



Beam Feedback System Challenges at SuperKEKB Injector Linac

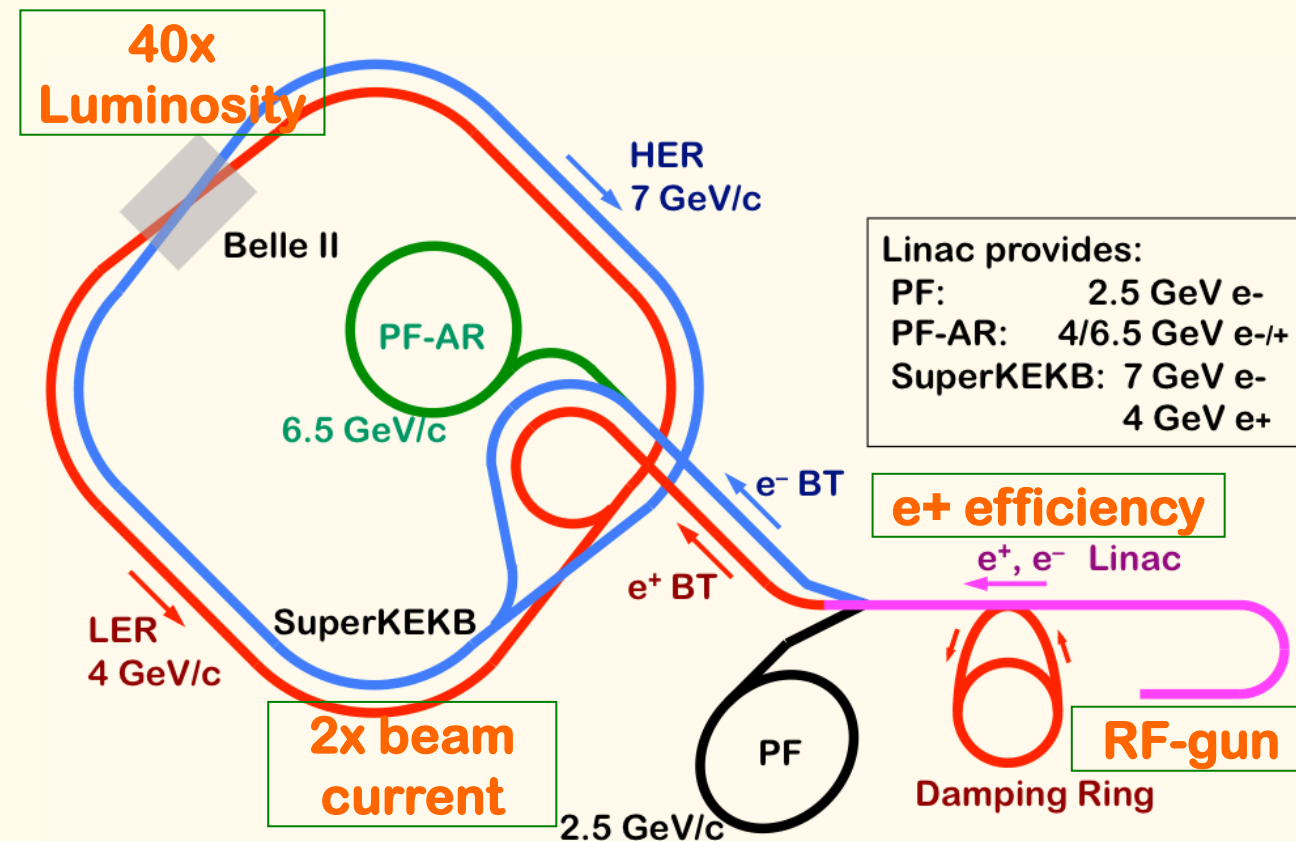
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SuperKEKB and electron/positron Injector Linac



SuperKEKB and electron/positron Injector Linac

◆ Asymmetric e^+/e^- Collider for B-physics

❖ Flavor structure of elementary particles, and possibly new physics

◆ 40-times higher Luminosity compared with that of KEKB (WR)

❖ Twice larger storage beam

→ Higher beam current at Linac

❖ 20-times higher collision rate with nano-beam scheme

❖ → Low-emittance (even at first turn)

→ Low-emittance beam from Linac
(→ Higher Linac beam current)

