Beam dynamics preparation studies for the crab cavity experiment in the SPS

A. Alekou, F. Antoniou, H. Bartosik, R. Calaga
R. Appleby, G. Arduini, Y. Papaphilippou, C. Welsch

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Motivation

- The **crab cavity test** with proton beams will take place in the SPS in 2018
- Once the CC are installed only limited time for dedicated MDs will be available
- A good preparation is essential for an efficient testing in 2018

➔ The induced emittance growth , driven by phase jitter in the crab cavities (CC), one of the main concerns that needs to be addressed during the CC experiment

➔ Validation of the already existing instrumentation in the SPS that will be used during the CC experiment is of paramount importance!

HLLHC-UK collaboration

Outline

- Natural emittance growth studies in the SPS
- Machine Development studies plan for 2017
- Experimental results for this year
- Exploring the instrumentation for crabbing validation
- Summary

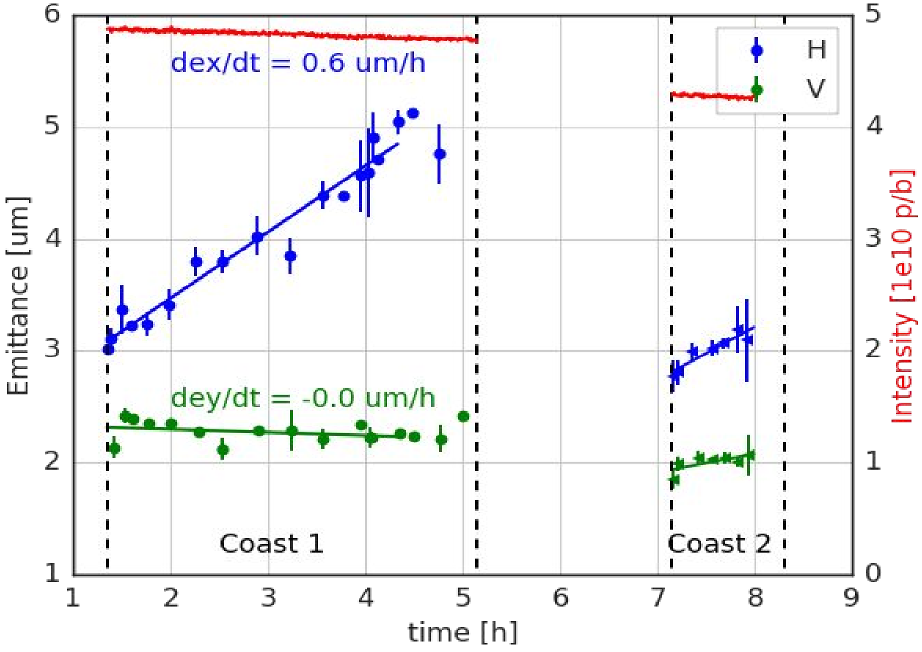
Natural emittance growth studies until 2012

	Unit	Sep 2010	Oct 2010	May 2011	July 2011
Energy	GeV	55	120	120	270
Qx,y	-	0.13/0.18	0.13/0.18	Several tunes	0.13/0.18
ξx,y		2-3	2	0.5	0.5
Intensity	$\times 10^{11}$	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.2
# Bunches	-	1	12	1	1
$\varepsilon_{x,y}$	µm	3.1/2.8	1.5-2.0	2.5	2.5
V_{RF}	MV	3.0	4.0 (1)	4.6 - 6.5	4.6 - 6.5

Energy [GeV]	Intensity [$\times 10^{11}$]	Qx/Qy	Voltage [MV]	$d\varepsilon_x/dt$ [/hr]	$d\varepsilon_y/dt$ [%/hr]	dεy/dt [µm/h]
55	1.0	0.13/0.18	3.0	140-370%	57%	1.6
120	0.5 (12b)	0.13/0.18	2.0-4.0	100-300%	40-90%	0.6-1.8
120	0.1	0.13-0.33	2.0-4.0	18%	17%	0.43
270	0.4	0.13/0.18	3.0	20-23%	14-24%	0.35-0.6

- **Different energy** coasts, primarily **single bunch** and **low intensity**
  - Distinguish between collective effects and natural emittance growth
- Best spots identified to be 120/270 GeV with 1-4 e10 ppb
  - The lowest emittance growth
  - Similar results in both planes
- Lower energies and higher intensities always gave worse results

Natural emittance growth studies in 2015 (after LS1)



- 2 MDs with coast beams in the SPS at 270 GeV took place in 2015
  - July and Oct 2015
- Different behavior observed for the natural emittance growth, with **different growth rates in the 2 planes**

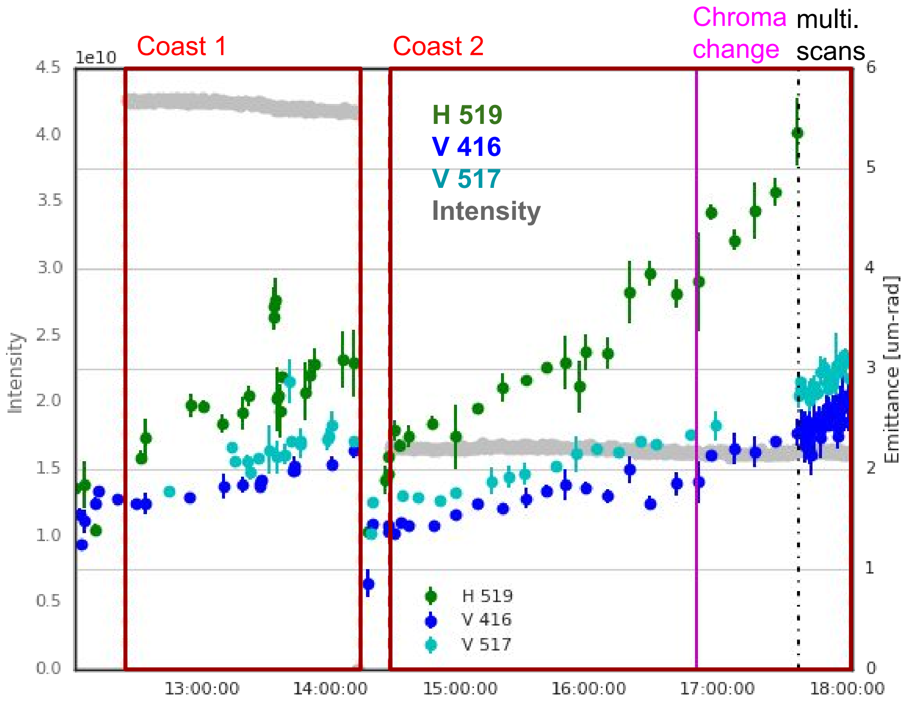
Emittance evolution in coast MD: 7 Dec. 2016

