

Multiharmonic enthusiast – Applications of multiharmonic feedback in synchrotrons –

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October 2025

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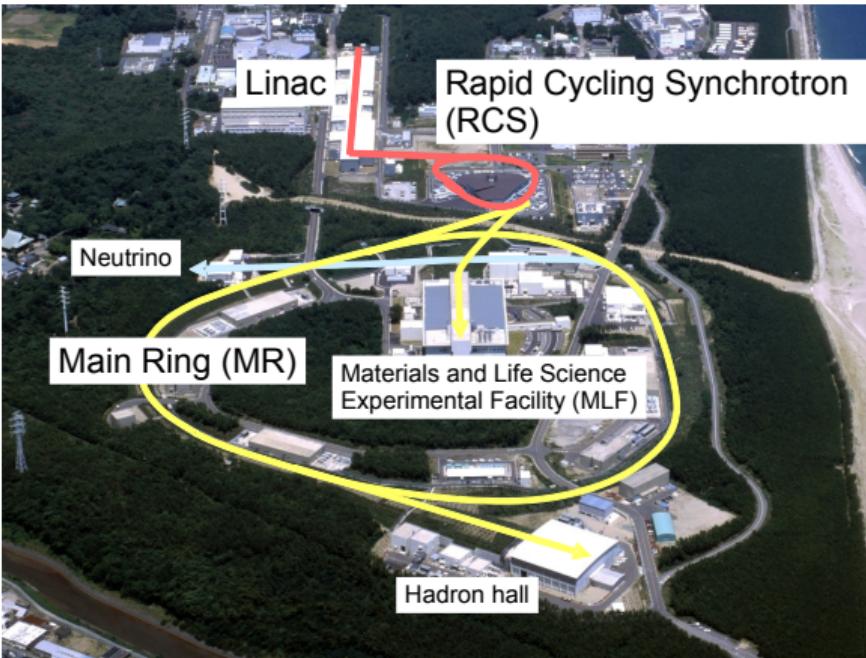
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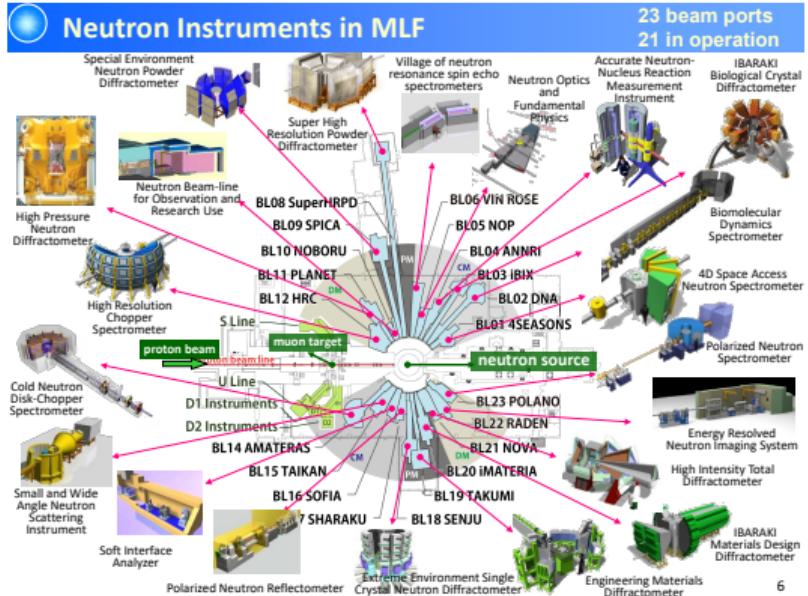
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Japan Proton Accelerator Research Complex (J-PARC)

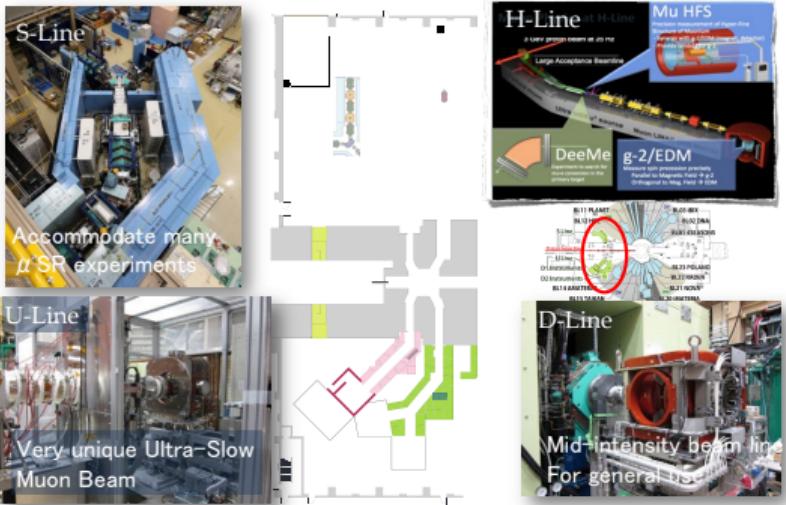


- Consists of 400 MeV linac, 3 GeV RCS, 30 GeV Main Ring, and experimental facilities (MLF, Hadron, Neutrino)
- Very high intensity proton beams are used for generation of secondary particles

Material and Life science Experimental Facility : MLF



Muon Facility MUSE @ MLF



Spallation neutron source and muon source:

- Neutron: over 20 beamlines
- Muon: four

Only a few of recent outcome from MLF



Designing materials for All-Solid-State Li Batteries

Tokyo Tech., IMSS KEK, Univ. of Tokyo, J-PARC Center

Science 2023 IF : 63.832
11,663 download

$\text{Li}_{10}\text{GeP}_2\text{S}_{12}$
Nature Materials 2011

$\text{Li}_{1.94}\text{Si}_{1.74}\text{P}_{1.44}\text{S}_{11.7}\text{Cl}_{6.3}$
Nature Energy 2019

High ionic conductivity is observed when Li ions diffuse in 3D direction. However, high-T is required.

Discover a material in which Li ions diffuse in a 3D direction even at room-T.

Tokyo Tech, Insti. KEK, TOYOTA, Ibaraki Pref., Ibaraki Univ., J-PARC Center

Citation over 3,000 (Scopus), TOP 0.01%

Analysis of the crystal structure containing Li by neutron diffraction leads to an understanding of the Li ion diffusion mechanism, contributing to the development of all solid-state batteries

$\text{Li}_{0.54}\text{Si}_{0.6}\text{Ge}_{0.42}\text{Li}_{1.74}\text{P}_{1.44}\text{S}_{11.7}\text{Cl}_{6.3}$
Nature Energy 2019

Thick-film cathode with 1.8 times the current density compared to the previous record. Combined with Li metal anode, all-solid-state battery exhibiting high-capacity and high-current characteristics is realized.

Reordered crystals
 $\text{Li}_{1-x}\text{Li}_{x}\text{GeP}_2\text{S}_{12}$, x = 0.15 (room-T)

Increase in ionic conductivity by disordering

Site of added electrolyte
 $\text{Li}_{1-x}\text{Li}_{x}\text{GeP}_2\text{S}_{12-y}\text{Cl}_{y}$, x = 0.15, y = 0.15 (high-T)

Li-rich layered structure
 $\text{Li}_{1-x}\text{Li}_{x}\text{GeP}_2\text{S}_{12-y}\text{Cl}_{y}$, x = 0.15, y = 0.15 (high-T)

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Development of high-strength magnesium alloy

[15 Aug. 2023 Press Release] Why Are High-Strength Magnesium Alloys Developed in Japan So Strong? In-situ Neutron Diffraction Experiments elucidate the Behavior of Each Constituent Phase during Deformation?

JAEA, Kumamoto Univ., J-PARC Center

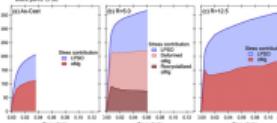
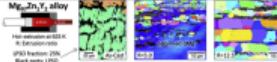
IF: 9.209
Acta Materialia (2023) Citation : 7

Because of their lightweight and high strength per density, Mg-alloys (LPSO-Mg alloys) developed at Kumamoto Univ. are expected to have various applications.

The strength of LPSO-Mg alloys is greatly enhanced by high-T extrusion processing, but the mechanism has not yet been clarified.

In-situ neutron diffraction experiments revealed that the extrusion conditions affected the overall strength and ductility of the alloy due to different micro-structural development.

Provides guidelines for the development of lightweight, high-strength Mg alloy materials with ductility, rigidity suitable for specific purposes.
Contribution to energy saving and safety of aircraft and automobiles through practical use of lightweight and high-strength materials.

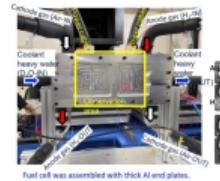


(upper) Mg alloys used in this study and EBSD images after high-T extrusion process. (lower) Contribution of each of the LPSO-Mg alloy constituent phases to strength during tensile deformation.

Water visualization in a fuel cell used in FCVE

Supported by NEDO FC-Platform Program

Visualization of water distribution inside an operating fuel cell of the 2nd generation TOYOTA MIRAI

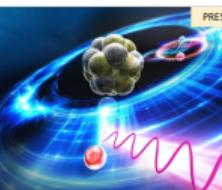


D line: High-resolution X-ray spectroscopy of muonic atoms

Physics under ultra-high electric field opened up by Muonic Atoms

The energy of muonic X-rays was determined with extremely high accuracy using a TES detector with an energy resolution 30 times higher than that of conventional semiconductor detectors

Superconducting Transition-Edge Sensor (TES) Microcalorimeter

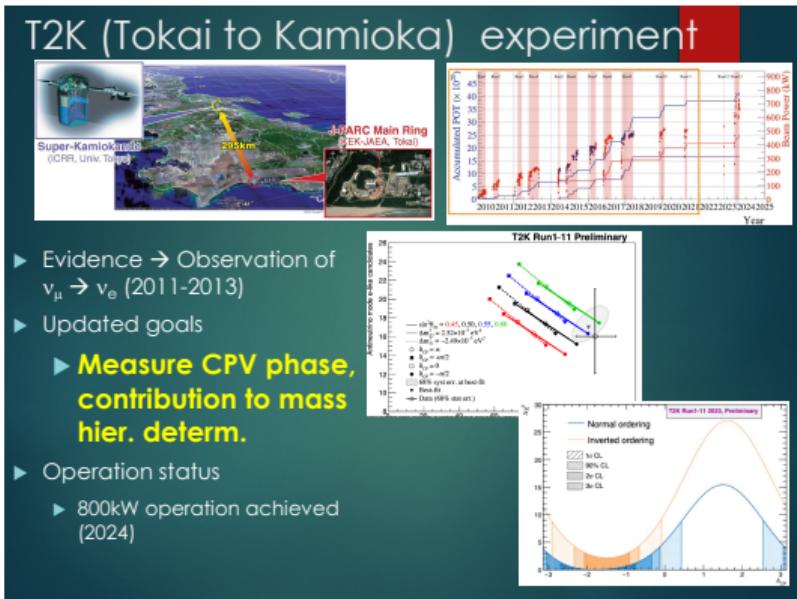


Proof-of-Principle Experiment for Testing Strong-Field Quantum Electrodynamics with Exotic Atoms: High Precision X-Ray Spectroscopy of Muonic Neon
T. Okumura et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 130, 173001 (2023)

~500 experiments/year

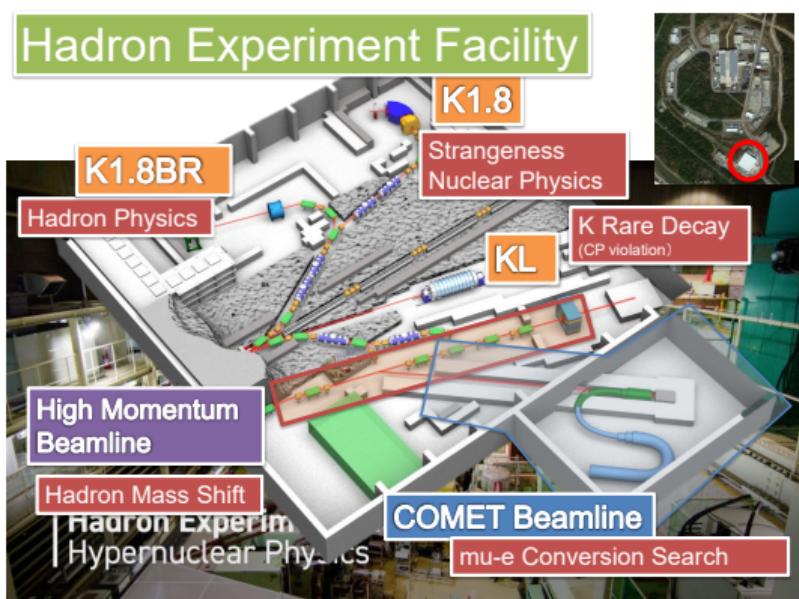
MR beam destination: Neutrino experiments and Hadron hall

MR beams for particle and nuclear physics.



