



# AC Dipole

## ◆ Participants:

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## ◆ Principle:

- Excite the beam with a sine-wave whose frequency is different from the betatron-tune.
- Theory predicts that one can achieve large beam oscillation amplitudes **WITHOUT** blowing up the emittance, if the excitation amplitude is ramped up and down adiabatically
- Tested at the BNL AGS. Used to induce spin-flip during the crossing of depolarising resonances.

## ◆ Possible applications:

- Dynamic aperture studies.
- Measurement of resonant driving terms.
- Beta and phase-advance measurements.

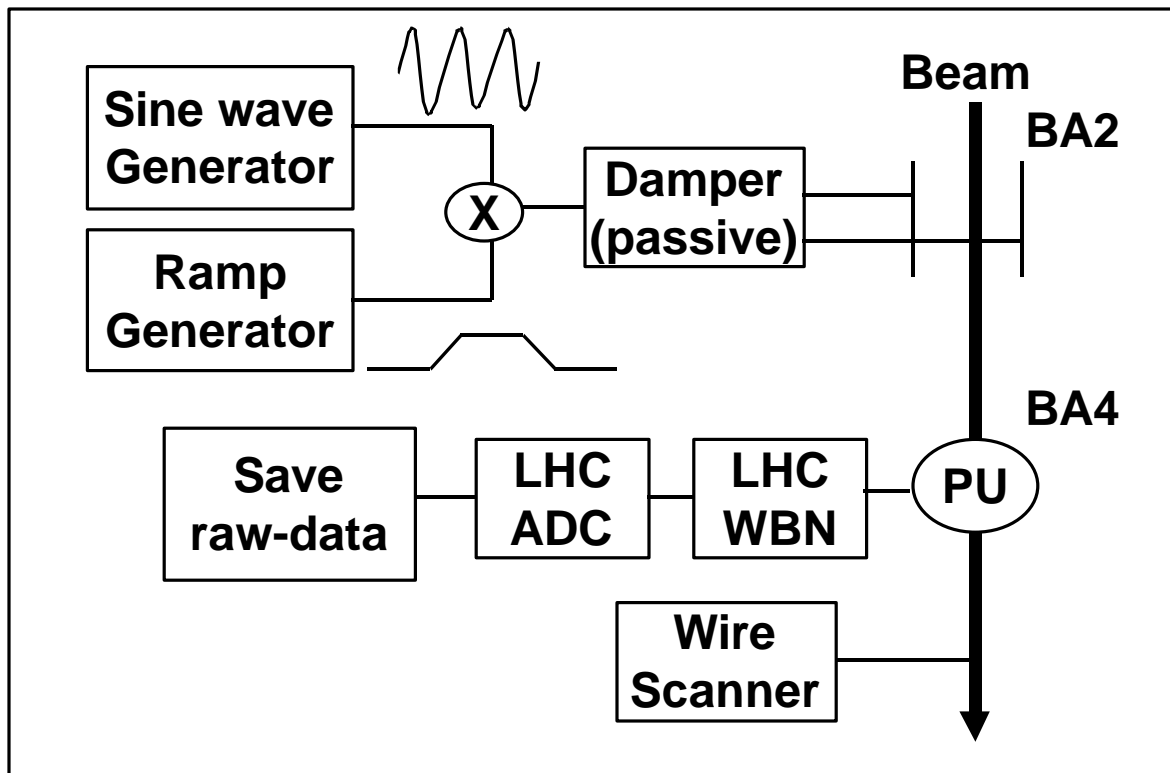


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## ◆ SPS MD on P2 (03/11/2000):

- MDRF beam - 72 bunches, 25ns spacing.
- Total intensity of  $1.0 - 1.3 \times 10^{12}$  protons.
- Measurement set up for vertical plane.

