

# HIGH-BANDWIDTH FEEDBACK SYSTEMS FOR JLEIC

**Z.A. CONWAY**  
Physics Division  
Argonne National Laboratory

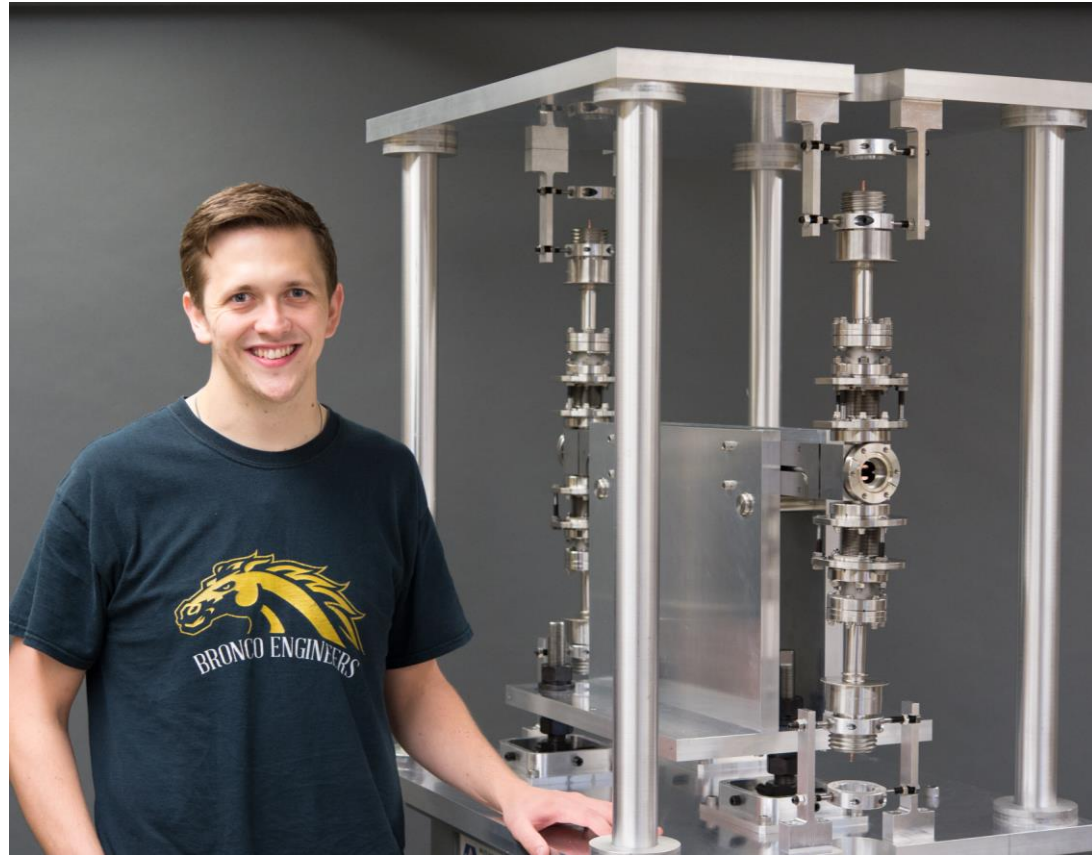
01 November 2018  
Argonne, Illinois 60439

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

People who deserve more credit than they receive.

- **Bob Rimmer (JLAB)**
- **Uli Weinands, John Carwardine, Herman Cease, Louis Emery, Chih-yuan Yao and Xiang Sun (ANL-APS)**
- **Mike Kelly, Brahim Mustapha and Josh Rohrer (ANL-PHY).**
- **Al Barcikowski, Glenn Cherry and Rick Fischer (ANL-NE).**
- **Sang-hoon Kim (MSU-FRIB)**
- **Chris Hopper (ITW)**

**ANL-APS/PHY 30 kV, 22 ns, Fast Kicker**



# MOTIVATION

## Jones Report

### ■ 2017 Jones Report:

Row No.	Proponent	Concept / Proponent Identifier	Title of R&D Element	Panel Priority	Panel Sub-Priority
18	PANEL	JLEIC	Develop a high current magnetized electron injector	High	B
19	PANEL	JLEIC	High power fast kickers for high bandwidth (2ns bunch spacing) feedback	High	B
20	PANEL	JLEIC	Complete the design of the gear change synchronizations and assess its impact on beam dynamics	High	B

