

Recent Experimental frequency maps at SLS and BESSY

M. Belgroune

PhD position (10/2001 - 10/2004)

Collaboration with P. Kuske

Collaboration with A. Streun, M. Munoz, M. Boege

1. Recent Experimental Frequency Maps at SLS

On momentum dynamics

- ⇒ optics (20.38, 8.16) with zero chromaticities
- ⇒ optics (20.38, 8.16) with high chromaticities

2. Recent Experimental Frequency Maps at BESSY

On momentum dynamics

- ⇒ optics (17.85, 6.74) with zero chromaticities
- ⇒ Nice surprise !

3. Open discussions

April 2002 : First FMA Meeting with SLS team and first FM simulations for the bare lattice at (20.38, 8.16)



Decision to modify one of the injection kickers to allow experimental FM measurements (simultaneous horizontal and vertical kicks)

Summer 2003 : Installation of the pinger Magnet and first tests were promising
Thanks to **M. Munoz** a software architecture based on a server/client model has been developed and allows to centralize the tunes evaluation (see M.Munoz presentation for experimental set details)
Thanks to **A. Streun** an IDL on line application has been developed and resonances could be immediately identified after FM acquisition

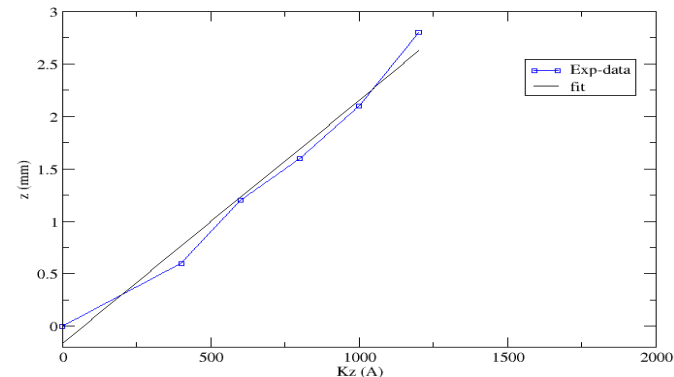
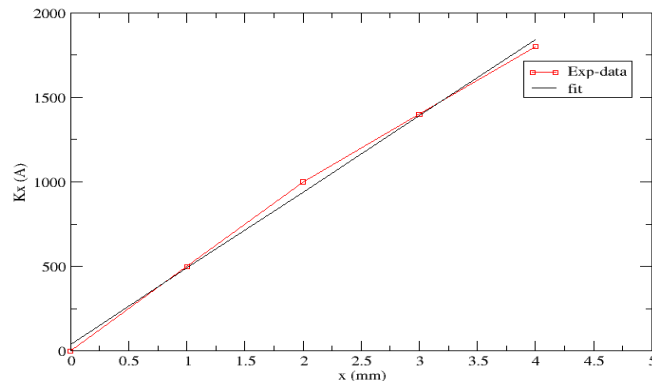
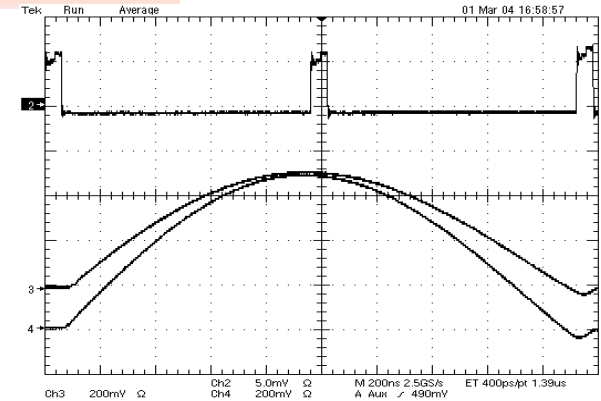
March 2004 : The pinger Magnet was ready for use and invitation to participate to the first FM measurements



Data Analysis is still in progress and first attempts are shown here

SLS 9 families of sextupoles (2 harmonics)

- Pinger Synchronisation with a train of 30 bunches
($I = 10\text{mA} \Rightarrow 0.3\text{mA/bunch}$)
- Pinger calibration using a scraper



- For the **zero chromaticities mode** (experimental verification of both chromaticities $\xi_x = 0.05$ $\xi_z = -0.07$)
- For the **high chromaticities mode** (experimental verification of both chromaticities $\xi_x = 3.82$ $\xi_z = 4.93$)

→ Frequencies determination using FFT

➤ NAFF implemented but needs some modifications

→ Range of amplitudes covered

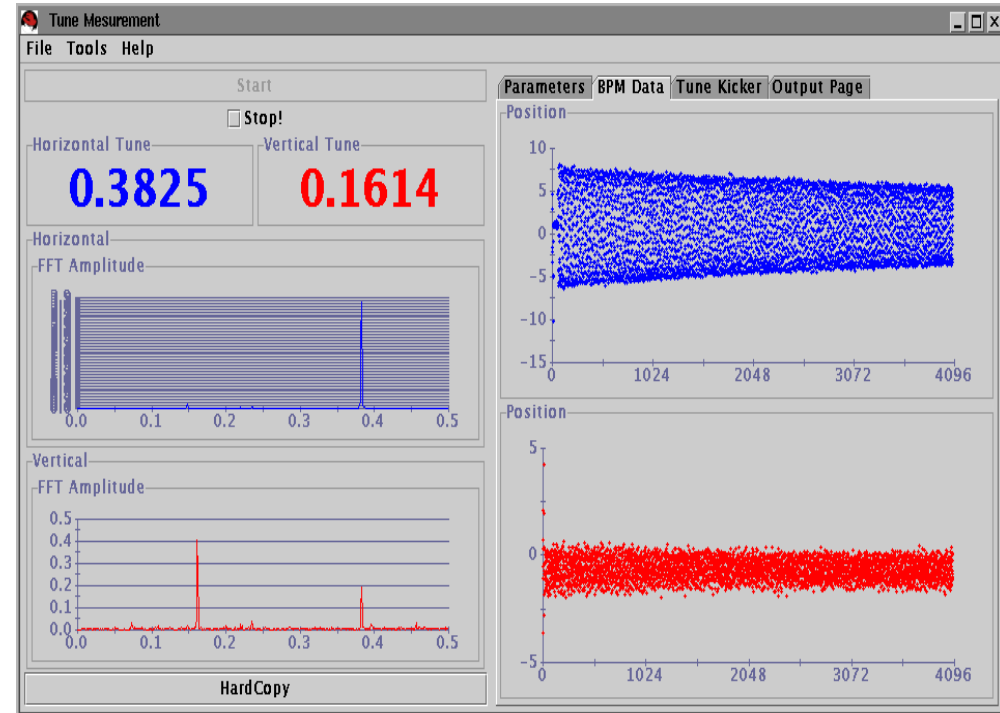
(x, z) = (5.3mm, 2.8mm) with a square root law

