HiLumi
HL-LHC PROJECT

Mitigating collimation impedance and improving halo cleaning with new optics and settings strategy of the HL-LHC betatron collimation system

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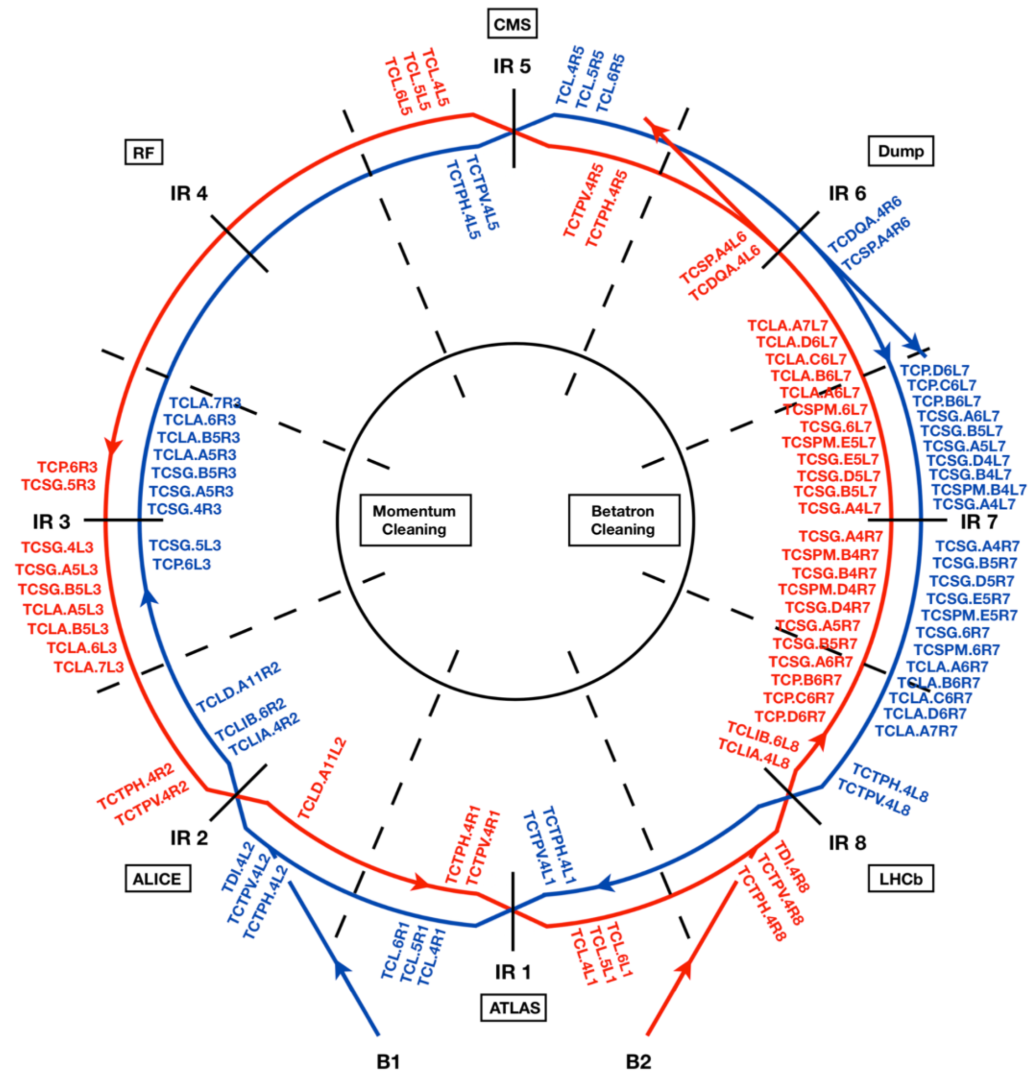
CERN

10th October 2023 – HB'23

Collimation insertions in LHC



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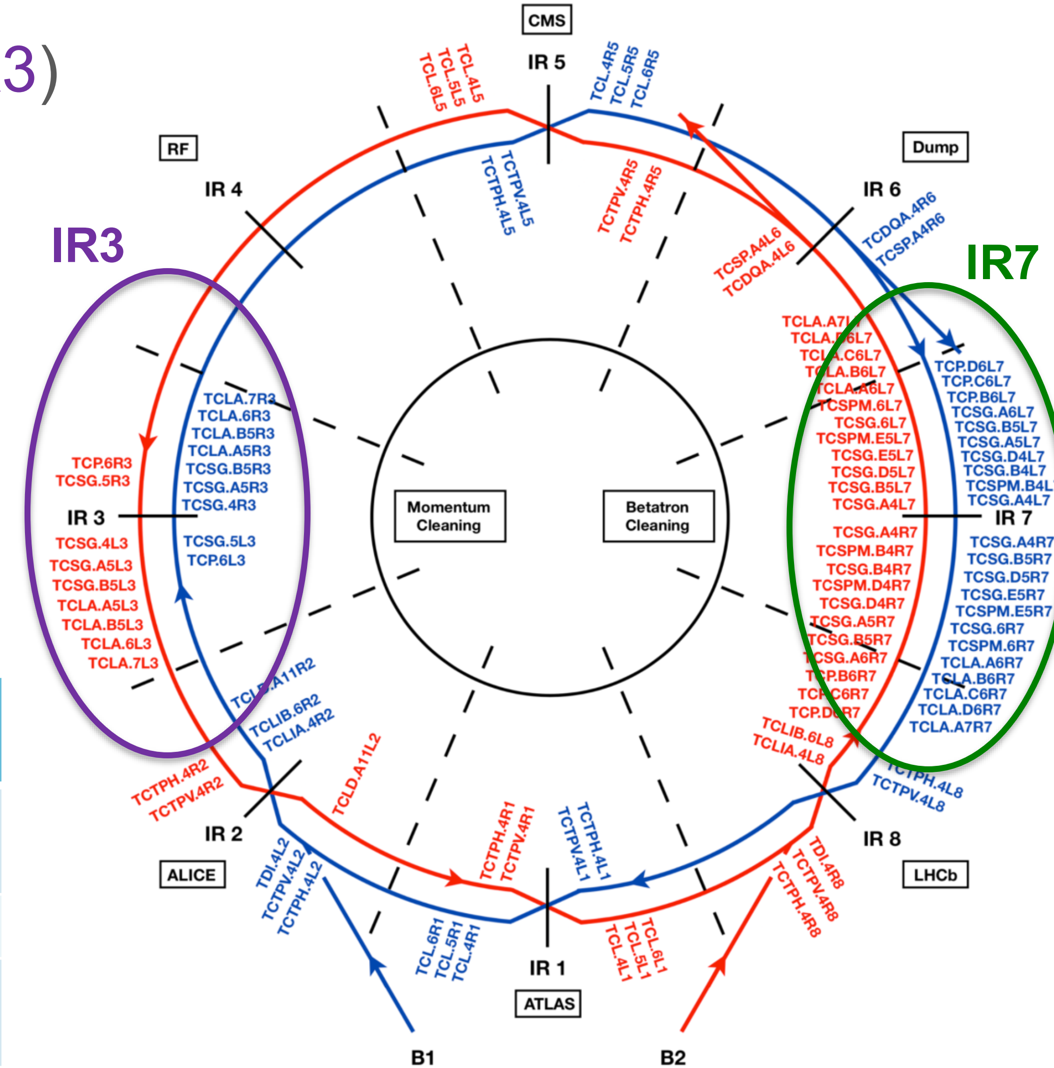
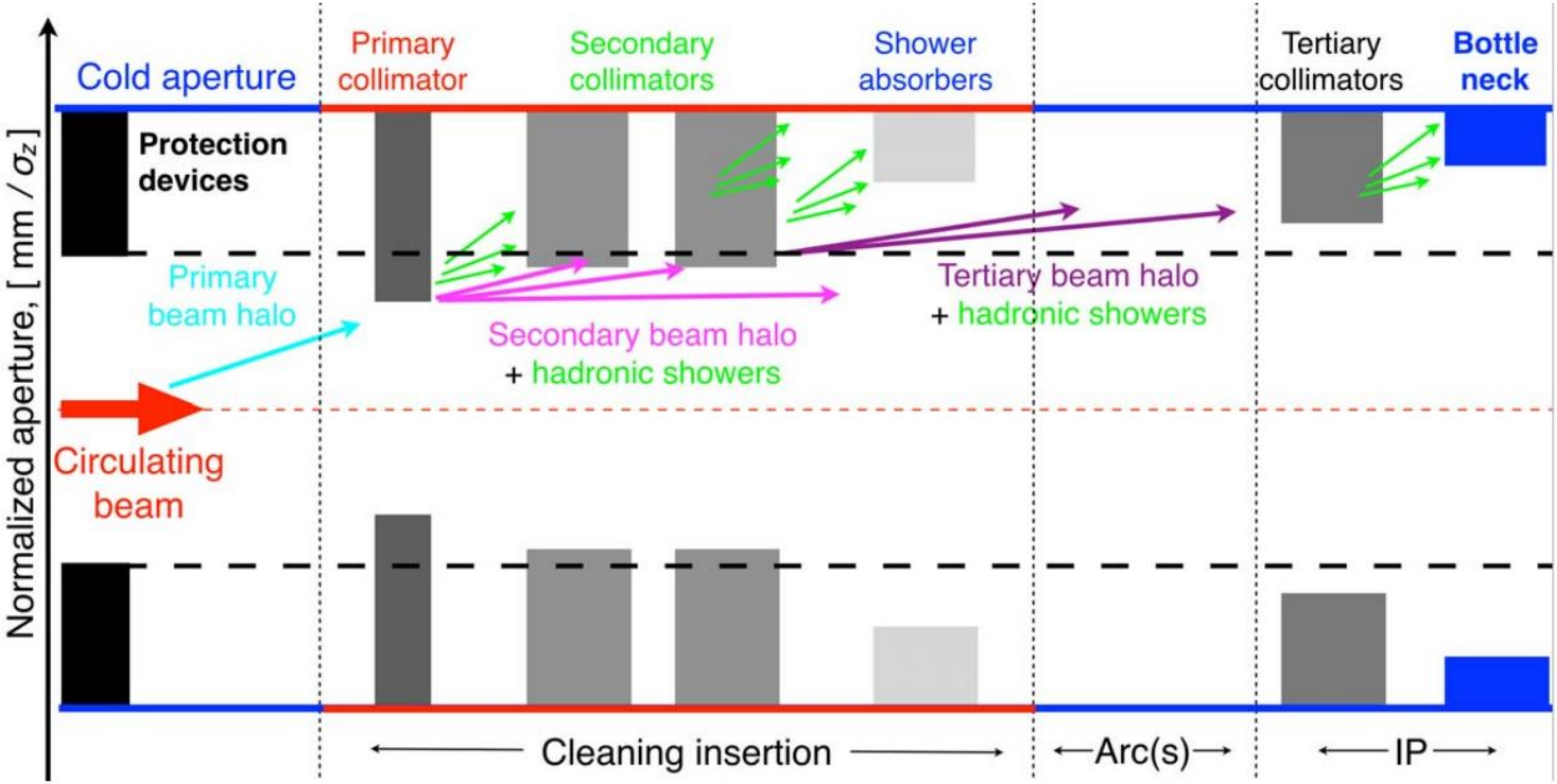
Collimation insertions in LHC

