

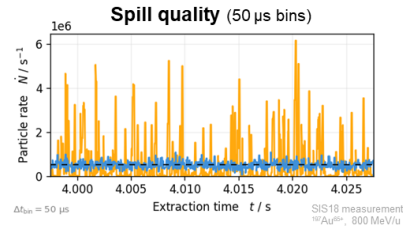
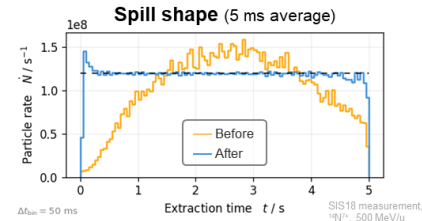
An aerial photograph of the FAIR/GSI facility, showing a large complex of buildings and a large, circular, sandy area in the center. The facility is surrounded by dense green forest. The text "Spill Feedback and Optimization System for RF Knock Out and Quad-driven Extraction" is overlaid on the image in a large, bold, black font.

Spill Feedback and Optimization System for RF Knock Out and Quad-driven Extraction

6th Slow Extraction Workshop, 6. – 9.10.2025

Philipp Niedermayer and Rahul Singh

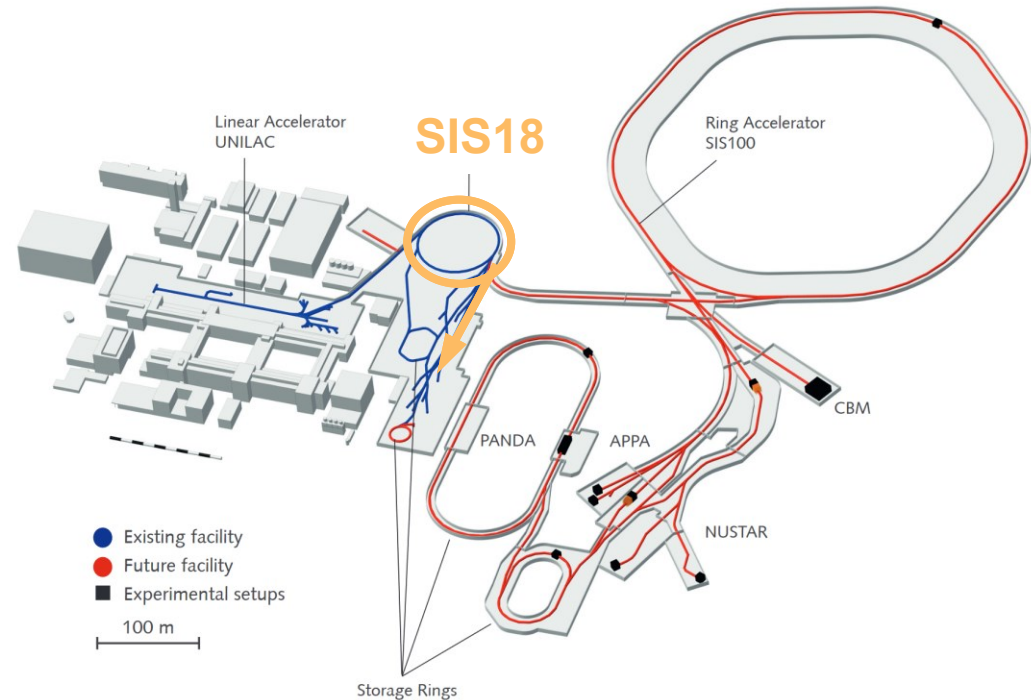
- Slow extraction methods at GSI SIS18
- Spill Optimisation System (SOS)
- Feedback controlled extraction
- Spill quality improvement
 - Sine excitation
 - Tune wobbling



- Slow extraction from SIS18
 - Main extraction scheme (94% of user beam time in 2024)
- Beam spills
 - Various Ions & Energies
 - Typically 10^6 to 10^9 ions/s
 - **1s to 20s spill length**

	Top Energy		Intensity	
	SIS18	SIS100	SIS18	SIS100
Protons	4.7 GeV	28.8 GeV	10^{11}	10^{13}
...				
Uranium	1.0 GeV/u (U^{73+})	2.7 GeV/u (U^{28+})	$4 \cdot 10^9$	$3 \cdot 10^{11}$

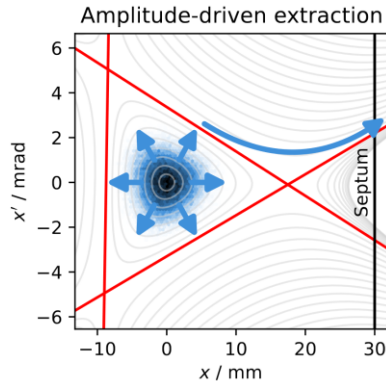
Source: <https://indico.gsi.de/event/18184/contributions/76293>



15 weeks slow, 1 week fast extraction in user beamtime 2024

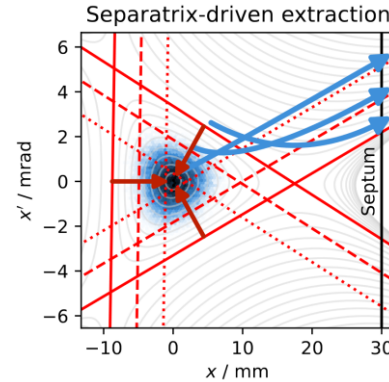
Third-order resonant extraction, two main schemes:

RF Knock Out extraction



- Extraction optics with chromaticity corrected
- Stripline exciter controls particle amplitude
- Beam-on-target fixed
- Momentum distribution preserved

