

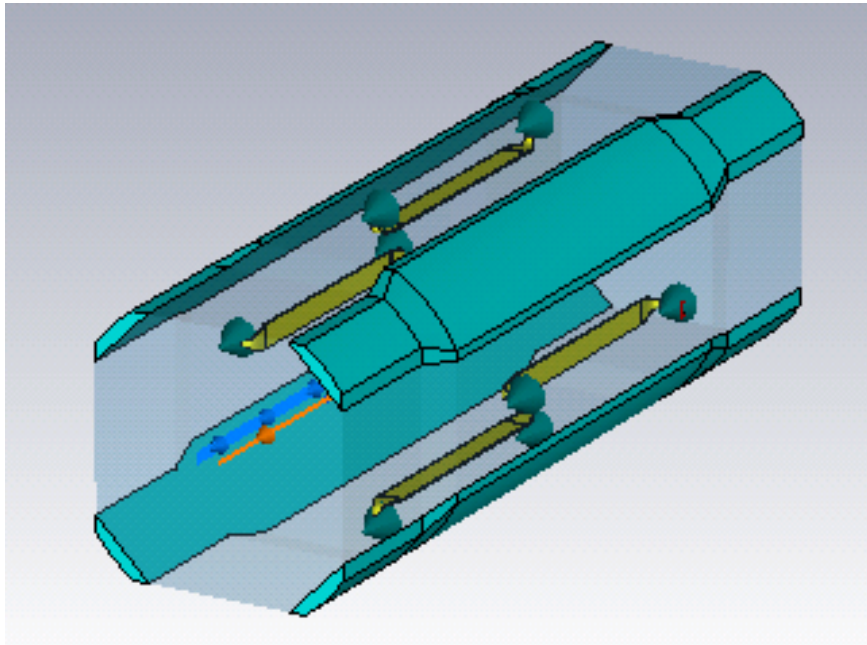
# Update on the impedance of stripline BPMs in the HL-LHC triplet region

