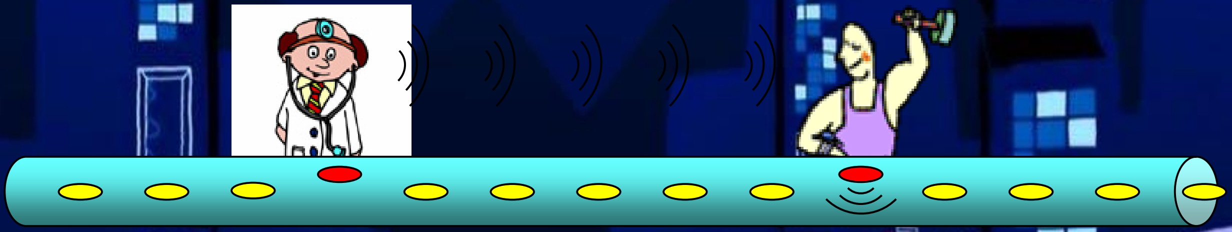
Multi-Bunch Feedback Systems



H . Schmickler, CERN, CAS 2018 , Constanta, Romania)

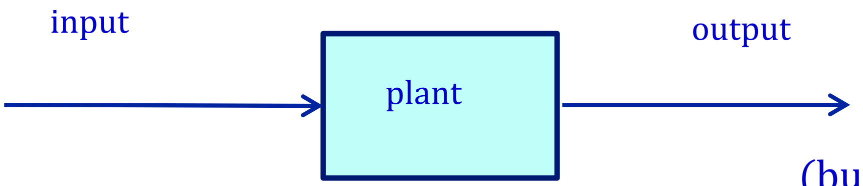
Special thanks to Marco Lonza for leaving most of his slides and animations

Outline

- What is feedback?
- What are the applications in accelerators?
- Coupled-bunch instabilities
- Basics of feedback systems
- Feedback system components
- Digital signal processing
- Using feedbacks for beam diagnostics

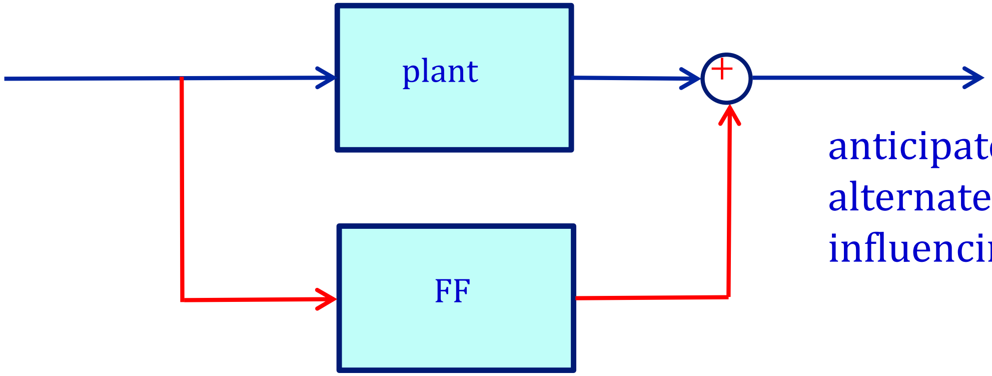
What means feedback?

open loop
(simple)



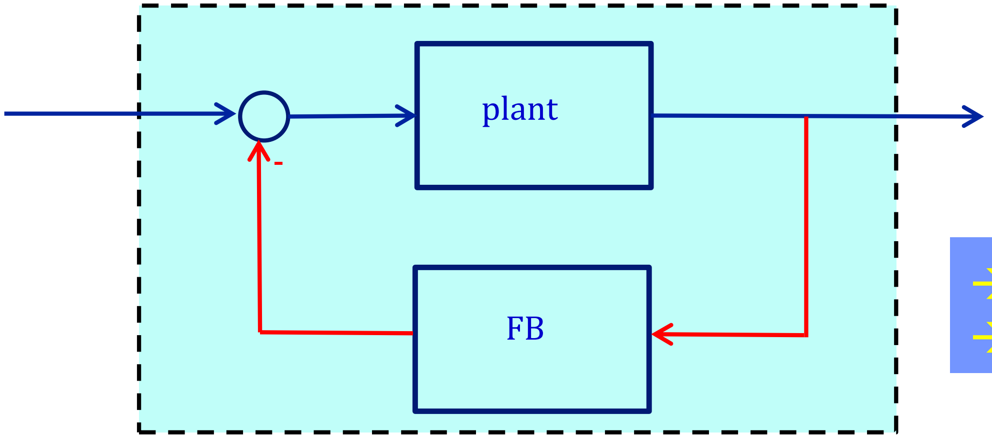
(but) requires
precise knowledge of plant

feed forward



anticipate, requires
alternate means of
influencing output

feedback



feed back means
influencing the system
output by acting back on
the input

→ new system
→ some new properties

Feedback applications in accelerators

- An accelerator, which relies on active beam feedback to get basic performance, is a based on a questionable concept.
  Feedbacks should not be used to fix equipment, that can be fixed or redesigned.

- Typically feedbacks are employed to achieve ultimate performance and long term stability.

- Feedbacks are used in the transverse and longitudinal plane.

- We concentrate on feedback systems based **on beam signals**
  (almost every technical equipment has internal feedback controllers
  ….power converters, RF systems, instrumentation…)
- Beam feedbacks:
  1) Transverse and/or longitudinal damping against beam instabilities
  2) Injection damping
  3) Slow control of machine parameters (orbit, tune, chromaticity)
  1 +2 have hard real time constraints (turn by turn), 3 has lower bandwidth

- Apart from showing one example, we focus on feedback **types 1** and 2

beam instabilities /motivation for feedback

- Transverse (betatron) and longitudinal (synchrotron) oscillations
  - strongly damped by radiation damping in lepton accelerators (lightsources)
  - undamped in proton accelerators (disregarding 100 TeV designs)

- Interaction of the electromagnetic field with metallic surroundings ("wake fileds")

- Wake fields act back on the beam and produces growth of oscillations

- If the growth rate is stronger than the natural damping the oscillation gets unstable

- Consequences are **emittance increase or particle loss.**

- Since wake fields are proportional to the bunch charge, the onset of instabilities and their amplitude are normally **current dependent**

- Another "instability", i.e. large beam oscillation is due to errors at the moment of injection:
  rather uncritical for lepton machines (radiation damping)
  vital for hadron machines (filamentation and emittance increase → loss in luminosity)

- People always aim at higher brightness beams or higher luminosity collisions, which means
  - maximum beam/bunch intensity
  - minimum beam emittance

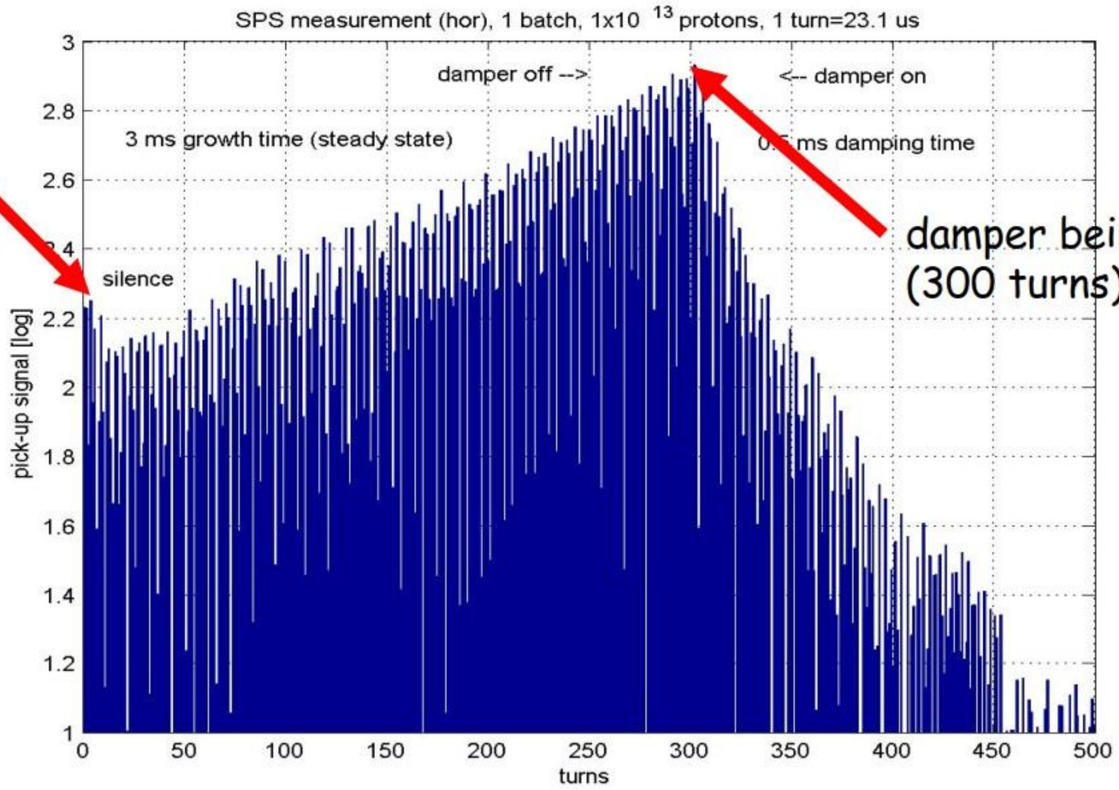
- **Sooner or later feedbacks are employed to gain the last factors of performance.**

Measurement example of damping of intrinsically unstable beams

High intensity proton beam injected into the SPS:

3 ms growth rate
0.5 ms damping time

injection with damper off



damper being switched on 7 ms (300 turns) after injection

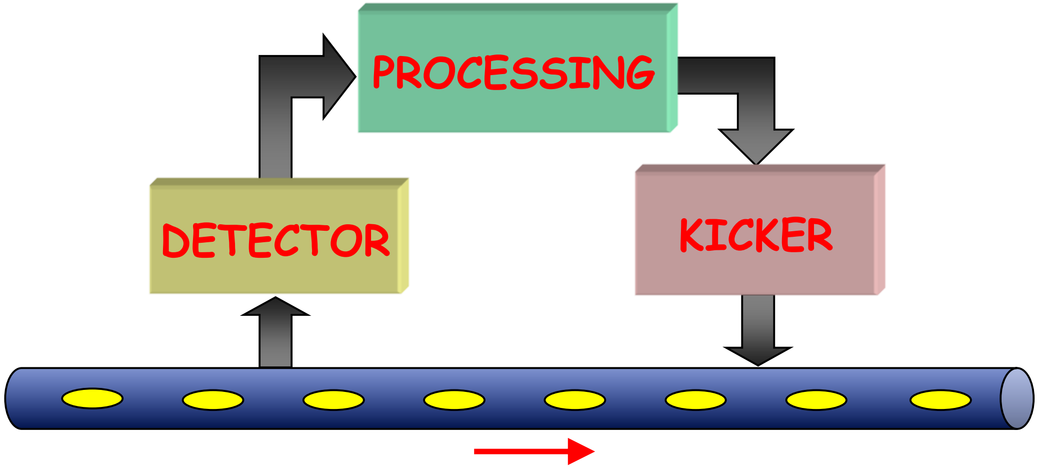
Feedback Damping Action

The feedback action adds a damping term D_{fb} to the equation of motion

$X''(t) + 2(D-G\boxed{+D_{fb}})\, X'(t) + \omega^2 X(t) = 0$

Such that $D-G+D_{fb} > 0$

A multi-bunch feedback detects an instability by means of one or more Beam Position Monitors (BPM) and acts back on the beam by applying electromagnetic 'kicks' to the bunches



In order to introduce damping, the feedback must provide a kick proportional to the derivative of the bunch oscillation

Since the oscillation is sinusoidal, the kick signal for each bunch can be generated by shifting by $\pi/2$ the oscillation signal of the same bunch when it passes through the kicker

- Why do we distinguish between

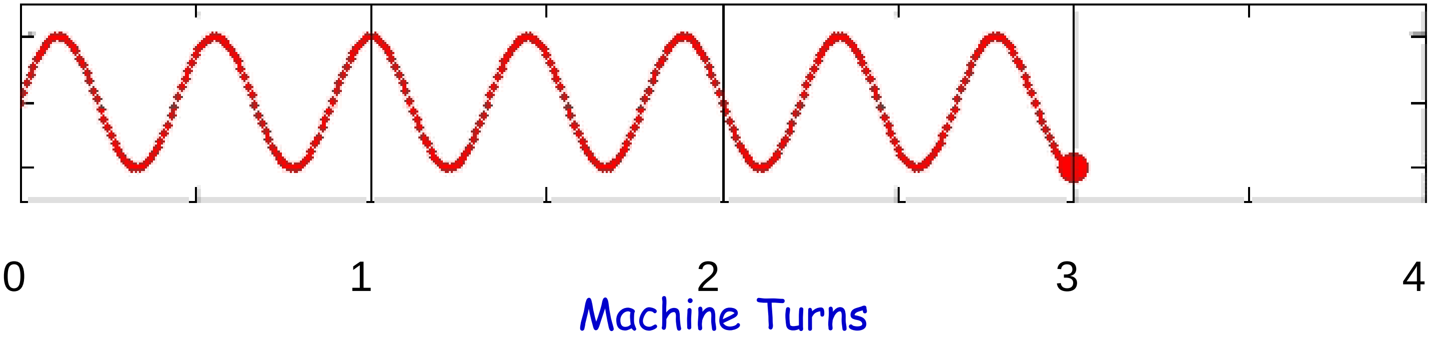
  1) transverse (multibunch) feedback
  2) injection damping
  3) intrabunch feedback

- → Identical concept, but
  → Large differences for the required dynamic ranges of components (ADC, DAC, digital processing, actuator strength, bandwidth):

  1) assumption that a stable bunch is kept stable; No large position excursions, use ADC range for high resolution position measurements down to small fractions of a beam sigma; moderate actuator power requirements in CW mode
  2) Almost inverse requirements to 1) : Large initial amplitudes (exceeding one sigma), Huge peak power on actuator, then no power requirements
  3) as 1) but with at least a factor 10 higher bandwidth

Multi-bunch modes

Typically, betatron tune frequencies (horizontal and vertical) are higher than the revolution frequency, while the synchrotron tune frequency (longitudinal) is lower than the revolution frequency



Although each bunch oscillates at the tune frequency, there can be different modes of oscillation, called multi-bunch modes depending on how each bunch oscillates with respect to the other bunches

Multi-bunch modes

Let us consider M bunches equally spaced around the ring

Each multi-bunch mode is characterized by a bunch-to-bunch phase difference of:

$$\Delta\Phi = m\,\frac{2\pi}{M}$$

m = multi-bunch mode number (0, 1, .., M-1)

Each multi-bunch mode is associated to a characteristic set of frequencies:

$$\omega = p\,M\,\omega_0 \pm (m+\nu)\,\omega_0$$

Where:

p is and integer number $-\infty < p < \infty$

ω_0 is the revolution frequency

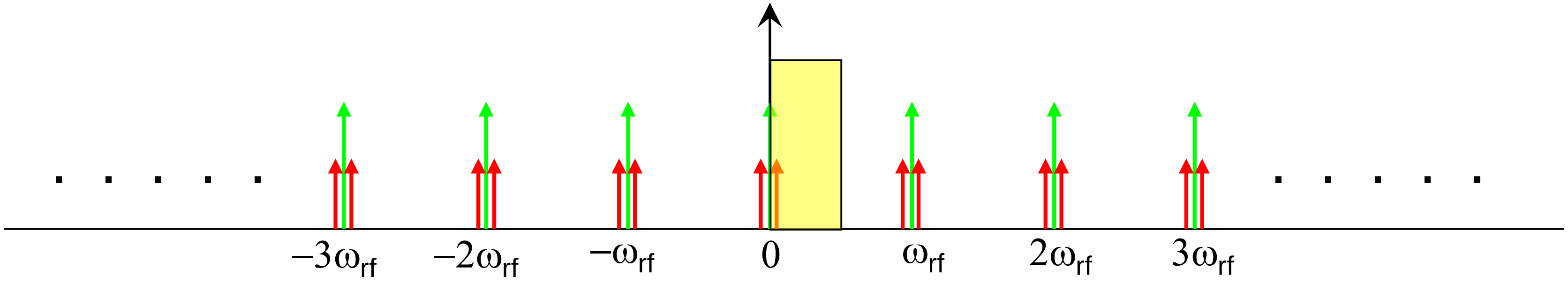
$M\omega_0 = \omega_{rf}$ is the RF frequency (bunch repetition frequency)

ν is the tune

Two sidebands at $\pm(m+\nu)\omega_0$ for each multiple of the RF frequency

Multi-bunch modes

The spectrum is a repetition of frequency lines at multiples of the bunch repetition frequency with sidebands at $\pm\nu\omega_0$: $\omega = p\omega_{rf} \pm \nu\omega_0$ $-\infty < p < \infty$ $(\nu = 0.25)$



Since the spectrum is periodic and each mode appears twice (upper and lower side band) in a ω_{rf} frequency span, we can limit the spectrum analysis to a $0\text{-}\omega_{rf}/2$ frequency range

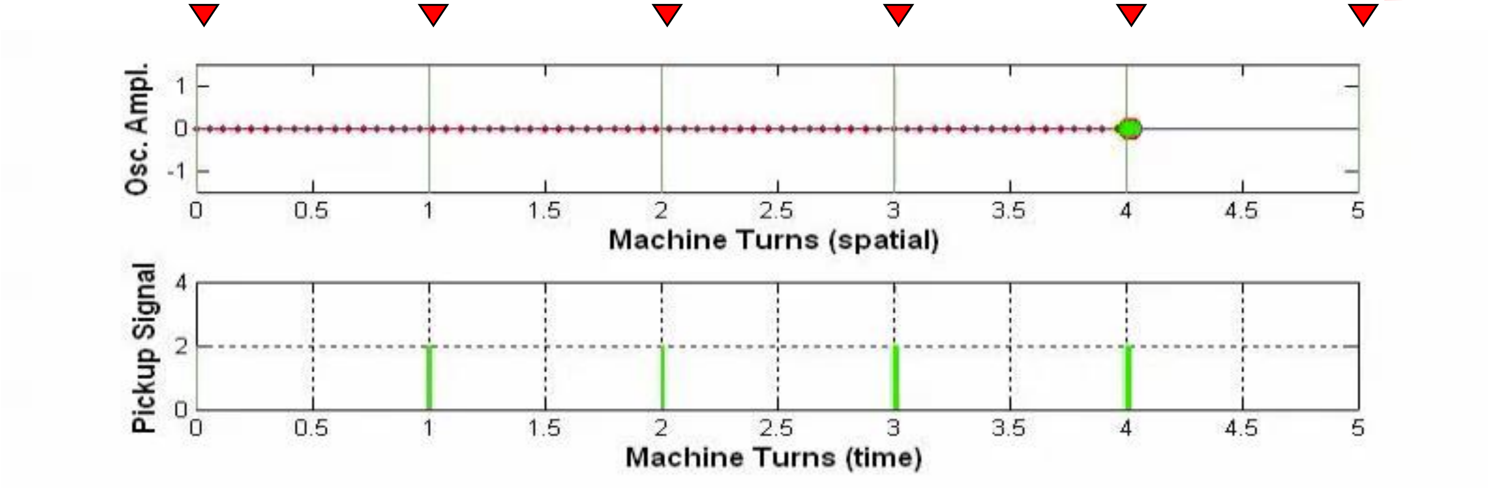
The inverse statement is also true:

Since we 'sample' the continuous motion of the beam with only one pickup, any other frequency component above half the 'sampling frequency' (i.e the bunch frequency ω_{rf}) is not accessible (Nyquist or Shannon Theorem)

