



LHC Injectors Upgrade





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Upgrades of the RF Systems in the LHC Injector Complex

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Workshop on High-Intensity, High Brightness and High Power Hadron Beams
November 11, 2014



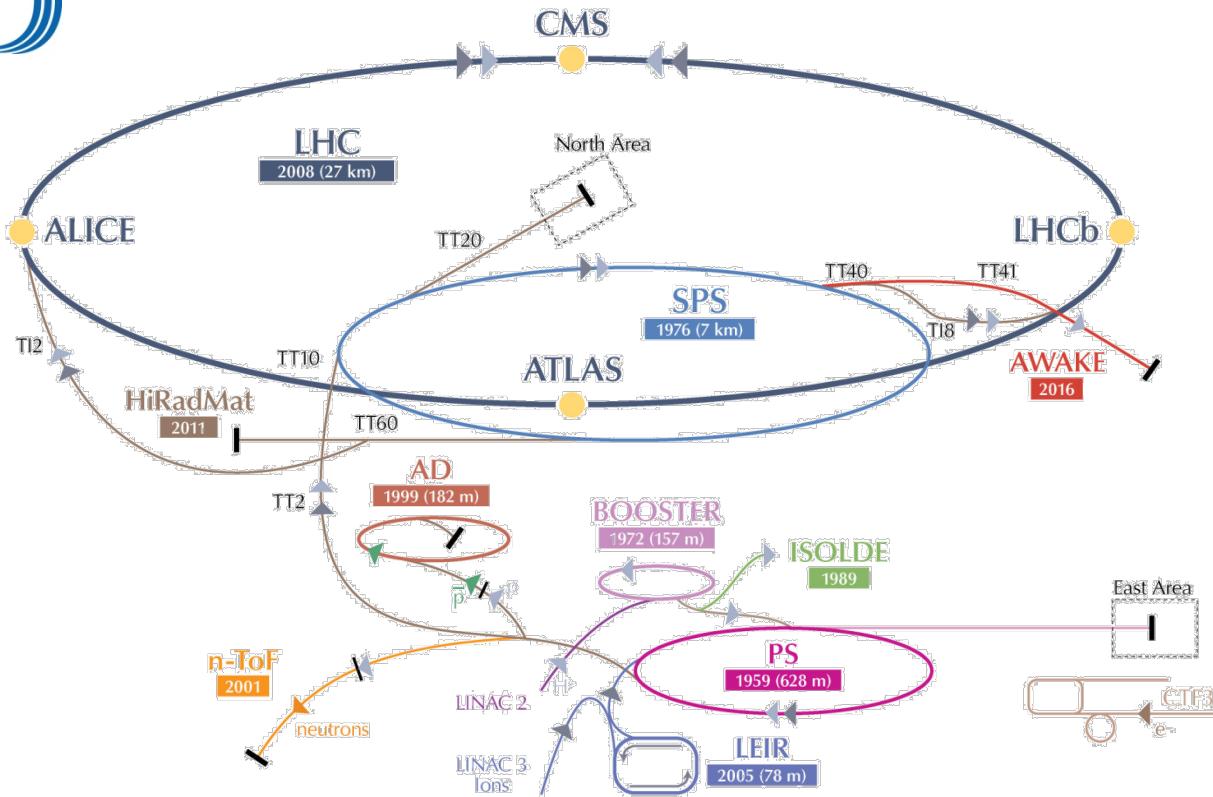


Overview

- **Introduction and motivation**
- **PSB**
 - **Digital beam control**
 - **Finemet-based accelerating cavities**
- **PS**
 - **1-turn delay feedback systems**
 - **Coupled-bunch feedback with Finemet wide-band kicker cavity**
- **SPS**
 - **RF power upgrade, impedance reduction and bunch rotation**
 - **Low-level RF upgrade: 800 MHz**
- **Summary**



Introduction and motivation



Proton injectors

Linac2/ 4	50 MeV → 160 MeV
PS Booster	1.4 GeV → 2 GeV
PS	26 GeV/c
SPS	450 GeV/c
LHC	7 TeV
Intensity with 25 ns	$1.3 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb → $> 2 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb

25 ns spacing, LIU project

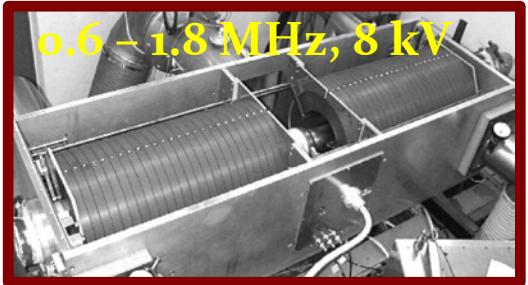
- With more than $2.0 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb → longitudinal density almost doubled
 - After LS2 → Reliable beam delivery to the high-luminosity (HL) LHC
- Extensive upgrades of the RF system in the whole injector chain



PS Booster



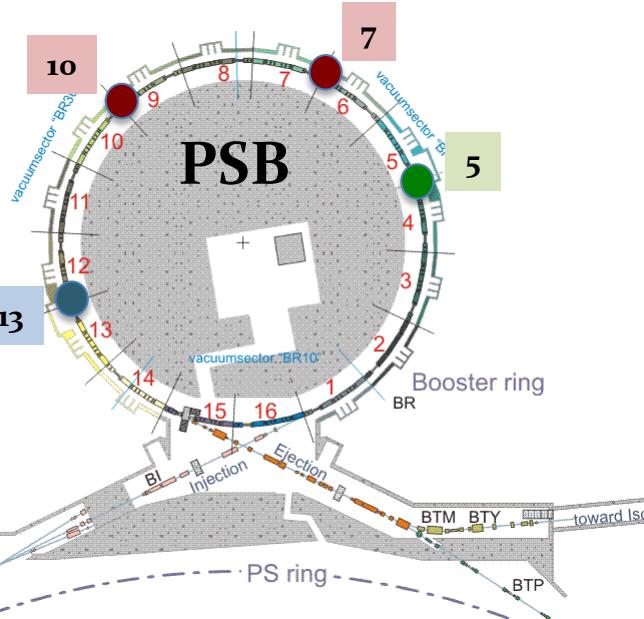
RF systems in the PS Booster



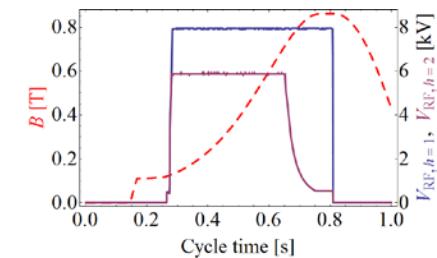
Acceleration and splitting



Acceleration and splitting



Longitudinal blow-up



→ 4 rings with 3 cavities

→ Present PS Booster RF systems based on ferrite-loaded cavities



RF upgrades in the PSB

Upgrade	Expected/achieved benefit
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replacement of beam controls by fully digital low-level RF (LLRF) system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Flexibility and reliability → Injection of chopped beams from Linac4 → Voltage control and feedback for Finemet cavity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade of ferrite-loaded cavities or replacement by Finemet cavities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Double intensity to $2 \cdot 10^{13}$ ppp (ISOLDE) → Reliability

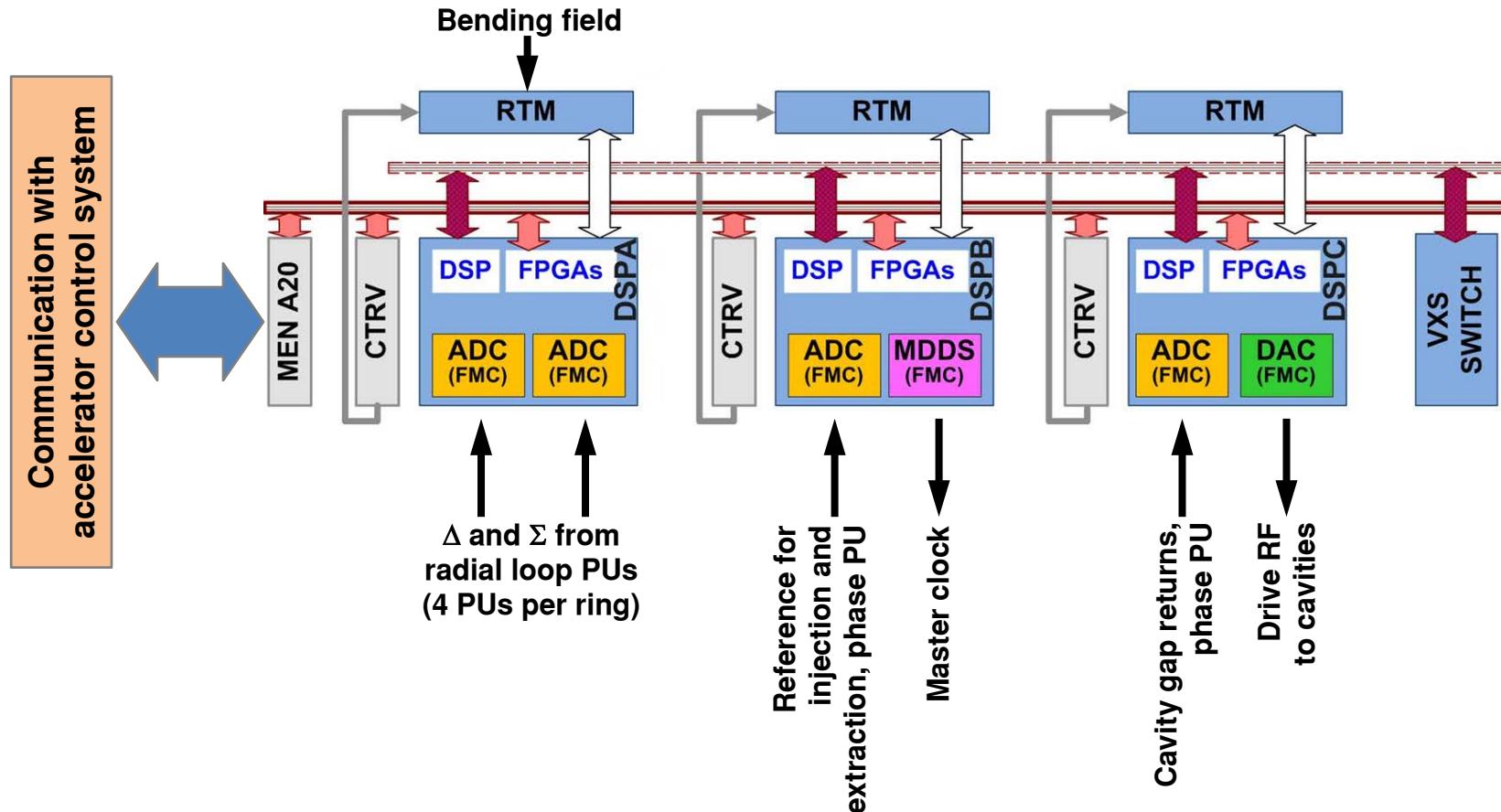
→ Entirety of PS Booster RF system affected by upgrades:

- **Beam control system exchanged by digital LLRF during LS1**
- **Renovation or replacement of cavities and power amplifiers**



Beam control upgrade

- Largely independent beam control per ring
- Since restart 2014: fully digital beam control on all four PSB rings

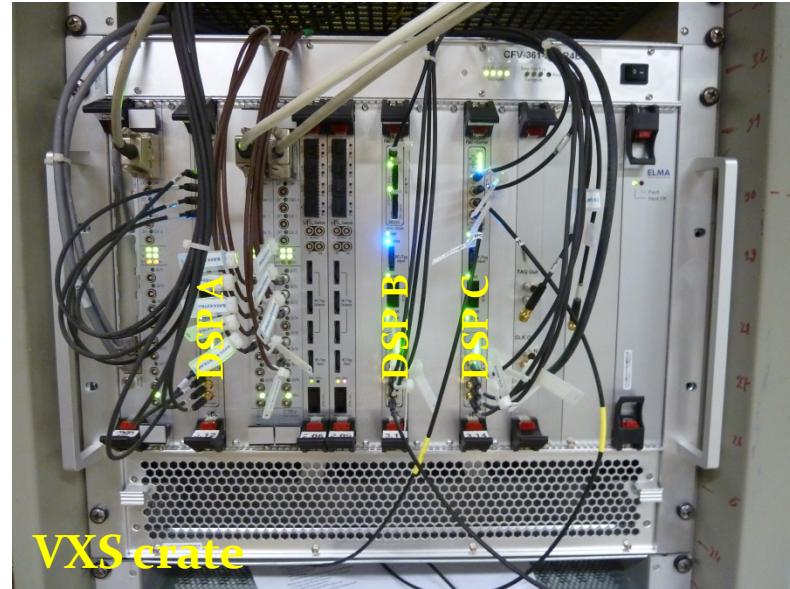
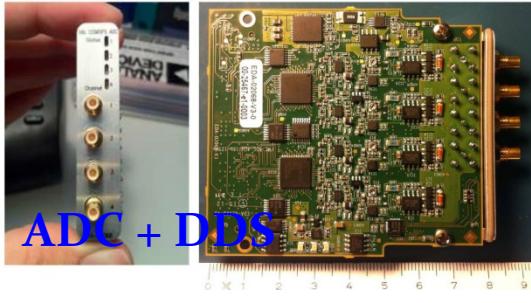


→ Three DSPs per ring: **beam phase, radial, injection/ejection synchronization and cavity loops** → All loops in firmware



Digital beam control system

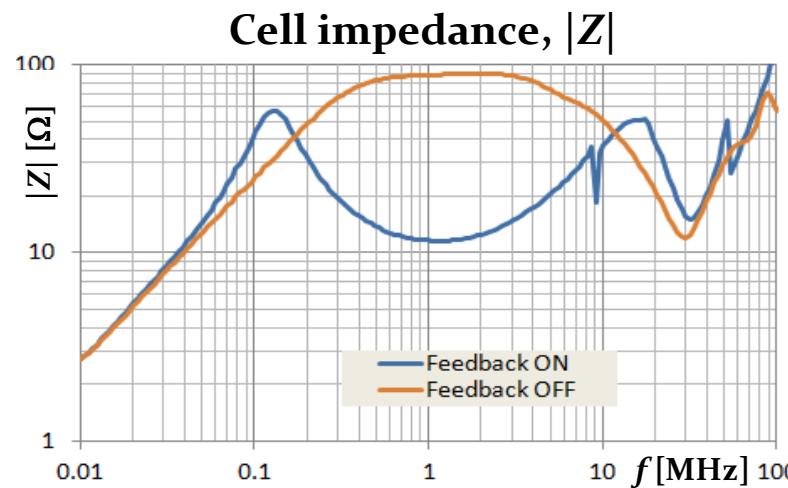
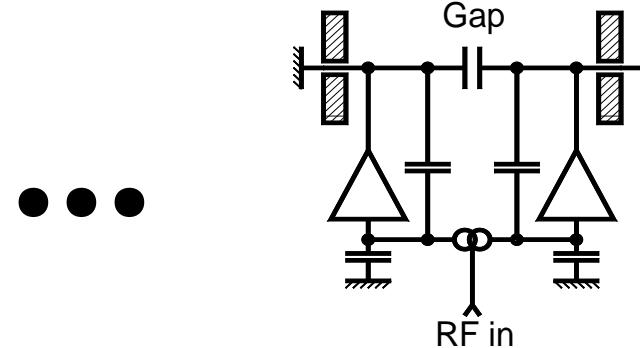
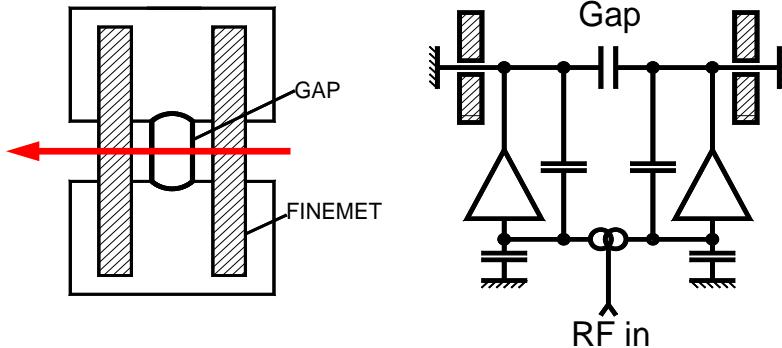
- Sweeping tagged clock, switchable h_{clk} , presently $h_{\text{clk}} = 64$
- DSP motherboard with 2 mezzanine slots
→ Master DDS, Digital down converter (DDC), Slave DDS (ADC)



- **Flexible:**
 - All loop parameters adjustable in pulse-to-pulse mode
 - Reconfigurable loop algorithms by firmware
- **Stable:** No analog drift, direct conversion and digital processing
- **Modular:** 4th DSP board added to drive Finemet cavity

Wide-band Finemet cavity for the PSB

- Large bandwidth: covers $h = 1$ and $h = 2$ without need for tuning
- Moderate voltage per gap, many gaps → Solid state amplifiers



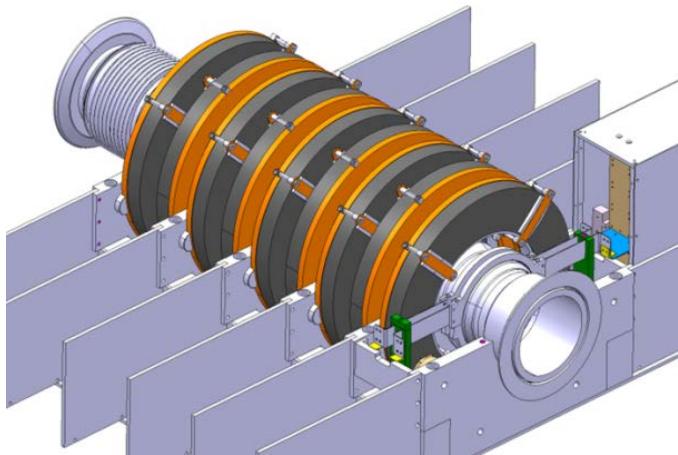
PSB-type Finemet cell

Frequency range	0.6 - 4 MHz
RF power	2 × 670 W
RF voltage	0.7 - 1 kV
Length	13 cm

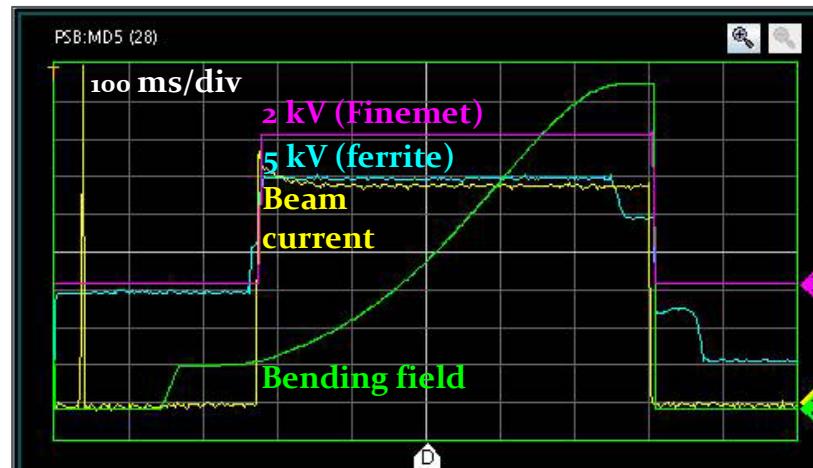
→ Modular approach: total RF voltage scales with number of cells

Beam tests with first prototype (2012)

5-cell Finemet cavity prototype



Combined acceleration $4.6 \cdot 10^{12}$ ppb



- Combined operation of Finemet prototype with ferrite cavity
- Capture and acceleration ($V_{RF} = 2$ kV from Finemet cavity)
 - Beam phase loop at $h = 1$ closed around Finemet cavity
 - Beam-induced voltage studies

Finemet cavity upgrade program

- Upgrade existing ferrite-loaded cavities or **replacement by Finemet cavities?** → Finemet preferred

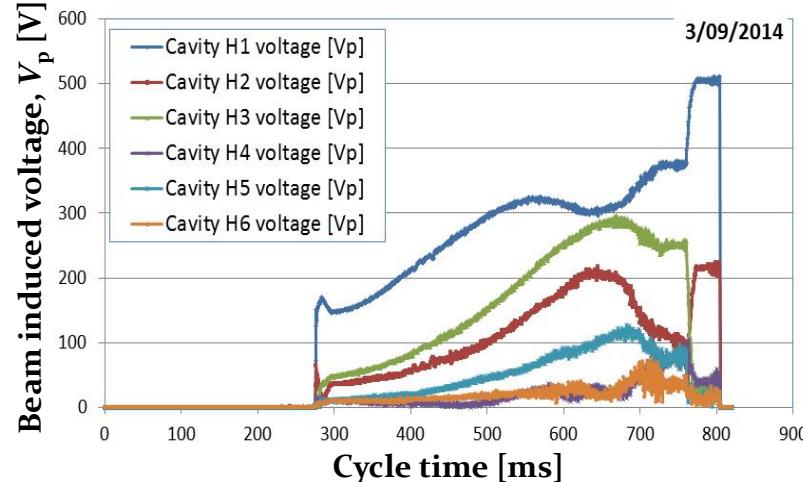
- Extensive study program
 - 2012 prototype 5 cells
 - 2014 prototype 10 cells
 - Take over functionality from $h = 1$ and $h = 2$ ferrite cavities
 - Validate reliability
 - Radiation damage to solid state amplifiers
- Decision by end 2015

