Multi-Particle Effects in Particle Accelerators (II)

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Reminder:

⇒ **Why are we interested in multi-particle effects?**

- In absence of other technical/operational limitations, the performance of all machines is limited by the onset of a specific collective/two-stream effect, leading to beam loss or beam quality degradation
- Knowing the impedance of a machine is important because:
  - → in the design phase, it has to be controlled and kept, usually within a generous safety margin, below the value that would prevent nominal performance (i.e. what we define impedance budget)
  - → in existing machines, it allows determining the intensity limitations and predicting the efficiency of possible upgrade/re-use programs
  - → hunting for the impedance sources is the starting point for impedance reduction in order to push the performance of an existing machine
- That's why
  - → bench and beam based measurements are essential
  - → numerical simulations of collective effects are a very powerful tool to understand/predict what happens in a machine and quantifying it

⇒ **What can we do once we understand what limits the performance of our machine?**

- adequate countermeasures can be studied and put in place

Contents of this lecture:

⇒ **Numerical modeling of collective/two-stream effects**

○ the electromagnetic problem

→ definition or calculation of the driving terms (field or particle distributions)

○ the beam dynamics problem

→ put the driving terms previously calculated into the tracking of the beam particles and study the effects

→ the simulation techniques

⇒ **Examples of simulations and observations of coherent effects in existing accelerators and comparisons with simulations**

○ some sample results from simulations of single-bunch effects

✓ head-tail instabilities, TMCI

✓ longitudinal effects (bunch lengthening, microwave instability)

○ tune shift and instability measurements

⇒ **Techniques for the mitigation/suppression of coherent effects**

How do we simulate numerically a multi-particle effect on a particle beam ?
(1st step –**the electromagnetic problem**)

- **Space charge**:
  - relies on analytical formulae for ellipsoidal/Gaussian bunches
  - uses a Poisson solver to get the beam field
- **Impedance**. A reliable model for the ring impedance is needed
  - One part is the resistive wall component from the beam pipe (analytical)
  - The other part:

    ∗ It can be given as the sum of the individual contributions given by each accelerator component. These contributions, stored in databases, are previously calculated by means of

    ✓ electromagnetic codes for complex geometries, which can output the field maps of the given device when excited with a pulse
    ✓analytical formulae for simple geometries (e.g. tapers, steps)
    ✓bench measurements

    ∗ It is the broad–band approximation of the accelerator
- **Two stream**:
  - relies on a numerical model of electron cloud formation/ion accumulation

How do we simulate numerically a multi-particle effect on a particle beam ?
(2nd step –**the beam dynamics problem**)

- **Space charge**:
  - ✓ the additional space charge force is included in the single particle tracking by localizing it in some selected kick points along the lattice
- **Impedance**. Once the response of the ring to a pulse excitation is known, it can be used for calculating the corresponding kick on each particle of a bunch
  - ✓ single bunch effects have to be studied with full 6D bunches subdivided into longitudinal slices and calculating on each particle the effect of the kicks from the wakes of all preceding slices
  - ✓ multi bunch effects can be usually modeled with 4D bunches (x-y), which feel the effect of the wakes of all the preceding bunches
- **Two stream**:
  - ✓ electron cloud: beam particles are tracked through the accelerator and interact electromagnetically with an electron cloud lumped at some selected locations (single bunch)
  - ✓ ions: usually the ions are generated and tracked together with the beam particles (multi bunch)

The electromagnetic problem: **space charge**

• The problem of the electromagnetic fields of some standard beam distributions in open space has been solved analytically for some cases. For example:

✓ Ellipsoidal: R.W. Garnett and T.P. Wangler, 1981

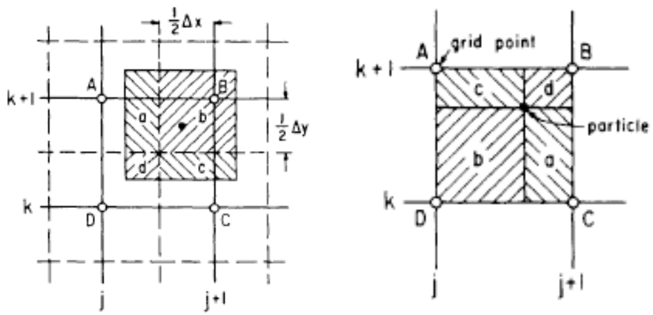
✓ Gaussian: M. Bassetti and G.A. Erskine. Closed expression for the electrical field of a two-dimensional Gaussian charge. CERN-ISRTH/80-06, 1980.

✓ Formulae including the beam images for some standard chamber shapes, e.g. rectangular, also exist (see previous lecture)

• Poisson solvers for the general case

✓ their input of the charge density is given by distributing the particles on a grid (usually with the Particle-In-Cell method)

✓ their solution includes the contribution of the images through the use of the appropriate boundary conditions



✓ they can be based on solutions with the finite differences or FFT methods

✓ they can have an adaptive grid and are usually very fast

The electromagnetic problem: **impedance (analytical)**

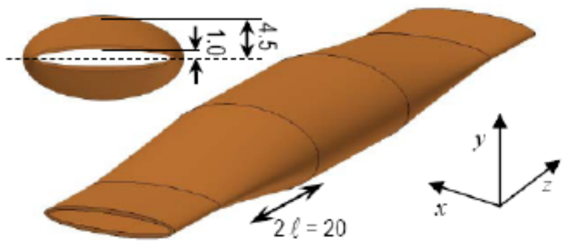
• Wake fields in relatively simple structures may be quite accurately obtained via analytical treatment leading to closed mathematical expressions.

• **Geometric effects** (induced by changes of cross-section, irises, cavities, etc., usually purely inductive impedances)

→ Tapers in the inductive and diffractive regime, recently improved model w. r. t. the previous model by Yokoya and Stupakov

✓ higher order terms included

✓ elliptical cross-section



→ Surface roughness

✓ correlated and uncorrelated bumps

✓ periodically corrugated structures

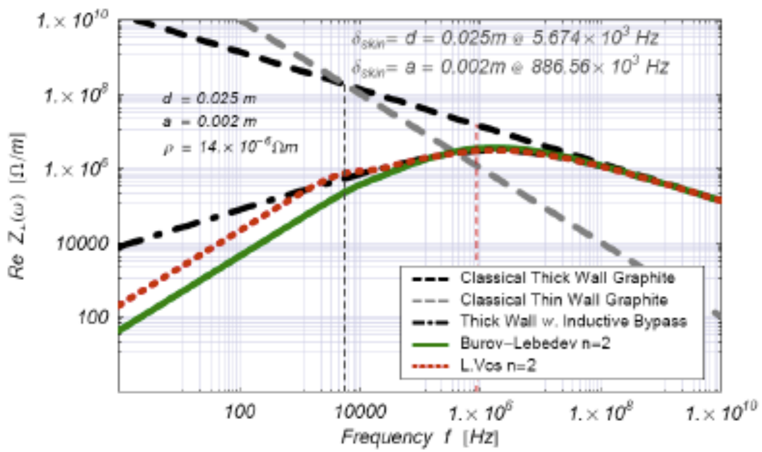
• **Resistive wall effects** (several regimes beyond the classical):

→ long-range (low frequency, inductive by-pass)

→ short-range (high frequency, ac conductivity)

→ multi-layer boundary

→ non-axisymmetric structures



The electromagnetic problem: **impedance (numerical -1)**

• Wake fields in a general structure may be most accurately obtained via numerical solution of Maxwell's equations.

• in the '80s the first **2D and 3D codes** were developed to solve numerically the Maxwell equations in given geometries (time or frequency domain)

→ TBCI, MAFIA, ABCI, NOVO, XWAKE, ….
→ More recently: GdfidL, HFSS, Microwave Studio, Particle Studio

• While newer rings built in the '90s tended to be based on a smooth design of the vacuum chamber such as to minimize geometric wakes from steps and abrupt transitions, they were made with flat/asymmetric chambers and shorter bunches (e.g. Linac based FELs):

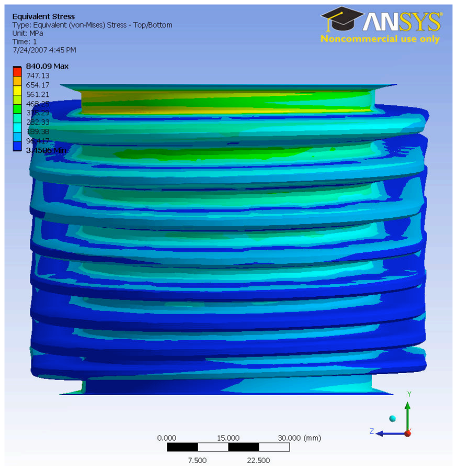
→ demand more powerful computation
→ smaller mesh (often over a larger volume) & longer integration time
→ larger memory and cpu time

• Many of these codes have been **parallelized** and can run on a cluster of cpu's

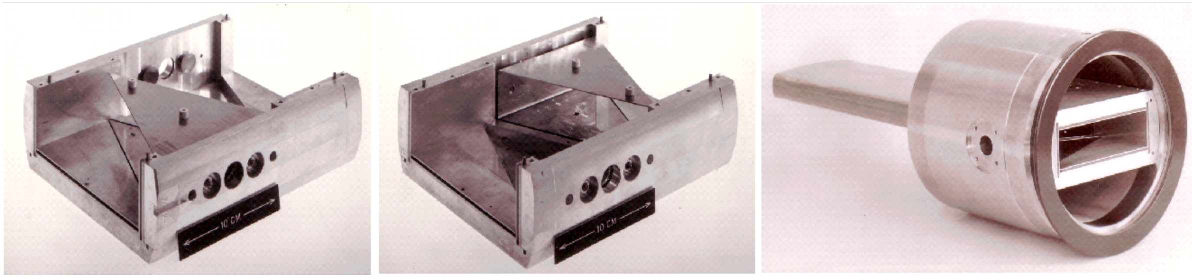
→ GdfidL divides the integration space in sub-volumes, to be distributed over different nodes
→ PBCI decomposes the computational volume with a load balancing scheme

The electromagnetic problem: **impedance (numerical -2)**

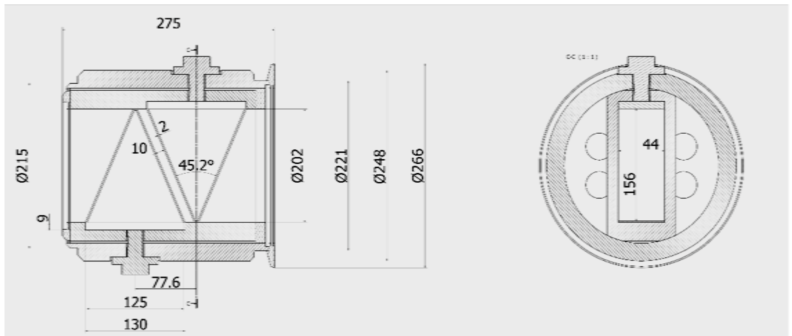
- Examples:
  - → Diagnostics equipments. For instance:
    - ✓ Wire scanners
    - ✓ Beam Position Monitors
  - → Kickers (injection, extraction, Q-measurement, dump), septa
  - → Collimators (betatron, energy), spoilers, scrapers
  - → Interconnectors, bellows
  - → RF cavities



PS bellow



SPS BPMs



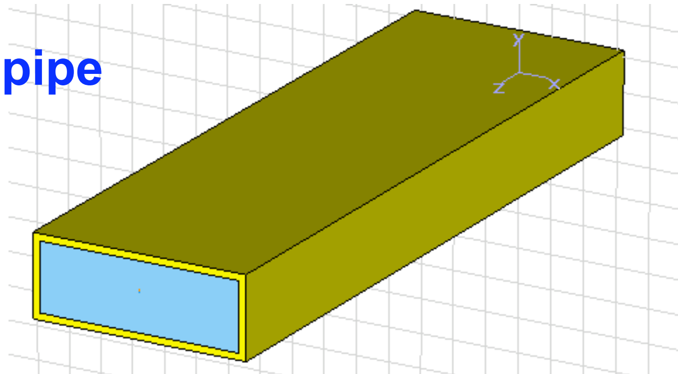
The electromagnetic problem: **impedance (numerical -3)**

• Examples of use of a time domain solver (CST-Particle Studio):

→ gives directly the wake field using a Gaussian bunch as source

→ can be used for a simple structure for benchmark with theory

Simple resistive pipe



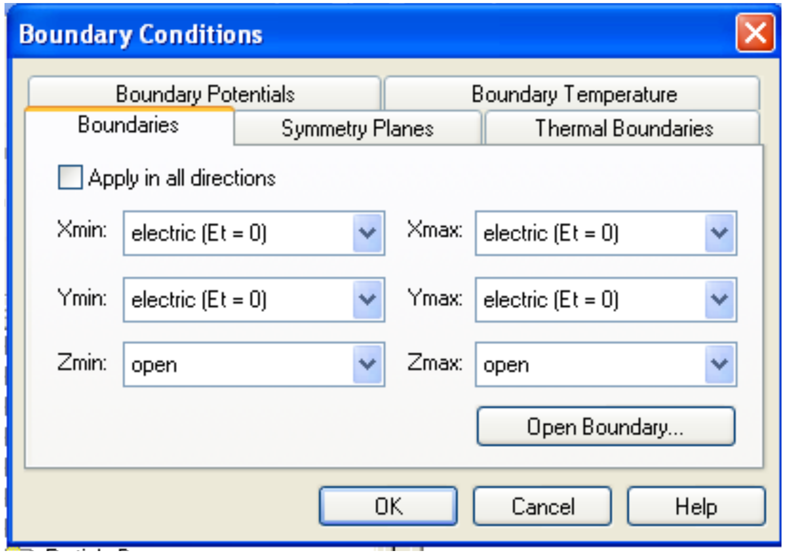
Geometric parameters

Thickness Copper = 0.2cm   1cm

Length = 1m 0.2m

Vacuum Chamber:

Rectangular shape : height=2cm; width= 6cm



Particle Beam Parameters

σ_{bunch} = 1cm, 0.8cm, 0.5cm

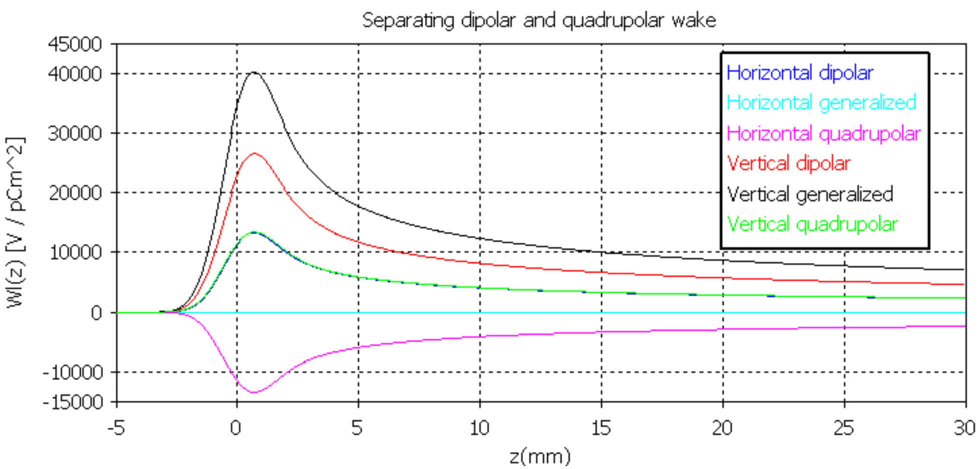
Charge = 1e-9

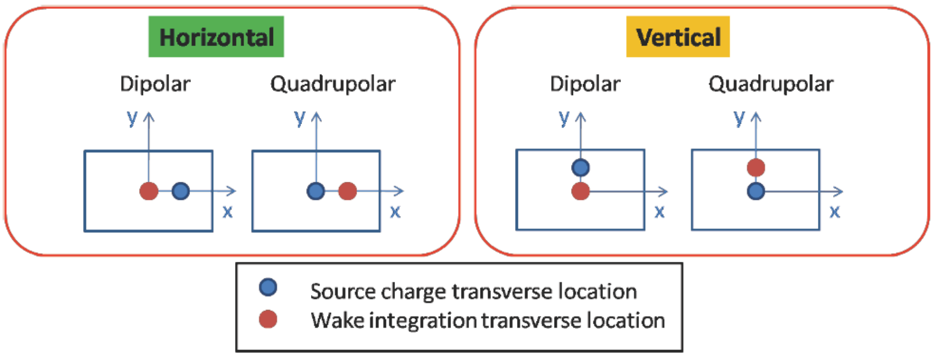
β=1

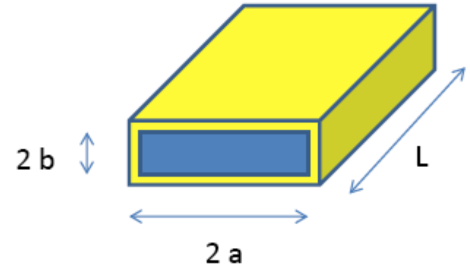
The electromagnetic problem: **impedance (numerical -4)**

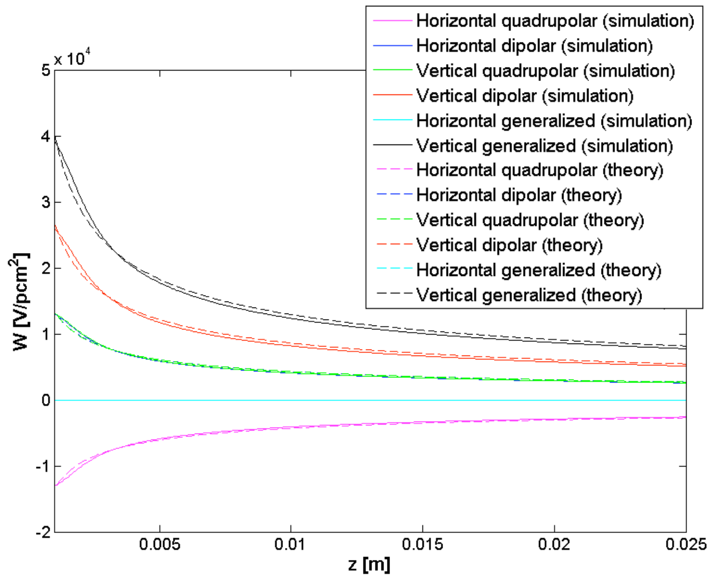
• Examples of use of Particle Studio:

→ For rectangular pipe, we recover the resistive wall wakes and could also disentangle dipolar (on axis from a displaced source) and quadrupolar (off axis from a centered source) wakes





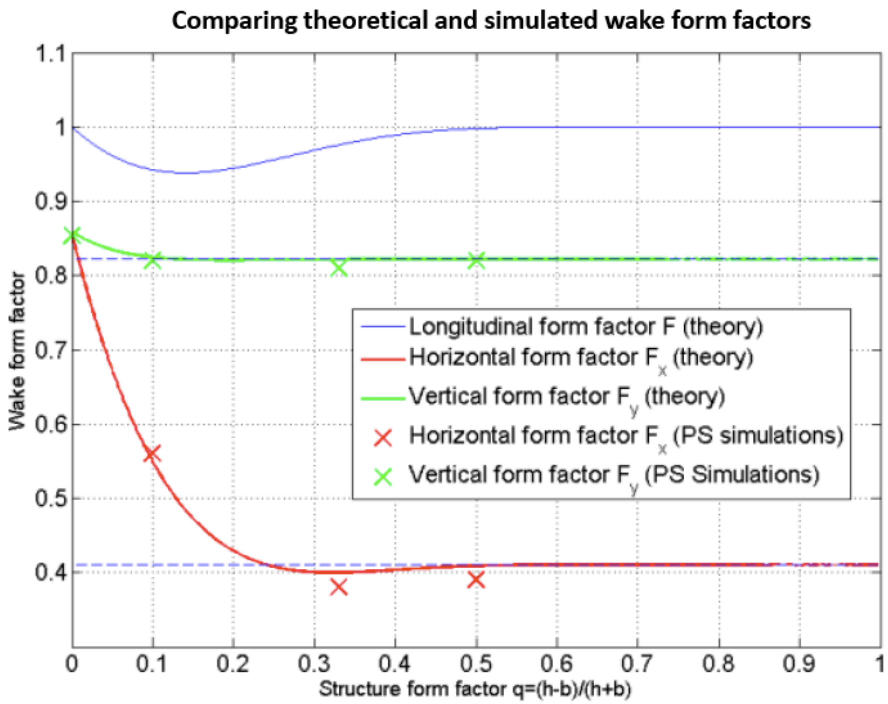


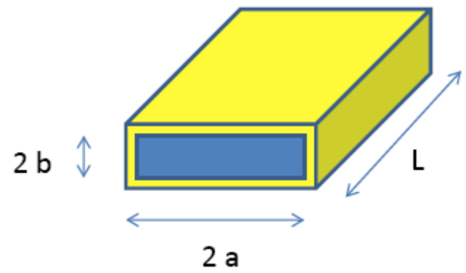


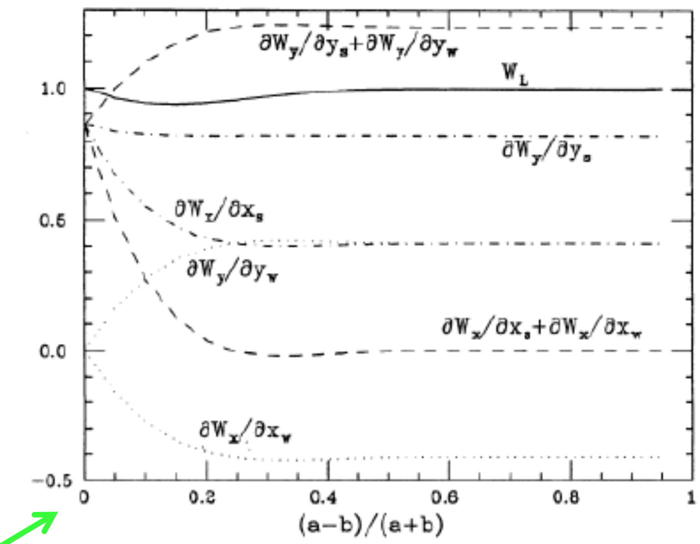
The electromagnetic problem: **impedance (numerical -5)**

- Examples of use of Particle Studio:

  → As expected, the Yokoya coefficients for dipolar and quadrupolar wakes are found at the different simulated aspect ratios of the chamber



