



LHC Injectors Upgrade





LHC Injectors Upgrade

Status update: High-intensity LHC beams in the PS

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Machine Studies Working Group

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**Many thanks to F. Bertin, G. Favia, M. Haase, A. Huschauer,
M. Morvillo, E. Shaposhnikova, M. Vadai**





Overview

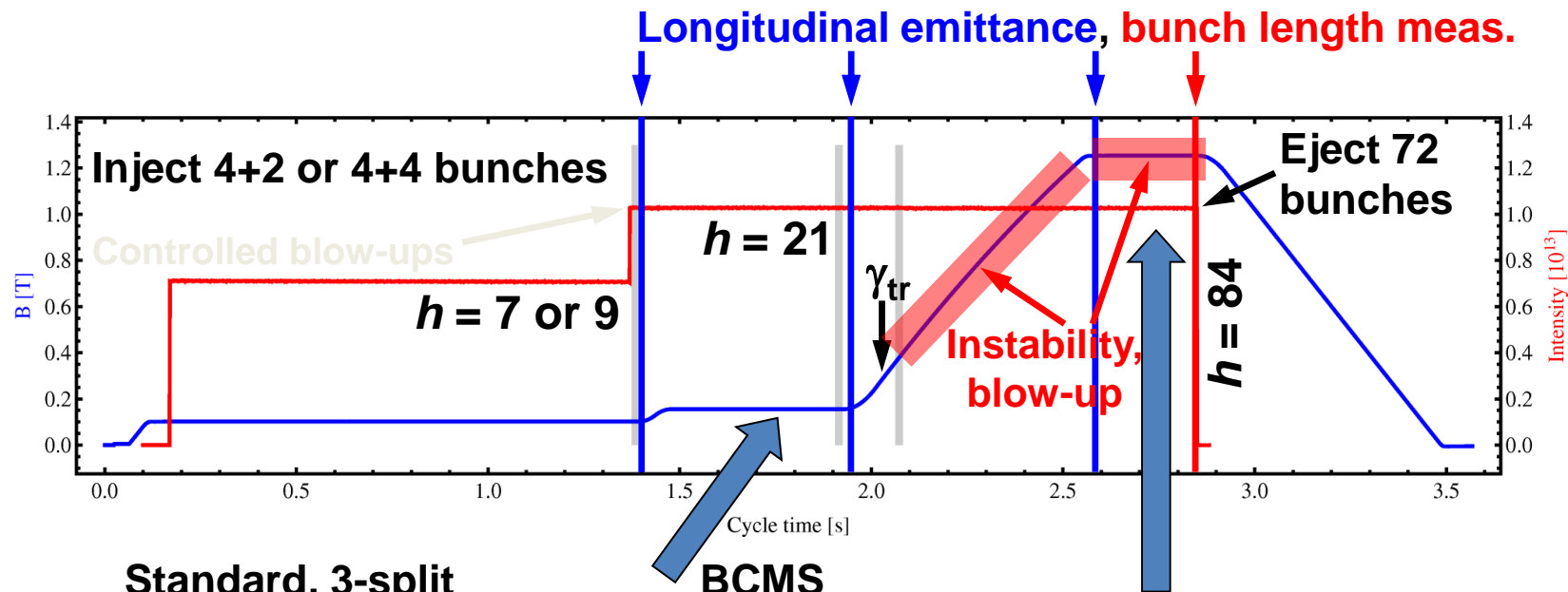
- **Introduction**
- **Observations at high intensity**
 - Comparison of 2017 and 2018 data
 - Standard 72-bunch beam
 - BCMS beam
- **Changes during YETS2017/18**
 - RF
 - Vacuum interventions
- **High-frequency cavity impedances and feedback**
- **Summary and outlook**



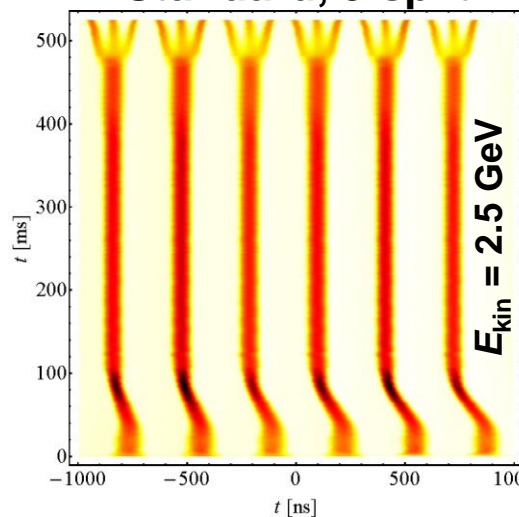
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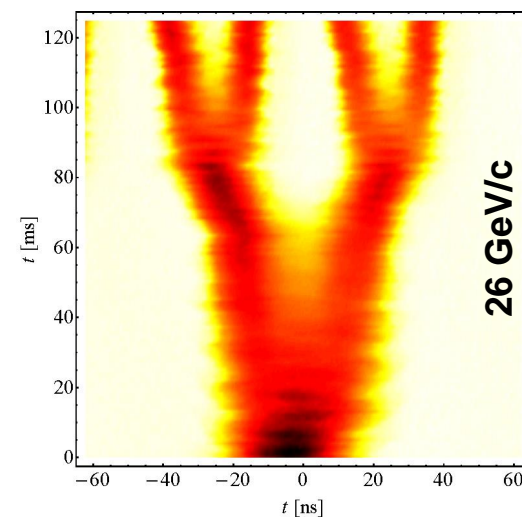
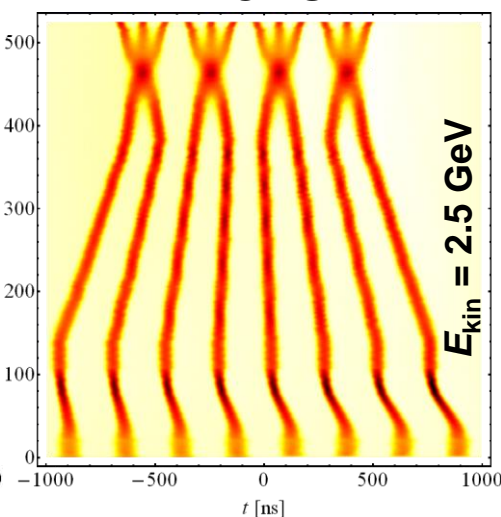
LHC-type beams with 25 ns spacing in the PS



Standard, 3-split



BCMS



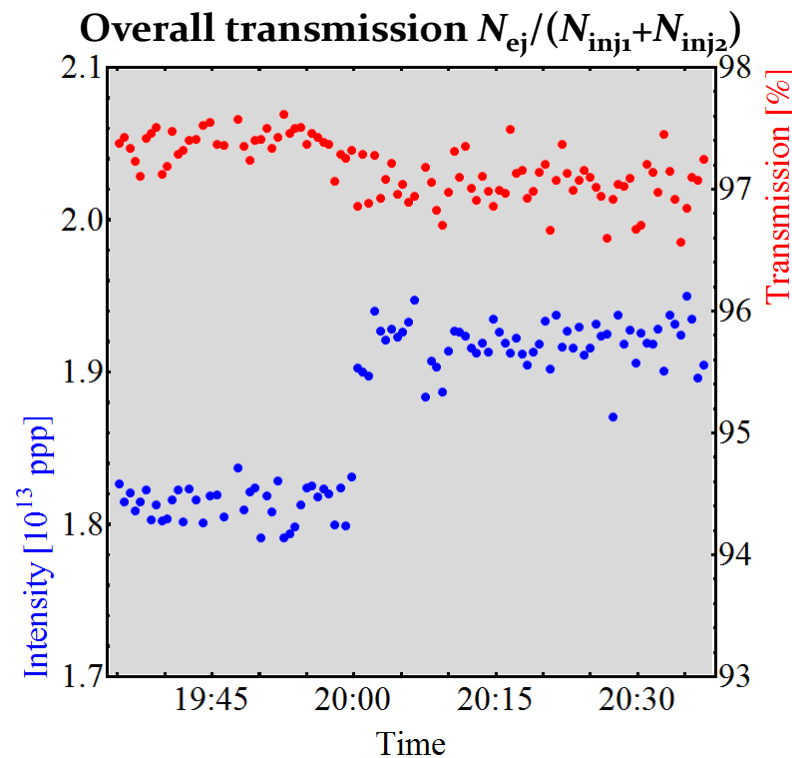
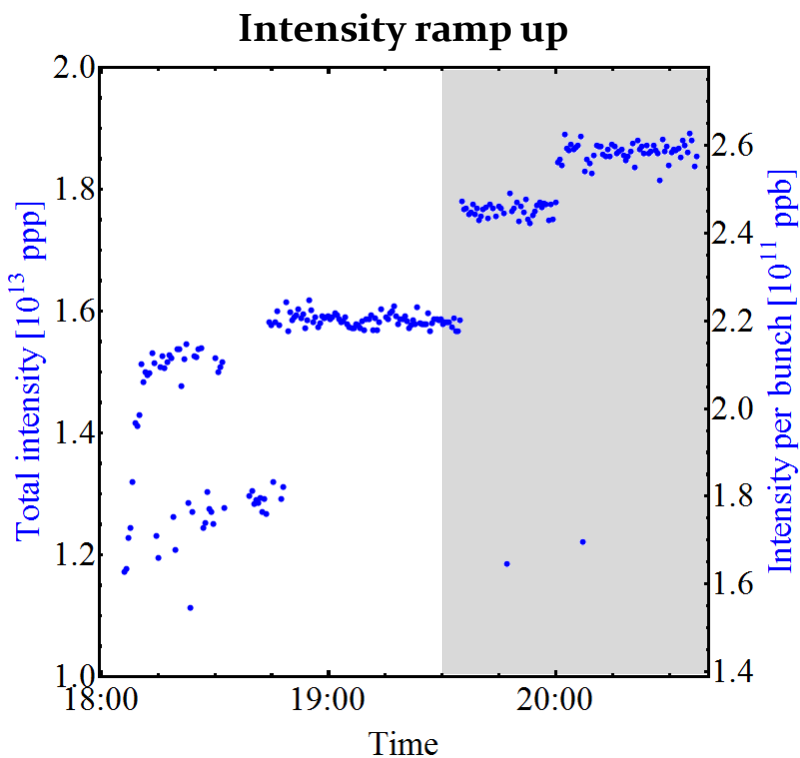


Higher intensity?

