

# **DEVELOPMENT OF THE TIMING SYSTEM FOR THE BUNCH-TO-BUCKET TRANSFER BETWEEN THE FAIR ACCELERATORS**

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I would like to dedicate this dissertation to my dear parents,  
loving husband and good friends ...

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# Abstract

This dissertation contributes to the conceptual development, the systematic investigation and the timing system realization of the FAIR bunch-to-bucket transfer system.

The FAIR B2B transfer system plays an important role for the FAIR project, which will achieve various complex bunch-to-bucket transfer for FAIR accelerators in the future. It focuses first of all on the transfer from the SIS18 to the SIS100, but it will be firstly tested for the transfer from the SIS18 to the ESR and from the ESR to the CRYRING. The system is developed based on the FAIR existing infrastructures, the Low Level Radio Frequency system (LLRF) and the FAIR control system. It coordinates with the Machine Protection System (MPS), which protects SIS100/SIS300 from fatal errors and considerable damage and indicates beam status for Beam Instrumentation (BI).

The B2B transfer system obtains the radio frequency (rf) phase difference between two synchrotrons by means of a campus wide distributed reference signal with picosecond precision, which is provided by the Bunchphase Timing System (BuTiS). The part of the B2B electronic locates in the source synchrotron supply room and serves as a kind of the “B2B transfer master”. The most important tasks of B2B transfer master are:

- The data collection (e.g. the rf phase collection).
- The data processing (e.g. the calculation of the synchronization window, the phase shift for the phase match between two rf systems, the phase correction for the bucket label, the B2B transfer status check and etc.).
- The data redistribution (e.g. the synchronization window).

The synchronization window is a coarse time frame for the transfer (coarse synchronization) and the bucket label signal is used to indicate a specified bucket to be injected within the window, which is called the “fine synchronization”. This system is applied to all FAIR B2B transfer use cases and all transfers have to achieve the bunch-to-bucket injection center mismatch within the tolerate limits.

This dissertation presents the basic idea of the FAIR B2B transfer system, the basic procedure of the FAIR B2B transfer and the realization of each function. Because the system focuses first of all on the transfer from the SIS18 to the SIS100, the beam dynamic of the B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the SIS100 is simulated for two synchronization methods, the phase shift and the frequency beating method. In addition, the SIS18 extraction and SIS100 injection kickers are analyzed for different triggering strategies. This dissertation also explains the timing constraints of the system, the calculation of the synchronization window and presents the usage of the WR network for the B2B transfer system.

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A test setup of the timing system of the FAIR B2B transfer system is presented and the test result is analyzed in this dissertation.

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# Glossary

accuracy of the start of the synchronization window	Time closeness of agreement between the observed and the best estimate start of the synchronization window, which is the sum of the precision and trueness
batch	A train of bunches circulating along a synchrotron to be transferred to buckets
best estimate of alignment	Fine time for the alignment of two RF Reference Signals
bucket indication signal	Time indication of a dedicated bucket passing on the virtual rf cavity of the target synchrotron, when it is correct phase aligned with the rf system of the source synchrotron for the bunch-to-bucket injection
bucket pattern	Rules for the buckets to be filled
bucket area factor	Ratio of bucket size of a running bucket to a stationary bucket
bucket size	Area in longitudinal phase space plane enclosed by the bucket
bucket height	Maximum momentum deviation of the rf bucket
bunch	Collection of particles captured within one rf bucket
bunch gap	Area without any bunches in a batch
Cavity DDS	Cavity DDS provides rf signal for cavities

## Glossary

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circumference ratio	Ratio of the circumference for synchrotrons of different size
coarse synchronization	Bunches are transferred into buckets with the bunch-to-bucket center mismatch smaller than the upper bound
error propagation	Uncertainties in the original measurements “propagate” through calculations to cause uncertainties in the calculated final answers
extraction kicker	Diverts a circulating beam to leave a synchrotron
fine synchronization	Bunches are transferred into correct buckets
frame transfer jitter	The time deviation between the transfer latencies of two consecutive frames
frame transfer latency	The time interval between the frame reception and sending
frame loss rate	The ratio of the number of the lost Ethernet frames to the number of the theoretic received frames of a tested port
Group DDS	DDS module that generates an Reference RF Signal for a group of cavities
harmonic number	Integer ratio between the rf frequency and the revolution frequency
injection kicker	Merges one beam into a circulating beam in a synchrotron
kicker fall time	A period of time of kicker magnet to reduce to zero magnetic field
kicker flat-top	A period of time of kicker magnet with a stable magnetic field
kicker rise time	A period of time for kicker magnet to reach a stable magnetic field

## Glossary

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longitudinal emittance	Area occupied by a bunch in the longitudinal phase space plane
machine cycle	One complete operation cycle of a machine, i.e. injection, ramp up, flattop, ejection and ramp down
precision of the start of the synchronization window	Time closeness of agreement between the actual start of the synchronization window of different timing notes
probable range of alignment	Range within which the fine alignment lies because of the propagation of the uncertainty
Reference RF Signal	Harmonic or subharmonic signal generated by the Group DDS and transmitted to the individual rf station as a reference signal
revolution frequency ratio	Ratio of the revolution frequencies for synchrotrons of different size
running rf bucket	Rf system provides a region in the longitudinal phase space, within which all particles oscillate around the synchronous particle and stay together with energy gain/loss per turn
stationary rf bucket	Rf system provides a region in the longitudinal phase space, within which all particles oscillate around the synchronous particle and stay together without energy gain/loss per turn (short: bucket)
Synchronization Reference Signal	Shared synchronous reference signal at each supply room (same frequency and in phase)
synchronization frequencies	An integral multiple of the derived rf frequency, which is the division of the revolution frequency. It is used for the phase alignment of two rf systems

## Glossary

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synchronous particle	A particle who always sees a constant rf phase at the rf cavity
synchrotron motion	Oscillation of asynchronous particles around the synchronous particle
T0 incidents	First positive zero-crossings of BuTiS C2 clocks after every BuTiS T0 edge
timing frame	A specific Ethernet frame with 110 byte frame length, which contains one timing message
trueness of the start of the synchronization window	Time closeness of agreement between the average actual start of the synchronization window of different timing notes and the best estimate start of the synchronization window
tune	Number of particle trajectory oscillations during one revolution in the ring (transverse and longitudinal)
uncertainty	A non-negative parameter characterizing the dispersion of the values attributed to a measured quantity
virtual rf cavity	A virtual position around the ring, to which the Reference RF Signal corresponds

# Abbreviations

AGS	Alternating Gradient Synchrotron at BNL
API	Application Programming Interface
B2B	Bunch-to-bucket
BNL	Brookhaven National Laboratory
CCS	Central Control System
CERN	Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire
CM	Clock Master
CPU	Central Processing Unit
CR	Collector Ring at GSI
CSCO	Common Systems Control Systems
CSRe	Cooler Storage Ring experimental ring at IMP
CSRm	Cooler Storage Ring main ring at IMP
DDS	Direct Digital Synthesizer
DM	Data Master
DSP	Digital Signal Processor
ESR	Experimental Storage Ring at GSI
FAIR	Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research at GSI
FEC	Front End Controller
Fermilab	Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory

## Abbreviations

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FESA	Front-End software Architecture
FPGA	Field Programmable Gate Array
FRS	Fragment Separator
GCD	Greatest Common Divisor
GMT	General Machine Timing
GSI	GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung
GUI	Graphical User Interface
HESR	High Energy Storage Ring at GSI
HIRFL	Heavy Ion Research Facility at IMP
IMP	Institute of Modern Physics
J-PARC	Japan Proton Accelerator Complex
LEIR	Low Energy Ion Ring at CERN
LHC	Large Hadron Collider at CERN
LLRF	Low-level RF
LSA	LHC Software Architecture
MM	Management Master
MPS	Machine Protection System
MR	Main Ring at J-PARC
NESR	New Experimental Storage Ring at GSI
Pbar	Proton bar
PBV	Primary Beam Voltage
PBRF	Primary Beam Radio Frequency
PC	Personal Computer
PS	Proton Synchrotron at CERN

## Abbreviations

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PSB	Proton Synchrotron Booster at CERN
RCS	Rapid Cycle Synchrotron at J-PARC
RESR	Recycled Experimental Storage Ring at GSI
RHIC	Relativistic Heavy Ion Collide at BNL
RIB	Rare Isotope Beams
SBES	Experimentierspeicherring ESR
SCU	Scalable Control Unit
SFC	Sector Focusing Cyclotron at IMP
SHE-P	SHE-Physik
SIS100	SchwerIonen Synchrotron (100 Tm magnetic rigidity) at GSI
SIS18	SchwerIonen Synchrotron (18 Tm magnetic rigidity) at GSI
SIS300	SchwerIonen Synchrotron (300 Tm magnetic rigidity) at GSI
SM	Settings Management
SPS	Super Proton Synchrotron at CERN
SSC	Separated Sector Cyclotron at IMP
TM	Timing Master
TOF	Time-Of-Flight
TTL	Transistor–Transistor Logic
UNILAC	Universal Linear Accelerator at GSI
VLAN	Virtual LAN
WR	White Rabbit

# **Abbreviations related to FAIR B2B transfer system**

B2B transfer master	Responsible for the data collection of two synchrotrons, the data calculation, the data redistribution and the B2B transfer status check
B2B target SCU	Collects the predicted phase of the target synchrotron and transfers it to the source synchrotron
B2B source SCU	Works as the B2B transfer master
PAM	Phase Advance Measurement module
PAP	Phase Advance Prediction module
PCM	Phase Correction Module
PSM	Phase Shift Module
SR	Signal Reproduction module
TD	Trigger Decision module
Trigger SCU	Production of the trigger signal for kicker electronics

# Parameters related to synchrotron and beam

$p$	Particle momentum
$R$	Orbit radius
$\beta$	Relative speed to the speed of light
$c$	Speed of the light
$\gamma$	Relativistic factor, which measures the total particle energy, $E$ , in units of the particle rest energy, $E_0$
$E$	Total particle energy
$E_0$	Particle rest energy
$\alpha_p$	Momentum compaction factor
$\eta$	Phase-slip factor
$q$	Charge of a particle
$\alpha_b$	Bucket area factor
$\omega_s$	Angular synchrotron frequency
$B$	Magnetic field
$\rho$	Bending radius of a particle immersed in a magnetic field $B$
$h^X$	Harmonic number of a specific synchrotron
$\varepsilon$	Adiabaticity parameter
$Q_{x/y}$	Horizontal/vertical tune

## Parameters related to synchrotron and beam

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$Q'_{x/y}$	Horizontal/vertical chromaticity
$\Delta Q_{x/y}$	Horizontal/vertical tune shift
$h_{inj}^{trg}$	Number of buckets needed to be injected of the target synchrotron
$\phi_s$	Synchronous phase
$f_{rf}$	Rf frequency
$h$	Harmonic number
$f_{rev}$	Revolution frequency
$u$	Longitudinal accelerating voltage at rf cavity
$V_0$	Amplitude of the rf voltage
$m_0$	Rest mass
$C^X$	Circumference of the extraction/injection orbit of a specific synchrotron
$f_{rev}^X$ or $f_{h=1}^X$	Revolution frequency of a specific synchrotron
$f_{rf}^X$ or $f_{h=cavity\_harmonic}^X$	Cavity rf frequency of a specific synchrotron
$T_{rev}^X$	Period of the revolution period of machine X
$T_{rf}^X$	Period of the cavity rf frequency of machine X
$f_{bucket}$	Rf frequency of the bucket indication signal

# Parameters related to FAIR B2B transfer system

$f_{syn}^X$	Synchronization frequency
$T_{syn}^X$	Rf period of synchronization frequency
$t_{bucket}$	Time delay for a specific bucket pattern
$t_{TOF}$	Time-of-Flight between two synchrotrons
$t_{v\_ext}$	Time corresponding to the distance between the virtual rf cavity and the extraction position of the source synchrotron
$t_{v\_inj}$	Time corresponding to the distance between the virtual rf cavity and the injection position of the target synchrotron
$t_{ext}$	Extraction kicker delay
$t_{inj}$	Injection kicker delay
$t_{diff\_sync}$	Target time difference between rf systems of two synchrotrons in the format of time
$\Delta\varphi^X$	Measured phase deviation between the Reference RF Signal and the Synchronization Reference Signal of the synchrotron X by PAM module
$\psi^X$	Extrapolated phase advance between the Reference RF Signal and the Synchronization Reference Signal of the synchrotron X by PAP module
$t_\psi^X$	Timestamp corresponding to the extrapolated phase advance $\psi^X$

## Parameters related to FAIR B2B transfer system

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$f_{normalized}$	Normalized rf frequency modulation profile, preloaded from SM
$f_{actual}$	Actual rf frequency modulation profile, calculated by PSM
$T_w$	Length of the synchronization window
$t_{delay}$	Delay compensation for the TOF, all propagation delays, the kicker preparation time and the bucket pattern
$t_{w\_start}$	Start of the synchronization window, calculated by B2B source SCU
$t_{v\_emg}$	Time corresponding to the distance between the virtual rf cavity and the emergency extraction position of SIS100
$t_{emg}$	Extraction kicker delay of SIS100 for the emergency kick
$t_{best}$	Best estimate of alignment of zero crossing points of Reference RF Signals of source and target synchrotrons
$\delta t_{best}$	Uncertainty of the best estimate of alignment of zero crossing points of Reference RF Signals of source and target synchrotrons
$\psi_{h=1}^{SIS100}$	Predicted SIS100 h=1 rf phase at $t_\psi$
$\psi_{h=1/5}^{SIS18}$	Predicted SIS18 h=1/5 rf phase at $t_\psi$
$t_\psi$	Time of the predicted phase
$\phi_{h=2}^{SIS18}$	Phase at the h=2 cavity rf frequency of SIS18 at $t_\psi$
$\phi_{h=10}^{SIS100}$	Phase at the h=10 cavity rf frequency of SIS100 at $t_\psi$
$\delta t_\psi$	Uncertainty of the predicted phase advance at time domain
$\delta \psi_{h=1}^{SIS100}$	Uncertainty of the predicted SIS100 rf phase at h=1

## Parameters related to FAIR B2B transfer system

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$\delta\psi_{h=1/5}^{SIS18}$	Uncertainty of the predicted SIS18 rf phase at h=1/5
$\delta\phi_{h=10}^{SIS100}$	Uncertainty of rf phase at the h=10 cavity rf frequency of SIS100
$\delta\phi_{h=2}^{SIS18}$	Uncertainty of rf phase at the h=2 cavity rf frequency of SIS18
$T_{phase\_shift}^{upper\_bound}$	Upper bound time of the phase shift process
$\delta T_{phase\_shift}^{upper\_bound}$	Uncertainty of the upper bound time of the phase shift process
$\Delta\phi_{adjustment}$	Phase adjustment of the frequency beating method, calculated by B2B source SCU
$\Delta f$	Beating frequency between two synchronization frequencies
$\psi_{s\_alignment}$	Rf phase of the cavity driving frequency at the start of the probable range of alignment
$\Delta t_{win\_correct}$	Time correction for the start of the probable range of alignment $[t_{best}-\delta t_{best}, t_{best}+\delta t_{best}]$ to the best estimate of the start of the synchronization window
$G$	Bunch gap
$L$	Distance from the leftmost to the rightmost SIS18 extraction/SIS100 injection kicker unit
$D$	Sum distance of d and the 2nd crate
$d$	Distance between two extraction kicker crates of SIS18
$t_{B2B}$	Start time of the B2B transfer
$\Delta t$	Beating time for the synchronization
$f_{B2B}^X$	Frequency of the specified Reference RF Signal for the phase advance measurement
$f_{syn}^{REF}$	Frequency of the Synchronization Reference Signal

## Parameters related to FAIR B2B transfer system

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$T$	Duration of rf frequency modulation for the phase shift method
$Y$	Greatest common divisor
$\Delta\phi_{rf}$	Phase difference between two cavity rf frequencies for the phase shift method, Bunch-to-bucket injection center mismatch within the synchronization window for the frequency beating method
$\Delta\phi_{syn}$	Phase difference between two synchronization frequencies for the phase shift method, phase mismatch between two synchronization frequencies within the synchronization window for the frequency beating method
$\Delta f_{syn}$	Rf frequency modulation on the synchronization frequency for the phase shift method, rf frequency detune on the synchronization frequency for the frequency beating method
$\Delta f_{rf}$	Rf frequency modulation on the cavity rf frequency for the phase shift method, rf frequency detune on the cavity rf frequency for the frequency beating method
$\Delta\phi_{step}$	Arithmetic increasing phase of the phase difference between two cavity rf frequencies for the frequency beating
$k^X$	Slope of the phase deviation between the Synchronization Reference Signal and a dedicated Reference RF Signal of the synchrotron X
$\Delta\phi_{shift}$	Required phase shift for the Group DDS with the synchronization frequency

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

Beam of high energy particles is useful for both fundamental and applied research in the sciences, and also in many technical and industrial fields unrelated to fundamental research. It has been estimated that there are approximately 30000 accelerators worldwide. Only about 1% of them are research machines with energies above 1 GeV [1]. As we all known, particles are accelerated by the electric field. The radio frequency (rf) system is devoted to generate the electric field at rf cavities around the ring. Particles are accelerated when they pass through rf cavities. Every rf cavity has a limited frequency range, so particles at rest could not be accelerated to several tens of GeV energy in one ring accelerator. Hence, the acceleration must be divided into several energy stages: the first energy stage is achieved usually by a small ring, which is called "booster" and the second stage by a large ring, which is usually called "main ring". The energy of a beam is related to the 'magnetic rigidity' of the dipole magnet, which is the multiplication of the magnetic field and the bending radius of a particle immersed in the magnetic field. At the time of the beam transfer, the magnetic rigidity of the booster must be equal to that of the main ring. Since the bending radius of the main ring is generally larger than that of the booster, the magnetic field in the main ring starts the further acceleration at a lower level. This allows a continuous increasing of the particle energy until the limits of the dipole magnets of the main ring. The usage of the booster and the main ring works faster to reach the required beam energy, because the booster can be filled and accelerated, when the main ring accelerates particles. The faster acceleration has the advantage to reduce the interaction time between the accelerated particles and the residual-gas atoms in the vacuum chamber, achieving a better beam quality [2]. Furthermore, the particle beam transfer among different rings is also used for the production of high intensity beam, e.g. the beam is transferred to a storage ring for the beam accumulation and the beam compression. Hence, the transfer of beam between rings is of great importance for high energy, high intensity and high quality beam.

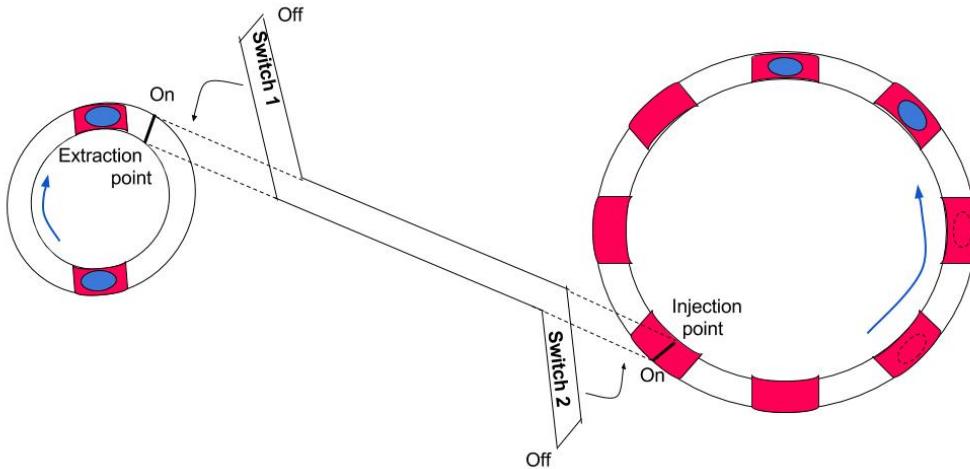


Figure 1.1: Illustration of a bunch-to-bucket transfer.

Red rectangles represent buckets and blue dots bunches.

The beam transfer is not arbitrary. A bunch of particles running in a ring should be transferred into the correct position of another ring. Fig. 1.1 illustrates the transfer of a bunch of particles between two rings. The example in Fig. 1.1 is with the circumference ratio between the right and left rings of four. Bunches of particles are transferred from the left ring to the right one. The blue ellipse represents a bunch of particles and the red rectangle represents the allowable area for particles to be injected. The red rectangles are equally spaced around the ring and determined by the rf frequency. The white space between two red rectangles is forbidden for particles. The allowable area (red rectangle) for particles is termed as a “bucket” and a bunch of particles (blue ellipse) as a “bunch”. The definition of a bunch and a bucket from the accelerator physics perspective, please see Chap. 2. There are two buckets at the left ring and every bucket keeps a bunch. There are eight buckets in the right ring and two of them are filled with bunches. The left ring is connected to a track by a switch, which is called a “switch 1”. When the switch 1 is off, bunches circulate around the ring. When it is on, bunches will be guided from the ring to the track at a specific position around the ring, which is called the “extraction point” (represented as a black short bar on the left ring). The track is connected to the right ring by another switch, called a “switch 2”. When the switch 2 is on, bunches will be guided from the track to the right ring at a specific position around the ring, which is called the “injection point” (represented as a black short bar on the right ring). Generally both switches are off. The bunch-to-bucket (B2B) transfer is defined as that bunches of the left ring are transferred to the correct buckets at the right ring. For the B2B transfer, bunches at the left ring and buckets at the right ring must have not only a constant but same velocity. Because the circumference of the right ring is four times longer than that of the left ring, bunches run four cycles of the left ring when buckets run one cycle of the right ring. The distance between two bunches of the left ring is equal to the distance between two continuous buckets of the right ring. Besides, the relative position between bunches and buckets must match. Bunches of the left ring are guided to the track and transferred to the right ring. They are guided exactly to two empty buckets of the right ring. Every time when a bunch of the left ring passes by the extraction point, a bucket of the right

## CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

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ring will pass by the injection point after a specific time delay, which equals to the time-of-flight of a bunch on the track. What's more, the time for the track switch-on is of great importance, determining which buckets to be filled. In Fig. 1.1, two empty buckets closely following the filled buckets of the right ring need to be filled (represented as the dotted ellipse). The switch 2 must be switched on when the first empty bucket following two filled buckets passes the injection point and the switch 1 must be switched on a specific time earlier, when a bunch passes by the extraction point.

The ring is called a “source ring”, from which the beam is extracted. The ring is called a “target ring”, into which the beam is injected. From the above illustration, several preconditions are compulsory for the B2B transfer. The first precondition is that bunches of the source ring and buckets of the target ring have a constant speed, namely the revolution frequency of two rf systems of the source and target rings must be constant. Beam feedback loops on the rf system are usually implemented in order to keep the stability of the beam. The constant revolution frequency requires that the beam feedback loop must be switched off before the B2B transfer. The second precondition is that bunches and buckets are with a same speed, which requires that the revolution frequency ratio between two rings is equal to the reciprocal of the circumference ratio. When the circumference ratio between two rings is an integer, the phase difference between two revolution frequencies is constant. It means that bunches always pass the extraction position a constant time earlier/later before/after buckets pass the injection position. But the constant phase difference is not correct for the transfer. In order to get the correct phase difference, an azimuthal positioning of bunches in the source ring or buckets in the target ring must be adjusted. This is called “phase shift method”. After the phase shift, the phase difference of two revolution frequencies is correct and the correct phase difference keeps infinite theoretically. Because beam feedback loops are switched off, the beam is stable only for a period of time. So the beam must be transferred as soon as possible. When the circumference ratio is not an integer, the phase difference between two revolution frequencies varies periodically. Within one period, there must be one time point when the phase difference between two rf systems is correct. Before and after this time point, there exists the mismatch between bunches and buckets. The earlier and later than this time point within a period, the larger the mismatch. This is called “frequency beating method”. For both the phase shift and frequency beating methods, the transfer can only happen when the mismatch is smaller than a tolerate limit, introducing a time frame. The time frame is called the “synchronization window”, which achieves the “coarse synchronization”.

Bunches are switched from one path to another path by kicker magnets (short: kicker). The extraction kicker kicks bunches out of the source ring to the track and the injection kicker kicks them from the track into buckets of the target ring. They are located at the extraction position and injection position in Fig. 1.1. When the phase difference between two rf systems is correct, the extraction kicker could kick bunches of the source ring at the exact time-of-flight to the track before empty buckets pass the injection kicker. With the synchronization window, the extraction and injection kickers must be fired at the correct time in order to transfer bunches into correct empty buckets. The process of the kicker firing at the correct time is termed as the “fine synchronization”.

### 1.1 Bunch-to-Bucket Transfer worldwide

Nowadays, there are several accelerator institutes in the world, who operate the B2B transfer among rings for specific purposes. CERN, the European Organization for Nuclear Research, is one of the world's largest and most respected center for scientific research. The Large Hadron Collider (LHC) beam injection chain achieves the proton beam with the energy of 7 TeV. After accelerated by a linear accelerator, bunches are injected into buckets of the Proton Synchrotron Booster (PSB) and further into the Proton Synchrotron (PS), the Super Proton Synchrotron (SPS) and LHC [3]. For the LHC heavy ion beam injection chain with the achievement of the energy of 2.76 TeV/u, bunches are first of all injected into the Low Energy Ion Ring (LEIR) and the following transfer from PSB to LHC is same as the proton beam chain [3]. For Japan Proton Accelerator Complex (J-PARC), bunches are transferred from the Rapid Cycle Synchrotron (RCS) to buckets of the Main Ring (MR) [4]. The Booster of Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL) transfers bunches to buckets of the Alternating Gradient Synchrotron (AGS) and bunches of AGS are transferred further into the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC) [5]. Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (Fermilab)'s accelerator complex provides high energy proton beams for a broad range of experiments. Proton beams are injected into the Recycler from the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (Fermilab) Booster. Then the proton beam enters the Main Injector from the Recycler. The beam is accelerated to the energy of 120 GeV. Some of the proton beam from the Booster will be used to produce a beam of special particles for Muon Delivery Ring. The Muon Delivery Ring delivers the beam into a muon storage ring for further study [6]. Institute of Modern Physics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (IMP) operates the Heavy Ion Research Facility (HIRFL) in Lanzhou. Two existing cyclotrons, the Sector Focusing Cyclotron (SFC) and the Separated Sector Cyclotron (SSC), are used as an injector system for the Cooler Storage Ring main ring (CSRm) for the accumulation, cooling and acceleration. Then the beam is extracted from CSRm to produce radioactive ion beams or highly-charged heavy ions, which can be transferred to the Cooler Storage Ring experimental ring (CSRe) for many experiments [7, 8].

FAIR, Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research, is a new international accelerator facility under construction at GSI Helmholtz center for Heavy Ion Research GmbH (short: GSI)<sup>1</sup> [9, 10]. It is aiming at providing high-energy beams of ions from antiproton to uranium with high intensities. The new FAIR accelerator complex with storage rings consists of the SIS100<sup>2</sup>, the SIS300<sup>3</sup>, the Collector Ring (CR), the Recycled Experimental Storage Ring (RESR), the New Experimental Storage Ring (NESR) and the High Energy Storage Ring (HESR) [11, 12]. FAIR has so many rings, so the B2B transfer among FAIR ring accelerators is of great importance to accelerate beams to higher energy with high intensity and achieve beams for various experiments. Based on the existing GSI UNILAC and SIS18 serving as injectors, high intensity ion beams over the whole range of stable isotopes will be accelerated in the new heavy ion machine SIS100/SIS300 to higher energy. The

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<sup>1</sup>Planckstrasse 1, 64291 Darmstadt, www.gsi.de

<sup>2</sup>SIS18 stands for SchwerIonen Synchrotron (100 Tm magnetic rigidity).

<sup>3</sup>SIS300 stands for SchwerIonen Synchrotron (300 Tm magnetic rigidity).

## **1.2. Objectives, Contribution and Structure of the Dissertation**

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beam from the SIS100 will be transferred to the CR via the proton bar (Pbar)<sup>4</sup> or the Superconducting Fragment Separator (Super-FRS)<sup>5</sup>. The CR has the purpose of stochastic cooling of both secondary rare isotope and antiproton beams and of measuring nuclear masses [13, 14]. The CR transfers the beam to the HESR and further to the RESR for the accumulation. The HESR serves experiments with high energy antiproton and rare isotope beams [15]. The proton and heavy ion beam could also be transported from the SIS18 to the existing GSI Experimental Storage Ring (ESR) and further to the first FAIR-storage ring CRYRING@ESR (short: CRYRING) for the atomic and nuclear physics experiment [16, 17]. The proton and heavy ion could also be transferred from SIS18 to ESR via the Fragment Separator (FRS)<sup>6</sup>.

For many FAIR accelerator pairs, the circumference ratio between the large and small rings is an integer, e.g. the SIS100 and the SIS18, so the phase difference between two revolution frequencies of rings is constant. The frequency is in the MHz range. In this scenario, the phase shift method must be used for the match of the phase difference between two rf systems. When the circumference ratio between FAIR accelerator pairs is not an integer, e.g. the SIS18 and the ESR<sup>7</sup>, the phase difference between two revolution frequencies shifts automatically. The frequency of the phase difference variability is in the kHz range. The synchronization window for the FAIR B2B transfer is in the us range. The beams of ion species, from hydrogen to uranium as well as antiprotons, should be transferred among all rings. And every transfer must be achieved within the upper bound 10 ms and the B2B injection mismatch in the range between  $-1^\circ$  and  $+1^\circ$ . Both the phase shift and the frequency beating method should be applicable in the upcoming FAIR facilities. The B2B transfer system is designed to work in a parallel operation, e.g. the transfer from SIS18 to SIS100 and the transfer from ESR to CRYRING can be performed at the same time. It is cable to transfer the beam between two rings via a FRS or a Super FRS. The B2B transfer system must coordinate with the SIS100 emergency dump for all unacceptable failure or situation.

## **1.2 Objectives, Contribution and Structure of the Dissertation**

This dissertation contributes to the development of the FAIR B2B transfer system from the timing perspective. It concentrates on the introduction of the concept of the FAIR B2B transfer system and its application for FAIR accelerators. In addition, it explains the systematic investigation for the FAIR B2B transfer system in details.

The dissertation is structured as follows and as depicted in Fig. 1.2.

In Chap.2, the theoretical background for the B2B transfer are reviewed. First of all, the energy, phase and voltage match between the source and target synchrotrons

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<sup>4</sup>Pbar is used to produce antiprotons in inelastic collisions of high energy protons with nucleons of a target nucleus.

<sup>5</sup>Super-FRS is used to produce rare isotopes of all elements up to uranium at relativistic energies and spatially separate them within a few hundred nanoseconds.

<sup>6</sup>An ion-optical device used to focus and separate products from the collision of relativistic ion beams with thin targets.

<sup>7</sup>ESR has an injection/extraction orbit, which is 15 cm longer than the design orbit. The orbit of ESR in this dissertation means the injection/extraction orbit.

## 1.2. Objectives, Contribution and Structure of the Dissertation

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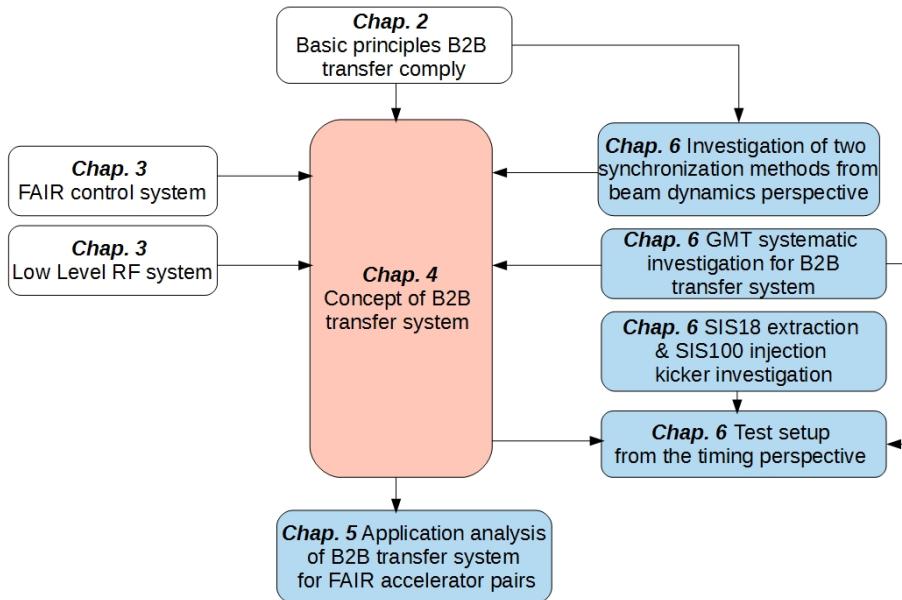


Figure 1.2: The structure of the dissertation.

Contributions are marked blue and red is team work, existing systems or theory are not colored.

are introduced. Secondly, two rf synchronization methods are discussed from the perspective of beam dynamics in order for the phase alignment. At the end of this chapter, the synchronization of the extraction and injection kicker magnets are discussed.

Chap.3 is concerned with the existing FAIR technical basis for the development of the FAIR B2B transfer system and the uniqueness of the system. The B2B transfer system is realized based on the FAIR control system and low-level rf system, so these two systems are introduced. In addition, the comparison between the FAIR B2B transfer system and the current B2B transfer with the GSI control system is discussed before the chapter ends.

In Chap.4, a brief overview on the basic idea of the B2B transfer system is presented. After that the basic procedure of the FAIR B2B transfer is introduced and the realization of each step of the procedure is explained. In addition, the FAIR B2B transfer system is explained from the data flow perspective.

The application of the FAIR B2B transfer system for FAIR accelerator pairs are outlined in Chap.5. The applications are classified into three categories according to the feature of the circumference ratio. For many pairs with an integral circumference ratio, e.g. the SIS18 and the SIS100, the ESR and the CRYRING, there is a constant phase difference between two rf system. Although the phase shift can be used for the phase match, the frequency beating method is preferred via the detune of one rf system. Because the phase shift must be executed slowly enough to guarantee the beam quality, which needs much longer time than the frequency beating method. The ratio of the circumference between many pair of machines in FAIR is close to an integer or far away from an integer, e.g. the SIS18 and the ESR, the SIS100 and the CR, the CR and the HESR. the phase match is achieved by the frequency beating. For each category, the corresponding FAIR applications are presented.

## **1.2. Objectives, Contribution and Structure of the Dissertation**

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Chap.6 presents the systematic investigation for the B2B transfer system, mainly focusing on the timing aspect. The calculation of the synchronization window is explained and the transfer of the B2B messages via the WR network is tested. In addition, for the B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the SIS100, two synchronization methods are analyzed from the perspective of the beam dynamics. The SIS18 extraction and the SIS100 injection kicker are systematically investigated. Finally, the test setup is presented and the result is analyzed.

# Chapter 2

## Theoretical Background

In Chap. 1, the bunch and bucket are introduced with simplified definition. In this chapter, the bunch and bucket are first of all defined from the accelerator physics perspective in Sec. 2.1. Transferring bunches from a synchrotron into specific buckets of another synchrotron has several underlying basic principles. The energy of the beam is same before and after the B2B transfer, so the energy of the source synchrotron must match that of the target synchrotron. The amplitude of the accelerating voltage match of two rf systems is needed to ensure that buckets capture bunches efficiently. Principally speaking, every synchrotron has its independent rf system. The phase difference between bunches and buckets must be precisely controlled before the transfer. The energy and voltage match will be done by machine physicists, which are out of the scope of this dissertation, so only the phase match is explained in detail in Sec. 2.2. Two methods for the phase alignment between two rf systems are discussed in Sec. 2.3. For the correct bucket injection, the bunch extraction must happen exactly the time-of-flight before the required bucket of the target synchrotron passes the injection kicker. The synchronization of extraction and injection kicker magnets are presented in Sec. 2.4.

### 2.1 Bunch and Bucket

For a ring accelerator, particles gain energy from electric field in longitudinal direction and are deflected by magnetic field to a particle orbit. A rf cavity operating at a resonance condition is used to provide a longitudinal accelerating voltage<sup>1</sup>  $u$  in the vacuum chamber.

$$u(t) = V_0 \sin(\phi_s + 2\pi f_{rf} t) \quad (2.1)$$

where  $V_0$  is the amplitude of the rf voltage,  $\phi_s$  is an initial phase, and  $f_{rf}$  is the frequency of the accelerating voltage. In order to accelerate particles with an accelerating voltage at the rf cavity, the cavity rf frequency must always be an integer multiple of the revolution frequency of particles.

$$f_{rf} = h f_{rev} \quad (2.2)$$

where the integer multiple  $h$  is called the “harmonic number“.

A particle who always sees the rf phase  $\phi_s$  at the rf cavity with the revolution frequency  $f_{rev}$  and the momentum  $p$  is called a “synchronous particle“. For circular

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<sup>1</sup>Rf voltage with a single harmonic operation is considered in this dissertation.

## 2.1. Bunch and Bucket

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accelerators, the revolution frequency is decided by the machine circumference and the particle velocity.

$$f_{rev} = \frac{\beta c}{2\pi R} \quad (2.3)$$

where  $R$  is the radius of the orbit,  $\beta$  the relative velocity to the speed of light and  $c$  the speed of light. The differential of eq. 2.3 is

$$\frac{\Delta f_{rev}}{f_{rev}} = \frac{\Delta\beta}{\beta} - \frac{\Delta R}{R} \quad (2.4)$$

Because of the relation  $\Delta f_{rf}/f_{rf} = \Delta f_{rev}/f_{rev}$ , so eq. 2.4 can be written as

$$\frac{\Delta f_{rf}}{f_{rf}} = \frac{\Delta\beta}{\beta} - \frac{\Delta R}{R} \quad (2.5)$$

The momentum of the synchronous particle  $p$  is related to the particle energy and its velocity.

$$p = \gamma\beta m_0 c \quad (2.6)$$

where  $m_0$  is the rest mass and  $\gamma = (1 - \beta^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ .  $\gamma$  is the relativistic factor, which measures the total particle energy,  $E = pc/\beta$ , in units of the particle rest energy,  $E_0 = m_0 c^2$ .

The fractional change in  $\beta$  is related to the fractional change in  $p$ .

$$\frac{\Delta p}{p} = \gamma^2 \frac{\Delta\beta}{\beta} \quad (2.7)$$

Substituting  $\Delta\beta/\beta$  into eq. 2.5, we get

$$\frac{\Delta f_{rf}}{f_{rf}} = \frac{1}{\gamma^2} \frac{\Delta p}{p} - \frac{\Delta R}{R} \quad (2.8)$$

For the constant magnetic field, a particle will have a different orbit, if it is slightly shifted in momentum. The “momentum compaction factor”  $\alpha_p$  is defined as:

$$\frac{\Delta R}{R} = \alpha_p \frac{\Delta p}{p} \quad (2.9)$$

Substituting eq. 2.9 into eq. 2.8, we finally obtain the required relation between the frequency offset and the momentum error.

$$\frac{\Delta f_{rf}}{f_{rf}} = \left( \frac{1}{\gamma^2} - \alpha_p \right) \frac{\Delta p}{p} \quad (2.10)$$

The phase-slip factor  $\eta$  is defined as

$$\eta = \frac{1}{\gamma^2} - \alpha_p \quad (2.11)$$

which gives the relationship between the revolution frequency and the momentum for a given accelerator. When particles are at low energy ( $\eta > 0$ ), they run faster and arrive earlier at the rf cavity. When they are at high energy close to the speed of light ( $\eta < 0$ ), they cannot run faster, but rather obtain more mass and are pushed to a dispersive orbit, resulting a late arrival at the rf cavity [18].

## 2.1. Bunch and Bucket

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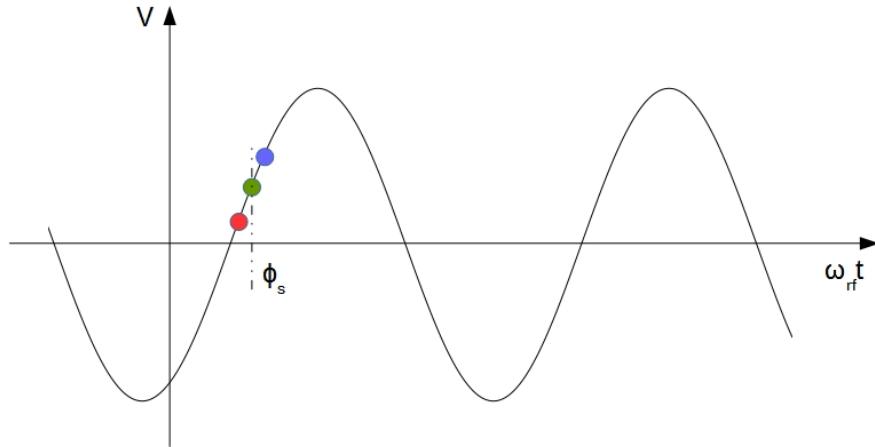


Figure 2.1: The longitudinal focusing of particles by a rf voltage ( $\eta > 0$ ).

The red spot represents a particle with a higher energy, the blue spot a particle with a lower energy and the green dot the synchronous particle.

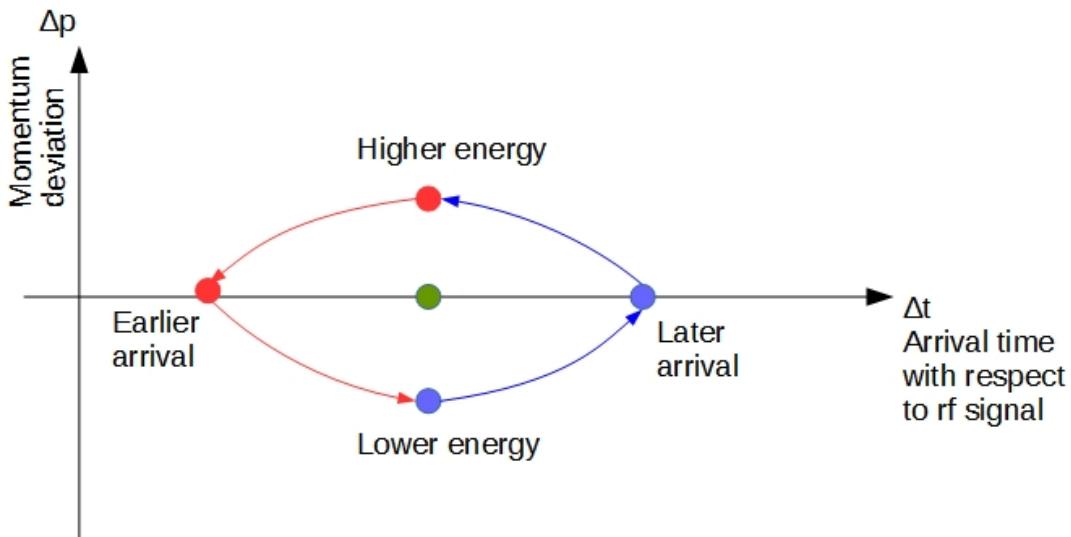


Figure 2.2: The longitudinal motion of asynchronous particles in the longitudinal phase space plane ( $\eta > 0$ ).

The red spot represents a particle with a higher energy, the blue spot a particle with a lower energy and the green dot the synchronous particle. The red arrow shows the trend of a particle with a higher energy and the blue arrow the trend of a particle with a lower energy.

A bunch of particles consists of particles with slightly different momentum as the synchronous particle, which are called “asynchronous particles”. When  $\eta > 0$ , the longitudinal focusing of particles is explained in Fig. 2.1.

The synchronous particle is indicated by the green spot in Fig. 2.1. It will

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<sup>2</sup>FAIR complex is with  $\alpha_p > 0$ .

## 2.1. Bunch and Bucket

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gain the energy of  $qV_0 \sin \phi_s$  per passage through a rf cavity, where  $q$  is the charge of a particle. When  $\eta > 0$ , a particle with a smaller energy (blue spot) than the synchronous particle will run slower and have a longer revolution period, arriving the same rf cavity later and seeing a higher accelerating voltage. This particle has a decreasing revolution period to the revolution period of the synchronous particle. During the decreasing process, the lack of energy is compensated step-by-step approaching to the energy of the synchronous particle. Oppositely for a particle with a higher energy. As it is faster than the synchronous particle and has a shorter revolution period, it will arrive at the rf cavity earlier, seeing a smaller accelerating voltage. This particle has an increasing revolution period to the revolution period of the synchronous particle. During the increasing process, the excess energy will be reduced step-by-step approaching to the synchronous particle. Asynchronous particles will oscillate longitudinally around the synchronous particle. This longitudinal motion is plotted in the longitudinal phase space plane, See Fig. 2.2.

All particles oscillate around the synchronous particle and stay together, forming a “bunch”. The “bunch gap” is the area without any particles. The area occupied by a bunch in the longitudinal phase space plane is called the “longitudinal emittance”. First of all, we consider the synchronous particle with the synchronous phase  $0^\circ$ . In this scenario, particles with a small energy deviation follow an elliptical path inside the bunch. For a given rf system with a specific rf voltage and harmonic number, there exists a maximum energy deviation. For particles with energy deviations larger than the maximum energy deviation, they cannot be trapped around the synchronous particle. The trajectory of a particle with the maximum energy deviation in longitudinal phase space plane defines a region with a specific size and form. This region is called the “rf bucket” or “stationary rf bucket”, see Fig. 2.3. The maximum momentum deviation of the rf bucket is called the “bucket height”. These buckets will exist as soon as the rf voltage is switched on and the number of circulating buckets is determined by the harmonic number and the bucket area and height are proportional to the square root of the rf voltage [18]. The order of buckets to be filled is called the “bucket pattern”.

So far we give the definition of the bucket, when the synchronous particle sees no accelerating rf voltage. When the synchronous particle is accelerated, seeing the synchronous phase  $\phi_s$  per passage through an rf cavity, it will gain the energy of  $qV_0 \sin \phi_s$ . Particles oscillate around the synchronous particle at  $\phi_s$  with an elliptical orbit. The particle at  $\pi - \phi_s$  traces a closed fish-shaped orbit, which defines a “running rf bucket”, see Fig. 2.4. Particles at bigger phase than  $\pi - \phi_s$  cannot be captured by the bucket.

The “bucket size” is defined as the area of the longitudinal phase space plane enclosed by the bucket [18]. For a same rf voltage, the bucket size of a running bucket is always smaller than that of a stationary bucket. The ratio of the bucket size of a running bucket to that of a stationary bucket is called the “bucket area factor”,  $\alpha_b$ . The bucket area factor can be calculated by [18].

$$\alpha_b(\phi_s) \approx \frac{1 - \sin \phi_s}{1 + \sin \phi_s} \quad (2.12)$$

The oscillation of asynchronous particles is called the “synchrotron motion”. The

## 2.1. Bunch and Bucket

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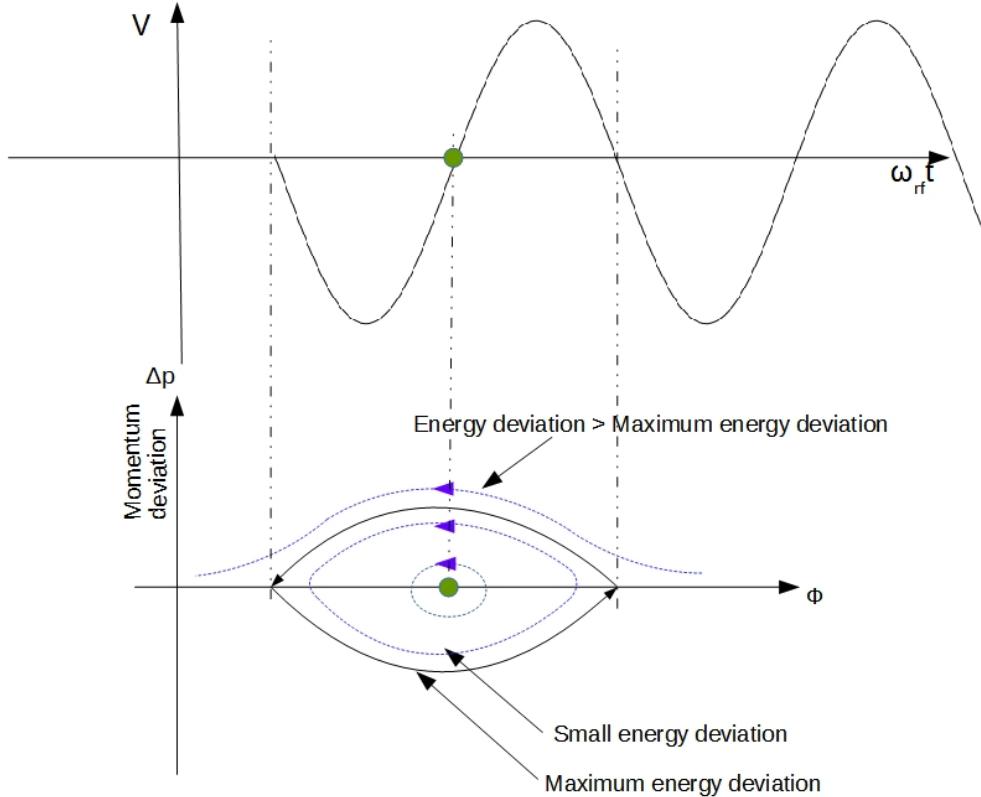


Figure 2.3: A stationary rf bucket.

The green dot represents the synchronous particle (top), the blue path orbits of asynchronous particles and the black path the boundary of a stationary rf bucket (bottom).

angular synchrotron frequency <sup>3</sup>  $\omega_s$  is [18]

$$\omega_s = 2\pi f_{rev} \sqrt{\frac{hqV_0|\eta \cos \phi_s|}{2\pi \beta^2 E_0}} \quad (2.13)$$

Bunches are always captured in buckets. A synchrotron can have same amount of bunches as buckets. It is also possible for a synchrotron to have less amount of bunches than buckets, e.g. only a part of buckets are filled by bunches. A train of bunches circulating along a synchrotron to be transferred to buckets is defined as a “batch”.

