



Beam-beam and octupoles: stability analysis for HL-LHC operational scenarios

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Acknowledges for discussion to: W. Herr, E. Metrial and M. Giovannozzi

HL-LHC WP2 Task Leader Meeting 27th March 2015

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- **Short introduction to Stability Diagrams**
- **ATS optics:** footprint
stability diagrams
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- **Optics effect study:** footprint with different β^* optics and beam-beam LR
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- **Betatron :** stability diagrams with LR+optics
squeeze Nominal and PACMAN bunch comparison
- **Can we avoid reductions of stability? How?**
- **BB head-on:** footprint
stability diagrams
- **Summary and Outlook**

Stability diagrams

Landau octupoles provide necessary tune spread to stabilize coherent modes from Impedance

To be stable coherent modes must lie inside the stability diagrams area

Tracking with MAD-X



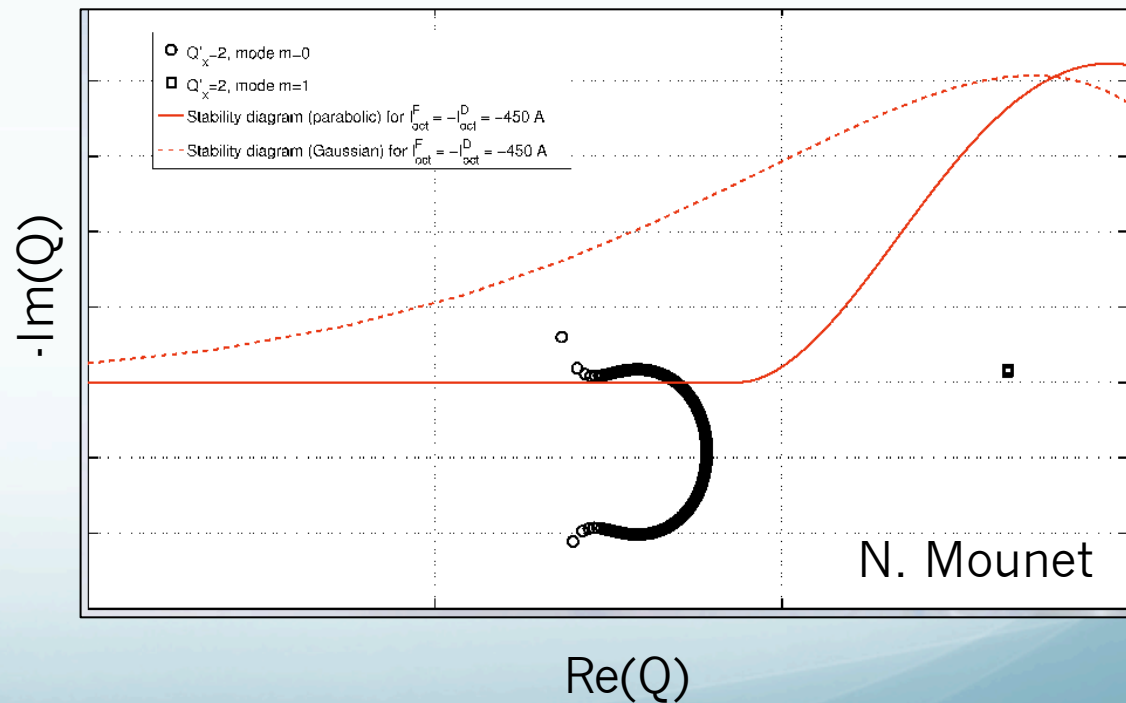
Tune spread (footprint)



Pysd Code (X.Buffat)



Stability Diagrams (SD)



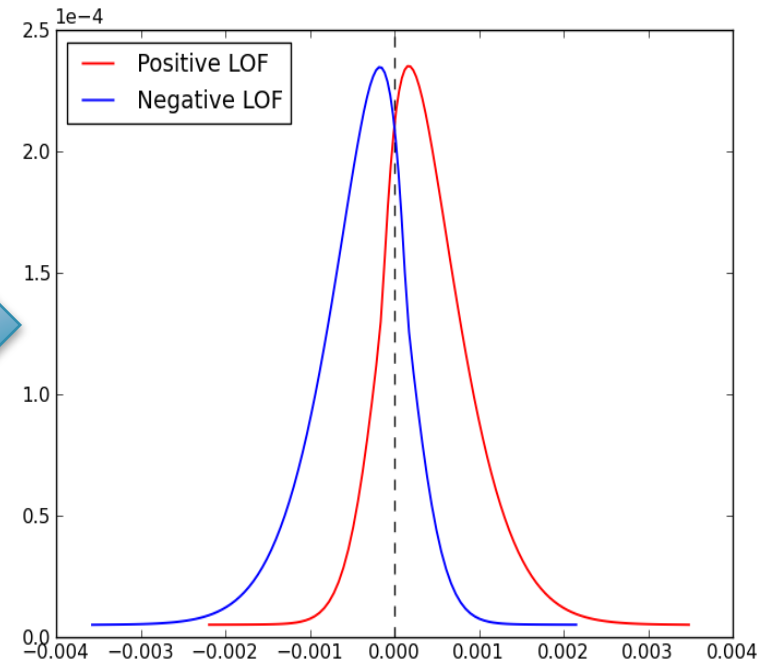
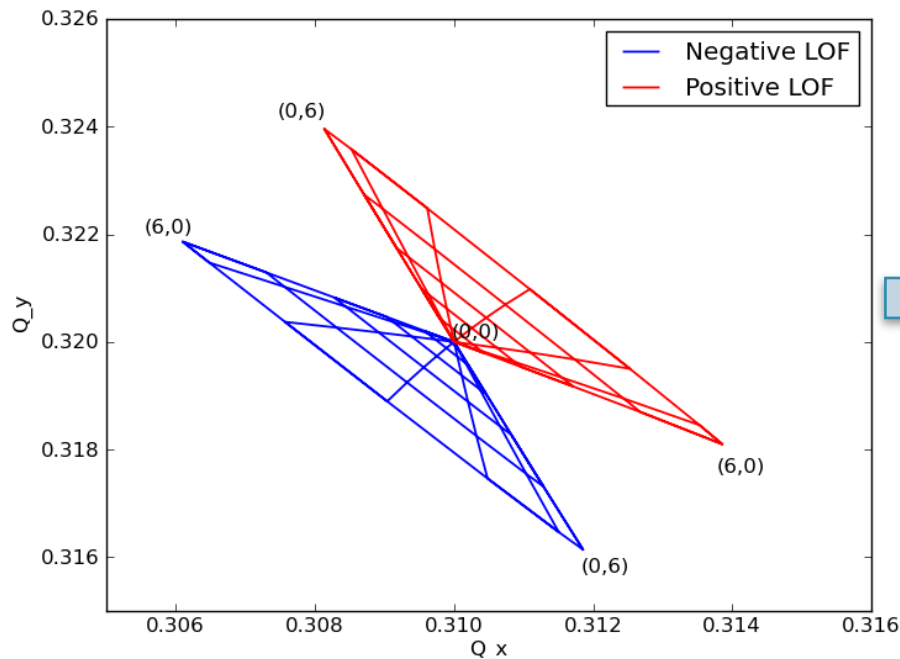
Stability diagrams

Dispersion Integral:

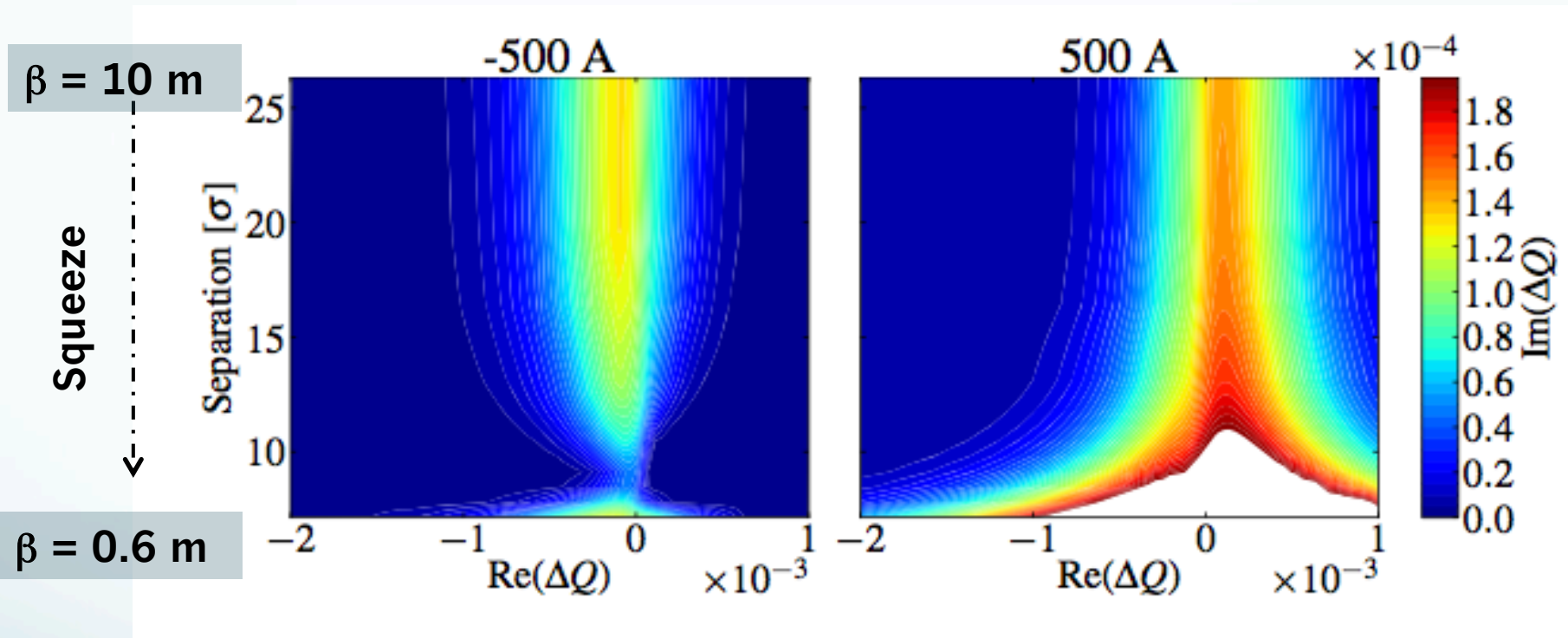
$$SD^{-1} = \frac{-1}{\Delta Q_{x,y}} = \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{J_{x,y} \frac{d\Psi_{x,y}(J_x, J_y)}{dJ_{x,y}}}{Q_0 - q_{x,y}(J_x, J_y) - i\epsilon} dJ_x dJ_y$$

- “Landau Damping by Non-Linear Space-Charge Forces and Octupoles” D. Mohl & H. Schonauer
- Berg -Ruggiero

from Tracking



LHC 2012 Stability Diagrams




- LR effects introduce non-linear detuning with amplitude \rightarrow reducing or increasing SD
- During squeeze LR becomes stronger

Hi-Lumi scenarios

$I=2.2e11$ ppb $\epsilon=2.5$ μm

| Scenario | Luminosity $\text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ | β^* at collision | Long-range separation σ | |
|-----------------|--|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Baseline | $5 \cdot 10^{34}$ | ~ 65 cm | 30 | } β^* levelling |
| Ultimate | $7.5 \cdot 10^{34}$ | ~ 40 cm | 24 | |
| Full Squeeze | --- | 15 cm | 15 | } If β^* levelling doesn't work |

Hi-Lumi Stability Diagrams

Extend the LHC studies for Hi-Lumi  Different optics: ATS optics

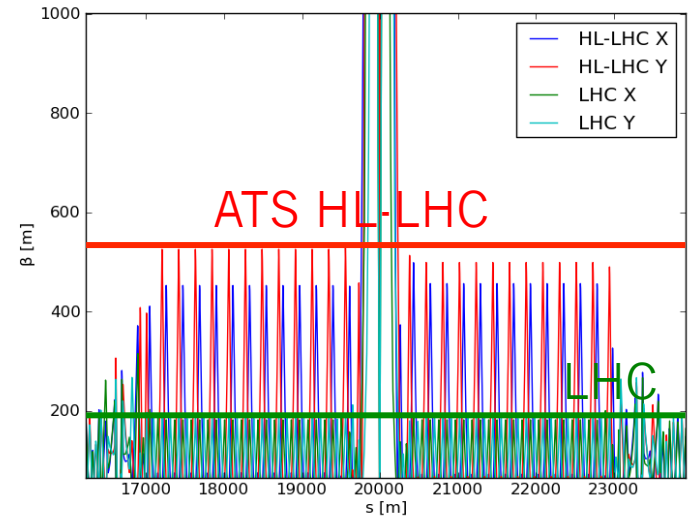
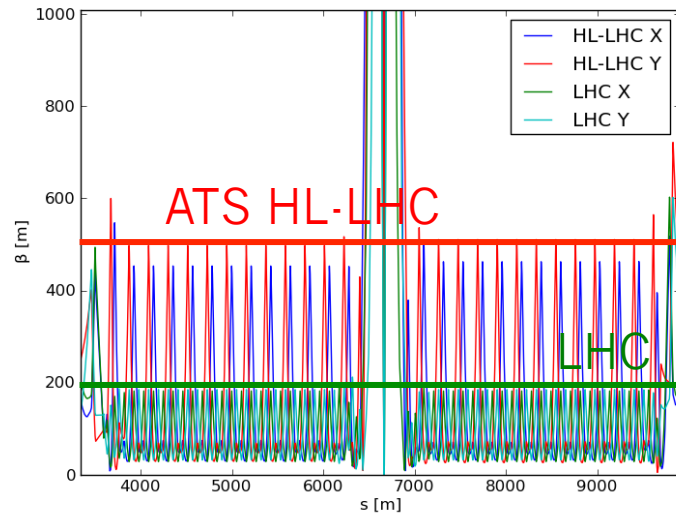
A follow up of the previous studies presented at the HL-LHC WP2 Task 2.4 meeting

Now available optics files for different β^*

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ATS optics



Reference paper on ATS optics:

Achromatic telescopic squeezing scheme and application to the LHC and its luminosity upgrade

Stéphane Fartoukh*

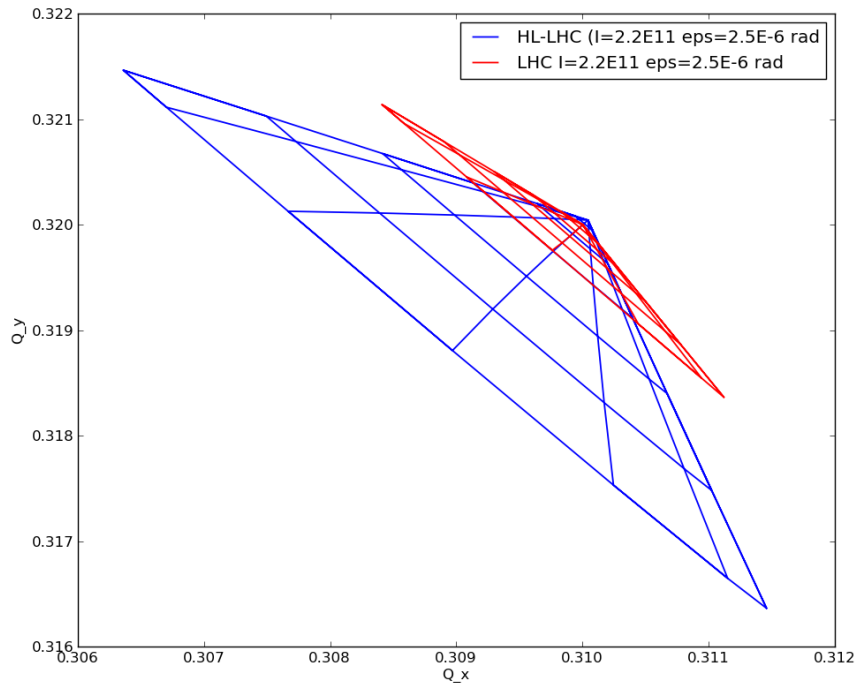
CERN, CH 1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland

(Received 26 July 2013; published 19 November 2013)

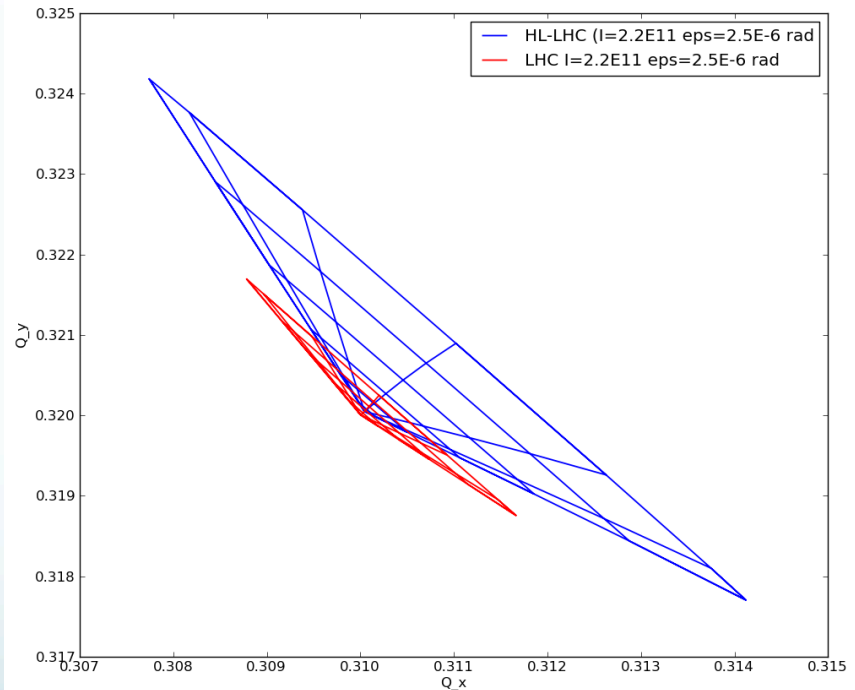
ATS: optics impact on footprint

Footprint comparisons: LHC and HL-LHC case

Negative LOF



Positive LOF



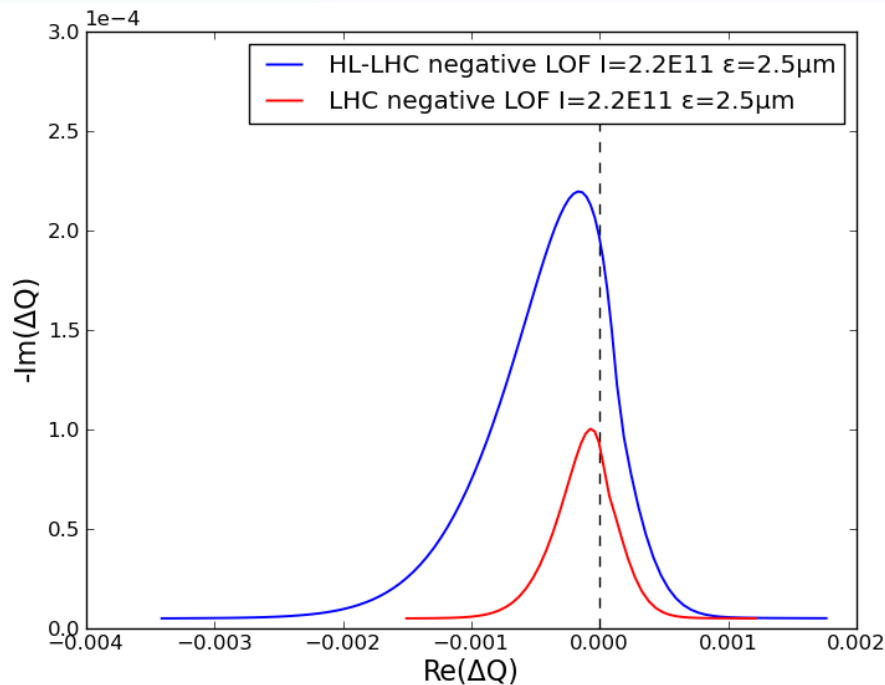
opt_0150_0150thin.madx

Strong impact for ATS optics with respect to LHC

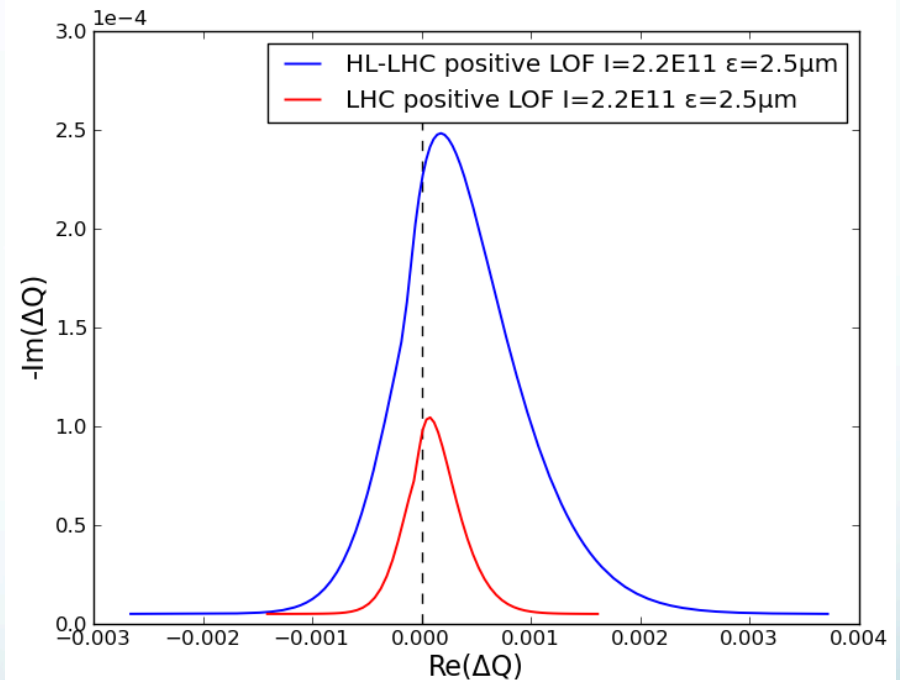
ATS: optics impact on stability diagrams

HL-LHC vs LHC ($I=2.2E11$, $\epsilon=2.5\mu\text{m}$)

Negative LOF



Positive LOF



Landau Damping, Dynamic Aperture and Octupoles in LHC

J. Gareyte, J.P. Koutchouk and F. Ruggiero

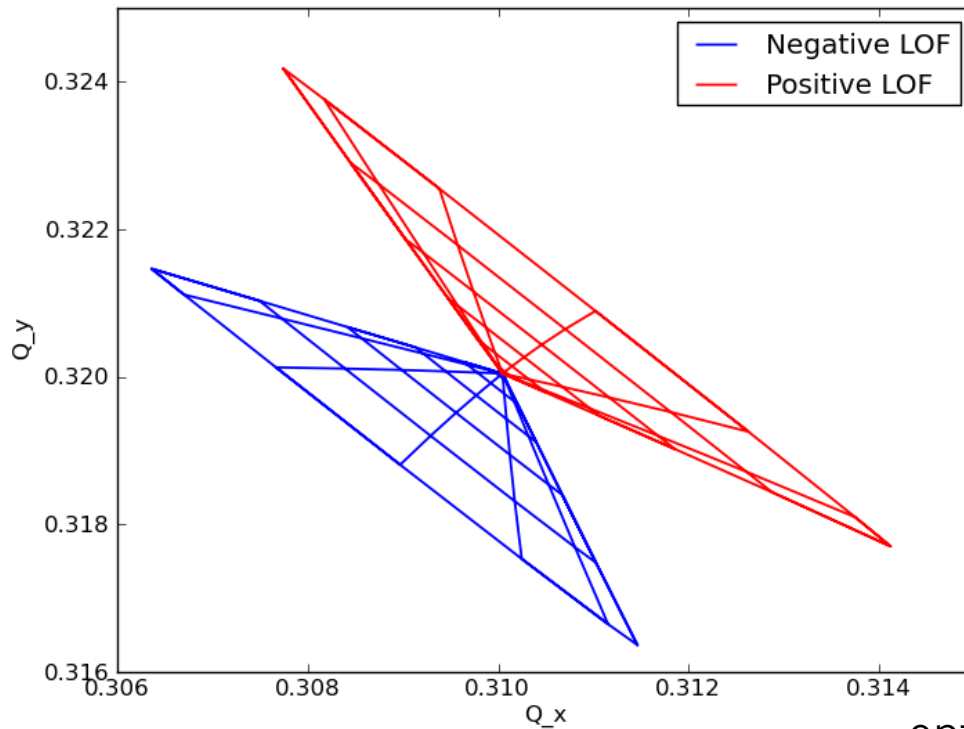


$$\Delta Q_x = \left[\frac{3}{8\pi} \int \beta_x^2 \frac{O_3}{B\rho} ds \right] J_x - \left[\frac{3}{8\pi} \int 2\beta_x \beta_y \frac{O_3}{B\rho} ds \right] J_y,$$

$\Delta Q_{\text{oct}} \propto \beta(s)^2$ $\beta(s)_{\text{HL-LHC}}^2 / \beta(s)_{\text{LHC}}^2 \approx 2.5$ larger than the LHC case

ATS optics: footprint

Full telescopic part for positive versus negative octupole polarities

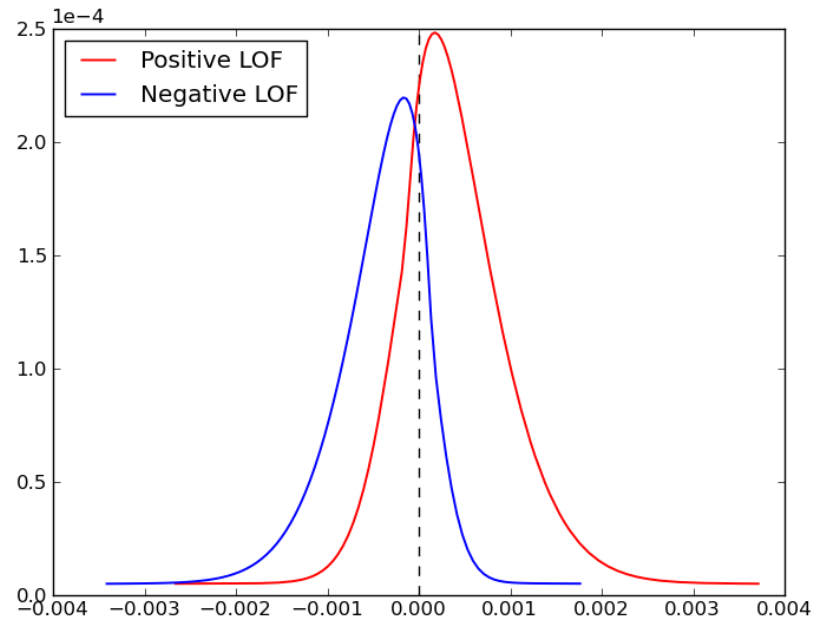


opt_0150_0150thin.madx

Asymmetric footprint for the two polarities

ATS optics: stability diagrams

HL-LHC case (only octupoles)



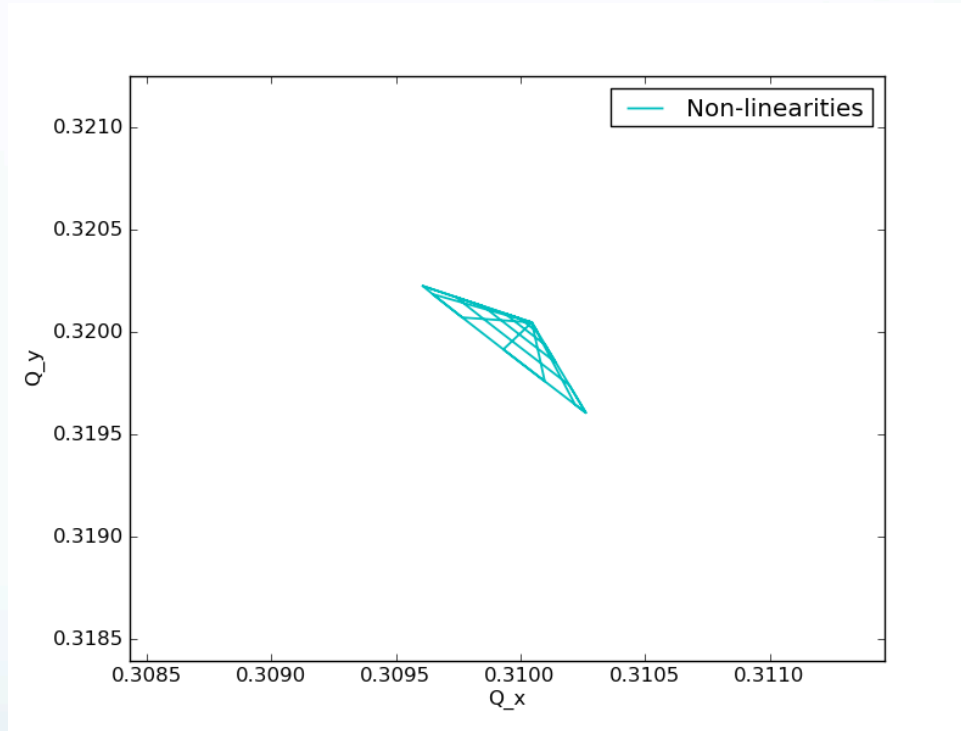
opt_0150_0150thin.madx

For single beam, larger stability diagrams for negative polarity

Asymmetric stability diagrams for opposite LOF, why?