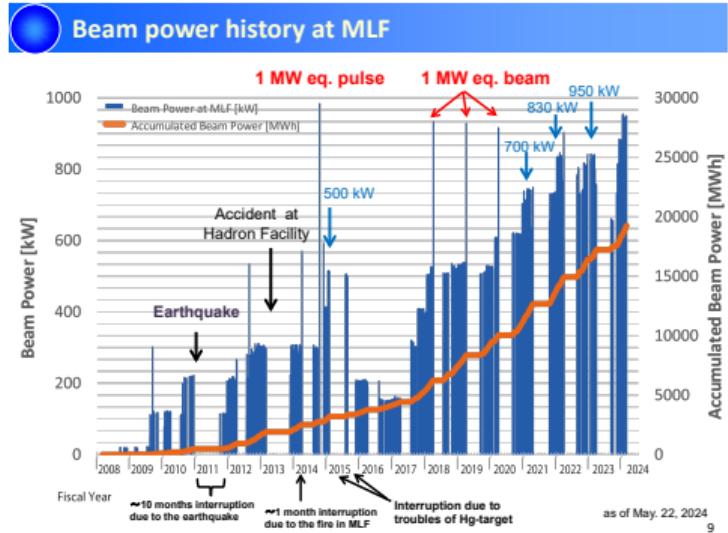
- ▶ Evidence → Observation of $\nu_\mu \rightarrow \nu_e$ (2011-2013)
- ▶ Updated goals
 - ▶ **Measure CPV phase, contribution to mass hier. determ.**
- ▶ Operation status
 - ▶ 800kW operation achieved (2024)

- Fast extraction (FX) by extraction kickers
- Hyper-K will require 1.3 MW beam (3×10^{14} ppp)



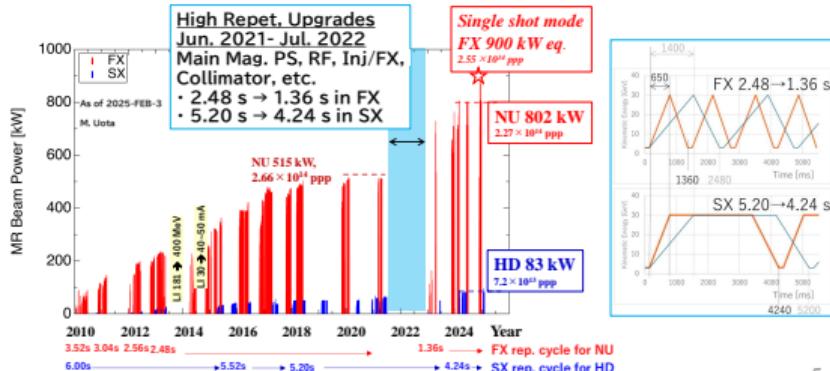
- Slow extraction during 2 s
- Kaon rare decay, strangeness, μe conversion search, etc...

Beam power history of RCS and MR



Power Trend of MR

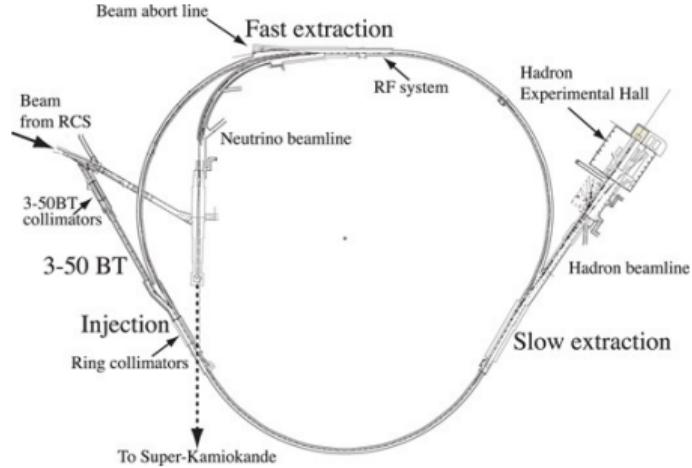
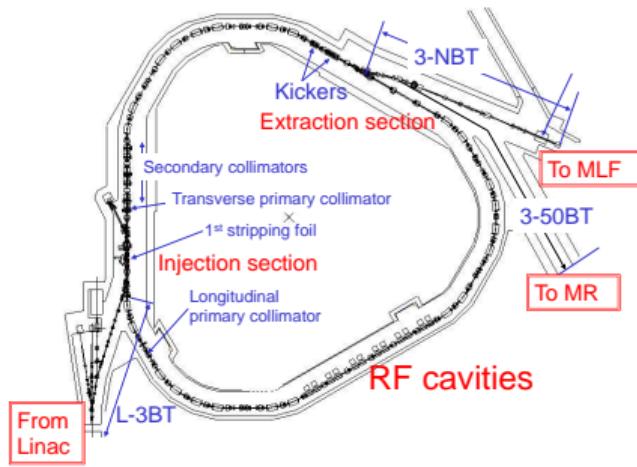
- Base scenario of power up: Higher repetition and More p+/pulse



Original design beam powers (RCS: 1 MW, MR: 750 kW) have been achieved.

- We are trying to push beam powers higher

RCS and MR: very high intensity synchrotrons



circumference	348.333 m
energy	0.400–3 GeV
beam intensity	8.3×10^{13} ppp
output beam power	1 MW
accelerating frequency	1.227–1.671 MHz
harmonic number	2
maximum rf voltage	440 kV
repetition rate	25 Hz
No. of cavities	12
Q-value of rf cavity	2

circumference	1567.5 m
energy	3 – 30 GeV
beam intensity	2.5×10^{14} ppp
output beam power	(design) 750 kW
accelerating frequency	1.67–1.72 MHz
harmonic number	9
maximum rf voltage	480 kV
repetition period	1.16 – 5.2 s
No. of cavities (Fund. + 2nd)	9+2
Q-value of Fund. rf cavity	22

Key features of the synchrotrons (RCS and MR)

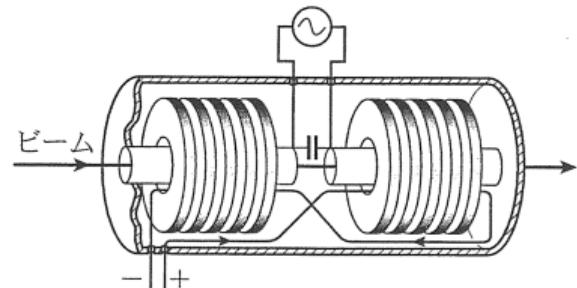
In point of view of rf, two key features:

High (RCS) and imaginary (MR) transition gamma lattice

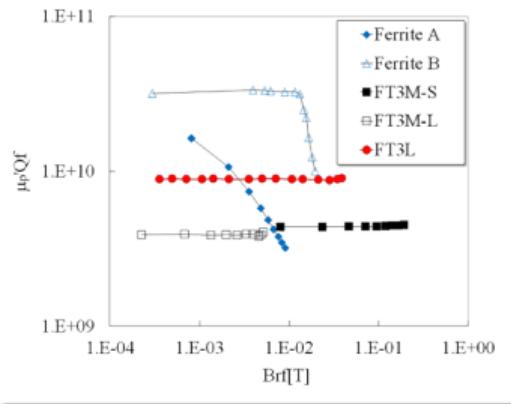
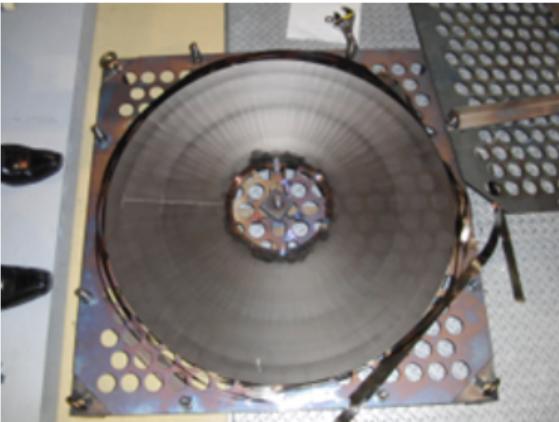
- No transition during acceleration, easy beam handling avoiding beam losses
- Small slippage factor / low synchrotron frequency. Longitudinal beam gymnastics is sometimes difficult

Magnetic alloy (Finemet) cavities

- Magnetic material loaded cavities are used for proton (ion) synchrotrons
- J-PARC synchrotrons employ magnetic alloy instead of conventional ferrite
- Today's main topic



Finemet / Magnetic Alloy (MA) cavity



Magnetic Alloy:

- $B_s \sim 1.2$ T, stable at high rf voltage
→ twice higher accelerating gradient than ferrite cavities is possible
- Very high permeability → wideband

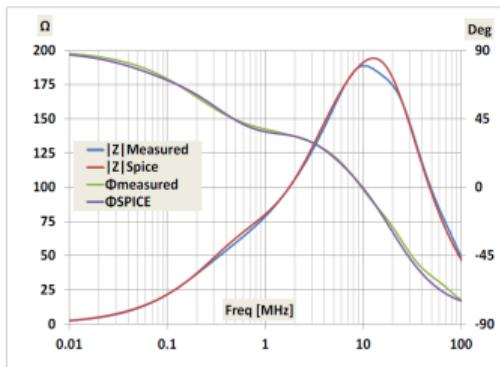
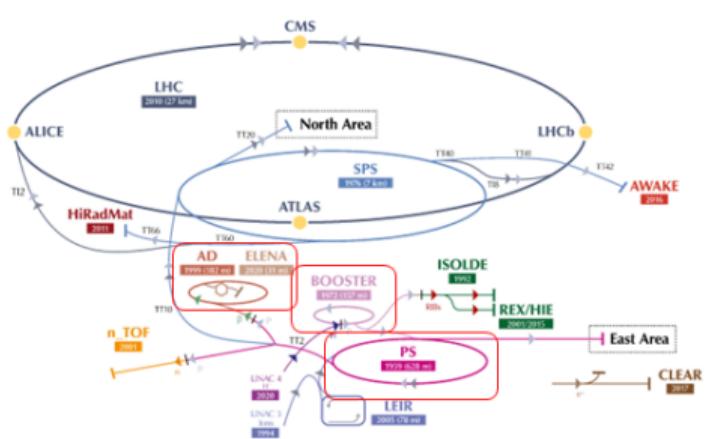
RCS MA cavity: 440 kV / 12 cavities, $Q = 2$

MR MA cavity: 480 kV / 9 cavities, $Q = 20$, 2nd harmonic 120 kV / 2 cavities

- Both cases, frequency sweep without tuning is possible

MA cavities at CERN

Facilities	Rings	Number of Cavities	Cell per Cavity	Total Voltage	Q-value	Cooling	Core	O.D. of core	Purposes
CERN	LEIR	2	1	8 kV	<1	Direct	FT3M	67 cm	Acc., 2nd
	PSB	3×4	2×6	24 kV	<1	Indirect	FT3L	33 cm	Acc., 2nd, blow-up
	PS	1	5	5 kV	<1	Indirect	FT3L	33 cm	damper, barrier RF
	ELENA	1	1	500 V	<1	Indirect	FT3L	33 cm	Decel.
	AD	1	5	4 kV	<1	Indirect	FT3L	33 cm	Decel.



