

BUNCH FEEDBACK SYSTEMS
&
RELATED SYSTEMS

KEKB Accelerator Review

5 March 1988

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1. Introductory comments
2. a low-Q cavity for long. kicker
3. status of hardware construction
4. Related systems
5. Installation
6. Control

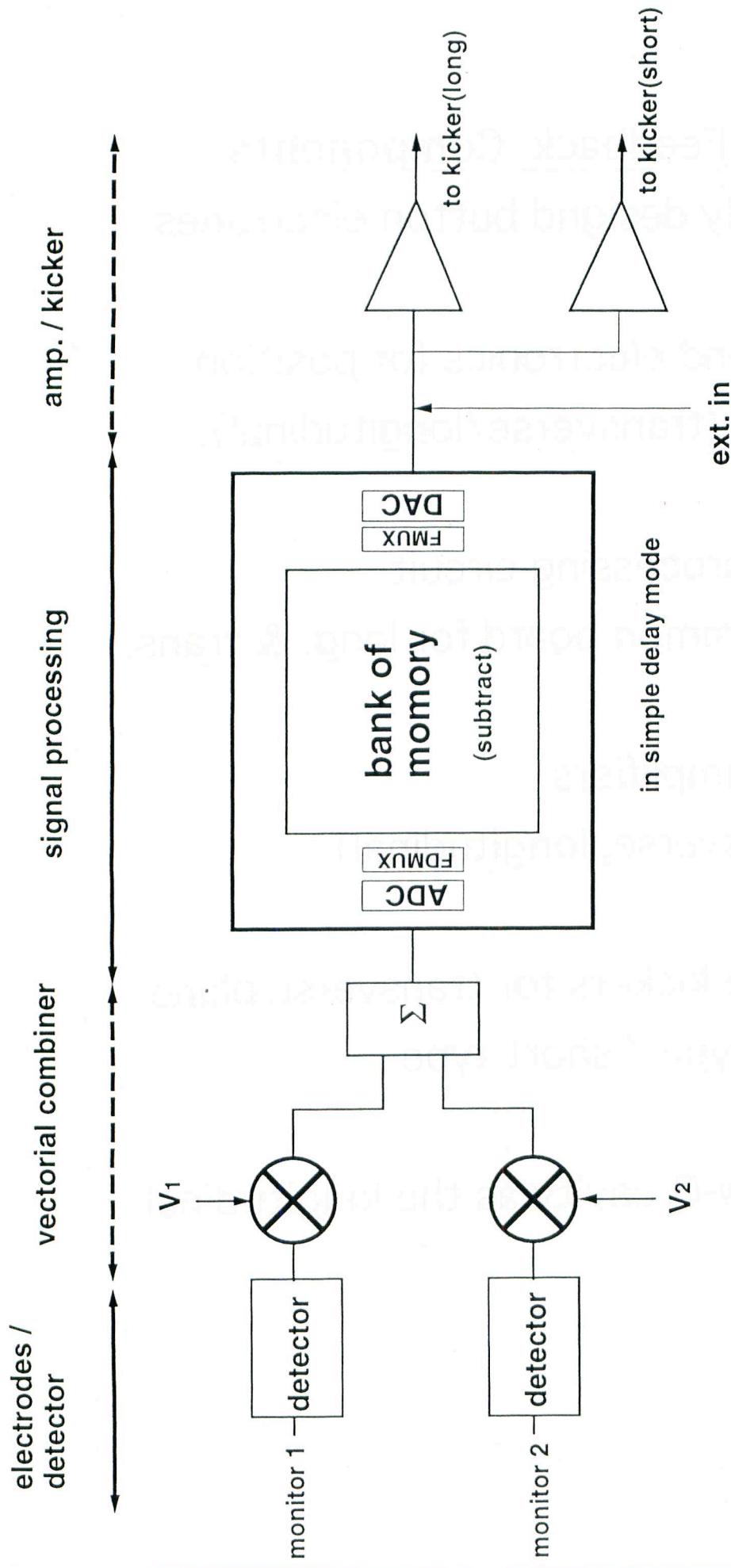
Feedback-Related Machine Parameters

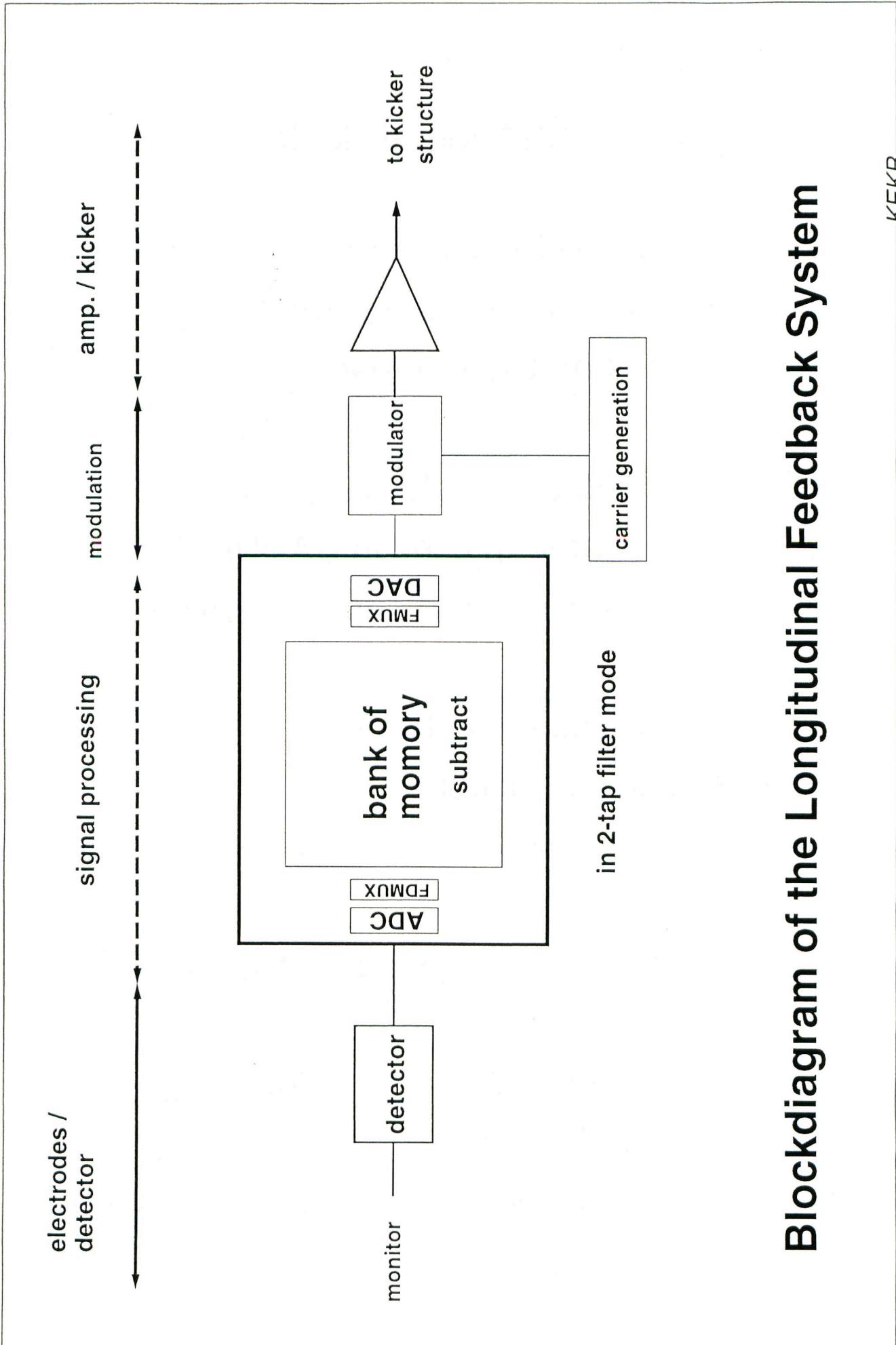
RF frequency	: 509 MHz
revolution frequency	: ~100kHz $(h=5120)$
# of bunches	: ~ 5000
minimum bunch spacing	: ~2ns $(f_{bunch}=\sim 250\text{MHz})$
betatron frequency	: 5kHz~45kHz
synchrotron frequency	: ~1kHz
radi. damp. time (long)	: 23ms
bunch current	0.5mA/0.2mA (LER/HER)

Feedback Components

- ◆ Specially designed button electrodes
- ◆ Front-end electronics for position detection (transverse/longitudinal)
- ◆ Signal processing circuit
(a common board for long. & trans.)
- ◆ Power amplifiers
(transverse, longitudinal)
- ◆ Stripline kickers for transverse plane
long type / short type
- ◆ Very low-Q cavity as the longitudinal kicker

Blockdiagram of the Transverse Feedback System





Blockdiagram of the Longitudinal Feedback System

On the longitudinal kicker

Since the last KEKB accelerator reviews held in the last year, we have not made big modifications on the feedback design.

