Transverse Intra-Bunch Feedback System at J-PARC MR
and
Design of Stripline Electrode Shape for a Better Frequency Response

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HB2014
MSU, 10-14 November, 2014

Performance of Transverse Intra-Bunch Feedback System at J-PARC MR*

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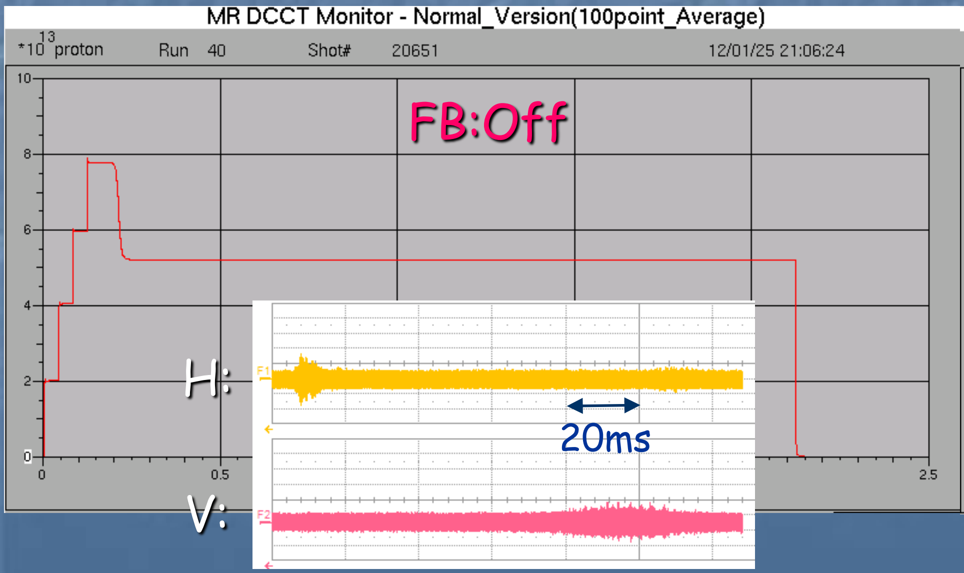
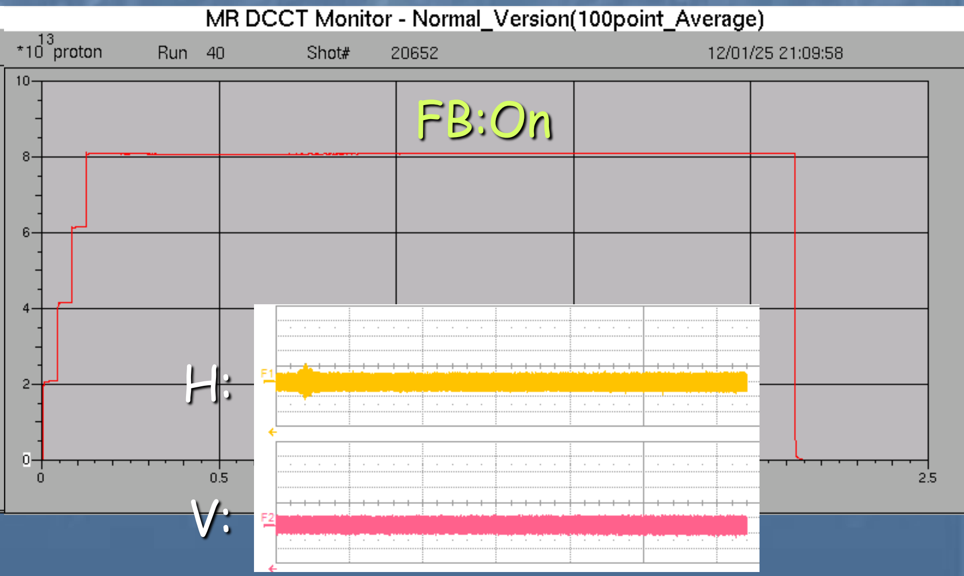
*This work was supported by MEXT KAKENHI Grant Number 25105002, Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research of Innovative Areas titled "Unification and Development of the Neutrino Science Frontier"

Bird View of J-PARC Complex

Instabilities and Feedback System at J-PARC MR

- The present bunch-by-bunch feedback system (BxB FB) at MR effectively suppresses observed transverse dipole oscillations, together with help from the chromaticities, allowing to attain the 230 kW beam power.

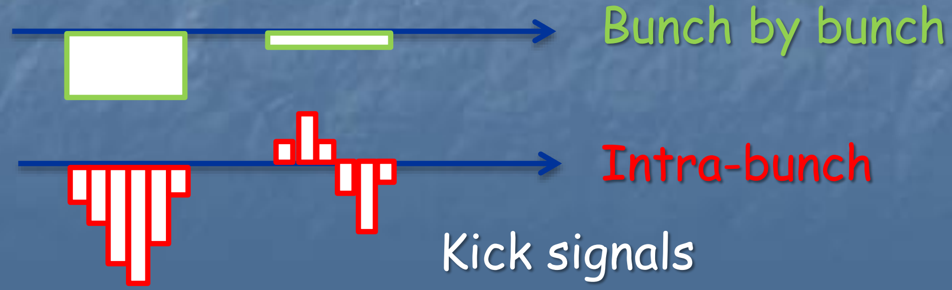




Bunch by Bunch vs. Intra-Bunch FB

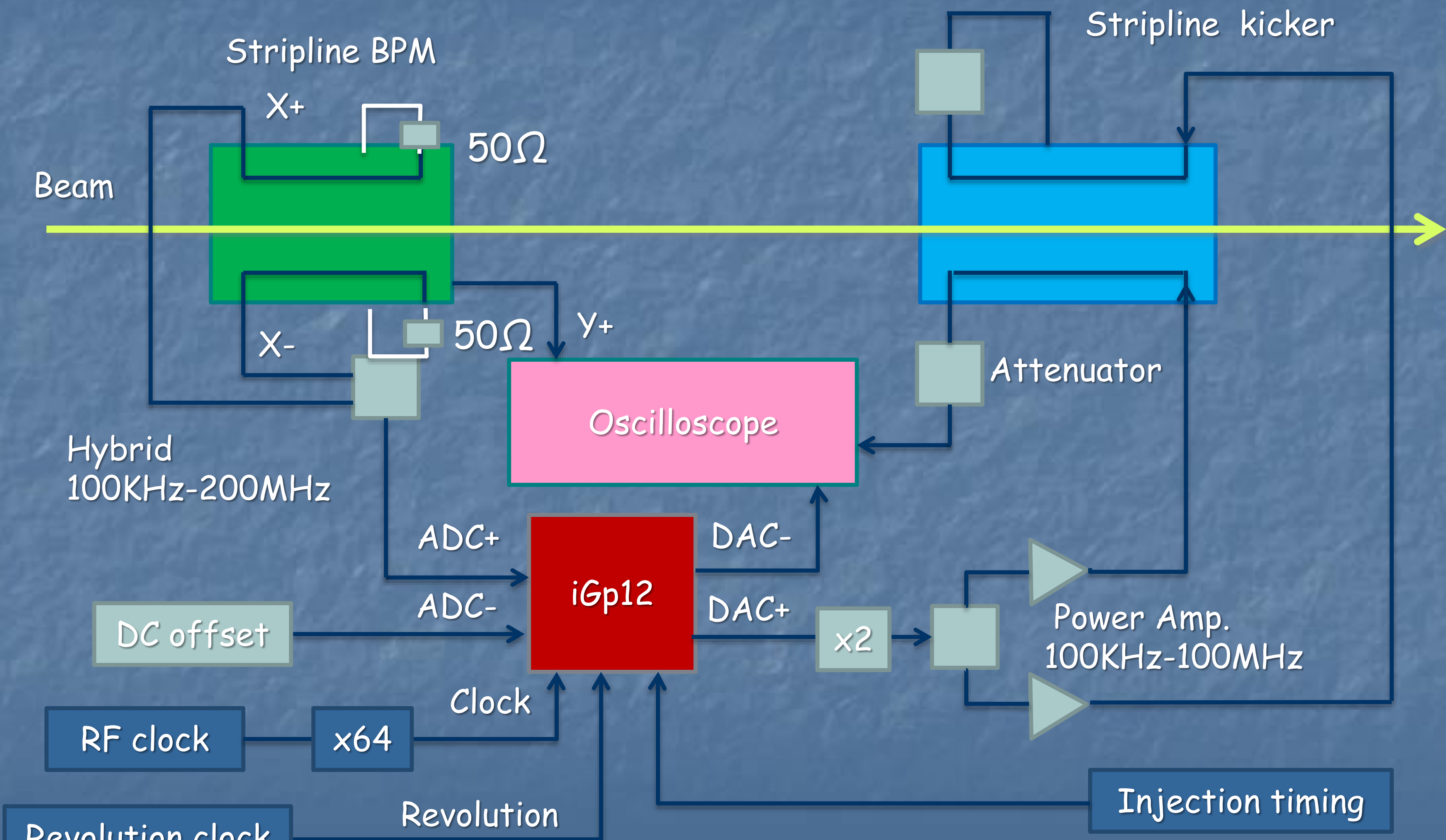
- The BxB FB can damp only the dipole oscillations of the center of mass motions of the whole bunches.
  - Even when it is on, internal bunch oscillations have been still observed, which are causing additional particle losses.
- To suppress intra-bunch oscillations, a more wideband and elaborate feedback system has been developed.
  - The new intra-bunch feedback system divides an RF bucket into 64 segments (~10ns long).
  - It acts on each segment (bin) as if it is a small bunch (bunch-let) in a narrowband mode, even if it is empty.

