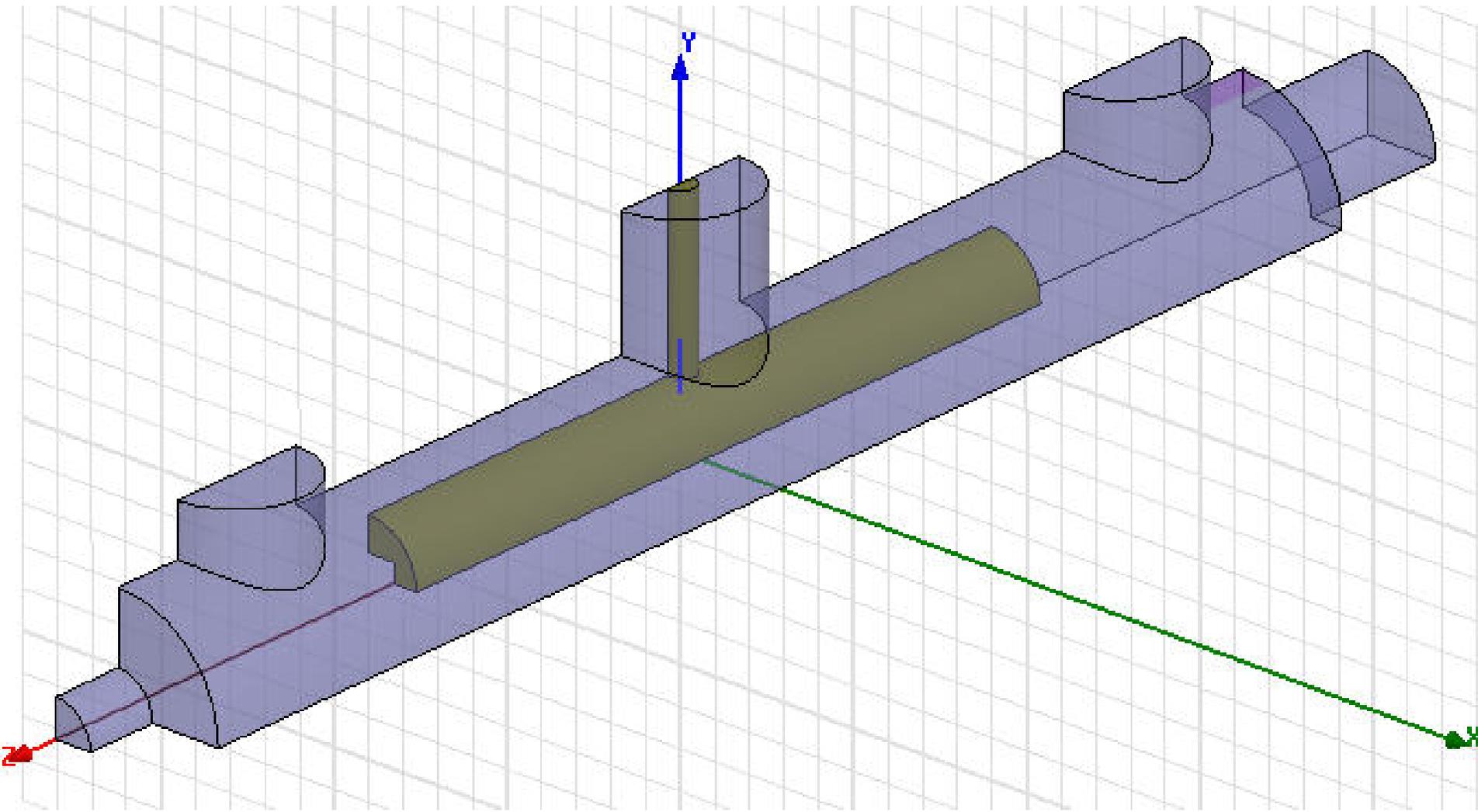


Simulation of  
Longitudinal and Transverse Impedance  
of TCDD (original geometry)

