Slow Extraction Status

FNAL meeting 3/12-14/2018 Masahito Tomizawa

©ESS trouble, SX restart and Ti ESS installation
©30 GeV SX operation (run78)
©8 GeV SX tests for COMET experiment
©Summary

ESS Troubles in RUN74

In the check bump orbit in the SX startup,

6 septum ribbons were broken with a large beam loss and vacuum pressure rise and the one was touched on the electrode of SUS-ESS1 (4/26/2017)



The SUS-ESS1 was uninstalled and a Ti-ESS was transported from Tsukuba campus while assembling the electrode and installed in the MR.

Dark-current was increased at low voltage of 30-40kV after a spark at 80kV.

A damage of supporting ceramic rods or feedthrough during the transportation has been suspected.

• Finally, the Ti-ESS1 was uninstalled and the downstream SUS-ESS2 was moved to the ESS1 position to get a higher turn separation @SMS1 (We predicted beam loss @SMS1 was double).



SUS-ESS2 @ESS1 location





Beam duct @ESS2location



SX Restart after the Trouble (RUN75)

SX run was finally restarted ~1month later from the ESS trouble Inspection for hadron experimental hall has been passed at 31.2kW (5/31) Slow beam was supplied to the HD facility at 37.5kW till end of this RUN. Extraction efficiency was 99.3% @37kW (nominally 99.5%)



Cause of the ESS trouble (guess)

 The circulating bunched beam oscillated coherently by a transverse beam instability hit the septum ribbons directly, the ribbons were melted and cut H-chromaticity was set to slightly positive value on momentum (dangerous!)

Countermeasures

- •The chromaticity is carefully set lower (negative) for the bunched beam
- The bump orbit is checked at a low beam intensity
- The bump orbit is quickly set to zero after the orbit checking.
 - Any similar trouble has not been seen after taking those countermeasures

The Ti-ESS1 has been installed in this summer shutdown period



View from beam duct



Ti-ESS installed @ESS1





ESS Impedance Reduction by RF contact (CST Studio)



Frequency / MHz



30 GeV Slow Extraction (RUN78)

New titanium ESS (improved type) has been installed at ESS1 position, stainless ESS has been returned at ESS2 position in last summer shutdown.

Beam power for user run started from 10kW
 Vacuum pressure rise by debunched slow extraction was observed at ESS1
 ESS1 voltage was set to 70kV (ESS2 is 104.4kV). Any beam loss increase has not been observed.

• MR rep. rate has been changed from 5.52s to 5.20s after the first 8GeV test (1/25). Beam power was increased from 31.5 kW to 33.52 kW

Beam power was recovered to 45kW (RUN74) on 1/26.

User operation above 50kW has been achieved (1/30~2/26)
 major milestone



Flat top shorten by 0.32 s, spill length is kept at 2s

30 GeV Slow Extraction



Efficiency 99.52% Spill Duty 48% Spill length 2.05s



Extraction Efficiency Trend



Rep. rate 5.20 s flat top is 2.61 s

2/23 10:13





Purple: ESS1 70kV Green: ESS2 104.4kV

The dark current of ESS2 Increased -> decreased

The freqency of discharge has been decreased with operation.

MR Beam intensity normalized at PPS limit for RUN78 SX operation



Beam intensity for PPS Limit (per hour)

Last 3 days



Measured Residual Dose (on contact) RUN78-51kW and RUN65-42kW

Residual Dose Comparison Between Ti and SUS



Maintenance work is practically done after 10days to 100 days cooling, Ti is advantageous than SUS.

After 10 years cooling, SUS becomes better, but both residual doses are very small, the difference can be negligible.



Accumulated beam time and intensity for HD

☆spill: # of beam shots to HD

Before accident (Feb, 2009 – May, 2013): 1.26x10⁶ spills, 560 kW*days JFY2015 run (Apr, 2015 – Dec, 2015): 1.05x10⁶ spills, 2338 kW*days JFY2016 run (May, 2016 – Jun, 2016): 0.33x10⁶ spills, 875 kW*days JFY2017 run (Apr, 2017 – Feb, 2018): **0.83x10⁶** spills, **2038** kW*days

Higher Power SX Demonstration (2 shots)

/jk/dev/operation_app/jkMR/sx/Display//mrp Shot 397105 at 18/02/26 08:39:29 62.84 kW 18/02/26 08:40:18

