

TRANSVERSE MODE-COUPPLING INSTABILITY IN THE CERN SUPER PROTON SYNCHROTRON

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◆ Comparison between

- Theory \Rightarrow “Several” analytical formalisms for fast instabilities
- Simulations
 - **MOSES** \Rightarrow Program computing the coherent modes
 - **HEADTAIL** \Rightarrow PIC code simulating single-bunch phenomena

◆ Measurements of TMCI in the CERN SPS in 2003

◆ SPS impedance estimate and TMCI threshold with MOSES vs. years

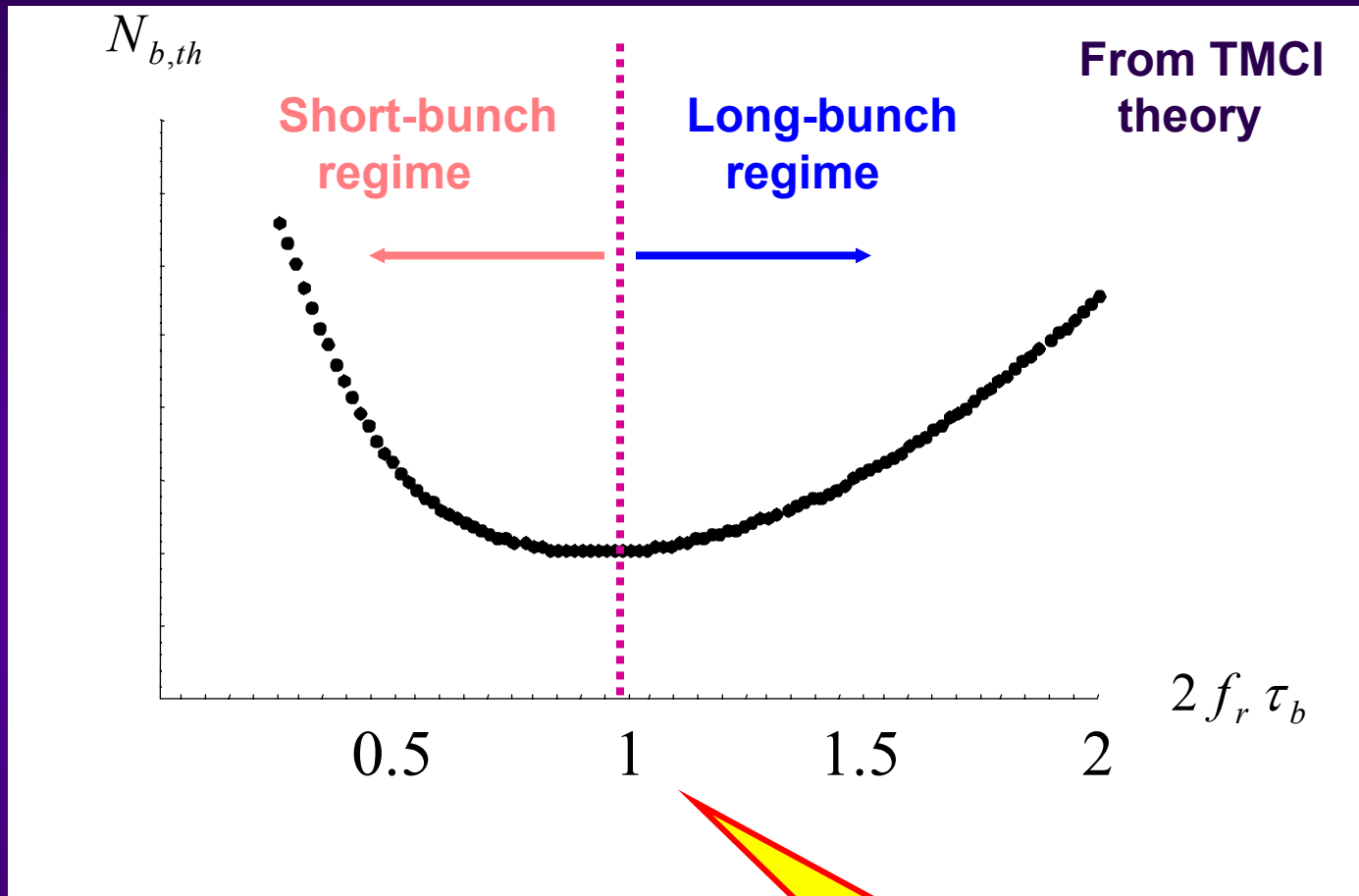
THEORY (1/3)

- ◆ The same formula is obtained (within a factor smaller than 2) from 5 seemingly diverse formalisms for a broad-band resonator impedance ($Q = 1$):
 - Coasting-beam approach with peak values
 - Fast blow-up (Ruth and Wang)
 - Beam break-up (Brandt and Gareyte , for 0 chromaticity)
 - Post head-tail (Kernel et al.)
 - TMCI with 2 modes in the “long-bunch” regime (Zotter, for 0 chromaticity)

$$N_b \leq \frac{32 \sqrt{2}}{3} \times \frac{Q_y |\eta| \varepsilon_l f_r}{e \beta^2 c |Z_y^{BB}|} \times \left(1 + \frac{f_{\xi_y}}{f_r} \right)$$

Coasting-beam approach (parabolic bunch)

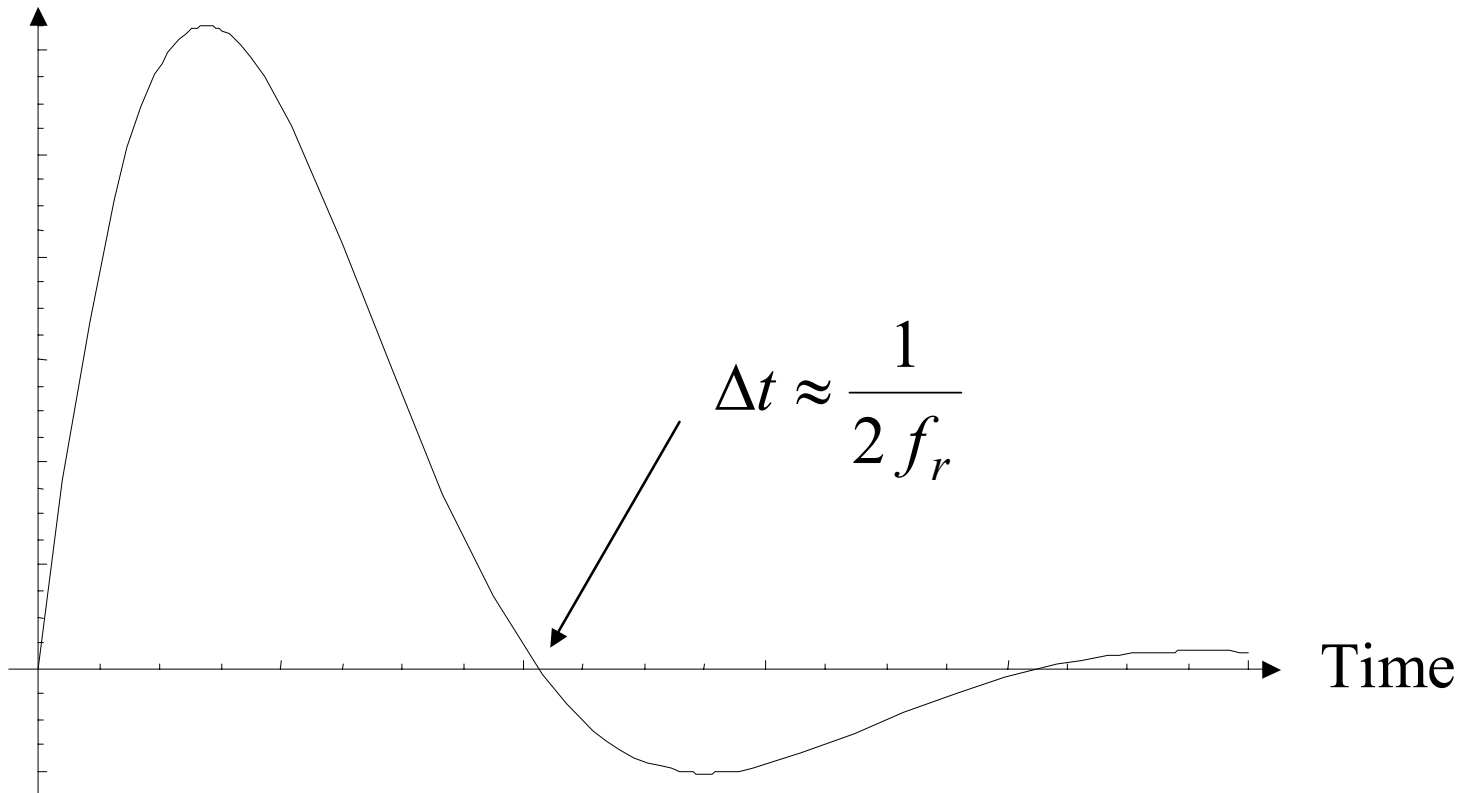
THEORY (2/3)



$$\tau_b^{\min} \approx \frac{1}{2 f_r}$$

THEORY (3/3)

Transverse wake-field



SIMULATIONS (1/4)

- ◆ Broad-band impedance resonator assumed

$$f_r \quad Q_r = 1$$

$$Z_r = 20 \text{ M}\Omega/\text{m}$$

- ◆ Numerical values

$$Q_y = 26.13$$

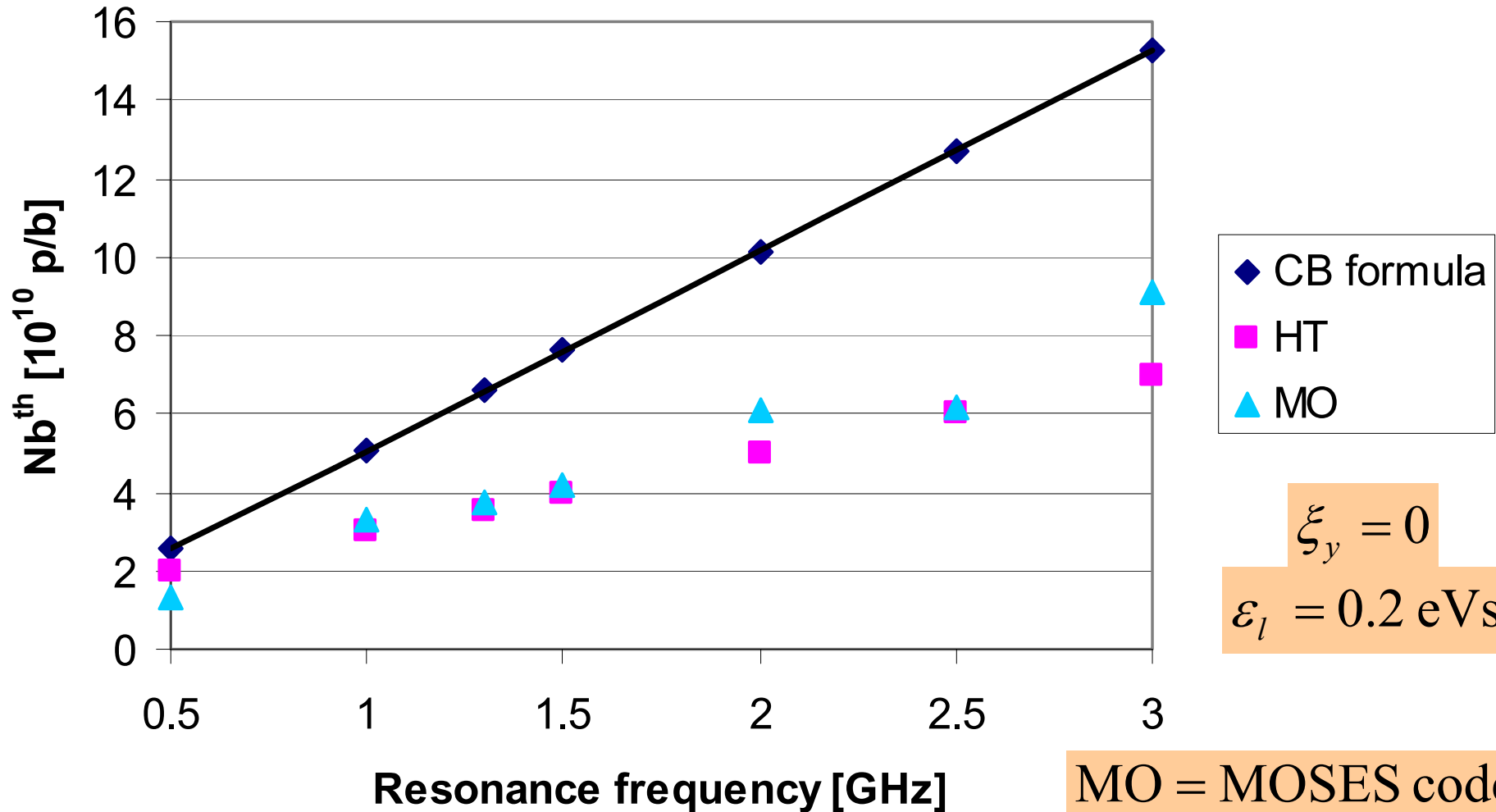
$$p = 26 \text{ GeV}/c$$

$$\eta = 6.1797 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$f_{rev} = 43347.3 \text{ Hz}$$

SIMULATIONS (2/4)

