

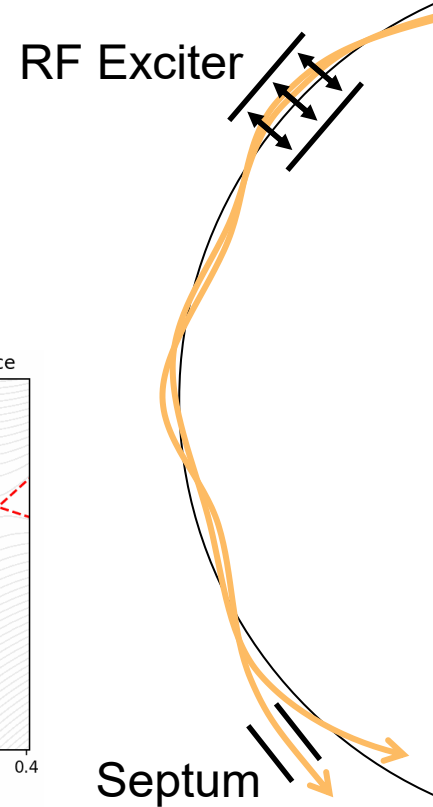
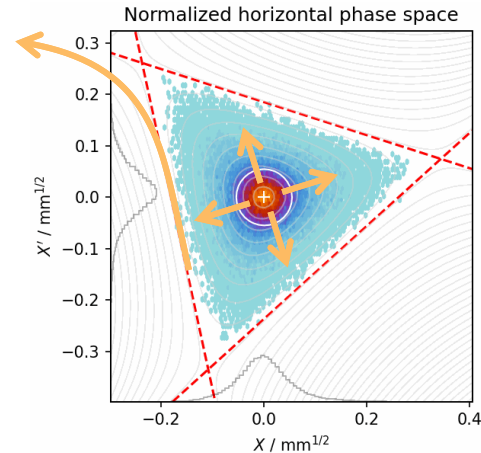
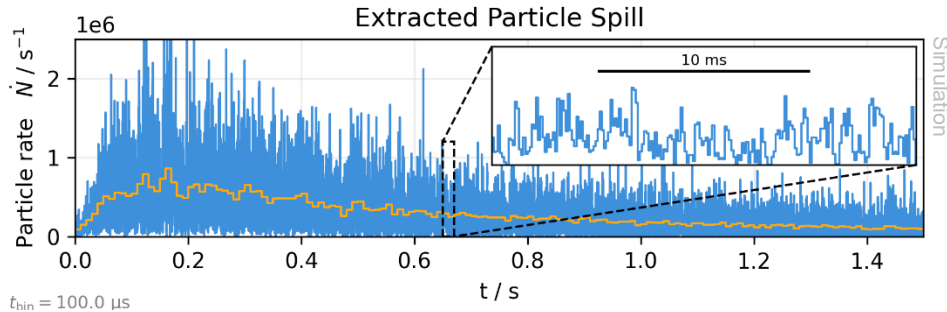
Tailored Excitation Signals for RFKO

Slow Extraction Workshop, MedAustron, 14.2.2024

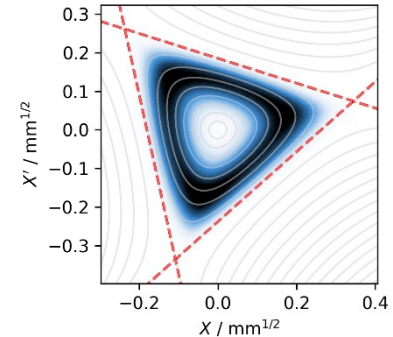
Philipp Niedermayer, Rahul Singh

RFKO Slow Extraction

- Sextupole driven 3rd order resonance
- Transverse excitation to control particle amplitude
- Particles become unstable and are extracted → Spill
- ▶ **Excitation signal controls spill**



