

50 ns test and e-cloud considerations

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- Test with 50 ns beams:
 - \circ e-cloud observations
- Electron cloud effects in dipole correctors
 - o Simulations
 - Cell-by-cell observations
- Update on coherent motion observations
 - o Considerations on Fast Beam-Ion Instability



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A fill with 50 ns bunch spacing was performed on Saturday afternoon in order to probe the impact of the bunch spacing on losses and other observations in 16L2

We aimed at changing only the bunch spacing:

- Used **same filling pattern** as for production physics fills, replacing each 25-ns train of 48 bunches with a 50-ns train of 24 bunches
- **1284 b/beam**. Avg. bunch intensity at 6.5 TeV: **1.07e11 p/bunch**
- Used non-BCMS scheme in the PS → gave transverse emittances similar to BCMS 25 ns
- No change in machine settings

The planned set of measurements was performed rather quickly, still the fill was kept **6.7 h in Stable Beams** as beam from the injectors was not available for refill with 25 ns



Electron cloud suppression with 50 ns confirmed by heat load measurements on the beams-screens

- ightarrow Consistent with expectations from impedance and synchrotron radiation
- ightarrow Large differences between sectors observed with 25 ns are not visible with 50 ns





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Reduction of normalized heat load is observed in all cells

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Observation on **instrumented magnets and LSS matching quadrupoles** are consistent with observations on the arc averages:





Heat loads on the beam-screens at 16L2 and close-by

No anomalous behavior compared to the other arc halfcells

 No changes in heat loads observed when changing the current in dipole correctors





Heat loads on the beam-screens at 16L2 and close-by

No anomalous behavior compared to the other arc halfcells

- No changes in heat loads observed when changing the current in dipole correctors
- No correlation with measured steady state losses
- Heat load reduction with 50 ns similar to other half-cells





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Do we expect an effect on the heat load when changing the corrector setting?

→ Not really: there is a dependence on the magnetic field, but heat load values quite low (L_{corr} = 68 cm over 50 meter cell length)





Any correlation between corrector settings and cell heat load?

 \rightarrow Nothing evident when looking at the cell-by-cell patterns...





Correlation plot produced for a fill with only B1 in the machine (~2000b), to avoid arbitrary assumptions in combining the effect of the two correctors in the same half cells \rightarrow no dependence could be identified

Correctors settings at high energy did not change much during Run 2 (see next slide)

ightarrow this plot practically also shows the dependence on the integrated current in the MCBs



Fill. 5143 started on Sat, 30 Jul 2016 23:16:57(t=2.50h)







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All dumps in the last week has features similar to those described by Elias and Xavier in the last two LMC meetings:

- **Coherent motion is observed** after the sharp increase of beam losses in 16L2 right before the dump
- At high energy the dynamics is too fast (10-20 turns) to perform spectral analysis on the beam motion

We had **one dump at injection** on Sat 15 July. In that case the beam stayed longer, allowing to get a better insight on the instability:

 \rightarrow Clear indication of **coupled bunch motion**

ightarrow Large **positive tune shift** of the unstable mode



D. Amorim X. Buffat L. Carver B. Salvant

Coherent motion observations: update



Summary table with main observations:

Fill #	Date	Cycle phase	Beam loss	Plane of losses	Most unstable plane	Motion type	# bunches	Beam intensity [10^13]	bunch intensity [10^11]
5725	29/05/17	Injection (scrubbing)	B1	V	V	-	1236	13.4	01.08
5749	05/06/2017	Stable beam	B1	V	V	Single bunch, beginning of trains	601	6.18	01.03
5825	13/06/2017	Stable beam	B1	V	V	Single bunch, beginning of trains	985	11.73	1.19
5848	20/06/2017	EOF scraping test	B1	H and V	V	Single bunch, beginning of trains	1741	11.05	0.63
5860	23/06/2017	Squeeze (~ 53 cm)	B2	Н	Н	Coupled bunch	2317	27.32	1.18
5861	23/06/2017	Squeeze (~ 53 cm)	B1	V	Н	Coupled bunch	2317	26.47	1.14
5864	23/06/2017	Stable beam	B2	н	Н	Coupled bunch and beginning of trains	2317	20.54	0.89
5870	25/06/2017	Stable beam	B1	V	Н	Coupled bunch	2460	27.13	1.10
5871	25/06/2017	After End Of Squeeze	B1	V	Н	Coupled bunch	2460	27.48	1.12
5946	14/07/2017	Stable beam	B2	н	Н	Single bunch, beginning of trains	1357	15.12	1.14
5951	15/07/2017	Injection physics beam	B1	V	V	Coupled bunch	2317	26.25	1.13
5954	16/07/2017	Stable beam	B2	н	Н	Coupled bunch	2317	24.24	01.05
5960	18/07/2017	Stable beam	B2	Н	Н	Single bunch, beginning of trains	2317	22.87	0.99
5965	19/07/2017	Stable beam	B1	V	-	Only BBQ signal	2556	27.7	01.08
5966	19/07/17	Stable beam	B2	н	Н	Single bunch, beginning of trains	2556	28.6	1.12
5970	19/07/17	Adjust	B1	V	-	Only BBQ signal	2556	29.1	1.14
5971	20/07/17	Stable beam	B2	н	-	Only BBQ signal	2556	29.7	1.16
5974	20/07/17	Stable beam	B1	V	-	Only BBQ signal	2556	26.2	01.02
5984	24/07/17	EOF 16L2 corrector current test	B2	Н	Н	Single bunch, beginning of trains	2556	28.2	1.10



Fast beam-ion instability?

The presence of localized losses and coherent beam motion suggests that the underlying mechanism for the beam oscillation could be a Fast Beam-Ion Instability (FBII)
Coupled-bunch (FBII), typically encountered in electron machines due to ion trapping
→ Not expected with positively charged beams due to the repulsion of the ions

<u>**However</u>** (first calculations by L. Mether and G. Rumolo presented at <u>LBOC 82</u>):</u>

- Simulations show that for high enough density (1e13 ion/m³) ions can drive an instability even with protons
- The presence of electron cloud in the chamber could enhance the ionization mechanism and change the dynamics (trapping?)
 - This can be quantitatively assessed only with simulations of the full three-stream system (beamelectrons-ions) → requires some development work...
- Involved ions and electrons have energies in the order of 10¹-10² eV
 - → their motion can be strongly influenced by "weak" magnetic fields (as those introduced by the MCBs)



Summary and conclusions

In the **50 ns fill** performed on Sat 22 Jul, the expected **e-cloud suppression was clearly visible on the heat loads** in all twin-bore magnets in the machine

- No particular behavior is observed at 16L2 and neighboring cells
- In particular there is no correlation of heat load with beam losses when changing the current in the MCBs
- It would be desirable to perform a scan during a 25 ns fill with same number of bunches and bunch intensity to have a clear comparison (e.g. if at some we need an intermediate intensity fill for MP reasons)
- The contribution of the corrector magnets to the heat load per half cell is expected to be small
 - No evident correlation is found between cell-by-cell heat loads and corrector settings
- As observed before, **coherent beam motion** was present right before all dumps
 - Too fast at high energy to allow for a meaningful spectral analysis
 - O In the case of the dump at 450 GeV the beam stayed for a longer time after becoming unstable → observed clear coupled bunch motion, large positive tune shift
 - First simulations show that a Fast Beam Ion Instability (FBII) could be a possible driving mechanism for the coherent motion (for large enough ion density) → some development work needed to make quantitative estimates

Thanks for your attention!

