

# Impact of collimator geometric impedance on tunes shift measurements - the case of **TCP.C6L7.B1**

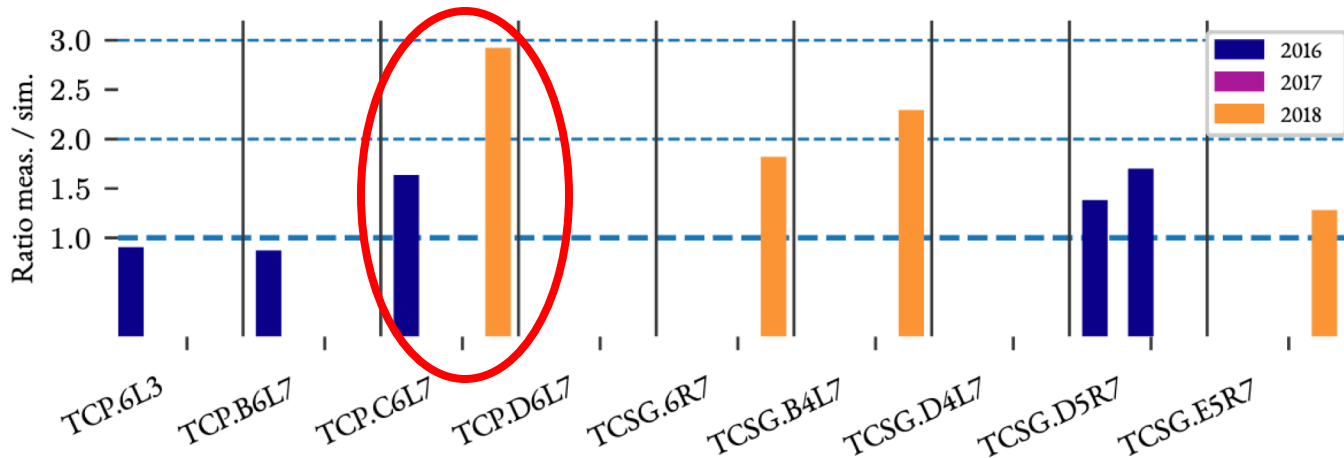
---

N. Mounet, D. Amorim, N. Biancacci.

**Acknowledgements:** S. Antipov, G. Arduini, R. Bruce, X. Buffat, F. Carra, L. Gentini, A. Mereghetti, E. Métral, S. Redaelli, B. Salvant.

# The issue

- The **discrepancy between model and tuneshift measurement** for the horizontal, primary collimator TCP.C6L7 in beam 1, seems to have **doubled** between 2016 and 2018:



(a) Ratios B1H

From **D. Amorim** PhD Thesis, CERN-THESIS-2019-272.

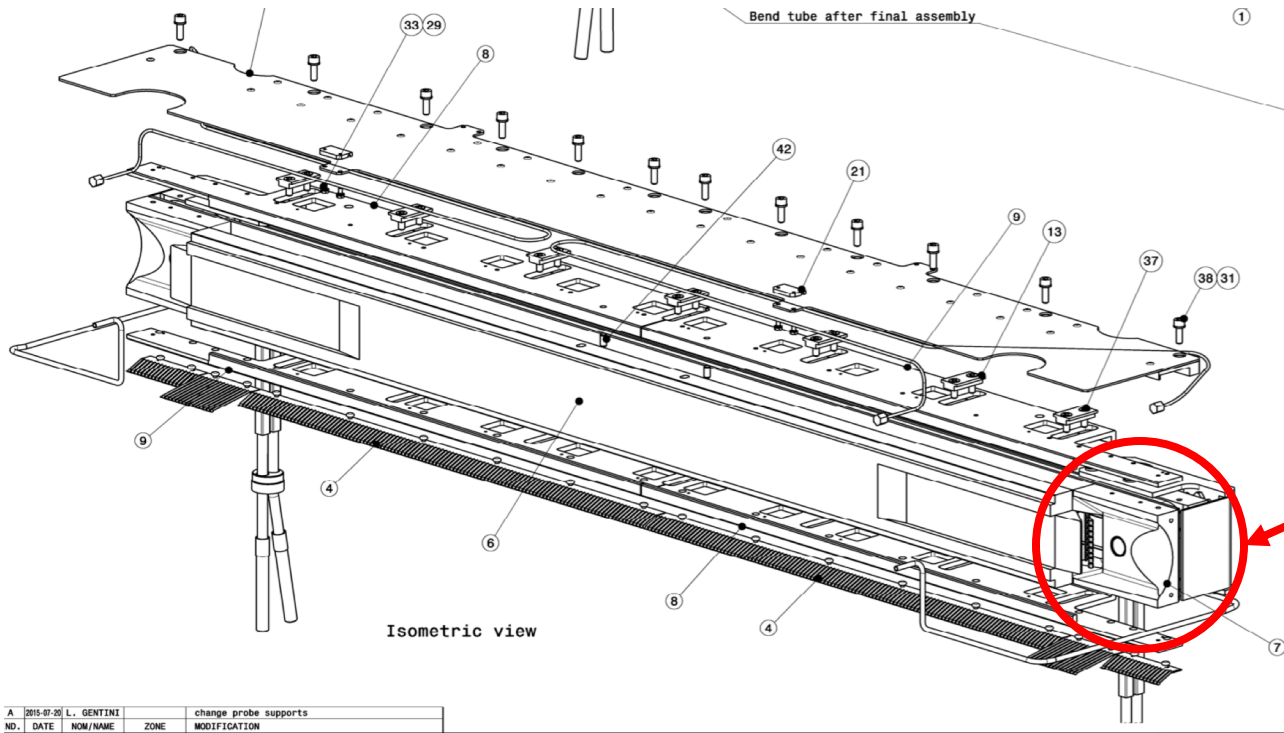
Summary presented by **X. Buffat** at 170<sup>th</sup> WP2 meeting, 10/03/2020