ATS optics: effect sextupoles

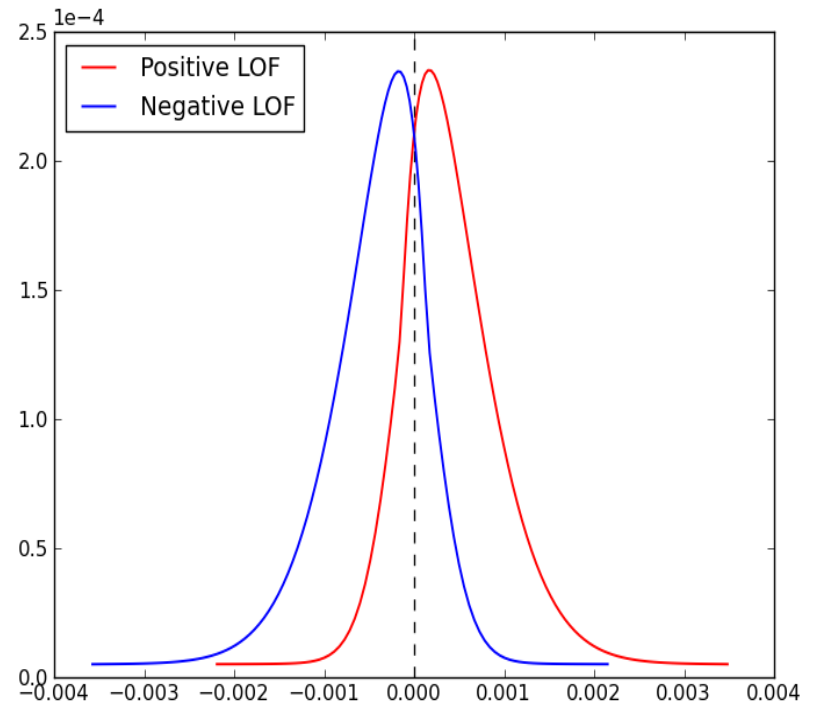
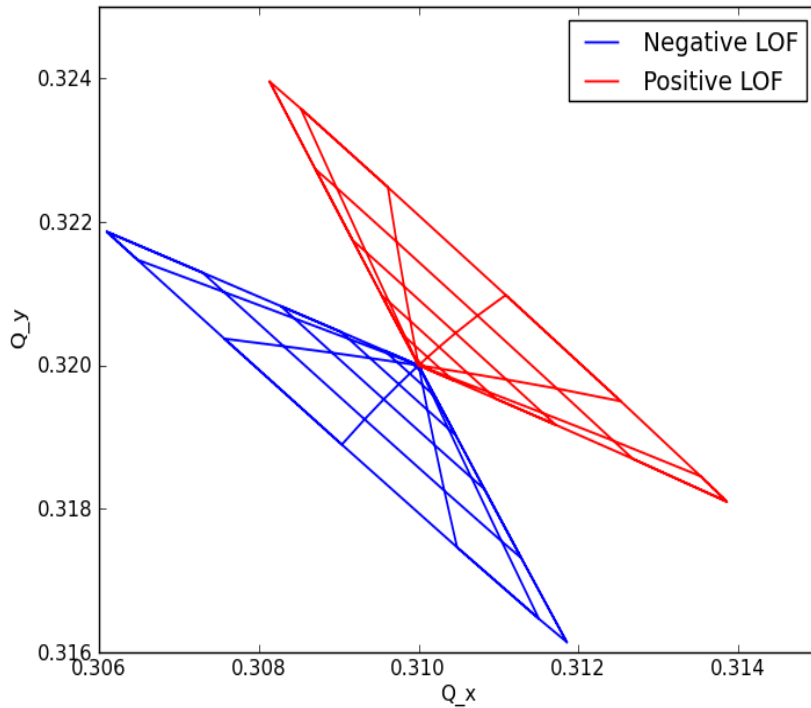
ATS optics just sextupoles



Not negligible tune spread due to the sextupoles typical of ATS
Can we reduce this spread since it reduces the spread for negative polarity?

ATS optics: effect of non-linearities

By removing the tune spread due to the sextupoles: pure octupole effect



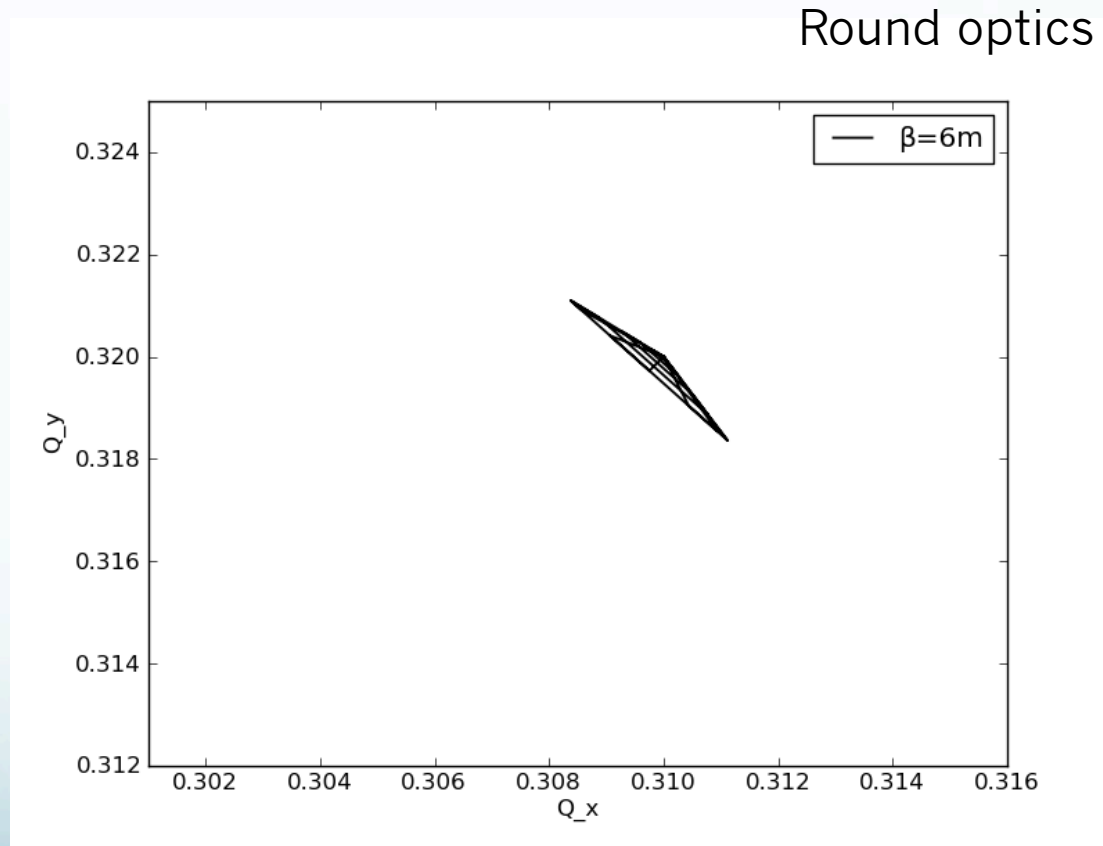
Linear detuning of octupoles with fully telescopic part

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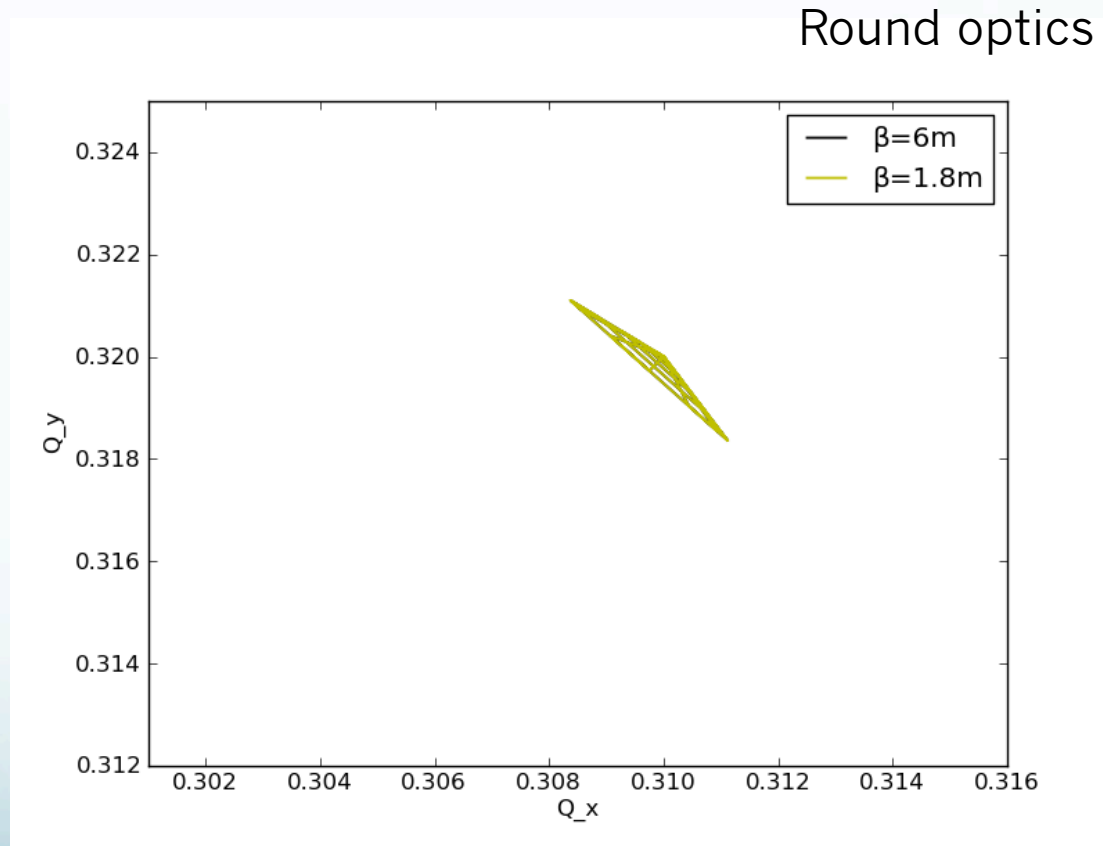
Effects of different optics: footprints

