A LONGITUDINAL FEEDBACK SYSTEM FOR PEP*

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1. Coupled Bunch Longitudinal Oscillations and Beam Spectrum

In PEP, two counter-rotating beams (one of e^+, the other of e^-) of three bunches each collide at six interaction points. The frequency spectrum of one of the beams formed by three equally spaced and equally populated bunches is a series of lines spaced by $3\omega_0$ where $\omega_0 = 2\pi/T_0$ is the angular revolution frequency ($f_0 = \omega_0/2\pi = 136.27$ kHz for PEP). When longitudinal coupled bunch oscillations are driven in the beam by parasitic impedances in the ring, new lines show up in the spectrum about the harmonics of the revolution frequency and Ω (angular synchrotron frequency) apart (Fig. 1). Pellegrini and Sands[1] show that the lines
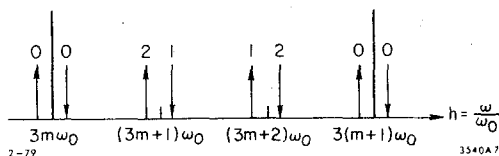

Fig. 1. Portion of current spectrum showing longitudinal modes sidebands for a beam of three bunches.

about the main beam components at $3m\omega_0$, with m integer, are due to the baricentric mode, whereas the lines about the two intermediate harmonics of the revolution frequency at $(3m+1)\omega_0$ and $(3m+2)\omega_0$ are caused by the other two fundamental modes of oscillations of the three bunches. Their theory predicts that the lower sidebands in the spectrum are damped (upward arrow in Fig. 1) while the upper sidebands are anti-damped (downward arrow). This means that the voltage induced in a resistive impedance of the ring by the beam current component at the lower sideband of a mode has the effect of damping the mode, while the voltage induced by the upper sideband has the effect of exciting the mode. It appears that in order to stabilize a particular mode, the sum of all resistive impedances in the ring at the upper sidebands of the mode has to be made lower than the sum of the impedances at the lower sidebands. This can be done by introducing a strong damping term in this second sum. For the baricentric mode, the damping term is introduced by detuning the main accelerating cavities towards $\omega_{RF}-\Omega$ thus increasing the resistive impedance at the lower sideband and decreasing it at the upper sideband of this mode since $\omega_{RF} = h\omega_0 = 3h'\omega_0$ with h' integer.

It has been shown by Pellegrini and Sands that the detuning of the main RF cavities has the secondary effect of anti-damping one of the other two fundamental modes and that either one of these is driven unstable by the parasitic impedances of the main PEP accelerating cavities. The feedback system we describe in this paper is designed to stabilize these modes.

2. Measurements of Instability Risetime in SPEAR

In order to obtain some quantitative results and to gain experience with coupled bunch oscillations, we filled 5 equally spaced buckets in SPEAR (h=280) with 8 mA of electrons each at 1.88 GeV. We were able to excite longitudinal coupled bunch oscillations by

moving the tuners of the 860 MHz bunch lengthening cavity not powered. The spectrum of the oscillating beam and the position of the cavity impedance in frequency are shown in Fig. 2. In a first experiment, we modulated on and off the power to the cavity thus respectively damping
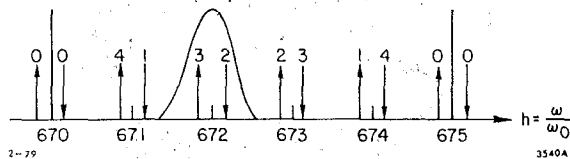

Fig. 2. Portion of current spectrum with longitudinal modes sidebands for a beam of five bunches. Also shown is the impedance of the bunch lengthening cavity in SPEAR.

