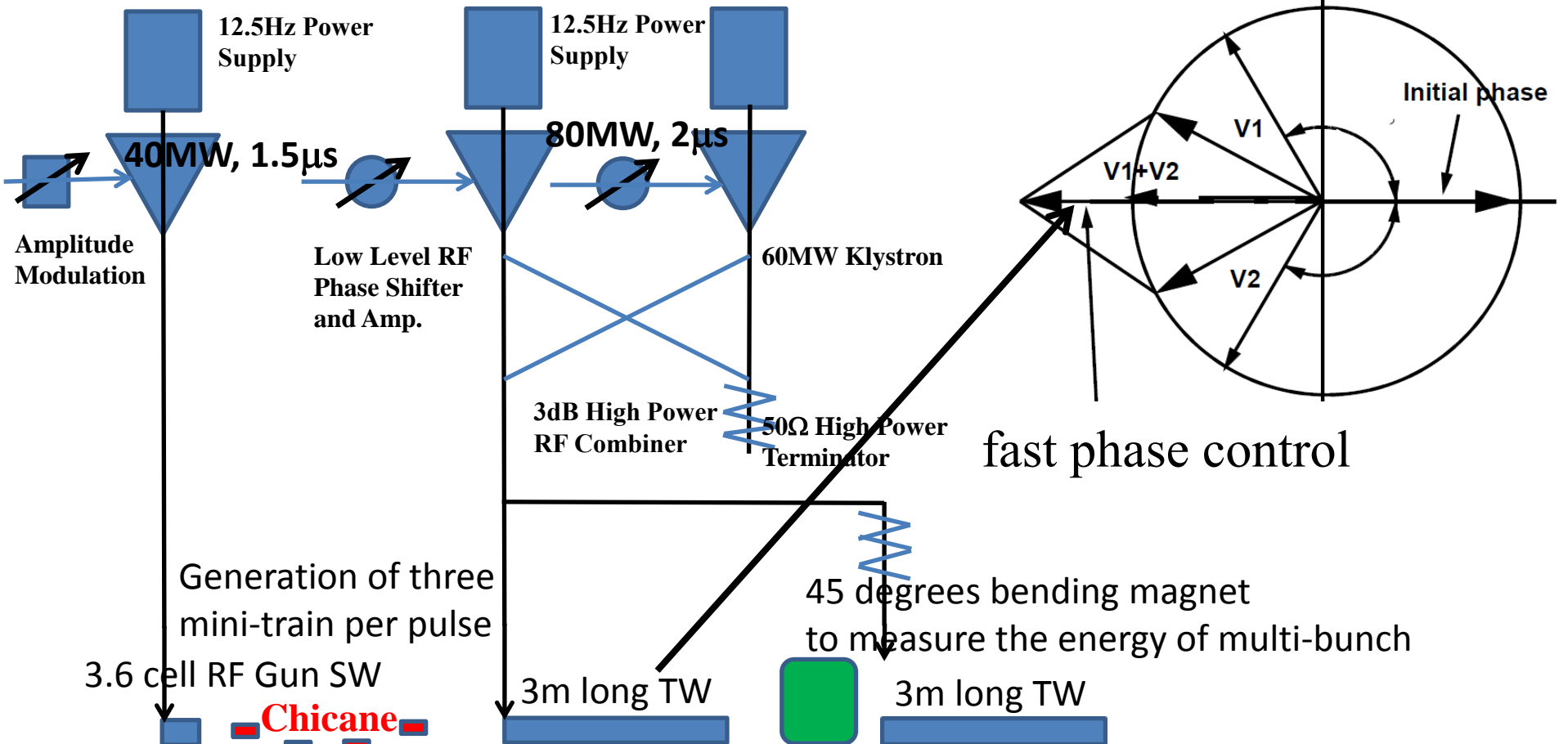


357MHz mode-locked laser



Pockels cell1: 60 pulses are clipped out from pulse train with 357MHz (2.8ns pulse spacing).

