

# SPS COLLIMATOR TESTS IN 2006: IMPEDANCE MEASUREMENT

E. Métral for the RLC team

(Many thanks to G. Rumolo who performed all the HEADTAIL simulations!)

- ◆ **(Approximate) collimator wake-field introduced in HEADTAIL**
- ◆ **HEADTAIL simulations vs. 2004 SPS tune shift measurements**
- ◆ **HEADTAIL simulations for 2006 SPS rise-time measurements**
  - Horiz. Broad-Band (alone) from measurements  $\Rightarrow \sim 10 \text{ M}\Omega/\text{m}$ , Q=1, 1.3 GHz
  - LHC collimator (Thick-Wall approximation) alone
  - LHC collimator (with “Inductive By-pass”) alone
  - BB + coll (TW)  
▪ BB + coll (IB)      }

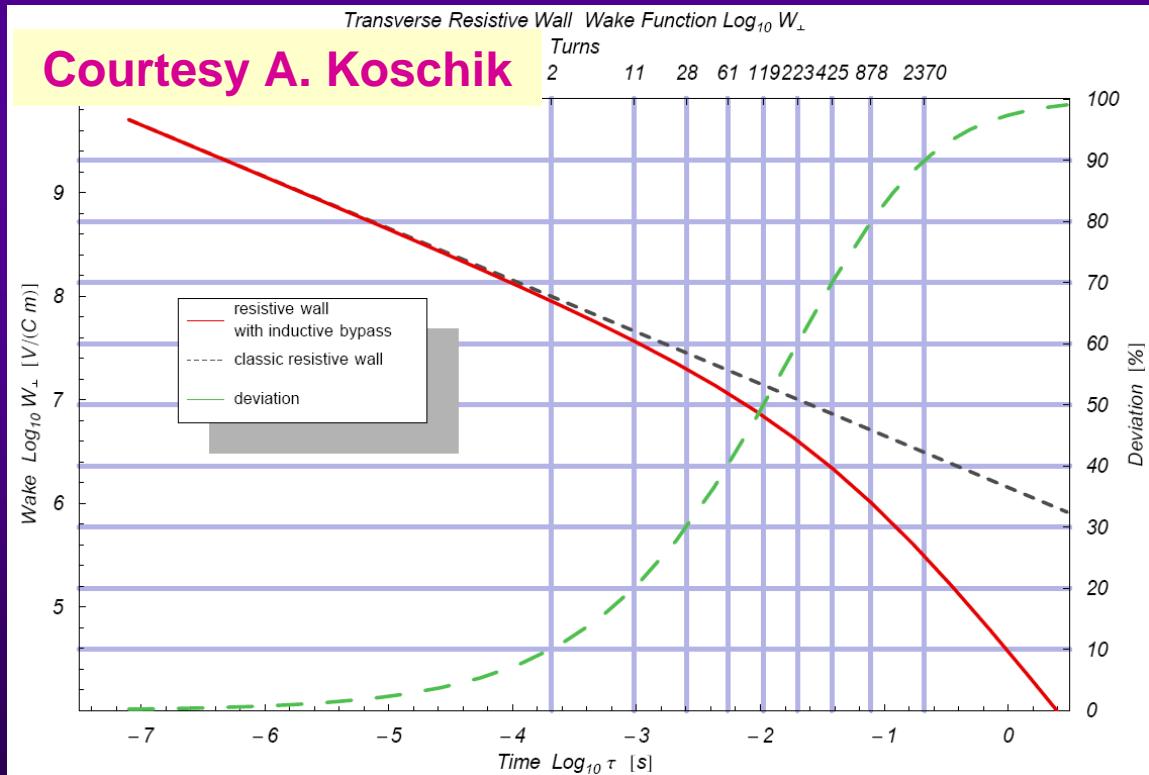
The purpose of the study is to disentangle  
the “inductive by-pass” effect

- The “approximate” collimator wake-field derived by A. Koschik (2003) has been introduced in HEADTAIL by G. Rumolo

From L. Vos' formula,  
which is an approximation of  
Zotter's (“exact”) formula