(by bunch lengthening) and anti-damping the coupled mode 2 oscillation. By filtering and detecting the mode sideband we could measure the instability risetime which was 5 ms at 40 mA beam current. The risetime doubled when the beam current was reduced to 20 mA. We considered the 860 MHz cavity impedance as the prevailing factor to drive the instability and found our result in good agreement with theory.[1,2]

In a second experiment we used the 860 MHz bunch lengthening system to actively excite and damp the oscillations. The block diagram of the system is shown in Fig. 3. We employed a technique developed at the CERN PS Booster[3] except that in our case we used a separate
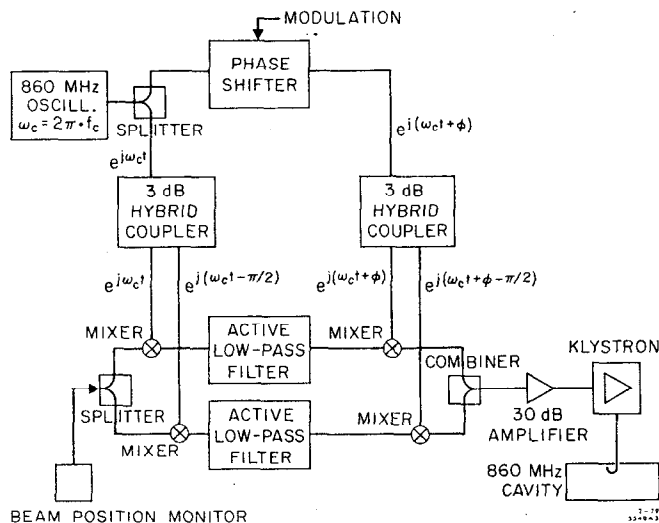

Fig. 3. Frequency domain feedback system, block diagram for one mode.

high Q cavity rather than the RF cavities to act upon the mode. The signal from the beam position monitor contains the spectrum of the oscillations (Fig. 4a); the upper sideband at -30 dBm is 15 dB higher than the lower sideband because mode 2 is being driven. The beam spectrum is mixed down with the carrier signal at 860 MHz ($672 \cdot f_0$ in SPEAR), the upper sideband is filtered and amplified, then mixed up again with the carrier signal. Because of the phase relations in the two-path modulator, only the upper sideband output at the second mixers is retained and used to drive the klystron through an amplifier (Fig. 4b). The phase and amplitude of the driving signal could be adjusted by means of a phase
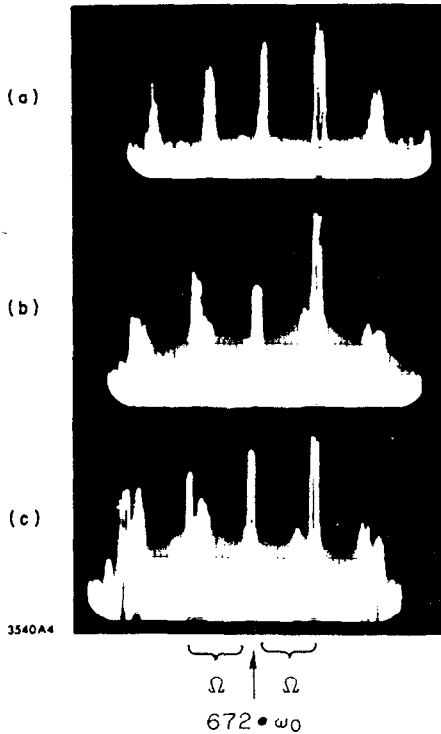
Fig. 4. Spectrum of frequency domain feedback system:
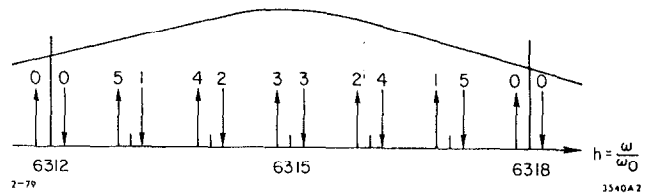a) BPM signal, b) klystron output, c) cavity signal.

Fig. 5. Portion of current spectrum at a symmetry point
for two counter-rotating beams of three bunches each.
Also qualitative representation of 860 MHz feedback cav-
ity impedance.

shifter and a variable attenuator. We could excite and
damp mode 2 with only 700 W at the klystron output,
which produces less than 100 kV in the cavity. The spec-
trum in the cavity is shown in Fig. 4c. We used a
square wave generator to shift the phase of the feed-
back signal by 180° thus damping and anti-damping the
oscillation and could measure the risetime of the
driven mode. Again we obtained about 5 ms, which is con-
sistent with the value of the driving voltage. The
overall gain of the feedback chain was 90 dB.

