

US-LHC Accelerator Research Program



Tune, Chromaticity, and Coupling Measurement and Feedback FY04 Results and Plans

Peter Cameron
BNL

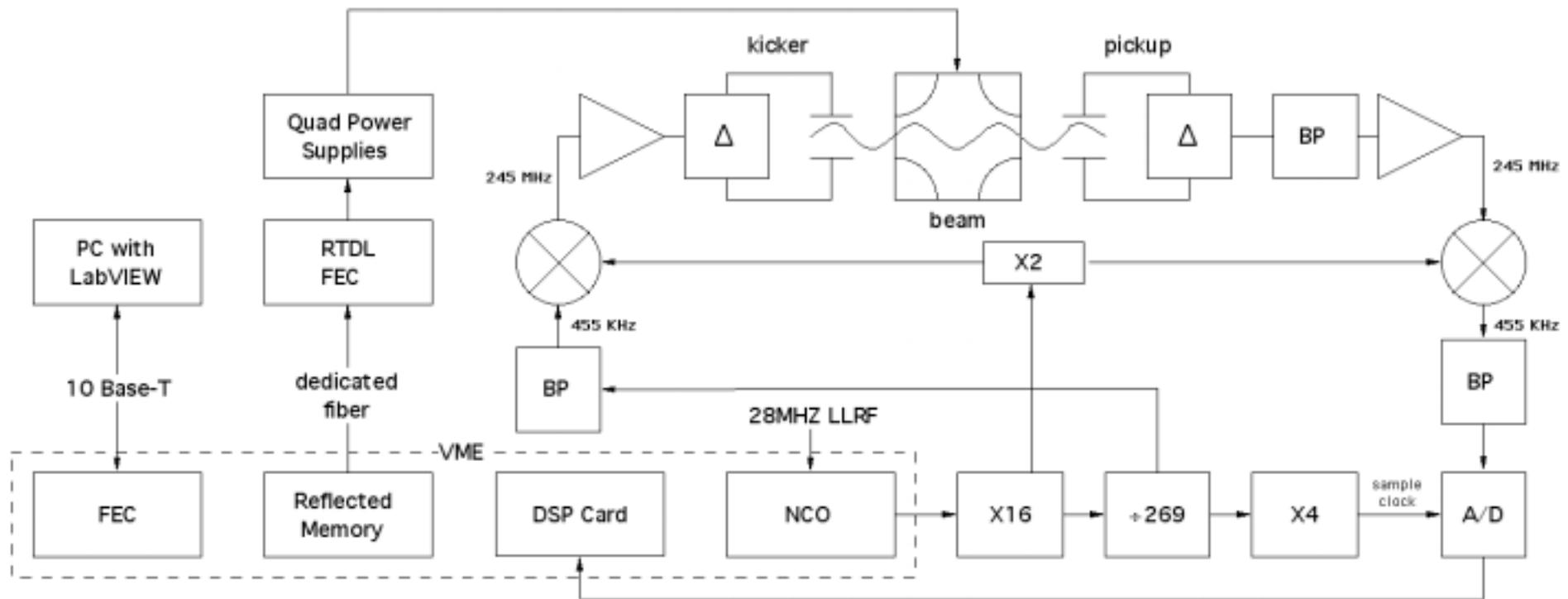
Outline



- Recent results
 - 245MHz PLL
 - Tune, chromaticity, coupling
 - Baseband PLL
 - Emittance growth
 - Plans for SPS testing
- Possible system configurations
- PLL Problems/Plans for FY05/06



PLL Block Diagram



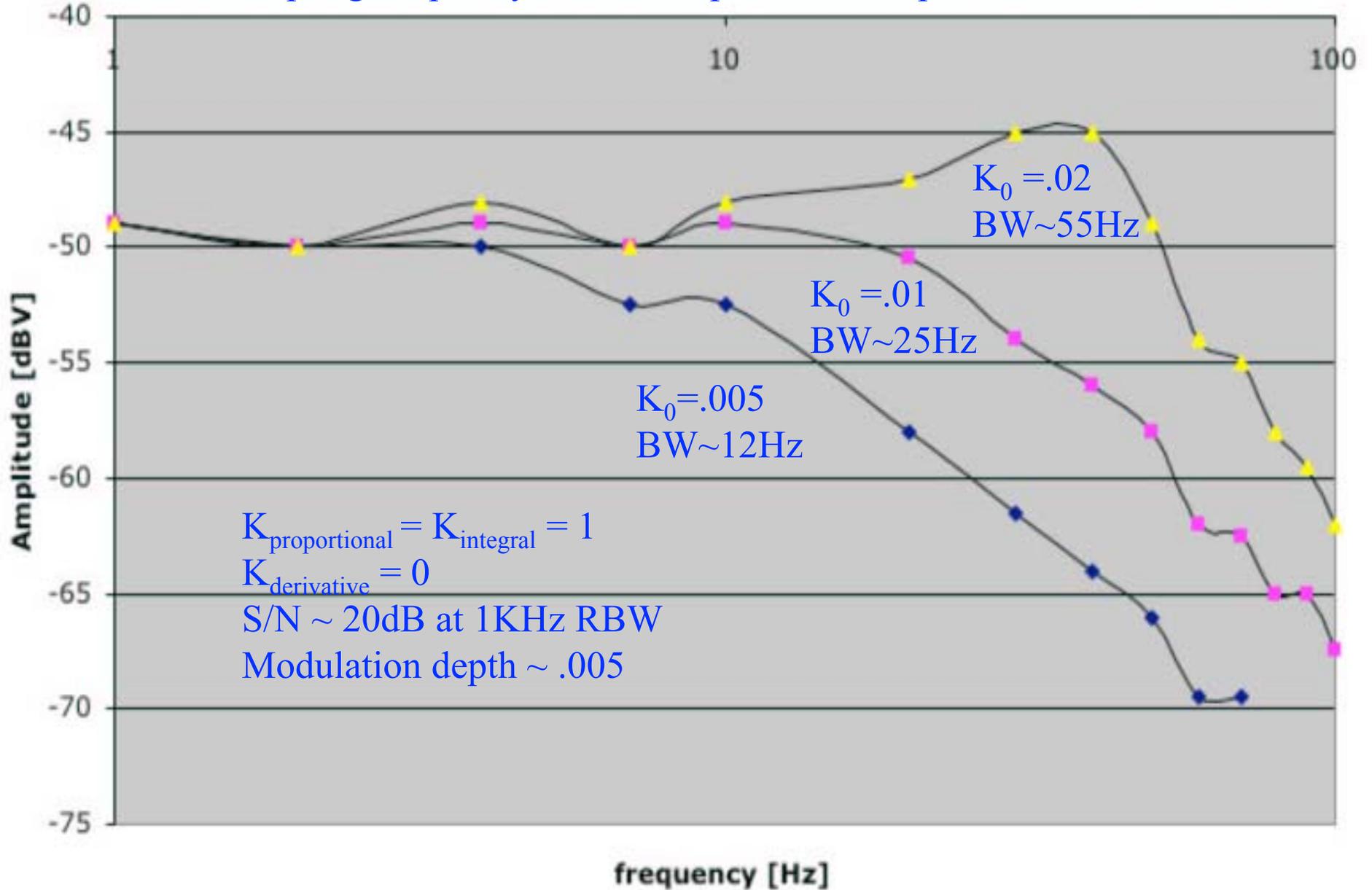


Modeling and Beam Simulation

- PLL without beam – two models
 - Mathcad frequency domain
 - LabVIEW time domain
- Beam ‘simulator’
 - Biased ceramic filter
 - Frequency 455KHz, $Q \sim 300$
 - Additional mixing stage simulates Q of beam at 245MHz
- Good agreement between model and simulator results