The energy of a beam is related to the ‘magnetic rigidity’, which is defined as the following:

$$B\rho = \frac{p}{q} \quad (2.14)$$

where  $B$  is magnetic field, and  $\rho$  is the bending radius of a particle immersed in a magnetic field  $B$ . The ratio of  $p$  to  $q$  describes the “stiffness” of a beam, it can be considered as a measure of how much angular deflection results when a particle travels through a given magnetic field [19]. The relation between a rf cavity and the

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<sup>3</sup>For the small-amplitude synchrotron motion.

## 2.1. Bunch and Bucket

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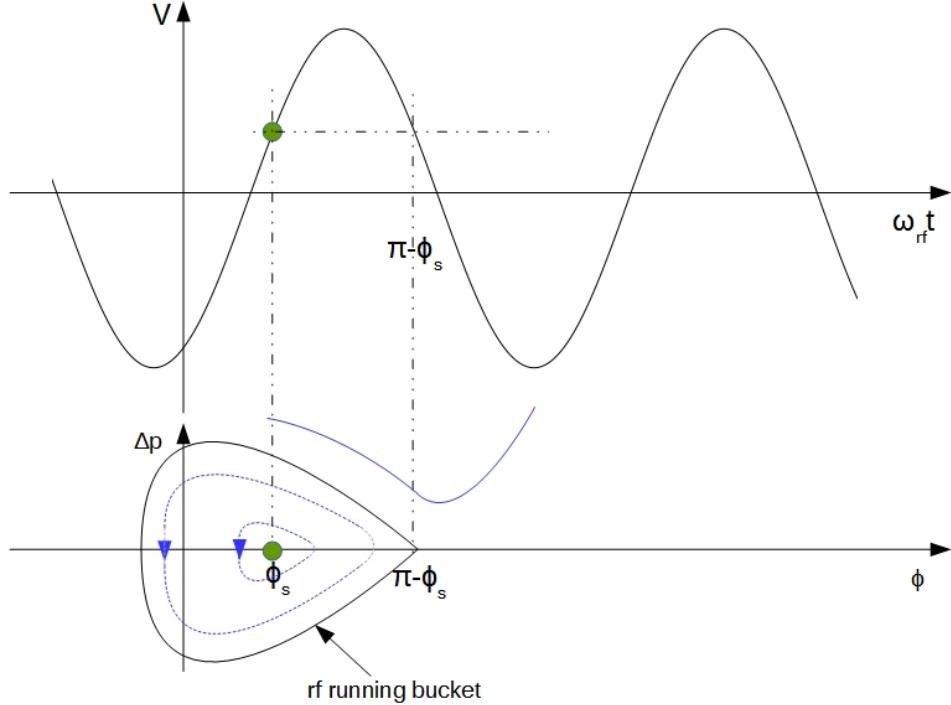


Figure 2.4: A running rf bucket.

The green dot represents the synchronous particle (top), the blue path orbits of asynchronous particles and the black path the boundary of a running rf bucket (bottom).

beam acceleration rate is

$$V_0 \sin \phi_s = 2\pi R \rho \dot{B} \quad (2.15)$$

Bunches must be injected exactly in the center of buckets for the preservation of the longitudinal emittance, which requires the energy and phase match between bunches and buckets. Besides, the shape of bunches to be transferred must match the shape of buckets to be injected in the longitudinal phase space plane. If the source and target synchrotrons have same cavity rf frequency, buckets of the source synchrotron must have same size and height as that of the target synchrotron. The voltage mismatch between bunches and buckets will cause an emittance blow-up. Fig. 2.5 illustrates a bunch-to-bucket injection with an energy, a phase or a voltage error.

The bunch coordinates in the longitudinal phase space plane of the source synchrotron, just before transfer, must be accurately controlled, according to the bucket to be filled [20]. The bunch is transferred from the source to the target synchrotron with the same energy. So the beam has the same momentum for both synchrotrons. According to eq. 2.14, the magnetic rigidity of two synchrotrons must be same.

$$(B\rho)^{src} = \frac{p}{q} = (B\rho)^{trg} \quad (2.16)$$

Where the superscript of the symbol denotes the synchrotron, *src* represents the source synchrotron and *trg* the target synchrotron.

Before the B2B transfer, the revolution frequency of two synchrotrons must meet

## 2.2. Phase Difference

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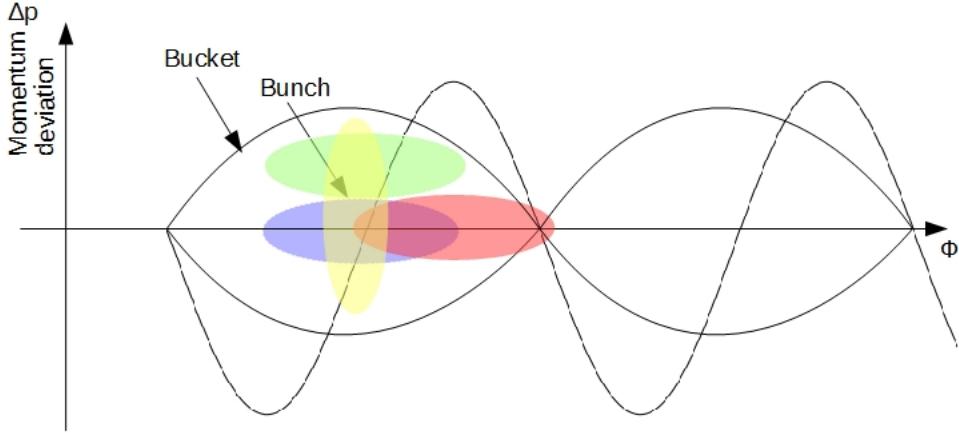


Figure 2.5: The bunch-to-bucket injection with a phase, energy or voltage error.

The blue area represents an injection without any error, the red area an injection with a phase error, the green an injection with a energy error and the yellow an injection with a voltage error (e.g. the rf voltage in the target Synchrotron is too high).

the following relation based on eq. 2.3.

$$C^{src} f_{rev}^{src} = \beta c = C^{trg} f_{rev}^{trg} \quad (2.17)$$

where  $C^X$  represents the circumference of a specific synchrotron. A group of new symbols are necessary to be defined. The revolution frequency and cavity rf frequency are denoted by  $f_{rev}^X$  and  $f_{rf}^X$ , the harmonic number by  $h^X$ . The superscript  $X$  can be either  $src$  or  $trg$  denoting the source or target synchrotron.

Due to the relation between the revolution frequency and cavity rf frequency, eq. 2.2, the ratio between cavity rf frequencies of two rf systems is

$$\frac{f_{rf}^{src}}{f_{rf}^{trg}} = \frac{h^{src}}{h^{trg}} \cdot \frac{f_{rev}^{src}}{f_{rev}^{trg}} = \frac{h^{src}}{h^{trg}} \cdot \frac{C^{trg}}{C^{src}} \quad (2.18)$$

The energy and voltage match will be done by machine physicists, which are out of the scope of this dissertation. The dissertation concentrates on the phase match.

## 2.2 Phase Difference

The rf voltage of two rf systems are  $u_1(t)$  and  $u_2(t)$ .

$$u_1(t) = V_1 \sin(2\pi f_1 t + \phi_1) \quad (2.19)$$

$$u_2(t) = V_2 \sin(2\pi f_2 t + \phi_2) \quad (2.20)$$

where  $V_1$  and  $V_2$  are the amplitude,  $\phi_1$  and  $\phi_2$  the initial phases and  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  are the frequencies of two rf voltages.

The phase difference between  $u_1$  and  $u_2$  is

$$\Delta\phi = [2\pi(f_1 - f_2)t + \phi_1 - \phi_2] \mod 2\pi \quad (2.21)$$

## 2.2. Phase Difference

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The phase difference  $\Delta\phi$  is constant when two frequencies are same ( $f_1 = f_2$ ). In order to change the phase difference for the phase match between two rf voltages, the phase of either (or both) rf system can be shifted backward or forward by means of the rf frequency modulation. The frequency of one (or both) rf voltage is modulated away from the nominal value for a specified period of time and then modulated back. This is the so-called phase shift. Eq. 2.22 gives the relation between the required phase shift  $\Delta\phi$  and the frequency modulation.

$$\Delta\phi = 2\pi \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} \Delta f_{rf}(t) dt \quad (2.22)$$

The phase shift process starts at  $t_0$ . The obtainable phase shift is determined by the frequency offset  $\Delta f_{rf}$  and the duration of the frequency modulation  $T$ .

When two frequencies are slightly different, the phase difference  $\Delta\phi$  is a periodic function whose rate is the difference between two frequencies. This is the so-called frequency beating. The periodically variable rate is called the “beating frequency”,  $\Delta f = |f_1 - f_2|$ . The beating period is defined as a period of time for the periodical variation, namely  $1/\Delta f$ . Within one beating period, there exists a time point, which corresponds to a correct phase difference between two rf systems, namely the phase alignment.

The phase alignment is realized based on two same or two slightly different frequencies. These two frequencies are called “synchronization frequencies”, denoted as  $f_{syn}^X$ . Some FAIR use cases are with an identical cavity rf frequency or slightly different cavity rf frequencies of two rf systems, so two cavity rf frequencies are chosen as the synchronization frequencies. There exists many FAIR use cases with big different cavity rf frequencies as well. In this scenario, two synchronization frequencies are an integral multiple of the same or slightly different derived rf frequencies, which are the division of the revolution frequencies. e.g. the division of the revolution frequency is  $f_{rev}^X/m$  and the synchronization frequency is  $Y \cdot f_{rev}^X/m$ , both  $m$  and  $Y$  are positive integers. The division of the revolution frequency and the integral multiple are determined by the circumference ratio and the harmonic number of two synchrotron. Because of the technical requirement (see Chap. 4), the synchronization frequencies are impossible to have higher frequencies than cavity rf frequencies, namely  $Y/m \leq h^X$ . Besides, either  $m/Y$  or  $Y/m$  must be an integer for FAIR use cases, namely the revolution frequency is an integral multiple of the synchronization frequency or the synchronization frequency is an integral multiple of the revolution frequency, so the occurrence of positive zero-crossings of the synchronization frequencies and the positive zero-crossing of the revolution frequencies at the same time always indicates a specified bunch and bucket.

The calculation of the synchronization frequencies are explained for the different scenarios of the circumference ratio between two synchrotrons. For simplicity’s sake, the following analysis is from the perspective of the large and small synchrotrons instead of the source and target synchrotrons. The superscript  $X$  of  $C^X$ ,  $f_{rev}^X$ ,  $f_{rf}^X$  and  $h^X$  will be either  $l$  or  $s$  denoting the large or small synchrotron.  $\Delta f$  represents the beating frequency,  $\kappa$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$  and  $Y$  are used to represent positive integers and  $\lambda$  a decimal number. The following analysis is based on the energy match between two synchrotrons.

## 2.2. Phase Difference

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### 2.2.1 Circumference Ratio is an Integral

If the ratio of the circumference of the injection/extraction orbit of the large synchrotron to that of the small synchrotron is an integer, we have the following relation.

$$\frac{C^l}{C^s} = \kappa \quad (2.23)$$

From the circumference ratio, the revolution frequency ratio of two synchrotrons can be calculated.

$$\frac{f_{rev}^l}{f_{rev}^s} = \frac{1}{\kappa} \quad (2.24)$$

Based on eq. 2.24 and the harmonic number, the cavity rf frequency  $f_{rf}^X$  is calculated by eq. 2.25 and eq. 2.26

$$f_{rf}^s = h^s \cdot f_{rev}^s = h^s \cdot \kappa \cdot f_{rev}^l \quad (2.25)$$

$$f_{rf}^l = h^l \cdot f_{rev}^l \quad (2.26)$$

Dividing eq. 2.26 by eq. 2.25, we get

$$\frac{f_{rf}^l}{f_{rf}^s} = \frac{h^l}{h^s \cdot \kappa} \quad (2.27)$$

In this scenario, the obvious choice of two same synchronization frequencies are  $f_{rf}^l/h^l$  and  $f_{rf}^s/(h^s\kappa)$ . The synchronization frequencies must be less than or equal to the cavity rf frequencies, otherwise they can not indicate the actual location of bunches and buckets. Generally, the rf frequency of  $h=1$  is used as the revolution frequency, so the integral multiple of the revolution frequency is a preferable choice for the synchronization frequency. Hence, the best choice of two synchronization frequencies are

$$f_{syn}^l = \frac{f_{rf}^l}{h^l/Y} = Y f_{rev}^l \quad (2.28)$$

$$f_{syn}^s = \frac{f_{rf}^s}{h^s \kappa / Y} = \frac{Y}{\kappa} f_{rev}^s \quad (2.29)$$

where  $Y$  is defined as the Greatest Common Divisor (GCD) of  $h^l$  and  $h^s \cdot \kappa$ .

In eq. 2.21, the phase difference between  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  equals to  $\phi_1 - \phi_2$  when  $f_1 = f_2$ . The value of the initial phase is related to the choice of the rf frequency. e.g. when the phase of rf frequency  $f_1$  is  $\phi_1$ , the phase of the rf frequency  $Nf_1$  is  $(N\phi_1 \bmod 2\pi)$ . Hence, the phase difference must be defined with regard to the dedicated rf frequencies. The phase difference between two synchronization frequencies  $f_{syn}^l$  and  $f_{syn}^s$  is denoted as  $\Delta\phi_{syn}$ .  $\phi_{syn}^l$  and  $\phi_{syn}^s$  are the initial phases of two synchronization frequencies. The phase difference  $\Delta\phi_{syn}$  calculated as

$$\Delta\phi_{syn} = (\phi_{syn}^l - \phi_{syn}^s) \bmod 2\pi \quad (2.30)$$

The cavity rf frequency of a synchrotron is  $f_{rf}^X/f_{syn}^X$  times as large as its synchronization frequency, so the phase difference between the cavity rf frequencies  $\Delta\phi_{rf}$  is also  $f_{rf}^X/f_{syn}^X$  times as large as the phase difference between two synchronization

## 2.2. Phase Difference

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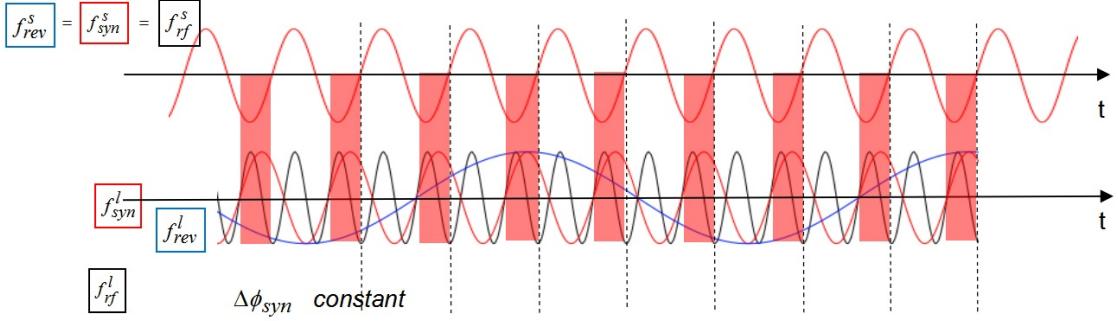


Figure 2.6: The constant phase difference between two synchronization frequencies  $f_{syn}^l$  and  $f_{syn}^s$  when  $\kappa = 5$ ,  $h^s = 1$  and  $h^l = 10$ .

Red planes represent the constant phase difference between two synchronization frequencies and red sinusoidal waves the individual synchronization frequencies. Black sinusoidal waves represent the individual cavity rf frequencies and the blue sinusoidal wave the revolution frequency. The red sinusoidal wave at the top time axis represents the synchronization frequency, the cavity rf frequency and the revolution frequency.

frequencies  $\Delta\phi_{syn}$ .  $\Delta\phi_{rf}$  is the bunch-to-bucket injection center mismatch, so  $\Delta\phi_{rf}$  is always with regard to the target synchrotron, namely  $X = \text{trg}$ .

$$\Delta\phi_{rf} = \frac{f_{rf}^{trg}}{f_{syn}^{trg}} \Delta\phi_{syn} \mod 2\pi \quad (2.31)$$

Fig. 2.6 illustrates two synchronization frequencies  $f_{syn}^l$  and  $f_{syn}^s$ , when  $\kappa = 5$ ,  $h^s = 1$  and  $h^l = 10$ . The GCD of  $h^l$  and  $h^s \cdot \kappa$  is 5, namely  $Y = 5$ ,  $f_{rf}^l/f_{rf}^s = 2$ ,  $f_{syn}^l = f_{rf}^l/2 = 5f_{rev}^l$ ,  $f_{syn}^s = f_{rf}^s/1 = f_{rev}^s$  and  $\Delta\phi_{rf} = 2\Delta\phi_{syn}$ . The parameters are from the FAIR use case of the  $H^+$  B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the SIS100, which will be explained in Sec. 5.1.2.

### 2.2.2 Circumference Ratio is close to an Integer

If the ratio of the circumference of the injection/extraction orbit of the large synchrotron to that of the small synchrotron is a decimal number close to an integer. Eq. 2.23 changes to

$$\frac{C^l}{C^s} = \kappa + \lambda \quad (2.32)$$

where  $\kappa$  is the integer part and  $\lambda$  is the decimal part of the decimal number and the absolute value of  $\lambda$  is smaller than 0.005 for FAIR use cases. The bound of  $\lambda$  is shown in Chap. 5. From the circumference ratio, the revolution frequency ratio of two synchrotrons can be calculated.

$$\frac{f_{rev}^l}{f_{rev}^s} = \frac{1}{\kappa + \lambda} \quad (2.33)$$

Based on eq. 2.33 and harmonic number, the  $f_{rf}^X$  are calculated by eq. 2.34 and eq. 2.35

$$f_{rf}^s = h^s \cdot f_{rev}^s = h^s \cdot (\kappa + \lambda) \cdot f_{rev}^l \quad (2.34)$$

## 2.2. Phase Difference

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$$f_{rf}^l = h^l \cdot f_{rev}^l \quad (2.35)$$

We get the relation between  $f_{rf}^s$  and  $f_{rf}^l$  by dividing eq. 2.35 by eq. 2.34.

$$\frac{f_{rf}^l}{f_{rf}^s} = \frac{h^l}{h^s \cdot (\kappa + \lambda)} = \frac{h^l}{h^s \cdot \kappa + h^s \cdot \lambda} \quad (2.36)$$

In eq. 2.36,  $h^s\lambda$  is much smaller than  $h^s\kappa$ , therefore  $h^s\lambda$  can be neglected for the calculation of the synchronization frequencies. Apart from the similar reasons mentioned in the scenario of the integral circumference ratio in Sec. 2.2.1, the synchronization frequencies with the integral multiple of  $f_{rf}^l/h^l$  and  $f_{rf}^s/(h^s\kappa)$  achieve a more precise phase difference. Two best slightly different synchronization frequencies are

$$f_{syn}^l = \frac{f_{rf}^l}{h^l/Y} = Y f_{rev}^l \quad (2.37)$$

$$f_{syn}^s = \frac{f_{rf}^s}{h^s\kappa/Y} = \frac{Y}{\kappa} f_{rev}^s \quad (2.38)$$

$Y$  is the GCD of  $h^l$  and  $h^s \cdot \kappa$ . Substituting two synchronization frequencies into eq. 2.21, we get the periodically variable phase difference between two synchronization frequencies  $\Delta\phi_{syn}$ .

$$\Delta\phi_{syn}(t) = [2\pi(f_{syn}^l - f_{syn}^s)t + \phi_{syn}^l - \phi_{syn}^s] \mod 2\pi \quad (2.39)$$

Substituting  $f_{rf}^l$  in eq. 2.36 into eq. 2.39, we get

$$\Delta\phi_{syn}(t) = [2\pi Y \frac{-\lambda f_{rf}^s}{(\kappa + \lambda)h^s\kappa} t + \phi_{syn}^l - \phi_{syn}^s] \mod 2\pi \quad (2.40)$$

Eq. 2.40 shows that the phase difference is a periodic function. The beating frequency between two synchronization frequency is  $\Delta f = |f_{syn}^l - f_{syn}^s|$ . The beating frequency must not be too large in order to guarantee the precision, but also not too small to satisfy the time constraint for the phase match. The phase difference between two cavity rf frequencies is

$$\Delta\phi_{rf} = (\frac{f_{rf}^{trg}}{f_{syn}^{trg}} \Delta\phi_{syn}) \mod 2\pi \quad (2.41)$$

Fig. 2.7 shows the periodically variable phase difference between two slightly different synchronization frequencies  $f_{syn}^l$  and  $f_{syn}^s$  when  $\kappa = 2$ ,  $\lambda = -0.003$ ,  $h^s = 2$  and  $h^l = 4$ . The GCD of  $h^l$  and  $h^s \cdot \kappa$  is 4, namely  $Y = 4$ . Hence, according to eq. 2.37 and eq. 2.38, two synchronization frequencies are  $f_{syn}^l = f_{rf}^l = 4f_{rev}^l$ ,  $f_{syn}^s = f_{rf}^s = 2f_{rev}^s$  and  $\Delta\phi_{rf} = \Delta\phi_{syn}$ . The parameters are from the FAIR use case of the h=4 B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the ESR, which will be explained in Sec. 5.2.1.

### 2.2.3 Circumference Ratio is far away from an Integer

When the circumference ratio of the large synchrotron to that of the small synchrotron is far away from an integer, the circumference ratio is a decimal number

## 2.2. Phase Difference

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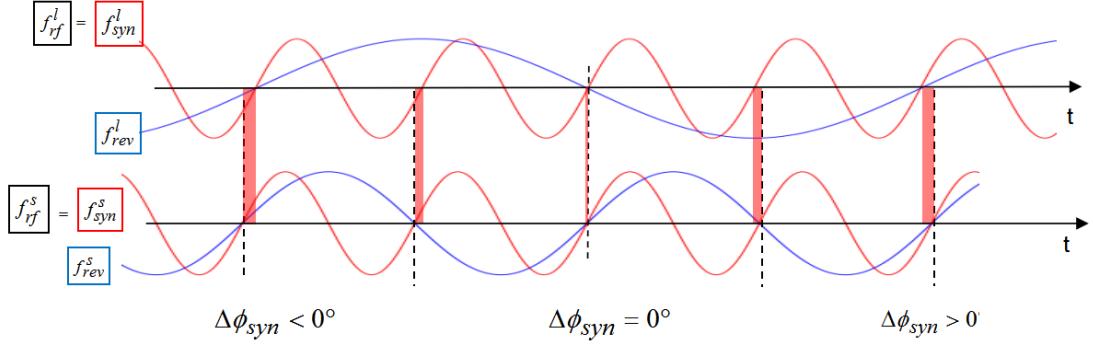


Figure 2.7: The periodically variable phase difference between two slightly different synchronization frequencies  $f_{syn}^l$  and  $f_{syn}^s$  when  $\kappa = 2$ ,  $\lambda = -0.003$ ,  $h^s = 2$  and  $h^l = 4$ .

Red planes represent the periodical variable phase difference and red sinusoidal waves the synchronization frequencies and cavity rf frequencies and blue sinusoidal waves the revolution frequencies.

and eq. 2.23 can be expressed as a rational number plus a small remainder of the decimal number.

$$\frac{C^l}{C^s} = \frac{m}{n} + \lambda \quad (2.42)$$

where  $m/n$  represents a quotient of two integers,  $m$  is a numerator and  $n$  is a non-zero denominator.  $\lambda$  represents the remainder of the decimal part and the absolute value of  $\lambda$  is smaller than 0.05 for FAIR use cases.

Substituting  $\kappa$  by  $m/n$  into eq. 2.36, we get the relation between  $f_{rf}^s$  and  $f_{rf}^l$ .

$$\frac{f_{rf}^l}{f_{rf}^s} = \frac{h^l \cdot n}{h^s \cdot m + h^s \cdot \lambda \cdot n} \quad (2.43)$$

In eq. 2.43,  $h^s \lambda n$  is much smaller than  $h^s m$ . Similarly as the scenario of the close to an integral circumference ratio in Sec. 2.2.2, two slightly different synchronization frequencies are

$$f_{syn}^l = \frac{f_{rf}^l}{h^l n / Y} = \frac{Y}{n} f_{rev}^l \quad (2.44)$$

$$f_{syn}^s = \frac{f_{rf}^s}{h^s m / Y} = \frac{Y}{m} f_{rev}^s \quad (2.45)$$

$Y$  is the GCD of  $h^l n$  and  $h^s m$ . Substituting two synchronization frequencies into eq. 2.21, we get the periodical phase difference  $\Delta\phi_{syn}$ .

$$\Delta\phi_{syn}(t) = [2\pi(f_{syn}^l - f_{syn}^s)t + \phi_{syn}^l - \phi_{syn}^s] \mod 2\pi \quad (2.46)$$

Substituting  $f_{rf}^l$  in eq. 2.43 into eq. 2.46, we get

$$\Delta\phi_{syn}(t) = [2\pi Y \frac{-\lambda f_{rf}^s}{(m/n + \lambda) h^s m} t + \phi_{syn}^l - \phi_{syn}^s] \mod 2\pi \quad (2.47)$$

## 2.3. Phase Match of two Rf Systems

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Eq. 2.47 shows that the phase difference is a periodic function. The beating frequency is  $\Delta f = |f_{syn}^l - f_{syn}^s|$ . It is possible to have various combination of  $m/n$  and  $\lambda$ .  $\lambda$  determines the beating frequency. The smaller, the more precise the phase match between two synchronization frequencies.  $Y/n$  and  $Y/m$  determines two synchronization frequencies. For FAIR use cases,  $n/Y$  and  $m/Y$  are always integer. So the synchronization frequencies are the division of the revolution frequencies ( $h=1$ ), which is called the “subharmonic”. Hence, we have to find a proper combination of  $m/n$  and  $\lambda$ . The phase difference between two cavity rf frequencies is

$$\Delta\phi_{rf} = \left( \frac{f_{rf}^{trg}}{f_{syn}^{trg}} \Delta\phi_{syn} \right) \bmod 2\pi \quad (2.48)$$

Fig. 2.8 shows the periodically variable phase difference between two slightly different synchronization frequencies  $f_{syn}^l$  and  $f_{syn}^s$  when  $m = 26$ ,  $n = 10$ ,  $\lambda = -0.003$ ,  $h^s = 1$  and  $h^l = 1$ .  $f_{rf}^l/f_{rf}^s = 1 \cdot 10/(1 \cdot 26 - 1 \cdot 10 \cdot 0.003)$ . The GCD of  $h^l n = 1 \cdot 10$  and  $h^s m = 1 \cdot 26$  is 2, namely  $Y = 2$ . Hence, according to eq. 2.44 and eq. 2.45, two synchronization frequencies are  $f_{syn}^l = f_{rf}^l/5 = f_{rev}^l/5$ ,  $f_{syn}^s = f_{rf}^s/13 = f_{rev}^s/13$  and  $\Delta\phi_{rf} = 5\Delta\phi_{syn}$ . The parameters are from the FAIR use case of the B2B transfer from the CR to the HESR, which will be explained in Sec. 5.3.3.

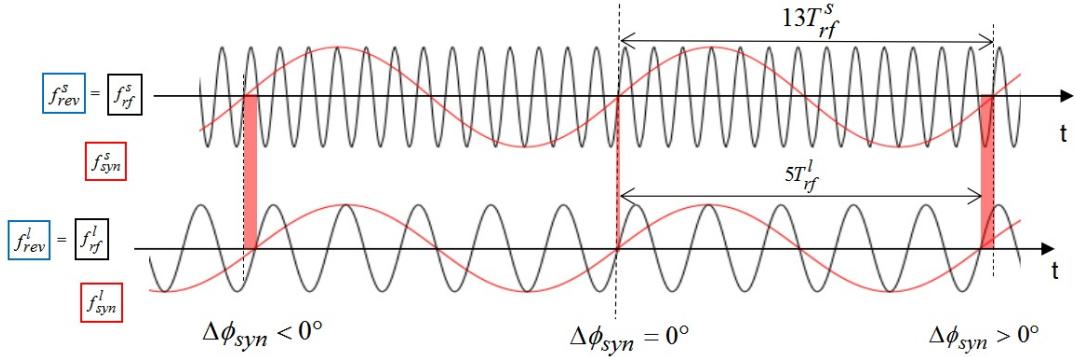


Figure 2.8: The periodically variable phase difference between two synchronization frequencies  $f_{syn}^l$  and  $f_{syn}^s$  when  $m = 26$ ,  $n = 10$ ,  $\lambda = -0.003$ ,  $h^s = 1$  and  $h^l = 1$ .

Red planes represent the periodical variable phase difference and red sinusoidal waves the synchronization frequencies. Black sinusoidal waves represent the cavity rf frequencies and the revolution frequencies.

## 2.3 Phase Match of two Rf Systems

For the different scenarios mentioned in Sec. 2.2, two methods are available for the phase alignment of two rf systems, the phase shift and the frequency beating methods. Both methods provide a time frame for the B2B transfer, within which bunches are transferred into buckets with the bunch-to-bucket injection center mismatch smaller than a given upper bound. This time frame is called the “synchronization window”. Both methods are based on the prerequisite that the phase difference between two rf systems is predictable, so the LLRF feedback loops used for phase

## 2.3. Phase Match of two Rf Systems

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corrections must be switched off before the B2B transfer starts. e.g. beam phase feedback loop [21] and bunch-by-bunch longitudinal rf feedback loop [22].

### 2.3.1 Phase Shift Method

In order to change the constant phase difference between two synchronization frequencies, the phase of either (or both) rf system can be shifted backward or forward by means of the rf frequency modulation. The frequency of one (or both) rf system is modulated away from the nominal value for a specified period of time and then modulated back, see Sec. 2.3.

The phase shift process must be performed slowly enough for the preservation of the longitudinal emittance. After the phase shift, bunches of the source synchrotron are phase aligned with buckets of the target synchrotron. Theoretically the synchronization window is infinitely long. In fact, the beam feedback loops on the rf system are switched off before the B2B starts, so the beam maybe stable for a short period of time only, e.g. 10 ms. Hence, bunches must be transferred as soon as possible, introducing a synchronization window with a limited length.

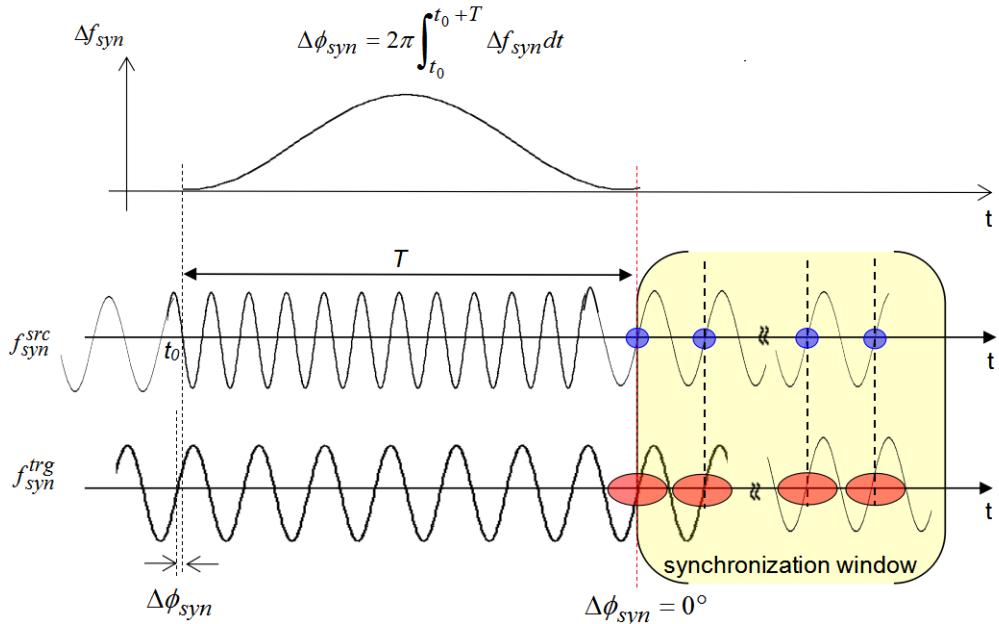


Figure 2.9: An example for the phase shift method with a sinusoidal rf frequency modulation.

Blue dots represent bunches of the source synchrotron and red dots buckets of the target synchrotron.

Fig. 6.13 illustrates an example for the phase shift method with a sinusoidal rf frequency modulation. The  $f_{syn}^l$  and  $f_{syn}^s$  are the synchronization frequencies respectively from the large and small synchrotrons. The time-of-flight between bunches and buckets is compensated here. The phase shift is done for the small synchrotron in this example. The red dashed line shows the end of the phase shift process ( $\Delta\phi_{syn} = 0^\circ$ ) and the beginning of the synchronization window, drawn in yellow. After the phase shift, bunches match with buckets. A sinusoidal frequency modula-

### 2.3. Phase Match of two Rf Systems

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tion  $\Delta f_{syn}$  with a fixed duration time  $T$  is used for the rf frequency modulation on  $f_{syn}^s$ .

$$\Delta f_{syn}(t) = A[1 - \cos \frac{2\pi}{T}(t - t_0)] \quad (2.49)$$

where  $A$  is the amplitude of the sinusoidal wave. Based on eq. 2.22, the area of the sinusoidal wave equals to  $\Delta\phi_{syn}/2\pi$ . We can calculate the amplitude  $A$

$$A = \frac{\Delta\phi_{syn}}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{T} \quad (2.50)$$

When the rf frequency modulation on the synchronization frequency  $f_{syn}^X$  is  $\Delta f_{syn}$ , the rf frequency modulation on the cavity rf frequency  $\Delta f_{rf}$  and the phase shift for the cavity rf frequency  $\Delta\phi_{rf}$  are

$$\Delta f_{rf} = \frac{f_{rf}^X}{f_{syn}^X} \Delta f_{syn} \quad (2.51)$$

$$\Delta\phi_{rf} = (\frac{f_{rf}^{trg}}{f_{syn}^{trg}} \Delta\phi_{syn}) \mod 2\pi \quad (2.52)$$

A particular case of the B2B synchronization occurs, when the target synchrotron is empty, i.e. it did not capture any bunches yet, the phase jump can be done for the target synchrotron.

Now we analyze the rf frequency modulation of the phase shift from the beam dynamics perspective.

- Momentum shift and radial excursion

A rf frequency modulation introduces a momentum shift.

$$\frac{\Delta p}{p} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\gamma^2} - \alpha_p} \cdot \frac{\Delta f_{rf}}{f_{rf}} \quad (2.53)$$

Substituting  $\Delta R/R$  in eq. 2.9 into eq. 2.53, we get the radial excursion due to the rf frequency modulation.

$$\frac{\Delta R}{R} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\alpha_p \gamma^2} - 1} \cdot \frac{\Delta f_{rf}}{f_{rf}} \quad (2.54)$$

The rf frequency modulation causes a radial excursion. The maximum allowed radial excursion is a design parameter, which is given for a synchrotron lattice. Thus, a maximum frequency offset for the rf frequency modulation also exists.

- Shift of the synchronous phase

The rf frequency modulation is accompanied with a beam acceleration or deceleration, so the synchronous phase deviates from  $0^\circ$ . Based on eq. 2.14, we can get the first derivative of the magnetic rigidity

$$\dot{B}\rho = \frac{1}{q} \frac{d\Delta p}{dt} = \frac{B\rho}{p} \frac{d\Delta p}{dt} \quad (2.55)$$

### 2.3. Phase Match of two Rf Systems

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Substituting  $\dot{B}\rho$  in eq. 2.55 into eq. 2.15, we get the relation between the change in the synchronous phase  $\phi_s$  and the momentum shift rate based on the prerequisite that  $\Delta R/R$  and  $\phi_s$  is very small. The maximum radial excursion of FAIR synchrotrons  $\Delta R/R$  is on the order of  $10^{-4}$  and the synchronous phase is less than  $10^\circ$ .

$$V_0 \sin \phi_s \approx V_0 \phi_s = \frac{2\pi RB\rho}{p} \frac{d\Delta p}{dt} \quad (2.56)$$

It is clear from eq. 2.56 that when the rf frequency is modulated,  $\phi_s$  is only determined by  $\frac{d\Delta p}{dt}$ , since the change of other parameters are very small and negligible.  $\phi_s$  is proportional to the momentum shift rate  $\frac{d\Delta p}{dt}$ . In eq. 2.53,  $\gamma$  change very slowly as compared to  $\Delta p$  during the rf frequency modulation. So we can get the relation between  $\frac{d\Delta p}{dt}$  and the rf frequency modulation rate  $\frac{d\Delta f_{rf}}{dt}$  by the first derivative of eq. 2.53.

$$\frac{1}{p} \frac{d\Delta p}{dt} = \frac{1}{(1/\gamma^2 - \alpha_p) f_{rf}} \frac{d\Delta f_{rf}}{dt} \quad (2.57)$$

Substituting  $\frac{d\Delta p}{dt}$  in eq. 2.57 into eq. 2.56, we get the relation between the change in the synchronous phase  $\phi_s$  and the change rate of the rf frequency modulation.

$$V_0 \phi_s = \frac{2\pi RB\rho}{(1/\gamma^2 - \alpha_p) f_{rf}} \frac{d\Delta f_{rf}}{dt} \quad (2.58)$$

Hence, the synchronous phase is proportional to  $\frac{d\Delta f_{rf}}{dt}$ .

- Bucket size

At the flattop, the bucket is a stationary bucket. During the frequency modulation process, the bucket becomes a running bucket with  $\phi_s \neq 0^\circ$ . When the synchronous phase is very small, we get the bucket area factor from eq. 2.12.

$$\alpha_b(\phi_s) \approx \frac{1 - \phi_s}{1 + \phi_s} \quad (2.59)$$

Buckets must be big enough to capture bunches. Eq. 2.59 shows that the bucket area factor is in inverse proportion to the synchronous phase. The synchronous phase must be small enough to guarantee the bucket size, so  $\frac{d\Delta f_{rf}}{dt}$  must be small enough, namely the change of the rf frequency modulation must be slow enough.

- Adiabaticity

A process is called “adiabatic” when the rf frequency is changed slowly enough for the beam to follow. The condition that the rf frequency varies slowly can be expressed by

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{\omega_s^2} \left| \frac{d\omega_s}{dt} \right| \ll 1 \quad (2.60)$$

where  $\varepsilon$  is the adiabaticity parameter. For the angular synchrotron frequency, eq. 2.13, all of the other variables change very slowly compared with  $\phi_s$ . From eq. (2.60) and eq. (2.13), the adiabaticity can be written as follows [23]:

$$\varepsilon \approx \frac{1}{2\omega_s} |\dot{\phi}_s \phi_s| \quad (2.61)$$

## 2.3. Phase Match of two Rf Systems

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where  $\omega_s$  is the angular synchrotron frequency with no frequency modulation. From the adiabaticity eq. 2.61,  $\phi_s$  and  $\dot{\phi}_s$  must be small enough to guarantee the adiabaticity. So not only  $\frac{d\Delta f_{rf}}{dt}$  but also  $\frac{d^2\Delta f_{rf}}{dt^2}$  must exist and must be small enough. Namely,  $\frac{d\Delta f_{rf}}{dt}$  must be continuous and the change of  $\frac{d\Delta f_{rf}}{dt}$  must be slow enough.

- Tune shift

So far the rf frequency modulation is analyzed from the longitudinal beam dynamics perspective. Because of the momentum shift, the rf frequency modulation has an influence on the transverse beam dynamics as well. The beam particle's tune  $Q_{x/y}$  is defined as the frequency of the horizontal/vertical oscillations and chromaticity  $Q'_{x/y}$  is defined as their horizontal/vertical dependence on particle momentum [24]. The momentum spread  $\Delta p/p \neq 0$  during the phase shift process causes horizontal/vertical tune shifts  $\Delta Q_{x/y}$  [25].

$$\Delta Q_{x/y} = Q'_{x/y} \frac{\Delta p}{p} \quad (2.62)$$

The momentum shift of FAIR synchrotrons  $\Delta p/p$  is in the  $10^{-4}$  range and the chromaticity is on the order of 10. So the tune shift is relative small and has almost no influence on the transverse motion.

According to the beam dynamics analysis, there are several requirements for the rf frequency modulation:

- There exists a maximum rf frequency offset.
- $\frac{d\Delta f_{rf}}{dt}$  must be continuous and small enough.
- $\frac{d^2\Delta f_{rf}}{dt^2}$  must be small enough.

Application of these criterion to FAIR use cases, please see Chap. 6.

### 2.3.2 Frequency Beating Method

The frequency beating method uses two slightly different synchronization frequencies. When two synchronization frequencies are slightly different, two rf systems are beating automatically. When they are identical, either the rf system of the source or that of the target is detuned to achieve the beating. The frequency is detuned at constant energy by changing the frequency and magnetic field. This will be done by operators and is out of the scope of this dissertation. The frequency detuning for the synchronization frequency is denoted as  $\Delta f_{syn}$  and that for the cavity rf frequency is denoted as  $\Delta f_{rf}$ ,  $\Delta f_{rf} = \frac{f_{rf}^X}{f_{syn}^X} \Delta f_{syn}$ . The length of the synchronization window  $T_w$  is either  $2/f_{syn}^{trg}$  or  $2/f_{rev}^{trg}$ , which depends on the relation between  $f_{syn}^{trg}$  and  $f_{rev}^{trg}$ . More explanation, please see Chap. 4. The synchronization window brings a symmetric time frame with respect to the time of the required phase difference, see yellow region in Fig. 2.10. The red dashed line shows the time for the required phase difference. The bunch-to-bucket injection center mismatch  $\Delta\phi_{rf}$  within the synchronization window is determined not only by the length of the synchronization

### 2.3. Phase Match of two Rf Systems

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window, but also the total number of buckets of the target synchrotron ( $h^{trg}$ ) and the number of buckets needed to be injected (denoted as “ $h_{inj}^{trg}$ “).  $\Delta\phi_{rf}$  is calculated by eq. 2.63.

$$\Delta\phi_{rf} = \pm \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi |f_{syn}^{src} - f_{syn}^{trg}| \cdot T_w \cdot \frac{(h_{inj}^{trg} - 1)}{h^{trg}} \cdot \frac{f_{rf}^{trg}}{f_{syn}^{trg}} \quad (2.63)$$

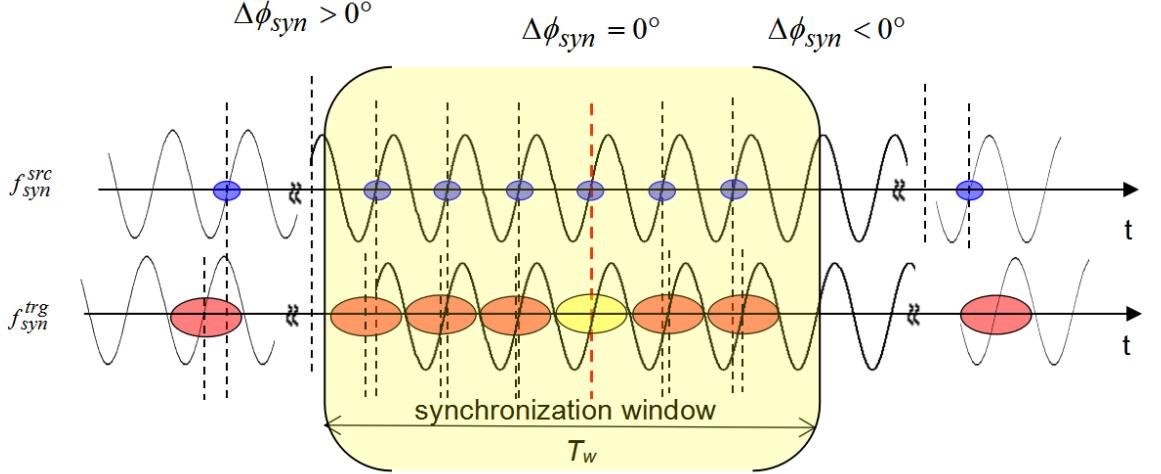


Figure 2.10: The illustration of the frequency beating method.

Blue dots represent bunches of the source synchrotron and red dots buckets of the target synchrotron.

From eq. 2.21, we get the phase difference between two synchronization frequencies is

$$\Delta\phi_{syn}(t) = [2\pi(f_{syn}^{trg} - f_{syn}^{src})t + \phi_{syn}^{trg} - \phi_{syn}^{src}] \mod 2\pi \quad (2.64)$$

Substituting  $t = N/f_{syn}^{src}$  into eq. 2.64, we get the phase difference between two synchronization frequencies when the source synchronization frequency has its positive zero-crossings.

$$\Delta\phi_{syn}(N) = [2\pi(\frac{f_{syn}^{trg}}{f_{syn}^{src}} - 1)N + \phi_{syn}^{trg} - \phi_{syn}^{src}] \mod 2\pi \quad (2.65)$$

When  $\Delta\phi_{syn}(N) = 0$ ,  $N$  is

$$N = \frac{\phi_{syn}^{trg} - \phi_{syn}^{src}}{2\pi(\frac{f_{syn}^{trg}}{f_{syn}^{src}} - 1)} \quad (2.66)$$

If  $N$  is an integer, there exists positive zero-crossings of the source synchrotron frequency, with which positive zero-crossings of the target synchrotron frequency are exactly aligned, namely one bunch can be exactly injected into the center of the corresponding bucket within the synchronization window (the yellow dot in Fig. 2.10), other bunches on both side of this bunch are injected into their corresponding buckets (red dots) with an linear increasing phase error, which is called the “phase step growth“, denoted as  $\Delta\phi_{step}$ . e.g.  $\Delta\phi_{step} = 0.02^\circ$  for the FAIR use case of the

## 2.4. Synchronization of Extraction and Injection Kicker Magnets

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$U^{28+}$  B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the SIS100, which will be explained in Chap. 5.

$$\Delta\phi_{step} = 2\pi|f_{syn}^{src} - f_{syn}^{trg}| \cdot T_{syn}^{trg} \cdot \frac{f_{rf}^{trg}}{f_{syn}^{trg}} \quad (2.67)$$

where  $T_{syn}^X$  is the period of the synchronization frequency. If there exists no integral  $N$ ,  $\Delta\phi_{syn}$  within each beating period only approaches to  $0^\circ$  but never equals to  $0^\circ$ . Principally speaking, we can get the minimal  $\Delta\phi_{syn}$  after a certain number of beating periods. Generally there is a given upper bound time for the synchronization, so only one beating period can be used for the phase match. For one beating period, a bunch can be optimally injected into the center of a bucket with a mismatch range from  $-\Delta\phi_{step}$  to  $\Delta\phi_{step}$ . Therefore, the bunch-to-bucket injection center mismatch within the synchronization window is within the following range.

$$\Delta\phi_{rf} = \pm\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi|f_{syn}^{src} - f_{syn}^{trg}|T_w \cdot \frac{(h_{inj}^{trg} - 1)}{h^{trg}} \cdot \frac{f_{rf}^{trg}}{f_{syn}^{trg}} + \Delta\phi_{step}\right) \quad (2.68)$$

In reality, all B2B transfer have a tolerant upper bound for the bunch-to-bucket center mismatch  $\Delta\phi_{rf\_max}$  (e.g.  $\Delta\phi_{rf\_max} = \pm 1^\circ$  for FAIR use cases). The upper bound brings a maximum synchronization window  $T_{w\_max}$ . The maximum synchronization window is

$$T_{w\_max} = \frac{2(|\Delta\phi_{rf\_max}| - \Delta\phi_{step}) \cdot \frac{f_{syn}^{trg}}{f_{rf}^{trg}} \cdot \frac{h^{trg}}{(M-1)}}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{|f_{syn}^{src} - f_{syn}^{trg}|} \quad (2.69)$$

The rf frequency is detuned at the end of the acceleration ramp. The rf frequency detuning is accompanied with the magnetic field and orbit change.

- Radial excursion

Because the momentum should not be affected by the frequency detuning for the energy match, namely  $\Delta p=0$ , we can get the general relation between the radial excursion and the rf frequency change by substituting  $\Delta p=0$  into eq. 2.8.

$$\frac{\Delta R}{R} = -\frac{\Delta f_{rf}}{f_{rf}} \quad (2.70)$$

$\frac{\Delta R}{R}$  constrained by the synchrotron lattice is used to check the acceptance.

## 2.4 Synchronization of Extraction and Injection Kicker Magnets

The proper bunch-to-bucket transfer requires not only that two rf systems are synchronized with each other, but also that the extraction and injection kicker magnets are synchronized with beam.

A kicker magnet (or kicker) is a dipole magnet, which is used to rapidly switch particles between two paths. An injection kicker merges one beam into a circulating beam in a synchrotron and an extraction kicker diverts a circulating beam to leave a synchrotron. The B2B transfer needs a fast beam extraction and injection, which

## 2.4. Synchronization of Extraction and Injection Kicker Magnets

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extracts and injects beam in a single-turn. Hence, a pulsed kicker magnet must be used with rapid rise time and fall time and the variable pulse flat-top [26]. Fig. 2.11 shows the schematic diagram of a kicker magnet. The energy storage module is charged with a high voltage power supply. It will be discharged via the transmission cable and the kicker magnet by switching on the pulse start switch. Before the increase of the magnetic field, there exist a preparation time for the kicker magnet. The magnet needs a certain period of time to increase from zero to a stable magnetic field, which is so-called a “kicker rise time” (short: rise time). The length of the “kicker flat-top” can be modified by switching on the stop switch in correlation with the pulse start switch. When the pulse stop switch is switched off, the magnet needs a certain period of time to reduce to zero magnetic field. This period is so-called a “kicker fall time” (short: fall time) [27]. For the proper B2B transfer, the extraction and injection kickers must be synchronized with the synchrotron rf signal. The start switch must be switched on the preparation time earlier before the tail of the circulating bunch passes the kicker, so that the transition of the kicker (the rise-up of the magnetic field) will be carried out during bunch gaps. The pulse stop switch must be switched off in time so that the transition of the kicker (the fall-down of the magnetic field) will not affect the head of the next coming bunch in the synchrotron. The kicker control electronic produces the ignition signal to switch on/off two switches. Generally a preparation time of FAIR kickers is within the 5–10 us range. Compared with the FAIR rf frequency in the MHz range, a preparation time is not negligible, which can cause an increase of the bunch-to-bucket injection center mismatch especially for the frequency beating method. The kicker control electronic must take the preparation time into consideration, igniting kickers in advance of the preparation time.

