

# Modulation effects in the SPS

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# Introduction

## □ **Motivation:**

Impact of modulation effects in the SPS: power supply ripples and Crab Cavities

➤ **Reduction of DA, extra diffusion, emittance growth, more losses?**

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+ longitudinal kick

$$\Delta p_y = -\frac{qV}{E} \sin\left(\frac{\omega z}{c} + \varphi\right)$$
$$\Delta p_z = -\frac{qV}{E} \cos\left(\frac{\omega z}{c} + \varphi\right) \frac{\omega}{c} x$$

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$$aQ_x + bQ_y + cQ_p + dQ_s = k$$

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## □ Tools:

1. PyHeadTail: linear map and non linear elements where a modulation can be included
2. Sixtrack: Crab Cavity studies

# PyHEADTAIL

- We describe the modulation with:
  - **Modulation depth  $q$**  → how strong is the modulation, difference of the instantaneous tune compared to the unperturbed tune
  - **Modulation frequency  $f_s$**  → the frequency of the modulation
  - **$\beta = \text{modulation index} = q/f_s = q \cdot T_s$**

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- **Lattice:** Linear map + thin octupole
- **Initial conditions:** 1D Grid
- **Working point:**  $Q_x=0.34$

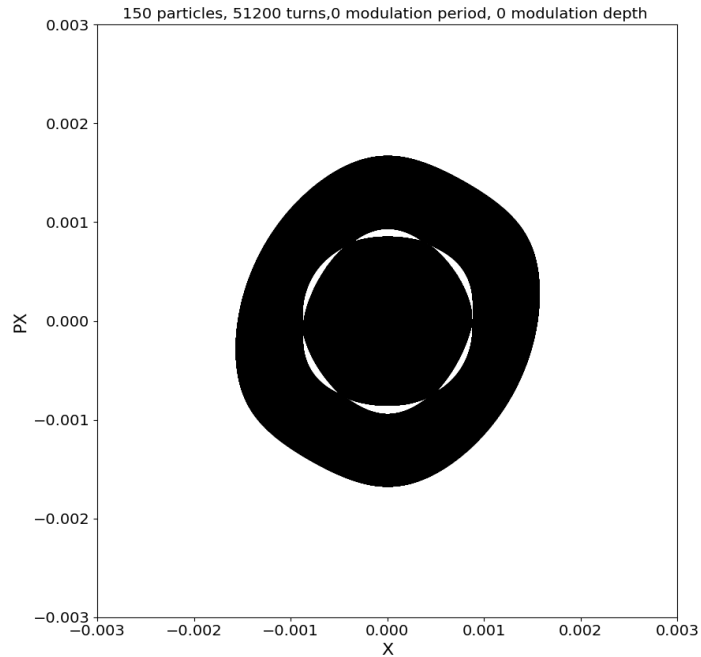
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- **Working point:**  $Q_x=0.34$
  
- We will study:
  - Quadrupole modulation
  - Dipole modulation
  - Sextupole modulation



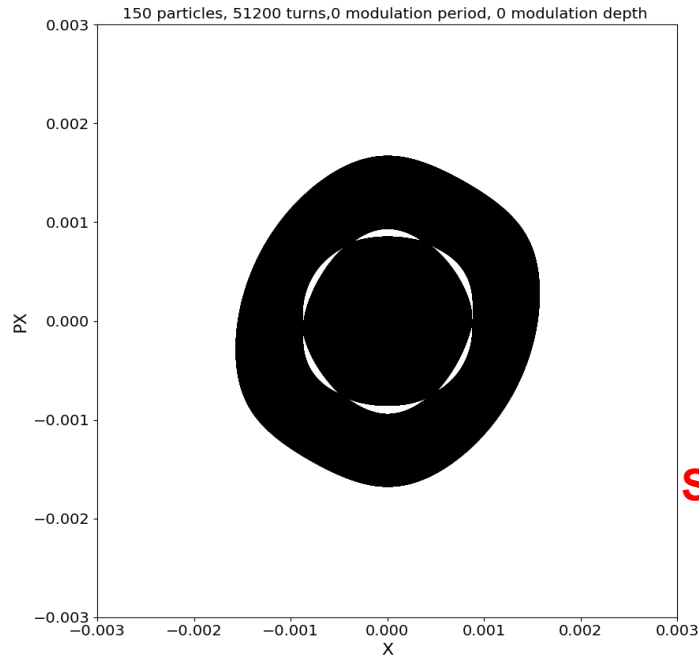
# PyHEADTAIL: Quadrupole modulation

## Thin octupole



# PyHEADTAIL: Quadrupole modulation

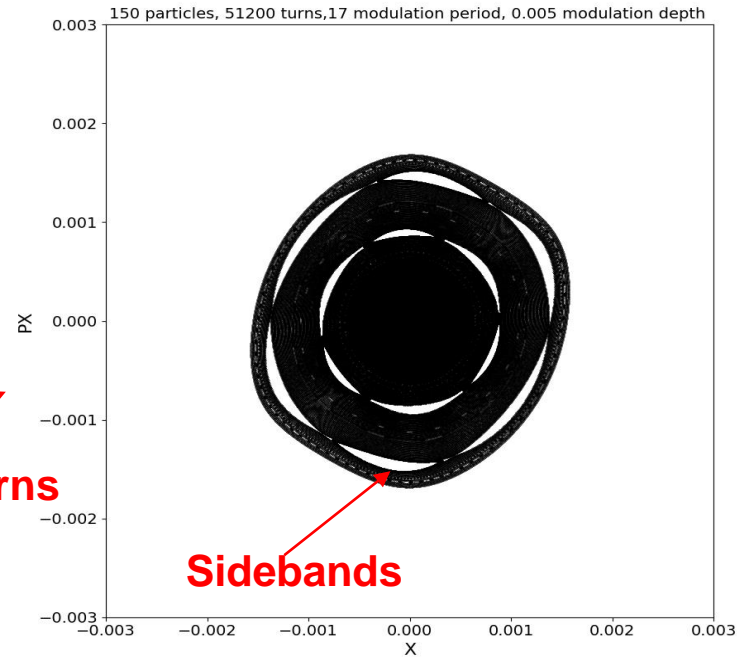
## Thin octupole



$$f = \sin(t \cdot 2\pi Q)$$
$$xp = xp - k_2 l \cdot f$$
$$yp = yp + k_2 l \cdot f$$

