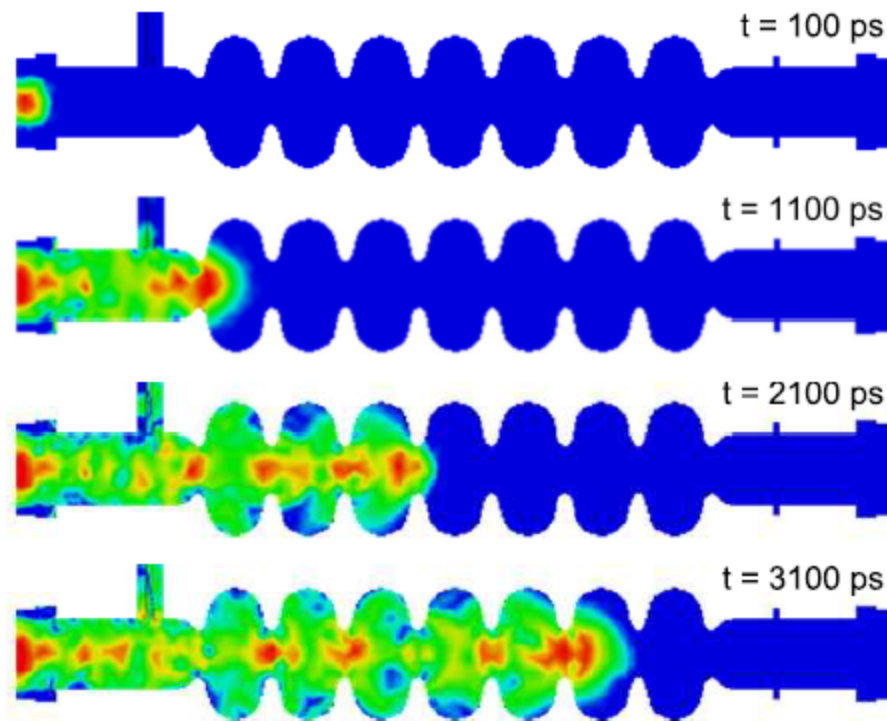


# BBU simulation



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# Beam breakup Instability (BBU)

- Higher Order Modes (HOM) in the cavities give undesired kick.
- Off-orbit bunch returns to the cavities and excite more HOMs...
- BBU limits the maximum achievable current in an ERL  $\longrightarrow$  threshold current  $I_{th}$
- $I_{th}$  decreases with # recirculation turns.



## Design current of CBETA

Design current (mA)	KPP	UPP
1-pass	1	100
4-pass	1	40



## BBU simulation on Bmad

- Given a complete lattice with multi-pass cavities and HOMs assigned...
- Starts with a test current...
  1. tracks off-orbit bunches through lattice
  2. computes bunch-HOM momentum exchanges
  3. determines stability of all HOM voltages
- Attempts different test currents to pin down  $I_{th}$



# Nick Valles simulation for 1-cavity dipole HOMs

```

Frequency R/Q      Q      mode  Polarization_Angle
(Hz)      Ohm/m^(2n)
&long_range_modes
lr(1) =    8.8302e9  7765.5   606830.  1      0.
lr(2) =    3.0751e9  3901.5   310240.  1      0.
lr(3) =    2.549e9   81610.   6229.9   1      0.
lr(4) =    1.7041e9  51754.   1654.5   1      0.
lr(5) =    1.7381e9  42511.   1755.8   1      0.
lr(6) =    1.8702e9  39137.   1610.    1      0.
lr(7) =    1.8558e9  25852.   1598.9   1      0.
lr(8) =    1.8711e9  42890.   789.99   1      0.
lr(9) =    1.872e9   40762.   653.48   1      0.
lr(10) =   1.6766e9   11687.   707.34   1      0.
/

```

- Cavity construction error:  $\pm 125 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $250 \mu\text{m}$ ...
- 400 unique cavities provided per error case.

The “**10 worst dipole HOMs**” (large figure of merit) provided per cavity.