No Space Charge
Round Chamber



$\xi_y = 0$
 $\varepsilon_l = 0.2 \text{ eVs}$

CB = Coasting Beam

MO = MOSES code
HT = Head Tail code

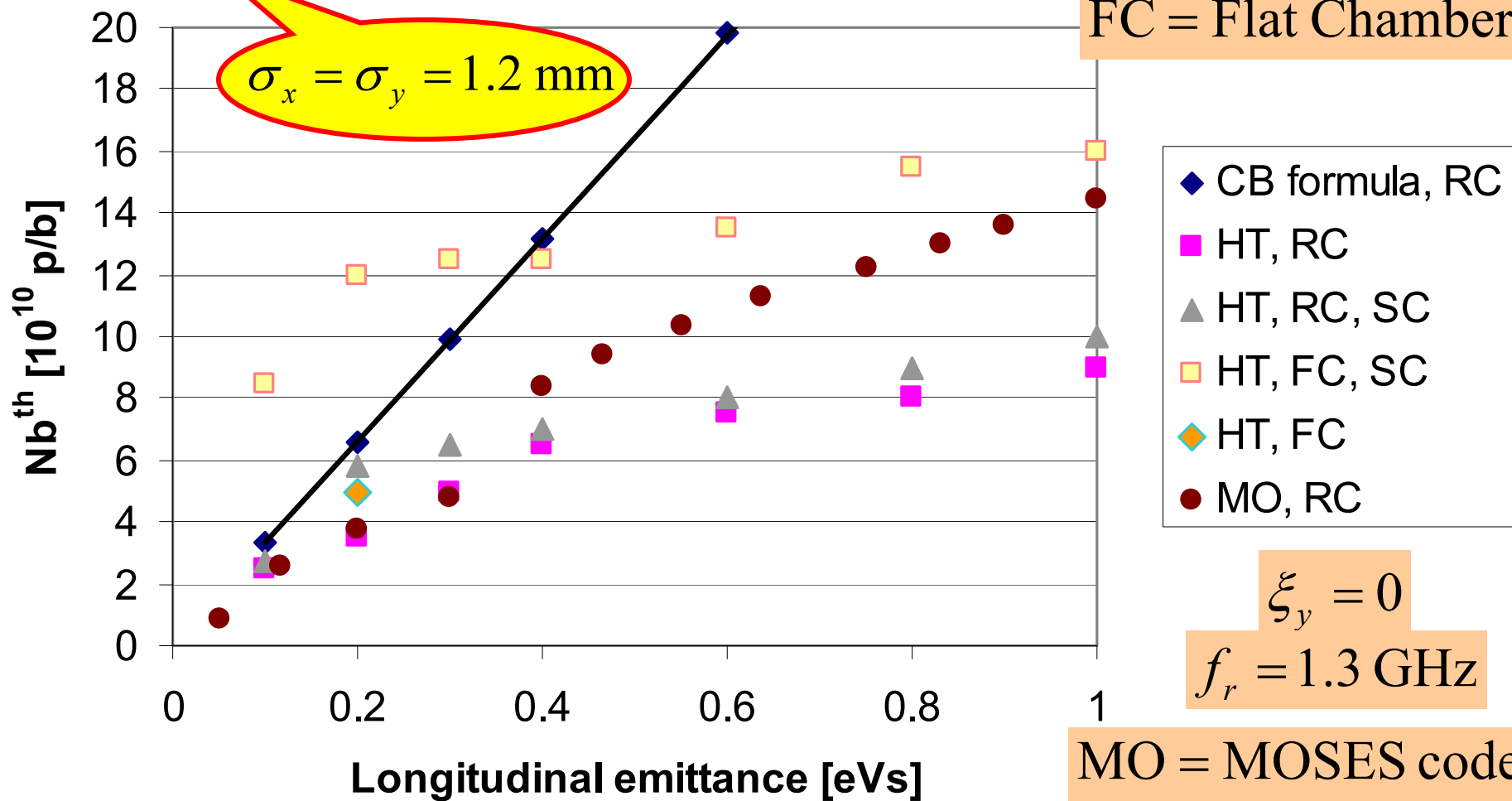
SIMULATIONS (3/4)

SC = with Space Charge

CB = Coasting Beam

RC = Round Chamber

FC = Flat Chamber



SIMULATIONS (4/4)

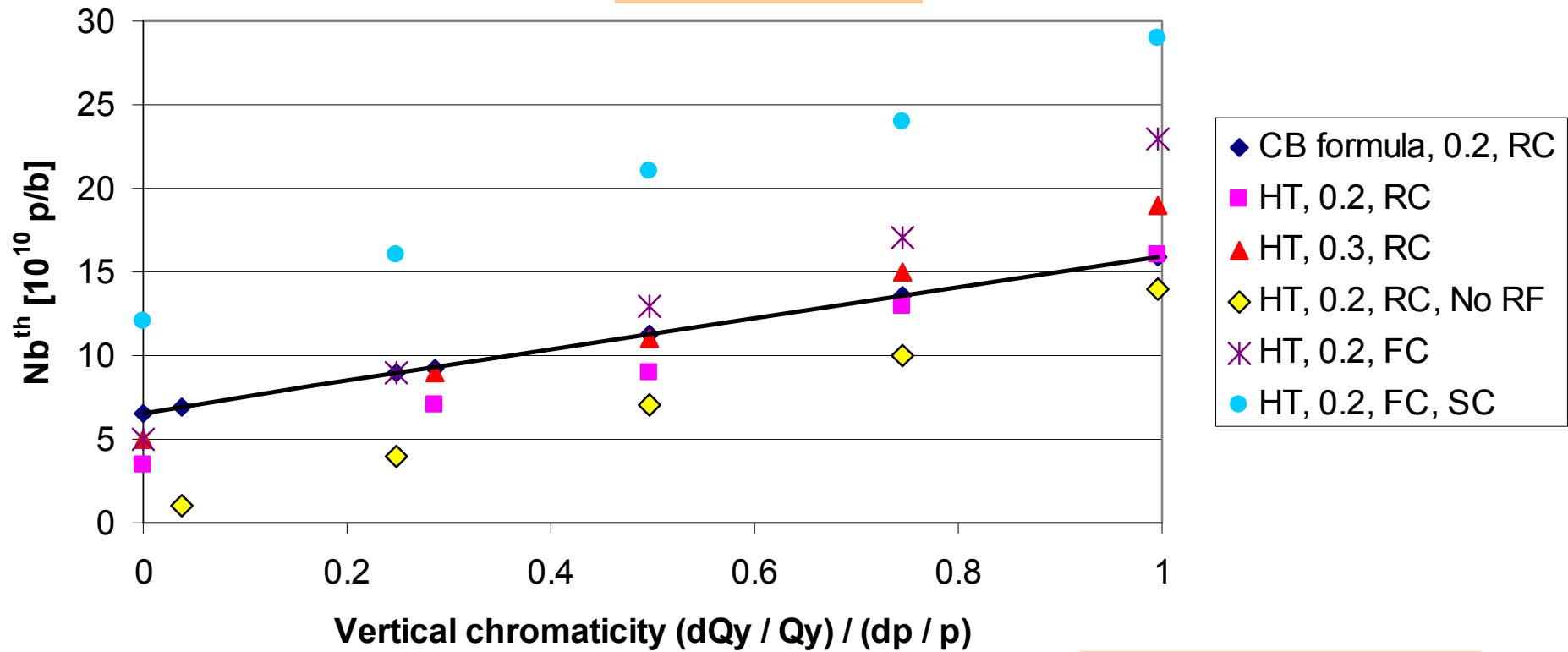
$0.2 \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon_l = 0.2 \text{ eVs}$

$0.3 \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon_l = 0.3 \text{ eVs}$

$f_r = 1.3 \text{ GHz}$

RC = Round Chamber

FC = Flat Chamber



CB = Coasting Beam

SC = with Space Charge

RF = RF Voltage

HT = Head Tail code

MEASUREMENTS OF TMCI IN THE CERN SPS IN 2003

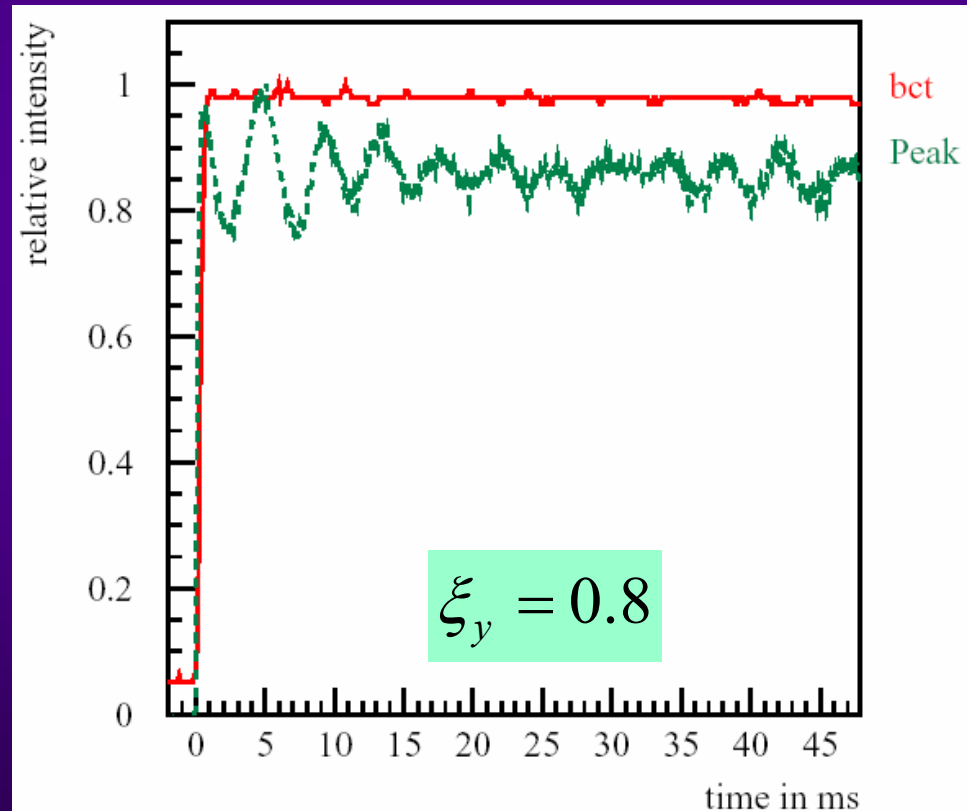
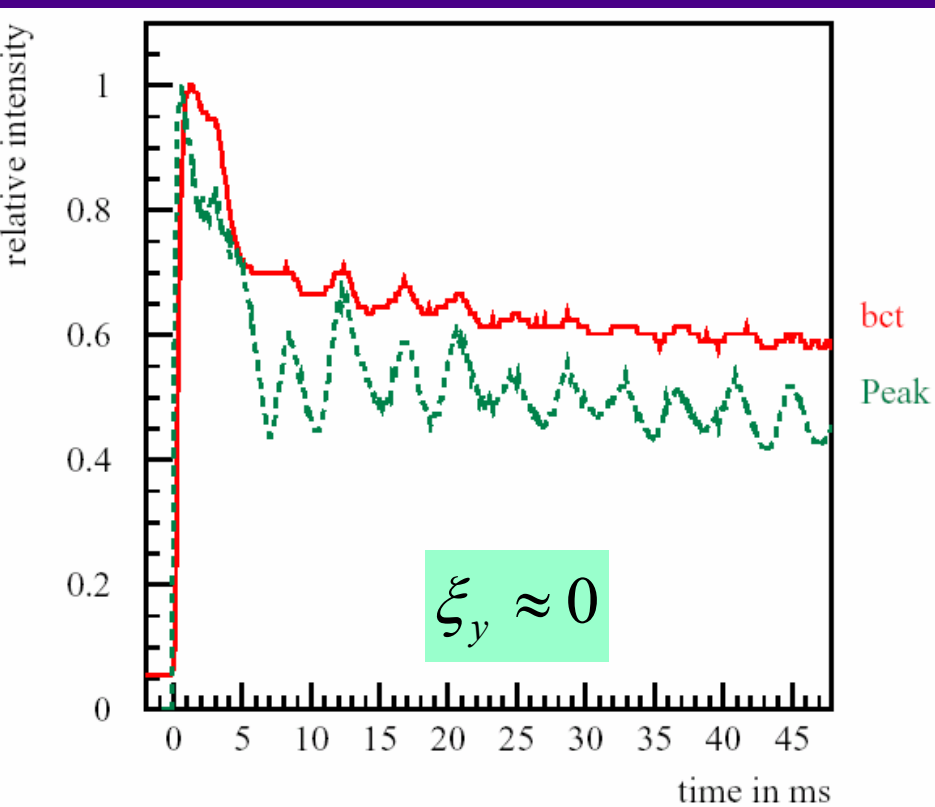
$$N_b \approx 12 \times 10^{10} \text{ p/b}$$

