

Orbit, Tune, Chroma, BTF & Schottky

T. Levens

*Presenting a summary of work carried out by
many other people. Thanks to them all.*



Outline

- Provide an overview of the available instrumentation for measuring:
 - Orbit
 - Standard BPMs
 - DOROS BPMs
 - Tune
 - BBQ
 - BTF
 - Schottky
 - Chromaticity
 - Radial modulation
 - Schottky
- Provide examples of past measurements
- To serve as a primer for discussions about the instrumentation needs...

WBTN electronics installed on all “standard” LHC BPMs

Available measurement modes:

1. Asynchronous Orbit
 - Average beam position over T seconds for all bunches
 - Used in the orbit feedback
2. Synchronous Orbit
 - Average selected bunch over T sec
 - Put into operation for p/Pb
3. Capture
 - Bunch by bunch and turn by turn position
 - Used for optics measurements and IQC

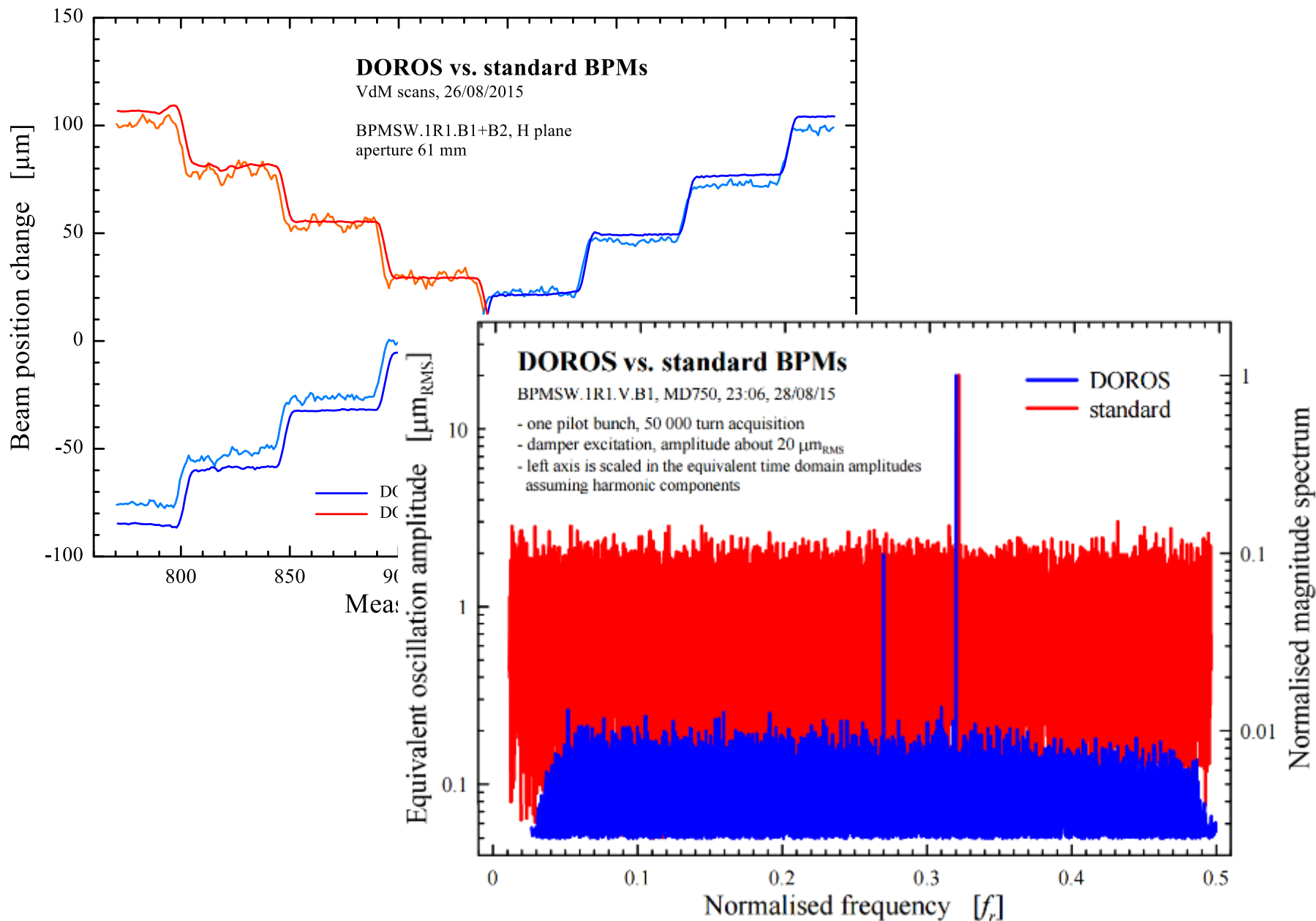
New firmware deployed end 2016 – orbit mode resolution should now be improved by better averaging

Orbit – DOROS

- **DOROS – Diode ORbit and OScillation**
 - orbit measurement
 - local betatron coupling measurement
 - beta-beating measurement
- DOROS was primarily designed for the collimator BPMs and optimised for:
 - precise beam orbit measurement for small beam offsets
 - sub-micrometre resolution
 - robustness and simplicity
 - price to pay: only turn-by-turn acquisition
- DOROS currently installed on:
 - all collimators with in-jaw BPMs (including the BBLR wires)
 - Q1 BPMs in P1, P2, P5, P8
 - Q7 & AFP BPMs in P1
- “Order of magnitude” orbit sensitivity:
 - pilot $\sim 1\mu\text{m}$
 - nominal $\sim 0.1\mu\text{m}$

Orbit – DOROS

Contact: Marek Gasior



Tune - BBQ

Operational tune system used for tune feedback

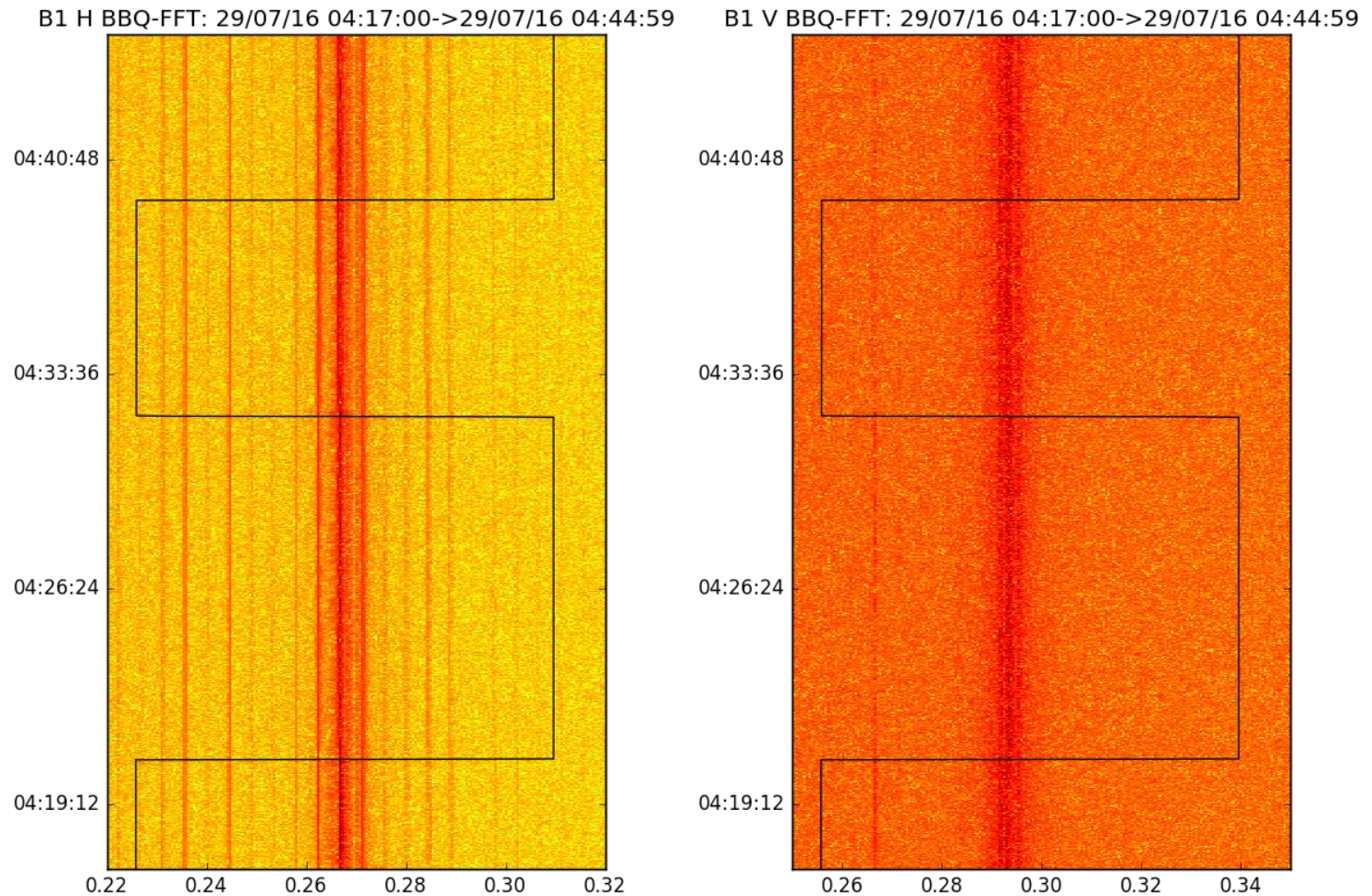
Optimal machine parameters

- Best measurements with the “high-sensitivity” system
 - Pilot up to a small number of nominal bunches
 - Correct time constant must be selected (expert setting)
- The damper must be off to avoid SNR degradation
- Sharpness of tune peak enhanced by low chroma