PLL Closed Loop Response

Sampling frequency 1777Hz, 3 pole IIR low-pass filter at 100Hz



Plane Selection

Blue Horizontal

Sum

2.88

$K_0 = .01$

1Hz square wave

BW ~ 25Hz

No overshoot

Dither ~ .0004

Spectrum Unit dBVrms

Sample Rate

1777.00

Log/Linear

dB

display unit

Vrms

window

Hanning

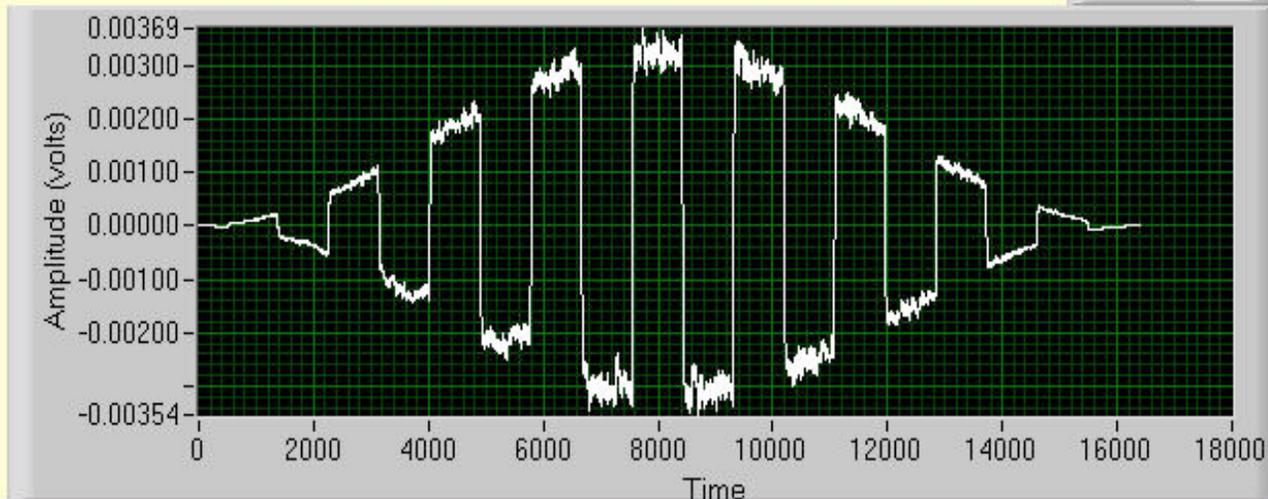
Est Freq peak

1.0063

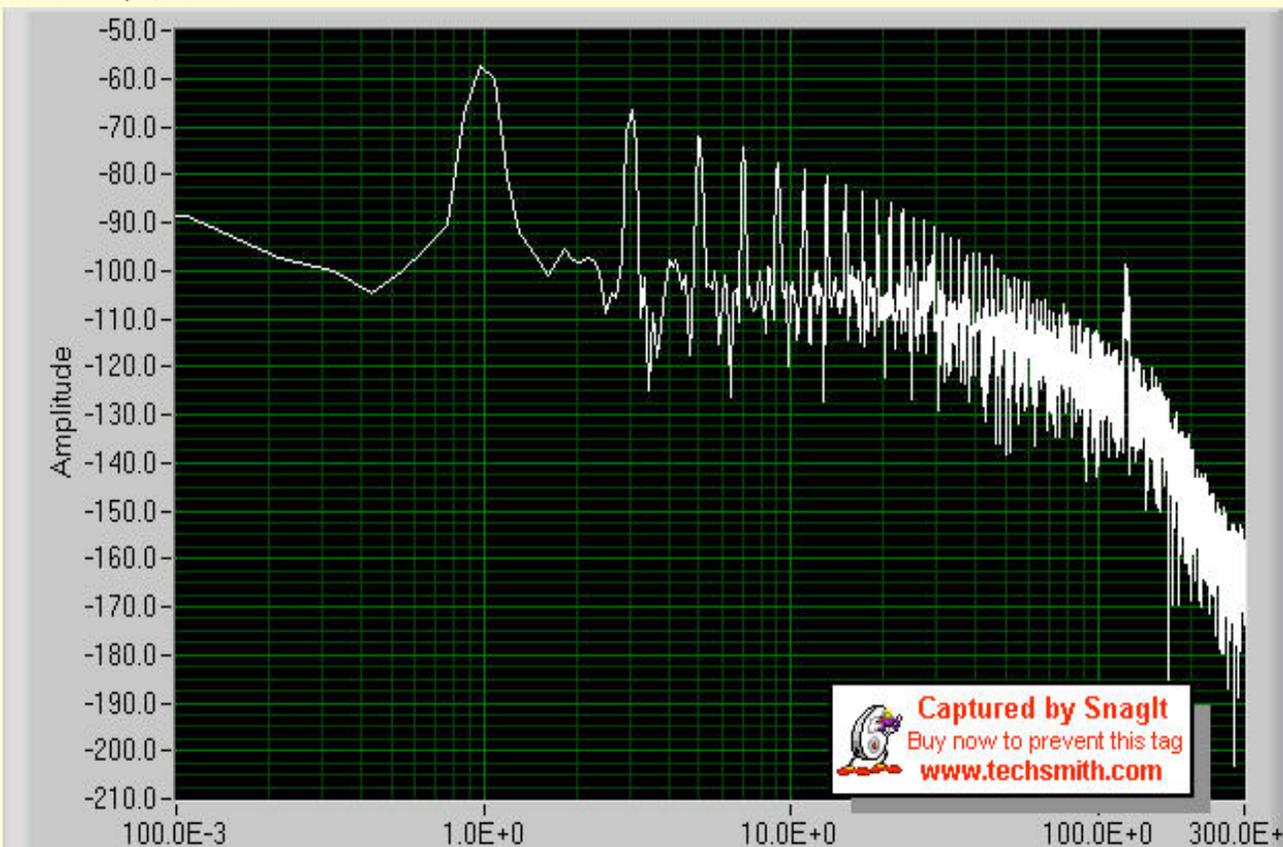
Est Power peak

0.0000

Windowed Data



Power Spectrum



Plane Selection

Blue Horizontal

$K_0 = .02$

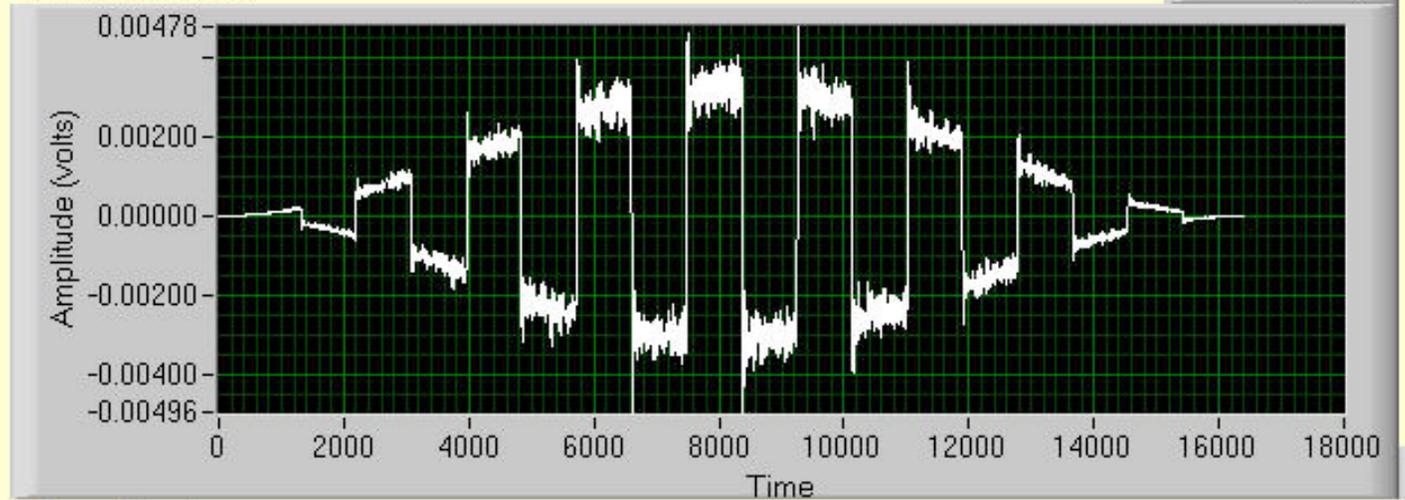
1Hz square wave

BW ~ 55Hz

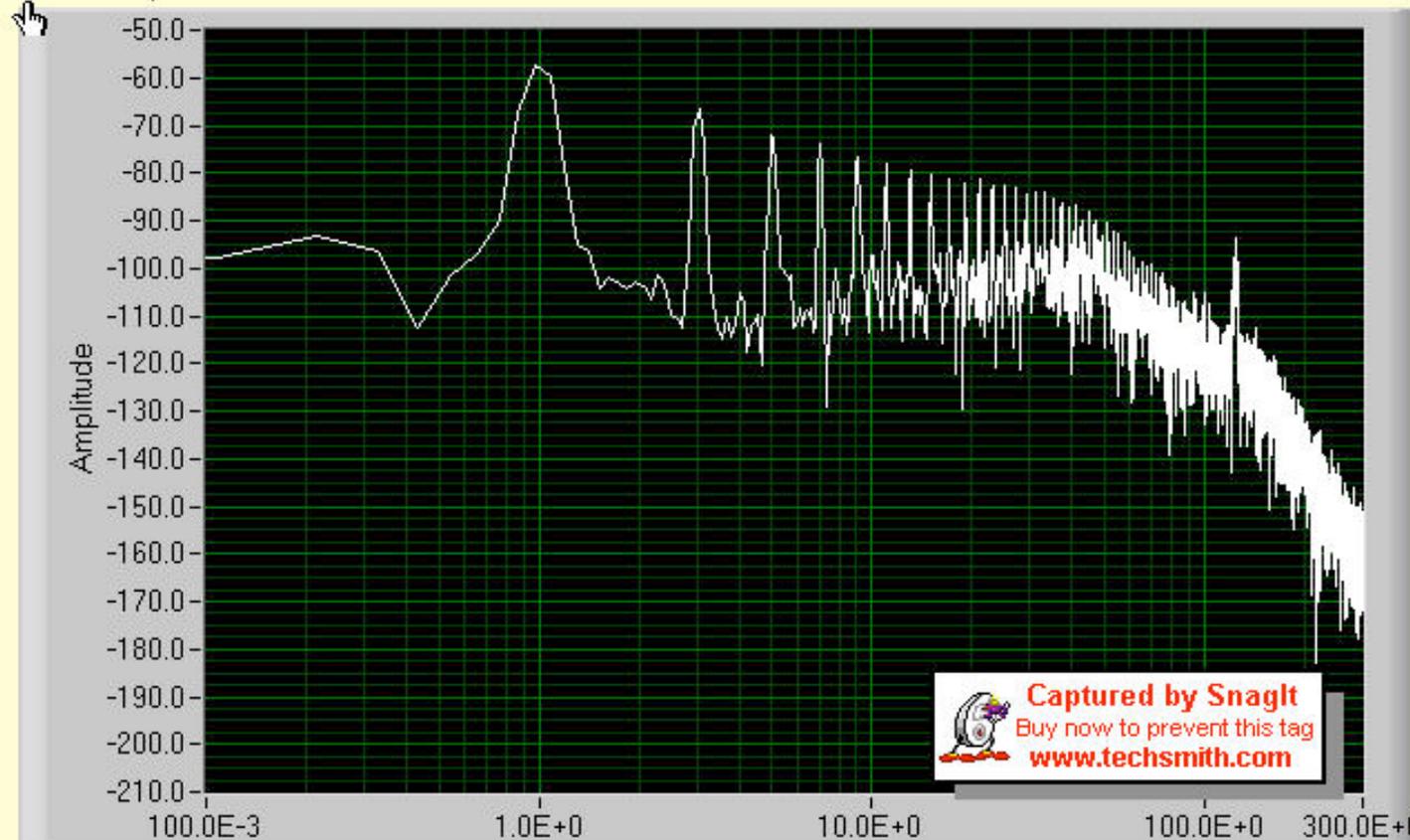
Significant overshoot

Dither ~ .001

Windowed Data



Power Spectrum



Captured by SnagIt
Buy now to prevent this tag
www.techsmith.com

hp89441A

AVERAGE IN PROGRESS

RMS : 100

REF

A: MARKER->

marker to peak

mkr -> center freq

mkr -> ref level

offset mkr -> span

offset mkr -> step size

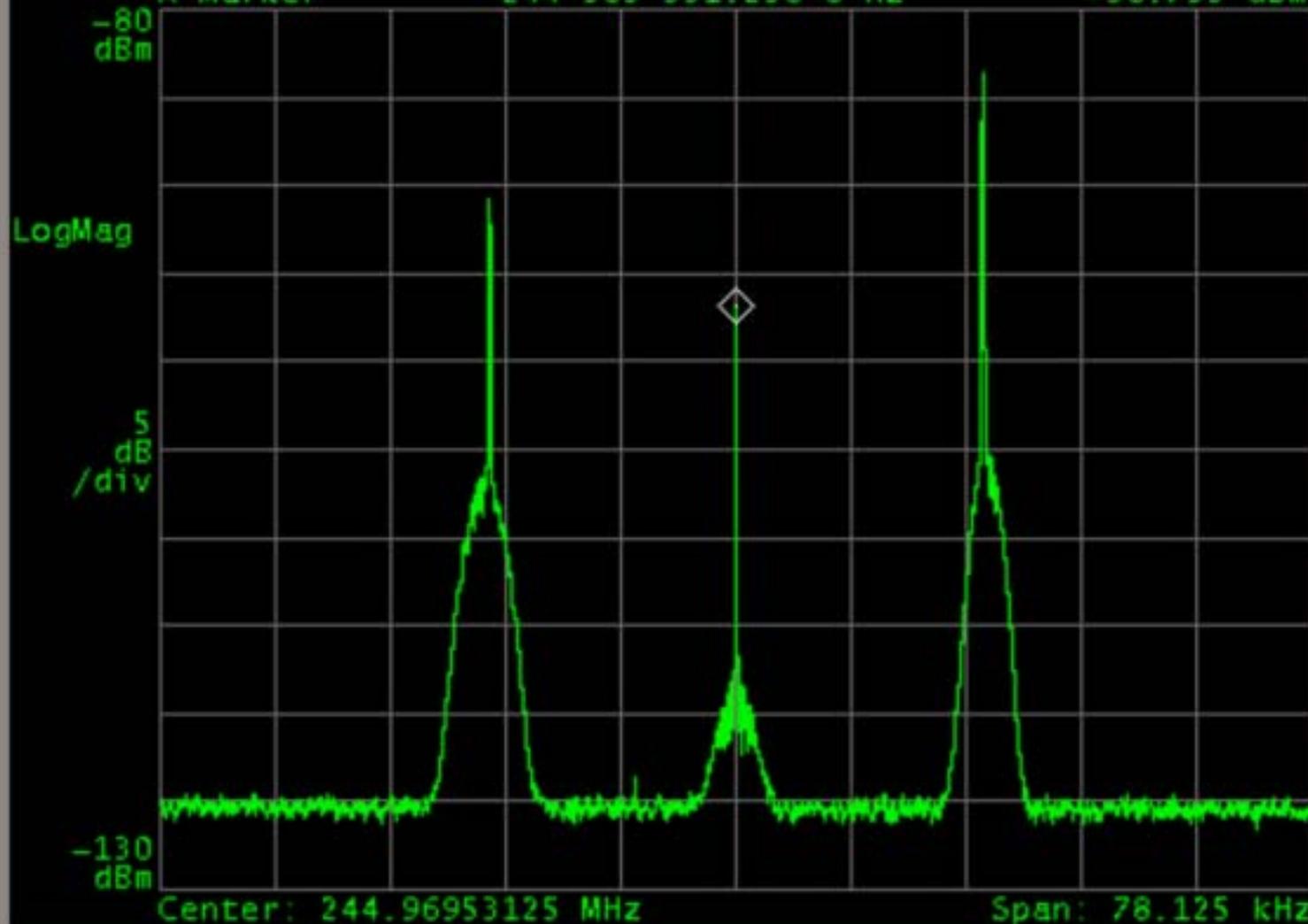
mkr -> start freq

mkr -> stop freq

