

New Stripline Kicker Commissioning in SPEAR3

D. Teytelman

Dimtel, Inc., San Jose, CA, USA

October 5, 2017



Day Summary

- Started at 11 am from matching power amplifier delays.
- Adjusted amplifier gains:
 - ▶ Blue amplifier 1 dB into saturation.
 - ▶ White amplifier at maximum gain is 0.6 dB saturated.
- Checked individual amplifiers with single bunch, found delays matched within 30 ps.
- Adjusted DAC timing and shaper coefficients to increase back-end bunch-to-bunch isolation from 11 to 19 dB.
- Loops closed by 3 pm.
- Studies of BL15 vertical instability till 5 pm.



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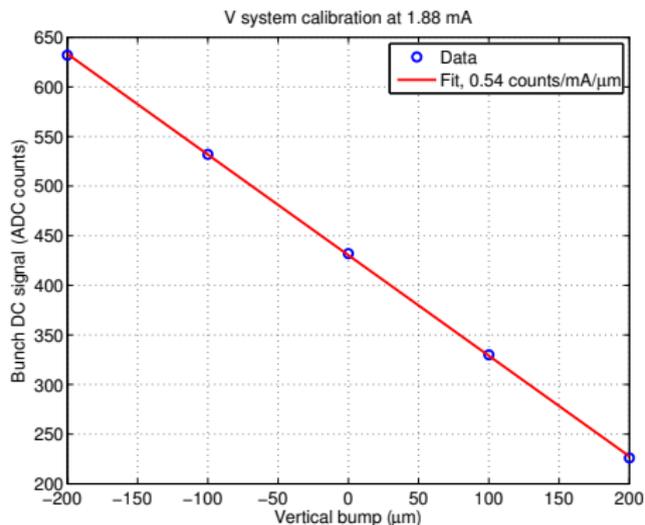


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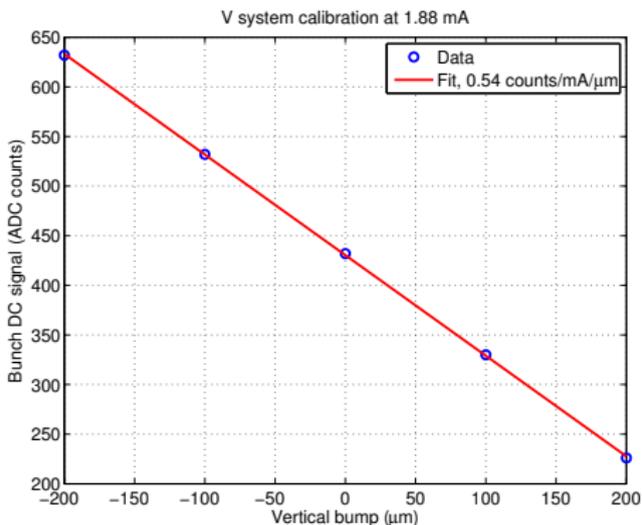
Calibration



- Analysis tools use the calibration factor to extract physical oscillation amplitudes.
- Some errors due to assumptions of fill pattern (fully uniform, uniformly filled subset of bunches).
- Front-end calibration from November 15, 2016.
- Calibration factor is 0.54 counts/ μm /mA.



