

ANALYSIS OF THE LONGITUDINAL LOW-ORDER MODE BEAM DYNAMICS IN PEP-II RINGS AT HIGH CURRENT BEAMS¹

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Abstract

PEP-II plans to achieve the final goal in luminosity will require an increase of the beam currents to 4A for LER and 2.2A for HER. These magnitudes are challenging in part because they will push the longitudinal low-order mode (LOM) beam stability and the station stability to the limit. To analyze the behavior of both rings at high currents and to understand the limits in the longitudinal feedback systems, a simulation tool has been developed at SLAC. This tool is based on a reduced model of the longitudinal LOM dynamics of the beam interacting with the effective impedance presented by the RF stations. Simulations and measurements of the longitudinal beam behavior in both rings have been performed to understand the ultimate limits of the systems. These studies have defined the impact of control loop parameters in the longitudinal beam dynamics, identified the limiting behavior of RF devices affecting the optimal performance of the RF stations and quantified the behavior of the longitudinal LOM beam dynamics. Results of sensitivity to parameter variations in the beam dynamics and limits in the maximum current that LER/HER can achieve based on the longitudinal beam stability are reported in this paper.

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Abstract

PEP-II plans to achieve the final goal in luminosity will require an increase of the beam currents to 4A for LER and 2.2A for HER. These magnitudes are challenging in part because they will push the longitudinal low-order mode (LOM) beam stability and the station stability to the limit. To analyze the behavior of both rings at high currents and to understand the limits in the longitudinal feedback systems, a simulation tool has been developed at SLAC. This tool is based on a reduced model of the longitudinal LOM dynamics of the beam interacting with the effective impedance presented by the RF stations. Simulations and measurements of the longitudinal beam behavior in both rings have been performed to understand the ultimate limits of the systems. These studies have defined the impact of control loop parameters in the longitudinal beam dynamics, identified the limiting behavior of RF devices affecting the optimal performance of the RF stations and quantified the behavior of the longitudinal LOM beam dynamics. Results of sensitivity to parameter variations in the beam dynamics and limits in the maximum current that LER/HER can achieve based on the longitudinal beam stability are reported in this paper.

SIMULATION

The simulation uses a reduced model of the PEP-II RF system [1] to capture the low order mode dynamics through the beam interaction with the cavities and the fast LLRF feedback loops. The simulation has been validated with the real system using the same tools to extract the growth/damping rates of the low order modes from both systems [2]. The simulation has been used to study parameter sensitivity and to predict ultimate limits. It has also been fundamental in understanding limitations of the technology, implementation details/imperfections and their effect on beam stability. Earlier studies, results and conclusions are available in [3].

DEFINITION OF LIMITS

In this paper, we study three kinds of limitations on operating conditions: the RF station stability limit, the klystron static power requirement, and the dynamic stability limit through the longitudinal growth rates of the particle beam.

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The RF system can be considered as a multiple input, multiple output system. Due to the klystron saturation, the gain for the two directions (phase and amplitude modulation) changes differently with operating point. Therefore, to satisfy the same gain and phase margins as the operating point moves into saturation, the performance is reduced. The RF station stability is related with the magnitude of the klystron saturation and depends on the operating point defined by the RF station parameters.

The klystron static power limit is set lower than the maximum specified power to accommodate for the high voltage power supply ripple, the collector dissipated power and the line perturbations. Their collective margin amounts to a 15 – 20% reduction of the maximum available klystron power. Individual klystron data and non-linearities for each station and klystron type (Phillips, Marconi and SLAC) are included in the simulation to accurately predict the klystron power limits.

The beam stability depends on the operation point. At high currents and with the minimum impedance achievable by the impedance control tools, the beam is naturally unstable without the damping feedback loop. The comparison of the beam's instability growth rates with the available damping determine the stability of the system.

Successful operation of the machine requires all three conditions to be met *concurrently*. Trade-offs among them exist and may be necessary at higher currents as will be shown.

The predictions presented in this paper are not hard limits; operating points past which it will be impossible to run the machine. Rather, they are operating points where one or more of the design margins are lost, leading to reduced performance and unsustainable configurations. Since this happens for a relatively ideal system (the simulation), it will be worse for the real machine causing an increased probability of aborts. Such a condition was reached at the end of Run 5, when a small increase in current in the LER, led to a substantial increase in the rate of aborts.