TRACE A: Ch1 Spectrum
A Marker

244 969 531.250 0 Hz

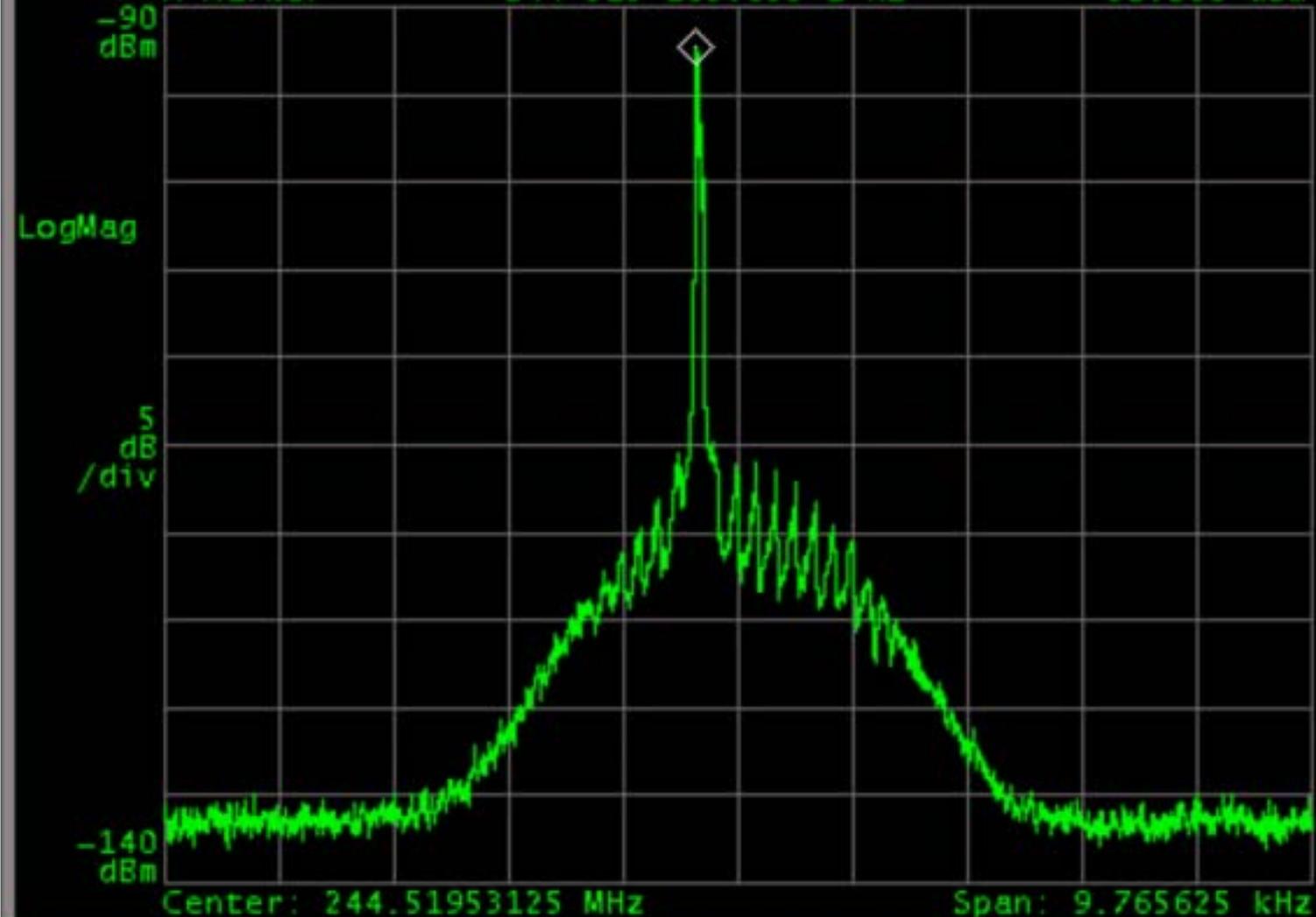
-96.755 dBm



REAL-TIME AVG IN PROGRESS RMS:100 REF

TRACE A: Ch1 Spectrum

A Marker 244 519 165.039 1 Hz -92.268 dBm



A: MKR FCTNS
peak track
on off

freq counter
on off

band power →
markers

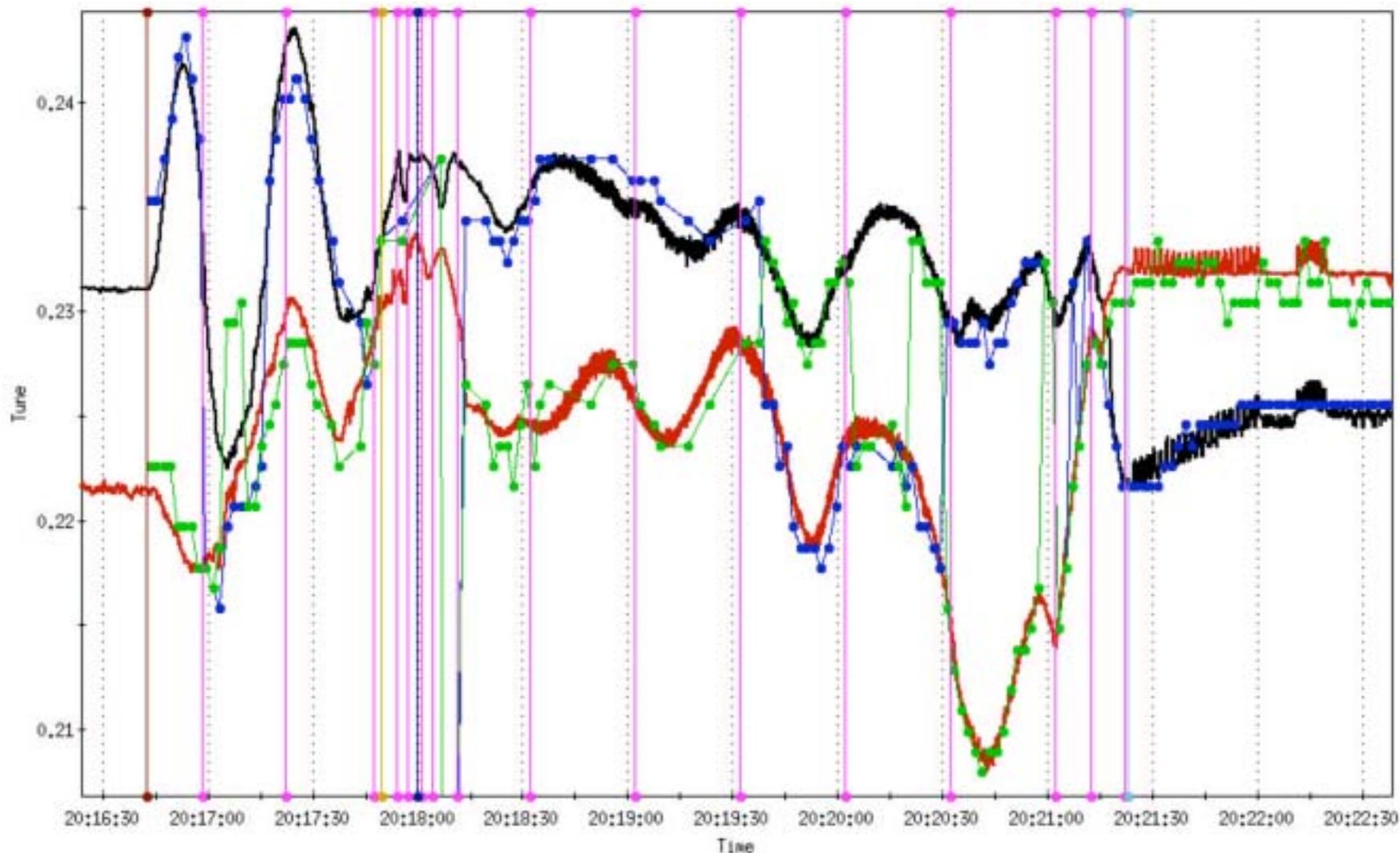
peak/average →
statistics

trace select
on off

trace
1024

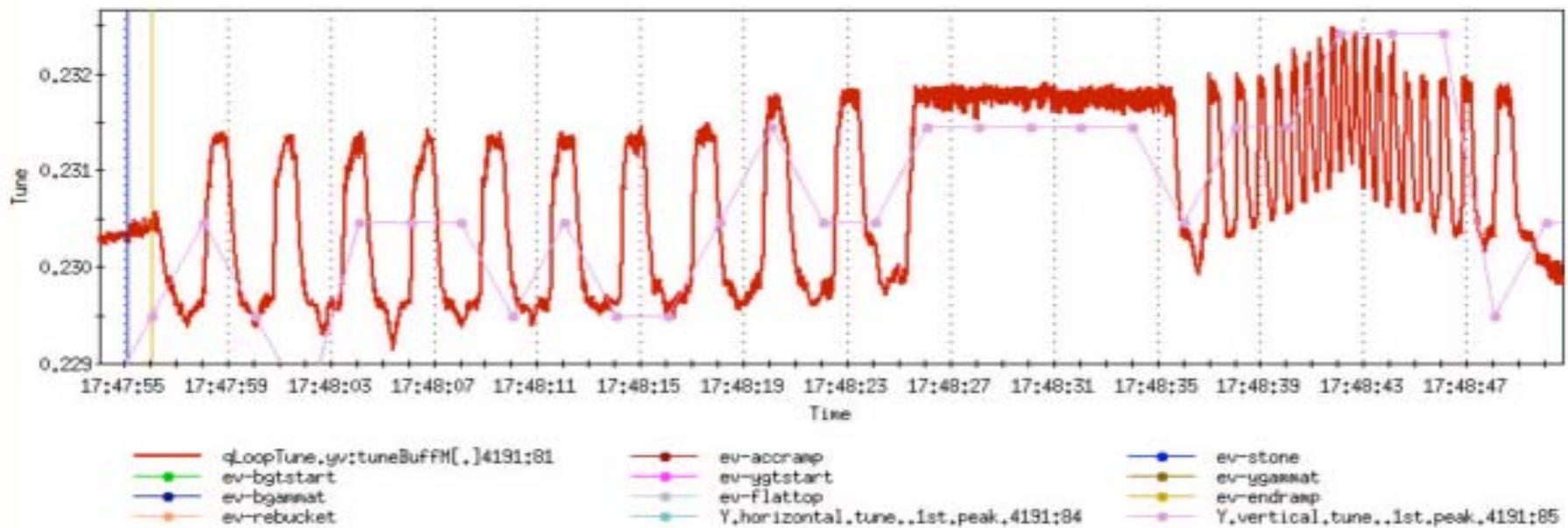
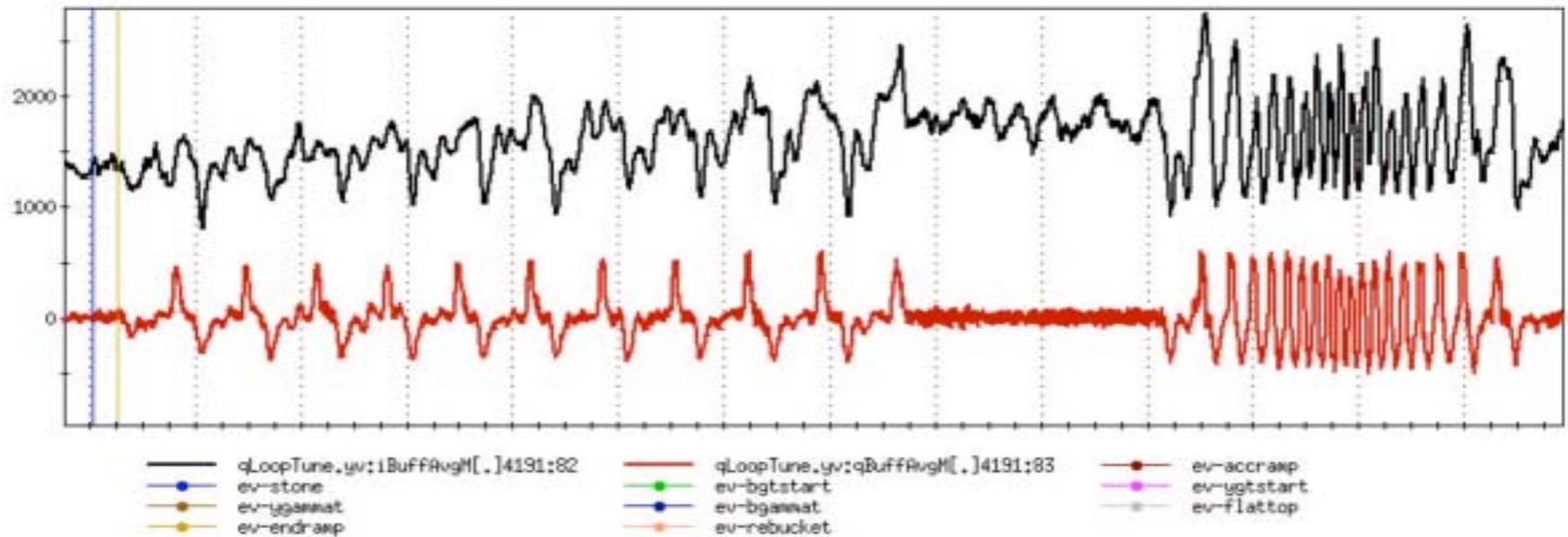
demod carrier
on off

Window Event

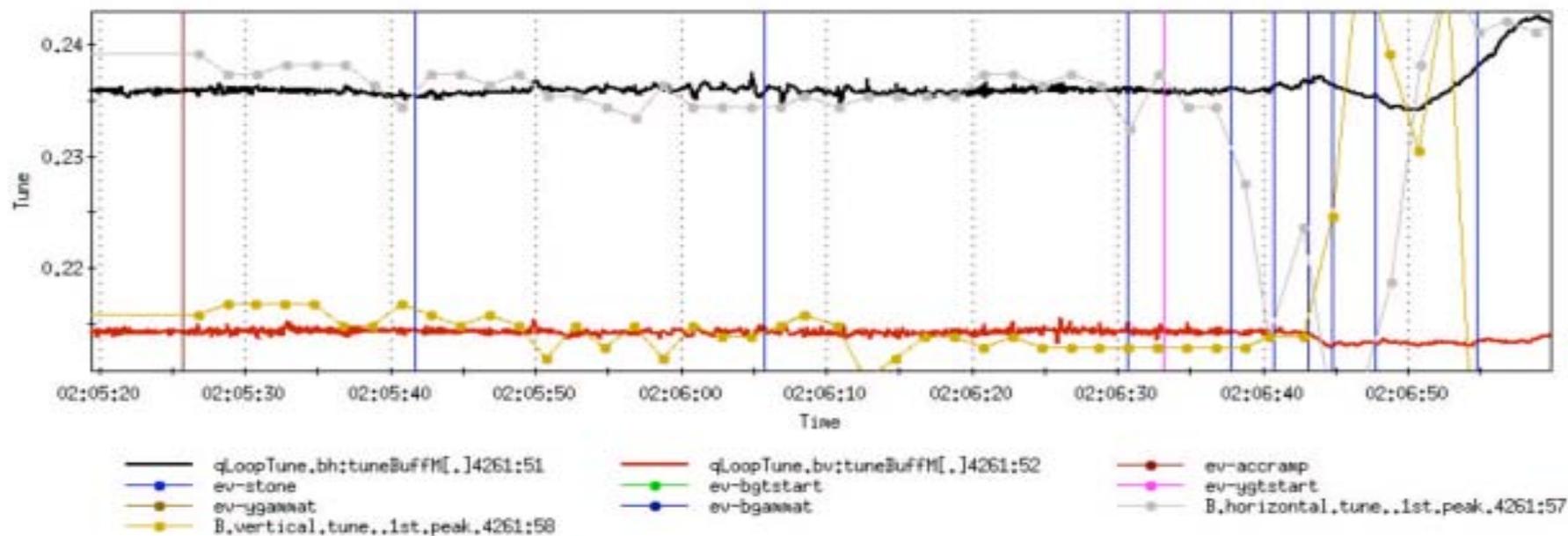
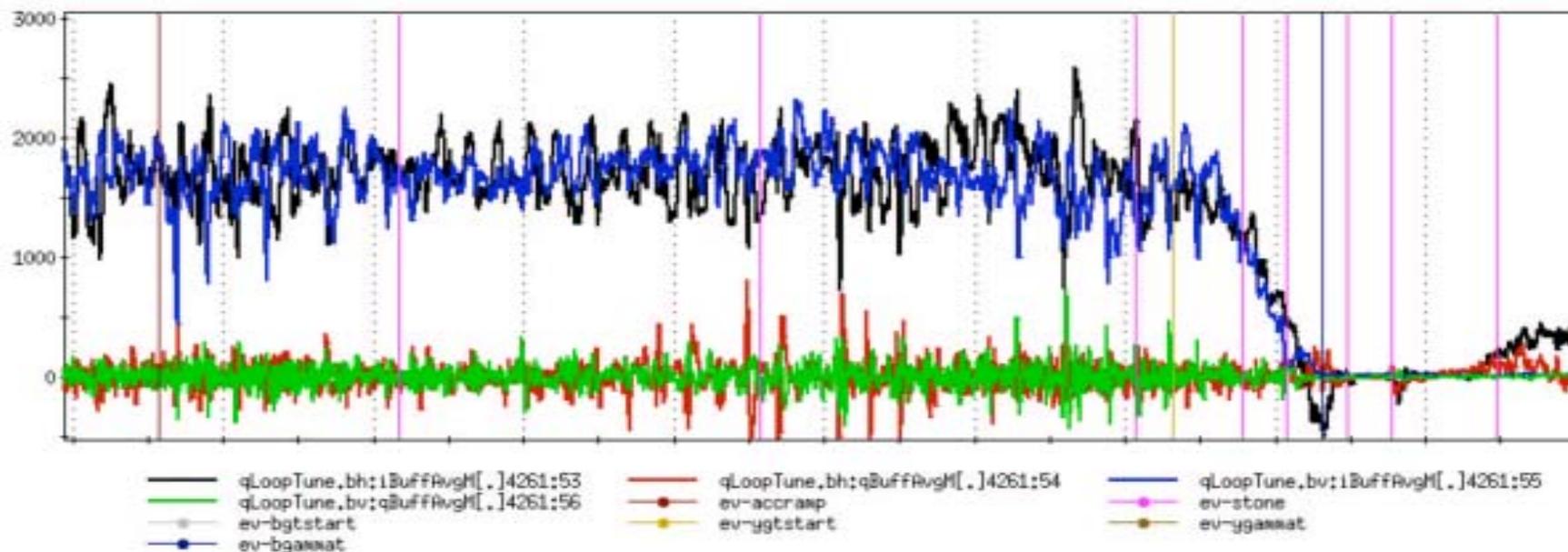


- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| —●— qLoopTune.yh:tuneBuffM[.]4172:264 | —●— qLoopTune.yv:tuneBuffM[.]4172:265 | —●— Y.horizontal,tune,.1st,peak,4172:266 |
| —●— Y.vertical,tune,.1st,peak,4172:267 | —●— ev-accr asp | —●— ev-stone |
| —●— ev-bgtstart | —●— ev-ygtstart | —●— ev-ygammat |
| —●— ev-bgammat | —●— ev-flattop | —●— ev-endrasp |
| —●— ev-rebucket | —●— ev-lux1 | |

