

400MHz Half-Wave Resonator Crab Cavity For LHC Upgrade

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ICFA Deflecting Cavity Workshop, September 1-3, 2010
Cockcroft Institute, UK

Work supported by U.S. DOE under contract DE-AC02-76SF00515

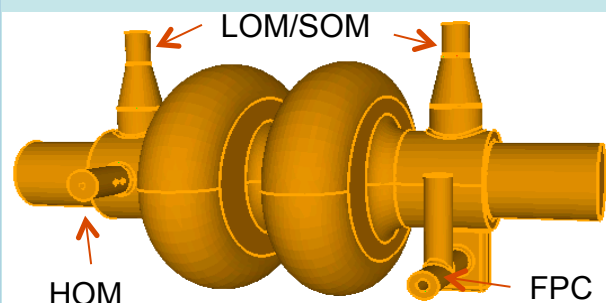


Outline

- SLAC Crab cavity studies prior to LHC-CC09
- New design considerations
- Compact half-wave spoke resonator (HWSR) crab cavity
 - Cavity RF parameters
 - LOM, HOM-v damping couplers
 - HOM-h damping coupler
 - FP coupler
 - Multipacting analysis
- Summary

SLAC Crab Cavity Studies Prior to LHC-CC09

800 MHz Elliptical

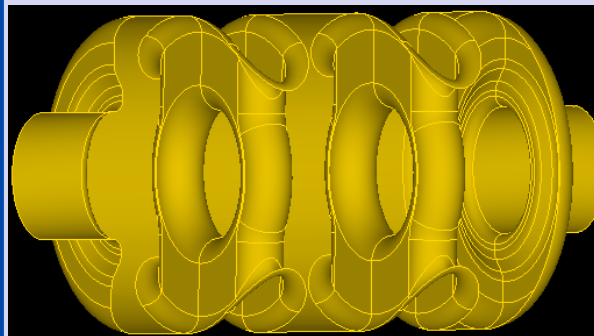


(LARP-CM11 baseline)

Design complete

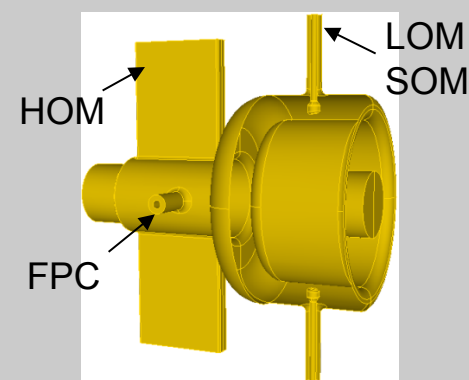
- Cavity shape optimized
- FP, LOM, SOM, HOM couplers designed
- Multipacting analyzed
- Sensitivity and tolerances studied
- Dimension fit global scheme

800 MHz Spoke



- Cavity shape preliminary study performed
- Cavity radius: ~150 mm
- Design could fit both global and local schemes

400MHz-Coaxial



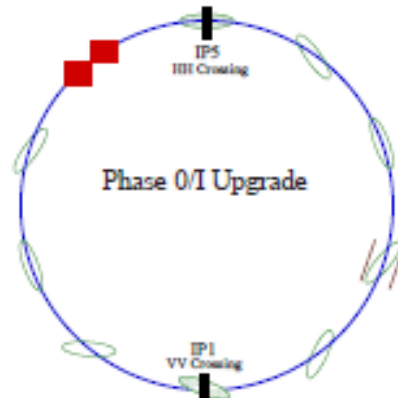
- Cavity shape optimized
- FP, LOM, SOM, HOM couplers designed
- Multipacting analyzed
- Design could fit the global scheme, not the local scheme

New Design Considerations

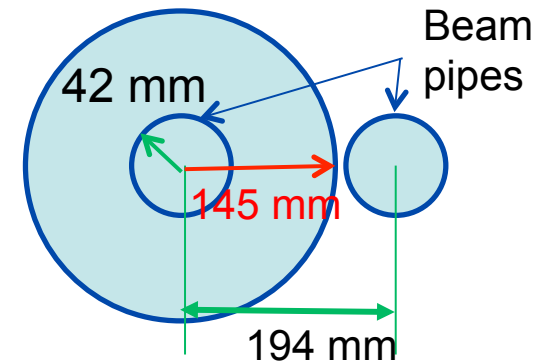
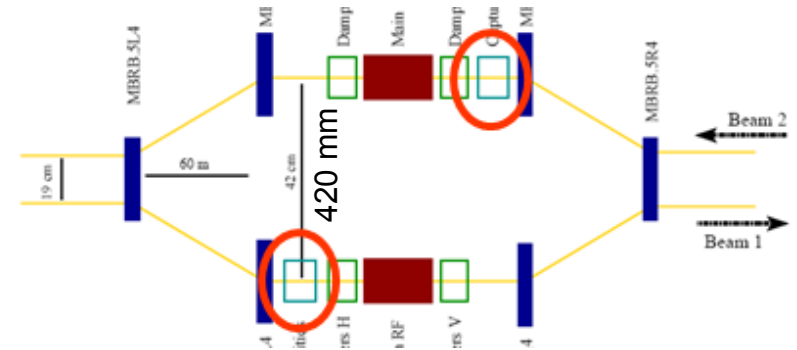
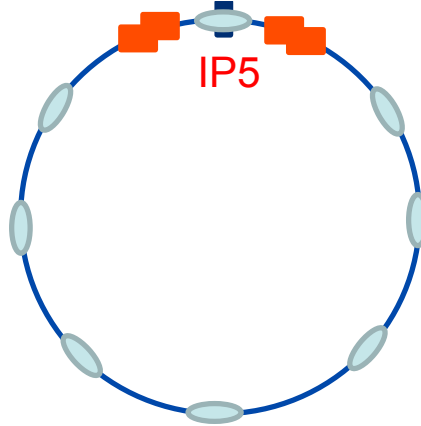
- Compact size to fit in tight beam line separation at the crab cavity location
- 400 MHz in frequency
- Effective damping of unwanted modes (LOM & HOMs)
- Minimize potential multipacting

Cavity Size

Global Scheme:
Beam-beam
separation: 420mm

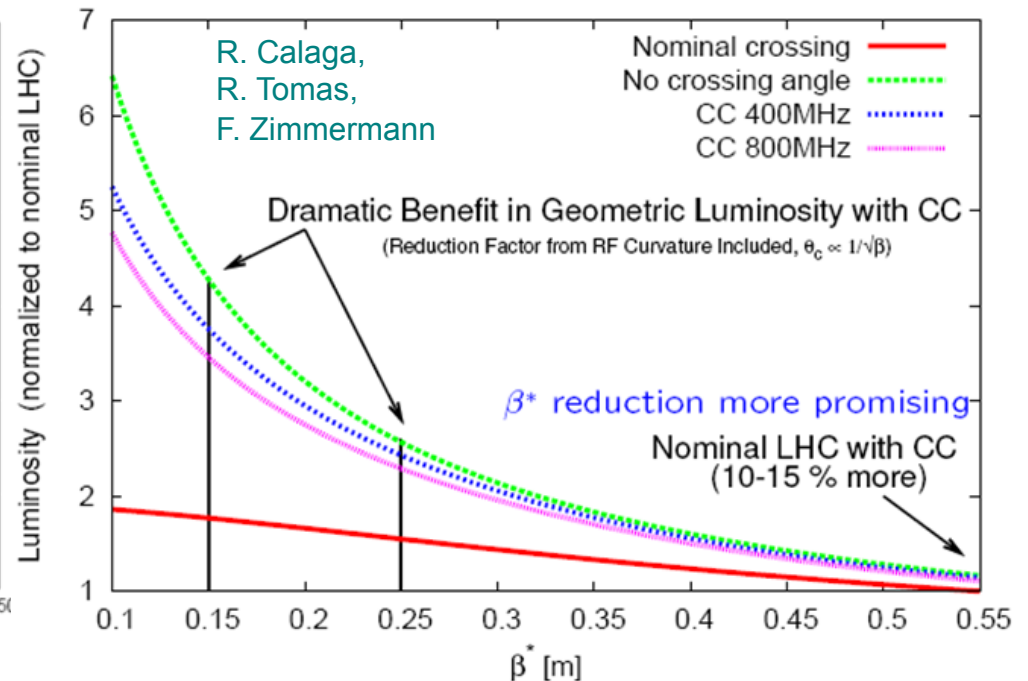
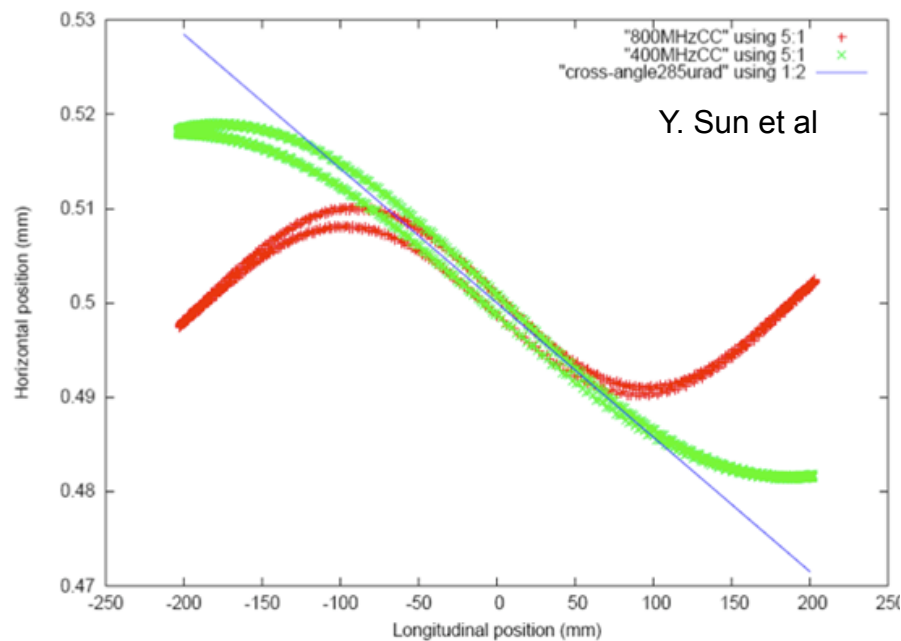