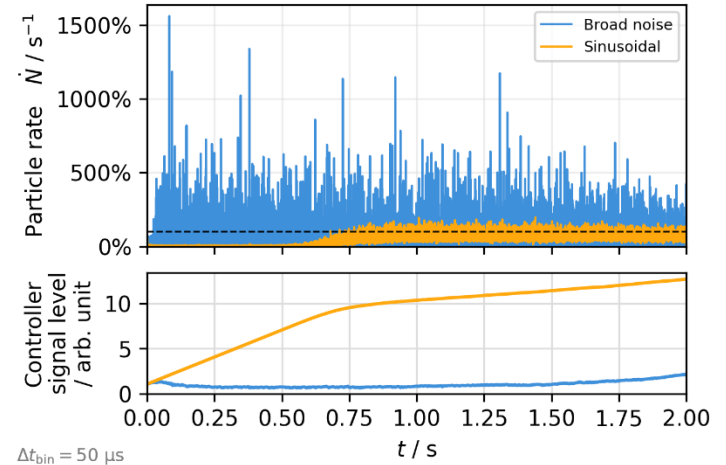
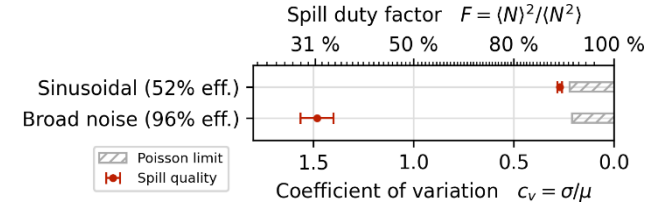
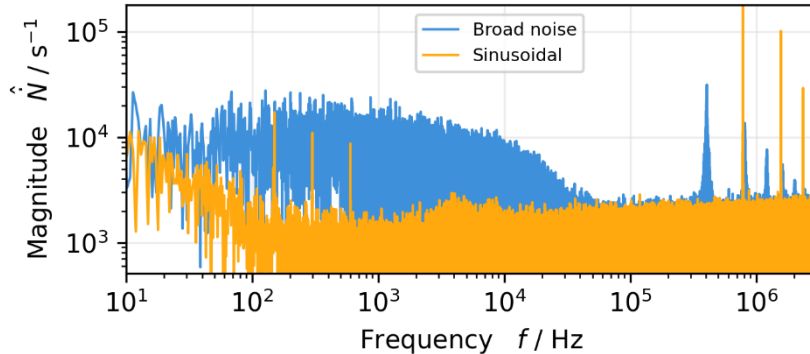
- What properties of the excitation signal make for a good spill?
 - Macro-spill (above ms) → **Control** amplitude with feedback → Talks by R. Singh & C. Schömers
 - Micro-spill (below ms) → **Optimize** excitation waveform
- Simulations
 - Particle dynamics for coherent excitation
- Experimental Comparison
 - Software-Defined Radio



Particle Dynamics Simulations

Xsuite

- Sinusoidal excitation
 - Poisson spill quality even for coasting beam
 - Bad extraction efficiency and high power demand
 - Broadband signals are used
 - Drastically diminishes spill quality

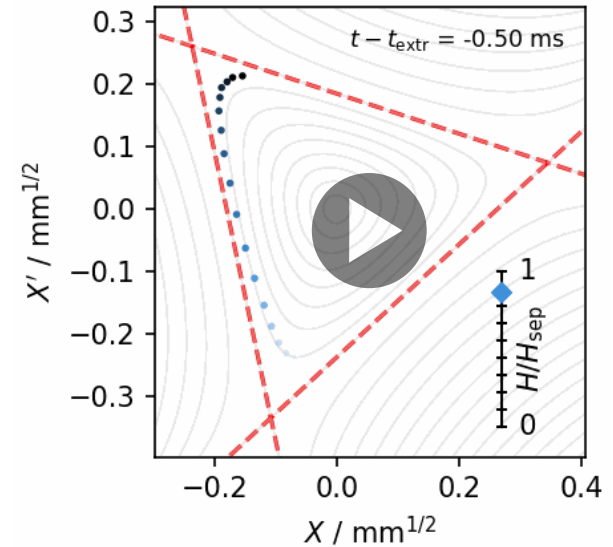
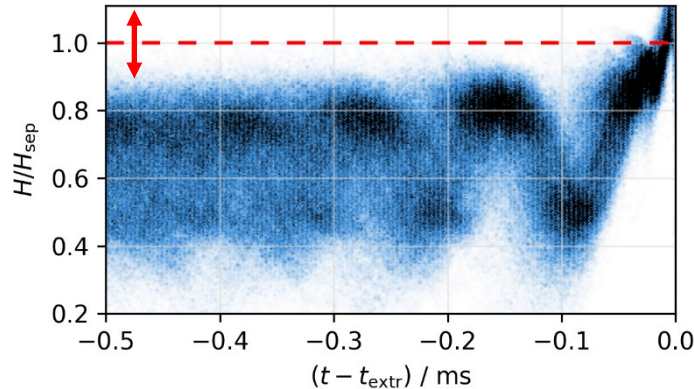