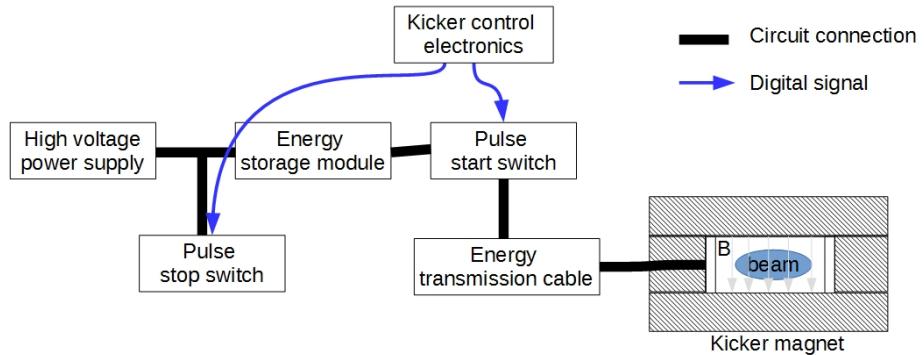


Figure 2.11: The schematic diagram of a kicker magnet.

Most commonly, an extraction kicker is used to eject all bunches. Fig. 2.12 illustrates the rise time, kicker flat-top and fall time of an extraction kicker. The tail of the circulating bunch passes the kicker at  $t_0$ . The start switch is switched on the preparation time earlier than  $t_0$ . The rise time starts at  $t_0$ . The kicker flat-top of the magnetic field must be achieved before the head of the next circulating bunch passes the kicker at  $t_1$ . So the rise time of the extraction kicker must be shorter than the bunch gap. The kicker flat-top has at least the length of bunches to be extracted. The stop switch is switched on earliest at  $t_2$ , when all bunches are extracted. Then there is no more bunch left in the synchrotron, so there is no constraint for the fall time.

## 2.4. Synchronization of Extraction and Injection Kicker Magnets

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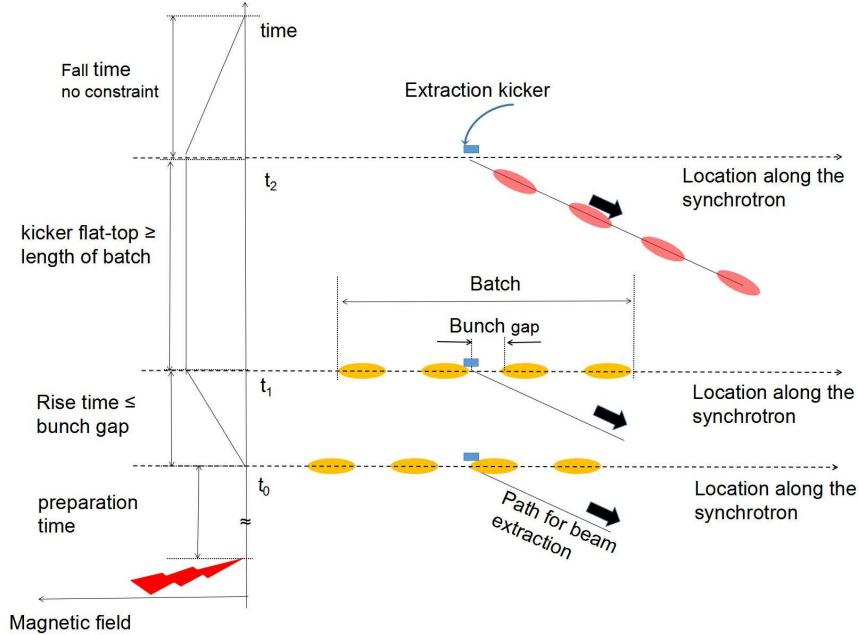


Figure 2.12: The rise time, kicker flat-top and fall time of an extraction kicker.

Yellow ellipses represent circulating bunches in the synchrotron, red ones extracted bunches and red lighting bolt the extraction kicker firing.

For multiple batches injection, see Fig. 2.13, the tail of the circulating bunch passes the kicker at  $t_0$ . The start switch is switched on the preparation time earlier than  $t_0$ . The rise time starts at  $t_0$ . The kicker flat-top of the magnetic filed must be achieved before bunches are injected at  $t_1$ . So the rise time of the injection kicker must be shorter than the bunch gap. The length of the kicker flat-top is determined by the length of bunches to be injected. The stop switch is switched on as soon as the tail of the last injected bunch passes the kicker at  $t_2$ . The magnetic field must be reduced to zero before the head of the circulating bunch passes the kicker at  $t_3$ . So the fall time must be shorter than  $t_3 - t_2$ .

## 2.4. Synchronization of Extraction and Injection Kicker Magnets

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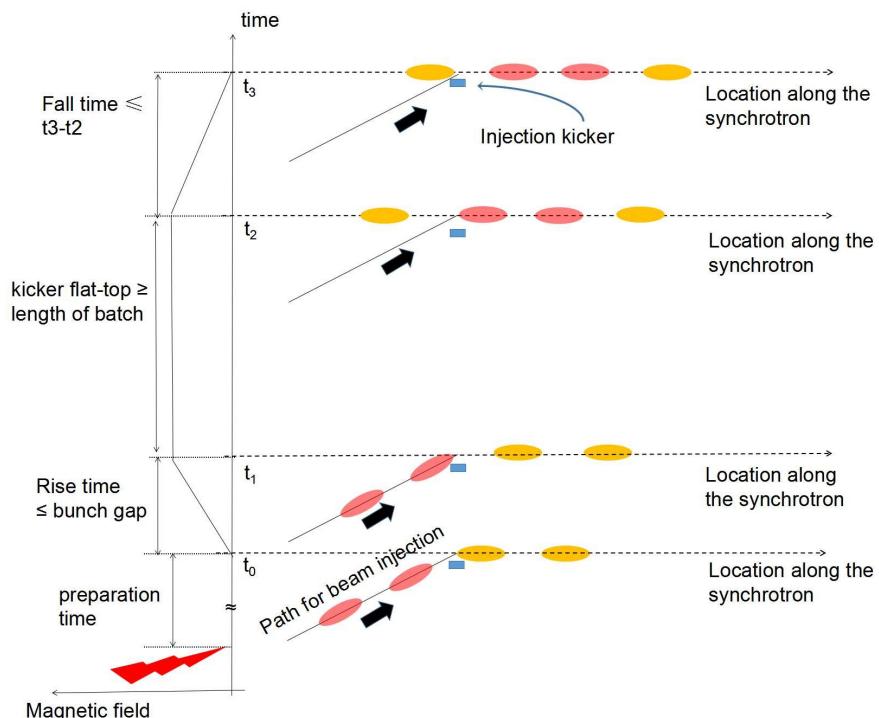


Figure 2.13: The rise time, kicker flat-top and fall time of an injection kicker for multiple batches injection.

Yellow ellipses represent circulating bunches in the synchrotron, red ones bunches to be injected and the red lightning bolt the injection kicker firing.

# Chapter 3

## Technical Basis for FAIR B2B Transfer System

For the FAIR accelerator complex, synchronization of the B2B transfer will be realized by the FAIR control system and the Low-Level RF (LLRF) system. For the synchronization of LLRF system, the General Machine Timing (GMT) system is complemented and linked to the Bunchphase Timing System (BuTiS). Machine Protection System (MPS) protects SIS100 and subsequent accelerators or experiments from damage. Hence, the B2B transfer system for FAIR coordinates with the MPS system.

### 3.1 FAIR Control System

The FAIR control system takes advantage of collaborations with CERN in using framework solutions like Front-End System Architecture (FESA) [28], LHC Software Architecture (LSA), White Rabbit (WR) [29]. It consists of the equipment layer, middle layer and application layer. The equipment layer consists of equipment interfaces, GMT and software representations of the equipment FESA. The middle layer provides service functionality both to the equipment layer and the application layer through the IP control system network. LSA is used for the Settings Management (SM). The application layer combines the applications for operators as GUI applications or command line tools. The application layer and the middle layer only request what the FAIR accelerator complex should do and transmit set values to the equipment layer. The SM supplies the schedule for the GMT by LSA [29, 30].

#### 3.1.1 Bunch Phase Timing System

Bunch Phase Timing System (BuTiS) serves as a campus-wide clocks distribution system with sub nanosecond resolution and stability over distances of several hundred meters while maintaining 100 ps per km timing stability [31]. Two BuTiS reference clocks 100 kHz P0 pulse and 10 MHz S1 phase reference signal are generated centrally in the BuTiS center. A star-shaped optical fiber BuTiS distribution system transfers these two reference clocks to the BuTiS local reference synthesizer all over the FAIR campus. The optical signal transmission delay between the BuTiS center and the different BuTiS local reference synthesizer is measured by a measurement setup in the BuTiS center. This measurement information is used to correct

### 3.1. FAIR Control System

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the phases of the signals generated in each BuTiS local reference synthesizer for the delay compensation. So at each BuTiS reference synthesizer, two delay compensated clock signals, 200 MHz C2 sine and 100 kHz T0 ident clocks, are generated from 100 kHz P0 and 10 MHz S1 reference clocks [31, 32]. The main task of BuTiS is the supply of the reference clock signals for Reference RF Signal rf systems, see Sec. 3.2 .

#### 3.1.2 General Machine Timing System

The GMT system is contained in the equipment layer. It does not only synchronize all timing nodes with nanosecond accuracy over the whole FAIR campus, but also distributes timing messages to all timing nodes and controls all timing nodes to execute real-time actions at a designated time [30]. The GMT system is a time based system. The GMT consists of the Timing Master (TM), the White Rabbit (WR) timing network and timing nodes. The timing master is a logical device, containing the data master (DM), the clock master (CM) and the management master (MM). The data master receives a schedule for the operation of the FAIR accelerator complex from the Settings Management and provides the real-time schedule by broadcasting timing messages to the WR timing network, which will be received and executed by the corresponding timing node at the designated time. The clock master is a dedicated WR switch. It is the topmost switch layer of the WR timing network and provides the grandmaster clock and timestamps which are distributed to all other timing nodes in the timing network. The clock master derives its clock from BuTiS 200 MHz C2 and 100 kHz T0 clocks and timestamps distributed are phase locked to BuTiS clocks. The GMT system could generate BuTiS T0 and C2 with any timing nodes and timing nodes are capable to timestamp clock edges. All active components including timing nodes and WR switches are registered to the MM. The MM monitors and manages the active components of the GMT system [33, 34].

A timing message is sent across the WR network, so it must be contained in the Ethernet frame. An Ethernet frame including one timing message has a length of 110 byte, which is called “timing frame” in this dissertation. A Virtual LAN (VLAN)<sup>1</sup> is a group of FECs in the WR network that is logically segmented by function or application, without regard to the physical locations of the FECs. All FECs in the WR network are assigned to the DM VLAN, within which the DM forwards broadcast timing telegrams downwards to all FECs.

#### 3.1.3 Settings Management

The Settings Management (SM) is based on a physics model for accelerator optics, parameter space and overall relations between parameters and between accelerators. It supports off-line generation of accelerator settings, sending these settings to all involved devices, and programming the schedule for the GMT system [29]. The core component of SM is the LSA framework. A standardized LSA-API allows accessing data in a common way as basis for generic client applications for all accelerators. Using the LSA-API, applications can coherently modify settings [29]. E.g. the LSA generates timing constraints (e.g. ramp curve) as well as the equipment’s data

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<sup>1</sup>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virtual\\_LAN](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virtual_LAN)

### 3.2. Low-Level RF System

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settings (e.g. the current) for all devices derived from physics parameters (e.g. beam energy). For FAIR, LSA is extended to model the overall schedule of all accelerators. Beams are described as “Beam Production Chains“ to allow a description from beam source to beam target for settings organization and data correlation.

#### 3.1.4 FESA

The FESA<sup>2</sup> is a framework used to fully integrate the large amount of front-end equipment into the accelerator control system. FESA was developed by CERN and has already been implemented into the CERN control system. Now it is developed further in collaboration with GSI for the FAIR project. For the FAIR project the necessary interaction with the timing nodes is realized by FESA. For a specific type of equipment, a FESA implementation accesses to the control interface of the equipment. The FESA class models the equipment as device, so the FESA output is called device class. The FEC use FESA to implement generic and equipment specific functions in form of the device classes. FESA provides JAVA based graphical user interfaces (GUI) to design, deploy, instantiate and test the device classes. Interaction with the equipment is also synchronized with the GMT system [28].

For time multiplexed operation of the accelerators, the FESA supports defining multiplexed properties. Before an accelerator schedule is started, the setting properties of FESA classes are pre-supplied by LSA from SM for all scheduled beams with specific settings accordingly. At run time, FESA real time software actions are triggered by timing message, the actual beam specific data is then selected based on information carried by the timing message and send to the equipment.

## 3.2 Low-Level RF System

The FAIR low-level rf (LLRF) system will be used in the existing synchrotrons SIS18 and ESR, as well as in the FAIR synchrotrons SIS100 and SIS300 and in CR, NESR, and RESR. It supports fast ramp rates and large frequency span for the acceleration of a variety of ion species, It supports different rf manipulations, including operation at different harmonic numbers, barrier bucket generation, bunch compression and longitudinal feedback. [35].

Each rf supply room has a Reference RF Signal distribution system shown in Fig. 3.1. The Reference RF Signals in different supply rooms are synchronized by BuTiS. BuTiS 200MHz C2 and 100kHz T0 clock signals are generated by BuTiS receivers in different supply rooms in phase. In Fig. 3.1, a number of Group Direct Digital Synthesizer (DDS) units are located in each supply room, which are synchronized by BuTiS local reference. The Group DDS signals can be routed to the different cavity systems by a Switch Matrix. All cavities in a synchrotron could be providing with the same Group DDS signal. The cavities at different harmonic numbers could be realized by using Group DDS signals with different harmonic numbers and by adjusting the harmonic number at the Cavity DDS accordingly. The Group DDS concept allows to synchronize a variety of cavities in a very flexible way [35].

All the cavities of the SIS18 are driven from one supply room. The SIS100 cavities will be gathered in five acceleration sections, each of them is driven by a

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<sup>2</sup><https://www-acc.gsi.de/wiki/FESA/WhatIsFESA>

### 3.2. Low-Level RF System

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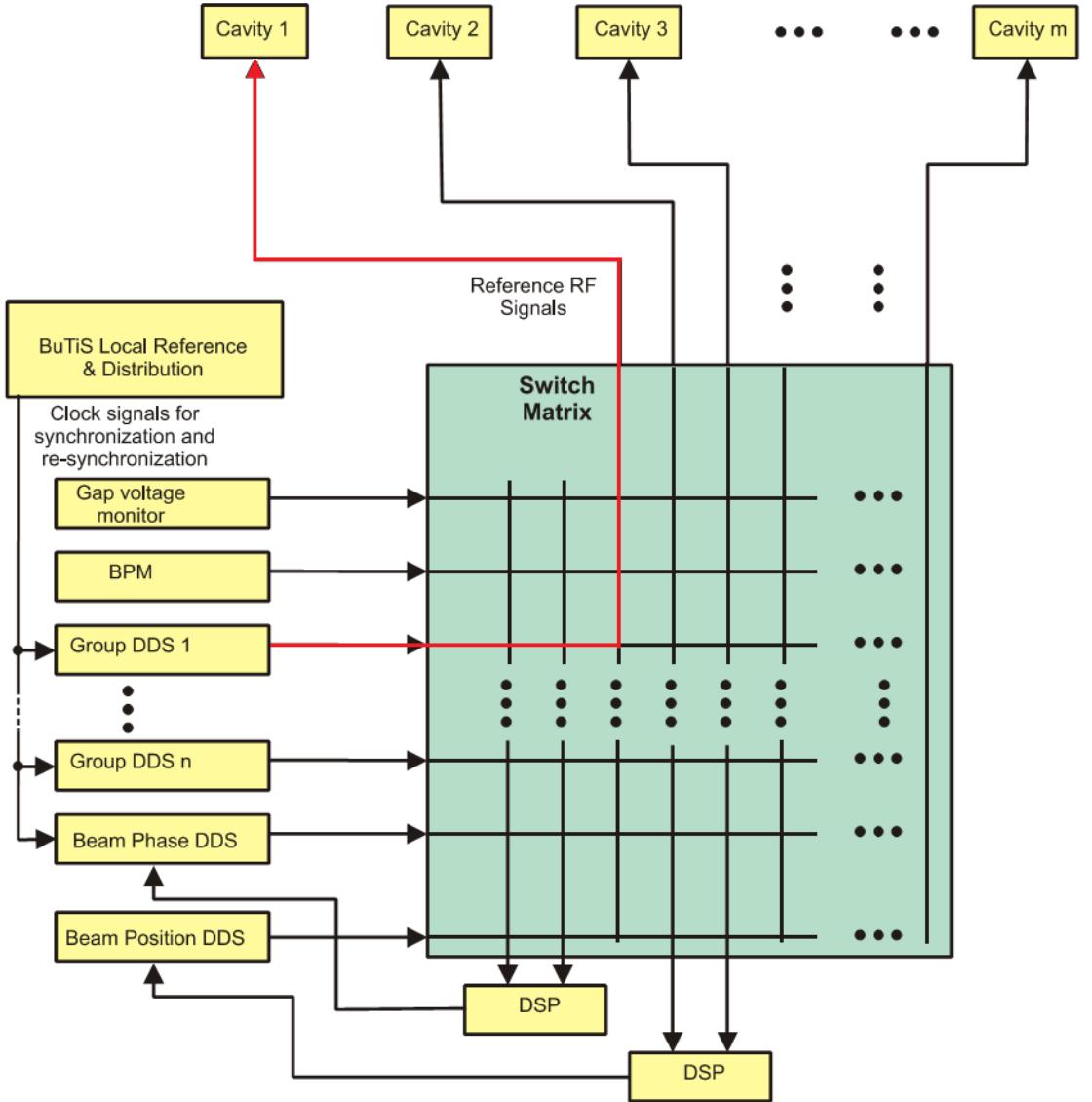


Figure 3.1: Reference RF Signal distribution system  
[35]

dedicated supply room.

#### 3.2.1 Local Cavity Synchronization

All rf cavities are driven by one of Reference RF Signals, which are generated in each supply room . Fig. 3.2 shows the local cavity synchronization system, which synchronizes the local Cavity DDS unit to the Reference RF Signal with a specified phase offset. The cavity gets the rf signal from a local Cavity DDS unit, which receives rf frequency ramps from the Central Control System (CCS). A Digital Signal Processor (DSP)-System measures the phase difference between the Reference RF Signal and the gap voltage of the cavity. In the DSP system, a closed-loop control algorithm is implemented, which generates frequency corrections for the local Cavity DDS unit. This process is called local synchronization loop, which ensures that the phase of the gap voltage follows the phase of the Reference RF signal [35]. The

### 3.3. Machine Protection System

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path from the Group DDS 1 to Cavity 1 marked with the red line in Fig. 3.1 is realized by the local cavity synchronization in Fig. 3.2. The virtual rf cavity is a virtual position around the ring, to which the Reference RF Signal corresponds.

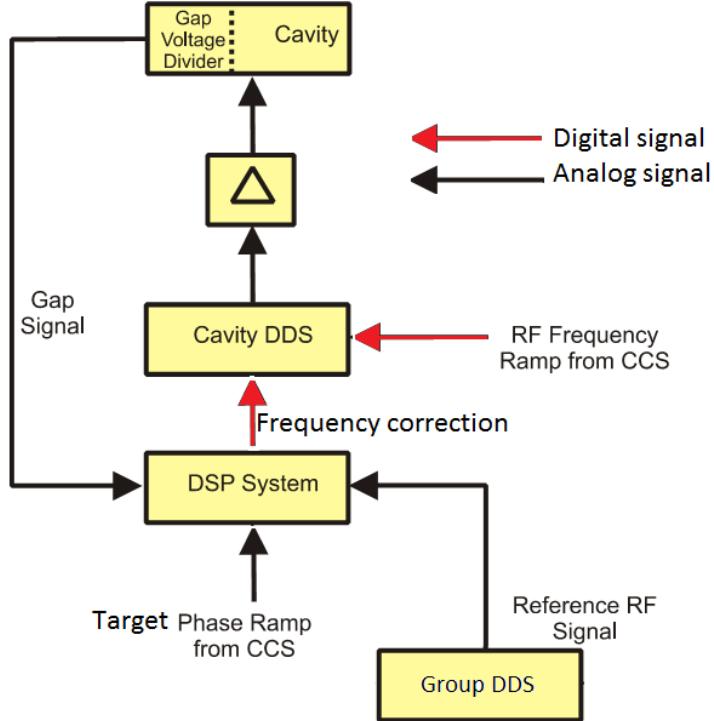


Figure 3.2: Local Cavity Synchronization  
[35]

#### 3.2.2 Longitudinal Feedback System

In order to damp coherent longitudinal dipole oscillations, the beam phase control loop is used. The phase difference between the beam signal and the Reference RF Signal is fed back via an FIR filter. The beam signal is obtained by a fast current transformer or a beam position monitor. The filter output is converted in a phase-correction and forwarded to the Group DDS. The corrections are added to the phase of the frequency ramp in the Cavity DDS, which results in a change of the phase of the gap voltage and thus a feedback to the beam [36]. Unfortunately, the actual beam phase control loop in SIS18 is not able to damp incoherent longitudinal dipole oscillations. For SIS100, a bunch-by-bunch longitudinal feedback system will be developed. The bunch-by-bunch longitudinal feedback system generates a correction voltage in dedicated feedback cavities for a specified bunch [22].

## 3.3 Machine Protection System

A MPS protects current accelerator and subsequent accelerators or experiments from damage or unacceptable failure, e.g. the beam position is out of tolerance, the rf cav-

### 3.4. Comparison between FAIR B2B Transfer System and current B2B Transfer

ity failure and so on. Thereby, the individual equipment is assumed self-protecting, which could triggers accelerator safety critical actions, such as an emergency beam dump <sup>3</sup>, a shutdown of magnets or a beam injection inhibit. In case of relevant equipment failures or other inappropriate equipment states, a MPS signal is generated from this equipment [37]. The FAIR B2B transfer must coordinate with the SIS100 emergency dump signal and the beam injection inhibit signal from the MPS.

The SIS100 emergency dump signal indicates that the beam should be transferred to the emergency dump as soon as possible. If the beam injection inhibit signal is off, the B2B transfer extraction and injection kickers are allowed to be fired. If the beam injection inhibit signal is on, the injection and extraction kickers will be blocked for firing.

### 3.4 Comparison between FAIR B2B Transfer System and current B2B Transfer

The existing GSI control system realizes the B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the ESR and from the ESR back to the SIS18. It is an event based system, that event execution will start immediately at the event receipt. Events are directly sent from a “Pulszentrale”, who makes the schedule. Each accelerator has its own Pulszentrale, e.g. the ESR is equipped with the ESR-Pulszentrale and the SIS18 with the SIS-Pulszentrale. All devices are connected to distributed Equipment Controllers (EC) via field bus. ES is responsible for the receipt of the event and produces the pulse for the devices [38, 39].

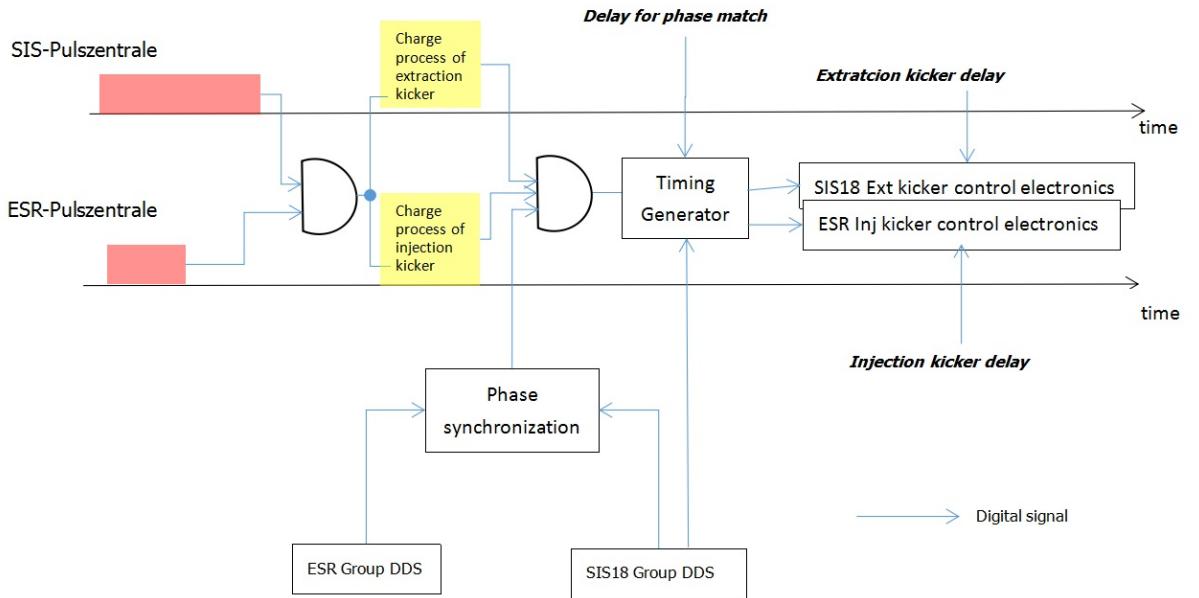


Figure 3.3: The current realization of the bunch-to-bucket transfer between the SIS18 and the ESR with GSI control system.

Fig. 3.3 illustrates the current realization of the B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the ESR with the GSI control system. The SIS18 needs longer time for the

<sup>3</sup>A beam dump is a device designed to absorb the beam.

### 3.4. Comparison between FAIR B2B Transfer System and current B2B Transfer

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preparation, e.g. the beam injection and the beam acceleration, before the extraction than that of the ESR before the injection, so the ESR is earlier fully prepared for the transfer. The preparation process is represented as red rectangle in Fig. 3.3. When the SIS18 is fully prepared with bunches to be transferred, the ready signal from the ESR-Pulszentrale and the SIS-Pulszentrale are forwarded into a logic *AND* gate. When both SIS18 and ESR are prepared, namely the output of the logic *AND* gate is high, the extraction kicker charge event is sent from the SIS-Pulszentrale and the injection kicker charge event from the ESR-Pulszentrale. The charge process of kicker is represented as yellow rectangle in Fig. 3.3. When two kickers are fully charged, the ready signal of the extraction and injection kickers from the ESR-Pulszentrale and the SIS-Pulszentrale are forwarded into the second logic *AND* gate, as well as the “phase synchronization signal” from the rf system. The phase synchronization signal indicates the alignment of the zero-crossing of the Reference RF Signals from Group DDS of the SIS18 and the ESR. The output of the second *AND* gate is an indication signal, starting the delay compensation of the time-of-flight and all propagation delays on the SIS18 cavity rf signal for the correct phase match between the SIS18 and ESR rf systems, denoted as “delay for phase match” in Fig. 3.3. ESR uses the injection orbit instead of the design orbit, so the circumference ratio between the SIS18 and the ESR is close to an integer,  $C^{SIS18}/C^{ESR} = 2 - 0.003$ , the SIS18 has four bunches,  $h^{SIS18} = 4$  and ESR has two buckets,  $h^{ESR} = 2$ , so  $f_{rf}^{SIS18}/f_{rf}^{ESR} = 4/(4 - 0.006)$ . The phase difference between rf systems of the SIS18 and the ESR varies at the speed of the beating frequency  $\Delta f = |f_{rf}^{SIS18} - f_{rf}^{ESR}| = 1898 \text{ Hz}$ , see Chap. 5. The target phase difference  $\Delta\phi_{rf}$  happens  $\Delta t$  after the indication signal, see eq. 3.1.

$$\Delta t = \frac{\Delta\phi_{rf}}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{\Delta f} \quad (3.1)$$

When the delay for the required phase match is expired, trigger pulses are produced by the timing generator for both the SIS18 extraction and ESR injection kicker control electronics. Every kicker control electronics adds a separate delay to trigger pulses, denoted as “extraction kicker delay” and “injection kicker delay” in Fig. 3.3. the delay for the required phase match, extraction kicker delay and injection kicker delay are configurable by operators. The precision of the ignition signal from the kicker control electronics is 1 ns.

The existing B2B transfer with the GSI control system only supports the B2B transfer with the frequency beating method. It dose not support B2B transfer with the phase shift method. Parameters (e.g. the delay for the required phase match, the extraction kicker delay and the injection kicker delay) must be properly configured and adjusted by operators. The phase synchronization signal is delay compensated, but the transfer of the signal to the second *AND* gate is not delay compensated and with the jitter of 1 us, resulting a default bunch-to-bucket injection center mismatch of  $\pm 0.68^\circ$ . Besides, it does not support buckets filling by multiple batches, e.g. eight out of ten SIS100 buckets are filled by four SIS18 batches, each of them has two bunches.

Compared with the current B2B transfer with the GSI control system, the FAIR B2B transfer system has many advantages. It supports both the phase shift and frequency beating methods. For the B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the ESR, it is with a smaller bunch-to-bucket injection center mismatch (see Chap. 5). The FAIR

### **3.4. Comparison between FAIR B2B Transfer System and current B2B Transfer**

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B2B transfer system is based on the GMT system, which is a time based system. All timing nodes of the GMT system are time synchronized with nano second accuracy, which achieves the smaller bunch-to-bucket injection center mismatch. Besides, the FAIR B2B transfer system is more flexible. It supports several B2B transfers running at the same time, e.g. the B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the SIS100 and B2B transfer from the ESR to the CRYRING. It is capable to transfer different species beam from one machine cycle to another without the operator's configuration. It is capable to transfer the beam between two synchrotrons via a FRS, Pbar or Super FRS. It can achieve various complex bucket pattern. What is more, the FAIR B2B transfer system coordinates with the MPS system, which protects SIS100/SIS300 from unacceptable failure or situation.

# Chapter 4

## Concept of FAIR B2B Transfer System

In this Chapter, the basic idea of the FAIR B2B transfer system is presented in Sec. 4.1. The standard procedure of the system is defined and described in Sec. 4.2. Sec. 4.3 illustrates how the basic functionality of the system are realized. In Sec. 4.4, the data flow of the system is described.

### 4.1 Basic Idea

The basic idea of the B2B transfer is simple. First of all, two rf systems of the source and target synchrotrons must be correct phase aligned. Secondly, the trigger for the extraction and injection kickers must be synchronized with beam. In the end, the actual beam injection point must be indicated, which qualifies the beam instrumentation and diagnostics to measure the properties and the behavior of the beam directly after the injection.

#### 4.1.1 Phase Alignment

The phase alignment is one of the most important prerequisites for the B2B transfer. It guarantees that extracted bunches will hit the dedicated empty buckets at the correct time. The phase alignment is based on the synchronization frequencies, see Sec. 2.2. When two rf systems have an identical cavity rf frequency or slightly different cavity rf frequencies, two cavity rf frequencies are chosen as the synchronization frequencies. When two rf systems have hugely different cavity rf frequencies, two synchronization frequencies are an integral multiple of the same or slightly different derived rf frequencies, which are a division of the revolution frequencies. More details about the calculation of the synchronization frequencies, see Sec. 2.2. If two synchronization frequencies of two rf systems are same, the phase difference between two rf systems is constant. The phase difference can be adjusted by the phase shift method or the frequency beating method with the frequency detuning on one (or both) rf system. If two synchronization frequencies of two rf systems are slight different, the phase difference is adjusted automatically because of the beating frequency.

Before the basic steps for the achievement of the phase alignment, some basic concepts and their symbols are introduced, see Fig. 4.1.

#### 4.1. Basic Idea

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- The bucket pattern  $t_{bucket}$ .
- The Time-Of-Flight (TOF) between two synchrotrons  $t_{TOF}$ .
- The Time-Of-Flight between the virtual rf cavity and the extraction/injection kicker,  $t_{v\_ext}$  and  $t_{v\_inj}$ .
- The sum of the kicker preparation time, the rise time and the propagation delay of the kicker trigger signal in the cable of an extraction kicker and an injection kicker,  $t_{ext}$  and  $t_{inj}$ .

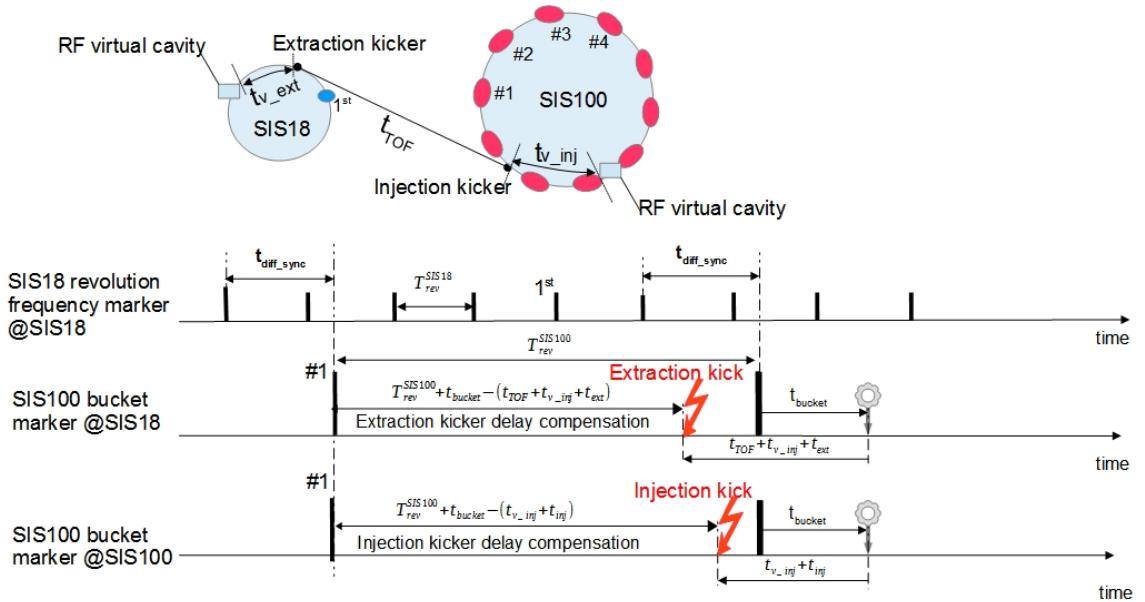


Figure 4.1: The illustration of the B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the SIS100.

The blue dot represents bunch, red ones buckets, red lighting bolts the extraction and injection kicker firing and gray gears the bucket pattern.

Fig. 4.1 illustrates the B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the SIS100. The SIS18  $U^{28+}$  super cycle consists of four SIS18 cycles. Each cycle produces two  $U^{28+}$  bunches. From the SIS18, four batches, each of two bunches, are injected into eight out of ten buckets of the SIS100. The SIS18  $H^+$  super cycle consists of four SIS18 cycles. Each cycle produces one  $H^+$  bunch. From the SIS18, four batches, each of one bunch, are injected into four out of ten buckets of the SIS100 [40, 41]. The SIS18 and SIS100 revolution frequency markers (black bars on the first time axis and bars on the second/third time axis in Fig. 4.1) indicate the time when the first bunch or the first bucket pass by the virtual rf cavity (black bars correspond to 1<sup>st</sup> and #1). The extraction and injection kicker firing (red lightning bolts) have a delay with respect to the first bars of the SIS100 revolution frequency marker at the SIS18 and at the SIS100. This delay is called the “extraction/injection kicker delay compensation”. The mentioned four instances of time are related to the second bars of the SIS100 revolution frequency marker.  $T_{rev}^X$  represents the revolution period of the synchrotron X, e.g. the SIS18 revolution period is  $T_{rev}^{SIS18}$ .  $T_{rf}^X$  represents the period of the cavity

## 4.1. Basic Idea

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rf frequency of the synchrotron X, e.g. the SIS18 rf period of the cavity rf frequency is  $T_{rf}^{SIS18}$ . After the rf phase alignment, the time difference between the SIS18 and SIS100 revolution frequency markers is represented by  $t_{diff\_sync}$ , e.g.  $t_{diff\_sync}=t_{v\_ext}+t_{TOF}+t_{v\_inj}$  for the  $U^{28+}$  and  $H^+$  odd bucket injection,  $t_{diff\_sync}=t_{v\_ext}+t_{TOF}+t_{v\_inj}-T_{rf}^{SIS100}$  for the  $H^+$  even bucket injection. The phase alignment for the odd or even bucket injection is informed by the “extra phase shift“ from the SM. More details about the use cases of the B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the SIS100, please see Sec. 5.1.1 and Sec. 5.1.2. More details about the parameters of the B2B transfer system from the SM, please see Appendix D.

For the phase alignment, the steps below must be carried out.

1. The measurement of the phase of the rf system and the corresponding timestamp in each synchrotron.
2. The exchange of the measured phase and the timestamp.
3. The phase comparison between two rf systems.
4. The adjustment of the phase on one (or both) rf system, when the phase shift method is used.
5. The calculation of the time for the phase alignment of two rf systems.

### 4.1.2 Trigger Time of Extraction and Injection Kickers

For the proper B2B transfer, not only the relative position of bunches and buckets, but also the firing of the extraction and injection kickers must be precisely controlled. The extraction kicker must kick the bunch exactly the time-of-flight earlier before a specific bucket passes the injection kicker and the transition of the magnetic field must be carried out during the bunch gap. For the calculation of the trigger time for the extraction and injection kickers, the following steps must be processed.

1. The kicker firing requires the bunch-to-bucket injection center phase mismatch within a upper bound, e.g.  $\pm 1^\circ$ , which defines a “coarse synchronization“.
2. The bucket label requires the kicker firing based on a bucket indication signal for the first bucket (e.g. the SIS100 revolution frequency markers in Fig. 4.1) plus a fixed delay (the extraction/injection kicker delay compensation), for more details please see Sec. 4.3.5. With the help of the bucket label, bunches are injected into correct buckets. This process is called the “fine synchronization“.

#### 4.1.2.1 Bucket Indication Signal

The bucket indication signal indicates the passing time of the first bucket of the target synchrotron, when it is correct phase aligned with the rf system of the source synchrotron for the bunch-to-bucket injection. The first bucket of the target synchrotron is indicated by  $f_{rev}^{trg}$ . For FAIR use cases, we have  $f_{syn}^X = Y \cdot f_{rev}^X / m$  and either  $m/Y$  or  $Y/m$  must be an integer, see Sec. 2.2. The correct phase alignment of the rf system of the target synchrotron with the rf system of the source synchrotron is indicated directly by  $f_{syn}^{trg}$  for the phase shift method (black bars on the second

#### 4.1. Basic Idea

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x-axis of Fig. 4.2 (a)) and indirectly by  $f_{syn}^{trg}$  for the frequency beating method (black bars on the second x-axis of Fig. 4.2 (b)). Hence, the rising edges of the bucket indication signal occurs, when the positive zero-crossings of  $f_{rev}^{trg}$  overlap that of  $f_{syn}^{trg}$ , see Fig. 4.2. In Fig. 4.2, the bunch length is not taken into consideration. (a) is the FAIR use case of the  $U^{28+}$  B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the SIS100 and (b) is the FAIR use case of the  $h=4$  B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the ESR, more details, please see Chap. 5.

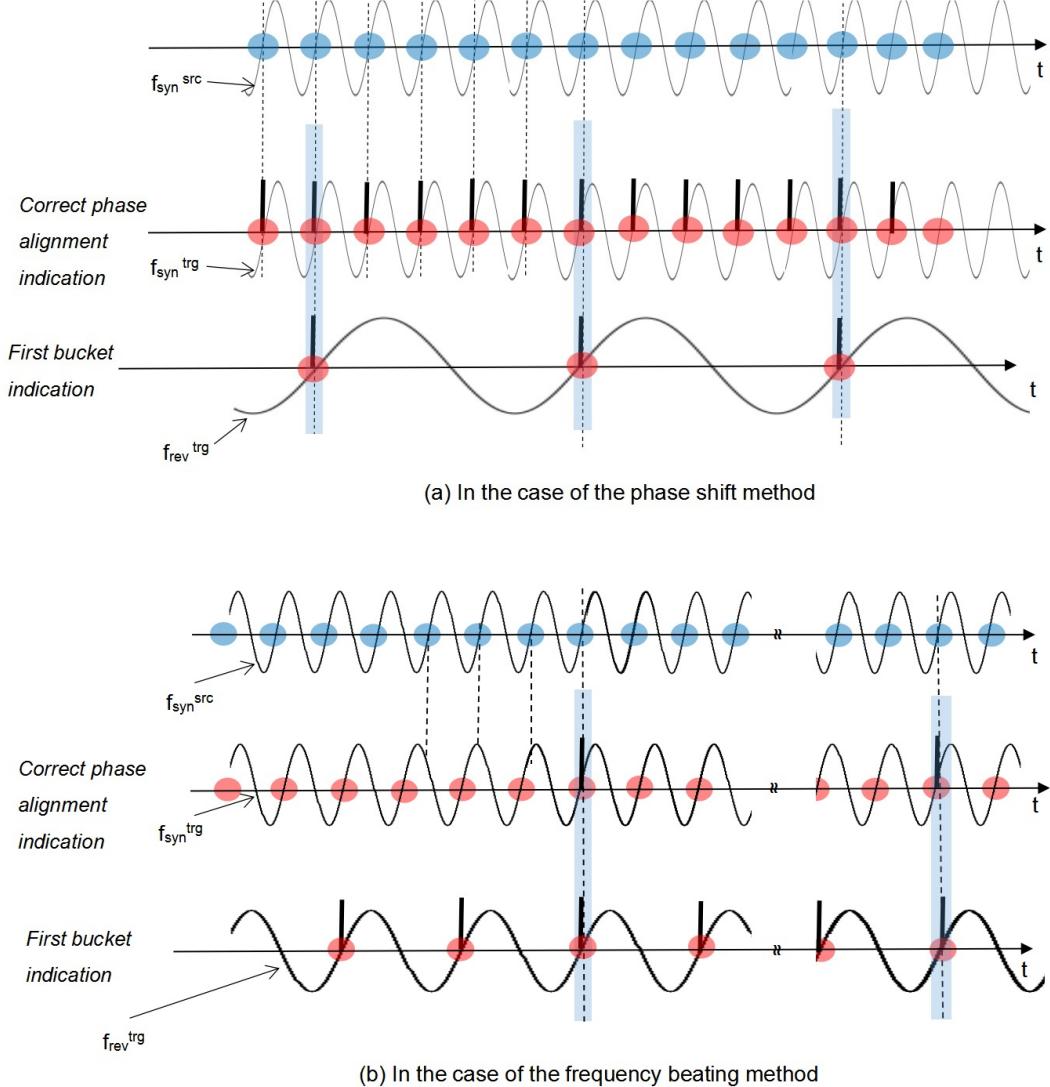


Figure 4.2: The occurrence of the rising edges of the bucket indication signal.

Red dots represent buckets of the target synchrotron and blue ones represent bunches of the source synchrotron. The occurrence of the rising edges of the bucket indication signal are at the positive zero-crossings of  $f_{syn}^{trg}$  and  $f_{rev}^{trg}$  chosen by blue rectangles. The phase of two rf systems in this example is correct phase aligned with  $\Delta\phi_{syn} = 0^\circ$ . (a) In the case of the phase shift method. (b) In the case of the frequency beating method.

The bucket indication signal is either with the revolution frequency or the synchronization frequency of the target synchrotron. It depends on the relation be-

## 4.2. Basic Procedure

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tween the revolution frequency and the synchronization frequency of the target synchrotron. When  $f_{syn}^{trg} \geq f_{rev}^{trg}$ , namely the period of the synchronization frequency is equal to or less than the revolution period, the period of the synchronization frequency is not long enough to include all buckets. In this case, the bucket indication signal has the revolution frequency of the target synchrotron. When  $f_{syn}^{trg} < f_{rev}^{trg}$ , the bucket indication signal has the synchronization frequency of the target synchrotron.

### 4.1.2.2 Extraction and Injection Kicker Delay Compensation

The calculation of the extraction and injection kicker delay compensation is explained in this section.

- Extraction kick

In order to inject into specific buckets, the extraction kicker delay compensation for the first bar of the SIS100 revolution frequency marker is  $T_{rev}^{SIS100} + t_{bucket}$ , see the gray gear at the SIS100 revolution frequency marker at the SIS18 in Fig. 4.1. For example, when two  $U^{28+}$  bunches of the SIS18 are to be injected into buckets #3 and #4 of the SIS100,  $t_{bucket} = 1 \cdot T_{rev}^{SIS18}$ . The extraction kicker must be fired  $t_{v\_inj} + t_{TOF} + t_{ext}$  earlier as the bucket passes the virtual rf cavity, so the extraction kicker delay compensation is  $T_{rev}^{SIS100} + t_{bucket} - (t_{TOF} + t_{v\_inj} + t_{ext})$ , see the red lighting bolt at the SIS100 revolution frequency marker at the SIS18 in Fig. 4.1.

- Injection kick

With the consideration of the bucket pattern, the injection kicker delay compensation for the first bar of the SIS100 revolution frequency marker is  $T_{rev}^{SIS100} + t_{bucket}$ , see the gray gear at the SIS100 revolution frequency marker at the SIS100 in Fig. 4.1. The injection kicker must be fired  $t_{v\_inj} + t_{inj}$  time earlier as the bucket passes the virtual rf cavity, so the injection kicker delay compensation is  $T_{rev}^{SIS100} + t_{bucket} - (t_{v\_inj} + t_{inj})$ , see the red lighting bolt at the SIS100 revolution frequency marker at the SIS100 in Fig. 4.1.

## 4.2 Basic Procedure

Fig. 4.3 illustrates the basic procedure of the B2B transfer with two different synchronization scenarios. The yellow region shows the synchronization window. The purple region shows the valid time for the emergency kicker. The emergency kickers can be triggered at any time during the acceleration cycle by the MPS.

The B2B transfer process basically needs to follow the six steps [42]:

1. The DM announces the B2B transfer and requests the switch off of the beam feedback loops on the rf system, when required.
2. Two synchrotrons measure the rf phase locally.
3. The source synchrotron receives the measured rf phase from the target synchrotron.

## 4.2. Basic Procedure

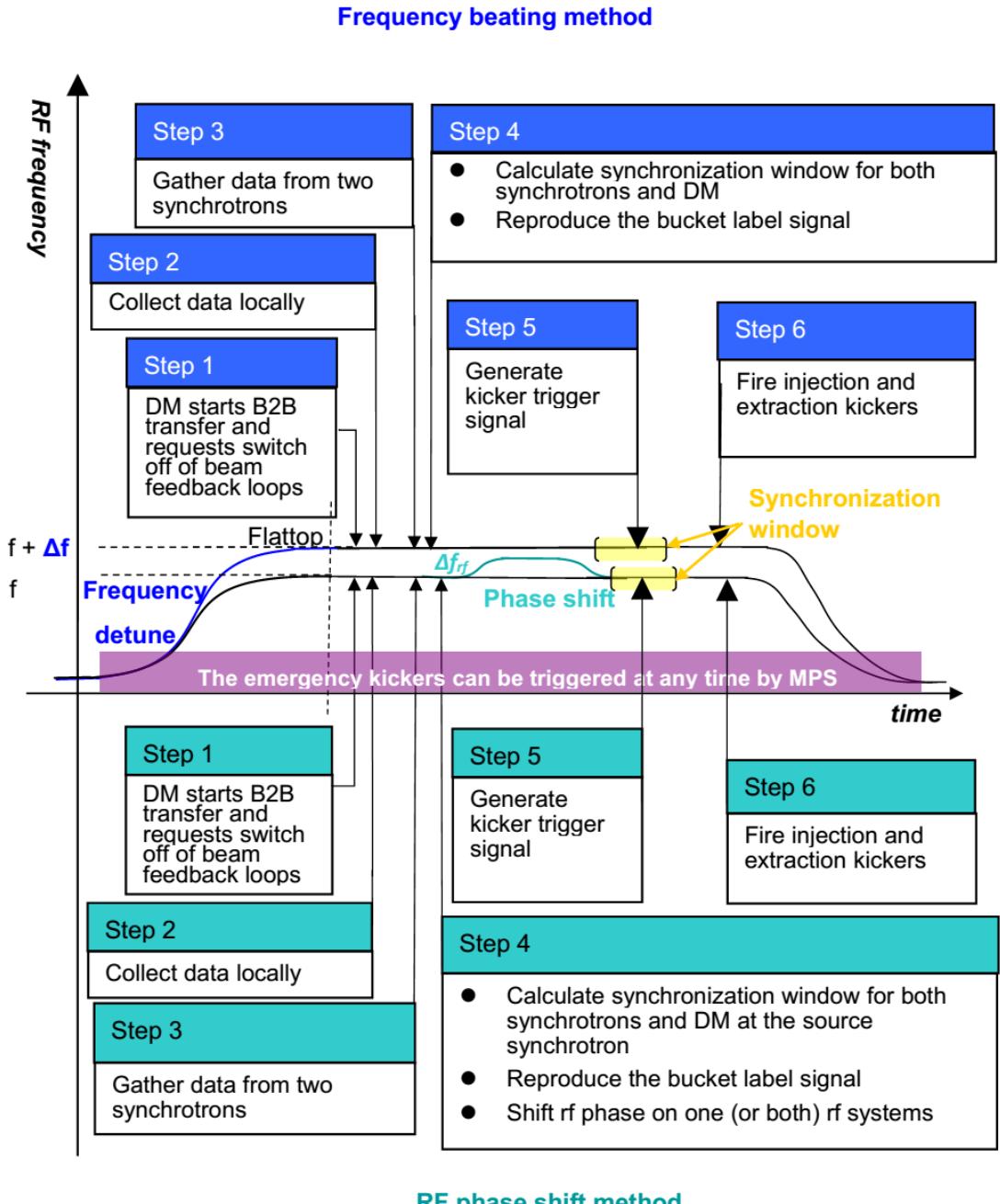


Figure 4.3: The procedure for the B2B transfer within one acceleration cycle.

As illustrated here the procedure with the frequency beating method (blue, top) and that with the phase shift method (green, bottom).

4. The source synchrotron calculates the synchronization window and sends it to both synchrotrons and to the DM. Besides, the bucket indication signal is reproduced at the source and target synchrotrons for the indication of the bucket pattern.

