

Noise studies with Crab Cavities in the SPS for the HL-LHC project



Thesis submitted in accordance with the requirements of the
University of Liverpool for the degree of Doctor in Philosophy

by

Natalia Triantafyllou

Day Month Year

Abstract

Acknowledgments

List of Figures

| | | |
|-----|---|----|
| 4.1 | Diagram of the SPS HT monitor [5] | 7 |
| 4.2 | Example Δ and Σ signals obtained from the HT monitor for a window of 25 ns, acquired in a single SPS revolution. | 8 |
| 4.3 | Example Δ and Σ signals obtained from the HT monitor for a window of 25 ns, acquired over several SPS revolutions. The color code indicates the different turns around the machine. | 9 |
| 4.4 | 2D representation of example Δ and Σ signals obtained from the HT monitor for a window of 25 ns, acquired over several SPS revolutions. . | 10 |

List of Tables

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 4.1 | CC parameters during the SPS emittance growth tests | 6 |
|-----|---|---|

List of Symbols

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| E | Energy |
| CC | Crab Cavity |
| V_{CC} | CC voltage |
| f_{CC} | CC frequency |
| ϕ_{CC} | CC phase |
| Q_y | Vertical tune |
| s | Location around the ring ?? |

Contents

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Abstract | iii |
| Acknowledgments | v |
| List of figures | vi |
| List of tables | vii |
| List of symbols | viii |
| 1 Introduction | 1 |
| 2 Basics of accelerator beam dynamics | 3 |
| 3 Theory of Crab Cavity noise induced emittance growth | 4 |
| 4 First experimental campaign in the SPS | 5 |
| 4.1 Crab Cavities in the SPS | 5 |
| 4.1.1 Crab Cavity voltage callibration | 6 |
| 4.2 Experimental procedure | 10 |
| 4.2.1 Machine and beam configuration | 10 |
| 4.2.2 Measurement methods | 10 |
| 4.3 Experimental resutls | 11 |
| 4.3.1 Overview | 11 |
| 4.3.2 Comparison with the theory | 11 |
| 4.4 Experimental Setup | 12 |
| 4.4.1 Injected RF noise | 12 |
| 5 Investigation of the discrepancy | 13 |
| 6 Simple model of describing the decoherence suppression from impedance | 14 |
| 7 Application and impact for HL-LHC | 15 |
| 8 Conclusion | 16 |
| A Appendix Title | 17 |
| Bibliography | 19 |

Chapter 1

Introduction

This is the introduction of my PhD thesis.

Testing for footers and headers Testing citation [1]. wefeklje

Test list of symbols with E .

Chapter 2

Basics of accelerator beam dynamics

Chapter 3

Theory of Crab Cavity noise induced emittance growth

Chapter 4

First experimental campaign in the SPS

In 2018, two prototype Crab Cavities (CCs) were installed in the SPS to be tested for the first time with proton beams. One of the operational issues that needed to be addressed concerned the expected emittance growth due to noise in their RF control system. A theoretical model that describes this emittance growth had already been developed and validated by tracking simulations [1]. Based on those studies a dedicated experiment was performed to benchmark the models with experimental data and to confirm the analytical predictions. In particular, the idea was to inject various noise levels in the CC RF system and record the emittance evolution. In this chapter, the experimental procedure, the measurement methods and results are presented and discussed.

The chapter is structured as follows: Section 4.1 describes the operational setup for the SPS CC tests and discusses the main diagnostic deployed for the derivation of the CC voltage.

blah blah ... describe sections and subsections after they are completed.

blah blah ... describe sections and subsections after they are completed.

blah blah ... describe sections and subsections after they are completed.

4.1 Crab Cavities in the SPS

For the SPS tests two prototype CCs of the Double Quarter Wave (DQW) type were fabricated by CERN and were assembled into the same cryomodule [2]. The cryomodule was installed in the SPS-LSS6 zone and was placed on a mobile transfer table [3]. The table moved with high precision and without breaking the vacuum the cryomodule in the beam line for the CC tests and out of it for the usual SPS operation. For the emittance growth measurements only one of these CCs was used and its main optics and design parameters are listed in Table 4.1.