Excitation options, tested in MD1447

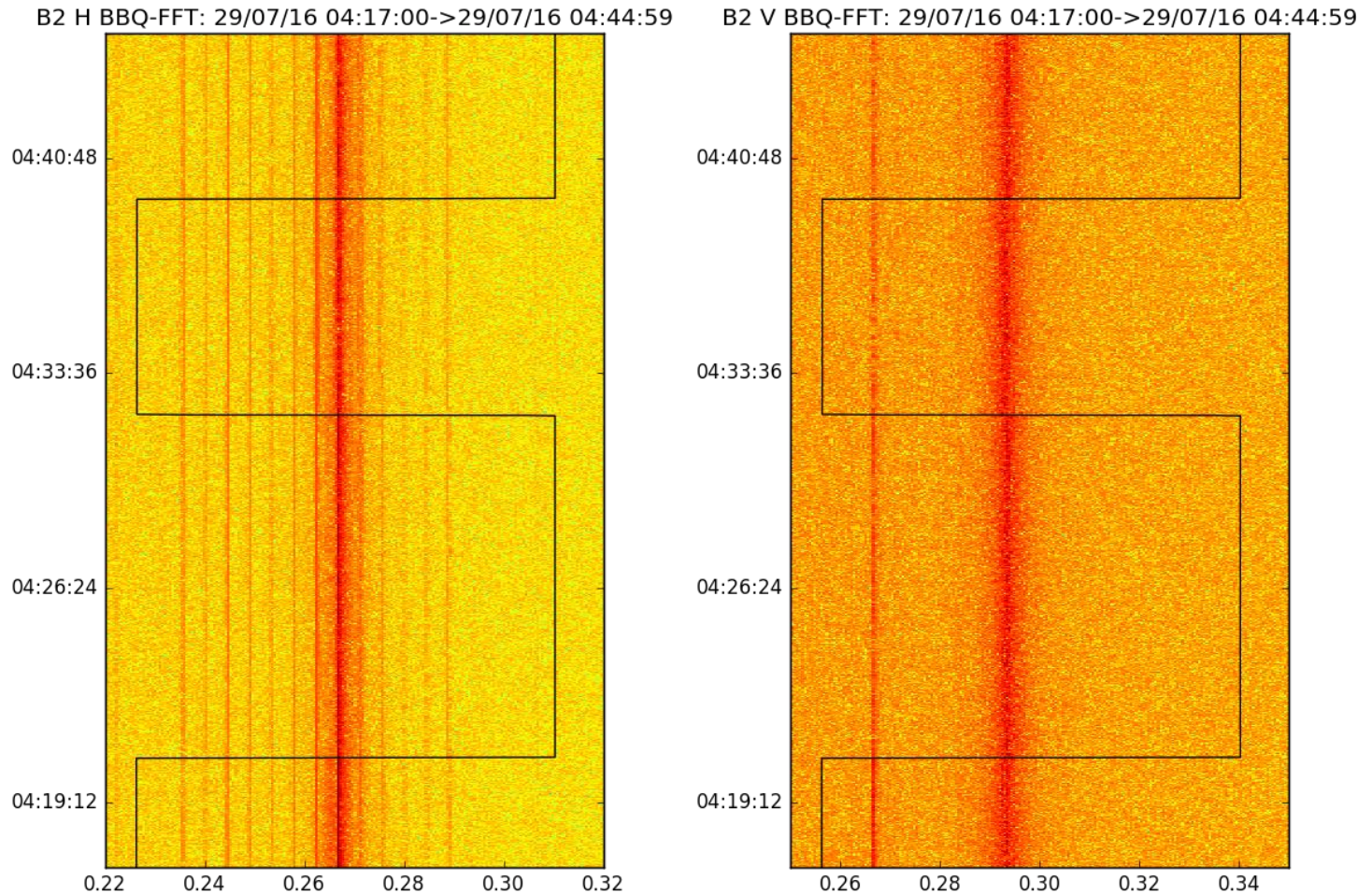
- No excitation $<1e^{-4}$
- Chirp
- MKQA kicks $<1e^{-5}$

All TCSGs scan 1 (no chirp)



- Noise lines in B1H and B1V affecting the measurement

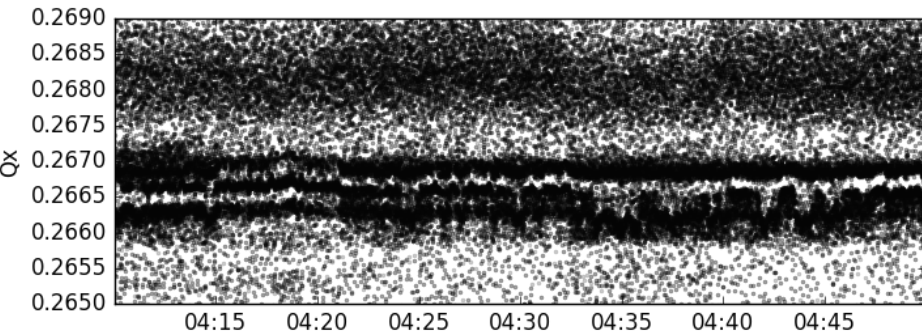
All TCSGs scan 1 (no chirp)



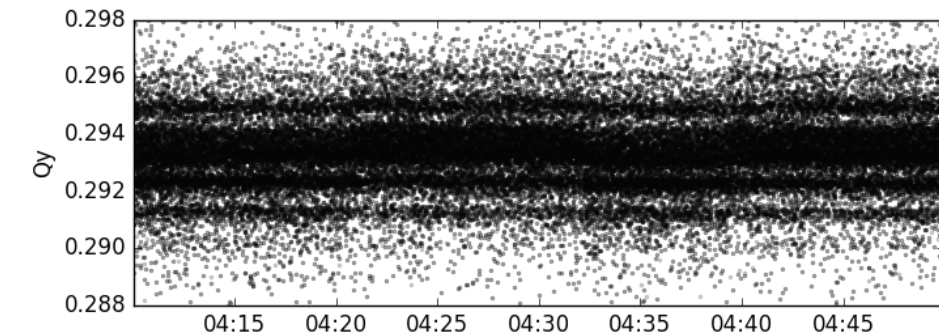
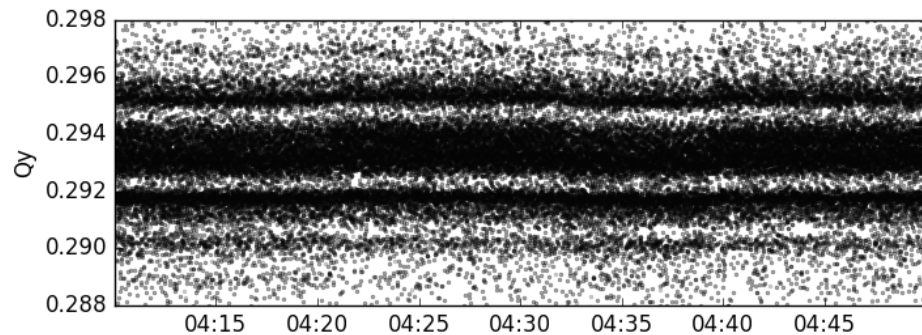
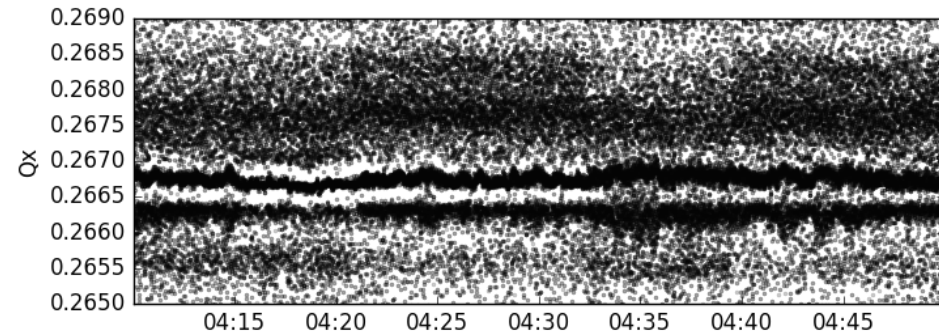
- Noise lines in B2H and B2V affecting the measurement

All TCSGs scan 1 (no chirp)

B1

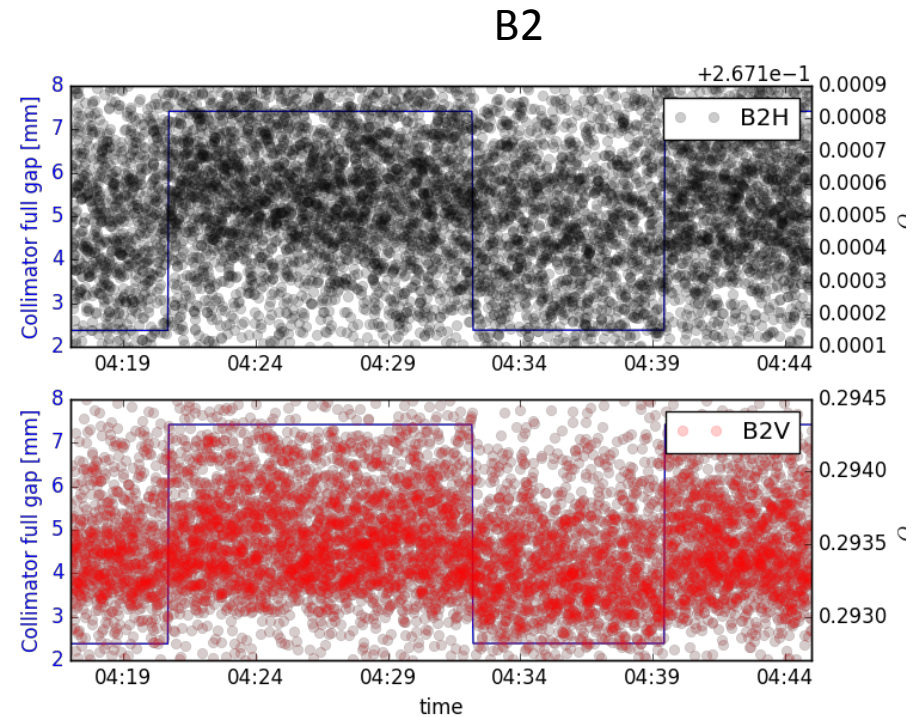
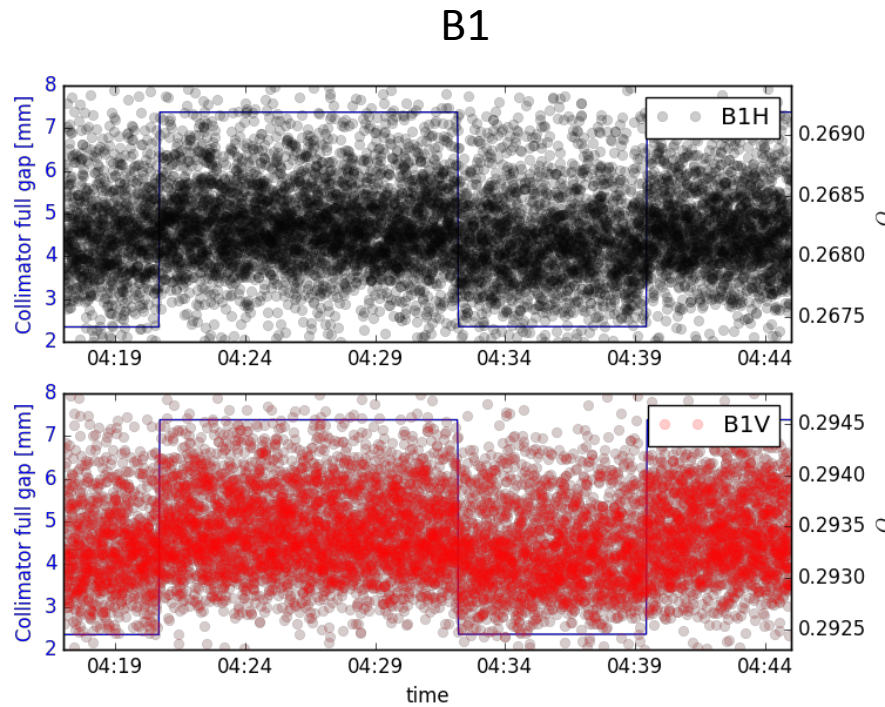