### Classical “thick-wall” formula

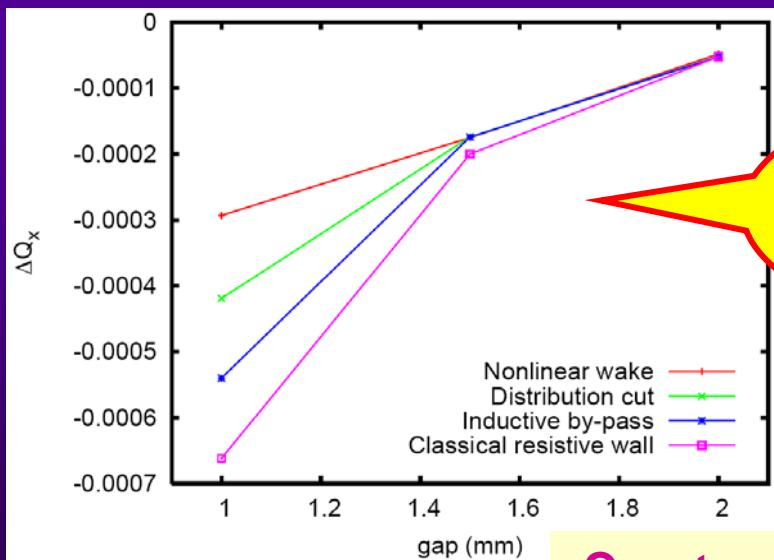
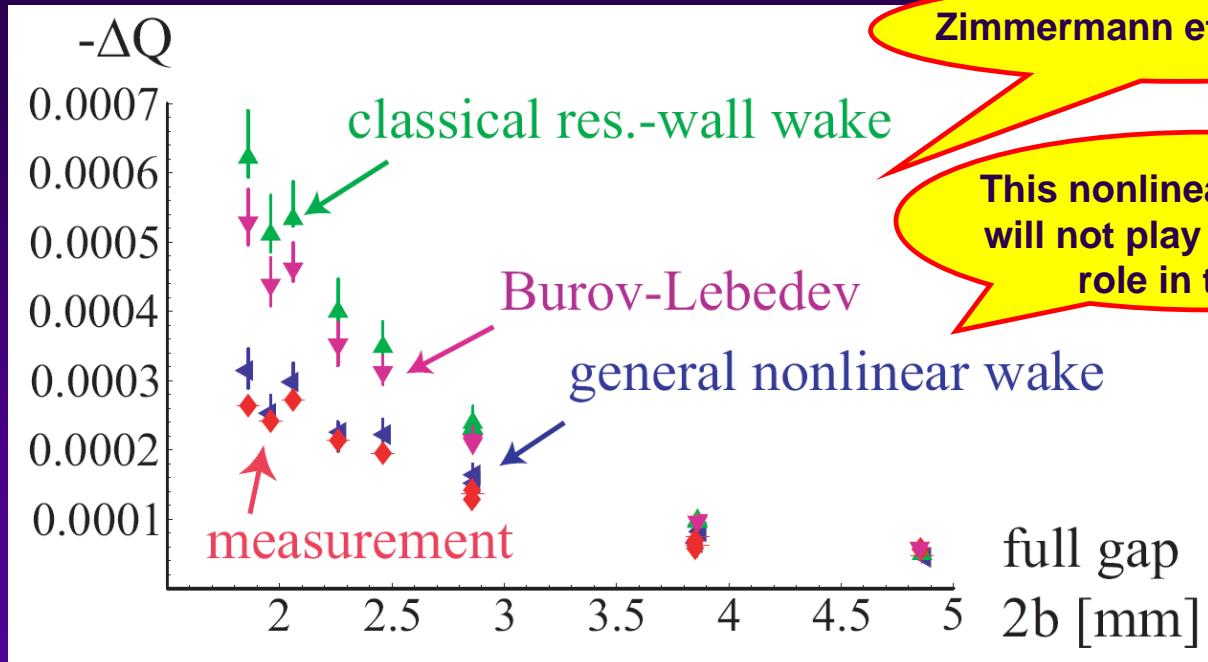
$$W_{m=1, \text{ibp}}^{\perp}(t > 0) = + \underbrace{\frac{cL}{\pi^{3/2} b^3} \sqrt{\frac{\mu_0 \mu_r}{\sigma_c}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{|t|}}}_{\text{Classical “thick-wall” formula}} - \exp \left[ \frac{4\mu_r}{b^2 \sigma_c \mu_0} |t| \right] \frac{2cL\mu_r}{b^4 \pi \sigma_c} \cdot \left( 1 - \text{Erf} \sqrt{\frac{4\mu_r}{b^2 \sigma_c \mu_0} |t|} \right)$$



- Nonlinear wake components have also been introduced to account for near-wall effects