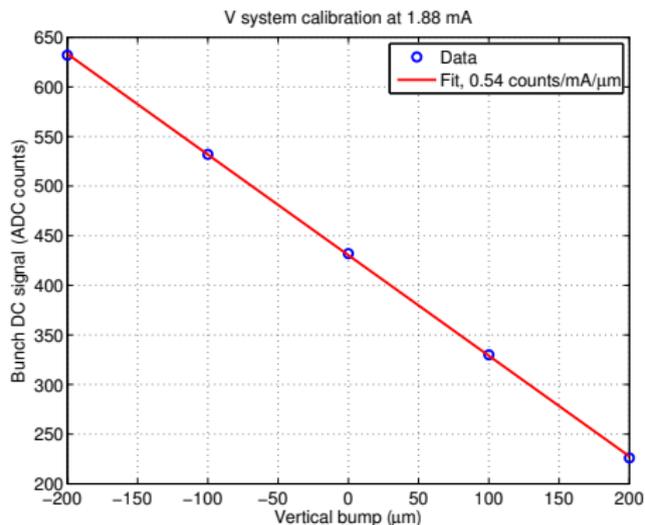
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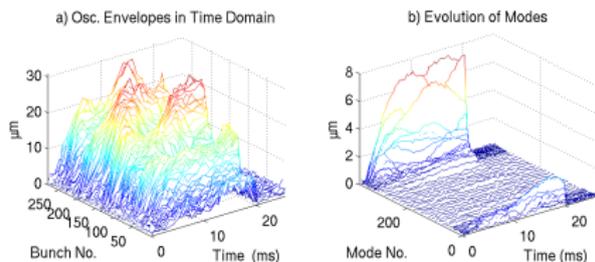
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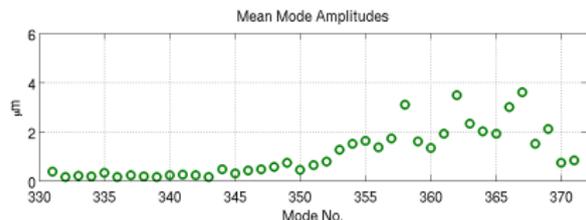
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Ion Instabilities



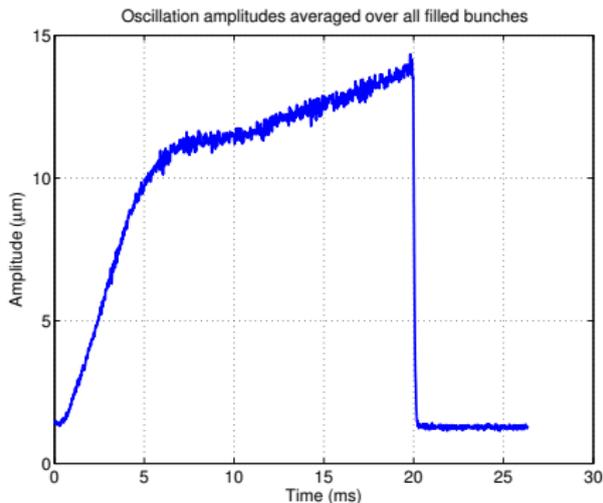
SPEAR3:20171005/151113: $I_0=196.7755\text{mA}$, $D_{\text{samp}}=1$, $\text{ShifGain}=4$, $N_{\text{bun}}=277$,
At Fs: $G1=128.3089$, $G2=0$, $\text{Ph1}=118.6583$, $\text{Ph2}=0$, $\text{Brkpt}=25560$, $\text{Calib}=0.5394$.



- With ID gaps open observed only ion-driven instabilities:
 - ▶ Low-frequency modes excited;
 - ▶ Non-exponential growth;
 - ▶ Low saturation amplitude.
- Average bunch amplitudes in time domain.
- Fast damping, closed-loop residual is at the noise floor.
- Grow/damp with shift gain reduced from 4 to 1.
- Significant residual motion.