$$p = 26 \text{ GeV}/c$$

$$V_{\text{RF}} = 0.6 \text{ MV}$$

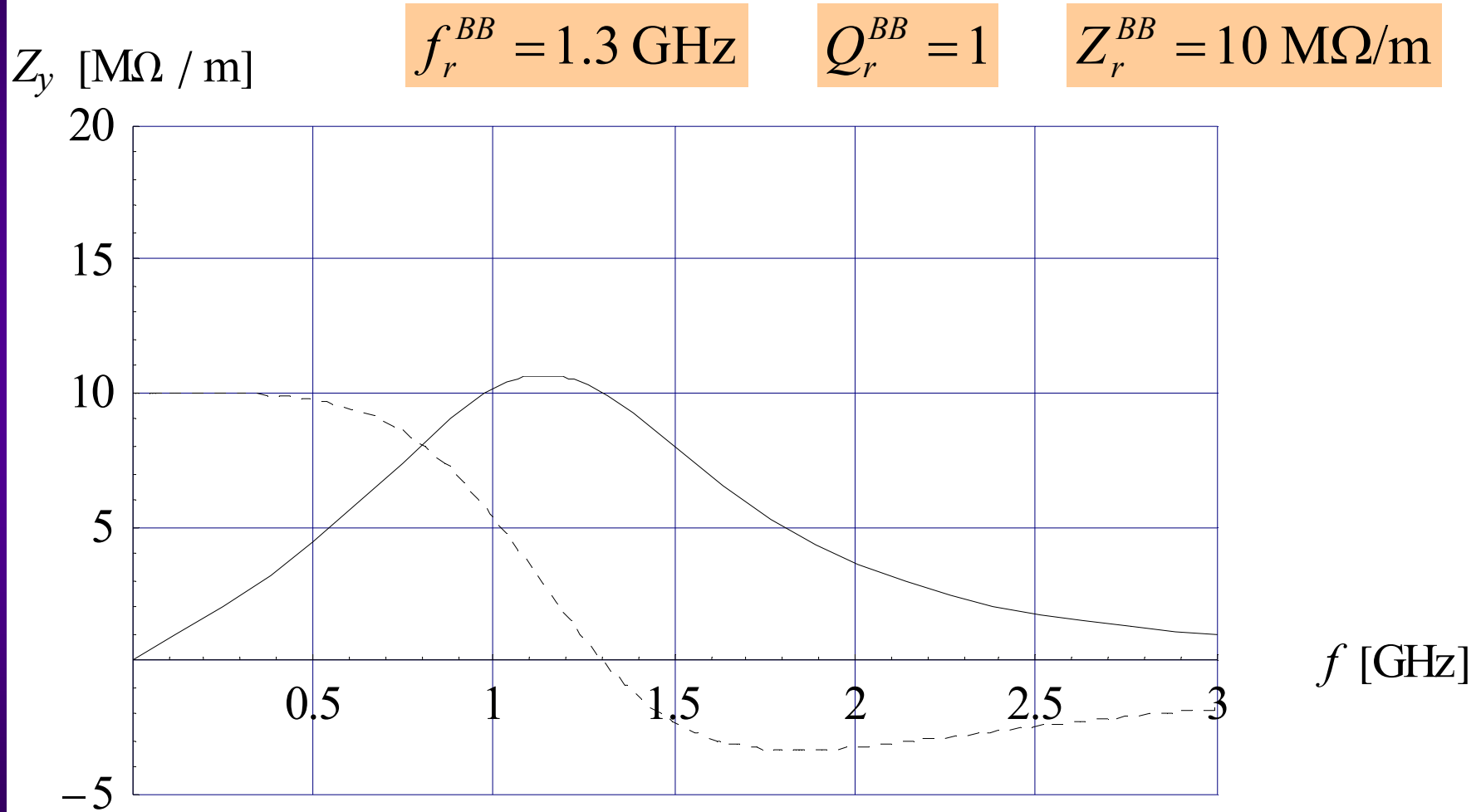
$$T_s = 7.1 \text{ ms}$$

$$\varepsilon_l = 0.2 \text{ eVs}$$

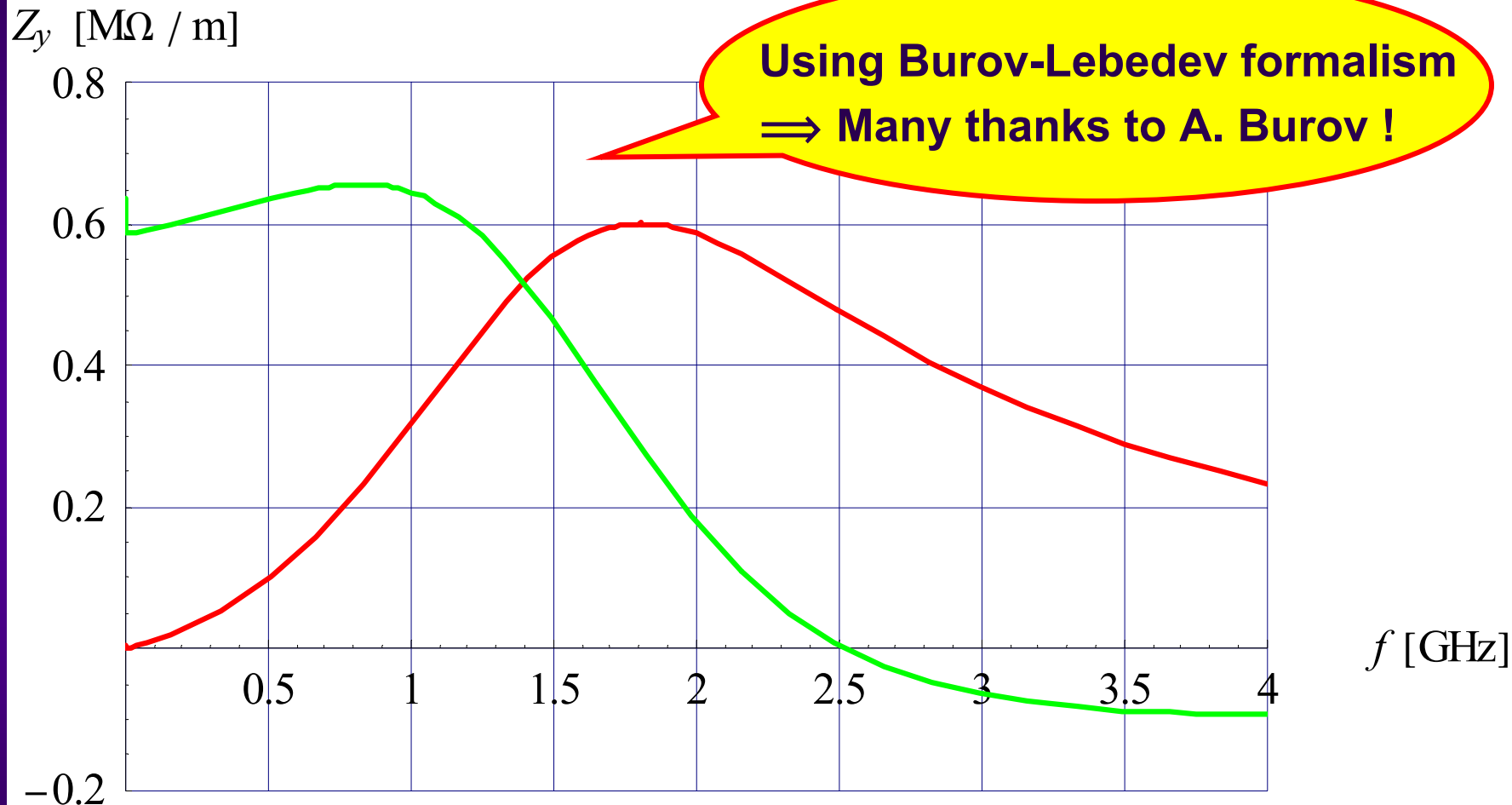


SPS IMPEDANCE ESTIMATE

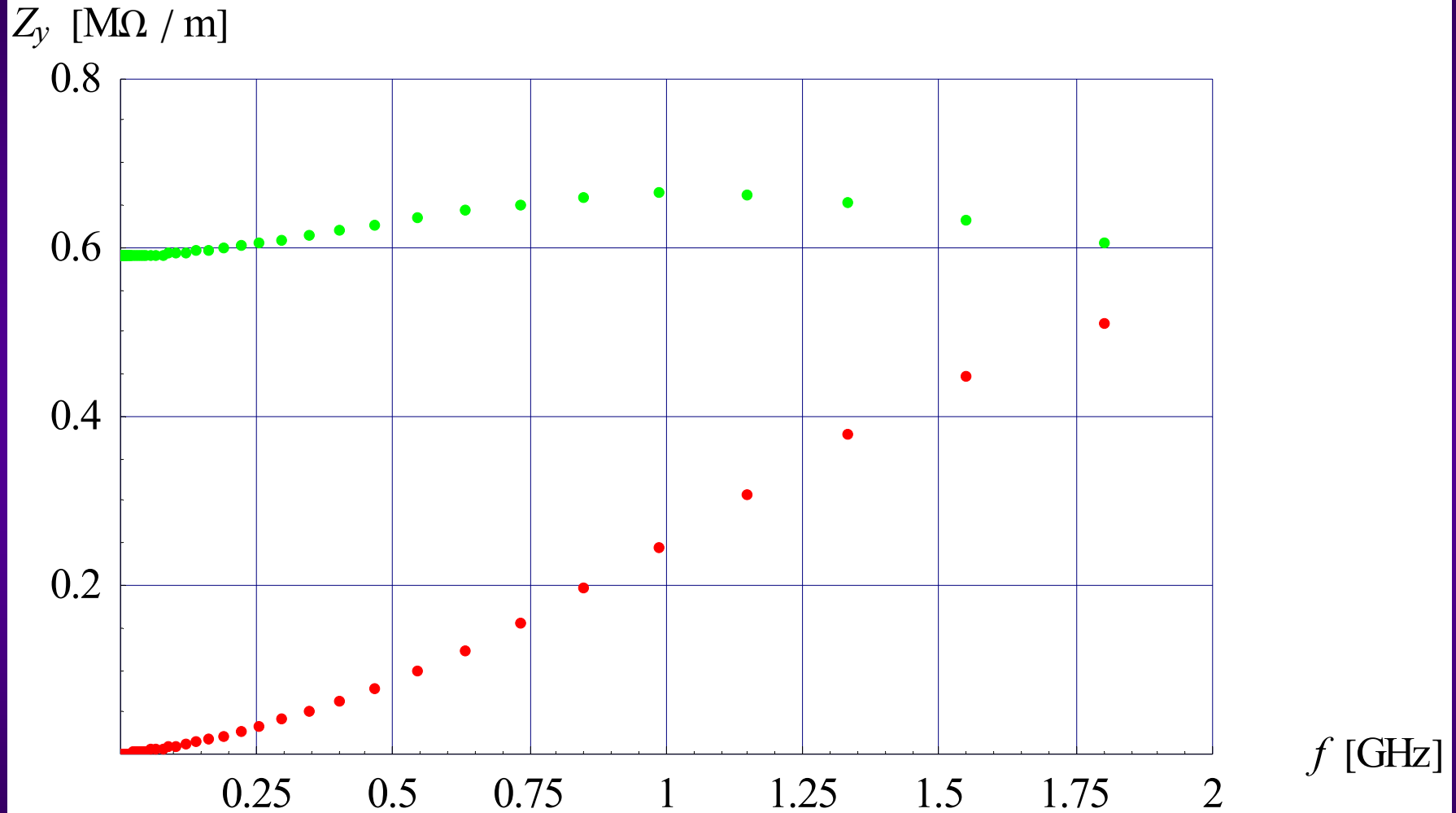
2002 : Broad-Band (BB) impedance



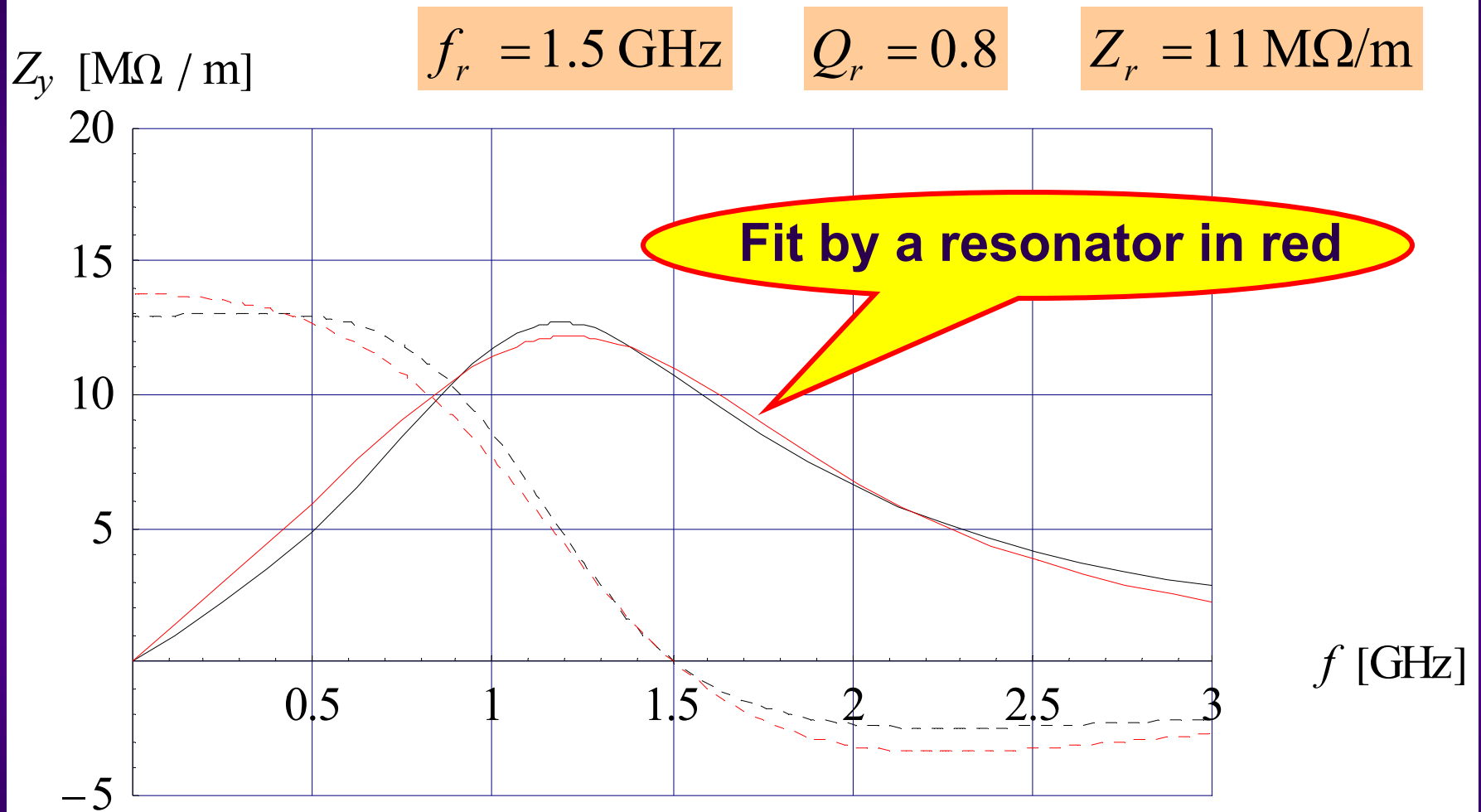
Impedance of 1 MKE kicker (with 4A4 ferrite)



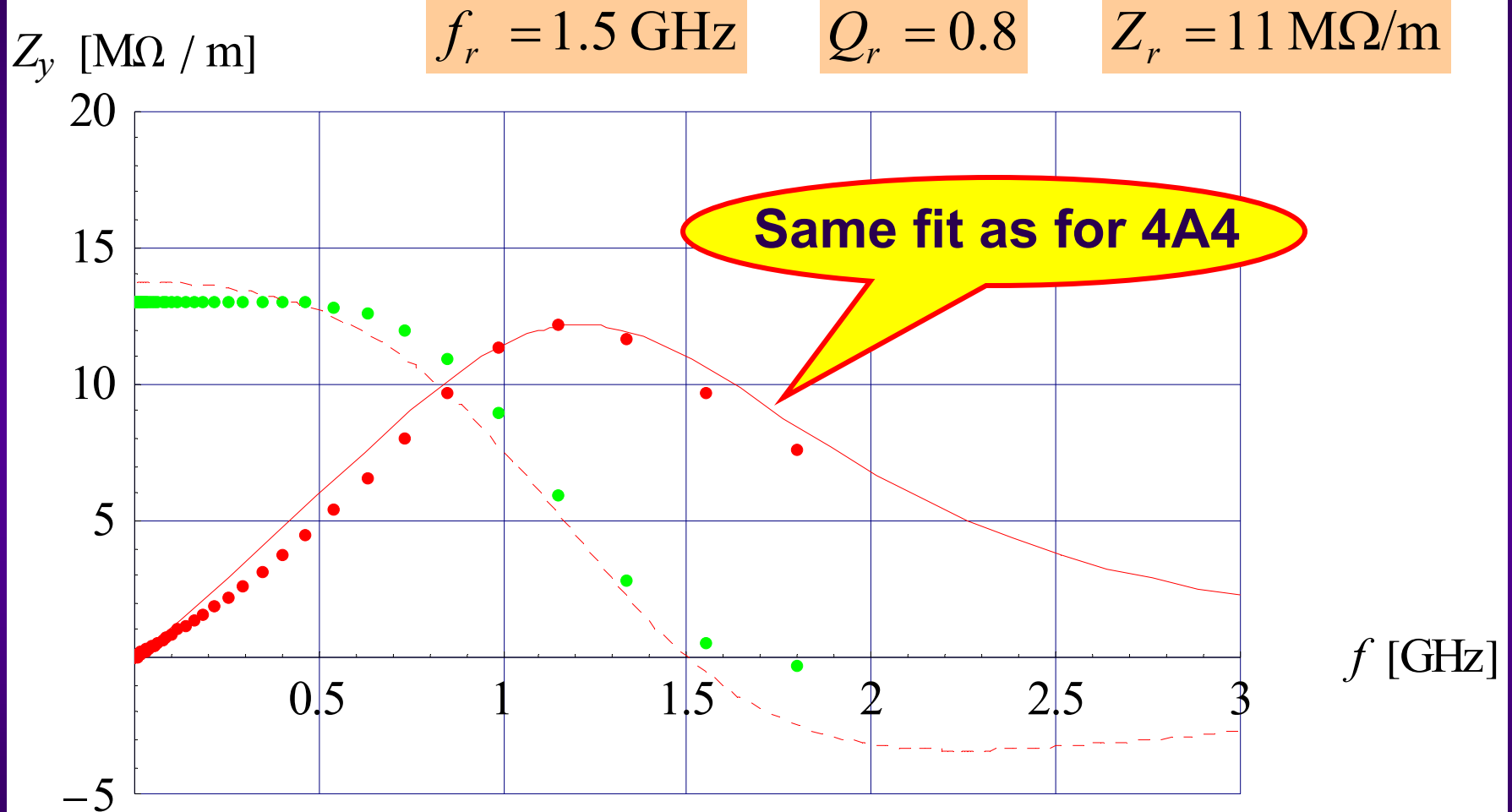
Impedance of 1 MKE kicker (with 8C11 ferrite)