➤ Negative LOF



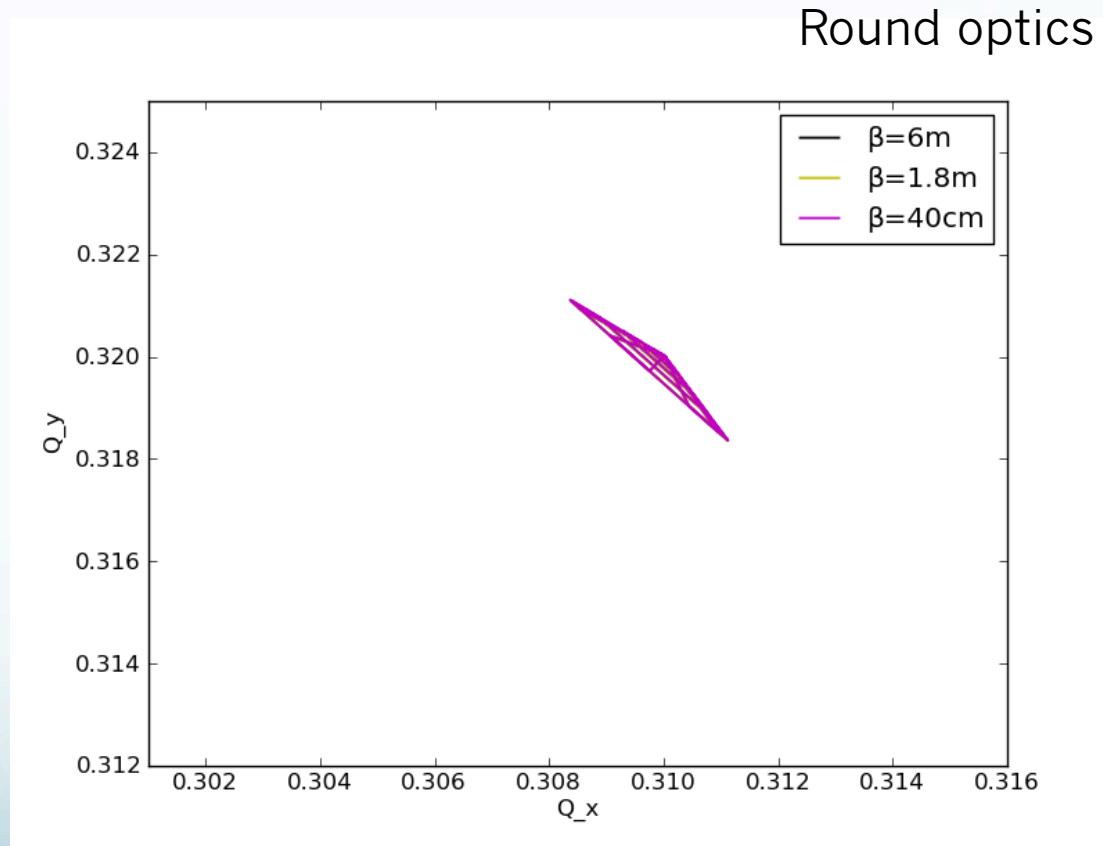
Effects of different optics: footprints

➤ Negative LOF



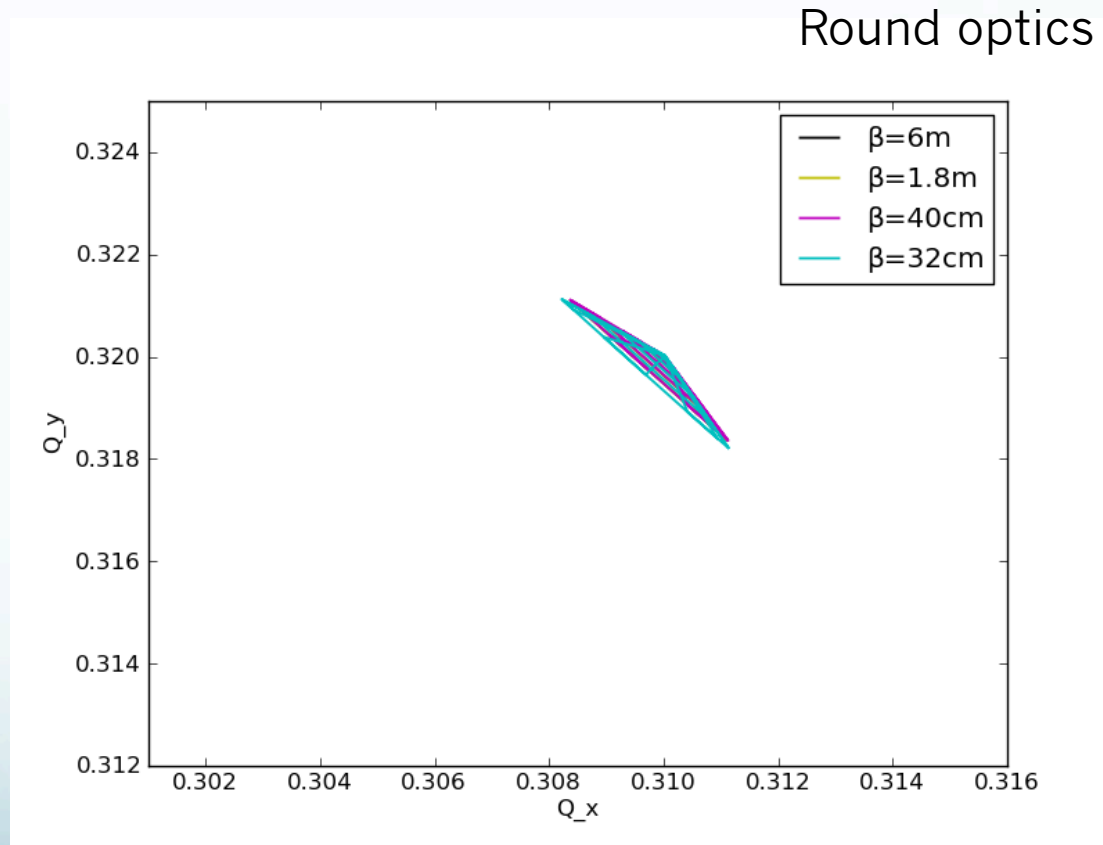
Effects of different optics: footprints

➤ Negative LOF



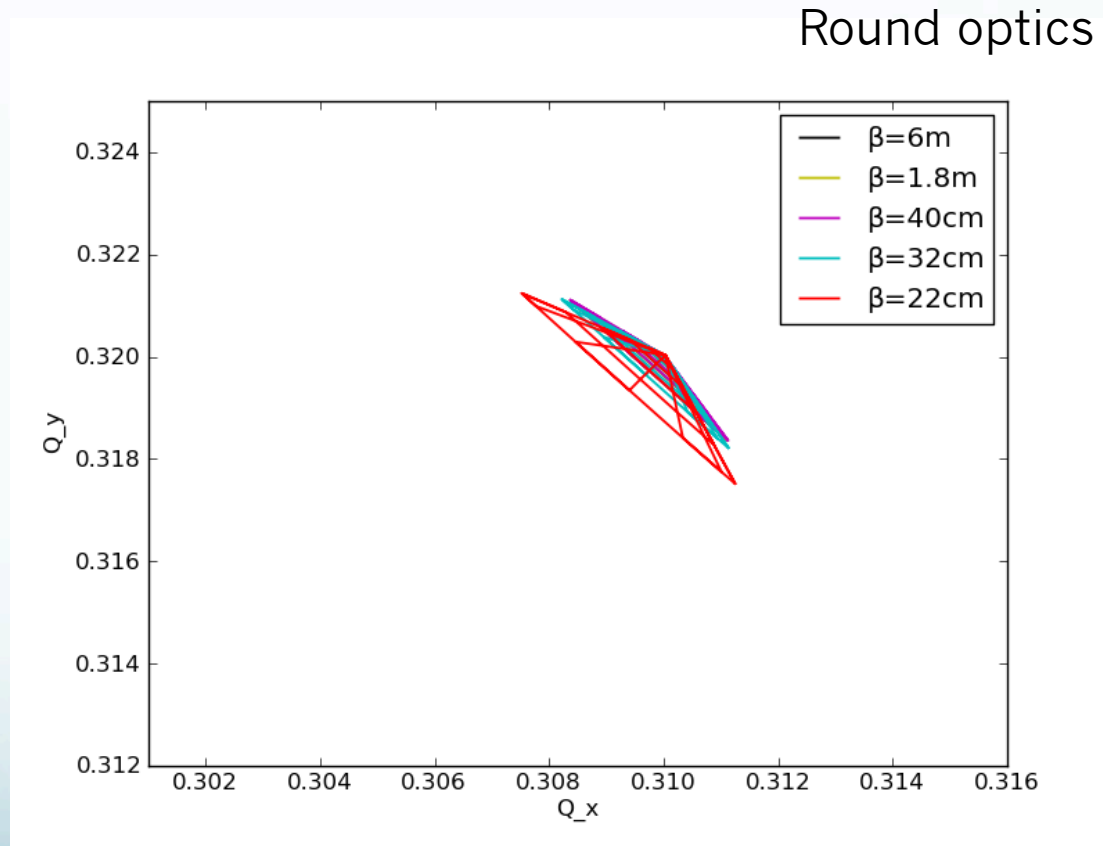
Effects of different optics: footprints

➤ Negative LOF



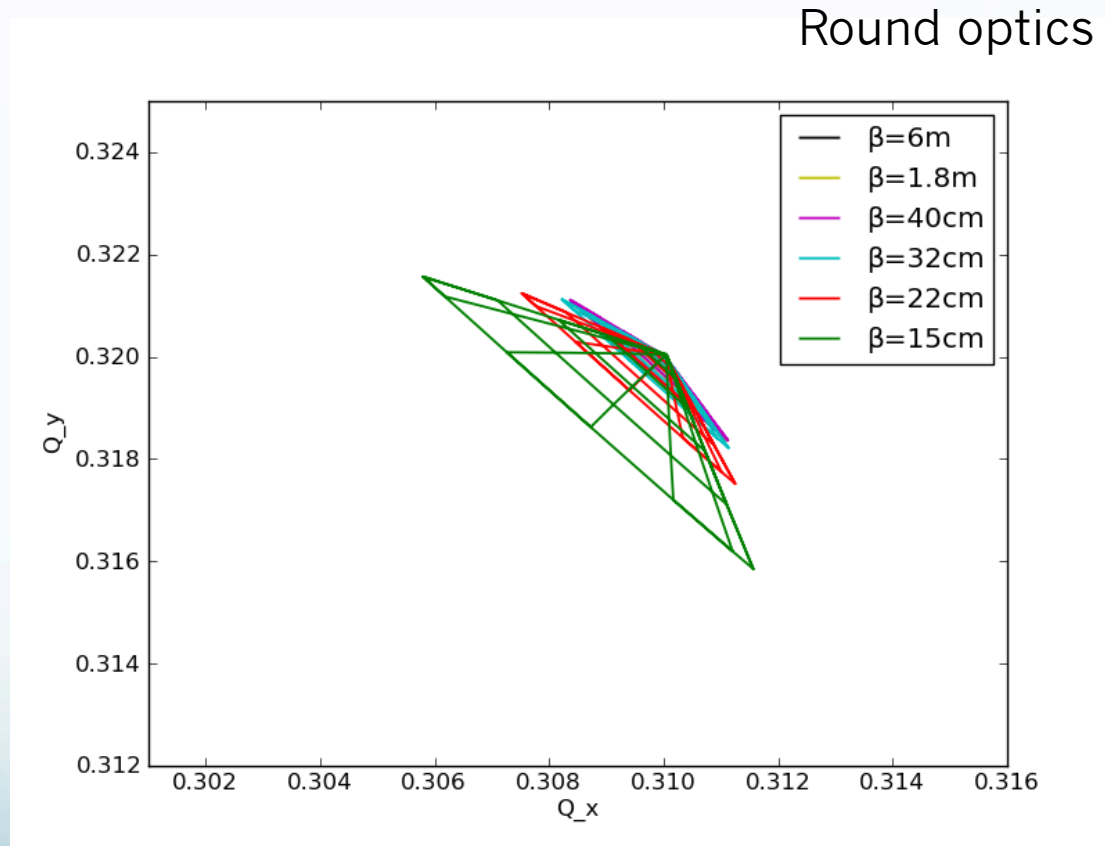
Effects of different optics: footprints

➤ Negative LOF



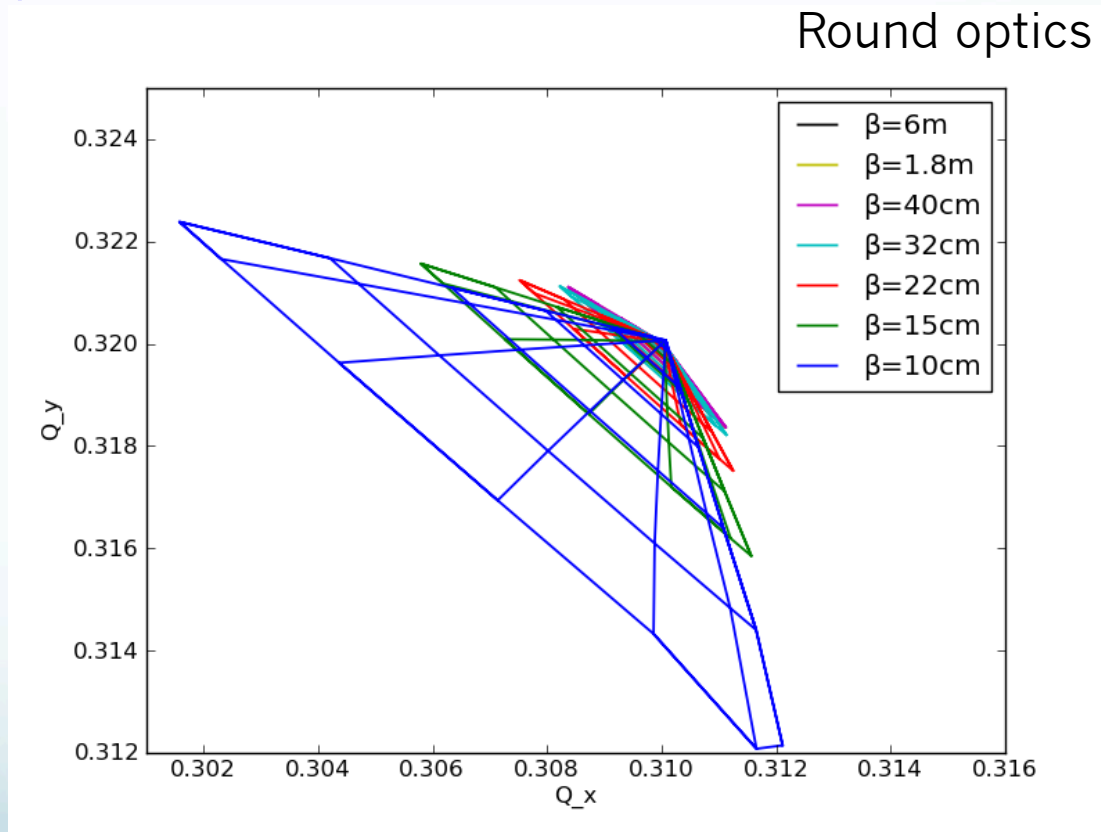
Effects of different optics: footprints

➤ Negative LOF



Effects of different optics: footprints

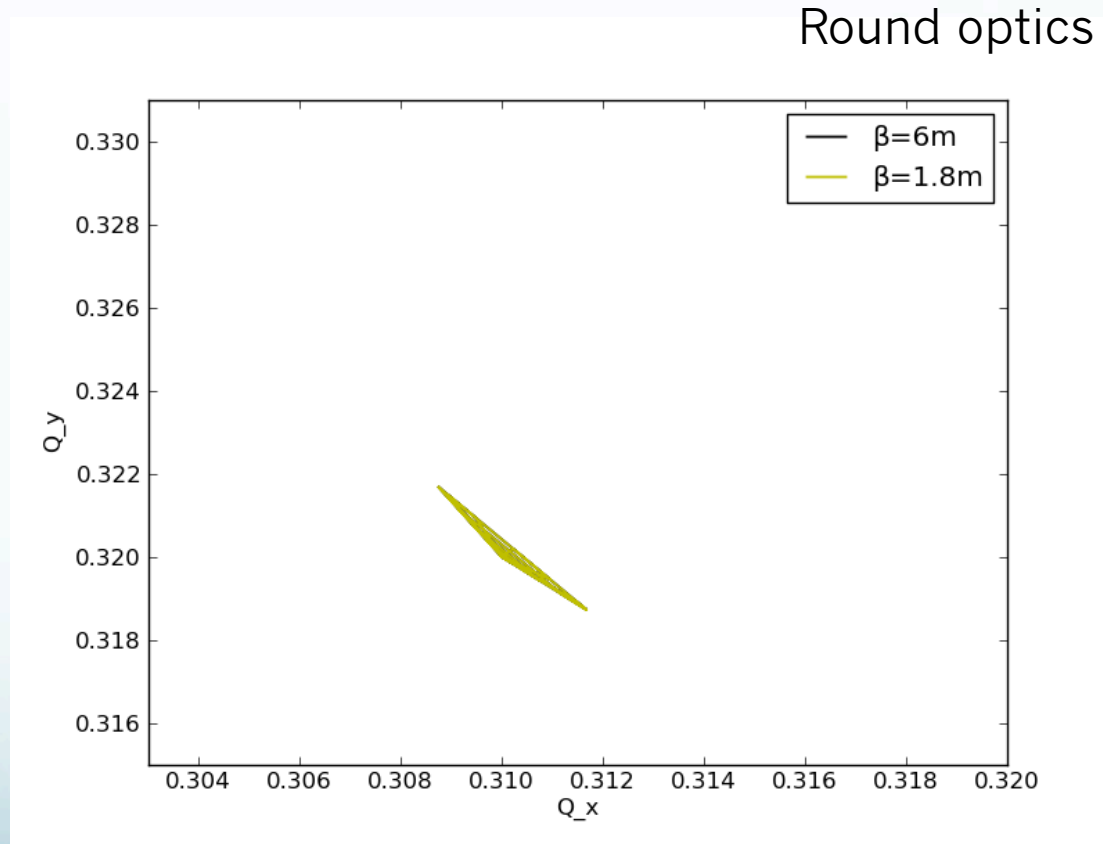
➤ Negative LOF



Below $\beta^*=40$ cm, the beta function in the arc start to increase and accordingly the octupole spread thanks to ATS part!