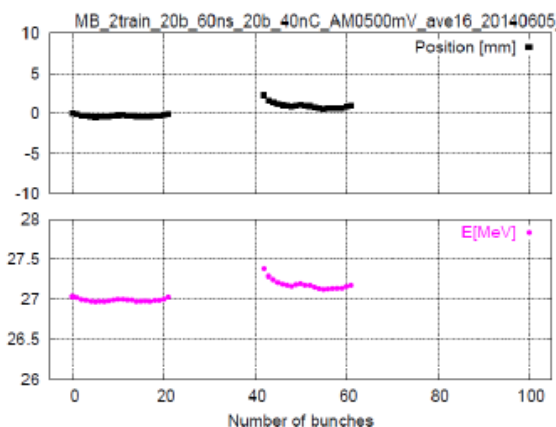
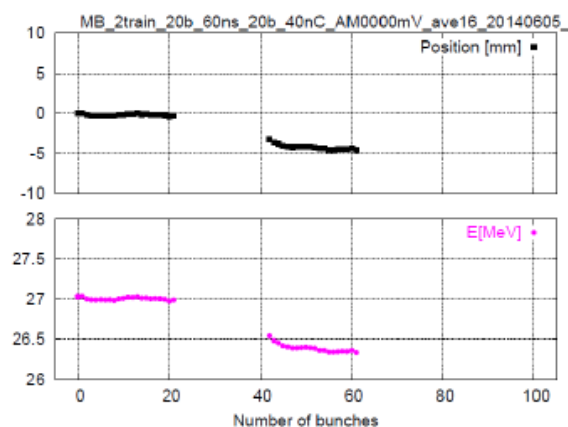
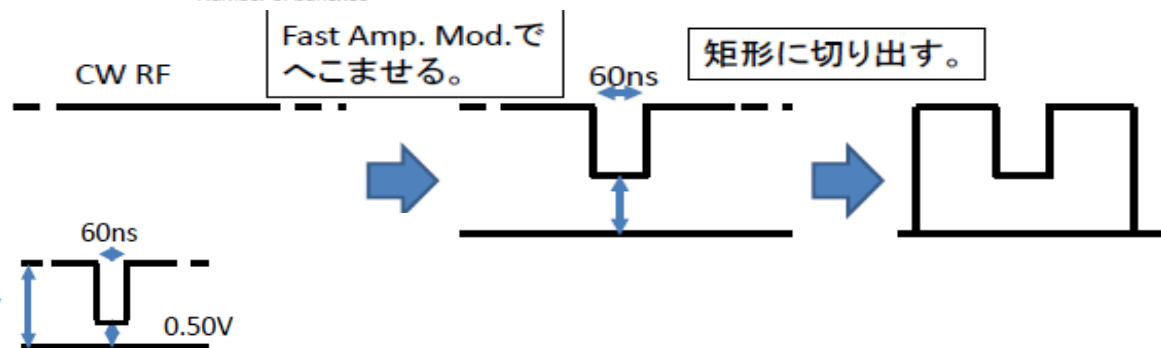
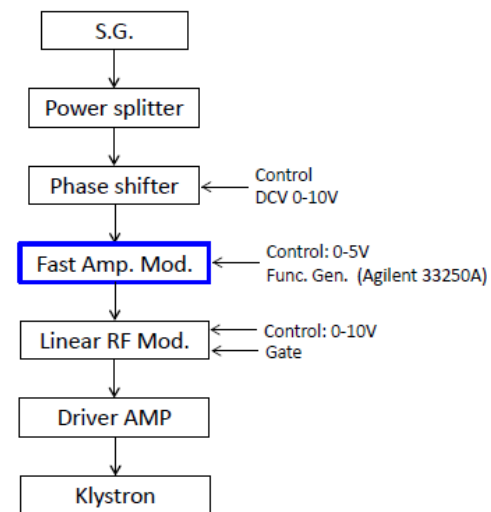
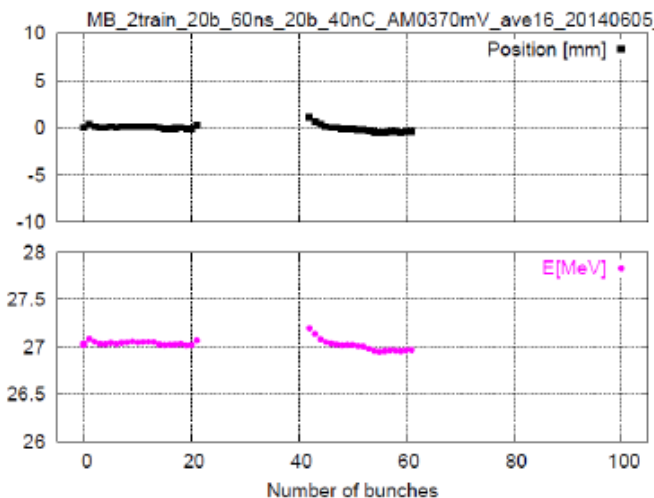
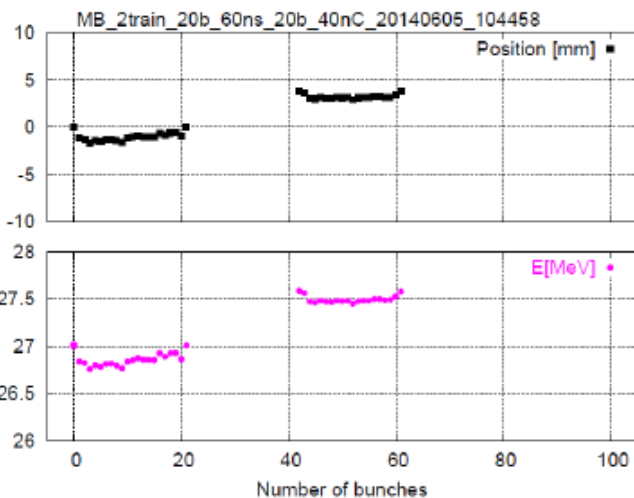
Pockels cell2: Train gap with 60ns is made by this pockels cell.



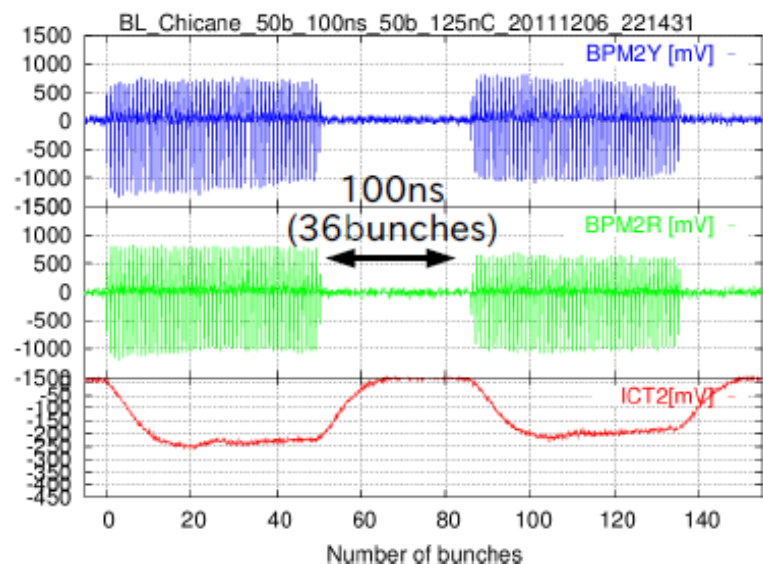
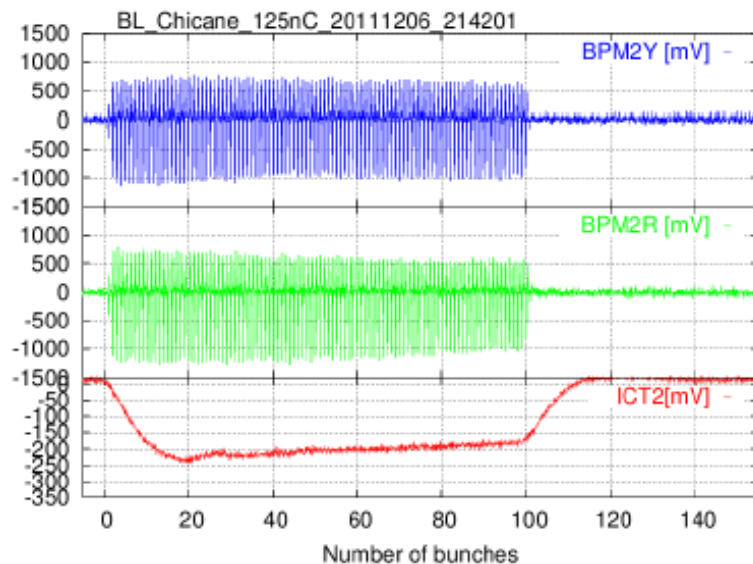
20 bunch – 60ns – 20 bunch at 1nC/bunch