Replacement of all PSB cavity



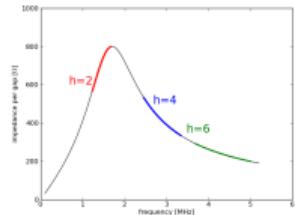
Damper cavity for CBI in PS



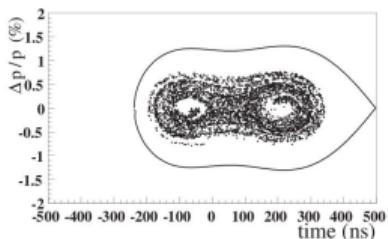
Deceleration of anti-proton

Advantage and disadvantage of wideband MA cavity

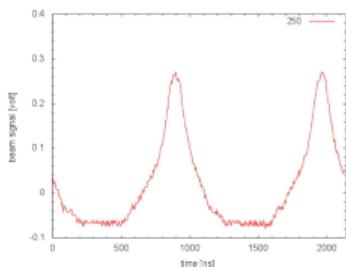
$Q = 2$ response:



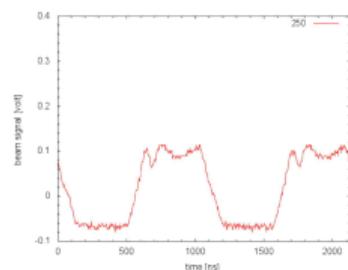
Simulated distribution:



Single harmonic:



Dual harmonic:



Dual harmonic operation for bunch shaping, where a single cavity is driven by superposition of the fundamental and second harmonic voltages, is possible.

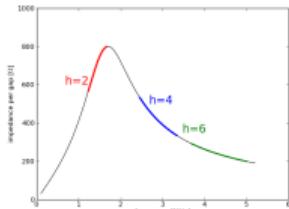
- Indispensable for high intensity beam acceleration, alleviating space charge effects

Advantages can also be disadvantages.

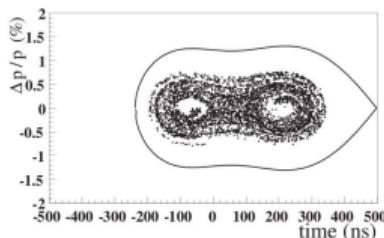
- Wake contains higher harmonic. Multiharmonic beam loading compensation is necessary
- Distortion of tetrode output current appears as cavity voltage distortion

Advantage and disadvantage of wideband MA cavity

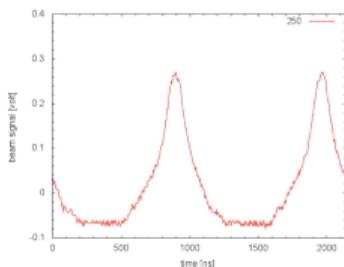
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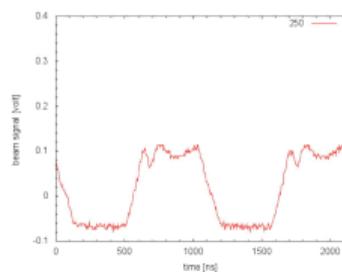
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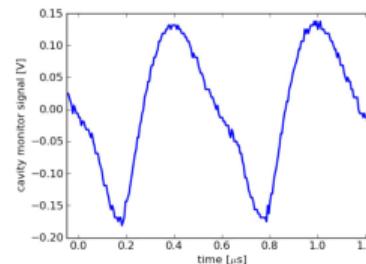
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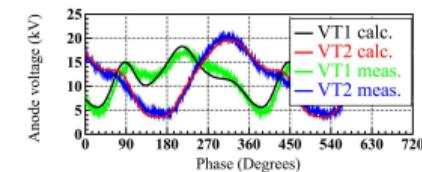
Dual harmonic:



Measured wake voltage in RCS cavity:



Anode voltages at 1 MW beam acceleration:



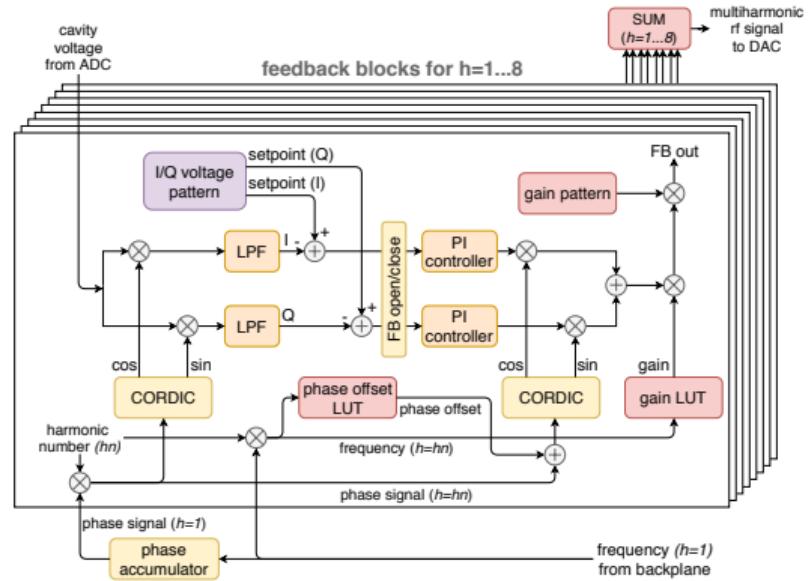
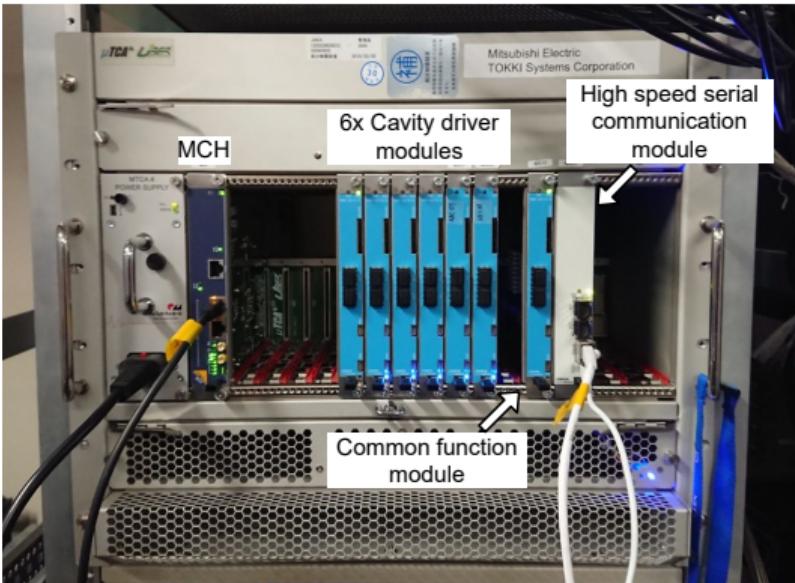
Dual harmonic operation for bunch shaping, where a single cavity is driven by superposition of the fundamental and second harmonic voltages, is possible.

- Indispensable for high intensity beam acceleration, alleviating space charge effects

Advantages can also be disadvantages.

- Wake contains higher harmonic. Multiharmonic beam loading compensation is necessary
- Distortion of tetrode output current appears as cavity voltage distortion

Multiharmonic vector rf voltage control feedback in new RCS LLRF (2019–)



(Phys. Rev. Accel. Beams 22, 092001, 2019)

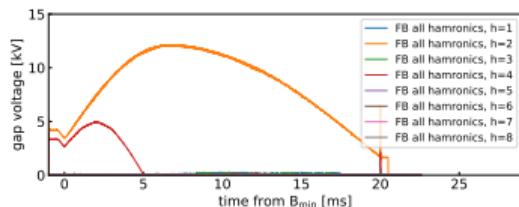
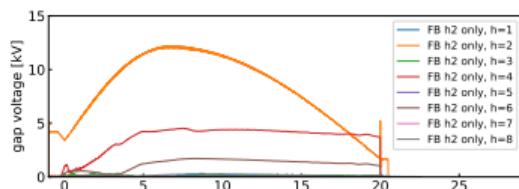
Eight classical I/Q feedback blocks for harmonics ($h=1 \dots 8$).

- LPF design is the key: Tracking CIC + leaky integrator
- Phase offset LUT and gain LUT for wide frequency range (0.4-6.8 MHz)

Performance of multiharmonic feedback with 1 MW beams

Preliminary test with a single cavity

Harmonic components of cavity gap voltage:



Single cavity test: Just perfect.

- Wake voltages of 4.6 kV (h4) / 1.7 kV (h6) suppressed by FB below 300 V

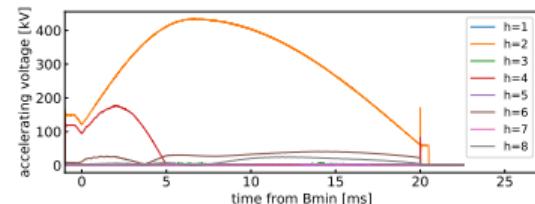
We need compromise for 12 cavities.

- h78 FB disabled for all cavities. h6 disabled for 7 out of 12 cavities. Because of HLRF trips
- Unwanted h6/h8 clearly seen in vector-sum voltage, 40/25 kV

Although compromises were necessary, stable beam acceleration was achieved.

