Horizontal instability studies at 160 MeV mimicking the future injection energy in the PSB

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Acknowledgements

A. Akroh, S. Albright, F. Antoniou, H. Bartosik, A. Findlay, G. P. Di Giovanni, A. Huschauer, B. Mikulec, G. Rumolo, A. Santamaria, M. Schenk, C. Zannini, PSB OP

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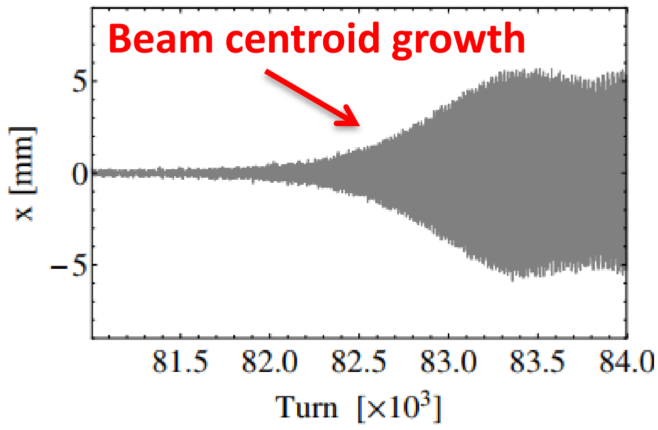
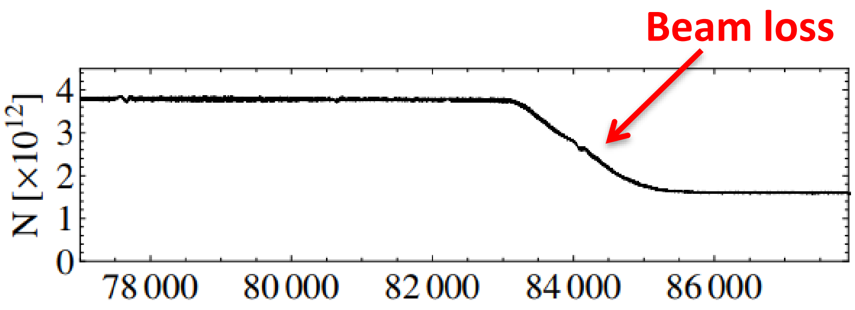
https://indico.cern.ch/event/755744/

Motivation

- Above a certain intensity a **horizontal instability** develops in the PSB causing transverse coherent oscillations and **significant beam loss**





M. McAteer et al, THPRO082, IPAC14

- The transverse feedback (TFB) is able to suppress the instability but the **origin** of the instability is **not yet understood**
- **After LS2, injection energy** will increase from 50 MeV to **160 MeV**, i.e. exactly where the instability appears for certain tunes
- Higher intensity beams after LIU
- Apart from ISOLDE, all beams will be accelerated to 2 GeV. Will there be another critical energy for beam stability?
- What is the margin of the feedback before reaching saturation?

Measurements

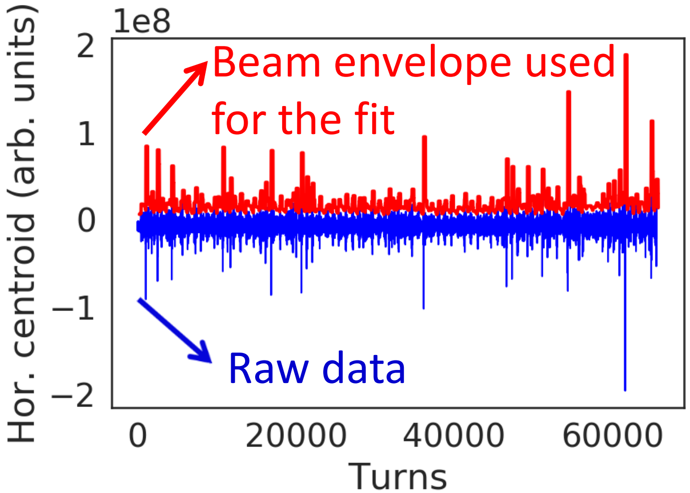
- A measurement campaign has been undertaken to characterize the instability at a constant energy plateau of **160 MeV**, **mimicking the future injection energy** with Linac4
- Identify the horizontal tune working points that cause significant beam loss at 160 MeV
  - For different beam intensity
  - For different chromaticity values
- Record rise time and head-tail modes
- Measurements with and without the TFB to disentangle clearly the losses due to the instability from those due to the resonance crossing

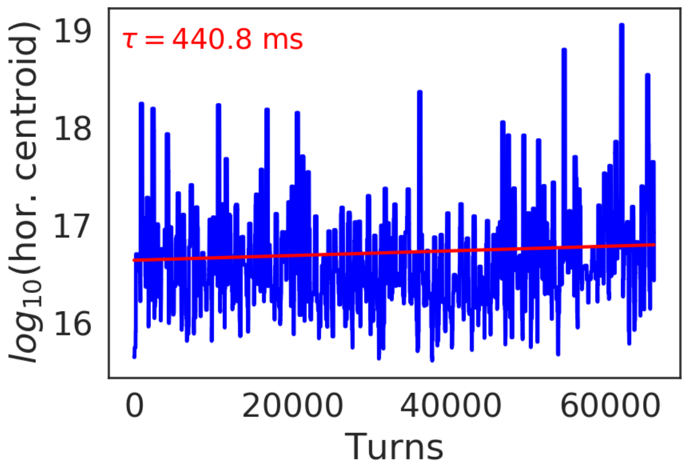
Setup of the MD

- Cycle **MD3723_BetaBeat_160MeV_2018** (clone of MD_BetaBeat_160MeV)
- Q_STRIP are disabled
- Multipoles are on (as in operational BCMS beam)
- Single RF harmonic
- Measurements in **Ring 3**
- Measured chromaticity with **80 A** in GSXNOHO: **ξh = - 1.6**, **ξv ≈ 0**
- Measured chromaticity with **0.1 A** in GSXNOHO (remnant of 10 A in power supply, close to natural chromaticity): **ξh = - 0.73**, **ξv = - 1.66**
- Had troubles injecting intensity higher than 300 x 10^{10} p
- Copied from ISOHRS the injection and tunes settings (*thanks Gian Piero!*)
- Tunes follow the ISOHRS settings until 430 ms. After 430 ms, tunes qv and qh remain stable along the 160 MeV energy plateau
- The TFB is always active from injection until the start of the constant energy plateau of 160 MeV. When necessary for the studies, it is switched off at 431 ms
- Horizontal tune is changed between 4.1 and 4.5 with step of 0.01
- Data recorded between 16/7/18 and 26/7/18 for different intensities, chromaticity and TFB settings

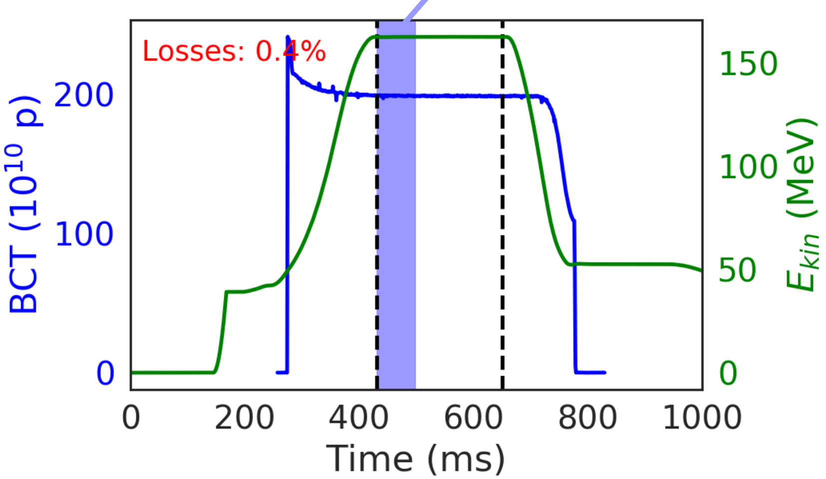
I = 200 x 10^{10}, TFB off after 431 ms, qh = 4.20

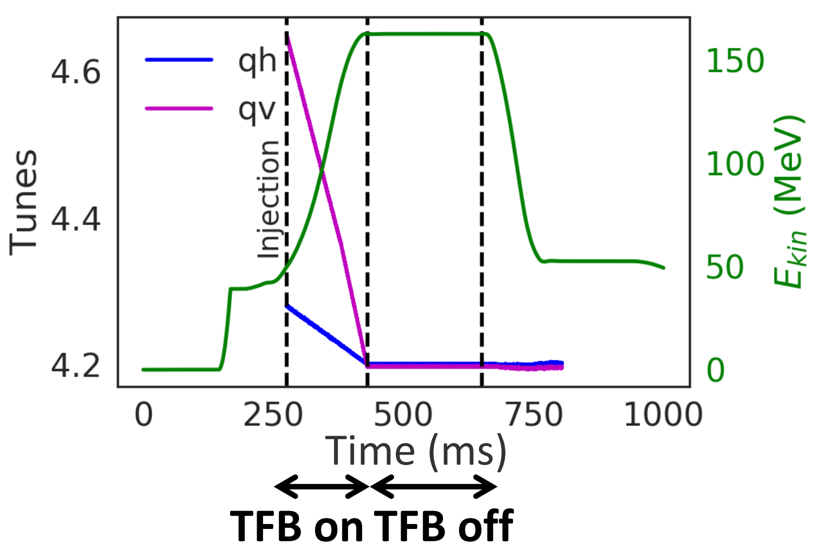
Stable case for qh = 4.20 (ξh = - 1.6, ξv ≈ 0)





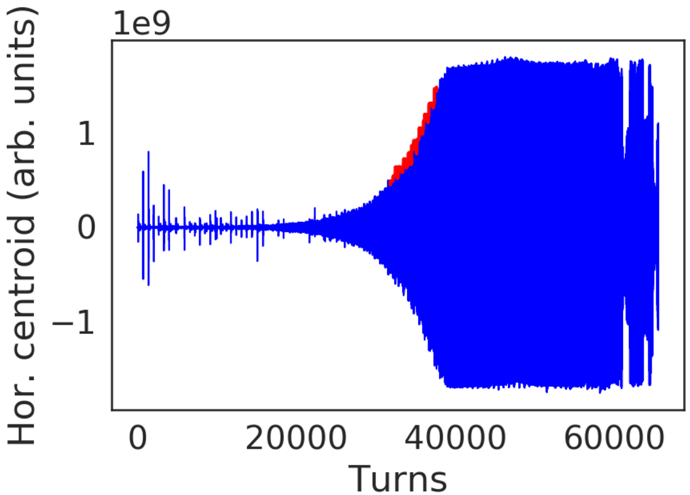
Data recorded

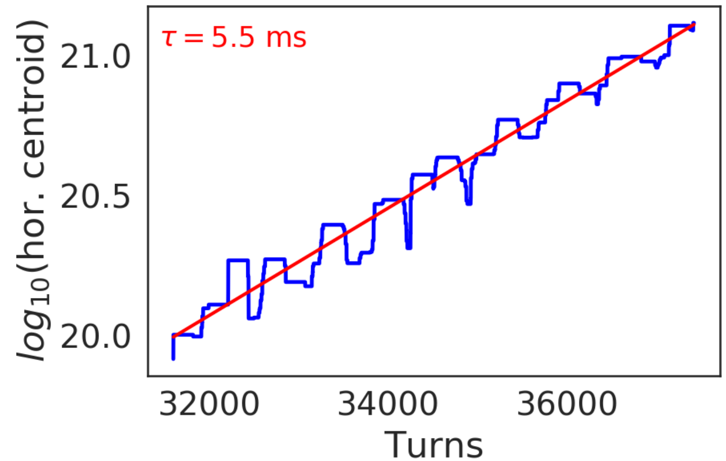


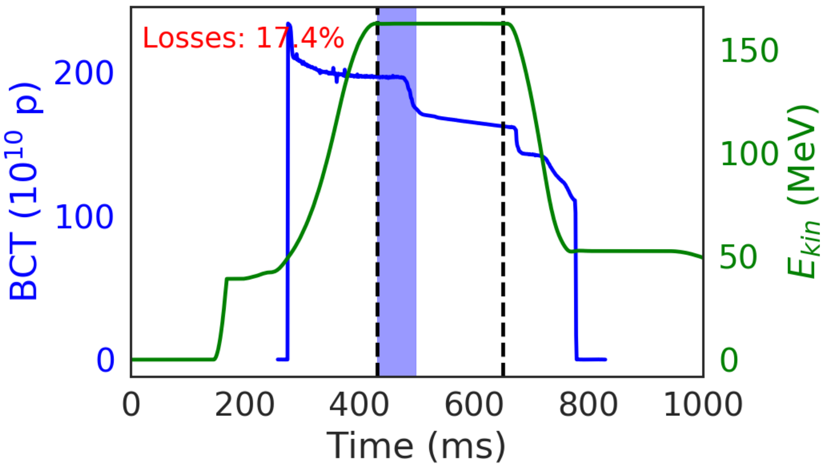


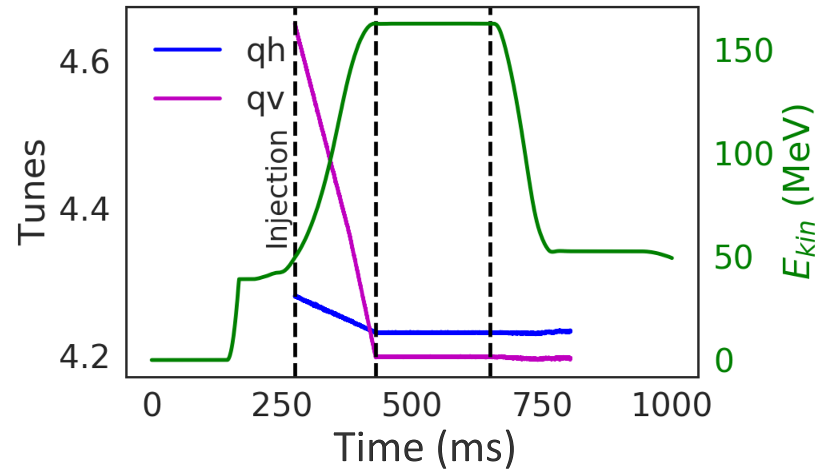
I = 200 x 10^{10}, TFB off after 431 ms, qh = 4.23

Some losses occur for qh = 4.23 (ξh = - 1.6, $\xi v \approx 0$)