BPM signals



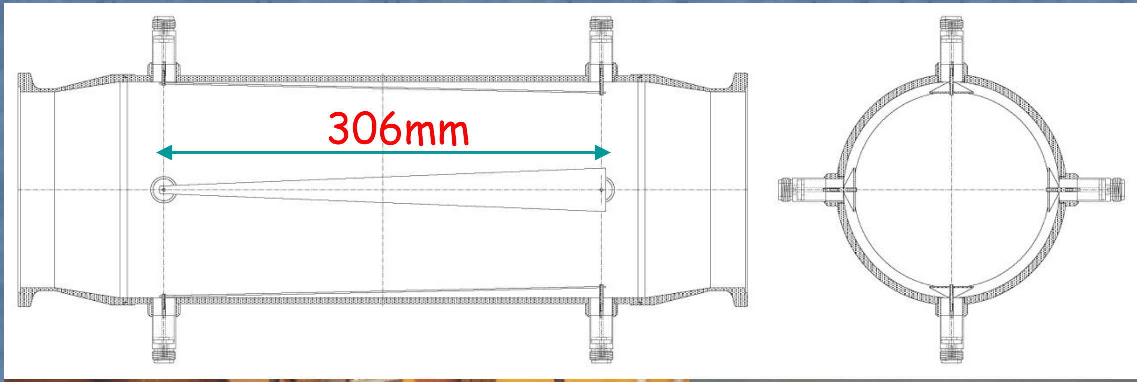
Kick signals

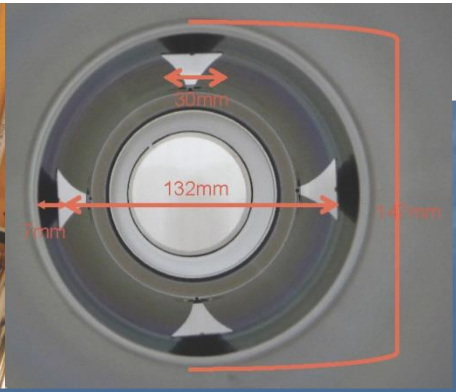
Schematic of Intra-Bunch FB System

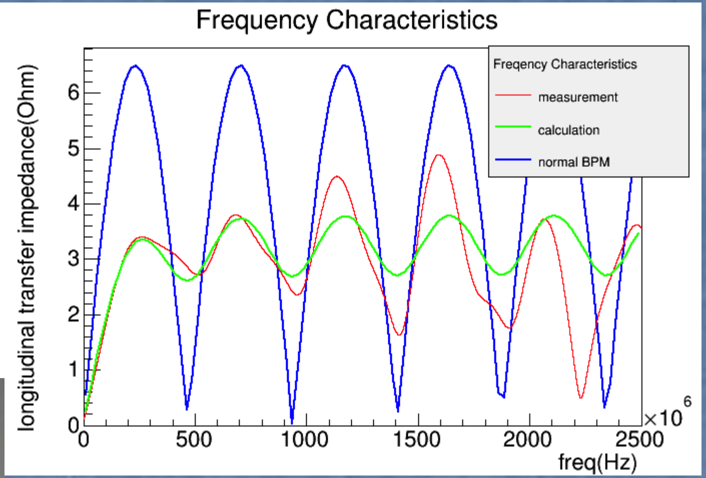


Exponentially Tapered Electrodes

- A new stripline BPM for the intra-bunch feedback system for J-PARC MR has exponentially tapered electrodes for an improved frequency response, compared to rectangular ones (Linnecar, CERN-SPS).







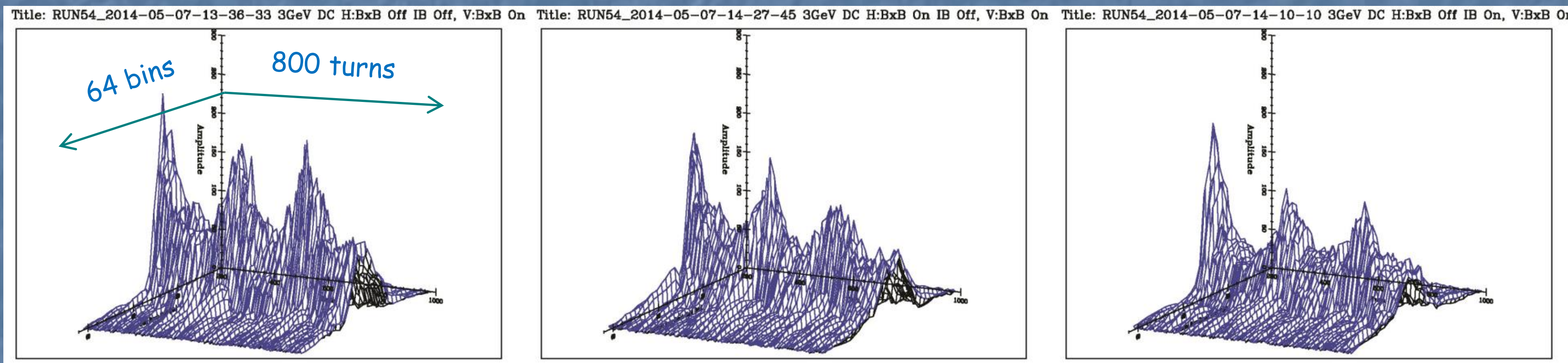
More details will be discussed later in this talk!

Main Parameters

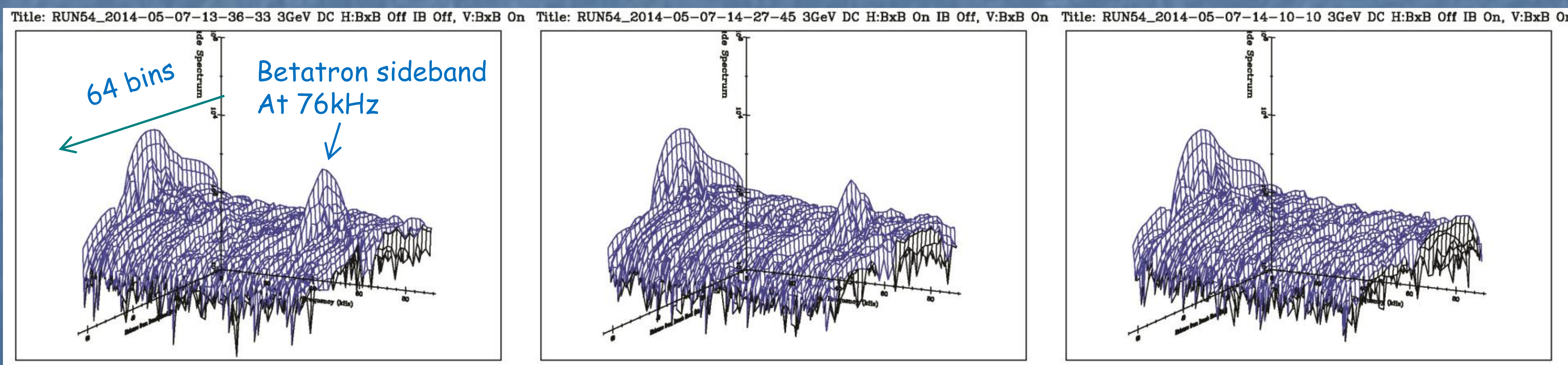
	@Routine Operation	@Beam Test in May
Circumference	1568m	
Energy	3-30GeV	3GeV
Repetition Period		2.48s
Beam Power	230kW (30GeV)	0.5 kW (3GeV)
RF Frequency	1.67-1.72MHz	1.67 MHz
Number of Bunches	8	1
Synchrotron Tune	0.002-0.0001	0.0017
Betatron Tune (hor./ver.)		22.41/20.75
Intensity (/pulse)	1.3×10^{14}	2.7×10^{12}
Bunch Length	50-200 ns	150-200 ns
Chromaticity (hor./ver.)	-4 / -1	+0.5/+1.2
Horizontal Feedback		BxB FB/Intra-bunch FB on/off
Vertical Feedback		BxB FB Always on

