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Stochastic Cooling with Schottky Band Overlap*

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Abstract. Optimal use of stochastic cooling is essential to maximize the antiproton stacking rate for Tevatron Run II. Good understanding and characterization of the cooling is important for the optimization. The paper is devoted to derivation of the Fokker-Planck equations justified in the case of near or full Schottky base overlap for both longitudinal and transverse coolings.

Keywords: Stochastic cooling, band overlap, antiproton stacking.
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INTRODUCTION

The Schottky band overlap compromises the performance of stochastic cooling. Therefore all practical cooling systems are designed and built to avoid the band overlap. Nevertheless, operating cooling systems are frequently used in a regime when bands are close to overlap or slightly overlapped. In this case the band overlap needs to be taken into account if detailed description of the cooling is required. The stochastic cooling theory with no band overlap is well developed [see Ref. 1 and 2 and included bibliography]. In this paper we extend this theory to the case of arbitrary band overlap. First, we derive expressions for the beam permeabilities of the longitudinal and transverse coolings and, then, proceed to derivation of the Fokker-Planck equations describing transverse and longitudinal coolings.

BEAM PERMEABILITY FOR LONGITUDINAL COOLING

Usually, a calculation of the beam permeability is based on azimuthal harmonics. It does not work well if bands are close being overlapped because the amplitudes of the harmonics are changed within one revolution. In this paper we limit ourselves to the case of the beam with sufficiently small intensity so that the beam interaction with vacuum chamber could be neglected. That allows us to reduce the problem from one of finding the entire ring distribution function to one of finding the local distribution functions in the pickup and kicker. Let $f_1(x,t)$ be the distribution function immediately after the kicker, $f_2(x,t)$ be the distribution function in the pickup, and $f_3(x,t)$ be the distribution function just before the kicker. Taking into account that the particle momentum is changed only in the kicker one can write the equations binding up these functions:

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$$f_2(x,t) = f_1(x, t - T_1(1+\eta_1 x_0)) \quad ,$$
$$f_3(x,t) = f_2(x, t - T_2(1+\eta_2 x)) \quad , \tag{1}$$
$$f_1(x,t) = f_3(x - \delta p(t)/p_0, t)) \quad .$$

Here $x = (p - p_0)/p_0$ is the relative momentum deviation, T_1, T_2 and $T_0 = T_1 + T_2$ are the kicker-to-pickup, pickup-to-kicker and revolution times for the reference particle, $\eta = \alpha - 1/\gamma^2$ is the slip factor, η_1 and η_2 are the partial kicker-to-pickup and pickup-to-kicker slip factors so that $\eta T_0 = \eta_1 T_1 + \eta_2 T_2$, and $\delta p(t)$ is the particle momentum change by the kicker. Expressing the distribution function through its equilibrium value and the perturbation, $f_k(x,t) = f_0(x) + \tilde{f}_k(x,t), k = 1,...3$, and leaving only the first order addend in the Taylor expansion of the third equation in Eq. (1) one obtains:

$$\tilde{f}_2(x,t) = \tilde{f}_1(x, t - T_1(1+\eta_1 x_0)) \quad ,$$
$$\tilde{f}_3(x,t) = \tilde{f}_2(x, t - T_2(1+\eta_2 x)) \quad , \tag{2}$$
$$\tilde{f}_1(x,t) = \tilde{f}_3(x,t) - \frac{\delta p(t)}{p_0}\frac{df_0(x)}{dx} \quad .$$

Looking for a solution in the form $\tilde{f}_k(x,t) = \tilde{f}_{k\omega}(x)e^{i\omega t}$, $\delta p(t) = \delta p_\omega e^{i\omega t}$ and excluding $\tilde{f}_{1\omega}(x)$ and $\tilde{f}_{3\omega}(x)$ from the resulting equations we obtain:

$$\tilde{f}_{2\omega}(x)\exp(i\omega T_1(1+\eta_1 x) = \tilde{f}_{2\omega}(x)\exp(-i\omega T_2(1+\eta_2 x) - \frac{df_0(x)}{dx}\frac{\delta p_\omega}{p_0} \quad . \tag{3}$$