B2



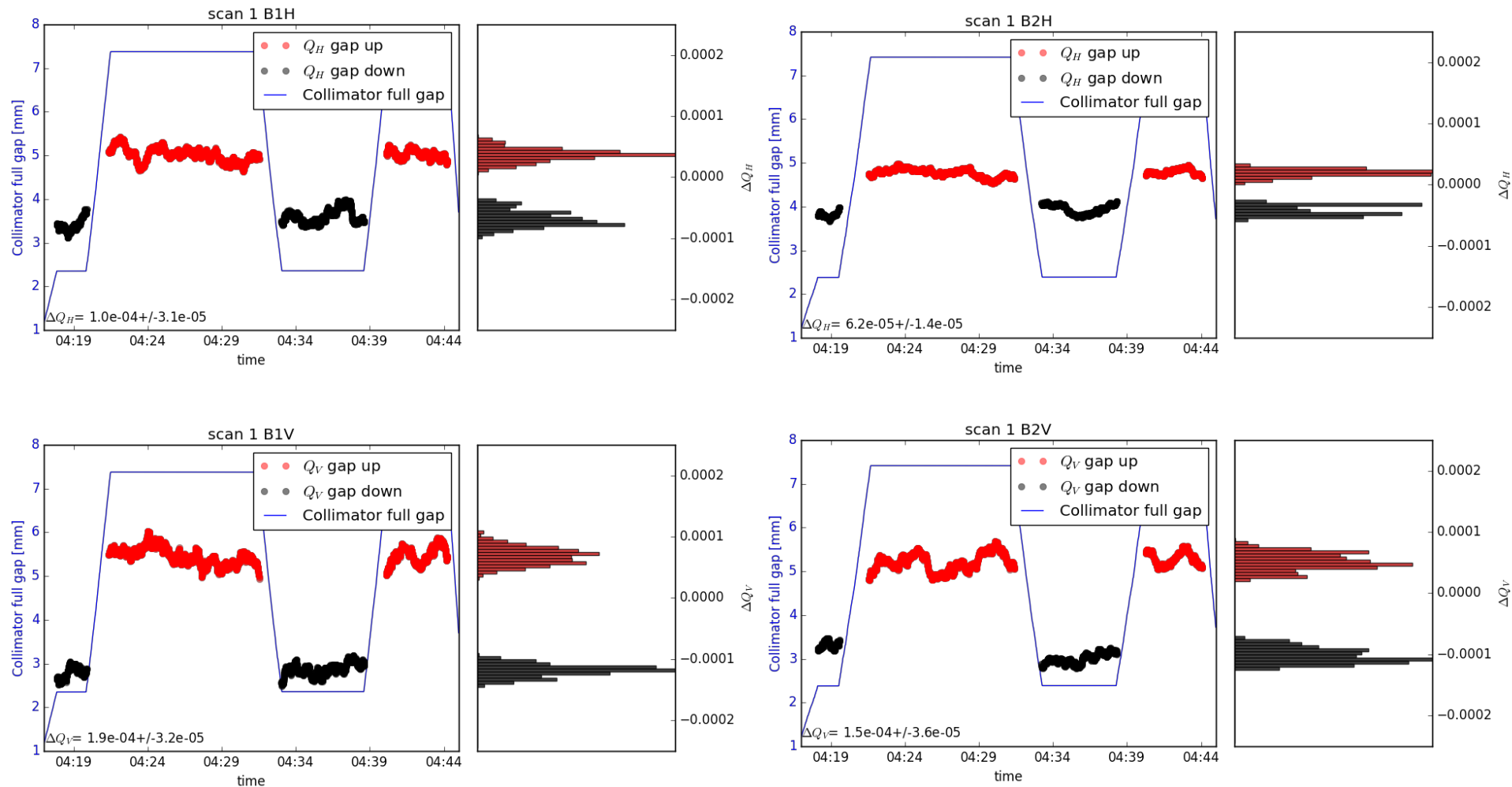
- We can get rid of few of them after SUSSIX analysis and selecting a narrow tune window -> Not always doable.

All TCSGs scan 1 (no chirp)



- After refinement the tune shift is clearly visible.
- Moving average can clean out some noise

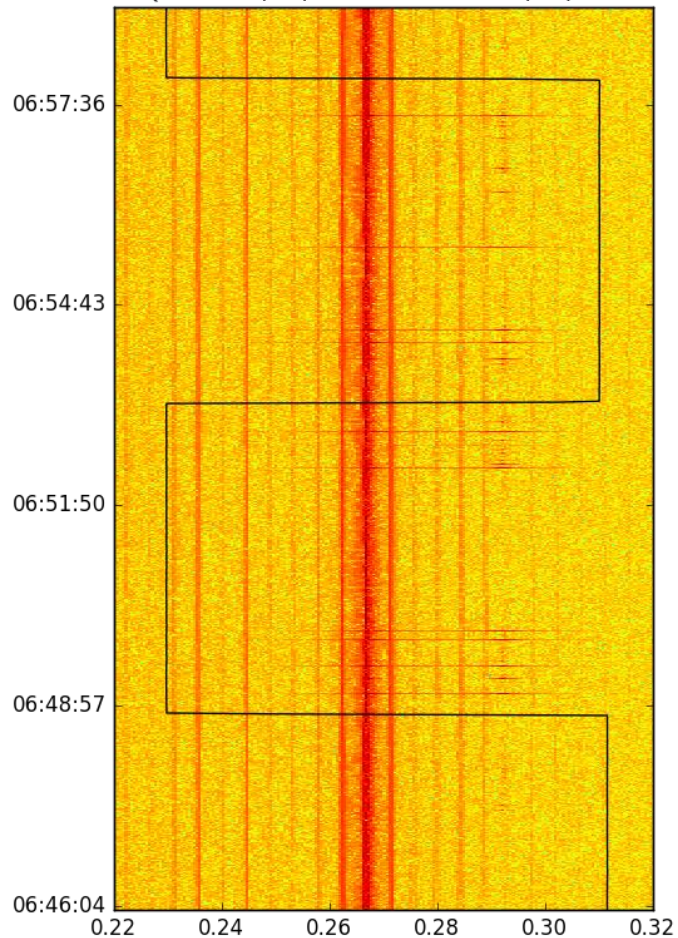
All TCSGs scan 1 (no chirp)



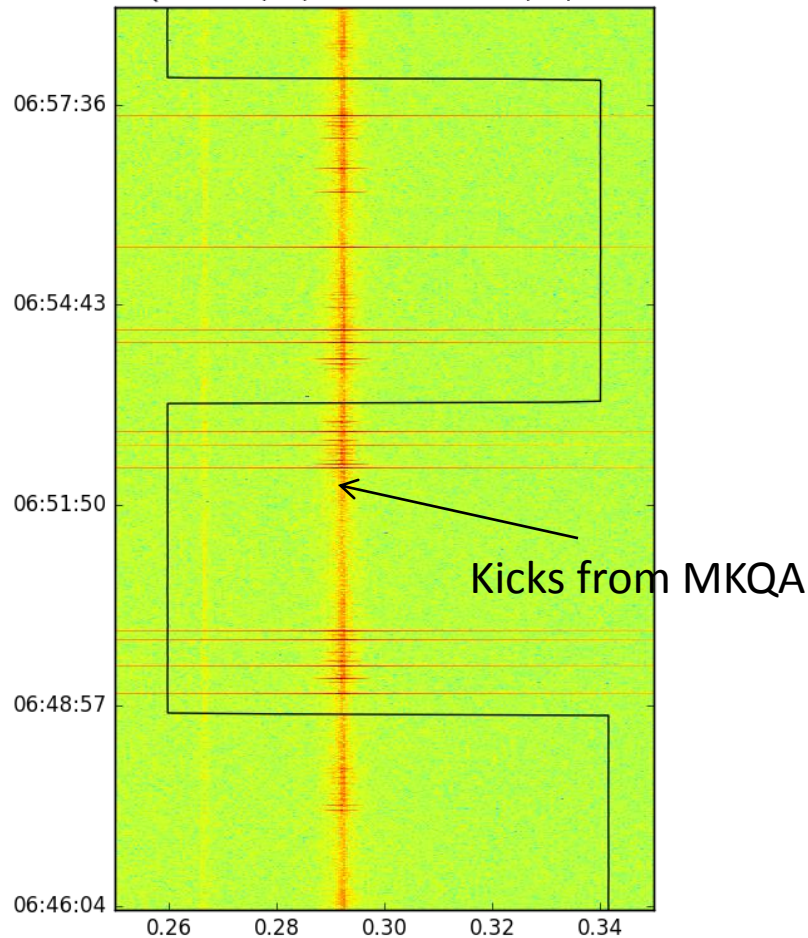
TCSG.D4L7.B1

MKQA excitation (BBQ)