A. Grudiev

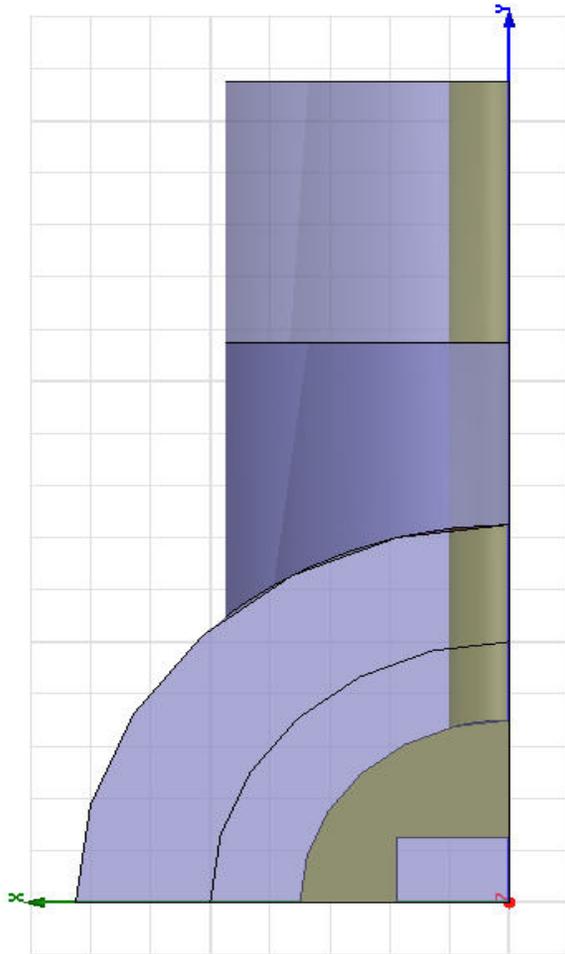
28.10.2005

# TCDD geometry (original proposal)

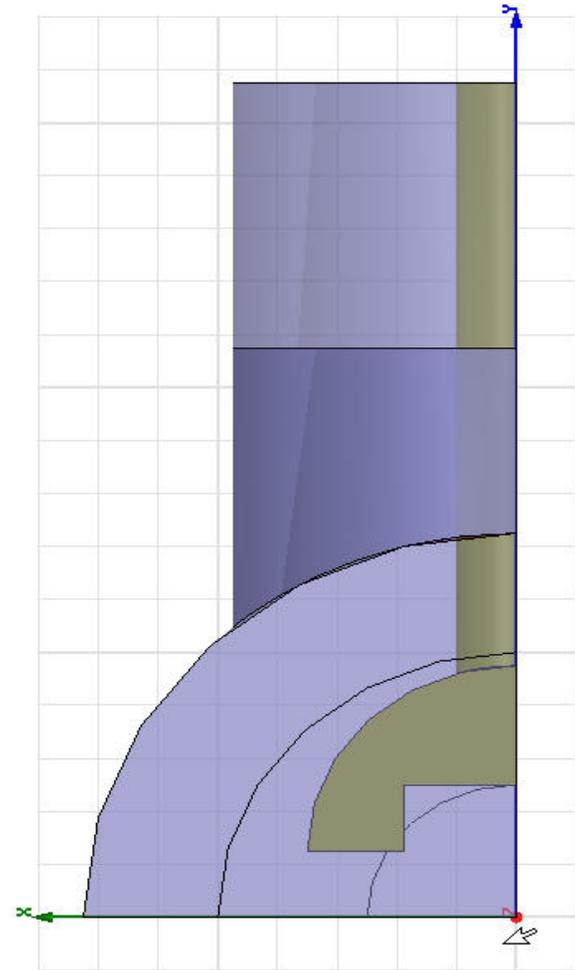


# TCDD geometry (original proposal)

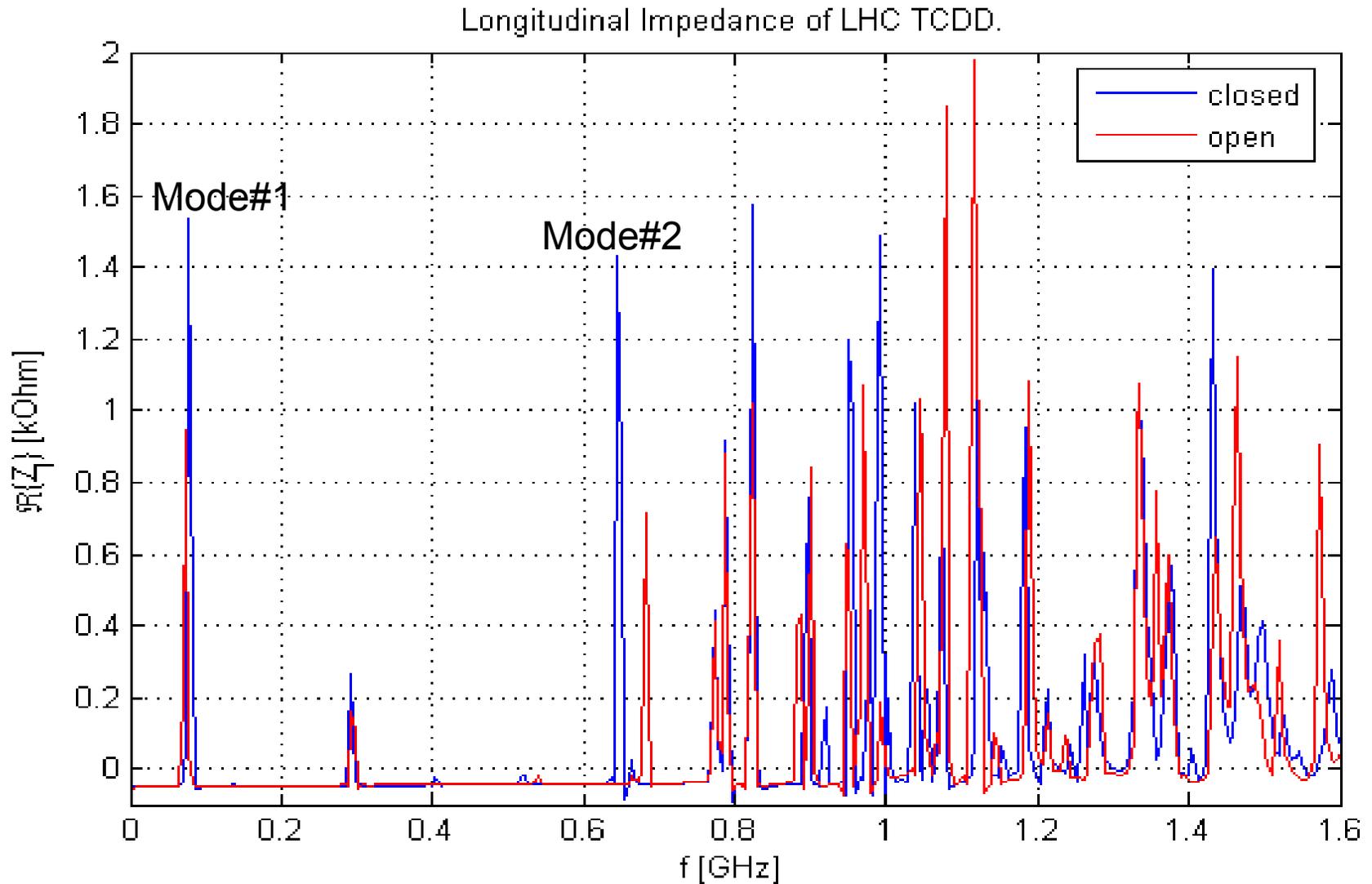
