

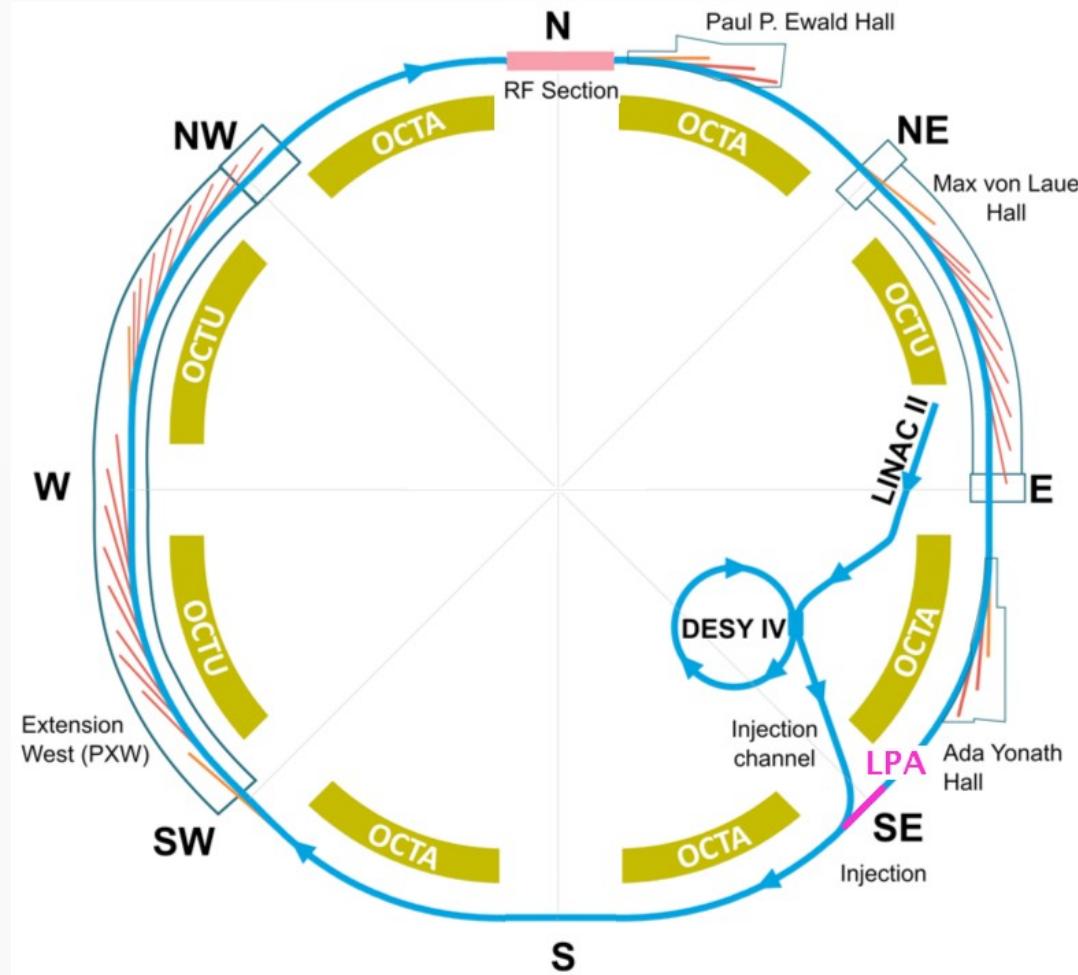
# Status of coupled-bunch stability studies for PETRA IV

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PETRA IV Beam Physics Team**

**Many thanks M. Dohlus, W. Mueller  
DESY-TEMF Collaboration meeting**

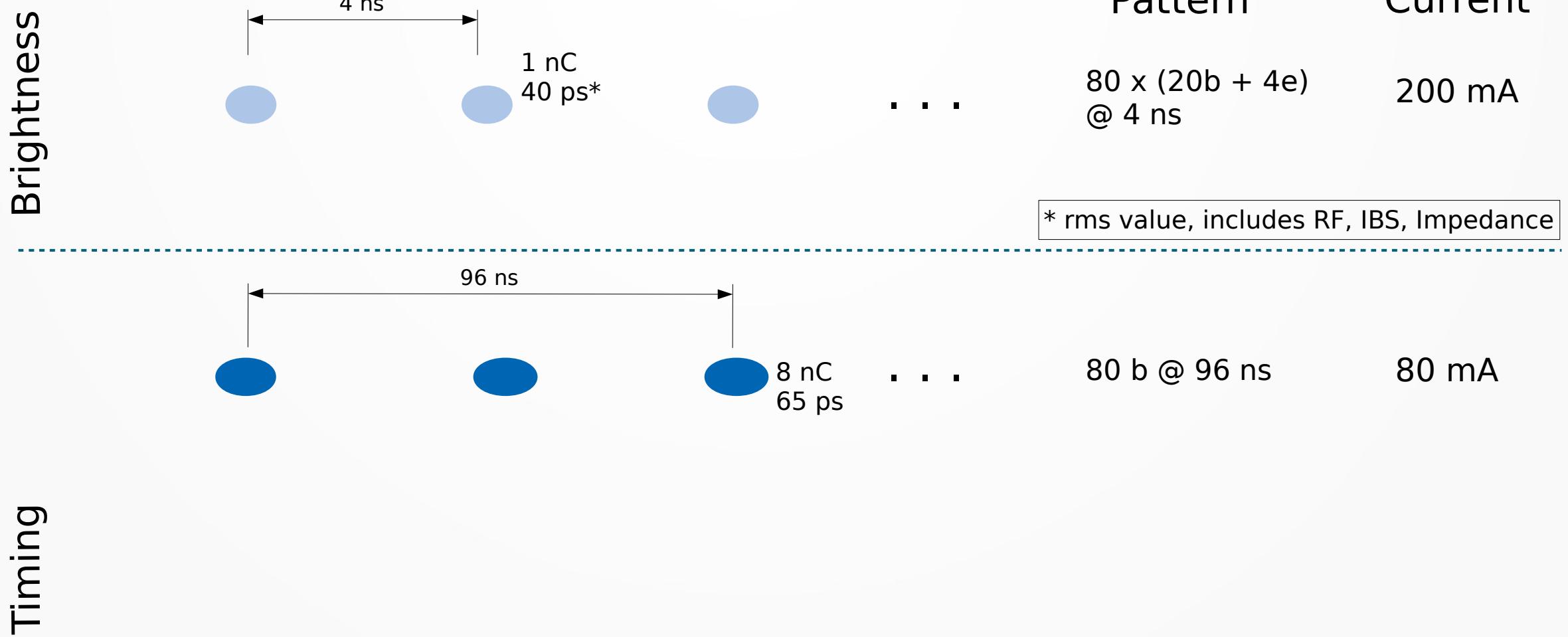
**20.10.22**

# PETRA IV light source

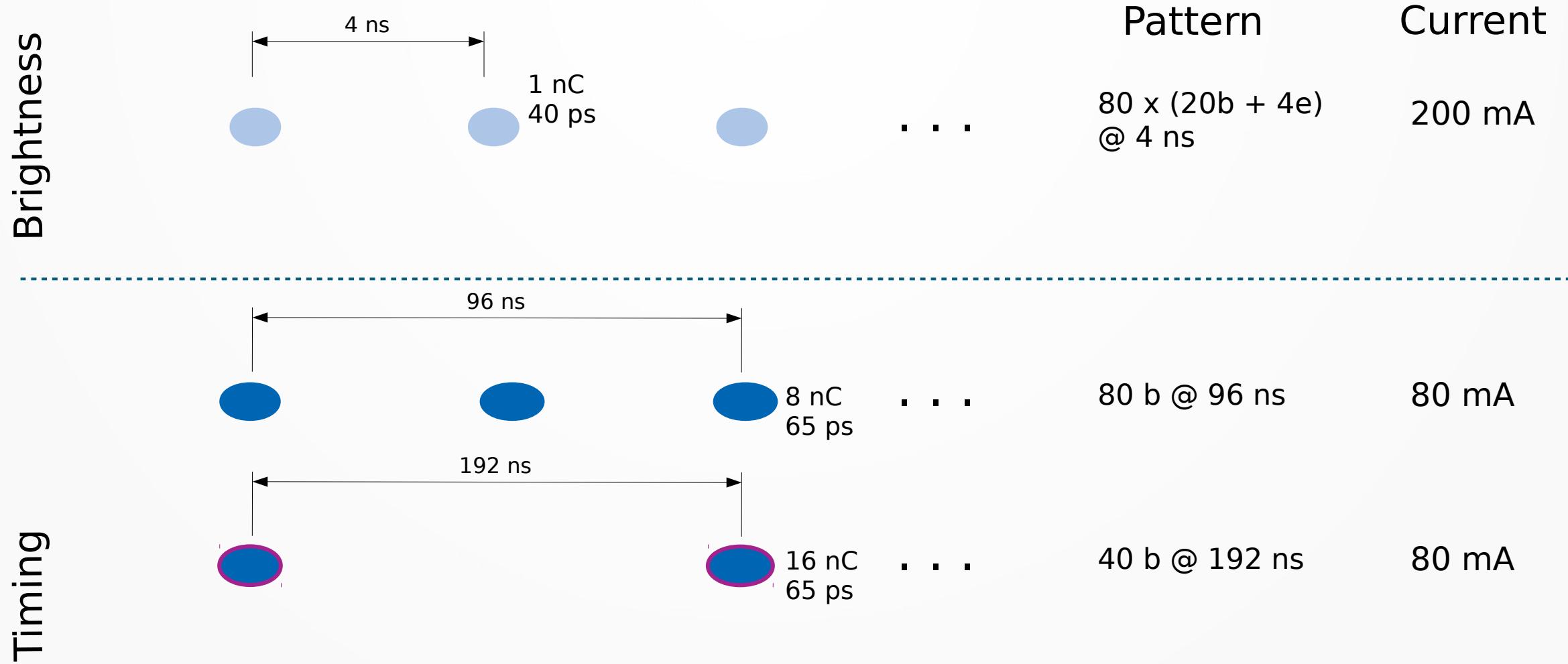


Circumference	2304 m
Hor. emittance	20 pm
Coupling	0.2
Energy spread	$0.9 \times 10^{-3}$
Mom. compaction	$3.33 \times 10^{-5}$
Nat. bunch length	2.3 mm
Tunes	135.18, 86.27
Energy loss / turn (ID closed)	4.30 MeV
Chromaticity	5, 5
RF voltage (MC)	8 MV
Harmonic number	3840
<b>Max. total current</b>	<b>200 mA</b>