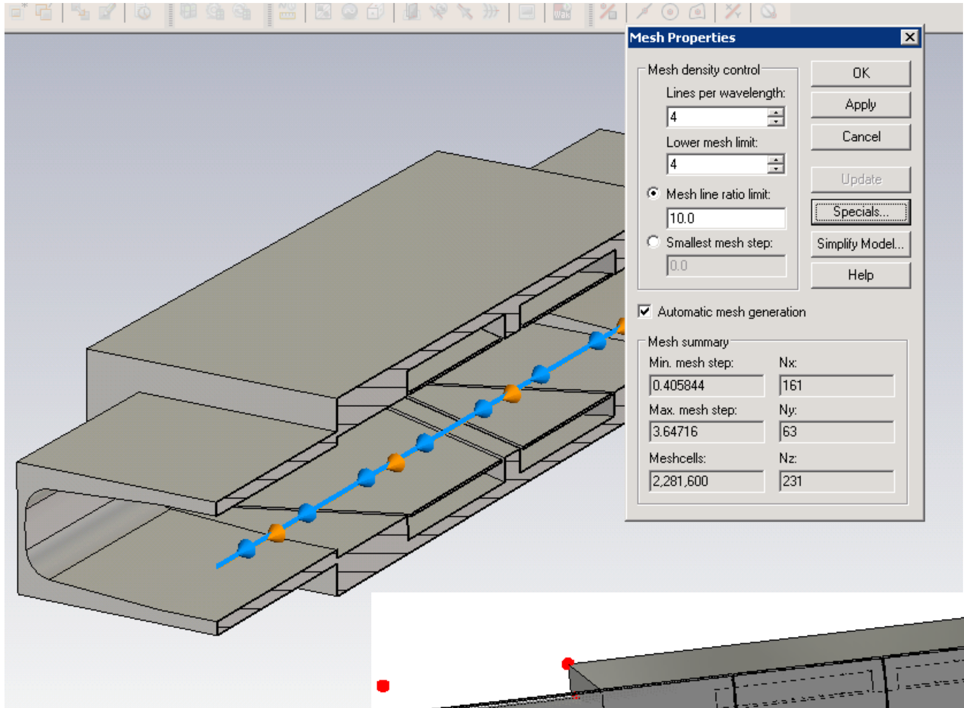


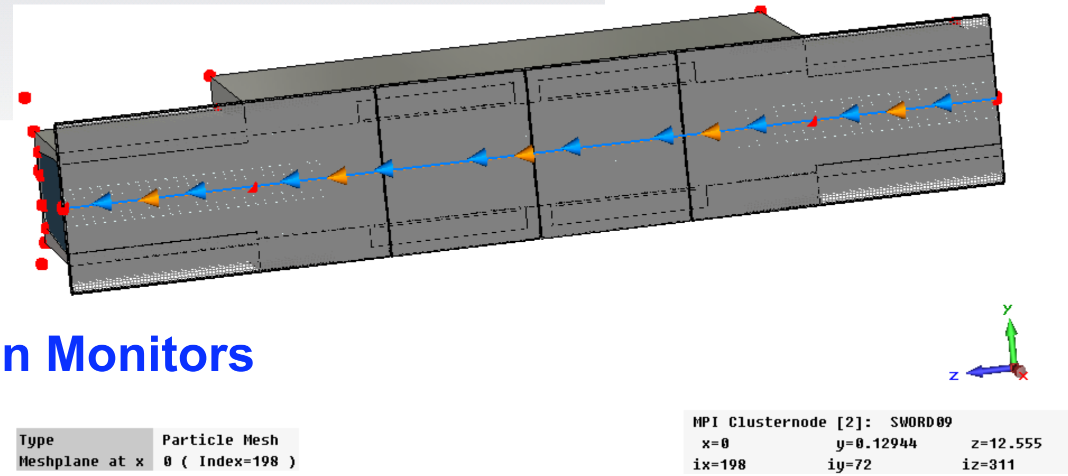


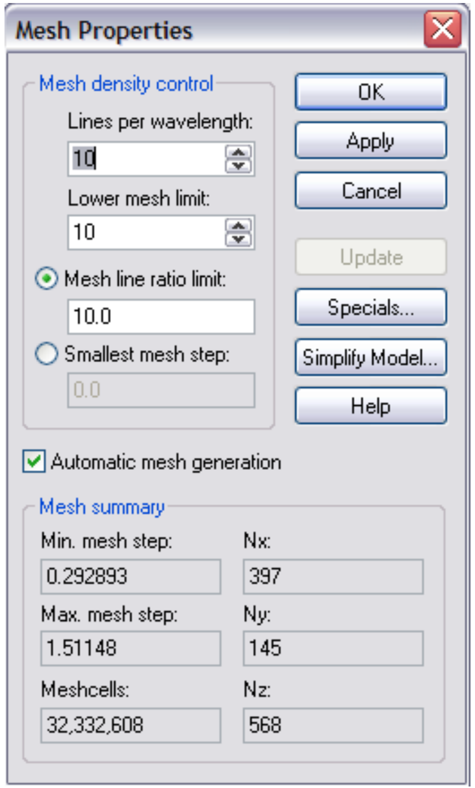
K. Yokoya. *Resistive Wall Impedance of Beam Pipes of General Cross Section.* Number 41. Part. Acc., 1993.

The electromagnetic problem: **impedance (numerical -6)**

- Examples of use of Particle Studio:
  - → More complicated structures can be simulated, e.g. the SPS-BPMs







Beam Position Monitors

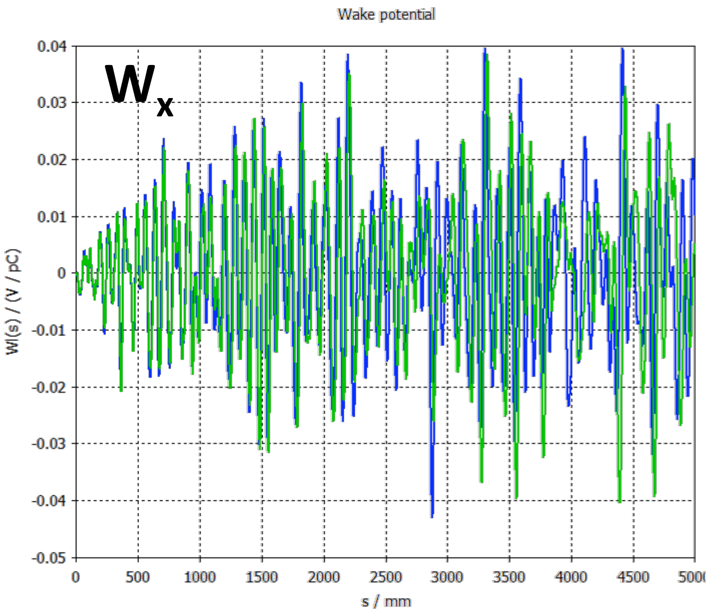
The electromagnetic problem: **impedance (numerical -7)**

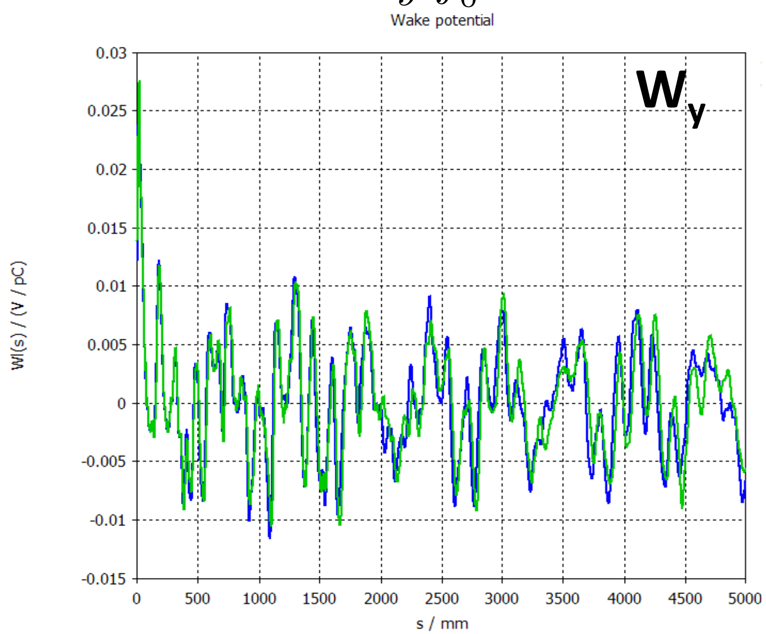
- Examples of use of Particle Studio:
  - → More complicated structures can be simulated, e.g. the SPS-BPMs

MovieEx, MovieEy, MovieEz, MovieEz2

$$W_z(z) = -\frac{1}{e^2}\int_0^L E_z(z,s)ds$$

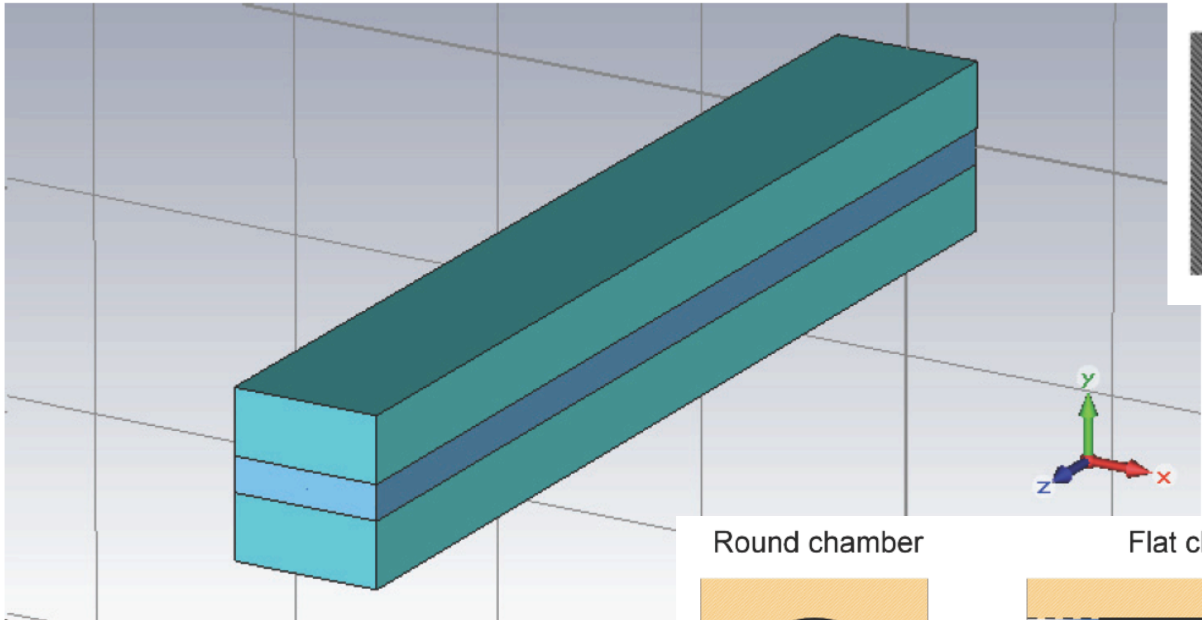
$$W_x(z) = -\frac{1}{e^2\Delta x}\int_0^L \left[E_x + (\vec{v}\times\vec{B})_x\right]ds \qquad W_y(z) = -\frac{1}{e^2\Delta y}\int_0^L \left[E_y + (\vec{v}\times\vec{B})_y\right]ds$$

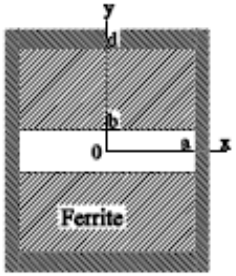


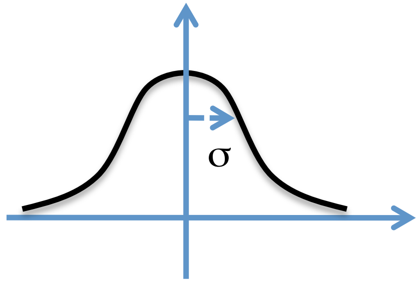


The electromagnetic problem: **impedance (numerical -8)**

- Examples of use of Particle Studio:
  - → Structures with ferric boundary conditions can be also analyzed in time domain
  - → For example kickers can be studied, and simplified structures can be compared with theory to gain confidence in the results

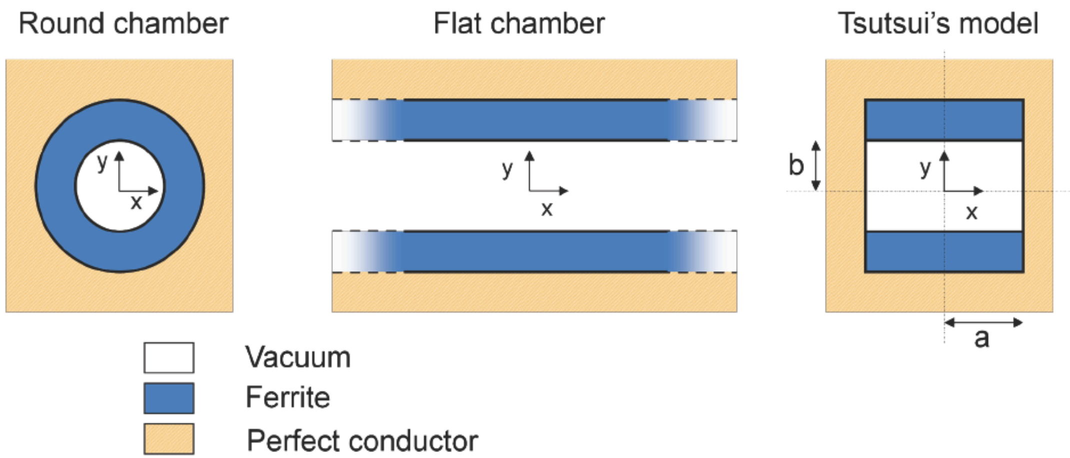






Bunch used for the excitation

Kickers

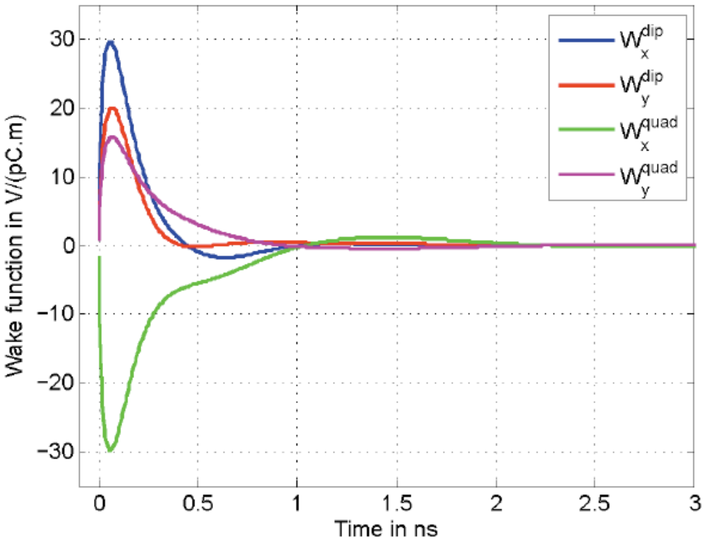


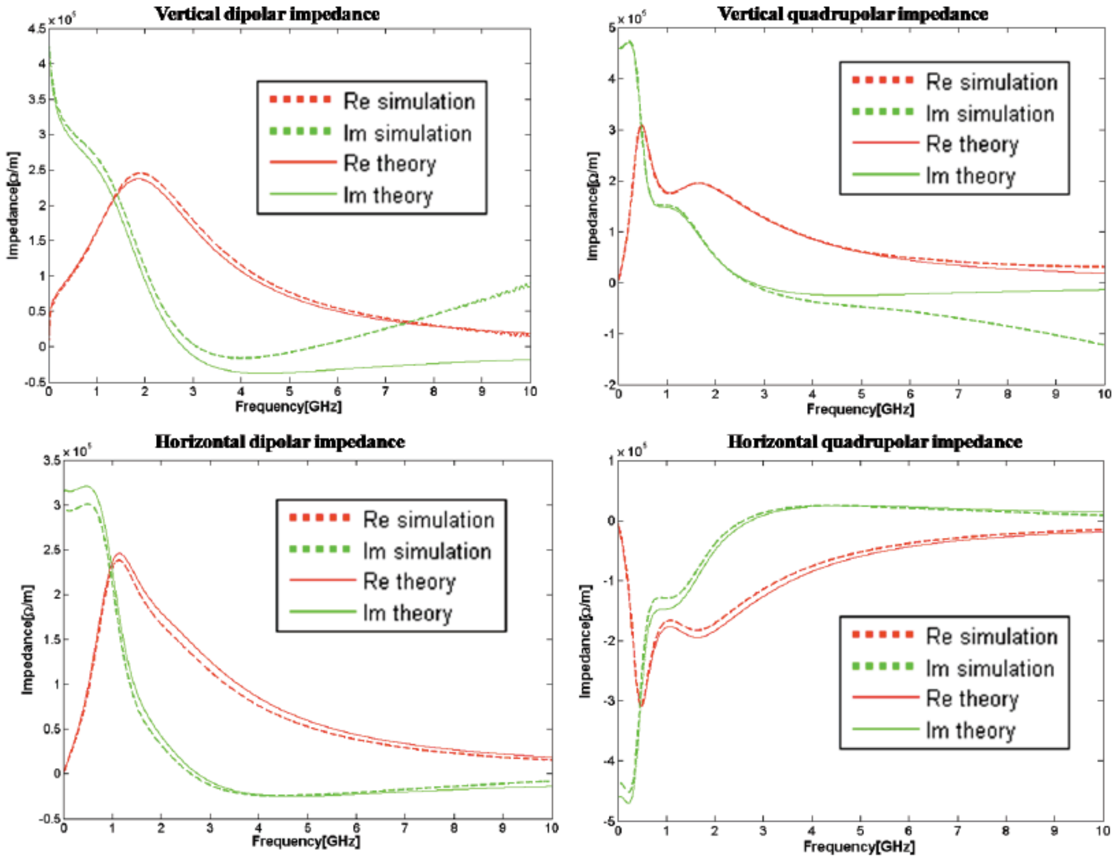
The electromagnetic problem: **impedance (numerical -9)**

- Examples of use of Particle Studio:

  → The wakes kicker by kicker can be calculated and then summed up, weighted by the beta functions of their locations.

  →Dipolar and quadrupolar impedances can be also calculated from Fourier transforms





The electromagnetic problem: **impedance (bench)**

• Some devices can be tested in lab and their impedance is estimated from the scattering coefficients obtained with the 1- or 2- wire method. For example:

→ Tubes (shielded, coated, grooved)

→ Collimators (betatron, energy)

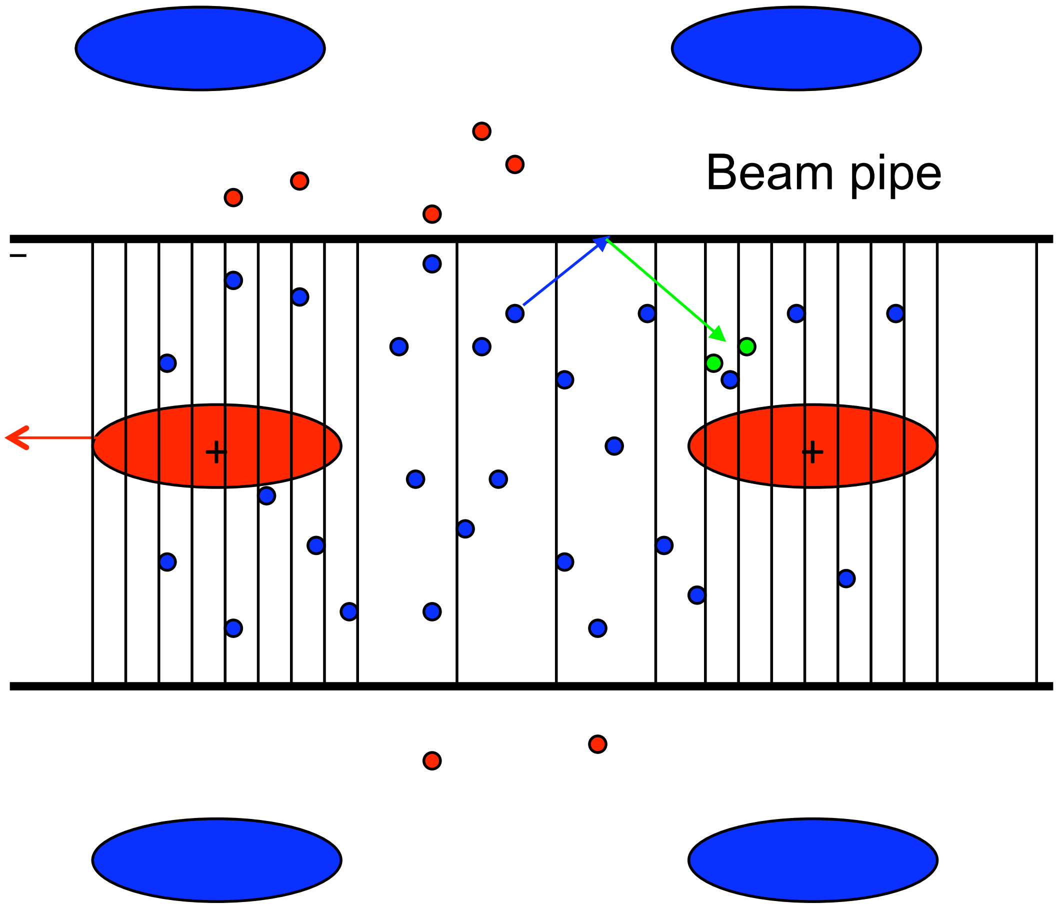
→ Kickers

RF shielded ceramic pipe for RCS
Courtesy YH. Chin, J-PARC

LHC collimator prototypes in copper and graphite

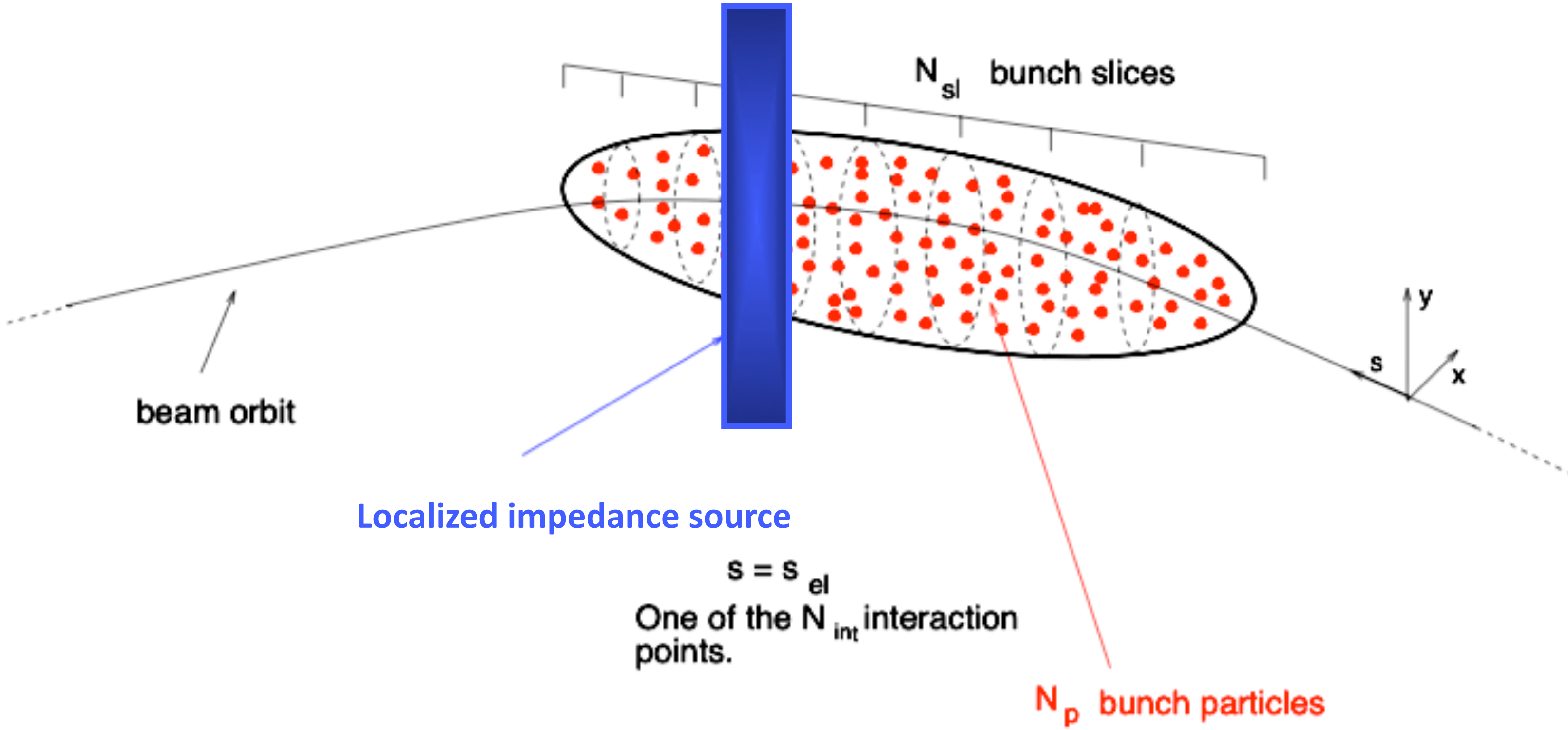
The electromagnetic problem: **two-stream (electron cloud)**

• To study the effect on the beam, we first need to model the electron cloud formation (ECLOUD code, F. Zimmermann et al.)



