

Ecloud in SPS feedback

K. Ohmi,
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Thanks F. Zimmermann

Parameter

- $E=26 \text{ GeV}$, $\varepsilon=1.01 \times 10^{-7}$, $\beta_x=33.85\text{m}$,
 $\beta_y=71.87\text{m}$
- $\sigma_z=0.229\text{m}$, $\sigma_E=0.19\%$, $\alpha=1.92 \times 10^{-3}$,
 $v_s=0.00564$
- $\omega_e/2\pi=355 \text{ MHz}$, $\omega_e\sigma_z/c=1.7$
- $\rho_{e,\text{th}}=1.4 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}^{-3}$.(use the formula)

$$\rho_{\text{th}} = \frac{2 \gamma v_s \omega_e q_p / c}{\sqrt{3} K Q r_e \beta_y L};$$

Formulae

- ECloud wake

$$W(z) = \frac{cR_S}{Q} e^{\omega_e z/2Qc} \sin(\omega_e z/c)$$

$$\frac{cR_S}{Q} = K \frac{\gamma \omega_p^2 \omega_e}{\lambda_p r_p c^3} L = \frac{\lambda_e}{\lambda_p} \frac{KL}{\sigma_i(\sigma_x + \sigma_y)} \frac{\omega_e}{c} \quad \omega_e = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda_p r_e}{\sigma_y(\sigma_x + \sigma_y)}} c$$

$$\omega_p = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda_e r_p c^2}{\gamma \sigma_y(\sigma_x + \sigma_y)}} \quad \lambda_p = N_p/2\sigma_z \quad \lambda_e = 2\pi\sigma_x\sigma_y\rho_e$$

- Threshold of the coasting beam model

$$1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}\lambda_p r_p \beta}{\gamma \eta \sigma_\delta} \frac{Z(\omega_e)}{n Z_0} = \frac{\sqrt{3}\lambda_p r_p \beta}{\gamma \nu_s \omega_e \sigma_z/c} \frac{Z(\omega_e)}{Z_0}$$

$$2\pi\nu_s\sigma_z = \eta\sigma_\delta L$$

$$n = \omega_e/\omega_0$$

$$Z(\omega_e) = \frac{cR_s}{\omega_e}$$

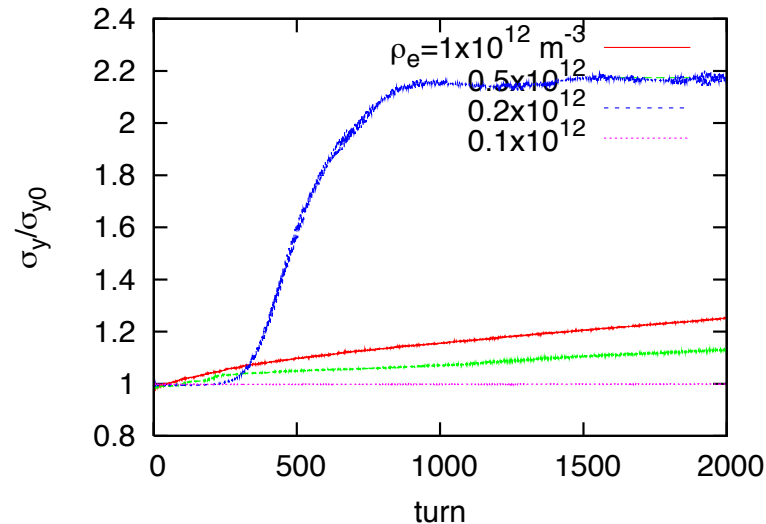
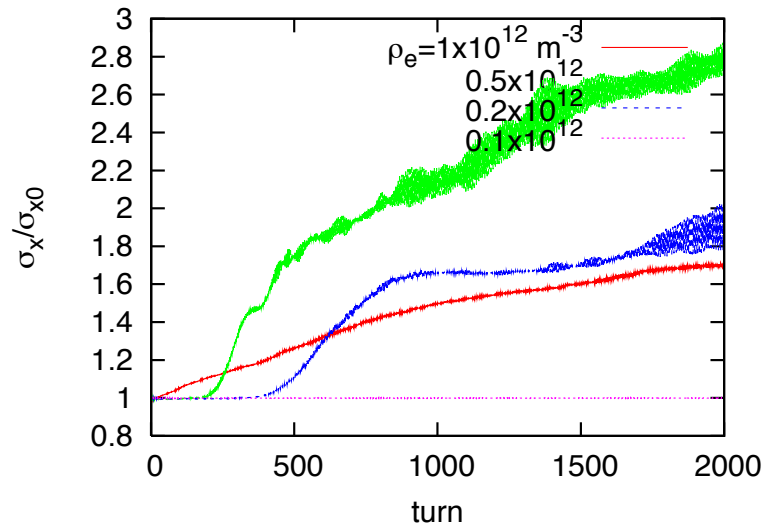
$$1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}\lambda_p r_p \beta}{\gamma \nu_s \omega_e \sigma_z/c} \frac{\lambda_e}{\lambda_p} \frac{KQL}{4\pi\sigma_y(\sigma_x + \sigma_y)} \Rightarrow \rho_e = \frac{2\gamma\nu_s\omega_e\sigma_z/c}{\sqrt{3}r_p\beta KQL} (\times 2)$$