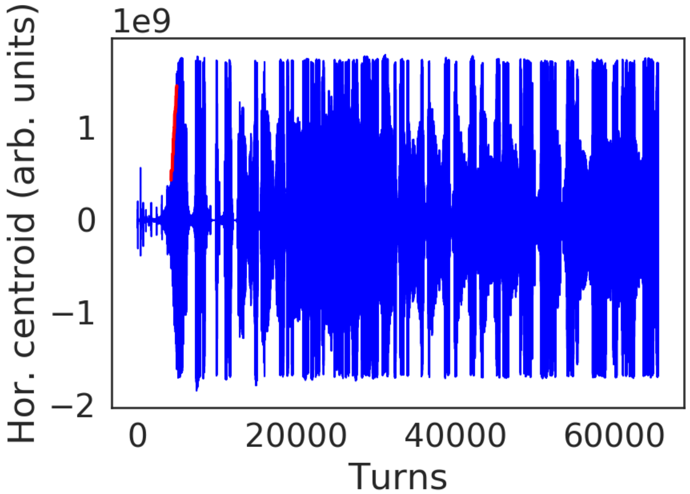


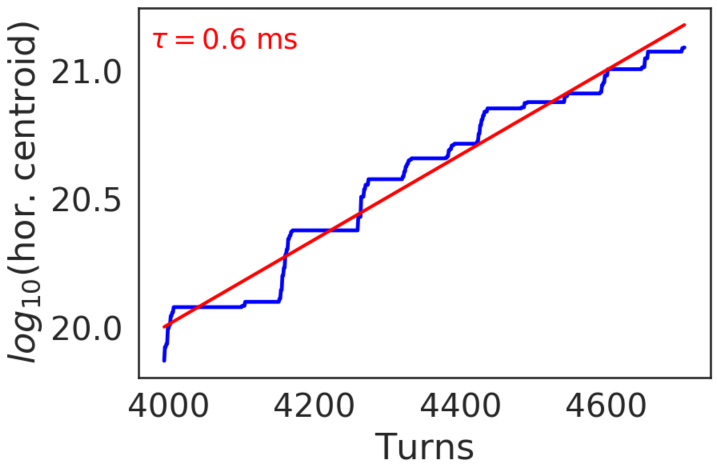


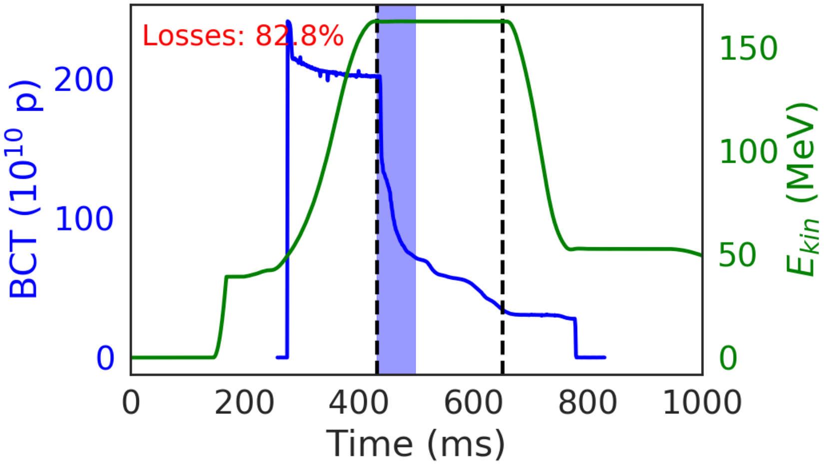


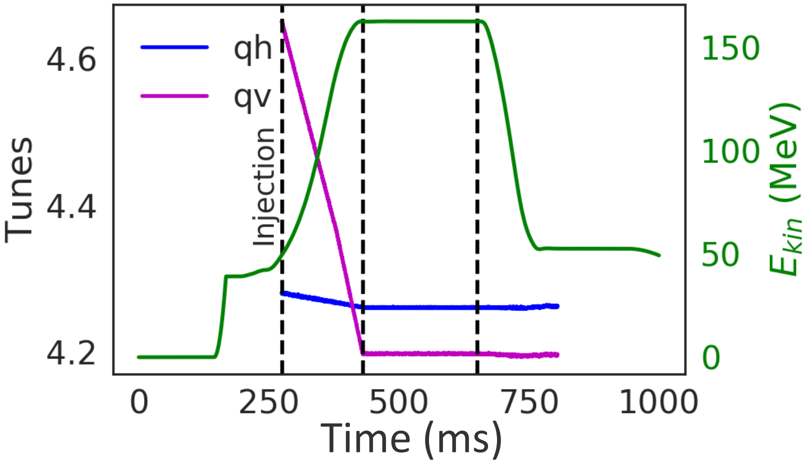
I = 200 x 10^{10}, TFB off after 431 ms, qh = 4.26

Significant losses occur for qh = 4.26 (ξh = - 1.6, ξv ≈ 0)



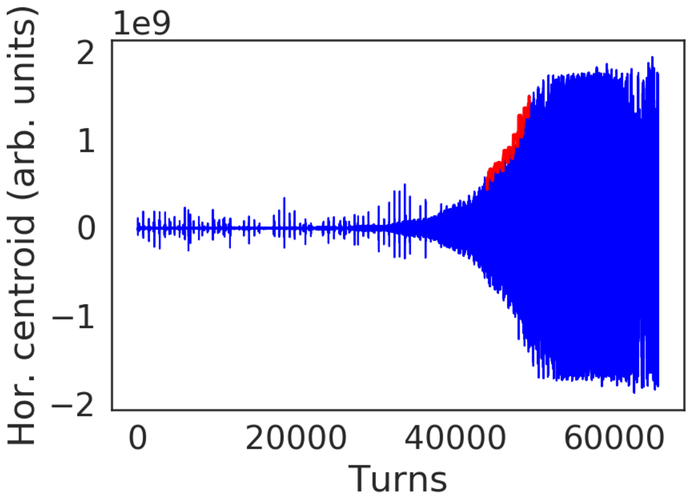


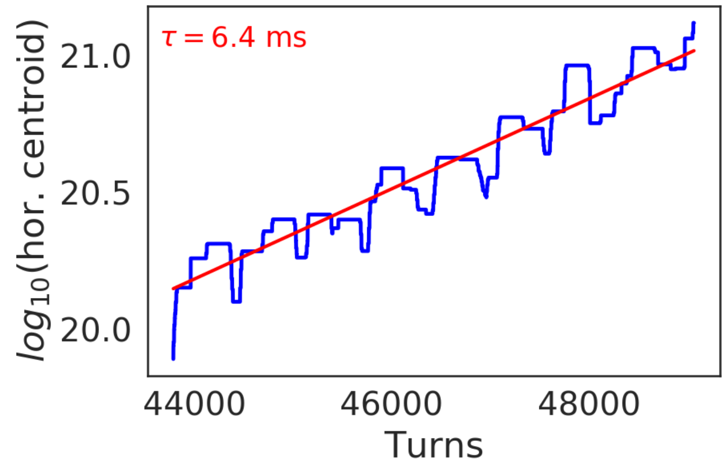


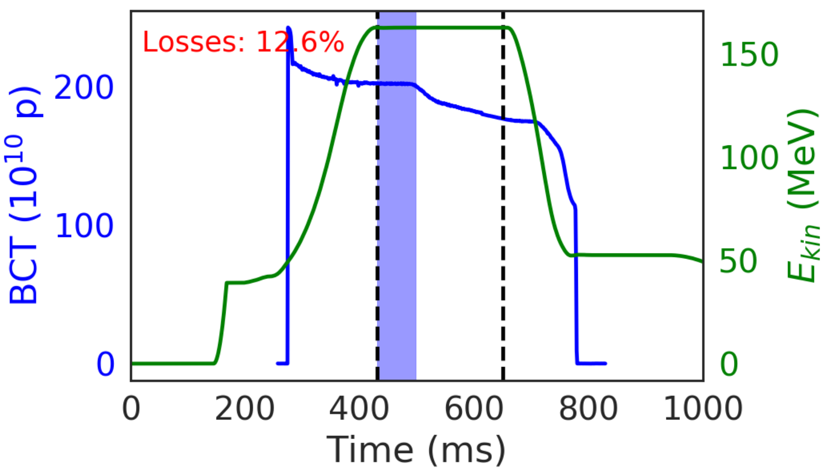


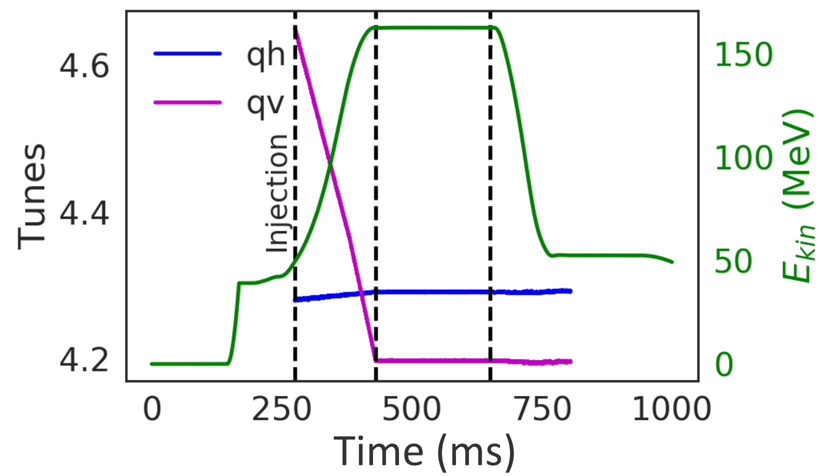
I = 200 x 10^{10}, TFB off after 431 ms, qh = 4.29

Losses reduce for qh = 4.29 (ξh = - 1.6, ξv ≈ 0)



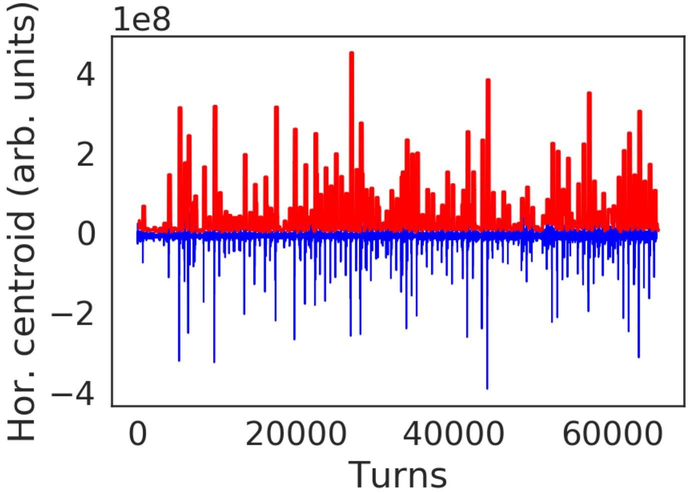


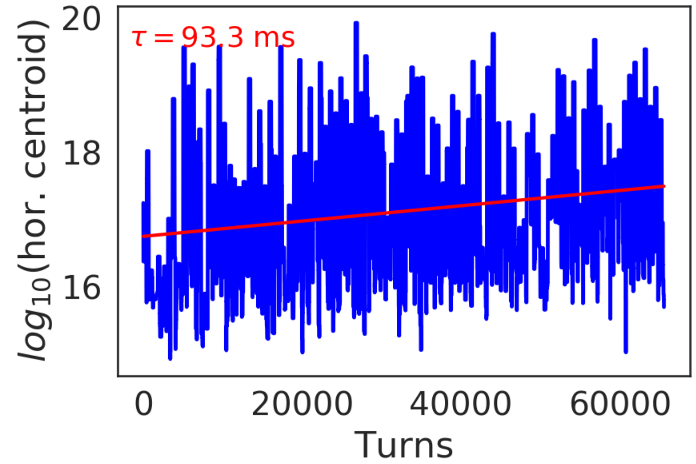


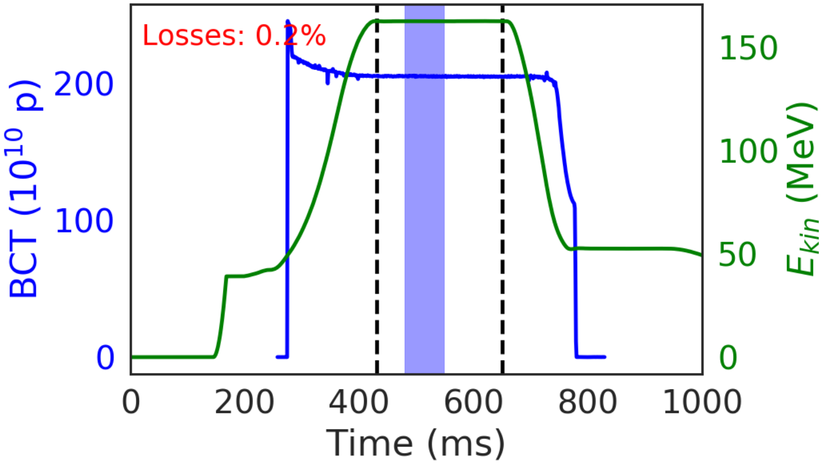


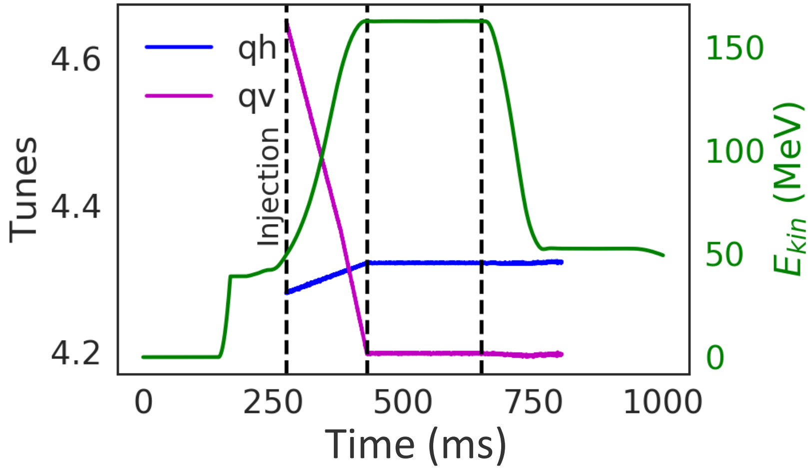
I = 200 x 10^{10}, TFB off after 431 ms, qh = 4.32

Stable case for qh = 4.32 (ξh = - 1.6, ξv ≈ 0)