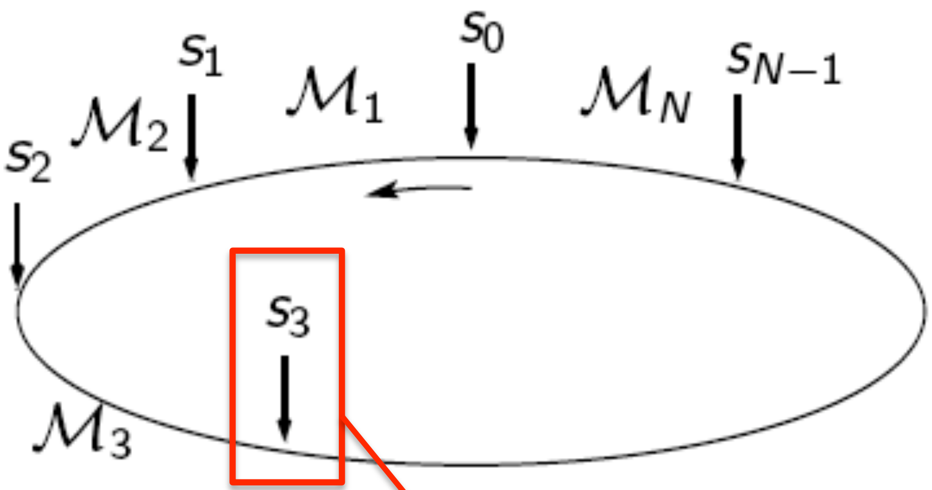
- focus on a beam line section (1m for ex.)
- slice bunch and interbunch gaps
- Electrons are macroparticles: they are created (photoemission or gas ionization) and accelerated in beam and image fields
- if the e- hits the wall create secondaries by changing its charge.
- After many bunches, the electrons come to a dynamic „steady" state

The beam dynamics problem: **The physical model for single bunch**



The collective interaction is lumped in one or more points along the ring (**kick points**), where the subsequent slices of a bunch (macroparticles) interact with an impedance (through the wake) or with an electron cloud

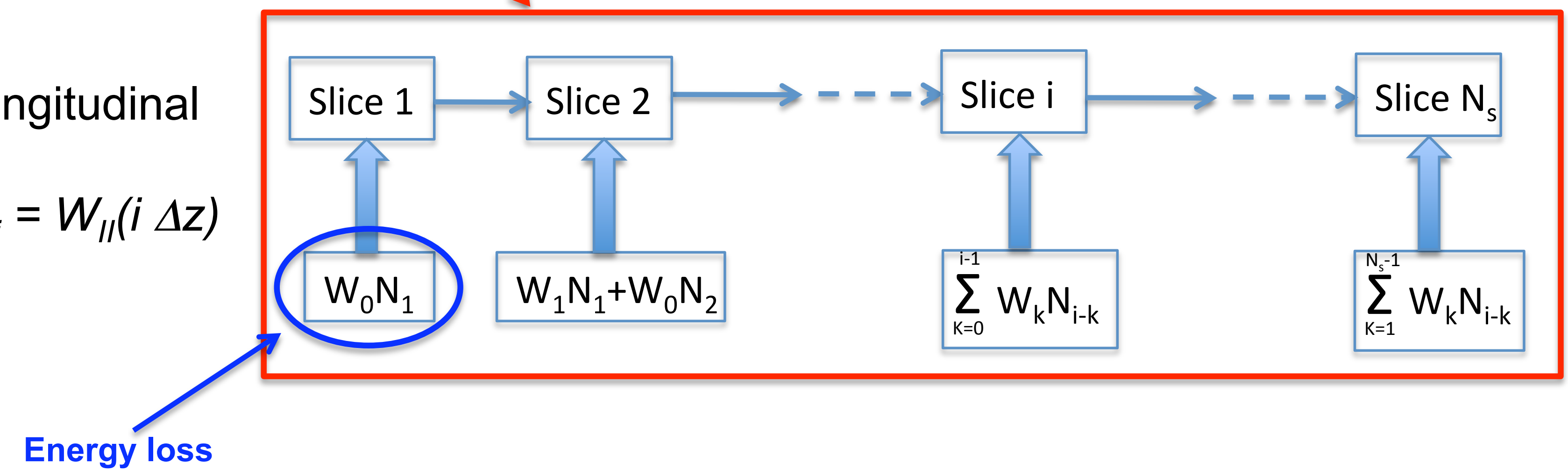
The beam dynamics problem: **Numerical implementation (wake fields)**



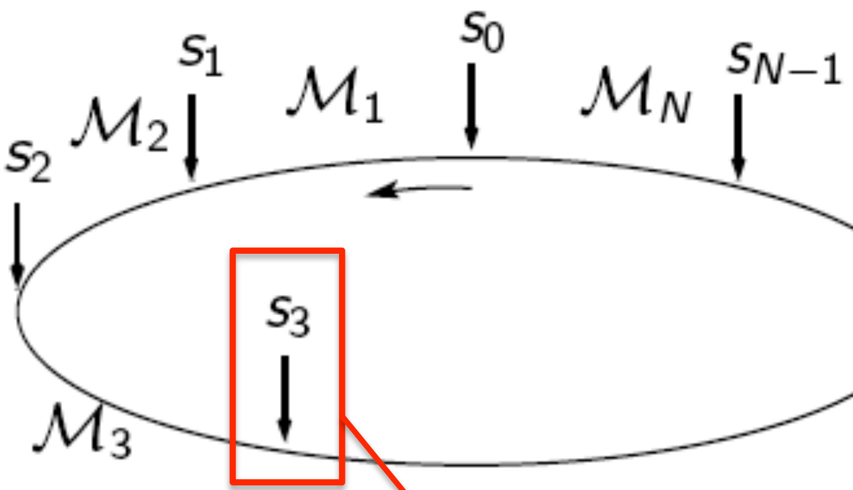
1. Bunch macroparticles are transported across different interaction points through the sector matrices
2. At each interaction point macroparticles in each slice receive the kick from the wakes of the preceding slices
3. Slicing is refreshed at each turn taking into account the longitudinal motion

Longitudinal

$W_i = W_{//}(i\,\Delta z)$

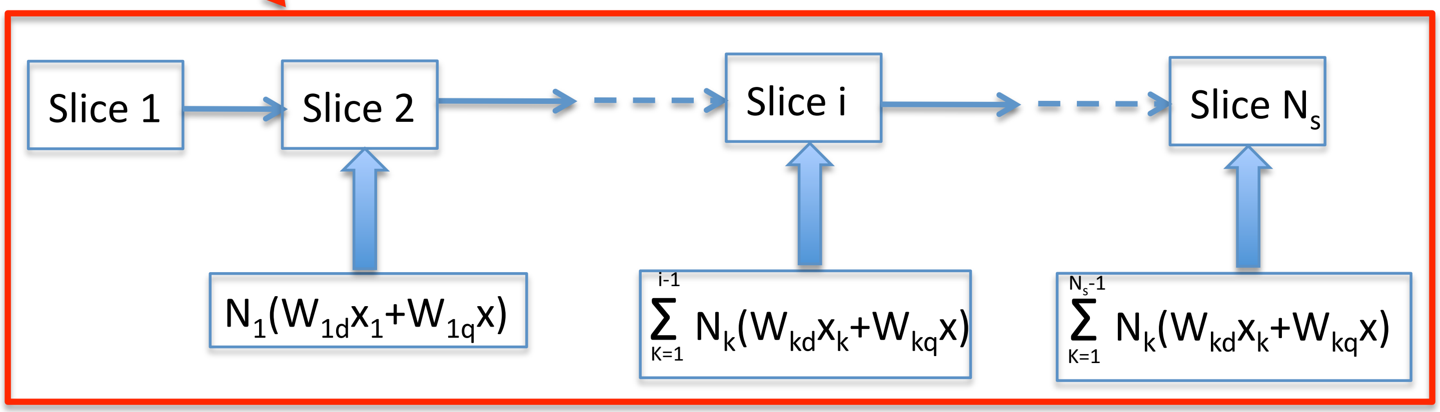


The beam dynamics problem: **Numerical implementation (wake fields)**

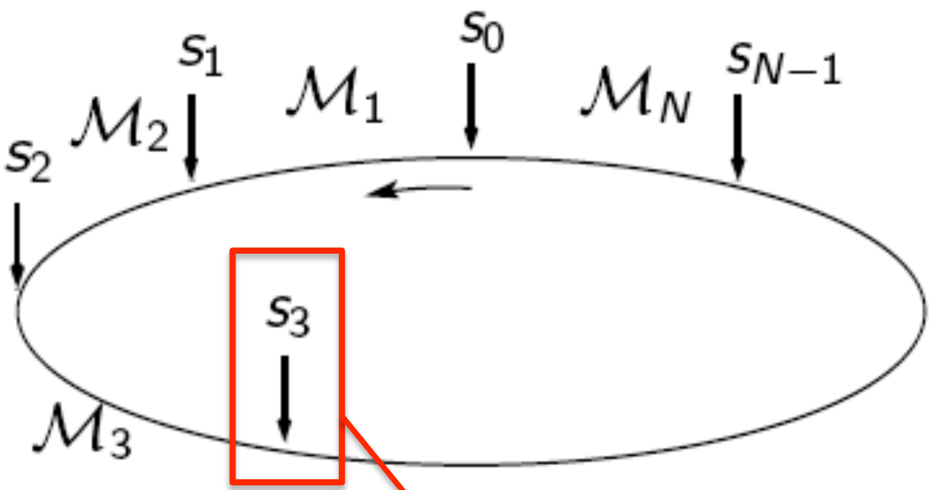


1. Bunch macroparticles are transported across different interaction points through the sector matrices
2. At each interaction point macroparticles in each slice receive the kick from the wakes of the preceding slices
3. Slicing is refreshed at each turn taking into account the longitudinal motion

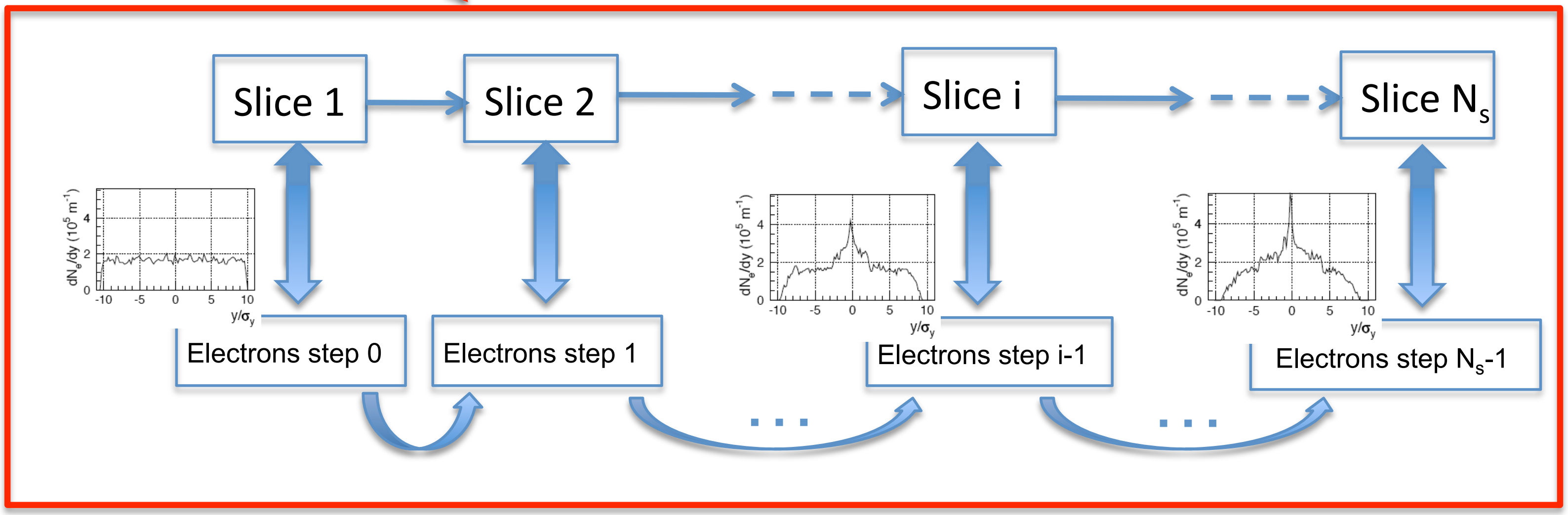
Transverse (x)
dipolar:
$W_{id} = W_{dx}(i\ \Delta z)$
quadrupolar:
$W_{iq} = W_{qx}(i\ \Delta z)$
x_i centroid of slice i
x position of particle



The beam dynamics problem: **Numerical implementation (electron cloud)**



1. Bunch macroparticles are transported across different interaction points through the sector matrices
2. At each interaction point macroparticles in each slice interact with the electron cloud, as it was modified by the interaction with the preceding slices
3. Slicing is updated



Example of simulation/measurements: **the head-tail instability**

- Due to chromaticity, single bunches develop head-tail modes (*m=1*), which can be strongly unstable at high intensity. The most dangerous mode is the mode *l=0*:

  → It is unstable below transition ($\gamma < \gamma_t$), if the chromaticity is positive ($\xi_{x,y} > 0$)

  → It is unstable above transition ($\gamma > \gamma_t$), if the chromaticity is negative ($\xi_{x,y} < 0$)

- Higher order modes ($l \geq 1$) are unstable for negative chromaticities below transition and for positive chromaticities above transition. However, they are much slower and they can be naturally damped by other sources of tune spread, or can be suppressed with a damper.

- As a consequence, it is critical to control the mode *l=0* by operating the machine with the correct sign of chromaticity.

  → Machines that run always below their transition energy (usually hadron machines) must have negative chromaticity (e.g., the CERN-PSB, GSI-SIS) and they can live with their natural chromaticity, which is negative for a classical lattice design. These machines can also avoid to use sextupoles for chromaticity correction

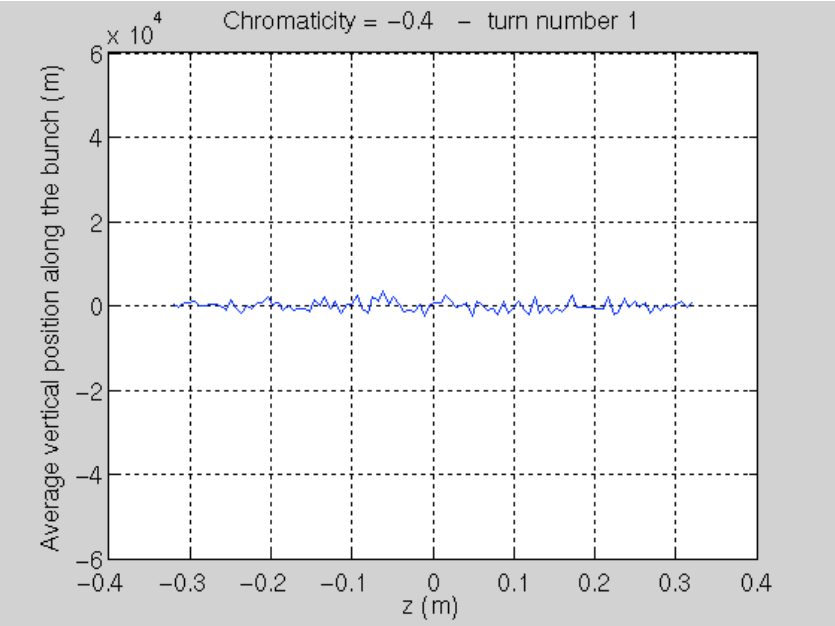
  → Machines that run always above transition energy (lepton machines, CERN-LHC, BNL-RHIC with protons) need chromaticity correction (and therefore two families of sextupoles) in order to make their chromaticity slightly positive.

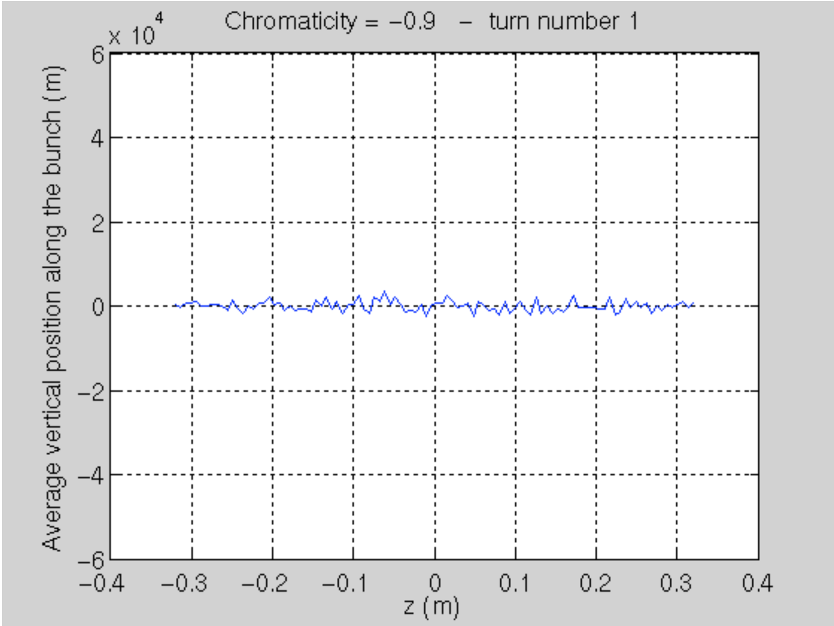
  → Machines that cross transition (CERN-PS, CERN-SPS, BNL-RHIC with ions) need a scheme of synchronized swap of the sign of chromaticity at transition crossing

Example of simulation: **the head-tail instability**

⇒ The fundamental mode of a head-tail instability (m=1, *l=0*) can be simulated to have a detailed look at the instability evolution for different chromaticity values (assuming the SPS parameters and a simple broad band model for the impedance)

⇒ Movies show the evolution of the Δ (centroid) signal along the bunch over 1045 turns of unstable evolution for two chromaticity values (-0.4 and -0.9)



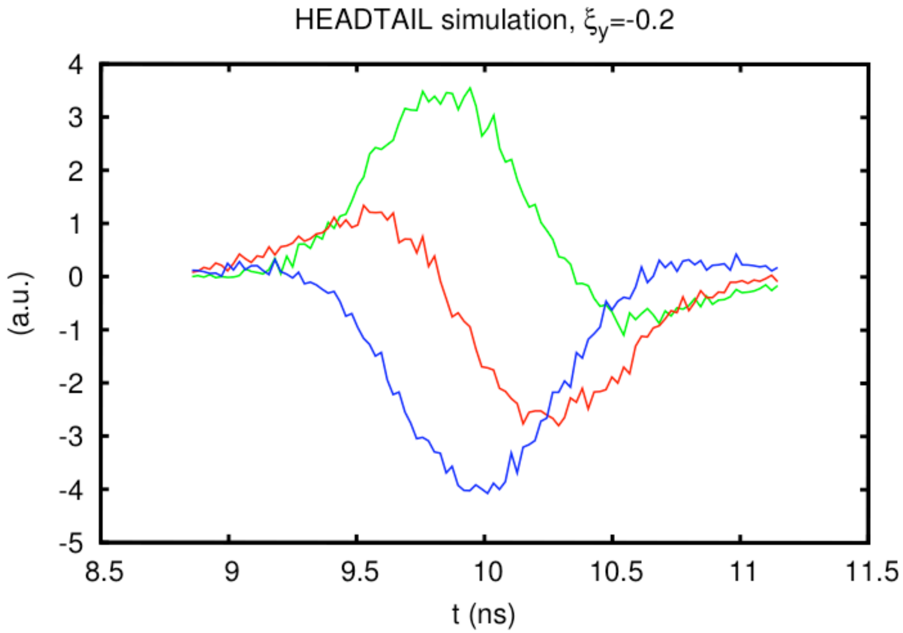


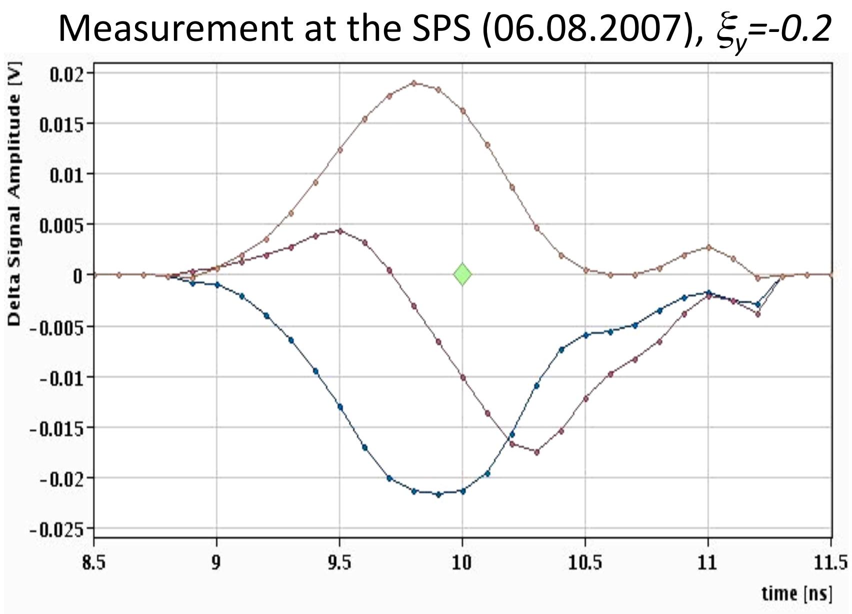
Example of simulation/measurements: **the head-tail instability**

• The fundamental mode of a head-tail instability can be simulated to have a detailed look at the instability evolution for different chromaticity values (assuming the SPS parameters and a simple broad band model for the impedance)

⇒ The comparison between measurement and theory is impressive!

