PROGRESS IN TUNE, COUPLING, AND CHROMATICITY MEASUREMENT AND FEEDBACK DURING RHIC RUN 7

P. Cameron, J. Cupolo, W.C. Dawson, C. Degen,
A. DellaPenna, L.T. Hoff, Y. Luo, A. Marusic,
R. Schroeder, C. Schultheiss and S. Tepikian BNL, Upton, NY 11973, U.S.A.

Presented by Yun Luo

acknowledgement – several slides from Rhodri Jones (CERN)

Outline

Basic principle, block diagram Obstacles to be overcome Coupling Dynamic range Mains harmonics Results from Run 6 New problems in Run 7 Anomalous beam response at injection Tune scalloping

Basic principle, block diagram



A phase-locked tune tracker comprises a continuous beam transfer function measurement at a single frequency

The first obstacle - Coupling

Coupling rotates the eigenmodes away from the horizontal and vertical measurement planes When this rotation is >45 degrees, the tune correction is applied to the wrong quadrupole plane, and the tune feedback loop runs away





Measurement of Coupling using a PLL Tune Tracker



Measurement of Coupling using a PLL Tune Tracker





Tracking the vertical mode in the horizontal plane & vice-versa allows the coupling parameters to be calculated

Measurement of Coupling using a PLL Tune Tracker



Fully coupled

Tunes entirely defined by coupling – tune feedback would break here

Fig. 3. Continuous coupling amplitude measurement using the PLL tune tracker during a RHIC ramp.

The next obstacle – Dynamic Range

Pickup response is nil at low frequencies At higher frequencies (10's to 100's of MHz) relative separation between revolution and betatron lines is small, filtering out the rev line is very management difficult

Desired beam excitation by tune tracker micron

Have to allow some bits for resolution Beam offset can easily be 1mm or mo Needed dynamic range^his^r>P00dB^{line}

the tune signal

Measuring Tune with Little or No Excitation – The Base Band Q Measurement (BBQ) System







Advantages of the 3D AFE Sensitivity (noise floor in the 10 nm range) Virtually impossible to saturate ~160dB suppression of the revolution line Simplicity and low cost **Base band operation** Excellent 24 bit audio ADCs available Signal conditioning / processing is easy Independent of the machine filling pattern

Systems now installed in the SPS, PS, LEIR, RHIC & Tevatron

Tune & Coupling Feedback at RHIC June with coupling feedback ON and OFF [Feb 06] Guring Run 6



The third obstacle – Mains harmonics

Betatron resonance is **directly** excited by high harmonics of the power line frequency





Mains harmonics remain the most serious obstacle to feedbacks

- ~70dB above noise floor on ramp
- dictates excessive beam excitation
 - causes emittance growth
 - contributes to 'tune scalloping'
 - makes chrom measurement difficult
- no significant progress on this

New problems in Run 7 Anomalous beam response at injection

- tunes separated and well decoupled
- not power line, synchrotron freqs
- similar in all 4 planes
- serious obstacle to acquiring lock
- serious contributor to 'noise'
- not seen in previous years
- disappeared with start of ramp
- not understood speculation on power supply regulation at low current



New problems in Run 7

scalloping

'Tune Scalloping'

- BBQ very precisely drives a slice up out of the tune distribution
- tune shifts as amplitude increases
- the slice depopulates as amplitude increases
- BBQ falls off that slice, locks back in the center of the distribution
- the process repeats

Contributing factors

- large kicker excitation
- large loop gains
- small chromaticity

Makes for a tight 'box'

- need large kicker excitation because of mains harmonics
- need large loop gains for reliable tracking of fast tune changes
- chromaticity feedback not yet implemented – chrom control is not particularly good

<u>A delicate balance to tune</u> <u>the tracking</u>

Kicker turned down here, then started locking on mains harmonics





Despite all this, there was good success

