



FCC–hh Injection and Extraction: Insertions and Requirements

A. Chmielinska

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T. Kramer, A. Lechner, E. Renner, N. Magnin, L. Stoel, A. Sanz Ull, P. Van Trappen, D. Woog.

FCC Week 2019, Brussels, June 24 - 28



Outline

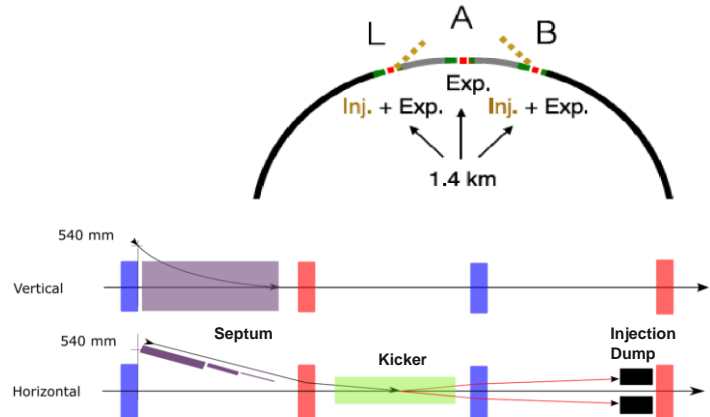
- Injection: Summary of key points
- Extraction: Updates on optics & hardware
- Extraction: Machine protection considerations
- Summary and R&D

Injection - Overview

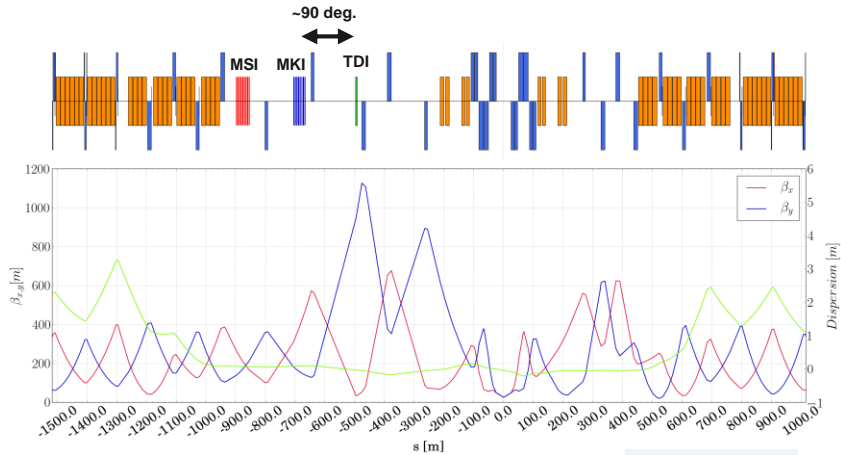
- Combined with side experiments (IPB and IPL)
 - 1.4km, ~0.7km for injection
- Baseline: Injection from HEB (LHC) at 3.3 TeV
- 1.3 TeV option studied as well
- Double plane injection

J. Borburgh: [FCC-hh Injector Design](#), Tue. 17:00

	Septa (nc Lamb.)	Kicker
System Length [m]	104	40
Deflection [mrad/Tm]	9.8/92	0.18/2
Number of Modules	21	18
Flux Field [T]	0.7-1.2	0.062



Injection



M. Hofer

Injection in a Nutshell

T. Kramer: [FCC-hh kicker systems: status and R&D plans \(injection, extraction, dilution\)](#), Wed. 09:10

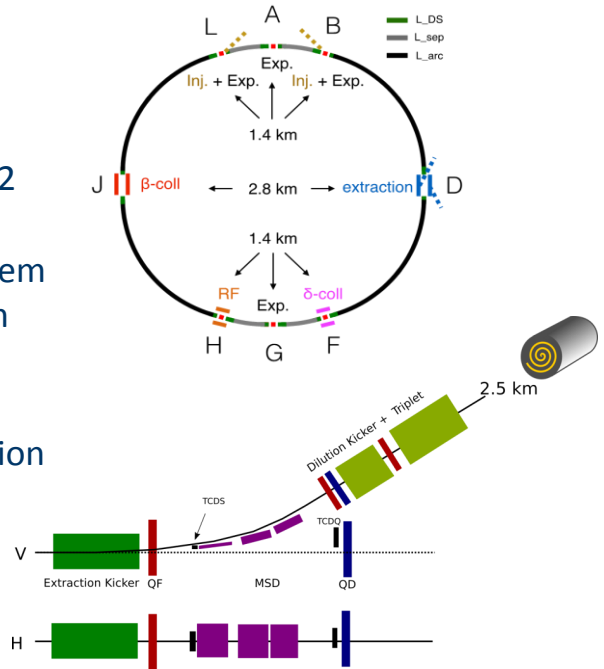
A. Chmielinska: [New Spiral Beam Screen Design for the FCC-hh Injection Kicker Magnets](#), Wed. 09:30