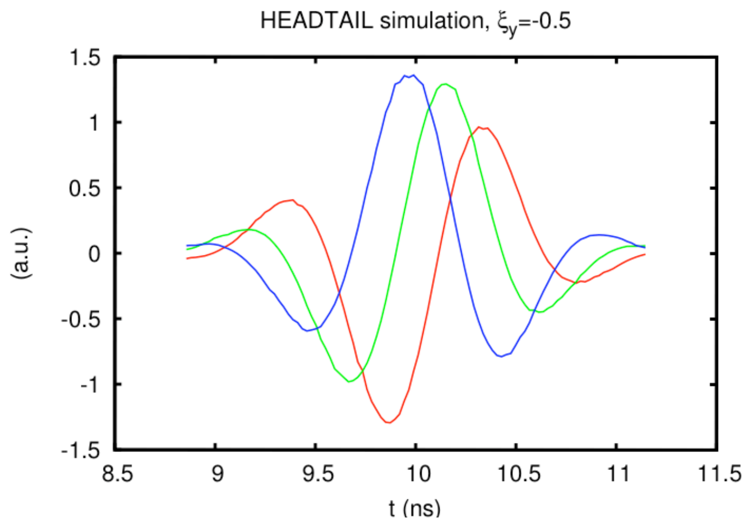
⇒ Plots show three consecutive traces of the centroid signal along the bunch while the instability is growing

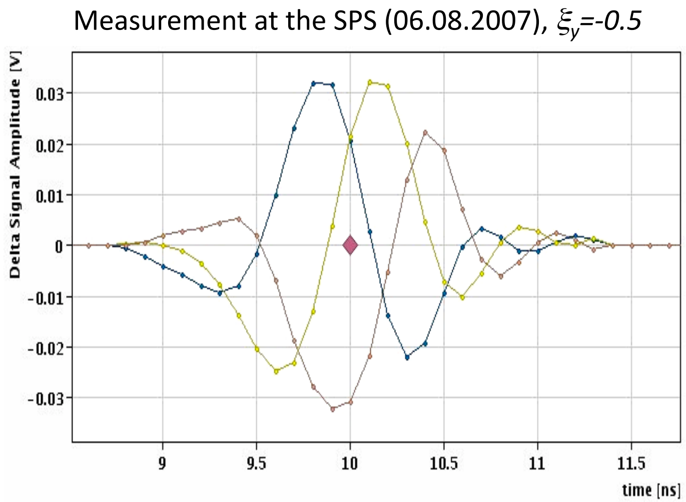


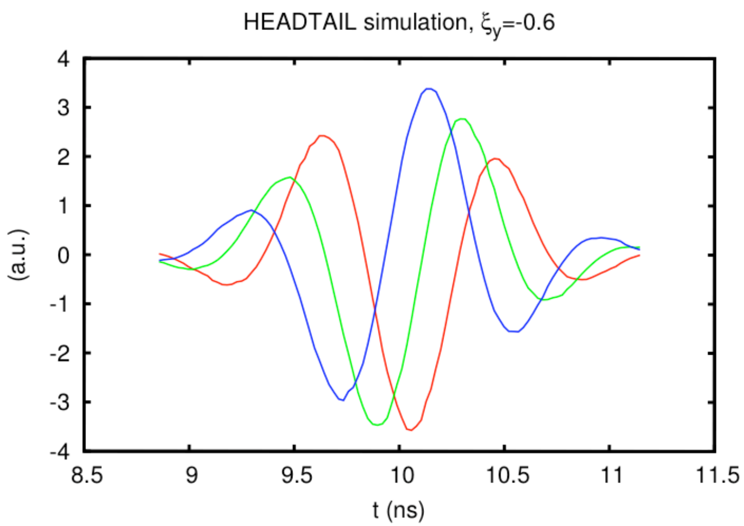


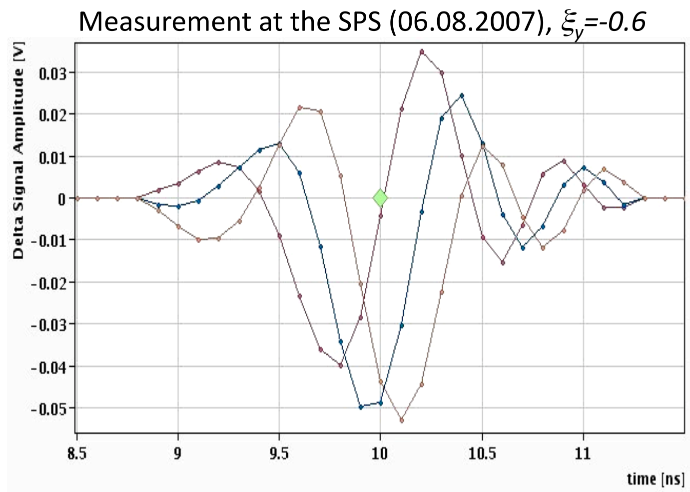
Example of simulation/measurements: **the head-tail instability**

- More benchmark of data and simulations for different values of chromaticity…





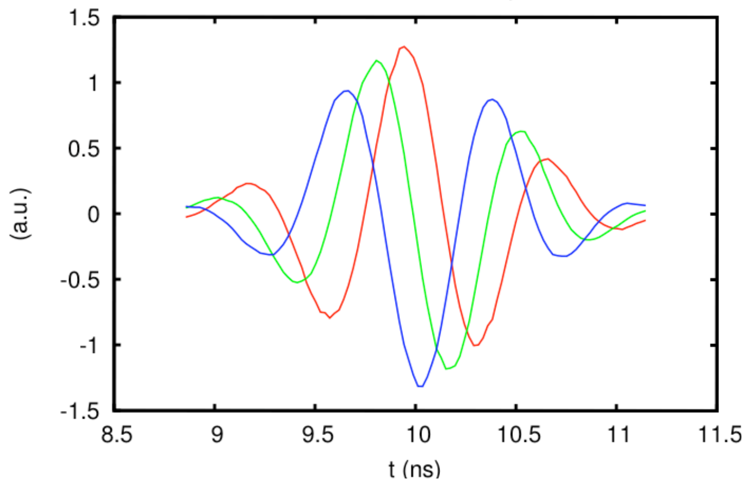




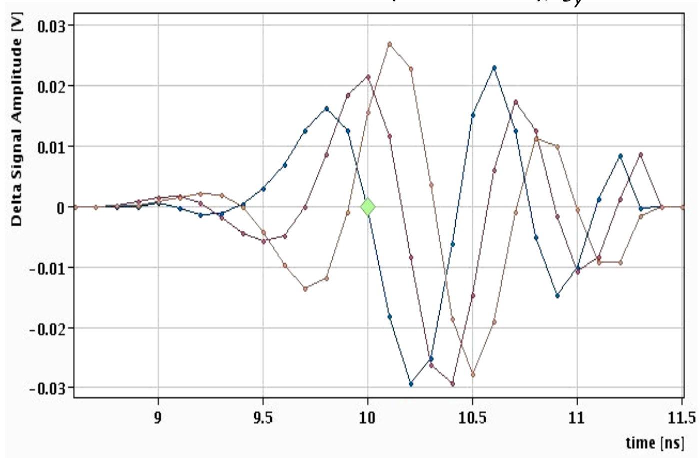
Example of simulation/measurements: **the head-tail instability**

- More benchmark of data and simulations for different values of chromaticity…

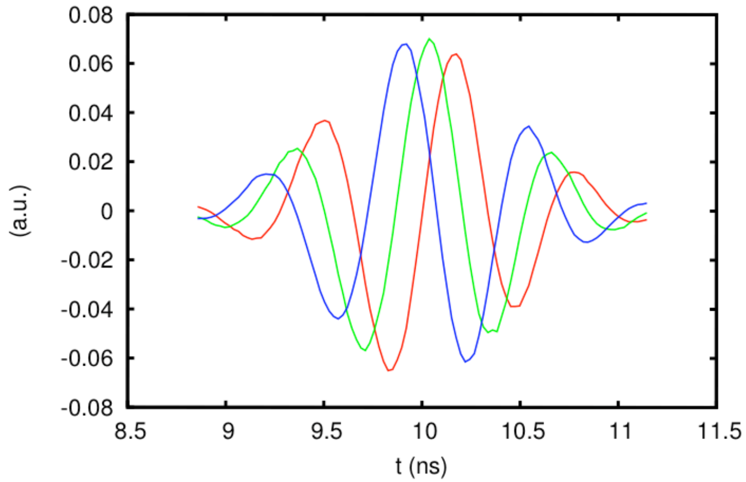
HEADTAIL simulation, ξ_y=-0.7



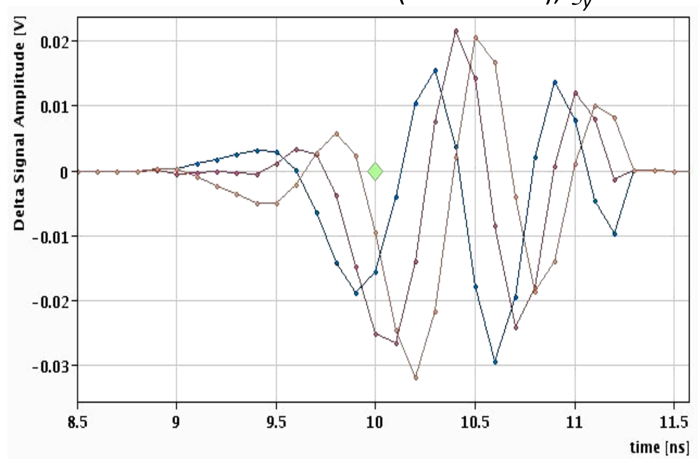
Measurement at the SPS (06.08.2007), ξ_y=-0.7



HEADTAIL simulation, ξ_y=-0.8



Measurement at the SPS (06.08.2007), ξ_y=-0.8



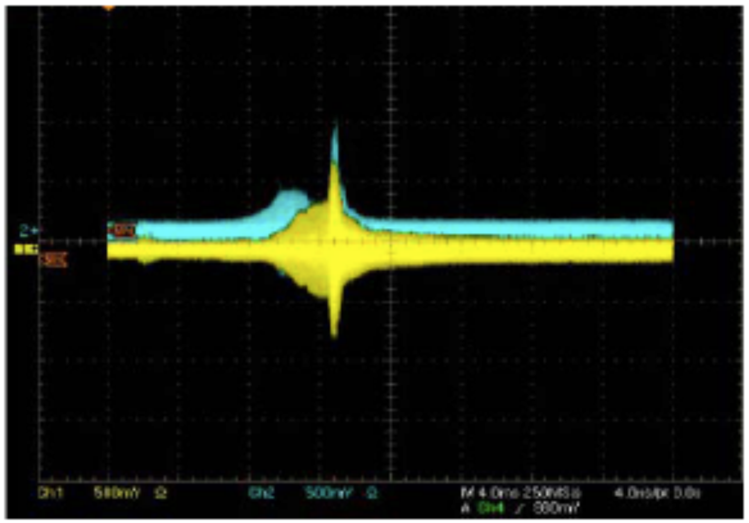
Example of measurements: **the head-tail instability**

- The growth rates of the head-tail modes are proportional to the real part of the machine impedance

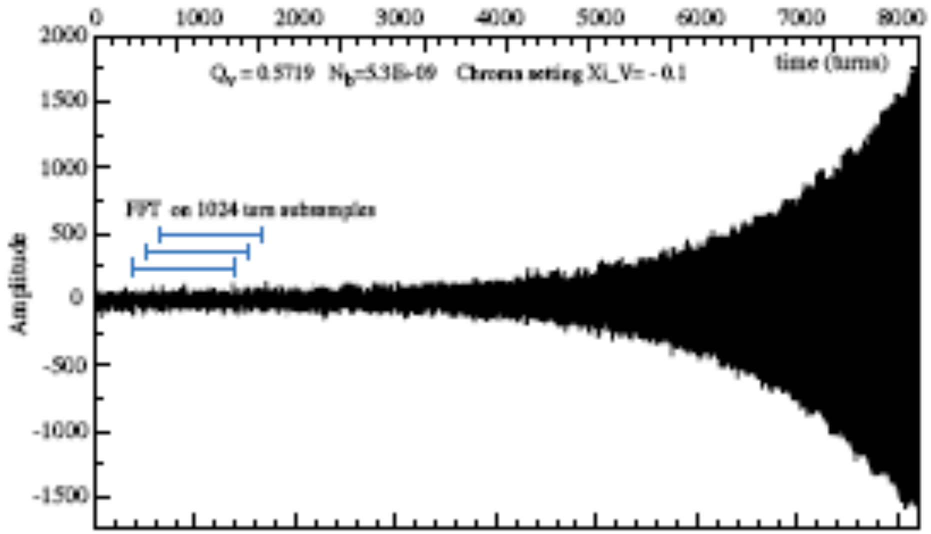
  → The beam can be intentionally rendered unstable to obtain an estimation of the real part of the impedance of a machine by measuring the instability growth rate

  → If the bunch is long enough, the impedance spectrum can be probed by taking measurements at different chromaticity values.

  → Method applied to ORNL-SNS and to CERN-SPS



Single bunch instability measured at SNS
V. Danilov, et al., HB2006



Single bunch instability measured at SPS
H. Burkhardt et al. CERN-SL-2002-030

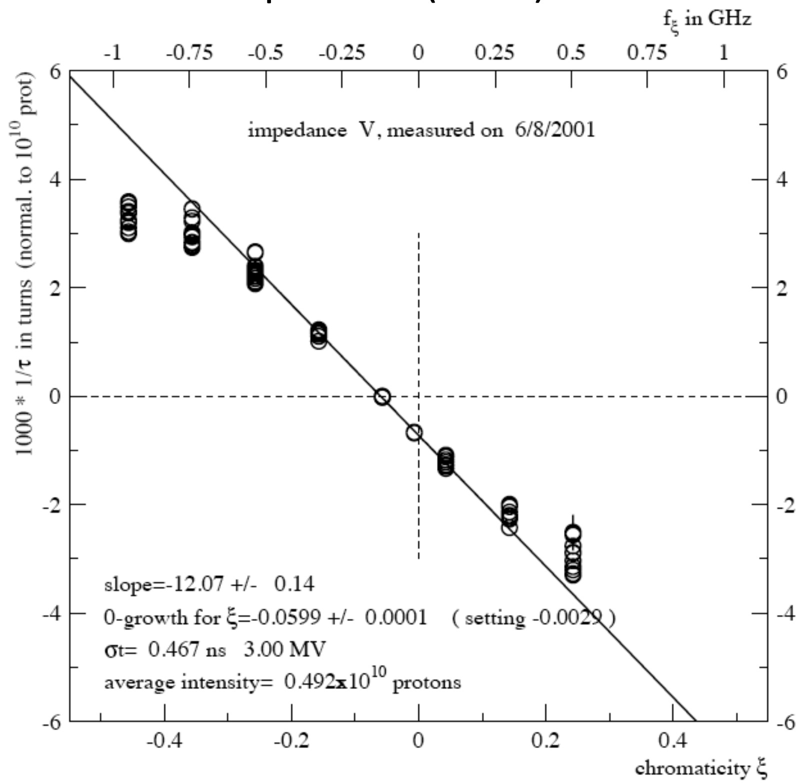
Example of measurements: **the head-tail instability**

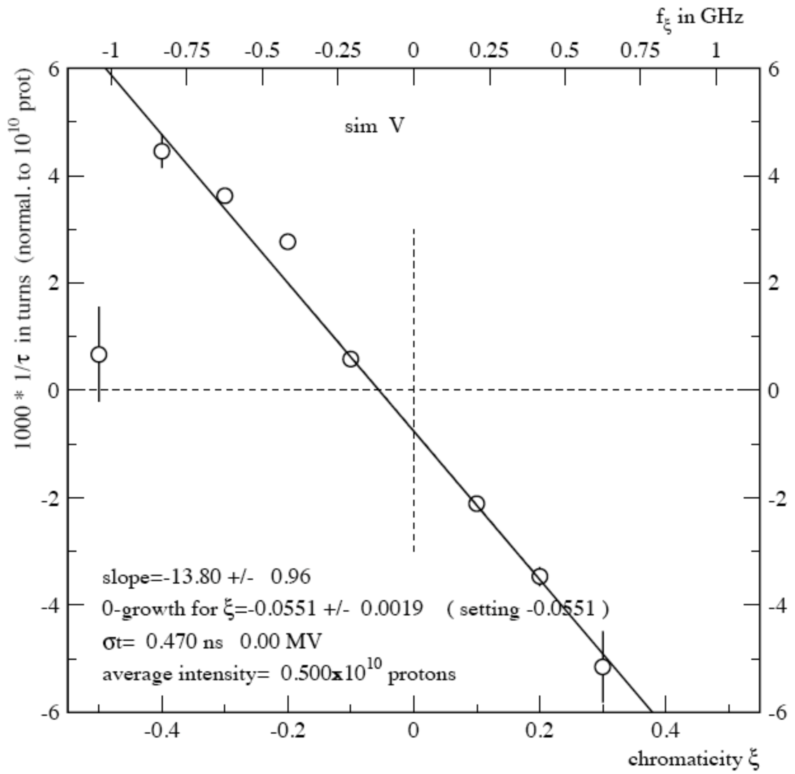
• The growth rates of the head-tail modes are proportional to the real part of the machine impedance

→ Growth/damping rates of the *l=0* mode are measured as a function of chromaticity

→ The bunch behavior is reproduced in simulation with a broad-band impedance model whose parameters are adjusted such as to match the observed trend

→ Example: SPS (2001)





Example of measurements: **the head-tail instability**

• Higher order head-tail modes (*l≥1*) are usually stabilized by tune spread, linear coupling and/or active feedback. However, if a high intensity beam stays in a machine long enough without sufficient tune spread and without feedback, these modes can also slowly grow.

• For example, a high intensity bunch becomes unstable in the CERN-PS over 1.2 s due to resistive wall

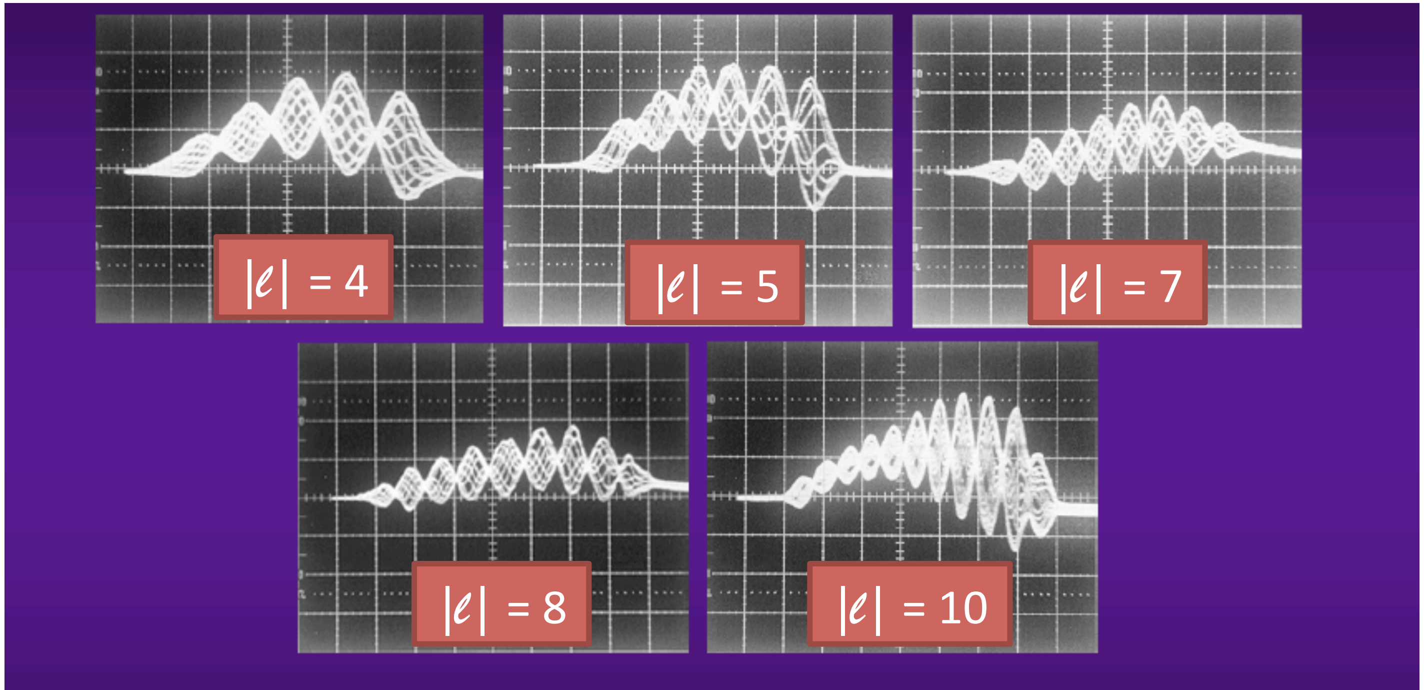


Figure 4: Measured ΔR signals from a radial beam-position monitor during 20 consecutive turns, in the PS with minimum coupling [5]: (a) $\xi_x \approx -0.5$, (b) $\xi_x \approx -0.7$, (c) $\xi_x \approx -1.1$, (d) $\xi_x \approx -1.2$, (e) $\xi_x \approx -1.3$. Time scale: 20 ns/div.

Example of simulation: **the head-tail instability**

• Higher order head-tail modes in the PS have also been simulated using the PS resistive wall impedance. These simulations are very demanding in terms of cpu time, because the bunch has to be tracked over about 500000 turns in order to see the effect arising from initial noise (E. Métral, G. Rumolo, B. Salvant)

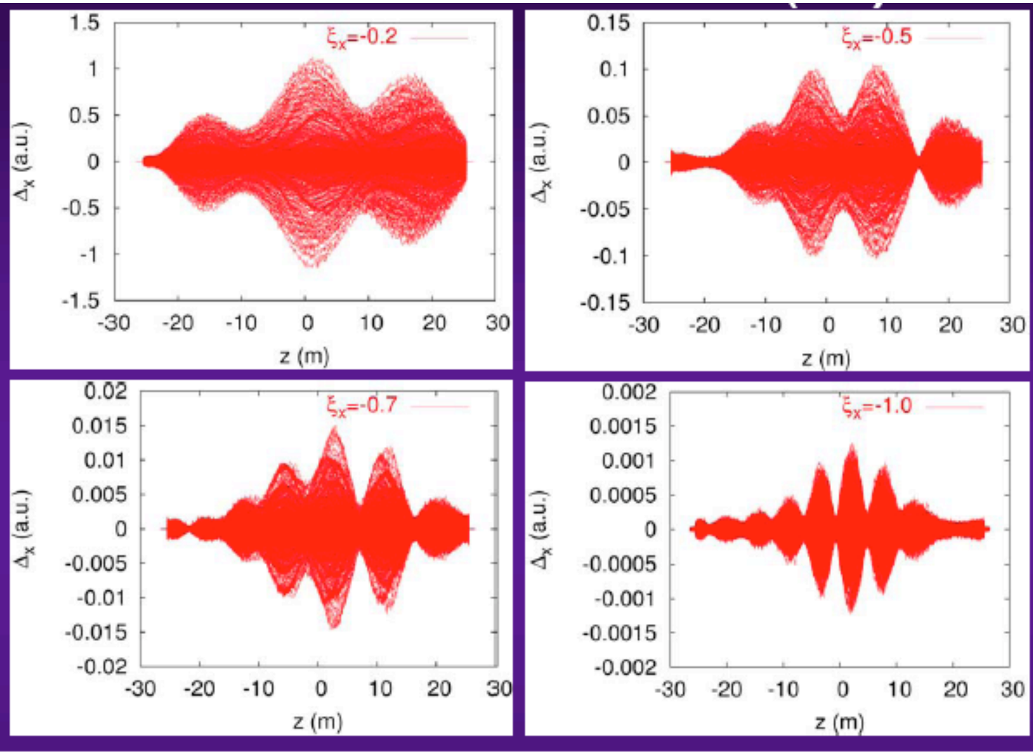


Figure 7: Examples of head-tail modes observed in the HEADTAIL simulations

Example of measurements/simulation: **the TMCI**

• The **Transverse Mode Coupling Instability** is another type of single bunch instability and has different features from the head-tail instability.

⇒ It occurs also for corrected chromaticity (in theory, for zero chromaticity)

⇒ It has a **threshold intensity** above which it appears.

⇒ The threshold value depends on the longitudinal emittance of the bunch, and bunches having lower longitudinal emittances tend to become more unstable

⇒ It is usually very fast (rise time shorter than the synchrotron period), that's why it is also called 'strong head-tail instability' or 'beam break-up'.