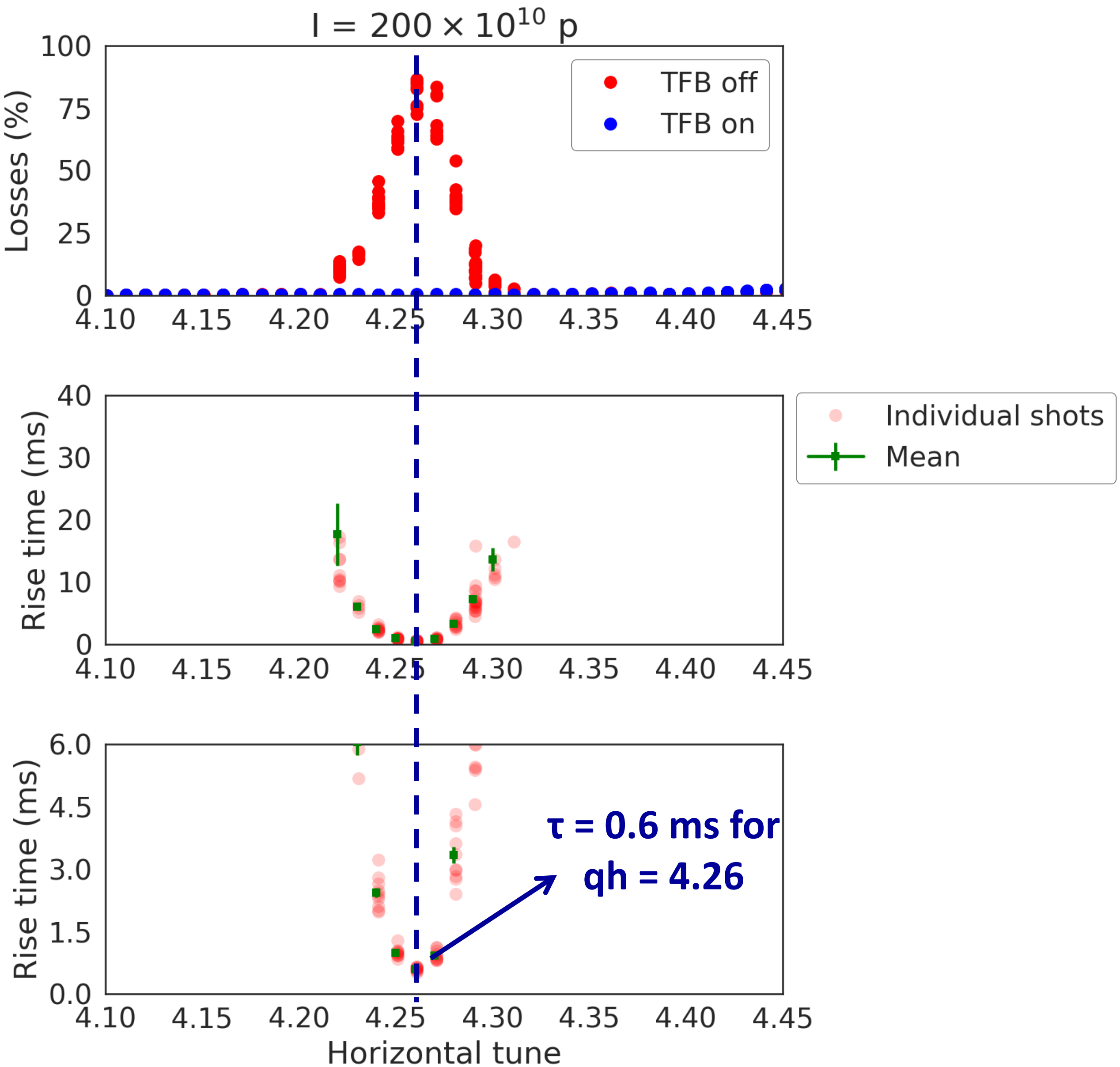








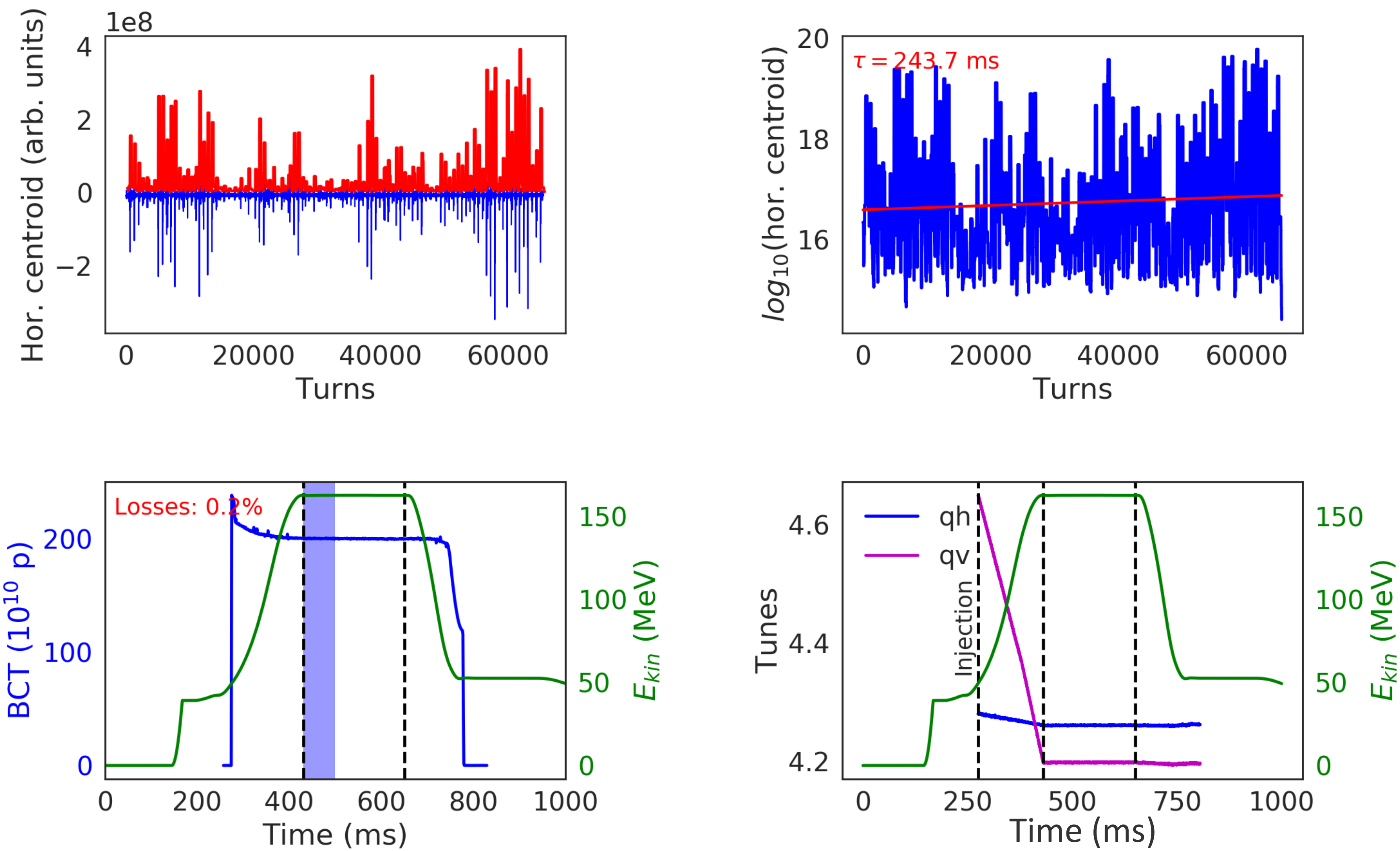
I = 200 x 10^{10} (ξh = - 1.6, ξv ≈ 0)



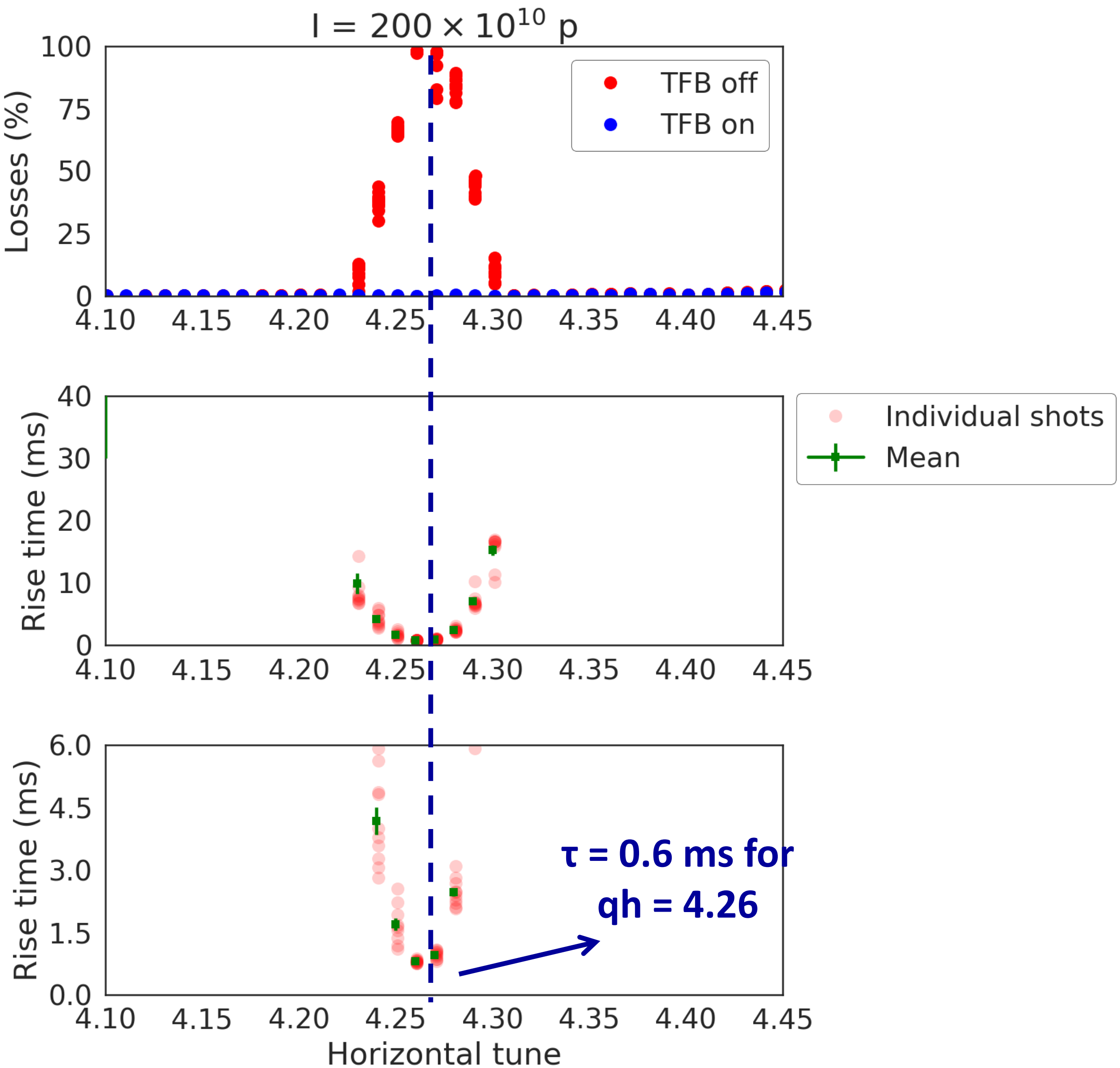
- Above 150 x 10^{10} p a **horizontal instability** appears
- Beam **loss up to 87%**
- Scanning the horizontal tune it was found that values between **4.21 up to 4.29** cause losses, **with maximum losses at qh ≈ 4.26**
- Rise time **below 1 ms** is found for qh = 4.25, 4.26, 4.27
- When the TFB is on, the beam is stable

I = 200 x 10^{10}, TFB on, qh = 4.26

With TFB ON along the cycle, no losses are observed
(qh = 4.26 with ξh = - 1.6, ξv ≈ 0)

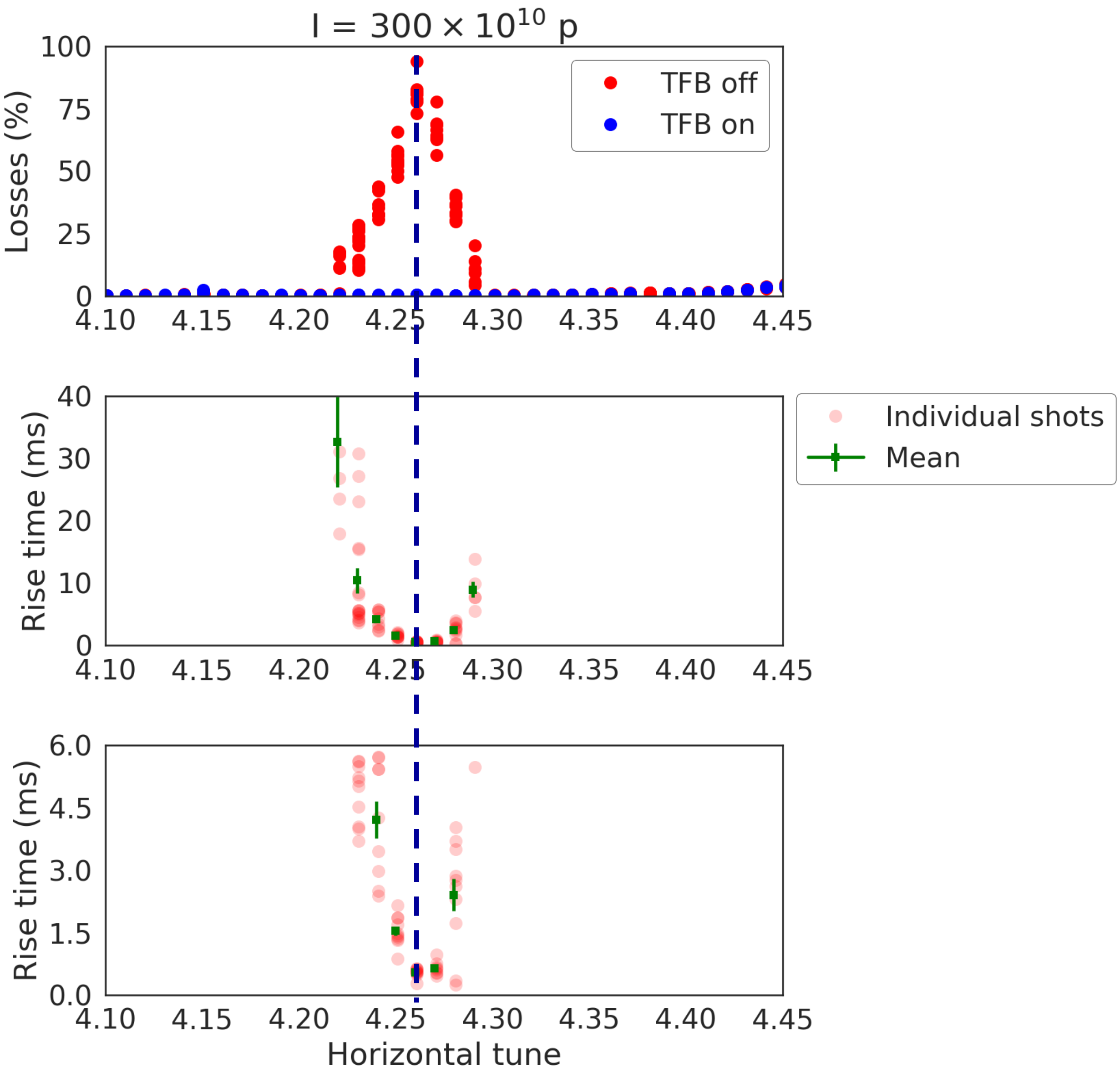


I = 200 x 10^{10} (ξh = - 0.73, ξv = - 1.66)



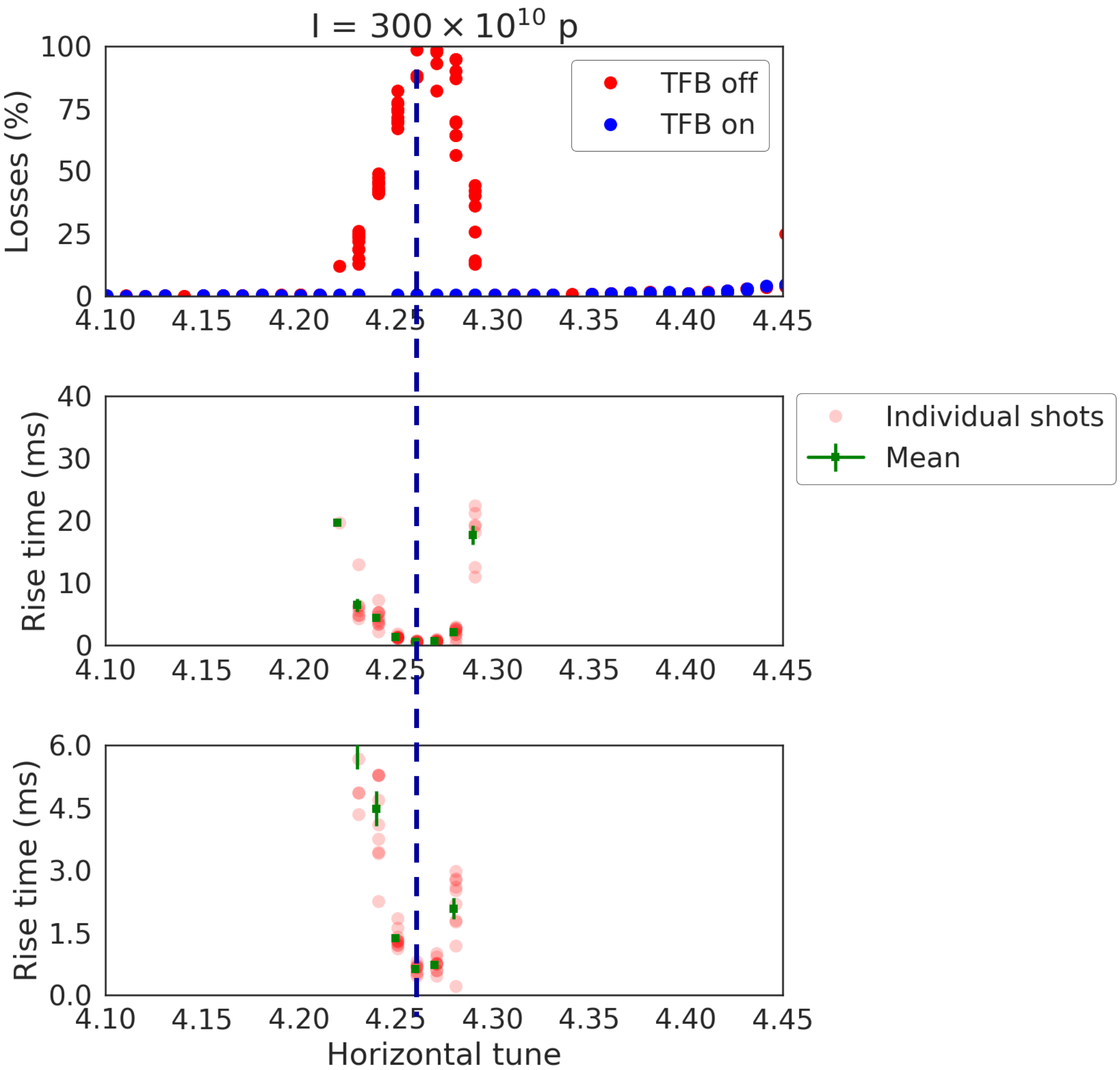
- Similar observations with natural chromaticity
- Enhanced beam losses reaching 100%
- Losses for qh between 4.23 and 4.30