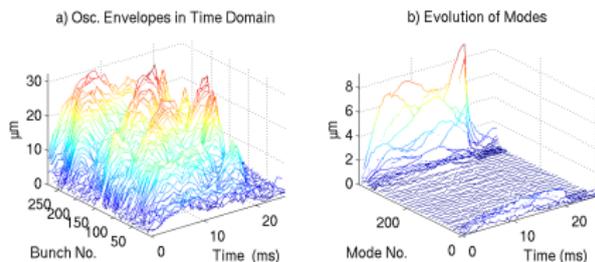
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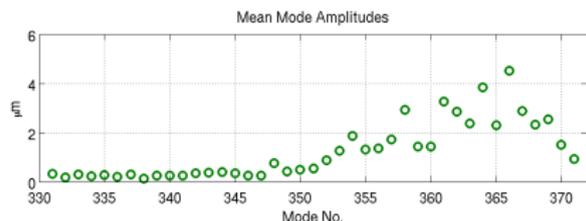
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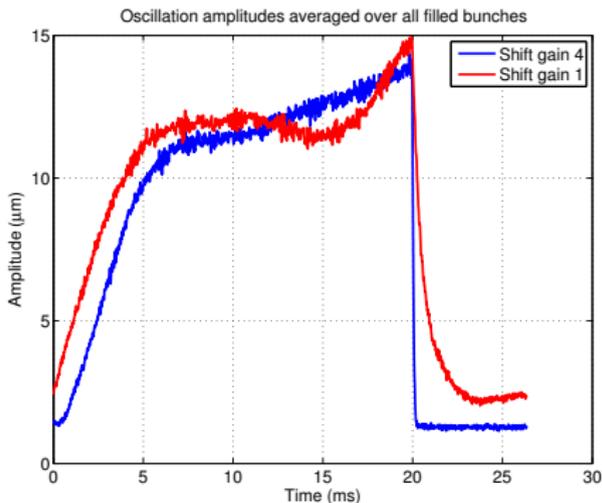
SPEAR3:20171005/151250: $I_0=196.0342\text{mA}$, $D_{\text{samp}}=1$, $\text{ShifGain}=1$, $N_{\text{bun}}=277$,
At Fs: $G1=16.0319$, $G2=0$, $\text{Ph1}=118.3942$, $\text{Ph2}=0$, $\text{Brkpt}=25560$, $\text{Calib}=0.5394$.



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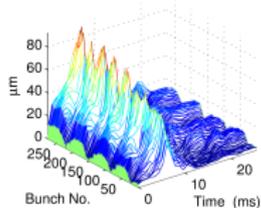


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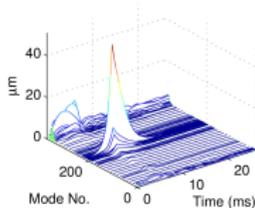


BL15 Gaps Closed: HOM

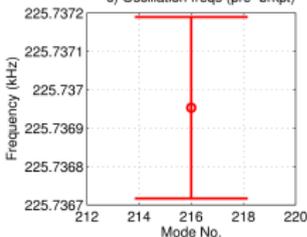
a) Osc. Envelopes in Time Domain



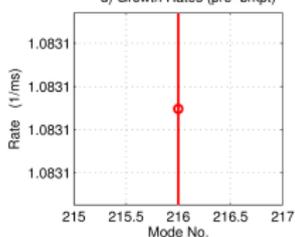
b) Evolution of Modes



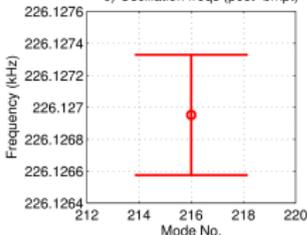
c) Oscillation freqs (pre-brkpt)



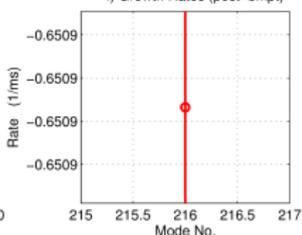
d) Growth Rates (pre-brkpt)



e) Oscillation freqs (post-brkpt)



f) Growth Rates (post-brkpt)



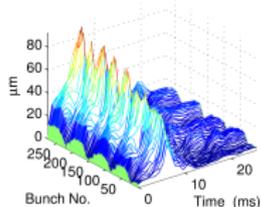
SPEAR3:20171005/163142: Io= 465.8304mA, Dsamp= 1, ShfGain= 0, Nbun= 277,
At Fs: G1= 8.016, G2= 0, Ph1= 118.3942, Ph2= 0, Brkpt= 12000, Callib= 0.5394.

- BL15 gaps at 6.84 mm.
- Mode 216 (199.4 MHz) grows and damps.
- Damping fit is a bit suspect — beating with neighboring modes due to a non-uniform fill.