Injector MD Days 2017

Pushing intensity at expense of larger longitudinal emittance

- Bare minimum of 40/80 MHz cavities with gap open (C40-78, C80-88, C80-89)
- Trips of remaining cavities C40-78 and C80-08 due to beam loading
- Measurements difficult to perform, almost like dedicated MDs



- Excellent transmission up to $2.6 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb, even with $\epsilon_1 > 0.35$ eVs
- No further RF issues related to intensity



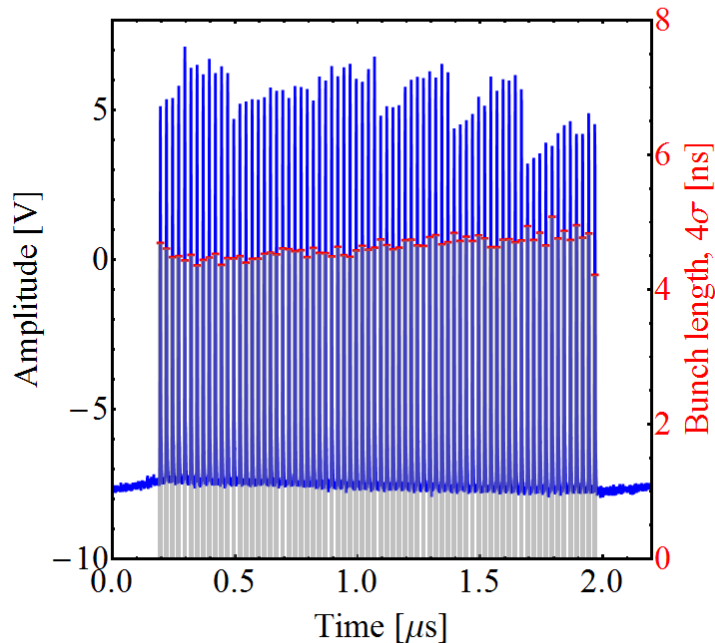
Longitudinal beam quality

Injector MD Days 2017

6

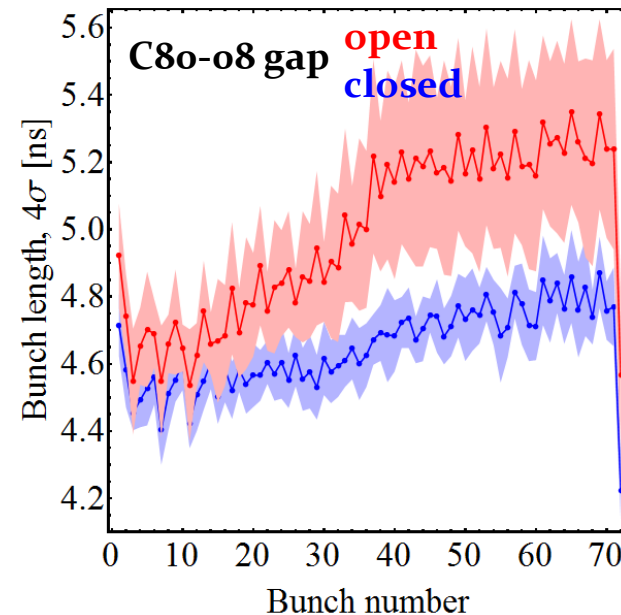
Longitudinal parameters at LIU/HL-LHC baseline intensity: $2.6 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb

→ Additional longitudinal blow-up



- Bunch length increase along the batch
→ Onset of instability

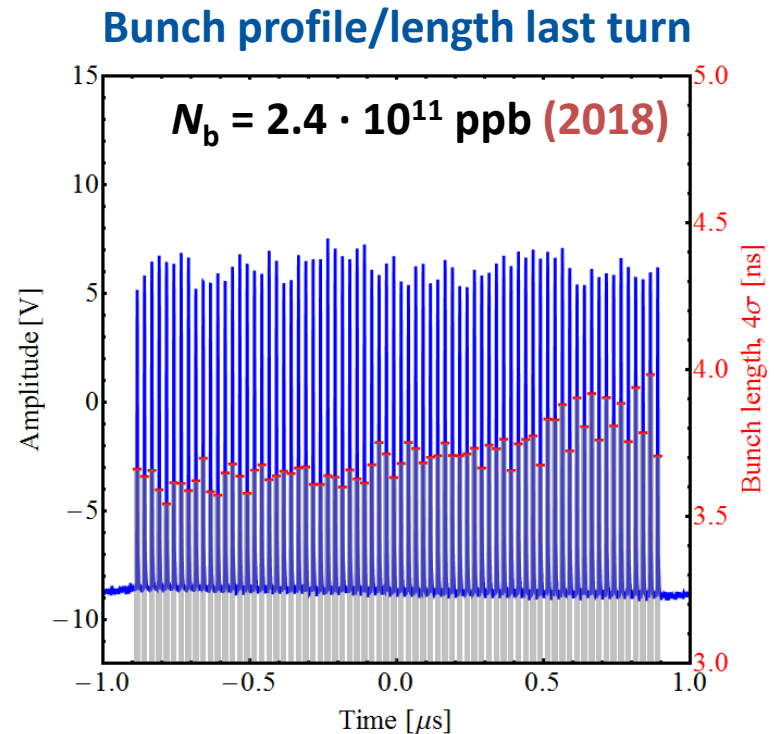
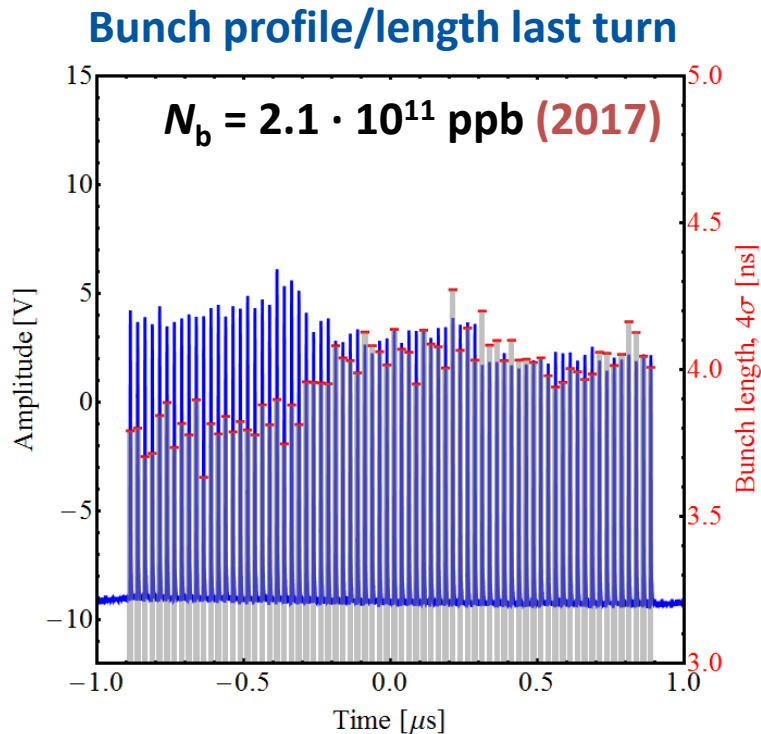
- Average ε_1 at arrival on flat-top: 0.3 eVs (RMS, 4 final bunches)
- Corresponds to $\sim 0.45 \dots 0.5$ eVs per bunch in usual convention