- 2 MDs took place in 2016
  - July and Dec 2016
- MD conditions for Dec. 2016:
  - Energy of 270 GeV
  - **Two different intensities**
    - Coast 1: 4.2e10
    - Coast 2: 1.6 e10
  - Chroma H/V: 0.5/1
  - Wire scanners used: 519H, 416V, 517V

➔ Chroma change by 2 units performed after 2 hours in coast 2

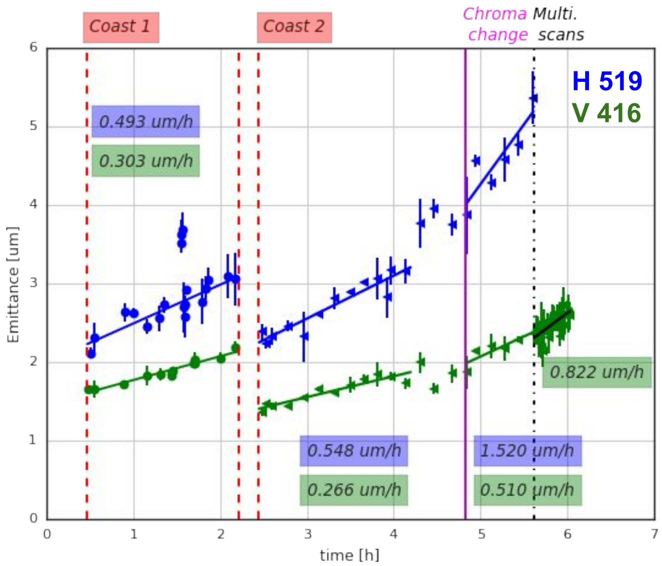
➔ **Multiple wire scans** performed the last 15 min. of the MD

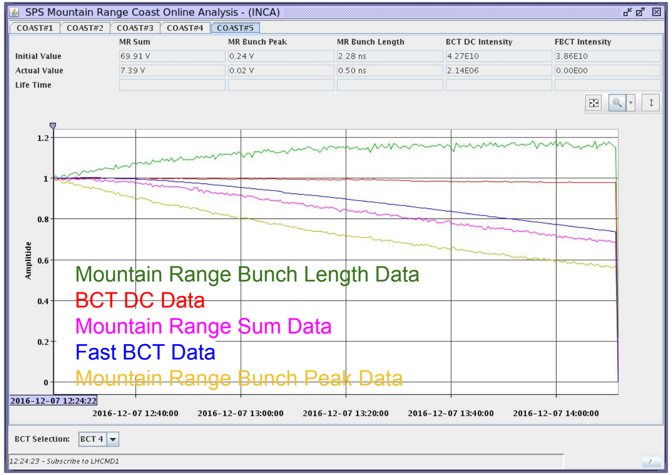
- ◆ Study the impact of the WS to the natural emittance growth



Emittance evolution along the MD

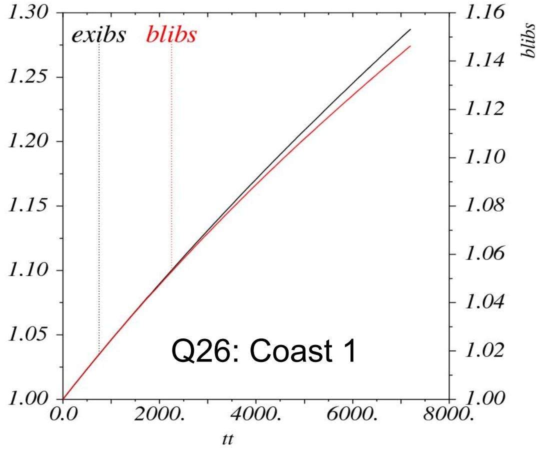
- Transverse plane
  - **Linear fit** applied for 4 different cases:
    - Coast 1
    - Coast 2 before chroma change and for same time-window as in coast 1
    - Coast 2 after chroma change
    - Coast 2 during the multiple WS
  - Clear **slope increase** after the **chroma change** in both planes
  - Slope increase during the multiple scans, however the spread is also large
- Longitudinal plane
  - Slow **off-bucket losses** observed
  - **Bunch length increase** by ~20% in 1.8h for coast 1 and ~10% in 1.8h for coast 2

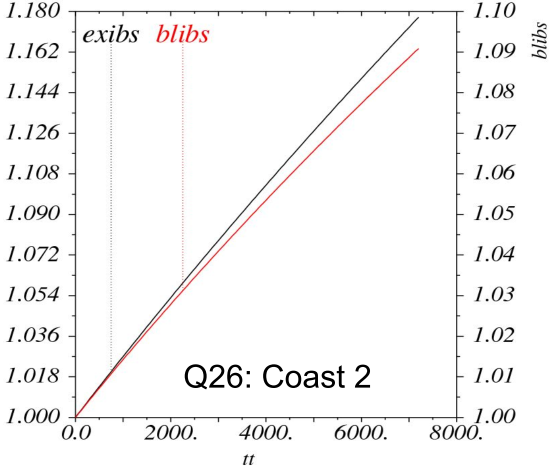




Emittance growth predictions due to intrabeam scattering (IBS)

- **IBS calculations** using the SPS lattice and the bunch characteristics during the MD
  - Coast 1:
    - H: 0.493um/h measured → 0.31um/h from ibs
    - L: ~20% measured in 1.8h → 14% from ibs
  - Coast 2:
    - H: 0.55um/h measured →0.186um/h from ibs
    - L: ~10% measured in 1.8h → 8% from ibs
- **Interesting notice: Correcting** the H plane from the ibs expectation → **H and V** have **similar growth**
- Similar calculations applied to all MDs of 2015 and 2016 with similar conclusions





