CERN

Instabilities Part III: Transverse wake fields – impact on beam dynamics

Giovanni Rumolo and Kevin Li

Outline

We will close in into the description and the impact of **transverse wake fields**. We will discuss the **different types** of transverse wake fields, outline how they can be implemented numerically and then investigate **their impact on beam dynamics**. We will see some **examples of transverse instabilities** such as the transverse mode coupling instability (TMCI) or headtail instabilities.

Part 3: Transverse wakefields –

their different types and impact on beam dynamics

- Transverse wake function and impedance
- Effect on a bunch and transverse „potential well distortion“
- Some examples of beam instabilities

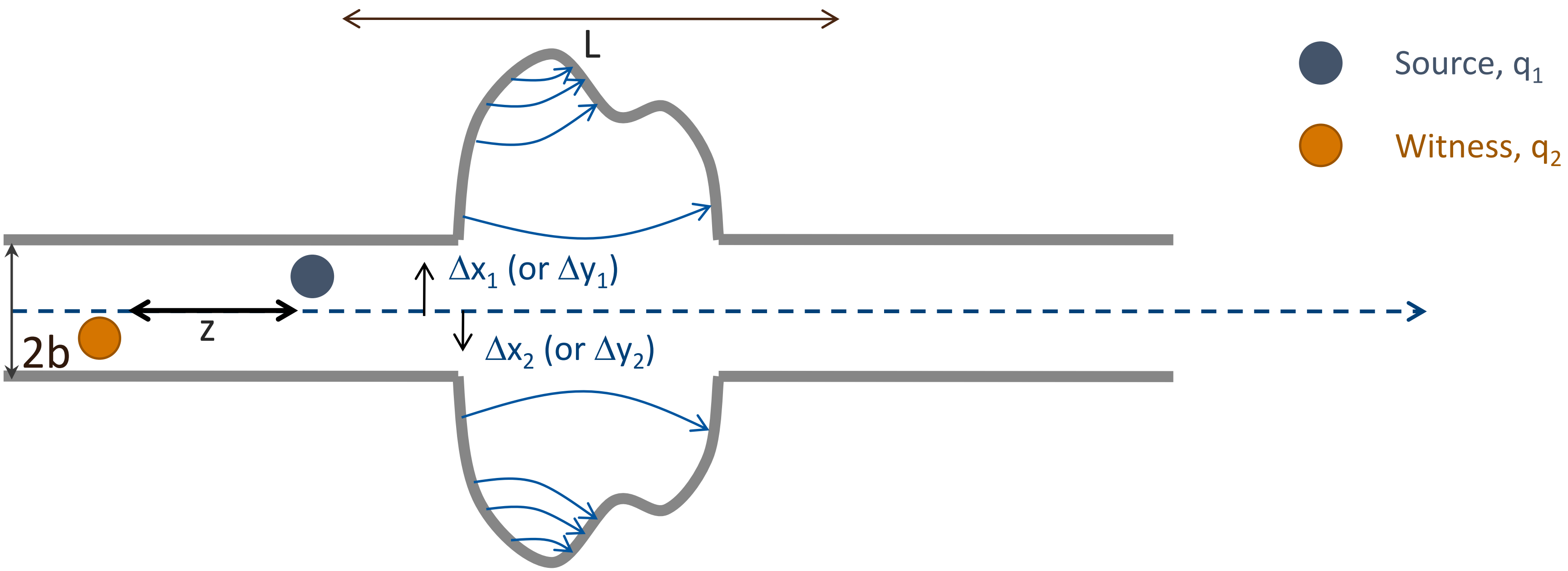
Signpost

- We have **discussed longitudinal wake fields** and impedances and their impact on both the machine as well as the beam.
- We have learned about **beam induced heating** and how it is related to the beam power spectrum and the machine impedance.
- We have discussed the effects of **potential well distortion** (stable phase and synchrotron tune shifts, bunch lengthening and shortening).
- We have seen one example of **longitudinal instabilities** (Microwave).

Part 3: Transverse wakefields – their different types and impact on beam dynamics

- Transverse wake function and impedance
- Effect on a bunch and transverse „potential well distortion“
- Some examples of beam instabilities

Recap: wake functions in general



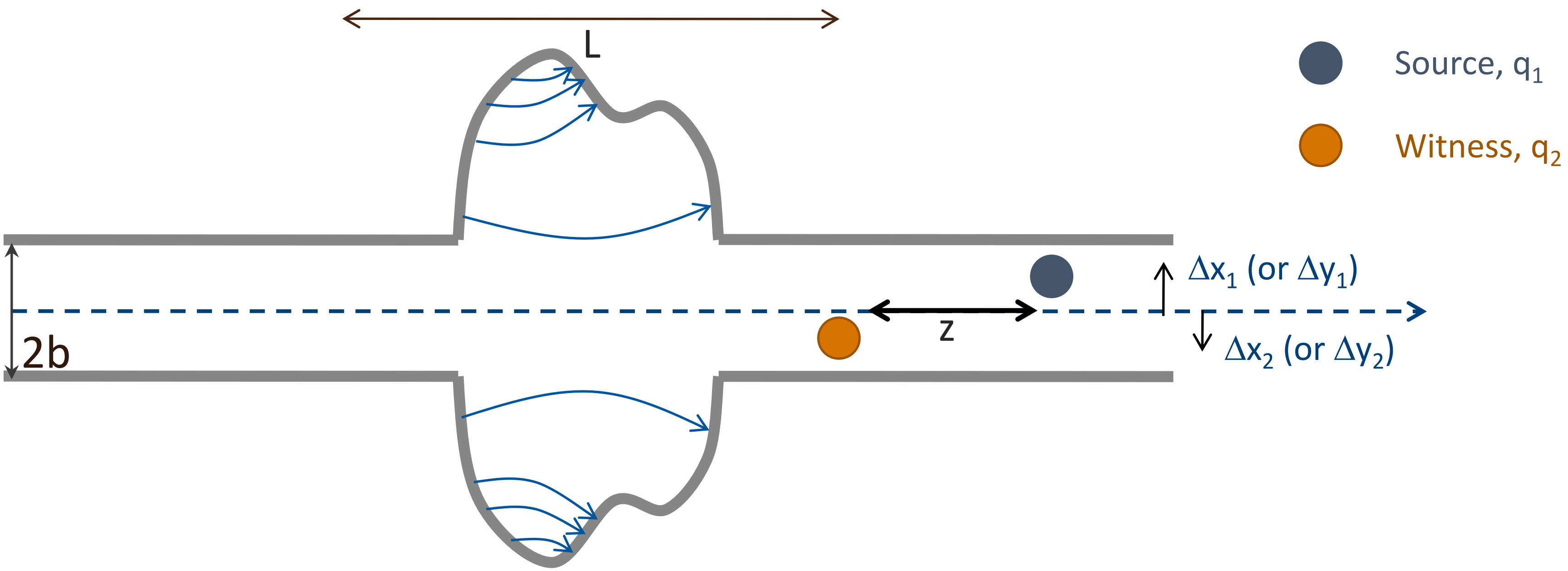
Definition as the **integrated force** associated to a change in energy:

- In general, for two point-like particles, we have

$$\Delta E_2 = \int F(x_1, x_2, z, s)\, ds = -q_1 q_2\, \boldsymbol{w(x_1, x_2, z)}$$

w is typically expanded in the transverse offsets of source and witness particles. This yields the different types of wake fields (dipole, quadrupole, coupling wakes)

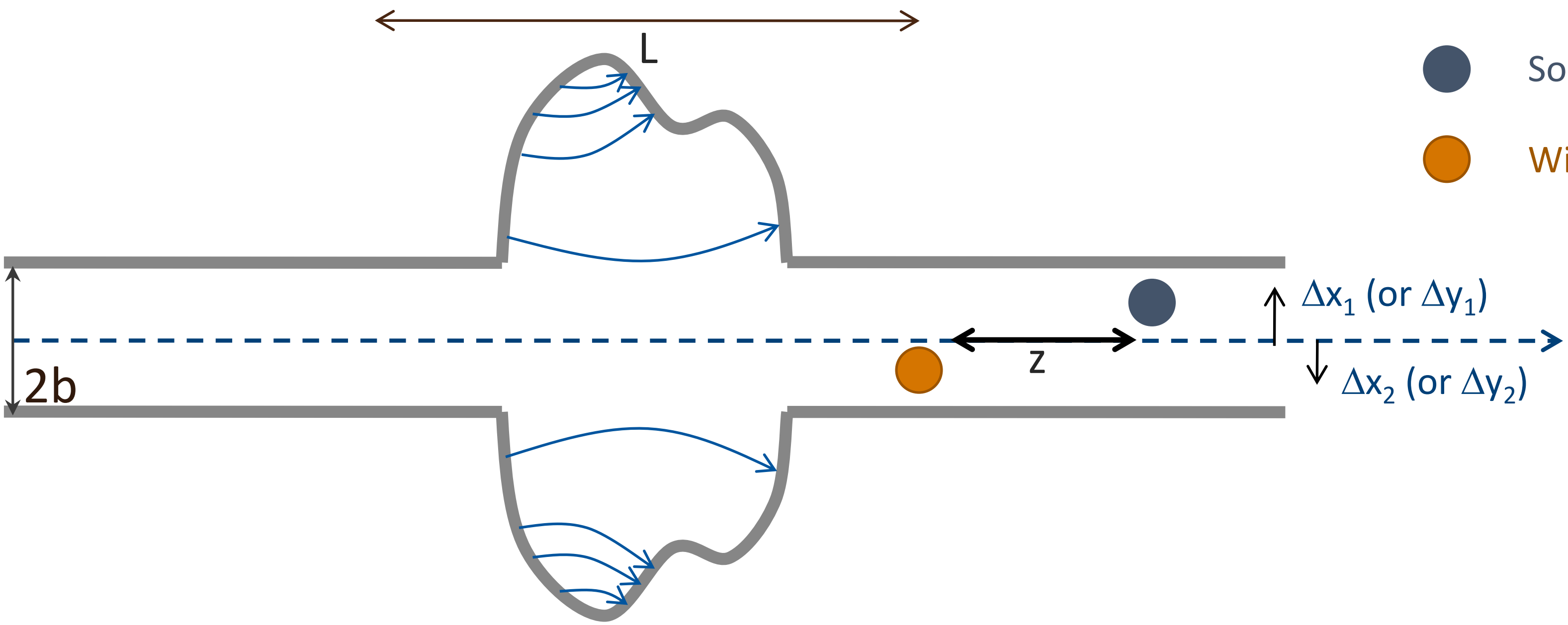
Transverse wake functions



- Transverse wake fields

$$\beta c\,\Delta p_{x2} = \int F_x(x_1, x_2, z, s)\,ds$$

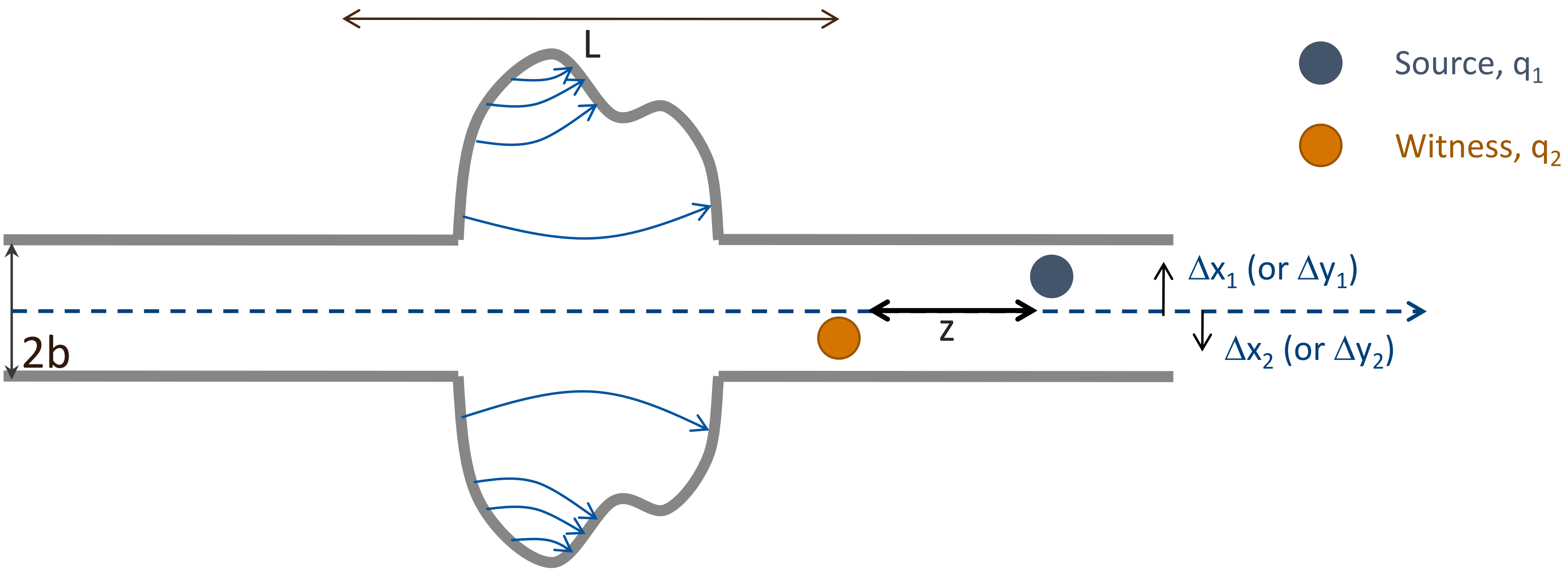
Transverse wake functions



- Transverse wake fields

$$\beta c \, \Delta p_{x2} = \int F_x(x_1, x_2, z, s)\, ds = -q_1 q_2 \left(W_{C_x}(z) + W_{Dx}(z)\,\Delta x_1 + W_{Q_x}(z)\,\Delta x_2 \right)$$

Transverse wake functions



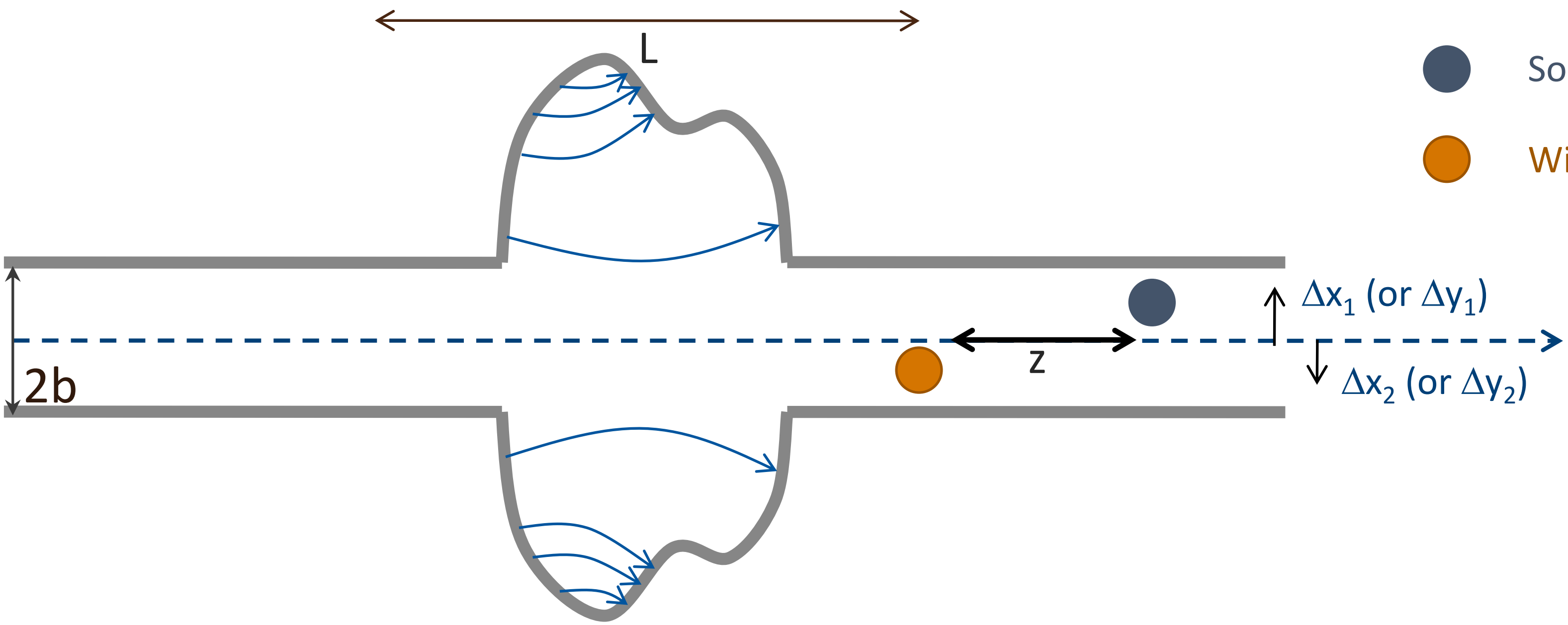
- Transverse wake fields

$$\beta c\,\Delta p_{x2} = \int F_x(x_1, x_2, z, s)\,ds = -q_1 q_2\left(W_{C_x}(z) + W_{Dx}(z)\,\Delta x_1 + W_{Q_x}(z)\,\Delta x_2\right)$$

$$\longrightarrow \frac{\Delta p_{x2}}{p_0} = \Delta x_2'$$

Transverse deflecting kick of the witness particle from transverse wakes

Transverse wake functions



- Transverse wake fields

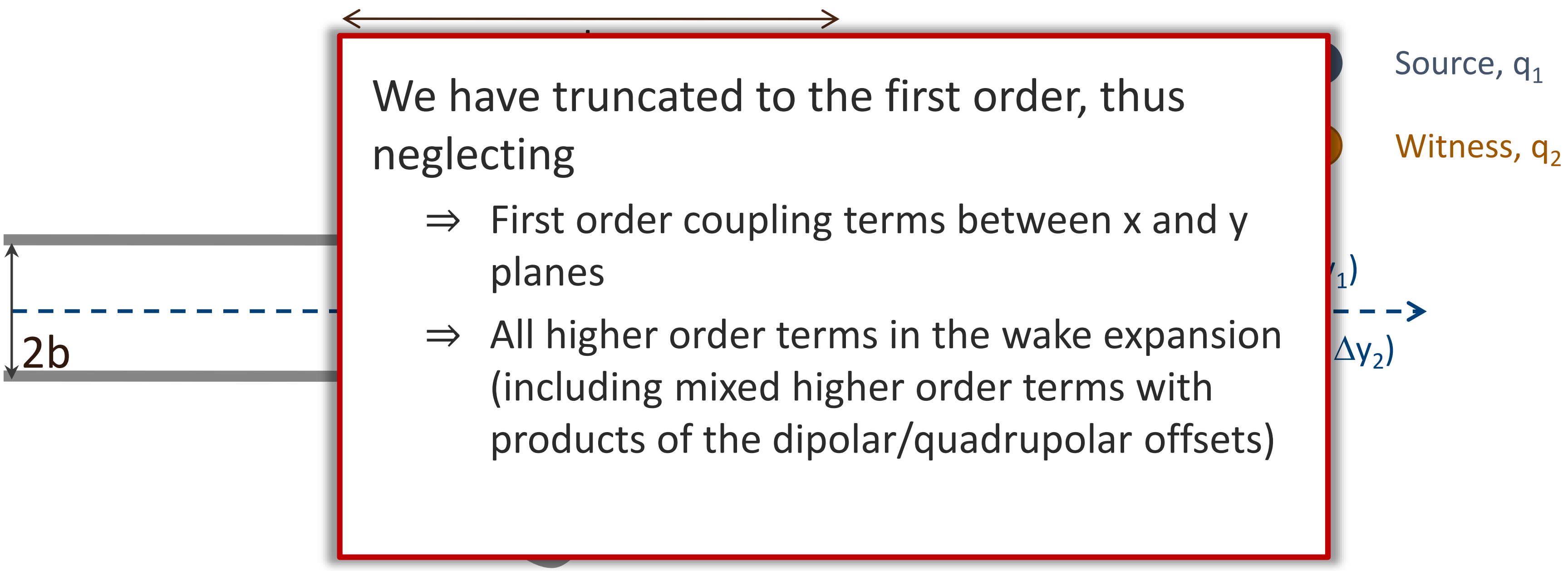
$$\beta c\, \Delta p_{x2} = \int F_x(x_1, x_2, z, s)\, ds = -q_1 q_2 \left(\boxed{W_{C_x}(z)} + \boxed{W_{Dx}(z)}\,\Delta x_1 + \boxed{W_{Q_x}(z)}\,\Delta x_2\right)$$

Zeroth order for asymmetric structures → Orbit offset

Dipole wakes – depends on **source particle**

Quadrupole wakes – depends on **witness particle**

Transverse wake functions



We have truncated to the first order, thus neglecting

- ⇒ First order coupling terms between x and y planes
- ⇒ All higher order terms in the wake expansion (including mixed higher order terms with products of the dipolar/quadrupolar offsets)

- Transverse wake fields

$$\beta c\,\Delta p_{x2} = \int F_x(x_1, x_2, z, s)\,ds = -q_1 q_2\left(\boxed{W_{C_x}(z)} + \boxed{W_{Dx}(z)}\,\Delta x_1 + \boxed{W_{Q_x}(z)}\,\Delta x_2\right)$$

Zeroth order for asymmetric structures → Orbit offset

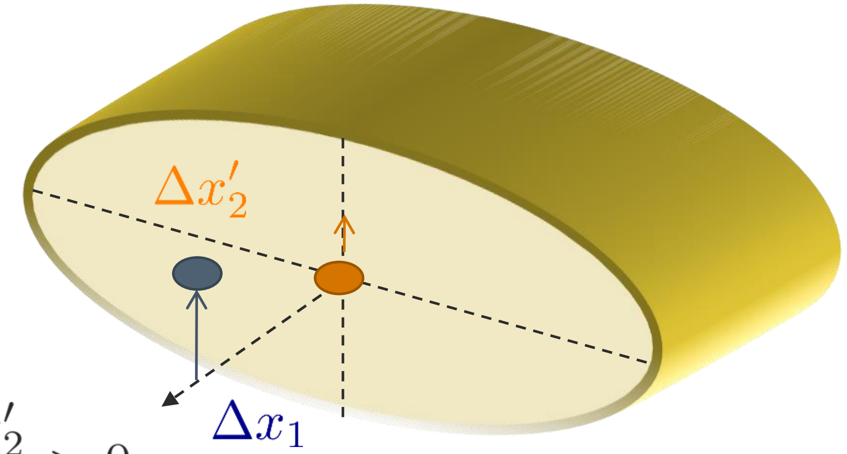
Dipole wakes – depends on **source particle**

Quadrupole wakes – depends on **witness particle**

Transverse dipolar wake function (driving)

$$W_{D_x}(z) = -\frac{\beta^2 E_0}{q_1 q_2} \frac{\Delta x'_2}{\Delta x_1} \qquad \xrightarrow{z\to 0} \qquad W_{D_x=0}(0) = 0$$

- The value of the transverse dipolar wake function **in z=0 vanishes** because source and witness particles are traveling parallel and they can only – mutually – interact through space charge, which is not included in this framework
- ***W_{Dx}(0–)<0*** since trailing particles are **deflected toward the source particle** (Δx1 and Δx'2 have the same sign)

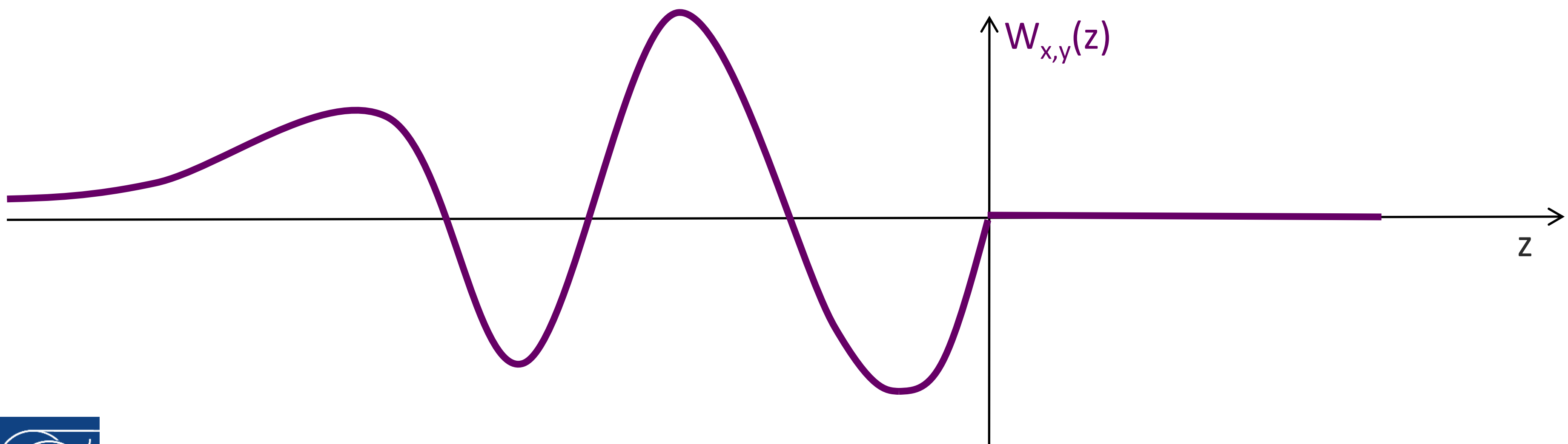


$$\frac{\Delta x'_2}{\Delta x_1} > 0$$

Transverse dipolar wake function (driving)

$$W_{D_x}(z) = -\frac{\beta^2 E_0}{q_1 q_2}\frac{\Delta x'_2}{\Delta x_1} \quad \xrightarrow{z \to 0} \quad W_{D_{x=0}}(0) = 0$$

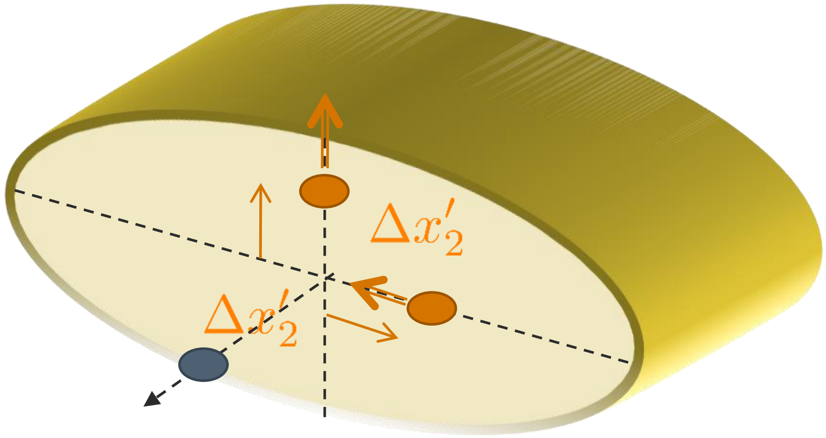
- The value of the transverse dipolar wake function **in z=0 vanishes** because source and witness particles are traveling parallel and they can only – mutually – interact through space charge, which is not included in this framework
- ***W_{Dx}(0–)<0*** since trailing particles are **deflected toward the source particle** (Δx1 and Δx'2 have the same sign)
- ***W_{Dx}(z)*** has a discontinuous derivative in z=0 and it vanishes for all z>0 because of the ultra-relativistic approximation



Transverse quadrupolar wake function (detuning)

$$W_{Q_x}(z) = -\frac{\beta^2 E_0}{q_1 q_2} \frac{\Delta x_2'}{\Delta x_2} \quad \xrightarrow{z \to 0} \quad W_{Q_x=0}(0) = 0$$

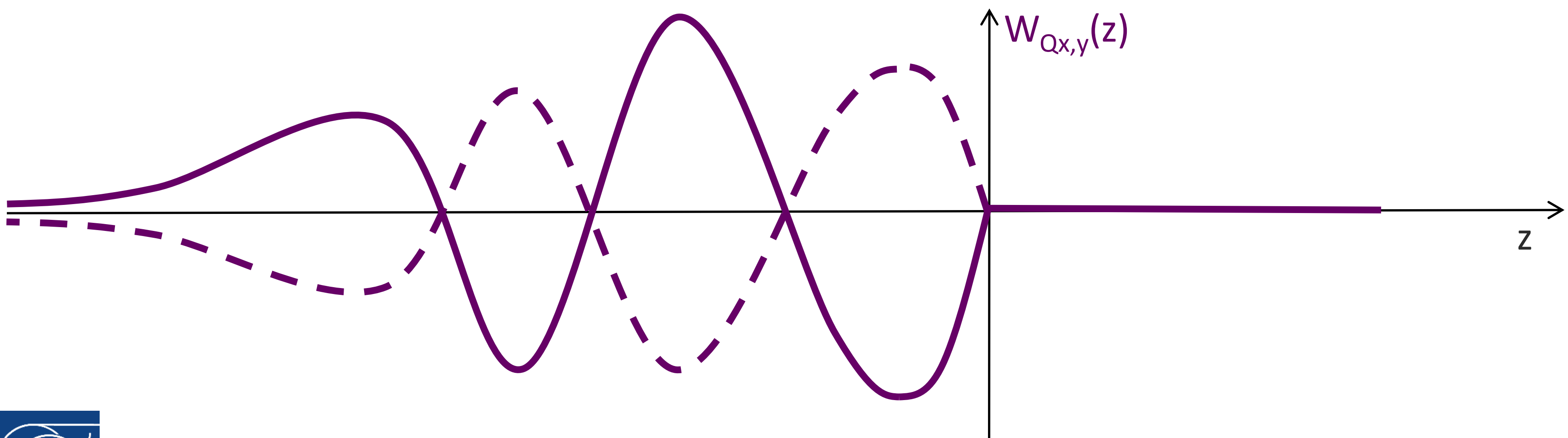
- The value of the transverse quadrupolar wake function **in z=0 vanishes** because source and witness particles are traveling parallel and they can only – mutually – interact through space charge, which is not included in this framework
- $\boldsymbol{W_{Qx}(0-)<0}$ can be of either sign since trailing particles can be **either attracted or deflected yet further off axis** (depending on geometry and boundary conditions)



Transverse quadrupolar wake function (detuning)

$$W_{Q_x}(z) = -\frac{\beta^2 E_0}{q_1 q_2}\frac{\Delta x_2'}{\Delta x_2} \quad \xrightarrow{z \to 0} \quad W_{Q_x=0}(0) = 0$$

- The value of the transverse quadrupolar wake function **in z=0 vanishes** because source and witness particles are traveling parallel and they can only – mutually – interact through space charge, which is not included in this framework
- ***$W_{Qx}(0-)<0$*** can be of either sign since trailing particles can be **either attracted or deflected yet further off axis** (depending on geometry and boundary conditions)
- ***$W_{Qx}(z)$*** has a discontinuous derivative in z=0 and it vanishes for all z>0 because of the ultra-relativistic approximation



Transverse impedance

$$W_{D_x}(z) = -\frac{\beta^2 E_0}{q_1 q_2} \frac{\Delta x_2'}{\Delta x_1} \qquad W_{Q_x}(z) = -\frac{\beta^2 E_0}{q_1 q_2} \frac{\Delta x_2'}{\Delta x_2}$$

- The **wake function** of an accelerator component is basically its **Green function in time domain** (i.e., its response to a pulse excitation)
  → Very useful for macroparticle models and simulations, because it can be used to describe the driving terms in the single particle equations of motion!
- We can also describe it as a **transfer function in frequency domain**
  → This is the definition of **transverse beam coupling impedance** of the element under study

Dipolar (or driving)

$$\boxed{Z_{D_x}(\omega)} = i \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} W_{D_x}(z) \exp\left(-\frac{i\omega z}{c}\right) \frac{dz}{c}$$