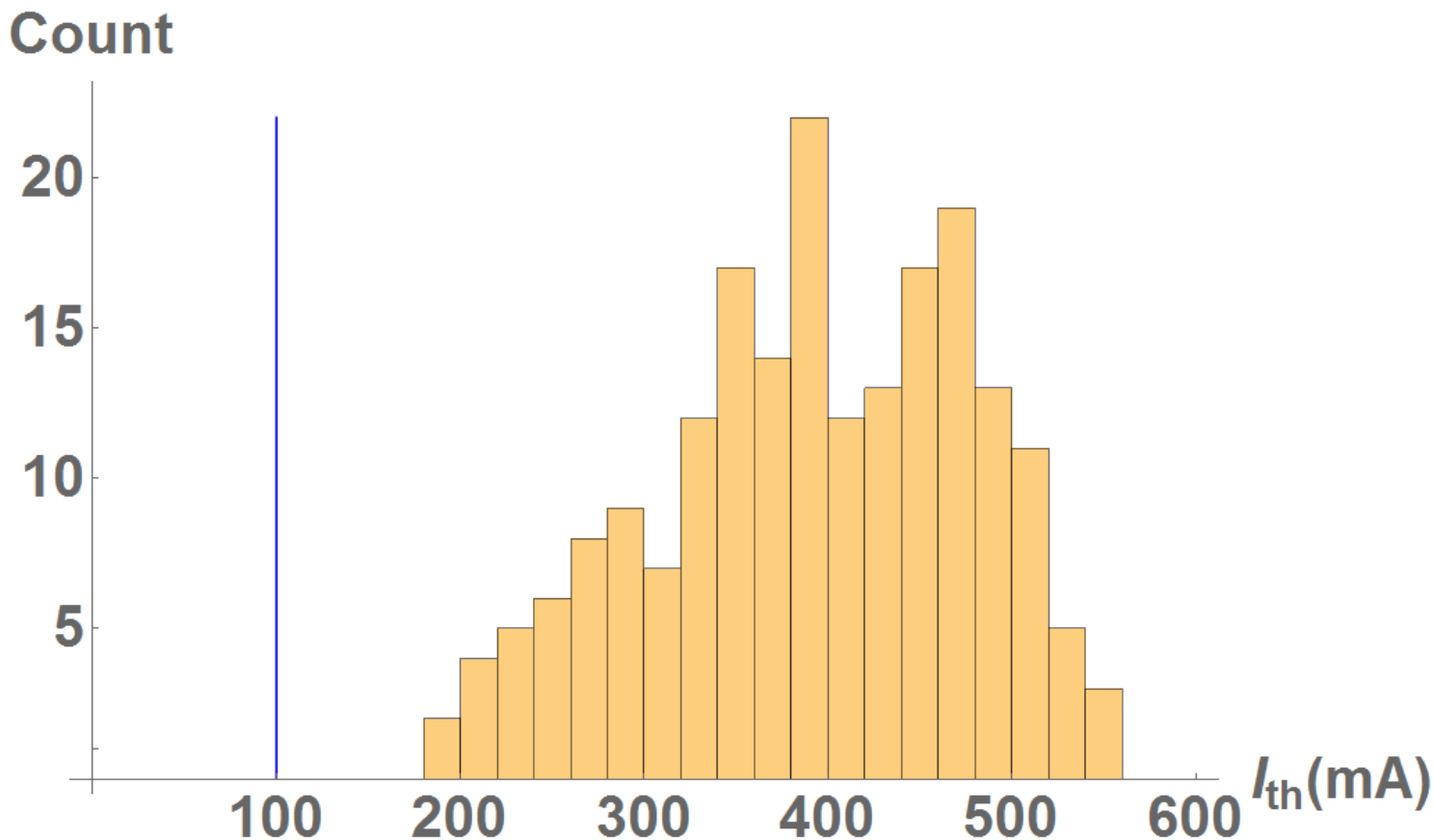
$$\xi_\lambda = (R/Q)_\lambda \frac{\sqrt{(Q_L)_\lambda}}{f_\lambda}$$



# CBETA 1-pass

Cavity shape error: **125  $\mu\text{m}$**

HOM assignment: **random** (10 dipole/cavity)

