

Performance Evaluation of the Intra-Bunch Feedback System at J-PARC Main Ring

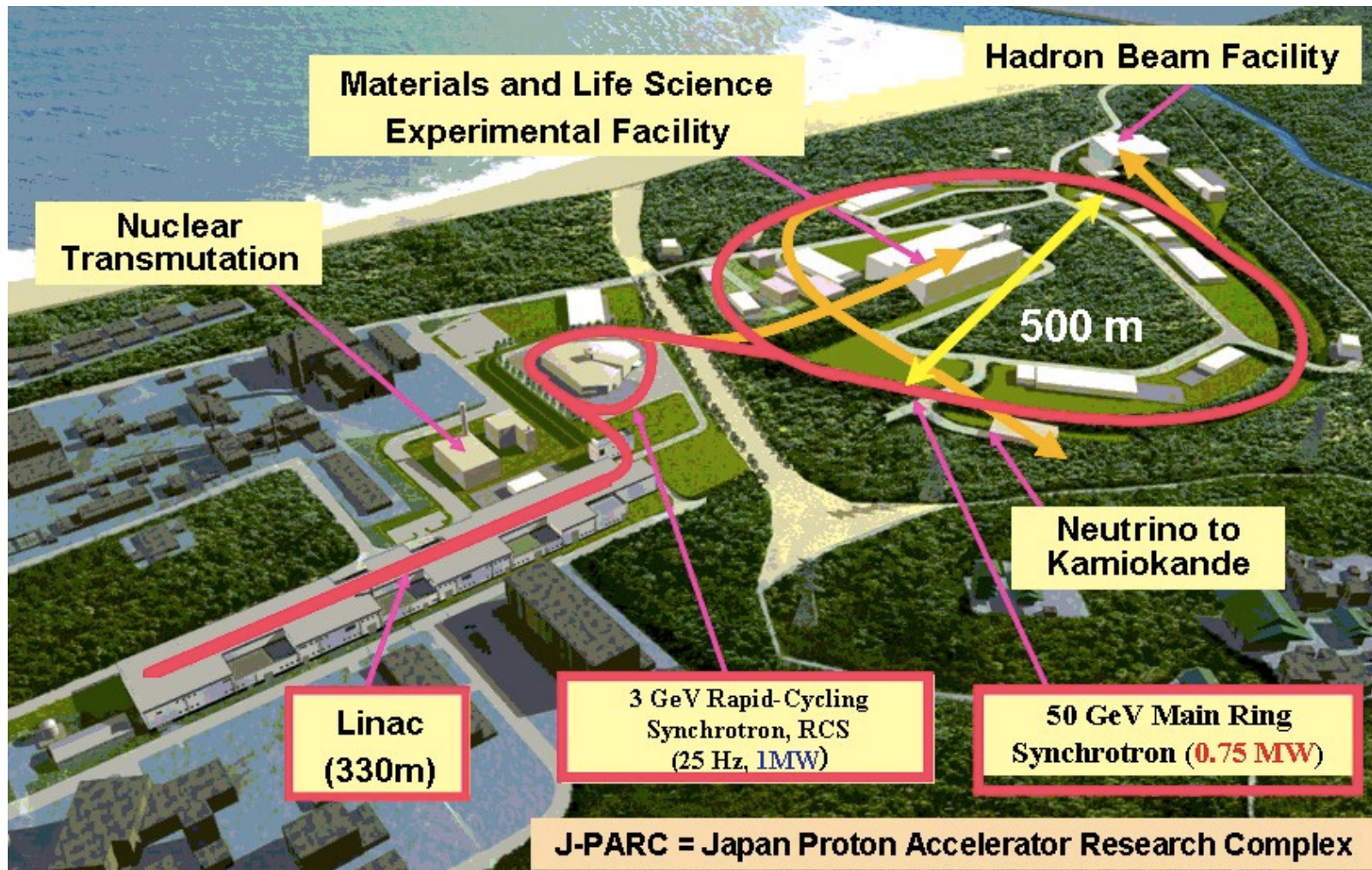
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Y.H Chin, Takashi Obina, Tadashi Koseki (KEK)

Yoshihiro Shobuda (JAEA)

J-PARC Accelerator complex

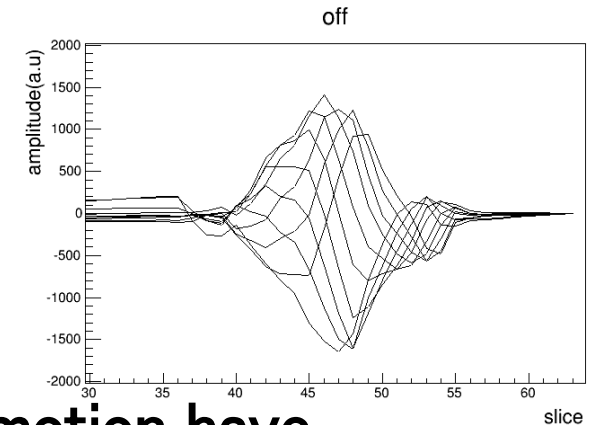


J-PARC MR parameters

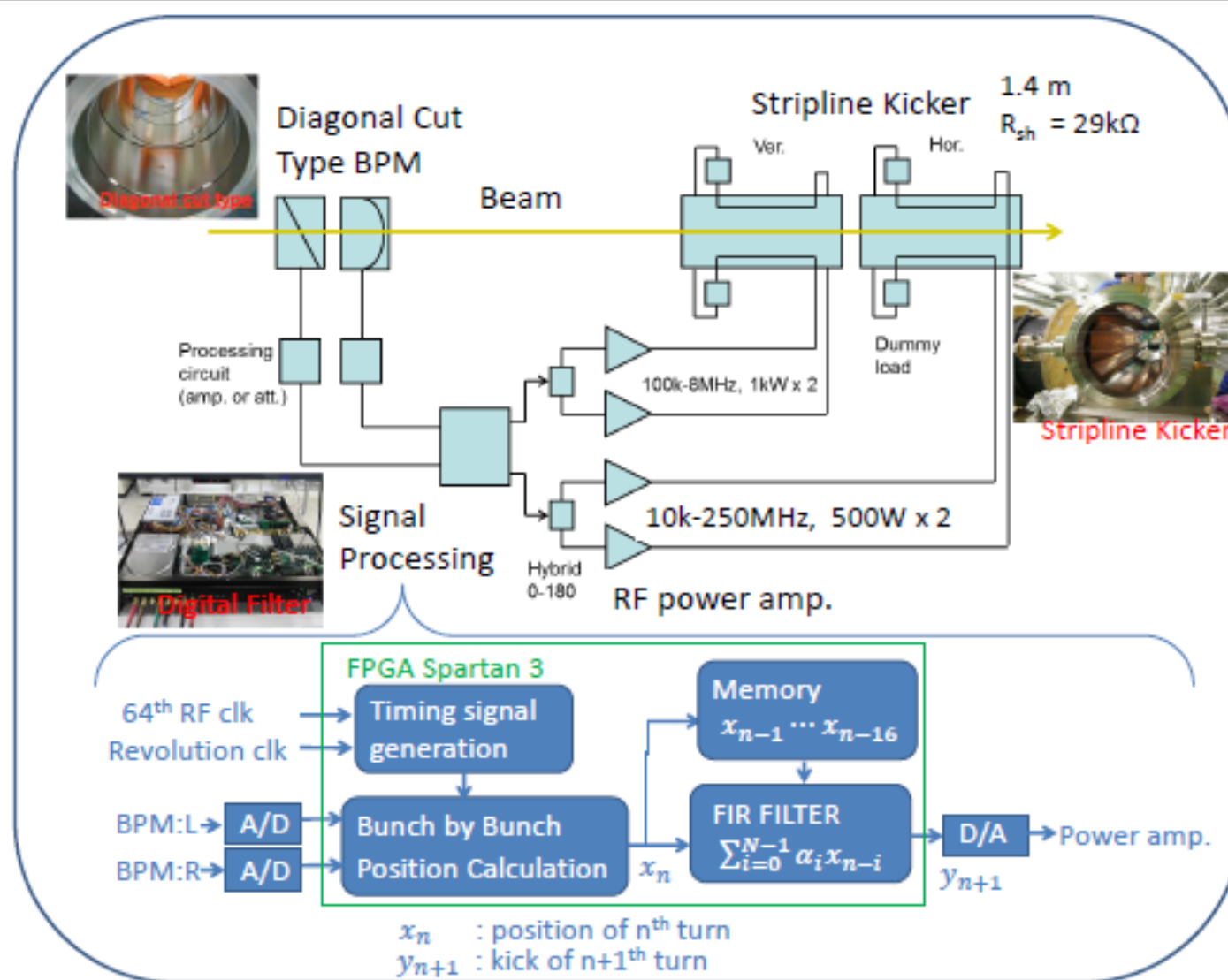
- Circumference 1567.5 m
- Injection Energy 3 GeV
- Extraction Energy 30 GeV
- Revolution at injection 5.384 μ s(185.7kHz) RF 1.67MHz
at extraction 5.231 μ s(191.2kHz) RF 1.72MHz
- Harmonic number 9
- Repetition time for fast extraction 2.5 s

At high beam power

- Coupled bunch instability & intra-bunch motion have been observed which (partly) limited the beam power (due to beam loss).

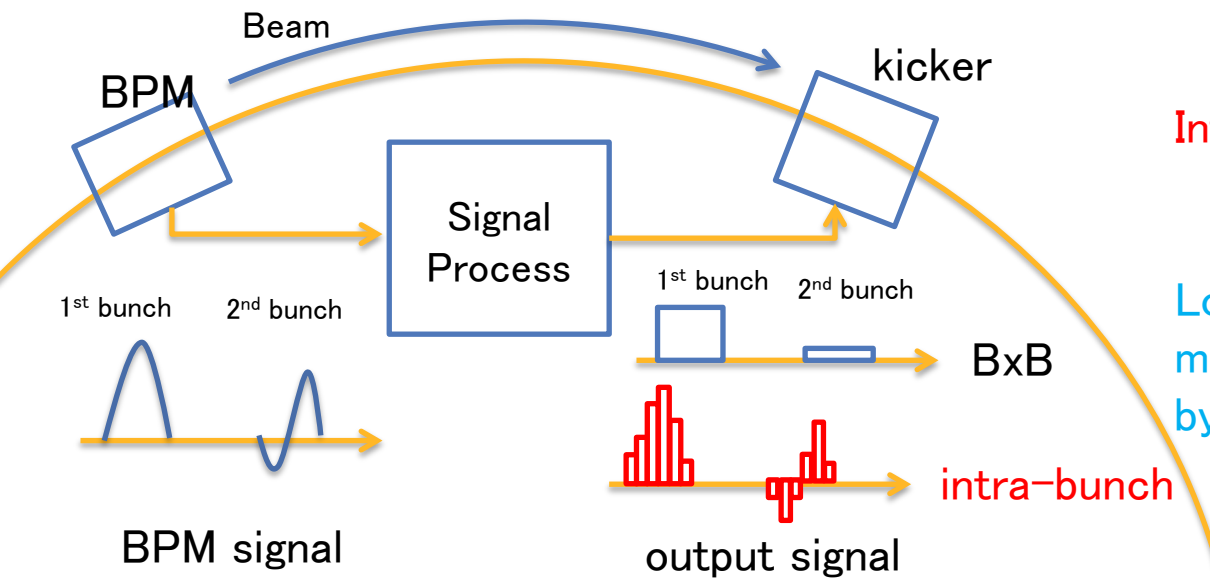


Bunch by bunch Feedback system



Intra-bunch Feedback System in J-PARC MR

- Bunch by bunch(BxB) feedback systems have successfully suppress instabilities and contributed to increase beam power.
- Internal bunch motions are observed –
 - Might be causing additional instabilities.
 - Intra-bunch feedback could have larger (stable) feedback gain than BxB-FB.