HER LIMITATIONS

RF Station Stability

Fig. 1 shows the power curves of a 1.2 MW Marconi klystron as used in the LER. To run consistently in a relatively linear region, the input power is kept close to 15 W. An increase of output power above 800 kW via increases in input power, leads into saturation and ultimately reduces RF station stability as explained above. Therefore,

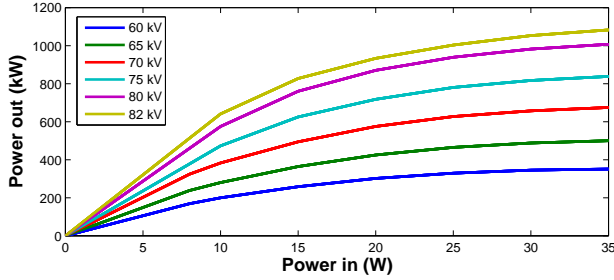


Figure 1: Power Curves for Marconi #4 klystron.

the maximum klystron forward power is operationally unsustainable since the gain goes to zero. The effect of the saturation can also be seen from the distortion in the closed loop frequency response of the system - indicating the reduced margins of the feedback loops - as shown in Fig. 2. Considerations of loop and station stability - our

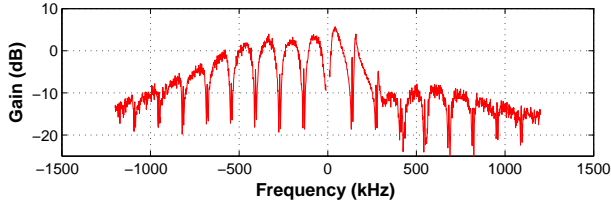


Figure 2: Frequency response distortion at high current.

ability to optimally tune the stations - set the power limits to $\approx 1030 \text{ kW}$ for SLAC klystrons and $\approx 930 \text{ kW}$ for Phillips/Marconi klystrons.

Klystron Power Limit

The dominant limitation for the HER is the available forward klystron power. A careful balance of power between the 2 and 4 cavity stations is necessary to maximize the power margin for both. From these considerations the power limit is set to $\approx 1120 \text{ kW}$ for SLAC klystrons and $\approx 960 \text{ kW}$ for Phillips/Marconi klystrons. Since the station stability limit is lower, it will be used for our analysis. Fig. 3 shows the distribution of forward power in the 2 and 4 cavity stations for a range of gap voltages (for constant voltage per cavity), as well as our limit of 1030 kW . From this graph, we can see that the optimal gap voltage

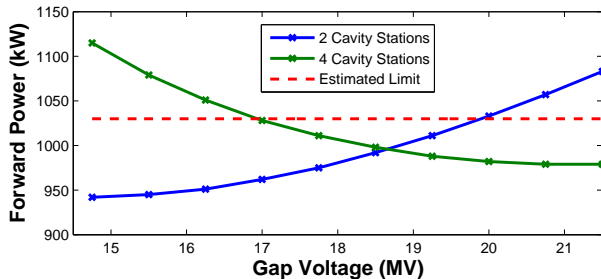


Figure 3: HER Power distribution versus Gap Voltage for 2.2 A.

for 2.2 A is 18.65 MV, with 995 kW of forward power required from all stations. The optimal gap voltage (green) and the required klystron power (blue) are plotted versus current in Fig. 4. From this analysis, we see that our power limit is crossed at about 2.25 A.

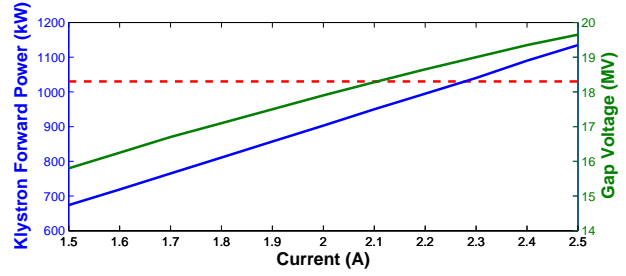


Figure 4: Optimal HER Gap Voltage and minimum necessary Klystron Forward Power versus Current.

Growth Rates

The growth rates of the low order modes σ_l are compared with the damping rates d_l to compute the effective damping rate $\Delta_l = d_l - \sigma_l$. From our experience with the practical and operational limits of control of the beam instability feedback and to allow for fluctuations of the growth rates due to drifts of parameters, the limit is set to $|\Delta_l| = 2 * \sigma_l$. The maximum available effective damping rate for the HER is -3 ms^{-1} which sets the maximum operational growth rate to 1.5 ms^{-1} [4]. With the same analysis, the damping rates for the LER are -6 ms^{-1} and the maximum operational growth rate is 3 ms^{-1} .

Fig. 5 shows the comparison of the growth rates extracted from the simulation data in blue, with the average of the experimentally measured growth rates in the physical machine in magenta (for a gap voltage of 16 MV). One can also see the big variance of the measured growth rates which necessitate the margins defined above. The optimal configuration curve is at the planned 18.5 MV and includes the improved performance of the more linear driver amplifiers¹. From this curve, it is determined that the HER LOM growth rates do not exceed our estimated limit, even for the highest planned current of 2.2 A.

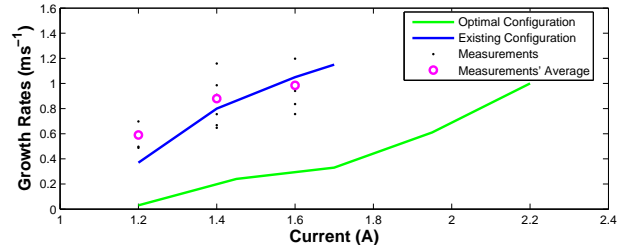


Figure 5: HER Growth Rates.