Horizontal Beam Tests on May 7, 2014

- Single bunch, N_b=2.7 × 10^{12}

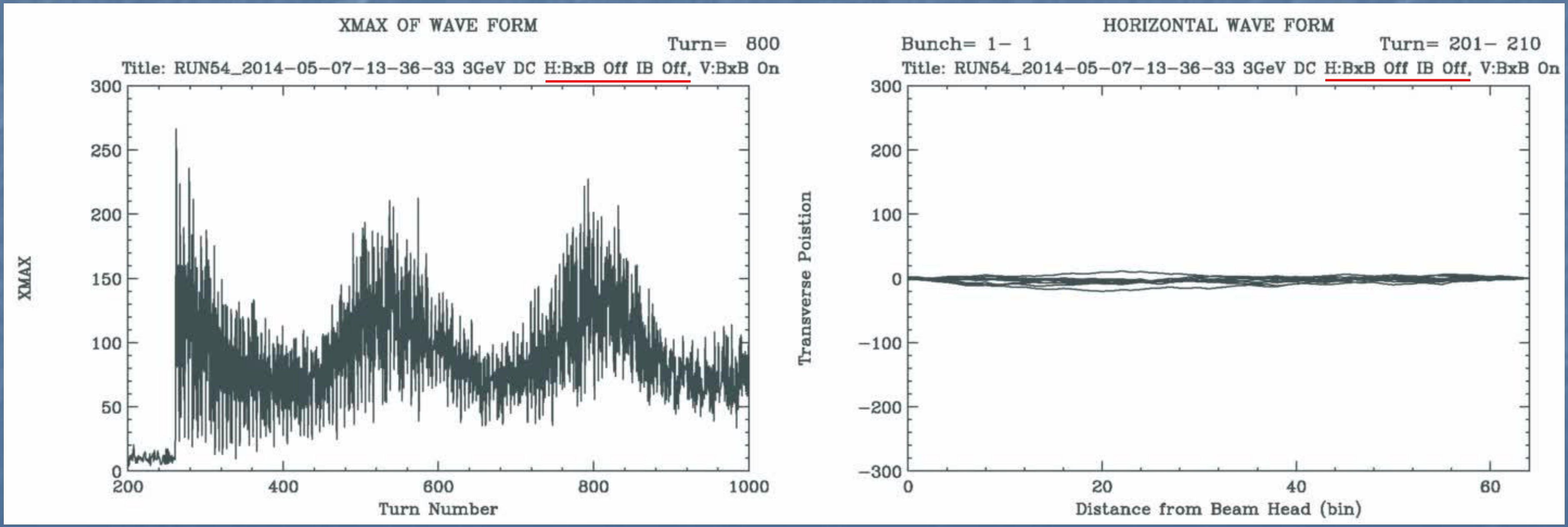


BxB off; Intra-Bunch off BxB on; Intra-Bunch off BxB off; Intra-Bunch on



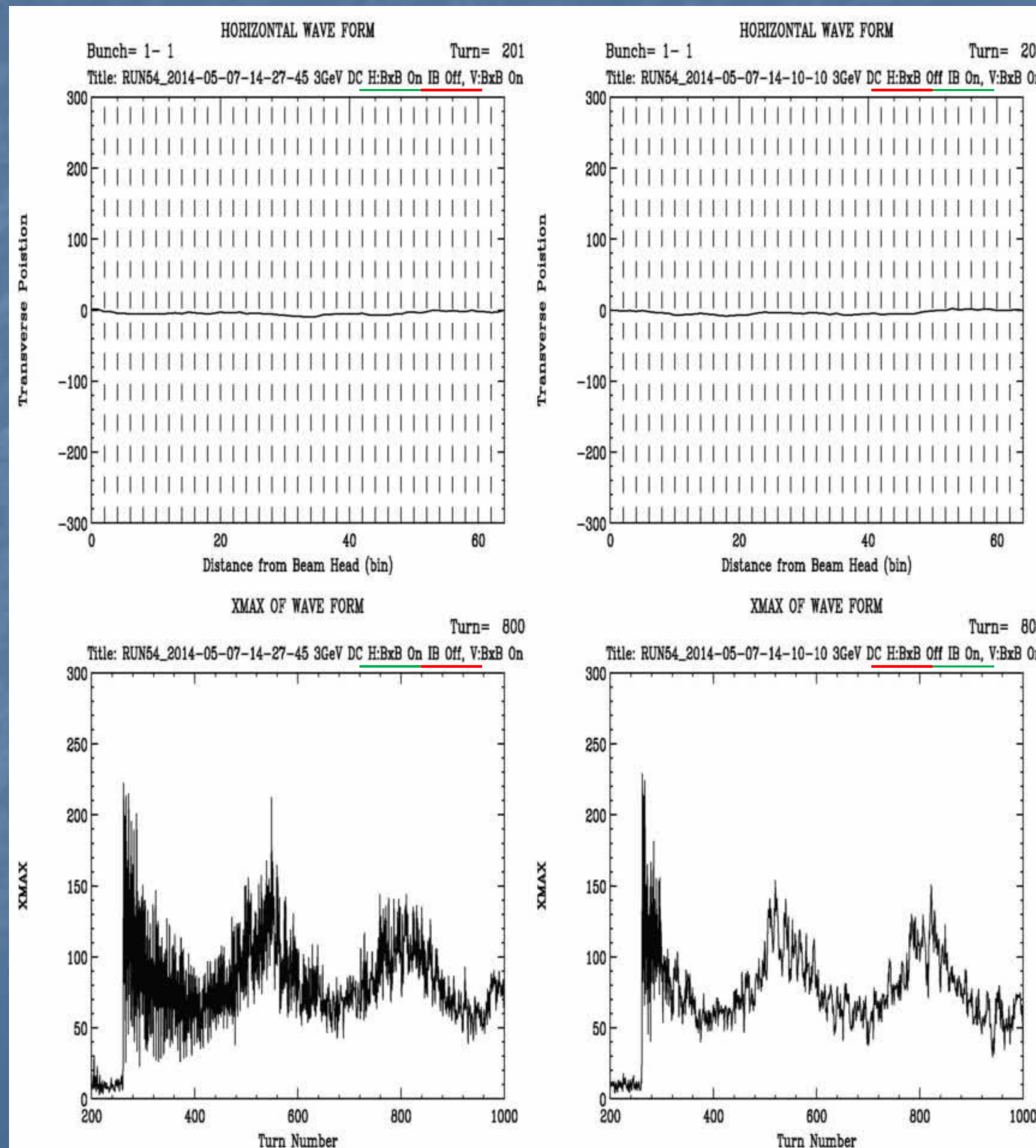
Horizontal Oscillations inside a Bunch

- BxB FB off and Intra-Bunch FB off
  - The large horizontal oscillations are excited around the 262th turn due to the mismatching field of the injection kicker magnets.



