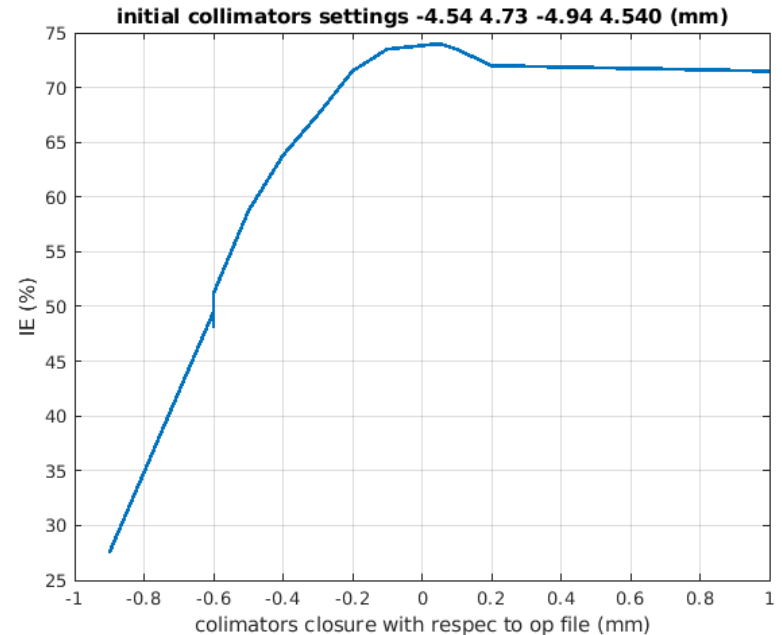
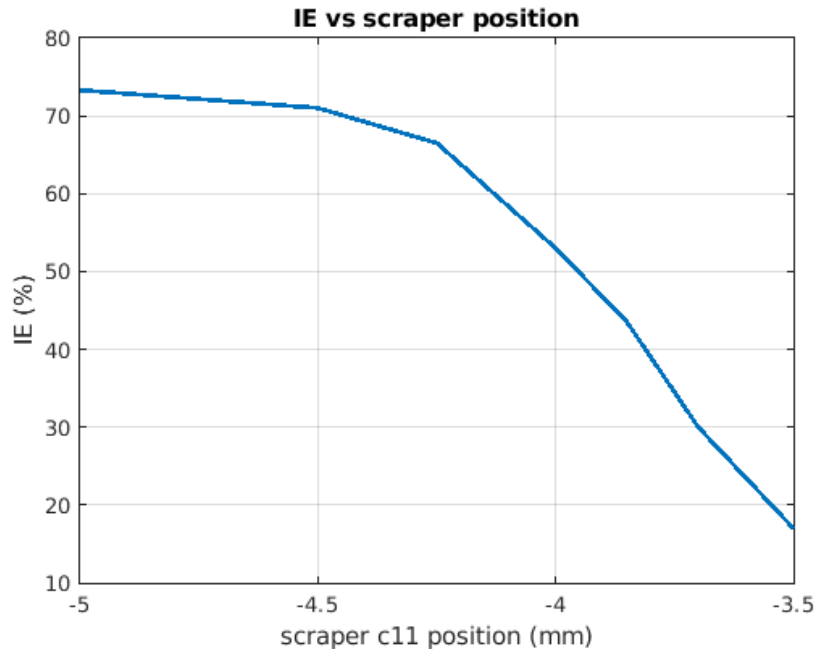