But we decided to use the *very low-Q cavities* (like those in used in DAΦNE) for the longitudinal kicker in the commissioning.

The drift-tube kicker is the second candidate for the kicker.

comparison of the two types of the kicker

	drift tube	low-Q cavity
shunt imp.	$\sim 320\Omega$	$\sim 600\Omega$
structure	complex	less complex

Modification of the DAΦNE-type Kicker

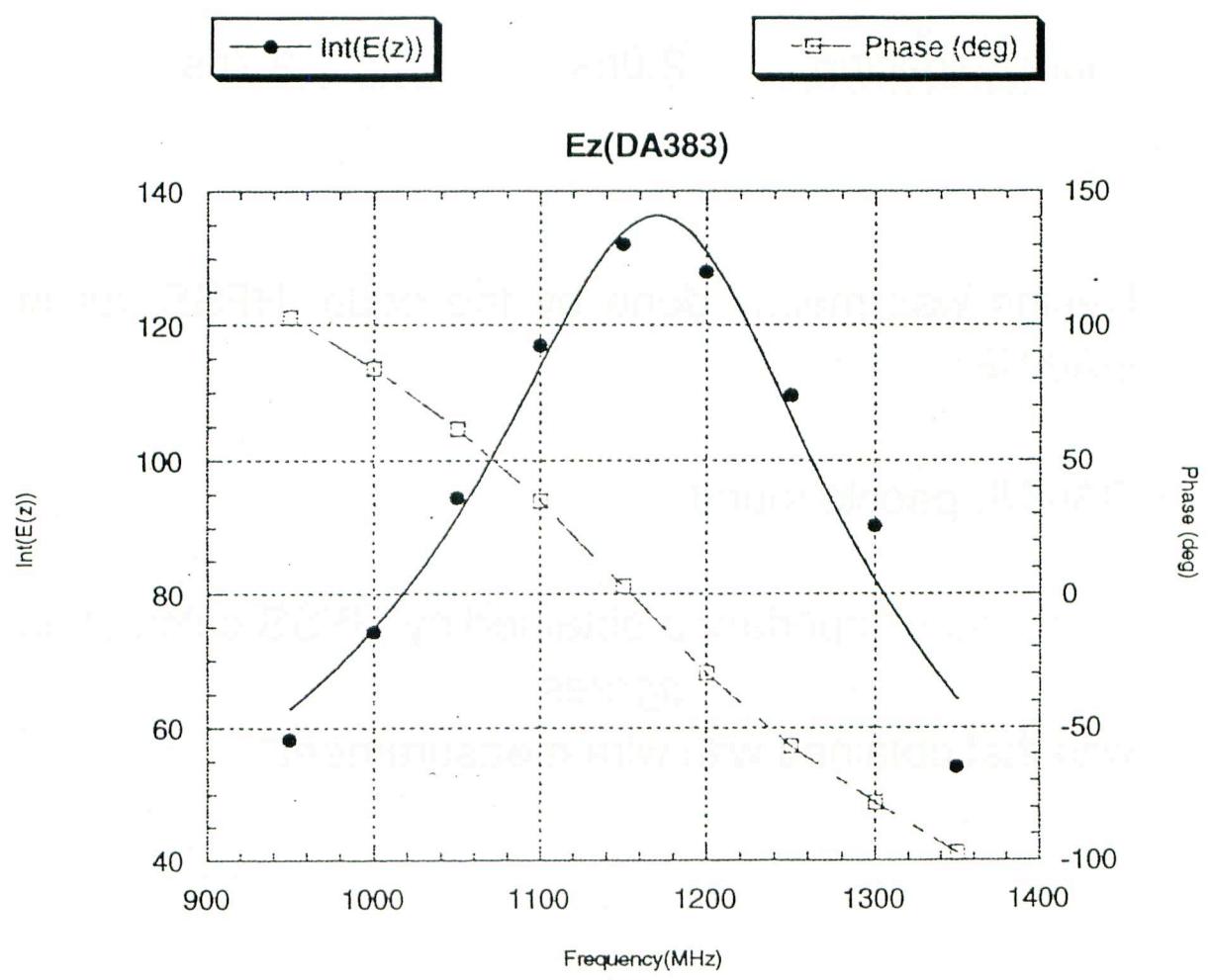
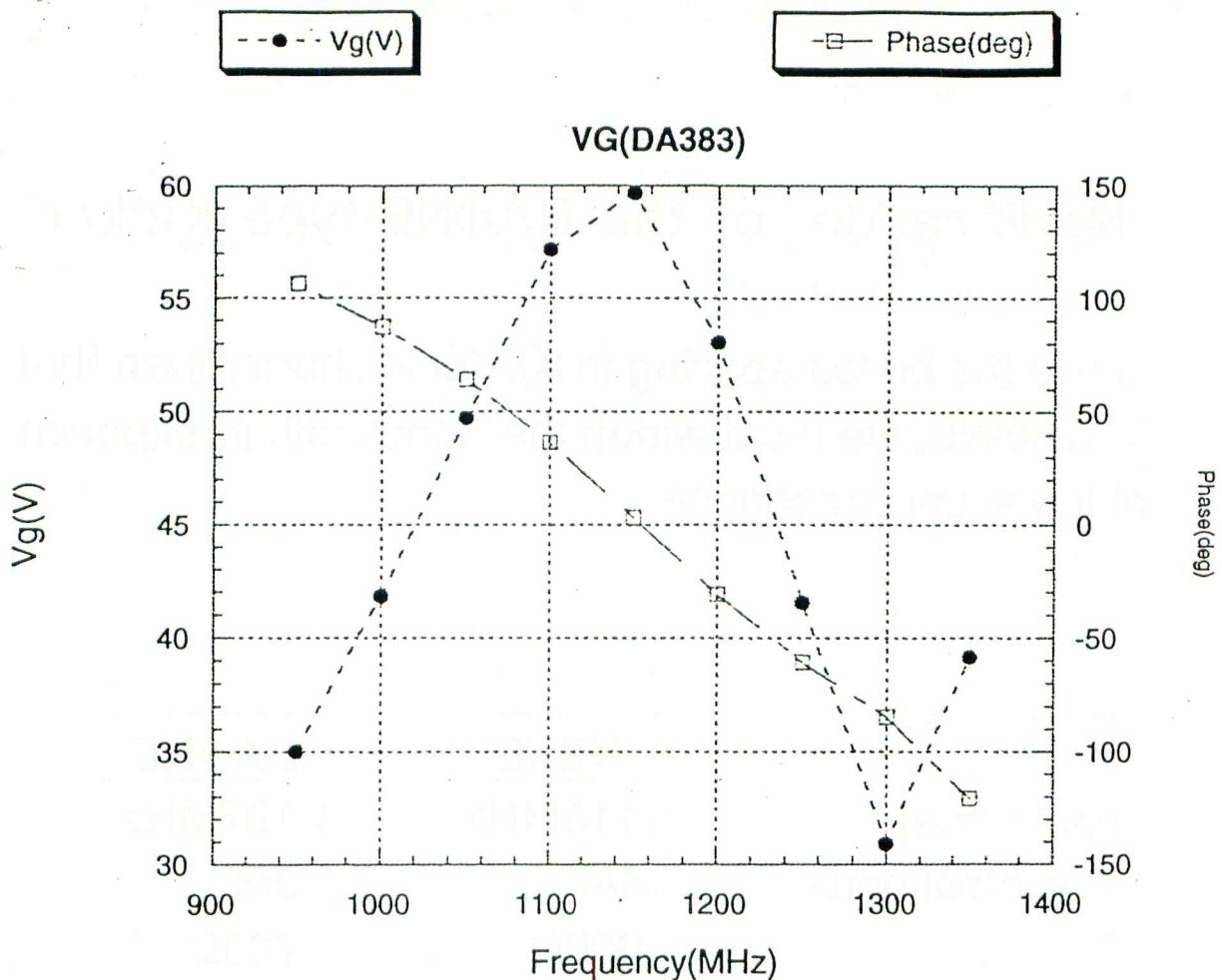
Since the bunch spacing in KEKB is shorter than that in DAΦNE, we must widen the bandwidth in expence of the shunt impedance.