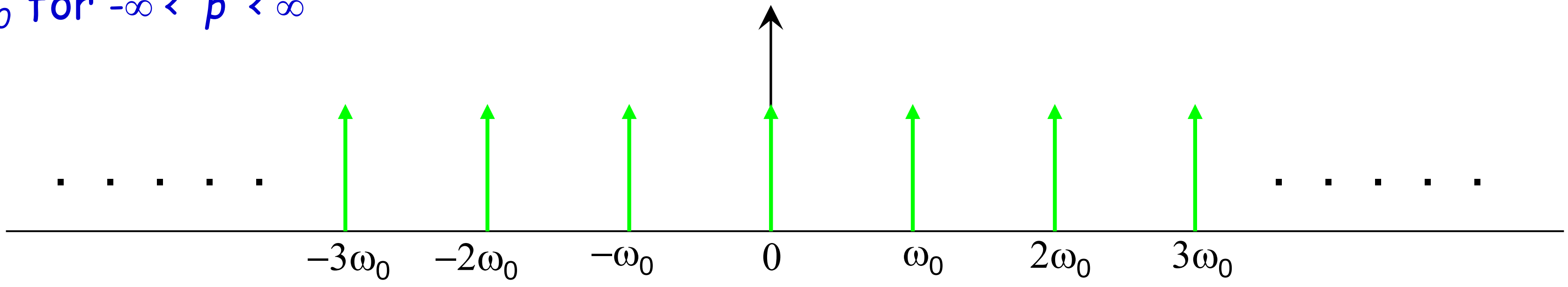
Multi-bunch modes: example1

Vertical plane. One single stable bunch

Pickup position

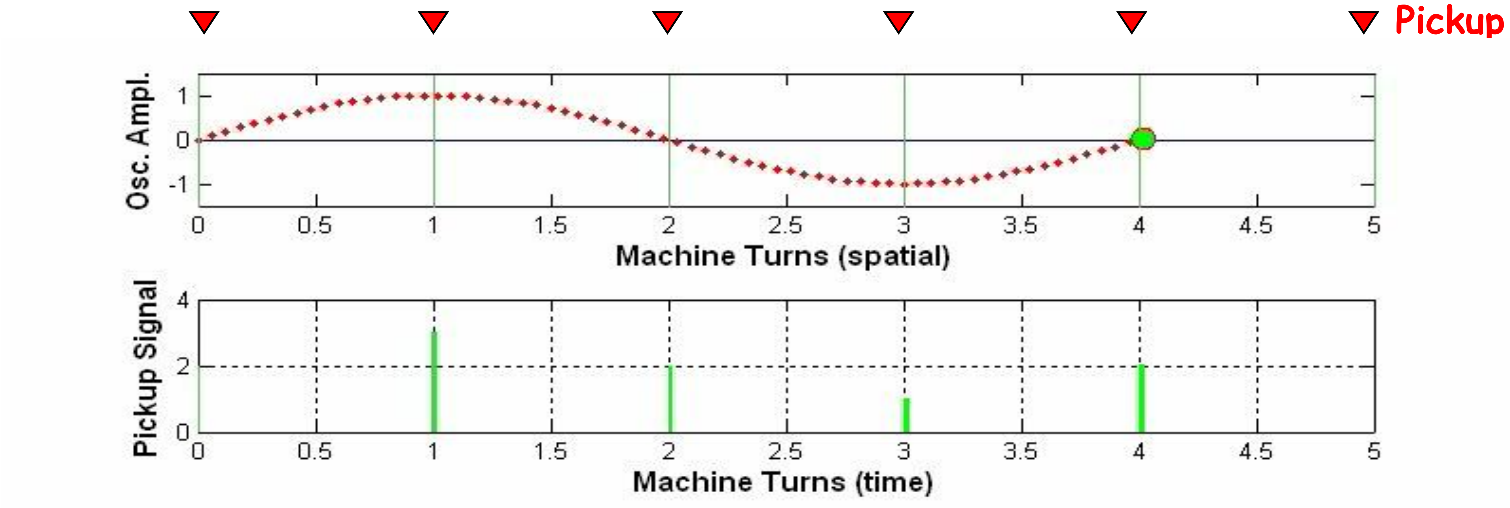


Every time the bunch passes through the pickup (▼) placed at coordinate 0, a pulse with constant amplitude is generated. If we think it as a Dirac impulse, the spectrum of the pickup signal is a repetition of frequency lines at multiple of the revolution frequency: $p\omega_0$ for $-\infty < p < \infty$



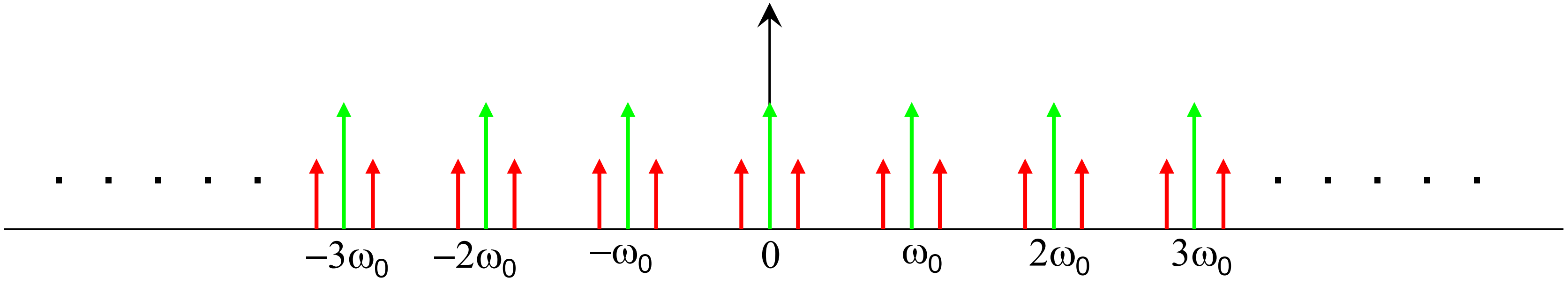
Multi-bunch modes: example2

One single unstable bunch oscillating at the tune frequency $\nu\omega_0$: for simplicity we consider a vertical tune $\nu < 1$, ex. $\nu = 0.25$. $M = 1$ → only mode #0 exists



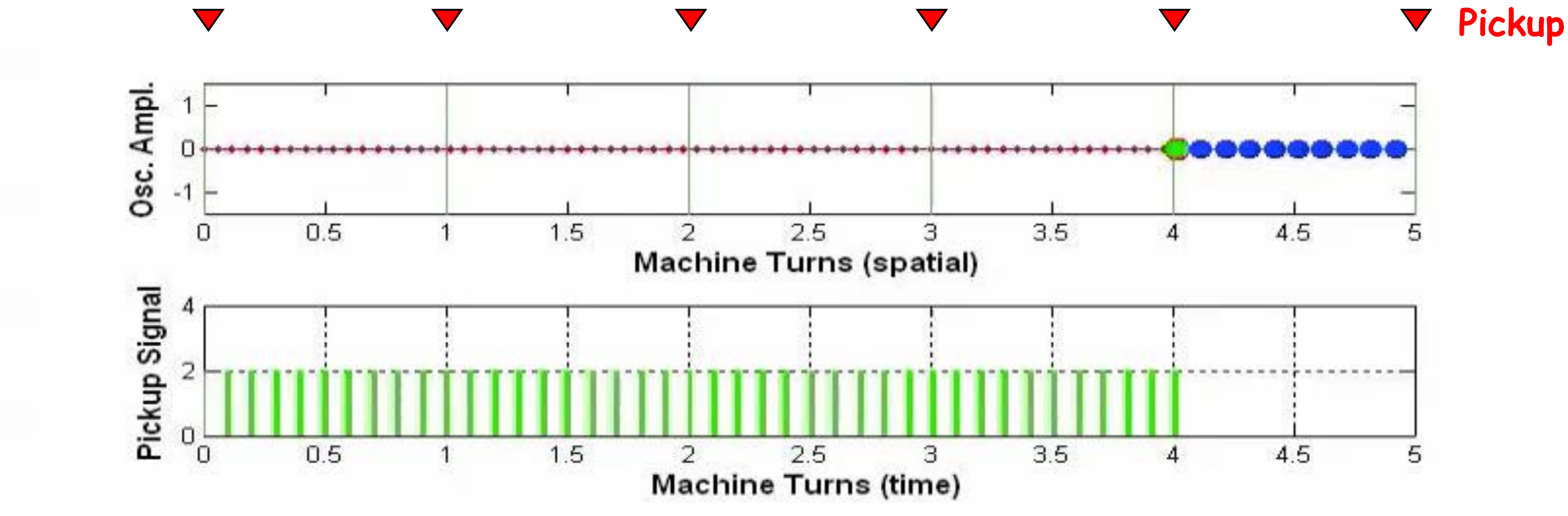
The pickup signal is a sequence of pulses modulated in amplitude with frequency $\nu\omega_0$

Two sidebands at $\pm\nu\omega_0$ appear at each of the revolution harmonics

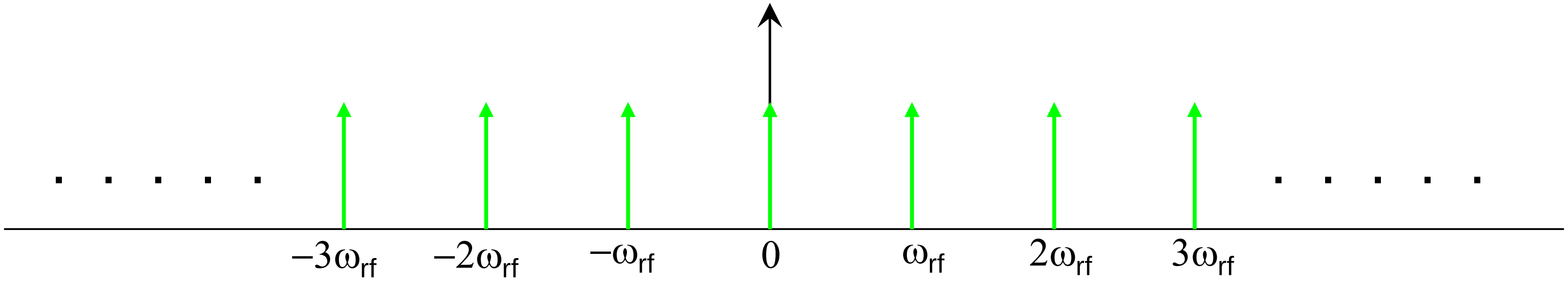


Multi-bunch modes: example3

Ten identical equally-spaced stable bunches filling all the ring buckets ($M = 10$)



The spectrum is a repetition of frequency lines at multiples of the bunch repetition frequency: $\omega_{rf} = 10\ \omega_0$ (RF frequency)



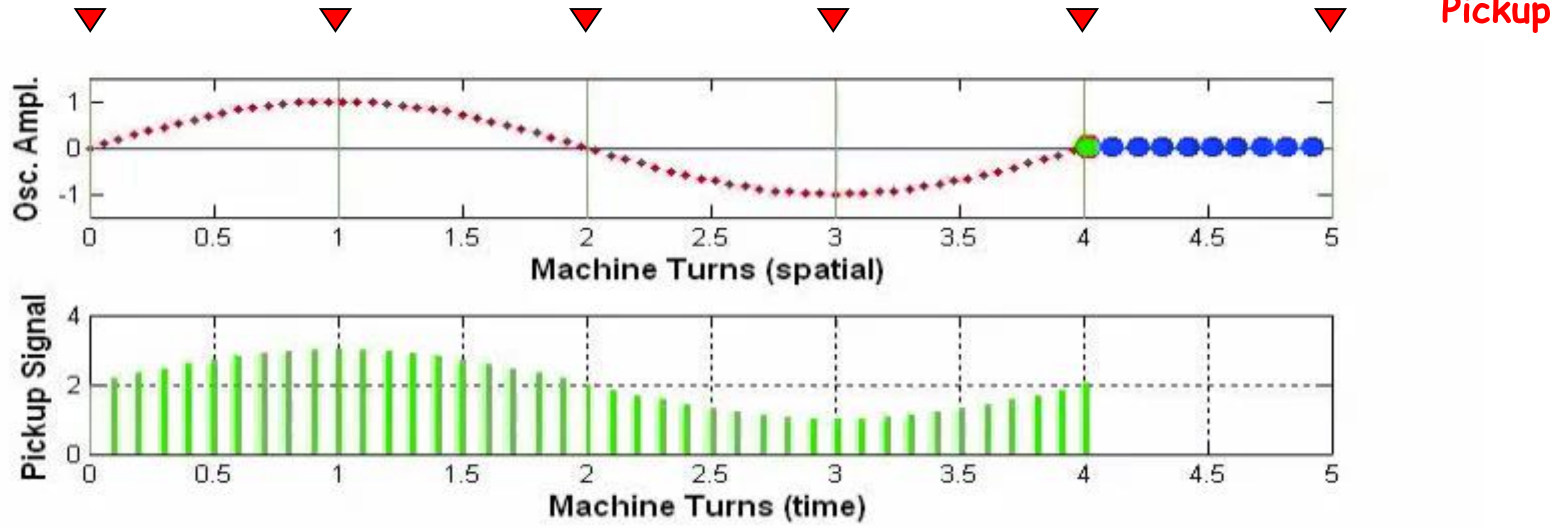
Multi-bunch modes: example4

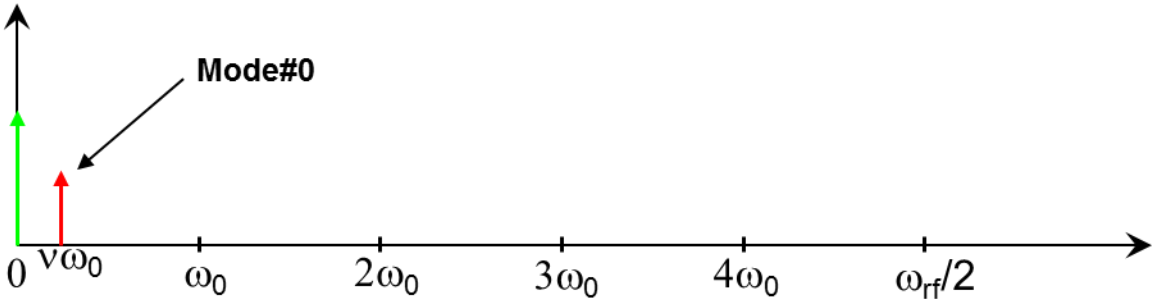
Ten identical equally-spaced unstable bunches oscillating at the tune frequency $\nu\omega_0$ (ν = 0.25)

M = 10 → there are 10 possible modes of oscillation

$$\Delta\Phi = m\frac{2\pi}{M} \qquad m = 0, 1, .., M\text{-}1$$

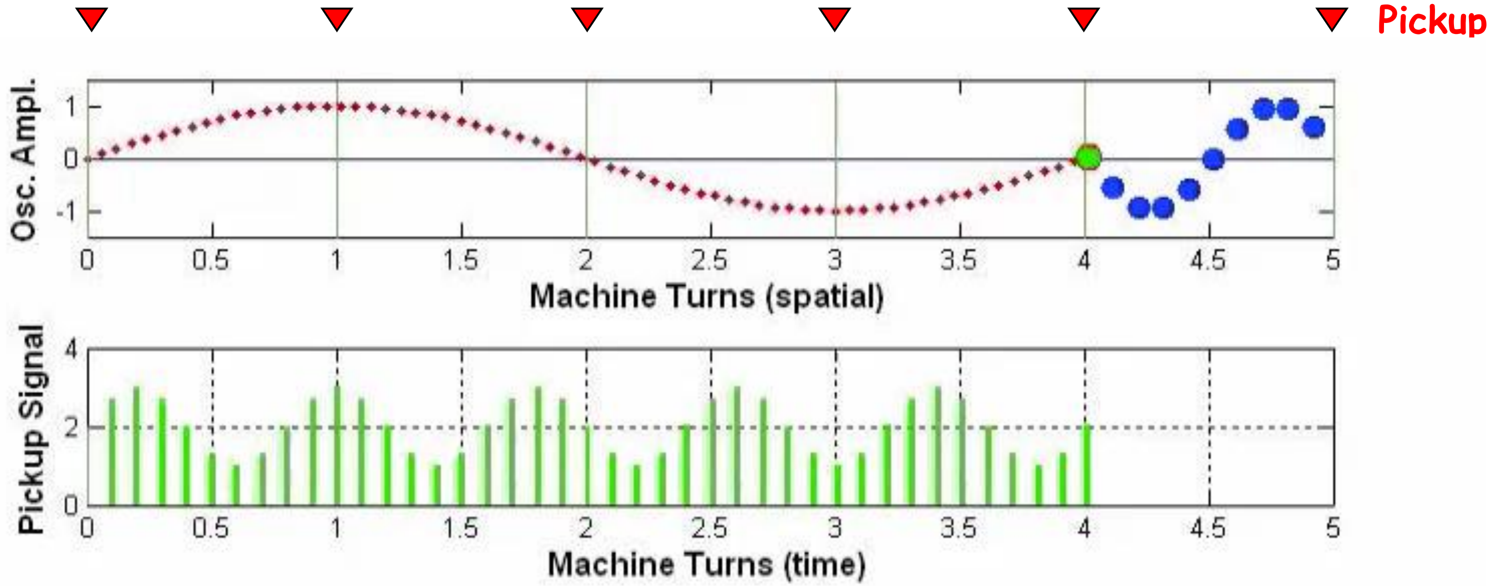
Ex.: mode #0 (m = 0) $\Delta\Phi$=0 all bunches oscillate with the same phase



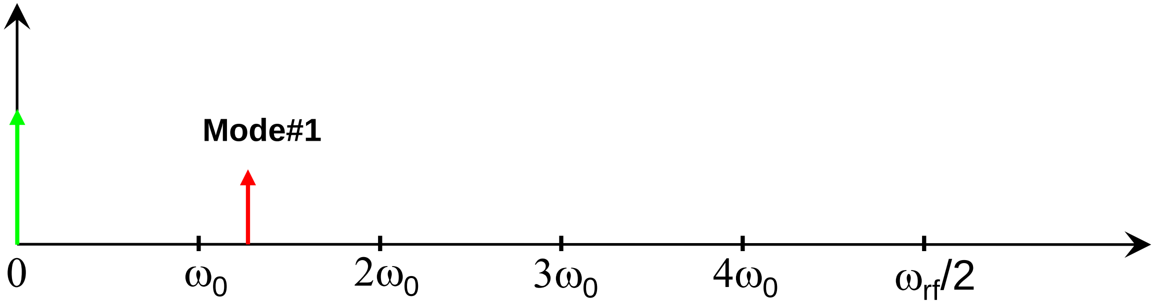


Multi-bunch modes: example5

Ex.: mode #1 (m = 1) $\Delta\Phi = 2\pi/10$ ($\nu = 0.25$)