Max current in kicker (1800A, 1200A)

➤ Only 5.3 mm in horizontal

→ Sampling 50*25

Very fine sampling of the small region possible to cover with the kicker limitation (example in horizontal some 10^{-1} mm at the beginning then some 10^{-2} mm)

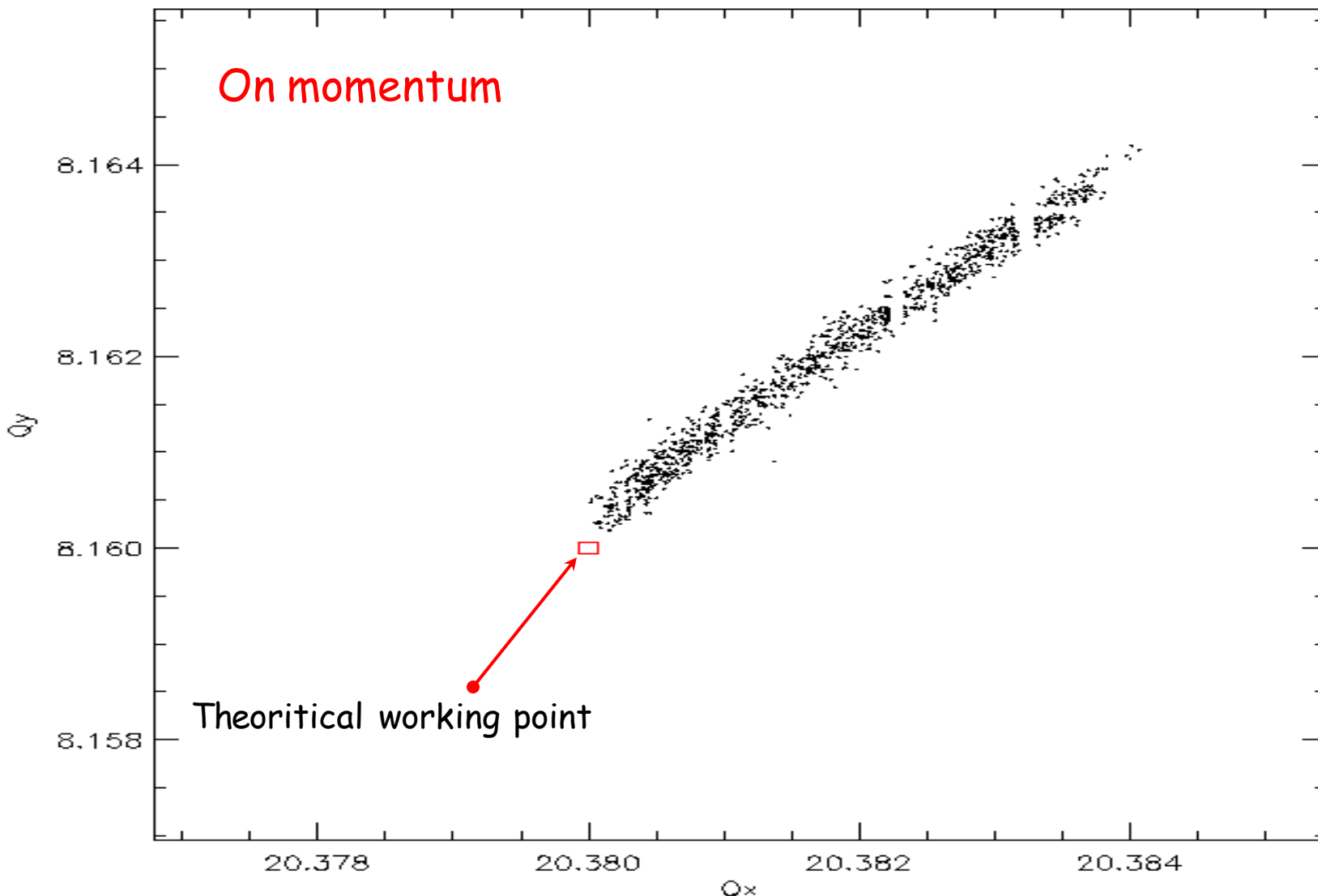


Very small decoherence on 516 turns

