

SUMMARY OF MY 3 IPAC19 PAPERS

E. Métral

- ◆ **1) GALACTIC and GALACLIC: two Vlasov solvers for the transverse and longitudinal planes**
- ◆ **2) Longitudinal Mode-Coupling Instability: GALACLIC Vlasov solver vs. macroparticle tracking simulations (with M. Migliorati)**
- ◆ **3) A two-mode model to study the effect of space charge on TMCI in the "long-bunch" regime**

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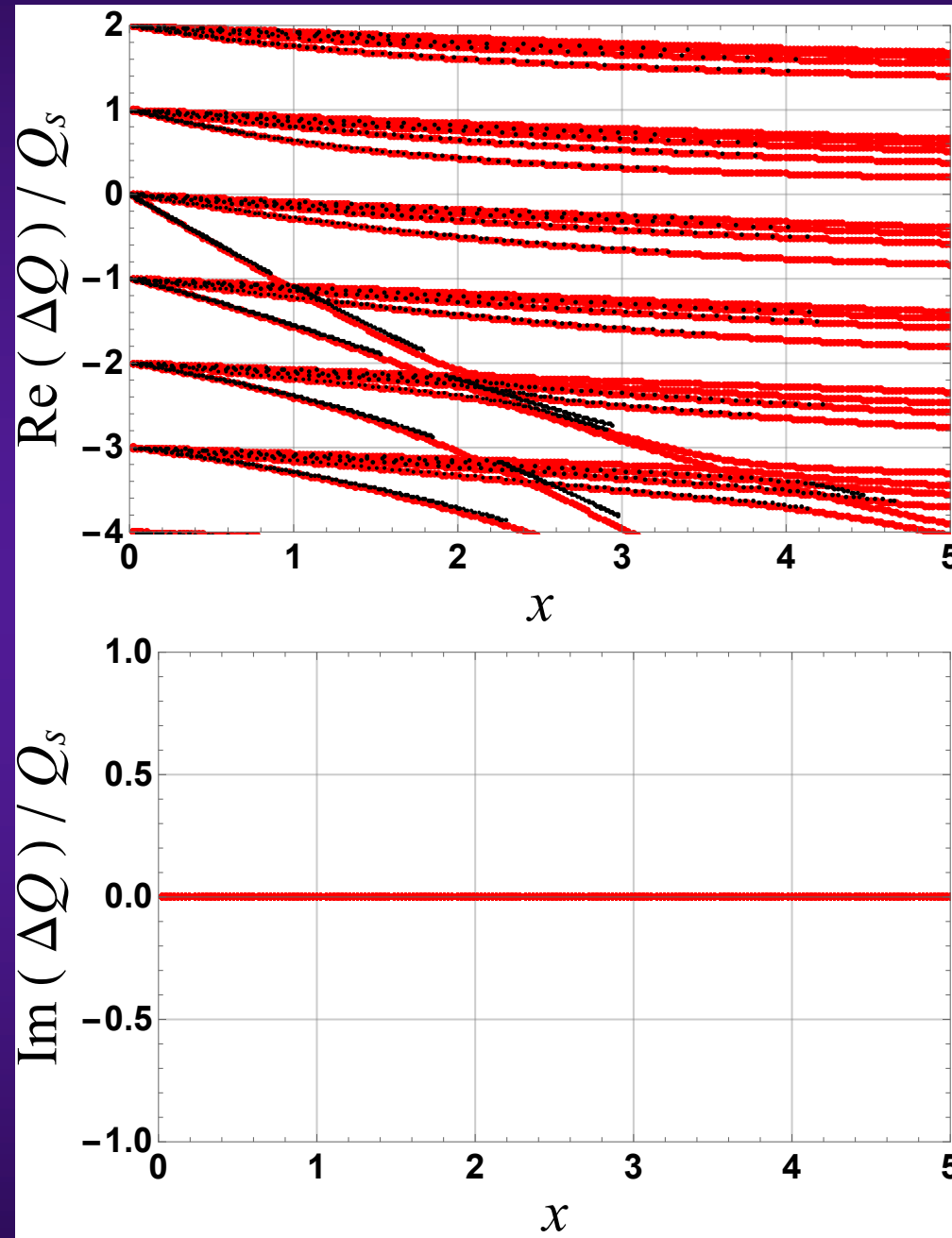
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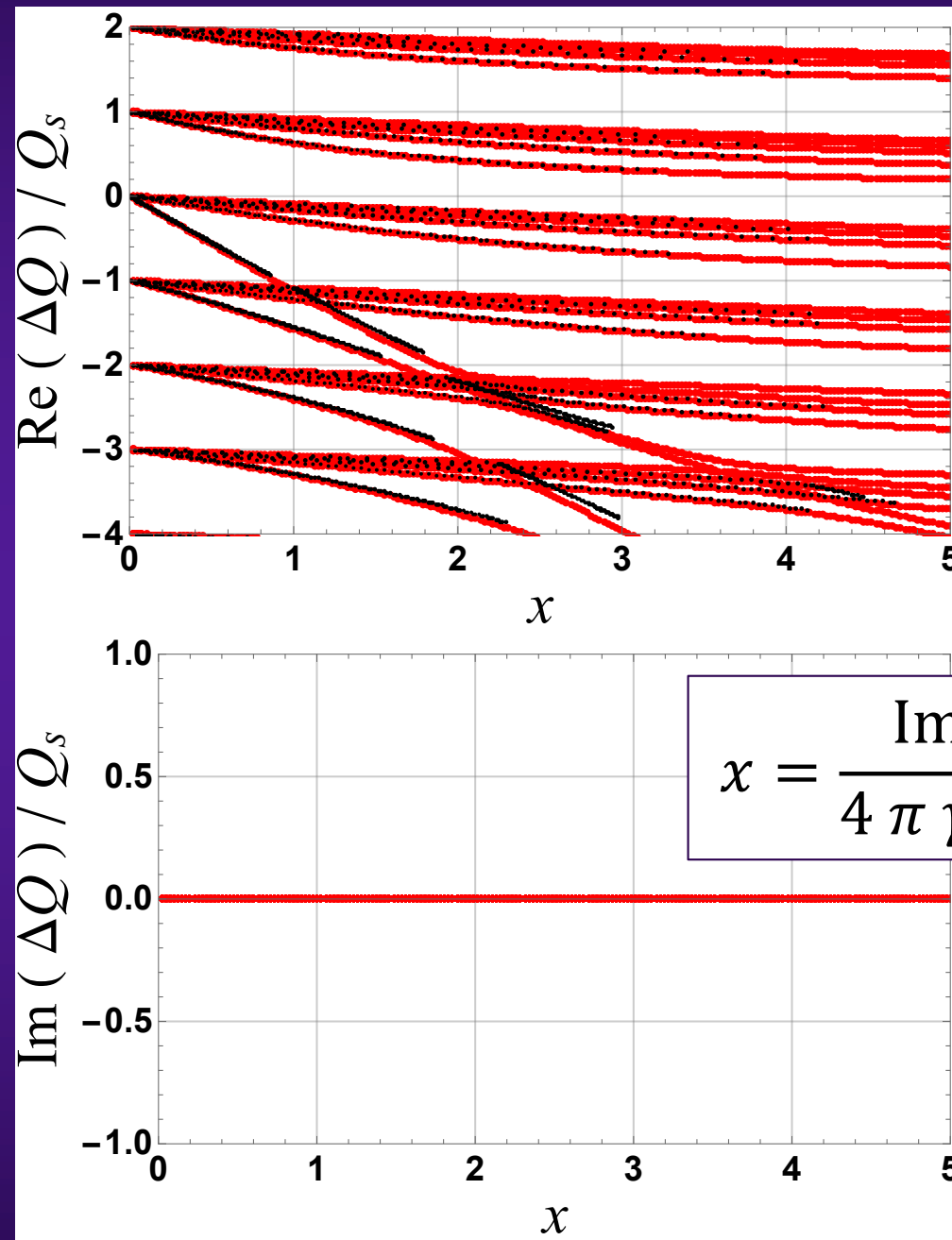
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- ◆ **I followed Garnier's approach and obtained slightly different expressions, which I compared to Laclare** => 4 Vlasov solvers discussed here (with Water-Bag for T & Parabolic Amplitude Density for L, but could be any longitudinal distribution)