I = 300 x 10[10] (ξh = - 1.6, ξv ≈ 0)



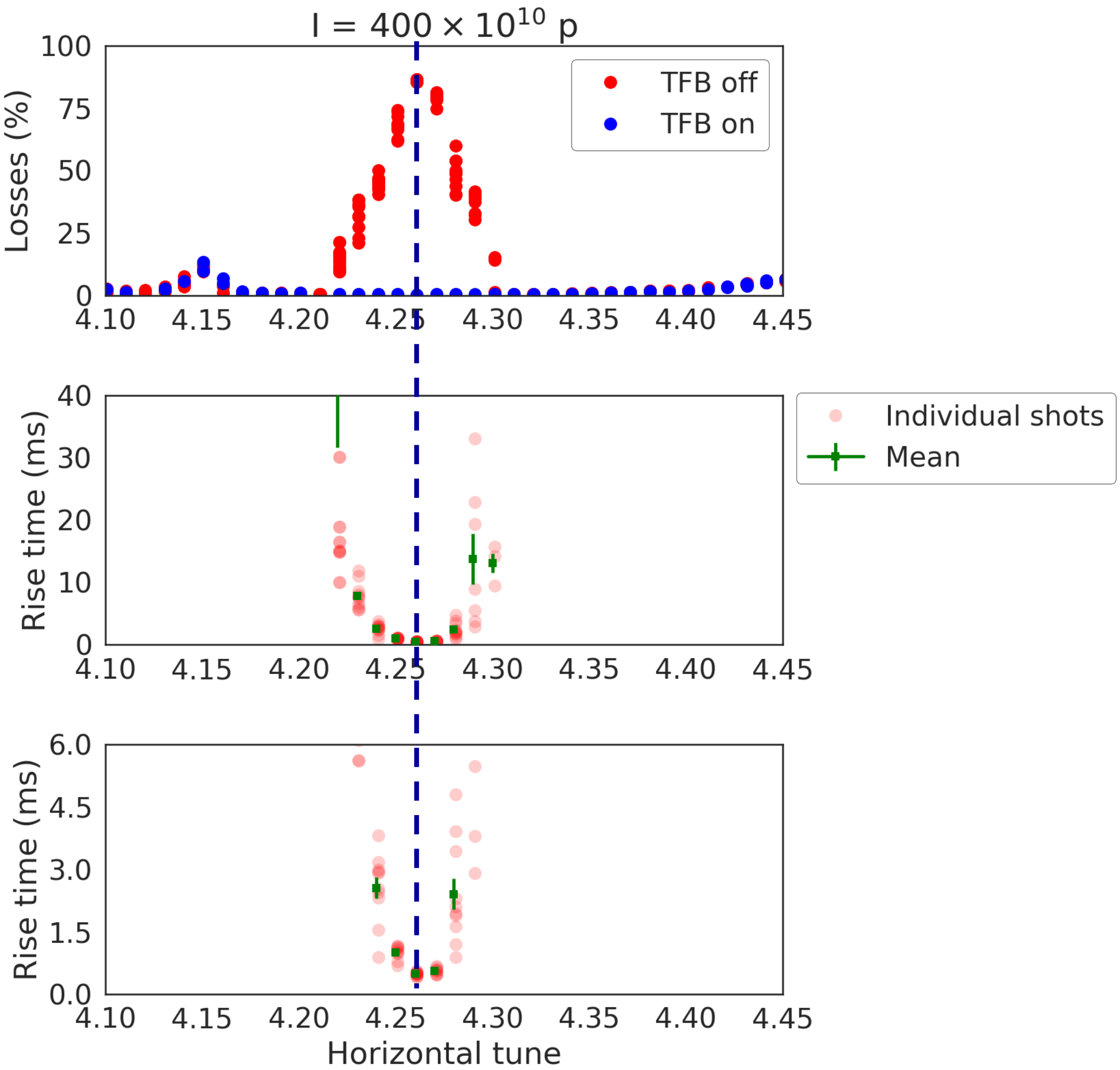
- When the TFB is on, beam is stable

$I = 300 \times 10^{10}$ (ξh = - 0.73, ξv = - 1.66)



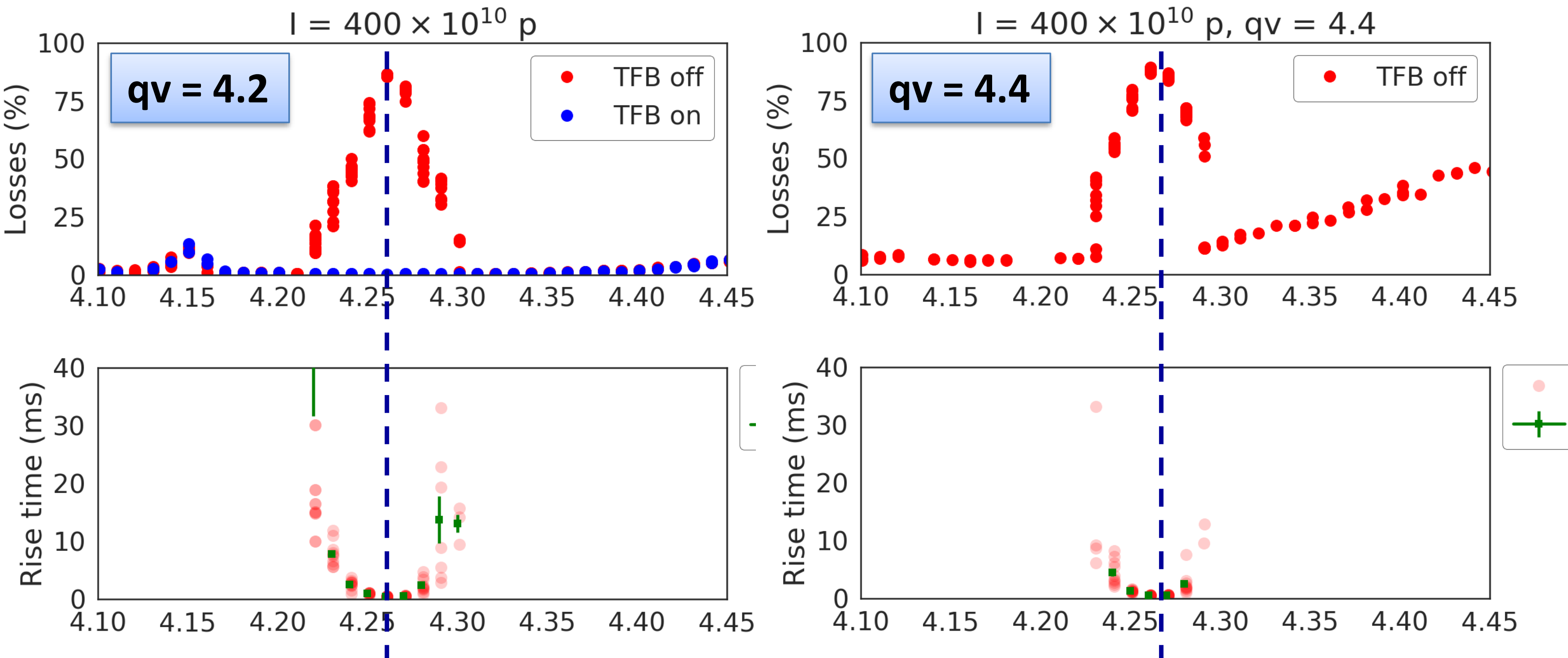
- Close to natural chromaticity
- When the TFB is on, beam is stable
- Enhanced losses up to 100%

I = 400 x 10^{10} (ξh = - 1.6, ξv ≈ 0)



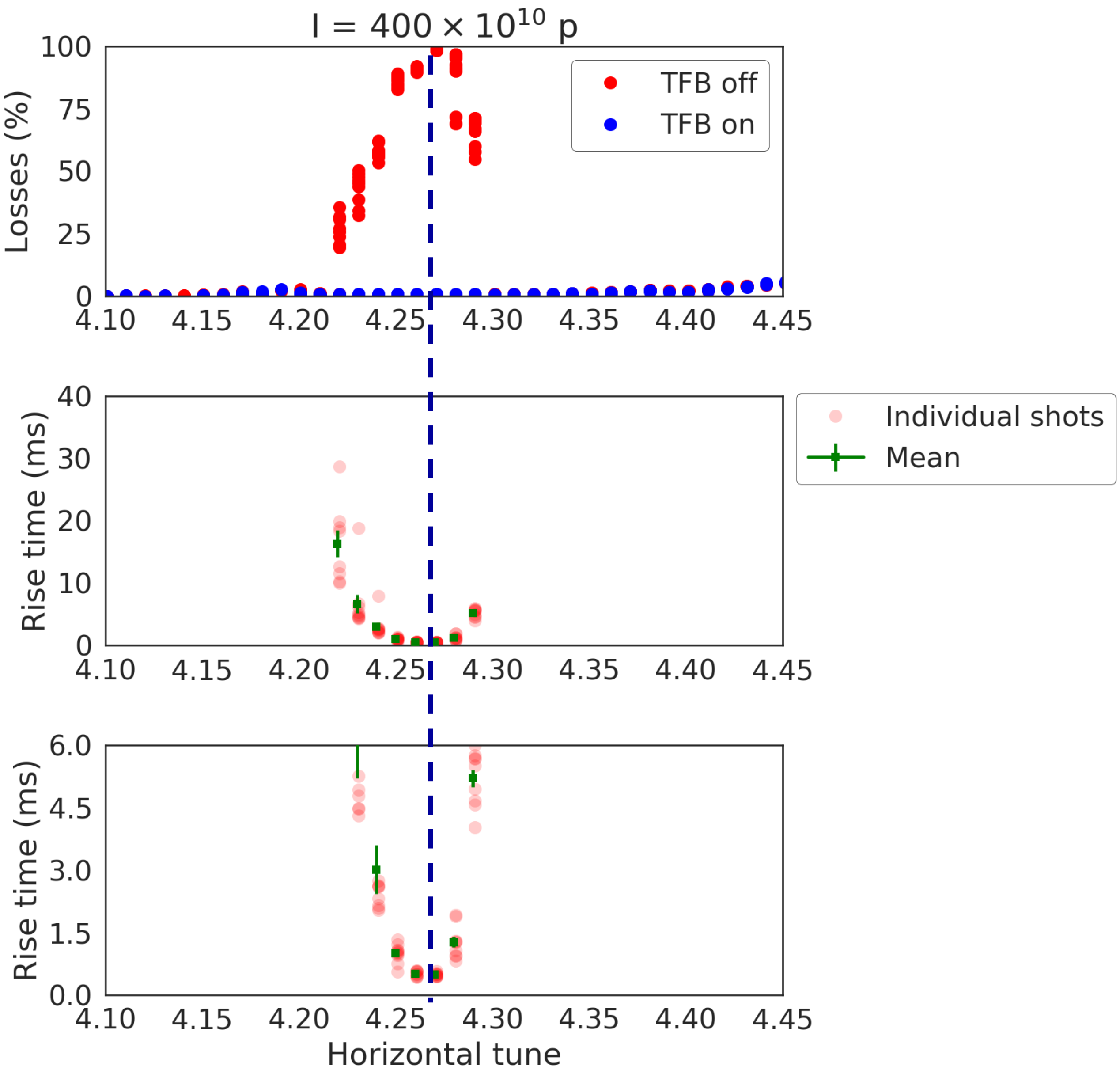
- Losses due to resonance appear around qh = 4.15
- TFB is unable to cure such losses

I = 400 x 10^{10}, with different vertical tune



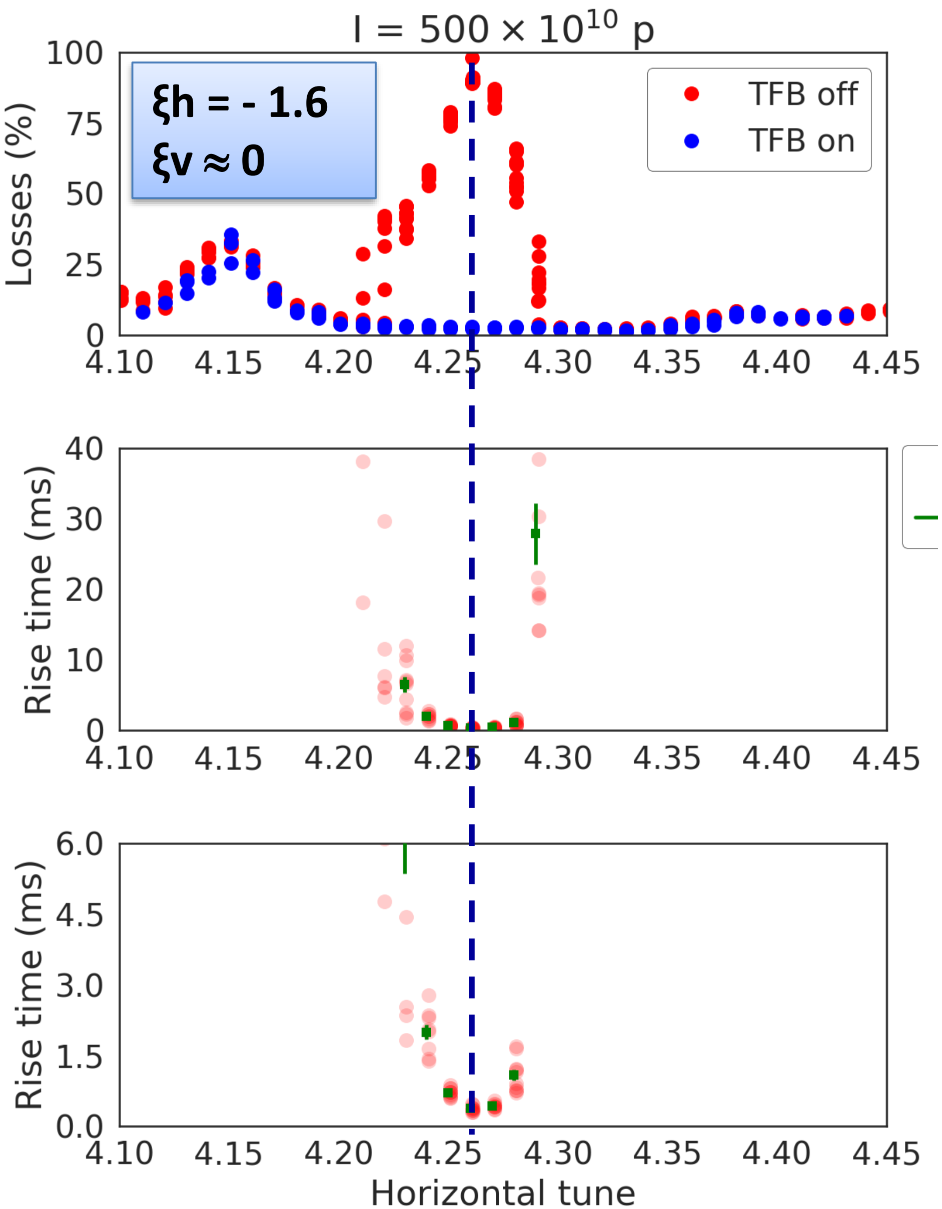
- Change the vertical tune to qv = 4.4 instead of 4.2
- Losses from qh = 4.23 until 4.29 due to horizontal instability observed in both cases
- Shifted and reduced losses around 4.15 with qv = 4.4
- Resonance losses beyond qh = 4.3 enhanced for qv = 4.4 as it is closer to the half-integer resonance

I = 400 x 10^{10} (ξh = - 0.73, ξv = - 1.66)

