

Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati

LNF-65/16

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Nuovo Cimento 37, 751 (1965)

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Resonant Extraction from the 1 GeV Frascati Electron Synchrotron.

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(ricevuto l'11 Febbraio 1965)

The 1000 MeV electron beam has been extracted from the Frascati Constant Gradient Synchrotron ⁽¹⁾ on February 11, 1965 by exciting the 2 radial betatron oscillations/3 revolutions resonance ⁽²⁾. The first successful extraction trials were made at 400 MeV on November 23, 1964.

In this method, pulsed currents are fed at the end of the acceleration cycle into few wires of the pole face windings, connected in a noninductive loop (see Fig. 1), in order to obtain the eight regenerative « $\pm\eta$ regions » of ref. ⁽²⁾.

This perturbation is strongly non-linear: the corresponding $\Delta B_z(x)$ variation is represented in Fig. 2.

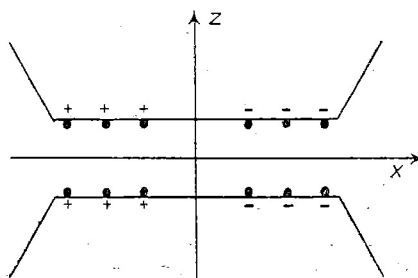


Fig. 1.

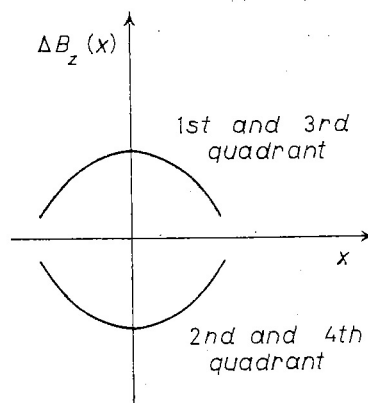


Fig. 2.

⁽¹⁾ M. AGENO, A. ALBERIGI, F. AMMAN, C. BERNARDINI, U. BIZZARRI, G. BOLOGNA, G. CORAZZA, G. DIAMBRINI, G. GHIGO, A. MASSAROTTI, G. P. MURTAS, E. PERSICO, M. PUGLISI, I. F. QUERCIA, R. QUERZOLI, G. SACERDOTI, G. SALVINI, G. SANNA, P. G. SONA, R. TOSCHI and A. TURRIN: *Nuovo Cimento*, 11, 311 (1959); M. AGENO, A. ALBERIGI-QUARANTA, U. AMALDI, F. AMMAN, C. BERNARDINI, U. BIZZARRI, G. BOLOGNA, G. CARERI, R. CERCHIA, G. CORAZZA, G. CORTELLESSA, G. DIAMBRINI, D. FABIANI, G. GHIGO, R. HABEL, C. INFANTE, M. LADU, A. LUPOLI, A. MASSAROTTI, G. MONETI, G. P. MURTAS, E. PERSICO, M. PUGLISI, I. F. QUERCIA, R. QUERZOLI, A. REALE, G. SACERDOTI, G. SALVINI, G. SANNA, G. SCACCIA-SCARAFONI, S. SIRACANA, P. G. SONA, R. TOSCHI and A. TURRIN: *Suppl. Nuovo Cimento*, 10, 1 (1962).

⁽²⁾ A. TURRIN: *Nuovo Cimento*, 8, 511 (1958).

The purpose of this nonlinearity is to obtain a long spill-out time. As

long as the beam is circulating close to the central orbit, the perturbation is unable to bring the oscillations into resonance. When the particles are caused to fall out of synchronism with the R.F. cavity (by reducing the R.F. peak voltage) they move inward, into the region in which the regenerative action of the field causes their betatron oscillations to grow rapidly. In this way the particles can be brought with high efficiency into a «first» soft pulsed magnet placed in the inner region of a straight section. This magnet deflects then the beam again to the inside. A second «hard» pulsed magnet placed in the next straight section deflects the particles outwards, so that the beam emerges at the end of the following quadrant, crossing a one-millimeter aluminium window.

The characteristics of the external beam are at present the following:

i) The intensity is about 10^9 electrons per pulse, or $2 \cdot 10^{10}$ electrons/s; on this basis the extraction efficiency is roughly estimated to be $\geq 60\%$.

ii) The emittance of the beam, estimated in air about five meters from the exit window, is $< 10^{-2}$ cm·rad in horizontal and few 10^{-3} cm·rad in vertical at 1000 MeV. This spread can be explained almost entirely with the scattering in the aluminium window and in the air.

iii) For spill-out times of ≈ 2 ms the momentum spread remains bounded within $\pm 0.3\%$ and appears to be due almost entirely to the variation of the guiding field during the spill-out time. Spill-out times up to about 4 ms can be easily obtained.

The gap's dimensions of the «soft» magnet are (20×11) mm², the septum thickness being 1 mm. The length is 30 cm. The «hard» magnet is like the «soft» one, with the septum thickness increased to 6 mm for cooling purposes.

The currents required for extraction at 1000 MeV are:

- 30 A in the pole face windings;
- 550 A in the «soft» magnet;
- 3500 A in the «hard» magnet.

More details about the whole work will be given in a paper to be soon published.

The results above may encourage the attempts to apply the same extraction method to Constant Gradient Proton Synchrotrons.

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The authors are indebted to Professor I. F. QUERCIA whose enthusiastic support and advice was determinant for the success of this work, and to Doctor M. CONTE, who carried out all the numerical calculations of the orbits and assisted us in part of the experimental work.