On/Off of BxB and Intra-Bunch FBs

- BxB on
- Intra-Bunch off



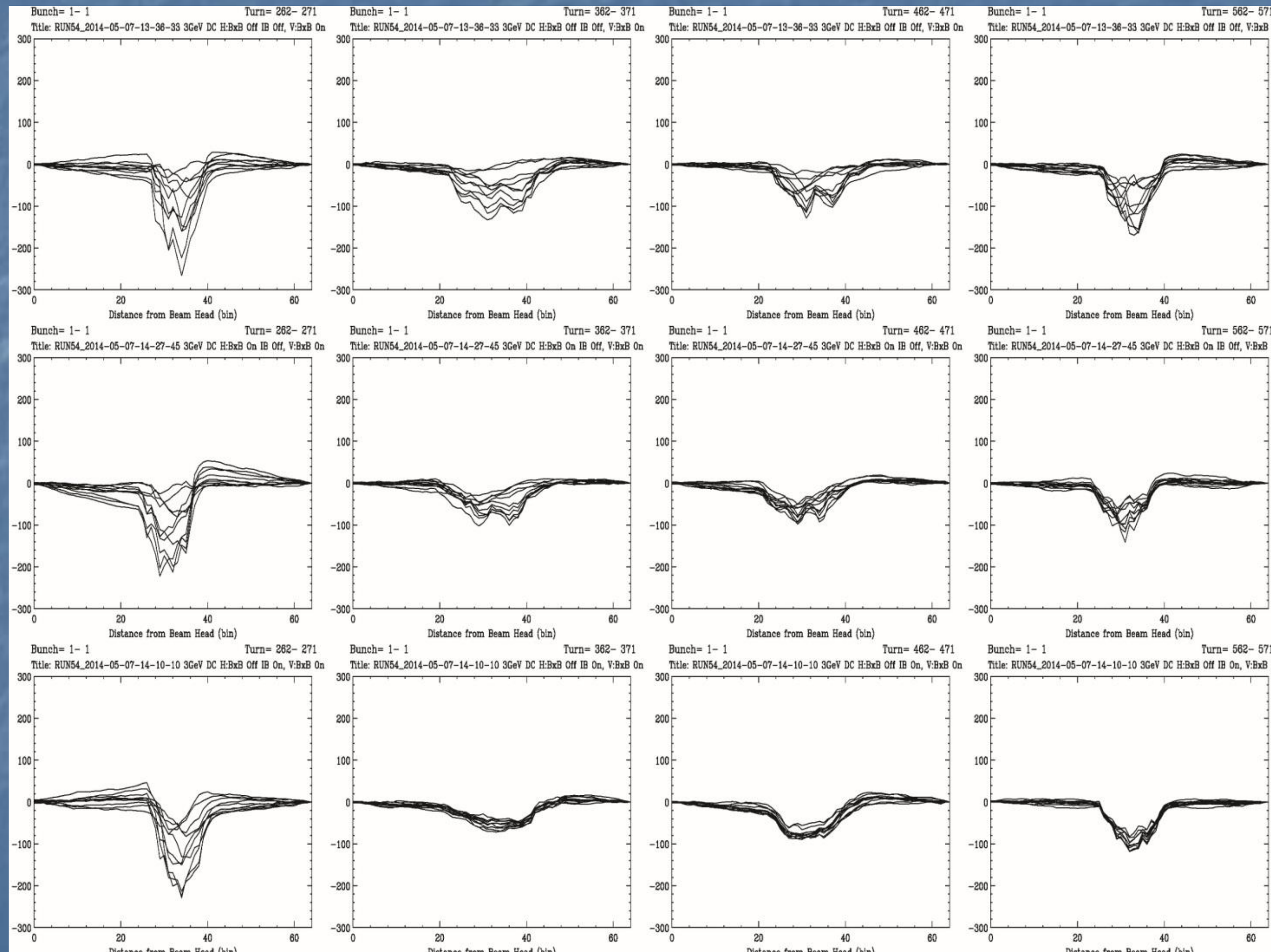
- BxB off
- Intra-Bunch on

Time Evolution of Oscillation Envelops at Every 100 Turns

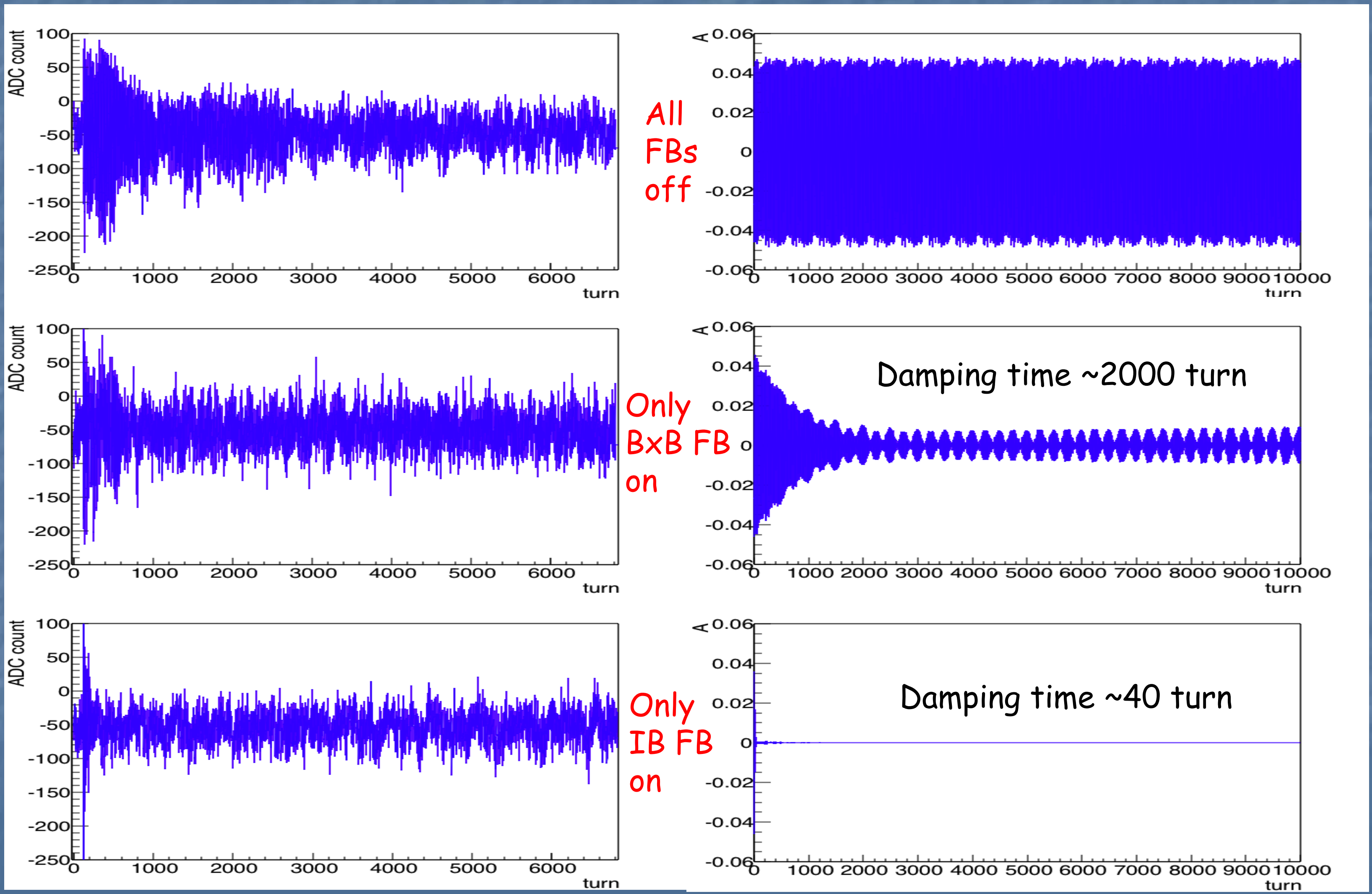
- BxB off
- IB off

- BxB on
- IB off

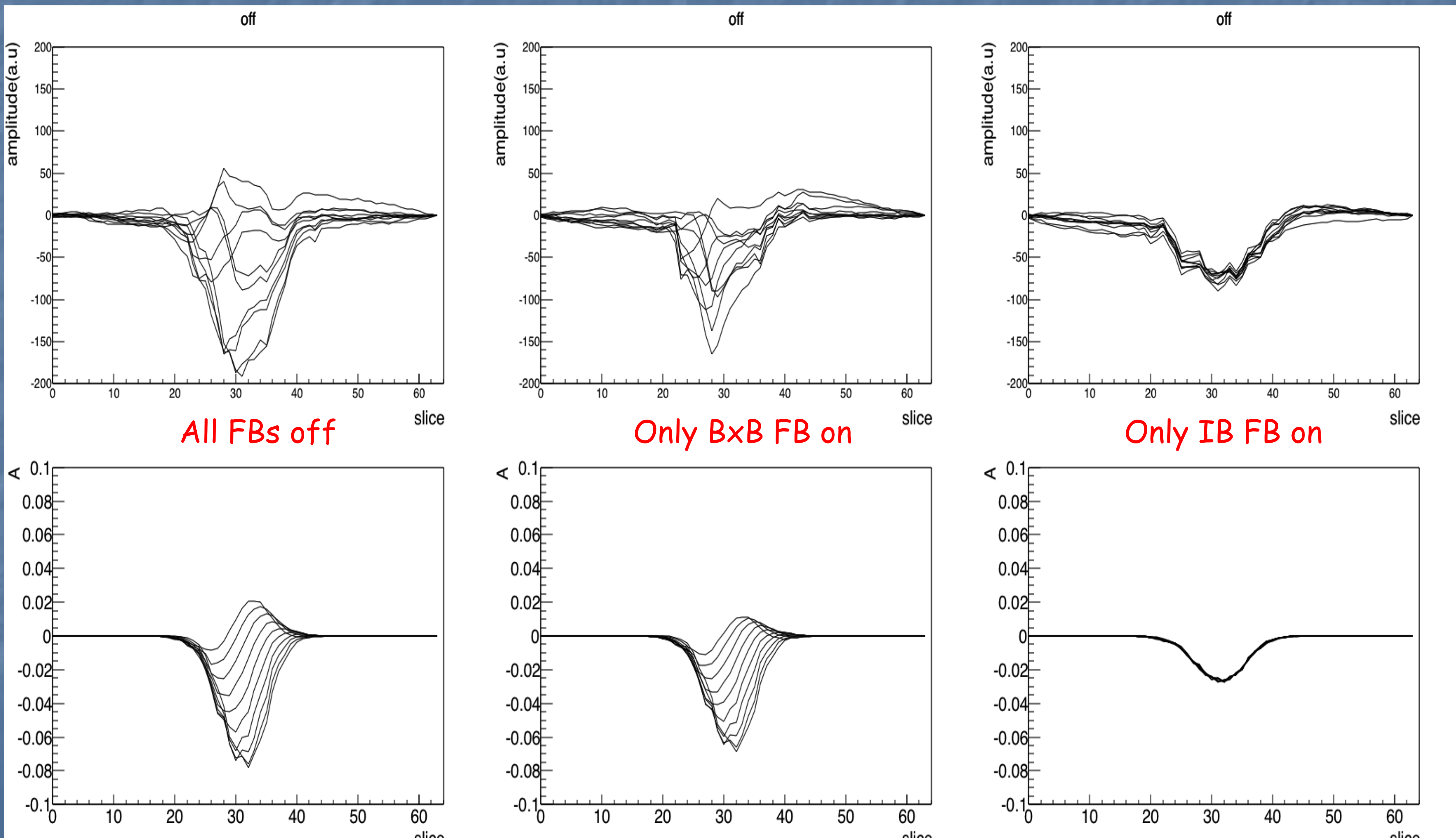
- BxB off
- IB on



Simple Simulations with Neither Wake Field Nor Non-Linear Field

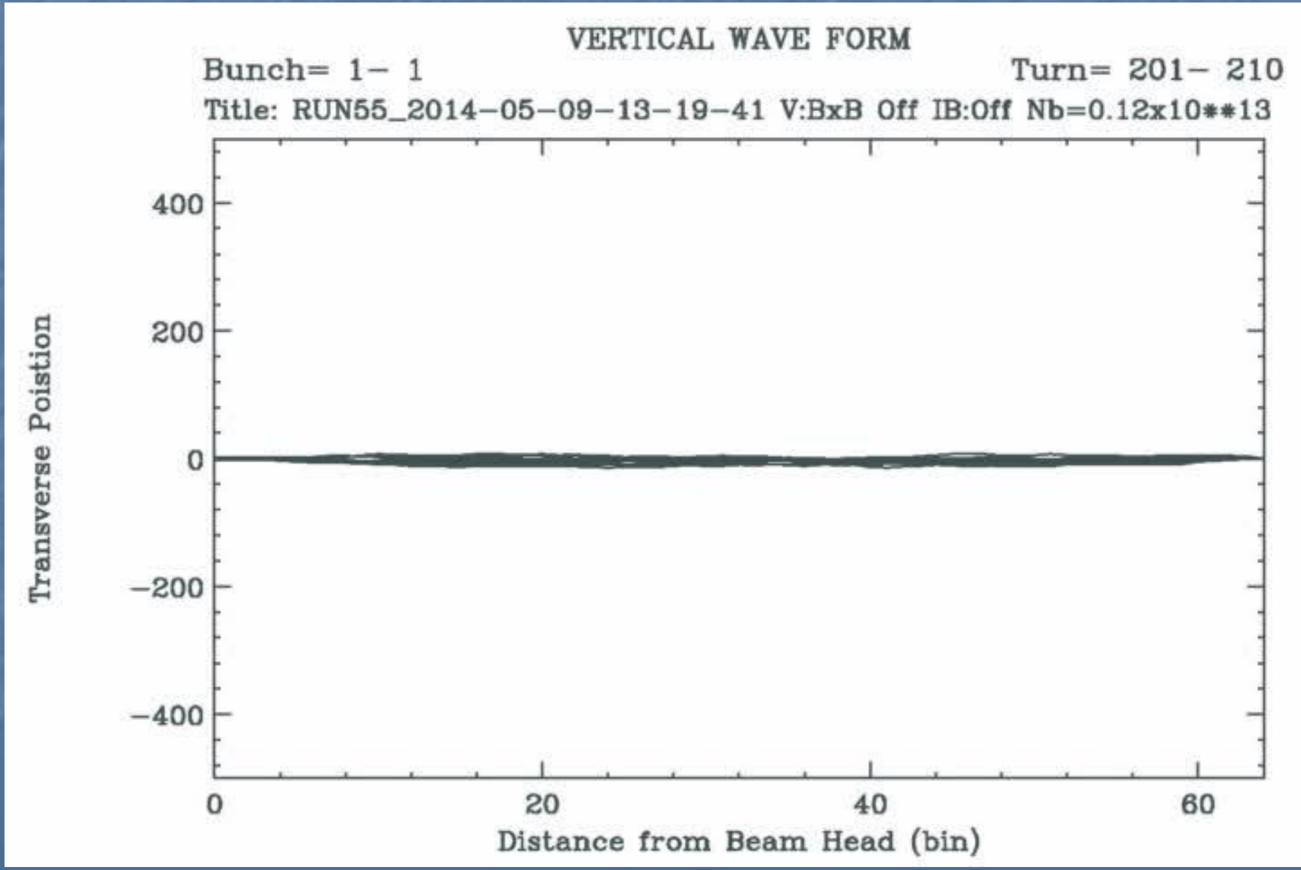


Oscillation Envelops at 100-th Turn after the Initial Perturbation