1 2 3 4 5 6

SLS

Very nice resonances revealed as desertions thanks to the fine sampling



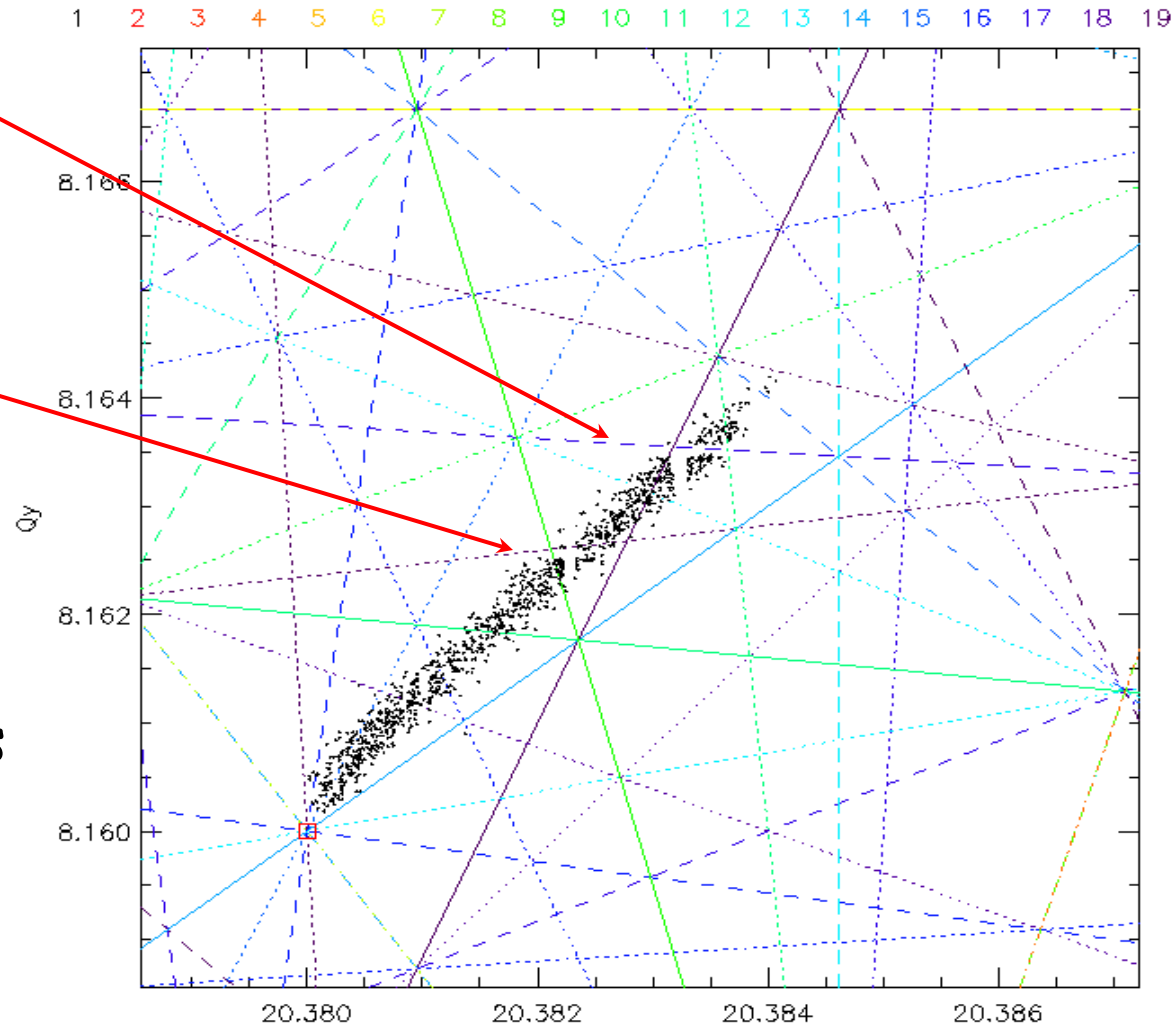
SLS

17 order non systematic

19 order skew

These resonances are of very high order

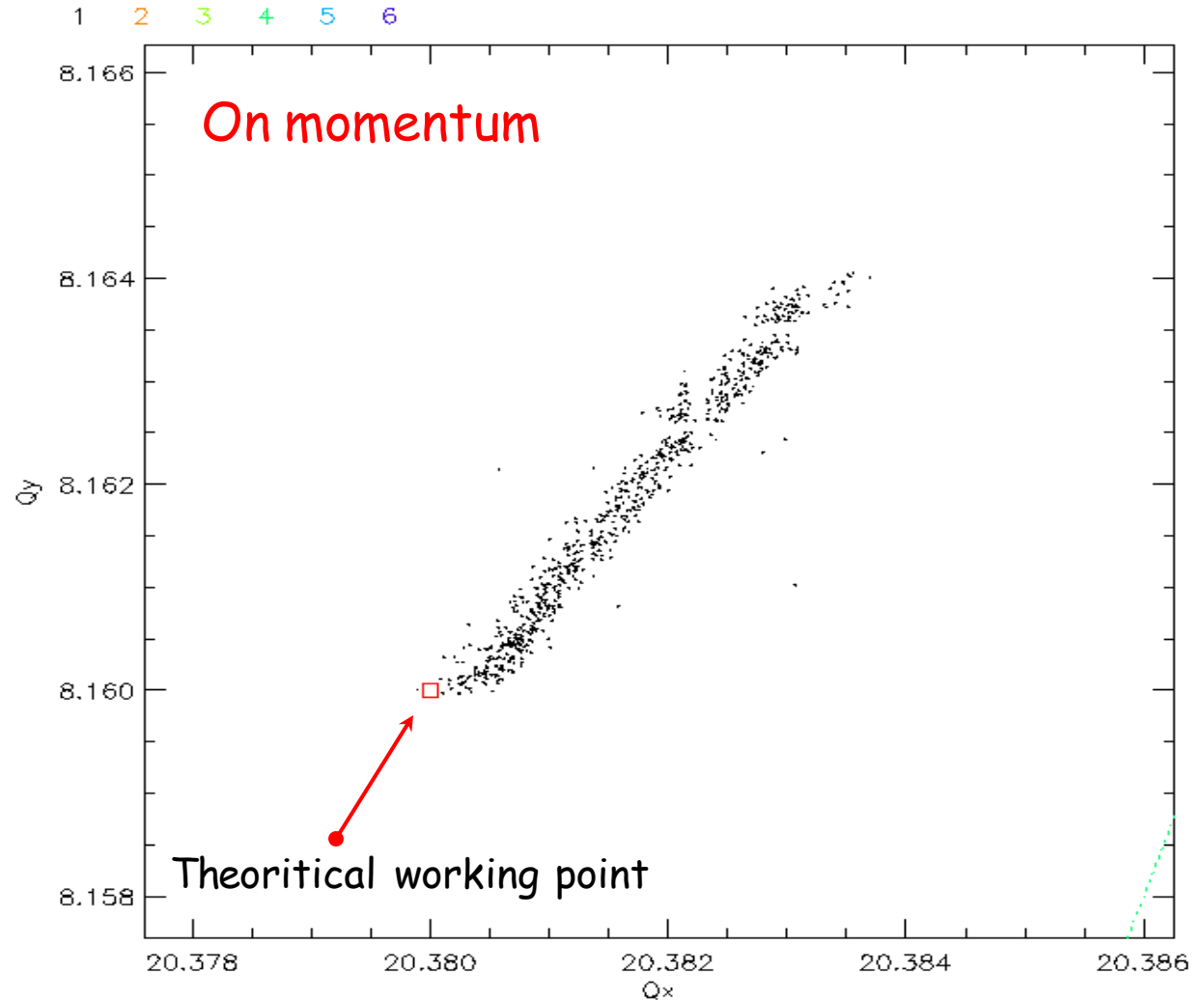
One has to go to higher orders to identify the others !