❖ → Shorter storage lifetime

◆ Linac challenges

❖ Low emittance e^-

❖ with high-charge RF-gun

❖ Low emittance e^+

❖ with damping ring

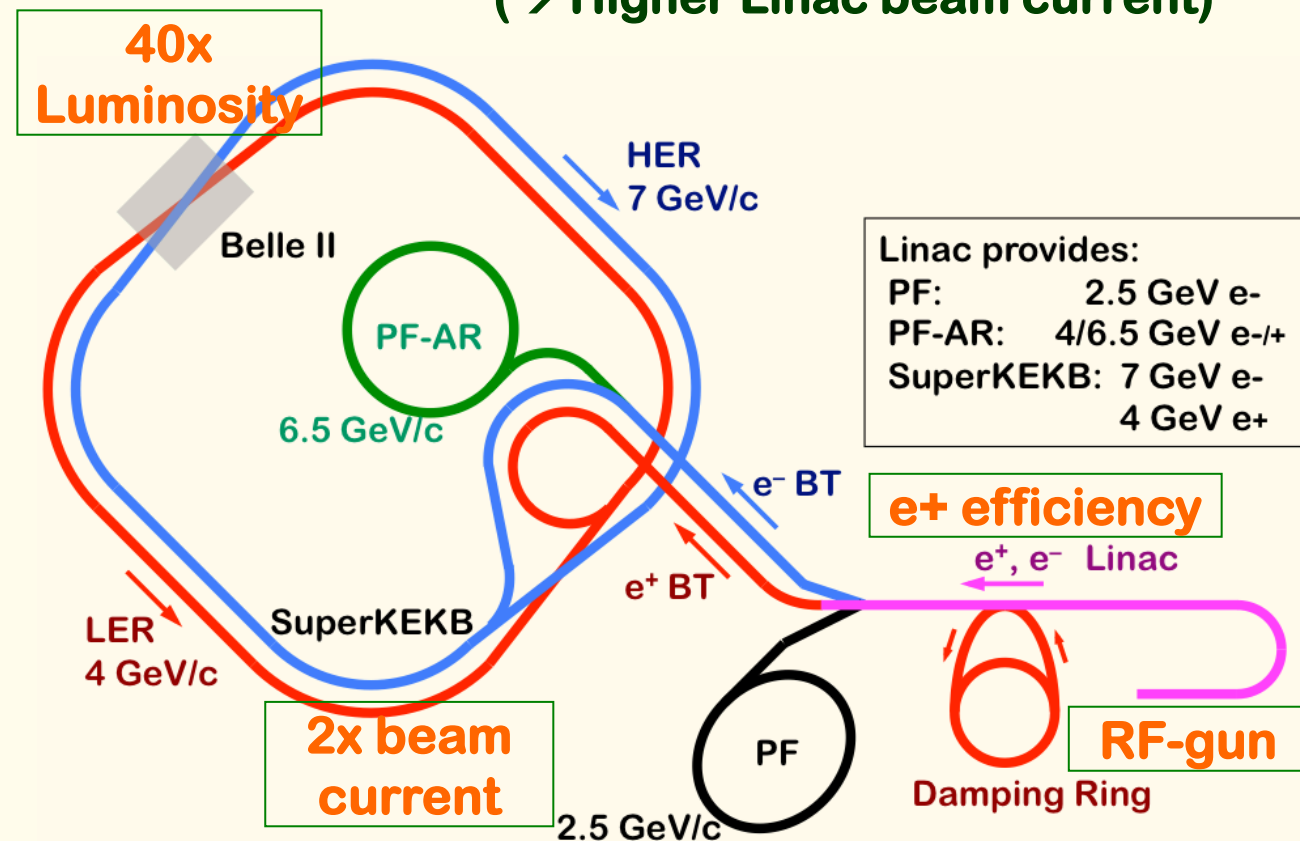
❖ Higher e^+ beam current

❖ with new capture section

❖ Emittance preservation

❖ with precise beam control

❖ 4+1 ring simultaneous injection

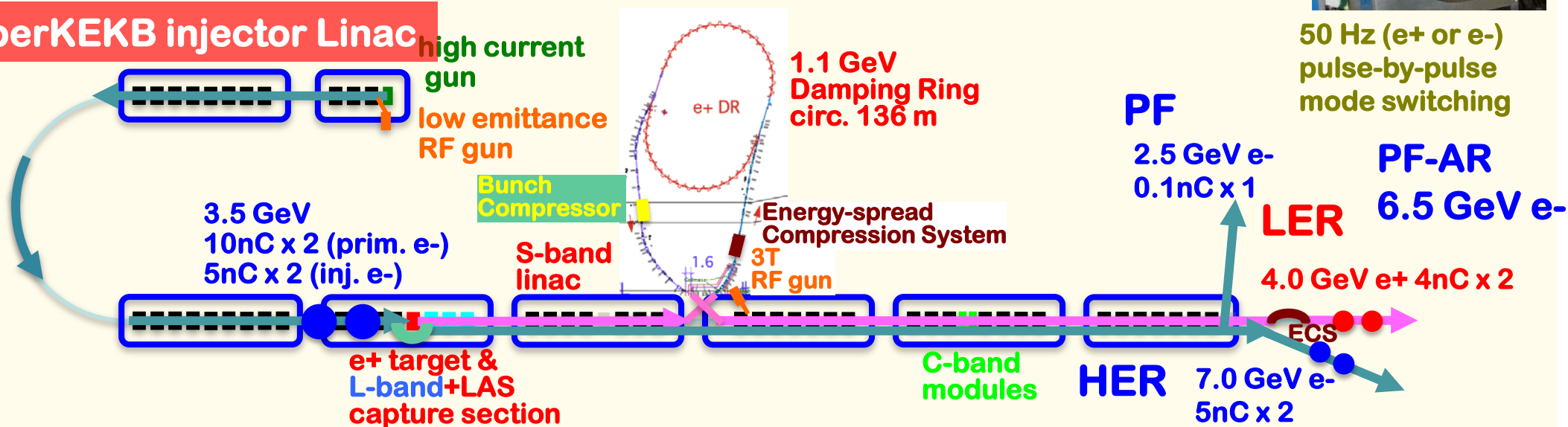




Linac Upgrade for SuperKEKB



SuperKEKB injector Linac



Linac Upgrade for SuperKEKB

◆ Higher Injection Beam Current

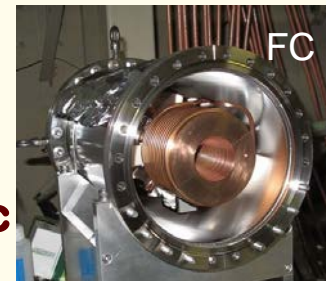
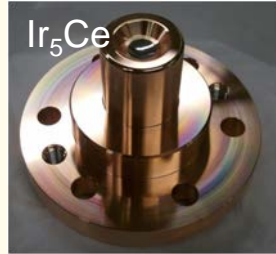
- ❖ To Meet the larger stored beam current and shorter beam lifetime in the ring
- ❖ 4~8-times larger bunch current for electron and positron

◆ Lower-emittance Injection Beam

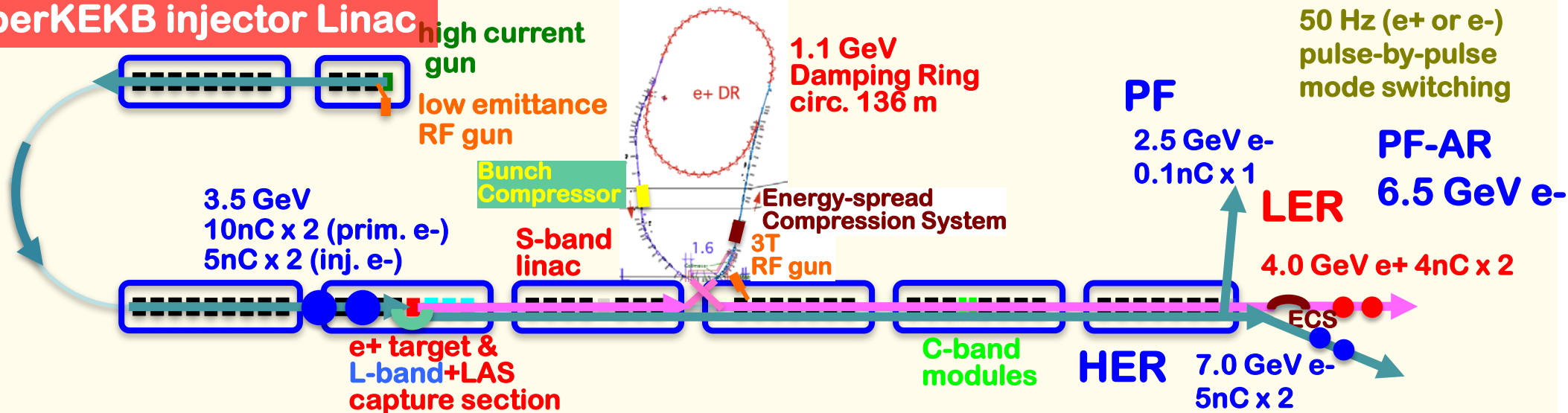
- ❖ To meet nano-beam scheme in the ring
- ❖ Positron with a damping ring, Electron with a photo-cathode RF gun
- ❖ Emittance preservation by alignment and beam instrumentation

◆ Quasi-simultaneous injections into 4 storage rings (PPM)

- ❖ SuperKEKB e^-/e^+ rings, and light sources of PF and PF-AR
- ❖ Improvements to beam instrumentation, low-level RF, controls, timing, etc



SuperKEKB injector Linac





Main features of controls at (previous) KEKB

Main features of controls at (previous) KEBB

◆ **EPICS** as Main control Software Toolkit

- ❖ Provided a robust basis of equipment controls
- ❖ Reduced software design efforts much

◆ **Scripting Languages** for Operational Software

- ❖ SADscript/Tk, Python/Tk, Tcl/Tk used much
 - ✧ Especially, SADscript as a bridge btw. Accelerator simulation, Numeric manipulation, Graphic interface and EPICS controls
- ❖ Bright new idea in the morning meeting could make the operation much advanced in the evening
 - ✧ Great tool to optimize the operation



SuperKEKB Controls

SuperKEKB Controls

◆ Inherit Good part of KEKB Controls

- ❖ EPICS

- ❖ Scripting languages

◆ EPICS Channel Access (CA) Everywhere

- ❖ Embed EPICS control software (IOC) everywhere possible

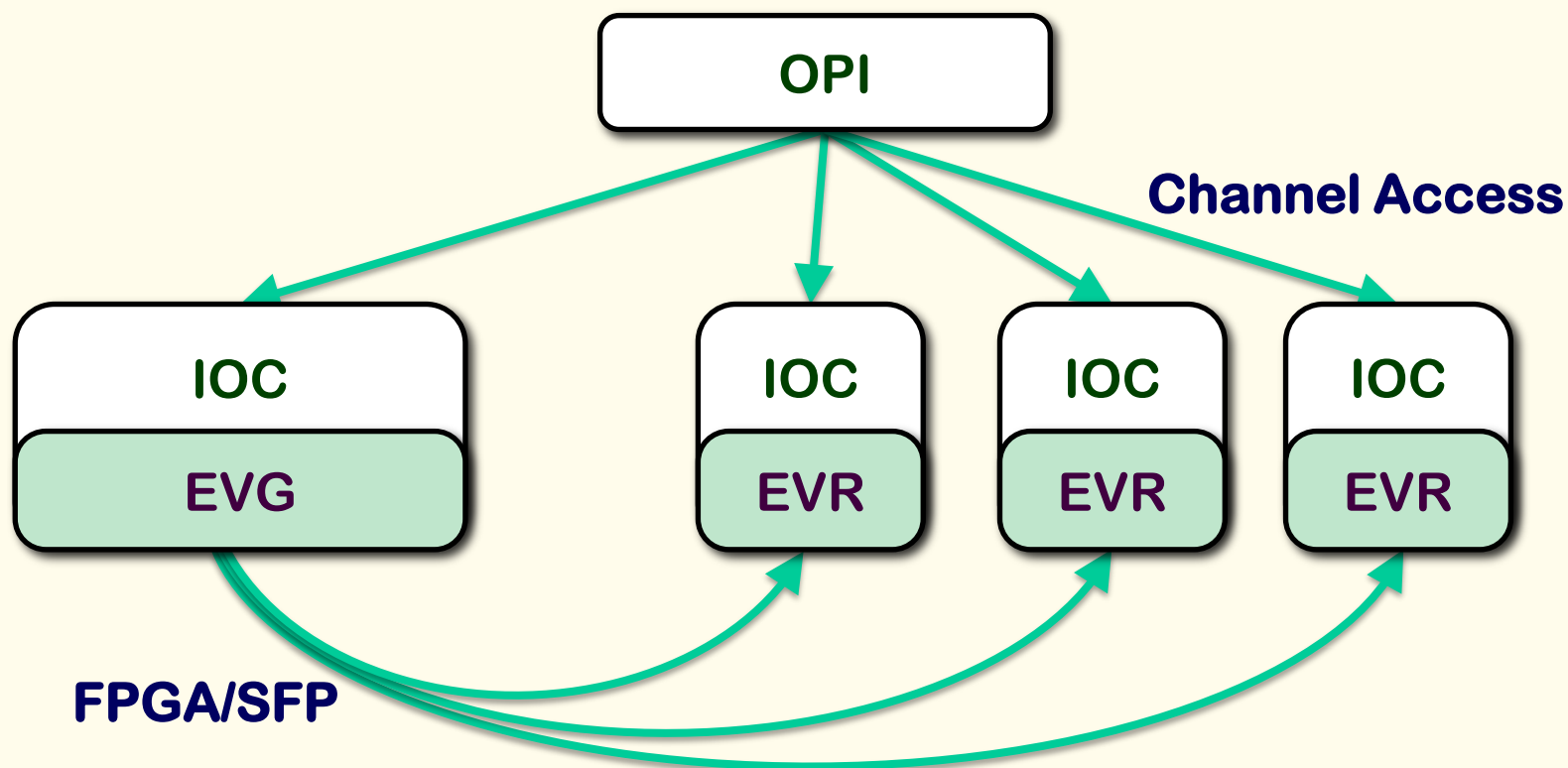
- ❖ Reduce efforts on protocol design, testing, etc