10-cell Finemet prototype in ring 4



M. Haase

Beam induced voltage (with digital LLRF)



U

PS

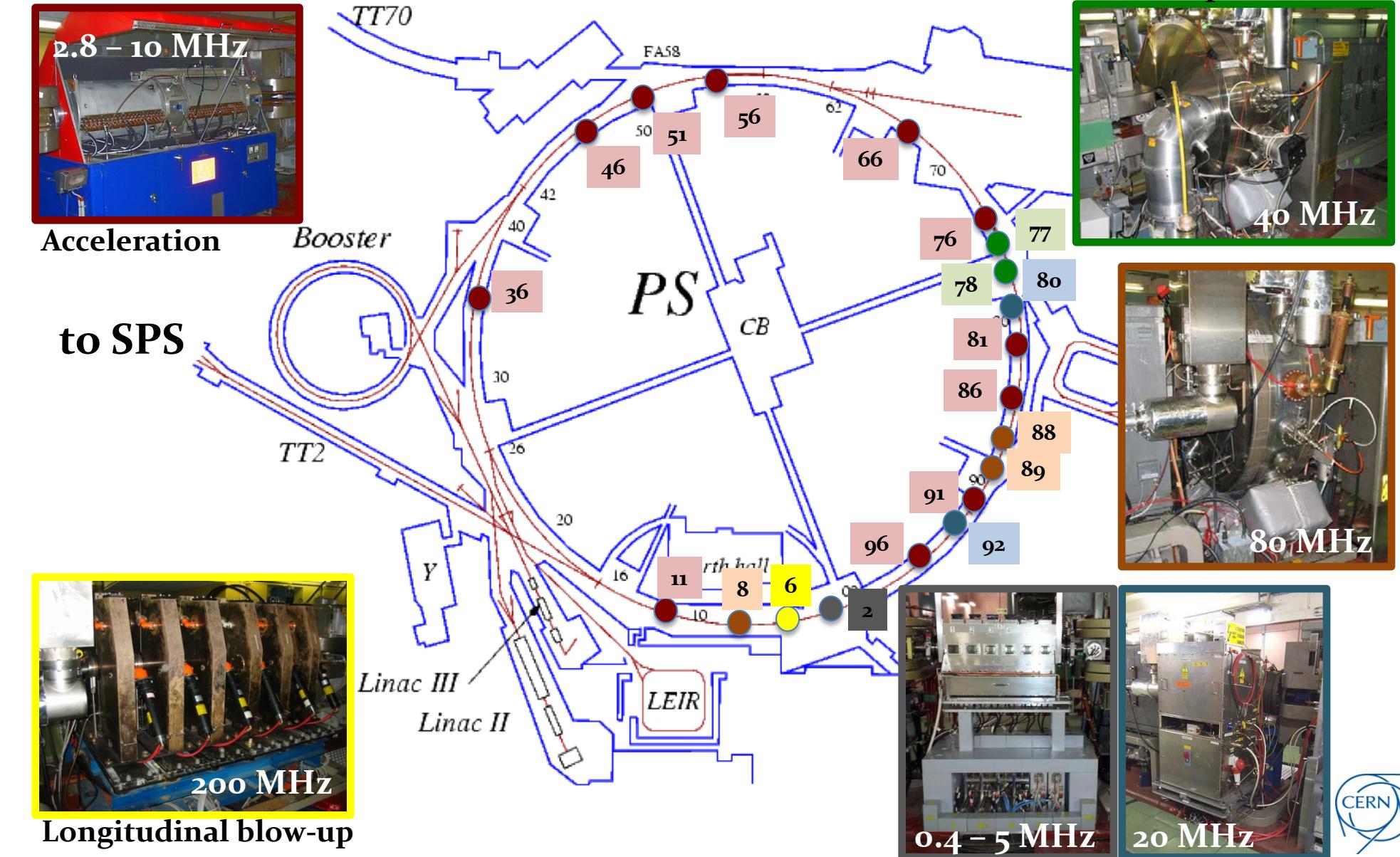


RF systems in the PS



Acceleration

to SPS



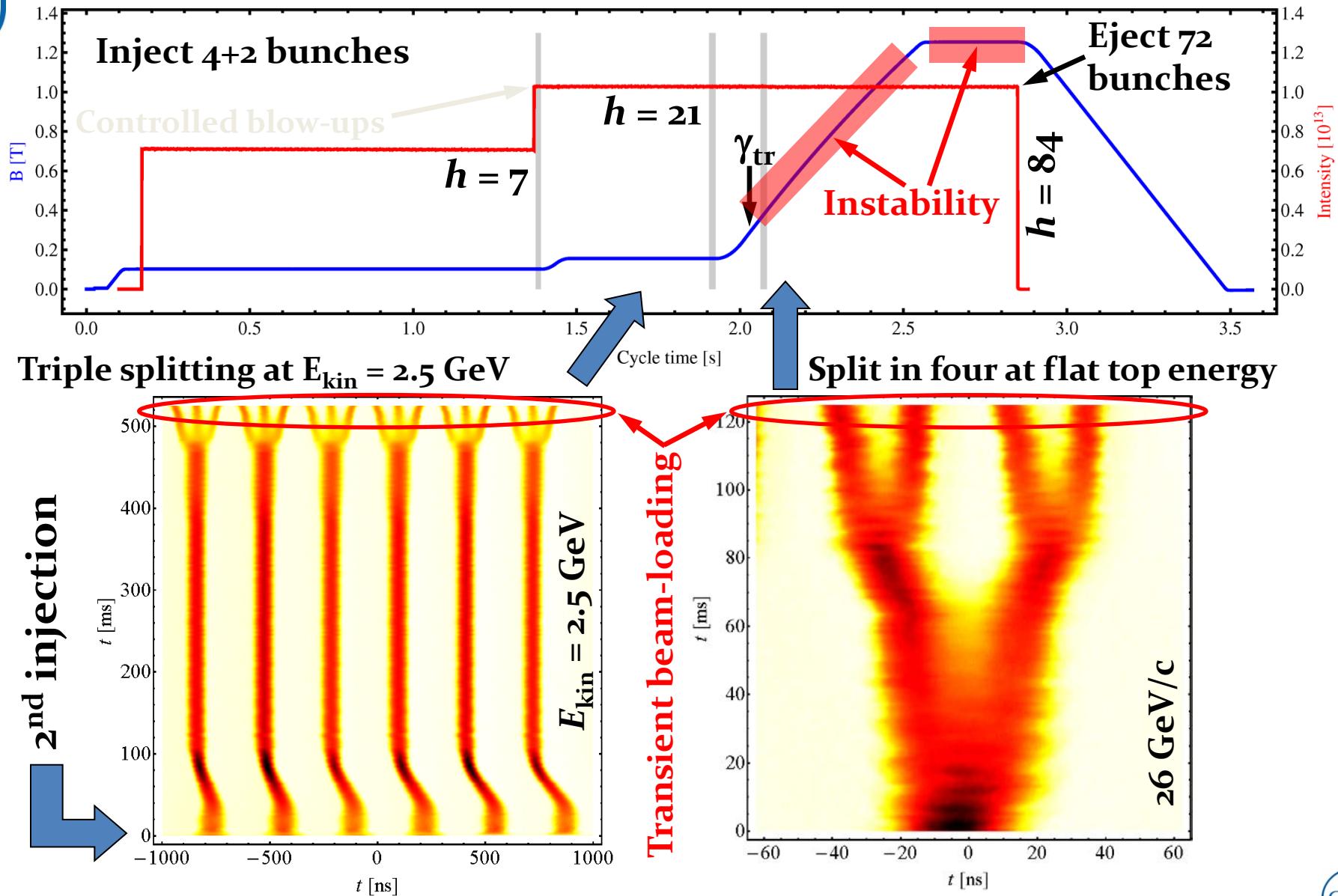
Overview - PS

Upgrade	Expected benefit
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-turn delay feedbacks 10 MHz cavities • Improved wide-band feedback (higher gain) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Reduction of transient beam loading → Bunch-to-bunch equalization → Reduction of coupled-bunch instabilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1-turn delay feedbacks 20 MHz, 40 MHz and 80 MHz 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Reduction of transient beam loading → Bunch-to-bunch equalization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coupled-bunch feedback • Wide-band Finemet longitudinal kicker 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Mitigation of coupled-bunch instabilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement of beam controls by digital low-level RF (LLRF) system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Reliability and Maintainability

- **Most PS RF systems affected by upgrades:**
 - **Improve longitudinal beam quality for LHC-type beams**



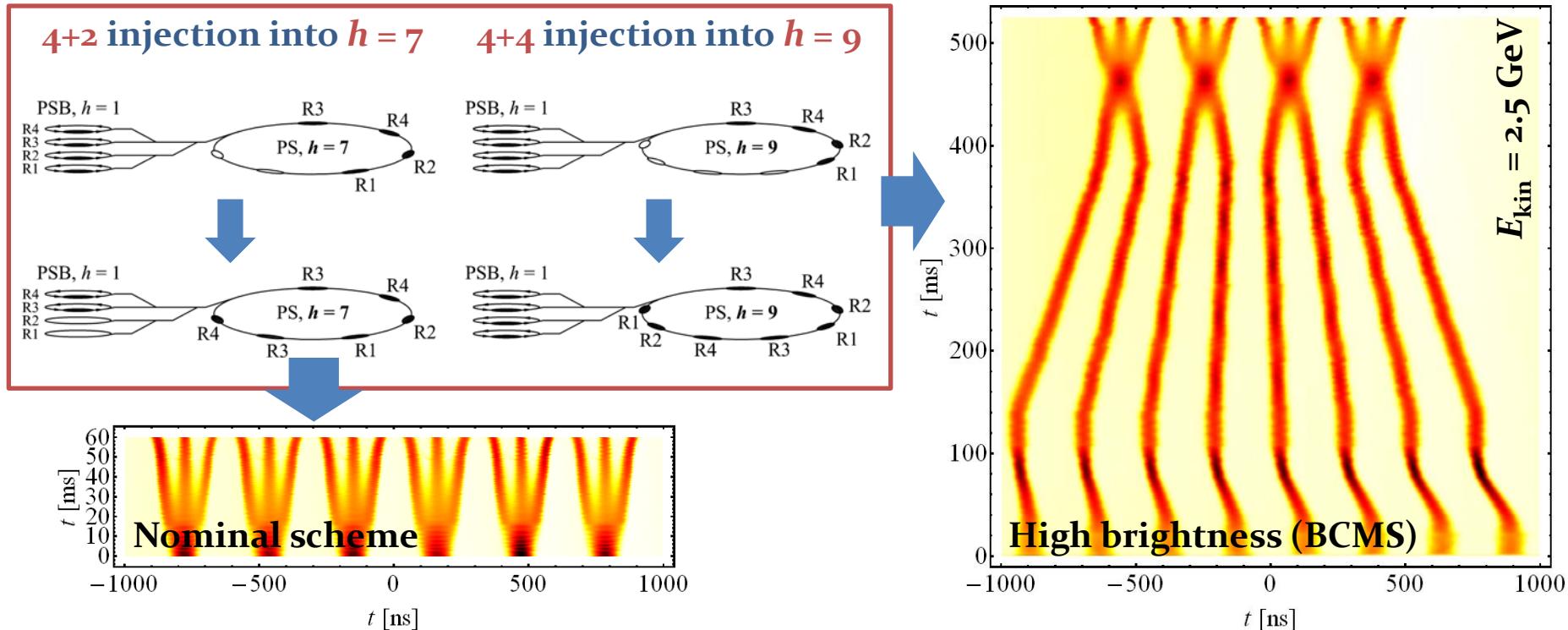
The LHC_{25ns} cycle in the PS



→ Each bunch from the Booster divided by $12 \rightarrow 6 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2 = 72$

