



Electron Cloud Studies at the SPS Beam Stability Issues

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- LHC beam in the SPS
- Electron cloud effects on the beam
- Electron Cloud Instability in the SPS
- Cures for the Electron Cloud Instability
- Summary and Outlook

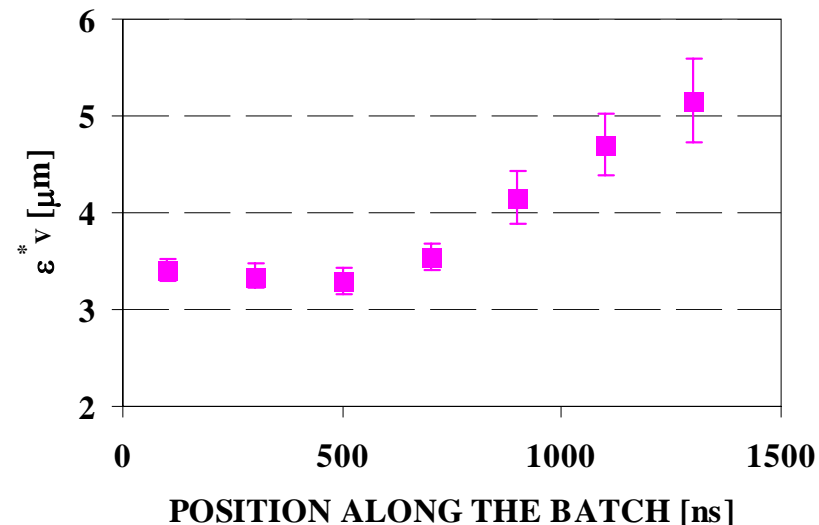
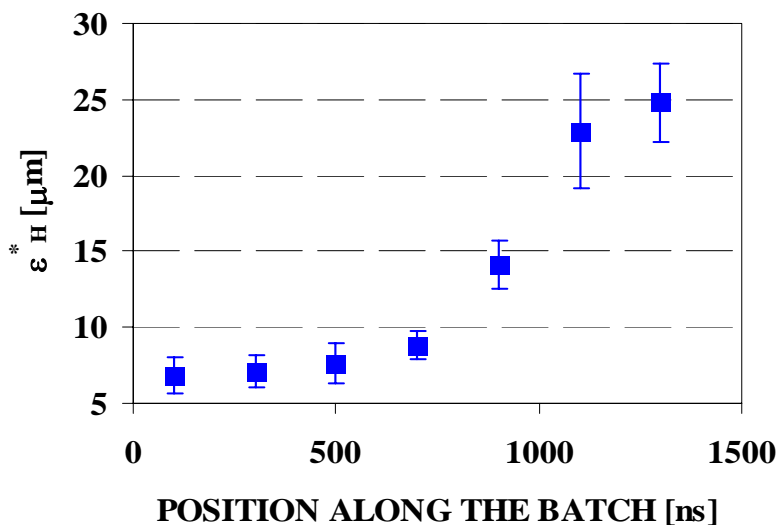