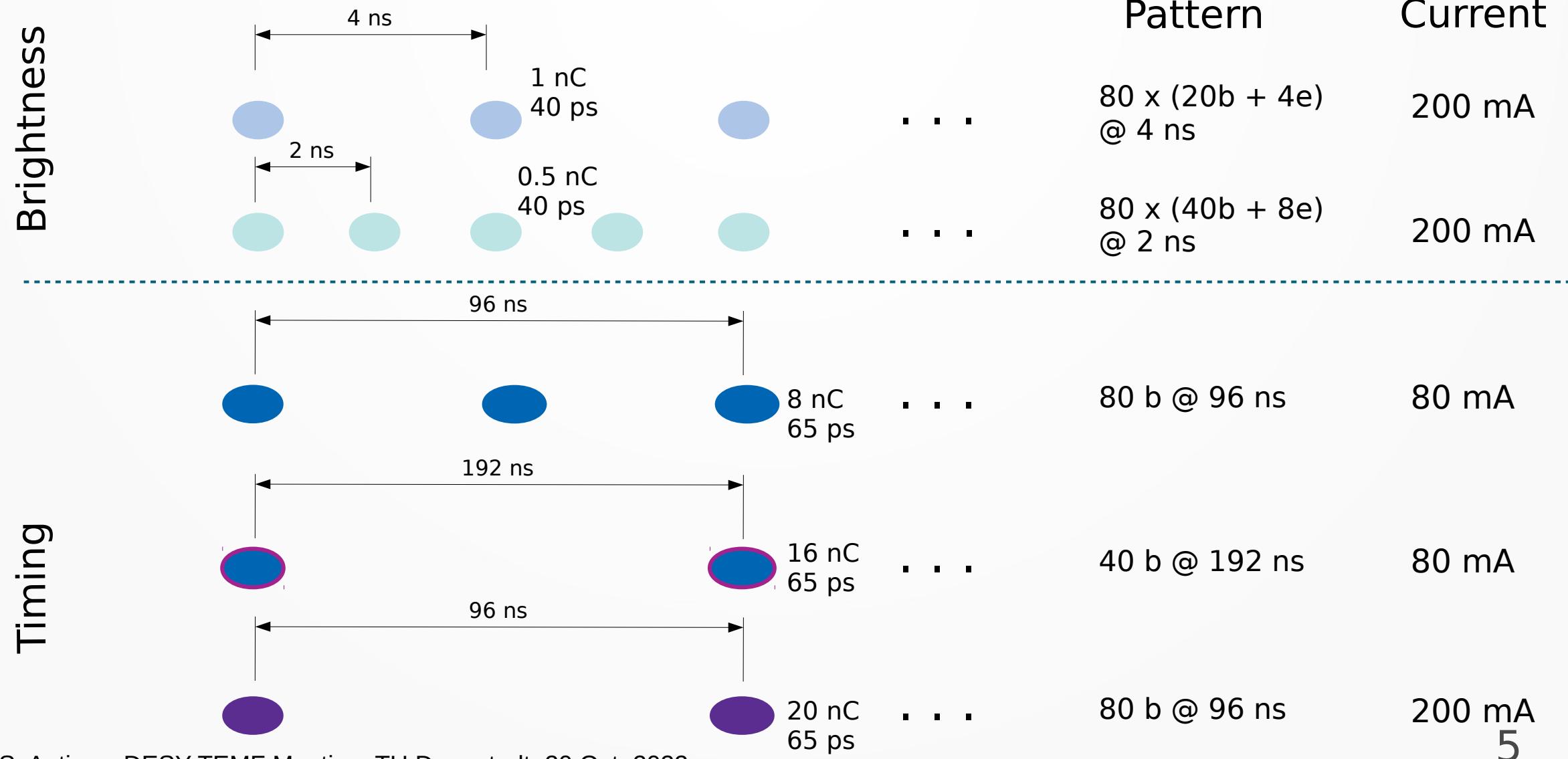
# Foreseen filling patterns



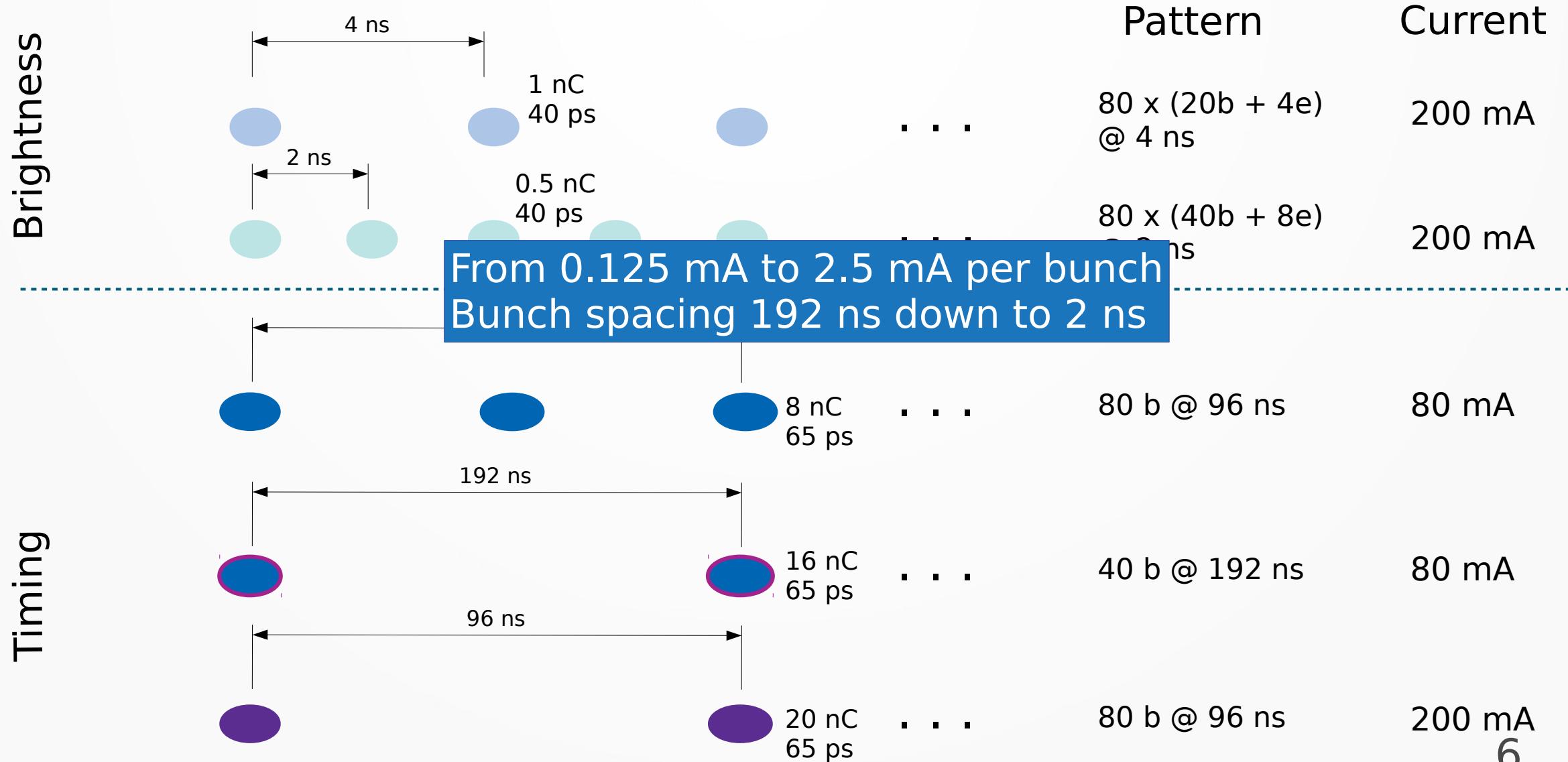
# Foreseen filling patterns



# More exotic filling patterns



# More exotic filling patterns



# Goal: Ensure sufficient stability margin for all modes of operation

- Main sources of long-range wakes
  - Resistive wall
  - Higher order modes
  - Beam-ion interaction
- Stabilizing mechanisms
  - Chromaticity
  - Multibunch feedback
  - Synch. radiation damping
- Want at least a 100% safety margin at the design stage

# Impedance





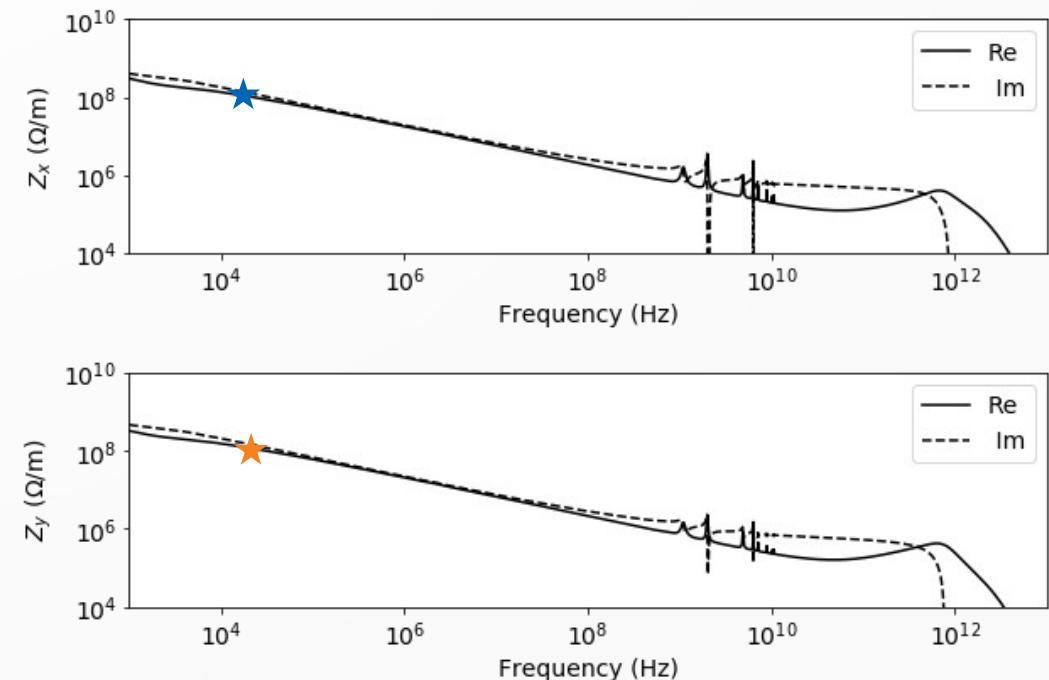
# Airbag model gives a simple analytical estimate

	Growth rate	Norm. beam cur.	Impedance	Chromaticity
Low intensity:	$\Omega^l - \omega_\beta - l\omega_s \sim i \frac{MN_b r_0 c}{2\gamma T_0^2 \omega_\beta} \sum_p Z(\omega') J_l^2(\omega' \tau - \chi)$			$\omega' = (pM + \mu) \omega_0 + \Omega$