Tests with 12 cavities

Harmonic components of vector-sum voltage:

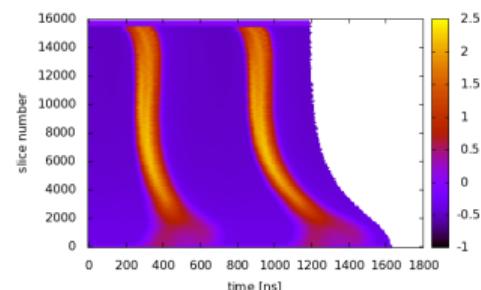


<https://doi.org/10.1109/TNS.2019.2899358>,

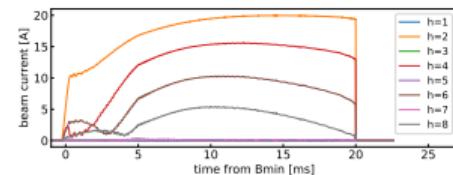
<https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevAccelBeams.22.092001>,

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2021.165211>

Mountain plot of beam signal:

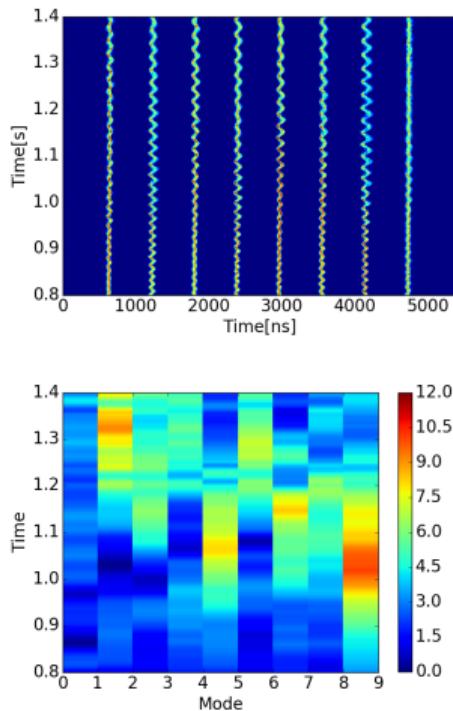


Harmonic components of beam signal:



Similar multiharmonic FB deployed in MR: CBI suppression

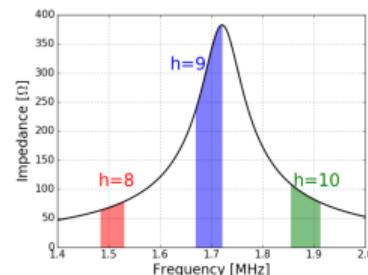
With feedforward



Above 450 kW, coupled bunch instabilities observed in MR.

- CBI limited the available beam power
- Impedance of Neighbor harmonic ($h8, h10$) is the source of CBI. Mode 1 and 8 are dominant

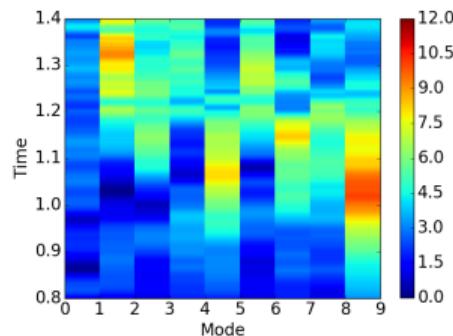
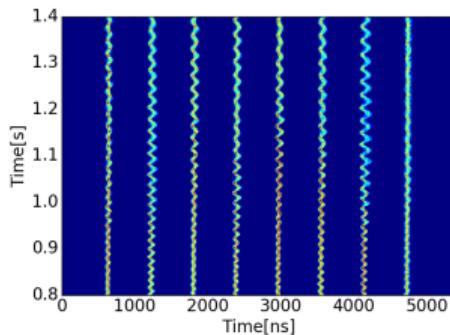
With multiharmonic feedback, wake voltages of $h8/h10$ and the coupled bunch oscillations are suppressed.



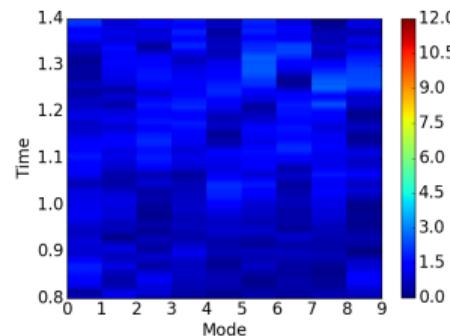
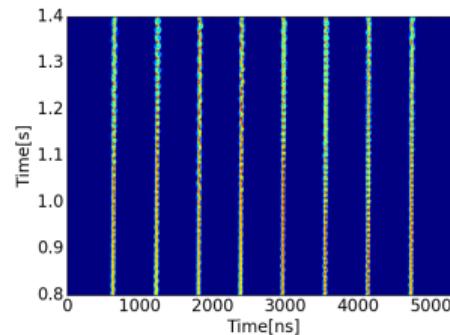
For both RCS and MR, multiharmonic FB serves high intensity beam acceleration.

Similar multiharmonic FB deployed in MR: CBI suppression

With feedforward



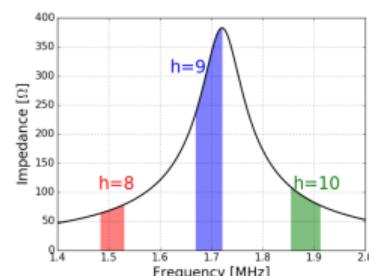
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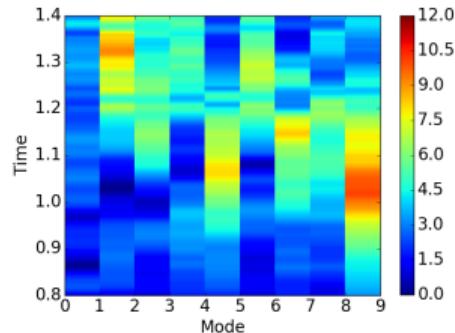
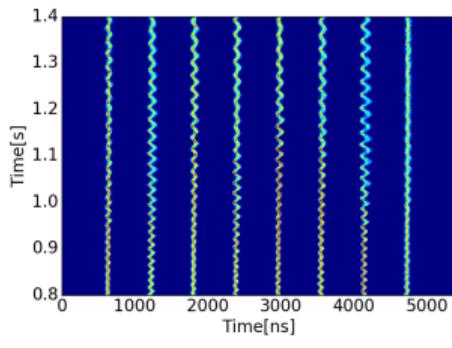
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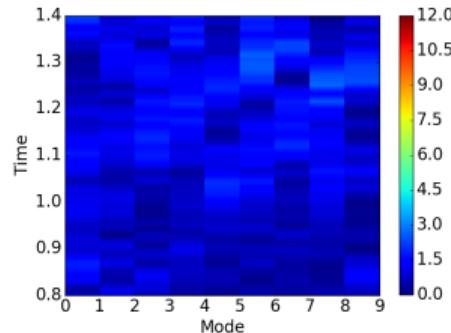
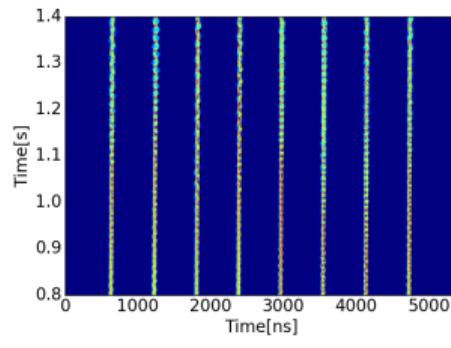
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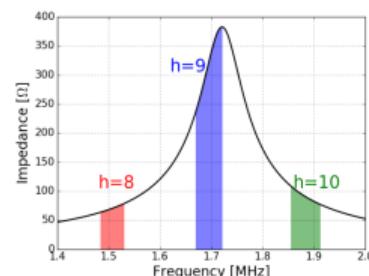
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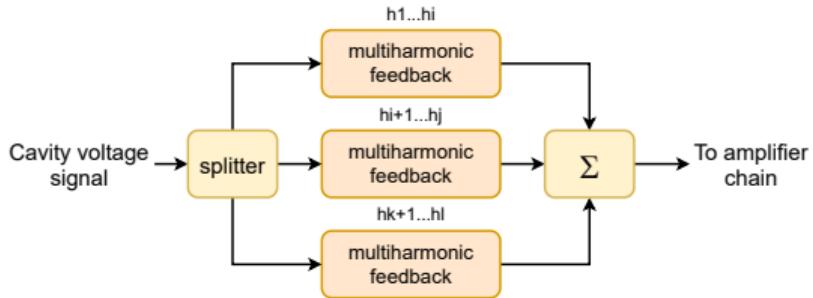
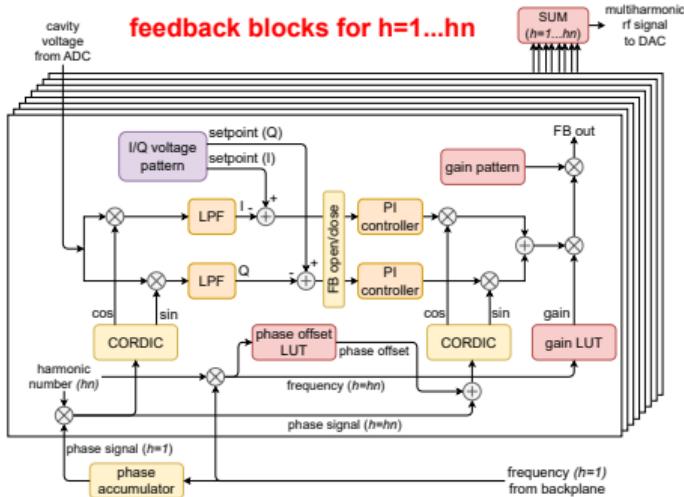
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For both RCS and MR, multiharmonic FB serves high intensity beam acceleration.

Multiharmonic FB is scalable



Number of harmonics is (theoretically) not limited.

- J-PARC: 8 harmonics / cavity, CERN PSB (Servo loop): 16 harmonics /cavity
- Adding modules is also possible

1. Introduction

2. Multiharmonic feedback at J-PARC

3. Possible applications of multiharmonic FB

Triple harmonic operation

Barrier bucket formation

Non-integer harmonics

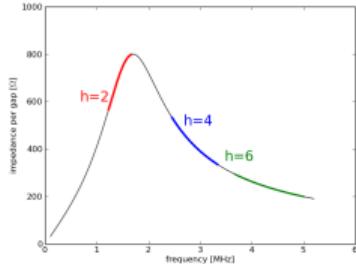
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Frequency response of cavity voltage monitor and cable

Unwanted voltage jump

5. Final thoughts

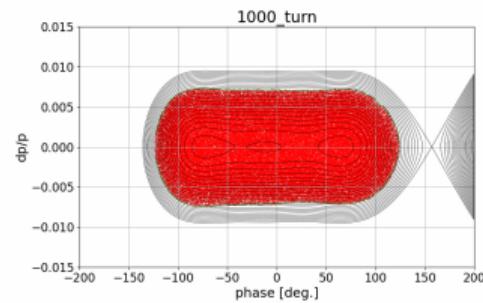
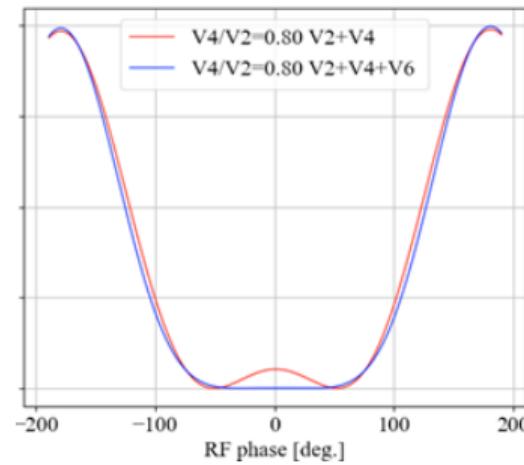
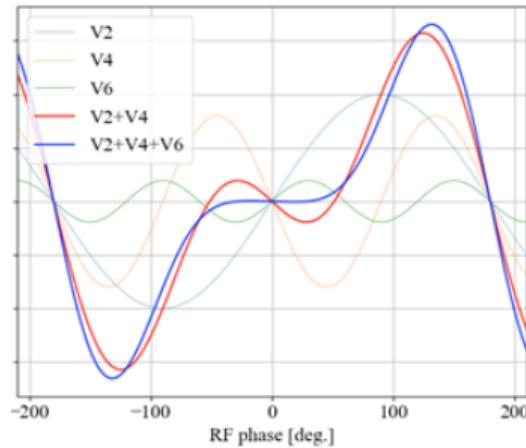
Triple harmonic operation



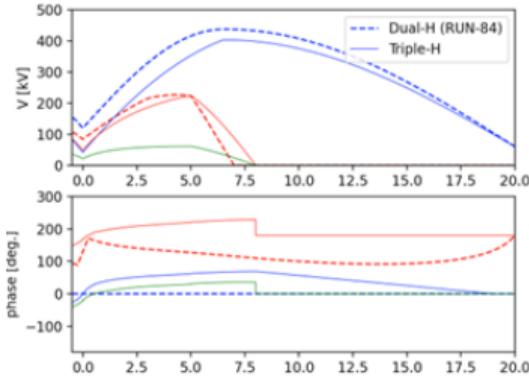
To realize flatter bunch in RCS, triple harmonic operation is considered.