Local Scheme:
Beam-beam
separation: 194mm



- A single design for both local and global schemes
- **Cavity dimension determined by local scheme (~145 mm)**

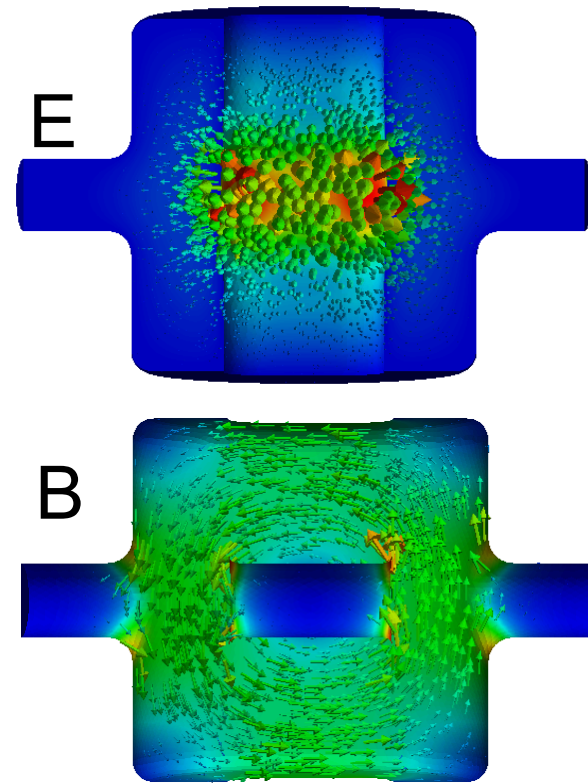
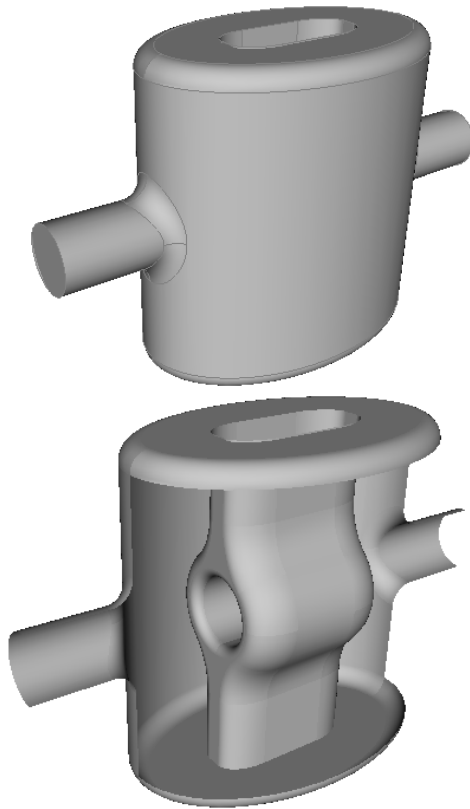
Frequency: 800-MHz vs 400-MHz



400 MHz is chosen for the present design

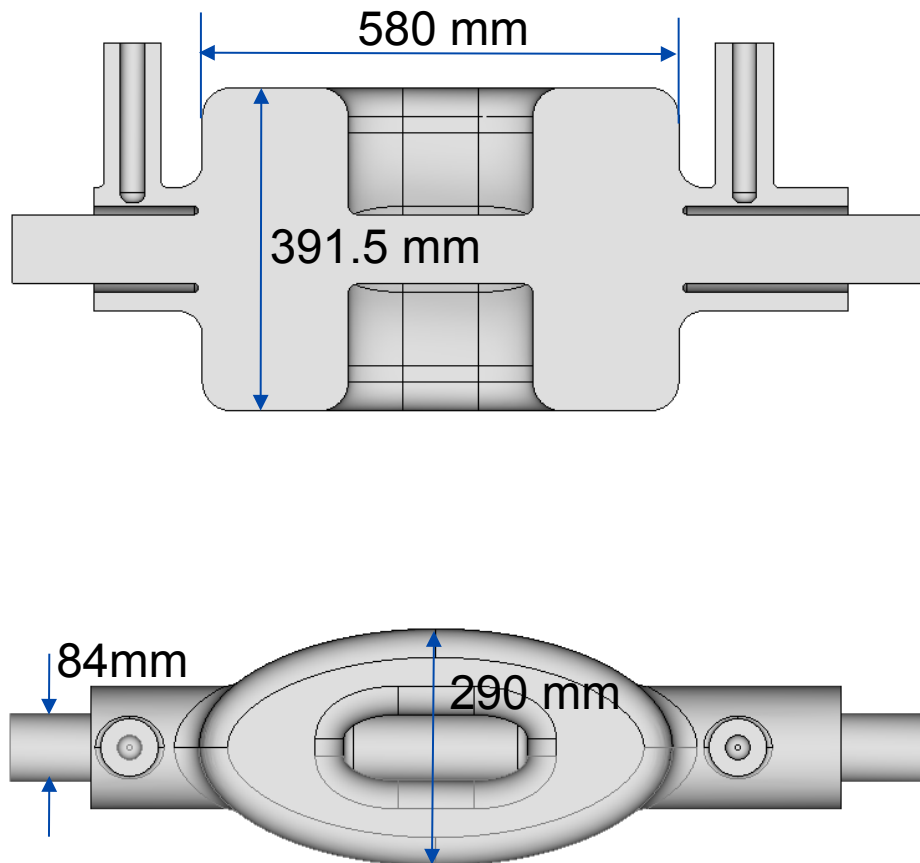
Compact 400-MHz HWSR Crab Cavity

Half-Wave Spoke Resonator (HWSR)



TE₁₁-like mode - Frequency determined by longitudinal and vertical dimensions

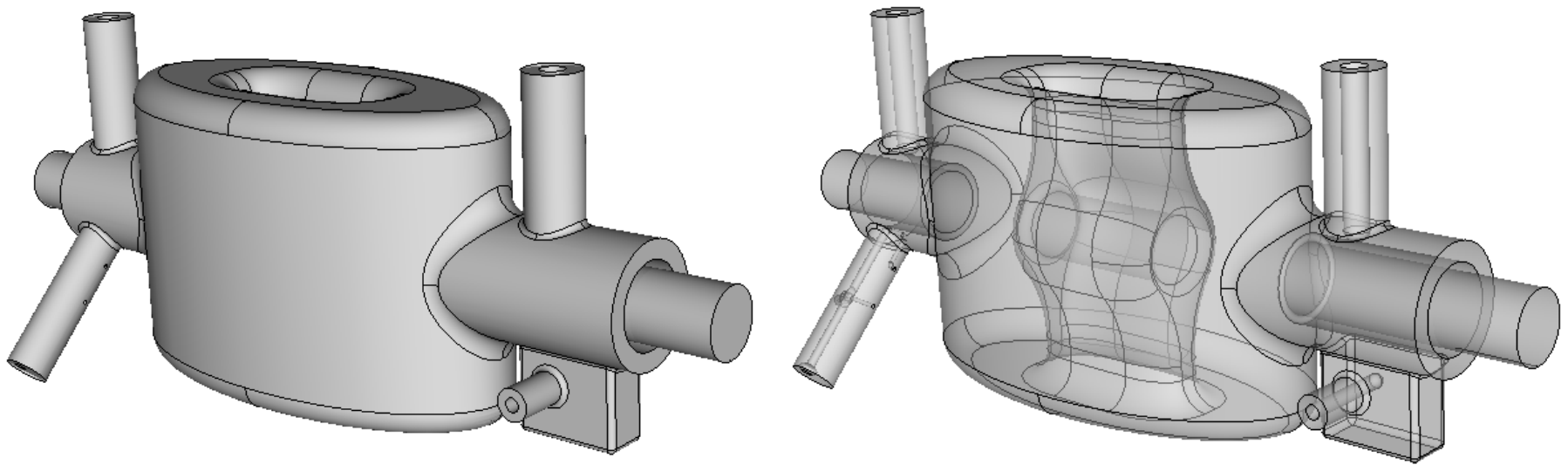
400 MHz HWSR Cavity Parameters



Parameters	
Cavity Width (mm)	290
Cavity Height (mm)	391.5
Cavity Length (mm)	580
Beam pipe radius (mm)	42
$(R/Q)_T$ (ohm/cavity)	215
E_S/V_T ((MV/m)/MV)	10.4
B_S/V_T (mT/MV)	19.5

