



HGS-HIRe for FAIR

Helmholtz Graduate School for Hadron and Ion Research

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LHC Injectors Upgrade

CERN LHC Injectors Upgrade (LIU) Project: Beam dynamics aspects & solutions

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- The CERN injectors complex
 - Production scheme of the proton beams for LHC
- The LHC Injectors Upgrade (LIU) project
 - Goals and means of LIU
 - Expected beam performance vs. pre-LIU performance
 - How advanced beam dynamics steered the project baseline
- The LIU project execution and legacy
 - Overview on timeline
 - Beam performance ramp-up after LIU installation
- Summary



The CERN accelerator complex







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Goals of CERN upgrades in a nutshell (HL-LHC)



The High Luminosity LHC (HL-LHC) upgrade

- Aims at 3000 (4000) fb⁻¹ total integrated luminosity over HL-LHC run (2029 2040+)
- Based on operation at levelled luminosity of 5 (7.5) x10³⁴ cm⁻²s⁻¹ by lowering β^*

Beam properties @LHC injection

	N _b (x 10 ¹¹ p/b)	ε _{x,y,} (μm)	Bunch spacing	Bunches
HL-LHC beam	2.3	2.1	25 ns	4x72 per injection



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HL-LHC target	2.3	2.1	25 ns	4x72 per injection
Pre-LIU	1.3	2.7	25 ns	4x72 per injection

The LHC Injectors Upgrade (LIU)

- Aims at matching the beam parameters at LHC injection with HL-LHC target
- Needs to deploy **means** to overcome **performance limitations** in all injectors!



LHC beam limitation diagrams

LHC Injectors Upgrade

 Intensity and brightness of the LHC beams at the SPS extraction (450 GeV) result from intensity and brightness limitations of all injectors in the chain



 Coherent instabilities, electron cloud, beam induced heating, beam losses typically limit the achievable intensity

 $N_b < N_{\max}$



 Particles within a bunch moving at speed lower than speed of light generate a repulsive force acting on each particle



- This is an additional defocusing force on single particles, whose oscillation frequencies around the accelerator (tunes) consequently decrease
- Furthermore, particles feel different space charge defocusing forces according to their positions → Spread of tunes within the bunch





- LHC Injectors Upgrade
- In the tune plane (Q_x, Q_y), the nominal tunes are placed in areas free from resonance lines (i.e. combinations of tunes leading to orbit instability)
- Space charge shifts the tunes of the single particles, which may then hit the resonance lines!





- LHC Injectors Upgrade
- In the tune plane (Q_x, Q_y), the nominal tunes are placed in areas free from resonance lines (i.e. combinations of tunes leading to trajectory instability)
- Space charge shifts the tunes of the single particles, which may then hit the resonance lines!





• Due to their shifted tunes, some of the trajectories of the single particles can

- Grow to large amplitudes and get stabilised
 → emittance growth
- Become unstable and hit the machine aperture → beam loss





Particle bunches propagating in an accelerator interact electromagnetically
 with all the structures and devices they traverse







- Particle bunches propagating in an accelerator interact electromagnetically
 with all the structures and devices they traverse
- This electromagnetic interaction is described by means of wake functions and beam coupling impedances
 - Wake function in time domain → Integrated force felt by a witness particle following at a distance z a source particle while traversing the device

$$W(z) = -\frac{1}{e^2} \int_0^L F(s, z) ds$$

Beam coupling impedance in frequency domain → The Fourier transform of the wake function

$$Z(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} W(z) \exp\left(-\frac{i\omega z}{c}\right) \frac{dz}{c}$$





- Particle bunches propagating in an accelerator interact electromagnetically
 with all the structures and devices they traverse
- This electromagnetic interaction is described by means of wake functions and beam coupling impedances
- Wake functions and impedances are calculated for every single accelerator device and then have to be summed up to calculate their global effect on the particle beam





- Particle bunches propagating in an accelerator interact electromagnetically
 with all the structures and devices they traverse
- The global interaction leads to significant **energy loss** and **beam instability** if the impedance spectrum overlaps significantly with the bunch spectrum







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LHC beam performance before upgrade

 LHC beam parameters at the SPS extraction (450 GeV) result from intensity and brightness limitations of all injectors in the chain