- h_6 is covered by the frequency response

With h_6 , a wide and flat potential can be formed.



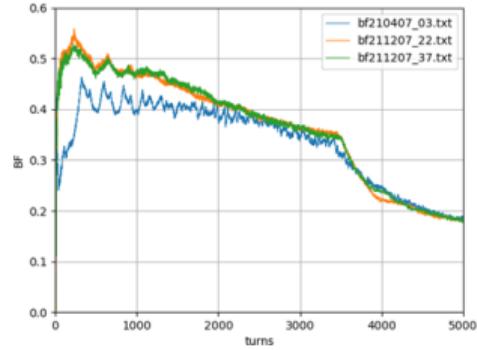
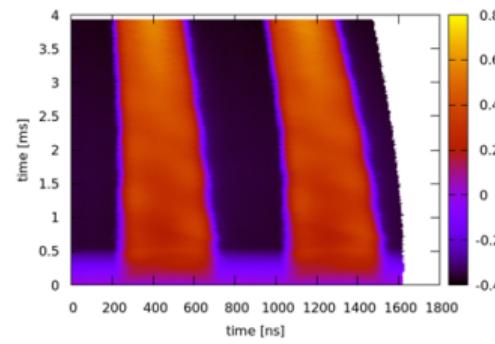
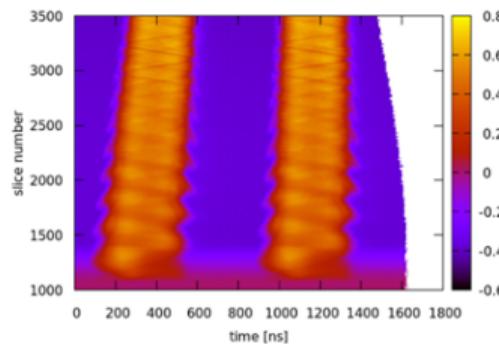
Triple harmonic operation: beam tests



Beam tests performed with 1 MW beams.

- Smoother bunch shape obtained with triple harmonic
- Bunching factor improved

Because of power consumption, triple harmonic is not yet used for normal operation.



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4. Important considerations when using multiharmonic FB

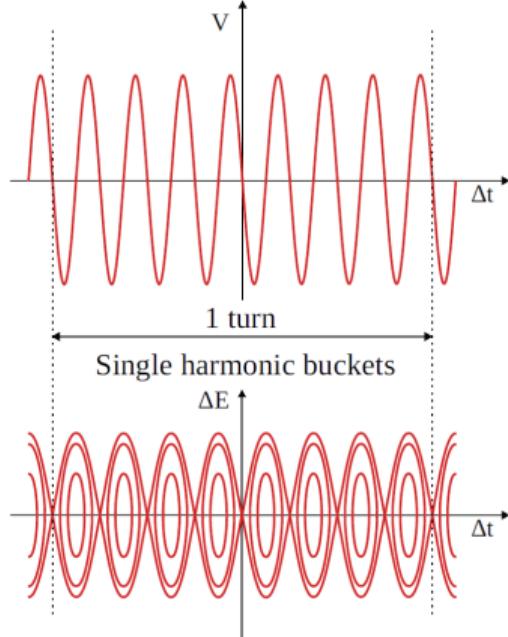
Frequency response of cavity voltage monitor and cable

Unwanted voltage jump

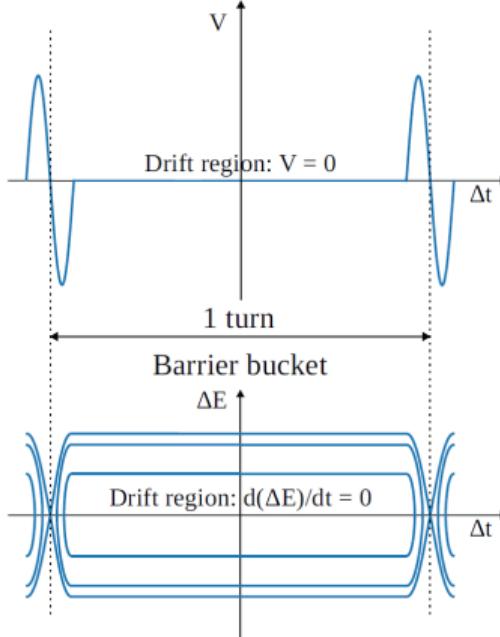
5. Final thoughts

What is barrier bucket?

Output of a single harmonic RF system



Output of a barrier bucket RF system

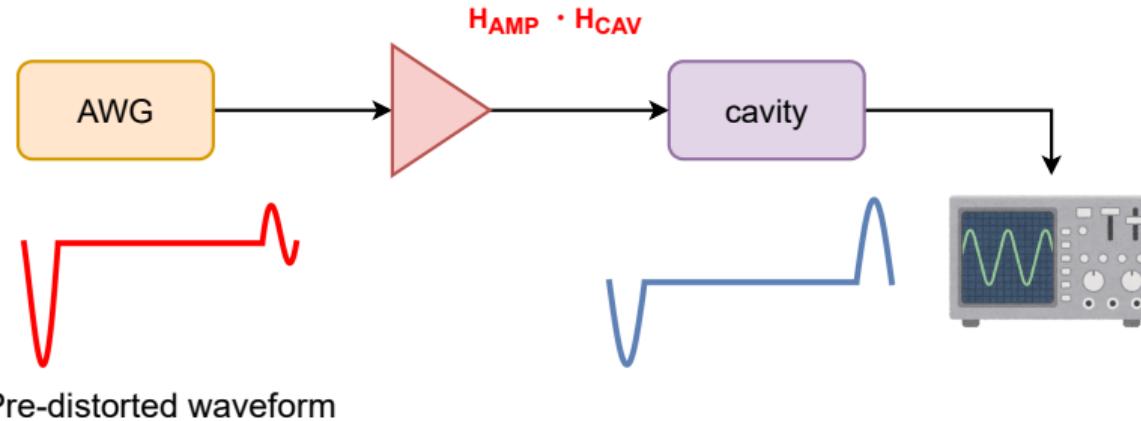


M. Vadai, et. al., EPL, 128 (2019) 14002.

A Barrier bucket voltage has long drift region.

- Preserve a gap for kicker in a debunched beam
- Accumulate intense beam with alleviating space charge effects

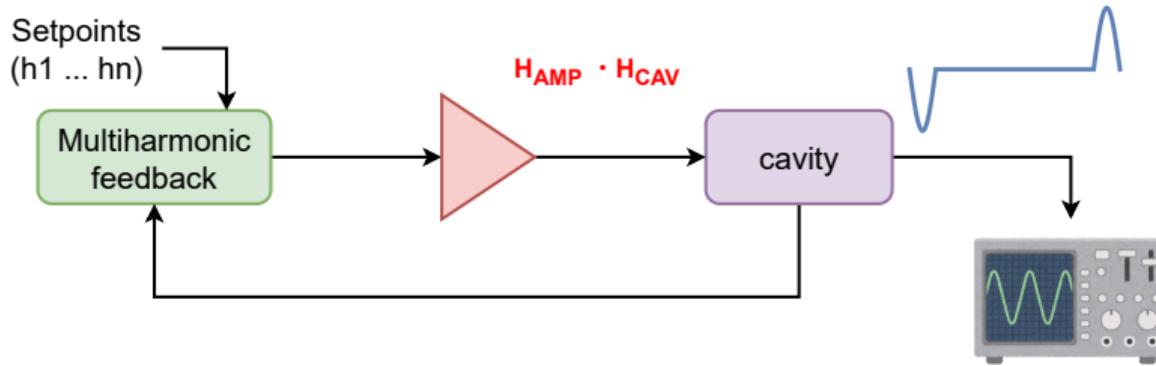
Conventional way to generate barrier voltage



A pre-distorted waveform is generated by AWG so that cavity gap voltage is desired barrier voltage.

- Compensate the transfer function of the system ($H_{\text{AMP}} \cdot H_{\text{CAV}}$)
- Adjustment is not trivial
- It is difficult to keep voltage under beam loading, because the setup is open loop

Barrier voltage generation using multiharmonic feedback

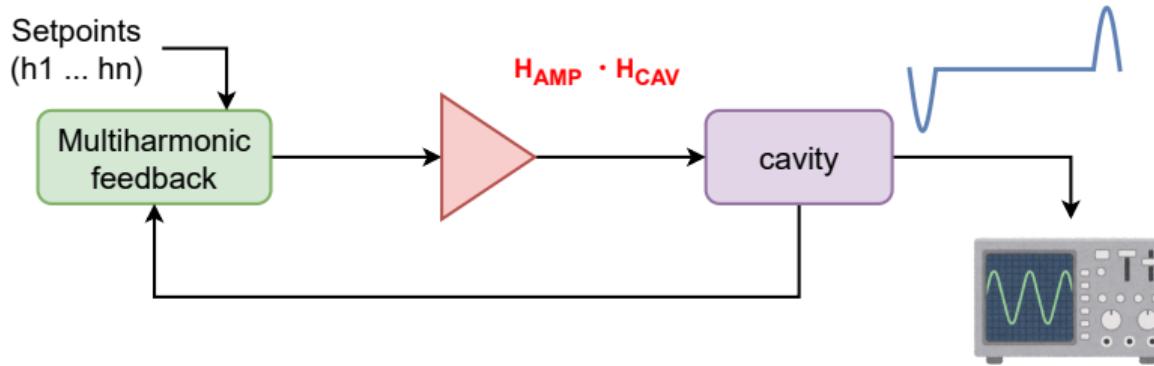


Multiharmonic setpoints are set to generate barrier voltage.

- Relying on the voltage monitor, one can forget about the transfer functions
 - Feedback conditions (phase) must be adjusted for harmonics
- Closed loop. Beam loading and other fluctuation can be compensated

But, how many harmonics are necessary?