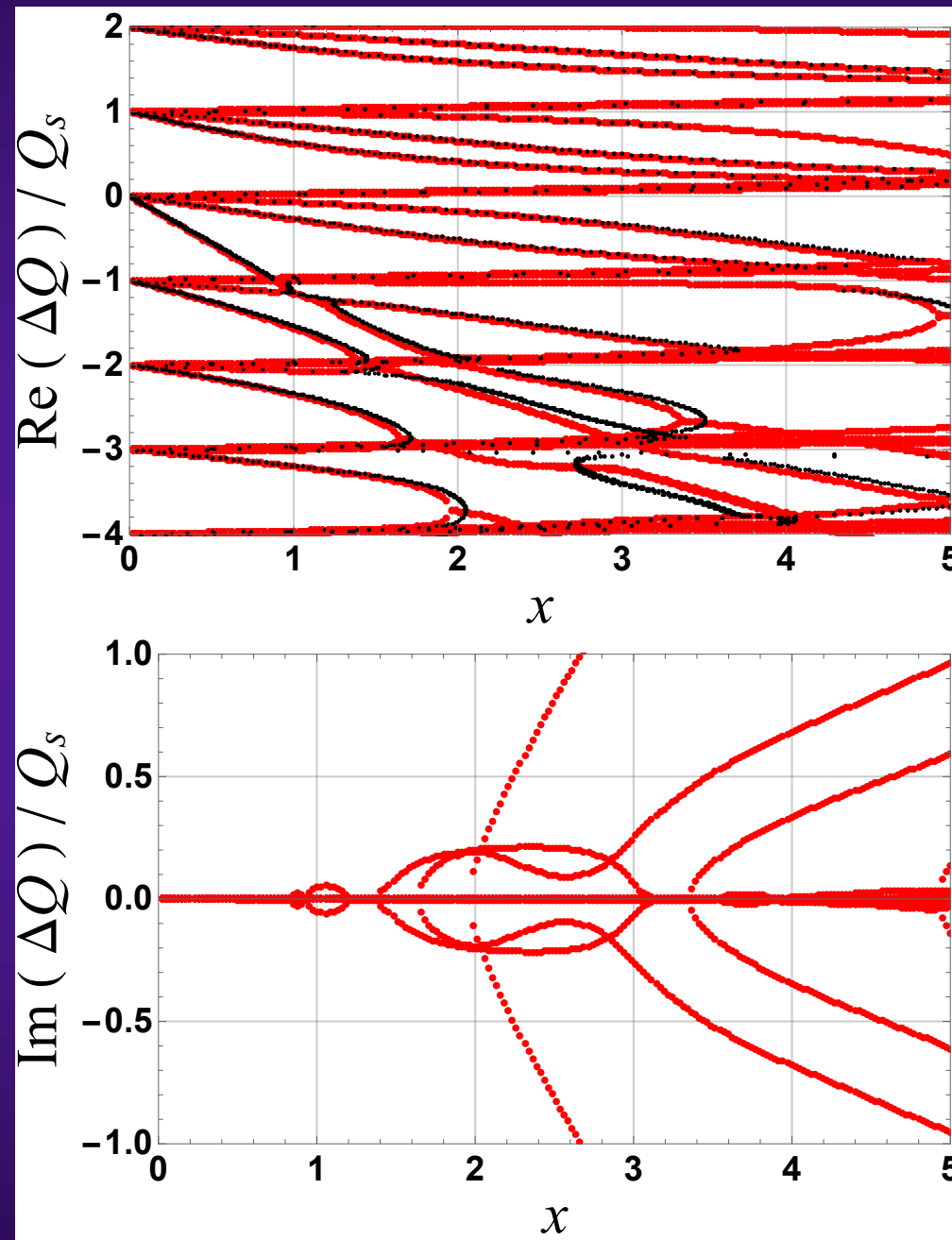
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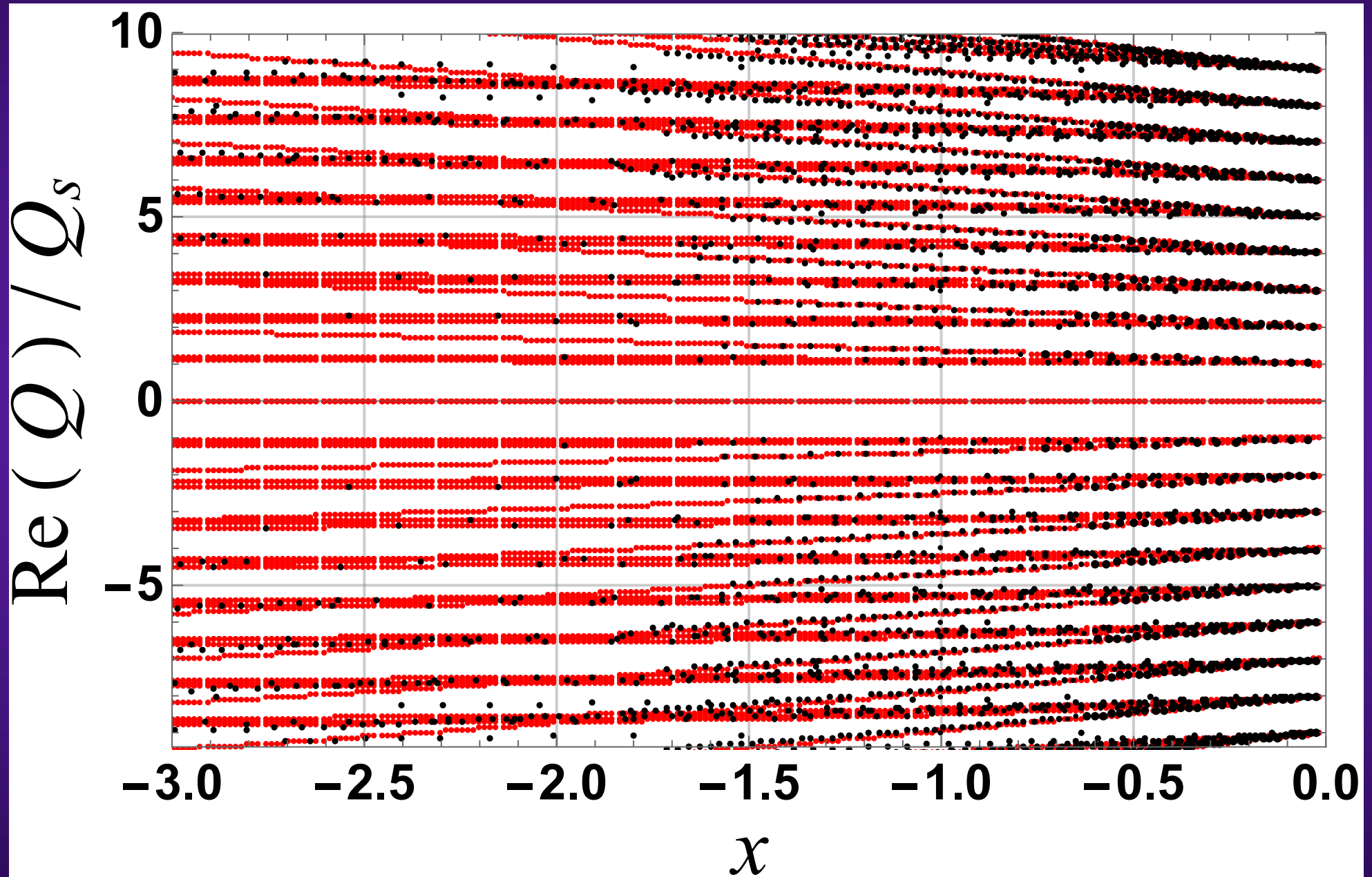
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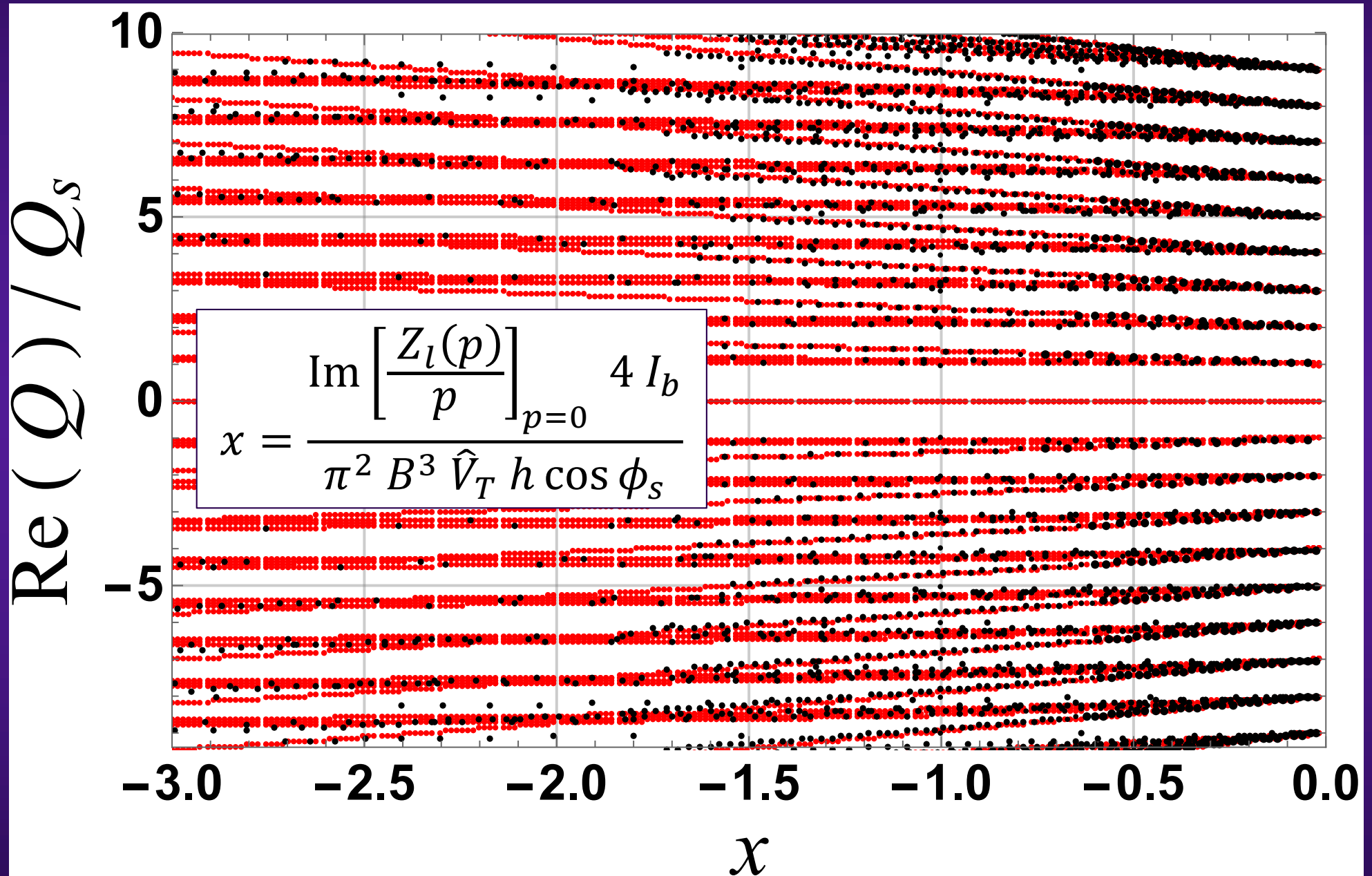
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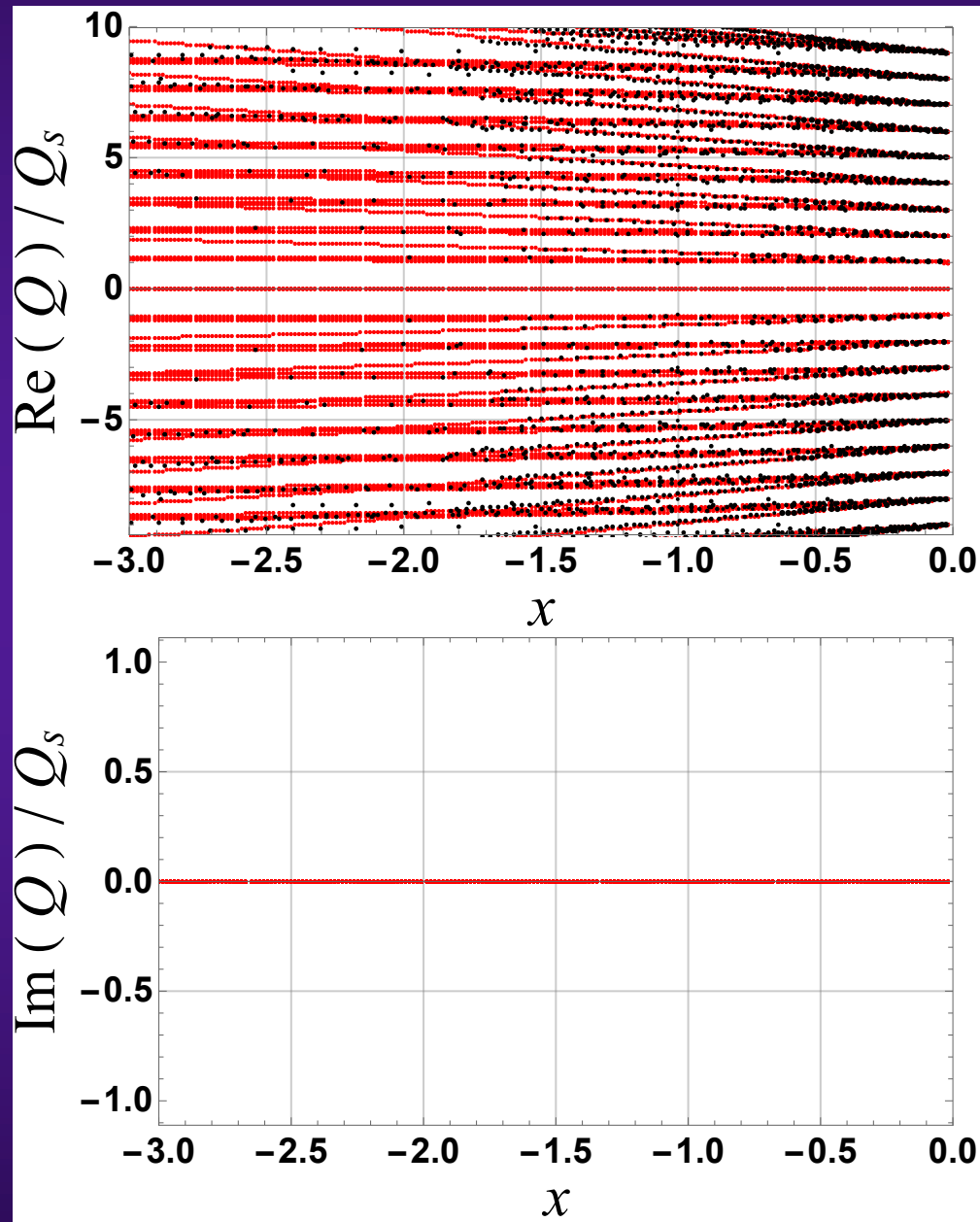
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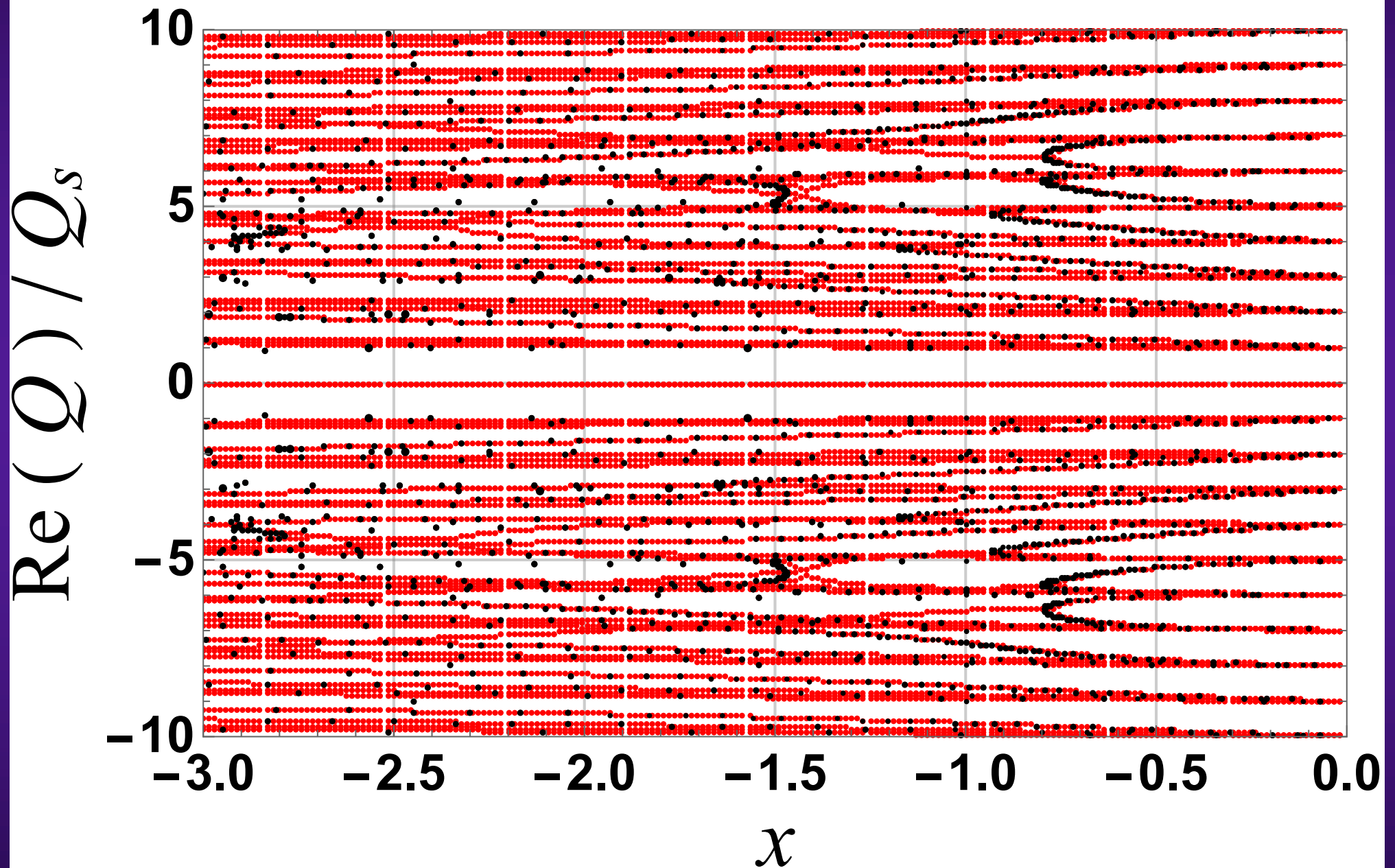
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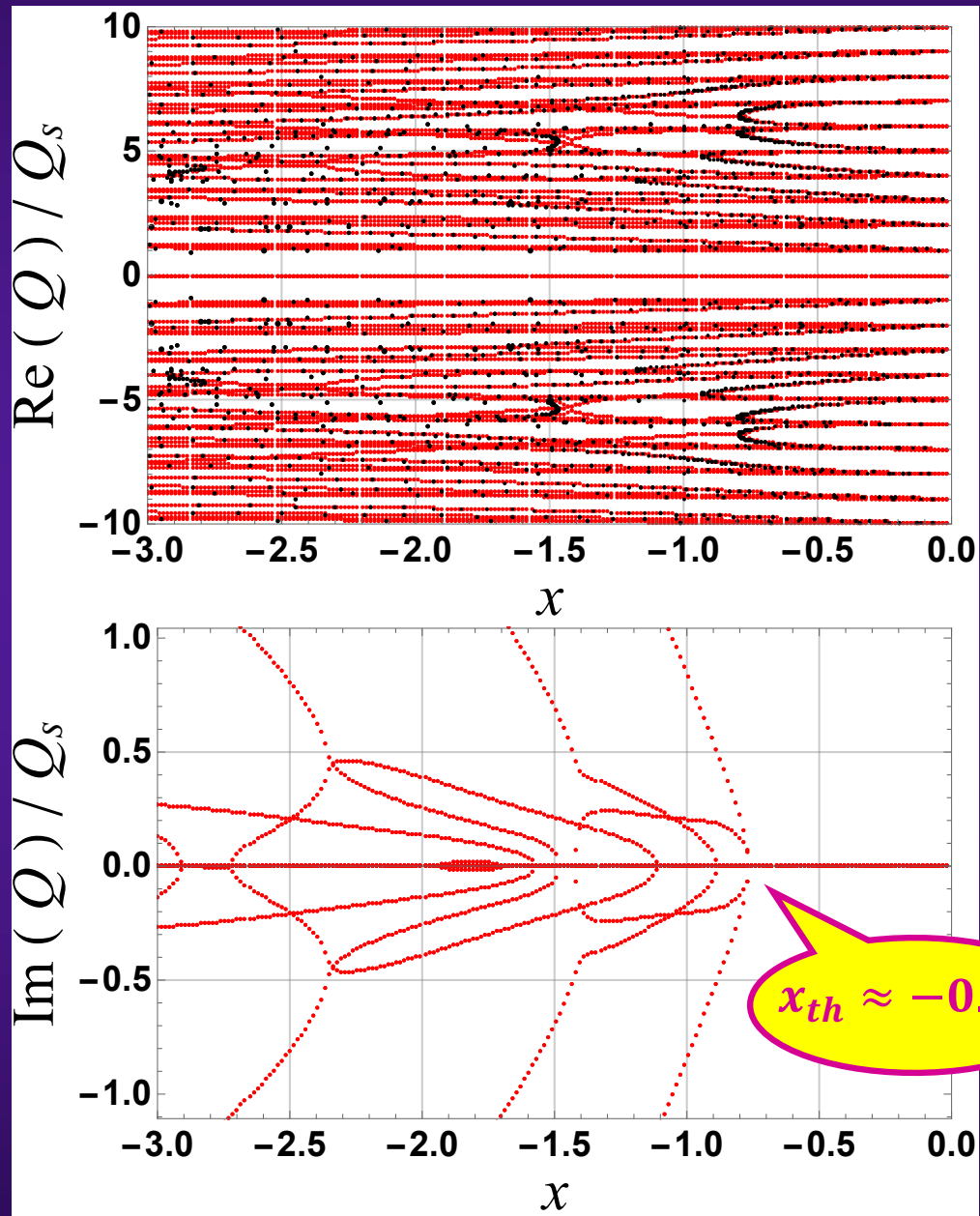
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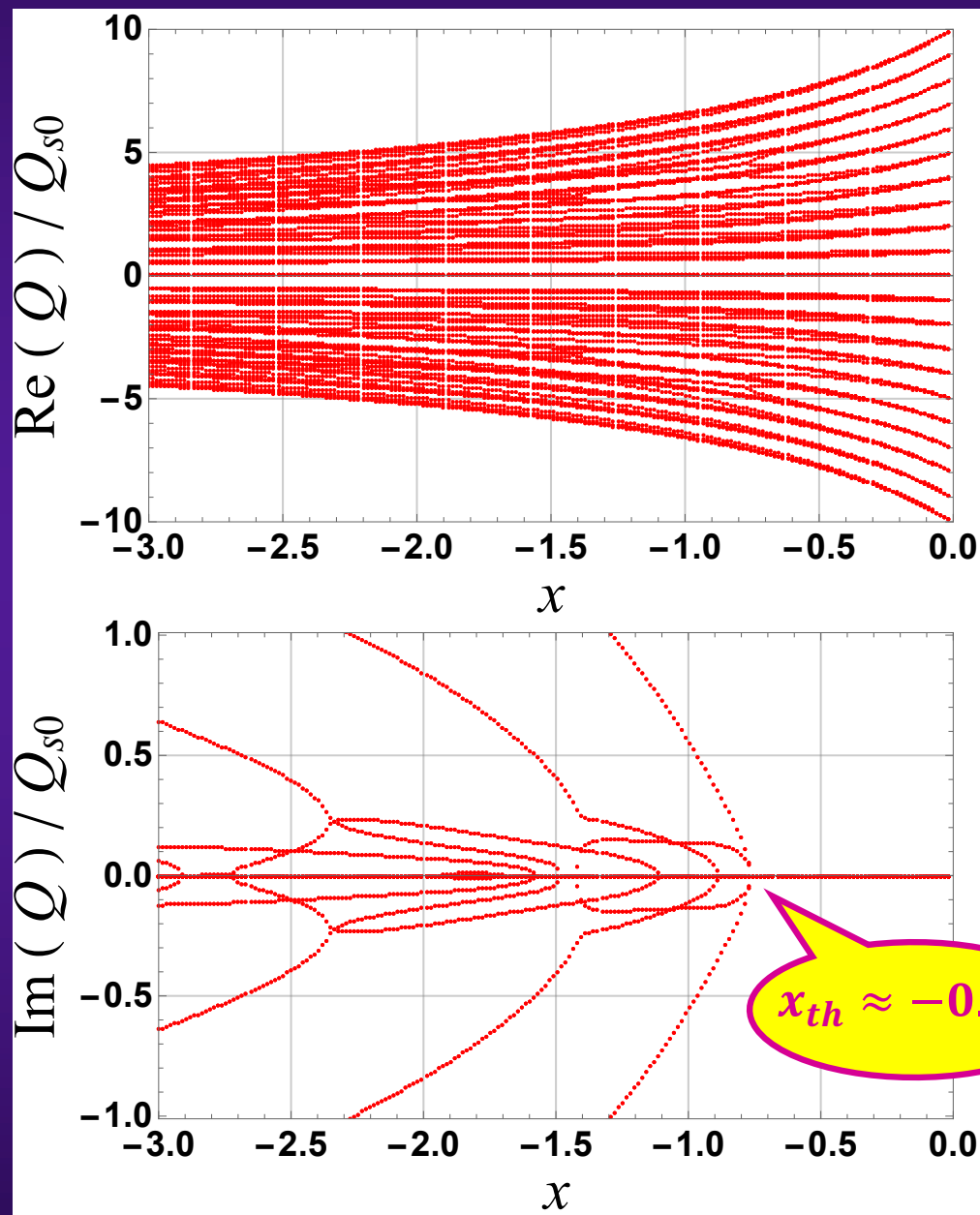