# Simple analytical estimate: Air-bag model

Growth rate	<u>Norm. beam cur.</u>	Impedance	Chromaticity
Low intensity: $\Omega^l - \omega_\beta - l\omega_s \sim -i \frac{MN_b r_0 c}{2\gamma T_0^2 \omega_\beta} \sum_p Z(\omega') J_l^2(\omega' \tau - \chi)$	$\omega' = (pM + \mu) \omega_0 + \Omega$		

- At chromaticity 0:
$$\Gamma = \frac{M N_b r_0 c}{2 \gamma T_0^2 \omega_\beta} \Re Z(\omega')$$
  - Lowest betatron sidebands: (23.4, 35.1 kHz)
  - Growth times for full machine ( $M = 1920$ ):  
(140, 80) revolutions
  - Note: this is an upper bound

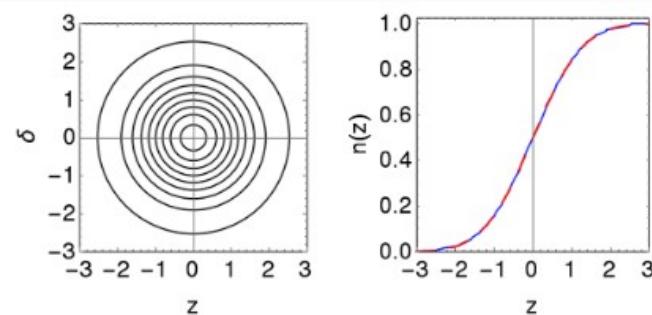


# NHT Vlasov solver

- Physics:
  - Impedance: Single-bunch + couple-bunch modes
  - Chromaticity
  - Transverse feedback system (assumed ideal)

$$\frac{\Delta\omega}{\omega_s} X = \text{RF well } \text{Imp} \quad \text{Damp} \quad \text{CB}$$
$$\frac{\Delta\omega}{\omega_s} X = SX - iZX - igFX + CX,$$

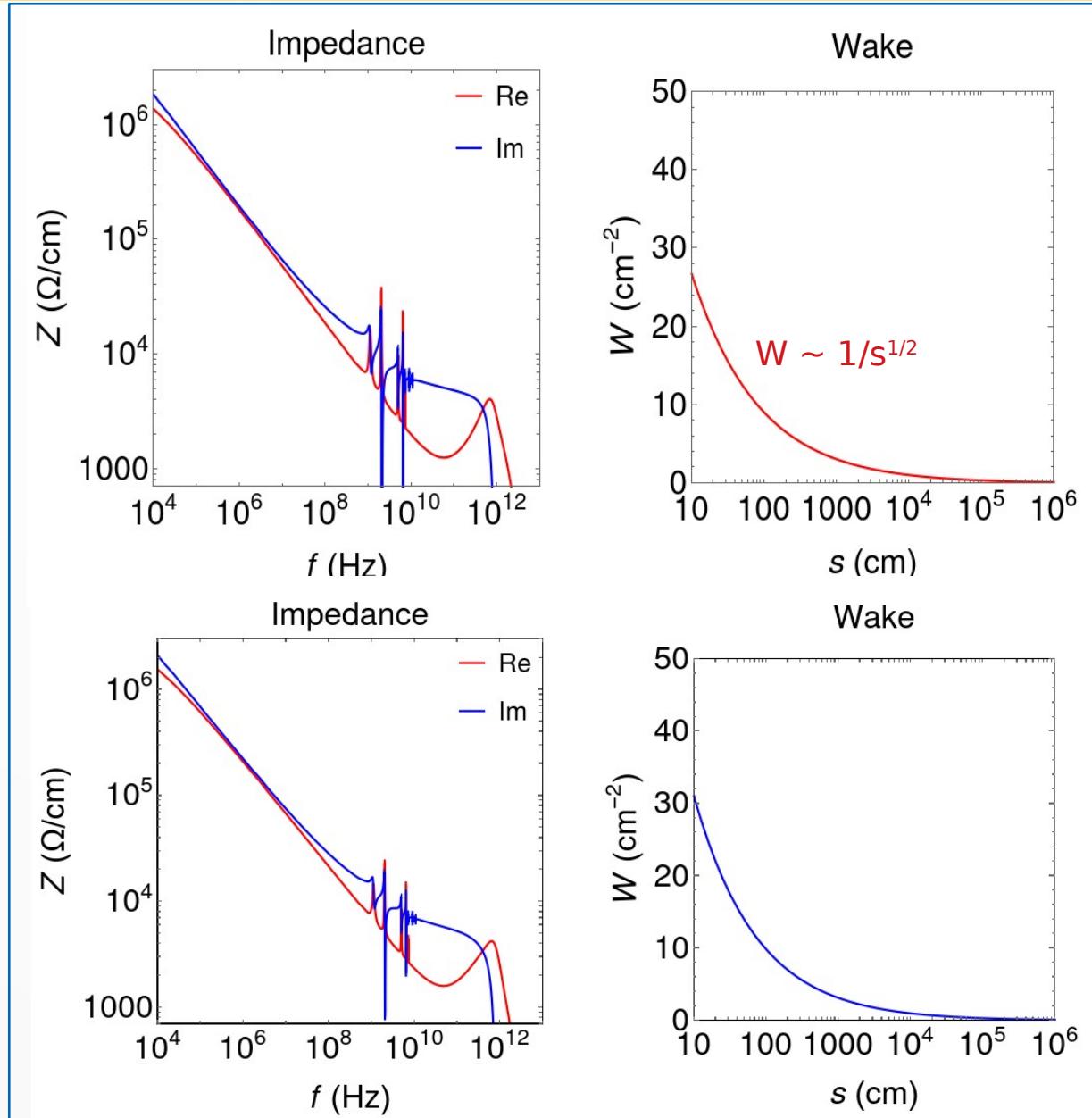
- Discretizing the longitudinal distribution on a set of air-bags



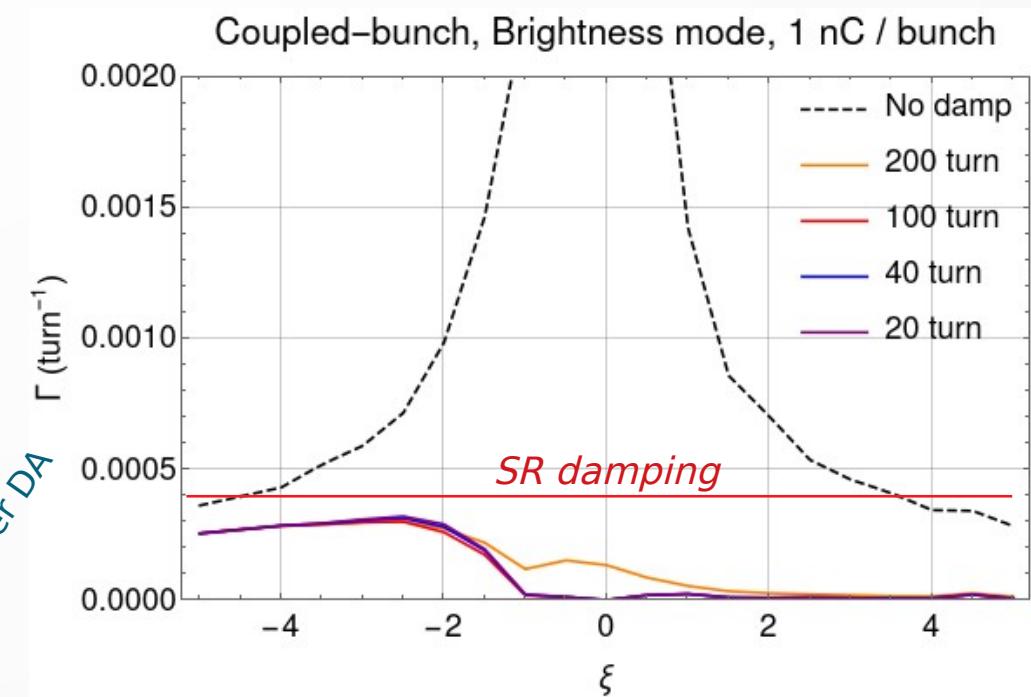
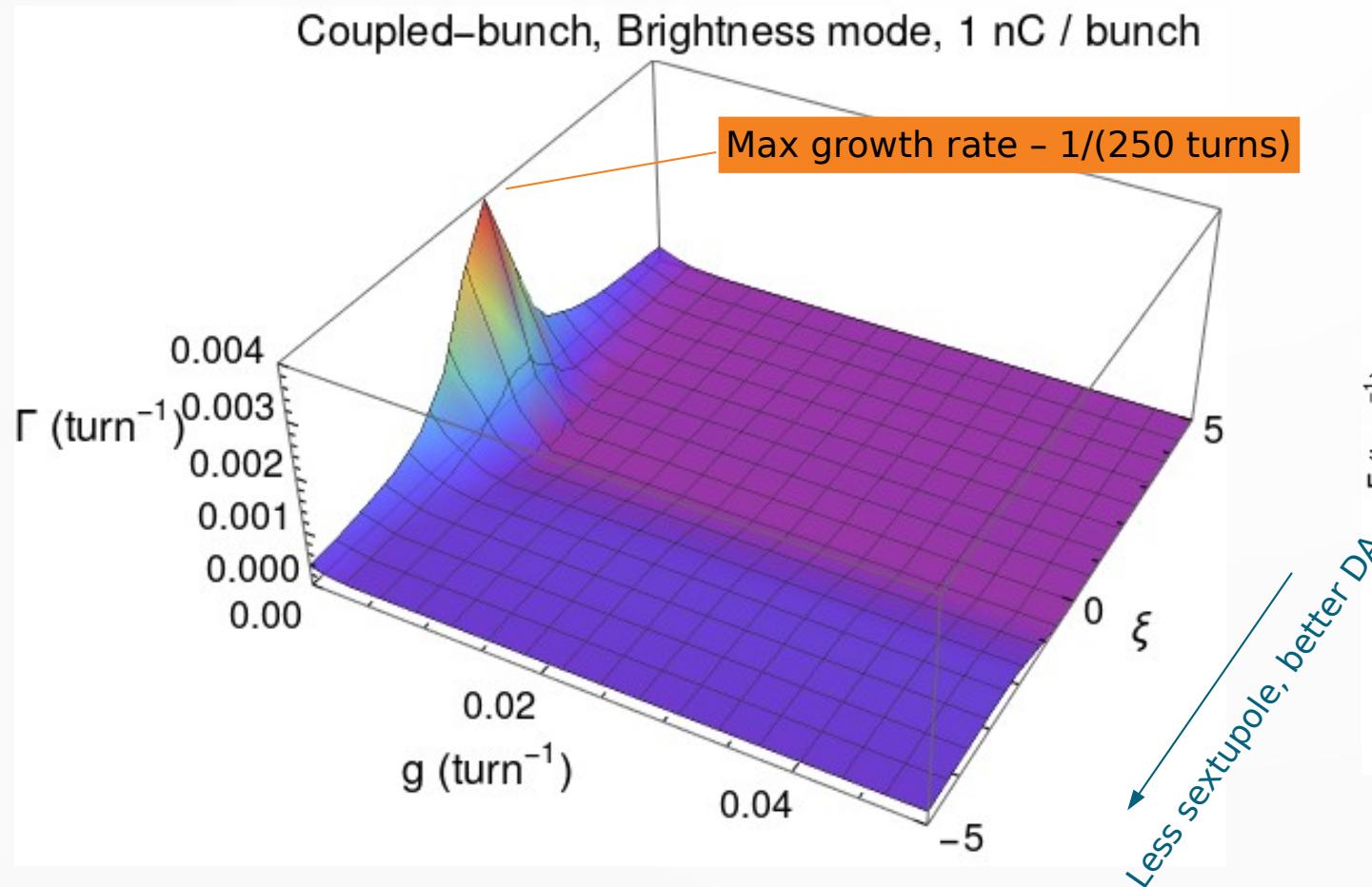
# Impedance and long-range resistive wall wakes