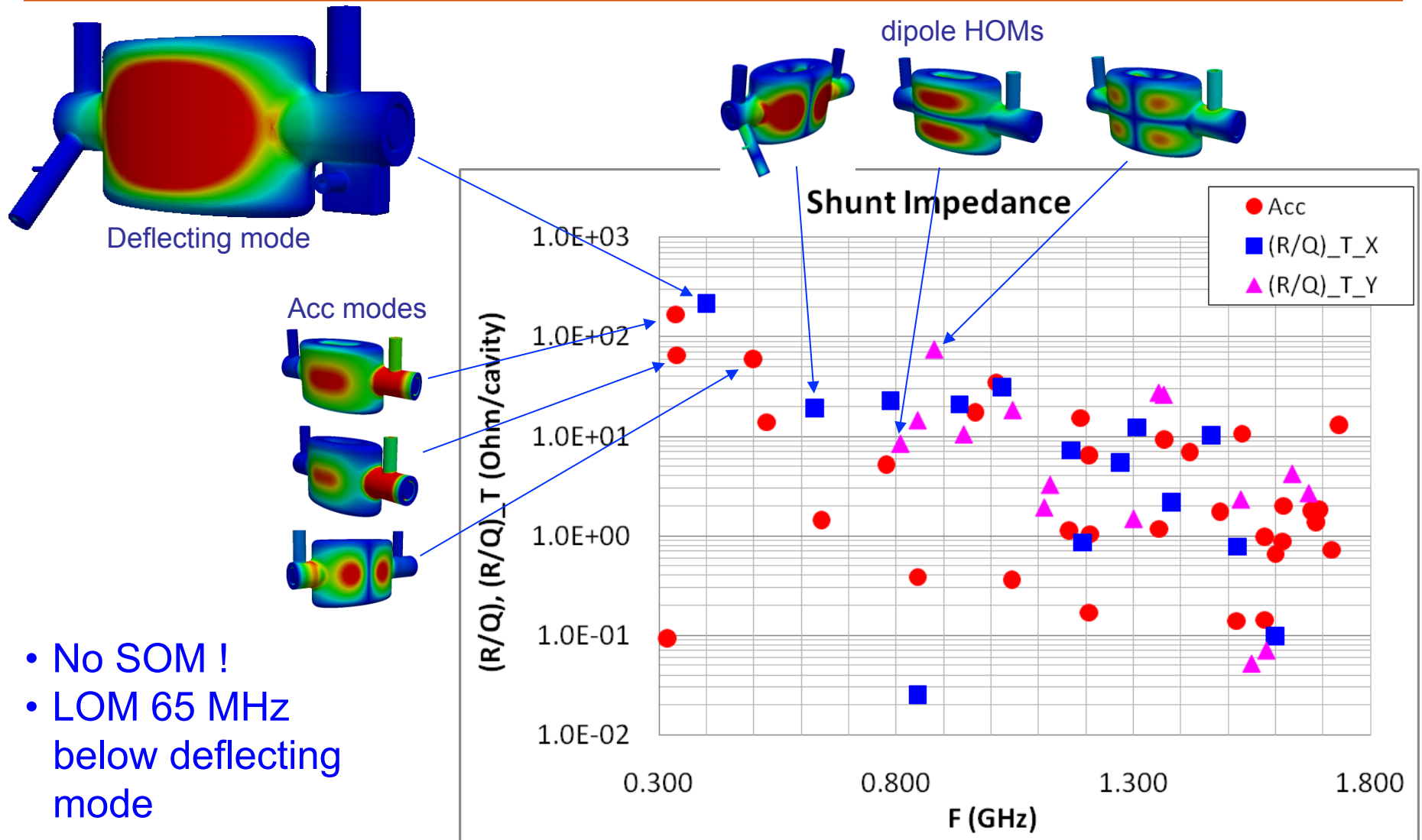
- 8 MV deflecting voltage required
- 2 cavities/beam, 4 MV each

400-MHz HWSR Crab Cavity with Couplers



HWSR design fits in both global and local schemes

Shunt Impedance



- No SOM !
- LOM 65 MHz below deflecting mode

Impedance Budget (LHC-CC09)

- Impedance requirement
 - Longitudinal (R): 80 kohm
 - Transverse (Z_T): 2.5 Mohm/m

Longitudinal shunt impedance

$$R_L = \left(\frac{R}{Q} \right) \cdot Q_{ext} = \frac{|V_z|^2}{\omega U} \cdot Q_{ext}$$

Transverse shunt impedance

$$R_T = \left(\frac{R}{Q} \right)_T \cdot Q_{ext} = \frac{|V_z(r_0)|^2}{\omega U \left(\frac{\omega}{c} r_0 \right)^2} \cdot Q_{ext}$$

Impedance for beam instability

$$Z_T = \left(\frac{Z_T}{Q} \right) \cdot Q_{ext} = \frac{\omega}{c} R_T$$

E. Shaposhnikova
LHC-CC09

Summary:

longitudinal impedance budget

- Requirement for HOM damping in LHC given so far is 60 kohm (defined by 200 MHz RF at 450 GeV)
- For nominal intensity
 - in 400 MHz RF system we have 80 kohm for small emittance beam (1 eVs) at 7 TeV, 300 kohm for 2.5 eVs
 - in 200 MHz RF system it is 70 kohm, but the 400 MHz RF system can be used as Landau system
- Assumption: no loss of Landau damping due to broad-band impedance ($\text{Im}Z/n > 0.1 \text{ Ohm}$, budget estimation in LHC DR - 0.07 Ohm), possible for small emittances (<0.7 eVs) at injection into 200 MHz RF system or at 7 TeV in the 400 MHz RF system (< 1 eVs)

➤ 10 kohm for upgrade intensity and two identical cavities

16-Sep-09

Impedance & Stability

12

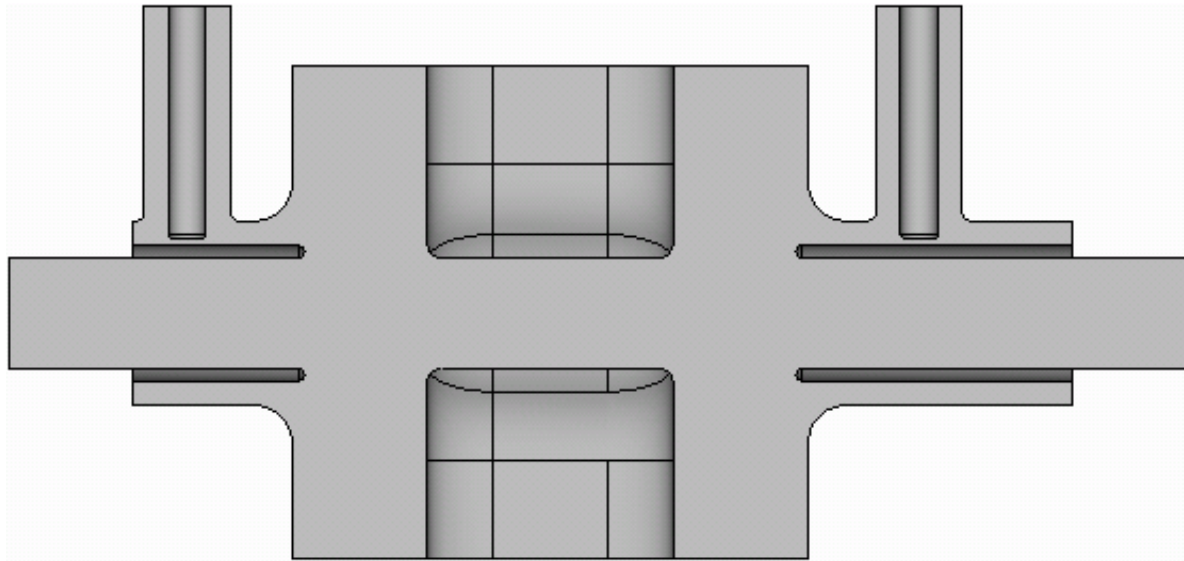
E. Shaposhnikova
LHC-CC09

Summary:

transverse impedance budget

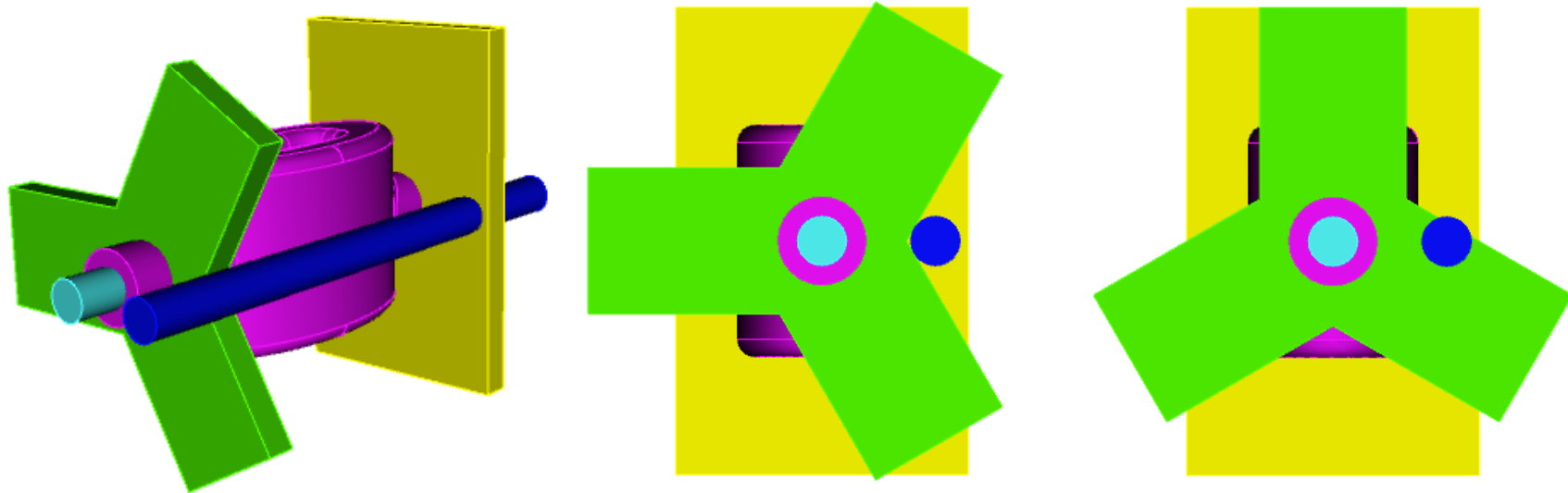
- Threshold for the nominal intensity and one cavity at 450 GeV determined by the damping time of 60 ms is 2.5 MOhm/m
- With margin for particle distribution:
 - $0.6/(1-f_r)$ MOhm/m $f_r [\text{GHz}] < 0.8$
 - $1.2(1+2f_r)$ MOhm/m $f_r [\text{GHz}] > 0.8$
 - 3 MOhm/m at 800 MHz → 0.4 MOhm/m for upgrade intensity and 2 cavities
- Additional factor proportional to local beta-function $\beta / \langle \beta \rangle$