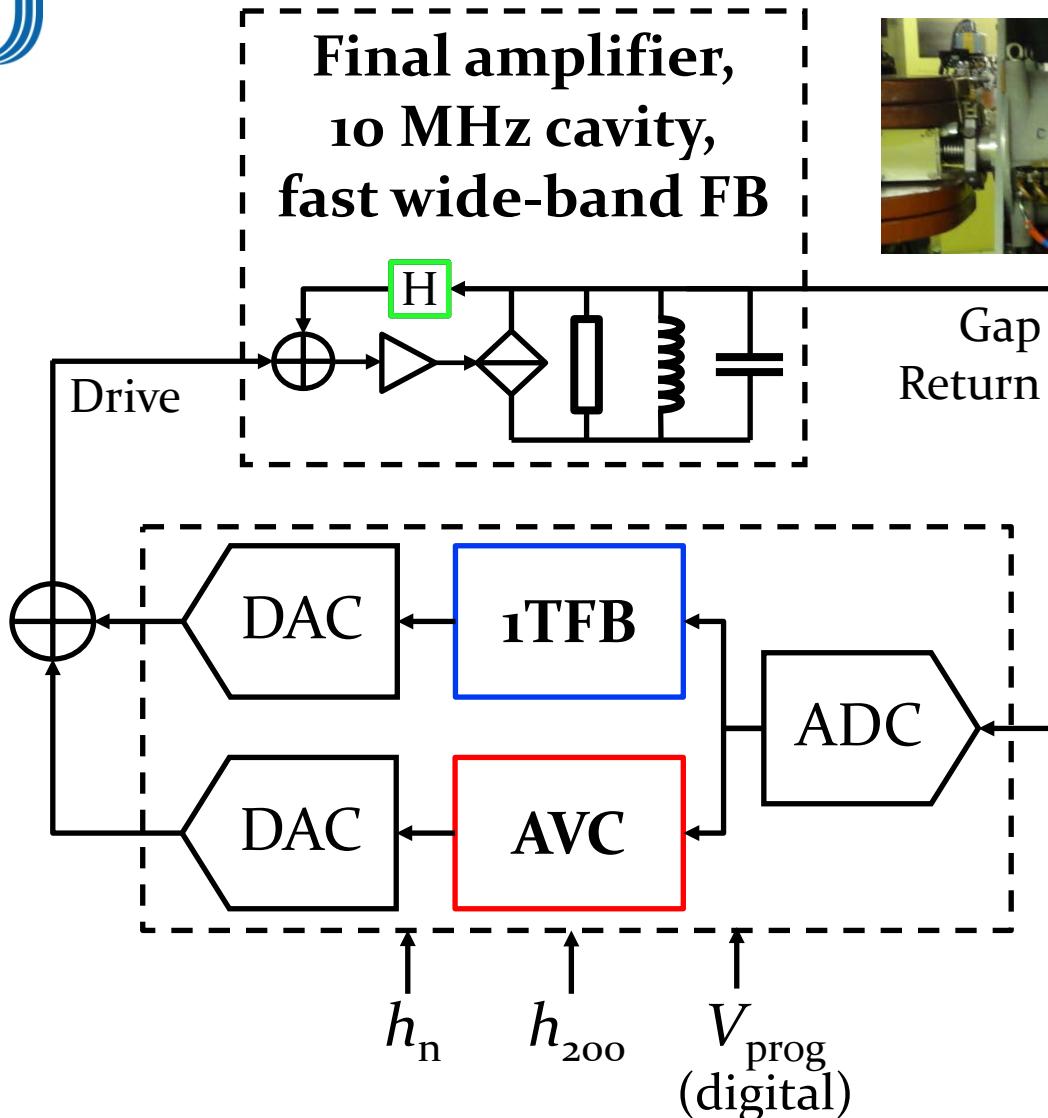
RF Manipulations and beam control

- Advanced RF manipulations for large variety of LHC type beams
- Different injection harmonics, many harmonics during cycle



- High flexibility of cavity control and low-level RF essential
 - Presently based combination of analogue and digital hardware
- Upgrade to digital beam control hardware during LS2

Feedbacks of 10 MHz RF system



- Fast wide-band feedback around amplifier (internal)
→ Gain limited by delay

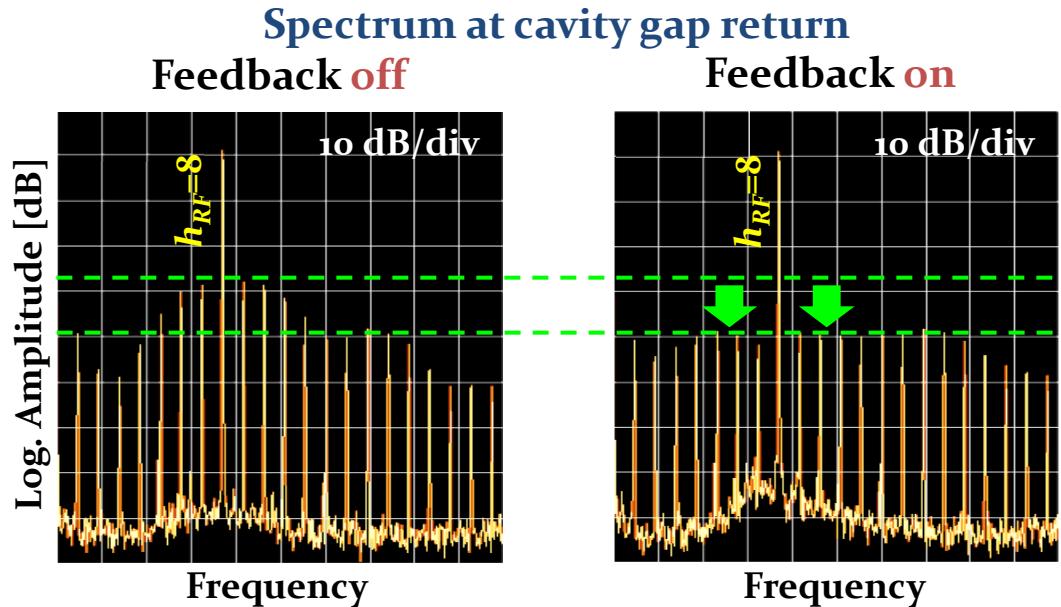
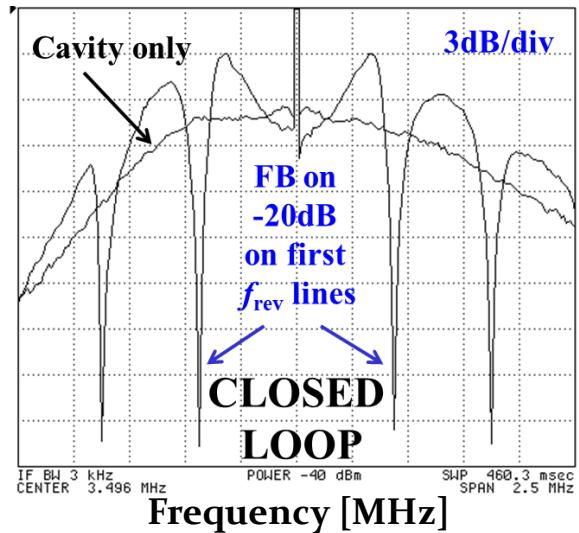
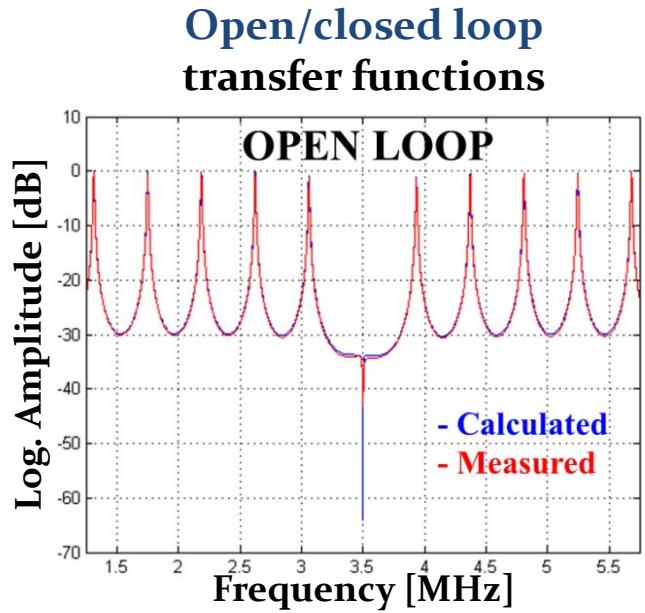
- 1-turn delay feedback
→ High gain at $n \times f_{\text{rev}}$

- Slow voltage control loop (AVC)
→ Gain control at f_{RF}

→ Digital 1-turn delay feedback and AVC loops commissioned on all 11 main accelerating cavities during 2014 start-up