Let the momentum kick be determined by the sum of amplified pickup signal and an external harmonic perturbation so that:

$$\delta p_\omega / p_0 = \int dx\, \tilde{f}_{2\omega}(x) G(x,\omega) e^{-i\omega T_2}\left[1 - A(\omega)e^{-i\omega T_0}\right] + \Delta p_{ext\omega}/p_0 \quad . \tag{4}$$

Here the term $e^{-i\omega T_2}$ takes into account the delay in signal propagation from the pickup to the kicker, $\tilde{f}_2(p, t - T_2) \to \tilde{f}_{2\omega}(p)e^{-i\omega T_2}$. The total system gain, $G(x,\omega)\left[1 - A(\omega)e^{-i\omega T_0}\right]$, is chosen so that it would describe both Palmer and momentum cooling. For Palmer cooling $A(\omega) = 0$ and the pickup signal depends on the particle momentum due to non-zero dispersion in the pickup. For filter cooling the pickup signal does not depend on particle momentum, $G(x,\omega) \to G(\omega)$, and the cooling signal is formed by the notch filter, $A(\omega) \approx 1$. Its delay is equal to the revolution time for the reference particle, T_0. Taking into account the distribution function normalization, $\int f_0(x)dx = 1$, and introducing the impedances of pickup, Z_p, and kicker, Z_k, so that the pickup voltage is

$$U_{pickup\,\omega} = I_0 \int Z_p(x,\omega) f_{2\omega}(x,\omega)dx \quad , \tag{5}$$

and the energy gain in the kicker is

$$\delta E_{kic\,\mathrm{ker}_\omega} = e\frac{Z_k(\omega)}{Z_{ampl}} U_{kic\,\mathrm{ker}_\omega} \quad , \tag{6}$$

we obtain that the system gain is:

$$G(x,\omega) = \frac{eI_0 Z_p(x,\omega) Z_k(\omega)}{\gamma\beta^2 mc^2 Z_{ampl}} K(\omega) \quad . \tag{7}$$

Here I_0 is the beam current, Z_{ampl} = 50 Ω is the impedance of power amplifier, $K(\omega)$ is the total electronic amplification of the cooling system, c is the speed of the light, e and m are the particle charge and mass, and β and γ are the relativistic factors.

Substitution Eq. (4) into Eq. (3) yields:

$$\tilde{f}_{2\omega}(x)\left[e^{i\omega T_1(1+\eta_1 x)} - e^{-i\omega T_2(1+\eta_2 x)}\right] + \frac{df_0(x)}{dx}\left[\frac{\Delta p_{ext\omega}}{p_0} + e^{-i\omega T_2}\left[1 - A(\omega)e^{-i\omega T_0}\right]\int dx'\,\tilde{f}_{2\omega}(x')G(x',\omega)\right] = 0 \quad . \tag{8}$$

Dividing both addends by $e^{i\omega T_1(1+\eta_1 x)} - e^{-i\omega T_2(1+\eta_2 x)}$, multiplying them by $G(x,\omega)$ and integrating we obtain:

$$S_\omega + \frac{\Delta p_{ext\omega}}{p_0}\int \frac{df_0(x)}{dx}\frac{G(x,\omega)dx}{e^{i\omega T_1(1+\eta_1 x)} - e^{-i\omega T_2(1+\eta_2 x)}} + e^{-i\omega T_2}\left[1 - A(\omega)e^{-i\omega T_0}\right]S_\omega \int \frac{df_0(x)}{dx}\frac{G(x,\omega)dx}{e^{i\omega T_1(1+\eta_1 x)} - e^{-i\omega T_2(1+\eta_2 x)}} = 0 \quad , \tag{9}$$

