

Measurements of the electron cloud driven instabilities in DAΦNE

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Dimtel, Inc., San Jose, CA, USA

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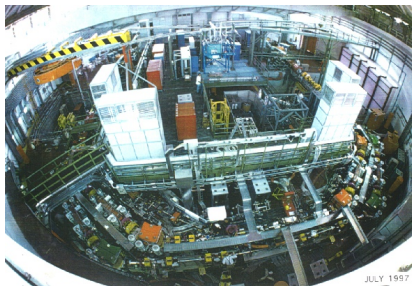


Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Earlier Measurements
 - Historical Background
 - Grow/Damp Measurements
 - Fill Pattern Sensitivity
 - Tune Shifts
- 3 New Measurement Methods
 - Technical Description
 - Measurement Results



DAΦNE



- Two ring e^+/e^- collider;
- Nominally identical rings;
- Transverse coupled-bunch instabilities were expected in all four planes.
- Resistive wall was expected to be the largest driving impedance.
 - Copper cavities with HOM damping.

DAΦNE

Parameters (e^+/e^-)

Energy	510 MeV
Circumference	97 m
RF frequency	368 MHz
Harmonic number	120
Horizontal tunes	5.12/5.16
Vertical tunes	5.16/5.22

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The Big Difference

- Fairly early on it became obvious that something is "different" about the horizontal beam stability in the positron ring;
- Over the years we used different tools to study transverse instabilities in DAΦNE:
 - LeCroy scope to record bunch motion;
 - Gproto - digital transverse feedback prototype;
 - iGp - bunch-by-bunch transverse feedback systems currently installed in DAΦNE.
- Clear agreement: instability growth rates are much faster in the positron ring.



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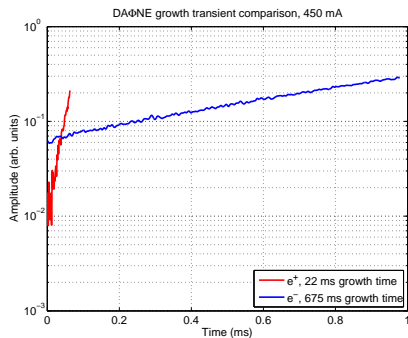


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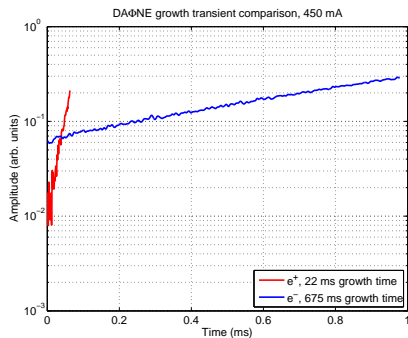


Growth Rates Comparison



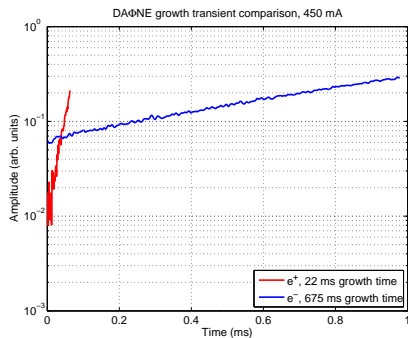
- Comparison of horizontal growth transients in positron and electron rings;
- Beam currents around 450 mA;
- In the electron ring we had to **lower chromaticity** to make the beam unstable;
- The same mode is unstable in both cases - mode -1.