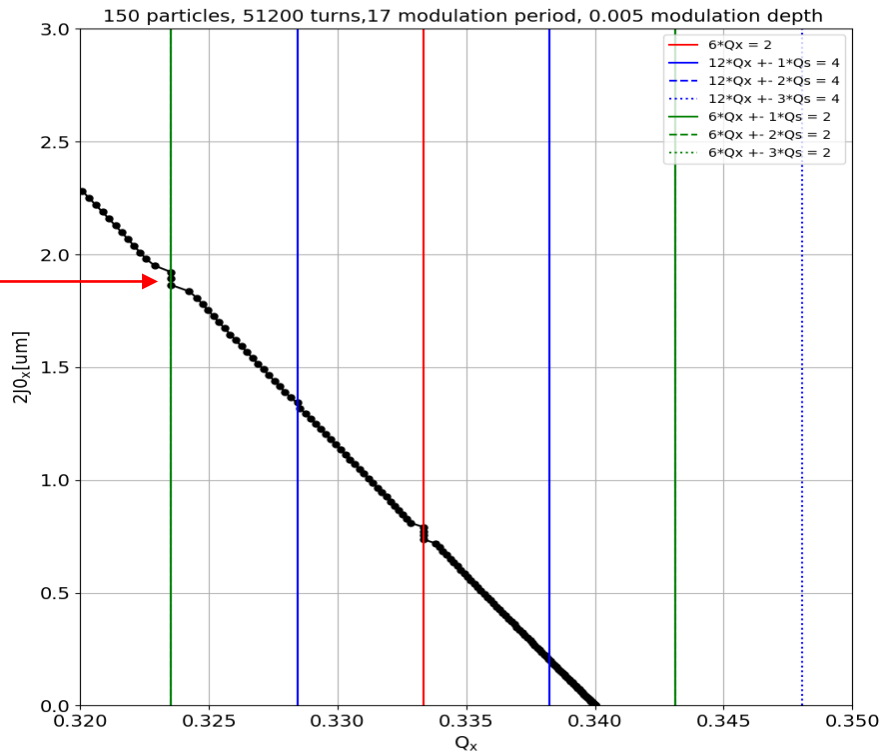
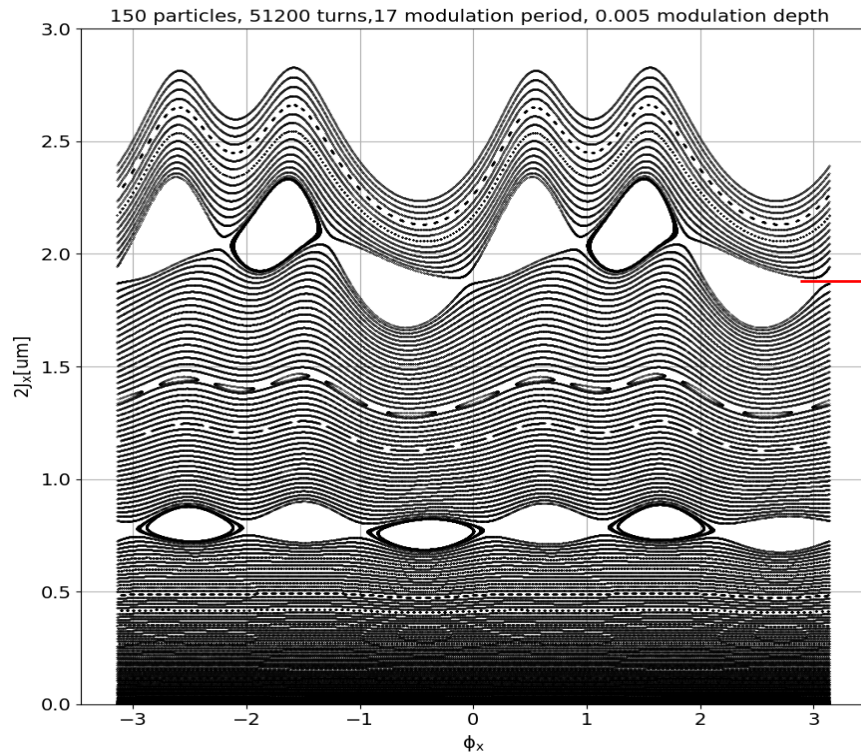
Sampling every ( $T_s$ ) turns