◆ Dual Tier: Another layer in addition to EPICS/CA

- ❖ Event system helps EPICS with another channel

- ❖ Additional functionality, synchronization and speed

Dual-tier Controls



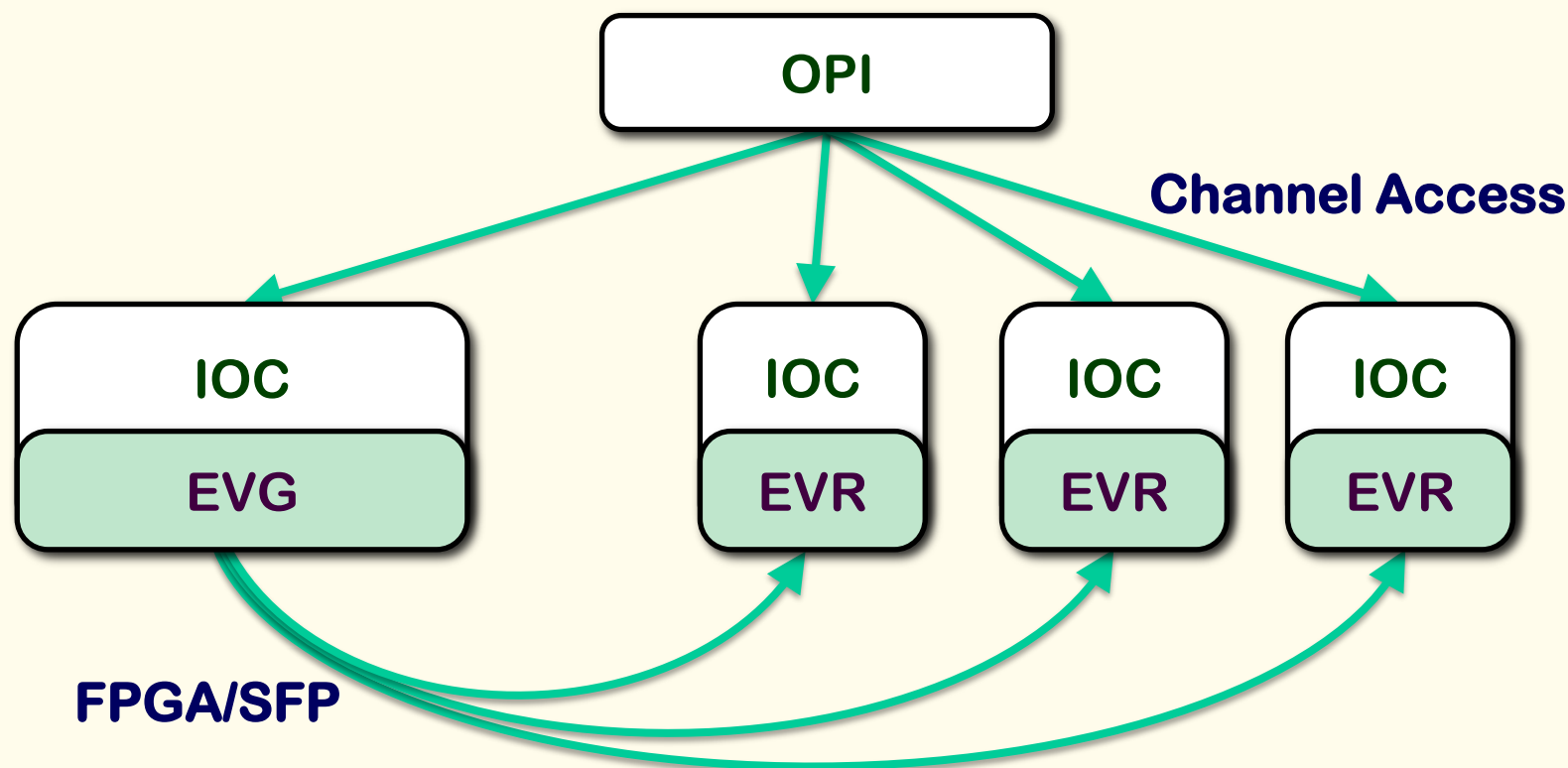
Dual-tier Controls

◆ IOC controls via Conventional EPICS CA

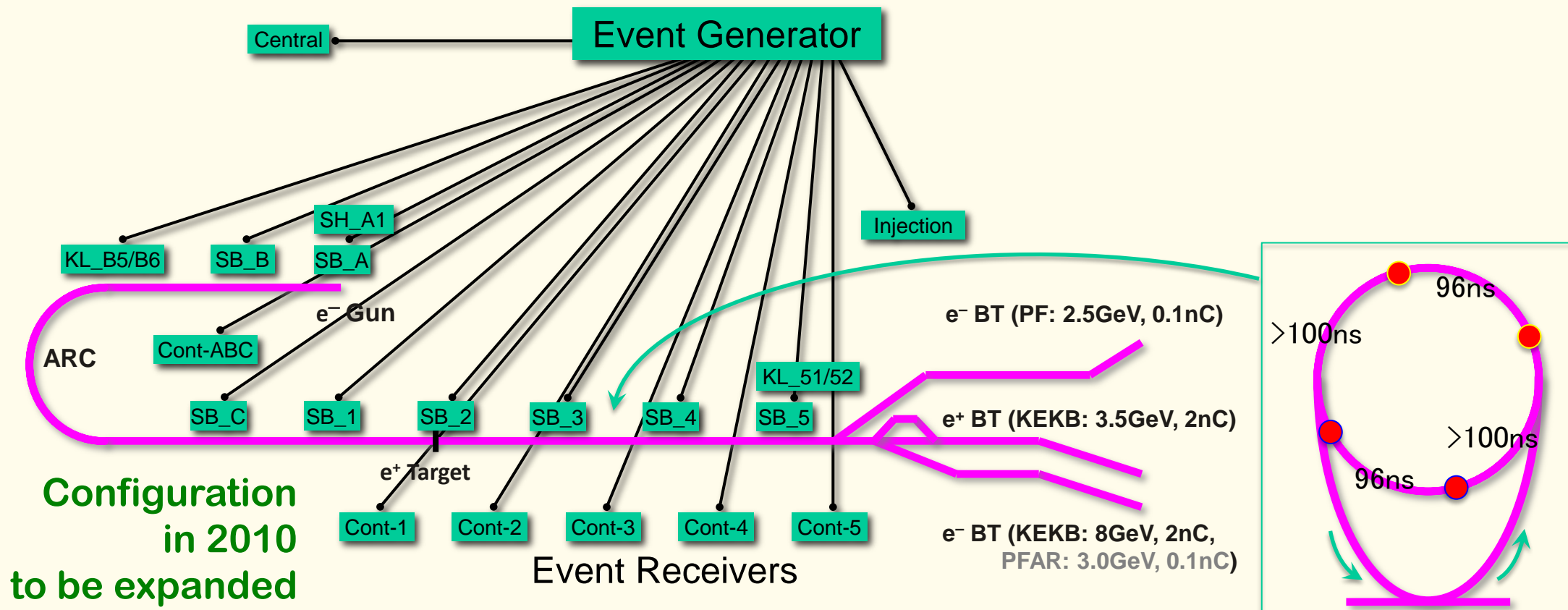
✧ Above 1ms, ordered controls

◆ Fast FPGA controls via SFP/Fiber (MRF)

