



A SEARCH FOR COUPLED-BUNCH INSTABILITY IN THE FERMILAB MAIN INJECTOR

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Abstract

In the Fermilab Main Injector (MI) we are planning to double the bunch intensity from its design value by slip stacking. The accelerator consists of 18 rf cavities which operate at a harmonic number of 588. These cavities are known to have many higher ordered resonances. Longitudinal coupled-bunch instability induced by excitation of the rf cavities may be an important issue to be addressed in the intensity upgrade. Here we have carried out some simulation studies of the longitudinal coupled bunch instability to investigate bunch intensity limits. The results are presented in this paper.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Fermilab Main Injector[1] is a high energy, high intensity proton synchrotron. The maximum design beam intensity of MI is 5E12/Booster batch of 84 bunches (of 53MHz rf system) and/or 3E13 protons per machine cycle (which requires six Booster batches). In recent years, due to many proposals of MI fixed target high energy physics experiments, the demand for the 120 GeV protons has increased considerably. Therefore, we are planning to upgrade the MI beam intensity by at least a factor of two using the method of slip stacking[2]. MI rf cavities, however, are known to have many higher order resonances and coupled-bunch instability induced by excitation of these resonances may become an important issue to be addressed in the intensity upgrade. Here we present results of beam dynamics simulation studies of coupled bunch instability in the MI.

2 LONGITUDINAL BEAM DYNAMICS CALCULATIONS

As a proton bunch passes through an rf cavity during acceleration or storage, it excites resonant modes with high Q-values and high Rs (shunt impedance), leaving energy in the cavity. The excitation amplitude depends upon the bunch intensity. If this excitation persists until the arrival of subsequent bunches, one may expect coherent build up of synchrotron motion of bunches i.e., longitudinal coupled-bunch instability[3], may be induced. Coupled-bunch motion might continue to grow exponentially until a mechanism such as Landau damping limits further growth. However, this motion of bunches inside a bucket would lead to emittance growth. The source of bunch emittance growth of this nature would certainly depend upon bunch number as

well as number of bunches in the synchrotron. In general, one might expect excitation of transverse as well as longitudinal instabilities due to different cavity modes, however, here we study only the longitudinal coupled bunch instability in the MI.

The longitudinal coupling impedance $Z_{||}(\omega)$, at a frequency ω , is given by

$$Z_{||}(\omega) = -\frac{V_{||}(\omega)}{I_B(\omega)}$$

where $V_{||}(\omega)$ is the longitudinal voltage per turn induced in the beam and $I_B(\omega)$ is the Fourier amplitude of the beam current.

The impedance due to the rf cavities may consist of sharp peaks at resonant frequencies corresponding to the cavity mode and will be driven at higher order parasitic modes.

The longitudinal component of the impedance caused by any mode is

$$Z_{||}(\omega) = \frac{R_S}{[1 + jQ(\frac{\omega_R}{\omega} - \frac{\omega}{\omega_R})]}$$

In this equation $\omega_R = 2\pi f_R$ is the resonance angular frequency and R_S is expressed in ohms.

For M equally spaced coupled bunches there are M possible dipole modes labeled by $m = 1, 2, \dots, M$. With the azimuthal position of the centroid of each bunch, θ_l , $l = 1, 2, \dots, M$. The signature of the simplest coupled bunch mode is given by

$$\theta_l(t) = \theta_0 \sin(2\pi ml/M - \omega_s t)$$

and has the form of a discrete propagating plane wave. In addition, an individual bunch in the m -th coupled bunch mode requires an index "n" to describe its motion in synchrotron phase space, e.g., the dipole mode, $n = 1$, where the bunches move rigidly as they execute longitudinal synchrotron oscillations.

A simple resonant condition for the m th dipole mode driven by the longitudinal impedance $Z(\omega)$ sharply peaked at $\omega_c = (nM + m)\omega_o \pm \omega_s$ where ω_o is revolution frequency and n is an integer. From this we can see that the resonance condition exists on a limited time interval.

In the past, many higher order resonances have been observed in the MI rf cavities [4]. The measured modes of the cavity without cavity bias and with cavity bias are shown in Fig. 1. Passive and active dampers have been developed to reduce the effect of some of the important modes viz., one at 127 MHz and another at 227 MHz.

* Work supported by the U.S. Department of Energy under contract No. DE-AC02-76CH03000.