(round beam)

- $Q = \min(\omega_e \sigma_z/c, Q_{nl} \sim 10)$, $K = \omega_e \sigma_z/c$ (empirically)

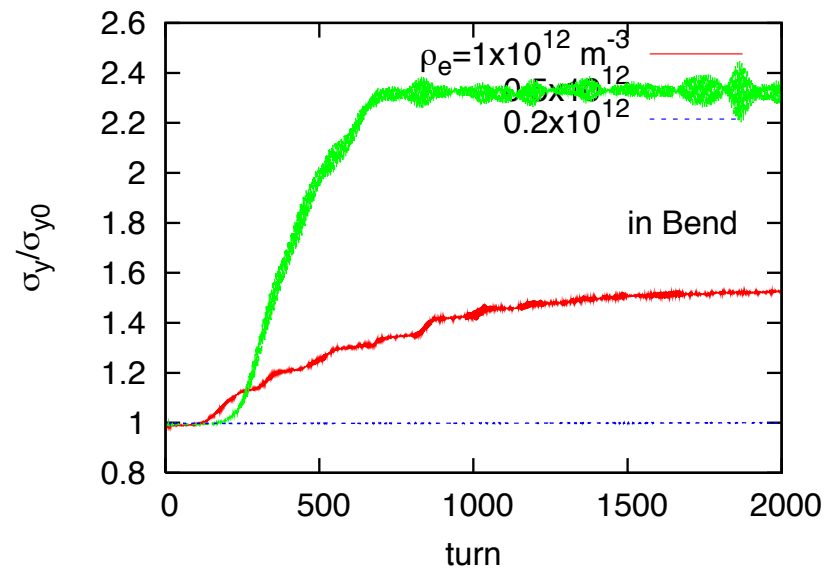
Electron cloud in Free space

- Note $\sigma_x < \sigma_y$



- Instability signal is clear near the threshold
- Incoherent (artifact) effect is strong in high density.

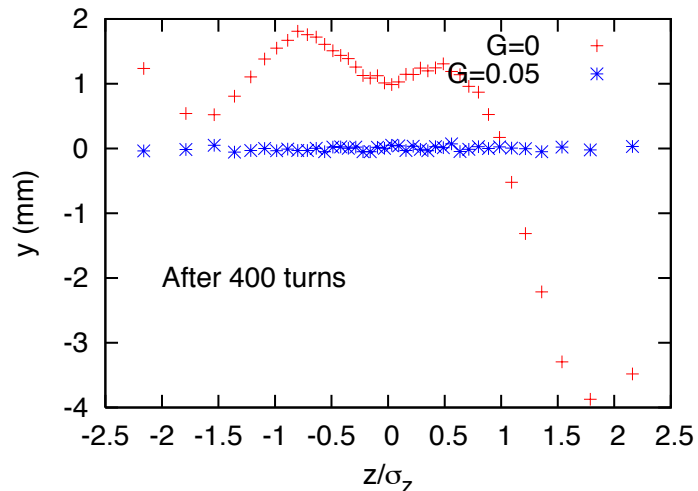
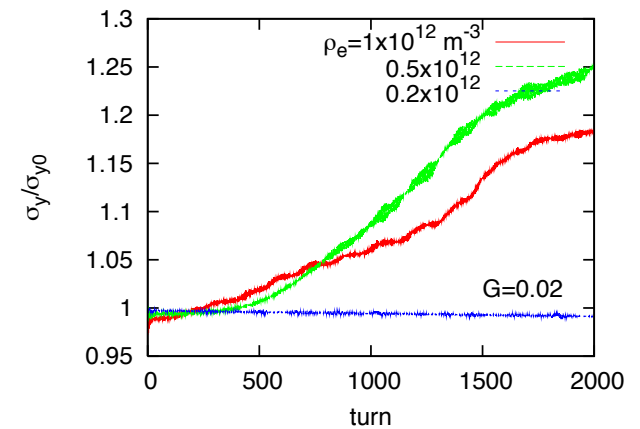
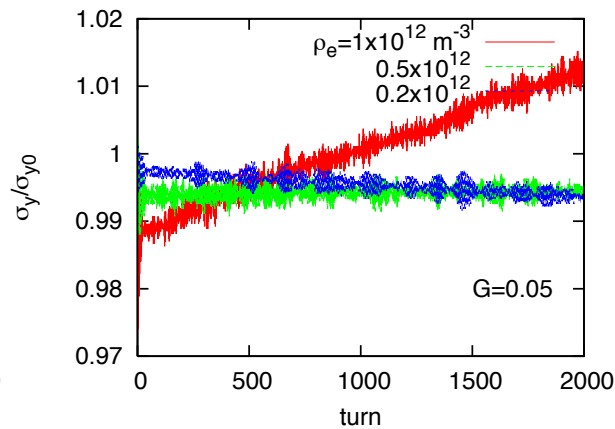
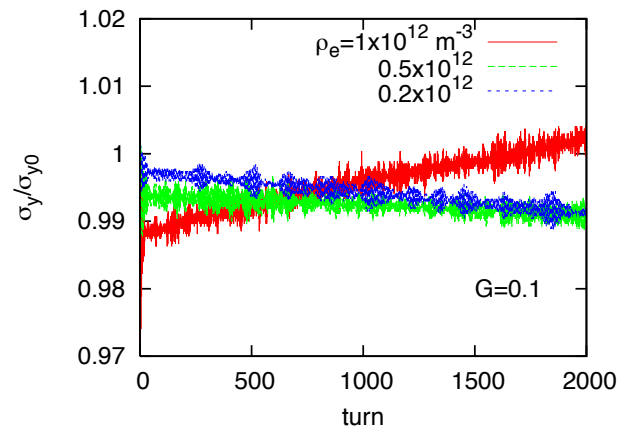
Electron cloud in bending magnet