N. Biancacci, R. De Maria, B.Salvant

Acknowledgement: T.Lefevre, D.Draskovic

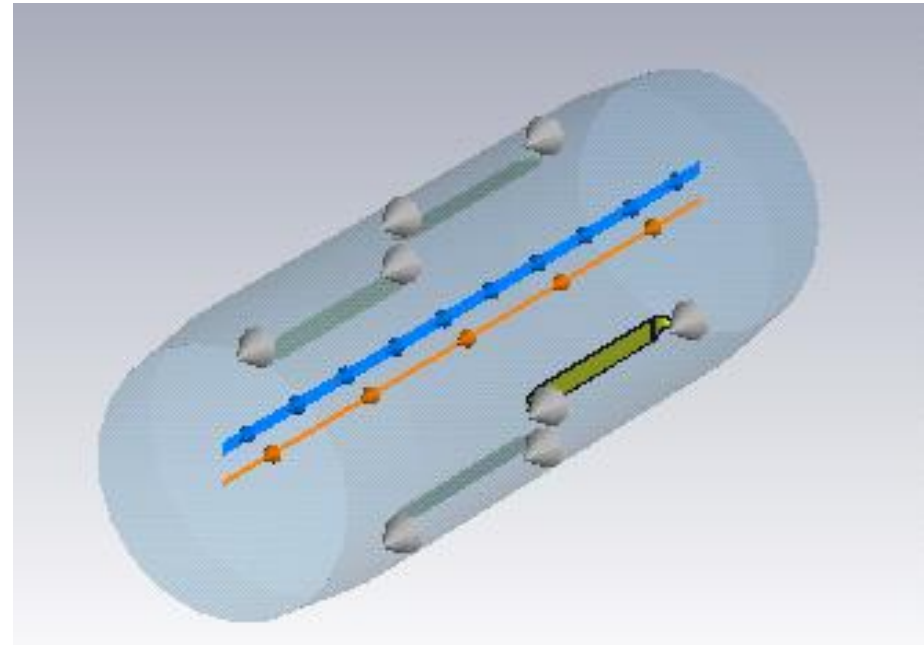
# Studied models

Octagonal- with tungsten



Strip to strip = 112mm

Circular – no tungsten



Strip to strip = 123mm

**PS: No innermet anymore.**

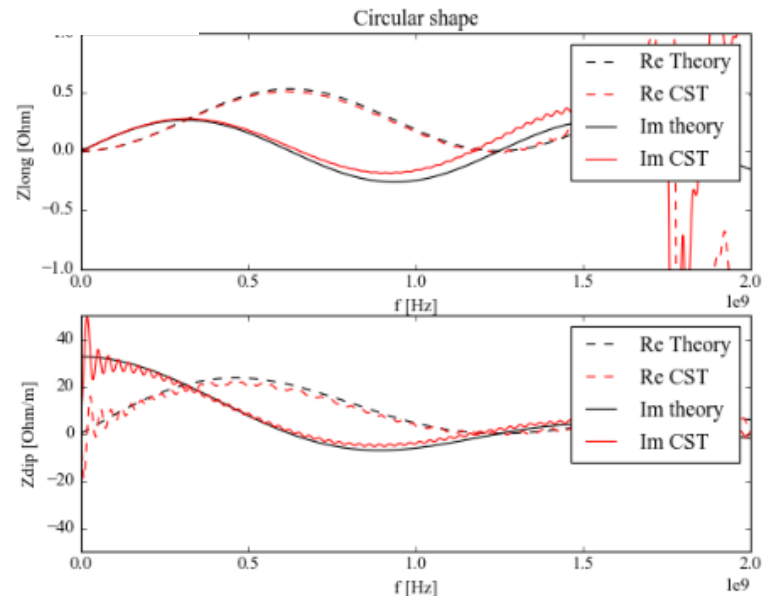
# Simulations: circular shape

Re-worked out the stripline impedance calculations to account for 4 stripes. Ng's approach was for 2 stripes -> equivalence to 2-stripe case if we double the angle.

$$Z_l(\omega) = \left( \frac{2\phi_0}{\pi} \right)^2 Z_s (\sin^2(kl) + j \sin(kl) \cos(kl)) \quad \text{with} \quad k = \omega/c$$

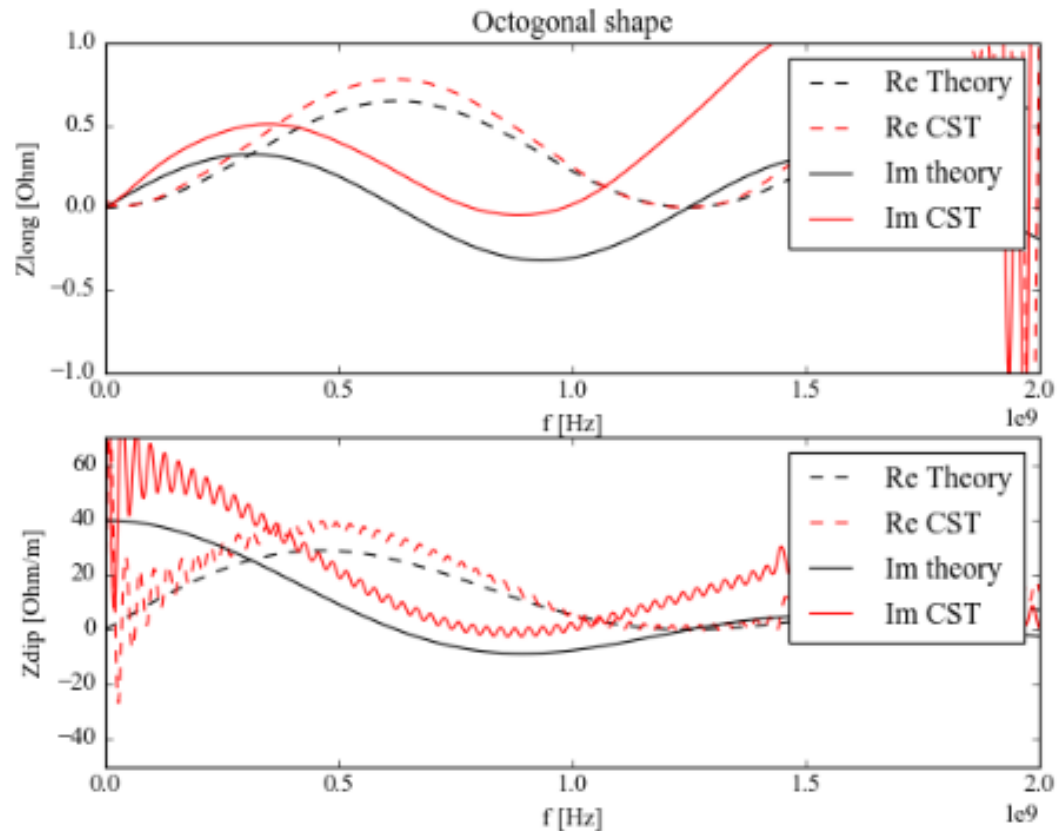
$$Z_{x,y}^{dip}(\omega) = \frac{8}{k} \frac{Z_s}{(\pi b)^2} \sin^2(\phi_0) (\sin^2(kl) + j \sin(kl) \cos(kl))$$

Good agreement with CST simulations!