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GALACLIC: BB resonator impeded. (2.8)

WITH PWD (i.e. normalising to Q_{s0})



$$\frac{Q}{Q_{s0}} = \frac{Q}{Q_s} \times F_{PWD}$$

$$F_{PWD} = \frac{Q_s}{Q_{s0}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{4}{\pi} x}}$$

Assuming here first the simplified case where the shape of the distribution is preserved

2) Longitudinal Mode-Coupling Instability: GALACLIC Vlasov solver vs. macroparticle tracking simulations => For a “Parabolic Line Density” longitudinal distribution

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$$f_r \tau_b =$$

1) **Inf**; 2) **2.7**

$$f_0 = 43350.8 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\left[\frac{Z_l}{p} \right]_{p=0} = 8.67 \Omega$$

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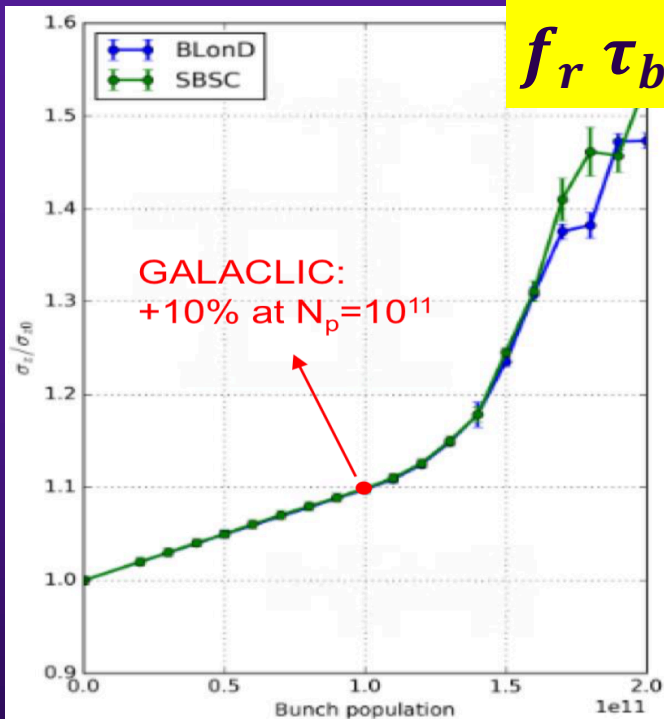
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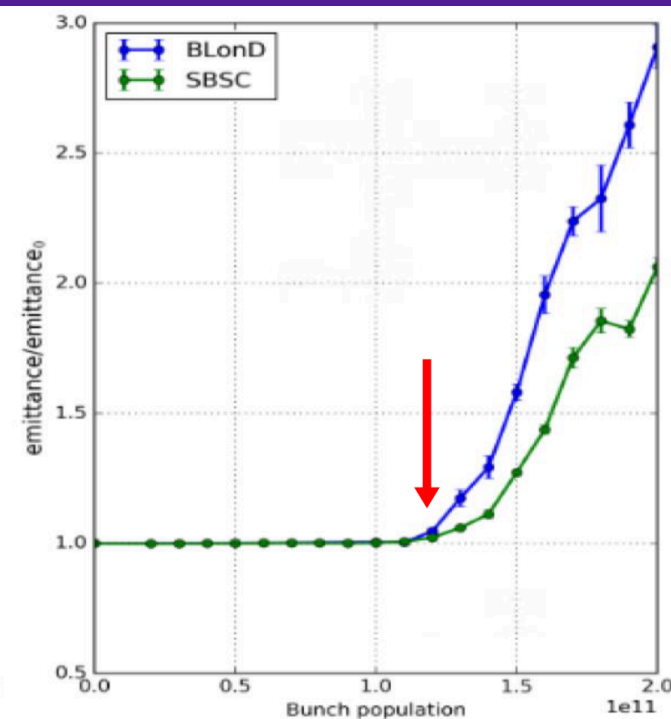
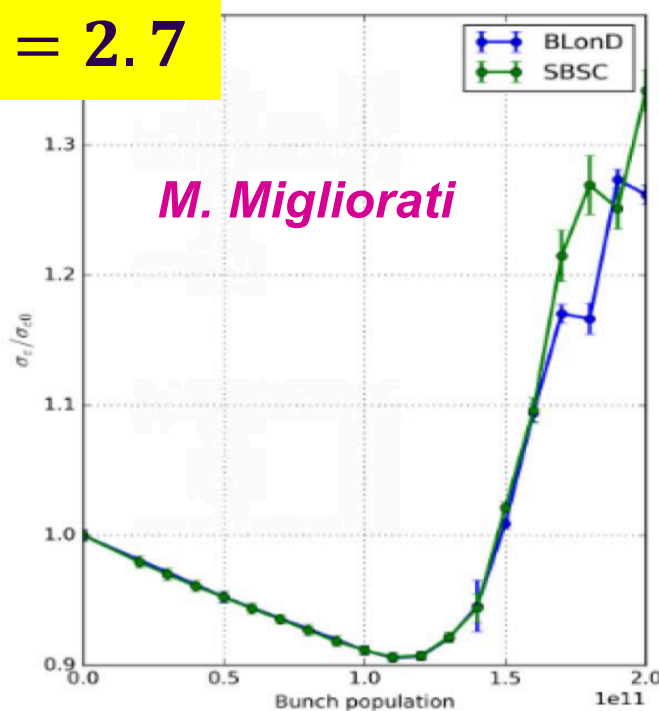
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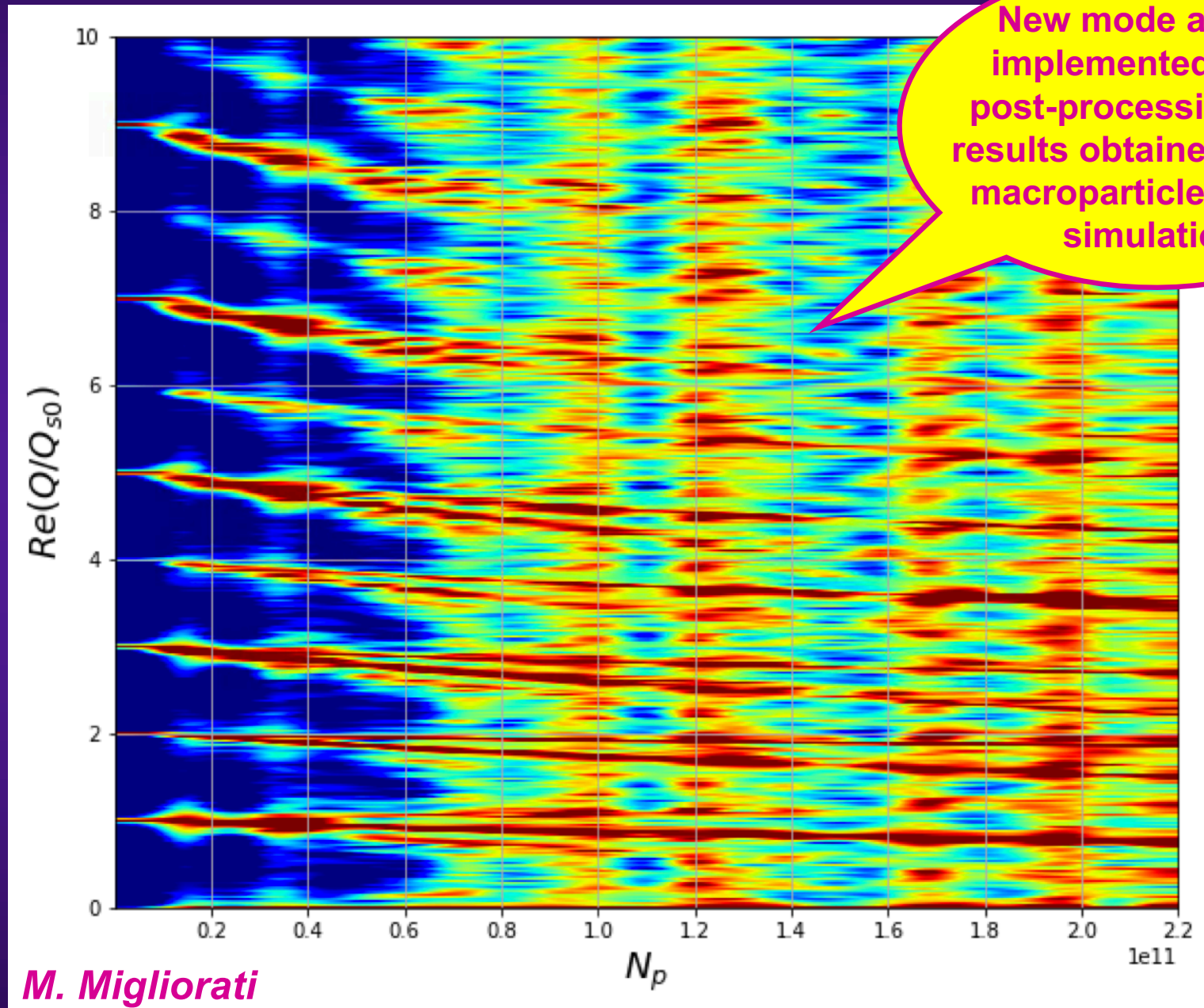
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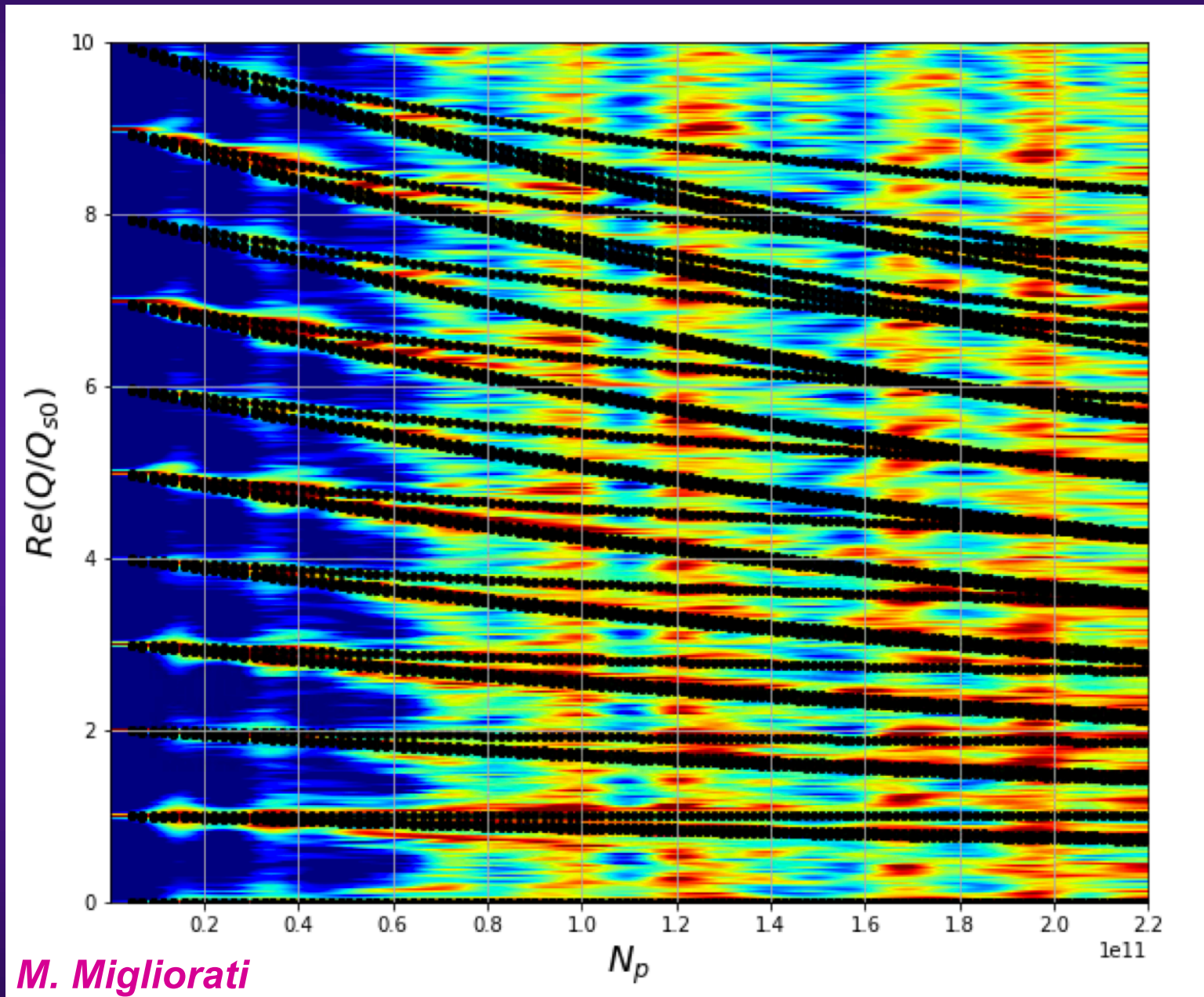
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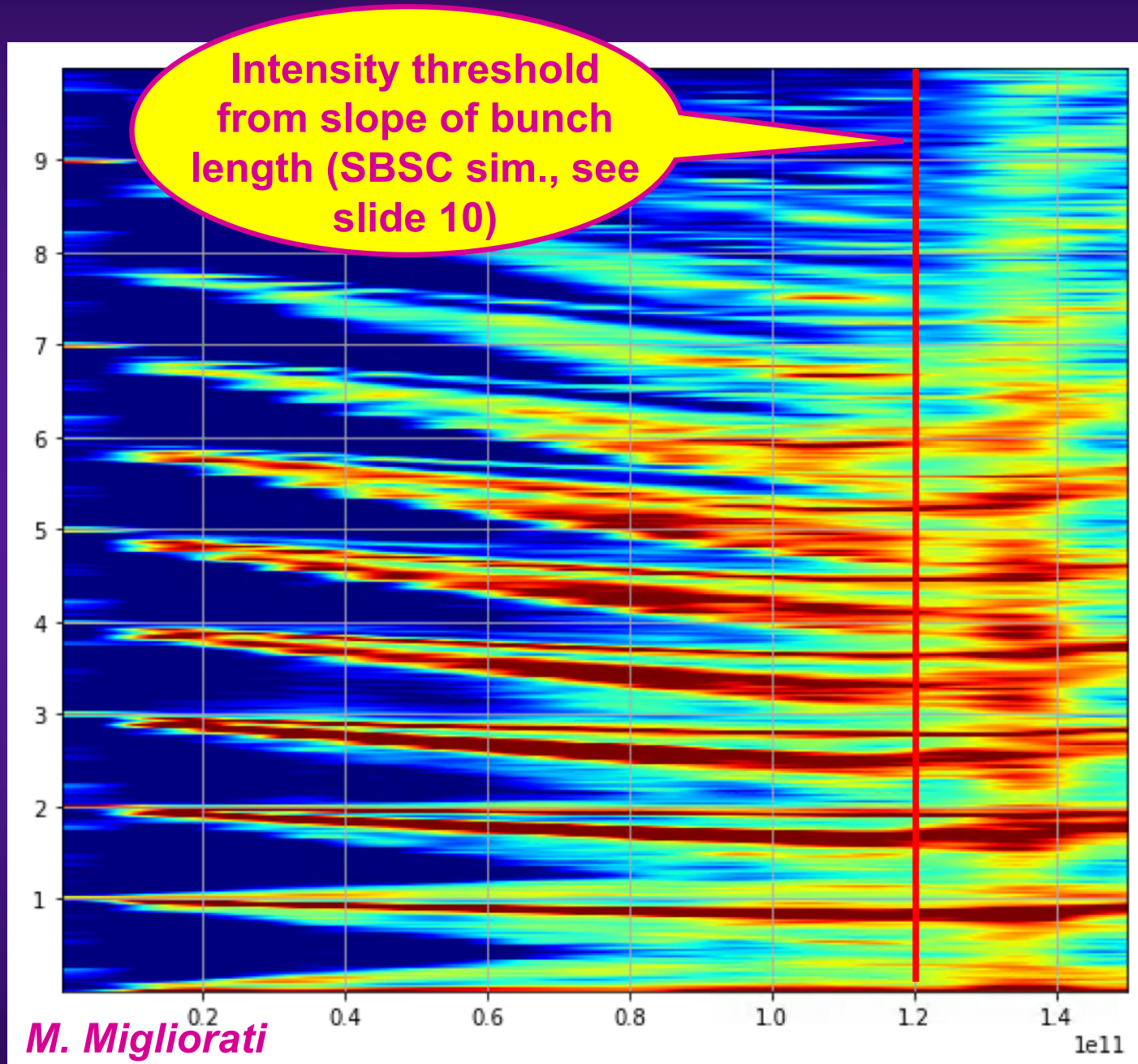