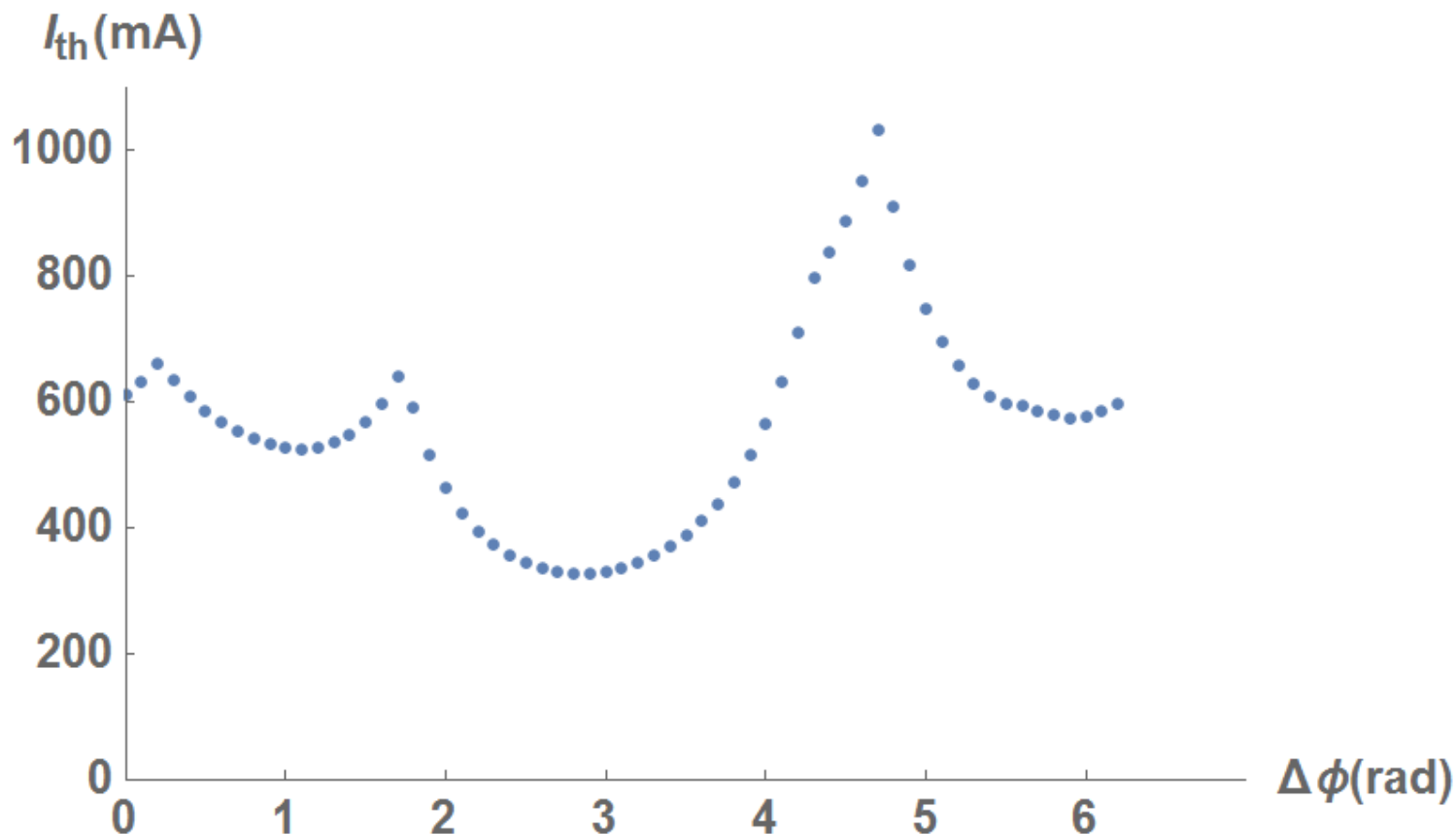


All 200  $I_{th}$  results  $>$  UPP (**100mA**)