LOM/HOM-v Couplers

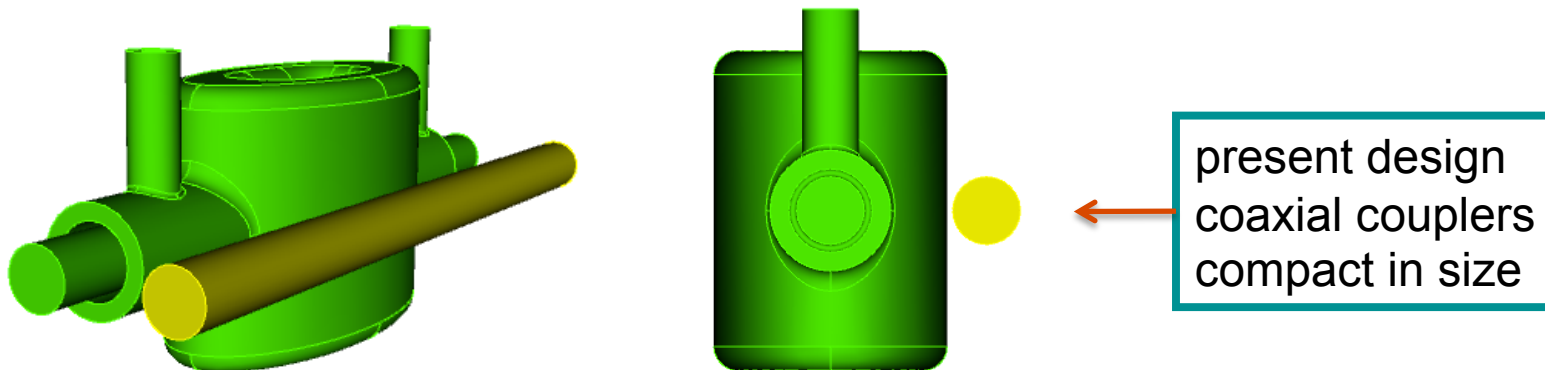


- On beam pipe coax-coax LOM/HOM-v damping couplers
- To damp accelerating modes and vertical HOMs

WG Coupler vs Coaxial Coupler

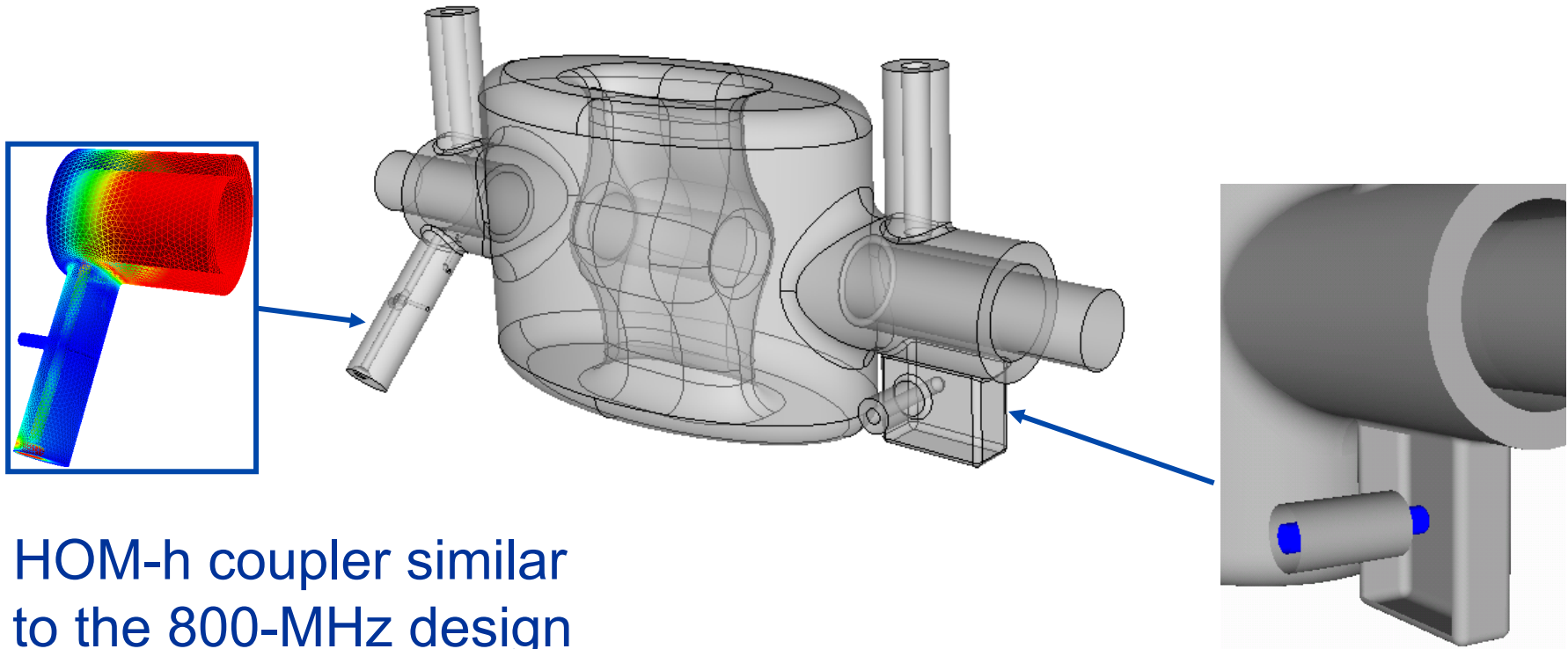


Waveguide couplers become large at low frequencies



present design
coaxial couplers
compact in size

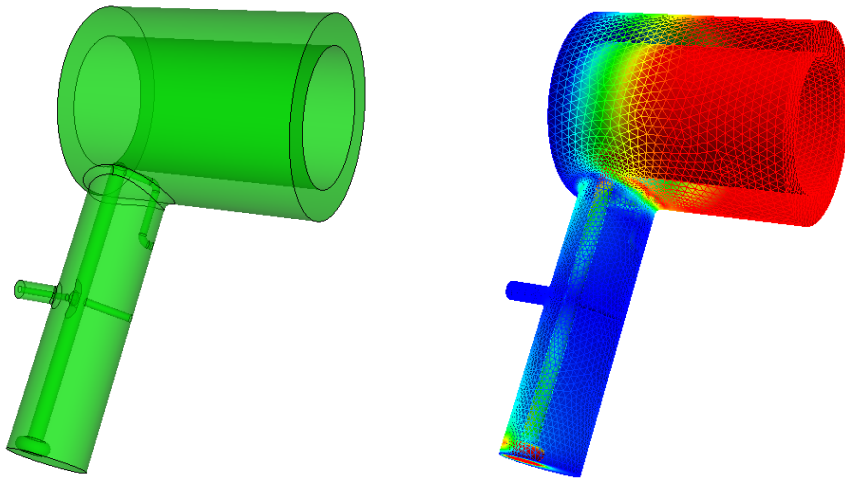
HOM and FPC Couplers



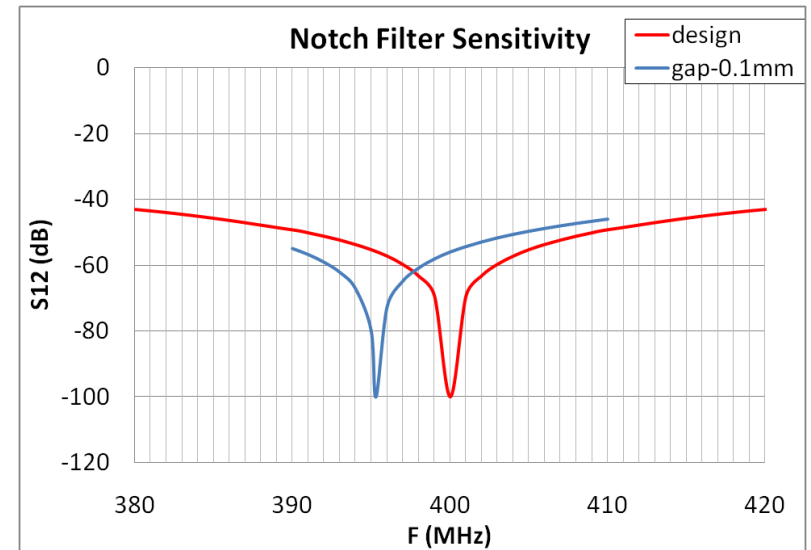
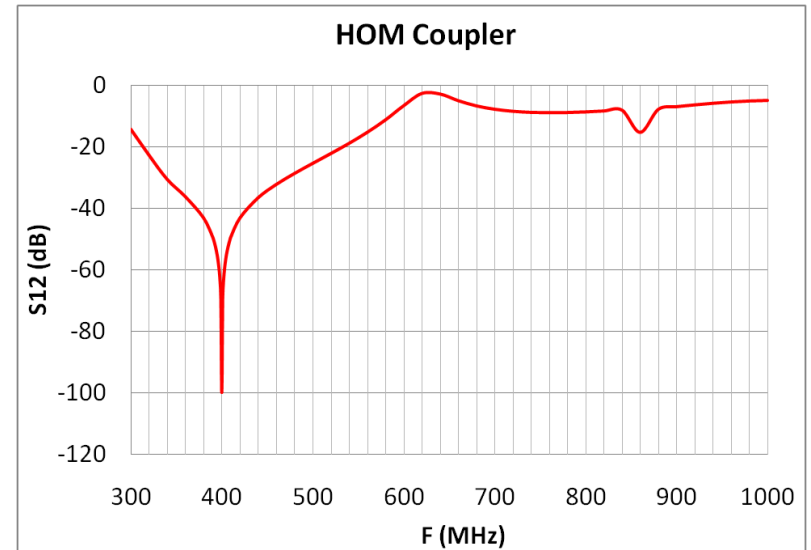
- HOM-h coupler similar to the 800-MHz design
- Notch filter to reject deflecting mode

- Input coupler with magnetic coupling
- Eliminates direct coupling from FPC to LOM/HOM-v