## Thin octupole + modulation



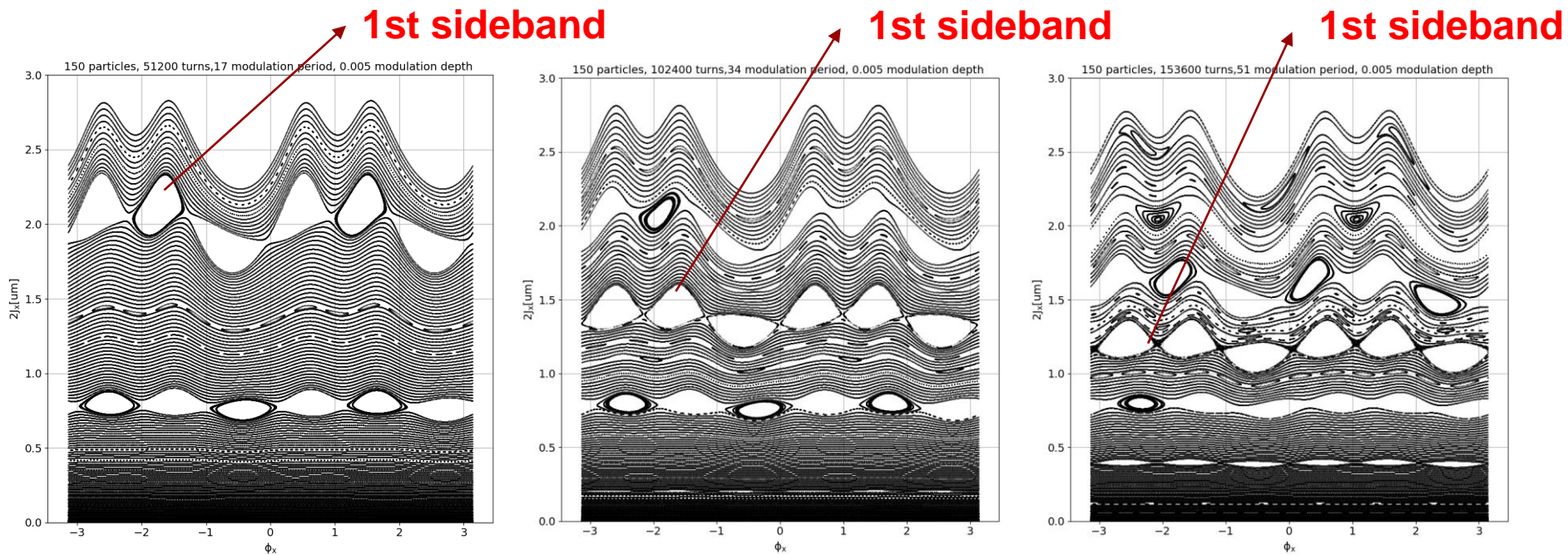
Sidebands

# PyHEADTAIL: Quadrupole modulation



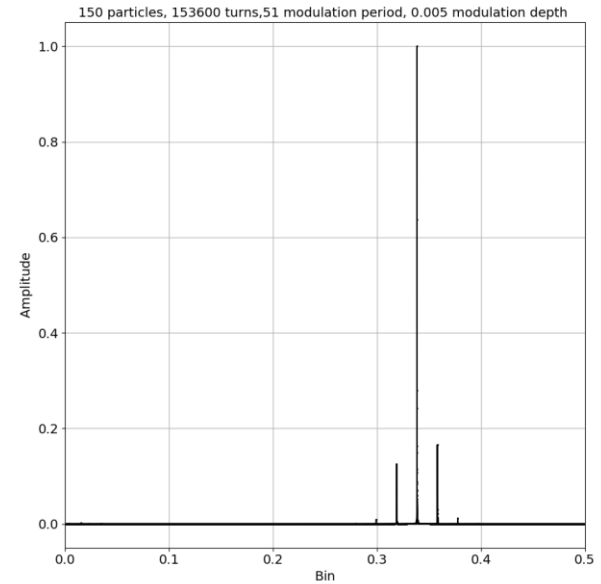
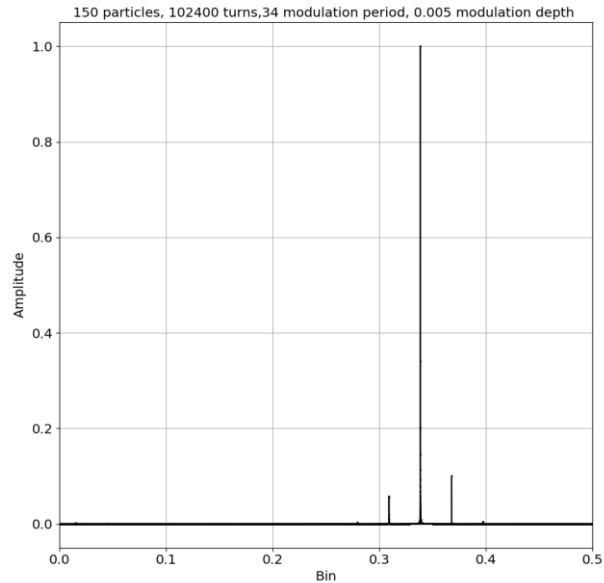
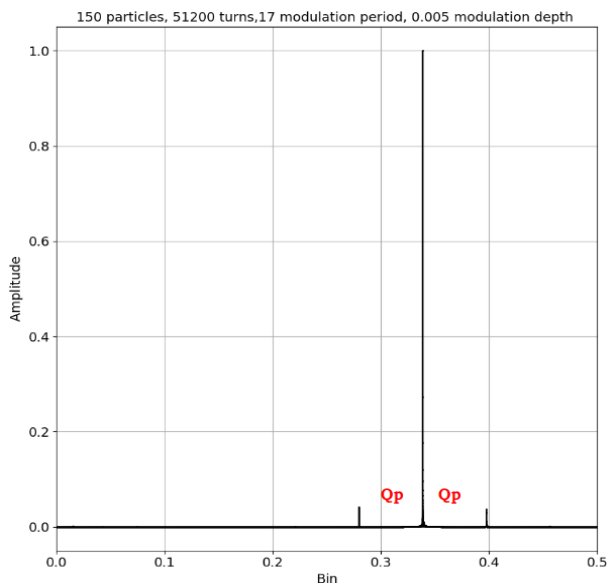
# PyHEADTAIL: Quadrupole modulation

- Modulation period studies
  - Modulation period increases  $\rightarrow$  sidebands closer to the main resonance



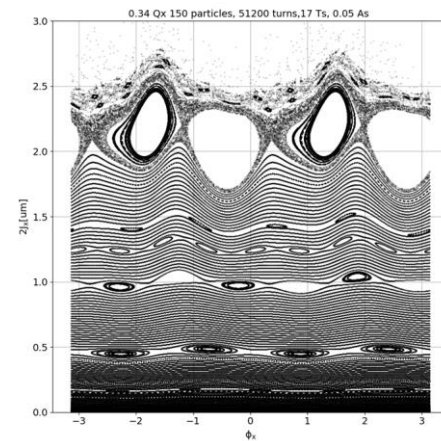
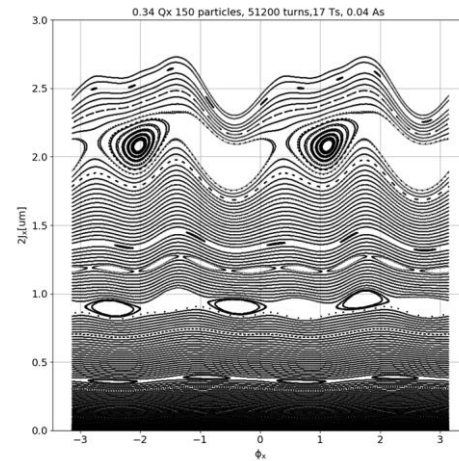
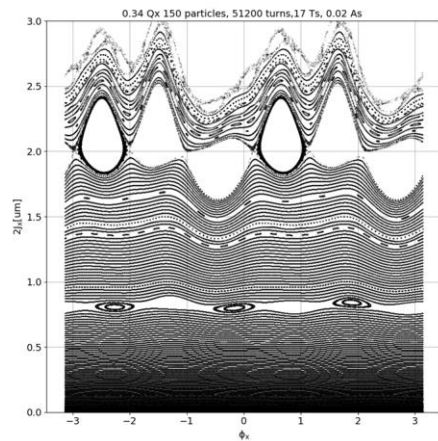
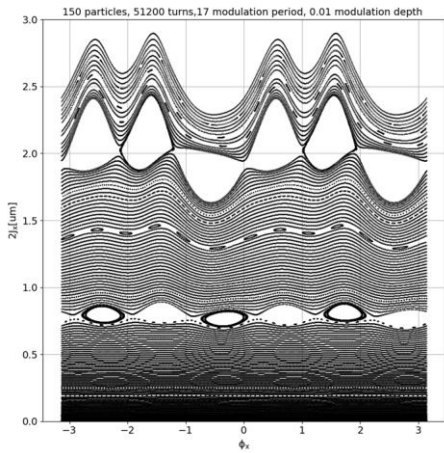
# PyHEADTAIL: Quadrupole modulation

- Modulation period studies
  - Modulation period increases  $\rightarrow$  modulation index increases  $\rightarrow$  amplitude of the FFT sidebands increases



# PyHEADTAIL: Quadrupole modulation

- Modulation depth studies

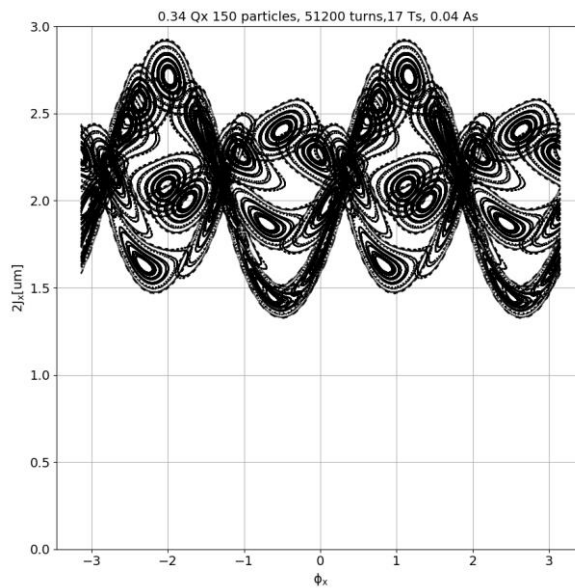


- 1) 6th order, 1st sideband,  $6Q_x - 1Q_p = 2$ ,  $Q_p = 1/17$ ,  $Q_x = 0.323$
- 2) 4th order, 5th sideband,  $4Q_x + 5Q_p = 12$ ,  $Q_p = 1/17$ ,  $Q_x = 0.323$