LHC25ns (standard), 72 bunches

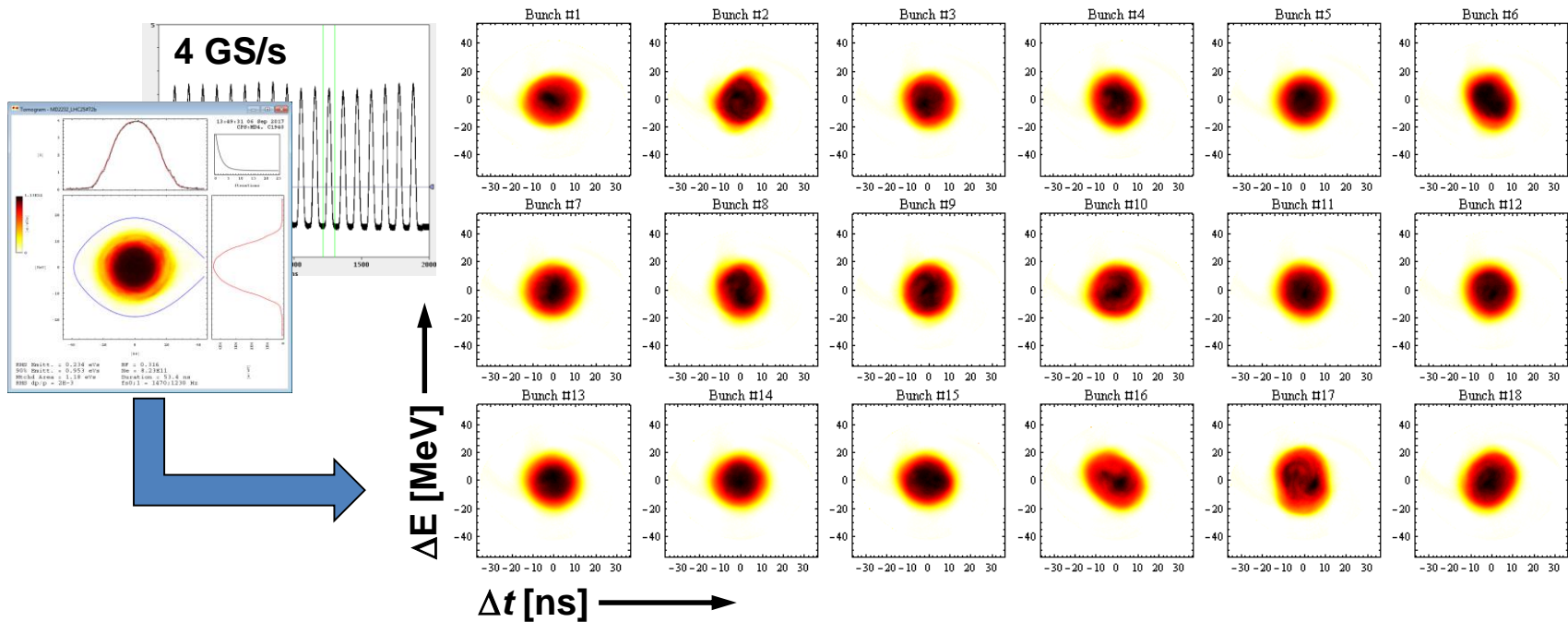
- **Beam seems longitudinally in better shape than in 2016/2017**
 - Standard beam stable beyond $2 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb, more for BCMS
 - Change with respect to 2016 and 2017 not fully understood



→ **Clearly shorter bunches at extraction compared to 2017**

Multi-bunch tomography

- Record almost full turns with 4 GS/s
- Reconstruct longitudinal distribution of each bunch individually



- Common foot-tangent fit definition (0.35 eVs/b) varies with bunch shape
- Choice of analysing statistical emittances (90%), $\epsilon_{l, \text{foot-tangent}} \approx 1.4 \epsilon_{l, 90\%}$
- 10 cycle average to reduce and evaluate cycle-to-cycle fluctuations



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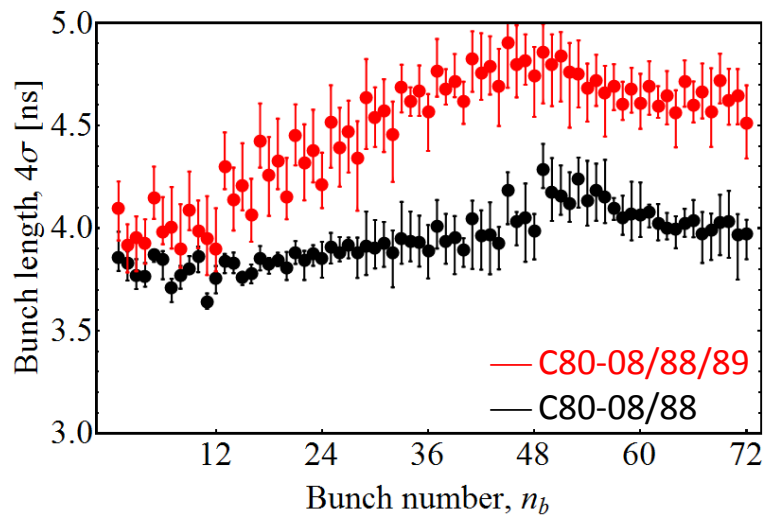


LHC25ns (72 bunches), final bunch length

- Bunch length along the batch, 4σ Gaussian fit
- Compare two and **three** 80 MHz cavities with gaps open

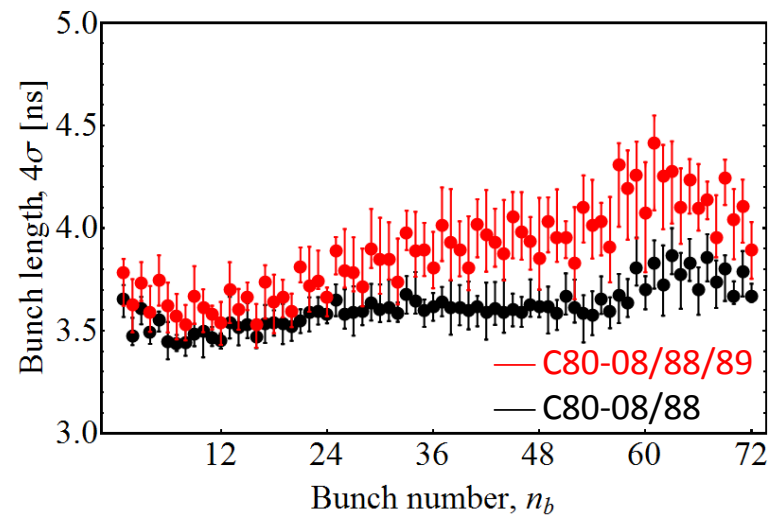
Bunch length at extraction

$N_b = 2.1 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb (2017)



Bunch length at extraction

$N_b = 2.1 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb (2018)



→ Bunch length dominated by **rotation** or **longitudinal emittance**?

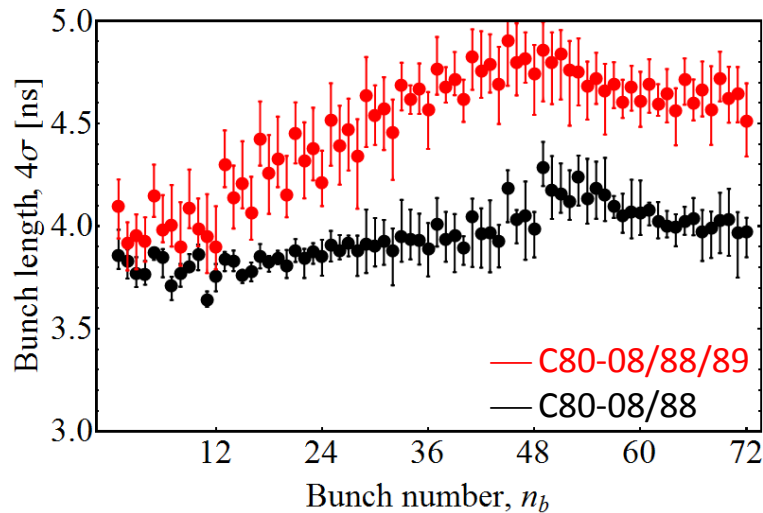


LHC25ns (72 bunches), final bunch length

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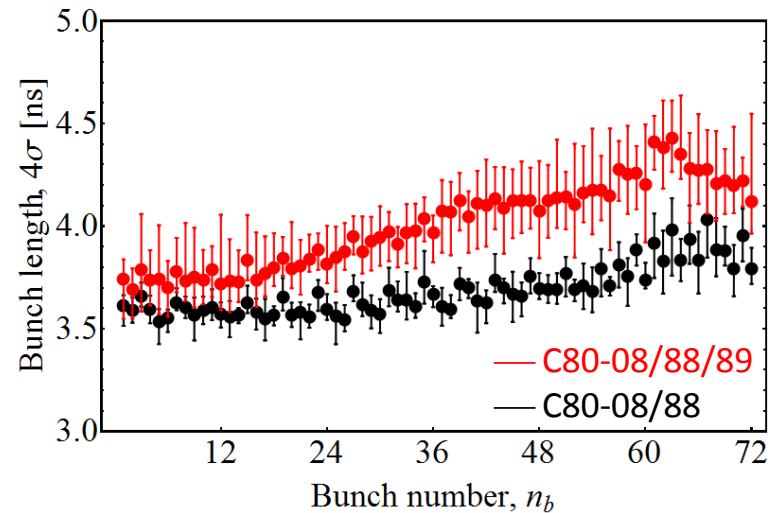
Bunch length at extraction

$N_b = 2.1 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb (2017)



Bunch length at extraction

$N_b = 2.4 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb (2018)



→ Bunch length dominated by **rotation** or **longitudinal emittance**?