✧ 10ps ~ 100ms, 114MHz synchronous controls

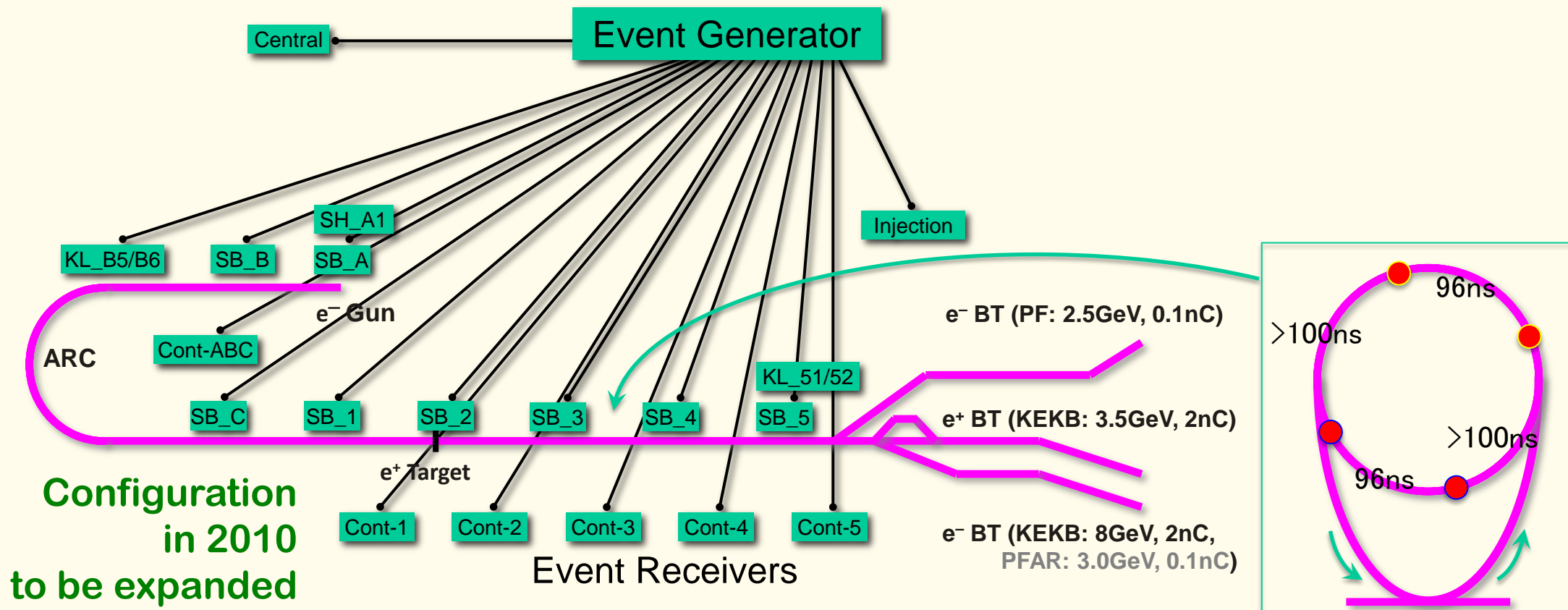


Fast, Global, and Synchronous Controls



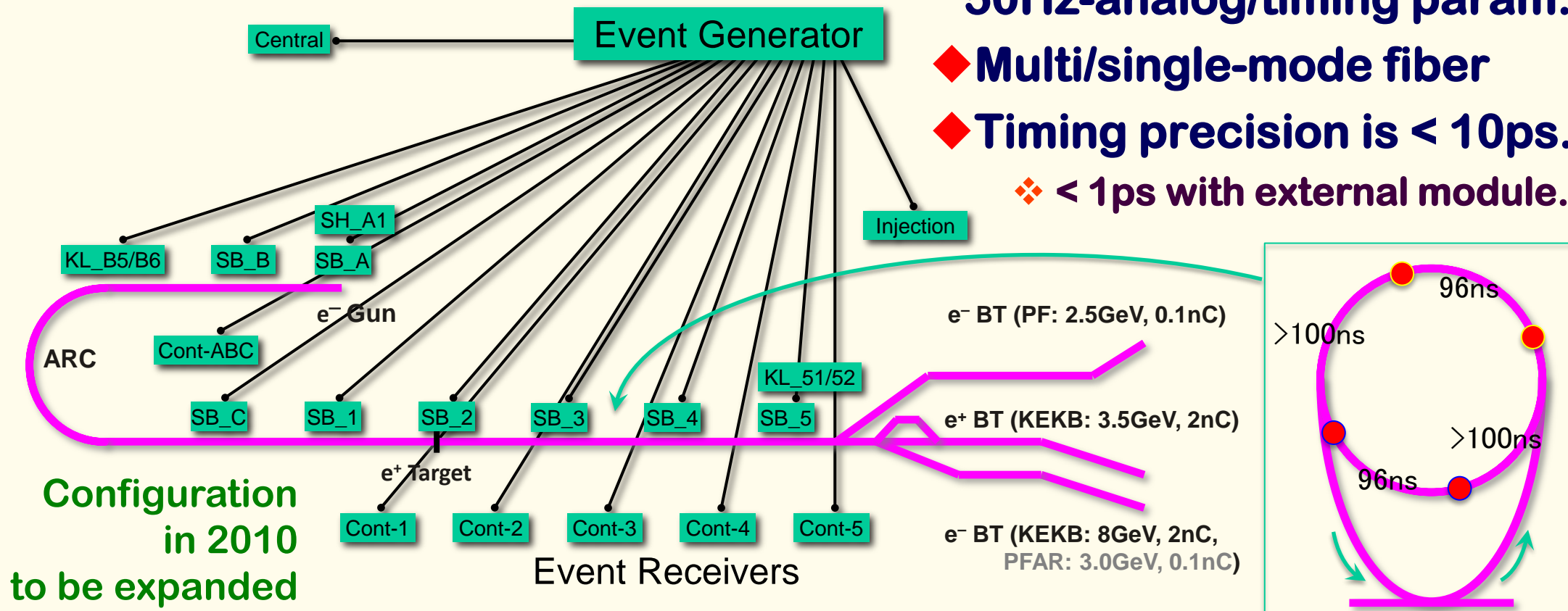
Fast, Global, and Synchronous Controls

- ◆ MRF's series-230 (and SINAP's) Event Generator / Receivers
- ◆ VME64x and VxWorks v5.5 / v6.8
- ◆ EPICS R3.14.x with mrfioc1/2
- ◆ 18 event receivers in KEKB
- ◆ More Home-grown receivers



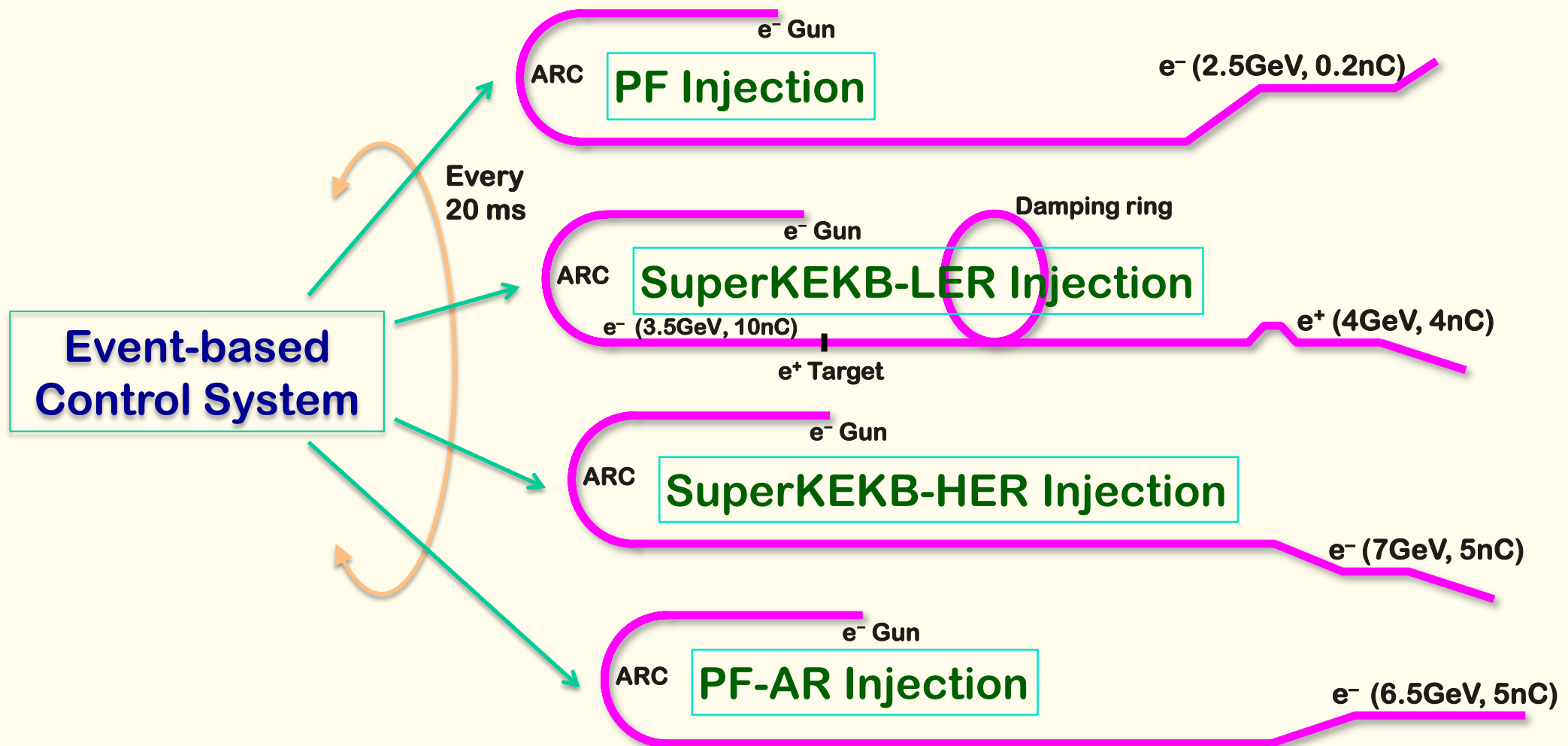
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- ◆ More Home-grown receivers
- ◆ 114.24MHz event rate, 50Hz fiducial
- ◆ ~200 dynamic 50Hz-analog/timing param.
- ◆ Multi/single-mode fiber
- ◆ Timing precision is $< 10\text{ps}$.
❖ $< 1\text{ps}$ with external module.



