

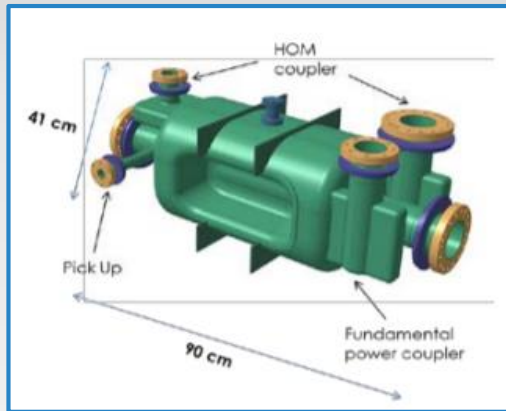
Update on DQW crab cavity HOMs

S. ANTIPOV, J. MITCHELL, B. SALVANT

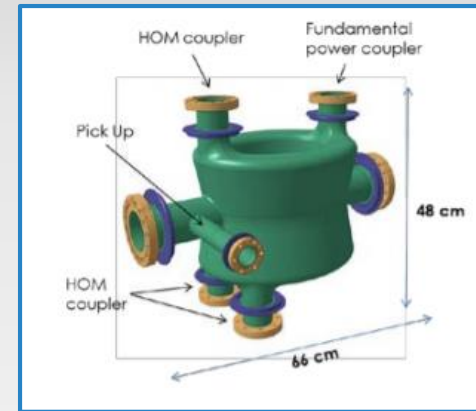
HL-LHC WP2 MEETING 29.01.19

Crab cavity HOMs

RADIO FREQUENCY DIPOLE



DOUBLE QUARTER WAVE



Nominal power loss is **below 500 W** threshold

- The actual mode frequency should not vary from the design value by more than **0.3%**

HOM shunt impedance is below **1 M Ω /m**

[S. Antipov et al., 129th HSC Section Meeting, CERN, 12.01.17](#)

Scope of **this presentation**

New HOM tables have been released for DQW crab cavity

Designers **attacked heat load** and **beam stability** issues

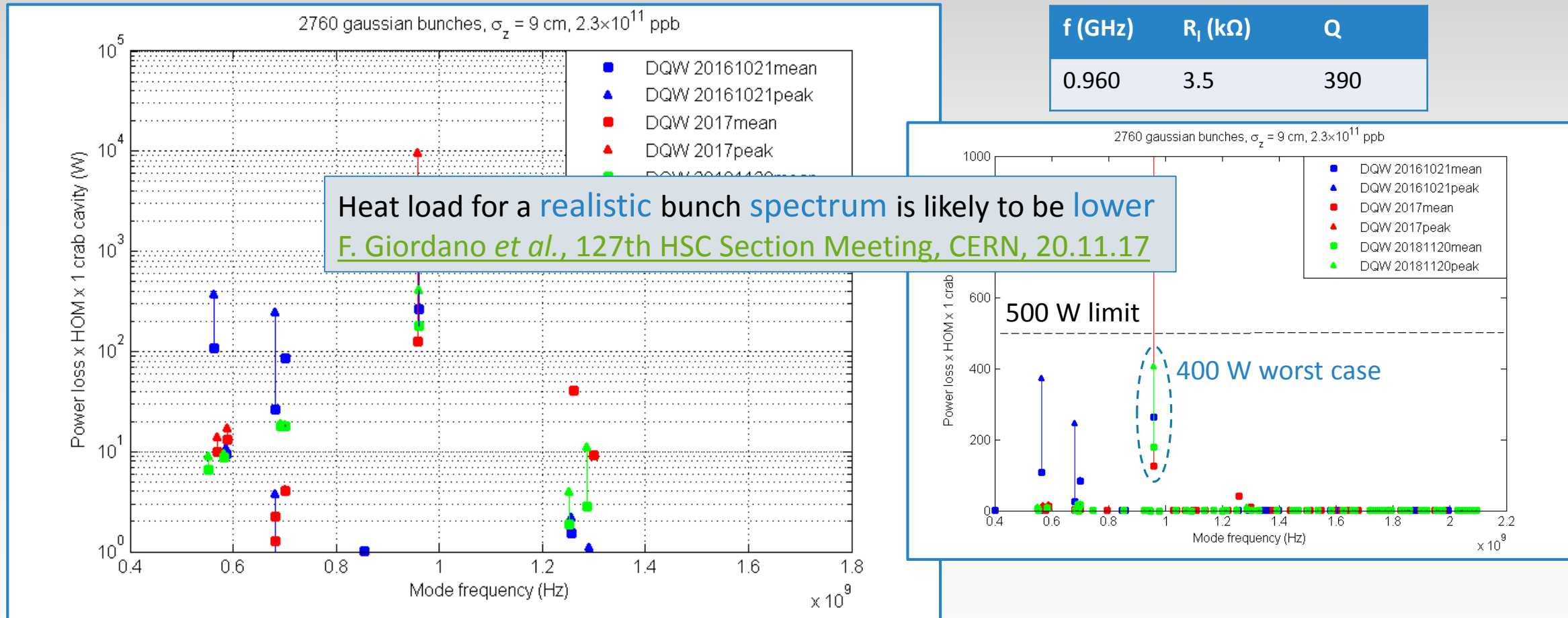
- Detuning low-Q modes that are close to beam line
- Lowering shunt impedance of the most critical high- R_s modes