- Momentum cleaning (IR3)
  - Particles with large momentum offsets
- Betatron cleaning (IR7)
  - Particles with large betatron amplitudes

	2023	LHC design	HL-LHC design
Bunch intensity [p+]	1.4-1.6	1.15	2.3
Energy [GeV]	6800	7000	7000
Stored beam energy [MJ]	410	362	678

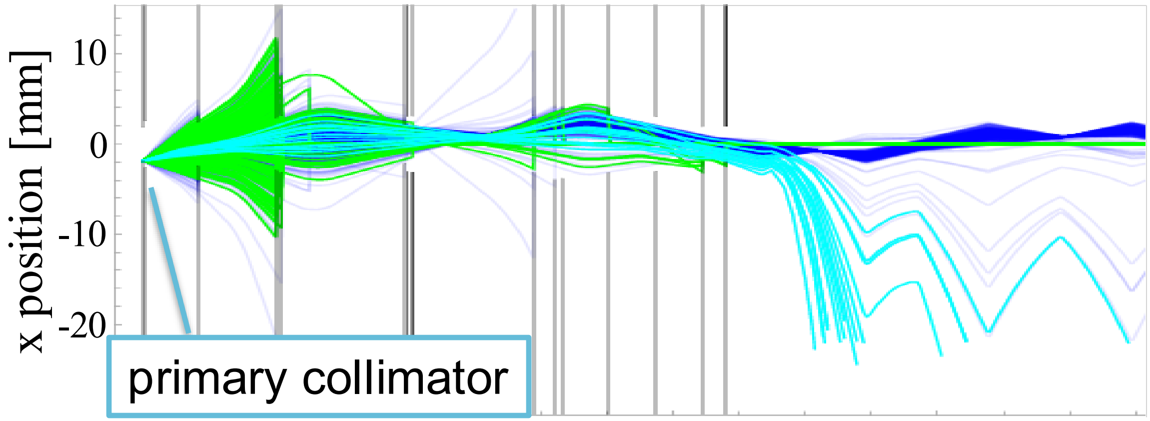


Multi-stage Collimation



Leakage of collimator losses

- Particles leak out of collimator insertion



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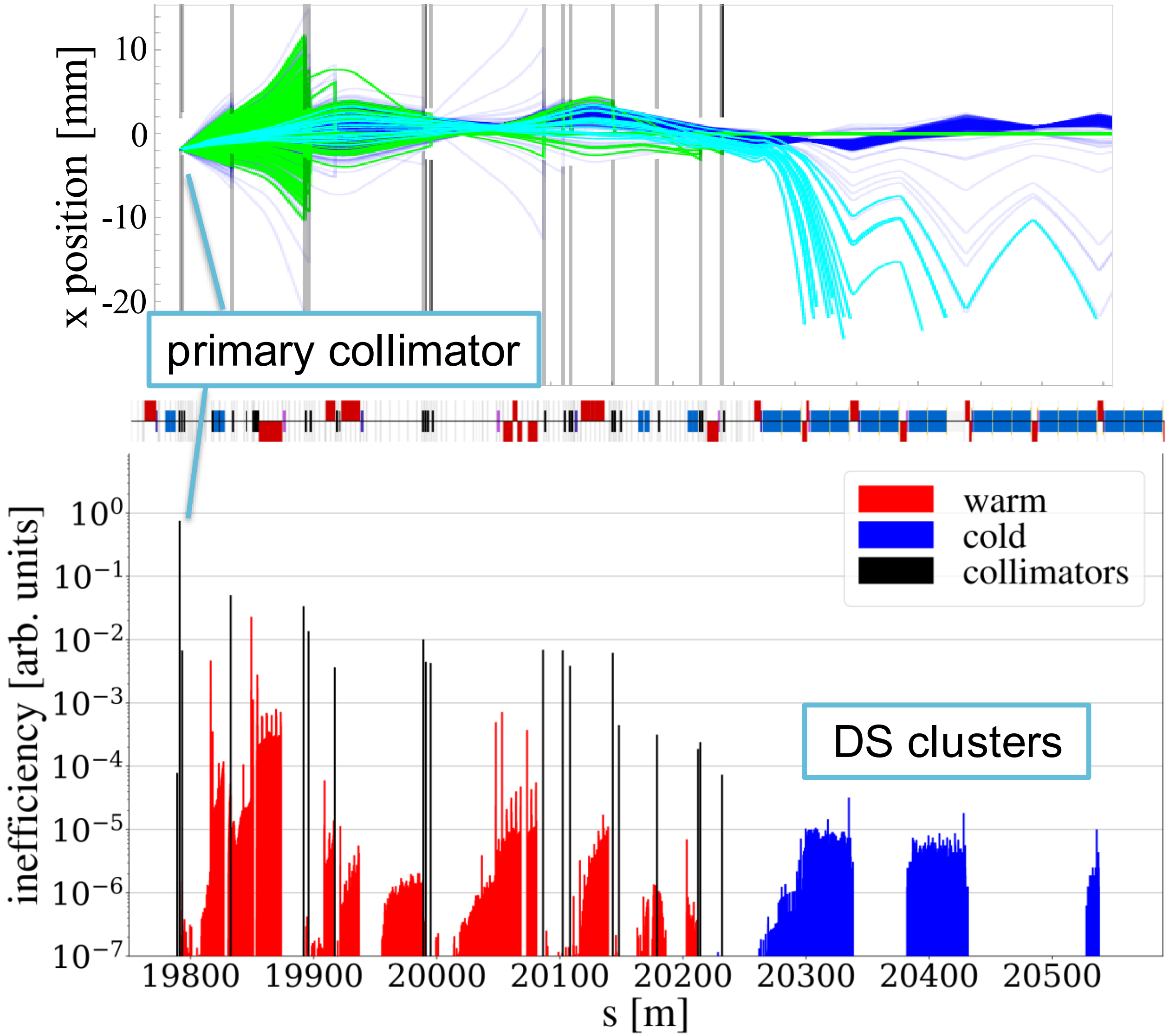
- Critical for cleaning performance due to quench risk