Quad-driven extraction



- Extraction optics with natural chromaticity
- Fast quadrupole to shrink separatrix
- Beam-on-target drifts
- Momentum drifts

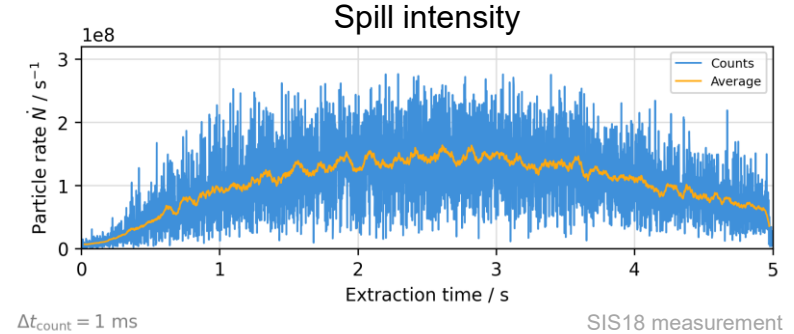
- Extraction is very sensitive

- Spill rate drifts ($t \gg \text{ms}$)

- Spill shape

- Intensity fluctuates ($t \leq \text{ms}$)

- Spill quality



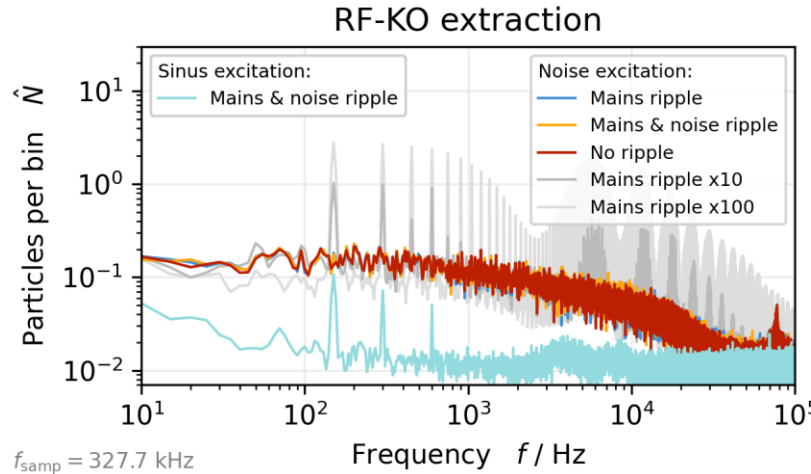
- **Challenge: Minimize intensity fluctuations**

- Efficient beam usage (duty cycle, precise dose)

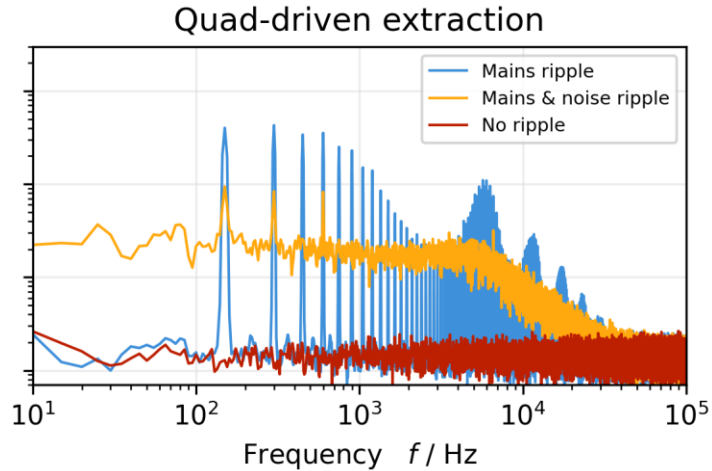
- Avoid pile-up and interlocks

Main Source of Spill Fluctuations

- Spill spectra from particle tracking simulation with Xsuite
 - Extraction with/without ripples on quadrupole magnets (strength 10^{-5})



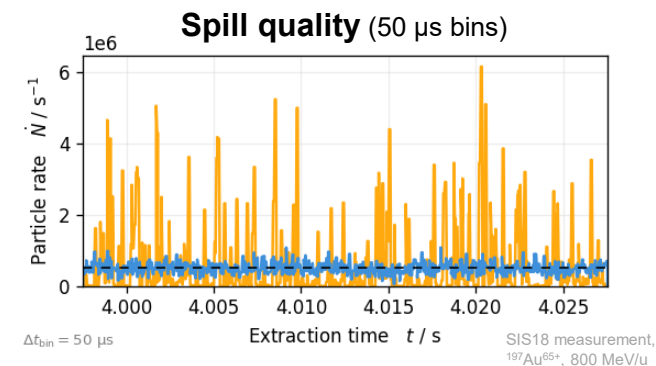
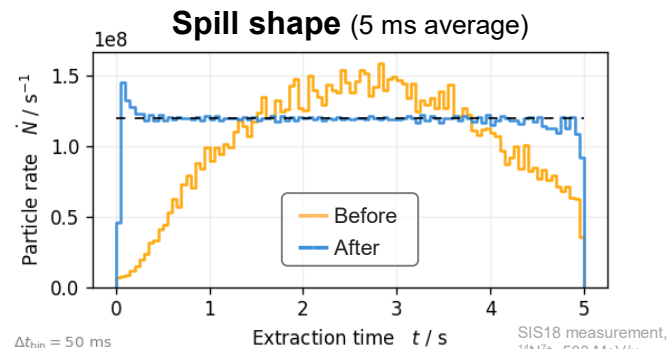
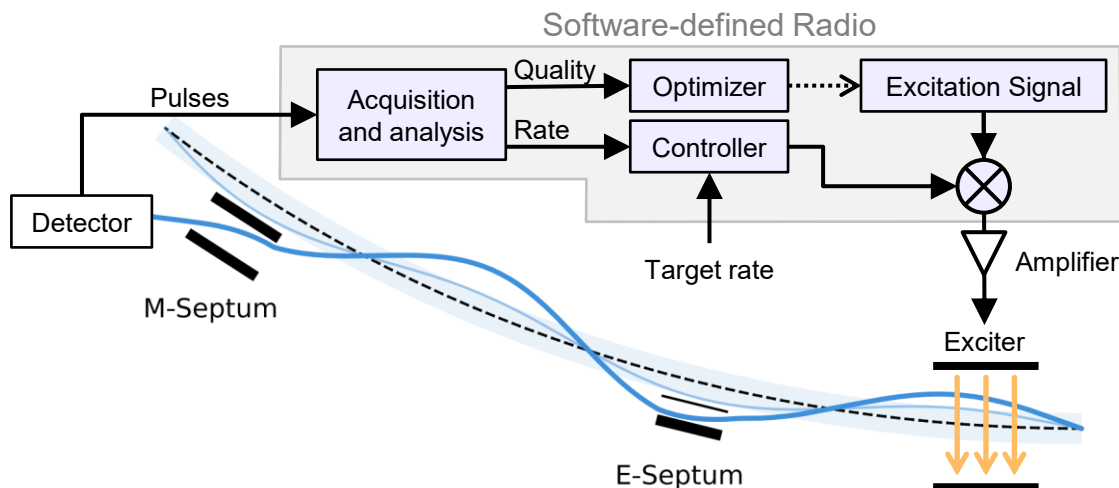
Spill fluctuations dominated
by excitation signal