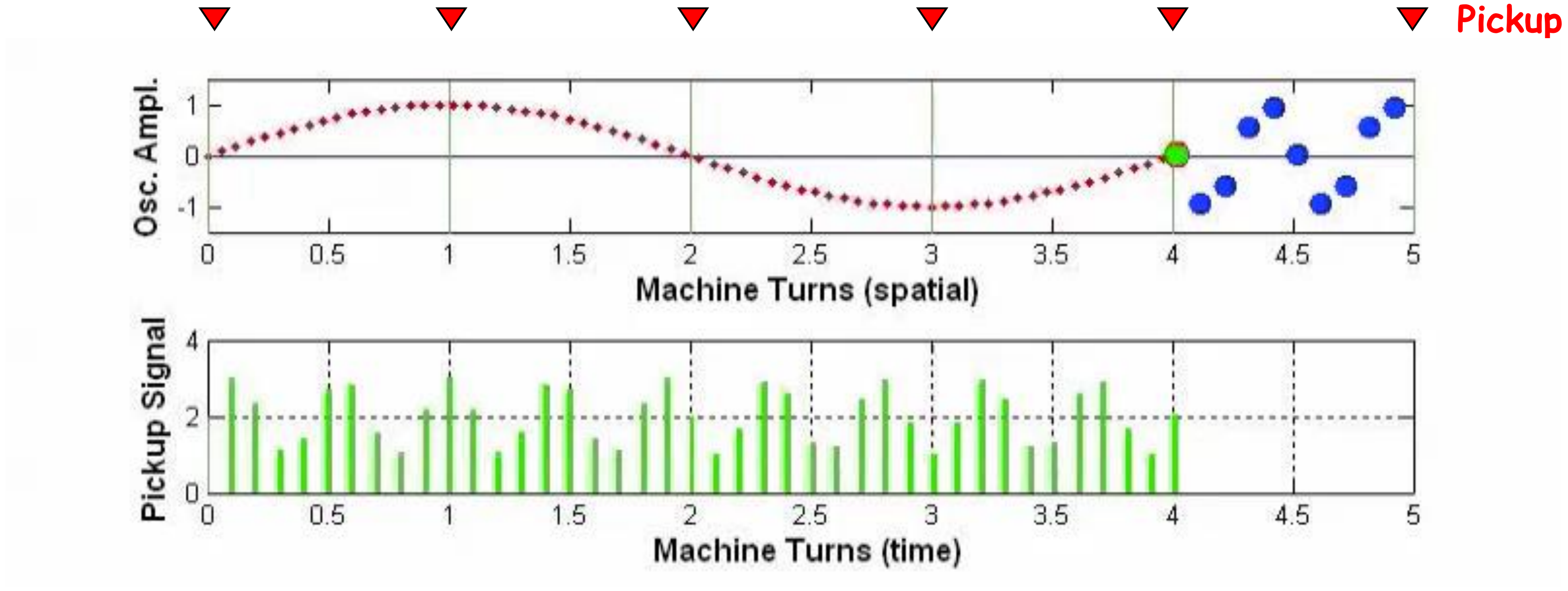


$\omega = p\omega_{rf} \pm (\nu+1)\omega_0$ $-\infty < p < \infty$

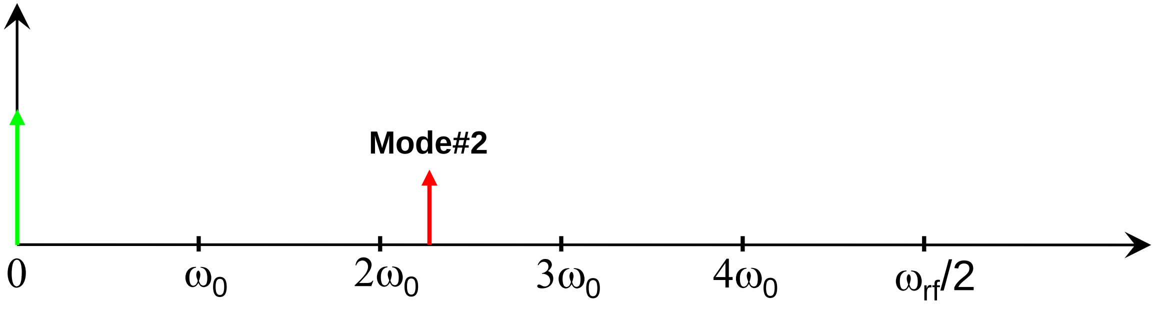


Multi-bunch modes: example6

Ex.: mode #2 (m = 2) $\Delta\Phi = 4\pi/10$ ($\nu = 0.25$)

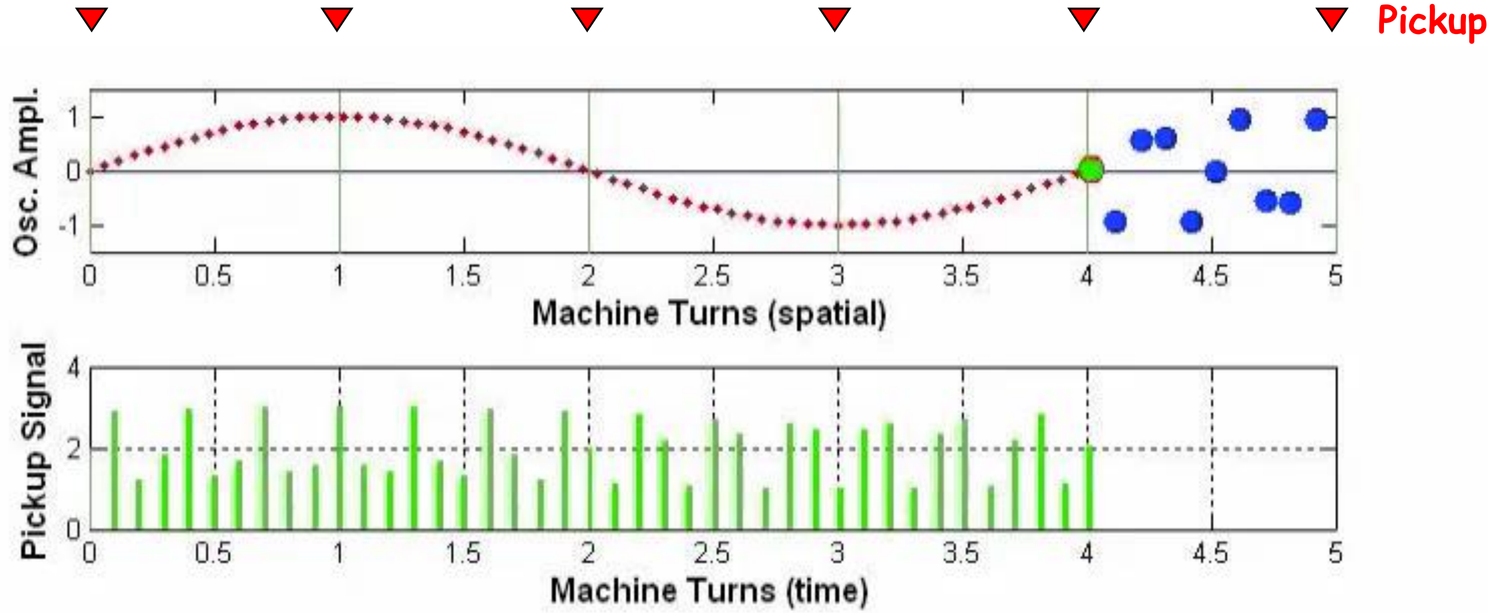


$$\omega = p\omega_{rf} \pm (\nu+2)\omega_0 \qquad -\infty < p < \infty$$

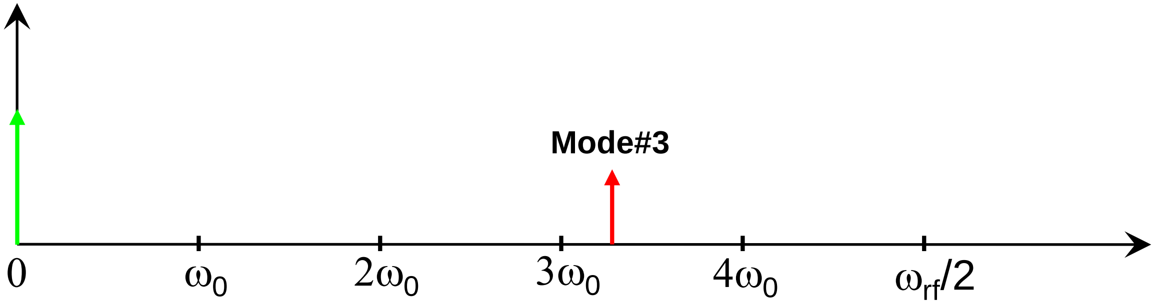


Multi-bunch modes: example7

Ex.: mode #3 (m = 3) $\Delta\Phi = 6\pi/10$ ($\nu = 0.25$)

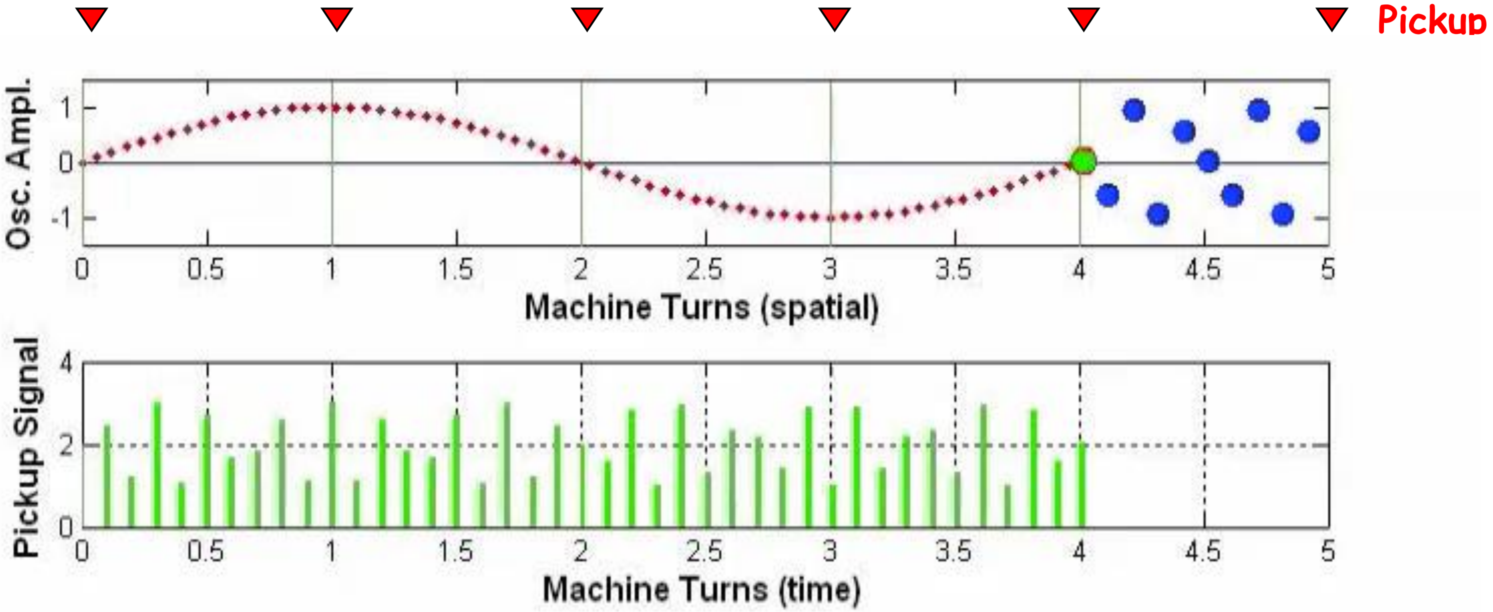


$\omega = p\omega_{rf} \pm (\nu+3)\omega_0$ $-\infty < p < \infty$

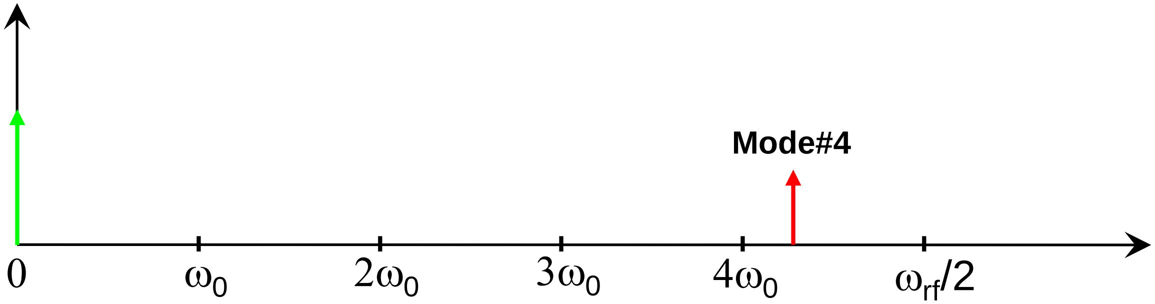


Multi-bunch modes: example8

Ex.: mode #4 (m = 4) $\Delta\Phi = 8\pi/10$ ($\nu = 0.25$)

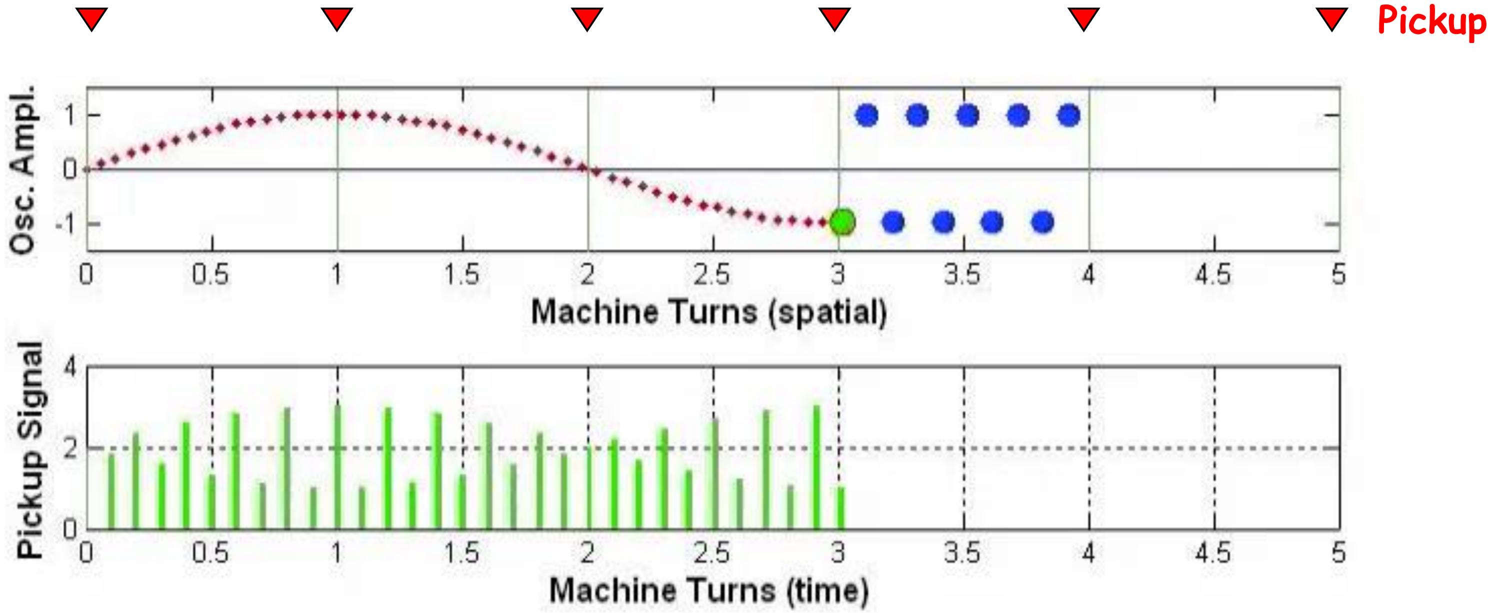


$\omega = p\omega_{rf} \pm (\nu+4)\omega_0$ $-\infty < p < \infty$

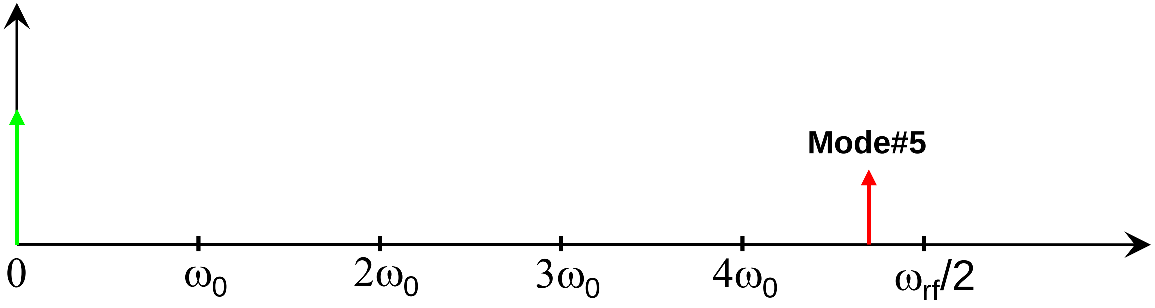


Multi-bunch modes: example9

Ex.: mode #5 (m = 5) $\Delta\Phi = \pi$ ($\nu = 0.25$)

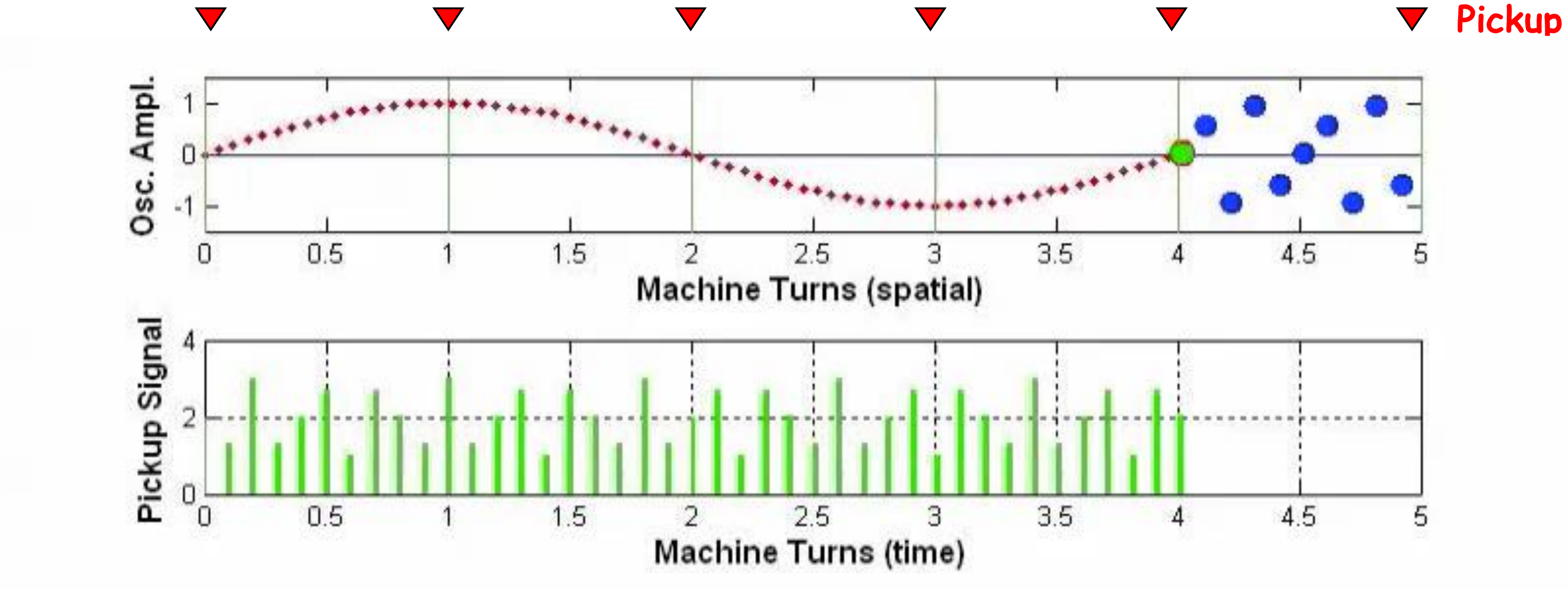


$\omega = p\omega_{rf} \pm (\nu+5)\omega_0$ $-\infty < p < \infty$

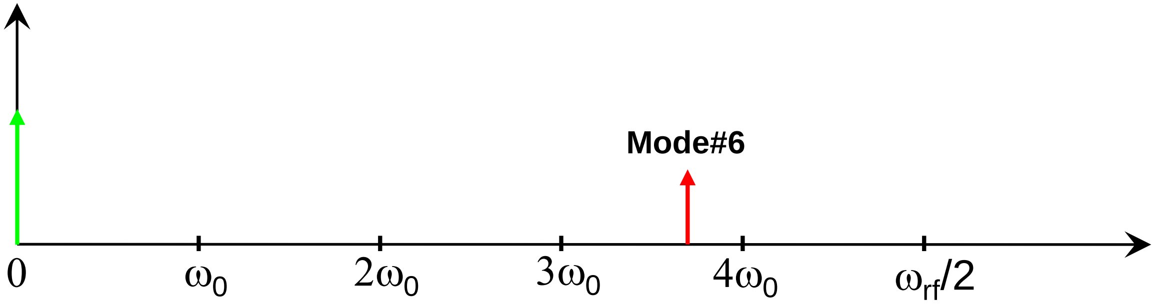


Multi-bunch modes: example10

Ex.: mode #6 (m = 6) $\Delta\Phi = 12\pi/10$ ($\nu = 0.25$)