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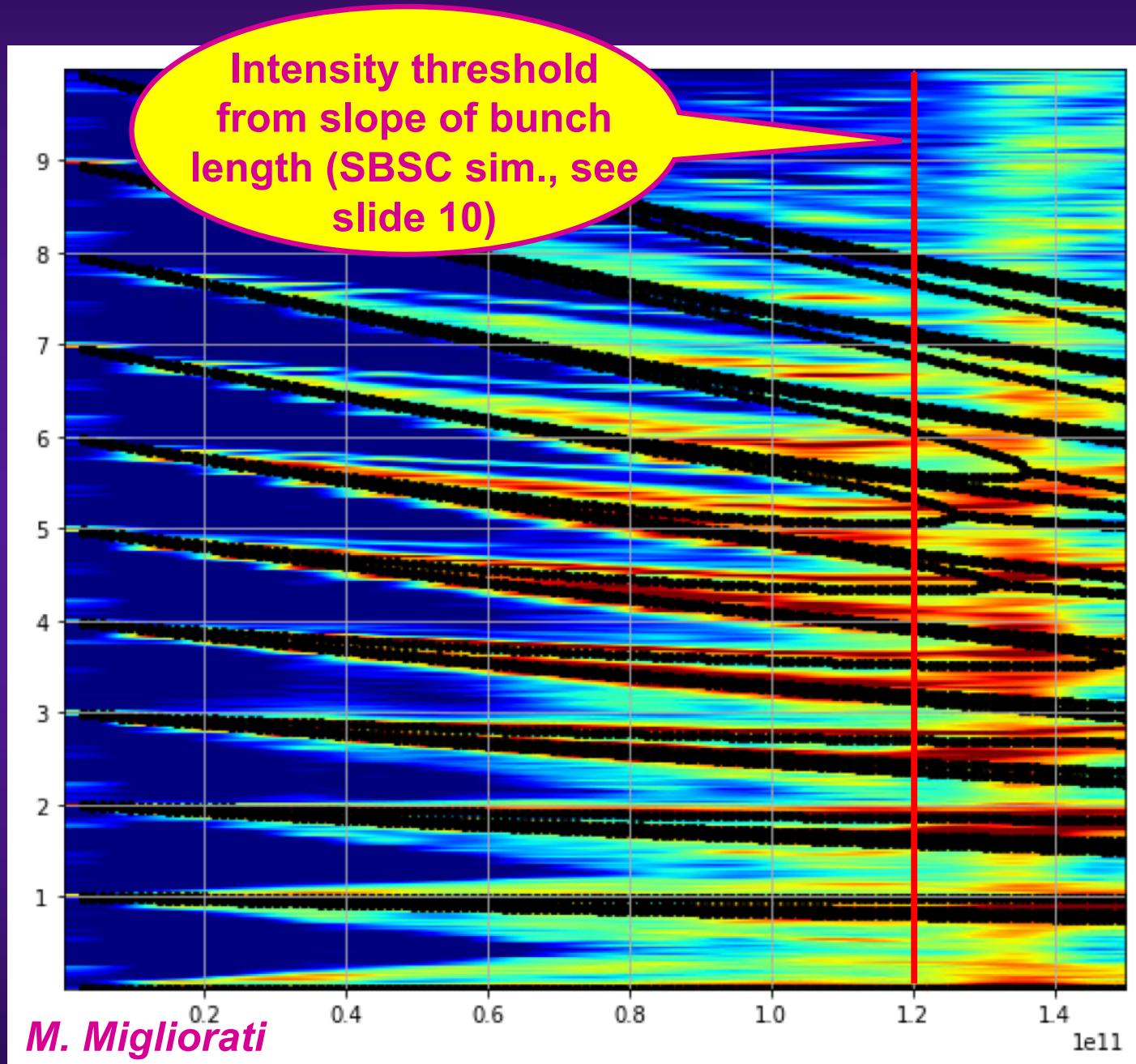


M. Migliorati

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Simple formula

$$N_b^{th} = \frac{|x_{th}| \pi^2}{4} \frac{B_0^3 V_{RF} h}{e f_0 \left| \frac{Z_l(p)}{p} \right|_{p=0}} \frac{B_0}{B}$$

$$\left(\frac{B_0}{B} \right)_{PLD} = \left(1 - \frac{3}{4} x_{th} \right)^{-1/4}$$

$$x_{th} \approx -0.75 \Rightarrow N_b^{th} \approx 1.2 \times 10^{11} \text{ p/b}$$