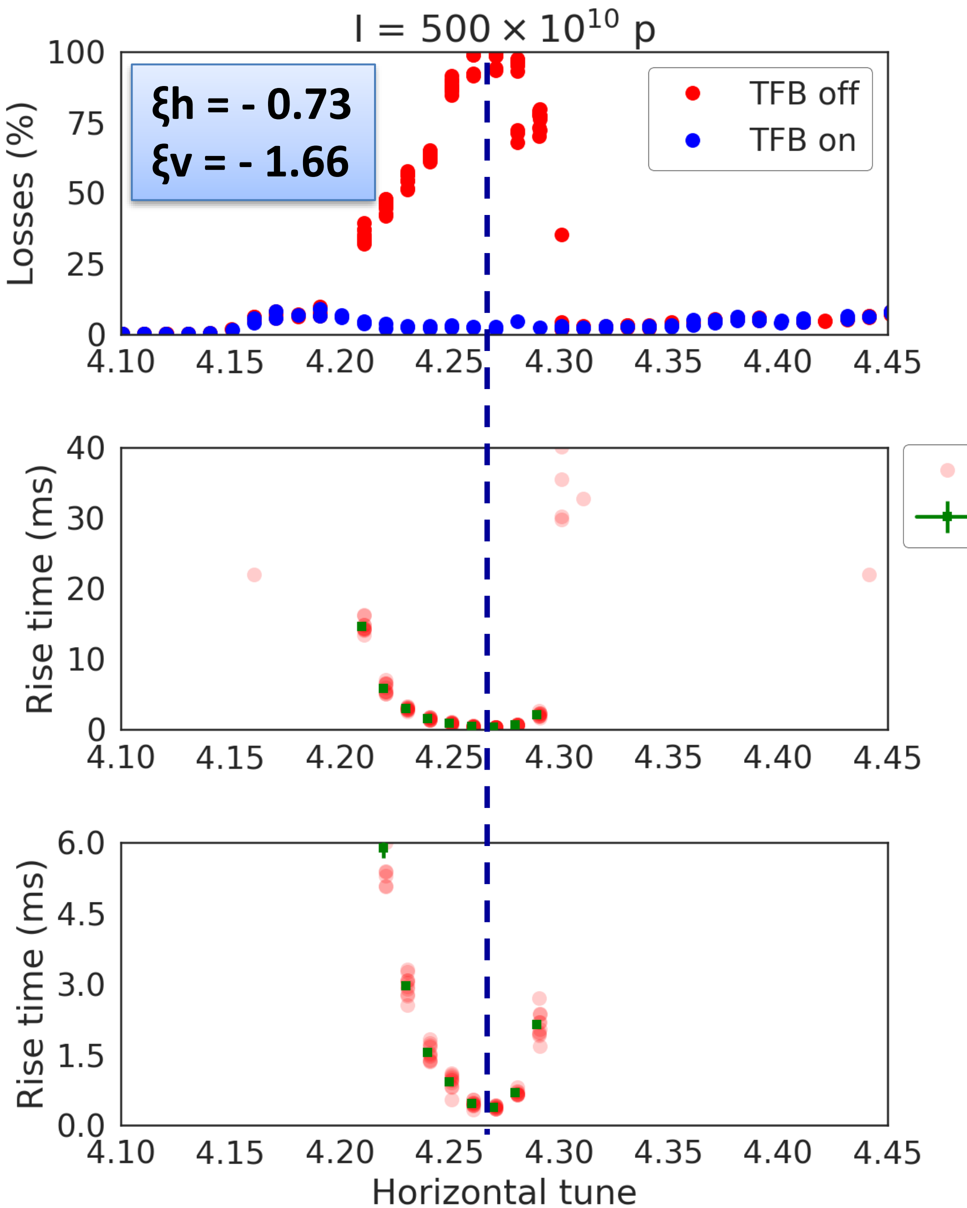


- Close to natural chromaticity
- qv = 4.2
- Resonance losses previously observed are no longer there
- Enhanced beam losses up to 100%

I = 500 x 10^{10}

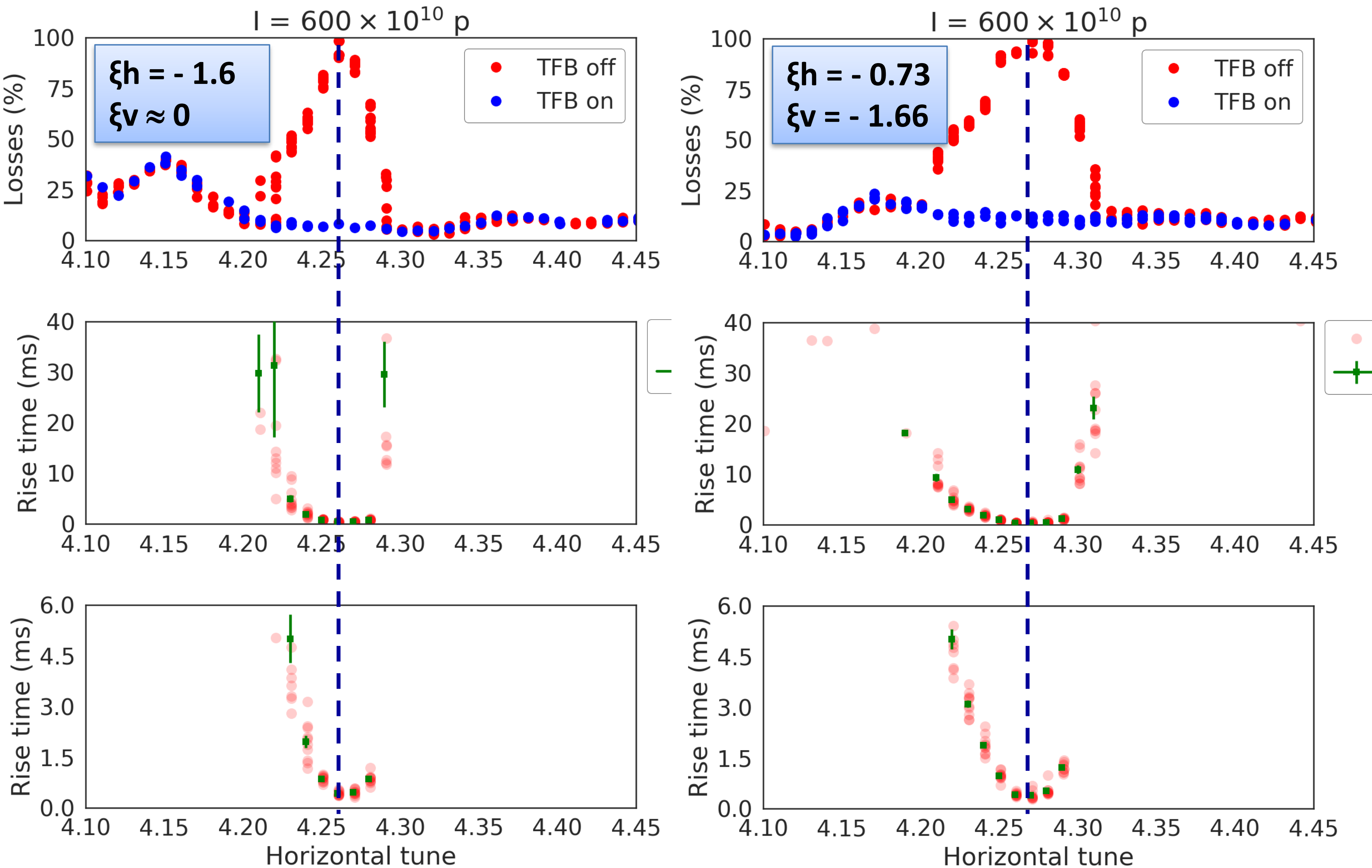


I = 500 × 10^10 p
ξh = - 1.6
ξv ≈ 0
TFB off
TFB on
Losses (%)
Rise time (ms)
Horizontal tune



I = 500 × 10^10 p
ξh = - 0.73
ξv = - 1.66
TFB off
TFB on
Losses (%)
Rise time (ms)
Horizontal tune

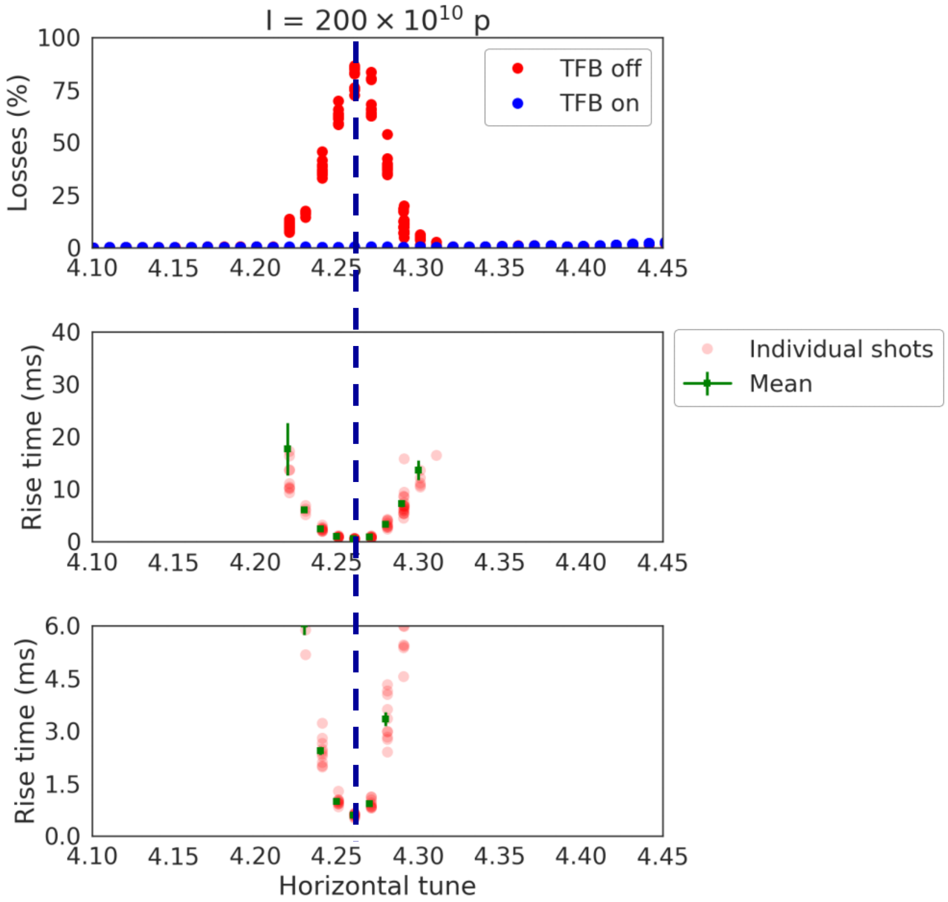
I = 600 x 10^{10}



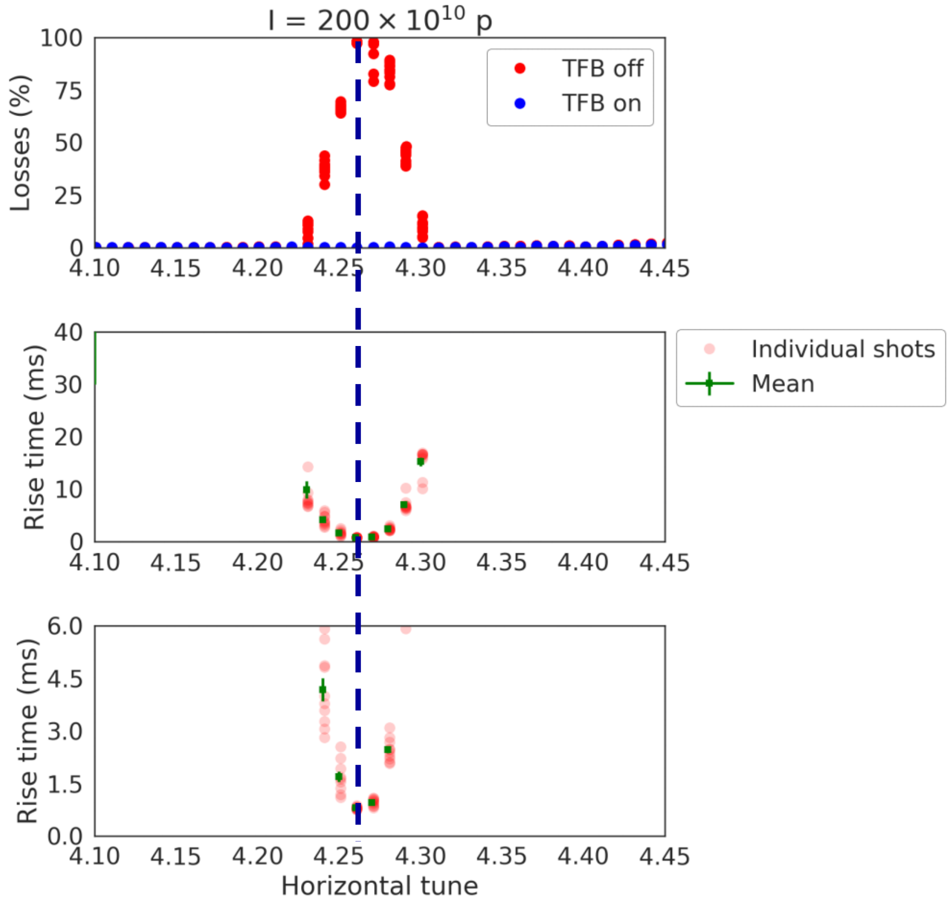
I = 600 × 10^10 p
ξh = - 1.6
ξv ≈ 0
ξh = - 0.73
ξv = - 1.66
TFB off
TFB on
Losses (%)
Rise time (ms)
Horizontal tune

Which working points cause significant beam loss?

