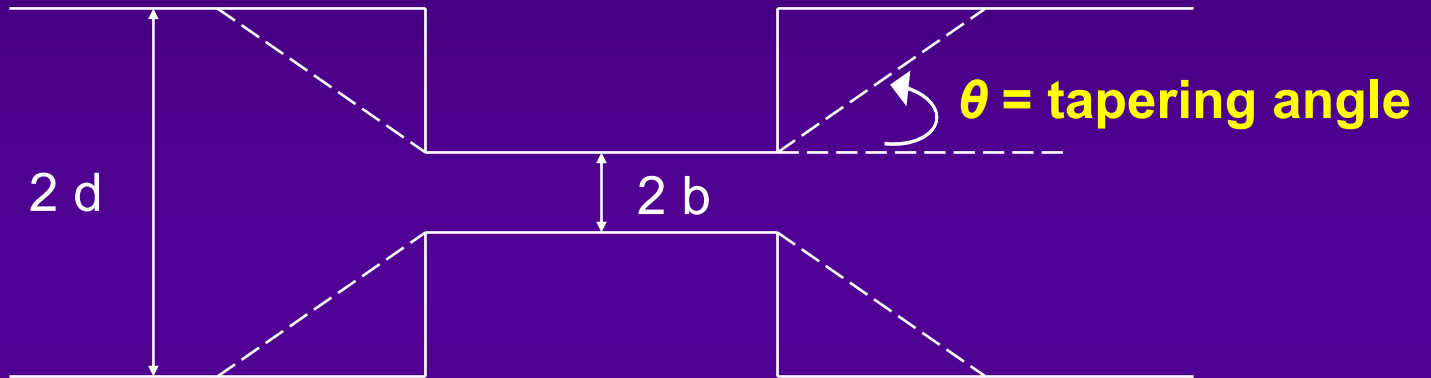


LHC GEOMETRICAL  
COLLIMATOR IMPEDANCE  
(from L. Vos' formalism)

E. Metral

⇒ **The trapped modes are not treated here and have to be added**

# Geometry of 1 circular collimator



## Longitudinal impedance (1/3)

$$Z_l(\omega) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \text{if } |\omega| < \omega_{c0} \\ A & \text{if } |\omega| \geq \omega_{c0} \end{pmatrix} + j \frac{A}{\pi} \text{Log} \left| \frac{1 + \frac{\omega}{\omega_{c0}}}{1 - \frac{\omega}{\omega_{c0}}} \right|$$

$$A = \frac{Z_0}{4} \text{Log} \left( \frac{d}{b} \right) \sin \theta$$

$$\omega_{c0} = \tau_0 \frac{c}{d} = \text{cut-off frequency of the large pipe}$$

$$Z_0 = 120 \pi$$

$$\tau_0 = 2.4$$

= 1<sup>st</sup> root of the 0<sup>th</sup> order Bessel function

## Longitudinal impedance (2/3)

◆  $\theta = 15^\circ \Rightarrow \sin \theta = 0.26 \Rightarrow$  The impedance is reduced by a factor 4