- ▶ Challenge: transfer 550 MJ
- ▶ Damage limit of injection dump limits **injection batch length to 80 bunches** (LHC: 288, different energy and intensity)
- ▶ Fast rise time of the kicker magnets (430ns) is required to enable FCC-hh filling factor (10400 bunches)
- ▶ **Novel pulse generator technologies** (Inductive Adder or Marx Generator) are required to achieve **short rise time, fast recharging (10Hz)** and **lower failure rates** due to different concept
- ▶ Beam screen for the kicker magnets must provide **low beam coupling impedance, fast field rise time, good high voltage performance** and **low impact on beam stability**
- ▶ Normal conducting Lambertson **septum: reliable, simple, robust**
- ▶ **Loss studies for injection failures are ongoing**, first conclusions:
 - Protection efficiency is not a limitation, but small horizontal beam size at TDI ($\sigma_x = 0.15\text{mm}$) is challenging for TDI settings

Extraction

New Baseline:

- IPD, 2.8 km for extraction of beam 1 and 2
- 2.5 km dumpline with dilution kicker system to create sweep pattern at graphite beam dump
- Design mainly driven by machine protection
 - ▶ Safely extract 8.5 GJ beam
 - ▶ Reduce failure probabilities
 - ▶ Avoid downtime in case of failure

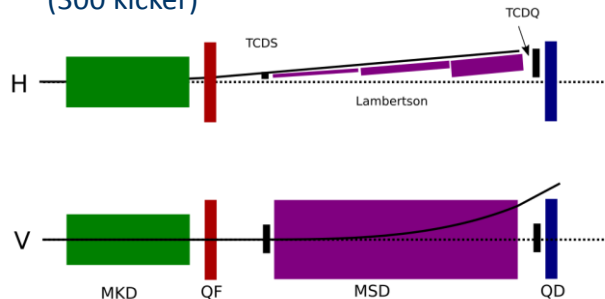


Extraction – New Baseline

→ Higher field with same apparent septum blade thickness (25mm)

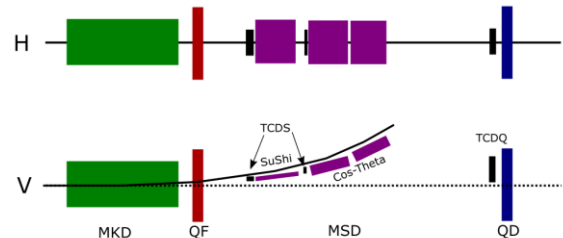
Old baseline: working backup solution

- Based on superferric Lambertson septa (1.3-1.55T / ~184m with 25 mm septum blade)
- Septa layout requires double plane extraction
- Highly segmented extraction kicker system (300 kicker)



Proposed new baseline:

- Based on novel septa: SuShi (3.2T) and Truncated CosTheta (4T). Total system length ~70m
- Septa Layout requires single plane extraction (vertical)
- Reduced kicker segmentation, still highly segmented (150 kicker)