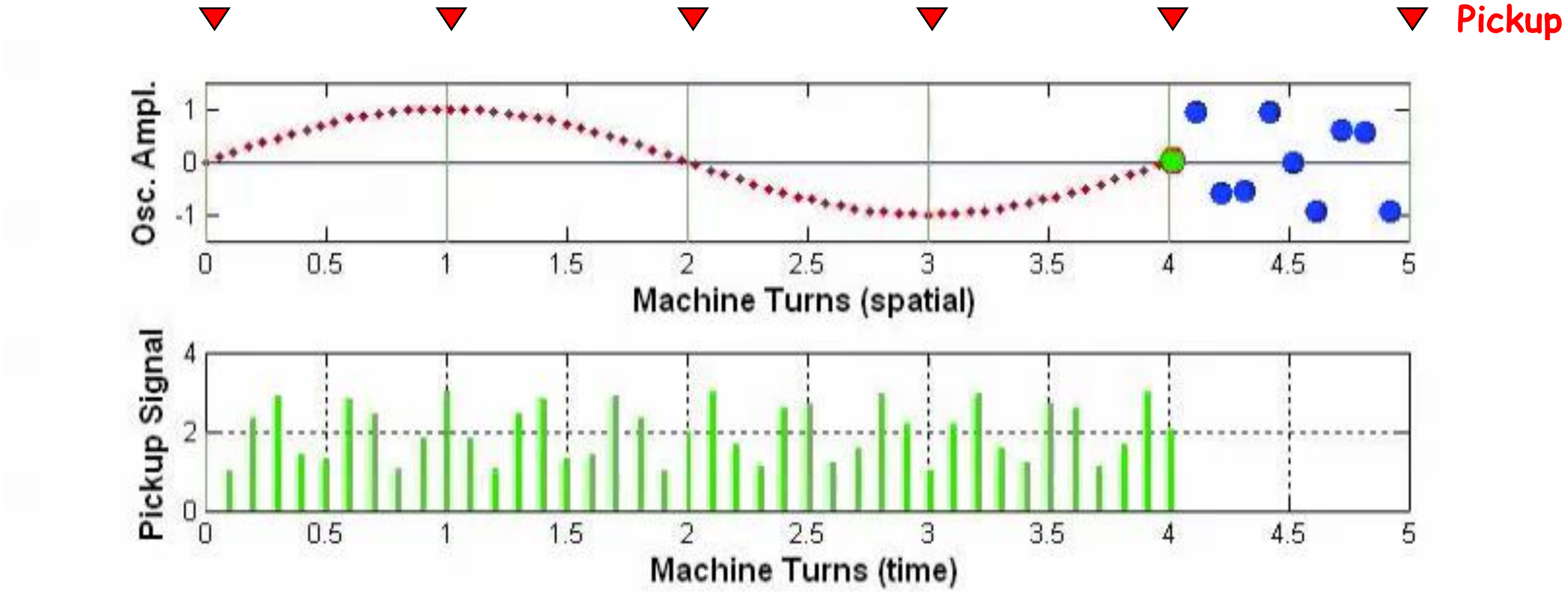


$\omega = p\omega_{rf} \pm (\nu+6)\omega_0$ $-\infty < p < \infty$

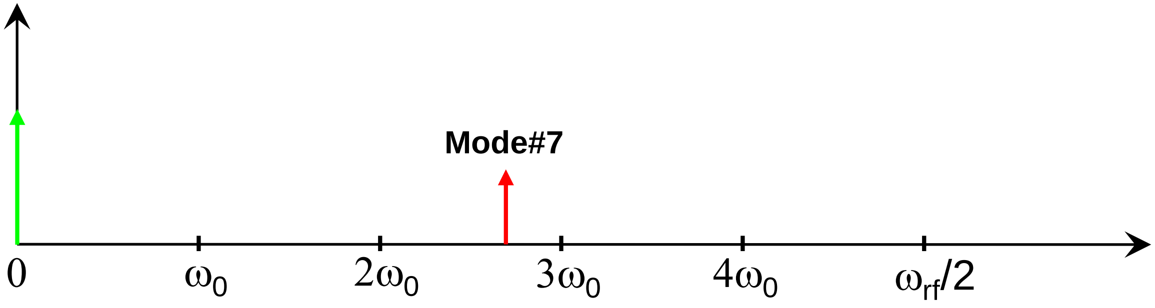


Multi-bunch modes: example11

Ex.: mode #7 (m = 7) $\Delta\Phi = 14\pi/10$ ($\nu = 0.25$)

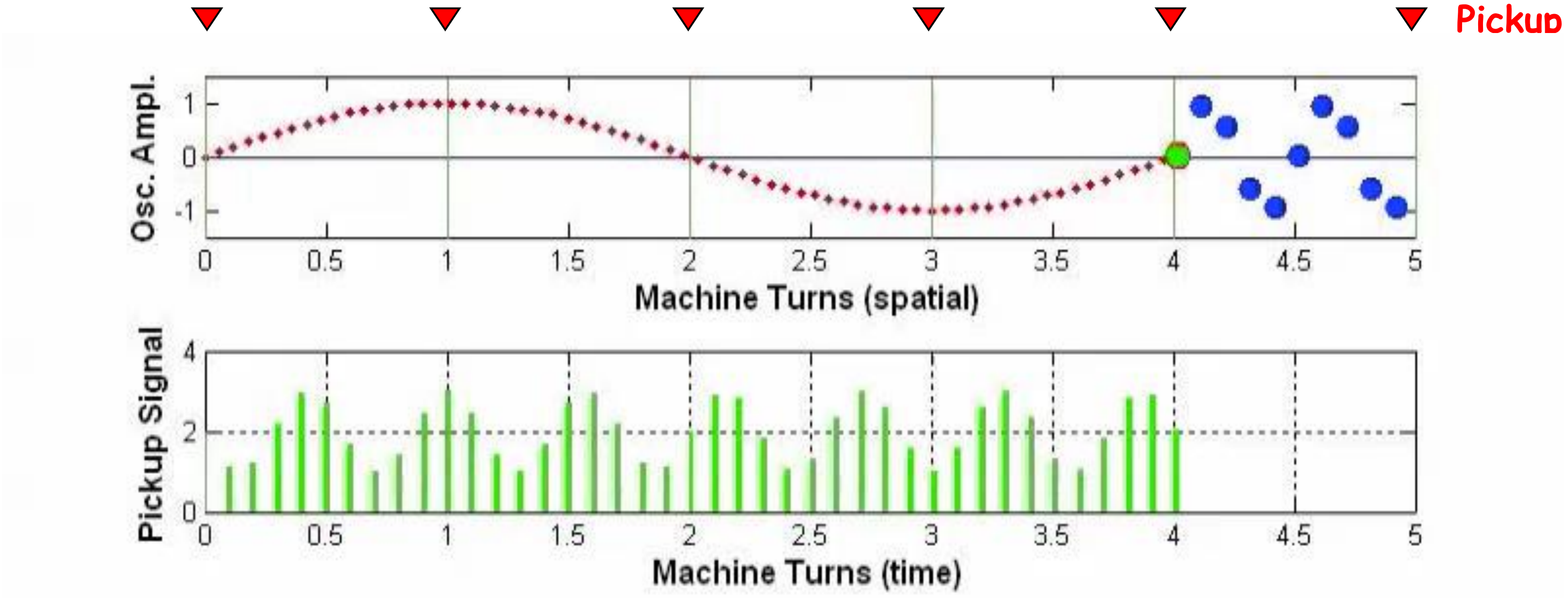


$\omega = p\omega_{rf} \pm (\nu+7)\omega_0$ $-\infty < p < \infty$

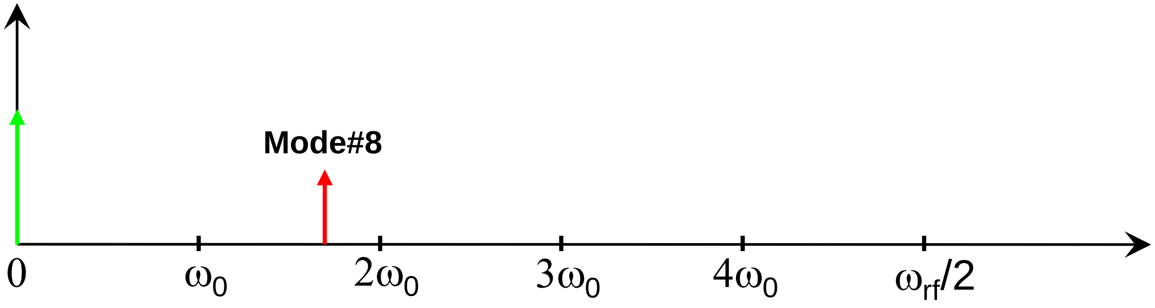


Multi-bunch modes: example12

Ex.: mode #8 (m = 8) $\Delta\Phi = 16\pi/10$ ($\nu = 0.25$)

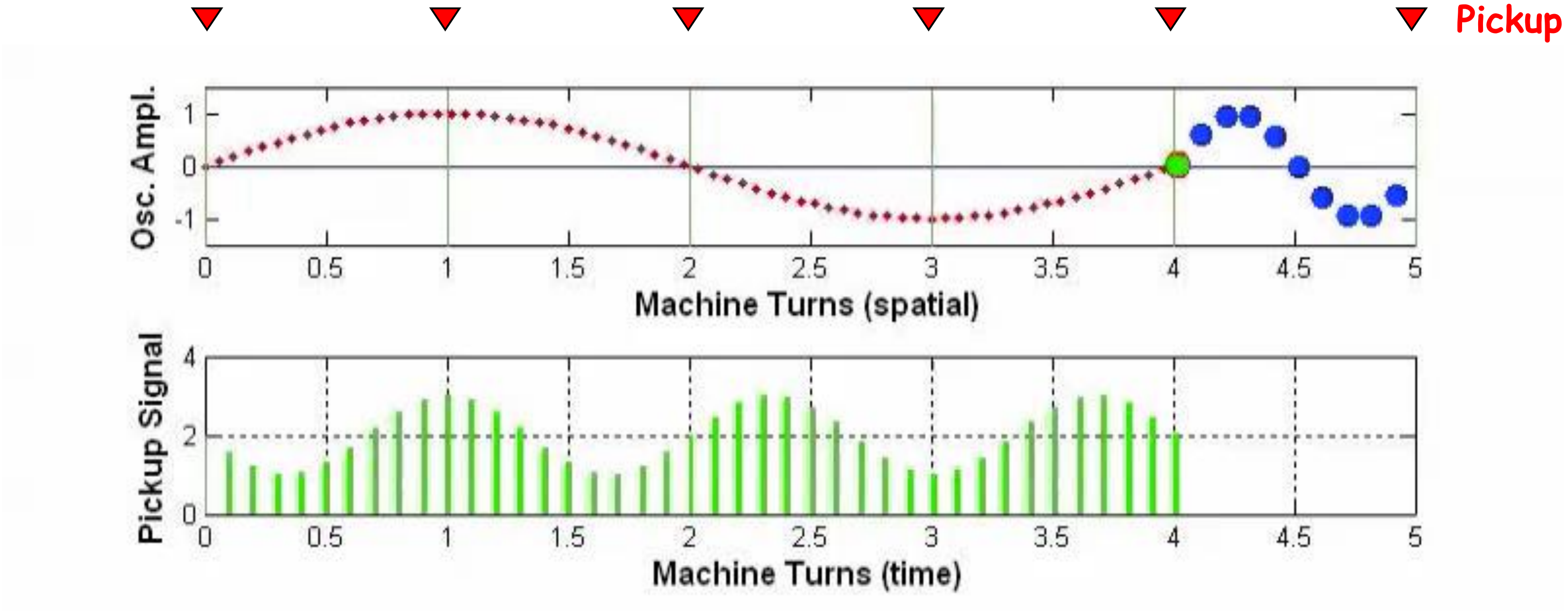


$\omega = p\omega_{rf} \pm (\nu+8)\omega_0$ $-\infty < p < \infty$

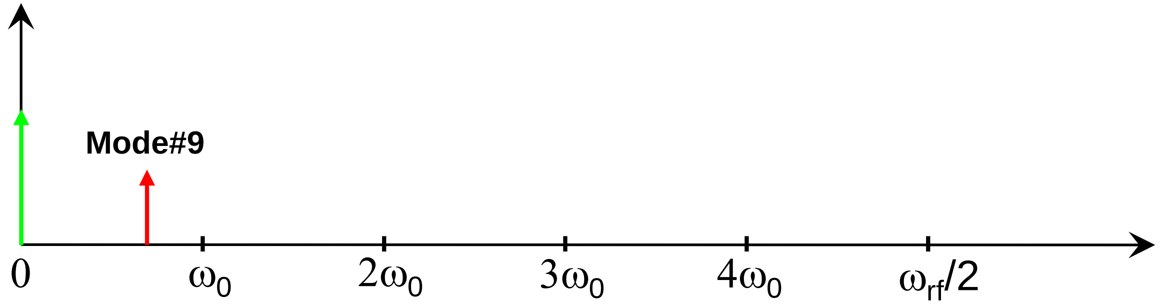


Multi-bunch modes: example13

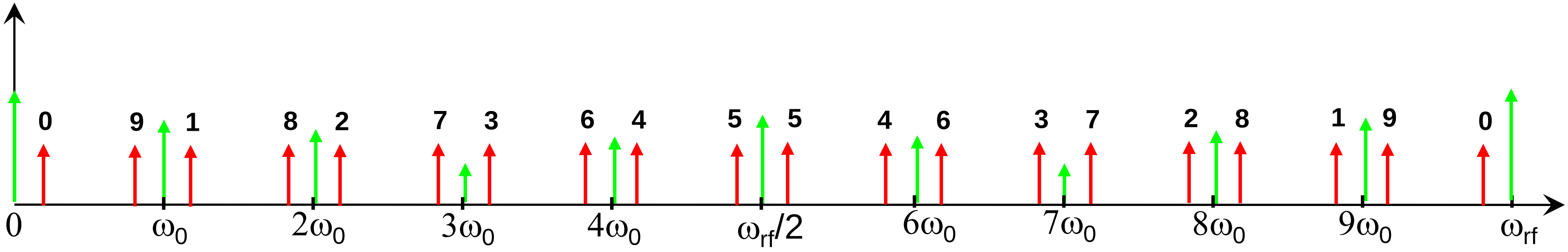
Ex.: mode #9 (m = 9) $\Delta\Phi = 18\pi/10$ ($\nu = 0.25$)



$\omega = p\omega_{rf} \pm (\nu+9)\omega_0$ $-\infty < p < \infty$



Multi-bunch modes: uneven filling

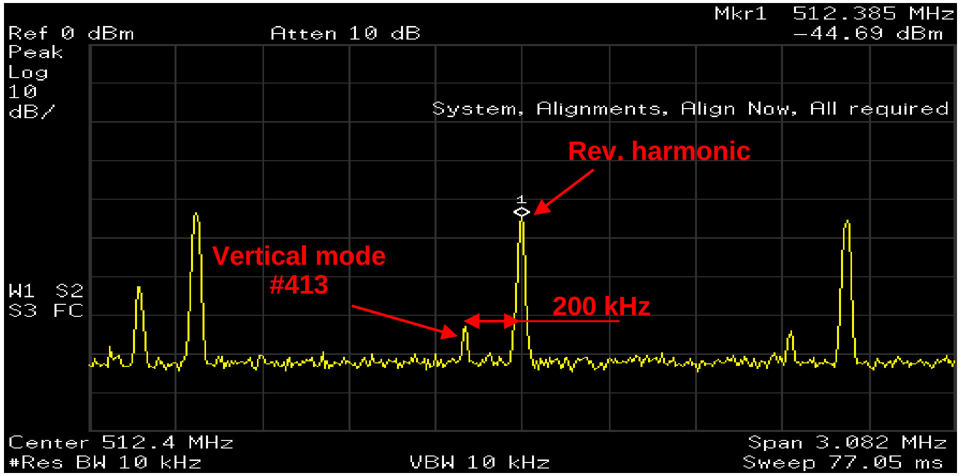


If the bunches have not the same charge, i.e. the buckets are not equally filled (uneven filling), the spectrum has frequency components also at the revolution harmonics (multiples of ω_0). The amplitude of each revolution harmonic depends on the filling pattern of one machine turn

Real example of multi-bunch modes

ELETTRA Synchrotron: f_{rf}=499.654 Mhz, bunch spacing≈2ns, 432 bunches, f_0 = 1.15 MHz

ν_{hor}= 12.30(fractional tune frequency=345kHz),
ν_{vert}=8.17(fractional tune frequency=200kHz)



$$\boxed{\omega = pM\,\omega_0 \pm (m+\nu)\,\omega_0}$$

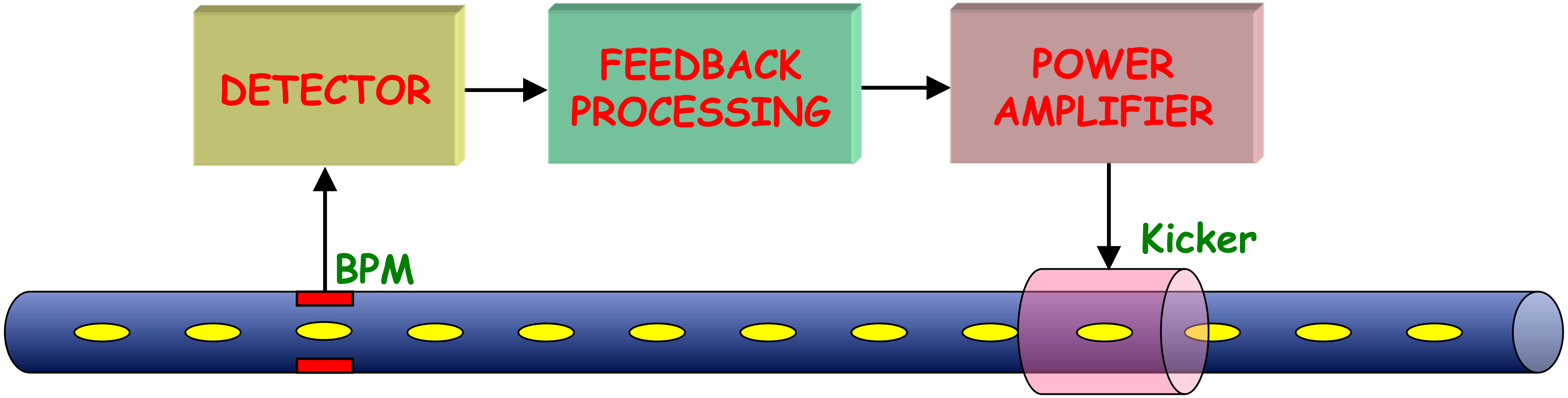
Spectral line at 512.185 MHz

Lower sideband of $2f_{rf}$, 200 kHz apart from the 443rd revolution harmonic

→ vertical mode #413

Feedback systems

A multi-bunch feedback system detects the instability using one or more Beam Position Monitors (BPM) and acts back on the beam to damp the oscillation through an electromagnetic actuator called kicker