Single Machine, Multiple Virtual Accelerators (VAs)

- ◆ Pulse-to-pulse modulation (PPM), one of the VAs is active at a time
- ◆ Independent parameter set for each VA, ~200 parameters are switched every 20ms pulse





Two kinds of Virtual Accelerators (VAs)

◆ Virtual Accelerator Models (VAs)

◆ PPM VAs, that represent independent accelerator views for different purposes

- ❖ by using dual-tier controls

◆ Simulation VAs, that represent physics models of accelerators in simulation codes

- ❖ by using SADscript codes through EPICS CA, normally
- ❖ even before the machine completion



(Offline) Orbit Correction Test in Sim. VA

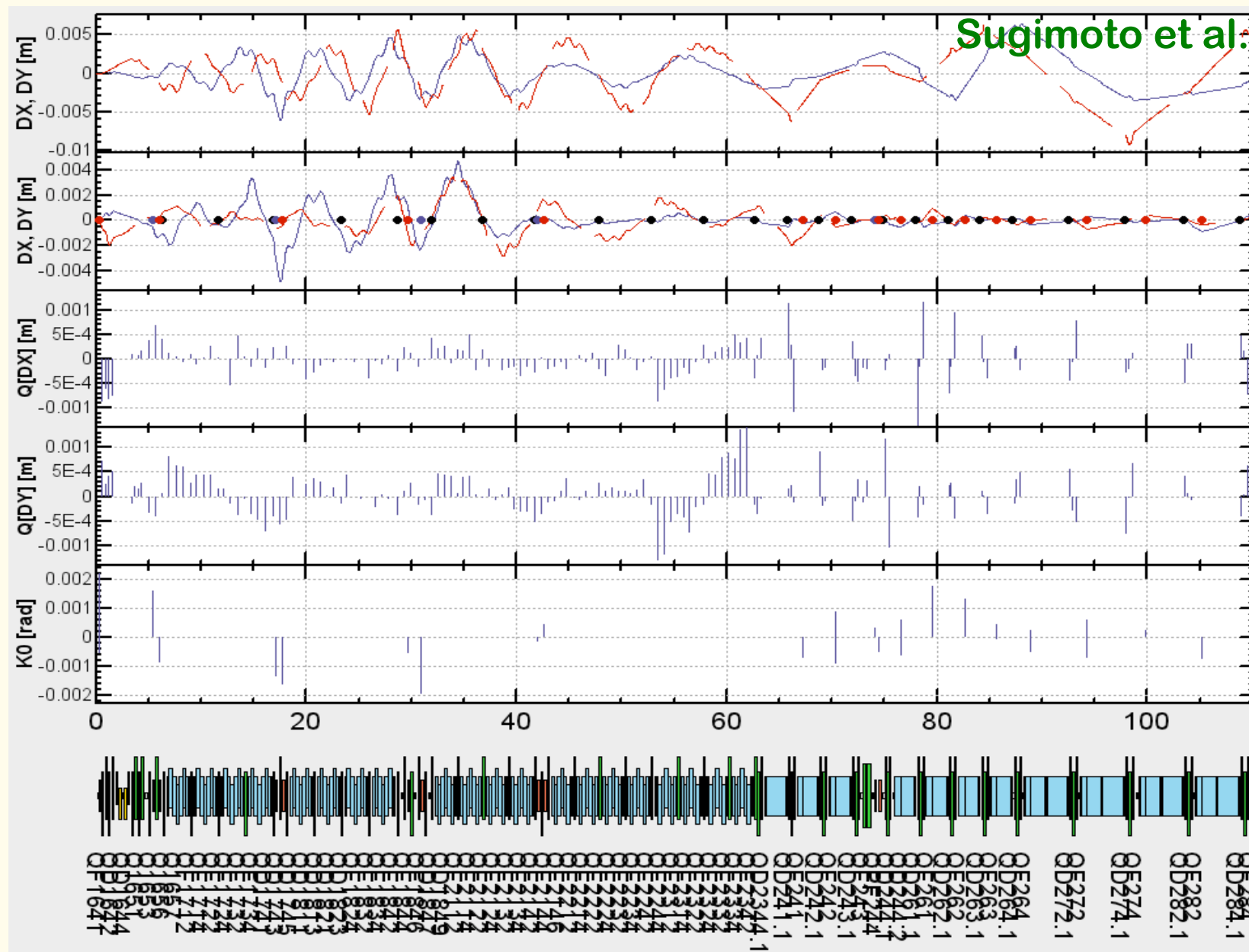
Orbit before
correction

Orbit after
correction

Horizontal
displacement

Vertical
displacement

Corrector K0





Beam Feedback Loops

Beam Feedback Loops

- ◆ **Equipment has inherent instabilities caused by many sources**
 - ❖ At the beginning of the KEKB project, we had to install many feedback loops for beam energy, orbit, charge, etc.
 - ❖ Simple PID (mostly Proportional and Integral), with limits
 - ❖ Scripts for prototypes, then ePID on IOCs

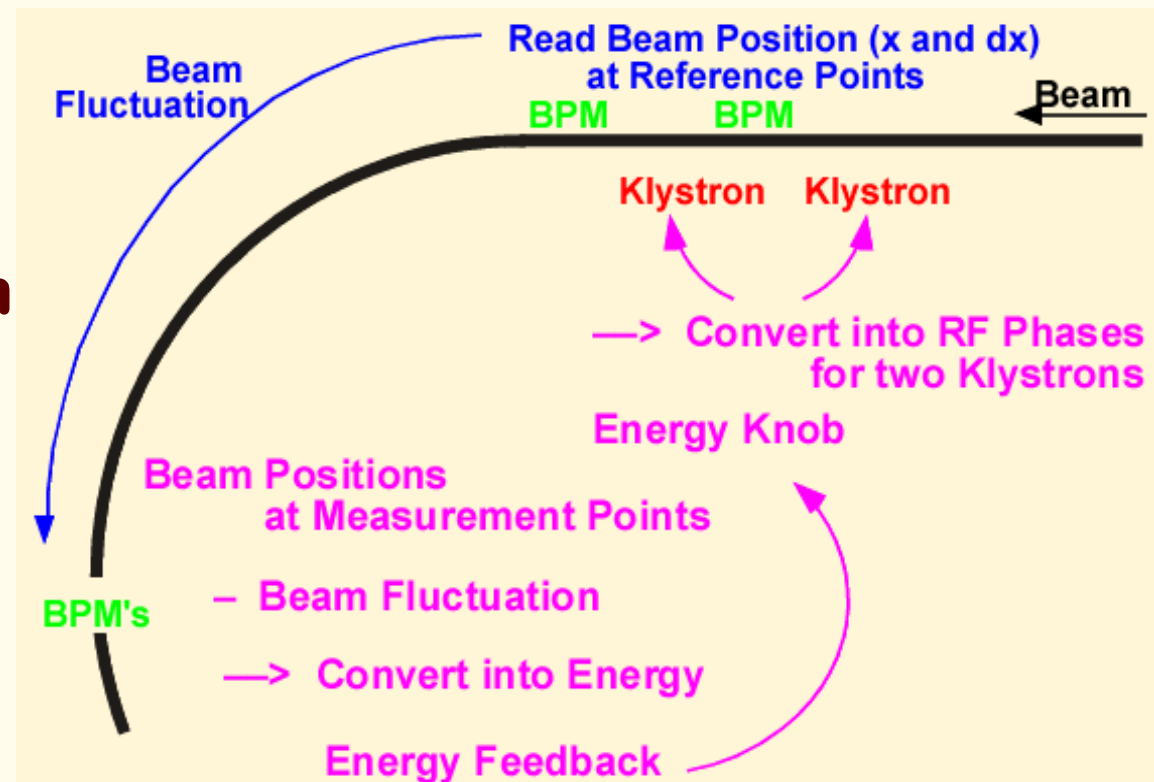
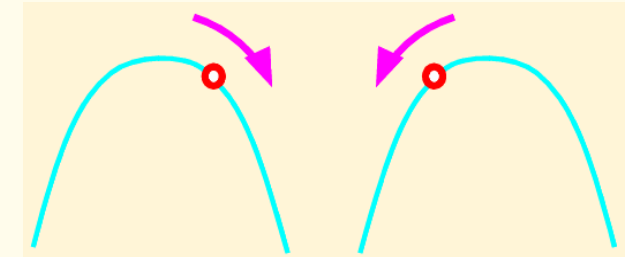
- ◆ **SuperKEKB with demanding beam specification may require further considerations**
 - ❖ Emittance preservation
 - ❖ PPM VA handling