Operational considerations

Table 4.1: CC parameters during the SPS emittance growth tests

| Parameters | Values |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| crabbing plane | vertical |
| s-location | 6313.32 m |
| f_{CC} | 400 MHz |
| ϕ_{CC} | 0 deg |
| $\beta_{x,CC}, \beta_{y,CC}$ | 30.31 m, 73.82 m |
| $\alpha_{x,CC}, \alpha_{y,CC}$ | tbf m, tbf m |
| $Dx, CC, D_{y,CC}$ | tbf m, 0 m |

Energy ramp

SPS recieves the beam at 26 GeV. It was observed that if the ramp to higher energies was performed with the CC on, the beam was lost while crossing one of the vertical betatron sidebands due to resonant excitation. Therefore, it was established the energy ramp has to be performed with the CC off and its voltage must be set up only after the energy of interest has been achieved. It should be noted here that this will be the operational scenario also for the HL-LHC.

Crab Cavity - main RF synchronisation

Another issue of concern was the fact that the CC operate at the fixed frequency of 400 MHz while the SPS main RF system operates at 200 MHz. In order to make sure that the beam will experience the same effect from the CC each turn the SPS main RF has to be re-phased such as it becomes synchronous with the crabbing signal. For studies at the injection energy of 26 GeV this synchronisation took place shortly after the injection. For the emittance growth measurements which were performed at 270 GeV the synchronisation took place at the end of the ramp shortly after the cavity was switched on.

4.1.1 Crab Cavity voltage callibration

The Head-Tail (HT) monitor was the main diagnostic device used for the measurement of the CC voltage in the experiment. In the first part of this section some basic information on the instrument and its usage will be discussed. Subsequently the method used for the voltage callibration from its reading will be explained. This method was developed at CERN and is described here for completeness of the thesis.

The Heat-Tail monitor

A standard beam position monitor (BPM) measures the bunch centroid position in the transverse planes at every passage of the beam. The HT monitor is a high bandwidth version of a standard BPM and can measure the transverse offset within the bunch, which makes it ideal for the measurement of the crabbing. Its reading consists of the sum Σ and the difference Δ of the electrode signals of a straight stripline coupler (Fig. 4.1) [4, 5]. The Σ signal is the longitudinal line density while the Δ signal corresponds to the intra-bunch offset.

Figures 4.2 - 4.4 show some example signals obtained from the HT monitor. In particular, Fig. 4.2 illustrates the signal acquired over a single turn of the bunch around

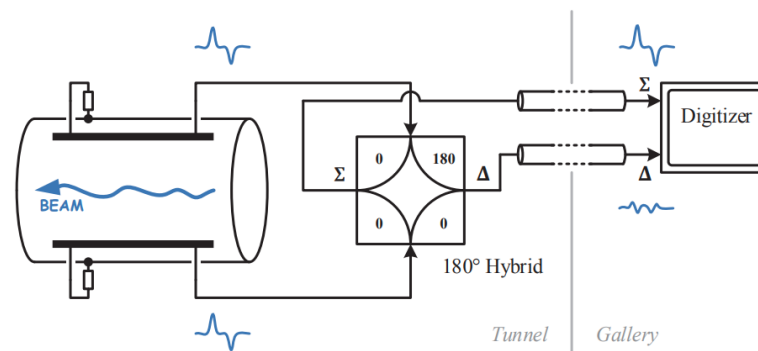


Figure 4.1: Diagram of the SPS HT monitor [5]

SPS. It should be noted here, that the signal after ~ 9 ns is just the reflected pulse of the bunch signal from the opposite end of the stripline. Figure 4.3 illustrates the signals acquired over several turns while Fig. 4.4 shows the 2D representation. Color?? wait for Hannes answer. In the 2D representation the blue color corresponds to the reflected signal. In the specific example a clear periodic oscillation of the vertical intra-bunch offset (vertical Δ) signal is observed. This is a result of the main RF system not being synchronous with the CC frequency.

Heat-Tail monitor baseline removal

One issue of concern at that point was the baseline correction of the HT monitor measurements due to orbit offsets and non-linearities of the instrument [5]. Normally, this baseline is removed by computing the mean of the signals over all turns and then subtracting this mean from the signal of each turn. However, as already discussed, for the emittance growth measurements the CC was well synchronised with the main RF system. This resulted in a static intra-bunch position offset which is the signal of interest. By removing the baseline with the method described above the signal of interest would also be removed.

Therefore, in the SPS experiments a reference measurement had to be made with the CC unsynchronised. The mean of the signals over this reference period yielded the baseline which then was subtracted from the signals acquired after the synchronisation (Fig). The datasets before and after synchronisation are clearly detectable in the HT monitor vertical Δ reading as displayed in Fig. ...

the correction was done by taking a reference measurement with the CC unsynchronised. The mean of the Δ signal over this reference period was computed and then

bale 2D plot me CCs synchronised and in phase. kai meta measurement removal baseline.

