

Update on the difference between old and new HL-LHC impedance model

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Acknowledgements: R. Bruce, A. Mereghetti, J. Mitchell.

A few more updates to the model

- The factors due to the **shape and weld** of the octagonal **triplet beam screens** were computed accurately (using CST) by **C. Zannini**
→ replace the previous (pessimistic) rough estimates that were used, giving **lower factors** than these:

Factor	BS88 new (<i>old</i>)	BS101 new (<i>old</i>)	BS121 new (<i>old</i>)
Long. factor	1.5942 (1.74)	1.36 (1.68)	1.0738 (1.68)
Dip. factor x	0.72855 (1.0)	0.89452 (1.0)	0.8587 (1.0)
Dip. factor y	1.6422 (2.31)	1.6231 (2.15)	1.3022 (2.15)

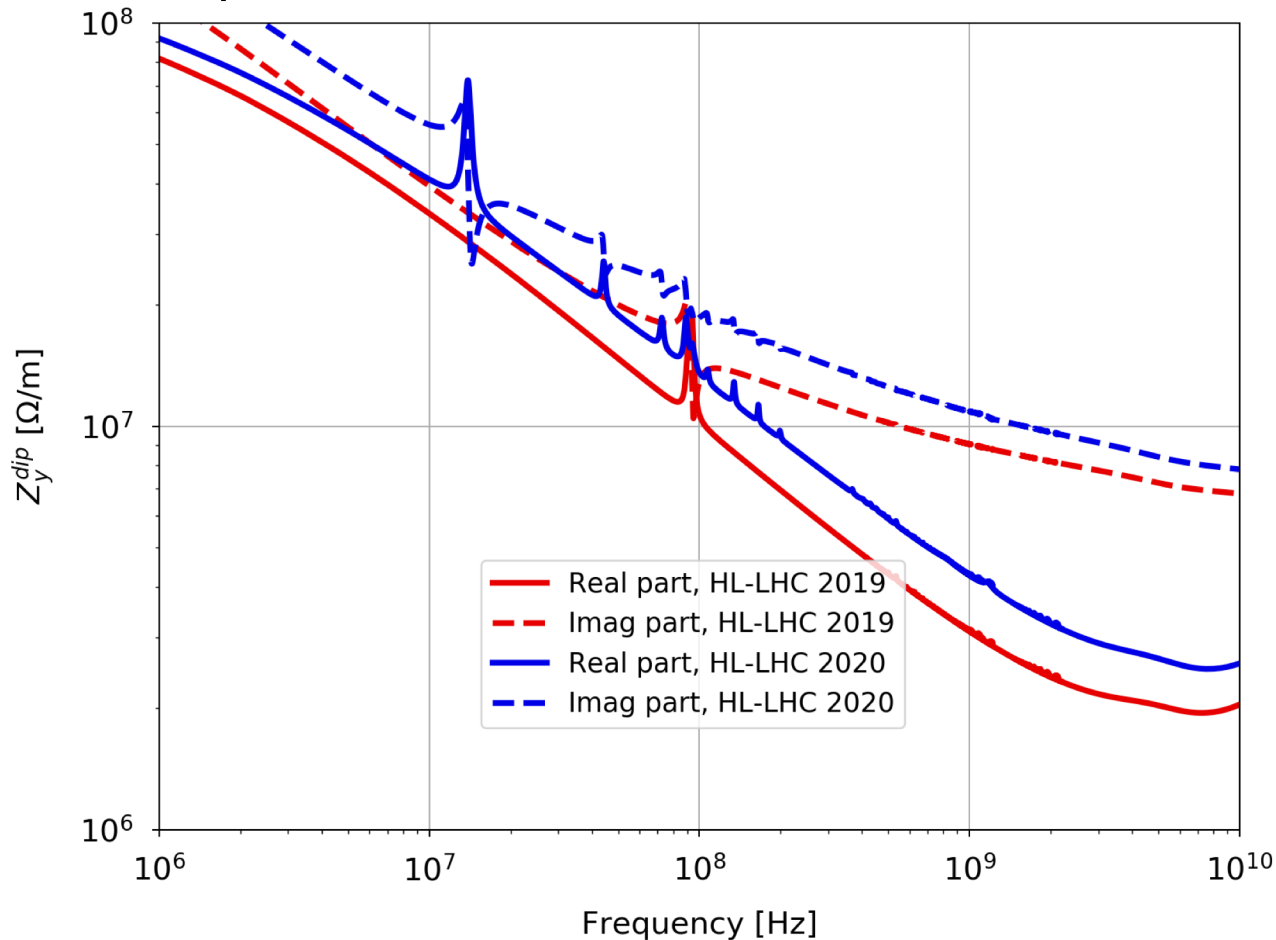
*Courtesy
C. Zannini*

→ this has an impact only at low frequencies, so the effect of the change is **negligible** for any operational configuration **with transverse damper**.

- **Model updated for $\beta^*=40\text{cm}$**
→ **settings in $\#\sigma$ depend on β^*** in the **TCTs and TCLs of IR1/5** and this has some impact (see next slides).
- List of devices included in model summarized in appendix.