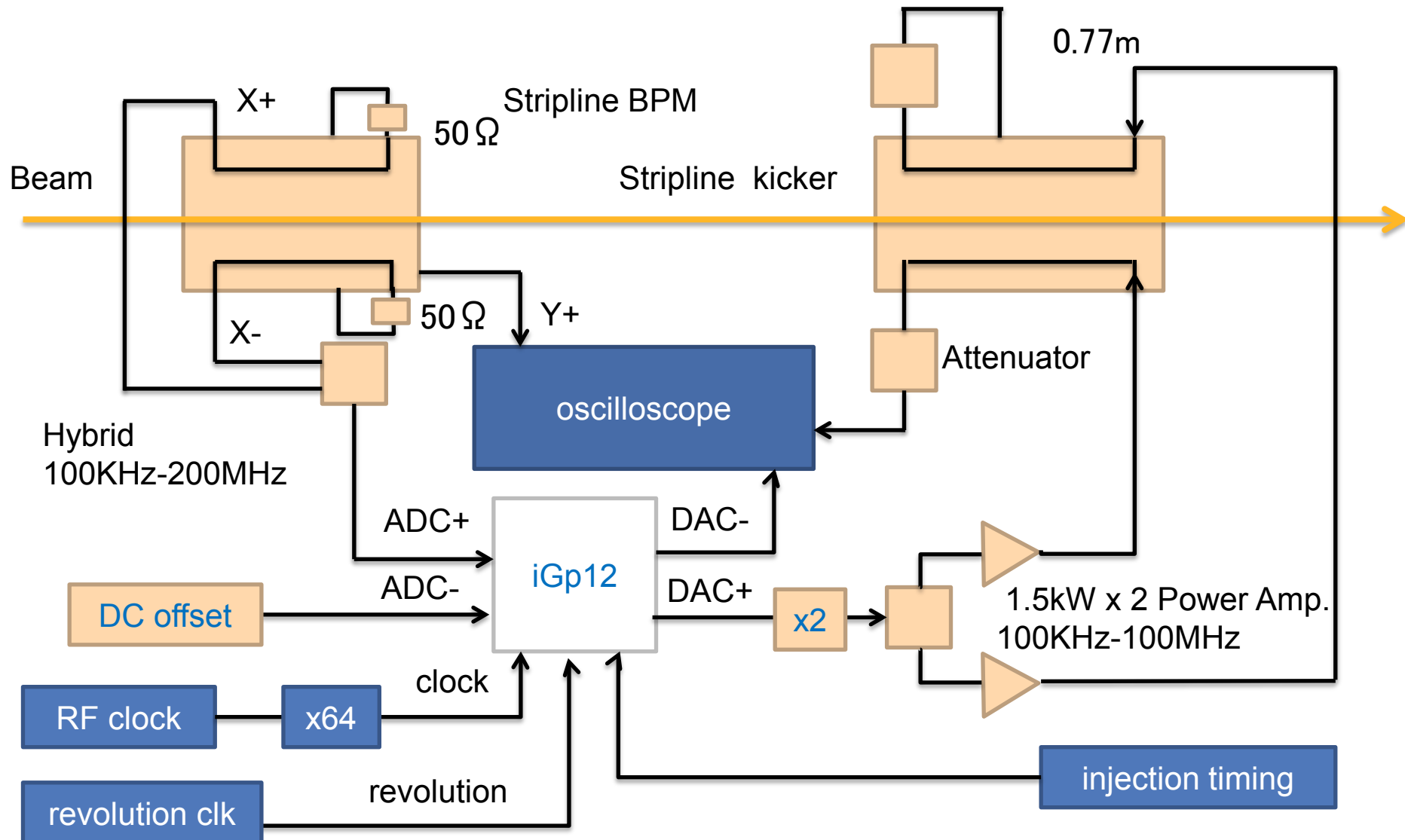


Intra-bunch feedback with
64 slices in one bucket
Slice-by-slice feedback

Longer slice-by-slice position
memory in FB signal processor
by iGp12 (12M samples)

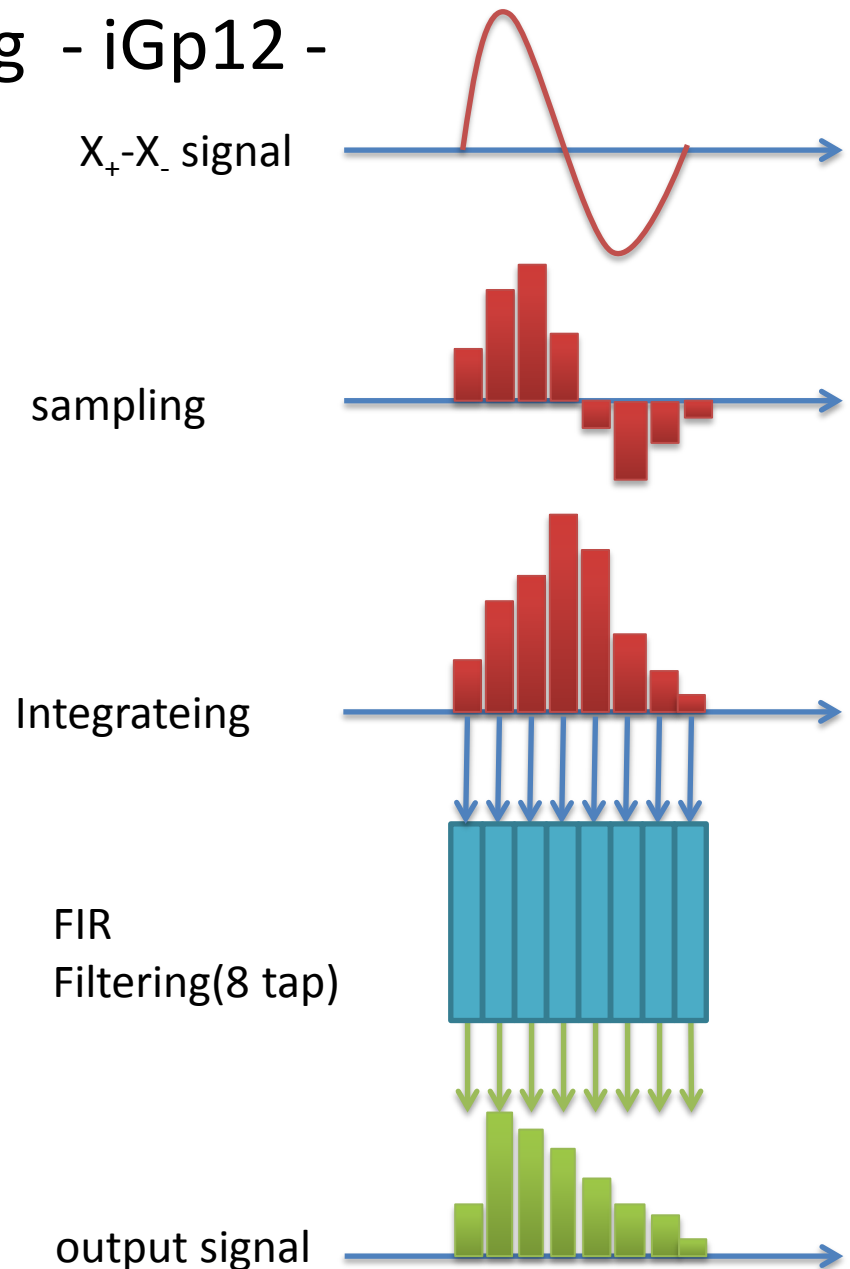
Transverse intra-bunch feedback system

—schematic view—



Signal processing - iGp12 -

- Clock frequency = 108MHz ($f_{RF} \times 64$).
- Before filtering, the BPM signals are integrated to reconstruct beam position.
- FIR filter (1 ~ 32 tap FIR) + shift gain.
 - 8 tap FIR / 4 tap FIR
 - Parameter table of filter selection, timing (FID delay and Back-end delay), shift gain changes with the external hardware trigger



Feedback Tuning

■ Delay timing

- FID delay: By monitoring the beam signal
- Backend timing: Add excitation signal from iGp12 (center slice) and check the kicker output (beam and excitation signal) by an oscilloscope
- During acceleration: Need to tune FID, Backend timing (+gain)

■ FIR filter phase

- Observe the beam behavior with several FIR filter phase (stable or unstable)
- Should be checked by the grow-damp experiments.

■ Shift gain (digital feedback gain)

- Check the maximum stable gain at good FIR filter phase

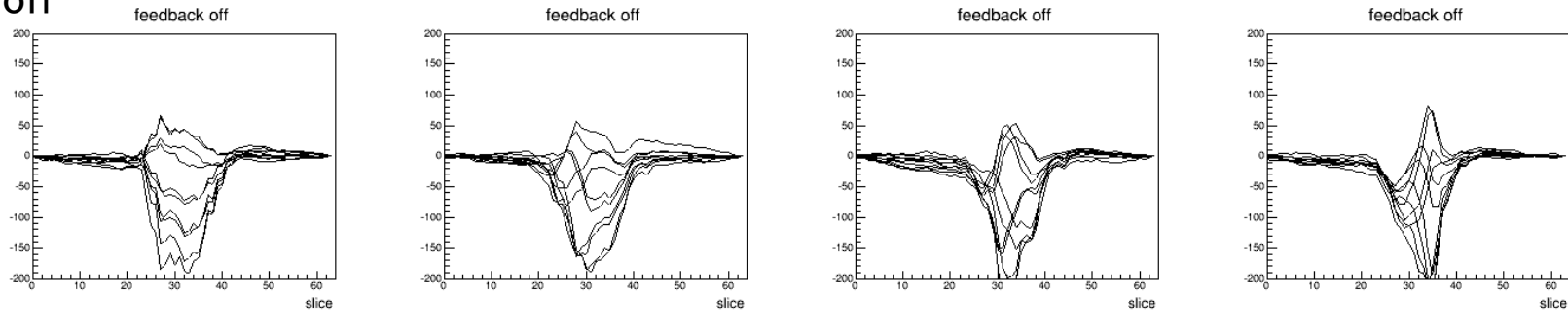
Main Beam Parameters

	Beam test	Operation
Circumference	1568m	
Energy	3GeV	3–30GeV
Beam Power	0.5 kW (3 GeV)	230kW (30GeV)
RF Frequency	1.67 MHz	1.67–1.72MHz
Number of bunches	1	8
Synchrotron tune	0.0017	0.002–0.0001
Betatron tune (hor./ver.)	22.41/20.75	
Intensity (/pulse)	2.7×10^{12}	1.3×10^{14}
Bunch length	150–200 ns	50–200 ns
Chromaticity (hor./ver.)	+0.5/+1.2	–4 – –1