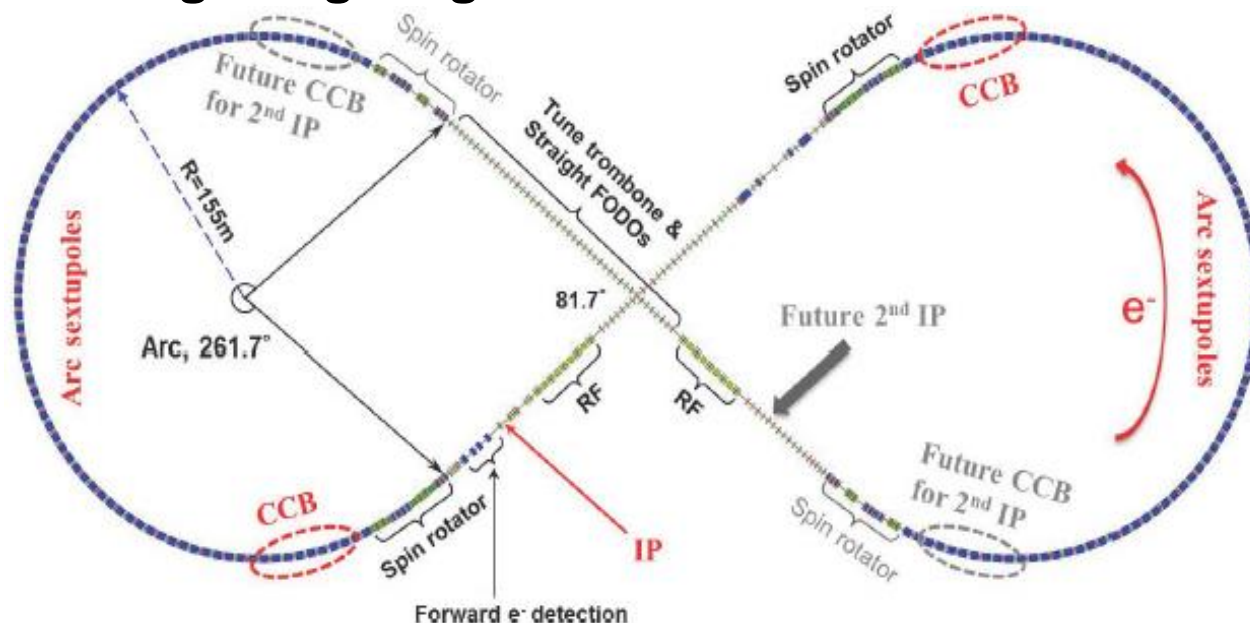
- **JLEIC luminosity requires the storage of high-current electron beam distributed over many bunches spaced at ~500 MHz (PEP-II = 476 MHz).**
- **The interaction of these bunches with the accelerator hardware can give rise to collective effects called coupled-bunch instabilities.**
- **JLEIC plans on using PEP-II hardware: RF cavities, vacuum chambers, magnets, etc.**

# APPROACH

## FY2018 NP EIC Accelerator FOA

- Collaboration with JLAB and ANL.
- Apply recent ANL developments in transverse and longitudinal kicker hardware to the JLEIC.
- JLEIC electron storage ring plans to use the PEP-II RF cavities, magnets, vacuum chambers and other hardware.
  - Electron storage ring = figure 8.

2017 JLEIC  
Electron Ring  
(Figure 8)



“Update on the JLEIC Electron Collider Ring Design,” Y. Nosochkov et al., IPAC2017, WEPIK041, Pg. 3018, 2017

1 November 2018

# JLEIC TO PEP-II COMPARISON

## Commonalities between the 3 rings

- PEP-II operation experience = electron beam is unstable without feedback.
- The PEP-II experience is informative. We need detailed studies of the JLEIC to account for:
  - Longer JLEIC relative to the PEP-II low- or high-energy rings,
  - More and different types of RF cavities (e.g., crab cavities),
  - modified RF cavity tuner positions, and
  - different beam current, synchrotron frequency, etc.
- There is enough information to start.

	PEP-II LER	PEP-II HER	JLEIC
Energy	3.1 GeV	9 GeV	3-12 GeV
Current	3.2 A	2 A	≤ 3 A
Bunch Spacing	238 MHz	238 MHz	476 MHz

# PROPOSAL WORK OVERVIEW

## What are we doing?

- **A broad spectrum of coupled bunch modes will be excited, predominantly, by the HOMs of the PEP-II RF cavities and the resistive wall impedance.**
- **To do: simulate and estimate the driving terms for coupled bunch instabilities; estimate required feedback bandwidth, damping time and voltage; design transverse and longitudinal feedback kickers; and prototype transverse feedback kicker.**
- **Digital feedback systems capable of operating with 500 MHz bandwidths are commercially available from Dimtel (San Jose, CA) and Instrumentation Technologies (La Jolla, CA).**
  - **PEP-II digital feedback systems were designed to operate at bandwidths greater than where they were operated.**
  - **ALS, BESSY, KEKB, PLS, etc already operate @ 500 MHz, 2 ns.**

# OPERATING BANDWIDTH

## Bounding the task

- # of bunches = # of modes,  $m$ .
- Each multi-bunch mode has associated frequencies:

$$f_{MB} = l * f_{bunch} \pm (m + \nu) * f_{rev}$$

- Feedback Frequency ( $f_{RF} = 476 \text{ MHz}$ ):

*Transverse Feedback:  $\sim DC$  to  $f_{rf}/2 = \sim DC - 238 \text{ MHz}$*

*Longitudinal Feedback:  $n * f_{RF} - f_{bunch}/4 = 1,547 \text{ MHz}$*

- PEP-II:

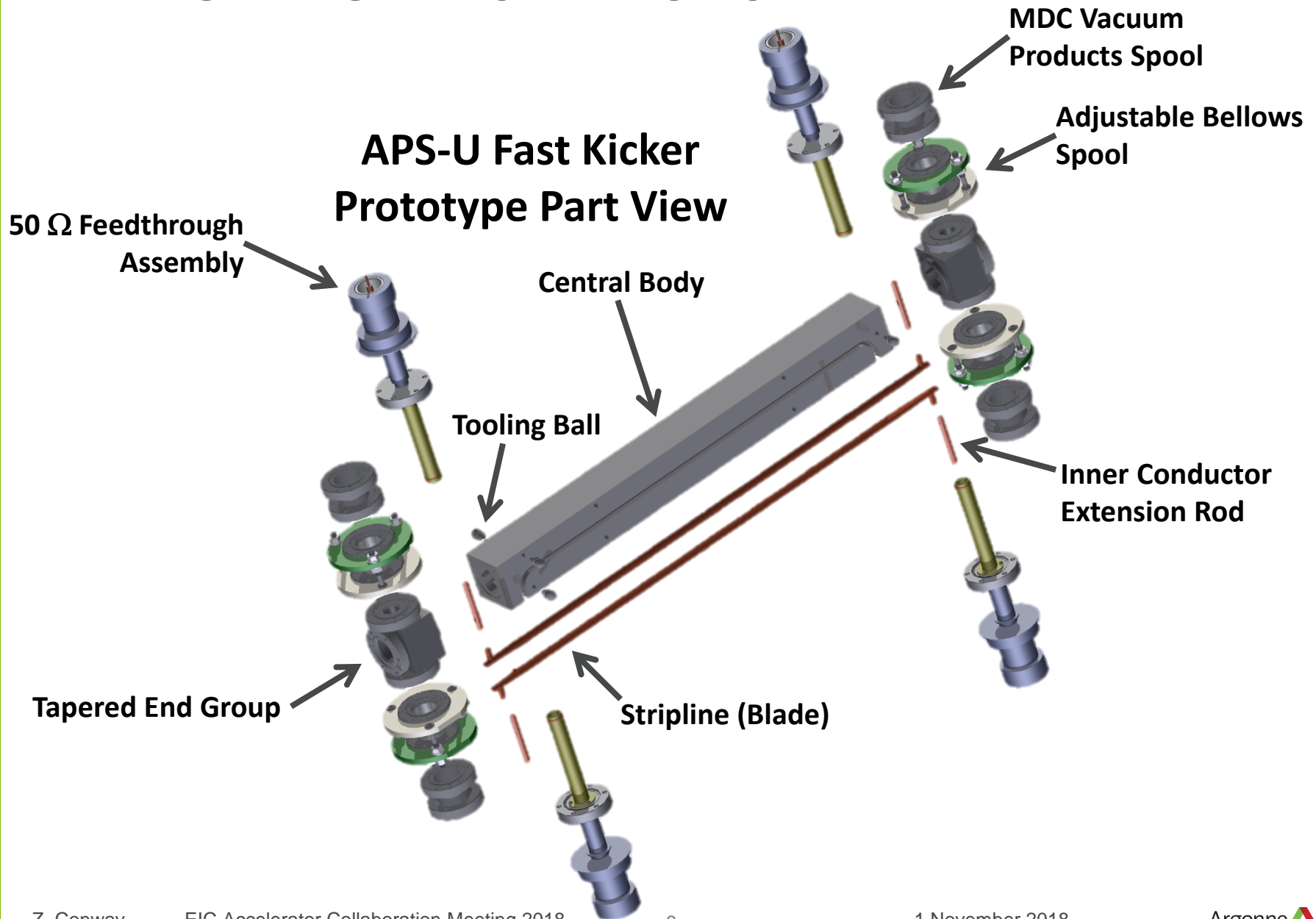
– Transverse kickers  $\sim 3.4 \text{ kV}$  per kicker.

- W. Barry et al, PAC'95 (based on ALS design) .

– Longitudinal kickers

- P. McIntosh et al, PAC'03, 1.071 GHz with BW = 238 MHz (based on DAFNE design)