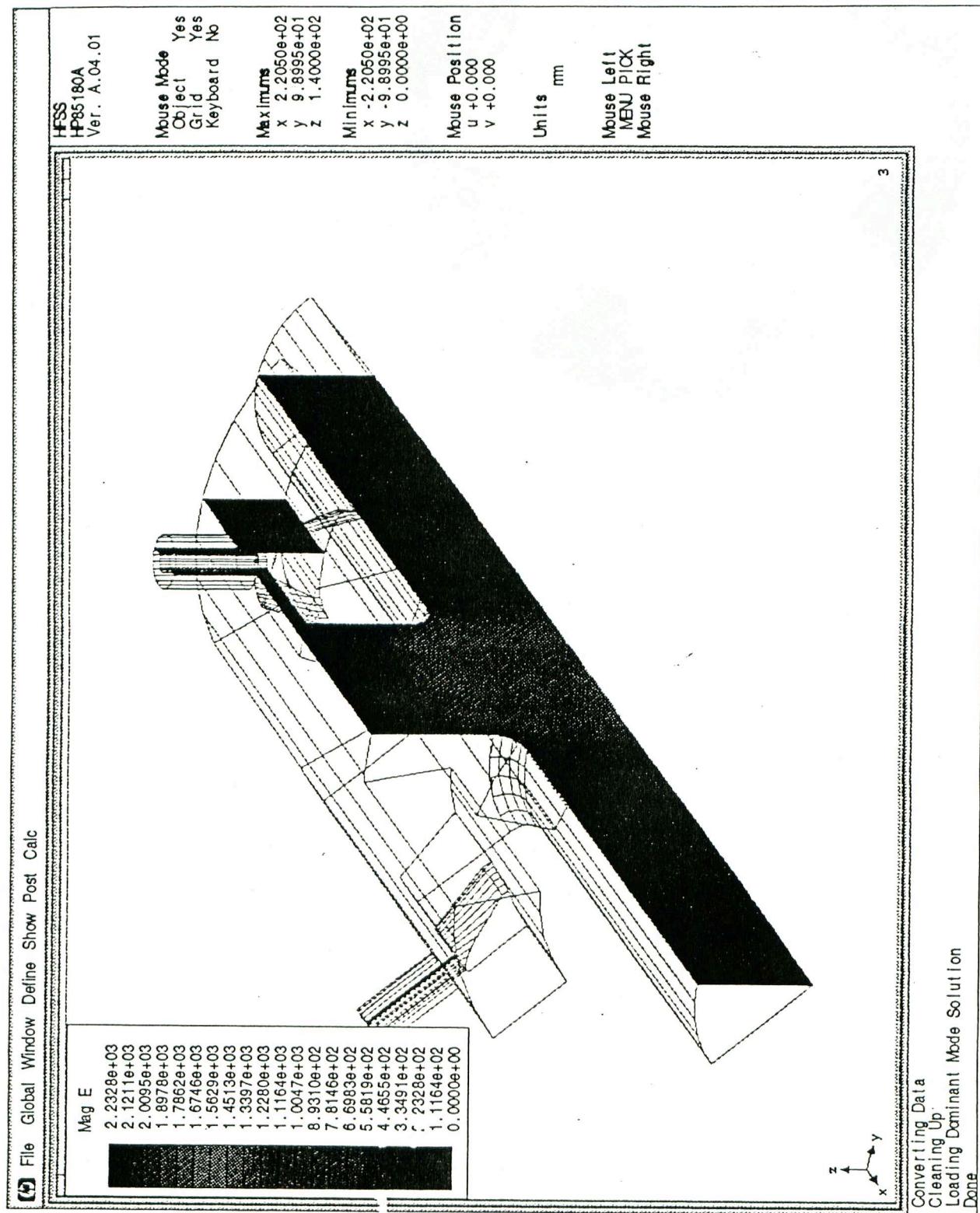
	KEKB	DAΦNE
center freq.	1.115MHz	1.197MHz
# of in/out ports	4/4	3/3
R_s	600Ω	780Ω
Q	~ 5	~ 7
bunch spacing	2.0ns	2.7ns