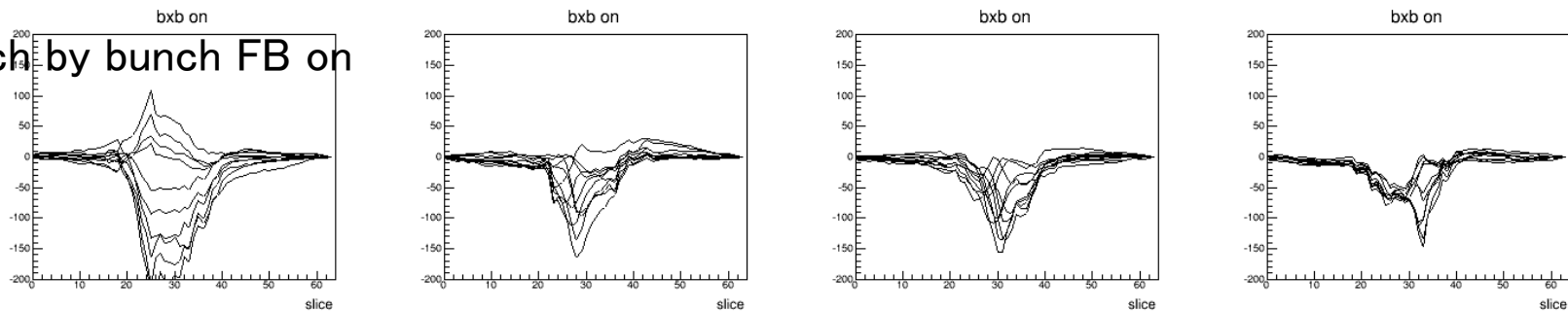
Delta signal motion

Signals are superimposed
10 times every 5 turns

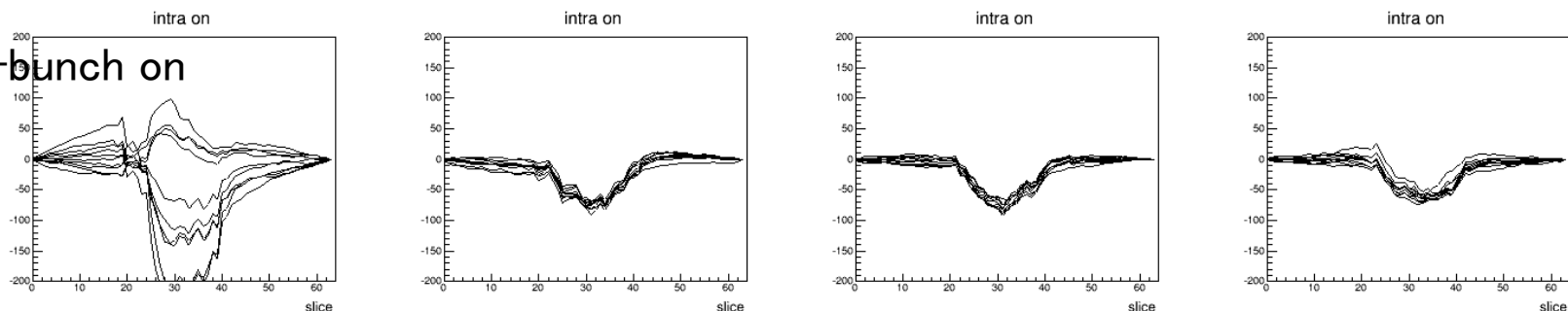
FB off



bunch by bunch FB on



intra-bunch on



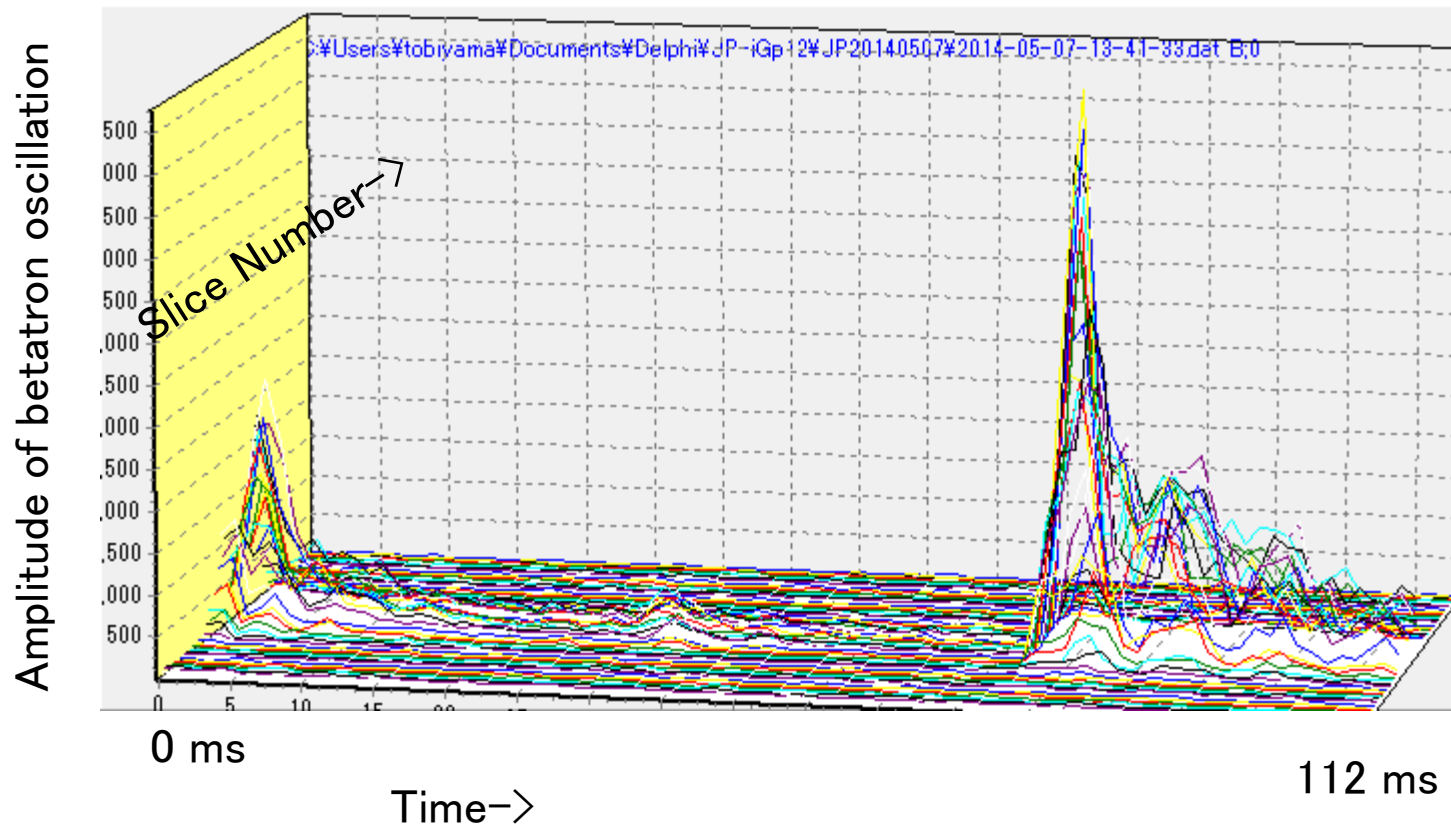
15200th turn

15400th turn

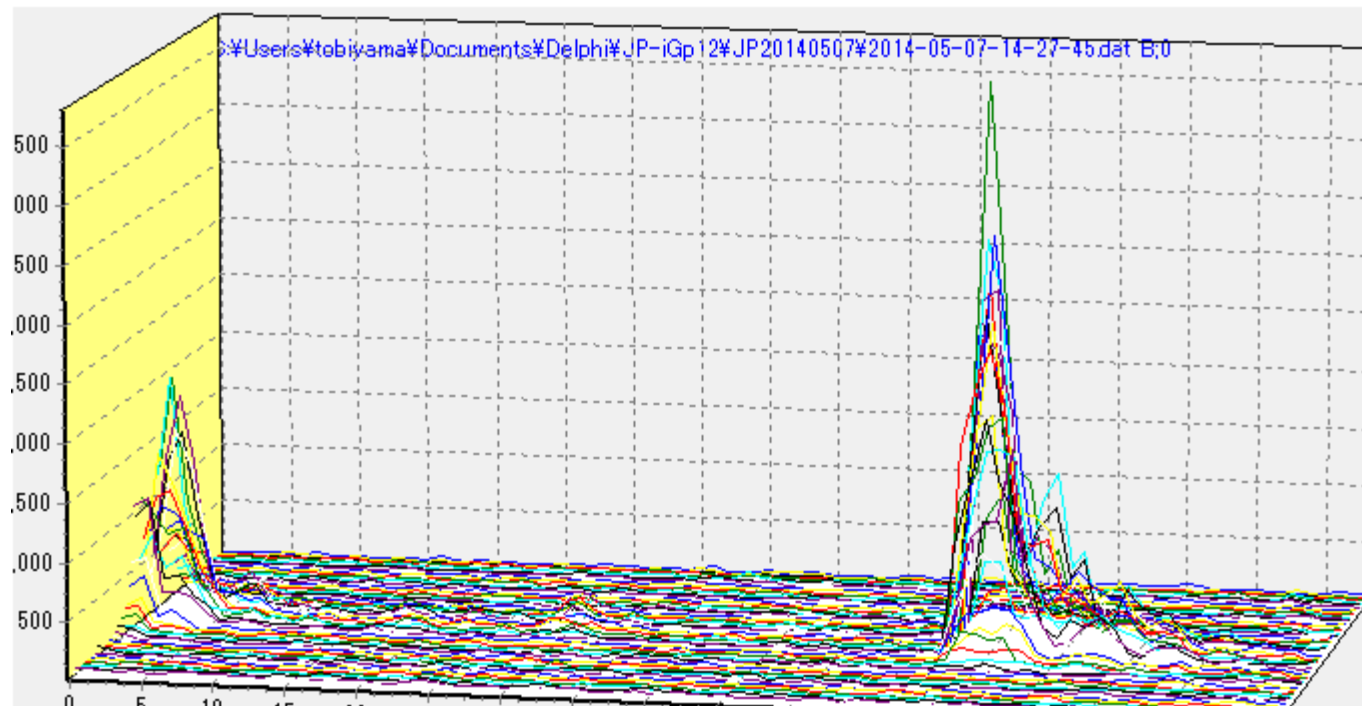
15600th turn

15800th turn

w/o FB (Amplitude of β -freq. comp)



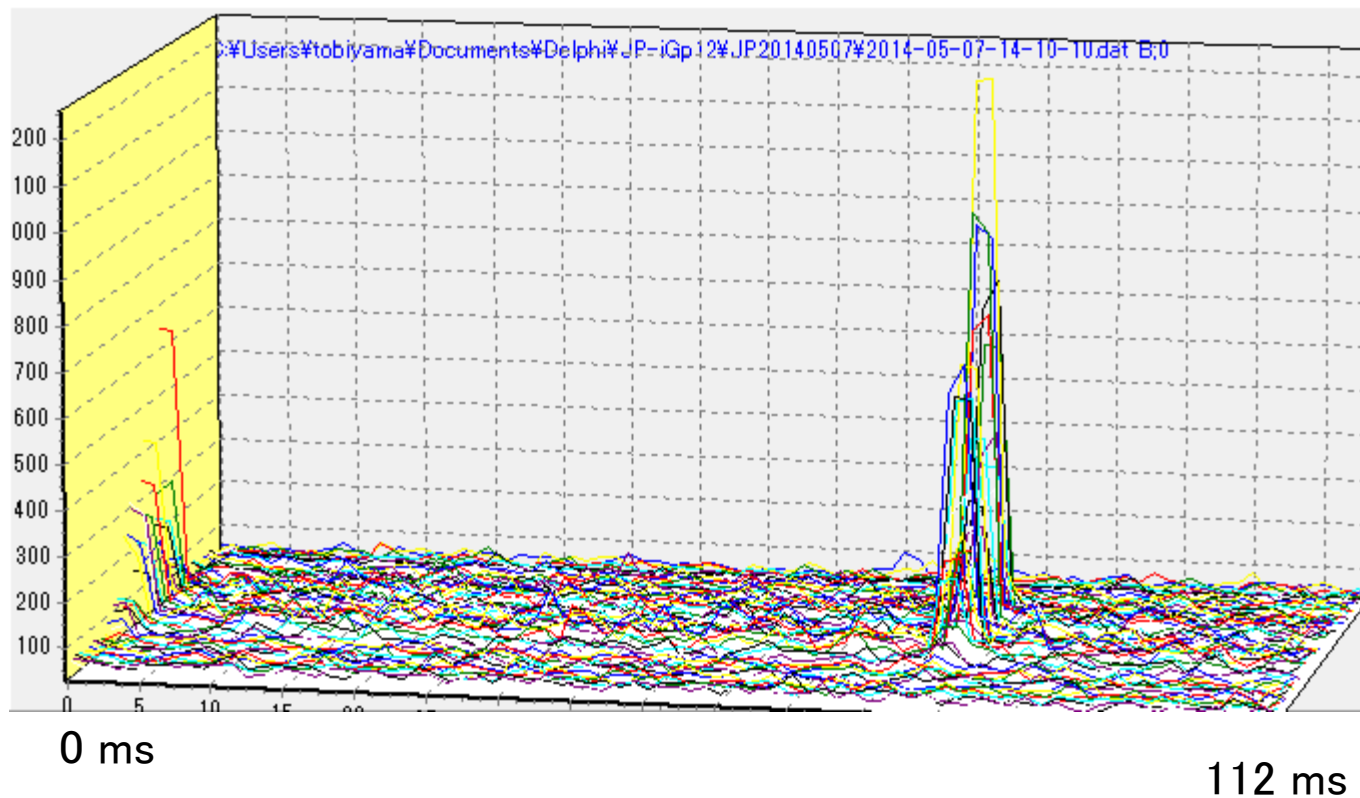
BxB FB ON



0 ms

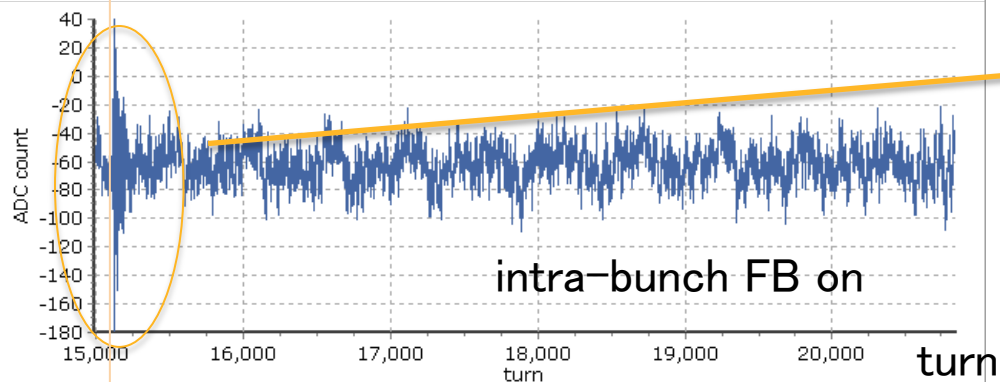
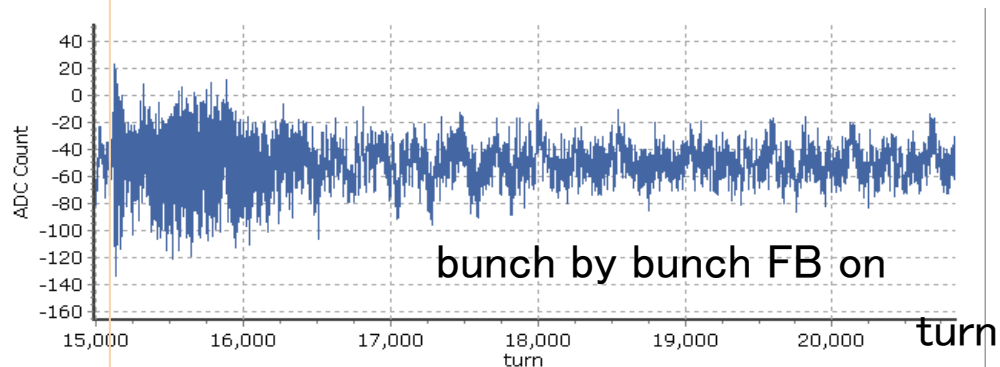
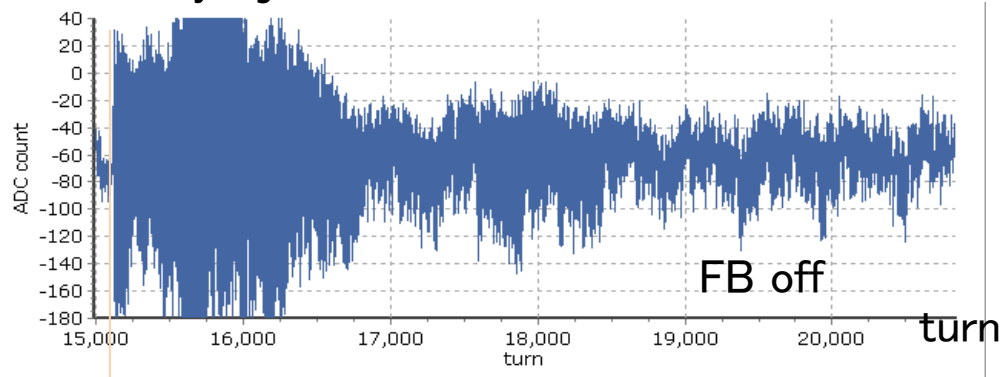
112 ms

Intra-bunch FB (Shift gain=5) ON



Reduction of Oscillation Amplitude

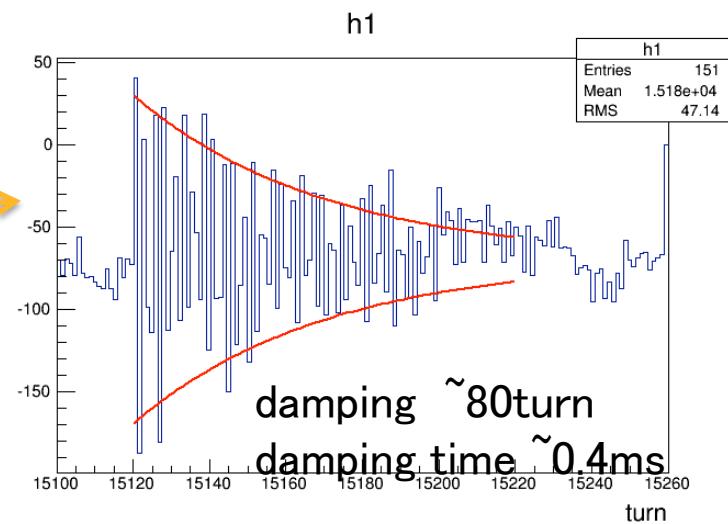
Kicked by injection kicker



–We tested the suppression of single kick by injection kicker mismatch.