◆ For  $\theta = 90^\circ \Rightarrow$  i.e. no tapering

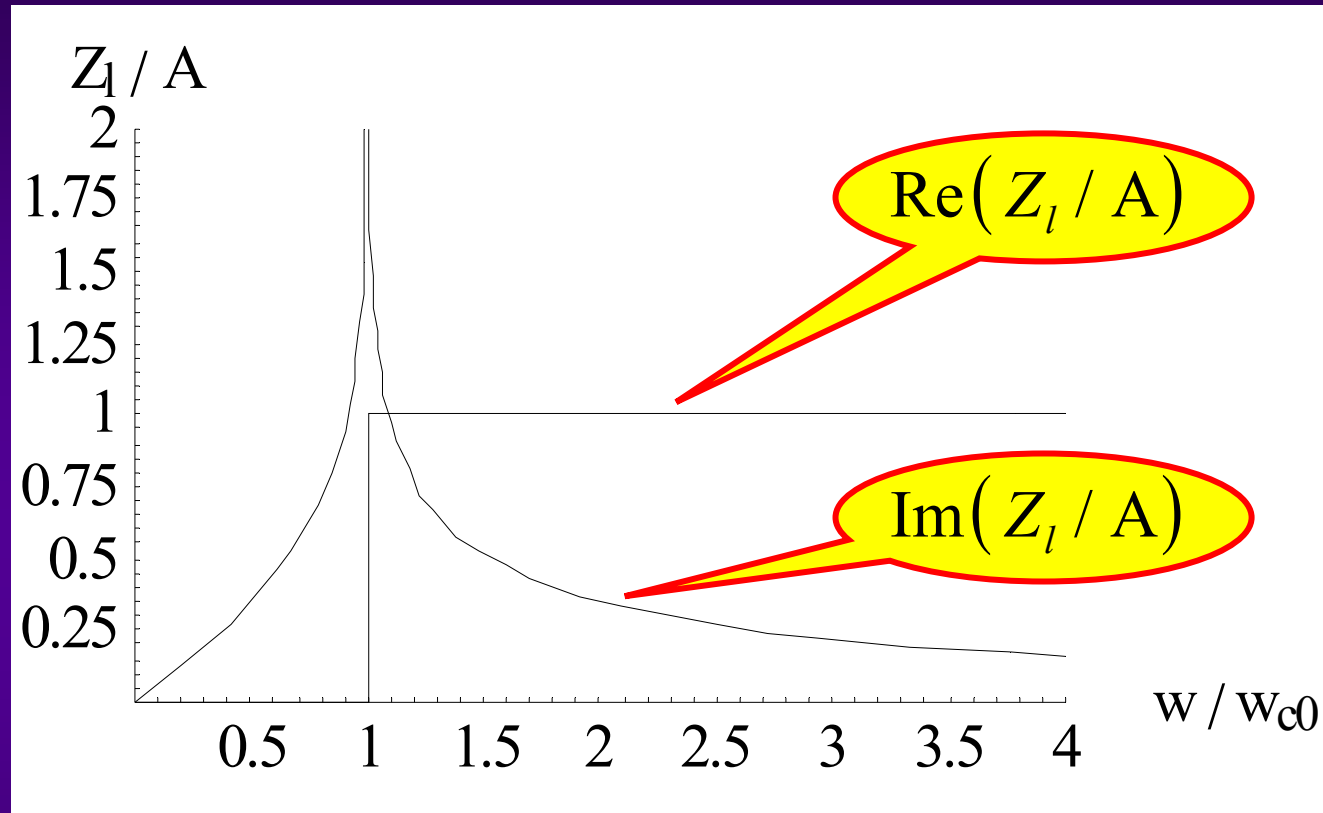
■ L. Vos obtains

$$A = \frac{Z_0}{4} \text{Log} \left( \frac{d}{b} \right)$$

■ In the CAS course (CERN 95-06) “Wake fields and Impedance” by L. Palumbo et al., it is said p. 364, Eq. (150) :

$$A \approx \frac{Z_0}{\pi} \text{Log} \left( \frac{d}{b} \right)$$

## Longitudinal impedance (3/3)



### ◆ Numerical application for an LHC collimator

$$b = 2 \text{ mm}$$

$$d = 2 \text{ cm}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$f_{c0} = 5.7 \text{ GHz}$$