The table is **close to** the **final** one

- Optimization is ongoing to meet mechanical and cryogenic constraints

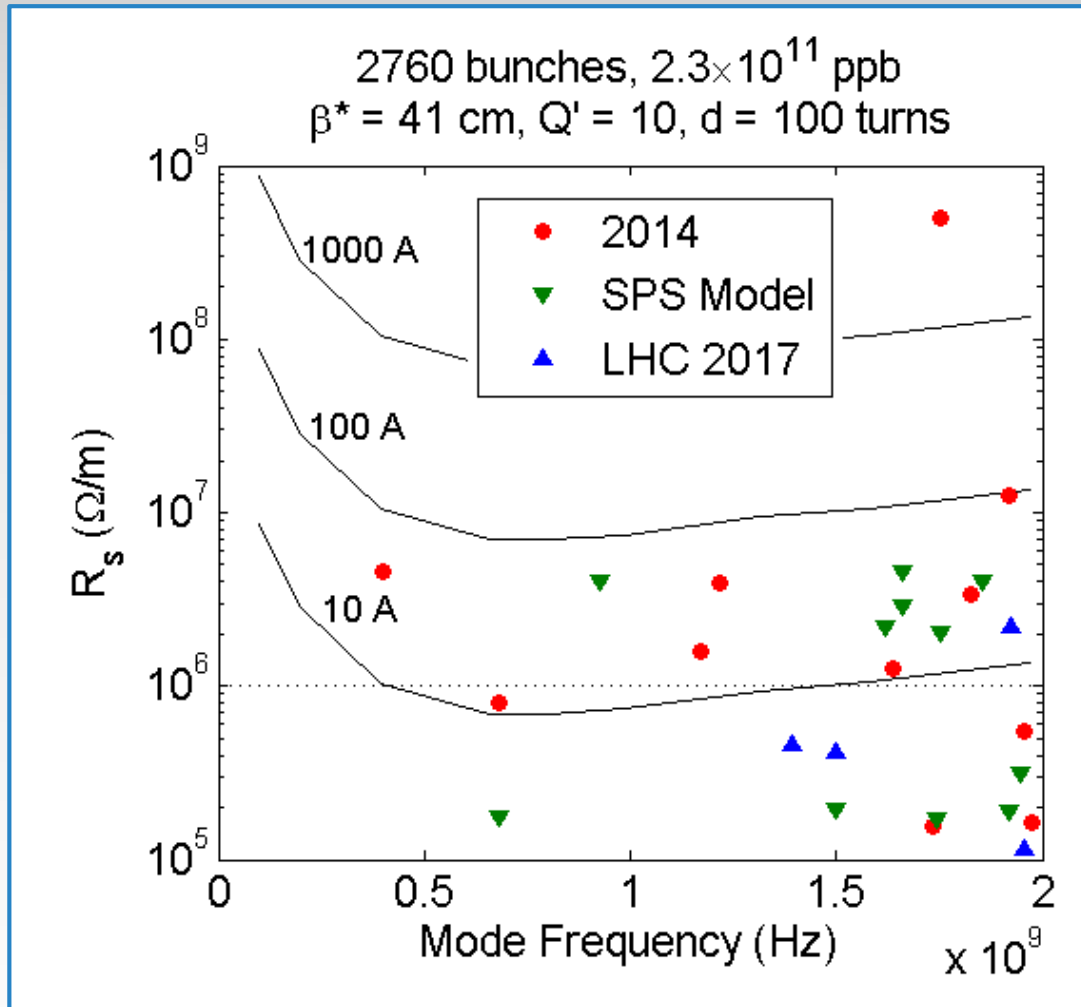
[Link to EDMS](#)