Recently, during the 1996-98 Fermilab fixed target experiment, I have observed a resonance at about 82 MHz in some of the cavities which starts contributing to the total impedance. This observation was made in the old Fermilab Main Ring synchrotron with 1008 bunches in the machine with an average bunch intensity of 2.48×10^{10} protons. Now in the MI we are using the same set of 18 rf cavities but with almost the double the Main Ring bunch intensity (and plan to quadruple the bunch intensity for the future use). Under these new operating conditions, this resonance might introduce instability in the beam. In the present investigation, we select four prominent modes (Table 1, resonances frequencies with “*”) below 350 MHz and tried to study the effect of all of them in accelerating 84 bunches in the Main Injector. The Q-values and shunt impedances (measured with with active dampers for 127 MHz and 227 MHz resonances) are listed in Table 1. The study of coupled bunch instability is carried out using multi-particle longitudinal beam dynamics simulation computer code ESME [5].

Table 1: Shunt Impedance in the FMI cavities

frequency(MHz)	Impedance(Ω)	Q
f_R	R_S	
82.253*	20980.0	2734
127.25*	7140.0	241
197.776	944.4	100
227.549*	20790.0	456
261.996	1041.0	100
336.876*	987.0	687
(Broad Band - beam pipe Impedance)		
2.177E03	0.72282E5	1

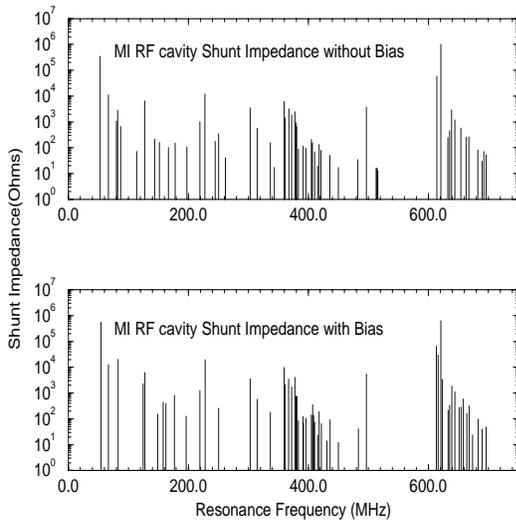


Figure 1: Shunt Impedance vs. Frequency[4].

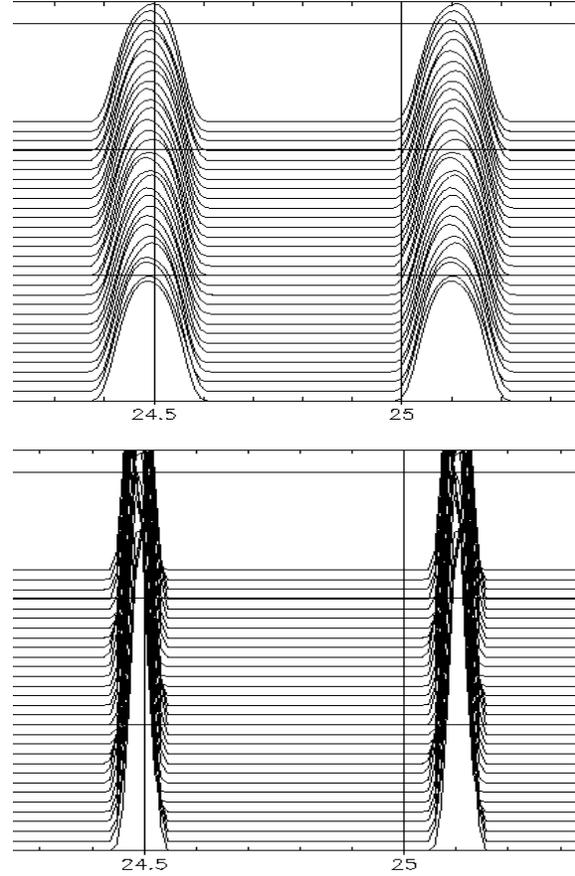


Figure 2: Simulated mountain range plots for the last two bunches in a train of 84 bunches in the Main Injector at injection energy (top) and Soon after transition (bottom). Each trace is with a spacing of 0.33 ms. The top