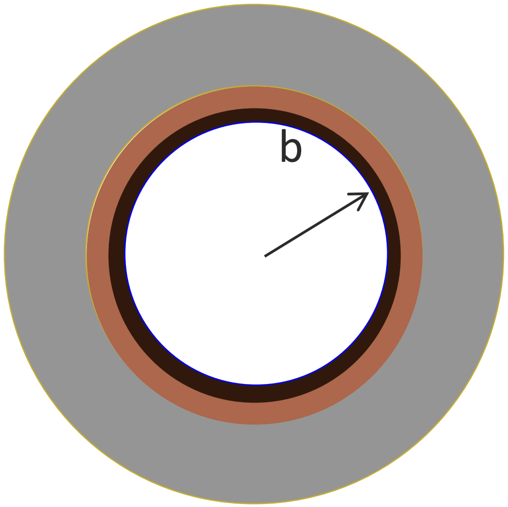
Quadrupolar (or detuning)

$$\boxed{Z_{Q_x}(\omega)} = i \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} W_{Q_x}(z) \exp\left(-\frac{i\omega z}{c}\right) \frac{dz}{c}$$

$[\Omega/\mathrm{m}]$

Examples of transverse wakes/impedances

- **Analytical or semi-analytical** approach, when geometry is simple (or simplified)
  - Same as in the longitudinal plane in terms of approach



→ An example: **axisymmetric beam chamber** with several layers with different EM properties

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -i\omega \vec{B} \qquad \nabla \cdot \vec{E} = \frac{\tilde{\rho}}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_1(\omega)}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{B} = \mu_0 \mu_1(\omega) \vec{J} + i\omega \frac{\mu_1(\omega)\epsilon_1(\omega)}{c^2} \vec{E}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

+ Boundary conditions

$$\tilde{\rho}(r, \theta, s, \omega) = \frac{q_1}{r_1 v} \delta(r - r_1) \delta_P(\theta) \exp\left(-\frac{i\omega s}{v}\right)$$

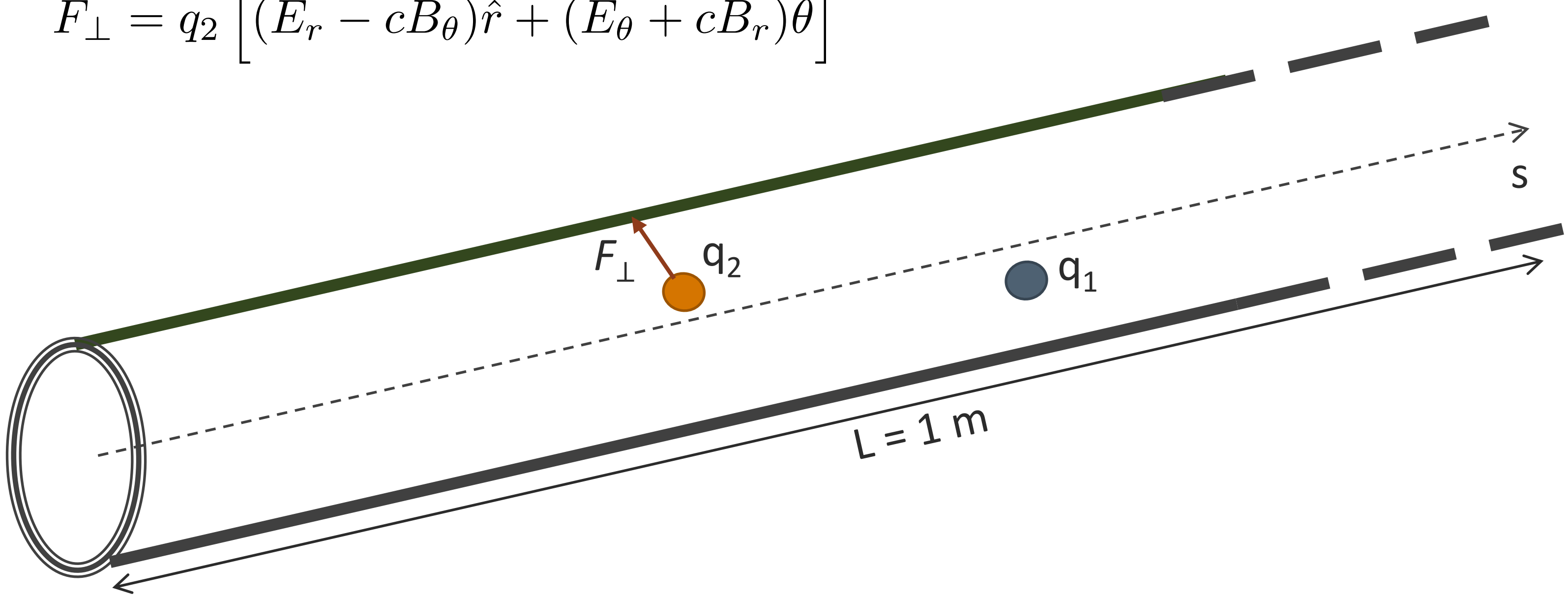
$$\vec{J}(r, \theta, s, \omega) = \tilde{\rho}(r, \theta, s, \omega) \vec{v}$$

Examples of transverse wakes/impedances

- **Analytical or semi-analytical** approach, when geometry is simple (or simplified)
  - Same as in the longitudinal plane in terms of approach
  - But we have to calculate the transverse force from an (offset) source to an (offset) witness

→ We are interested in the transverse force on a test charge q_2 following the source q_1 at a distance z (wake per unit length of chamber)

$$F_\perp = q_2 \left[(E_r - cB_\theta)\hat{r} + (E_\theta + cB_r)\hat{\theta} \right]$$



Examples of transverse wakes/impedances

- **Analytical or semi-analytical** approach, when geometry is simple (or simplified)
  - Same as in the longitudinal plane in terms of approach
  - But we have to calculate the transverse force from an (offset) source to an (offset) witness

→ We are interested in the transverse force on a test charge q_2 following the source q_1 at a distance z (wake per unit length of chamber)

$$F_{\perp} = q_2 \left[\underbrace{(E_r - cB_\theta)}_{} \hat{r} + \underbrace{(E_\theta + cB_r)}_{} \hat{\theta} \right]$$

$$F_r = \frac{iq_2 v}{\omega} \frac{\partial E_s}{\partial r} \qquad F_\theta = \frac{iq_2 v}{\omega r} \frac{\partial E_s}{\partial \theta}$$

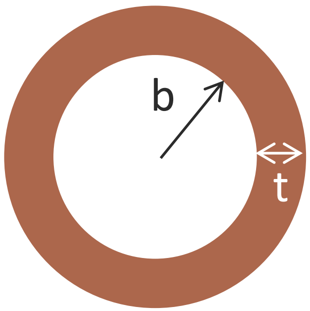
Same as for the longitudinal plane

$$\left[\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial s^2} + \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \epsilon_1(\omega) \mu_1(\omega) \right] E_s =$$

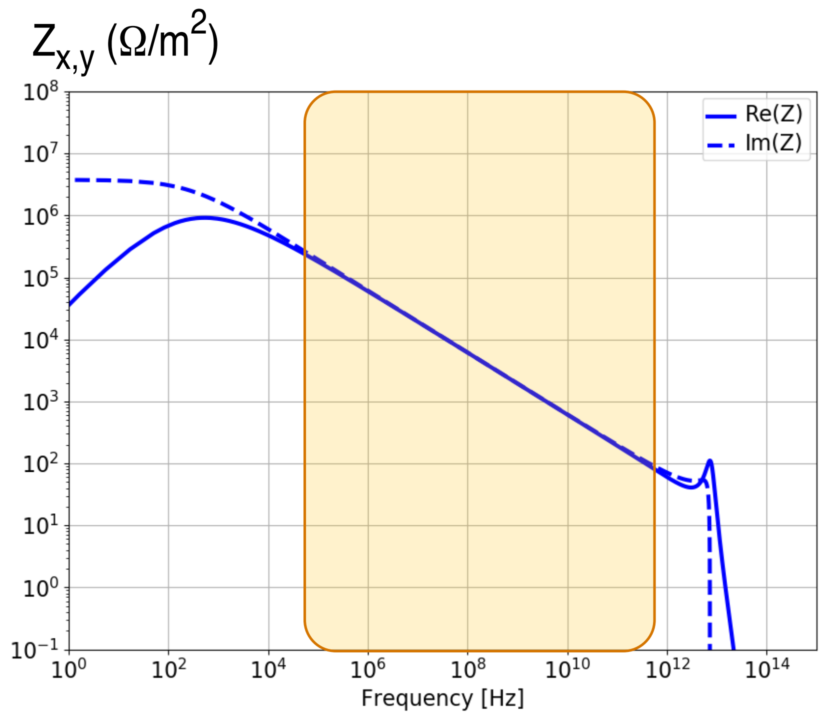
$$= \frac{1}{\epsilon_0 \epsilon_1(\omega)} \frac{\partial \tilde{\rho}}{\partial s} + i\omega \mu_0 \mu_1(\omega) \tilde{\rho} v$$

Examples of transverse wakes/impedances

- **Analytical or semi-analytical** approach, when geometry is simple (or simplified)
  - Same as in the longitudinal plane in terms of approach
  - But we have to calculate the transverse force from an (offset) source to an (offset) witness
  - We just need E_s also to characterize the transverse wake function



→ An example: a 1 m long Cu pipe with radius b=2 cm and thickness t = 4 mm in vacuum

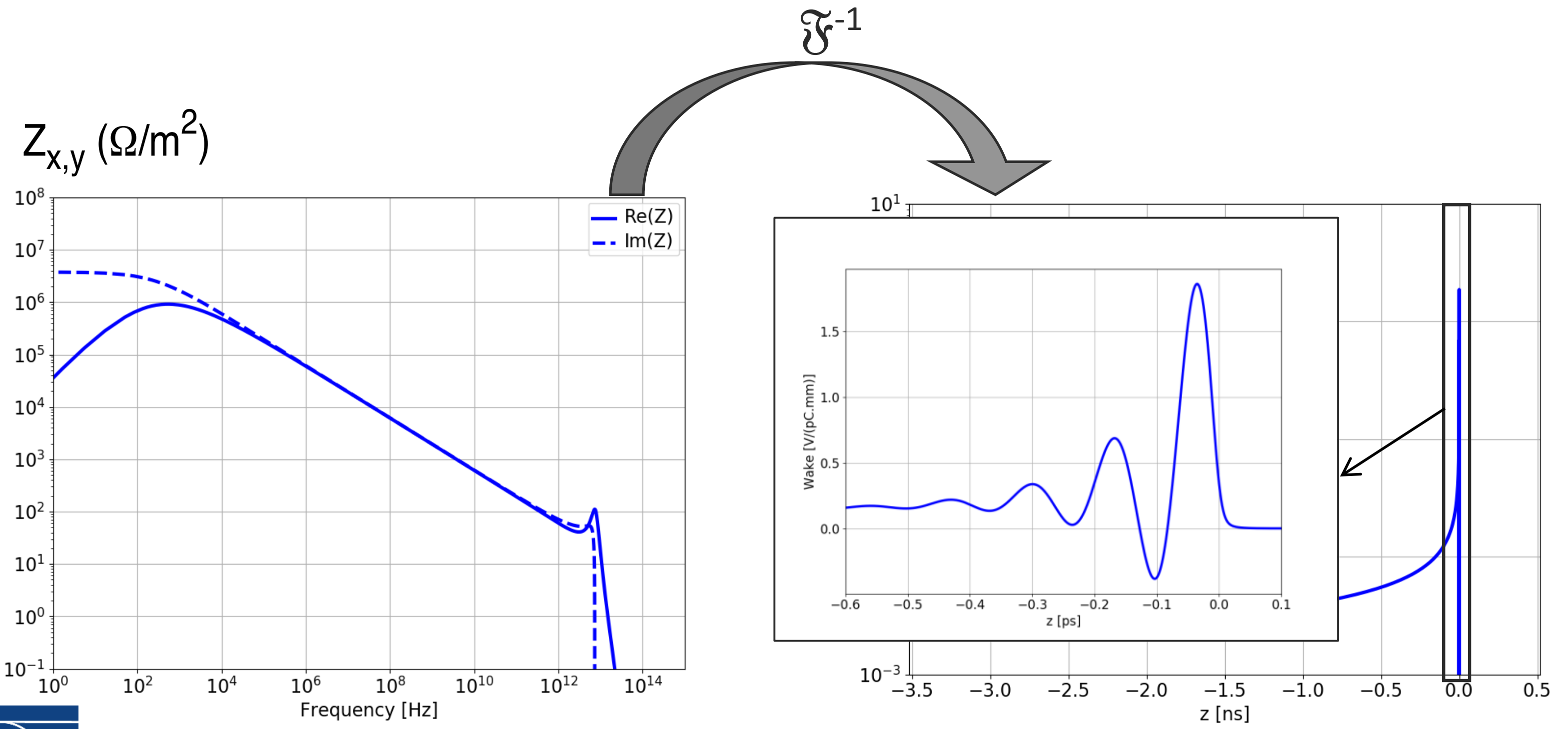


- Highlighted region shows the typical $\omega^{-1/2}$ scaling
- Scaling with respect to b:
  - Transverse impedance $\sim b^{-3}$

Examples of transverse wakes/impedances

- **Analytical or semi-analytical** approach, when geometry is simple (or simplified)
  - Same as in the longitudinal plane in terms of approach
  - But we have to calculate the transverse force from an (offset) source to an (offset) witness
  - We just need E_s also to characterize the transverse wake function

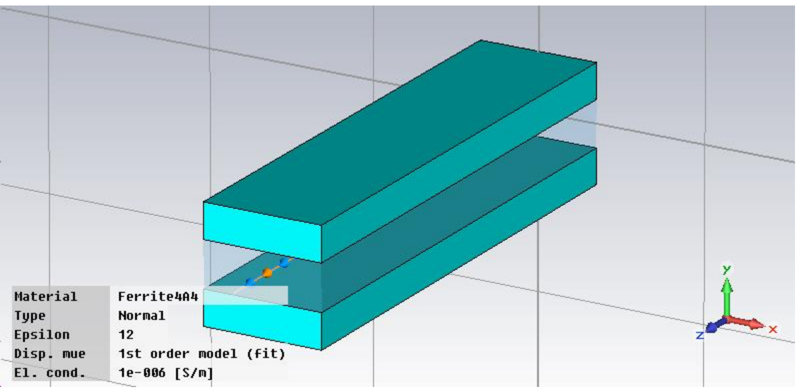
→ An example: a 1 m long Cu pipe with radius b=2 cm and thickness t = 4 mm in vacuum

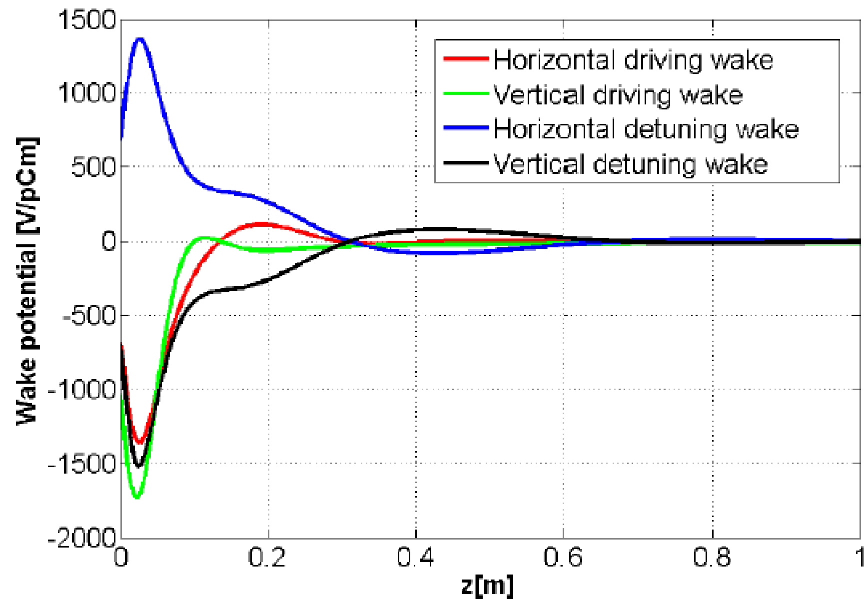


Examples of transverse wakes/impedances

- **Numerical approach**
  - Same as in the longitudinal plane
  - Use numerical codes to solve Maxwell's equations numerically
  - E.g. CST Particle Studio – provides driving and detuning wakes in the two planes by offsetting source and witness, respectively

→ An example: A (simplified) kicker made of two ferrite plates



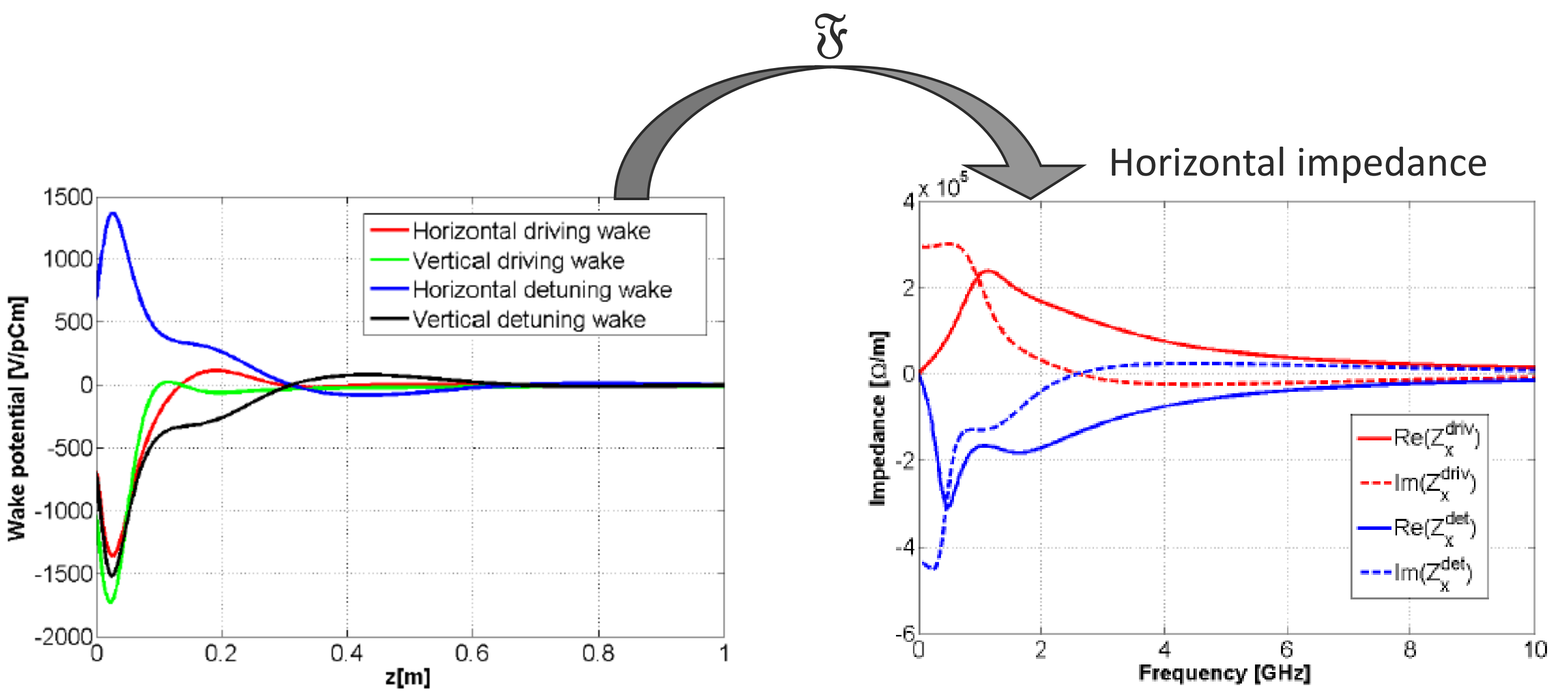


- Wake is generated for a finite length excitation
- Note than $W_{Qx}(z) = -W_{Qy}(z)$ → general property from Maxwell's equations

Examples of transverse wakes/impedances

- **Numerical approach**
  - Same as in the longitudinal plane
  - Use numerical codes to solve Maxwell's equations numerically
  - E.g. CST Particle Studio – provides driving and detuning wakes in the two planes by offsetting source and witness, respectively

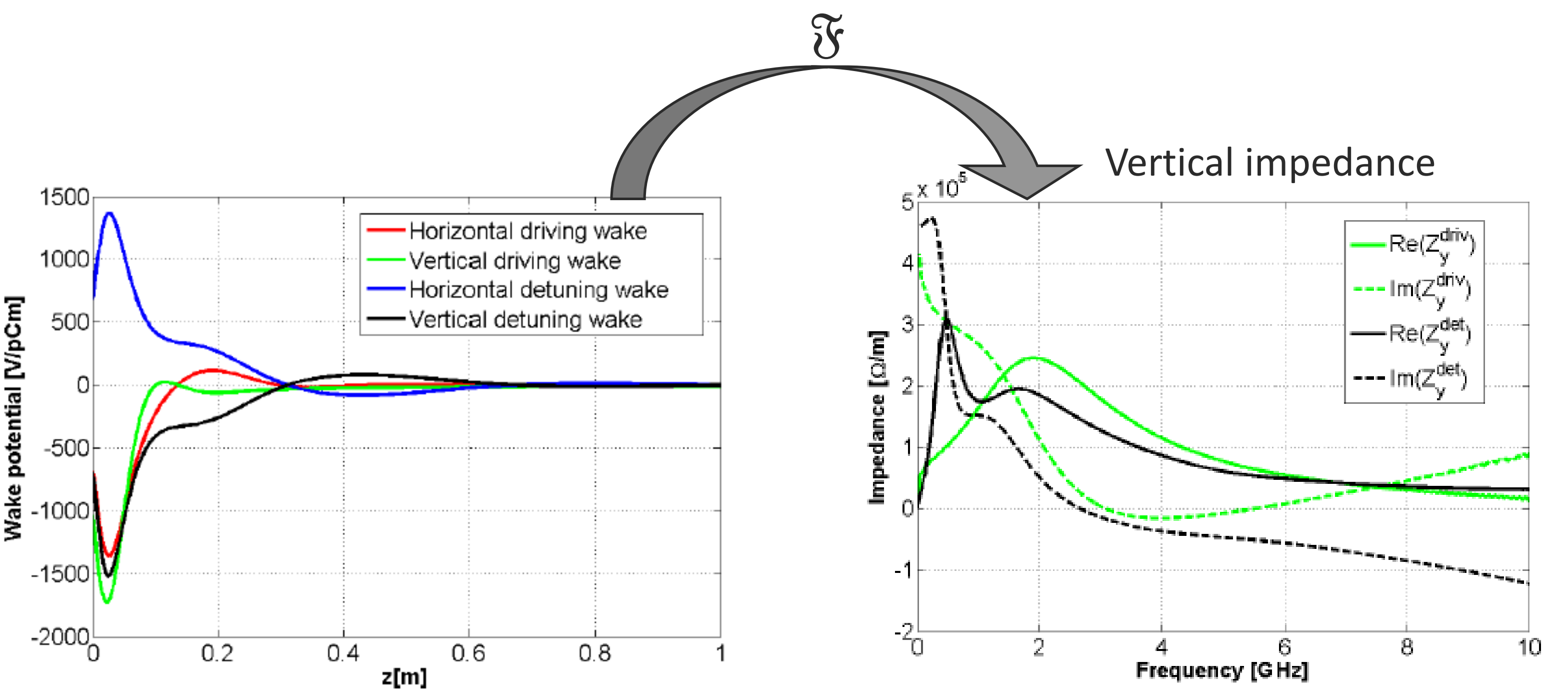
→ An example: A (simplified) kicker made of two ferrite plates



Examples of transverse wakes/impedances

- **Numerical approach**
  - Same as in the longitudinal plane
  - Use numerical codes to solve Maxwell's equations numerically
  - E.g. CST Particle Studio – provides driving and detuning wakes in the two planes by offsetting source and witness, respectively

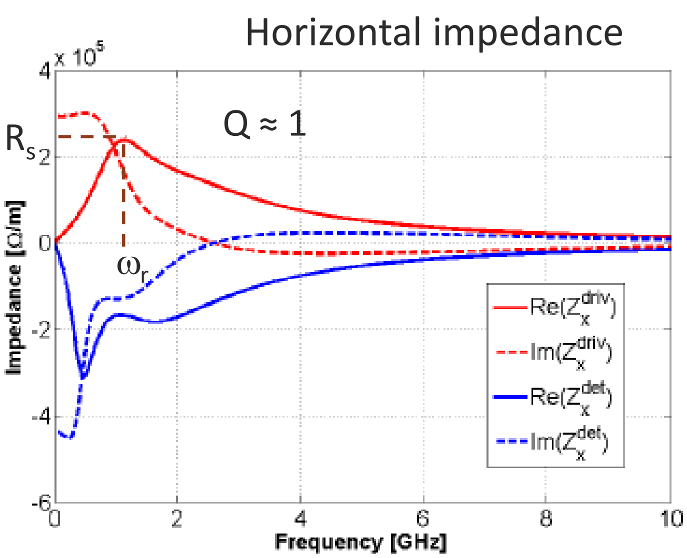
→ An example: A (simplified) kicker made of two ferrite plates



Examples of transverse wakes/impedances

- **Numerical approach**
  - Same as in the longitudinal plane
  - As in the longitudinal case, sometimes it is useful to approximate the impedance with one or more resonators (e.g. one broad band resonator in the case of the kicker)

→ An example: A (simplified) kicker made of two ferrite plates



$$Z_{x,y}^{\mathrm{Res}}(\omega) = \frac{\omega_r}{\omega} \frac{R_{s(x,y)}}{1 + iQ\left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_r} - \frac{\omega_r}{\omega}\right)}$$

$$W_{x,y}^{\mathrm{Res}}(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{R_{s(x,y)}\omega_r^2}{Q\bar{\omega}} \exp\left(\frac{\alpha_t z}{c}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\bar{\omega} z}{c}\right) & \text{if } \; z < 0 \\ 0 \;\; \text{if } \; z \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha_t = \frac{\omega_r}{2Q} \qquad \bar{\omega} = \sqrt{\omega_r^2 - \alpha_t^2}$$

Signpost

- We have seen the **definition of transverse wake fields** and how they can be classified into constant, dipolar and quadrupolar wake fields.
- We have discussed how to calculate the **transverse wakes and impedances.**
- We will now look into how the impact of wake fields onto charged particle beams can be **modeled numerically** to prepare for investigating the different types of coherent instabilities further along.

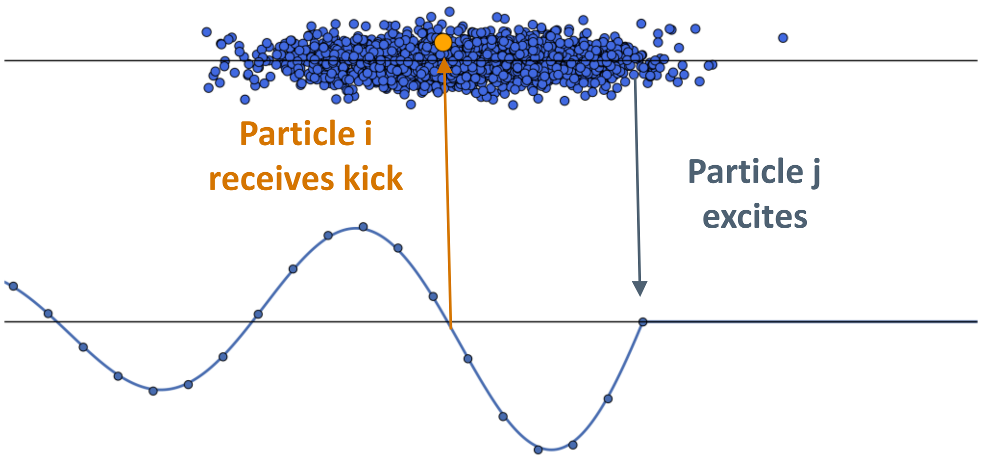
Part 3: Transverse wakefields –

their different types and impact on beam dynamics

- Transverse wake function and impedance
- Effect on a bunch and transverse „potential well distortion“
- Some examples of beam instabilities

Transverse impedance kick

- Single traversal of a bunch through an impedance source

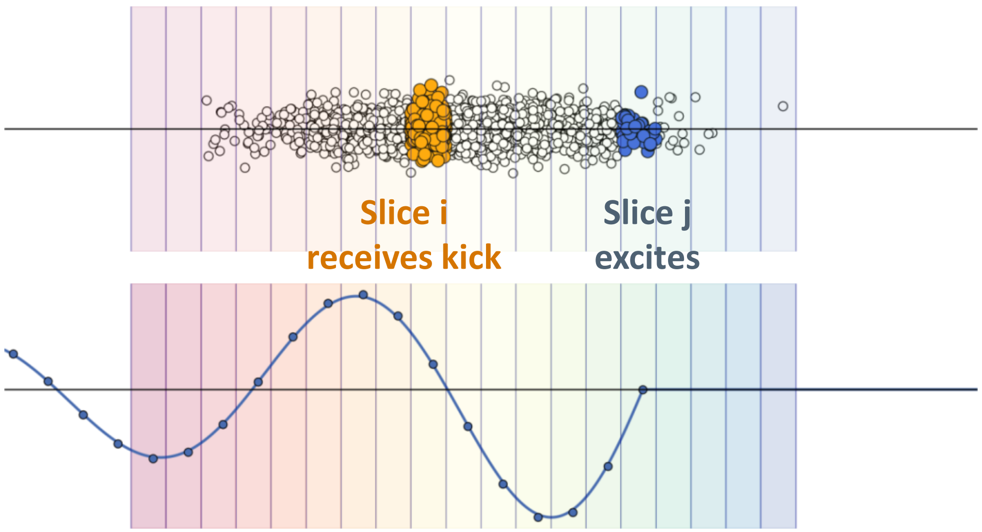


$$\Delta x_i' = -\frac{e^2}{\beta^2 E_0} \begin{cases} W_{Cx}(z_i - z_j) \\ x_j W_{Dx}(z_i - z_j) \\ x_i W_{Qx}(z_i - z_j) \end{cases}$$

$$\langle \Delta x'_{\text{bunch}} \rangle = -\frac{e^2}{N_b \beta^2 E_0} \sum_{j=1}^{N_b} \sum_{i=1}^{N_b} \begin{cases} W_{Cx}(z_i - z_j) \\ x_j W_{Dx}(z_i - z_j) \\ x_i W_{Qx}(z_i - z_j) \end{cases}$$

Transverse impedance kick

- Single traversal of a bunch through an impedance source
  - Let's neglect the quadrupolar wake in first instance → equal kicks on particles in slice i