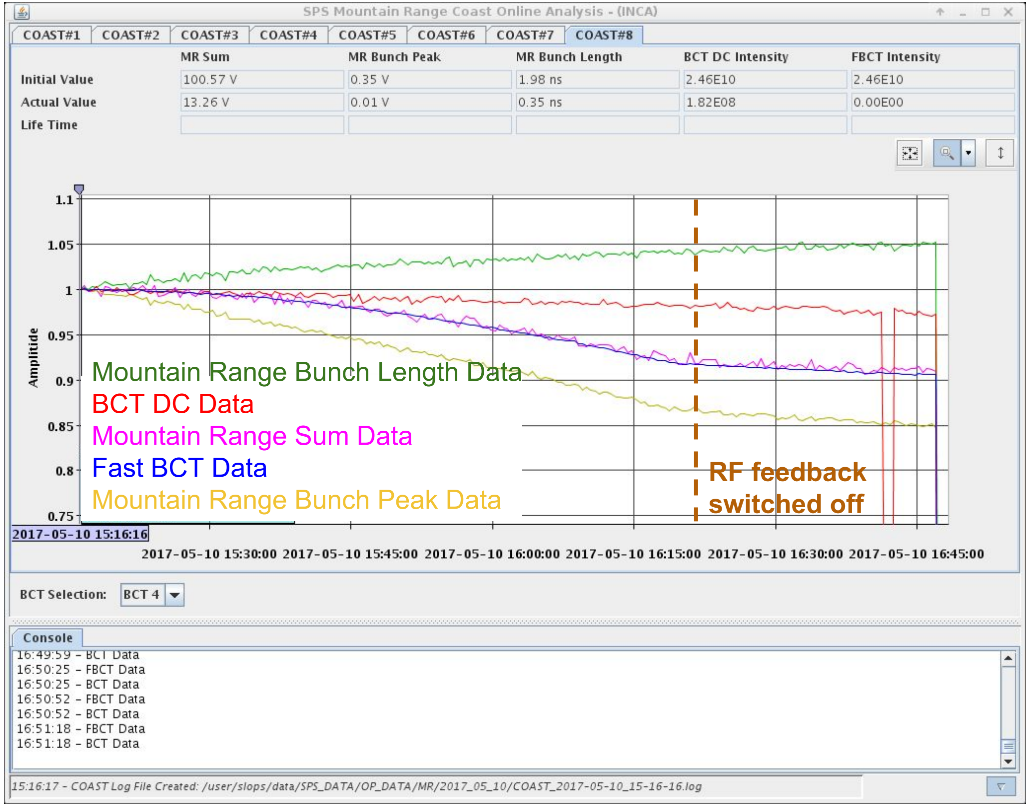
Studies plan for 2017

- Natural emittance evolution in coast
    - If possible one MD at the beginning of the year where the vacuum levels could be worse
        - At optimal conditions (low chroma and low intensity) to see if the situation for the emittance evolution is also worse
    - Commissioning and cross-calibrate the BGI monitors (similar with ion beams last year)
    - Repeat the WS multiple scans experiment of F. Roncarolo in a more systematic way
    - Systematic chroma scan
    - Different intensities
    - Effect of transverse damper: Identify the effect of the damper on the emittance evolution on coast without the CC
    - At the end of the year, dedicate few hours to degrade the vacuum levels and study the impact on the emittance evolution
    - vacuum and power supply monitoring during each MD and subsequent simulations

Studies plan for 2017

- Head - tail monitor
  - Study the accuracy of the monitor at different energies and intensities
  - Identify the minimum kick that can be measured
  - Simulations are currently in progress to use them as guideline (A. Alekou et al)
- Closed-orbit correction
  - In past MDs an rms orbit of 3-5mm. Verify if we can do better than this
  - Verify if the normal YASP can be used efficiently at 270 GeV
    - Is it more efficient to use the extraction kickers?
  - Identify the optimal kickers and the sensitivity of the BPMs around the crab loc
    a varying closed orbit in the cavity region to identify the electrical center.
- Collimation studies
  - Verify if the system works as it should (scrapers, BLMs, ...)
- Studies with shorter bunch length
  - look at effects of non-linearity of the RF curvature (the CC have an RF freq. of 400 MHz)

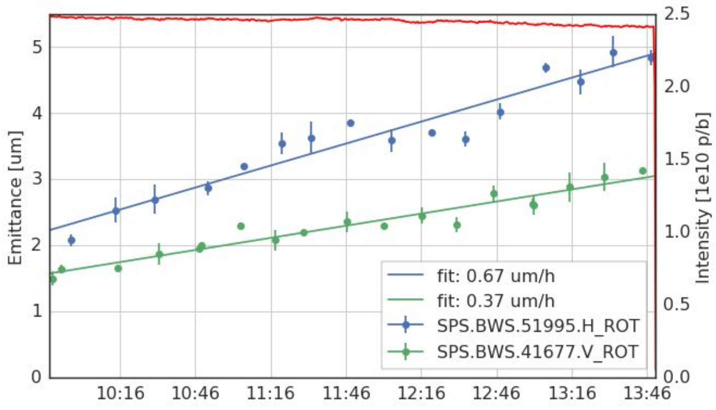
Experimental studies in 2017 (1)

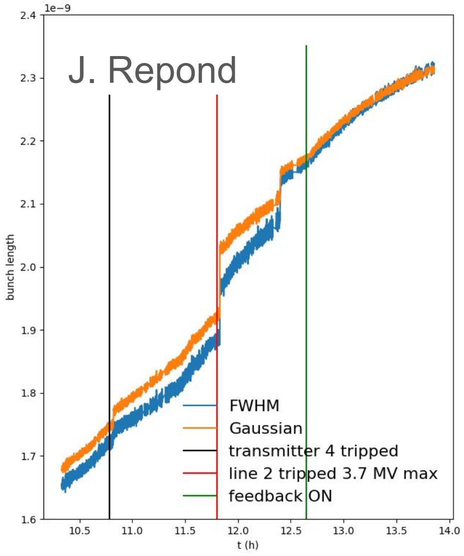


- MD of 10 May 2017
  - Very good collaboration with different experts (RF, BI, vacuum)
  - Not able to do any transverse emittance studies, due to “bad” transverse beam size profiles
  - Focus in the slow off-bucket losses
    - Very helpful input and participation of the RF group!
  - **Source of off-bucket losses was identified → RF feedback**