Spill fluctuations dominated
by quadrupole ripples

Spill Optimization System (SOS)

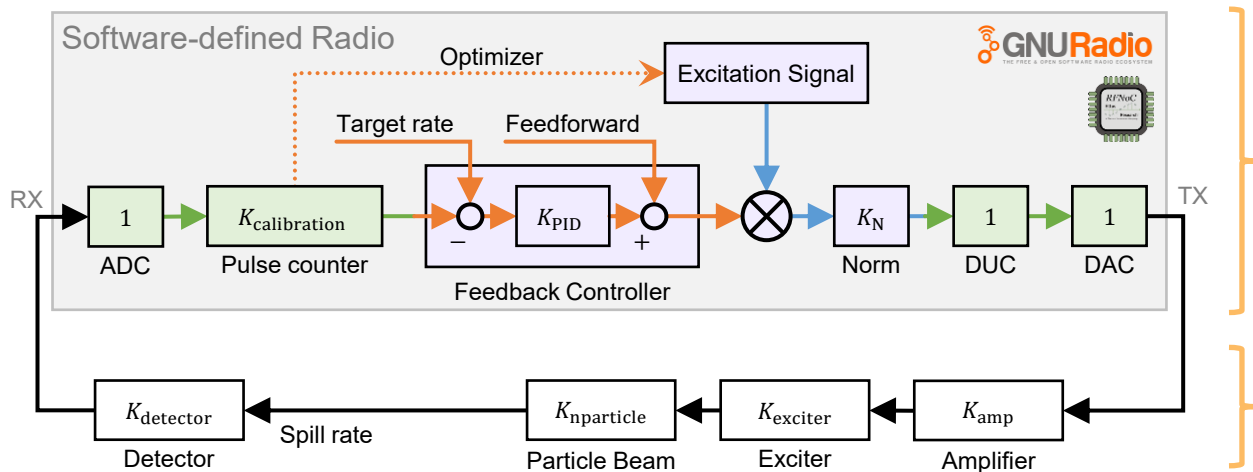
- Developed to study excitation methods
 - Feedback controller for spill shape
 - Signal optimization for spill quality



Spill Optimization System (SOS)



- Implemented with **Software-Defined Radio**
 - Maintainable open source software and commercial hardware
 - Standalone all-in-one system
 - Flexible digital signal processing on **CPU** & **FPGA**



System parameters

- Latency: 1.5 ms (CPU)
30 μ s (FPGA)
- Bandwidth: 5 MHz
- Frequency: 0 .. 30 MHz

Process

- Latency: ~ 3 ms

Spill Optimization System (SOS)

- Implemented with **Software-Defined Radio**
 - Maintainable open source software and commercial hardware
 - Standalone all-in-one system