Resonances up to 19 order

SLS

Very nice resonances revealed as desertions thanks to the fine sampling

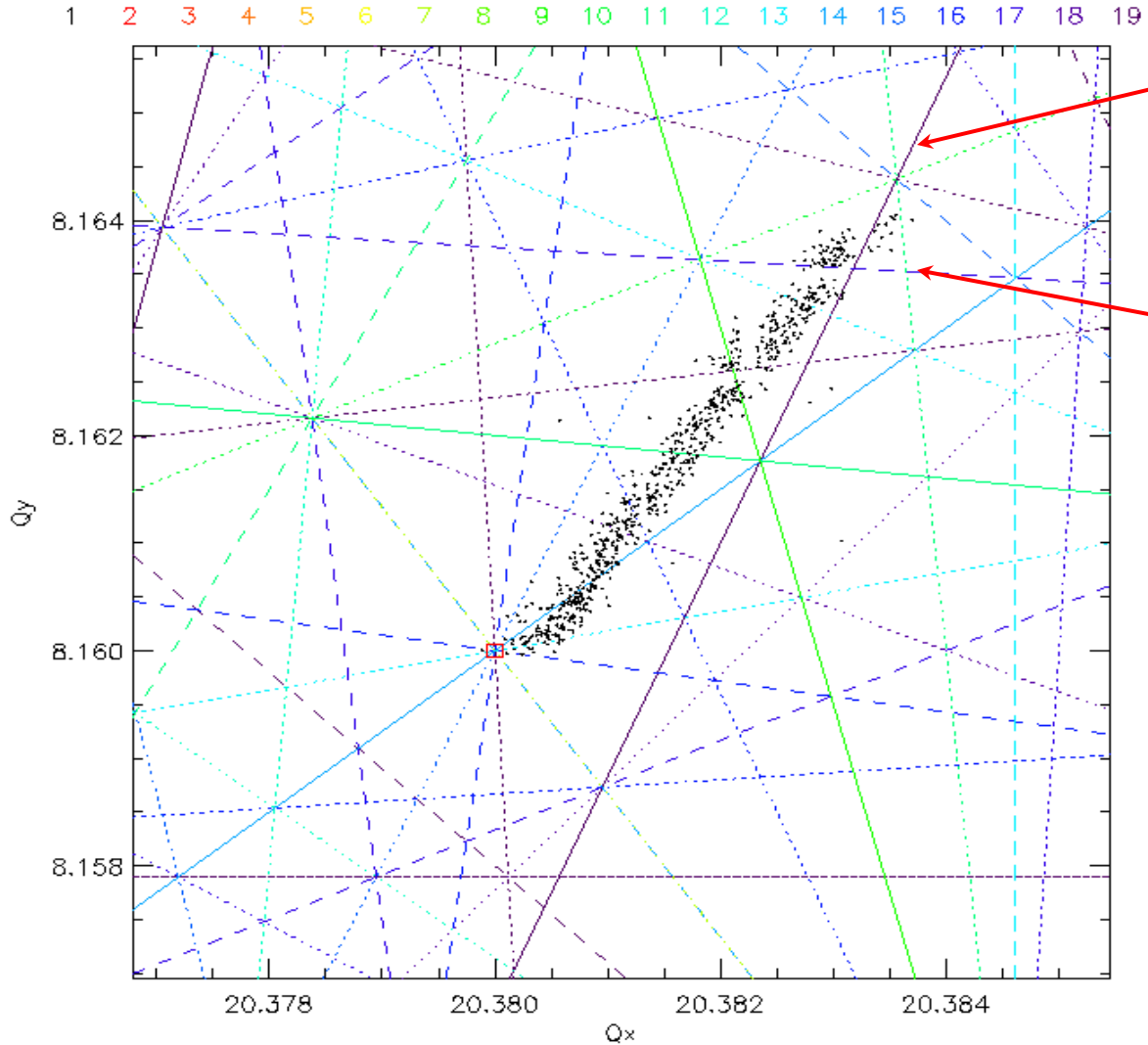


high chromaticities means $\xi_x \approx 4$, $\xi_z \approx 5$

Sampling 36*29

SLS

On momentum



19 order systematic

17 order non systematic

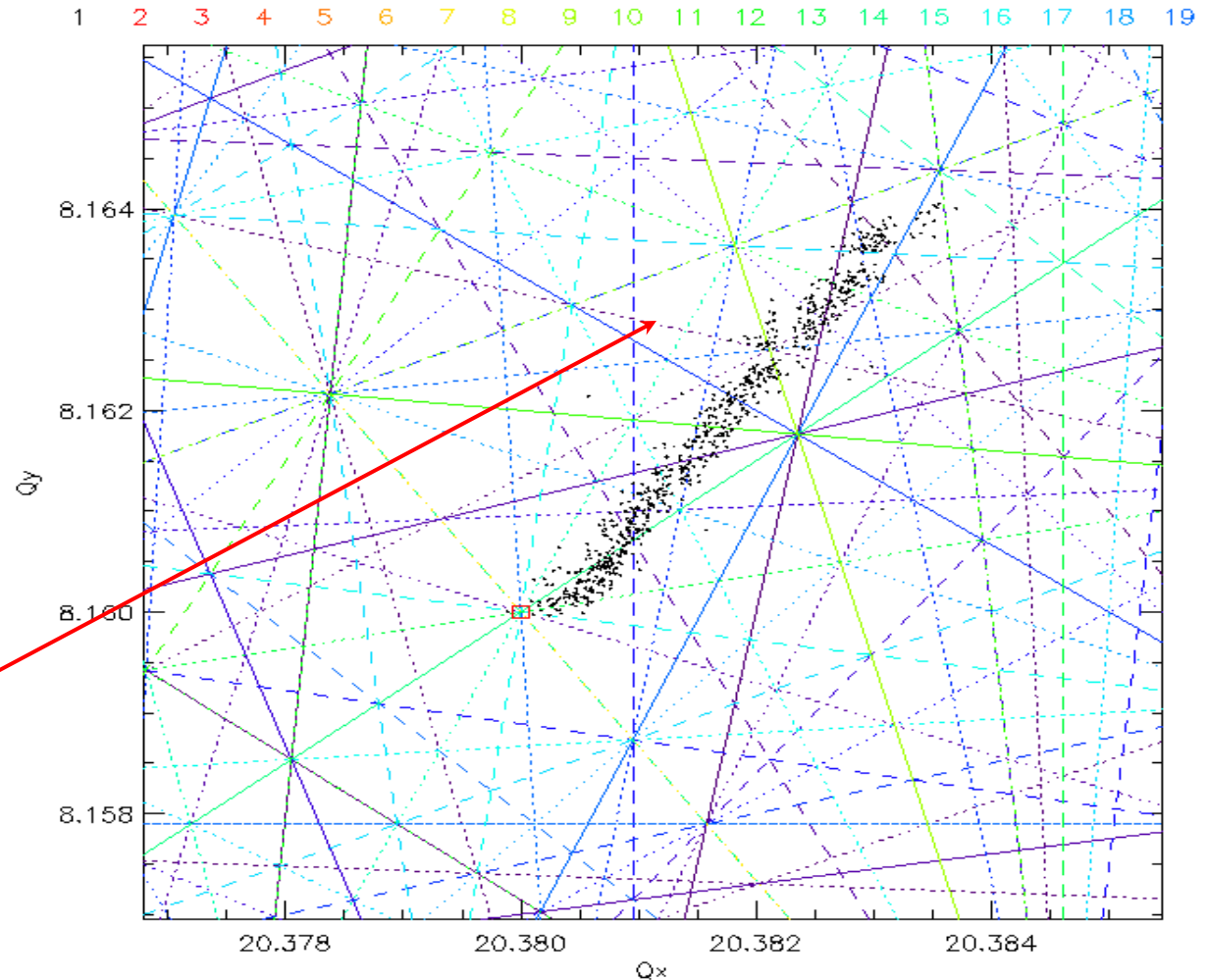
These resonances are of very high order

Resonances up to 19 order

On momentum

These resonances are of very high order

24 order skew



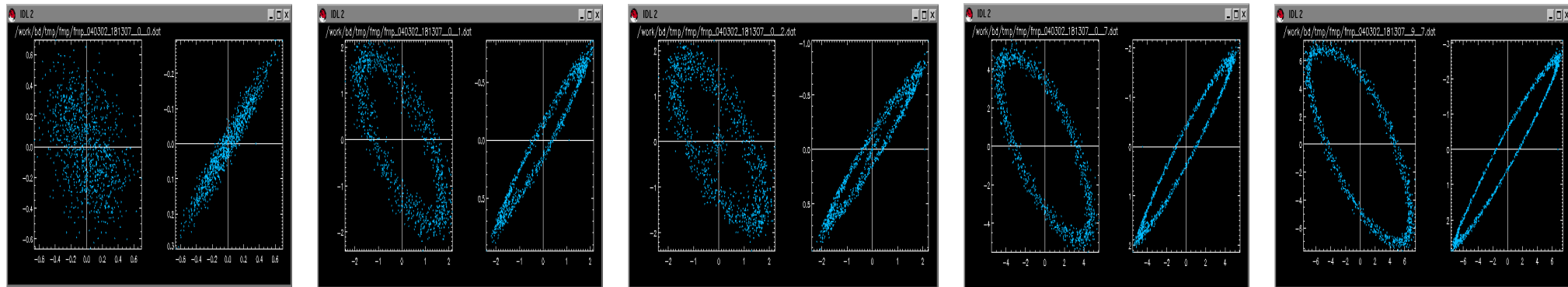
Resonances up to 24 order

➤ The reinjection is not yet automatic

➤ The X and Z positions are calculated on the BPM electronics (time consuming)

⇒ An other limitation on the kicks rate (1Hz in this case) & triggers in addition to tunes calculation and storage

➤ Observation of a strange coupling which necessitates more investigations : is the vertical kick pure or is the V-pinger rotated, ?



Phase space reconstruction : particle position in turn n+1 as a function of the position in turn n for a very small horizontal kick (almost 0) and increasing vertical kick

