
Bunch Merging with Wiggler

*Friday Phone Meeting
1 June, 2007*

J. C. Gallardo, R. Fernow, R.B. Palmer

`gallardo@bnl.gov`



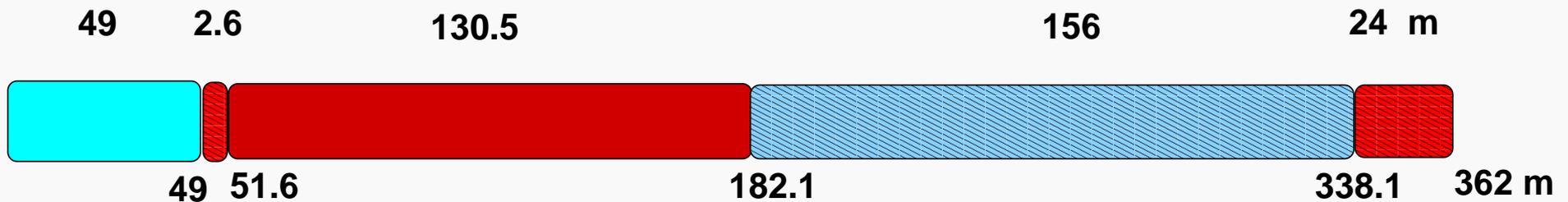
BROOKHAVEN
NATIONAL LABORATORY

Outline

- Bunch Merging Beamline
- Initial Beam
- Wiggler
- Results

Buncher Merging Beamline

BEAM LINE OF BUNCH MERGER

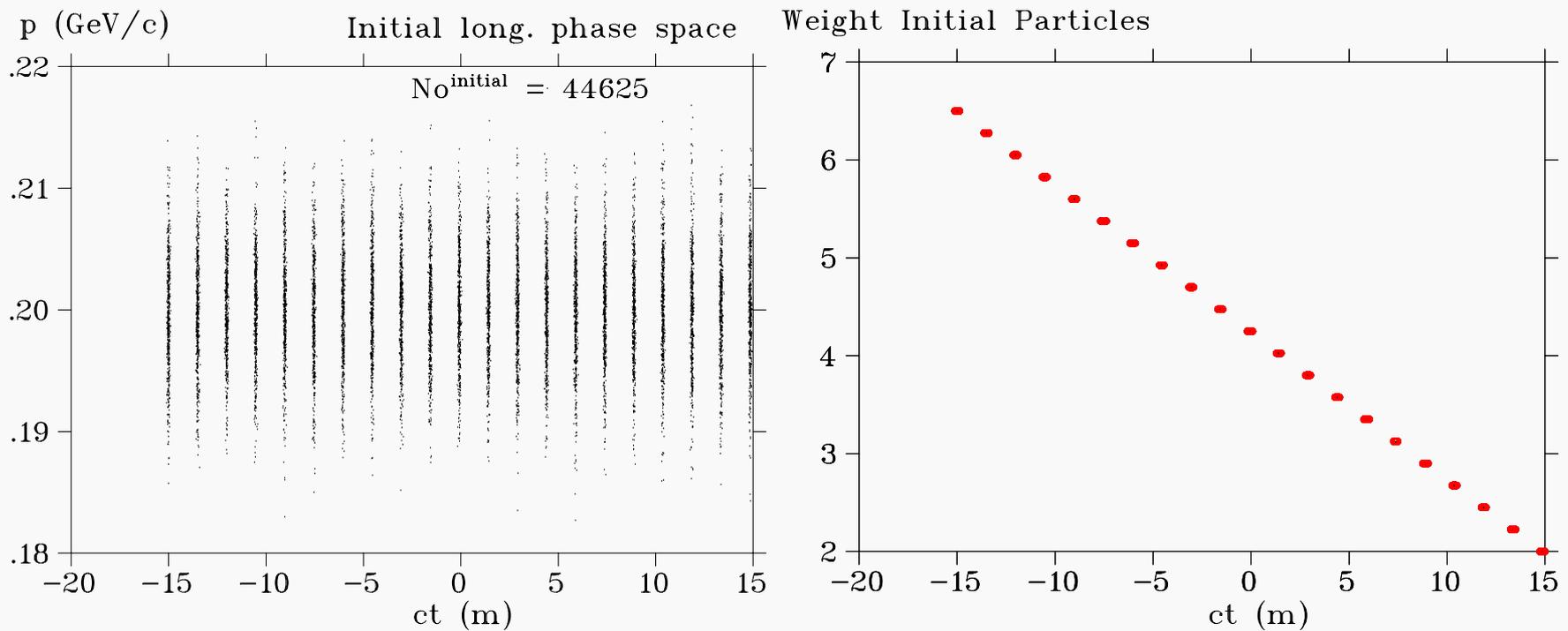


- ✱ Initial drift
- ✱ High Frequency rf (201.25, 402.5, 603.75, 804 MHz)
- ✱ Low Frequency rf (5,10,15, 20 MHz)
- ✱ Linear wiggler
- ✱ Bucket formation (201.25 MHz)

There is an overall solenoidal field $B= 1$ T, except on the wiggler.