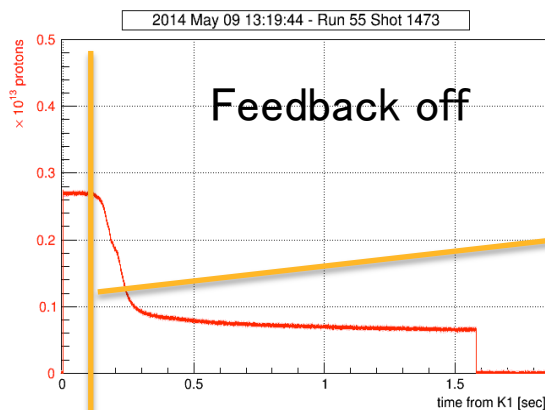
–Intra-bunch FB suppresses oscillation amplitude effectively.

–Damping time was about 80 turns.

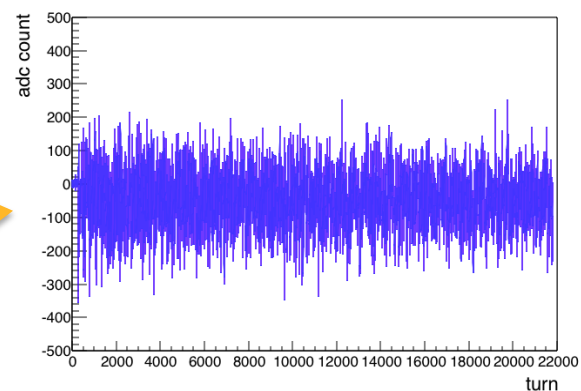


Suppression of vertical instability

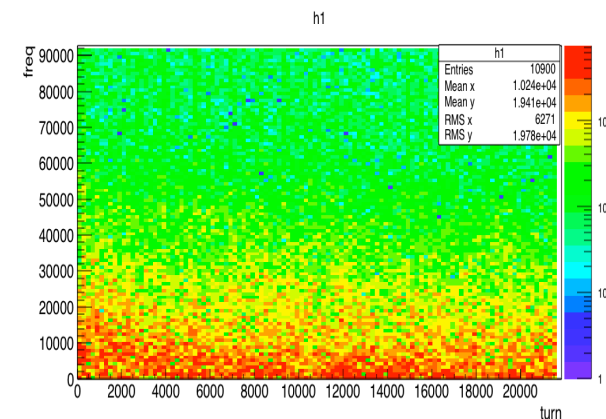
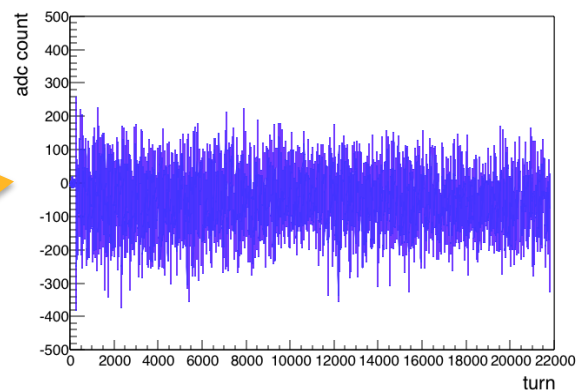
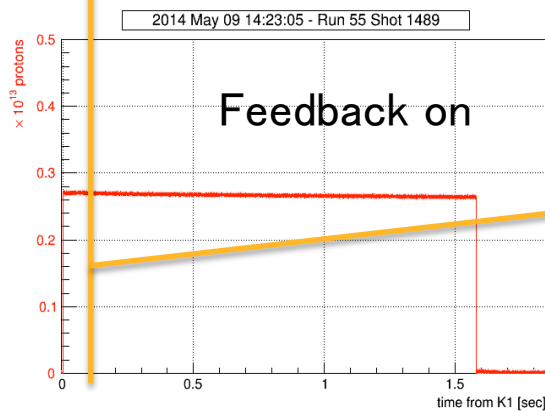
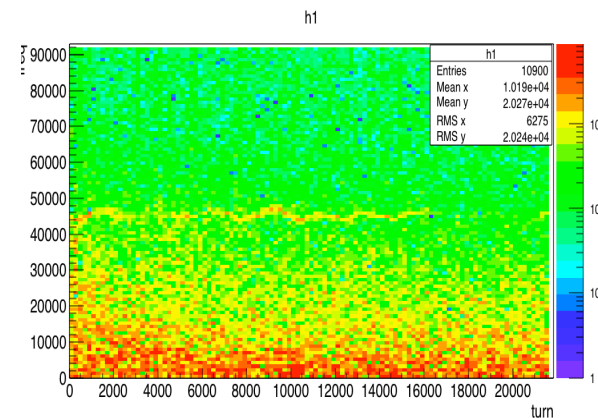
Intensity



Amplitude of vertical oscillation



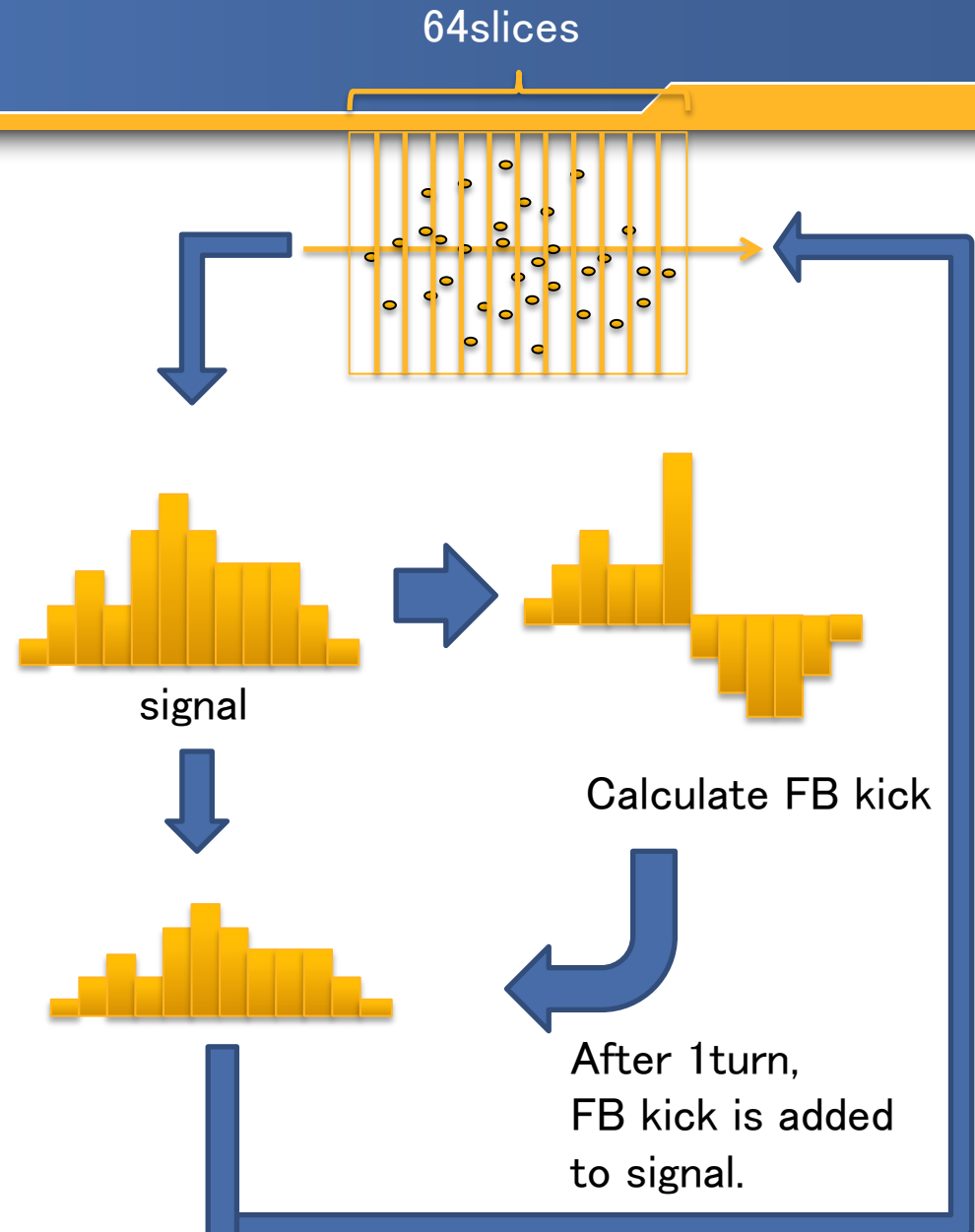
Spectrogram



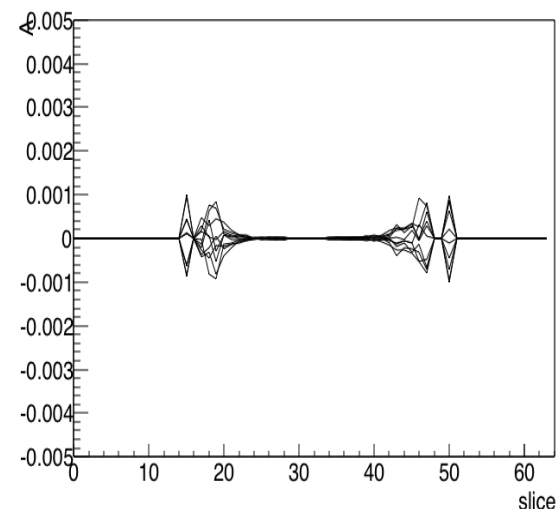
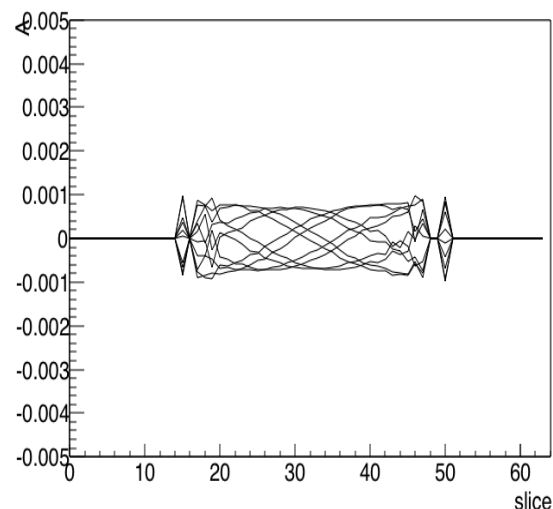
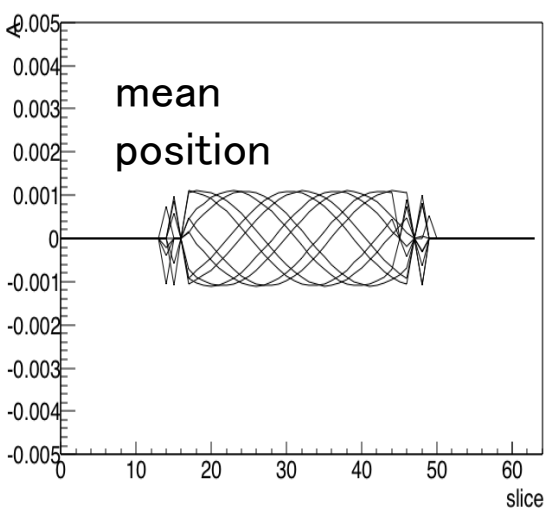
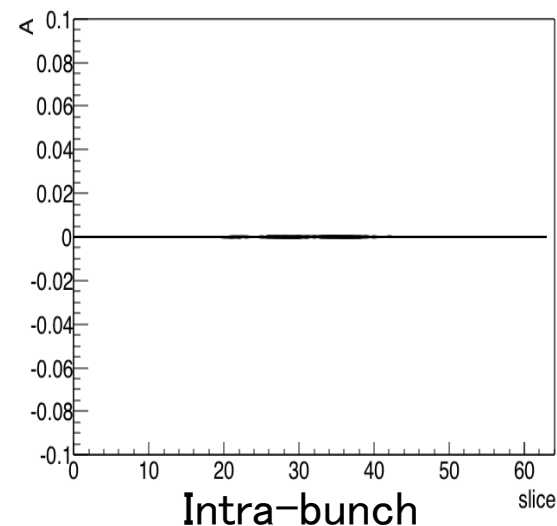
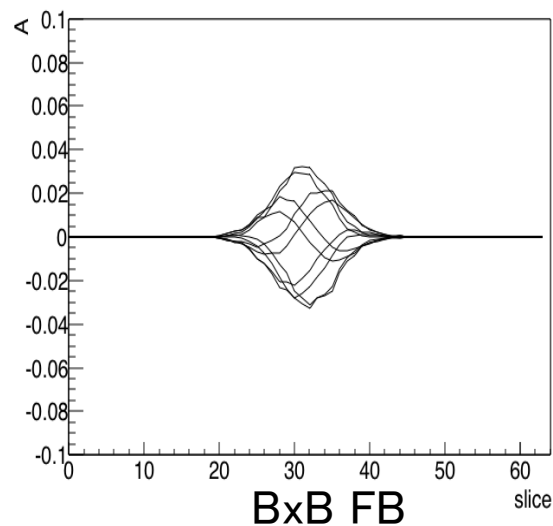
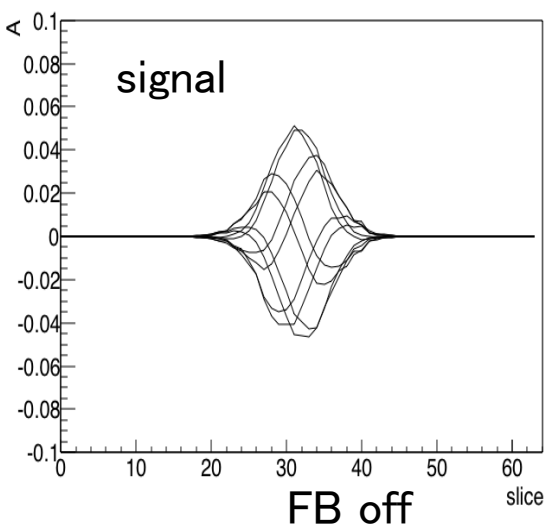
- We find intra-bunch feedback system is quite effective to suppress internal motion and to reduce beam loss.
- This system has been used during user operation now to reduce beam loss at injection.
- We have tried to evaluate this system by comparison with macro particle simulations.
- In this time, only horizontal oscillations are taken into account.