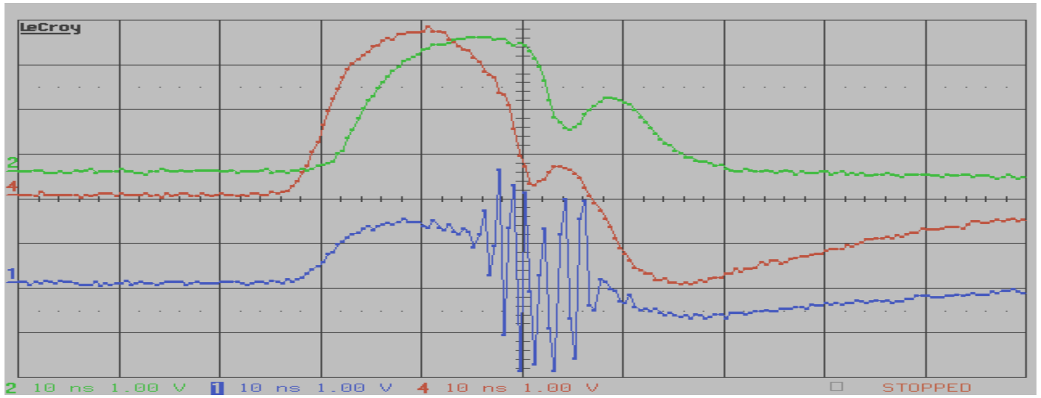
⇒ The shape of the Δ signal along the bunch is not caused by a head-tail phase shift from chromaticity, but depends on the spectrum of the driving impedance.

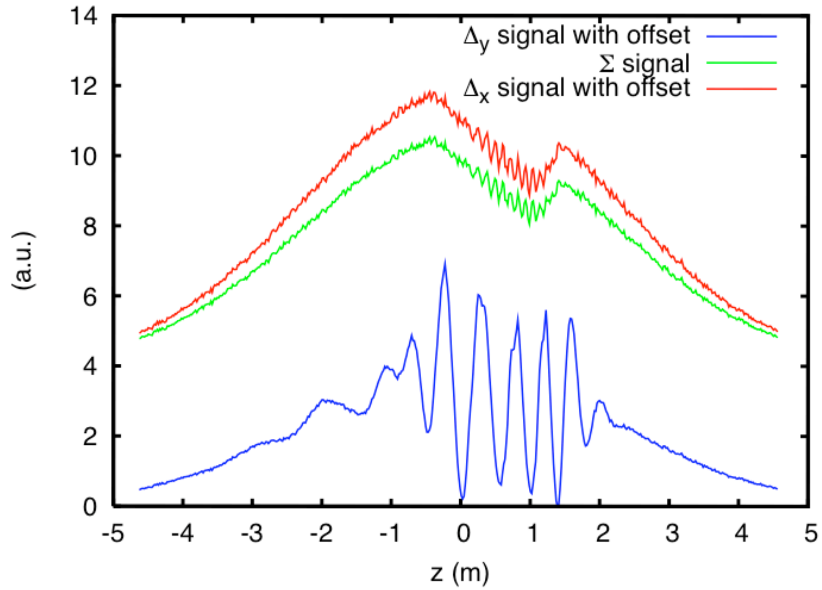
⇒ Mathematically, it appears when two head-tail modes merge at high intensity and two real solutions of the dispersion relation are replaced by a pair of complex conjugate solutions.

⇒ For many years the TMCI has been observed exclusively in lepton machines. The reason is that in hadron machines its threshold is increased by space charge and is usually higher than the threshold for the longitudinal microwave instability.
However, the TMCI has been recently observed in the CERN-SPS (after the longitudinal impedance reduction campaign), in the CERN-PS and BNL-RHIC close to transition crossing.

Example of measurements/simulation: **the TMCI**

- The case of the PS high intensity bunch close to crossing transition energy (E. Métral et al.)
  - ⇒ Beam loss was observed when crossing transition
  - ⇒ The Δ_y signal along the bunch clearly showed turbulent vertical motion at a specific bunch location (i.e. a little off the peak towards the tail), where also the losses occurred
  - ⇒ Simulations with a broad-band model could well reproduce the instability and the loss



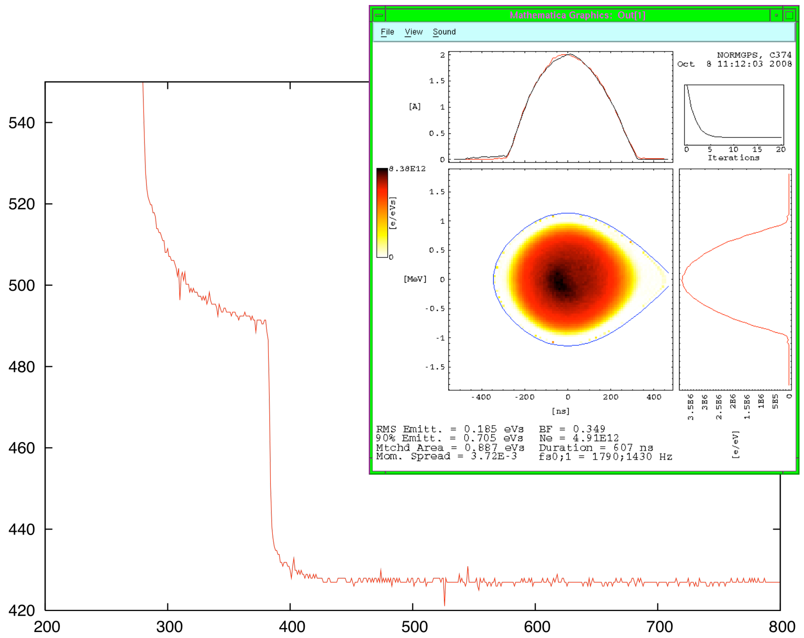


Sum and Delta signals of the PS bunch at transition crossing.
Measurement (left) and simulation with a broad-band model (right)

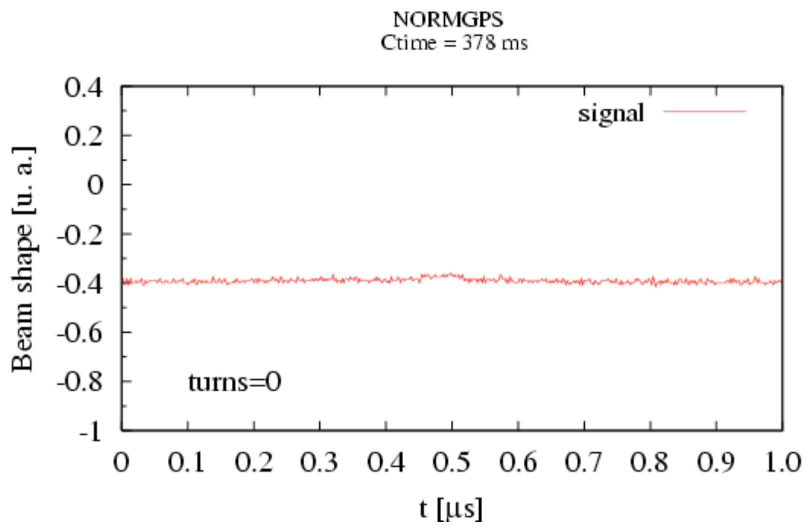
Z_{eff}=3 MΩ/m @ 1 GHz

Example of experiment: **the TMCI**

- A PSB high intensity bunch becomes unstable along the ramp (A. Findlay, D. Quatraro)
  - ⇒ Beam loss is observed at a specific point of the ramp when the damper is off
  - ⇒ The Δ_x signal along the bunch clearly shows turbulent horizontal motion propagating from the tail of the bunch toward the head
  - ⇒ Suspected TMCI



Beam loss as measured by a Beam Current Transformer



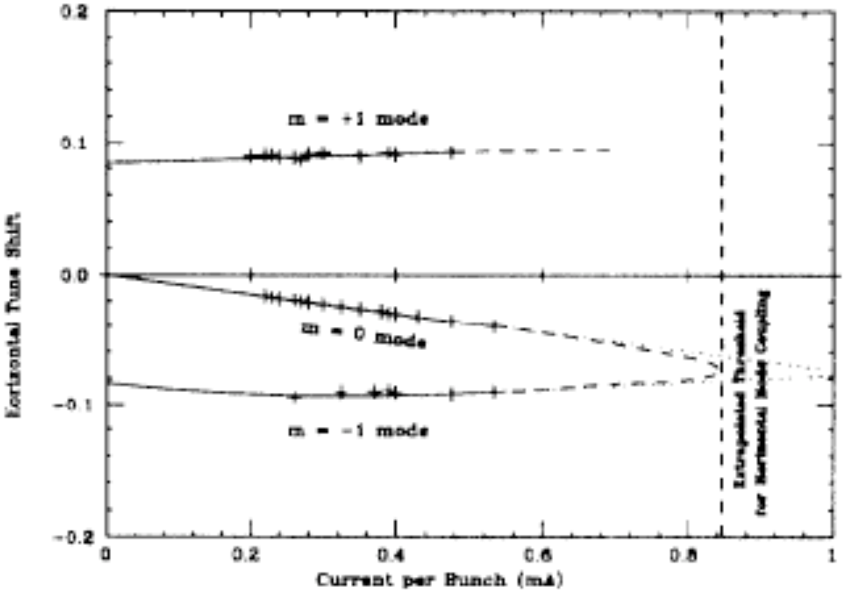
$\tau = 30\ \mu s$

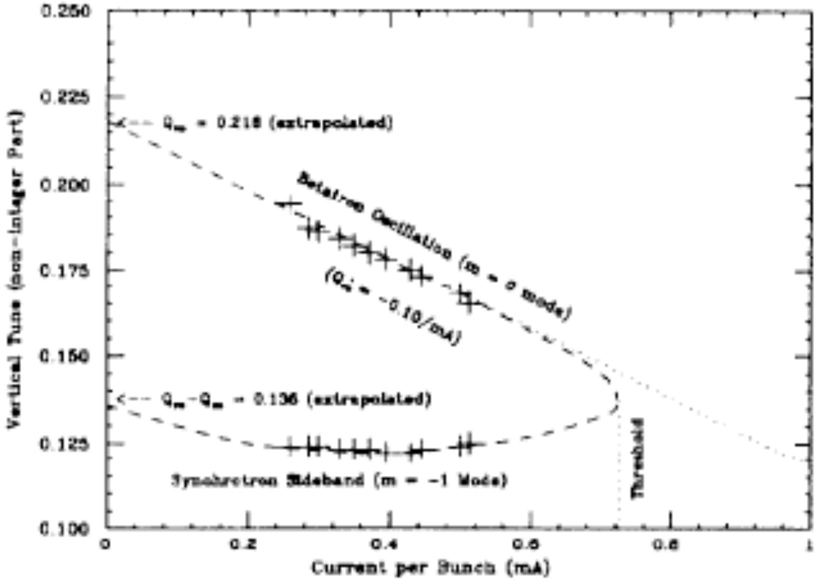
Example of measurements/calculation: **Tune shift and TMCI**

• Measurements of coherent tune shift as function of intensity in the CERN-LEP revealed other spectrum lines and in particular, the first synchrotron side bands (head-tail mode l=±1)

⇒ The two lines l=0 and l=-1 tend to merge as intensity increases

⇒ Measured values are in impressive agreement with the theoretical lines





B. Zotter, Comparison of Theory and Experiment on Beam Impedances: The Case of LEP, EPAC92

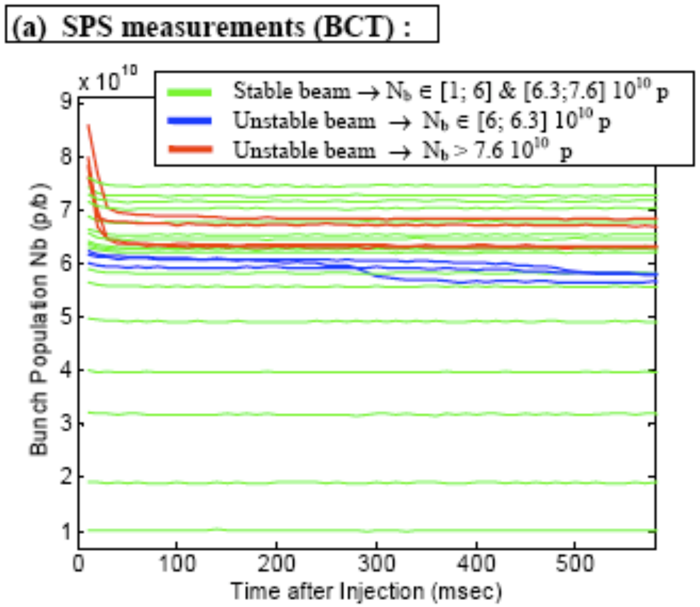
Example of measurements/simulation: **Tune shift and TMCI**

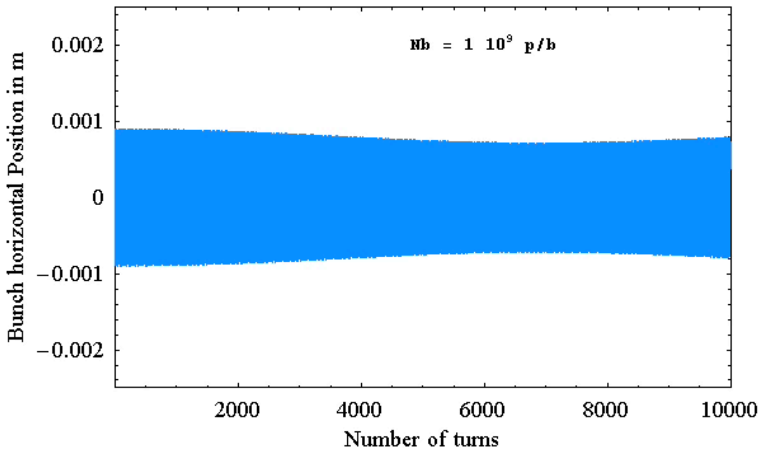
- Measurements of coherent tune shift as function of intensity in the SPS have revealed that, using a low longitudinal emittance bunch, a vertical TMCI can be observed at injection above a certain intensity threshold (G. Arduini, E. Métral, G. Rumolo, B. Salvant)

  ⇒ Beam loss is observed at injection in some intensity ranges

  ⇒ The Δ_y signal along the bunch clearly shows turbulent vertical motion propagating from the tail of the bunch toward the head

  ⇒ A moderately unstable intensity range seems to be followed by a stable one before getting into a strong instability region

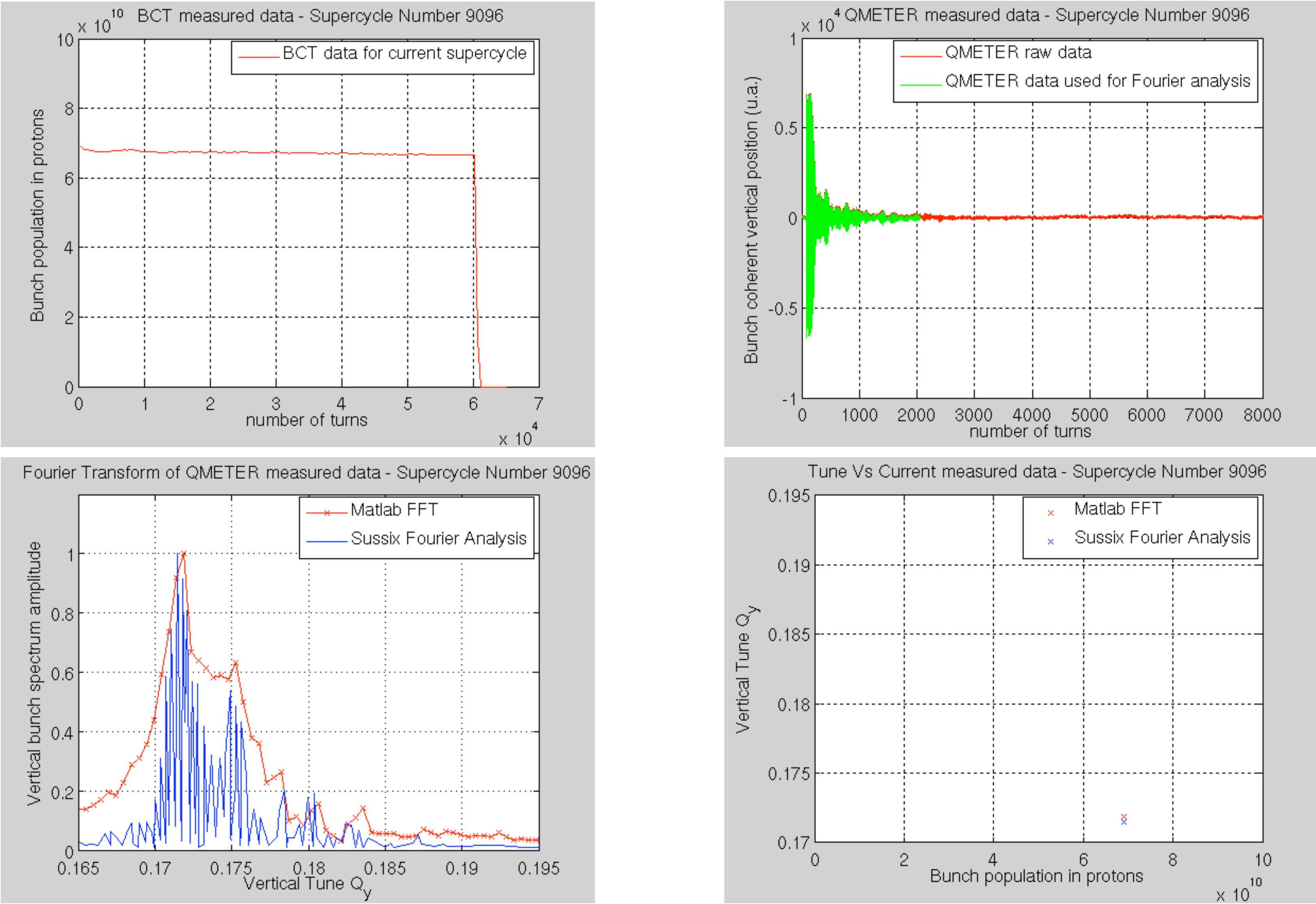




The simulated evolution of the bunch predicted the existence of slightly unstable regions for intensities lower than 8 x 10^{10}

Example of measurements: Tune shift

- What we can measure below the TMCI threshold (B. Salvant et al.)….

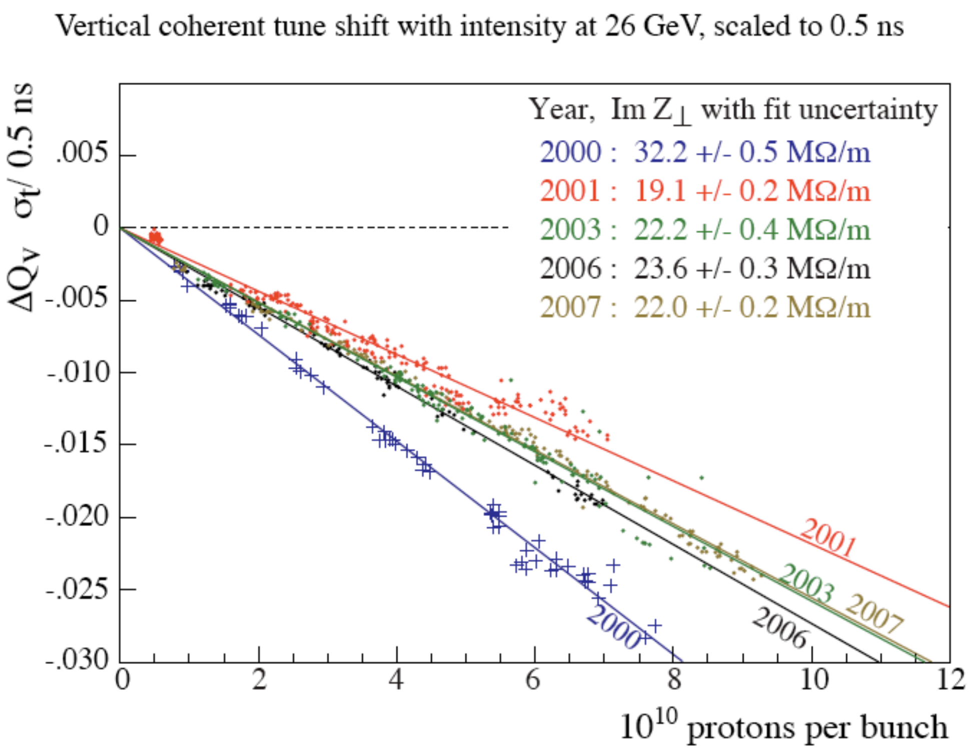


Example of measurements: Tune shift

- Measurements of coherent tune shift as function of intensity in the CERN-SPS (H. Burkhardt, G. Rumolo, F. Zimmermann)

  ⇒ From the slope of the tune shift one can infer the low frequency imaginary part of the machine impedance (iZ_{eff}). Machines with flat beam pipes show usually no tune shift in the horizontal plane and significant tune shift in the vertical plane

  ⇒ Tune shift measurements done with high longitudinal emittance bunches can extend to high intensities because the TMCI threshold is higher



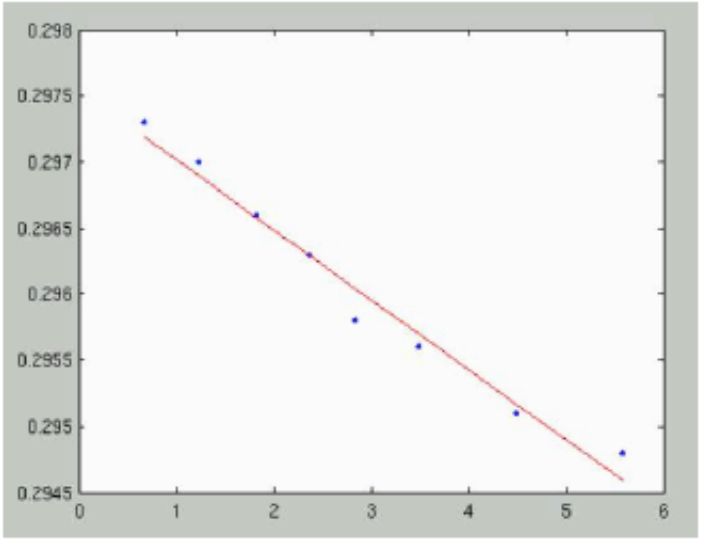
Example of measurements: Tune shift

• Measurements of coherent tune shift as function of intensity at the SSRF (Shangai Synchrotron Radiation Facility)

⇒ J. Bocheng, C. Guanglin, C. Jianhui, "Collective effects of SRRF storage ring 3 GeV Phase I commissioning", SSRF internal note, April 2008; J. Bocheng, "Impedance budget of SSRF storage ring", SSRF internal note, April 2008.

- Vertical: $(Z_\perp)_{eff}$ = **98 ~ 136 kΩ/m** measured from the coherent tune shift, which is nearly a **factor of 2** above expectation.

Qy



[mA]

- $(I_{th})_{RW}$ ~64 mA (ξ_y = 0.1) and > 100 mA (ξ_y > 0.5).