Maximum heat load is below 500 W



Peak values calculated assuming $\pm 0.3\%$ frequency uncertainty (based on CERN DQW test)

HOM impedance has been reducing



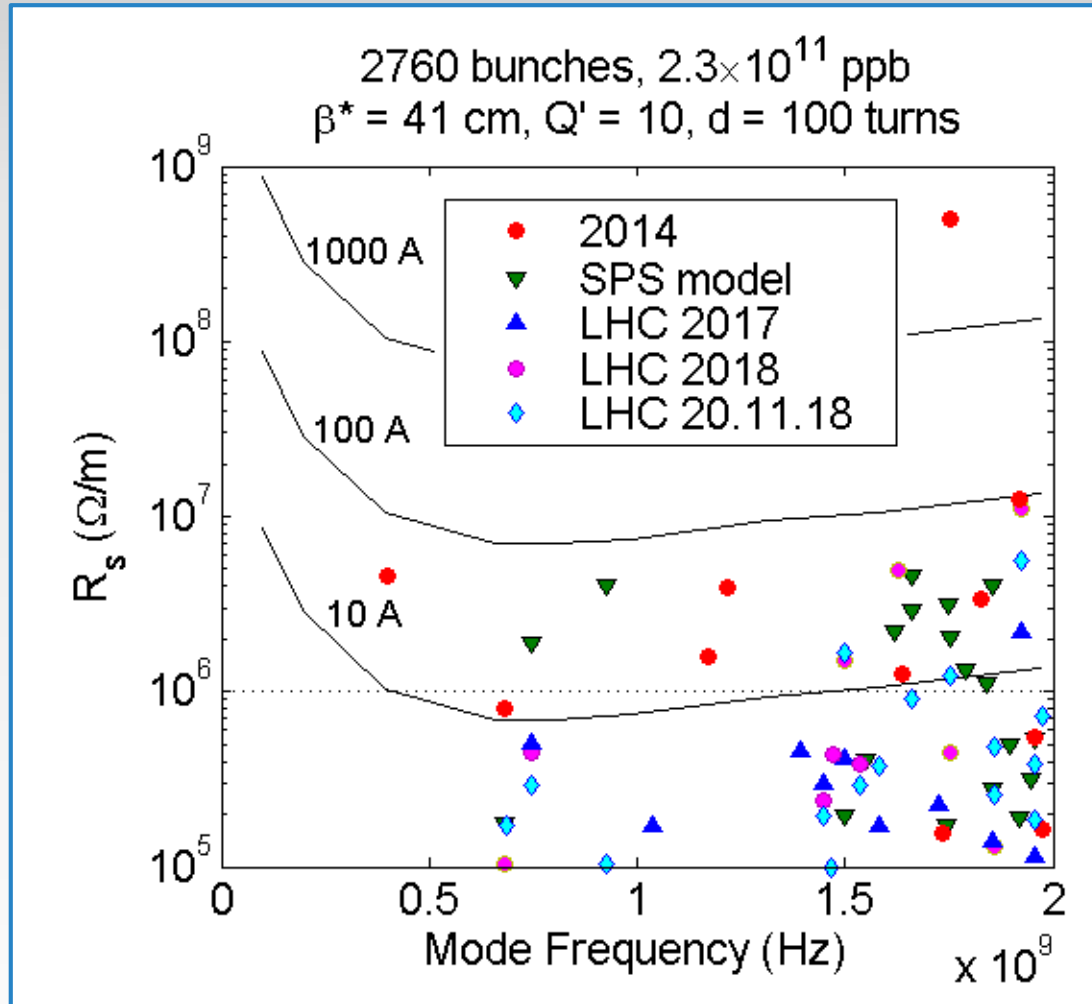
To ensure beam stability
HOMs should be kept under control