3. Feedback System Requirements

We consider for PEP a feedback system which con-
sists of a beam position monitor (BPM) sensitive to
radial displacement of the bunches and having a good
frequency response up to a few GHz, a low level elec-
tronic system which processes the BPM signal, a klystron
amplifier and a feedback cavity.

The system requirements are as follows:

a) Bandwidth: this can be estimated by consider-
ing the spectrum of the two counter-rotating beams of
three bunches at a symmetry point in the ring halfway
between two consecutive interaction regions. At a sym-
metry point the bunches arrive at equal intervals
$T_0/6 = 1.22$ µs and the beam frequency spectrum is formed
by lines spaced $6 \cdot \omega_0$. When the bunches of both beams
present coupled longitudinal oscillations their spec-
trum appears as in Fig. 5. Each mode sideband is con-
tributed to by bunches of both beams. In order for the
feedback system to have enough gain at each mode side-
band, the cavity bandwidth (usually the limiting factor)
must cover the $6 \cdot f_0 = 817.62$ kHz frequency interval.

The bandwidth requirement can also be assessed by
time-domain considerations. If the feedback voltage is
to correct the energy error of each bunch individually,
then its phase must change in the time interval between
bunches. This implies that the field which has acted
on one bunch decays to say 5% of its peak value while
the field which will act on the subsequent bunch to
cross the cavity must rise to say 95% of its peak in
that time interval. This imposes for the filling time

the value $T_f \approx 0.4$ µs and on the bandwidth the value
$1/(T_f \cdot \pi) = 795$ kHz. We have fixed the cavity bandwidth
to this last value and chosen a symmetry point for the
cavity location in the ring.

b) Gain: this is computed by comparing the rise-
time of the instability as computed in Ref. 1 with the
damping time of the feedback system. The feedback
voltage per turn (V_{FB}) per unit relative momentum error
(ε) for a damping time τ is given by

$$\frac{V_{FB}}{\varepsilon} = \frac{2E}{\tau f_0} \qquad (1)$$

In the following table we give the results for the two
extreme PEP energies. τ_{rad} is the natural radiation
damping time and τ is the worst case risetime estimates
given in Ref. 1.

Energy (GeV)	τ_{rad} (ms)	τ (ms)	V_{FB}/ε (MeV)
4	214	0.5	117.4
15	4	2.6	84.7

The maximum allowable energy deviation of the bunch can
be assumed to be $\varepsilon_M = 10^{-3}$ which is comparable to the
energy spread in the bunch. The corresponding beam
radial displacement at a position where $\eta_x \approx 1$ m is

$$\Delta x_M = \eta_x \varepsilon_M = 1 \text{ mm}$$

which is well above the sensitivity of the BPM. We have
fixed the peak feedback voltage at 300 kV to be on the
safe side.

c) Frequency: the selected frequency for the feed-
back system is 860.540 MHz which corresponds to the har-
monic number 6315. The main reasons for going to a fre-
quency higher than the main RF (353.210 MHz) being:
- for a given filling time (bandwidth), cavity length
  and available power, the voltage increases with
  frequency
- cavity and waveguide dimensions are correspond-
  ingly smaller at higher frequencies
- TV klystrons delivering the amount of power inter-
  esting for our application are readily available
  on the market in the frequency range 470 to 890 MHz.

4. Description of the Feedback System

Two possible ways exist of treating the signal
from the beam position monitor to detect the energy os-
cillations and to produce the feedback signal; they are:

a) Frequency domain: the block diagram of the
system for one mode is basically the same as that shown
in Fig. 3. The beam spectrum (Fig. 5) is converted to
low frequency by mixing with the center frequency
860.540 MHz and then each mode is separated by narrow
bandpass filters. By means of the SSB modulator tech-
nique one sideband is produced for each mode and it is
possible to select for modes 3, 4, 5 the upper sideband
and for modes 1 and 2 the lower sideband in the modu-
lation process. By doing so one obtains in the feed-
back signal only the lines with downward arrows in
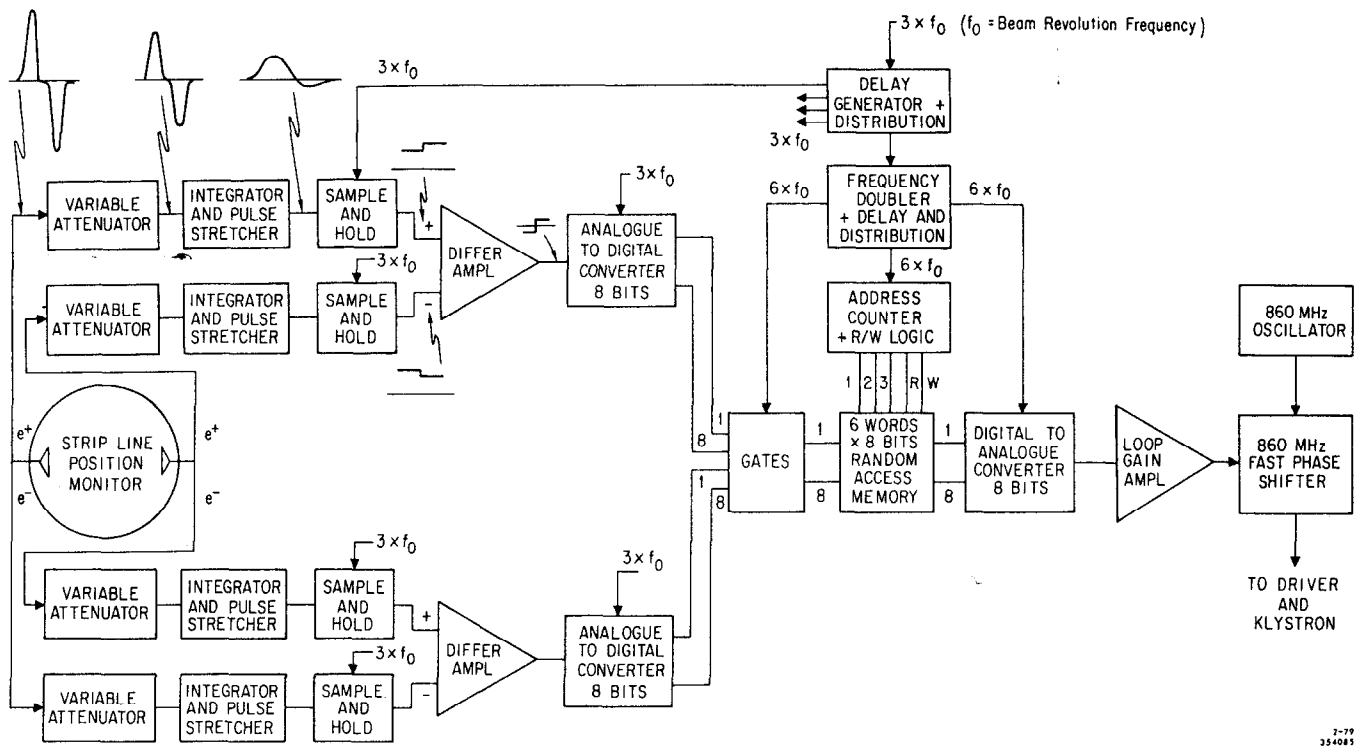
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Fig. 6. Time domain feedback block diagram.

Fig. 5, thus clearly separating each mode. The five single sidebands obtained are then summed up, amplified and used to drive the klystron. Provision is made to adjust the amplitude and phase of each feedback frequency individually.

b) Time domain: the block diagram of Fig. 6 is largely self-explanatory. A strip line position monitor is used to separate the pulses from the e$^+$ and e$^-$ beams. The pulses induced by a bunch in the electrodes are treated in separate channels, they have the same polarity but different levels which depend on the bunch position at the monitor. The difference in pulse height, which is amplified and compensated for closed orbit distortion, results in a signal at the output of the differential amplifier which is converted and stored in a memory location. This is done alternately for the e$^+$ and e$^-$ bunches so that the storage rate is 6·f$_0$. At the same rate, but with a delay of about one revolution period, the words are fetched from memory and loaded to the D/A converter the output of which drives the varactor diode phase shifter through the loop amplifier. The phase of the 860 MHz wave is modulated between ±90° at each bunch traversal as a function of the energy error of the same bunch at the previous passage in the position monitor. The delay of one turn is not significant because of the low value of the synchrotron frequency (between 1 and 7 kHz).