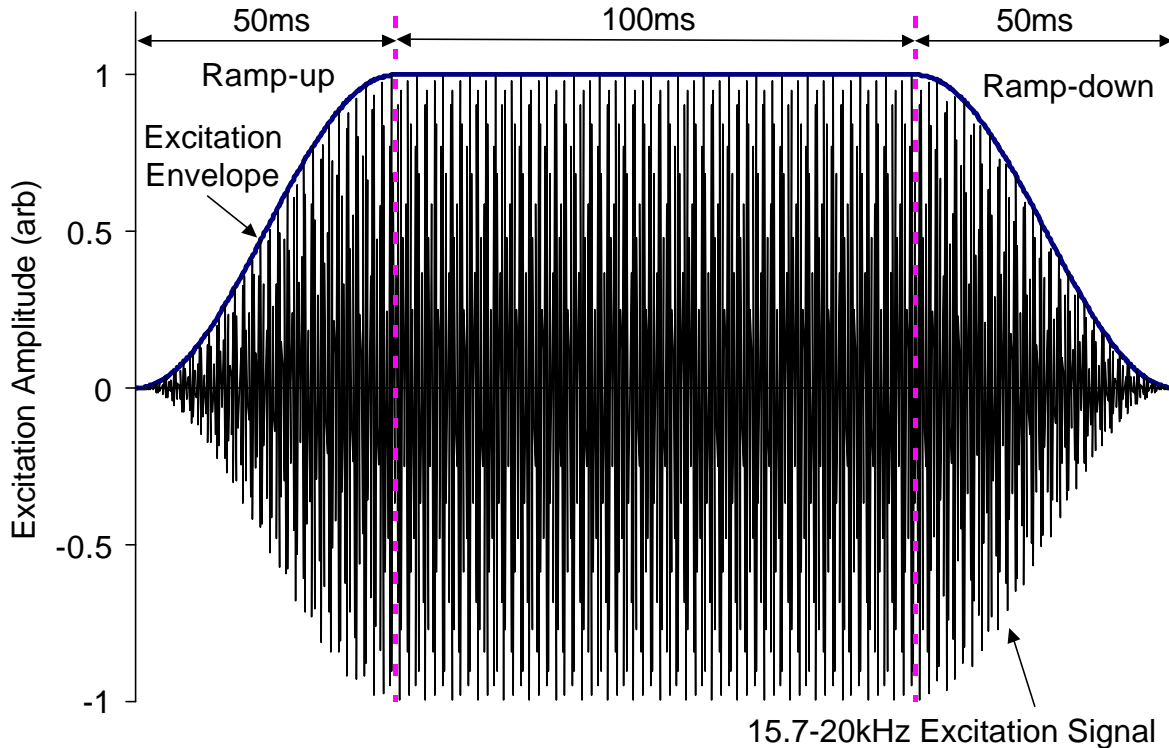
beam injected: 17285 ms  
wire scan IN scan: 17320 ms  
excitation ramp start: 17460 ms or 17360  
excitation ramp down end: 17460 ms , 17660 ms or 17760  
wire scan OUT scan: 17800 ms (on next supercycle)  
tune measurement 17885 ms (injection + 600ms)





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## ◆ Excitation settings:



$$Z_{\text{coh\_pick-up}} = \frac{\theta}{4\pi\delta} \sqrt{\beta_{\text{pick-up}} \times \beta_{\text{damper}}}$$

$$\Rightarrow Z_{\text{coh\_pick-up}} = \frac{4.2\mu\text{rad}}{4\pi\delta} \sqrt{102\text{m} \times 39\text{m}} = \frac{21}{\delta} \mu\text{m}$$