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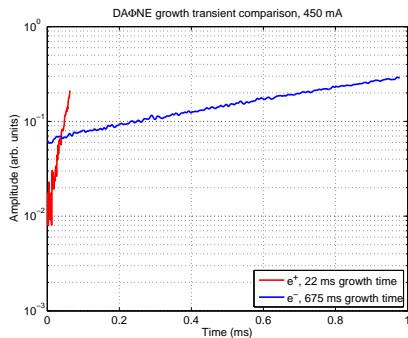
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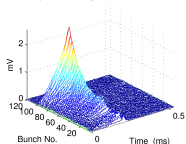
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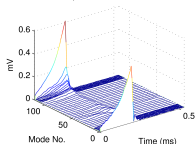


A Grow/Damp Measurement

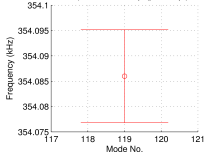
a) Osc. Envelopes in Time Domain



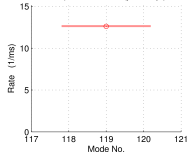
b) Evolution of Modes



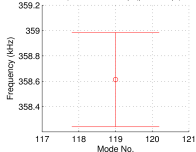
c) Oscillation freqs (pre-brkpt)



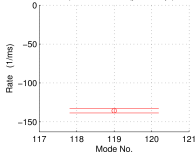
d) Growth Rates (pre-brkpt)



e) Oscillation freqs (post-brkpt)



f) Growth Rates (post-brkpt)



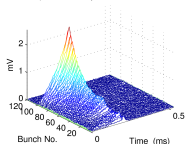
- Let the oscillation grow for roughly $200 \mu\text{s}$, then turn on the feedback.
- Growing eigenmode is -1
 - Most strongly driven by the resistive wall.
- Growth transient is nicely exponential;
- No tune shift with amplitude.

DAFNE E+ jul2104/133441: I_o= 760mA, D_{samp}= 1, ShiftGain= 0, N_{bun}= 120, Gain1= 0, Gain2= 0, Phase1= 0, Phase2= 0, Brkpt= 610, Calib= 0.001.

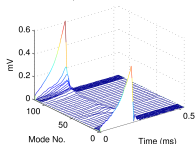


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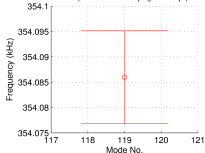
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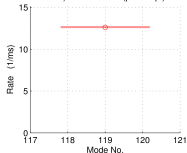
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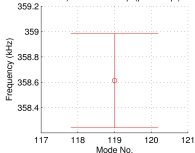
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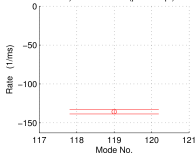
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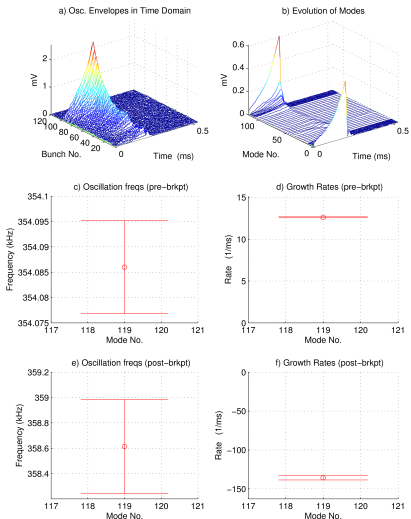


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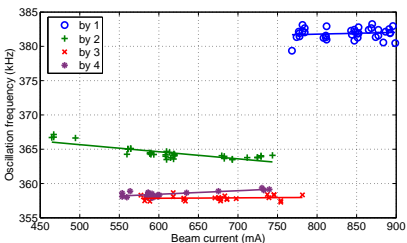
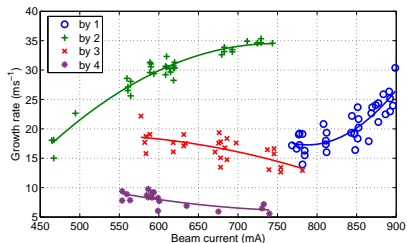


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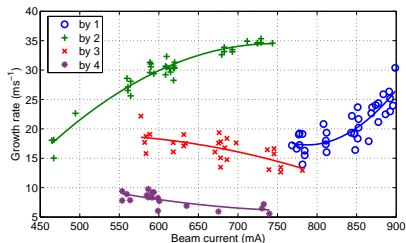
Horizontal Instability and Fill Patterns