- No x instability

High frequency Feed back

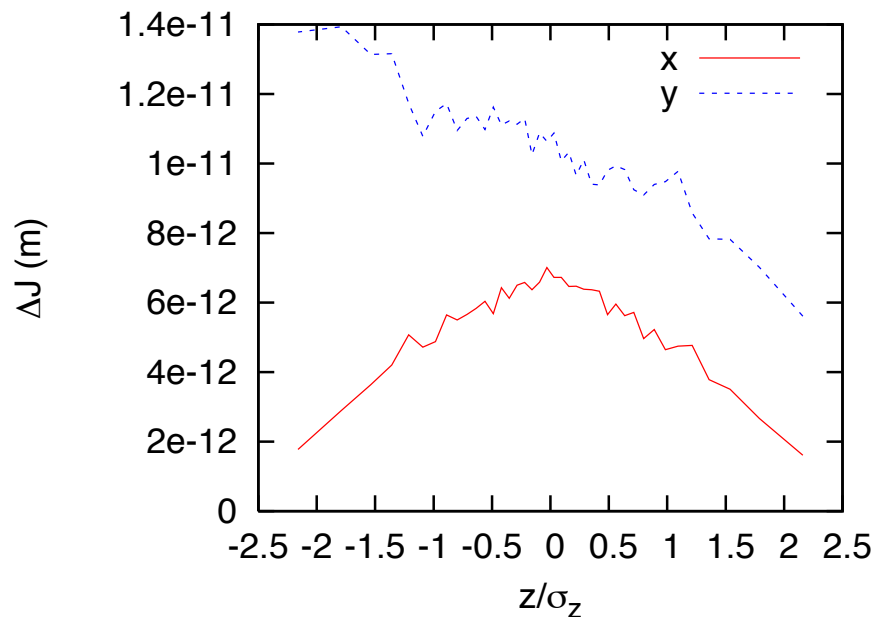
- Feedback slice by slice, nonuniform 40 slices. Max $c/\Delta z=22$ GHz.



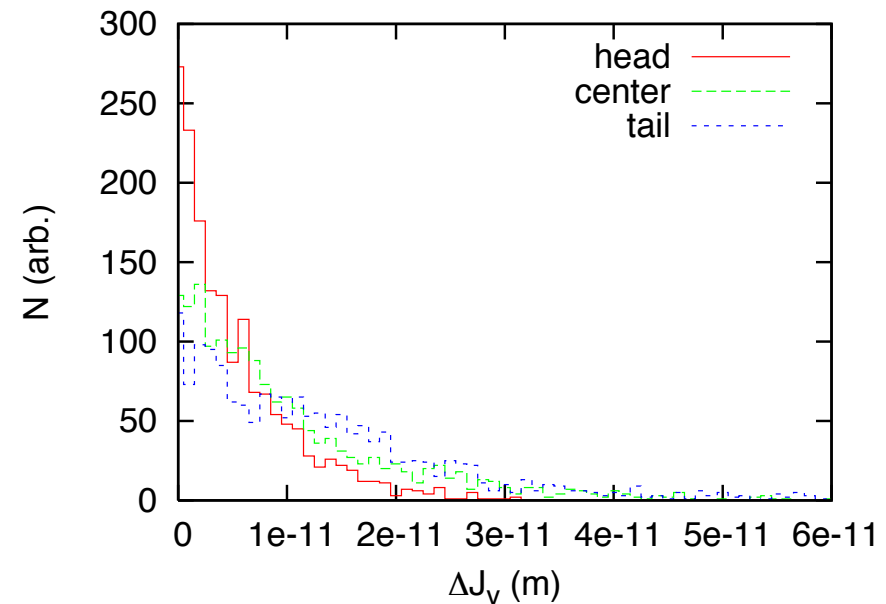
The feedback with <10 GHz should give the same result, since high frequency component is not contained.

Feedback kick strength

- Plot residual J along z. $J=(\gamma y^2+2\alpha yy'+\beta y'^2)/2$
- Tail amplitude is larger than head.
- Kicker strength = $2G(\Delta J/\beta)^{1/2}$



Residual J averaged over revolutions



Hist for turn by turn ΔJ_v .