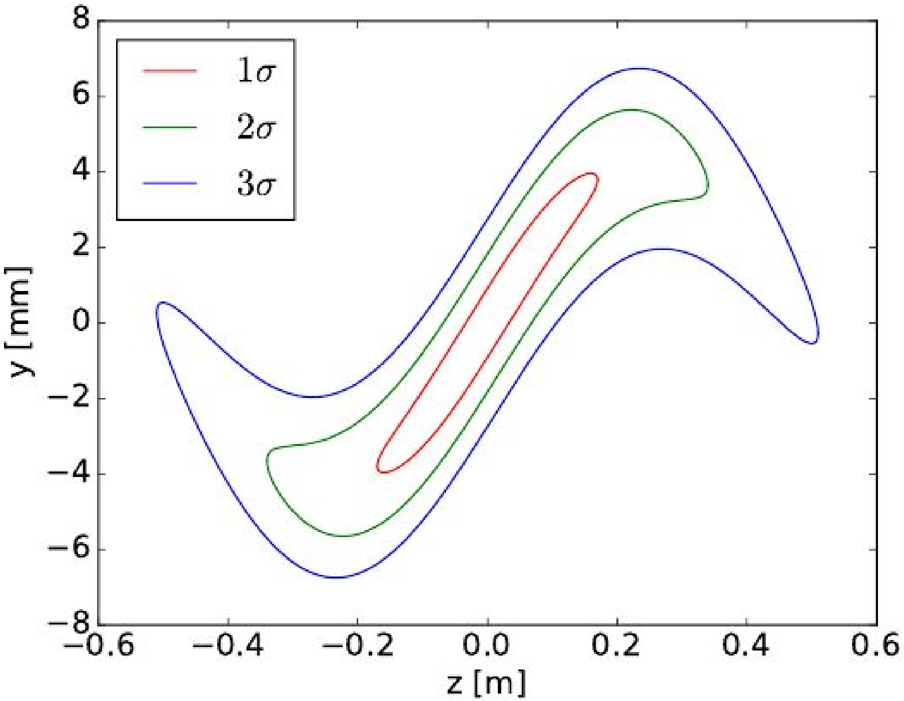
Experimental studies in 2017 (2)

- 21 June: MD with coast at 270 GeV, low intensity and low chromaticity
  - The RF feedback was off for the first 2.5h and then switched on verifying that the off-bucket losses are caused by the RF feedback
  - Large growth in all planes observed
    - The RF system was not behaving very well during the MD
- 22 June:
  - First calibration studies for the Head Tail monitor at high intensity and discussions on the procedures to be followed at low intensity
- Next MD on 4 July:
  - Q20 optics will be tested (reduced ibs effect is expected)
  - Calibration of the HT monitor at low intensities





Instrumentation validation for measuring the crabbing



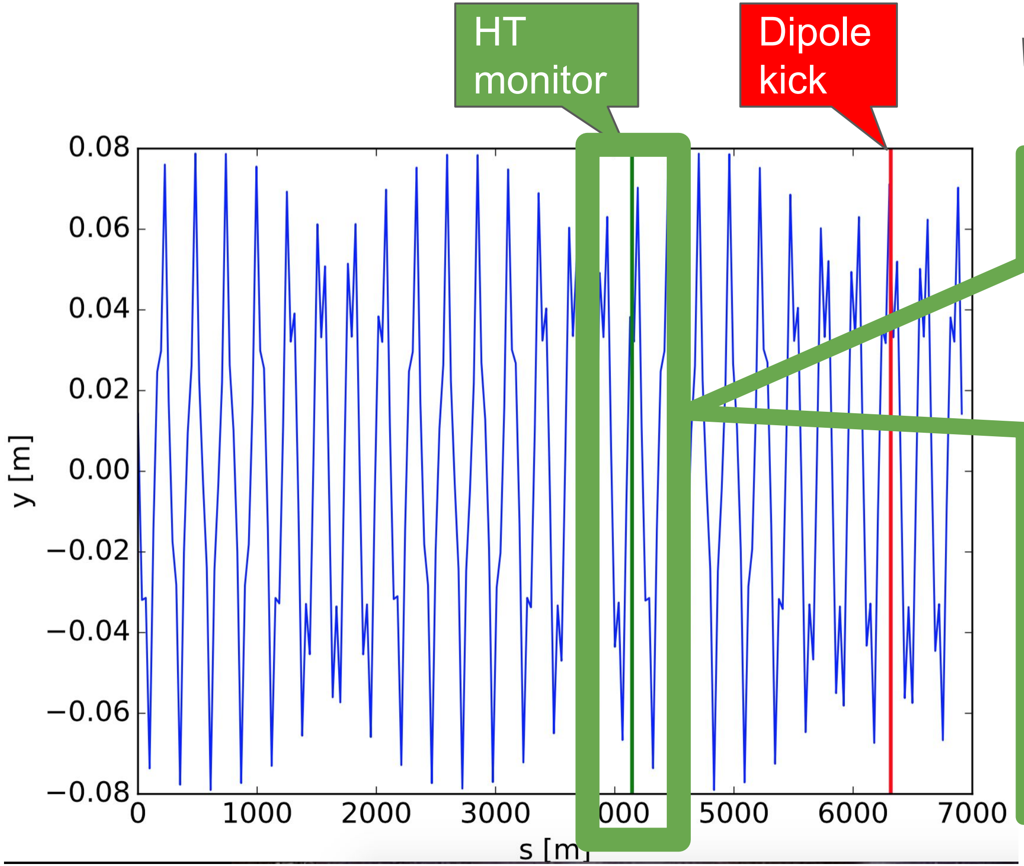
The bunch profile of the crabbed beam at the HT monitor location (55GeV, V=6.8MV)

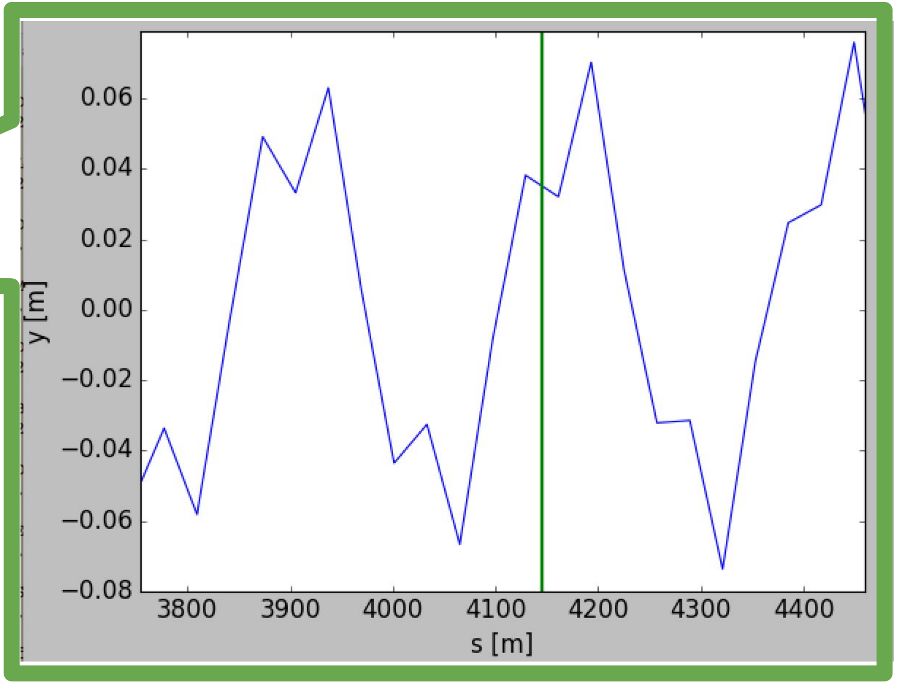
- The most sensitive instrument available in the SPS that we can use to measure the kick of the crab cavity is the Heat-Tail monitor
- It has been used mainly to detect instabilities → Large intra-bunch motion
- Preparation studies are in progress to prove that it can be used to measure the crabbing of the bunch