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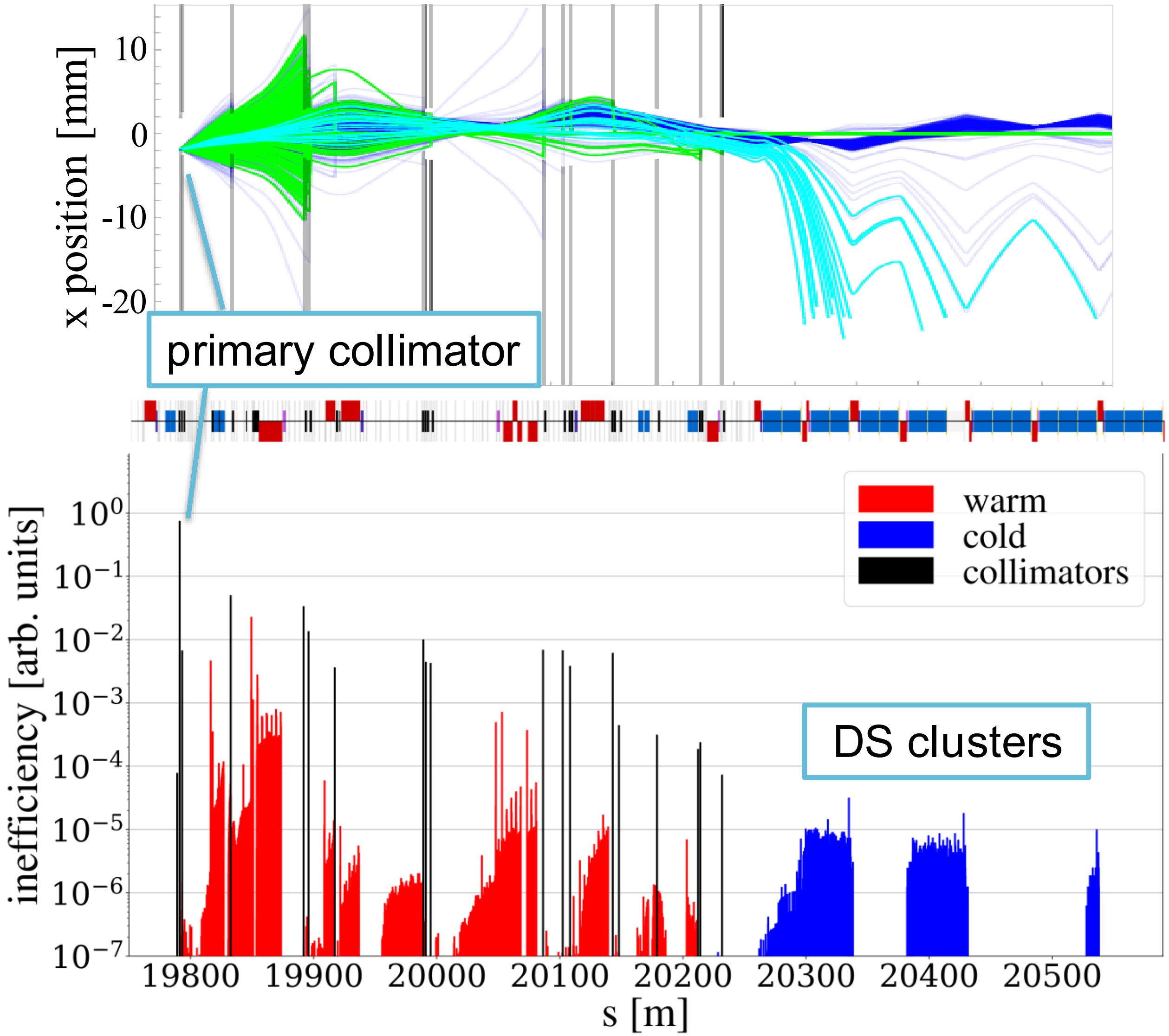
- β* reduction requires tight collimator settings
- Min. collimator gap at top energy ~1 mm



HL-LHC challenges

- Protons per bunch increase:
  - 1.15e11 (design) → 1.4e11 (now) → 2.3e11 (HL)
- Impedance scales with bunch charge
  - → **beam lifetime decreases, instabilities**
  - Collimators main source of impedance (low conductivity and tight gaps)
- Collimator leakage scales with beam intensity (assuming same lifetime)
  - → **increased quench risk**

- Limitations mainly from Betatron Collimation (IR7)

Mitigations

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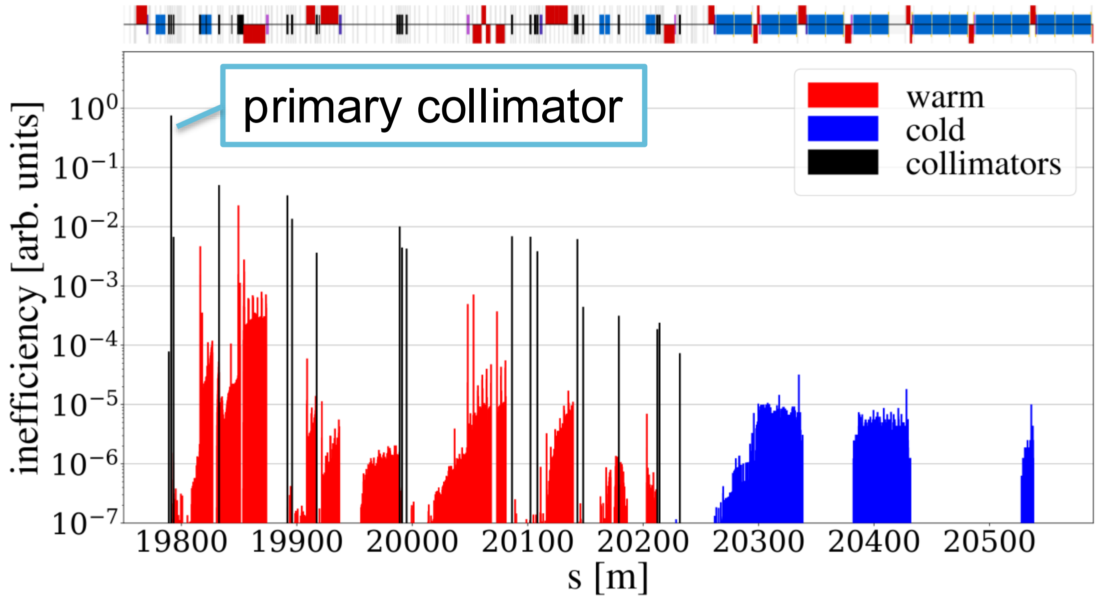
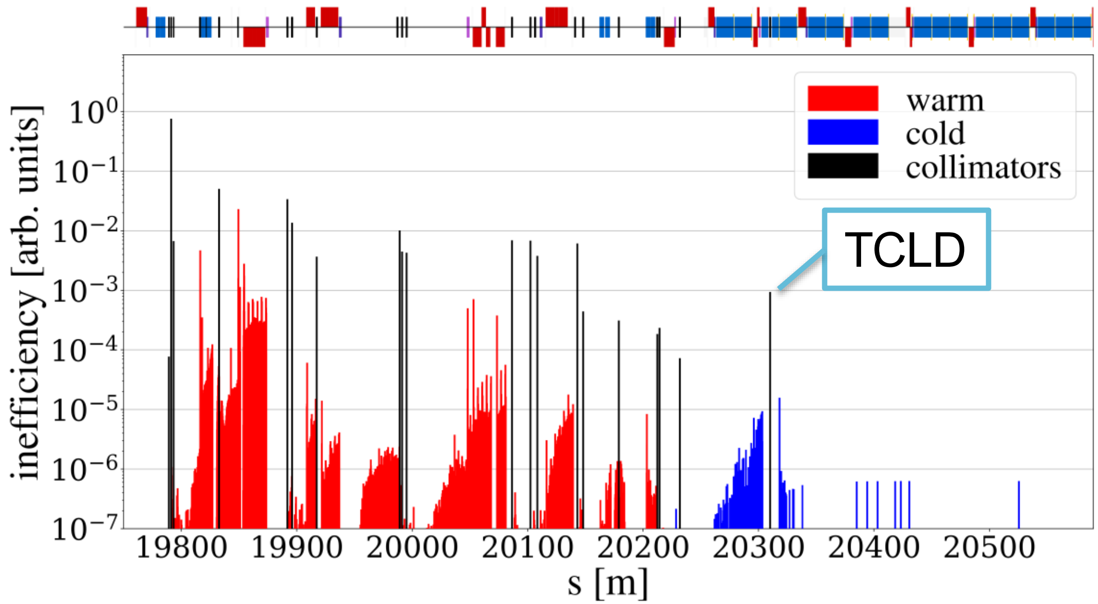
Beam Losses

- Replace one arc dipole (8.33 T) with two shorter dipoles (11T)
- Install a collimator in the gap





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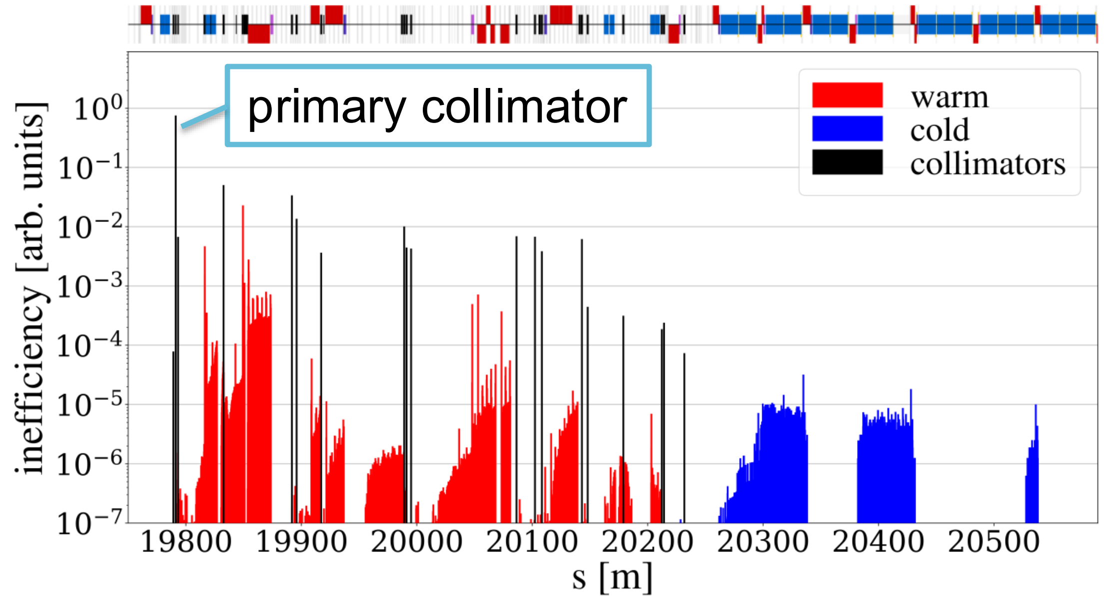
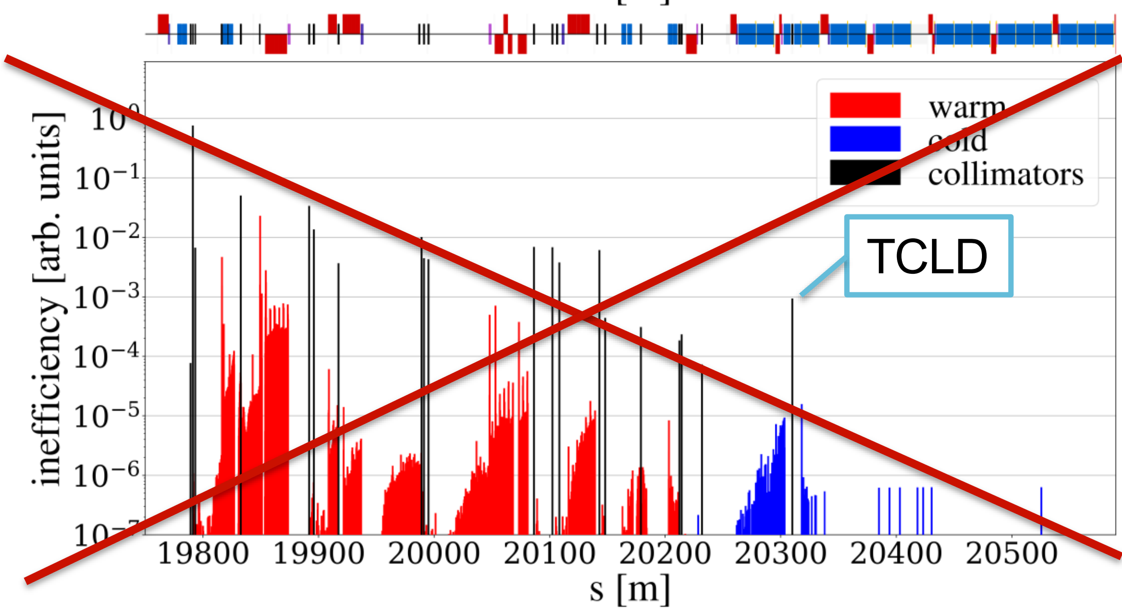