Barrier voltage generation using multiharmonic feedback



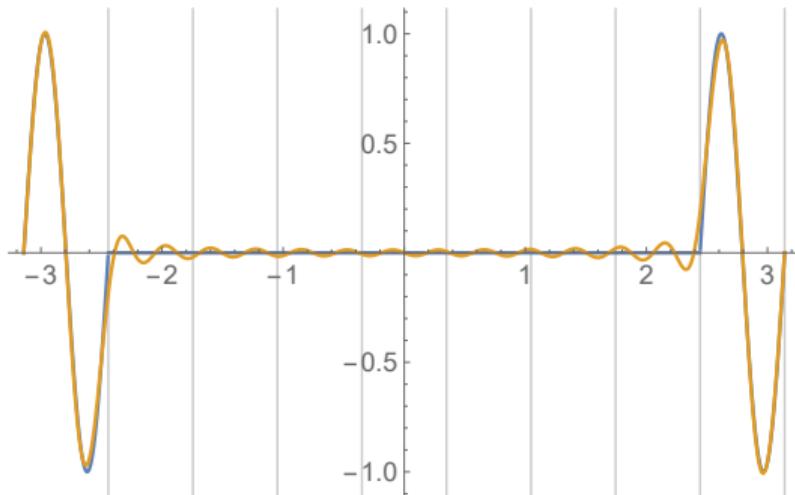
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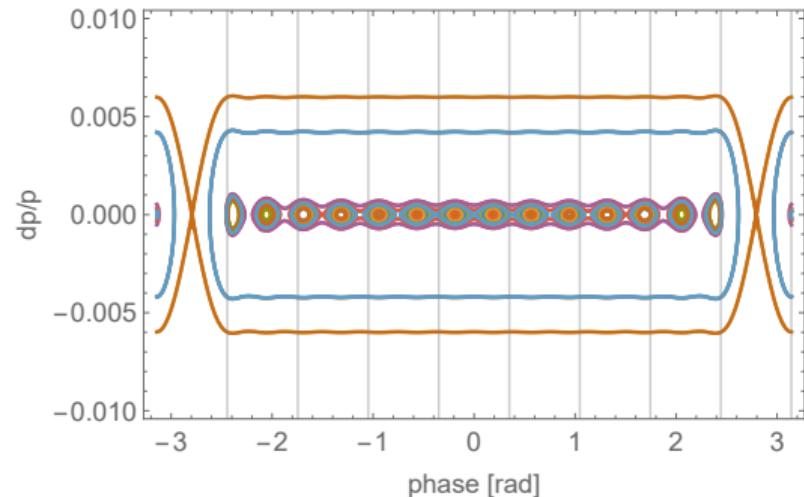
Example of multiharmonic barrier voltage

```
Out[793]= 0.0460363 Sin[x] - 0.0732796 Sin[2 x] + 0.0689161 Sin[3 x] - 0.0301482 Sin[4 x] -  
0.0349934 Sin[5 x] + 0.110266 Sin[6 x] - 0.176329 Sin[7 x] + 0.216641 Sin[8 x] -  
0.222222 Sin[9 x] + 0.193837 Sin[10 x] - 0.141063 Sin[11 x] + 0.0787613 Sin[12 x] -  
0.0222685 Sin[13 x] - 0.0170403 Sin[14 x] + 0.0344581 Sin[15 x] - 0.032243 Sin[16 x]
```



With 16 harmonics, barrier voltage can be generated.

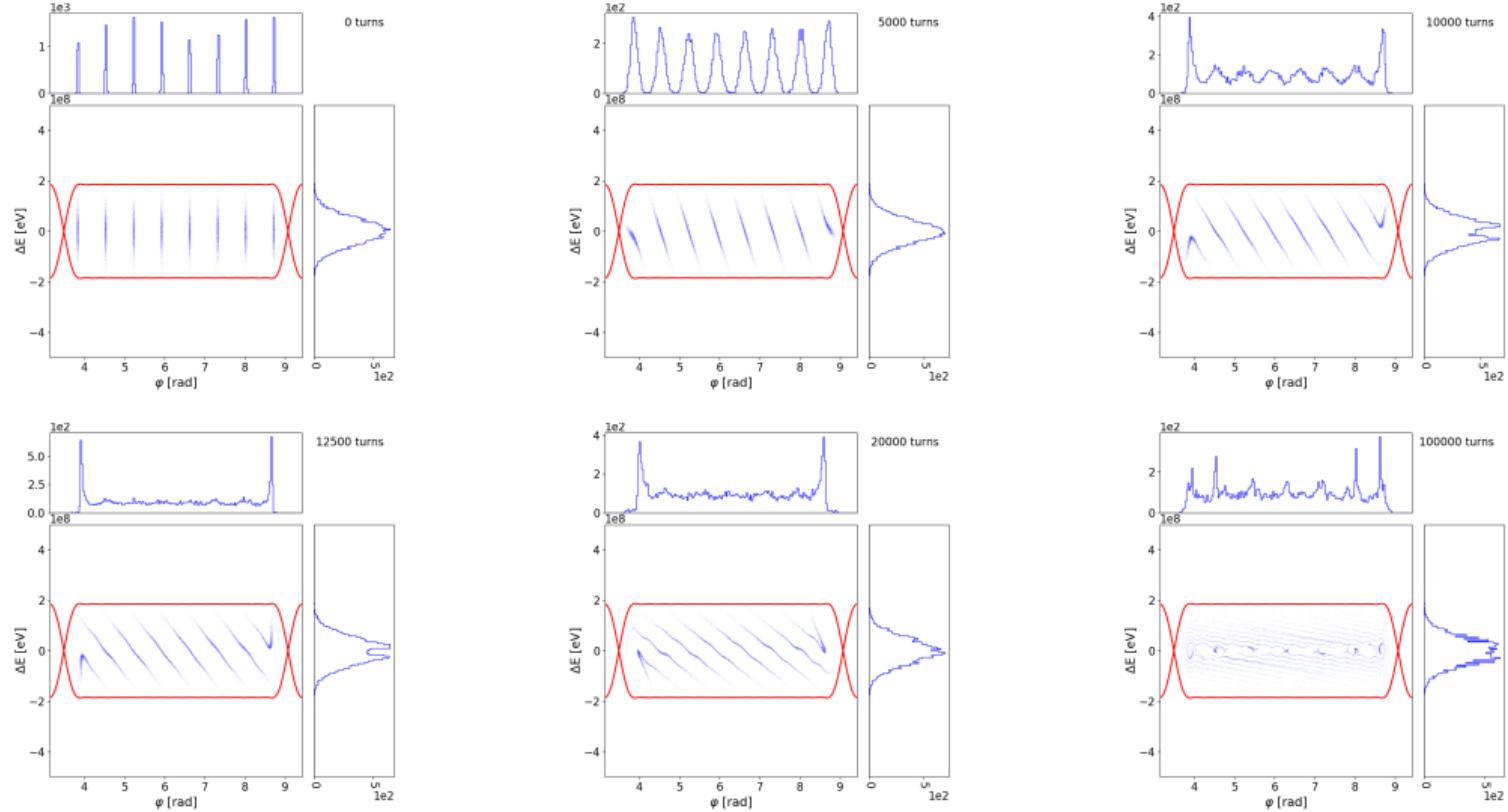
- 16 is a reasonable number



Barrier bucket example for J-PARC MR, $f_{\text{rev}} = 192 \text{ kHz}$, $V_{\text{peak}} = 30 \text{ kV}$.

- Inner separatrix due to ringing in the drift region seen

Multiharmonic barrier voltage works



Note: MR has no wideband cavity; just consideration.

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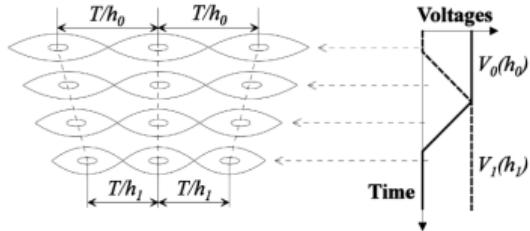
4. Important considerations when using multiharmonic FB

Frequency response of cavity voltage monitor and cable

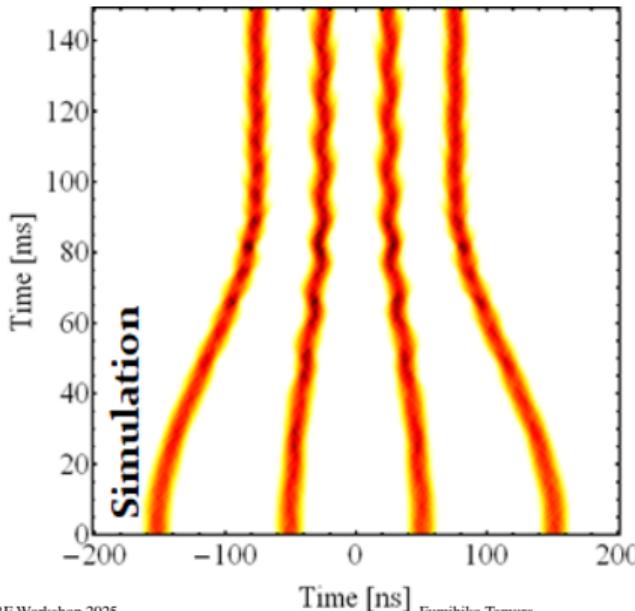
Unwanted voltage jump

5. Final thoughts

Batch compression



(From Accelerator Handbook) Batch compression is applied to squeeze a set of n bunches into a smaller fraction of the circumference. The number of bunches is unchanged. It can be quasi-adiabatic, preserving shape and emittance of bunches.



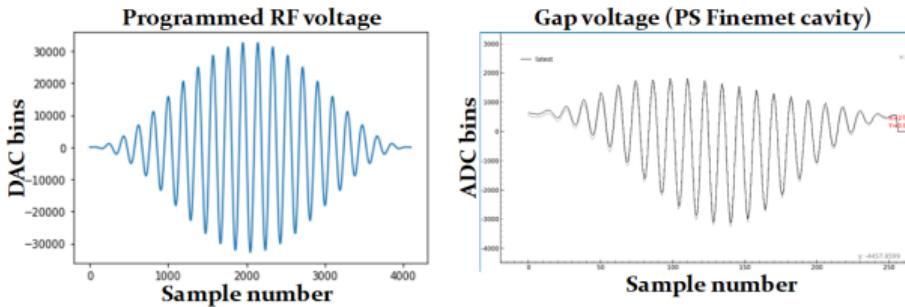
Batch compression of lead ion beams from 100 ns spacing to 50 ns is being considered at CERN.

- Selection of harmonics is not trivial
- $h = 21 \rightarrow 21 \rightarrow 25 \rightarrow 30 \rightarrow 36 \rightarrow 42$
- Imperfect compression of (inner) bunch pair, even with non-linear voltage programs

Alternative smooth batch compression

4

- Use amplitude modulated non-integer harmonic sweep
 - Smooth batch compression for all bunches
 - $V_{RF}(t) = V_o \cdot f_{envelope}(\text{azimuth}) \cdot \sin(2\pi f_{rev} \cdot h)$, h non-integer
 - Works with 4 and 6 bunches



- No handover between harmonics → all cavities do the same
- Spectral content only at f_{RF} and $f_{RF} \pm f_{rev}$ (half amplitude)



$$V_{RF}(t) = 0.25 \sin[\omega_{rev}(h-1)t] + 0.5 \sin[\omega_{rev}ht] + 0.25 \sin[\omega_{rev}(h+1)t] \quad h: \text{non-integer}$$

CERN people trying to use non-integer harmonic directly with open loop configuration.

- Is it possible to use multiharmonic FB, which consists of integer harmonics, for this?