B1 H BBQ-FFT: 29/07/16 06:46:00->29/07/16 06:58:59



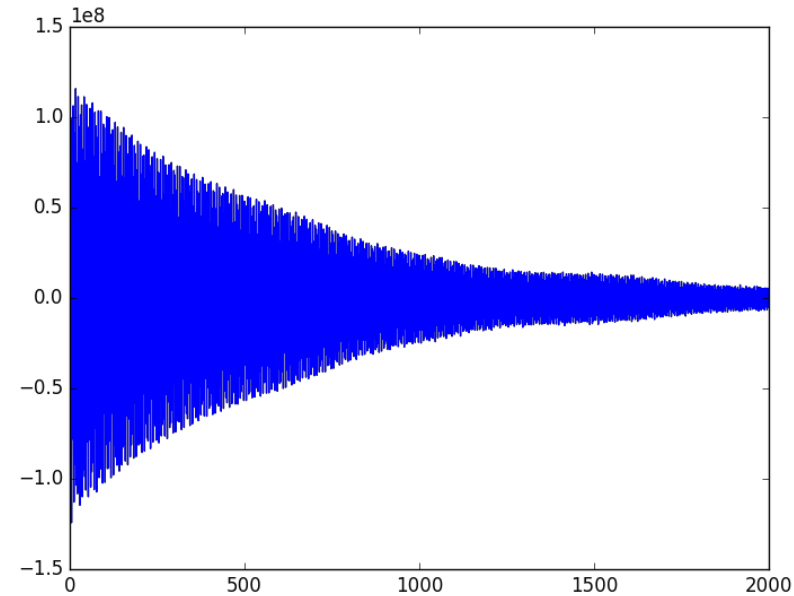
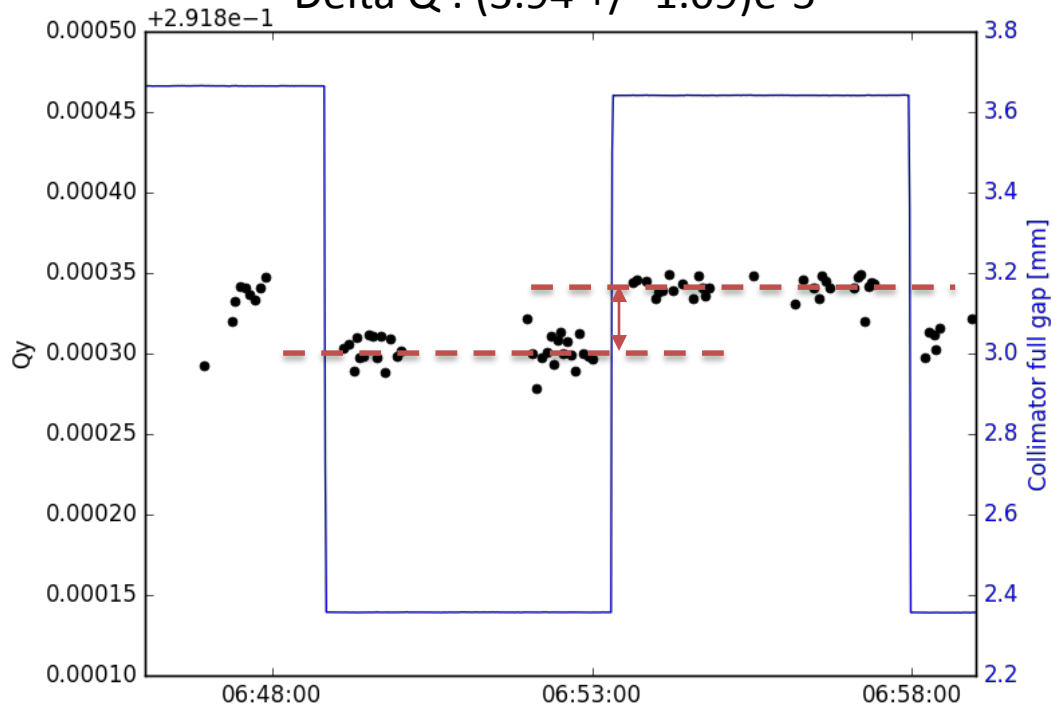
B1 V BBQ-FFT: 29/07/16 06:46:00->29/07/16 06:58:59



TCSG.D4L7.B1

MKQA excitation (BBQ)

Delta Q : $(3.94 \pm 1.09) \times 10^{-5}$

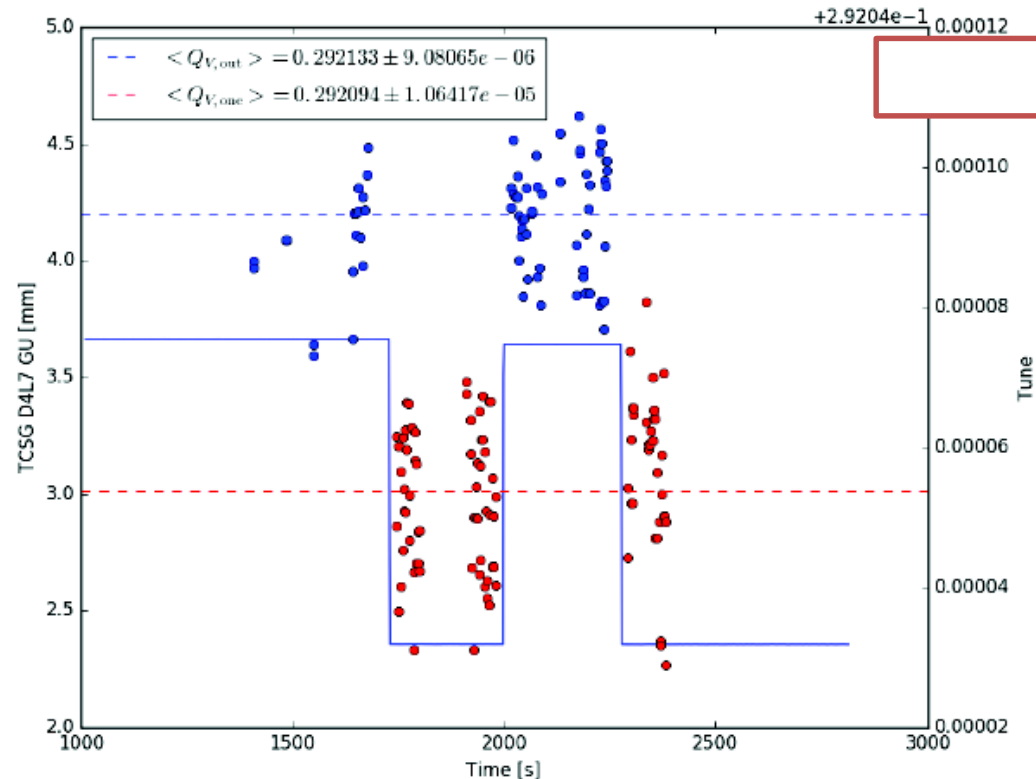


- A nice clean signal from the BBQ can be obtained.
- 2k turns analysis gives accuracy of order of $1e-5$

TCSG.D4L7.B1

MKQA excitation (ADT)

$$\Delta Q_{V,one} = 3.94361e-05 \pm 1.39894e-05$$

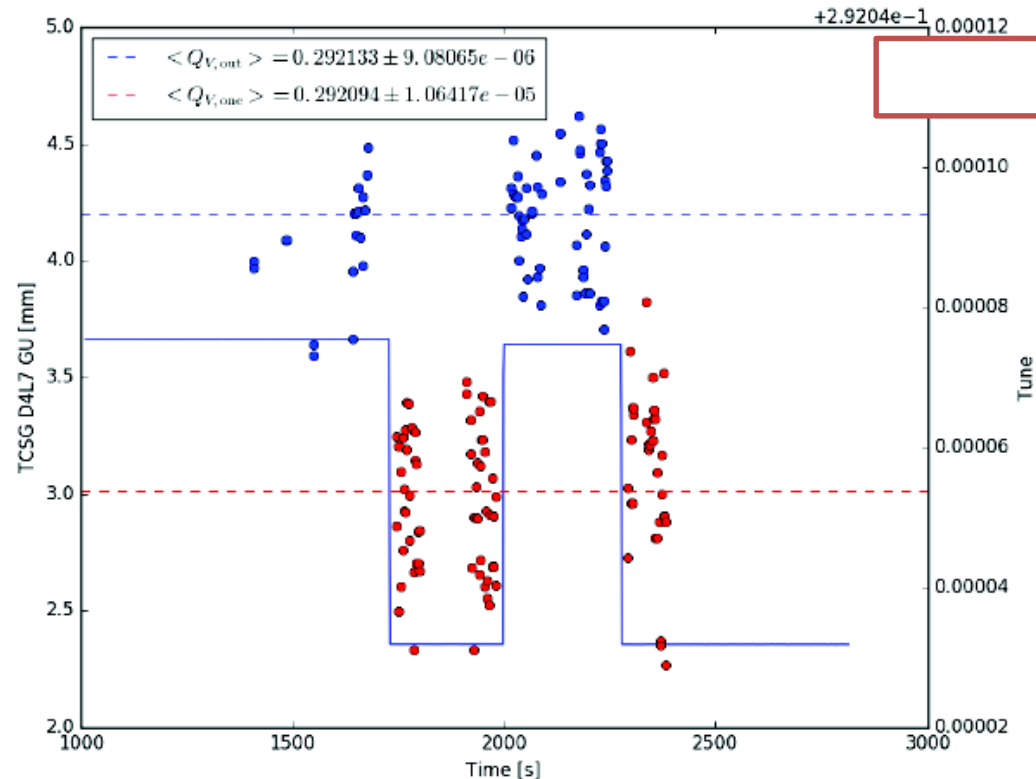


- Similar data have been analysed with the same method from the ADT with similar results!
- Other methods applied as well (details in D.Valuch, L.Carver et al. [CoIUSM 76](#))