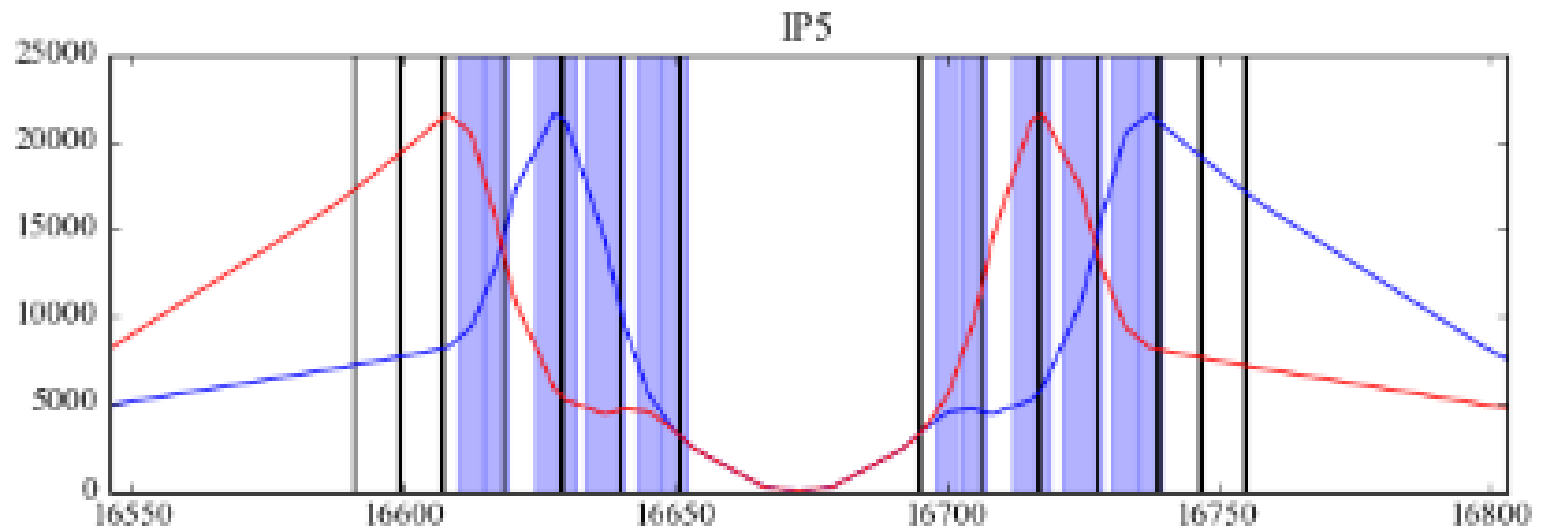
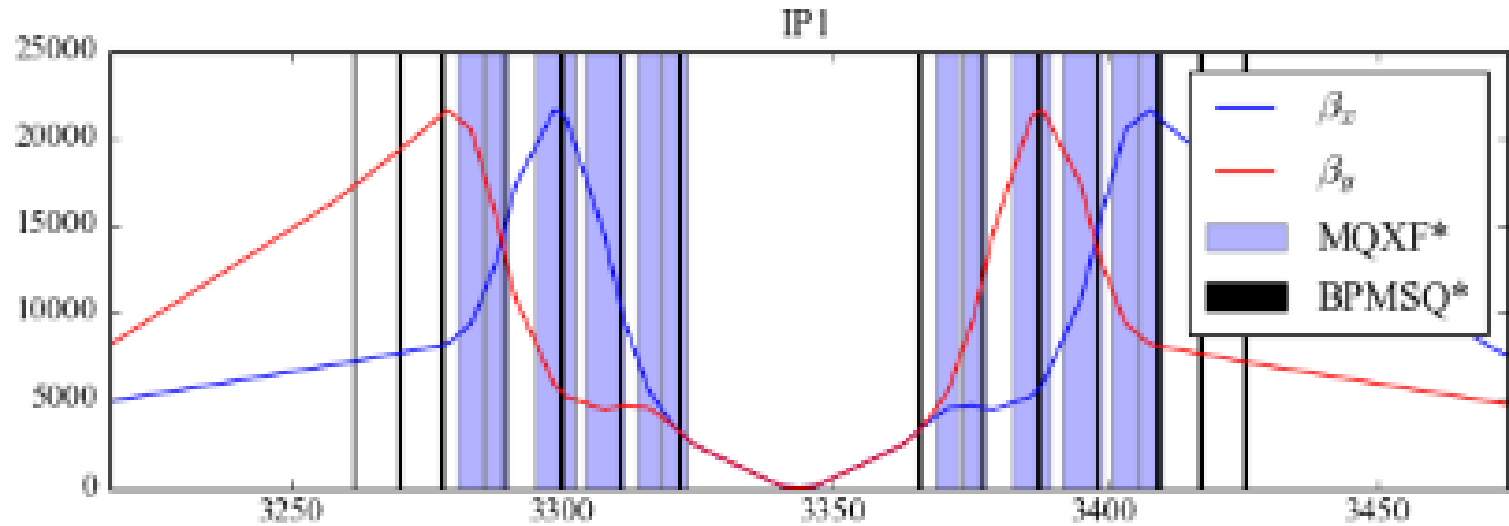