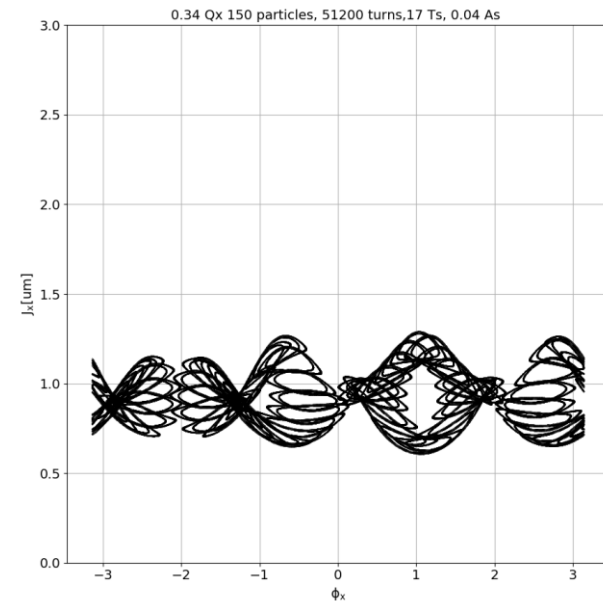
# PyHEADTAIL: Quadrupole modulation

- Modulation depth studies

**First sideband**

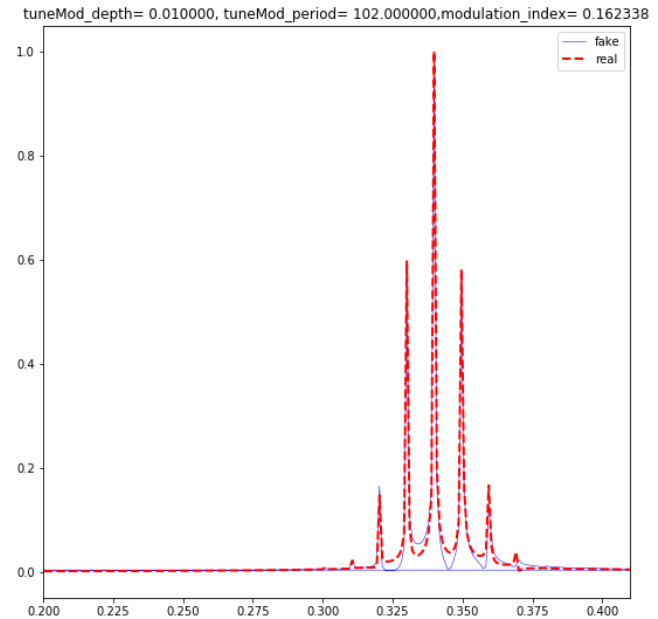
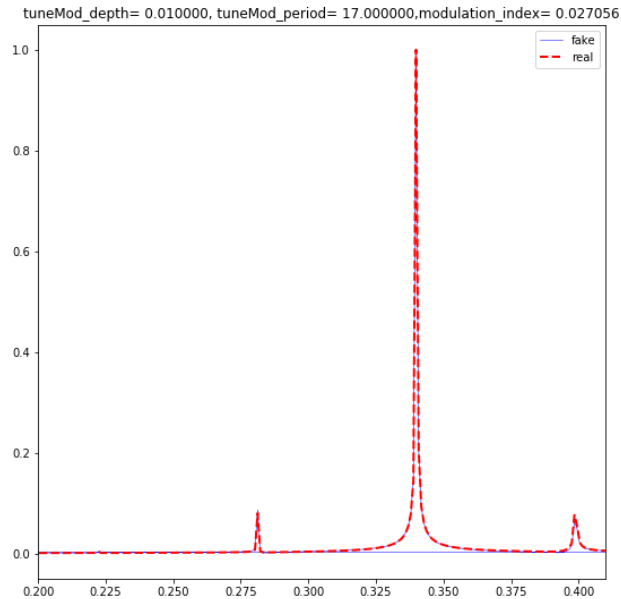


**Main**



# PyHEADTAIL: Quadrupole modulation

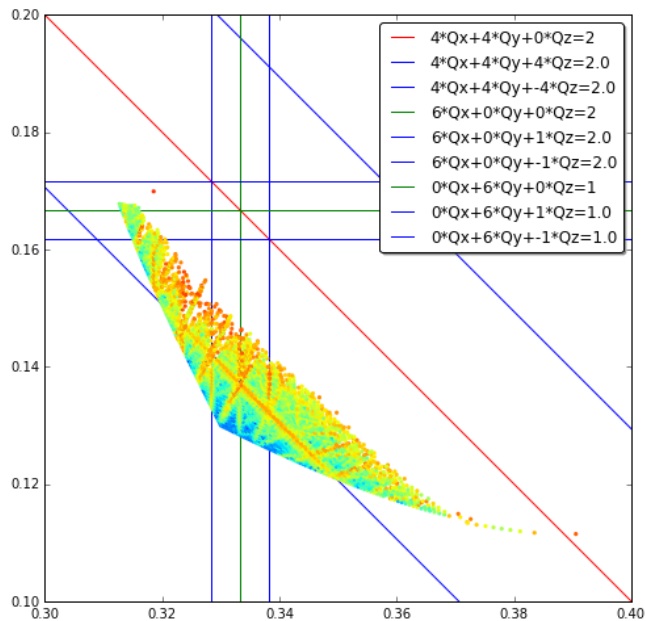
- Modulation index studies
  - Modulation index increases  $\rightarrow$  number of sidebands increases  
 $\rightarrow$  amplitude of sidebands increases



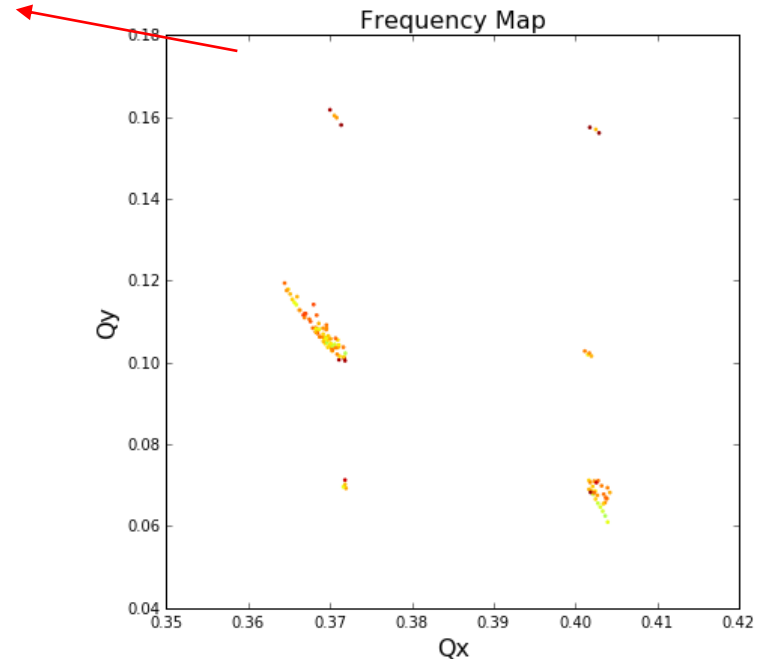


# PyHEADTAIL: Quadrupole modulation

- Broken FMAs

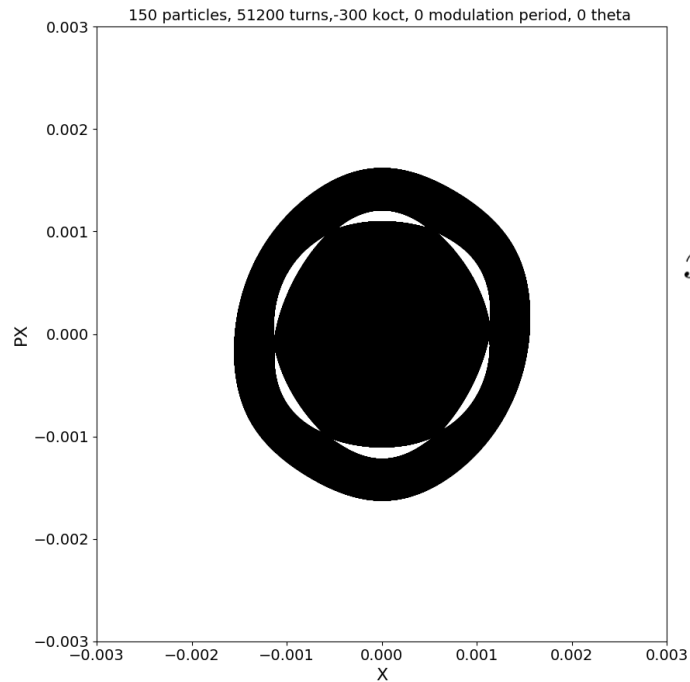


Sideband detected!