Simulation Methods

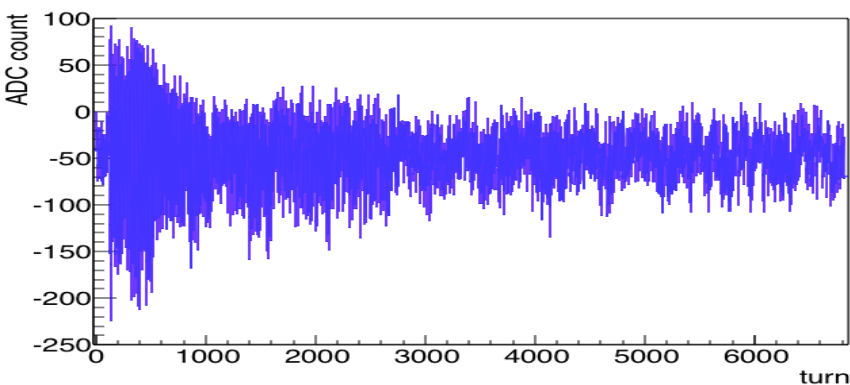
- 6400 macro particles are used.
- Each RF buckets are divided into 64 slices.
- **No wake field.**
 - single bunch (Wake is not so effective in this beam test.)
- **No non-linear field.**
- Space charge is not taken into account.



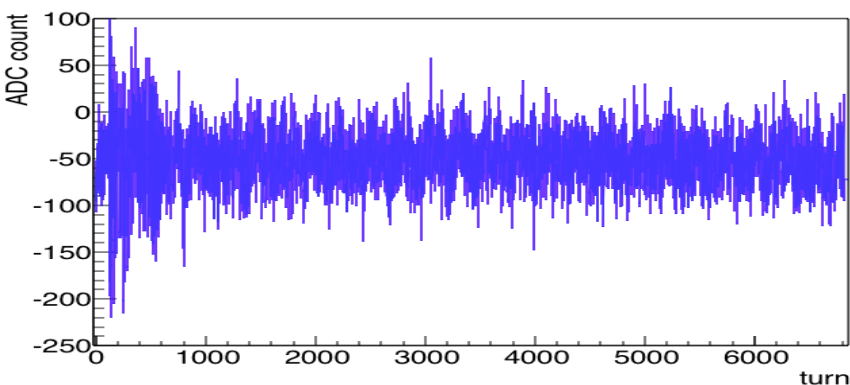
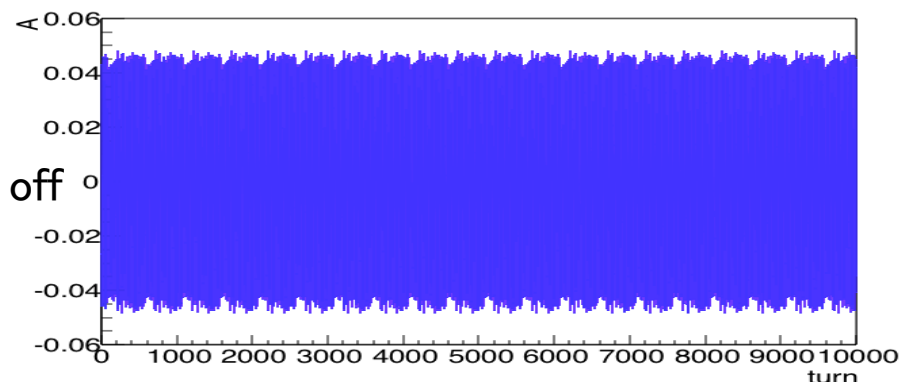
Internal bunch motion and mean position



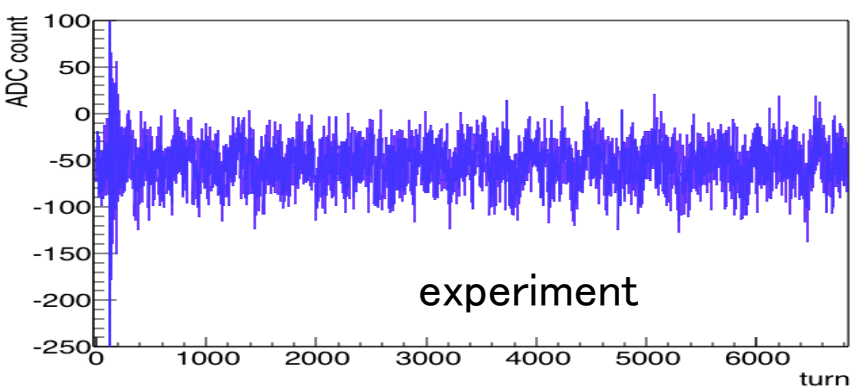
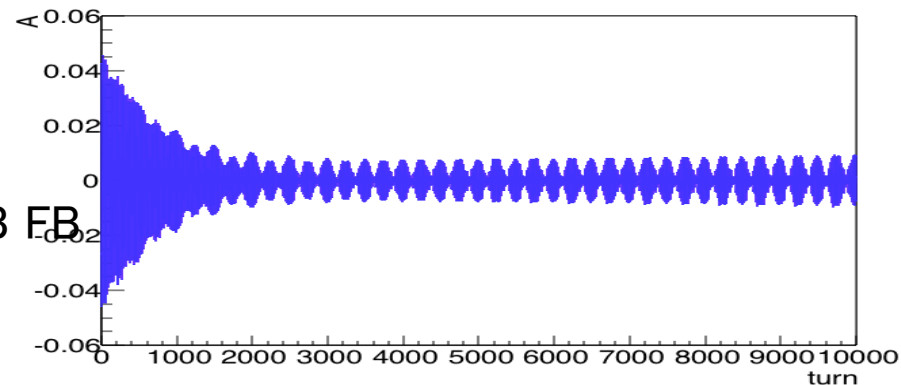
Damping behavior



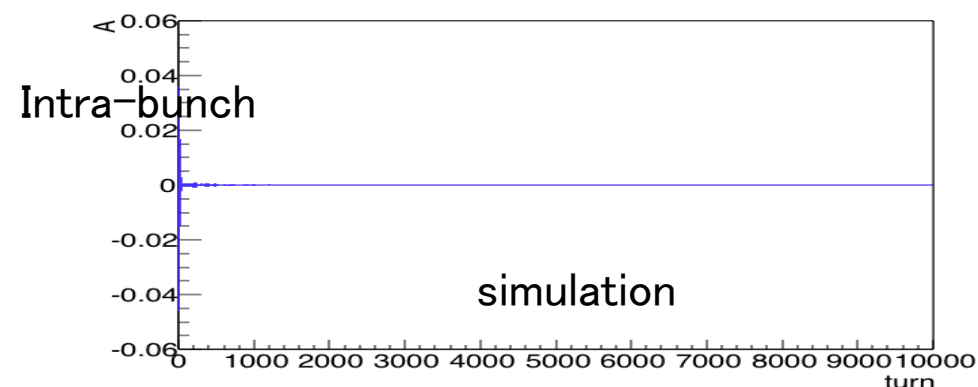
FB off



BxB FB



experiment

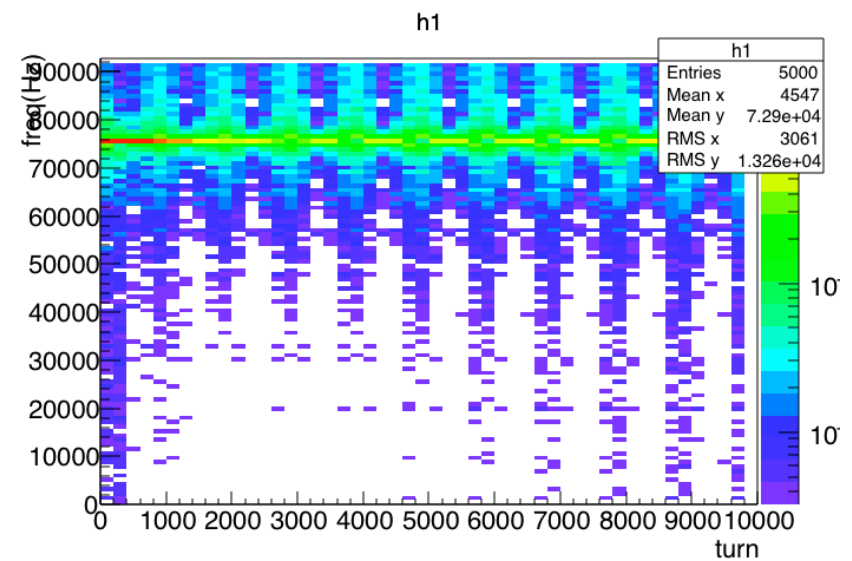
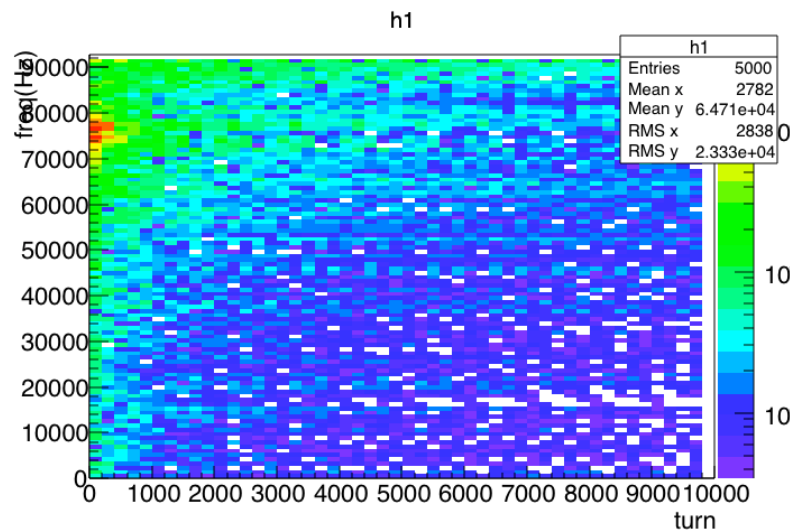


Intra-bunch

simulation

Maximum gain/Damping time

- **Unstable with too large feedback gain**
 - Very rough estimate..
 - Intra-bunch FB(8tap) $\sim 2.0\text{e-}4$ damping time $\sim 40\text{turn}$
 - BxB FB (4tap) $\sim 3.125\text{e-}6$ damping time $\sim 2000\text{turn}$
- **Larger feedback gain (might be) available with Intra-bunch FB.**