BPM and detector measure the beam oscillations

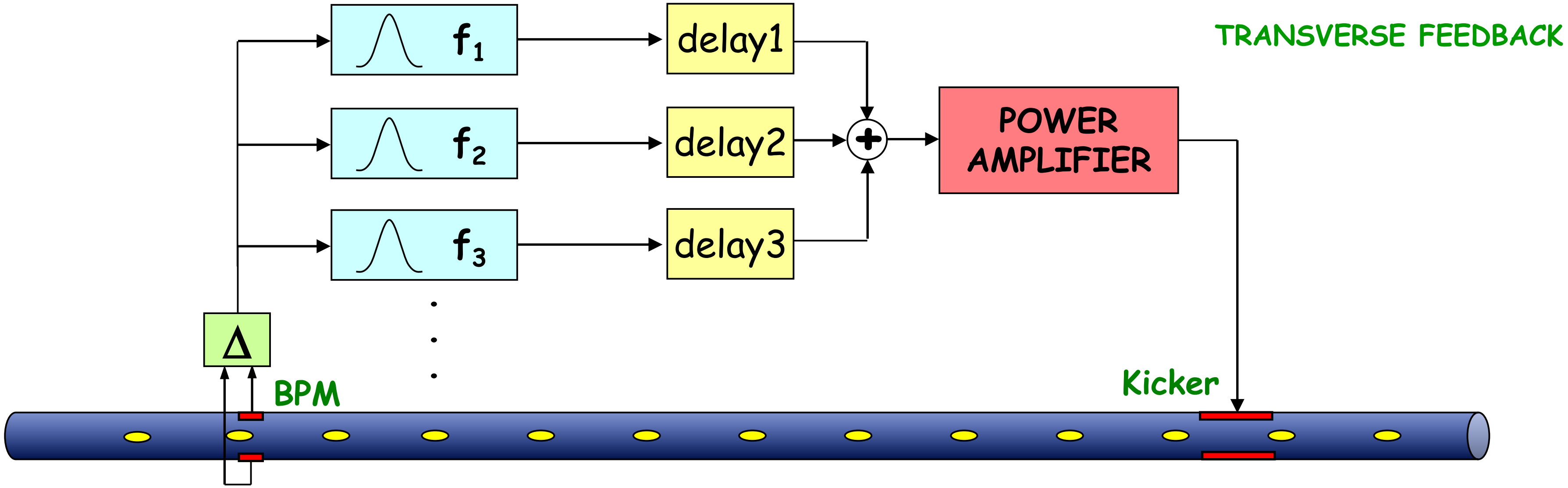
The feedback processing unit generates the correction signal

The RF power amplifier amplifies the signal

The kicker generates the electromagnetic field

Mode-by-mode feedback

A mode-by-mode (frequency domain) feedback acts separately on each unstable mode



An analog electronics generates the position error signal from the BPM buttons

A number of processing channels working in parallel each dedicated to one of the controlled modes

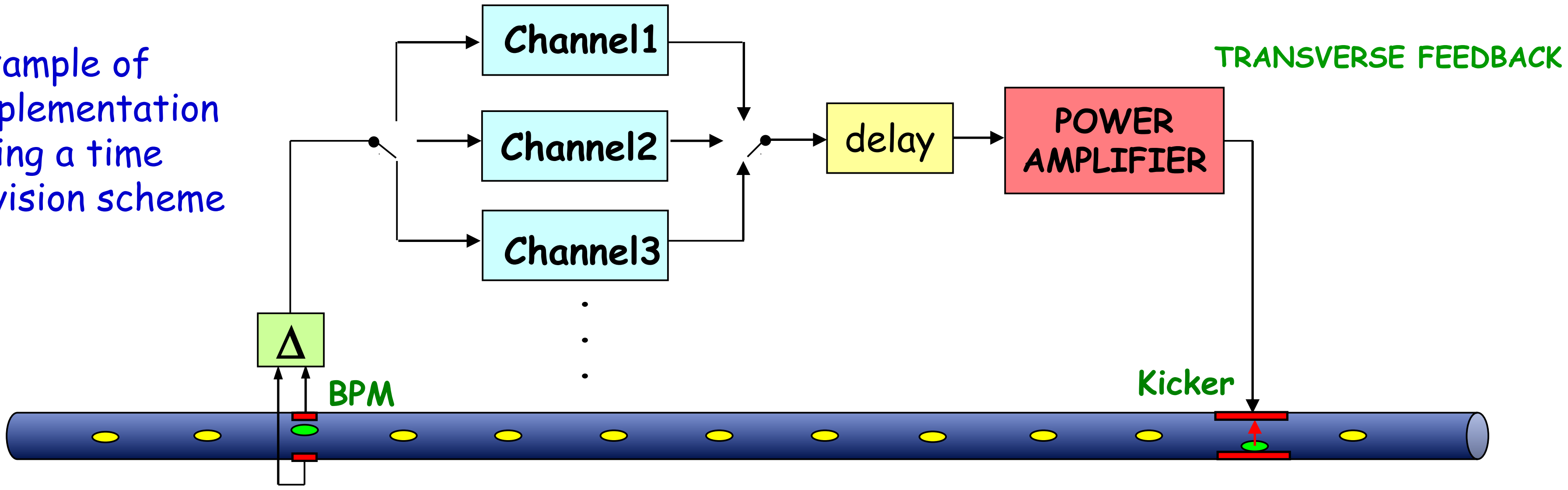
The signals are band-pass filtered, phase shifted by an adjustable delay line to produce a negative feedback and recombined

Bunch-by-bunch feedback

A bunch-by-bunch (time domain) feedback individually steers each bunch by applying small electromagnetic kicks every time the bunch passes through the kicker: the result is a damped oscillation lasting several turns

The correction signal for a given bunch is generated based on the motion of the same bunch

Example of implementation using a time division scheme



Every bunch is measured and corrected at every machine turn but, due to the delay of the feedback chain, the correction kick corresponding to a given measurement is applied to the bunch one or more turns later

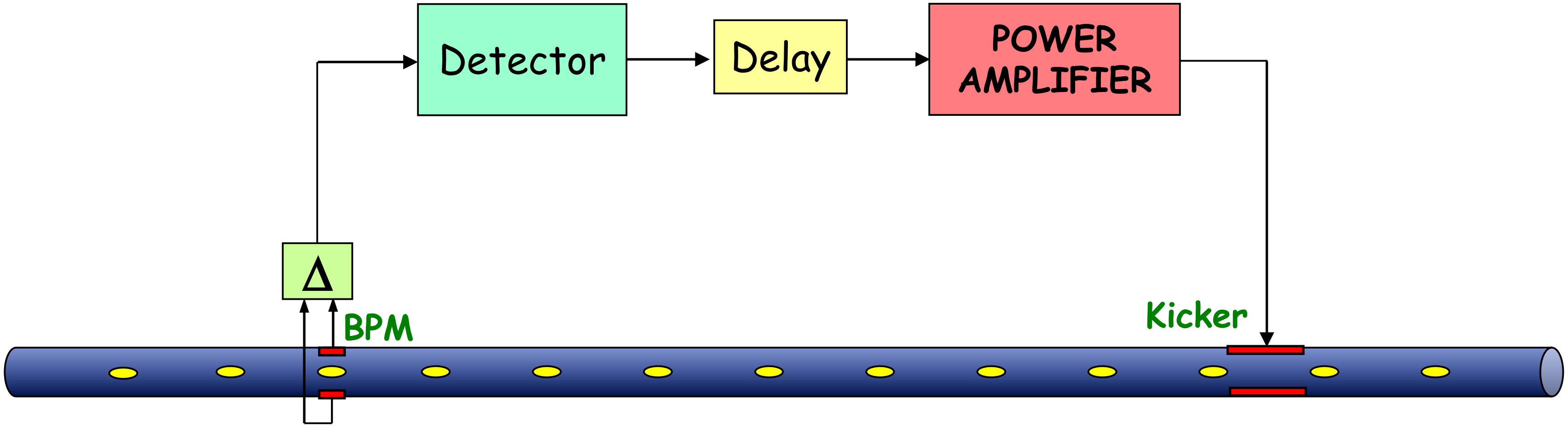
Damping the oscillation of each bunch is equivalent to damping all multi-bunch modes

Analog bunch-by-bunch feedback: one-BPM feedback

Transverse feedback

The correction signal applied to a given bunch must be proportional to the derivative of the bunch oscillation at the kicker, thus it must be a sampled sinusoid shifted $\pi/2$ with respect to the oscillation of the bunch when it passes through the kicker

The signal from a BPM with the appropriate betatron phase advance with respect to the kicker can be used to generate the correction signal

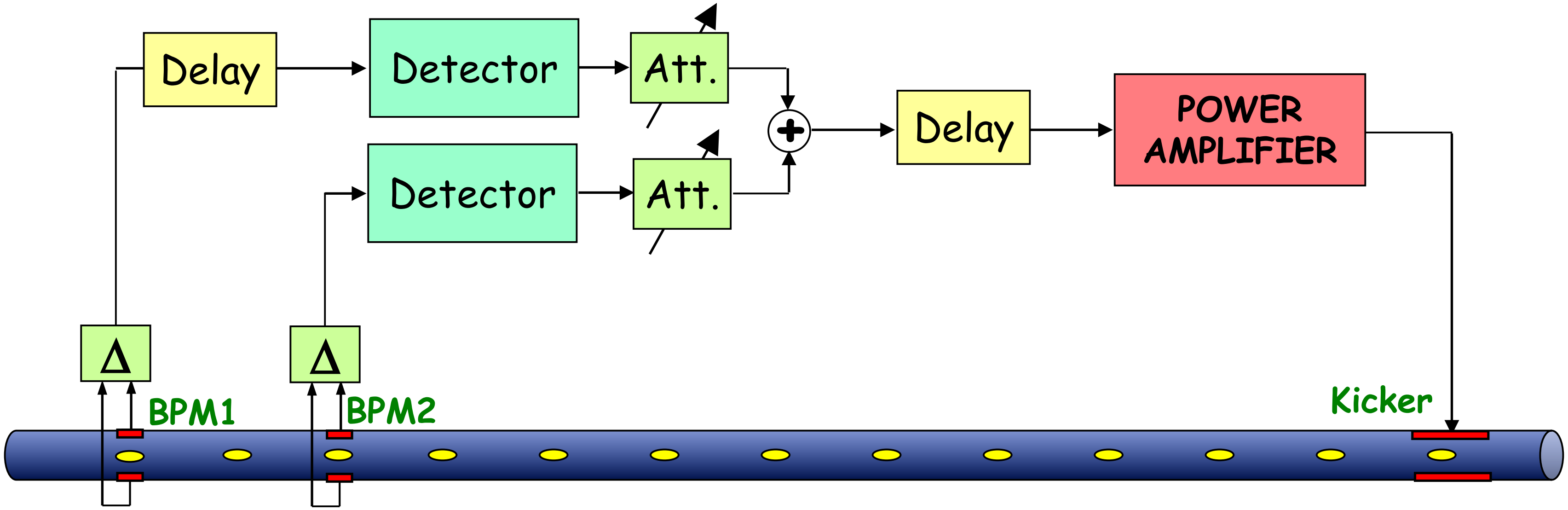


The detector down converts the high frequency (typically a multiple of the bunch frequency f_{rf}) BPM signal into base-band (range 0 - $f_{rf}/2$)

The delay line assures that the signal of a given bunch passing through the feedback chain arrives at the kicker when, after one machine turn, the same bunch passes through it

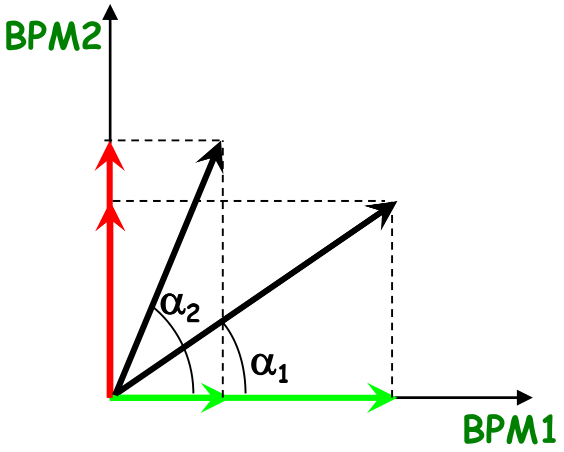
Analog bunch-by-bunch feedback: two-BPM feedback

Transverse feedback case



The two BPMs can be placed in any ring position with respect to the kicker providing that they are separated by π/2 in betatron phase

Their signals are combined with variable attenuators in order to provide the required phase of the resulting signal

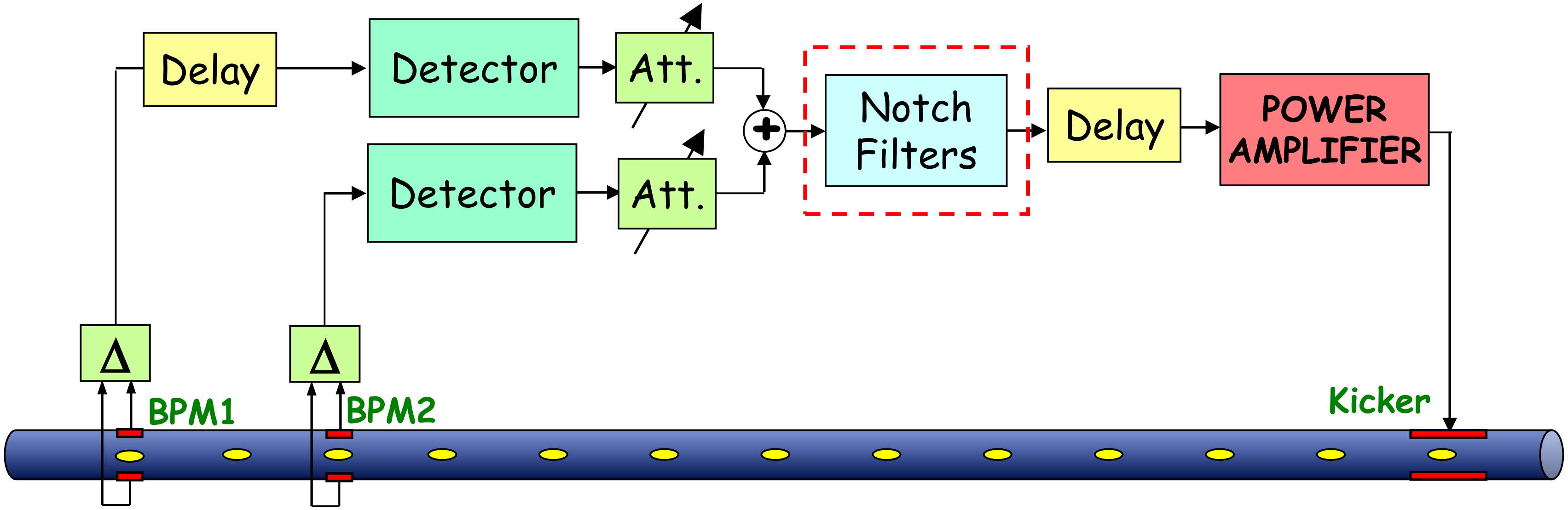


Analog feedback: revolution harmonics suppression

Transverse feedback case

The revolution harmonics (frequency components at multiples of ω_0) are useless components that have to be eliminated in order not to saturate the RF amplifier

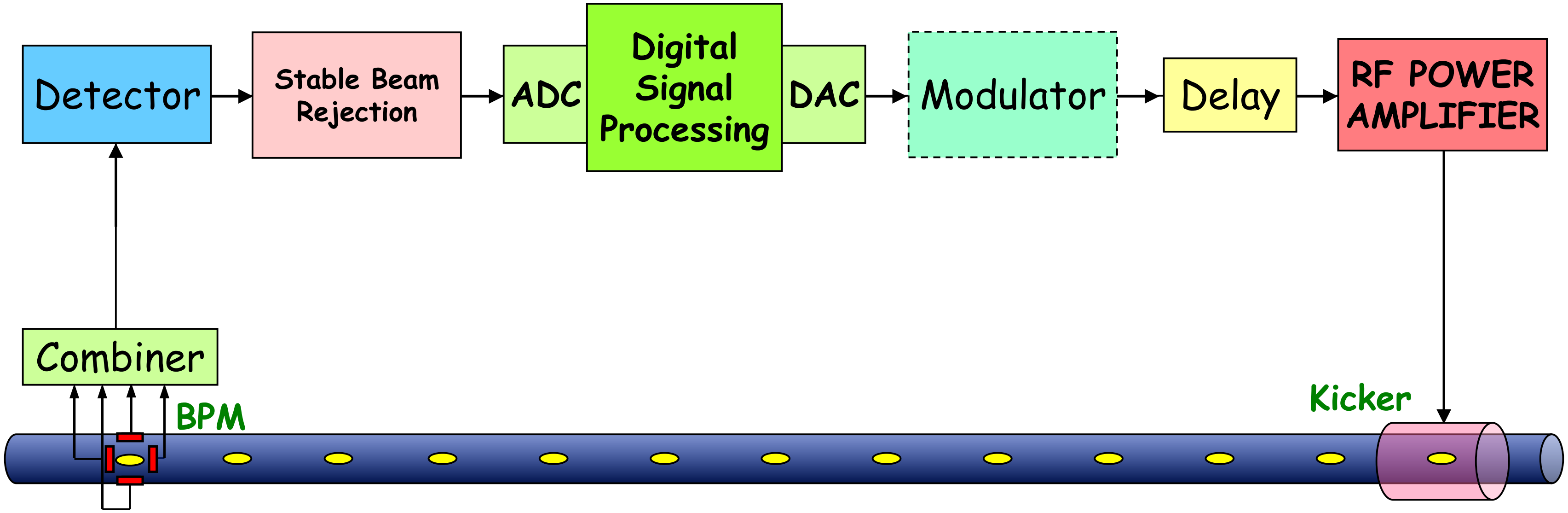
This operation is also called "stable beam rejection"



Similar feedback architectures have been used to built the transverse multi-bunch feedback system of a number of light sources: ex. ALS, BessyII, PLS, ANKA, …

Digital bunch-by-bunch feedback

Transverse and longitudinal case



The combiner generates the X, Y or Σ signal from the BPM button signals

The detector (RF front-end) demodulates the position signal to base-band

"Stable beam components" are suppressed by the stable beam rejection module

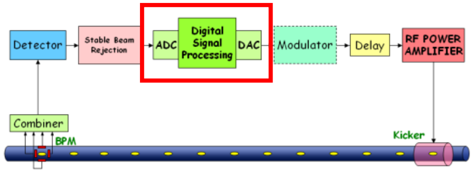
The resulting signal is digitized, processed and re-converted to analog by the digital processor

The modulator translates the correction signal to the kicker working frequency (long. only)

The delay line adjusts the timing of the signal to match the bunch arrival time

The RF power amplifier supplies the power to the kicker

Digital vs. analog feedbacks



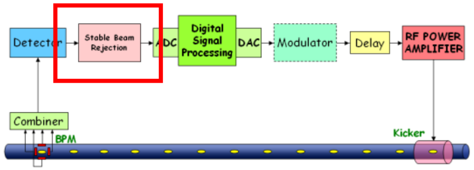
ADVANTAGES OF DIGITAL FEEDBACKS ☺

- reproducibility: all parameters (gains, delays, filter coefficients) are NOT subject to temperature/environment changes or aging
- programmability: the implementation of processing functionalities is usually made using DSPs or FPGAs, which are programmable via software/firmware
- performance: digital controllers feature superior processing capabilities with the possibility to implement sophisticated control algorithms not feasible in analog
- additional features: possibility to combine basic control algorithms and additional useful features like signal conditioning, saturation control, down sampling, etc.
- implementation of diagnostic tools, used for both feedback commissioning and machine physics studies
- easier and more efficient integration of the feedback in the accelerator control system for data acquisition, feedback setup and tuning, automated operations, etc.