# Simulations: octagonal shape

Comparing the octagonal shape simulations with theory (circular) we find an increase up to 50% in transverse, and up to a factor of 2 in longitudinal due to the change in geometry.



# BPMSQ optics at 15cm beta\*



# IP1 impedances - circular shape

	s from IP [m]	$\beta_x$ [m]	$\beta_y$ [m]	d [mm]	b [mm]	$Z_x^{eff}$ [k $\Omega$ /m]	$Z_y^{eff}$ [k $\Omega$ /m]	$Z_l^{eff}$ [m $\Omega$ ]
<b>BPMSQ.4L1.B1</b>	-82.0	7,221.0	17,233.0	123.0	65.5	2.0	4.5	0.002
<b>BPMSQ.B3L1.B1</b>	-74.0	7,694.0	19,296.0	123.0	65.5	2.1	5.1	0.002
<b>BPMSQT.A3L1.B1</b>	-66.0	8,150.0	21,327.0	123.0	65.5	2.2	5.6	0.002
<b>BPMSQT.B2L1.B1</b>	-55.0	14,113.0	14,111.0	123.0	65.5	3.8	3.7	0.002
<b>BPMSQT.A2L1.B1</b>	-44.0	21,430.0	5,553.0	123.0	65.5	5.8	1.5	0.002
<b>BPMSQ.1L1.B1</b>	-33.0	10,870.0	4,654.0	123.0	65.5	2.9	1.2	0.002
<b>BPMSQW.1L1.B1</b>	-22.0	3,213.0	3,213.0	112.0	65.5	1.3	1.2	0.002
<b>BPMSQW.1R1.B1</b>	22.0	3,284.0	3,284.0	112.0	65.5	1.3	1.2	0.002
<b>BPMSQ.1R1.B1</b>	33.0	4,635.0	11,185.0	123.0	65.5	1.3	2.9	0.002
<b>BPMSQT.A2R1.B1</b>	44.0	5,630.0	21,483.0	123.0	65.5	1.5	5.6	0.002
<b>BPMSQT.B2R1.B1</b>	55.0	14,439.0	13,829.0	123.0	65.5	3.9	3.6	0.002
<b>BPMSQT.A3R1.B1</b>	66.0	21,263.0	8,135.0	123.0	65.5	5.8	2.1	0.002
<b>BPMSQ.B3R1.B1</b>	74.0	19,234.0	7,680.0	123.0	65.5	5.2	2.0	0.002
<b>BPMSQ.4R1.B1</b>	82.0	17,175.0	7,208.0	123.0	65.5	4.6	1.9	0.002

On average we have  $Z_x, Z_y = 3\text{k}\Omega/\text{m}$  and  $Z/n = 0.002\text{ m}\Omega$  per BPMSQ

# IP5 impedances - circular shape

	s from IP [m]	$\beta_x$ [m]	$\beta_y$ [m]	d [mm]	b [mm]	$Z_x^{eff}$ [k $\Omega$ /m]	$Z_y^{eff}$ [k $\Omega$ /m]	$Z_l^{eff}$ [m $\Omega$ ]
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On average we have  $Z_x, Z_y = 3\text{k}\Omega/\text{m}$  and  $Z/n = 0.002\text{ m}\Omega$  per BPMSQ