Beam Losses

- Replace one arc dipole (8.33 T) with two shorter dipoles (11T)
- Install a collimator in the gap
- **Descoped** from baseline due to 11T dipole production difficulties
- n.b. ion collimation is instead mitigated by crystal collimators



What else can we do?

Change the optics in IR7 to mitigate both impedance and collimation leakage!

Focus on LHC here, but approach can be generalized to other multi-stage systems

Impedance

- Resistive wall impedance:

$$Z_{\perp}^{dip}(\omega) = \frac{(\mathrm{sgn}(\omega) + j)(Z_0 L \delta_0 \mu_r)}{2\pi a^3} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\omega_0}{|\omega|}}$$

gap between jaws,
depends on beta function
(collimator settings are
defined in sigma)

skin depth,
depends on material conductivity

More details: L. Giacomel et. al., THBP40, this conference
N. Mounet et. al., THA1C1, this conference

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Effective impedance,
e.g. horizontal collimator:

$$\beta_x Z_{\perp}^{dip}(\omega) \propto \frac{\beta_x}{\sqrt{\beta_x}^3} = \beta_x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\beta_y Z_{\perp}^{dip}(\omega) \propto \frac{\beta_y}{\sqrt{\beta_x}^3}$$

Increasing beta functions opens up collimator gaps

More details: L. Giacomel et. al., THBP40, this conference
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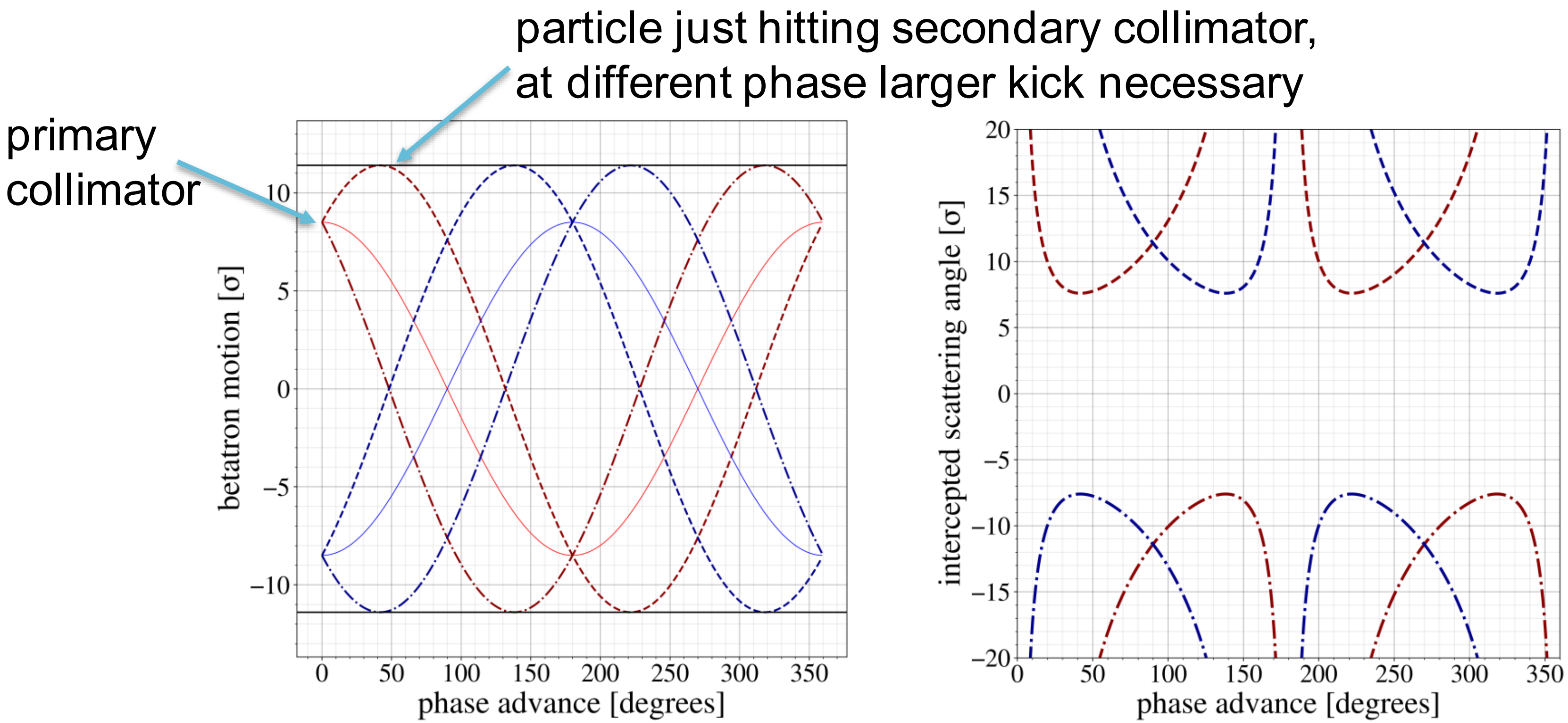
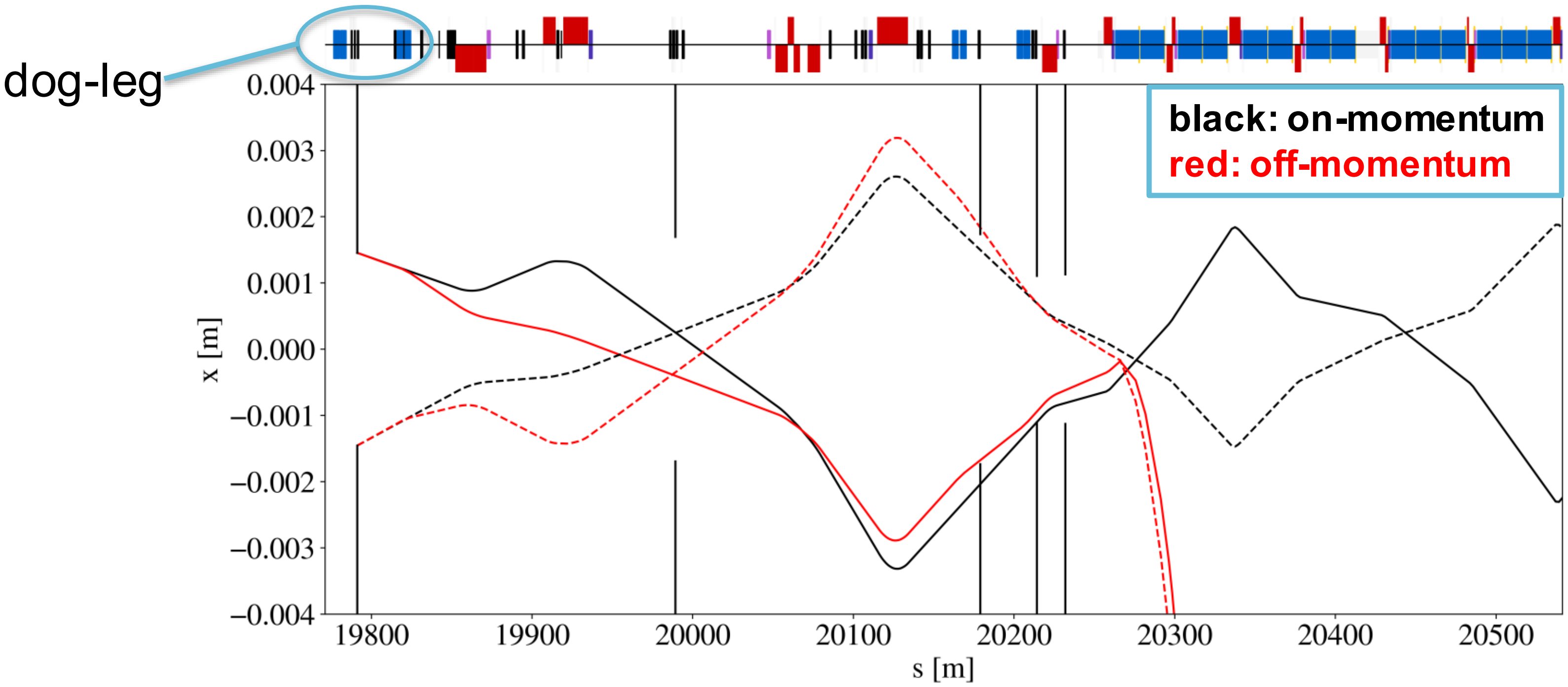
Collimator cuts (1/2)