The question

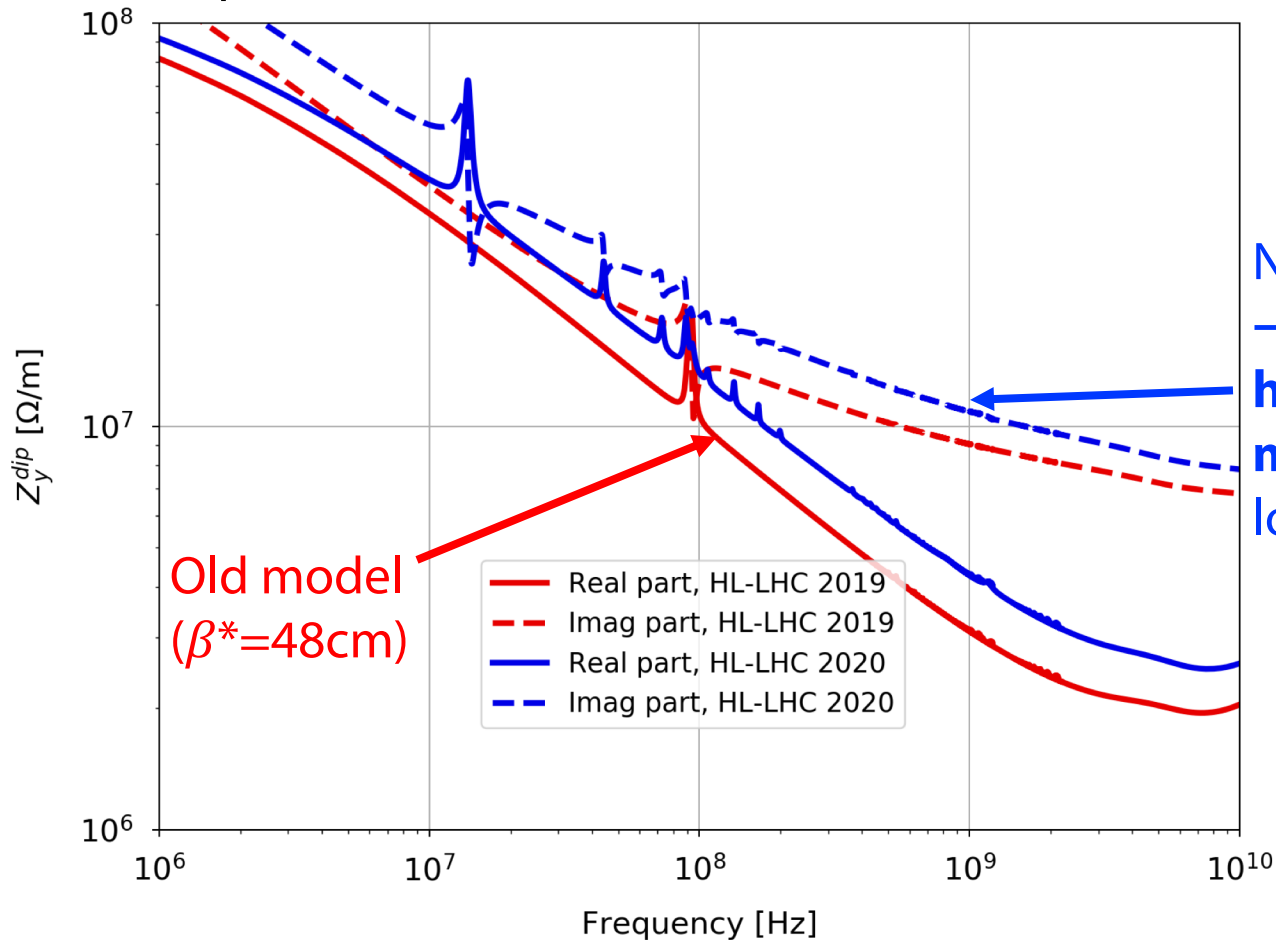
- **Why is the impedance significantly higher with the new HL-LHC impedance model, compared to the previous one computed by S. Antipov in 2019?**



No crab cavities here
(would add high order
peaks).