- During the WP2 meeting, **R. Bruce** mentioned that “the TCP.C6L7.B1 collimator was changed in the 2016-17 EYETS, when **a new collimator with BPM buttons was installed**. The hardware used in the measurements was thus not the same.”

⇒ **what is the (theoretical) impact of this change of hardware?**

# Design of TCP.C6L7 after 2016-2017 EYETS

➤ From *L. Gentini / F. Carra / S. Redaelli*: this is a specific design, "TCPP"

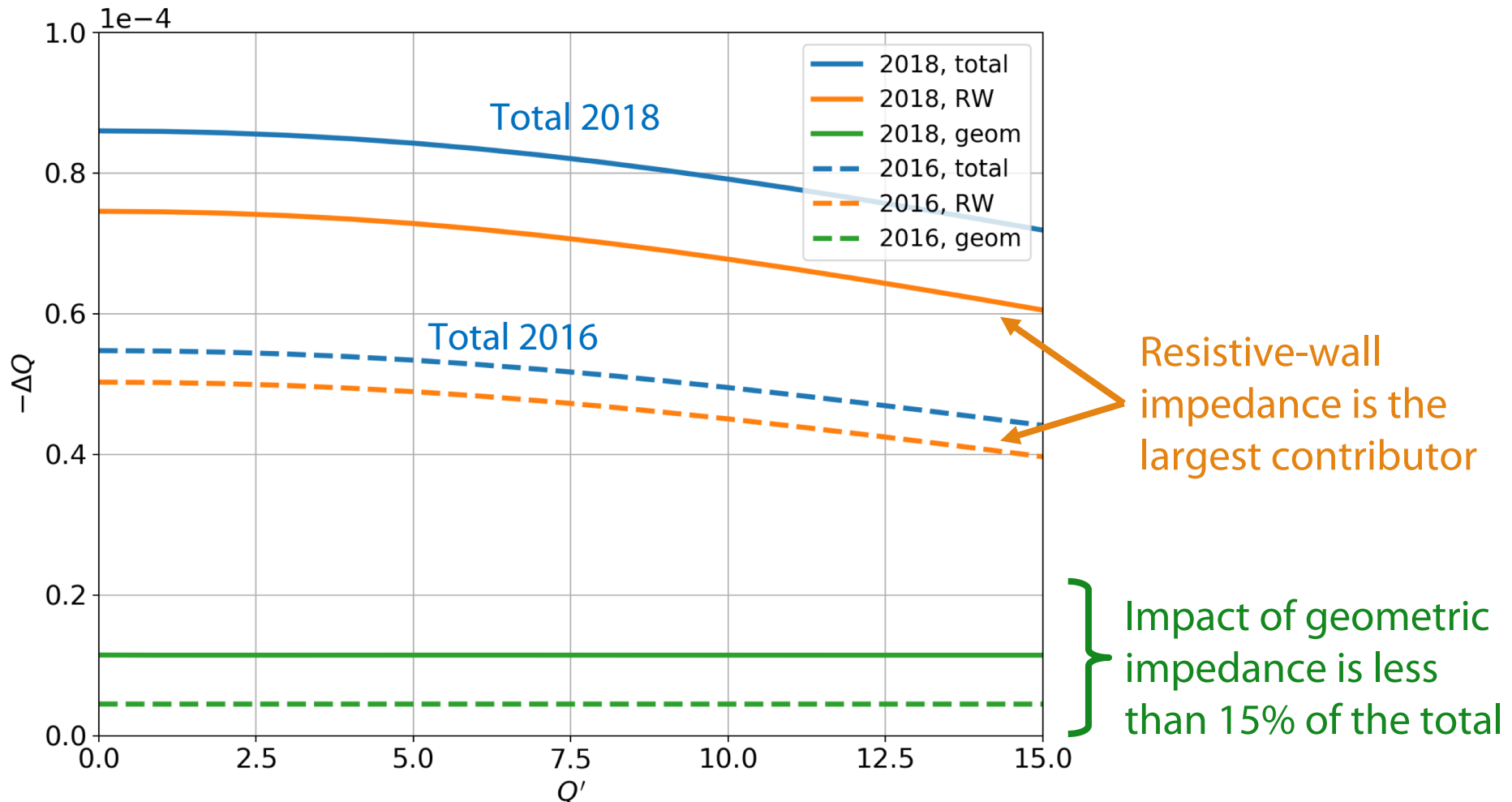


⇒ same BPM button design as TCSP...

... but it has **RF-fingers** instead of ferrite → no high order mode at ~100 MHz (the so-called "TCTP mode").

# Impact of geometric impedance

- Using Sacherer formula, and equalizing some of the 2016 and 2018 parameters (1ns, 1e11 p+/b): **horizontal tune shift**



# Conclusion

---

- The change of design has indeed **increased the geometric impedance** (essentially from tapers).
- But it **cannot explain the increase of discrepancy with the impedance model** as even with the new design, the impedance is largely dominated by the resistive-wall contribution (>85%).