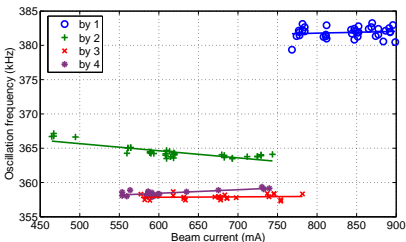
- Changed bunch spacing:
 - Constant gap size;
 - 100×1
 - 50×2
 - 33×3
 - 25×4
- Always the same eigenmode growing;
- Going from 2.7 to 5.4 ns spacing doubles the growth rates;
- Large tune shifts.



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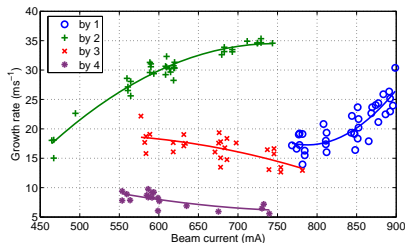
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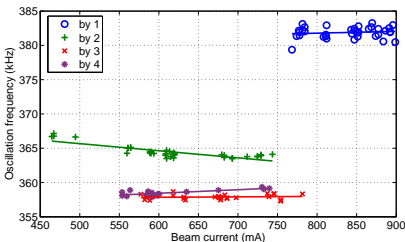
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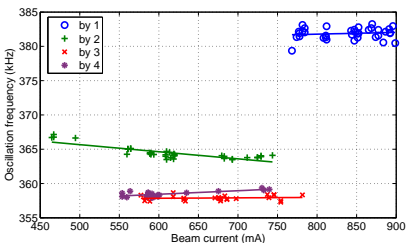
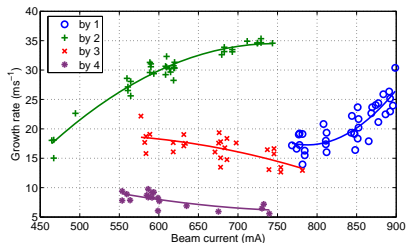
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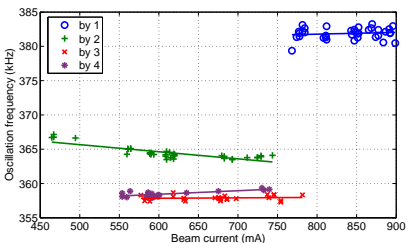
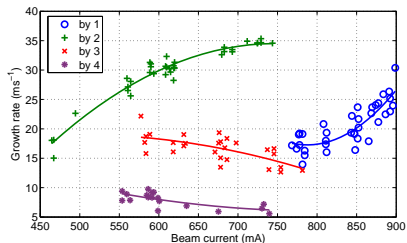
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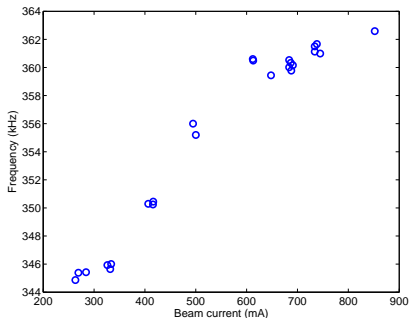
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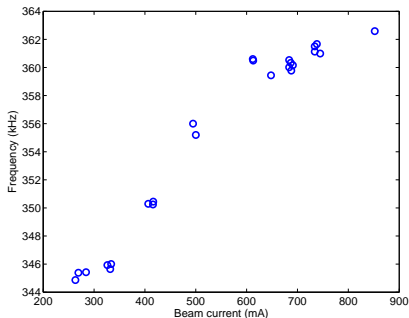
Tune Shift vs. Beam Current



- Measure tunes at different currents;
- Instability threshold is 600 mA;
- Large tune shift below the threshold.