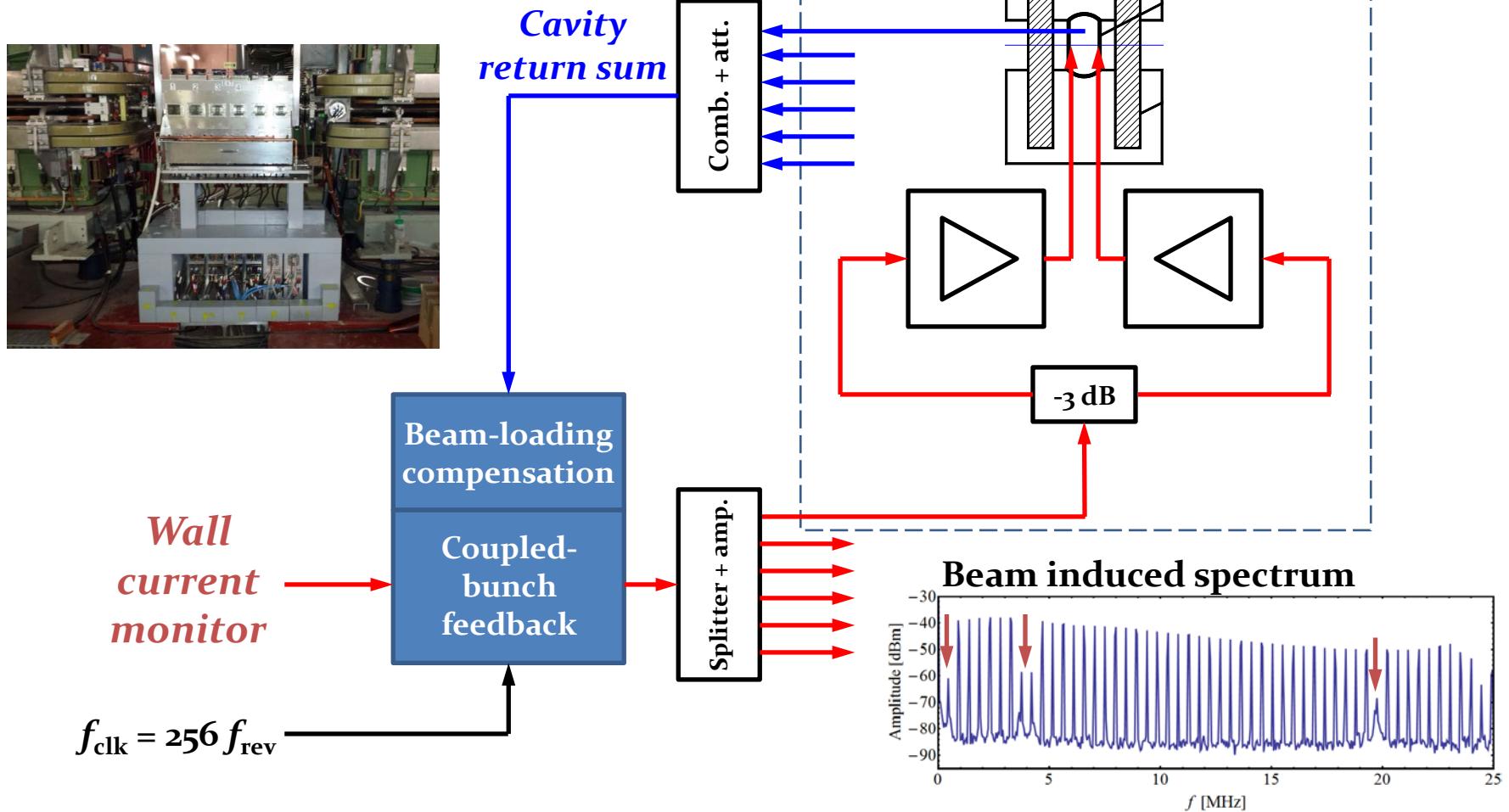
10 MHz 1-turn delay feedbacks

→ Reduce cavity impedance beyond stability limit of wide-band FB



- Important impedance reduction
- Beneficial for
 - Transient beam loading
 - Coupled-bunch instabilities driven by 10 MHz cavities
- Measurements with LHC beams

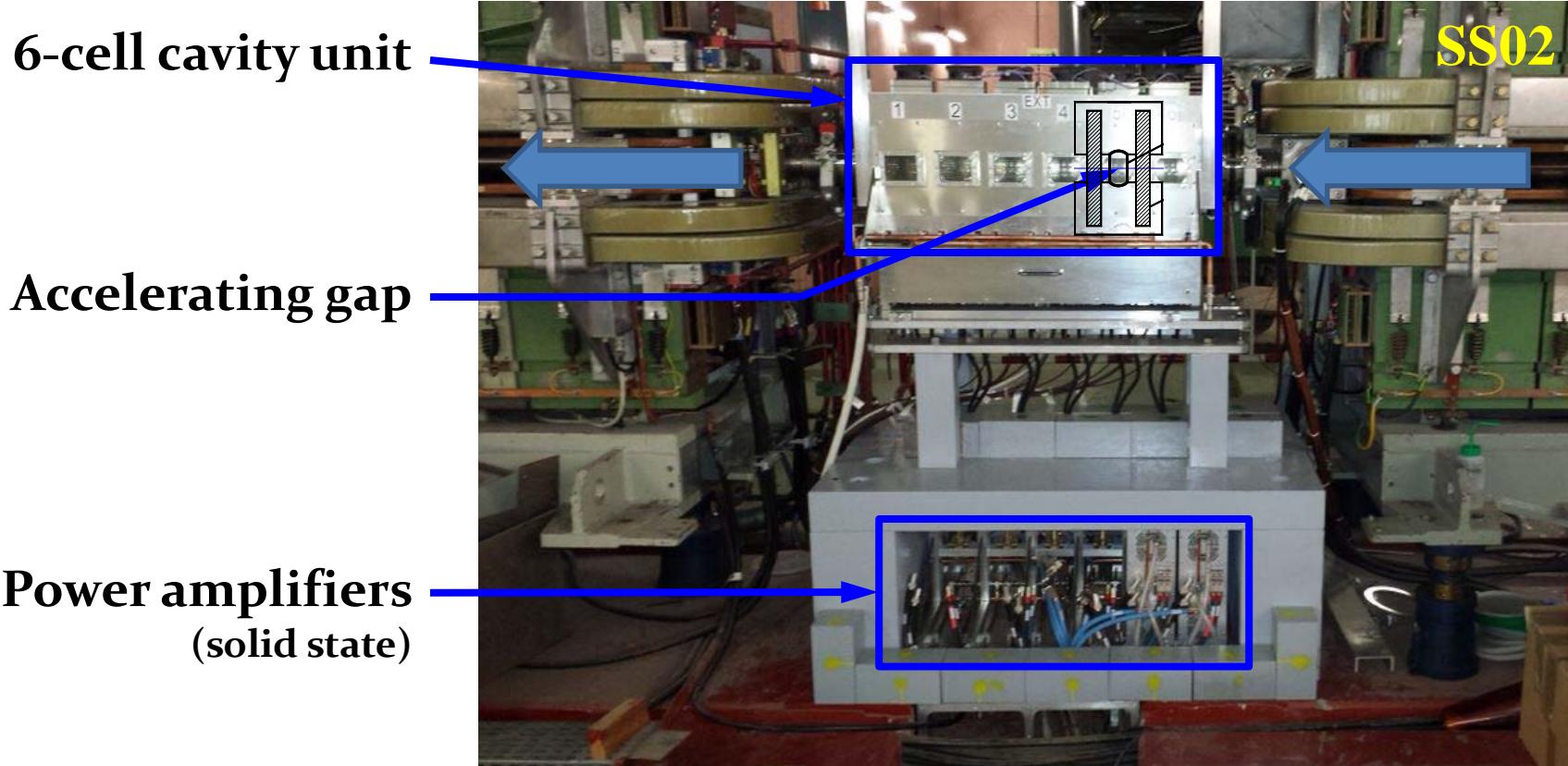
Coupled-bunch feedback



- Two feedbacks: 1. Beam → Finemet cavity, 2. Cavity return → cavity
- No detrimental effect on beam stability expected
- But: beam-loading reduction essential to reduce induced voltage

Wide-band Finemet longitudinal kicker

- Wide-band Finemet cavity: $0.4 \text{ MHz} (f_{\text{rev}}) - 5 \text{ MHz} (f_{\text{RF}}/2)$, $V_{\text{RF}} \approx 5 \text{ kV}$
- No acceleration, but damping of coupled-bunch oscillations



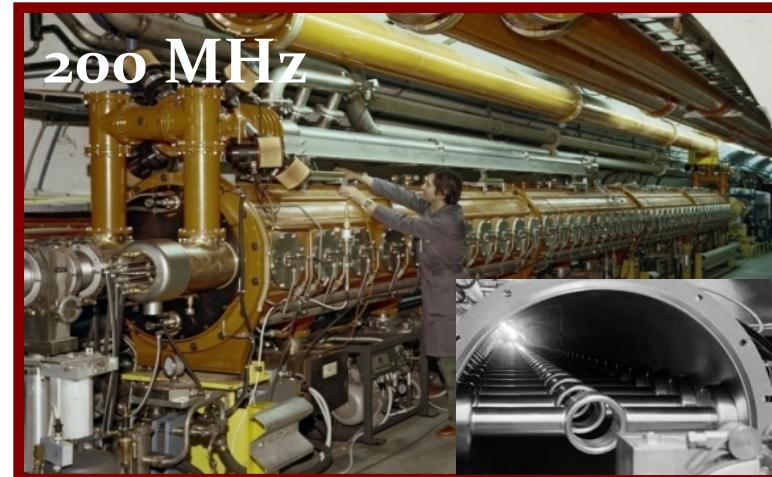
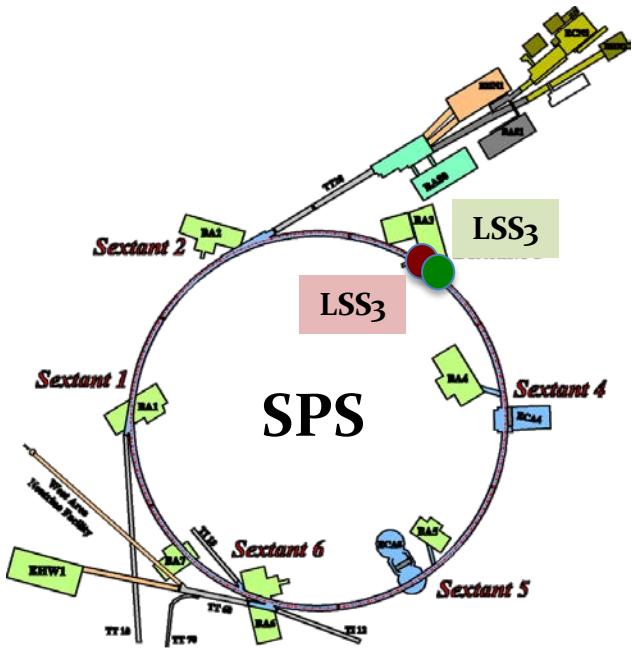
- First installation of solid state power amplifiers close to beam in PS
- Commissioning with low-intensity beam started