$\Delta t_{\text{bin}} = 50 \mu\text{s}$

Tracking Simulations with Xsuite

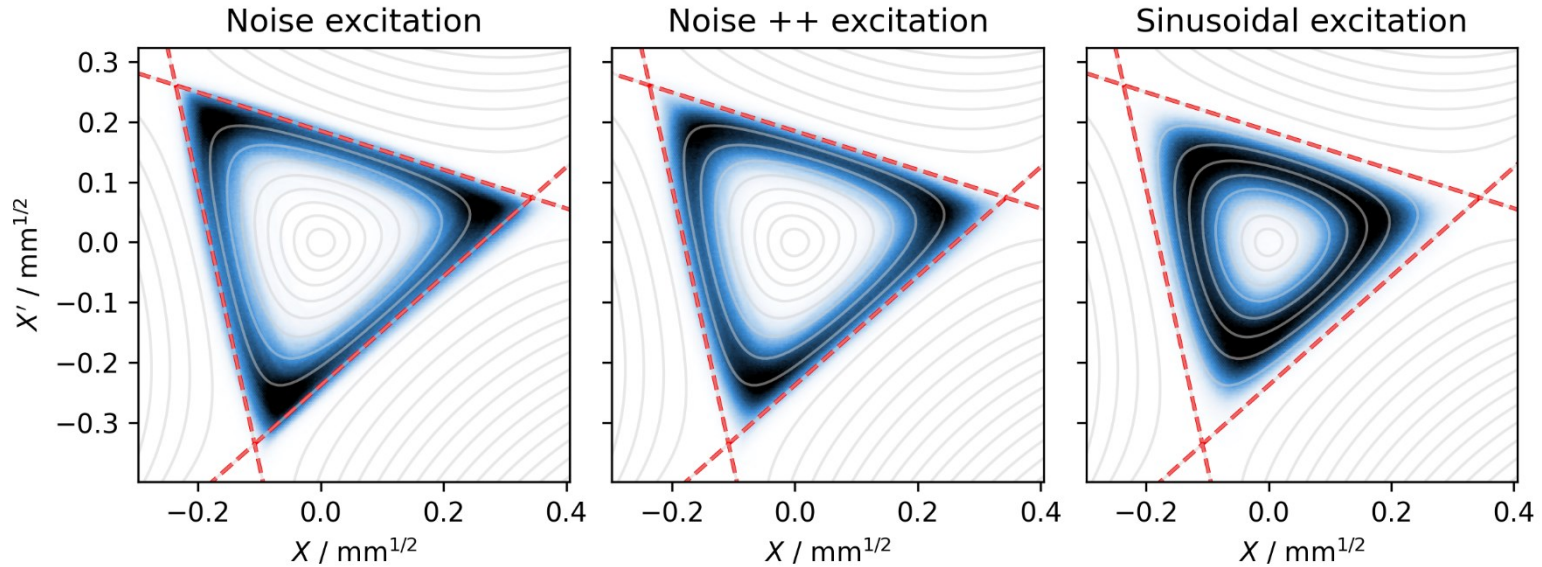


- Dynamics under sinusoidal excitation
 - Strong coherent excitation
 - Periodic in- and decrease of Hamiltonian
 - Fast crossing of separatrix
- ➔ Reduces effect of ripples



- Noise and sinusoidal excitation

→ Combination “Noise ++”