Extraction – Layout

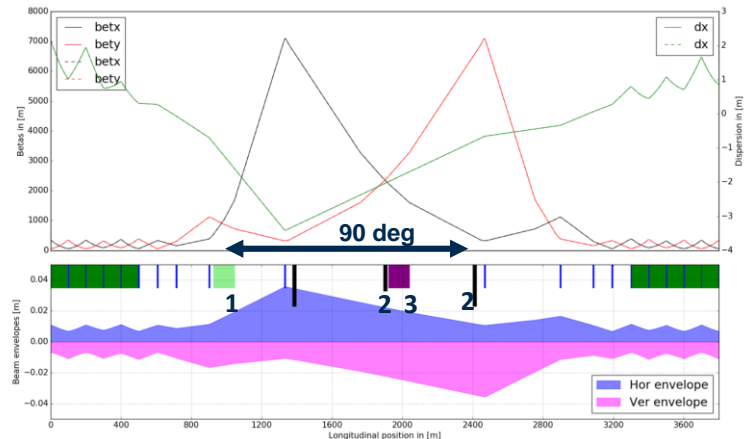
(1) 150 Extraction Kickers

- System length 120 m
- 1 μ s risetime

(2) Protection absorbers

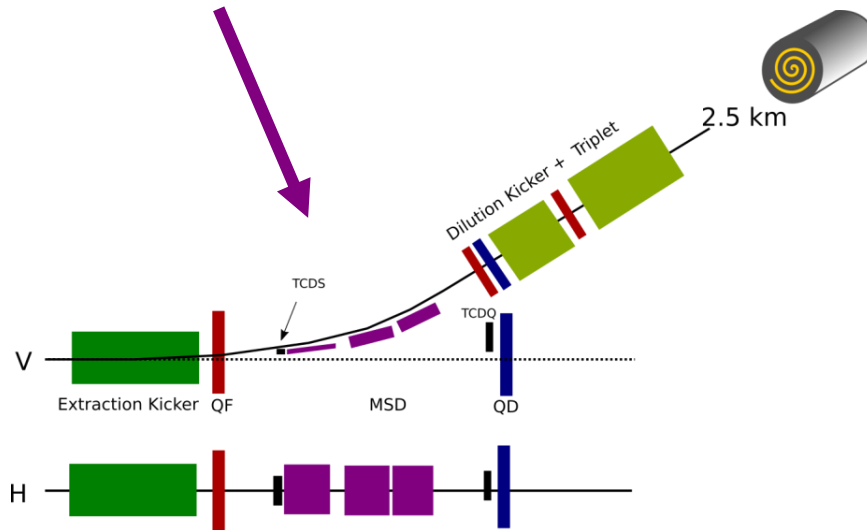
(3) SuShi / Cos-Theta Septa

- ~ 70 m



W. Bartmann

Extraction – Septa

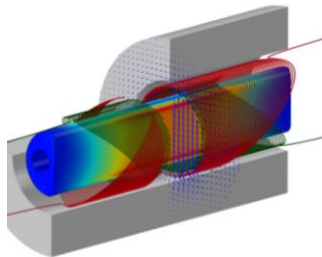
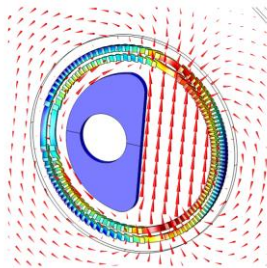


Extraction – Septa (MSD)

SuShi

Barna et al. (2019). NbTi/Nb/Cu Multilayer Shield for the Superconducting Shield (SuShi) Septum. *IEEE Transactions on Applied Superconductivity*, 29 (1).

- 3.2 T
- Apparent septum blade: 25mm
 - can potentially be reduced to 20mm using NbTi for the shield (**reduced kick strength**)