**q** = Max. angular deflection by damper

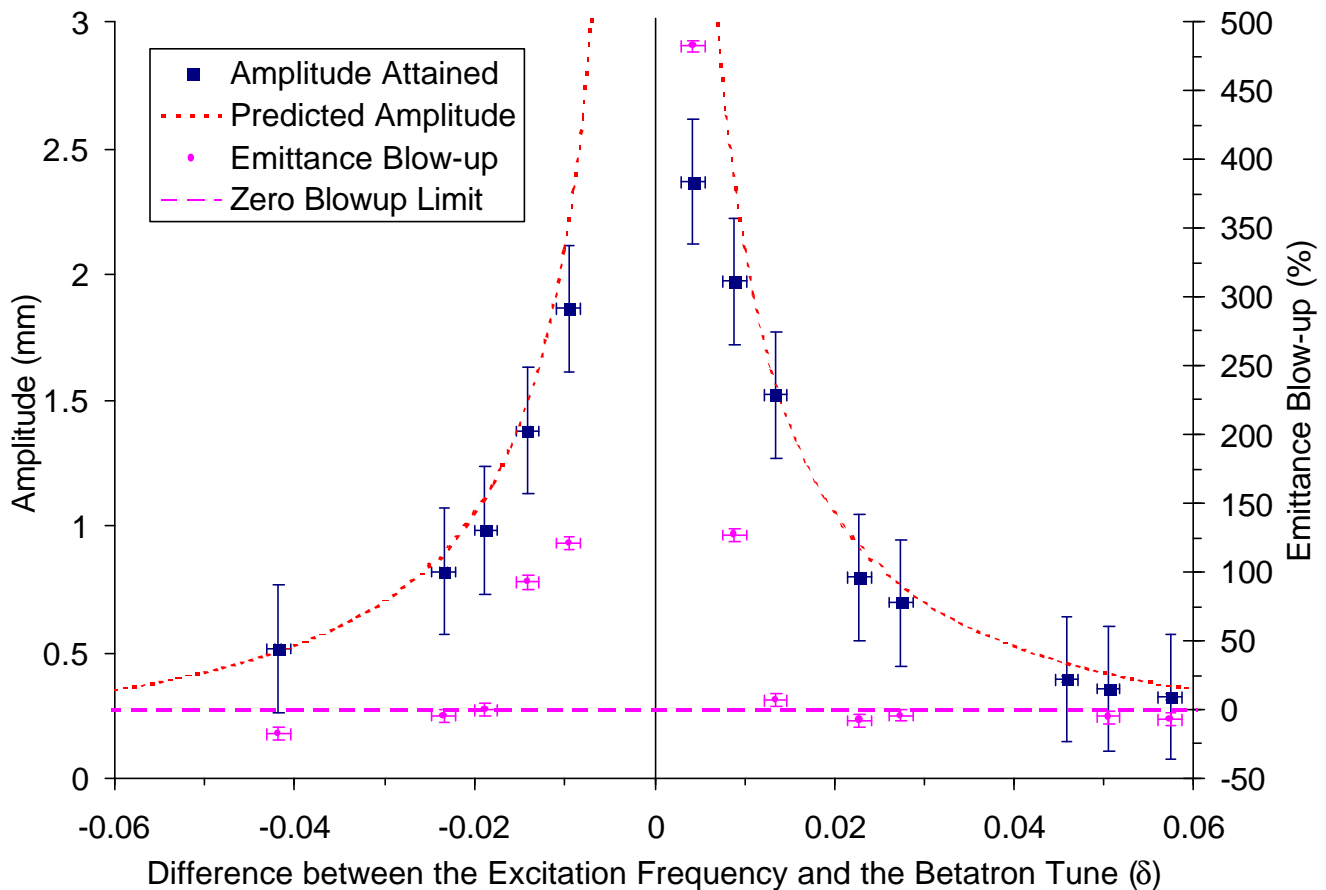
**d** = Difference between tune and excitation freq.