Horizontal plane

Vertical plane

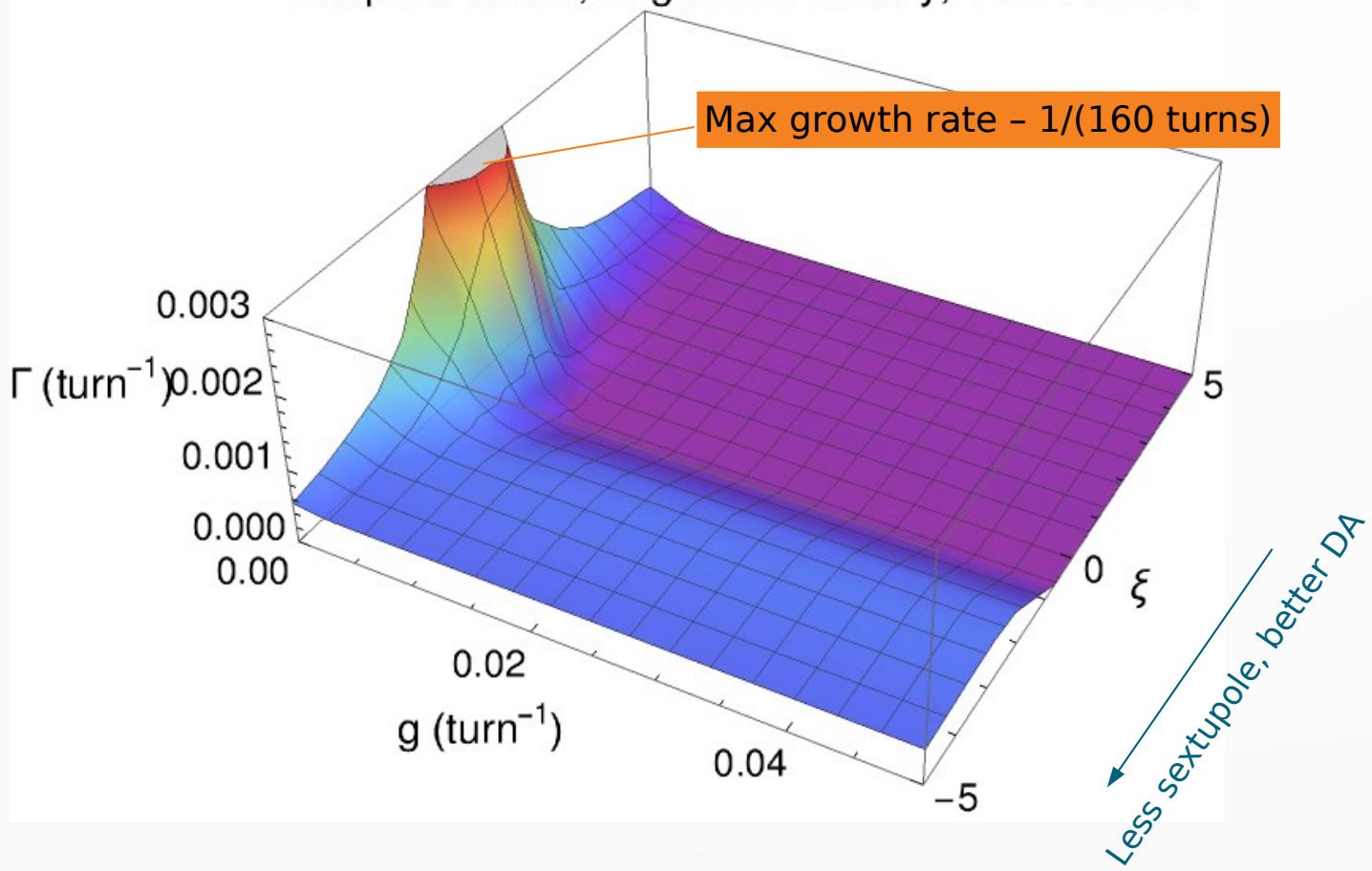


# Brightness mode: Horizontal plane

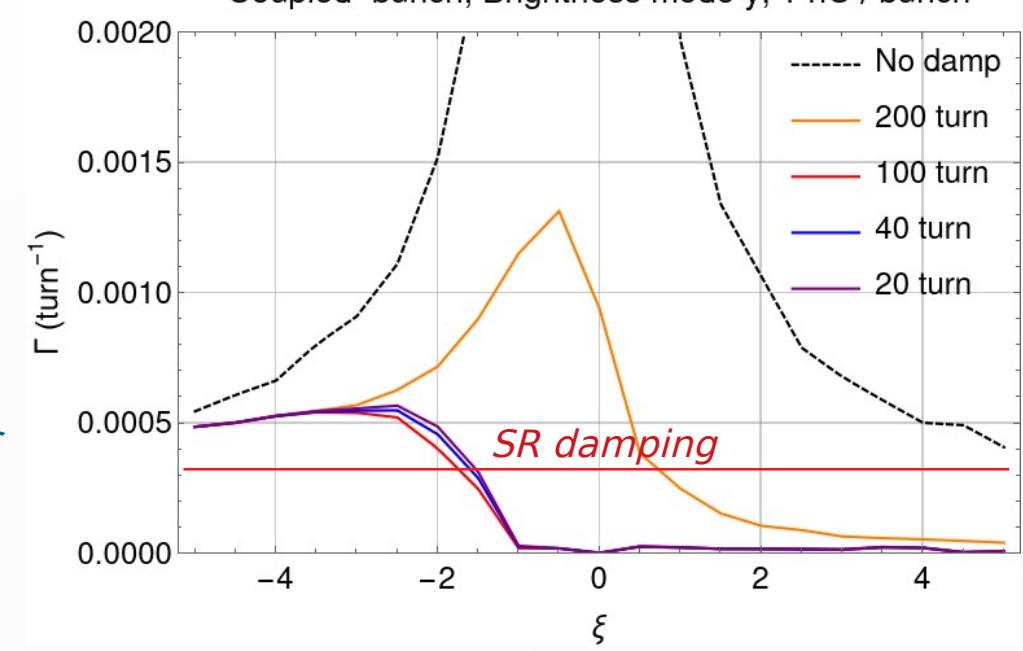


# Brightness mode: Vertical plane

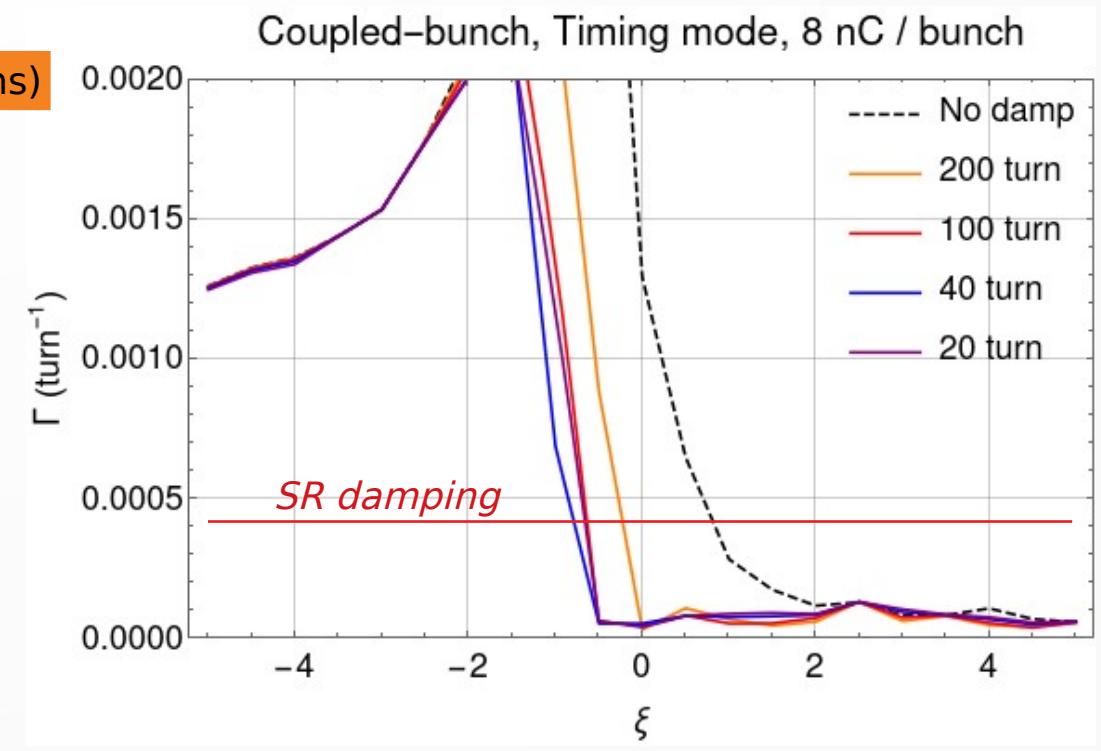
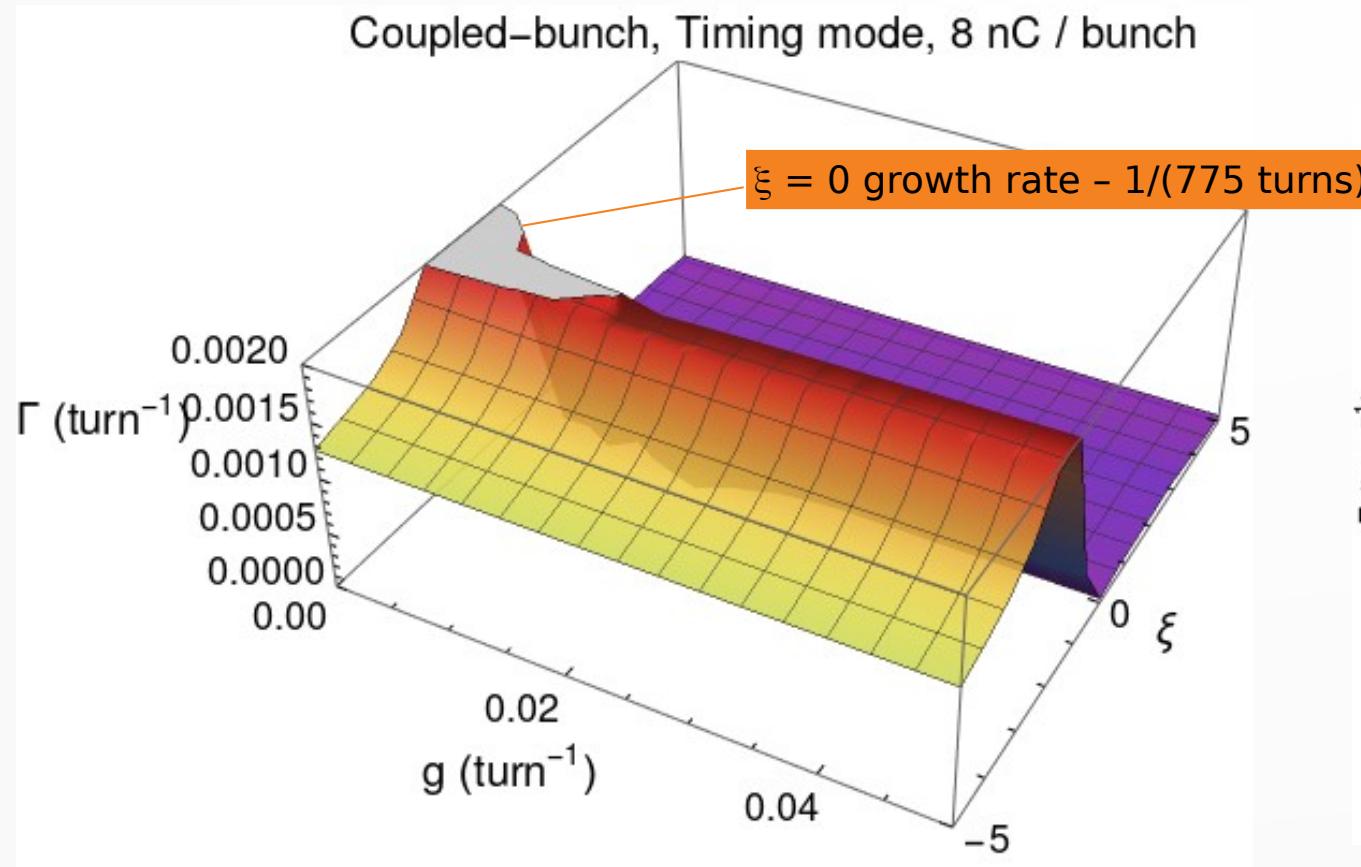
Coupled-bunch, Brightness mode y, 1 nC / bunch