[E. Metral *et al.*, HiLumi'14, KEK, Japan, 2014](#)

[N. Biancacci *et al.*, HiLumi'15, FNAL, USA, 2015](#)

[S. Antipov *et al.*, HiLumi'17, Ciemat, Spain, 2017](#)

Potentially dangerous modes – Dec. 2018



| f (GHz) | R_s (M Ω /m) | Q | Plane |
|---------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------|
| 1.922 | 5.6 ¹ | 1.45×10^5 | Hor. |
| 1.50 | 1.7 ² | 3.4×10^4 | Hor. |
| 1.754 | 1.2 ² | 1.6×10^4 | Hor. |
| 1.661 | 0.9 | 6.8×10^4 | Hor. |

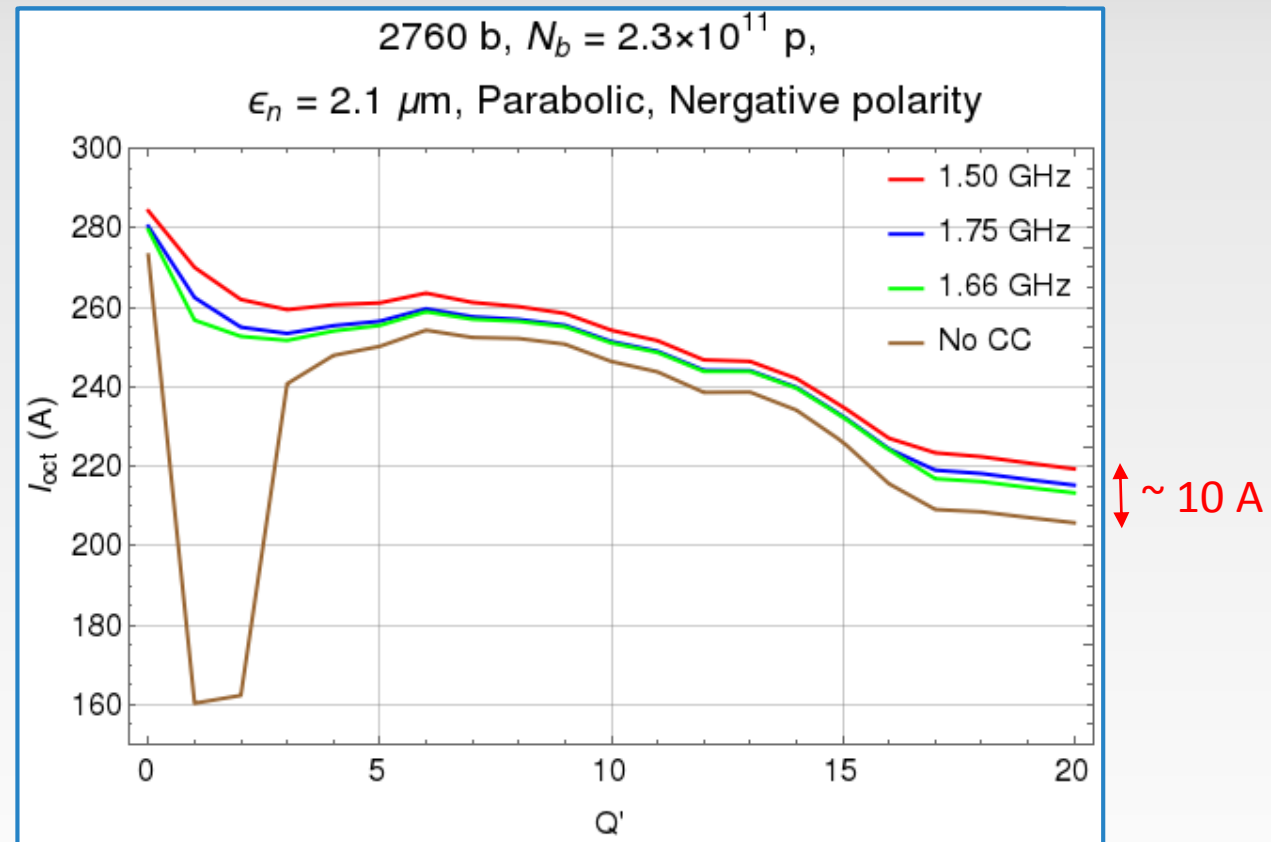
¹ Upper limit, mode purely converged

² Mode impedance has been further lowered a bit