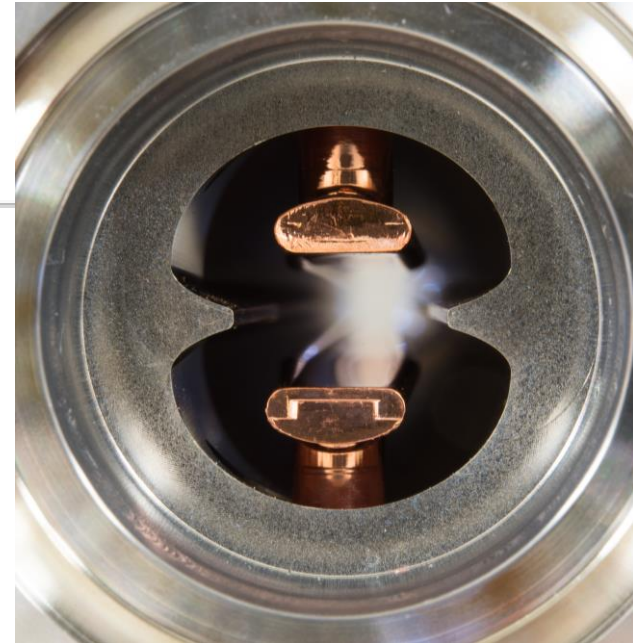
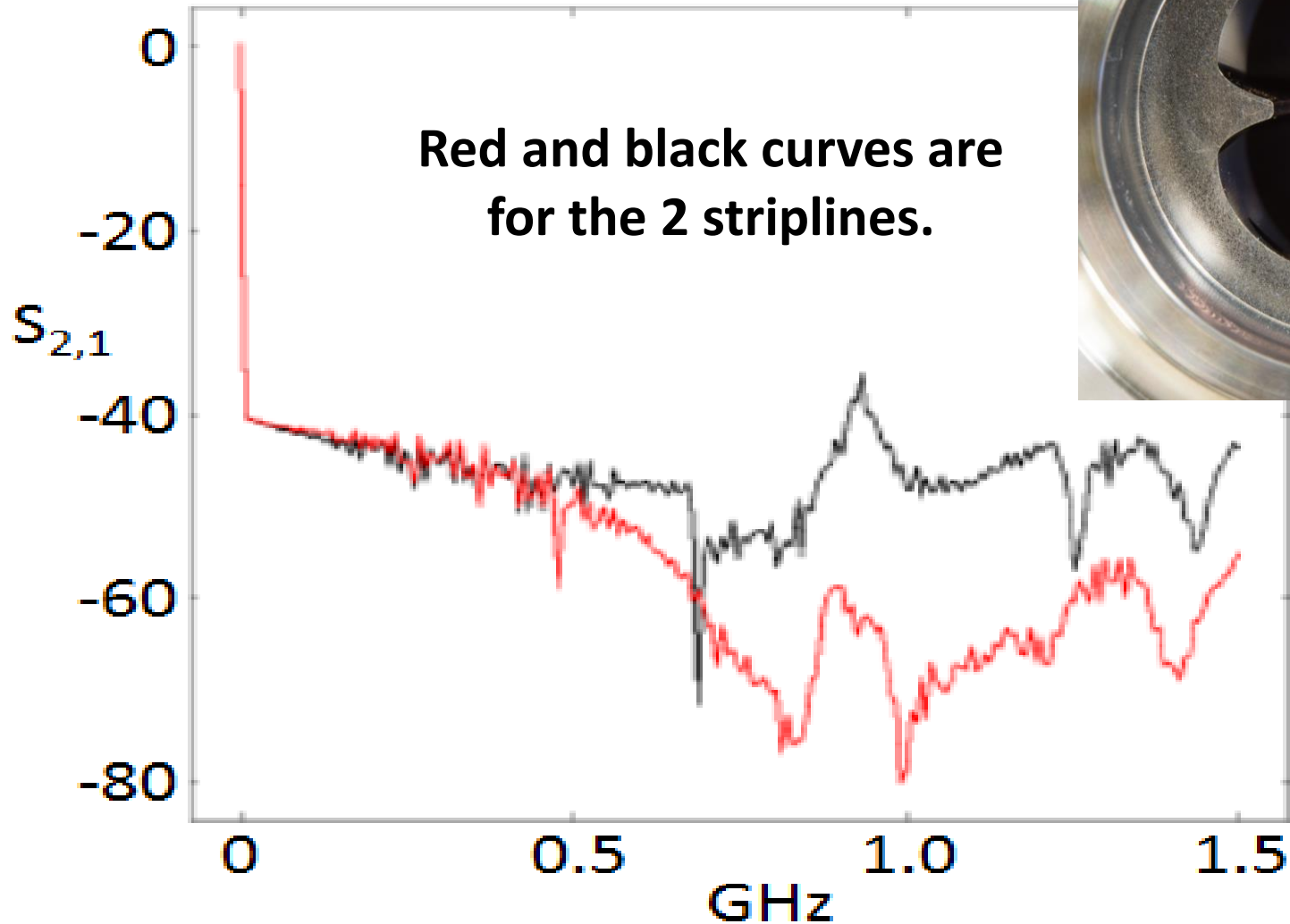
# TRANSVERSE KICKER GEOMETRY





# TRANSVERSE KICKER TRANSMISSION PROPERTIES

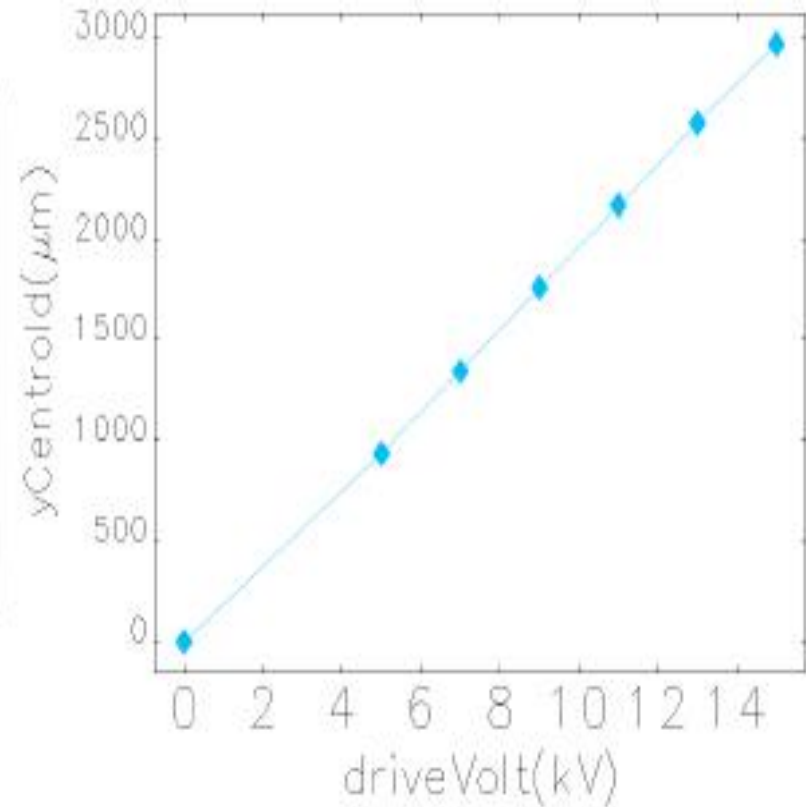
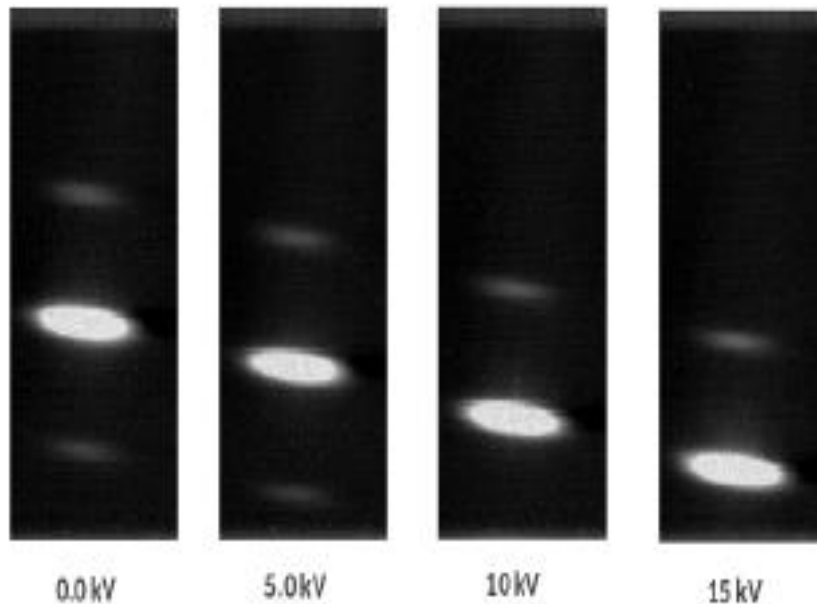
Measured with network analyzer.