where $S_\omega = \int dx'\,\tilde{f}_{2\omega}(x')G(x',\omega)$. Solving Eq. (9) relative to S_ω we finally obtain the system response at the pickup location due to the external harmonic perturbation:

$$S_\omega = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon(\omega)}\frac{\Delta p_{ext\omega}}{p_0}\int_{\delta\to 0_+} \frac{df_0(x)}{dx}\frac{G(x',\omega)e^{i\omega T_2(1+\eta_2 x)}}{e^{i\omega T_0(1+\eta x)} - (1-\delta)}dx \quad , \tag{10}$$

where $\varepsilon(\omega)$ is the beam permeability

$$\varepsilon(\omega) = 1 + \left(1 - A(\omega)e^{-i\omega T_0}\right)\int_{\delta\to 0_+} \frac{df_0(x)}{dx}\frac{G(x,\omega)e^{i\omega T_2\eta_2 x}}{e^{i\omega T_0(1+\eta x)} - (1-\delta)}dx \quad . \tag{11}$$

In the above equations the rule to traverse the poles, $\delta \to 0_+$, follows from the fact that for the complex Laplace transform ω is shifted to the lower complex plane.

Far away from Schottky band overlap the exponent in the denominator of Eq. (11) can be expanded near revolution harmonic, $\omega = n\omega_0 + \delta\omega$, $\omega_0 = 2\pi / T_0$ and we arrive to the standard formula for the permeability[1].

BEAM PERMEABILITY FOR TRANSVERSE COOLING

Similar to the method used above for the longitudinal cooling the beam evolution is considered at three points: (1) after kicker, (2) in the pickup, and (3) before the kicker. The beam dipole moment at each point is

$$d_k(t) = \frac{I_0}{c\beta}\int y_k(x,t)\,f_0(x)dx \quad , \quad k = 1,2,3. \tag{12}$$

Here $f_0(x)$ is the distribution function over momentum, and $y_k(x)$ is the average transverse beam displacement for particles with relative momentum deviations equal to x. Normalizing the beam displacements, $y_k(x)$, and angles, $\theta_k(x)$, by the beta-functions so that $\tilde{y}_k = y_k / \sqrt{\beta_k}$ and $\tilde{\theta}_k = \theta_k\sqrt{\beta_k} + \alpha_k x_k / \sqrt{\beta_k}$ one can write the system of equations binding up the beam displacements after and before the kicker:

$$\tilde{y}_3(x,t) = c(x)\tilde{y}_1(x, t - T_0(1+\eta x)) + s(x)\tilde{\theta}_1(x, t - T_0(1+\eta x)) \quad ,$$
$$\tilde{\theta}_3(x,t) = -s(x)\tilde{y}_1(x, t - T_0(1+\eta x)) + c(x)\tilde{\theta}_1(x, t - T_0(1+\eta x)) \quad . \tag{13}$$

Here $c(x) = \cos(2\pi(\nu + \xi x))$, $s(x) = \sin(2\pi(\nu + \xi x))$, ν is the betatron tune, and ξ is the tune chromaticity. Passing the kicker changes the beam angle but does not change beam coordinate so that

$$\tilde{y}_1(x,t) = \tilde{y}_3(x,t) \quad ,$$
$$\tilde{\theta}_1(x,t) = \tilde{\theta}_3(x,t) + \delta\tilde{\theta}(t) \quad . \tag{14}$$