Fast amplitude modulator off

Fast amplitude modulator on

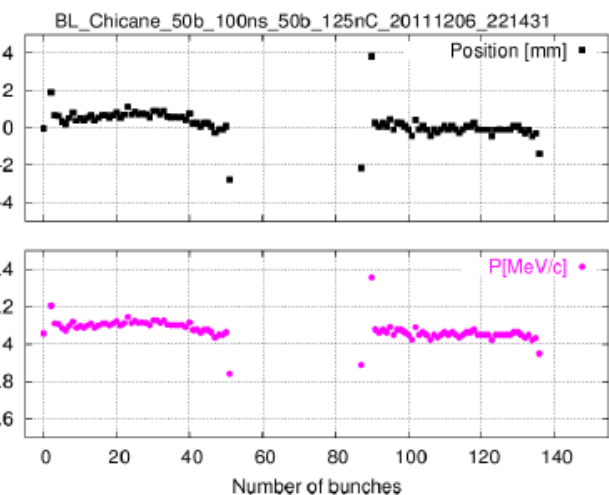
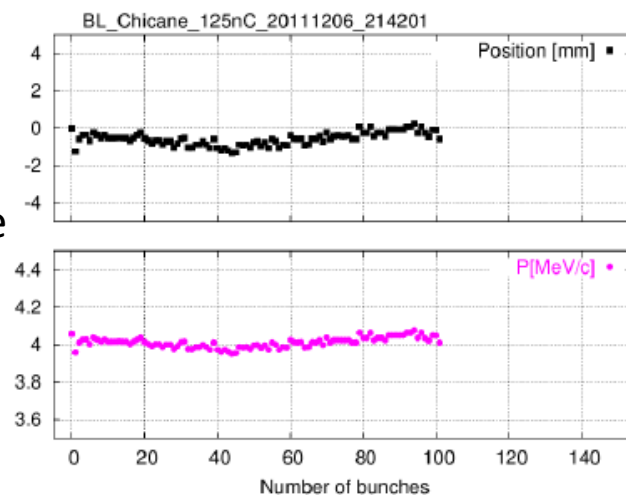
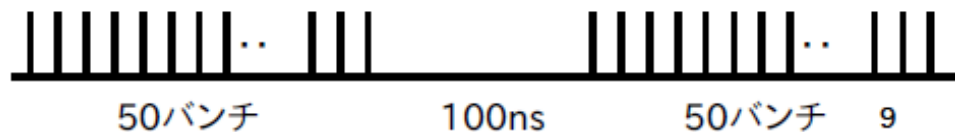


Checked amplitude control accuracy.



100bunches, 125.5 ± 0.8 nC

2011/12/06測定



Present laser system,
Two Pockels cells,
1.6 cell RF Gun, Chicane
and BPM were used
to generate doublet
pulse train and to measure
energy of each bunch.
 0.78×10^{10} electrons per
bunch were checked at
LUCX.