Window Event



Window Event





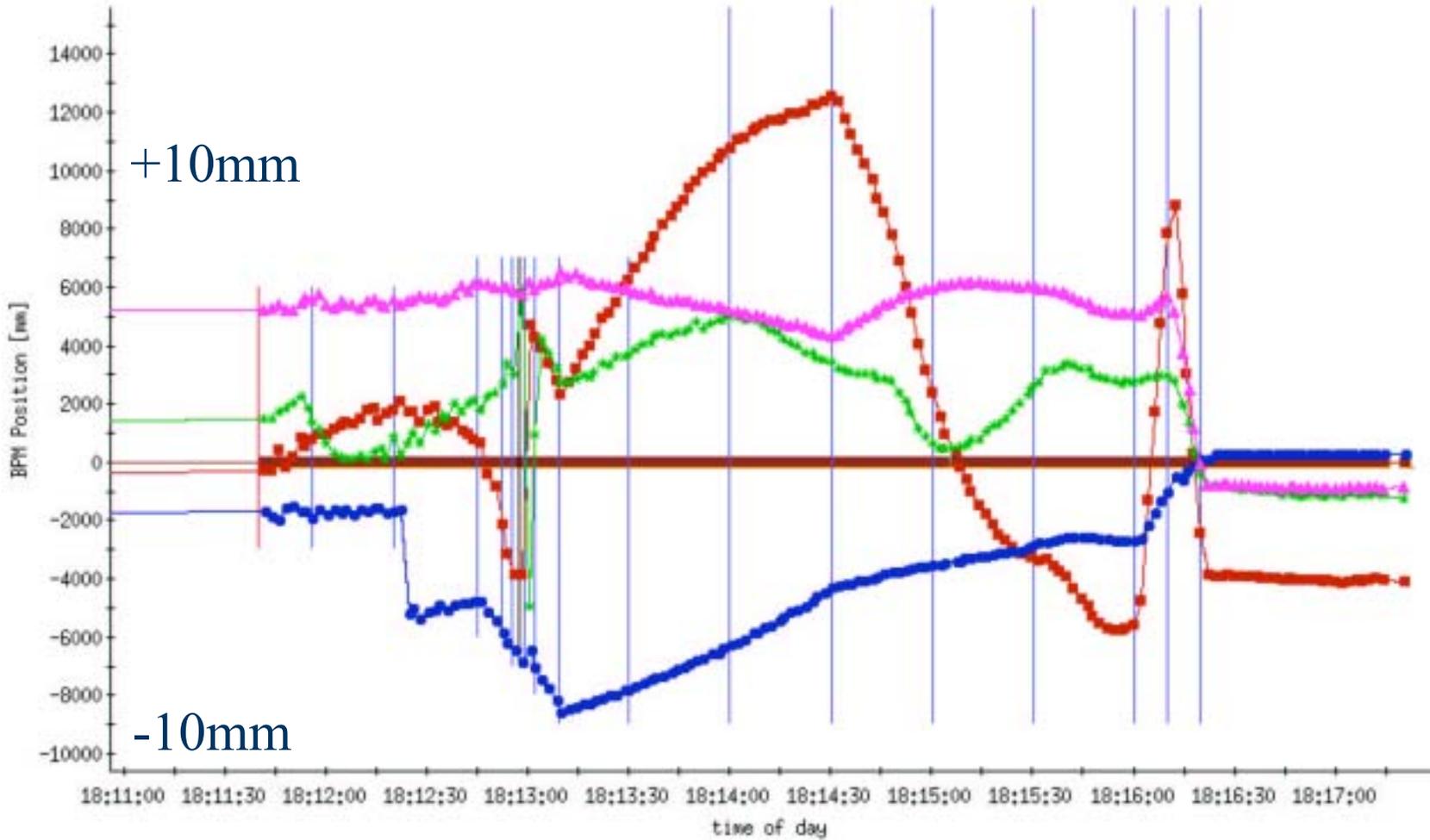
Transition Crossing

Dynamic Range Problem

- Bunches get short - lots of energy up at 245MHz
- Bunches get short – reduced effectiveness of resonant pickup ($\xi \sim 400\text{nsec}$ vs $2.25\mu\text{sec}$ for 6 bunches)
- Fast changes in orbit
- Fast changes in tune

Available dynamic range

- 14 bit digitizer - 84dB
 - Feedback on kicker power - 30dB
 - Feedback on signal path gain - 60dB
- requires feedback on loop gain



PLL Tune II 2.4.vi Front Panel

File Edit Operate Tools Browse Window Help

10pt ul1mo.dubin

PLL Tune3 v2.2 IH

STOP

4.63
4.2704
4.227
4.3290
4.423
4.3115
4.226
4.073
4.0

5200
6000
4000
2000
0
-2000
-4000
-6000
-8200

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Plane Selection
Blue Horizontal

Restat Search digital record length setting
44290764799

NCO Write Enable

DSP phase correction enable

DSP phase ramp tracking

tune limits

q nominal (fractional tune) 0.2390

q max (fractional tune) 0.2800

q min (fractional tune) 0.1600

loop gain

proportional 1.000000000

integral 0.0000000463

derivative 0.000000000

deriv gain # of samples 1

Phase (1) Numeric 2 Overall Loop Gain Coefficient

-30.00 40.00 0.05000

Mixer Drive Level (dBm) ramp phase shift (degrees/MHz) Numeric

-3.00 470.00 470.00

Preamp Gain (dB) 50.00

IIR Filter Bandwidth 10 KHz

GPIO amplifier ADO power control

GPIO Address 4

Amp Gain 2000

Amp Power

Statistics

of averages 300

Average Amplitude 1652.08

Average Phase 0.37

Av. DSP Amplitude 2838.50

Average mixer d. -10.58

Average tune 0.23

Big Tune 0.2321

DSP Software Version 2.200

Lock Indicator

Remote Data Change

Clear charts

1 iteration/s

8 point display scaling 88200

DSP Amplitude

Preamp Gain

mixer drive level

Amplitude

Fractional Tune

Phase

SNAP Error

Error Count 0

index 306

Lock Bit Enable

Lock Multiple 3444350

drive loop ADO control

Drive Loop Enable

Requested I window size (%) 1500.00 10.00

new mixer drive level -0.75

Mixer Drive Level Limit -33.00

preamp gain Loop Enable

A/I threshold 0.00

A/I gain 0.003000

A 2377.18

new preamp gain 53.61

Sigma Loop Enable

tune sigma 0.00007

new loop gain 0.58502

Requested tune sigma 0.000510

Proportional Term 0.00000

Integral Term 0.00262

Derivative Term 0.00000

Coarse Attenuator 0 dB 0

Display ADO Block

ADO c1 x0

B rho NaN

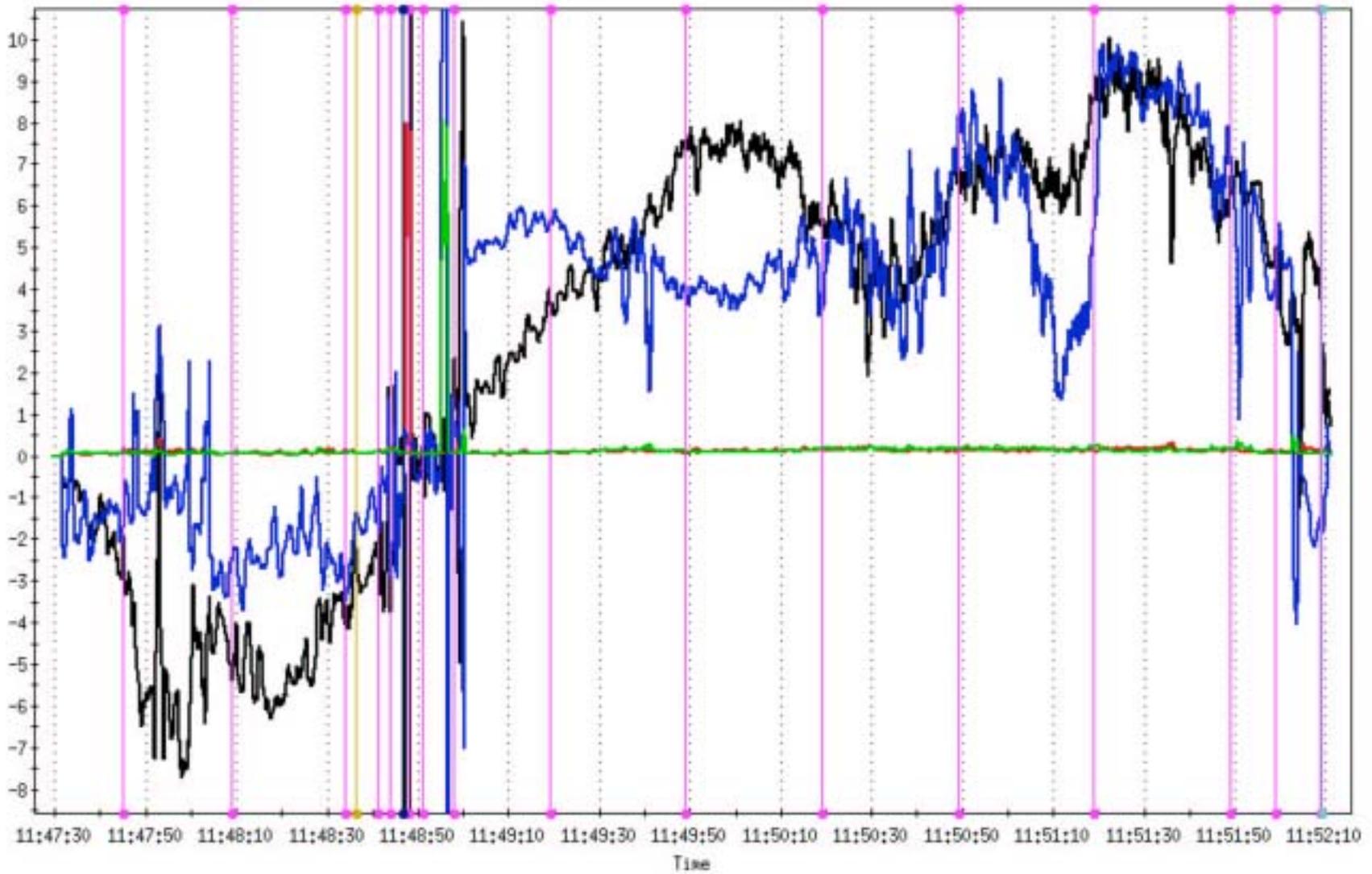
beam I NaN



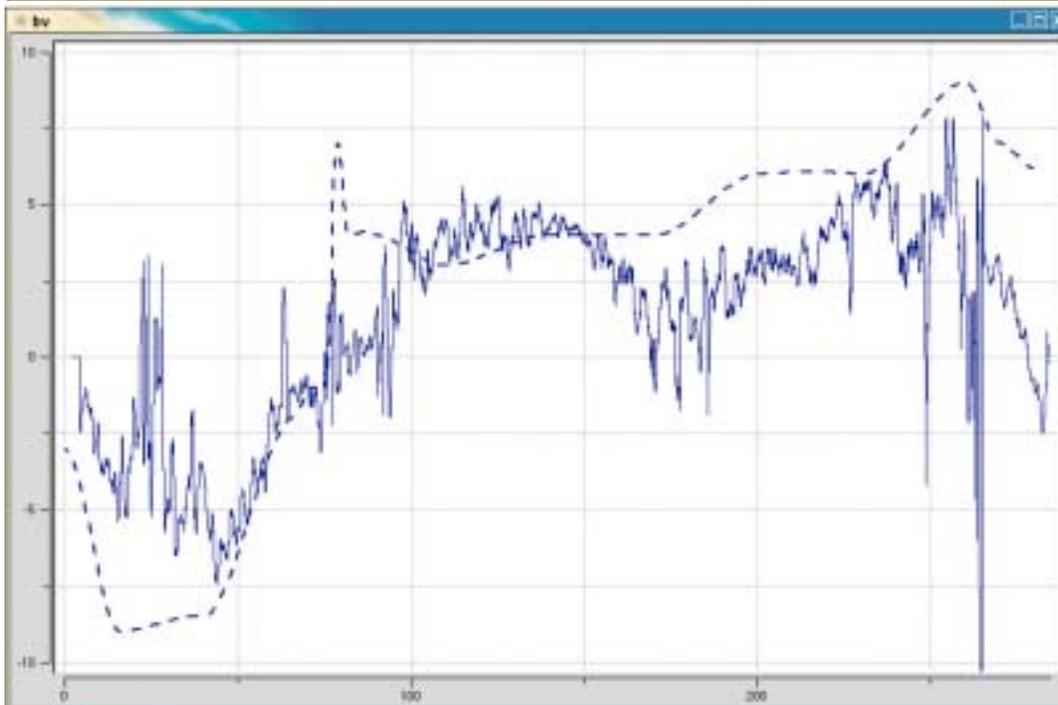
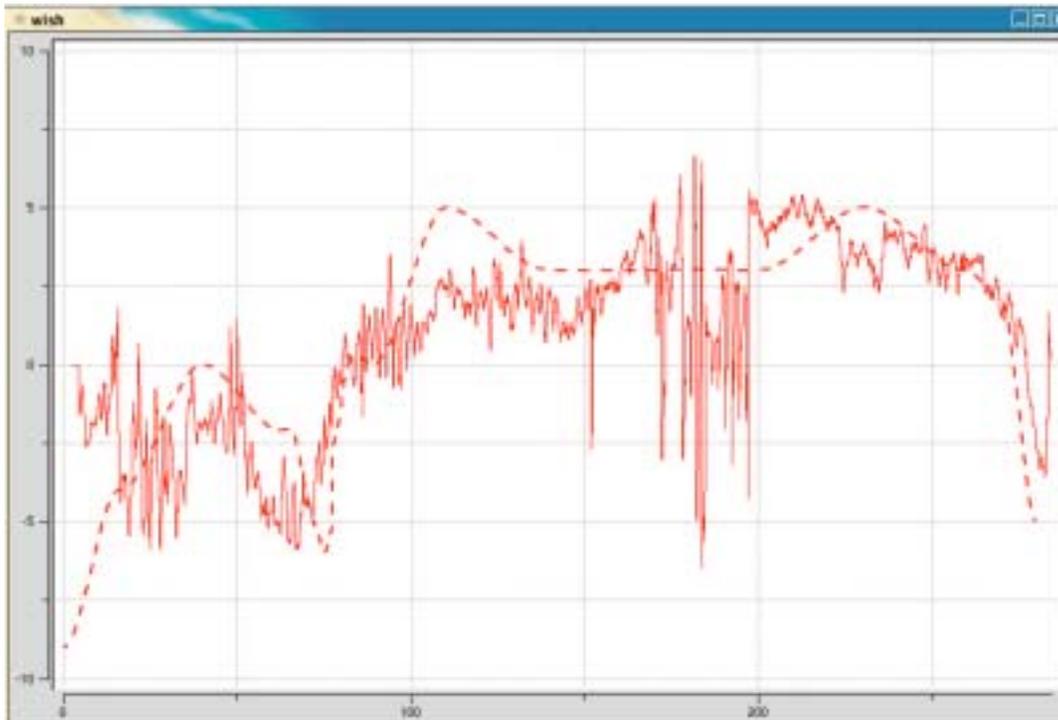
Chromaticity Measurement with PLL

- Good complement to kicked tune (Artus), useful for static measurements using standard frequency shift method
- For ramps, 200 μ radial modulation at 1Hz
- Affected by Artus kicks, AGS cycle
- Measurement quality approaching the level needed for LHC?
- Possible to do chrom feedback without tune feedback?