With courtesy of Andreas Streun

Future important developments (see also M. Munoz presentation)

- ▶ Double the current in the kicker magnet for the horizontal kicks \Rightarrow factor 4 on the amplitudes \Rightarrow possibility to cover the whole dynamic aperture (~ 20 mm)

- ▶ Acquire a second turn by turn BPM and allow on line phase space representation

Collaboration with BESSY

December 2002 : First FMA simulations for the bare lattice at (17.85, 6.74) with positive chromaticities (routine operation mode)

2003 : Thanks to **P. Kuske** developments have been done to allow experimental frequency maps measurements

November 2003 : **P. Kuske** showed the first experimental frequency maps

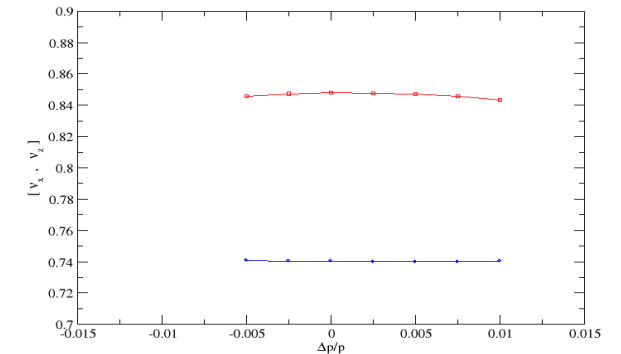
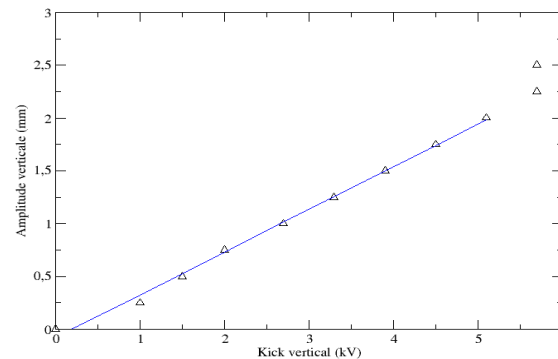
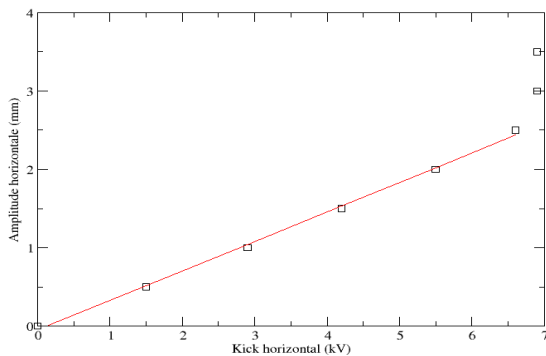
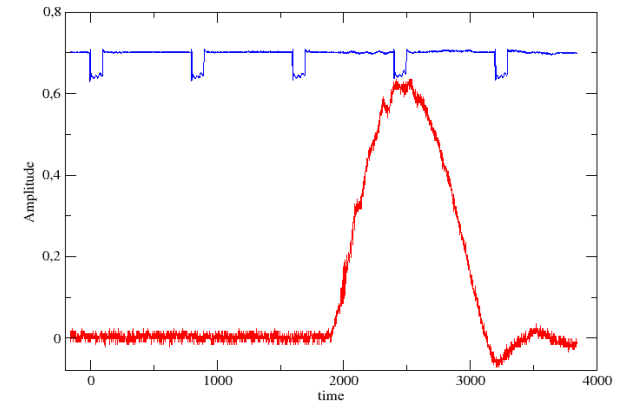
January 2004 : Invitation to participate to the FM measurements