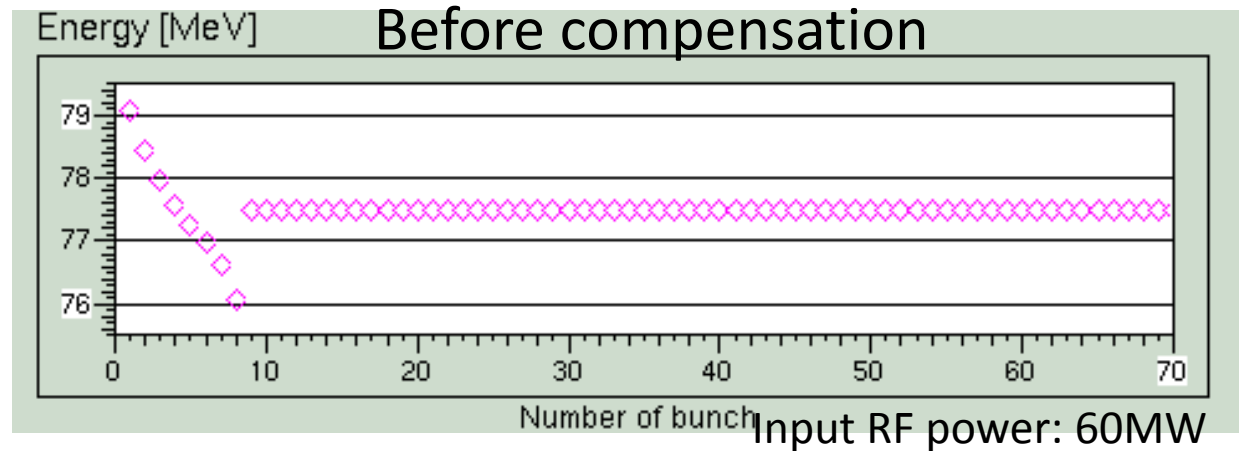
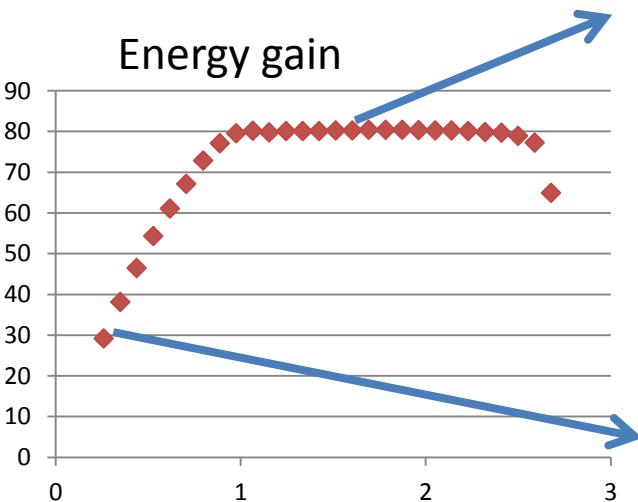
Beam loading compensation

A train with 1.5×10^{10} e⁻/bunch and 60 bunches is accelerated.

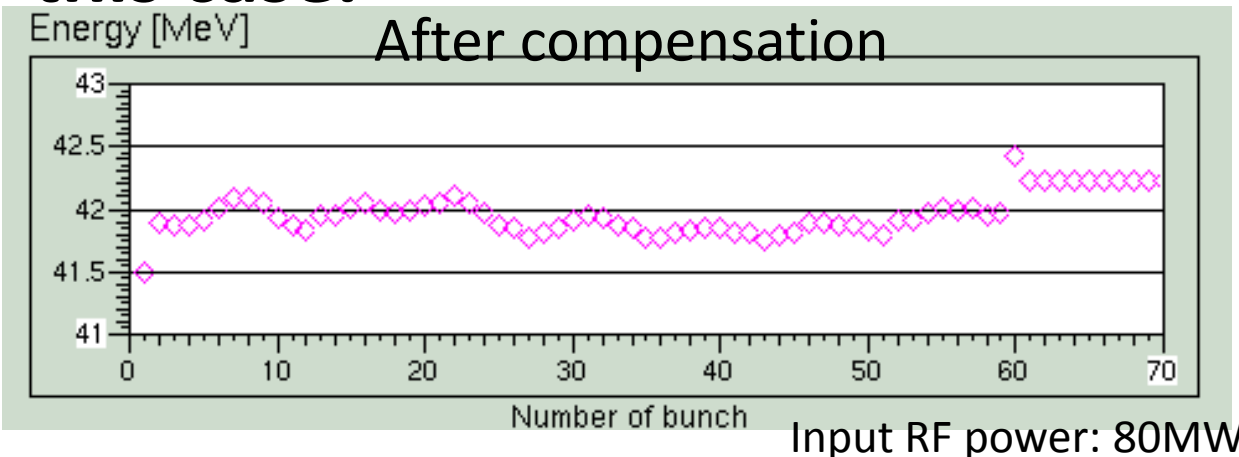
Beam loading is compensated by using Δt method.

5nC/bunch

Big beam loading



Only 8 bunches are observable in this case.

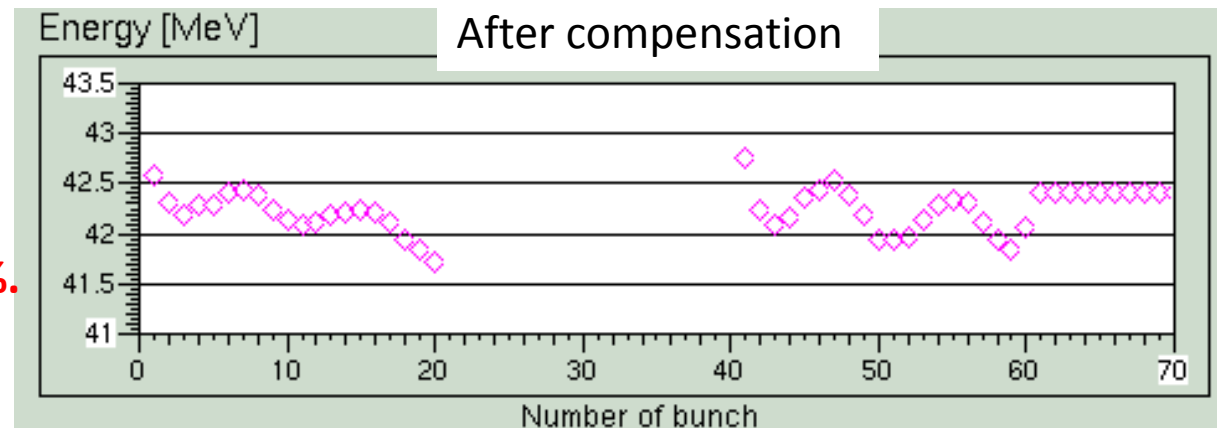
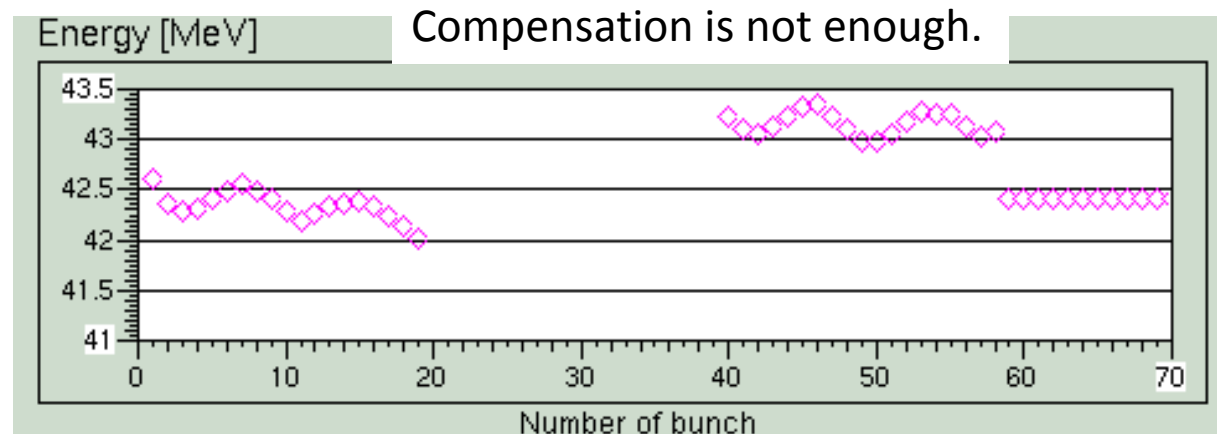