We look for a solution in the form $\tilde{y}_k(x,t) = \tilde{y}_{k\omega}(x)e^{i\omega t}$ and $\delta\theta(t) = \delta\theta_\omega e^{i\omega t}$. Substituting it into Eqs. (13) and (14) and solving obtained equations relative to $\tilde{y}_{1\omega}(x)$ and $\tilde{\theta}_{1\omega}(x)$ we obtain

$$\tilde{\theta}_{1\omega}(x) = -\frac{(c(x) - \exp(i\omega T_0(1+\eta x)))\exp(i\omega T_0(1+\eta x))}{\exp(2i\omega T_0(1+\eta x)) - 2c(x)\exp(i\omega T_0(1+\eta x)) + 1}\delta\tilde{\theta}_\omega \quad ,$$
$$\tilde{y}_{1\omega}(x) = \frac{s(x)\exp(i\omega T_0(1+\eta x))}{\exp(2i\omega T_0(1+\eta x)) - 2c(x)\exp(i\omega T_0(1+\eta x)) + 1}\delta\tilde{\theta}_\omega \quad . \tag{15}$$

Taking into account the relationship between coordinates and angles of points 1 and 2,

$$\tilde{y}_2(x,t) = c_1(x)\tilde{y}_1(x, t - T_1(1+\eta_1 x)) + s_1(x)\tilde{\theta}_1(x, t - T_1(1+\eta_1 x)) \quad ,$$
$$\tilde{\theta}_2(x,t) = -s_1(x)\tilde{y}_1(x, t - T_1(1+\eta_1 x)) + c_1(x)\tilde{\theta}_1(x, t - T_1(1+\eta_1 x)) \quad , \tag{16}$$

and transforming the time dependent values in Eq. (16) to their Fourier harmonics we obtain for the beam displacement in the pickup

$$\tilde{y}_{2\omega}(x) = \frac{\left(s_2(x) + s_1(x)e^{i\omega T_0(1+\eta x)}\right)e^{i\omega T_2(1+\eta_2 x)}}{e^{2i\omega T_0(1+\eta x)} - 2c(x)e^{i\omega T_0(1+\eta x)} + 1}\delta\tilde{\theta}_\omega \quad . \tag{17}$$

Here $c_{1,2}(x) = \cos(2\pi(\nu_{1,2} + \xi_{1,2}x))$, $s_{1,2}(x) = \sin(2\pi(\nu_{1,2} + \xi_{1,2}x))$, $2\pi\nu_1$ and $2\pi\nu_2$ are the betatron phase advances between pickup and kicker so that $\nu_1 + \nu_2 = \nu$, and ξ_1 and ξ_2 are the partial tune chromaticities so that $\xi_1 + \xi_2 = \xi$.

Similar to Eq. (4) the beam kick is determined by the sum of amplified pickup signal and an external harmonic perturbation so that:

$$\delta\tilde{\theta}_\omega = \int dx\, f_0(x)\tilde{y}_{2\omega}(x)G_\perp(\omega)e^{-i\omega T_2} + \Delta\tilde{\theta}_{ext\omega} \quad . \tag{18}$$

We introduce the impedances of pickup, $Z_{p\perp}$, and kicker, $Z_{k\perp}$, so that the pickup voltage is

$$U_{pickup_\omega} = I_0 Z_{p\perp}(\omega)\overline{y_\omega} = I_0 Z_{p\perp}(\omega)\int y_\omega(x)\, f_0(x)dx \quad , \tag{19}$$

and the transverse angle obtained by a particle in the kicker is

$$\delta\theta_{kicker_\omega} = \frac{e}{mc^2\gamma\beta^2}\frac{Z_{k\perp}(\omega)}{Z_{ampl}}U_{kicker_\omega} \quad . \tag{20}$$

That yields that the system gain is:

$$G_\perp(\omega) = \frac{eI_0 Z_{p\perp}(\omega)Z_{k\perp}(\omega)}{\gamma\beta^2 mc^2 Z_{ampl}}\sqrt{\beta_p\beta_k}K(\omega) \quad , \tag{21}$$

where β_p and β_k are the beta-functions in the pickup and kicker.