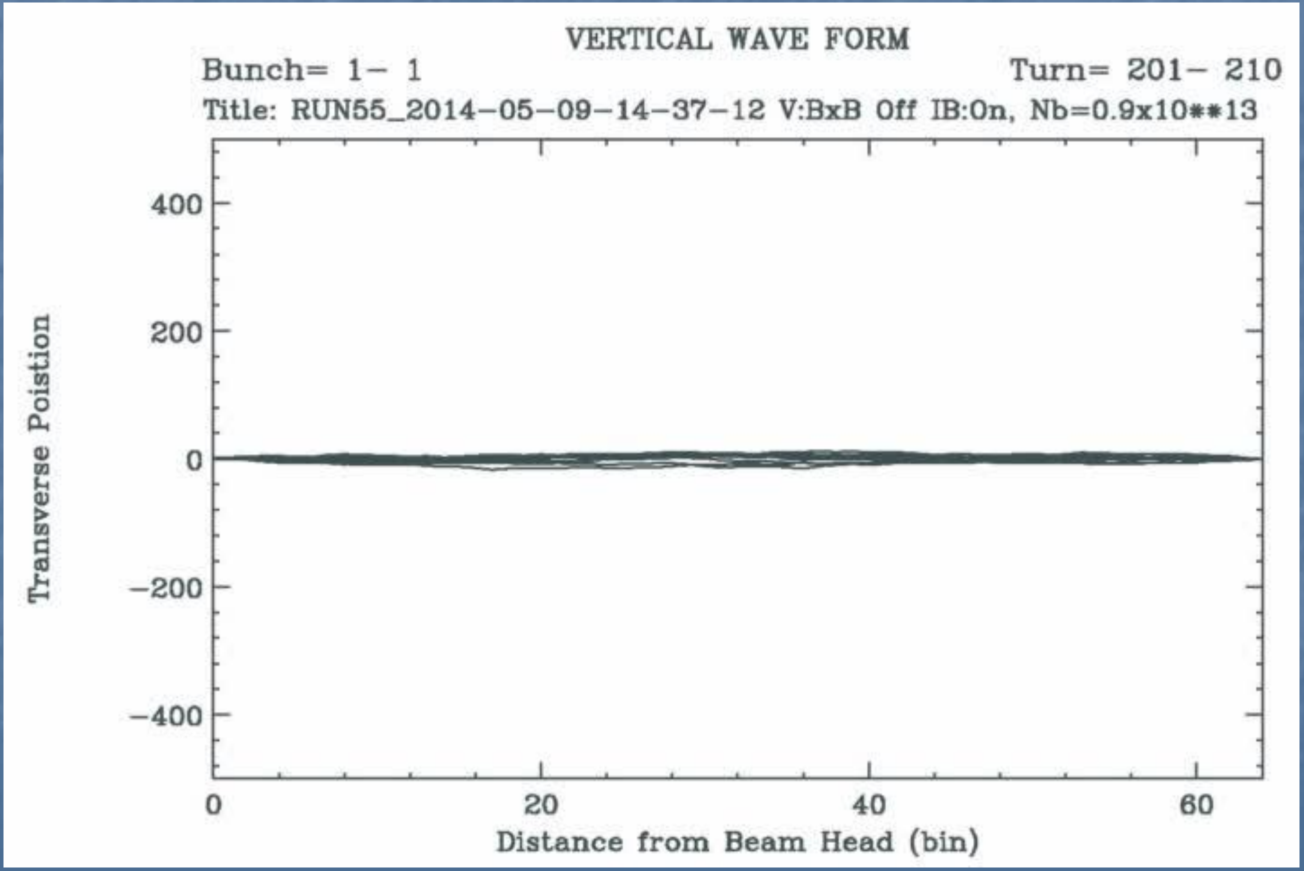
Preliminary Results for Vertical Instabilities at Onset of Acceleration

- N_b=0.12x10^{13}
- Vertical BxB off; IB off



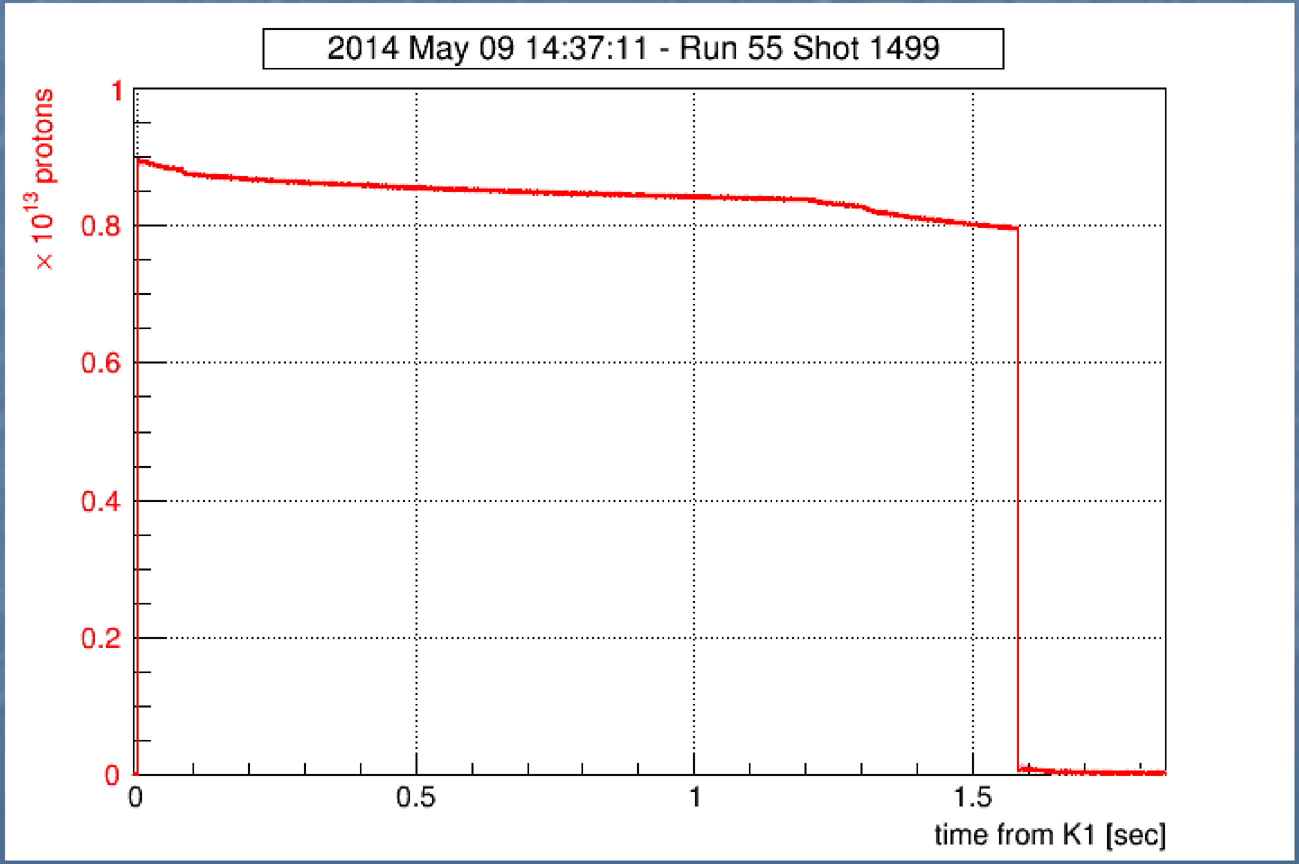
Vertical Intra-Bunch FB Turned On

- N_b=0.9x10^{13}
- Vertical BxB off; IB on



More Tuning of IB FB and Help from Chromaticity Needed

- Still large particle losses observed during the acceleration in the case of (N_b=0.9x10^{13}/IB on):