- Baseline removal.

Voltage callibration

The CC voltage callibration was performed by calcaulating the kick required to reconstruct the intra-bunch offset measurements from the HT monitor. The formula for

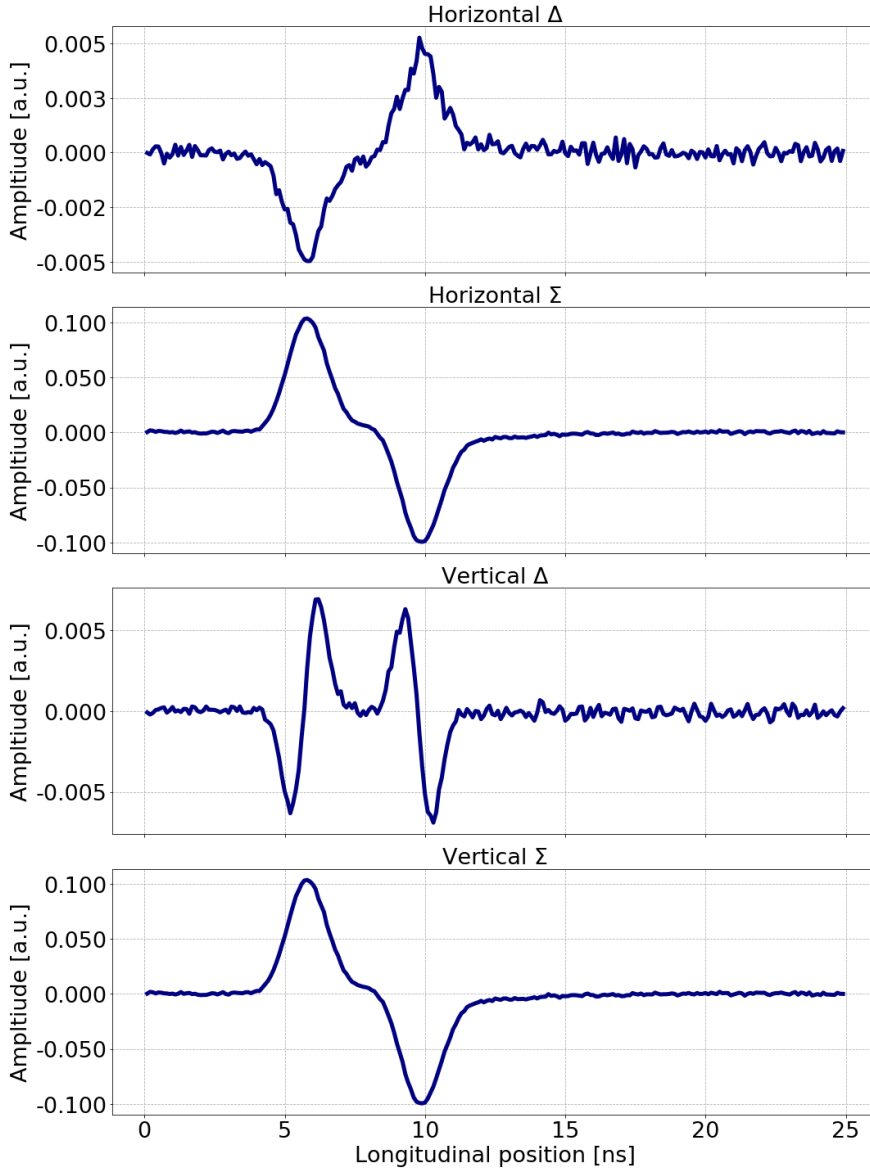


Figure 4.2: Example Δ and Σ signals obtained from the HT monitor for a window of 25 ns, acquired in a single SPS revolution.

computing the vertical orbit shift from a kick θ at N locations is given by [6, 7]:

$$\Delta y_i = \frac{\sqrt{\beta_{yi}}}{2 \sin(\pi Q_y)} \sum_{j=1}^N \theta_j \sqrt{\beta_{yj}} \cos(\pi Q_y - |\psi_{yi} - \psi_{yj}|), \quad (4.1)$$

where β is the beta function, Q is the tune, and ψ is the phase advance in tune units. The same applies for the horizontal plane. The deflection from the CC can be written as $\theta_j = -\frac{qV(t)}{E}$, where q is the charge of the particle, E the beam energy and $V(t) = V_{CC} \sin(2\pi f_{CC} t)$ is the voltage that a particle experiences while passing the CC.