Published under GPLv3 at
git.gsi.de/p.niedermayer/exciter



data

Ettus USRP X310



Industrial PC

System interfaces

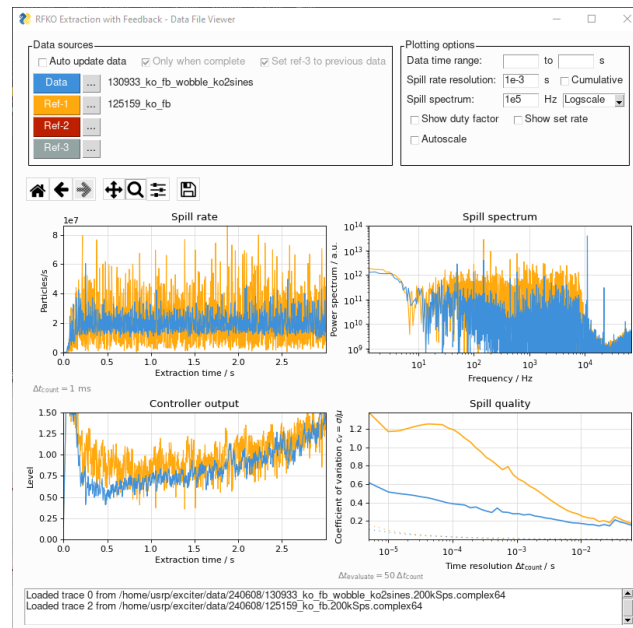
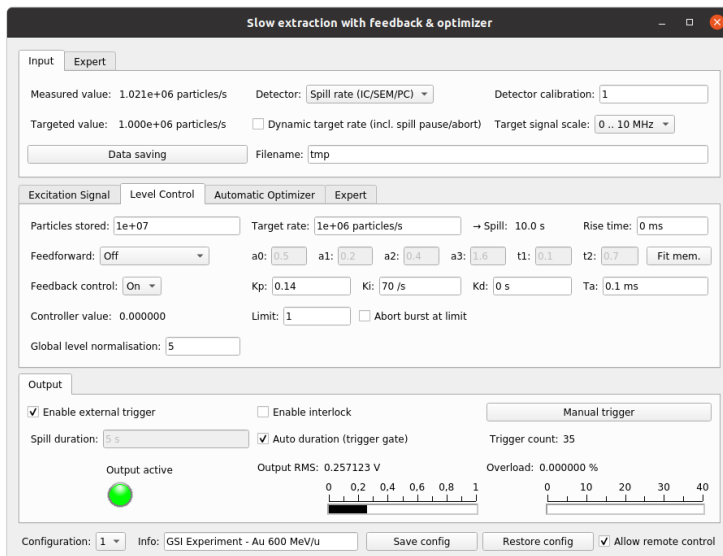
- Measured rate input: NIM (scaled)
- Dynamic rate control input: NIM
- Interlock and Trigger: TTL
- Output: 0 .. 30 MHz, 10 dBm
- Control: GUI, ZMQ API or FESA (ongoing)

Spill Optimization System (SOS)

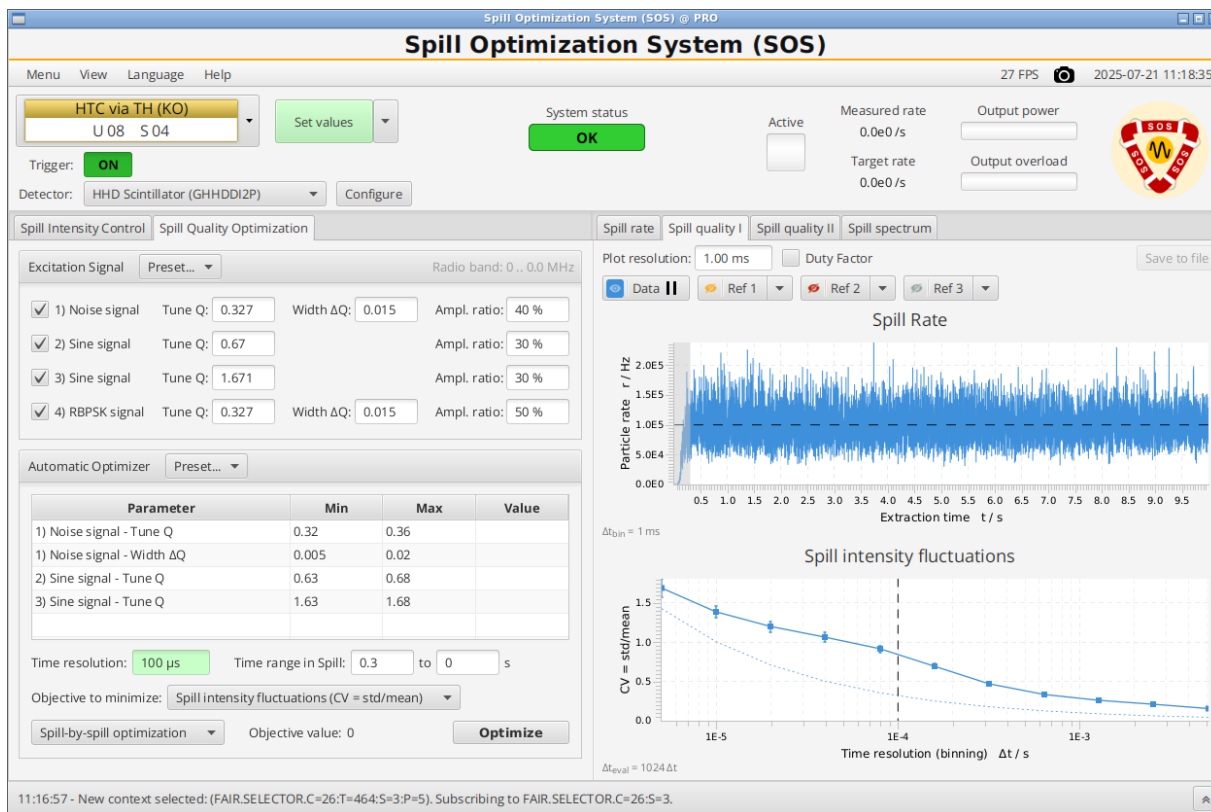
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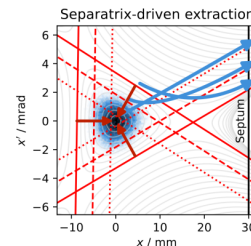
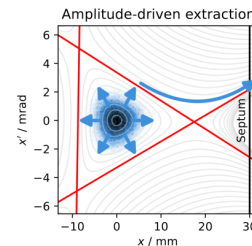
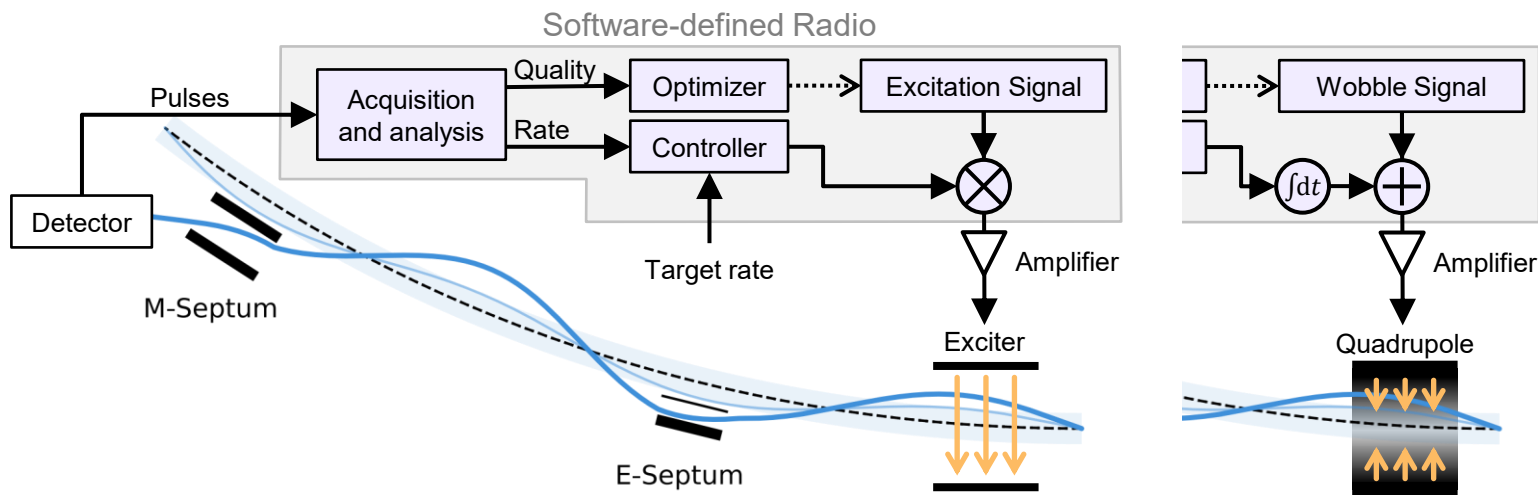


