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STATUS of TIME-DOMAIN SIMULATION FOR FAST ORBIT FEEDBACK

SYSTEM AT THE HEPS

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Abstract:

High Energy Photon Source (HEPS) is a complex designed at ultra-low emittance. Fast orbit feedback system is proposed to meet the requirement of beam orbit stability at sub-micron level. In this paper, we present our work on setting up an orbit feedback process combined with noise model, system modelling and particle tracking in time-domain. RF phase parameter is adjusted together with fast correctors to mitigate the orbit fluctuation due to energy vibration. The preliminary results are shown here. By the following optimization, we hope to provide an effective tool to specify and configure the FOFB system with the simulation.

INTRODUCTION

PERFORMANCE MODELLING

The designed emittance of HEPS storage ring is 34-pm. The requirements of orbit stability for HEPS based on 10% of beam size are list in the table. Fast orbit feedback system (FOFB) for HEP is designed to supress the short time motion at the rate of 22 KHz. The effective closed-loop bandwidth is supposed up to 500Hz. In this paper, we will focus on the short time stability, and present our progress on time-domain to configure the specifications of the performance system and evaluate the effectiveness of the feedback system.

The stability requirements for HEPS

Stability requirements	Short time (0.01-1000 Hz)	
	Orbit (µm)	Divergence (µrad)
Horizontal	0.94	0.2
Vertical	0.27	0.06

To implement the simulation, the study is separated into three parts: noise model, performance system modelling and the time-domain feedback code development.

Vacuum chamber

Transfer function in Laplace domain:

 $B_{int}/B_{ext} = \frac{p_0 p_1 p_2}{(p+p_0)(p+p_1)(p+p_2)}$ $p_0^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_0 \sigma_c b d, \ p_{n>0} = -n^2 \pi^2 / (\mu_0 \sigma_c d^2)$

For HEPS, σ_c is conductivity of Inconel, pipe radius b is 11mm, thickness d is 0.5mm¹

Fast corrector power supply and magnet

Transfer function:

To meet the requirement of 10KHz bandwidth, α is about 5 $\times 10^4$

Performance system

 $G_{cor}(s) = \frac{\alpha}{s + \alpha}$

Transfer function of the orbit error: $G_{dist_reject} = \frac{1}{1 + G_{PI}G_{cor}G_{vam}G_{delay}}$

 $G_{delay} = e^{-s\tau}$

System delay τ is less than two feedback period.

TIME-DOMAIN SIMULATION

- •Sample the noise model turn by turn.
- •Calculate the orbit distortion with multi-particle tracing in AT.



NOISE MODEL



Measurement of HEPS PSD has 1/f ⁴ dependence (1Hz~100Hz). The RMS amplitudes of ground vibration in the horizontal and vertical plane are 22.8nm and 22.5nm respectively.

RF system noise







- Ignoring radiation, damping and emission effects, longitudinal motion is included.
- •All the 192 (8×24) fast correctors and 384 (16×24) BPMs used.
- •Setpoints of fast correctors

system, which is discretized with MATLAB function.

- θ_n and RF phase φ_{RF} are $\Delta z = R\Delta c$ $R = (r_1 r_2 ... r_n r_{RF})$ set to the performance $\Delta c = (\Delta \theta_1 \Delta \theta_2 \cdots \Delta \theta_n \Delta \varphi_{RF})'$ $R = USV^T$
- •The outputs of the performance system are set back to the accelerator.
- •One loop of the feedback process is complemented.





The RF system noise from AC lines at 50Hz and its harmonic affects beam stability.

Cumulative RMS motion for different noise model.

PSD (left) and cumulative RMS motion with (red) and without (blue) FOFB.

Summary

The simulation preliminarily implemented the process of orbit feedback combined with longitudinal correction, modelled the performance system, and allowed us to evaluate the effectiveness of the FOFB system when consider the main noise sources. We plan to upgrade the simulation by inducing more accurate model, fine regulator tuning, and improved tracking method next, so as to optimize the FOFB system before the commissioning.