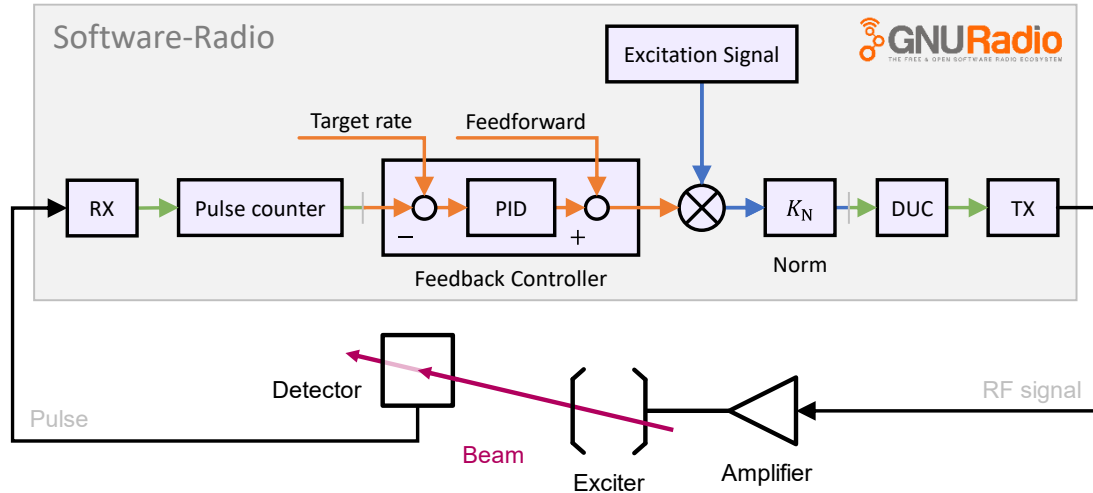
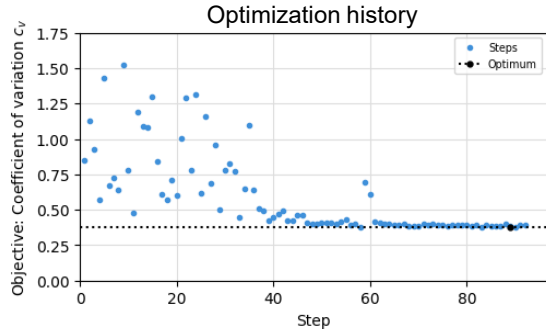


Normalized phase space distribution of 1900 particles in their respective last 10 ms before extraction

Experimental Comparison

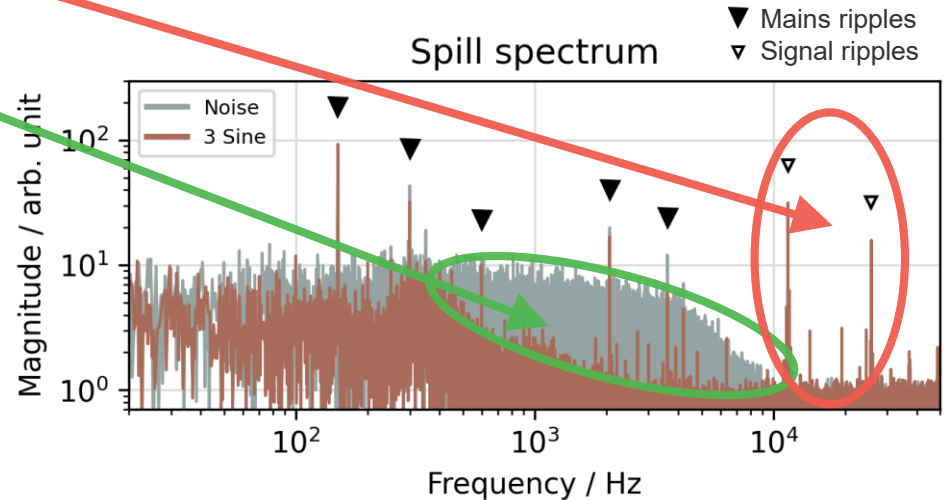
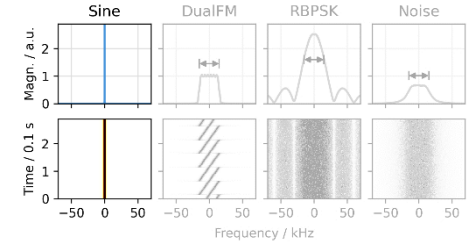
Experimental Setup at COSY Jülich