A. Alekou

CO deformation due to dipole error compatible with the CC kick

V CC kick simulated with a V dipole kick of 1 mrad
WP: 26.13, 26.18





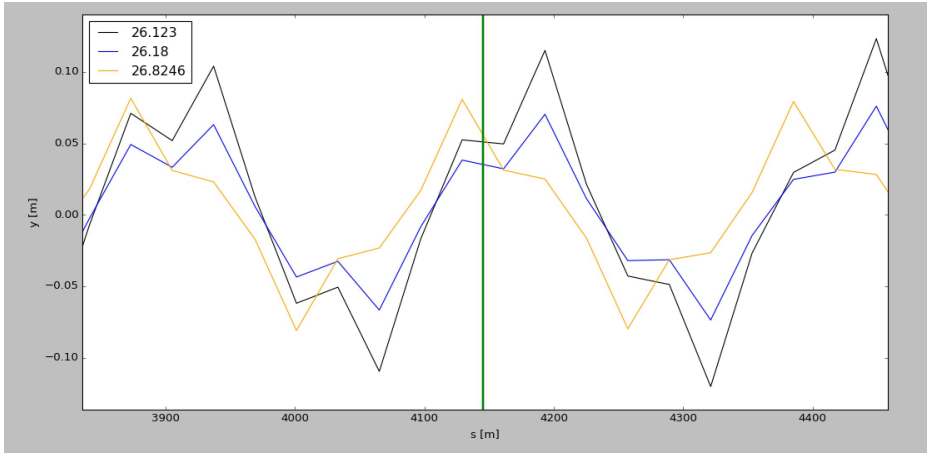
A. Alekou

Head-Tail (HT) monitor reading

- We would like to have a **good y-reading at HT monitor position**
- For higher y-signal at HT we could physically move the HT (only if absolutely necessary, to be avoided), or change the SPS WP

Impact of the SPS working point

- Can increase overall y-CO and therefore the CO at the HT monitor location
- Changes ph-Advance between HT and kick, HT can be at crest of wave

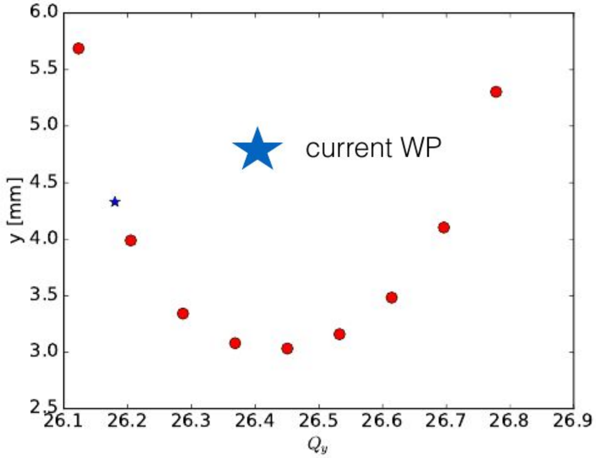


$$z(s) = \frac{\theta}{2}\frac{\sqrt{\beta(s)}\sqrt{\beta(s_k)}}{\sin \pi Q}\cos\left(\left|\Phi(s) - \Phi(s_k)\right| - \pi Q\right)$$

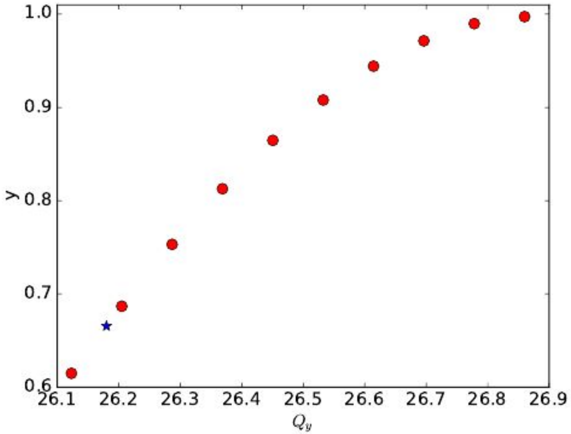
A. Alekou

Head-Tail monitor reading with respect to WP change

y-amplitude at HT monitor



normalised y-amplitude at HT monitor
y_norm=(y@HT/ymax)*√(βmax/β@HT)