Window Event



- | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| — | qLoopChrom.yh:chromBuffH[.]4247:379 | — | qLoopChrom.yh:chromErrorBuffH[.]4247:380 | — | qLoopChrom.yv:chromBuffH[.]4247:381 |
| — | qLoopChrom.yv:chromErrorBuffH[.]4247:382 | ● | ev-stone | — | ev-bgtstart |
| ● | ev-ygtstart | ● | ev-ygammat | ● | ev-bgammat |
| ● | ev-flattop | ● | ev-endrap | | |



Measured horiz and
vert chromaticity
data and fit, assuming
10 units of b_2 in the
DX magnets

Chromaticity Effect on PLL



- Conclusion from chromaticity studies is that PLL tune measurement can cope with a large range of chromaticity
- Chromaticity control is not a primary issue for PLL tune measurement and tune feedback
- Chromaticity control is an issue primarily in the usual operational sense

Coupling on the ramp



- Separate excitation in either time or frequency domain
 - Drive first half of bunch train H, last half V - LEP
 - Drive H and V at different harmonic numbers – RHIC
 - This may help a bit, but coupling is in the beam
- Potential exists to measure and correct coupling with skew quad modulation and PLL FFT
- This has been given extensive study time in an effort to measure and correct ramp coupling, more required to firmly establish the method
- Three families of skew quads requires 3 mod freqs, adding chrom mod makes four, this becomes a driver of PLL BW. Chrom mod should be highest freq, due to BW limit of skew quads



Plane Selection

Blue Horizontal

of points to read

2048

Pointer



26292

1Hz update

yes
no

SNAP Error

Buffer Wrap Error

Sample Rate 89.00

window Hanning

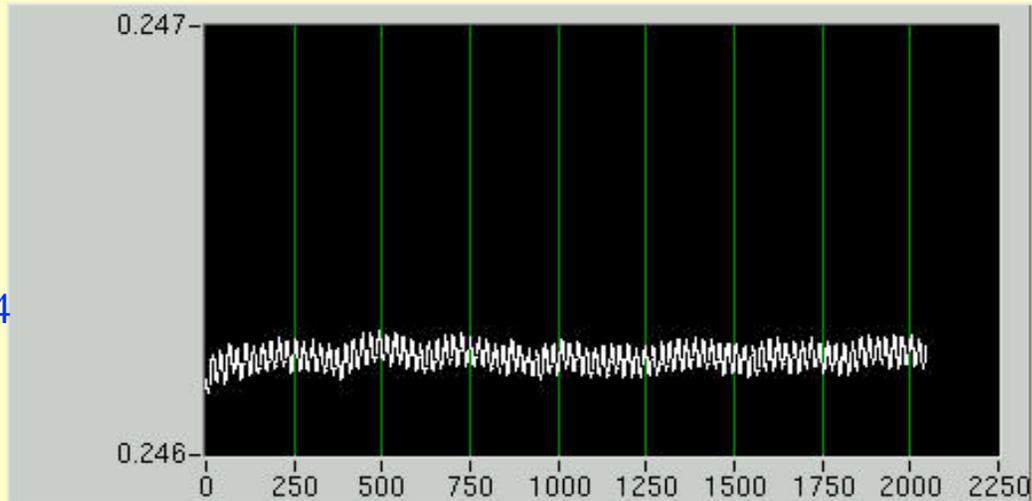
Log/Linear dB

display unit Vrms

Sum 0.25

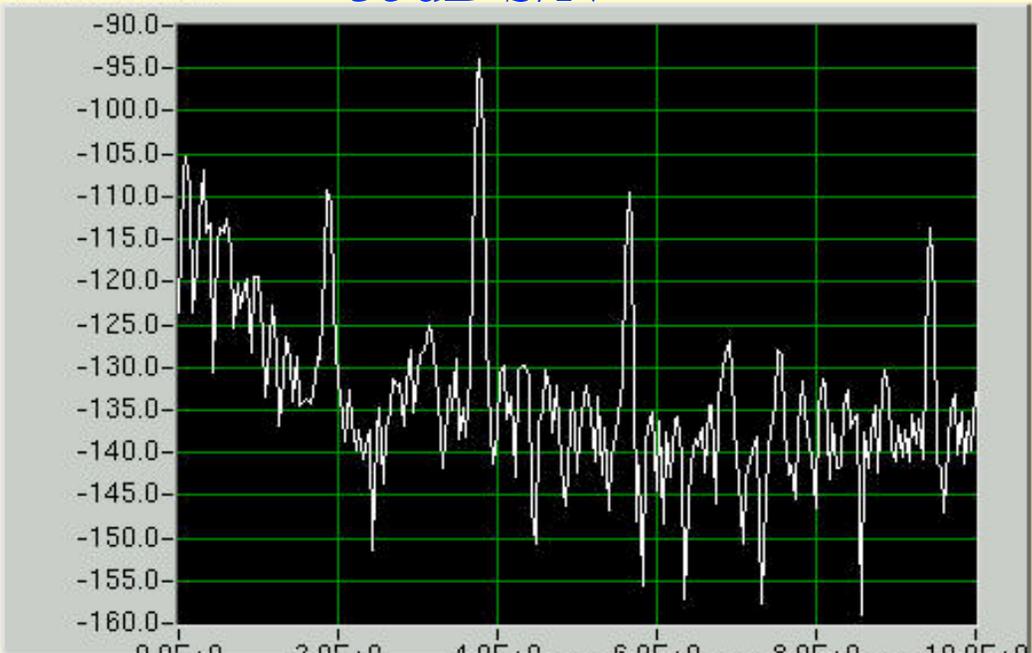
Spectrum Unit dBVrms

$\xi q \sim 10^{-4}$

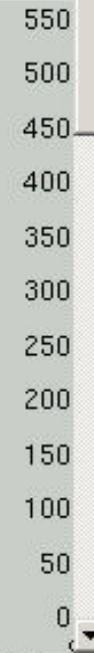


Power Spectrum

35dB S/N



Intensi



Plane Selection

Blue Horizontal

Plane Selection 2

Blue Vertical

Pointer

of points to read

16384



50658

1Hz update

yes

no

SNAP Error



Buffer Wrap Error



Sample Rate 1777.01

window Hanning

Log/Linear dB

display unit Vrms

Sum 2 0.24 Sum 0.22

Spectrum Unit dBVrms

Est Freq peak 0.0695

Est Power peak 0.0000

start index 2Hz peak

18.44

width 2Hz peak

4.61

start index 1Hz peak

9.22

width 1Hz peak

4.61

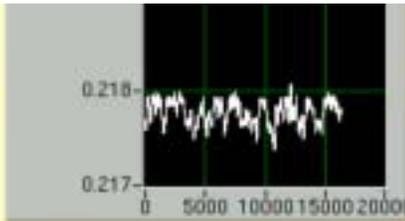
number FFT points

8192.01

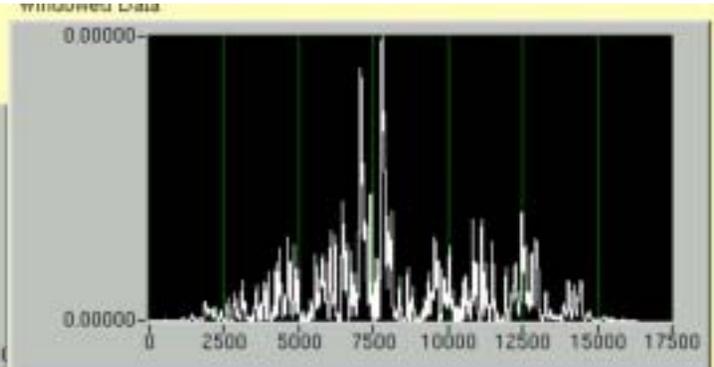
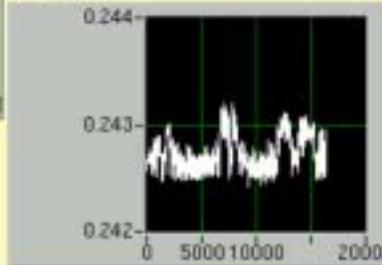
number pts per width peak

5.00

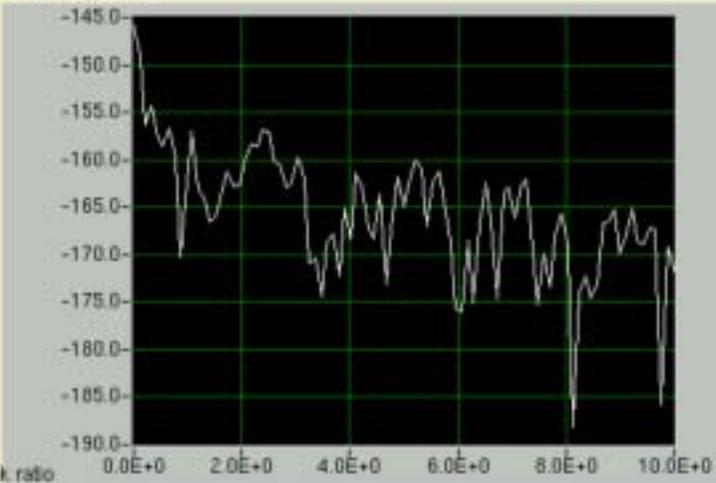
0.54



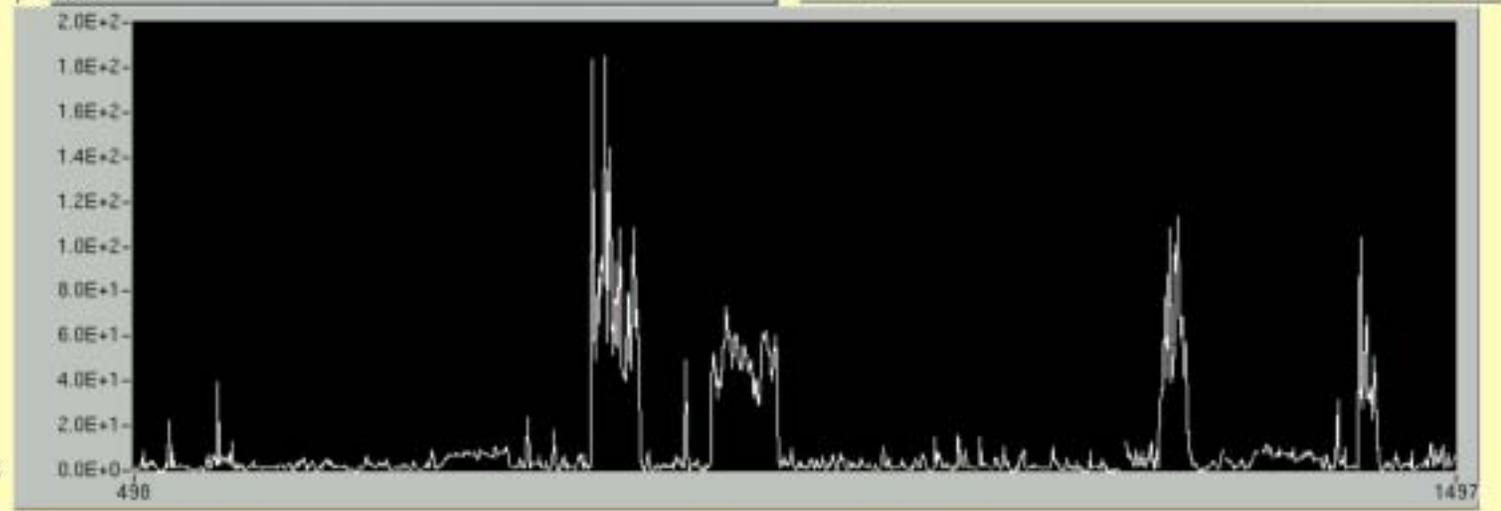
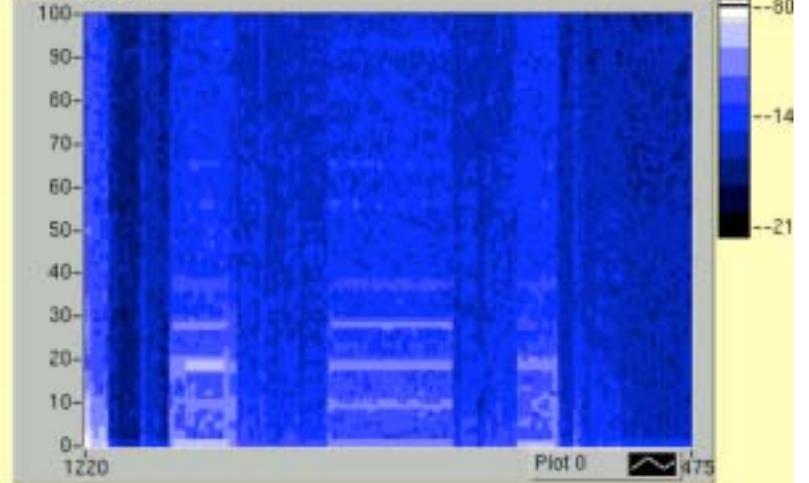
Raw data 2



Power Spectrum



Intensity Chart



Status of 245MHz PLL at RHIC



- “Day One” tune feedback would have been an incredible blessing
- “Year Four” we have the ramp under control
 - Operational burden of TF is considerable
 - Chromaticity on the ramp is very helpful
 - Coupling on the ramp is under active investigation
 - Very useful tool for beam experiments
 - Polarized protons – feedforward certain, feedback remains to be seen

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- Recent results
 - 245MHz PLL
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 - Baseband PLL
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- Possible system configurations
- PLL Problems/Plans

Baseband PLL



- Advantages – Marek Gasior, Rhodri, Hermann,...
 - Filters are much easier – dynamic range and revolution line
 - 24 bit digitizers - 144dB dynamic range
 - CMRR >100dB, vs ~40dB at 250MHz
 - Synchrotron satellites are less of an issue?
 - Eliminates need for phase compensation - of more interest at RHIC (~700 degrees during ramp)
 - Simplicity – get rid of mixers
 - If resonant (hybrid resonator?), characteristic time is much longer – figure of merit is Q/freq
- Disadvantages
 - Emittance blowup?
 - Else?

Baseband PLL preliminary results



- Visit of Rhodri Jones and Marek Gasior from CERN, 12-20 February, baseband PLL discussions began on 17 February
- During this time (4 days)
 - System architecture was conceived
 - Necessary circuitry was designed, built, and installed
 - BTFs were taken
 - The loop was locked
 - Tune changes were tracked
 - Important observation – **emittance growth**

Baseband PLL system setup



Equipment :

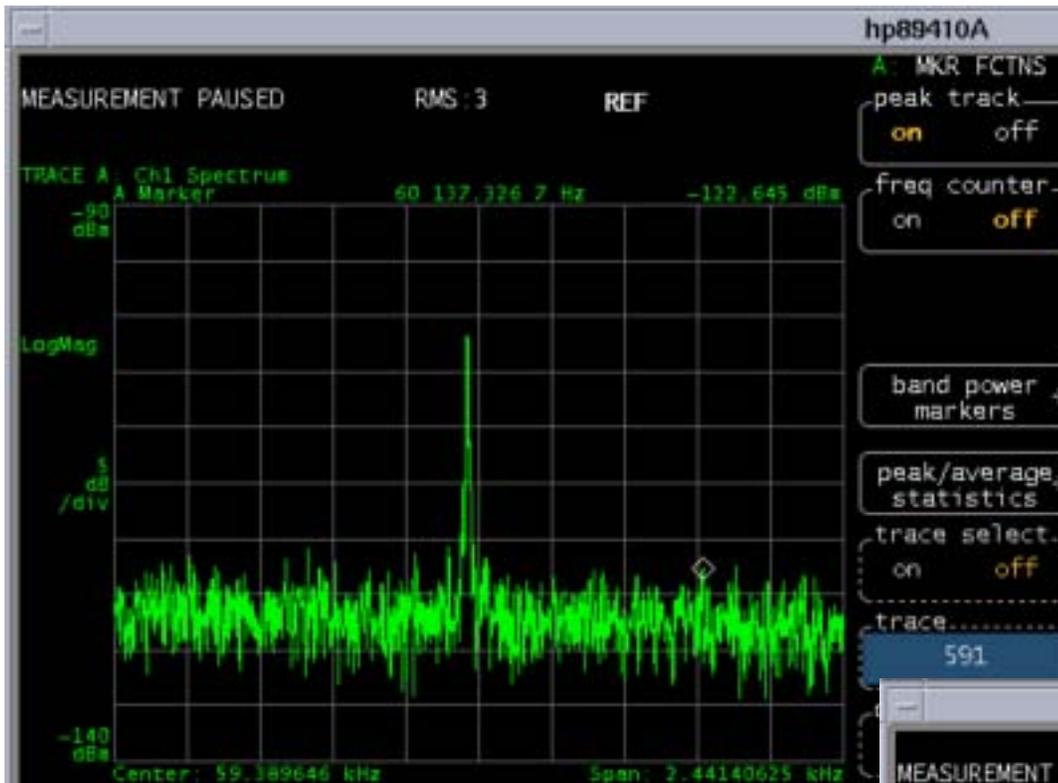
krohn hite 3945
sri 844
hp 8648D
krohn hite 3343
lecroy lt584
hp dsa's
minicircuits zsc2-
1

kicker chain:

0dBm from 8648 split to lockin
reference and krohn hite 3343 (used
as
power amp) with 20dB of gain and
10dB of output atten, driving a
single 2m stripline blue horiz sector
1.