◆ 2004  
measurements

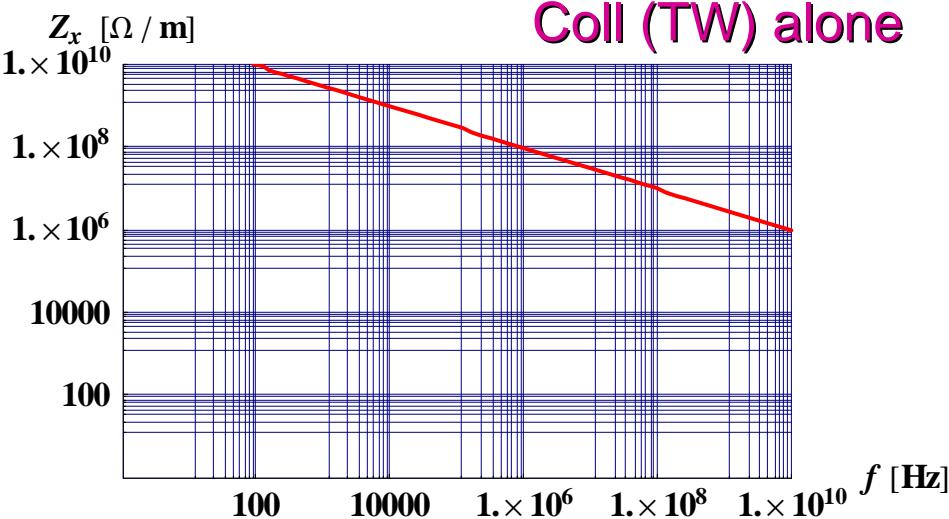
◆ 2004



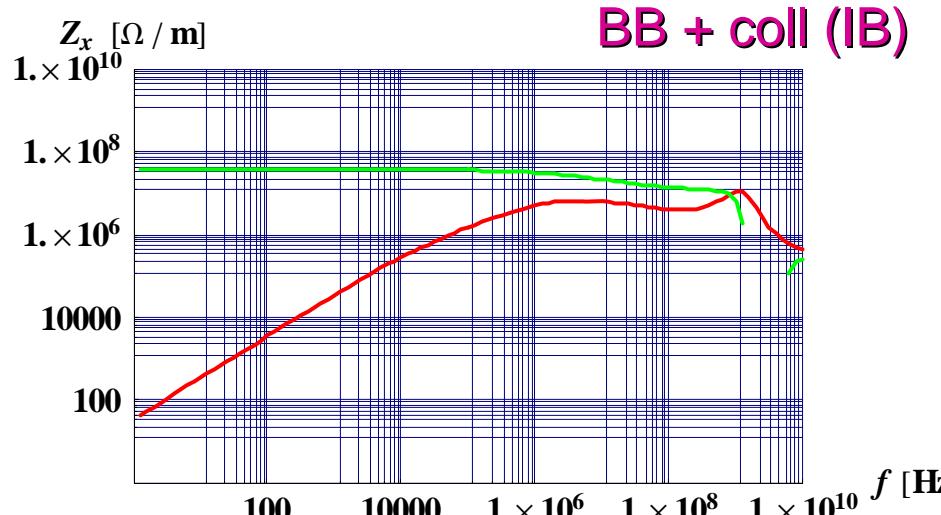
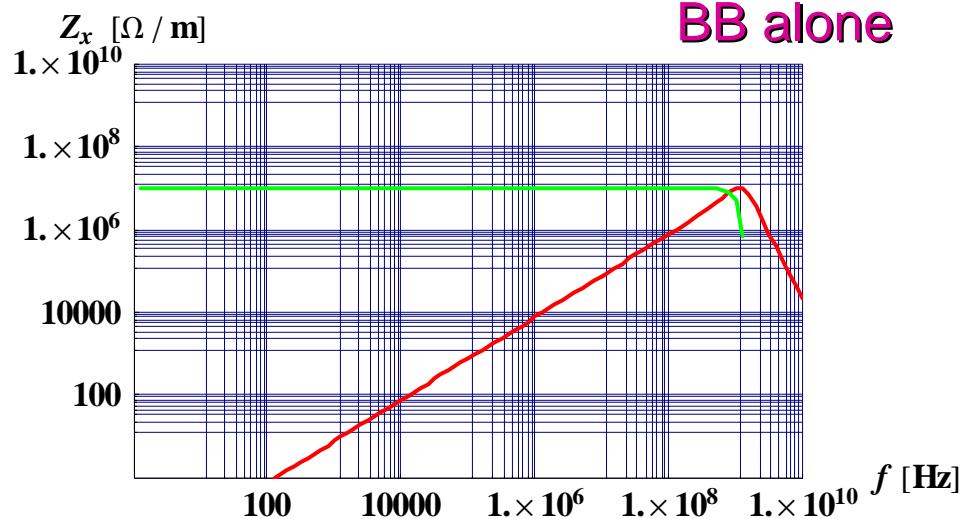
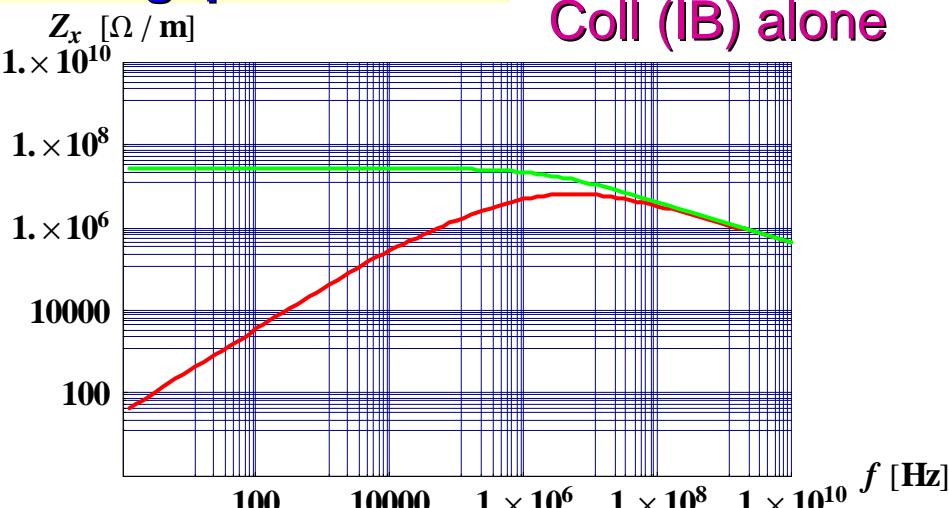
Courtesy G. Rumolo

# “Expected” SPS horizontal impedance

$$f_\beta^1 \approx 35 \text{ kHz}$$



Half-gap  $b = 1 \text{ mm}$



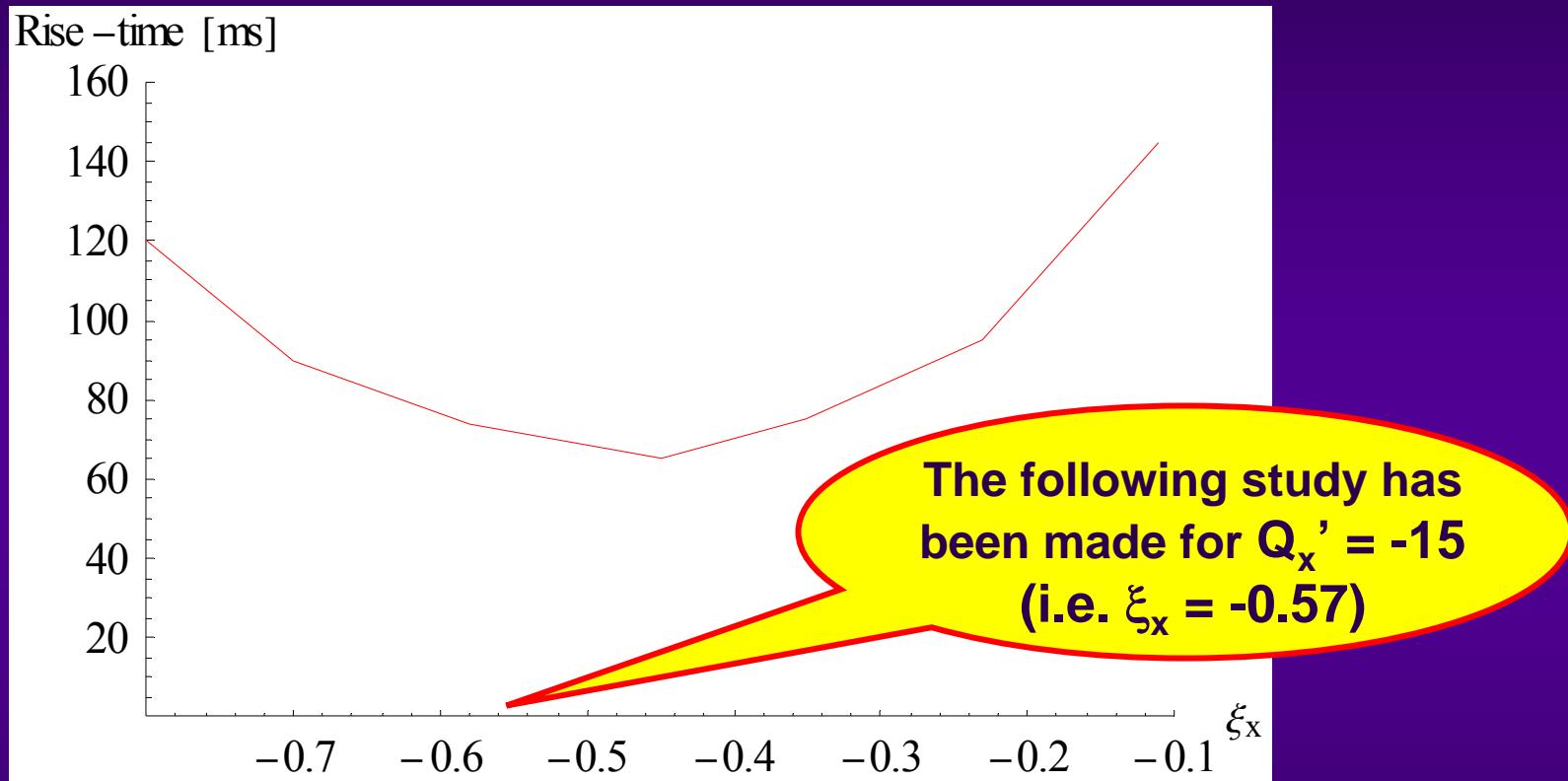
## Beam and machine parameters for the HEADTAIL simulations