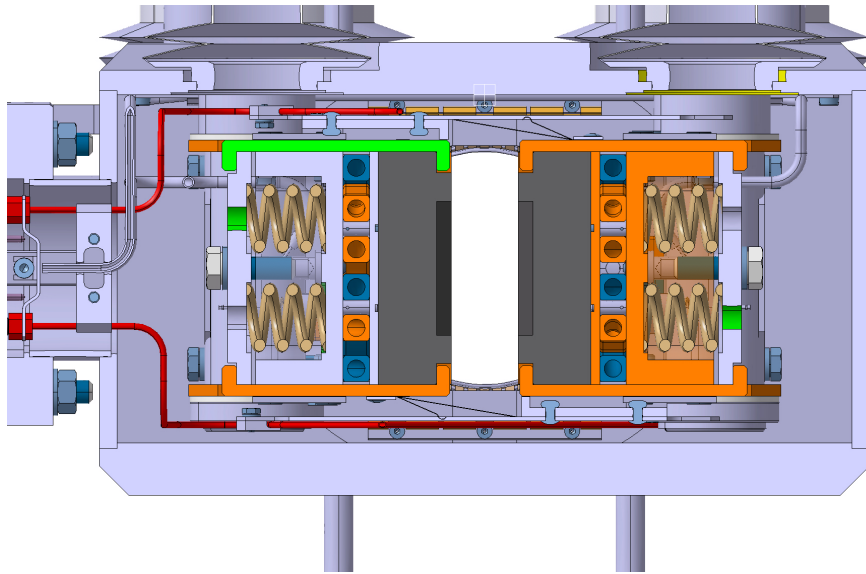
---

# *Appendix*

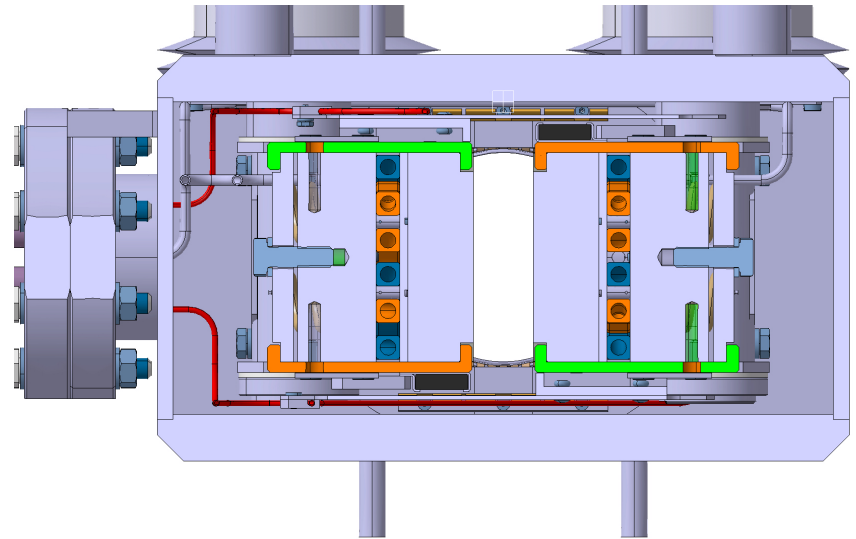
# TCPP vs. TCSP design – RF