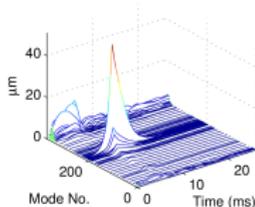


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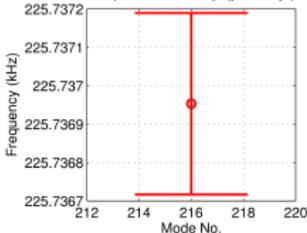
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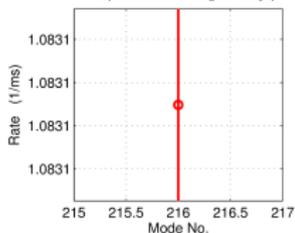
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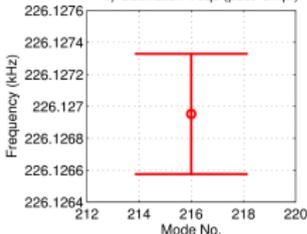
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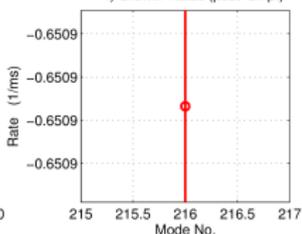
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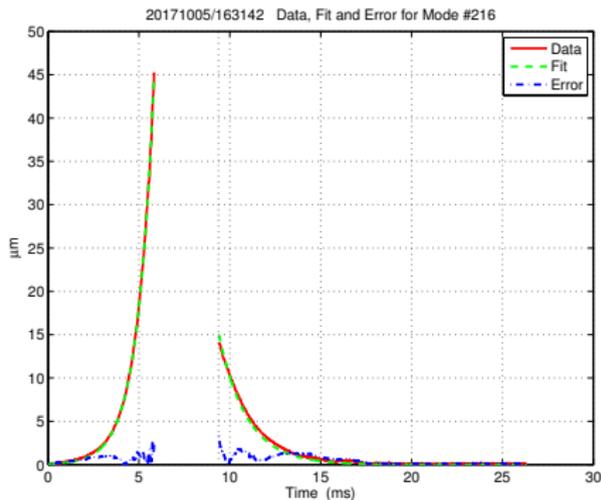


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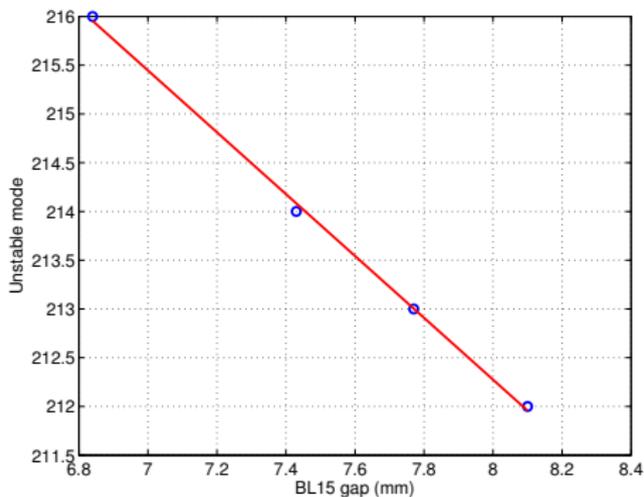
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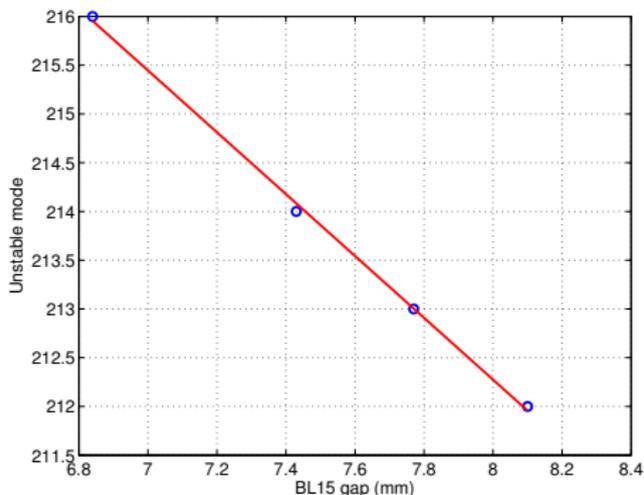
Mode Number vs. Gap Setting



- Pretty close to linear.
- To get better accuracy need to measure more points and fit individual resonances.
- Tuning coefficient is 4.06 MHz mm^{-1} .
- At 6 mm gap center frequency would be 218.6 MHz.
- Australian Synchrotron IVU5: 4.8 MHz mm^{-1} , 186.4 MHz at 6 mm.