Pickup chain:

signal from 1 m stripline (open circuit) to Marek's box (40dB gain),
then to two series Krohn Hites 3945 LP butterworth cutoff at 60KHz,
no gain. From there split to lockin and DSA. Lockin settings 300msec
time const, 6dB/oct filter, wide reserve high, sensitivity lo noise
(close reserve), sensitivity 30 microvolts full scale. Phase output
from lockin to DC FM input of 8648, 20db attenuated. Generator
60.29KHz center freq, 1KHz FM deviation max



Baseband
noise floor?

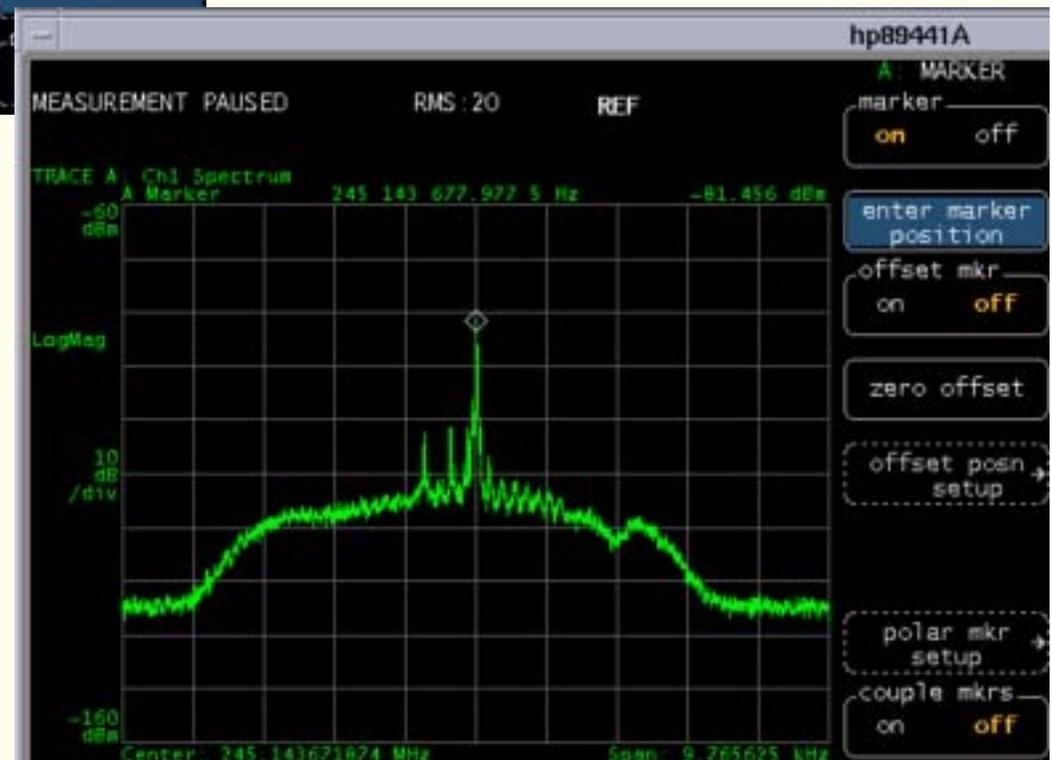


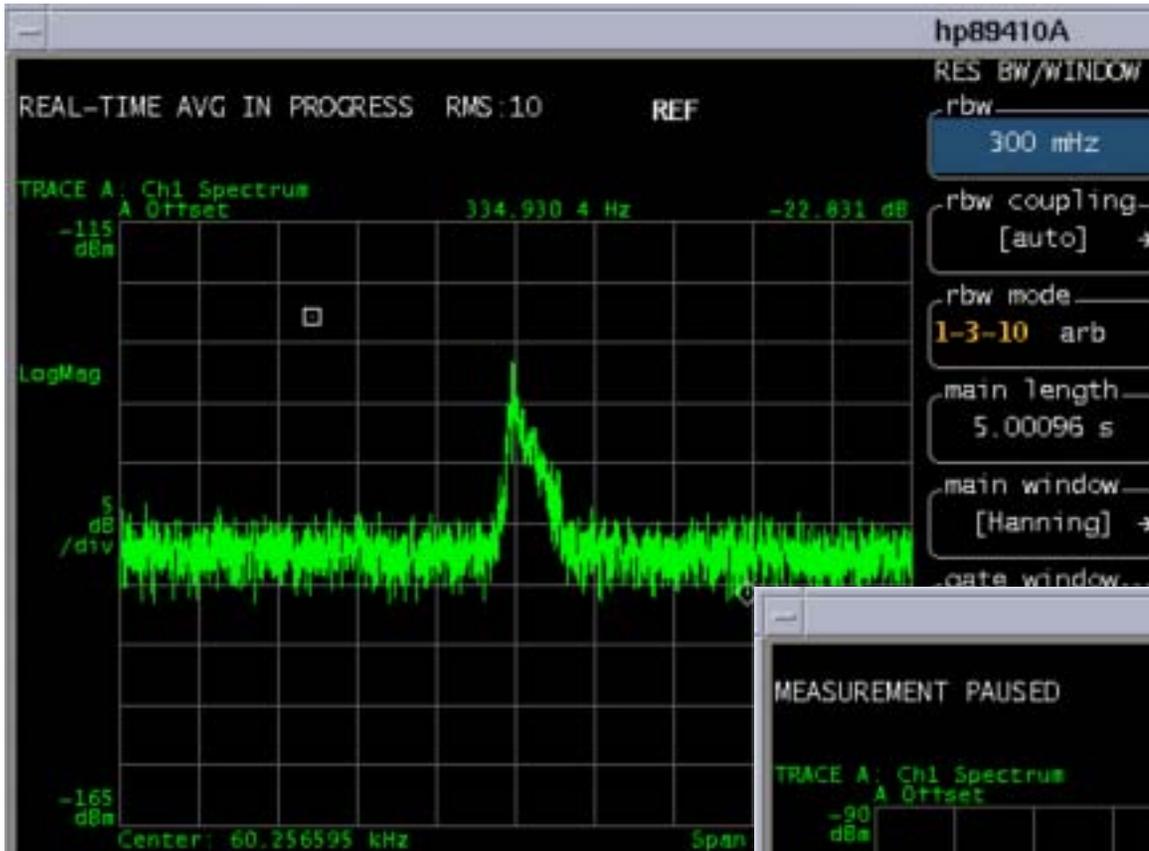
245MHz signal
~30dB above
Schottky

Baseband S/N ~25dB

Baseband PLL locked
6 bunches at injection
Beam driven at ~60KHz
With ~200mW kicker pwr

FNAL LARP meeting



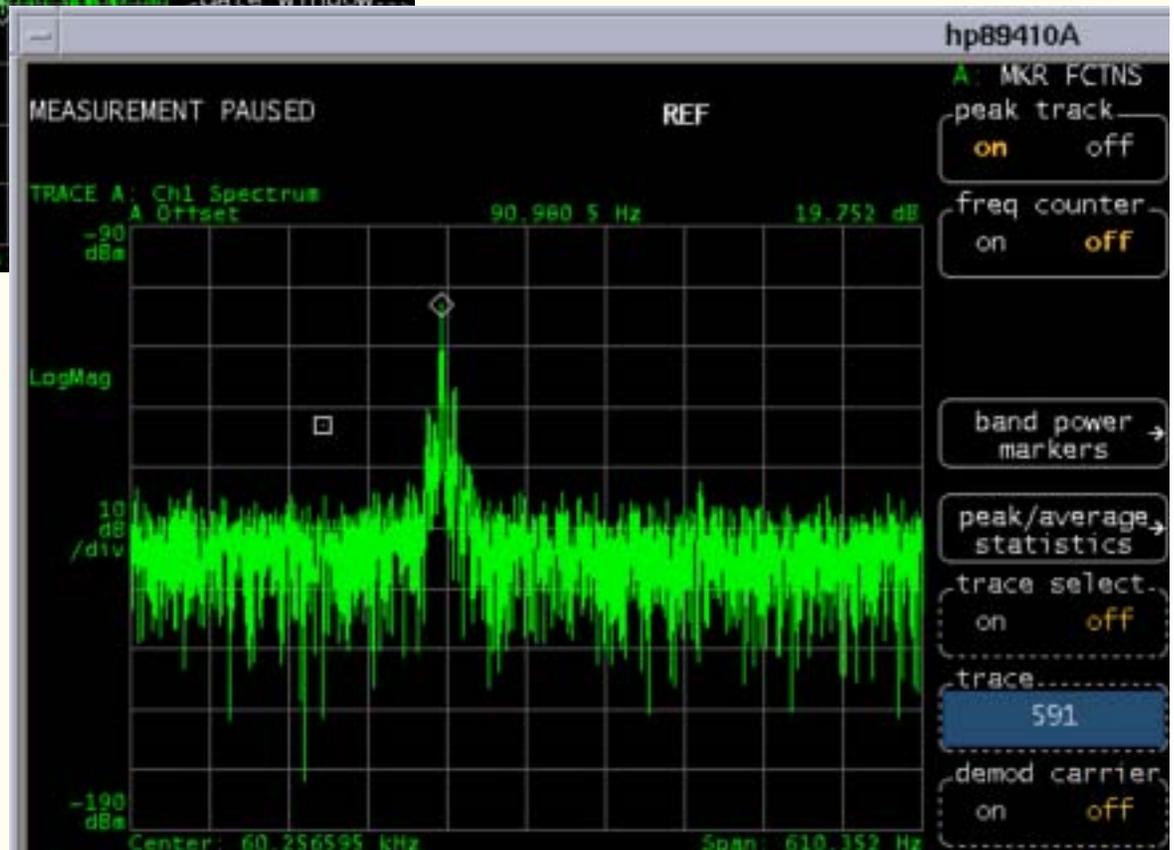


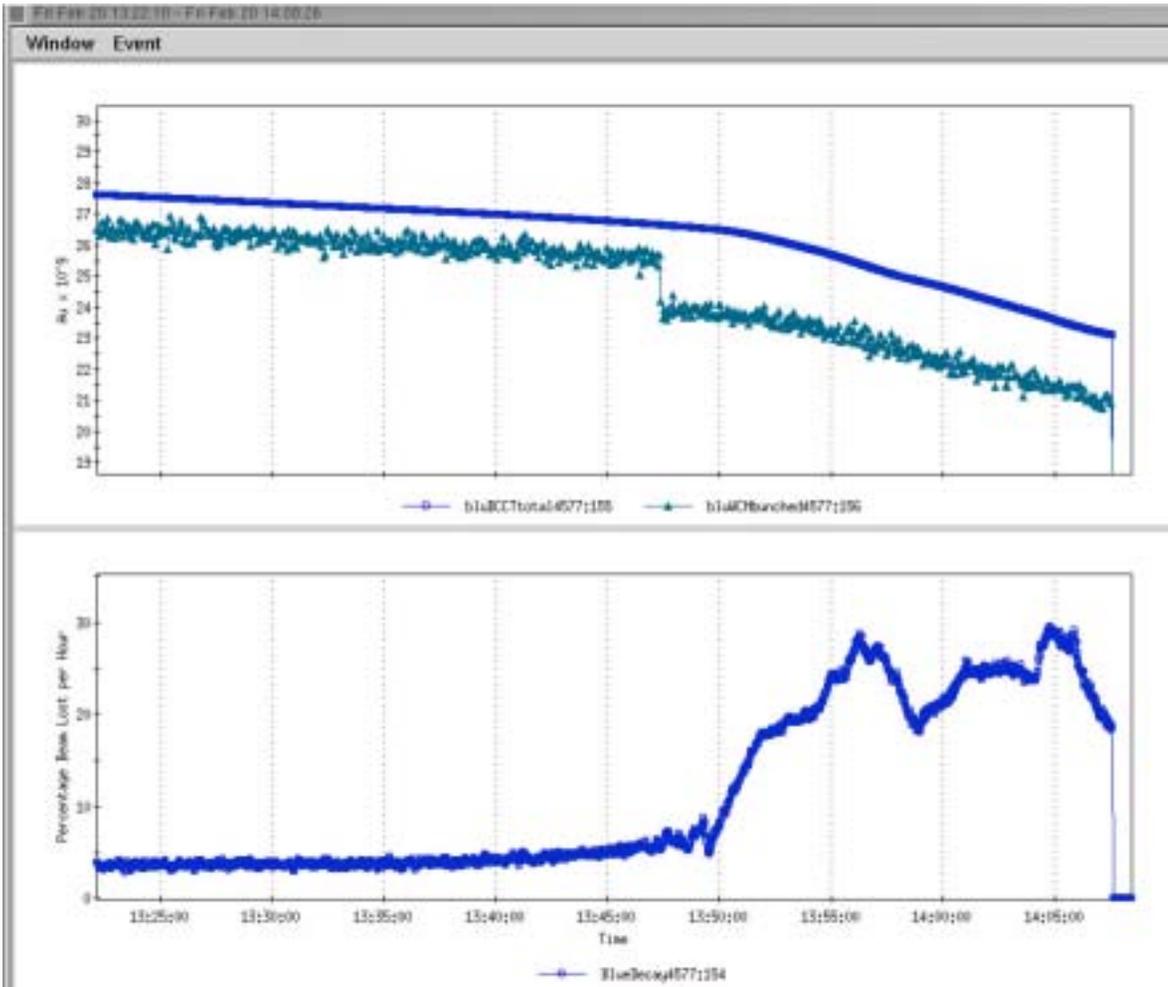
Beams anti-cogged
S/N ~ 40dB

Beams cogged
S/N ~15dB

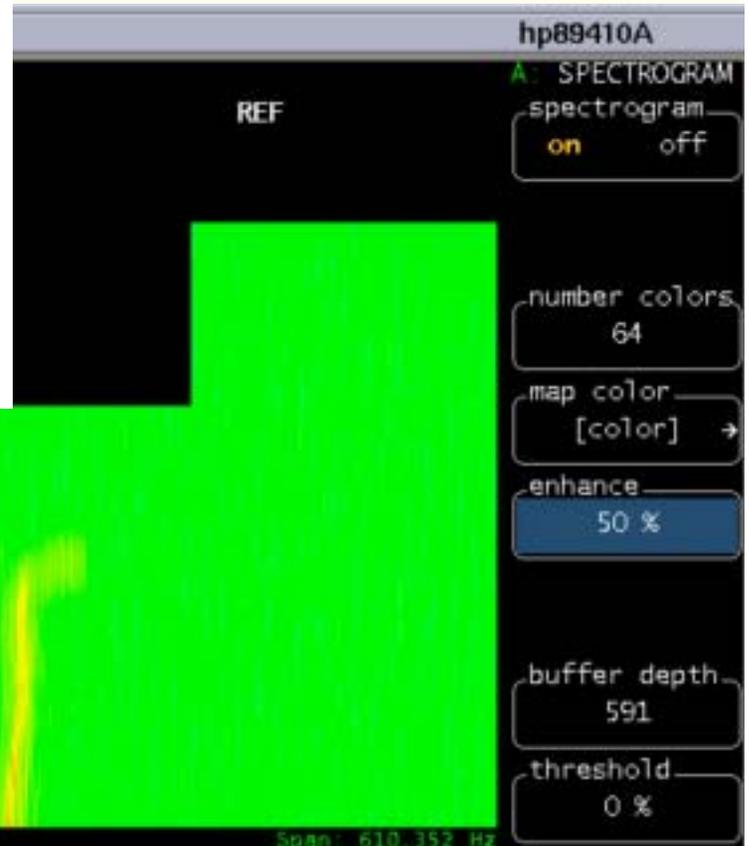
Baseband PLL locked
46 bunches at store

FNAL LARP meeting





Tracking .001
Tune change



FNAL LARP meeting

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Plans for FY04 SPS Testing



- Two periods of ~1 week each, early June and late September
- Two systems? Baseband and 245MHz?
- 245MHz status
 - Resonant pickup installed and tested
 - Complete system assembled and tested at CERN
 - Latest rev of analog and digital boards to be delivered to CERN late April/early May
 - Latest rev of software will accompany hardware
 - Stand-alone VXworks crate concept is being explored