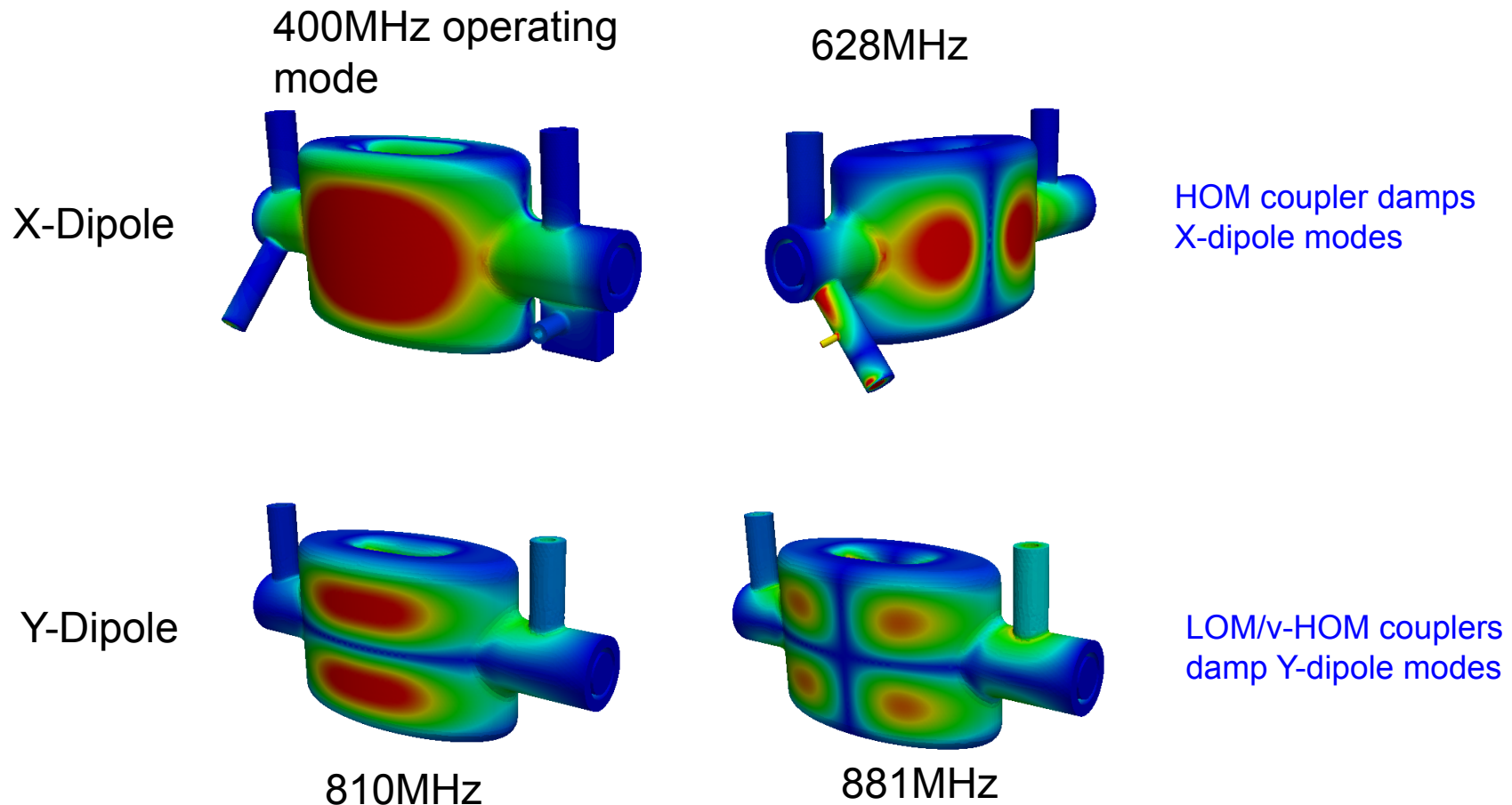
HOM Coupler Notch Filter



- Notch filter at 400 MHz
- Enhanced damping of the 1st horizontal HOM mode at ~600 MHz
- Filter sensitivity: 1-MHz/20-micron

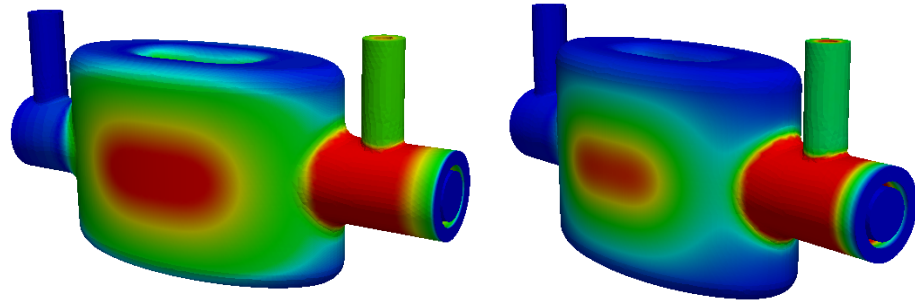


Damping of Dipole Modes

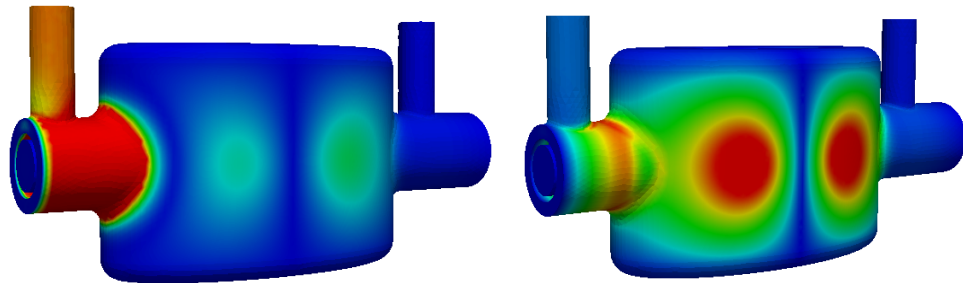


Damping of Accelerating

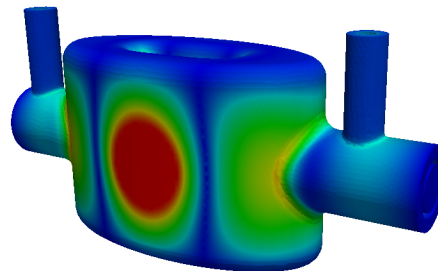
335 MHz, 337 MHz
damp by down stream coupler