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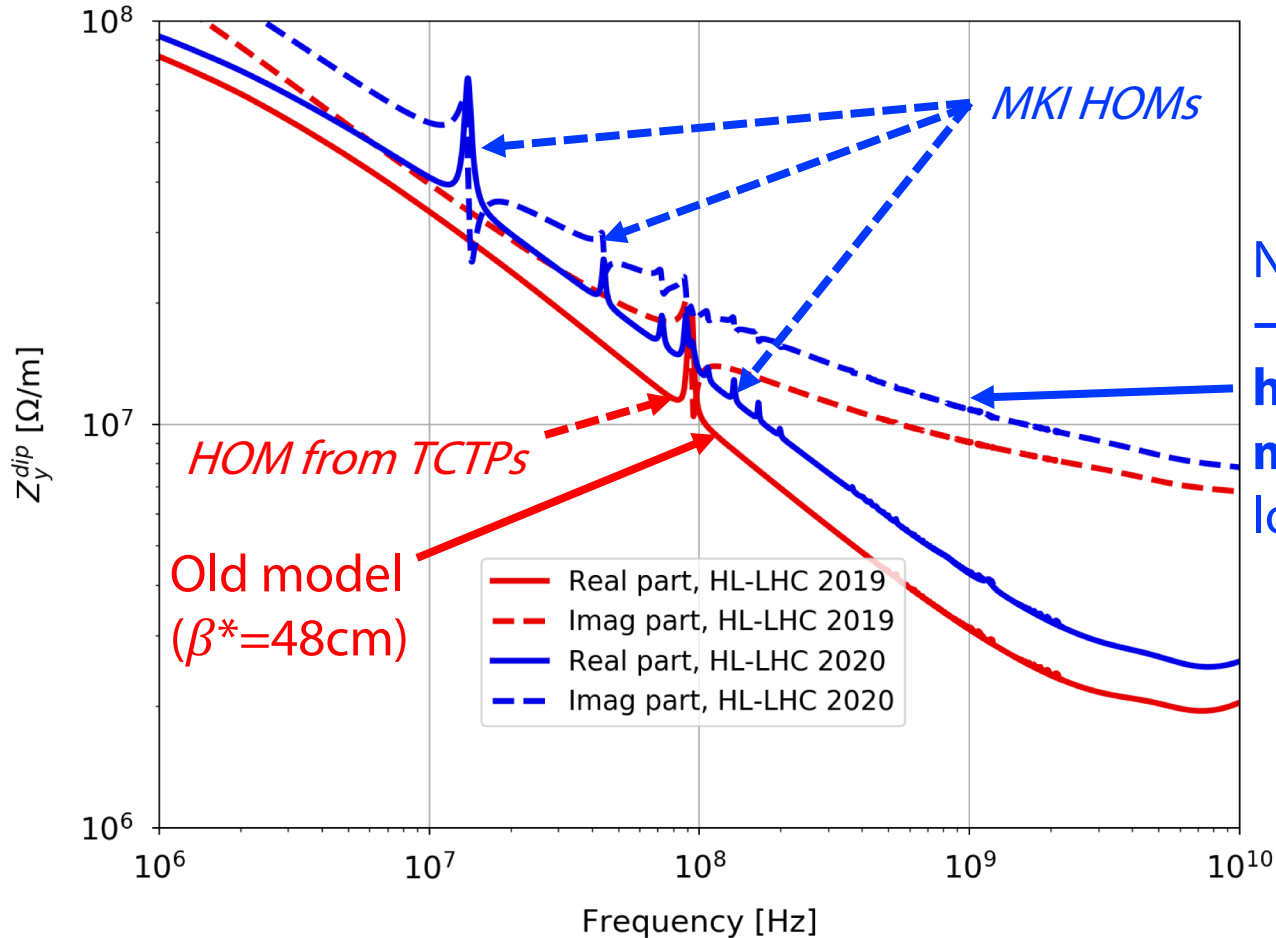


New model ($\beta^*=40cm$)
→ **20% to 40% higher than old model in y** (increase is lower in x).

No crab cavities here (would add high order peaks).

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- **Why is the impedance significantly higher with the new HL-LHC impedance model, compared to the previous one computed by S. Antipov in 2019?**



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No crab cavities here (would add high order peaks).