# PyHEADTAIL: Dipole modulation

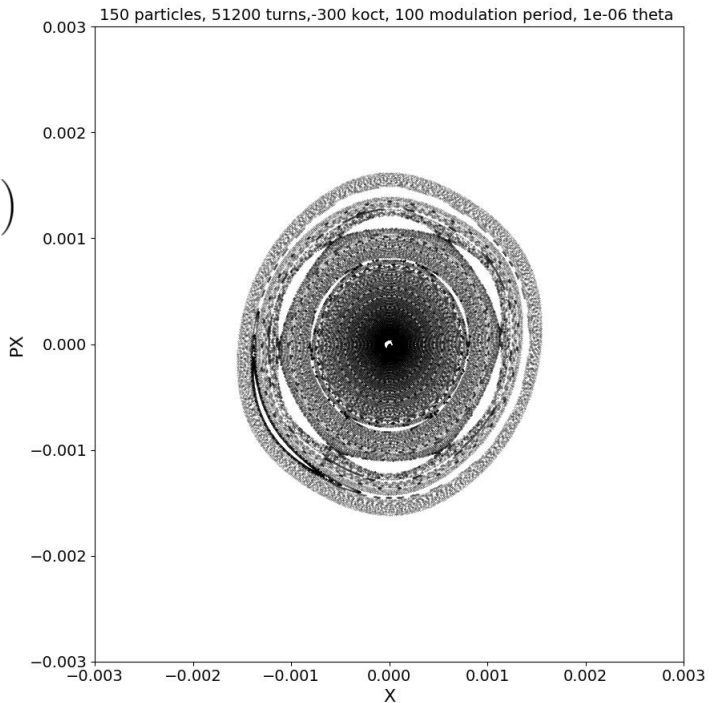
Thin octupole + no modulation



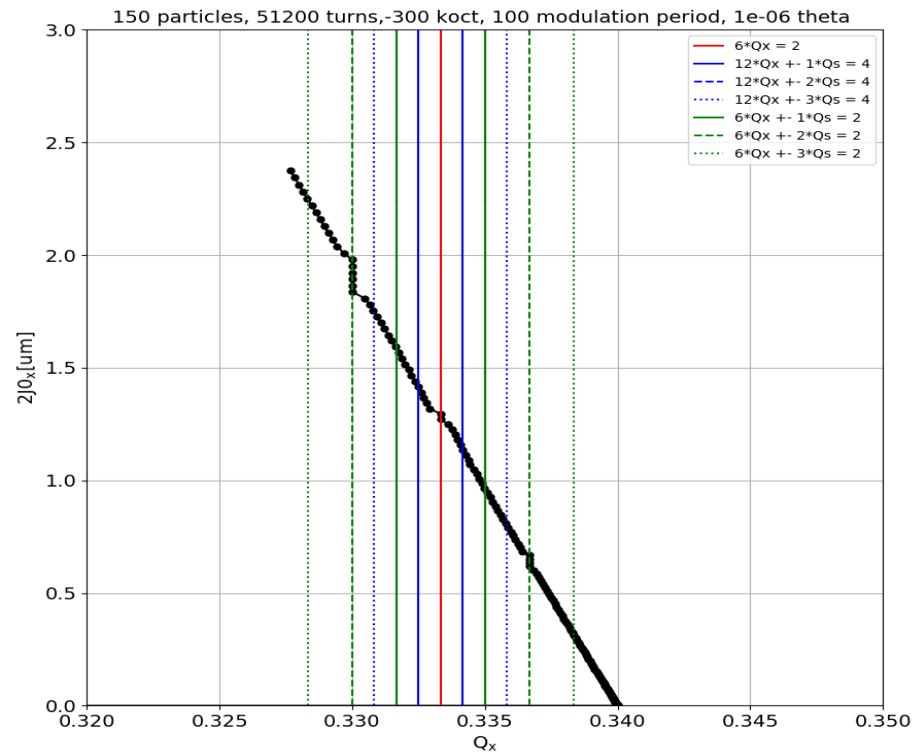
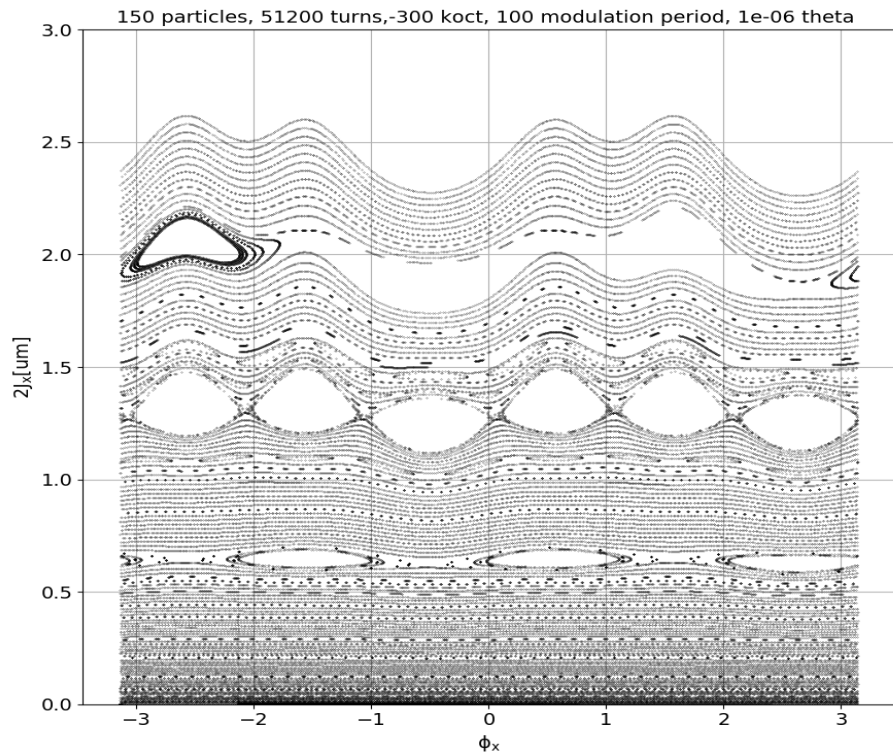
$$f = \sin(t \cdot 2\pi Q)$$
$$xp = xp - \theta \cdot f$$



Thin octupole + dipole modulation



# PyHEADTAIL: Dipole modulation



# PyHEADTAIL: Dipole modulation

**Modulating dipole** →  $q=1e-6$

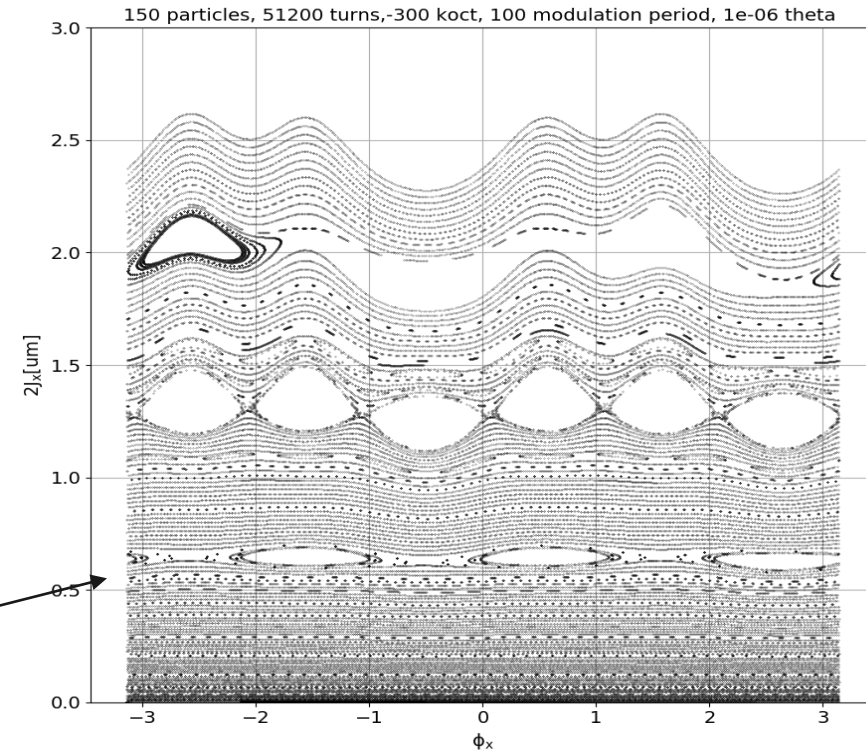
**Modulation\_period** = 100 turns

**Octupole** →  $K3l = -300$

## Closed orbit distortion

$$x_{rms} = \frac{\sqrt{\beta(s)\beta_{rms}}}{2\sqrt{2}\sin(\pi Q_x)} \theta_{rms} = 1.7e - 5m$$