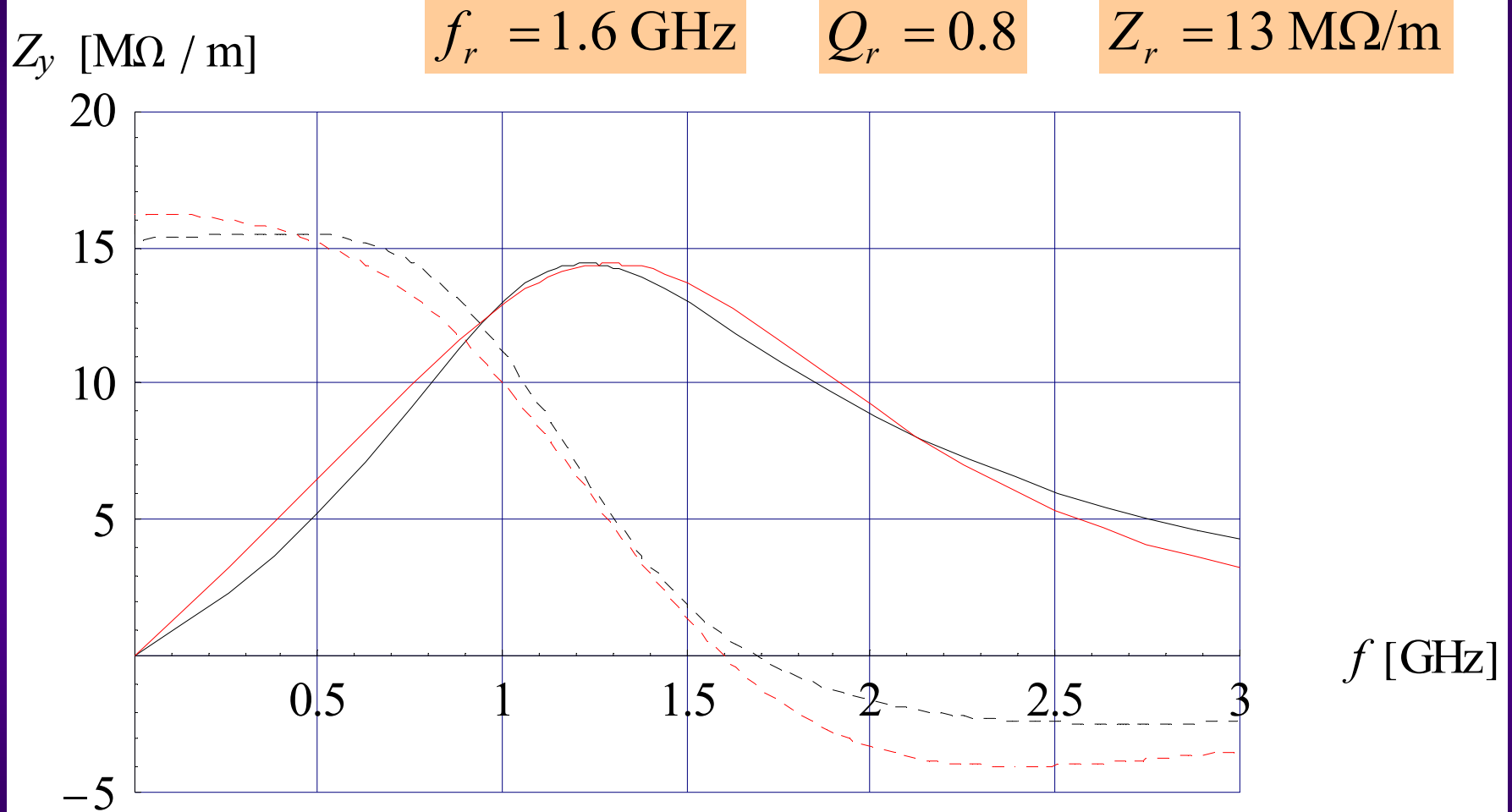
2003 : BB + 5 MKE kickers (with 4A4 ferrite)



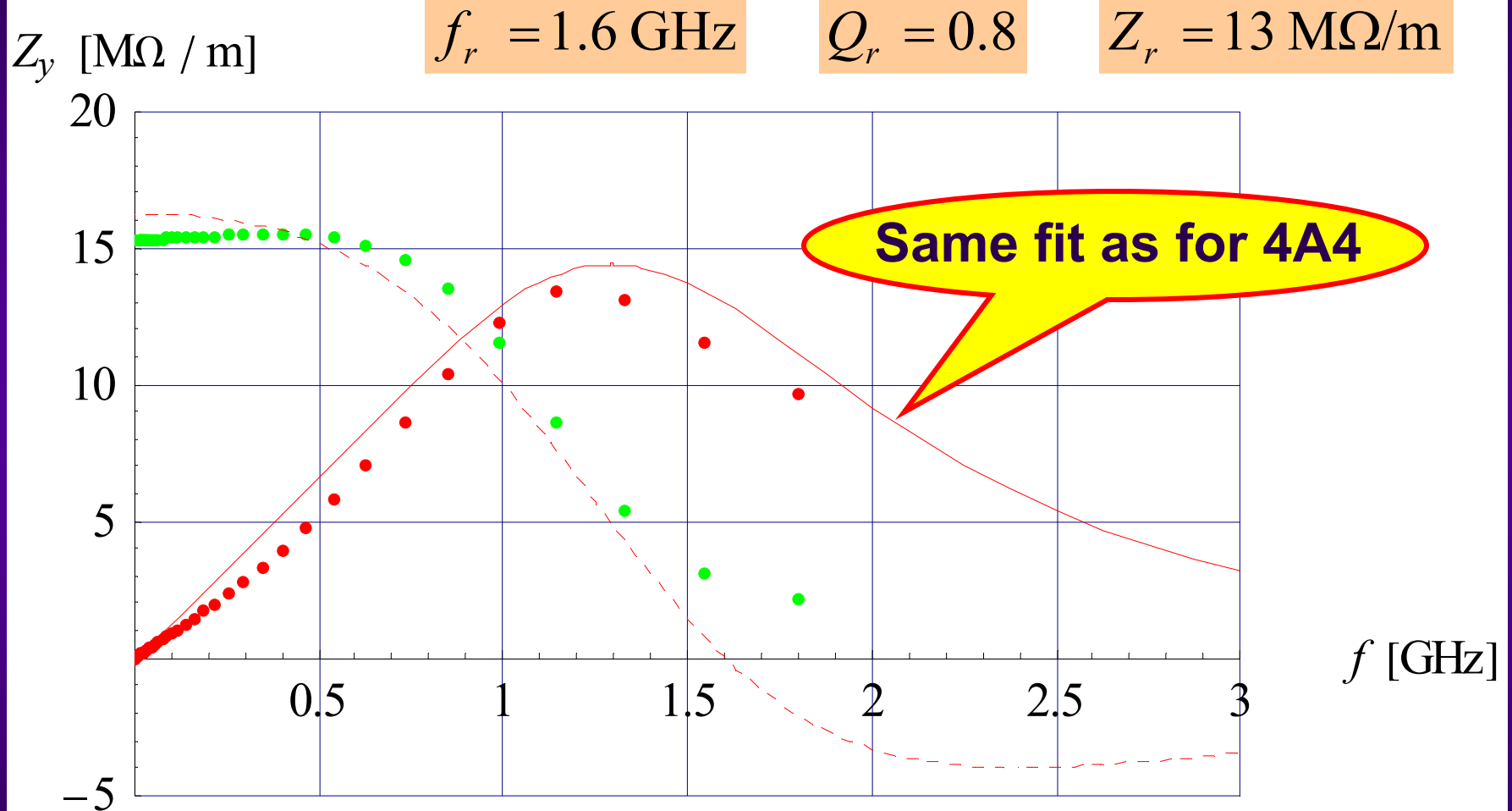
2003 : BB + 5 MKE kickers (with 8C11 ferrite)



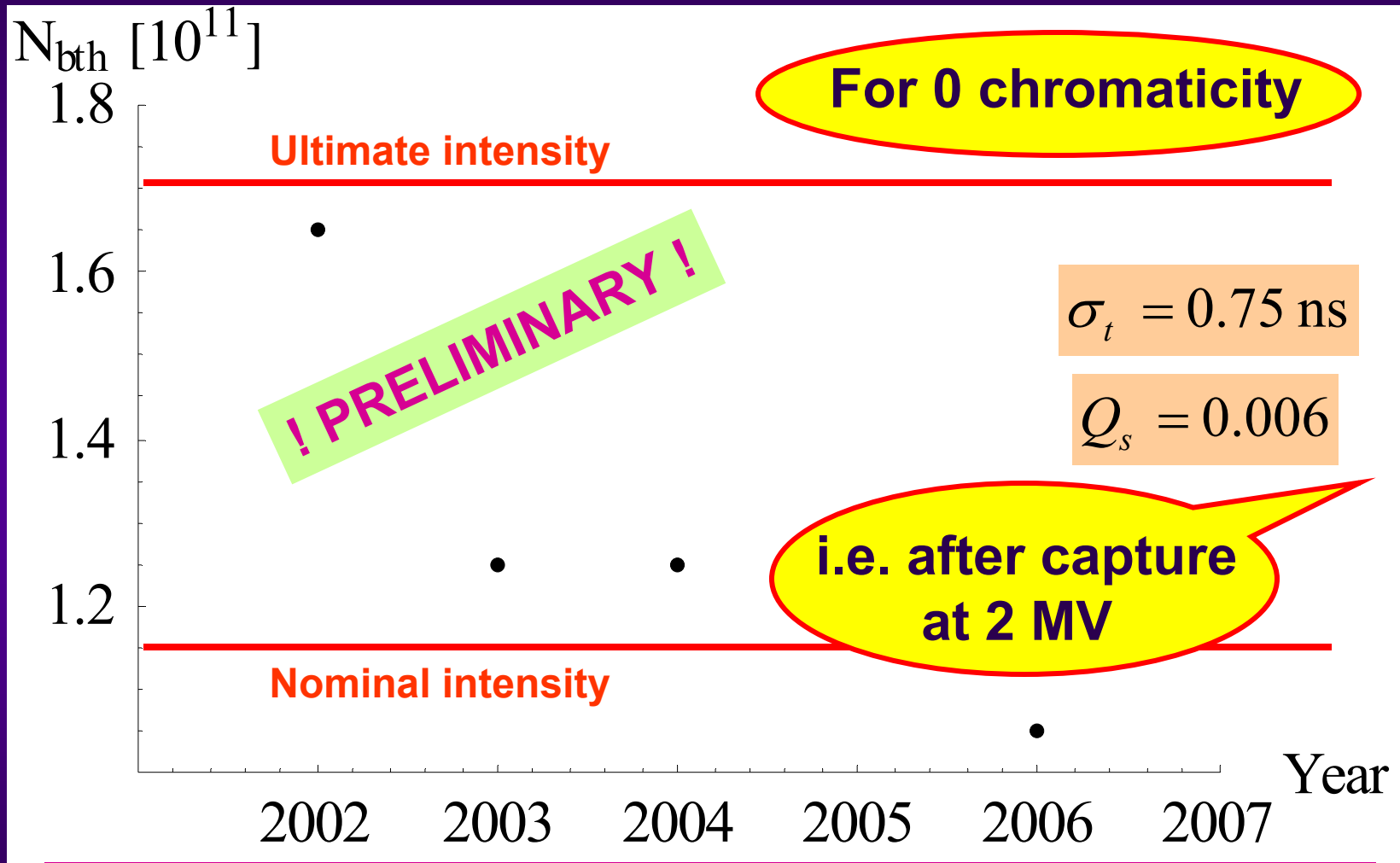
2006 : BB + 9 MKE kickers (with 4A4 ferrite)



2006 : BB + 9 MKE kickers (with 8C11 ferrite)