DISADVANTAGE OF DIGITAL FEEDBACKS ☹

- High delay due to ADC, digital processing and DAC

Rejection of stable beam signal



The turn-by-turn pulses of each bunch can have a constant offset (stable beam signal) due to:

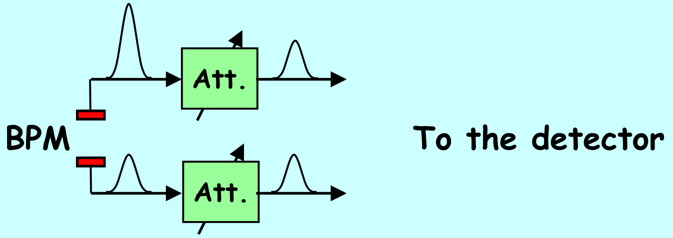
- transverse case: off-centre beam or unbalanced BPM electrodes or cables
- longitudinal case: beam loading, i.e. different synchronous phase for each bunch

In the frequency domain, the stable beam signal carries non-zero revolution harmonics

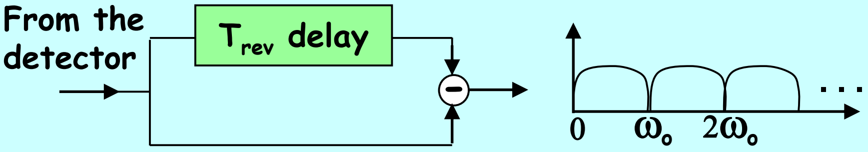
These components have to be suppressed because don't contain information about multi-bunch modes and can saturate ADC, DAC and amplifier

Examples of used techniques:

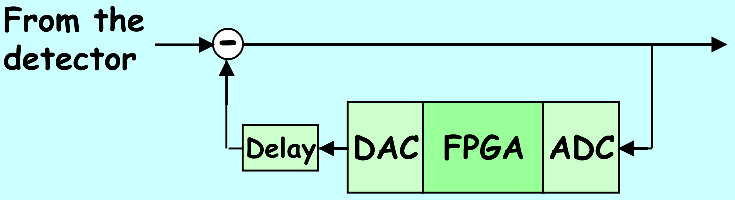
Balancing of BPM buttons: variable attenuators on the electrodes to equalize the amplitude of the signals (transverse feedback)



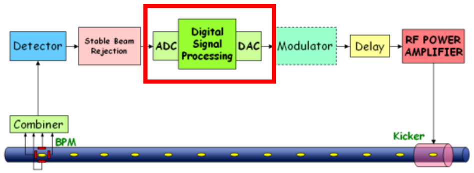
Comb filter using delay lines and combiners: the frequency response is a series of notches at multiple of ω_0, DC included



Digital DC rejection: the signal is sampled at f_{rf}, the turn-by-turn signal is integrated for each bunch, recombined with the other bunches, converted to analog and subtracted from the original signal



Digital processing

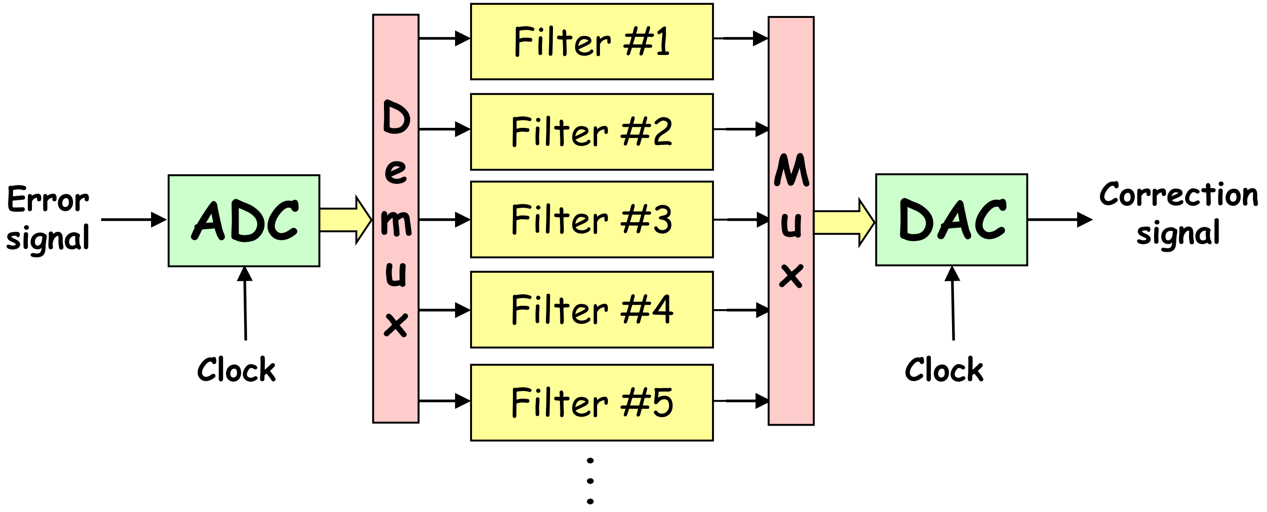


The A/D converter samples and digitizes the signal at the bunch repetition frequency: each sample corresponds to the position (X, Y or Φ) of a given bunch. Precise synchronization of the sampling clock with the bunch signal must be provided

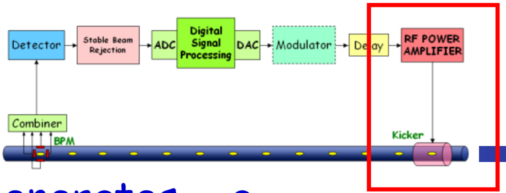
The digital samples are then de-multiplexed into M channels (M is the number of bunches): in each channel the turn-by-turn samples of a given bunch are processed by a dedicated digital filter to calculate the correction samples

The basic processing consists in DC component suppression (if not completely done by the external stable beam rejection) and phase shift at the betatron/synchrotron frequency

After processing, the correction sample streams are recombined and eventually converted to analog by the D/A converter



Amplifier and kicker



The kicker is the feedback actuator. It generates a transverse/longitudinal electromagnetic field that steers the bunches with small kicks as they pass through the kicker. The overall effect is damping of the betatron/synchrotron oscillations

The amplifier must provide the necessary RF power to the kicker by amplifying the signal from the DAC (or from the modulator in the case of longitudinal feedbacks)

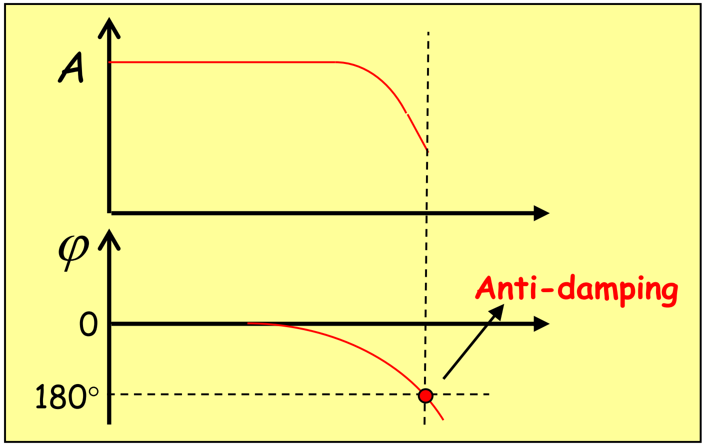
A bandwidth of at least $f_{rf}/2$ is necessary: from ~DC (all kicks of the same sign) to $\sim f_{rf}/2$ (kicks of alternating signs)

The bandwidth of amplifier-kicker must be sufficient to correct each bunch with the appropriate kick without affecting the neighbour bunches. The amplifier-kicker design has to maximize the kick strength while minimizing the cross-talk between corrections given to adjacent bunches

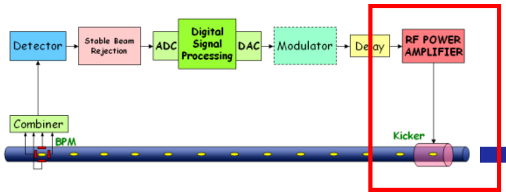
Shunt impedance, ratio between the squared voltage seen by the bunch and twice the power at the kicker input:

$$R = \frac{V^2}{2P_{IN}}$$

Important issue: the group delay of the amplifier must be as constant as possible, i.e. the phase response must be linear, otherwise the feedback efficiency is reduced for some modes and the feedback can even become positive

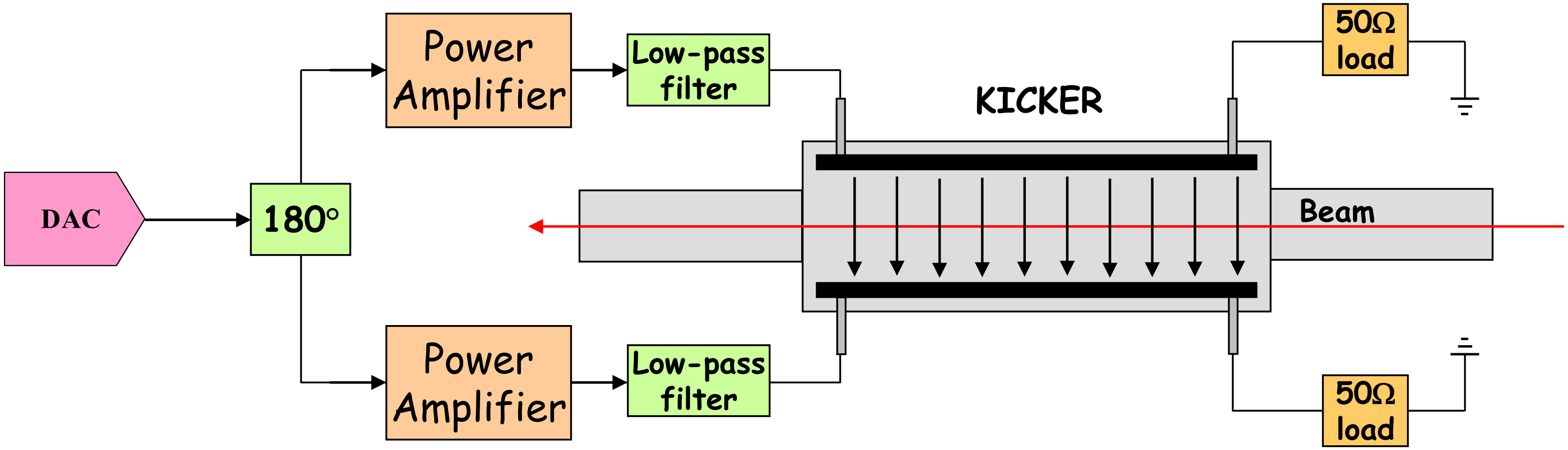


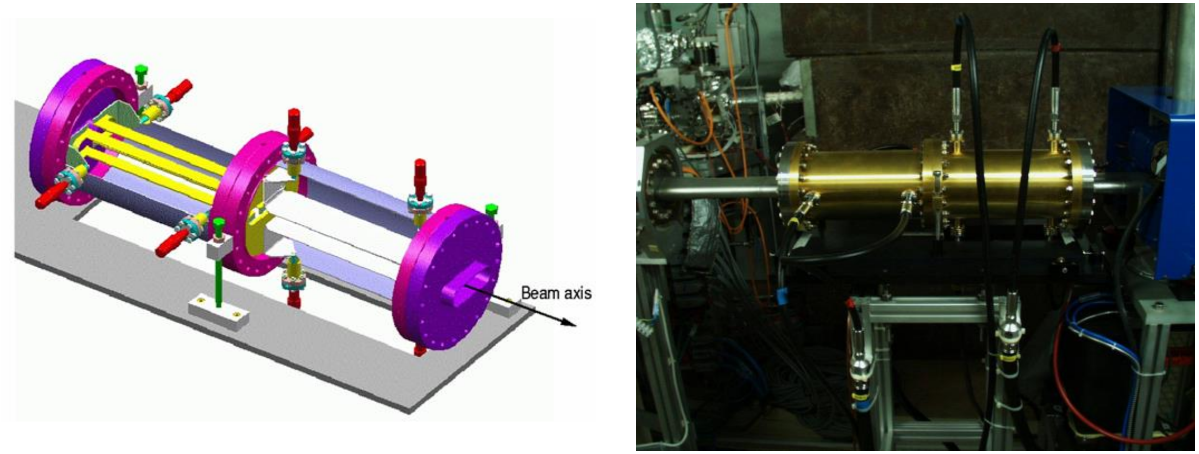
Kicker and Amplifier: transverse FB



For the transverse kicker a stripline geometry is usually employed

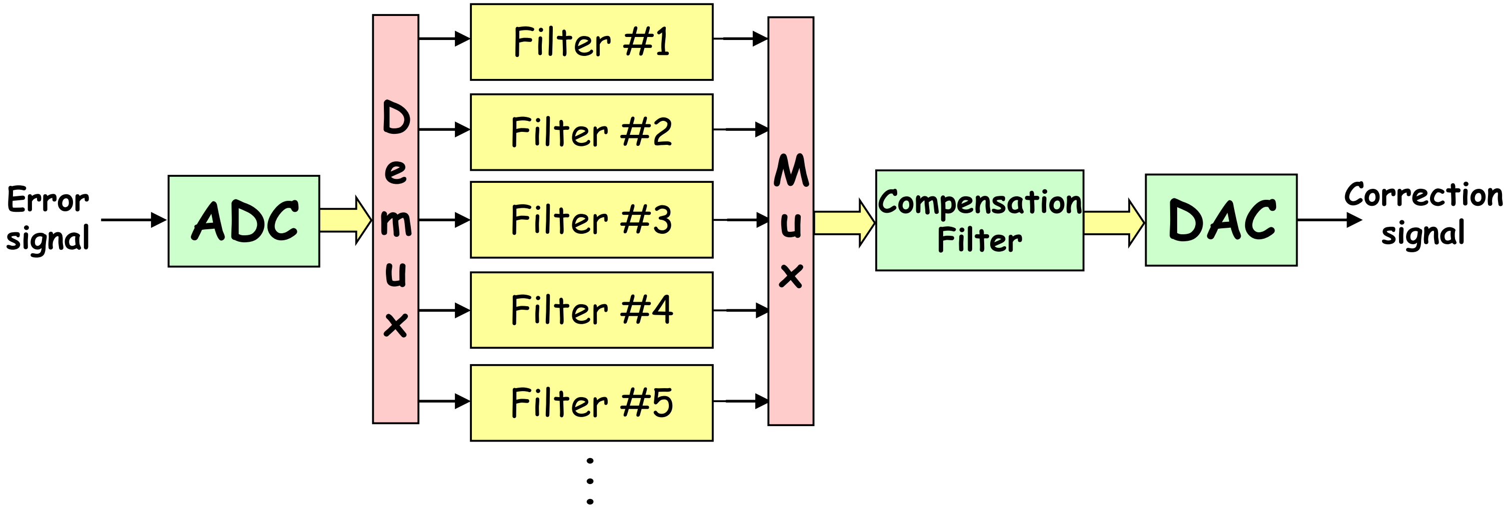
Amplifier and kicker work in the ~DC - ~$f_{rf}/2$ frequency range





The ELETTRA/SLS transverse kicker (by Micha Dehler-PSI)

Digital signal processing



M channel/filters each dedicated to one bunch: M is the number of bunches

To damp the bunch oscillations the turn-by-turn kick signal must be the derivative of the bunch position at the kicker: for a given oscillation frequency a $\pi/2$ phase shifted signal must be generated

In determining the real phase shift to perform in each channel, the phase advance between BPM and kicker must be taken into account as well as any additional delay due to the feedback latency (multiple of one machine revolution period)

The digital processing must also reject any residual constant offset (stable beam component) from the bunch signal to avoid DAC saturation

Digital filters can be implemented with FIR (Finite Impulse Response) or IIR (Infinite Impulse Response) structures. Various techniques are used in the design: ex. frequency domain design and model based design

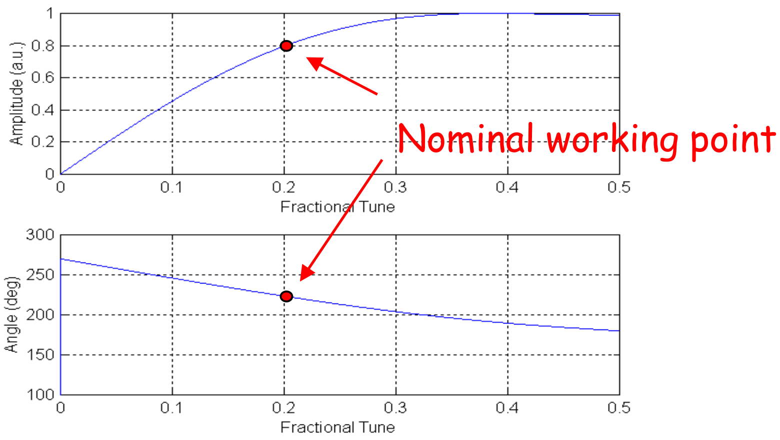
A filter on the full-rate data stream can compensate for amplifier/kicker not-ideal behaviour

Digital filter design: 3-tap FIR filter

The minimum requirements are:

1. DC rejection (coefficients sum = 0)
2. Given amplitude response at the tune frequency
3. Given phase response at the tune frequency

A 3-tap FIR filter can fulfil these requirements: the filter coefficients can be calculated analytically



Example:

- Tune $\omega/2\pi$ = 0.2
- Amplitude response at tune $|H(\omega)|$ = 0.8
- Phase response at tune α = 222°

$$H(z) = -0.63 + 0.49\,z^{-1} + 0.14\,z^{-2}$$

Z transform of the FIR filter response

In order to have zero amplitude at DC, we must put a "zero" in z=1. Another zero in z=c is added to fulfill the phase requirements.

c can be calculated analytically:

$$H(z) = k(1 - z^{-1})(1 - cz^{-1})$$

$$H(z) = k(1-(1+c)z^{-1} + c\,z^{-2}) \qquad z = e^{j\omega}$$

$$H(\omega) = k(1-(1+c)e^{-j\omega} + c\,e^{-2j\omega})$$

$$e^{-j\omega} = \cos\omega - j\sin\omega\,, \quad \alpha = ang(H(\omega))$$

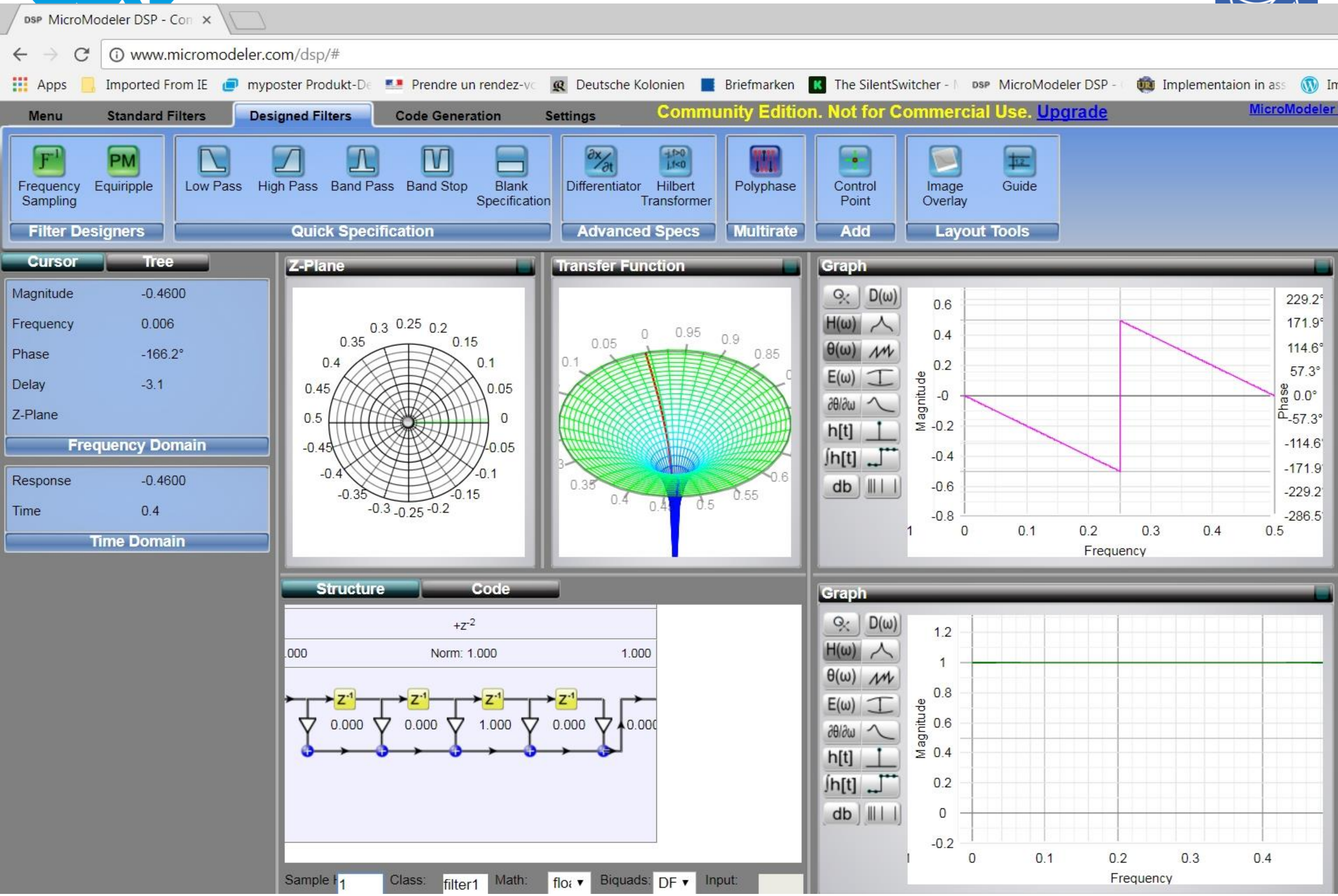
$$tg(\alpha) = \frac{c(\sin(\omega) - \sin(2\omega)) + \sin(\omega)}{c(\cos(2\omega) - \cos(\omega)) + 1 - \cos(\omega)}$$

$$c = \frac{tg(\alpha)(1 - \cos(\omega)) - \sin(\omega)}{(\sin(\omega) - \sin(2\omega)) - tg(\alpha)(\cos(2\omega) - \cos(\omega))}$$

k is determined given the required amplitude response at tune $|H(\omega)|$:

$$k = \frac{|H(\omega)|}{\sqrt{(1-(1+c)\cos(\omega) + c\cos(2\omega))^2 + ((1+c)\sin(\omega) - c\sin(2\omega))^2}}$$

http://www.micromodeler.com/dsp/#



Magnitude -0.4600
Frequency 0.006
Phase -166.2°
Delay -3.1
Z-Plane

Frequency Domain

Response -0.4600
Time 0.4

Time Domain

.000 Norm: 1.000 1.000

0.000 0.000 1.000 0.000 0.000

Sample 1 Class: filter1 Math: floa Biquads: DF Input:

Still a small problem: Slope of phase transfer function

- Example:

1) Phase advance of 90 degrees between BPM and kicker needed (position to angle)
2) additional betatron phase advance between BPM and kicker (given by lattice: 110 degrees)

3) 4 turn digital delay → 440 degrees mod 360 = 80

fixed point for nominal setting.