LHC Beam in the SPS

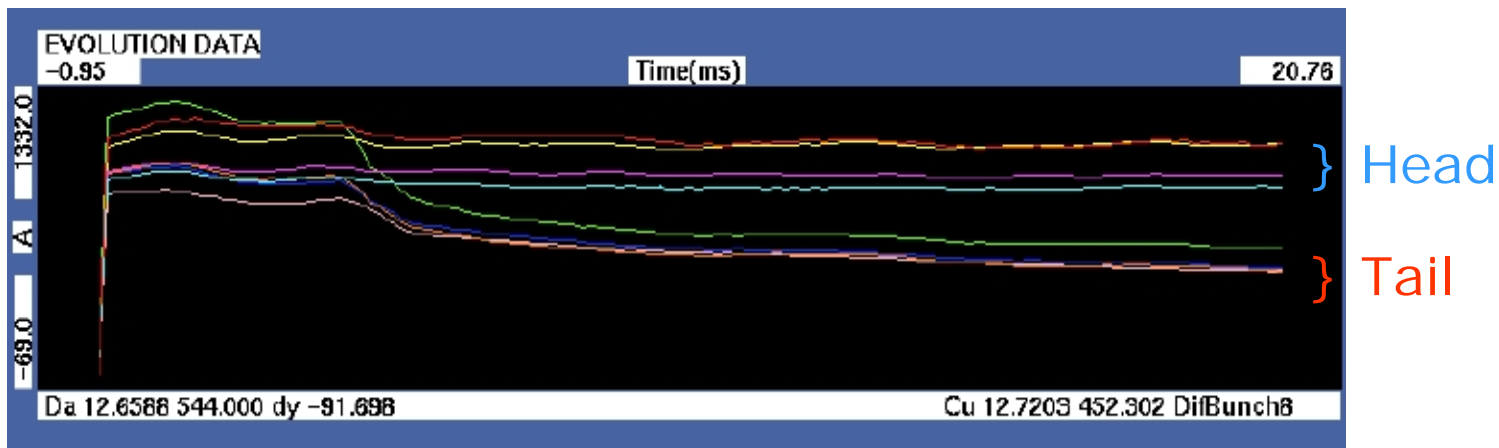


Momentum [GeV/c]	26	450
Revolution period [μ s]	23.07	23.05
Tunes (H/V)	26.18/26.13	
Gamma transition	22.8	
Max. n. of batches	4	
n. bunches/batch	72	
Nominal N_{bunch} [10^{11} p]	1.15	
Bunch spacing [ns]	24.97/74.91	24.95/74.85
Full bunch length [ns]	4	<2
Batch spacing [ns]	224.7	224.6
r.m.s. $\varepsilon^*_{H,V}$ [μ m]	<3	<3.5
ε_L [eV s]	0.35	<0.8

H & V emittance blow-up mainly in the tail of the batch (few ms after inj.)



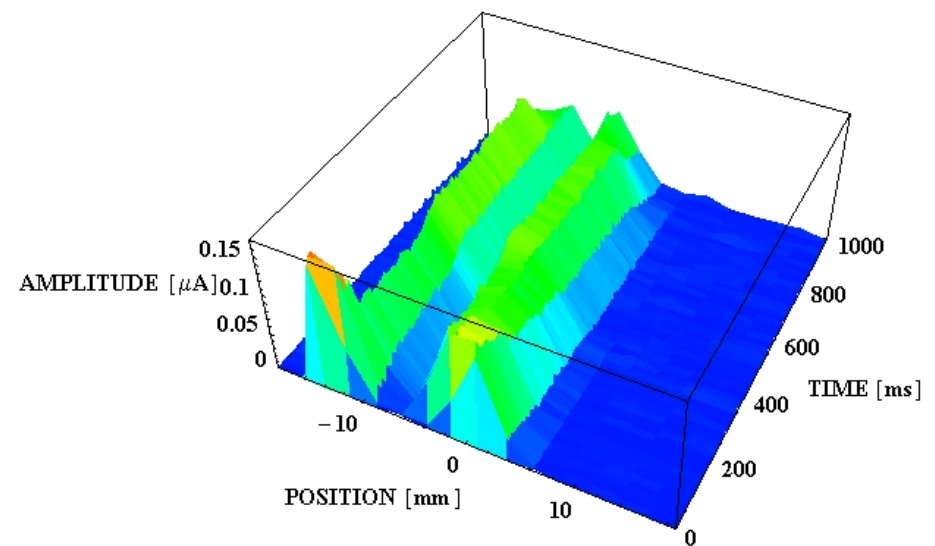
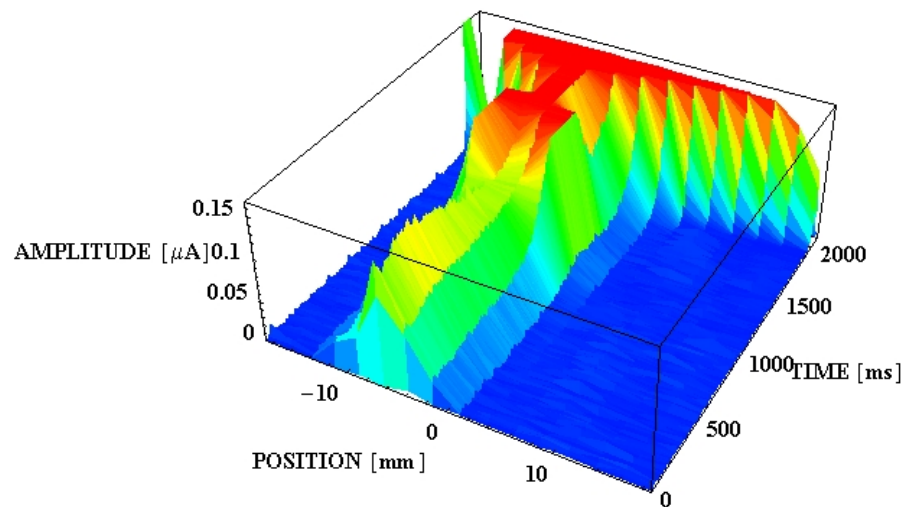
Beam losses mainly affecting the tail of the batch (few ms after inj.)