# Effective impedance

- Accounting for all the BPMSQs with analytical formulas, the effective impedance is, for circular shape:

## **BPMQ total impedance**

$$Z_x = 87 \text{ k}\Omega/\text{m},$$

$$Z_y = 84 \text{ k}\Omega/\text{m}$$

$$Z/n = 0.050 \text{ m}\Omega$$

## **HL-LHC (15cm)**

$$Z_x = 20.8 \text{ M}\Omega/\text{m},$$

$$Z_y = 17.8 \text{ M}\Omega/\text{m}$$

$$Z/n = 82 \text{ m}\Omega$$

- If we account for only inductive impedance at max beta we get  $Z_{t\_eff}$  in the order of 280k $\Omega$ : pessimistic approach as the impedance rolls off quickly
- In case we use octagonal shape we have up to 50% increase in transverse impedance -> 130 k $\Omega$ /m
- In case we use octagonal shape we have up to 50% increase in longitudinal impedance -> 0.1 m $\Omega$



# Update on beam screen dimensions

## Nominal dimensions

Nominal values of the beam screen aperture are defined by:

### Cold Bore:

1. The coil inner radius at 1.9 K is 74.350 mm [P. Ferracin]
  - a. The insulated cable inner radius position at room temperature, with no stress, is 75 mm.
  - b. The deformation due to pre-load and cool-down is 0.400 mm
  - c. Quench heaters and insulation: 0.1 mm + 0.15 mm
2. Gap coil/insulated cold bore at 1.9 K: 1.5 mm [R. Van Weelderren]
3. Cold bore insulation: 0.2 mm [P. Ferracin]
4. Tolerance on the cold bore outer diameter (thickness): 0/+0.5 mm

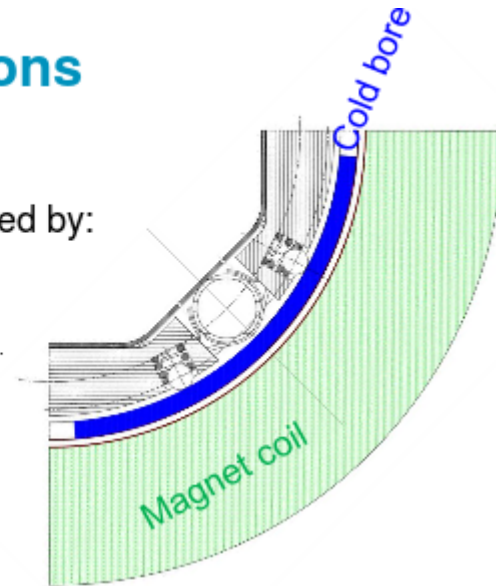
→ Nominal cold bore outer radius at 1.9 K: 72.15 mm

→ Nominal cold bore outer radius at room temperature: 72.35 mm

→ Nominal cold bore inner radius (**thickness 4 mm for Q1 to D1**) at room temperature: 68.35 mm

### Beam screen:

1. Gap w.r.t cold bore: 1.5 mm
2. Shielding thickness Q1: 16mm , Q2-D1: 6 mm
3. Beam screen wall thickness: 1 mm



	Nominal aperture H(V); +/-45 °
Q1	99.7; 99.7
Q2-D1	119.7; 110.7

Studies will need to be updated to these dimensions

# IP1 impedances - circular shape after screen aperture update

	s from IP [m]	$\beta_x$ [m]	$\beta_y$ [m]	d [mm]	b [mm]	$Z_x^{eff}$ [k $\Omega$ /m]	$Z_y^{eff}$ [k $\Omega$ /m]	$Z_1^{eff}$ [m $\Omega$ ]
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-> Negligible change in impedance

# IP5 impedances - circular shape after screen aperture update

	s from IP [m]	$\beta_x$ [m]	$\beta_y$ [m]	d [mm]	b [mm]	$Z_x^{eff}$ [k $\Omega$ /m]	$Z_y^{eff}$ [k $\Omega$ /m]	$Z_1^{eff}$ [m $\Omega$ ]
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BPMSQ.4R5.B1	82.0	17,175.0	7,208.0	123.0	65.5	4.6	1.9	0.002