Feedback bandwidth

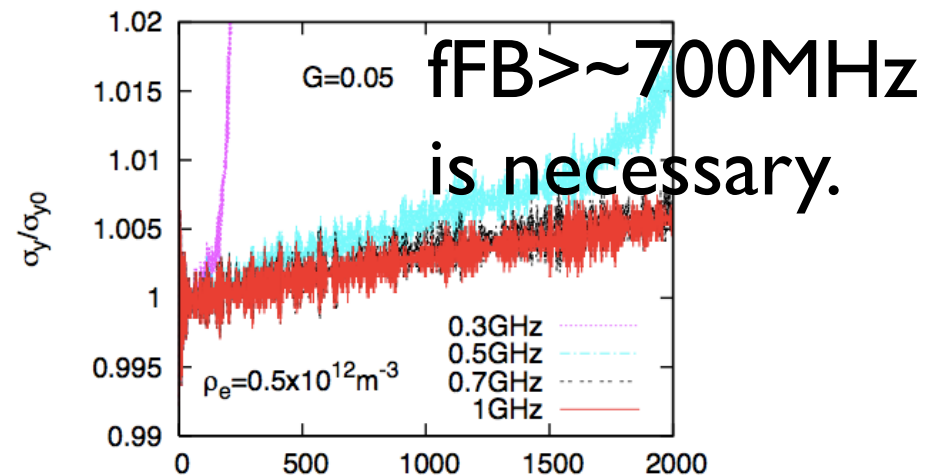
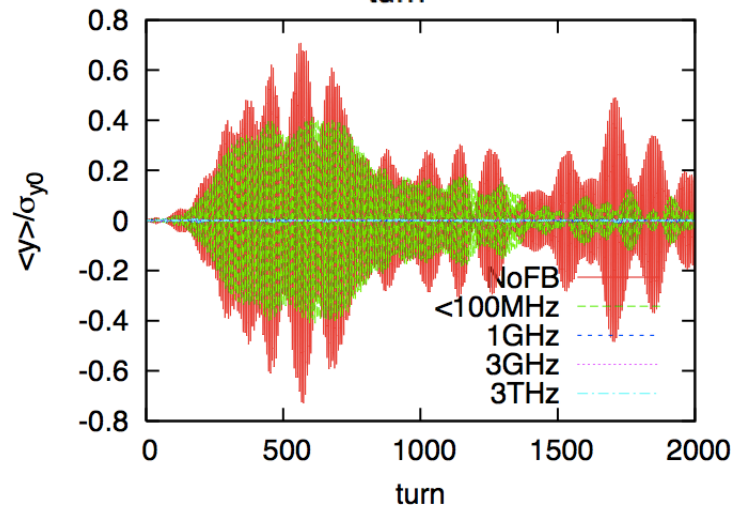
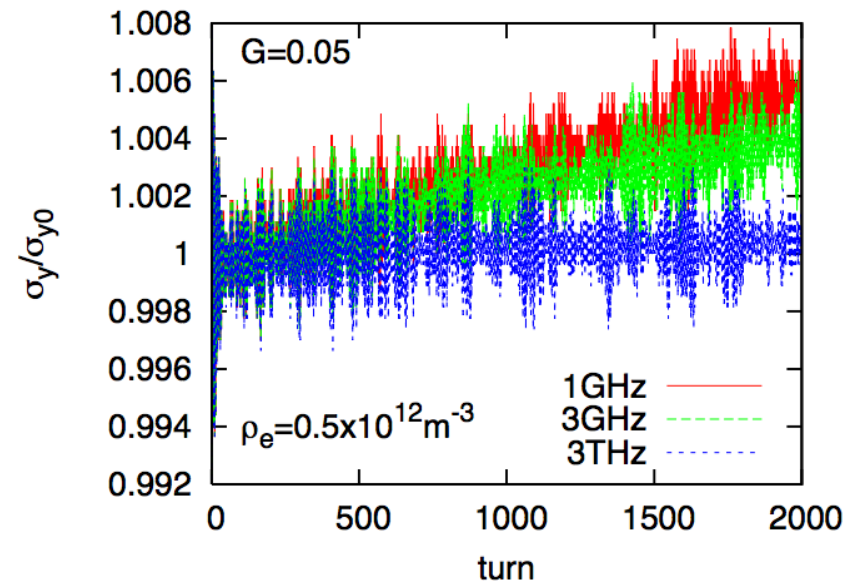
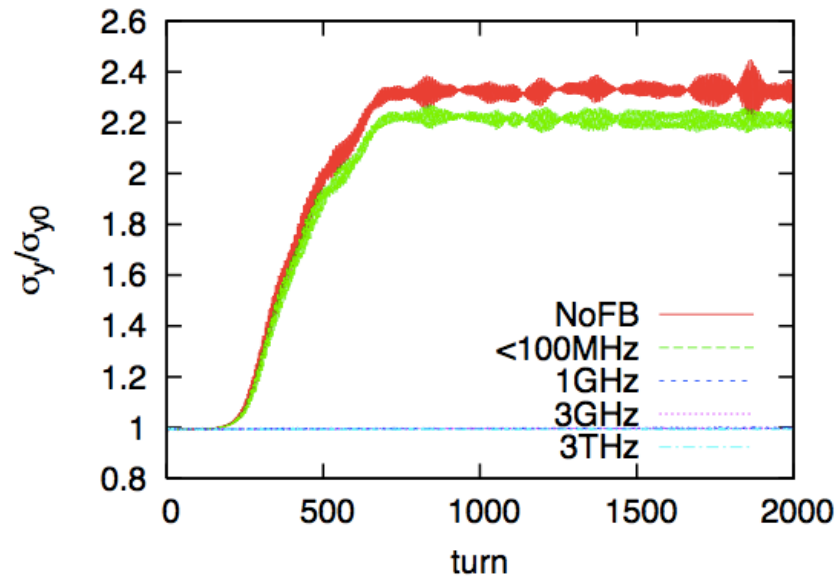
- step function filter, $dz = \pm c/2f$