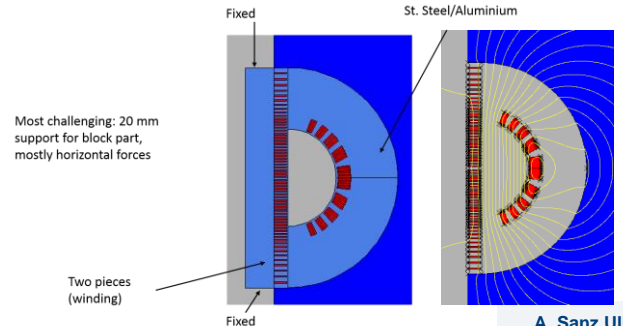


D. Barna

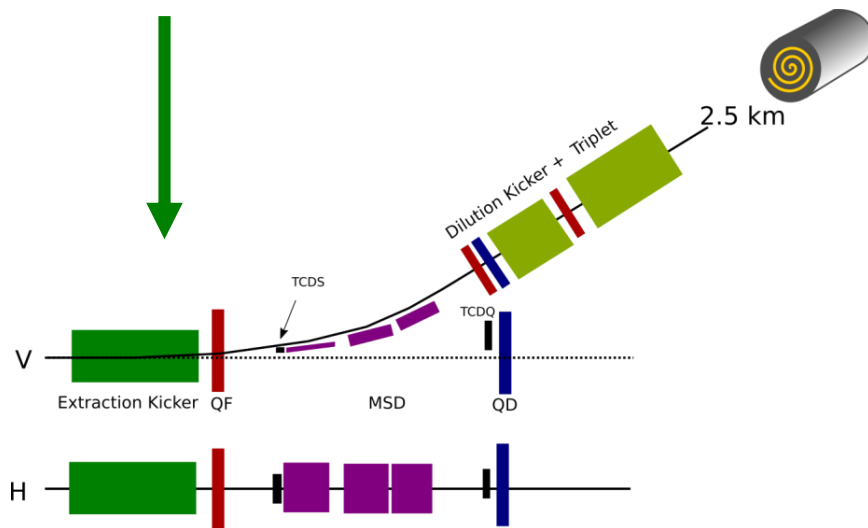
Truncated Cos-Theta

K. Sugita: [Advanced design study of superconducting septum magnet for FCC](#), Wed. 08:50

- 4T
- 35mm app. septum blade
- Very flexible geometry for larger separation of circulating and extracted beam



Extraction Kicker



Extraction and Dilution Kicker Strategy

- To **increase availability** the main idea is, that in case of a faulty kicker magnet **normal operation can continue with a reduced number of kickers** and **repair is only required during the next scheduled technical stop**
- Septa apertures, kicker segmentations etc. are designed to allow operation with at least 10% missing dilution or/and extraction kicker
- Furthermore, **failure probabilities and the impact of a single failing element should be reduced**
- ▶ A **highly segmented** system is envisaged
 - 150 extraction kicker per beam (LHC: 15)
 - 30 horizontal + 55 vertical dilution kicker per beam (LHC: 10)

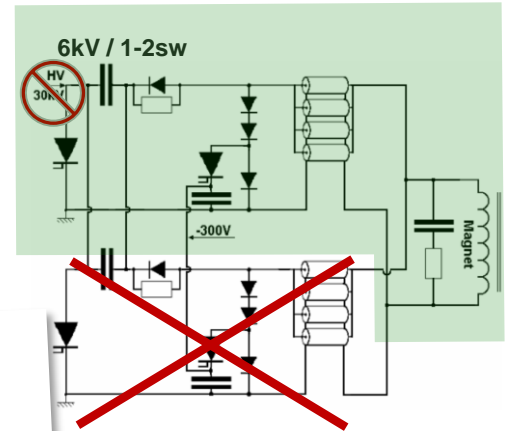
Extraction Kicker

- Highly segmented system: 150 kicker compared to 15 in LHC ($I = 0.6\text{m}$)
- Main design restriction: 1 μs risetime required to survive asynch. dump
- ▶ 3.3 kA / $\sim 6\text{kV}$ per kicker (LHC: 30kA / 27kV)

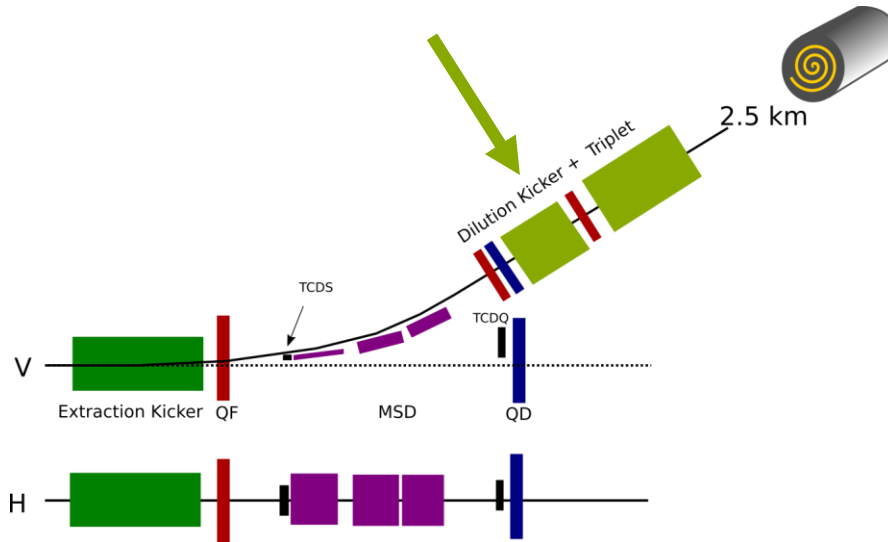
▶ **Relaxed hardware parameters / simpler systems than LHC:**