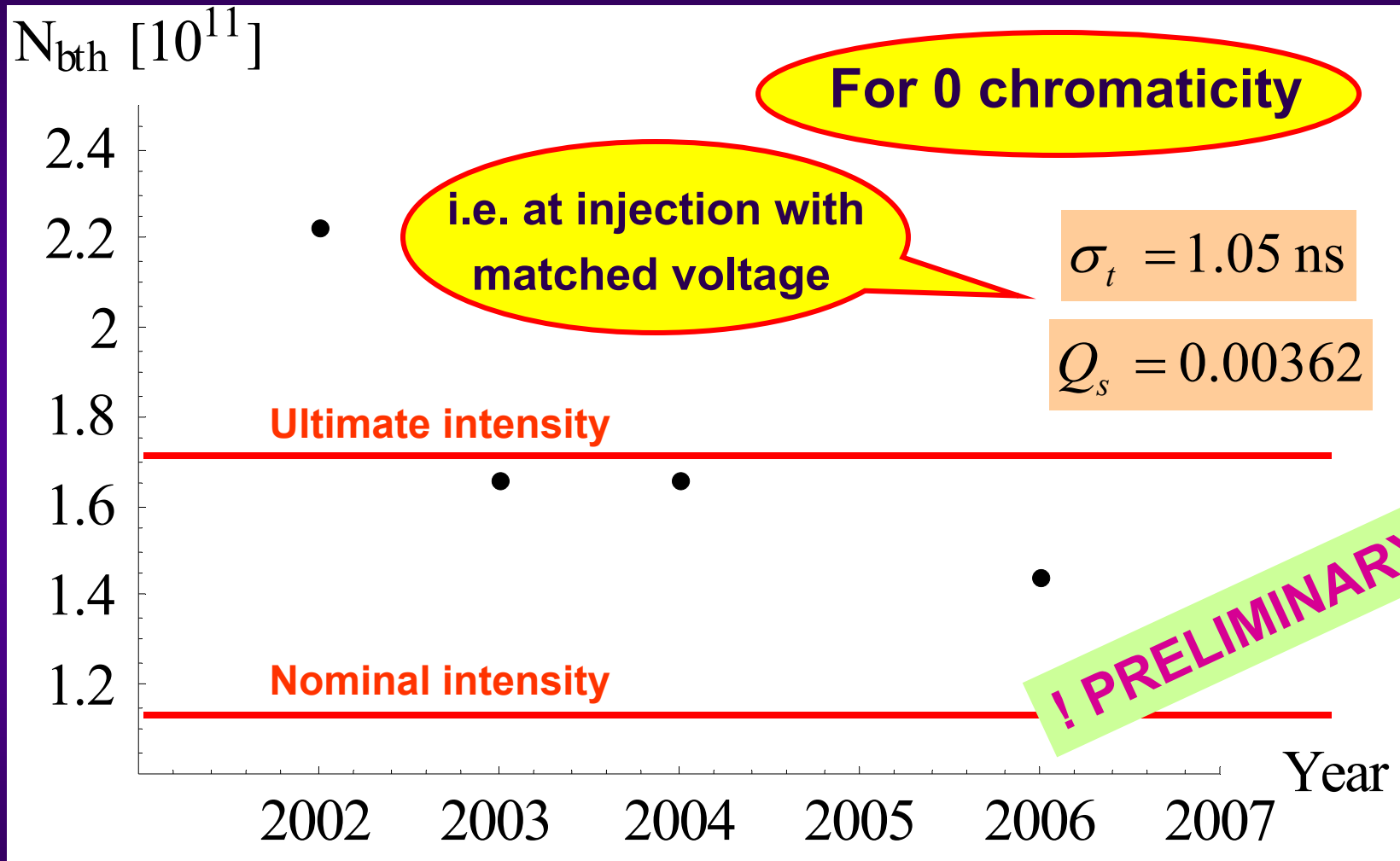


TMCI intensity threshold from MOSES for the LHC beam in the SPS at 26 GeV/c

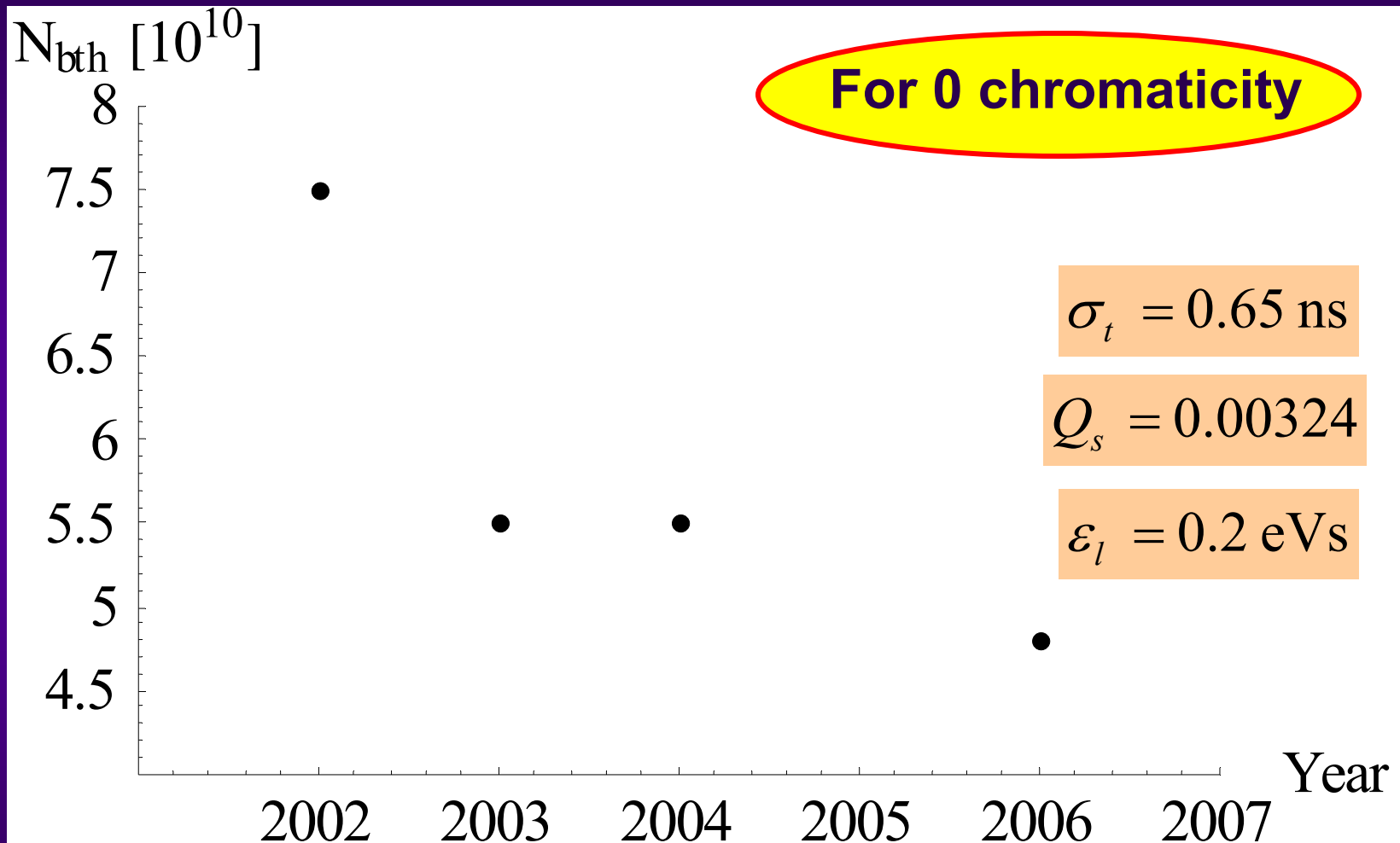


At injection, the matched voltage is $V_{RF} = 0.75 \text{ MV}$ and $\sigma_t = 1.05 \text{ ns}$

TMCI intensity threshold from MOSES for the LHC beam in the SPS at 26 GeV/c



TMCI intensity threshold from MOSES for the low longitudinal emittance beam in the SPS at 26 GeV/c



In 2003, no losses observed if intensity reduced to $\sim 5.5\text{-}6.5 \times 10^{10}$ p/b

TMCI intensity threshold from MOSES for the very low longitudinal emittance beam in the SPS at 26 GeV/c in 2003

$$\sigma_t = 0.55 \text{ ns}$$

$$Q_s = 0.00324$$

$$\varepsilon_l = 0.15 \text{ eVs}$$

◆ **MOSES**

⇒

$$N_{\text{bth}} = 4.5 \times 10^{10} \text{ p/b}$$

◆ **Measurements**

⇒

$$N_{\text{bth}} \approx 3 - 4 \times 10^{10} \text{ p/b}$$

CONCLUSION

- ◆ The absence of TMCI in hadron machines was generally explained by 3 mechanisms
 - The intensity threshold for the longitudinal microwave instability is generally lower than for the TMCI
 - Space charge may help
 - The intensity threshold increases with bunch length (in the long-bunch regime)
- ◆ TMCI (= strong head-tail) observed for the 1st time with protons far from transition ?

FUTURE WORK

- ◆ **More realistic model for the transverse SPS impedance**
- ◆ **Better evaluate the effect of the 5 SPS MKE kickers installed in 2003 by comparing simulations and measurements done in 2002, when there were no MKE kickers and first signs of TMCI were observed. But the bunch was mismatched in this experiment...**

Comparison between measurements and simulations in mismatched conditions ?

- **Analytical predictions and MOSES work for a matched bunch and linear synchrotron oscillations**
- **⇒ HEADTAIL code**

APPENDIX

- ◆ **MOSES' results for the scan in chromaticity**
(\Rightarrow Same parameters as in page 8) for :

$$\xi_y = 0$$

$$\xi_y = 5 / Q_y \approx 0.19$$

$$\xi_y = 10 / Q_y \approx 0.38$$

$$\xi_y = 15 / Q_y \approx 0.57$$

$$\xi_y = 20 / Q_y \approx 0.77$$

$$\xi_y = 25 / Q_y \approx 0.97$$

$$\varepsilon_l = 0.2 \text{ eVs}$$

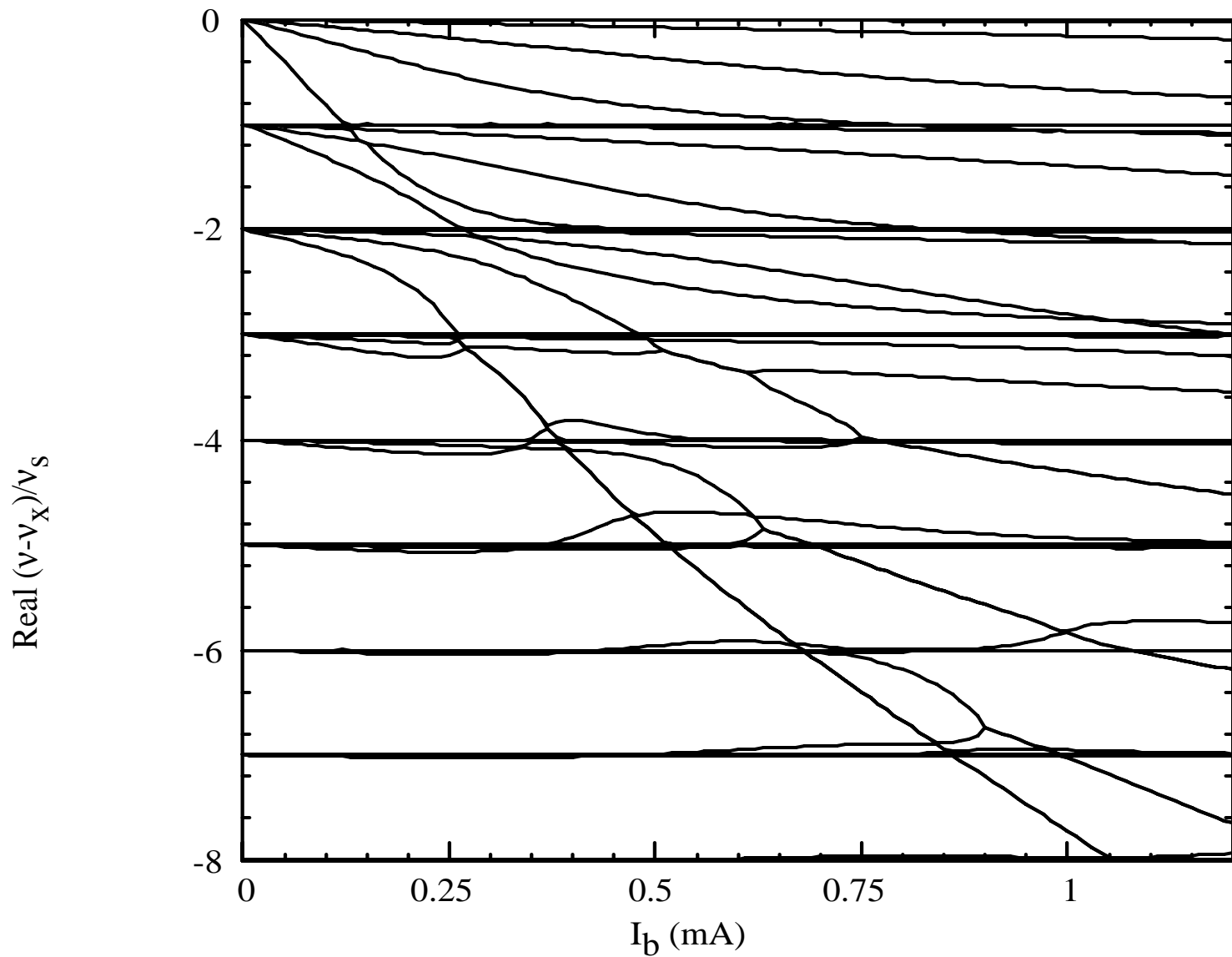
$$f_r = 1.3 \text{ GHz}$$

$$Q_y = 26.13$$

- Real Part of $(\nu - \nu_X)/\nu_S$ -

MOSES -- MODE COUPLING INSTABILITY IN SPS AT 26 GEV

21/07/04 14.11.55 VERSION 3.3 CPU TIME USED: 0.532-314 (s)