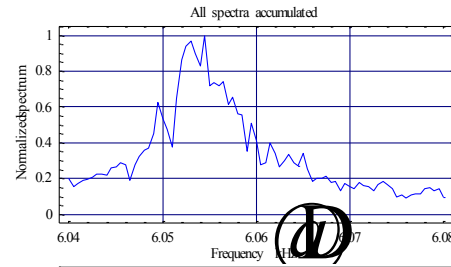
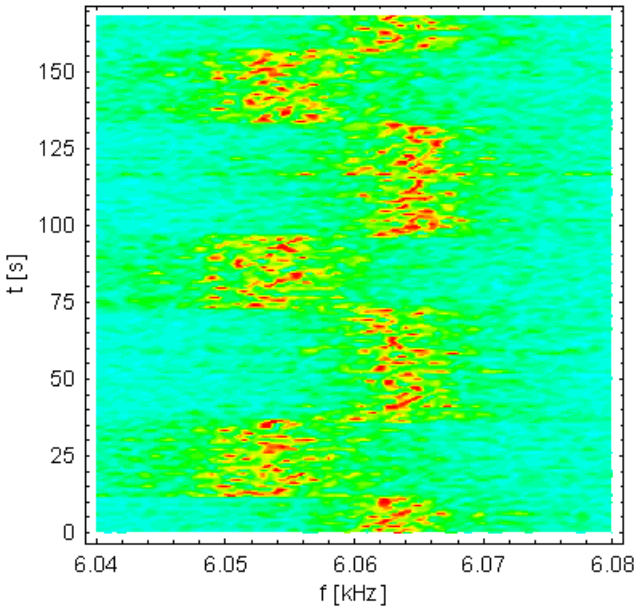
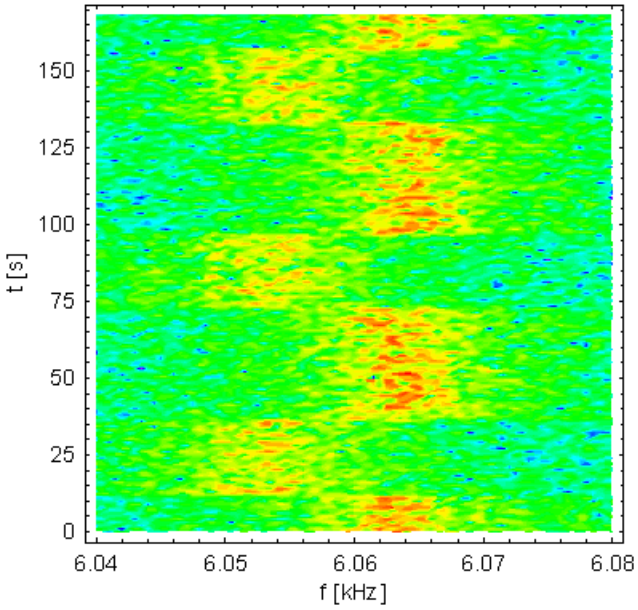
TCSG.D4L7.B1

MKQA excitation (ADT)

$$\Delta Q_{V,one} = 3.94361e-05 \pm 1.39894e-05$$

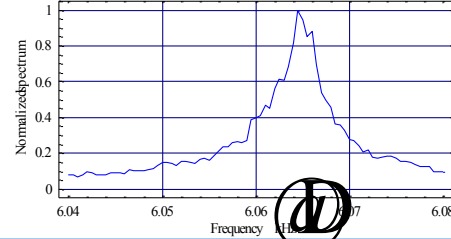


- Similar data have been analysed with the same method from the ADT with similar results!
- Other methods applied as well (details in D.Valuch, L.Carver et al. [CoIUSM 76](#))



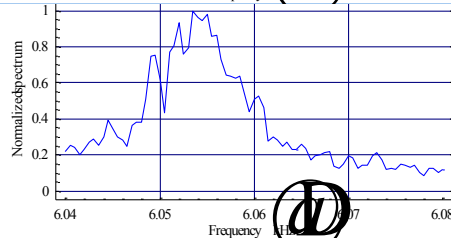
f [Hz]
6053.39

Δf [Hz]



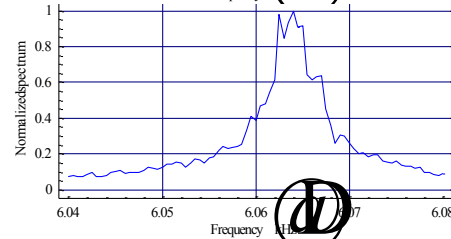
6063.89

10.50



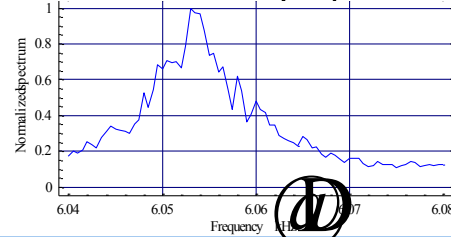
6053.97

9.92



6064.72

10.76



6053.91

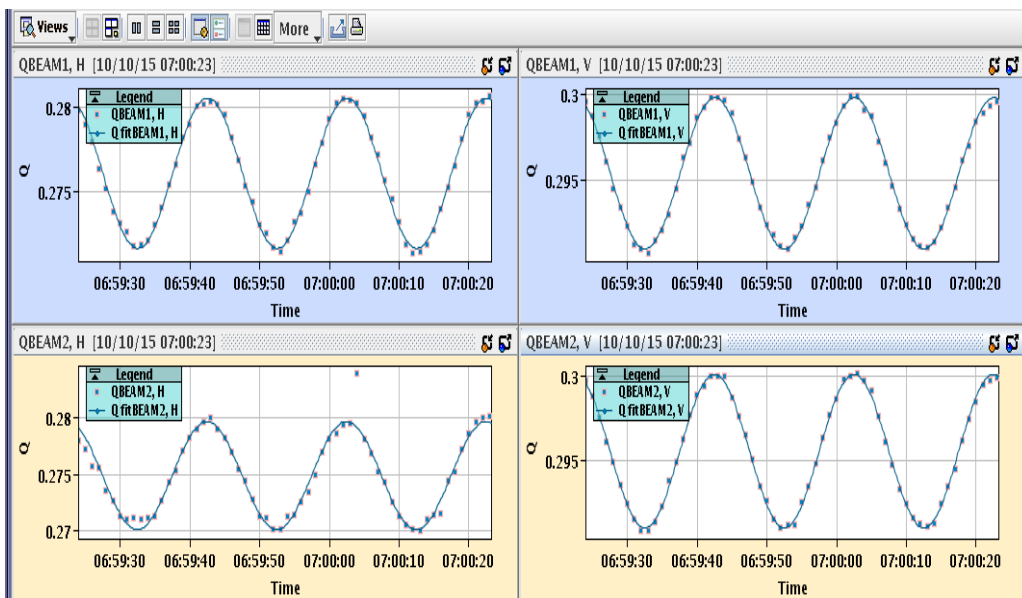
10.81

mean
10.5 Hz
 $2.4 \times 10^{-4} f_r$

st. dev.
0.4 Hz
 $0.9 \times 10^{-5} f_r$

Chromaticity

- Operational chromaticity measurements based on sinusoidal RF modulation and fitting of resultant tune modulation
 - Limited to low intensity at 6.5 TeV
- Online fitting in GUI available since 2015, now used operationally
- Requires good BBQ signal**



Example from the LHC

- Sinusoidal RF modulation at 0.05Hz
- Tune continuously tracked in all planes of both beams
- Chromaticity calculated once acquisition complete

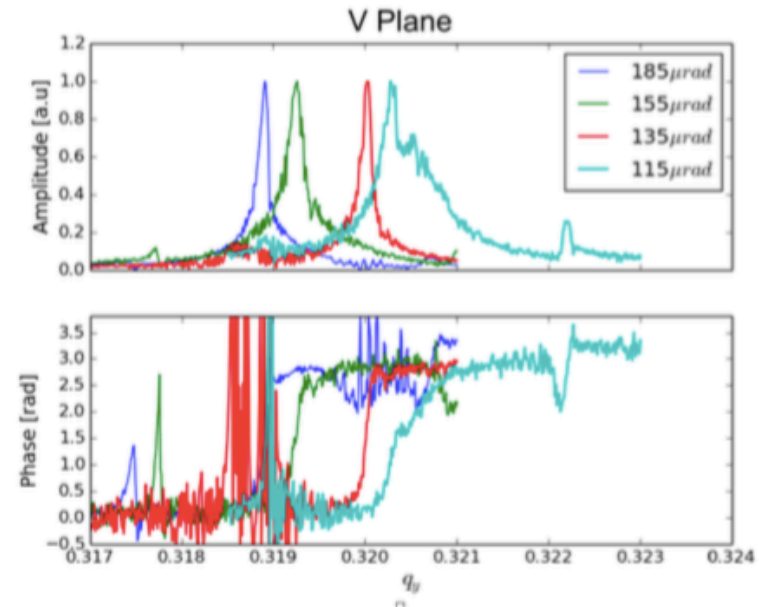
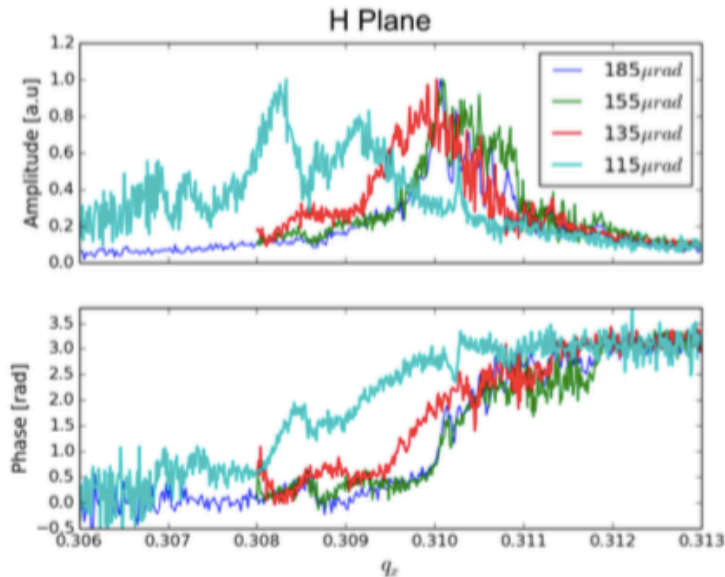
Beam Transfer Function measurements:

- Excitation of beam with swept frequency
- Synchronous demodulation of BBQ response

Can measure tune shift, tune spread, stability diagram, ...

- First tests during 2015/2016 MDs with “prototype” software/GUI developed by ABP.
- Deployment on operational BBQ systems for 2017.
- New software/GUI under development for 2017 run.
- Requires good quality tune signal – no damper!