3 ESME SIMULATIONS AND RESULTS

MI is nearly a circular accelerator with an average radius $R = 528.302$ meters. The longitudinal particle tracking code ESME is used to study time evolution in phase space of a beam undergoing instabilities in the MI. The tracking procedure used is a turn by turn iteration of two Hamilton-type difference equations describing synchrotron oscillation in $\theta - \epsilon$ phase space, where θ is azimuthal phase angle and ϵ is deviation from the synchronous phase angle. In order to include the effect of the beam environment one can consider the additional potential due to the wake field generated by the beam as it passes through the vacuum pipe. Knowing the particle distribution in the azimuthal direction $\rho(\theta)$, one can construct a wake field induced voltage as follows:

$$V(\theta) = e\omega_0 \sum_k \rho_k Z(k\omega_0) e^{jk\theta}$$

where ρ_k represents the discrete Fourier spectrum of the beam and $Z(\omega)$ is the longitudinal coupling impedance.

The equations used by ESME are:

$$\theta_{i,k} = \left[\frac{\tau_{s,k-1}}{\tau_{s,k}} \theta_{i,k-1} + 2\pi \left(\frac{\tau_{i,k}}{\tau_{s,k}} - 1 \right) \right]_{\text{mod}(\pi)}$$

$$E_{i,k} = E_{i,k-1} + eV(\phi_{s,k} + h\theta_{i,k}) - eV(\phi_{s,k})$$

where, $\tau_{s,k}$ is the circulation period for kth turn of synchrotron particle and $\theta_{i,k}$ is referred to as particle azimuth, E refers to energy and $\phi_{s,k}$ is synchronous phase. The results may be viewed in time domain or in frequency domain, passing from one to the other through Fast Fourier Transforms.

The space charge effect is included in the simulation, which has the form

$$\left(\frac{Z_{||}}{n} \right)^{\text{space-charge}} = i \frac{377}{2\beta\gamma^2} \left[1 + 2\ln \frac{b}{a} \right] [\text{Ohm}]$$

where $b=0.058$ m is the average beam pipe radius and $a=0.005$ m is the average beam size, β and γ are the relativistic quantities v/c and E/m_0c^2 , respectively. Other relevant parameters are listed in are taken from the ref.1.

The impedance data shown in Table 1 are from the measurements on one of the rf cavities. All eighteen rf cavities have similar structure. Hence, in our simulations we use the same R_s and Q-values listed in Table 1 for each of the 18 rf cavities. The broad band impedance of the MI is assumed to be 3Ω , with a safety factor of two.

ESME calculations have been carried out on two configurations of bunches, viz, one Booster batch of 84 bunches and 6 Booster batches to a total of 504 bunches in the accelerator. In both cases we take 2000 macro-particles per bunch, where each particle is assumed to have an electronic charge of $3 \times 10^7 e$, for simulation. The tracking is carried out from injection momentum of 8.889 GeV/c to 120 GeV/c. The first case is important for the \bar{p} production cycle, and the second scenario is relevant to the fixed target operation mode of the MI.

The simulation results are presented in Fig. 2 for the case of 84 bunches in the MI. The Figure on the top shows the predicted bunch profiles for every 330 μs at 8 GeV for bunch number 82 and 83. We observe small oscillations on these bunches with an amplitude of oscillation $\sim 12^\circ$ (in rf phase). Ultimately this might lead to an emittance growth of about 7% Simulations also showed similar oscillations arising from transition crossing which will damp away later on the cycle. However, in no calculations we have seen any higher order mode coupled bunch excitations during acceleration or elsewhere. In our calculations we scanned up to 12E10 protons/bunch which is twice the MI design intensity.

In conclusion, our simulations show that we can up-grade the beam intensity in the MI by a factor of two from its design bunch intensity. In the case of 84 bunches in the MI at most 10% emittance growth is expected due to coupled-bunch instability induced by the MI rf cavity higher order mode excitations. This has practically no effect on pbar stacking. The measurements with beam in the MI with

bunch intensity very close to the design intensity of 6E10 protons/bunch also show similar behavior. However, our preliminary simulations show signatures of coupled bunch instability for the case of 504 bunches in the MI[6]. Detailed study is needed to confirm these results.

The author would like to thank Jim MacLachlan for his help in ESME program and many useful discussions. I also would like to thank Dave Wildman and Joe Dey for providing me with cavity resonance data. Assistance of Mrs. F. Rivera-Medero in running some early simulations is acknowledged.

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