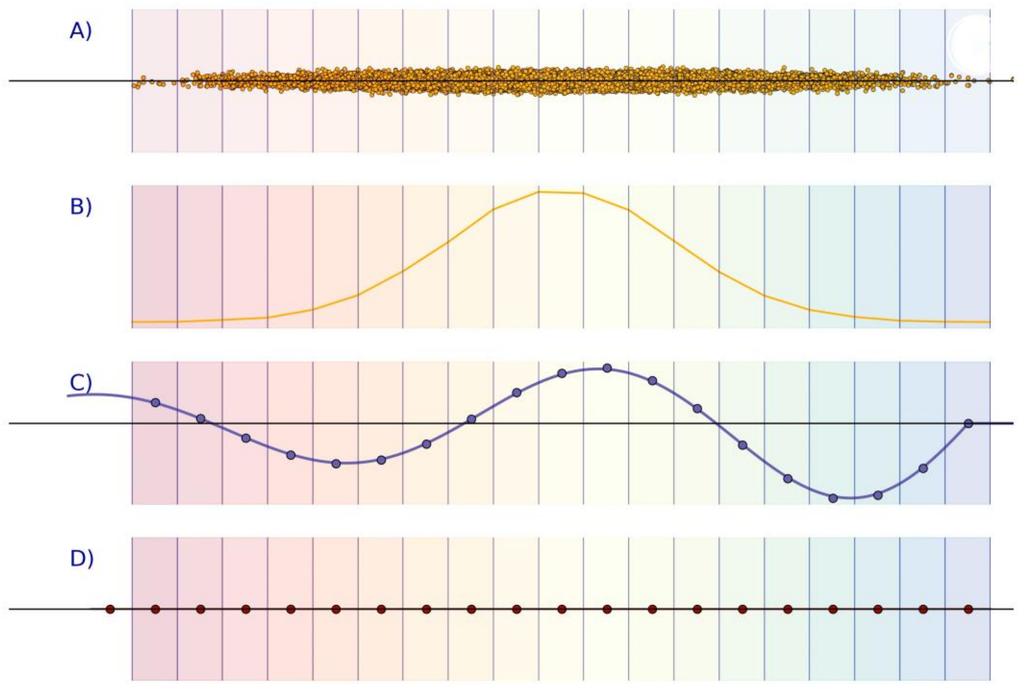


$$\Delta x'_{ij} = -\frac{e^2}{\beta^2 E_0} N[j] \left[W_{Cx}[(i-j)\Delta z] + \langle x \rangle [j] W_{Dx}[(i-j)\Delta z] \right]$$

$$\Delta x'_{i} = -\frac{e^2}{\beta^2 E_0} \sum_{j=0}^{i} N[j] \left[W_{Cx}[(i-j)\Delta z] + \langle x \rangle [j] W_{Dx}[(i-j)\Delta z] \right]$$

Transverse impedance kick

- Single traversal of a bunch through an impedance source
  - Let's neglect the quadrupolar wake in first instance → equal kicks on particles in slice i

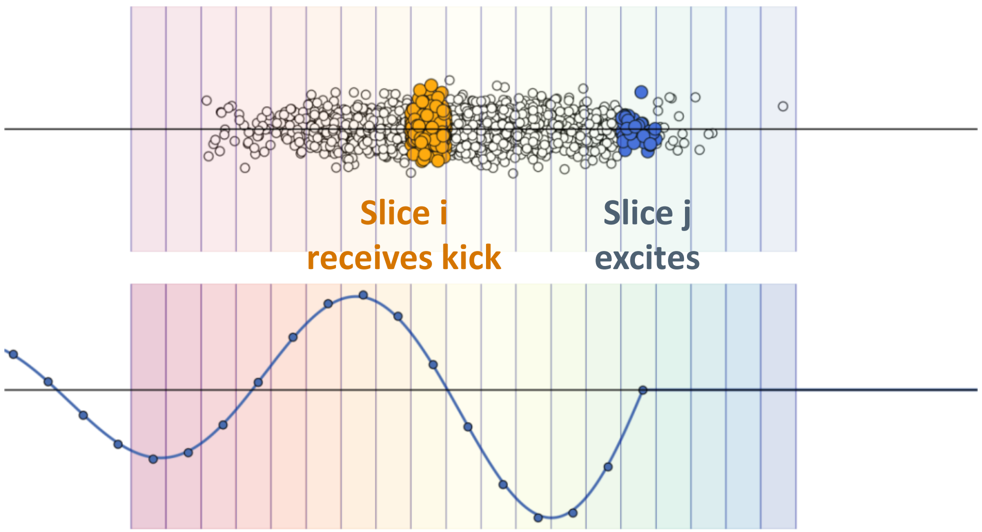


$$\Delta x'_i = -\frac{e^2}{\beta^2 E_0} \sum_{j=0}^{i} N[j] \left[W_{Cx}[(i-j)\Delta z] + \cancel{\langle x \rangle [j] W_{Dx}[(i-j)\Delta z]} \right]$$

as $\langle x \rangle (z) = 0$

Transverse impedance kick

- Single traversal of a bunch through an impedance source
  - Let's neglect the quadrupolar wake in first instance → equal kicks on particles in slice i



$$\langle \Delta x' \rangle_{\text{bunch}} = \frac{1}{N_b} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{slices}}} N[i] \Delta x_i$$

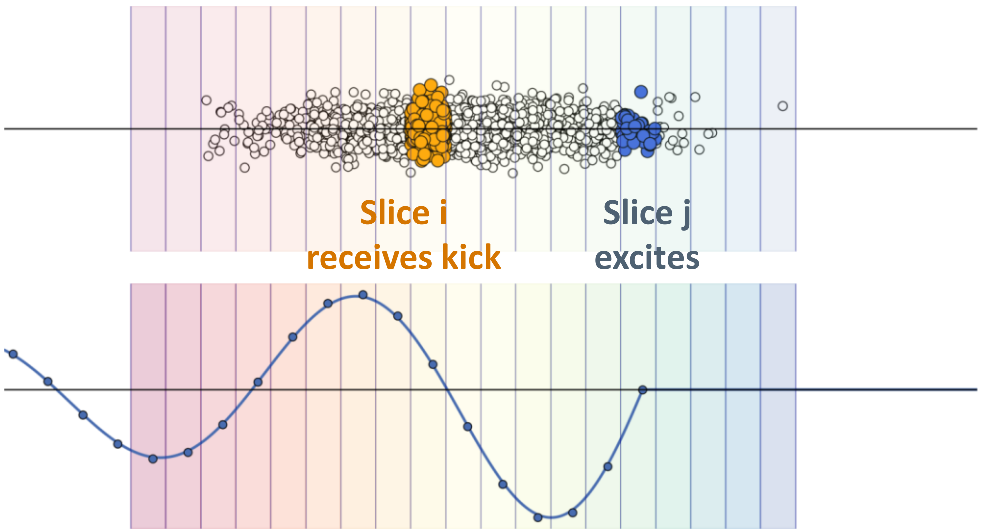
$$\langle \Delta x' \rangle_{\text{bunch}} = -\frac{e^2}{N_b \beta^2 E_0} \int \lambda(z) dz \int \underbrace{\lambda(z') \left[W_{Cx}(z - z')\right.}_{} + \underbrace{\left.\langle x \rangle(z') W_{Dx}(z - z') \right]}_{} dz'$$

"Constant" kick, dipole type, associated to a closed orbit distortion

Kick dependent on <x>, quadrupole type, associated to a detuning

Transverse impedance kick

- Single traversal of a bunch through an impedance source
  - Including the quadrupolar wake, kicks are different on different particles in slice i



$$N[j] \rightarrow \lambda(z')dz'$$

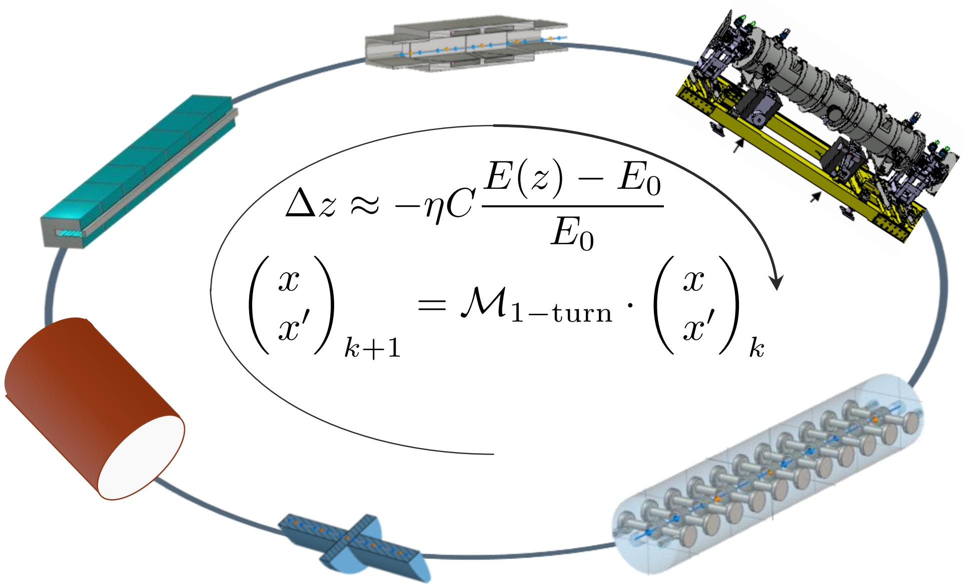
$$\Delta x'_{ik} = -\frac{e^2}{\beta^2 E_0} \sum_{j=0}^{i} N[j] \left[W_{Cx}[(i-j)\Delta z] + \langle x \rangle [j] W_{Dx}[(i-j)\Delta z] + x_{ik} W_{Qx}[(i-j)\Delta z] \right]$$

With k = 1 … # of particles in slice i

$$\Delta x' = -\frac{e^2}{\beta^2 E_0} \int \lambda(z') \left[W_{cx}(z-z') + \langle x \rangle (z') W_{Dx}(z-z') + x W_{Qx}(z-z') \right] dz'$$

Transverse wakes in beam dynamics

- Same approach as in the longitudinal plane to build the impedance model of a machine
- For simulations, the impedance is lumped in one place and kicks to beam particles are applied once per turn, with linear matrix transport between turns
  - One word of caution: The effect of the transverse impedance results in a combination of a dipole-type and quadrupole-type kick, therefore the beta functions at the real locations of the impedance source has to be taken into account when combining wakes/impedances



$$\Delta z \approx -\eta C \frac{E(z) - E_0}{E_0}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ x' \end{pmatrix}_{k+1} = \mathcal{M}_{1-\mathrm{turn}} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ x' \end{pmatrix}_k$$

$$W^{\mathrm{Ring}}_{Cx,Dx,Qx}(z) = \sum_i \frac{\beta_{xi}}{\langle \beta_x \rangle} W^i_{Cx,Dx,Qx}(z)$$

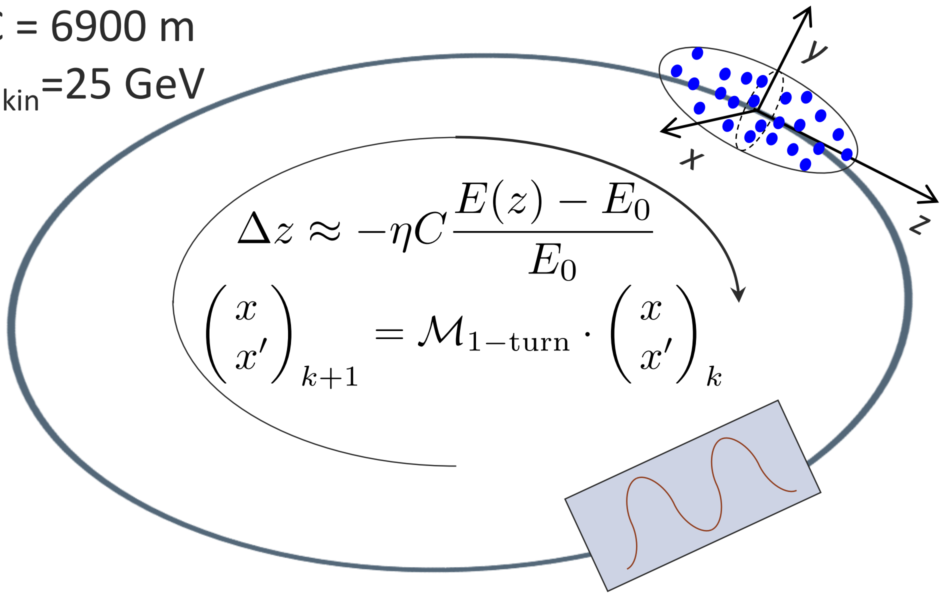
$$Z^{\mathrm{Ring}}_{Cx,Dx,Qx}(\omega) = \sum_i \frac{\beta_{xi}}{\langle \beta_x \rangle} Z^i_{Cx,Dx,Qx}(\omega)$$

$$\Delta E = eV_{\mathrm{rf}}(z)$$

$$\Delta x' = -\frac{e^2}{\beta^2 E_0} \int \lambda(z') \left[W^{\mathrm{Ring}}_{Cx}(z - z') + \langle x \rangle (z') W^{\mathrm{Ring}}_{Dx}(z - z') + x W^{\mathrm{Ring}}_{Qx}(z - z') \right] dz'$$

Effect of a transverse impedance on a bunch

SPS ring
C = 6900 m
E_{kin}=25 GeV



$$\Delta z \approx -\eta C \frac{E(z) - E_0}{E_0}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ x' \end{pmatrix}_{k+1} = \mathcal{M}_{1-\text{turn}} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ x' \end{pmatrix}_k$$

$$\Delta x' = -\frac{e^2}{\beta^2 E_0} \int \lambda(z') W_{Cx}^{\text{Kicker}}(z - z') dz'$$

$$\Delta E = eV_{\text{rf}}(z)$$

Single Gaussian bunch
σ_z = 0.2 m (0.67 ns)

Constant horizontal wake from a kicker (non-axisymmetric)

Two examples:
Frozen synchrotron motion

or

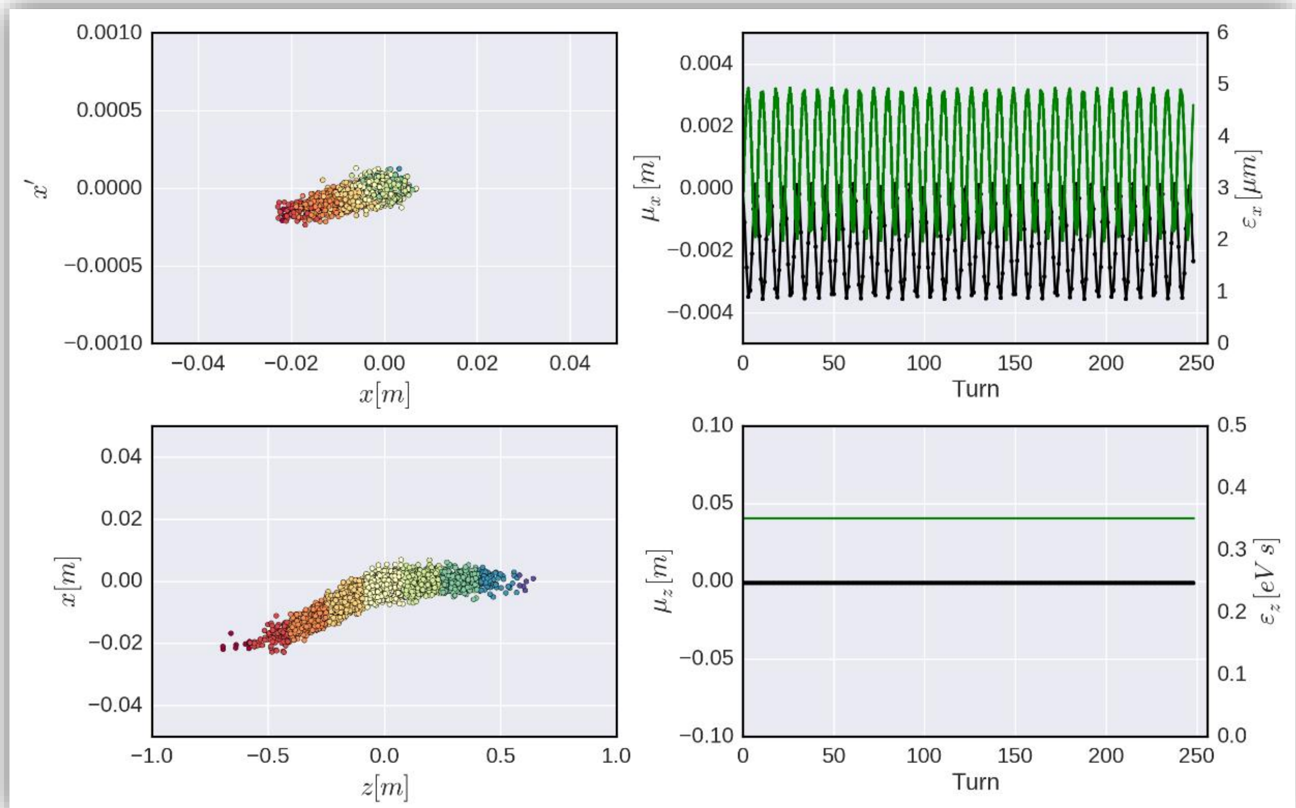
Single RF system
ω_{rf} = 200 MHz
V_{rf}^{max} = 3 MV

Examples – constant wakes

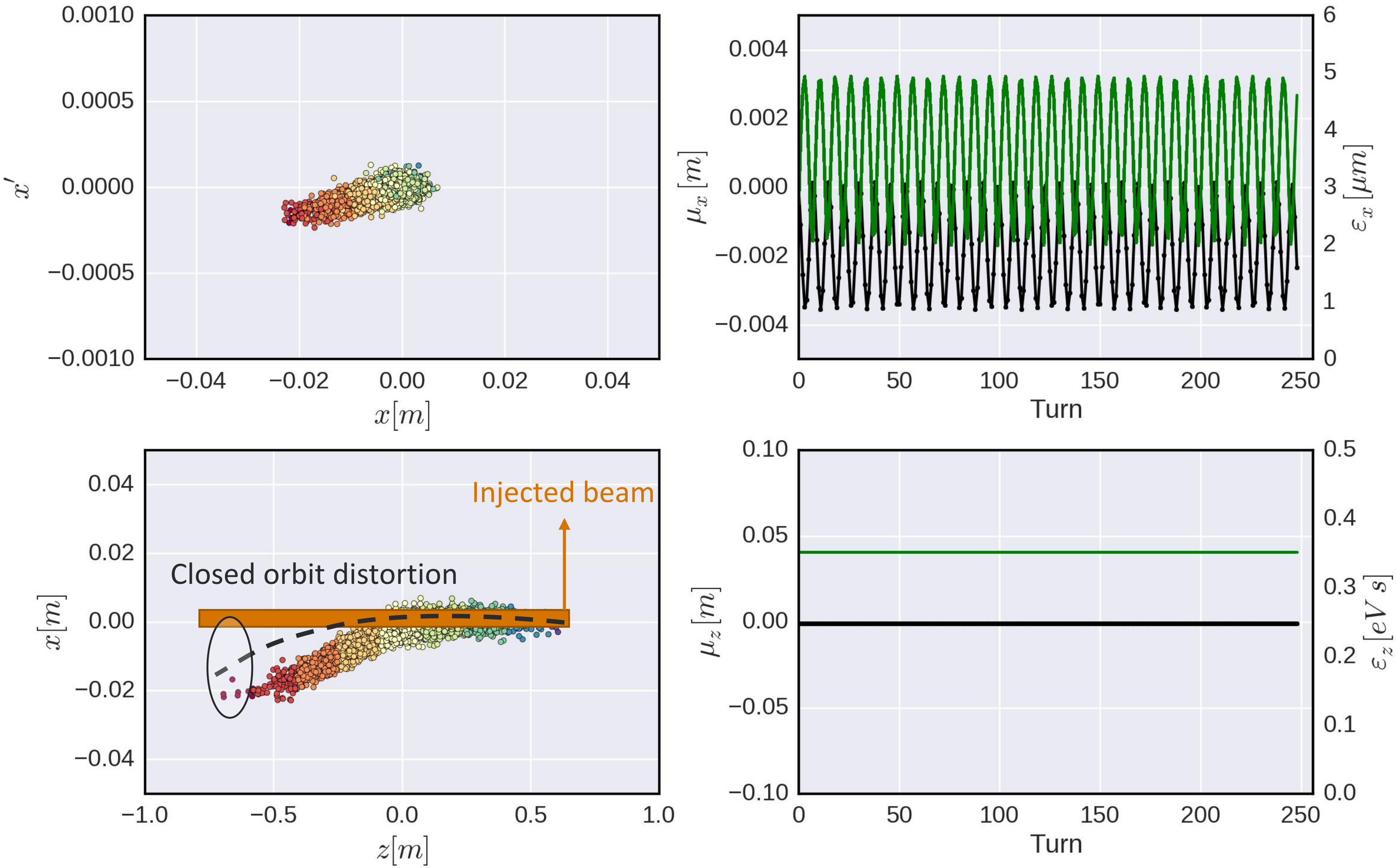
$$\Delta x'[i] = \underbrace{-\frac{e^2}{m\gamma\beta^2c^2}\sum_{j=0}^{i}\boxed{N[j]\cdot W_{Cx}[i-j]}}_{\text{Dipolar term} \rightarrow \text{orbit kick}}$$

Dipolar term → orbit kick

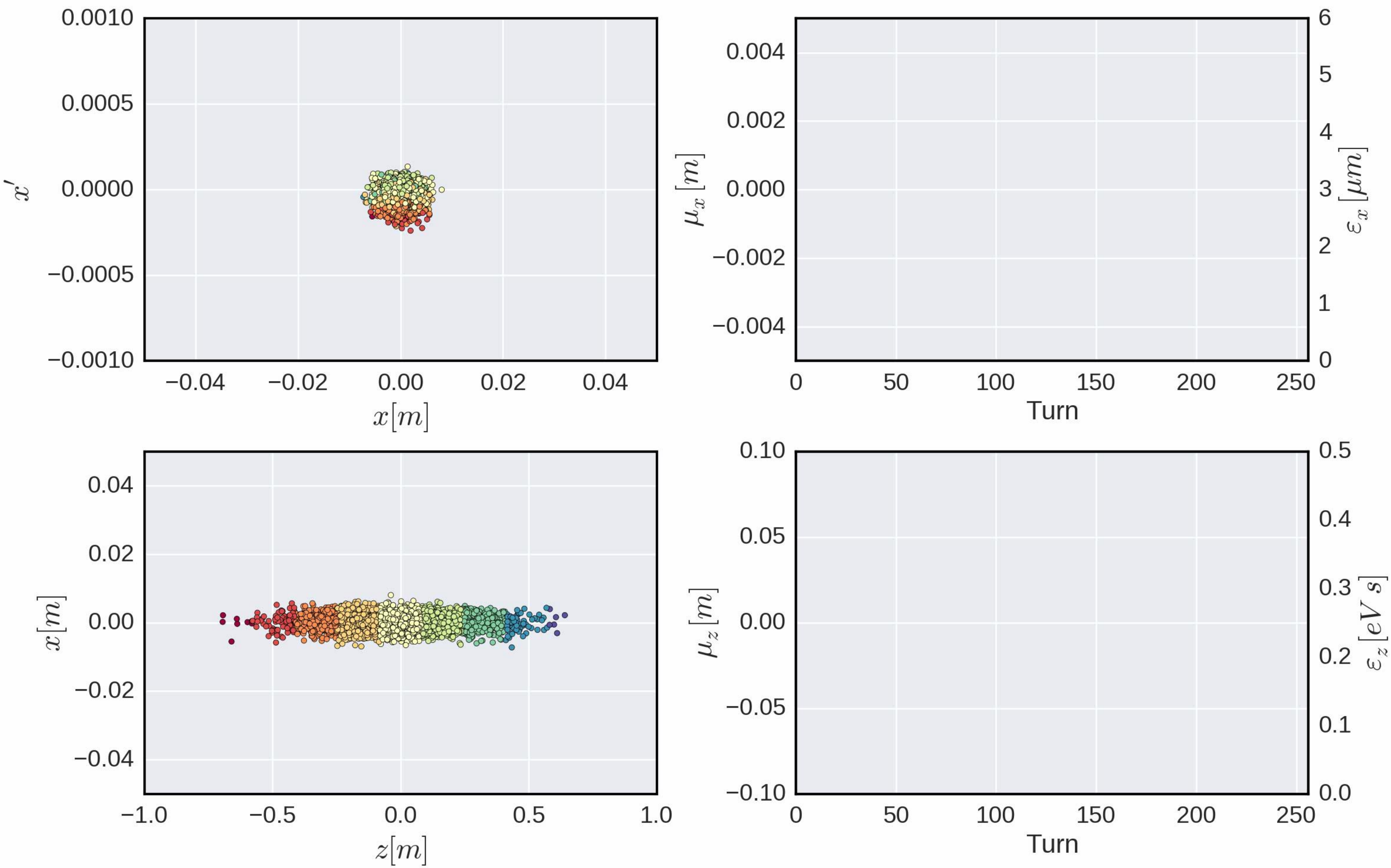
Slice dependent change of closed orbit (if line density does not change)



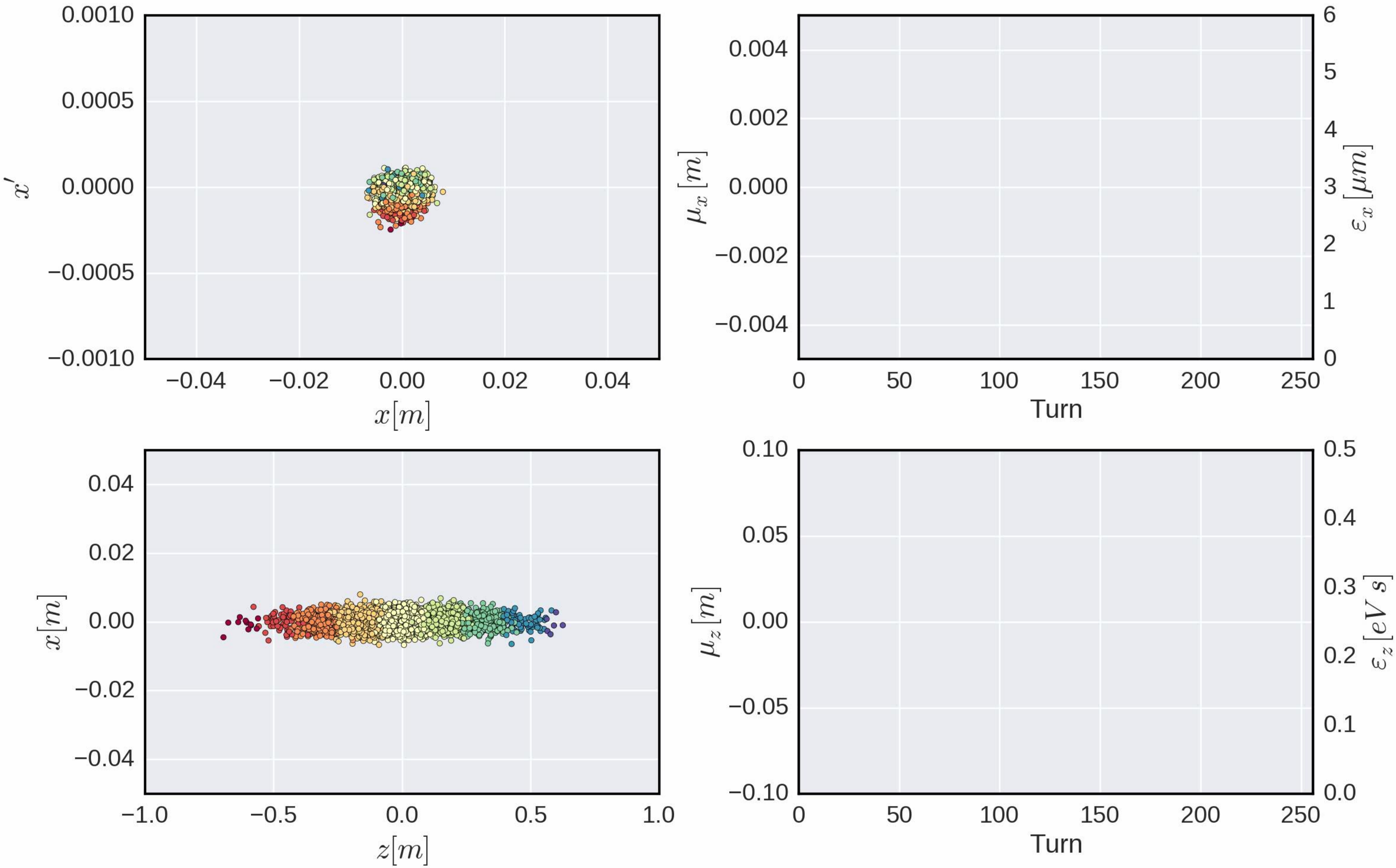
Examples – constant wakes



Examples – constant wakes w/o synchrotron motion



Examples – constant wakes with synchrotron motion



Signpost

- We have seen how the impact of **wake fields on charged particle beams** can be **implemented numerically** in an efficient manner via **the longitudinal discretization** of bunches.
- We have used the simulation models to show **orbit effects** from transverse wake fields.
- We will now look at some **transverse instabilities**

Part 3: Transverse wakefields –

their different types and impact on beam dynamics

- Transverse wake function and impedance
- Effect on a bunch and transverse „potential well distortion“
- Some examples of beam instabilities

Effect of dipole wakes on a particle bunch

$$\Delta x'[i] = \underbrace{-\frac{e^2}{m\gamma\beta^2 c^2\, C} \sum_{j=0}^{i} \boxed{N[j]\,\langle x\rangle[j] \cdot W_{Dx}[i-j]}}_{\text{Dipolar term} \rightarrow \text{orbit kick}}$$

Dipolar term → orbit kick

Offset dependent orbit kick
→ kicks can accumulate

- Without synchrotron motion:
  kicks accumulate turn after turn – the **beam is unstable** → beam break-up in linacs, instabilities much faster than synchrotron motion, e.g. close to transition crossing

Effect of dipole wakes on a particle bunch

$$\Delta x'[i] = \underbrace{-\frac{e^2}{m\gamma\beta^2c^2\,C}\sum_{j=0}^{i}\boxed{N[j]\,\langle x\rangle[j]\cdot W_{Dx}[i-j]}}$$

Dipolar term → orbit kick

Offset dependent orbit kick
→ kicks can accumulate

With synchrotron motion
we can get into a loop

- Without synchrotron motion:
  kicks accumulate turn after turn – the **beam is unstable** → beam break-up in linacs, instabilities much faster than synchrotron motion, e.g. close to transition crossing
- With synchrotron motion:
  - Chromaticity = 0
    - Modes related to longitudinal motion appear in transverse motion
    - Existence of an instability threshold
  - Chromaticity ≠ 0
    - **Headtail modes** → beam is unstable (can be very weak and often damped by non-linearities)

Effect of dipole wakes on a particle bunch

$$\Delta x'[i] = \underbrace{-\frac{e^2}{m\gamma\beta^2c^2\,C}\sum_{j=0}^{i}\boxed{N[j]\,\langle x\rangle[j]\cdot W_{Dx}[i-j]}}$$

Dipolar term → orbit kick

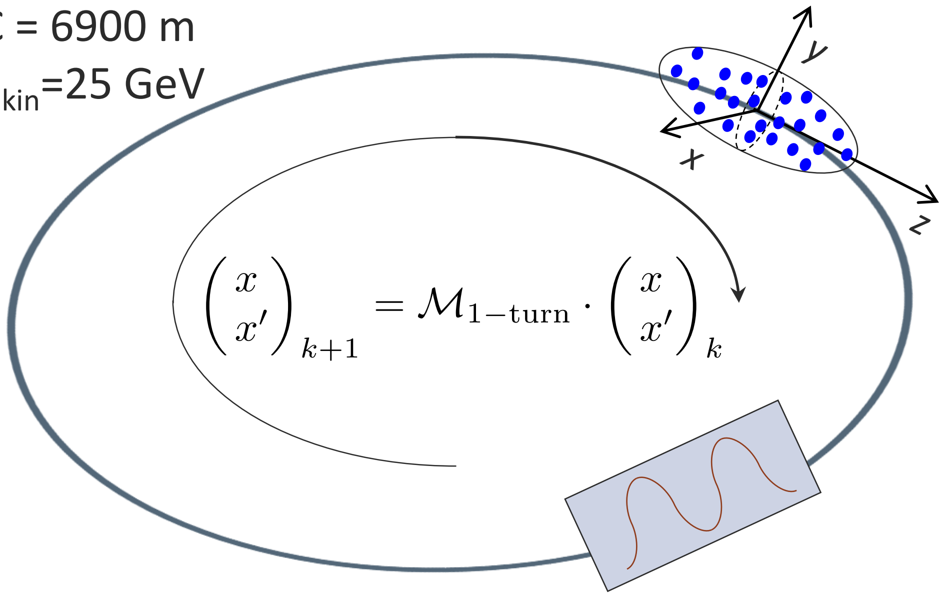
Offset dependent orbit kick
→ kicks can accumulate