2 train acceleration

Two trains with 1.5×10^{10} e⁻/bunch and 20 bunches are accelerated. Energy difference at the train gap is compensated by amplitude modulation by phase control.

1.5×10^{10} e⁻/bunch
20 bunches/train
60ns train gap
2.8ns bunch spacing

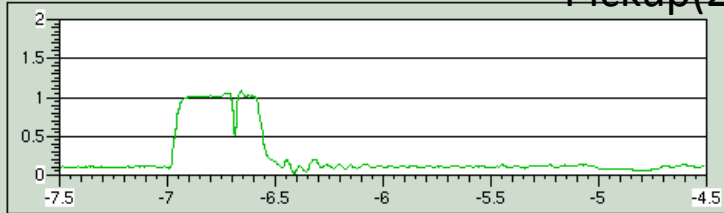
After compensation, the energy difference is within 0.5MeV (pk-pk) which correspond 1.2% (Peak to Peak). **This is less than +/-0.3%.**



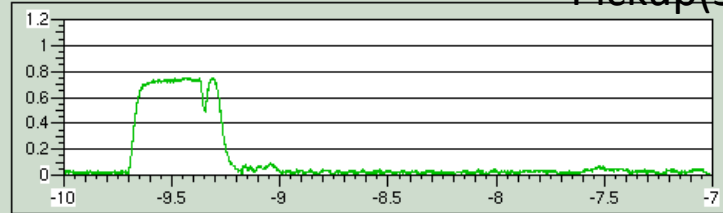
RF pulse

Phase of KLY#1 and KLY#2 was modulated at the timing of train gap.

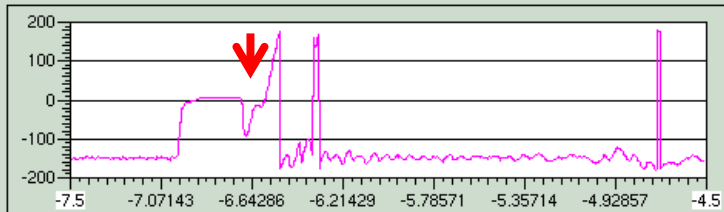
KLY#1 Amplitude Pickup(2)



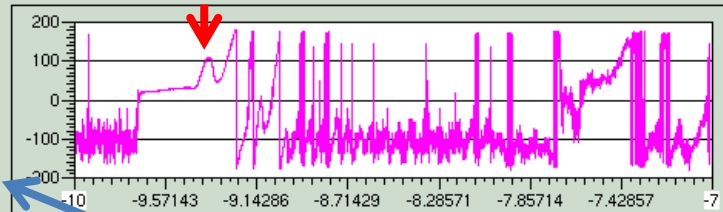
KLY#2 Amplitude Pickup(3)