# TRANSVERSE KICKER TESTED WITH BEAM

APS Injector Test Beam Line.

Striplines, 720 mm



C.Y. Yao et al., NA-PAC2016,  
WEPOB24, Pg. 950.

# TRANSVERSE KICKER TO DO

## Future Work.

- APS-U kicker to operate with a 6 GeV, 200 mA, electron beam.
- Not the LJLEIC electron storage ring beam. Work to do.
- Optimize length.
- Evaluate HOM interactions up to 6 GHz.
  - Kicker strip-lines strongly coupled to the RF transmission lines.
  - Expect good HOM damping and power removal.
- Evaluate kicker thermal properties.
- Add vacuum pumping and diagnostics.

## Feedthroughs



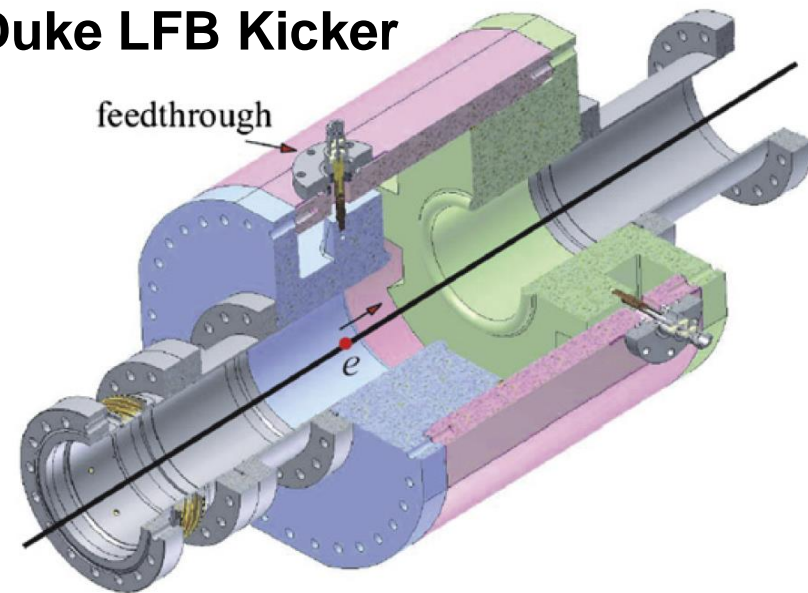
# LFB KICKER CONCEPT

## Background

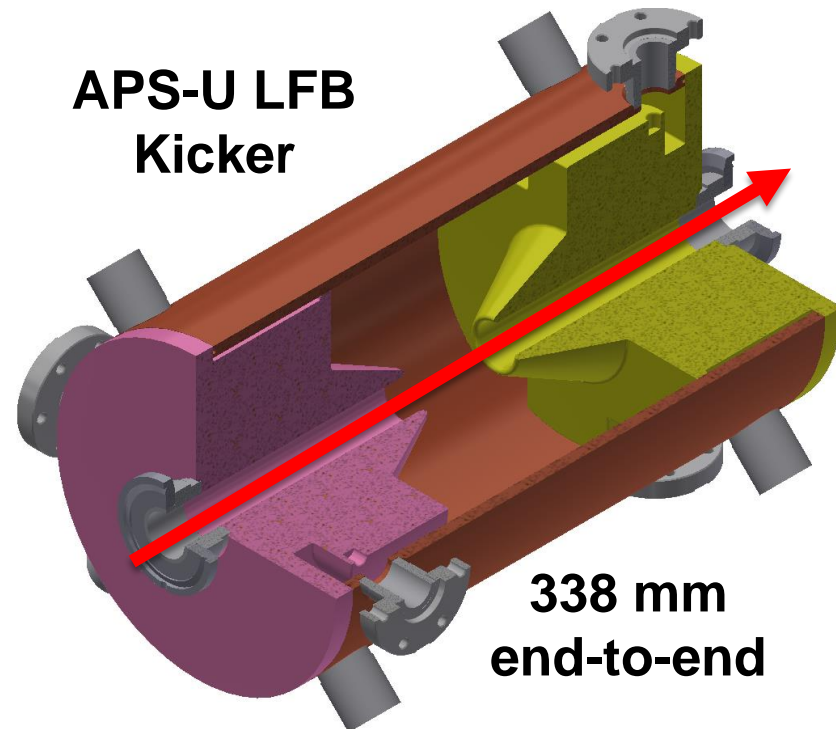
- Chose a waveguide over-damped resonator for the APS-U longitudinal feedback (LFB) kicker:
  - Used at ALS, BESSY-II, DIAMOND, Duke, DAΦNE, HIGS, HLS-II, KEK-B, PEP-II, etc,
  - High shunt impedance,
  - Low HOM shunt impedances,
  - High power handling, and
  - Straightforward fabrication.
- APS-U LFB kicker is much more reentrant for high shunt impedance.