Spill Optimization System (SOS)



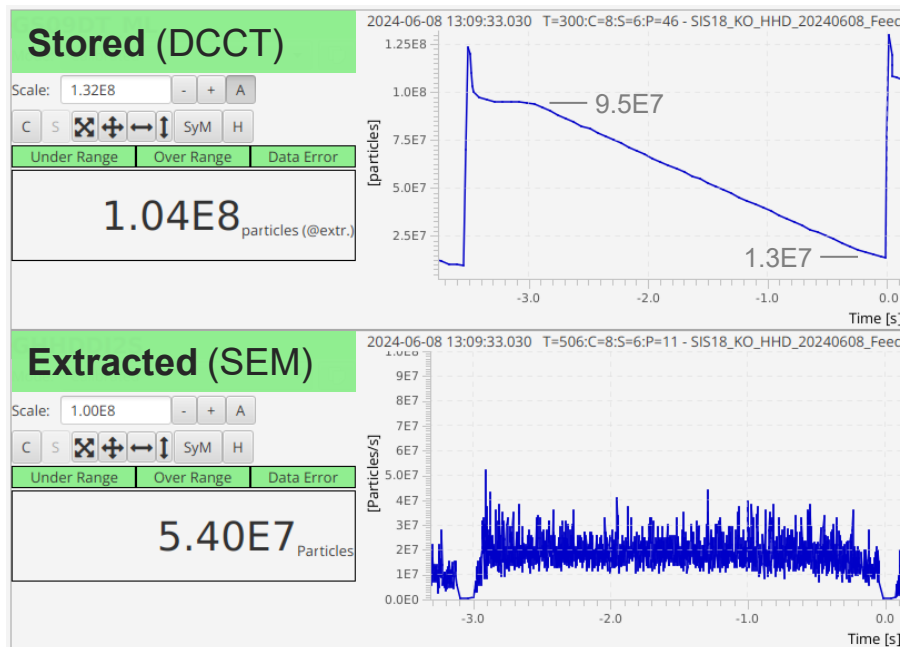
Spill Optimization System (SOS)

- Two similar systems
 - RF-KO (excitation signal): in regular user operation
 - Quad-driven (quadrupole set-point signal): demonstrated