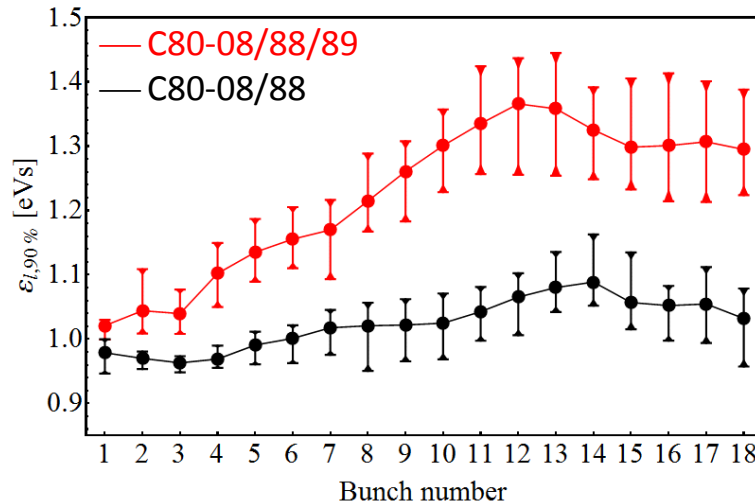
LHC25ns (72 bunches), emittance at flat-top

- Multi-bunch tomography at arrival on flat-top (before 4-split)

Emittance, ε_l at flat-top arrival

$N_b = 2.1 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb (2017)

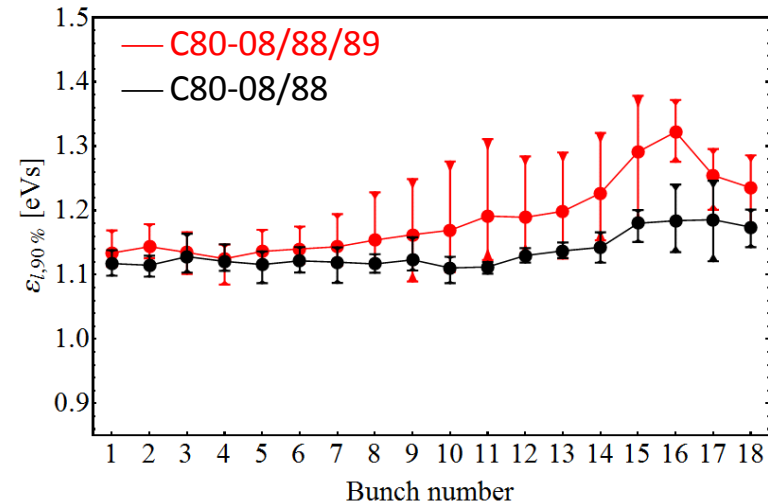
2 gaps, 3 gaps of 80 MHz cavities open



Emittance, ε_l at flat-top arrival

$N_b = 2.4 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb (2018)

2 gaps, 3 gaps of 80 MHz cavities open



- Longitudinal emittance at flat-top initially ~10% larger
→ Shorter bunches with larger emittance → rotation parameters
- Intensity during 2018 measurements ~15% above 2017 values
→ Effect of 3rd 80 MHz cavity gap seems less strong

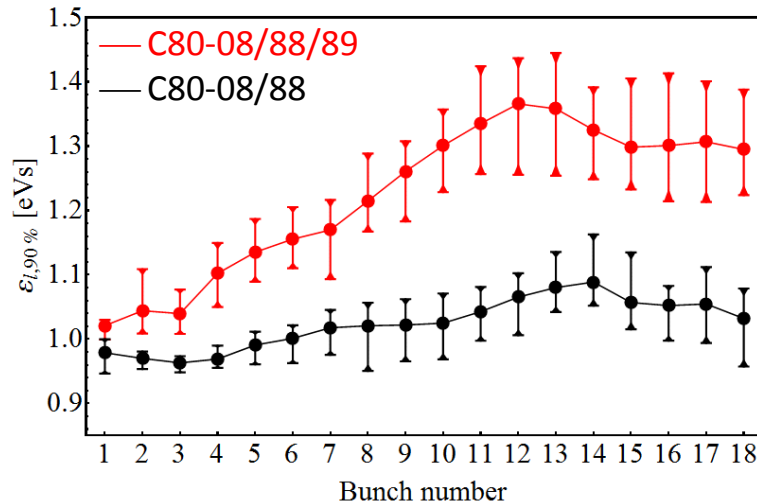
LHC25ns (72 bunches), emittance at flat-top

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Emittance, ε_l at flat-top arrival

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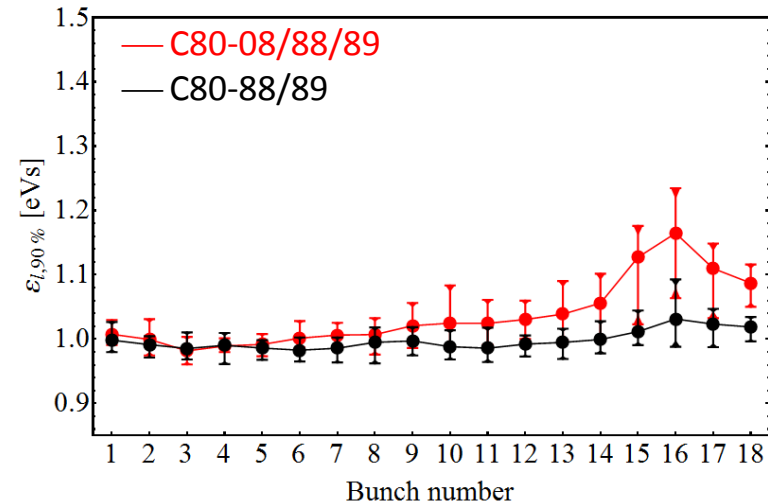
2 gaps, 3 gaps of 80 MHz cavities open



Emittance, ε_l at flat-top arrival

$N_b = 2.1 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb (2018)

2 gaps, 3 gaps of 80 MHz cavities open



- Comparison of very similar longitudinal parameters
 - Significantly smaller emittance growth along the batch
 - Beam seems more stable than in previous years

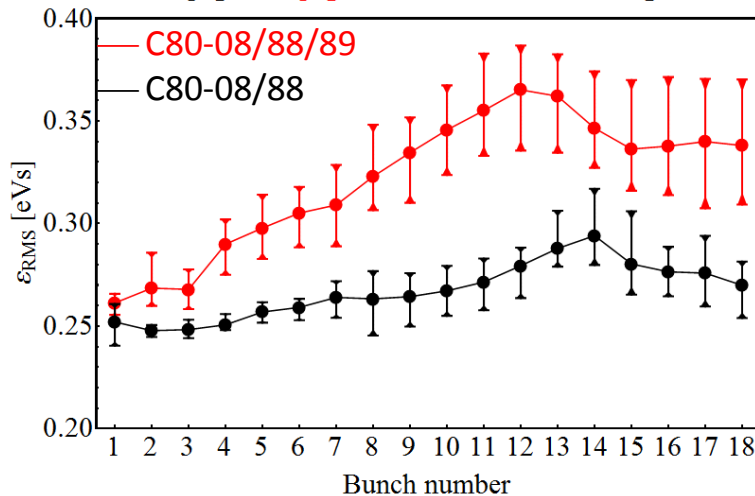
LHC25ns (72 bunches), emittance at flat-top

- Multi-bunch tomography at arrival on flat-top (before 4-split)

Emittance, ε_l at flat-top arrival

$N_b = 2.1 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb (2017)

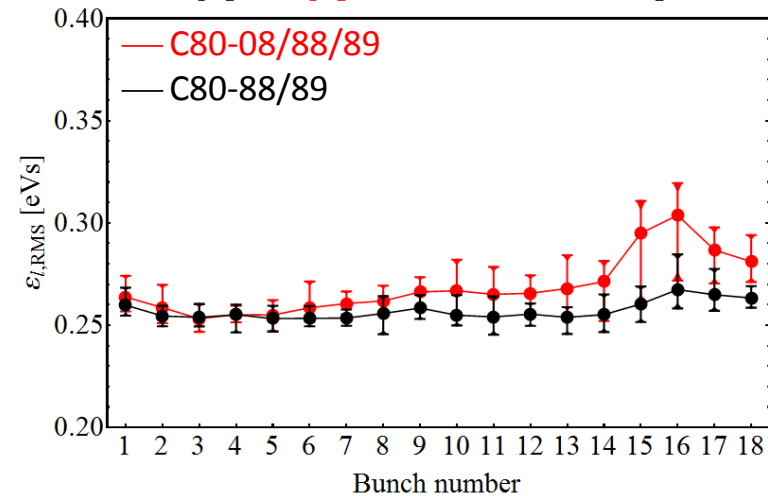
2 gaps, 3 gaps of 80 MHz cavities open



Emittance, ε_l at flat-top arrival

$N_b = 2.1 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb (2018)

2 gaps, 3 gaps of 80 MHz cavities open



- Comparison of very similar longitudinal parameters
 - Significantly smaller emittance growth along the batch
 - Beam seems more stable than in previous years
 - Similar behaviour for RMS and 90% emittance