- Coasting p-beam at 1 GeV/c
- Software-defined radio
 - Generates excitation signal
 - Feedback on detector signal
 - Automatic optimisation of signal parameters with PyBOBYQA



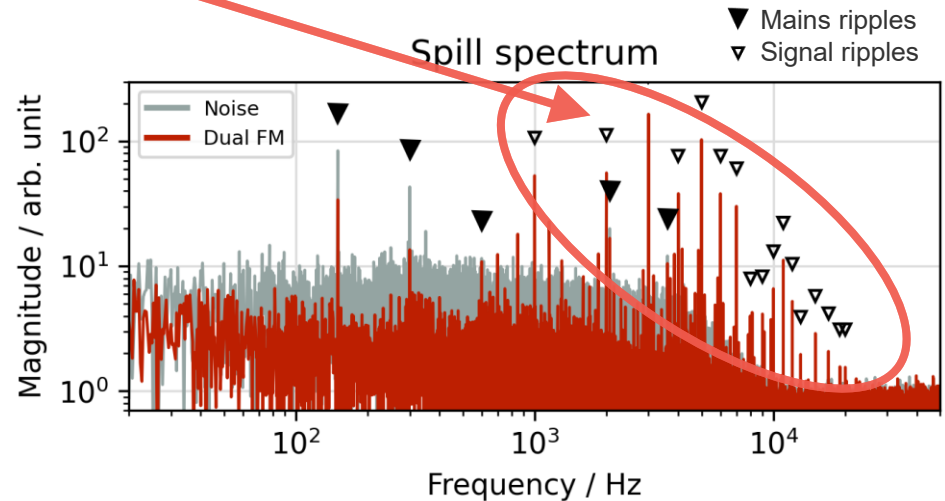
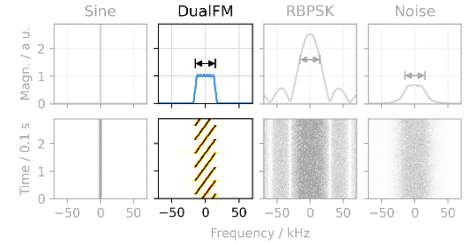
Experiment: Sinusoidal Excitation

- Sinusoidal
 - 3 frequencies at different sidebands
 - High power requirements, signal level saturation
 - Artificial ripples due to clipping
 - Strong coherent excitation
 - Ripple noise floor suppressed



Experiment: Frequency Modulated Excitation

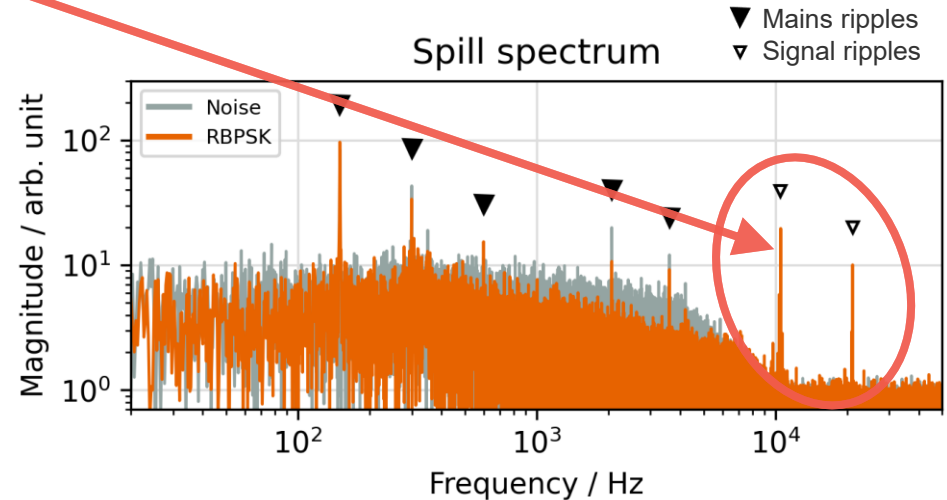
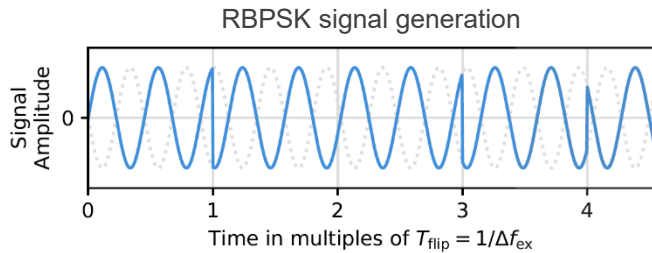
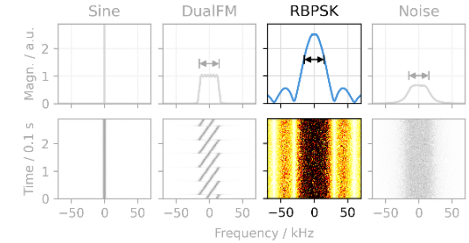
- Frequency modulation
 - Dual FM method at HIMAC [1]
 - Periodic crossing of tune
 - Artificial ripples at modulation frequency