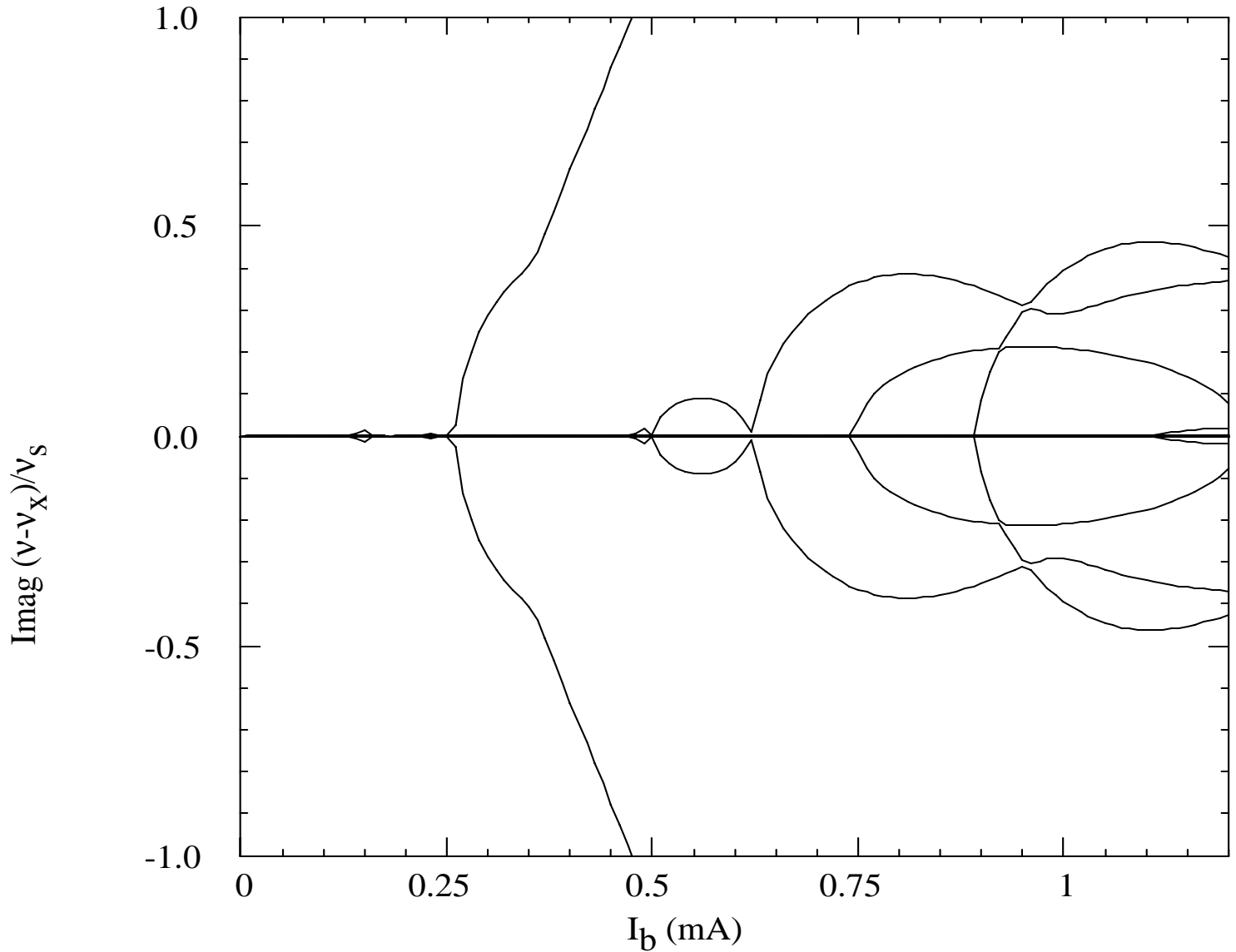


SPRD = 0.000E+00
NUS = 0.323E-02
ENGY = 26.0 (GeV)
SGMZ = 19.6 (cm)
BETAC = 40.0 (m)
REVFRQ= 0.433E-01 (MHz)
ALPHA = 0.192E-02
CHORM = 0.000E+00
FREQ = 0.130E+04 (MHz)
RS = 20.0 (M Ω /m)
QV = 1.00
LBIN = F
MU = 5

- Imaginary Part of $(v-v_X)/v_S$ -

MOSES -- MODE COUPLING INSTABILITY IN SPS AT 26 GEV

21/07/04 14.11.55 VERSION 3.3 CPU TIME USED: 0.532-314 (s)

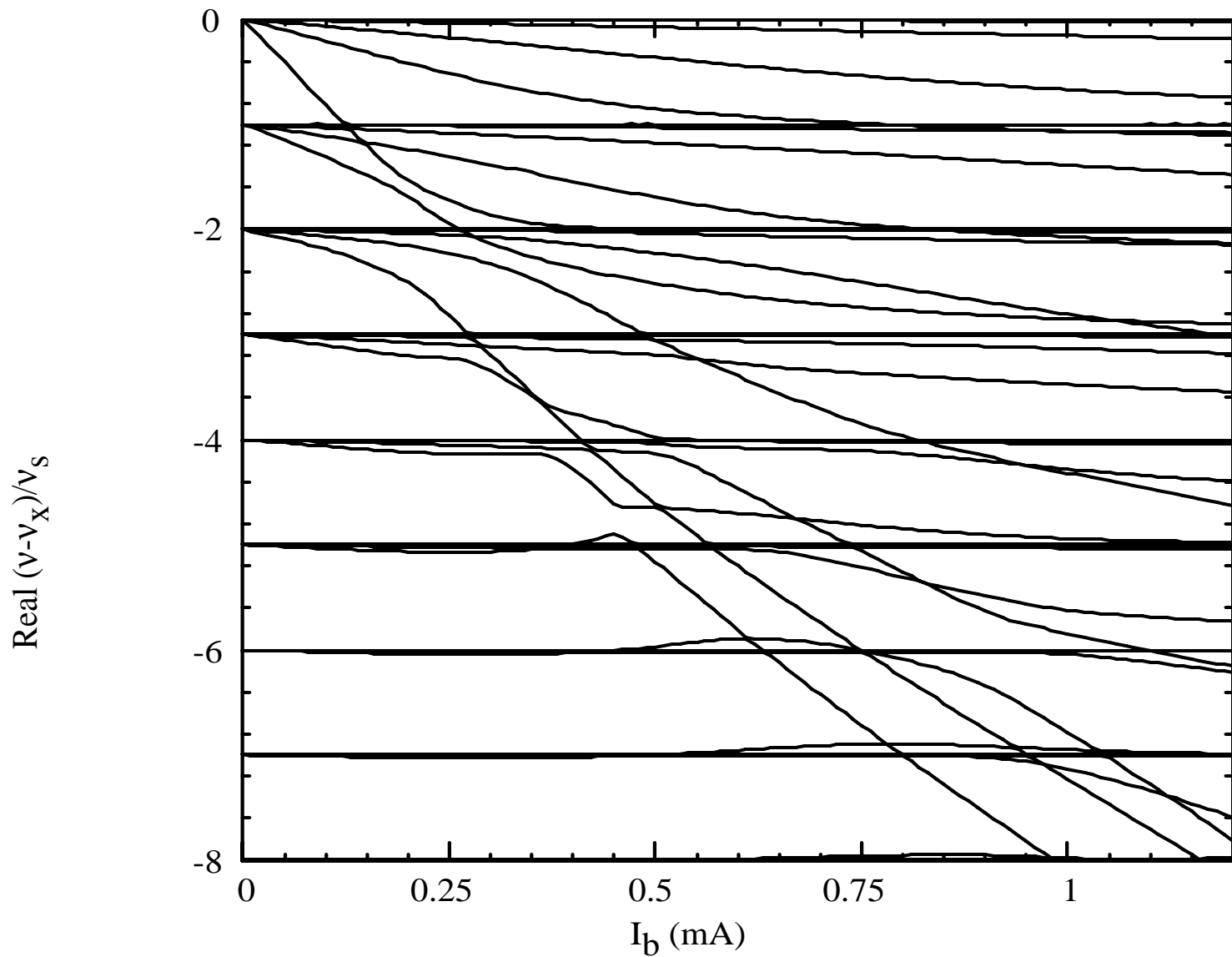


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- Real Part of $(\nu - \nu_X)/\nu_S$ -

MOSES -- MODE COUPLING INSTABILITY IN SPS AT 26 GEV

21/07/04 17.22.30 VERSION 3.3 CPU TIME USED: 0.532-314 (s)

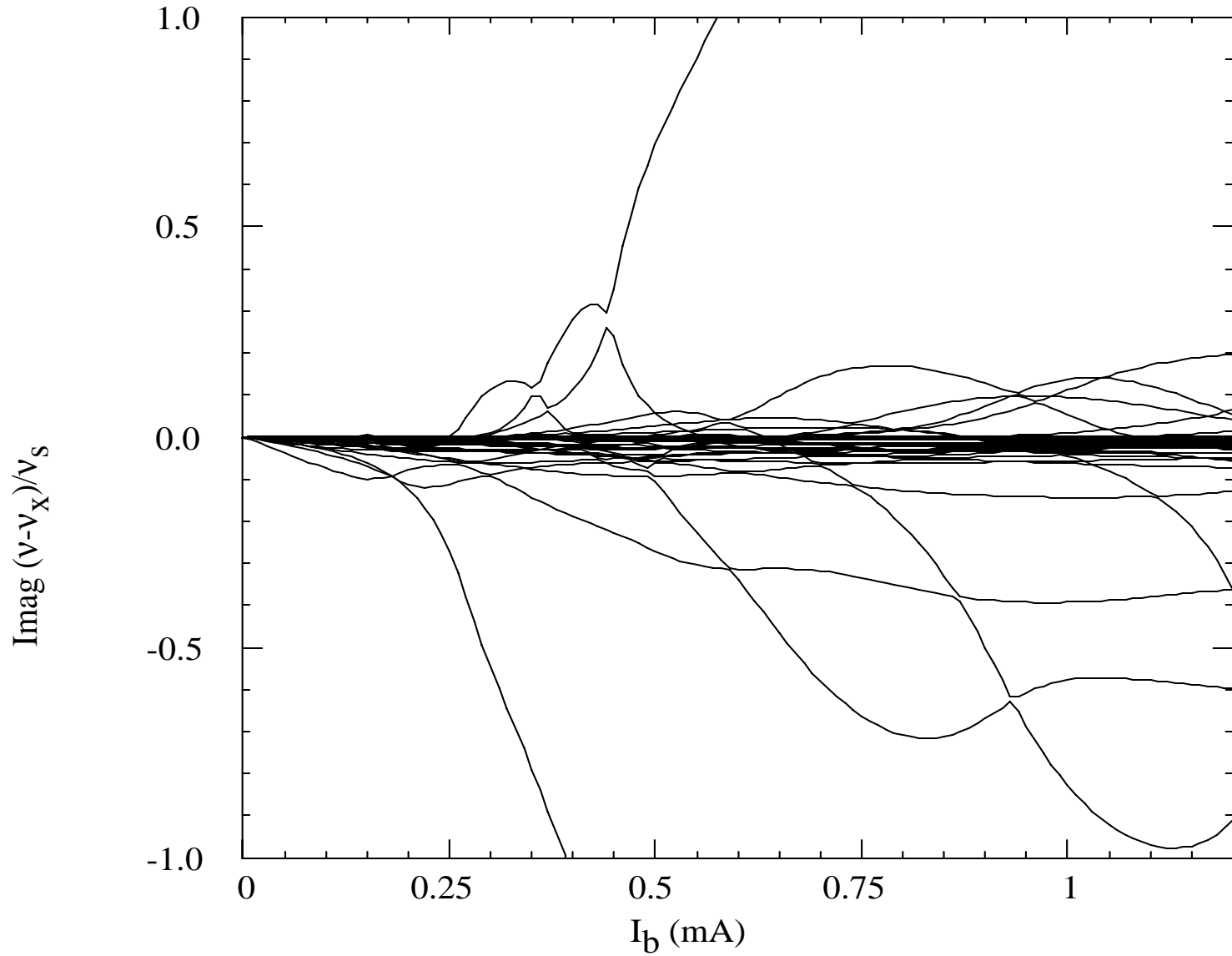


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21/07/04 17.22.30 VERSION 3.3 CPU TIME USED: 0.532-314 (s)

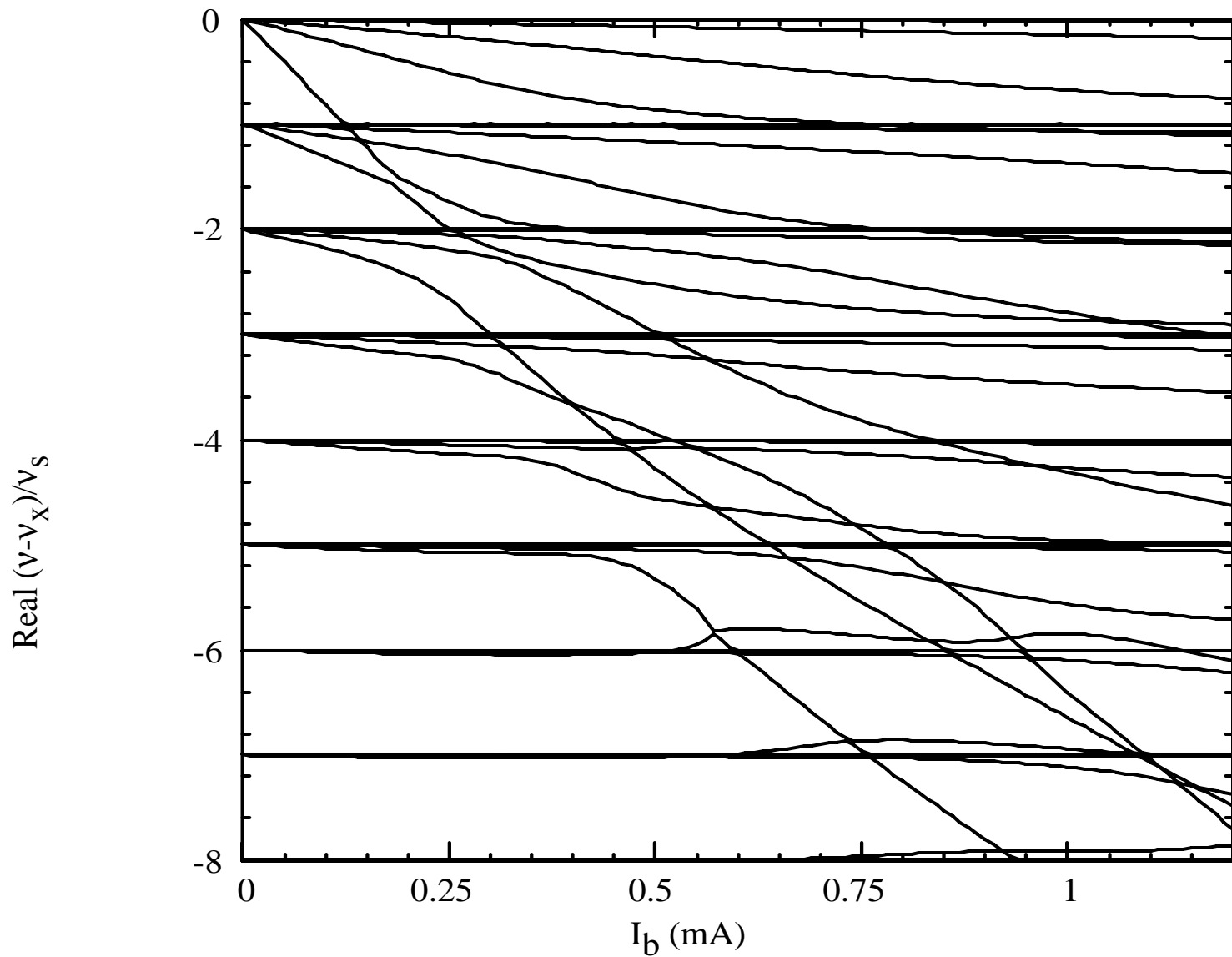


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- Real Part of $(\nu - \nu_X)/\nu_S$ -

MOSES -- MODE COUPLING INSTABILITY IN SPS AT 26 GEV

21/07/04 17.31.28 VERSION 3.3 CPU TIME USED: 0.532-314 (s)