Overview

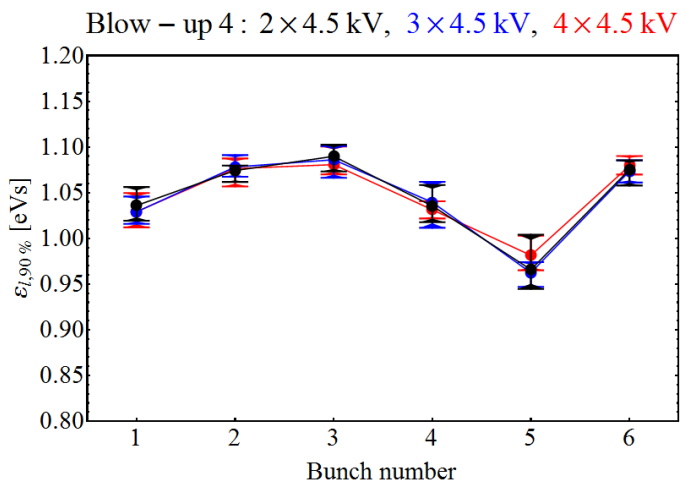
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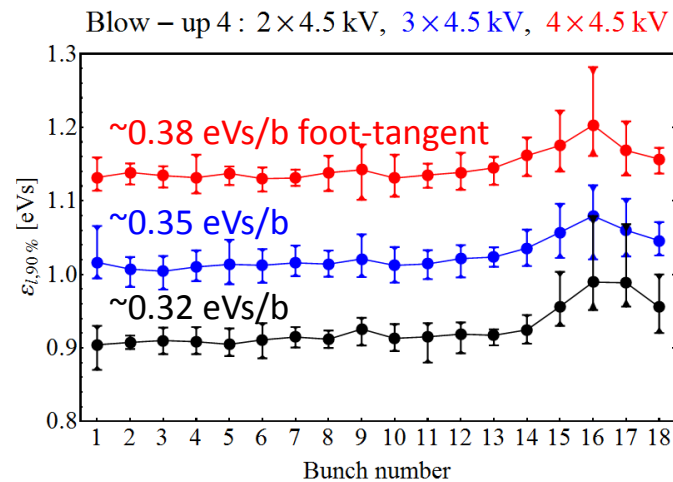
LHC25ns (72 bunches), emittance during cycle

- Intensity per bunch at extraction, $N_b = 2.4 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb

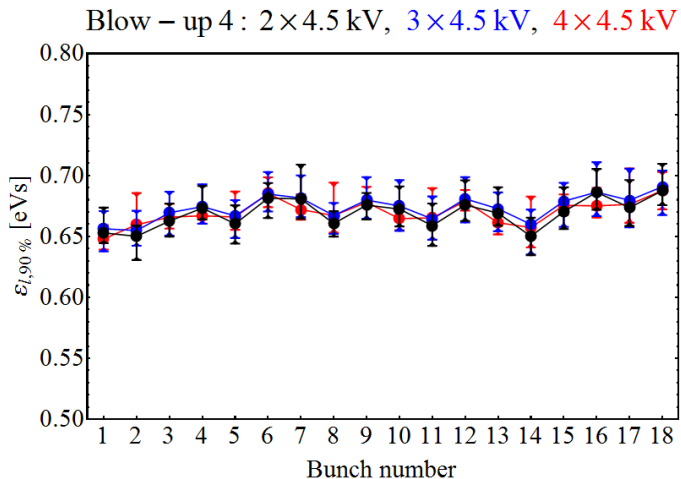
ε_l , start of acceleration



ε_l , arrival at flat-top



ε_l , after intermediate plateau



→ **Emittance measurements very reproducible**

- Cycle-to-cycle
- During several hours

→ **Little dependence of growth along batch on absolute ε_l**

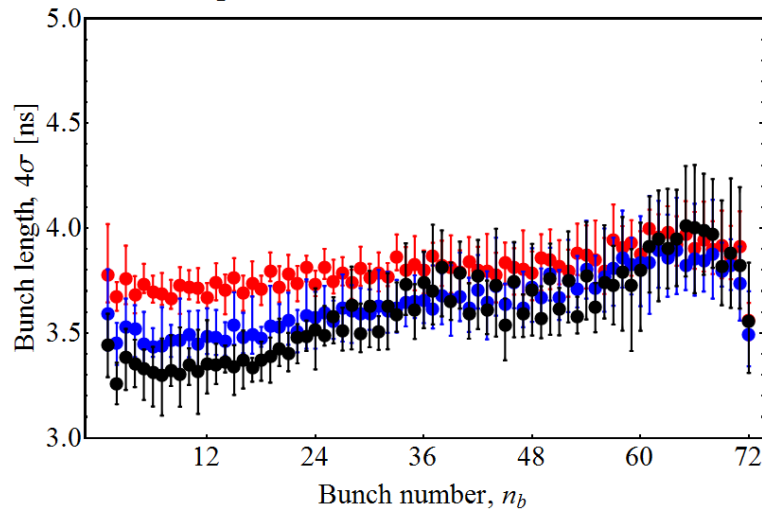
LHC25ns (72 bunches), length at extraction

- Beam parameters at $\sim 2.4 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb

Bunch length at extraction

$$N_b = 2.4 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ ppb}$$

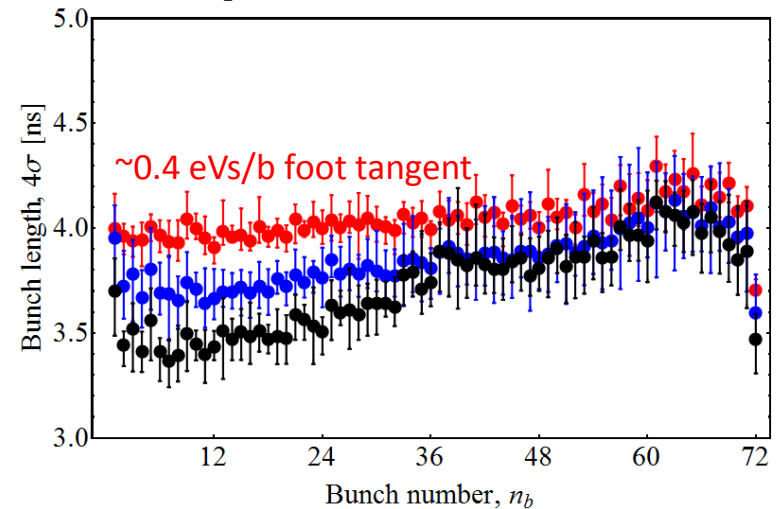
Blow – up 4 : 2×4.5 kV, 3×4.5 kV, 4×4.5 kV



Bunch length at extraction

$$N_b = 2.6 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ ppb}$$

Blow – up 4 : 3×4.5 kV, 4×4.5 kV, 5×4.5 kV



→ Pushing intensity beyond $2.4 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb requires blow-up to $> \sim 0.35$ eV/bunch (foot-tangent fit)



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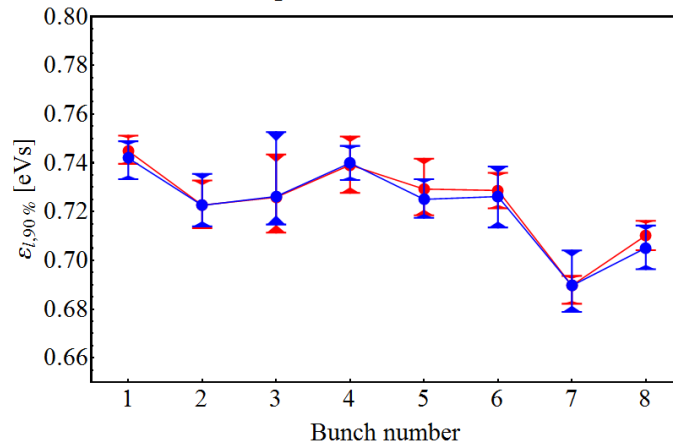


LHC25ns (BCMS, 48 bunches), emittance

- Intensity per bunch at extraction, $N_b = 2.6 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb

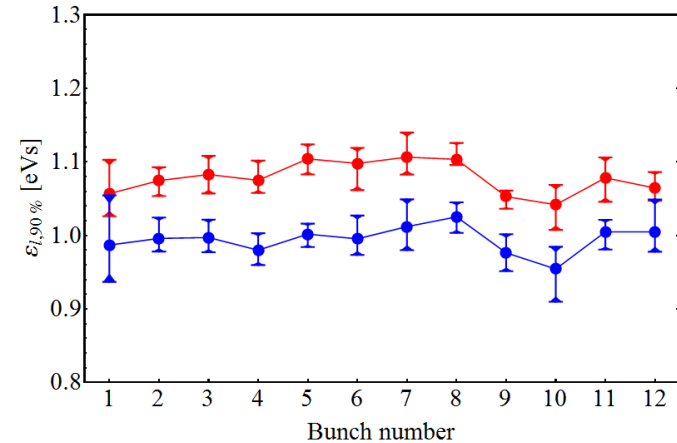
ϵ_l , start of acceleration

Blow – up 4 : 3×4.5 kV, 4×4.5 kV



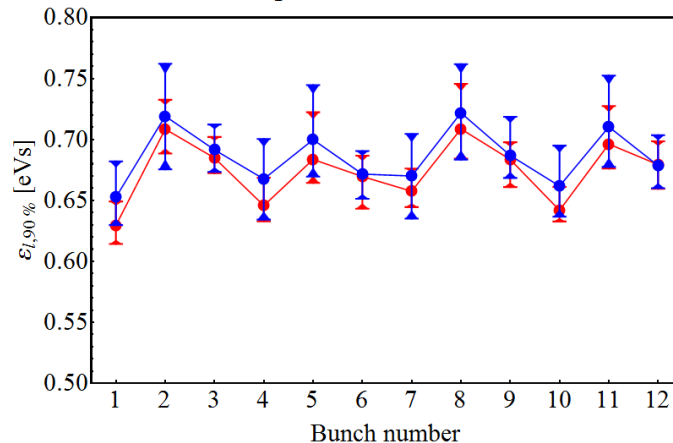
ϵ_l , arrival at flat-top

Blow – up 4 : 3×4.5 kV, 4×4.5 kV



ϵ_l , after intermediate plateau

Blow – up 4 : 3×4.5 kV, 4×4.5 kV



→ **Emittance measurements again very reproducible**

→ **Few percent blow-up at flat-bottom**

- Removed by controlled blow-up

→ **No growth along the batch**

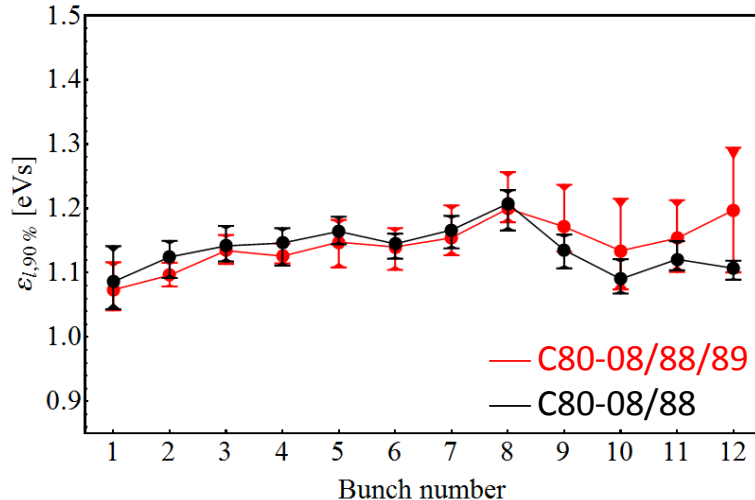
LHC25ns (BCMS, 48 bunches), bunch length

- Intensity increased up to $\sim 3 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb ($1.5 \cdot 10^{13}$ ppp in total)

Emittance, ε_l at flat-top arrival

$N_b = 3 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb

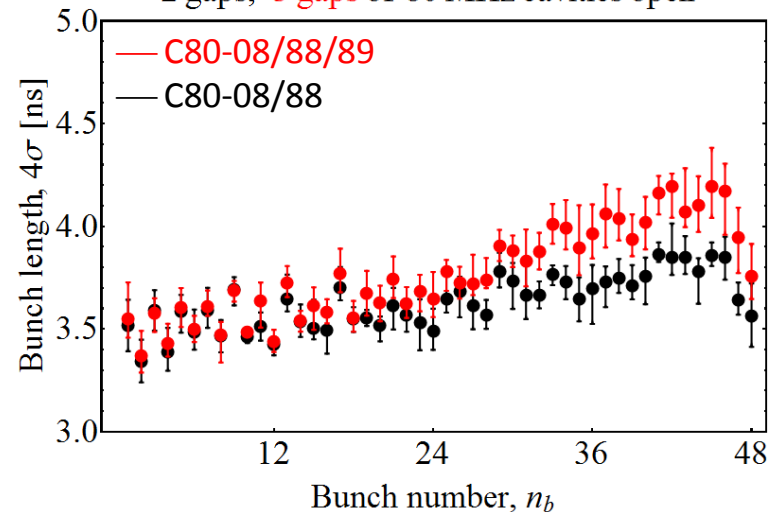
2 gaps, 3 gaps of 80 MHz cavities open



Bunch length at extraction

$N_b = 3 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb

2 gaps, 3 gaps of 80 MHz cavities open



- Emittance growth during RF manipulation at flat-top
 - Little data from 2017 high-intensity BCMS beam for comparison
 - Again, potential issue with $\sim 10\%$ too large emittance
- Redo measurements at $N_b = 2.6 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb and nominal ε_l



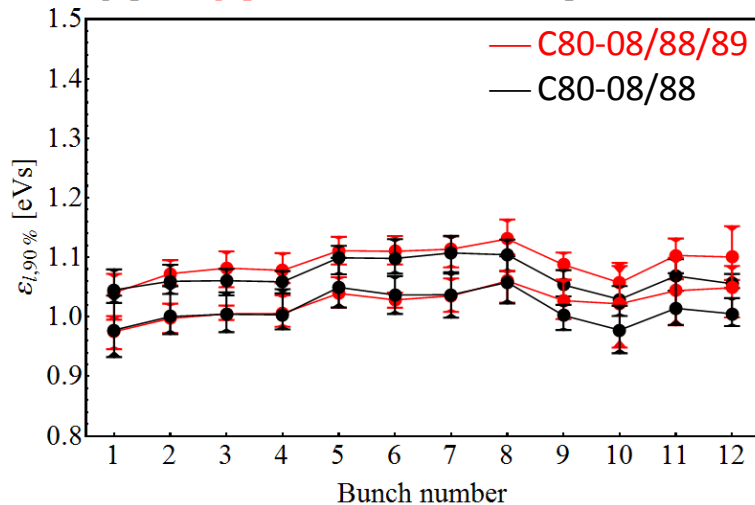
LHC25ns (BCMS, 48 bunches)

- Beam parameters at $\sim 2.6 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb

Emittance, ε_l at flat-top arrival

$$N_b = 2.6 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ ppb}$$

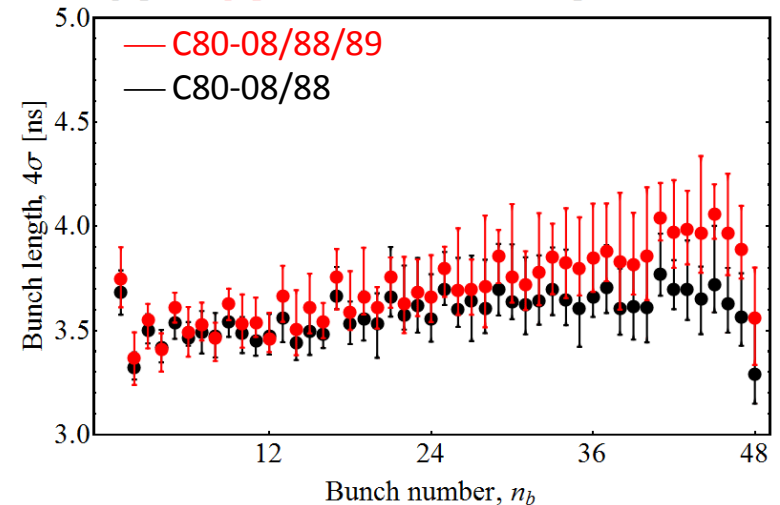
2 gaps, 3 gaps of 80 MHz cavities open (C80 – 89)



Bunch length at extraction

$$N_b = 2.6 \cdot 10^{11} \text{ ppb}$$

2 gaps, 3 gaps of 80 MHz cavities open (C80 – 89)



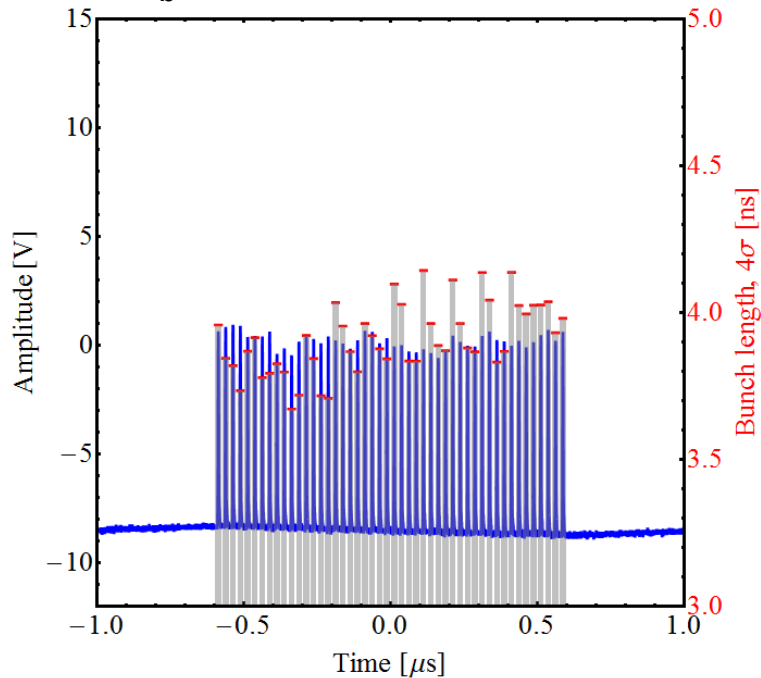
- Little data from 2017 high-intensity BCMS beam for comparison
 - Again, potential issue with $\sim 10\%$ too large emittance
- Emittance dependent blow-up during high-energy manipulations

LHC25ns (BCMS), 48 bunches, bunch length

- Bunch length along the batch, 4σ Gaussian fit
- Examples for 2017 operational and 2018 high-intensity beams