W.Z. Wu et al., NIMA, Vol. 632, # 1, 11 March 2011, Pg. 32-42

### Duke LFB Kicker



### APS-U LFB Kicker





# ELECTROMAGNETIC DESIGN

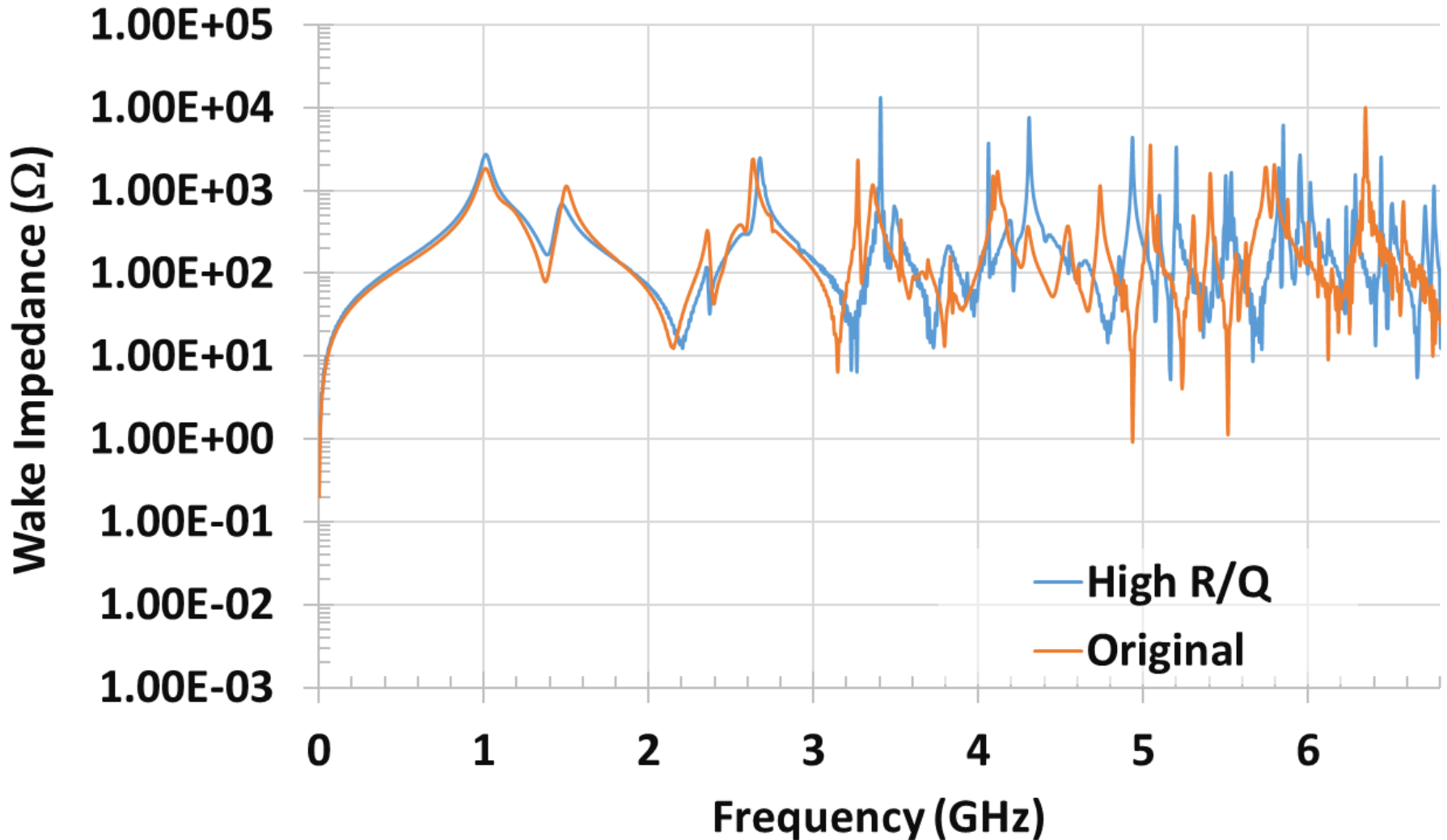
## APS-U LFB Performance Parameters

Parameter	Value
Frequency, $f_0$	1.027 GHz $\pm$ 18 MHz
Bandwidth	59 MHz (+0/-5) MHz
Beam Pipe Radius	11 mm
Total $Q_{ext}$	17.5 (17.4 with $f_0 = 1.027$ GHz)
$Q_{ext}$ per port	70.0 (69.6 with $f_0 = 1.027$ GHz)
$Q_0$	1.31x10 <sup>4</sup> (OFHC Copper)
$R_{shunt,a}/Q$	320 $\frac{R_{shunt,a}}{Q} = \frac{V_a^2}{\omega_0 U_0}$
Required Voltage per LFB Kicker	2,000 V
Voltage with 2 500 W Amplifiers	4,710 V $Voltage = V_a$

$$P = \frac{4P_{for} / (Q_{ext,1} Q_{ext,2})}{\left(\frac{1}{Q_0} + \frac{1}{Q_{ext,1}} + \frac{1}{Q_{ext,2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{f}{f_0} - \frac{f_0}{f}\right)^2} = \sqrt{R_{shunt} * Power}$$