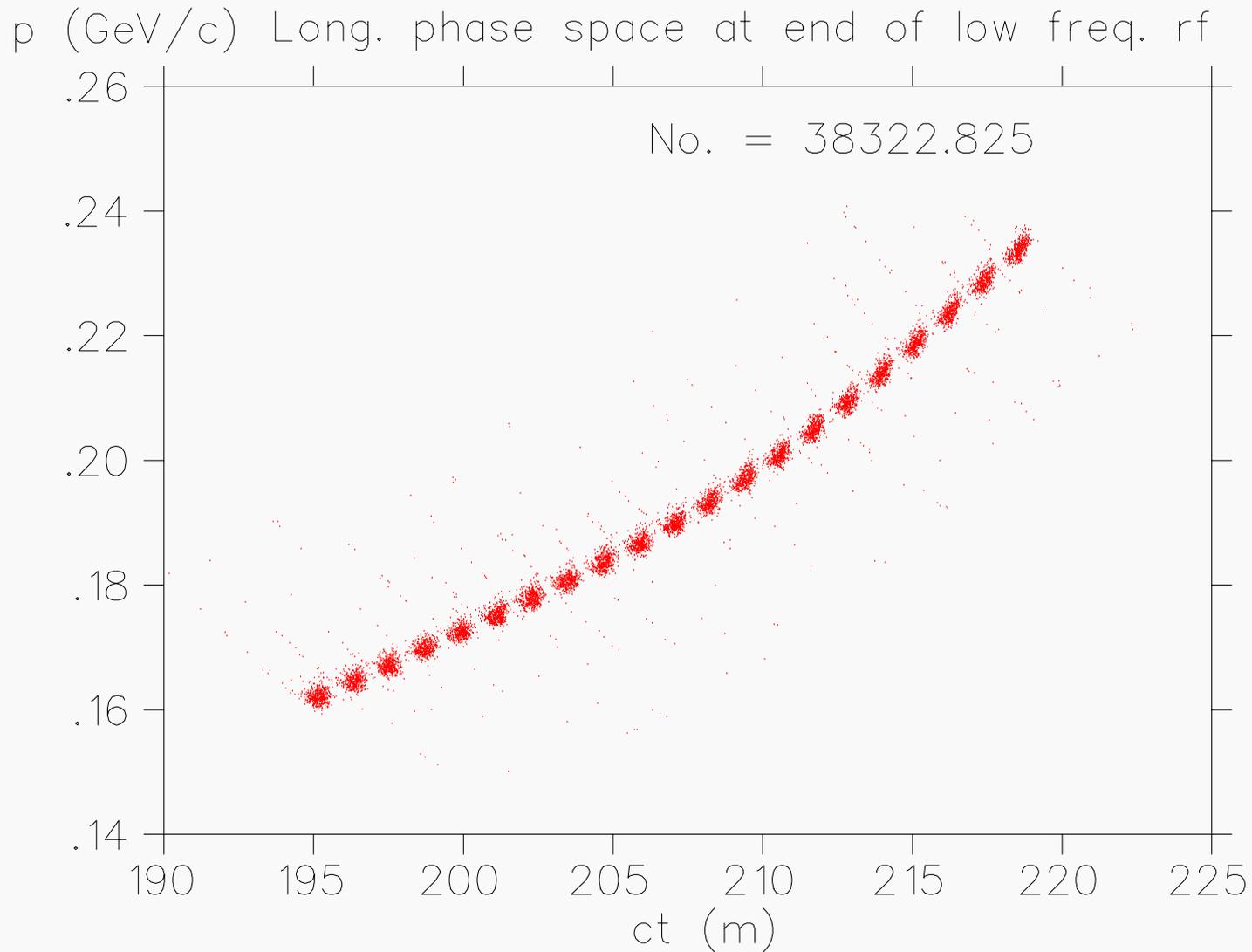
Schematics of the beamline.

Initial Beam



Initial longitudinal phase space, showing 21 bunches(LEFT); weight distribution (RIGHT). $\epsilon_T = 1.45 \text{ mm}$, $\epsilon_L = 1.6 \text{ mm}$ (all bunches 330.8 mm); $\langle p_z \rangle = 0.2 \text{ GeV}/c$.