498 MHz, 526 MHz
Damp by upstream coupler

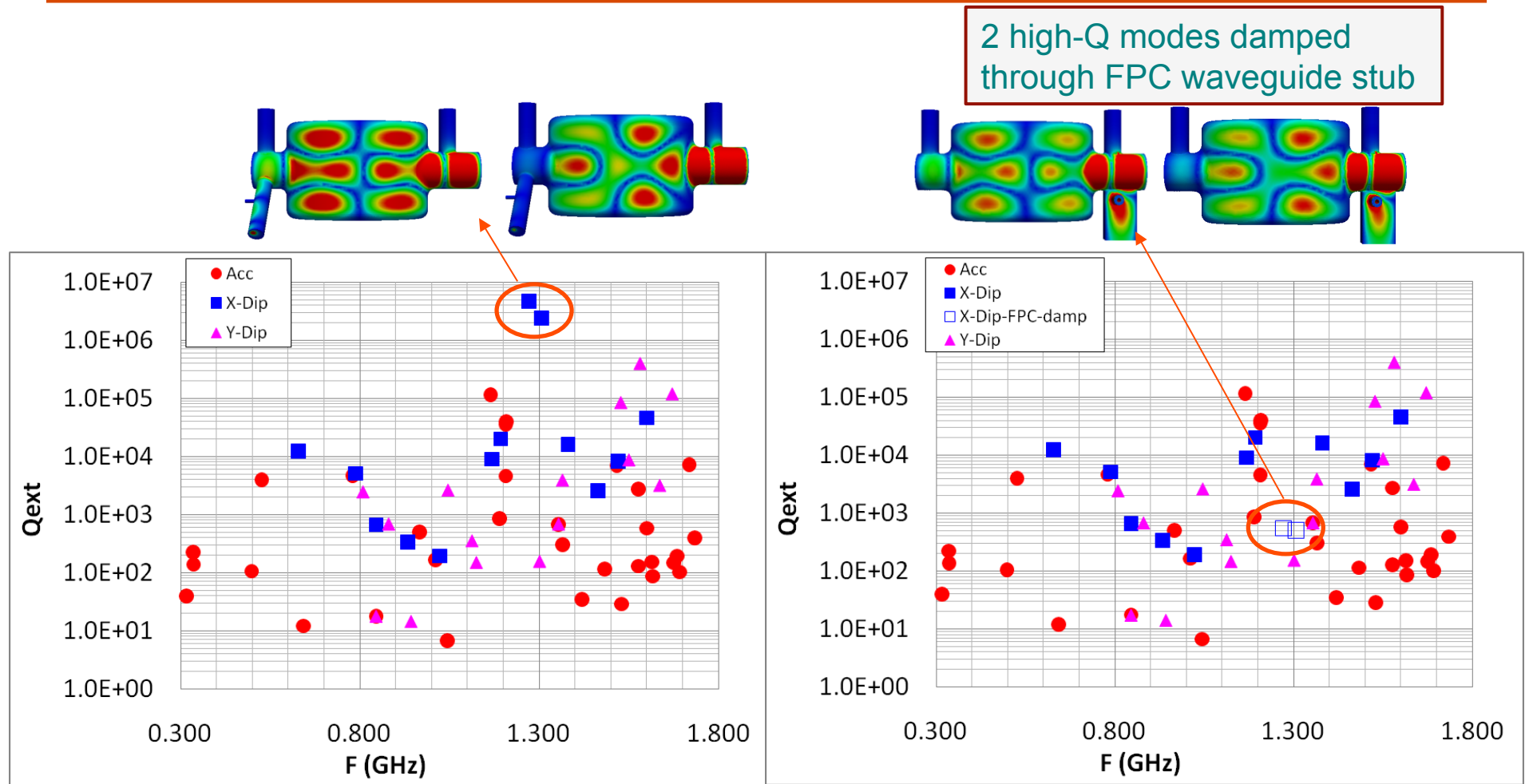


780 MHz



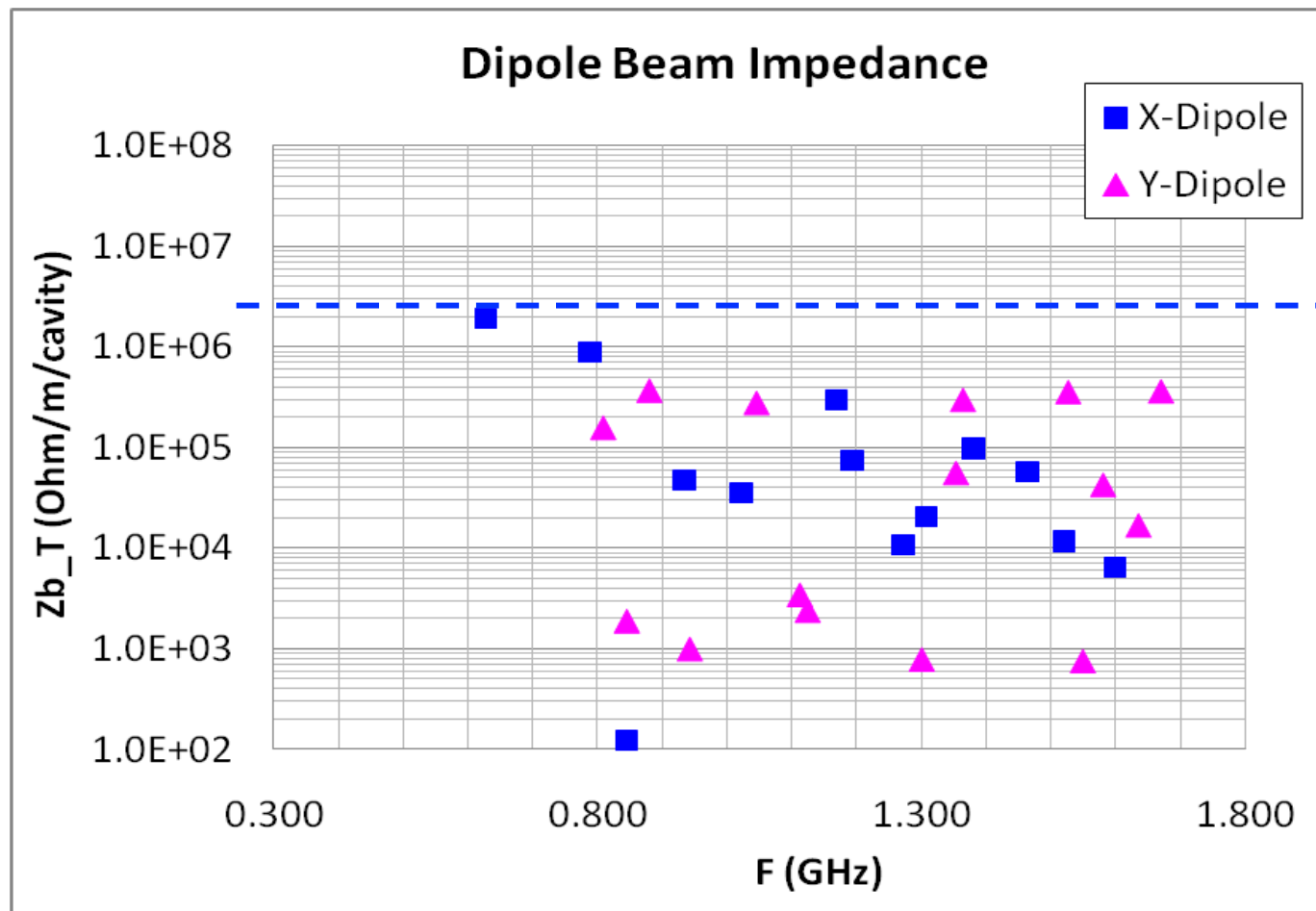
LOM/v-HOM couplers damp accelerating and vertical HOM modes

Damping Qext



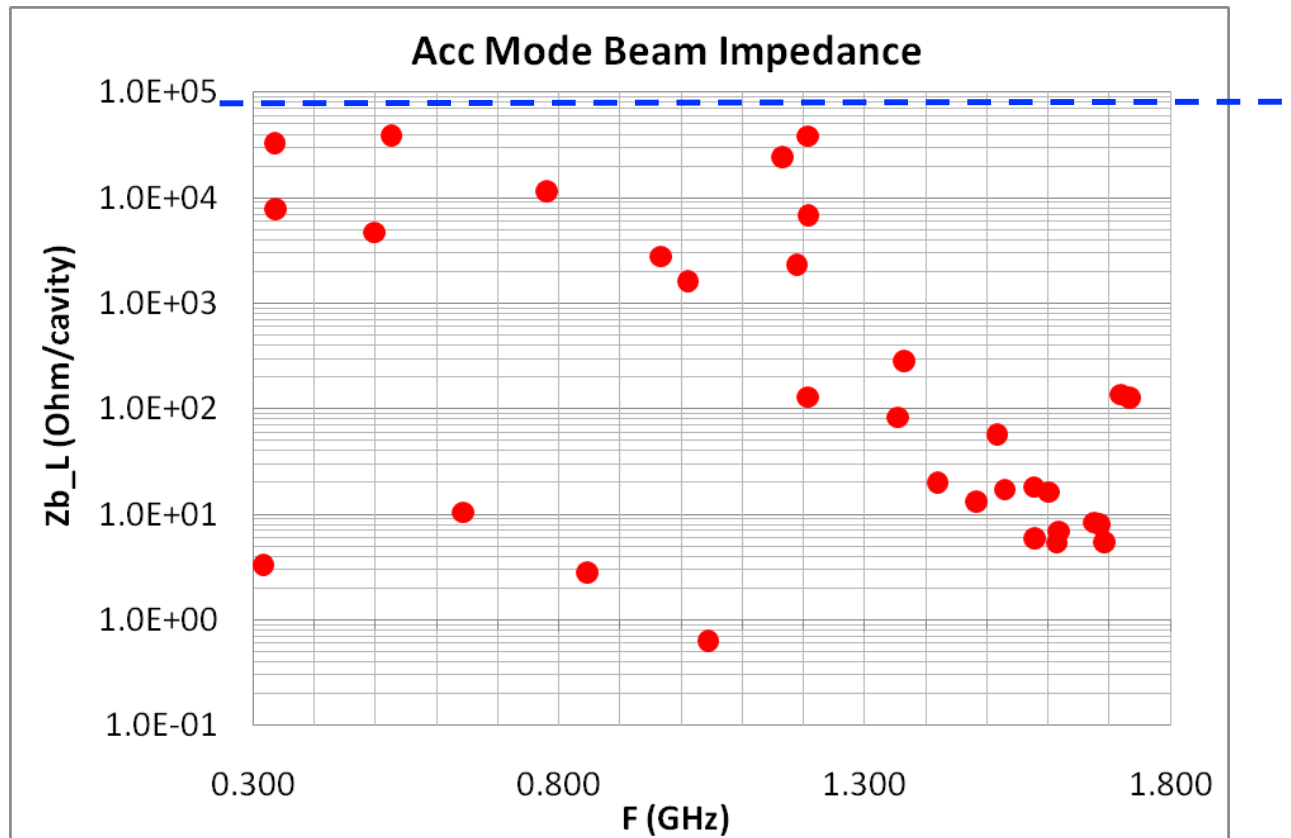
Effective damping demonstrated with these coupling schemes

Dipole Mode Beam Impedance



- Dashed line is the beam instability requirement for dipole modes

Acc. Mode Beam Impedance

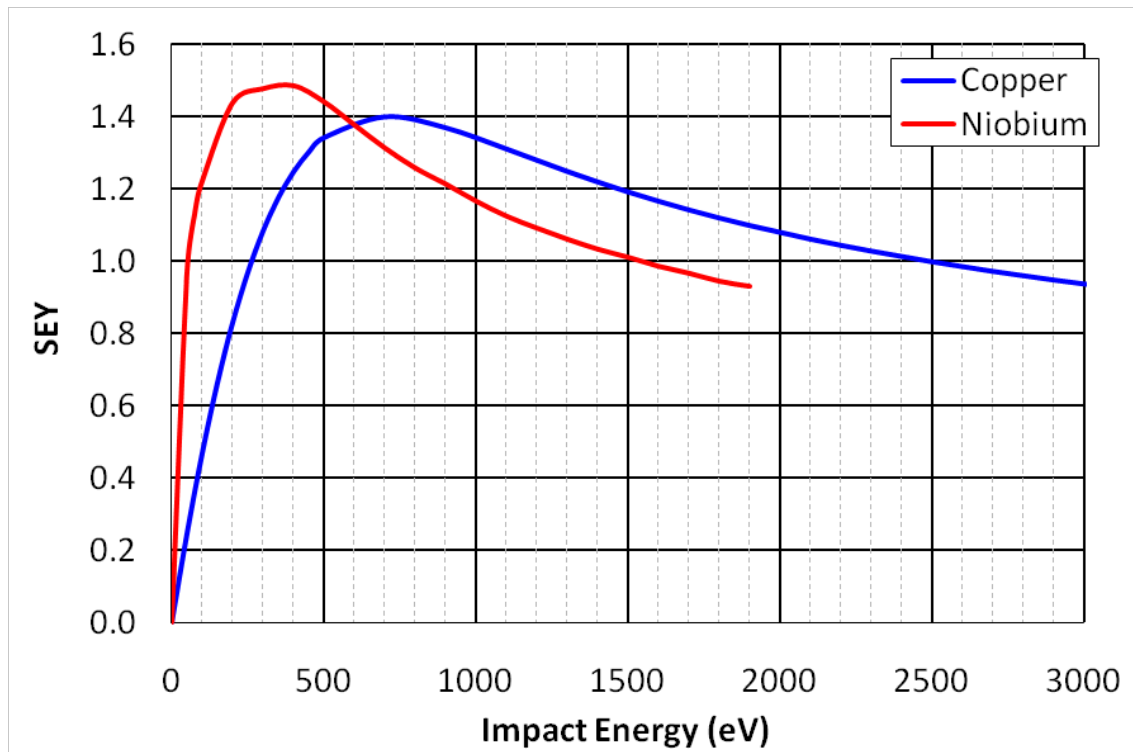


- Dashed line is the beam instability requirement for accelerating modes

Multipacting Analysis

- MP simulation performed for both operating mode and the LOM mode
 - Operating mode: deflecting voltage scanned up to 5MV
 - LOM: beam loss power scanned up to 10kW (on resonance, max)
- Regions scanned for MP
 - Cavity
 - LOM/HOM-v couplers
 - FPC coupler
 - HOM-h coupler