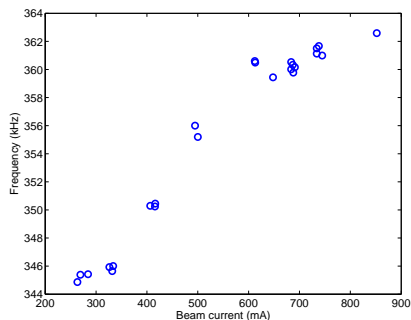
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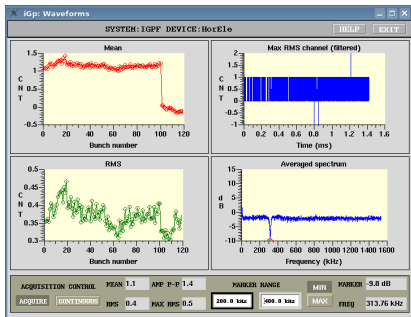


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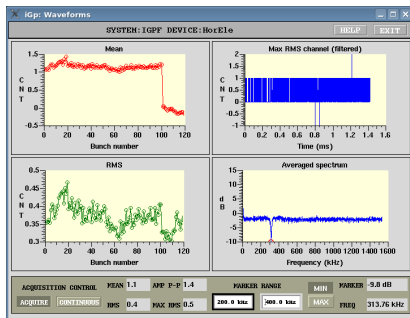


Upgrades and New Diagnostics



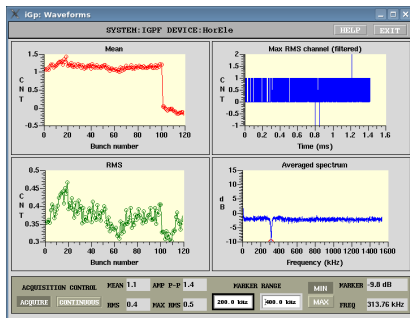
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- This upgrade created new measurement possibilities;
- Key to these measurements is a curious notch in the beam spectrum.

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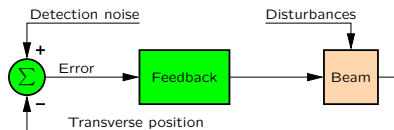
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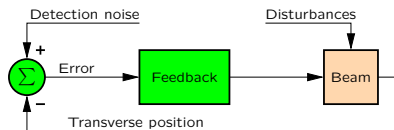
Upgrades and New Diagnostics



- Beam response is resonant at the tune frequency;
- Attenuation of detection noise by the feedback is proportional to the loop gain;
- Transfer gain from noise to the feedback input is $\frac{1}{1+L(\omega)}$
- Maximum attenuation at the resonance, thus a notch.

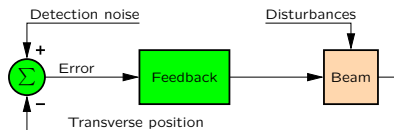


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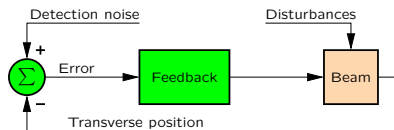
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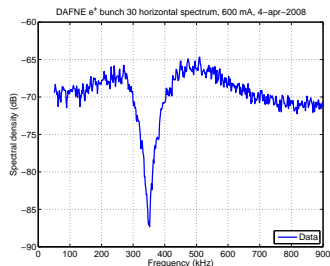


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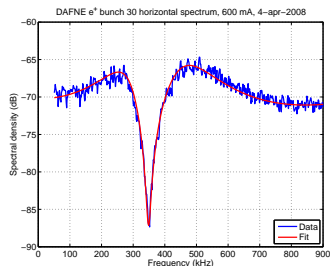
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Bunch-by-bunch Tunes