- Particles are scattered from both jaws of primary collimator
- Betatron kick to hit secondary collimator:
  - (i) relative settings in units of beam size σ
  - (ii) phase advance
- Normalized kick $\Delta x'[\sigma] \propto \sqrt{\beta_x}$



Collimator cuts (2/2)

- Single-pass dispersion generated by dog-leg dipoles
- Shifts collimator cuts (pos or neg)
  → causes off-momentum particle to leak or be intercepted



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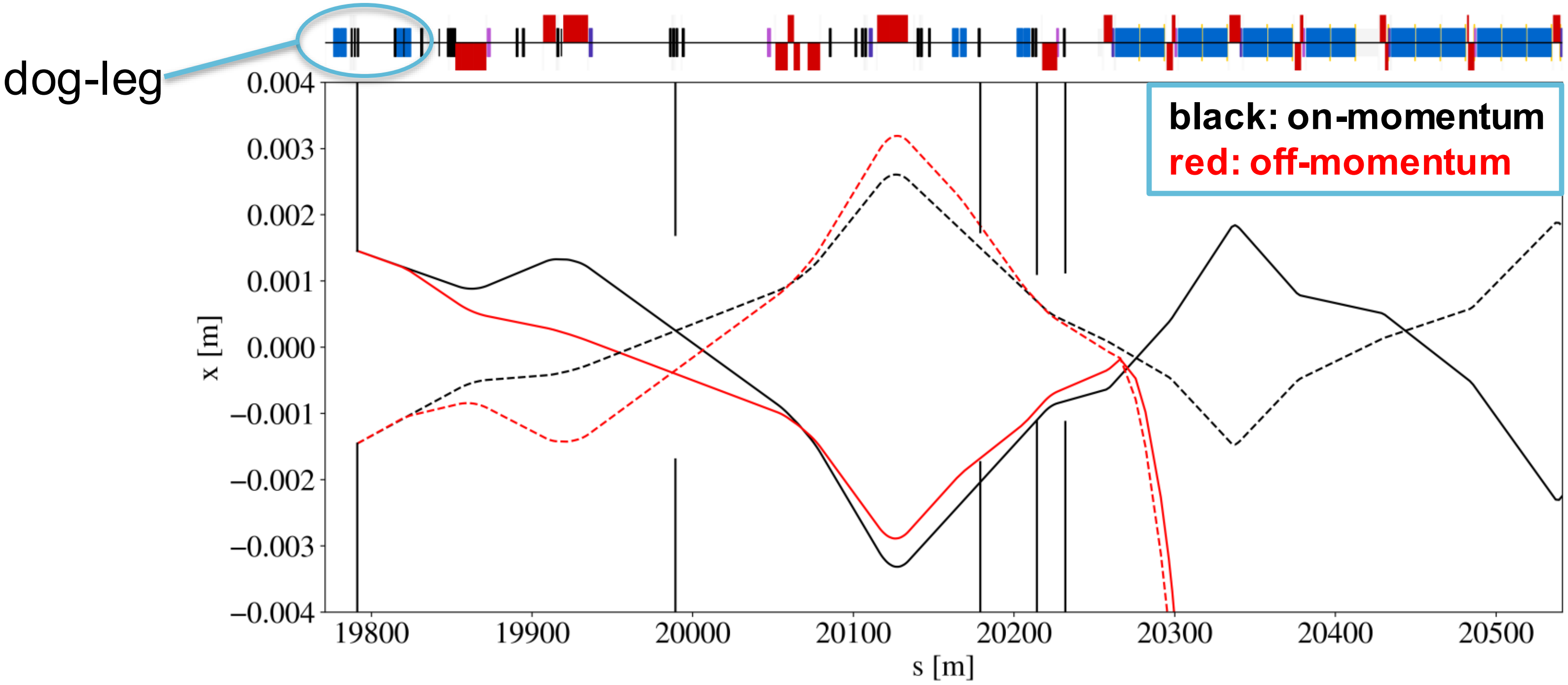
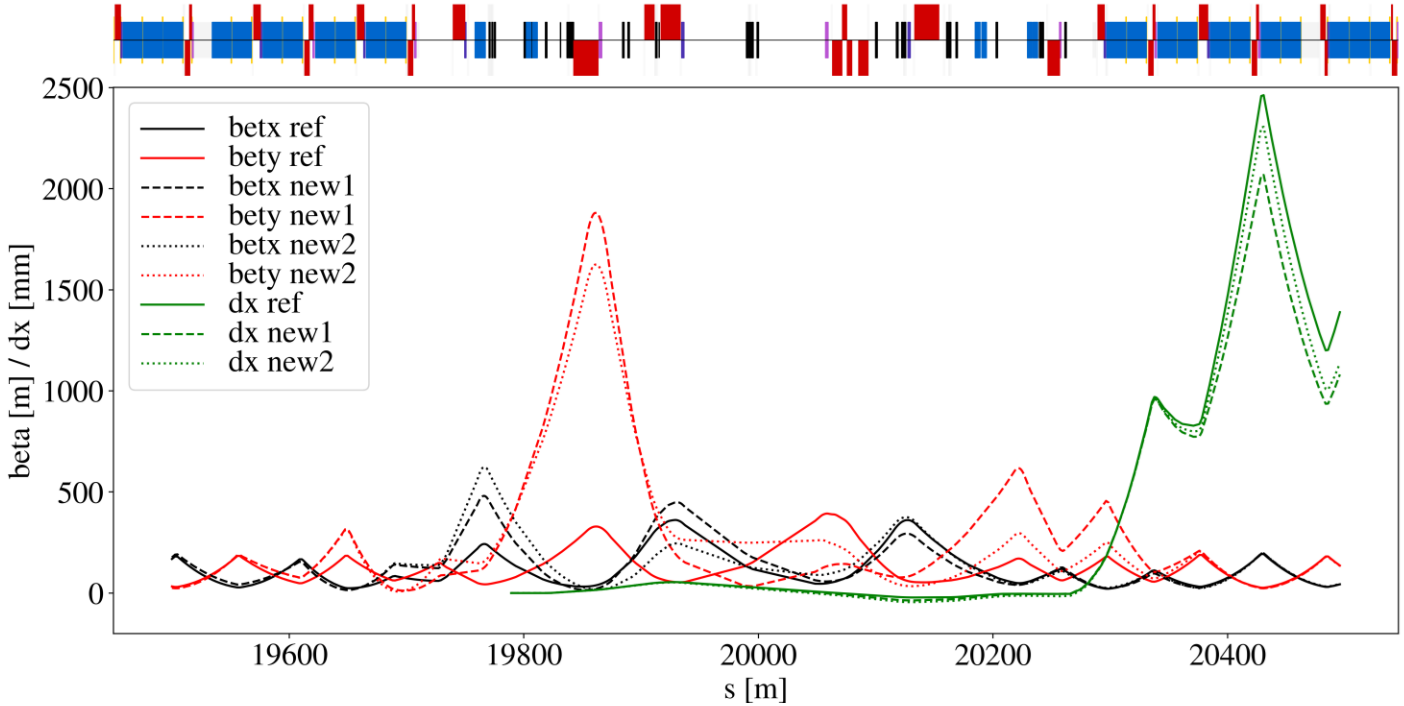


Increase beta functions at primary collimators and single pass dispersion at secondary collimators

Optics rematch and constraints

- Used **Xsuite*** for matching
- Quadrupoles (individual and common for b1/b2) up to cells 13
- Constraints:
  - Optics are matched to the arcs
  - Peak beta function kept reasonably small (aperture, field errors)



*G. Iadarola, Xsuite: an integrated beam physics simulation framework, this conference