The source synchrotron generally accomplishes the phase alignment in case of the phase shift method. A particular case is the empty target synchrotron. The phase alignment can be achieved very fast and simple by the phase jump at

## 4.3. Realization

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the target synchrotron. Although the synchronization window is theoretically infinite for the phase shift method, bunches should be transferred as soon as the phase shift is done, in order to guarantee the stability of the beam. For both synchronization methods, the synchronization window has a certain length.

5. The trigger signals with the delay compensation are generated for the kickers.
6. The kicker electronic fire the kickers. The actual beam injection time and the B2B transfer status are send from the source synchrotron to the DM and the DM sends them further to the beam instrumentation.

## 4.3 Realization

This section describes the realization of the FAIR B2B transfer system based on the FAIR control system and LLRF system introduced in Chap. 3.

### 4.3.1 Phase Measurement and corresponding Timestamp of each Rf System

The rf frequencies in the source and target synchrotron need to be stable constant during the B2B transfer process. The phase measurement of each rf system follows the principles as shown below.

1. The measurement of the actual phase values.
2. The extrapolated phase values in the future based on the measured phase values.
3. The timestamp for the extrapolated phase values.

#### 4.3.1.1 Measurement of Actual Phase Values of each Rf System

The phase measurement of each rf system is achieved by measuring the phase deviation between a specified Reference RF Signal of a synchrotron and a shared reference sinusoidal signal. The phase deviation has a linear relationship with time, whose range is from  $-180^\circ$  to  $+180^\circ$ .

The Reference RF Signal of the target synchrotron has the same frequency as the bucket indication signal, the smaller value of  $f_{rev}^{trg}$  and  $f_{syn}^{trg}$ . The frequency of the Reference RF Signal is denoted as  $f_{B2B}^X$ . From Chap. 2, we know  $f_{syn}^{trg} = \frac{f_{rev}^{trg}}{m}Y$  and either  $Y/m$  or  $m/Y$  must be an integer for FAIR use cases. Two scenarios of the frequencies of the Reference RF Signals for two synchrotrons are

- when  $f_{rev}^{trg} > f_{syn}^{trg}$   
 $f_{B2B}^{trg} = f_{syn}^{trg}$  and  $f_{B2B}^{src} = f_{syn}^{src}$ , details about the calculation of  $f_{syn}^X$ , please see Sec. 2.2.
- when  $f_{rev}^{trg} \leq f_{syn}^{trg}$   
 $f_{B2B}^{trg} = f_{rev}^{trg}$  and  $f_{B2B}^{src} = \frac{f_{rev}^{trg}}{f_{syn}^{trg}} f_{syn}^{src}$ .

### 4.3. Realization

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A shared reference signal (which is called “Synchronization Reference Signal”) is used in the source and target synchrotrons in order to determine the phase difference between two rf systems. It has a fixed frequency and always in phase in different supply rooms. It is a sinusoidal wave, whose frequency is a multiple of BuTiS T0 100 kHz and whose positive zero-crossings are always aligned with the first positive zero-crossings of C2 clocks after T0 edges (which is called the “T0 incidents”) [43, 44]. Thus, the Synchronization Reference Signal is synchronous in different supply rooms by definition. The frequency of the Synchronization Reference Signal  $f_{syn}^{REF}$  is determined by  $f_{B2B}^X$  and calculated as

$$f_{syn}^{REF} = \text{round}(f_{B2B}^X / 100 \text{ kHz}) \cdot 100 \text{ kHz} \quad (4.1)$$

The function *round* rounds  $f_{B2B}^X / 100 \text{ kHz}$  up or down to an integer value, which is closest to  $f_{B2B}^X / 100 \text{ kHz}$ . e.g.  $f_{B2B}^{SIS100} = f_{rev}^{SIS100} = 157.254 \text{ kHz}$ ,  $f_{B2B}^{SIS100} / 100 \text{ kHz} = 1.57$ , so  $\text{round}(f_{B2B}^{SIS100} / 100 \text{ kHz}) = 2$  and  $f_{syn}^{REF} = 200 \text{ kHz}$ . This is the FAIR use case of the  $U^{28+}$  B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the SIS100, more details, please see Chap. 5. When  $|f_{B2B}^X / 100 \text{ kHz}| < 1$ ,  $f_{syn}^{REF} = 100 \text{ kHz}$ . For the detailed realization of the Synchronization Reference Signal, please see “Development of the LLRF system for a deterministic Bunch-to-Bucket transfer for FAIR“ [45].

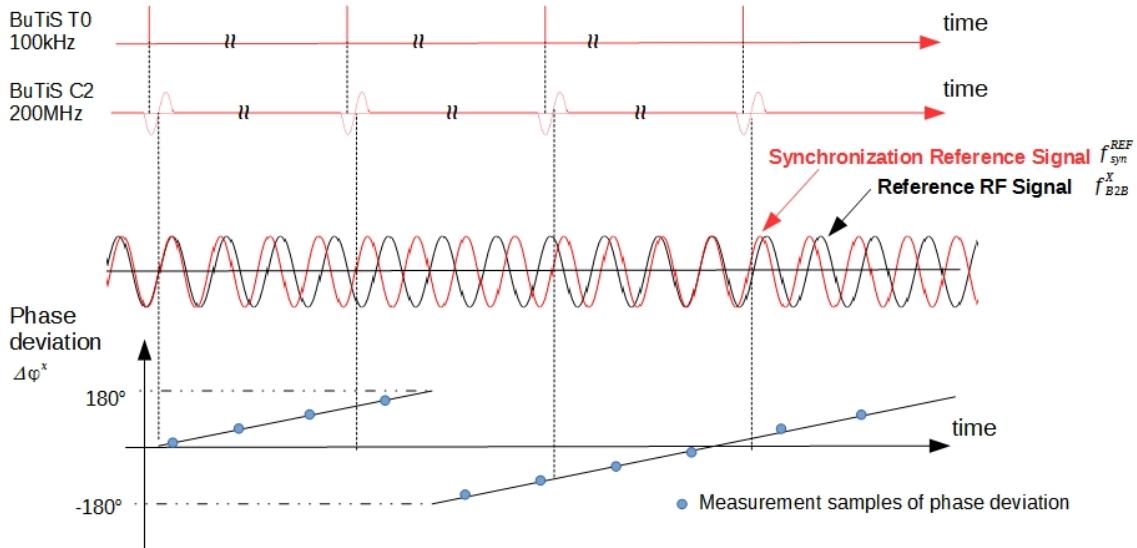


Figure 4.4: The realization of the phase deviation measurement at one synchrotron

Fig. 4.4 shows the phase measurement of the rf system at a dedicated synchrotron. The red sinusoidal wave represents the Synchronization Reference Signals (e.g 200 kHz) in two supply rooms and the black wave the Reference RF Signals (e.g. 157.254 kHz) from the Group DDS. The phase deviation between the Reference RF Signal and the Synchronization Reference Signal (denoted by  $\Delta\varphi^X$ ) is measured by the Phase Advance Measurement (PAM) module at the source synchrotrons and at the target synchrotron. The phase deviation measurement is performed synchronously to an internal clock and asynchronously to the BuTiS reference clock, which is represented by the blue dots. For more details about the implementation and realization of the PAM module, please see “Development of the LLRF system for a deterministic Bunch-to-Bucket transfer for FAIR“ [45].

## 4.3. Realization

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### 4.3.1.2 Phase Extrapolation of each Rf System

The phase deviation can be extrapolated due to the linear relationship between time and the phase deviation.

Based on a series of the measured samples of the phase deviation, the phase deviation at the T0 incidents (denoted by  $\psi^X$  and called the “extrapolated phase advance“) are extrapolated at the source and target synchrotrons by the Phase Advance Prediction (PAP) Module. The extrapolated phase advance,  $\psi^{src}$  and  $\psi^{trg}$  at the source and target synchrotron, is represented by red diamonds in Fig. 4.5. Because the phase advance is extrapolated at the T0 incidents and the Synchronization Reference Signal is zero phase aligned with the T0 incidents,  $\psi^{src}$  and  $\psi^{trg}$  are the phase of the Reference RF Signals at the virtual rf cavities of two synchrotrons at the T0 incidents (represented as black dots in Fig. 4.5). For more details about the implementation and realization of the PAP module, please see “Development of the LLRF system for a deterministic Bunch-to-Bucket transfer for FAIR“ [45].

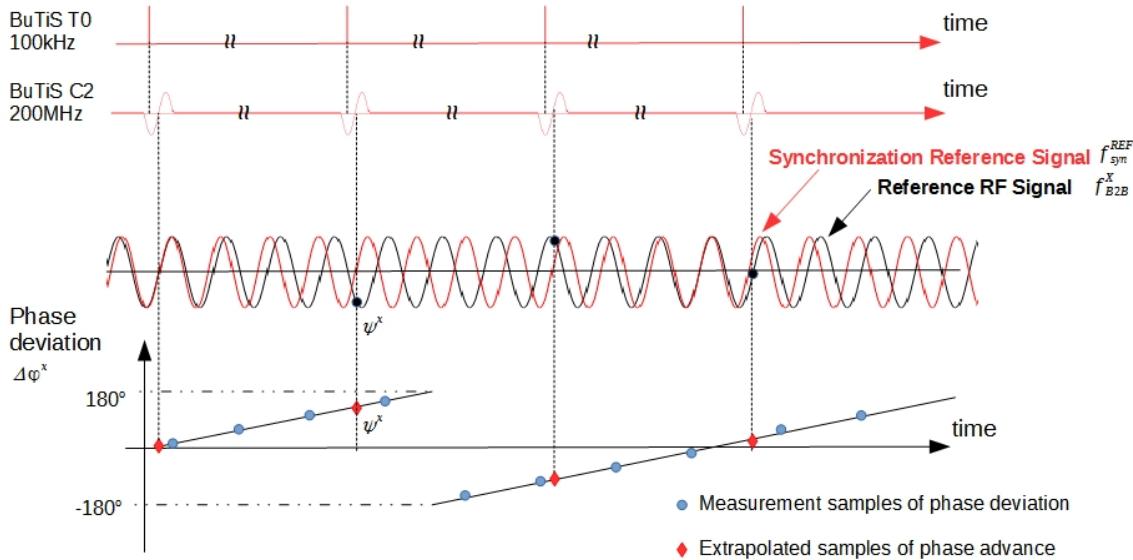


Figure 4.5: The realization of the phase advance extrapolation at one synchrotron

### 4.3.1.3 Timestamp of Extrapolated Phase

The extrapolated phase advance is timestamped at the T0 incidents.

The timing nodes, the B2B source and target SCUs [30, 46], are located in the source and target synchrotrons. The PAP module is a SCU slave<sup>1</sup>, respectively located in the B2B source SCU and B2B target SCU, see Fig. 4.6. Both the B2B source and target SCUs could get the timestamp of the T0 incidents.

Fig. 4.7 illustrates the synchronization of the extrapolated phase to the timestamp. The DM broadcasts the timing frame of CMD\_START\_B2B to the WR network. This timing frame will be received by the B2B source SCU and the B2B target SCU. The B2B source and target SCUs start the B2B process at the designated time, a specified T0 incident (represented as the pink dot in Fig. 4.7). They

<sup>1</sup>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Master/slave\\_\(technology\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Master/slave_(technology))

### 4.3. Realization

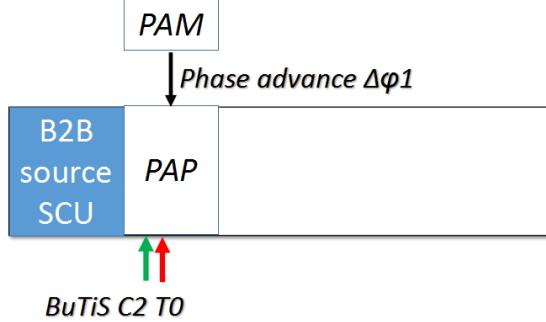


Figure 4.6: Implementation of the Phase Advance Prediction Module in the B2B source SCU

need maximum 1  $\mu$ s to inform the PAP modules to start the phase advance extrapolation respectively. The PAP modules needs approximate 500  $\mu$ s for the phase extrapolation and updates the extrapolated phase value every T0 incident. After 500  $\mu$ s, the B2B source and target SCUs need another maximum 1  $\mu$ s to receive the extrapolated phase  $\psi^X$  (represented as the red diamond in Fig. 4.7) from the PAP modules and they also receive the timestamp of the T0 incidents  $t_\psi^X$  which corresponds to the extrapolated phase, as well as the slope of the phase deviation  $k^X$ . The B2B source SCU obtains  $\psi^{src}$ ,  $t_\psi^{src}$  and  $k^{src}$  at the source synchrotron and the B2B target SCU obtains  $\psi^{trg}$ ,  $t_\psi^{trg}$  and  $k^{trg}$  at the target synchrotron. In fact,  $t_\psi^{src} = t_\psi^{trg}$ .

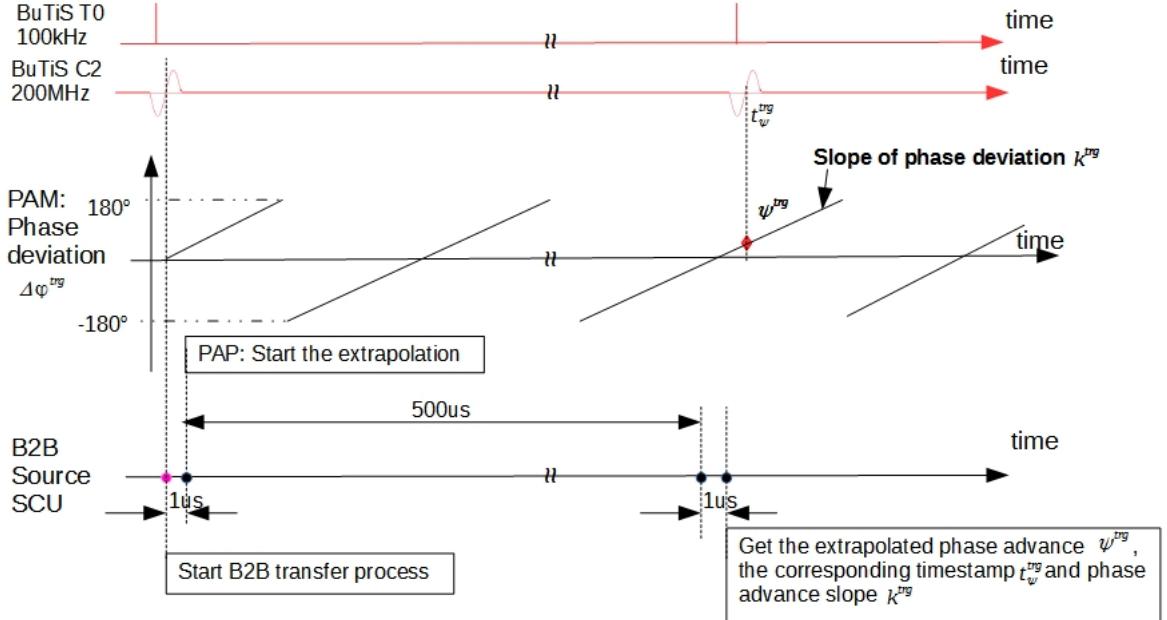


Figure 4.7: The synchronization of the extrapolated phase to the timestamp in one synchrotron

### 4.3.2 Exchange of Measured Data

For the B2B transfer, there is a “B2B transfer master“, which is responsible for the data collection of two synchrotrons, the data calculation, the data redistribution and the B2B transfer status check. The data of the source and target synchrotron must be transferred to the “B2B transfer master“ via the deterministic WR network in the format of the timing frame.

For the simplicity, the B2B source SCU works as the “B2B transfer master“, so the extrapolated phase  $\psi^{trg}$ , the corresponding timestamp  $t_\psi^{trg}$  and the phase deviation slope  $k^{trg}$  are transferred by the B2B target SCU to the B2B source SCU via the WR network. The transfer of the data is achieved by the timing frame TGM \_PHASE \_TIME. The B2B transfer involves a certain amount of timing frames. More details about the B2B timing frames, please see Appendix A. The timing frames are not sent via the DM in order to reduce the traffic of the WR network and reduce the timing frame transfer delay on the WR network [47], so a specified VLAN, B2B VLAN, is defined for the B2B timing frames. All SCUs for the B2B transfer are assigned to the B2B VLAN. Fig. 4.8 illustrates an example of the transfer path of the B2B timing frames in the WR network. The frames are transferred along the path with orange color instead of the path with blue color. The test for the transfer delay of the B2B timing frames on the WR network is explained in Chap. 6.

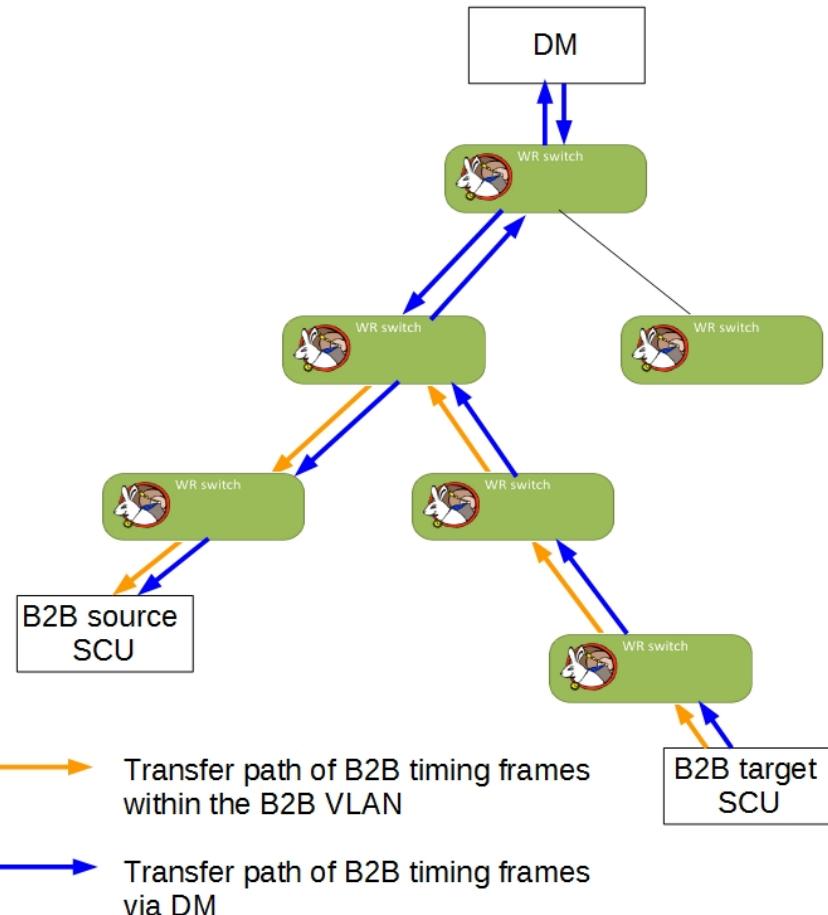


Figure 4.8: One example of the transfer path of the B2B timing frames in the WR network

#### 4.3.3 Rf Synchronization

The FAIR B2B transfer system is available for both the phase shift and frequency beating methods, see Sec. 2.3. The rf synchronization of two synchrotrons is based on the phase difference between two synchronization frequencies of two rf systems  $\Delta\phi_{syn}$ .  $\Delta\phi_{syn}$  is directly or indirectly calculated from the measurement of the phase difference between the Reference RF Signals of two rf systems. When  $f_{B2B}^{trg} = f_{syn}^{trg}$ ,  $\Delta\phi_{syn} = \psi^{trg} - \psi^{src}$ . When  $f_{B2B}^{trg} = f_{rev}^{trg}$ ,  $\Delta\phi_{syn} = \frac{f_{syn}^{trg}}{f_{rev}^{trg}}(\psi^{trg} - \psi^{src})$ . The SM provides the target time difference between two rf systems, which considers the delay compensation for TOF, all propagation and the extra phase shift. The B2B source SCU calculates the required phase shift (denoted as  $\Delta\phi_{shift}$ ) based on the target time difference  $t_{diff\_sync}$ ,  $\Delta\phi_{syn}$  and the synchronization frequencies at the moment of the transfer. If the SIS100 odd buckets need to be injected by one SIS18  $H^+$  bunch, the extra phase shift equals to  $0^\circ$ , If the SIS100 even buckets need to be injected by one SIS18  $H^+$  bunch, the extra phase shift equals to  $\pi$ .

With the phase shift method, a frequency modulation with a fixed duration is applied to the Group DDS with the synchronization frequency of one (or both) rf system. The rf frequency modulation achieves the phase shift of  $\Delta\phi_{shift}$ . With the frequency beating method, the phase difference varies at the rate of the synchronization frequency difference between two rf systems. Two rf systems are synchronized when the phase difference equals to  $\Delta\phi_{shift}$ .

- Rf synchronization with the phase shift method

For the rf synchronization, the maximum required phase shift of the synchronization frequency is  $360^\circ$ . In order to accomplish the phase alignment as fast as possible, the phase shift will be conducted backward or forward. Therefore a phase shift of up to  $\pm 180^\circ$  will be implemented for the Group DDS with the synchronization frequency  $f_{syn}^X$ . The required phase shift is calculated as

$$\Delta\phi_{shift} = \begin{cases} 2\pi + \Delta\phi_{shift\_raw} & -2\pi < \Delta\phi_{shift\_raw} \leq -\pi \\ \Delta\phi_{shift\_raw} & -\pi < \Delta\phi_{shift\_raw} \leq \pi \\ \Delta\phi_{shift\_raw} - 2\pi & \pi < \Delta\phi_{shift\_raw} \leq 3\pi \\ (\Delta\phi_{shift\_raw} \mod 2\pi) - 2\pi & 3\pi < \Delta\phi_{shift\_raw} \leq 4\pi \end{cases} \quad (4.2)$$

where  $\Delta\phi_{shift\_raw}$  is the raw value of the required phase shift.

$$\Delta\phi_{shift\_raw} = (t_{diff\_sync} \mod T_{syn}^{trg}) \cdot f_{syn}^{trg} \cdot 2\pi - \Delta\phi_{syn} \quad (4.3)$$

A normalized frequency modulation profile  $f_{normalized}$  for  $180^\circ$  can be precalculated, which guarantees the adiabaticity. The actual frequency modulation profile  $f_{actual}$  is decided by  $f_{normalized}$  and  $\Delta\phi_{shift}$ , see eq. 4.4.

$$\frac{\Delta\phi_{shift}}{180^\circ} = \frac{f_{actual}}{f_{normalized}} \quad (4.4)$$

Fig. 4.9 shows an example of a normalized and several actual frequency modulation profiles and the corresponding phase shift profiles. The magenta profile is the normalized profile  $f_{normalized}$  with the phase shift of  $180^\circ$ . The blue one

### 4.3. Realization

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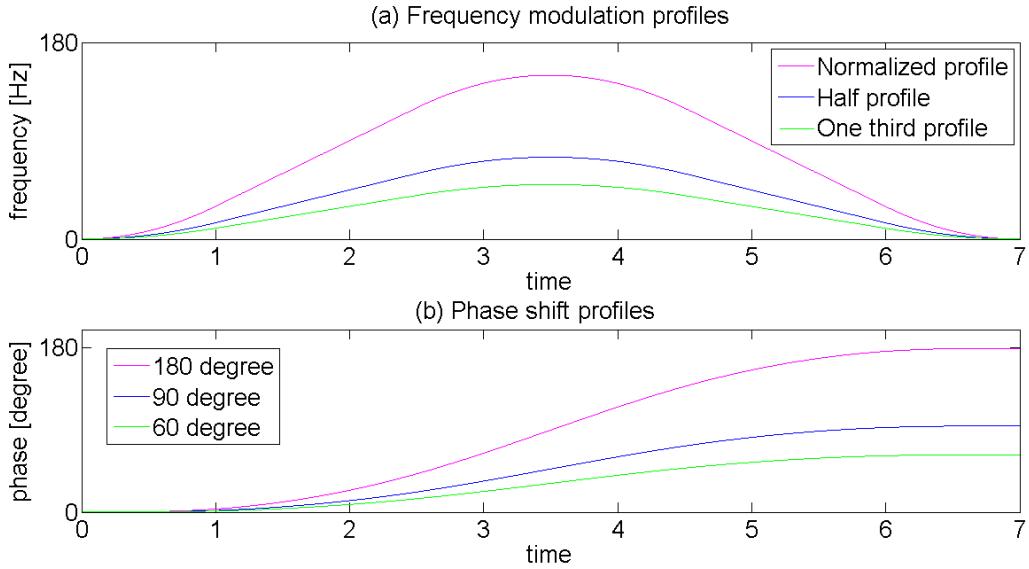


Figure 4.9: The normalized frequency and phase modulation profile and the actual profiles

is  $1/2f_{normalized}$  with the phase shift of  $90^\circ$  and the green one is  $1/3f_{normalized}$  with  $60^\circ$ .

Fig. 4.10 shows the implementation of the Phase Shift Module (PSM) in the B2B source SCU. The B2B source SCU sends the required phase shift to the PSM, which controls the phase shift of the Reference RF Signal of Group DDS by means of either the frequency modulation (Fig. 4.9 (a)) or the phase modulation (Fig. 4.9 (b)). The required phase shift is distributed star-shaped to all the Group DDS of the synchrotron. The Reference RF Signal is routed to the different cavity systems by a Switch Matrix to realize the phase shift of all cavities on the synchrotron. For more details about the implementation and realization of the PSM module, please see “Development of the LLRF system for a deterministic Bunch-to-Bucket transfer for FAIR“ [45].

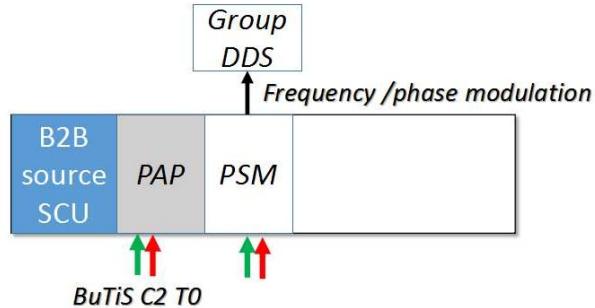


Figure 4.10: Implementation of the Phase Shift Module in the B2B source SCU

A particular case of the B2B synchronization occurs, when the target synchrotron is empty, i.e. it does not capture any bunch yet, the phase shift can be done for the target synchrotron without adiabatical consideration (e.g. the phase jump is possible). In this case, the B2B source SCU sends the timing

### 4.3. Realization

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frame TGM \_PHASE \_JUMP to the B2B target SCU, which contains the required phase shift. After the B2B target SCU receives the timing frame, it sends the value to the PSM for the phase jump of the Group DDS with the synchronization frequency of the target synchrotron.

- Rf synchronization with the frequency beating method

The frequency beating method can achieve only positive required phase difference, so  $\Delta\phi_{shift}$  is from  $0^\circ$  to  $360^\circ$  and calculated as

$$\Delta\phi_{shift} = \begin{cases} 2\pi + \Delta\phi_{shift\_raw} & -2\pi < \Delta\phi_{shift\_raw} \leq 0 \\ \Delta\phi_{shift\_raw} & 0 < \Delta\phi_{shift\_raw} \leq 2\pi \\ \Delta\phi_{shift\_raw} \bmod 2\pi & 2\pi < \Delta\phi_{shift\_raw} \leq 4\pi \end{cases} \quad (4.5)$$

The circumference ratio between many pair of machines in FAIR is not an integer, the synchronization frequencies of two synchrotrons begin beating automatically. For the pairs with an integral circumference ratio, the synchronization frequency of the source synchrotron has to be detuned. The Group DDS produces the detuned Reference RF Signal provided by the SM.

#### 4.3.4 Coarse Synchronization

The coarse synchronization is achieved by the synchronization window with a certain length. Within this window, bunches are transferred into buckets with the center mismatch smaller than the upper bound<sup>2</sup>. The length of the synchronization window  $T_w$  is two rf periods of the bucket indication signal. For the phase shift method, the bunch-to-bucket injection center mismatch within the synchronization window is almost  $0^\circ$ . For the frequency beating method, the maximum bunch-to-bucket injection center mismatch  $\Delta\phi_{rf}$  within the synchronization window is calculated by eq. 4.6. More details, please see Sec. 2.3.2.

$$\Delta\phi_{rf} = \pm\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi |f_{syn}^{src} - f_{syn}^{trg}| T_w \cdot \frac{(h_{inj}^{trg} - 1)}{h^{trg}} \cdot \frac{f_{rf}^{trg}}{f_{syn}^{trg}} + \Delta\phi_{step}\right) \quad (4.6)$$

The B2B source SCU obtains the delay compensation for the TOF, all propagation delays, the kicker preparation time and the bucket pattern (denoted as  $t_{delay}$ ) from the SM. It calculates the start of the synchronization window (denoted as  $t_{w\_start}$ ), taking the delay compensation into consideration and transfers  $t_{w\_start}$  to the DM and the source and target Trigger SCUs via the WR network by the timing frame TGM \_SYNCH \_WIN. The Trigger SCUs are used to produce the kicker trigger signals. For the phase shift method, the rf frequency detuning has a fixed duration  $T$ . Eq. 4.7 is the start of the synchronization window for the phase shift method and Eq. 4.8 that for the frequency beating method.

$$t_{w\_start} = t_\psi^X + T - \frac{T_w}{2} - t_{delay} \quad (4.7)$$

$$t_{w\_start} = t_\psi^X + \frac{\Delta\phi_{shift}}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{|f_{syn}^{src} - f_{syn}^{trg}|} - \frac{T_w}{2} - t_{delay} \quad (4.8)$$

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<sup>2</sup>B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the SIS100: upper bound of the bunch-to-bucket center mismatch is  $\pm 1^\circ$

### 4.3.5 Bucket Label

The bucket label is realized based on the bucket indication signal for the first bucket plus a fixed delay for the indication of the correct buckets to be filled.

Because the phase deviation of the Reference RF Signal complies with the linear relation with time, the evolution of the phase deviation of the target synchrotron can be calculated for any T0 incidents.

$$\psi^{trg}(t) = [k^{trg}t + (\psi^{trg}(t_{\psi}^{trg}) - k^{trg}t_{\psi}^{trg})] \mod 2\pi \quad (4.9)$$

where  $\psi^{trg}(t_{\psi}^{trg})$  is the phase advance extrapolated by the PAP module at the target synchrotron. Therefore, the bucket indication signal can be corrected exactly in phase with the Reference RF Signal of the target synchrotron by the evolution of the phase deviation at a T0 incident. The bucket indication signal is exactly a copy of the revolution frequency or the synchronization frequency of the target synchrotron, so it is also called the "reproduced signal". The bucket indication signal can be reproduced campus-wide. A specific bucket is just a certain number of the cavity rf periods of the target synchrotron delay based on the bucket indication signal.

The FAIR B2B transfer system needs the bucket indication not only at the rf flattop, but also during the whole acceleration cycle. The bucket indication at the rf flattop is used for the normal extraction and injection and the bucket indication during the whole acceleration cycle is used for the emergency dump. For the SIS100 emergency kick, the reproduced signal has always the same frequency and is always in phase with the SIS100 revolution signal, so it is called the "real-time reproduced signal". The delay based on the real-time reproduced signal always indicates the bunch gaps.

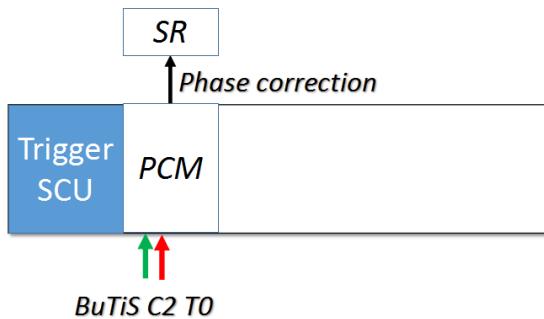


Figure 4.11: Implementation of the Phase Correction Module in the Trigger SCU

The bucket label is realized by the Trigger SCU, the Signal Reproduction (SR) module and the Phase Correction Module (PCM), see Fig. 4.11. The reproduced signal is produced by SR module. The Trigger SCU is responsible for the receipt of the phase correction value from the B2B source SCU and the transfer of this value to the PCM. The PCM module is used to correct the phase of the reproduced signal. The PCM module is a SCU slave in the Trigger SCU. The SR module produces the bucket indication signal in the format of the pulse wave, whose rising edges are aligned with the positive zero-crossings of the rf signal of the revolution frequency or the synchronization frequency. For more details about the implementation and realization of the PCM and the SR module, please see "Development of the LLRF system for a deterministic Bunch-to-Bucket transfer for FAIR" [45].

### 4.3. Realization

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- Bucket label for the normal extraction and injection

For the bucket label for the normal extraction and injection, three steps are necessary. Fig. 4.12 shows these three steps for the reproduction of the bucket label. Here the B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the SIS100 is taken as an example.

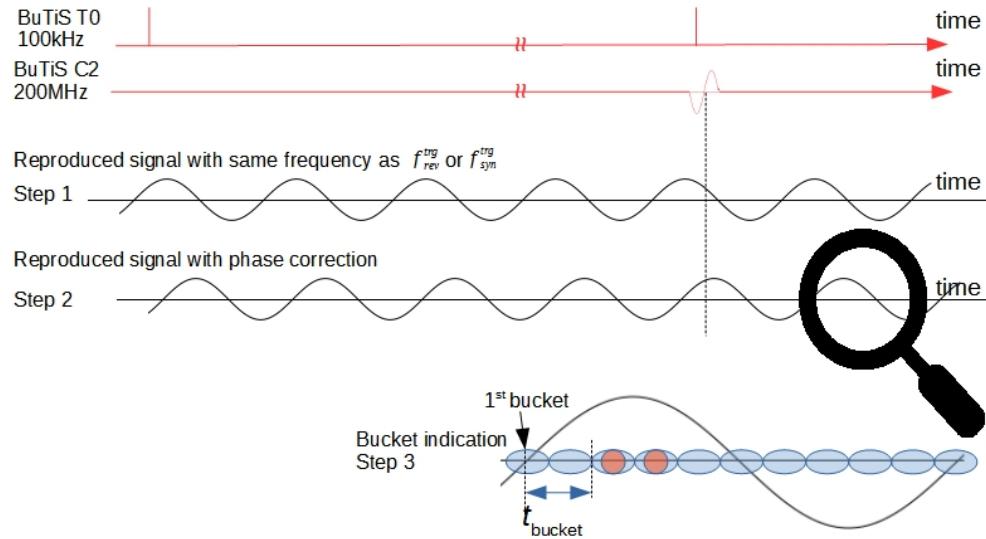


Figure 4.12: The realization of the bucket label for the normal extraction and injection.

#### - Step 1. Frequency correction

The SR module produces the "reproduced signal" with the same frequency as the revolution frequency or the synchronization frequency of the target synchrotron. The positive zero-crossing of the reproduced signal always indicates the start of the 1st bucket.

#### - Step 2. Phase correction

The reproduced signal must do the phase correction at a specified T0 incident. The phase correction value is calculated by the B2B source SCU and transferred by the timing frame TGM \_PHASE \_CORRECTION to the Trigger SCU. Then the Trigger SCU gives the phase correction value to the SR module via the PCM.

#### - Step 3. Bucket indication

The SM considers the bucket pattern  $t_{bucket}$  within the kicker delay compensation, see Sec. 4.1.2. In Fig. 4.12, the reproduced signal is with the SIS100 revolution frequency and the 3rd and 4th buckets of ten buckets will be filled with  $t_{bucket} = 1 \cdot T_{rev}^{SIS18}$ .

- Bunch gap label for the emergency extraction

Only for the SIS100 emergency procedure, the bunch gap label is important during the whole acceleration cycle. There are two steps for the realization of the bunch gap label, see Fig. 4.13.

## 4.3. Realization

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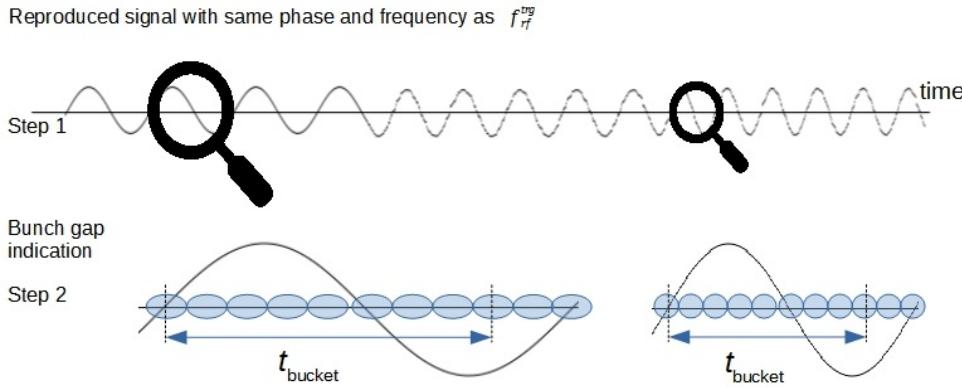


Figure 4.13: The realization of the bunch gap for the emergency extraction.

- Step 1. Reproduced signal synchronized with the Reference RF Signal of the revolution frequency  
The real-time reproduced signal is directly distributed from the switch matrix, which synchronizes with the Reference RF Signal of the revolution frequency in frequency and phase.
- Step 2. Bunch gap indication  
The SM considers the bunch gap  $t_{bucket}$  within the kicker delay compensation. In Fig. 4.13, the real-time reproduced signal is with the SIS100 revolution frequency and the 9th and 10th buckets of ten buckets are taken as an example as the bunch gap. The  $t_{bucket} = 4 \cdot T_{rev}^{SIS18}$ .

### 4.3.6 Fine Synchronization of Extraction and Injection Kickers

After the synchronization of the rf systems between two synchrotrons, the TOF, all propagation and kicker preparation delays are compensated. Now, the extraction and injection kickers must be fired at the calculated trigger time within the bunch gap before the specific bunch or bucket passes the kickers.

This is the task of the Trigger Decision (TD) module in the Trigger SCU. The TD receives the synchronization window in the form of an enable signal. The fine synchronization will be accomplished by the pulse of the reproduced signal plus the extraction or injection kicker delay compensation from the SM. This achieves the fine synchronization of the B2B transfer. The TD transmits the kicker pulse directly to the kicker electronic.

In case of fatal errors or considerable damage, the emergency kicker must kick the beam immediately but within the bunch gap into the emergency dump.

Fig. 4.14 shows the implementation of the Trigger Decision (TD) module in the Trigger SCU. The TD module is responsible for the production of triggers for the kickers.

The kicker triggering is realized based on the first rising edge of the bucket indication signal within the synchronization window plus the kicker delay compensation. For the normal B2B extraction/injection, the synchronization window is received by

### 4.3. Realization

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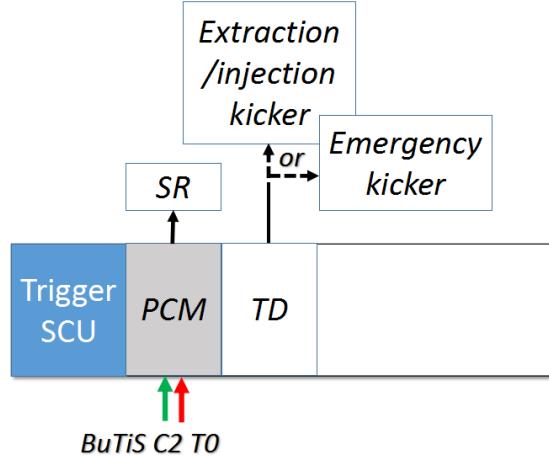


Figure 4.14: Implementation of the Trigger Decision module in the Trigger SCU

the source and target Trigger SCUs from the WR network by TGM \_SYNCH \_WIN. The extraction kick delay compensation is  $T_{rev}^{SIS100} + T_{rev}^{SIS18} - (t_{TOF} + t_{v\_inj} + t_{ext})$  and the injection kicker delay compensation is  $T_{rev}^{SIS100} + T_{rev}^{SIS18} - (t_{v\_inj} + t_{inj})$  in the example in Fig. 4.1, when the bucket indication signal has the frequency of  $f_{syn}^{trg}$ .

For FAIR use cases, that the bucket indication signal has the frequency of  $f_{syn}^{trg}$ , there is always only one bucket in the target synchrotron. In this case, the bucket pattern is not taken into consideration. The extraction kick delay compensation is  $T_{syn}^{trg} - (t_{TOF} + t_{v\_inj} + t_{ext})$  and the injection kicker delay compensation is  $T_{syn}^{trg} - (t_{v\_inj} + t_{inj})$ , see Fig. 4.15.

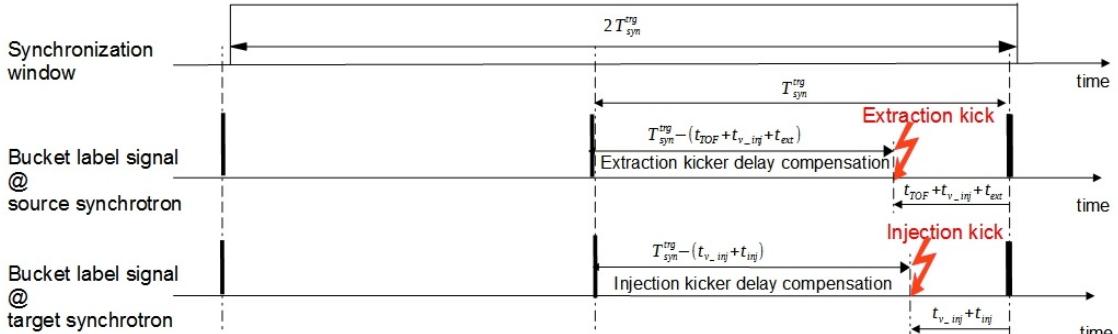


Figure 4.15: The illustration of the kicker delay compensation when the bucket indication signal has the frequency of  $f_{syn}^{trg}$ .

Red lighting bolts represent the extraction and injection kicker firing.

Both extraction and injection kick delay compensation values are preloaded from the SM to the Trigger SCU and the Trigger SCU gives these values to the TD module. When the beam injection inhibit signal from the MPS is on, the TD module will block the extraction/injection trigger.

For the SIS100 emergency kick, the extraction delay compensation is calculated by  $T_{rev}^{SIS100} + t_{bucket} - (t_{v\_emg} + t_{emg})$ , where  $t_{v\_emg}$  is the time delay between the virtual rf cavity and the emergency extraction position and  $t_{emg}$  the emergency

## 4.4. Data Flow

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kicker delay. The emergency extraction delay compensation values are preloaded from the SM to the Trigger SCU and the Trigger SCU gives these values to the TD module. The kicker delay compensation is applied to the real-time reproduced signal by TD module. Only when the emergency dump signal from MPS is valid, the emergency kicker will be triggered by the TD module.

### 4.3.7 B2B Transfer Status Check

The B2B transfer status must be known by the DM. The B2B source SCU, the B2B transfer master, is responsible for the status check. The B2B source SCU receives the trigger time of the extraction kicker and actual beam extraction time, TGM \_KICKER \_TRIGGER \_TIME \_S, from the source Trigger SCU via the WR network and also the trigger time of the injection kicker and actual beam injection time, TGM \_KICKER \_TRIGGER \_TIME \_T, from the target Trigger SCU via the WR network. The Trigger SCU collects the kicker trigger time and the beam extraction/injection time. The B2B source SCU examines the status of the B2B transfer system and transfers the status and the actual beam injection time, TGM \_B2B \_STATUS, to the DM. If all components of the B2B transfer system work correctly and the B2B transfer process is successful. Otherwise it is failed.

## 4.4 Data Flow

In this section, the procedure for the B2B transfer is explained from the perspective of the data flow, which follows the basic six steps in Fig. 4.3. Fig. 4.16 shows the data flow in the source and target synchrotrons and between two synchrotrons. The rectangle with the different color represents the basic six steps. The left part in each rectangle presents the data flow in the source synchrotron and the right part the data flow in the target synchrotron.

1. The DM sends the timing frame CMD\_START\_B2B to the B2B source and target SCUs for the start of the B2B transfer via the WR network. Besides, it requests the switch-off of the feedback loop.
2. After receiving CMD\_START\_B2B, the B2B source and target SCUs start the PAM module to measure the phase deviation  $\Delta\varphi^X$  with the help of the PAP module locally and the PAP module extrapolates the phase advance in the future. After a period of time, the B2B source and target SCU reads the extrapolated phase advance  $\psi^X$  and the slope of the phase deviation  $k^{trg}$  from the PAP module locally, timestamping the  $\psi^X$ .
3. The B2B target SCU sends the extrapolated phase  $\psi^{trg}$ , the corresponding timestamp  $t_\psi^{trg}$  and the slope  $k^{trg}$  in the format of the timing frame TGM \_PHASE \_TIME to the B2B source SCU via the WR network.
4. When the B2B source SCU receives the timing frame TGM \_PHASE \_TIME, it calculates the synchronization window and transfers the timestamp of the start of the window to the DM in the format of the timing frame TGM \_SYNCH \_WIN, as well as to the Trigger SCUs at the source and target synchrotrons. The B2B source SCU calculates the phase correction value and transfers it

#### 4.4. Data Flow

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to all Trigger SCUs via the WR network in the format of the timing frame TGM \_PHASE \_CORRECTION. Then the Trigger SCUs transfer the phase correction value to its PCM. The PCM starts the phase correction of the SR module.

Only for the phase shift method, the B2B source SCU calculates the required phase shift  $\Delta\phi_{shift}$  and transfers it to the PSM. Then the PSM transfers the phase or frequency modulation profile to the Group DDS.

5. When the source and target Trigger SCUs receive the timing frame TGM \_SYNCH \_WIN, they produce the synchronization window pulse for the TD module. With the help of the reproduced signal from the SR module, the kicker delay compensation from the Trigger SCU and the indication signals (the emergency dump signal and the beam injection inhibit signal) from the MPS, the TD module produces the normal extraction/injection trigger signals or the emergency kick trigger for the kicker.
6. The extraction and injection kickers or emergency kicker are fired. After that, the source Trigger SCU gets the actual beam extraction time and the timestamp of the extraction trigger signal from the TD module and transfers them to the B2B source SCU in the format of the timing frame TGM \_KICKER \_TRIGGER \_TIME \_S. The target Trigger SCU gets the timestamp of actual beam injection time and the timestamp of the injection trigger signal from the TD module and transfers them to the B2B source SCU in the format of the timing frame TGM \_KICKER \_TRIGGER \_TIME \_T. Then the B2B source SCU checks the B2B transfer status and transfers the status together with the beam injection time to the DM in the format of the timing frame TGM \_B2B \_STAUS (represented as the red line in the rectangle of step 6 in Fig. 4.16).

#### 4.4. Data Flow

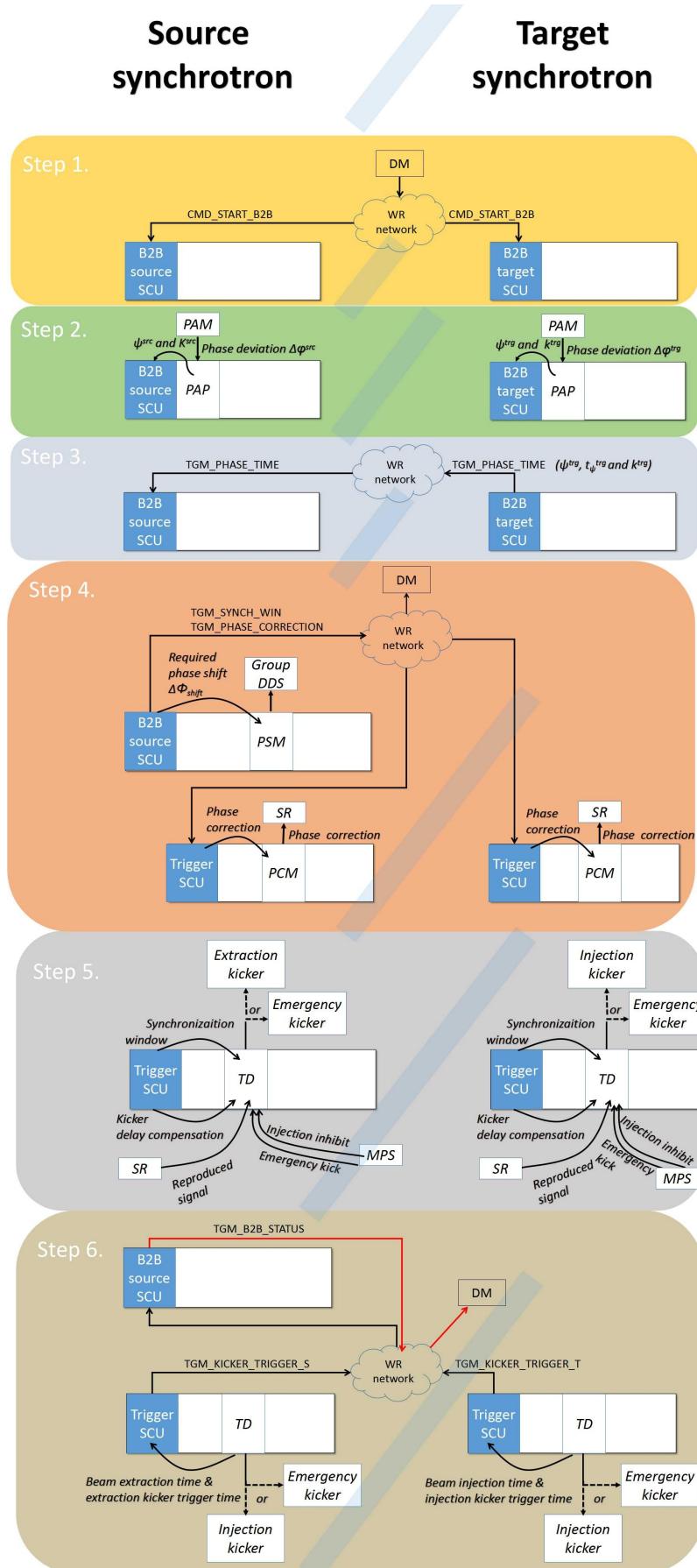


Figure 4.16: The data flow of the B2B transfer system

# Chapter 5

## Application of FAIR B2B Transfer System for FAIR Accelerators

For the FAIR B2B transfer system, both the phase shift and frequency beating methods are applicable. However, the phase shift method must be executed slowly enough to preserve the beam longitudinal emittance, which needs much longer time than the frequency beating method for the synchronization. Besides, many FAIR accelerator pairs are beating automatically due to the non-integer ratio of the circumference between two synchrotrons. So there is a preference for FAIR to use the frequency beating method. In this chapter all FAIR use cases with the frequency beating method will be discussed in details. Based on the circumference ratio, there are three scenarios of the B2B transfer for FAIR.