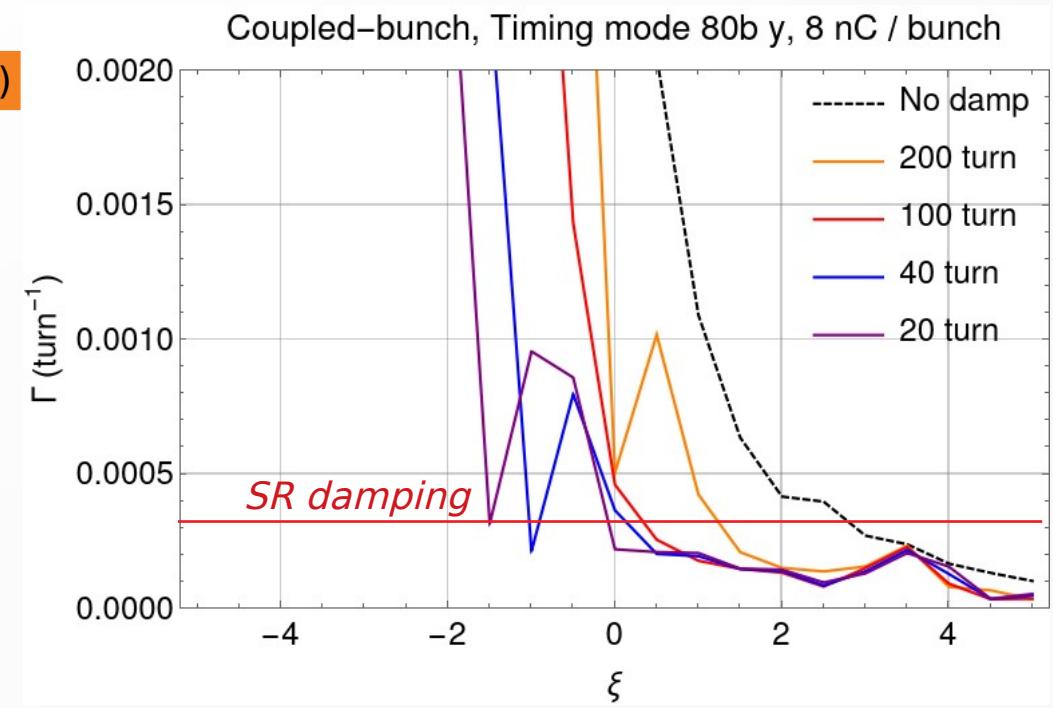
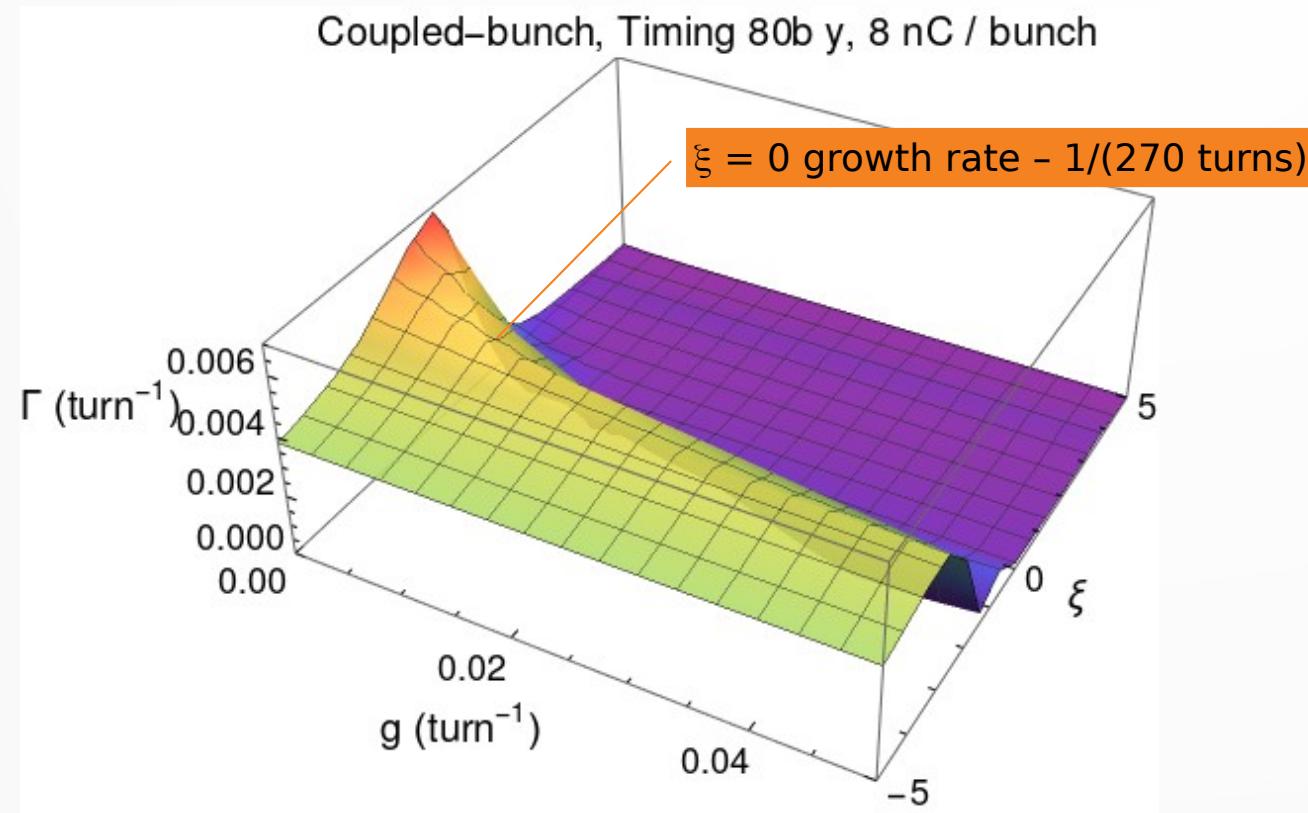
Coupled-bunch, Brightness mode y, 1 nC / bunch



# Timing mode: Horizontal plane



# Timing mode: Vertical plane



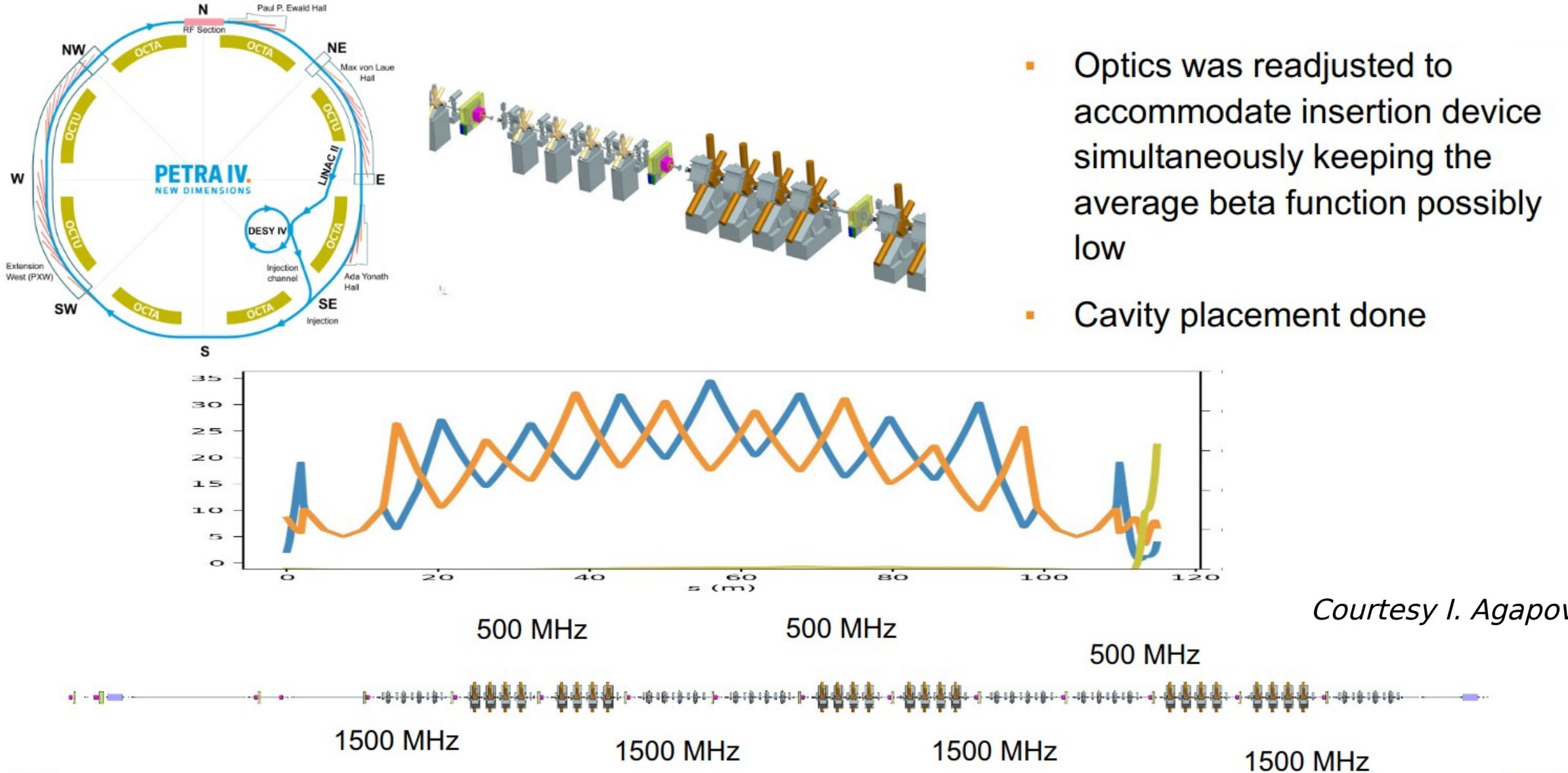
# Couple-bunch growth times for different operation modes: no feedback, no synchrotron damping