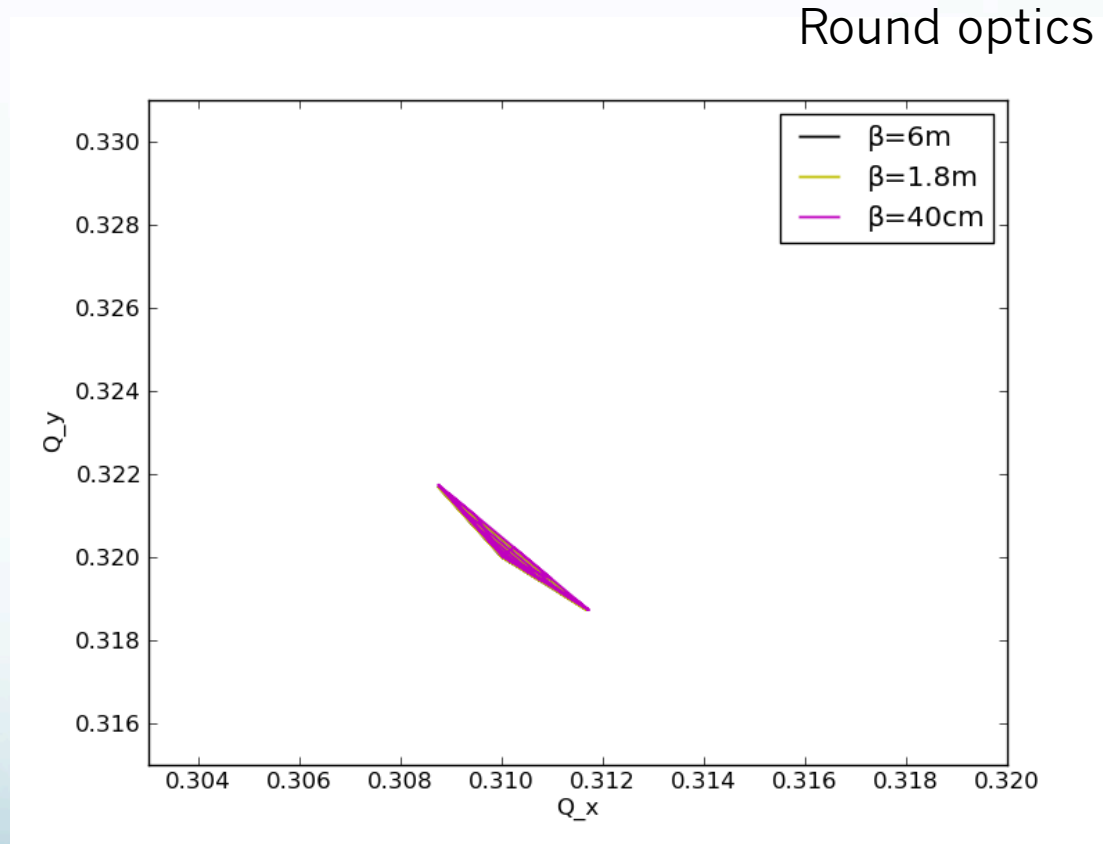
Effects of different optics: footprints

➤ Positive LOF



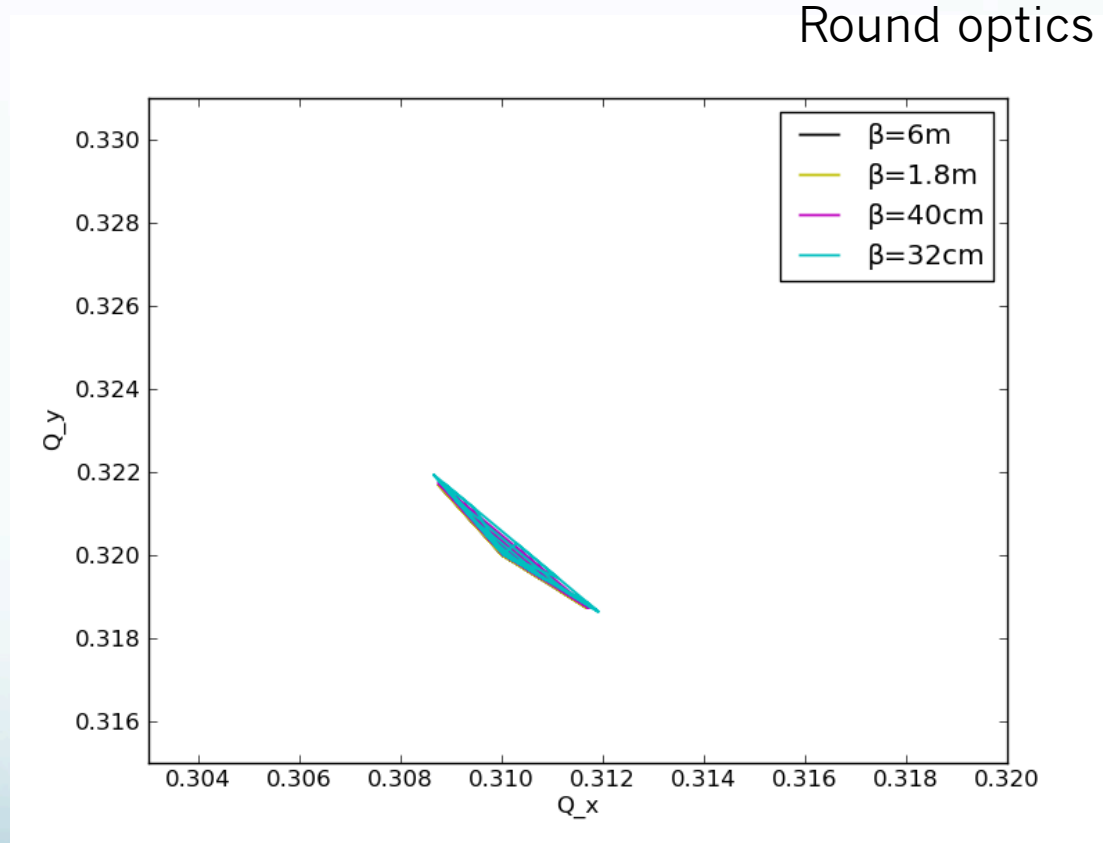
Effects of different optics: footprints

➤ Positive LOF



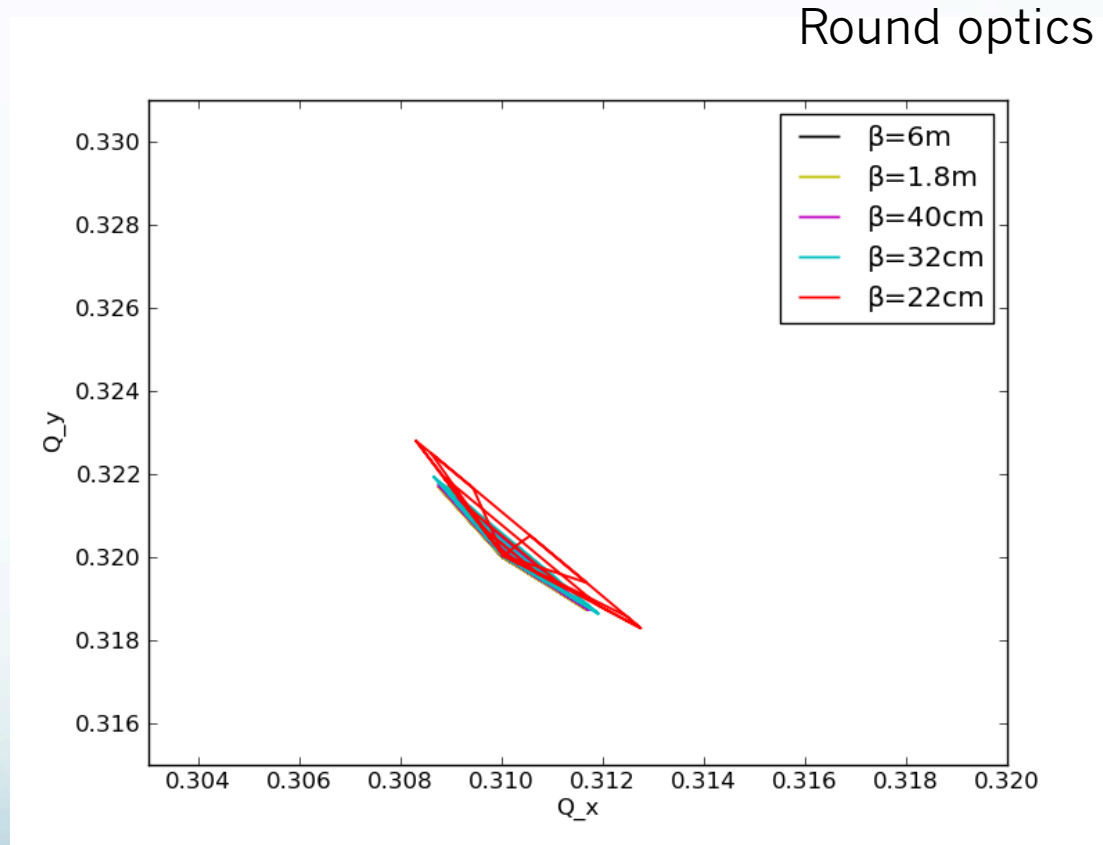
Effects of different optics: footprints

➤ Positive LOF



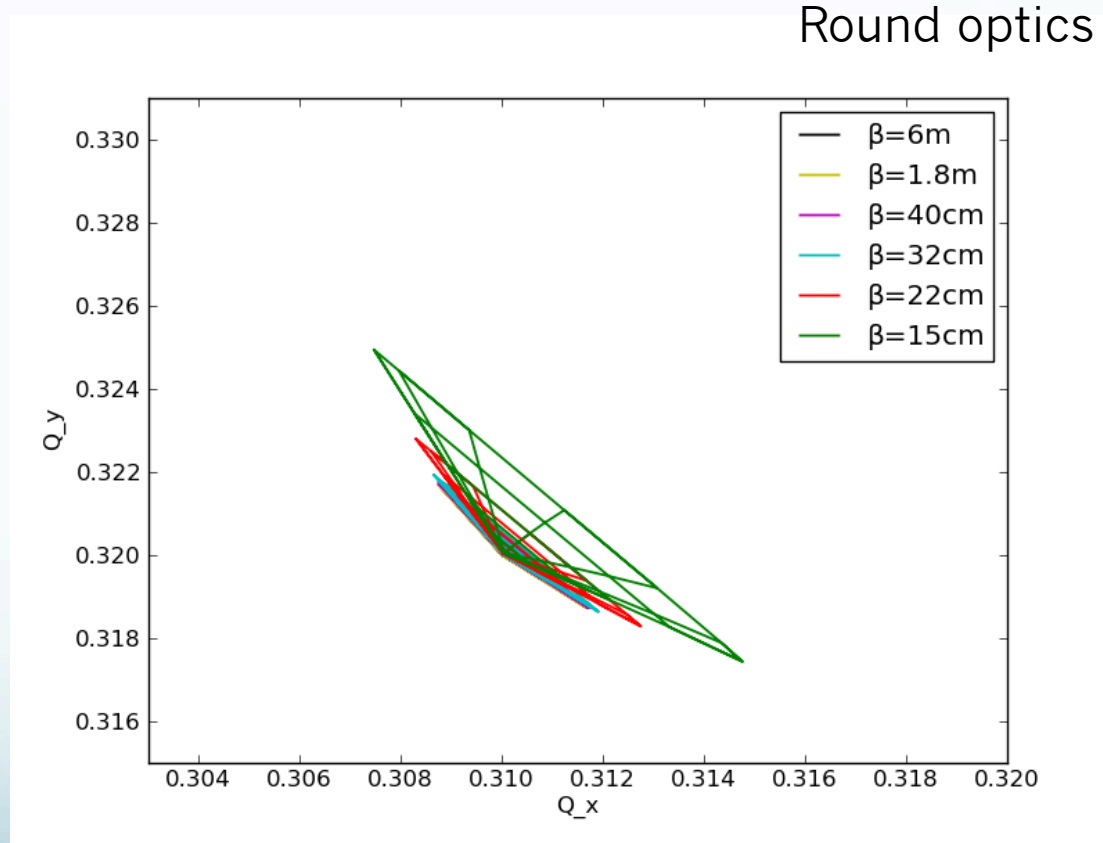
Effects of different optics: footprints

➤ Positive LOF



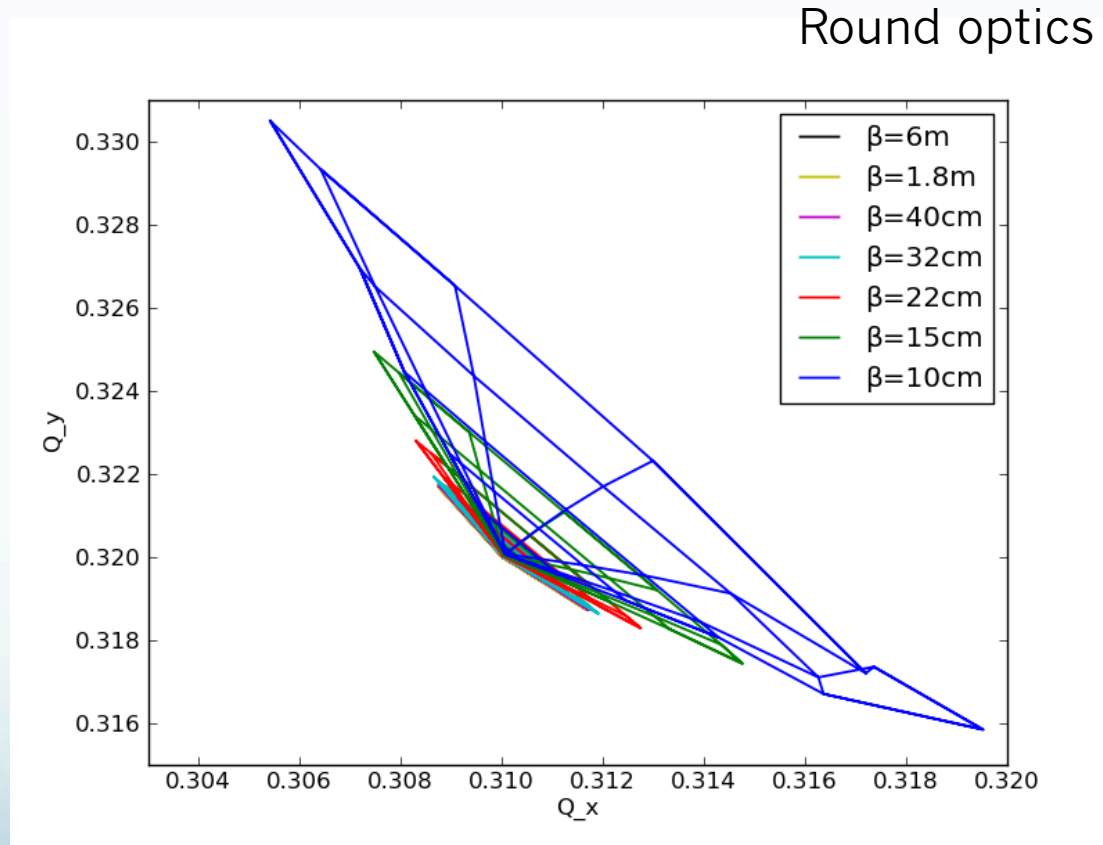
Effects of different optics: footprints

➤ Positive LOF



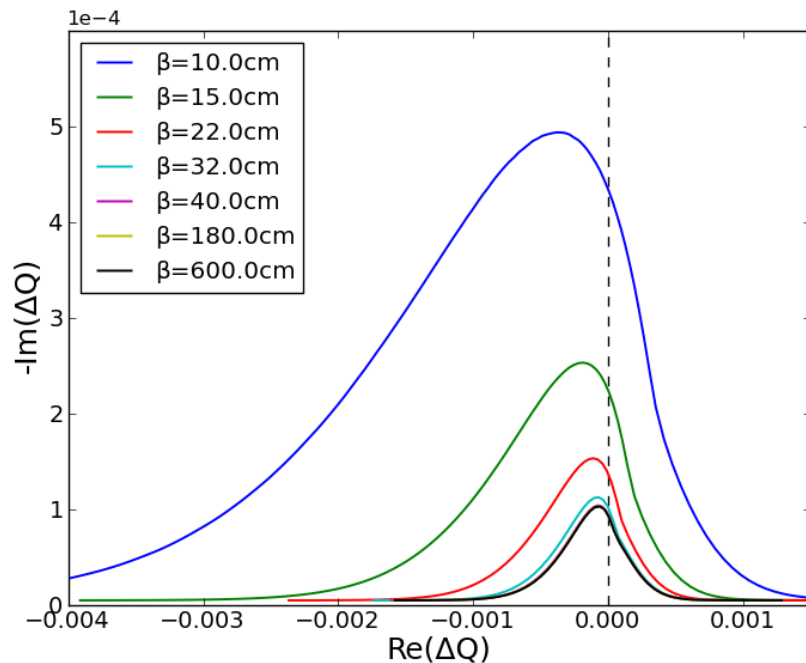
Effects of different optics: footprints

➤ Positive LOF

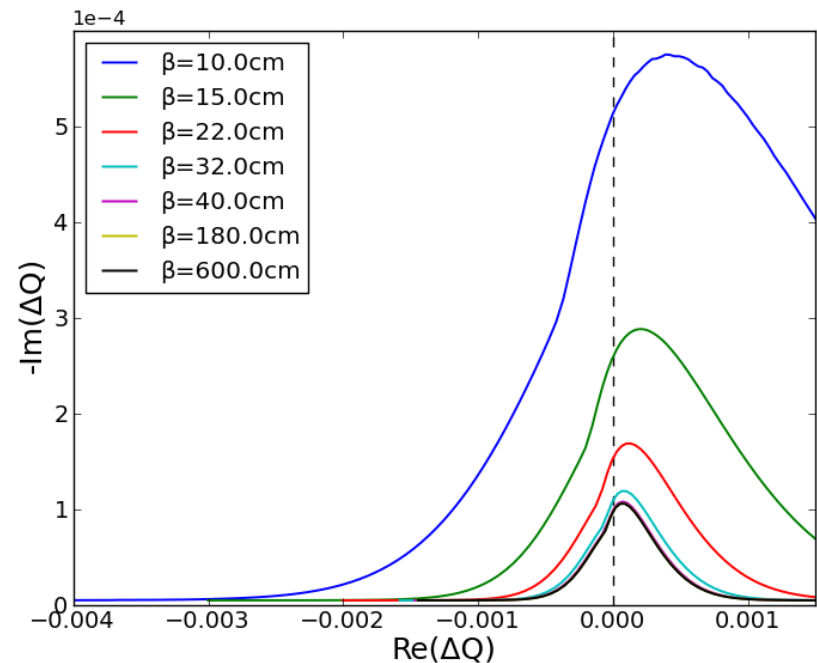


Effects of different optics: stability diagrams

Negative LOF



Positive LOF

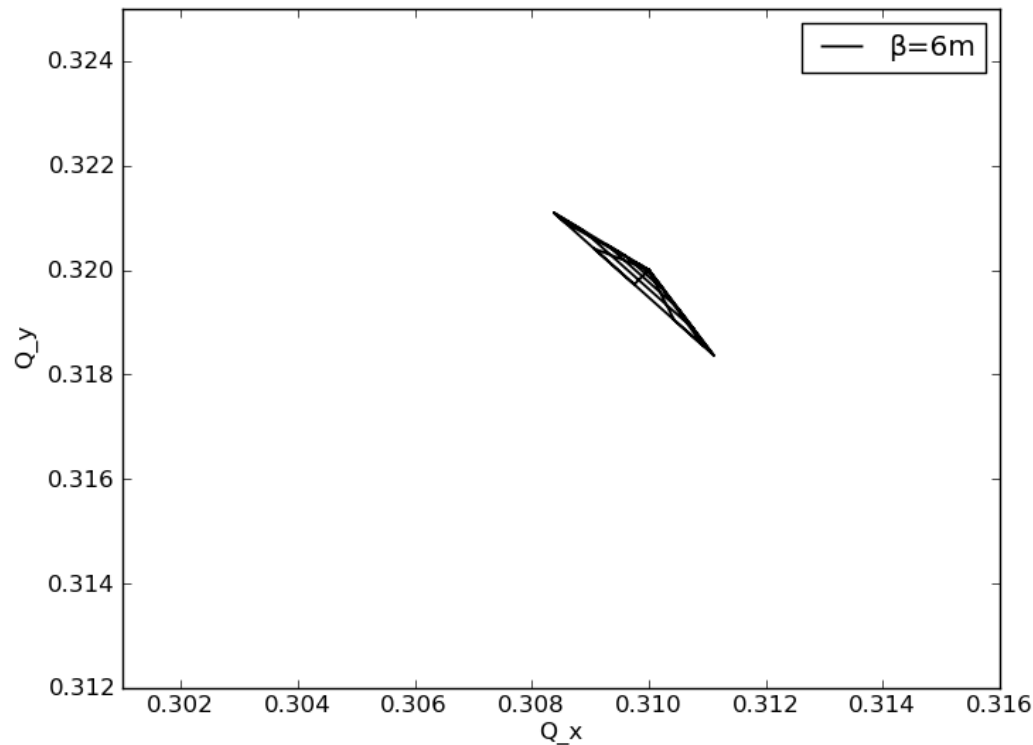


From $\beta^* = 32\text{cm}$ SD start to increase due to the larger tune spread provided by the octupoles