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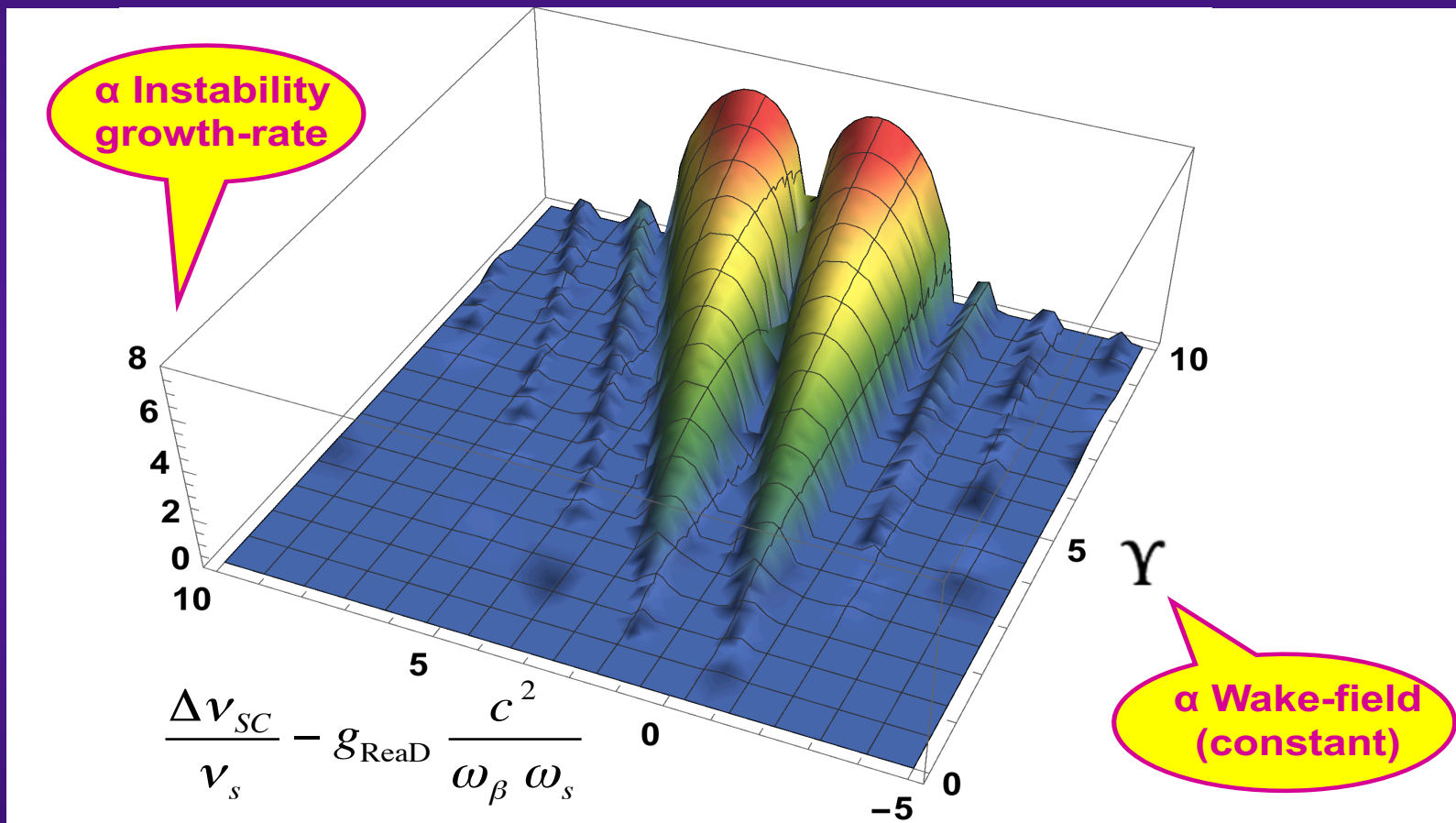
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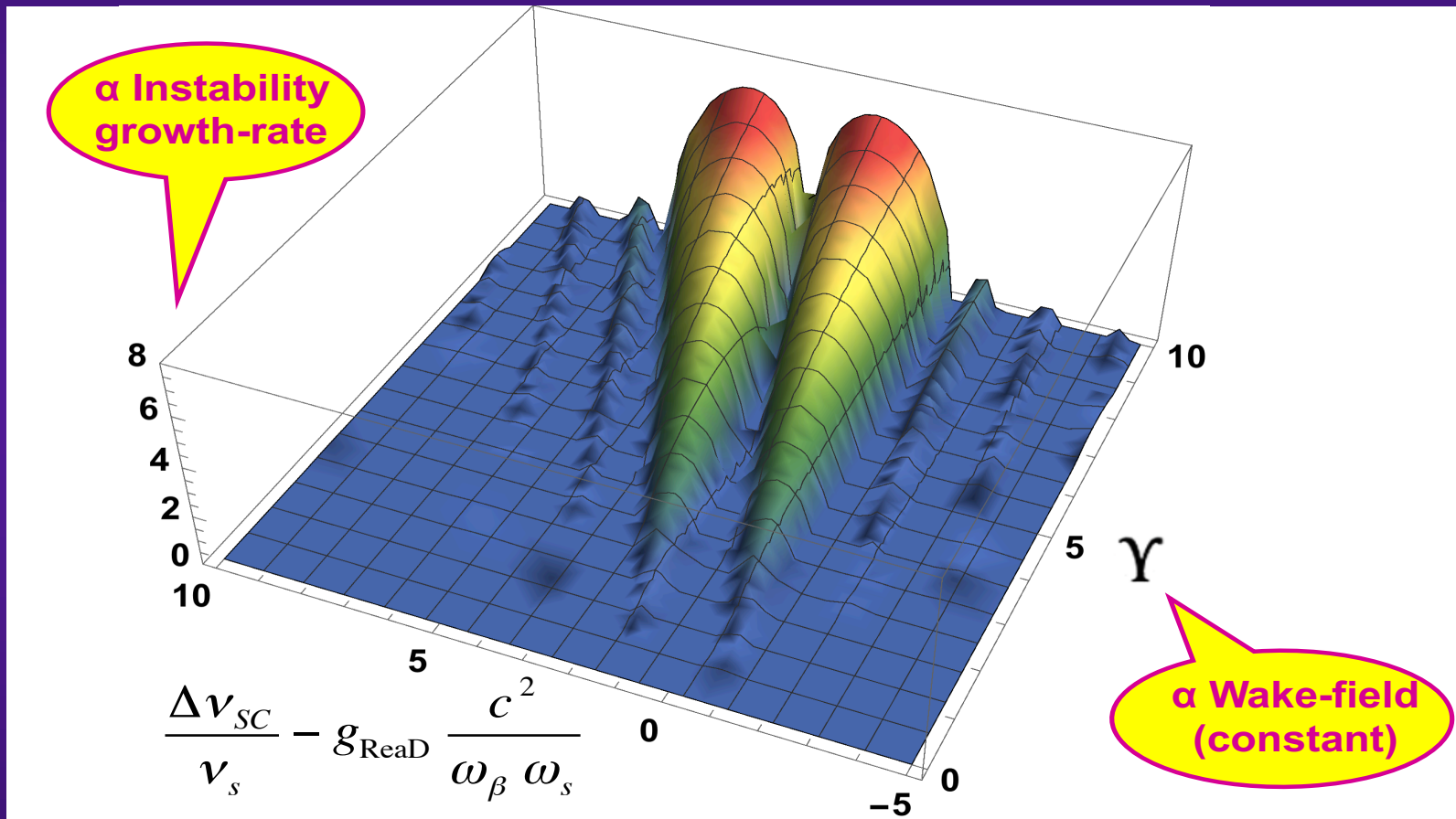
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- ◆ New simulations were then performed (A. Oeftiger) and analysed in detail (still ongoing), as well as new measurements in the SPS (A. Oeftiger & H. Bartosik) => Confirmed destabilising effect of SC

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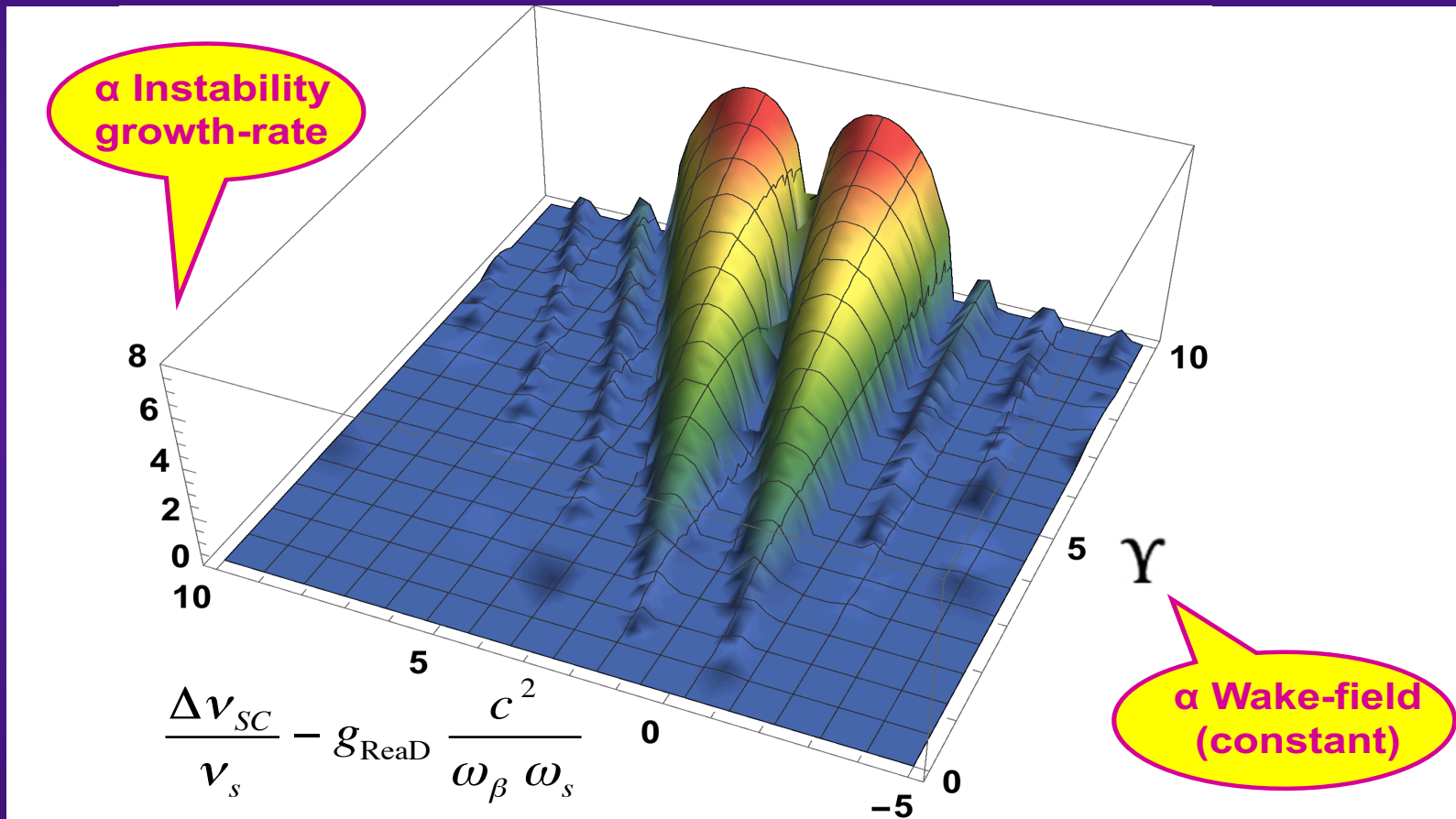
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=> Things are more involved with a bunched beam, where the “short-bunch” regime is different from the “long-bunch” regime...

SC only

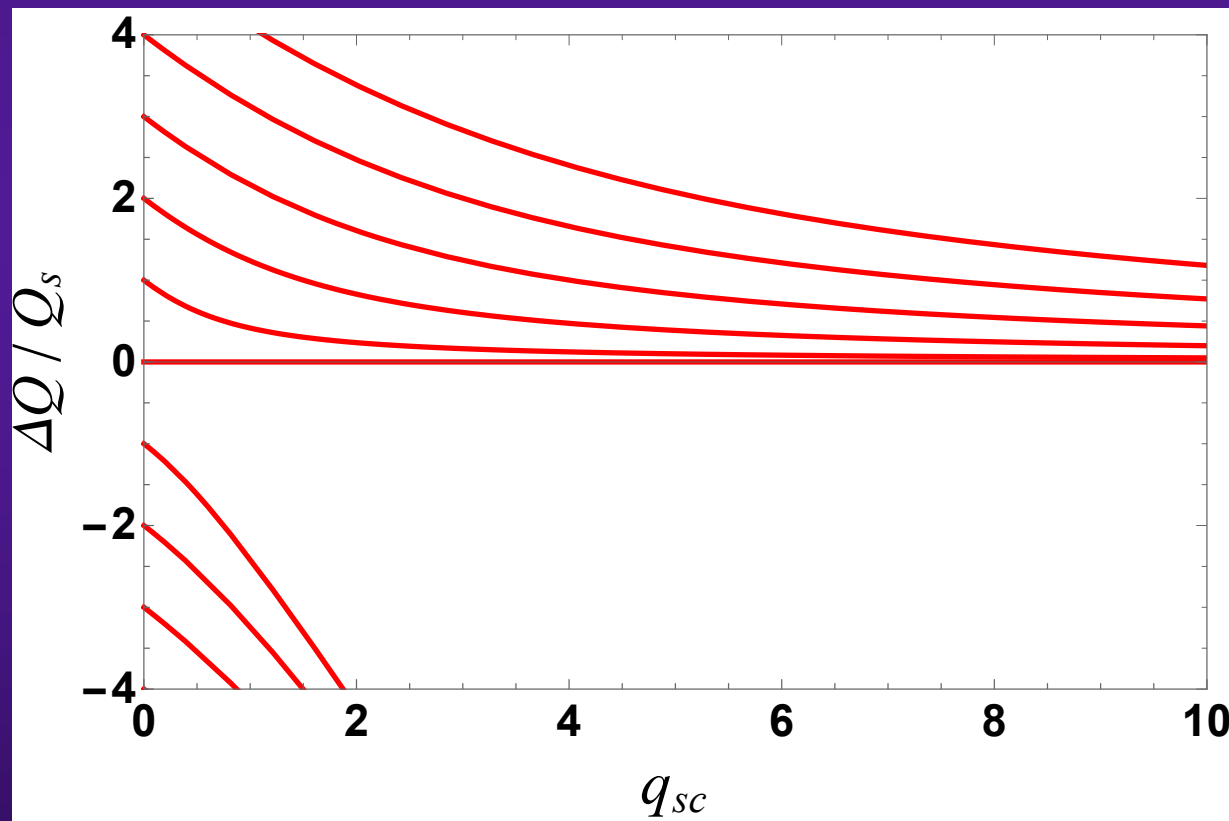
◆ Blaskiewicz1998 (ABS model)

$$\frac{\Delta Q}{Q_s} = -q_{sc} \pm \sqrt{q_{sc}^2 + m^2} \quad q_{sc} = \Delta Q_{sc} / (2 Q_s)$$

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“Short-bunch” regime without and with ReaD or SC

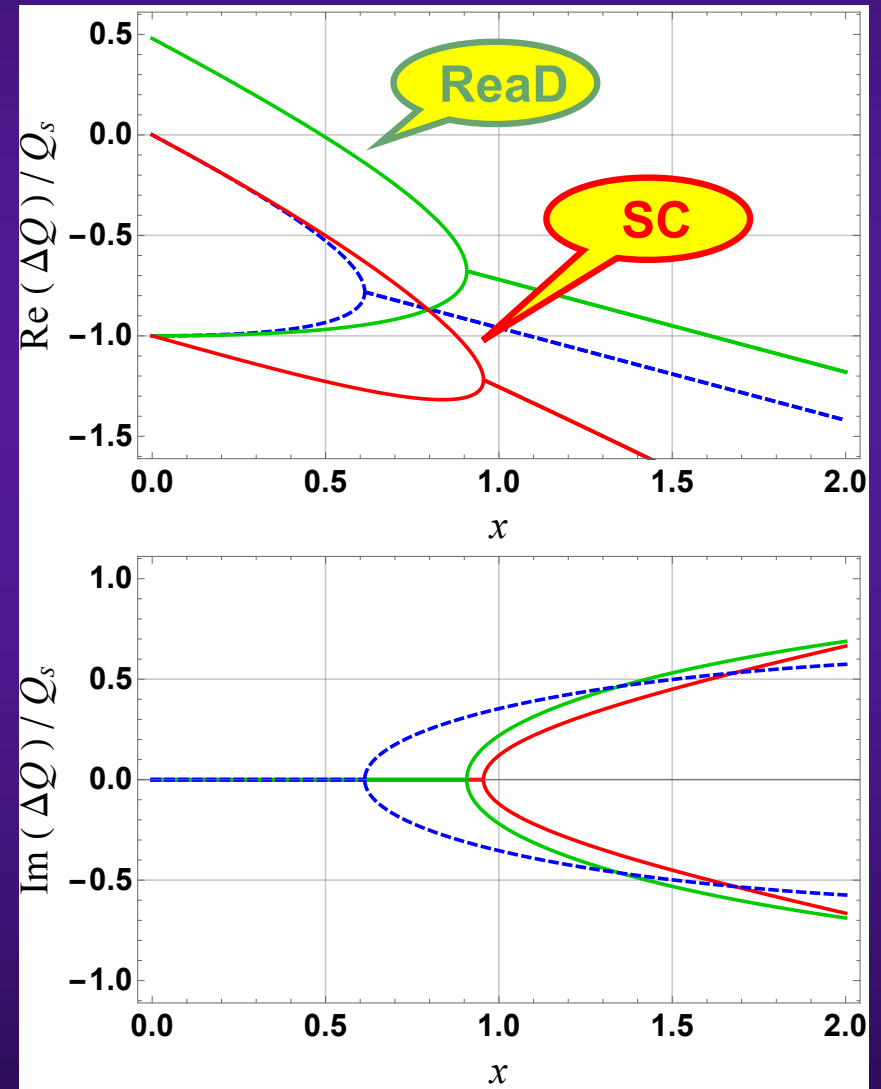
- ◆ Example from my IPAC18 paper on the “Destabilising effect of the LHC transverse damper” => Adding the effect of SC

$$\begin{pmatrix} F_{SC} x - \sqrt{1 + (F_{SC} x)^2} & -0.23 j x \\ -0.55 j x & -0.92 x + F_D \end{pmatrix}$$