Therefore, the beta function at the

- The optic information for the ht monitor and the CC are needed. (mipos na balo

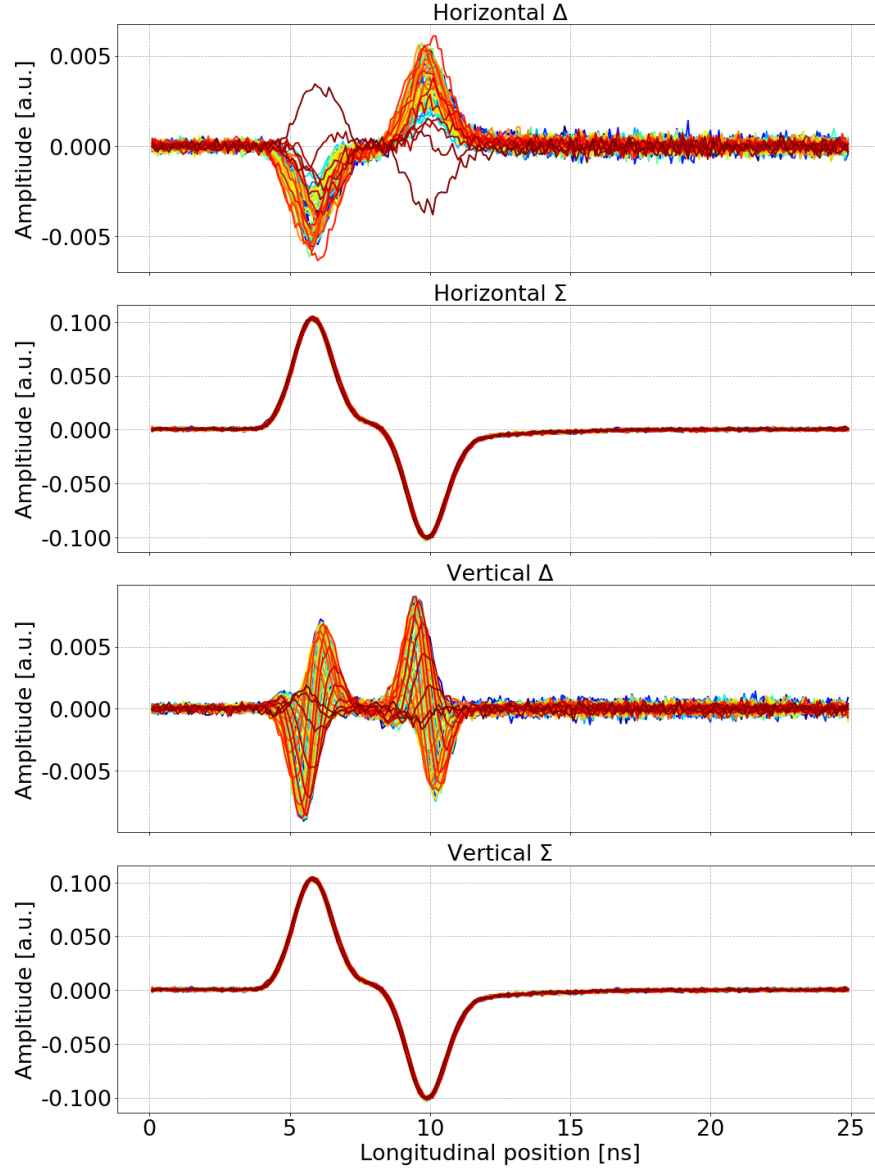


Figure 4.3: Example Δ and Σ signals obtained from the HT monitor for a window of 25 ns, acquired over several SPS revolutions. The color code indicates the different turns around the machine.

edo ta beta functions tou CC)

ty. Therefore in order to recalculate the kick at the CCs from an offset measurement at an observation point, one only needs information of the beta-functions and the vertical betatron phases at both the CCs and the location of the diagnostic device.