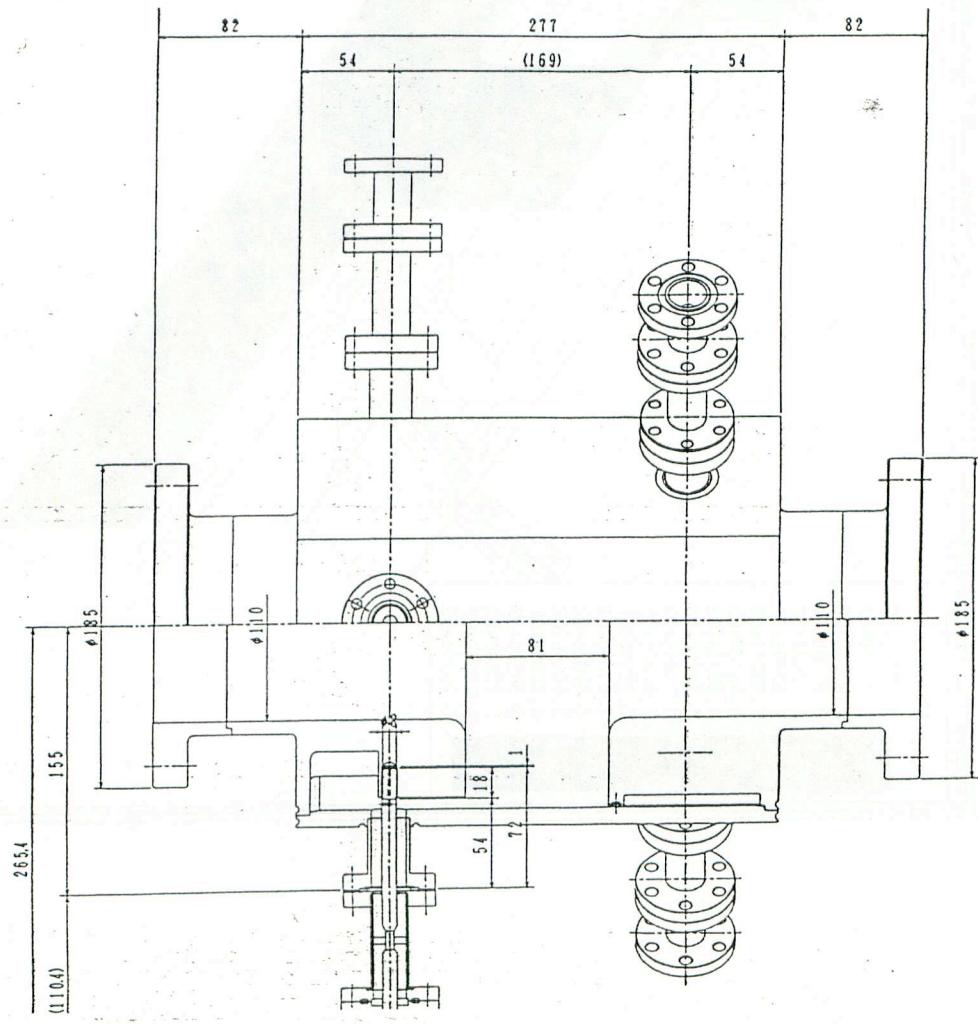
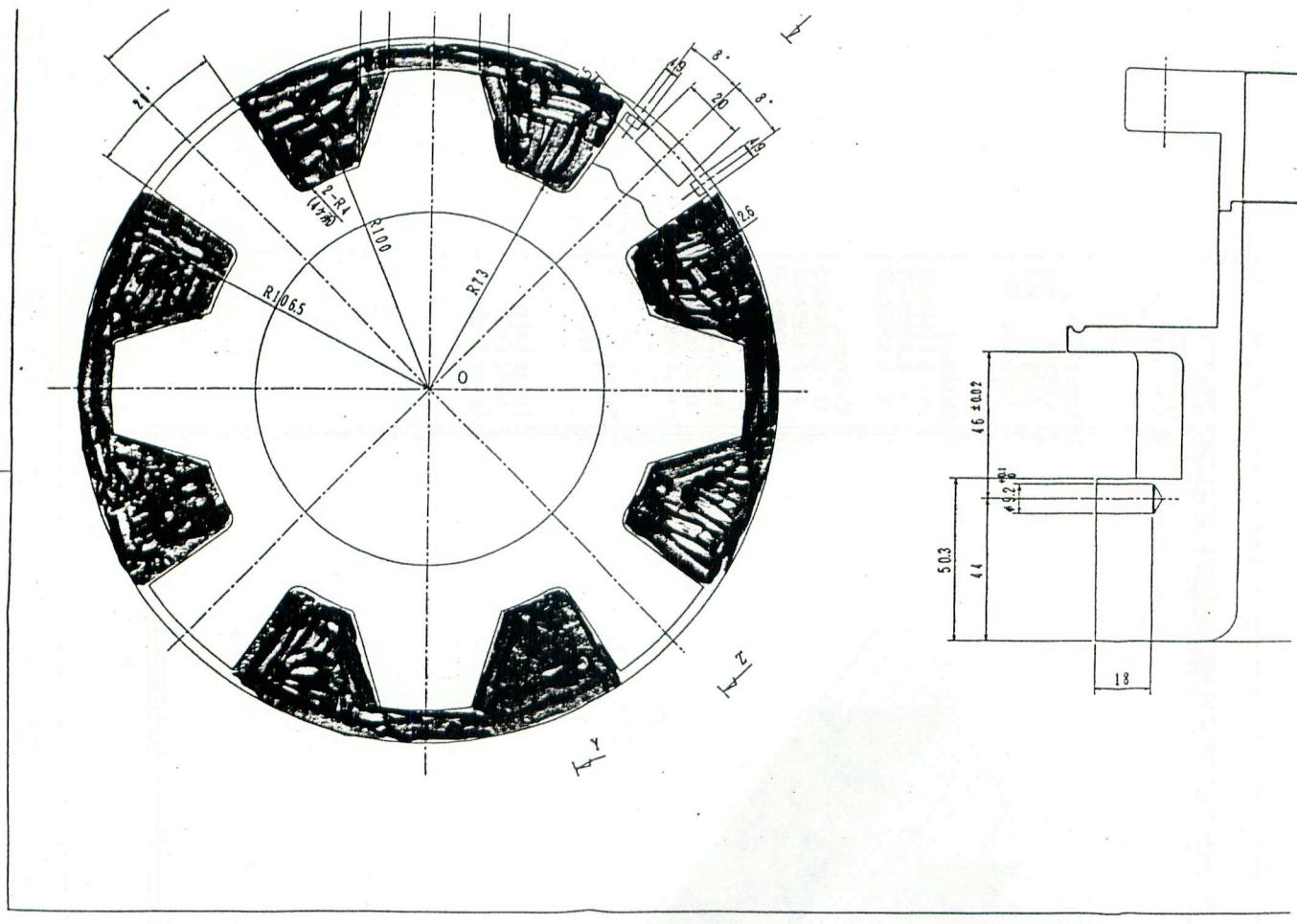
Design was mainly done by the code, HFSS, as in DAΦNE.