Beam momentum	270 GeV/c
# of bunches	1
# of protons	$10^{11}$
Long. emittance ( $2 \sigma$ )	0.35 eVs
Bunch length ( $1 \sigma$ )	21 cm
Mom. compaction	$1.92 \times 10^{-3}$
Norm. rms transv. emittances	2.8 / 2.8 $\mu\text{m}$
Tunes	26.1397 / 26.18
Chromaticities	corrected / corrected
Collimator half gap b	1 mm (0.5 and 0.2 mm)
Horiz. beta function at coll.	20 m

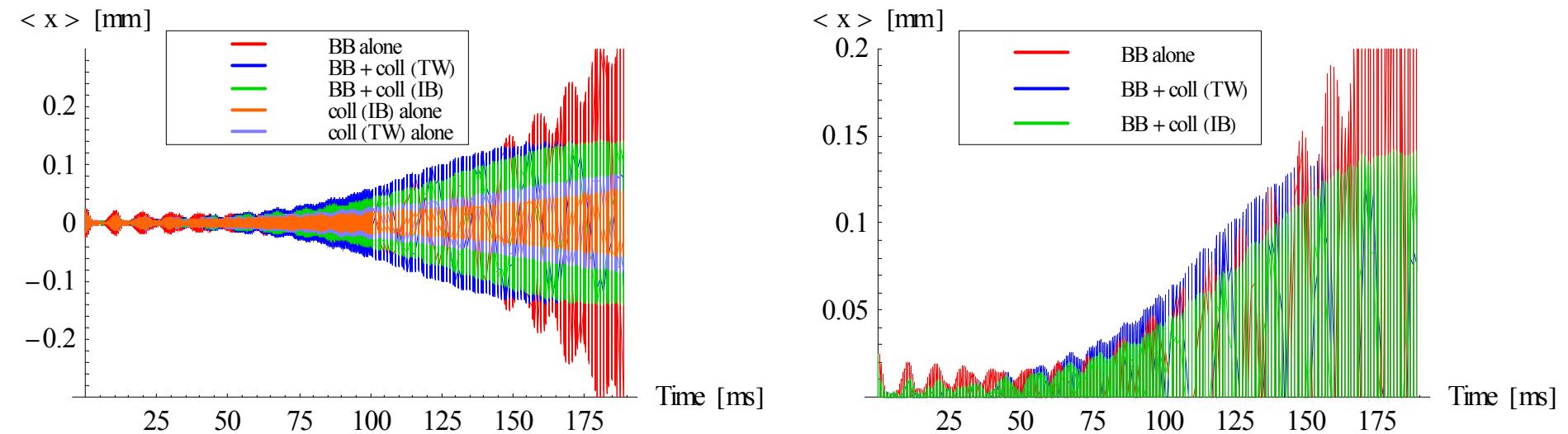
Horiz. beam size reduced to have  $b = 2 \sigma_x$