ξh = - 1.6 / ξv ≈ 0

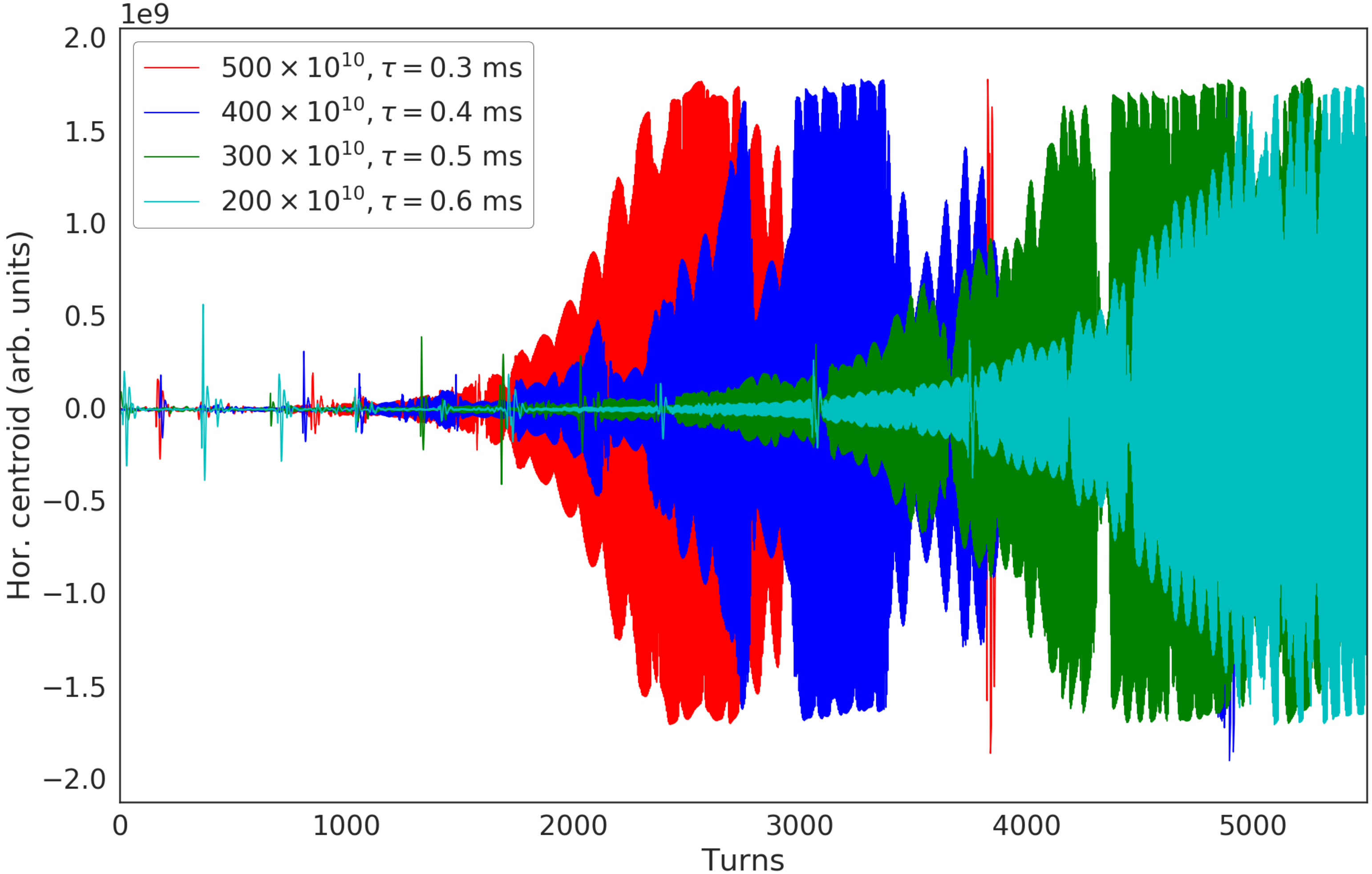


ξh = - 0.73 / ξv = - 1.66



- Losses observed for qh between **4.21** and **4.30.** Maximum losses at qh ≈ **4.26**
- Beam loss at qh = 4.26 reach 100% for close to natural chromaticity (right) but resonance losses are less severe

Compare rise times for different intensities (qh = 4.26)

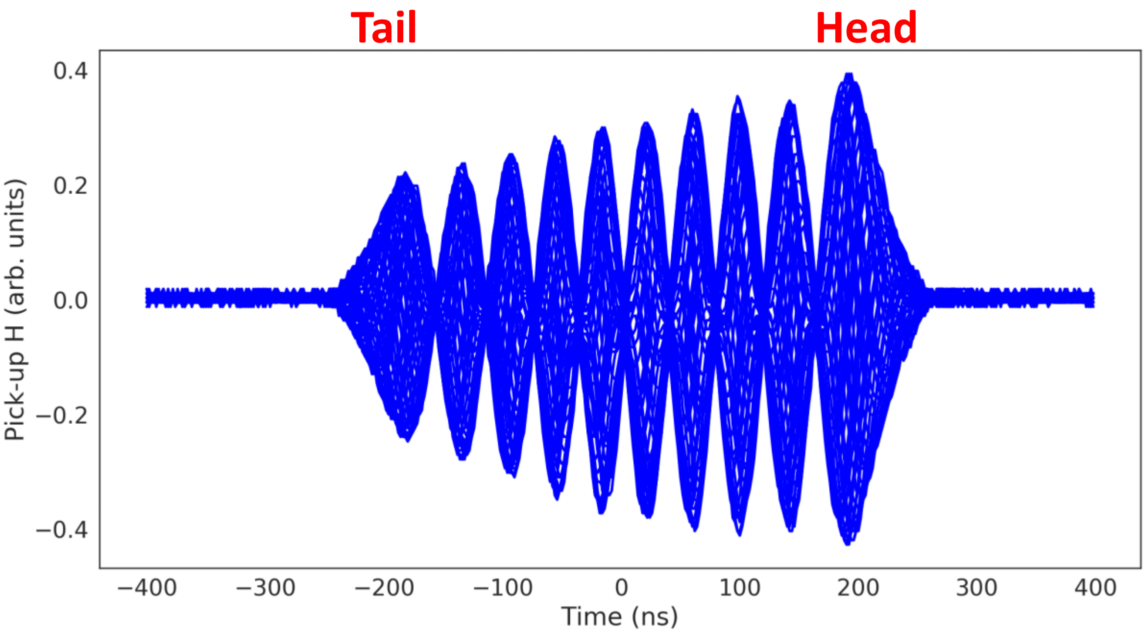


Im → growth rate

$$\Omega^{(l)} - \omega_\beta - l\omega_s \approx -\frac{1}{4\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{\Gamma(l+\frac{1}{2})}{l!} \frac{N r_0 c^2}{\gamma T_0 \omega_\beta \hat{z}} i(Z_1^\perp)_{\text{eff}}$$

A. Chao, Physics of collective beam instabilities in high energy accelerators, p. 346

Head-tail modes from pick-up signal for I = 200 x 10^{10}



ξh = - 1.6 / ξv ≈ 0

qH = 4.22, 9 nodes

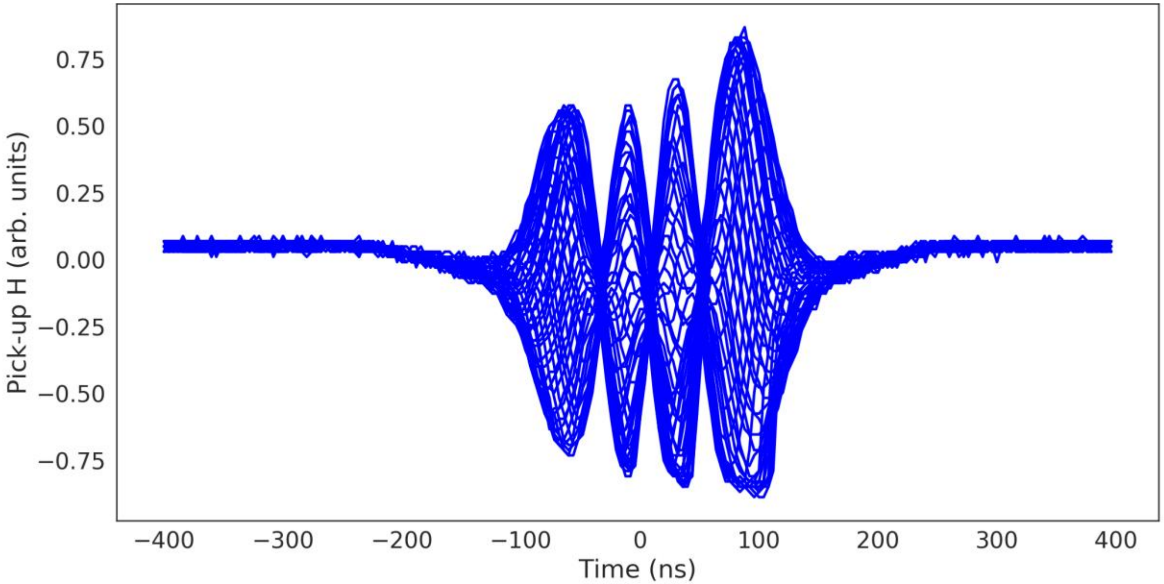
ξh = - 0.73 / ξv = - 1.66

qH = 4.22

Head-tail modes from pick-up signal for I = 600 x 10^{10}

ξh = - 1.6 / $\xi v \approx$ 0

qH = 4.21

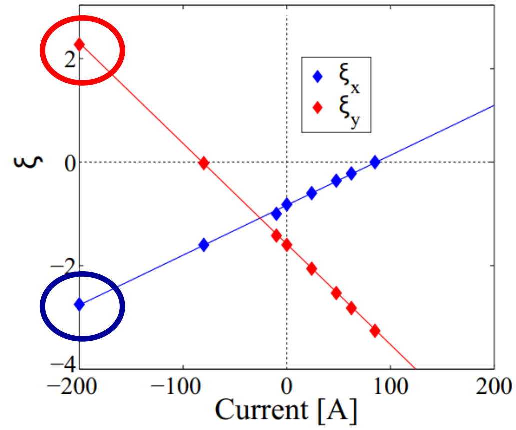


ξh = - 0.73 / ξv = - 1.66

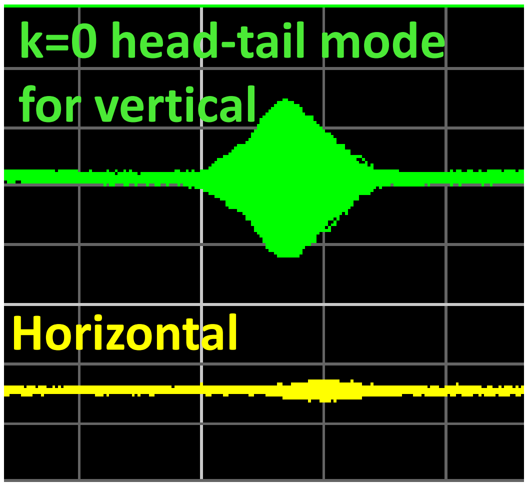
qH = 4.21, 3 nodes

Vertical instability for Isext = 200 A and I = 300 x 10^{10}

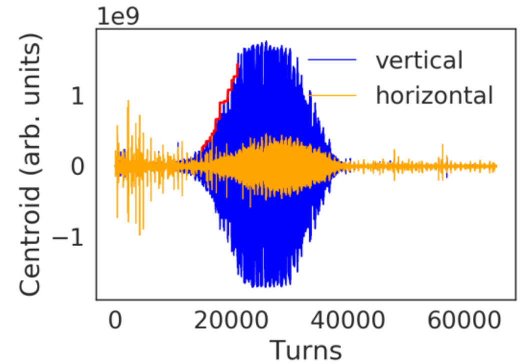
- For **Isext = 200 A**, which is at the limit of the available sextupoles' current, ξ_x is the **most negative** possible, while ξ_y is **positive**
- Horizontal feedback was active with 6 dB attenuation to suppress the horizontal instability while the vertical feedback was set to 15 dB (very weak, almost inactive)
- Observe a vertical instability developing