Expression non-integer harmonics using integer harmonics

The non-integer waveform can be fitted by up to 5 integer harmonics:

```
In[890]= (* define target waveform *)
hh = 23.7 (* non integer *)
usedbucket = hh;
func = -Sin[hh x] (0.5 - 0.5 Cos[x - \pi])
data = Join[Table[{x, func}, {x, -usedbucket / hh \pi, usedbucket / hh \pi, \pi / (20 hh)}]];
p1 = Plot[func, {x, -\pi, \pi}, PlotPoints \rightarrow 10];
p2 = ListPlot[data, PlotStyle \rightarrow {Green}];
starthh = Floor[hh - 1];
endhh = Ceiling[hh + 1];
line = Fit[data, Flatten[Table[{Sin[n x]}, {n, starthh, endhh, 1}]], x] // Chop
p3 = Plot[line, {x, -\pi, \pi}, PlotRange \rightarrow All, PlotStyle \rightarrow {Red}];
Show[p1, p3, AspectRatio \rightarrow 1/GoldenRatio, Frame \rightarrow True,
FrameLabel \rightarrow {"phase [rad]", "amplitude"}, 
LabelStyle \rightarrow Directive[Medium, FontFamily \rightarrow "Helvetica"]]

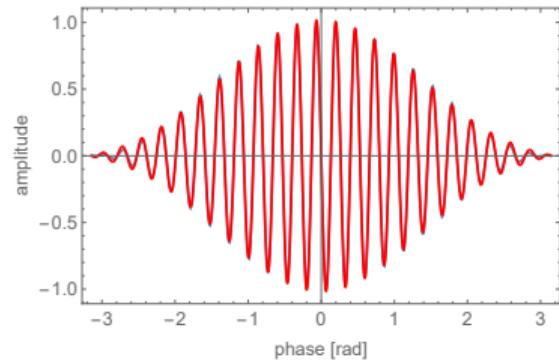
Out[890]= 23.7

Out[892]= -(0.5 + 0.5 Cos[x]) Sin[23.7 x]

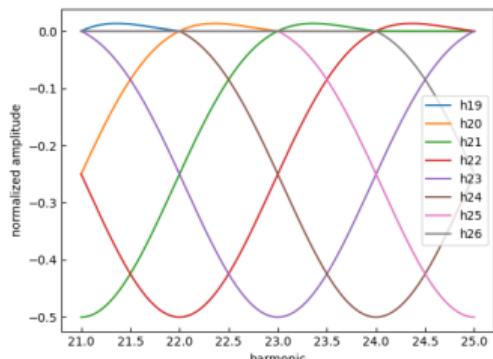
Out[898]= -0.0400731 Sin[22 x] - 0.360671 Sin[23 x] - 0.471644 Sin[24 x] - 0.143545 Sin[25 x]
```

The harmonic amplitudes vary smoothly according to the target harmonics.

Blue (target) and red (fit) lines are very close.



Harmonic amplitude to realize non-integer harmonics:



Longitudinal tracking simulation

Preliminary longitudinal tracking simulation was performed.

- CERN PS flattop, lead ion, 6 bunches
- Voltage = 20 kV, duration 180 ms
- The bunches move with non-integer harmonic sweep, while the parameters are not optimized yet

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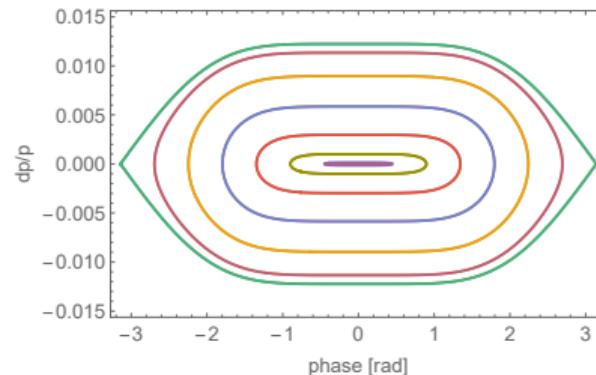
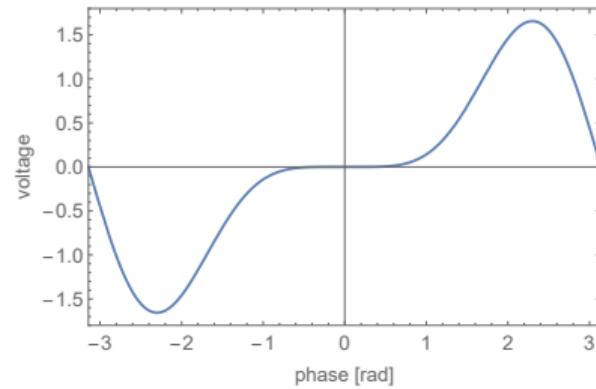
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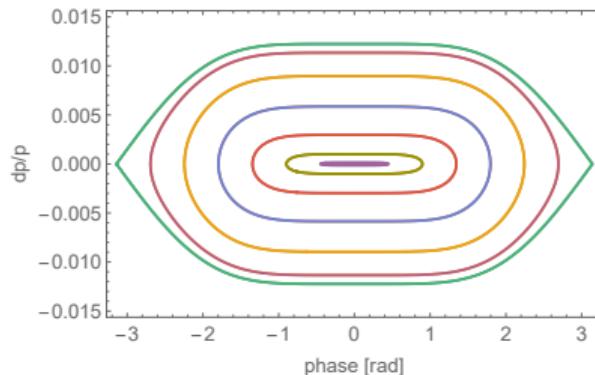
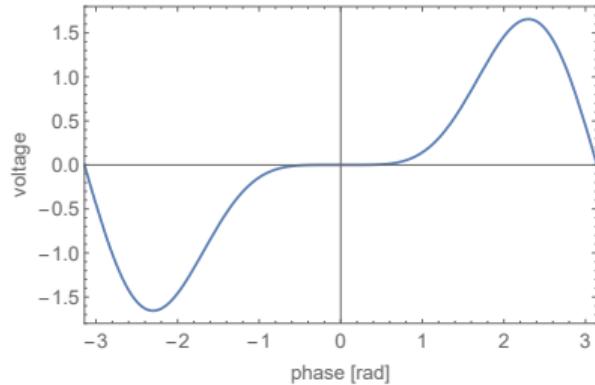
We cannot believe the voltage monitor waveform as is

Voltage monitor signal of nice triple harmonic:

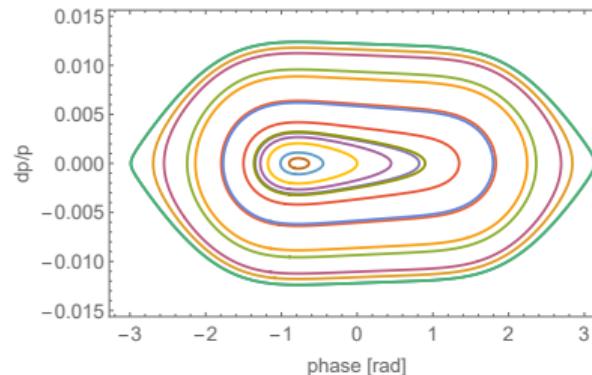
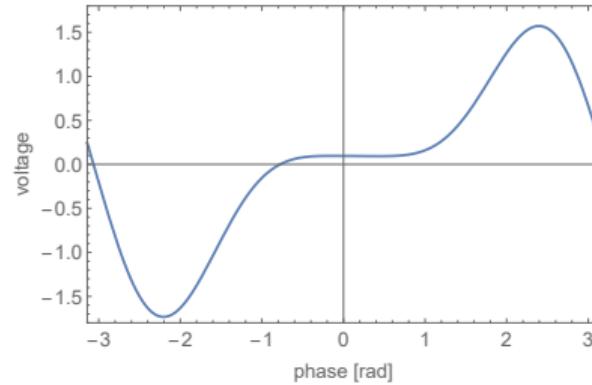


We cannot believe the voltage monitor waveform as is

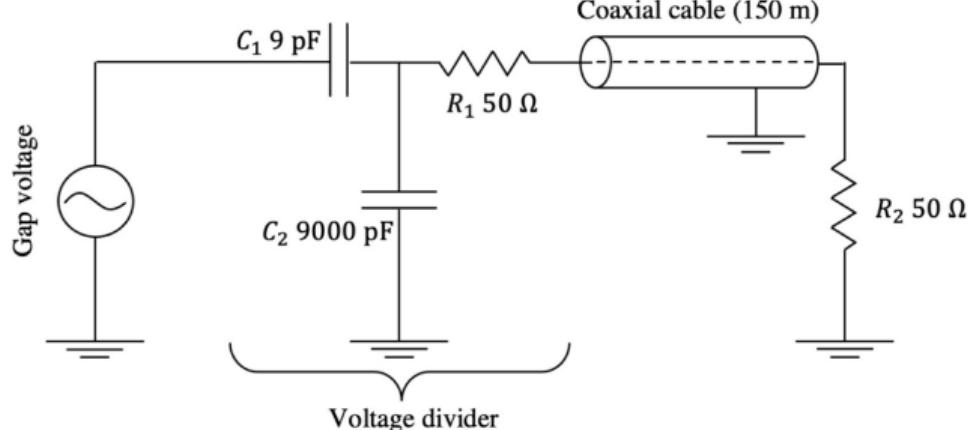
Voltage monitor signal of nice triple harmonic:



Real gap voltage seen by the beam:



Voltage monitor components: capacitive divider and coaxial cable

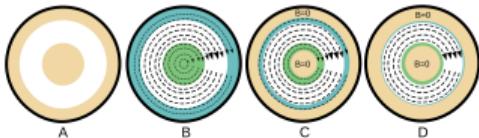


Capacitive divider:

- $G_v = 20 \log_{10} \frac{2\pi f C_1 R_1}{\sqrt{1+[2\pi f(C_1+C_2)(R_1+R_2)]^2}} \text{ dB}$
- $\phi_v = \arctan \frac{1}{2\pi f(C_1+C_2)(R_1+R_2)} \text{ radians}$

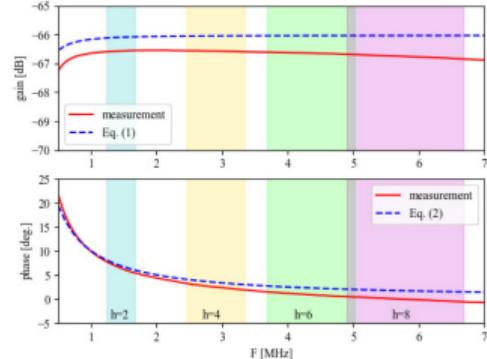
Coaxial cable:

- Due to skin effect, not only attenuation but also group delay varies.

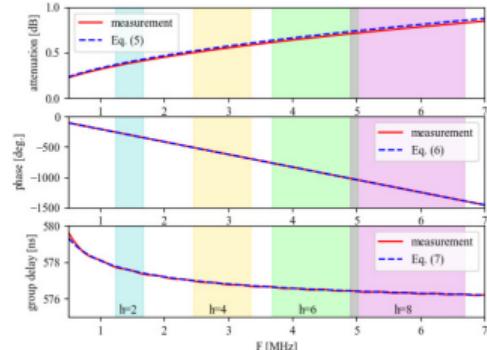


Our operating frequency range (1.2 MHz–6.8 MHz) is in “C”.