## Growth rates in horizontal (vertical) planes

Filling scheme	$Q' = 0$	$Q' = 5$	SR damping ~3 000 turns
Brightness 4 ns, 200 mA	250 (160) turns	3 530 (2080) turns	
Brightness 2 ns, 200 mA	250 (160) turns	3 130 (2050) turns	
Timing 80 b., 80 mA	770 (270) turns	17 150 (9370) turns	
Timing 40 b., 80 mA	640 (110) turns	8 720 (5310) turns	
Timing 80 b. 200 mA	160 (100) turns	5 510 (2360) turns	

# Higher Order Modes

# RF straight section: Layout optimized to reduce the $\beta$ -functions, # aperture transitions

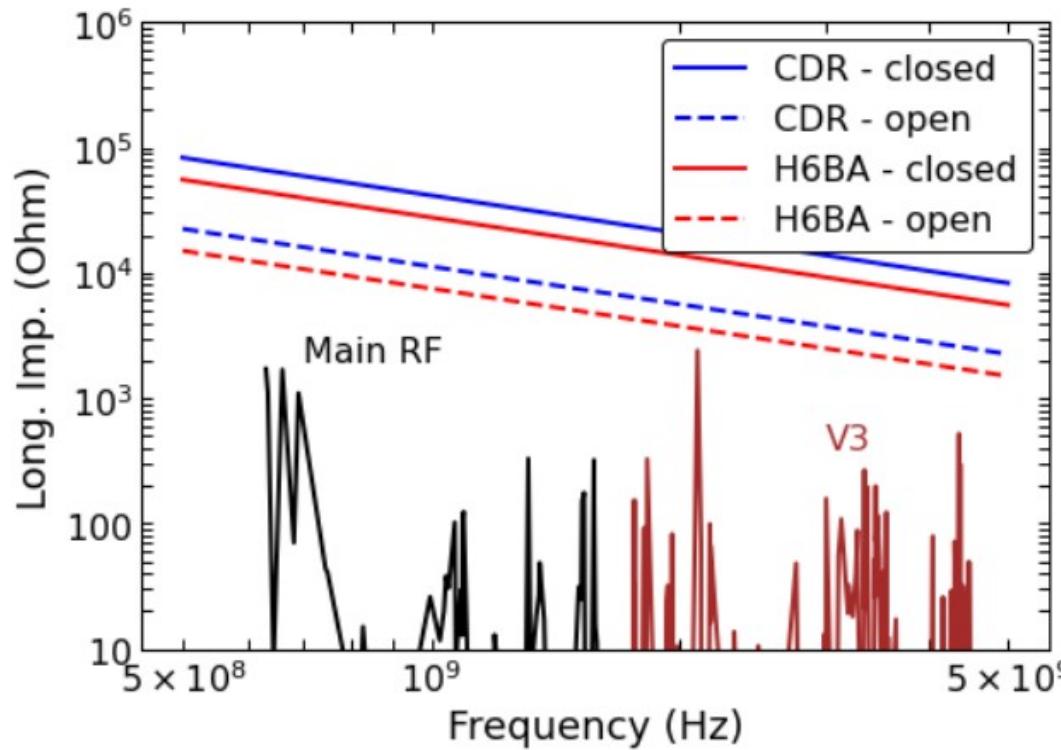




# Conservative limits: All HOMs have the same frequencies

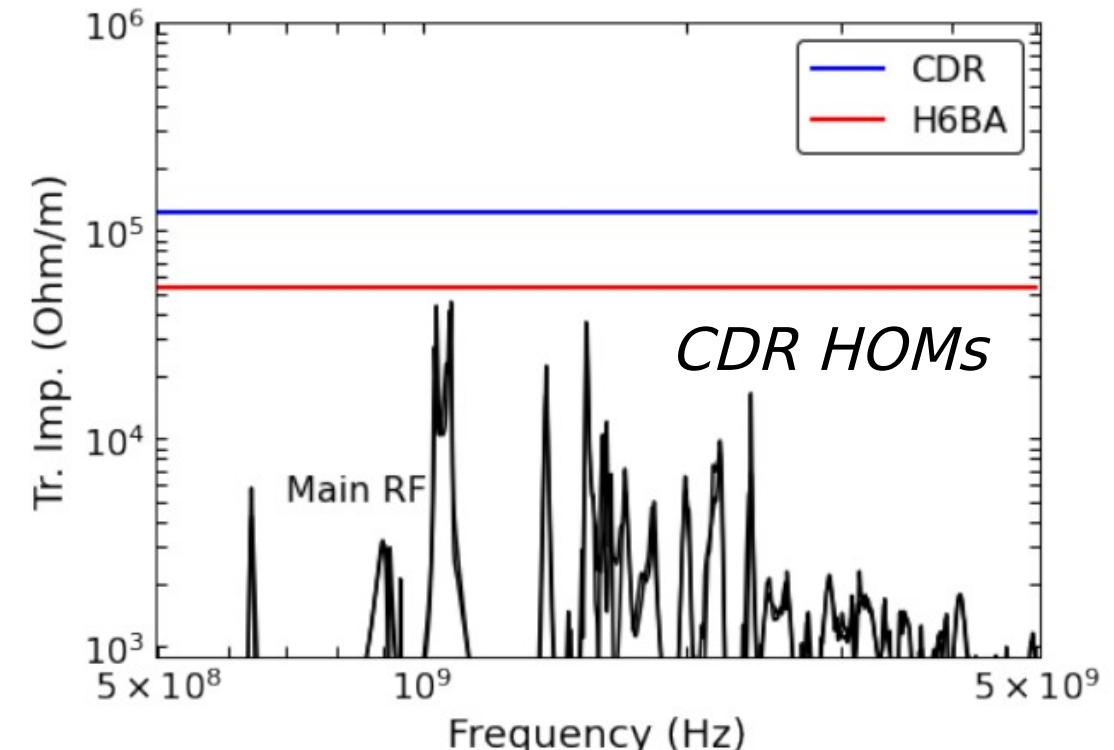
- Longitudinal stability

$$Z_{||}^{thresh}(f) = \frac{1}{f} \frac{1}{N_C} \frac{2EQ_s}{I_B \alpha_C \tau_s}$$



- Transverse stability

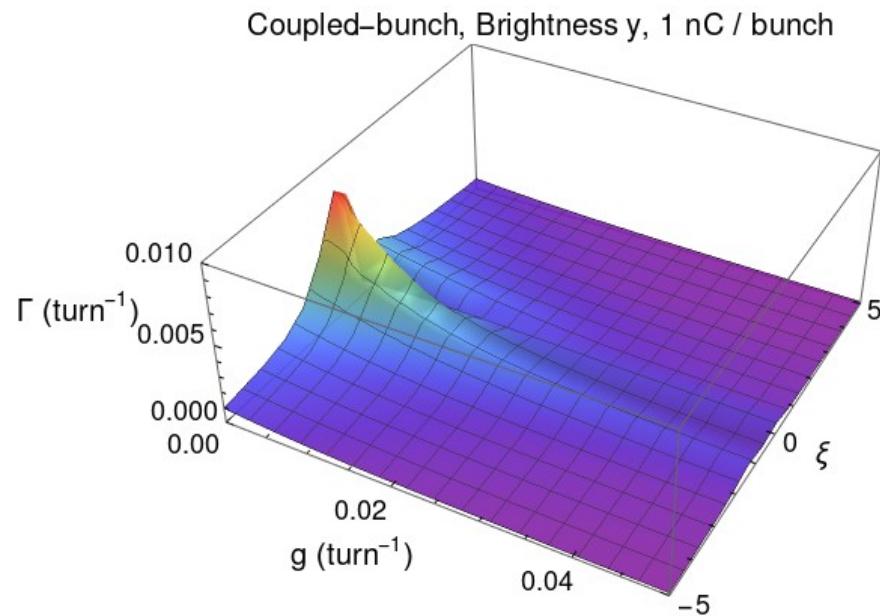
$$Z_{x,y}^{thresh}(f) = \frac{1}{f_{rev}} \frac{1}{N_C} \frac{2E}{\beta_{x,y} I_B \tau_{x,y}}$$