Substituting Eq. (18) into Eq. (17) we obtain:

$$\tilde{y}_{2\omega}(x)=\frac{\left(s_2(x)+s_1(x)e^{2i\omega T_0(1+\eta x)}\right)e^{i\omega T_2(1+\eta_2 x)}}{e^{2i\omega T_0(1+\eta x)}-2c(x)e^{i\omega T_0(1+\eta x)}+1}\left(G_\perp(\omega)e^{-i\omega T_2}\int dx\, f_0(x)\tilde{y}_{2\omega}(x)+\Delta\tilde{\theta}_{ext\omega}\right) . \quad (22)$$

The solution is similar to the solution carried out in the previous section. The result is:

$$\overline{\tilde{y}_{2\omega}}\equiv\int dx\, f_0(x)\tilde{y}_{2\omega}(x)=\frac{\Delta\tilde{\theta}_{ext\omega}}{\varepsilon_\perp(\omega)}\int dx\, f_0(x)\frac{\left(s_2(x)+s_1(x)e^{i\omega T_0(1+\eta x)}\right)e^{i\omega T_2(1+\eta_2 x)}}{e^{2i\omega T_0(1+\eta x)}-2c(x)e^{i\omega T_0(1+\eta x)}+1} . \quad (23)$$

where the beam permeability is:

$$\varepsilon_\perp(\omega)=1-\frac{G_\perp(\omega)}{2}\int_{\delta\to 0_+}\frac{\left[e^{-i\omega T_0(1+\eta x)}\sin\left(2\pi(\nu_2+\xi_2 x)\right)+\sin\left(2\pi(\nu_1+\xi_1 x)\right)\right]e^{i\omega T_2\eta_2 x}}{\cos\left(\omega T_0(1+\eta x)\right)-\cos\left(2\pi(\nu+\xi x)\right)+i\delta\sin\left(\omega T_0(1+\eta x)\right)}f_0(x)dx . \quad (24)$$

FOKKER-PLANCK EQUATIONS

Evolution of the beam longitudinal distribution function is described by:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}+\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(F(x)f\right)=\frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(D(x)\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right) . \quad (25)$$

The drag force is created by the particle self-interaction and therefore is not directly affected by the band overlap but is affected by screening of the particle signal. The result is well-known[1]:

$$F(x)\equiv\frac{dx}{dt}=\frac{1}{T}\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}\frac{G_1(x,\omega_n)}{\varepsilon(\omega_n)}\left(1-A(\omega_n)e^{-i\omega_n T_0}\right)e^{i\omega_n T_2\eta_2 x}, \quad \omega_n=\omega_0(1+\eta x)n . \quad (26)$$

Here $G_1(x,\omega)=G(x,\omega)/N$ is the single particle gain, N is the particle number in the beam and $\varepsilon(\omega_n)$ in the denominator takes into account particle screening[3].

The diffusion is created by noise in the kicker voltage:

$$D(x)=\frac{2\pi e^2}{T_0^{\,2}\left(\gamma\beta^2 mc^2\right)^2}\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}P_U(\omega_n) , \quad (27)$$

where $P_U(\omega)$ is the spectral density of kicker voltage consisting of two contributions. The first one is related to the noise of the electronics, P_{Unoise}, and the second one is related to the particle shot noise. Note that we normalize all spectral densities so that $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}P_x(\omega)d\omega=\overline{x^2}$. The beam current shot noise for non-interacting particles is equal to:

$$P_I(\omega)=\frac{e^2 N}{2\pi T_0}\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty}\frac{1}{|k\eta|}f\left(\frac{\omega-k\omega_0}{\eta k\omega_0}\right) . \quad (28)$$

Combining Eqs. (27) and (28) and simplifying one obtains:

$$D(x)=\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}\left[\frac{2\pi e^2 P_{Unoise}(\omega_n)}{T_0^{\,2}\left(\gamma\beta^2 mc^2\right)^2}+\frac{N}{T_0}\left|\frac{G_1(x,\omega_n)\left(1-A(\omega_n)e^{-i\omega_n T_0}\right)}{\varepsilon(\omega_n)}\right|^2\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty}\frac{1}{|k\eta|}f\left(\frac{(1+\eta x)n-k}{\eta k}\right)\right] . \quad (29)$$