The choice of the BPM location in the ring depends on the type of feedback adopted. The frequency domain system requires the BPM at a symmetry point so that the frequency components of the beam are the same as at the feedback cavity. For the time domain system the BPM should be placed an odd number of horizontal betatron half wavelengths away from the cavity in order to damp simultaneously the radial betatron oscillations.[4]

Both the time and frequency domain systems are being pursued at present since the final choice, based on performance, of either one of them does not affect the characteristics of the amplifier-cavity system.

5. Klystron and Cavity

We have selected the TV klystron type VA-995A by Varian Associates which delivers 55 kW output power in the frequency range 694 to 890 MHz with 50 dB gain and a 1 dB bandwidth of 8 MHz. The power is delivered to the cavity through 500 ft of waveguide type WR975, which introduces attenuation but does not limit the required bandwidth. A drawing of the feedback cavity is shown in Fig. 7; it is a three-cell cylindrical, slot
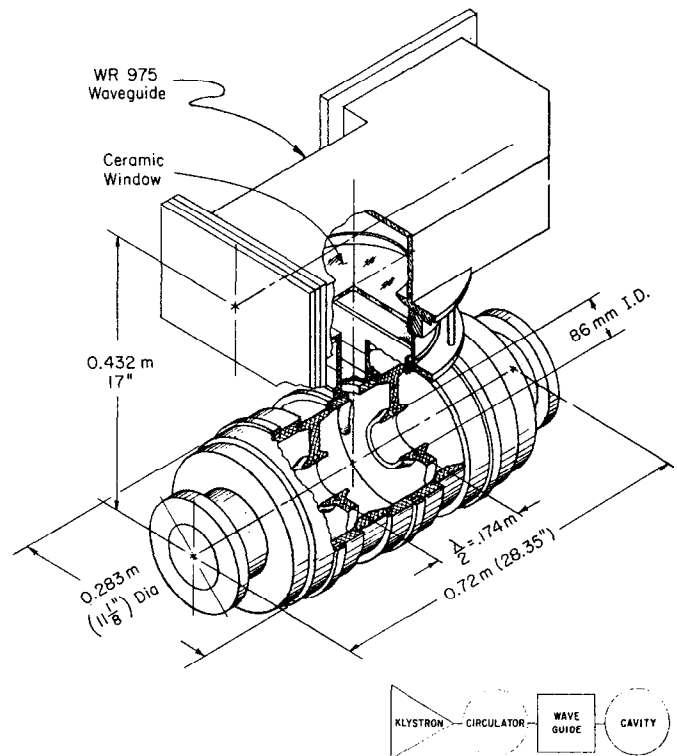

Fig. 7. Feedback cavity for PEP.

coupled, π-mode cavity. The expression of the cavity voltage as a function of input power P and cavity length L is:

$$V = \left(\frac{2\beta}{1+\beta}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\left(\omega T_f\right)\left(R/Q_0\right) LP\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \qquad (2)$$

where β is the coupling coefficient, R the unitary shunt impedance and Q_0 the unloaded quality factor. For a filling time $T_f = 0.4$ μs and a $Q_0 = 26,000$, the loaded quality factor is $Q_L = 1081$ and the coupling coefficient $\beta = Q_0/Q_L - 1 = 22.6$. The design of the cavity has been optimized to give a high R/Q_0 value of 1080.[5] The available power at the cavity input being reduced to 40 kW because of the waveguide losses, the voltage in the cavity is computed from (2) to be $V = 305$ kV. The cavity is heavily overcoupled and the reflected power is sent to a load by means of a circulator, which protects the klystron.

6. Conclusion

Whether the wide bandwidth longitudinal feedback system described in this paper is made to act on the individual modes in frequency domain or on the individual bunches in time domain, it represents a clean and efficient way of damping the longitudinal oscillations without influencing other beam parameters such as bunch shape or synchrotron frequency distribution. The frequency domain feedback presents the advantage of providing information on which modes are unstable and on their risetimes, which may be helpful in locating dangerous resonators in the ring.

References

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