About 70 % of the SPS circumference filled with bends and threshold for electron mutipacing N_{th} is lower in dipole field regions than in field-free sections (after scrubbing $N_{th} \sim 0.8 \times 10^{11}$ p in the arcs, $N_{th} \geq 1.1 \times 10^{11}$ p in the straight sections)
 → the behaviour of the electron cloud in the arcs determines the characteristics of the ECI.

$$N_{th} = 0.2 \times 10^{11} \text{ p} < N_{bunch} < 0.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ p}$$

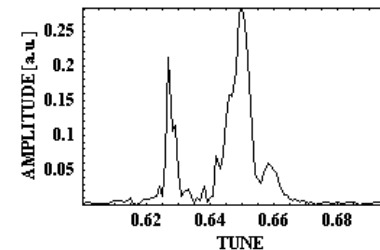
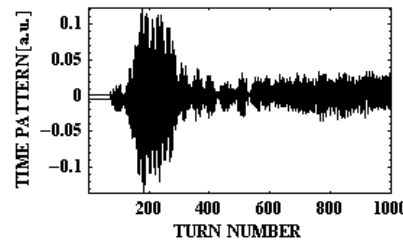
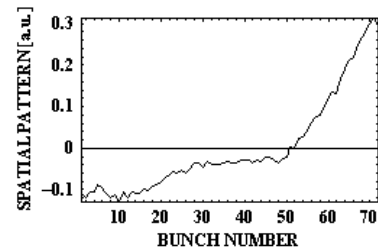
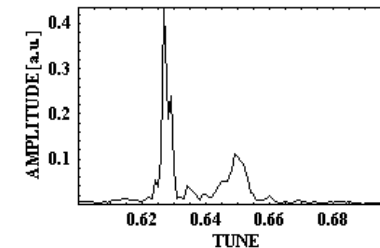
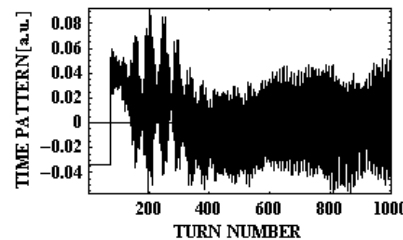
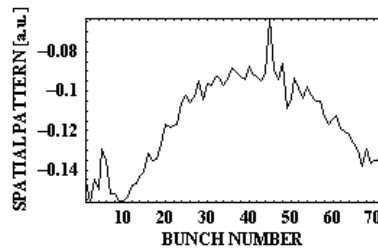
$$N_{th} < 0.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ p} < N_{bunch} < 1.1 \times 10^{11} \text{ p}$$



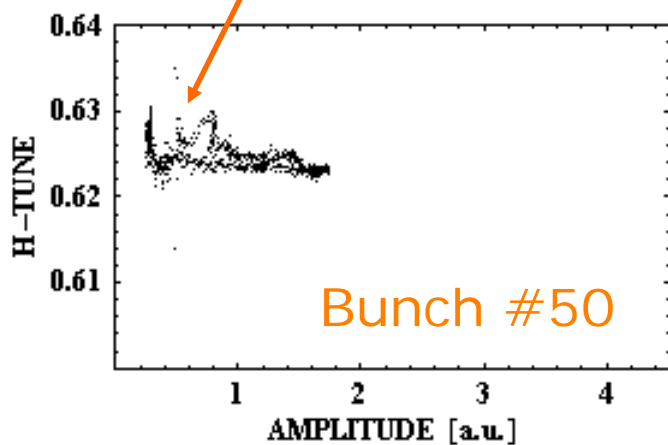
Above 1.1×10^{11} a third central stripe appears

$N_{\text{bunch}} = 0.3 \times 10^{11} p > N_{\text{th}} = 0.2 \times 10^{11} p$ – Linear machine - TFB OFF

Bunch-by-bunch centroid position meas.