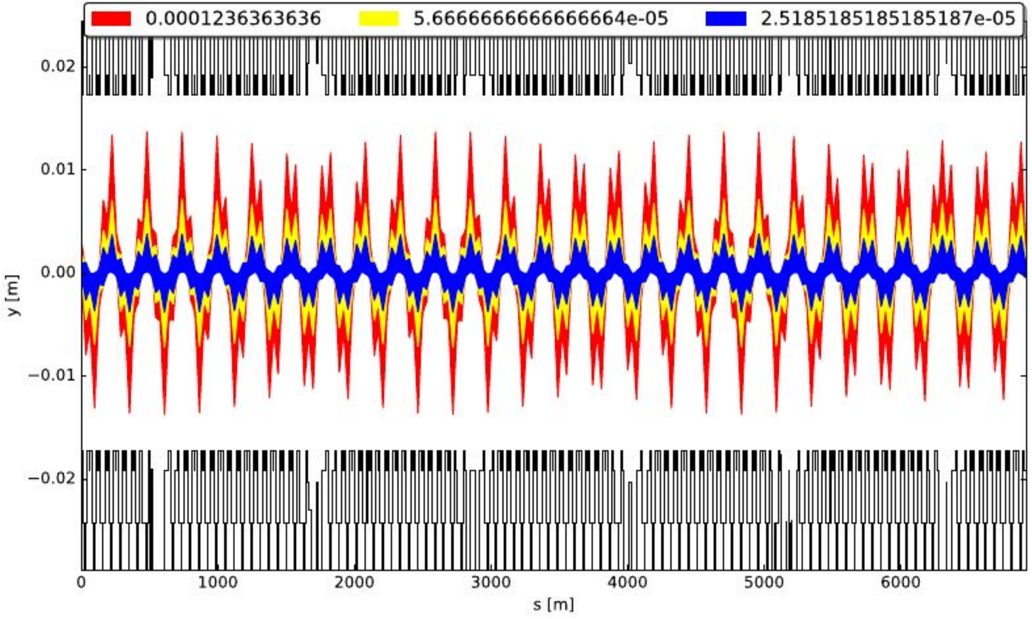


- 30% “loss” of reading does not justify WP change or change of HT monitor location.
- In contact with the BI group (T. Lefevre, T. Levens et al) to study HT limitations
  - First parallel MD already took place the 22nd of June and next one foreseen for the 4th of July

A. Alekou

Aperture limitation vs kick size vs energy

55 GeV 120 GeV 270 GeV



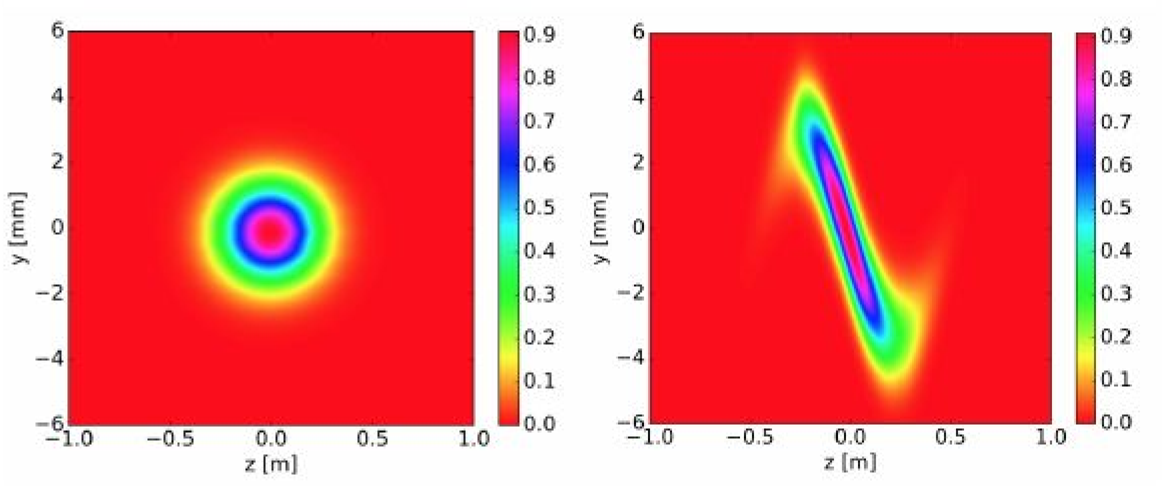
V=6.8MV

Energy [GeV]	Kick [mrad]
55	0.1236
120	0.0567
270	0.0252

Conclusion: for max V (6.8 MV), nominal WP, at 55, 120, 270 GeV, there is no aperture limitation.

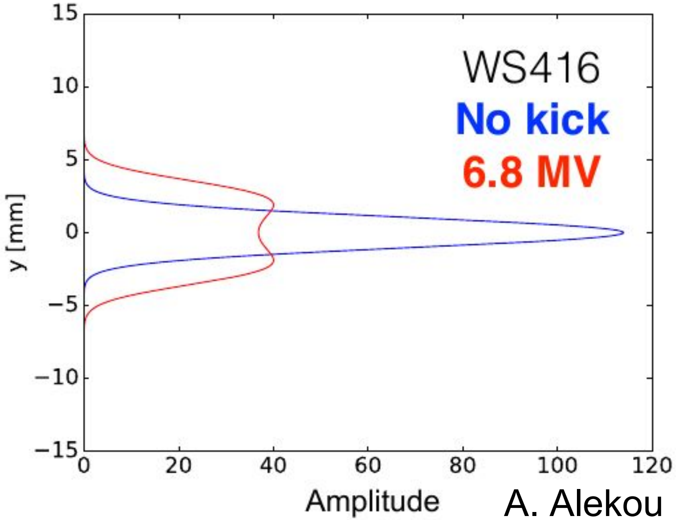
A. Alekou

Using the Wire scanners to measure the crabbing



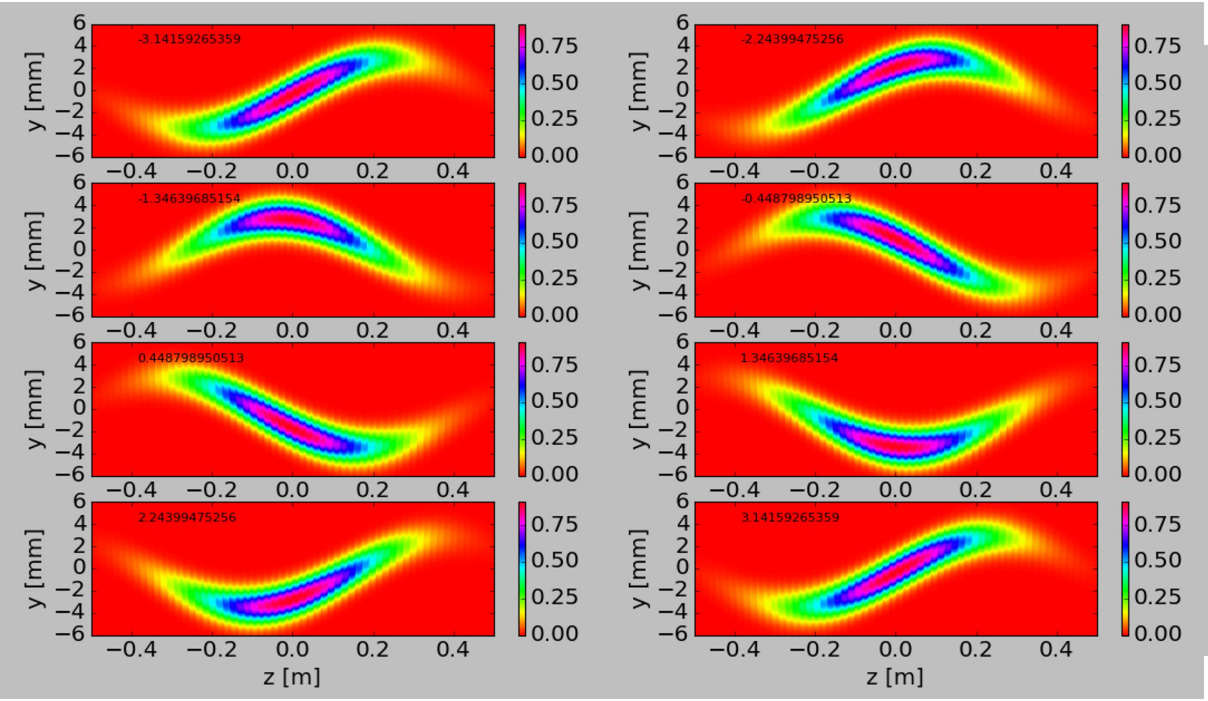
2D gaussian beam in y and z, without (left) and with a kick corresponding to 6.8 MV (right).