# LONGITUDINAL WAKE FIELD IMPEDANCE

## Monopole Modes Only



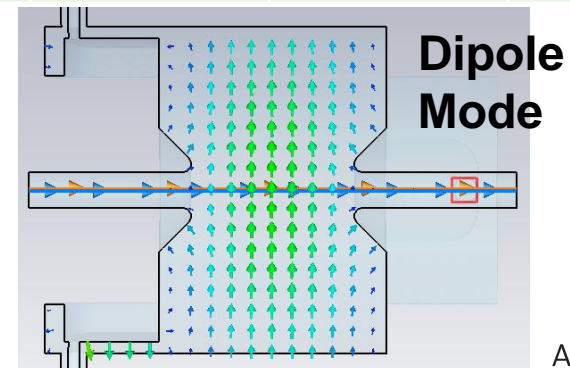
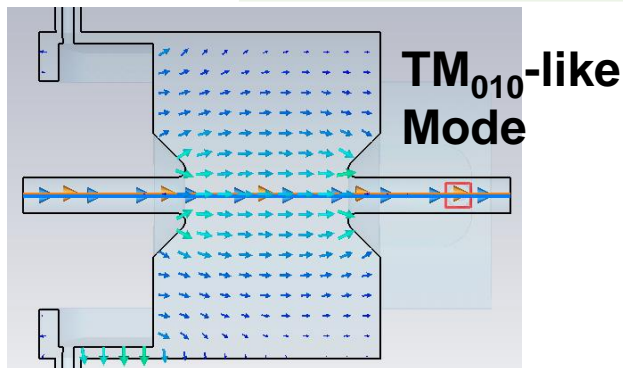
# LFB KICKER EIGENMODE SHUNT IMPEDANCES

Eigenmodes from 1.027 through 1.8 GHz  
Before the Reentrant Nose Optimization

$$\frac{R_{sh,a}}{Q} = \frac{V_a^2}{\omega * U}$$

$$\frac{R_{sh,\perp}}{Q} = \frac{V_{\perp}^2}{\omega * U}$$

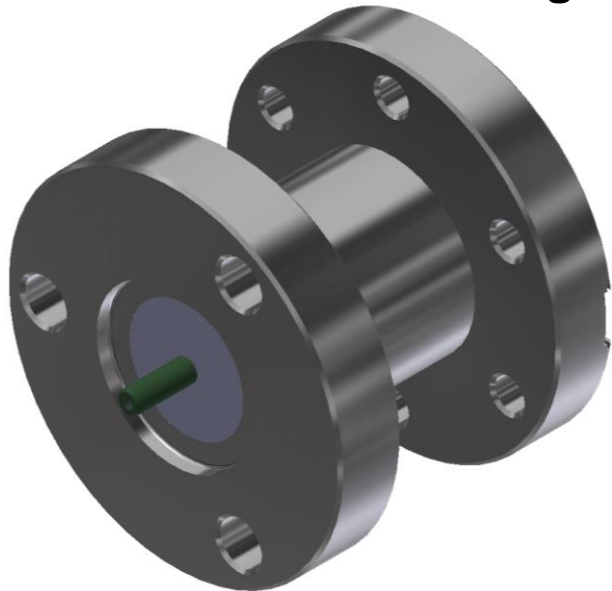
Frequency (GHz)	$R_{\perp,z}/Q$ ( $\Omega$ )	$R_{\perp,x}/Q$ ( $\Omega$ )	$R_{\perp,y}/Q$ ( $\Omega$ )	$Q_{loaded}$
1.027	251.8	0.0	0.0	17.4
1.079	0	1.9	1.9	4.5
1.0897	0	6.0	6.0	4.3
1.0898	5.1	1.9	1.9	4.3
1.191	75.5	0	0.0	5.85
1.430	0	52.7	119.9	64.3
1.430	0	119.9	52.7	64.3
1.484	72.5	0	0	28.1
1.786	0.3	0	0	94.6
1.796	0	27.4	0.1	119.8