With synchrotron motion
we can get into a loop

- Without synchrotron motion:
  kicks accumulate turn after turn – the **beam is unstable** → beam break-up in linacs, instabilities much faster than synchrotron motion, e.g. close to transition crossing
- With synchrotron motion:
  - Chromaticity = 0
    - Modes related to longitudinal motion appear in transverse motion
    - Existence of an instability threshold
  - Chromaticity ≠ 0
    - **Headtail modes** → beam is unstable (can be very weak and often damped by non-linearities)

Effect of a transverse impedance on a bunch

SPS ring
C = 6900 m
E_{kin}=25 GeV



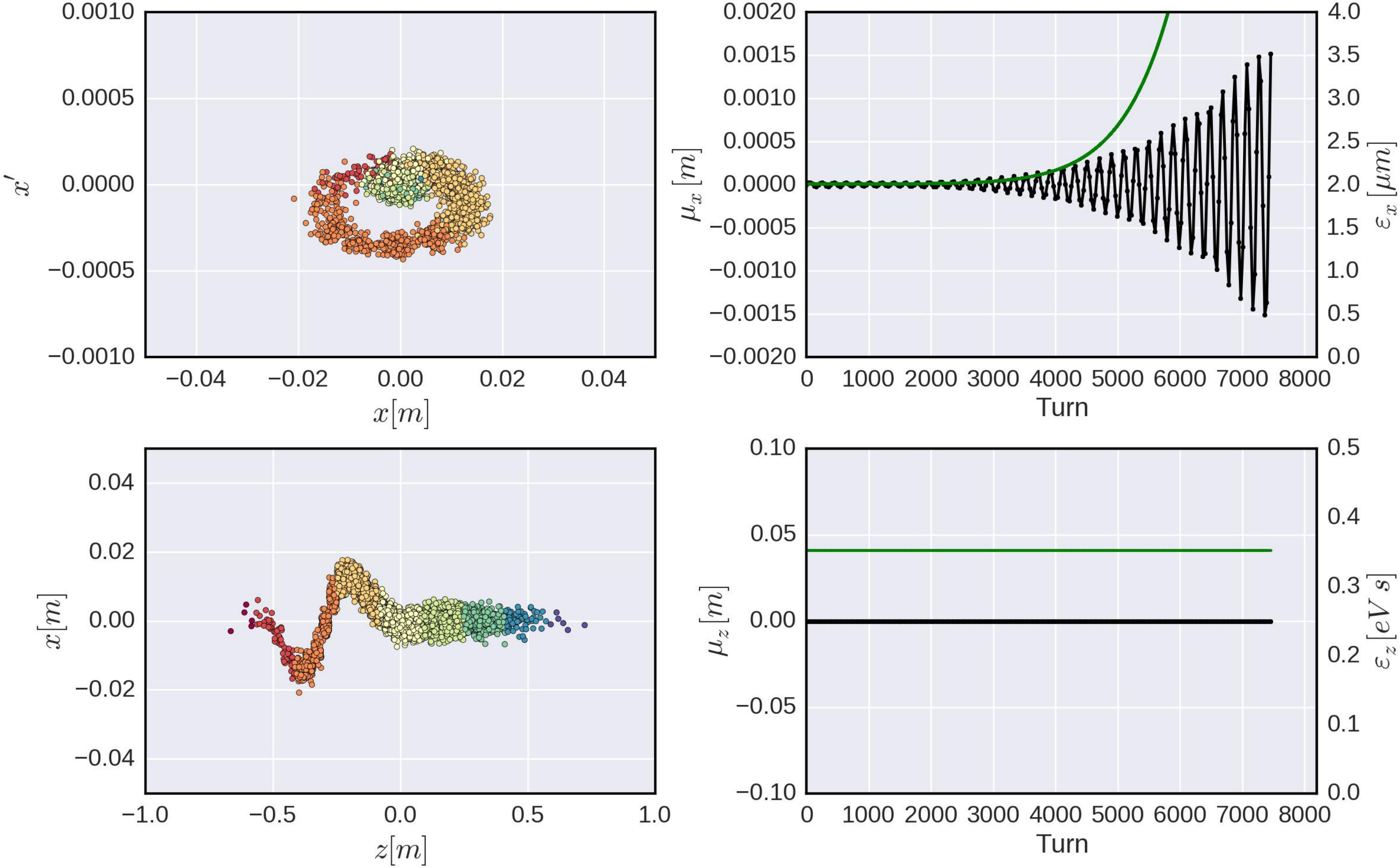
Single Gaussian bunch
σ_z = 0.2 m (0.67 ns)

Dipole horizontal wake in the form of broad-band resonator

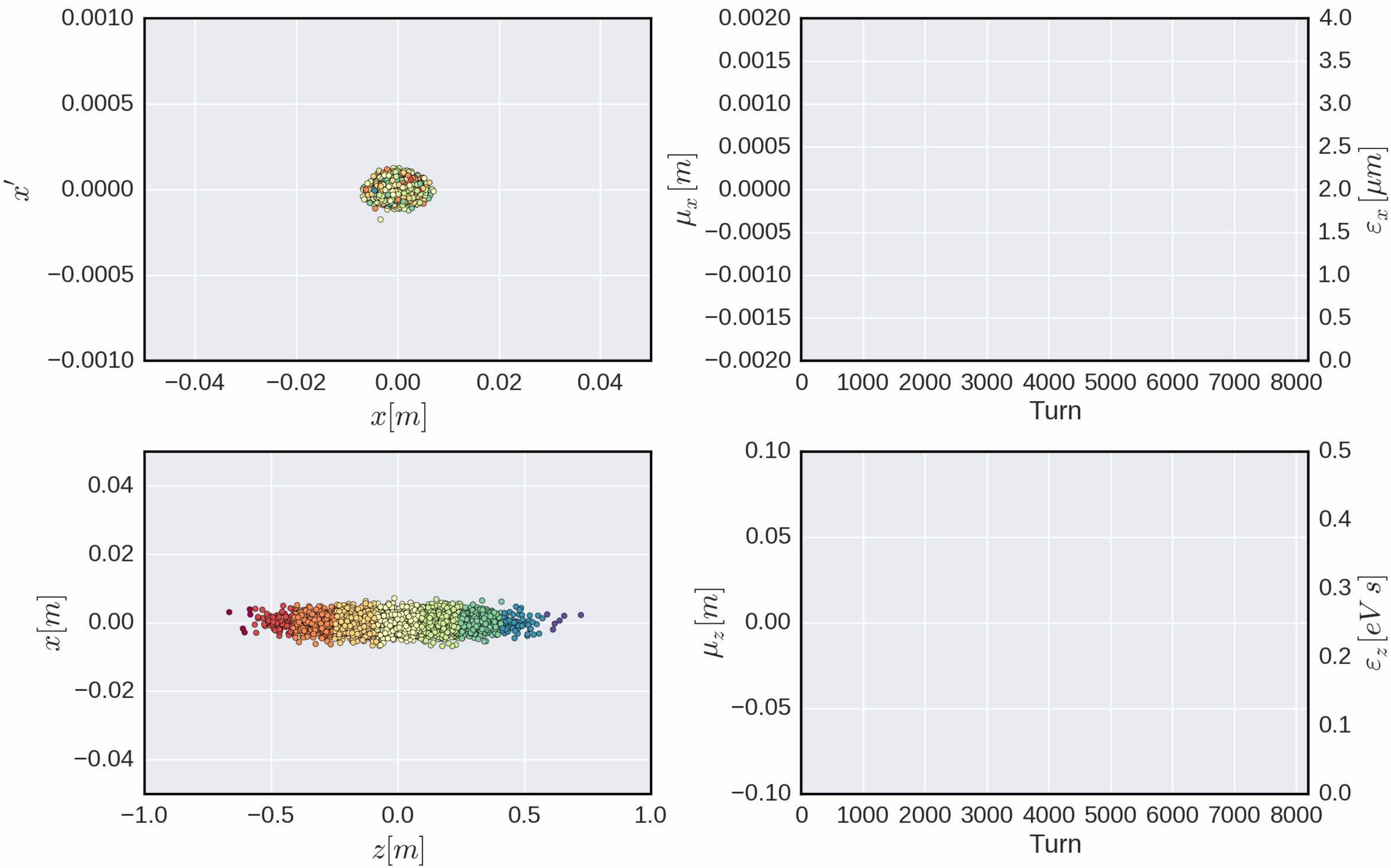
Frozen longitudinal motion or crossing transition (η≈0)

$$\Delta x' = -\frac{e^2}{\beta^2 E_0} \int \lambda(z')\langle x\rangle(z') W_{Dx}^{\mathrm{Ring}}(z-z')dz'$$

Dipole wakes – beam break-up

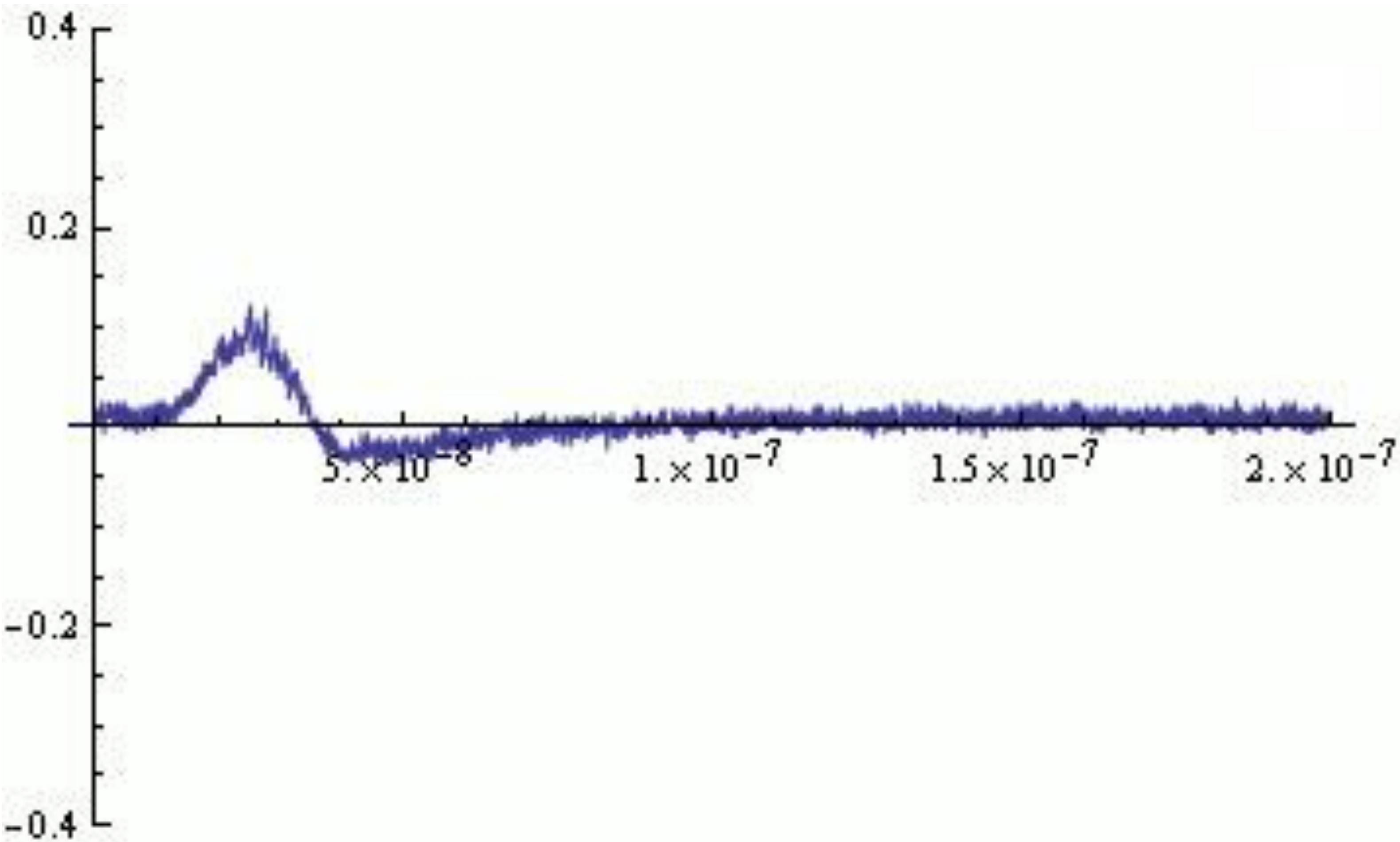


Dipole wakes – beam break-up



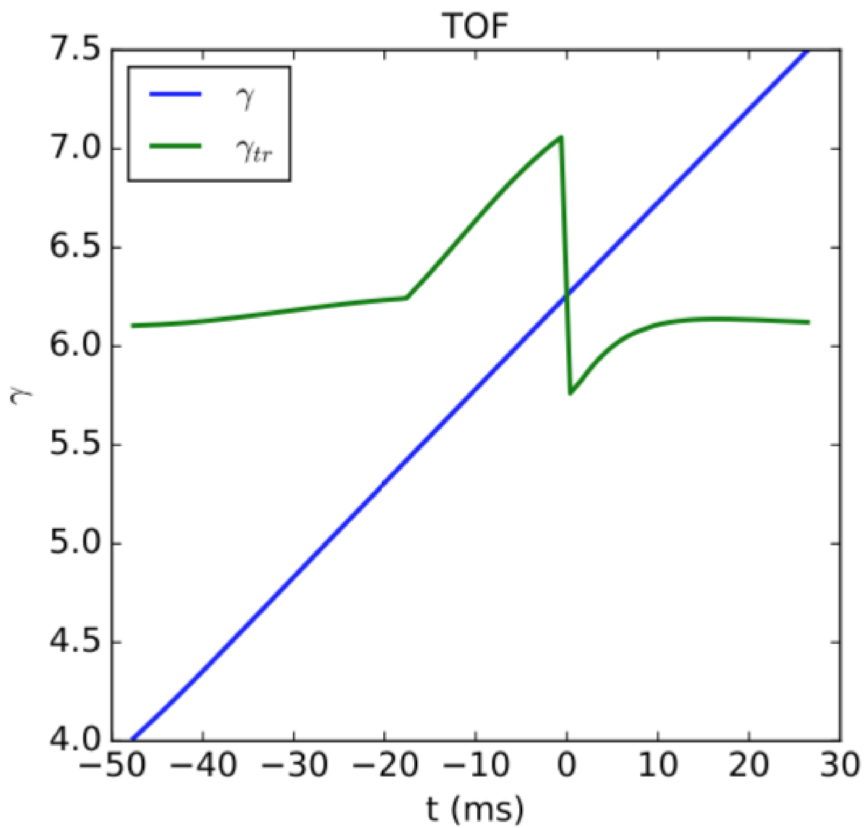
Measurement at CERN PS

- Beam break up type instabilities have been seen in the CERN PS when crossing transition with high intensity beams



Measurement at CERN PS

- Beam break up type instabilities have been seen in the CERN PS when crossing transition with high intensity beams
- To increase the intensity reach, it is necessary to cross transition more quickly, gamma jump scheme implemented



Effect of dipole wakes on a particle bunch

$$\Delta x'[i] = \underbrace{-\frac{e^2}{m\gamma\beta^2c^2\,C}\sum_{j=0}^{i}\boxed{N[j]\,\langle x\rangle[j]\cdot W_{Dx}[i-j]}}$$

Dipolar term → orbit kick

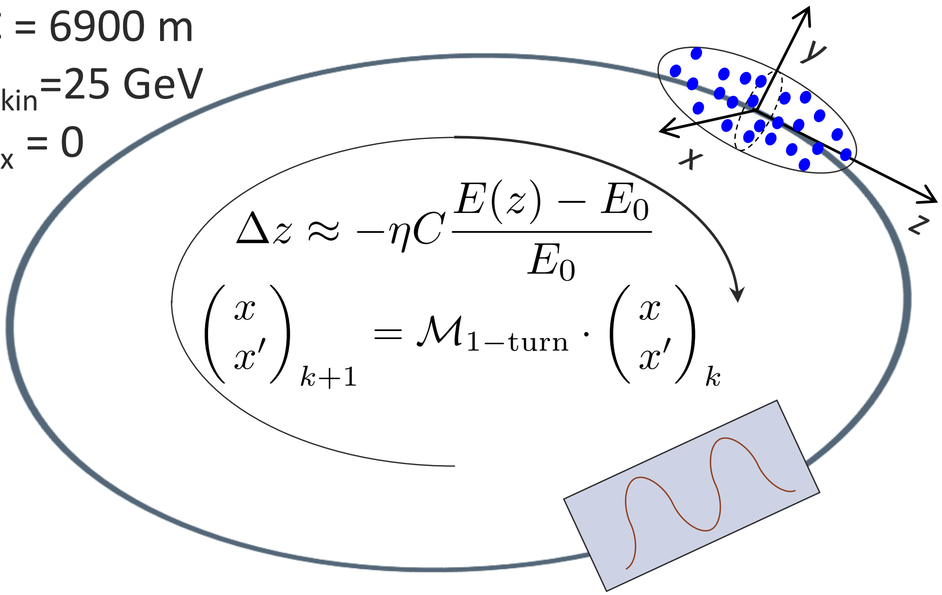
Offset dependent orbit kick
→ kicks can accumulate

With synchrotron motion
we can get into a loop

- Without synchrotron motion:
  kicks accumulate turn after turn – the **beam is unstable** → beam break-up in linacs, instabilities much faster than synchrotron motion, e.g. close to transition crossing
- With synchrotron motion:
  - Chromaticity = 0
    - Modes related to longitudinal motion appear in transverse motion
    - Existence of an instability threshold
  - Chromaticity ≠ 0
    - **Headtail modes** → beam is unstable (can be very weak and often damped by non-linearities)

Effect of a transverse impedance on a bunch

SPS ring
C = 6900 m
E_{kin}=25 GeV
$\xi_x = 0$



$$\Delta z \approx -\eta C \frac{E(z) - E_0}{E_0}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ x' \end{pmatrix}_{k+1} = \mathcal{M}_{1-\text{turn}} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ x' \end{pmatrix}_{k}$$

Single Gaussian bunch
σ_z = 0.2 m (0.67 ns)

Dipole horizontal wake in the form of broad-band resonator

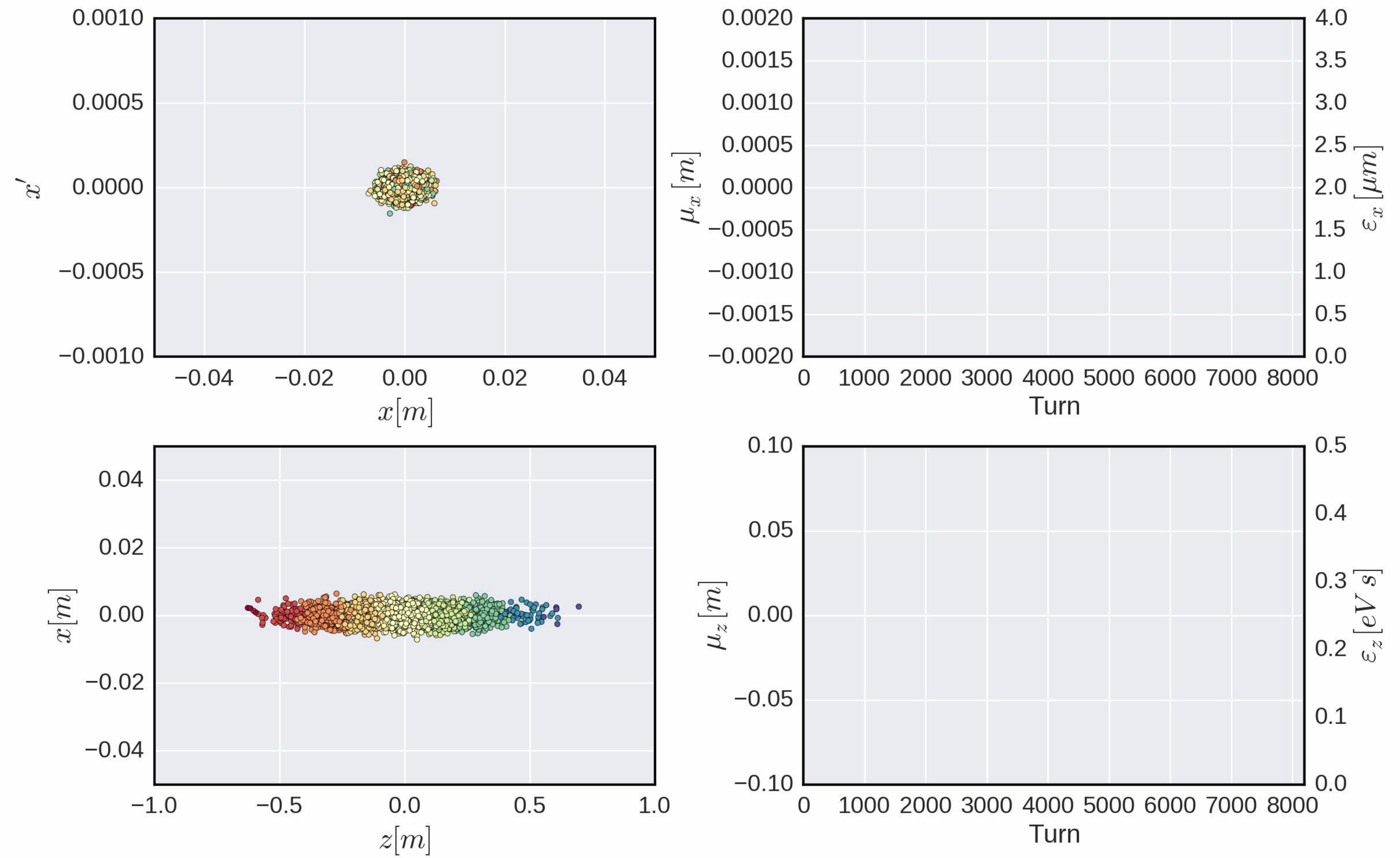
Single RF system
ω_{rf} = 200 MHz
V_{rf}^{max} = 3 MV

$$\Delta x' = -\frac{e^2}{\beta^2 E_0} \int \lambda(z') \langle x \rangle (z') W_{Dx}^{\text{Ring}}(z - z') dz'$$

$$\Delta E = e V_{\text{rf}}(z)$$

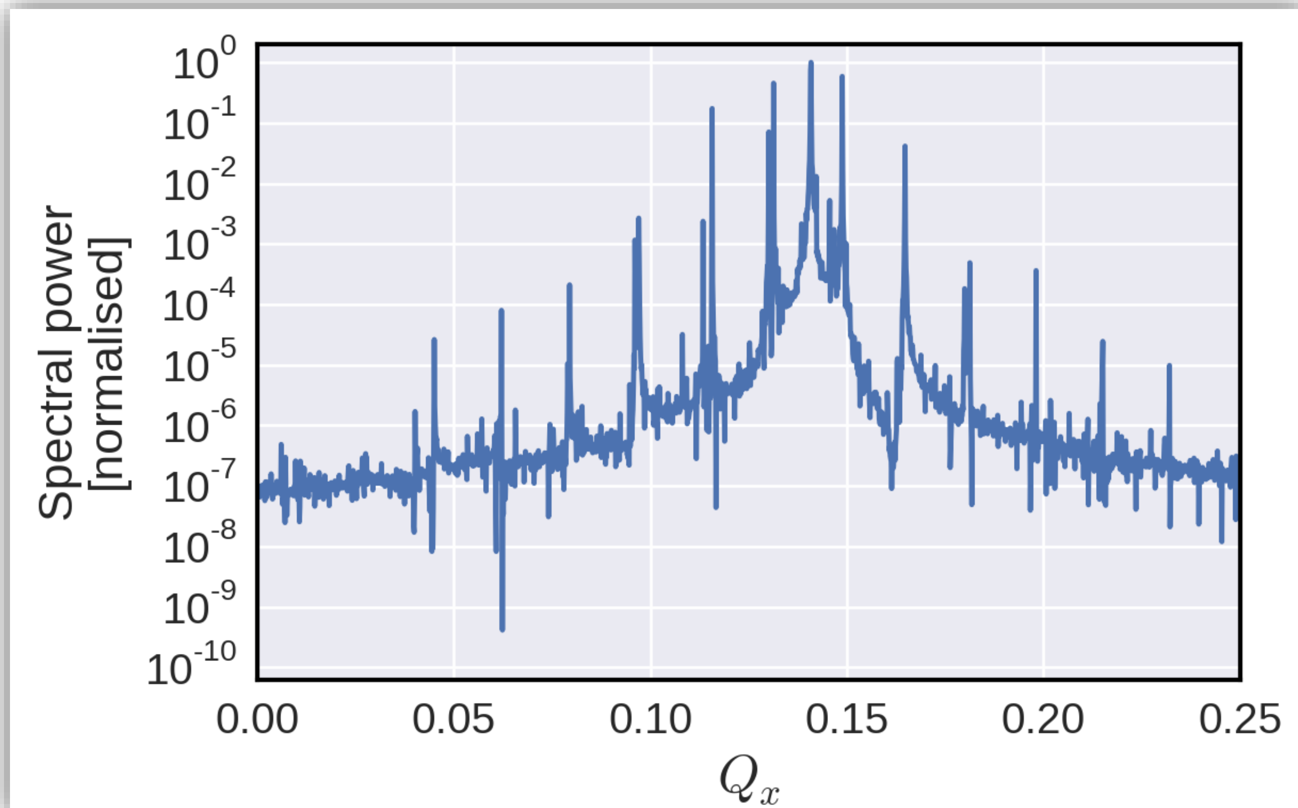
Dipole wakes – below instability threshold

- Bunch is stable up to a certain intensity ($N_b < N_{thr}$)



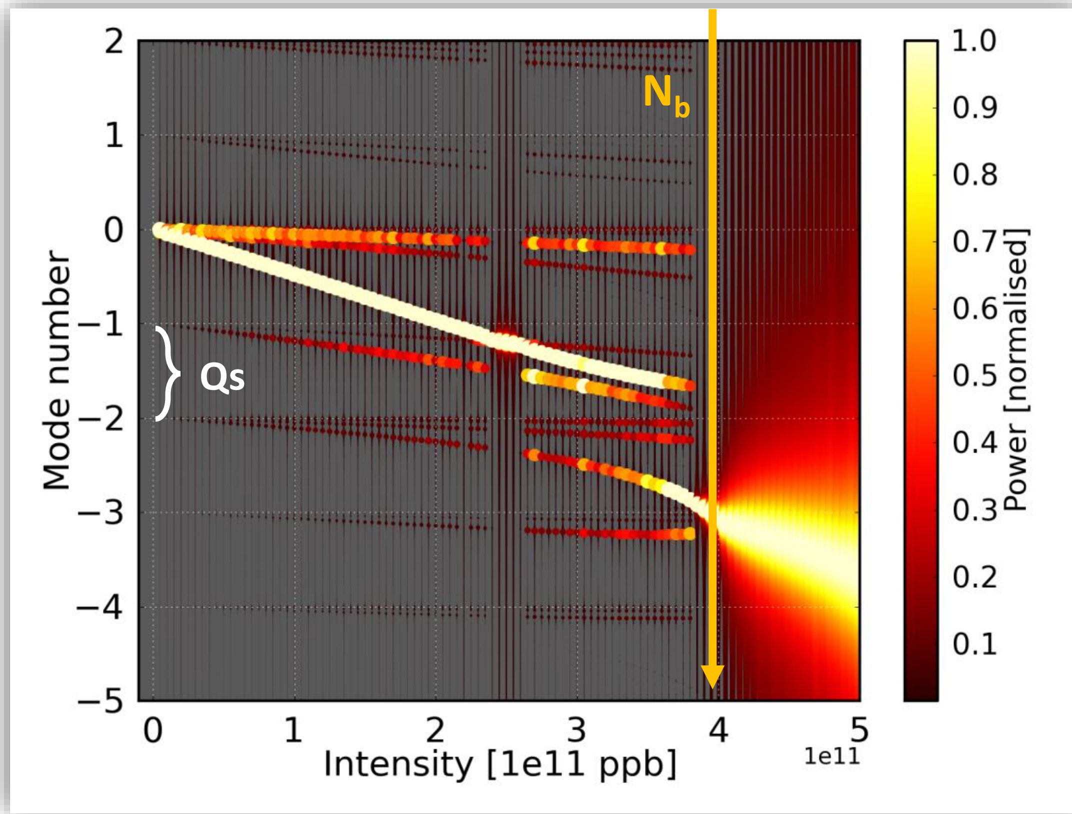
Coherent modes of the bunch

- Bunch is stable up to a certain intensity ($N_b < N_{thr}$)
- Fourier analysis of bunch centroid reveals the existence of many modes



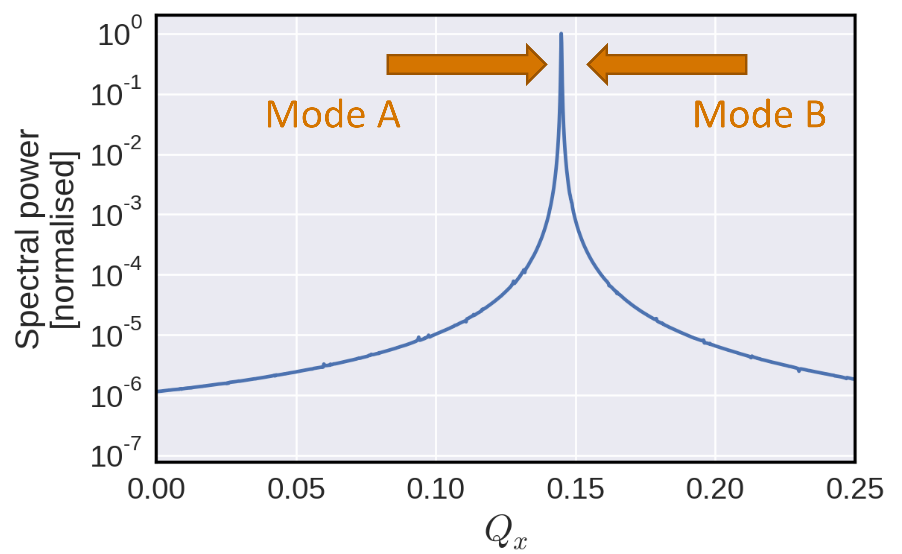
Coherent modes of the bunch

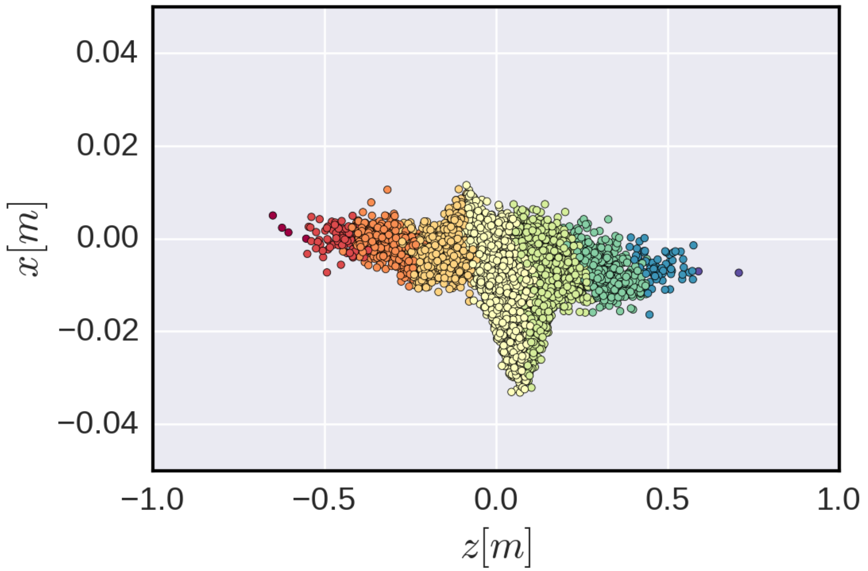
- Bunch is stable up to a certain intensity ($N_b < N_{thr}$)
- Fourier analysis of bunch centroid reveals the existence of many modes
  - Separated by ω_s at very low intensity
  - Shifting closer to each other for increasing intensity and eventually merging