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## ◆ Results - Frequency Sweep:

- Oscillation amplitude and emittance blow-up measured as a function of  $\delta$



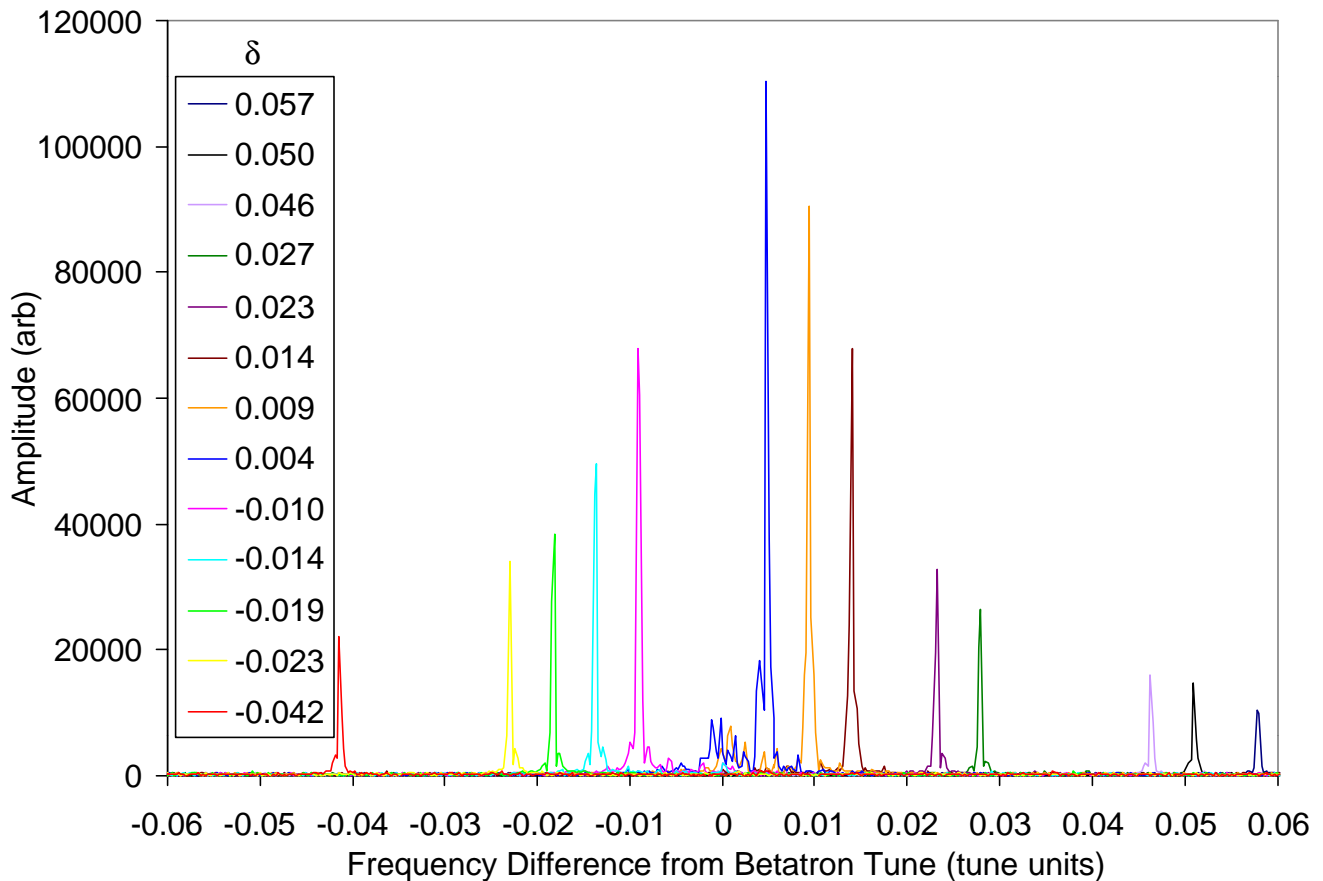
- Tune spread ( $3\sigma$ )  $\sim 0.012$
- No measurable blow-up seen when exciting outside the tune spread



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## ◆ Results - Frequency Sweep (cont):