[1] K. Noda et. al.: Advanced RF-KO slow-extraction method for the reduction of spill ripple, Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., Sect. A, 2002

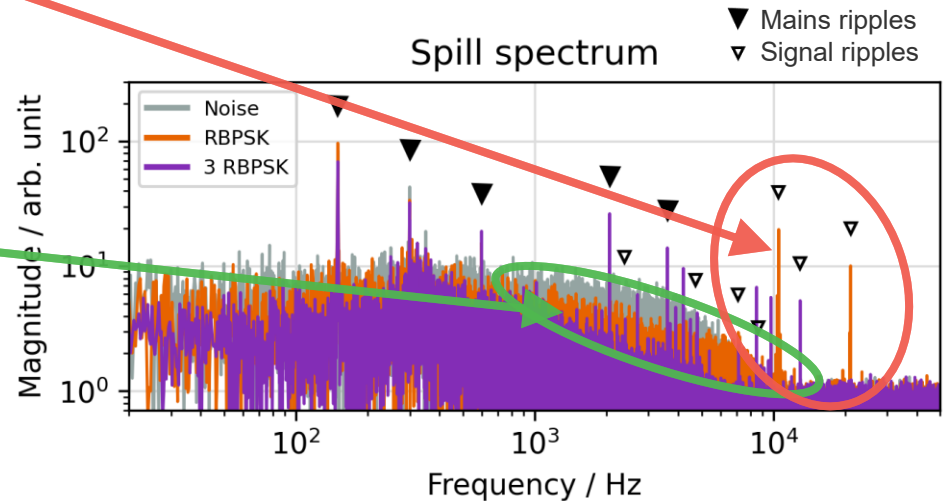
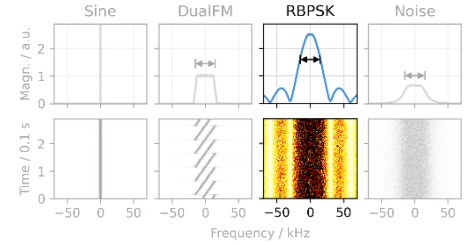
Experiment: Phase Modulated Excitation

- Random Binary Phase Shift Keying (RBPSK)
 - Simple to implement, broad spectrum
 - Periodic phase flipping
 - Artificial ripples at bandwidth