# CBETA 1-pass

## $I_{th}$ v.s phase advance $\Delta\phi$



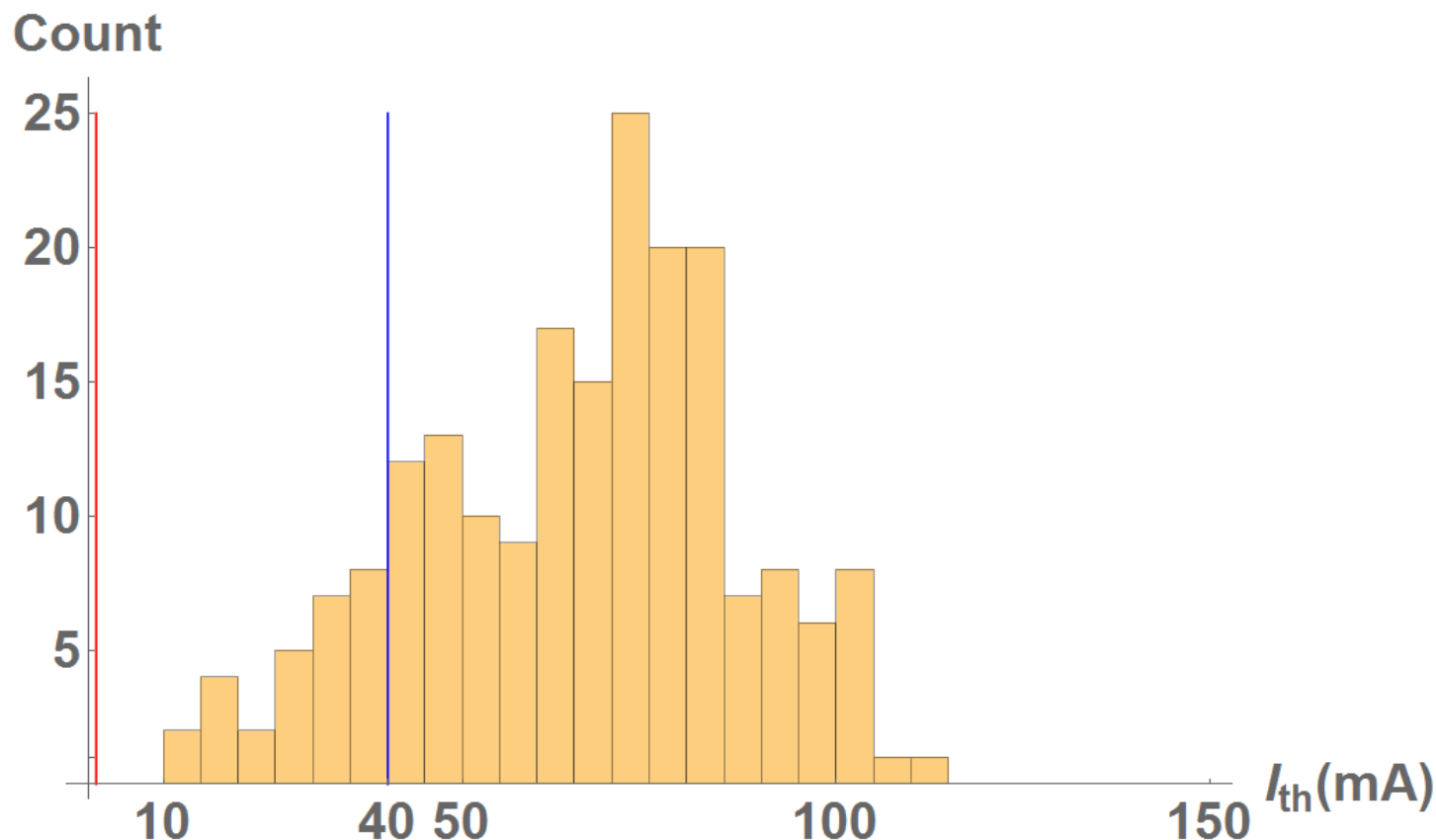
$I_{th}$  results can vary significantly



# CBETA 4-pass

Cavity shape error: **125  $\mu\text{m}$**

HOM assignment: **random** (10 dipole/cavity)



All  $I_{th}$  results above KPP (**1mA**)

28 out of 200 below UPP (**40mA**)