**closed orbit** → **octupole** → **feed down**  
→ **Sextupole** → **3rd order**



# PyHEADTAIL: Dipole modulation

For a displacement

$$B_y(y=0) = \frac{B_n}{n!} \bar{x}^n = \frac{B_n}{n!} (x + \delta x)^n = \frac{B_n}{n!} (x^n + n\delta x x^{n-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} (\delta x)^2 x^{n-2} + \dots + (\delta x)^n)$$

For the octupole :

$$B_y = \frac{B_3}{6} (x + \delta x)^2 = \frac{B_3}{6} (x^3 + 3\delta x x^2 + 3(\delta x)^2 x + (\delta x)^3)$$

- $k_i \cdot l$ : normalised strength times the length of the octupole magnet [ $1/m^i$ ]
- Thin elements :  $l=1$ ,  $k_3 \cdot l = k_3$  and  $k_2 \cdot l = k_2$
- $(n-1)!$  Is already included in the multipole strength:  
 $k_3 \rightarrow$  includes  $\frac{1}{6}$   
and  $k_2 \rightarrow$  includes  $\frac{1}{2}$

## Equivalent sextupole

$$k_2 = k_3 \cdot 3 \cdot \delta x = k_3 \cdot 3 \cdot x_{\text{rms}} = -300 \cdot 3 \cdot 1.7e-5 = 15.3e-3 \text{ [1/m}^2\text{]}$$

# PyHEADTAIL: Sextupole modulation

**Modulating sextupole** → modulation\_depth = 15.3e-3

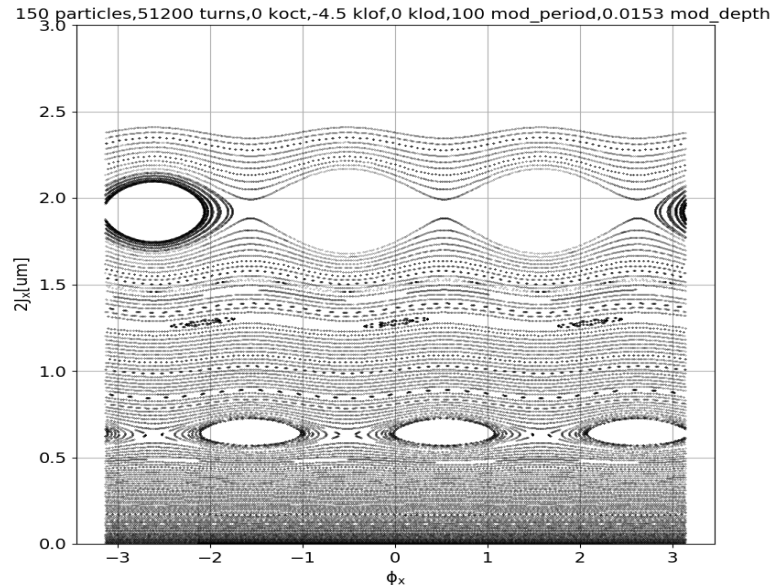
**modulation\_period** = 100 turns

**Detuning** → K3l = 0 , k1of = -4.5

$$f = \sin(t \cdot 2\pi Q)$$

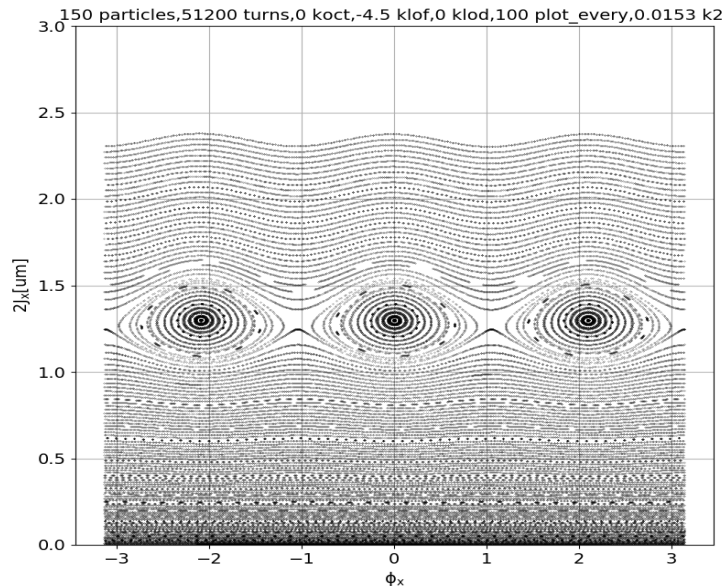
$$xp = xp - \frac{1}{2}k_2(x^2 - y^2) \cdot f$$