fingers

➤ From *L. Gentini*:

TCPP



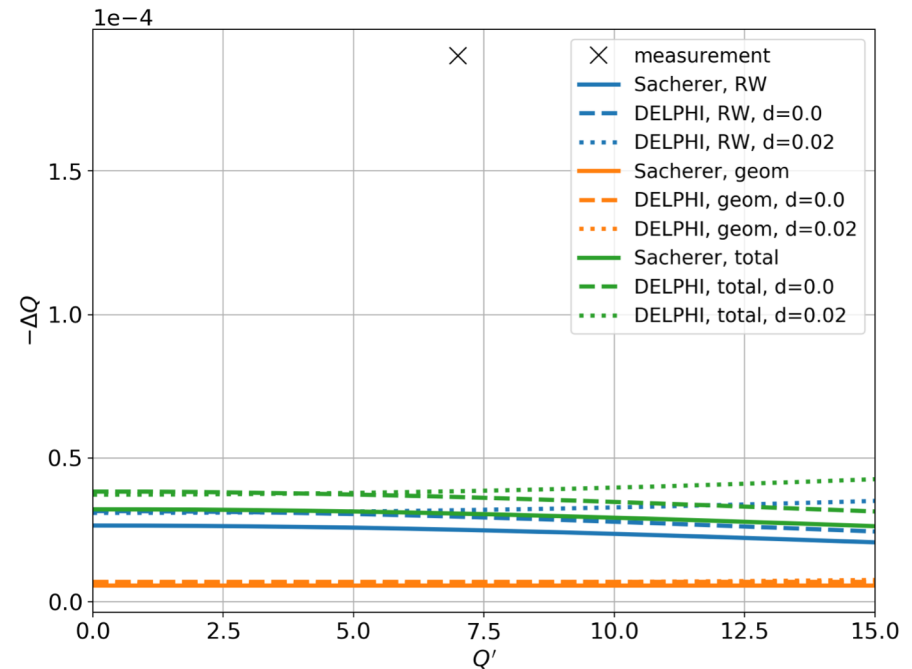
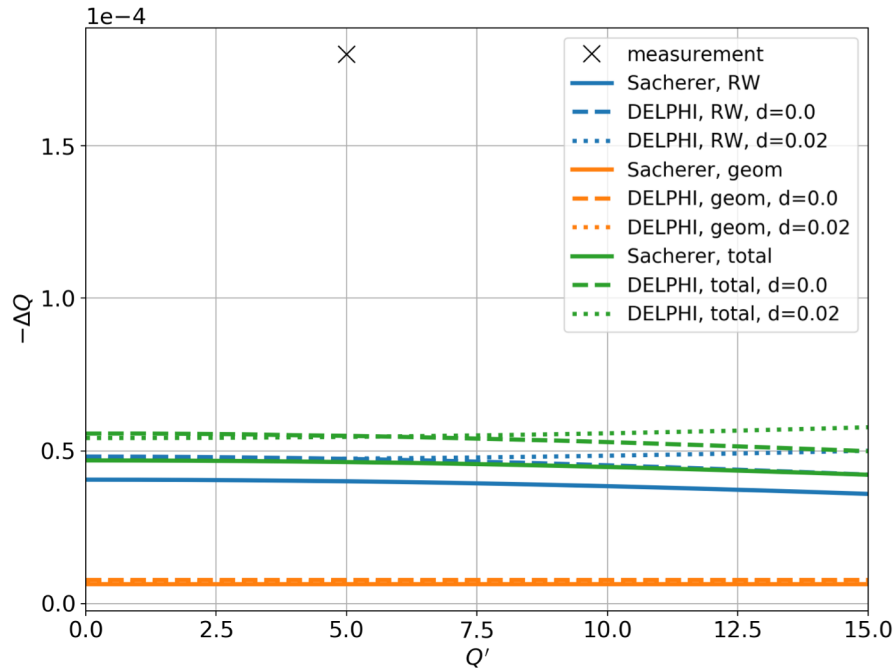
TCSP



