

# Experimental Study of the Inductance of a Toroidal Ferrite Core at High frequencies

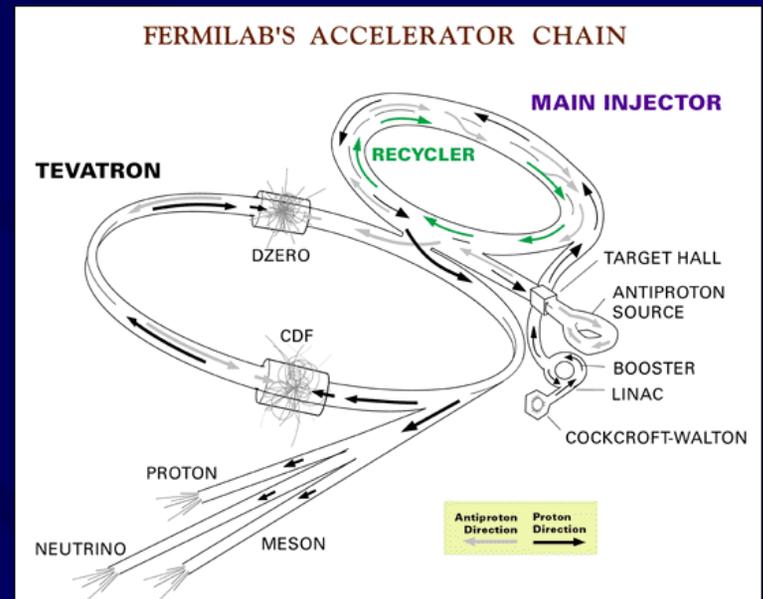
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# Overview

- FNAL Booster
  - 468 meters in circumference
  - Takes protons injected from the LINAC at 400 MeV and accelerates them to 8 GeV



# Inside the Booster at FNAL



# Beam Instability

- Causes
  - Space Charge
  - Wall Impedance
- Give rise to longitudinal forces that internally effect the beam
  - Bunch length changes
  - Incoherent phase oscillation frequency changes
  - Size of the RF- bucket changes

# Inductive Insert

- Uses its own self inductance to produce a voltage on the protons to balance out the voltage due to space charge forces and restore smaller more concentrated bunches

$$V = -L \frac{dI}{dt} \quad (1)$$

– Keeps the protons bunched together

- Net voltage per turn resulting from inductive wall impedance and space charge effects can be expressed as:

$$V_s = 2 I_{dc} \frac{d}{dt} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} F_n (m \omega_{rf}) \cos (m \omega_{rf} t) \times \left[ \frac{g_0 Z_0}{2 \beta \gamma^2 \omega_0} - L(\omega) \right] \quad (2)$$