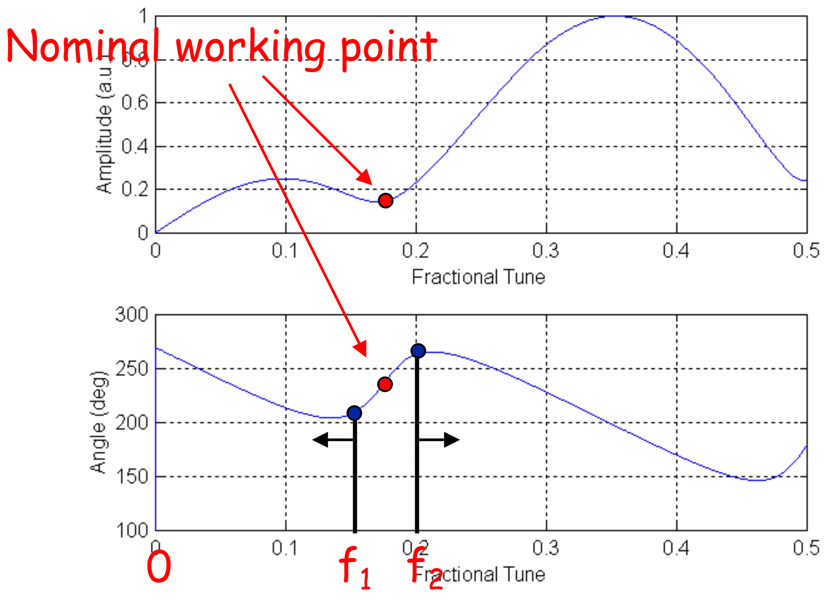
But if betatron tunes increases → phase must decrease

Digital filter design: 5-tap FIR filter

With more degrees of freedom additional features can be added to a FIR filter

Ex.: *transverse feedback*. The tune frequency of the accelerator can significantly change during machine operations. The filter response must guarantee the same feedback efficiency in a given frequency range by performing automatic compensation of phase changes.

In this example the feedback delay is four machine turns. When the tune frequency increases, the phase of the filter must increase as well, i.e. the phase response must have a positive slope around the working point.



The filter design can be made using the Matlab function *invfreqz()*

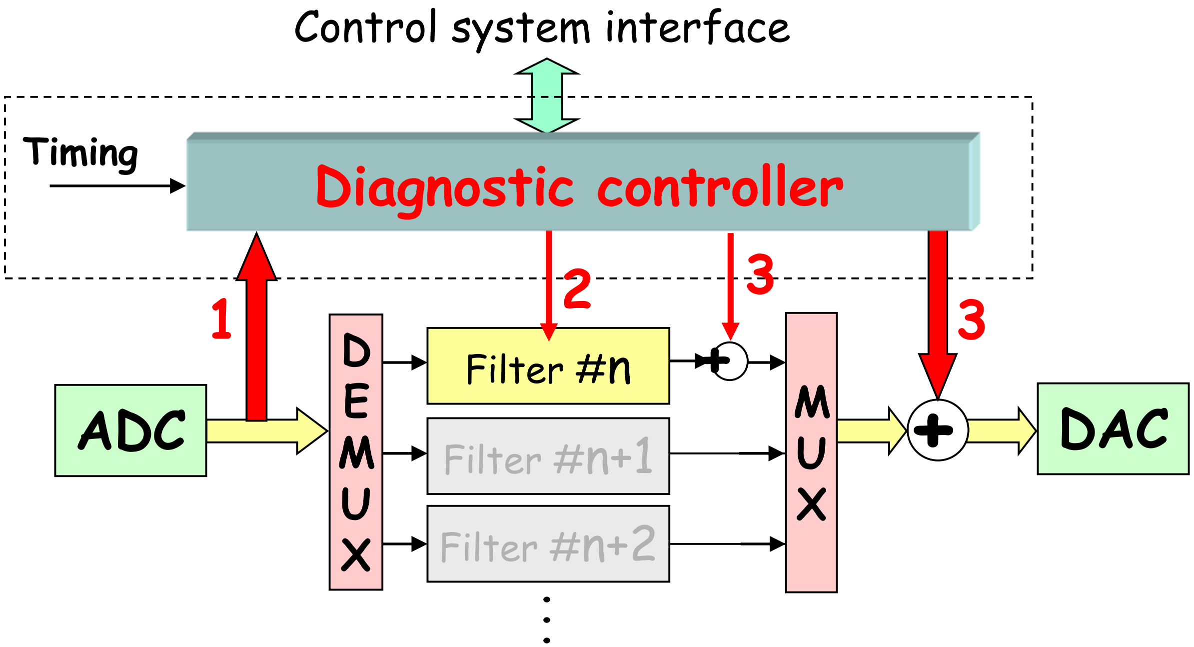
This function calculates the filter coefficients that best fit the required frequency response using the least squares method

The desired response is specified by defining amplitude and phase at three different frequencies: 0, f_1 and f_2

Integrated diagnostic tools

A feedback system can implement a number of diagnostic tools useful for commissioning and optimization of the feedback system as well as for machine physics studies:

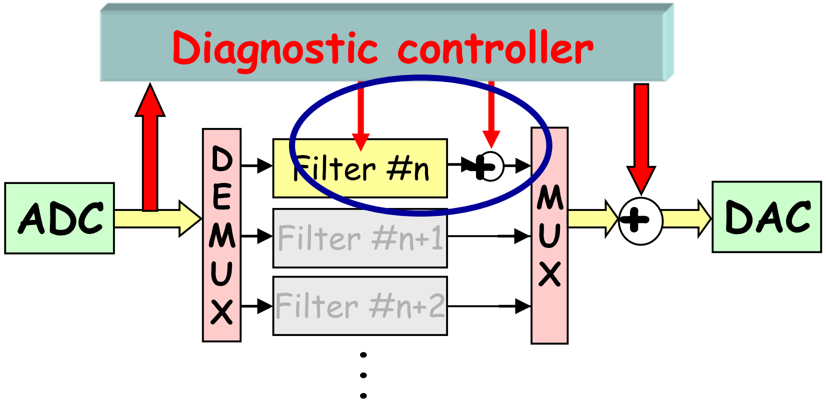
1. ADC data recording: acquisition and recording, in parallel with the feedback operation, of a large number of samples for off-line data analysis
2. Modification of filter parameters on the fly with the required timing and even individually for each bunch: switching ON/OFF the feedback, generation of grow/damp transients, optimization of feedback performance, …
3. Injection of externally generated digital samples: for the excitation of single/multi bunches

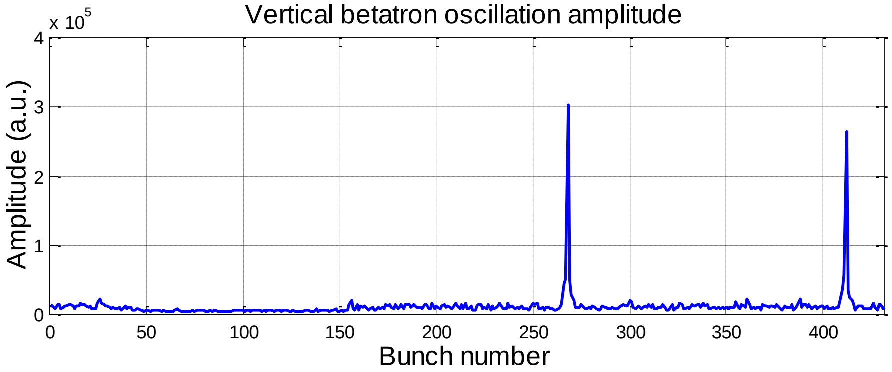


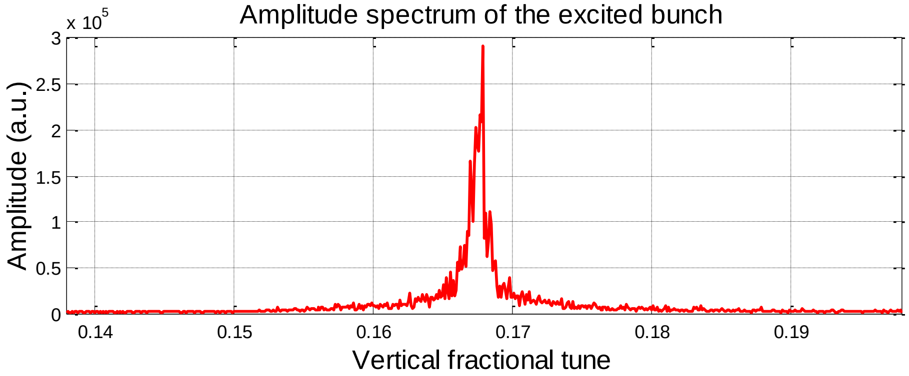
Diagnostic tools: excitation of individual bunches

The feedback loop is switched off for one or more selected bunches and the excitation is injected in place of the correction signal. Excitations can be:

- white (or pink) noise
- sinusoids





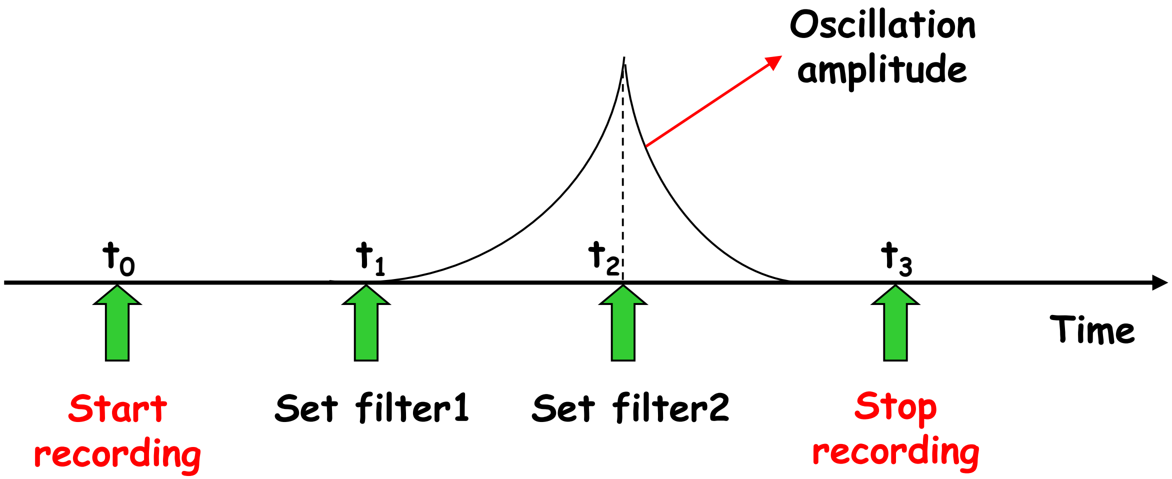


In this example two bunches are vertically excited with pink noise in a range of frequencies centered around the tune, while the feedback is applied on the other bunches. The spectrum of one excited bunch reveals a peak at the tune frequency

This technique is used to measure the betatron tune with almost no deterioration of the beam quality

Diagnostic tools: transient generation

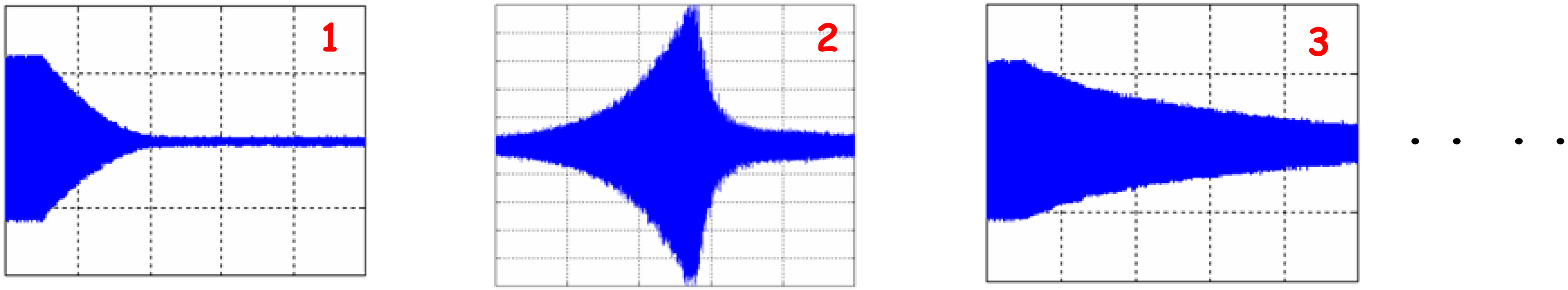
A powerful diagnostic application is the generation of transients. Transients can be generated by changing the filter coefficients accordingly to a predefined timing and by concurrently recording the oscillations of the bunches



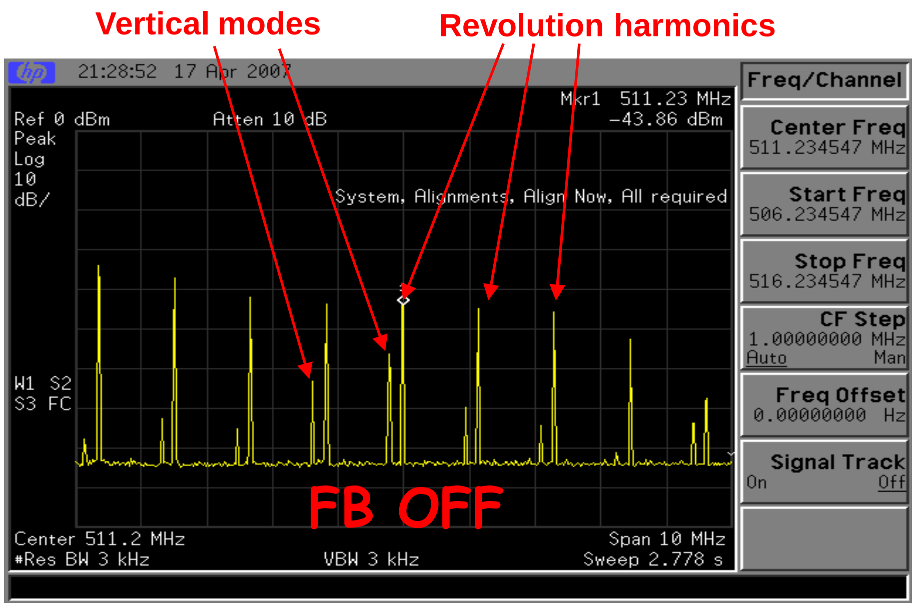
Different types of transients can be generated, damping times and growth rates can be calculated by exponential fitting of the transients:

1. Constant multi-bunch oscillation → FB on: damping transient
2. FB on → FB off → FB on: grow/damp transient
3. Stable beam → positive FB on (anti-damping) → FB off: natural damping transient

. . . .