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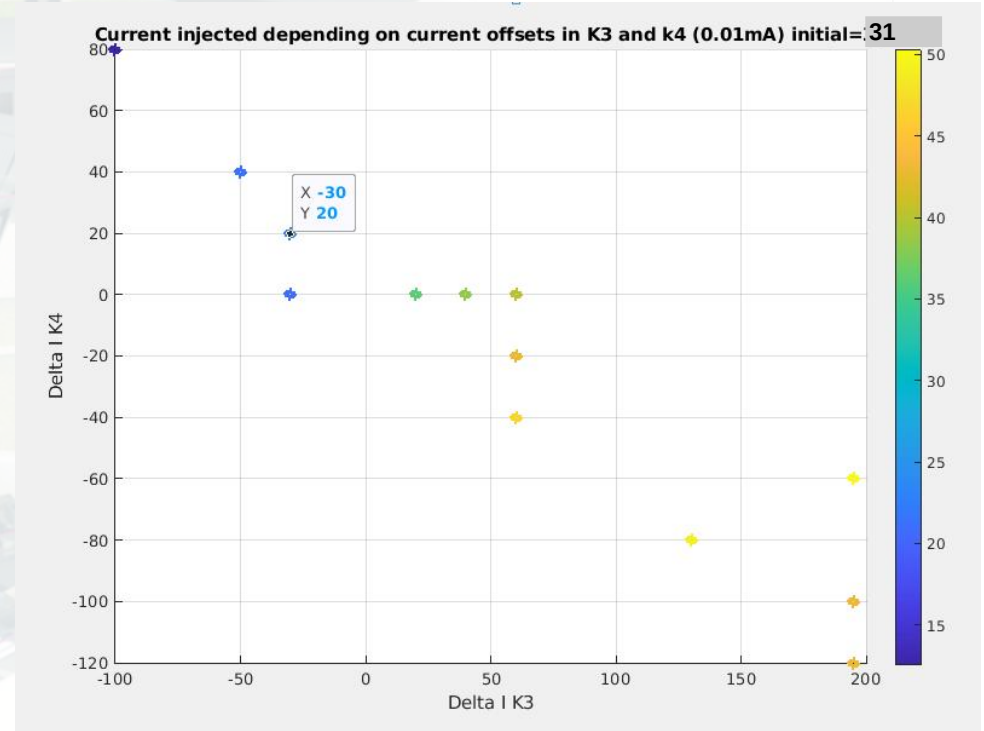
IE vs scraper and collimator

In the view of the SI SLS tests we should expect 50% injeff with the absorber at 4mm. Any 0.5mm additional restriction will make the machine difficult to operate.

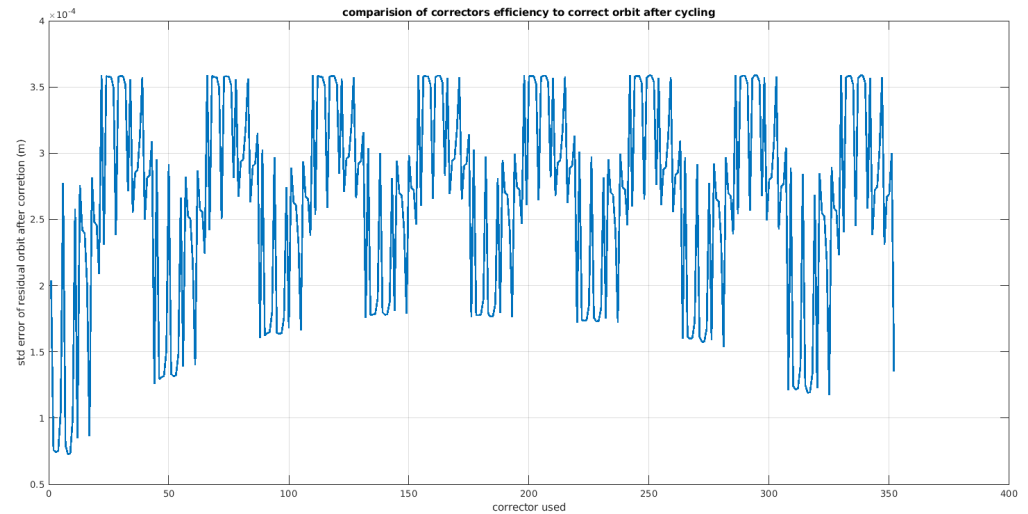
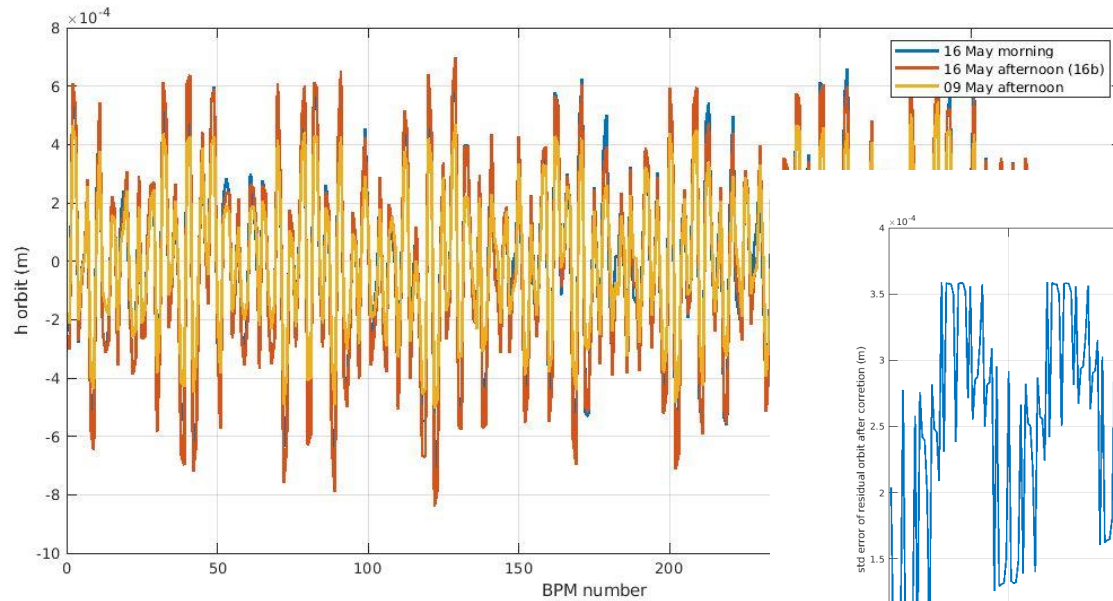