Natural variables for transverse cooling description are the action-phase variables (I, ψ). We determine the action so that $I=\left(\beta_y\theta^2+2\alpha_y y\theta+\left(1+\alpha_y^{\,2}\right)y^2/\beta_y\right)/2$, where β_y and α_y are the beta- and alpha-functions of the ring. We assume that there is no x-y coupling in the lattice, and the cooling is linear in betatron amplitude. That yields that

the beam distribution function can be described by the following equation:

$$\frac{\partial f_\perp}{\partial t} + \lambda_\perp(x)\frac{\partial}{\partial I}\left(I f_\perp\right) = D_\perp(x)\frac{\partial}{\partial I}\left(I\frac{\partial f_\perp}{\partial I}\right) \quad . \tag{30}$$

Here $f_\perp \equiv f_\perp(x,I,t)$ is the distribution function normalized so that $\int f_\perp(x,I,t)dI = f_0(x)$ and the same as above $\int f_0(x)dx = 1$, $\lambda_\perp(x)$ is the cooling decrement, and $D_\perp(x)$ is the diffusion coefficient. $\lambda_\perp(x)$ and $D_\perp(x)$ do not depend on I because of system linearity in the transverse plane.

Similar to the longitudinal cooling the transverse cooling is created by the particle self-interaction and therefore is not directly affected by the band overlap but still affected by screening. The result is[1]:

$$\lambda_\perp(x) = \frac{1}{T_0}\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}\mathrm{Re}\left(i\frac{G_{\perp 1}(\omega_n)}{\varepsilon_\perp(\omega_n)}e^{i\omega_n T_2\eta_2 x - 2\pi i\nu_2}\right), \quad \omega_n = \omega_0\left(n(1+\eta x) - (\nu + \xi x)\right), \tag{31}$$

where $G_{\perp 1}(\omega) = G_\perp(\omega)/N$ is the single particle gain.

The diffusion coefficient is:

$$D_\perp(x) = \frac{\pi\beta_k}{2T_0^{\,2}}\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}P_\theta(\omega_n) \quad , \tag{32}$$

where $P_\theta(\omega)$ is the spectral density of the angle kicks produced by the kicker. $P_\theta(\omega)$ consists of two contributions: the spectral density of amplifier noise, $P_{\perp Ua}(\omega)$, and the amplified shot noise of the beam. The shot noise of the beam at the pickup is

$$P_{\perp Up}(\omega) = \frac{e^2\left|Z_{p\perp}(\omega)\right|^2\overline{y^2}}{T_0^{\,2}}N\sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty}\frac{1}{\left\|\omega_0(\xi+\eta m)\right\|}f\left(\frac{\omega-\omega_0(\nu+m)}{\omega_0(\xi+\eta m)}\right), \tag{33}$$

Substituting Eq. (33) into Eq. (32) and using definition of the single particle gain we obtain:

$$D_\perp(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}\left(\frac{\pi\beta_k}{2T_0^{\,2}}\left(\frac{e\left|Z_{k\perp}(\omega_n)\right|}{mc^2\beta^2\gamma Z_{ampl}}\right)^2 P_{\perp U}(\omega_n) + \left|\frac{G_{\perp 1}(\omega_n)}{\varepsilon_\perp(\omega_n)}\right|^2\frac{\overline{I(x)}\,N}{2T_0}\sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty}\frac{f\left(\frac{n-m+(\xi+\eta m)x}{\xi+\eta m}\right)}{\left|\xi+\eta m\right|}\right), \tag{34}$$

where $\overline{I(x)} = \int f_\perp(x,I,t)IdI$ is the average action for given momentum deviation x.

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