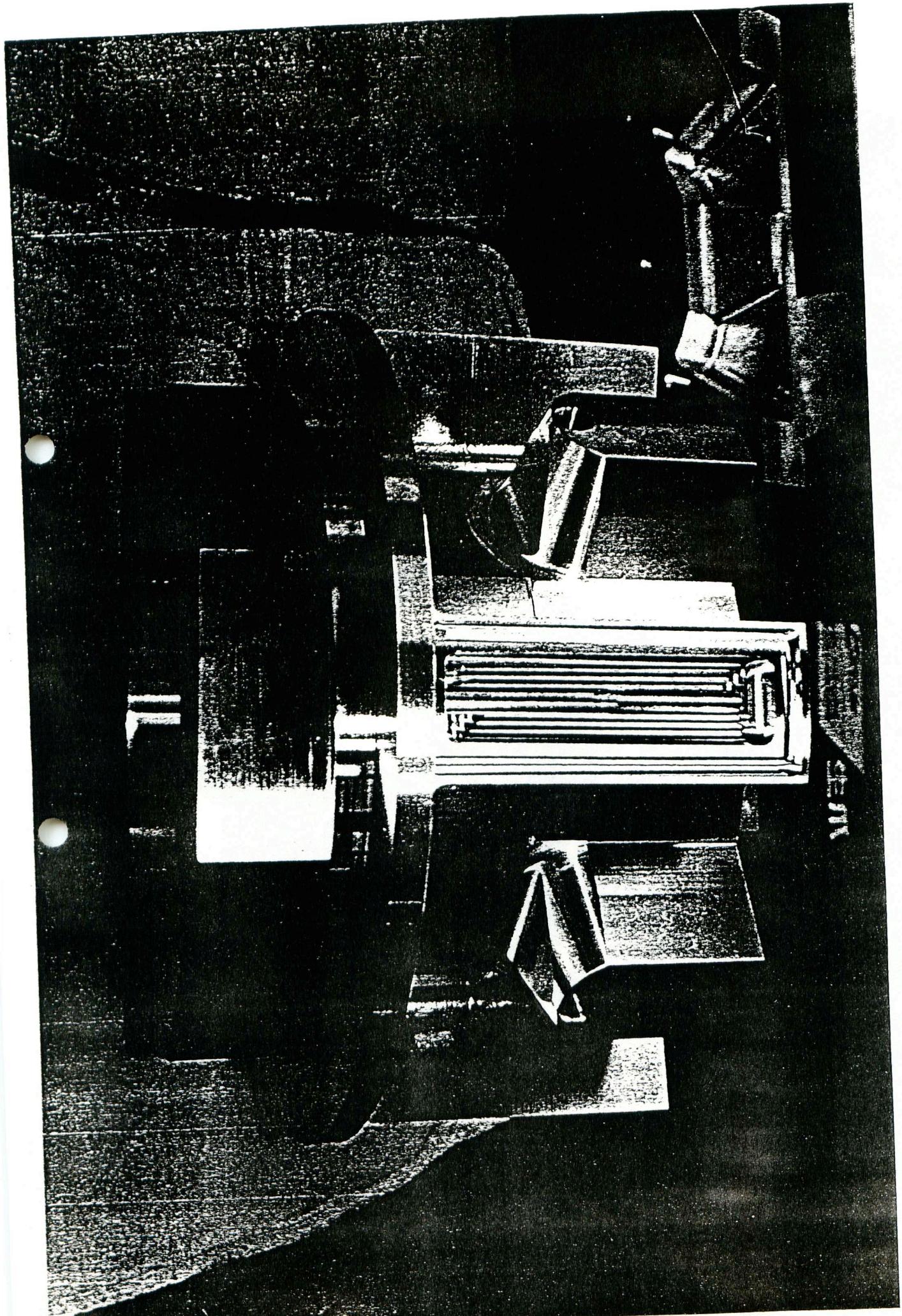
DAΦNE people found

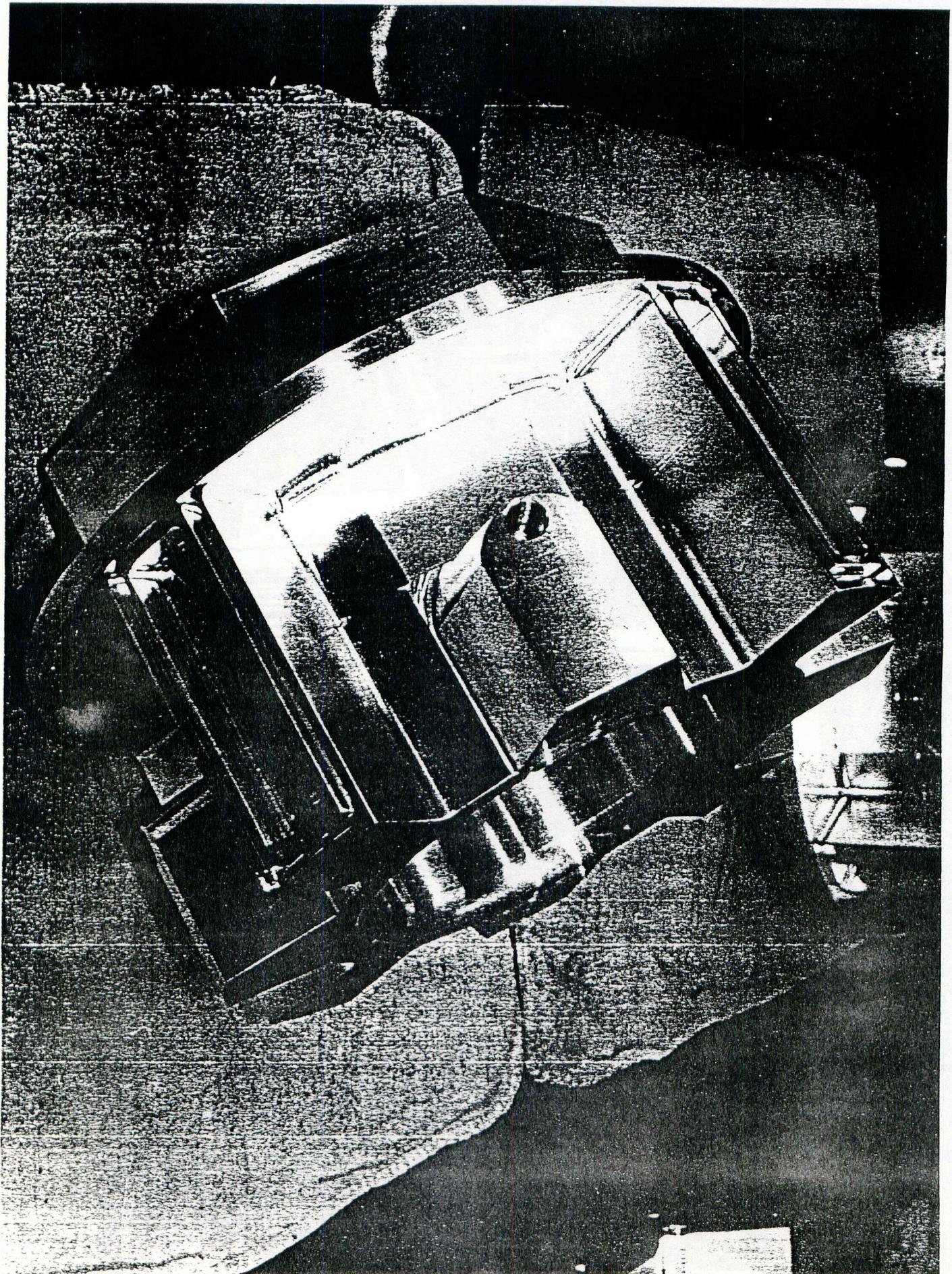
“ the shunt impedance obtained by HFSS calculation
agrees
with that obtained with wire measurement”.











Present Status of the Hardware

construction

◆ vacuum components

under fabrication -- will complete at
the end of March
(by the end of this fiscal year)

◆ power amplifiers

transverse (higher/wide band)
: will be delivered by comming
summer

transverse (lower/narrow band)

: will be deliverd by the end of
March

longitudinal

for 1 kicker (4 amplifiers)

: will be delivered by the end of
March

others: by comming summer

Present Status of the Hardware construction (cont'd)

◆ Signal processing electronics

2-tap filter 4(completed)+4(summer)
memory board 5(completed)+4(summer)

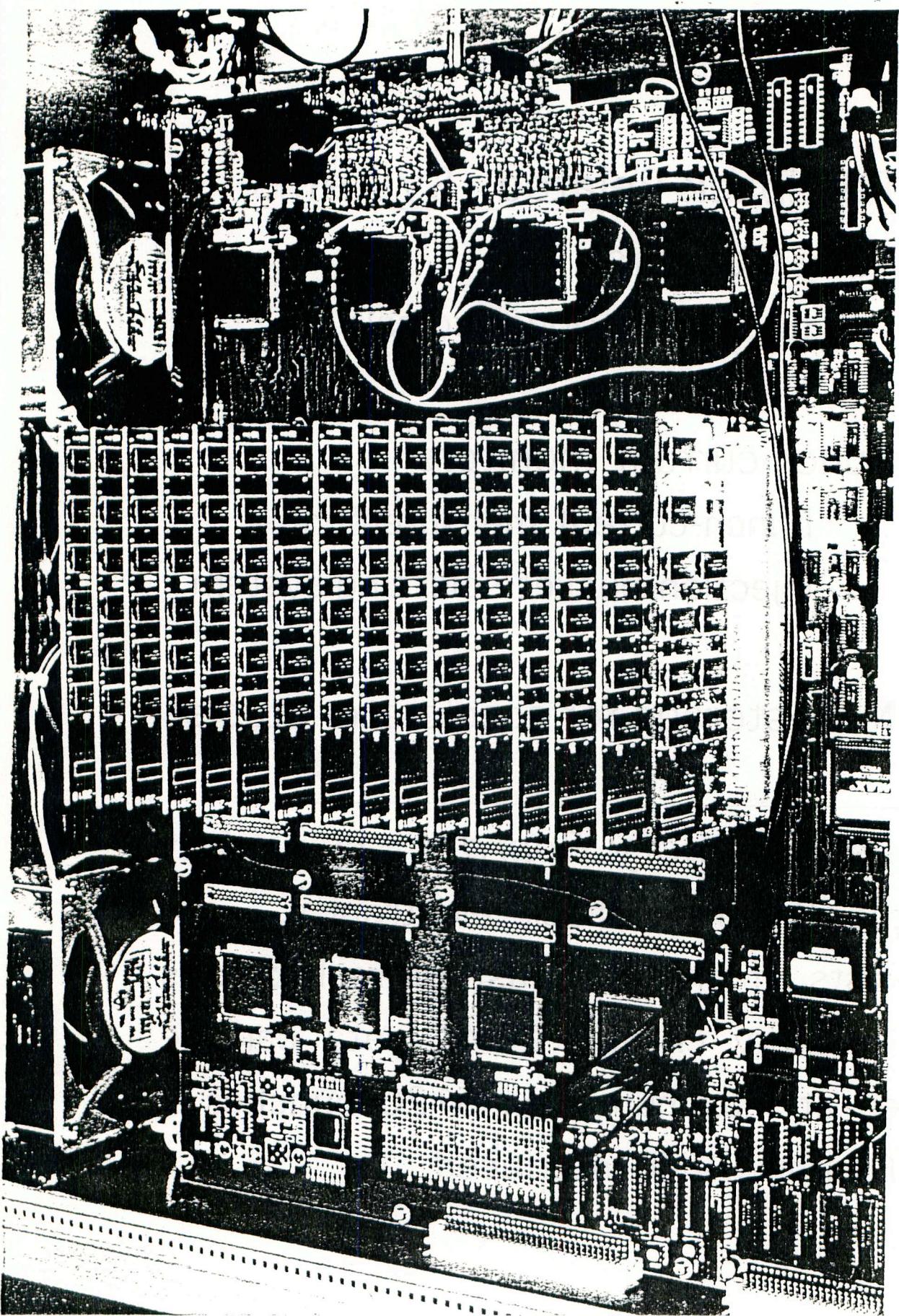
◆ low level electronics parts

waiting for delivery at present
April ~ start assembling

Feedback-Related Systems

1. Tune monitors
transverse, (longitudinal)
2. Bunch current monitors
bunch-current measurement +
injection-bucket selecting system
3. Mass storage for accelerator studies

We use “*Memory Board*”, a by-product of the Bunch-feedback electronics. It consists of an ADC, fast de-multiplexers and memory chips. 20MB data can be stored at maximum, i.e., 5120 bunches x 4096 turns. VME-interfaced.