SPS

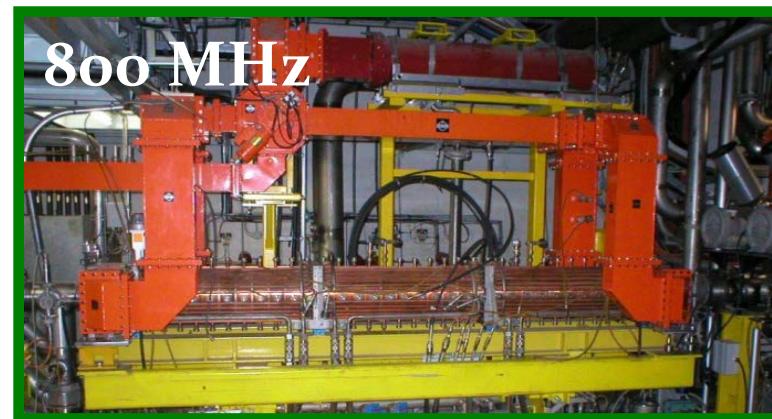


RF systems in the SPS



200 MHz
Acceleration and controlled blow-up

- All cavities in same straight section
- 200/800 MHz travelling wave cavities
- Filling time much shorter than f_{rev} → pulsed operation



800 MHz
4th harmonic Landau cavity



Overview - SPS

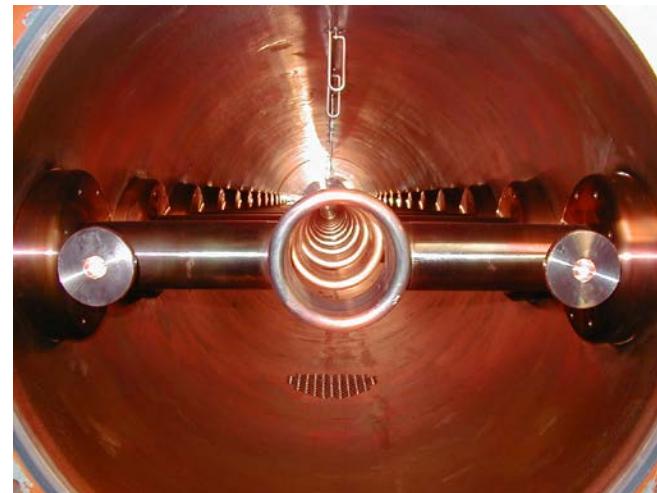
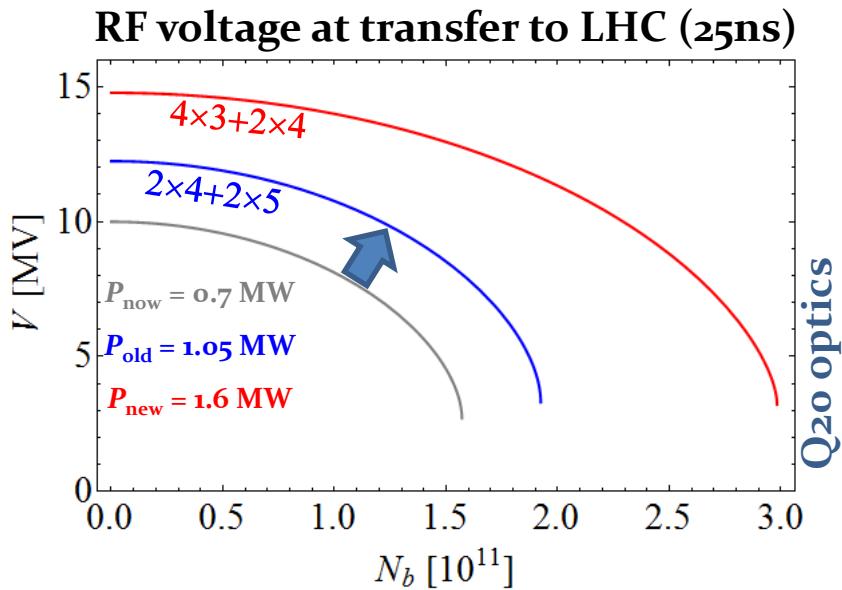
Upgrade	Expected benefit
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rearrangement of main 200 MHz cavities • 2 new RF power plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Increased voltage at transfer to LHC → Increased RF power during acceleration → $1.3 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb → $> 2.0 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb → Accept larger longitudinal emittance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New beam controls for 200 MHz and 800 MHz RF systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Suppression of transient beam loading → Improved relative phase control → Pulsed cavity operation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impedance identification and improvement campaign 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Vacuum flanges with 1.4 GHz resonance identified → Possible shielding being investigated

- Major upgrade of main 200 MHz RF system:
 - More RF voltage with higher intensity



U Maximum intensity at transfer to LHC

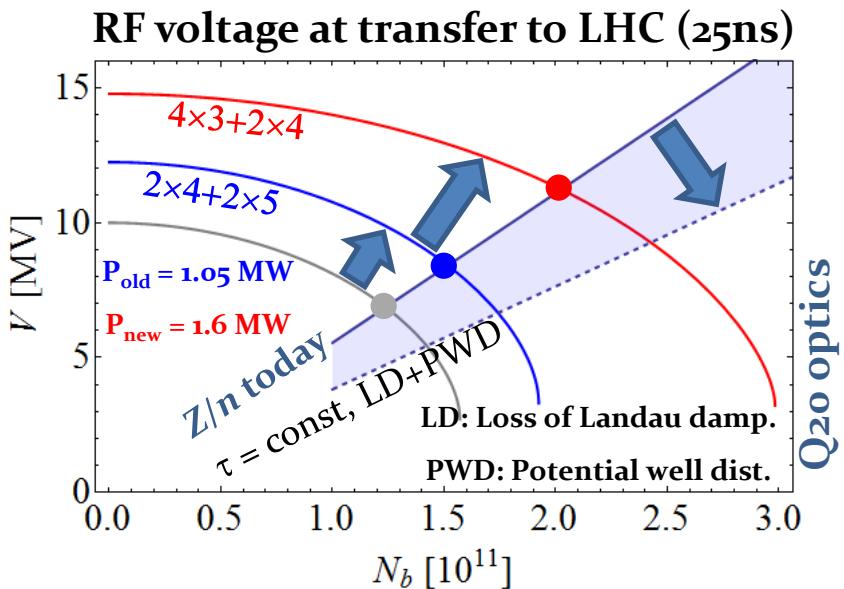
- Fixed bunch length required at SPS → LHC transfer: 1.7 ns (4σ)
- Available RF voltage decreases with increasing beam intensity
- Required RF voltage increases with increasing beam intensity



- Pulse amplifiers at f_{rev} for more power during beam passage
- Maximum RF power from existing amplifiers $0.7 \text{ MW} \rightarrow \sim 1.05 \text{ MW}$
- New low-level RF for beam synchronous pulsing during LS2

Maximum intensity at transfer to LHC

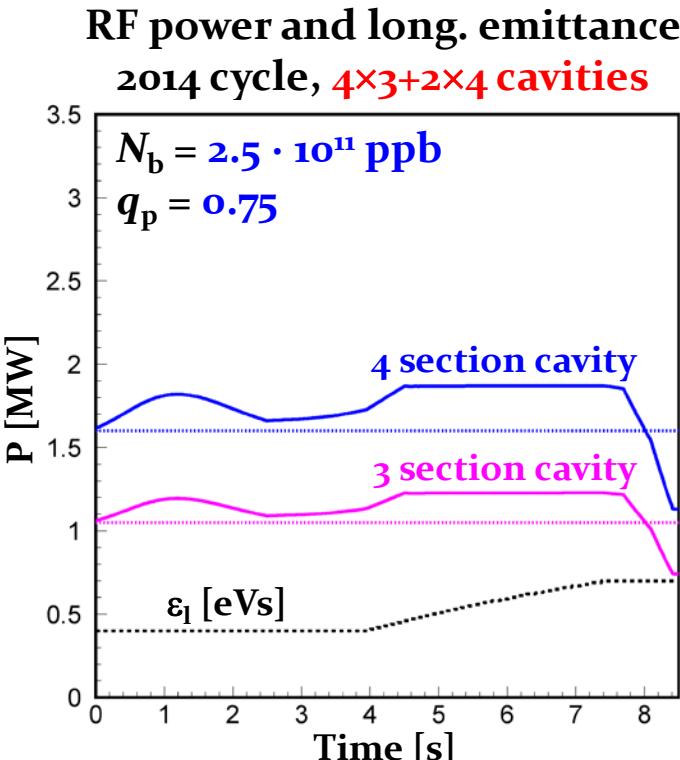
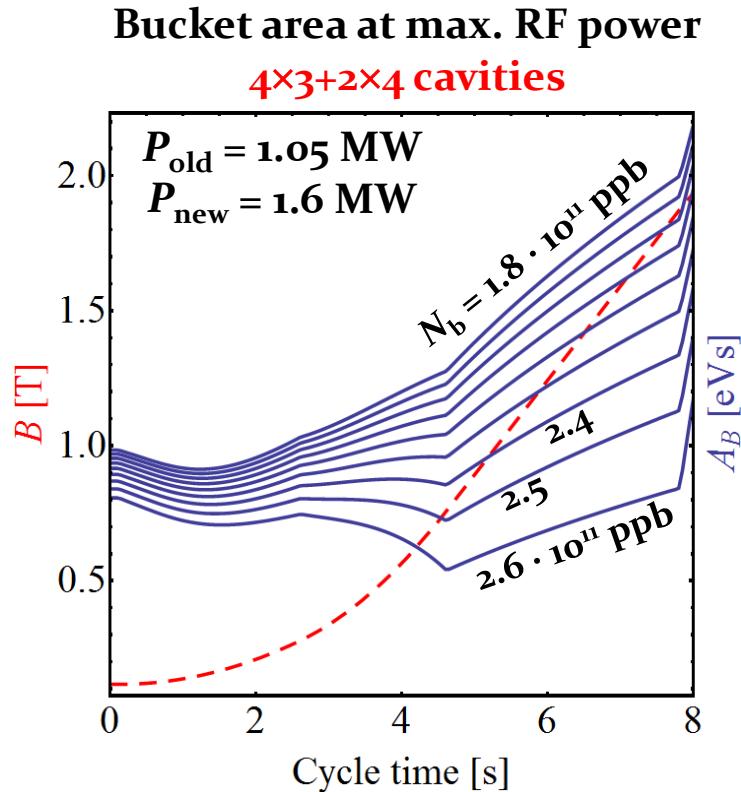
- Fixed bunch length required at SPS → LHC transfer: 1.7 ns (4σ)
- Available RF voltage decreases with increasing beam intensity
- Required RF voltage increases with increasing beam intensity