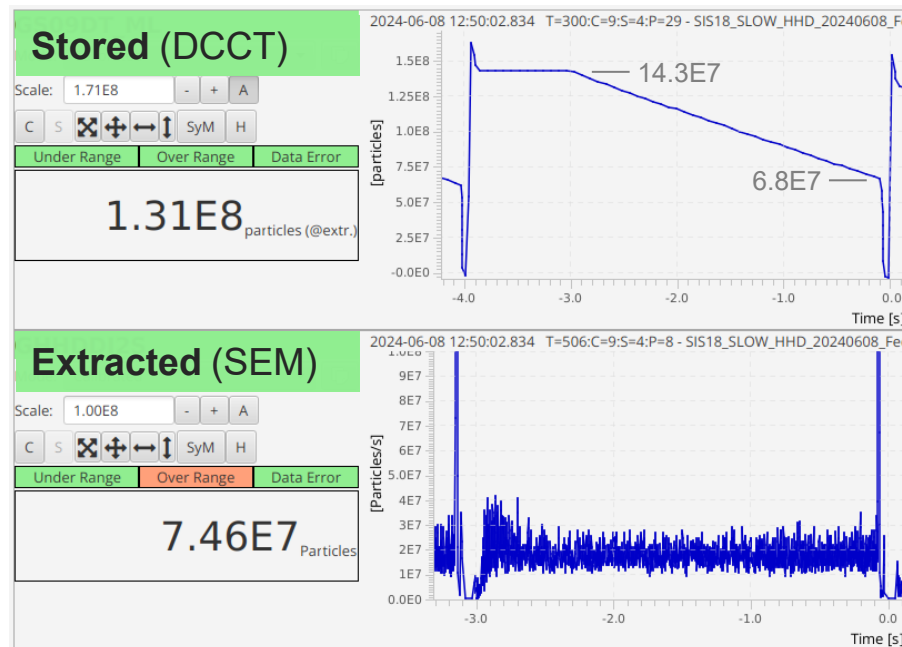


Feedback-Controlled Spill

RF Knock Out extraction



Quad-driven extraction

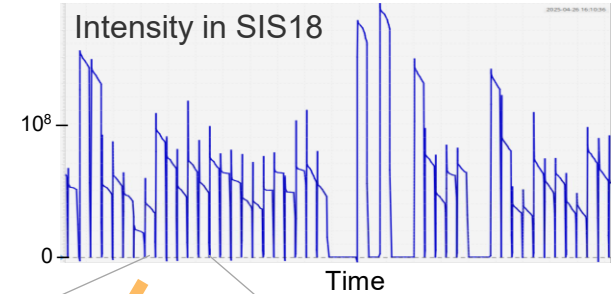


Measurement at SIS18, coasting $^{238}\text{U}^{73+}$ beam, $E_{\text{kin}} = 500 \text{ MeV/u}$, $p = 259 \text{ GeV/c}$, $B\rho = 11.8 \text{ T m}$

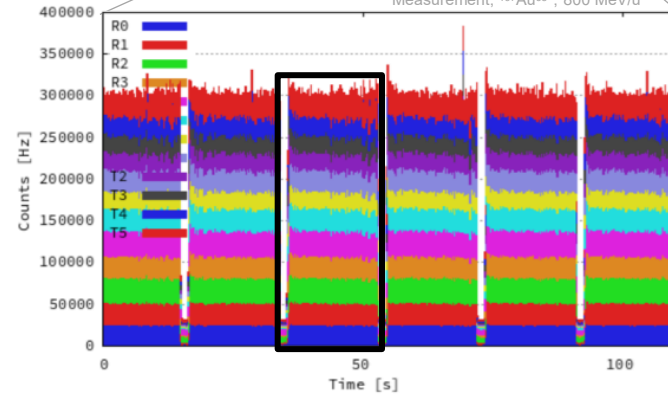
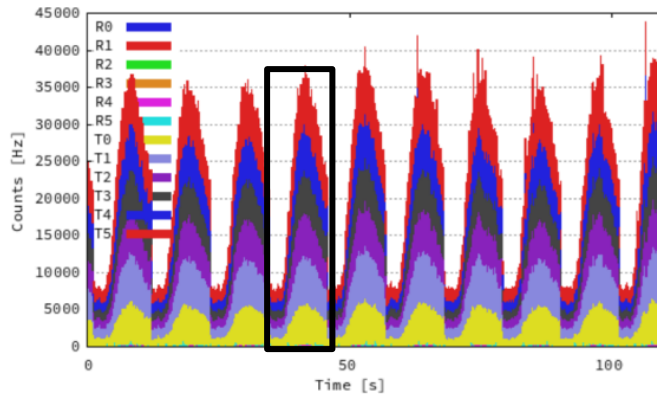
DCCT = DC Current Transformer
SEM = Secondary Electron Monitor

Feedback-Controlled Spill

- Stable “DC” beam: drifts ≥ 10 ms suppressed
→ HADES: 40% more events
- Spill-to-spill reproducibility
→ HADES: overall factor > 2 more events