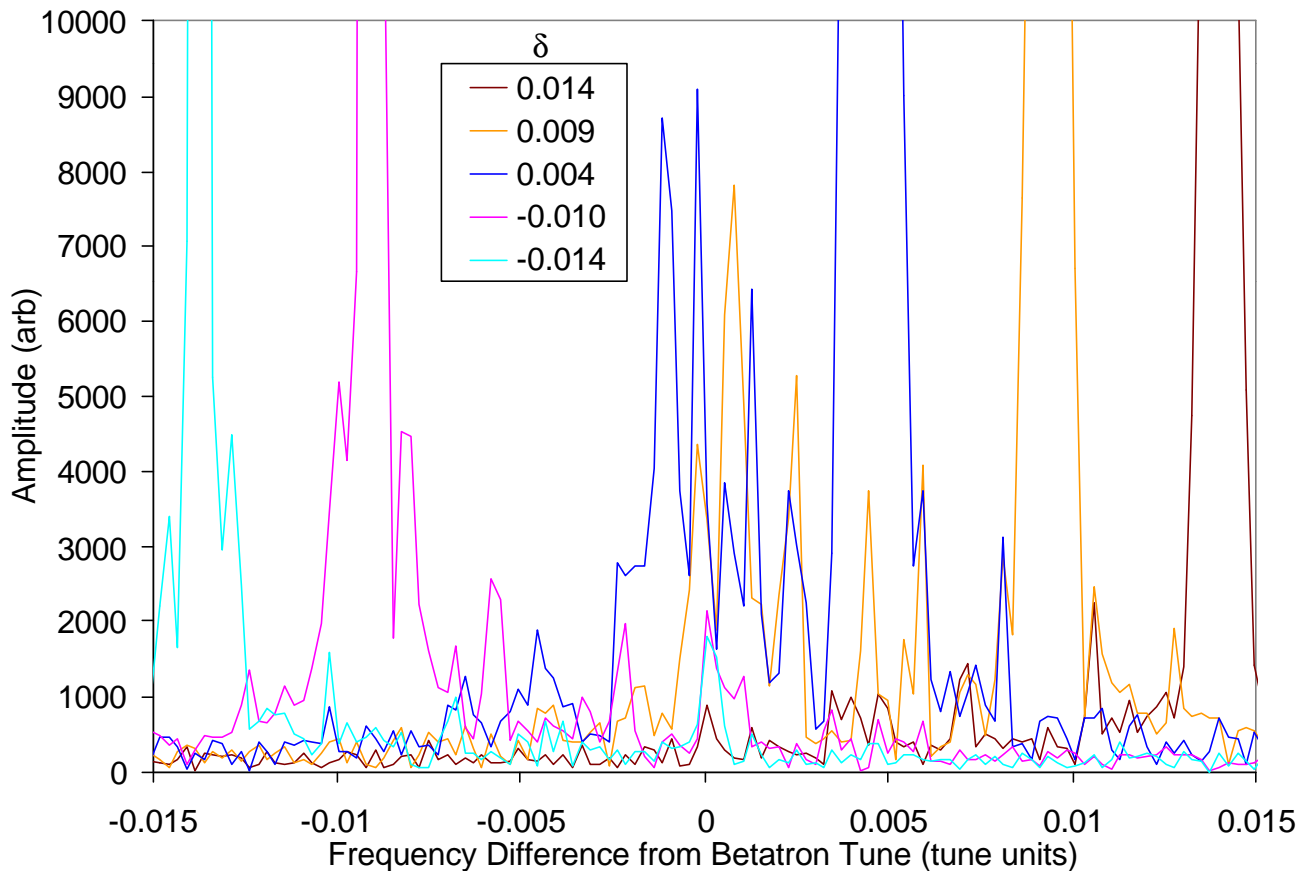
- FFT of the beam response for various excitation frequencies.