# Comparison DELPHI / Sacherer - dipolar

- With the MD parameters (still rescaled to  $1e11$  p+/b):

2016 MD, new,  $N_b=0.7 \times 10^{11}$  p+/b (rescaled to  $10^{11}$  p+/b),  $\tau_{\text{aub}}=0.7$  ns, dip only    2018 MD, new,  $N_b=1.3 \times 10^{11}$  p+/b (rescaled to  $10^{11}$  p+/b),  $\tau_{\text{aub}}=1.1$  ns, dip only



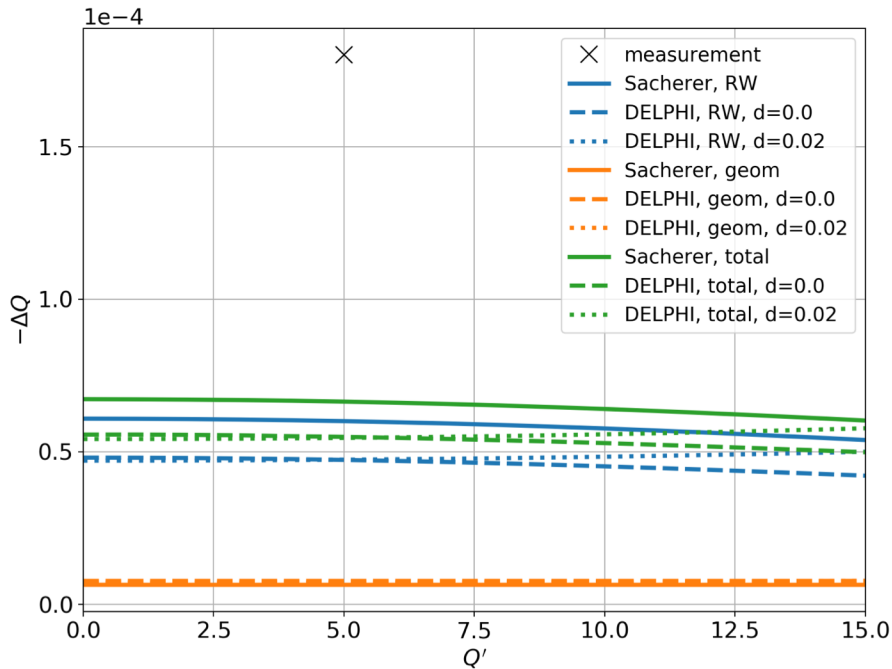
- DELPHI tuneshift almost independent of damper gain at low chromaticities.
- DELPHI and Sacherer relatively close (DELPHI slightly higher).



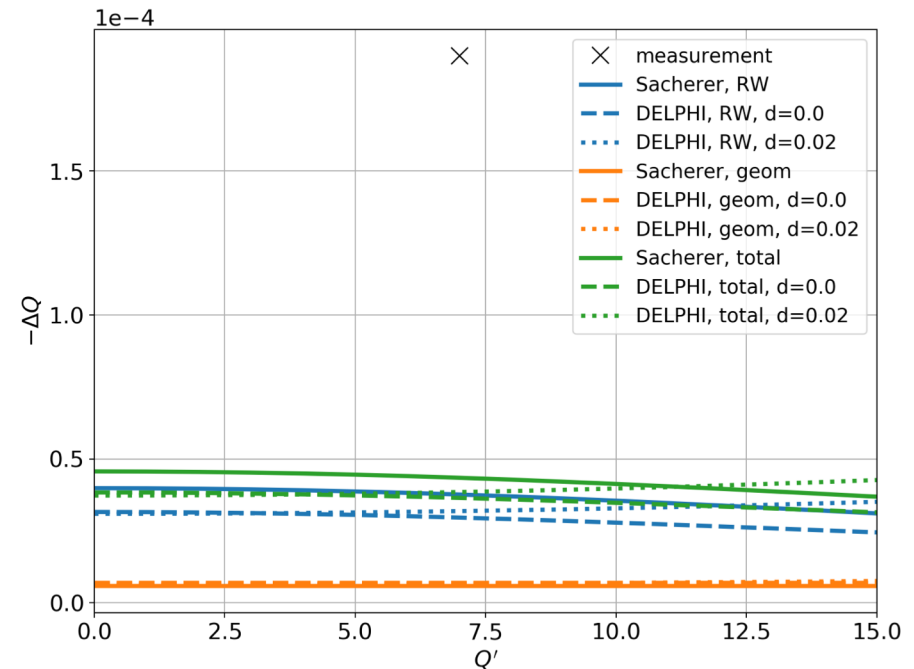
# Comparison DELPHI / Sacherer – dip+quad

