# Instability Studies in CESR-TA

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## Outline



#### Configuration

- Hardware
- Transverse Front-End Timing
- Longitudinal Setup

#### 2 Vertical Instabilities

- Growth and Damping Rates
- Bunch-by-bunch Tunes



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- Two iGp processors for longitudinal and vertical feedback;
- FBE-500L longitudinal front/back-end;
- Transverse front-end prototype;
- A lot of external hardware for RF amplification and distribution, fiducial distribution, external filtering.





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# **Front-End Prototype**



- Phase shifting at 500 MHz;
- SRD 3× multiplier;
- Two-cycle comb generator;

- 14 dB of baseband gain;
- External padding & filtering.



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# Transverse Front-End Timing Sweep



- Set up for amplitude detection;
- Sweep ADC sampling clock and capture mean value;
- Reasonable response a bit longer than expected (360 MHz low-pass);
- RMS sweeps are more reliable.

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## Transverse Timing Without Front-End



- Excited the beam through the back-end;
- Measured both mean and RMS;
- Fine timing into difference hybrids could be improved somewhat;
- Front-end calibration is 80 counts/mA/mm (12μm LSB at 1 mA).



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#### Longitudinal feedback setup took most of the first day;

- Different RF source and cables all timing had to be redone;
- Higher energy than in January beam was less responsive;
- Demonstrated single-bunch positive/negative feedback;
- Not really needed during the tests, as the beam was stable in all fill patterns and currents explored.



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#### Back-end gain

- In January we observed lower back-end gain than expected (12 dB low);
- On Thursday (3/12) one of three cables between the power splitter and the kicker was found to be damaged;
- Back-end gain after cable replacement increased significantly, roughly 10–20 dB.



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CESR TA:mar1109/164558: lo= 47mA, Dsamp= 1, ShifGaln= 5, Nbun= 45, At Fs: G1= 102.0631, G2= 0, Ph1= -64.687, Ph2= 0, Brkpt= 1965, Calib= 80.4.

- 45 bunches filled to 47 mA;
- Fairly uneven current distribution;
- Activity in the tail of the train;
- Modes around -151 (1130) are unstable;
- Great feedback damping.

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#### **Drive/Damp Measurements**



At Fs: G1= 102.1006, G2= 102.1006, Ph1= -27.4997, Ph2= 152.5003, Brkpt= 245, Calib= 80.4.

- Drive/damp measurements around 20-24 mA;
- With the front-end very high gain;
- Direct sampling, similar growth and damping;
- Digital gain is doubled without the front-end.



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dimtel

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# **Open-Loop Damping**





- 45 bunches filled to 21 mA;
- Positive feedback to excite motion;
- Record open-loop decay;
- 41 ms damping time for the first 5 bunches;
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Image: A matrix and a matrix



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- To get reasonably clean spectra needed to average 8+ measurements - 6548 turns per bunch in each;
- Measurements are basically repeatable;
- Used bunch cleaning mode to remove the last 15 bunches;
- Rotated feedback phase by 20 degrees;
- Overall behavior is properly represented.





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# Notch Fitting Data: Loop Gain



- Notch fitting has 5 parameters:
  - loop gain;
  - pickup to kicker phase advance;
  - resonant frequency;
  - growth rate;
  - noise amplitude.
- Interesting drop in gain...



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- Bunch 1 shows nice deep notch;
- Shallower notch for bunch 2;
- Long kicker response couples bunches;
- Noise from bunch 1 is impressed on 2, 3, possibly 4;
- Observed that turning on feedback on all bunches (1:89) obliterated the notches.





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# Notch Fitting Data: Phase Advance



• I would expect to see no shift from bunch to bunch.



# Bunch-by-bunch Currents Comparison



- Data acquired with both TFB and LFB;
- LFB data is processed to extract low-frequency modulation that reflects bunch-by-bunch currents;
- Reasonable agreement between the two methods.

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- Significant damping margins;
- Bunch-by-bunch tune measurement is feasible;
- iGp can be operated with direct sampling;
- Replacing damaged cable in the longitudinal system improved the back-end gain.



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