Summary

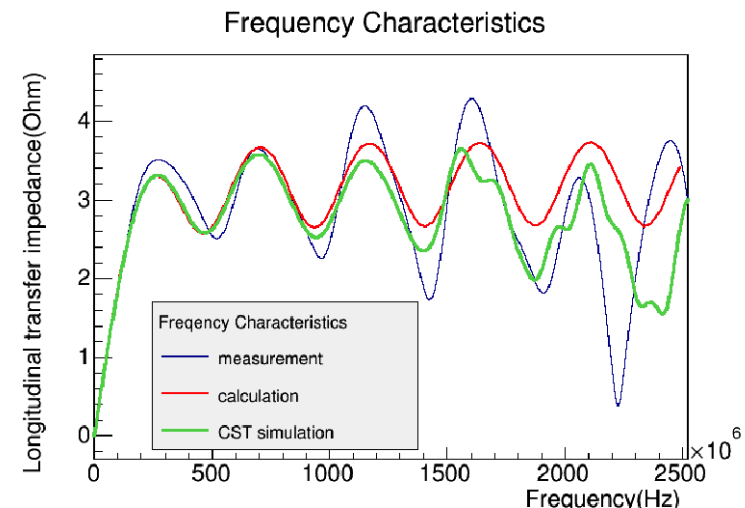
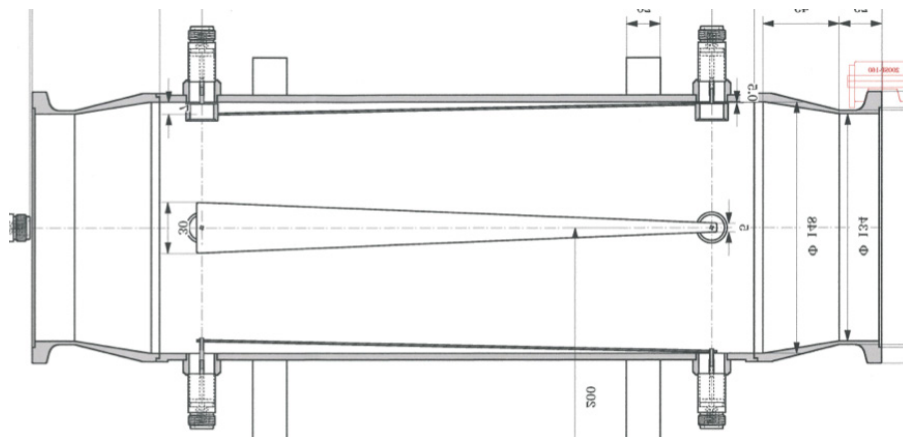
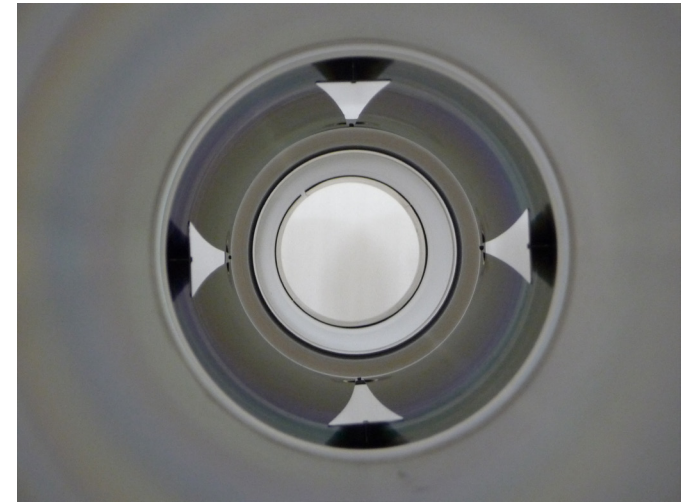
- **Constructed and tested intra-bunch feedback system at J-PARC MR.**
 - Shown excellent performance.
 - Necessary for stable high beam power operation (both X and Y)
 - Insufficient tuning of the system (due to very tight MD time)
 - Need detailed tuning (FIR filter phase, Delay, etc.)
 - Analysis of instability data, especially during acceleration.
- **Tried very simple simulation**
 - Larger stable feedback gain will be achievable by the intra-bunch feedback system.
 - Additional effect (space charge, wake fields (mainly coming from resistive wall), nonlinear fields..) will be implemented.
 - Multi-bunch (coupled bunch) effects.

Backups

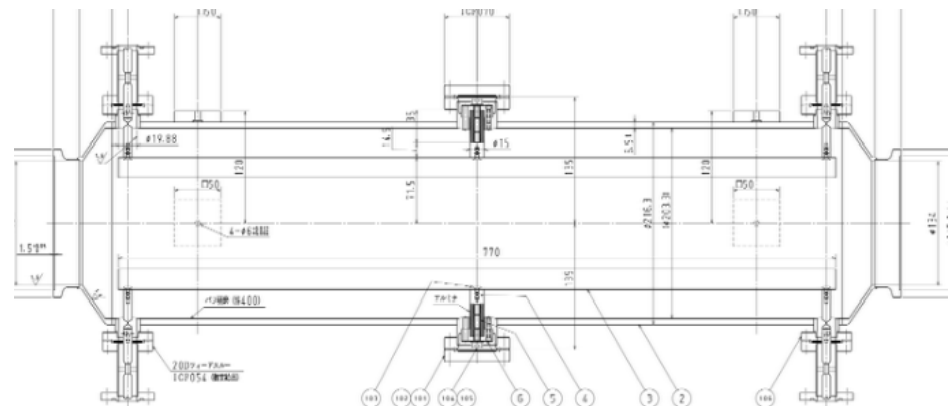
BPM (Beam Position Monitor)

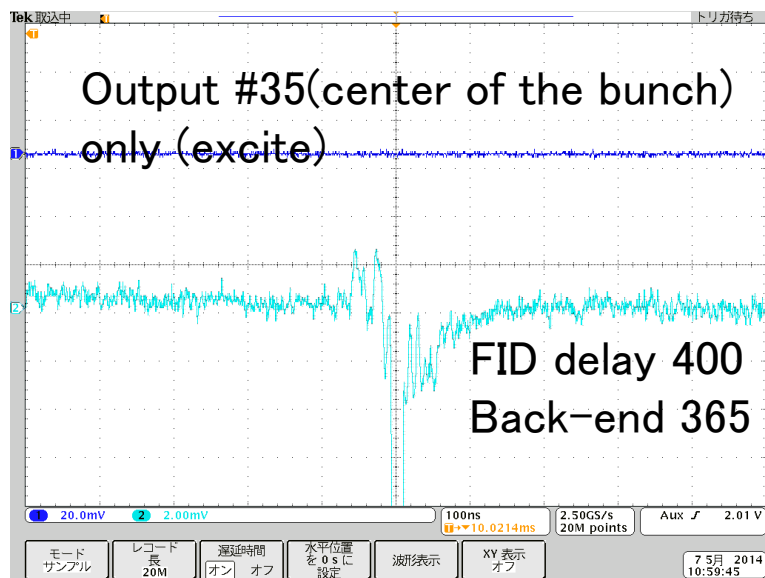
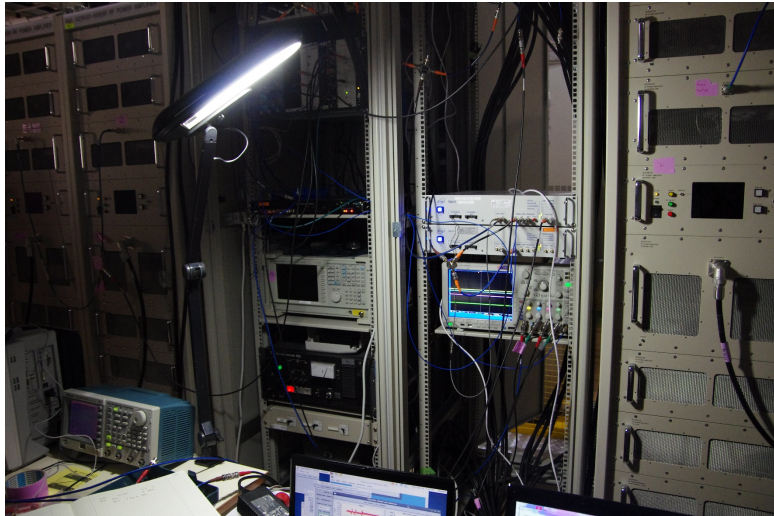
- Linnekar's design in SPS.

It has exponentially tapered electrodes, which allow wideband frequency sensitivities compared to normal BPM.

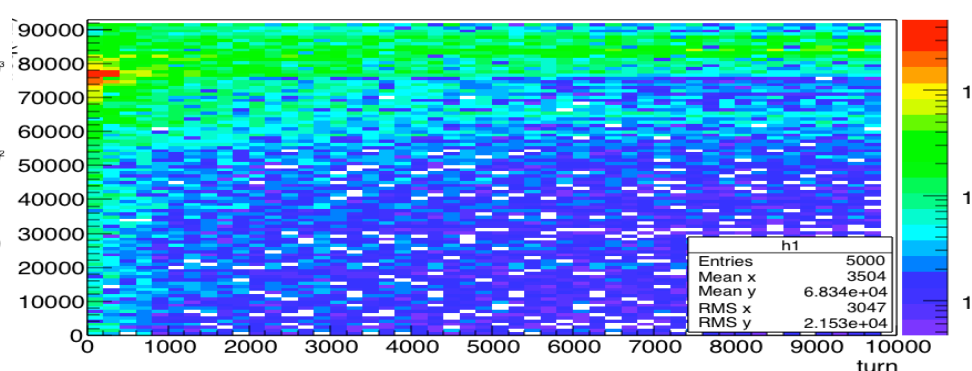
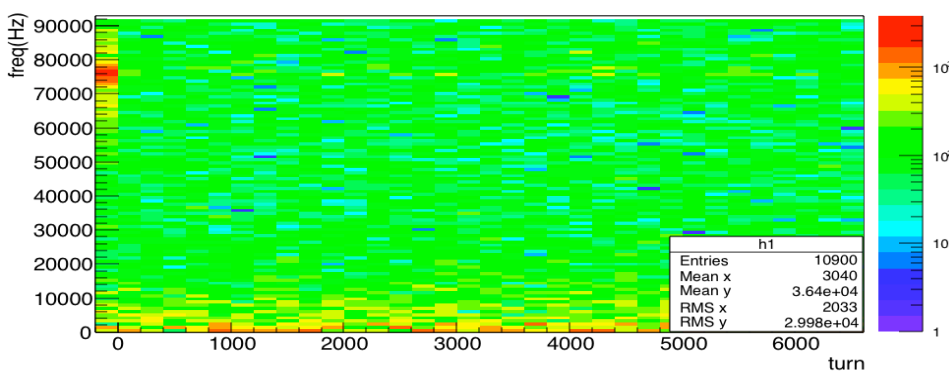
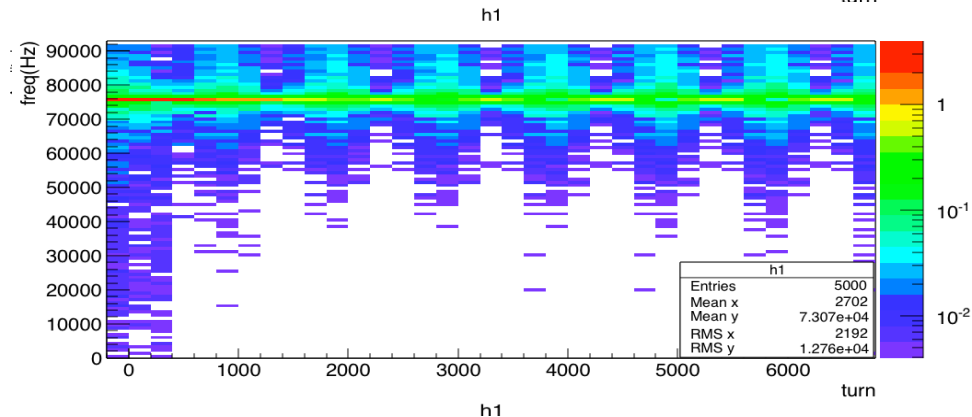
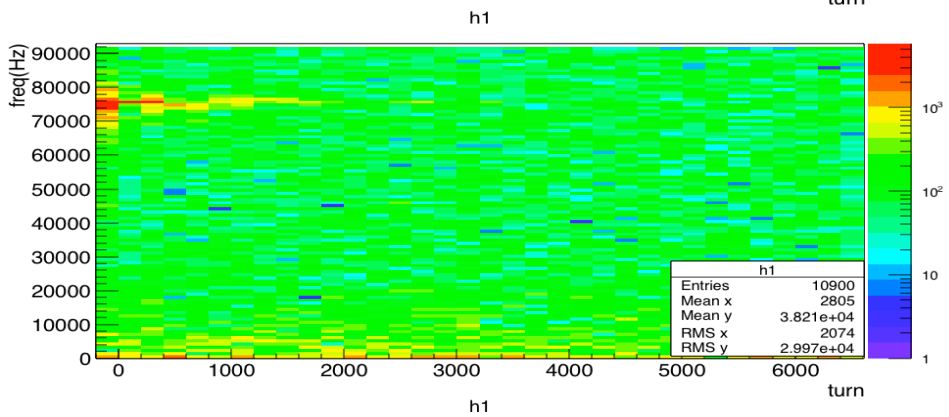
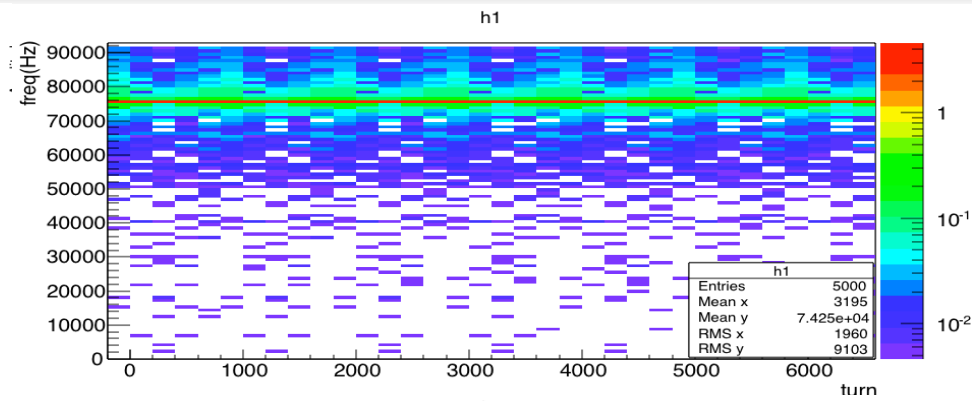
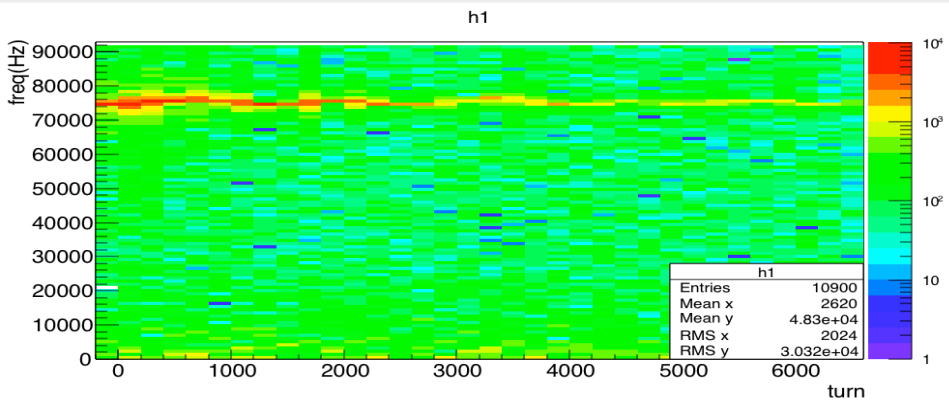


