

Head-Tail Instability in the Tevatron

Alexey Burov, Valeri Lebedev

November 14, 2002

Coherent Instability = Weak Head-Tail

- Tevatron performance suffers from a transverse coherent instability (CI). After detailed experimental studies, this instability was identified as a single-bunch weak head-tail (WHT).
- In the most detailed recent measurements (P. Ivanov, V. Scarpine), all the features of WHT were observed:
 1. The CI onset does not depend on the number of bunches;
 2. When CI is developed, the transverse amplitudes and phases have proper modulation along the bunch;
 3. The growth rates are always small compared with the synchrotron angle frequency.
 4. To suppress CI, high chromaticities are required, which deteriorates the life time.

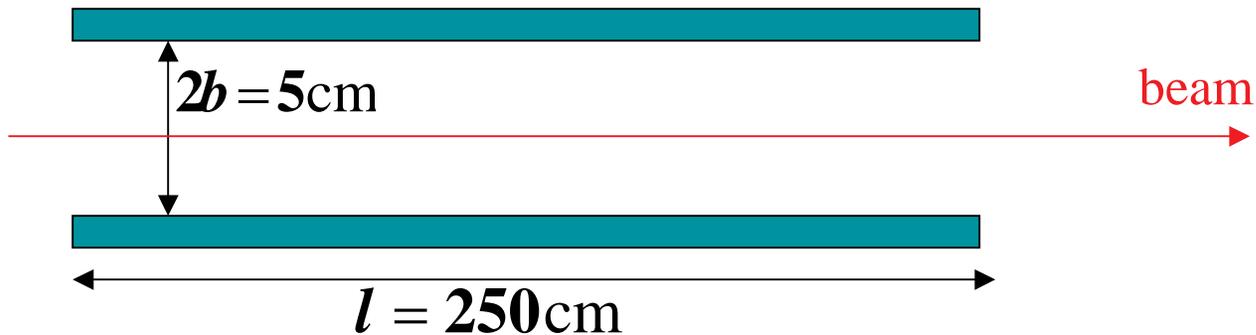
Simulations

- To find out what impedance is responsible for the CI, I wrote a **Monte-Carlo C++ code**, which allows to put any given wake function(s), longitudinal distribution, initial conditions, and see the **transverse beam dynamics in time domain**. The code was tested for the air-bag longitudinal distribution, where the analytical results are known, and the perfect agreement has been found.
- Applied to the Gaussian longitudinal distribution (close to real one), with the Run II impedance model, the code gave the growth rate \sim **2 times smaller** than measured one.

Where Is the Lost Impedance?

- Where it is not – **Lambertson's** contribution is ~10 times **overestimated**. After their removal, the disagreement goes to a factor of 3.
- We found that the **underestimated** guys are the 27 electrostatic **separators**.

Separators



The image currents 100% reflection from the free downstream end of the separators leads to a step-like transverse wake:

$$W(s) = \frac{2}{b^2} (\theta(s) - \theta(s - 2l)) \cdot \begin{cases} 0.82, & \text{vertical} \\ 0.41, & \text{horizontal} \end{cases}$$

Agreement

- After this separator's wake was introduced into the code, the CI growth rate was calculated exactly as it has been measured (110 1/s versus $120 \pm 15 \text{ 1/s}$) !
- The Conclusion:
Now, we are sure that we really do know the Tevatron impedance.

How Could It Help?

- To be able to keep the beam at low chromaticities, several medicines can be tried:
 1. **Termination** downstream ends of the **separators by RC**, with $R=50$ Ohms and $C \sim 200$ pF should suppress their wake by a factor 4-6. Test benchmark measurements are already in short-term plans of V. Shiltsev.
 2. **Landau cavity**: simulations will be shortly.
 3. **Octupoles**: measurements and simulations.

Best composition of these ingredients is to be found.