test of shared injection with unclosed bump to optimise injected current

- No TBT available, we were completely blind on injected trajectory.
- With slow kickers the experiment cannot be done with stored beam.
- The observable is the current intensity injected in 1 shot considering the booster current is constant.
- Simulations still to be done.
- Collimators closed at 4mm.



Cycling



After each cycling, orbit is bad, but very reproducible.

Single corrector of first cell can correct the orbit down to $75\mu\text{m}$ 4 rms. (all horizontal)

Maybe the operation file is corrupted or not compatible with changes mad on the PS.

Shared oscillations injection

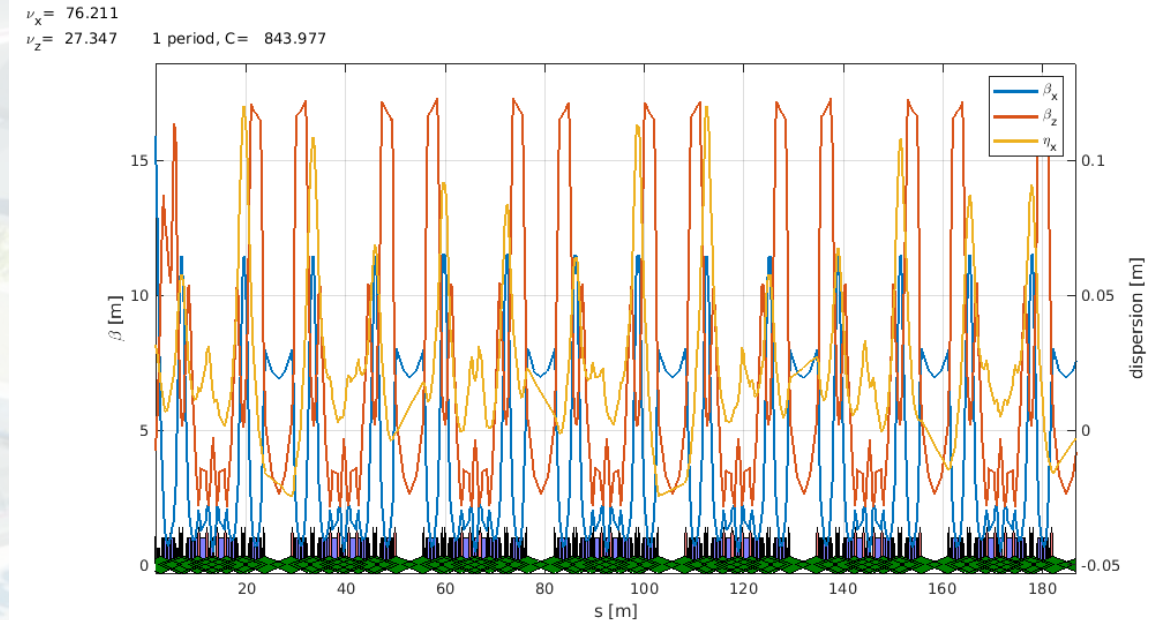
Simulation of IE with a single kicker installed in the first SF following injection point.