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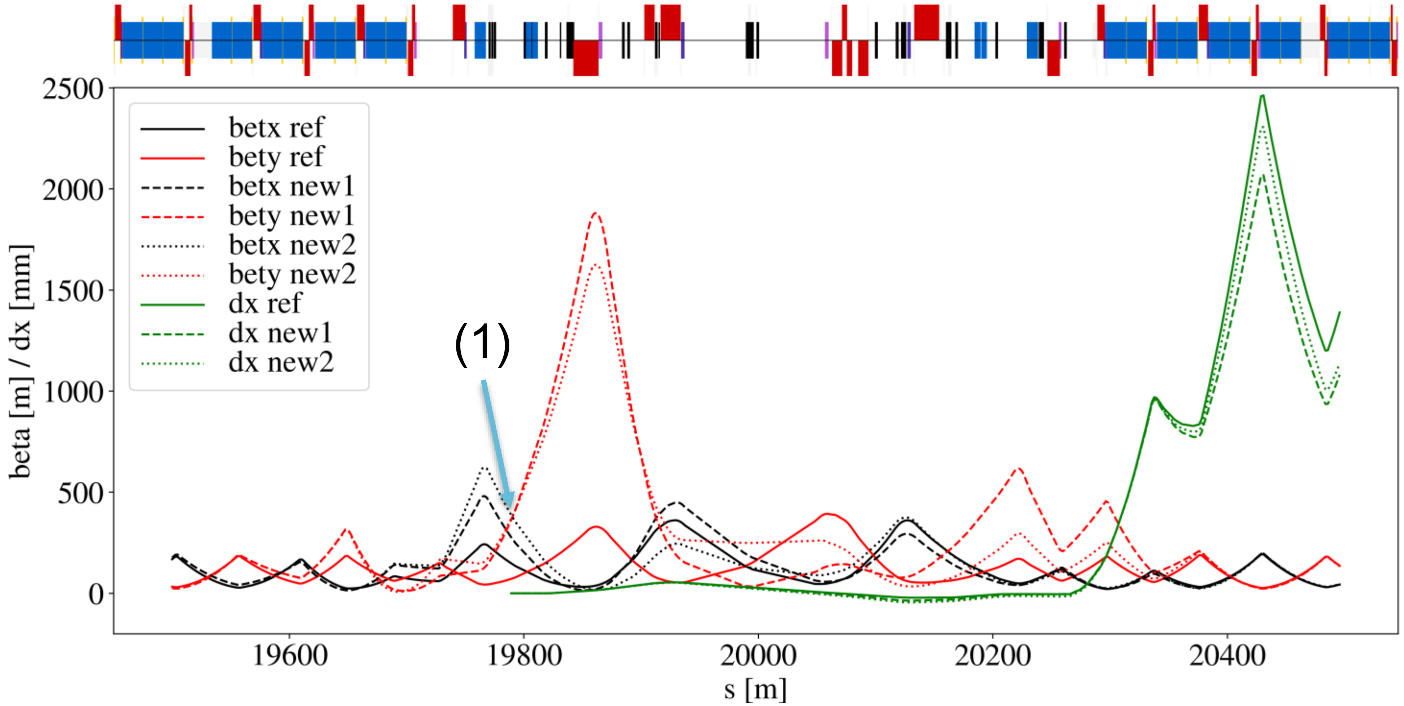

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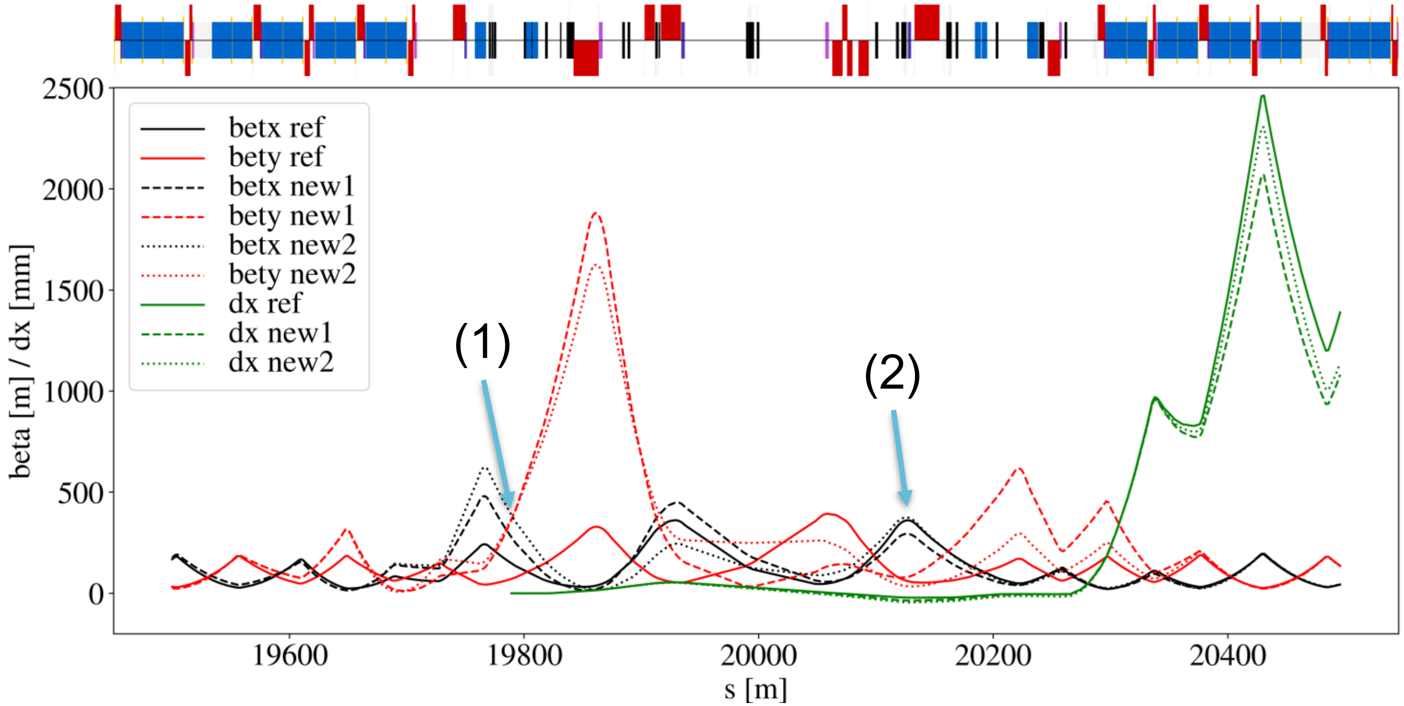

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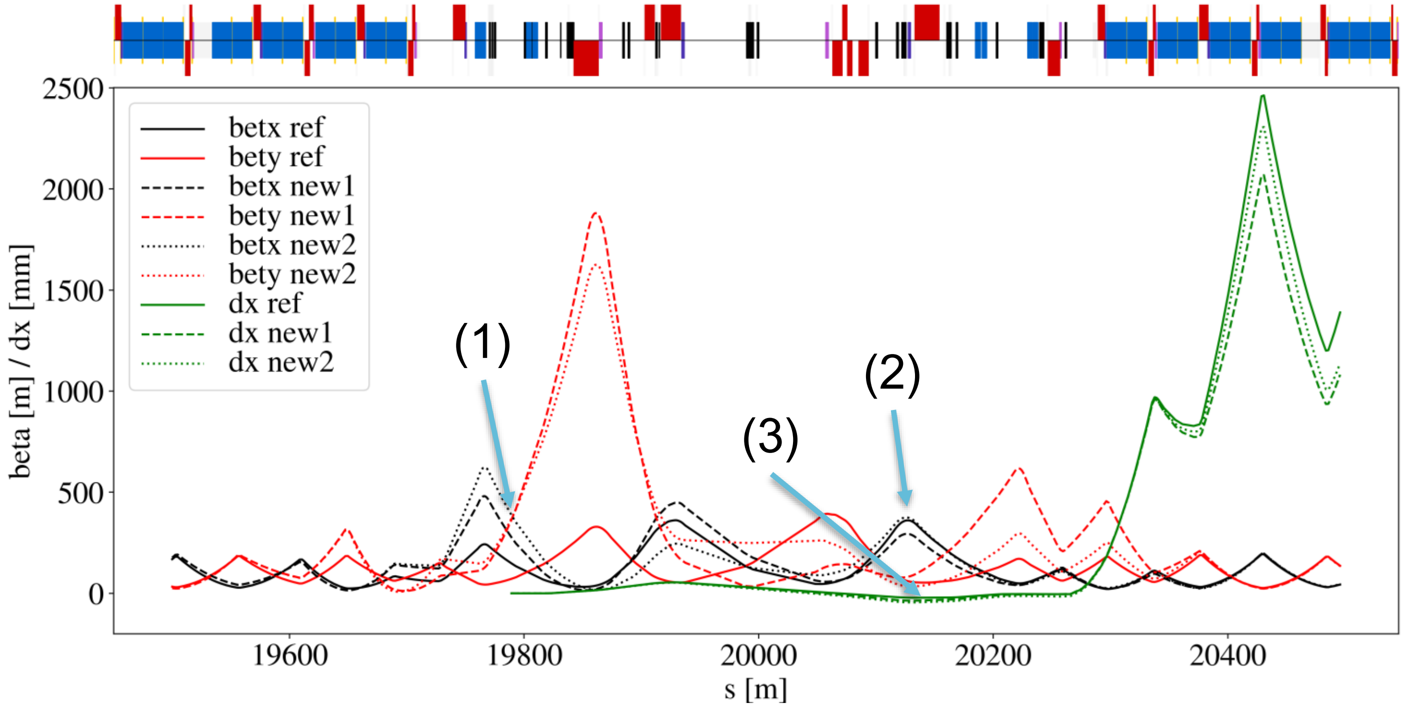