23.2 m in reality

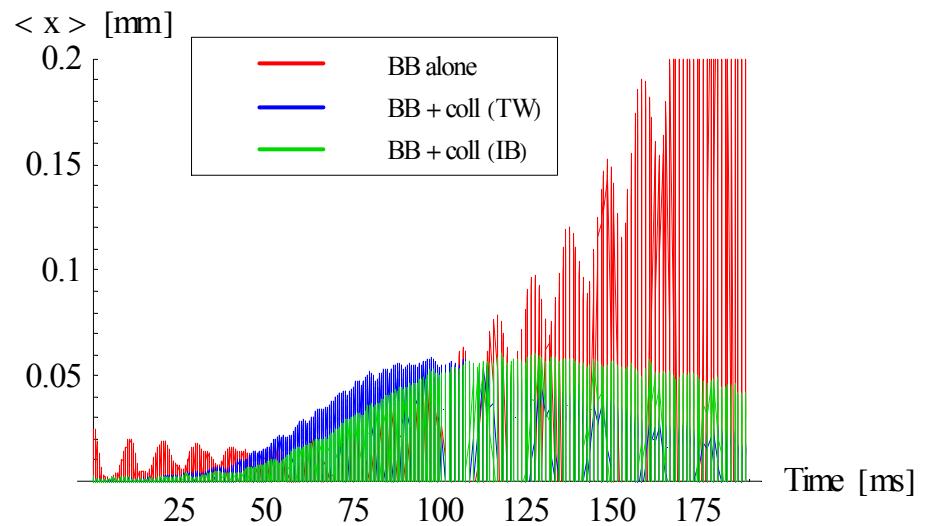
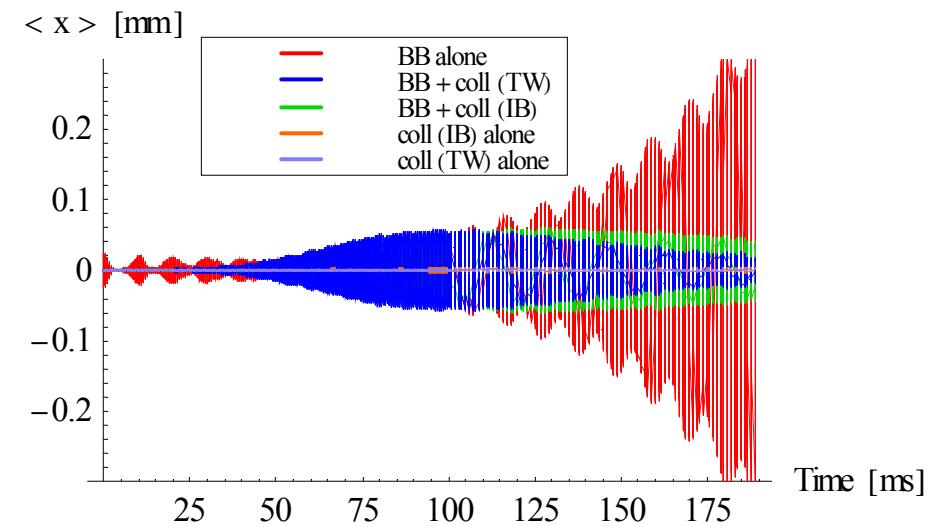
# Rise-time vs. chromaticity from HEADTAIL for the case of the LHC collimator (with inductive by-pass alone) with half gap b = 1 mm



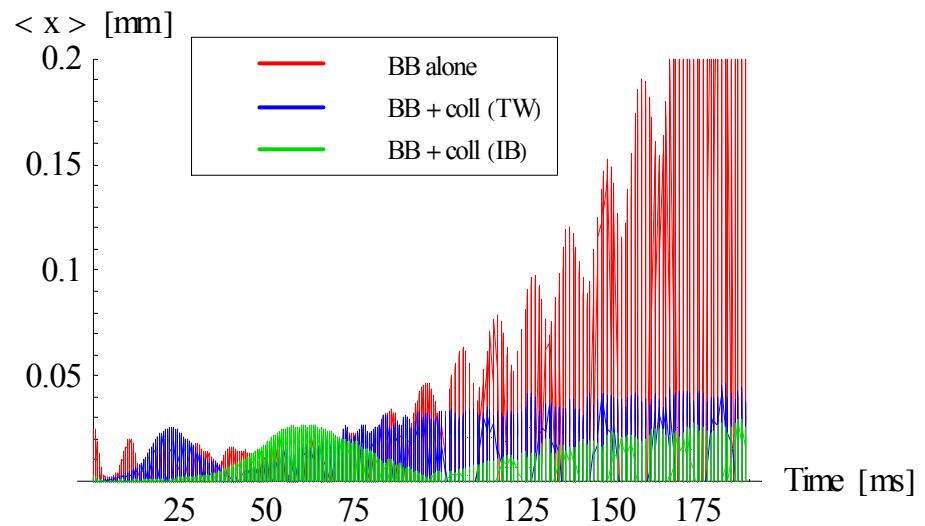
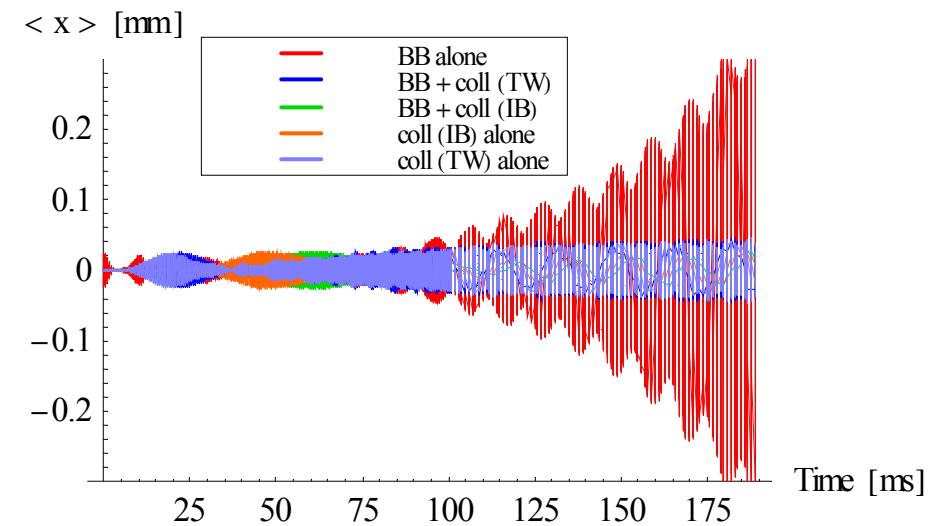
# Half-gap $b = 1$ mm