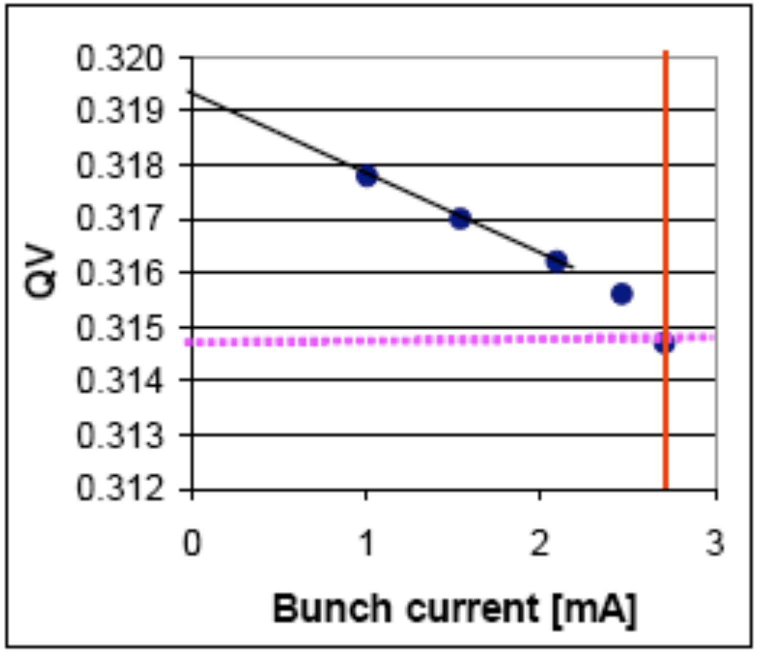
- Ion instabilities disappeared 1 month after the start of commissioning when the vacuum improved to 5×10^{-10} Torr.

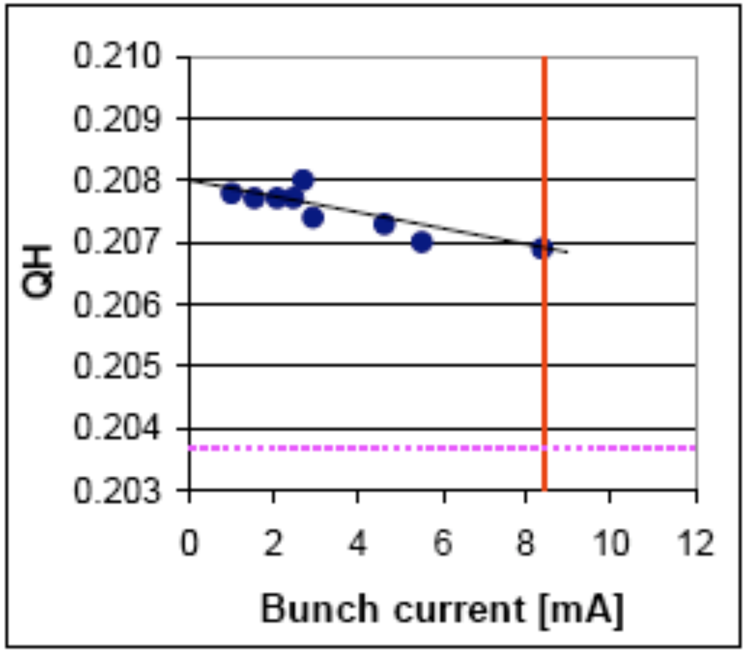
Example of measurements: **Tune shift**

- Measurements of coherent tune shift as function of intensity at the Soleil

  ⇒ R. Nagaoka, MP. Level, L. Cassinari, ME. Couprie, M. Labat, C. Mariette, A. Rodriguez, R. Sreedharan, PAC07

  ⇒ Measured Z_{eff} is measured to be larger than expected by a factor of ~2 both in H and V planes.



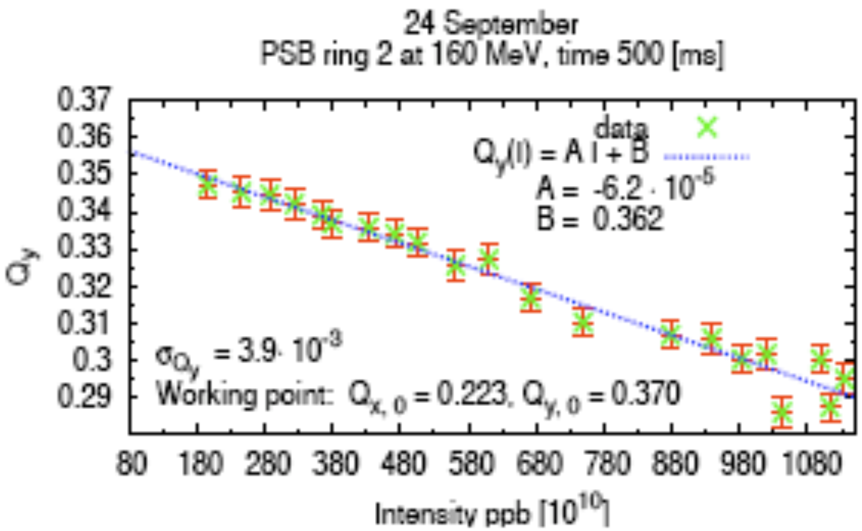


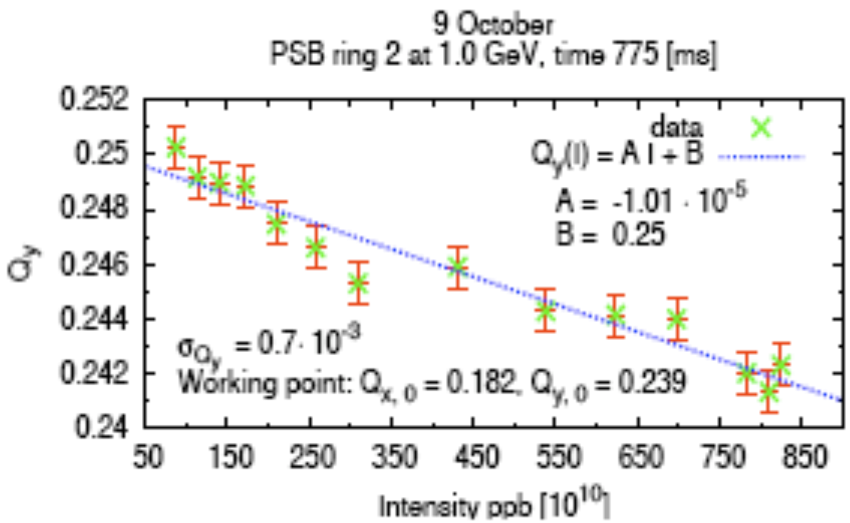
Example of measurements: **Tune shift**

- Measurements of coherent tune shift as function of intensity in low energy machines is more tricky because the contribution of the beam images (indirect **S**pace **C**harge) has to be disentangled from the contribution of the **M**achine **I**mpedance (in principle independent of energy)

  ⇒ Measurements at different energies can be used for this purpose

  ⇒ The method has been applied recently to the CERN-PSB (D. Quatraro, M. Chanel, B. Mikulec, G. Rumolo)





Z_{eff}=14 MΩ/m=Z_{MI}+Z_{SC}(160 MeV)

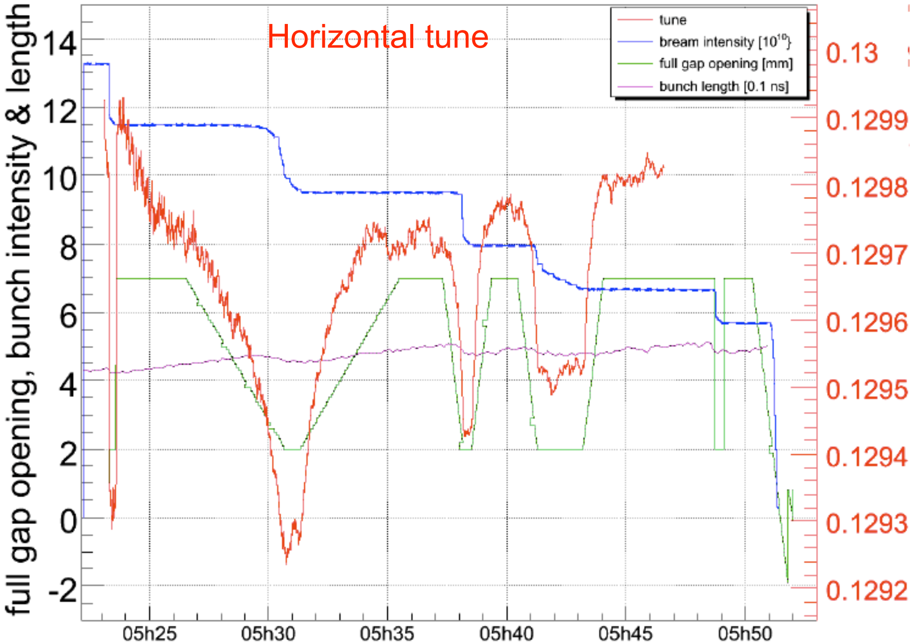
Z_{eff}=5 MΩ/m=Z_{MI}+Z_{SC}(1 GeV)

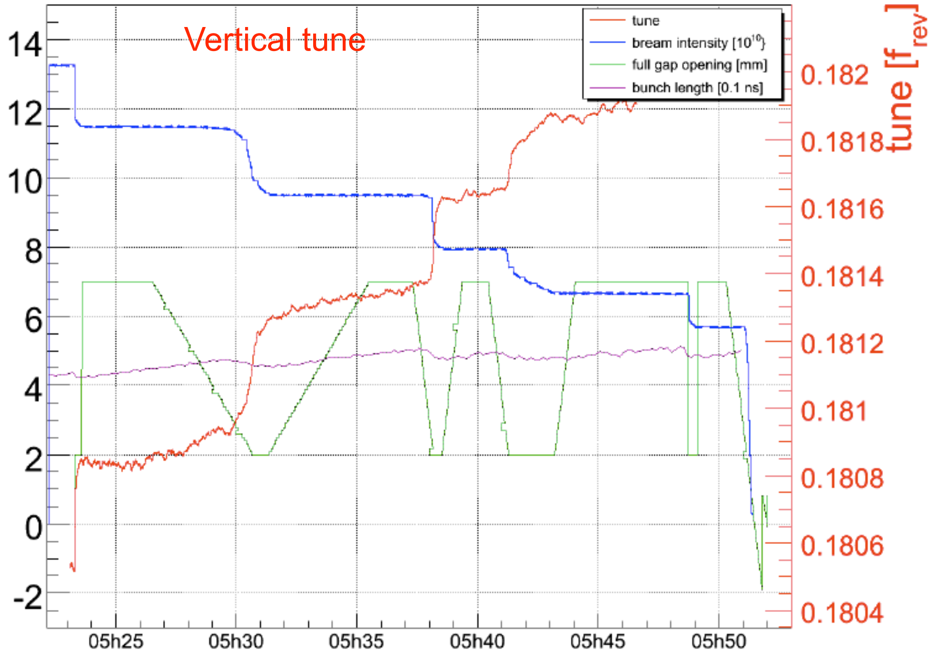
Example of measurements: Tune shift

• Some times the tune shift can be measured changing in a controlled way a known impedance source inside the machine

⇒ Typical "tunable" impedance sources are movable collimators, scrapers or other intercepting devices, as the transverse impedance scales like g^{-3} (*g* being the device gap)

⇒ Tune measurement in the CERN-SPS while a prototype of LHC collimator (installed in the machine for test purposes) was being moved inward and outward in the horizontal plane. The vertical tune variation is due to the beam loss caused by the collimator when moved in





Collimator MD@SPS on the 1 November 2006 (E. Métral, S. Redaelli, B. Salvant, R. Steinhagen, etc.)

Example of measurements: **Tune shift (longitudinal)**

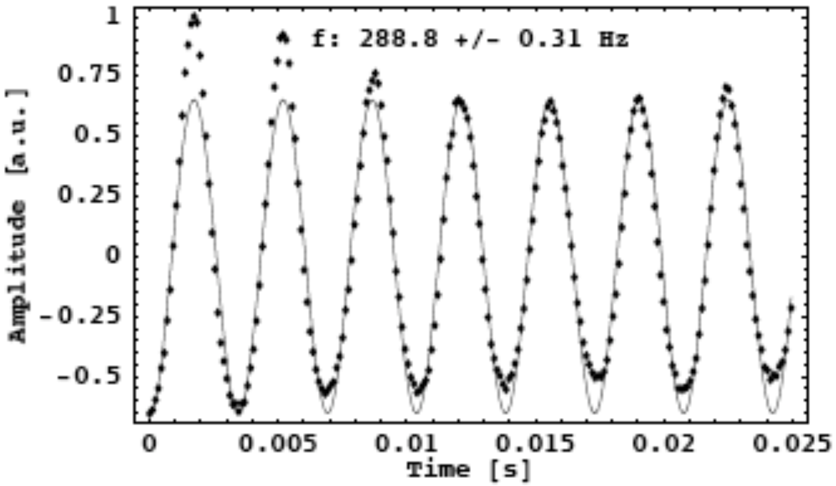
- Measurements of synchrotron tune shift as function of intensity can be also done in the longitudinal plane in order to estimate the **longitudinal impedance**

 ⇒ The shift appears in the quadrupole mode, therefore the technique uses e.g. the synchrotron oscillations of a bunch injected with a mismatch

 ⇒ Q_s can be extrapolated from bunch length or peak amplitude measurements

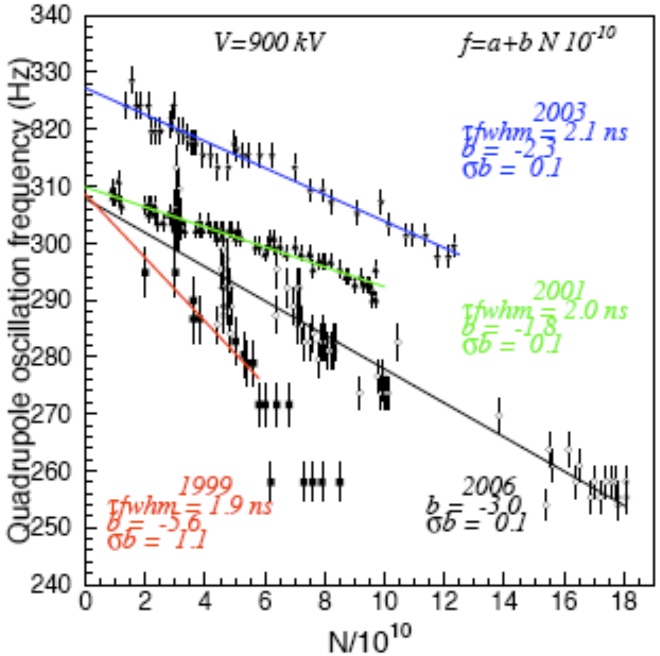
 ⇒ Example: SPS measurements by E. Shaposhnikova, T. Bohl, J. Tuckmantel

$N = 5.1 \times 10^{10}$



$Z_{\|eff}/n \approx 5\ \Omega$

1999-2006

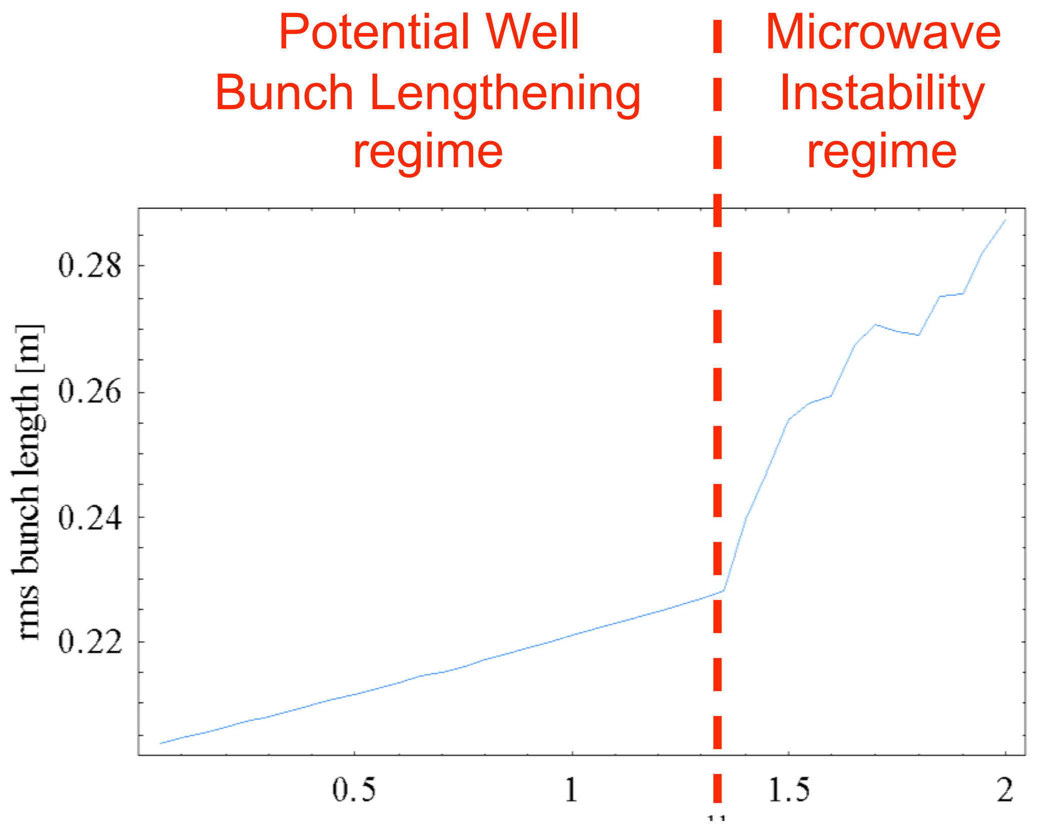


Example of simulations: **Longitudinal impedance on an SPS bunch**

- Simulating the effect of a longitudinal impedance on an SPS bunch we can clearly distinguish the effects in lower and higher intensity regimes

  ⇒ Bunch lengthening regime shows with a linear increase of the bunch length as a function of the bunch intensity

  ⇒ Unstable regime is characterized by a change of slope in bunch lengthening

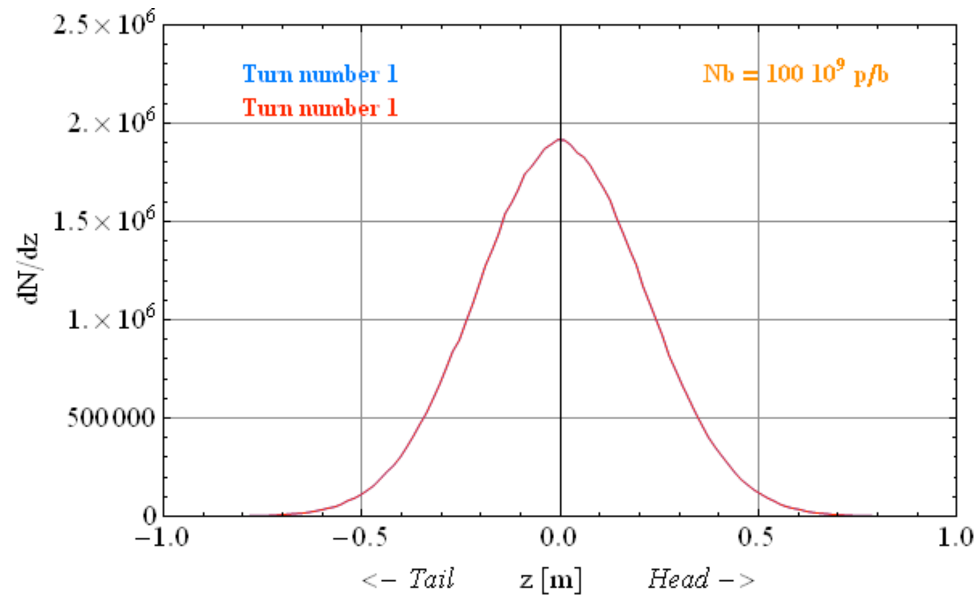


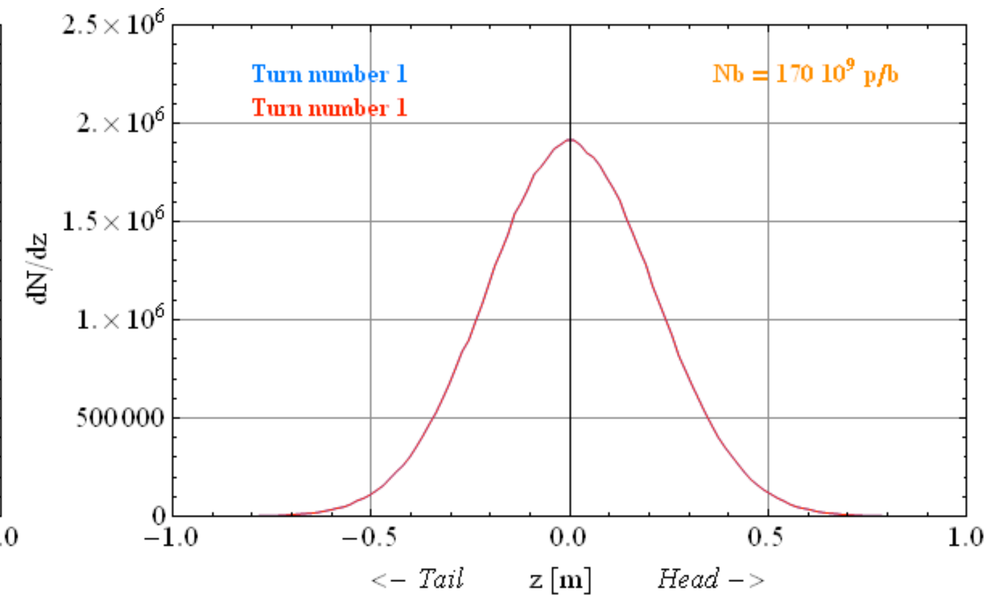
Example of simulations: **Longitudinal impedance on an SPS bunch**

• Simulating the effect of a longitudinal impedance on an SPS bunch we can clearly distinguish the effects in lower and higher intensity

⇒ Bunch lengthening regime: slow evolution towards a new equilibrium with a slightly shifted synchronous phase due to energy loss.

⇒ Unstable regime: micro-bunching appear.