➡ Data Analysis is still in progress and first attempts are shown here

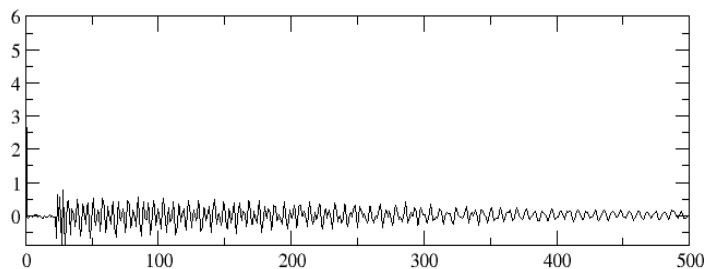
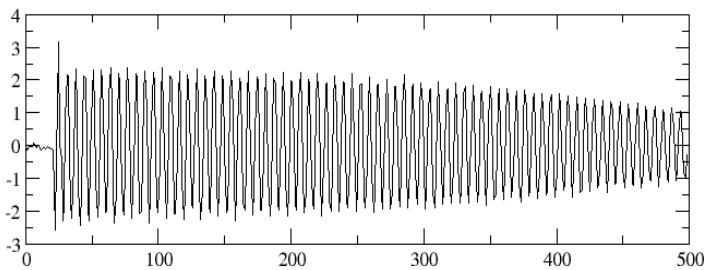
So Keep your ears and eyes quite open, there is a nice surprise to see !

BESSY

- Pinger Synchronisation with a train of 50 bunches
($I = 5\text{mA} \Rightarrow 0.1\text{mA/bunch}$)
- Pinger calibration using a scraper



For the **zero chromaticities mode** (experimental verification of both chromaticities)



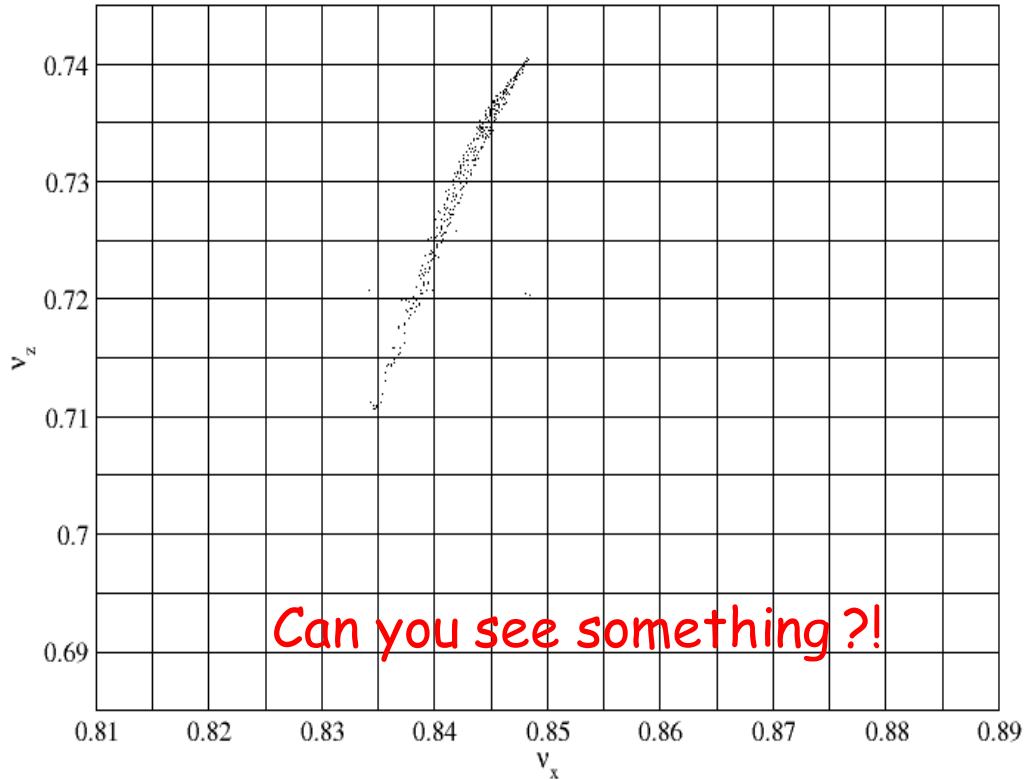
Non negligible decoherence
on 500 turns

A sight on the control panel for frequency maps acquisition in the BESSY II control room

With courtesy of Peter Kuske

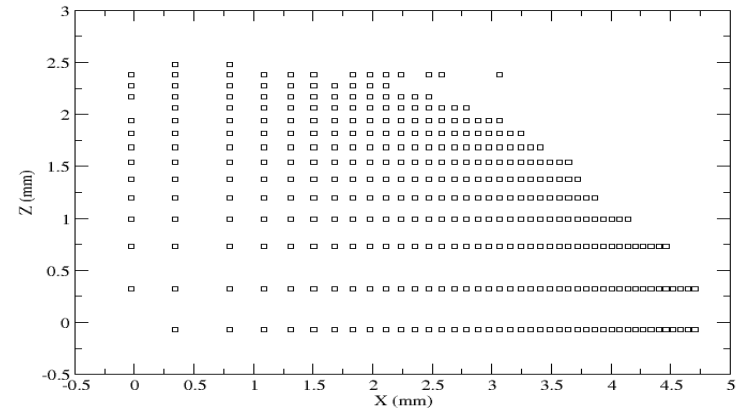
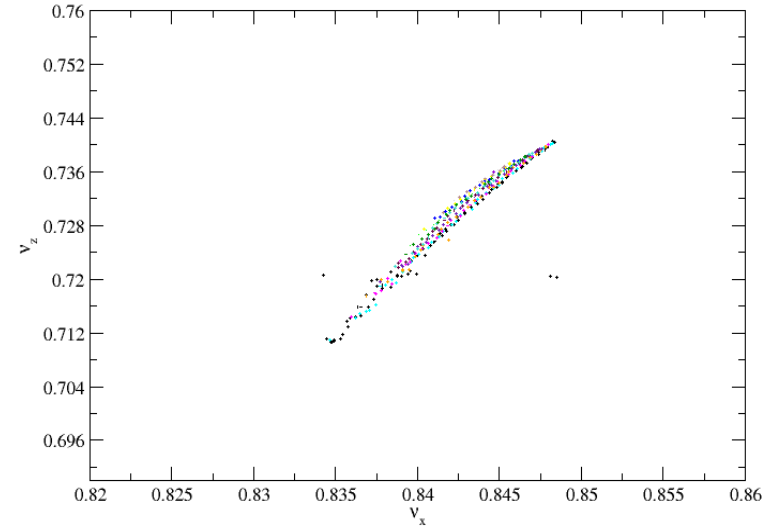
BESSY

On momentum



Can you see something ?!