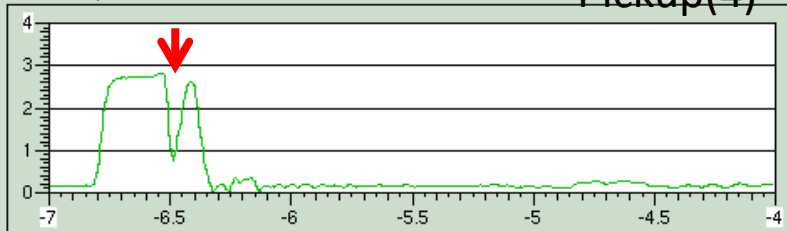
KLY#1 Phase



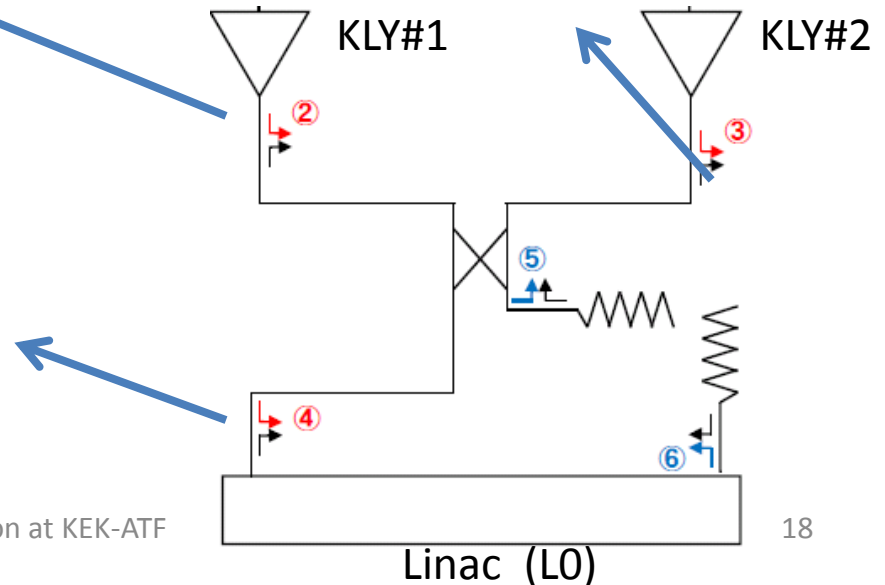
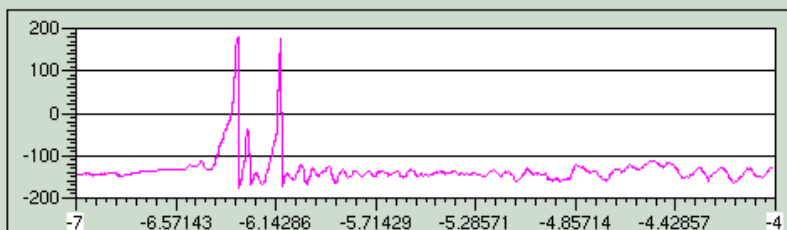
KLY#2 Phase



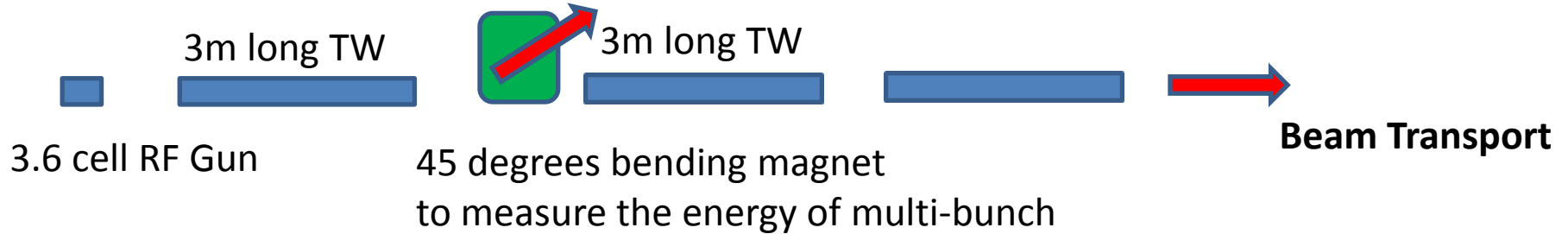
LOin Amplitude Pickup(4)



LOin Phase



Summary



3×10^{10} with 6.15nsec bunch spacing corresponds to 1.4×10^{10} in the case of 2.8nsec bunch spacing with same beam loading in multi-bunch trains.

Amplitude modulation technique for beam loading compensation was confirmed by test at LUCX successfully.

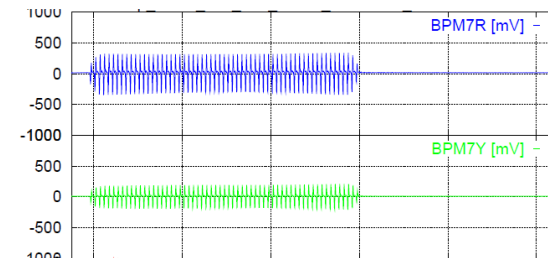
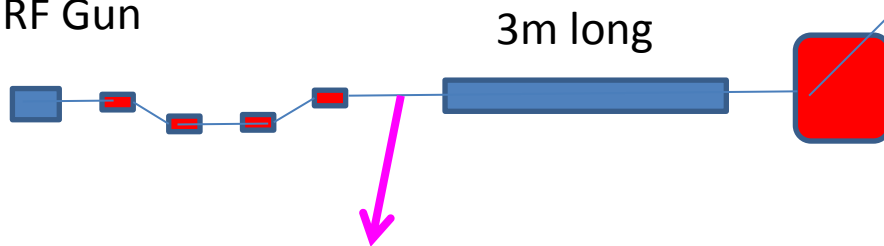
Δt and phase amplitude modulation technique for beam loading compensation was confirmed by test at KEK-ATF.

Thank you for your attention.