- 1 generator with 1 branch per kicker (LHC: 1 generator with 2 branches)
- 1-2 switches in a single branch (LHC: 10 switches per branch)

Overall complexity regarding failure/availability comparable to LHC



Extraction – Dilution Kicker and Dumpline



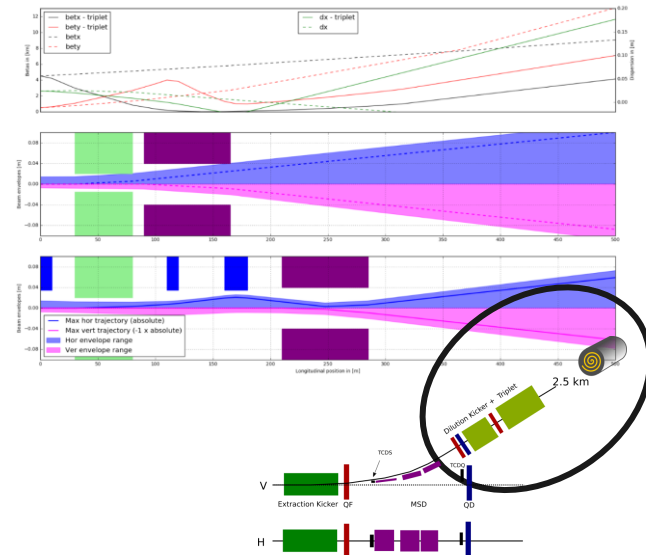
Extraction – Dilution Kicker and Dumpline

2017: Dilution system envisaged kickers with modulated frequency to minimize size of dumpcore (max. 50kHz)

- + Sweeppattern $r=45$ cm
- Very challenging for kicker system
- **Problematic for survival of asynchronous beam dump**

2018: Constant frequency of the dilution system (50kHz)

- Sweeppattern $r=55$ cm
- **Energy deposition in case of asynch. dump acceptable**
- Large deflection by dilution kicker necessary
 - ▶ Either increase tunnel length to 3km or increase BdL of MKBs
 - ▶ **Focusing triplet in the dumpline** helps to reduce the aperture in the dilution kickers and hence relax the hardware requirements.



Dilution Kicker (MKB)

- 30 horiz. / 55 vertical magnets to keep hardware requ. acceptable
- Hardware relaxed by triplet in dump line
 - reduced gap height and width in vertical dilution kicker
 - reduced horizontal kick strength
- 10% less horizontal / vertical dilution acceptable

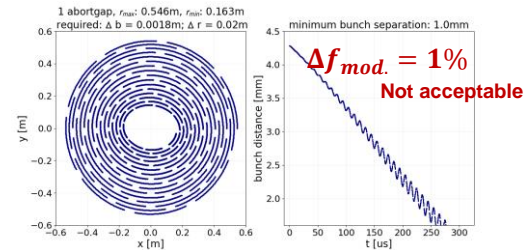
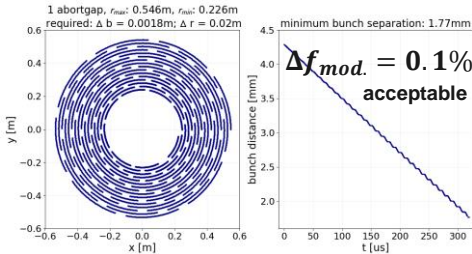
Complex system, e.g.:

- max. frequency mismatch of $\sim 0.2\text{-}0.5\%$ allowed
Impact on availability?
- time dependent damping constant, ...