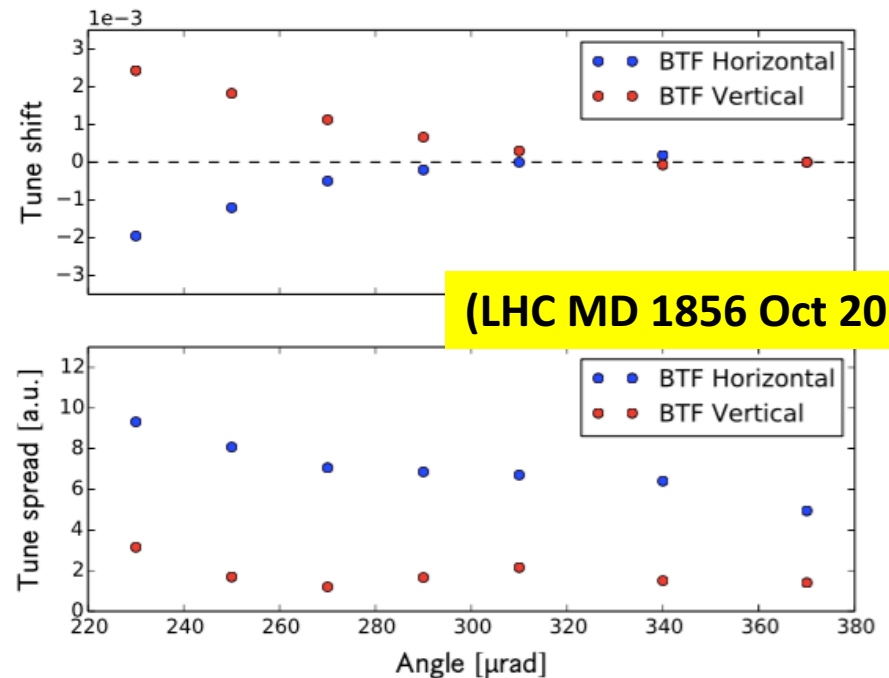
From BTF \rightarrow Tune Shift and Tune spreads in the LHC



Crossing Angle Scan in weak-strong approximation in the LHC

No calibration of the system, very difficult since very sensitive to beam and machine set-ups. Model to measurements comparison very hard but we found a way!

- **Tune Shifts** measurements very precise
- **Tune spread** computed in relative terms (i.e. respect to a starting case in this example Octupoles powered at 478 A)



From BTF → stability diagrams

Predictions of instability thresholds based on computation of the beam Landau damping by calculating the **Stability Diagrams (SD)**

Particle distribution:
(Shape of the SD)

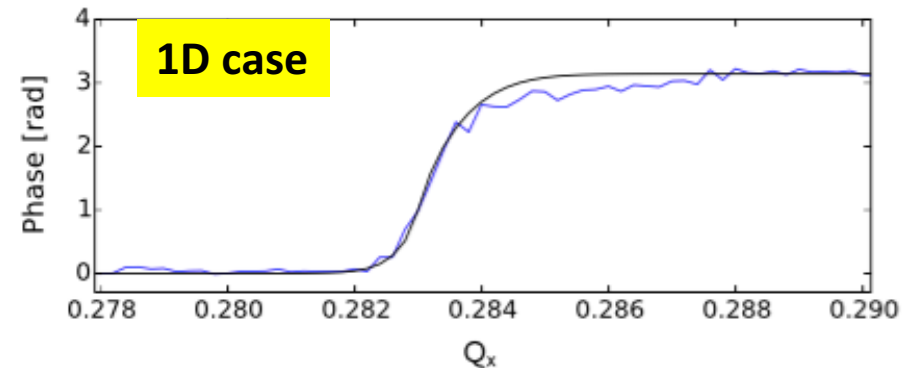
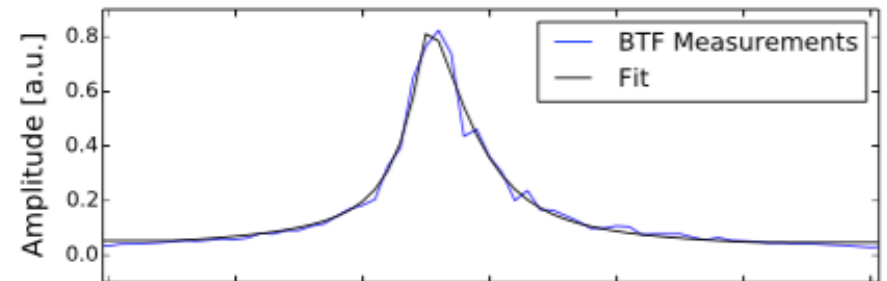
$$\text{BTF} = \text{SD}^{-1} = \frac{-1}{\Delta Q_{x,y}} = \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{J_{x,y} \frac{d\Psi_{x,y}(J_x, J_y)}{dJ_{x,y}}}{Q_0 - q_{x,y}(J_x, J_y) - i\epsilon} dJ_x dJ_y$$

Frequency Distribution:
(Size of the SD)

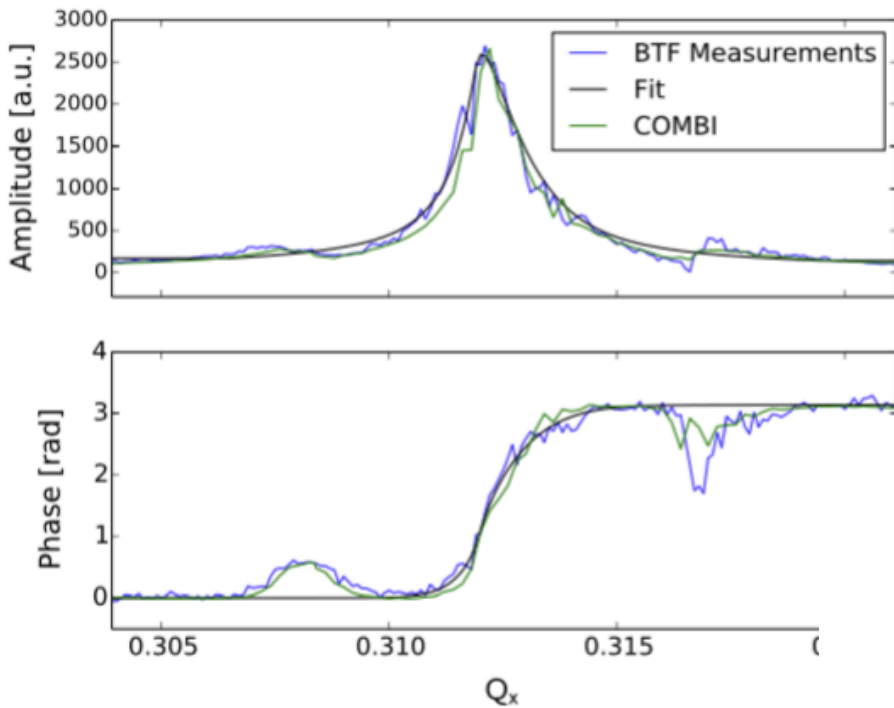
Simulation Tools:

- MAD-X → Frequency Distribution
- PySSD → Semi analytical calculation of the SD
- SixTrack → Particle distribution after long particle tracking
- COMBI → Multi-particles code, BTF simulation

Simplest case no Q'



From BTFs → Stability diagrams Longitudinal motion

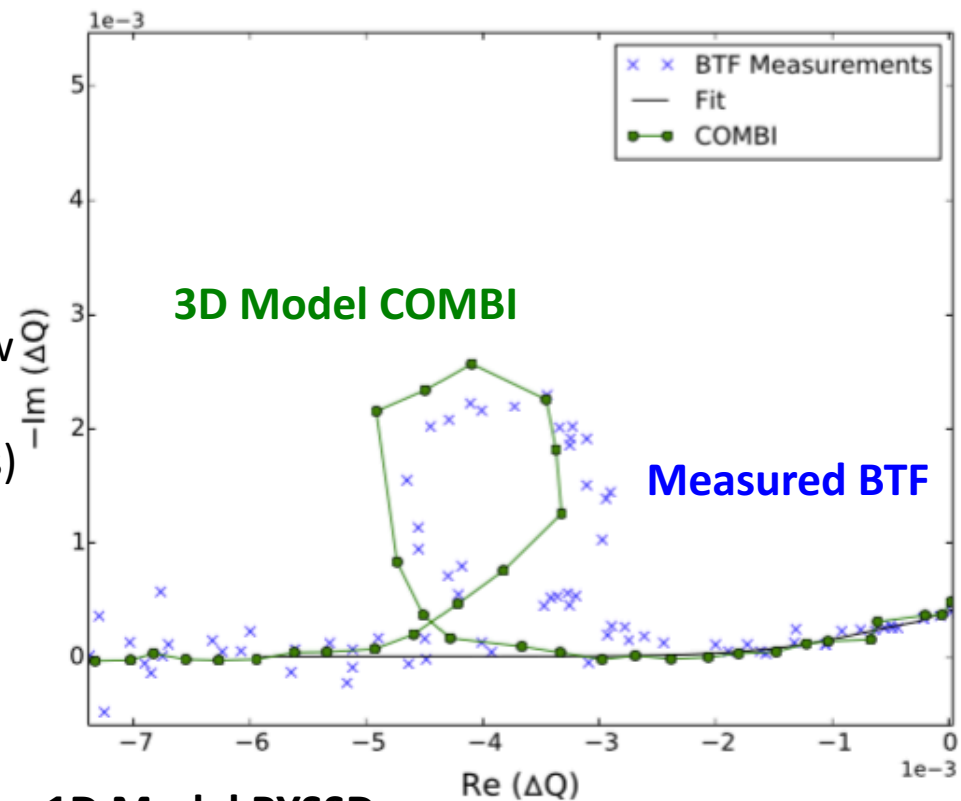


- **Octupole current scan at Injection well understood and reproducible with tools**
- **Measured residual 5 Ampere equivalent spread at Injection** → consistent with optics measurements team results
- **Longitudinal motion contribution also well represented with 3D Modeling**

On-going work HSC teams:

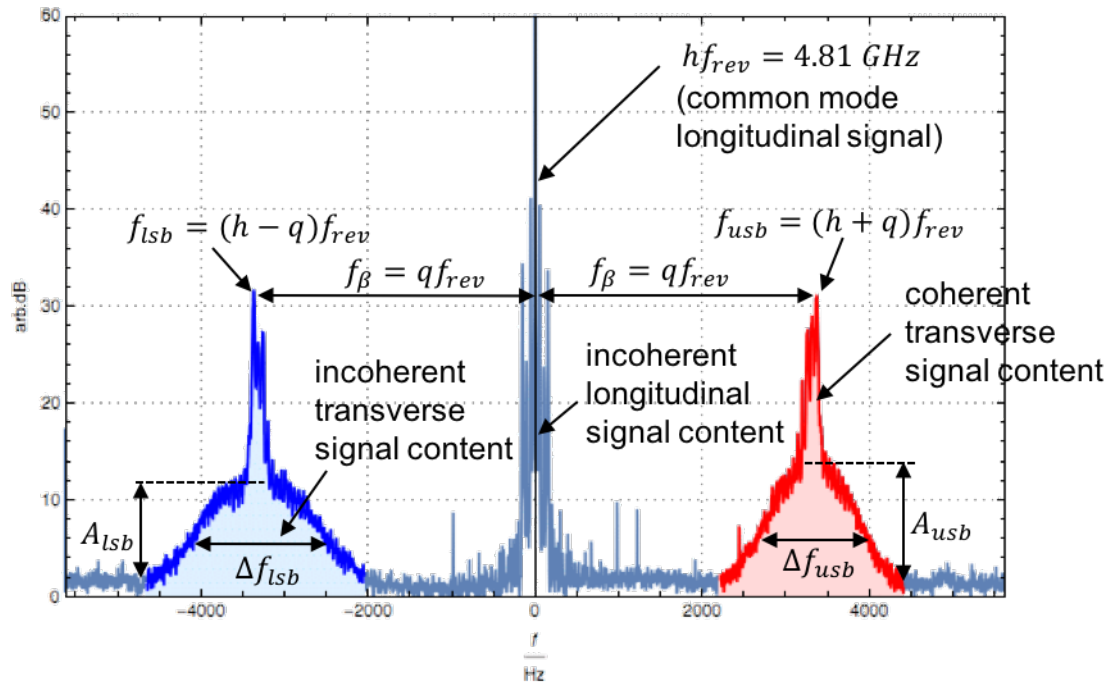
- Modeling of distributions from Sixtrack now implemented in BB models to describe strongly resonant cases (strong long-ranges)
- Still working on improvement of the **LHC model to measurements comparisons** at end of squeeze, collisions and during crossing angles scans

(EPFL PhD Thesis C. Tambasco)



1D Model PYSSD

Schottky Theory



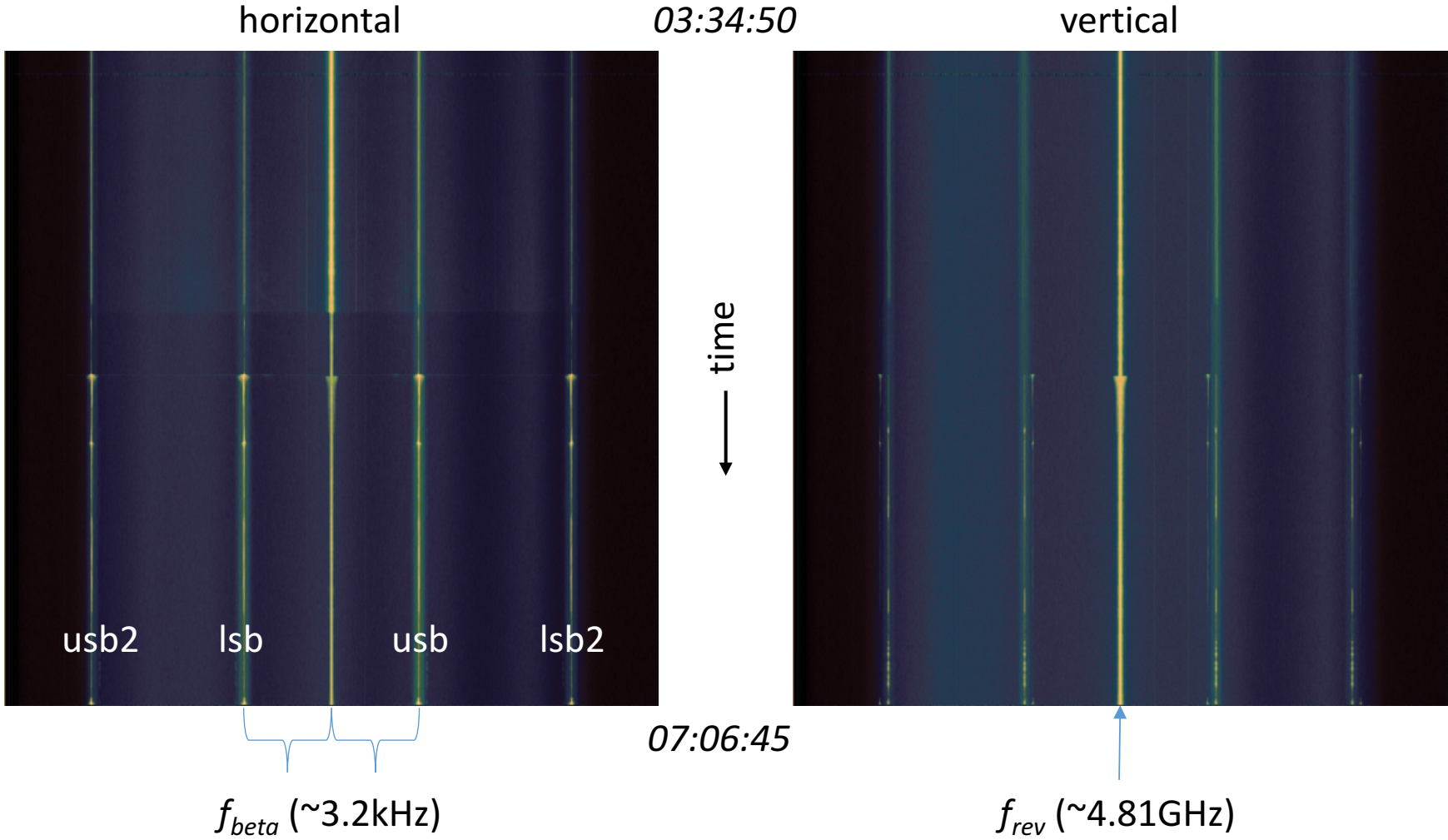
- Extract the chromaticity from the measured **Schottky** sidebands:

$$\hat{Q} = \eta \left(h \frac{\Delta f_{lsb} - \Delta f_{usb}}{\Delta f_{lsb} + \Delta f_{usb}} + q \right) \approx \underbrace{\eta h}_{\approx -136} \frac{\Delta f_{lsb} - \Delta f_{usb}}{\Delta f_{lsb} + \Delta f_{usb}}$$

with: $\eta = -3.184 \cdot 10^{-4}$ (phase slip factor)

$h = 4.28 \cdot 10^5$ (harmonic number at $f = 4.81$ GHz)