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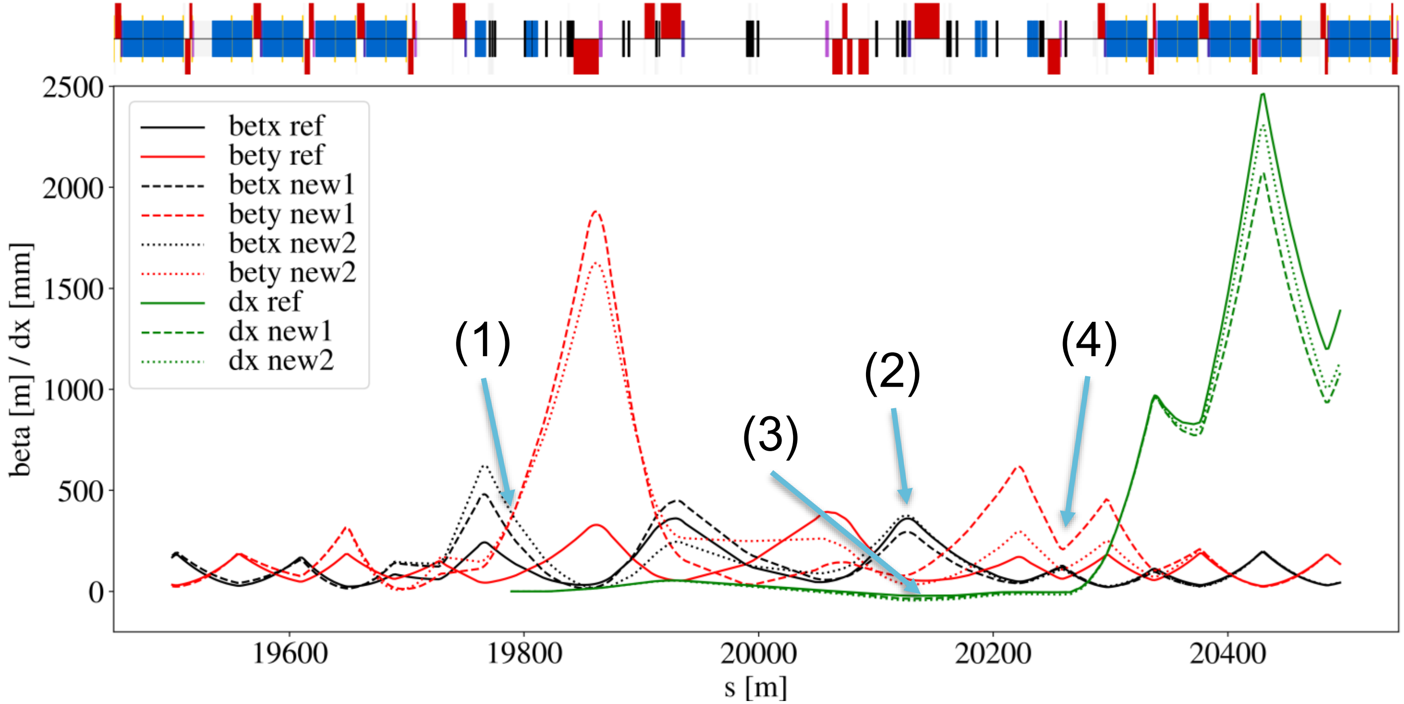
  - (4) Small beta function in orthogonal plane of collimators – ~~cleaning~~ **impedance**



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Experiment – optics

- Initial test in 2022, suffered from machine availability issues
  - Commissioned the optics at top energy
    - Aperture not compatible at injection energy
      → transition during ramp if deployed operationally

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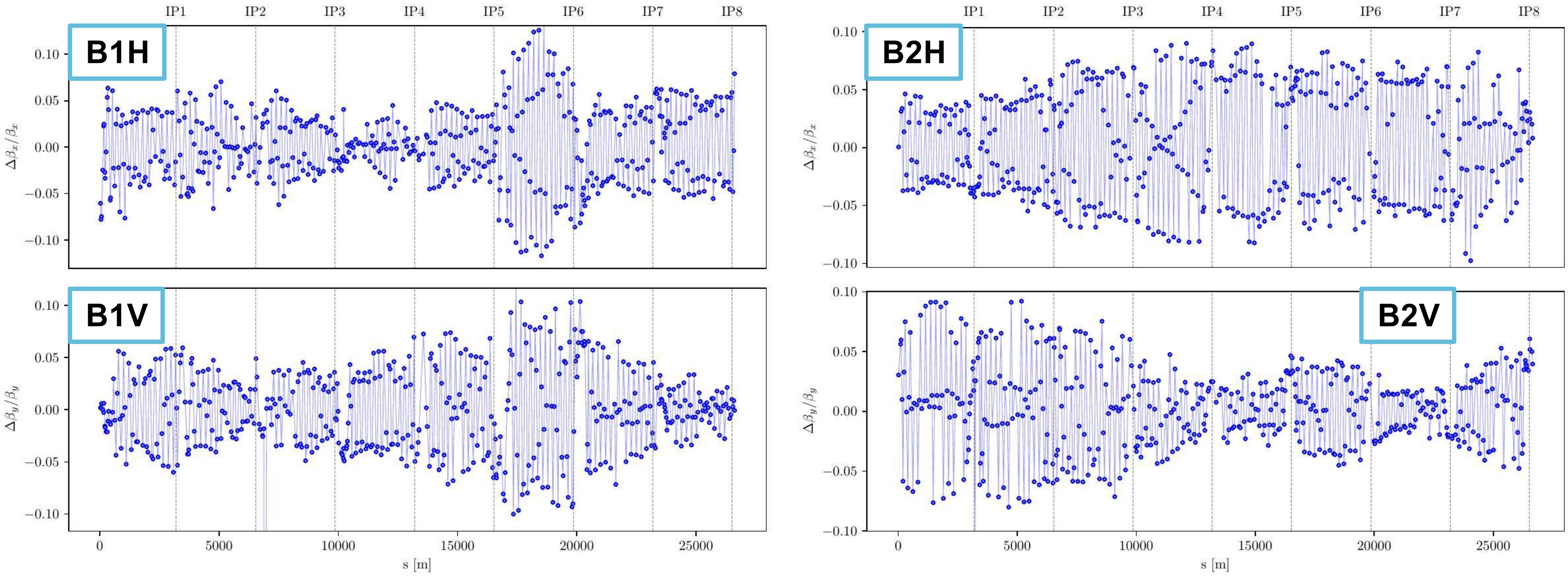
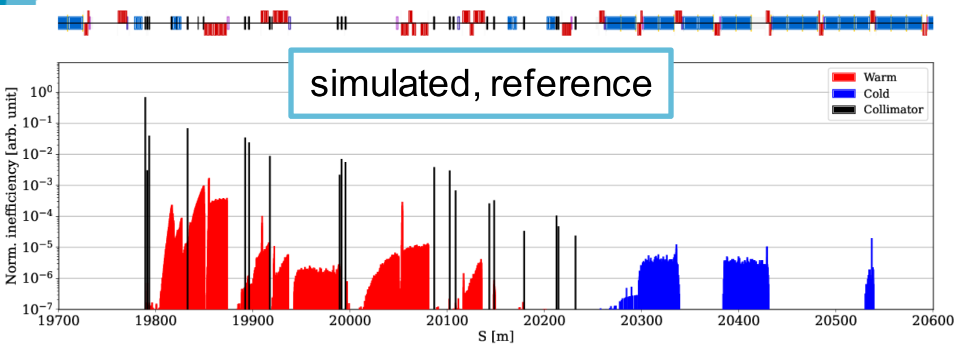
- Initial test in 2022, suffered from machine availability issues
  - Commissioned the optics at top energy
    - Aperture not compatible at injection energy
      → transition during ramp if deployed operationally
- Optics measurement showed small beta-beating in IR7 (< 7 %)
  → no corrections needed

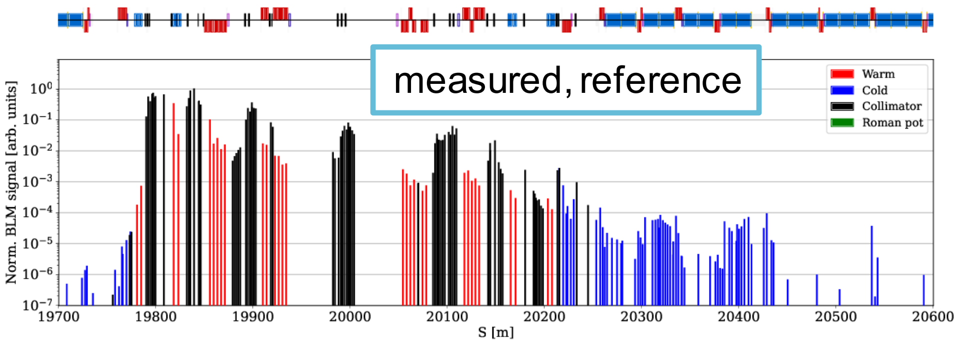


No issues observed with the optics

Experiment – cleaning

- Collimator cleaning performance measured for beam 1 (vertical)
- Transverse damper excites single bunch → losses on primary collimator