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## ◆ Results - Frequency Sweep (cont):



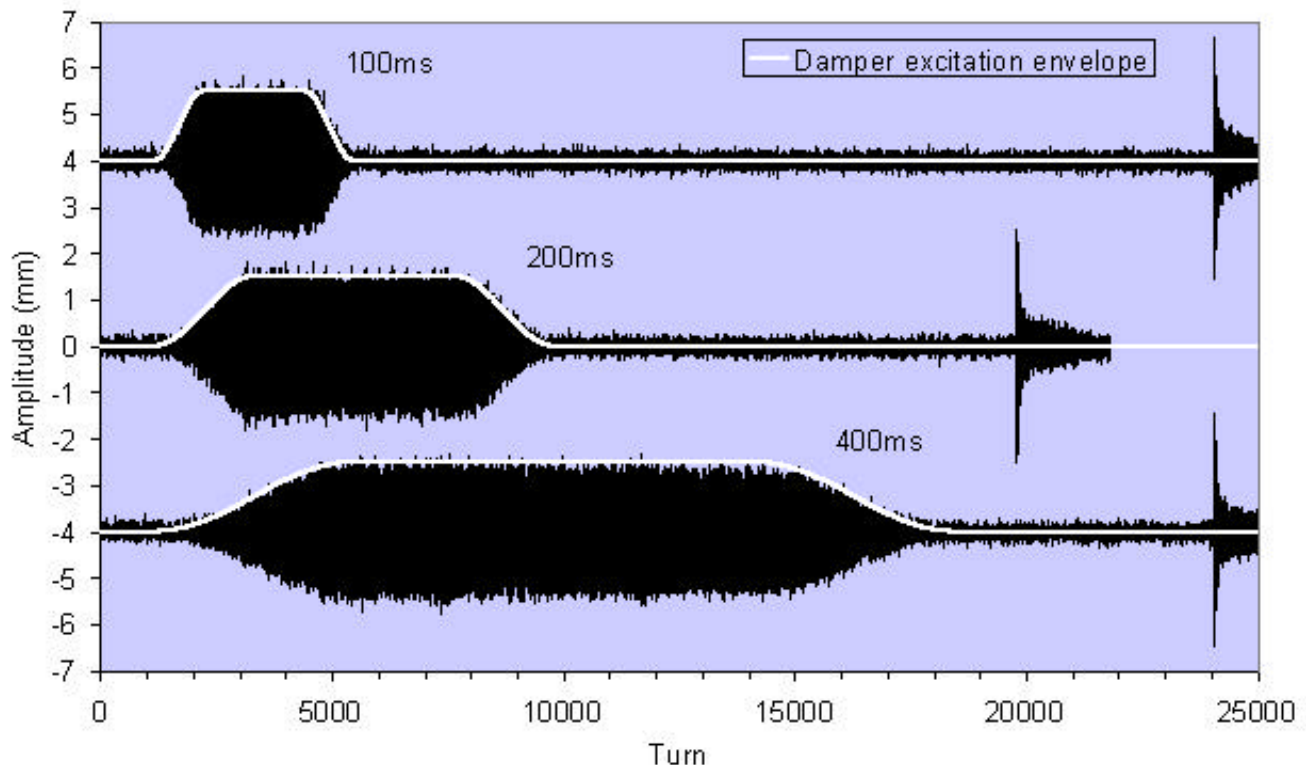
- Resonances can be seen to be excited when the driving frequency is within the tune spread.



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## ◆ Results - Excitation Length:

- Beam response to excitation lengths of 100ms, 200ms and 400ms. Ramp-up/ramp-down of 25ms, 50ms and 100ms.