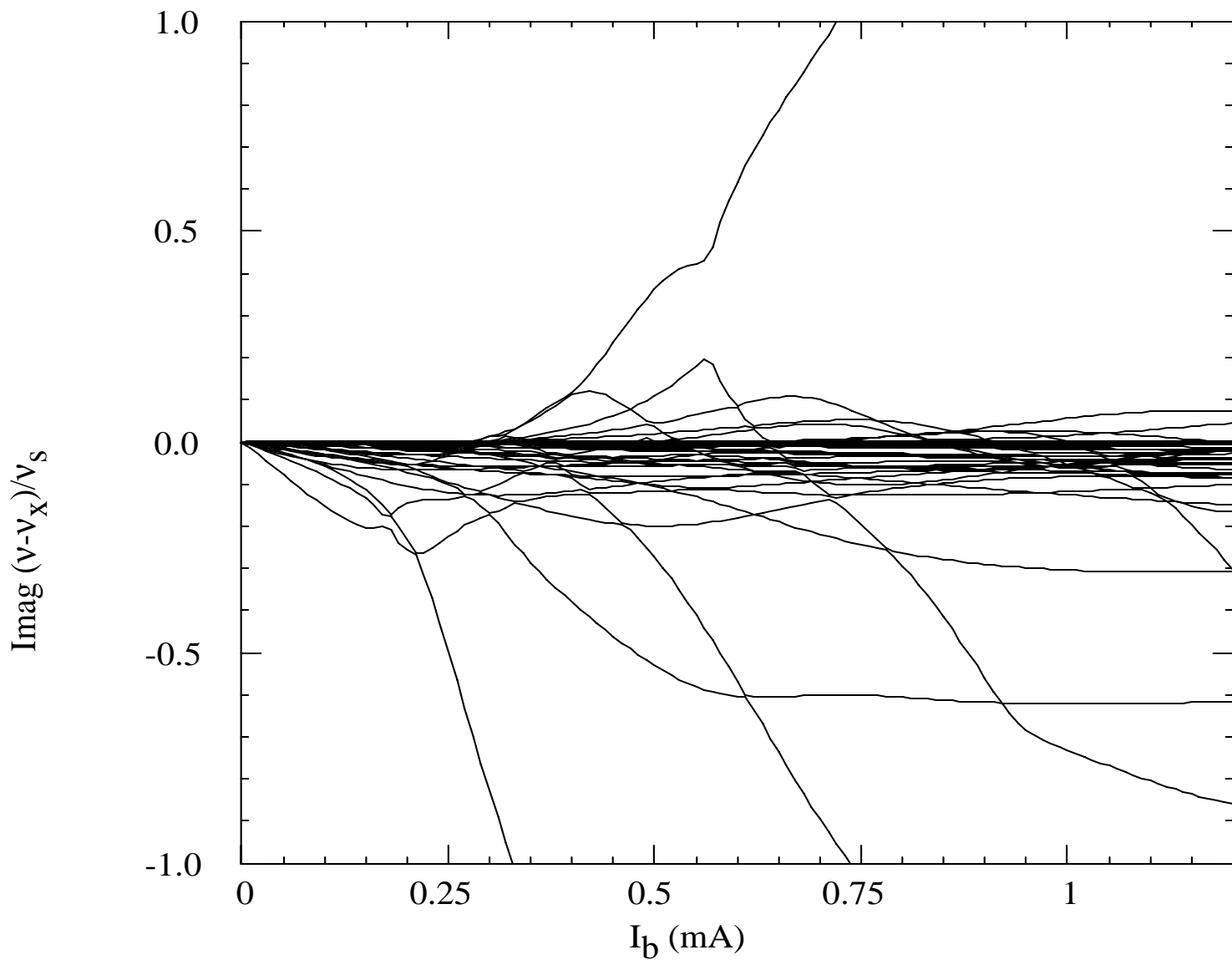


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ENGY = 26.0 (GeV)
SGMZ = 19.6 (cm)
BETAC = 40.0 (m)
REVFRQ= 0.433E-01 (MHz)
ALPHA = 0.192E-02
CHORM = 10.0
FREQ = 0.130E+04 (MHz)
RS = 20.0 (M Ω /m)
QV = 1.00
LBIN = F
MU = 5

- Imaginary Part of $(v-v_X)/v_S$ -

MOSES -- MODE COUPLING INSTABILITY IN SPS AT 26 GEV

21/07/04 17.31.28 VERSION 3.3 CPU TIME USED: 0.532-314 (s)

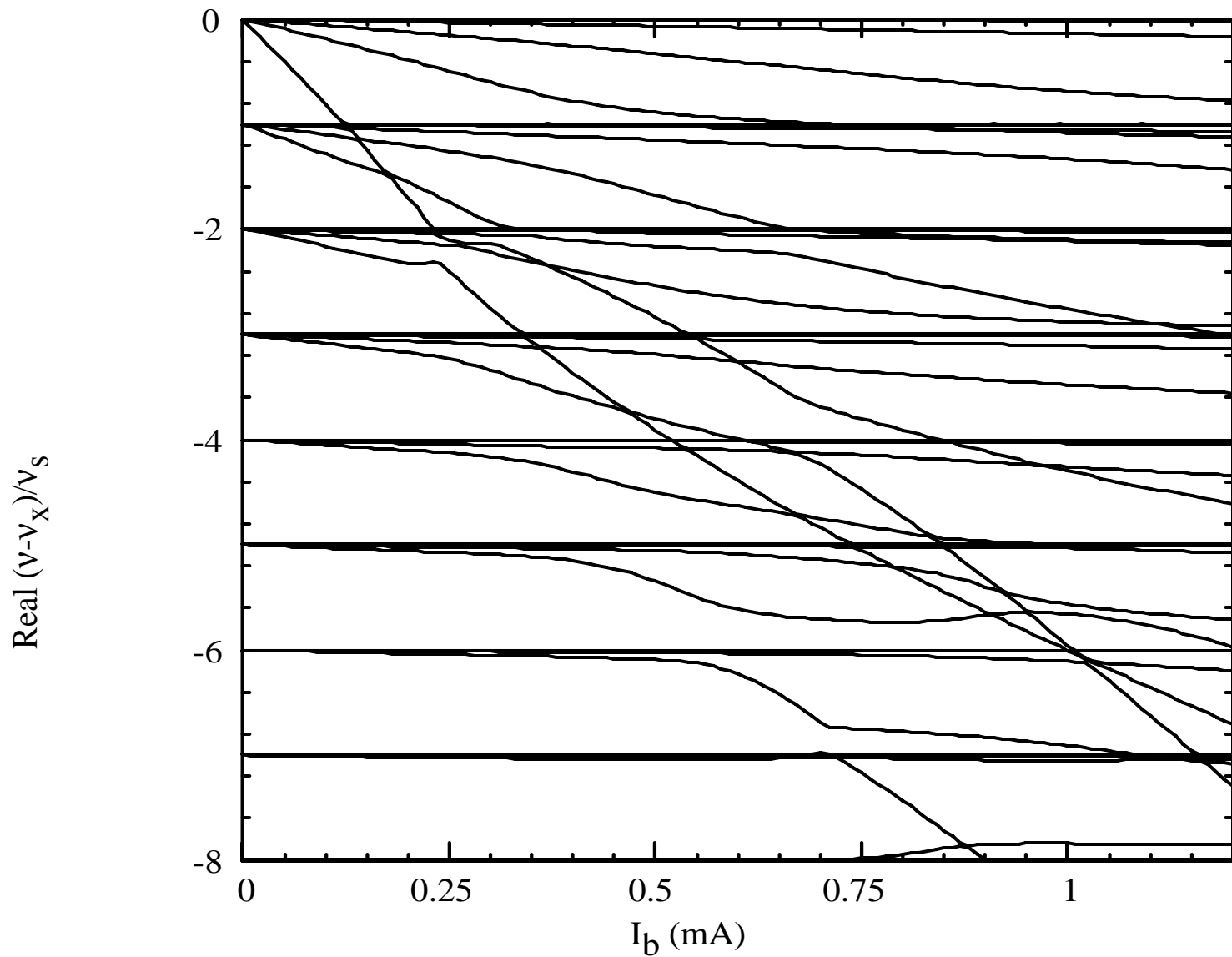


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ENGY = 26.0 (GeV)
SGMZ = 19.6 (cm)
BETAC = 40.0 (m)
REVFREQ= 0.433E-01 (MHz)
ALPHA = 0.192E-02
CHORM = 10.0
FREQ = 0.130E+04 (MHz)
RS = 20.0 (M Ω m/m)
QV = 1.00
LBIN = F
MU = 5

- Real Part of $(\nu - \nu_X)/\nu_S$ -

MOSES -- MODE COUPLING INSTABILITY IN SPS AT 26 GEV

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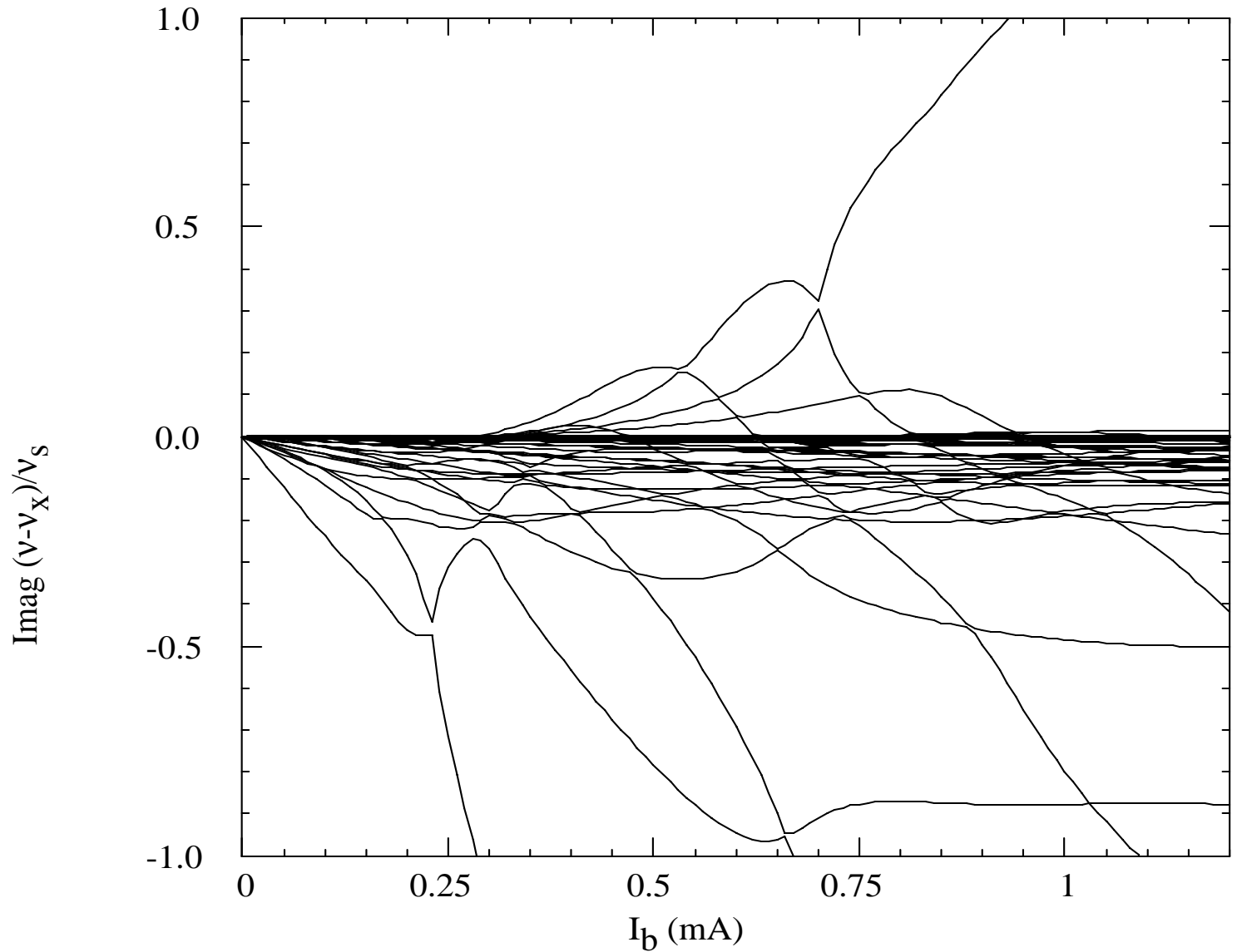


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ENGY = 26.0 (GeV)
SGMZ = 19.6 (cm)
BETAC = 40.0 (m)
REVFRQ= 0.433E-01 (MHz)
ALPHA = 0.192E-02
CHORM = 15.0
FREQ = 0.130E+04 (MHz)
RS = 20.0 (M Ω /m)
QV = 1.00
LBIN = F
MU = 5

- Imaginary Part of $(v-v_X)/v_S$ -

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21/07/04 17.33.37 VERSION 3.3 CPU TIME USED: 0.532-314 (s)

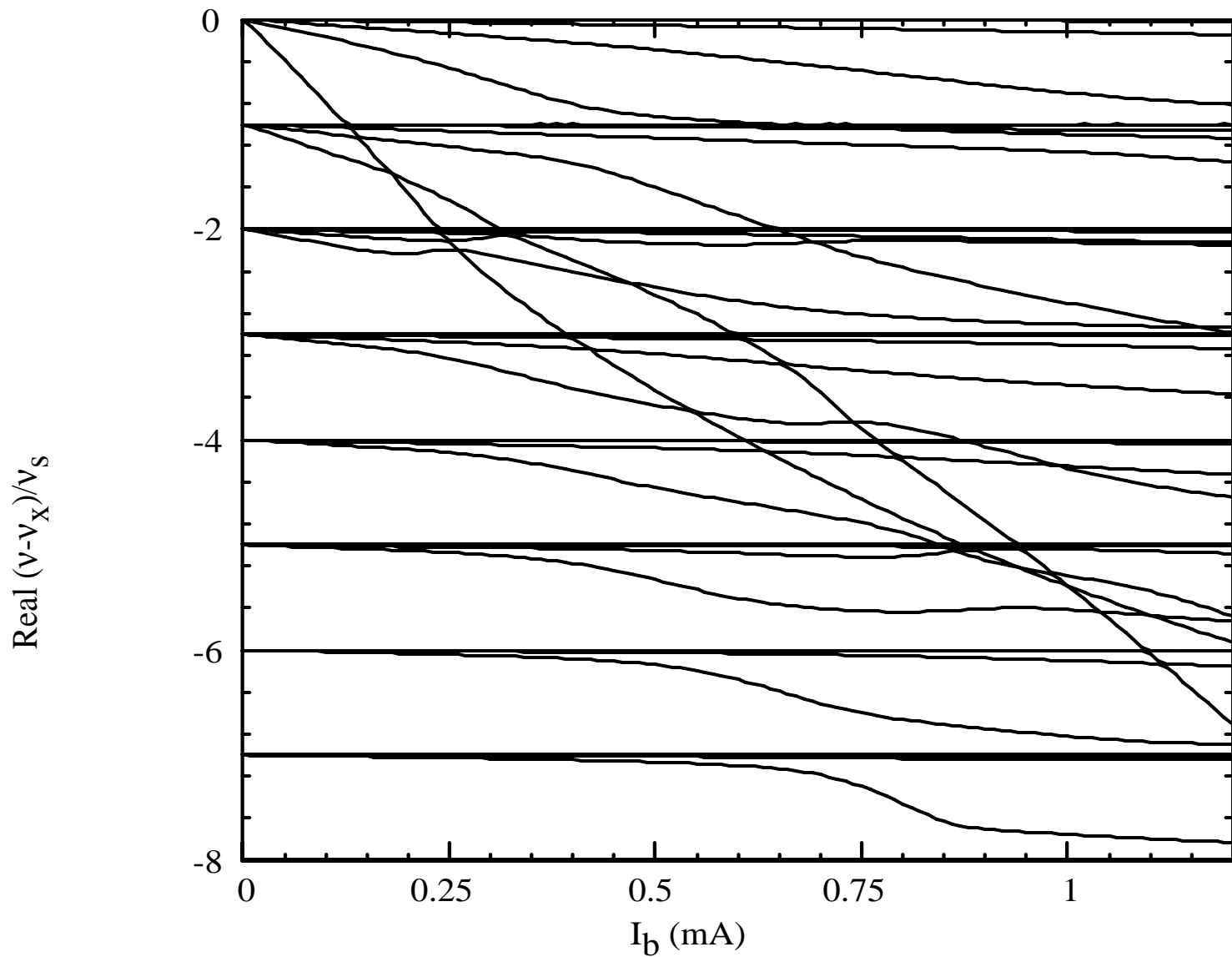


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RS = 20.0 (MOhm/m)
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- Real Part of $(\nu - \nu_X)/\nu_S$ -