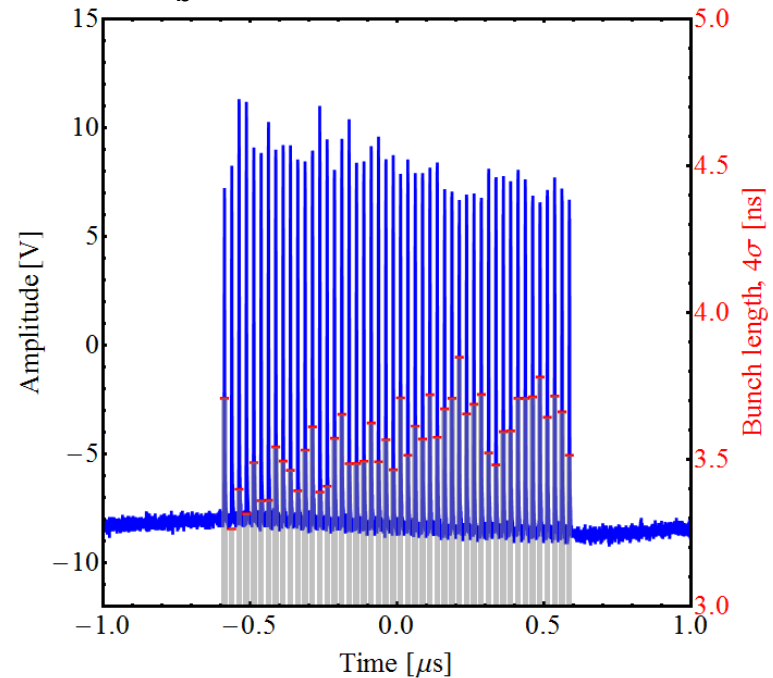
Bunch length at extraction

$N_b = \sim 1.5 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb (2017)



Bunch length at extraction

$N_b = 2.6 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb (2018)



→ Triple splitting sensitive to transient beam loading



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Changes during YETS2017/18

RF upgrades

- **New anode power converters 40 MHz and 80 MHz cavities**
 - No significant impedance change
 - Expected reduction (~35%) with new summing amplifier in direct feedback loop of cavity C80-88 not visible with beam
 - Re-measure impedance of C80-89 after technical stop changes
 - **Saturation of feedback not visible with detected signals?**
 - **New power supplies for Finemet cavity amplifiers**
 - Coupled-bunch feedback not tripping anymore
 - **Saturation of drive power with previous supplies?**
 - ✓ **Beam based phase check of all six gaps after technical stop**
 - Evaluate differences of feedback operation with 4/6 gaps
 - **New pre-driver amplifiers for 10 MHz cavities**
 - No effect on direct wide-band feedback
 - **200 MHz amplifier upgrade**
 - Same coupling of cavities with amplifiers (final stage unchanged)
 - **RF bypass measurement campaign**
 - Small number of non-conformities, as every year
- **No modification of feedback setting-up procedures**
- **None of the changes explains performance improvement**



Changes during YETS2017/18

Vacuum interventions

- **Septa SMH16, SEH23 and SMH42**
 - No additional RF shielding in swapped devices
 - Regular preventive maintenance
- **Wire scanner in SS54**
 - Prototype wire scanner of new design
 - Minor contribution to longitudinal impedance expected
- **Exchange of BGI instrument SS82**
 - No contribution to longitudinal impedance expected
- **Wire scanner SS85**
 - One-to-one exchange by identical unit
- **New BTV screen in magnet unit 41**
 - Minor contribution to longitudinal impedance expected

→ **Insignificant effect on longitudinal impedance expected**





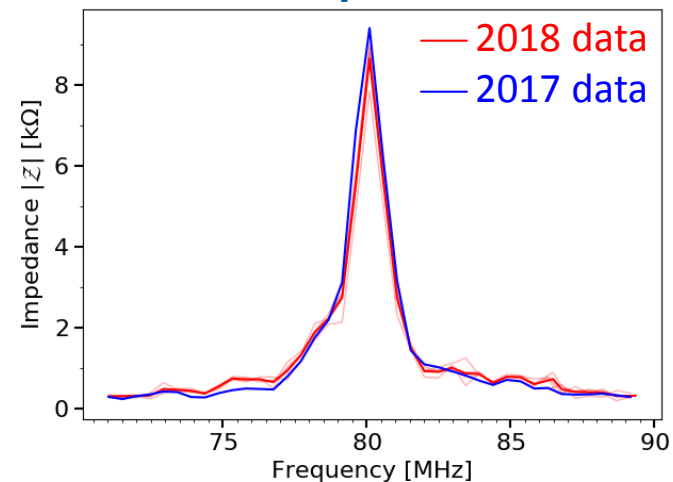
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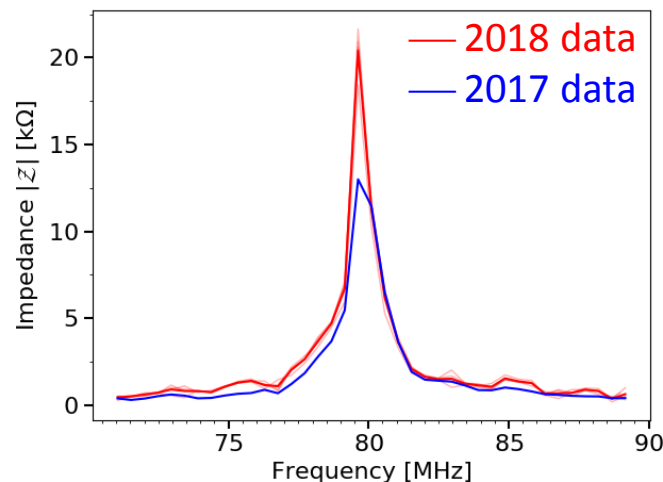
Impedance of 80 MHz cavities

- Same procedure as in 2017
 - Preliminary results from beam-based impedance for 80 MHz cavities
- No significant change in impedance

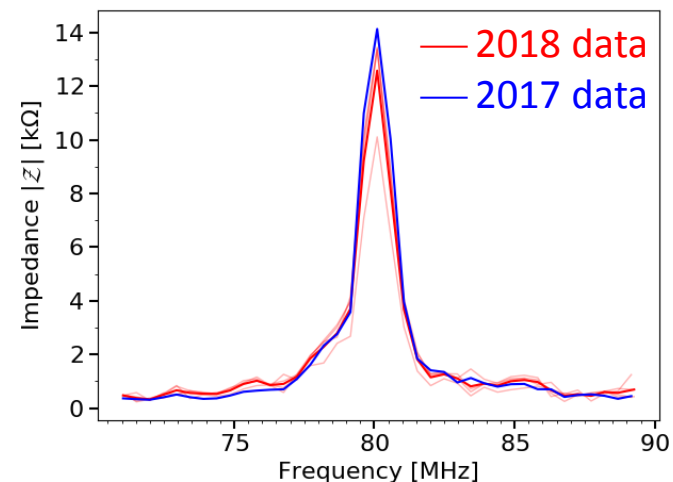
Cavity C80-08



Cavity C80-89 (tuned for Pb⁵⁴⁺)



Cavity C80-88



- To be completed with measurements of 40 MHz cavities and new measurements of modified C80-89 after technical stop

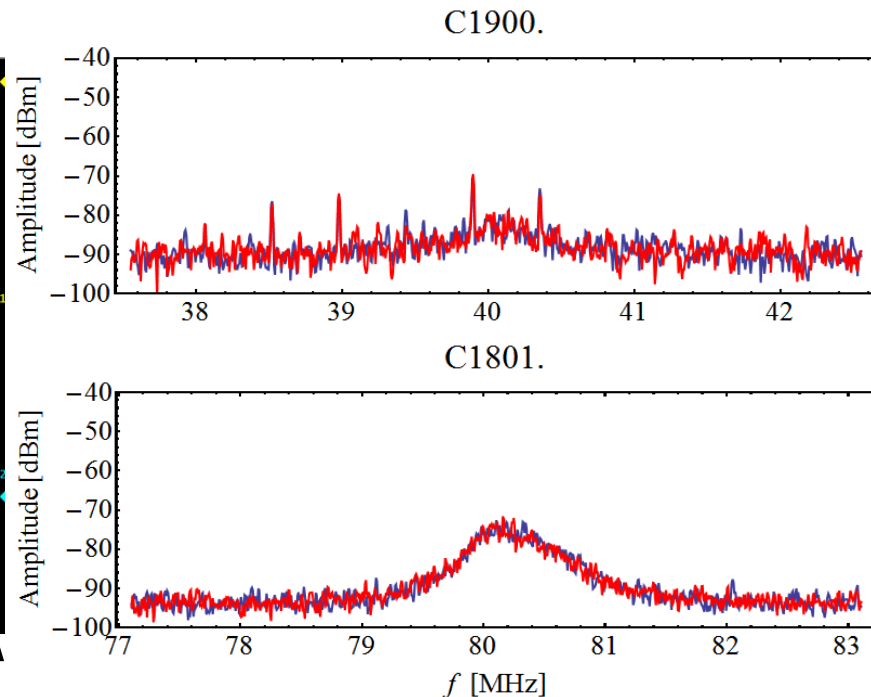
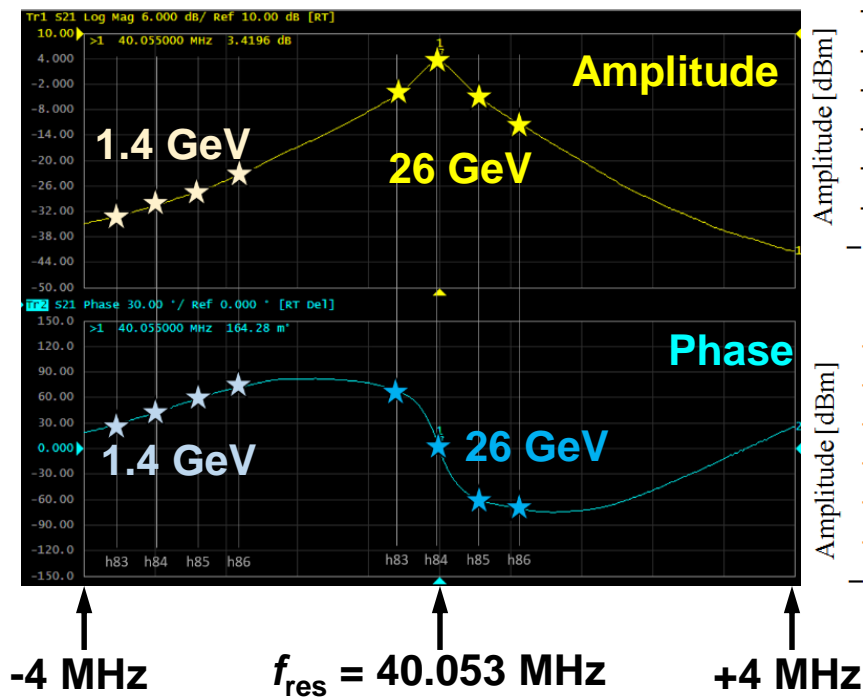