The importance of TCTs & TCLs

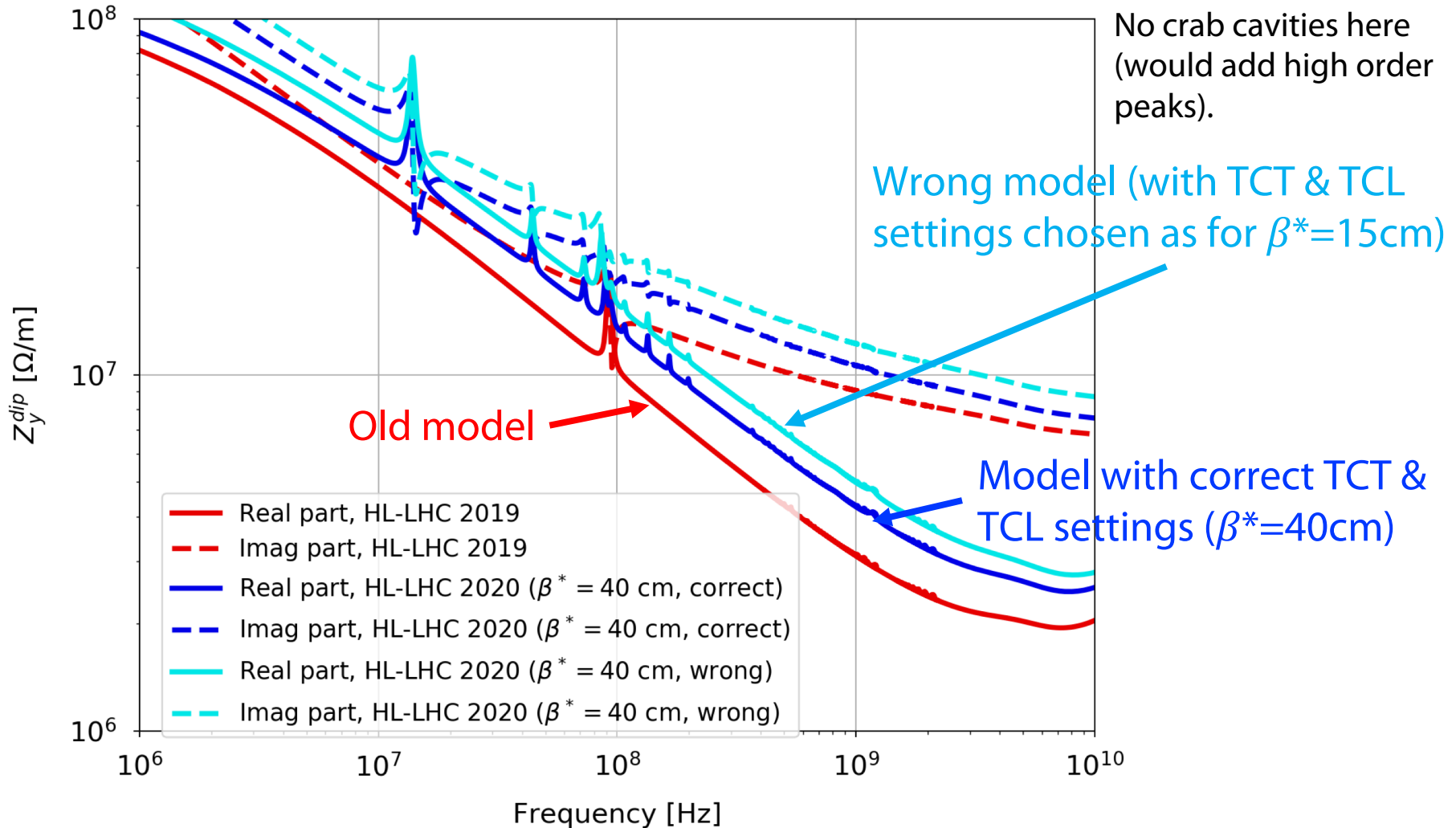
- Collimator settings (σ computed with $\varepsilon = 2.5 \mu\text{m}\cdot\text{rad}$) at top energy – for **two different β^***

Collimators	Half-gap [$\# \sigma$] $\beta^*=15\text{cm}$	Half-gap [$\# \sigma$] $\beta^*=40\text{cm}$
TCP/TCS/TCLA(D) IR7	6.7 / 9.1 / 12.7 (16.6)	6.7 / 9.1 / 12.7 (16.6)
TCP/TCS/TCLA IR3	17.7 / 21.3 / 23.7	17.7 / 21.3 / 23.7
TCDQ/TCS IR6	10.1	10.1
TCT IR1/5	10.4	16.4
TCL (IR1/5) Q4/Q5/Q6	14.2	22.4
TCT IR2/8	43.8 / 17.7	35.5 / 17.7

Note: injection protection collimators are always in parking position at top energy.