- ◆ **Simulation VA may help organize the loops**

Energy Stabilization

◆ Energy instability was sometimes found

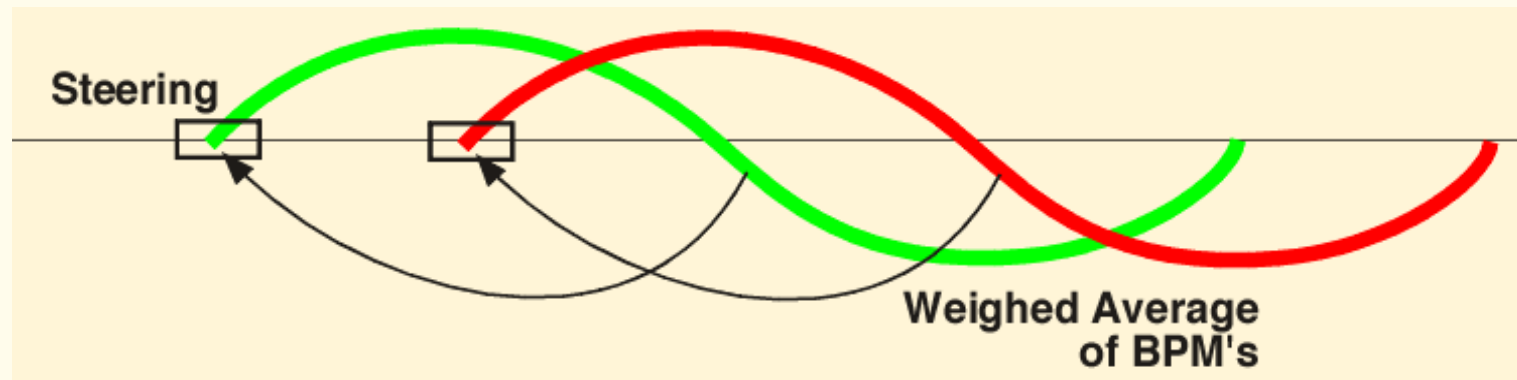
- ❖ Closed feedback loops were formed
- ❖ Beam positions were measured where dispersion function is large
- ❖ RF phases at adjacent stations were changed
- ❖ Loop parameters were beam mode dependent
- ❖ Energy spread feedback using multi-electrode monitor was also implemented



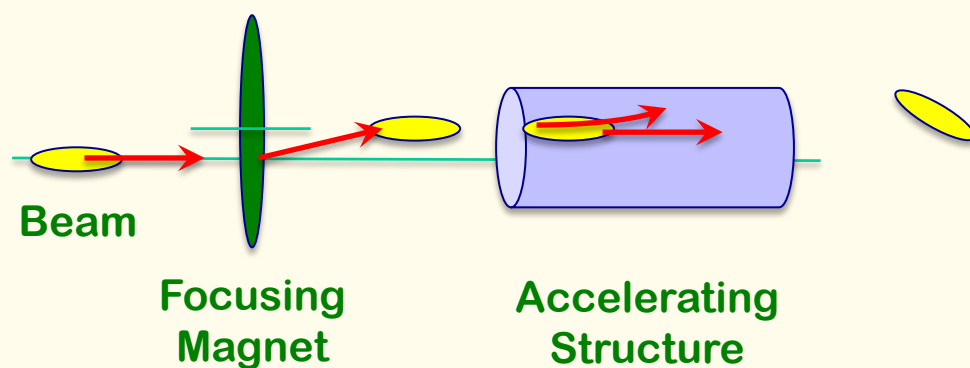
Simple Orbit Stabilization

◆ If Orbit became unstable

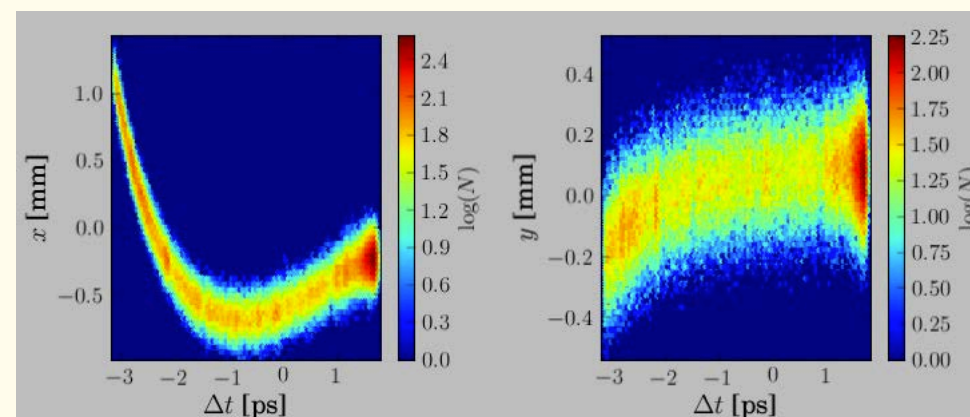
- ❖ Beam positions were measured where betatron phases are 90degree apart
- ❖ Corresponding steering magnets are adjusted
- ❖ If the orbit fluctuation was large, weighed average of BPMs based on response functions to beam kick or energy change
- ❖ The same method was applied to equipment stabilization



Emittance Preservation



Sugimoto et al.

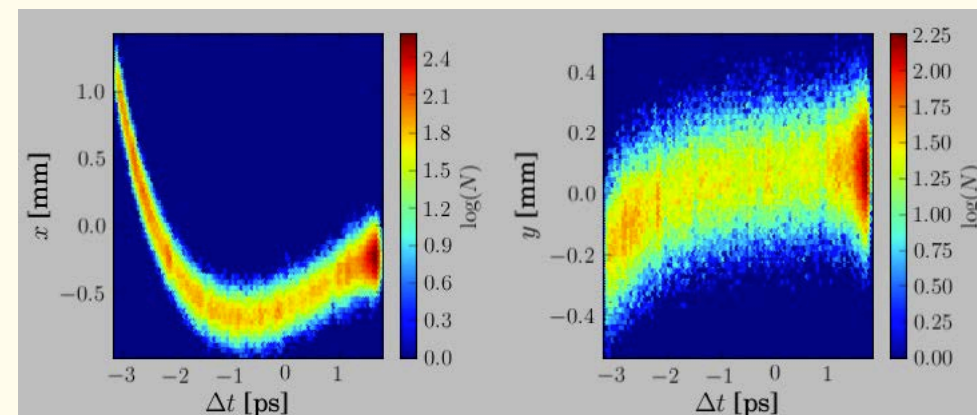
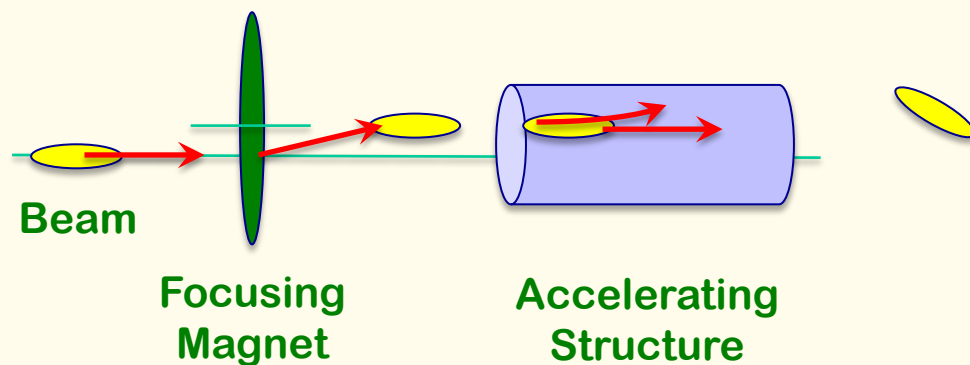


Transverse distribution in time direction

Emittance Preservation

- ◆ **If Device is off center of the beam**
 - ❖ Focusing magnet (quad) kicks the beam bunch
 - ❖ Accelerating structure (cavity) excites wakefield, to bend the tail
- ◆ **Distorted bunch in banana shape**
 - ❖ Emittance dilution or blow-up
 - ❖ Depending on the beam optics and the beam charge
- ◆ **Orbit correction is crucial to preserve the emittance**

Sugimoto et al.