- With the MD parameters (still rescaled to  $1e11$  p+/b):

2016 MD, new,  $N_b=0.7 \times 10^{11}$  p+/b (rescaled to  $10^{11}$  p+/b),  $\tau_{\text{aub}}=0.7$  ns, dip+quad



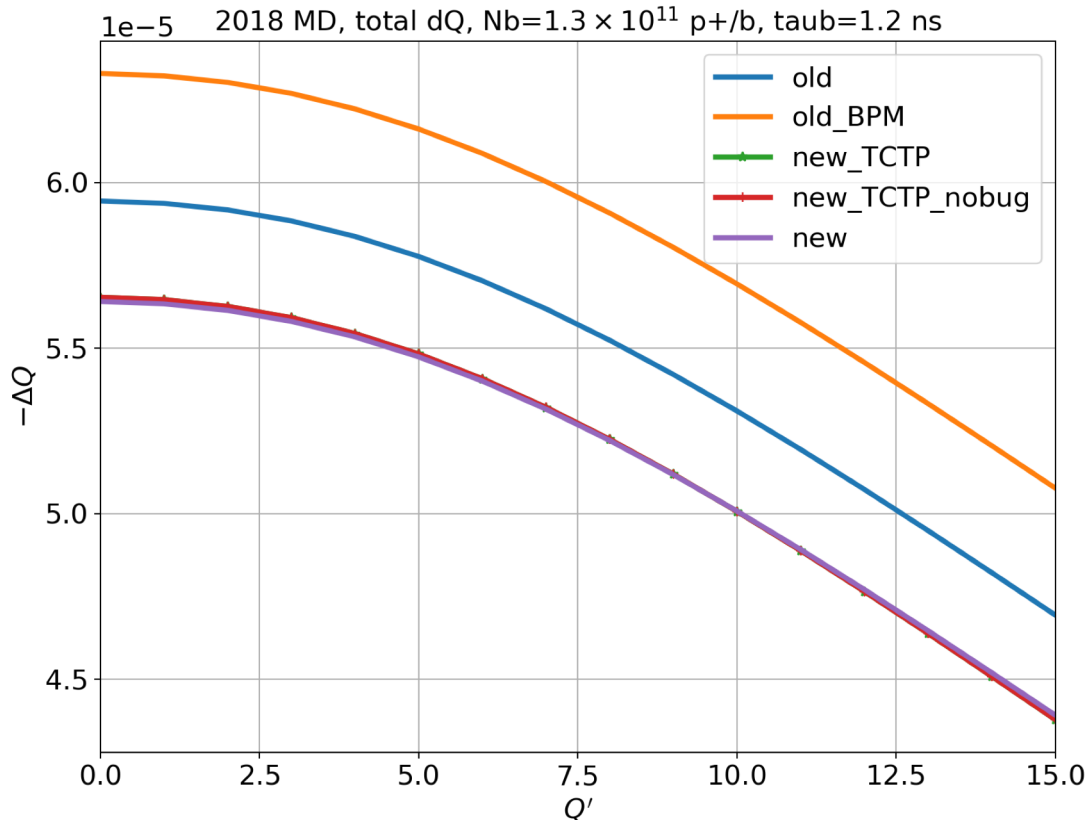
2018 MD, new,  $N_b=1.3 \times 10^{11}$  p+/b (rescaled to  $10^{11}$  p+/b),  $\tau_{\text{aub}}=1.1$  ns, dip+quad



- Now DELPHI is slightly lower than Sacherer.

# Different versions of the model – dip+quad

- With the 2018 MD parameters, with various version of the imp. model:



- TCTP mode could have been included in an old version of the model (with or without a bug on the frequency sampling).
- “old\_BPM” is the old implementation of the BPM button taper.
- “old” is the old model without any BPM button.

- The TCTP mode (if included) could not explain the higher discrepancy.
- The new taper implementation has actually a lower impedance than the old one → this also cannot explain the higher discrepancy.