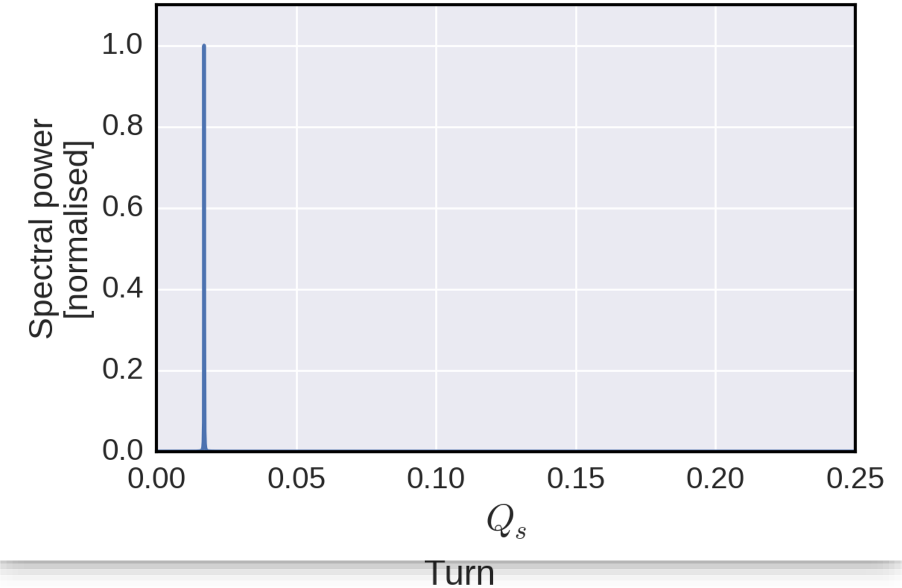


Dipole wakes – above instability threshold

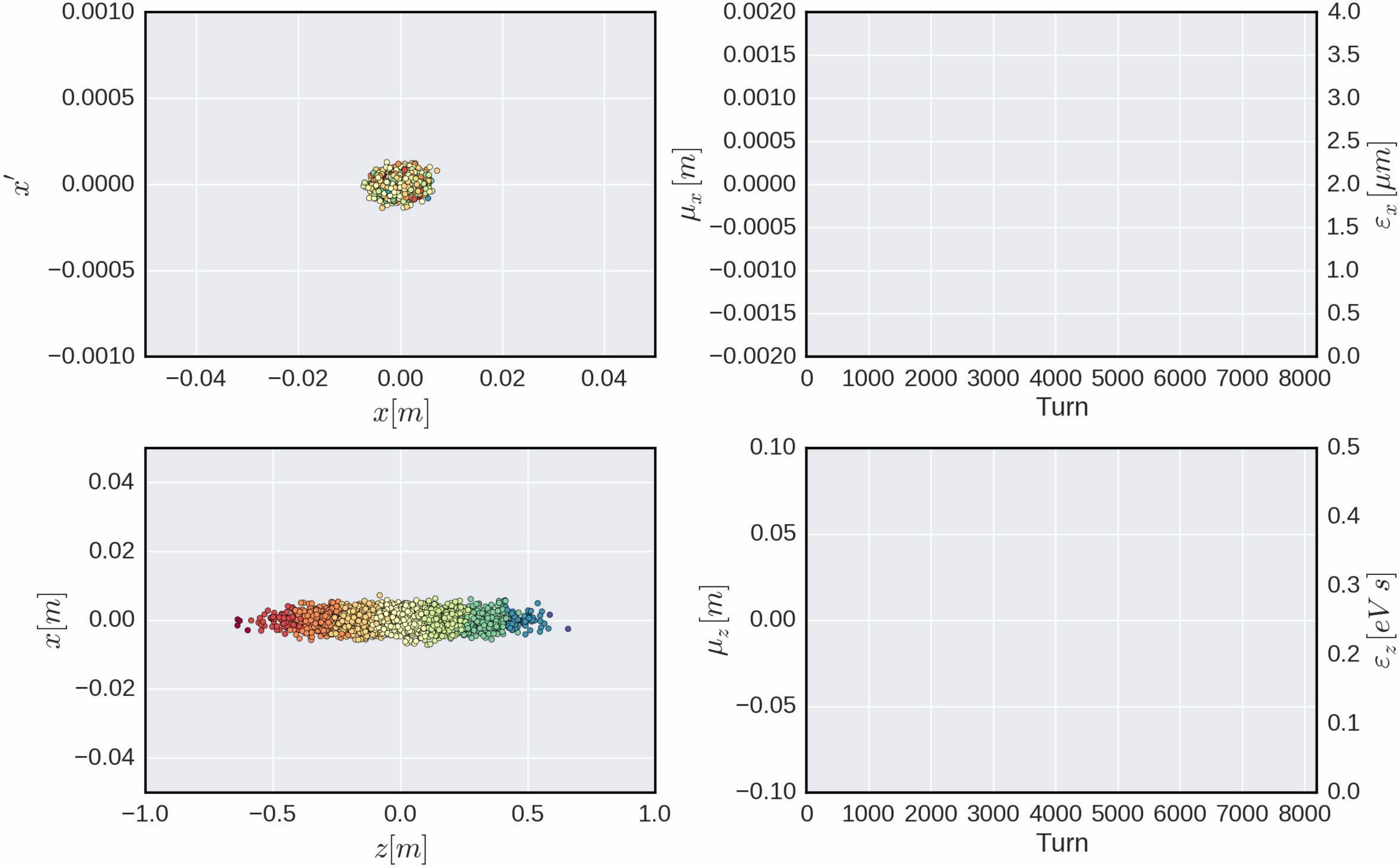
When the two modes merge a fast coherent instability arises – the transverse mode coupling instability (TMCI) which often is a hard intensity limit in many machines







Dipole wakes – above instability threshold



Typical mode shift patterns

- Modes exhibit a complicated shift pattern depending on the bunch parameters
- The shift of the modes can be calculated via Vlasov equation, analytical expression available for low intensity

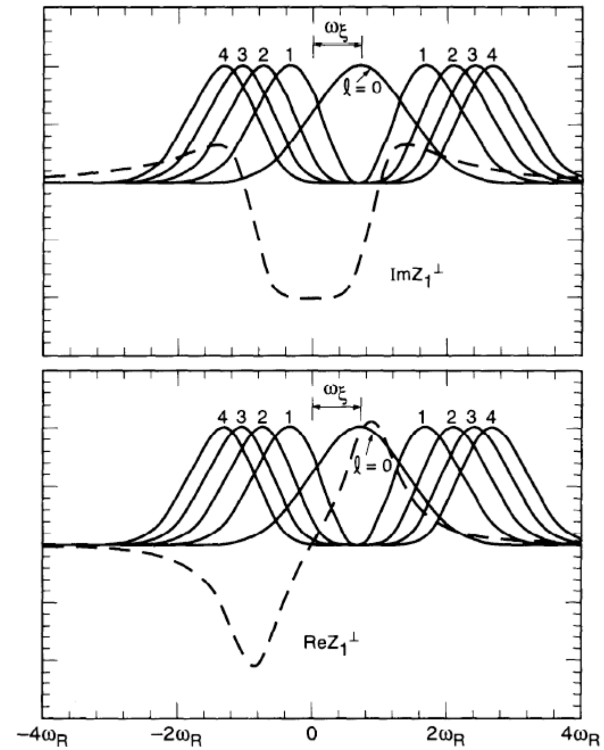
$$\Omega^{(l)} - \omega_\beta - l\omega_s \approx -\frac{i}{4\pi}\frac{\Gamma(l+\frac{1}{2})}{2^l l!}\frac{Ne^2\bar{\beta}_{x,y}}{m_0\gamma C\sigma_z}\frac{\sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} Z_1^\perp(\omega')h_l(\omega'-\omega_\xi)}{\sum_{p=-\infty}^{\infty} h_l(\omega'-\omega_\xi)}$$

$$\omega' = p\omega_0 + \omega_{\beta x,y} + l\omega_s$$

$$\omega_\xi = \frac{\xi_{x,y}\omega_{\beta x,y}}{\eta}$$

$$h_l(\omega) = \frac{\left[J_{l+1/2}(\omega\hat{z}/c)\right]^2}{|\omega\hat{z}/c|} \qquad \text{parabolic}$$

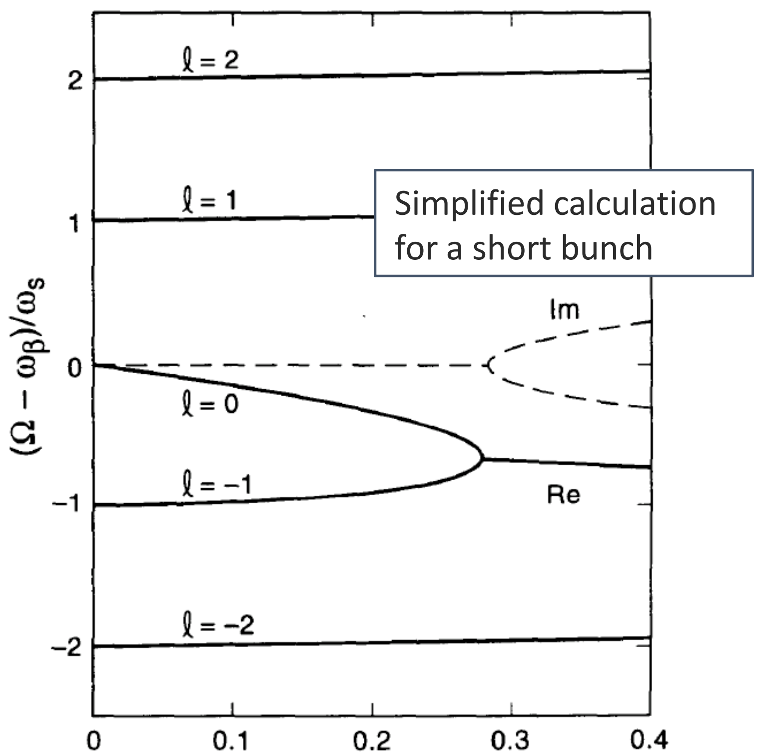
$$h_l(\omega) = \left(\frac{\omega\sigma_z}{c}\right)^{2l}\exp\left(-\frac{\omega^2\sigma_z^2}{c^2}\right) \qquad \text{Gaussian}$$



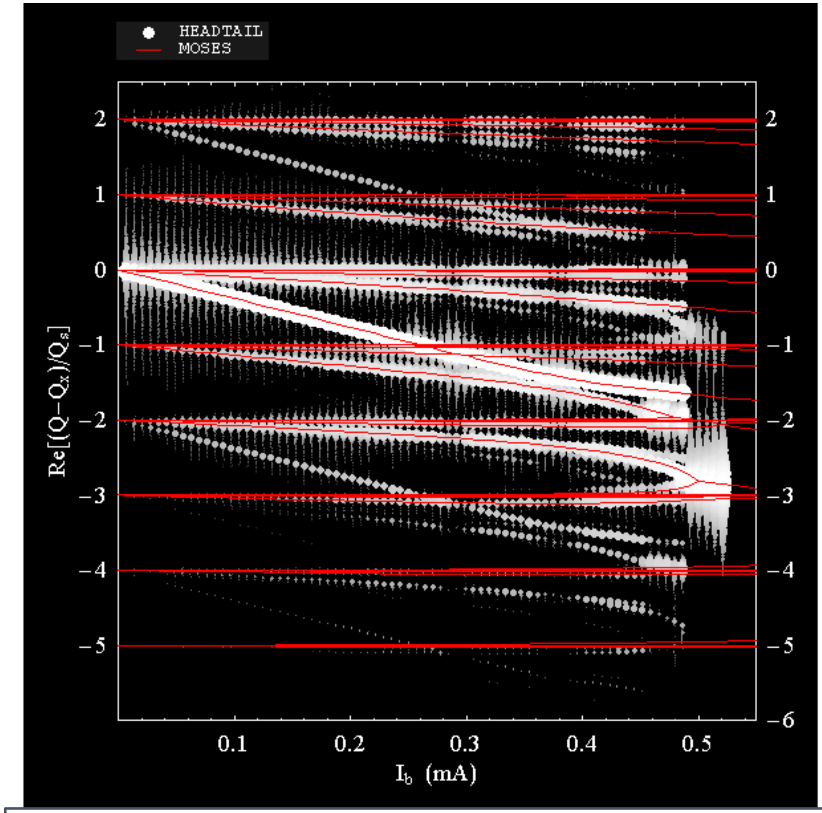
Spectra of $h_l(\omega - \omega_\xi)$ and real + imaginary part of a broad-band impedance

Typical mode shift patterns

- Modes exhibit a complicated shift pattern depending on the bunch parameters
- The shift of the modes can be calculated via Vlasov equation



Rough criterion for instability threshold is when
$\Delta\omega_\beta|_{l=0} = \omega_s/2$



Full calculation for a long SPS bunch (red lines) + macroparticle simulation (white traces)

Effect of dipole wakes on a particle bunch

$$\Delta x'[i] = \underbrace{-\frac{e^2}{m\gamma\beta^2c^2\,C}\sum_{j=0}^{i}\boxed{N[j]\,\langle x\rangle[j]\cdot W_{Dx}[i-j]}}$$

Offset dependent orbit kick
→ kicks can accumulate

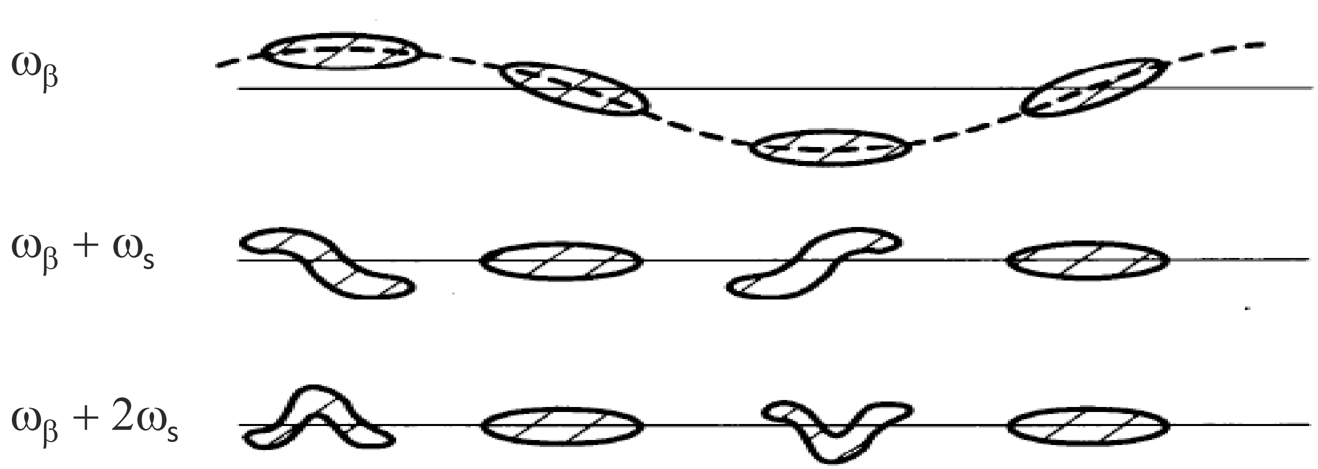
Dipolar term → orbit kick

With synchrotron motion
we can get into a loop

- Without synchrotron motion:
  kicks accumulate turn after turn – the **beam is unstable** → beam break-up in linacs, instabilities much faster than synchrotron motion, e.g. close to transition crossing
- With synchrotron motion:
  - Chromaticity = 0
    - Modes related to longitudinal motion appear in transverse motion
    - Existence of an instability threshold
  - Chromaticity ≠ 0
    - **Headtail modes** → beam is unstable (can be very weak and often damped by non-linearities)

Dipole wakes – headtail modes

- As soon as **chromaticity is non-zero**, a ‘resonant’ condition can be met as particles now can ‘synchronize’ their synchrotron amplitude dependent betatron motion with the action of the wake fields.
- **Headtail modes arise** – the order of the respective mode depends on the chromaticity together with the impedance and bunch spectrum
- Different transverse head-tail modes **correspond to different parts of the bunch** oscillating with relative phase differences, for example:
  - Mode 0 is a rigid bunch mode
  - Mode 1 has head and tail oscillating in counter-phase
  - Mode 2 has head and tail oscillating in phase and the bunch center in opposition



Dipole wakes – headtail modes

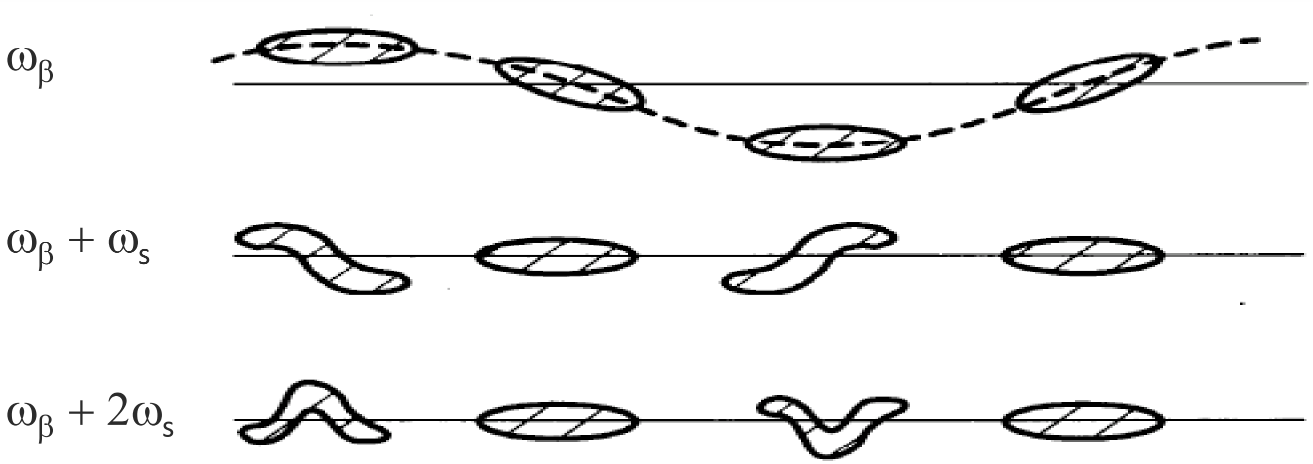
- As soon as **chromaticity is non-zero**, a ‘resonant’ condition can be met as partic… …ndent betatr…
- **Headt…** …s on the ch… …m
- Differ… **…s of the bu…**
  - Mo…
  - Mo…
  - Mo… …position

Remark:

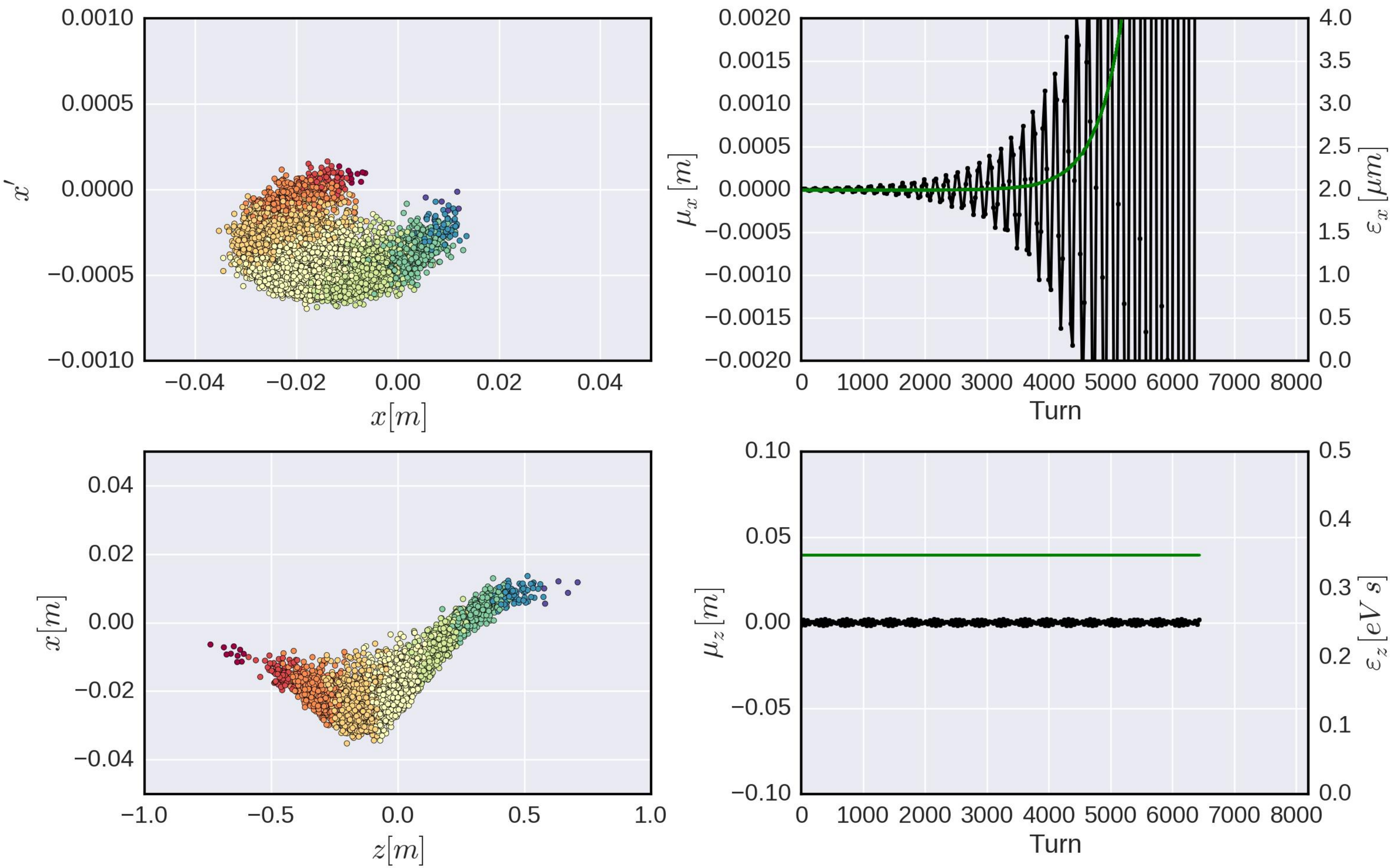
Due to this ‚synchronicity‘, **below transition** (η<0):

- Mode 0 is unstable if Q‘>0.
- Higher order modes tend to be unstable if Q‘<0 (though at lower growth rates).

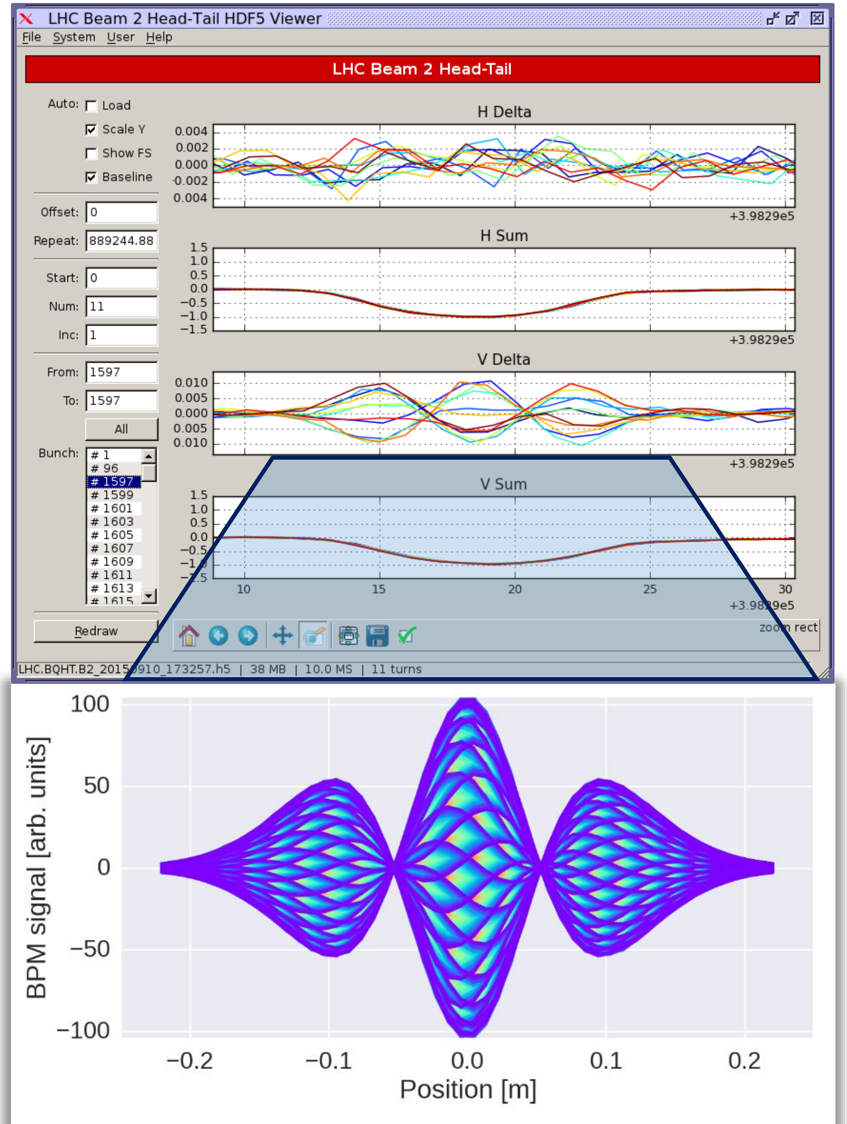
The **situation is reversed** when a machine is operated above transition.

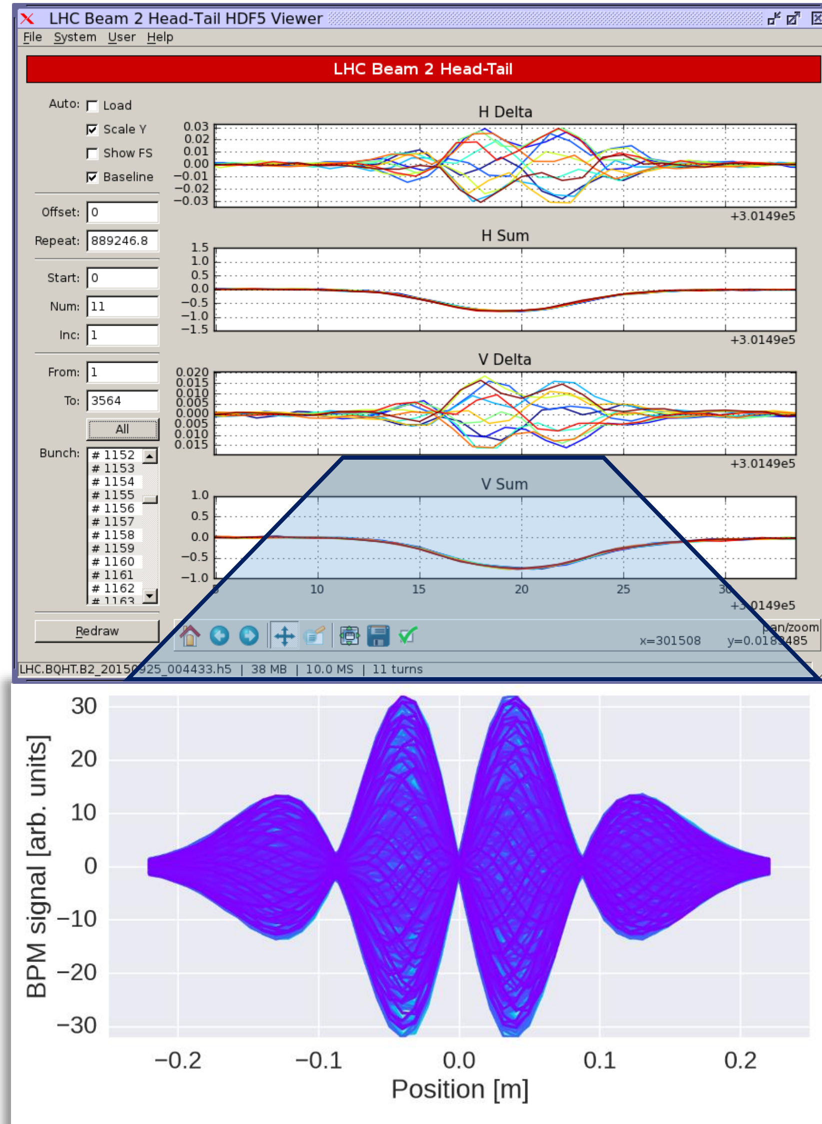


Dipole wakes – headtail modes



Example: Headtail modes in the LHC





Signpost

- We have **discussed transverse wake fields** and impedances, their classification into different types along with their impact on the beam dynamics.
- We have modeled the **wake field interaction** with a charged particle beam.
- We have seen some examples of the effects of transverse wake fields on the beam such as
  - **Closed orbit distortion**
  - Some types of **transverse beam instability**

Tomorrow Part 4

→ Electron cloud build up and effects on beam dynamics

End part 3

The Strong Head Tail Instability

- Aka the Transverse Mode Coupling Instability:
  - To illustrate TMCI we will need to make use of **some simplifications**:
    - The bunch **is represented through two particles** carrying half the total bunch charge and placed in opposite phase in the longitudinal phase space
    - They both feel external linear focusing in all three directions (i.e. linear betatron focusing + linear synchrotron focusing).
    - Zero chromaticity (Q'x,y=0)
    - Constant transverse wake left behind by the leading particle
    - Smooth approximation → constant focusing + distributed wake

We will:

- Calculate a stability condition (threshold) for the transverse motion
- Have a look at the excited oscillation modes of the centroid