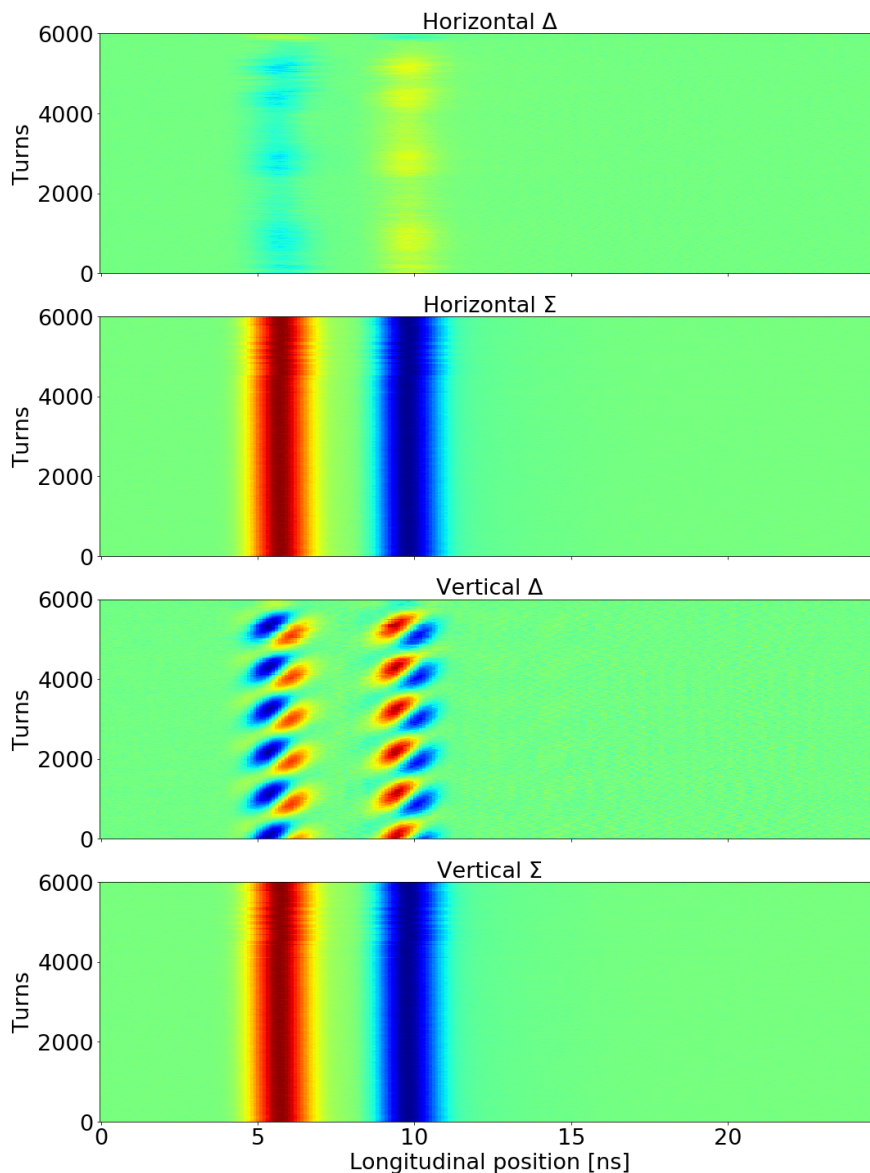


Figure 4.4: 2D representation of example Δ and Σ signals obtained from the HT monitor for a window of 25 ns, acquired over several SPS revolutions.

What is needed \rightarrow unsynchronised

4.2 Experimental procedure

4.2.1 Machine and beam configuration

4.2.2 Measurement methods

What do we measure and how? emittance (show plot ws) bunch length ABWLM \rightarrow we take the measurement directly from the responsible tema \rightarrow show also from the instrument that we saw the unstable bunches.

4.3 Experimental results

4.3.1 Overview

- bunches 2, 3 and 4 unstable

4.3.2 Comparison with the theory

This chapter is adapted from the the studies published in Ref. [8]

4.4 Experimental Setup

Several experimental studies have been performed (2010-2017) to identify the optimal conditions for the emittance growth studies with CCs in the SPS [9, 10]. Based on these preparatory studies, the measurements in the SPS were performed with four low intensity ($\sim 3 \cdot 10^{10}$ ppb) bunches at 270 GeV. To minimise the emittance growth from other sources [10] the first order chromaticity, Q' , of the machine was corrected to small positive values ($\sim 1-2$) in both the horizontal and the vertical planes. During the measurements the Landau octupoles were switched off. It should be note, though, that a residual non-linearity was present in the machine mainly due to multipole components in the dipole magnets [11, 12]. Only one CC was used, providing a vertical kick to the beam. The transverse feedback system was switched off. Even though the emittance growth is a single bunch effect four bunches were used to reduce the statistical uncertainty of the measurements. The distance between the bunches was 524 ns. An overview of the relevant SPS parameters during the experiment is given in Table

4.4.1 Injected RF noise

In order to characterize the CC noise induced emittance growth, controlled noise was injected into their LLRF system and the evolution of the bunch was recorded for about 20-40 minutes. The injected noise was a mixture of amplitude and phase noise up to 10 KHz, overlapping and primarily exciting the first betatron sideband at ~ 8 KHz. The phase noise was always dominant.