Injection

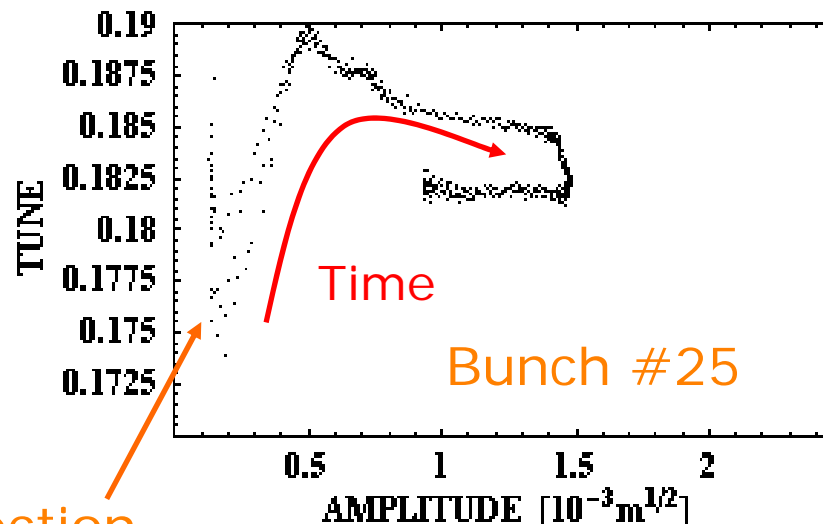


- One central electron stripe
- Coupled bunch instability (low order modes)
- $\tau_{\text{ECI-H}} \sim 40$ turns
- Second mode (+0.025) appearing in the tail of the batch (> bunch #50)

Detuning with amplitude of oscillation

$N_{\text{bunch}} = 1.1 \times 10^{11} \text{ p} > N_{\text{th}} = 0.8 \times 10^{11} \text{ p}$ – Linear machine - TFB OFF

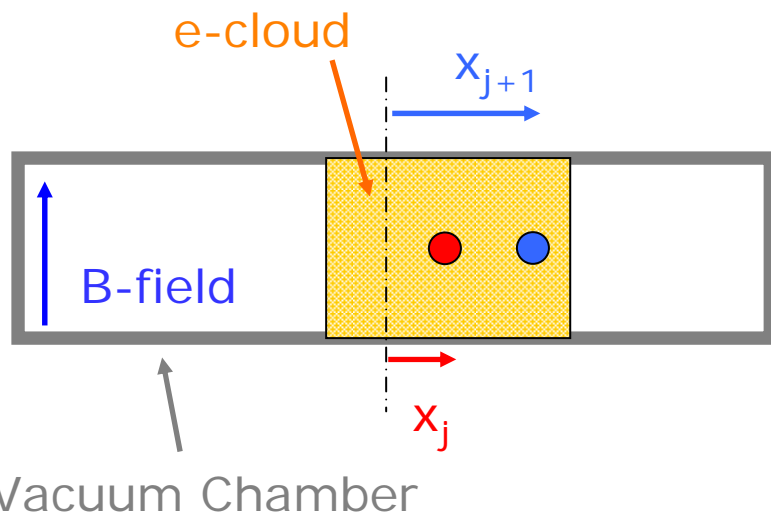
- Three electron stripes
- $\tau_{\text{ECI-H}} \sim 40$ turns
- CB instability mainly affecting bunch > 15
- Positive detuning for low amplitudes and negative detuning for higher amplitudes
- Non-linear forces coupling bunches



Energy
dependence

Momentum [GeV/c]	$\tau_{\text{ECI-H}}$ [turns]
26	40
55	200
450	1500

For $N_{th} < N_{bunch} < 5-6 \times 10^{10} p$ e-cloud
 ~ vertical ribbon of uniform density
 starting from a given bunch n .