1.5

1

0.5

0

20 40 60

Beam power 62.8kW (rep. 5.2s) 6.8x10^13 ppp Efficiency 99.47% Spill Duty 56% Spill length 1.82s RF phase offset 50deg (45deg)

-40

20 40 60

80 100 120 140 160 180 200 217 MR BLM Number

High Gai

time from P3 [sec]

80 100 120 140 160 180 200 217 MR BLM Number





300 2000

200 1000 100

80 100 120 140 160 180 200 217 MR BLM Number

-600

60

8GeV 1MHz-Pulsed Beam Scheme for COMET



8 GeV Slow Extraction

(2/12 ~22:30)

7.3x10^12 ppp (4bunches) w kicker delay, 5.20s cycle

Average beam power 1.8kW

Efficiency 97.3% (could be improved by further beam-based alignment for the ESSs and SMSs) Duty factor 16% (w/o Transverse RF)

Spill length 0.65s

1.5



A CALL AND A CALL





Extinction Improvement



Extinction measurement @ Bunched-SX -1-

- * By Counting the # of secondary particles @ K1.8 secondary beam line of HD
- * Very Simple Measurement (Particle Counting by plastic scintillation counters)
 - Hodoscope and Ion Chamber count the # of all secondary particles
 - * With help of beam-line hodoscope and trigger counters to ID beam particles
- * But need a special read out to handle a huge dynamic range
 - * 3 dedicated TDC systems are prepared



- * Three TDCs show very similar results, but careful check is ongoing.
- * Very preliminary result with a part of obtained data is shown here.



- * Obtained initial extinction = 8.0 x 10⁻⁶
- Consistent with 3 TDCs
- Consistent with the result by FX

mTDC

- Obtained improved extinction = 1.7 x 10-8
- Proton leakage is appeared in K4_rear only within very early extraction timing (<0.1sec)
- * No leakage is appeared in other region
- By rejecting <0.1sec events, upper limit of extinction is obtained: <9.9 x 10⁻¹¹
- * Good enough for COMET !!
- * Need further studies on K4_rear leakage

8 GeV tests and studies by COMET

Preliminary Result from H-TDC



- No leakage was observed for all data with "kicker shift" run (1.7E10 proton equivalent)
- 202 protons are observed in K4_rear only, corresponding to an extinction factor of 1.2E-8
- Excluding this 202 protons by masking <100 msec event, extinction UL of < 6.0E-11 is obtained



- In order to have a look at a behavior of proton leakage, RF voltage was lowered down to 30kV.
- Distribution of leaked proton in K4_rear was widen according to the lower RF, *ie*. it is confirmed that this leak is really coming from the proton bunch in MR.
- Also some leaked proton was observed even in K1,2,3 due to the lower bucket height of RF.

The mechanism of in the leakage is under discussion and further beam study will be planned

By H. Nishiguchi

Summary

- •The ESS1 troubles occurred in RUN74
- Slow beam operation restarted by moving the ESS2 at the ESS1 location
- The revised Titanium ESS has been installed and the ESS2 moved at ESS2 location in the summer shutdown period.
- In RUN78, 30 GeV beam power for user operation has achieved above 50 kW.
- •~63kW slow extraction has been successfully demonstrated
- •We have succeeded in 8 GeV slow extraction in the beam test for COMET phase I experiment
- Preliminary extinction for slow extracted beam shows a very promising result.



Mid-term plan of MR

FX: The higher repetition rate scheme : Period 2.48 s -> 1.30 s for 750 kW.(= shorter repetition period)-> 1.16 s for 1.3 MWSX: Mitigation of the residual activity for 100kW

JFY	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Event - New	buildings	•	HD target		Long shutdown			
FX power [kW] SX power [kW]	475 50	>480 50	>480 50	>480 70		>700 > 80	800 > 80	900 > 80
Cycle time of main magnet PS New magnet PS	2.48 s	2.48 s Mass pro installation	2.48s	2.48s		1.32 s	<1.32s	<1.32s
High gradient rf system 2 nd harmonic rf system		Manufac	ture, installat	ion/test		==	==	
Ring collimators	Add.collima tors (2 kW)				Add.colli. (3.5kW)			
Injection system	Kicker PS im	ta manufacture	e /test					
FX system	Kicker PS improvement, FX septa manufacture /test							
SX collimator / Local shields						Local st	nields	->
Ti ducts and SX devices with Ti chamber	Ti-ESS-1	(Ti-ESS-2)						