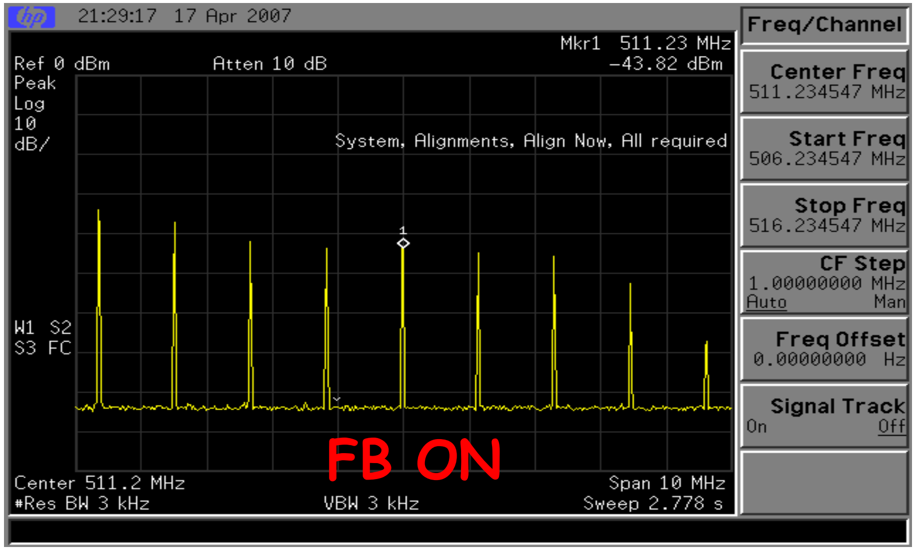


Effects of a feedback: beam spectrum



```
21:28:52  17 Apr 2007
Ref 0 dBm          Atten 10 dB           Mkr1  511.23 MHz
Peak                                         -43.86 dBm
Log
10
dB/                System, Alignments, Align Now, All required
W1  S2
S3  FC
Center 511.2 MHz                              Span 10 MHz
#Res BW 3 kHz       VBW 3 kHz           Sweep 2.778 s

Freq/Channel
Center Freq   511.234547 MHz
Start Freq    506.234547 MHz
Stop Freq     516.234547 MHz
CF Step       1.00000000 MHz   Auto  Man
Freq Offset   0.00000000 Hz
Signal Track  On  Off
```



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Peak                                         -43.82 dBm
Log
10
dB/                System, Alignments, Align Now, All required
W1  S2
S3  FC
Center 511.2 MHz                              Span 10 MHz
#Res BW 3 kHz       VBW 3 kHz           Sweep 2.778 s

Freq/Channel
Center Freq   511.234547 MHz
Start Freq    506.234547 MHz
Stop Freq     516.234547 MHz
CF Step       1.00000000 MHz   Auto  Man
Freq Offset   0.00000000 Hz
Signal Track  On  Off
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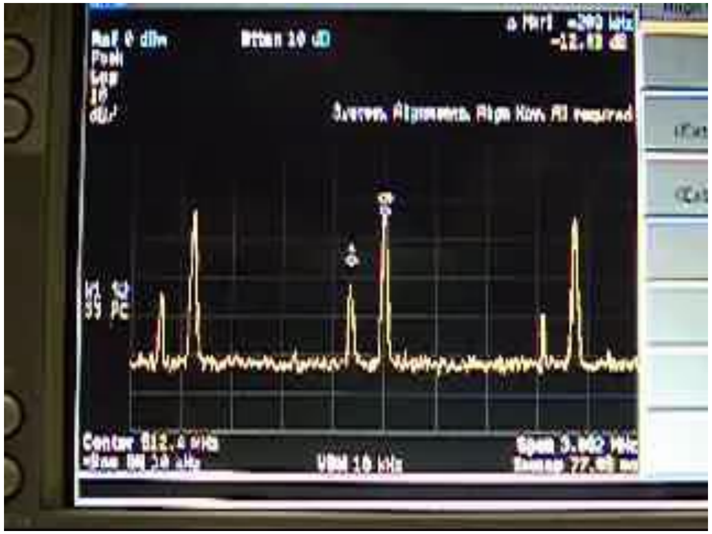
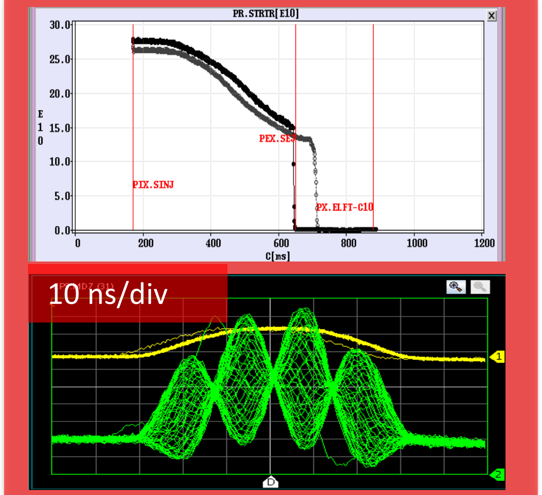


Spectrum analyzer connected to a stripline pickup: observation of vertical instabilities. The sidebands corresponding to vertical coupled-bunch modes disappear as soon as the transverse feedback is activated

Intrabunch Feedback

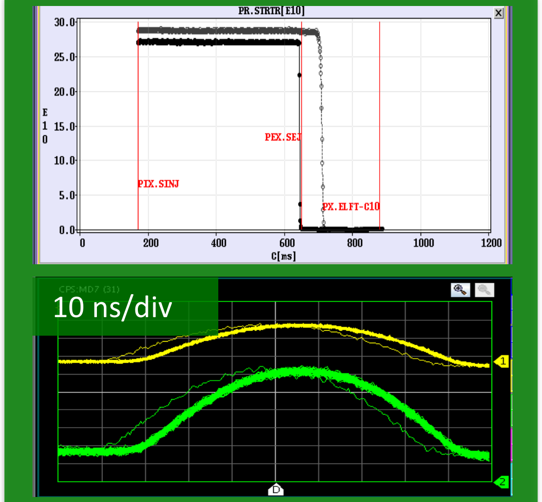
- Under certain circumstances even single bunches are unstable in an accelerator:
  - wakes of the head of the beam interacting with the tail
  - TMCI: transverse mode coupling instability
  - micro bunching

  …
- Can be damped with an active feedback
  → depending on bunchlength very high demands on system bandwidth



PS TFB OFF

Example:
CERN PS



PS TFB ON

Intrabunch Feedback : SPS tests

Single high intensity proton bunch, TMCI unstable

Feedback OFF

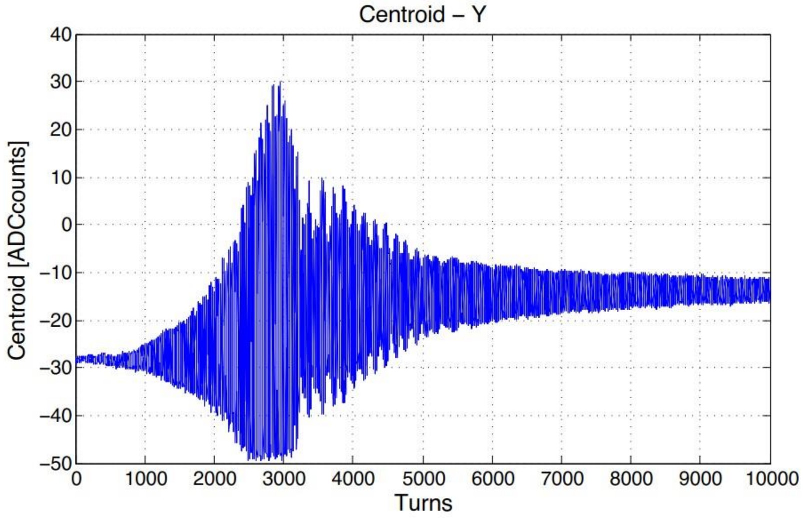


Figure 3: Open-Loop (no feedback) time-domain recording of bunch motion, Q26 lattice, vertical centroid via bunch samples. Unstable bunch motion grows from injection, with charge loss, then stability at roughly turn 3000.

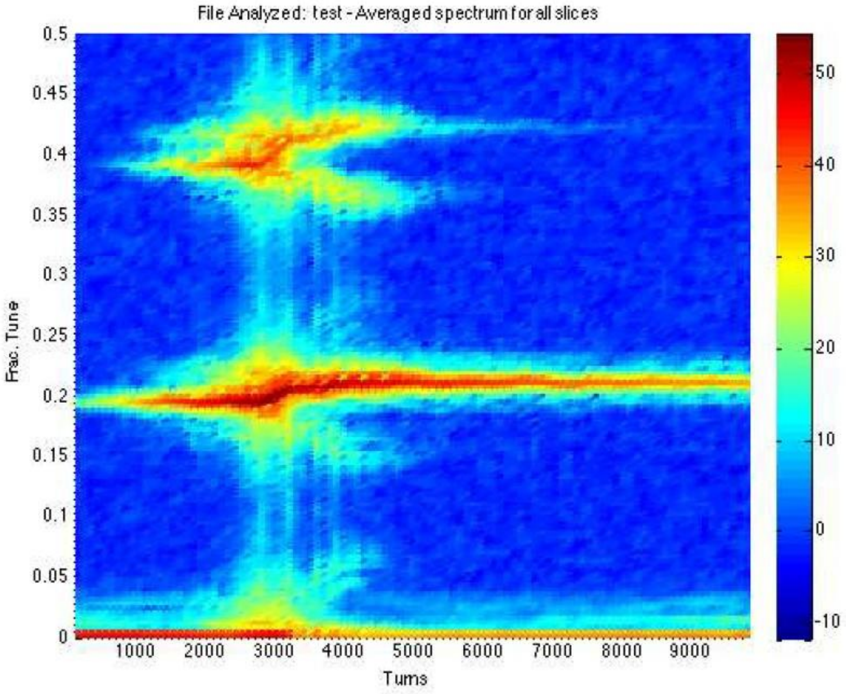


Figure 4: Open-Loop (no feedback) spectrogram of same transient as Figure 3. The beam is TMCI unstable in these conditions, $\nu_y = 0.185$ $\nu_s = 0.006$. Unstable modes 1 and 2 begin at turn 2000 and with charge loss end at turn 4500. Significant intensity-dependent tune shifts are seen as charge is lost in the transient.

Intrabunch Feedback : SPS tests

Feedback "ON"

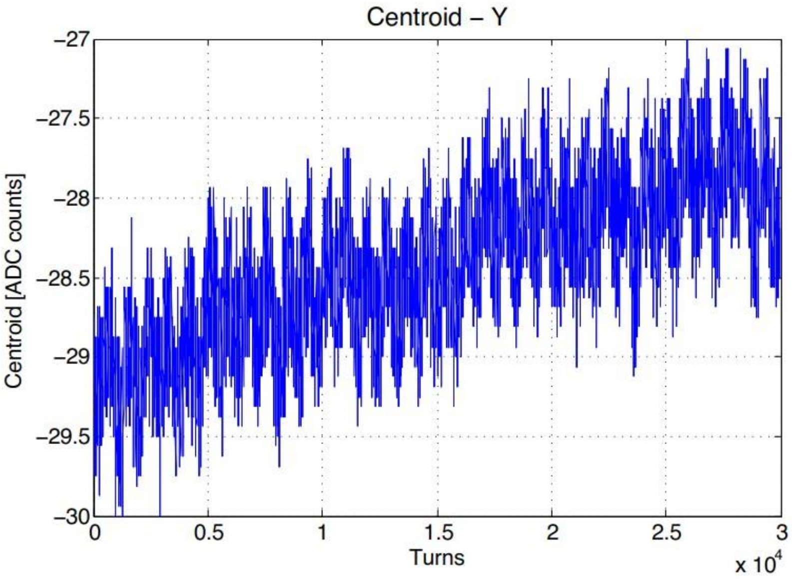


Figure 5: Closed -Loop (feedback on) time-domain recording of bunch motion, bunch samples averaged to show the vertical centroid. The same beam conditions as Figure 3 (TMCI unstable) but motion is controlled by the feedback system. Vertical sensitivity is roughly 14 μm/count

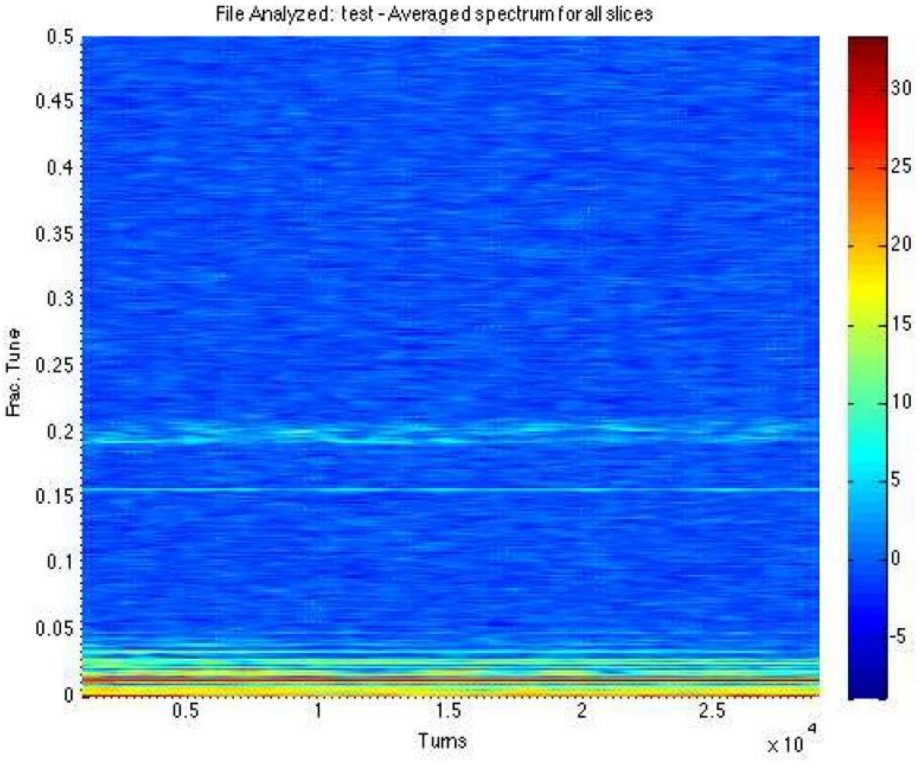


Figure 6: Closed-Loop (feedback on) spectrogram of Figure 5 transient. The beam is TMCI unstable in these conditions, Q26 lattice, $\nu_y = 0.185$ $\nu_s = 0.006$. The feedback control keeps the mode 1 and 2 unstable motion at the noise floor of the feedback receiver, or roughly 3 microns. A small amount of motion at mode zero is seen, this driven motion is reduced by the feedback gain.

Injection damping (1/3)

Without derivation: emittance growth from injection errors

$$\frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon_0} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}\frac{\Delta x^2 + \left(\beta \Delta x' + \alpha \Delta x\right)^2}{\beta \varepsilon_0}\left(\frac{1}{1 + \tau_{DC}/\tau_d}\right)^2$$

ε_0: beam emittance before injection
ε : beam emittance after damped injection oscillation
τ_{DC}: damping time of active feedback system
τ_d: filamentation time
Δx: position error at injection
Δx’ angle error at injection
α,β: twiss parameters at injection point

Injection damping (2/3)

Even after perfect beam steering not all bunches can be injected into the LHC without position and/or angle error due to pulse-shape of kicker magnets

→ unwanted emittance growth

→ loss in luminosity/bunch instabilities

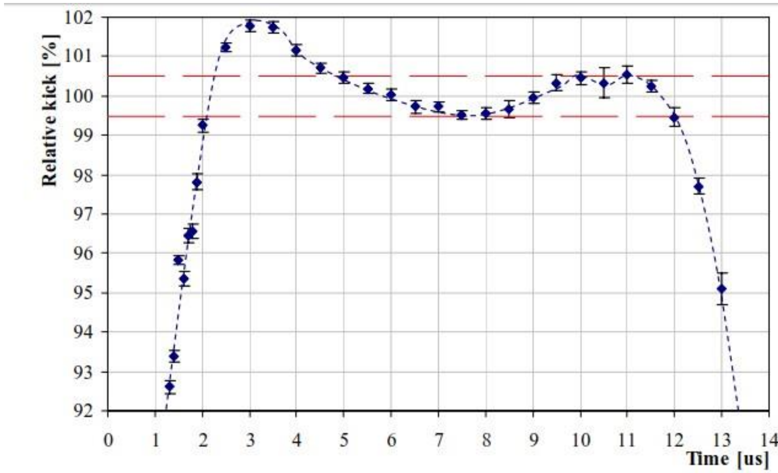


Figure 1: Ripple of SPS LSS6 extraction kickers (LHC beam 1) measured with beam.

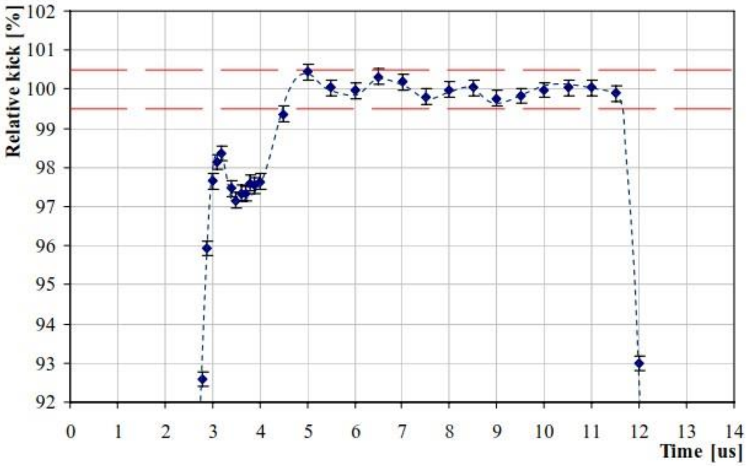


Figure 2: Ripple of SPS LSS4 extraction kickers (LHC beam 2) measured with beam.

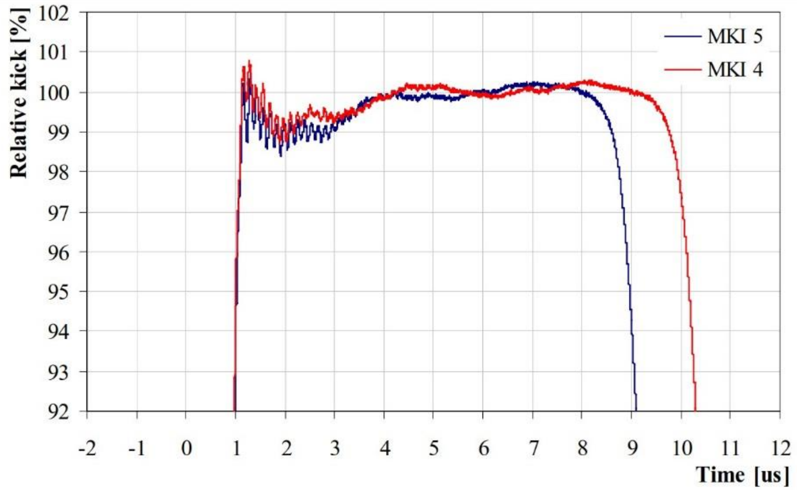


Figure 3: Measured LHC MKI injection kicker waveform, for different magnets and different pulse lengths.

Injection damping (3/3)

Simulated emittance growth on various bunches after injection into the LHC:

tolerance is 2.5% emittance growth

only a few bunches above 1% emittance growth

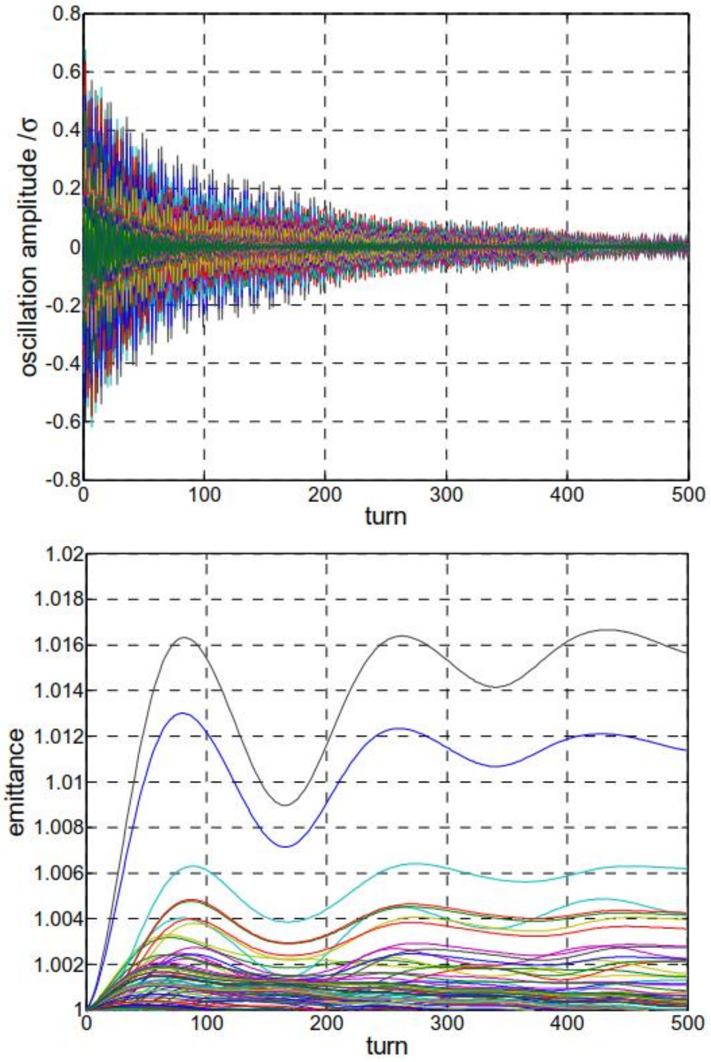


Figure 5: Evolution of single bunch oscillation amplitudes (top) and emittance increases (bottom) as a function of time after injection, using the measured MKI kick.

Figures on past three slides from:
Emittance growth at the LHC injection from SPS and LHC kicker ripple, G. Kotzian et al, EPAC 2008

References and acknowledgements

- Marco Lonza (Elletra) for his splendid animations

- Many papers about coupled-bunch instabilities and multi-bunch feedback systems (PETRA, KEK, SPring-8, DaΦne, ALS, PEP-II, SPEAR, ESRF, Elettra, SLS, CESR, HERA, HLS, DESY, PLS, BessyII, SRRC, SPS, LHC, …)

- Intrabunch feedback at the SPS:

Wideband vertical intra-bunch feedback at the SPS
J. Fox (SLAC), W.Hofle (CERN) et al., proceedings of IPAC 2015, Richmond USA

- Injection damping: Verena Kain; CAS in Erice 2017