# Half-gap $b = 0.5$ mm

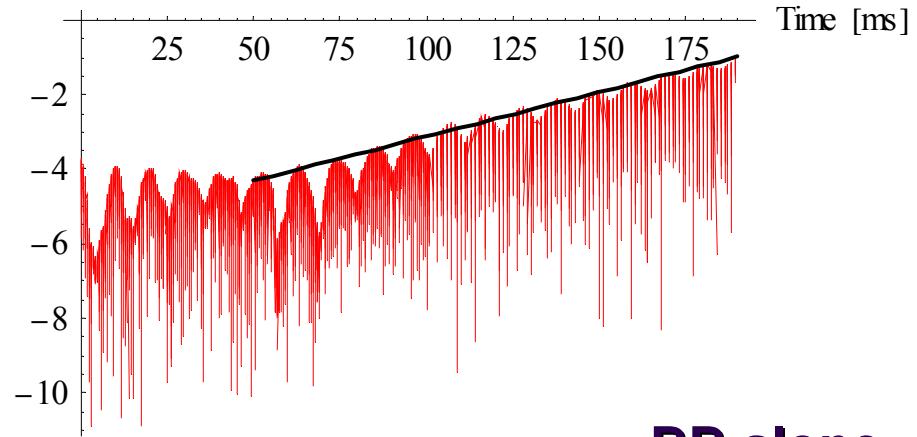


# Half-gap $b = 0.2$ mm



## Fits (1/5)

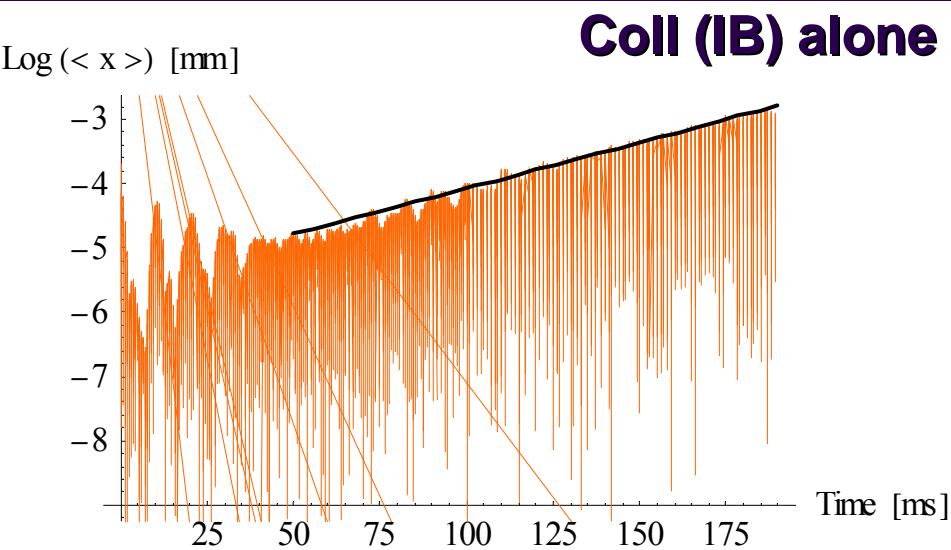
Log ( $< x >$ ) [mm]