Tune Measurements

◆ Excitation

exciting betatron oscillation through the feedback kicker

source : a spectrum analyzer (+ tracking generator)

◆ Observation

-- Data from the spectrum analyzer

-- FFT analysis of the *bunch-by-bunch* position information stored in the memory board * (256~1024 tunrs)

* We also prepare the momory boards for the longitudinal tune mesurement.

Bunch Current Monitor

Front-end circuit + Memory board

- ◆ Front-end circuit is essentially the same as the longitudinal pickup for the feedback (phase of the reference signal is shifted)
- ◆ An output of the front-end is A-to-D converted, Resolution : 8 bit
- ◆ Only relative value is obtained: absolute value is calibrated with the DCCT data
- ◆ can measure the current every 2 nsec
(6 4 or 1 2 8 turn-average)

Distribution of the Bunch Current Information

Three VME computers work for distributing the bunch-current information. They are connected by the Shared Memory VME boards.

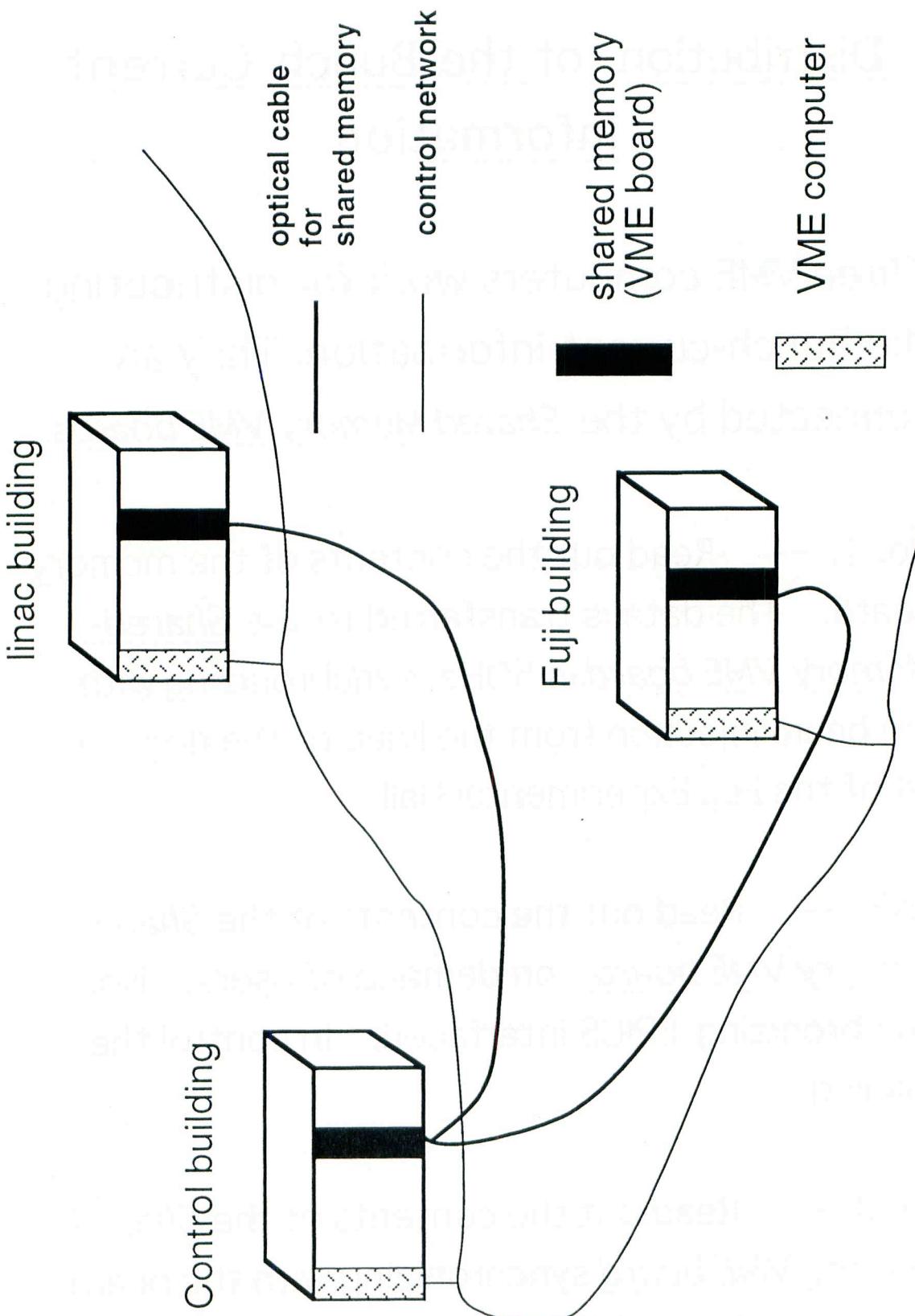
No. 1. --- Read out the contents of the memory board. The data is transferred to the Shared-Memory VME board in 50Hz, synchronizing with the beam injection from the linac to the ring. In B4 of the Fuji Experimental Hall.

No2. --- Read out the contents of the Shared Memory VME board on demand of users. Non synchronizing. EPICS interfaced. In control the building.

No. 3 --- Read out the contents of the Shared Memory VME board synchronizing with the beam injection. Control the injection timing (select ring-bucket). In the linac building.

KEKB bucket selection system

KEKB



The Shared Memory System

Double-height VME modules connected with
optical fiber cables.