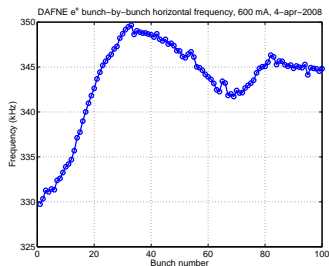
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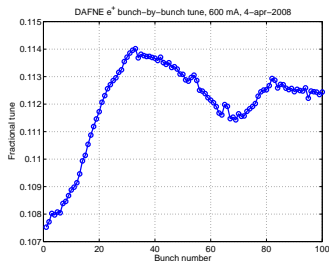
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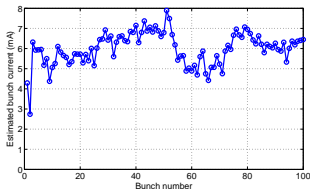
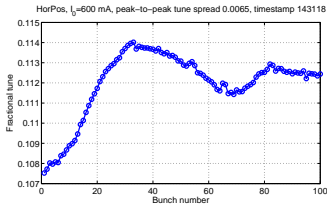
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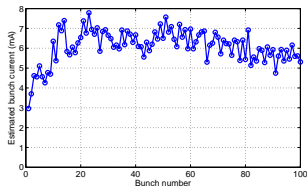
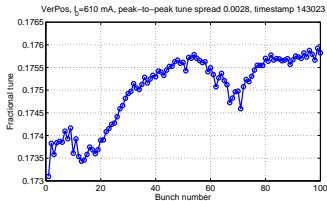


Horizontal vs. Vertical



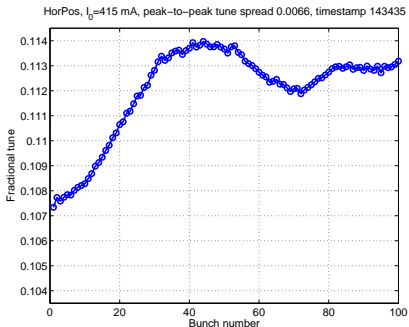
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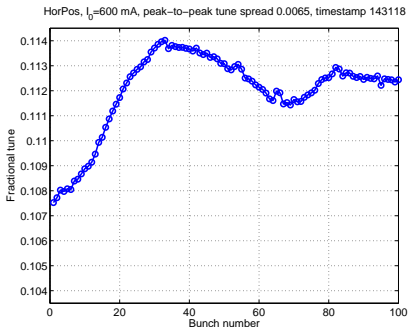
Tunes vs. Beam Current



- Complex behavior;
- Shape changes;
- Average tune moves around;
- Some of the local features are due to current variation along the train.



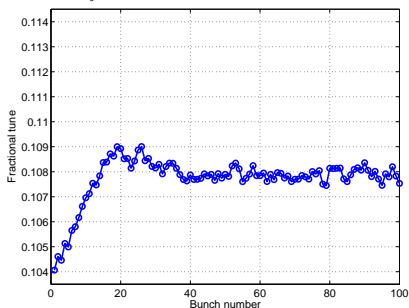
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HorPos, $I_b=656$ mA, peak-to-peak tune spread 0.0049, timestamp 164302

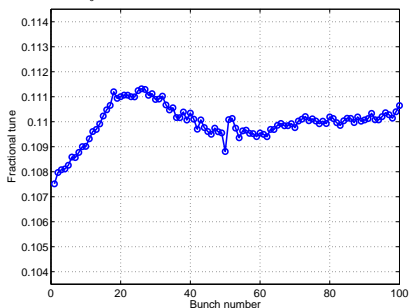


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HorPos, $I_b=704$ mA, peak-to-peak tune spread 0.0038, timestamp 144633

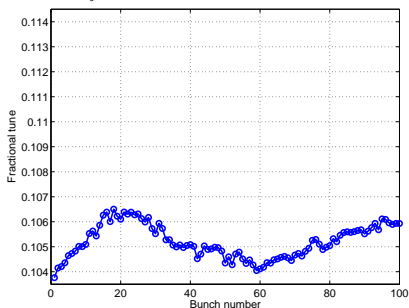


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Tunes vs. Beam Current

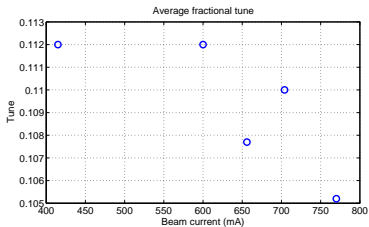
HorPos, $I_b=770$ mA, peak-to-peak tune spread 0.0027, timestamp 162941