closed



open

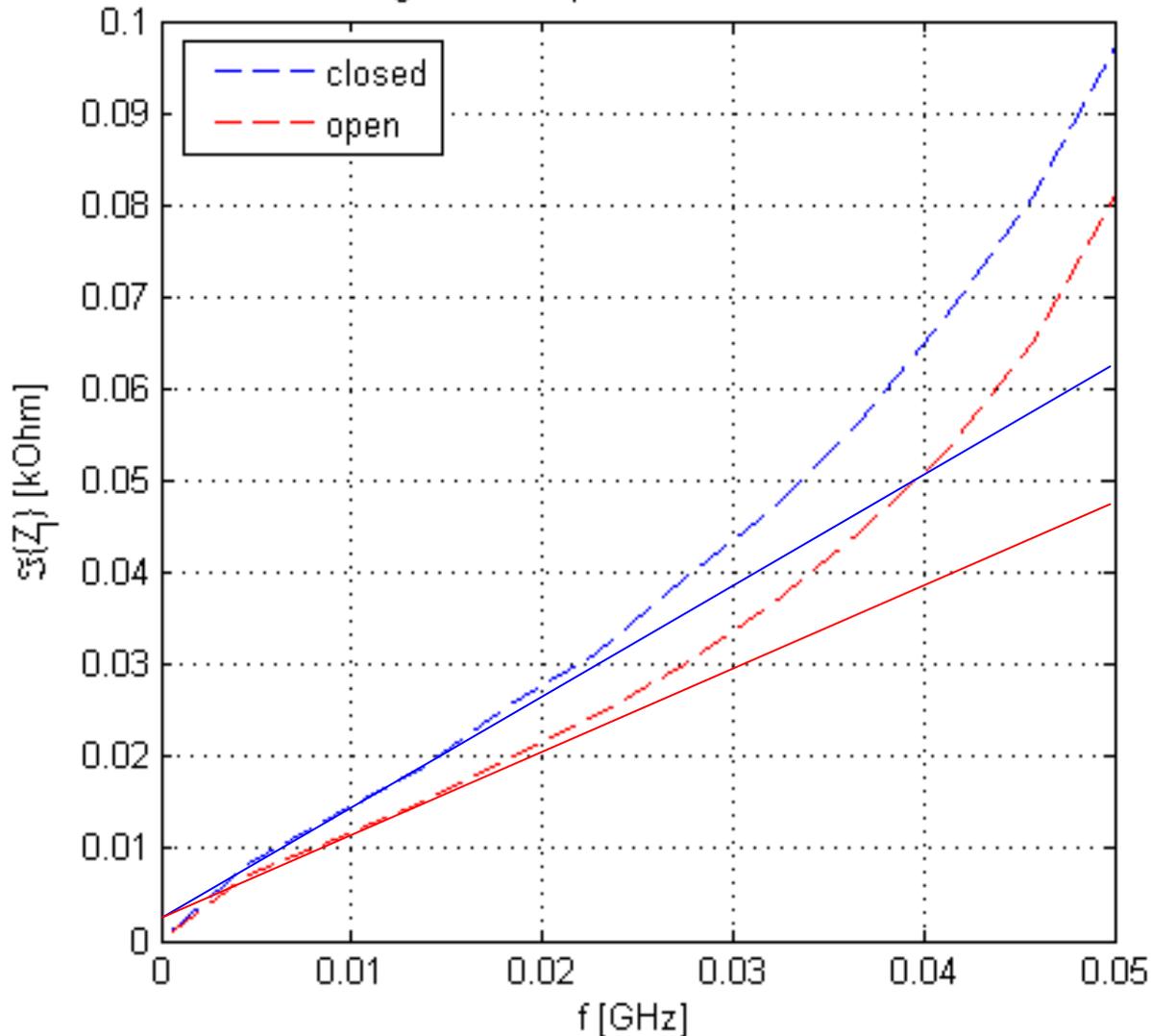


# Longitudinal Impedance from GdfidL



# Longitudinal Impedance from GdfidL

Longitudinal Impedance of LHC TCDD.