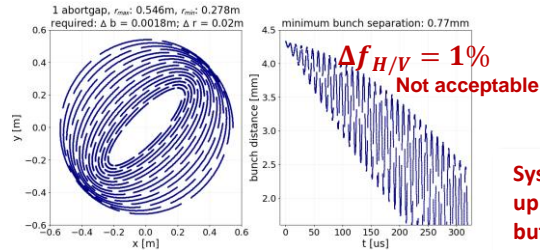
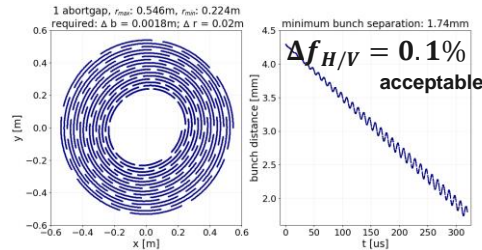
	triplet		w.o triplet	
	MKBH	MKBV	MKBH	MKBV
frequency [kHz]	50	50	50	50
risetime [us]	5	5	5	5
Installed L [m]	60	110	100	110
Gap field [T]	0.5	0.5	0.5	0
Modules	30	55	50	50
BdL [Tm]	22	42	38	39
gap height [m]	0.03	0.046	0.026	0.046
gap width [m]	0.03	0.04	0.046	0.086
Current [kA]	12	16	10	34
Voltage [kV]	8	12	12	12

Dilution Kicker – Frequency Mismatch

Mismatch between single generators



Mismatch between horizontal and vertical system



Systems need to be set up accurately but no showstopper

B. Facskó: [Optimal beam dilution pattern of the FCC-hh ring using beating frequencies](#), Tue. 15:30

Extraction – Machine Protection Strategy

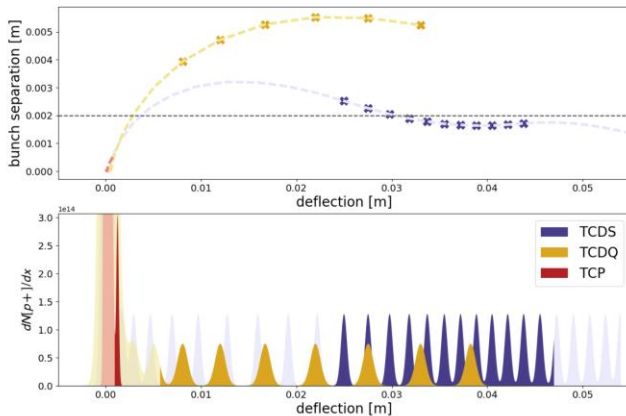
Machine protection requirements to be considered for the design are ...

1. Safely extract the beam – always guarantee kicker triggering
2. Survive asynchronous dump
3. Avoid asynchronous dumps
4. Avoid other failures with damage potential
5. Avoid failure impacting availability / avoid necessity for immediate repair

Survival of Asynchronous Dump

Extraction kicker:

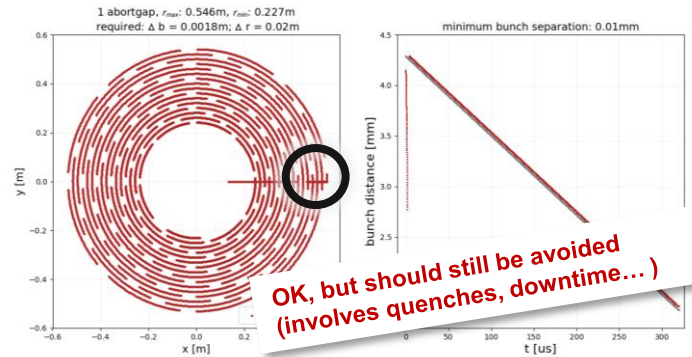
1 μ s risetime of extraction kicker to guarantee bunch spacing of ~ 1.8 mm at septum protection



Dilution kicker:

Increased energy deposition at the beginning of the asynch. dilution pattern

OK with new dilution pattern, but larger dump core (r ~ 70 -80cm)



Avoid Asynch. Dump/ '1.5 Sig Oscillation'

► **LHC:** Main cause for asynch.
dumps are erratic extraction kicker

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► **FCC:** 150 MKDs, 1 MKD: ~ 1.5 sigma (worst case MKD1)

avoid
asynch.
dump

Idea: Do not re-trigger immediately in case of an erratic kicker, but **wait until the next abort gap and dump beam synchronously.**

→ Part of beam oscillates **1 turn with ~ 1.5 sigma 1 turn before being extracted.**