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Possible System Configurations



- Baseband $Q \sim 10$? All available for single bunch
- 245MHz $Q \sim 300$?
- 2.5GHz – comparison of $n\xi dp/p$ $Q \sim 5000$?
 - RHIC 245MHz - $3000 \times 0.01 \times 0.001 = .03 \sim 2.5\text{KHz}$
 - LHC 2.5GHz - $250000 \times 0.0002 \times 0.0001 = .005 \sim 50\text{Hz}$
 - Additional advantage – resonate on single bunch
- Superconducting pickup – 250MHz? 2.5GHz?



Superconducting Pickup?

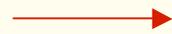
- Relatively modest $Q \sim 10^6$
 - Q limited by frequency swing on ramp
 - Less exotic technologies possible – lead plating?
 - Single bunch enhancement $\sim \times 30$
- Also get filtering on revolution line
- Preliminary modeling of both capacitive and transmission line resonated pickups complete
 - Conclusion is that circuit values are impractical
 - Superconducting **cavity** – freq $> 1\text{GHz}$

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PLL Problems/Plans

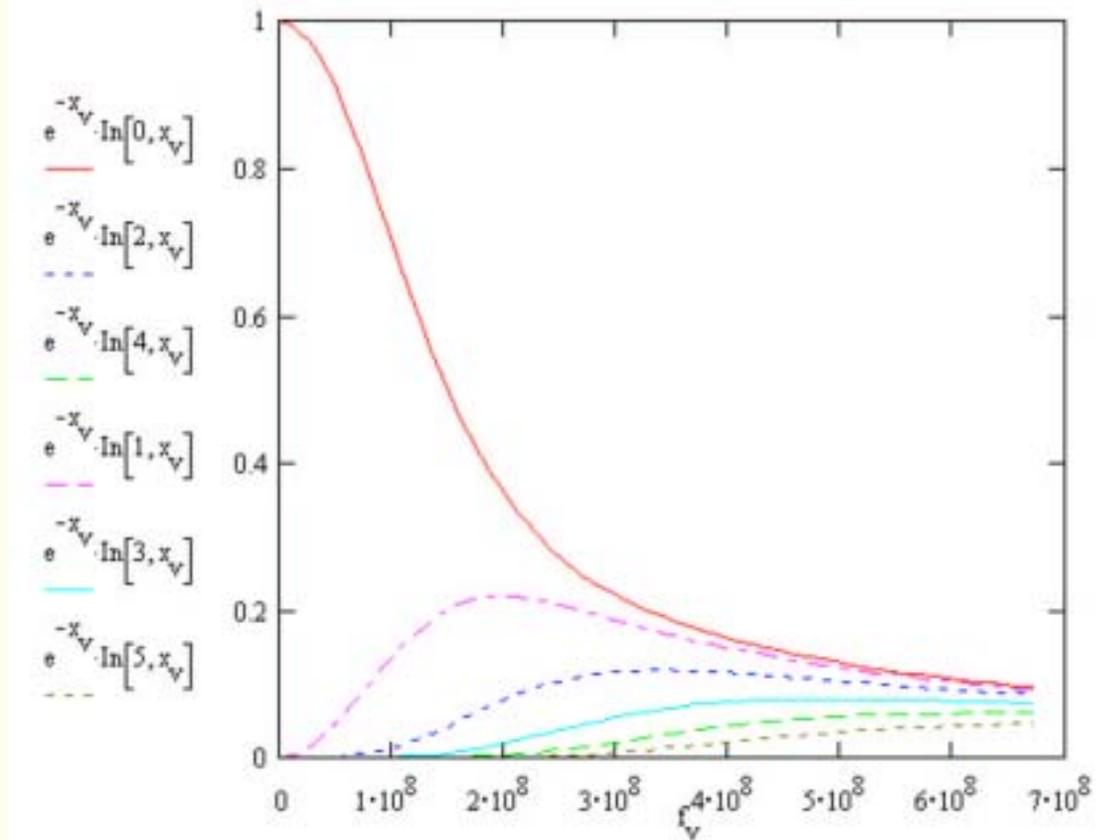


chirp, multi-carrier, synch satellites
multiple systems
damper noise floor
signal-to-noise
stability and loop tuning
dynamic range
phase stability
emittance growth
tune crossing
autoexcitation
modeling
beam simulator
chromaticity measurement
coupling measurement
beam experiments considerations



Chirp, Multi-carrier, Synch Satellites

- Chirp – tried with RHIC PLL early on, result was diminished performance
- Multi-Carrier
 - Driven by synch satellite problem?
 - Complexity, emittance growth
- Synchrotron satellites
 - No problem at RHIC
 - Baseband favored



LHC, for $Q' = 1$, $f_\xi = 50\text{MHz}$

PLL Problems/Plans



chirp, multi-carrier, synch satellites
multiple systems
damper noise floor
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Two Systems?

- Single bunch commissioning - a useful resonant pickup is difficult, S/N is a serious issue
 - System similar to LEP PLL?
 - Accept emittance blowup during single bunch commissioning
 - Ramp development tool
- Multi bunch commissioning/operations
 - RHIC style system is applicable
- Added cost and complexity, handoff required at potentially awkward time

PLL Problems/Plans



chirp, multi-carrier, synch satellites
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Damper Noise Floor and S/N

- Plan is to have damper operating continuously in LHC
- Damper guys seek ~ 1 micron threshold?
- PLL needs 20dB S/N minimum
- Potential solutions
 - Minimize PLL BW???
 - Resonant pickup - $S/N \sim \log Q$
 - Cryogenic pickup (not necessarily superconducting) and amplifiers ~ 20 dB
 - High frequency (2.5GHz) pickup
 - Damper notch filter (doesn't work for baseband?)
 - Else?

PLL Problems/Plans



Modeling, beam
sim, beam-beam



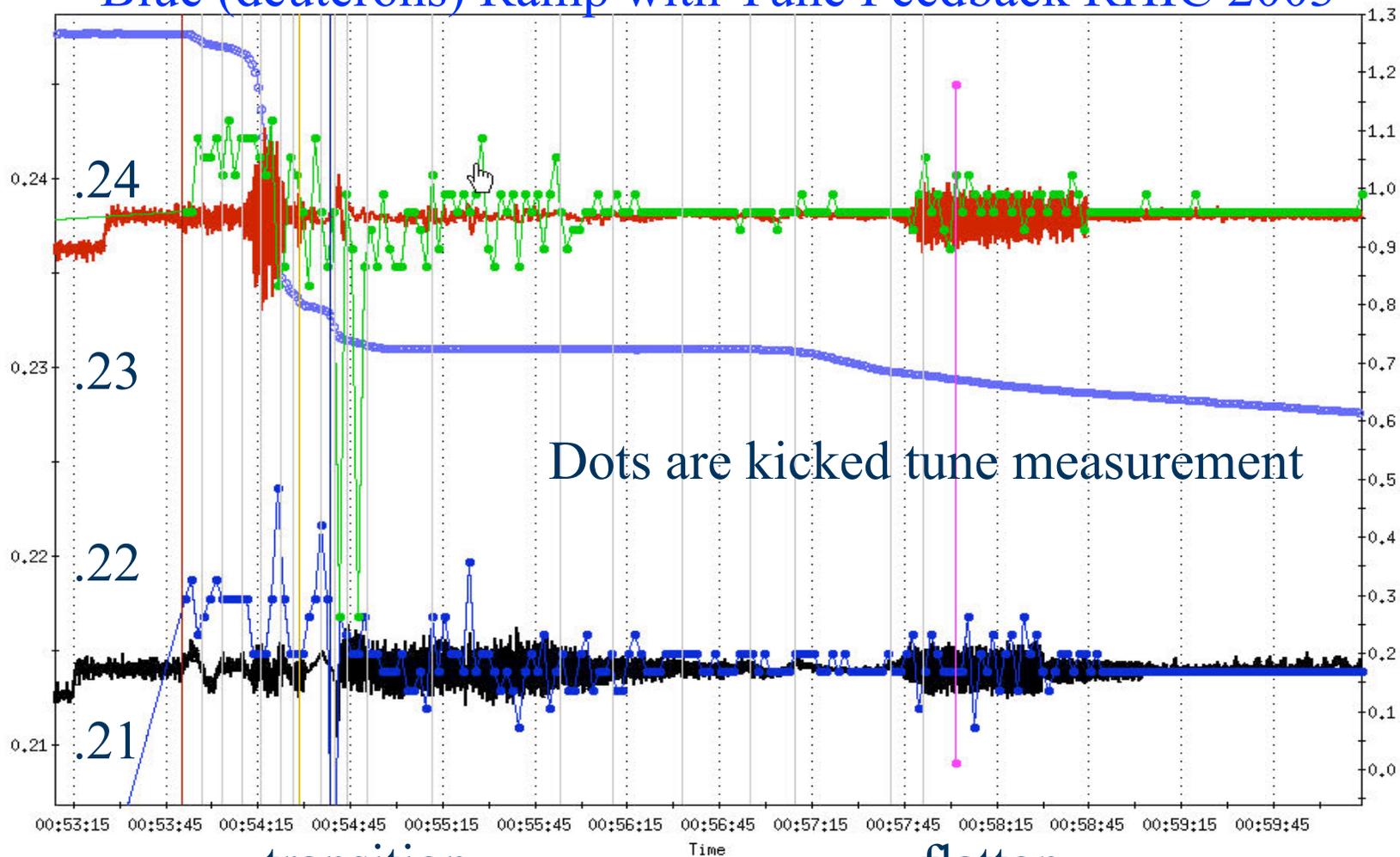
chirp, multi-carrier, synch satellites
multiple systems
damper noise floor
signal-to-noise
stability and loop tuning
dynamic range
phase stability
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autoexcitation
modeling
beam simulator
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Stability at RHIC

- Minimize phase shifts – two sources
 - Sampling delay – RHIC 2003 was 4 degrees/Hz with 90Hz update rate
 - BW limiting filter – RHIC 2003 was 40Hz IIR
 - Result was loop was twitchy, always close to instability, efforts went into derivative, auto loop gain,...
- For RHIC 2004
 - Increased sampling rate to ~ 14KHz
 - Moved filter to ~100Hz, switchable digital filters
 - Result was ~x10 improvement in loop bandwidth, gain margin,...

Blue (deuterons) Ramp with Tune Feedback RHIC 2003



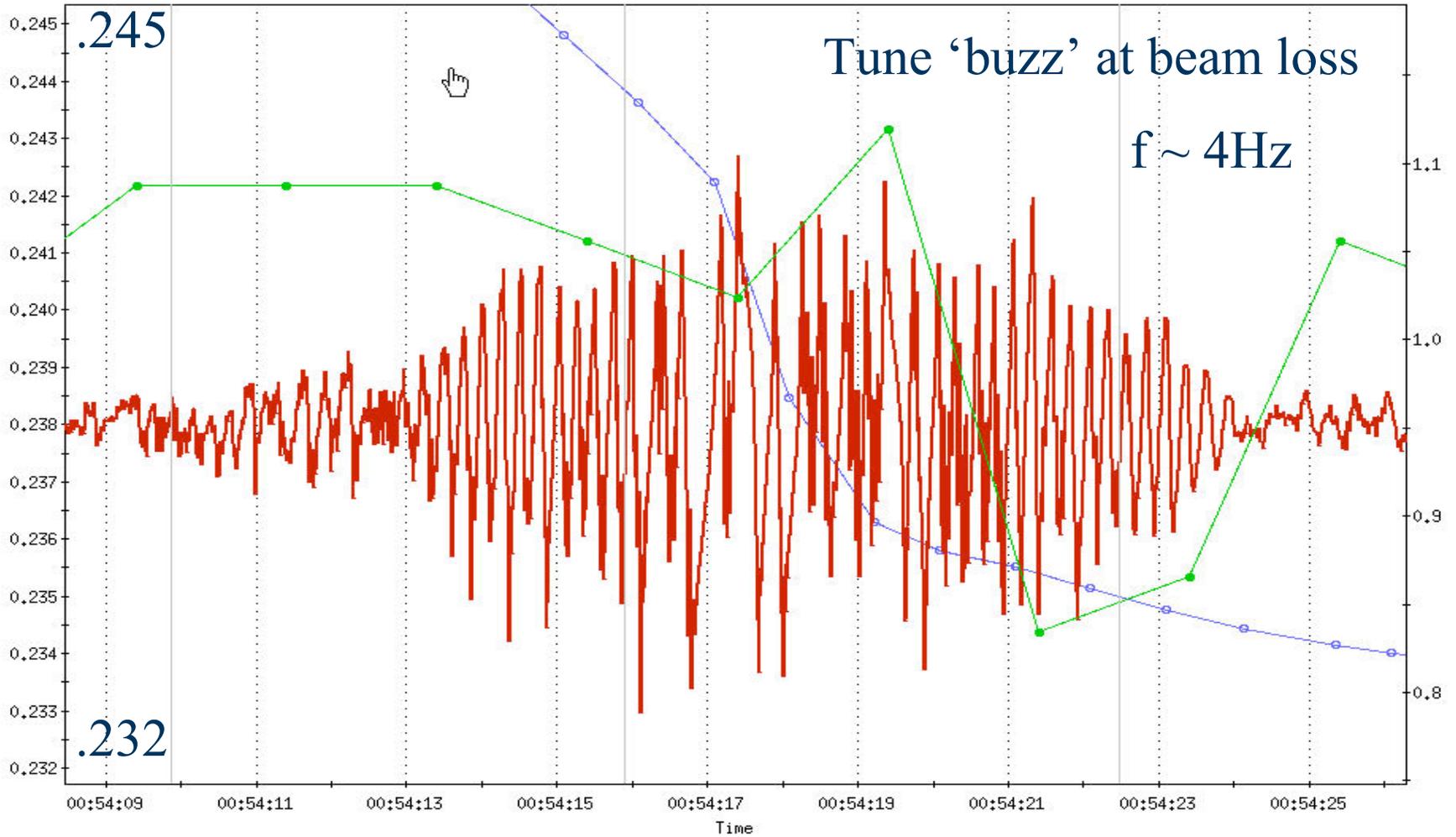
Dots are kicked tune measurement

transition

flattop

- qLoopTune.bh:tuneBuffM[.]2550:150 (Y1)
- vertical.tune..1st.peak.2550:153 (Y1)
- ev-bgammat (Y1)
- bluDCCTtotal-Deuterons2550:154 (Y2)
- qLoopTune.bv:tuneBuffM[.]2550:151 (Y1)
- ev-flattop (Y1)
- ev-bgtstart (Y1)
- horizontal.tune..1st.peak.2550:152 (Y1)
- ev-stone (Y1)
- ev-accramp (Y1)

qLoopTune.bh:tuneBuffM[.] successfully displayed
qLoopTune.bv:tuneBuffM[.] successfully displayed