1. Rearrangement of cavity sections and 2×1.6 MW power plants
2. Impedance identification and reduction (smaller ϵ_l)
3. Bunch rotation at extraction

Maximum intensity during acceleration

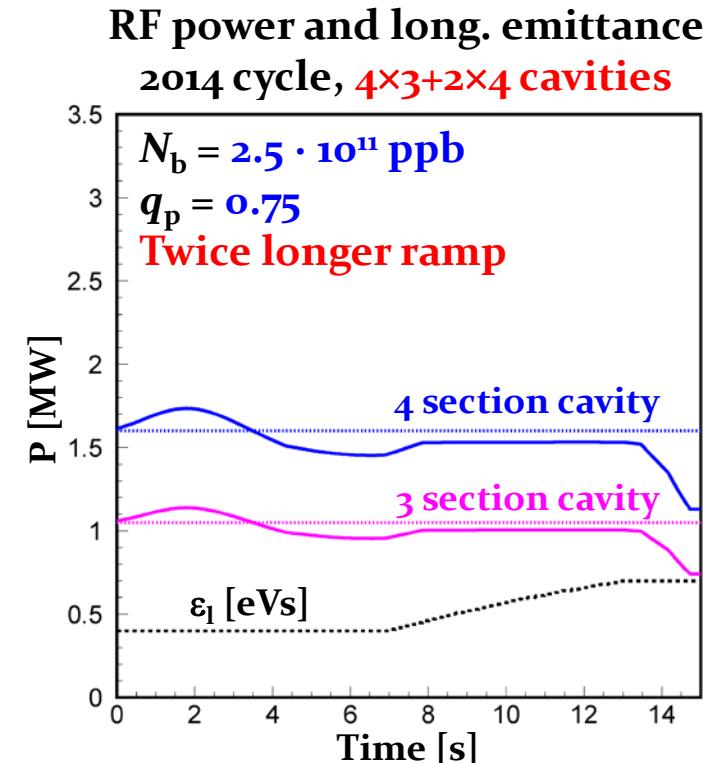
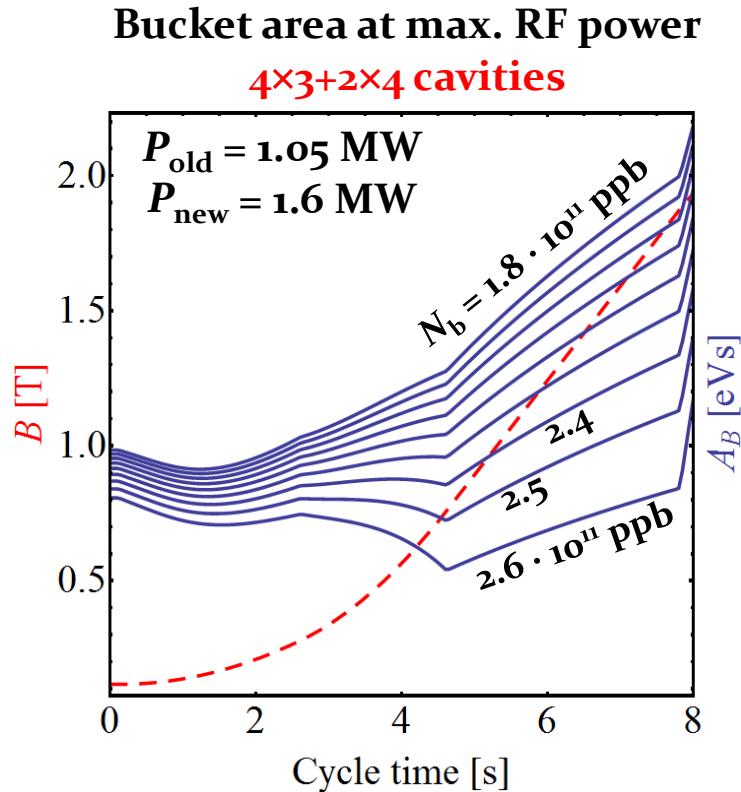
- RF power related intensity limitation also during acceleration



→ Bucket area allows no emittance growth beyond $2.5 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ ppb}$

Maximum intensity during acceleration

- RF power related intensity limitation also during acceleration

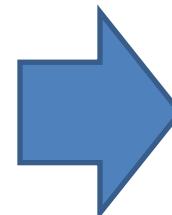
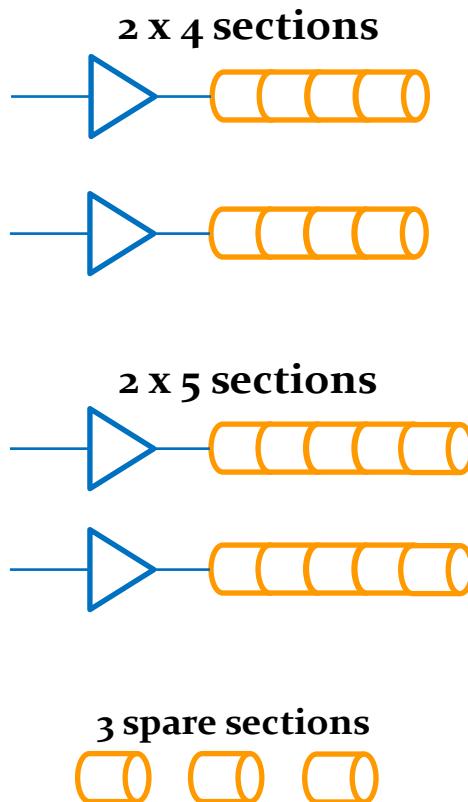


- Bucket area allows no emittance growth beyond $2.5 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb
- Should become possible with longer acceleration ramp

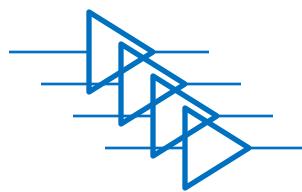
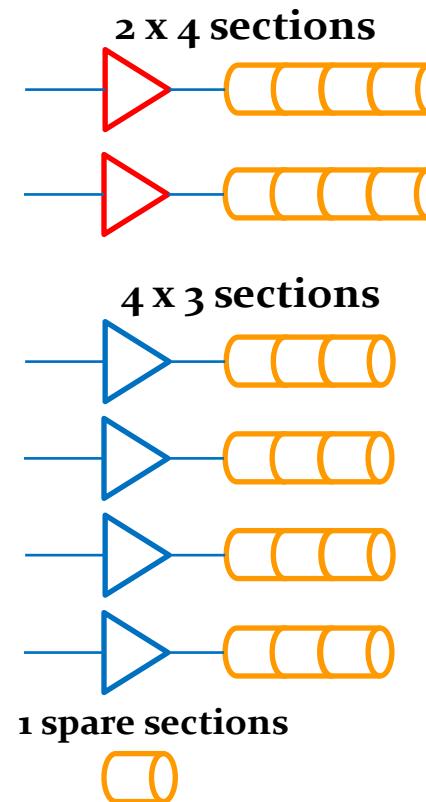
Rearrangement of cavity sections



Present arrangement: **4 cavities**

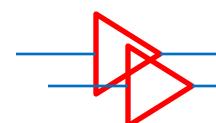


After LS2: **6 cavities**



Existing amplifiers:

- 0.7 MW continuous
- 1.05 MW pulsed



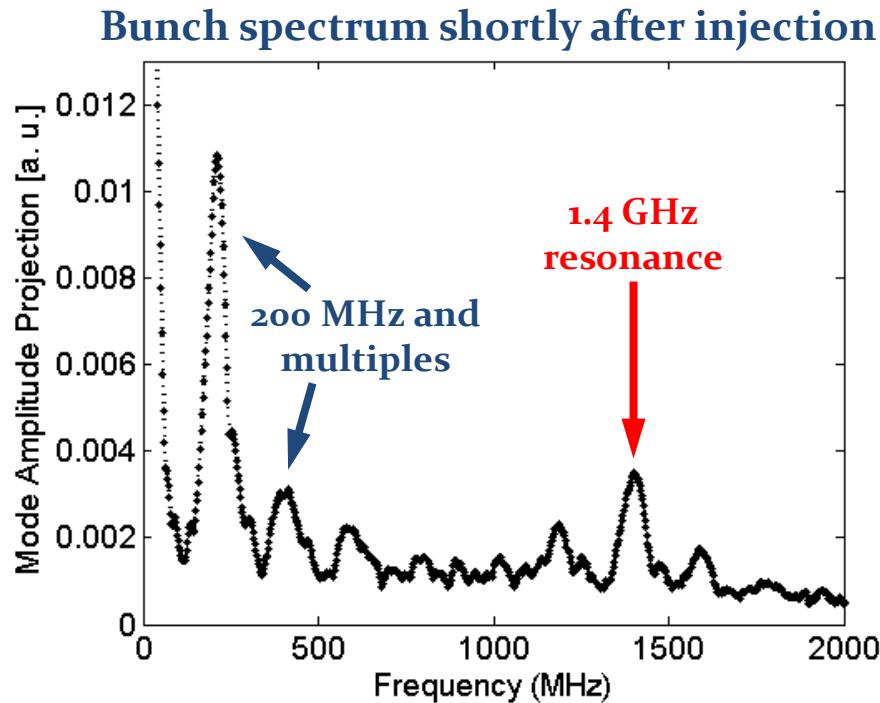
New amplifiers

- 1.6 MW pulsed
- New building

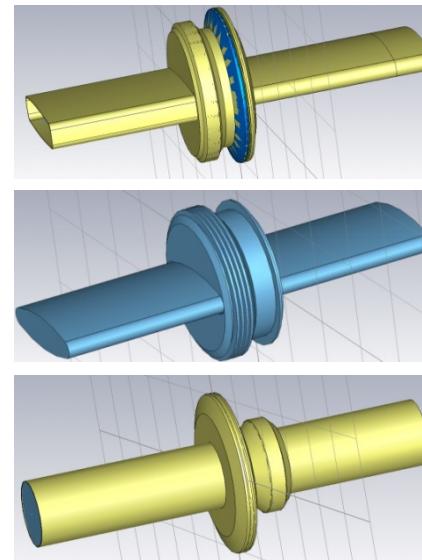


Impedance identification and reduction

- Inject long ($4\sigma \approx 25$ ns) long bunch with RF off
- Observe spectrum