Brightness

- PSB brightness determined by space charge at injection
- Limit for PS space charge at injection $\Delta Q_v < 0.31$

Intensity

- SPS is limited by beam loading and longitudinal instabilities on the ramp and flat top
- PS is limited by longitudinal coupled bunch instability on the ramp and flat top

LHC beam performance before upgrade

 LHC beam parameters at the SPS extraction (450 GeV) result from intensity and brightness limitations of all injectors in the chain



Brightness

- PSB brightness determined by space charge at injection
- Limit for PS space charge at injection $\Delta Q_y < 0.31$
- ✓ Space charge in SPS not a limit for LHC beams

Intensity

- SPS is limited by beam loading and longitudinal instabilities on the ramp and flat top
- PS is limited by longitudinal coupled bunch instability on the ramp and flat top
- ✓ PSB intensity limit well above displayed range

The LHC Injectors Upgrade (LIU) project

 Performance goal → Match the beam parameters at SPS extraction to the High Luminosity LHC (HL-LHC) target



	N _b (x 10 ¹¹ p/b)	ε _{x,y,} (μm)
HL-LHC target	2.3	2.1
Before upgrades	1.3	2.7

LIU strategy

- → Identify the sources of the performance limitations in each of the injectors impeding the achievement of the HL-LHC target parameters
- → Define and deploy the necessary upgrade items to overcome these limitations

A quick overview on the LIU project





A quick overview on the LIU project







• Effect of the LIU baseline upgrade items on **beam parameter reach**, based on existing machine models and anticipated equipment performance



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Connection of PSB to Linac4

- Linac4 providing 25 mA within 0.4 um
- Charge exchange H⁻ injection at 160 MeV into PSB

• Effect of the LIU baseline upgrade items on **beam parameter reach**, based on existing machine models and anticipated equipment performance



- Connection of PSB to Linac4
- PSB acceleration to 2 GeV
 - New main power supply and RF system in PSB
 - $_{\odot}\,$ New injection region in PS

• Effect of the LIU baseline upgrade items on **beam parameter reach**, based on existing machine models and anticipated equipment performance



- Connection of PSB to Linac4
- PSB acceleration to 2 GeV
- PS RF upgrades, e.g.
 - New broadband cavity for longitudinal feedback system against instabilities
 - $_{\odot}\,$ Impedance reduction of RF systems

• Effect of the LIU baseline upgrade items on **beam parameter reach**, based on existing machine models and anticipated equipment performance



- Connection of PSB to Linac4
- PSB acceleration to 2 GeV
- PS RF upgrades
- SPS upgrade
 - $_{\odot}\,$ Power and LLRF upgrade of 200 MHz RF system
 - Longitudinal impedance reduction
 - a-C coating of focusing quadrupole chambers
 - \circ Deployment of low γ_t optics
 - $_{\odot}\,$ Upgrade of beam dump and protection devices

• Effect of the LIU baseline upgrade items on **beam parameter reach**, based on existing machine models and anticipated equipment performance



- ✓ Connection of PSB to Linac4
- ✓ PSB acceleration to 2 GeV
- ✓ PS RF upgrades
- ✓ SPS upgrade

⇒LIU parameter reach for proton beams matches the HL-LHC target within baseline

Some examples of beam dynamics studies that guided definition of LIU parameter reach and, consequently, the LIU baseline choices



(1) Connection of PSB to Linac4

- LHC Injectors Upgrade
- The achievable beam brightness with multiturn injection at 50 MeV (Linac2) is inherently limited by the injection process and space charge
 - Linear increase of transverse emittance with increase of injected intensity
 - Simulations could closely reproduce measured slope
- Brightness can be doubled by moving to H- injection at 160 MeV (~twice $\beta\gamma^2$)
 - Simulations show that indeed brightness can be improved by factor 2, and even beyond by optimizing injection parameters (e.g., incoming energy spread)
 - Limit coming from Linac4 emittance and scattering against stripping foil for low intensity





(2) PS space charge

- Space charge plays a crucial role at the PS injection
 - 4 PSB bunches with large tune spread sit at injection energy for 1.2 s
 - Tune spread needs to be accommodated between integer resonance and space charge driven structural resonance 8Qy=50 during 1.2 sec flat bottom