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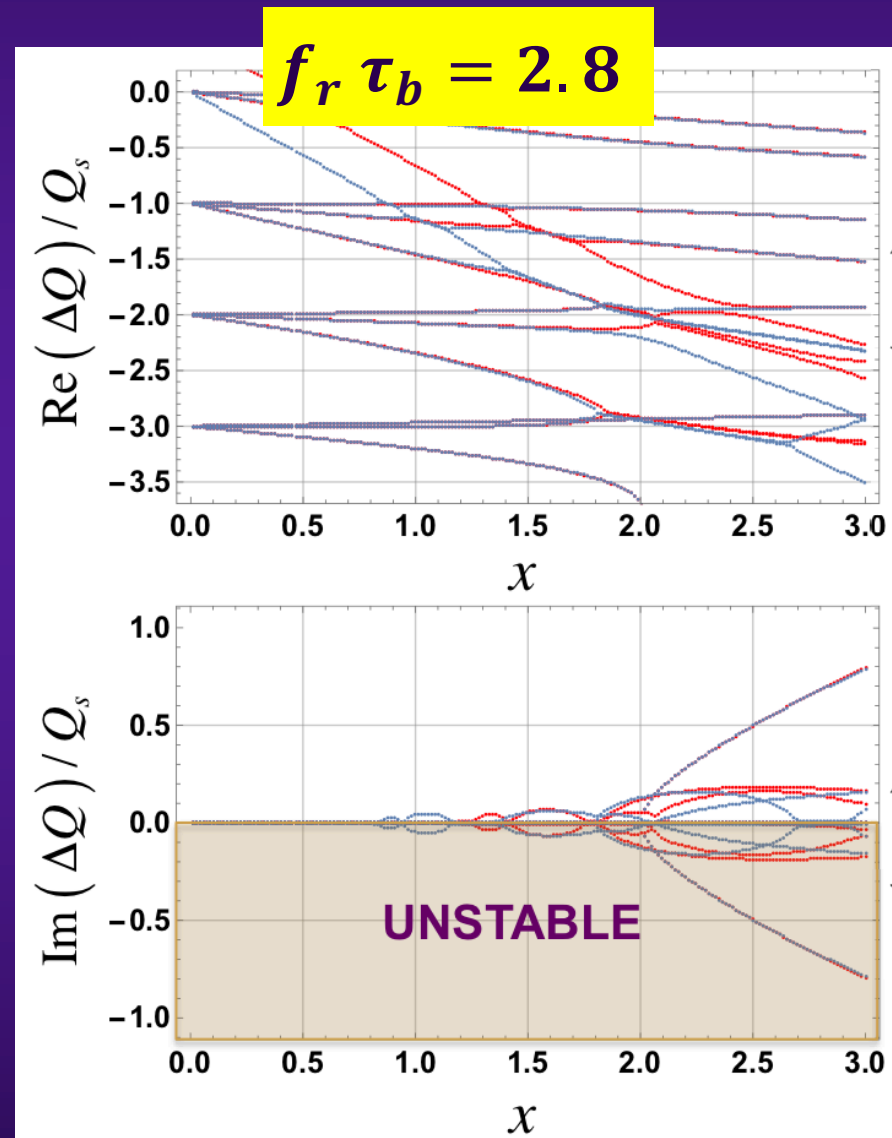
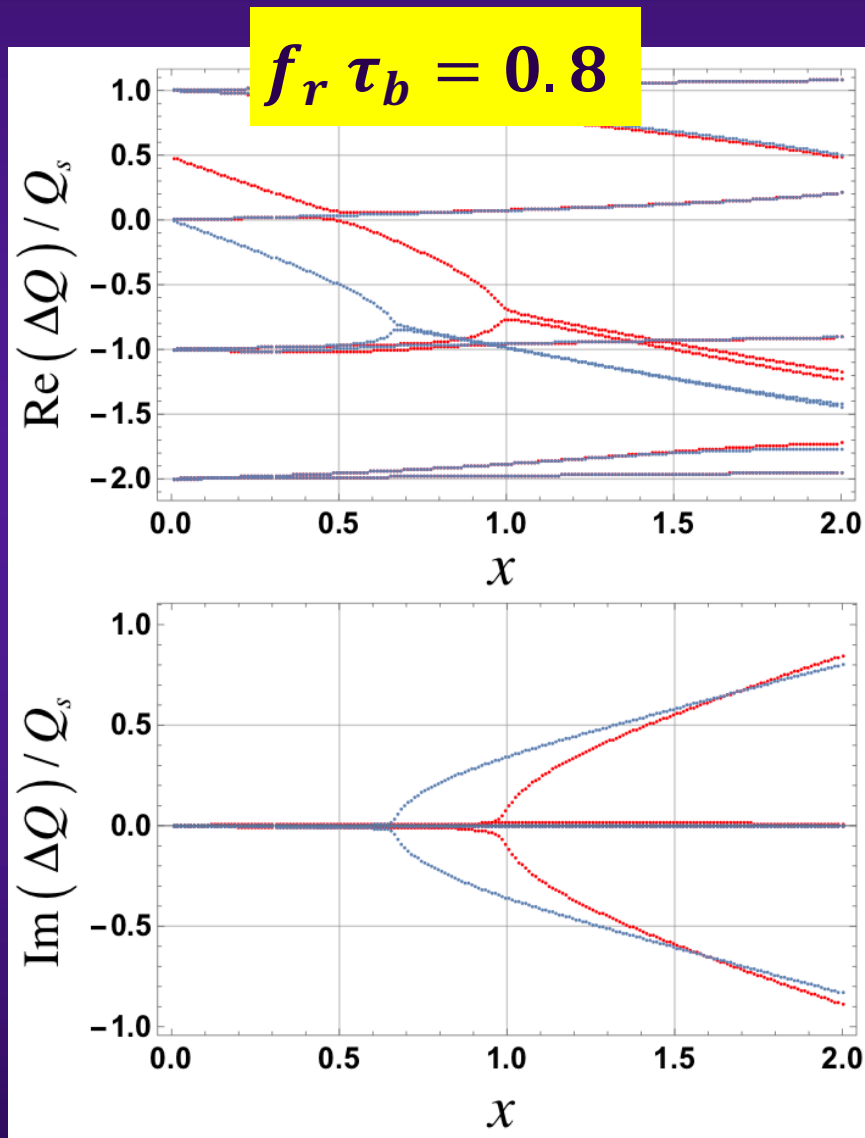
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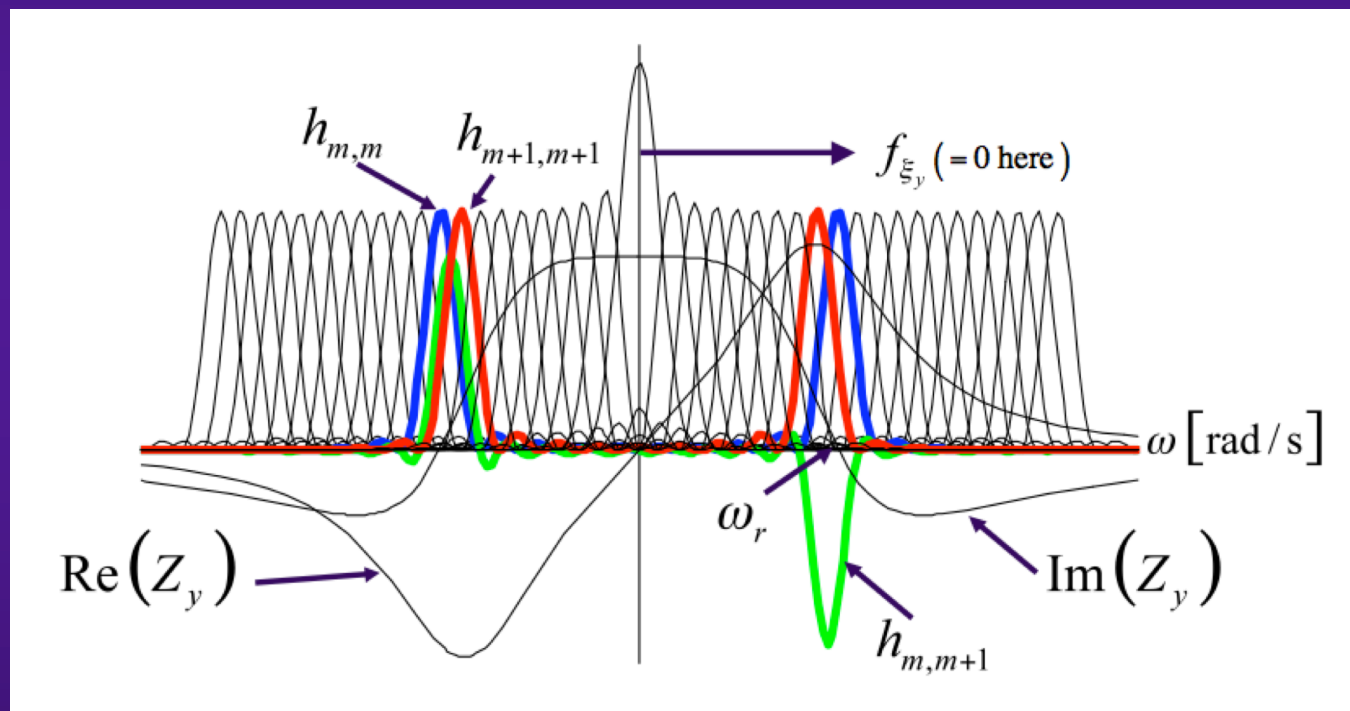
“Long-bunch” regime with neither ReaD nor SC

- ◆ See also the previous IPAC18 paper (ReaD in red)



“Long-bunch” regime with neither ReaD nor SC

- ◆ A simple formula can be obtained by considering only the modes m and $m + 1$ overlapping the peak of the real part of the impedance (note that the eigenvectors / bunch modes are similar for the same radial mode number $q = |m| + 2k$)



$$\begin{pmatrix} Q - Q_y - m Q_s - \Delta Q_m & -\Delta Q_{m,m+1} \\ -\Delta Q_{m+1,m} & Q - Q_y - (m+1) Q_s - \Delta Q_{m+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

“Long-bunch” regime with neither ReaD nor SC

◆ General solution

$$|Q_s + \Delta Q_{m+1} - \Delta Q_m| = 2 |\Delta Q_{m,m+1}|$$

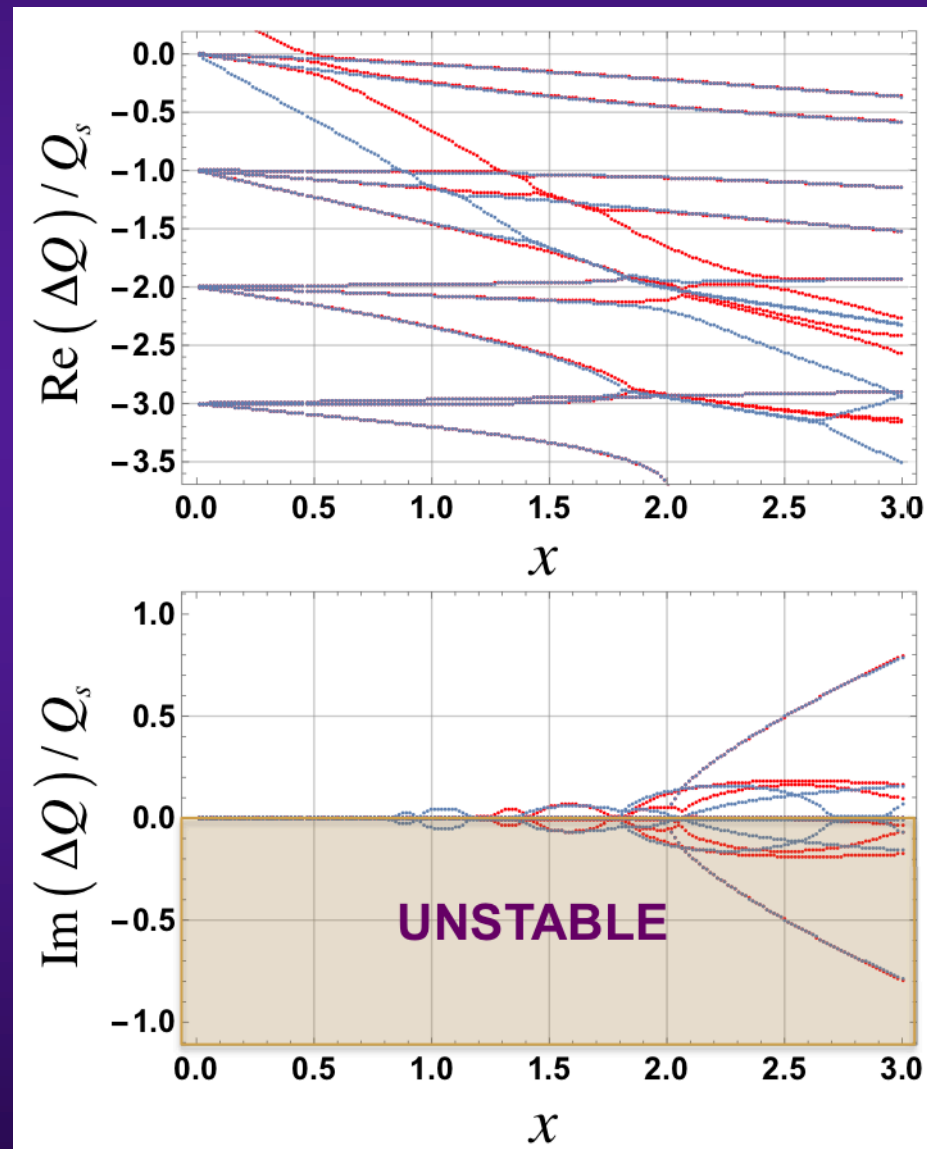
◆ Approximate solution in our particular case

$$Q_s = 2 |\Delta Q_{m,m+1}|$$

$$\Rightarrow N_b^{th} \propto |\eta| \varepsilon_l Q_y$$

“Long-bunch” regime with ReaD

- ◆ As a ReaD modifies only the (main) mode 0 and not the others, it is expected to have no effect for the main mode-coupling => Confirmed by GALACTIC (ReaD in red)