SPS vacuum flanges



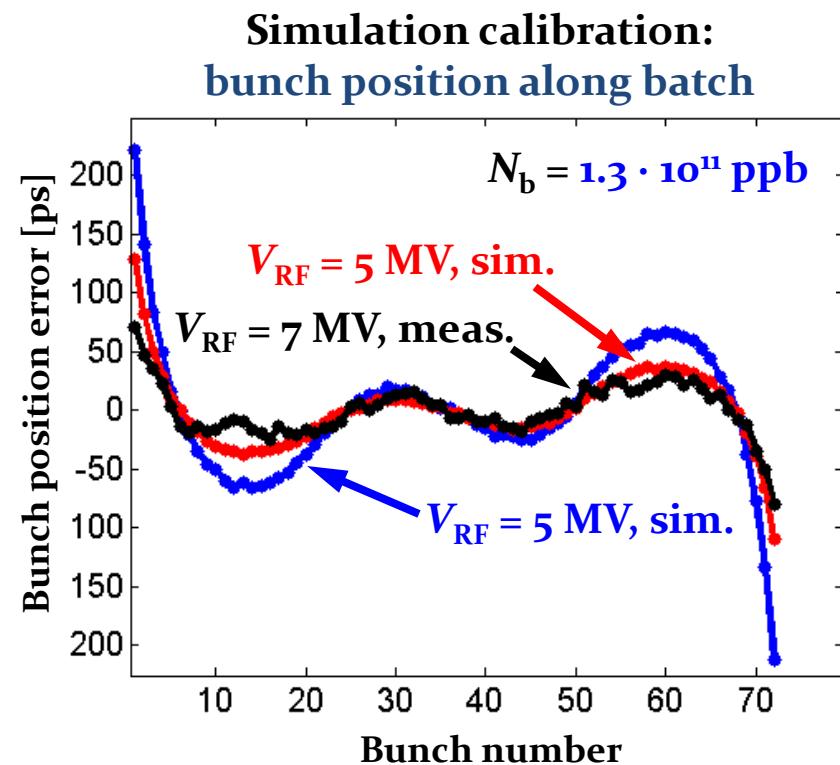
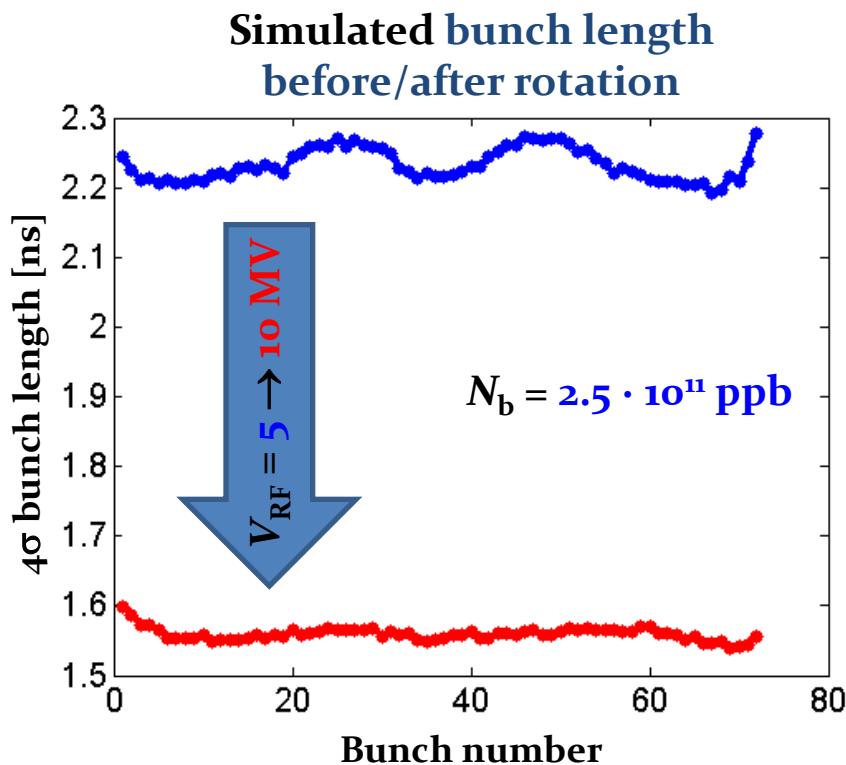
- In total about 550 vacuum flanges of 7 different types: $f_{\text{res}} = 1.2 \dots 1.6$ GHz
- Most probable source of impedance at 1.4 GHz
- Possible shielding being investigated

→ Th. Argyropoulos,
THO4LRo1

→ A. Lasheen,
THO4LRo2

Bunch rotation before transfer to LHC

- Save RF voltage and power by **bunch rotation**
- Voltage step: **bunch length proportional to $V_{RF}^{1/2}$ instead of $V_{RF}^{1/4}$**
- Simulations including SPS impedance, feed-forward and feedback



→ Promising in simulation → Possible beam test already in 2015

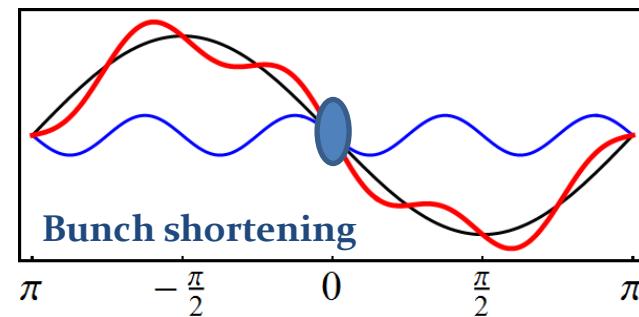
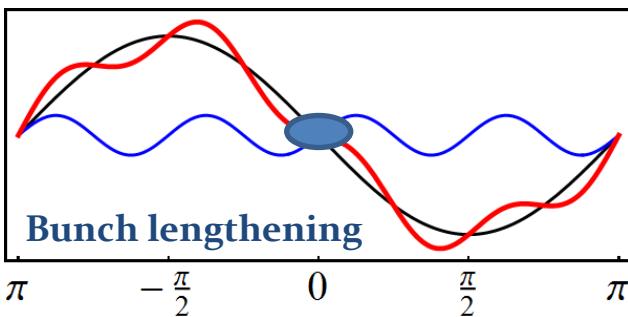
800 MHz RF system

- Two 800 MHz Landau cavities for beam stabilization



- 39 cells, 800 MHz
- IOT-based power amplifiers
- 200 kW per cavity

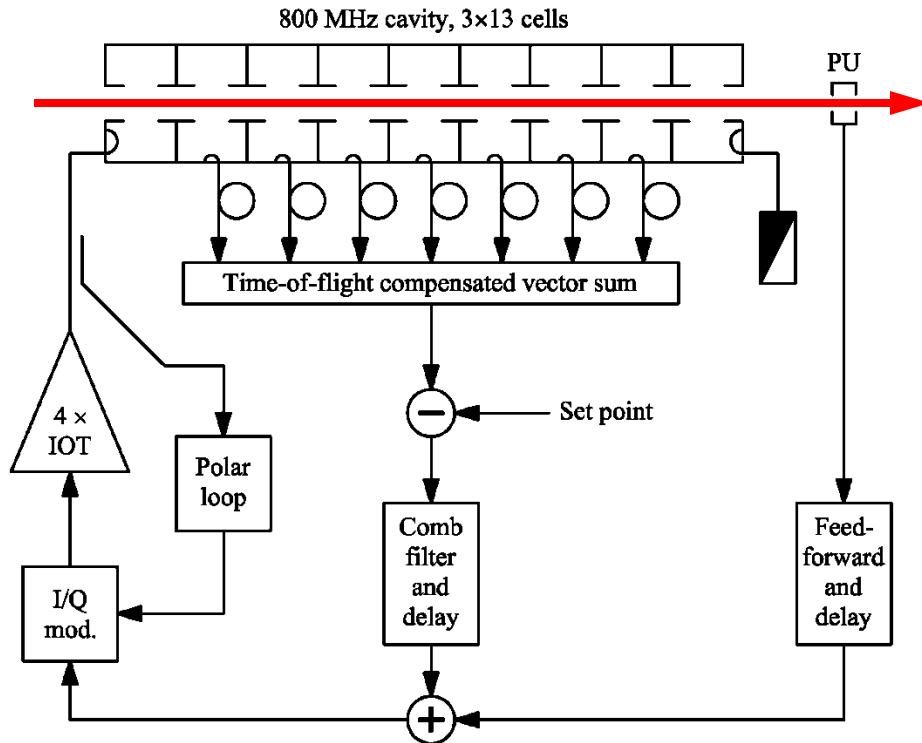
- 10 – 15% of main RF voltage at 200 MHz



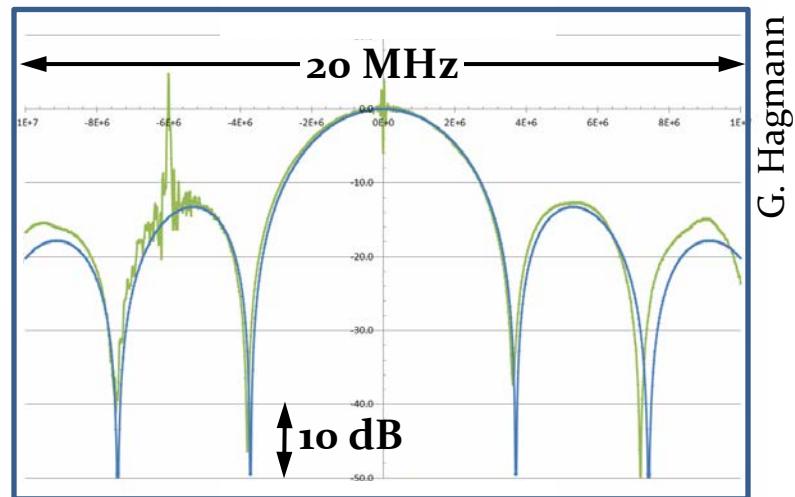
- Requires good phase control of 800 MHz with respect to 200 MHz
- Constant relative phase for all bunches, equal f_s distribution
- New feedback, feed-forward and amplifier polar loops

800 MHz LLRF upgrade

- Feedback and feed-forward → reduce beam-loading
- I/Q polar loop → compensate power amplifier gain/phase drift



Transfer function with vector combiner



G. Hagmann

→ No feedback gain at transfer function notches

- Expected stability improvement and better blow-up uniformity
- New feedback controller being commissioned on one cavity
- Both cavities ready by mid 2015



Summary

- RF upgrades to **prepare injectors** for an intensity beyond **$2 \cdot 10^{11}$ ppb with 25 ns spacing** for LHC
- Extensive beam studies in all accelerators
- Long shutdown 1:
 - PSB: Digital LLRF, prototype Finemet cavity
 - PS: 1-turn delay and coupled-bunch feedbacks, Finemet cavity
 - SPS: 800 MHz upgrade, LLRF and amplifiers
- Long shutdown 2:
 - PSB: Cavity upgrades → new Finemet cavities
 - PS: Power upgrades, digital LLRF
 - SPS: 200 MHz power upgrade and feedbacks

→ Great progress during LS1, but major part of upgrades: LS2





LHC Injectors Upgrade

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