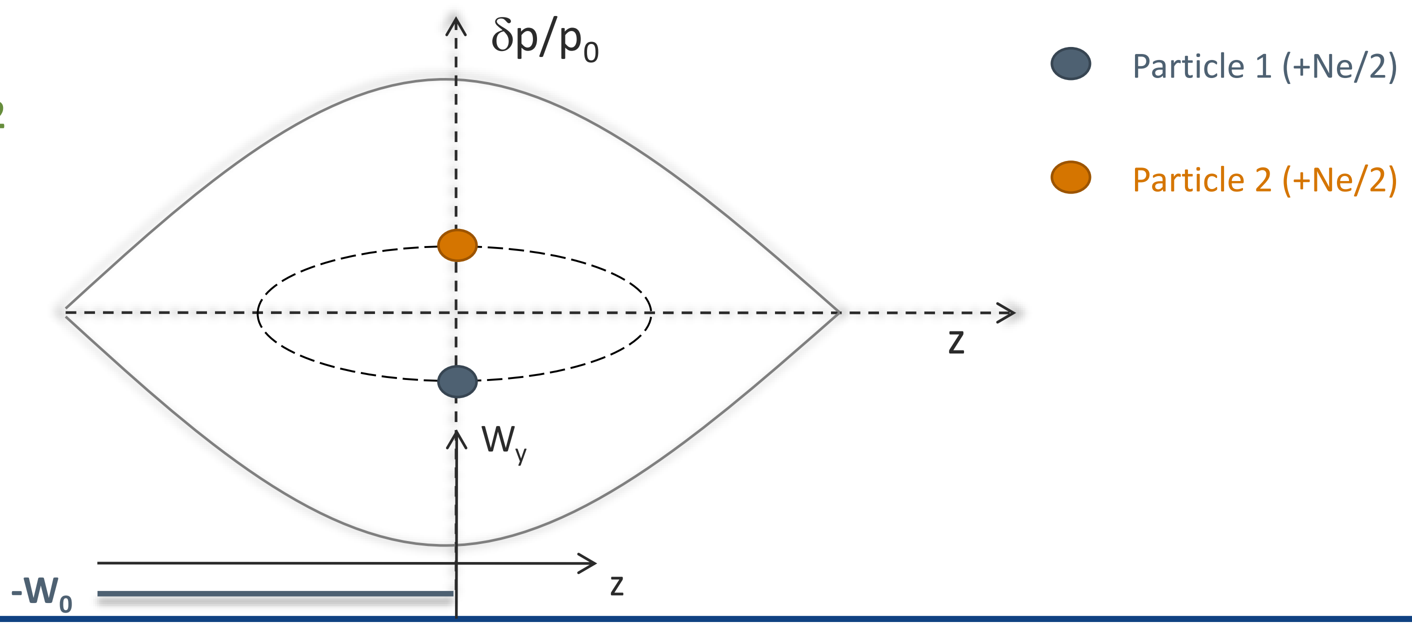
The Strong Head Tail Instability

- During the first half of the synchrotron motion, particle 1 is leading and executes free betatron oscillations, while particle 2 is trailing and feels the defocusing wake of particle 1

$$\begin{cases} \dfrac{d^2 y_1}{ds^2} + \left(\dfrac{\omega_\beta}{c}\right)^2 y_1 = 0 \\[2ex] \dfrac{d^2 y_2}{ds^2} + \left(\dfrac{\omega_\beta}{c}\right)^2 y_2 = \left(\dfrac{e^2}{m_0 c^2}\right) \dfrac{N\,W_0}{2\gamma C}\, y_1(s) \end{cases}$$

$$0 < s < \frac{\pi c}{\omega_s}$$

$T < T_s/2$

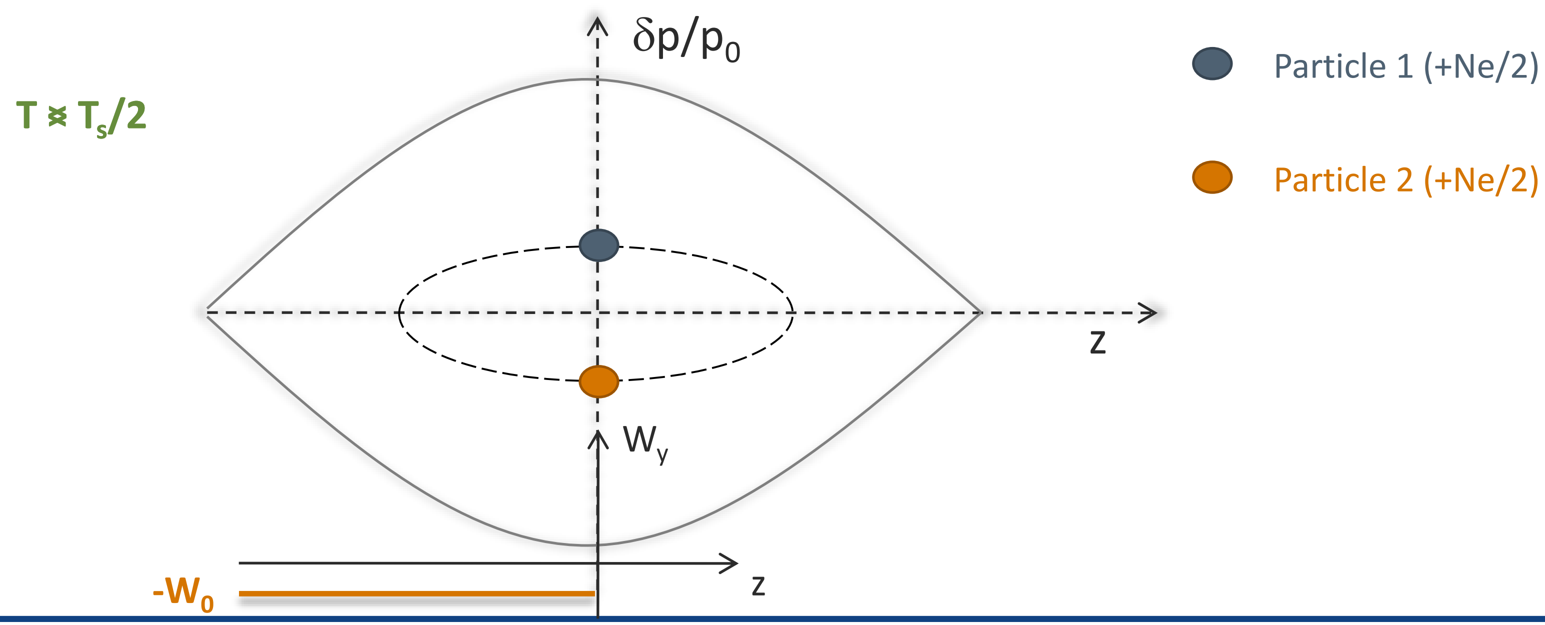


The Strong Head Tail Instability

- During the first half of the synchrotron motion, particle 1 is leading and executes free betatron oscillations, while particle 2 is trailing and feels the defocusing wake of particle 1
- During the second half of the synchrotron period, the situation is reversed:

$$\begin{cases} \dfrac{d^2 y_1}{ds^2} + \left(\dfrac{\omega_\beta}{c}\right)^2 y_1 = \left(\dfrac{e^2}{m_0 c^2}\right) \dfrac{N\, W_0}{2\gamma C}\, y_2(s) \\ \dfrac{d^2 y_2}{ds^2} + \left(\dfrac{\omega_\beta}{c}\right)^2 y_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\pi c}{\omega_s} < s < \frac{2\pi c}{\omega_s}$$



The Strong Head Tail Instability

- We solve with respect to the complex variables defined below during the first half of synchrotron period
- y1(s) is a free betatron oscillation
- y2(s) is the sum of a free betatron oscillation plus a driven oscillation with y1(s) being its driving term

$$\tilde{y}_{1,2}(s) = y_{1,2}(s) + i\frac{c}{\omega_\beta}\, y'_{1,2}(s)$$

$$\tilde{y}_1(s) = \tilde{y}_1(0)\ \exp\left(-\frac{i\omega_\beta s}{c}\right)$$

$$\tilde{y}_2(s) = \underbrace{\tilde{y}_2(0)\ \exp\left(-\frac{i\omega_\beta s}{c}\right)}_{\text{Free oscillation term}}$$

since we consider $s = \frac{\pi c}{\omega_s}$

$$\underbrace{+\, i\frac{Ne^2W_0}{4\,m_0\gamma c\, C\omega_\beta}\left(\cancel{\frac{c}{\omega_\beta}\,\tilde{y}_1^*(0)\,\sin\left(\frac{\omega_\beta s}{c}\right)} + \tilde{y}_1(0)\, s\, \exp\left(-\frac{i\omega_\beta s}{c}\right)\right)}_{\text{Driven oscillation term}}$$

- Second term in RHS equation for y2(s) negligible if $\omega_s \ll \omega_\beta$
- We can now transform these equations into linear mapping across half synchrotron period

The Strong Head Tail Instability

- We can now transform these equations into **linear mapping** across half synchrotron period

$$\begin{pmatrix}\tilde{y}_1\\ \tilde{y}_2\end{pmatrix}_{s=\pi c/\omega_s} = \left[\exp\left(-\frac{i\pi\omega_\beta}{\omega_s}\right)\cdot\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\ i\Upsilon & 1\end{pmatrix}\right]\cdot\begin{pmatrix}\tilde{y}_1\\ \tilde{y}_2\end{pmatrix}_{s=0}, \qquad \Upsilon = \frac{\pi N e^2 W_0}{4\, m_0 \gamma\, C \omega_\beta \omega_s}$$

- In the second half of synchrotron period, **particles 1 and 2 exchange their roles** – we can therefore find the transfer matrix over the full synchrotron period for both particles. We can **analyze the eigenvalues** of the two particle system

$$\begin{aligned}\begin{pmatrix}\tilde{y}_1\\ \tilde{y}_2\end{pmatrix}_{s=2\pi c/\omega_s} &= \left[\exp\left(-\frac{i\,2\pi\omega_\beta}{\omega_s}\right)\cdot\begin{pmatrix}1 & i\Upsilon\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}\cdot\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\ i\Upsilon & 1\end{pmatrix}\right]\cdot\begin{pmatrix}\tilde{y}_1\\ \tilde{y}_2\end{pmatrix}_{s=0}\\ &= \left[\exp\left(-\frac{i\,2\pi\omega_\beta}{\omega_s}\right)\cdot\begin{pmatrix}1-\Upsilon^2 & i\Upsilon\\ i\Upsilon & 1\end{pmatrix}\right]\cdot\begin{pmatrix}\tilde{y}_1\\ \tilde{y}_2\end{pmatrix}_{s=0}\end{aligned}$$

Strong Head Tail Instability – stability condition

The CERN Accelerator School

$$\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = \exp\left(\pm i\varphi\right)$$

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 2 - \Upsilon^2 \Rightarrow \sin\left(\frac{\varphi}{2}\right) = \frac{\Upsilon}{2}$$

$$\boxed{\Rightarrow \Upsilon = \frac{\pi N e^2 W_0}{4\, m_0 \gamma\, C \omega_\beta \omega_s} \leq 2}$$

- Since the product of the eigenvalues is 1, the only condition for stability is that they both be purely imaginary exponentials
- From the second equation for the eigenvalues, it is clear that this is true only when sin(φ/2)<1
- This translates into a **stability condition** on the beam/wake parameters

Strong Head Tail Instability – stability condition

The CERN Accelerator School

$$N \leq N_{\text{threshold}} = \frac{8}{\pi e^2} \boxed{\frac{p_0 \omega_s}{\beta_y}} \boxed{\left(\frac{C}{W_0} \right)}$$

- Proportional to p_0 → bunches with higher energy tend to be more stable
- Proportional to ω_s → the quicker is the longitudinal motion within the bunch, the more stable is the bunch
- Inversely proportional to β_y → the effect of the impedance is enhanced if the kick is given at a location with large beta function

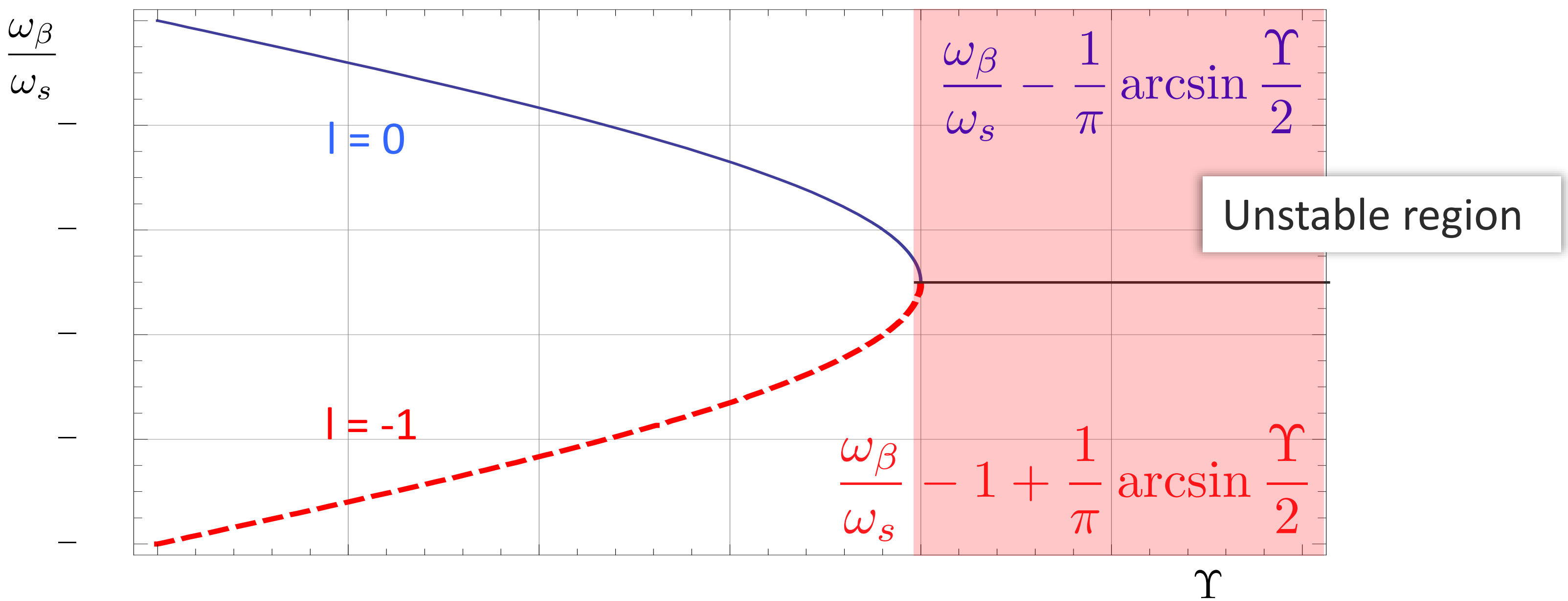
- Inversely proportional to the wake per unit length along the ring, W_0/C → a large integrated wake (impedance) lowers the instability threshold

Strong Head Tail Instability – mode frequencies

- The evolution of the eigenstates follows:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{V}_{+n} \\ \tilde{V}_{-n} \end{pmatrix} = \exp\left(-i\frac{2\pi\omega_\beta}{\omega_s}n\right)\cdot\begin{pmatrix} \exp\left[-2i\arcsin\left(\frac{\Upsilon}{2}\right)\cdot n\right] & 0 \\ 0 & \exp\left[2i\arcsin\left(\frac{\Upsilon}{2}\right)\cdot n\right] \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{V}_{+0} \\ \tilde{V}_{-0} \end{pmatrix}$$

Eigenfrequencies: $\omega_\beta + l\omega_s \pm \frac{\omega_s}{\pi}\arcsin\frac{\Upsilon}{2}$ They shift with increasing intensity

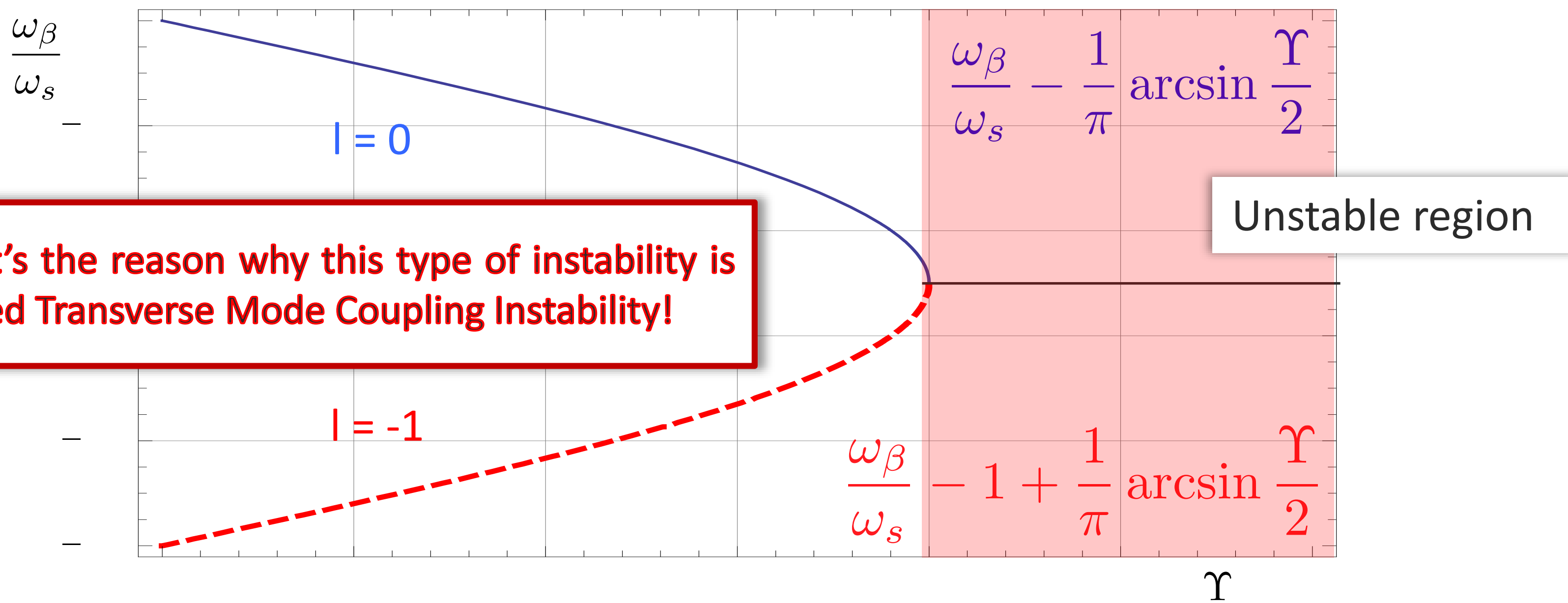


Strong Head Tail Instability – mode frequencies

- The evolution of the eigenstates follows:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \tilde{V}_{+n} \\ \tilde{V}_{-n} \end{pmatrix} = \exp\left(-i\frac{2\pi\omega_\beta}{\omega_s}n\right) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \exp\left[-2i\arcsin\left(\frac{\Upsilon}{2}\right)\cdot n\right] & 0 \\ 0 & \exp\left[2i\arcsin\left(\frac{\Upsilon}{2}\right)\cdot n\right] \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{V}_{+0} \\ \tilde{V}_{-0} \end{pmatrix}$$

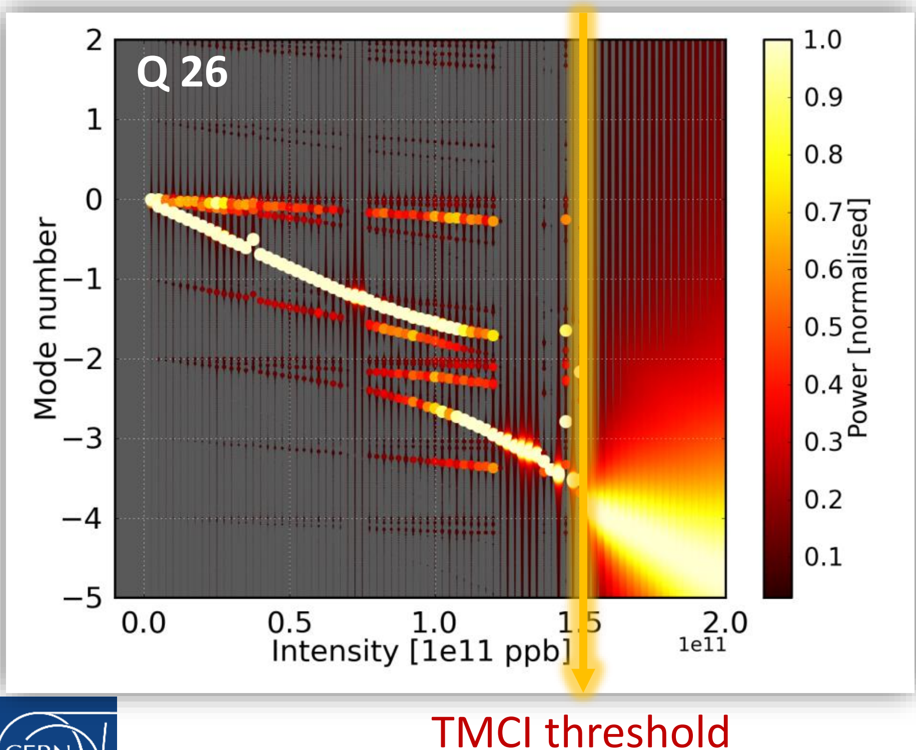
Eigenfrequencies: $\omega_\beta + l\omega_s \pm \frac{\omega_s}{\pi}\arcsin\frac{\Upsilon}{2}$ They shift with increasing intensity



That's the reason why this type of instability is called Transverse Mode Coupling Instability!

Raising the TMCI threshold – SPS Q20 optics

- In **simulations** we have the possibility to perform **scans of variables**, e.g. we can run **100 simulations in parallel** changing the beam intensity
- We can then perform a **spectral analysis** of **each simulation**…
- … and stack all obtained plot behind one another to obtain…
- … the typical **visualization plots of TMCI**



The mode number is given as

$$m = \frac{Q_x - Q_{x0}}{Q_s}$$

The modes are separated by the synchrotron tune.

Backup

Wakefields – rough formalism

$$H = \frac{1}{2}p_x^2 + \frac{1}{2}K(s)x^2 + \sum_k \frac{e^2}{m\gamma\beta^2c^2\,C}\iiint \rho(x_s, z_s)\,w(x, x_s, z - z_s - kC)\,dx_s\,dz_s\,dx$$

Wakefields – rough formalism

$$H = \frac{1}{2}p_x^2 + \frac{1}{2}K(s)x^2 + \sum_k \frac{e^2}{m\gamma\beta^2c^2\,C} \iiint \rho(x_s, z_s)\, w(x, x_s, z - z_s - kC)\, dx_s\, dz_s\, dx$$

$$= \ldots + \sum_k \frac{e^2}{m\gamma\beta^2c^2\,C} \iiint \rho(x_s, z_s) \sum_{mn} x^n x_s^m\, W_{mn}(z - z_s - kC)\, dx_s\, dz_s\, dx$$

$$= \ldots + \sum_k \frac{e^2}{m\gamma\beta^2c^2\,C} \sum_{mn} \int x^n \int \lambda_m(z_s)\, W_{mn}(z - z_s - kC)\, dz_s\, dx$$

$$\lambda_m(z_s) = \int \rho(x_s, z_s) x_s^m\, dx_s$$

- Expansion

Wakefields – rough formalism

$$H = \frac{1}{2}p_x^2 + \frac{1}{2}K(s)x^2 + \sum_k \frac{e^2}{m\gamma\beta^2c^2\,C}\sum_{mn}\int x^n \int \lambda_m(z_s)\,W_{mn}(z - z_s - kC)\,dz_s\,dx$$

$$\lambda_m(z_s) = \int \rho(x_s, z_s)x_s^m\,dx_s$$

$$H = \frac{1}{2}p_x^2 + C + \boxed{A\,x} + \boxed{\frac{1}{2}B\,x^2} + \dots, \qquad \text{with } \frac{dq}{ds} = \frac{\partial H(p,q)}{\partial p}, \qquad \frac{dp}{ds} = -\frac{\partial H(p,q)}{\partial q}$$

Dipole term (n=1) → change of orbit

Quadrupole term (n=2) → change of tune

- Expansion – up to second order:

n	m	type
0	0, 1	
1	0	

Constant transverse wake (n=0, m=0)

Dipole transverse wake (n=0, m=1)

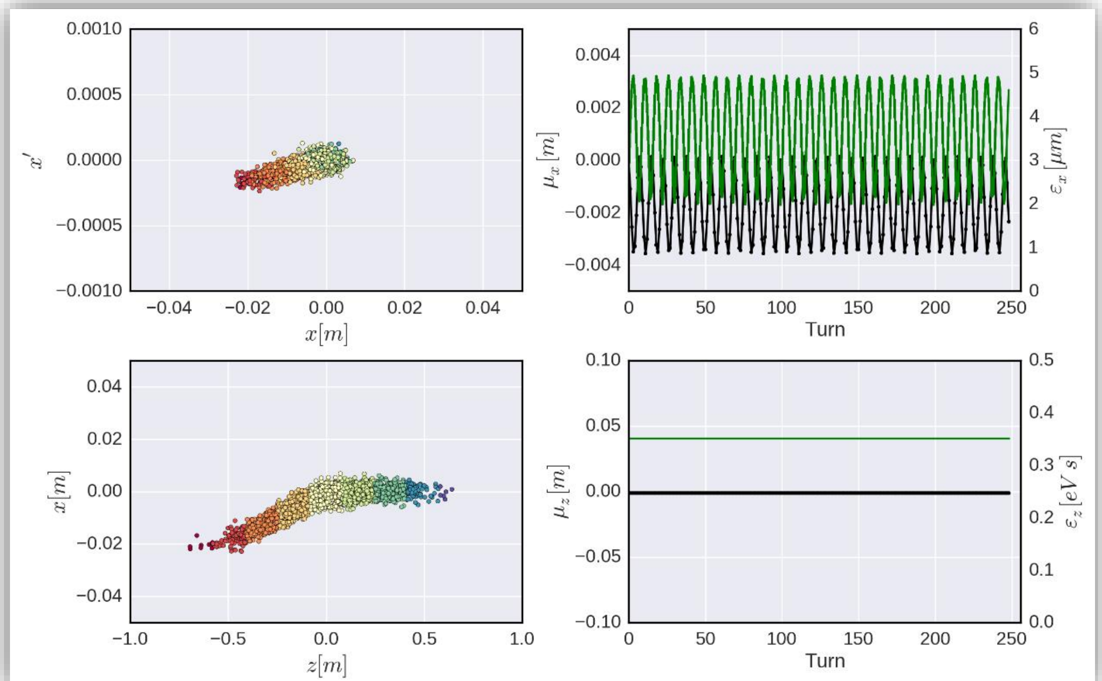
Quadrupole transverse wake (n=1, m=0)

Examples – constant wakes

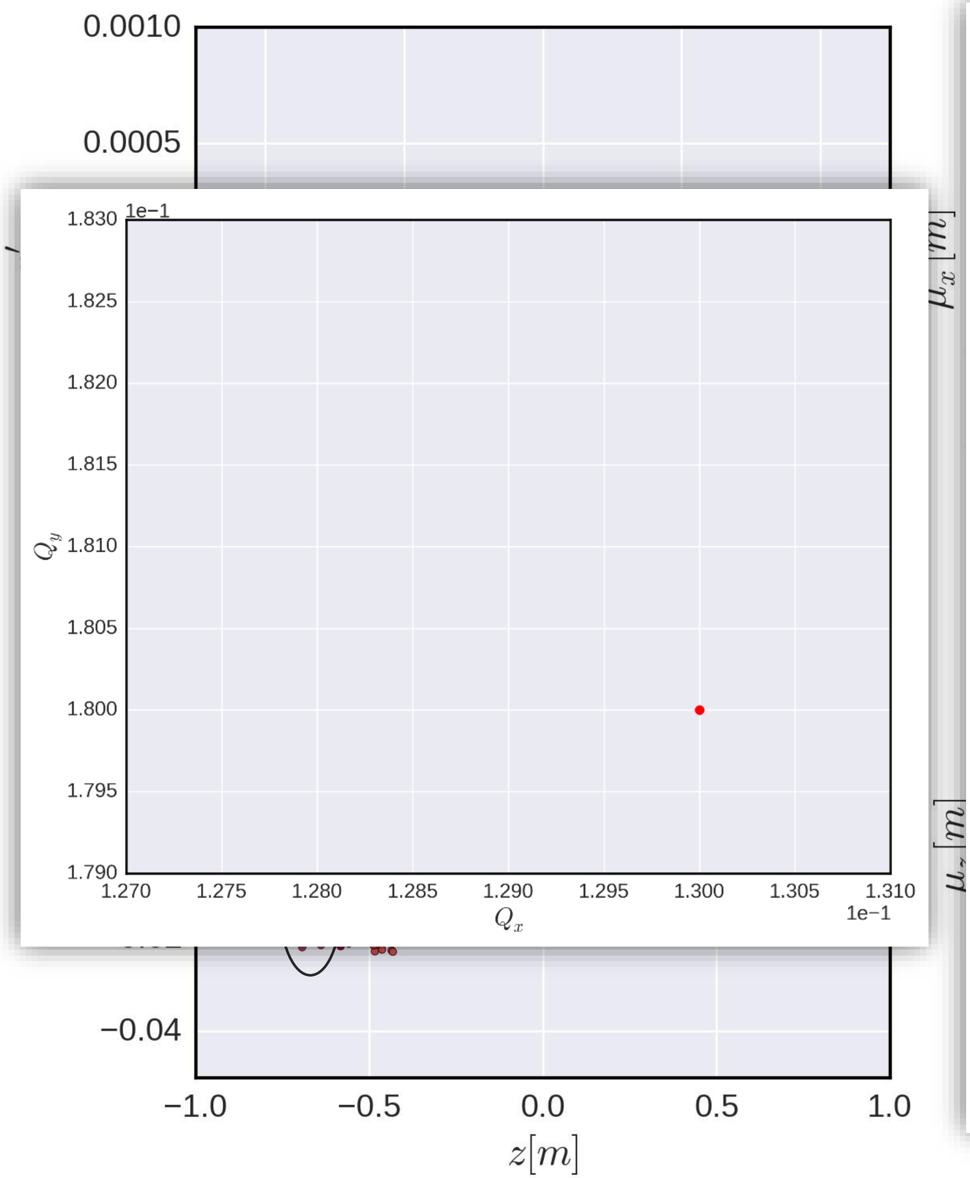
$$H = \frac{1}{2}p_x^2 + \frac{1}{2}K(s)x^2 + \frac{e^2}{m\gamma\beta^2c^2\,C}\boxed{x}\sum_{j=0}^{n\_slices-1}\boxed{\lambda(z_j)\,W_{01}(z-z_j)\,\Delta z_j}$$

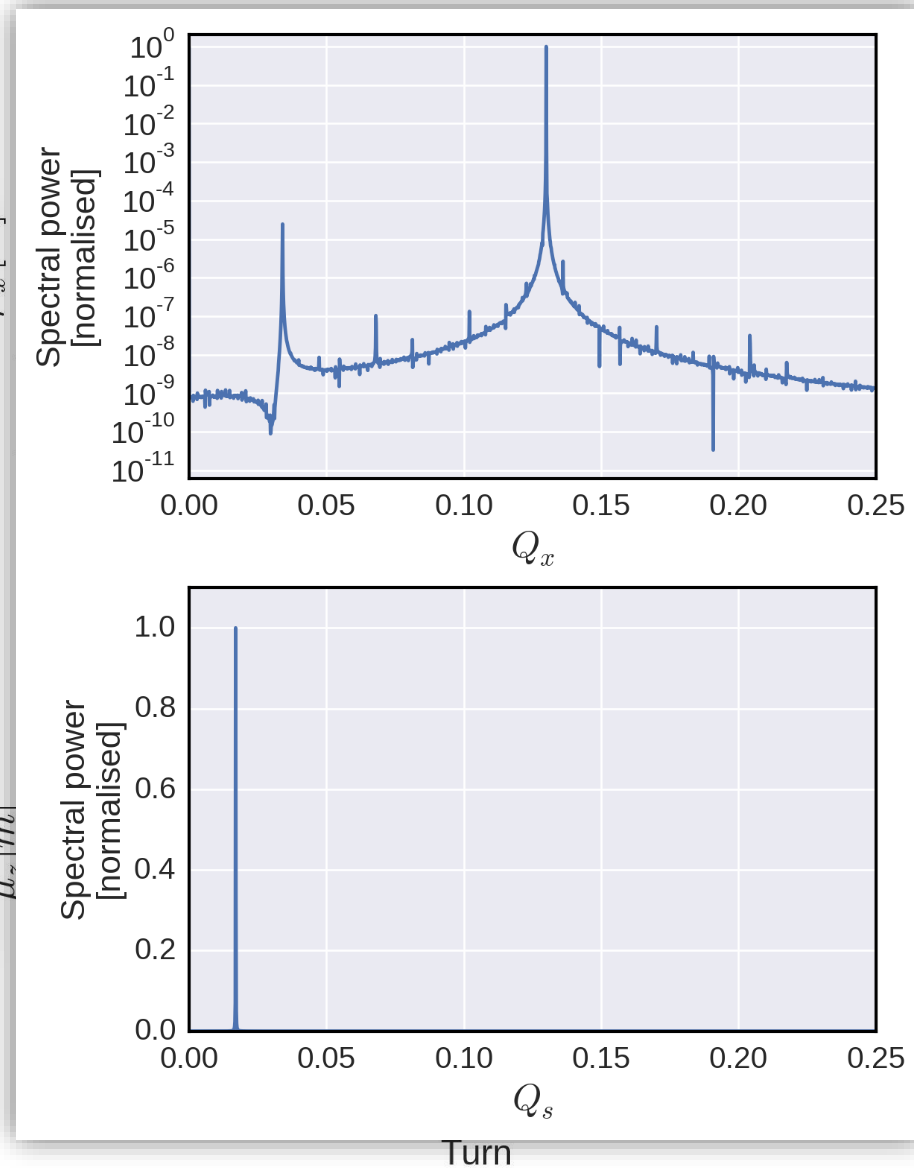
Dipolar term → orbit kick

Slice dependent change of closed orbit (if line density does not change)