- The circumference ratio between the large and small synchrotrons is an integer.
  - The B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the SIS100
- The circumference ratio between the large and small synchrotrons is close to an integer.
  - The B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the ESR<sup>1</sup>
  - The B2B transfer from the ESR<sup>2</sup> to the CRYRING
- The circumference ratio between the large and small synchrotrons is far away from an integer.
  - The B2B transfer from the CR to the HESR

Besides, FAIR has many use cases of B2B transfers that the extraction and injection beam have different energy because of targets installed between two synchrotrons (e.g. a Pbar, a FRS and a Super FRS). Due to the energy loss at the target, the beam revolution frequency ratio between the small and large synchrotrons is used instead of the circumference ratio between the large and small synchrotrons. The revolution frequency ratio takes the energy loss into consideration. For FAIR, there exists the following scenario.

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<sup>1</sup>Injection orbit

<sup>2</sup>Extraction orbit

## 5.1. Circumference Ratio is an Integer

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- The revolution frequency ratio between the small and large synchrotrons is far away from an integer.
  - The B2B transfer from the SIS100 to the CR via a Super FRS
  - The B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the ESR via a FRS

Tab. 5.1 lists all FAIR use cases of the B2B transfer.  $m$ ,  $n$  and  $\kappa$  are integers.

Table 5.1: List of the FAIR B2B transfer use cases

Circumference ratio	$C^l/C^s$	$f_{rev}^s/f_{rev}^l$	Use cases of FAIR accelerators
$C^l/C^s = \kappa$ an integer	5		$U^{28+}$ B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the SIS100
	5		$H^+$ B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the SIS100
$C^l/C^s = \kappa + \lambda$ or $frev^s/frev^l = \kappa + \lambda$ close to an integer ( $ \lambda  \leq 0.005$ )	2-0.003		$h=4$ B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the ESR
	2-0.003		$h=1$ B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the ESR
	2+0.003		B2B transfer from the ESR to the CRYRING
$C^l/C^s = m/n + \lambda$ or $frev^s/frev^l = m/n + \lambda$ far away from an integer ( $ \lambda  \leq 0.05$ )	not applicable	4.8-0.039	$H^+$ B2B transfer from the SIS100 to the CR via a Pbar
	not applicable	4.4-0.0046	Rare isotope beams (RIB) B2B transfer from the SIS100 to the CR via a Super FRS
	2.6-0.003		B2B transfer from the CR to the HESR
	not applicable	1.8+0.036	B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the ESR via a FRS

## 5.1 Circumference Ratio is an Integer

When the circumference ratio of the large synchrotron to that of the small synchrotron is an integer, there exists the following relation between two cavity rf frequencies, see Chap. 2.

$$\frac{f_{rf}^l}{f_{rf}^s} = \frac{h^l}{h^s \cdot \kappa} \quad (5.1)$$

## 5.1. Circumference Ratio is an Integer

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Two synchronization frequencies are

$$f_{syn}^l = \frac{f_{rf}^l}{h^l/Y} = Y f_{rev}^l \quad (5.2)$$

$$f_{syn}^s = \frac{f_{rf}^s}{h^s \kappa / Y} = \frac{Y}{\kappa} f_{rev}^s \quad (5.3)$$

$Y$  is the GCD of  $h^l$  and  $h^s \cdot \kappa$ . More details, please see Sec. 2.2.1.

For the frequency beating method, two slightly different frequencies are chosen based on  $f_{syn}^l$  and  $f_{syn}^s$  by detuning  $\Delta f_{syn}$  either (or both) of rf systems. Generally the rf system of the source synchrotron is preferred to be detuned, which is easy to be achieved during or after the acceleration ramp.

The frequency of the bucket indication signal (denoted as “ $f_{bucket}$ “) depends on the relation between  $f_{syn}^{trg}$  and  $f_{rev}^{trg}$ , see Chap. 4. When the large synchrotron is the target, there exists  $f_{syn}^l = Y f_{rev}^l \geq f_{rev}^l$ . The revolution period is  $Y$  times as long as the period of  $f_{syn}^l$ . The period of  $f_{syn}^l$  is not long enough to contain all buckets. So  $f_{bucket} = f_{rev}^l$  and the length of the synchronization window  $T_w = 2T_{rev}^l$  for this case. Tab. 5.2 shows the formulas for the frequency of the bucket indication signal  $f_{bucket}$ , the synchronization frequencies  $f_{syn}^X$ , the frequencies of two Reference RF Signals  $f_{B2B}^X$ , the frequency of the Synchronization Reference Signal  $f_{syn}^{REF}$ , the length of the synchronization window  $T_w$  and the bunch and bucket injection center mismatch  $\Delta\phi_{rf}$  when the large synchrotron is the target.

Table 5.2: Parameters related to the B2B transfer when the circumference ratio is an integer and the large synchrotron is the target

Large synchrotron is target synchrotron	
$f_{bucket}$	$f_{rev}^l$
$f_{syn}^X$	$f_{syn}^s = \frac{f_{rf}^s}{h^s \kappa / Y}$ and $f_{syn}^l = \frac{f_{rf}^l}{h^l / Y}$
$f_{B2B}^X$	$f_{B2B}^s = \frac{f_{rev}^l}{f_{syn}^l} \cdot (f_{syn}^s + \Delta f_{syn}) = \frac{1}{\kappa} (f_{rev}^s + \frac{\kappa}{Y} \Delta f_{syn})$ and $f_{B2B}^l = f_{rev}^l$
$f_{syn}^{REF}$	$round(f_{rev}^l / 100 \text{ kHz}) \cdot 100 \text{ kHz}$
$T_w$	$2T_{rev}^l$
$\Delta\phi_{rf}$	$\pm (\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi  f_{syn}^l - f_{syn}^s  T_w \cdot \frac{(h_{inj}^l - 1)}{h^l} \cdot \frac{f_{rf}^l}{f_{syn}^l} + \Delta\phi_{step})$

When the small synchrotron is the target, the relation between  $f_{syn}^s = \frac{Y}{\kappa} f_{rev}^s$  and  $f_{rev}^s$  is not fixed. If  $f_{syn}^s \geq f_{rev}^s$ , namely  $\frac{Y}{\kappa} \geq 1$ , the revolution period is  $\frac{Y}{\kappa}$  times as long as the period of  $f_{syn}^s$ . Hence,  $f_{bucket} = f_{rev}^s$  and  $T_w = 2T_{rev}^s$  for this case. Oppositely, if  $f_{syn}^s < f_{rev}^s$ , namely  $\frac{Y}{\kappa} < 1$ , the period of  $f_{syn}^s$  is  $\frac{\kappa}{Y}$  times as long as the revolution period. Hence,  $f_{bucket} = f_{syn}^s$  and  $T_w = 2T_{syn}^s$ . Tab. 5.3 shows the formulas when the small synchrotron is the target.

### 5.1.1 Use Case of $U^{28+}$ B2B Transfer from SIS18 to SIS100

The use case of the  $U^{28+}$  B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the SIS100 belongs to this scenario. Four batches of  $U^{28+}$  at 200 MeV/u are injected into continuous eight out

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Table 5.3: Parameters related to the B2B transfer when the circumference ratio is an integer and the small synchrotron is the target

	Small synchrotron is target synchrotron	
Case	(1) $f_{syn}^s \geq f_{rev}^s$ ( $\frac{Y}{\kappa} \geq 1$ )	(2) $f_{syn}^s < f_{rev}^s$ ( $\frac{Y}{\kappa} < 1$ )
$f_{bucket}$	$f_{rev}^s$	$f_{syn}^s$
$f_{syn}^X$	$f_{syn}^s = \frac{f_{rf}^s}{h^s \kappa / Y}$ and $f_{syn}^l = \frac{f_{rf}^l}{h^l / Y}$	
$f_{B2B}^X$	$f_{B2B}^l = \frac{f_{rev}^s}{f_{syn}^s} \cdot (f_{syn}^l + \Delta f_{syn})$ $= \kappa(f_{rev}^l + \frac{1}{Y} \Delta f_{syn})$ and $f_{B2B}^s = f_{rev}^s$	$f_{B2B}^l = f_{syn}^l + \Delta f_{syn}$ $= Y(f_{rev}^l + \frac{1}{Y} \Delta f_{syn})$ and $f_{B2B}^s = f_{syn}^s = \frac{Y}{\kappa} f_{rev}^s$
$f_{syn}^{REF}$	$round(f_{rev}^s / 100 \text{ kHz}) \cdot 100 \text{ kHz}$	$round(f_{syn}^s / 100 \text{ kHz}) \cdot 100 \text{ kHz}$
$T_w$	$2T_{rev}^s$	$2T_{syn}^s$
$\Delta\phi_{rf}$	$\pm(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi  f_{syn}^l - f_{syn}^s  T_w \cdot \frac{(h_{inj}^s - 1)}{h^s} \cdot \frac{f_{rf}^s}{f_{syn}^s} + \Delta\phi_{step})$	

of ten buckets of the SIS100. Each batch consists of two bunches [40, 41]. The large synchrotron is the SIS100 and the small one the SIS18.  $\kappa = 5$ ,  $h^{SIS100} = 10$  and  $h^{SIS18} = 2$ . The GCD of  $h^{SIS100} = 10$  and  $h^{SIS18} \cdot \kappa = 2 \cdot 5 = 10$  is 10, namely  $Y = 10$ . Substituting these values into eq. 5.1, we get

$$\frac{f_{rf}^{SIS100}}{f_{rf}^{SIS18}} = \frac{h^{SIS100}}{h^{SIS18} \cdot \kappa} = \frac{10}{2 \cdot 5} = \frac{10}{10} \quad (5.4)$$

Because the SIS100 is the large synchrotron and the target, substituting  $h^X$ ,  $\kappa$ ,  $f_{rf}^X$ ,  $f_{rev}^X$  and  $Y$  into formulas in Tab. 5.2, the parameters related to the  $U^{28+}$  B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the SIS100 is obtained, see Tab. 5.4. Here we assume that the SIS18 is detuned with 200 Hz for the synchronization frequency  $f_{syn}^{SIS18}$ .

Table 5.4: Parameters related to the  $U^{28+}$  B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the SIS100 with the frequency beating method

	Large synchrotron (SIS100) is target synchrotron
$f_{bucket}$	$f_{rev}^{SIS100} = 157.254 \text{ kHz}^3$
$f_{syn}^X$	$f_{syn}^{SIS18} = f_{rf}^{SIS18} = 1.572\,536 \text{ MHz}$ and $f_{syn}^{SIS100} = f_{rf}^{SIS100} = 1.572\,536 \text{ MHz}$
$f_{B2B}^X$	$f_{B2B}^{SIS18} = \frac{1}{5}(f_{rev}^{SIS18} + \frac{1}{2} \Delta f_{syn}) = 157.254 \text{ kHz} + 20 \text{ Hz}$ and $f_{B2B}^{SIS100} = 157.254 \text{ kHz}$
$f_{syn}^{REF}$	200 kHz
$T_w$	$2T_{rev}^{SIS100} = 12.718 \text{ us}$
$\Delta\phi_{rf}$	$\pm 0.8^\circ$

<sup>3</sup>A Group DDS produces a given frequency with the mHz order of magnitude precision

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The target time difference between the SIS18 and SIS100 rf systems equals to  $t_{v\_ext} + t_{v\_inj} + t_{TOF}$ , provided by the SM. The SIS100 revolution frequency works for the bucket indication. When the 1st and 2nd buckets are to be filled,  $t_{pattern} = 0$ . When the 3rd and 4th buckets are to be filled,  $t_{pattern} = T_{rev}^{SIS18}$ . When the 5th and 6th buckets are to be filled,  $t_{pattern} = 2 \cdot T_{rev}^{SIS18}$ . When the 7th and 8th buckets are to be filled,  $t_{pattern} = 3 \cdot T_{rev}^{SIS18}$ . Detailed parameters of the  $U^{28+}$  B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the SIS100, please see Appendix C.1.

#### 5.1.2 Use Case of $H^+$ B2B Transfer from SIS18 to SIS100

Four batches of  $H^+$  at 4 GeV/u are injected into continuous four out of ten buckets of the SIS100. Each batch consists of one bunch [40, 41]. The large synchrotron is the SIS100 and the small one the SIS18.  $\kappa = 5$ ,  $h^{SIS100} = 10$  and  $h^{SIS18} = 1$ . The GCD of  $h^{SIS100} = 10$  and  $h^{SIS18} \cdot \kappa = 1 \cdot 5$  is 5, namely  $Y = 5$ . Substituting these values into eq. 5.1, we get

$$\frac{f_{rf}^{SIS100}}{f_{rf}^{SIS18}} = \frac{h^{SIS100}}{h^{SIS18} \cdot \kappa} = \frac{10}{1 \cdot 5} = \frac{2}{1} \quad (5.5)$$

Because the SIS100 is the large synchrotron and the target, substituting  $h^X$ ,  $\kappa$ ,  $f_{rf}^X$ ,  $f_{rev}^X$  and  $Y$  into formulas in Tab. 5.2, the parameters related to the  $H^+$  B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the SIS100 is obtained, see Tab. 5.5. Here we assume that the SIS18 is detuned with 200 Hz for the synchronization frequency  $f_{syn}^{SIS18}$ .

Table 5.5: Parameters related to the  $H^+$  B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the SIS100 with the frequency beating method

	Large synchrotron (SIS100) is target synchrotron
$f_{bucket}$	$f_{rev}^{SIS100} = 271.872$ kHz
$f_{syn}^X$	$f_{syn}^{SIS18} = f_{rf}^{SIS18} = 1.359\,358$ MHz and $f_{syn}^{SIS100} = f_{rf}^{SIS100}/2 = 1.359\,358$ MHz
$f_{B2B}^X$	$f_{B2B}^{SIS18} = \frac{1}{5}(f_{rev}^{SIS18} + \Delta f_{syn}) = 271.872$ kHz + 40 Hz and $f_{B2B}^{SIS100} = 271.872$ kHz
$f_{syn}^{REF}$	300 kHz
$T_w$	$2T_{rev}^{SIS100} = 7.356$ us
$\Delta\phi_{rf}$	$\pm 0.7^\circ$

The SIS100 revolution frequency works for the bucket indication. In order to inject into the odd and even number buckets, there are two scenarios of the target time difference between the SIS18 and SIS100 rf systems.

- Injection into odd number buckets

The target time difference between the SIS18 and SIS100 rf systems equals to  $t_{v\_ext} + t_{v\_inj} + t_{TOF}$ . When the 1st bucket is to be filled,  $t_{pattern}=0$ . When the 3rd bucket is to be filled,  $t_{pattern} = 1 \cdot T_{rev}^{SIS18}$ .

## 5.2. Circumference Ratio is close to an Integer

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- Injection into even number buckets

The target time difference between the SIS18 and SIS100 rf systems equals to  $t_{v\_ext} + t_{v\_inj} + t_{TOF} - T_{rf}^{SIS100}$ . When the 2nd bucket is to be filled,  $t_{pattern} = 0$ . When the 4th bucket is to be filled,  $t_{pattern} = 1 \cdot T_{rev}^{SIS18}$ .

Detailed parameters of the  $H^+$  B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the SIS100, please see Appendix C.1.

## 5.2 Circumference Ratio is close to an Integer

When the circumference ratio of the large synchrotron to that of the small synchrotron is very close to an integer, there exists the relation between two cavity rf frequencies, see Chap. 2.

$$\frac{f_{rf}^l}{f_{rf}^s} = \frac{h^l}{h^s \cdot (\kappa + \lambda)} = \frac{h^l}{h^s \cdot \kappa + h^s \cdot \lambda} \quad (5.6)$$

Besides, it is also grouped to this scenario, that the revolution frequency ratio between the small and large synchrotrons is close to an integer when the beam passes a target (e.g. a FRS, a Pbar) between two synchrotrons. The ratio between two revolution frequencies can be expressed as

$$\frac{f_{rev}^s}{f_{rev}^l} = \kappa + \lambda \quad (5.7)$$

The relation between two cavity rf frequencies is same as eq. 5.6. Two synchronization frequencies are

$$f_{syn}^l = \frac{f_{rf}^l}{h^l/Y} = Y f_{rev}^l \quad (5.8)$$

$$f_{syn}^s = \frac{f_{rf}^s}{h^s \kappa / Y} = \frac{Y}{\kappa} f_{rev}^s \quad (5.9)$$

$Y$  is the GCD of  $h^l$  and  $h^s \cdot \kappa$ .

Two synchronization frequencies are beating automatically. The choice of the frequency for the bucket indication signal and the calculation of the synchronization window are similar as that of the integral circumference ratio scenario, see Sec. 5.1. Tab. 5.6 shows the formulas related to the B2B transfer when the large synchrotron is the target and Tab. 5.7 shows the formulas when the small synchrotron is the target.

### 5.2.1 Use Case of h=4 B2B Transfer from SIS18 to ESR

Continuous two of four bunches are injected into two buckets of the injection orbit of the ESR [48]. The beam is accumulated in the ESR. The large synchrotron is the SIS18 and the small one is the ESR.  $h^{SIS18} = 4$  and  $h^{ESR} = 2$ . The circumference ratio between the SIS18 and the ESR is

$$\frac{C^l}{C^s} = \kappa + \lambda = 2 - 0.003 \quad (5.10)$$

## 5.2. Circumference Ratio is close to an Integer

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Table 5.6: Parameters related to the B2B transfer when the circumference ratio is close to an integer and the large synchrotron is the target

	Large synchrotron is target synchrotron
$f_{bucket}$	$f_{rev}^l$
$f_{syn}^X$	$f_{syn}^s = \frac{f_{rf}^s}{(h^s \cdot \kappa)/Y}$ and $f_{syn}^l = \frac{f_{rf}^l}{h^l/Y}$
$f_{B2B}^X$	$f_{B2B}^s = \frac{f_{rev}^l}{f_{syn}^l} \cdot f_{syn}^s = \frac{1}{\kappa} f_{rev}^s$ and $f_{B2B}^l = f_{rev}^l$
$f_{syn}^{REF}$	$round(f_{rev}^l / 100 \text{ kHz}) \cdot 100 \text{ kHz}$
$\Delta f$	$ f_{syn}^s - f_{syn}^l $
$T_w$	$2T_{rev}^l$
$\Delta\phi_{rf}$	$\pm(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi  f_{syn}^l - f_{syn}^s  T_w \cdot \frac{(h_{inj}^l - 1)}{h^l} \cdot \frac{f_{rf}^l}{f_{syn}^l} + \Delta\phi_{step})$

Table 5.7: Parameters related to the B2B transfer when the circumference ratio is close to an integer and the small synchrotron is the target

	Small synchrotron is target synchrotron	
Case	(1) $f_{syn}^s \geq f_{rev}^s (\frac{Y}{\kappa} \geq 1)$	(2) $f_{syn}^s < f_{rev}^s (\frac{Y}{\kappa} < 1)$
$f_{bucket}$	$f_{rev}^s$	$f_{syn}^s$
$f_{syn}^X$	$f_{syn}^s = \frac{f_{rf}^s}{(h^s \cdot \kappa)/Y}$ and $f_{syn}^l = \frac{f_{rf}^l}{h^l/Y}$	
$f_{B2B}^X$	$f_{B2B}^l = \frac{f_{rev}^s}{f_{syn}^s} \cdot f_{syn}^l = \kappa f_{rev}^l$ and $f_{B2B}^s = f_{rev}^s$	$f_{B2B}^l = f_{syn}^l = Y f_{rev}^l$ and $f_{B2B}^s = f_{syn}^s = \frac{Y}{\kappa} f_{rev}^s$
$f_{syn}^{REF}$	$round(f_{rev}^s / 100 \text{ kHz}) \cdot 100 \text{ kHz}$	$round(f_{syn}^s / 100 \text{ kHz}) \cdot 100 \text{ kHz}$
$\Delta f$	$ f_{syn}^s - f_{syn}^l $	
$T_w$	$2T_{rev}^s$	$2T_{syn}^s$
$\Delta\phi_{rf}$	$\pm(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi  f_{syn}^l - f_{syn}^s  T_w \cdot \frac{(h_{inj}^s - 1)}{h^s} \cdot \frac{f_{rf}^s}{f_{syn}^s} + \Delta\phi_{step})$	

The GCD of  $h^{SIS18} = 4$  and  $h^{ESR} \cdot \kappa = 2 \cdot 2 = 2$  is 4, namely  $Y = 4$ . Substituting  $h^{SIS18}$ ,  $h^{ESR}$ ,  $\kappa$  and  $\lambda$  into eq. 5.6, we get

$$\frac{f_{rf}^{SIS18}}{f_{rf}^{ESR}} = \frac{h^{SIS18}}{h^{ESR} \cdot (\kappa + \lambda)} = \frac{4}{2 \cdot (2 - 0.003)} \quad (5.11)$$

The ESR is the small synchrotron and the target and there exists  $Y/\kappa > 1$ , so substituting  $h^X$ ,  $\kappa$ ,  $\lambda$ ,  $f_{rf}^X$  and  $Y$  into formulas of the case (1) in Tab. 5.7, the parameters related to the  $h=4$  B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the ESR is obtained, see Tab. 5.8. Here we use the 30 MeV/u heavy ion B2B transfer as an example.

Detailed parameters of the  $h = 4$  B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the ESR, please see Appendix C.2. The target time difference between the SIS18 and ESR rf systems depends on the accumulation method.

## 5.2. Circumference Ratio is close to an Integer

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Table 5.8: Parameters related to the h=4 B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the ESR with the frequency beating method

	Small synchrotron (ESR) is target synchrotron
$f_{bucket}$	$f_{rev}^{ESR} = 685.651 \text{ kHz}$
$f_{syn}^X$	$f_{syn}^{SIS18} = f_{rf}^{SIS18} = 1.373\,201 \text{ MHz}$ and $f_{syn}^{ESR} = f_{rf}^{ESR} = 1.371\,302 \text{ MHz}$
$f_{B2B}^X$	$f_{B2B}^{SIS18} = 2f_{rev}^{SIS18} = 686.601 \text{ kHz}$ and $f_{B2B}^{ESR} = f_{rev}^{ESR} = 685.651 \text{ kHz}$
$f_{syn}^{REF}$	700 kHz
$\Delta f$	1899 Hz
$T_w$	$2T_{rev}^{ESR} = 2.917 \text{ us}$
$\Delta\phi_{rf}$	$\pm 1.0^\circ$

### 5.2.2 Use Case of h=1 B2B Transfer from SIS18 to ESR

One bunch is injected into one bucket of the injection orbit of the ESR. The beam is accumulated in the ESR. The large synchrotron is the SIS18 and the small one is the ESR.  $h^{SIS18} = 1$  and  $h^{ESR} = 1$ . The circumference ratio between the SIS18 and the ESR is

$$\frac{C^l}{C^s} = \kappa + \lambda = 2 - 0.003 \quad (5.12)$$

The GCD of  $h^{SIS18} = 1$  and  $h^{ESR} \cdot \kappa = 1 \cdot 2 = 2$  is 1, namely  $Y = 1$ . Substituting  $h^{SIS18}$ ,  $h^{ESR}$ ,  $\kappa$  and  $\lambda$  into eq. 5.6, we get

$$\frac{f_{rf}^{SIS18}}{f_{rf}^{ESR}} = \frac{h^l}{h^s \cdot (\kappa + \lambda)} = \frac{1}{1 \cdot (2 - 0.003)} \quad (5.13)$$

The ESR is the target and there exists  $Y/\kappa < 1$ , so substituting  $h^X$ ,  $\kappa$ ,  $\lambda$ ,  $f_{rf}^X$  and Y into formulas of the case (2) in Tab. 5.7, the parameters related to the h=1 B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the ESR is obtained, see Tab. 5.9. Here we use the 400 MeV/u proton B2B transfer as an example.

Table 5.9: Parameters related to the h=1 B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the ESR with the frequency beating method

	Small synchrotron (ESR) is target synchrotron
$f_{bucket}$	$f_{syn}^{ESR} = 988.388 \text{ kHz}$
$f_{syn}^X$	$f_{syn}^{SIS18} = f_{rf}^{SIS18} = 989.756 \text{ kHz}$ and $f_{syn}^{ESR} = f_{rf}^{ESR}/2 = 988.388 \text{ kHz}$
$f_{B2B}^X$	$f_{B2B}^{SIS18} = f_{rev}^{SIS18} = 989.756 \text{ kHz}$ and $f_{B2B}^{ESR} = f_{rev}^{ESR}/2 = 988.388 \text{ kHz}$
$f_{syn}^{REF}$	1 MHz
$\Delta f$	1368 Hz
$T_w$	$2T_{syn}^{ESR} = 2.034 \text{ us}$
$\Delta\phi_{rf}$	$\pm 1.0^\circ$

Detailed parameters of the  $h = 1$  B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the ESR, please see Appendix C.2. The target time difference between the SIS18 and ESR rf systems depends on the accumulation method.

### 5.2.3 Use Case of B2B transfer from ESR to CRYRING

Only one bunch is injected into one bucket of the CRYRING [16, 49]. The large synchrotron is the SIS18 and the small one is the CRYRING.  $h^{ESR} = 1$  and  $h^{CRYRING} = 1$ . The circumference ratio between the ESR and the CRYRING is

$$\frac{C^l}{C^s} = \kappa + \lambda = 2 + 0.003 \quad (5.14)$$

The GCD of  $h^{ESR} = 1$  and  $h^{CRYRING} \cdot \kappa = 1 \cdot 2$  is 1, namely  $Y = 1$ . Substituting  $h^{ESR}$ ,  $h^{CRYRING}$ ,  $\kappa$  and  $\lambda$  into eq. 5.6, we get

$$\frac{f_{rf}^{ESR}}{f_{rf}^{CRYRING}} = \frac{h^l}{h^s \cdot (\kappa + \lambda)} = \frac{1}{1 \cdot (2 + 0.003)} \quad (5.15)$$

The CRYRING is the target and there exists  $Y/\kappa < 1$ , so substituting  $h^X$ ,  $\kappa$ ,  $\lambda$ ,  $f_{rf}^X$  and  $Y$  into formulas of the case (2) in Tab. 5.7, the parameters related to the B2B transfer from the ESR to the CRYRING is obtained, see Tab. 5.10. Here we use the 30 MeV/u proton B2B transfer as an example.

Table 5.10: Parameters related to the B2B transfer from the ESR to the CRYRING with the frequency beating method

	Small synchrotron (CRYRING) is target synchrotron
$f_{bucket}$	$f_{syn}^{CRYRING} = 686.600$ kHz
$f_{syn}^X$	$f_{syn}^{ESR} = f_{rf}^{ESR} = 685.651$ kHz and $f_{syn}^{CRYRING} = f_{rf}^{CRYRING}/2 = 686.600$ kHz
$f_{B2B}^X$	$f_{B2B}^{ESR} = f_{rev}^{ESR} = 0.685\,651$ MHz and $f_{B2B}^{CRYRING} = f_{rev}^{CRYRING}/2 = 0.686\,600$ MHz
$f_{syn}^{REF}$	700 kHz
$\Delta f$	949 Hz
$T_w$	$2T_{syn}^{CRYRING} = 2.912$ us
$\Delta\phi_{rf}$	$\pm 1.0^\circ$

The CRYRING synchronization frequency works for the bucket indication. The target time difference between the ESR and CRYRING rf systems equals to  $t_{v\_ext} + t_{v\_inj} + t_{TOF}$ . Detailed parameters of the B2B transfer from the ESR to the CRYRING, please see Appendix C.4.

## 5.3 Circumference Ratio is far away from an Integer

When the circumference ratio of the large synchrotron to that of the small synchrotron is far away from an integer, there exists the relation between two cavity rf

### 5.3. Circumference Ratio is far away from an Integer

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frequencies, see Chap. 2.

$$\frac{f_{rf}^l}{f_{rf}^s} = \frac{h^l \cdot n}{h^s \cdot m + h^s \cdot \lambda \cdot n} \quad (5.16)$$

Besides, it is also grouped to this scenario, that the revolution frequency ratio between the small and large synchrotrons is far away from an integer when the beam passes a target between two synchrotrons. The revolution frequency ratio can be expressed as

$$\frac{f_{rev}^s}{f_{rev}^l} = \frac{m}{n} + \lambda \quad (5.17)$$

The relation between two cavity rf frequencies is same as eq. 5.16. Two synchronization frequencies are

$$f_{syn}^l = \frac{f_{rf}^l}{h^l n / Y} = \frac{Y}{n} f_{rev}^l \quad (5.18)$$

$$f_{syn}^s = \frac{f_{rf}^s}{h^s m / Y} = \frac{Y}{m} f_{rev}^s \quad (5.19)$$

$Y$  is the GCD of  $h^l \cdot n$  and  $h^s \cdot m$ .

Two synchronization frequencies are beating automatically. When the large synchrotron is the target, the frequency of the bucket indication signal depends on the relation between  $f_{syn}^l$  and  $f_{rev}^l$ . When  $f_{syn}^l \geq f_{rev}^l$ , namely  $\frac{Y}{n} \geq 1$ ,  $f_{bucket} = f_{rev}^s$ . When  $f_{syn}^l < f_{rev}^l$ ,  $f_{bucket} = f_{syn}^l$ . Tab. 5.11 shows the formulas related to the B2B transfer when the large synchrotron is the target.

Table 5.11: Parameters related to the B2B transfer when the circumference ratio is far away from an integer and the large synchrotron is the target

	Large synchrotron is target synchrotron	
Case	(1) $f_{syn}^l \geq f_{rev}^l$ ( $\frac{Y}{n} \geq 1$ )	(2) $f_{syn}^l < f_{rev}^l$ ( $\frac{Y}{n} < 1$ )
$f_{bucket}$	$f_{rev}^l$	$f_{syn}^l$
$f_{syn}^X$	$f_{syn}^s = \frac{f_{rf}^s}{(h^s \cdot m) / Y}$ and $f_{syn}^l = \frac{f_{rf}^l}{(h^l \cdot n) / Y}$	
$f_{B2B}^X$	$f_{B2B}^s = \frac{f_{rev}^l}{f_{syn}^l} \cdot f_{syn}^s = \frac{n}{m} f_{rev}^s$ and $f_{B2B}^l = f_{rev}^l$	$f_{B2B}^s = f_{syn}^s = \frac{Y}{m} f_{rev}^s$ and $f_{B2B}^l = f_{syn}^l = \frac{Y}{n} f_{rev}^l$
$f_{syn}^{REF}$	$round(f_{rev}^l / 100 \text{ kHz}) \cdot 100 \text{ kHz}$	$round(f_{syn}^l / 100 \text{ kHz}) \cdot 100 \text{ kHz}$
$\Delta f$	$ f_{syn}^l - f_{syn}^s $	
$T_w$	$2T_{rev}^l$	$2T_{syn}^l$
$\Delta\phi_{rf}$	$\pm(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi  f_{syn}^l - f_{syn}^s  T_w \cdot \frac{(h_{inj}^l - 1)}{h^l} \cdot \frac{f_{rf}^l}{f_{syn}^l} + \Delta\phi_{step})$	

When the small synchrotron is the target, the frequency of the bucket indication signal depends on the relation between  $f_{syn}^s$  and  $f_{rev}^s$ . When  $f_{syn}^s \geq f_{rev}^s$ , namely  $\frac{Y}{m} \geq 1$ ,  $f_{bucket} = f_{rev}^s$ . When  $f_{syn}^s < f_{rev}^s$ ,  $f_{bucket} = f_{syn}^s$ . Tab. 5.12 shows the formulas related to the B2B transfer when the small synchrotron is the target.

### 5.3. Circumference Ratio is far away from an Integer

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Table 5.12: Parameters related to the B2B transfer when the circumference ratio is far away from an integer and the small synchrotron is the target

	Small synchrotron is target synchrotron	
Case	(1) $f_{syn}^s \geq f_{rev}^s$ ( $\frac{Y}{m} \geq 1$ )	(2) $f_{syn}^s < f_{rev}^s$ ( $\frac{Y}{m} < 1$ )
$f_{bucket}$	$f_{rev}^s$	$f_{syn}^s$
$f_{syn}^X$	$f_{syn}^s = \frac{f_{rf}^s}{(h^s \cdot m)/Y}$ and $f_{syn}^l = \frac{f_{rf}^l}{(h^l \cdot n)/Y}$	
$f_{B2B}^X$	$f_{B2B}^s = f_{rev}^s$ and $f_{B2B}^l = \frac{f_{rev}^s}{f_{syn}^s} \cdot f_{syn}^l = \frac{m}{n} f_{rev}^l$	$f_{B2B}^s = f_{syn}^s = \frac{Y}{m} f_{rev}^s$ and $f_{B2B}^l = f_{syn}^l = \frac{Y}{n} f_{rev}^l$
$f_{syn}^{REF}$	$round(f_{rev}^s / 100 \text{ kHz}) \cdot 100 \text{ kHz}$	$round(f_{syn}^s / 100 \text{ kHz}) \cdot 100 \text{ kHz}$
$\Delta f$	$ f_{syn}^s - f_{syn}^l $	
$T_w$	$2T_{rev}^s$	$2T_{syn}^s$
$\Delta\phi_{rf}$	$\pm(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi  f_{syn}^l - f_{syn}^s  T_w \cdot \frac{(h_{inj}^s - 1)}{h^s} \cdot \frac{f_{rf}^s}{f_{syn}^s} + \Delta\phi_{step})$	

#### 5.3.1 Use Case of $H^+$ B2B Transfer from SIS100 to CR

Only one out of five bunches of proton is extracted from the SIS100 and goes to a Pbar, then antiprotons are produced and injected into one bucket of the CR [48]. The large synchrotron is the SIS100 and the small one is the CR,  $h^{SIS100} = 5$  and  $h^{CR} = 1$ . Here we take an example, that the proton energy before the Pbar is 28.8 GeV/u and the antiproton energy after the Pbar is 3 GeV/u. Substituting the extraction and injection revolution frequencies into eq. 5.17, we get

$$\frac{f_{rev}^{CR}}{f_{rev}^{SIS100}} = 4.8 - 0.039 = \frac{m}{n} + \lambda = \frac{24}{5} - 0.039 \quad (5.20)$$

The GCD of  $h^{SIS100} \cdot n = 5 \cdot 5 = 25$  and  $h^{CR} \cdot m = 1 \cdot 24 = 24$  is 1, namely  $Y = 1$ . Substituting  $h^{SIS100}$ ,  $h^{CR}$ , m, n and  $\lambda$  into eq. 5.16, we get

$$\frac{f_{rf}^{SIS100}}{f_{rf}^{CR}} = \frac{h^{SIS100} \cdot n}{h^{CR} \cdot m + h^{CR} \cdot \lambda \cdot n} = \frac{5 \cdot 5}{1 \cdot 24 - 1 \cdot 0.039 \cdot 5} \quad (5.21)$$

The CR is the small synchrotron and the target and there exists  $\frac{Y}{m} = 1/24 < 1$ , so substituting  $h^X$ , m, n,  $\lambda$ ,  $f_{rf}^X$  and Y into formulas of the case (2) in Tab. 5.12, the parameters related to the  $H^+$  B2B transfer from the SIS100 to the CR is obtained, see Tab. 5.13.

There exists an inherent big bunch-to-bucket injection center mismatch. If this mismatch is not acceptable, other injection method will be used for the transfer (e.g. the coasting beam injection), which is beyond the scope of this dissertation. Detailed parameters of the  $H^+$  B2B transfer from the SIS100 to the CR , please see Appendix C.6.

#### 5.3.2 Use Case of RIB B2B Transfer from SIS100 to CR

Only one out of two bunches is extracted from the SIS100 and goes to a Super FRS, then the RIB is produced and injected into one bucket of the CR. The large

### 5.3. Circumference Ratio is far away from an Integer

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Table 5.13: Parameters related to the  $H^+$  B2B transfer from the SIS100 to the CR with the frequency beating method

	Small synchrotron (CR) is target synchrotron
$f_{bucket}$	$f_{syn}^{CR} = 54.866 \text{ kHz}$
$f_{syn}^X$	$f_{syn}^{SIS100} = f_{rf}^{SIS100}/25 = 55.316 \text{ kHz}$ and $f_{syn}^{CR} = f_{rf}^{CR}/24 = 54.866 \text{ kHz}$
$f_{B2B}^X$	$f_{B2B}^{SIS100} = f_{rev}^{SIS100}/5 = 55.316 \text{ kHz}$ and $f_{B2B}^{CR} = f_{rev}^{CR}/24 = 54.866 \text{ kHz}$
$f_{syn}^{REF}$	100 kHz
$\Delta f$	450 Hz
$T_w$	$2T_{syn}^{CR} = 36.452 \text{ us}$
$\Delta\phi_{rf}$	$\pm70.9^\circ$

synchrotron is the SIS100 and the small one is the CR.  $h^{SIS100} = 2$  and  $h^{CR} = 1$ . Here we take an example, that the energy of the heavy ion beam before the Super FRS is 1.5 GeV/u and the RIB energy after the Super FRS is 740 MeV/u. Substituting the extraction and injection revolution frequencies into eq. 5.17, we get

$$\frac{f_{rev}^{CR}}{f_{rev}^{SIS100}} = 4.4 - 0.0046 = \frac{m}{n} + \lambda = \frac{22}{5} - 0.0046 \quad (5.22)$$

Substituting  $h^{SIS100}$ ,  $h^{CR}$ , m, n and  $\lambda$  into eq. 5.16, we get

$$\frac{f_{rf}^{SIS100}}{f_{rf}^{CR}} = \frac{h^{SIS100} \cdot n}{h^{CR} \cdot m + h^{CR} \cdot \lambda \cdot n} = \frac{2 \cdot 5}{1 \cdot 22 - 1 \cdot 0.0046 \cdot 5} \quad (5.23)$$

The GCD of  $h^{SIS100} \cdot n = 2 \cdot 5 = 10$  and  $h^{CR} \cdot m = 1 \cdot 22 = 22$  is 2, namely  $Y = 2$ . the CR is the small synchrotron and the target and there exists  $\frac{Y}{m} = 1/11 < 1$ , so substituting  $h^X$ , m, n,  $\lambda$ ,  $f_{rf}^X$  and Y into formulas of the case (2) in Tab. 5.12, the parameters related the RIB B2B transfer from the SIS100 to the CR is obtained, see Tab. 5.14.

Table 5.14: Parameters related to the RIB B2B transfer from the SIS100 to the CR with the frequency beating method

	Small synchrotron (CR) is target synchrotron
$f_{bucket}$	$f_{syn}^{CR} = 102.218 \text{ kHz}$
$f_{syn}^X$	$f_{syn}^{SIS100} = f_{rf}^{SIS100}/5 = 102.326 \text{ kHz}$ and $f_{syn}^{CR} = f_{rf}^{CR}/11 = 102.218 \text{ kHz}$
$f_{B2B}^X$	$f_{B2B}^{SIS100} = 2f_{rev}^{SIS100}/5 = 102.326 \text{ kHz}$ and $f_{B2B}^{CR} = f_{rev}^{CR}/11 = 102.218 \text{ kHz}$
$f_{syn}^{REF}$	100 kHz
$\Delta f$	108 Hz
$T_w$	$2T_{syn}^{CR} = 19.558 \text{ us}$
$\Delta\phi_{rf}$	$\pm4.2^\circ$

Detailed parameters of RIB B2B transfer from the SIS100 to the CR, please see Appendix C.6.

### 5.3.3 Use Case of B2B Transfer from CR to HESR

One bunch of the CR is injected into one bucket of the HESR. The beam is accumulated in the HESR [15]. The large synchrotron is the HESR and the small one is the CR.  $h^{HESR} = 1$  and  $h^{CR} = 1$ . The circumference ratio between the HESR and the CR is

$$\frac{C^{HESR}}{C^{CR}} = 2.6 - 0.003 = \frac{m}{n} + \lambda = \frac{13}{5} - 0.003 \quad (5.24)$$

The GCD of  $h^{HESR} \cdot n = 1 \cdot 5 = 5$  and  $h^{CR} \cdot m = 1 \cdot 13 = 13$  is 1, namely  $Y = 1$ . Substituting  $h^{HESR}$ ,  $h^{CR}$ , m, n and  $\lambda$  into eq. 5.16, we get

$$\frac{f_{rf}^{HESR}}{f_{rf}^{CR}} = \frac{h^{HESR} \cdot n}{h^{CR} \cdot m + h^{HESR} \cdot \lambda \cdot n} = \frac{1 \cdot 5}{1 \cdot 13 - 1 \cdot 0.003 \cdot 5} \quad (5.25)$$

The HESR is the large synchrotron and the target and there exists  $\frac{Y}{n} = 1/5 < 1$ , so substituting  $h^X$ ,  $m$ ,  $n$ ,  $\lambda$ ,  $f_{rf}^X$  and Y into formulas of the case (2) in Tab. 5.11, the parameters related to the B2B transfer from the CR to the HESR is obtained. Tab. 5.15 shows parameters of two operations, the antiproton and RIB B2B transfer.

Table 5.15: Parameters related to the B2B transfer from the CR to the HESR with the frequency beating method

Larger synchrotron (HESR) is target synchrotron	
3 GeV/u antiproton	
$f_{bucket}$	$f_{syn}^{HESR} = 101.426$ kHz
$f_{syn}^X$	$f_{syn}^{CR} = \frac{f_{rf}^{CR}}{13} = 101.290$ kHz and $f_{syn}^{HESR} = \frac{f_{rf}^{HESR}}{5} = 101.426$ kHz
$f_{B2B}^X$	$f_{B2B}^{CR} = \frac{f_{rev}^{CR}}{13} = 101.290$ kHz and $f_{B2B}^{HESR} = \frac{f_{rev}^{HESR}}{5} = 101.426$ kHz
$f_{syn}^{REF}$	100 kHz
$\Delta f$	136 Hz
$T_w$	$2T_{syn}^{HESR} = 19.719$ us
$\Delta\phi_{rf}$	$\pm 2.4^\circ$
740 MeV/u RIB	
$f_{bucket}$	$f_{syn}^{HESR} = 86.608$ kHz
$f_{syn}^X$	$f_{syn}^{CR} = f_{rf}^{CR}/13 = 86.493$ kHz and $f_{syn}^{HESR} = f_{rf}^{HESR}/5 = 86.608$ kHz
$f_{B2B}^X$	$f_{B2B}^{CR} = f_{rev}^{CR}/13 = 86.493$ kHz and $f_{B2B}^{HESR} = f_{rev}^{HESR}/5 = 86.608$ kHz
$f_{syn}^{REF}$	100 kHz
$\Delta f$	113 Hz
$T_w$	$2T_{syn}^{HESR} = 23.090$ us
$\Delta\phi_{rf}$	$\pm 2.4^\circ$

The target time difference between two rf systems depends on the accumulation method. Detailed parameter about the B2B transfer from the CR to the HESR, please see Appendix C.5.

### 5.3.4 Use Case of B2B Transfer from SIS18 to ESR via a FRS

Only one bunch is extracted from the SIS18 and goes to a FRS, then a RIB is produced and injected into one bucket of the ESR. The large synchrotron is the SIS18 and the small one is the ESR.  $h^{SIS18} = 1$  and  $h^{ESR} = 1$ . Here we take an applied case as an example, that the energy of the heavy ion beam before the FRS is 550 MeV/u and the RIB energy after the FRS is 400 MeV/u. Substituting the extraction and injection revolution frequencies into eq. 5.17, we get

$$\frac{f_{rev}^{ESR}}{f_{rev}^{SIS18}} = 1.8 + 0.036 = \frac{m}{n} + \lambda = \frac{9}{5} + 0.036 \quad (5.26)$$

Substituting  $h^{SIS18}$ ,  $h^{ESR}$ , m, n and  $\lambda$  into eq. 5.16, we get

$$\frac{f_{rf}^{SIS18}}{f_{rf}^{ESR}} = \frac{h^{SIS18} \cdot n}{h^s \cdot m + h^{ESR} \cdot \lambda \cdot n} = \frac{1 \cdot 5}{1 \cdot 9 + 1 \cdot 0.036 \cdot 5} \quad (5.27)$$

The GCD of  $h^{SIS18} \cdot n = 1 \cdot 5 = 5$  and  $h^s \cdot m = 1 \cdot 9 = 9$  is 1, namely  $Y = 1$ . The ESR is the small synchrotron and the target and there exists  $\frac{Y}{m} = 1/9 < 1$ , so substituting  $h^X$ , m, n,  $\lambda$ ,  $f_{rf}^X$  and Y into formulas of the case (2) in Tab. 5.12, the parameters related to the B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the ESR via a FRS is obtained, see Tab. 5.16.

Table 5.16: Parameters related to the B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the ESR via a FRS with the frequency beating method

	Small synchrotron (ESR) is target synchrotron
$f_{bucket}$	$f_{syn}^{ESR} = 219.642$ kHz
$f_{syn}^X$	$f_{syn}^{SIS18} = f_{rf}^{SIS18}/5 = 215.393$ kHz and $f_{syn}^{ESR} = f_{rf}^{ESR}/9 = 219.642$ kHz
$f_{B2B}^X$	$f_{B2B}^{SIS18} = f_{rev}^{SIS18}/5 = 215.393$ kHz and $f_{B2B}^{ESR} = f_{rev}^{ESR}/9 = 219.642$ kHz
$f_{syn}^{REF}$	200 kHz
$\Delta f$	4249 Hz
$T_w$	$2T_{syn}^{ESR} = 9.106$ us
$\Delta\phi_{rf}$	$\pm 62.3^\circ$

There exists an inherent big bunch-to-bucket injection center mismatch. If this mismatch is not acceptable, other injection method will be used for the transfer (e.g. the coasting beam injection), which is beyond the scope of this dissertation. More parameters about the B2B transfer from the SIS18 to the ESR via a FRS, please see Appendix C.3.

## 5.4 Summary of Formulas related to B2B Transfer

In this section, all the formulas are summarized. Tab. 5.17 summarizes the formulas related to the B2B transfer when the large synchrotron is the target. Tab. 5.18

#### **5.4. Summary of Formulas related to B2B Transfer**

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summarizes the formulas when the small synchrotron is the target and the revolution period is longer than the period of the synchronization frequency of the target synchrotron. Tab. 5.19 summarizes the formulas when the small synchrotron is the target and the revolution period is shorter than the period of the synchronization frequency of the target synchrotron.