Beam 1 – All Schottky Data MD1447

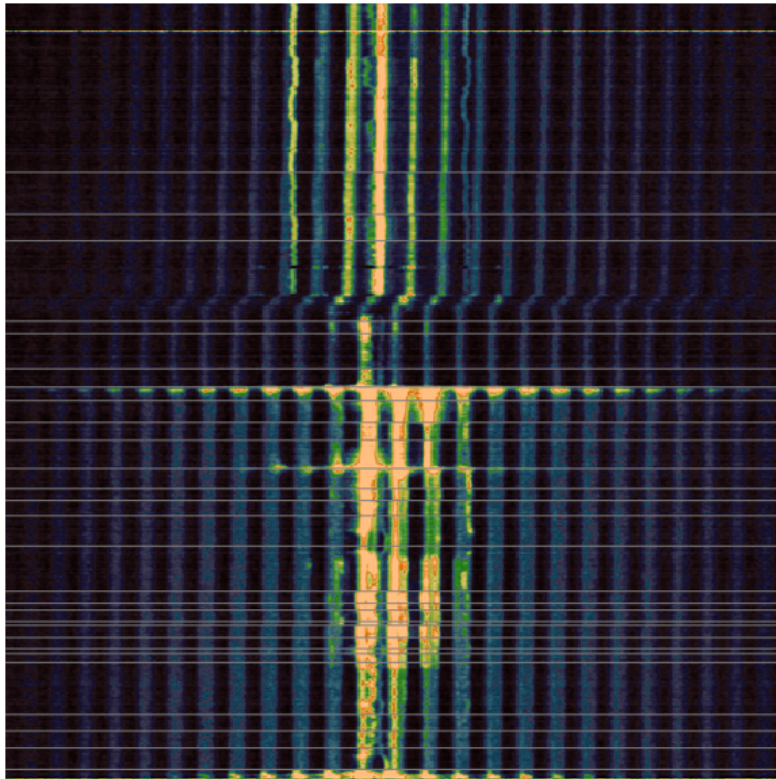


Beam 1 – Schottky Sideband Data

horizontal

03:34:50

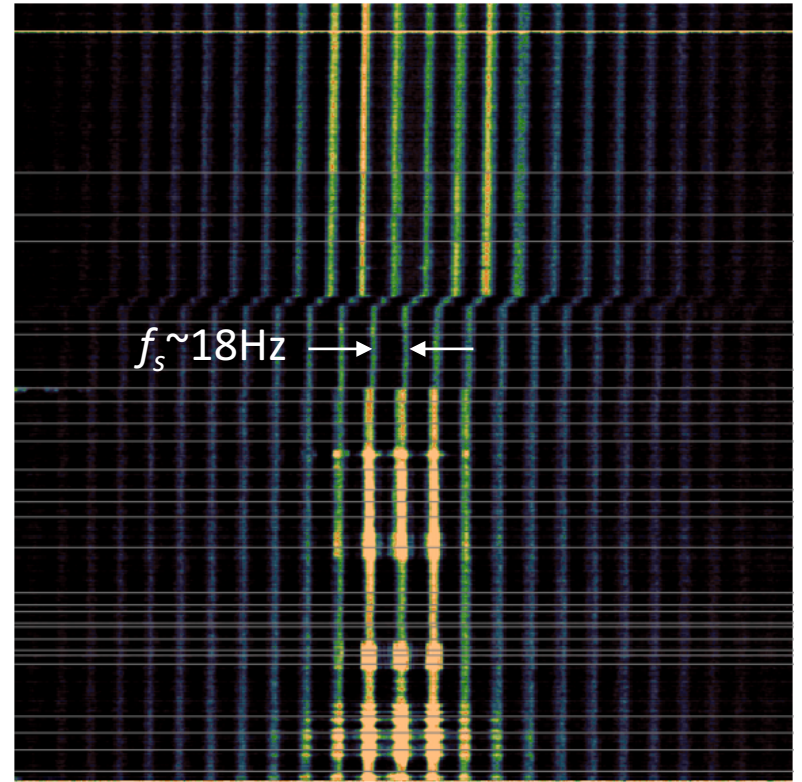
vertical



time
↓

07:06:45

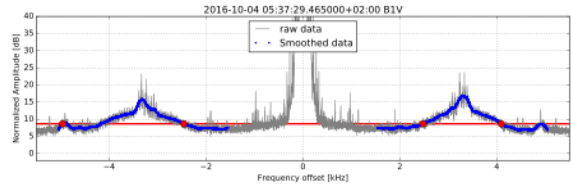
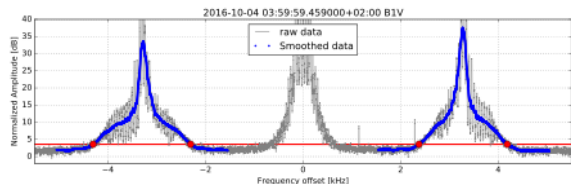
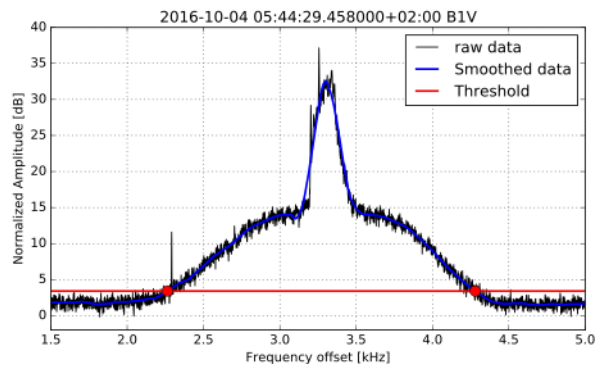
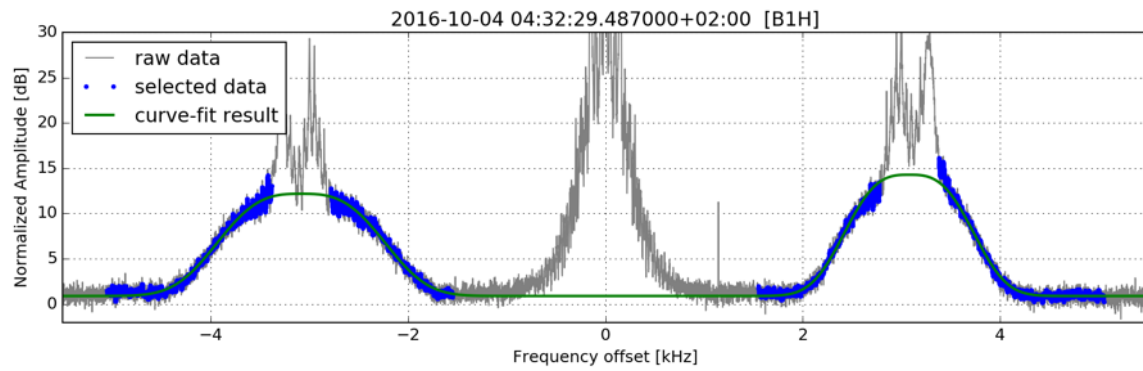
$tune \sim 0.27$



$f_s \sim 18\text{Hz}$ → ←

$tune \sim 0.29$

MD1767: Fun with Fitting



- **Different fitting methods**

- **Gaussian fit**

- Least square
- Robust least square

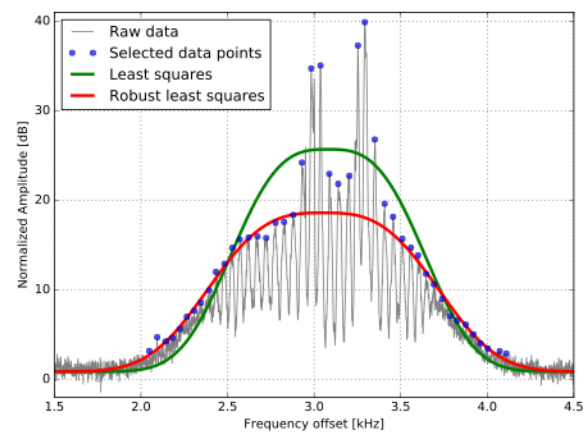
- **Threshold fit**

- With box-car smoothing filter

- ...

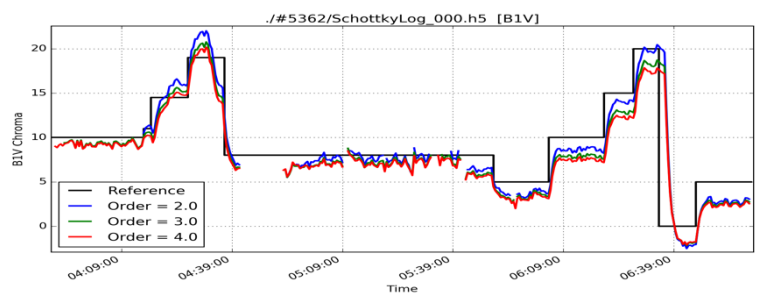
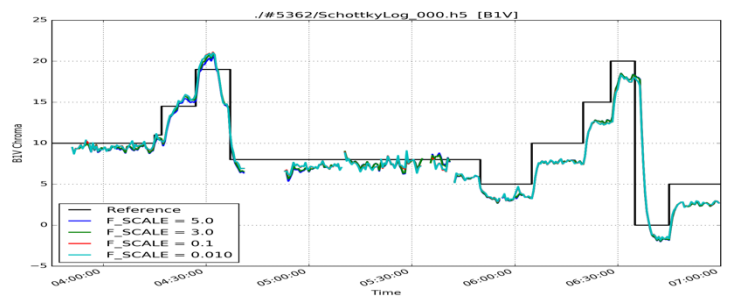
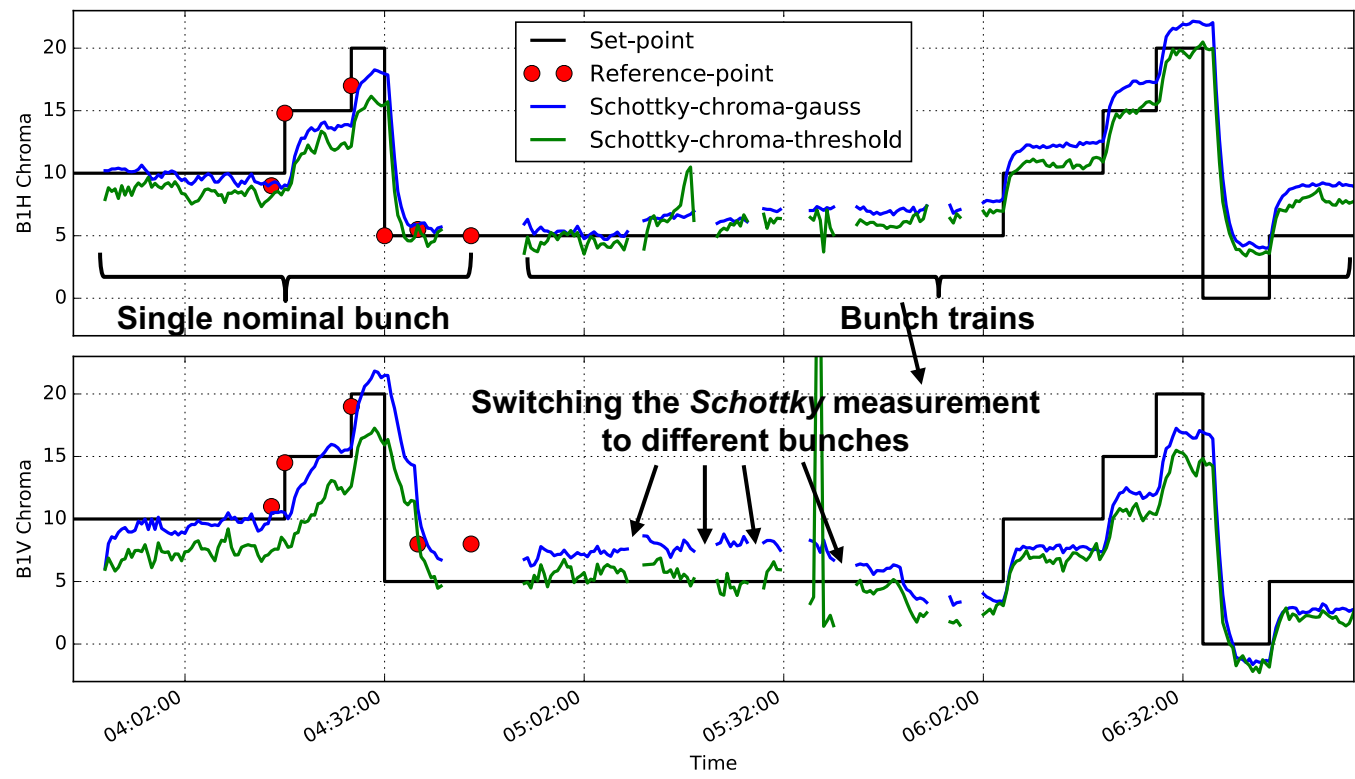
- **The all need tweaks**

- Baseline, noise-reduction, synchrotron lines, coherent signal contribution, etc.





MD1767: Beam 1 Results



- Potentially powerful, non-invasive, measurement of tune and chromaticity
- To obtain decent signal quality:
 - $>1e^{10}$ ppb
 - 30-60 seconds averaging time with stable conditions
- Still an expert tool, requires careful setup
- Work on software and algorithms online fitting of tune and chromaticity is ongoing

Summary

Orbit

- DOROS on in-jaw BPMs allows wire alignment and sub-micron orbit measurement

Tune

- Unexcited $\sim 1e^{-4}$
- MKQA kicks $\sim 1e^{-5}$

Chromaticity

- Measurement via RF modulation

BTF

- Powerful tool with potential to measure stability diagram

Schottky

- Possibility for non-invasive tune/chromaticity measurements

Note that ultimate performance of instruments often requires special setup. Important to discuss MD plans with the experts in advance.

Thanks!