Examples – constant wakes



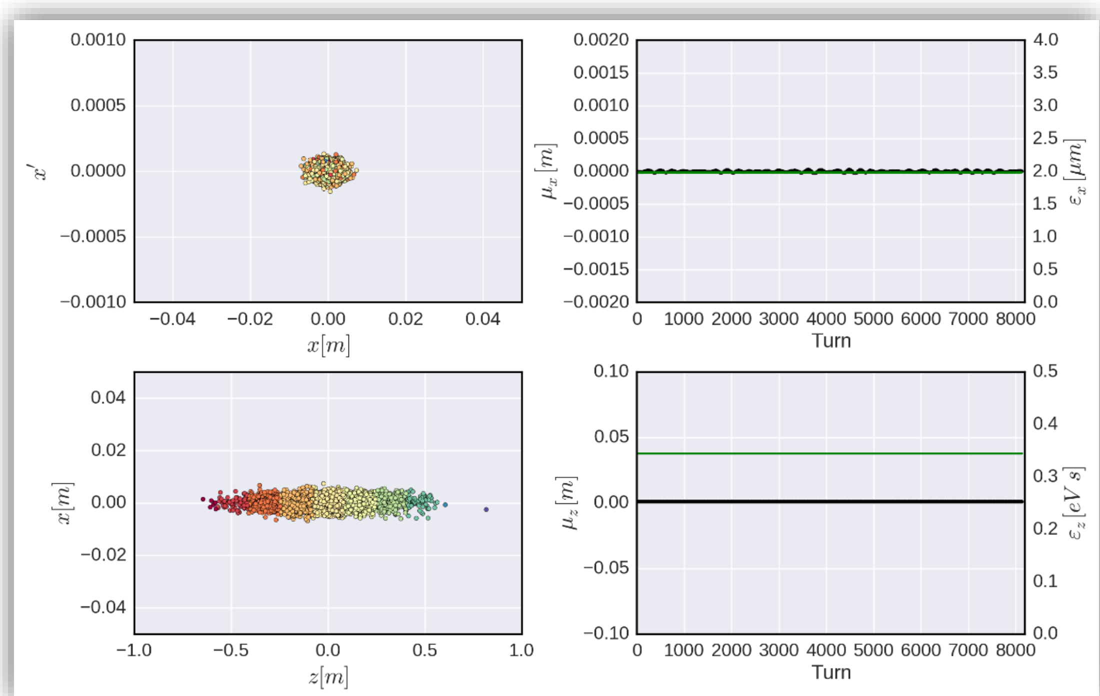


Examples – quadrupole wakes

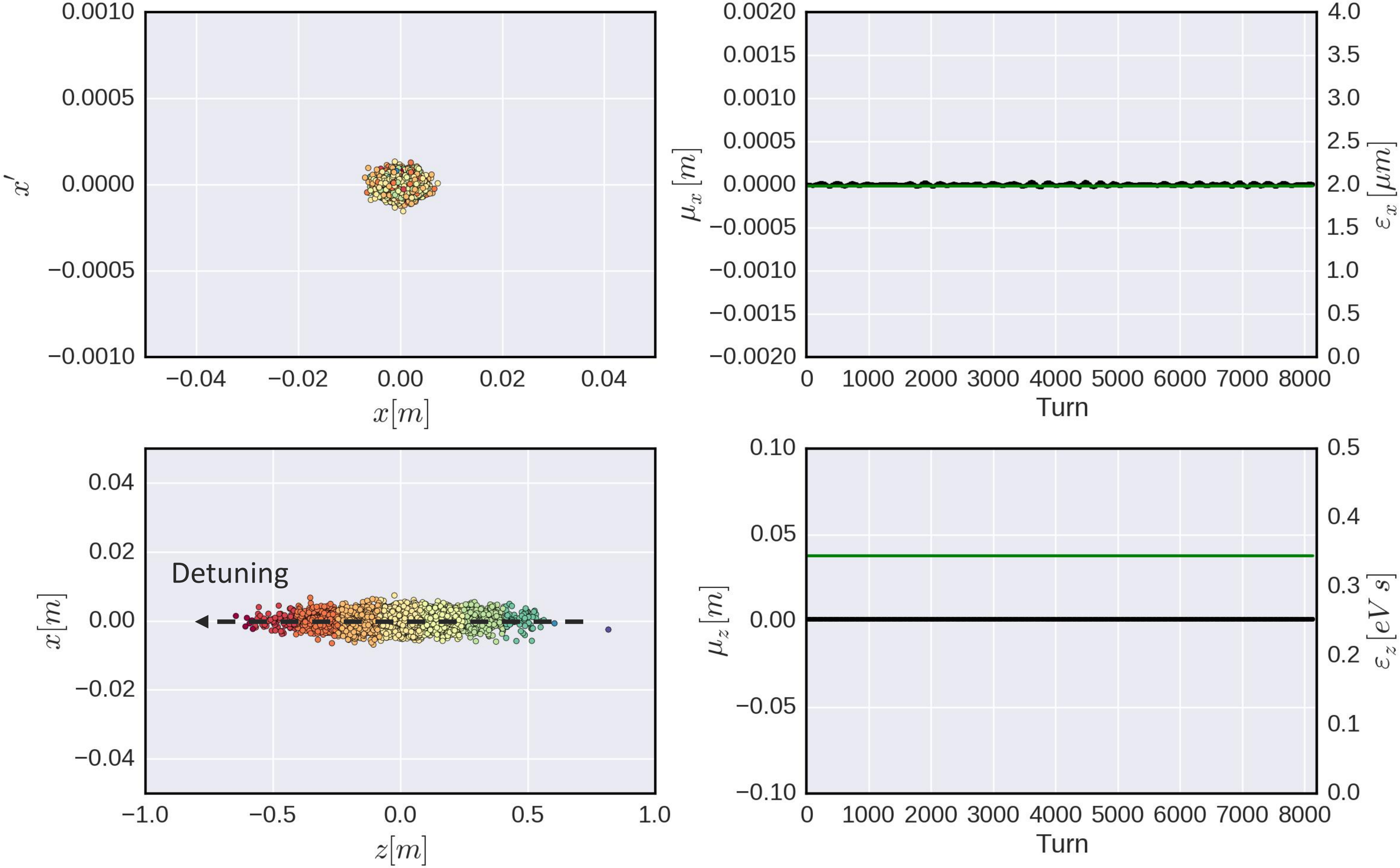
$$H = \frac{1}{2}p_x^2 + \frac{1}{2}K(s)x^2 + \frac{e^2}{m\gamma\beta^2c^2\,C}\boxed{x^2}\sum_{j=0}^{\text{n\_slices-1}}\boxed{\lambda(z_j)\,W_{02}(z-z_j)\,\Delta z_j}$$

Quadrupole term → tune kick

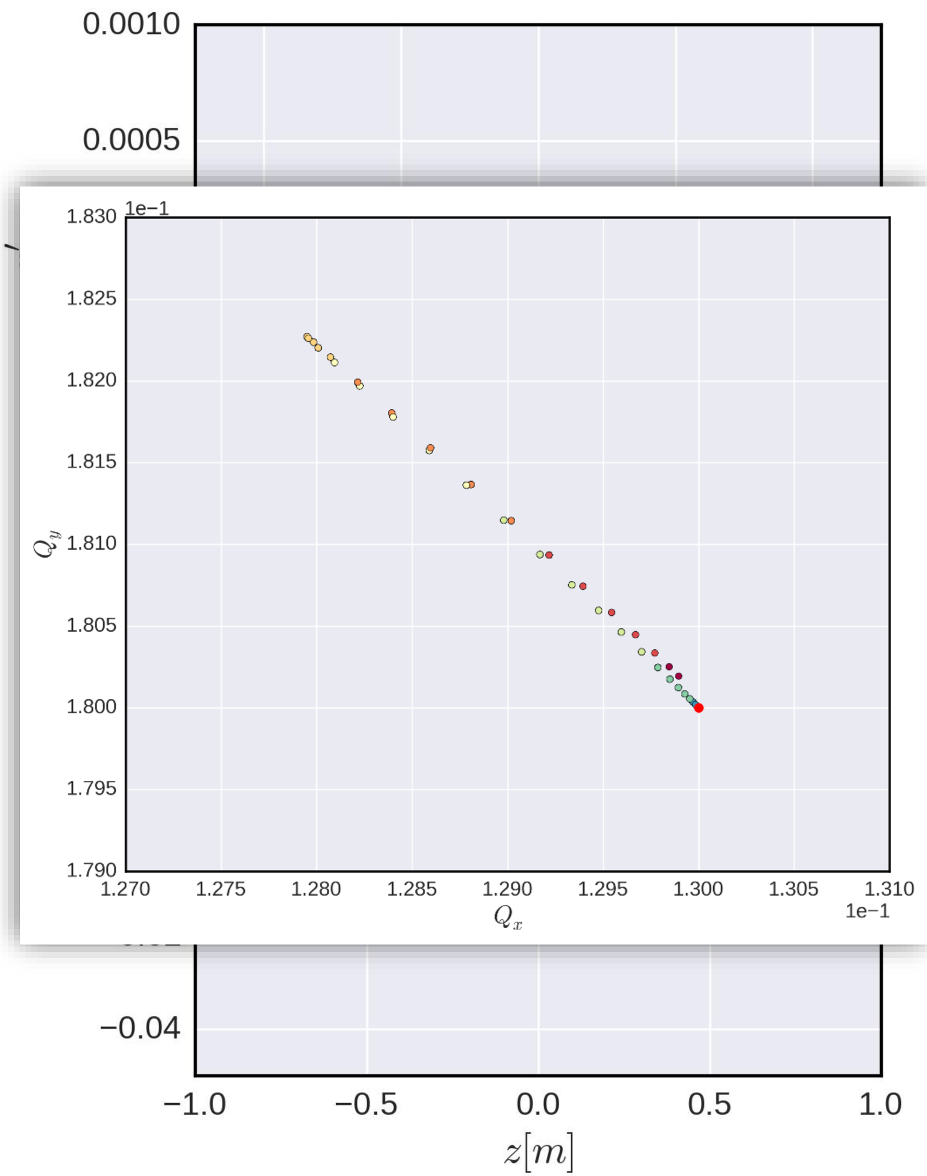
Slice dependent change of tune
(if line density does not change)

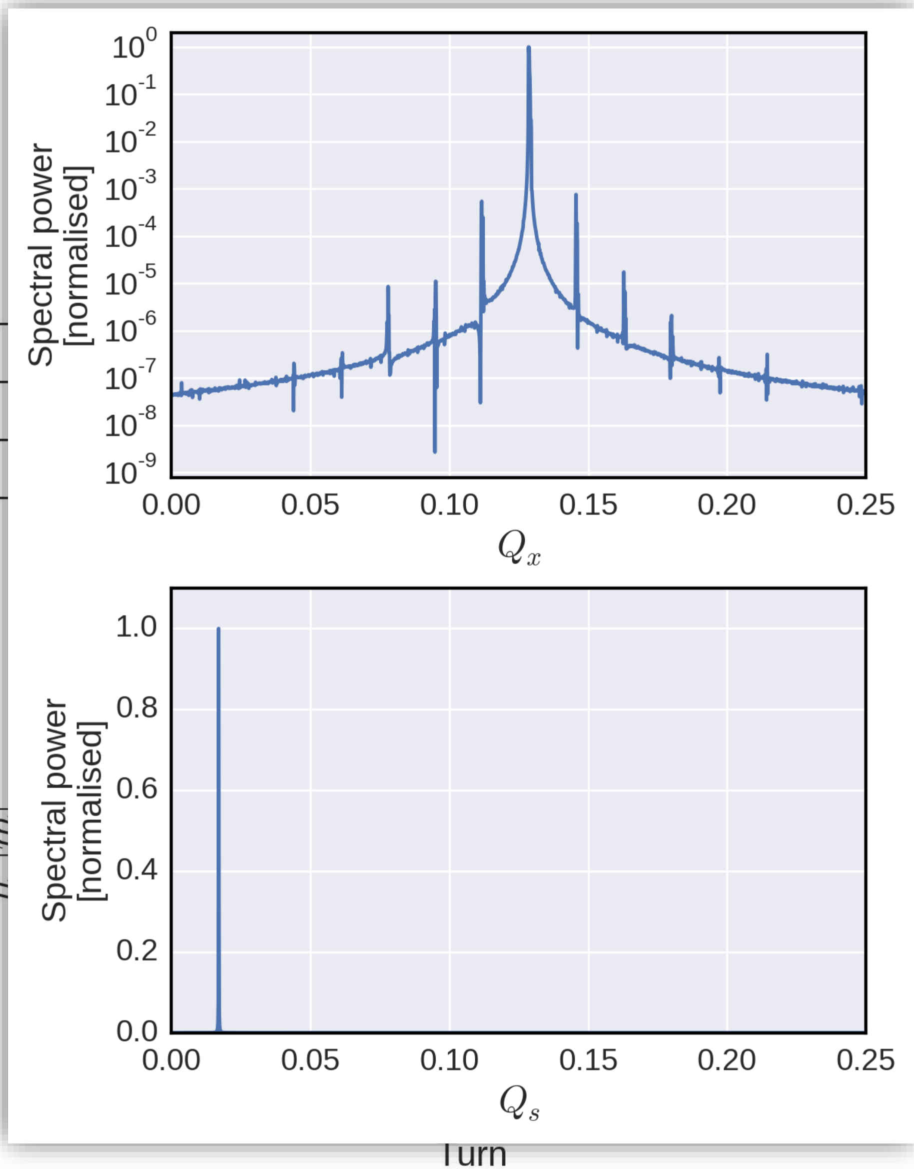


Examples – quadrupole wakes



Examples – quadrupole wakes





Examples – dipole wakes

$$H = \frac{1}{2}p_x^2 + \frac{1}{2}K(s)x^2 + \frac{e^2}{m\gamma\beta^2c^2\,C}\,\boxed{x}\sum_{j=0}^{n\_\text{slices-1}}\boxed{\lambda(z_j)\left.\langle x\rangle\right|_j\,W_{11}(z-z_j)\,\Delta z_j}$$

Dipolar term → orbit kick

Offset dependent orbit kick
→ kicks can accumulate

- Without synchrotron motion:
  kicks accumulate turn after turn – the beam is unstable → beam break-up in linacs

Examples – dipole wakes

$$H = \frac{1}{2}p_x^2 + \frac{1}{2}K(s)x^2 + \frac{e^2}{m\gamma\beta^2c^2\,C}\boxed{x}\sum_{j=0}^{n_{\text{slices}}-1}\boxed{\lambda(z_j)\,\langle x\rangle|_j\;W_{11}(z-z_j)\,\Delta z_j}$$

Dipolar term → orbit kick

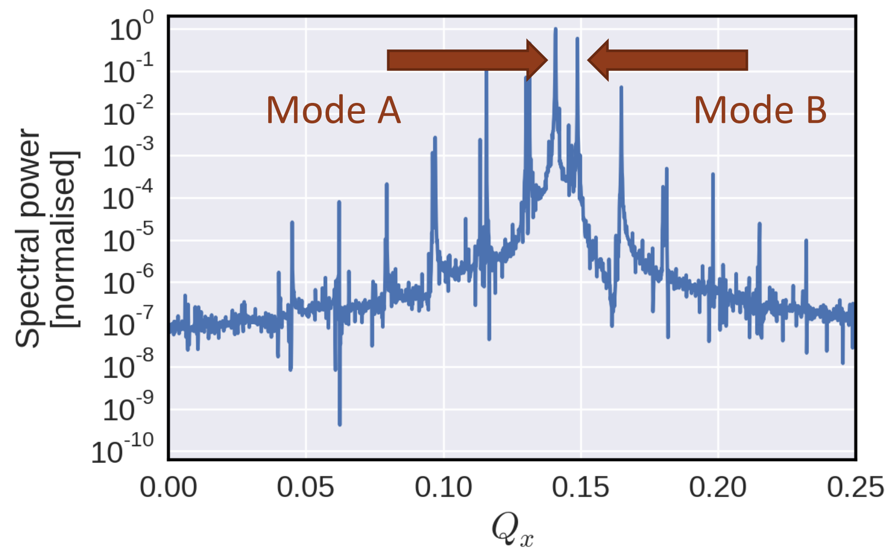
With synchrotron motion we can get into a feedback loop

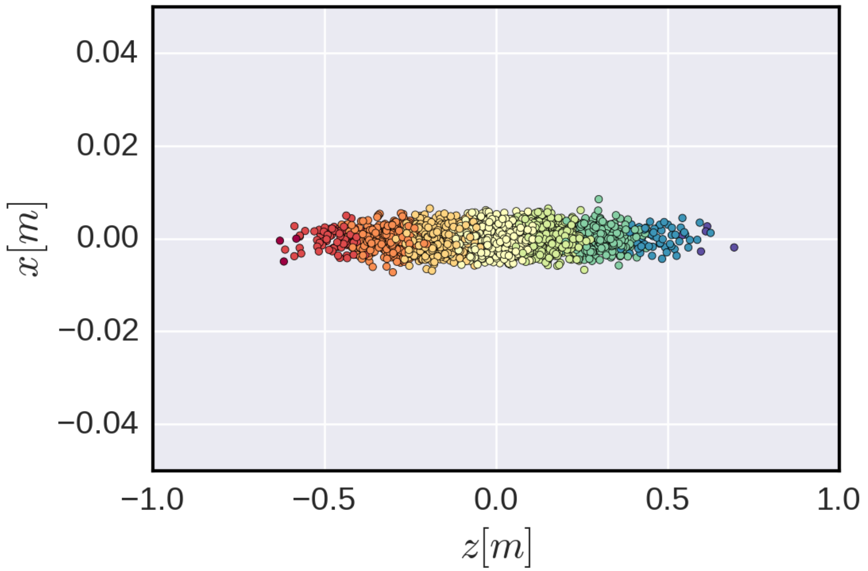
Offset dependent orbit kick → kicks can accumulate

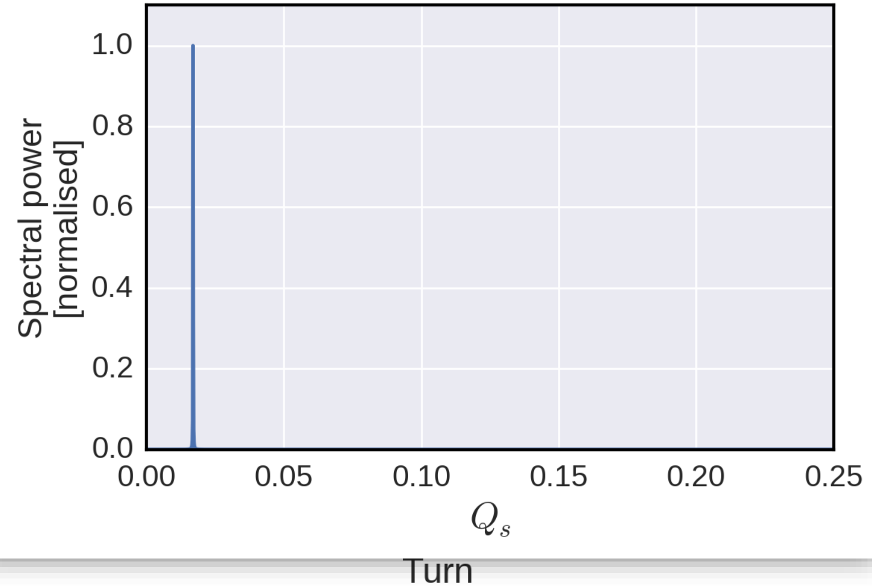
- Without synchrotron motion:
  kicks accumulate turn after turn – the beam is unstable → beam break-up in linacs
- With synchrotron motion:
  - Chromaticity = 0
    - Synchrotron sidebands are well separated → beam is stable
    - Synchrotron sidebands couple → (transverse) mode coupling instability
  - Chromaticity ≠ 0
    - Headtail modes → beam is unstable (can be very weak and often damped by non-linearities)

Dipole wakes – TMCI below threshold

As the intensity increases the coherent modes shift – here, modes A and B are approaching each other

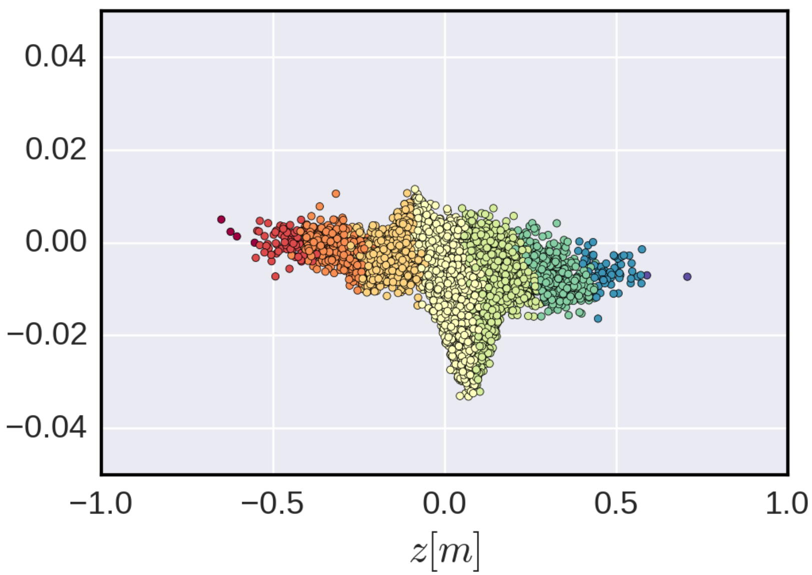


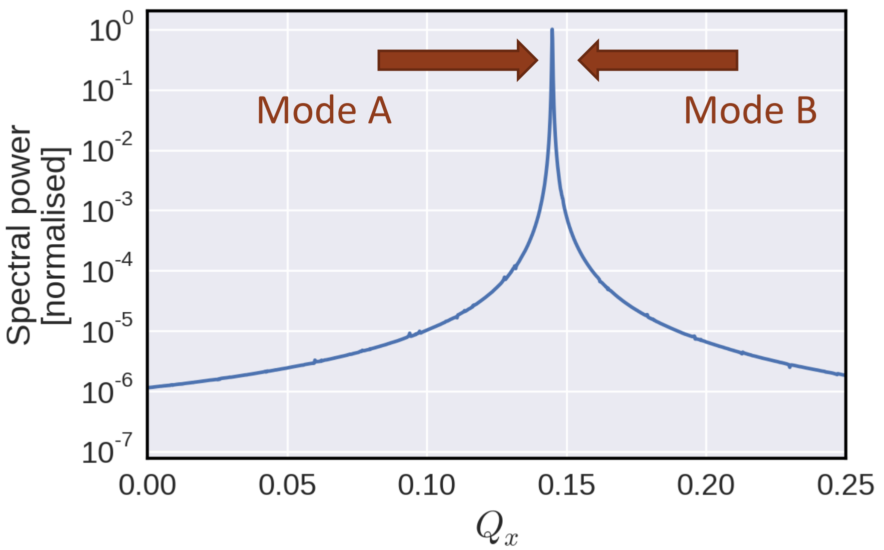


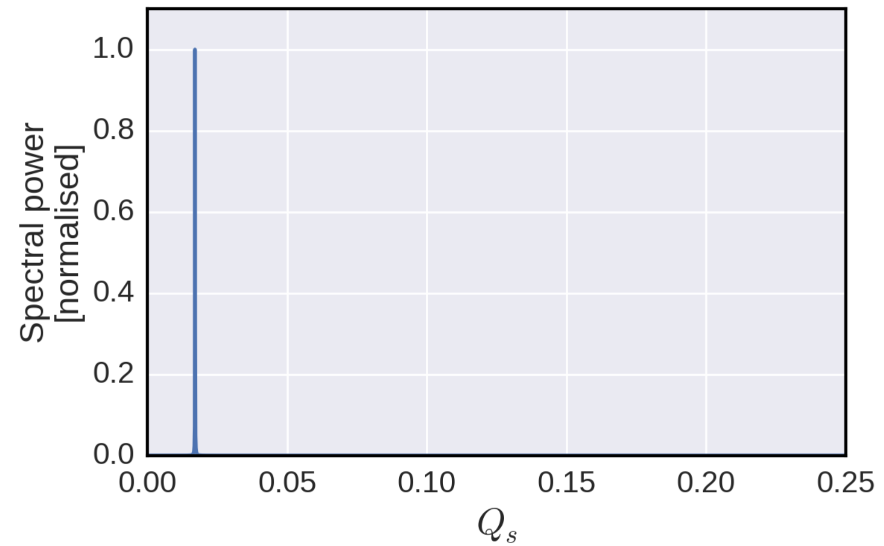


Dipole wakes – TMCI above threshold

When the two modes merge a fast coherent instability arises – the transverse mode coupling instability (TMCI) which often is a hard intensity limit in many machines





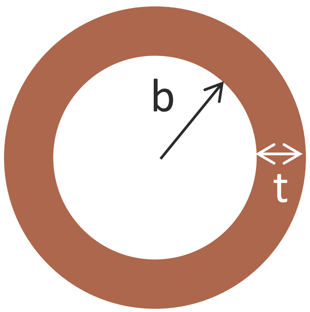


Backup - wakefields

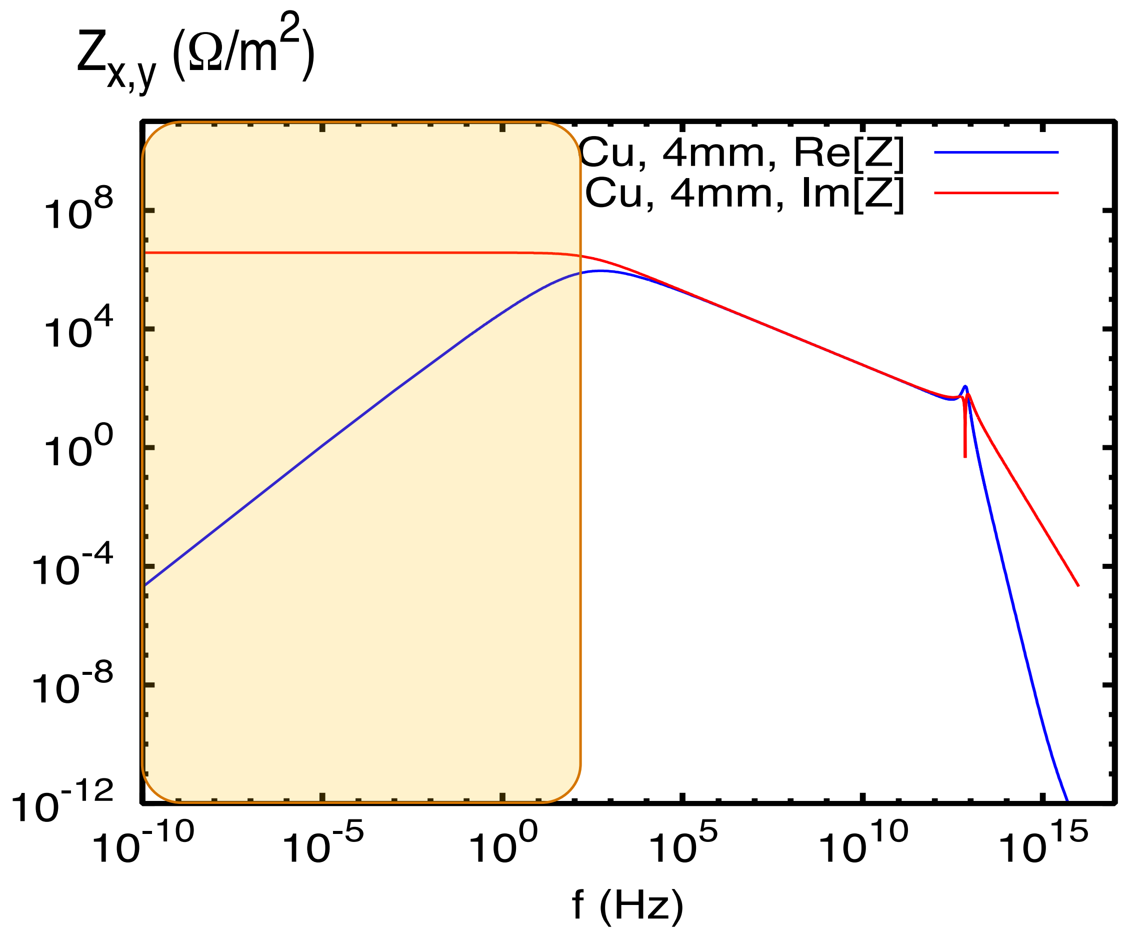
Break

Examples of wakes/impedances

- Resistive wall of beam chamber



- An interesting example: a 1 m long Cu pipe with radius b=2 cm and thickness t = 4 mm in vacuum

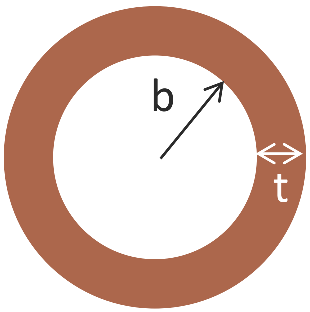


3 frequency regions of interest:

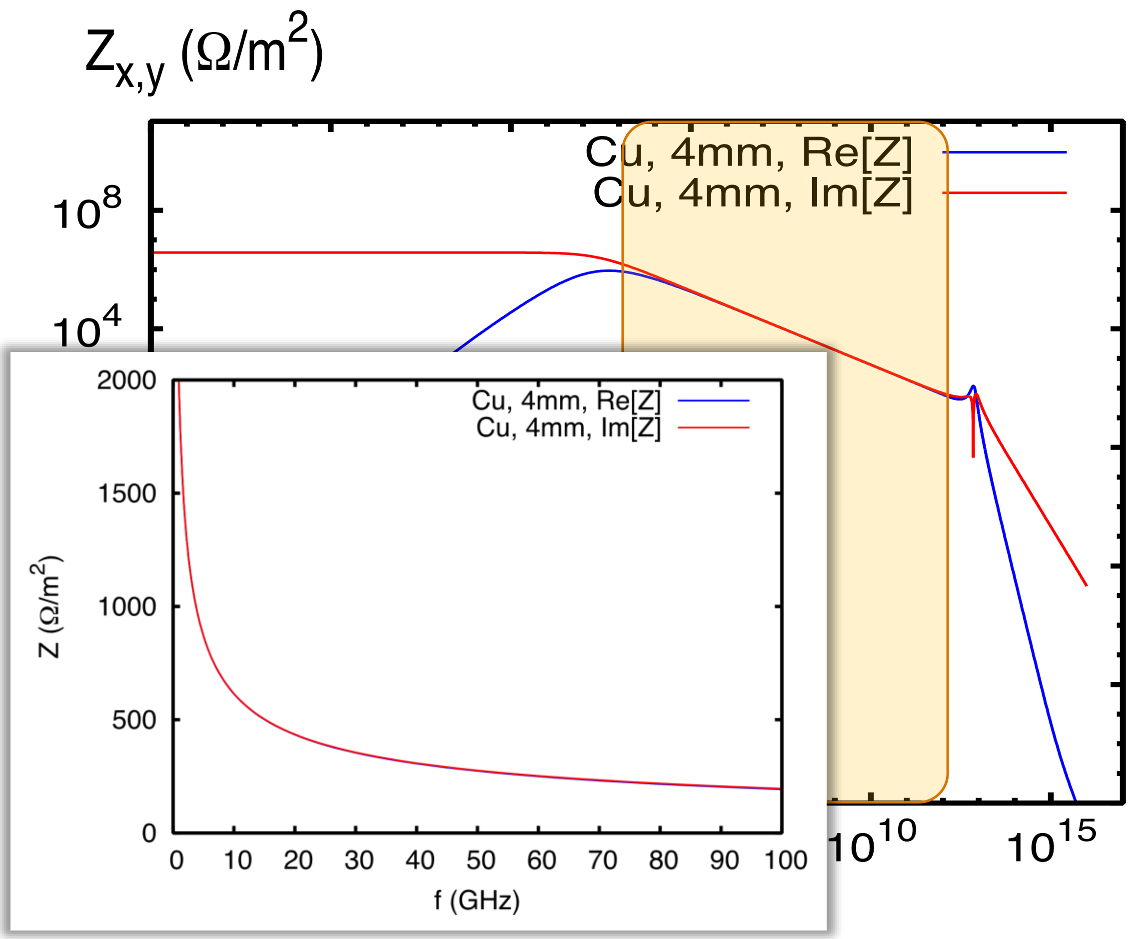
1. Below 0.1 kHz, impedance is basically purely imaginary, EM field is shielded by image charges → Indirect space charge