Effects of different optics + beam beam LR: footprints

➤ Negative LOF

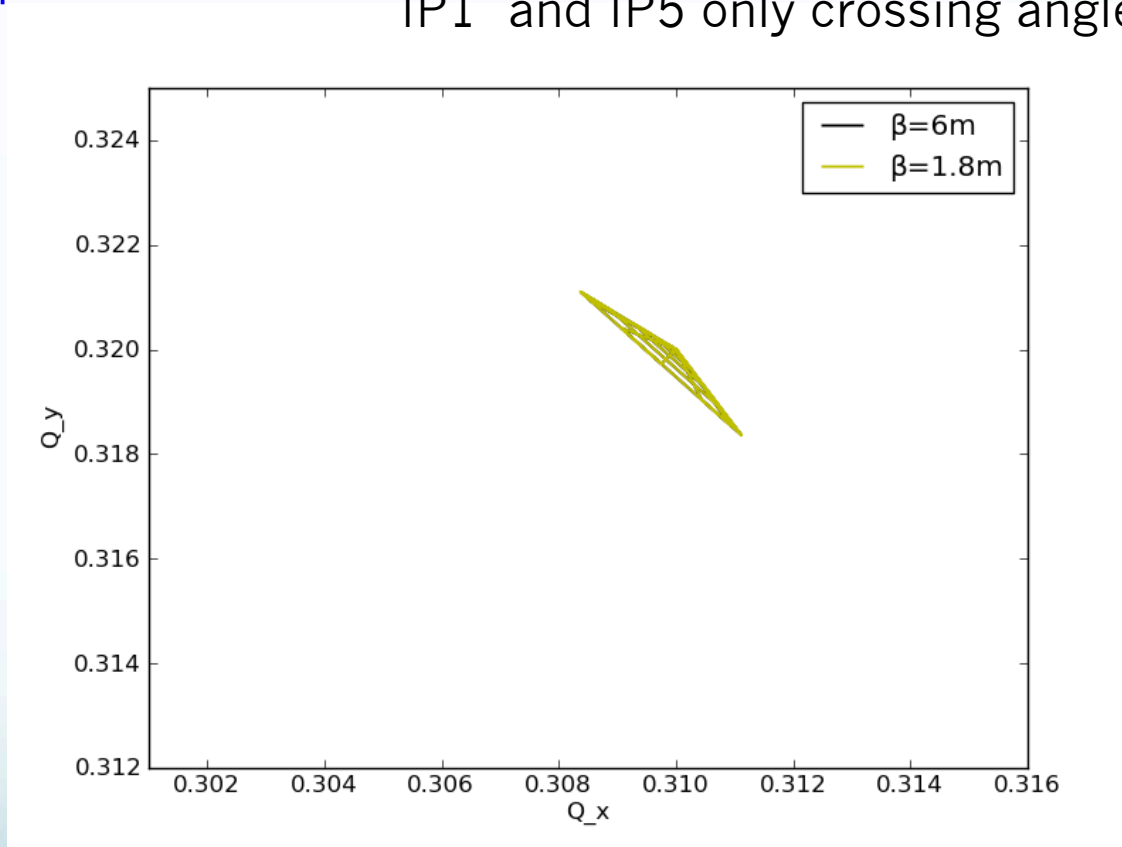
IP1 and IP5 only
crossing angle of $590 \mu\text{rad}$



Effects of different optics + beam beam LR: footprints

➤ Negative LOF

IP1 and IP5 only crossing angle of 590 μrad

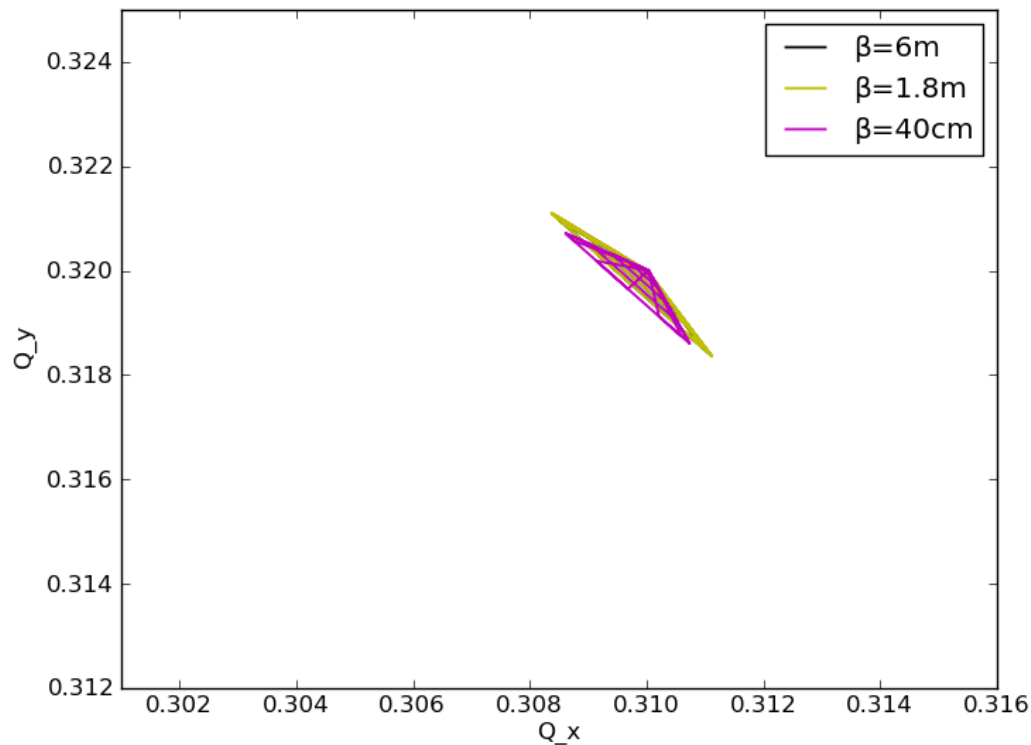


Beam-beam long range effects reduces the tune spread of octupoles during betatron squeeze (as also seen by S. Fartoukh for LHC run 1)

Effects of different optics + beam beam LR: footprints

➤ Negative LOF

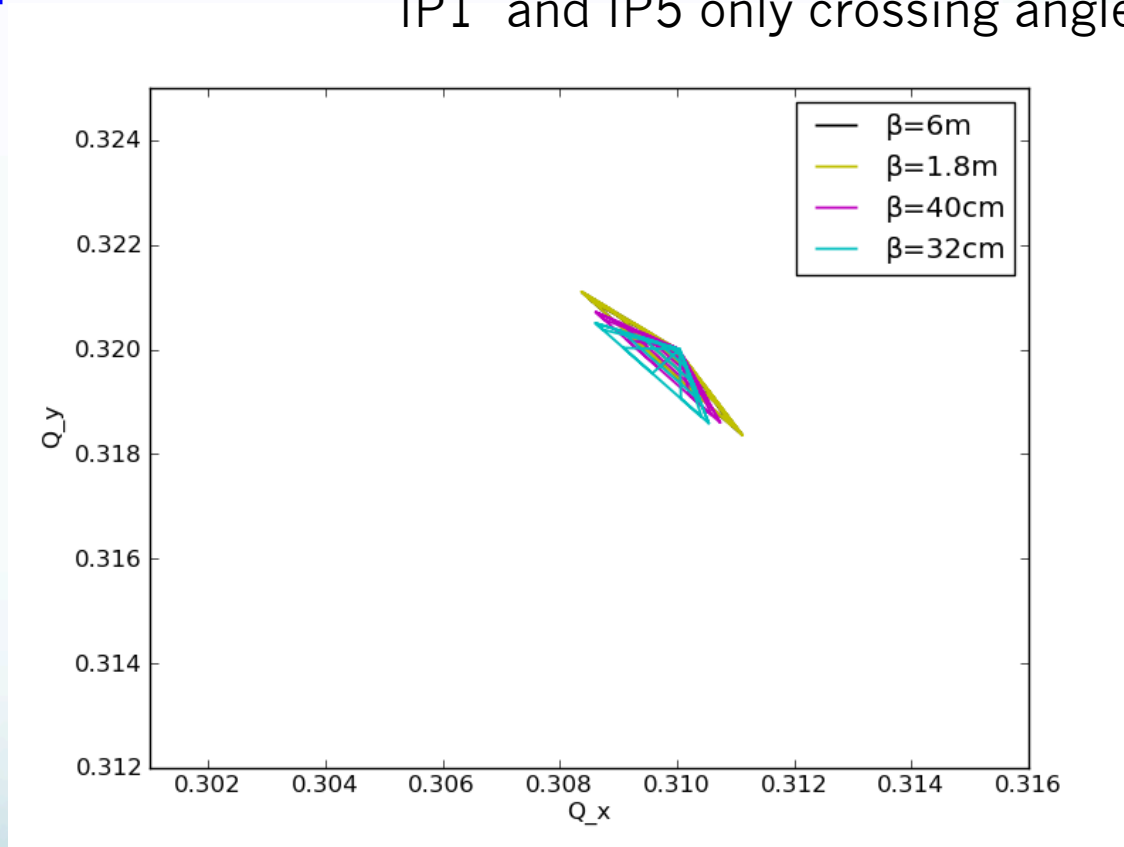
IP1 and IP5 only crossing angle of 590 μrad



Effects of different optics + beam beam LR: footprints

➤ Negative LOF

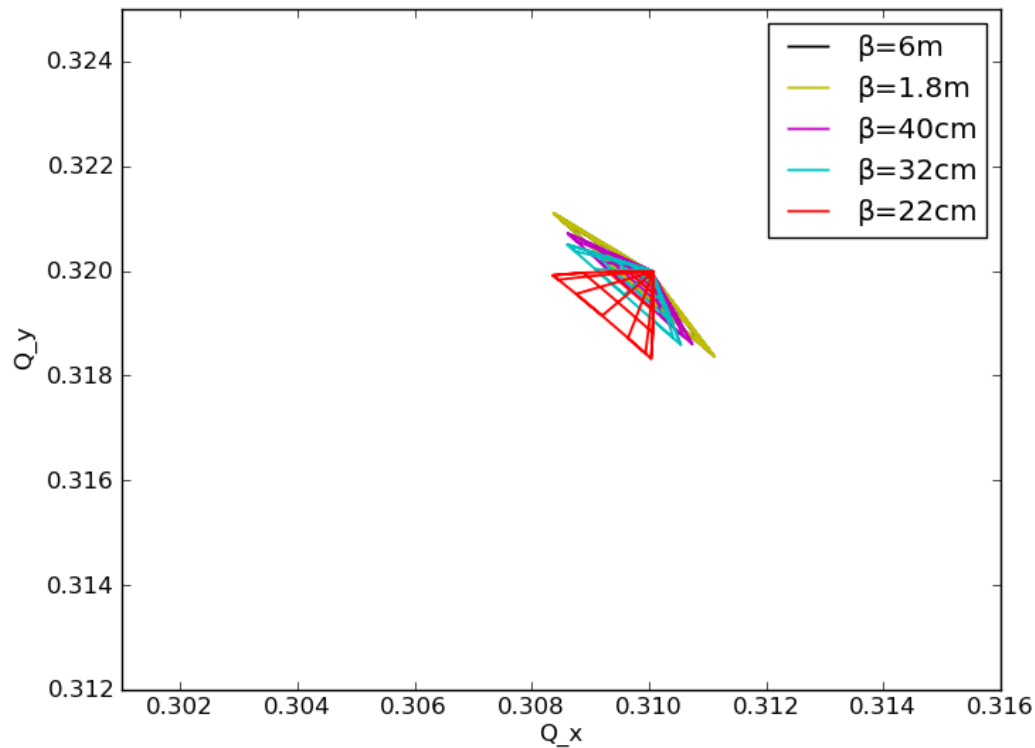
IP1 and IP5 only crossing angle of 590 μrad



Effects of different optics + beam beam LR: footprints

➤ Negative LOF

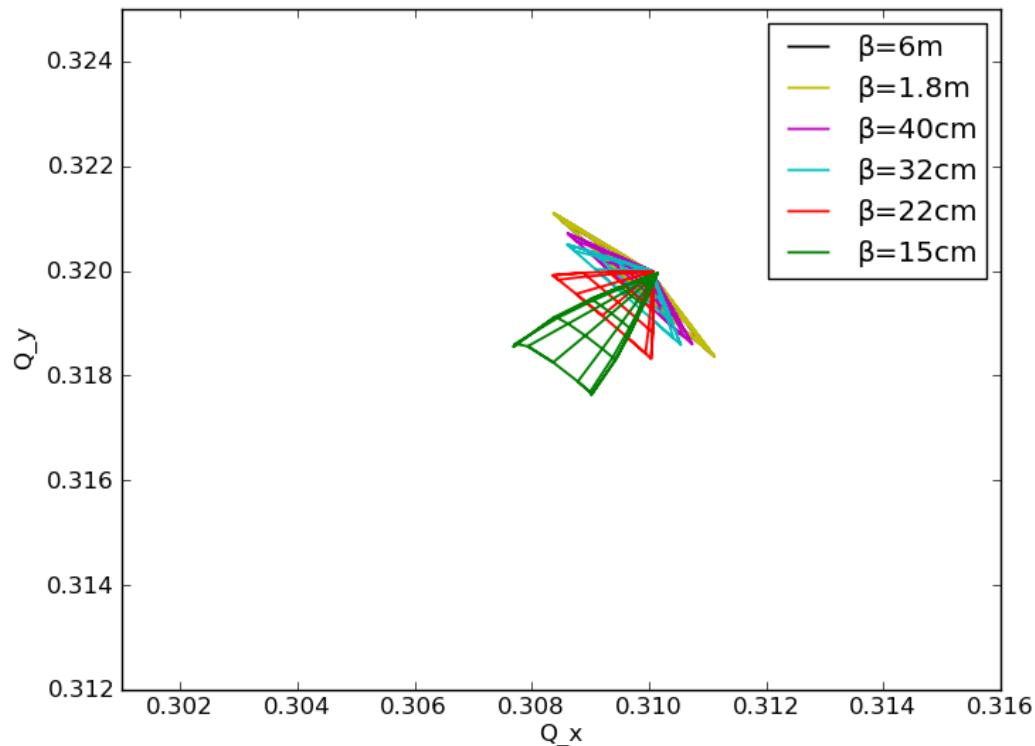
IP1 and IP5 only crossing angle of $590 \mu\text{rad}$



Effects of different optics + beam beam LR: footprints

➤ Negative LOF

IP1 and IP5 only crossing angle of $590 \mu\text{rad}$

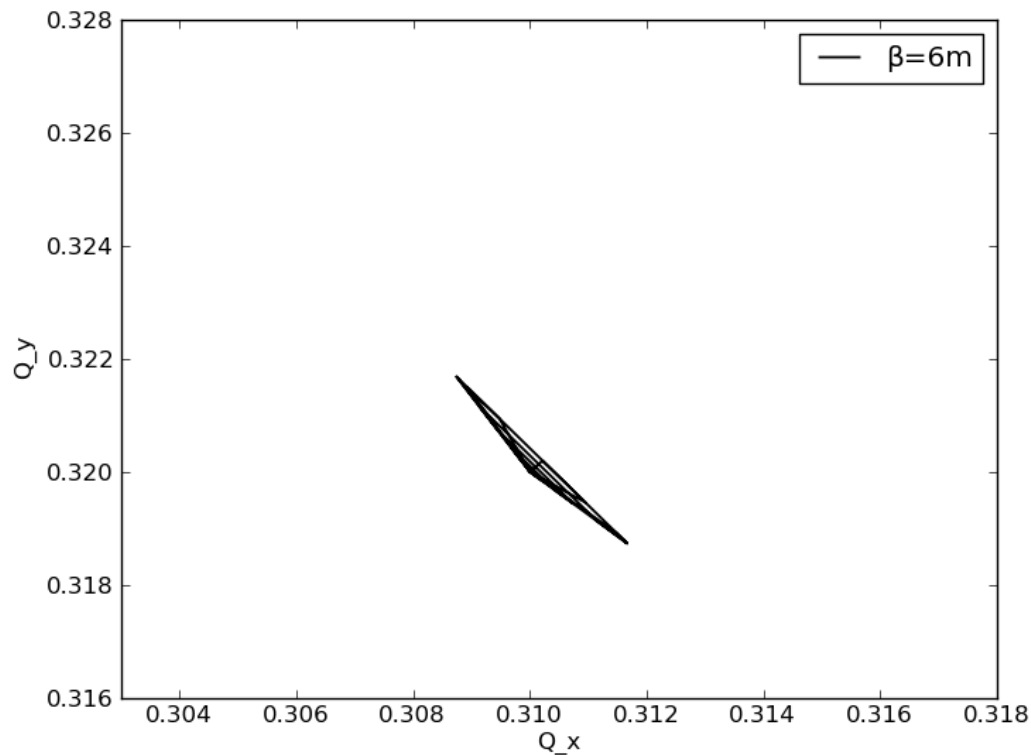


But it is not like for LHC case!