LER

RF Station Stability

The analysis for the RF station stability is the same as for the HER, leading to a power limit of $\approx 1030 \text{ kW}$ for SLAC klystrons and $\approx 930 \text{ kW}$ for Phillips/Marconi klystrons.

Klystron Power Limit

The LER situation is more difficult because all three limitations are reached. Fig. 6 shows the required

¹Amplifiers with flatter frequency response are installed following simulation studies of the effect of the existing amplifiers' non-idealities on machine performance.

klystron forward power versus current. With the existing Phillips/Marconi klystrons the limit is crossed at 3500 mA with 4.05 MV gap voltage and at 3650 mA with 4.5 MV .

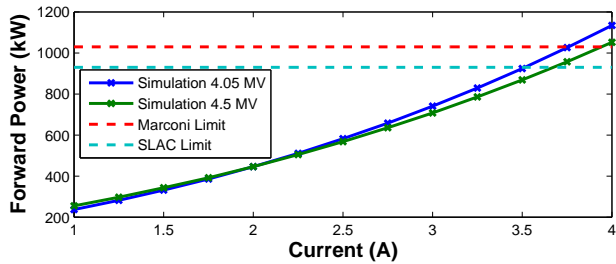


Figure 6: LER Klystron Forward Power versus current.

If all klystrons in the LER were to be SLAC klystrons, the limits from power considerations become 3750 mA and 3900 mA respectively.

To examine the feasibility of the 4 A case, the forward power is plotted versus gap voltage in Fig. 7. For 3.6 A , at least 4.4 MV are needed. 4 A cannot be achieved with the

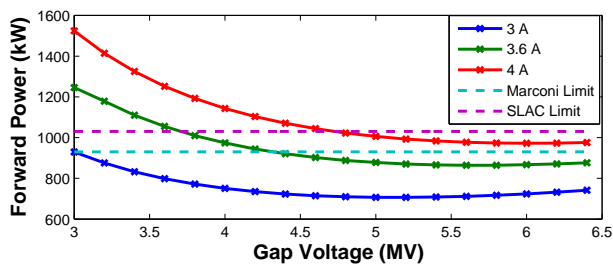


Figure 7: LER Klystron Forward Power versus Gap Voltage.

existing klystrons. SLAC klystrons will be required in all the LER stations, together with an increase of gap voltage to at least 5 MV for sufficient margin. At this increased gap voltage, problems with vacuum chamber heating and high order mode issues related to the shorter bunch length may arise.

Growth Rates

The LER growth rates pose a significant limitation to the maximum attainable current. Fortunately, there are certain upgrades and new algorithms that can significantly improve the limit. These include SLAC klystrons, the comb phase rotation (a partially implemented trade off of RF station stability to growth rate improvement)[3] and the use of more linear LLRF drive amplifiers[5]. From Fig. 8 and Fig. 9

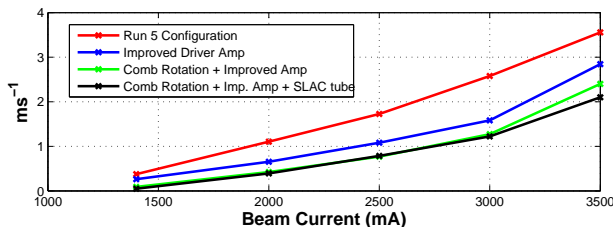


Figure 8: Estimated Growth Rates at 4.05 MV .

we can predict that with the existing RF station implementation, the limit due to growth rates is at about 3100 mA .

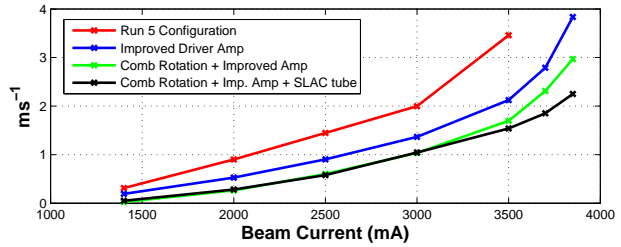


Figure 9: Estimated Growth Rates at 4.50 MV .

The power limit of 3500 mA can be reached with a combination of the upgrades. An increase of gap voltage to 4.5 MV raises the limit of the existing system to 3250 mA , with a combination of the improvements to 3600 mA and with all the improvements and the SLAC klystrons to the power limit of 3900 mA .

CONCLUSIONS

This simulation of the PEP-II rings is a close representation of the actual system. It has been used to study the existing system and planned upgrades. It can also be used to study other suggested configurations.

These studies suggest that the HER could achieve 2.2 A , but higher currents will be very difficult to reach due to power limitations. For the LER with the existing LLRF station implementation and an increased gap voltage of 4.5 MV we expect a 3250 mA limit. The improved amplifiers and the comb rotation raise this limit to 3650 mA . Finally, SLAC klystrons for all LER stations and a gap voltage higher than 5 MV are needed for 4 A , with possible problems with vacuum chamber heating and issues related to higher order modes.

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