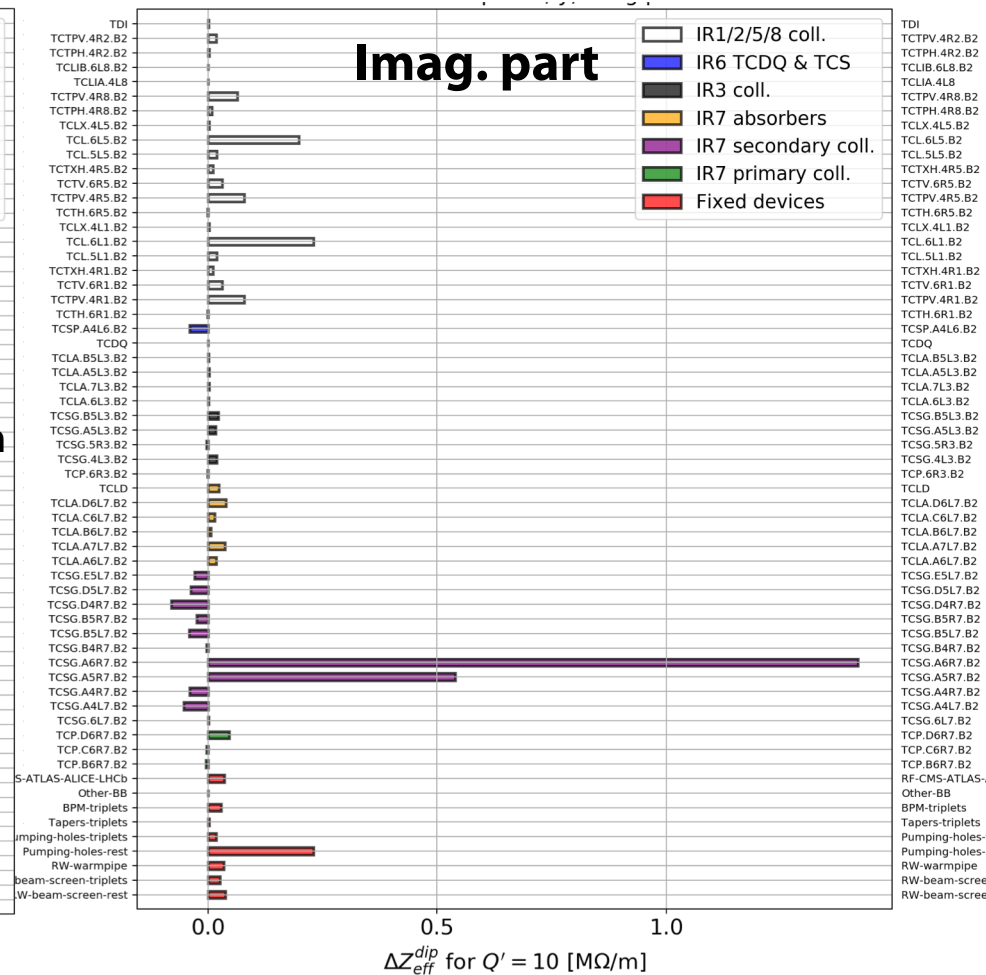
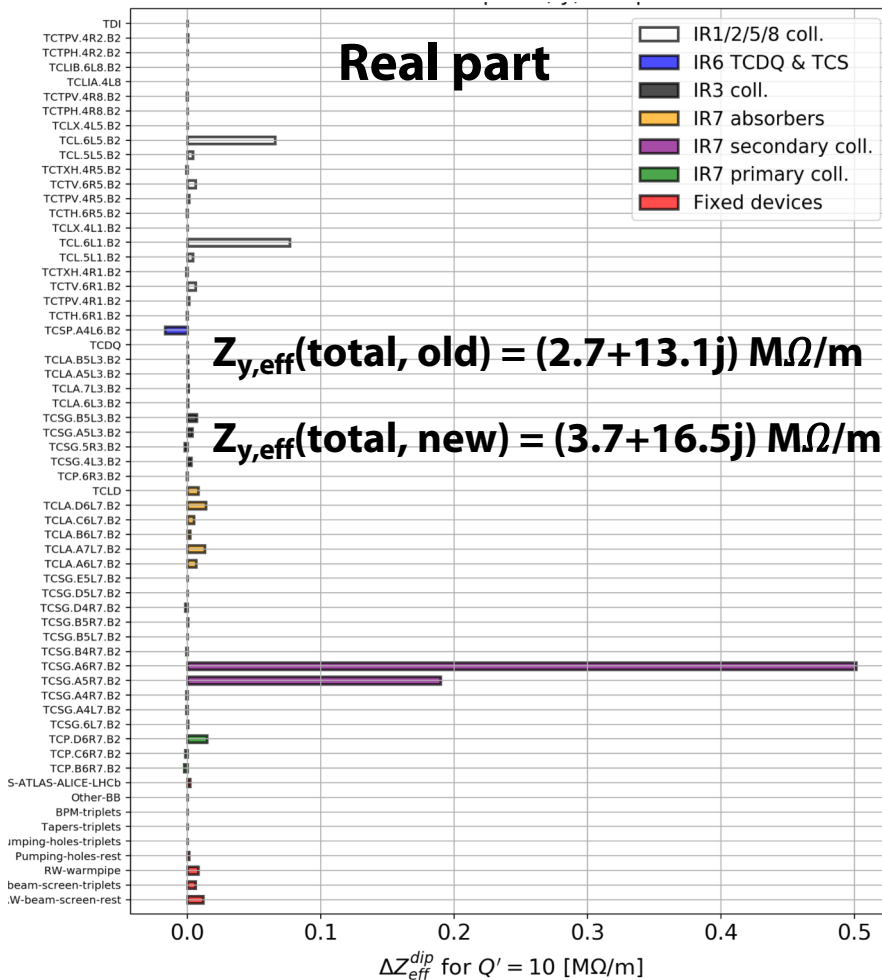
The importance of TCTs & TCLs

➤ Impact of TCT & TCL settings on impedance:



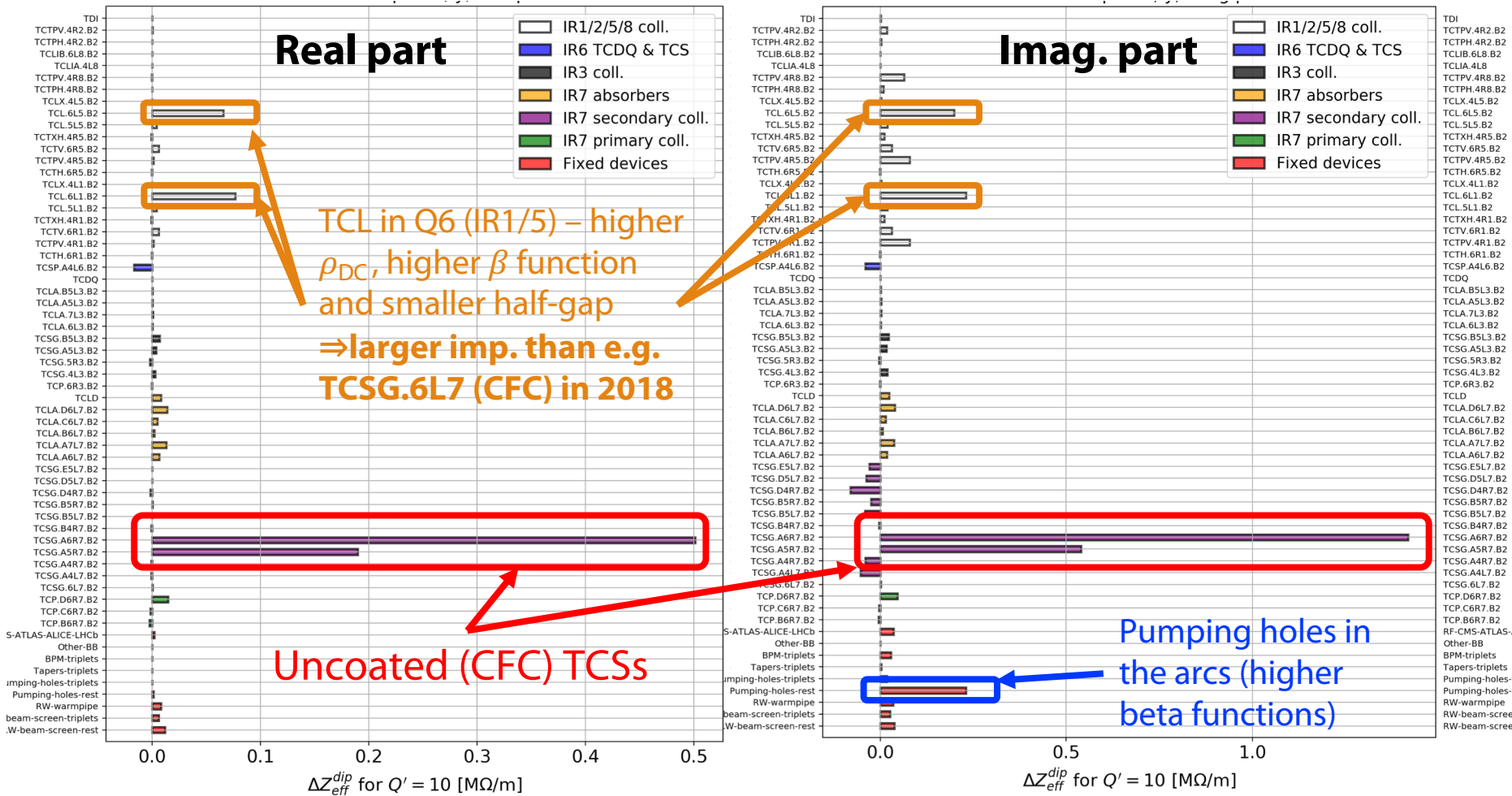
Impedance contributions between old and new models

- Difference in **effective impedance** (**vertical**, $Q'=10$) in single bunch, between old ($\beta^*=48\text{cm}$) and new ($\beta^*=40\text{cm}$, no crab) model:



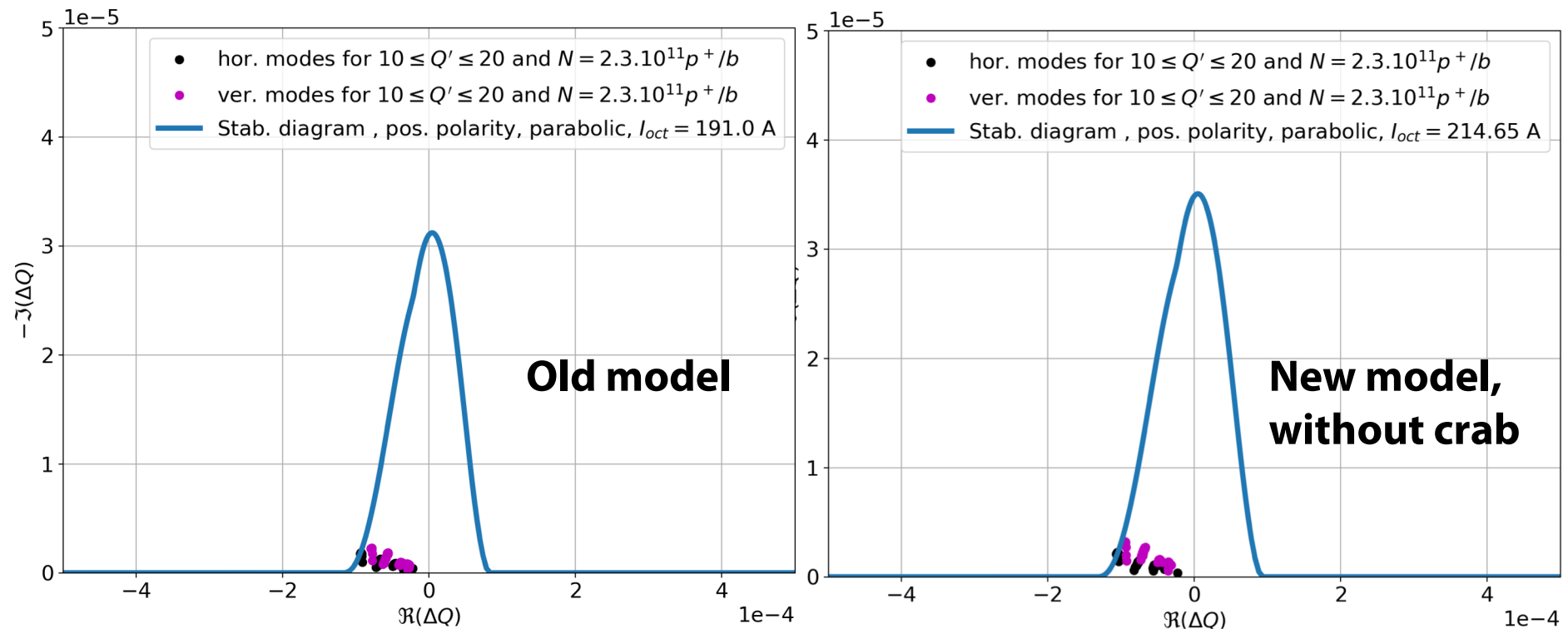
Impedance contributions between old and new models