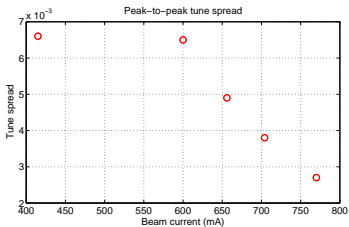
- Complex behavior;
- Shape changes;
- Average tune moves around;
- Some of the local features are due to current variation along the train.



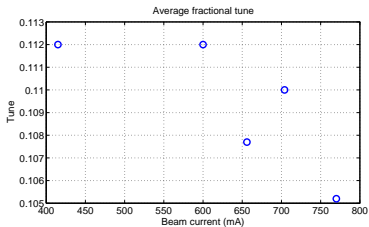
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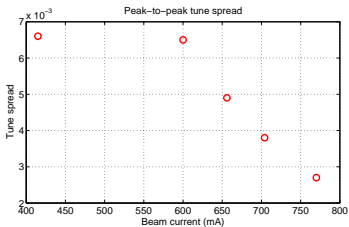
- Two features of the earlier plots:
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 - Peak-to-peak tune variation.



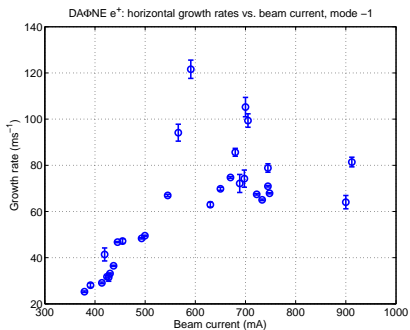
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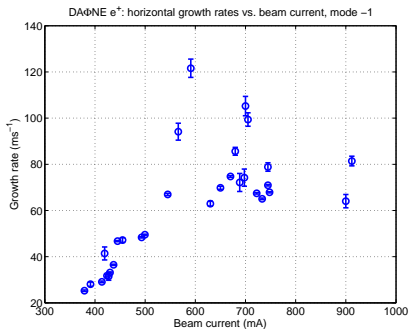


Growth Rates vs. Beam Current



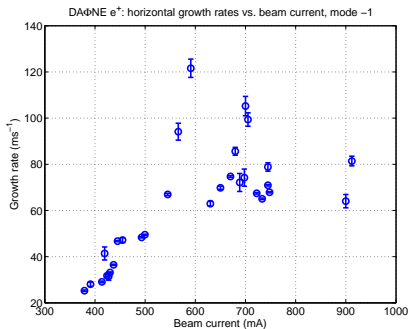
- Growth rates rise sharply between 400 and 600 mA;
- Peak measured value is 120 ms⁻¹ (25 turns);
- Above 600 mA the growth rates seem to drop.

Growth Rates vs. Beam Current



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Summary

- Horizontal dipole instabilities in DAΦNE positron ring are inconsistent with a constant-impedance driving source (resistive wall, HOM, etc).
- New measurement technique has been developed that allows characterization of bunch-by-bunch tunes at high currents;
 - Completely parasitic;
 - The information is only available within the feedback loop;
 - Reports true bunch tune, not the feedback shifted version.
- Clearly further dedicated studies are needed to better quantify this instability.



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Acknowledgments

I would like to thank LNF-INFN for multiple opportunities to make measurements of these effects in DAΦNE. Special thanks for the whole DAΦNE team for making these studies possible, for their good humor, and excellent hospitality. These studies would not have been possible without collaboration with and support from Alessandro Drago. Grazie!

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