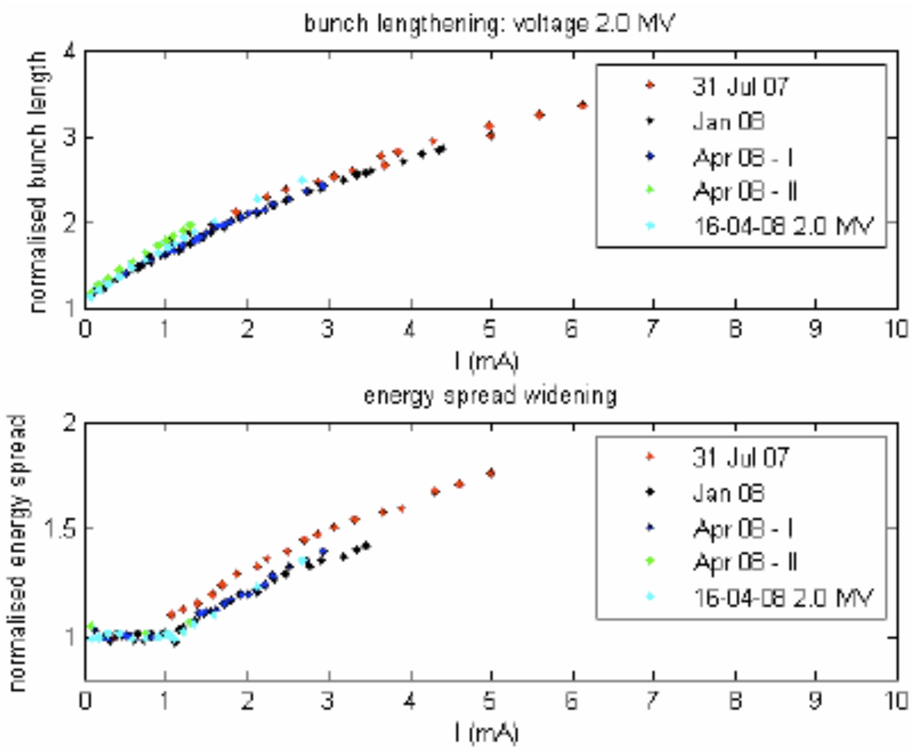
Bunch shape evolution in the regime of bunch lengthening (10^{11} ppb, left movie) and just above the threshold for microwave instability (1.7×10^{11} ppb, right movie)

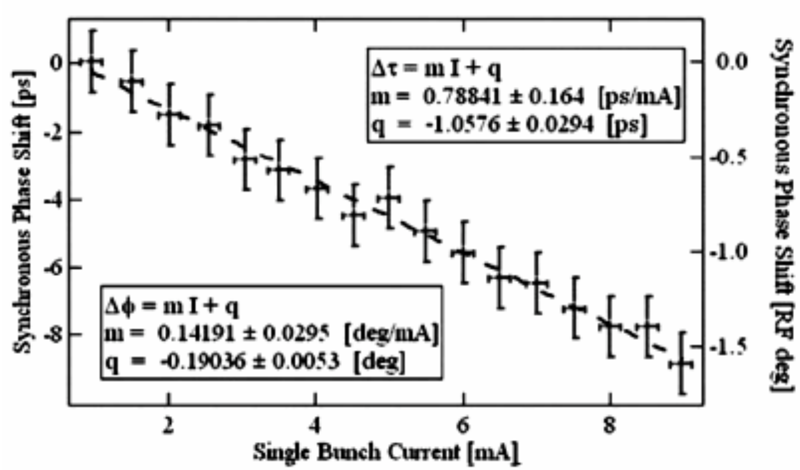
Example of measurements: Other methods to estimate $Z_{||eff}$

- In order to estimate the longitudinal impedance, it is also possible to look at

  ⇒ Bunch lengthening (ex. DIAMOND, R. Bartolini)

  ⇒ The energy loss measured through the synchronous phase shift (ex. Australian light source, R. Dowd, M. Boland, G. LeBlanc, M. Spencer, Y. Tan, PAC07





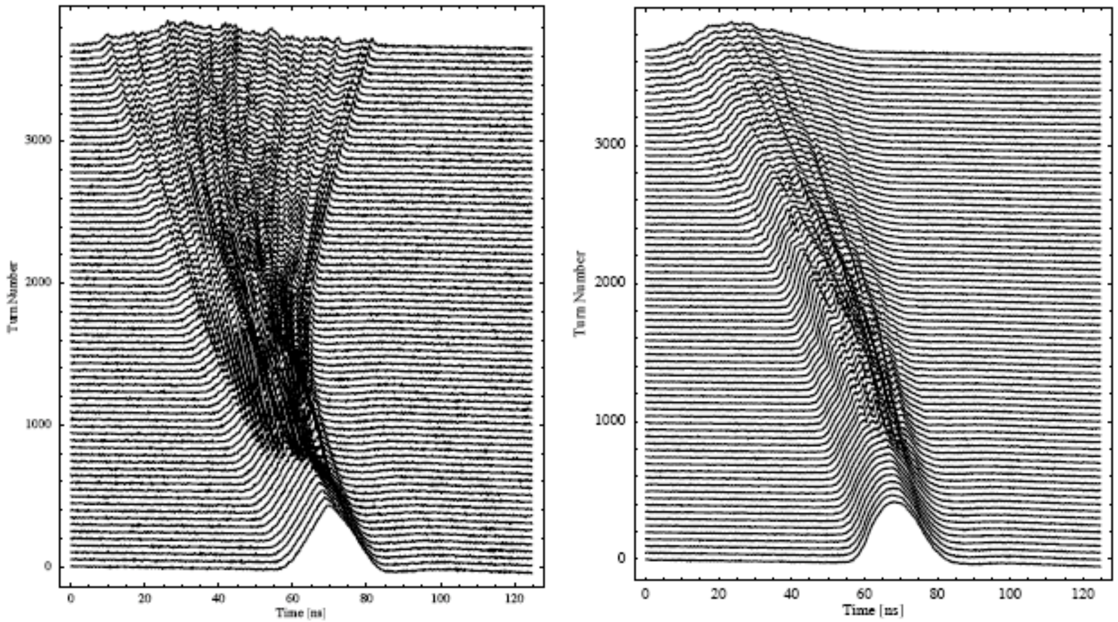
Synchronous phase shift measured with a streak camera in the Australian Synchrotron.

Example of measurements: **Microwave instability in the SPS**

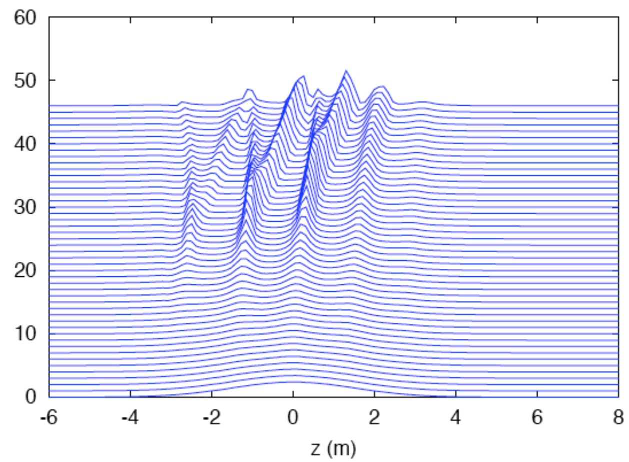
• Microwave instability of a debunching bunch has been used in the SPS to investigate on the spectrum of the longitudinal impedance and try to spot the main frequencies (E. Shaposhnikova, T. Bohl and T. Linnecar)

⇒ This allows identifying the main candidates as impedance sources

⇒ Long bunch samples better in frequency.



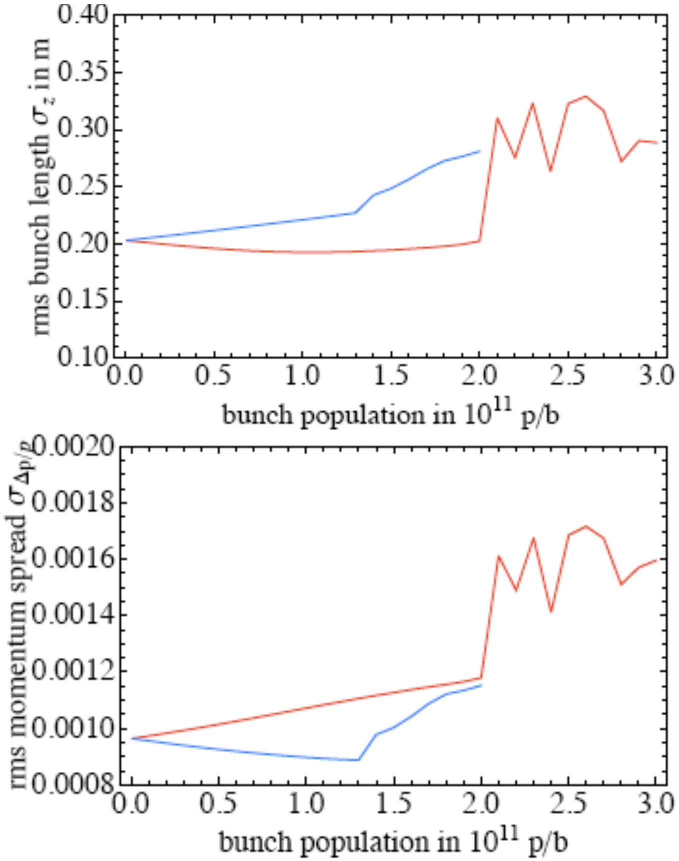
SPS data: below transition energy (left) and above (right)



Simulation with the SPS longitudinal impedance model

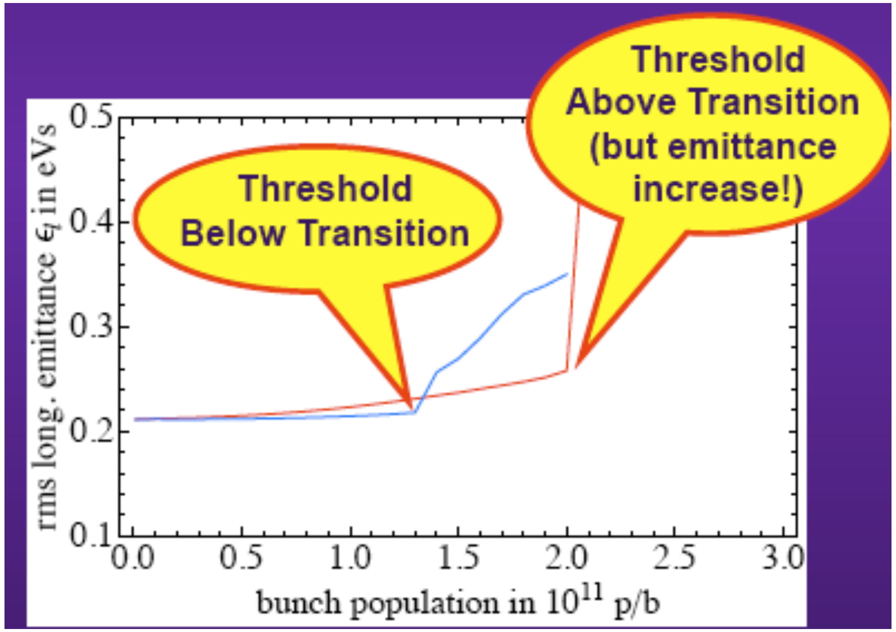
Example of measurements: **Microwave instability in the SPS (II)**

- The microwave instability above and below transition has been also studied via simulations
  - ⇒ The beam is more stable above transition (at the expense of some emittance growth)
  - ⇒ Below the microwave instability threshold, he bunch lengthens below transition and shortens above



Simulated bunch length and momentum spread below transition energy (blue) and above (red)

Simulated longitudinal emittances below transition (blue) and above (red)



Example of measurements: **Electron cloud**

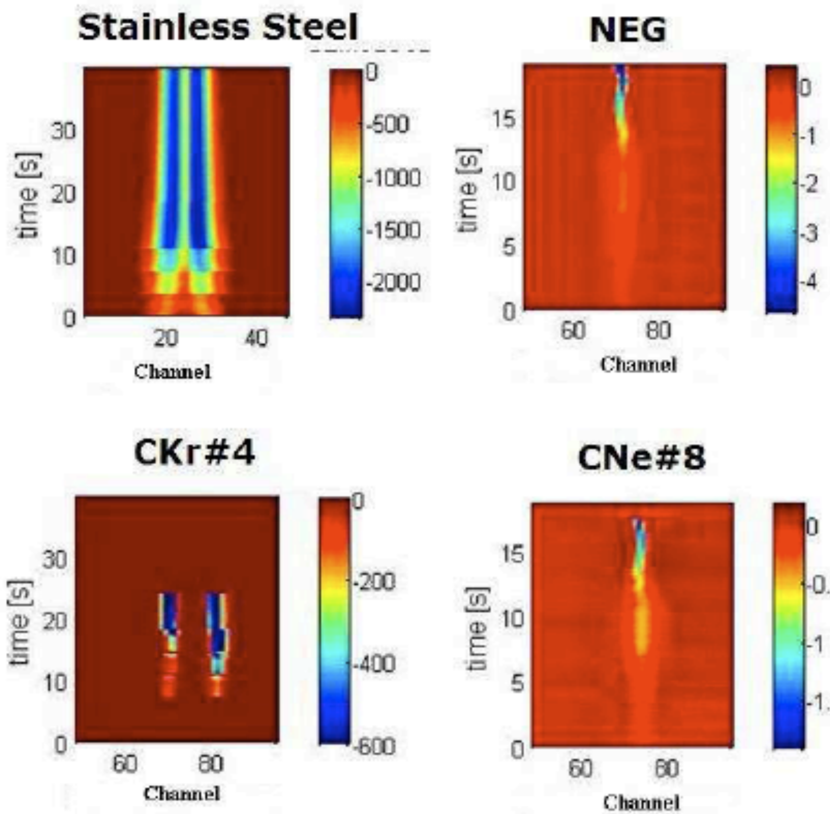
• The presence of an electron cloud in a hadron/positron machine has several indicators (not directly related to properties of the circulating beam)

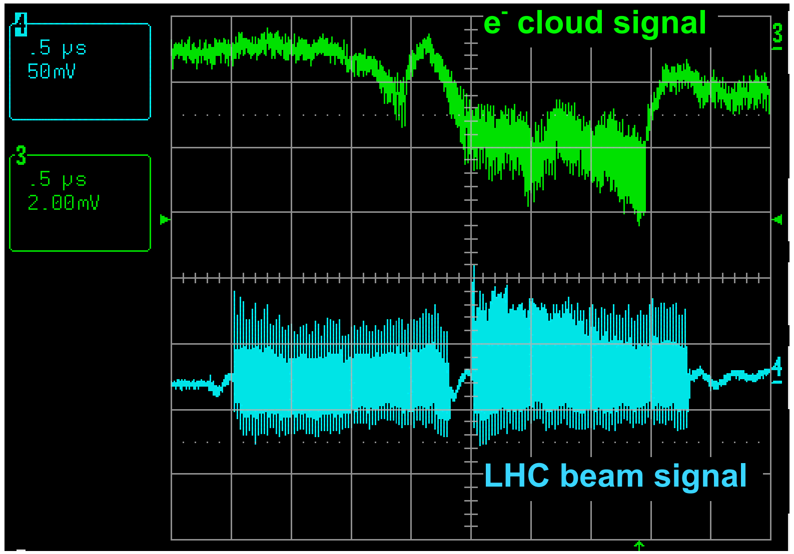
⇒ direct measurements from dedicated strip monitors, which count the electrons collected through some holes in the beam pipe

⇒ signal at the pick up electrodes

⇒ …

E-cloud monitors in the SPS





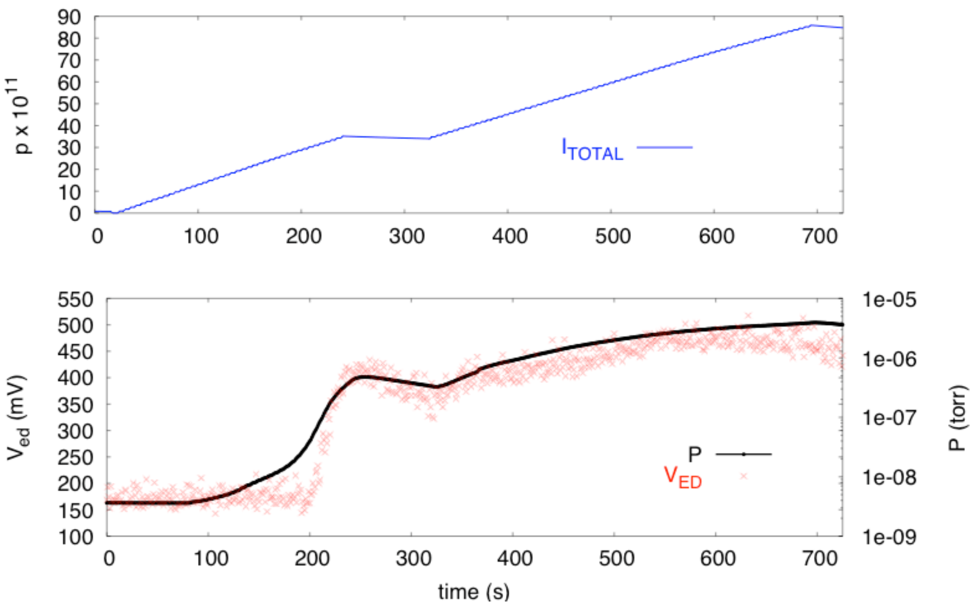
Signal from a pick-up with two bunch trains (LHC-type) inside the SPS

Example of measurements: Electron cloud

• The presence of an electron cloud in a hadron/positron machine has several indicators (not directly related to properties of the circulating beam)

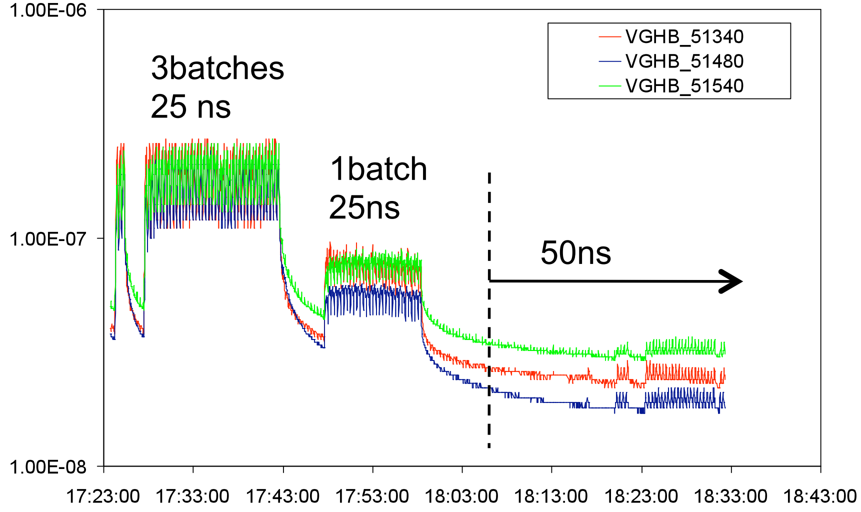
⇒ dynamic pressure rise along the machine

⇒ heat load



Pressure rise observed in RHIC when the number of injected protons reached 30e11, with correlated e-cloud signal

Pressure rise observed in the SPS, depending on the spacing of the bunch train



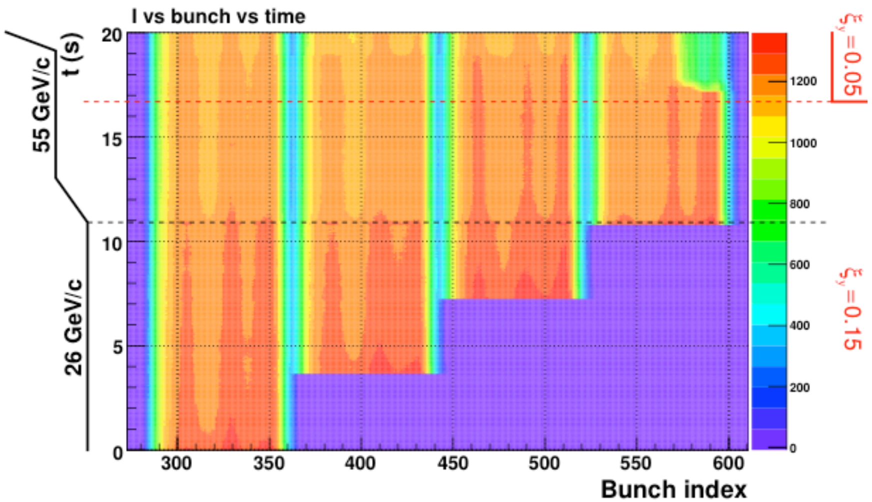
Example of measurements: **Electron cloud**

• The presence of an electron cloud in a hadron/positron machine has several indicators (directly related to the properties of the circulating beam)

⇒ positive tune shift and emittance growth along a train of bunches

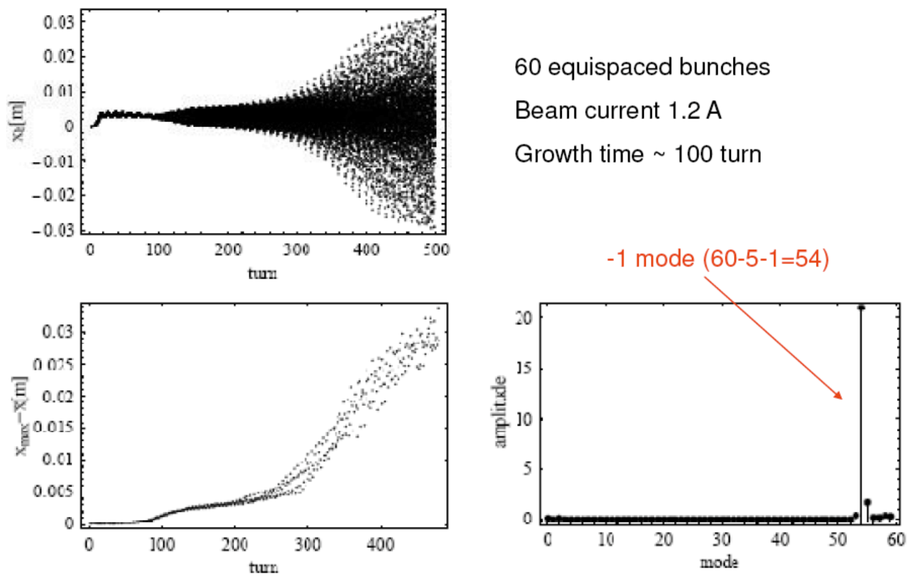
⇒ instability of the bunches situated at the end of the train

⇒ bad lifetime and luminosity drop (in colliders)



The electron cloud single-bunch instability at the SPS. Only the last few bunches of the 4th train injected are lost after reducing the vertical chromaticity!

An example of horizontal coupled bunch instability driven by electron cloud at DAFNE in Frascati



Measurements or estimations of the impedance of a machine: **Summary**

- **Transverse:**

  ⇒ Use growth rates of the mode l=0 of the head-tail instability to estimate the real part of the impedance

  → scan in chromaticity allows for a frequency scan of the impedance spectrum

  ⇒ Use onset of TMCI and bunch evolution under the effect of a TMCI

  ⇒ Use coherent tune shift to measure the low frequency imaginary part of the impedance

- **Longitudinal:**

  ⇒ Several ways to determine the low frequency imaginary part

  → measure the incoherent quadrupole frequency shift for synchrotron oscillations

  → measure bunch lengthening or momentum spread widening

  ⇒ Real part related to

  → energy loss, which can be estimated by measuring the synchronous phase shift

  → onset of microwave instability.