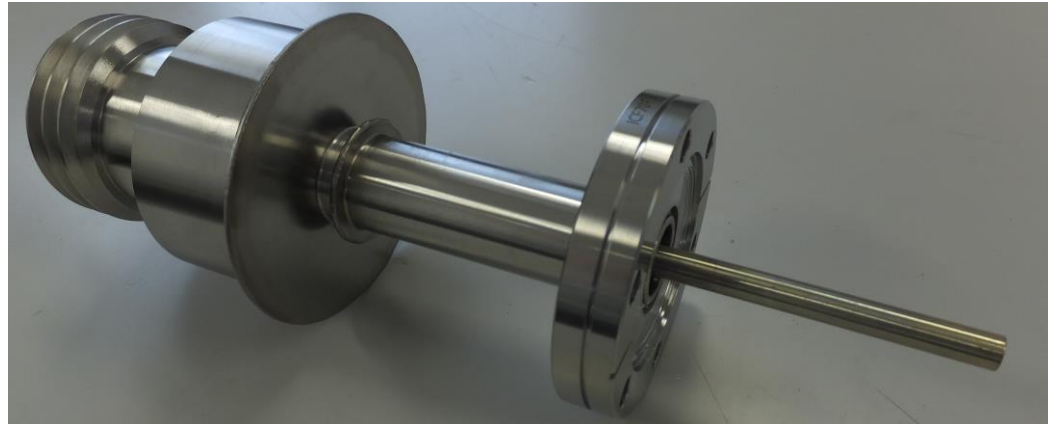
# LFB KICKER 50 $\Omega$ FEEDTHROUGHS

## 1.033 GHz High Power Feedthroughs

SLAC PEP-II Feedthrough



Kyocera/Cosmotec Custom Feedthrough



- Top Left: SLAC PEP-II LFB Kicker Feedthrough. Used now.
- Top Right: Cosmotec 9 kV feedthrough tested to 30 kV with 6 ns pulses.
- Bottom, Right: 20 kV Kyocera feedthrough. Based on 15 kV CLIC feedthrough.

CLIC/Kyocera 20 kV Feedthrough



Feedthroughs from the APS-U Injection Kickers

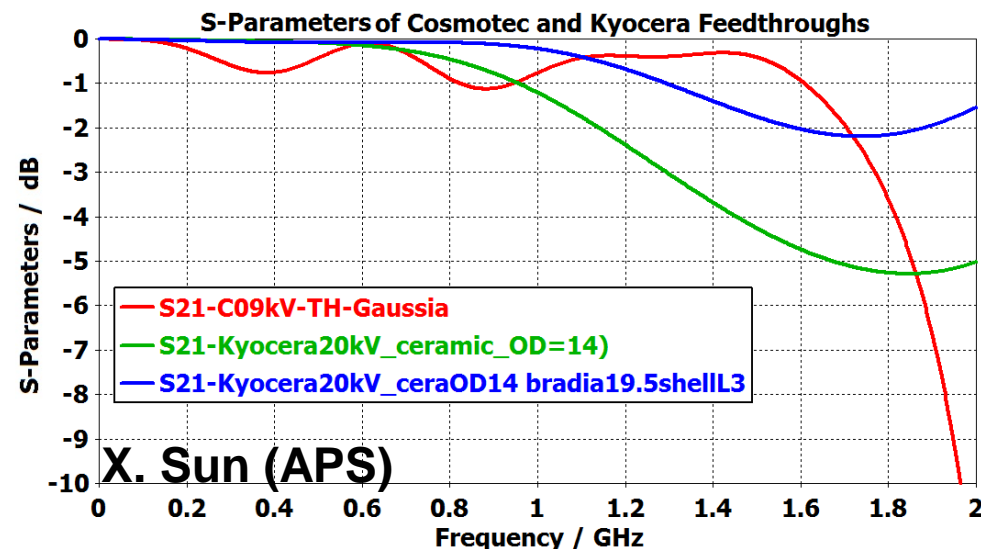
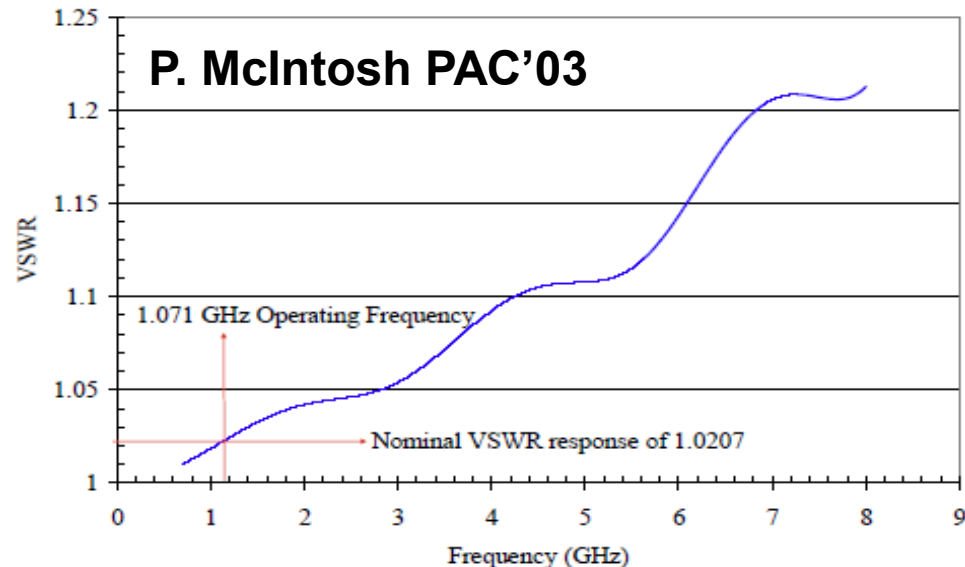


# LFB KICKER 50 Ω FEEDTHROUGHS

## Feed Through RF Response

- SLAC PEP-II LER LFB kicker feedthrough pass band characteristics look good for our application.
- Need to modify the dimensions of the feedthrough or the LFB kicker inner conductor diameter.
- Other options considered:
  - Use existing feedthrough from APSU injection/extraction kickers.
    - Questionable power handling and passband characteristics.
  - Use existing feedthrough from CLIC transverse kickers.
    - Hard to get desired passband.
  - Design new.

## SLAC LFB Kicker Feedthrough



X. Sun (APS)

# CLOSING REMARKS

## Almost Done

- **Developing hardware for JLEIC transverse and longitudinal feedback kickers.**
- **Working on preliminary design concepts until JLEIC requirements are clarified.**
- **Build prototype transverse kicker and test.**