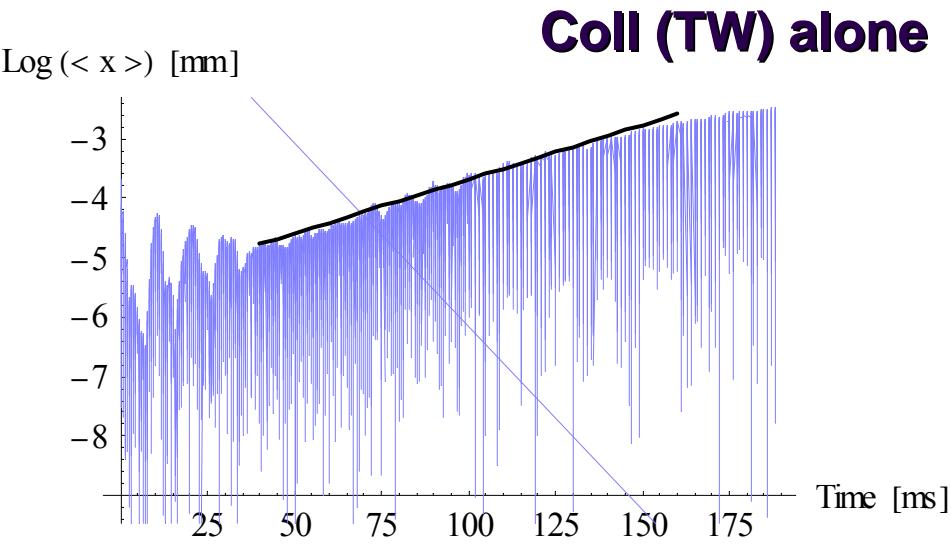
**BB alone**

$\Rightarrow$  Rise-time = 42 ms

## Fits (2/5)



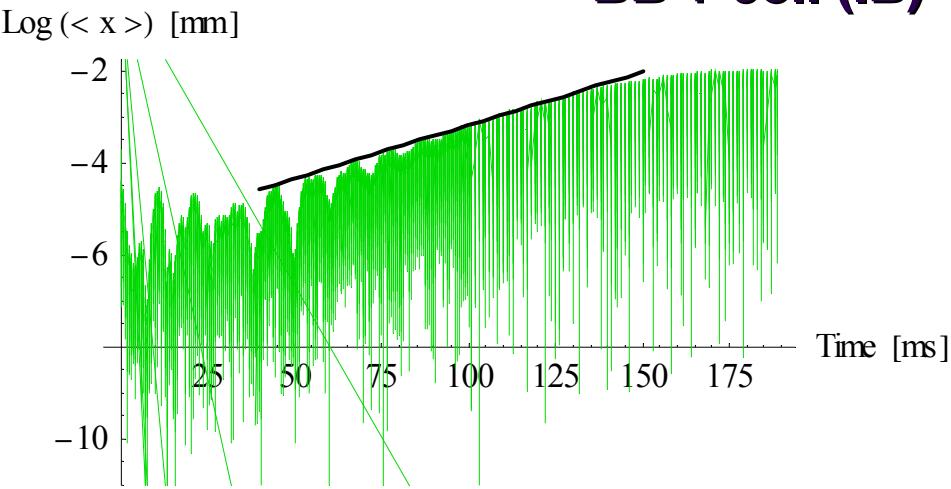
⇒ Rise-time = 70 ms



⇒ Rise-time = 55 ms

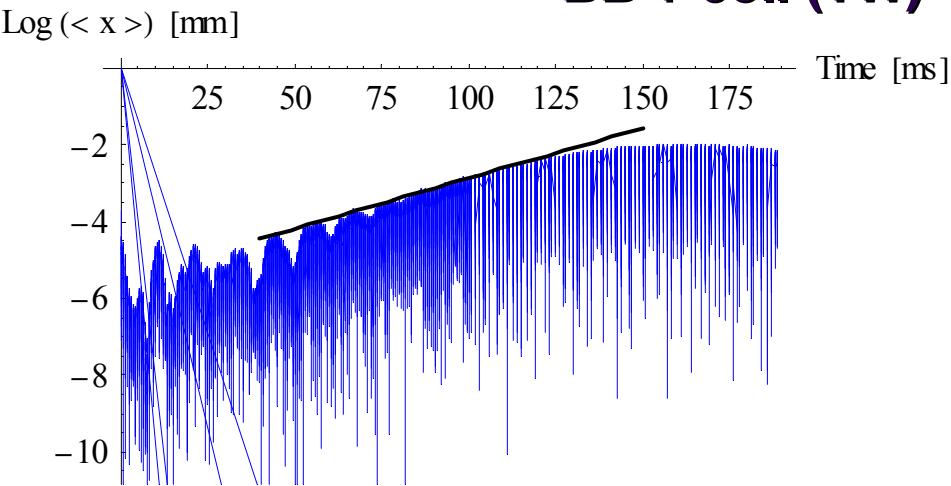
## Fits (3/5)

**BB + coll (IB)**



⇒ Rise-time = 43 ms

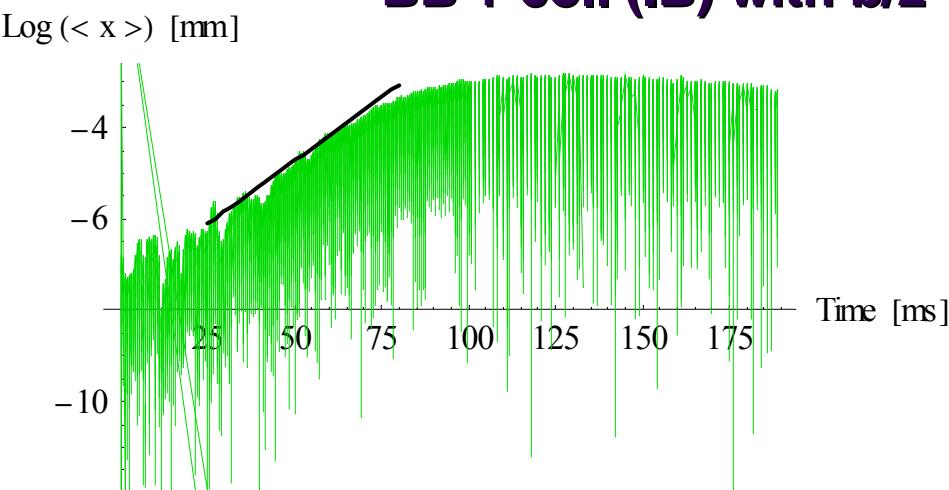
**BB + coll (TW)**



⇒ Rise-time = 38 ms

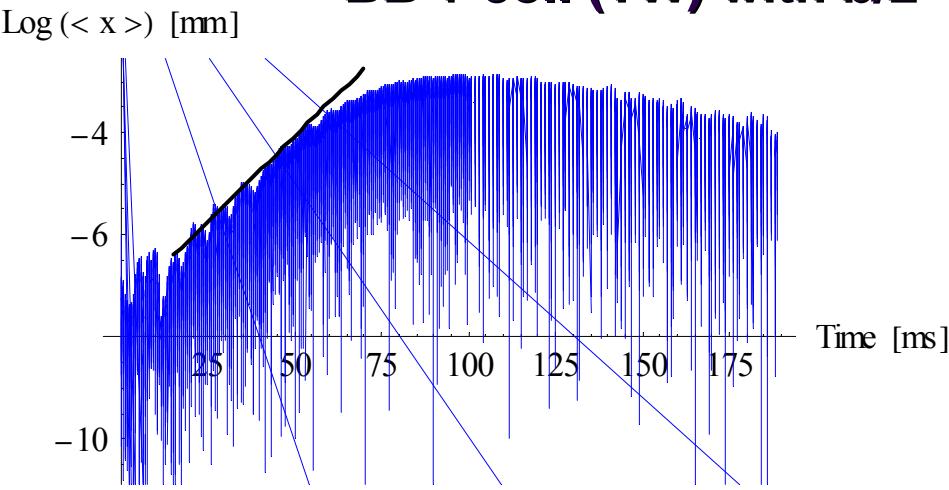
## Fits (4/5)