$$\Delta p_y(z) = -2G \int \theta(z - z'; f_{FB}) p'_y \rho(p'_y, z') dz' dp'_y$$

$$\theta(z; f_{FB}) = \begin{cases} = 1 & |z| \leq \frac{c}{2f_{FB}} \\ = 0 & |z| > \frac{c}{2f_{FB}} \end{cases}$$

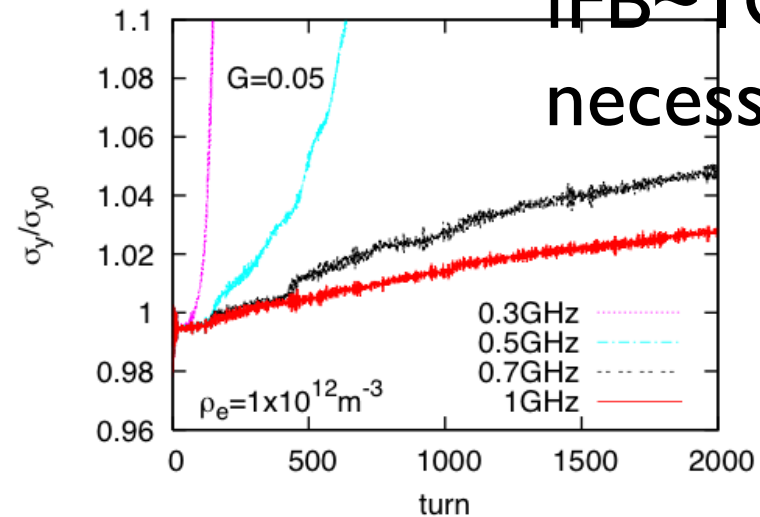
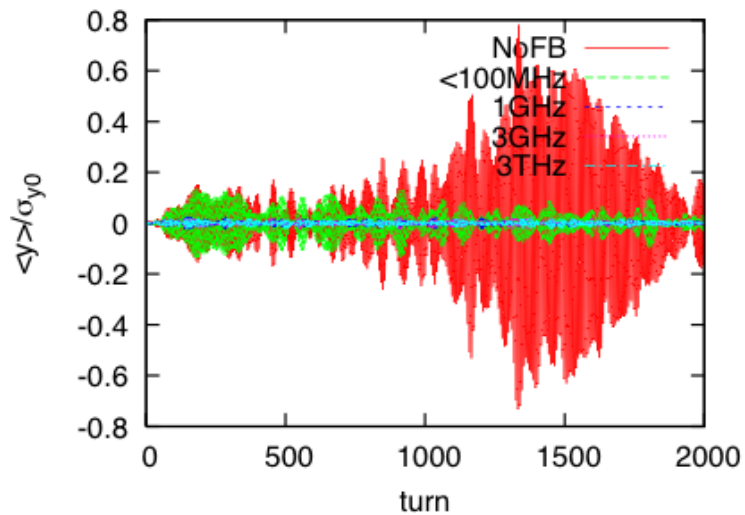
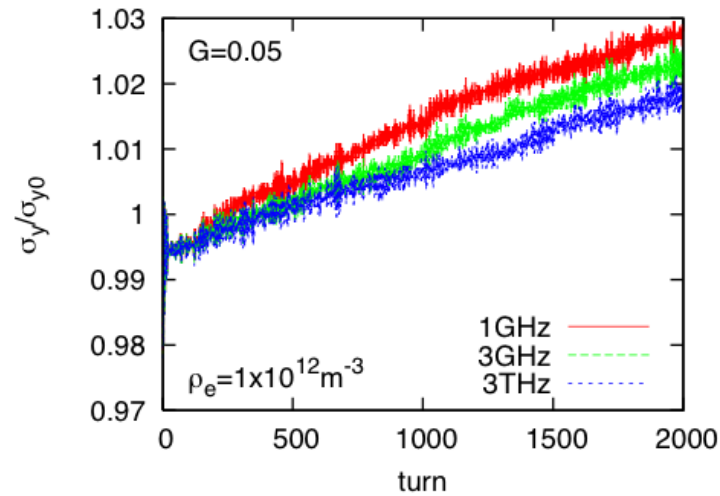
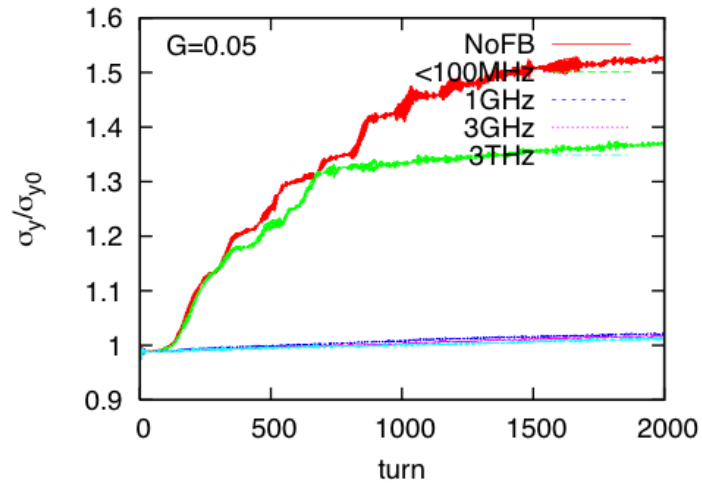
Beam size and dipole amp. for FB bandwidth