“Long-bunch” regime with SC

◆ **General solution** $|Q_s + \Delta Q_{m+1} - \Delta Q_m| = 2 |\Delta Q_{m,m+1}|$

$\Rightarrow Q_s R_{SC} = 2 |\Delta Q_{m,m+1}|$

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Reduction
factor from SC

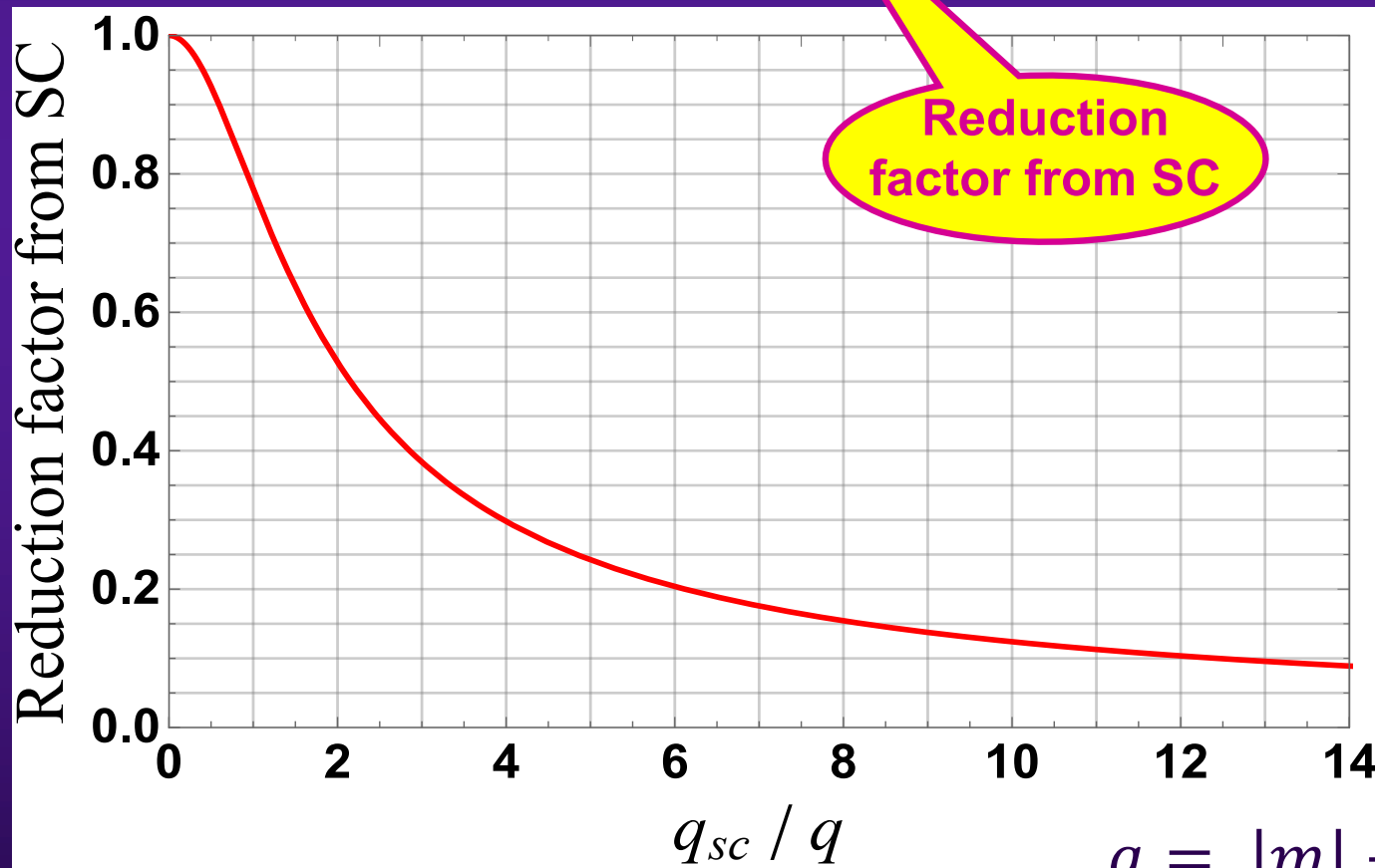
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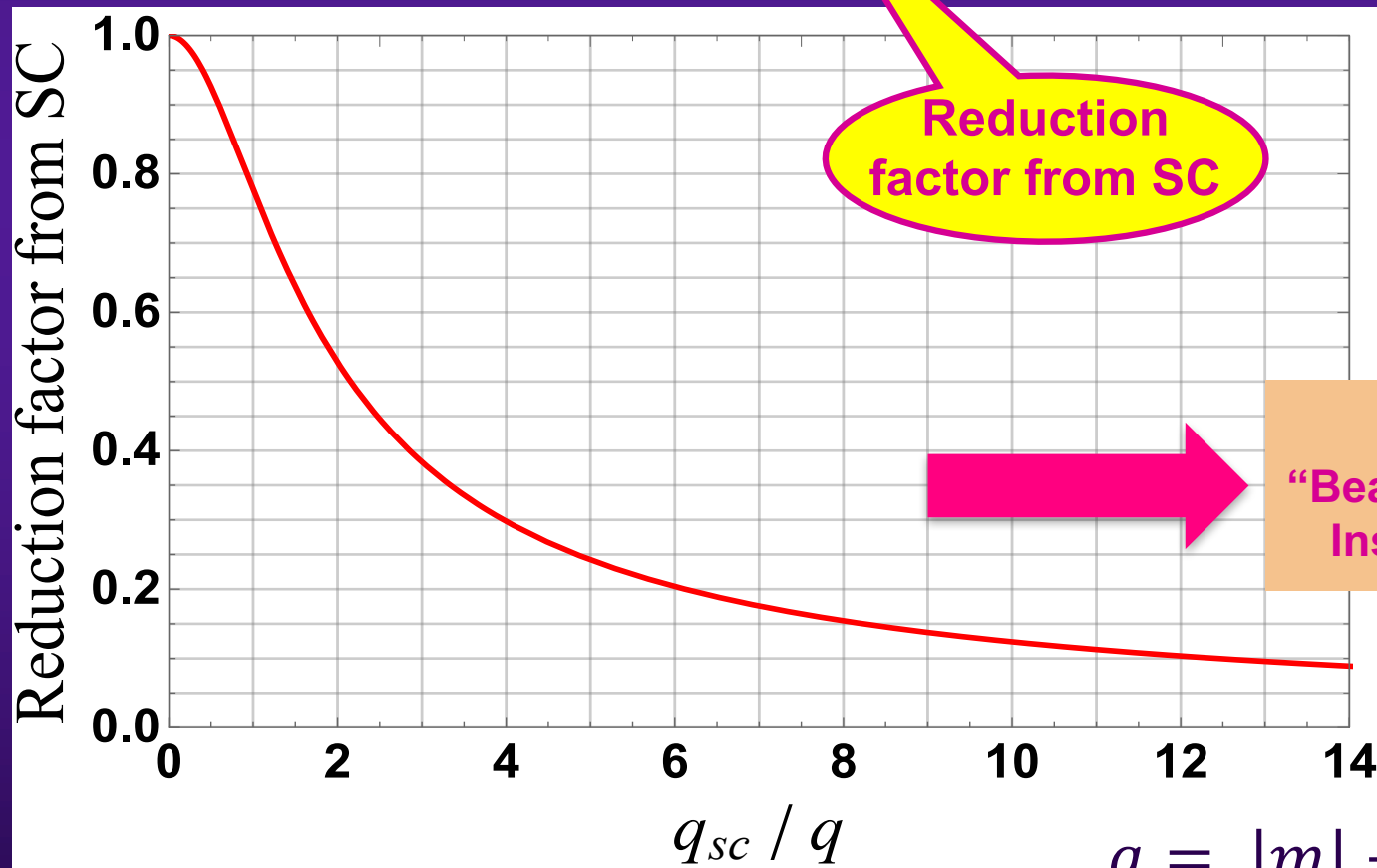
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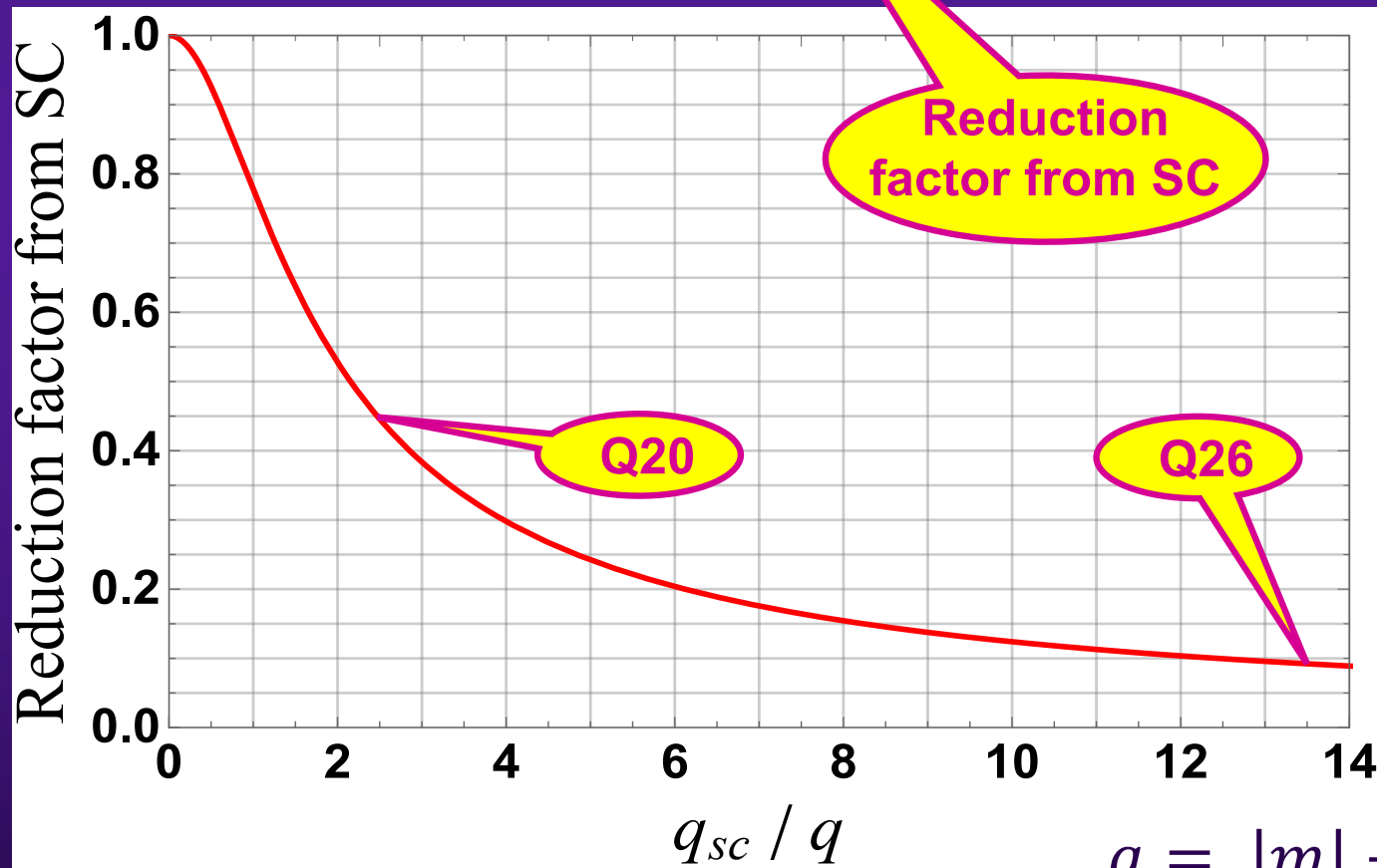
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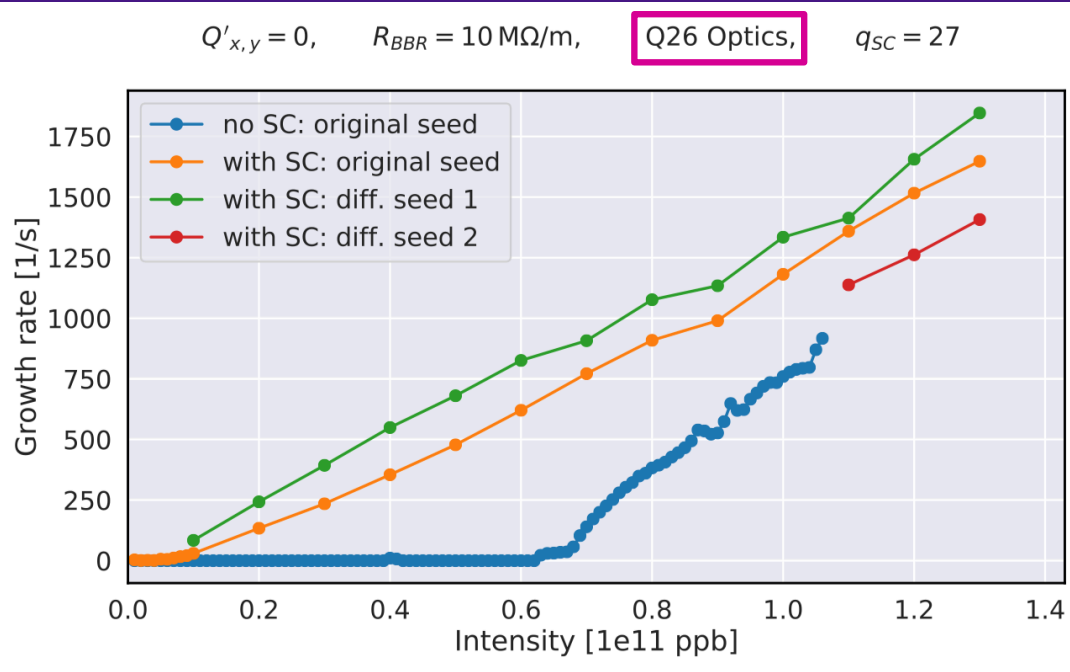
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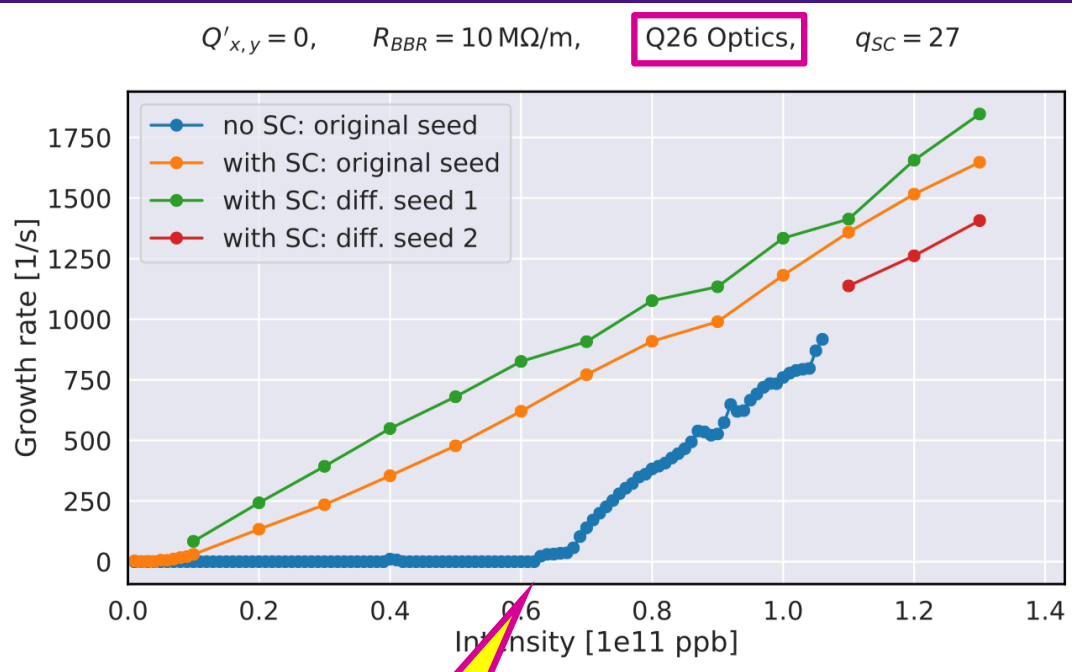