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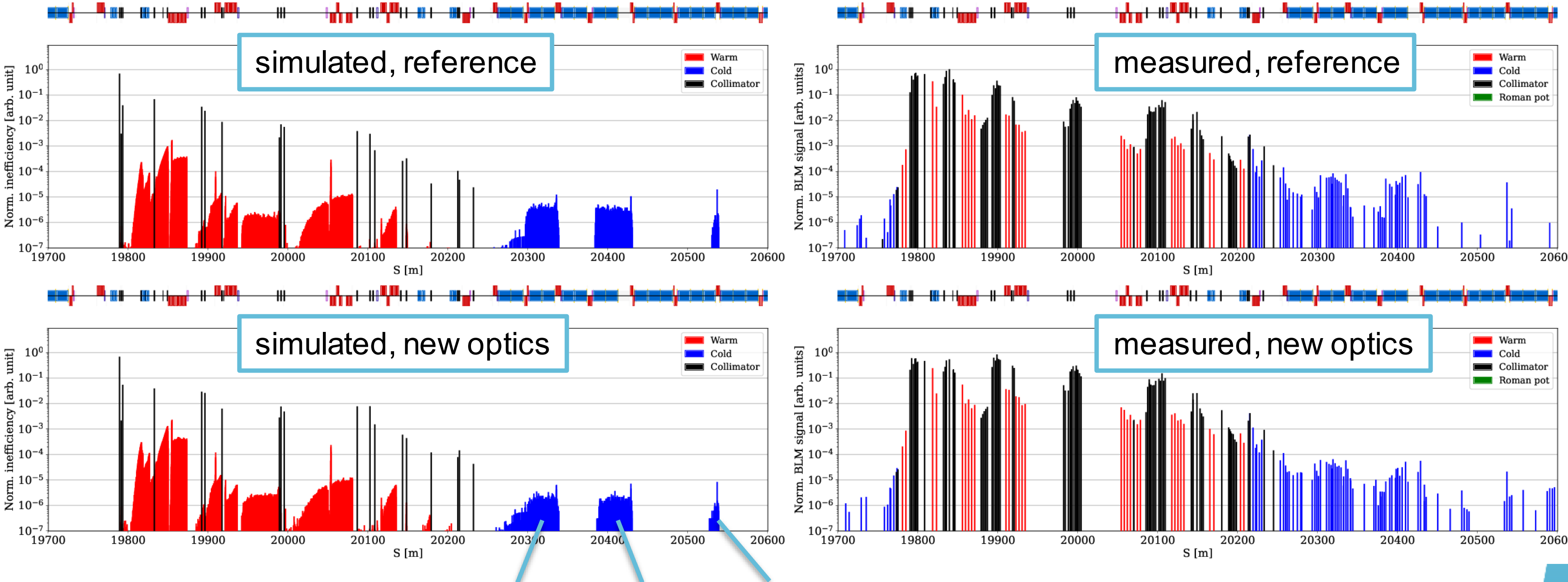
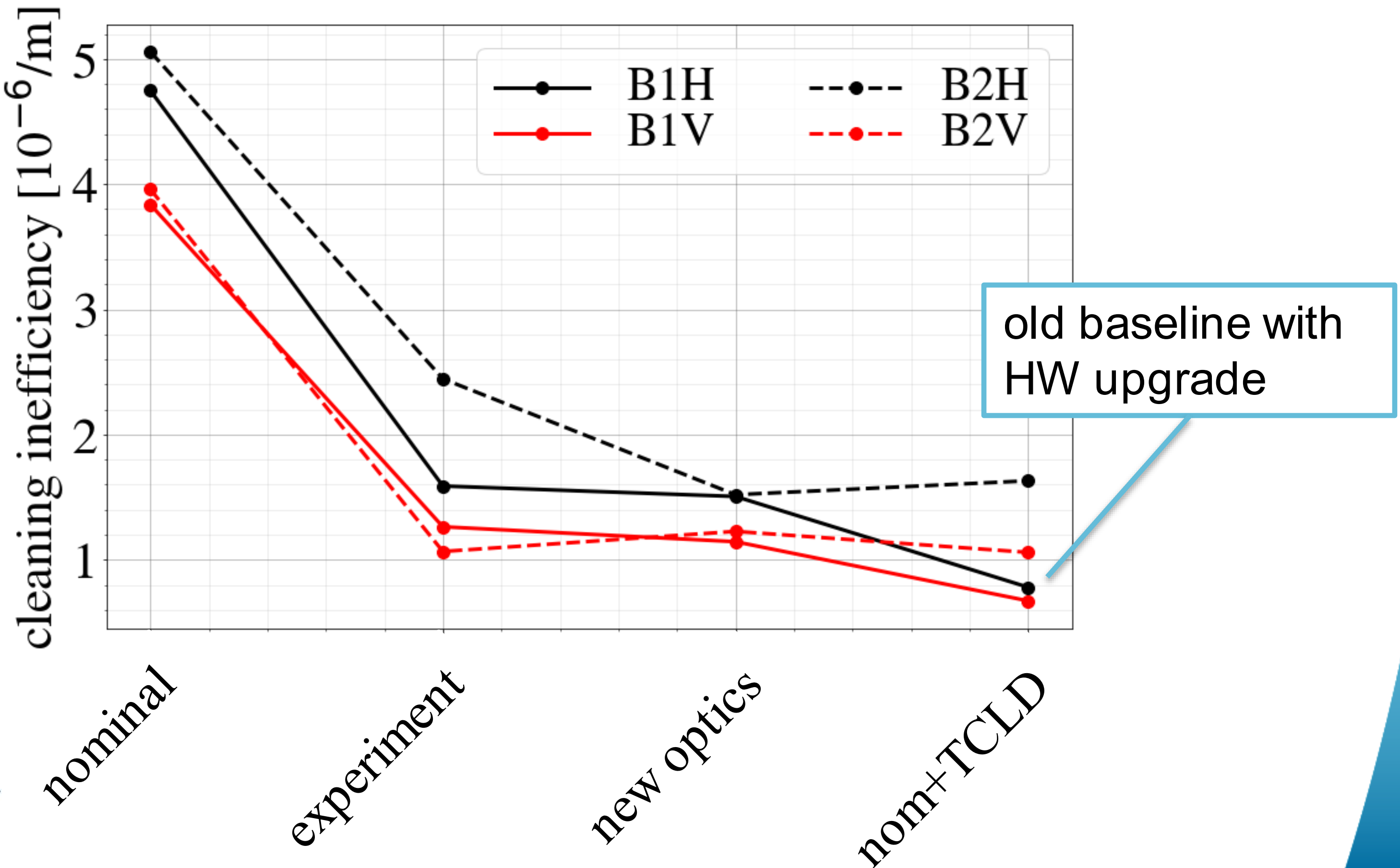


Simulated loss reduction: 0.58 – 0.62 – 0.35
Measured loss reduction: 0.64 – 0.72 – 0.47 (±0.05)
Follow-up measurements scheduled

Measurements support simulation results

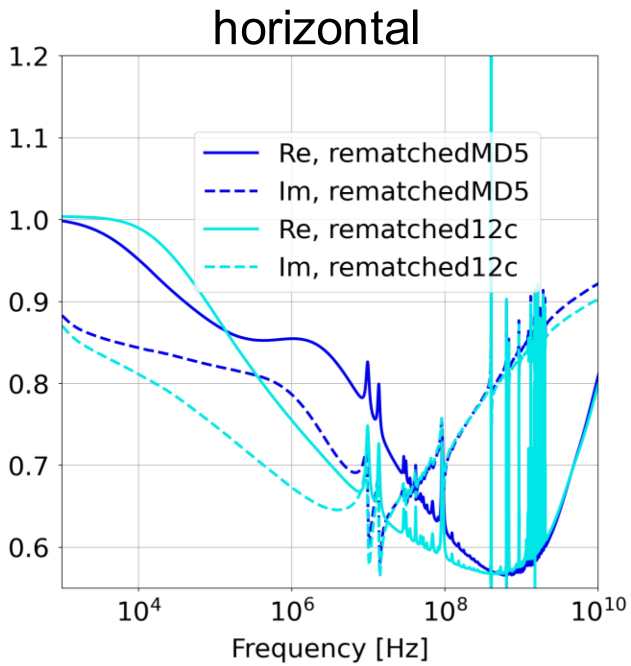
HL-LHC cleaning – simulated

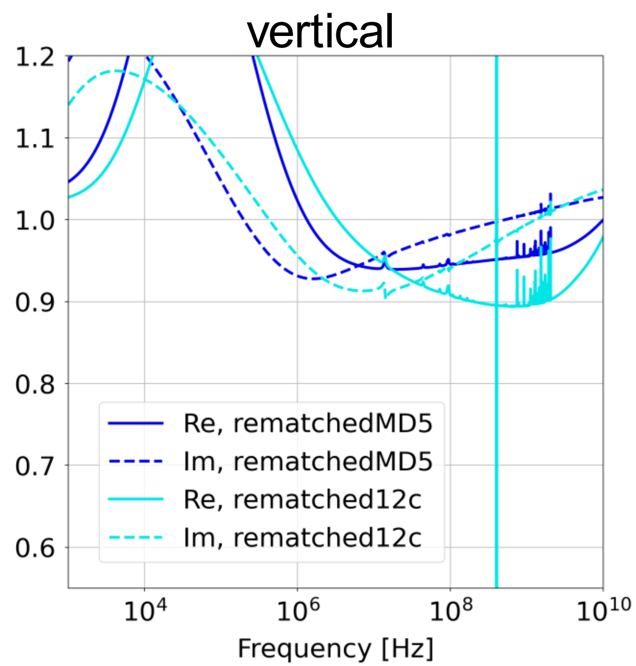
- Improved optics further for HL-LHC
- Average losses in first cluster
  - Similar to nominal optics with TCLD



HL-LHC impedance – simulated

- Main interest in the ~1 GHz frequency range
  - 45 % improvement in x
  - 10 % improvement in y
- Octupole threshold reduced by ~52 A
- Further reduction in y elsewhere is under study





Summary

- Two critical challenges in HL-LHC
  - Leakage of losses from collimators
  - Impedance of the collimators
- New optics design to mitigate both
  - DS losses reduced by up to 70 %
  - Impedance reduced by 45 % in H, 10 % in V
  - Octupole threshold reduced by ~52 A
- Measurements:
  - DS losses measured in one case – confirm simulation results
  - Impedance measurements are scheduled
- New optics will be implemented in HL-LHC baseline (as of HLLHCV1.6 optics)
- Operational deployment before end of current Run 3 under consideration