Magnetic field [T]

10⁻¹

10⁰

10⁻²

10⁻⁴

10⁻⁵

10⁻³

Fill 5979 (21 Jul 2017)

25 ns, 2556b/beam, 6.5 TeV

Fill. 5979 started on Fre, 21 Jul 2017 15:41:25(t=3.30h) Sector 12, 48 cells, recalc. values

Fill. 5979 started on Fre, 21 Jul 2017 15:41:25(t=3.30h) Sector 23, 48 cells, recalc. values

Fill. 5979 started on Fre, 21 Jul 2017 15:41:25(t=3.30h) Sector 34, 48 cells, recalc. values

Fill. 5979 started on Fre, 21 Jul 2017 15:41:25(t=3.30h) Sector 45, 48 cells, recalc. values

Fill. 5979 started on Fre, 21 Jul 2017 15:41:25(t=3.30h) Sector 56, 48 cells, recalc. values

Fill. 5979 started on Fre, 21 Jul 2017 15:41:25(t=3.30h) Sector 67, 48 cells, recalc. values

Fill. 5979 started on Fre, 21 Jul 2017 15:41:25(t=3.30h) Sector 78, 48 cells, recalc. values

Fill. 5979 started on Fre, 21 Jul 2017 15:41:25(t=3.30h) Sector 81, 48 cells, recalc. values

Consistent with observations on the arc averages:

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Stand alone quadrupoles: Q5s

Consistent with observations on the arc averages:

Stand alone quadrupoles: Q6s

Consistent with observations on the arc averages:

Reduction of normalized heat load is observed in all cells

	50 ns	25 ns	
Fill	5980	5979	
Started on	22 Jul 2017 10:34	21 Jul 2017 15:41	
T_sample [h]	3.00	3.30	
Energy [GeV]	6499	6499	
N_bunches (B1/B2)	1284/1284	2556/2556	
Intensity (B1/B2) [p]	1.38e14/1.38e14	2.80e14/2.84e14	
Bun.len. (B1/B2) [ns]	1.08/1.09	1.07/1.07	
H.L. S45 (avg) [W]	16.41	72.33	
H.L. S45 (std) [W]	5.02	27.61	
H.L. exp. imped. [W]	4.33	9.20	
H.L. exp. synrad [W]	5.87	12.01	
T_nobeam [h]	0.63	2.00	

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Bun.len. (B1/B2) [ns]	1.08/1.09	1.07/1.07
H.L. S56 (avg) [W]	12.72	77.28
H.L. S56 (std) [W]	3.09	26.28
H.L. exp. imped. [W]	4.33	9.20
H.L. exp. synrad [W]	5.87	12.01
T_nobeam [h]	0.63	2.00

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Intensity (B1/B2) [p]	1.38e14/1.38e14	2.80e14/2.84e14	
Bun.len. (B1/B2) [ns]	1.08/1.09	1.07/1.07	
H.L. S67 (avg) [W]	15.45	72.41	
H.L. S67 (std) [W]	4.08	24.02	
H.L. exp. imped. [W]	4.33	9.20	
H.L. exp. synrad [W]	5.87	12.01	
T_nobeam [h]	0.63	2.00	

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Observations of Coherent Motion

- Clear coupled bunch coherent motion in B1V was observed for fill 5951 at injection energy on Saturday July 15th from ADT Post Mortem.
- 30-40 turns of large signal amplitude allows basic tune analysis to be performed.
- Tune shift is seen when comparing bunch by bunch tunes before and after the instability.

Observations of Coherent Motion

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Clear tune shift is seen which is on the order of 3Qs. To be understood.

Observations of Coherent Motion

- Weak coherent motion observed in dumps at flat top for both beams, with usually a single bunch pattern (head of trains). Coupled bunch motion observed in some cases.
- Data from the ADTObsBox show few turns (~20) with increasing oscillation amplitude → Spectral analysis is more difficult
- This behaviour is typical among most high energy dumps.
- → We could try to probe the instability mechanism with dedicated studies at injection energy (assuming that an instability can be triggered within a reasonable time).