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Some simulations from A. Oeftiger with pyHEADTAIL (detailed analyses ongoing)



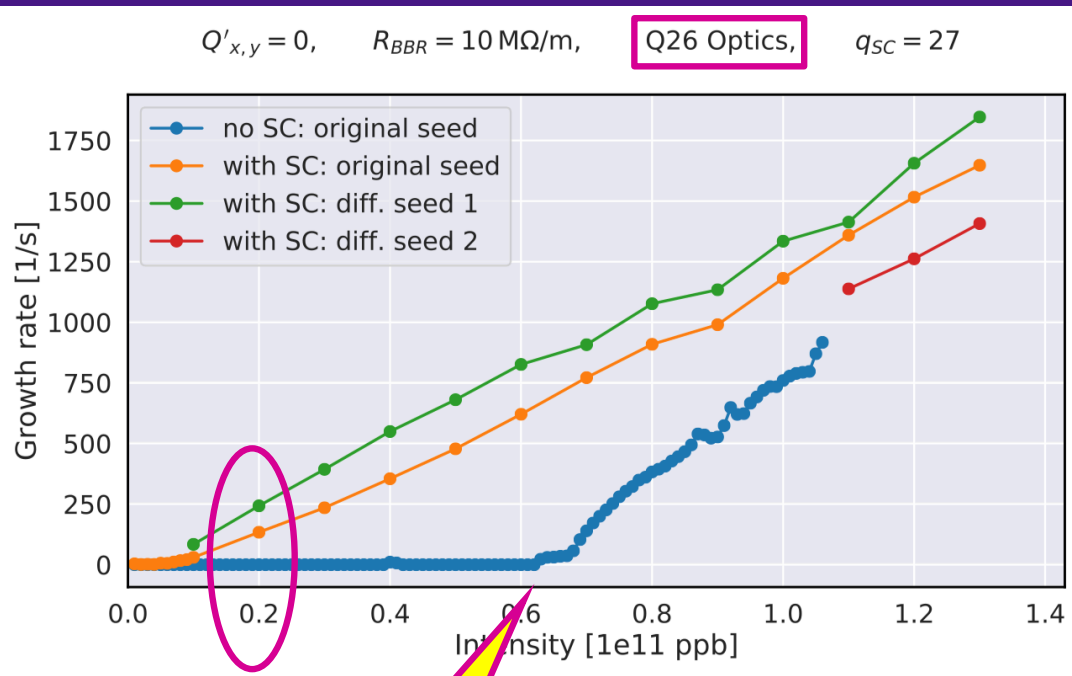
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**TMCI threshold
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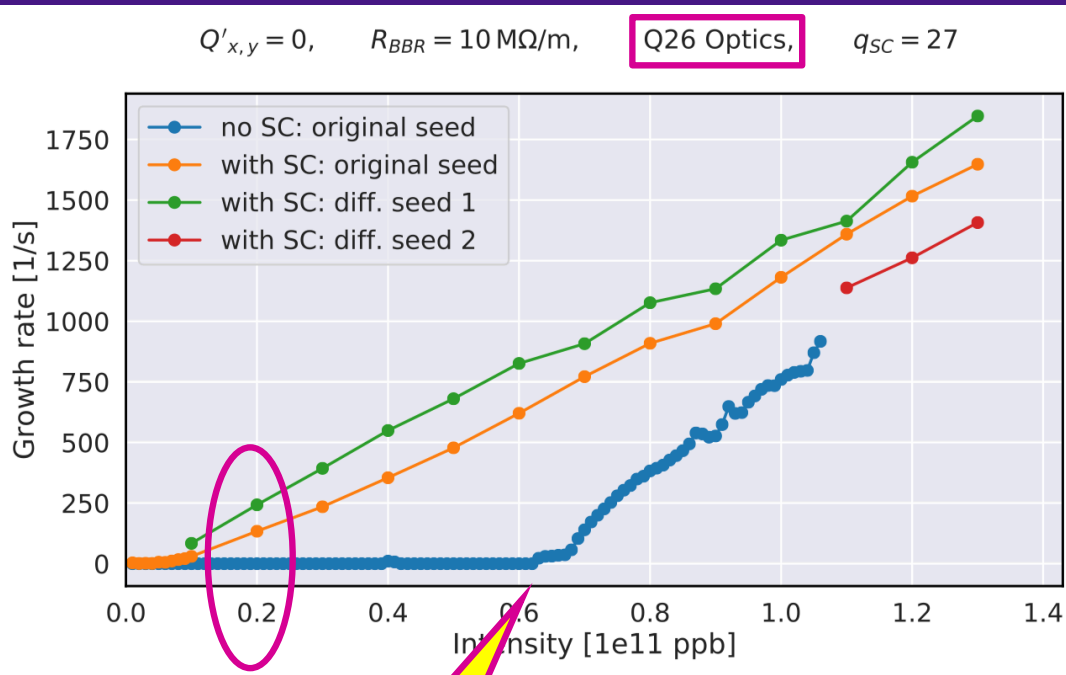
Q26 case @ 0.2e11 ppb



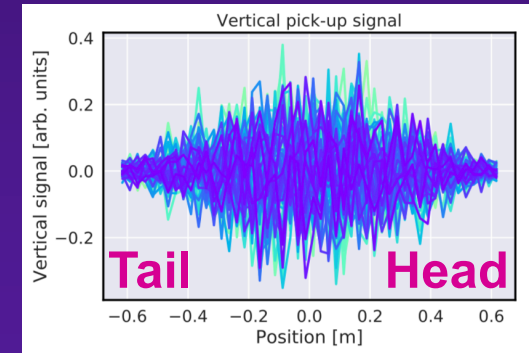
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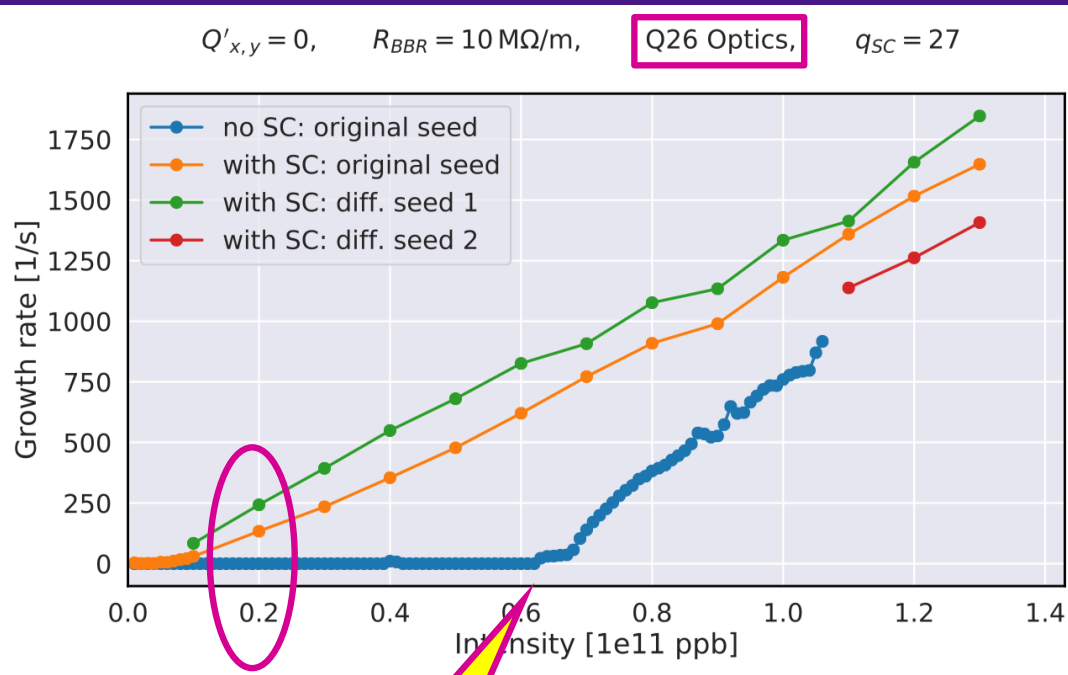
Without SC
=> STABLE



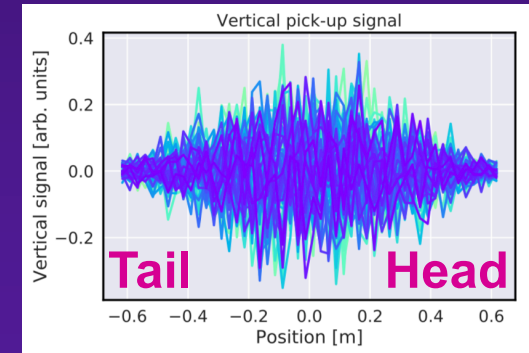
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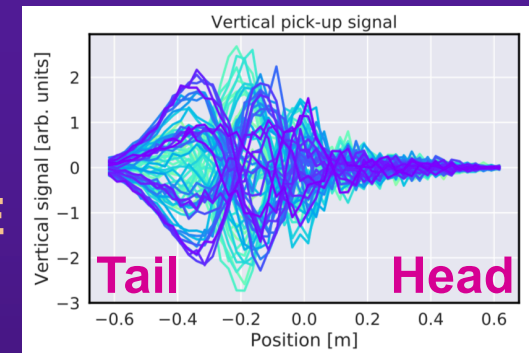
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Without SC
=> STABLE



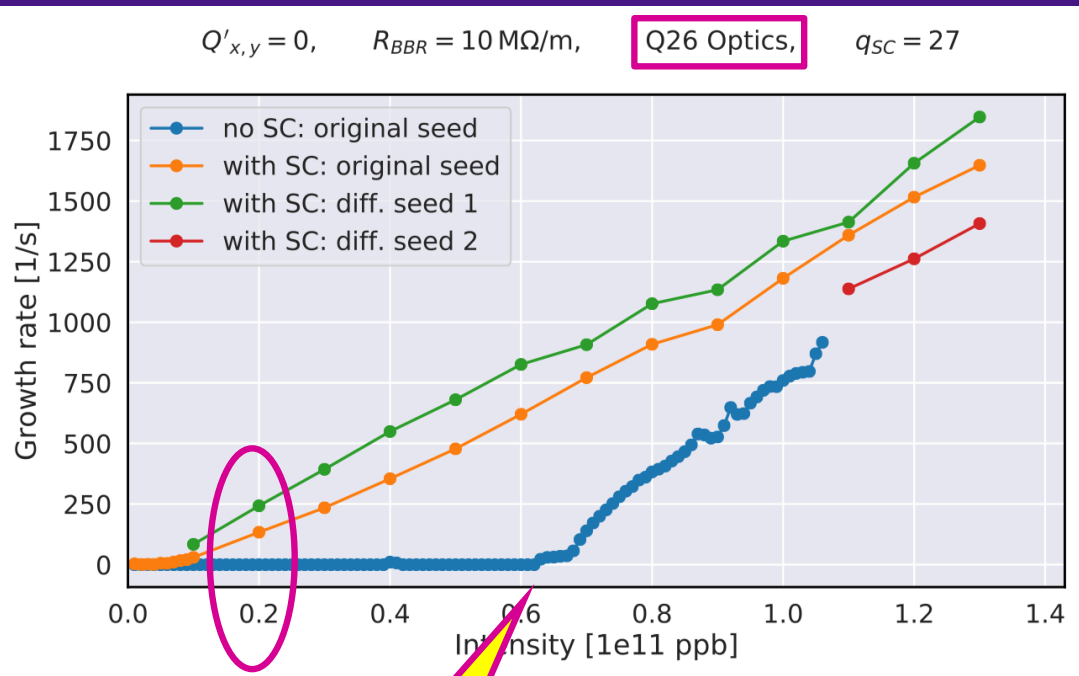
With SC
=> UNSTABLE



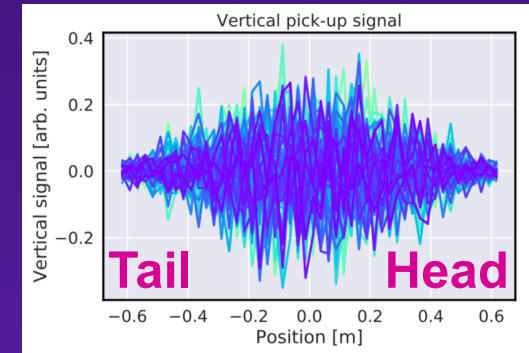
TMCI threshold
without SC

Some simulations from A. Oeftiger with pyHEADTAIL (detailed analyses ongoing)

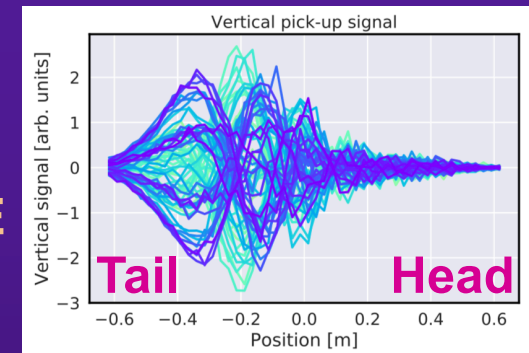
Q26 case @ 0.2e11 ppb



Without SC
=> STABLE



With SC
=> UNSTABLE



TMCI threshold
without SC

=> Instability with SC still to be fully characterized... + Understand why ~ no-SC intensity threshold seems to be observed in SPS (effect of nonlinearities, etc.)...