### BB + coll (IB) with b/2



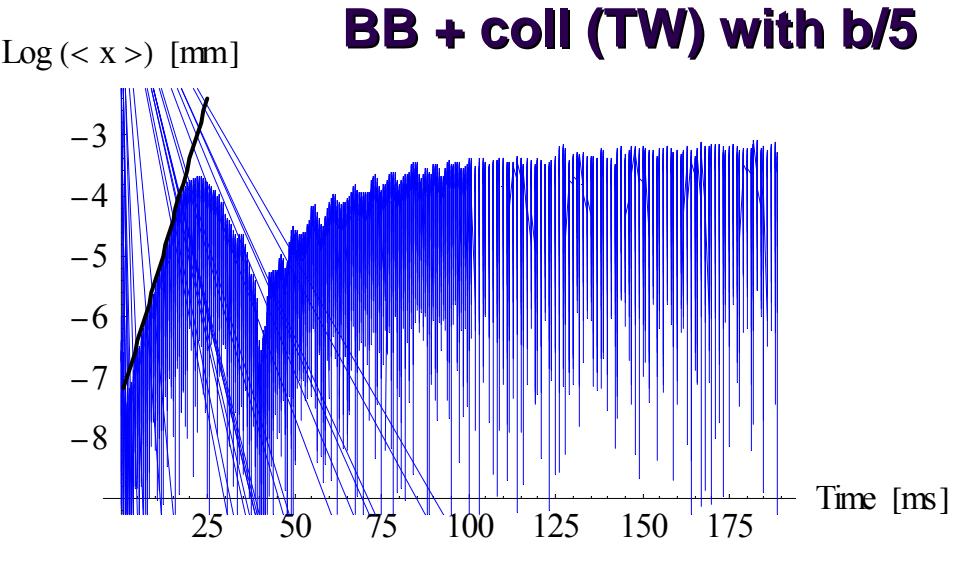
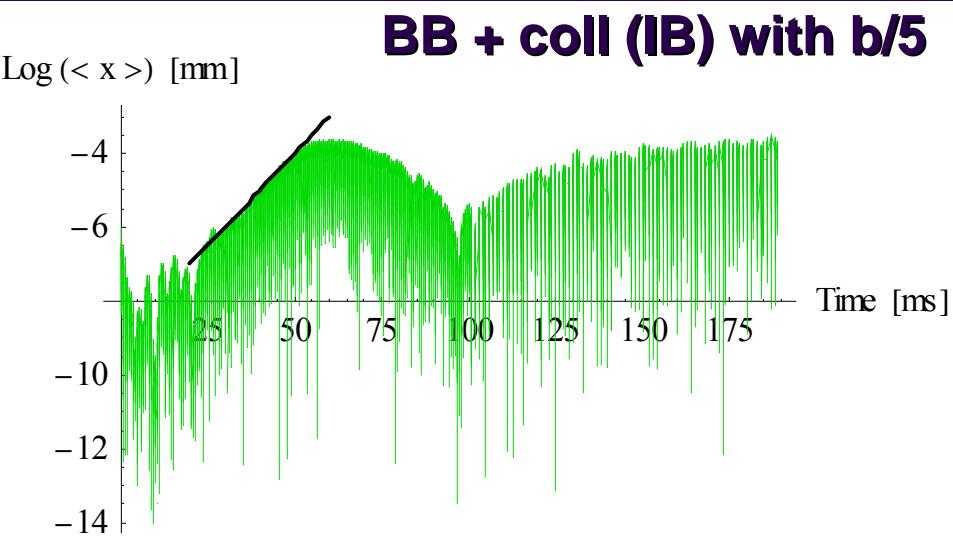
⇒ Rise-time = 18 ms

### BB + coll (TW) with b/2



⇒ Rise-time = 15 ms

## Fits (5/5)



## Summary of the rise-times (in ms)

Imp.	BB	Coll (IB)	Coll (TW)	BB + coll (IB)	BB + coll (TW)
Half gap					
1 mm	42	70	55	43	38
0.5 mm				18	15
0.2 mm				10	5

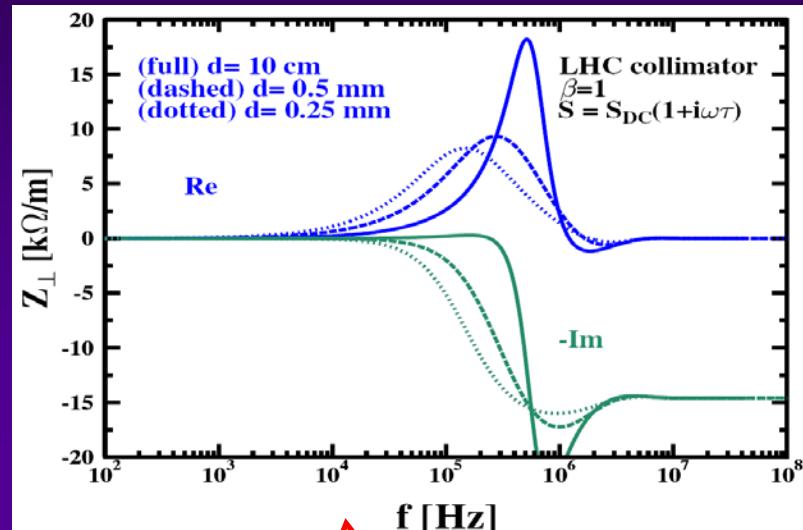
Reminder: Horiz. beam size reduced to have  $b = 2 \sigma_x$

## Conclusion & recommendation

- ◆ Go to the highest energy, reducing the beam current and therefore the horizontal beam size, to reach the smallest values of collimator half gaps (few hundreds of  $\mu\text{m}$ )
  - It enhances the relative effect of the collimator impedance with respect to the (large) machine BB impedance
  - It enhances the difference between the "inductive by-pass" behaviour and the "thick-wall" one
- ◆ Is it possible to perform such measurements? Reproducibility? Precision?
- ◆ Instead of measuring the rise-times, one could also try to measure the damping times (with positive chromaticities) as proposed by H. Burkhardt

# Appendix: GSI results for the transverse impedance of a LHC collimator

## GSI RESULT (2006)



$d = 2.5$  cm for the real LHC collimators

- ◆ New result from GSI sent to me on 28/09/06

~ 4 orders of magnitude higher than computed from Zotter's formalism!

## CERN RESULT (2005)