- In order to keep the pre-LIU tune spread at injection with double intensity in the same transverse $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}$
 - Increase of injection energy to **2 GeV** (63% gain in $\beta\gamma^2$)
 - Larger longitudinal emittance at PSB-PS transfer to allow for longer bunches and larger $\delta p/p$







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(3) PS intensity limitation



Simulations with Measured mode spectra 10 MHz cavities + Finemet cavity impedance model 1.5 Amplitude [ns] 1.0 Mode 0.5 89191121314151617181920 Cycle Mode number, time [ms] nbatch Mode ramber

- Instability successfully reproduced in simulations (mode n=2)
- Broad-band feedback system demonstrated to counteract this instability in simulations



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(4) SPS intensity limitation (longitudinal)

SPS intensity limitations

- Beam loading in the present 200 MHz TW RF system
- Longitudinal instabilities during ramp with very low threshold mitigated by
 - 800 MHz RF system in bunch shortening mode
 - Controlled emittance blow-up (with constraint of 1.7 ns bunch length at extraction)
- Globally, intensity limited to about 1.3e11 p/b at extraction

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200 MHz (factor 2.0 baseline for LIU

 Serigraphy on the kickers MKP

Impedance reduction

Shielding of a subset of vacuum

needed in addition

flanges



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(4) SPS intensity limitation (longitudinal)

2.8

2.6



LHC Injectors Upgrade

new HOM coupler

HL-LHC

(5) SPS intensity limitation (transverse)

- LHC Injectors Upgrade
- Transverse Mode Coupling Instability (TMCI) threshold was 1.6e11 p/b
 with the original Q26 optics (integer part of the tune 26)
- Simulations showed that it could be raised to 4e11 p/b using a low gamma transition (γ_t) optics (Q20)



- Measurements confirmed this 2.5 times higher threshold!
- The Q20 optics has been made operational for LHC beams

(6) SPS electron cloud

Electron cloud mitigation relies mainly on

- Beam induced scrubbing
- Coating with a-C the chambers of the focusing quadrupoles and adjacent drift chambers







A quick overview on the timeline of the LIU project and results with beam up to 2022







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• PSB brightness line with Linac4



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• PSB brightness line with Linac4

- Target achieved and surpassed, studies still ongoing to further improve the brightness and gain margin for blow-up downstream!
 - Injection above the half-integer to limit integer resonance crossing blow-up





PSB brightness line with Linac4

- Target achieved and surpassed, studies still ongoing to further improve the brightness and gain margin for blow-up downstream!
 - Injection above the half-integer to limit integer resonance crossing blow-up
 - Injection into third harmonic bucket to flatten bunch and mitigate space charge





- The PS in 2021 quickly recovered the pre-LIU performance
 - LHC beam quickly restored up to 1.8e11 p/b extracted
 - Excellent transmission, emittance preservation as expected





- LHC Injectors Upgrade
- LIU intensity and brightness achieved and exceeded in 2022 in the PS



STANDARD 25ns



- LHC Injectors Upgrade
- LIU intensity and brightness achieved and exceeded in 2022 in the PS





- LHC Injectors Upgrade
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The SPS recovered the pre-LIU beams in 2021

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• Intensity & brightness ramp-up at injection (26 GeV/c) successful in 2022





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 Currently limited by severe pressure spikes in one of the dump kickers at 450 GeV







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- The SPS recovered the pre-LIU beams in 2021
- Intensity & brightness ramp-up at injection (26 GeV/c) successful in 2022



- Currently limited by severe pressure spikes in one of the dump kickers at 450 GeV
- Unfortunately not included in the beyond-LIU risk register ... studies ongoing to understand how to get over this limitation!





- LIU project baseline was built to fulfil the HL-LHC target parameters
 - An advanced modeling of the LHC injectors and a close analysis of their performance limitations have constantly guided this 10-year long process
 - Main phase of installation lasted almost two years of long shutdown (LS2)
 - Injectors back to operation in cascade since July 2020
- LIU project officially came closed on 30 June 2021
- Beam commissioning on schedule up to 2022, with PSB and PS having already fulfilled and exceeded LIU targets and SPS closely following with some new limitations to be addressed to fully fulfil the LIU potential
- → Stay tuned for the next steps!





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