$$yp = yp + k_2xy \cdot f$$



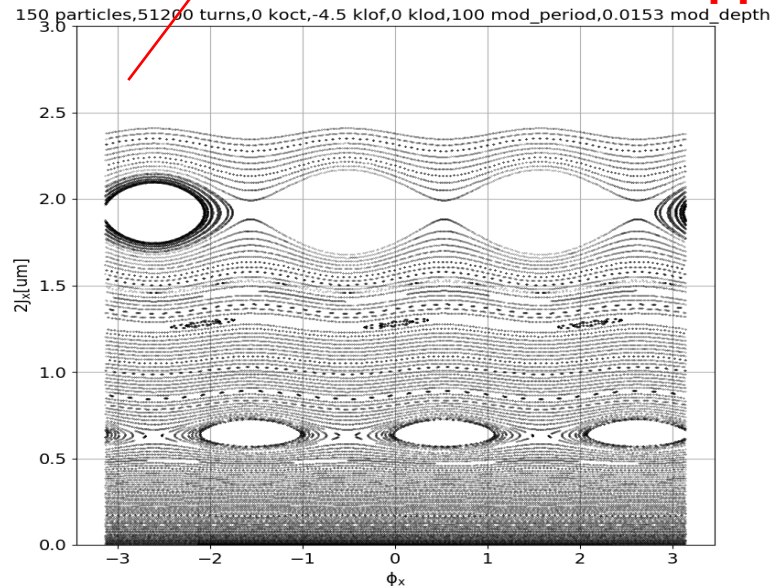
# PyHEADTAIL: Sextupole modulation

## Sextupole without modulation



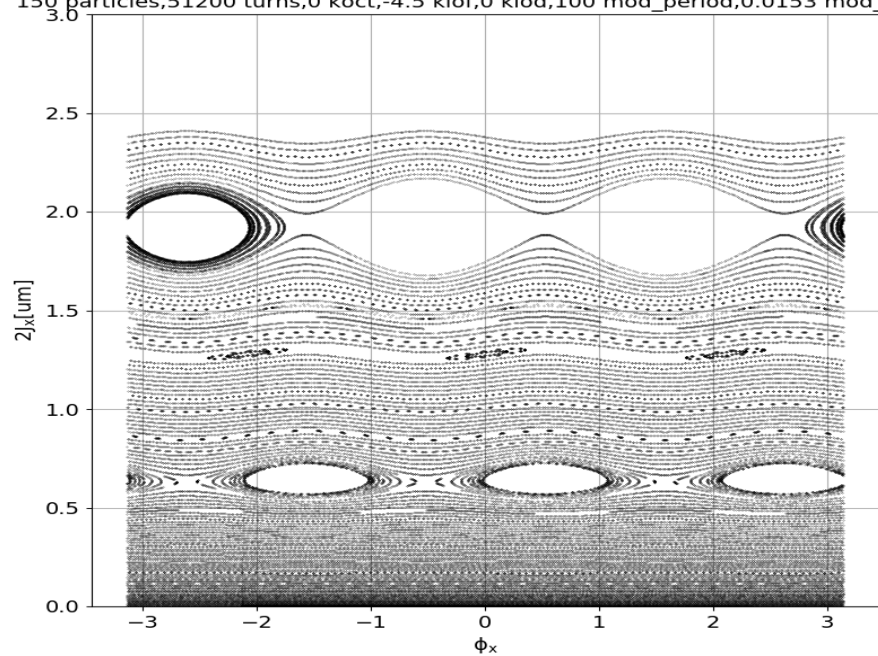
## modulated sextupole

**Main resonance disappears!**



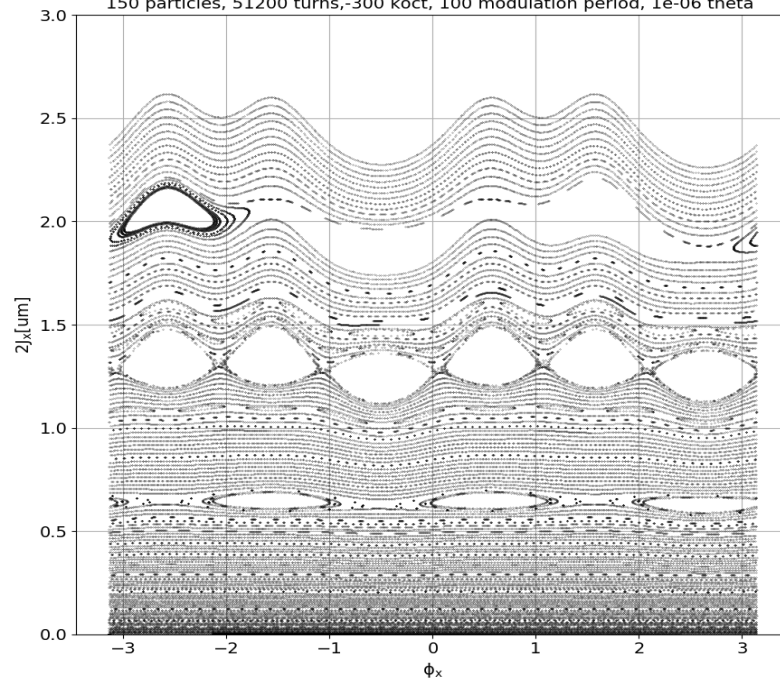
## modulated sextupole

150 particles, 51200 turns, 0 koct, -4.5 k1of, 0 klod, 100 mod\_period, 0.0153 mod\_depth



## modulated dipole + octupole

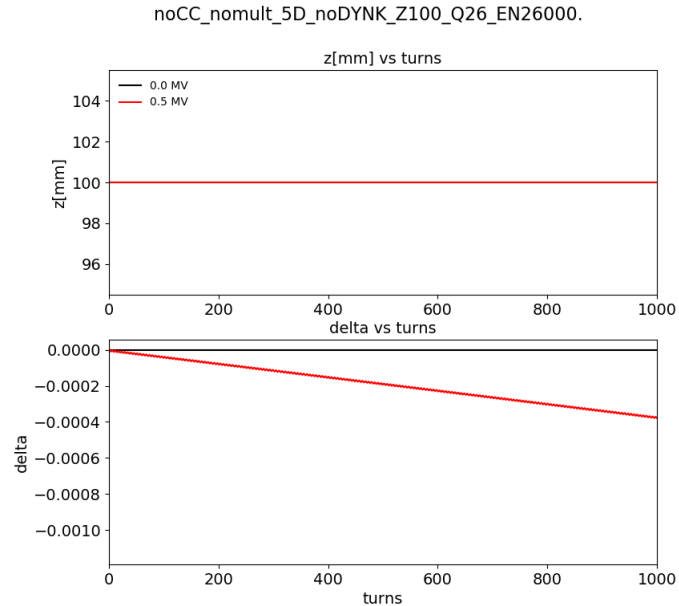
150 particles, 51200 turns, -300 koct, 100 modulation period, 1e-06 theta





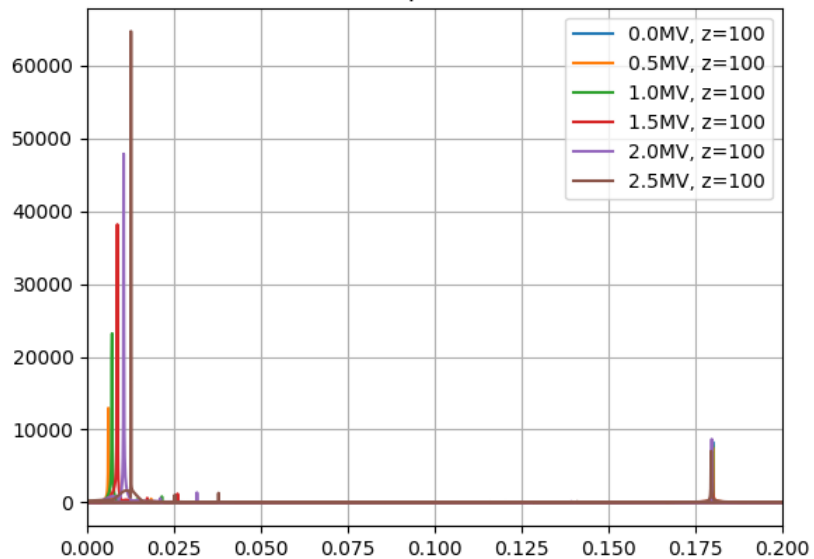
# Sixtrack: Crab cavities in 5D

- 5D simulations with CC, are not actually “frozen” in longitudinal
- Longitudinal kick from CC