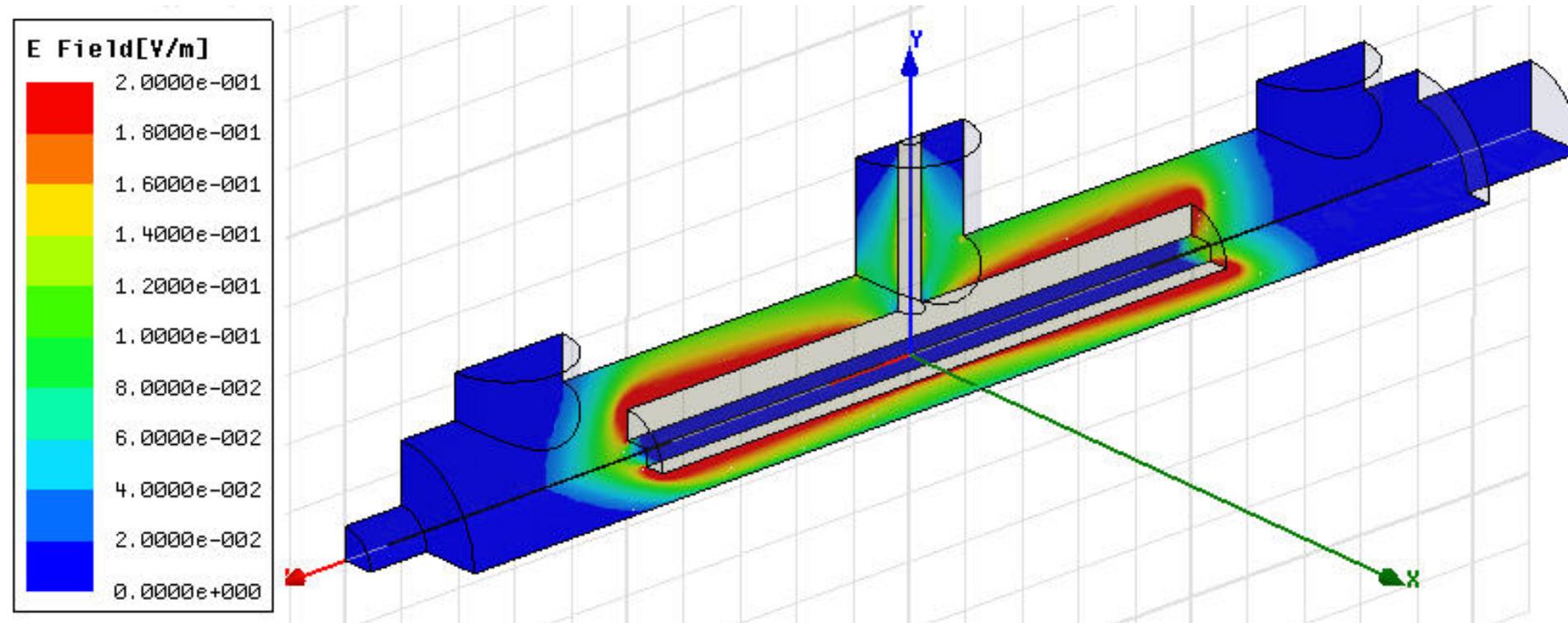
$Z/n = 13.5 \text{ m}\Omega$

$Z/n = 10.1 \text{ m}\Omega$

LHC total broad band  
longitudinal impedance  
 $\sim 70 \text{ m}\Omega$

# Longitudinal impedance from HFSS

Mode#1

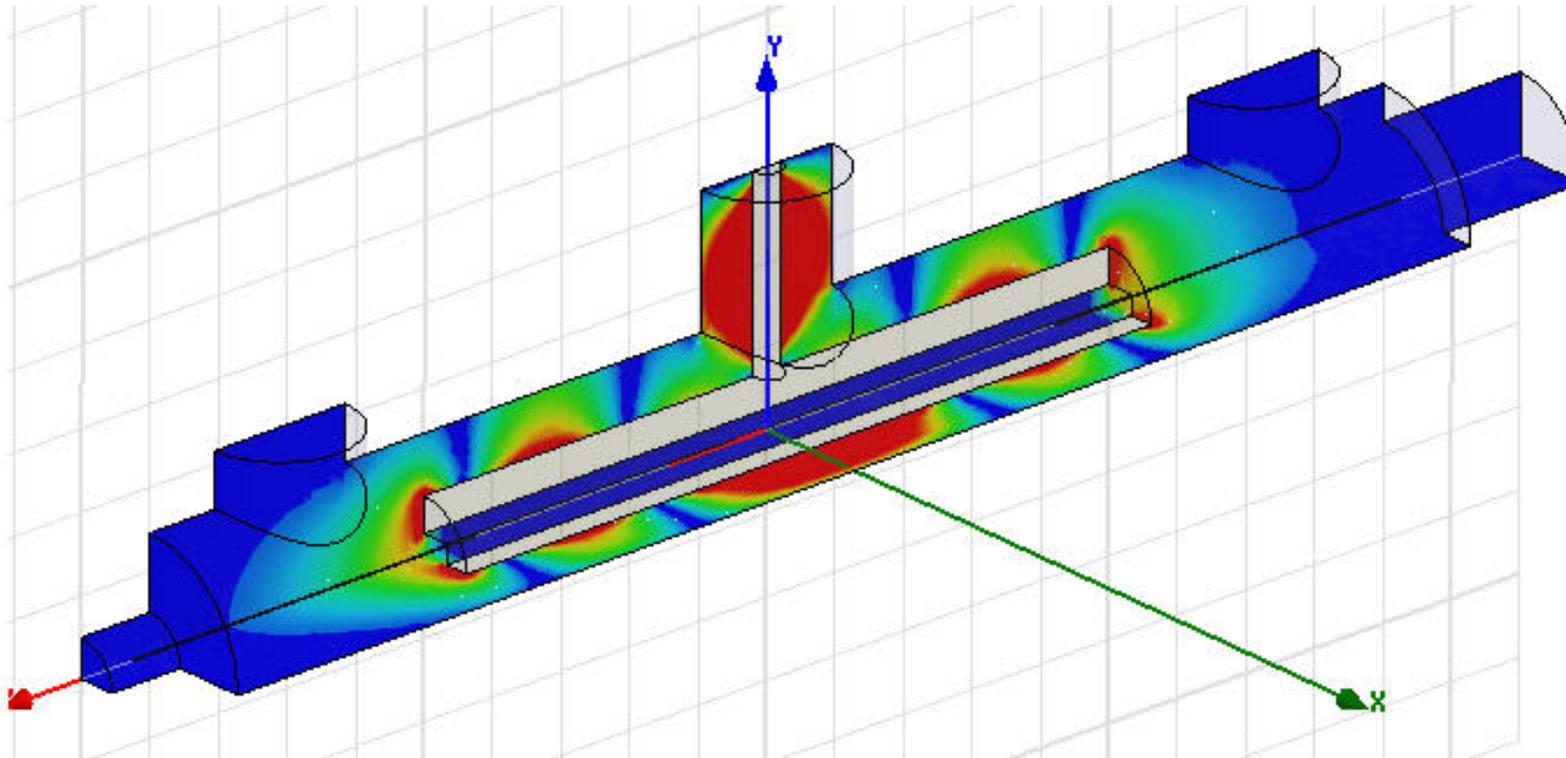
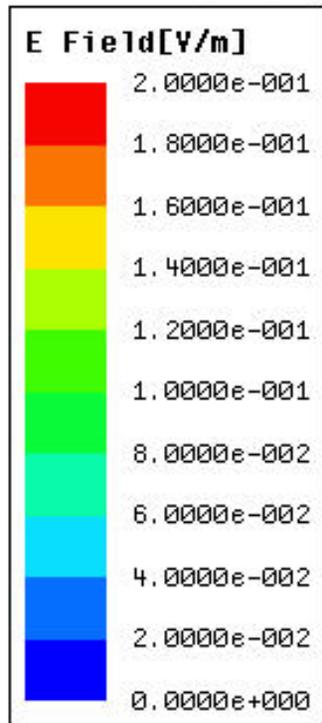