Little impact from modes 1.50, 1.66 & 1.75 GHz

BCMS beam – slightly larger impact

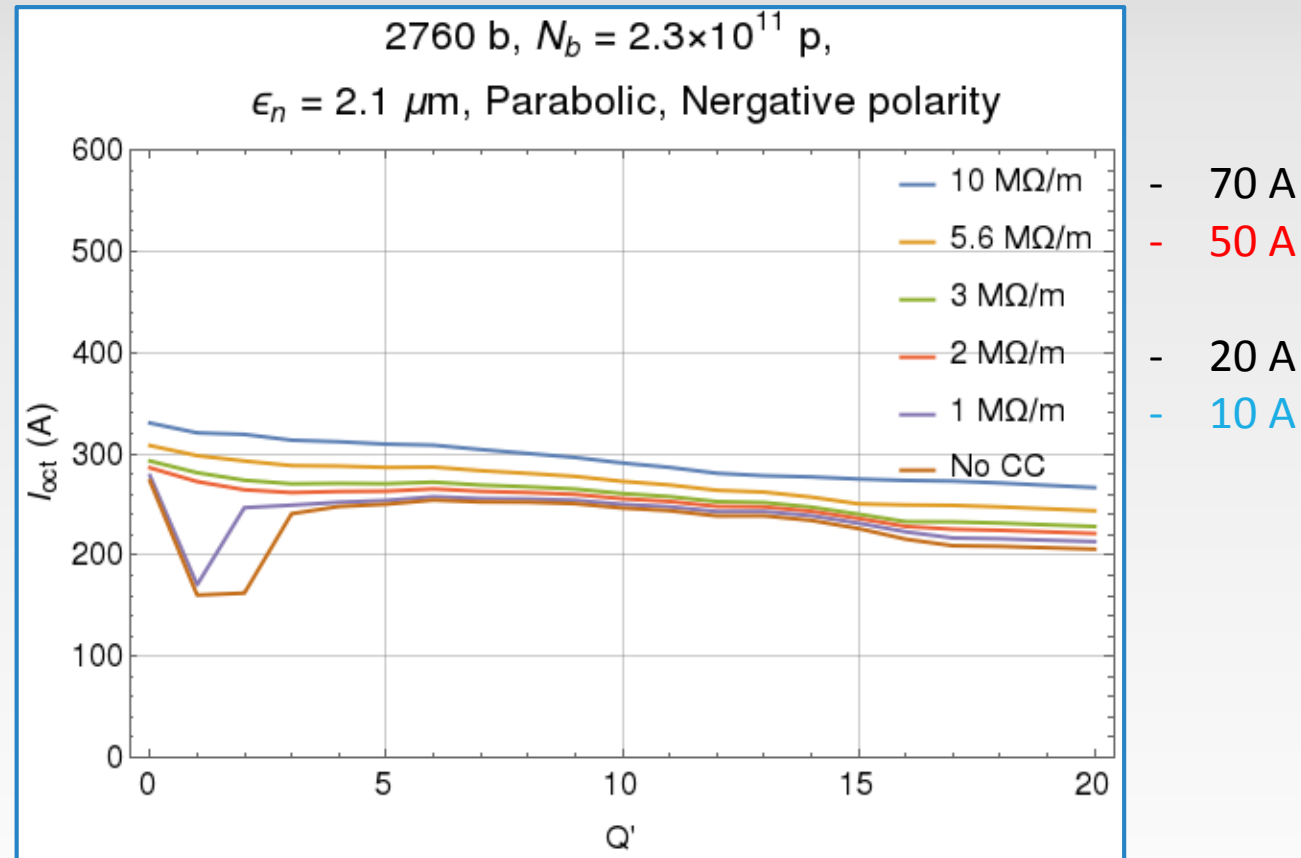
Standard OP – slightly lower impact



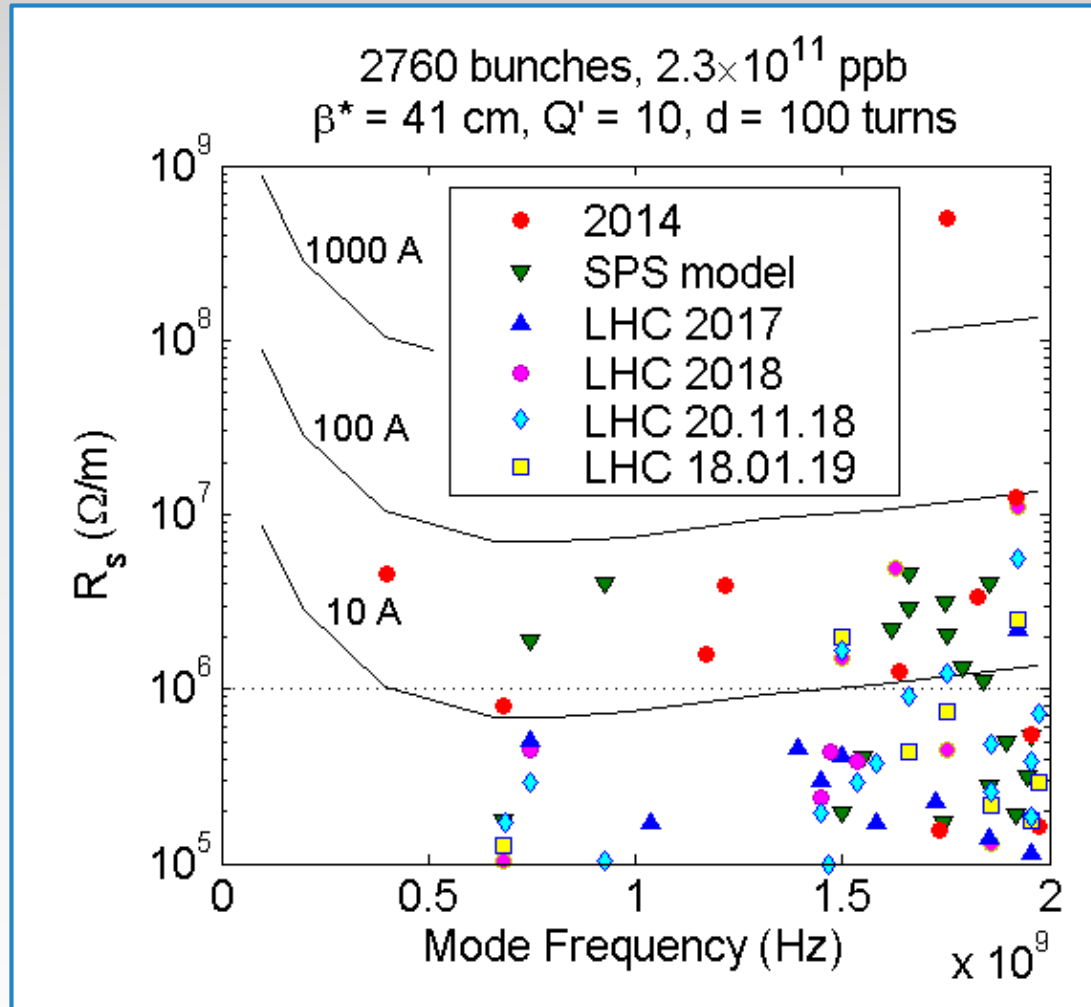
Impact of 1.92 GHz HOM can be large

BCMS beam – slightly larger impact

Standard OP – slightly lower impact