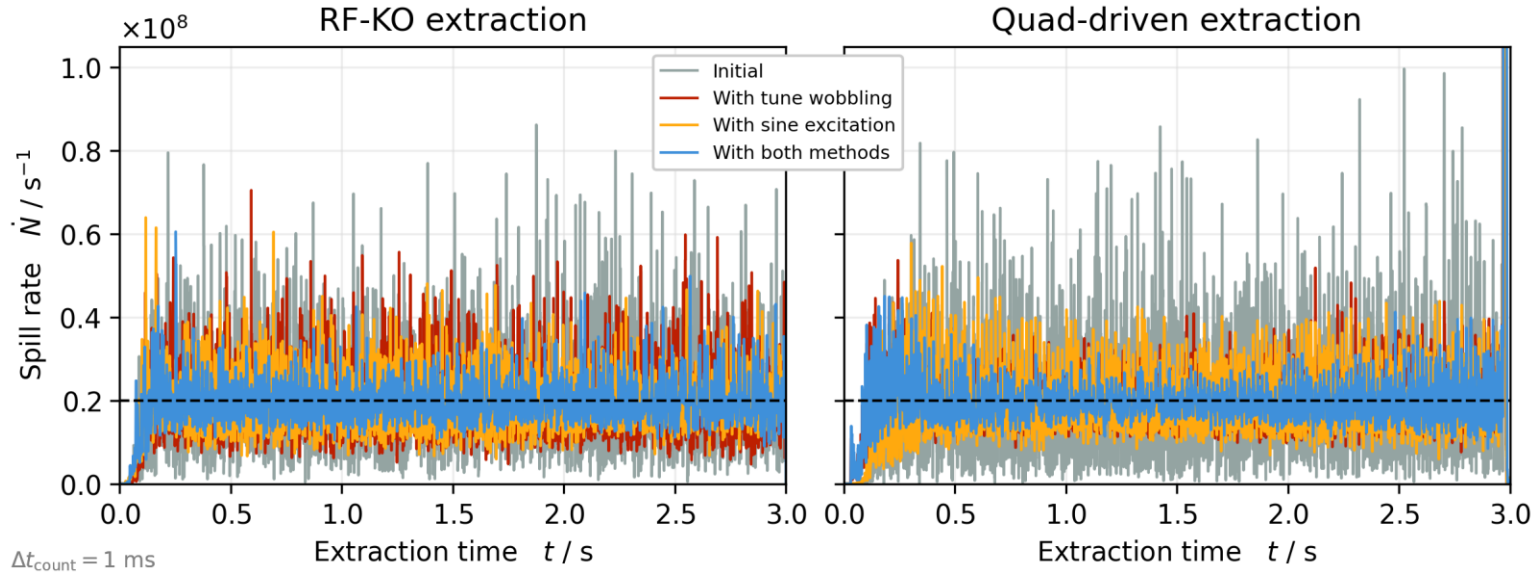


Event rate of HADES detector



Spill Quality Improvement

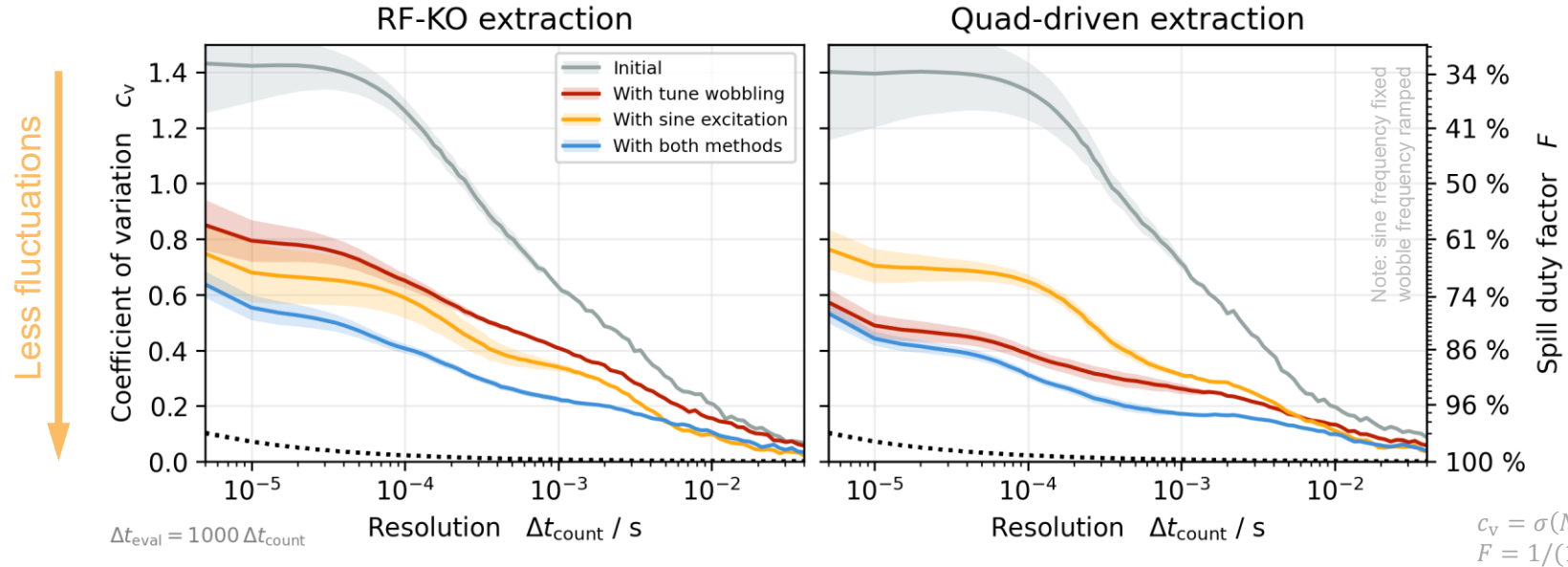
- Spill smoothing with **tune wobbling**^[1] and **sine excitation**^[2]
- Both reduce intensity fluctuations in either case