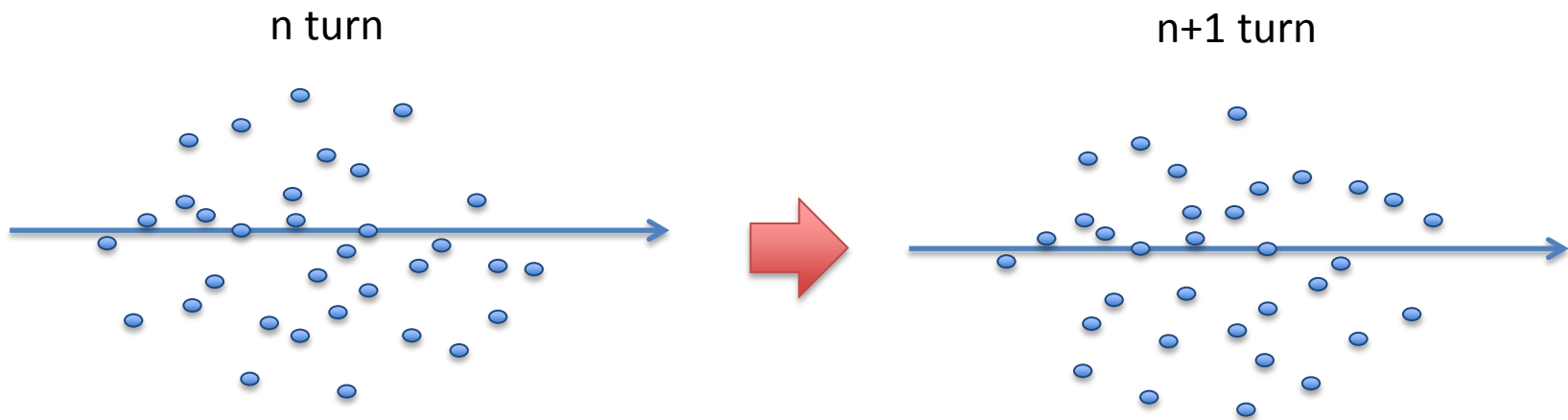
-
- A close-up, high-contrast photograph of a car's headlight assembly. The image shows the outer lens, the internal reflector, and the central bulb. The lighting is dramatic, with bright highlights on the metallic surfaces and deep shadows in the recessed areas. The headlight is mounted on a dark, textured surface, likely the car's bodywork.





修正版





各粒子に対して以下の運動方程式で1turn後を計算

縦方向(シンプレクティックオイラー法)

$$\tau_{n+1} = \tau_n - \frac{\eta}{\beta c} \Delta s \delta_n \quad \delta_{n+1} = \delta_n + \frac{\beta c}{\eta} \left(\frac{\nu_{s0}}{R} \right)^2 \Delta s \tau_{n+1}$$

横方向

$$x_{n+1} = (\cos \mu + \alpha \sin \mu) x_n + \beta \sin \mu p_n$$

$$p_{n+1} = -\gamma \sin \mu x_n + (\cos \mu - \alpha \sin \mu) p_n$$

$$\mu = 2\pi(\nu_x + \xi \delta_n)$$

- 8tap FIR filters are used to derive betatron oscillation.
- Filter coefficients are given below.

$$b[n] = \sin((n-1)\omega T_s + \Delta\phi) - \Delta$$

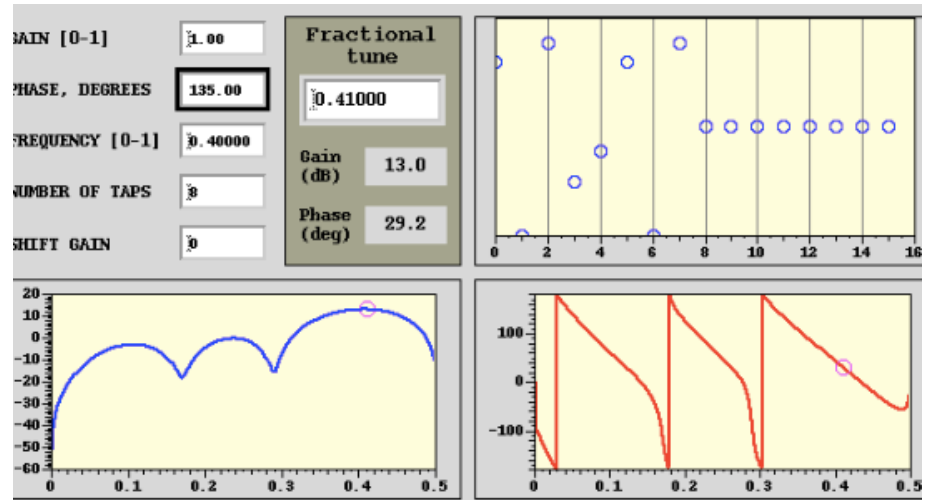
$$\Delta = \frac{1}{N_{tap}} \sum_{n=0}^{N_{tap}-1} \sin(n\omega T_s + \Delta\phi)$$

- BxB feedback system
 - Only the peak value of bunch signals are used.

- ~~$\omega = 0.4, \Delta\phi = -30$~~ Intra-bunch feedback system
 - Each slice is filtered.

