

Machine protection studies

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Outline

- Assumptions and past works
- Phase jump and phase slip
- Phase jump MD in the SPS
- Mitigations and conclusions



Assumptions and past work

- Three failure cases identified
 - Phase slip
 - Phase jump
 - Voltage drop
- Maximum theoretical phase shift per turn of 44 degrees
 - Simulation results [1] identified the phase slip case as most critical, by 1.6 sigma within two turns after the start of the failure → up to 2 MJ lost after 10 turns.
 - Mitigation: phase advance from CC to TCP must be lower than 35 degrees to remain below the 1 MJ within 3 turns
- Experience from the SPS test stand indicated that the phase shift per was further limited to 30 degrees [1]
 - Phase slip is most critical, up to 1.12 MJ lost after 10 turns (0.8 MJ after 3 turns)
 - Mitigation: phase advance between crab cavities and primary collimators must be lower than 60 degrees

(1) Machine protection challenges for Run 4", Chamonix, 2023



Courtesy B. Lindstrom

	Beam parameters		
Beam energy	7 TeV		
Beam stored energy	674 MJ		
Bunch intensity	2.2 x 10 ¹¹ p ⁺ /bunch (2736 bunches)		
Beam emittance	2.5 μm		
Crossing angle at IP1-5	500 µrad		
Crab cavity voltage	3.45 MV		
1-sigma bunch length	0.25 ns		

- HL-LHC layout v1.5 with round optics (β* 15 cm)
- Collimator settings: TCP @ 6.7 sigma and 8.5 sigma



Phase slip – Simulation results

- IP1 is slightly more critical with maximum losses for a phase slip failure of 4AR1.B1
- Phase advance from CC to TCP should be limited to avoid exceeding the 1 MJ limit (within 3 turns) defined for machine protection
 - Assuming theoretical limit for the maximum phase shift per turn (44 degrees): lower than 35 degrees
 - Using recent estimate from SPS test stand experience (30 degrees): lower than 60 degrees



Phase jump – Simulation results

- Case similar to the 2023 SPS MD (see next slides)
- Maximum losses after 10 turns of 0.75 MJ

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SPS MD

- SPS MD on 7 June 2023 included phase jump tests with beam to measure the effect on the beam and attempt to infer the maximum allowed phase shift per turn.
- Phase jump provoked on cavity 2 (cavity 1 at constant phase) with the feedback of, at constant voltage of 1 MV, at flat bottom with the cavities counter-phased (so-called "transparent mode").
- Data collection
 - Turn by turn BBQ data
 - Closed-orbit (1 ms sampling rate)
 - Beam intensity (5 ms sampling rate)
 - Did not recover synchronised head-tail monitor data



SPS MD – Turn by turn dynamics

- Phase jump of 10, 20, 30, 40, 60 and 90 degrees with RF feedback off
- BBQ signal show similar response amplitude and dynamics for phase jumps from 20 to 90 degrees. The amplitude for the 10 degrees jump is ~30% lower.
 - Cannot distinguish the different dynamic behaviour between the different phase shifts \rightarrow non conclusive





SPS MD – Orbit jump and beam losses

- Beam losses were observed for the 20, 30 and 90 degrees jump
- Beam loss data could not be retrieved for the 40- and 60-degrees phase jump







Conclusions

Non-conclusive results from 2023 SPS MD

- Measurements do not provide additional input on the dynamics of the failure case due to the limited time resolution of the BPMs (1 ms) and BLMs (5 ms) in the SPS → Simulations remain the best way to predict the criticality of the failure cases.
- The maximum achievable phase change per turn must be reviewed: theoretical limit 44-degree versus 30-degree limit observed experimentally in 2022. In case of 44 degrees the losses would increase to 2 MJ within 10 turns.
- Future experimental studies on crab cavity failure cases (phase slip, quench) in the SPS require improved turn-by-turn diagnostics of the orbit and beam losses.
 - Use timing event to trigger phase jump
 - Trigger turn-by-turn recording of BPMs
 - Trigger turn-by-turn recording of LHC type BLMs in the SPS



References and prior works

- T. Baer, Very Fast Losses of the Circulating LHC Beam, their Mitigation and Machine Protection, <u>CERN-THESIS-</u> 2013-233
- B. Yee-Rendon et al., *Fast crab cavity failures in HL-LHC*, <u>CERN-ACC-2014-0107</u>
- A. Santamaria Garcia, Experiment and Machine Protection from Fast Losses caused by Crab Cavities in the High Luminosity LHC, <u>CERN-THESIS-2018-142</u>
- B. Lindstrom, Criticality of fast failures in the High Luminosity Large Hadron Collider, CERN-THESIS-2020-318
- B. Lindstrom, <u>ColUSM #157</u>, 2022
- D. Wollmann, S. Redaelli, <u>Chamonix 2023</u>



Backup



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Optics at the location of the crab cavities

For reference

Crab cavity	Beta X	Beta Y
4AL1.B1	3617.6	3666.4
4BL1.B1	3574.7	3545.1
4AR1.B1	3665.5	3618.4
4BR1.B1	3544.2	3575.5
4AL5.B1	3632.1	3706.7
4BL5.B1	3597.6	3608.5
4AR5.B1	3706.4	3632.2
4BR5.B1	3608.2	3597.6



Collimator gaps

	Collimator	Sigma	Gap (mm)
Run III	TCP.D6L7.B1	5.7	1.09
	TCP.C6L7.B1	5.7	1.51
HL-LHC v1.4	TCP.D6L7.B1	6.7	1.09
	TCP.C6L7.B1	6.7	1.51
HL-LHC v1.5	TCP.D6L7.B1	8.5	1.38
	TCP.C6L7.B1	8.5	1.91



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Crab Cavity failure: worst cases 4AR1.B1

Phase slip

- Phase change in one crab cavity over 5 turns by 30 degree per turn
- Shift of centre of bunch by **1.4 sigma** within two turns after the start of the failure
- Up to 1.12 MJ lost after 10 turns (0.8 MJ after 3 turns)
- Phase jump
 - Phase change of 30 degree in one turn
 - Shift of centre of bunch by **1.0 sigma** within two turns after the start of the failure
 - Up to 0.38 MJ lost within 10 turns (0.35 MJ after 3 turns)
- Voltage drop
 - Drop of voltage to zero within one turn
 - Up to 0.59 MJ lost within 10 turns (0.5 MJ after 3 turns)





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