$f = 78.5 \text{ MHz}$ ,  $Q=6320$ ,  $r_l/Q = 157.5 \text{ Linac}\Omega$ ,  $k_l = 19.4 \text{ V/nC}$

For LHC beam:  $80\text{mm} \times 16\text{nC} \times 40 \text{ MHz}$  and assuming  $f = 80 \text{ MHz}$ :  $P_{\text{loss}} \sim 400 \text{ kW}$

# Longitudinal impedance from HFSS

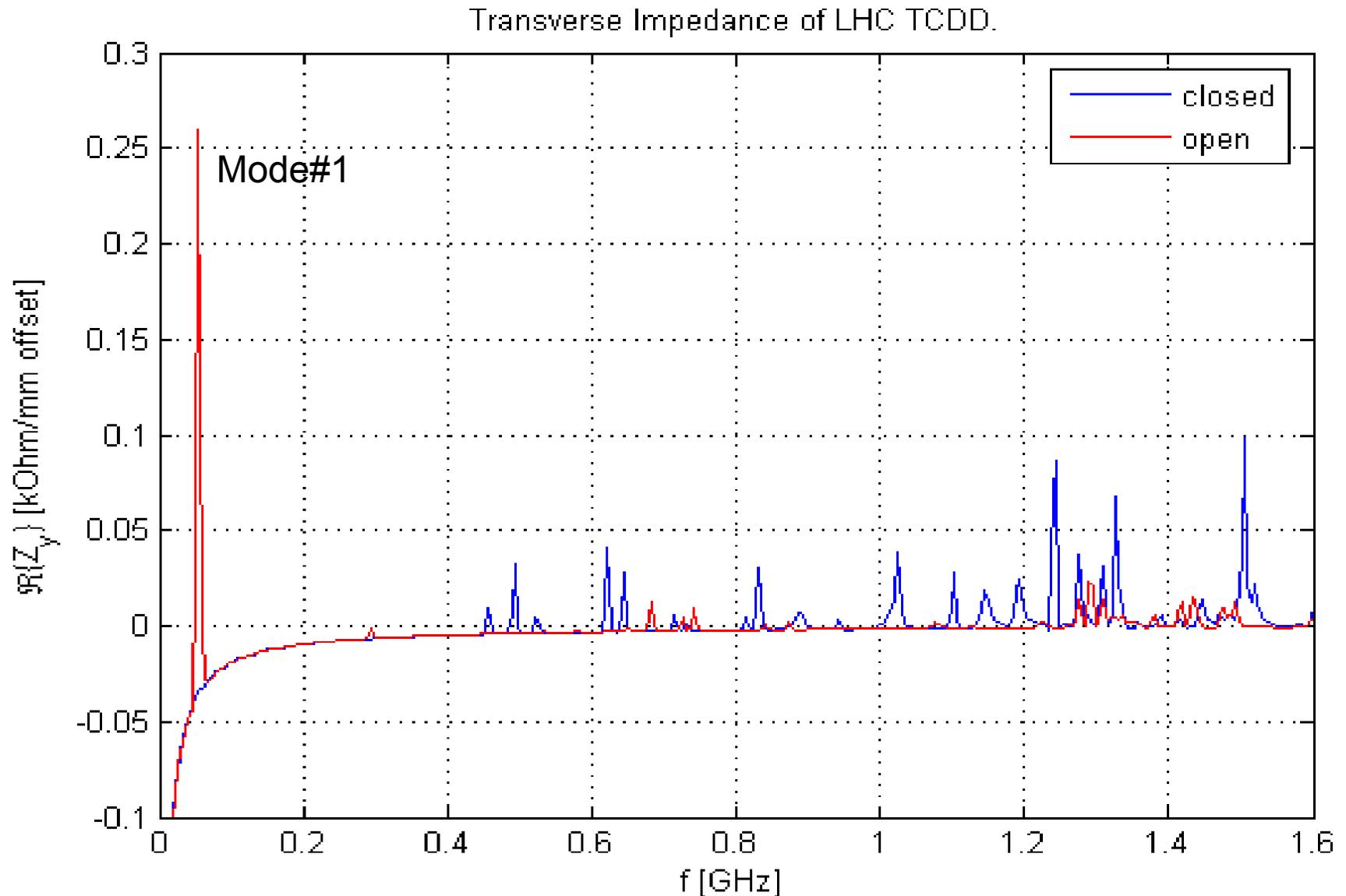