MOSES -- MODE COUPLING INSTABILITY IN SPS AT 26 GEV

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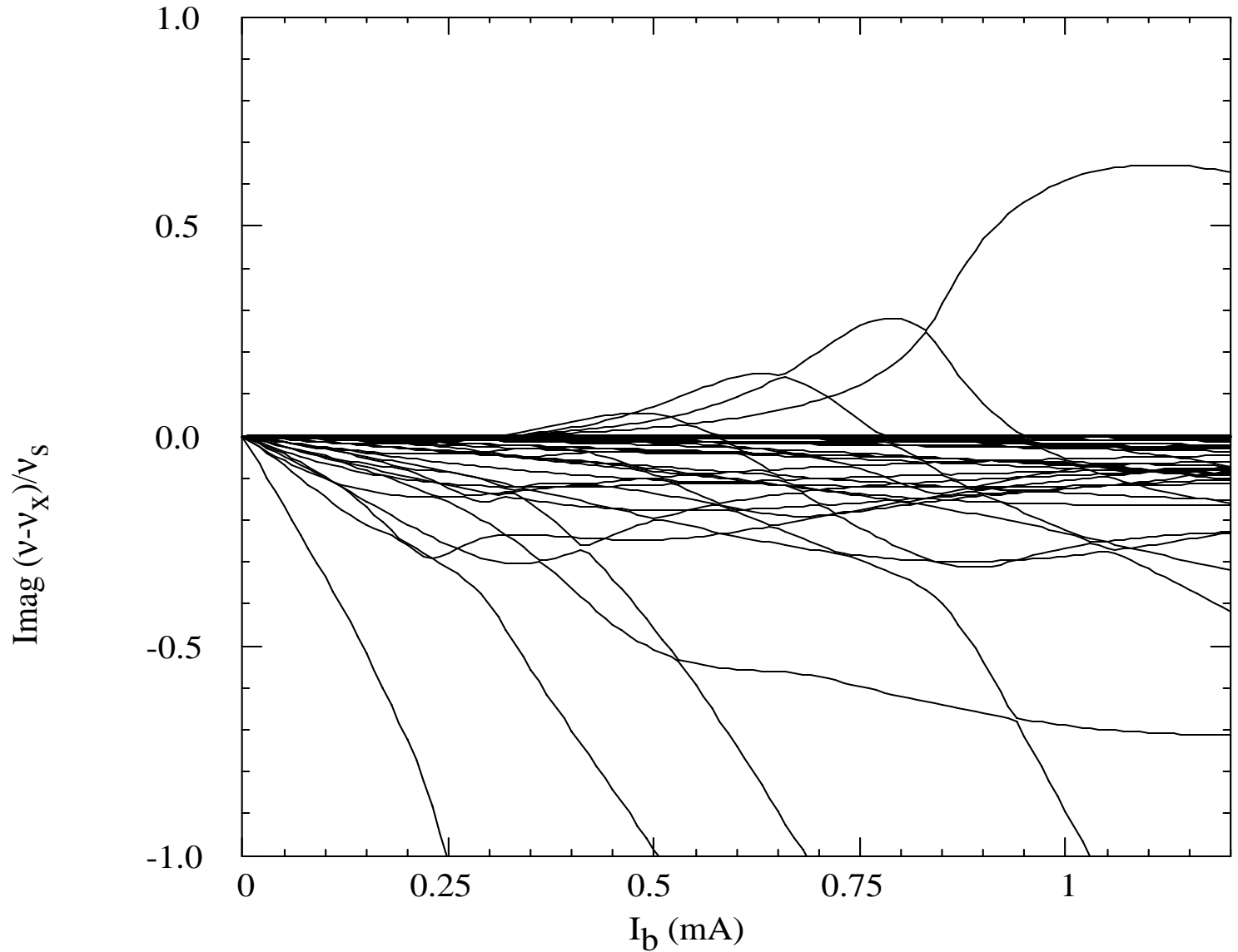


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ENGY = 26.0 (GeV)
SGMZ = 19.6 (cm)
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ALPHA = 0.192E-02
CHORM = 20.0
FREQ = 0.130E+04 (MHz)
RS = 20.0 (M Ω /m)
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- Imaginary Part of $(v-v_X)/v_S$ -

MOSES -- MODE COUPLING INSTABILITY IN SPS AT 26 GEV

21/07/04 17.34.56 VERSION 3.3 CPU TIME USED: 0.532-314 (s)

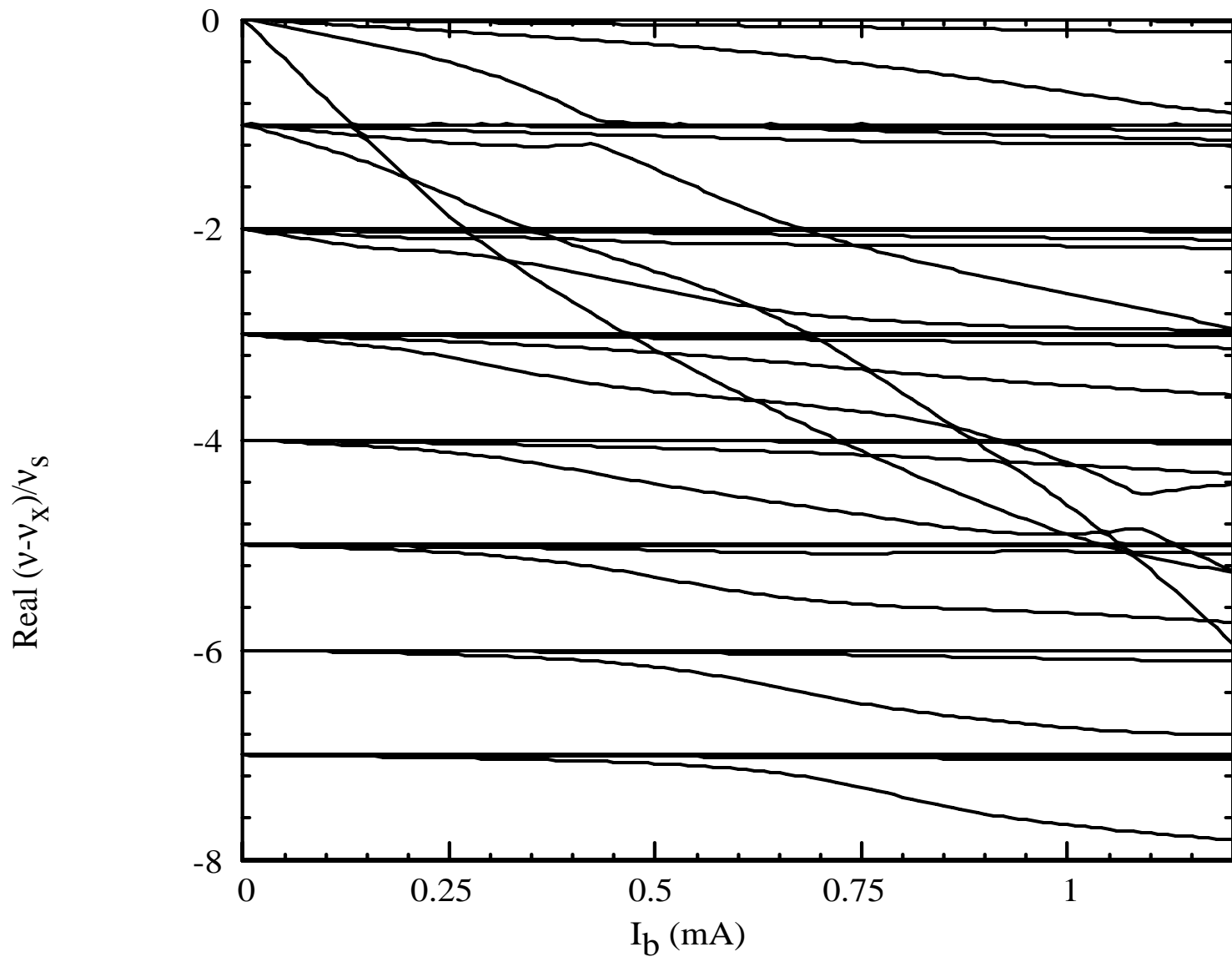


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REVFREQ= 0.433E-01 (MHz)
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CHORM = 20.0
FREQ = 0.130E+04 (MHz)
RS = 20.0 (MOhm/m)
QV = 1.00
LBIN = F
MU = 5

- Real Part of $(\nu - \nu_X)/\nu_S$ -

MOSES -- MODE COUPLING INSTABILITY IN SPS AT 26 GEV

21/07/04 17.36.23 VERSION 3.3 CPU TIME USED: 0.532-314 (s)

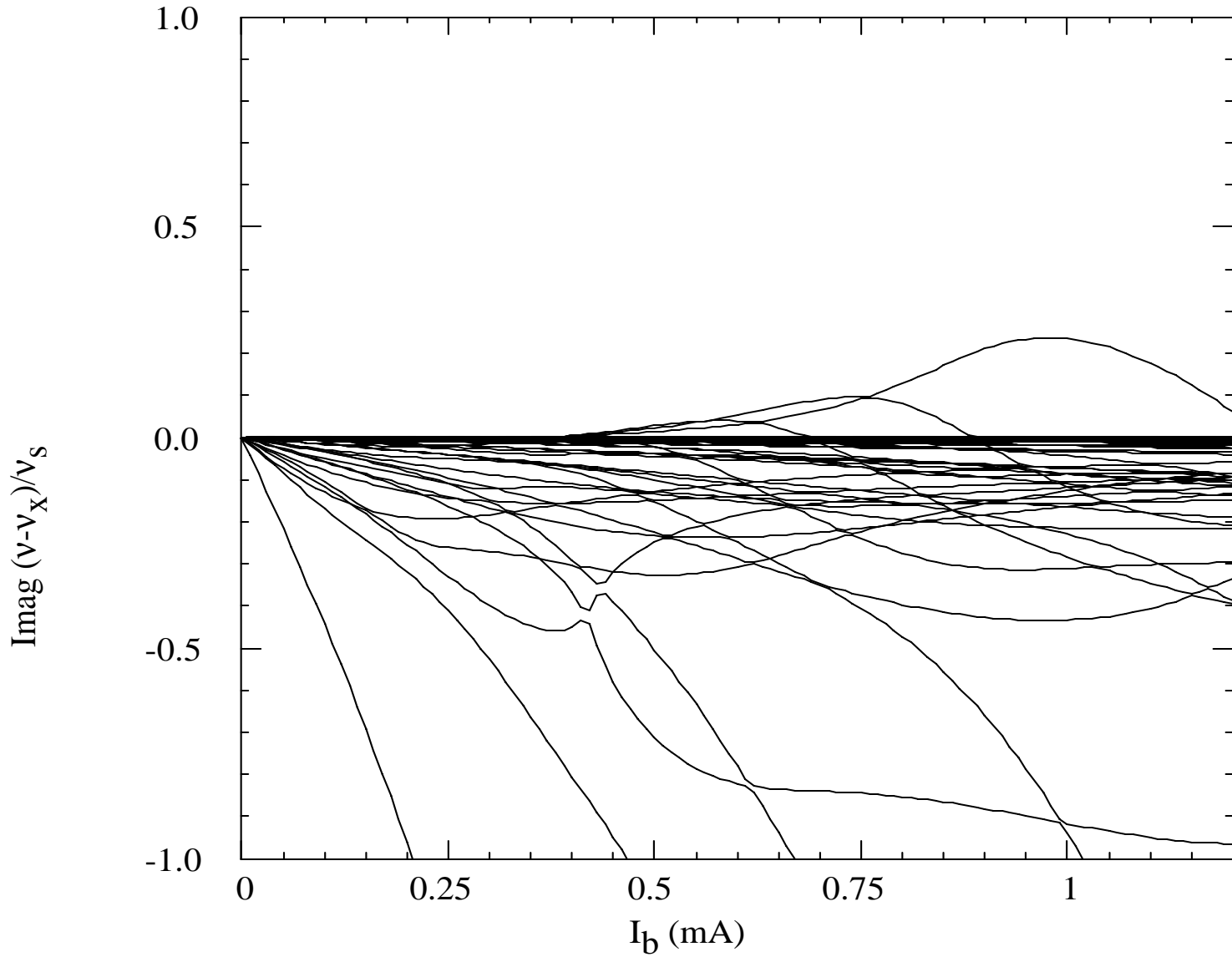


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NUS = 0.323E-02
ENGY = 26.0 (GeV)
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BETAC = 40.0 (m)
REVFRQ = 0.433E-01 (MHz)
ALPHA = 0.192E-02
CHORM = 25.0
FREQ = 0.130E+04 (MHz)
RS = 20.0 (M Ω /m)
QV = 1.00
LBIN = F
MU = 5

- Imaginary Part of $(v-v_X)/v_S$ -

MOSES -- MODE COUPLING INSTABILITY IN SPS AT 26 GEV

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ALPHA = 0.192E-02
CHORM = 25.0
FREQ = 0.130E+04 (MHz)
RS = 20.0 (M Ω /m)
QV = 1.00
LBIN = F
MU = 5