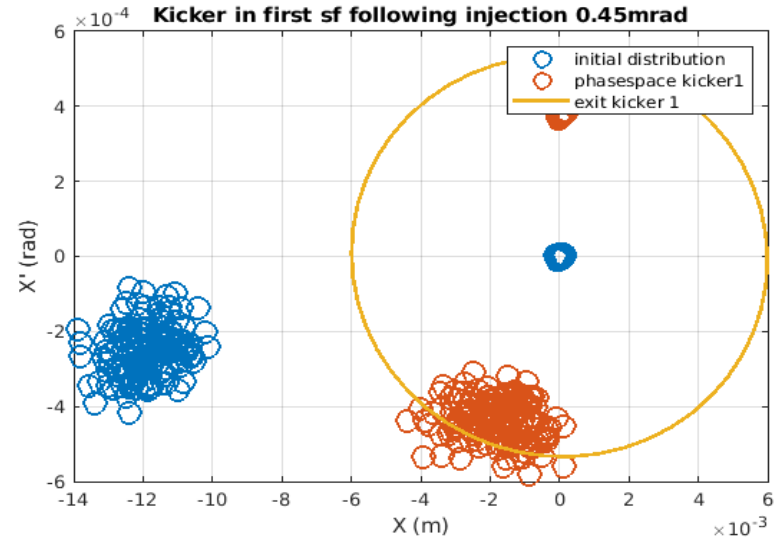
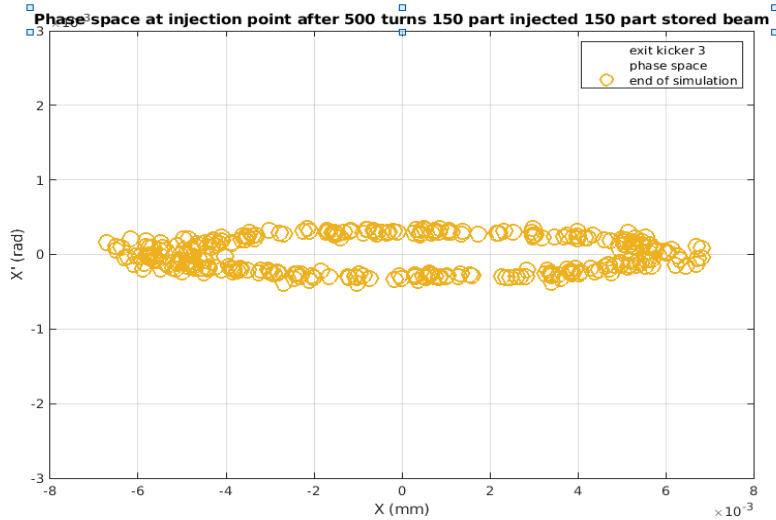
Kicker deflection=0.45mrad.

No RF and no radiation.

150 particles in both injected and stored beam. Tracking for 500 turns.

Machine with errors (not quantified).





- 100% injeff reached. Injected beam is injected at $\Delta X=12\text{mm}$ compatible with a septum blade at 7mm from the injected beam.
- The kick can be shared between two kickers, the second one being in any SF. The strength of each kicker is then 0.225mrad
- Inserting a fast strip line in the vacuum chamber of the sextupoles will not be easy.

Seems very promising if we find a solution to insert a SI kicker in the sf vacuum chamber.

The kicker strength required is relatively small. It can be obtained by a 0.5m Kicker with 10 mm spacing between the blades, and a 30KV pulser.

The advantage of such scheme is that you can combine it with any other scheme to enhance performance.

Can we gain space between SF and the nearby QF??