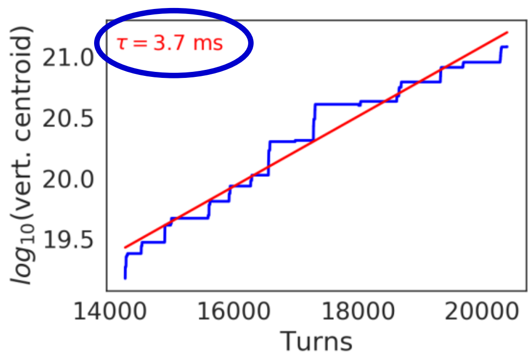


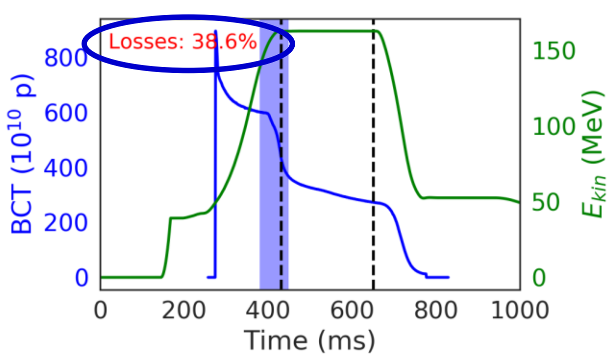
V. Forte CERN-THESIS-2016-063

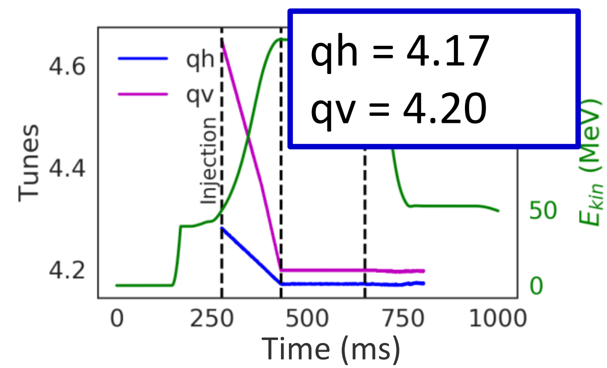


OASIS signal for intra-bunch motion



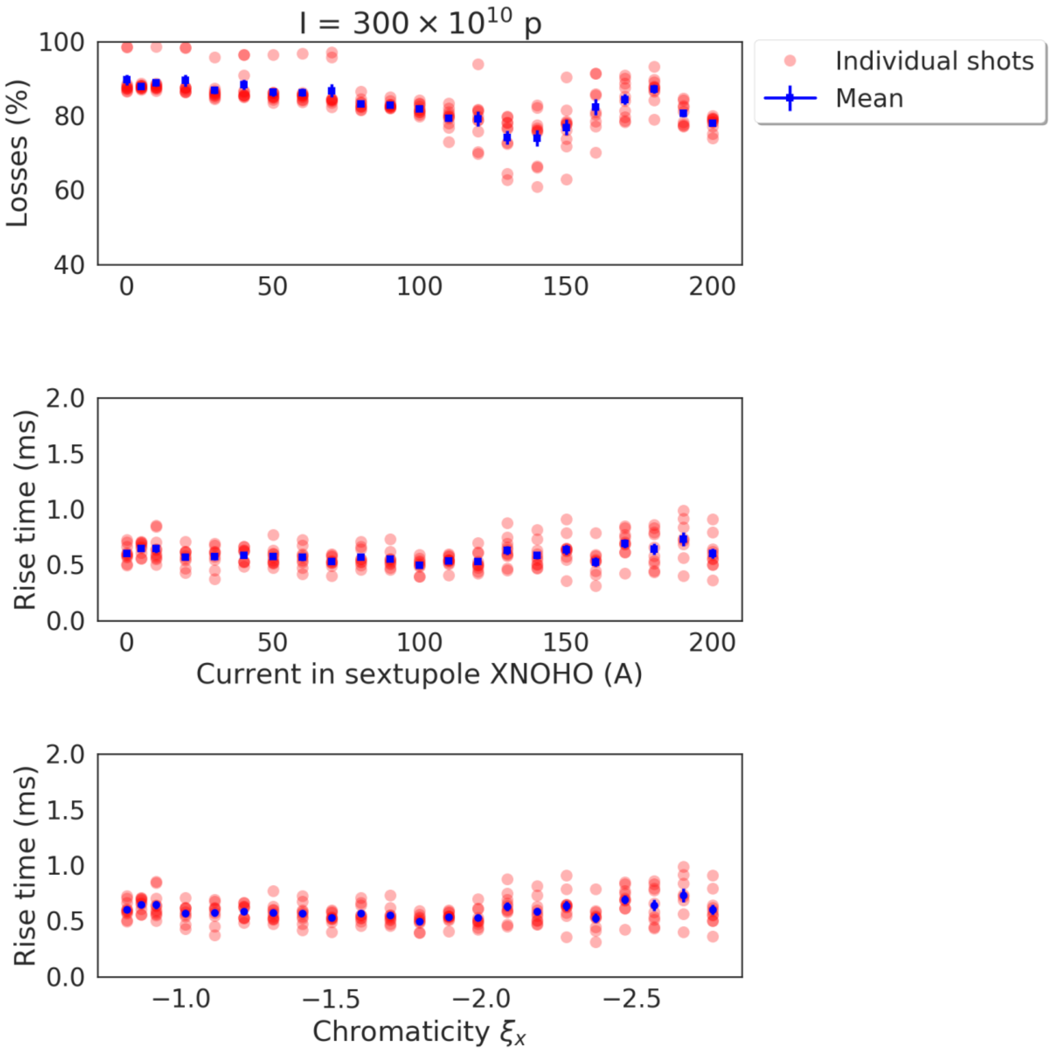




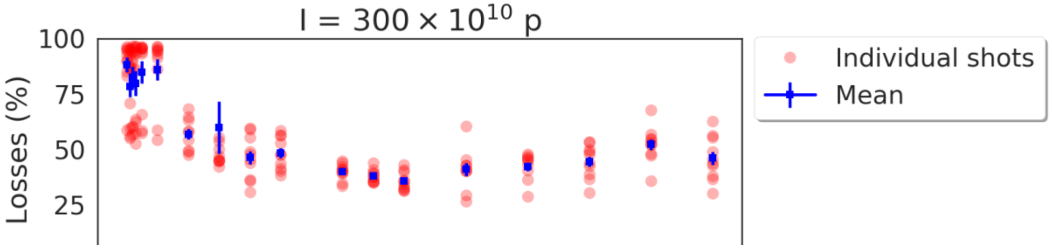


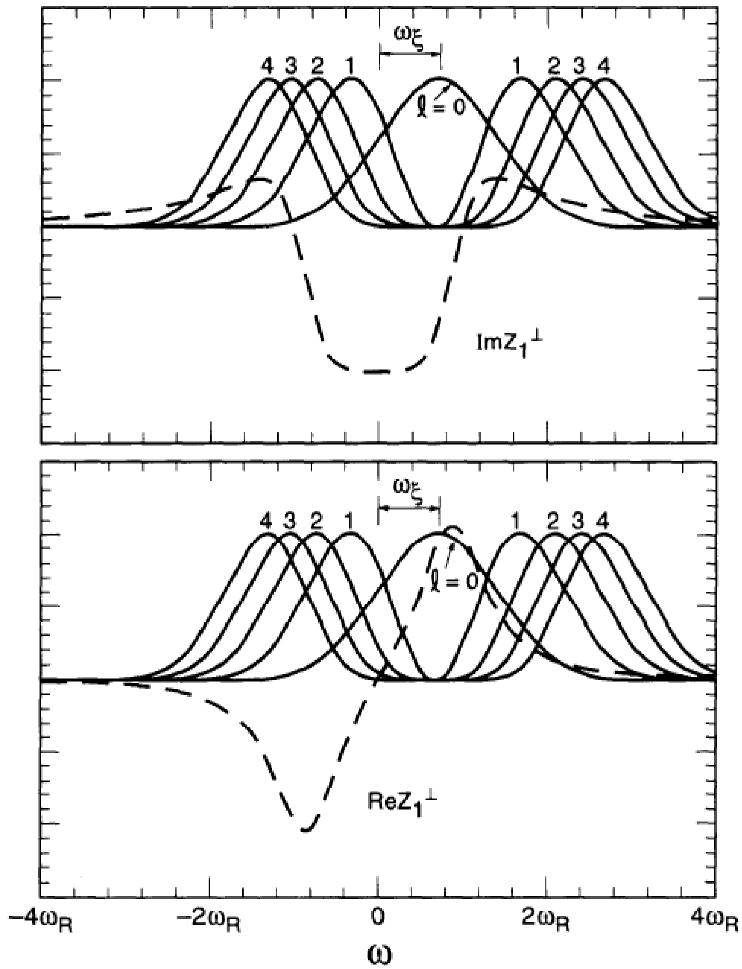
Chromaticity scan for qh = 4.26, qv = 4.2

- I = 300 x 10^{10}
- Vary chromaticity by changing sextupole current from 0.1, 5, 10, 20…180, 200 A



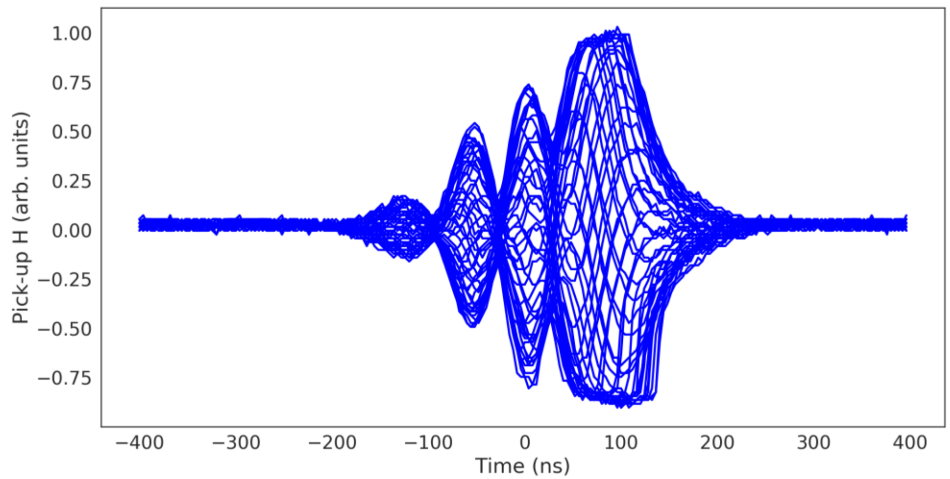
- Losses seem to reduce a bit with ~130 A in the sextupole
- No visible trend in the rise times, instability is very fast for qh = 4.26 with around 0.5 ms rise time and no impact for different chromaticity values is observed
- Need to fully rely on the transverse feedback from the very start of the cycle





- For **qh = 4.28**, losses reduce with sextupole current > 20A
- Increase of rise times visible with sextupole current > **125 A** ($\xi_x \approx -2$)

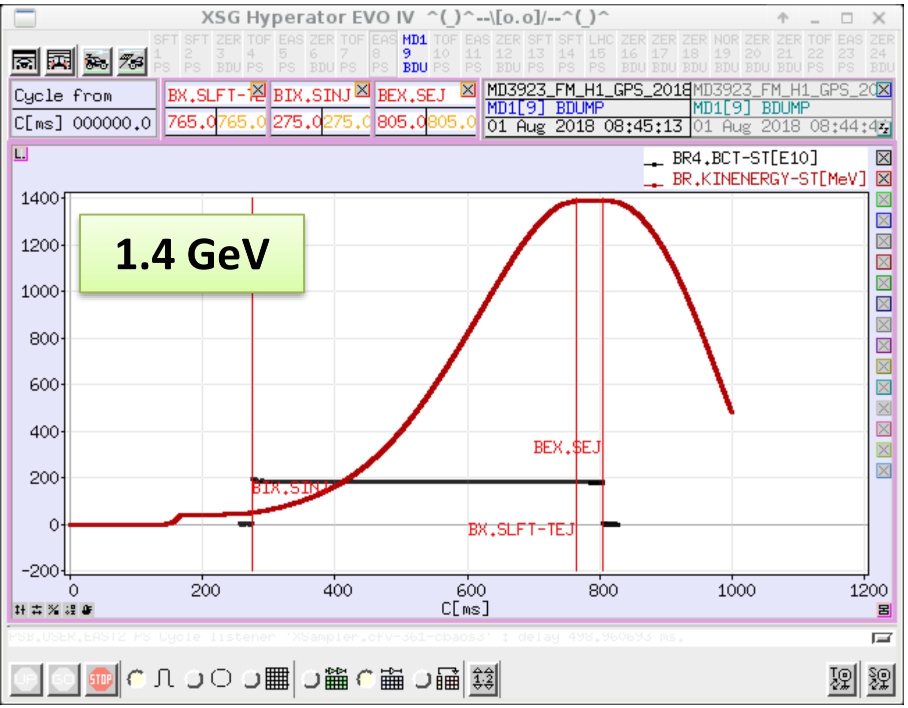
Head-tail modes as a function of chromaticity

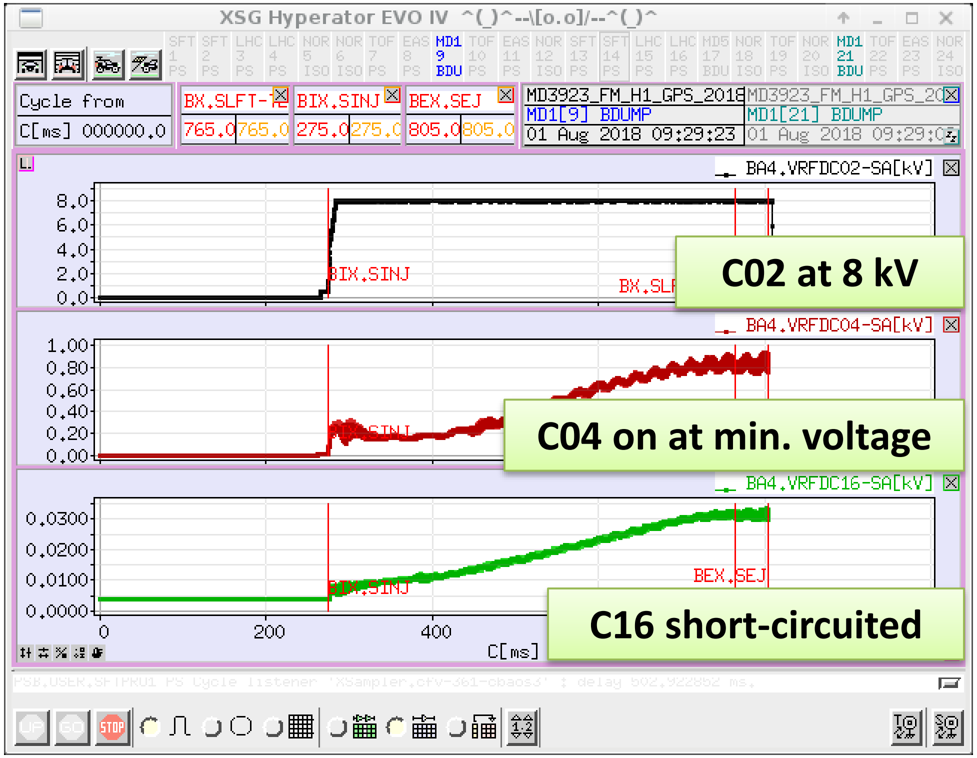


ξ_x = -0.82, 3 nodes

MD with Finemet system on 1/8/18

- Goal of the MD was to test if the normal rf cavities C02, C04, C16 are the source of the horizontal instability
- Copy of ISOLDE cycle as it is today (MD3923_FM_H1_GPS_2018)
- Tried different combinations with the cavities. Example:

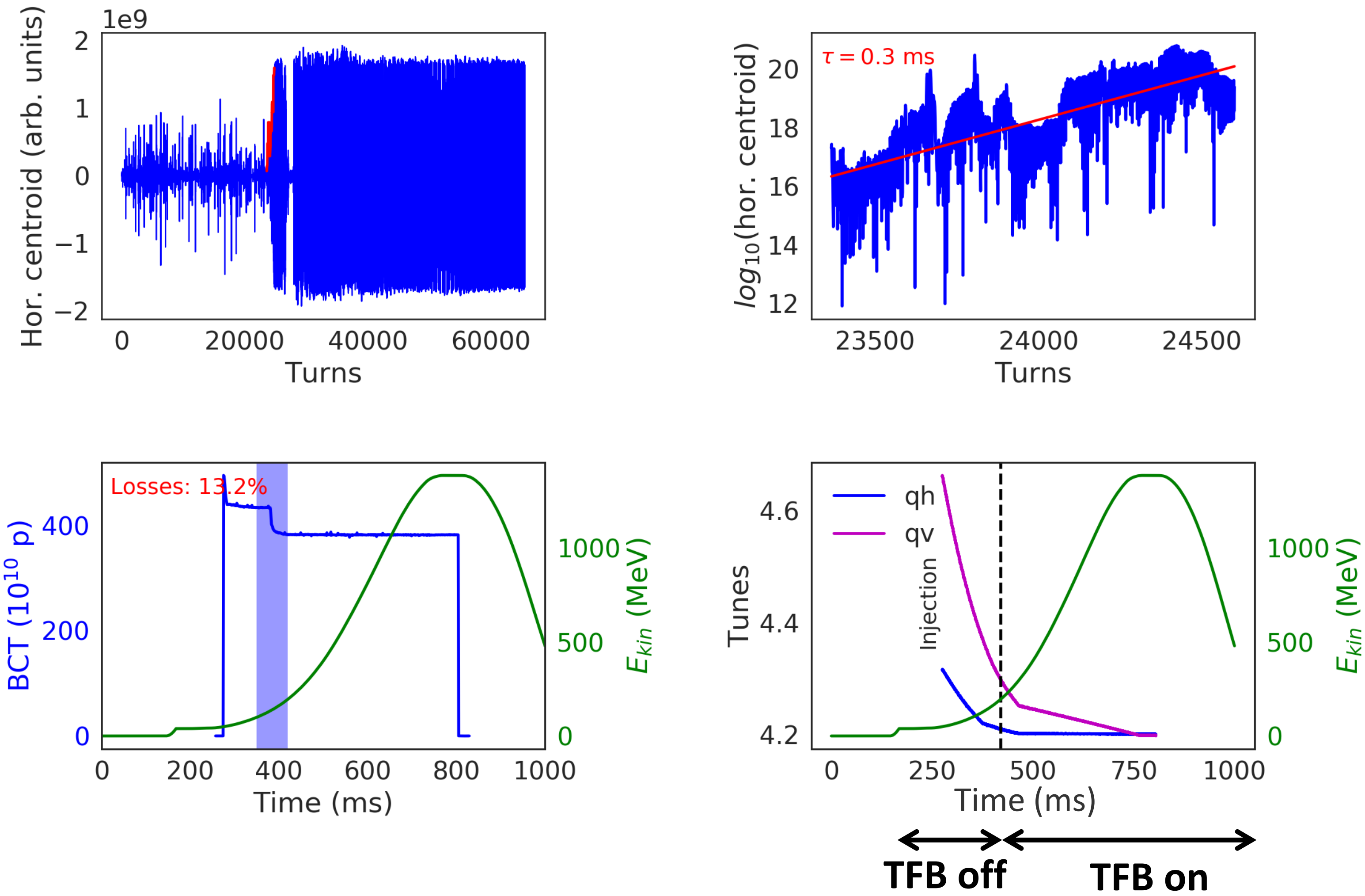




- Eventually short-circuited C02, C04 and C16 and used the Finemet system in place of C02 in R4

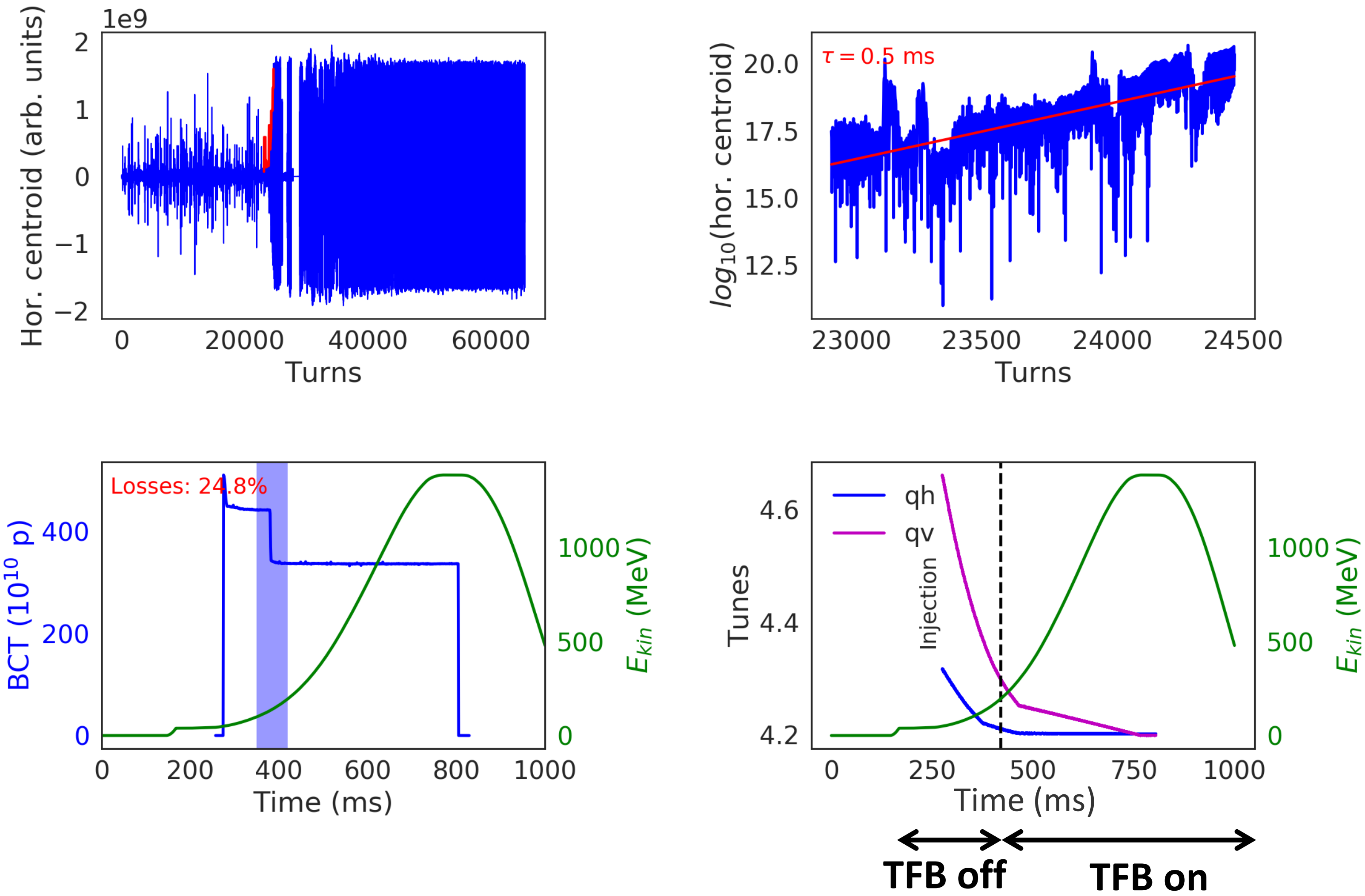
C02 on / C04 and C16 on with min. voltage