Colours there represents horizontal tunes dependence for fix vertical amplitude





FIRST NICE COLOURED EXPERIMENTAL FREQUENCY MAP

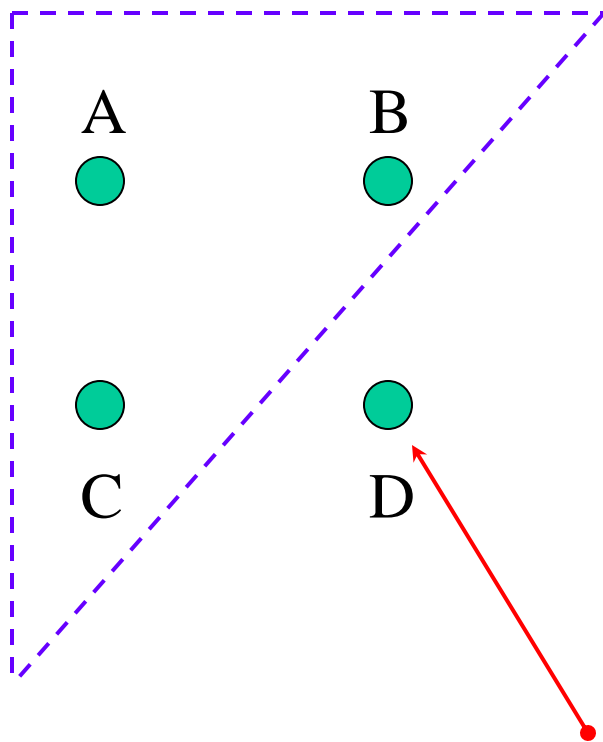
The idea is to use the fourth electrode of the BPM to record the turn by turn current. The three others are reserved to the X and Z transverse positions

For turn by turn X and Z positions record

$$\frac{I_i - I_f}{I_i}$$

Definition of a loss rate as

Which can be coded from
 blue  No current loss to
 red  maximum current
 loss



For turn by turn current record

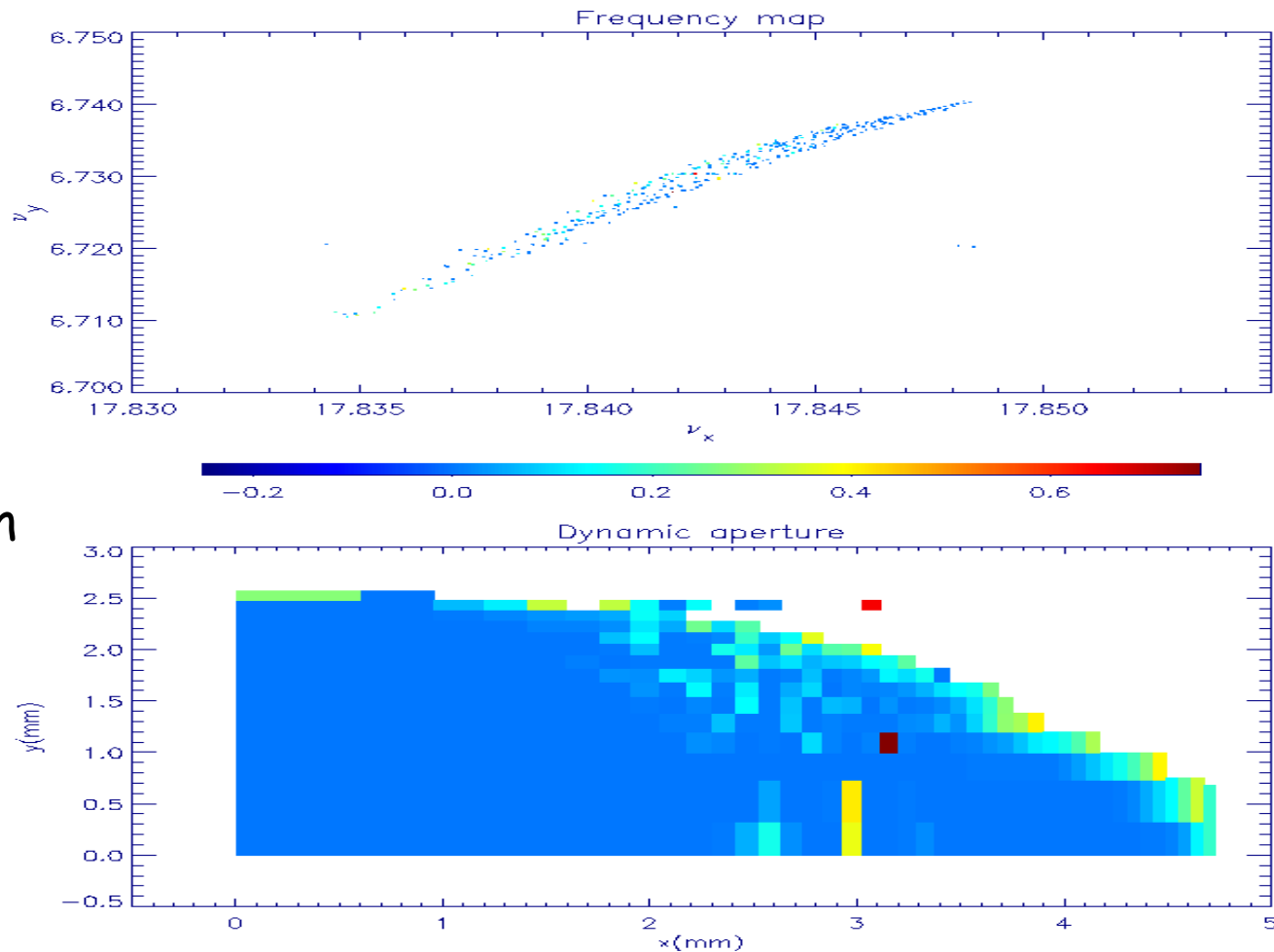
This can be stored for each couple of H and V kicks