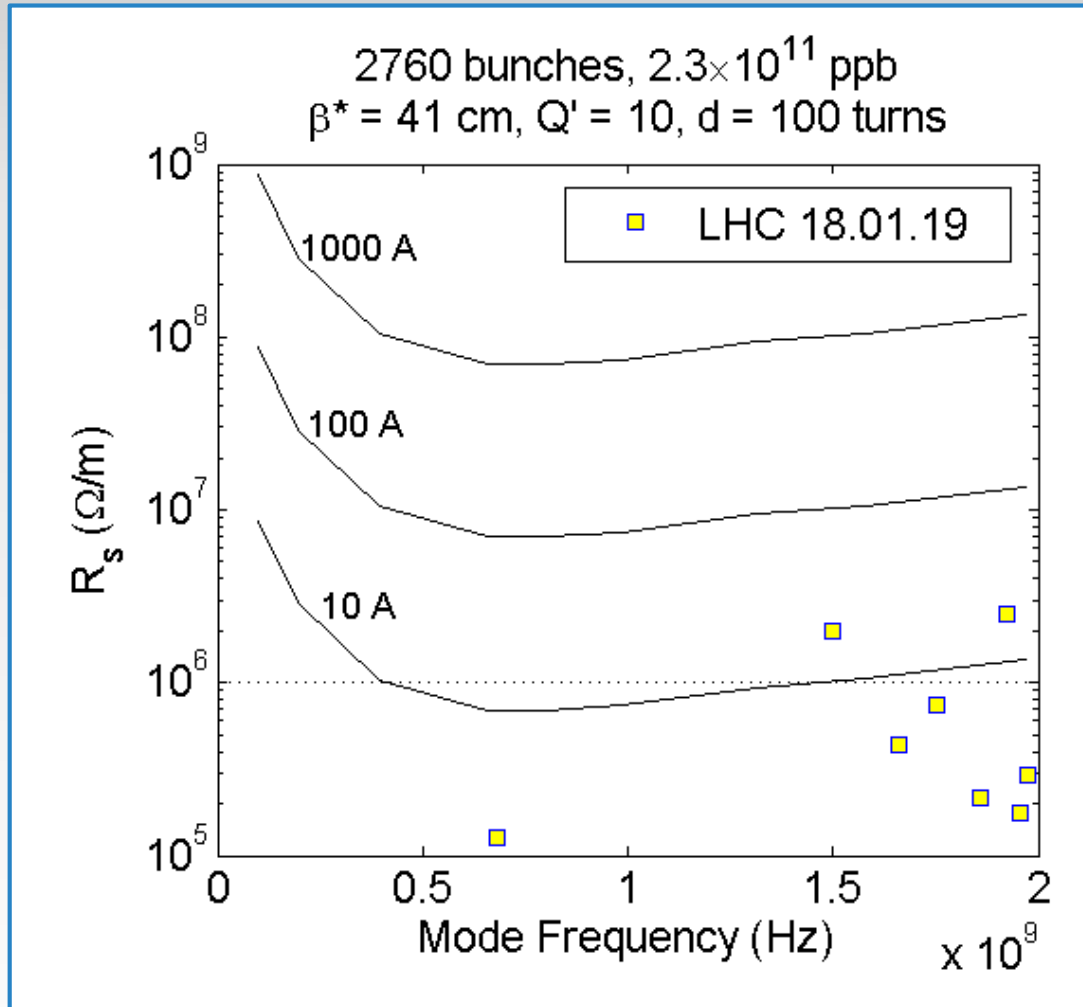
Potentially dangerous modes - Latest



| f (GHz) | R_s (M Ω /m) | Q | Plane |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------|
| 1.922 | 2.5 ¹ | 5.8×10^4 | Hor. |
| 1.50 | 2.0 | 2.8×10^4 | Hor. |
| 1.754 | 0.75 | 8.8×10^3 | Hor. |