$$\omega = 0.4, \Delta\phi = 135$$

Filters

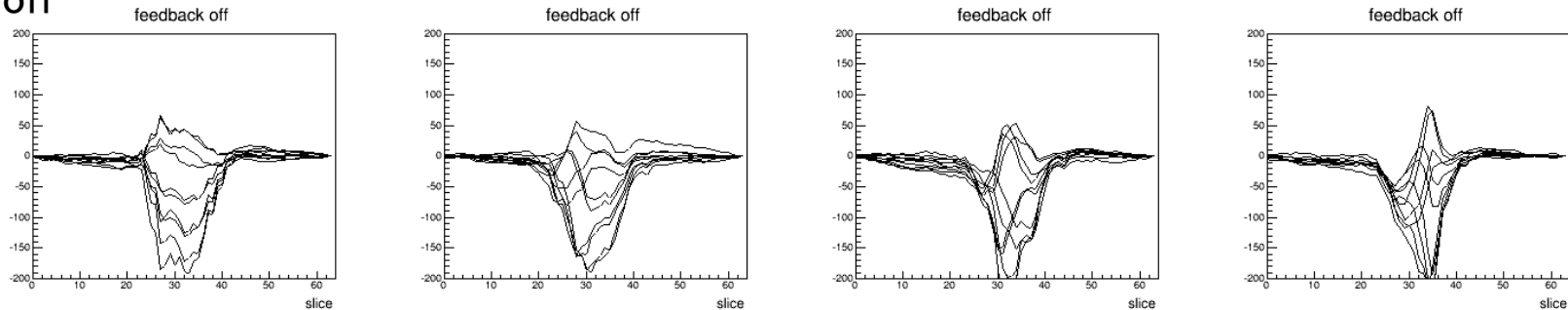


Filter characteristics of intra-bunch FB

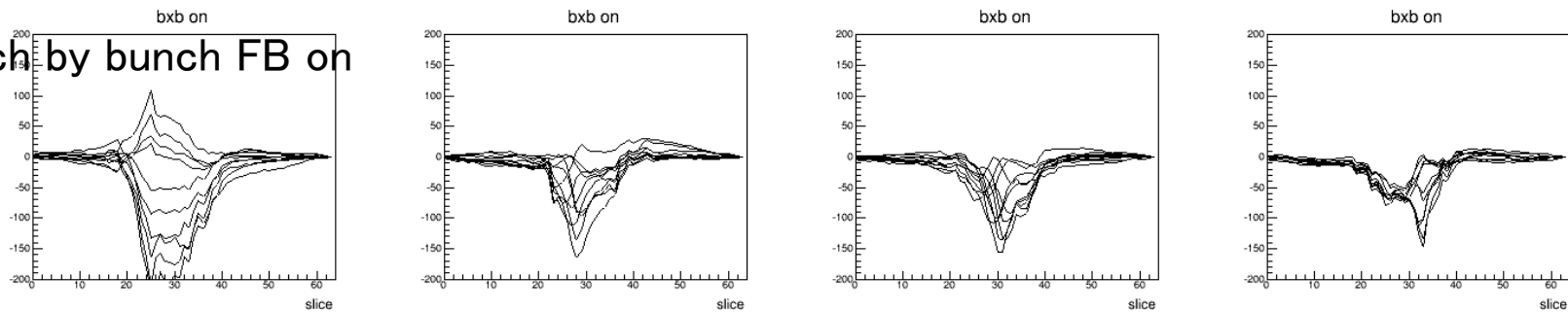
Delta signal motion

Signals are superimposed
10 times every 5 turns

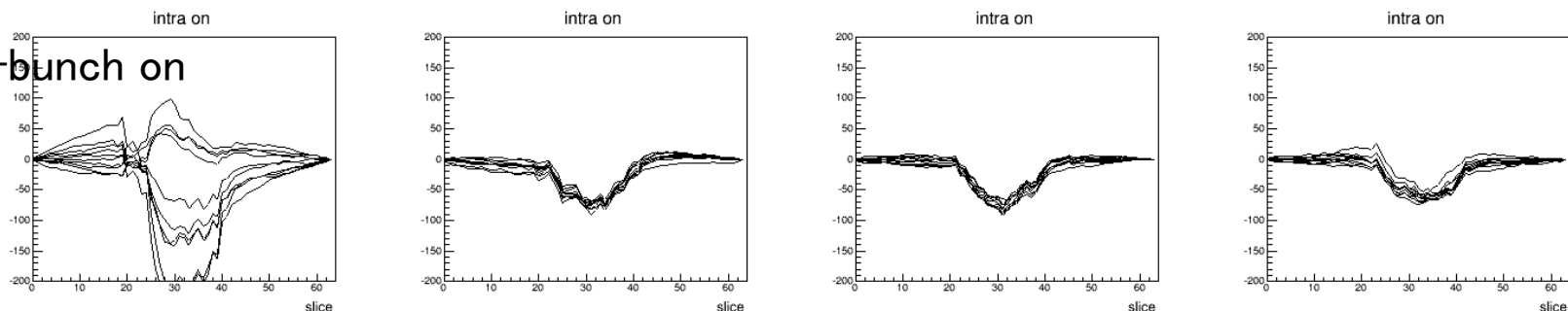
FB off



bunch by bunch FB on



intra-bunch on



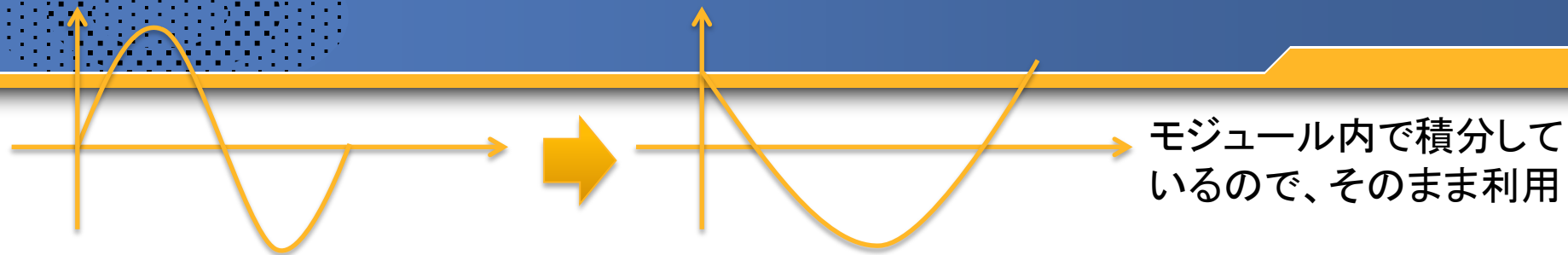
15200th turn

15400th turn

15600th turn

15800th turn

IBFBの場合

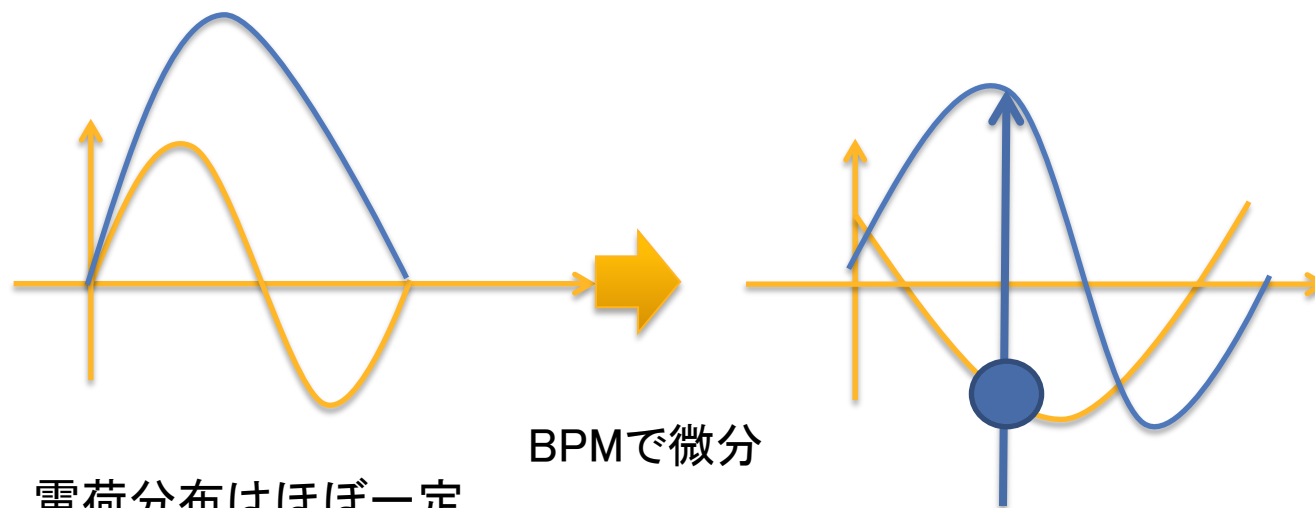


信号=dipole電流

BPMで微分

モジュール内で積分している
ので、そのまま利用

BxBの場合

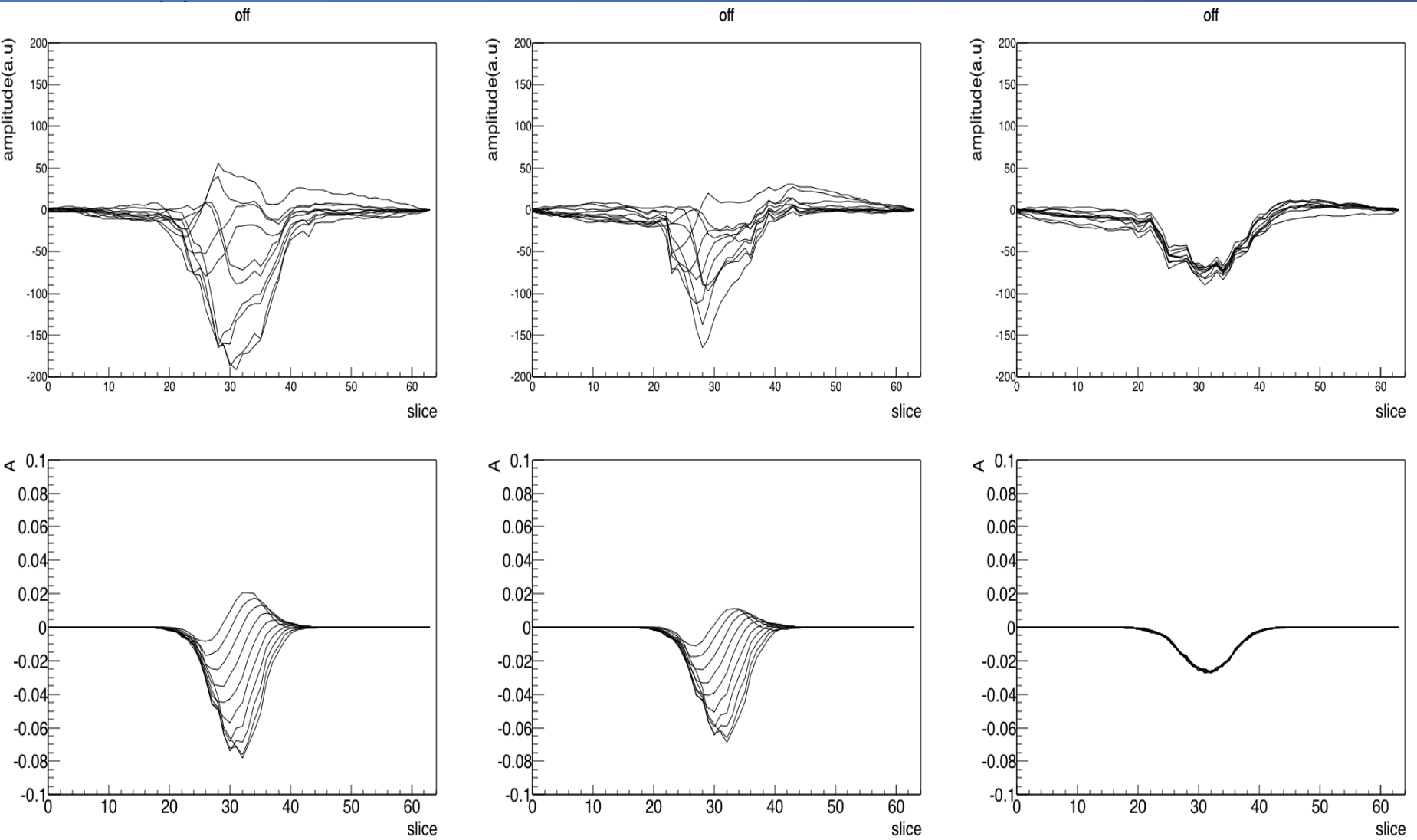


電荷分布はほぼ一定

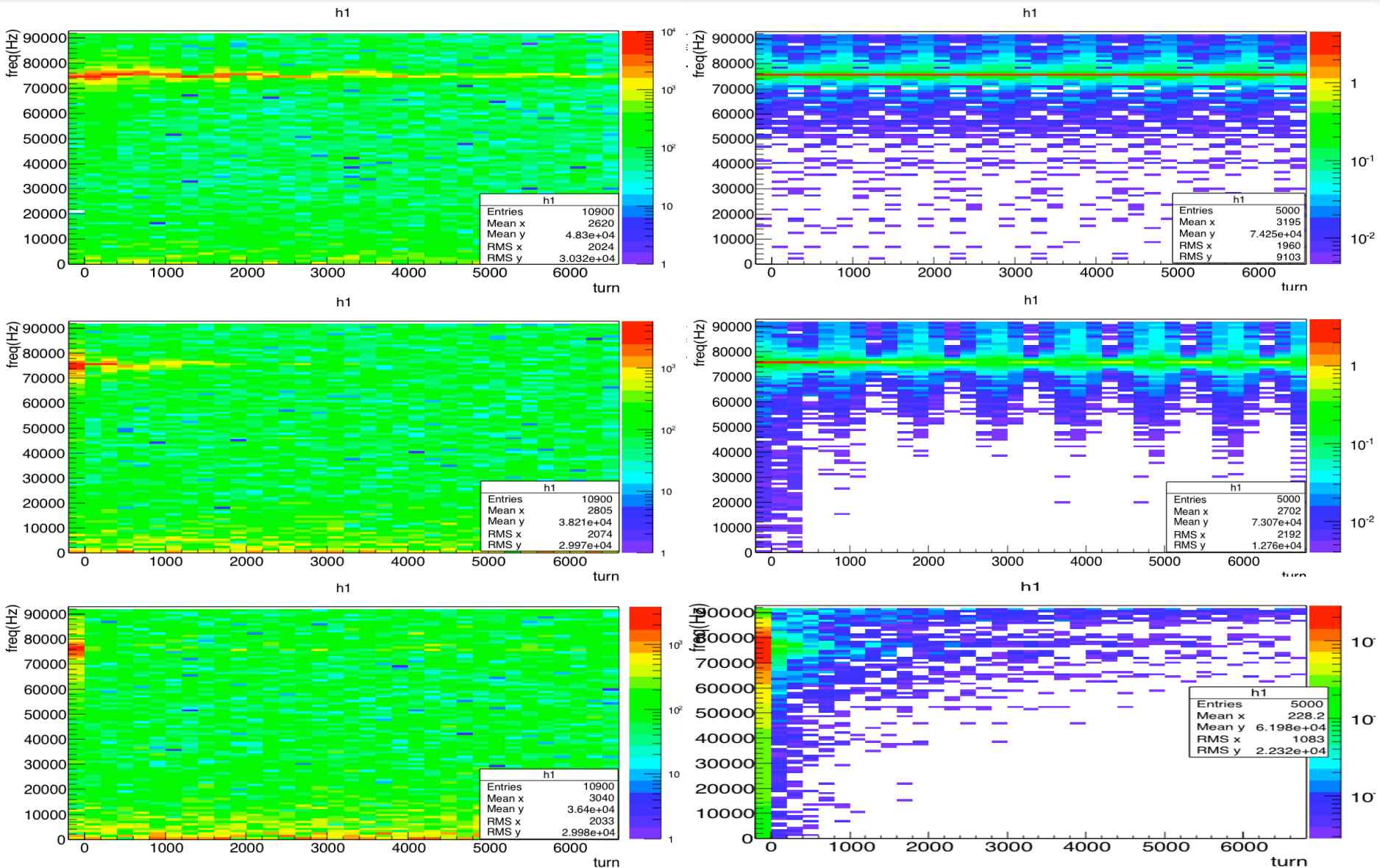
BPMで微分

微分した信号の電流の
ピーク値のところで信号を
サンプリング

微分の後 IIR filterをかけている
 →signalと大きさ大体同じになるよう規格化

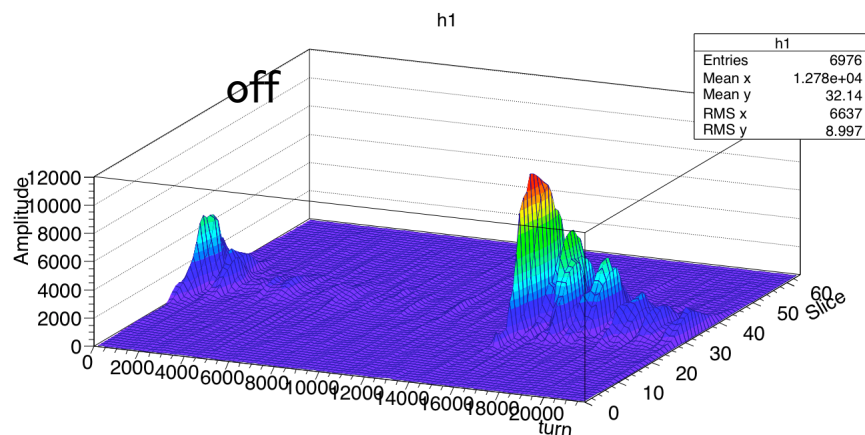
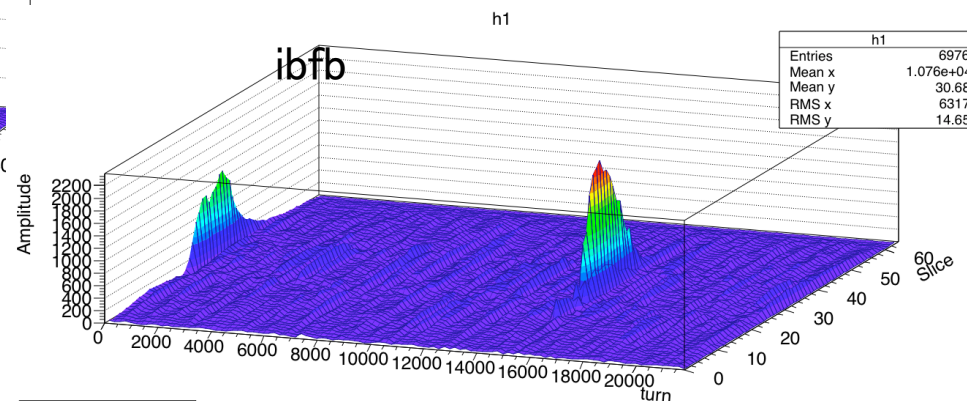
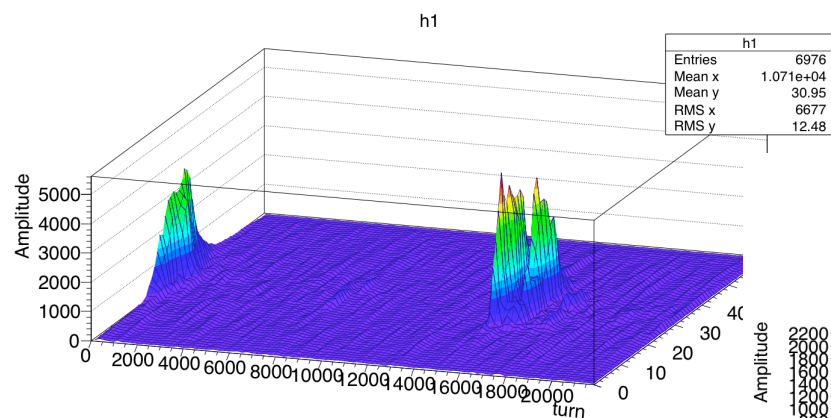


Spectgrams



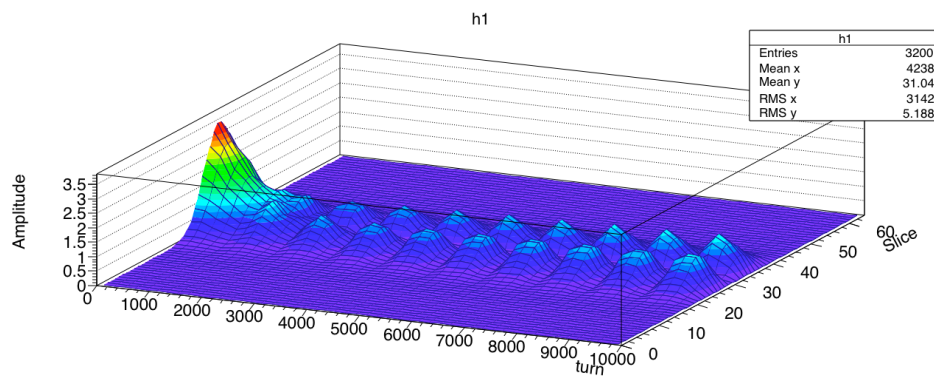
waterfall plot(もどき) 実験

bx b



waterfall plot(もどき) sim

bxb



ibfb