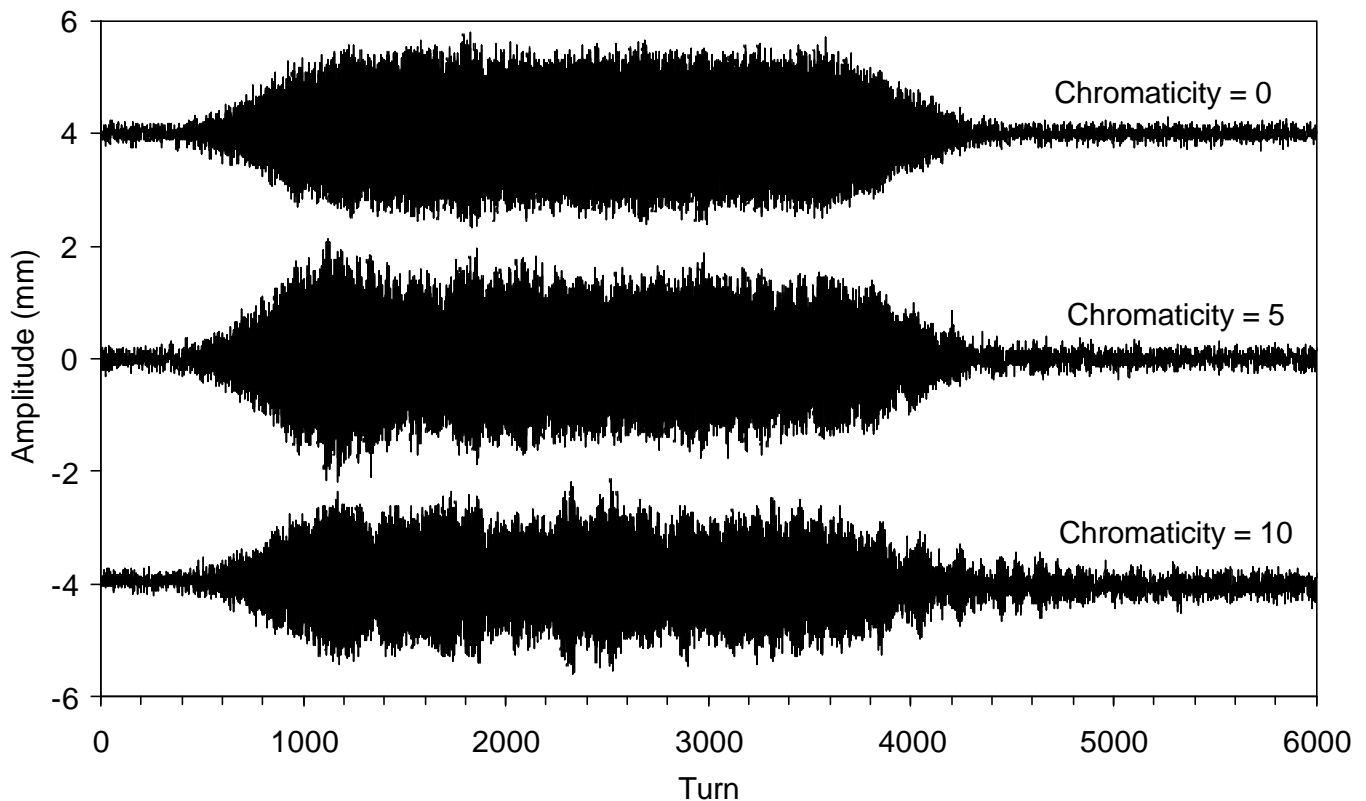
- Emittance blow-up of 17%, 21% and 64% measured
- No increase in emittance for fast ramp rates
- Excitation was probably still adiabatic, but choice of freq ( $d = 0.014$ ) not optimum.



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## ◆ Results - Chromaticity:

- Beam response for various settings of the chromaticity



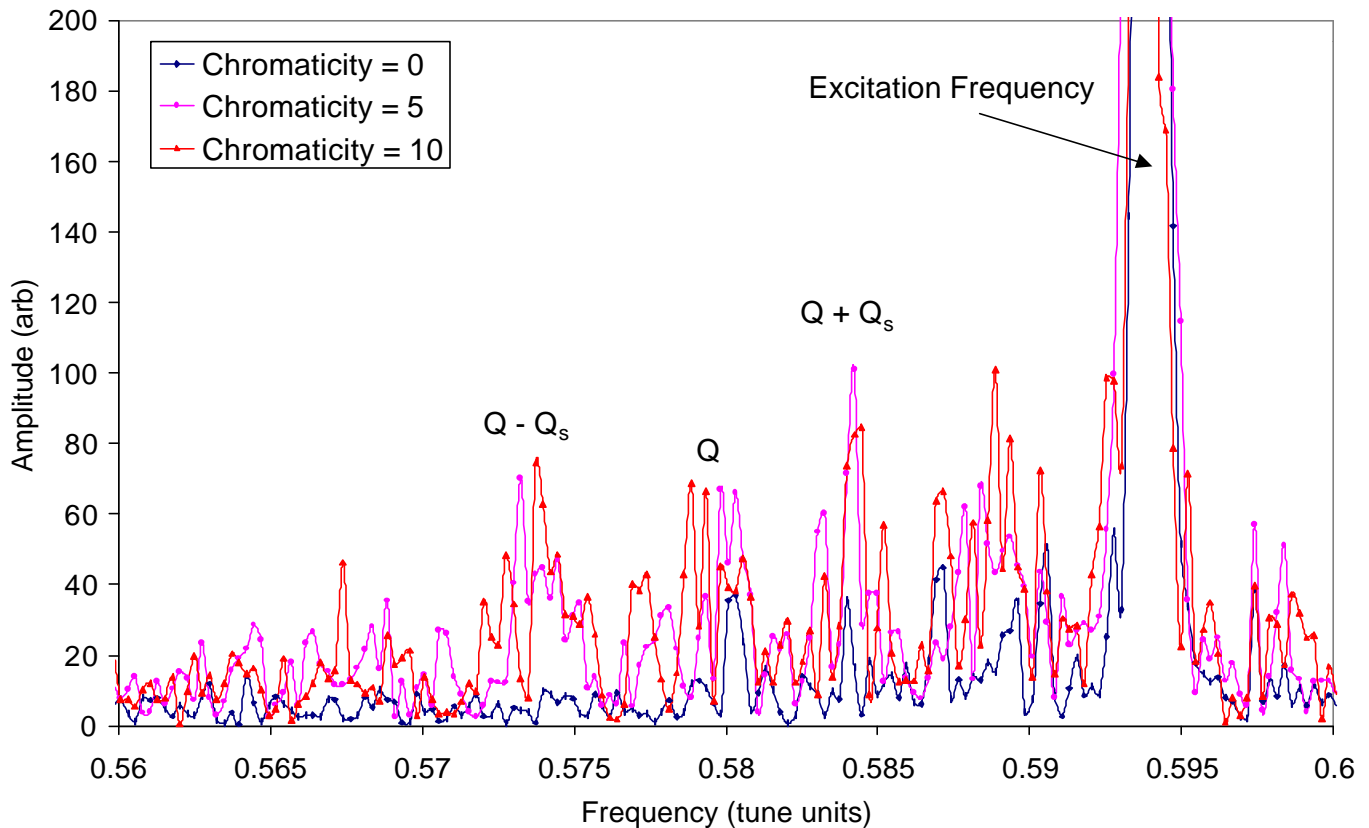
- Emittance blow up measured as 20% ( $Q' = 0$ ), 200% ( $Q' = 0.2$ ), 500% ( $Q' = 0.4$ ).
- Again not optimum as blow-up is non-zero even for  $Q'=0$ .





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- ◆ **Results - Chromaticity (cont):**
  - **FFT of the beam response for various settings of the chromaticity**



- **As expected more resonances are excited with increasing chromaticity.**



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## ◆ Summary:

- Emittance conserving excitation demonstrated using the transverse damper.
- Due to large tune spread at low energy, the maximum amplitude possible for zero blow-up is limited (large  $\Delta P$  low amplitude).
- Varying the octupole strength had no measurable effect.  
(This was done very quickly and will have to be repeated - should manifest itself in a skew of the amplitude  $\nu$   $\Delta$  plot)
- No non-adiabatic effects were seen for fast ramp-up rates. This should be repeated for an optimised  $\Delta$
- Blow-up was seen to depend on  $Q'$ . Again this should be repeated for an optimised  $\Delta$