$$\rho_e = 0.5 \times 10^{12} \text{ m}^{-3}$$



Beam size and dipole amp. for FB bandwidth

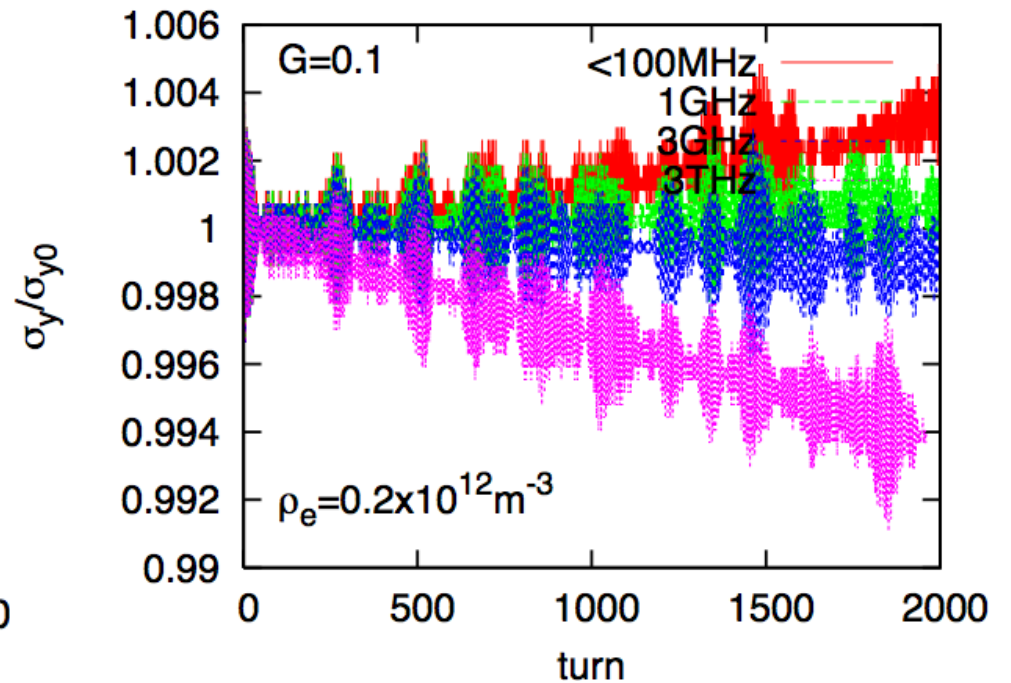
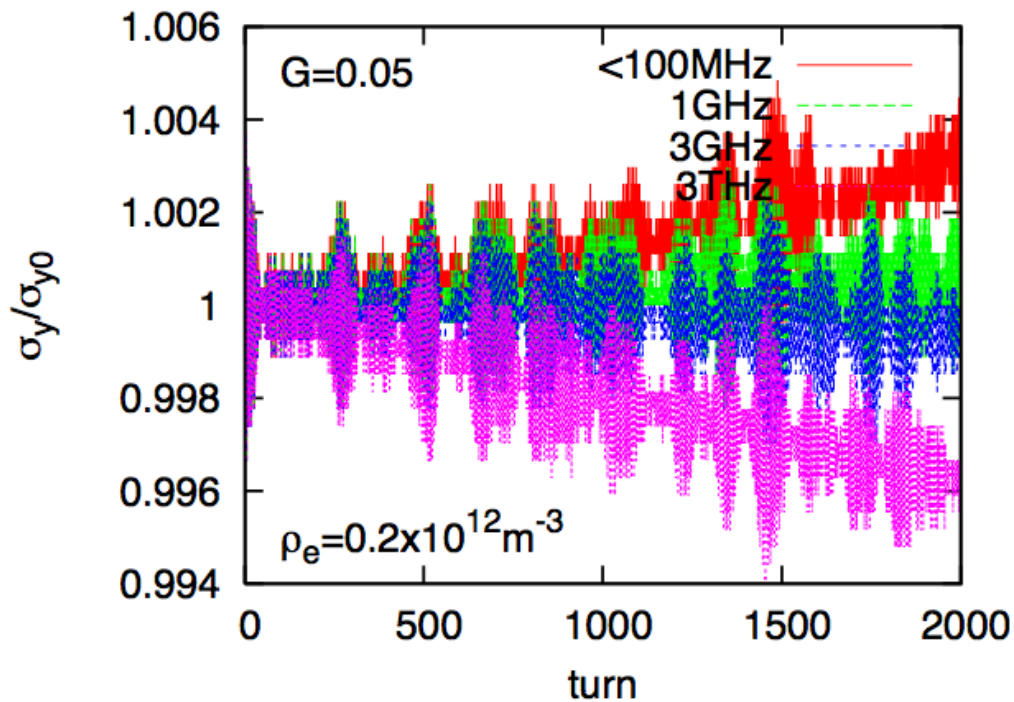
$$\rho_e = 1 \times 10^{12} \text{ m}^{-3}$$



