Diffusion measurement with transverse beam echoes
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Introduction

- Measuring and managing diffusion is crucial in modern “intensity frontier” machines, where nonlinear phenomena, e.g., intrabeam scattering and space charge effects, can significantly increase emittance over time.
- Traditional methods to measure diffusion, e.g., beam scraping, take up to hours to complete. The transverse echo technique will require minutes or less.
- The echo displays high amplitude sensitivity to small phase space perturbations, making it an ideal tool to probe weak diffusion.
- Simultaneously, we need amplitude-boosting techniques to counter strong diffusion (e.g., space charge effects), so that the echo signal remains measurable.
- In this study, we develop theory and simulation to:
  - Explore the behavior of transverse echoes under diffusion.
  - Investigate pulsed quadrupoles as a method to boost echo amplitude.
  - Provide recommendations for the planned beam echo measurement system in the future IOTA storage ring at Fermilab.

Echo: Theory and Simulation

Theory

- The transverse echo is a reoccurrence of the beam distribution, following phase decoherence due to nonlinear ring elements (e.g., octopoles).
- It shows up on the BPM as an oscillation of the beam centroid, some time after an initial disturbance (e.g., dipole kick).
- Typical echo sequence:
  - At t = 0, apply one-turn dipole kick \( \theta \).
  - At t = \( \tau \), apply one-turn quadrupole kick \( q \).
- Near time \( 2\tau \), the echo signal appears on the BPM.
- The amplitude of the echo is dependent on ring parameters. It is also extremely sensitive to diffusion. (Refer to equations above.)
- Key assumptions:
  - Both dipole and quad kicks are weak (compared to beam spread).
  - The timing of quad kick \( \tau \) is much greater than decoherence time.

Simulation

- Simulation written in C, with analysis performed in Mathematica.
- Machine parameters based on 2005 RHIC experiment.
- Simulation options include adjustable ring elements, variable starting distribution, variable diffusion model, pulsed quadrupoles and injection oscillation.
- Simulation results agree well with theory.

Diffusion

- Linear diffusion model simulated by dipole noise.
- Echo amplitude becomes attenuated with diffusion.
- We directly measure diffusion coefficient by tracking emittance increase over a large number of turns. Results agree excellently with theory.
- Simulation results also demonstrate predicted relationship between echo amplitude and relevant parameters (below).

Pulsed quadrupoles

- Based on gradient echoes in NMR.
- A single quad kick introduces a small, position-dependent \( \Delta J \) to the particle distribution. With linear detuning, this leads to particles “clumping” together in phase space at time \( 2\tau \).
- Pulsed kicks apply a sequence of small \( \Delta J \)'s that amplify each other, resulting in a tighter “clump” in phase space.
- Optimal sequence highly dependent on fractional tune. We investigated several possible sequences.
- Maximum echo amplification close to 100% (up to saturation point).

Conclusions and Further Work

- Key findings: Consistent measurement of diffusion coefficient based on \( \tau_{\text{max}} \) echo amplitude boost by up to 100% using pulsed quads; optimal sequence depends on fractional tune; pulsed sequence of single polarity can be just as effective.
- Some further questions:
  - What is the optimum pulse sequence for a given fractional tune?
  - Echo amplitude saturation observed empirically at \( A = 0.4 \). How do we explain it? Is it possible to surpass this limit?
  - How will echo dynamics change in 2D? Any coupling effects?

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