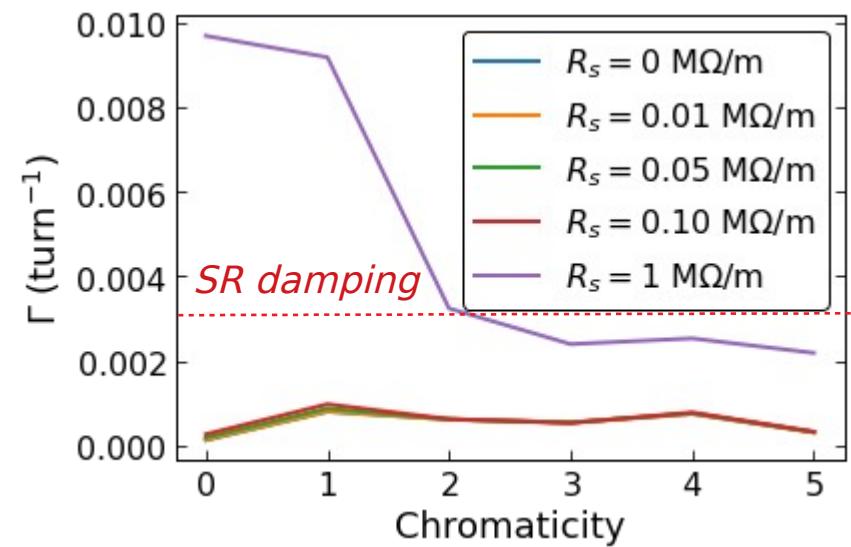
# Example: HOM at 1 GHz

- 24 cavities,  $\beta = 20$  m, vertical plane,  $M = 1920$ ,  $Q_b = 1$  nC
- FB and chromaticity might be insufficient to stabilize

$R_s = 1 \text{ M}\Omega/\text{m}$ , no other source of impedance



With FB and chroma, full impedance model



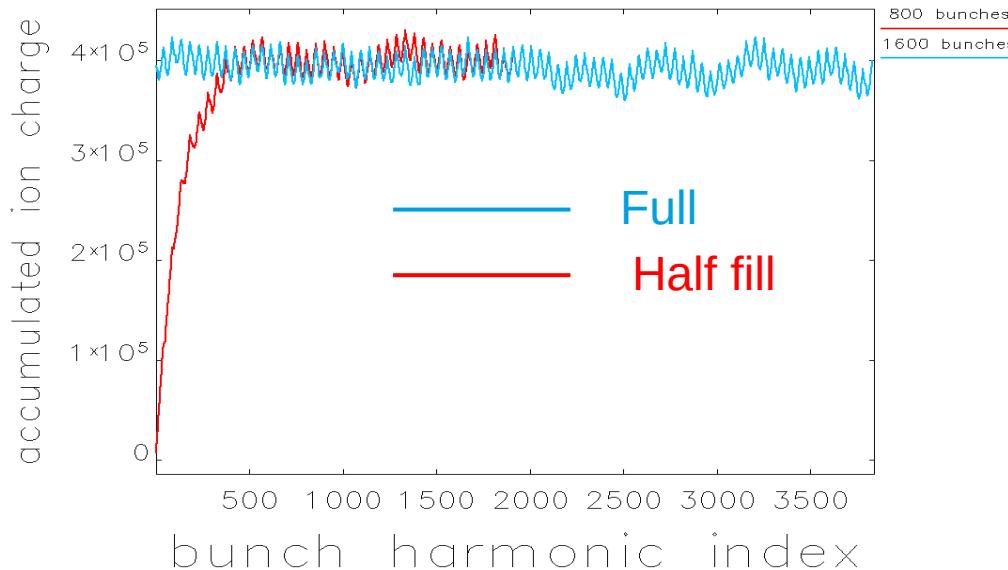
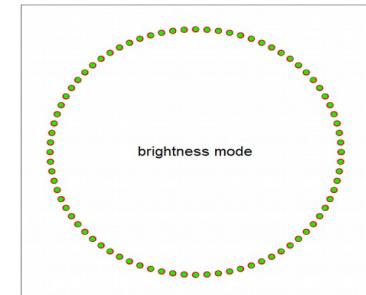
Must make sure the modes are well damped



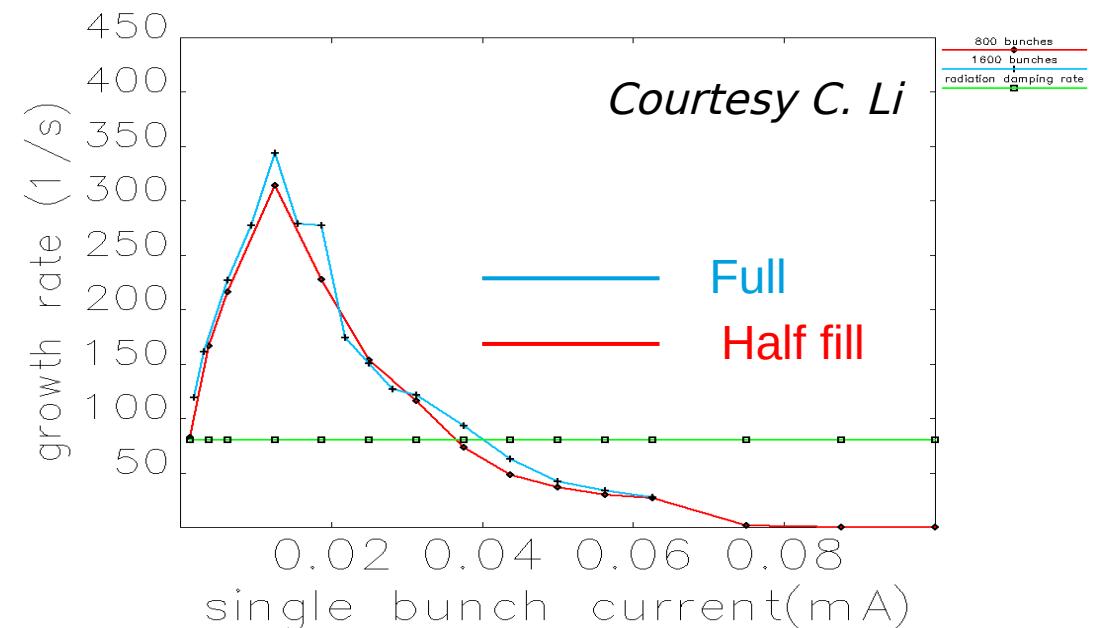
# Beam-ion effects

# Beam-ion effect @ brightness mode

- Nominal brightness filling pattern:  $3840 = 80 * (20*2 + 8)$
- Half-fill filling pattern:  $3840 = 40 * (40 + 8) + 1600$
- We verified that the long gap can clean ions.
- Maximum number of accumulated ion within one turn is comparable.
- The beam ion growth rate are almost the same (“fast-ion” mechanism within one turn)
- Long gap does not help too much to mitigate the ion effects in our case.



macro-ions charge in the second last turn @20mA

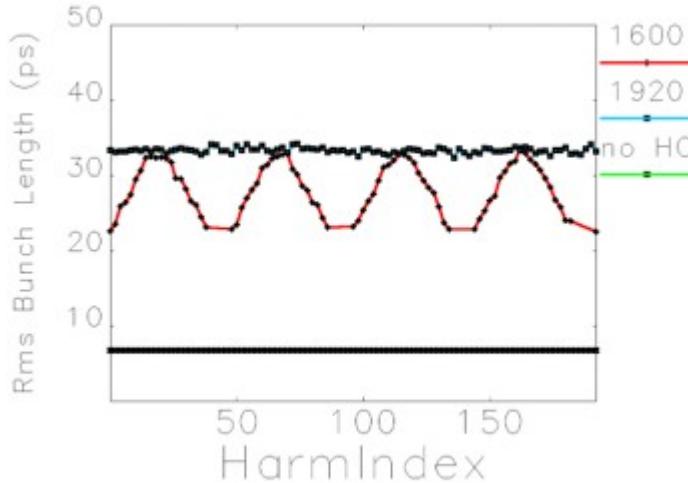


Beam-ion instability growth rate Vs beam current

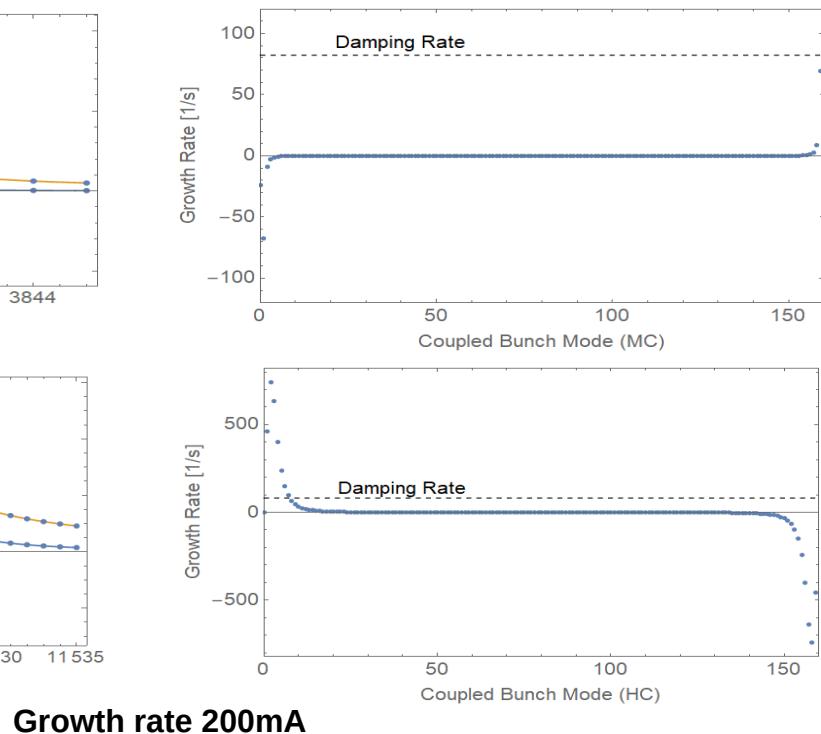
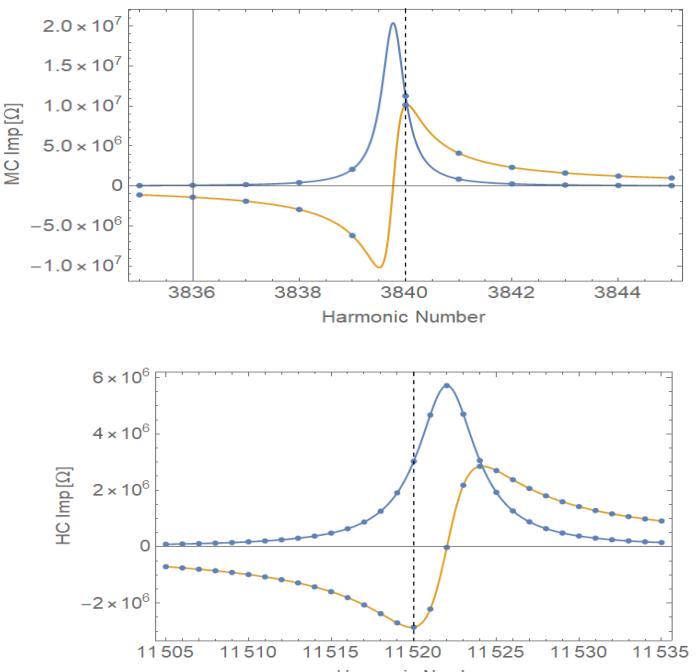
# Transient beam loading @ brightness mode

Courtesy C. Li

- A strong transient beam loading due to non-uniform filling scheme and coupled bunch instability is foreseen due to the cavity fundamental mode.
- Double active RF system.
- However, if the low lever RF control loop can be applied appropriately, the impedance of the fundamental mode beam can sample will be significantly reduced.
- we show how bunch length is affected by the transient beam loading effect in spite of the coupled bunch instability.