**fFB ~ 1 GHz is
necessary.**

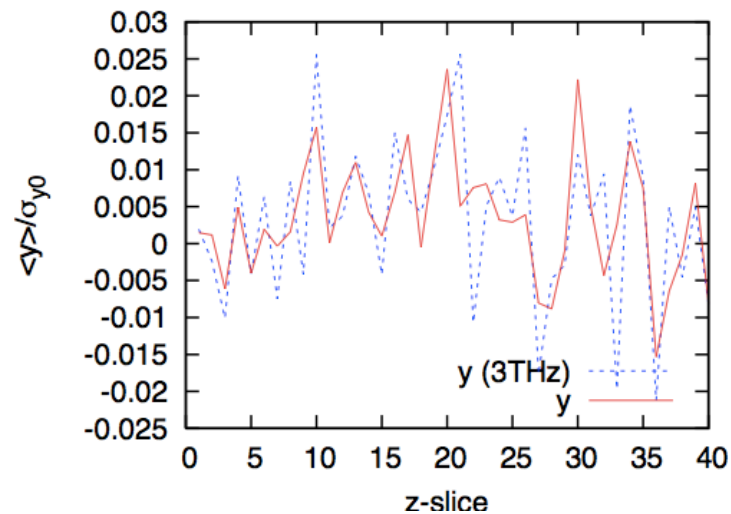
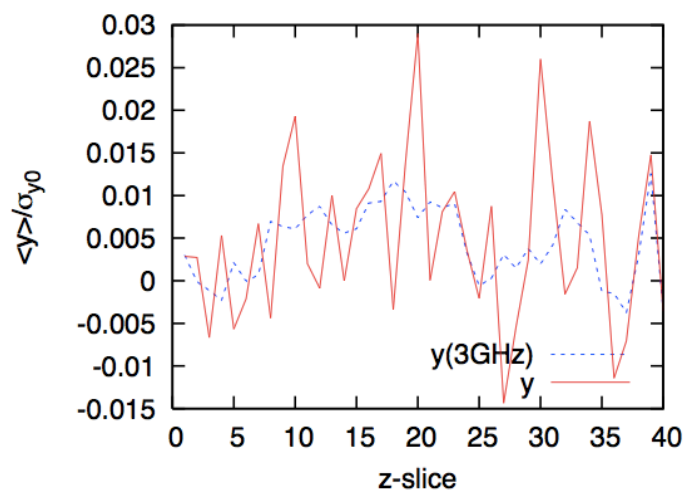
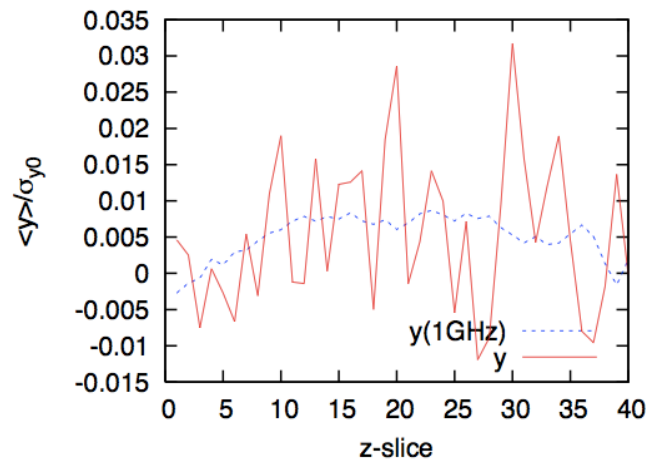
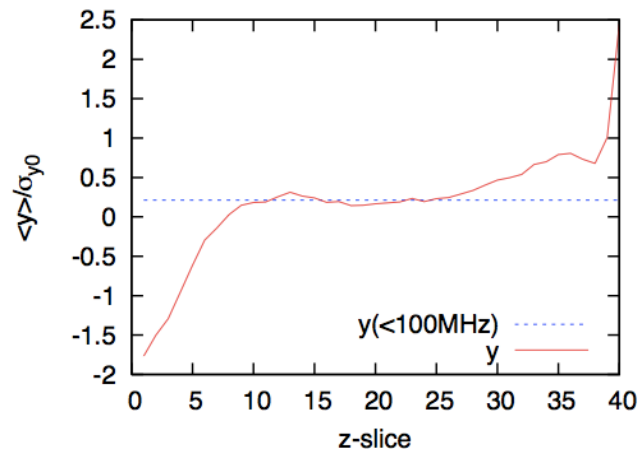
Check for stochastic cooling effect