Optimization of Stripline Electrode Shape for a Flatter and Wider Frequency Response*

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and
Y. Shobuda (JAEA)

* Published in PRST-AB, 17, 092801 (2014)

Exponential Electrode: Prototype and Measurement at SPS

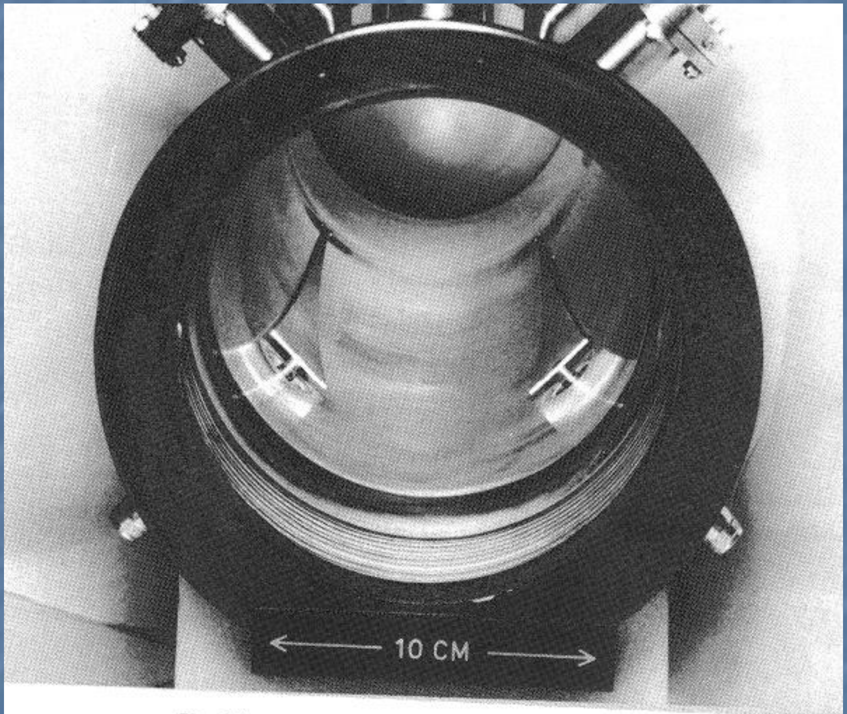


Fig. 31b - Interior of directional coupler pick-up

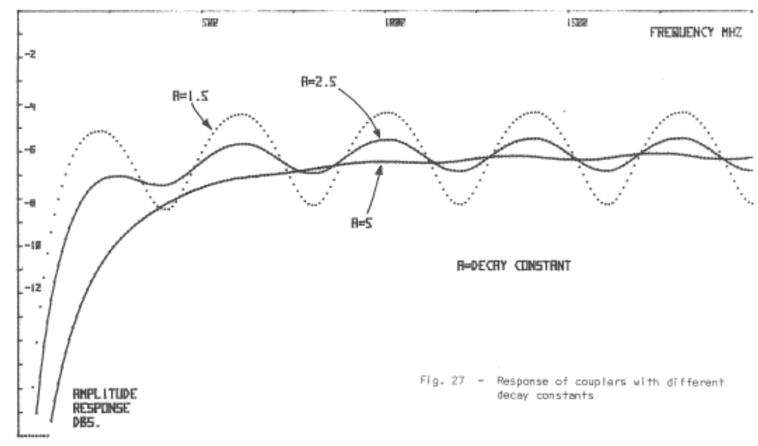


Fig. 27 - Response of couplers with different decay constants

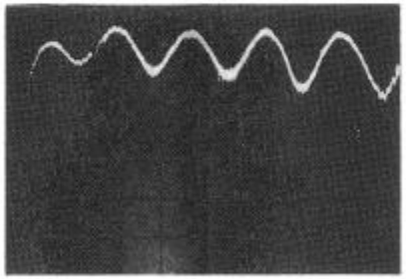
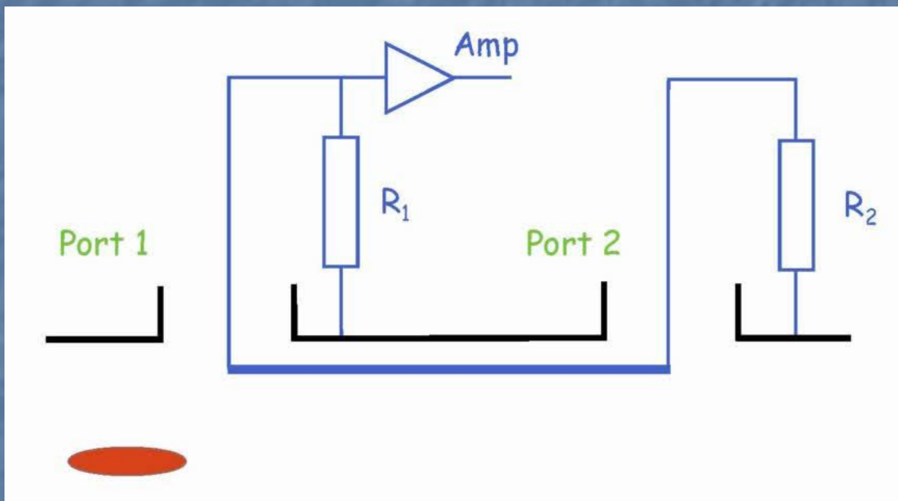
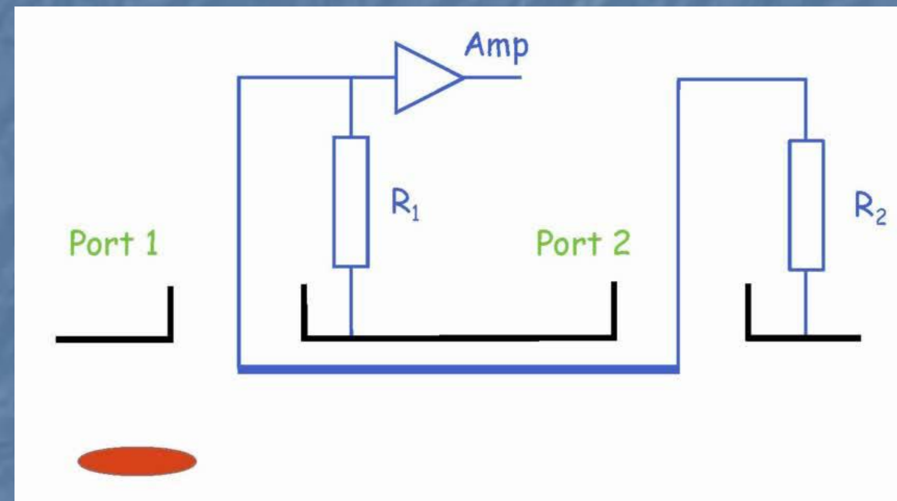


Fig. 37 - Frequency response of sum signal from directional coupler pick-up
200 MHz/div 2.5 dB/div

(Linnecar, CERN-SPS-ARF-SPS/78/17)

Frequency Response of a Rectangular Electrode (Length=l)