BESSY

On momentum

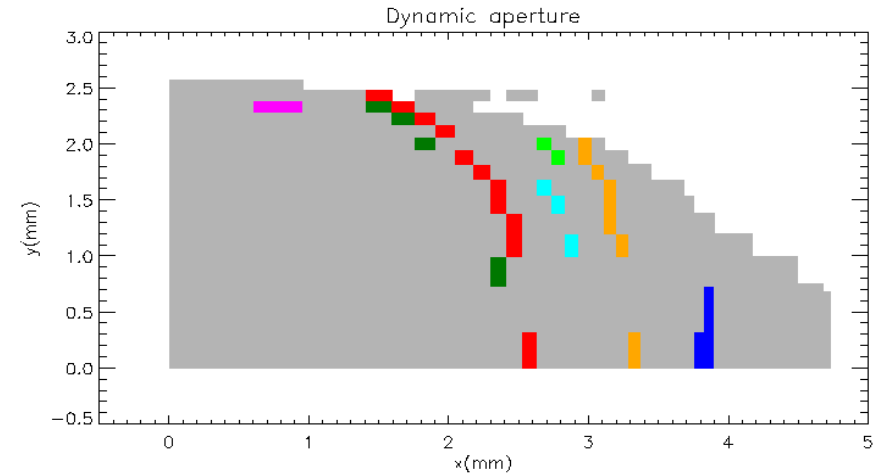
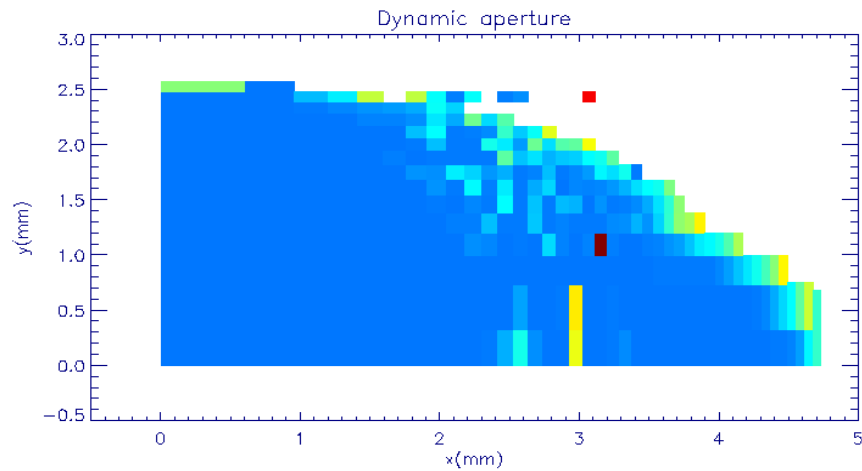
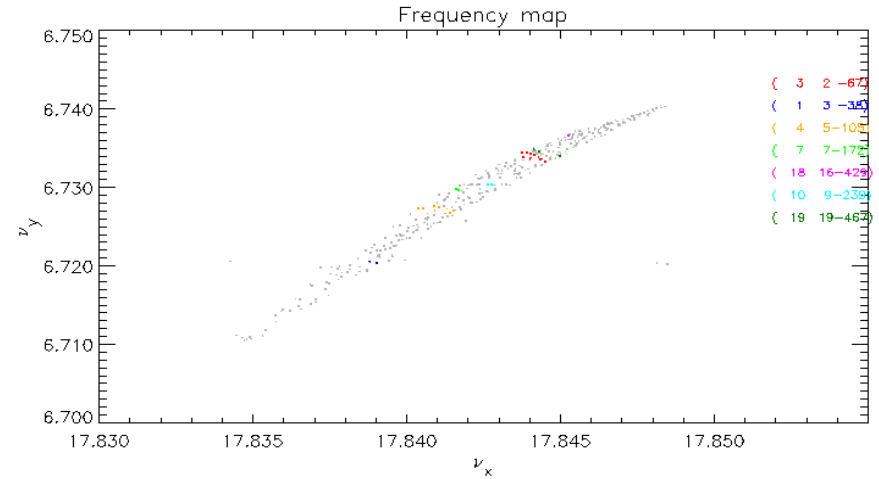
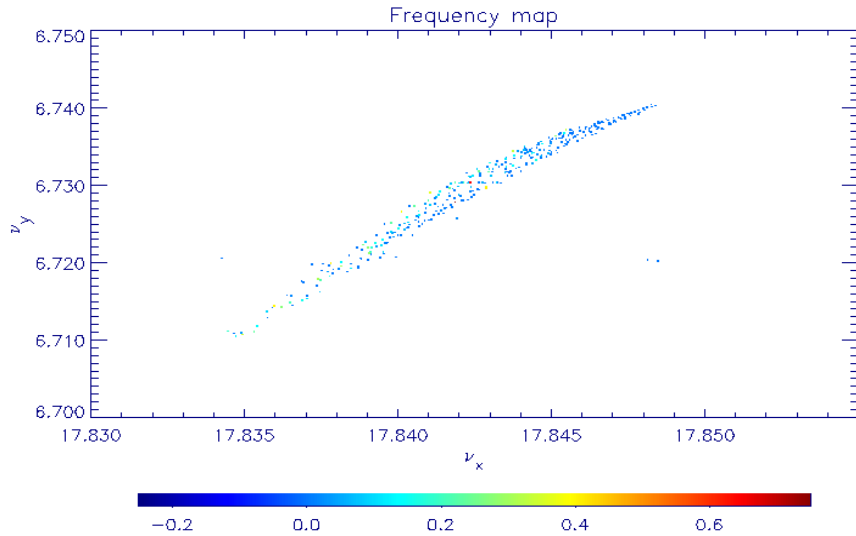
At the location of
the low beta section

⇒ BESSY
Aperture at the
entrance of the
machine =
17.4mm * 4mm



Which has to be compared to a good model reproducing the machine behaviour

FIRST NICE COLOURED EXPERIMENTAL FM at (17.845, 6.74) and zero chromaticities



BESSY

On momentum

At the location of the low beta section

Next Step :looking into the model

Special Thanks to the SLS and the BESSY teams
for the nice and very interesting collaborations

Special Thanks also to the SLS team for allowing
the use of the IDL licence on distant machine

Special thanks to R. Nagaoka for interesting discussions
and to M.E Couprie for help