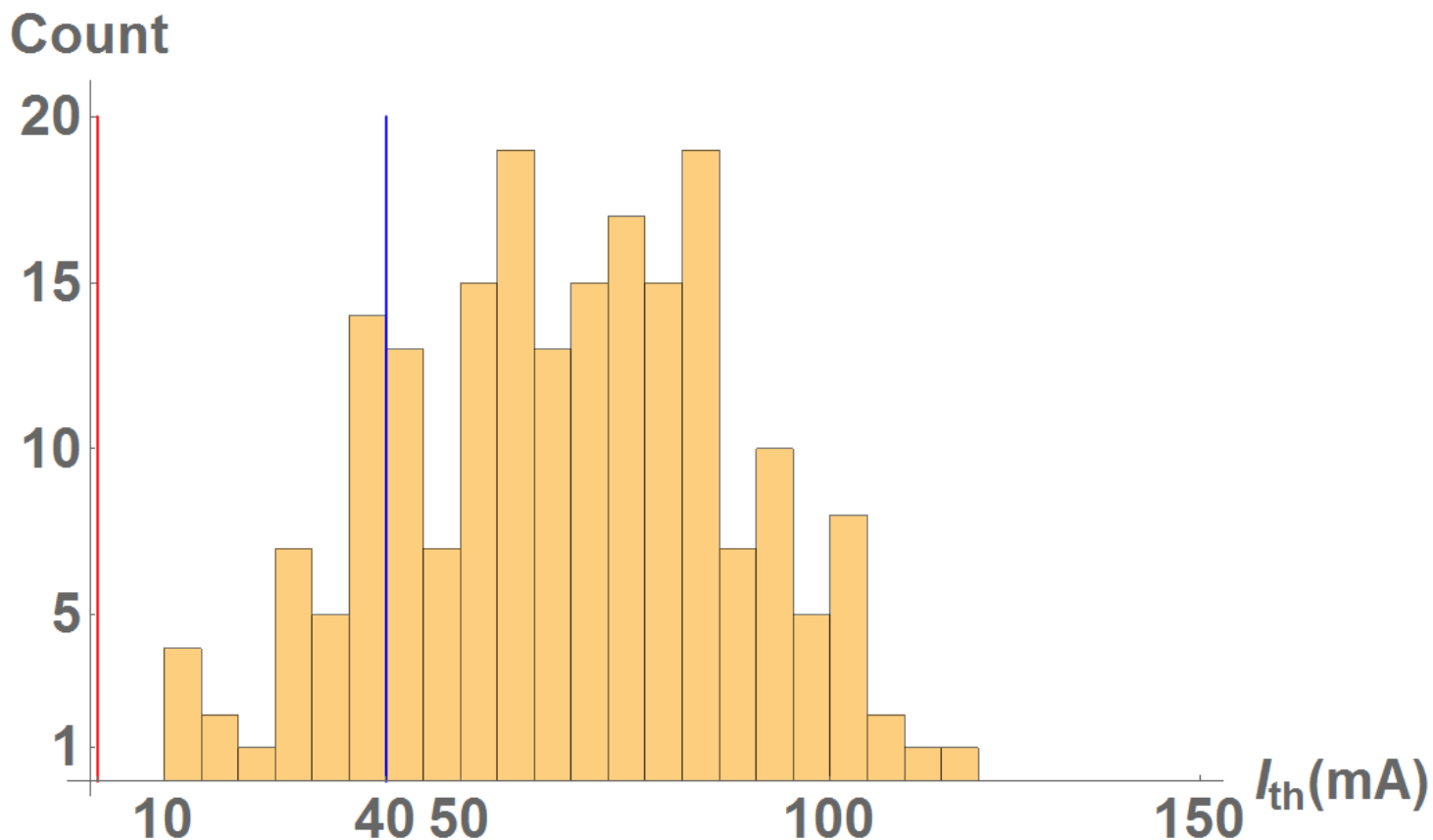




# CBETA 4-pass

Cavity shape error: **250  $\mu\text{m}$**

HOM assignment: **random** (10 dipole/cavity)



All  $I_{th}$  results above KPP (**1mA**)  
33 out of 200 below UPP (**40mA**)



# Aim for better $I_{th}$

Potential ways to improve  $I_{th}$  :

- 1) Change bunch frequency
- 2) Vary phase advance
- 3) x-y coupling of beam optics



# Does $I_{th}$ vary with bunch frequency?

fb / (1.3 GHz)	4-pass $I_{th}$ (mA)
1	40.0
1/2	48.8
1/4	49.5
1/8	46.0
1/16	45.8



## Future...

- Vary phase-advance for CBETA 4-pass
- Check if x-y coupling affects  $I_{th}$
- Improve simulation accuracy  
( Use actual measured HOM data )

## References

- BBU paper by Georg and Ivan
- Bmad manual
- Nick Valles's dissertation



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# THE END





## RFC cavity HOMs from Nick Valles

Shape variations in the optimized 7-cell cavity geometry were simulated by adding random errors to each ellipse parameter from a uniform distribution for the error cases of  $\pm 1/8$ ,  $\pm 1/4$ ,  $\pm 1/2$  and  $\pm 1$  mm. These resulting cavity shapes were tuned cell by cell to 1.3 GHz to ensure field flatness. Subsequently the dipole mode spectrum was calculated up to 10 GHz, using 4 boundary conditions at the at the center plane of the HOM beamline absorbers at the ends of the cavity beamtubes (electric-electric, magnetic-magnetic, electric-magnetic and magnetic-electric) to simulate the superposition of HOMs that are possible for a cavity in a long cavity string.