Backup

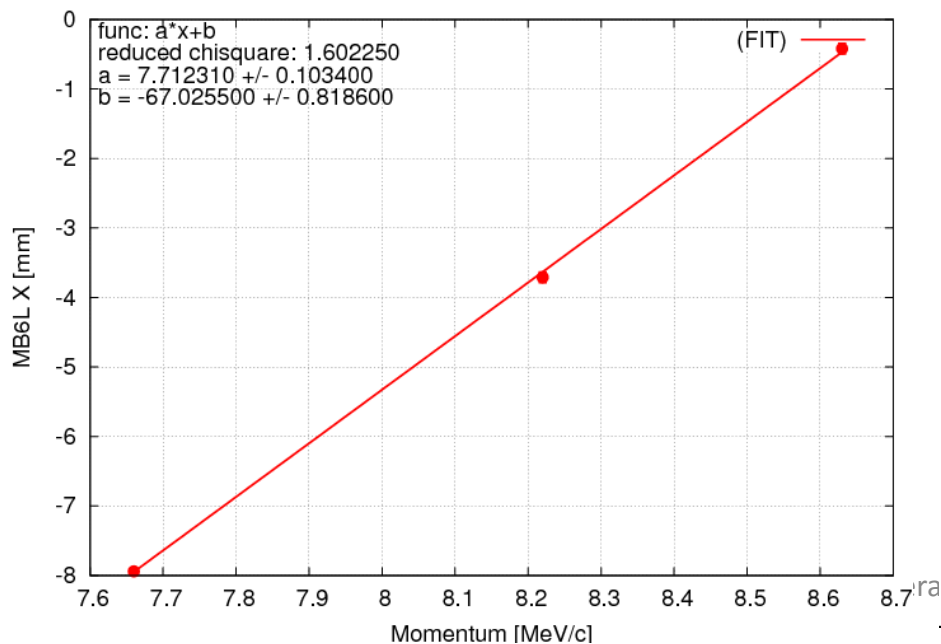
Energy measurement

3.6 cell RF Gun

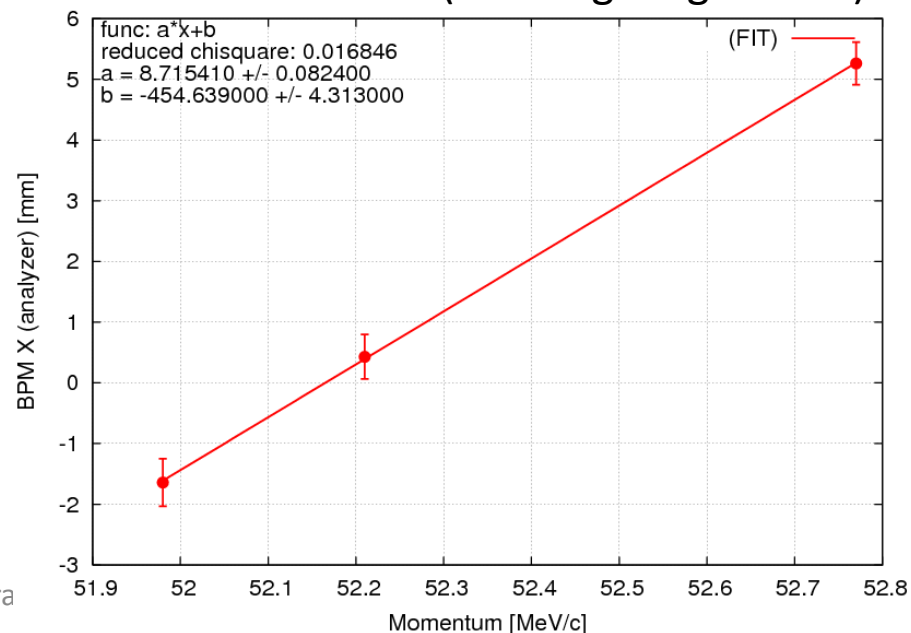


$$Position = S \times \frac{V_G - V_B}{V_G + V_B} [mm]$$

Calibration result (Chicane out)