Examples of wakes/impedances

- Resistive wall of beam chamber



  - An interesting example: a 1 m long Cu pipe with radius b=2 cm and thickness t = 4 mm in vacuum

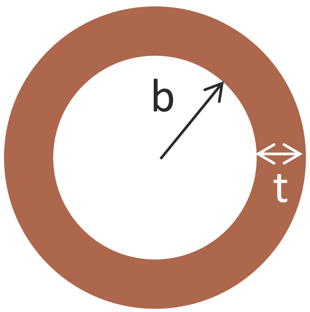


3 frequency regions of interest:

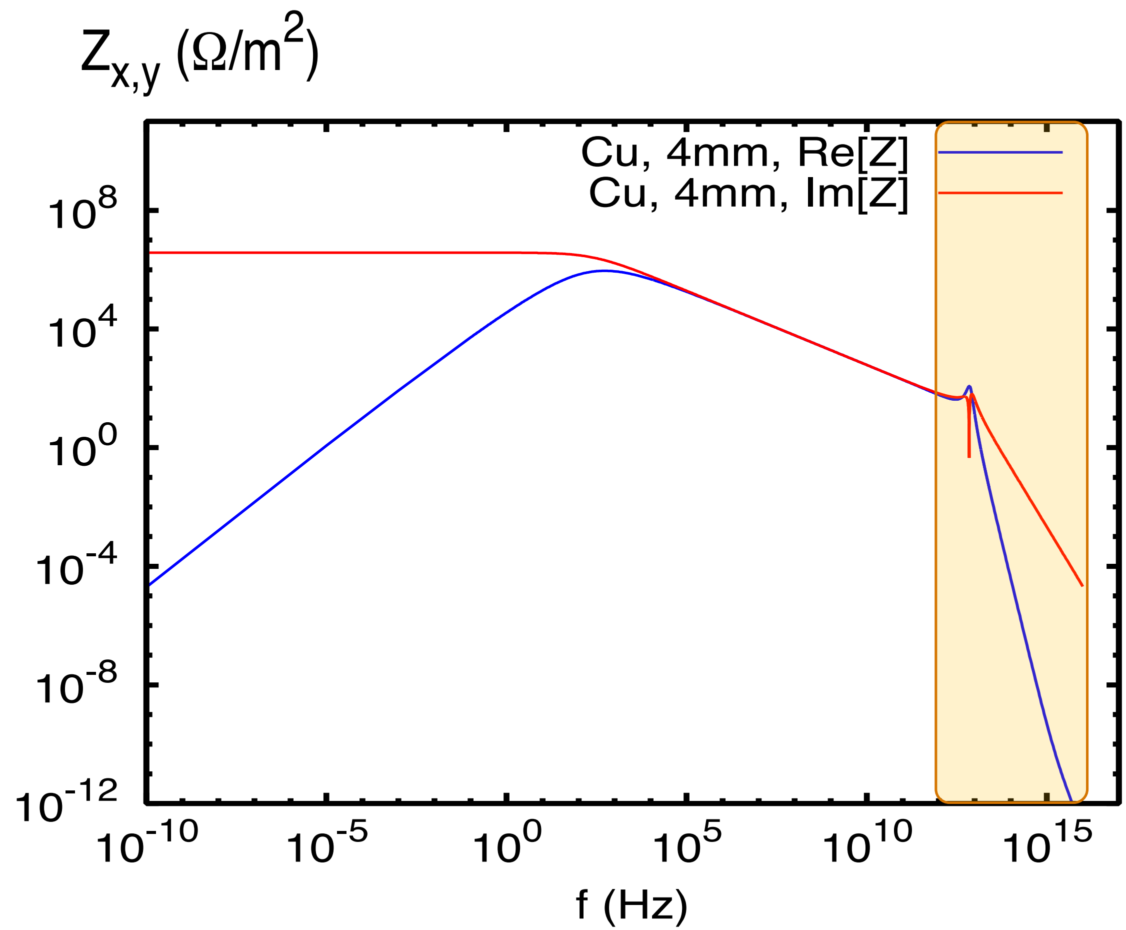
2. Between 10 kHz and 1 THz, the EM field is fully attenuated in the Cu layer and the impedance is like the one calculated assuming infinitely thick wall

Examples of wakes/impedances

- Resistive wall of beam chamber



○ An interesting example: a 1 m long Cu pipe with radius b=2 cm and thickness t = 4 mm in vacuum

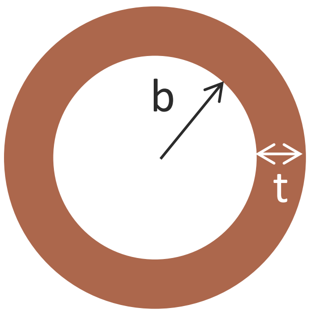


3 frequency regions of interest:

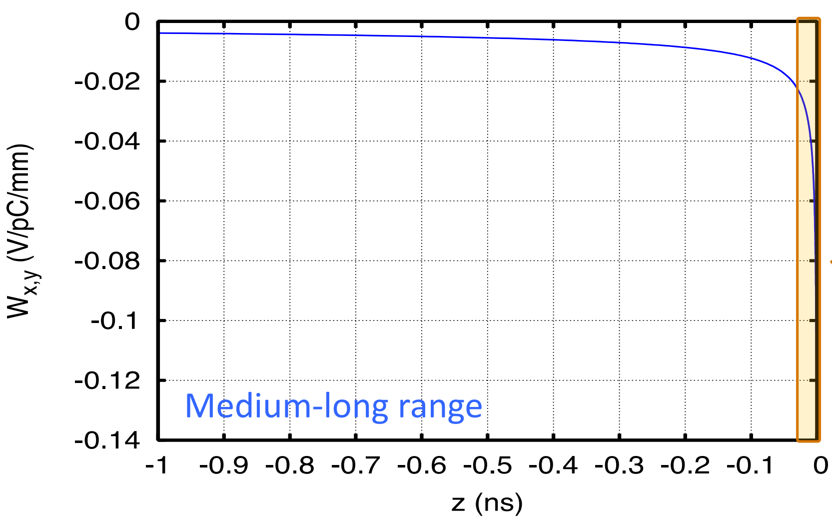
3. Above 1 THz, there is a resonance (100 THz region). In this region also ac conductivity should be taken into account

Examples of wakes/impedances

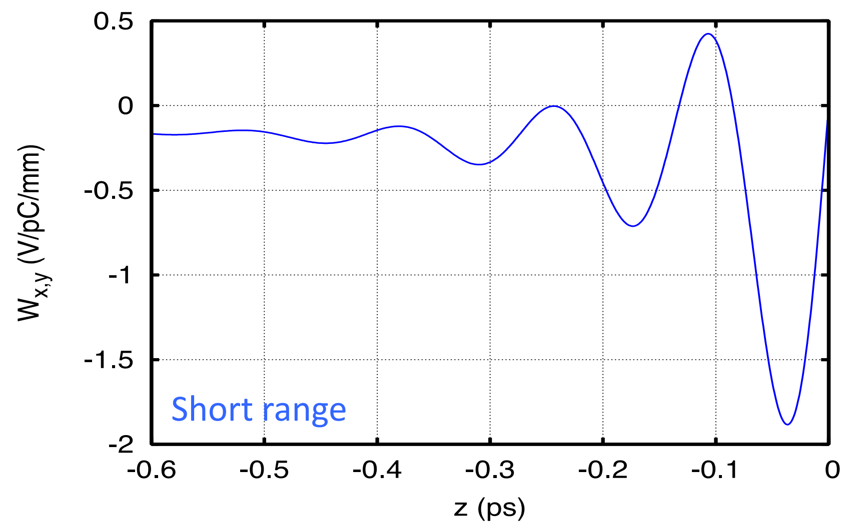
- Resistive wall of beam chamber



  - Correspondingly, in time domain, the wake exhibits different behaviours in short and long range



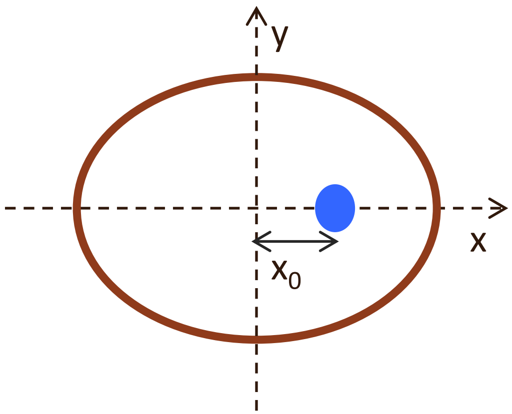
In the range of **tenths of ns up to fractions of ms** (e.g. bunch length to several turns for the SPS) **monotonically decaying wake**



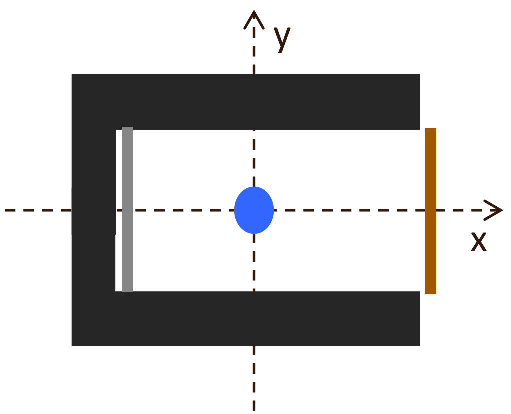
From **behind the source to ~1ps** the wake has an **oscillatory behaviour**, associated to the high frequency resonance

Beam deflection kick

Off-axis traversal of symmetric chamber



Traversal of asymmetric chamber

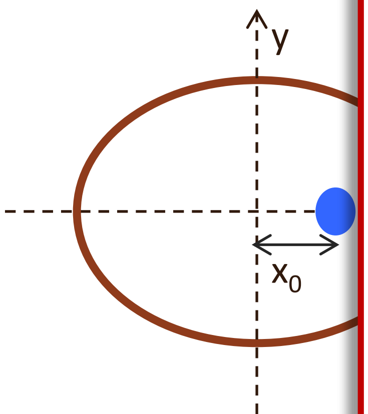


$$\Delta x'(z) = -\frac{e^2 x_0}{E_0} \int_{-\hat{z}}^{\hat{z}} \lambda(z') \Big(W_{D_x}(z - z') + W_{Q_x}(z - z') \Big) \, dz'$$

$$\Downarrow$$

Beam deflection kick

Off-axis traversal of
symmetric chamb



$$) + W_{Q_x}(z - z')\Big)\, dz'$$

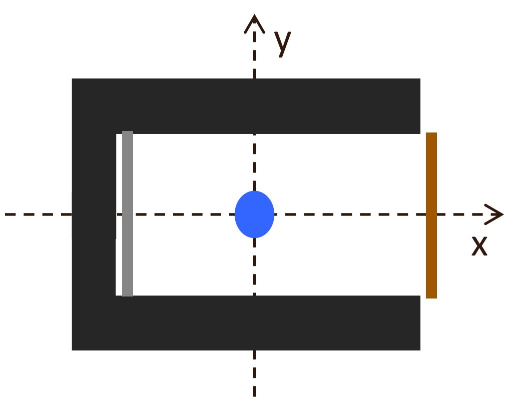
$$_x(\omega) + Z_{Q_x}(\omega)\Big)\, d\omega$$

The beam deflection kicks

⇒ Are responsible for intensity dependent orbit variations

⇒ Cause z-dependent orbits and can determine tilted equilibrium bunch distributions for long bunches

Traversal of asymmetric
chamber



$$\langle \Delta x' \rangle = -\frac{e^2 x_0 \omega_0}{E_0} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \left| \tilde{\lambda}(p\omega_0) \right|^2 \mathrm{Im}\Big(Z_{D_x}(p\omega_0) + Z_{Q_x}(p\omega_0) \Big)$$

Asymmetric chambers with constant wake:

$$\langle \Delta x' \rangle = -\frac{e^2 x_0 \omega_0}{E_0} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \left| \tilde{\lambda}(p\omega_0) \right|^2 \mathrm{Im}\Big(Z_{C_x}(p\omega_0) \Big)$$

Some hints for energy loss estimations

$$\lambda(z) = \frac{N}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_z} \exp\left(-\frac{z^2}{2\sigma_z^2}\right) \quad \stackrel{\mathcal{F}}{\Longleftrightarrow} \quad \tilde{\lambda}(\omega) = N \exp\left(-\frac{\omega^2 \sigma_z^2}{2c^2}\right)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |\tilde{\lambda}(\omega)|^2 \mathrm{Re}\left[Z_{||}(\omega)\right] d\omega$$

can be calculated

1) With $Z_{||}(\omega) = Z_{||}^{Res}(\omega)$ from slide 77 in the two limiting cases

$$\sigma_z \gg \frac{c}{\omega_r}$$

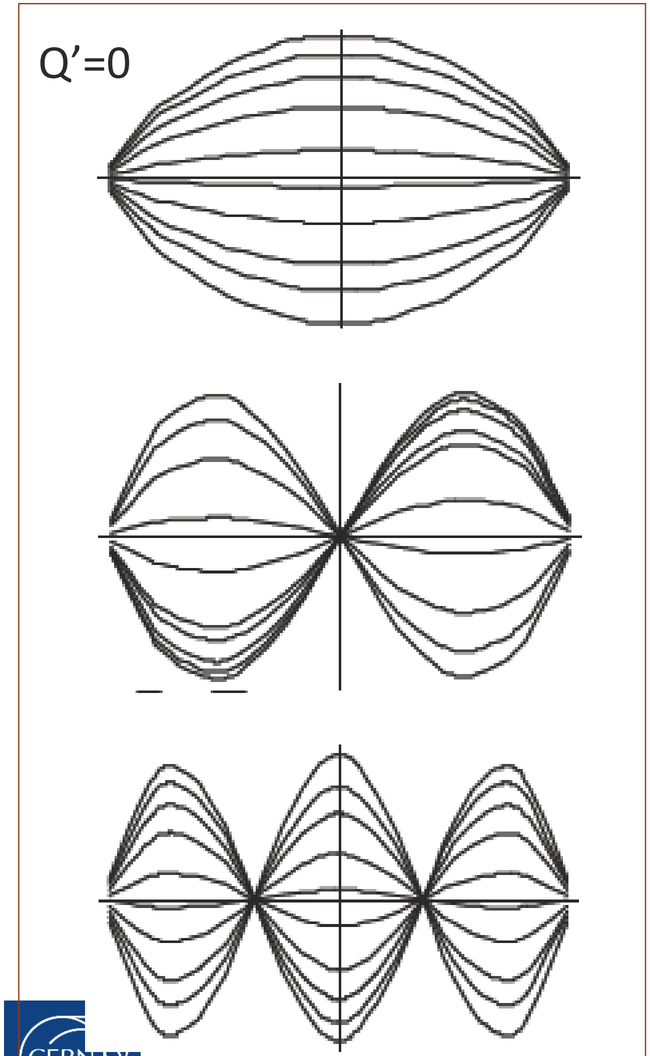
Need to expand $\mathrm{Re}[Z_{||}(\omega)]$ for small ω

$$\sigma_z \ll \frac{c}{\omega_r}$$

Need to assume $|\lambda(\omega)|$ constant over $\mathrm{Re}[Z_{||}(\omega)]$

2) With $Z_{||}(\omega) = Z_{||RW}(\omega)$ from slide 64

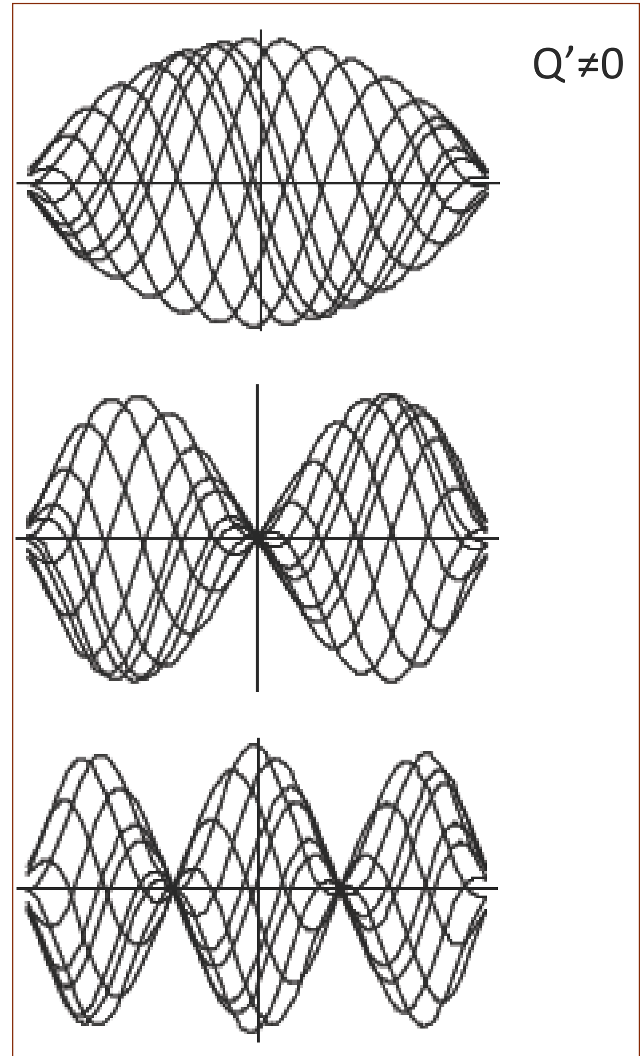
A glance into the head-tail modes (as seen at a wide-band BPM)



l=0

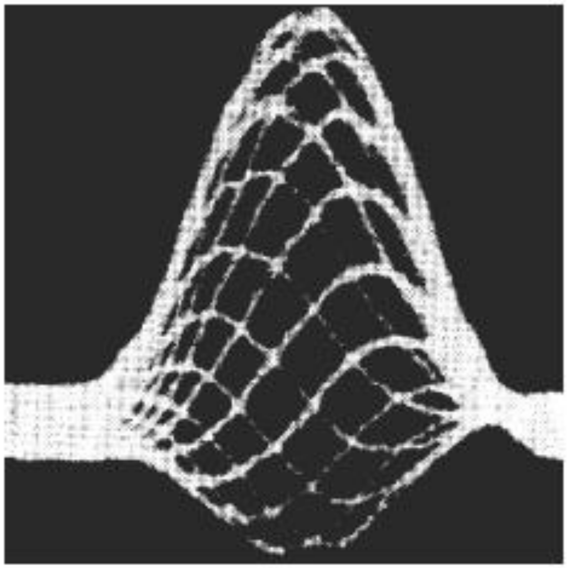
l=1

l=2

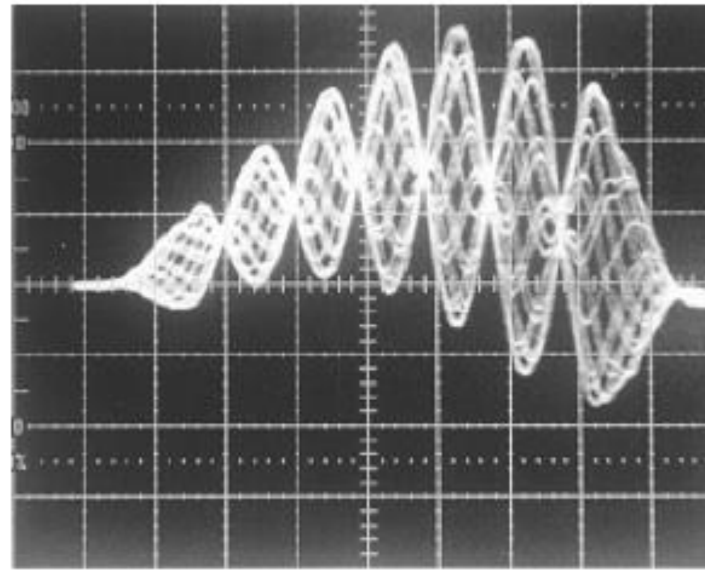


glance into the head-tail modes (experimental observations)

Observation in the CERN PSB in ~1974
(J. Gareyte and F. Sacherer)



Observation in the CERN PS in 1999

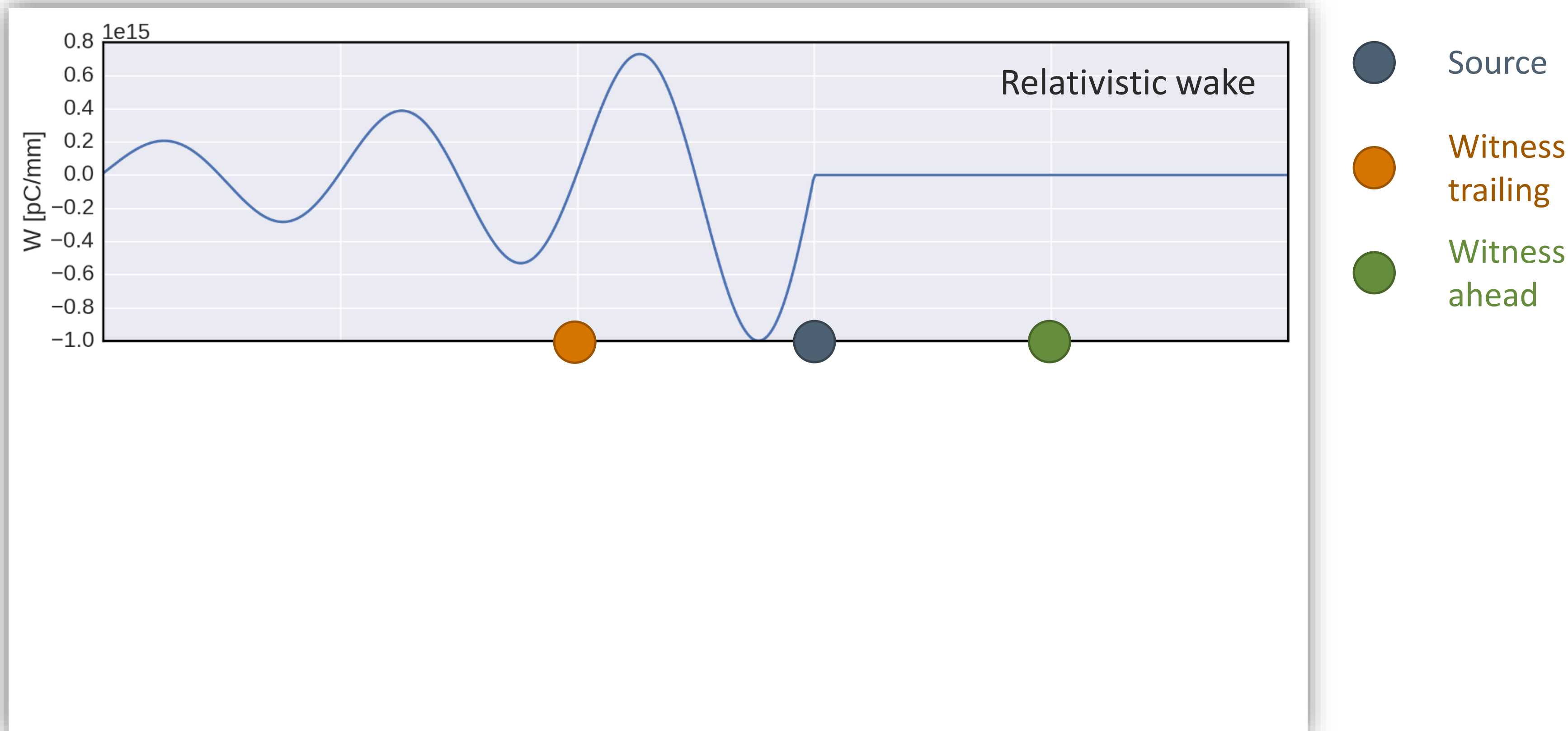


- The mode that gets first excited in the machine depends on
  - The spectrum of the exciting impedance
  - The chromaticity setting
- Head-tail instabilities are a good diagnostics tool to identify and quantify the main impedance sources in a machine

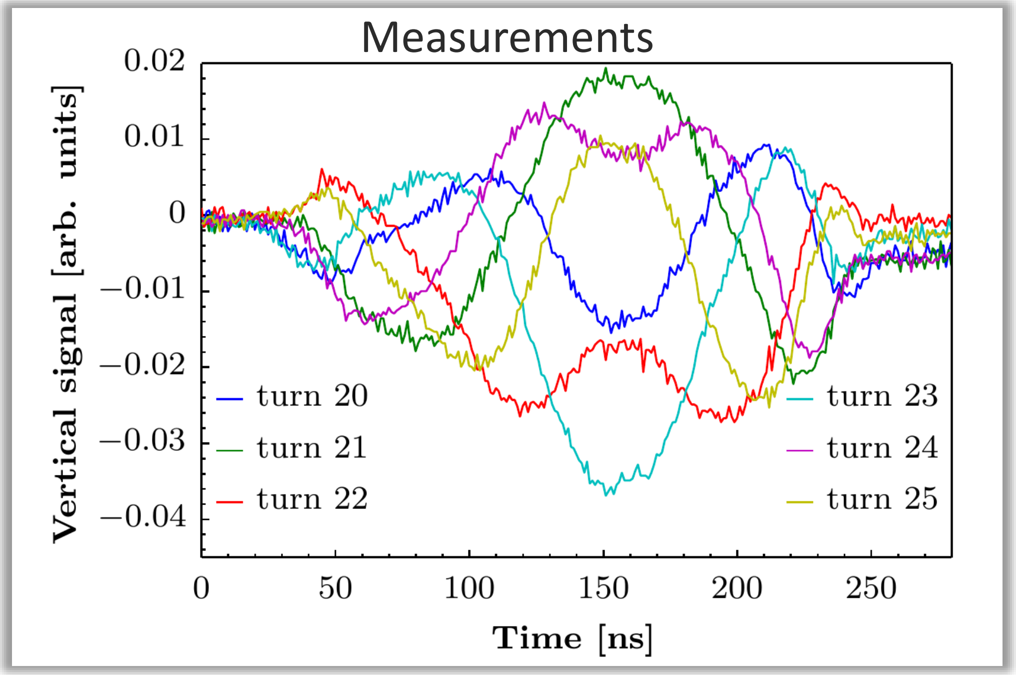
Relativistic vs. non-relativistic wakes

- Relativistic wakes only affect trailing particles following the source particle
- Finite values range for negative distances, i.e. (-L, 0) or “tail – head”
  - L: bunch length

- Nonrelativistic wakes can also affect particles ahead of the source particle
- Finite values extend from (-L, L) or “tail –head” & “head – tail”
  - L: bunch length



Example non-relativistic wakes



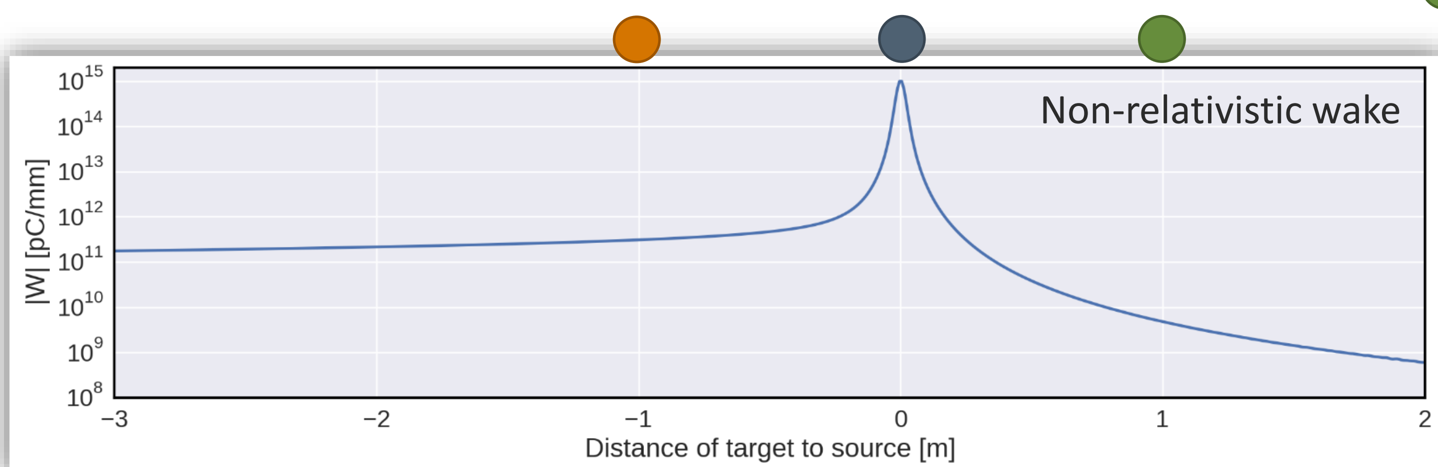
- PS injection oscillations show intra-bunch modulations
- These can only be reproduced when adding non-relativistic wakes caused by indirect space charge fields

A. Huschauer et al

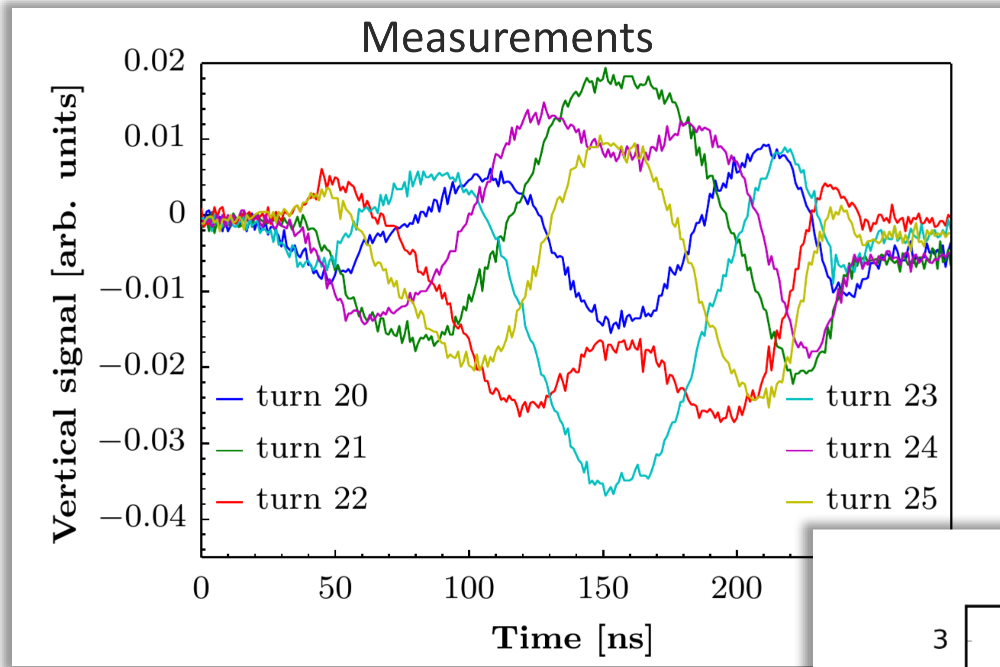
Source

Witness trailing

Witness ahead



Example non-relativistic wakes



- PS injection oscillations show intra-bunch modulations
- These can only be reproduced when adding non-relativistic wakes caused by indirect space charge fields

A. Huschauer et al