bit rate : 250 Mbit/s

max. # of nodes : 255

max. distance : 1000 meters

memory capacity : 128 Mbytes ~ 8 Mbytes

by Advanet Inc. Japan

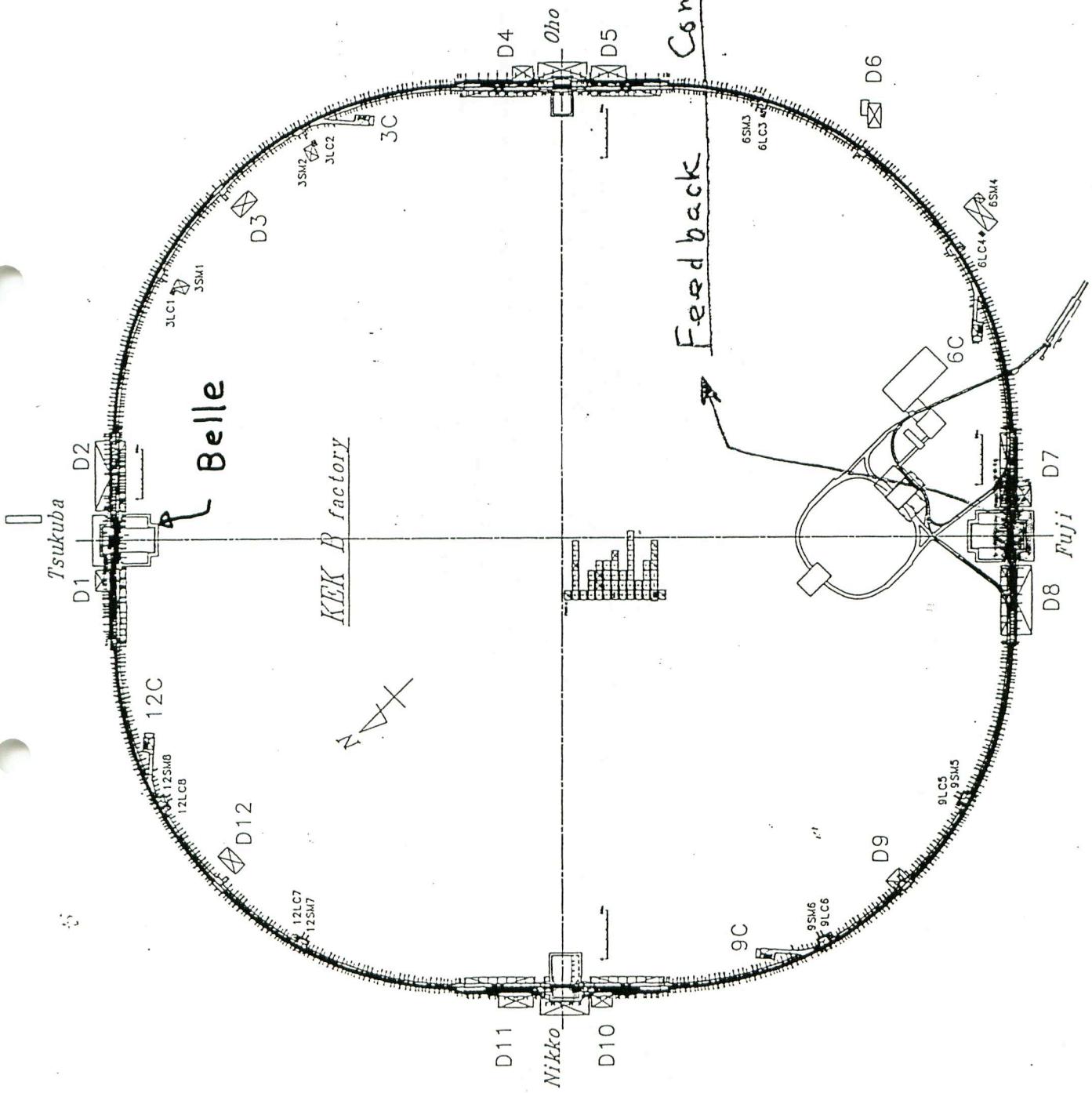
Installation

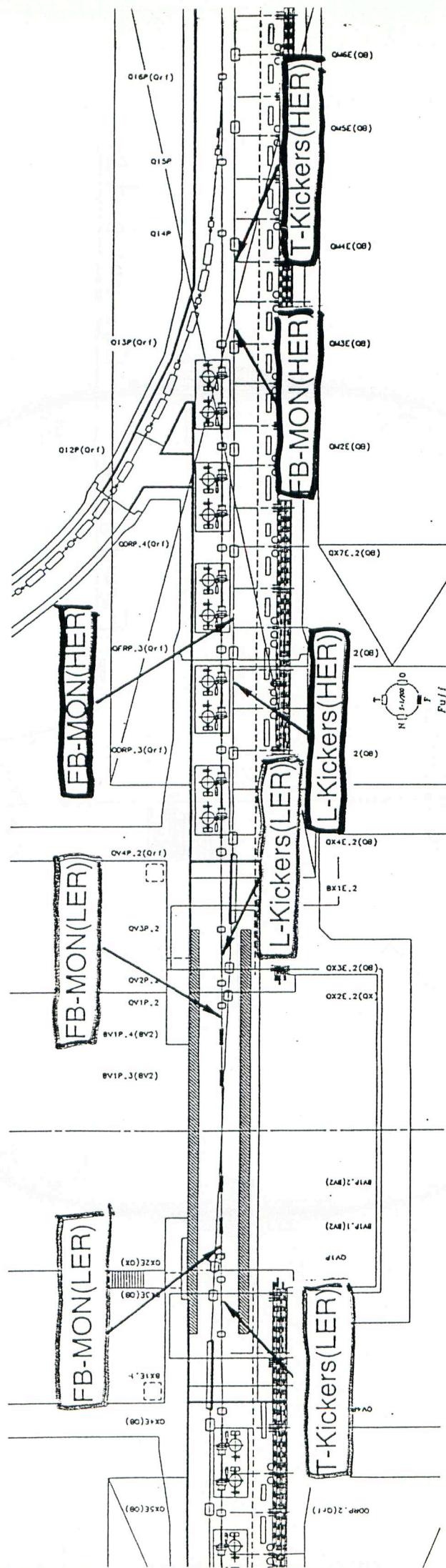
All the feedback components is installed in Fuji Experimet Hall (or near) , which is the opposite position to the Tsukuba Exp. Hall for the Belle Detector.

- Beam line is in the B3 level
- Electronics (low-level and high power) are set in the B4 level