#### 5.4. Summary of Formulas related to B2B Transfer

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Table 5.17: Summary of the formulas related to the B2B transfer when the large synchrotron is the target

Circumference ratio	Cavity rf frequency ratio $f_{rf}^l/f_{rf}^s$	Bucket indication signal $f_{bucket}$	Synchronization frequencies $f_{syn}^X f_{rf}^s$	Reference RF Signal $f_{B2B}^X$
$C^l/C^s = \kappa$ Integer	$\frac{h^l}{h^s \cdot \kappa}$ $Y = \text{GCD}(h^l, h^s \cdot \kappa)$	$f_{rev}^l$	$f_{syn}^s = \frac{f_{rf}^s}{(h^s \cdot \kappa)/Y}$ and $f_{syn}^l = \frac{f_{rf}^l}{h^l/Y}$	$f_{B2B}^s = \frac{f_{rev}^l}{f_{syn}^s} \cdot (f_{syn}^s + \Delta f_{syn})$ and $f_{B2B}^l = f_{rev}^l$
$C^l/C^s = \kappa + \lambda$ or $f_{rev}^s/f_{rev}^l = \kappa + \lambda$ close to integer	$\frac{h^l}{h^s \cdot (\kappa + \lambda)}$ $Y = \text{GCD}(h^l, h^s \cdot \kappa)$	$f_{rev}^l$	$\Delta f = \Delta f_{syn}$ $f_{syn}^l = \frac{f_{rf}^l}{h^l/Y}$ and $f_{syn}^s = \frac{f_{rf}^s}{(h^s \cdot \kappa)/Y}$	$f_{B2B}^s = \frac{f_{rev}^l}{f_{syn}^s} \cdot f_{syn}^s$ and $f_{B2B}^l = f_{rev}^l$
$C^l/C^s = m/n + \lambda$ or $f_{rev}^s/f_{rev}^l = m/n + \lambda$ far away from integer	$\frac{h^l}{h^s \cdot (m/n + \lambda)}$ $Y = \text{GCD}(h^l n, h^s m)$	$f_{rev}^l$ <b>if <math>Y/n &lt; 1, f_{syn}^l</math></b>	$\Delta f =  f_{syn}^l - f_{syn}^s $ $f_{syn}^l = \frac{f_{rev}^l}{(h^l \cdot n)/Y}$ and $f_{syn}^s = \frac{f_{rf}^s}{(h^s \cdot m)/Y}$	$f_{B2B}^s = \frac{f_{rev}^l}{f_{syn}^s} \cdot f_{syn}^s$ and $f_{B2B}^l = f_{rev}^l$
<i>Note:</i> $f_{syn}^{REF} = \text{round}(f_{bucket}/100 \text{ kHz}) \cdot 100 \text{ kHz}$ , $T_w = 2/f_{bucket}$ and $\Delta \phi_{rf} = \pm(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi  f_{syn}^l - f_{syn}^s  T_w \cdot \frac{(h_{inj}^l - 1)}{h^l} \cdot \frac{f_{rf}^l}{f_{syn}^l} + \Delta \phi_{step})$				

Table 5.18: Summary of the formulas related to the B2B transfer when the small synchrotron is the target and the revolution period is longer than the period of the synchronization frequency of the target synchrotron

Circumference ratio	Cavity rf frequency ratio $f_{rf}^l / f_{rf}^s$	Bucket indication signal $f_{bucket}$	Synchronization frequencies $f_X^{syn}$	Reference RF Signal $f_{B2B}^X$
$C^l/C^s = \kappa$ Integer	$\frac{h^l}{h^s \cdot \kappa}$ $Y = GCD(h^l, h^s \kappa)$	$Y/\kappa \geq 1, f_{rev}^s$	$f_{syn}^l = \frac{f_{rf}^l}{h^l/Y}$ and $f_{syn}^s = \frac{f_{rf}^s}{(h^s \cdot \kappa)/Y}$	$f_{B2B}^l = \frac{f_{rev}^s}{f_{syn}^s} \cdot (f_{syn}^l + \Delta f_{syn})$ and $f_{B2B}^s = f_{rev}^s$
$C^l/C^s = \kappa + \lambda$ or $f_{rev}^s/f_{rev}^l = \kappa + \lambda$ close to integer	$\frac{h^l}{h^s \cdot (\kappa + \lambda)}$ $Y = GCD(h^l, h^s \kappa)$	$Y/\kappa \geq 1, f_{rev}^s$	$\Delta f = \Delta f_{syn}$ $f_{syn}^l = \frac{f_{rf}^l}{h^l/Y}$ and $f_{syn}^s = \frac{f_{rf}^s}{(h^s \cdot \kappa)/Y}$	$f_{B2B}^l = \frac{f_{rev}^s}{f_{syn}^s} \cdot f_{syn}^l$ and $f_{B2B}^s = f_{rev}^s$
$C^l/C^s = m/n + \lambda$ or $f_{rev}^s/f_{rev}^l = m/n + \lambda$ far away from integer	$\frac{h^l}{h^s \cdot (m/n + \lambda)}$ $Y = GCD(h^l n, h^s m)$	$Y/m \geq 1, f_{rev}^s$	$\Delta f =  f_{syn}^l - f_{syn}^s $ $f_{syn}^l = \frac{f_{rf}^l}{(h^l \cdot n)/Y}$ and $f_{syn}^s = \frac{f_{rf}^s}{(h^s \cdot m)/Y}$	$f_{B2B}^l = \frac{f_{rev}^s}{f_{syn}^s} \cdot f_{syn}^l$ and $f_{B2B}^s = f_{rev}^s$
<i>Note:</i> $f_{syn}^{REF} = round(f_{bucket}/100\text{kHz}) \cdot 100\text{kHz}$ , $T_w = 2/f_{bucket}$ and $\Delta\phi_{rf} = \pm(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi  f_{syn}^l - f_{syn}^s  T_w \cdot \frac{(h_{inj}^s - 1)}{h^s} \cdot \frac{f_{rf}^s}{f_{syn}^s} + \Delta\phi_{step})$				

## 5.4. Summary of Formulas related to B2B Transfer

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Table 5.19: Summary of the formulas related to the B2B transfer when the small synchrotron is the target and the revolution period is shorter than the period of the synchronization frequency of the target synchrotron

Circumference ratio	Cavity rf frequency ratio $f_{rf}^l/f_{rf}^s$	Bucket indication signal $f_{bucket}$	Synchronization frequencies $f_{syn}^X$	Reference RF Signal $f_{B2B}^X$
$C^l/C^s = \kappa$ Integer	$\frac{h^l}{h^s \cdot \kappa}$ $Y = GCD(h^l, h^s \kappa)$	$Y/\kappa < 1, f_{syn}^s$	$f_{syn}^l = \frac{f_{rf}^l}{h^l/Y}$ and $f_{syn}^s = \frac{f_{rf}^s}{(h^s \cdot \kappa)/Y}$	$f_{B2B}^l = f_{syn}^l + \Delta f_{syn}$ and $f_{B2B}^s = f_{syn}^s$
$C^l/C^s = \kappa + \lambda$ or $frev^s/frev^l = \kappa + \lambda$ close to integer	$\frac{h^l}{h^s \cdot (\kappa+\lambda)}$ $Y = GCD(h^l, h^s \kappa)$	$Y/\kappa < 1, f_{syn}^s$	$\Delta f = \Delta f_{syn}$	$f_{syn}^l = \frac{f_{rf}^l}{h^l/Y}$ and $f_{syn}^s = \frac{f_{rf}^s}{(h^s \cdot \kappa)/Y}$
$C^l/C^s = m/n + \lambda$ or $frev^s/frev^l = m/n + \lambda$ far away from integer	$\frac{h^l}{h^s \cdot (m/n+\lambda)}$ $Y = GCD(h^l n, h^s m)$	$Y/m < 1, f_{syn}^s$	$\Delta f =  f_{syn}^l - f_{syn}^s $	$f_{syn}^l = \frac{f_{rf}^l}{(h^l \cdot n)/Y}$ and $f_{syn}^s = \frac{f_{rf}^s}{(h^s \cdot m)/Y}$
<i>Note:</i> $f_{syn}^{REF} = round(f_{bucket}/100 \text{ kHz}) \cdot 100 \text{ kHz}, T_w = 2/f_{bucket}$ and $\Delta\phi_{rf} = \pm(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi  f_{syn}^l - f_{syn}^s  T_w \cdot \frac{(h_{inj}^{s-1})}{h^s} \cdot \frac{f_{rf}^s}{f_{syn}^s} + \Delta\phi_{step})$				

# Chapter 6

## Realization and systematic Investigation of FAIR B2B Transfer System

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!please stop here. This chapter needs to be reworked, including the corresponding abbreviation.

This chapter concentrates on the realization and systematic investigation of the B2B transfer system. In Sec. 6.1, both the phase shift and frequency beating synchronization methods are analyzed from the beam dynamic perspective. The WR network is investigated for the B2B transfer and the calculation of the synchronization window are presented in Sec. 6.2. The B2B transfer system for FAIR focuses first of all on the transfer from the SIS18 to the SIS100, so the trigger possibility of the SIS18 extraction and SIS100 injection kicker are systematically investigated in Sec. 6.3. Besides, the test setup from the timing aspect is introduced and the test result is analyzed in Sec. 6.4.

### 6.1 Beam Dynamic Analysis of two Synchronization Methods for $U^{28+}$ B2B Transfer from SIS18 to SIS100

This section analyzes the phase shift and frequency beating methods from the beam-dynamics perspective for the synchronization of the SIS18 with the SIS100.

#### 6.1.1 Frequency Modulation for Phase Shift

The obtained phase shift  $\Delta\phi$  is determined by the rf frequency modulation  $\Delta f_{rf}$  and the duration of the frequency modulation  $T$ .

$$\Delta\phi = 2\pi \int_{t_0}^{t_0+T} \Delta f_{rf}(t) dt \quad (6.1)$$

In order to make the rf frequency modulation effective, the beam feedback loops on the rf system are switched off before the B2B starts. Sec. 2.3.1 shows that there are several criterion for the rf frequency modulation for the longitudinal emittance to be preserved.

## 6.1. Beam Dynamic Analysis of two Synchronization Methods for $U^{28+}$ B2B Transfer from SIS18 to SIS100

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- There exists a maximum rf frequency offset.
- $\frac{d\Delta f_{rf}}{dt}$  must be continuous and small enough.
- $\frac{d^2\Delta f_{rf}}{dt^2}$  must be small enough.

According to these criterion, some rf frequency modulations are obviously ruled out of consideration. e.g. a trapezoid modulation and a triangular modulation, whose first derivative are not continuous. The following three examples of rf frequency modulation are analysed, which comply with the above mentioned criterion. The case (1) is a sinusoidal modulation, the case (2) is a parabolic modulation, which consists of three parabolas and two lines between every two parabolas, and the case (3) is also a parabolic modulation, including of three parabolas. The phase shift is assumed to be achieved within 7 ms. Three rf frequency modulation cases are shown in Fig. 6.1. All three cases give the same phase shift,  $\Delta\phi = \pi$ , which is proved by substituting each form of  $\Delta f_{rf}(t)$  into eq. 6.1 and performing integration.

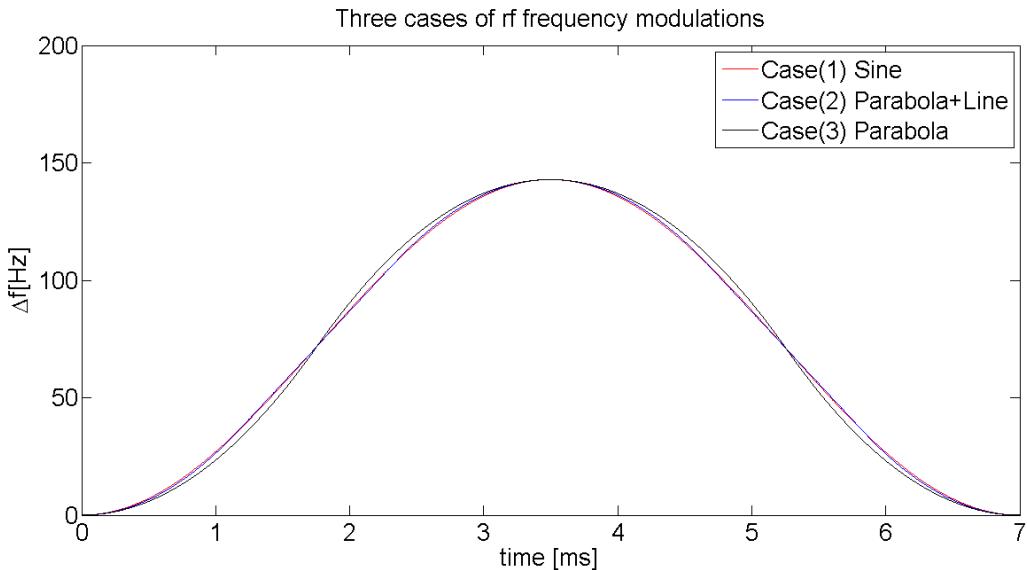


Figure 6.1: Examples of rf frequency modulation.

Case (1)

$$\Delta f_{rf}(t) = \frac{1}{2T} [1 - \cos(\frac{2\pi}{T}(t - t_0))] \quad t_0 + 0 < t \leq t_0 + T \quad (6.2)$$

Case (2)

$$\Delta f_{rf}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{9}{T^3}(t - t_0)^2 & t_0 + 0 < t \leq t_0 + \frac{T}{6} \\ \frac{1}{4T} + \frac{3}{T^2}(t - t_0 - \frac{T}{6}) & t_0 + \frac{T}{6} < t \leq t_0 + \frac{2T}{6} \\ \frac{1}{T} - \frac{9}{T^3}(t - t_0 - \frac{T}{2})^2 & t_0 + \frac{2T}{6} < t \leq t_0 + \frac{4T}{6} \\ \frac{3}{4T} - \frac{3}{T^2}(t - t_0 - \frac{4T}{6}) & t_0 + \frac{4T}{6} < t \leq t_0 + \frac{5T}{6} \\ \frac{9}{T^3}(t - t_0 - T)^2 & t_0 + \frac{5T}{6} < t \leq t_0 + T \end{cases} \quad (6.3)$$

## 6.1. Beam Dynamic Analysis of two Synchronization Methods for $U^{28+}$ B2B Transfer from SIS18 to SIS100

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Case (3)

$$\Delta f_{rf}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{8}{T^3}(t - t_0)^2 & t_0 + 0 < t \leq t_0 + \frac{T}{4} \\ \frac{1}{T} - \frac{8}{T^3}[(t - t_0) - \frac{T}{2}]^2 & t_0 + \frac{T}{4} < t \leq t_0 + \frac{3T}{4} \\ \frac{8}{T^3}[T - (t - t_0)]^2 & t_0 + \frac{4T}{4} < t \leq t_0 + T \end{cases} \quad (6.4)$$

Fig. 6.2 and Fig. 6.3 show the first and second derivative of three rf frequency modulations.

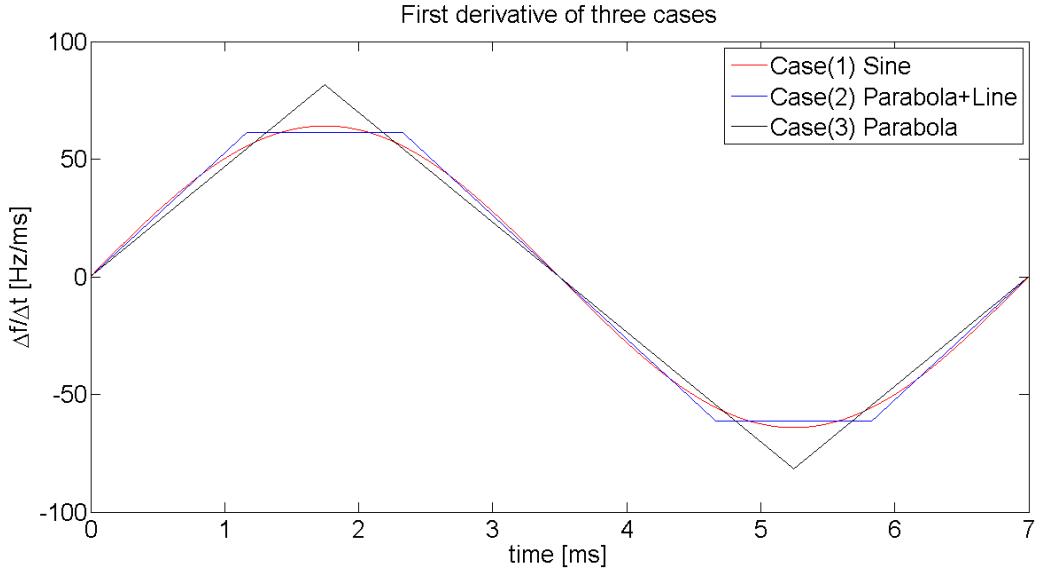


Figure 6.2: First derivation of three cases.

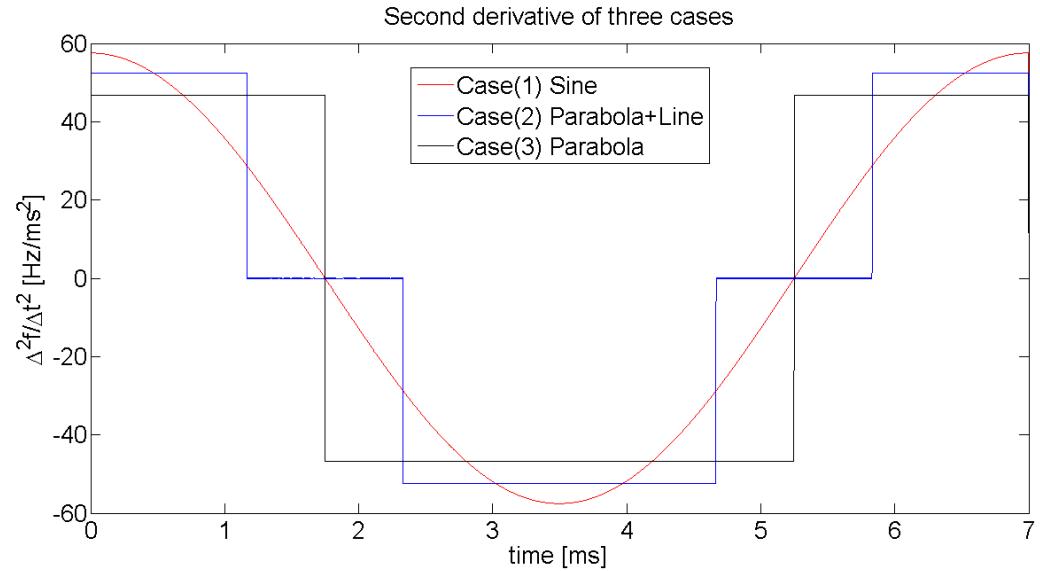


Figure 6.3: Second derivation of three cases.

Fig. 6.4 shows the corresponding phase shift modulation of three cases.

## 6.1. Beam Dynamic Analysis of two Synchronization Methods for $U^{28+}$ B2B Transfer from SIS18 to SIS100

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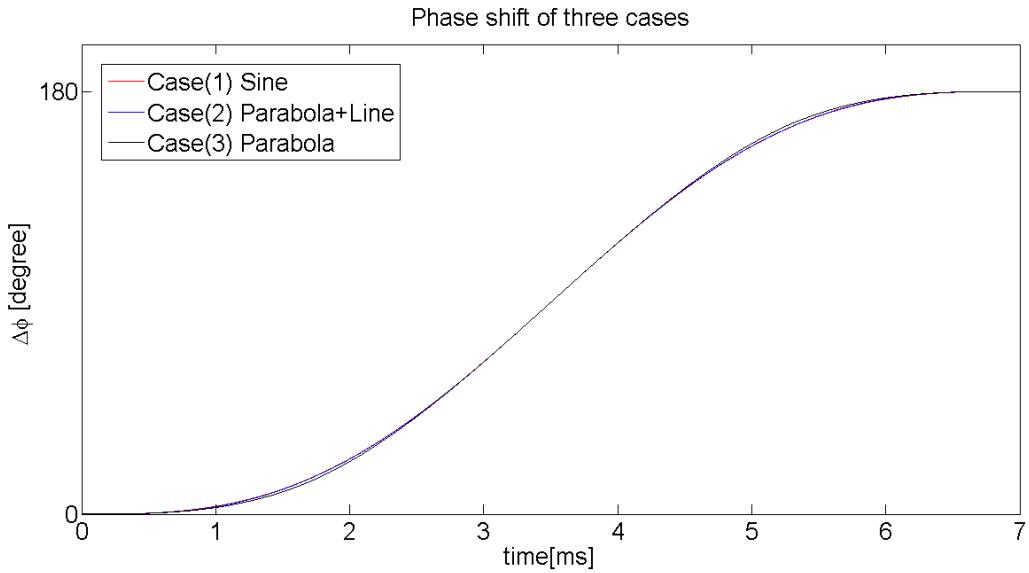


Figure 6.4: The phase shift modulation of three cases.

### 6.1.1.1 Longitudinal Dynamic Analysis for Frequency Modulation

In this section, the average radial excursion, the relative momentum shift, the synchronous phase, the bucket size and the adiabaticity of three rf frequency modulations are analyzed.

- Average radial excursion

The average radial excursion is calculated for the three cases by eq. (2.54). Fig. 6.5 shows the calculation result [50].

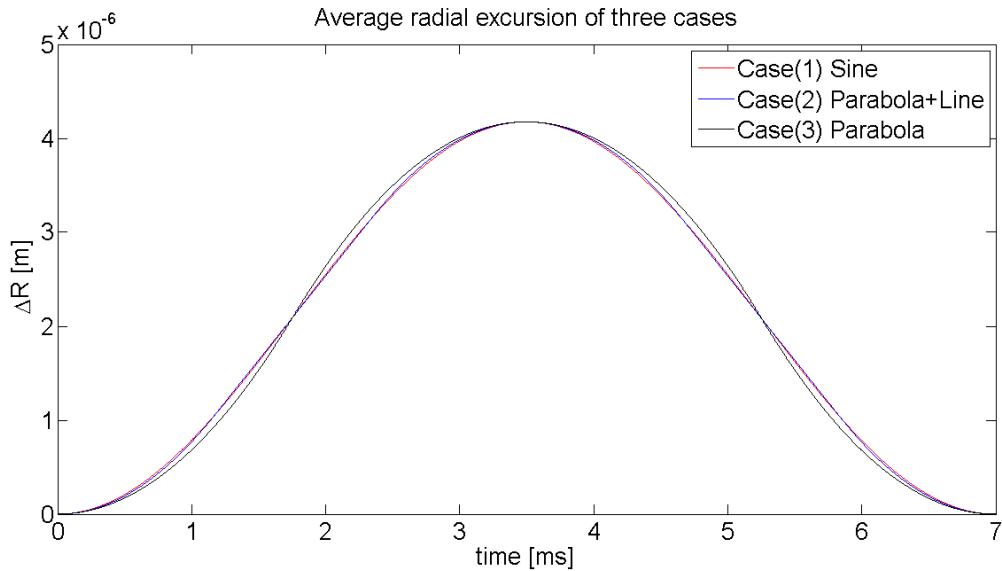


Figure 6.5: Average radial excursions of three cases.

## 6.1. Beam Dynamic Analysis of two Synchronization Methods for $U^{28+}$ B2B Transfer from SIS18 to SIS100

Table 6.1: The maximum average radial excursion of three cases

	Case (1)	Case (2)	Case (3)
Max average radial excursion	$4.18 \times 10^{-6}$	$4.18 \times 10^{-6}$	$4.18 \times 10^{-6}$
Time	3.5 ms	3.5 ms	3.5 ms

Tab. 6.1 shows the maximum average radial excursion and the corresponding time of three cases. The maximum SIS18 tolerable radial excursion is  $\pm 2.4 \times 10^{-4}$ . For all three cases, the average radial excursion is within the acceptable range. Hence, all cases are applicable.

- Relative momentum shift

The relative momentum shift is calculated for three cases by eq. 2.53. Fig. 6.6 shows the calculation result.

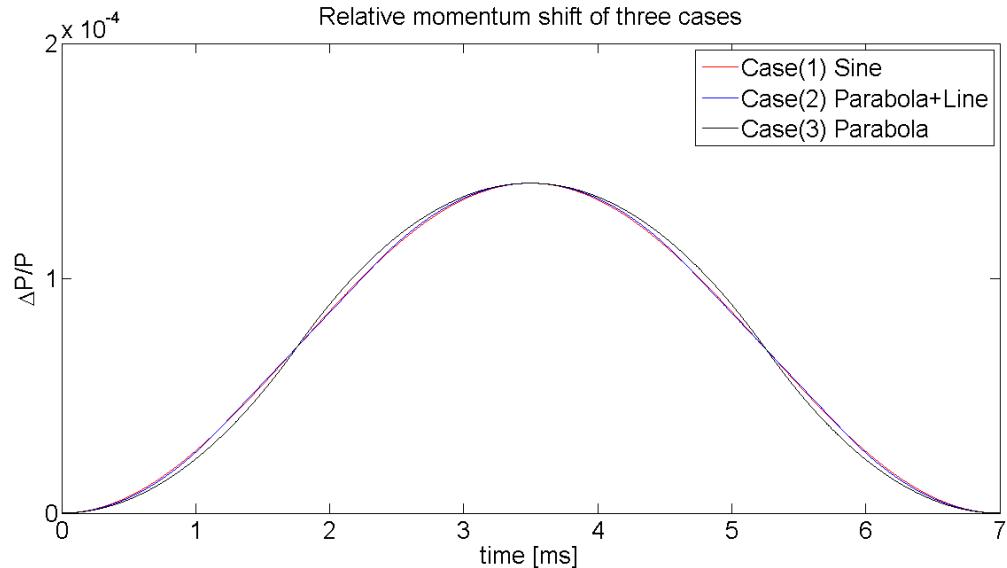


Figure 6.6: Relative momentum shift of three cases.

Table 6.2: The maximum relative momentum shift of three cases

	Case (1)	Case (2)	Case (3)
Max relative momentum shift	$1.40 \times 10^{-4}$	$1.40 \times 10^{-4}$	$1.40 \times 10^{-4}$
Time	3.5 ms	3.5 ms	3.5 ms

Tab. 6.2 shows the maximum relative momentum shift and the corresponding time for three cases. The maximum SIS18 tolerable relative momentum shift is  $\pm 0.008$ . For all cases, the maximum relative momentum shift is within the acceptable range. Hence, all cases are applicable.

## 6.1. Beam Dynamic Analysis of two Synchronization Methods for $U^{28+}$ B2B Transfer from SIS18 to SIS100

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- Synchronous phase

The rf frequency modulations make the synchronous phase deviate from the nominal value  $0^\circ$ . Fig. 6.7 shows the changes in the synchronous phase  $\phi_s(t)$ . It is calculated by substituting values into eq. 2.56. For all three cases, the synchronous phase  $\Delta\phi_s(t)$  during the modulations are continuous without any phase jumps and small enough. Hence, all cases are applicable.

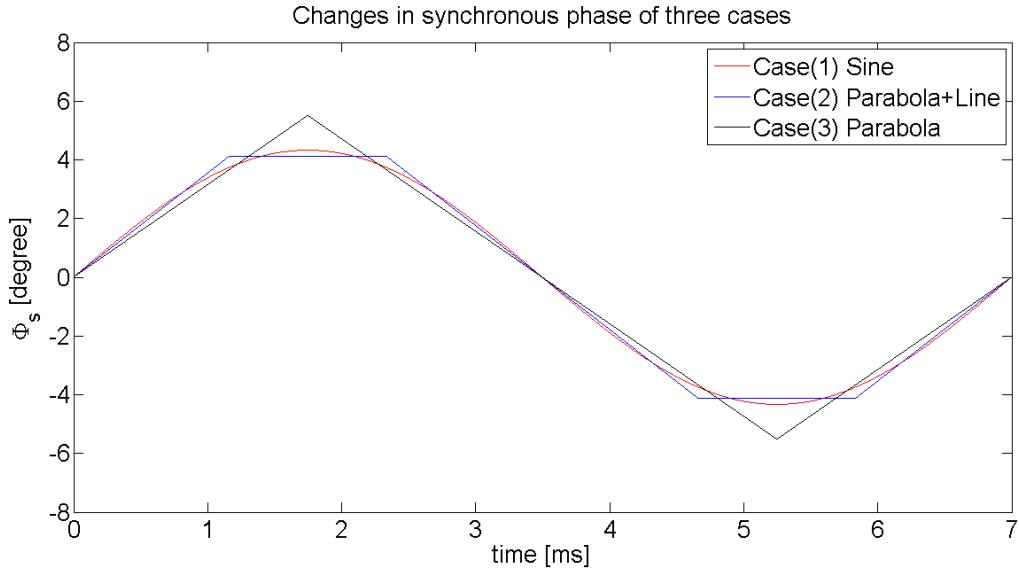


Figure 6.7: Changes in synchronous phase of three cases.

- Bucket size

The bucket area factor  $\alpha_b$  varies during rf frequency modulations. Before the modulations, the synchronous phase  $\phi_s=0^\circ$  and  $\alpha_b(0^\circ) = 1$ . By substituting the changes in synchronous phase into eq. 2.59, we get the ratio of bucket areas of a running bucket to the stationary bucket for three cases, see Fig. 6.8.

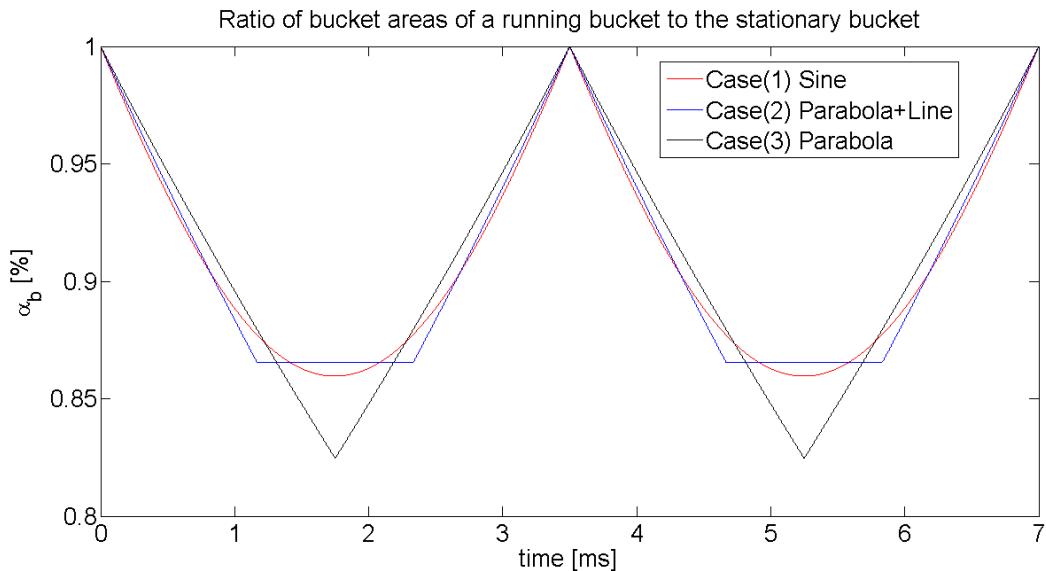


Figure 6.8: Ratio of bucket areas of a running bucket to the stationary bucket of three cases.

## 6.1. Beam Dynamic Analysis of two Synchronization Methods for $U^{28+}$ B2B Transfer from SIS18 to SIS100

Tab. 6.3 shows the minimum bucket area factor for three cases. For case (1) and (2), the running bucket area factor is larger than 86%, which is larger than that of the case (3). Hence, case (1) and (2) are preferred compared with the case (3).

Table 6.3: The minimum bucket area factor of three cases

	Case (1)	Case (2)	Case (3)
Min bucket area factor	86.0%	86.5%	82.5%
Time	1.750 ms and 5.250 ms	1.167 ms-2.333 ms, 4.667 ms-5.833 ms	1.750 ms and 5.250 ms

- Adiabaticity

By substituting the values of  $\phi_s(t)$ ,  $\dot{\phi}_s(t)$  and the angular synchrotron frequency into eq. 2.61, we get the adiabaticity parameter  $\varepsilon$  for three cases, see Fig. 6.9.

Tab. 6.4 shows the maximum adiabaticity parameter for three cases. For case (1), the maximum of  $\varepsilon$  is 0.000030. For case (2), the maximum of  $\varepsilon$  occurs at  $1/6T$ ,  $2/6T$ ,  $4/6T$  and  $5/6T$ , when the change of the synchronous phase  $\dot{\phi}_s(t)$  is big, shown in Fig. 6.7. For case (3), the maximum of  $\varepsilon$  occurs at  $1/4T$  and  $3/4T$ , when the change of the synchronous phase  $\dot{\phi}_s(t)$  is big. For all three cases, the adiabaticity parameter has the order of magnitude of  $-5$ , so all three cases are applicable.

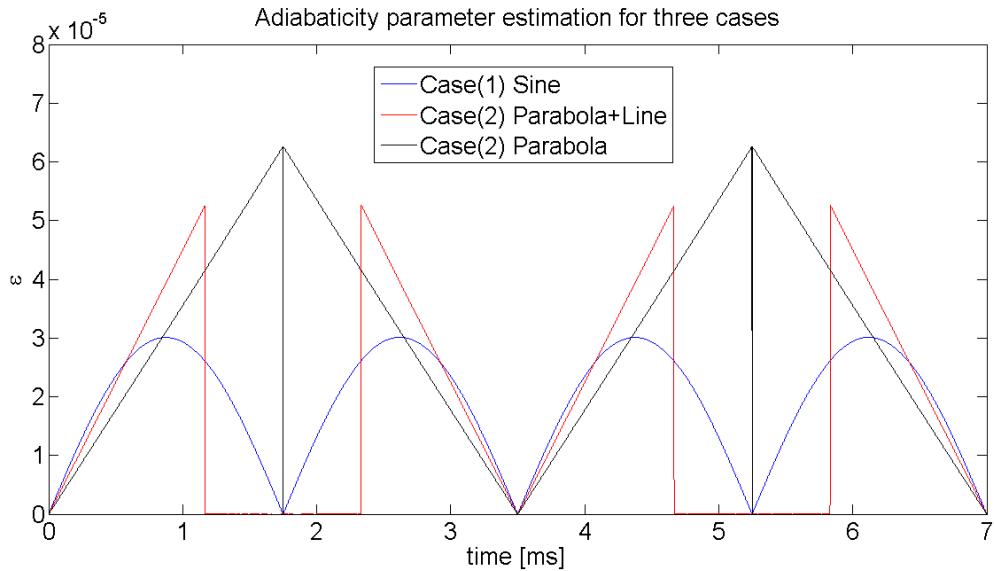


Figure 6.9: Adiabaticity parameter of three cases.

## 6.1. Beam Dynamic Analysis of two Synchronization Methods for $U^{28+}$ B2B Transfer from SIS18 to SIS100

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Table 6.4: The maximum adiabaticity of three cases

	Case (1)	Case (2)	Case (3)
Maximum adiabaticity	$5.3 \times 10^{-5}$	$5.9 \times 10^{-5}$	$6.3 \times 10^{-5}$
Time	0.875 ms, 2.625 ms 4.250 ms and 6.125 ms	1.167 ms, 2.333 ms, 4.667 ms and 5.833 ms	1.750 ms and 5.250 ms

### 6.1.1.2 Transverse Dynamics Analysis for Frequency Modulation

For the SIS18, the chromaticity  $Q_x^c$  and  $Q_y^c$  is 4.17 and 3.4. Substituting chromaticity and maximum momentum shift (see. Tab. 6.2) into eq. 2.62. The chromatic tune shift  $\Delta Q_x$  and  $\Delta Q_y$  during rf modulations for three cases can be calculated. Because case (1), case (2) and case (3) have same maximum relative momentum shift, the chromatic tune shift is same for three rf frequency modulations.

$$\Delta Q_x = 4.17 \times 1.40 \times 10^{-4} = 5.84 \times 10^{-4} \quad (6.5)$$

$$\Delta Q_y = 3.4 \times 1.40 \times 10^{-4} = 4.76 \times 10^{-4} \quad (6.6)$$

The chromatic tune shift for three cases are significantly small, which could be neglected.

## 6.1.2 Frequency Detune for Frequency Beating

In the case of the frequency beating method, we guarantee the extraction and injection energy always match, which means that the momentum is not affected by the frequency detune, namely  $\Delta p = 0$ . Hence, the frequency detune has influence only on the longitudinal dynamics.

### 6.1.2.1 Longitudinal Dynamics Analysis for Frequency Detune

For the frequency beating method, the rf frequency detune is done directly after the SIS18 rf ramp. Due to the SIS18  $U^{28+}$  lattice, the SIS18  $U^{28+}$  accepted orbit excursion is [40]

$$\frac{\Delta R}{R} = \pm 2.4 \times 10^{-4} \quad (6.7)$$

From eq. 2.70, the tolerate rf frequency change for  $U^{28+}$  at the extraction energy 200 MeV/u is

$$\frac{\Delta f_{rf}}{f_{rf}} = \pm 2.4 \times 10^{-4} \quad (6.8)$$

where the maximum rf frequency detune approximates to 370 Hz for the cavity rf frequency of 1.572 536 MHz of  $U^{28+}$ . Fig. 6.10 shows the rf frequency detune during the rf ramp. In the simulation, the rf frequency is detuned at 0.2756 s with 6.08 Hz/us, see blue rectangle in Fig. 6.10. For the sake of simplicity, 200 Hz is used as the frequency detune. The SIS18 needs approximate 33 us to reach 200 Hz with 6.08 Hz/us.

## 6.2. GMT systematic Investigation

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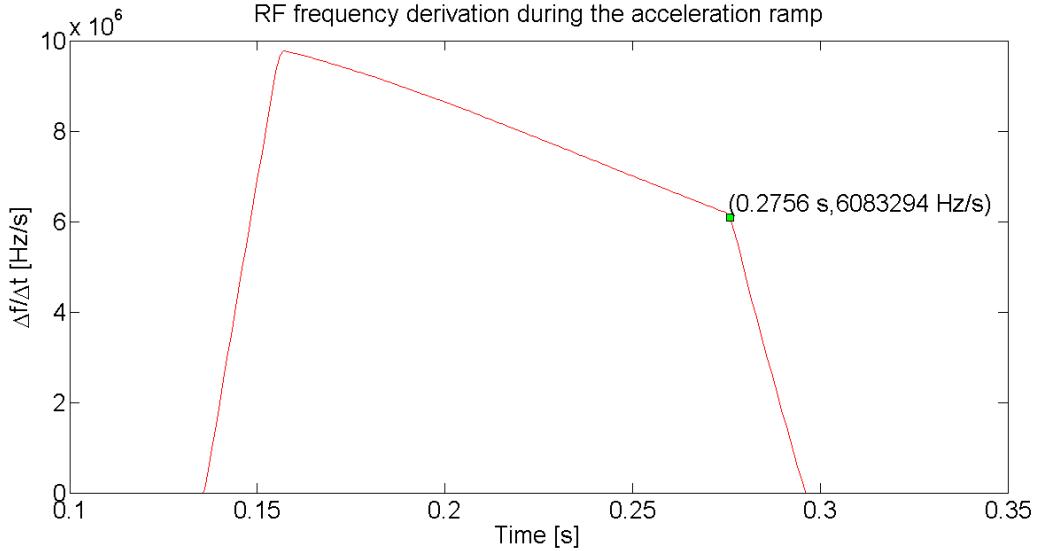


Figure 6.10: Frequency detune during the SIS18  $U^{28+}$  rf ramp.

## 6.2 GMT systematic Investigation

The B2B transfer system makes use of certain aspects of the GMT system to implement the data collection, merging and redistribution. The main task of the data merging is the calculation of the synchronization window, within which bunches could be injected into buckets with the bunch-to-bucket center mismatch smaller than the upper bound. The data collection and redistribution make use of the WR network, so the test and measurement of the WR network for the B2B transfer is important.

### 6.2.1 Calculation of Synchronization Window

The time of the correct phase alignment between two rf systems is calculated based on the phase difference between the Reference RF Signals of two rf systems, as well as the required phase difference between two rf systems and the . According to the phase difference between two rf systems of two synchrotrons, the fine time for the alignment of two Reference RF Signals for both the phase shift and frequency beating methods can be calculated. This time is called “best estimate of alignment” and denoted by  $t_{best}$ , see Fig. 6.11. Because of the uncertainty [51] of the phase advance prediction and rf frequency modulation, the fine alignment lies between  $t_{best} - \delta t_{best}$  and  $t_{best} + \delta t_{best}$ , where  $\delta t_{best}$  is the uncertainty of the alignment.  $[t_{best} - \delta t_{best}, t_{best} + \delta t_{best}]$  is called “probable range of alignment”. In Sec. 6.2.1.1 and Sec. 6.2.1.2, the calculation of the best estimation of alignment and the probable range of alignment for the phase shift and frequency beating method will be explained. The probable range of alignment is within the synchronization window. For the correct selection of the same revolution frequency marker at different SCUs, the start of the synchronization window must be properly calculated. In Sec. 6.2.1.3, the calculation of the synchronization window will be explained.

For both the phase shift and frequency beating method, the calculation is based on the predicted phase of the rf signal locally. For example of the  $U^{28+}$  B2B transfer from SIS18 to SIS100, the PAP module extrapolates the rf phase  $\psi_{h=1}^{SIS100}$  for SIS100

## 6.2. GMT systematic Investigation

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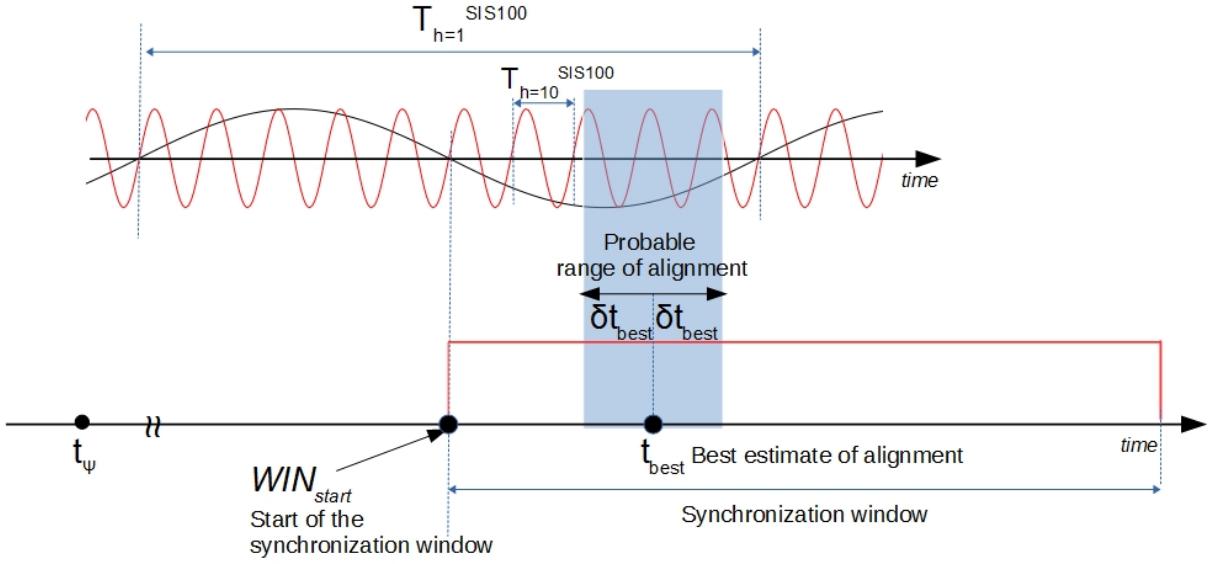


Figure 6.11: The illustration of the best estimate of alignment, the probable range of alignment and the synchronization window.

rf  $h=1$  (157kHz) signal and  $\psi_{h=1/5}^{SIS18}$  for SIS18 rf  $h=1/5$  (157kHz) signal at  $t_\psi$  [44]. The more time is spent for the phase advance prediction, the better the predicted phase will be. Fig. 6.12 illustrates some basic definition of symbols for the calculation.  $\phi_{h=2}^{SIS18}$  and  $\phi_{h=10}^{SIS100}$  are individual rf phase of SIS18 and SIS100 Reference RF Signals

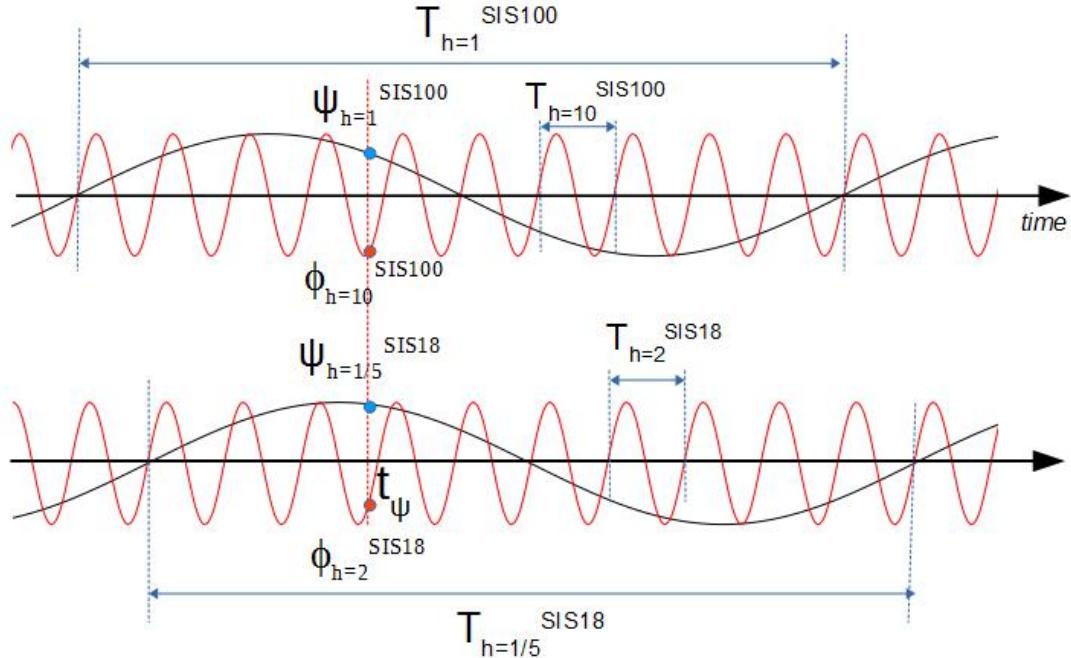


Figure 6.12: The illustration of symbols for the calculation.

## 6.2. GMT systematic Investigation

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at  $t_\psi$ . The relationship between  $\phi_{h=2}^{SIS18}$ ,  $\phi_{h=10}^{SIS100}$  and  $\psi_{h=1/5}^{SIS18}$ ,  $\psi_{h=1}^{SIS100}$  are given by eq. 6.9 and eq. 6.10.

$$\phi_{h=2}^{SIS18} = \frac{\frac{\psi_{h=1/5}^{SIS18}}{360^\circ} \cdot T_{h=1/5}^{SIS18} \bmod T_{h=2}^{SIS18}}{T_{h=2}^{SIS18}} \cdot 360^\circ \quad (6.9)$$

$$\phi_{h=10}^{SIS100} = \frac{\frac{\psi_{h=1}^{SIS100}}{360^\circ} \cdot T_{h=1}^{SIS100} \bmod T_{h=10}^{SIS100}}{T_{h=10}^{SIS100}} \cdot 360^\circ \quad (6.10)$$

substituting  $T_{h=2}^{SIS18} \cdot 10 = T_{h=1/5}^{SIS18}$ ,  $T_{h=10}^{SIS100} \cdot 10 = T_{h=1}^{SIS100}$  into eq.6.9 and eq.6.10 yields

$$\phi_{h=2}^{SIS18} = \frac{\frac{\psi_{h=1/5}^{SIS18} \cdot 10}{360^\circ} \cdot T_{h=2}^{SIS18} \bmod T_{h=2}^{SIS18}}{T_{h=2}^{SIS18}} \cdot 360^\circ \quad (6.11)$$

$$\phi_{h=10}^{SIS100} = \frac{\frac{\psi_{h=1}^{SIS100} \cdot 10}{360^\circ} \cdot T_{h=10}^{SIS100} \bmod T_{h=10}^{SIS100}}{T_{h=10}^{SIS100}} \cdot 360^\circ \quad (6.12)$$

Here we explain the inevitable uncertainty of the phase advance prediction and rf frequency modulation.

- Uncertainty of the predicted phase advance

If the phase prediction time is 500us, the uncertainty of the predicted phase advance  $\delta t_\psi$  is 100ps [45]. We calculate the uncertainty of the predicted phase advance,  $\delta\psi_{h=1}^{SIS100}$  and  $\delta\psi_{h=1/5}^{SIS18}$ , from the time to phase domain.

$$\delta t_\psi = 100ps \quad (6.13)$$

$$\delta\psi_{h=1/5}^{SIS18} = \delta\psi_{h=1}^{SIS100} = \frac{100ps}{1/157kHz} \cdot 360^\circ \approx 0.006^\circ \quad (6.14)$$

Based on the eq. 6.14, eq. 6.11 and eq. 6.12, the uncertainty of the phase at the Reference RF Signal of SIS18 and SIS100,  $\delta\phi_{h=10}^{SIS100}$  and  $\delta\phi_{h=2}^{SIS18}$ , is calculated.

$$\delta\phi_{h=2}^{SIS18} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial\phi_{h=2}^{SIS18}}{\partial\psi_{h=2}^{SIS18}}\delta\psi_{h=2}^{SIS18}\right)^2} = \sqrt{(10 \cdot \delta\psi_{h=2}^{SIS18})^2} = 0.06^\circ \quad (6.15)$$

$$\delta\phi_{h=10}^{SIS100} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial\phi_{h=10}^{SIS100}}{\partial\psi_{h=1}^{SIS100}}\delta\psi_{h=1}^{SIS100}\right)^2} = \sqrt{(10 \cdot \delta\psi_{h=1}^{SIS100})^2} = 0.06^\circ \quad (6.16)$$

- Uncertainty of the rf frequency modulation

For the rf frequency modulation, the uncertainty is  $0.2^\circ$  at 5.4MHz [52]. We calculate the uncertainty in time domain, see eq. 6.17.

$$\delta\Delta f_{(t)} = \frac{0.2^\circ}{360^\circ} \cdot \frac{1}{5.4MHz} = 100ps \quad (6.17)$$

## 6.2. GMT systematic Investigation

### 6.2.1.1 Best Estimate of Alignment and probable Range of Alignment for Phase Shift Method

Different relation between  $\phi_{h=2}^{SIS18}$  and  $\phi_{h=10}^{SIS100}$  requires different phase adjustment for SIS18. Fig. 6.13 illustrates all scenarios of their relation and the required phase adjustment for each scenario. We would like to introduce a phase shift of up to  $\pm 180^\circ$ . The blue and red line represents the phase of SIS100 and SIS18 Reference RF Signal. The clockwise arrow from the SIS18 to SIS100 rf phase represents the negative phase adjustment for SIS18 and the anticlockwise represents the positive phase adjustment. The required phase adjustment of SIS18 is denoted by  $\Delta\phi_{shift}$ .

- Scenario (a):  $\phi_{h=10}^{SIS100} \in [0, 90^\circ]$ , see Fig. 6.14 (a).
  - $\phi_{h=10}^{SIS100} < \phi_{h=2}^{SIS18} < \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100} + 180^\circ$ , which denotes by the yellow semicircle in Fig. 6.14 (a). The phase adjustment is

$$\Delta\phi_{shift} = -(\phi_{h=2}^{SIS18} - \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100}) \quad (6.18)$$

- $\phi_{h=2}^{SIS18} < \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100}$  or  $\phi_{h=2}^{SIS18} > \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100} + 180^\circ$ , which denotes by the white semicircle in Fig. 6.14 (a). The phase adjustment is

$$\Delta\phi_{shift} = 360^\circ - \phi_{h=2}^{SIS18} + \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100} \quad (6.19)$$

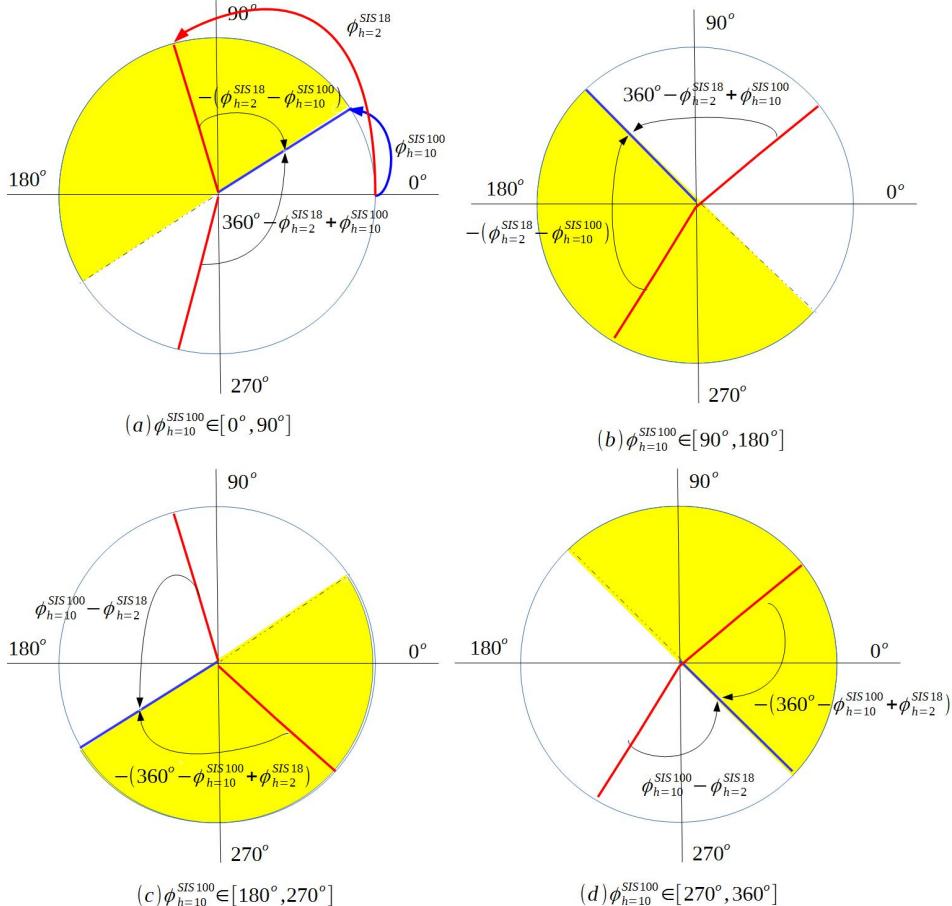


Figure 6.13: Scenarios for the phase shift method.