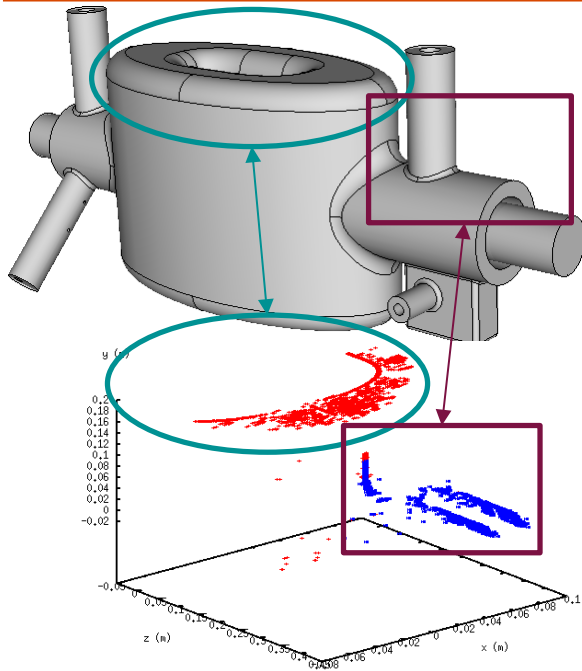
SEY for Niobium and Copper



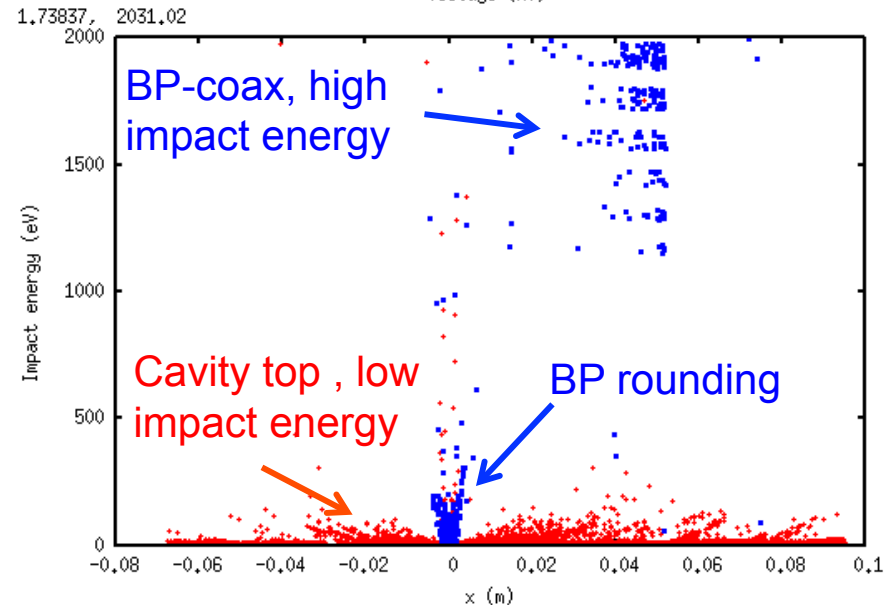
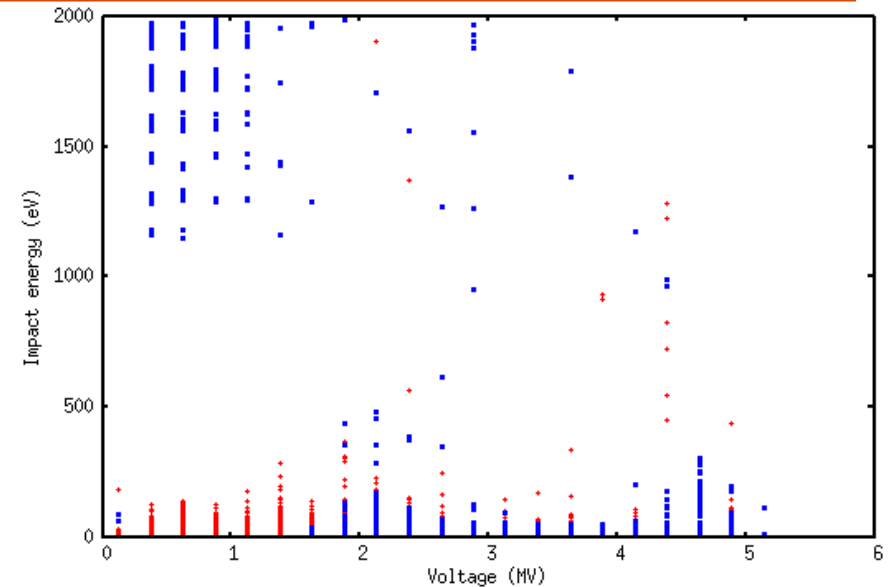
Niobium: cavity body, HOM coupler loop

Copper: Inner conductor of FPC and LOM/VHOM couplers

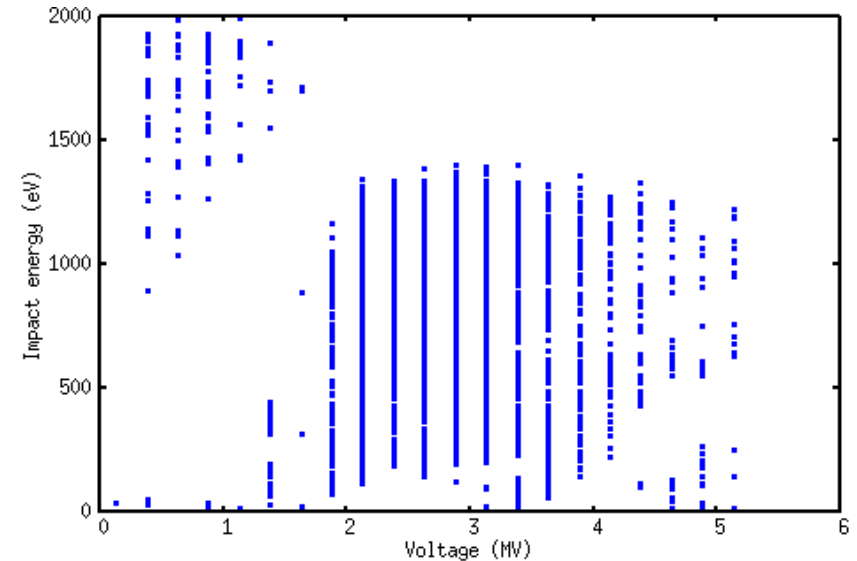
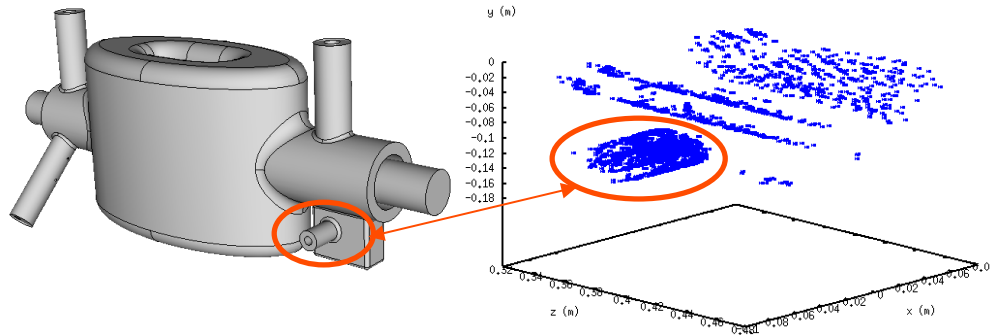
MP Of Operating Mode (1)



- Impact energy of most resonant trajectories not at the SEY peak
- Only low impact energy resonant trajectories at operating voltage