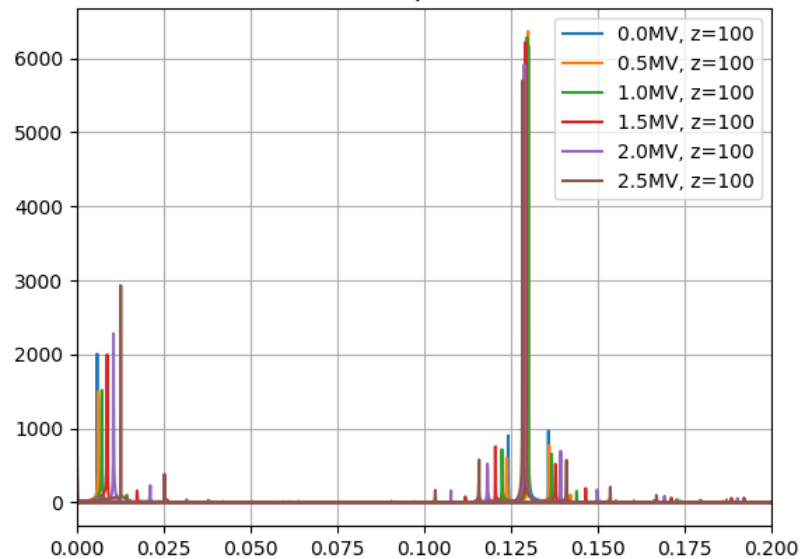
# Sixtrack: Crab cavities in 6D

Vertical plane, 1BPM



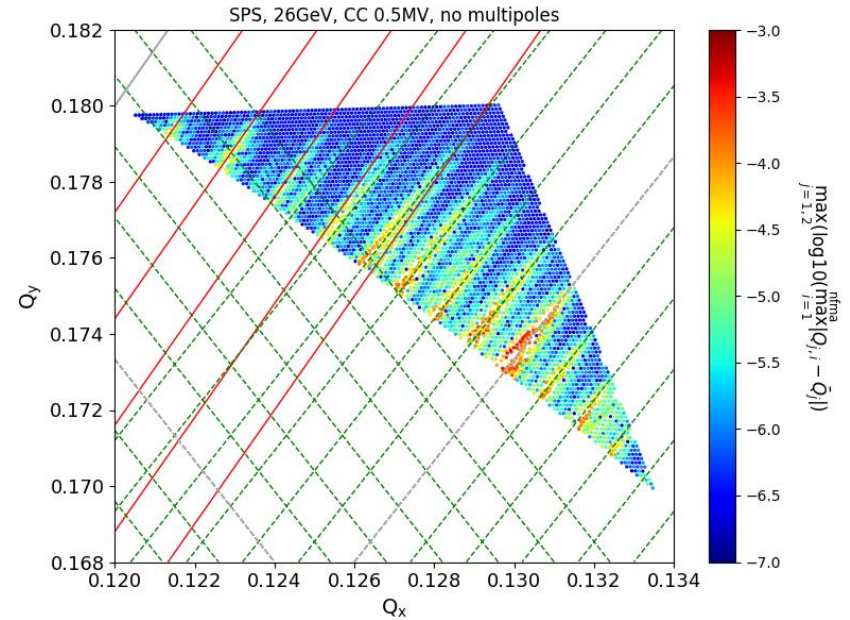
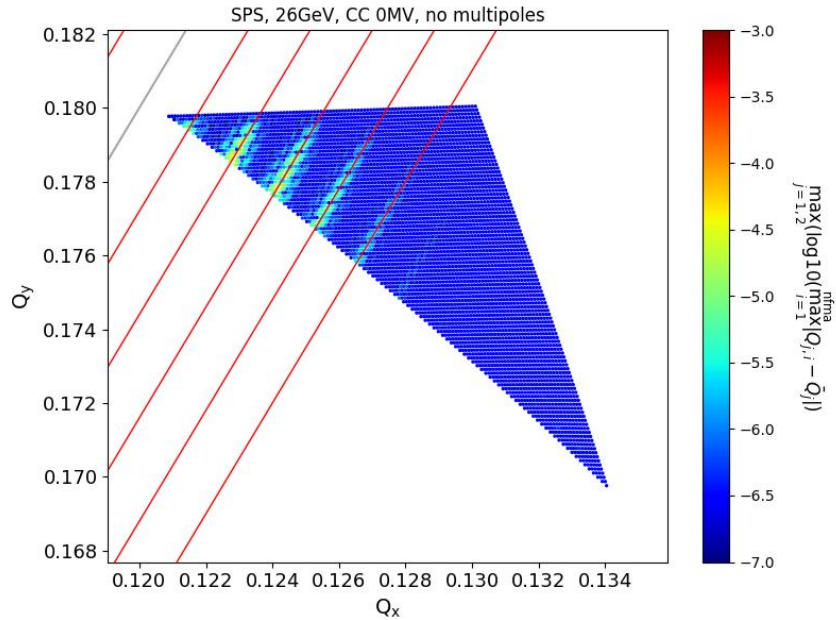
$Q_y = 0$

Horizontal plane, 1BPM

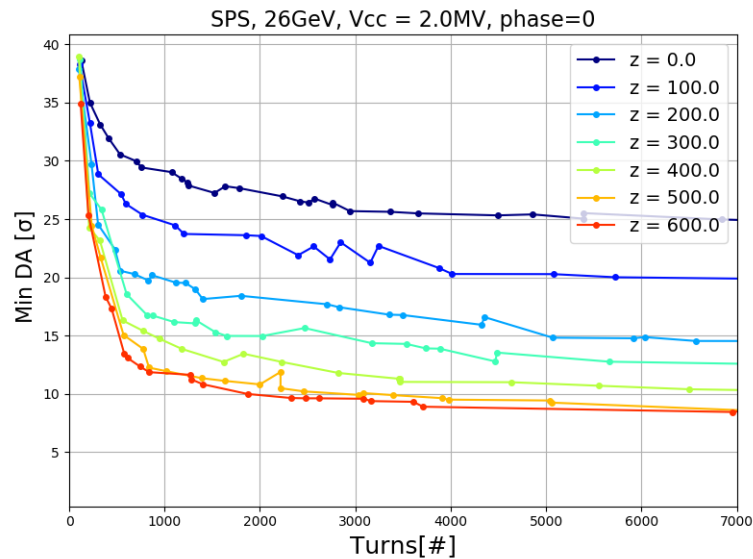
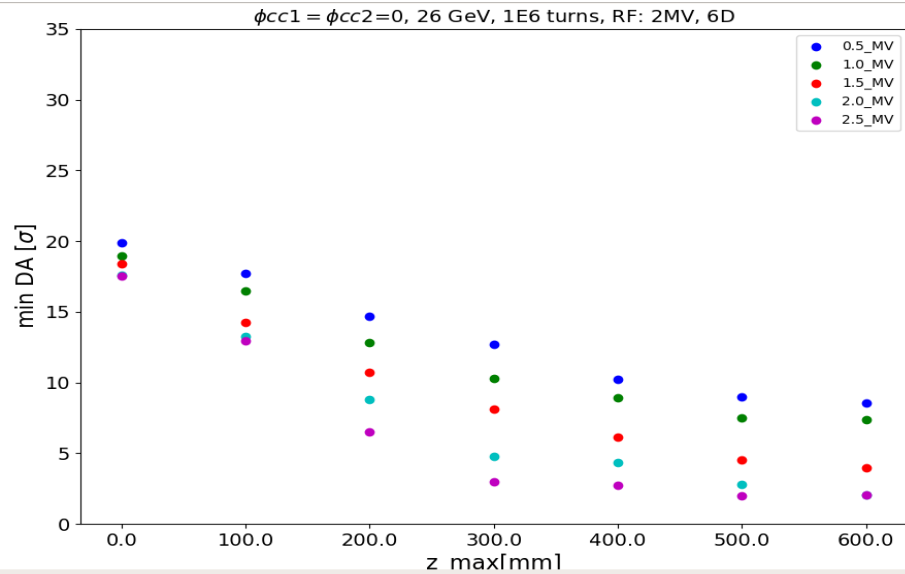


$Q_x = 2$

# Sixtrack: Crab cavities in 6D, no multipoles



# Sixtrack: Crab cavities



## Conclusions

- We have been studying the impact of different modulation effects in phase space, action angle variables and FFT
- We have started checking the impact of CC in terms of DA and FMAs

## Next steps

- Investigate the reduction of DA and how this is correlate with the modulation from CC
- Reproduce the DA results with a modulated dipole with the appropriate strengths to simulate a CC
- Investigate the impact of CC in terms of emittance growth and lifetime