RF CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE LHC TOTEM RPs

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- Reminder on impedances
- LHC impedances and guidelines
- Impedances of the TOTEM RPs
- Conclusion

REMINDER ON IMPEDANCES (1/7)

- Wake fields = Electromagnetic fields generated by the beam interacting with its surroundings (vacuum pipe, etc.)
 - Energy loss
 - Beam instabilities
 - Excessive heating



REMINDER ON IMPEDANCES (2/7)

Impedance = Fourier transform of the wake field

- Origin of the impedance in the previous case is coming from a (abrupt) change of geometry (cavity, trapping some EM fields) => Usually computed using EM simulation codes
- Can come also from a smooth pipe due its finite conductivity (considering also permittivity and permeability) => Available theories

=> Usually the geometric and resistive parts are treated separately but both contributions should be added

 An impedance is a complex function of frequency => Interesting frequency range for the LHC: few kHz to few GHz

REMINDER ON IMPEDANCES (3/7)

- (At least) 5 impedances are needed to describe the beam dynamics
 - Longitudinal
 - Horizontal => Dipolar and quadrupolar
 - Vertical => Dipolar and quadrupolar



REMINDER ON IMPEDANCES (4/7)

- Consider now the case of a longitudinal narrow resonance (trapped mode due to geometry) => 3 parameters:
 - Resonance frequency => Assumed to be here $f_r = 1$ GHz
 - Shunt impedance => Assumed to be here R_i = 10 Ω



REMINDER ON IMPEDANCES (5/7)



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REMINDER ON IMPEDANCES (6/7)

 Power loss formula for the case of a (sharp) resonance (i.e. with only 1 line), i.e. for

 $Q >> \frac{J_r}{2 f_h}$

Total beam current (1 beam)

$$P_{loss} = I_{total}^{2} \times 2 R_{l} \times 10^{\frac{P_{dB}(f_{r})}{10}}$$



Bunch

frequency

REMINDER ON IMPEDANCES (7/7)

 Consider the hypothetical case of a sharp resonance of 5 kΩ at 1.4 GHz => Effect of a bunch length change from 9 cm to 4.5 cm



A assumed

LHC IMPEDANCES AND GUIDELINES (1/7)

- ◆ 2 major concerns in 2011-2012
 - Beam-induced RF heating!
 - => This is why the rms bunch length was ~ 9 cm in 2011 and ~ 10 cm in 2012



LHC IMPEDANCES AND GUIDELINES (2/7)

 Many instabilities and 1 instability remained at the end of 2012 (at the end of the β* squeeze) without a clear understanding => It is therefore a worry for the future...



Fill 3238 (Monday 29/10 evening)

LHC IMPEDANCES AND GUIDELINES (3/7)

However, overall the machine worked very well

- Peak luminosity record: 77% of design luminosity with
 - 57% of design energy
 - ¹/₂ number of bunches
- Bunch brightness : ~ (1.6 / 1.15) × (3.75 / 2.2) ~ 2.4 times larger than nominal
 - ~ 1.6 10¹¹ p/b => 39% more particles than nominal
 - ~ 2.2 μm => 70% smaller transverse emittance (and there was blow-up in the LHC...)

=> Thanks to the people who designed the LHC and the past impedance police!

LHC IMPEDANCES AND GUIDELINES (4/7)

- Past recommendations => General guidelines
 - Tapering angle => Famous 15 deg (this is a general recommendation / trade-off but ideally should be re-evaluated carefully for each design)
 - Copper coatings
 - Beam-induced RF heating => Usually only few µm enough (highfrequency mechanism)
 - Transverse coupled-bunch instability => Could be larger (can also be a low-frequency mechanism)
 - Ferrite to damp some trapped modes (reducing the Q factor while keeping R_I / Q almost constant)
 - Shielding of bellows, Etc.
- Recommendations for the future



Similar + we try and do all the simulations + we should try and decrease the impedances of new / replaced equipments...

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LHC IMPEDANCES AND GUIDELINES (5/7)

• Guidelines mentioned by Benoit Salvant in some of his talks

General view on what can be accepted from the impedance team point of view for a change to the LHC impedance (for the low frequency part which impacts beam stability)

These are orders of magnitude, and are drafts still subject to discussions

Ratio device change/total LHC impedance	Impedance team opinion	Management decision required
Less than 0	Very happy!	no
Less than 0.1%	Should be OK if valid arguments	no
Between 0.1% and 1%	Can be discussed if strong arguments	no
Between 1% and 10%	Does not agree	yes
Above 10%	Strongly objects	yes

LHC IMPEDANCES AND GUIDELINES (6/7)

- Need for efficient cooling of near-beam equipment to avoid what happened to TDI, BSRT and ALFA
- Maximize evacuation of heat (optimize emissivity, thermal conduction)
- Need to ensure good RF contact to avoid what happened to VMTSA
- Use high Curie temperature ferrites whenever possible (e.g. Transtech TT2-111R => To be treated at high temperature to be compatible with UHV)
- Need for more monitoring of temperature inside critical equipment (e.g.: TDI, BSRT, etc.)

LHC IMPEDANCES AND GUIDELINES (7/7)

- **Comparison between predictions and measurements** \bullet
 - Longitudinal imaginary effective impedance:
 - PREDICTION MEASUREMENT
 - **Injection and 7 TeV:** ~ 90 m Ω From loss of LD: ~ 90 m Ω
- - Transverse imaginary effective impedance (dip + quad):
 - PREDICTION
 - 7 TeV: ~ 25-30 MΩ/m

Meas. at 3.5 and 4 TeV revealed a factor ~ 2 higher than predicted

MEASUREMENT

IMPEDANCES OF THE TOTEM RPs (1/3)



2 V + 1 H / station

♦ # of RPs > LS1

- 4 stations at 220
 m: 8 V + 4 H
- + 1 or 2 new H ones (cylindrical)
- # of RPs for high-intensity runs: 3 or 4 max

1.8

22,965

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- - New RP with timing detector, too big for current RP
 - Rotate current RP
 - Make a new cylindrical RP



IMPEDANCES OF THE TOTEM RPs (3/3)

Studies of Cu coating thickness for the Resistive-Wall part

- 3 layers (NEG 1.5 μm + Copper + infinite stainless steel)
- Only 1 RP on one side (horizontal) at 1 mm distance to the beam
- Computations for nominal Gaussian beam (25 ns and 1.15E11 p/b)
 => > ~ 5 µm is OK (10 µm recommended if possible)





CONCLUSION

- 3 or max 4 H RPs for high-intensity runs => Should be OK but depends also on all the other impedance contributors => Imagine 10 impedance contributors each increasing by 5%... The other equipments linked to the RPs need to be also considered (collimators, etc.)
- Detailed heat transfer studies to be done with the ferrite
- Recommended Cu coating for the Resistive-Wall impedance: > ~ 5 μm is OK (10 μm if possible)
- EM simulations based on several assumptions => Measurements on a prototype should be performed as a final check / validation!

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