Mode#2



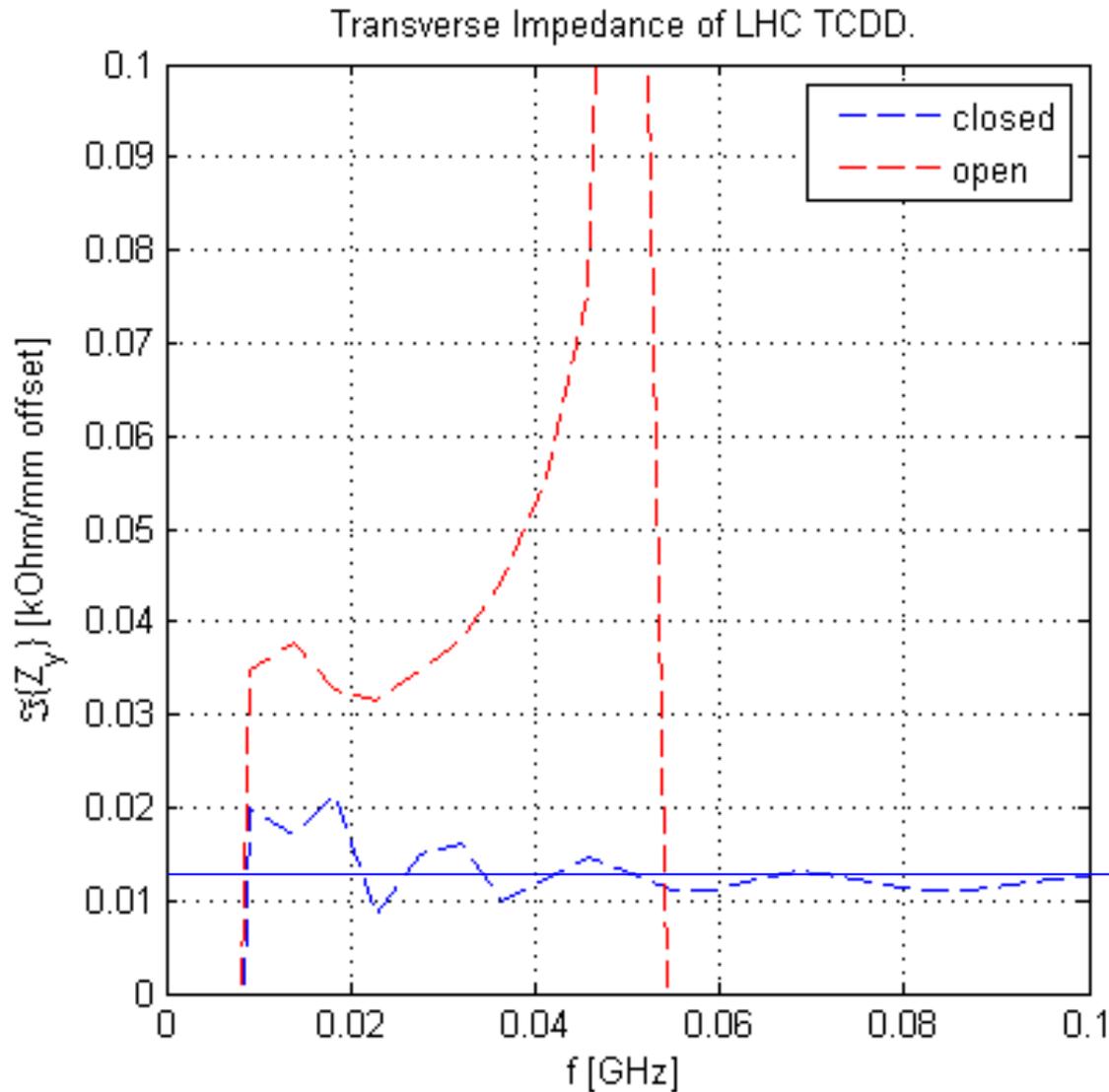
$f = 648 \text{ MHz}$ ,  $Q=18400$ ,  $r_l/Q = 21 \text{ Linac}\Omega$ ,  $k_l = 21.6 \text{ V/nC}$

For LHC beam:  $80\text{mm} \times 16\text{nC} \times 40 \text{ MHz}$  and assuming  $f = 680 \text{ MHz}$ :  $P_{\text{loss}} \sim 44 \text{ kW}$