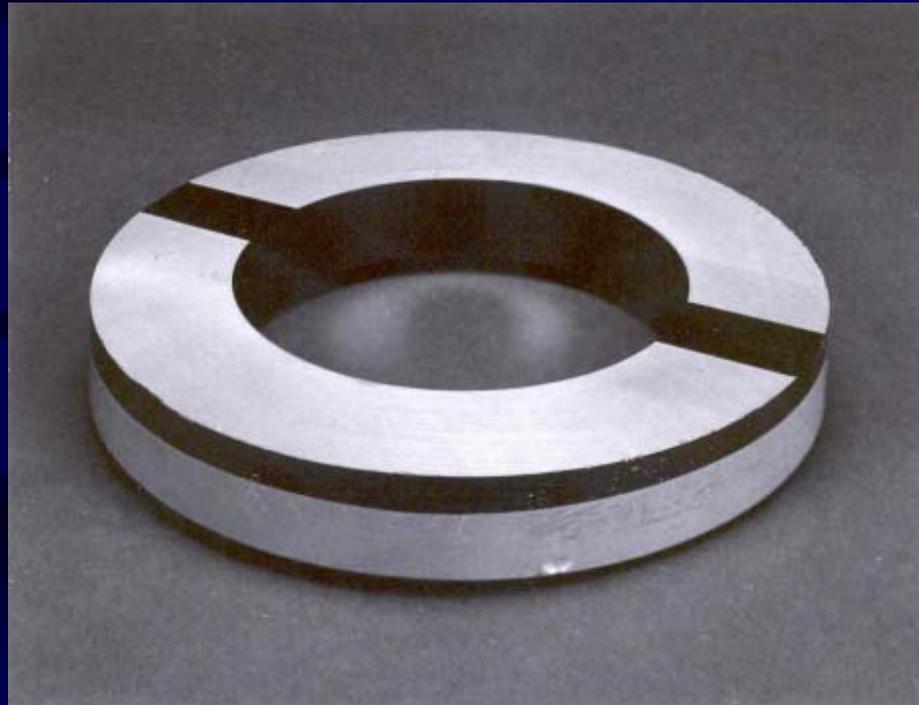
# Inductive Insert



FERMILAB #99-92D

- Contains 30 ferrite cores (Ni-Zn Toshiba M4C21A) with Resistive Paste
  - Each core is 8 in. outer diameter, 5 in. inner diameter, 1 in. thick

# Ni-Zn ferrite core with Resistive Paste



# Project Goals

- Develop a method for calculating the inductance of the ferrite core at high frequencies
- Make measurements on the inductance of the core at high frequencies

# Method of Finding L of the Ferrite Core

At Resonance

$$F = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$

(3)

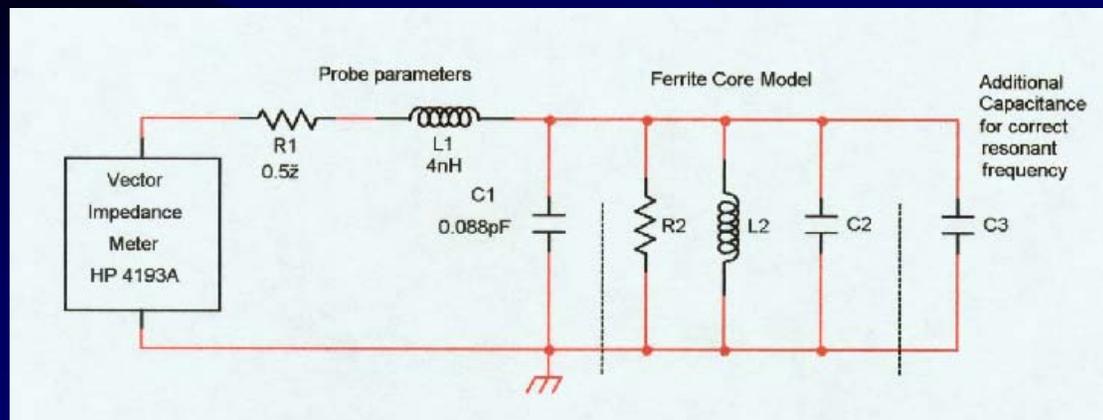
Assuming L is constant over a small frequency difference and capacitance difference :

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial C} = \frac{\Delta F}{\Delta C}$$

(4)

# Procedure

- Ferrite core was coated with resistive paste
- A new test fixture in the shape of a loop was used
- The resonance frequency and  $|Z|$  was measured using the vector impedance meter
- Additional capacitance was added to tune the circuit at frequencies ranging from 5 MHz to 100 MHz
- L of the core was calculated subtracting the inductance from the probe and the inductance of the test fixture



# Results

- Ferrite core without resistive paste does not show much change in inductance
- $L$  plotted using (3) and (4) are similar at low frequencies
- At higher frequencies the two plots for  $L$  separate
  - $L$  calculated by the first two plots assume the capacitance in the core is zero
  - $L$  calculated in the second two plots account for the capacitance in the core but the value of it does not need to be known