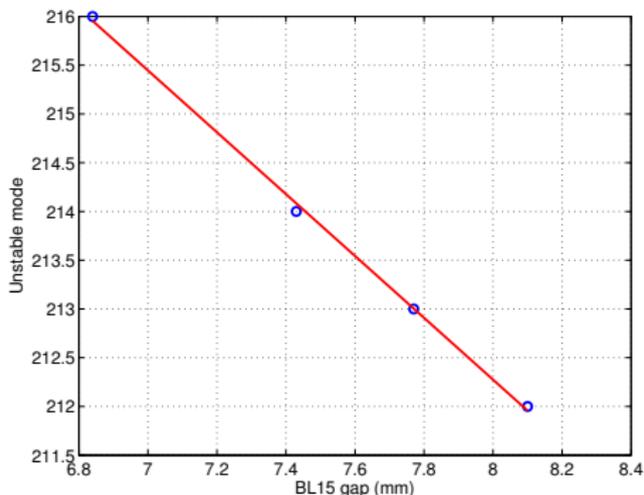
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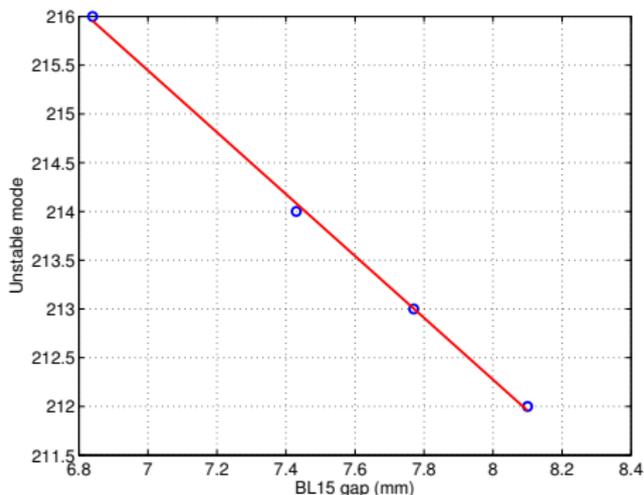
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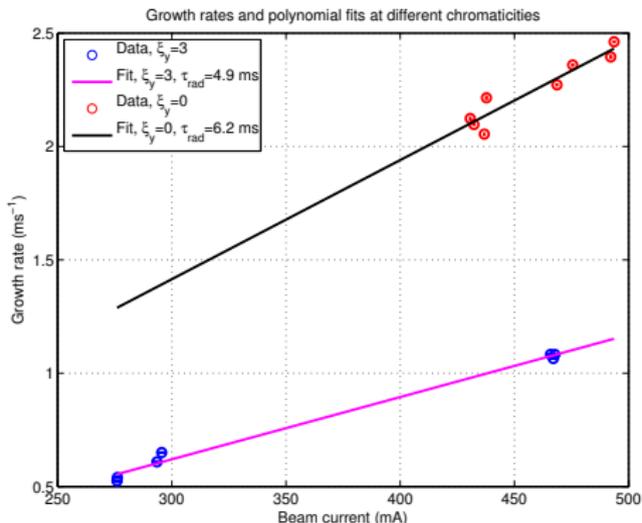
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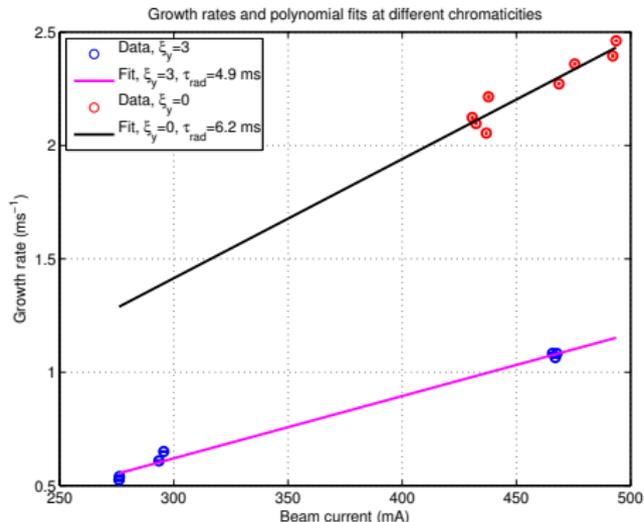
Growth Rates vs. Beam Current