# Transverse Impedance from GdfidL



# Transverse Impedance from GdfidL

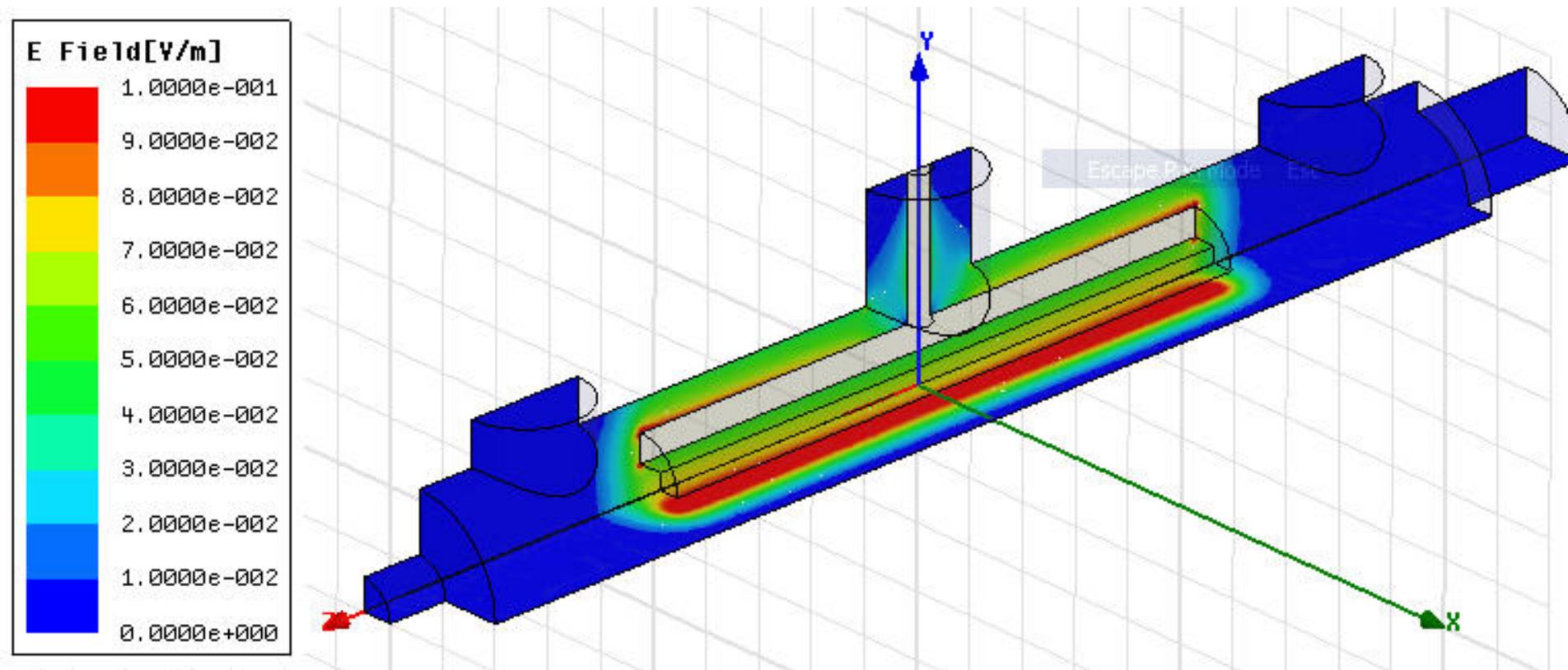


LHC total broad band  
transverse impedance  
~ 2000  $\text{k}\Omega/\text{m}$

$$Z_y = 12 \text{ k}\Omega/\text{m}$$

# Transverse impedance from HFSS

Mode#1



$f = 54.8 \text{ MHz}$ ,  $Q=4870$ ,  $r_t/Q = 20200 \text{ Linac}\Omega/\text{m}$ ,  $k_t = 1800 \text{ V/nC/m}$ ,  $R_t = 49.2 \text{ M}\Omega/\text{m}$

# Vertical tune shift

LHC injection pars:

$E=450$  GeV

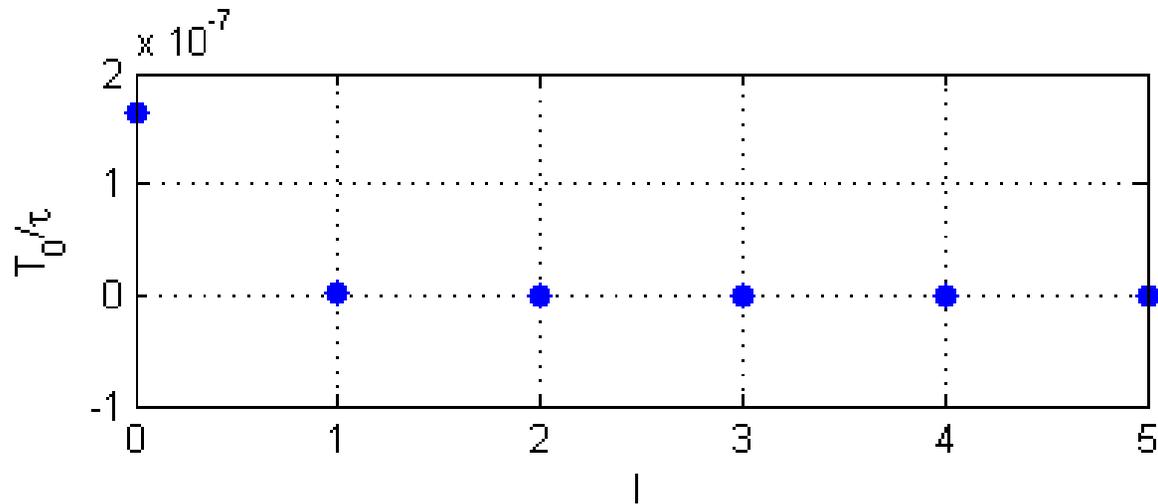
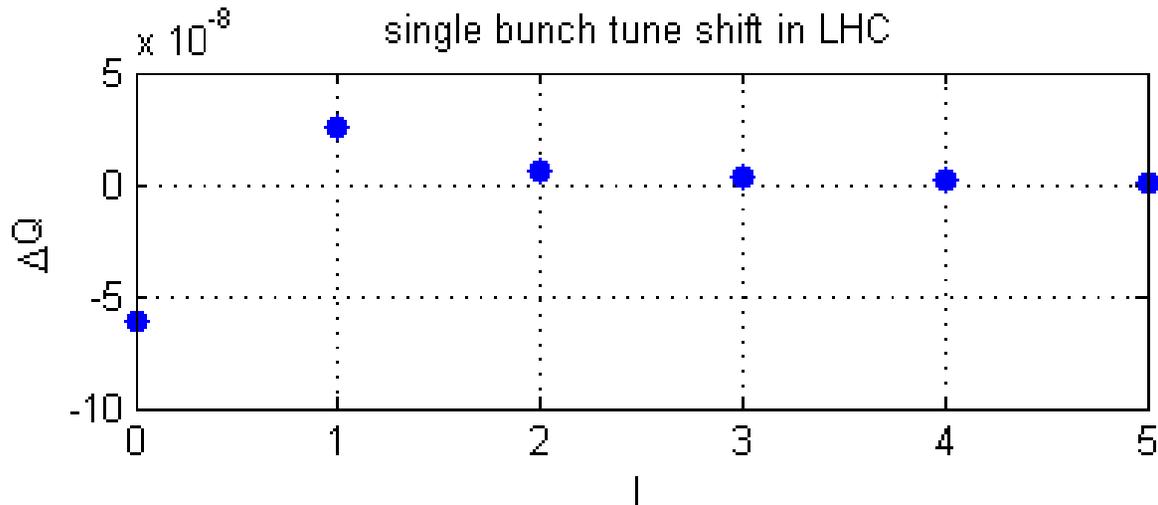
$\sigma_z = 115$  mm