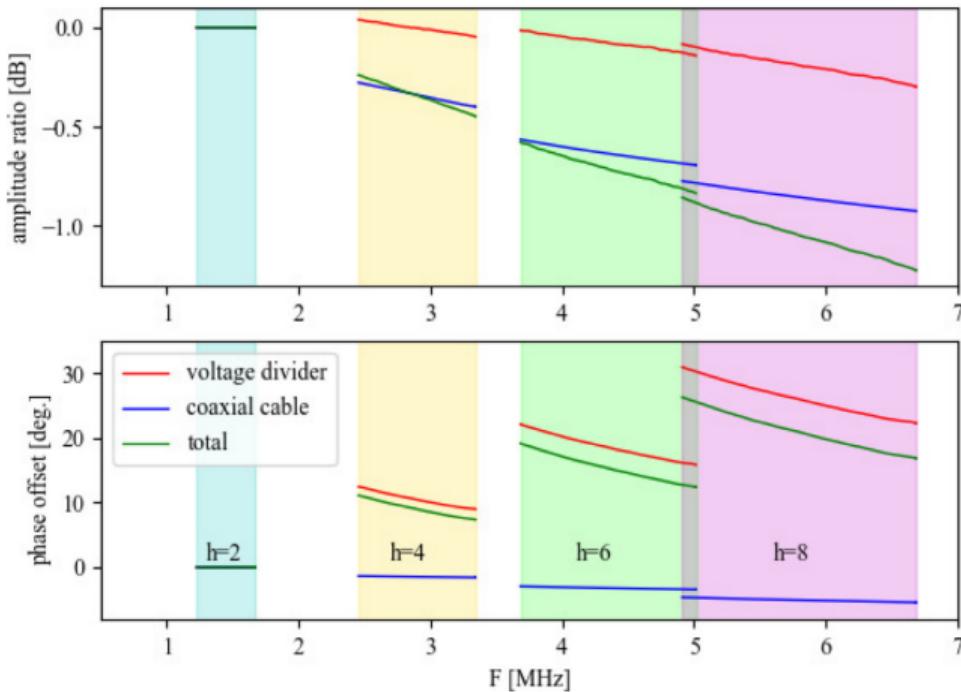
C-divider response:



150 m coax cable response:

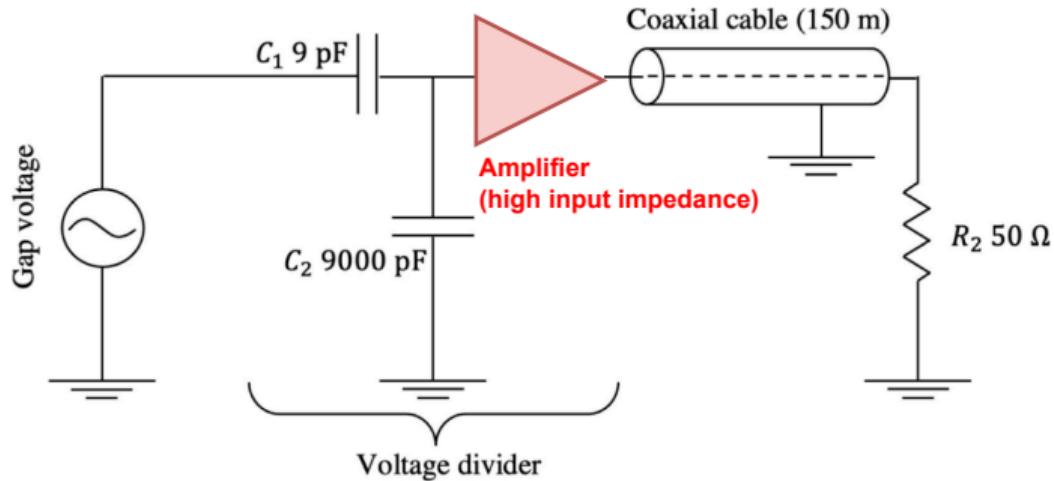


Relative frequency response to fundamental accelerating harmonic



- Relative phase offset: $-\phi_{h_n} + \frac{h_n}{h_0} \phi_{h_0}$
- Details: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nima.2022.167361>

Countermeasure (1)

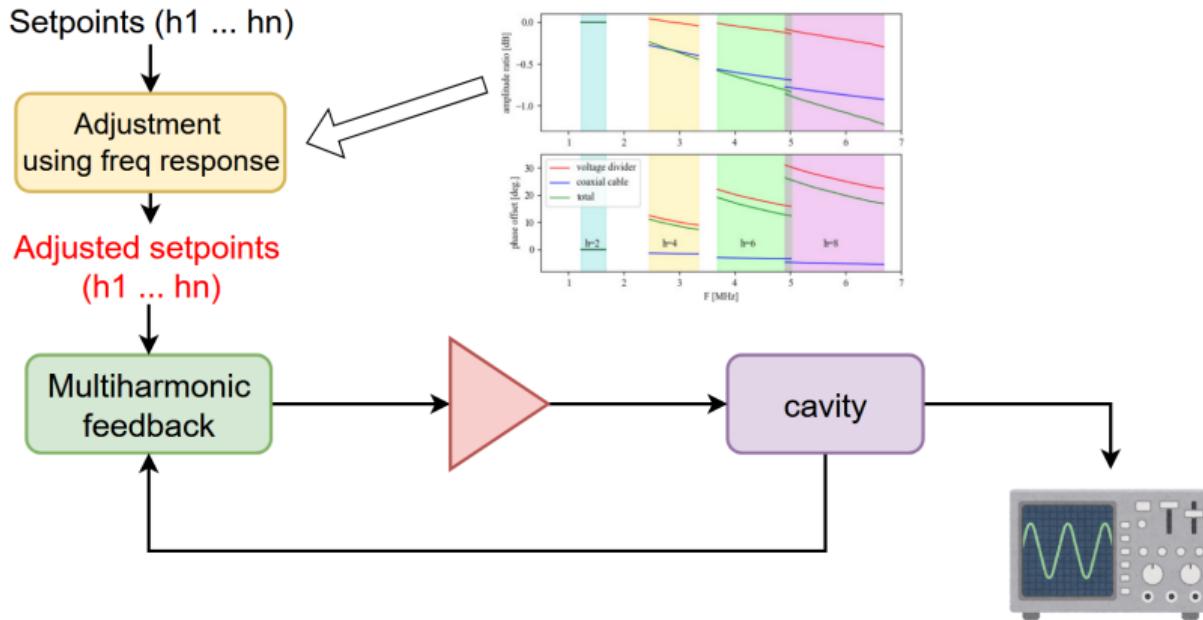


Replace 50Ω resister with amplifier:

- High input impedance
- $G_v = 20 \log_{10} \frac{2\pi f C_1 R_1}{\sqrt{1+[2\pi f(C_1+C_2)(R_1+R_2)]^2}} \text{ dB} \rightarrow 20 \log_{10} \frac{C_1}{C_1+C_2}$
- $\phi_v = \arctan \frac{1}{2\pi f(C_1+C_2)(R_1+R_2)} \text{ radians} \rightarrow 0 \text{ radian}$

Frequency response of coaxial cable cannot be modified.

Countermeasure (2)

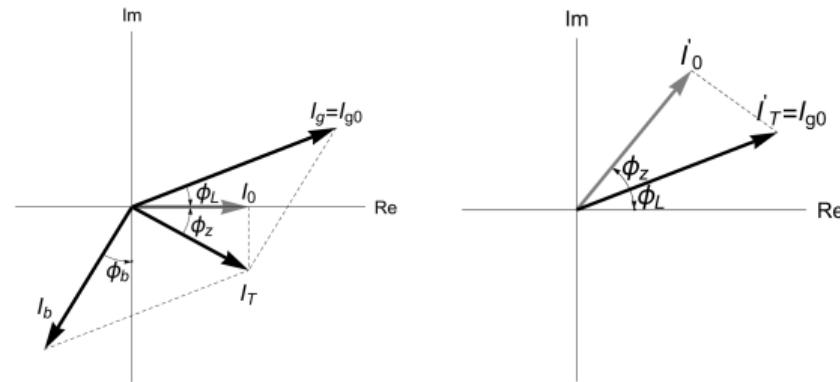
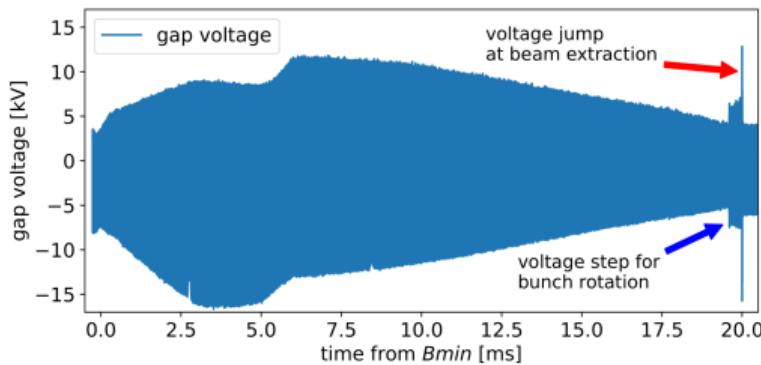


I/Q setpoints are adjusted using frequency response so that the real gap voltage is desired one.

- Beam tests of triple harmonic operation done with this method
- Note: looking at the oscilloscope waveform does not make so much sense. Analysis using frequency response is necessary

Unwanted voltage jump after fast extraction of high intensity beam

Typical gap voltage waveform with accelerating 1 MW beams:

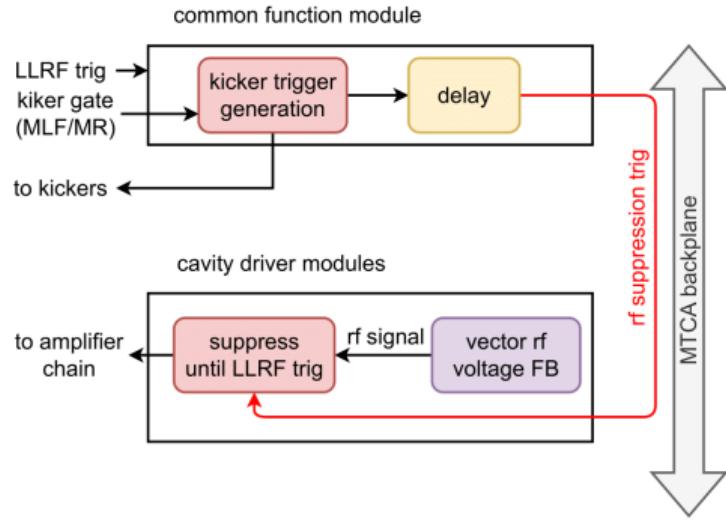


After fast extraction of high intensity beams, voltage jump occurs because of the delay of FB.

- Steady state before extraction: large generator current ($I_g 0$)
- After extraction, beam current suddenly becomes zero. New total current $I'_T = I_{g0}$, $I'_T > I_T$
- Since the RCS cavity has a very low Q value of 2, the voltage reacts quickly within a few cycles
- Voltage goes to the set value by FB for step response of 10 μ s

Countermeasure against voltage jump

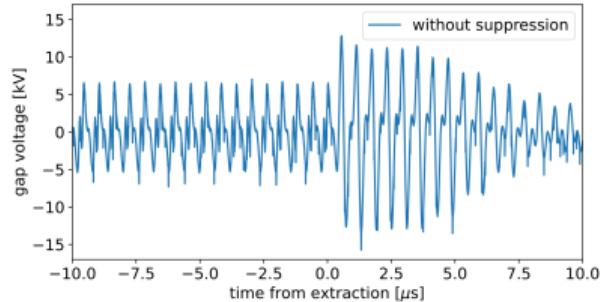
One can turn off the generator current when extraction by turning off the rf output.



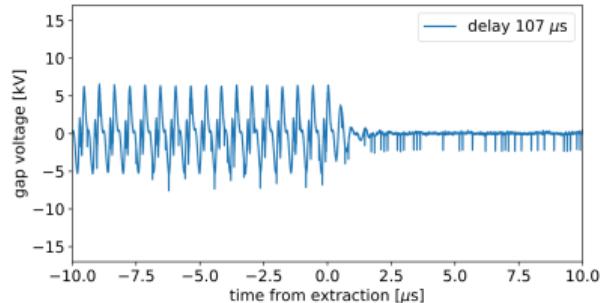
Kicker trigger is generated by RCS LLRF.

- rf output is suppressed after kicker trigger output with proper delay

No suppression



Delay = 107 μs



Final thoughts

The combination of wideband MA cavity and multiharmonic rf feedback has a wide variety of applications.

- Dual or triple harmonic operation
- Barrier bucket
- Non-integer harmonics for batch compression
- and more...

One should be aware of frequency responses of voltage monitors.

(Not mentioned in presentation) LLRF determines final performance / limits.

Multiharmonic rf rules!

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Backup slides

Barrier bucket