Components

Feedback

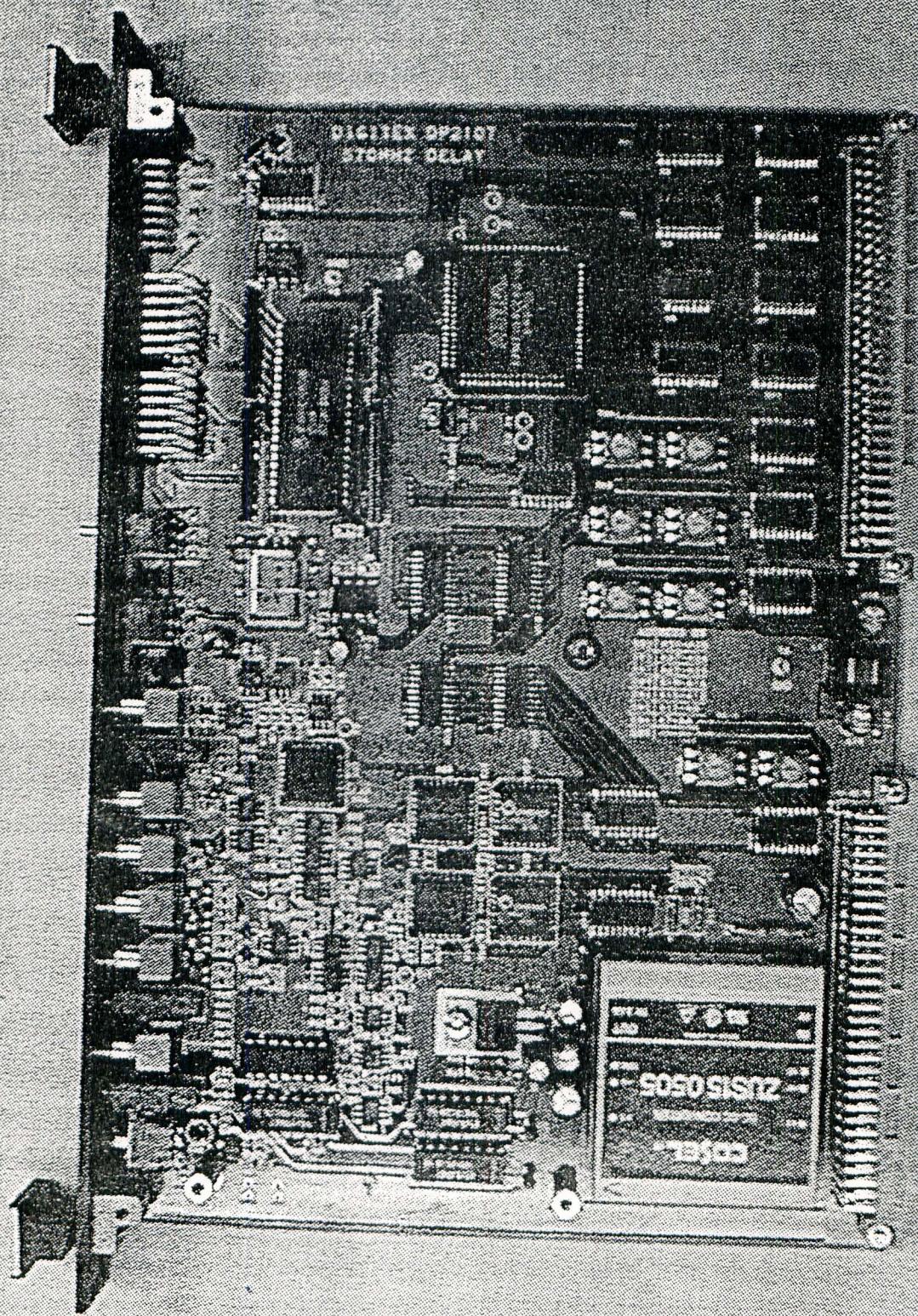


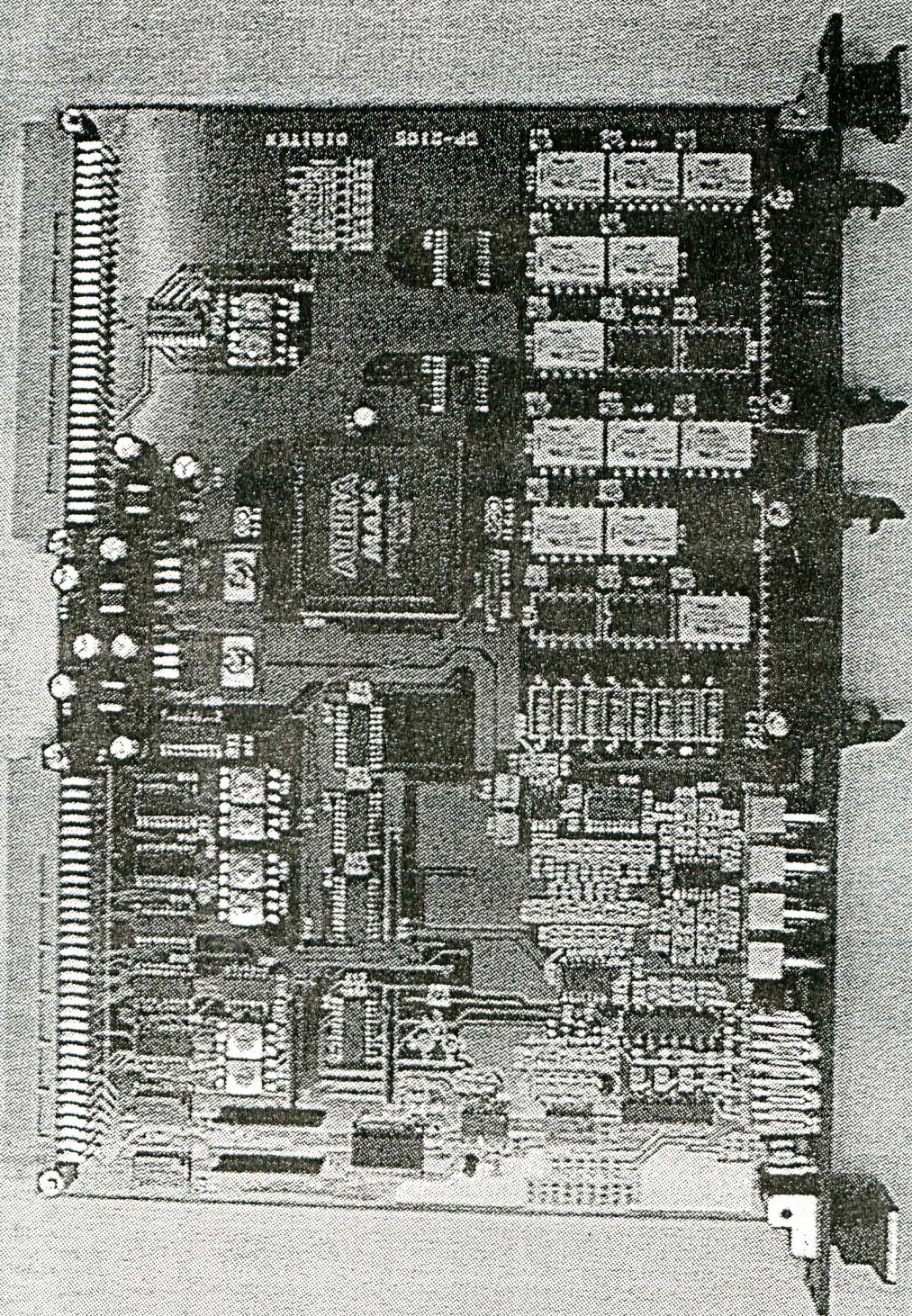


Control Software

Hardware Components to be accessed:

- ◆ Two-tap Filter Boards and Memory Boards (VME)
- ◆ Power-amplifier controllers (VME)
- ◆ Digital delay modules, “TD4V” (VME)
- ◆ Spectrum analyzers (GPIB)
- ◆ Recorders for monitoring temp. etc.
(GPIB)





Control Scheme

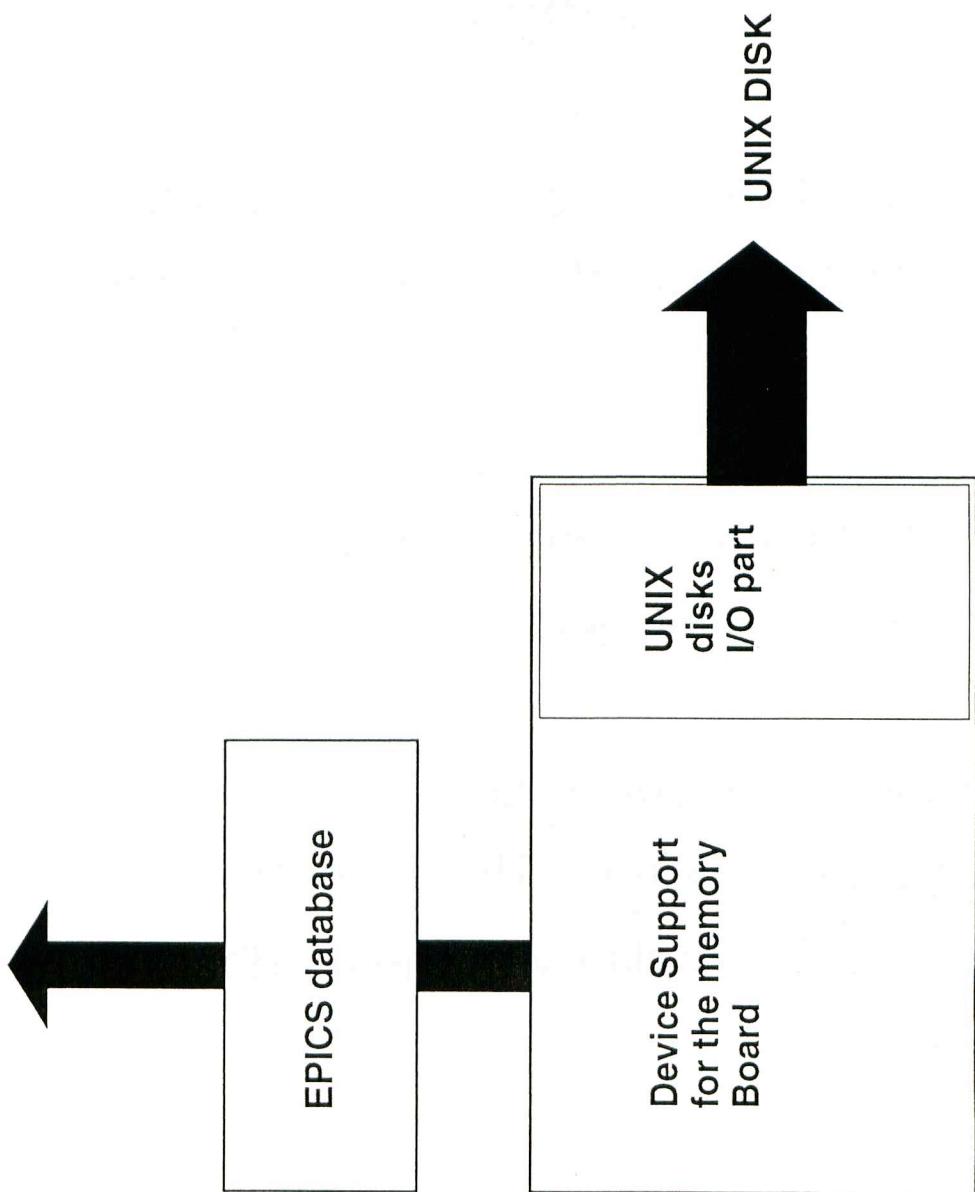
Basically the feedback devices are controlled under the EPICS environment.

- need to code “device support”
- need to code user interface
(MEDM or other interface)

but

For date with very large size (stored in the memory board), we will prepare tools for directly-accessing the UNIX data files. This is outside of the EPICS environment

to EPICS users



Summary

1. We adopt the low-Q cavity as the longitudinal kicker, because of its higher shunt impedance.
2. All the feedback components will be delivered by the comming summer.
3. Design of the bunch-current monitor and the tune meter ended. Their construction is in progress in parallel with the feedback components.
4. All the feedback component will be installed in the Fuji building. Preparation for the installation is in progress.
5. Development of the software is in progress.

Band Assignment of the Transverse Feedback Systems

5 kHz ~ 1MHz	200W amp.	1.2 m kicker
5k Hz ~ 250MHz	250 W amp.	40cm kicker