$N = 10^{11}$

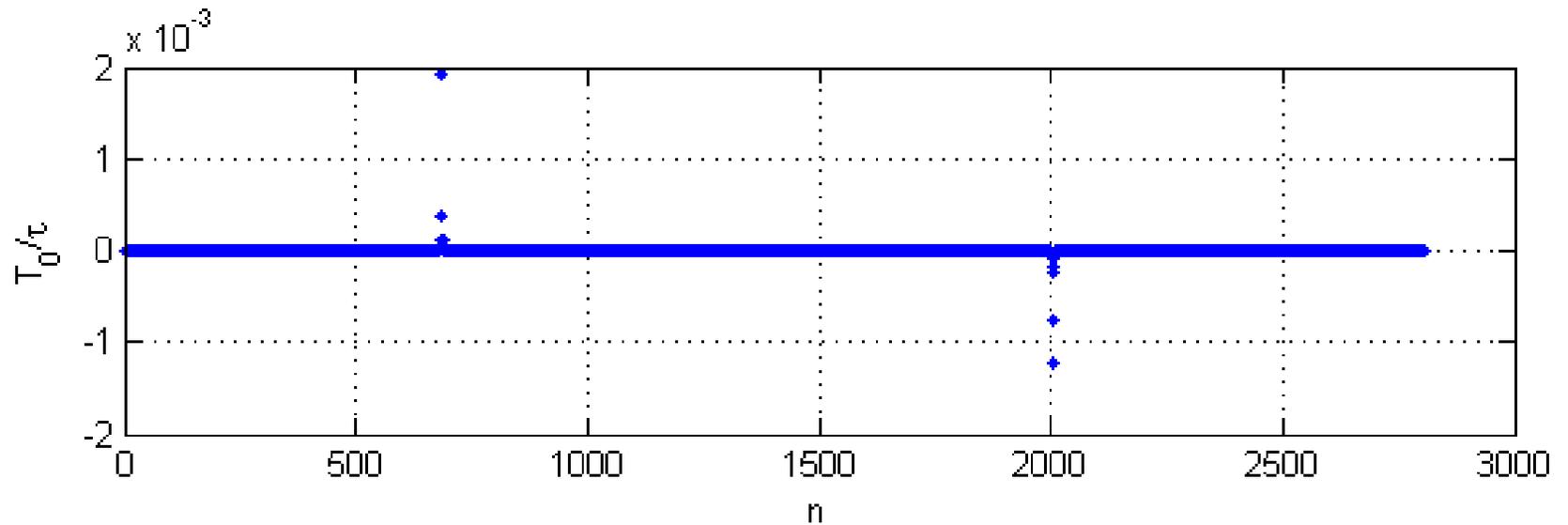
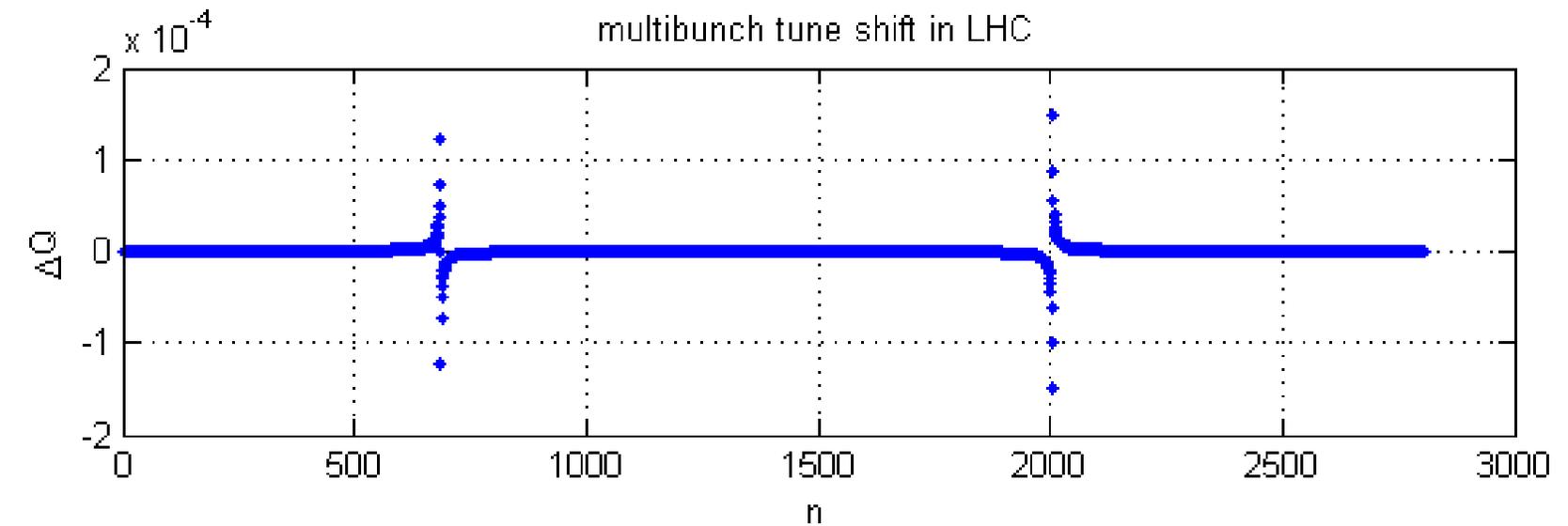
$f_0 = 11.2455$  kHz

$Q_y = 59.31$

$\xi = 0$



# Vertical tune shift



# Recommendations

- To avoid transverse mode#1 rf contact between upper and lower parts of the absorber is necessary
- To avoid longitudinal mode#1 rf contact between beam pipe aperture and absorber aperture is necessary on each side
- To reduce broad band impedance smooth ( $\sim 15^\circ$ ) transition from beam pipe aperture (round) to absorber aperture (rectangular) is necessary on each side