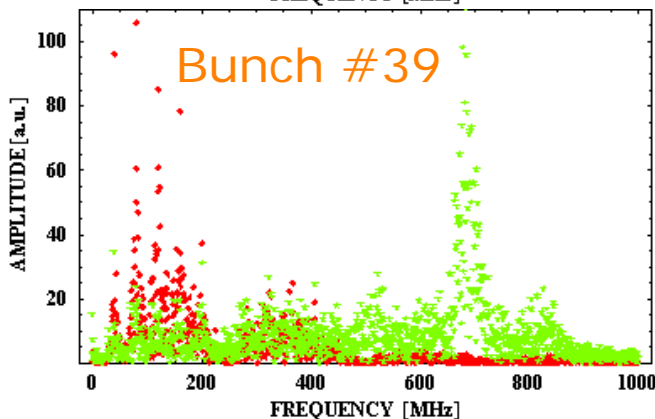
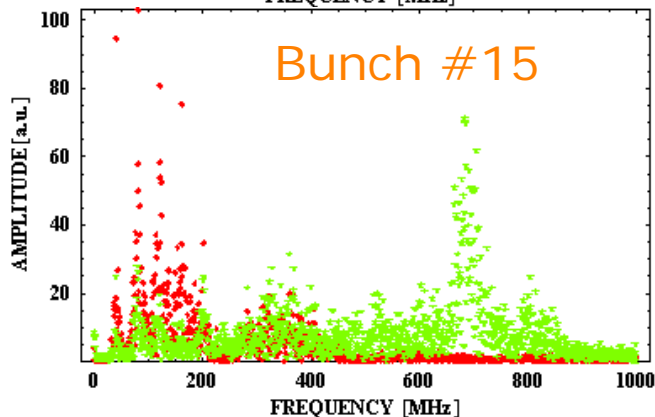
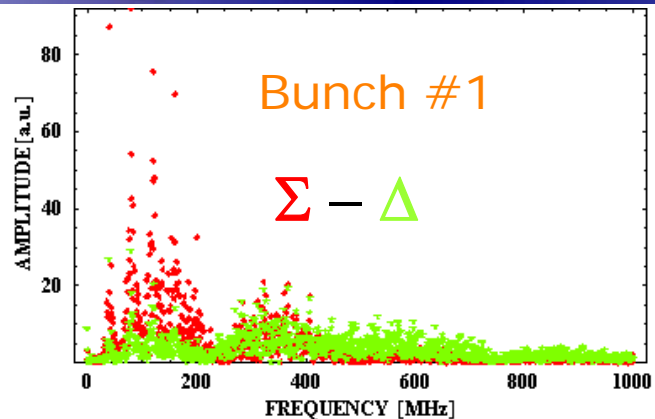
B-field freezes H-motion of the electrons → no distortion of the e-cloud distribution → e-cloud can couple only subsequent bunches.

Linear coupling force F :

$$F = -\frac{e\rho_{ec}}{\epsilon_0} (x_{j+1} - x_j) \chi(j-n)$$

F depends on N_{bunch} via ρ_{ec} → mild dependence on N_{bunch} above threshold. Only the number of bunches affected increases with N_{bunch}

For $N_{bunch} > 5-6 \times 10^{10} p > N_{th}$ the above approx. is no more valid → non-uniform density → non linear behaviour of the coupling force



$N_{\text{bunch}} = 0.8 \times 10^{11} \text{ p} > N_{\text{th}} = 0.2 \times 10^{11} \text{ p}$
 - Linear machine - TFB OFF

Single bunch instability ($\sim 700 \text{ MHz}$)
 affecting only the trailing bunches
 (after bunch 15)

V electron motion is not frozen by the dipole field \rightarrow electron cloud is pinched during the bunch passage and couples the head and the tail of the bunches.

$N_{\text{bunch}} [10^{11} \text{ p}]$	$\tau_{\text{ECI-V}} [\text{turns}]$
0.3	500
0.5	100
1.1	40

Horizontal instability

Can be cured by the Transverse Feedback:

- enough gain and bandwidth up to nominal intensity
- essential for scrubbing

New working point below the half integer:

- Reduced resistive wall growth rate
- Wider resonance-free space in tune diagram

Vertical Instability

- Cannot be cured by the TFB
- Chromaticity ($\xi_v > 0.4$) used to control ECI
- Limited blow-up ($\sim 30\%$) in 40 s at SPS injection energy during last scrubbing run.



With these cures LHC beam with nominal intensity and longitudinal emittance and with transverse emittances close to nominal ($\varepsilon_H^* < \varepsilon_{\text{nominal}}^*$ and $\varepsilon_V^* \sim 1.2 \varepsilon_{\text{nominal}}^*$) has been accelerated up to the SPS extraction energy in 2003.

Drawbacks of high ξ_V :

- **Limited lifetime** (~ 20 min) at 26 GeV/c for large $\Delta p/p$ ($> 2 \times 10^{-3}$): ξ_V + diffusion process in the longitudinal plane: very likely RF noise.

Other solutions being investigated :

- **Coupling** as a tool to stabilize the vertical ECI (with working point close to the coupling resonance). Preliminary results are encouraging \rightarrow Reduction of the chromaticity.
- **Measurement and correction of second order chromaticity** to minimize detuning with $\Delta p/p$



ECI properties determined by the behaviour of the e-cloud in the dipoles → expect the same in the LHC at low energy.

Horizontal ECI

Cure: Transverse Feedback → Crucial for the scrubbing in the SPS and LHC.

Vertical ECI

Cure: high ξ_v

Need to study energy dependence and long term emittance blow-up with coasts at 26 GeV/c and 270 GeV/c (input for LHC scrubbing scenario) → started in 2003 → part of the MD planning 2004.

Investigation of possible other solutions (e.g. coupling) being pursued.