Effects of different optics + beam beam LR: footprints

➤ Positive LOF

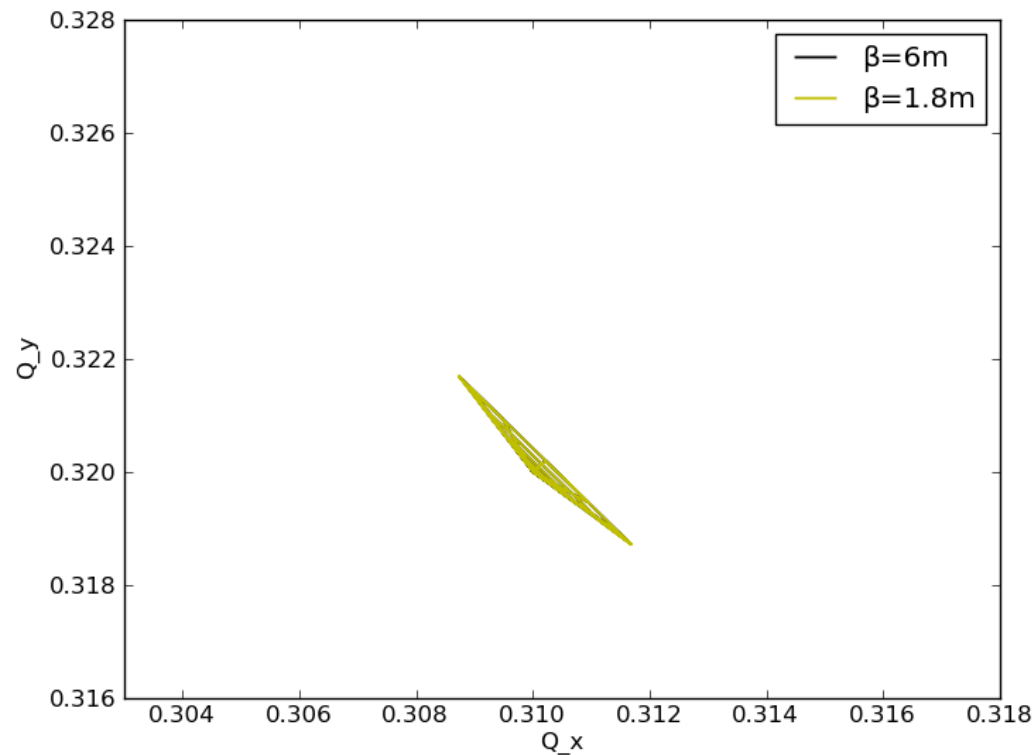
IP1 and IP5 only crossing angle of $590 \mu\text{rad}$



Effects of different optics + beam beam LR: footprints

➤ Positive LOF

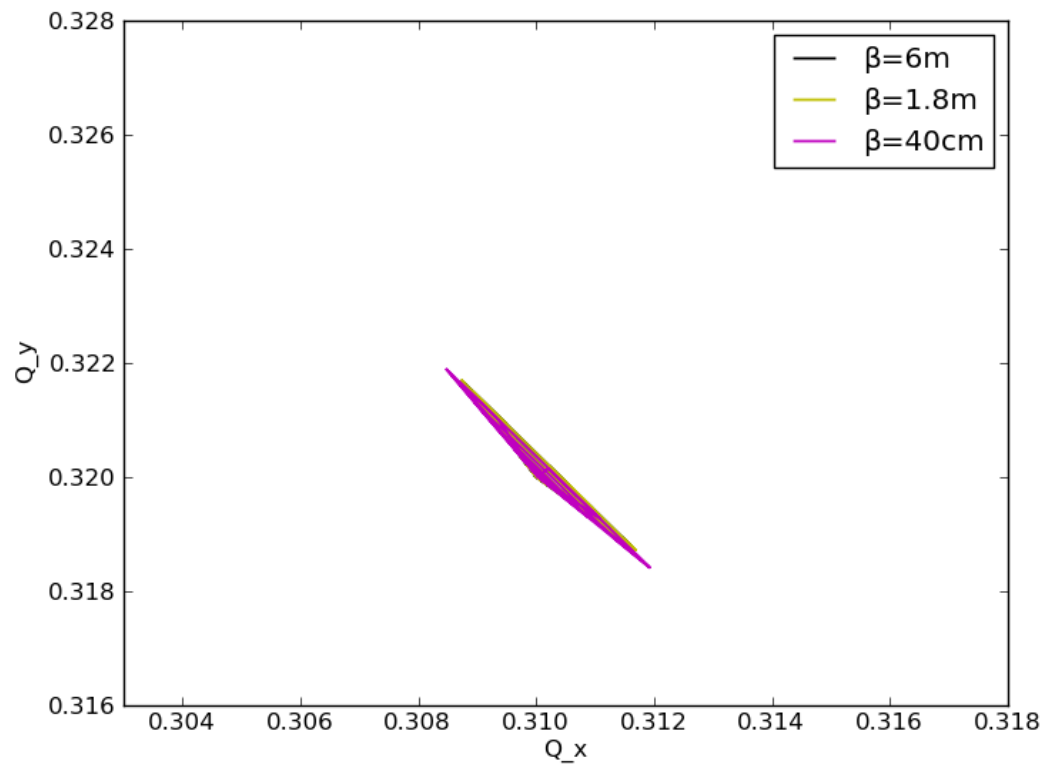
IP1 and IP5 only crossing angle of $590 \mu\text{rad}$



Effects of different optics + beam beam LR: footprints

➤ Positive LOF

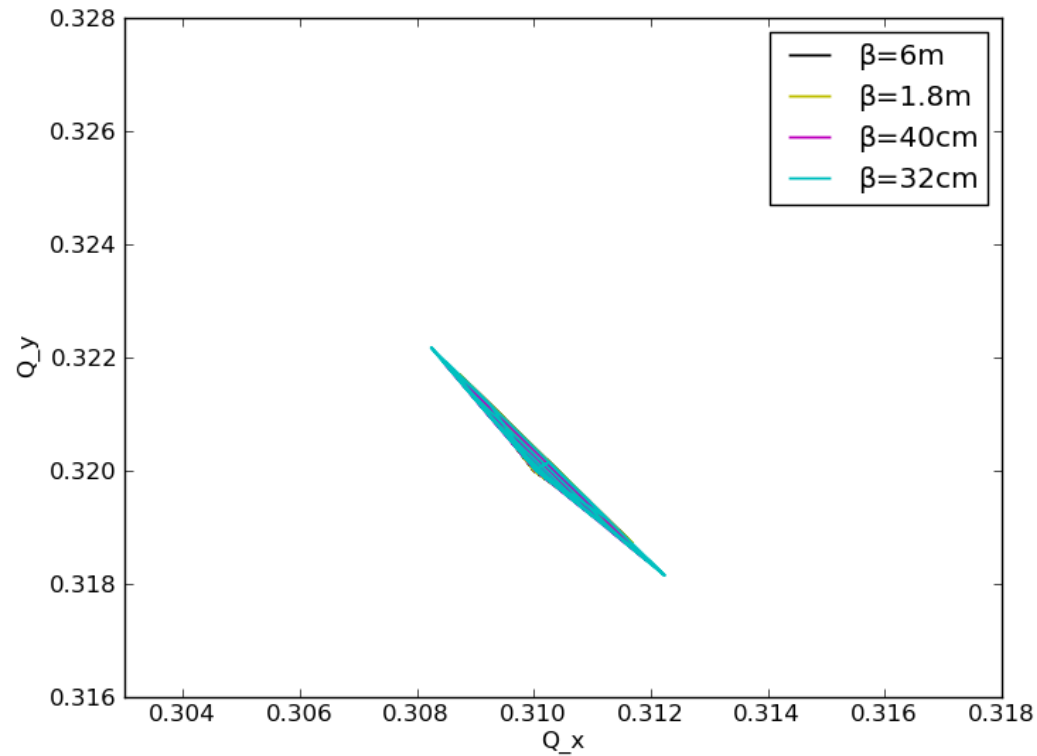
IP1 and IP5 only crossing angle of 590 μrad



Effects of different optics + beam beam LR: footprints

➤ Positive LOF

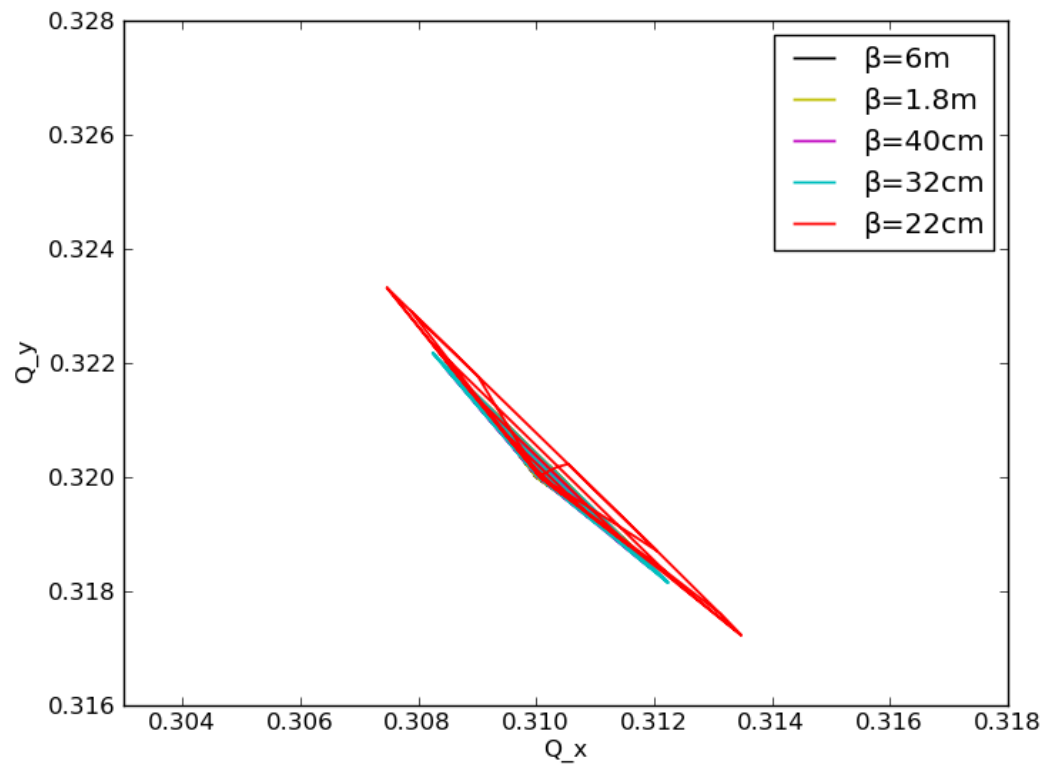
IP1 and IP5 only crossing angle of $590 \mu\text{rad}$



Effects of different optics + beam beam LR: footprints

➤ Positive LOF

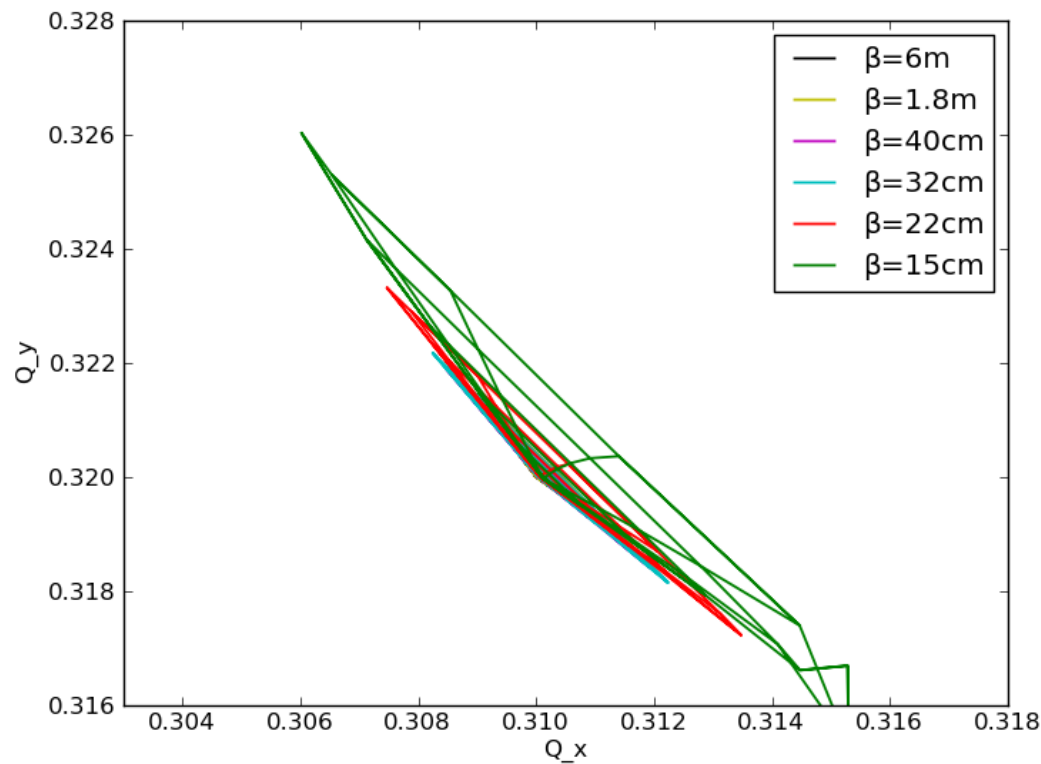
IP1 and IP5 only crossing angle of $590 \mu\text{rad}$