Experiment: Phase Modulated Excitation

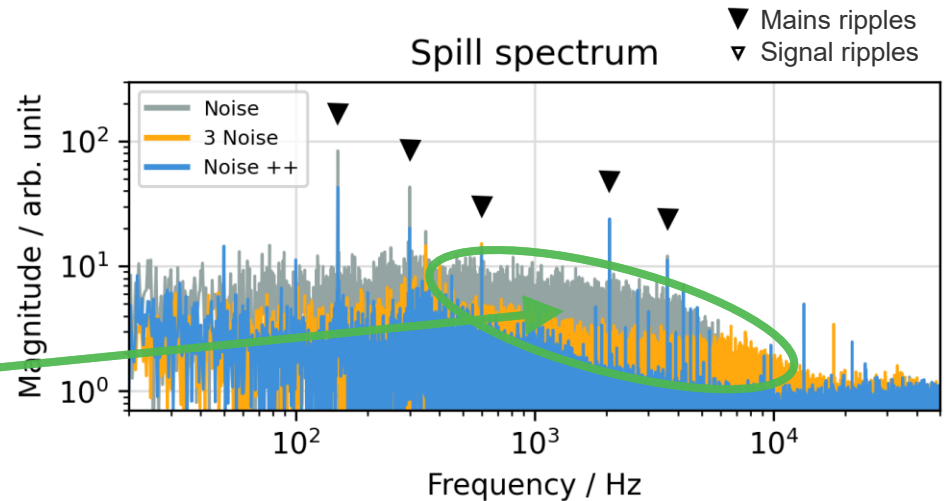
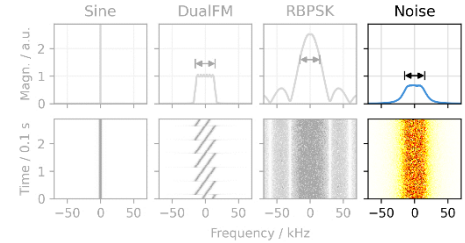
- Random Binary Phase Shift Keying (RBPSK)
 - Simple to implement, broad spectrum
 - Periodic phase flipping
 - Artificial ripples at bandwidth
- 3 RBPSK → Talks by C. Cortés & E. Feldmeier
 - Narrow multi-band method at HIT [2]
 - Less frequent phase flipping
 - Ripple noise floor suppression



[2] C. Cortés et. al.: Optimization of the spill quality for the hadron therapy at the Heidelberg Ion-Beam Therapy Centre, Nucl. Instrum. Methods Phys. Res., Sect. A, 2022

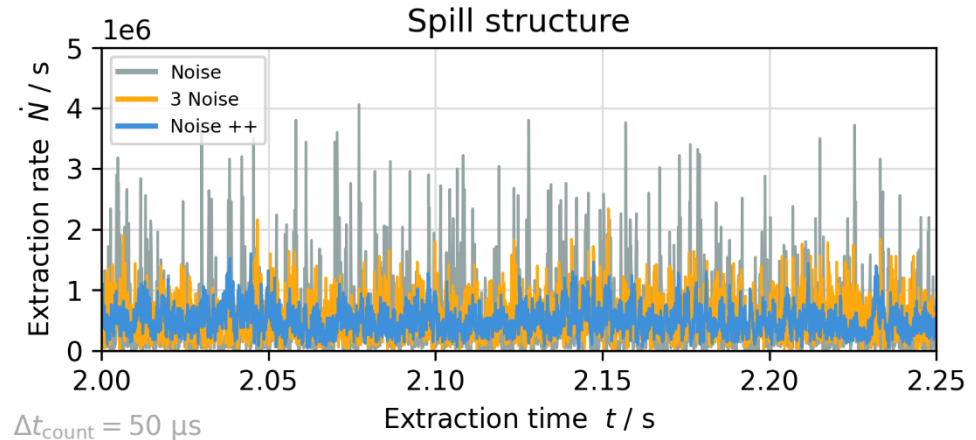
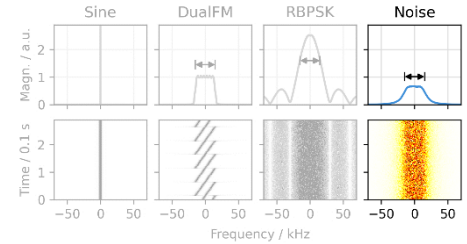
Experiment: Noise excitation

- Band-filtered Noise
 - No artificial ripples induced
- Noise ++
 - Broadband noise signal
 - Incoherent excitation & random walk
 - Efficient power transfer to beam
 - No artificial ripples induced
 - Mono-frequent sinusoidal
 - Strong coherent excitation
 - Fast separatrix crossing
 - Reduce ripples & noise floor