Beam measurements with feedback

F. Bertin

- Reduce cavity impedance at $n \cdot f_{\text{rev}}$ with adaptive filter bank feedback
→ Prototype validated in 2017 for both 40 MHz and 80 MHz RF system

40 MHz cavity transfer function



- Significant reduction of beam induced voltage
- Impact on longitudinal beam quality?



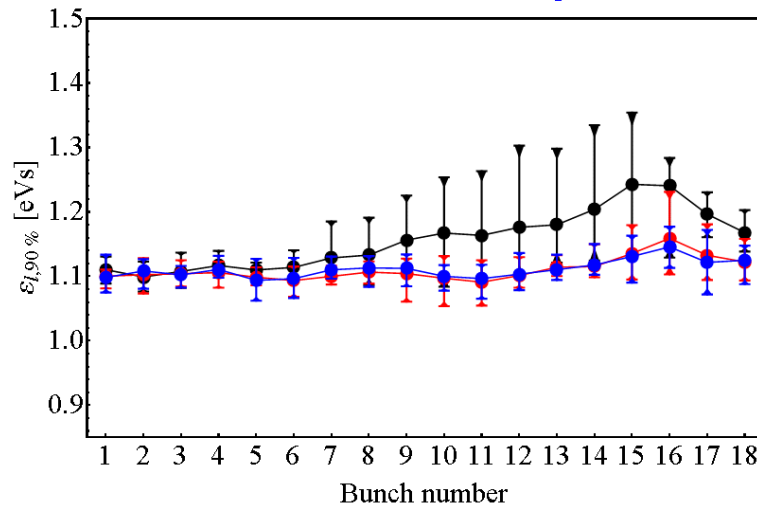
Multi-harmonic feedback on 80 MHz cavity

- Effect of multi-harmonic feedback at $\sim 2.1 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb

Emittance, ε_l at flat-top arrival

$N_b = 2.1 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb

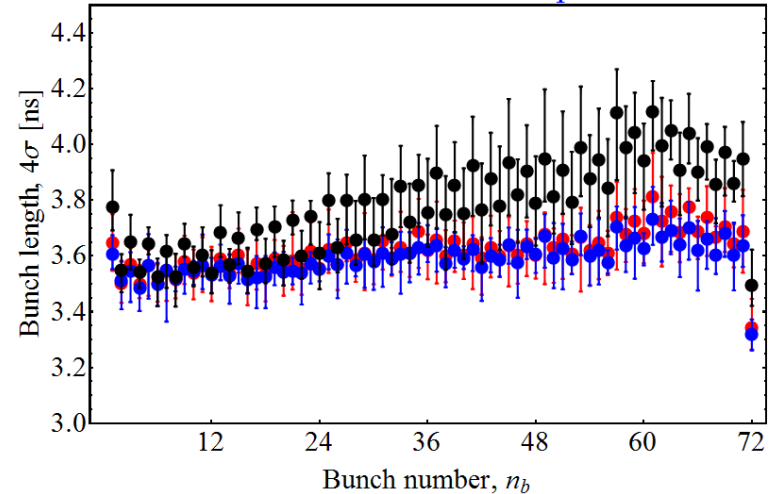
MHFB off, MHFB on, Gap closed



Bunch length at extraction

$N_b = 2.1 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb

MHFB off, MHFB on, Gap closed





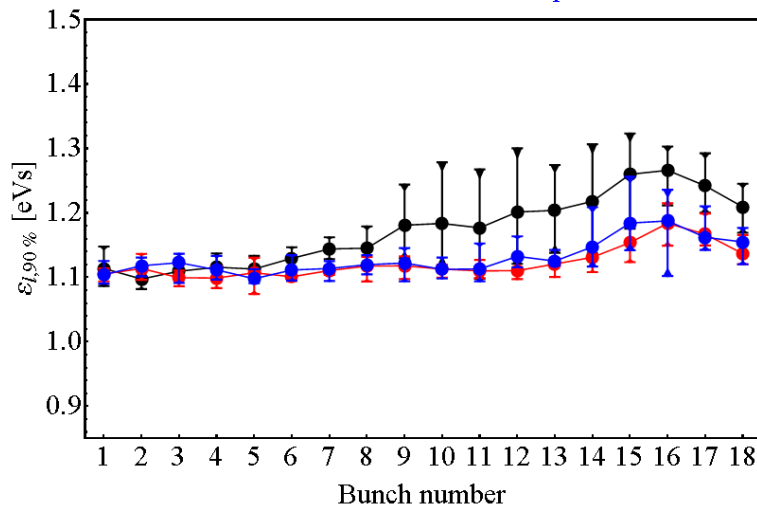
Multi-harmonic feedback on 80 MHz cavity

- Effect of feedback at ~ 2.1 and $2.4 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb

Emittance, ε_l at flat-top arrival

$N_b = 2.4 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb

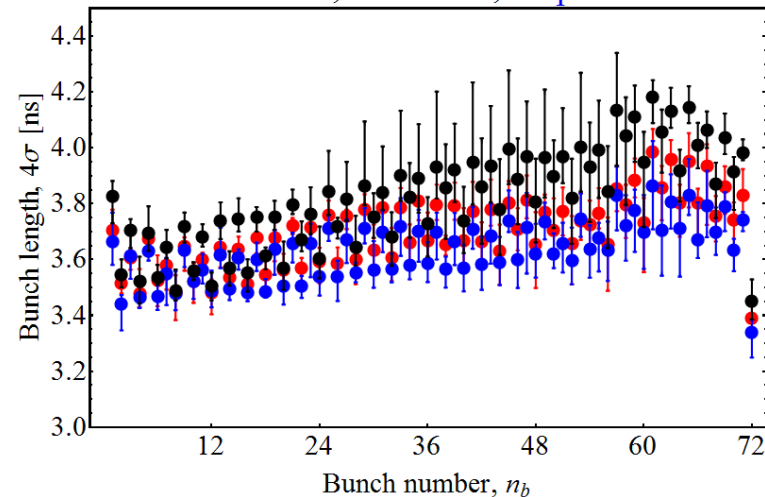
MHFB off, MHFB on, Gap closed



Bunch length at extraction

$N_b = 2.4 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb

MHFB off, MHFB on, Gap closed



- Very promising results with multi-harmonic feedback
 - Emittance and bunch length as if gap was mechanically closed
- Preparing installation on both 80 MHz cavities used for protons



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Summary

- **New anode power converters of 40 and 80 MHz cavities**
 - ✓ Operation at highest intensities much more reliable
- **New power supplies for amplifiers of Finemet cavity**
 - ✓ Coupled-bunch feedbacks active until extraction
 - ✓ No spurious cavity trips anymore
- **Standard 25 ns, 72-bunch beam**
 - About 15% higher beam intensity, $2.1 \rightarrow 2.4 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb
- **BCMS 25 ns, 72-bunch beam**
 - LIU intensity of $2.6 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb potentially within reach
- **Uncontrolled emittance growth for tail bunches at flat-top**
- **Beam quality to be checked in SPS, as far as possible**
- **However: Still investigating source of improvement in 2018**
- **If not understood, may flip back to pre-2018 conditions**

Future studies with beam in 2018

- Set-up **BCMS** beam at 2.1 and $2.6 \cdot 10^{11}$ **ppb** with smallest possible longitudinal emittance
 - Experience in SPS at $\sim 2.1 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb with 2018 BCMS
- Complete **cavity impedance studies**
 - Re-measure 80 MHz cavity, C80-89 following improvements during technical stop
- Check influence of **longitudinal** blow-up on **distribution**
 - Post acceleration to quantify tails
- Multi-harmonic feedback on multiple 40 and 80 MHz cavities
 - Reduction of emittance growth along batch at flat-top



LHC Injectors Upgrade

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