$$A \approx 220 \sin \theta \ \Omega$$

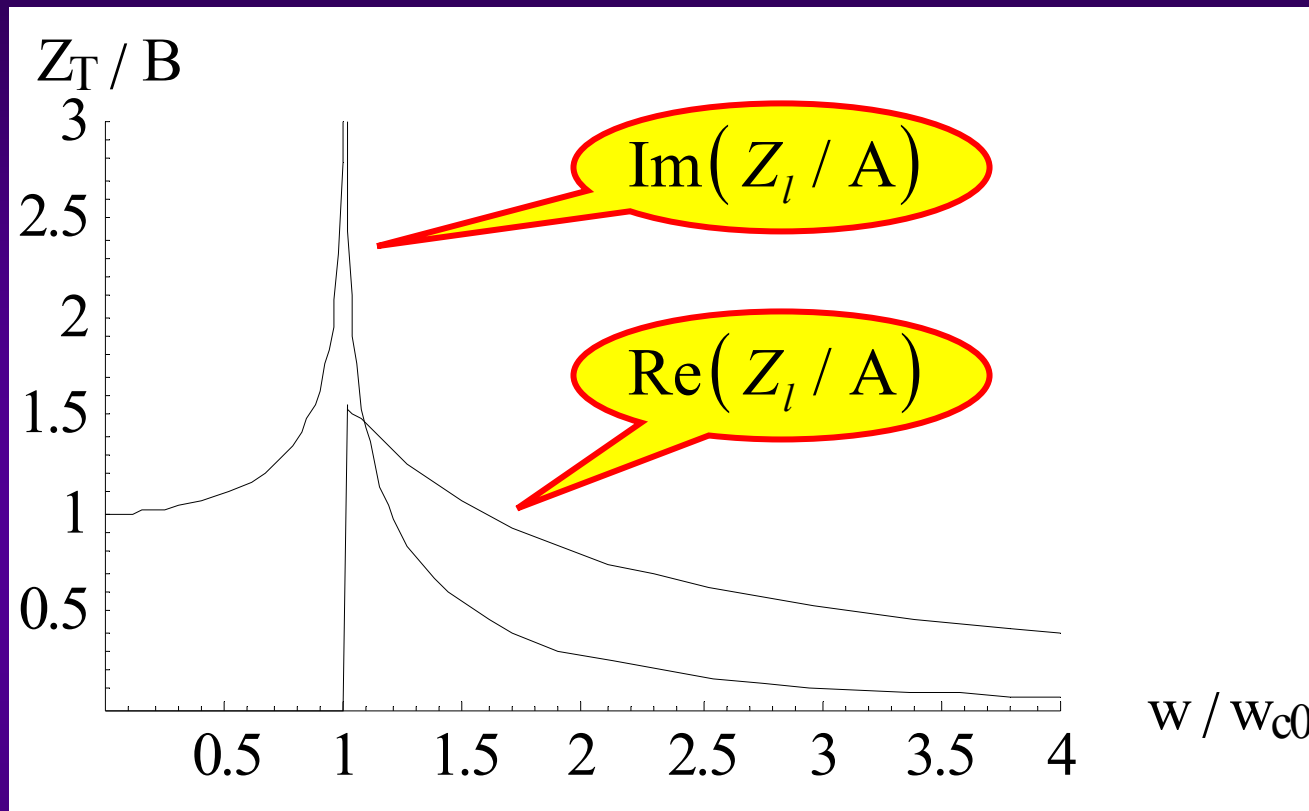
$$Z_l / n \approx 0.3 \sin \vartheta \text{ m}\Omega$$

## Transverse impedance (1/2)

$$Z_T(\omega) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \text{if } |\omega| < \omega_{c0} \\ \frac{\pi B \omega_{c0}}{2\omega} & \text{if } |\omega| \geq \omega_{c0} \end{pmatrix} + j \frac{B \omega_{c0}}{2\omega} \text{Log} \left| \frac{1 + \frac{\omega}{\omega_{c0}}}{1 - \frac{\omega}{\omega_{c0}}} \right|$$

$$B = \frac{c Z_0}{\pi b^2 \omega_{c0}} \text{Log} \left( \frac{d}{b} \right) \sin \theta$$

## Transverse impedance (2/2)



### ◆ Numerical application for an LHC collimator

$$B \approx 0.6 \sin \theta \text{ M}\Omega/\text{m}$$