-> Negligible change in impedance

# Update on effective impedance

- Accounting for all the BPMSQs with analytical formulas, the effective impedance is, for circular shape:

**BPMQ total impedance**

$$Z_x = 90 \text{ k}\Omega/\text{m},$$

$$Z_y = 87 \text{ k}\Omega/\text{m}$$

$$Z/n = 0.050 \text{ m}\Omega$$

**HL-LHC (15cm)**

$$Z_x = 20.8 \text{ M}\Omega/\text{m},$$

$$Z_y = 17.8 \text{ M}\Omega/\text{m}$$

$$Z/n = 82 \text{ m}\Omega$$

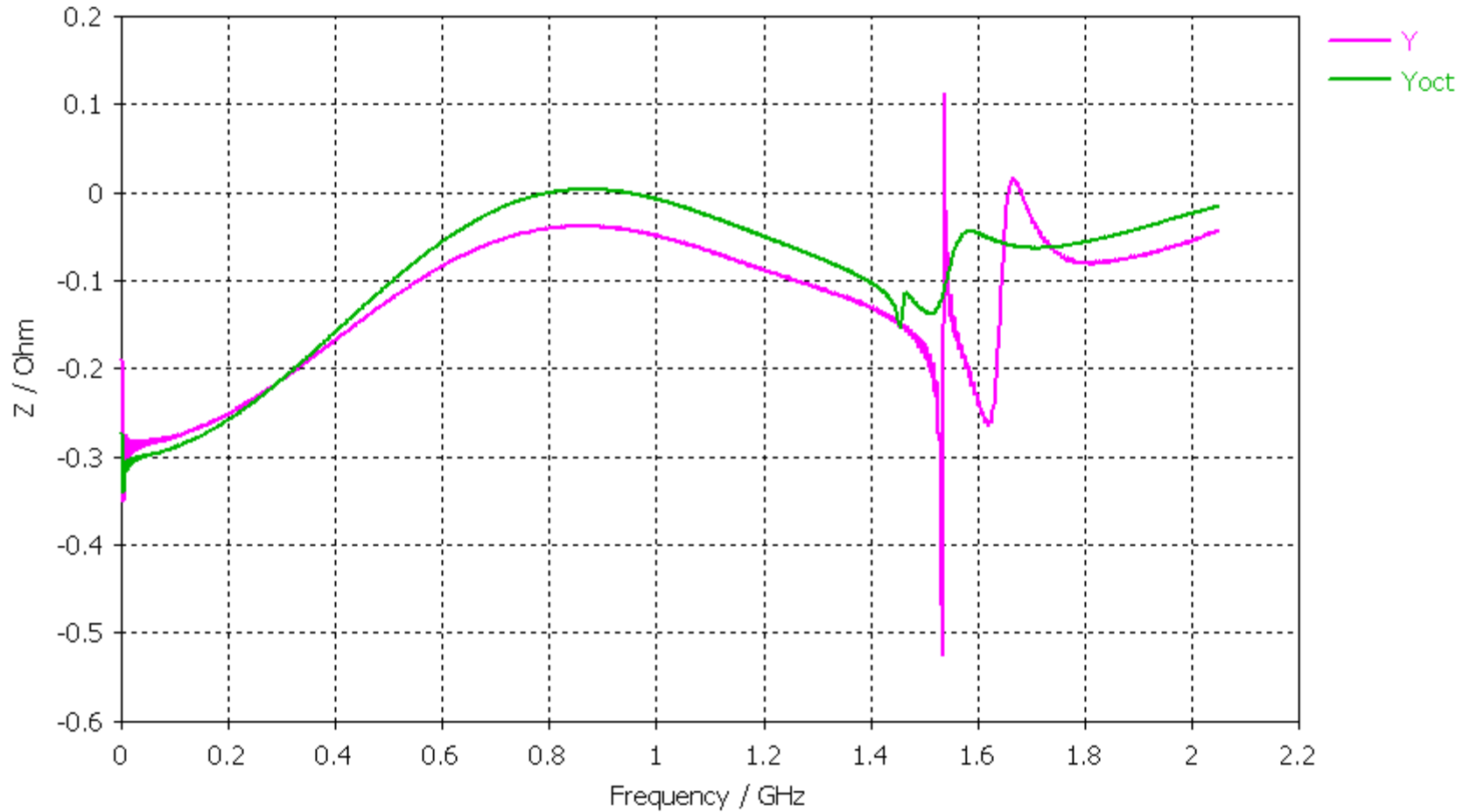
- Similar impact as before.