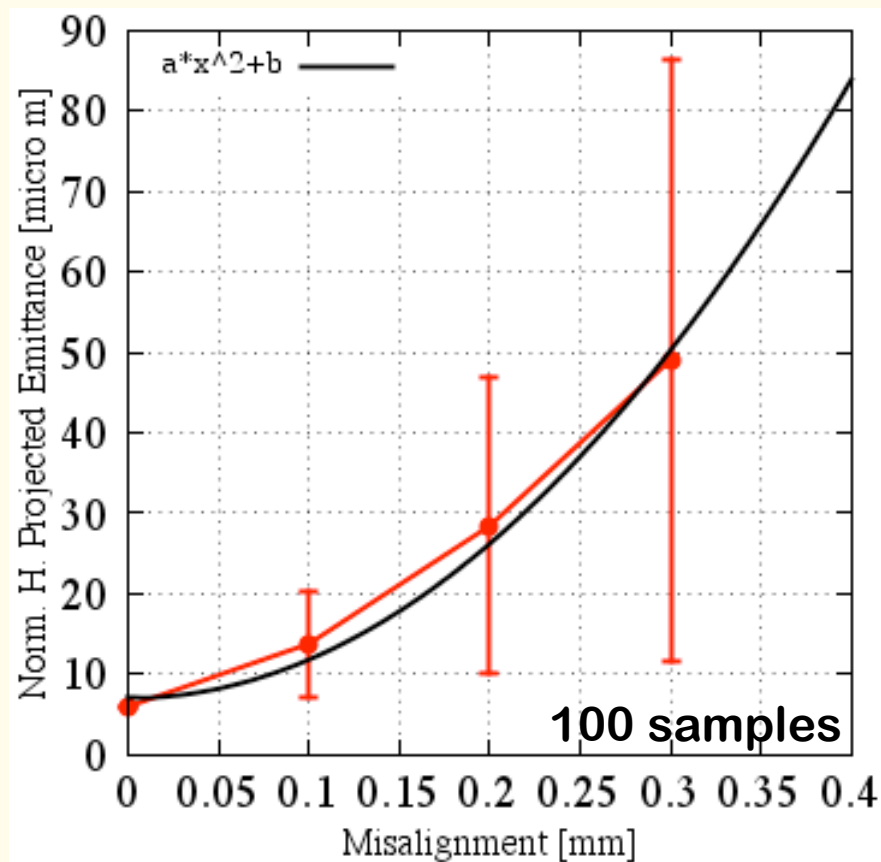


Transverse distribution in time direction

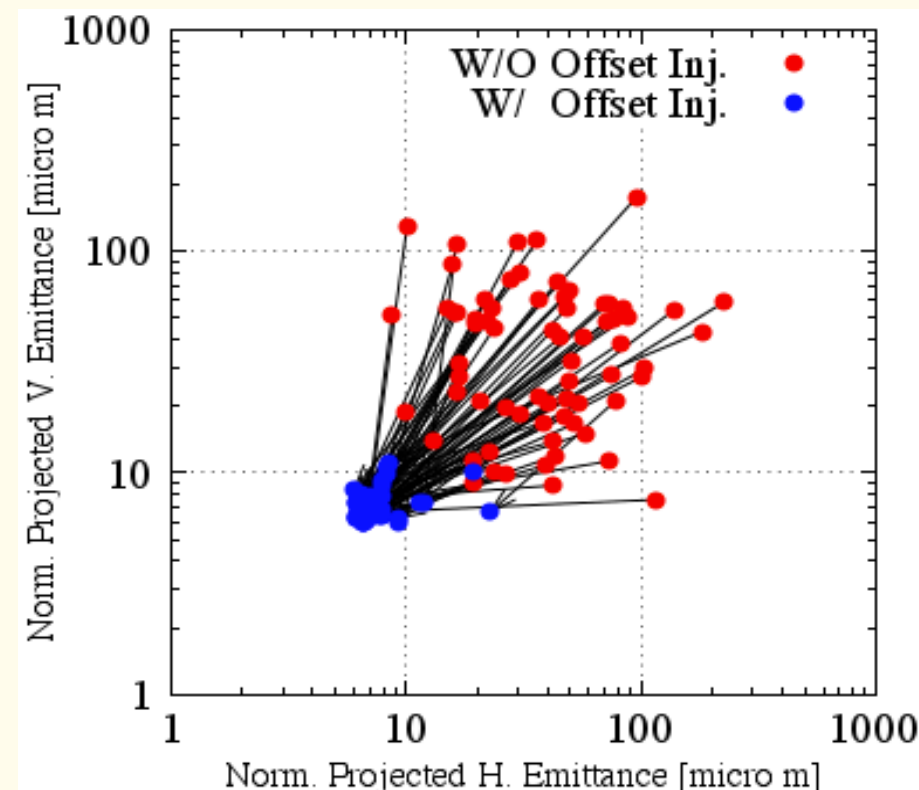
Emittance Dilution

- ◆ Offset injection may solve the issue
- ◆ Orbit have to be maintained precisely

Mis-alignment leads to Emittance blow-up



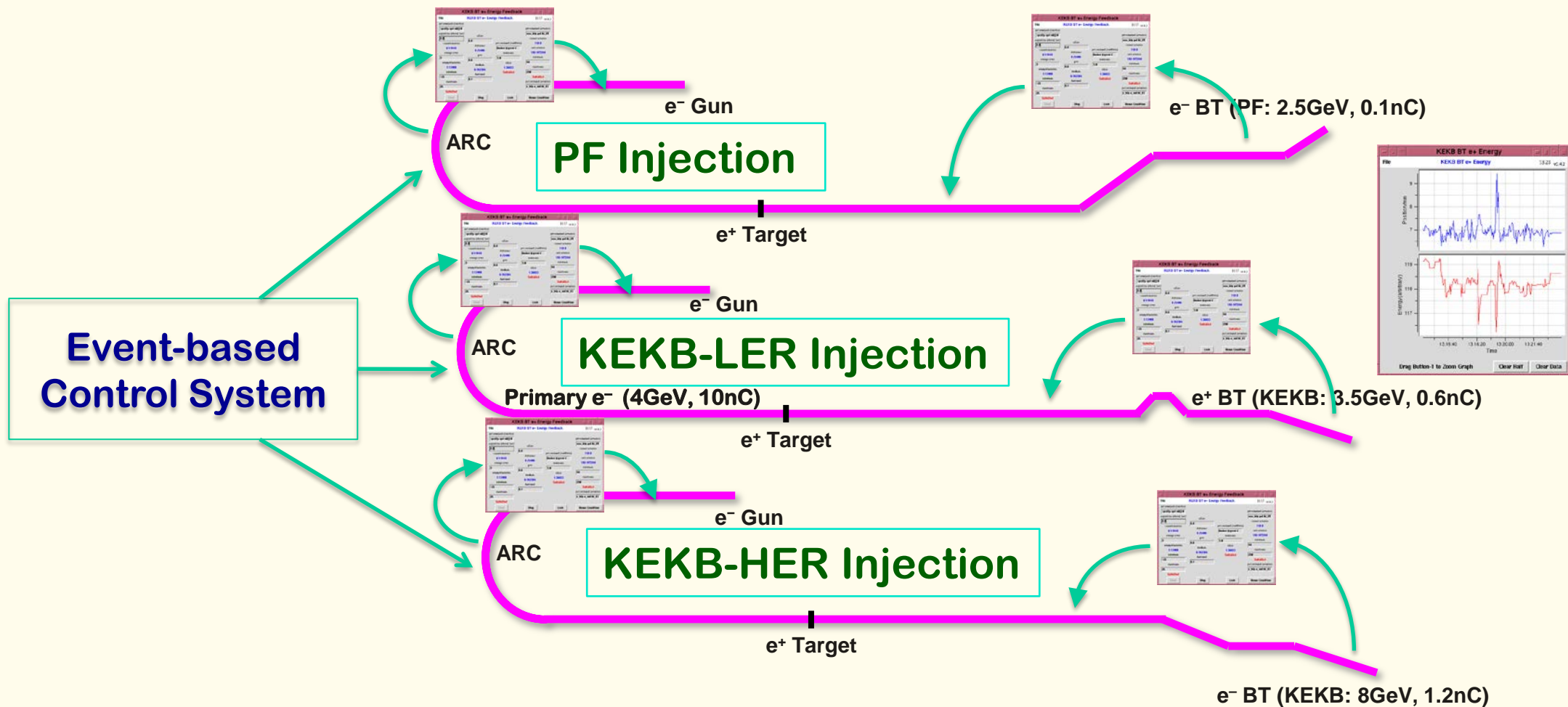
Orbit manipulation compensates it



Sugimoto et al.