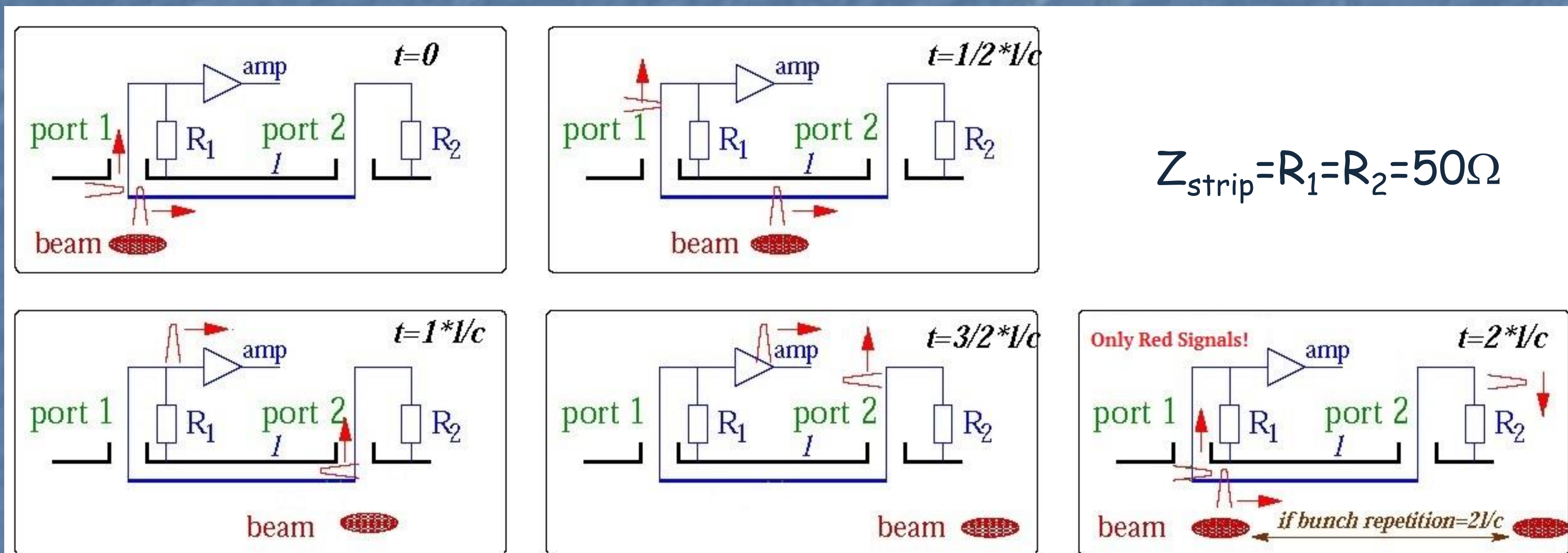
$Z_{strip}=R_1=R_2=50\Omega$

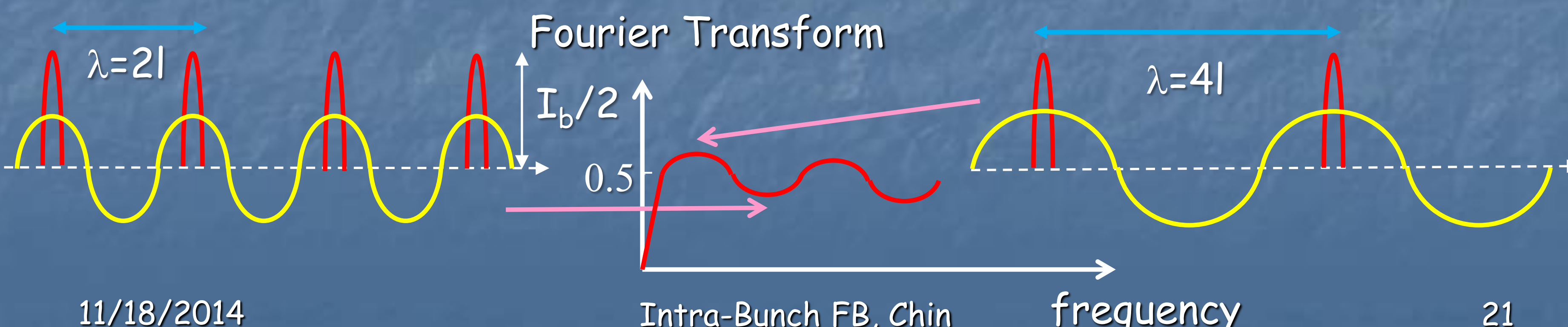
$Z_{strip}=R_1=R_2=50\Omega$

Fourier Transform

If the Electrode Becomes Very Narrow toward Downstream, the Leaving Bunch Will Not See it.

- No pair of green image currents will be generated.





Theory

- Transfer function:

$$F(\omega) = i\omega \int_0^{\frac{2l}{v}} \frac{1}{2} k(\frac{vt}{2}) e^{-i\omega t} dt = \frac{i\omega}{v} \int_0^{l} k(z) e^{-i\frac{2\omega}{v} z} dz,$$

- Example
  - Linnecar's exponential electrode

$$k_{linnecar}(z) = k_0 e^{-\frac{az}{l}},$$

  - Transfer function

$$\lambda = \frac{2\omega l}{v}$$

$$F_{linnecar}(\lambda) = \frac{k_0}{2} [\frac{i\lambda(1 - e^{-a-i\lambda})}{(a + i\lambda)}].$$

Improved Exponential Electrode

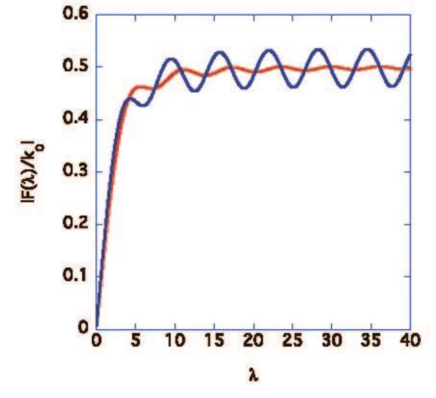
- To make the end value of k(z) zero, let us subtract the end value k(l) from k(z):

$$k^{new}_{linnecar}(z) = k_0\left(\frac{e^{-\frac{az}{l}} - e^{-a}}{1 - e^{-a}}\right).$$

- Transfer function

$$F^{new}_{linnecar}(\lambda) = \frac{k_0}{2}\left[\frac{a(1 - e^{-i\lambda}) + i(1 - e^{a})\lambda}{(1 - e^{a})(a + i\lambda)}\right].$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2\omega l}{v}$$



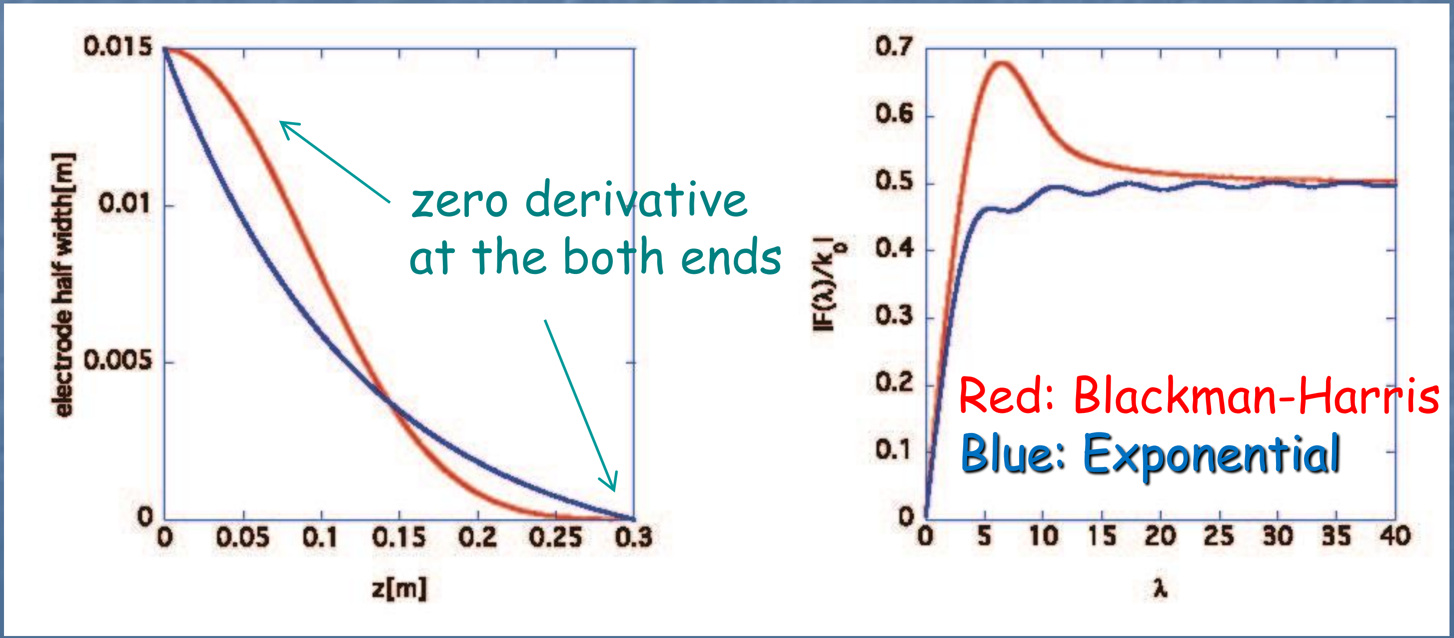
Red: Improved exponential
Blue: Original exponential

Electrode, Chin & Shobuda

Blackman-Harris Window Function

- Blackman-Harris window function for k(z)

$$k_{blackman-harris}(z) = k_0(0.35875 - 0.48829\cos[\pi(\frac{z}{l} - 1)] + 0.14128\cos[2\pi(\frac{z}{l} - 1)] - 0.01168\cos[3\pi(\frac{z}{l} - 1)]).$$