Chapter 5

Investigation of the discrepancy

Chapter 6

Simple model of describing the decoherence suppression from impedance

Chapter 7

Application and impact for HL-LHC

Chapter 8

Conclusion

Appendix A

Appendix Title

Bibliography

- [1] P. Baudrenghien and T. Mastoridis. “Transverse emittance growth due to rf noise in the high-luminosity LHC crab cavities”. In: *Phys. Rev. ST Accel. Beams* 18 (10 Oct. 2015), p. 101001. DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevSTAB.18.101001. URL: <https://link.aps.org/doi/10.1103/PhysRevSTAB.18.101001>.
- [2] C. Zanoni et al. “The crab cavities cryomodule for SPS test”. In: 874 (July 2017), p. 012092. DOI: 10.1088/1742-6596/874/1/012092. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/874/1/012092>.
- [3] Marco Garlaschè et al. “Assembly of the DQW Crab Cavity Cryomodule for SPS Test”. In: (2018), WEPMF078. 4 p. DOI: 10.18429/JACoW-IPAC2018-WEPMF078. URL: <https://cds.cern.ch/record/2648553>.
- [4] R. Jones and H. Schmickler. “The measurement of Q' and Q" in the CERN-SPS by head-tail phase shift analysis”. In: *PACS2001. Proceedings of the 2001 Particle Accelerator Conference (Cat. No.01CH37268)*. Vol. 1. 2001, 531–533 vol.1. DOI: 10.1109/PAC.2001.987561.
- [5] Thomas Levens, Kacper Łasocha, and Thibaut Lefèvre. “Recent Developments for Instability Monitoring at the LHC”. In: (2017), THAL02. 4 p. DOI: 10.18429/JACoW-IBIC2016-THAL02. URL: <https://cds.cern.ch/record/2313358>.
- [6] Lee Carver et al. “First machine development results with HL-LHC crab cavities in the SPS. First machine developments result with HL-LHC crab cavities in the SPS”. In: (2019), MOPGW094. 4 p. DOI: 10.18429/JACoW-IPAC2019-MOPGW094. URL: <https://cds.cern.ch/record/2696108>.
- [7] Alexander Wu Chao et al. *Handbook of accelerator physics and engineering; 2nd ed.* Singapore: World Scientific, 2013. DOI: 10.1142/8543. URL: <https://cds.cern.ch/record/1490001>.
- [8] Natalia Triantafylou. “INVESTIGATION OF DAMPING EFFECTS OF THE CRAB CAVITY NOISE INDUCED EMITTANCE GROWTH”. In: (2021), TBA. DOI: TBA. URL: TBA.
- [9] R Calaga et al. “Proton-beam emittance growth in SPS coasts”. In: *Conf. Proc. C1205201* (May 2012), THPPP007. 3 p. URL: <https://cds.cern.ch/record/1451286>.
- [10] Fanouria Antoniou et al. “Emittance Growth in Coast in the SPS at CERN”. In: *J. Phys.: Conf. Ser.* 1067 (2018), MOPMF061. 7 p. DOI: 10.18429/JACoW-IPAC2018-MOPMF061. URL: <https://cds.cern.ch/record/2649815>.

- [11] Michele Carlà et al. “Studies of a New Optics With Intermediate Transition Energy as Alternative for High Intensity LHC Beams in the CERN SPS”. In: (2018), TUPAF022. 4 p. DOI: 10.18429/JACoW-IPAC2018-TUPAF022. URL: <https://cds.cern.ch/record/2664976>.
- [12] Androula Alekou et al. “SPS Long Term Stability Studies in the Presence of Crab Cavities and High Order Multipoles”. In: (2018), WEP2PO008. 3 p. DOI: 10.18429/JACoW-HB2018-WEP2PO008. URL: <https://cds.cern.ch/record/2640326>.