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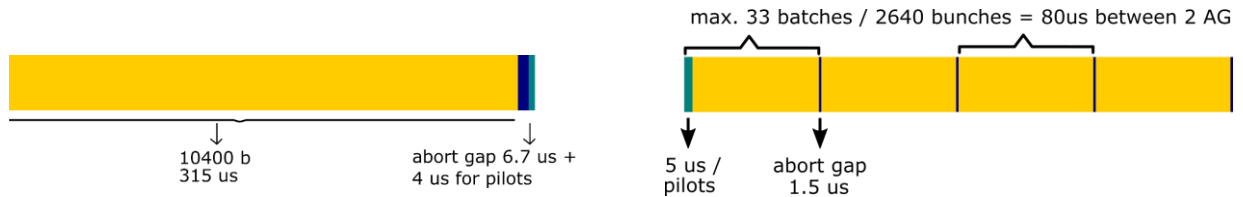
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2017/2018: Evaluating implications of '1.5 sig oscillation'

- Tracking studies conducted: 1.5 sig oscill. OK for losses in collimator
- 1.5 sig oscillation leaves margin for correction factors (need to be quantified more precisely) e.g.
 - beta beating 20%
 - horizont. offset in Crab Cavities / phase offset in CC
 - ...
- ~Same deflection as failure of sep. dipole (1.5sig in 2ms)

Multiple Abort Gaps

Impact of 1.5-sigma oscillation can be reduced in case of multiple abort gaps:



- Abort gaps need to be equally distributed
- Simple for abort gap synchronization
- Abort gap $\sim 1.5\mu\text{s}$, injection gap: $0.43\mu\text{s}$. \rightarrow Abort gap = 3x injection gap (advantage for RF cavities?)

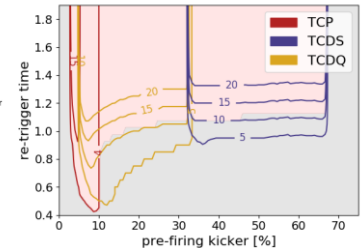
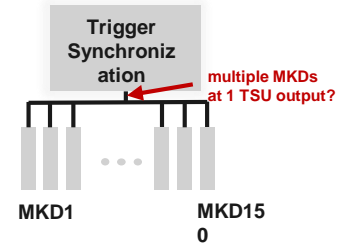
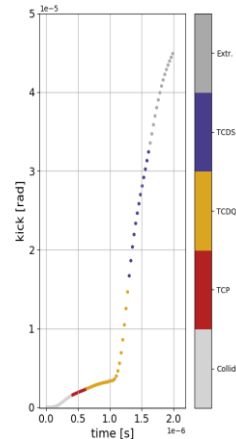
Extraction: Challenges for the Re-Triggering System

Inherently different to LHC, FCC-hh requires

...

- ... an active system:**
 distinguish single erratics (no re-trigger) and multi-erratics (re-trigger)
- ... a fast system**
 despite long system length (120m, signal propagation)
- partial pre-triggering within 3 % to 67% must be avoided**
 Impact of pre-triggering of X% of all extraction kickers with subsequent re-trigger of remaining modules after re-trigger time.
 → not problematic in LHC

N. Magnin, Laser triggering of thyristor switches, FCC Week 2018



Summary (I)

Injection:

- Optics updated to fulfill machine protection requirements
- New generator technologies required and studied
- Failure scenarios analyzed → Inherently different strategy due to different failure modes of new generators / reduced failure probabilities

Summary (II)

Extraction:

- **New proposed baseline: vertical single plane extraction** based on **SuShi and Truncated Cos-Theta Septa** → reduced system length, pot. less kick strength required
- Highly segmented extraction kicker system (150 modules). Impact of **1.5 sigma oscillation in case of single erratic was studied**
→ acceptable [dump beam with next abort gap]
- System designed to run with min. 10% less dilution/kick strength
→ **continue operation in case of faulty generator until next stop**
- **4 abort gaps** with 1.5 us proposed to reduce machine impact in case of failure

Future studies

- ⇒ Continuous update regarding protection
- ⇒ Injection kicker magnet (MKI) – measurements of the FCC beam screen
- ⇒ Extraction kicker magnet (MKD) – new switch topologies
- ⇒ Dilution system (MKB) – frequency offset, constant damping, margin for reduced kick strength
- ⇒ Triggering systems

T. Kramer: [FCC-hh kicker systems: status and R&D plans \(injection, extraction, dilution\)](#), Wed. 09:10

Thank you for your attention.