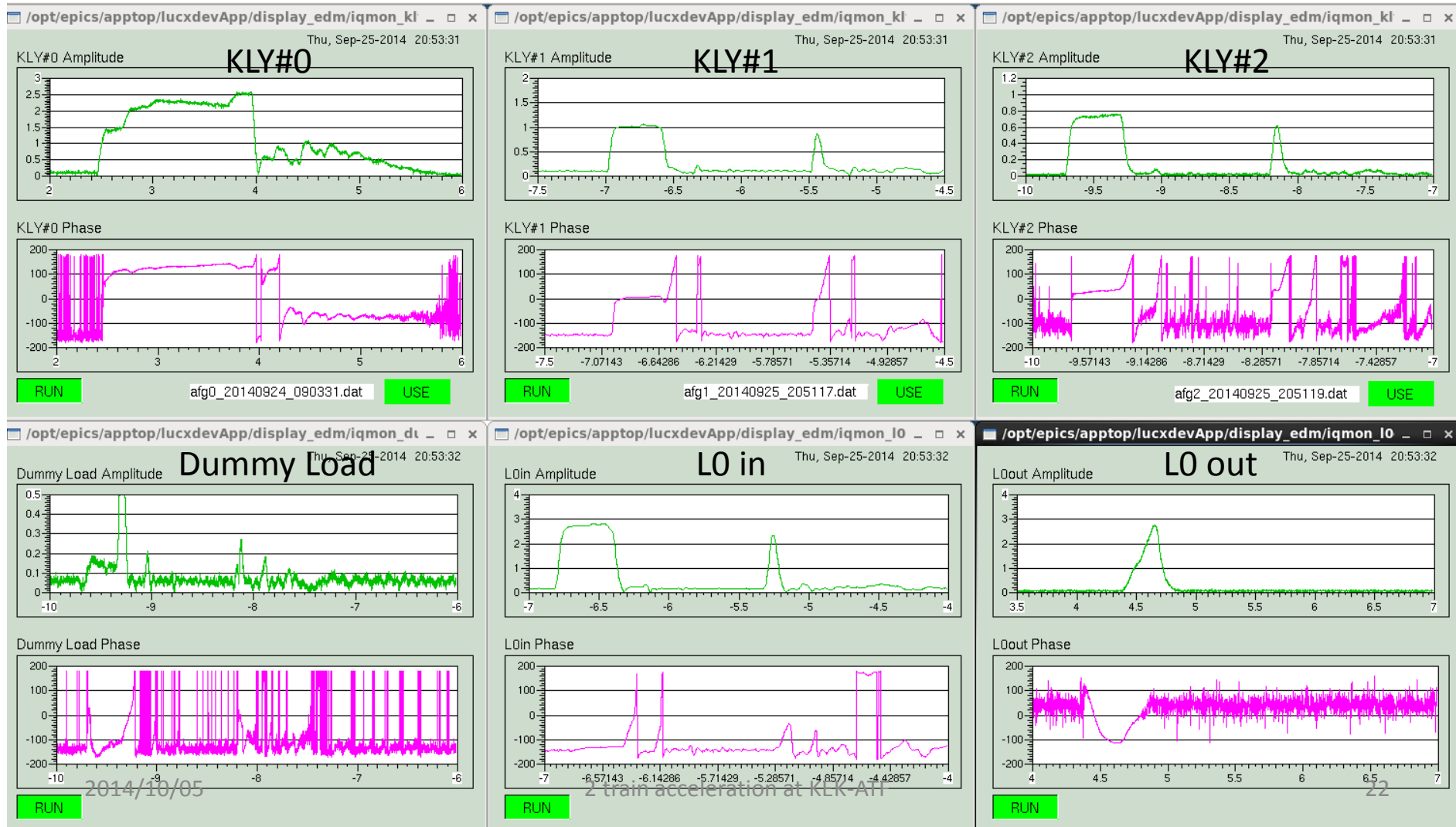


Calibration result (Bending magnet out)



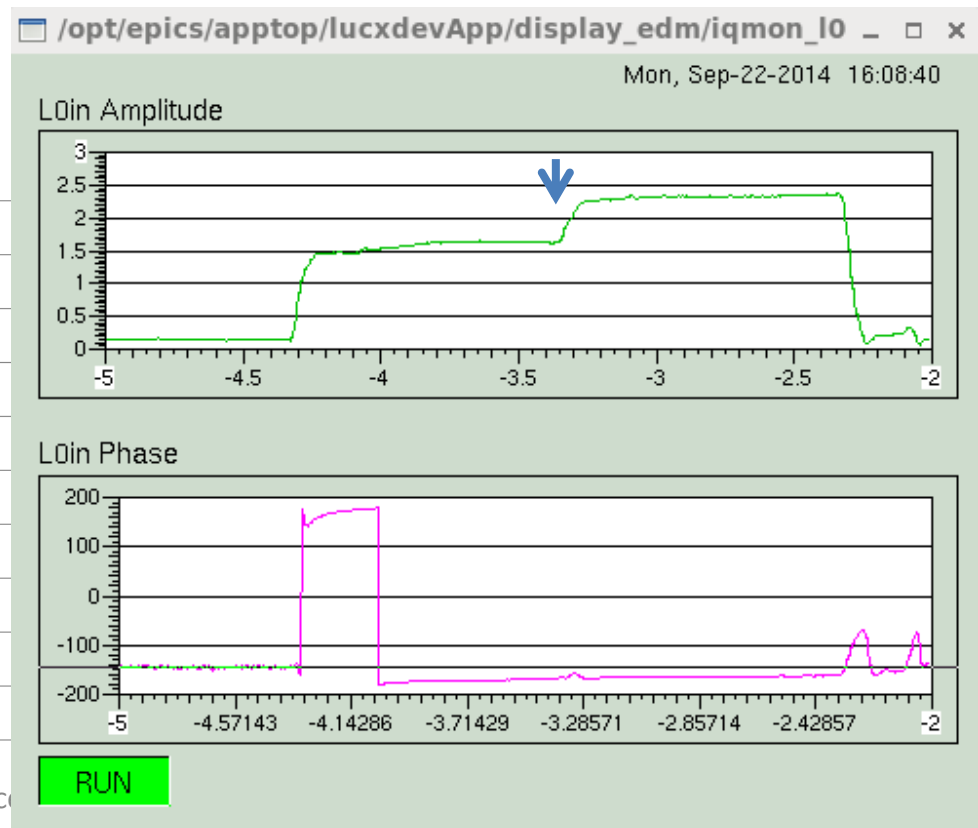
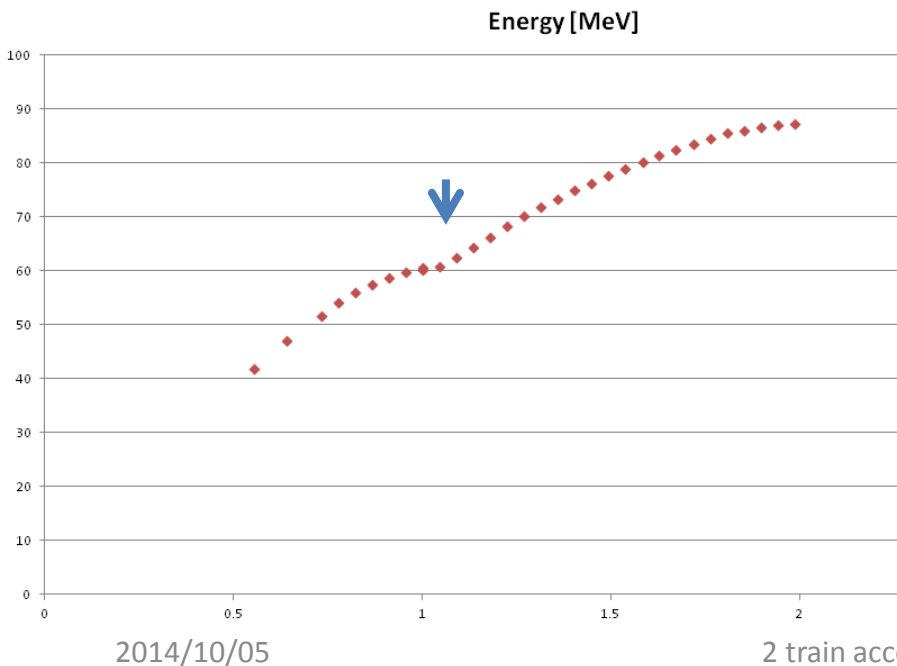
RF pulse

RF pulse shapes during 1train acceleration (60bunches)



Beam loading compensation with step modulation

RF pulse with stepped shape was injected to the accelerating tube.



Beam loading compensation with step modulation

Energy in a train could not be compensated because the response time of klystron was slow.