Long phase space at entrance of wiggler



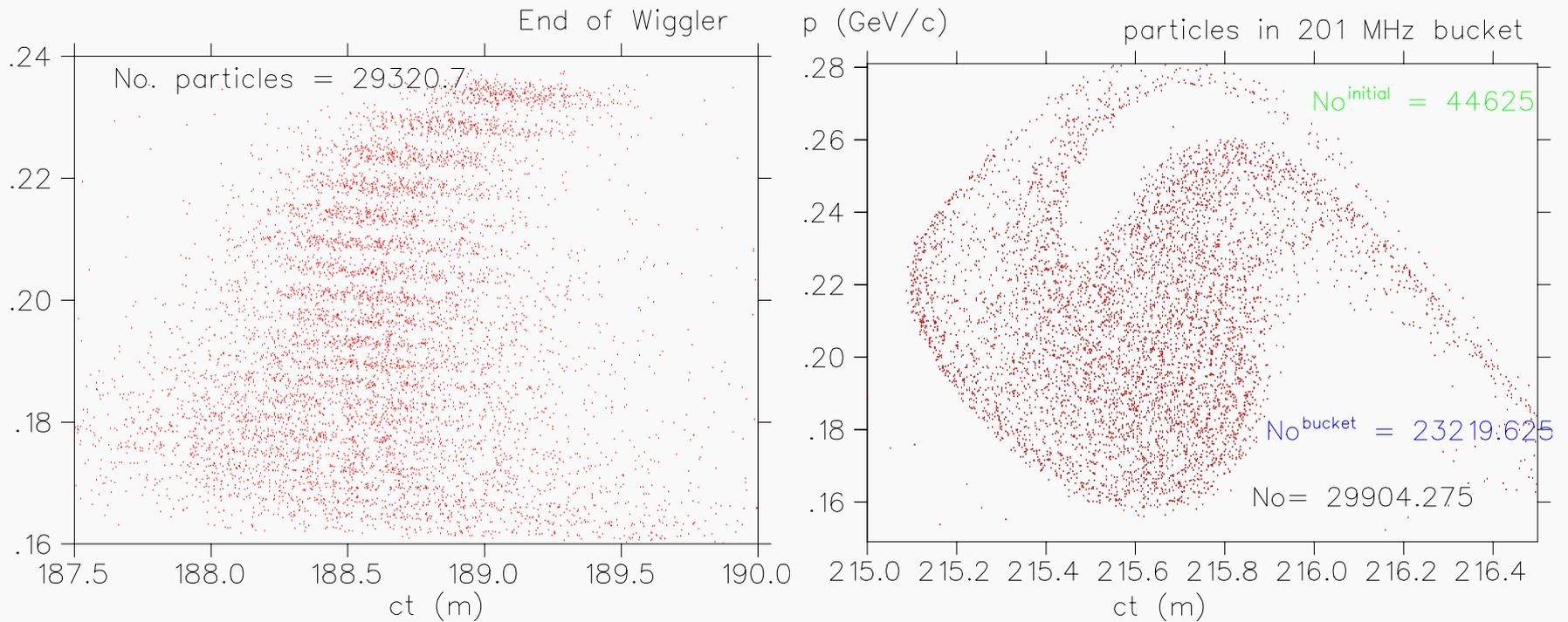
Notice that the lower energy particles are ahead in the bunch train;

$$L_{train} \approx 30 \text{ m.}$$

Planar Wiggler

- $B_0 = 0.775 T$, $\lambda_s = 2 m$ and $k_y = 2.75$
- $\triangleright B_x(s) \approx -B_0 k_x^2 x y \cos(k_s s + \phi_0)$
- $\triangleright B_y(s) \approx B_0 \cos(k_s s + \phi_0)$
- $\triangleright B_s(s) \approx -B_0 k_s y \sin(k_s s + \phi_0)$ with $k_x^2 = k_s^2 - k_y^2$
- Wiggler parameter
$$K_\mu = \frac{qB_0}{m_\mu c k_s} \approx 93.44 B_0 [T] \lambda_W [m] \times \frac{m_e}{m_\mu} = 0.452 B_0 [T] \lambda_W [m]$$
- *back of the envelope calculation*
 - $\triangleright \langle \beta_s \rangle \approx 1 - \frac{1+K_\mu^2/2}{2\gamma^2}$
 - \triangleright Momentum compaction factor $\alpha_c = \frac{\Delta L}{L\delta} \approx (\gamma^2 - 1) \frac{(1+K_\mu^2/2)}{\gamma^4}$
 - \triangleright Distance for the tail of the train to catch up with the front
$$s = L_{train} \frac{m_\mu^2}{p\Delta p} \frac{\gamma^3}{(1+K_\mu^2/2)} \approx 163 m$$

Results



Long phase space at the end of the wiggler (LEFT); at the end of the bucket formation section (RIGHT).

Decay $\approx 25\%$ $\epsilon_T \approx 2.3 \text{ mm}$ $\epsilon_L \approx 87 \text{ mm}$ Efficiency $\approx 52\%$.

MUCH MORE WORK IS NEEDED