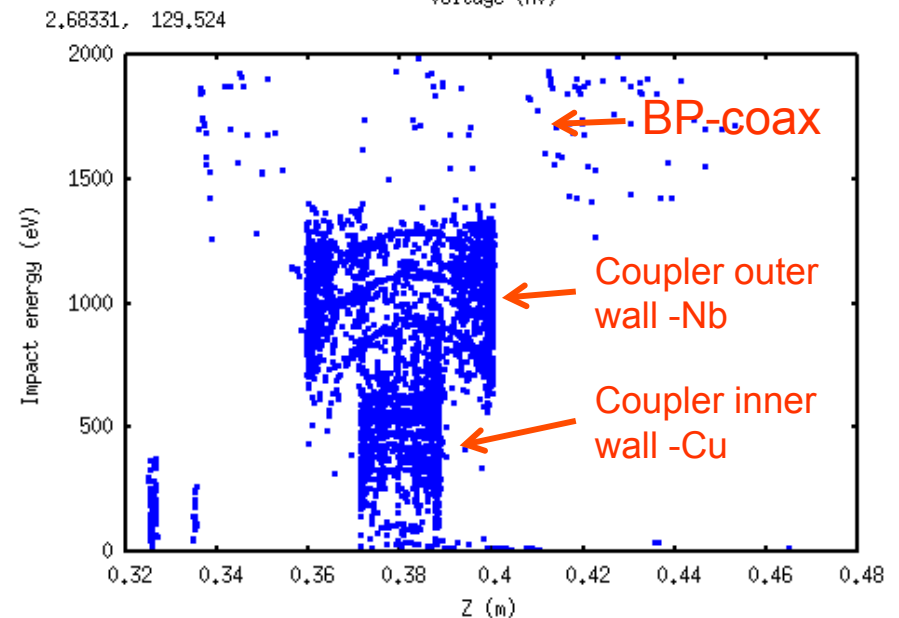


MP of Operating Mode (2) - FPC Coupler

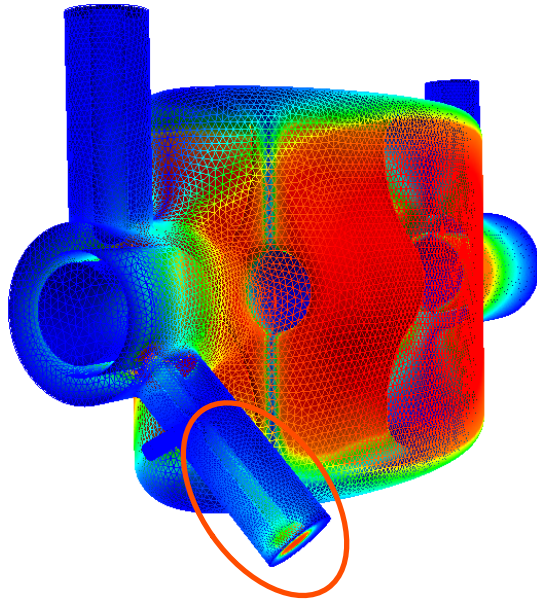


Resonant trajectories in the coax coupler region

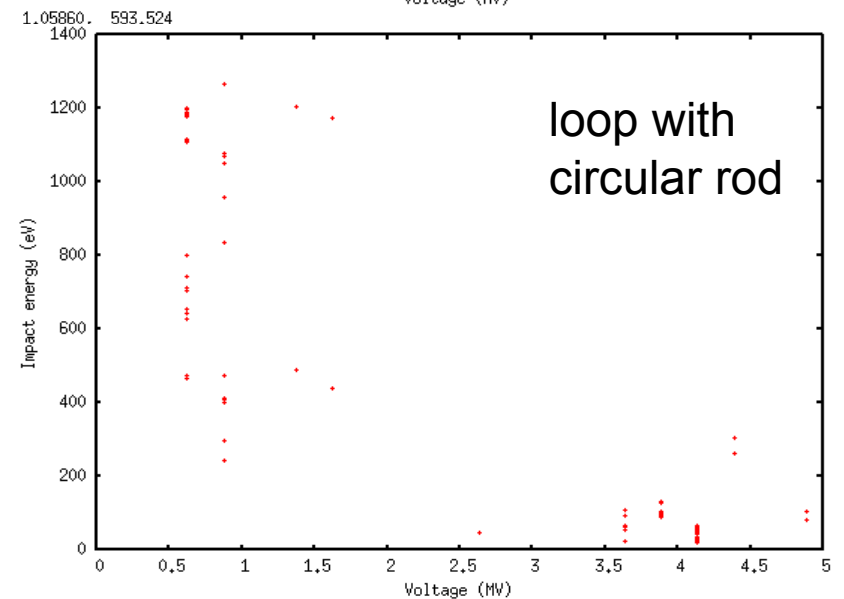
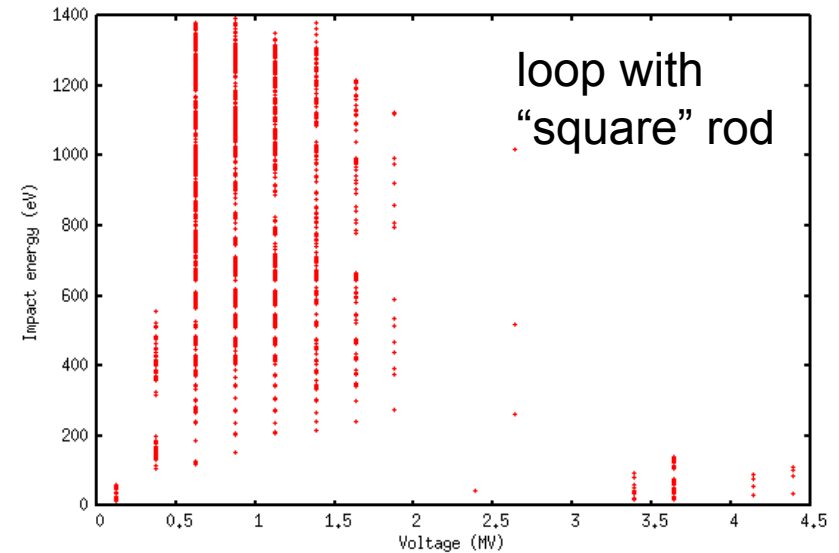
- Impact energy higher on outer surface (Nb), lower on inner wall (Cu)
- Use coax of different impedance may help to mitigate the problem



MP of Operating mode (3) - HOM Coupler

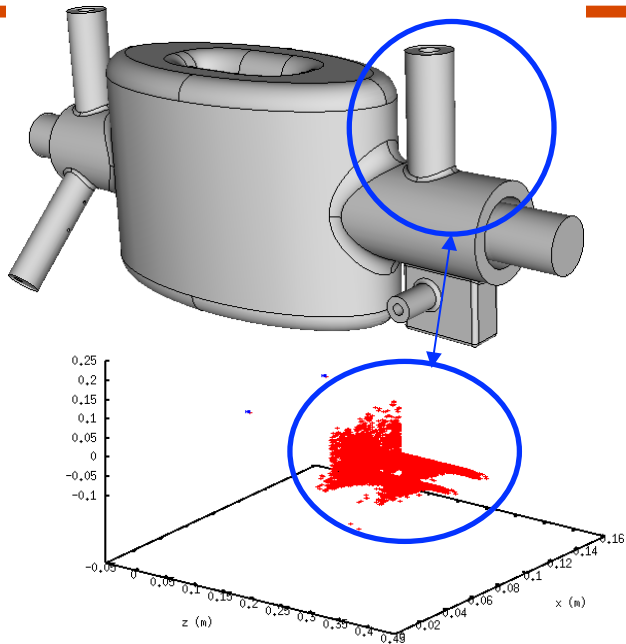


- **“square” rod**
2-point MP between straight section of the loop and outer cylinder wall
- **Circular rod**
MP significantly suppressed

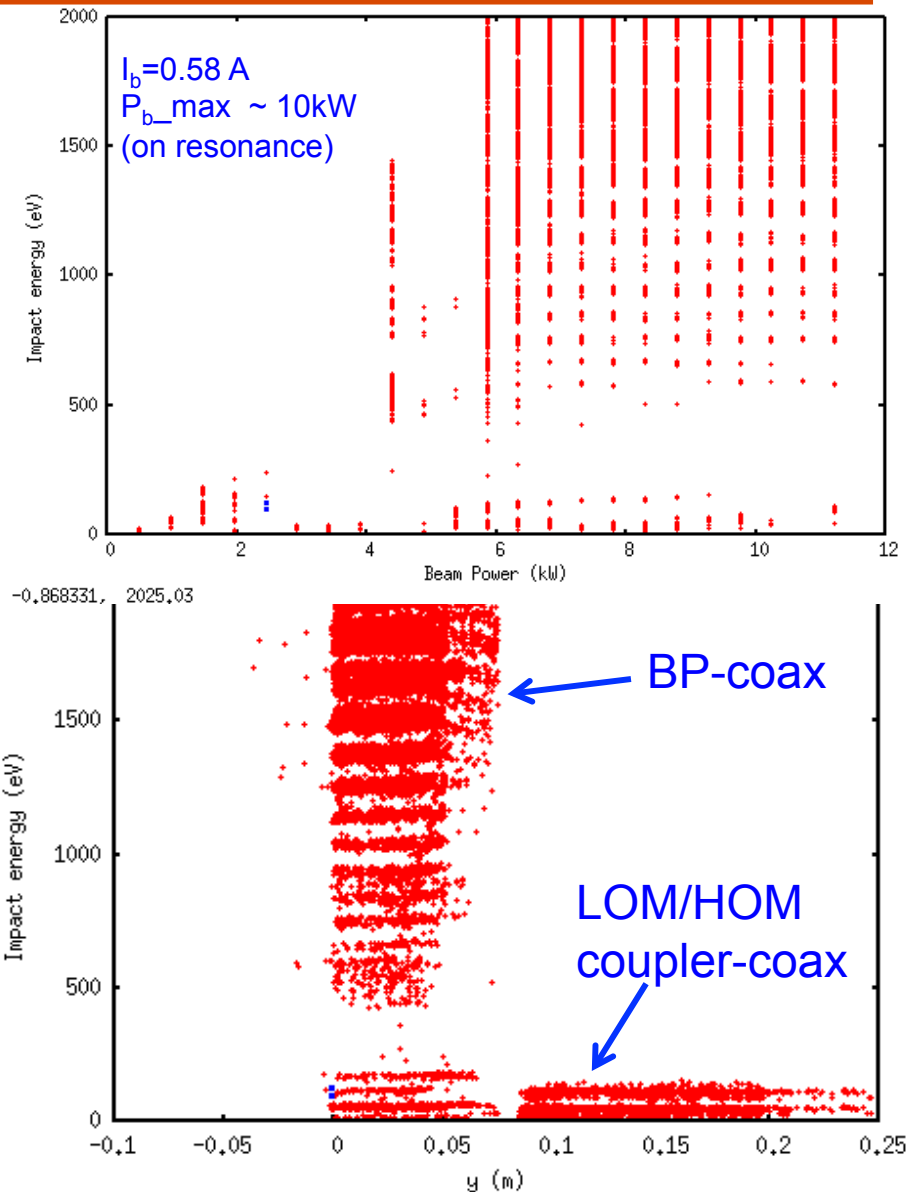


1.05860, 593.524
1.46281, 627.048

MP of LOM Accelerating Mode

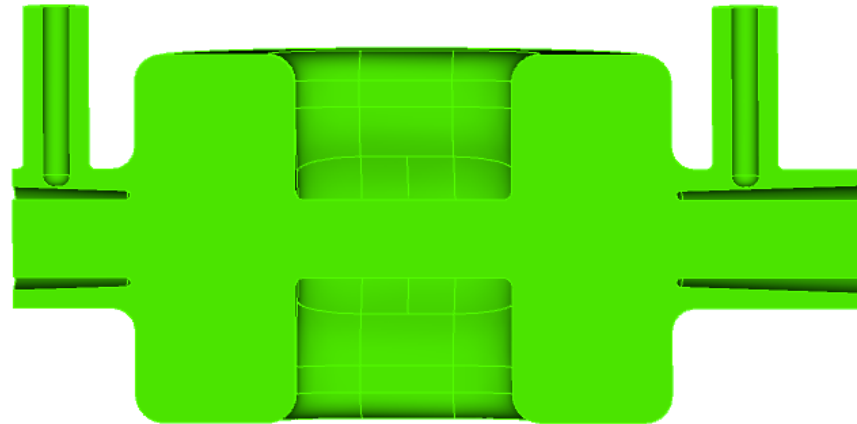


- Max beam power ~ 10 kW
- Resonant trajectories in BP coax above 4 kW beam power, with mostly high impact energy
- Resonant trajectories in coupler coax, with mostly low impact energy



Possible MP Improvements ...

- Coupler coax: coax of different impedance may minimize resonant conditions
(there are existing coaxial coupler operate at various power levels)
- Beam-pipe coax region: using tapered coaxial geometry or grooves
- ...



Summary

- 400-MHz HWSR cavity fits both local and global schemes
- Cavity shape optimized to lower surface fields
- LOM/HOM-v/HOM-v couplers being optimized
 - Effective in damping
 - Current design meets beam instability requirements
- MP analyses performed
 - MP characteristics being analyzed – no big surprises
 - Possible MP improvements being explored
- All necessary components for HWSR cavity optimized, design would meet requirements. Further optimization continues.
- Cavity and coupler model ready for preliminary engineering studies