- Numerical effect , # of macro-p 10^4 /slice



$$\rho_e = 0.2 \times 10^{12} \text{ m}^{-3}$$

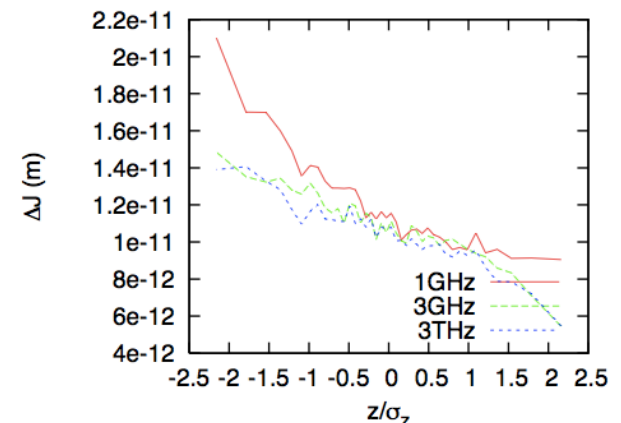
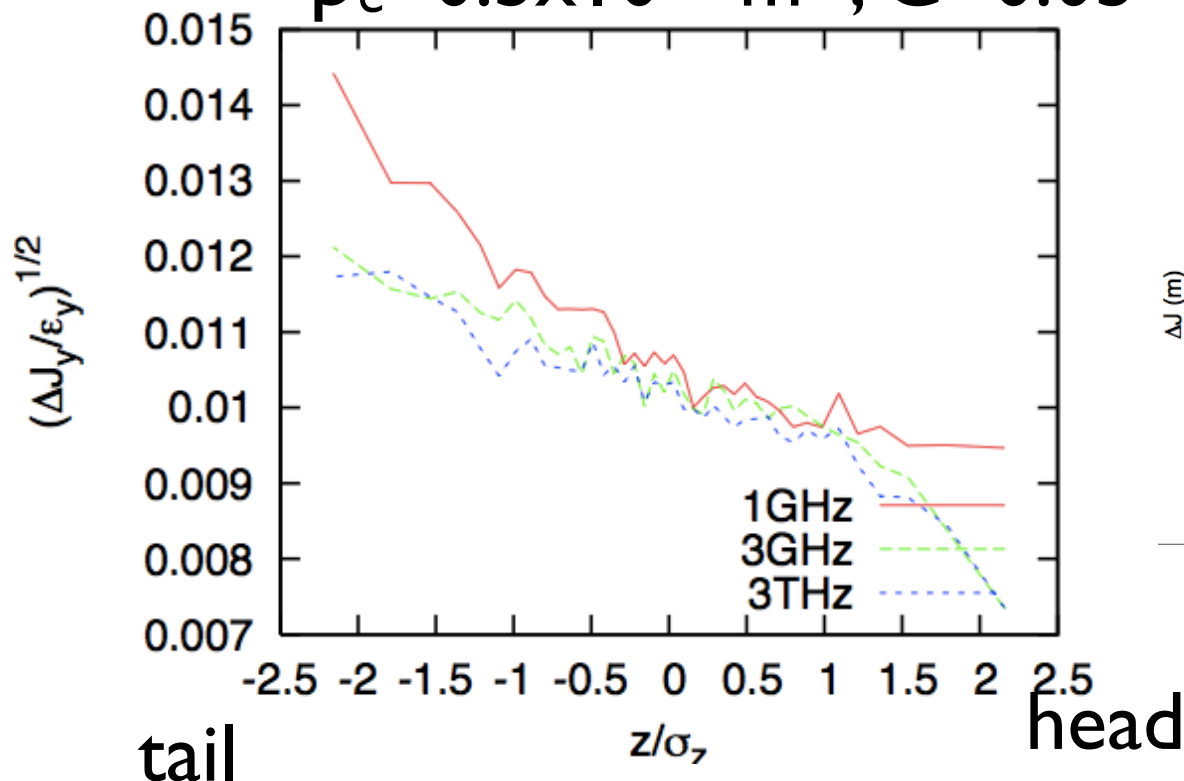
Bunch profile and filter signal one turn before (transferred by linear rev. matrix)



Residual J_y along z

- Residual J_y corresponds to feedback kick strength.
- The absolute values of the strength is determined by noise level.
- In this simulation, the noise level is statistical. Macro-particle in a slice is $\sim 10,000$, thus 1% error in each slice.

$$\rho_e = 0.5 \times 10^{12} \text{ m}^{-3}, G = 0.05$$



Feed back kicker strength

$$\rho_e = 0.5 \times 10^{12} \text{ m}^{-3}, G = 0.05$$

- Kicker strength $\theta = 2G(\Delta J/\beta)^{1/2}$
- $G = 0.05$,
- $\Delta J = 2 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}$, $(\Delta J/\epsilon)^{1/2} = 0.015$ (dynamic range)
- $\theta = 4.5 \times 10^{-7} \beta^{-1/2}$
- Wider dynamic range will be required. How wide?

Summary

- High frequency feedback suppress the head-tail instability induced by electron cloud.
- The gain is $G > 0.05$ (20 turn) for $\rho_e = 0.5 \times 10^{12} \text{ m}^{-3}$.
- Feedback with $> \sim 700 \text{ MHz}$ is necessary.

Feedback

- One turn delay, suppress only dipole motion

$G=0.05$

0.1