- Difference in **effective impedance** (vertical, $Q'=10$) in single bunch, between old ($\beta^*=48\text{cm}$) and new ($\beta^*=40\text{cm}$) model:



Overall impact of new model on stability

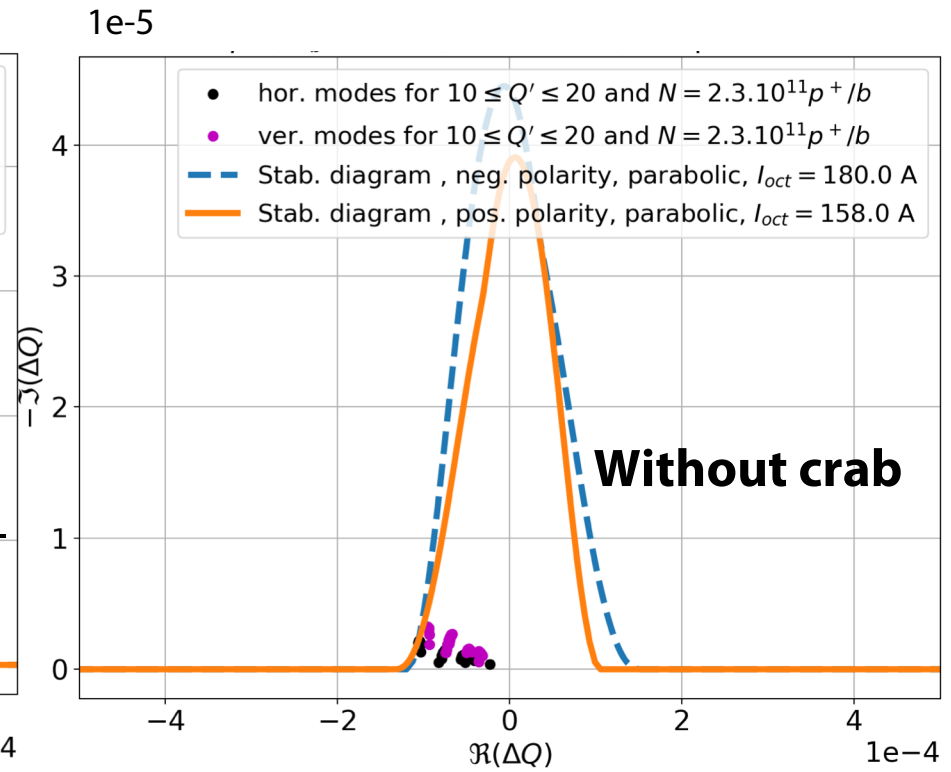
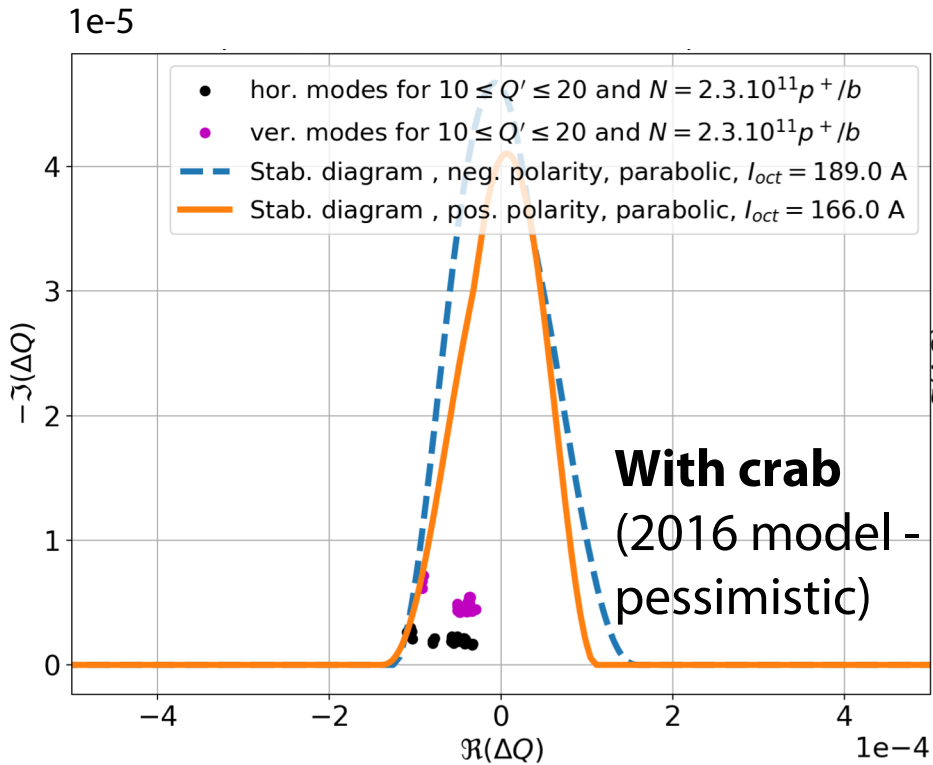
- **Modes inside the stability diagram** ($N_b=2.3e11$ p+/b, 25ns beam, $\varepsilon=2.1\mu\text{m}$, $4\sigma_{\text{RMS}}=1.2\text{ns}$, 100 turns damper, taking all modes for $10 < Q' < 20$, **no factor 2**), using the **same optics** ($\beta^*=48\text{cm}$, no ATS) to get the octupolar tune spread:



⇒ The **impact on stability is $\sim 13\%$** -- the increase of tune shifts for the most critical plane (**horizontal**) is lower than for the other one.

Impact of the crab cavities

- Modes inside the stability diagram ($N_b=2.3e11$ p+/b, 25ns beam, $\varepsilon=2.1\mu\text{m}$, $4\sigma_{\text{RMS}}=1.2\text{ns}$, 100 turns damper, taking all modes for $10 < Q' < 20$, **no factor 2**):



⇒ Despite a quite significant effect on imaginary tune shifts, the impact of crab cavities on stability is small (<10A, i.e. 5%) – note that here, teleindex~2 as the v1.4 optics with $\beta^*=40\text{cm}$ are used.

Conclusions

- Most significant changes of the impedance model w.r.t. the 2019 one:
 - ❑ the 2 uncoated secondary collimators,
 - ❑ to a lesser extent, the TCLs in Q6 IR1/5 (more resistive, closer, higher beta functions, than in old model),
 - ❑ to a lesser extent, the pumping holes in the arcs (higher beta functions in the arcs with 40cm optics).
- ⇒ impact on impedance from +20% to +40%,
- ⇒ overall impact on stability threshold +13% (adding +5% more with crab cavities).

- Crab cavities have a significant effect on imaginary tune shifts but overall a small impact on stability thresholds (conform to specifications).

Appendix

HL-LHC impedance model

- Changes w.r.t. the LHC that are **included** in the HL model:
 - ✓ **Collimator** at **almost full upgrade** (jaws of 2 TCPs and all but 2 TCSs in IR7 replaced by **Mo-graphite** ones, **Mo-coated** for the TCSs); some TCTs in Cu-coated copper-diamond; tungsten TCLD absorber in IR7,
 - ✓ Updated collimator **tapers**,
 - ✓ Beta functions in the arcs and triplets (optics v1.4),
 - ✓ **TDIS** (with graphite, $\text{Ti}_6\text{Al}_4\text{V}$ and CuCr1Zr),
 - ✓ New **MKI-cool** – 4 of them,
 - ✓ New **octagonal beam screens** in triplets, with up-to-date dimensions, aC-coating, 75K copper, pumping holes and welds (**accurate weld & shape factors** from **C. Zannini**),
 - ✓ Updated experimental chambers (ATLAS & CMS),
 - ✓ Tapers and BPMs in the triplets region,
 - ✓ **Crab cavities**,
 - ✓ **Deformable RF-fingers**, VAX and Y-chambers in **triplet region**.

HL-LHC impedance model

- Modifications that are **not** (yet) **in the model**:
 - X VELO,
 - X experimental chambers ALICE and LHCb, possibly also CMS,
 - X new instrumentation,
 - X possible aC-coating in some sectors,
 - X possible additional collimators in IR1 & 5, TCLD in IR2 (in parking for protons) and updated design of all tertiaries and TCLs, old CFC collimators in parking?
 - X crab cavities HOMs as measured in real cavities,
 - X electron lens and crystal collimators (recently added to baseline),
 - X new roman pots,
 - X “SMOG3” in LHCb.