# Conclusions and outlook

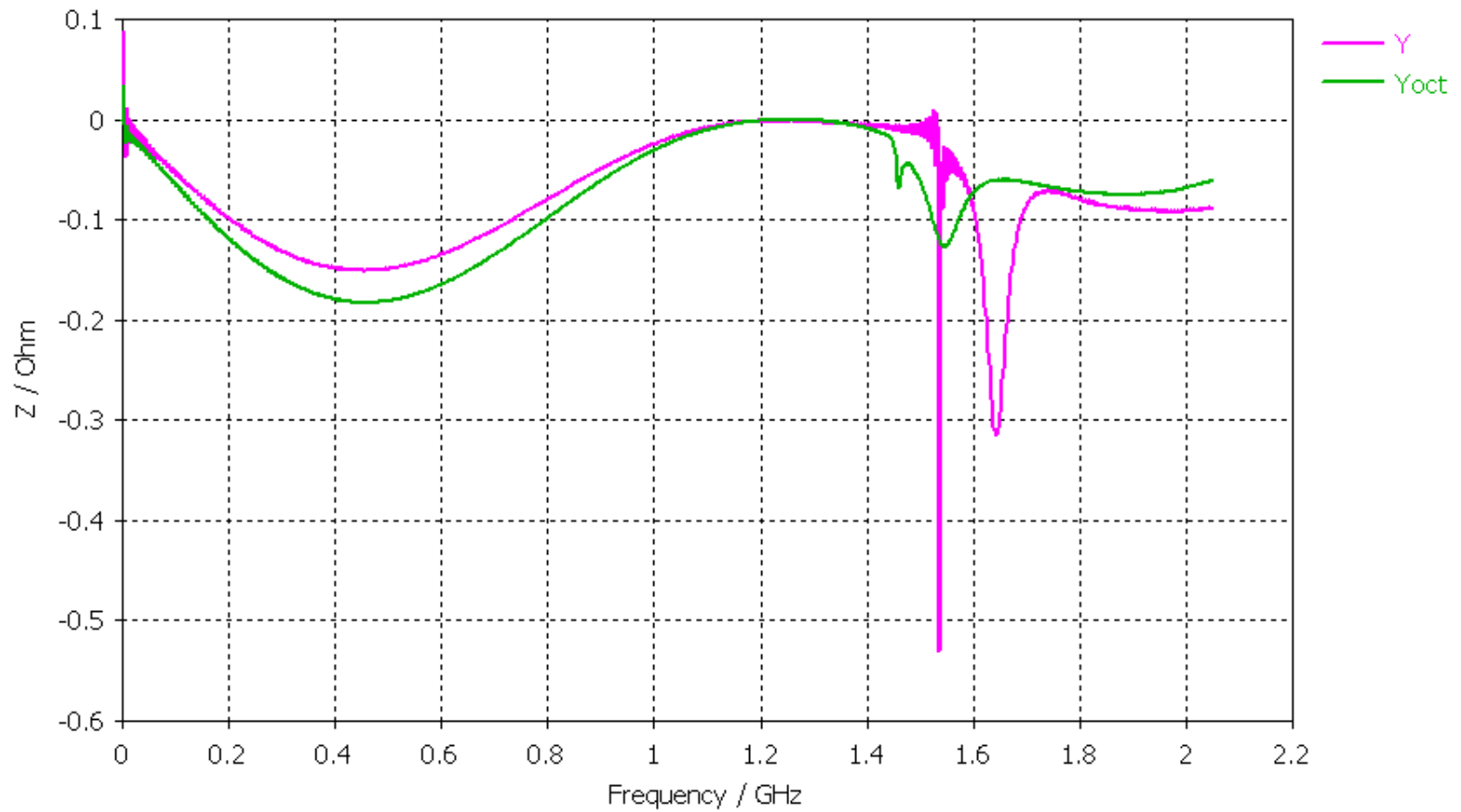
- The triplet stripline BPMs impedance look negligible in both configurations, octagonal and circular, wr.t. the full HLLHC impedance model.
- The longitudinal impedance is  $< 0.1\%$
- CST simulations have been investigated w.r.t. analytical formulas extended to the 4-stripes case for both shapes.
- Analytical estimates predict a very small impact of the aperture reduction in Q1's BPMSQ: nevertheless the CAD model should be updated to the new beam screen specs and new simulations should be performed.