- First observe the instability. TFB off until 420 ms, then enabled to avoid losses



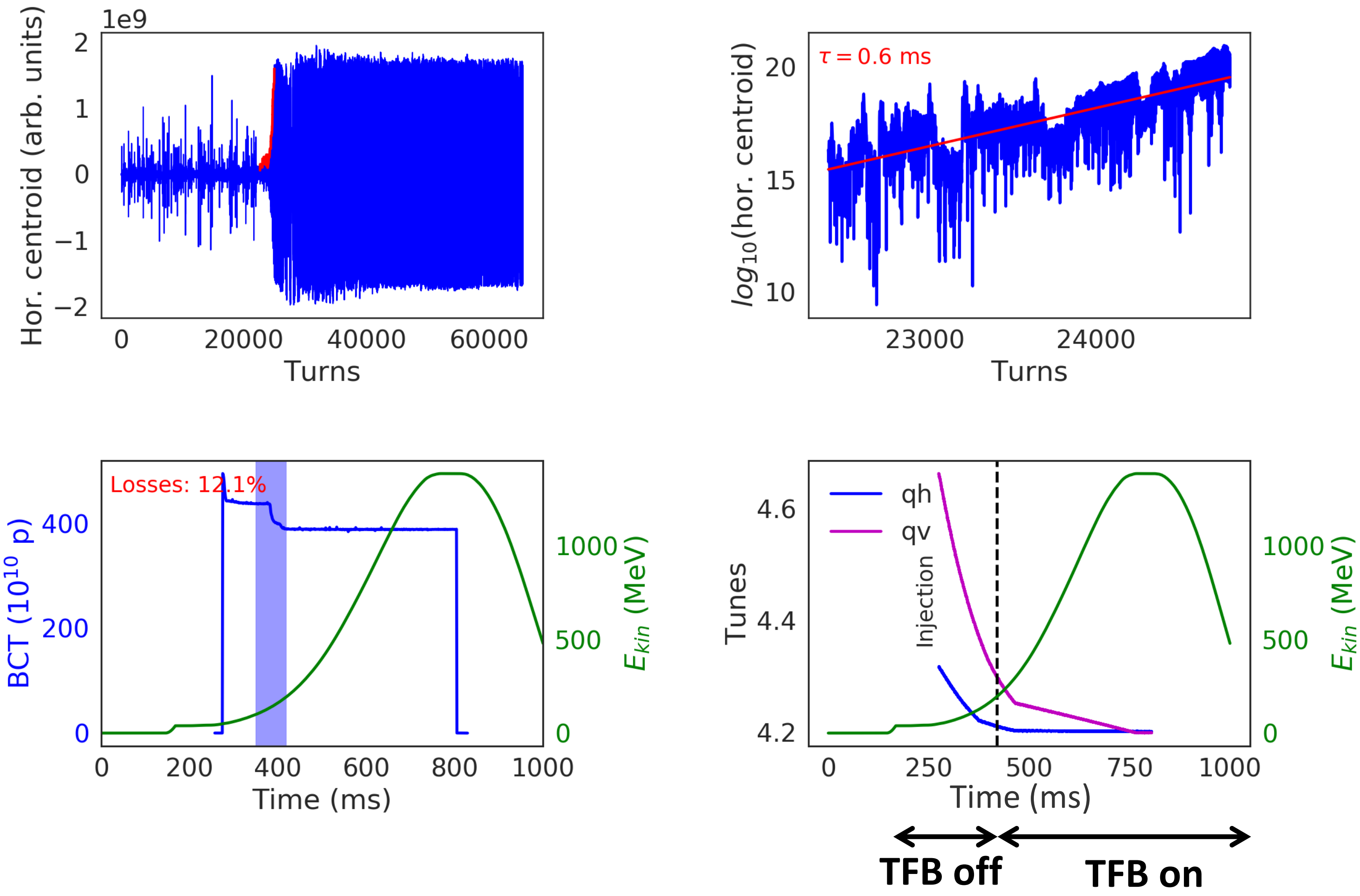
- Losses of ~13% with 0.3 ms rise time occur at 380 ms with qh = 4.22, qv = 4.36

C02 on / C04 on min. voltage / C16 and Finemet short-circuited



- Losses of ~25% with 0.5 ms rise time occur at 380 ms with qh = 4.22, qv = 4.36

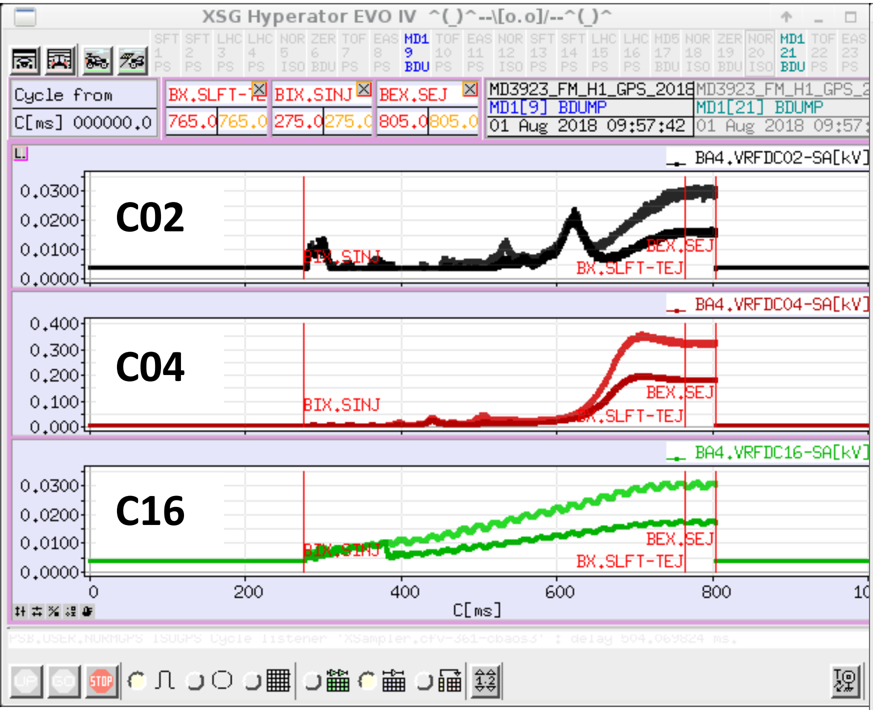
C02 on / C04, C16 and Finemet short-circuited



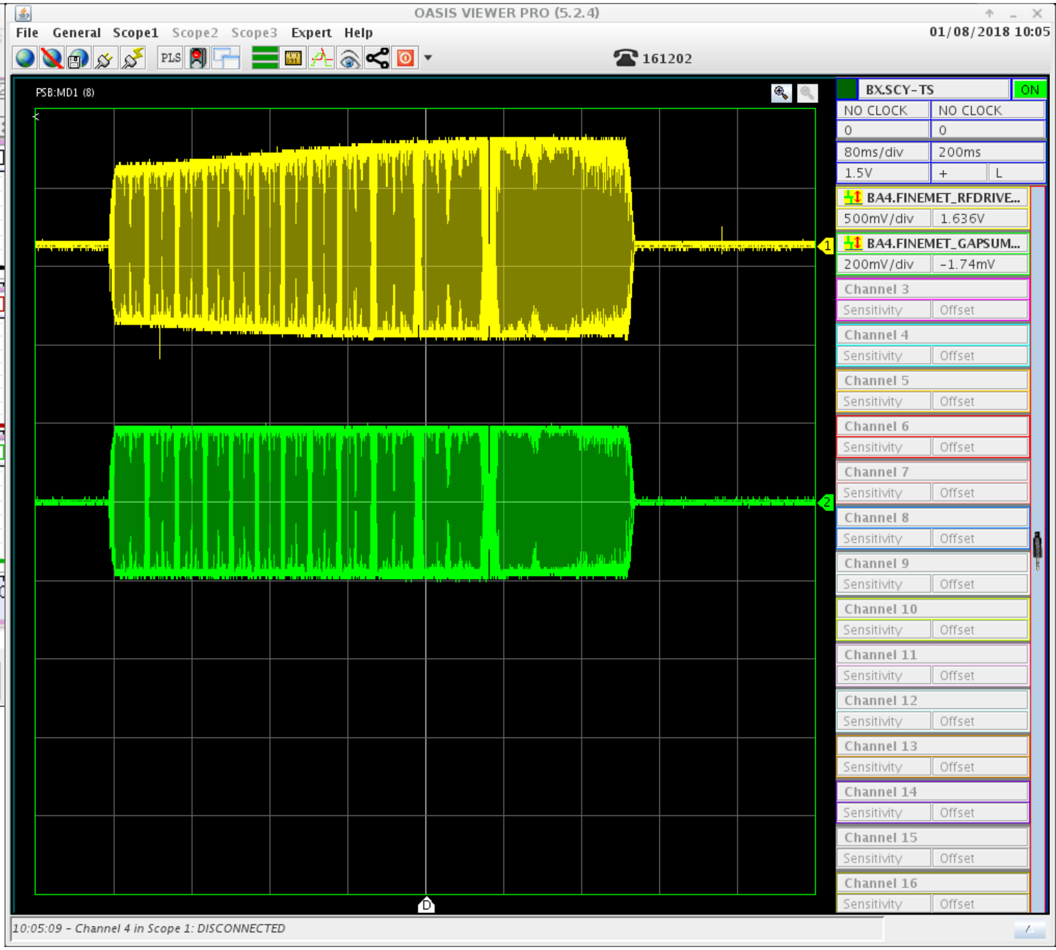
- Losses of ~12% with 0.6 ms rise time occur at 380 ms with qh = 4.22, qv = 4.36

Finemet on as C02 / C02, C04 and C16 short-circuited

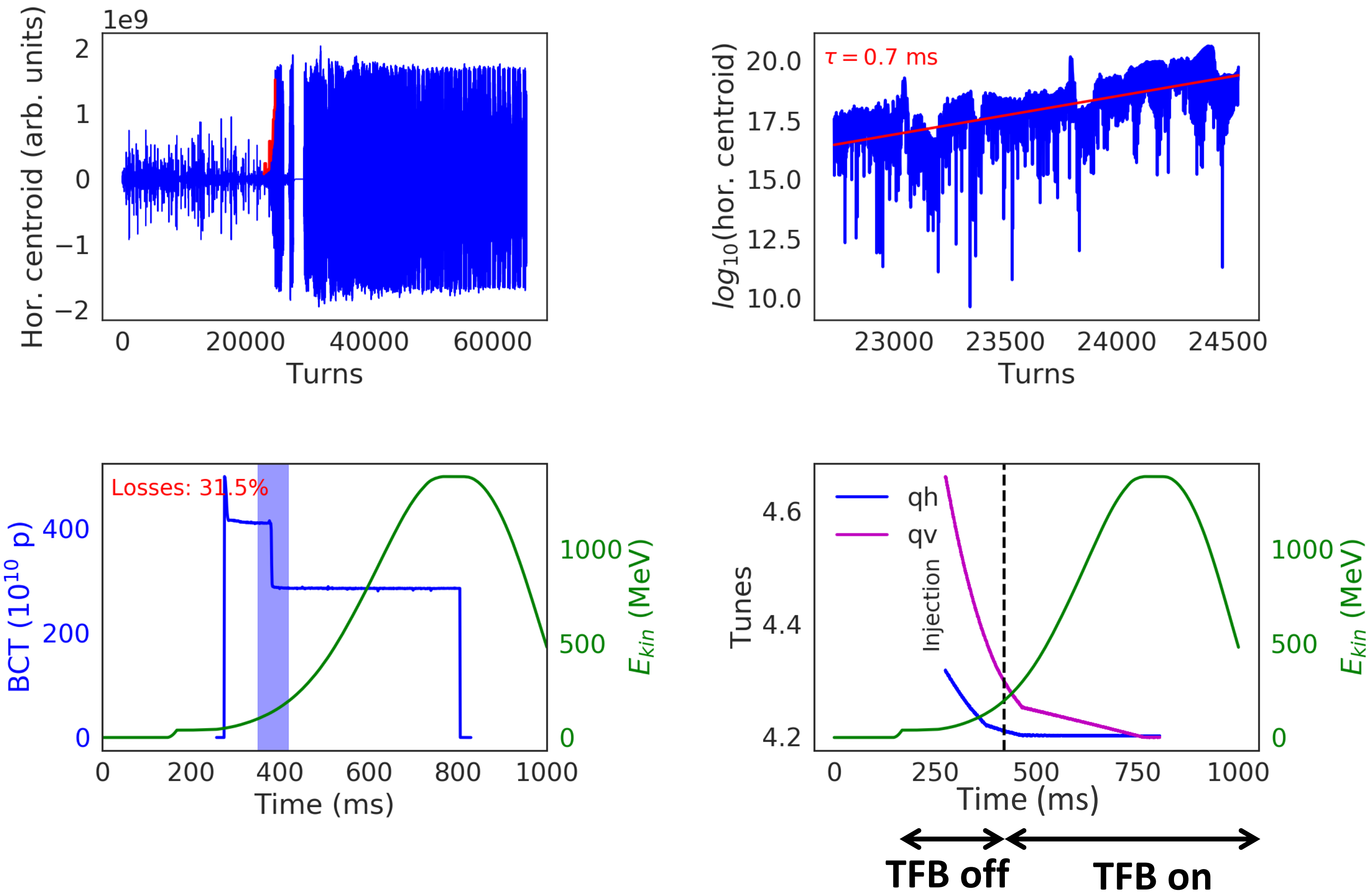
C02, C04, C16 short-circuited



Finemet on



Finemet on as C02 / C02, C04 and C16 short-circuited



- Losses of ~31% with 0.7 ms rise time occur at ~380 ms with qh = 4.22, qv = 4.36
- Instability was present in all combinations
- **Conclusion: the normal rf cavities are not the source of the instability**

Summary

- Data have been collected and analyzed for different intensities and chromaticity values
- A range of horizontal tunes between 4.21 and 4.30 causing detrimental beam loss has been identified when the TFB is off
- Chromaticity, which is a common cure of the head-tail instability, will not be useful for tunes around 4.26 with the given sextupole's range
- Need to fully rely on the TFB
- Expected linear dependency of the rise time with intensity was found
- The head-tail modes with chromaticity have been measured
  - Close to natural chromaticity a head-tail mode m = 3 is observed
  - As chromaticity increases, the head-tail mode increases to m = 13
  - Higher-order modes have slower rise times
- Using the Finemet system in place of C02 and short-circuiting all rf cavities showed no effect on the observed instability.
- C02, C04 and C16 are now excluded as possible sources of the instability

Future steps

- Data post-processing
  - Losses on the 2D tune diagram
  - Space charge tune shift and PSB resonances
- PyHEADTAIL simulations
  - Multiturn wakefield to identify the source of the instability from the developed PSB impedance model
- MDs
  - Termination of the extraction kicker
  - Other measurements missing?