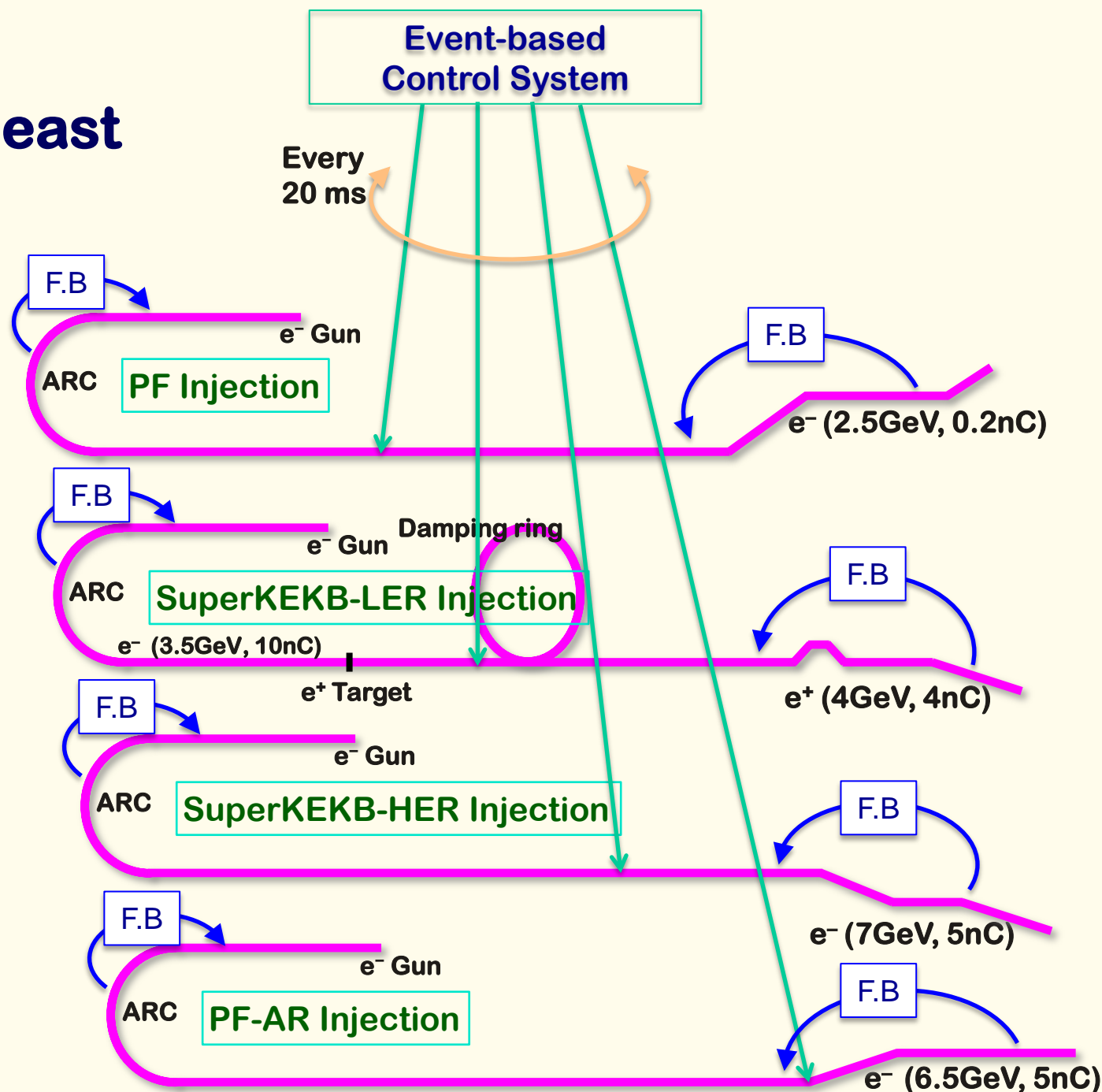
Multiple Closed Loop Controls Overlapped

- ◆ Closed loops were installed on each PPM VA independently
- ❖ Tested at KEKB



◆ Four PPM VAs at least for SuperKEKB

(maybe with additional PPM VA for stealth beam)





Feedback loop life cycle

Feedback loop life cycle

◆ Installation of feedback loops

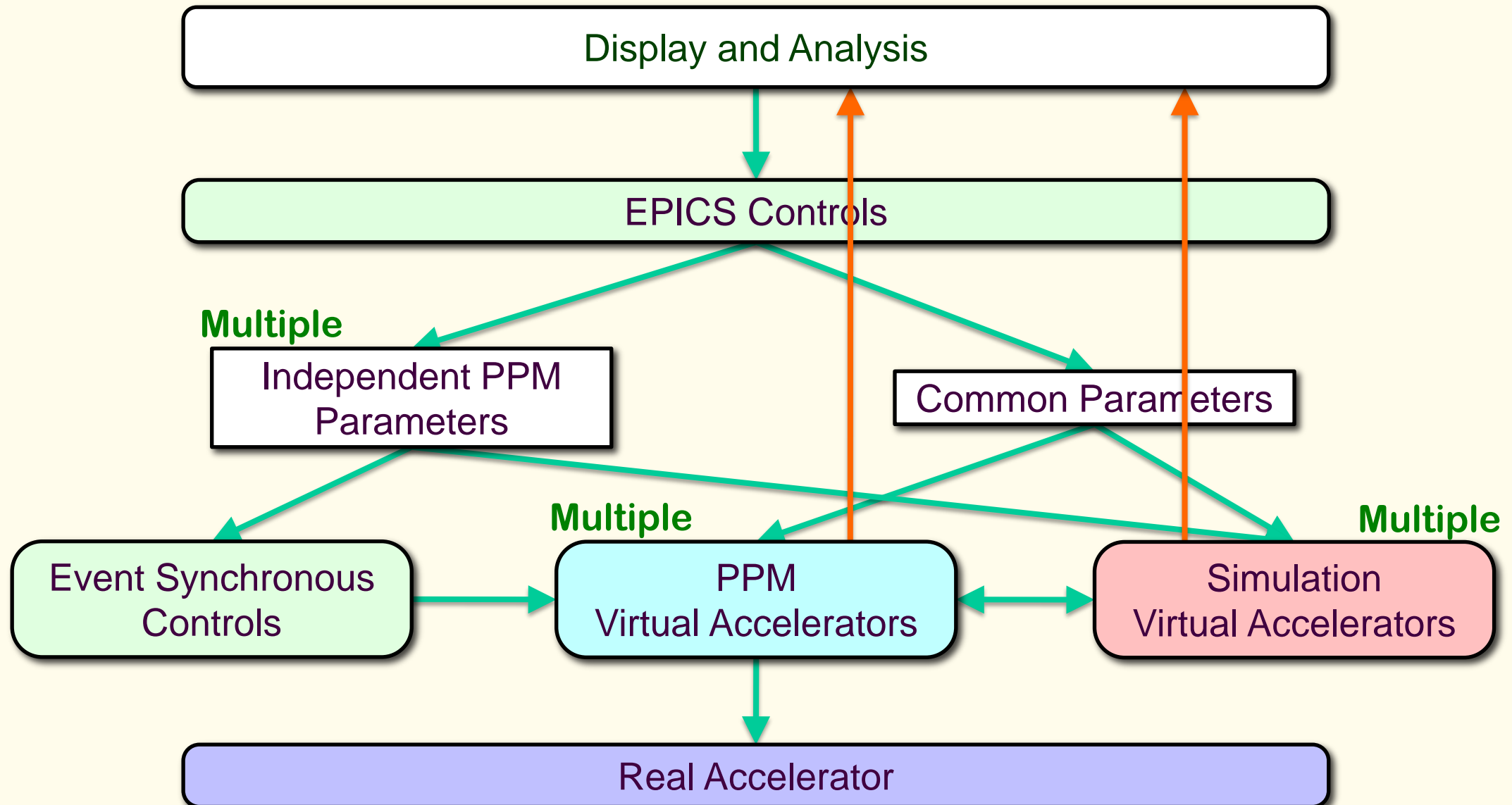
- ❖ for beam properties like beam orbit, energy, energy spread, bunch length, charge, dual-bunch equality, as well as device properties like Ilrf, timing, magnetic field, etc
- ❖ often without knowing the origin of the instability

◆ Instability hunting, and fixing

◆ Beam study, or machine study using beam

◆ If fixed, remove corresponding feedback loop

System Construction





Conclusion

Conclusion

- ◆ **SuperKEKB requires demanding beam parameters at injector linac**
 - ❖ **Even under PPM**
- ◆ **Models of PPM VAs and simulation VAs may help design feedback loops**
 - ❖ **Energy, orbit, energy spread, charge**
 - ❖ **Emittance preservation (via orbit stabilization)**
- ◆ **We should be prepared for full commissioning from 2015**
- ◆ **With Phronesis (Greek: Practical wisdom, Ability to understand the Universal Truth), we believe we can achieve the goal**