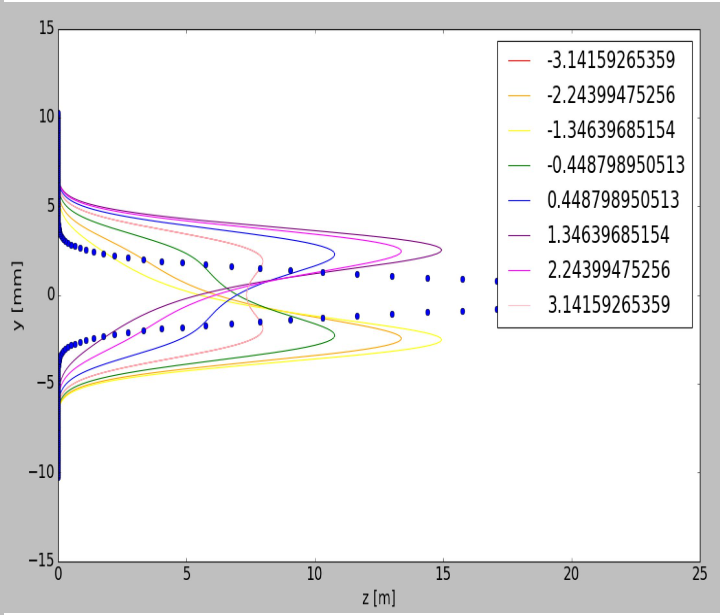
- An alternative approach is under investigation → Use the Wire scanners to measure the effect of the CC on the bunch profile



A. Alekou

Impact of the CC phase on the bunch profile at the WS location





A. Alekou

Summary

- The Crab Cavity experiment will take place in the SPS in 2018
- A very good preparation before the CC are installed in the SPS is essential for an efficient testing
- 2 MDs already took place in 2017 in view of studying the natural emittance growth in the SPS
    - Clear impact of chromaticity on the natural emittance growth
    - Impact of the RF noise on the off-bucket losses
- No aperture limitations are expected even for the maximum CC voltage
- Investigation of the limitations and capabilities of the existing instrumentation in the SPS
    - Head Tail monitor
    - Wire scanners seem to show a valid alternative from simulations

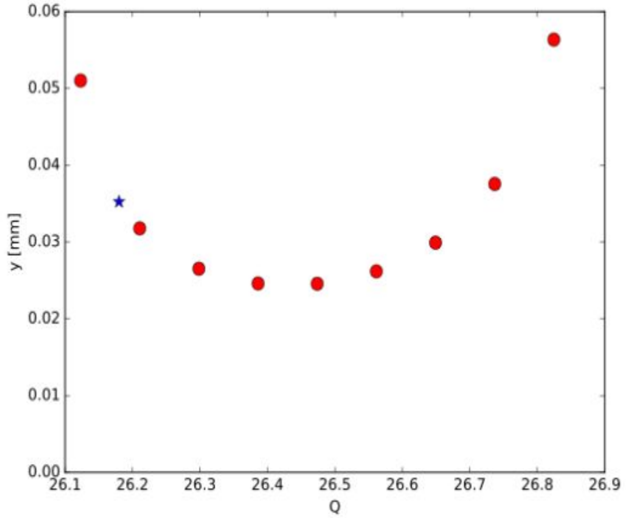
Thank you for your attention!

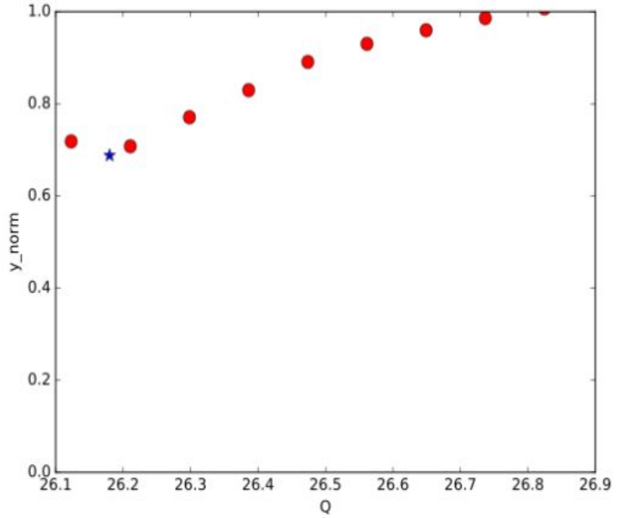
Summary table December 2016

	Emit. H/V [μm]	Nb [1e10]	Chroma H/V	H growth [μm/h]	V growth [μm/h]	Time [h]	Number of linear WS scans	V growth per scan [nm]
Coast 1	2.23/1.61	4.25	0.5/1	0.49	0.30	1.8	17	31.2
Coast 2 before chroma change	2.25/1.41	1.65	0.5/1	0.55	0.27	1.8	10	63.5
Coast 2 after chroma change	4.0/1.98		2.5/3	1.52	0.51	0.8	1	-
Coast 2 during WS multi-scans	-/2.3		2.5/3	-	0.82	0.4	24	14.3