¹ Mode purely converged

Potentially dangerous modes



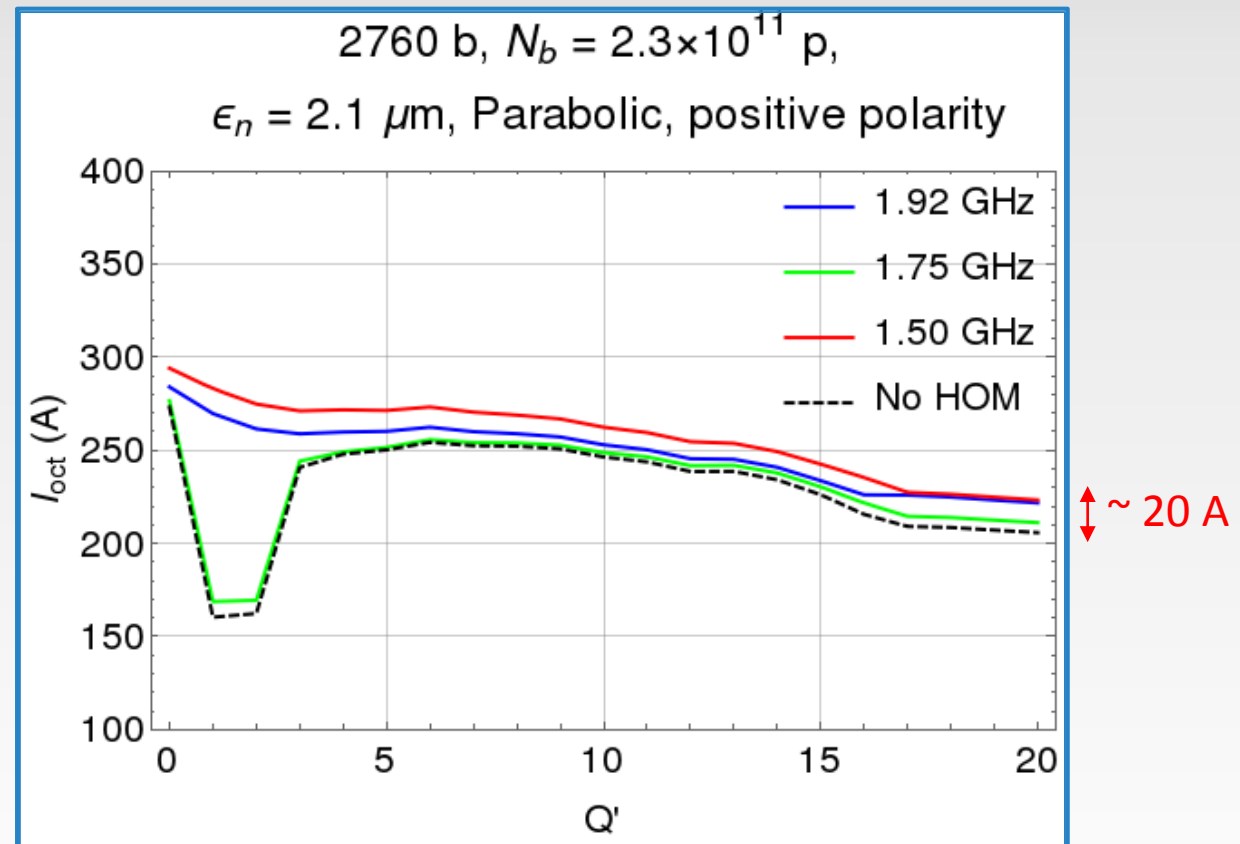
| f (GHz) | R_s ($M\Omega/m$) | Q | Plane |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------|
| 1.922 | 2.5 ¹ | 5.8×10^4 | Hor. |
| 1.50 | 2.0 | 2.8×10^4 | Hor. |
| 1.754 | 0.75 | 8.8×10^3 | Hor. |

¹ Mode purely converged

Larger impact from mode 1.50 GHz

BCMS beam – slightly larger impact

Standard OP – slightly smaller impact



There may still be issues for beam stability

Most worrying HOM – 1.92 GHz

- Little control, up to 50 A in the worst case scenario
- Purely converged, the real impedance is likely to be smaller
- Would like it to be closer to 1 M Ω /m to ensure 10 A or lower impact
- Dipolar/Quadrupolar? (*B. Salvant*)

1.50 GHz provides around 10-20 A

- Can be optimized to lower shunt impedance (*J. Mitchell*)

No issue for beam induced heating

- Peak heat load is below 400 W assuming 0.3% mode frequency variation