# Appendix

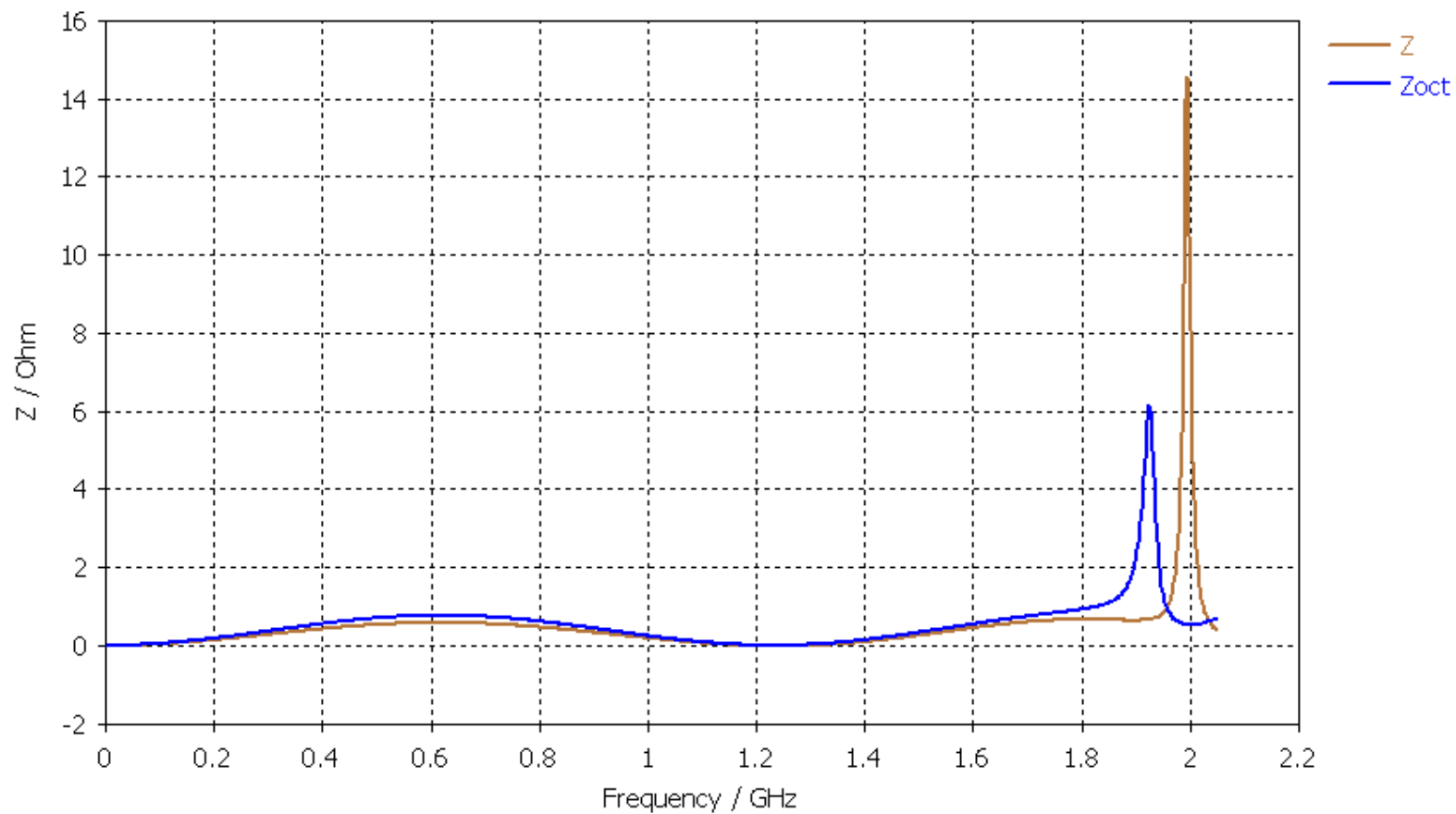
1D Results\Particle Beams\ParticleBeam2\Wake impedance [Imaginary Part]



1D Results\Particle Beams\ParticleBeam2\Wake impedance [Real Part]



1D Results\Particle Beams\ParticleBeam2\Wake impedance [Real Part]





1D Results\Particle Beams\ParticleBeam2\Wake impedance [Imaginary Part]