## 6.2. GMT systematic Investigation

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- Scenario (b):  $\phi_{h=10}^{SIS100} \in [90, 180^\circ]$ , see Fig. 6.14 (b).
- $\phi_{h=10}^{SIS100} < \phi_{h=2}^{SIS18} < \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100} + 180^\circ$ , which denotes by the yellow semicircle in Fig. 6.14 (b). The phase adjustment is

$$\Delta\phi_{shift} = -(\phi_{h=2}^{SIS18} - \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100}) \quad (6.20)$$

- $\phi_{h=2}^{SIS18} < \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100}$  or  $\phi_{h=2}^{SIS18} > \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100} + 180^\circ$ , which denotes by the white semicircle in Fig. 6.14 (b). The phase adjustment is

$$\Delta\phi_{shift} = 360^\circ - \phi_{h=2}^{SIS18} + \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100} \quad (6.21)$$

- Scenario (c):  $\phi_{h=10}^{SIS100} \in [180, 270^\circ]$ , see Fig. 6.14 (c). The phase adjustment is
  - $\phi_{h=2}^{SIS18} > \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100}$  or  $\phi_{h=2}^{SIS18} < \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100} + 180^\circ - 360^\circ$ , which denotes by the yellow semicircle in Fig. 6.14 (c). The phase adjustment is

$$\Delta\phi_{shift} = -(360^\circ - \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100} + \phi_{h=2}^{SIS18}) \quad (6.22)$$

- $\phi_{h=10}^{SIS100} - 180^\circ < \phi_{h=2}^{SIS18} < \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100}$ , which denotes by the white semicircle in Fig. 6.14 (c). The phase adjustment is

$$\Delta\phi_{shift} = \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100} - \phi_{h=2}^{SIS18} \quad (6.23)$$

- Scenario (d):  $\phi_{h=10}^{SIS100} \in [270, 360^\circ]$ , see Fig. 6.14 (d).
  - $\phi_{h=10}^{SIS100} - 180^\circ < \phi_{h=2}^{SIS18} < \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100}$ , which denotes by the yellow semicircle in Fig. 6.14 (d). The phase adjustment is

$$\Delta\phi_{shift} = \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100} - \phi_{h=2}^{SIS18} \quad (6.24)$$

- $\phi_{h=2}^{SIS18} > \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100}$  or  $\phi_{h=2}^{SIS18} < \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100} + 180^\circ - 360^\circ$ , which denotes by the white semicircle in Fig. 6.14 (d).

$$\Delta\phi_{shift} = -(360^\circ - \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100} + \phi_{h=2}^{SIS18}) \quad (6.25)$$

The phase adjustment is achieved by the phase shift method within the upper bound time,  $T_{phase\_shift}^{upper\_bound}$ . For the  $U^{28+}$  B2B transfer from SIS18 to SIS100, we assume that  $T_{phase\_shift}^{upper\_bound}$  equals to 7ms, which means that the phase shift  $\Delta\phi_{shift}$  is achieved within 7ms. So the best estimate of alignment is expressed by

$$t_{best} = t_\psi + T_{phase\_shift}^{upper\_bound} \quad (6.26)$$

The uncertainty in the phase prediction  $\delta t_\psi$  is 100ps, see eq. 6.13. The phase shift uncertainty  $\delta\Delta\phi_{phase}$  is caused by the rf frequency modulation, whose jitter is 100ps, see eq. 6.17. The phase shift uncertainty equals to the uncertainty in the phase shift upper bound time,  $\delta T_{phase\_shift}^{upper\_bound} = 100$ ps. Both cause an uncertainty in the best estimate of alignment  $t_{best}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \delta t_{best} &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial t_{best}}{\partial t_\psi} \delta t_\psi\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial t_{best}}{\partial T_{phase\_shift}^{upper\_bound}} \delta T_{phase\_shift}^{upper\_bound}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(\delta t_\psi)^2 + (T_{phase\_shift}^{upper\_bound})^2} = \sqrt{100ps^2 + 100ps^2} \approx 140ps \end{aligned} \quad (6.27)$$

The uncertainty of the alignment for the phase shift method is about 140ps. So the proper range of alignment is  $[t_{best}-140ps, t_{best}+140ps]$  for  $U^{28+}$  B2B transfer from SIS18 to SIS100.

## 6.2. GMT systematic Investigation

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### 6.2.1.2 Best Estimate of Alignment and probable Range of Alignment for Frequency Beating Method

Fig. 6.14 illustrates two scenarios for the frequency beating method. With the frequency beating method, SIS18 can only achieve positive phase adjustment, which is denoted by  $\Delta\phi_{adjustment}$ . Eq. 6.28 shows the best estimate of alignment for the phase adjustment of  $\Delta\phi_{adjustment}$ .

$$t_{best} = t_\psi + \frac{\Delta\phi_{adjustment}}{360^\circ \cdot \Delta f} \quad (6.28)$$

where  $\Delta f$  is the beating frequency.

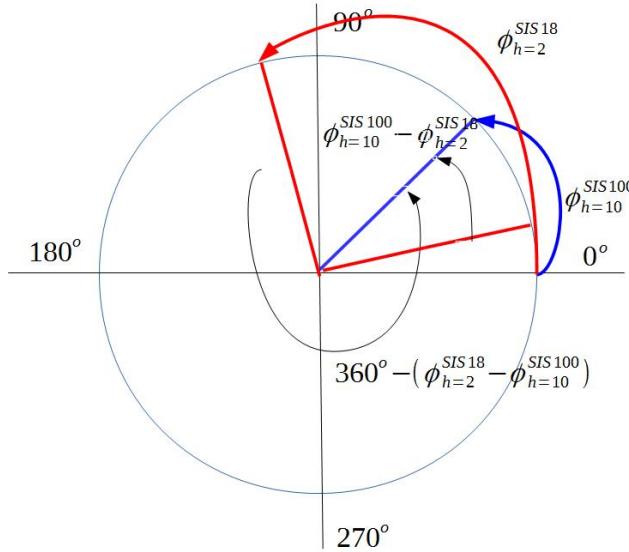


Figure 6.14: Two scenarios for the frequency beating method.

According to the relation between  $\phi_{h=2}^{SIS18}$  and  $\phi_{h=10}^{SIS100}$ , there are two scenarios, see Fig. 6.14.

- Scenario (a):  $\phi_{h=2}^{SIS18} < \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100}$

$$\Delta\phi_{adjustment} = \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100} - \phi_{h=2}^{SIS18} \quad (6.29)$$

Replacing  $\Delta\phi_{adjustment}$  in eq. 6.28 with eq. 6.29, we have

$$t_{best} = t_\psi + \frac{\phi_{h=10}^{SIS100} - \phi_{h=2}^{SIS18}}{360^\circ \cdot \Delta f} \quad (6.30)$$

- Scenario (b):  $\phi_{h=2}^{SIS18} \geq \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100}$

$$\Delta\phi_{adjustment} = 360^\circ - (\phi_{h=2}^{SIS18} - \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100}) \quad (6.31)$$

Replacing  $\Delta\phi_{adjustment}$  in eq. 6.28 with eq. 6.31, we have

$$t_{best} = t_\psi + \frac{360^\circ - (\phi_{h=2}^{SIS18} - \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100})}{360^\circ \cdot \Delta f} \quad (6.32)$$

## 6.2. GMT systematic Investigation

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Based on these two scenarios, we could deduce the formula for the best estimate of alignment.

$$t_{best} = t_\psi + \frac{\Delta n \cdot 360^\circ - (\phi_{h=2}^{SIS18} - \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100})}{360^\circ \cdot \Delta f} \quad (6.33)$$

where  $\Delta n$  equals 0 when  $\phi_{h=2}^{SIS18} < \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100}$  and equals 1 when  $\phi_{h=2}^{SIS18} \geq \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100}$ .

The uncertainty of the alignment is the result of the error propagation of uncertainties of the phase prediction and rf frequency detune, see eq. 6.34. Because the rf frequency detune has the long term stability,  $\int \delta \Delta f = 0$ , the uncertainty caused by rf frequency detune is 0. The uncertainty of the phase prediction  $\phi_{h=2}^{SIS18}$  and  $\phi_{h=10}^{SIS100}$  is  $0.06^\circ$ , see eq. 6.15 and eq. 6.16.  $\Delta f$  is 200Hz. The maximum  $\Delta n \cdot 2\pi - (\phi_{h=2}^{SIS18} - \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100})$  is  $2\pi$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \delta t_{best} &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial t_{best}}{\partial \phi_{h=2}^{SIS18}} \delta \phi_{h=2}^{SIS18}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial t_{best}}{\partial \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100}} \delta \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial t_{best}}{\partial \Delta f} \delta \Delta f\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{-1}{2\pi \cdot \Delta f} \delta \phi_{h=2}^{SIS18}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2\pi \cdot \Delta f} \delta \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{\Delta n \cdot 2\pi - (\phi_{h=2}^{SIS18} - \phi_{h=10}^{SIS100})}{2\pi \cdot \Delta f^2} \delta \Delta f\right)^2} \\ &\leq \sqrt{\left(\frac{-1}{2\pi \cdot 200} 0.06^\circ\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 200} 0.06^\circ\right)^2 + 0} \\ &\approx 1.178us \end{aligned} \quad (6.34)$$

From eq. 6.34 we could get the uncertainty of the alignment is 1.178us, so the probable range of alignment is  $[t_{best} - 1.178us, t_{best} + 1.178us]$ .

### 6.2.1.3 Calculation of Synchronization Window and its Accuracy

In the last section, we get the probable range of alignment, within which the two Reference Rf Signals could be aligned with each other. The synchronization window is used to select the revolution frequency marker for the extraction and injection kicker firing, which is closest to the probable range of alignment, See Fig. 6.15. For the selection, the length of the synchronization window must be a least one SIS100 revolution period. The best estimate of the start of the synchronization window is exactly half revolution period before the selected revolution frequency marker. The blue and orange rectangles represent two scenarios of the probable range of alignment. In Fig. 6.15, the 2<sup>nd</sup> revolution frequency marker is the closest one to the probable range of alignment. The best estimate of the start of the synchronization window aligns with the negative zero crossing point of the revolution marker signal.

For SIS100, the rf phase of the revolution frequency is  $\psi_{h=1}^{SIS100}$  at  $t_\psi$ . We could calculate the rf phase  $\psi_{s\_alignment}$  of the revolution frequency at the start of the probable rang of alignment,  $t_{best} - \delta t_{best}$ .

$$\psi_{s\_alignment} = \frac{(t_{best} - \delta t_{best} - t_\psi - \frac{360^\circ - \psi_{h=1}^{SIS100}}{360^\circ} \cdot T_{h=1}^{SIS100}) \mod T_{h=1}^{SIS100} \cdot 360^\circ}{T_{h=1}^{SIS100}} \quad (6.35)$$

For the calculation of the best estimate of the start of the synchronization window, there are two scenarios.  $\Delta t_{win\_correct}$  is the time correction for the start of the probable range of alignment to the best estimate of the start of the synchronization window, see Fig. 6.15.

## 6.2. GMT systematic Investigation

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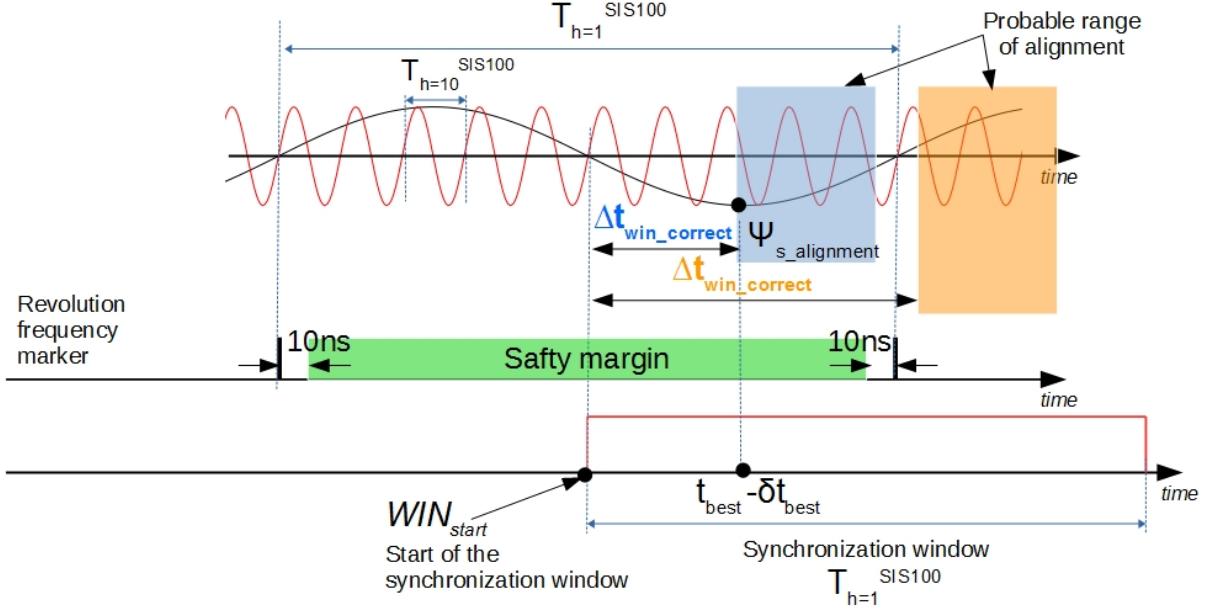


Figure 6.15: The illustration of the synchronization window and its accuracy.

- $\psi_{s\_alignment} \in [0^\circ, 180^\circ]$ , the orange rectangle in Fig. 6.15

$$\Delta t_{win\_correct} = \frac{\psi_{s\_alignment}}{360^\circ} \cdot T_{h=1}^{SIS100} + \frac{T_{h=1}^{SIS100}}{2} \quad (6.36)$$

$$WIN_{start} = t_{best} - \delta t_{best} - \Delta t_{win\_correct} \quad (6.37)$$

- $\psi_{s\_alignment} \in [180^\circ, 360^\circ]$ , the blue rectangle in Fig. 6.15

$$\Delta t_{win\_correct} = \frac{\psi_{s\_alignment} - 180^\circ}{360^\circ} \cdot T_{h=1}^{SIS100} \quad (6.38)$$

$$WIN_{start} = t_{best} - \delta t_{best} - \Delta t_{win\_correct} \quad (6.39)$$

The actual start of the synchronization window is impossible to be exactly at the best estimate of the start of the synchronization window because of the precision and trueness [53]. The precision of the start

of the synchronization window is defined as the closeness of agreement between the actual start of the synchronization window of different SCUs and the trueness of the start

of the synchronization window as the closeness of agreement between the average actual start of the synchronization window of different SCUs and the best estimation start of the synchronization window. The precision comes from the random error, e.g. IO port TTL signal rising oscillation. The trueness is the systematic error, e.g. FPGA process time. The accuracy of the start

of the synchronization window is defined as the closeness of agreement between the observed start and the best estimate of the start of the synchronization window, which is the sum of the precision and trueness. The B2B transfer system will be used for many transfers for FAIR. Therefore, we have to find the most stringent accuracy requirement. The shortest revolution period of the target machine is 433 ns, which comes from RIB transfer from CR to HESR. We keep 10ns as a forbidden

## 6.2. GMT systematic Investigation

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range, which means that the actual start is not allowed 10 ns before and after the revolution frequency marker. The green region in Fig. 6.15 represents the safety margin for the start of the synchronization window. So the accuracy of the start of the synchronization window must meet the requirement calculated by eq. 6.40.

$$Accuracy = \pm \frac{433 - 10 \cdot 2}{2} \approx \pm 200 \text{ ns} \quad (6.40)$$

### 6.2.2 Characterization of WR Network

Within this dissertation, a network analyzer, a Xena traffic generator<sup>1</sup>, is used to characterize the properties of the WR network, which are relevant to the B2B transfer. The Xena traffic generator offers a new class of professional Layer 2-3 Gigabit Ethernet test platform. It is used to measure the frame loss rate<sup>2</sup>, the frame transfer latency<sup>3</sup> and the frame transfer jitter<sup>4</sup> for a network. The Xena traffic generator sends traffic streams with a unique stream ID and receives the identical traffic streams for identifying the latency, jitter and packet loss. For the measurements reported here, the following types of traffic are considered.

- DM Broadcast

The DM forwards broadcast timing frames downwards to all FECs. The average bandwidth for the DM broadcast is 100 Mbit/s. The burst<sup>5</sup> speed is 12 packets per 100 µs.

- DM Unicast

The DM sends 10 Mbit/s unicast timing frames to some specified FECs at the burst speed of 3 packets per 300 µs.

- B2B Unicast

The B2B source SCU sends two timing frames upwards to the DM within 10 ms for each cycle. Every supercycle contains four cycles. The maximum supercycle repetition frequency for FAIR is the repetition frequency of the  $U^{28+}$  supercycle, 2.82 Hz. The bandwidth is  $2.82 \times 4 \times 2 \times 880 < 20 \text{ kbit/s}$ .

- B2B Broadcast

Maximum 10 B2B broadcast timing frames are sent within 10 ms for each cycle. So the bandwidth is  $2.82 \times 4 \times 10 \times 880 < 100 \text{ kbit/s}$ .

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<sup>1</sup><http://xenanetworks.com/layer-2-3-platform/>

<sup>2</sup>The ratio of the number of the lost frames to the number of the theoretic received frames of a tested port.

<sup>3</sup>The time interval between the time of Xena port receiving frame and the time of another Xena port sending frame.

<sup>4</sup>The absolute value of the difference between the latency of two consecutive received frames belonging to the same stream from one Xena port to another Xena port.

[http://www.xenanetworks.com/wp-content/uploads/Measuring\\_Frame\\_latency\\_Variation.pdf](http://www.xenanetworks.com/wp-content/uploads/Measuring_Frame_latency_Variation.pdf)

<sup>5</sup>A group of consecutive frames with shorter interframe gaps than frames arriving before or after the burst of frames.

## 6.2. GMT systematic Investigation

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- Management Traffic

The average bandwidth for the management traffic is 10 Mbit/s. It broadcasts packets with random Ethernet frame length from 64 bytes to 1518 bytes.

The requirements for the B2B Broadcast and Unicast traffic are summarized in Tab. 6.5.

Table 6.5: B2B transfer requirements on the WR network

	Frame Loss Rate	Upper bound latency of WR network	Upper bound latency per WR switch layer
B2B Broadcast	$< 10^{-12}$	500 $\mu$ s	60 $\mu$ s
B2B Unicast	$< 10^{-12}$	500 $\mu$ s	60 $\mu$ s

For the WR network for FAIR, three VLANs with different priorities are applied according to the importance of the traffic. The DM Broadcast, DM Unicast and B2B Unicast are assigned to the VLAN 7 with the highest priority. The B2B Broadcast is assigned to the VLAN 6 with the secondary high priority and the Management Traffic is assigned to the VLAN 5 with the lowest priority.

## 6.2. GMT systematic Investigation

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### 6.2.2.1 WR Network Test Setup

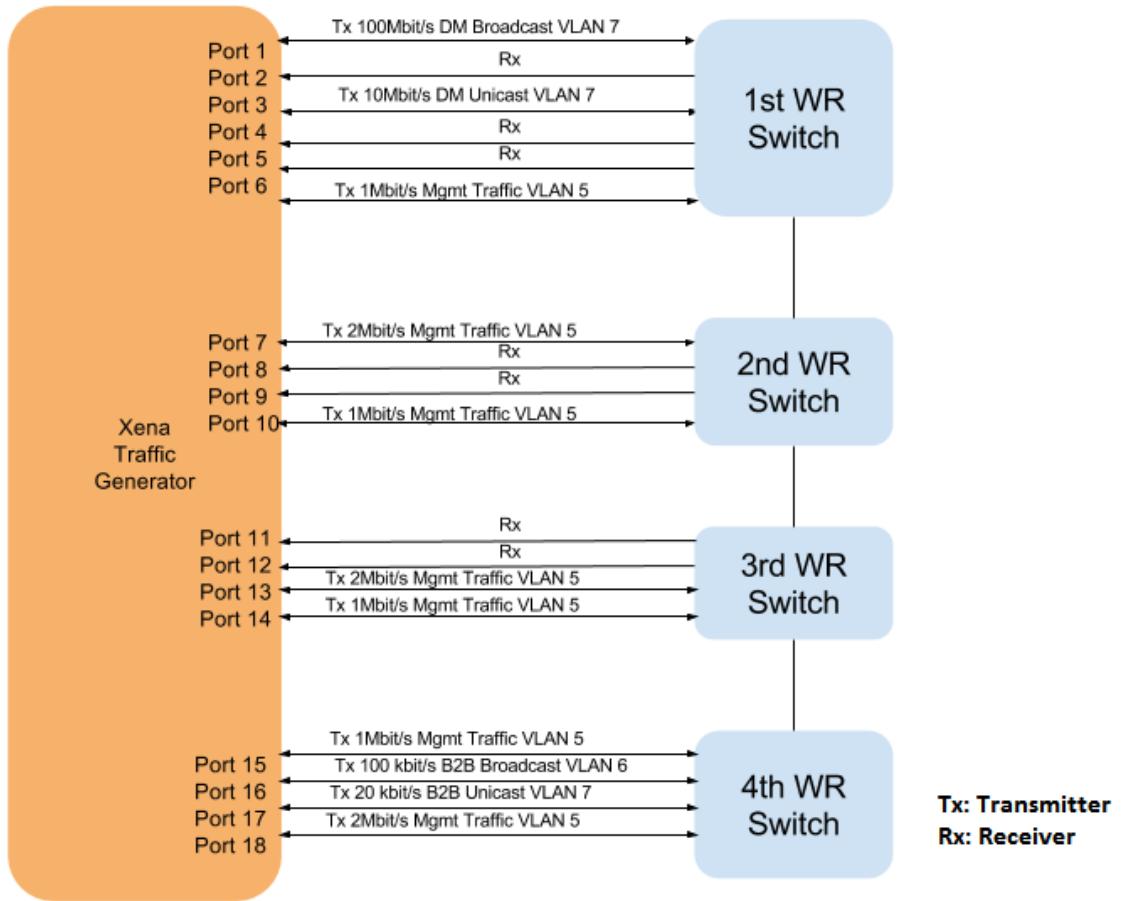


Figure 6.16: The WR network test setup.

Based on the mentioned traffic, the measurement setup is built, see Fig. 6.16. Four WR switches are connected to the port 1 to 18 of the Xena traffic generator. All ports of four WR switches are assigned to three VLANs, VLAN 5, VLAN 6 and VLAN 7. Tab. 6.6 shows the bandwidth, VLAN, VLAN priority and usage of the traffic of each Xena port in details. The test is running for 45 days. More test configuration and results, please see “Testing the WR Network of the FAIR General Machine Timing System“ [54].

### 6.2.2.2 Test Result of Frame Loss Rate

The frame loss rate of the stream from the port 17 to the port 1 is measured for the B2B Unicast frames. The frame loss rate of the stream from the port 16 to other ports is measured for the B2B Broadcast traffic. The B2B Unicast frames have no frame loss. For the B2B Broadcast frames, the frame loss rate from the port 16 to the port 11, 12, 17 and 18 is  $1.78 \times 10^{-8}$ , see Fig. 6.17.

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Table 6.6: The connection between the traffic generator and WR switches

Switch	Xena Port	Traffic	VLAN	Priority	Usage
WR switch 1	Port 1	100 Mbit/s 110bytes	7	7	DM Broadcast
	Port 2	Rx traffic			
	Port 3	10 Mbit/s 110bytes	7	7	DM Unicast
	Port 4	Rx traffic			
	Port 5	Rx traffic			
	Port 6	1 Mbit/s 64 - 1518 bytes	5	5	Management Broadcast
WR switch 2	Port 7	2 Mbit/s 64 - 1518 bytes	5	5	Management Broadcast
	Port 8	Rx traffic			
	Port 9	Rx traffic			
	Port 10	1 Mbit/s 64 - 1518 bytes	5	5	Management Broadcast
WR switch 3	Port 11	Rx traffic			
	Port 12	Rx traffic			
	Port 13	2 Mbit/s 64 - 1518 bytes	5	5	Management Broadcast
	Port 14	1 Mbit/s 64 - 1518 bytes	5	5	Management Broadcast
WR switch 4	Port 15	1 Mbit/s 64 - 1518 bytes	5	5	Management Broadcast
	Port 16	100 kbit/s 110bytes	6	6	B2B Broadcast
	Port 17	20 kbit/s 110bytes	7	7	B2B Unicast
	Port 18	2 Mbit/s 64 - 1518 bytes	5	5	Management Broadcast

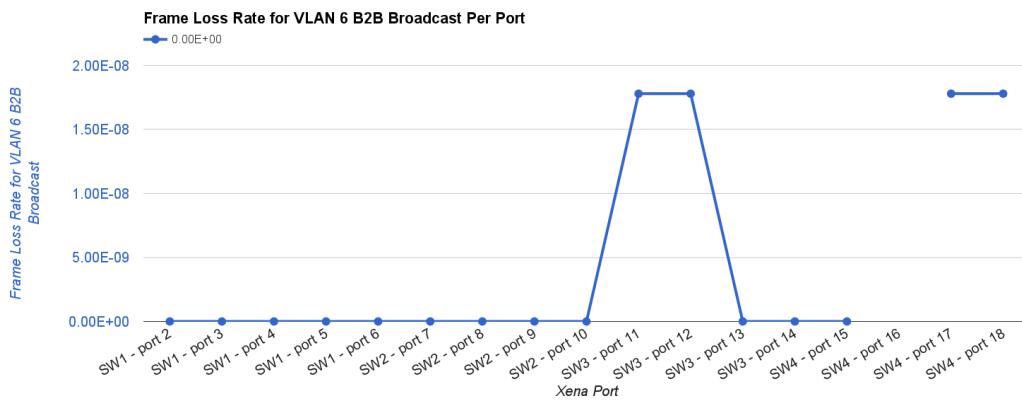


Figure 6.17: Frame loss rate of the B2B Broadcast frames.

### 6.2.2.3 Test Result of Latency and Jitter

- Latency and jitter for the B2B Broadcast frames

## 6.2. GMT systematic Investigation

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For the B2B Broadcast frames, the latency and jitter of the stream from the port 16 to other ports is measured.

- Average latency and jitter

Fig. 6.18 shows the test result for the average latency and jitter for the B2B Broadcast frames. Tab. 6.7 shows the average latency and jitter of different WR switch layers. They meet the requirements of the B2B transfer.

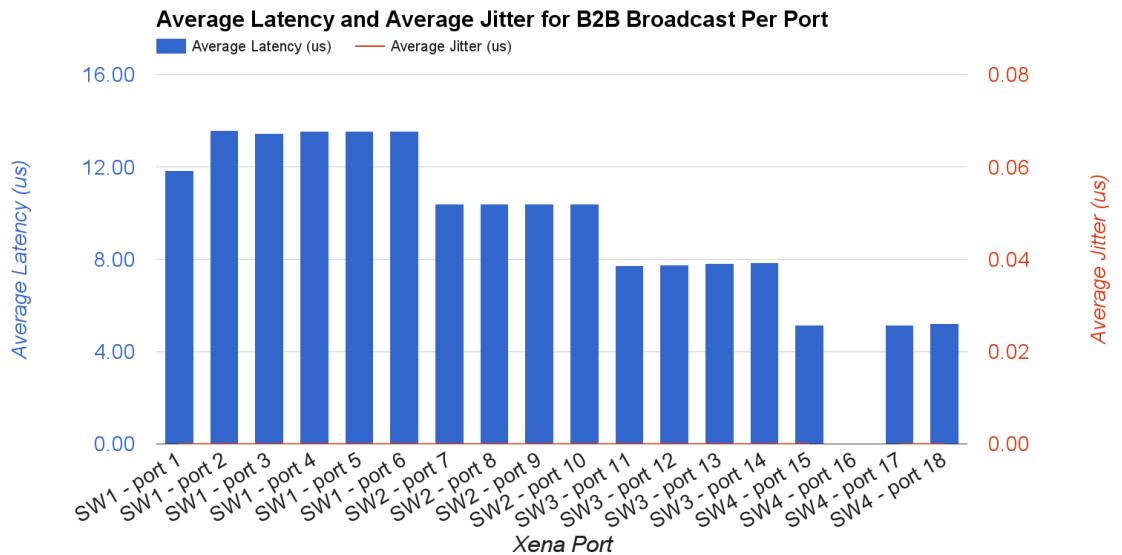


Figure 6.18: The average latency and jitter for B2B Broadcast frames.

Table 6.7: The average latency and jitter of the B2B Broadcast frames

	WR switch 4	WR switch 4, 3	WR switch 4, 3, 2	WR switch 4, 3, 2, 1
Avg latency	6 μs	8 μs	11 μs	14 μs
Avg jitter	0 ns	0 ns	0 ns	0 ns

- Maximum Latency and jitter

Fig. 6.19 shows the test result for the maximum latency and jitter for the B2B Broadcast frames. Tab. 6.8 shows the maximum latency and jitter of different WR switch layers. They meet the requirements of the B2B transfer.

## 6.2. GMT systematic Investigation

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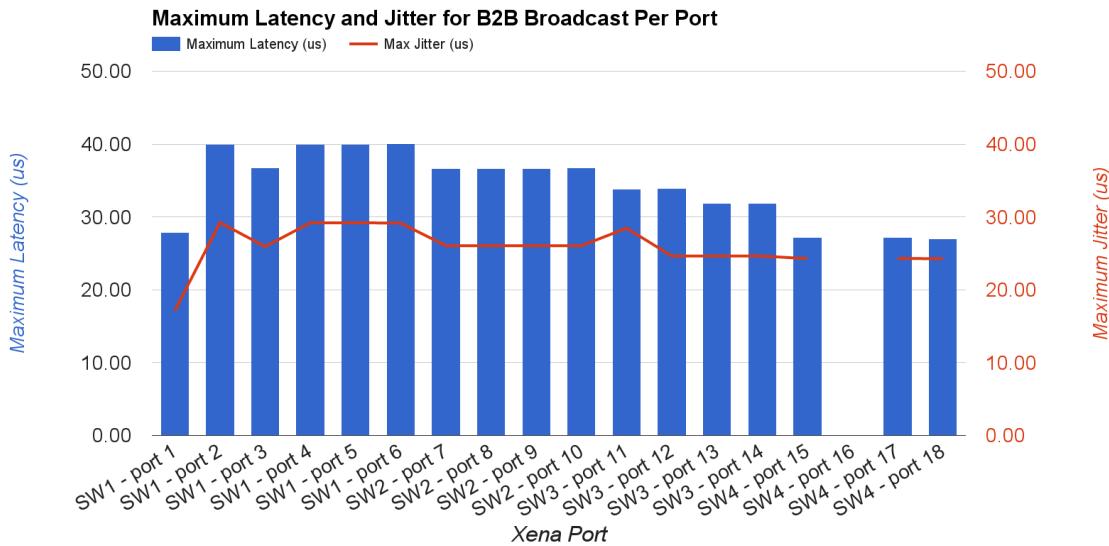


Figure 6.19: The maximum latency and jitter for B2B Broadcast frames.

Table 6.8: The maximum latency and jitter of the B2B Broadcast frames

	WR switch 4	WR switch 4, 3	WR switch 4, 3, 2	WR switch 4, 3, 2, 1
Max latency	28 $\mu$ s	34 $\mu$ s	37 $\mu$ s	41 $\mu$ s
Max jitter	25 $\mu$ s	25 $\mu$ s	27 $\mu$ s	30 $\mu$ s

- Latency and jitter for the B2B Unicast frames

For the B2B unicast frames, the latency and jitter of the stream from the port 17 to the port 1 are measured.

- Average latency and jitter

For the B2B Unicast frames, 4 WR switch network has approximate 11  $\mu$ s average latency and 0  $\mu$ s average jitter.

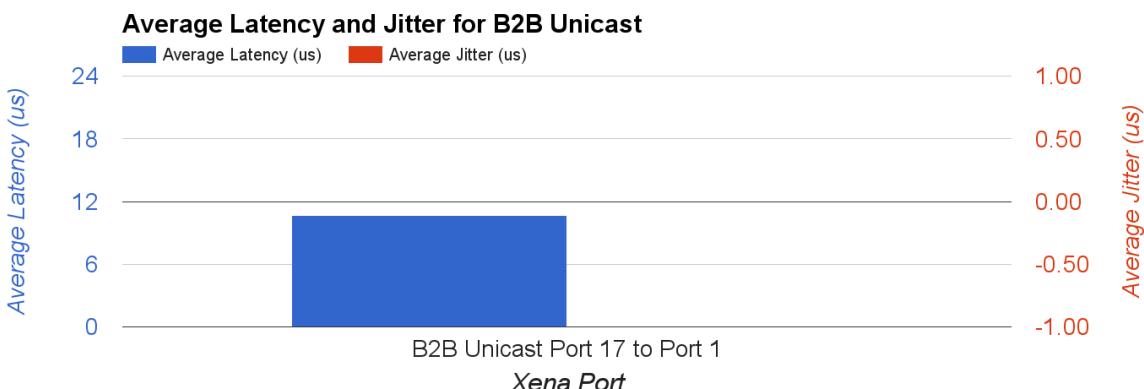


Figure 6.20: The average latency and jitter for B2B Unicast frames.

## 6.2. GMT systematic Investigation

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- Maximum Latency and jitter

For the B2B unicast frames, 4 WR switch network has approximate 23  $\mu$ s maximum latency and 13  $\mu$ s maximum jitter.

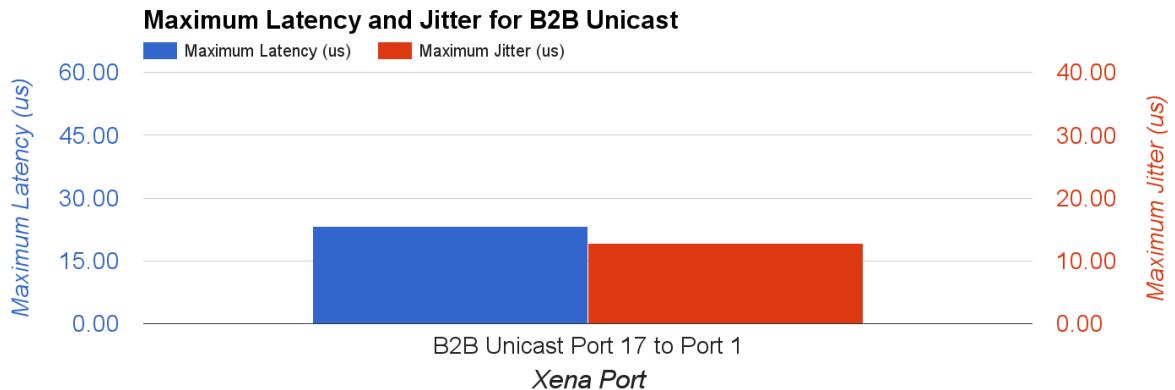


Figure 6.21: The maximum latency and jitter for B2B Unicast frames.

### 6.2.2.4 Conclusion

Tab. 6.9 shows the result of the test. The latency and jitter meet the requirements of the B2B Broadcast and B2B Unicast traffic. But the frame loss rate for the B2B Broadcast frames doesn't meet the requirement. The firmware of the WR switch is still under development by CERN.

Table 6.9: The result of the WR network test for the B2B transfer

	Frame Loss Rate	Average Latency	Maximum Latency	Average Jitter	Maximum Jitter
B2B Broadcast	$7.12 \times 10^{-8}$	6 $\mu$ s/switch	28 $\mu$ s/switch	0 $\mu$ s/switch	25 $\mu$ s/switch
B2B Unicast	0 %	11 $\mu$ s/4switch 3 $\mu$ s/switch	23 $\mu$ s/4switch 6 $\mu$ s/switch	0 $\mu$ s/4switch 0 $\mu$ s/switch	13 $\mu$ s/4switch 4 $\mu$ s/switch

For the B2B transfer system, the upper bound latency of the frames on the WR network is 500  $\mu$ s and the upper bound latency for each WR layer is 60  $\mu$ s, see Tab.6.5. The latency of the WR network is decided by the layers of WR switches and the length of the optical fiber. The latency of the optical fiber is about 204 m/ $\mu$ s [55] and the longest distance in the FAIR campus is around 2 km, so the latency of a 2 km optical fiber is about 10  $\mu$ s. The layers of WR switches play a more important role in the latency.

- B2B Broadcast

Here we calculate the tolerate layer of the WR switch between the B2B source SCU and the B2B target SCU, between the B2B source SCU and the source trigger SCU and between the B2B source SCU and the target trigger SCU.

$$\frac{500 \mu\text{s} - 10 \mu\text{s}}{60 \mu\text{s}/\text{switch}} > 8 \quad (6.41)$$

### **6.3. Kicker systematic Investigation**

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- B2B Unicast

Here we calculate the tolerate layer of the WR switch between the B2B source SCU and the DM.

$$\frac{500 \mu\text{s} - 10 \mu\text{s}}{60 \mu\text{s}/\text{switch}} > 8 \quad (6.42)$$

## **6.3 Kicker systematic Investigation**

The SIS18 extraction kicker magnet consists of nine kicker units. In the existing topology, five kicker units are installed in the 1<sup>st</sup> crate and the other four units are in the 2<sup>nd</sup> crate. The width of each kicker unit is 0.25 m and the distance between two kicker units is 0.09 m. The distance between two crates is 19.167 m. The SIS100 injection kicker magnet consists of six kicker units, which are equally located. The width of each kicker unit is 0.22 m and the distance between two units is 0.23 m. For the B2B transfer, the rise time of SIS18 extraction kicker and SIS100 injection kicker unit are 90 ns and 1/20 of the revolution period. The rise time of kickers must fit within bunch gaps, 25% of the rf period of the cavity rf frequency [27, 41]. The bunch gap is denoted by  $G$ . All the analysis in this section dose not consider the jitter of the kicker trigger signal. Here we are discussing about the following possibilities.

- For SIS18, whether the kicker units in the 2<sup>nd</sup> crate could be fired a fixed delay after the firing of the kicker units in the 1<sup>st</sup> crate for ion beams over the whole range of stable isotopes.
- For SIS100, whether the kicker units could be fired instantaneously.

## 6.3. Kicker systematic Investigation

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### 6.3.1 SIS18 Extraction Kicker Magnet

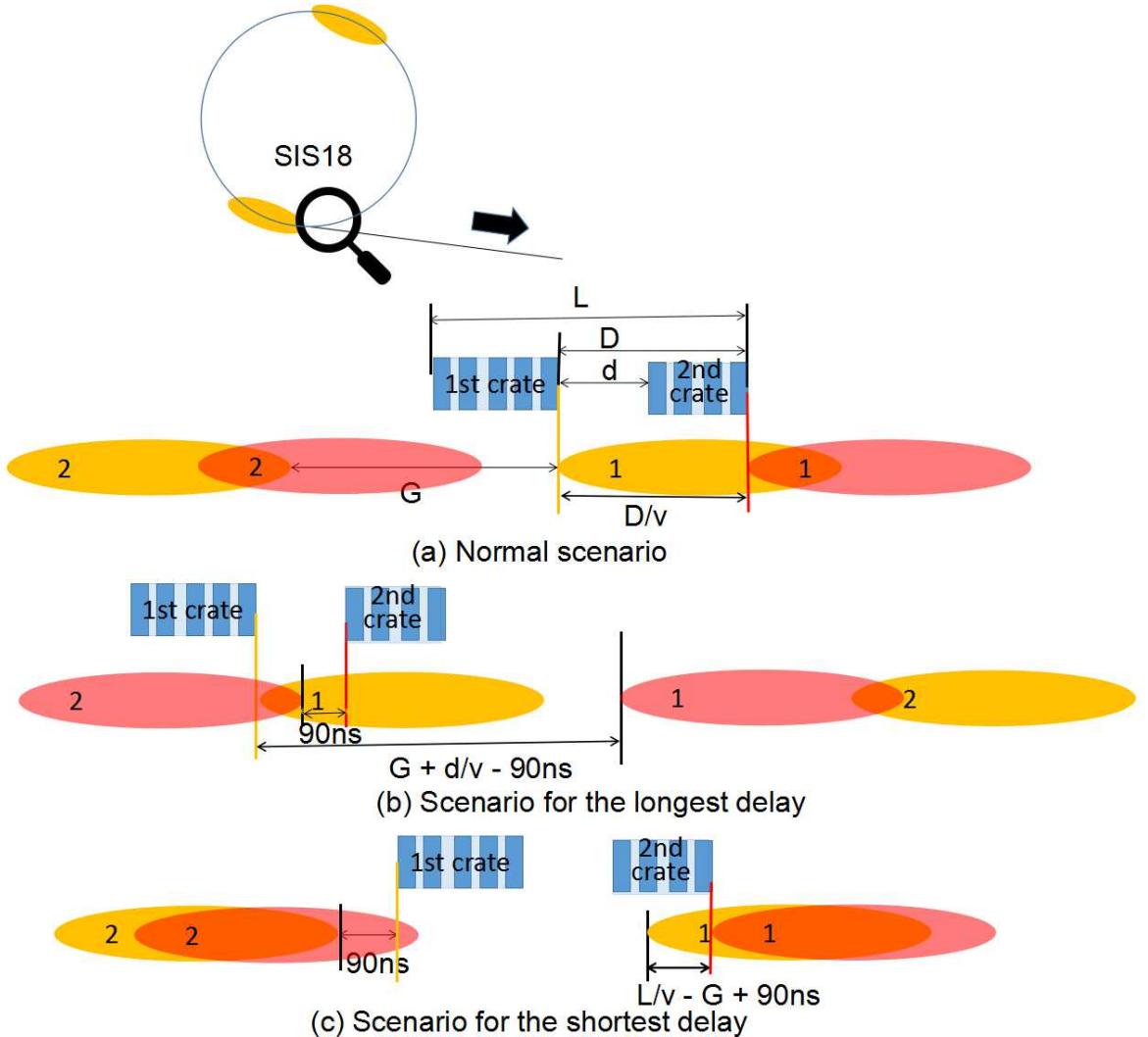


Figure 6.22: Three scenarios for the delay of SIS18 extraction kicker.

Here we take three ion beams,  $H^+$ ,  $U^{28}$  and  $U^{73+}$ , to check the possibility, because the boundary ion species have the most stringent requirements. Fig. 6.22 shows three scenarios of the firing delay between two crates. Beam is firstly kicked by kicker units in the  $1^{st}$  crate and than kicked by the units in the  $2^{nd}$  crate to the transfer line. The yellow and red ellipse represents the position of the bunches, when the kicker units in the  $1^{st}$  and  $2^{nd}$  crate are fired. The number in the ellipse is used to tell different bunches. The head of the bunch is at the right side. The bunch 2 is firstly kicked. Here we assume that the kicker units in the same crate are triggered instantaneous.  $d$  denotes the distance between two crates.  $L$  denotes the distance from the leftmost to the rightmost kicker unit.  $D$  denotes the sum distance of  $d$  and the  $2^{nd}$  crate.  $d$  equals to 19.167 meter.  $L$  equals to 22.047m =  $d + 9 \cdot 0.25m + 7 \cdot 0.09m$ .  $D$  equals to 20.437m =  $d + 4 \cdot 0.25m + 3 \cdot 0.09m$ .

Fig. 6.22 (a) is the easiest scenario. The kicker units in the  $1^{st}$  crate are fired when the tail of the bunch 1 passes by the  $1^{st}$  crate completely. The kicker units in the  $2^{nd}$  crate are fired when the tail of the bunch 1 passes by the  $2^{nd}$  crate completely. The delay for the firing two crates in this scenario is  $D/\beta c$ .

### 6.3. Kicker systematic Investigation

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Fig. 6.22 (b) shows the scenario of the maximum delay between the firing of two crates. The kicker units in the 1<sup>st</sup> crate are fired when the tail of the bunch 1 passes by the 1<sup>st</sup> crate completely. The kicker units in the 2<sup>nd</sup> crate are fired 90ns before the head of the bunch 2 passes by it. The delay equals to  $G+d/\beta c-90\text{ns}$ .

Fig. 6.22 (c) shows the scenario of the minimum delay. The kicker units in the 1<sup>st</sup> crate are fired 90ns before the head of the bunch 2 passes by it. The kicker units in the 2<sup>nd</sup> crate are fired when the bunch 1 passes by the 2<sup>nd</sup> crate. The delay is  $L/\beta c-G+90\text{ns}$ .

Tab. 6.10 shows delay for three scenarios and related parameters. The fixed delay is determined primarily by the boundary delay range from  $H^+$ ,  $U^{28}$  and  $U^{73+}$  beams, the delay range for other heavy ion species beams must be contained in these boundary range. According to the result, a fixed delay is available for firing kicker units in two crate for different beams. e.g. 80ns.

Table 6.10: The delay for firing two crates of SIS18 extraction kicker

Beam	$\beta$	time $L/\beta c$	bunch gap $G$	minimum delay $L/\beta c-G+90\text{ns}$	delay $D/\beta c$	maximum delay $G+d/\beta c-90\text{ns}$
$H^+$	0.982	75ns	184ns	0ns	69ns	163ns
$U^{28+}$	0.568	130ns	159ns	61ns	120ns	189ns
$U^{73+}$	0.872	84ns	104ns	70ns	78ns	92ns

### 6.3.2 SIS100 Injection Kicker Magnet

Two bunches from SIS18 will be continuously injected into two rf buckets after the other in SIS100. See Fig. 6.11. The yellow ellipse represents the circulating bunch in SIS100 and the red one represents the bunch to be injected. The head of the bunch is at the left side. The preparation of the SIS100 injection kicker must be done during the bunch gap and it must be established for at least one SIS18 revolution period. For the instantaneous firing, all kicker units are fired only if the tail of the circulating bunch passes the leftmost kicker unit. The kicker pass time is the time needed for the tail of a bunch to pass from the rightmost unit to the leftmost kicker unit. The rise time of the kicker unit is 1/20 of the revolution period [27]. Therefor the preparation time is the sum of the kicker pass time and rise time. The distance from the rightmost to the leftmost kicker unit is 3.79m,  $6 \cdot 0.22\text{m} + 5 \cdot 0.23\text{m}$ . If the preparation time is shorter than bunch gap, all kicker units could be fired instantaneous. Tab. 6.11 shows the preparation time for  $H^+$ ,  $U^{28}$  and  $U^{73+}$  beams and their bunch gap. The preparation time is much shorter than the bunch gap. So the kicker units could be fired instantaneous.

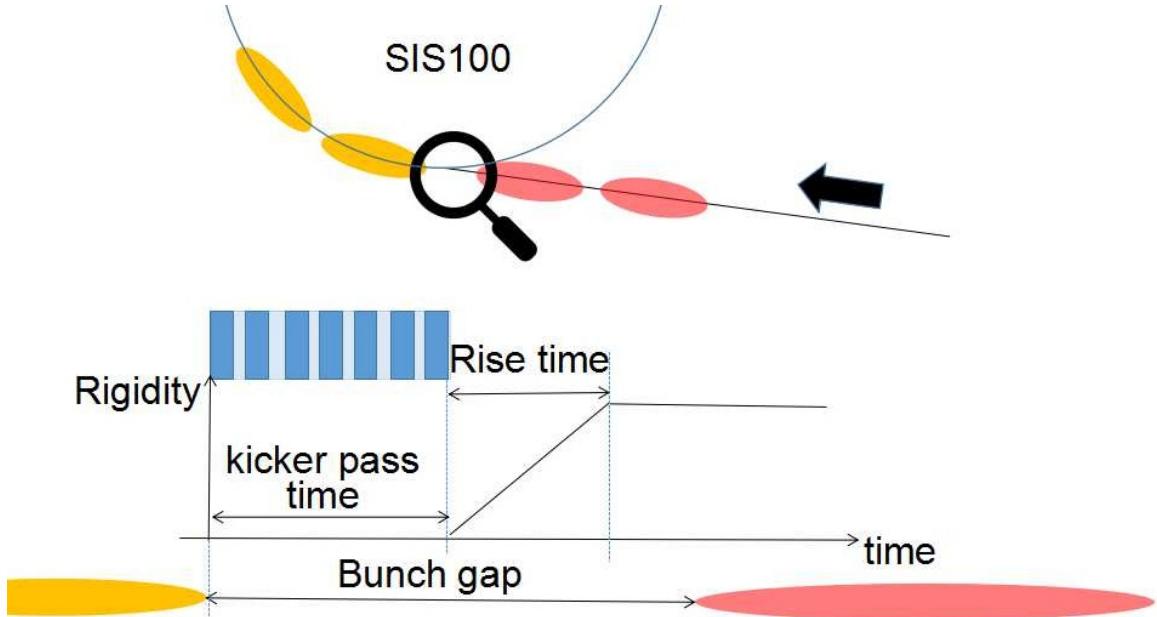


Figure 6.23: SIS100 injection kicker.

Table 6.11: The delay for firing SIS00 injection kicker

Beam	$\beta$	kicker pass time $L/\beta c$	Rise time $1/20 \cdot T_{rev}^{SIS100}$	Preparation time $L/\beta c + 1/20 \cdot T_{rev}^{SIS100}$	bunch gap $2.25 \cdot T_{rev}^{SIS100}$
$H^+$	0.982	3ns	184ns	187ns	828ns
$U^{28+}$	0.568	22ns	318ns	333ns	1431ns
$U^{73+}$	0.872	15ns	207ns	222ns	932ns

## 6.4 Test Setup for Data Collection, Merging and Redistribution

In this section, the test setup for the FAIR B2B transfer system is described, focusing mainly on the timing aspects.