- No difference between the two intensities (1.6e10 and 4.2e10)
- Clear correlation with chroma
- No clear correlation between the emittance increase and the number of wire-scans
  - Need to repeat for longer time interval to verify the observations of F. Roncarolo

Head-Tail (HT) monitor reading wrt WP change





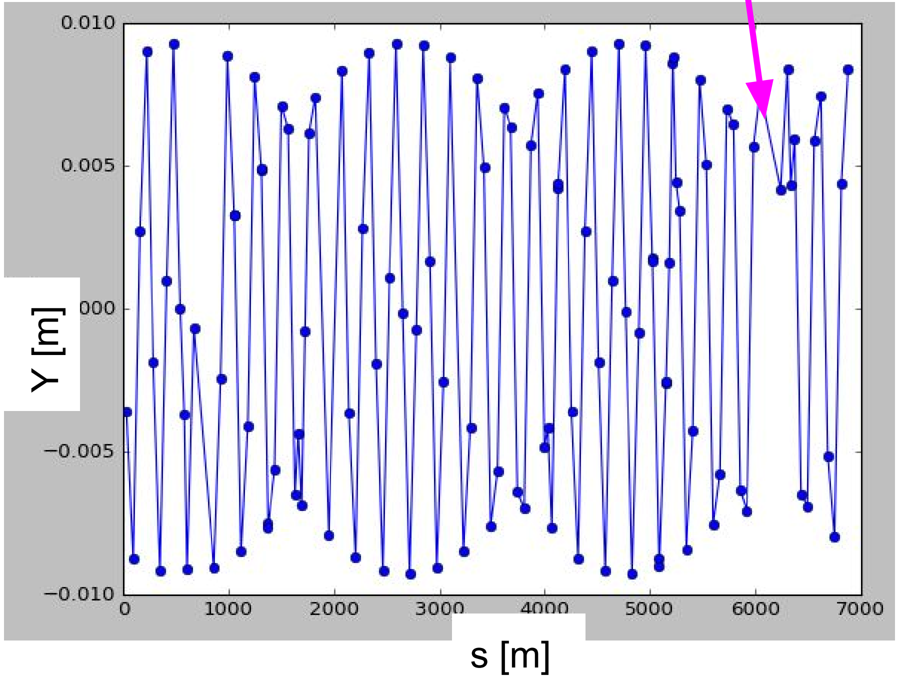
- y_norm for current WP (26.18) is only 30% worse than optimal Qy (~26.83)
- Next: find min y amplitude HT monitor can read and decide if changing tune is necessary

Cravity dispersion: how the CO (or the centre of the bunch measured by BPMs) will change with the change of phase.

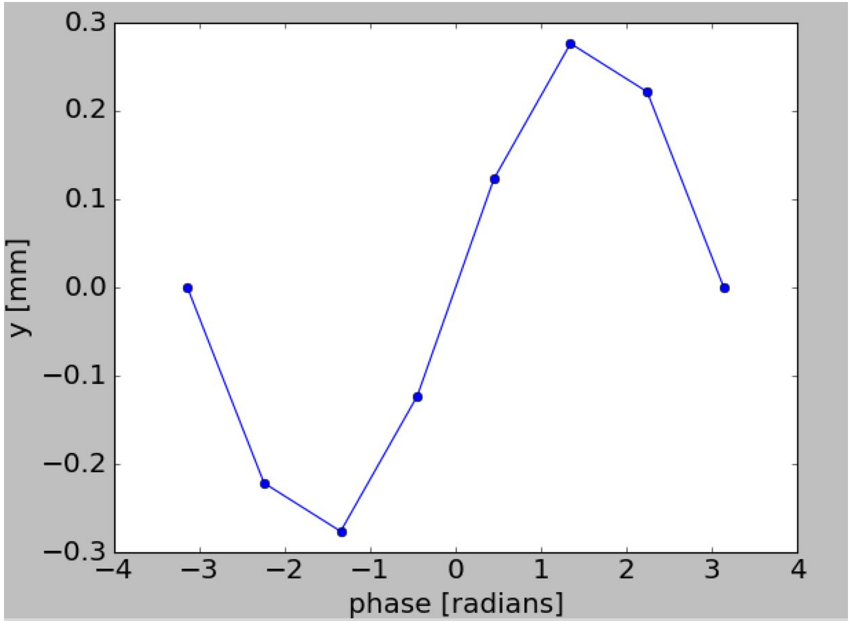
y(s)=A(s)*sin(φ+z..)
Plot below shows the CO, i.e. A(s), corresponding to the max field (6.8MV).

CRAVITY#1: 6315.875

V monitors: BPV, BPCE, BPM (both H and V), 116 mnitors in total



The mean of y-distribution with phase at the WS location (we can also have this at the BPM location).



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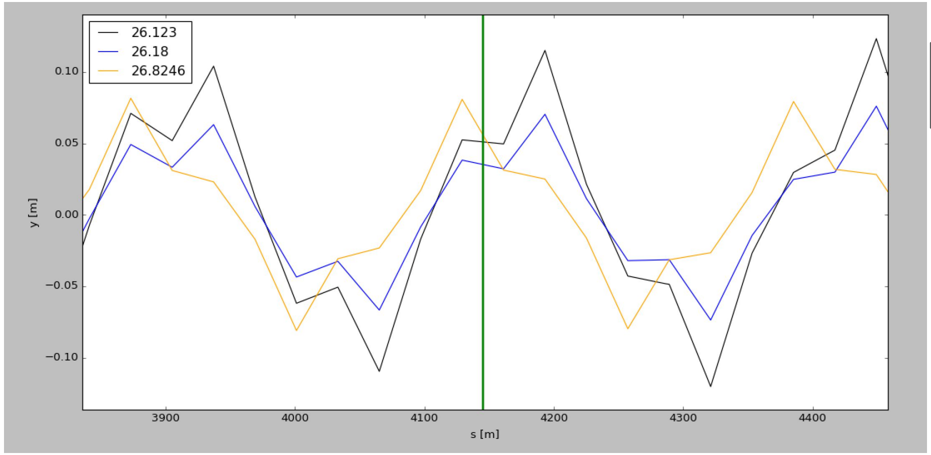

Dipole kick

beta@HT

beta@kick

$$z(s) = \frac{\theta}{2}\frac{\sqrt{\beta(s)}\sqrt{\beta(s_k)}}{\sin \pi Q}\cos\left(\left|\Phi(s) - \Phi(s_k)\right| - \pi Q\right)$$

Phase advance difference between HT and kick

A. Alekou