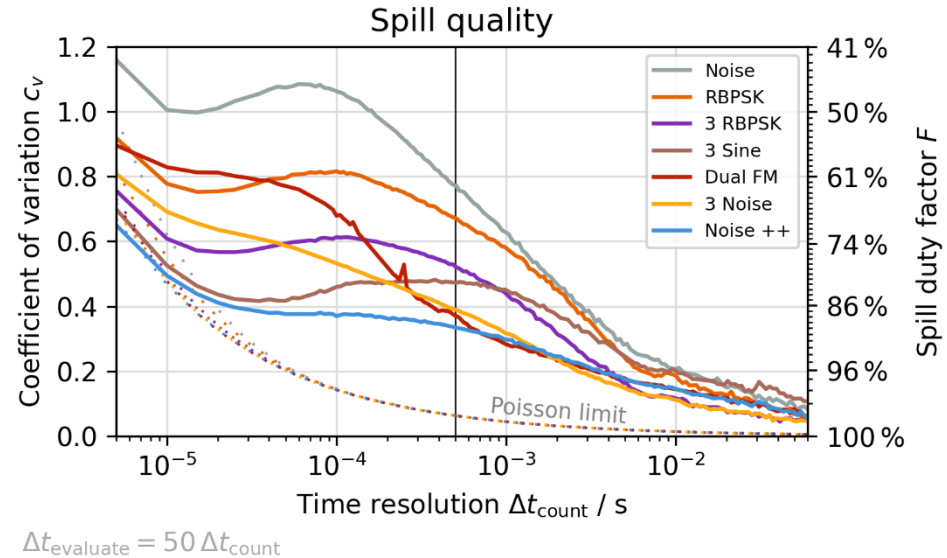
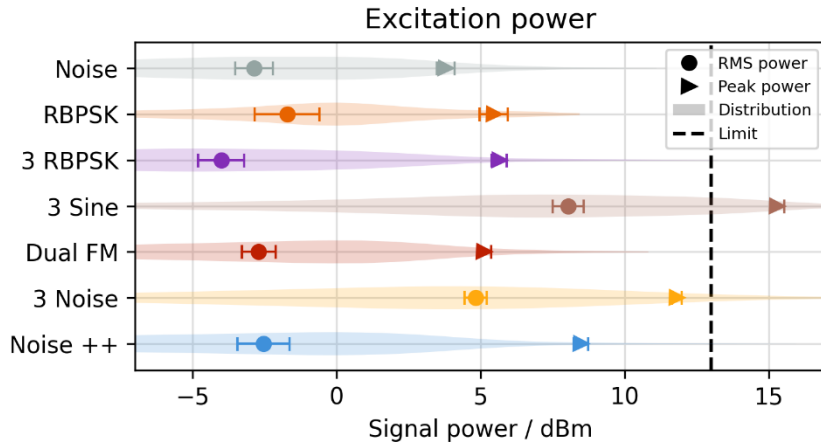
Experiment: Noise excitation

- Band-filtered Noise
 - No artificial ripples induced
- Noise ++
 - Broadband noise signal
 - Incoherent excitation & random walk
 - Efficient power transfer to beam
 - No artificial ripples induced
 - Mono-frequent sinusoidal
 - Strong coherent excitation
 - Fast separatrix crossing
 - Reduce ripples & noise floor



Experiment: Comparison

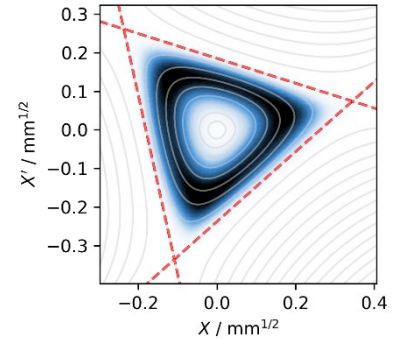
- Excitation signals
 - Components distributed across sidebands
 - Mitigates beating
 - Parameters optimized at $\Delta t_{\text{count}} = 500 \mu\text{s}$
 - Comparing best cases each



Conclusions

Conclusions for Excitation Signal Design

- Excitation signal is crucial, it dictates the spill properties
- Avoid periodic signals, they introduce more ripples
 - Use **noise excitation** instead of frequency/phase modulation
 - Distribute signals across **multiple sidebands** to prevent beating
- Combine with coherent signals, e.g. Noise ++
 - **Sine excitation** speeds up separatrix crossing and suppresses ripples
- Optimize parameters
 - Use **software radio with auto-optimizer**



git.gsi.de/p.niedermayer/exciter