- qLoopTune,bh:tuneBuffM[.]2550:150 (Y1)
- vertical.tune..1st.peak.2550:153 (Y1)
- ev-bgammat (Y1)
- bluDCCTtotal-Deuterons2550:154 (Y2)
- qLoopTune,bv:tuneBuffM[.]2550:151 (Y1)
- ev-flattop (Y1)
- ev-bgtstart (Y1)
- horizontal.tune..1st.peak.2550:152 (Y1)
- ev-stone (Y1)
- ev-accramp (Y1)

qLoopTune.bh:tuneBuffM[.] successfully displayed
qLoopTune.bv:tuneBuffM[.] successfully displayed



Loop tuning

- PID loop tuning
 - loop is artificially constrained (by maximum dither $\sim .001$ in RHIC), usual tuning algorithms do not apply
 - the beam transfer function portion of the loop gain varies considerably
- Magnet transfer function uncertainties?
- extensive studies with modulated test resonator, comparison between results and model
- need a model that includes the beam
- need dedicated time for loop tuning with beam
- **Ultimately, we have been relying on feedback on loop gain**

PLL Problems/Plans



Already covered? →
Thermal effects,... →

chirp, multi-carrier, synch satellites
multiple systems
damper noise floor
signal-to-noise
stability and loop tuning
dynamic range
phase stability
emittance growth
tune crossing
autoexcitation
modeling
beam simulator
chromaticity measurement
coupling measurement
beam experiments considerations

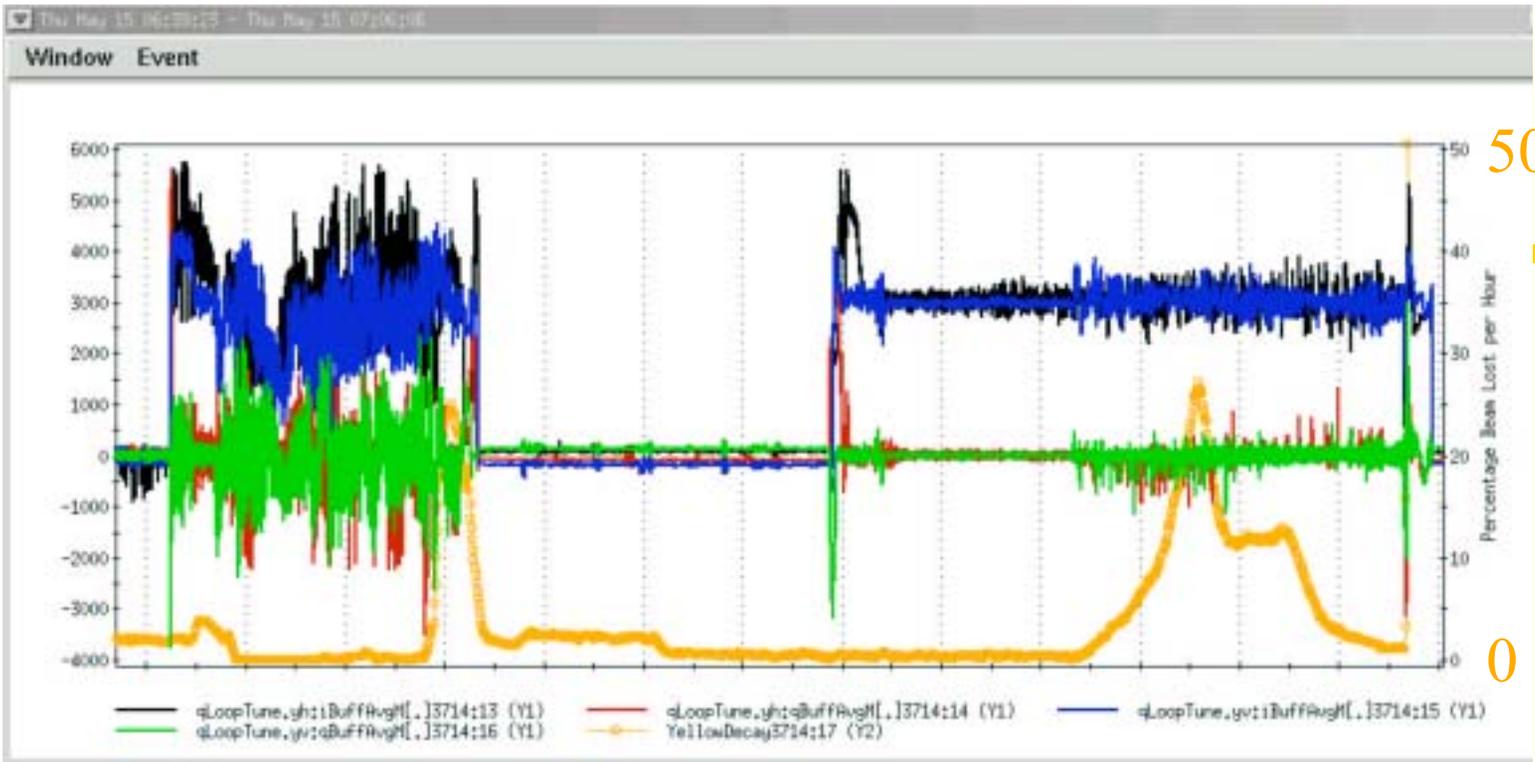
PLL Problems/Plans



Baseband beam
dynamics



chirp, multi-carrier, synch satellites
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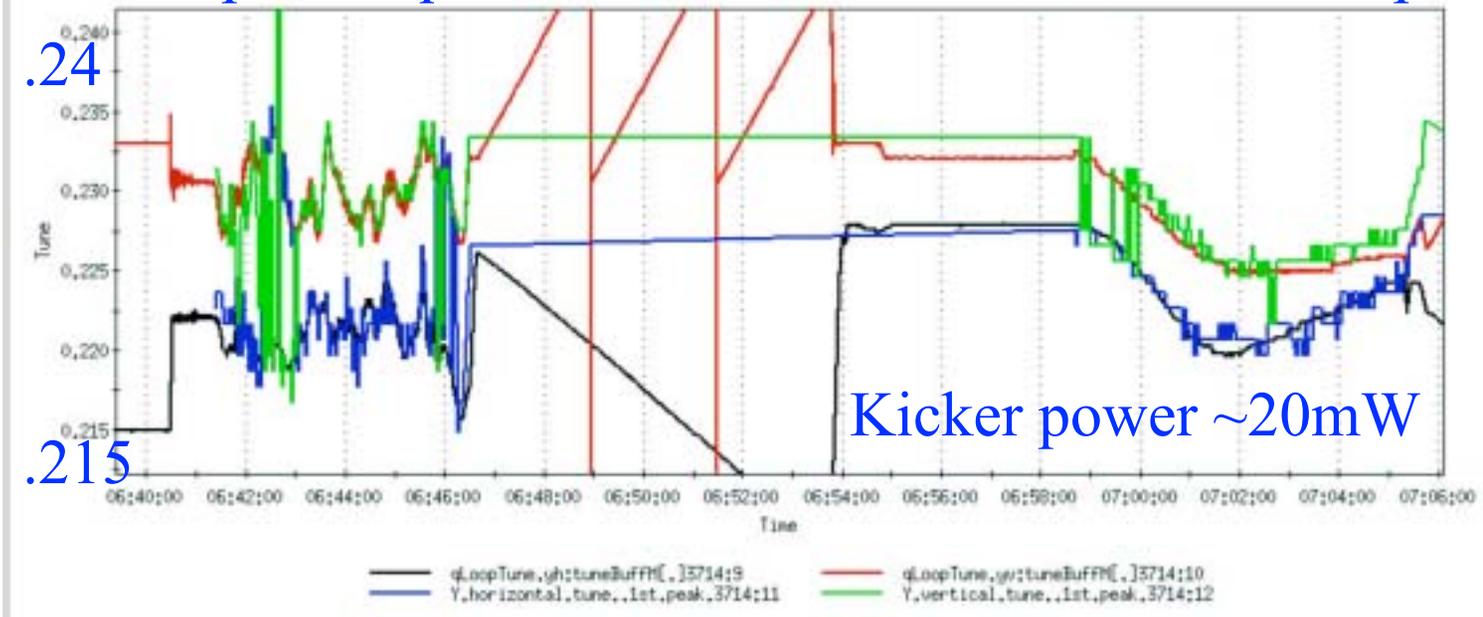


Amplitude and phase

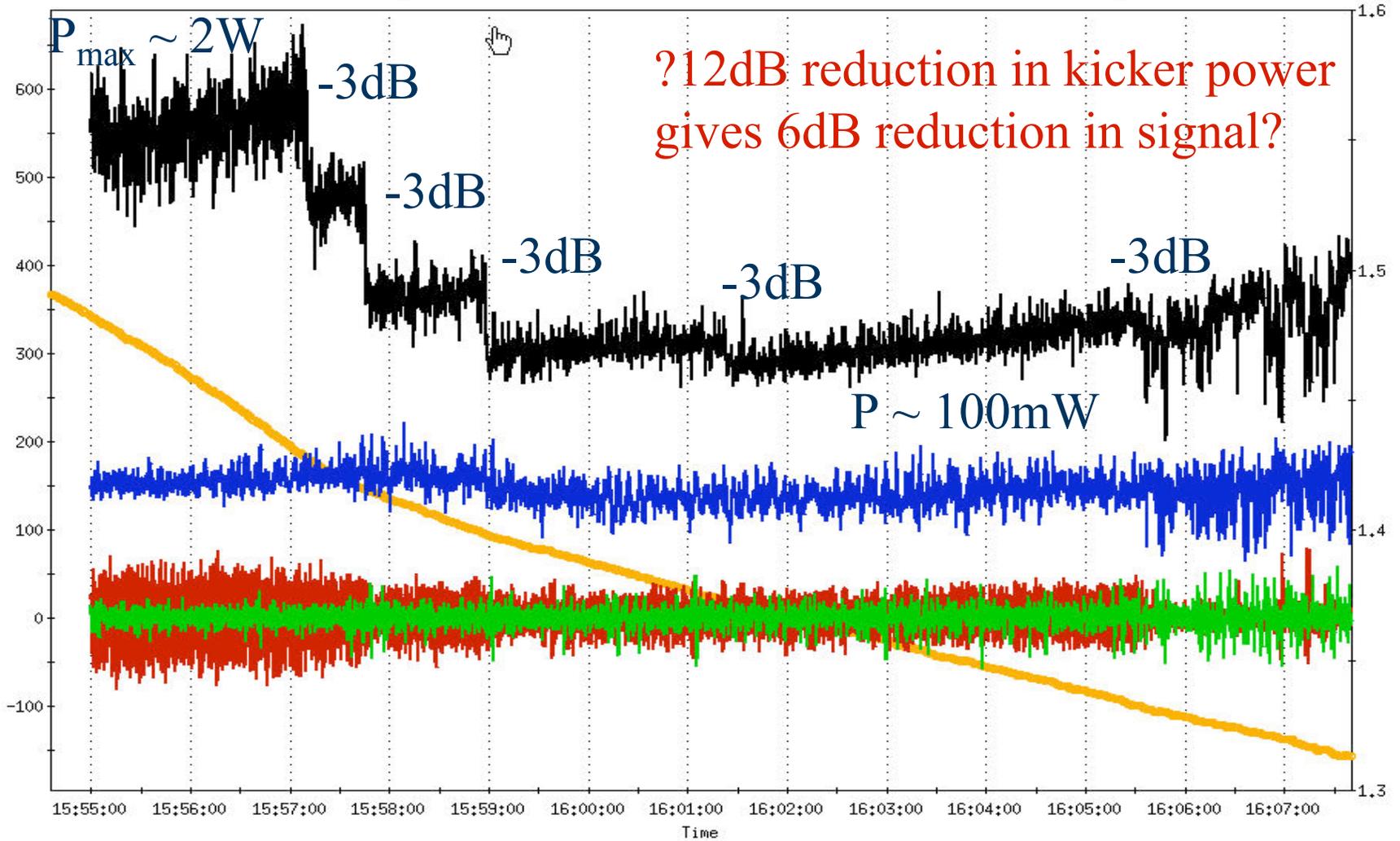
Beam decay

Ramp and squeeze

Rotator ramp



PLL amplitude for kick reduced in 3dB steps



qLoopTune.yh:iBuffAvgM[.]2605:67 (Y1) qLoopTune.yh:qBuffAvgM[.]2605:68 (Y1) qLoopTune.yv:iBuffAvgM[.]2605:69 (Y1)
qLoopTune.yv:qBuffAvgM[.]2605:70 (Y1) ye1DCCTtotal-Gold2605:71 (Y2)

qLoopTune.yh:iBuffAvgM[.] successfully displayed
qLoopTune.yh:qBuffAvgM[.] successfully displayed

PLL Problems/Plans



No crossing with
TF, always a problem
otherwise?
Coupling is a problem,
Even without crossing



chirp, multi-carrier, synch satellites
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PLL Problems/Plans



Becomes an issue
as we seek to
improve S/N



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PLL Problems/Plans



Useful, but must
be driven by
experience with
beam



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PLL Problems/Plans



- | |
|--|
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Already covered



PLL Problems/Plans



- | |
|--|
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PLL is very useful tool, design must include this aspect →



Conclusions

- Present 245MHz RHIC PLL might well meet the needs of LHC with refinement and multi-bunches
- Other options all have a lot to recommend them
- It is crucial to properly evaluate all options as quickly as possible
- Proper evaluation must include extensive testing with beam at the earliest possible stage
- It is crucial to keep things as simple as possible