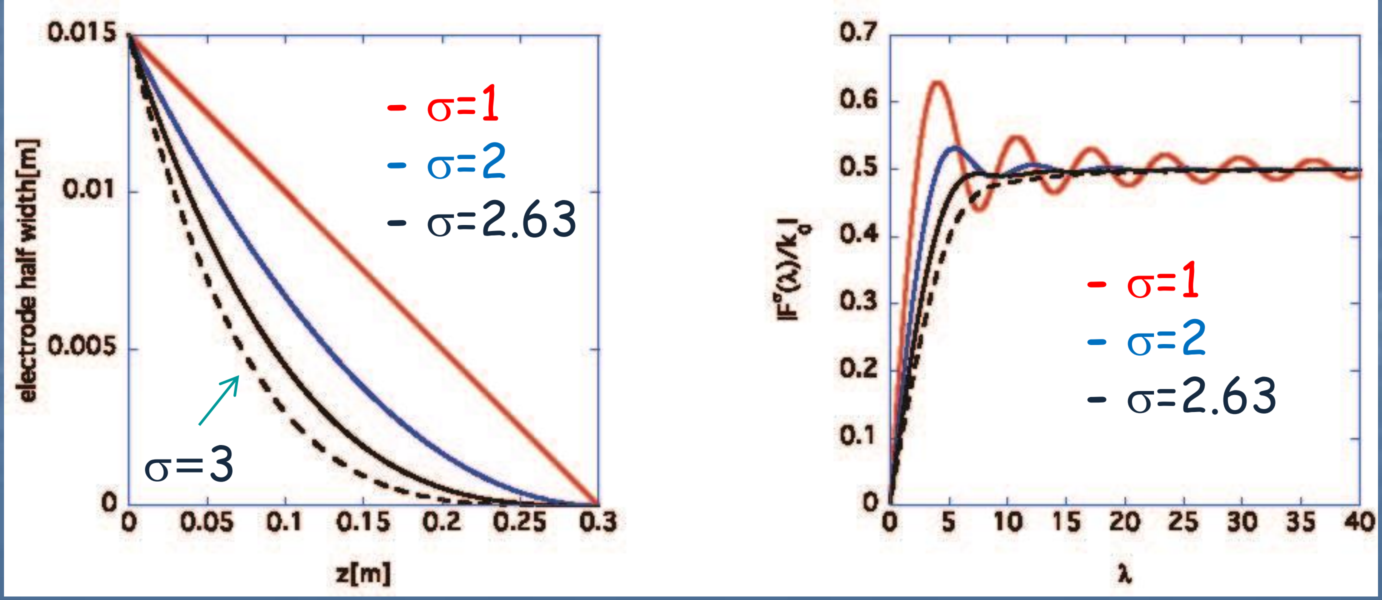


Three Conditions for a Flat Response

- Zero value at the end
- Smooth tapering toward zero derivative at the end
- Negative derivative at the beginning

- Polynomial Electrode

$$k(z) = k_0 \frac{(l-z)^\sigma}{l^\sigma},$$

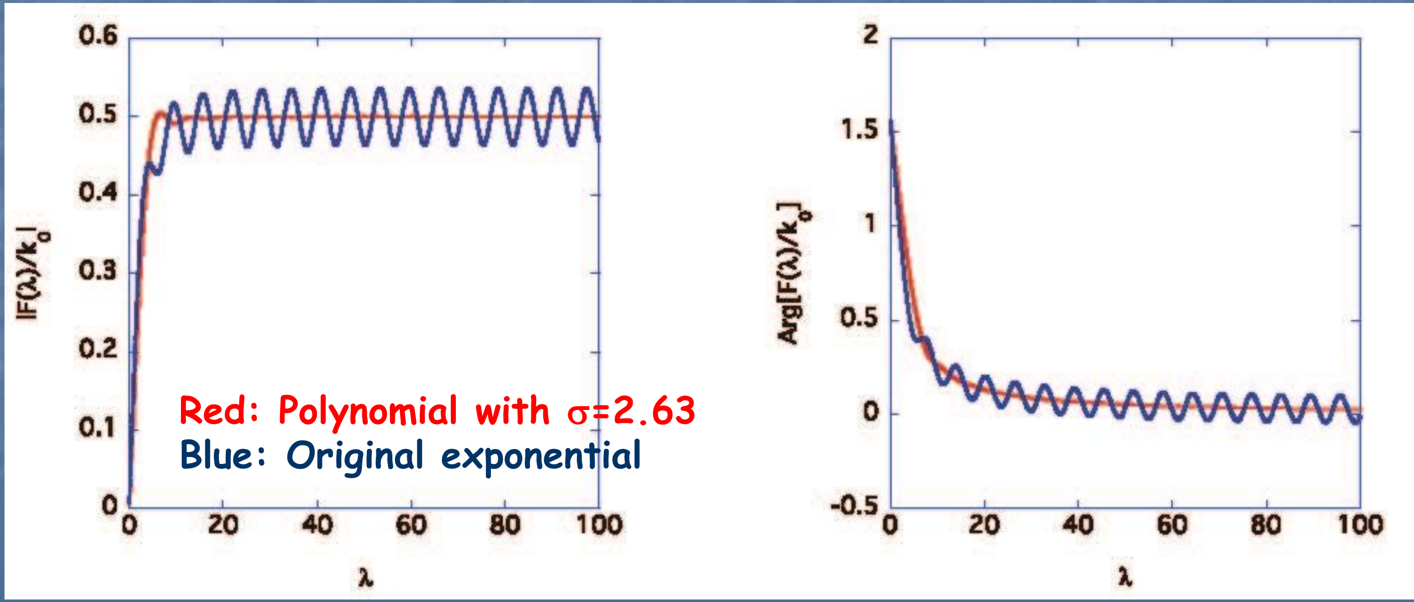


Optimum σ

- Let us optimize σ which minimize the following function:

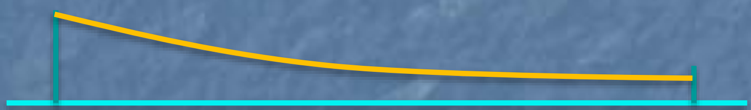
$$I(\sigma) = \int_{\lambda_{low}}^{\lambda_{up}} d\lambda \left(\left| \frac{F^{\sigma}(\lambda)}{k_0} \right| - 0.5 \right)^2 .$$

$\sigma = 2.63$

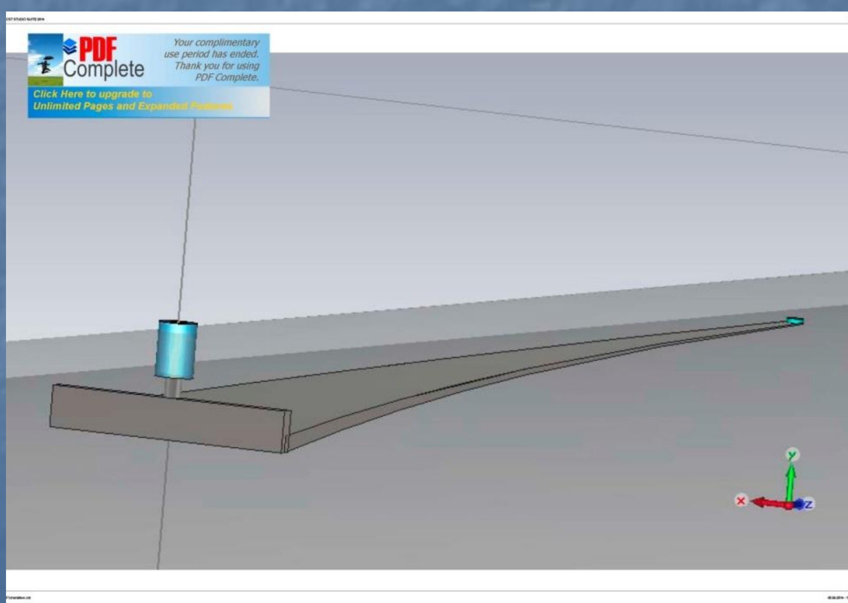


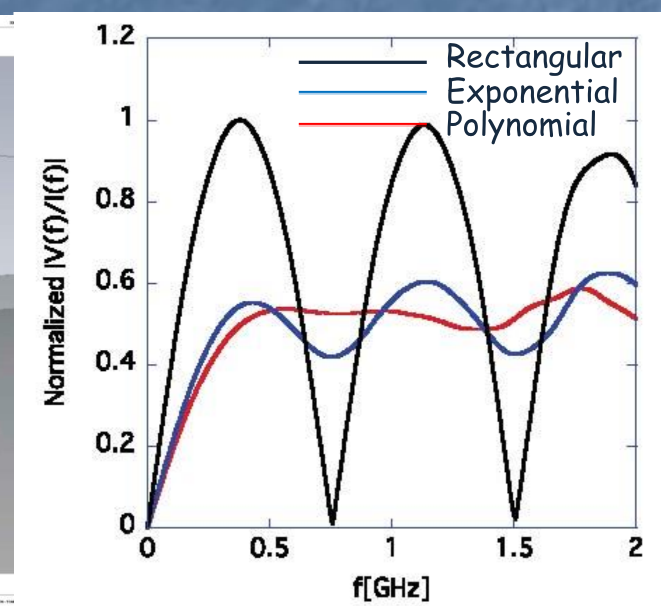
Simulations with CST Studio

- Simulations with nearly full satisfaction of the impedance matching conditions.
  - Correct width, height, thickness, resistors, etc.



Each electrode needs to be bended so that its height from a chamber varies proportional to its width to have impedance matching.





Summary

- The first beam test successfully demonstrates that the new intra-bunch FB system is quite effective to suppress intra-bunch oscillations.
- The intra-bunch FB system is now used in routine operation at J-PARC MR.
  - The beam loss at injection is reduced from 350W to 170W.
- The polynomial electrode was proposed for a very flat and wider frequency response of a stripline BPM.
- Measurements for proof of its validity are under way.
- More practical shape is under study for easier manufacturing and set-up, and eventually a flatter and wider frequency response in reality.
  - Prototypes will be ready soon for low-power measurements.