	Main cavity	3rd Harmonic Cavity
Shunt impedance (Ohm)	29600	17000
	7400	2700
	3	5.3
Opt. Tune Psi	8.16E+6	36E+6
Cavity Vol. (V)	200 mA	
Cavity Phase(rad)	-0.747	0.697
Beam Induced Vol. (V)	8E+6	2.391E+6
Beam Induced Phase (rad)	1.08	-1.746
Generator Vol. (V)	5.983E+6	1.7418E+6
Generator Phase	2.393	-2.442
	8.67e+8	1.535E+6
	0.3523	-0.928



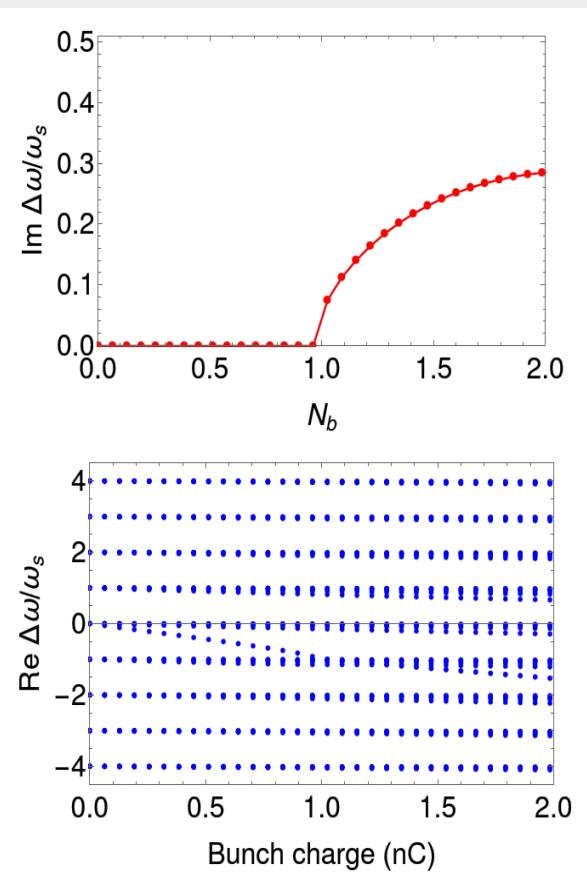
# Conclusion

- Baseline scenarios are stable when using both feedback and chromaticity
  - Gain of  $\sim 1/20$  turns seems to be sufficient with significant safety margin
  - Both resistive wall and ion effects
  - Beam can be stabilized at 0 chromaticity - beneficial for machine studies
- To guarantee transverse stability HOMs shall be damped below **55 kΩ/m**
  - Otherwise, need to be carefully examined separately
- Ongoing work:
  - Refining the impedance model (see talk of *A. Rajabi*)
  - Studying non-uniform filling patterns
  - Developing an in-house code for transient beam loading and longitudinal stability due to fundamental mode (see *C. Li, eeFACT2022*)

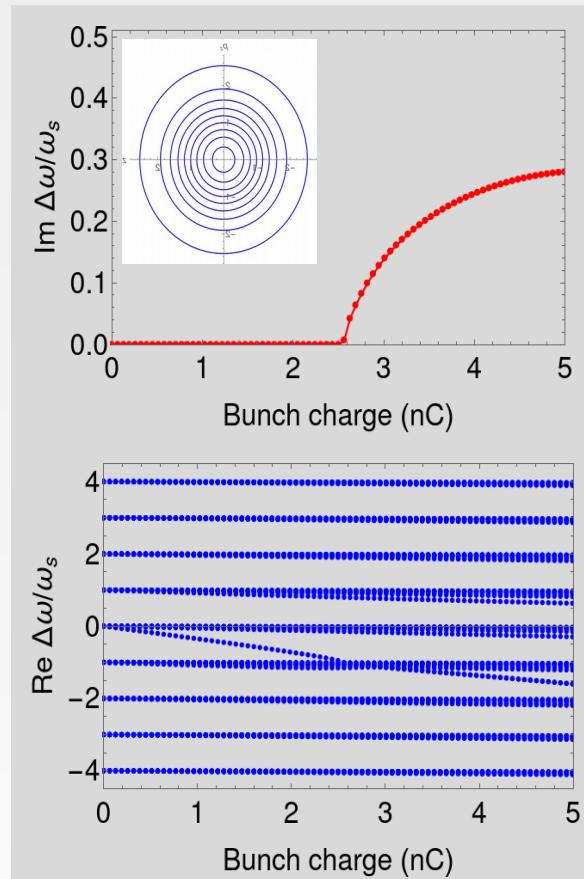


# PETRA IV Case: Single Bunch

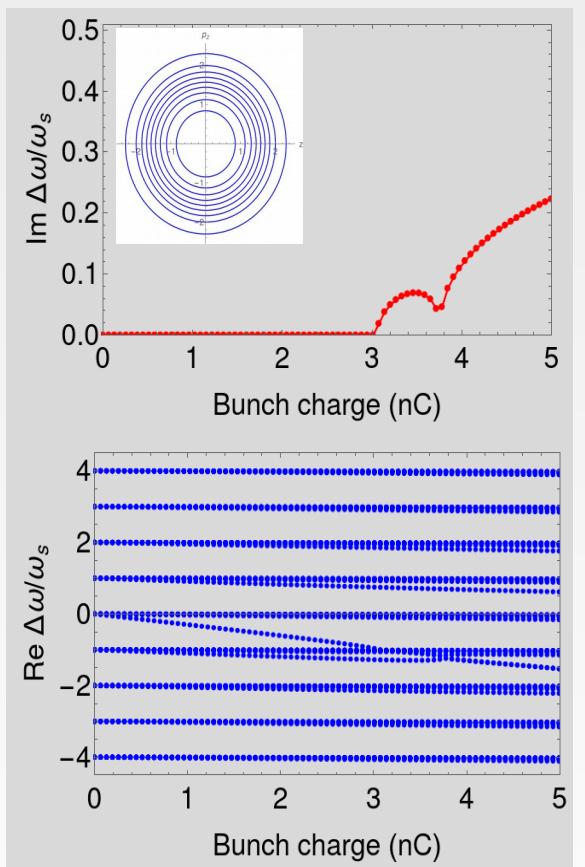
No V3,  $\sigma_z = 2.5$  mm



V3,  $\sigma_z = 11.4$  mm,  
Gaussian

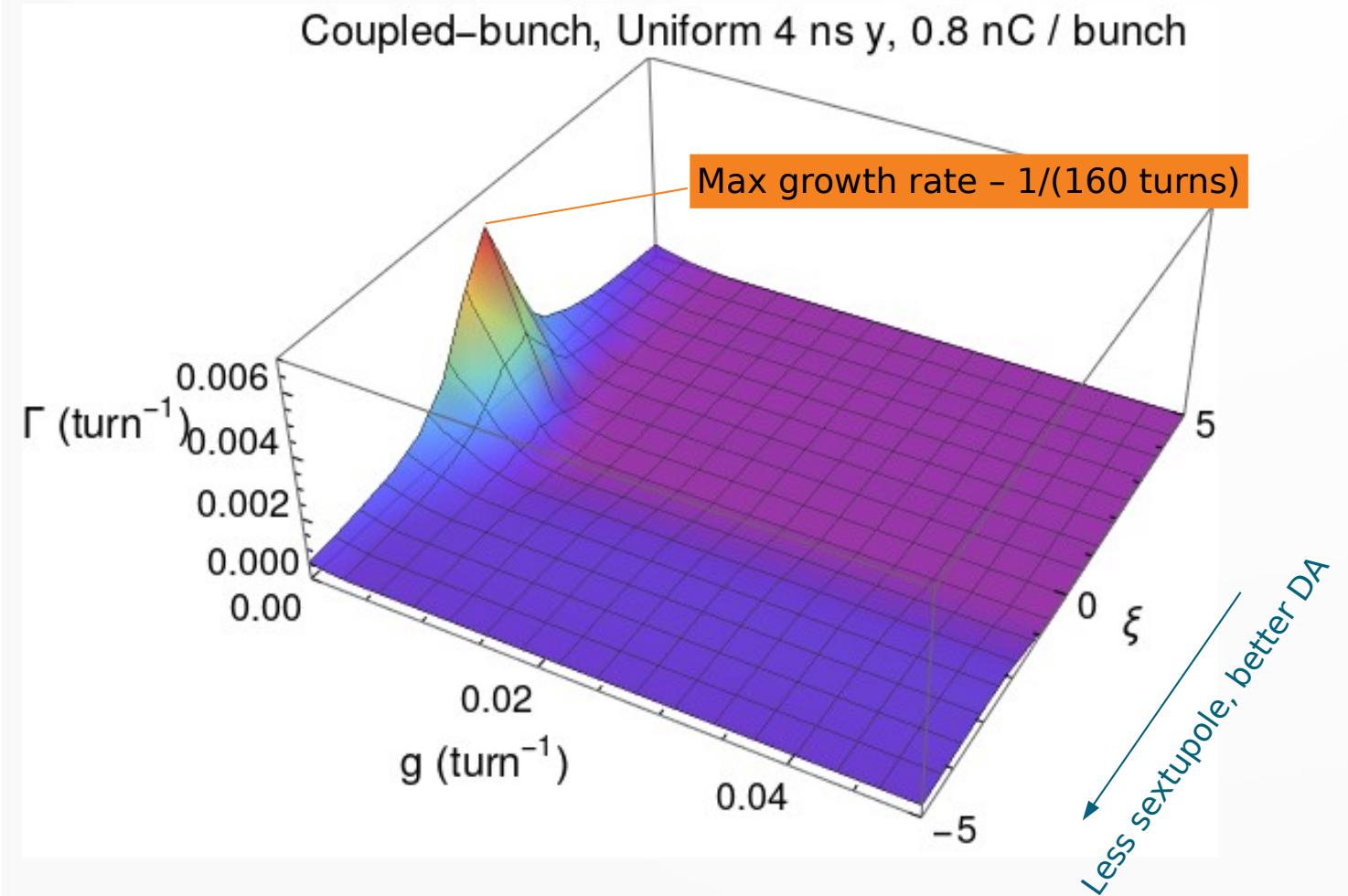


V3,  $\sigma_z = 11.4$  mm,  
"Flat",  $U \sim z^4$





# Brightness mode with uniform 4ns filling: Vertical plane



# Bunch lengthening due to 3<sup>rd</sup> harmonic RF and impedance

- Tracking in ELEGANT
  - $10^5$  macroparticles