- BL15 gaps at 6.84 mm.
- Two different chromaticity settings: 3 and 0.
- Zero crossing (radiation damping) estimates a bit suspect due to long lever arm.
- Values are consistent with expected $\tau_y = 5.3$ ms.
- Replace polynomial fits with linear.
- Fixed radiation damping value



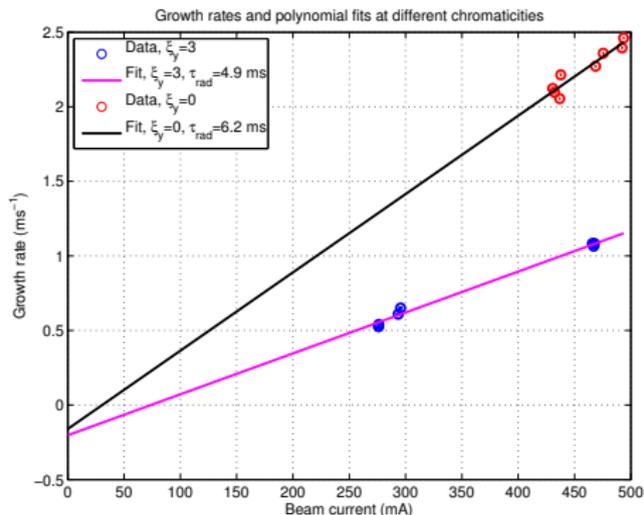
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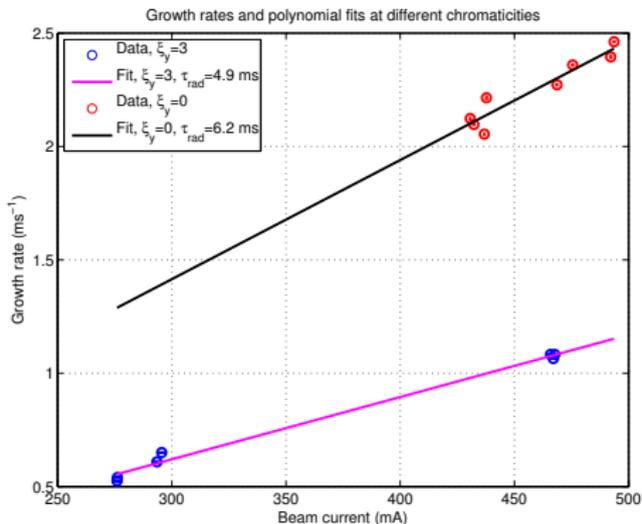
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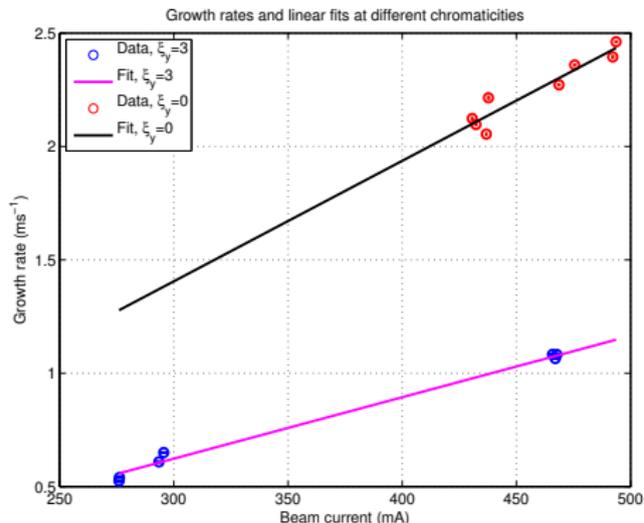
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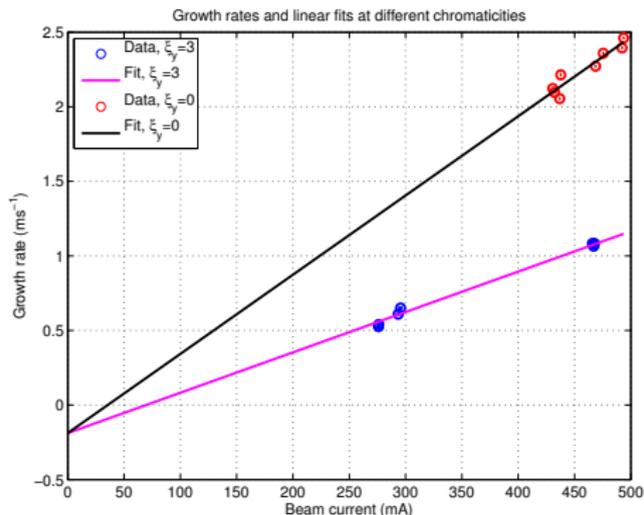
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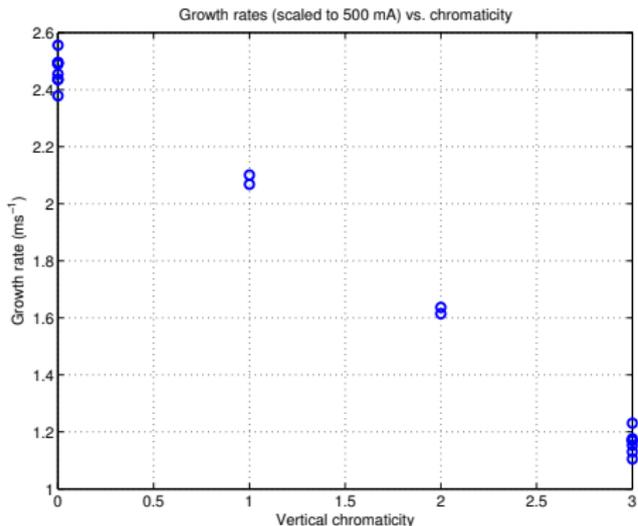
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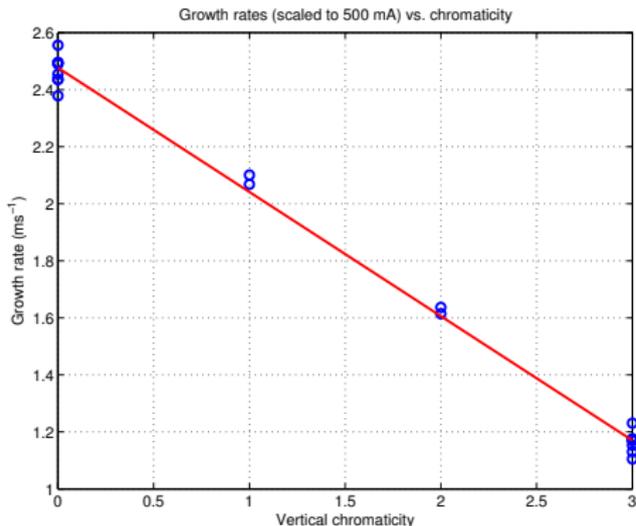
Calibration



- Rescale all measurements to one current using nominal radiation damping value.
- Clear dependence of growth rates on chromaticity.
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Summary

- Successful commissioning of the new transverse kicker and the power stage.
- Feedback can easily control vertical instabilities at zero chromaticity and all tested BL15 gap settings.
- Insufficient voltage for bunch cleaning, doable during AP shifts (scrapers?).
- Kicker voltages to achieve cleaning in the horizontal plane would be prohibitively high.
- Suppression of ion motion requires higher feedback gain than needed for the HOM control.
- Idea for future studies — explore horizontal stability at zero chromaticity.



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