Spill Quality Improvement

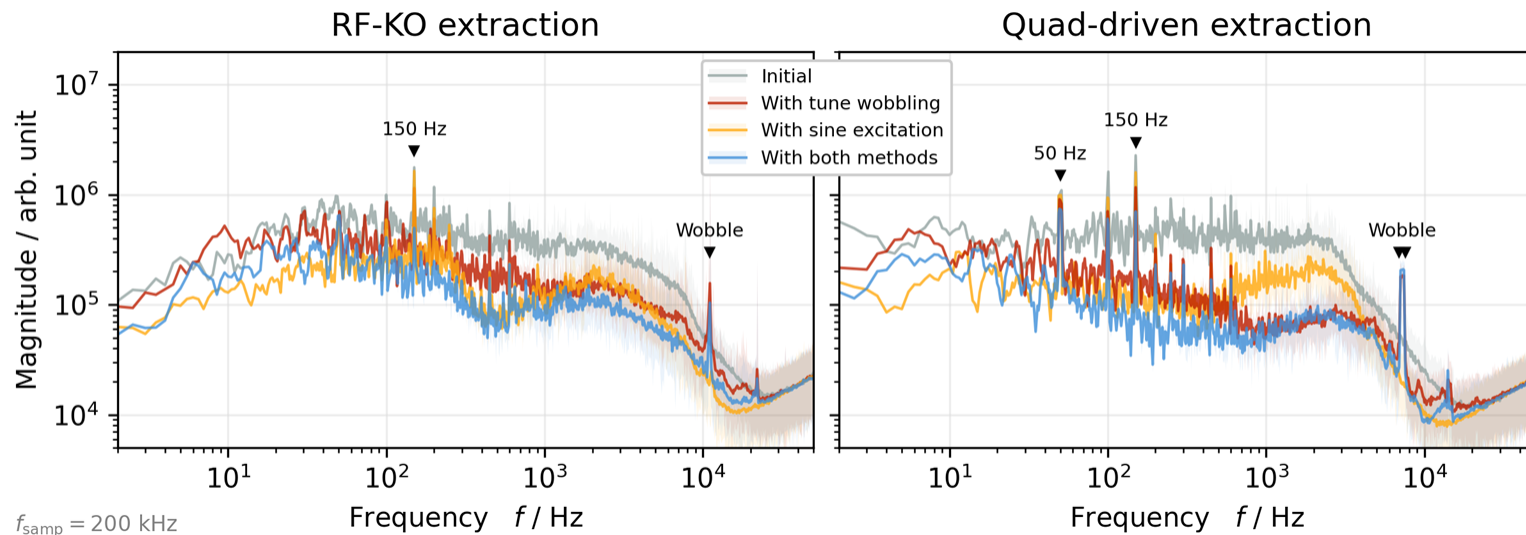
- Tune wobbling best for Quad-driven extraction
- Sine excitation best for RF Knock Out extraction

Acting on respective driving mechanism



Spill Quality Improvement

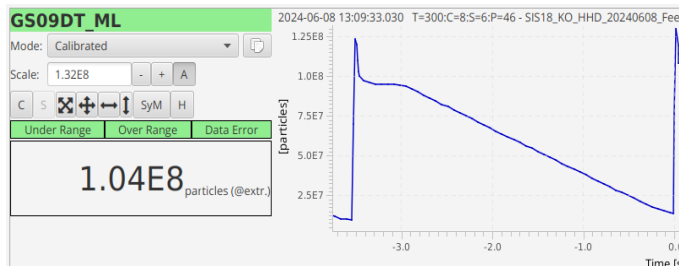
- PS ripples stronger for Quad-driven extraction
- Feedback faster for RF Knock Out extraction



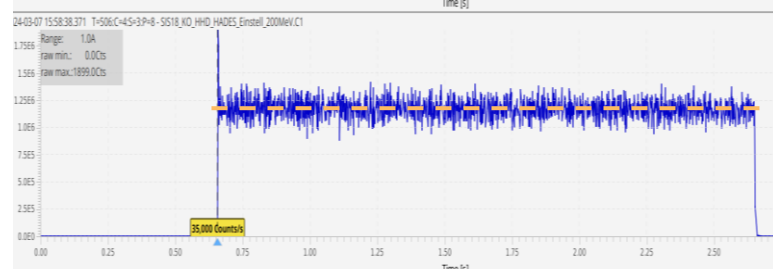
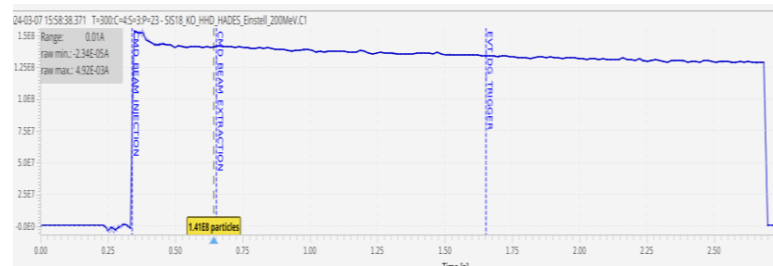
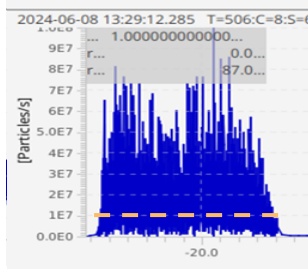
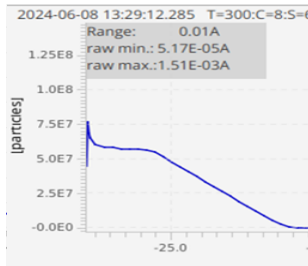
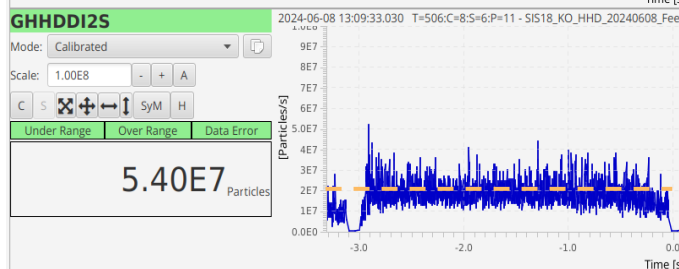
Spill Optimization System as “Toolbox”

- Different operation modes (depending on user needs & beam energy/intensity)
 - E.g. “Full extraction and improved quality” at high energy/intensity
 - E.g. “Partial extraction and ultimate quality” at low energy/intensity (if power insufficient)
 - *In the future also: “Excitation at high harmonics” for better spill quality with low power*

Stored



Extracted



Summary

- Slow extraction at GSI: RF Knock Out and Quad-driven

- Spill Optimisation System (SOS)

- Feedback → stable & reproducible spill rate
- Optimizer → improved spill quality

- Software-defined radio module

- Flexible digital open-source solution
- Minimize time from machine study to daily operation
- Interest to use it at your lab? Get into touch!



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