  ✓ The rise time relates to the magnitude of the impedance

  ✓The frequencies involved in the measured evolution also help find possible candidates for main sources of impedance

⇒ **Cures for coherent effects**

- Impedance reduction
- Since these effects are consequence of a resonant response to excitations on the beam natural frequencies, a spread in these frequencies in general helps
  - → use nonlinearities (e.g. sextupoles and octupoles) to increase the transverse detuning with amplitude against transverse instabilities
  - → use higher harmonic number rf-systems to enhance the spread in the synchrotron frequencies against longitudinal instabilities
- Linear coupling between the two transverse planes is applicable to transfer stability from the more stable plane to the more unstable one
- Increase the longitudinal emittance (if possible), because the high density (in phase space) beams are more unstable
  - → this helps against both longitudinal and transverse instabilities
- Use active feedback system (also called damper)
  - ✓ system of pick-up + kicker that detects coherent motion and suppresses it
  - ✓ depending on the type of instability, it may be too demanding in terms of power or band-width. Easier against slow, low-frequency instabilities

⇒ **Two-stream phenomena are generally avoided by fighting the prime cause**

- e.g., improve vacuum, use coated beam pipes with low secondary emission

⇒ **Impedance reduction**

- For **new machines**, all measures need to be taken at the design stage to reduce the individual components of the global impedance seen by the beam

  ⇒ Resistive wall: RF bypasses, large pipes (compatibly with other requirements, e.g. magnet apertures), low resistivity coating layers

  ⇒ Kickers: partial shielding of the ferrite surface to lower the longitudinal impedance (and thus reduce the heating, too)

  ⇒ RF cavities: use HOM (LOM, SOM) absorbers

  ⇒ Changes of cross section: tapers

  ⇒ Instrumentation: smooth design with no aperture restrictions

- For **running machines**, find the impedances and try to remove the source

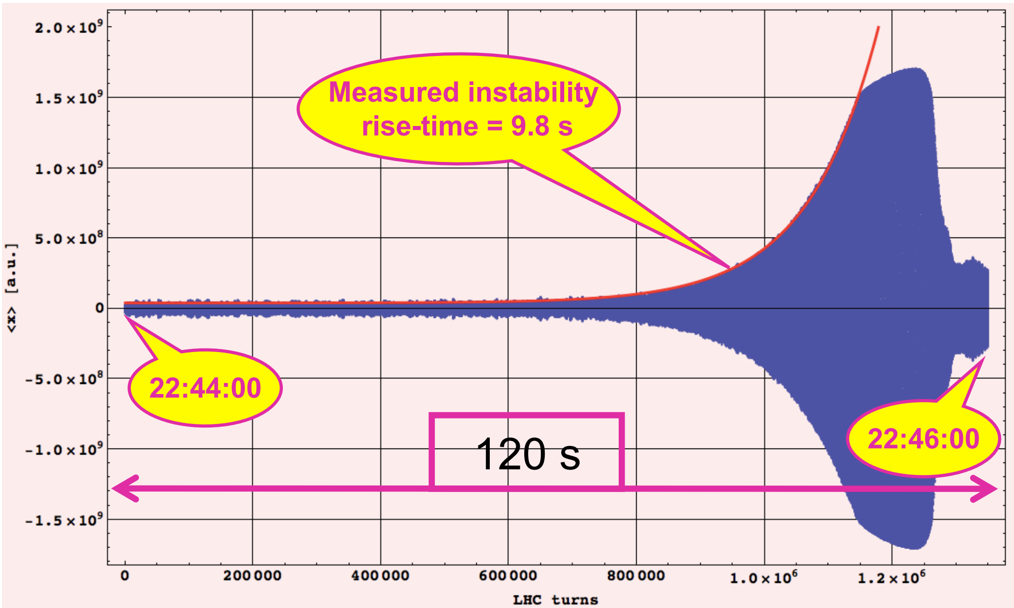
  → microwave instability on a debunching bunch can indicate the frequencies associated to the main contributors to the longitudinal impedance (ex. the SPS pumping ports)

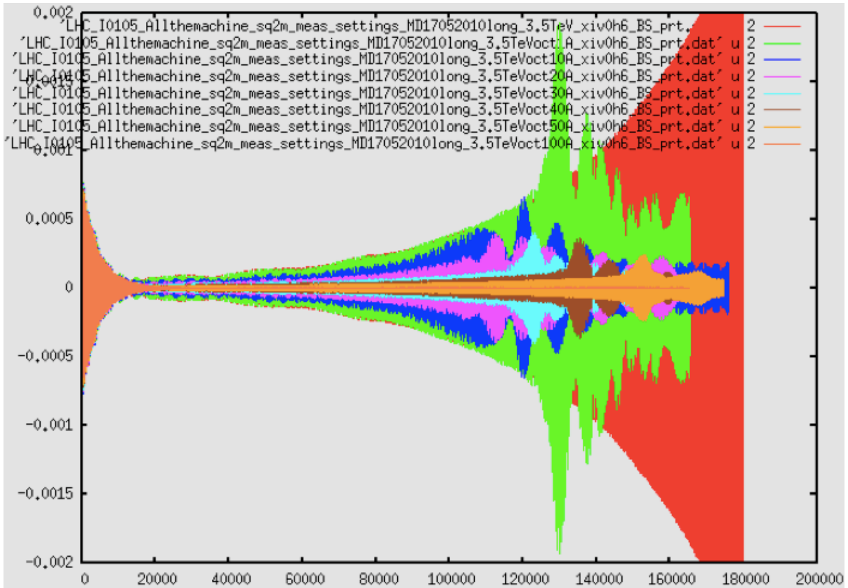
  → methods of localization of the transverse impedance based on localized bumps or multi-BPM multi-turn analysis exist

  → Once the source(s) are found, apply mitigation or replace the "guilty" element, if possible

⇒ Use of non-linearities (I)

- Transverse plane
  - → Sextupoles are used for controlling chromaticity
    - ✓Usually beneficial against coherent motion (e.g. SPS)
    - ✓ May cause slow losses through the mechanism of periodic resonance crossing
  - → Octupoles are used to have controlled detuning with amplitude





First coherent instability at the LHC!
Cured by octupoles, as also simulations show →

⇒ Use of non-linearities (II)

○ Longitudinal plane

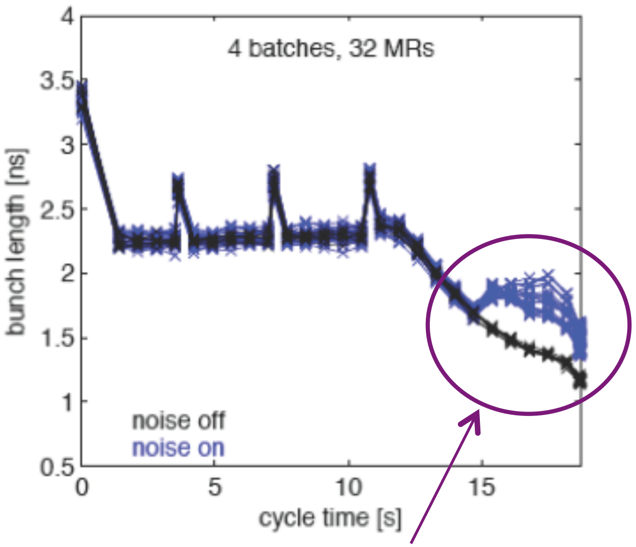
→ Higher order cavities can have actually several functions

✓ increase the synchrotron frequency spread

✓ excite the beam to blow up its longitudinal emittance

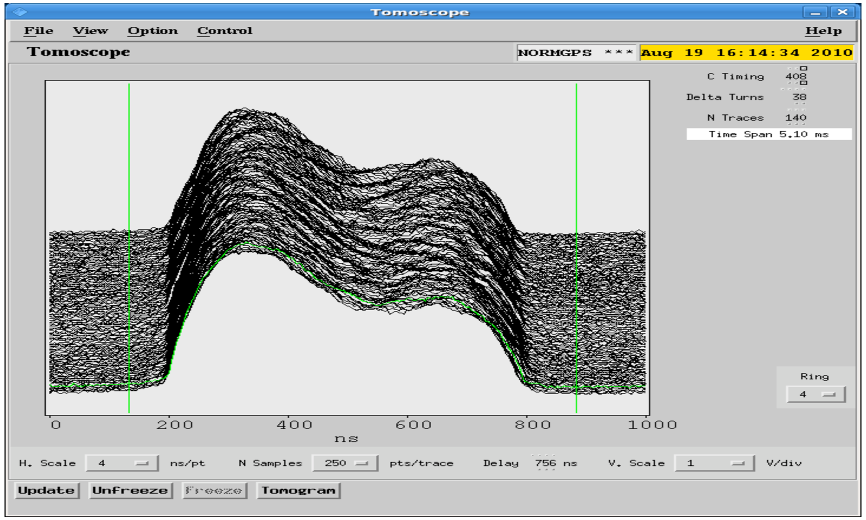
✓ change the bunch shape (e.g. flatten it to improve space charge)

○ Octupoles and higher order cavities are often referred to as "Landau octupoles" and "Landau cavities" because one of their major uses is to provide Landau damping!



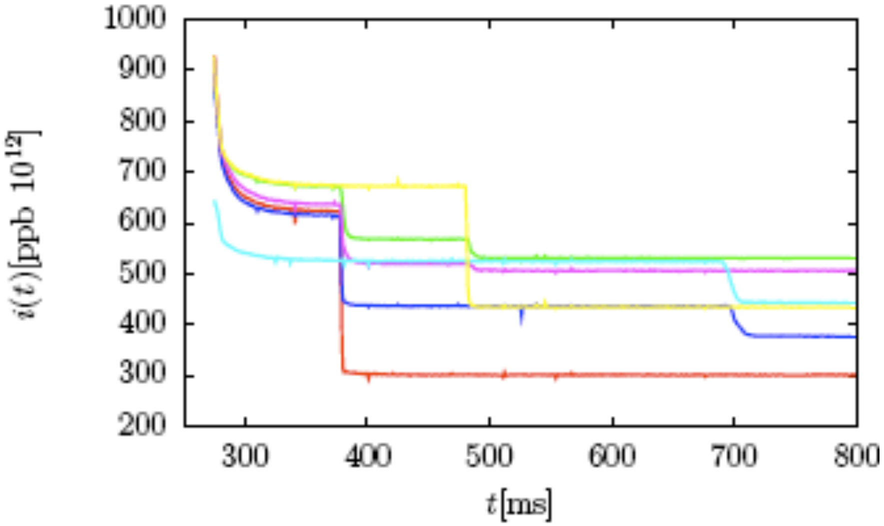
In the last part of the SPS cycle for LHC beams, the longitudinal emittance is blown up for beam stability (4th harmonic cavity)

The PS-Booster bunch is flattened through a 2nd harmonic in order to relax space charge



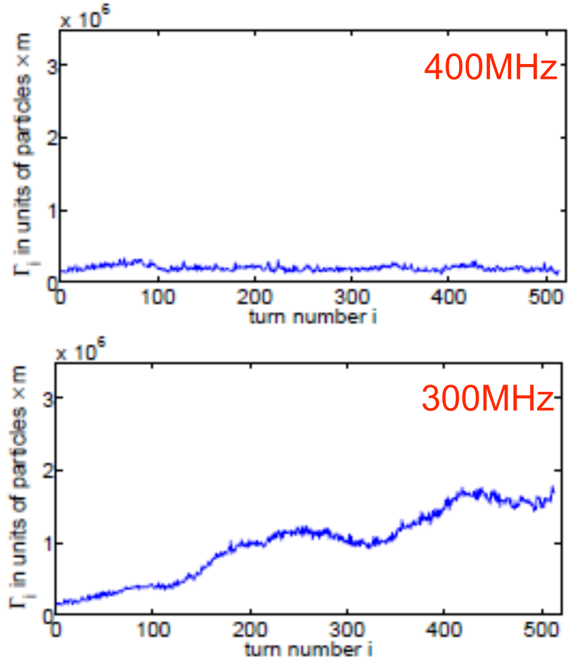
⇒ Feedback system

- Many machines need a feedback system to run
  - → it cures resistive wall instabilities (usually coupled bunch)
  - → It can usually deal with "slow" instabilities from unknown sources
  - → it is also used to damp injection oscillations, inject controlled noise, etc.
  - → the power (gain) is important to damp large amplitude oscillations, the band determines the speed of the damping. For an instability one can usually trade one for the other, but more power and less band can cause emittance growth

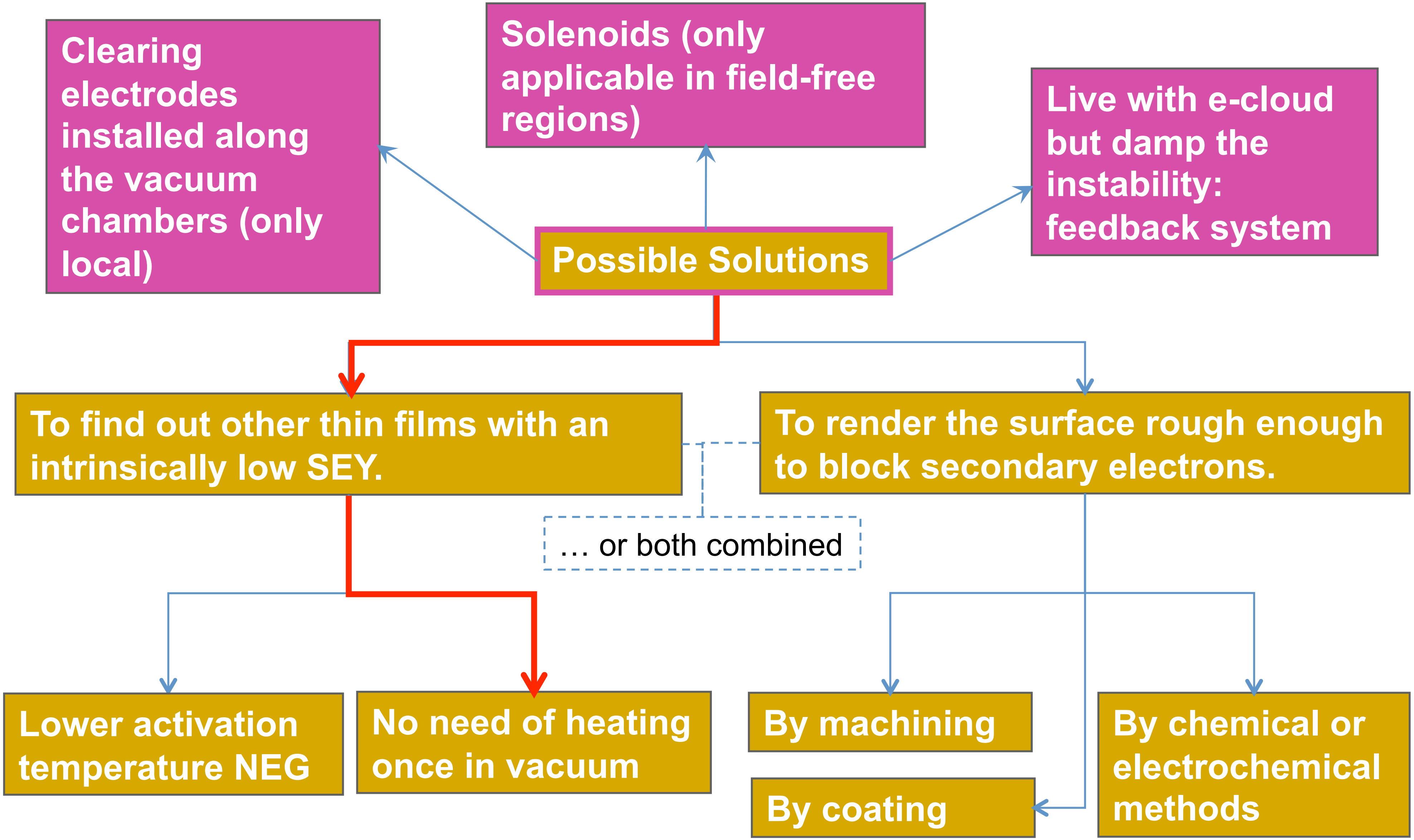


Depending on the injected intensity, the PS-Booster can lose the beam at several points along the cycle when the transverse feedback is switched off

To suppress the electron cloud instability 300MHz are not enough in the SPS!



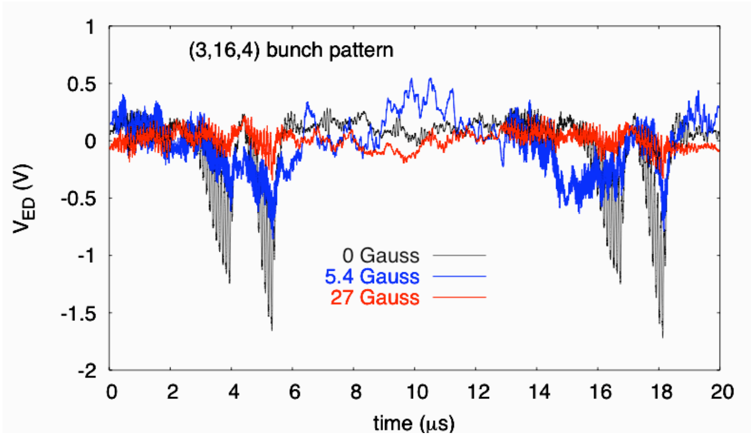
⇒ **Electron cloud mitigation**



⇒ Electron cloud suppression

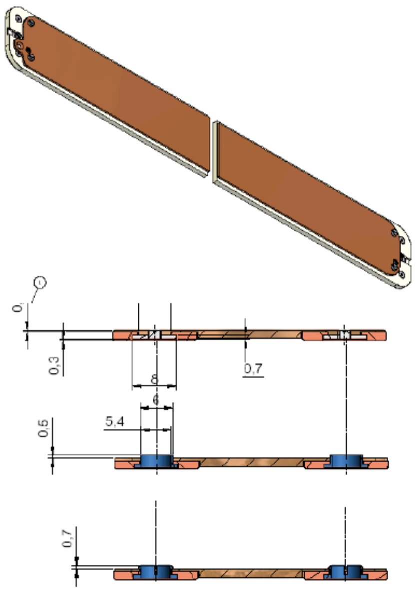
○ Some remedies against electron cloud formation

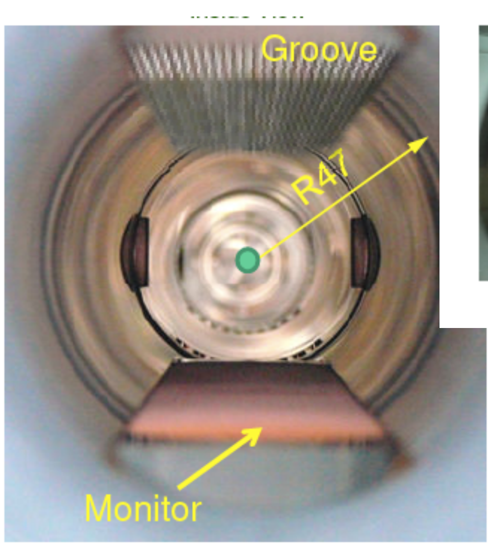
- → solenoid
- → coating or surface roughening
- → clearing electrodes

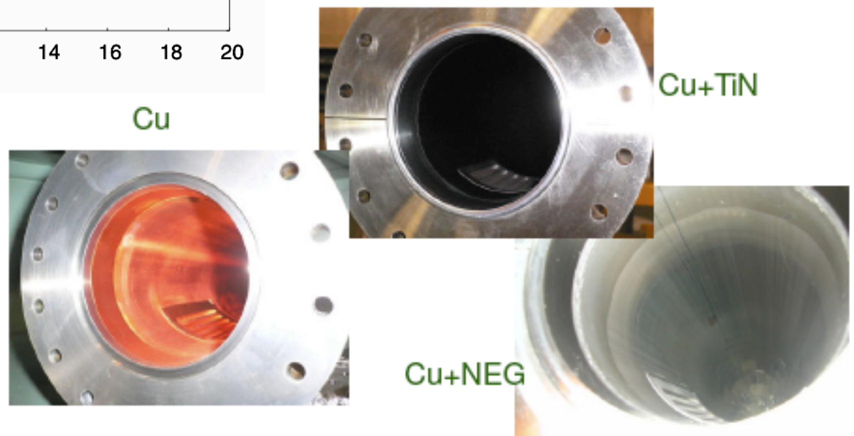


← *Effect of a solenoid in RHIC*

Clearing electrodes for DAFNE







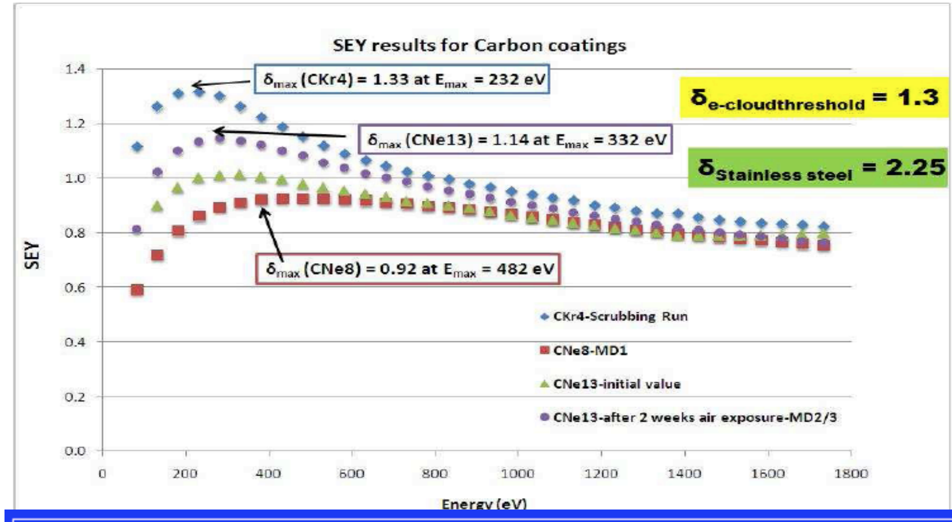
Different coatings and grooved surfaces applied in KEK-B

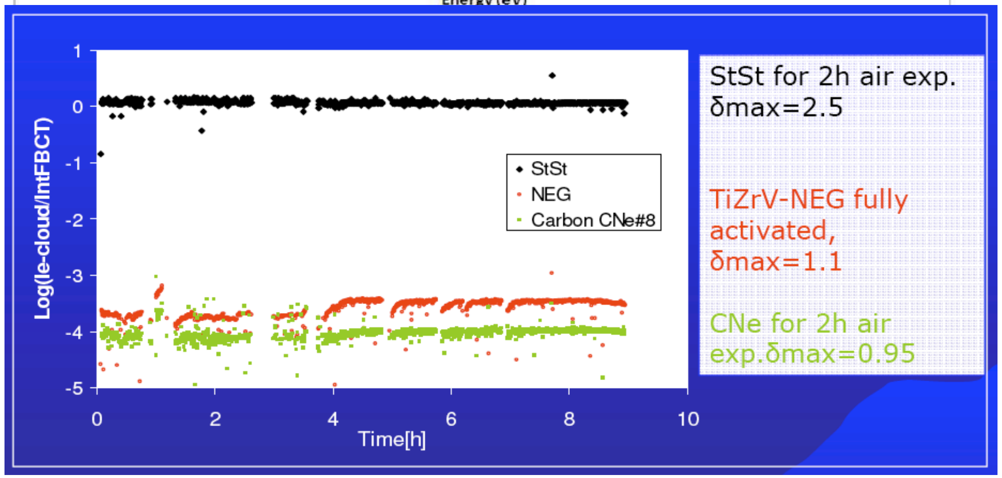
⇒ Electron cloud suppression

○ Some remedies against electron cloud formation

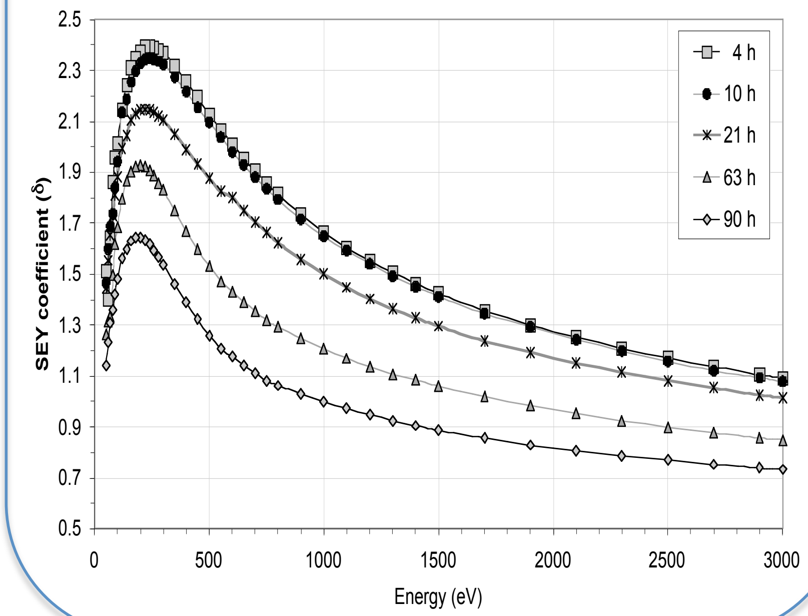
→ conditioning, scrubbing

→ non-baked, non-activated coating





Effect of scrubbing on a rotatable sample in the SPS



Measured SEYs and electron clouds for amorphous Carbon coatings