### 6.4.1 Functional Requirement

The test setup must achieve the following functional requirement.

- After receiving CMD\_B2B\_START, both the B2B source and target SCUs collect the extrapolated phase equivalent data locally. The equivalence is a timestamp of the positive zero-crossing of the simulated Reference RF Signal of the SIS18 and the SIS100.
- The B2B target SCU transfers the frame TGM\_PHASE\_TIME containing the timestamp to the B2B source SCU.

## 6.4. Test Setup for Data Collection, Merging and Redistribution

- After receiving the data, the B2B source SCU calculates the synchronization window.
- The B2B source SCU sends the frame TGM\_SYNCH\_WIN containing the start timestamp of the synchronization window to the WR network.
- After receiving the frame, the trigger SCU produces a TTL output indicating the start of the synchronization window.

### 6.4.2 Test Setup

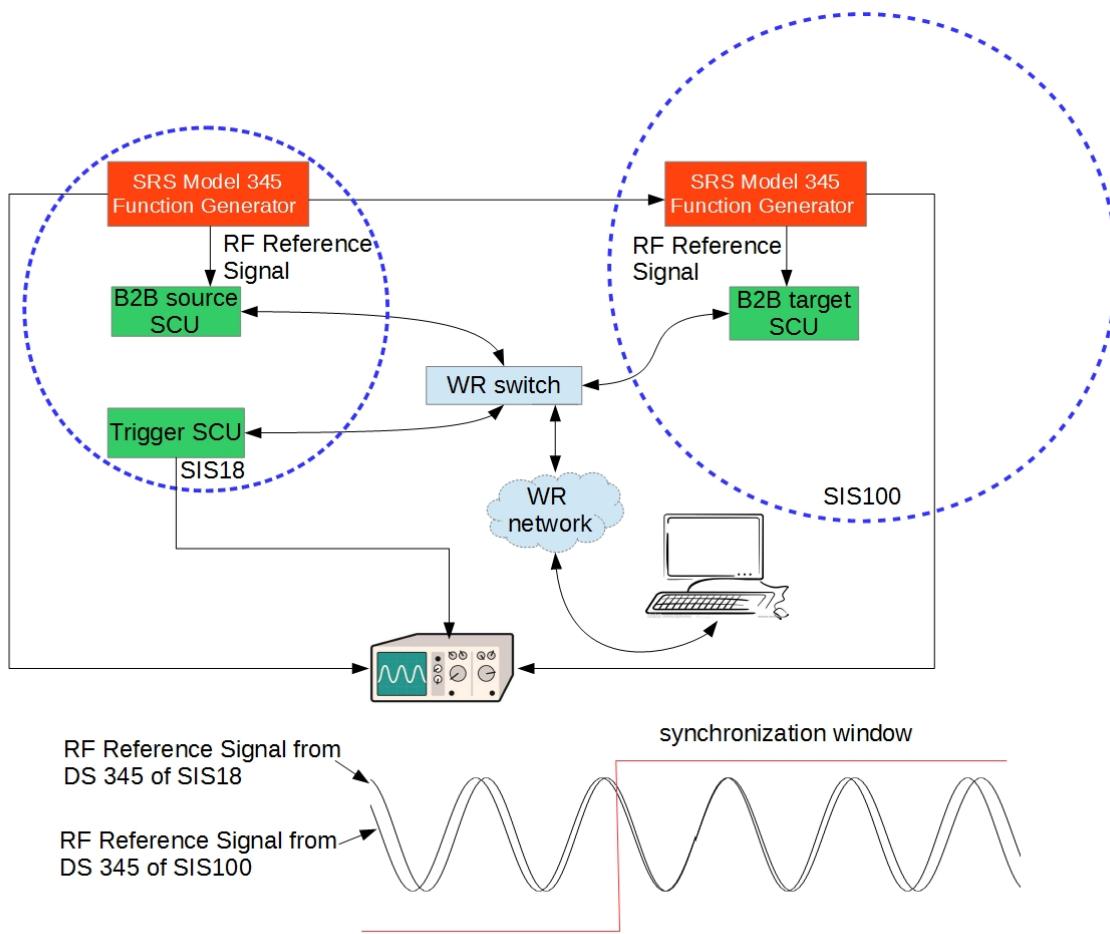


Figure 6.24: Schematic of the test setup.

Fig. 6.24 shows the schematic of the test setup. In this test setup, two MODEL DS345 Synthesized Function Generators<sup>6</sup> are used to simulate the Reference RF Signals of the SIS18 and that of the SIS100. The DS345 of the SIS18 is synchronized to an internal 10 MHz clock, which works as an external reference clock for the DS345 of SIS100. The B2B source SCU, the B2B target SCU and the trigger SCU

<sup>6</sup><http://www.thinksrs.com/downloads/PDFs/Manuals/DS345m.pdf>

## 6.4. Test Setup for Data Collection, Merging and Redistribution

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are connected to a WR switch, which connects to the timing network. A PC<sup>7</sup> is used as a DM to produce the B2B start timing frame CMD\_B2B\_START. Besides, it monitors the status of the B2B transfer programs in all SCUs. The oscilloscope is used to monitor the alignment of two simulated Reference RF Signals within the synchronization window provided by the trigger SCU.

Fig. 6.25 shows the front and back view of the test setup. The DS345 of the SIS18 produces the analog sine signal of 1.572 200 MHz frequency for the oscilloscope and the DS345 of the SIS100 produces the analog sine signal of 1.572 000 MHz for the oscilloscope, which are achieved by the LEMO cables (green lines in Fig. 6.25). The DS345 of the SIS18 produces an analog TTL signal for the B2B source SCU, whose rising edges are synchronized to the positive zero-crossings of the sine wave of 1.572 200 MHz and the DS345 of the SIS100 produces an0 analog TTL signal for the B2B target SCU, whose rising edges are synchronized to the positive zero-crossings of the sine wave of 1.572 000 MHz. The connections are achieved by the LEMO cables (red lines in Fig. 6.25). So the beating frequency is 200 Hz and the synchronization period is 5 ms. The B2B source SCU, the B2B target SCU and the trigger SCU are connected to a WR switch by the optical fiber (yellow lines in Fig. 6.25). The WR switch is connected to the PC and the WR network. The output of the synchronization window from the B2B trigger SCU is connected to the oscilloscope by the LEMO cable (green line in Fig. 6.25).

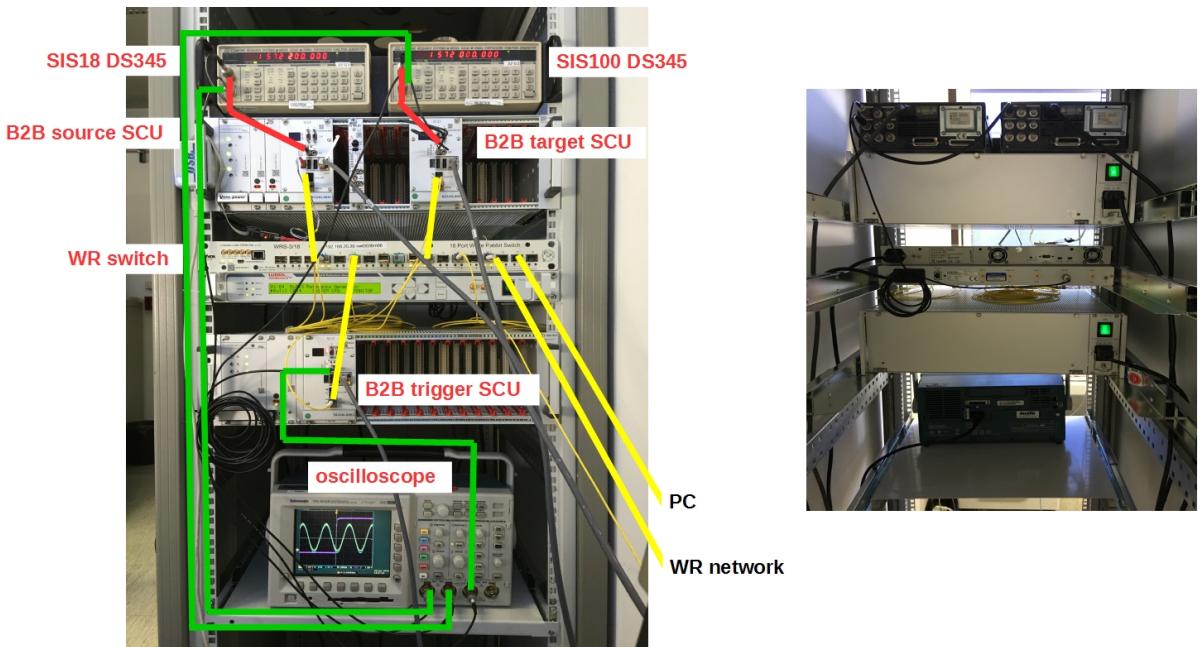


Figure 6.25: The front and back view of the test setup.

Compared with the final scenario, there are some difference of the test setup.

- The SIS18 and SIS100 DS345 will be replaced by the PAP modules, which are installed in the B2B source and target SCUs as SCU slaves.
- All devices are installed in different racks. The SIS18 source SCU and B2B trigger SCU of the extraction kicker are installed in SIS18 and the SIS18 target

<sup>7</sup>A Linux personal computer is installed with the standard TR tools and library.  
<https://www-acc.gsi.de/wiki/Timing/TimingSystemNodesCurrentRelease>

## 6.4. Test Setup for Data Collection, Merging and Redistribution

SCU and B2B trigger SCU of the injection kicker are installed in SIS100. The connection is done via the WR network.

- The B2B source SCU has several other SCU slaves, e.g. the Phase Shift Module (PSM) for the phase shift.
- The B2B trigger SCU considers not only the synchronization window, but also the kicker delay compensation from the SM. Besides, it has several SCU slaves, which coordinate the correct B2B extraction and injection kicker with other systems, e.g. the MPS.

### 6.4.3 Firmware

The B2B source, B2B target and trigger SCUs have different firmware running on their soft CPU, LM32<sup>8</sup>. The firmware are activated by the B2B start timing frame, CMD\_START\_B2B, which indicates the source and target synchrotrons of the B2B transfer.

- Firmware for the B2B source SCU

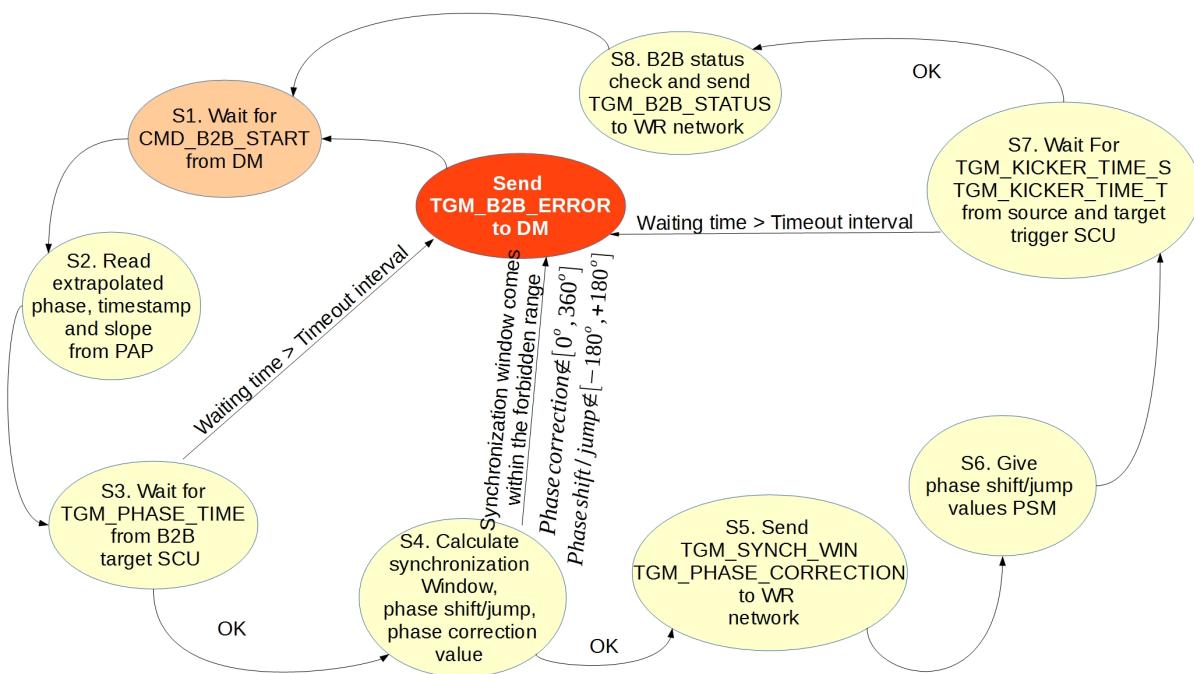


Figure 6.26: Flow chart of the firmware for B2B source SCU.

Flow chart of the firmware for B2B source SCU. “Step“ is represented as “S“ in the figure.

The firmware for the B2B source SCU is the core program of the B2B transfer system. See Fig. 6.26.

- Step 1. The program waits for the CMD\_START\_B2B timing frame.

<sup>8</sup>LatticeMico32 is a 32-bit microprocessor soft core from Lattice Semiconductor optimized for field-programmable gate arrays (FPGAs).

## 6.4. Test Setup for Data Collection, Merging and Redistribution

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- Step 2. When it receives the timing frame CMD\_START\_B2B, it reads the extrapolated phase, the corresponding timestamp and the phase deviation slope from the PAP module.
- Step 3. It waits for the TGM\_PHASE\_TIME timing frame from the B2B target SCU, which contains the extrapolated phase, the corresponding timestamp and the slope of the phase deviation.
- Step 4. When it receives the timing frame TGM\_PHASE\_TIME within a specified timeout interval, it calculates the synchronization window, the phase shift/jump value and the phase correction value. Or it sends a timing frame TGM\_B2B\_ERROR to the WR network and goes back to the step 1, which indicates the timeout error of the frame. Besides, it checks whether the phase correction is in the range of  $0^\circ$  to  $360^\circ$ , the required phase shift in the range of  $-180^\circ$  to  $180^\circ$  and the start of the synchronization window not in the forbidden range. If at least one of them is not correct, it sends a timing frame TGM\_B2B\_ERROR to the WR network and goes back to the step 1, which indicates the calculation error.
- Step 5. It sends the timing frame TGM\_SYNCH\_WIN and TGM\_PHASE\_CORRECTION to the WR network. TGM\_SYNCH\_WIN indicates the start of the synchronization window and TGM\_PHASE\_CORRECTION is used for the trigger SCUs for the reproduction of the bucket label signal.
- Step 6. It gives the phase correction and phase shift/jump values to corresponding modules.
- Step 7. It waits for the timing frame TGM\_KICKER\_TIME\_S from the source trigger SCU and TGM\_KICKER\_TIME\_T from the target trigger SCU, which contains the extraction/injection kicker trigger and firing timestamp. When it does not receive the timing frames within a specified timeout interval, it sends a timing frame TGM\_B2B\_ERROR to the WR network and goes back to the step 1, which indicates the timeout error of the frame.
- Step 8. When it receives the timing frames mentioned in the step 7 within a specified timeout interval, it checks the B2B transfer status and sends TGM\_B2B\_STATUS to the WR network and goes to the step 1. The B2B transfer is successful, if all of the following checks are correct. Or the B2B transfer is failure.
  - \* Trigger time < firing time of the extraction kicker of the source synchrotron
  - \* Trigger time < firing time of the injection kicker of the target synchrotron
  - \* Firing time of the extraction kicker < firing time of the injection kicker
- Firmware for the B2B target SCU

## 6.4. Test Setup for Data Collection, Merging and Redistribution

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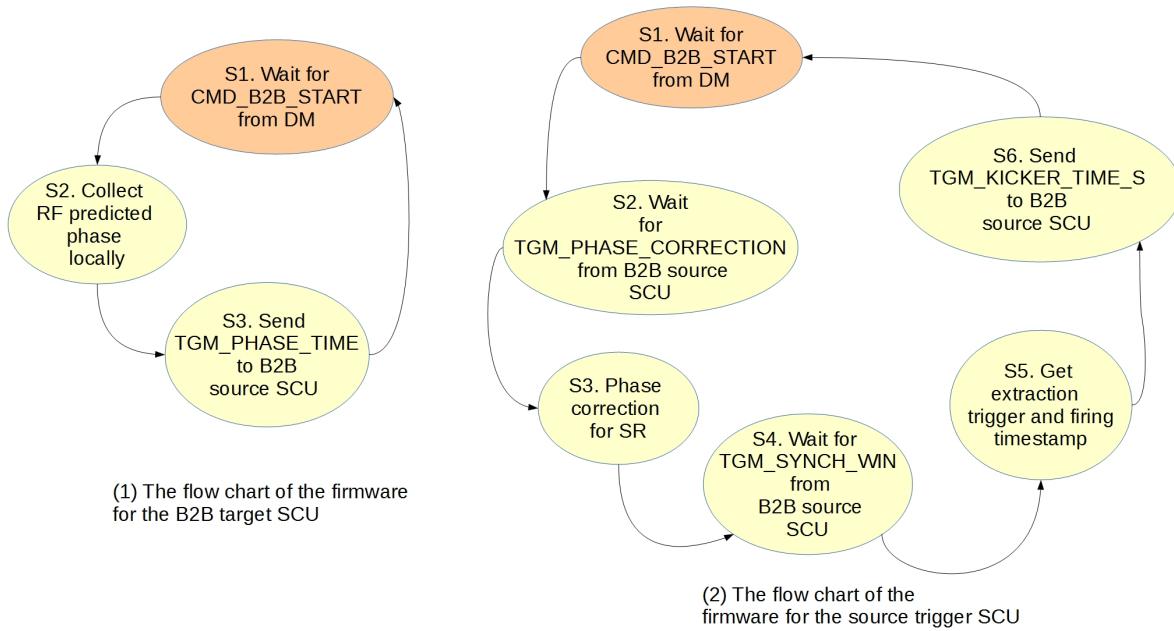


Figure 6.27: Flow chart of the firmware for B2B target SCU.

Flow chart of the firmware for B2B target SCU. “Step“ is represented as “S“ in the figure.

Fig. 6.27 (a) shows the flow chart of the program of the B2B target SCU.

- Step 1. The program waits for the CMD\_START\_B2B timing frame.
- Step 2. When it receives the timing frame CMD\_START\_B2B, it collects the predicted phase.
- Step 3. It sends the TGM\_PHASE\_TIME timing frame to the B2B source SCU and goes back to the step 1.
- Firmware for the trigger SCU

Fig. 6.27 (b) shows the flow chart of the program of the source trigger SCU. For the target trigger SCU, the flow chat is same only with the different name of the timing frame TGM\_KICKER\_TIME\_T.

- Step 1. The program waits for the CMD\_START\_B2B timing frame.
- Step 2. The program waits for the TGM\_PHASE\_CORRECTION timing frame.
- Step 3. The program gives the phase correction value to the corresponding module for the bucket label signal reproduction.
- Step 4. When it receives the timing frame CMD\_START\_B2B, it waits for the timing frame TGM\_SYNCH\_WIN to indicate the synchronization window for the kicker trigger.
- Step 5. After the beam extraction, it collects the trigger and firing timestamp.

- Step 6. It sends the TGM\_KICKER\_TIME\_S timing frame to the B2B source SCU and goes back to the step 1.

### 6.4.4 Time Constraints

For the B2B transfer system, the time constraints are very important and strict. Fig. 6.28 shows the time constraint of the system. The CMD\_START\_B2B is executed at  $t_{B2B}$ . The RF phase prediction needs 500  $\mu$ s, so the B2B source and target SCUs collect the phase data at  $t_{B2B} + 500 \mu\text{s}$  and need about 450 ns for the data collection. The B2B source SCU receives the timing frame TGM\_PHASE\_TIME at around  $t_{B2B} + 500 \mu\text{s} + 450 \text{ ns} + 500 \mu\text{s} \approx t_{B2B} + 1 \text{ ms}$ . The second 500  $\mu$ s is the upper bound latency of the WR network. After that, the B2B source SCU needs about 100  $\mu$ s for the calculation, the sending of the timing frame TGM\_SYNCH\_WIN and TGM\_PHASE\_CORRECTION and data transferring to the corresponding module. TGM\_SYNCH\_WIN is sent at around  $t_{B2B} + 1 \text{ ms} + 100 \mu\text{s} \approx t_{B2B} + 1.1 \text{ ms}$ . The trigger SCU receives TGM\_PHASE\_CORRECTION and TGM\_SYNCH\_WIN at around  $t_{B2B} + 1.1 \text{ ms} + 500 \mu\text{s} \approx t_{B2B} + 1.6 \text{ ms}$ . The 500  $\mu$ s is the latency of the WR network. The start of the synchronization window must be later than  $t_{B2B} + 1.1 \text{ ms} + 2.500 \mu\text{s} \approx t_{B2B} + 2.1 \text{ ms}$ , because the TGM\_SYNCH\_WIN must be transferred back to the DM and the DM transfers it further to the beam instrumentation devices via WR network. The upward to DM transfer needs maximum 500  $\mu$ s and the transfer from the DM to BI needs another 500  $\mu$ s. The upper bound B2B transfer time is 10 ms, which is decided by the duration of the stable beam. There is no hard real time for the collection of the trigger and firing timestamps and timing frame TGM\_KICKER\_TIME\_S sending, we give 1 ms for the source trigger SCU to do this task and the source trigger SCU sends TGM\_KICKER\_TIME\_S at around  $t_{B2B} + 10 \text{ ms} + 1 \text{ ms} \approx t_{B2B} + 11 \text{ ms}$ . The same time constraints is also for the target trigger SCU. The B2B source SCU receives TGM\_KICKER\_TIME\_S and TGM\_KICKER\_TIME\_T at around  $t_{B2B} + 11 \text{ ms} + 500 \mu\text{s} \approx t_{B2B} + 11.5 \text{ ms}$ . The 500  $\mu$ s is the latency of the WR network. The B2B source SCU sends TGM\_B2B\_STATUS at around  $t_{B2B} + 11.5 \text{ ms} + 100 \mu\text{s} \approx t_{B2B} + 11.6 \text{ ms}$ . The BI devices receives the timing frame TGM\_B2B\_STATUS at around  $t_{B2B} + 11.6 \text{ ms} + 2.500 \mu\text{s} \approx t_{B2B} + 12.6 \text{ ms}$ .

## 6.4. Test Setup for Data Collection, Merging and Redistribution

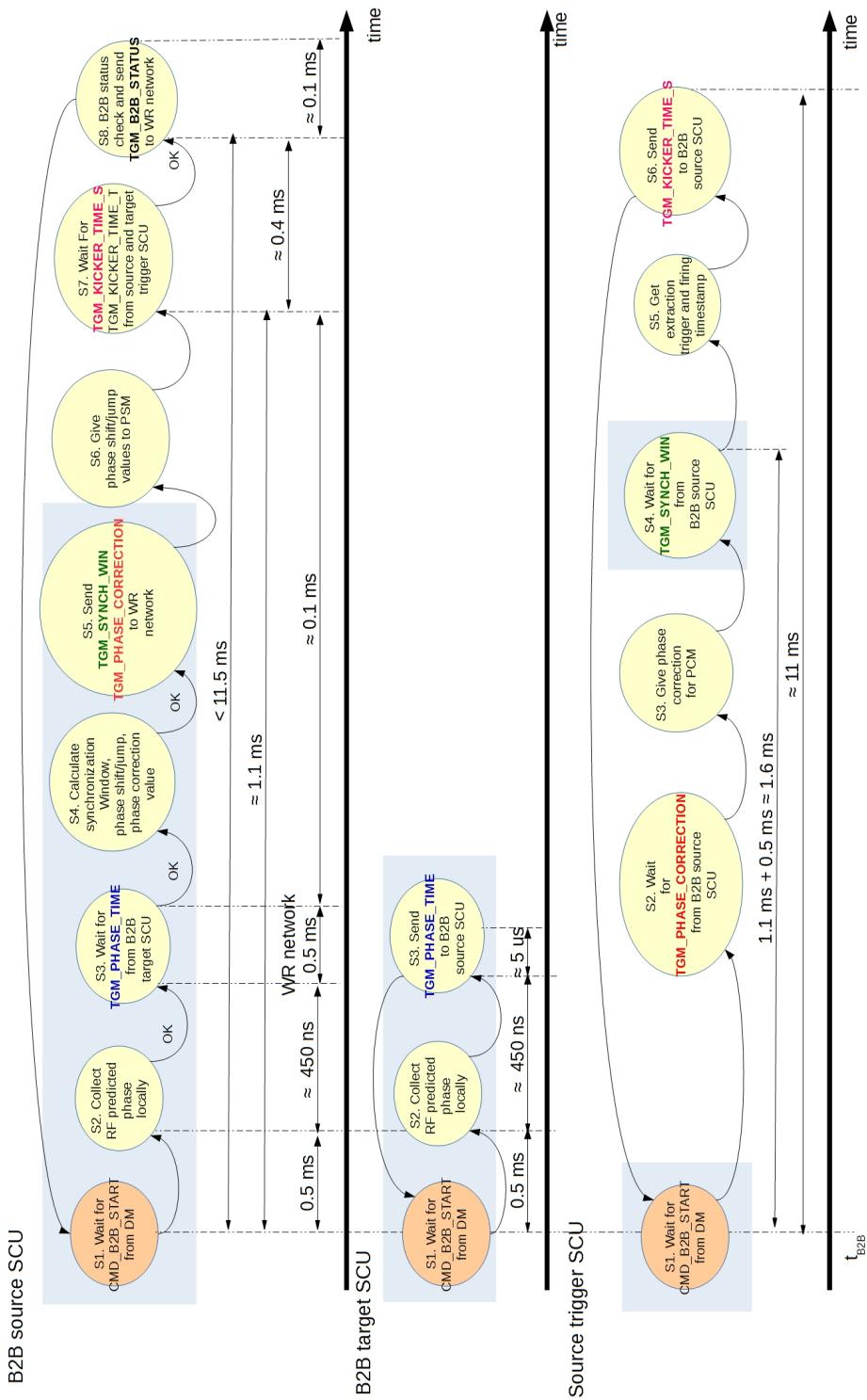


Figure 6.28: The time constraints of the B2B transfer system.

The sent and received timing frame pairs have the same color. The test setup realizes the steps in the blue rectangle. (not drawn to accurate timescale)

#### 6.4. Test Setup for Data Collection, Merging and Redistribution

#### 6.4.5 Test Result

Because some modules of the B2B transfer system are still under the development, the test setup realizes parts of the whole function, mainly concentrated on the data collection from two simulated Reference RF signals, the calculation of the synchronization window and the distribution of the start of the synchronization window. The steps with the blue rectangle in Fig. 6.28 are realized in this test setup. The test result of the B2B programs on B2B source, B2B target and trigger SCUs are shown as follows.

- 1
- 2 U28+ B2B transfer from SIS18 to SIS100 => Trigger SCU
- 3 =====
- 4 Waiting for timing frames ...

## 6.4. Test Setup for Data Collection, Merging and Redistribution

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5	>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>	Receive TGM_SYNCH_WIN from
	WR network	
6	Event execution timestamp: GMT 1970-01-08 21:07:27.450028674	

After both B2B source and target programs receive the CMD\_START\_B2B frame, they trigger another unit connected to the System-on-Chip<sup>9</sup> (SoC) bus to get the timestamp of the next zero crossing point of the DS345 sine waves, which is simulated as an equivalent to the predicted phase. All timestamp are shown in the format of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). The timestamp got by the B2B source SCU is Thu, Jan 8, 1970, 21:07:27 0.445405856 second and the timestamp got by the B2B target SCU is Thu, Jan 8, 1970, 21:07:27 0.445364560 second, see Line 10 and 14 of the test result of the B2B source SCU. The time difference between two timestamps is 41.296 μs. The frequency difference between SIS18 and SIS100 Reference RF Signals is 200 Hz. It means that there are 200 more periods of the SIS18 Reference RF Signal within one second compared with the SIS100 Reference RF Signal. Every 5 ms (1/200 Hz) SIS18 Reference RF Signal has one period more than that of SIS100. The time is calculated by eq. 6.43, indicating the alignment of the zero crossing of two DS345 sine waves of SIS18 and SIS100. The time is named as “synchronization time”, denoted by  $\Delta t$ .

$$\frac{T_{h=2}^{SIS18}}{1/(f_{h=2}^{SIS18} - f_{h=10}^{SIS100})} = \frac{41.296\mu s}{\Delta t} \mod T_{h=10}^{SIS100} \quad (6.43)$$

$$\Delta t = 4.622\ 818\ ms \quad (6.44)$$

The number of the SIS18 Reference RF Signal periods for the synchronization is calculated as

$$\frac{\Delta t}{T_{h=2}^{SIS18}} = 7268 \quad (6.45)$$

we could get that the beating time  $\Delta t$  is 4.622 818 ms and the number of the SIS18 Reference RF Signal periods for the synchronization is 7268 for the test.

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<sup>9</sup>A system-on-chip is an integrated circuit that integrates all components of a computer or other electronic system into a single chip.

# Chapter 7

## Conclusion and Outlook

For many large scale accelerator facilities, it is inevitable to transfer bunched beam from one ring accelerator to another to gain higher energy or to accumulate beam for some research experiments. Without the proper transfer, the beam will be subject to various disturbances and even beam loss, e.g. dipole oscillation caused by the injection energy or phase error, quadrupole oscillation caused by the cavity voltage error. Hence, the proper bunch-to-bucket transfer between two accelerators is of great importance.

Facility for Antiproton and Ion Research (FAIR) aims at providing high-energy beam with high intensities. SIS100/300 of FAIR is under construction at GSI Helmholtz Centre for Heavy Ion Research GmbH at current stage. The B2B transfer has never been practiced between the existing machines, e.g. SIS18, ESR and CRYRING. The new developed Bunch-to-Bucket transfer system for FAIR in the dissertation is designed for all complex B2B transfer between FAIR accelerators. It is capable to transfer different species beam from one machine cycle to another. It is capable to parallel transfer beam through FAIR accelerators. It is also able to transfer the beam between two synchrotrons via FRS or Super FRS. It focuses first of all on the transfer from SIS18 to SIS100, but it will be firstly tested for the transfer from SIS18 to ESR and further to CRYRING.

The B2B transfer system for FAIR is introduced in the dissertation at hand from the functional point of view. The basic principles for B2B transfer are realized based on the existing FAIR technical basis (e.g. LLRF and FAIR control systems) and unique FAIR demands (e.g. Machine Protection System, MPS). The phase difference between two RF systems of two ring accelerators is obtained with the help of a shared reference signal at two ring accelerators. The source synchrotron works as the “B2B transfer master” for the rf phase collection, data (e.g. synchronization window, phase correction, phase shift and so on) calculation, synchronization window redistribution and B2B status check. In addition, the dissertation presents how FAIR accelerators apply the B2B transfer system and how precise the bunch-to-bucket transfer is achieved with the system. The rules for the application of the system is explained, which is determined by the relation between the circumference ratio/energy ratio and the cavity harmonic number of two synchrotron.

In addition, the beam dynamic of the  $U^{28+}$  B2B transfer from SIS18 to SIS100 is simulated for two synchronization methods, the phase shift and frequency beating method. The dissertation explains the timing constraints of the system, the calculation of the synchronization window and presents the usage of the WR network for

## CHAPTER 7. CONCLUSION AND OUTLOOK

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the B2B transfer system. Further, the SIS18 extraction and SIS100 injection kickers are analyzed for the different triggering possibilities.

The dissertation presents a test setup for the system, achieving the phase collection of two synchrotrons locally, phase transfer from the target to source synchrotron, synchronization window calculation at the source synchrotron, synchronization window redistribution to the WR network, synchronization window reproduced at the source/target synchrotron.

Although the B2B transfer system for FAIR is flexible and with high compatibility, there still exists several improvement.

In order to reduce the synchronization time, the synchronization process could be started during the acceleration. The phase difference between two Reference RF Signals of the source and target synchrotrons at the flattop could be predicted by comparison the phases of these two signals at any time during the acceleration. Once the phase difference at the flattop is predicted, the synchronization process can be carried out.

- Phase shift method

First, the radial loop must be turned off. At some time during the acceleration, the phases difference between the source and target synchrotrons are obtained with the help of the Synchronization Reference Signal, and the phase difference at the flattop is picked up from the look-up table. Then, a rf frequency modulation is superposed on the initial frequency pattern. The integration of the rf frequency modulation equals to the required phase difference. With this new frequency pattern, the phase difference at the flattop will be the required phase difference when the cavity rf frequency of the source and target synchrotrons reach the flattop.

- Frequency beating method

The radial loop keeps on. At some time during the acceleration, the phases difference between the source and target synchrotrons are obtained. Then, a frequency detune is superposed on the initial frequency pattern. With this new frequency pattern, the synchronization window will be calculated.

freqnecy

# **Appendix A**

## **FAIR B2B Transfer related Timing Frames**

## APPENDIX A. FAIR B2B TRANSFER RELATED TIMING FRAMES

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Table A.1: B2B timing frames

No	Frame Name	Event ID	Priority	Source	Destination
1	CMD_START_B2B		7	DM	Source and B2B target SCU
2	TGM_PHASE_TIME		6	B2B target SCU	B2B source SCU
3	TGM_SYNCH_WIN		6	B2B source SCU	DM, source and target Trigger SCUs
4	CMD_SYNCH_WIN		7	DM	Beam Instrumentation (BI)
5	TGM_PHASE_JUMP		6	B2B source SCU	B2B target SCU
6	TGM_PHASE_CORRECTION		6	B2B source SCU	Source Trigger SCU
7	TGM_KICKER_TRIGGER_TIME_S		6	Source Trigger SCU	B2B source SCU
8	TGM_KICKER_TRIGGER_TIME_T		6	Target Trigger SCU	B2B source SCU
9	TGM_B2B_STATUS		6	B2B source SCU	DM
10	CMD_B2B_STATUS		7	DM	BI
No	Content				Description
1	64 bits timestamp				Begin of the B2B transfer process
2	16 bits phase advance and 64 bits slop				Transfer of the phase advance and the slop
3	64 bits timestamp				Indication the start of the synchronization window
4	64 bits timestamp				Indication the start of the synchronization window
5	16 bits the expected jumped phase				Indication the jumped phase for the empty target machine
6	16 bits phase correction				Target revolution frequency reproduction
7	$2 \times 64$ bits timestamp				Timestamps of trigger and firing of extraction kicker
8	$2 \times 64$ bits timestamp				Timestamps of trigger and firing of injection kicker
9	64 bits timestamp + 1 bit				The actual beam extraction time and the status of the B2B system
10	64 bits timestamp + 1 bit				The actual beam extraction time and the status of the B2B system

## **Appendix B**

### **Transfer of Timing Frames for FAIR B2B Transfer System**

## APPENDIX B. TRANSFER OF TIMING FRAMES FOR FAIR B2B TRANSFER SYSTEM

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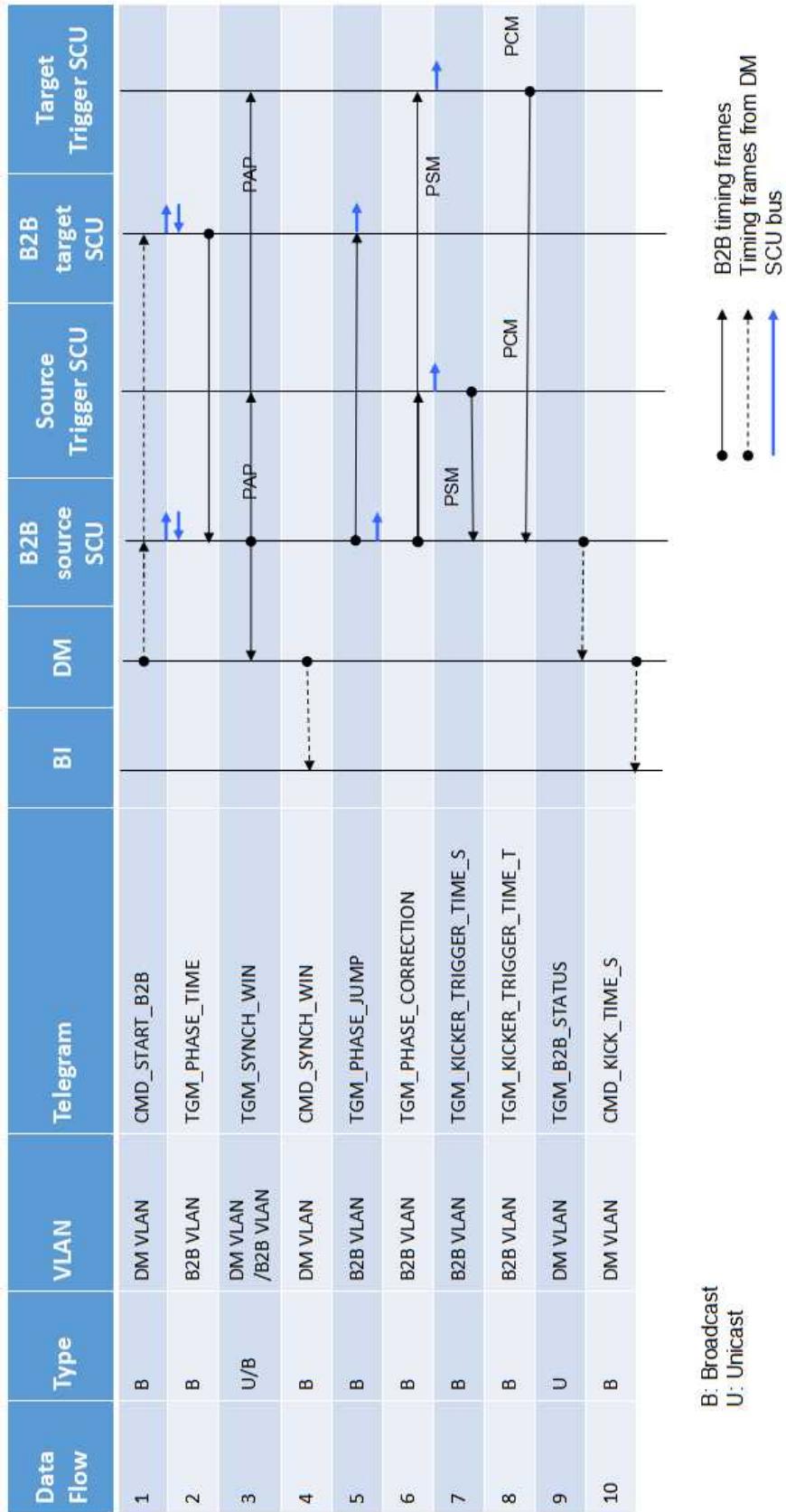


Figure B.1: Timing frames transfer for the B2B transfer

# Appendix C

## Parameters of FAIR Use Cases

### C.1 Parameters related to the B2B transfer from SIS18 to SIS100

		Proton		Heavy Ion	
	Unit	SIS18 Ext <sup>1</sup>	SIS100 Inj <sup>2</sup>	SIS18 Ext	SIS100 Inj
Design orbit	m	216.72	1083.6	216.72	1083.6
$C_{SIS18} : C_{SIS100}$		5		5	
Ext kinetic energy	MeV/u	4000		200	
Inj kinetic energy	MeV/u		4000		200
h		1	10(1×4)	2	10(2×4)
$f_{rf}$	MHz	1.359358	2.718715	1.572536	1.572536
$T_{rf}$	μs	0.736	0.368	0.636	0.636
$f_{rev}$	MHz	1.359358	0.271872	0.786268	0.157254
$T_{rev}$	μs	0.736	3.678	1.272	6.359
Max $\Delta p/p$		±0.008	±0.01	±0.008	±0.01
$\Delta R/R$		$\pm 0.8 \times 10^{-4}$		$\pm 2.4 \times 10^{-4}$	
$\eta^3$		0.026		0.647	
$\gamma_t$		10		5.8	
$\alpha_p$		0.010		0.030	
$\beta$		0.982	0.982	0.568	0.568
$\gamma$		5.294	5.294	1.215	1.215
		Injection four times		Injection four times	

Table C.1: Parameters related to the B2B transfer from SIS18 to SIS100

## C.2 Parameters related to the B2B transfer from SIS18 to ESR

		Proton/Heavy Ion		Heavy Ion	
	Unit	SIS18 Ext	ESR Inj	SIS18 Ext	ESR Inj
Design orbit	m	216.72	108.36	216.72	108.36
Inj orbit	m		108.36 +0.15		108.36 +0.15
$C_{SIS18} : C_{ESR}$		1.997		1.997	
Ext kinetic energy	MeV/u	550		30	
Inj kinetic energy	MeV/u		400		30
h		1	1	4	2
$f_{rf}$	MHz	0.989756	1.976777	1.373201	1.371302
$T_{rf}$	μs	1.010	0.506	0.728	0.879
$f_{rev}$	MHz	0.989756	1.976777	0.343300	0.685651
$T_{rev}$	μs	1.010	0.506	2.913	1.458
$\Delta p/p$ compared with design orbit			1%		1%
$\Delta R/R$			0.138%		0.138%
$\eta$		0.480	0.310	0.909	0.759
$\gamma_t$		10	2.357	5.8	2.357
$\alpha_p$		0.010	0.18	0.030	0.18
$\beta$		0.715	0.715	0.248	0.248
$\gamma$		1.429	1.429	1.032	1.032
		Accumulation beam in injection orbit		Accumulation beam in injection orbit	

Table C.2: Parameters related to the B2B transfer from SIS18 to ESR

### C.3 Parameters related to the B2B transfer from SIS18 to ESR via FRS

		Heavy Ion Beam	Rare Isotope Beam	
	Unit	SIS18 Ext	ESR Inj	
Design orbit	m	216.72	108.36	
Inj orbit	m		108.36 +0.15	
$C_{SIS18} : C_{ESR}$		1.997		
Ext kinetic energy	MeV/u	400		
Inj kinetic energy	MeV/u		400	
h		1	1	
$f_{rf}$	MHz	1.076965	1.976777	
$T_{rf}$	μs	0.929	0.506	
$f_{rev}$	MHz	1.076965	1.976777	
$T_{rev}$	μs	0.929	0.506	
$\Delta p/p$ compared with design orbit			1%	
$\Delta R/R$			0.138%	
$\eta$		0.366	0.310	
$\gamma_t$		5.8	2.357	
$\alpha_p$		0.030	0.18	
$\beta$		0.778	0.715	
$\gamma$		1.590	1.429	
		One time injection		

Table C.3: Parameters related to the B2B transfer from SIS18 to ESR via FRS

## C.4 Parameters related to the B2B transfer from ESR to CRYRING

		Proton/Antiproton		Heavy Ion	
	Unit	ESR Ext	CRYRING Inj	ESR Ext	CRYRING Inj
Design orbit	m	108.36	54.18	108.36	54.18
Ext orbit	m	108.36 +0.15		108.36 +0.15	
$C_{ESR} : C_{CRYRING}$		2.003		2.003	
Ext kinetic energy	MeV/u	30		4-10	
Inj kinetic energy	MeV/u		30		4-10
h		1	1	1	1
$f_{rf}$	MHz	0.685651	1.373200	0.254354- 0.400885	0.509507- 0.802879
$T_{rf}$	μs	1.458	0.728	3.932- 2.494	1.963- 1.246
$f_{rev}$	MHz	0.685651	1.373200	0.254354- 0.400885	0.509507- 0.802879
$T_{rev}$	μs	1.458	0.728	3.932- 2.494	1.963- 1.246
$\eta$		0.759		0.798-0.812	
$\gamma_t$		2.357		2.357	
$\alpha_p$		0.18		0.18	
$\beta$		0.248	0.248	0.092-0.145	0.092-0.145
$\gamma$		1.032	1.032	1.004-1.011	1.004-1.011
		One time injection		One time injection	

## C.5 Parameters related to the B2B transfer from CR to HESR

		Proton→ Antiprotron		Heavy Ion→ RIB	
	Unit	CR Ext	HESR Inj	CR Ext	HESR Inj
Design orbit	m	221.45	575	221.45	575
$C_{HESR} : C_{CR}$		2.597		2.597	
Ext kinetic energy	GeV/u	3		0.74	
Inj kinetic energy	GeV/u		3		0.74
h		1	1	1	1
$f_{rf}$	MHz	1.316775	0.507131	1.124408	0.433043
$T_{rf}$	μs	0.759	1.972	0.889	2.309
$f_{rev}$	MHz	1.316775	0.507131	1.124408	0.433043
$T_{rev}$	μs	0.759	1.972	0.889	2.309
Max $\Delta p/p$		±3%		±1.5%	
$\eta$		-0.011		0.178	
$\gamma_t$		3.85		2.711	
$\alpha_p$		0.067			
$\beta$		0.972	0.972	0.830	0.830
$\gamma$		4.221	4.221	1.794	1.794
		100 times Injection per 10 seconds		100 times Injection per 10 seconds	

Table C.5: Parameters related to the B2B transfer from CR to HESR

## C.6 Parameters related to the B2B transfer from SIS100 to CR

		Proton→ Antiproton		Heavy Ion→ RIB	
	Unit	SIS100 Ext	CR Inj	SIS100 Ext	CR Inj
Design orbit	m	1083.6	221.45	1083.6	221.45
$C_{SIS100} : C_{CR}$		4.893		4.893	
Ext kinetic energy	GeV/u	28.8		1.5	
Inj kinetic energy	GeV/u		3		0.74
h		5(1 bunch)	1	2(1 bunch)	1
$f_{rf}$	MHz	1.382889	1.316778	0.511628	1.124408
$T_{rf}$	μs	0.723	0.759	1.955	0.889
$f_{rev}$	MHz	0.276578	1.316778	0.255814	1.124408
$T_{rev}$	μs	3.616	0.759	3.909	0.889
Max $\Delta p/p$		±3%		±1.5%	
$\beta$		0.999	0.972	0.924	0.830
$\gamma$		31.918	4.221	2.610	1.794
		One time injection		One time injection	

Table C.6: Parameters related to the B2B transfer from SIS100 to CR

# **Appendix D**

## **Parameters of FAIR B2B Transfer System from Settings Management**

## APPENDIX D. PARAMETERS OF FAIR B2B TRANSFER SYSTEM FROM SETTINGS MANAGEMENT

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<sup>-2</sup>Ext: Extraction  
<sup>-1</sup>Inj: Injection  
<sup>0</sup>Frequency slip factor is defined as  $\eta = \frac{1}{\gamma^2} - \alpha_p$

Table D.1: Parameters for the B2B transfer provided by SM

Parameter	Destination	Usage
$f_{syn}^X$	B2B source SCU	Start of synchronization window calculation
$f_{syn}^{REF}$	B2B source SCU	Phase advance extrapolation for PCM
Frequency of bucket indication signal	B2B source SCU⇒SR B2B target SCU⇒SR Trigger SCU⇒SR	Bucket label signal production
$t_{delay}$	Delay compensation for TOF, all propagation and kicker preparation	B2B source SCU
Extraction kicker delay compensation	Trigger SCU⇒TD	Start of synchronization window calculation
Injection kicker delay compensation	Trigger SCU⇒TD	Extraction kicker trigger signal production
Emergency kicker delay compensation	Trigger SCU⇒TD	Injection kicker trigger signal production
Target time difference between rf systems of two synchrotrons	B2B source SCU	Emergency kicker trigger signal production
$\Delta f$	B2B source SCU	Start of synchronization window calculation or phase correction calculation for PCM
$T$	Duration of rf frequency modulation for the phase shift method	B2B source SCU⇒PSM B2B source SCU⇒PSM
$\Delta f_{rf}, \Delta \dot{f}_{rf}$ and $\Delta \ddot{f}_{rf}$	B2B source SCU⇒PSM	Start of synchronization window calculation and rf frequency modulation profile with certain duration T production Adiabatical rf frequency modulation profile production

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- 2012 Jiaoni Bai, Shuai Xiao, Taoguang Xu, and Lei Zeng. The Development of Timing Control System for RFQ. *In Proc. of LINAC*, 2012

# Jiaoni Bai

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## Curriculum Vitae

*"I am a slow walker, but I never stop walking." - Jiaoni Bai*

### Education

- 2013–Now **Doctoral Study**, Goethe University, Frankfurt am Main, Germany, .
- 2010–2013 **Master of Engineering Study in Computer Technology**, Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China, GPA – 8.0.
- 2006–2010 **Bachelor of Engineering Study in Medical Informatics Engineering**, Southern Medical University, China, GPA – 9.0.

### PhD Thesis

- Title *Development of the timing system for the Bunch-to-Bucket transfer between the FAIR accelerators at GSI Helmholtz Centre for Heavy Ion Research GmbH*
- Professor Prof. Oliver Kester
- Supervisors Dr. Dietrich Beck and Dr. David Ondreka
- Description
  - Development of the Bunch-to-Bucket transfer system
  - Programming work on FPGA
  - Measurement of the White Rabbit network performance

### Master Thesis

- Title *The development of EPICS driver for customized VME hardwares*
- Supervisor Taoguang Xu
- Description
  - Development of the software interface between EPICS and VME hardware
  - Development of the operator controlling and monitoring interfaces by MEDM hardware
  - VxWorks program for Motorola VME board MVME5100

### Bachelor Thesis

- Title *The CCD performance test and analysis*
- Description
  - Investigation of the influence factors for CCD
  - Test how these factors influence CCD

## Awards

- 2012 Won “Scholarship of the head of the Institute of High Energy Physics, CAS“ for master thesis
- 2007 Won second prize of “Mathematical Contest in Modeling in Southern Medical University“

## Key skills

- Intermediate Network engineering, Bash shell script and Visual Basic programming
- Advanced VHDL program for Altera FPGAs, C, Accelerator technology and beam dynamics, VxWorks programming and EPICS

## Computer literacy

- Basic Windows, Linux (Ubuntu/Debian), Microsoft Office and LaTeX applications
- Engineering Altera Quartus and Matlab applications
- Art design Photoshop and Corel VideoStudio application
- Web design Dreamweaver

## Languages

- Mandarin Mothertongue Chinese
- English Good written and spoken
- German Goethe-Zertifikat B2