Effects of different optics + beam beam LR: footprints

➤ Positive LOF

IP1 and IP5 only crossing angle of 590 μrad



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Betatron Squeeze

Evolution of the betatron squeeze with LR beam beam

LR beam-beam in IP1 and IP5

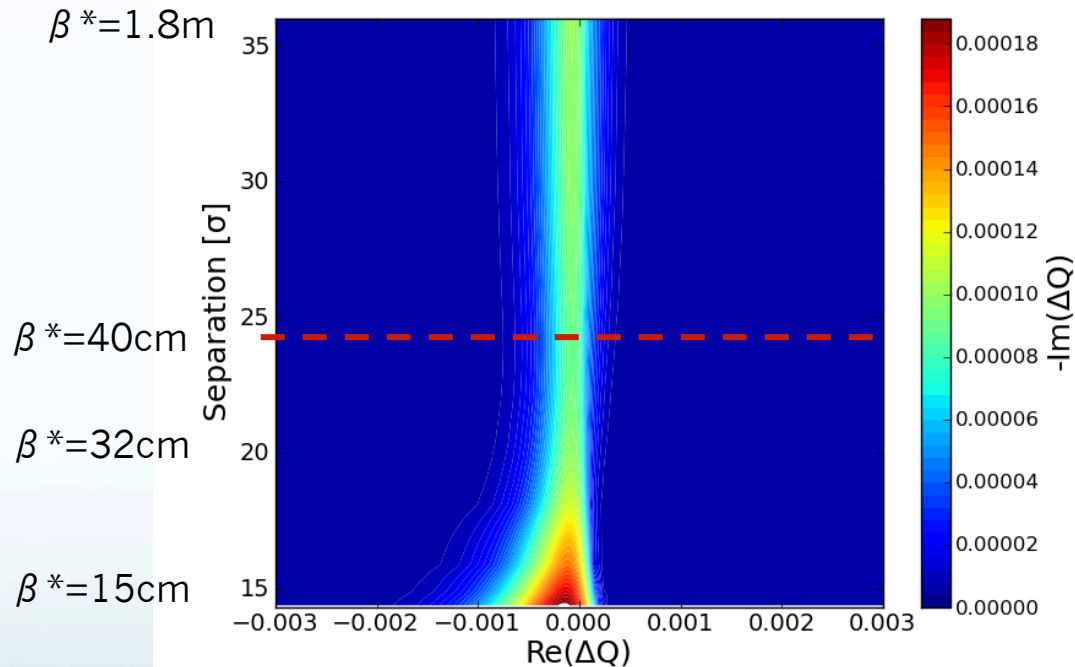
$I=2.2e11$ ppb $\epsilon=2.5$ μm

Long range slightly reduce the SD

At 22σ the β in the arcs increases and compensates LR effects

The SD keep increasing below $\beta^*=32\text{cm}$

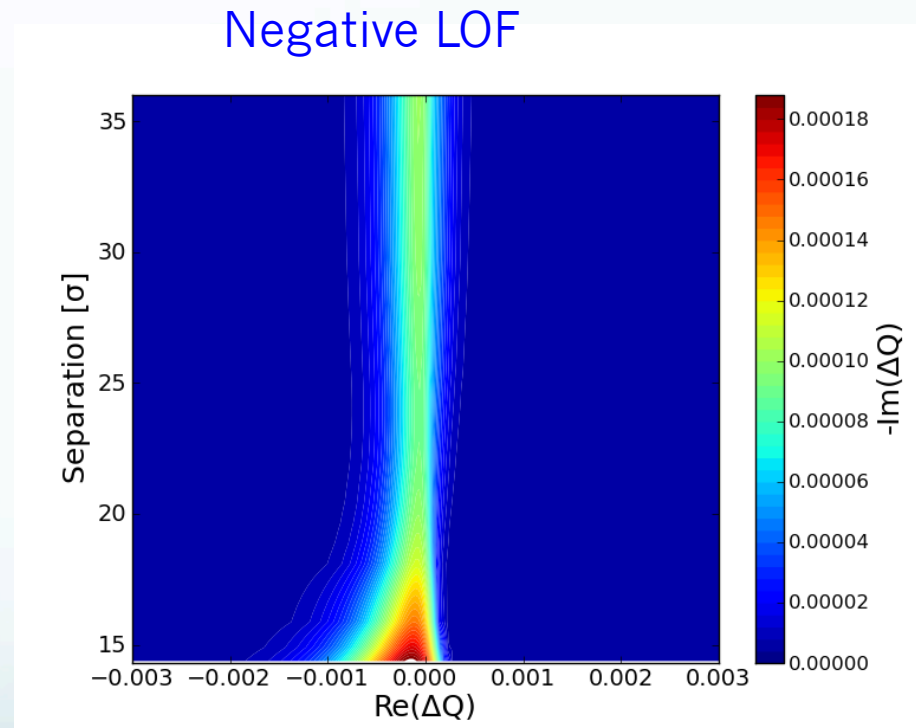
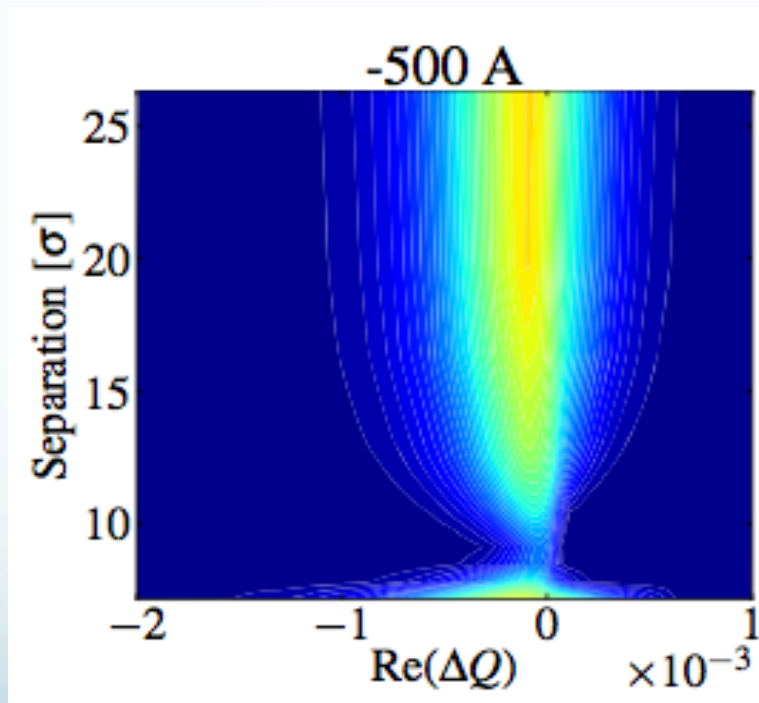
Negative LOF



HL-LHC vs LHC

Evolution of the betatron squeeze with LR beam beam

LR beam-beam in IP1 and IP5



Betatron Squeeze

Evolution of the betatron squeeze with LR beam beam

LR beam-beam in IP1 and IP5

$I=2.2e11$ ppb $\epsilon=2.5$ μm

LR add up to the octupoles contribution

At 22σ the β in the arcs increase and add up with LR

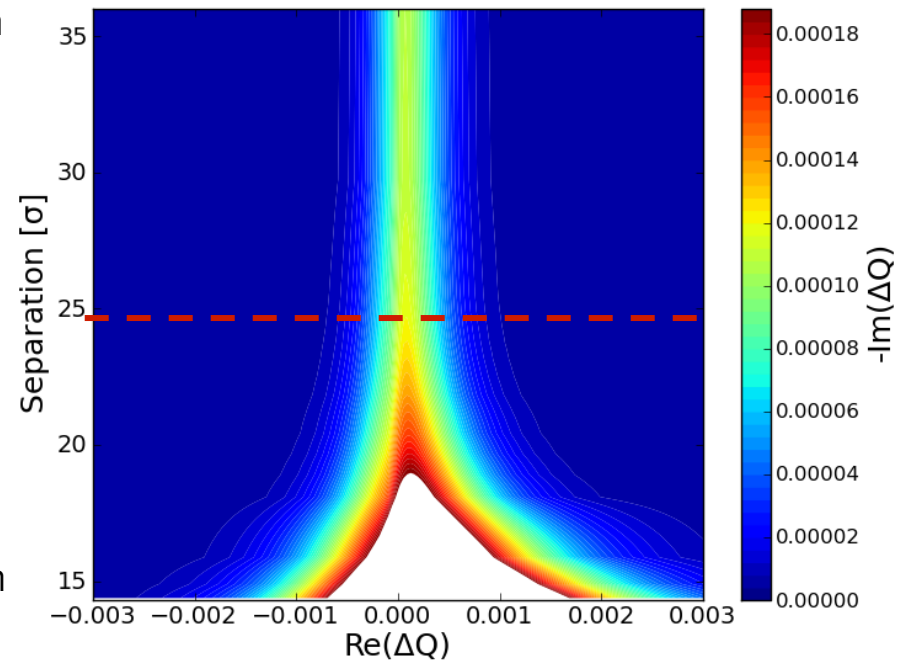
$\beta^*=1.8\text{m}$

$\beta^*=40\text{cm}$

$\beta^*=32\text{cm}$

$\beta^*=15\text{cm}$

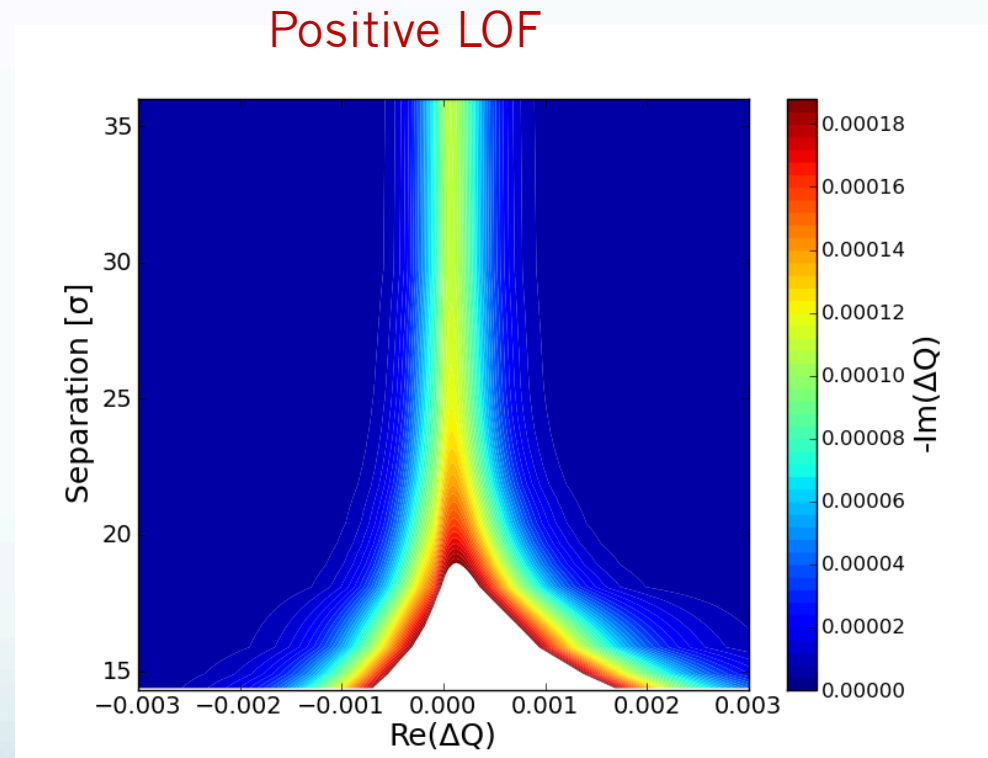
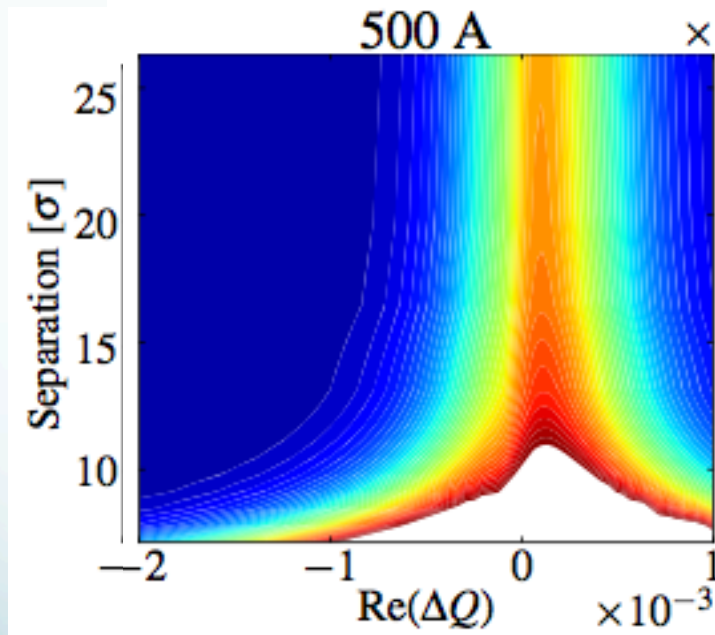
Positive LOF



HL-LHC vs LHC

Evolution of the betatron squeeze with LR beam beam

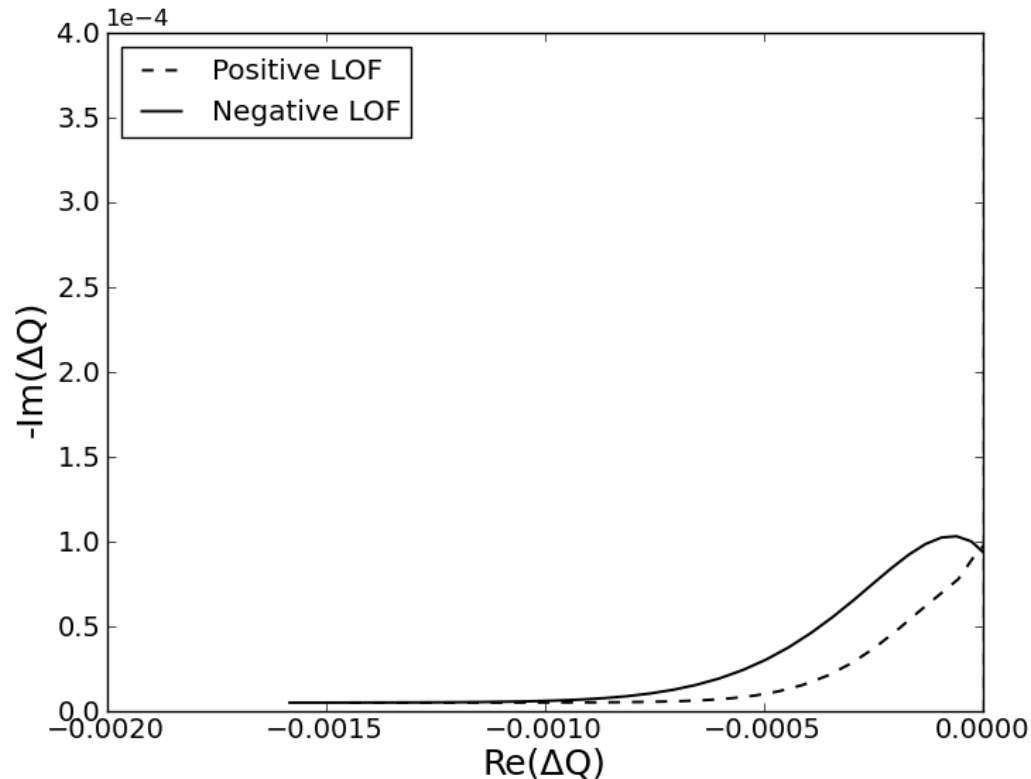
LR beam-beam in IP1 and IP5



As in LHC the SD increase during the squeeze

SD evolution during the β -squeeze

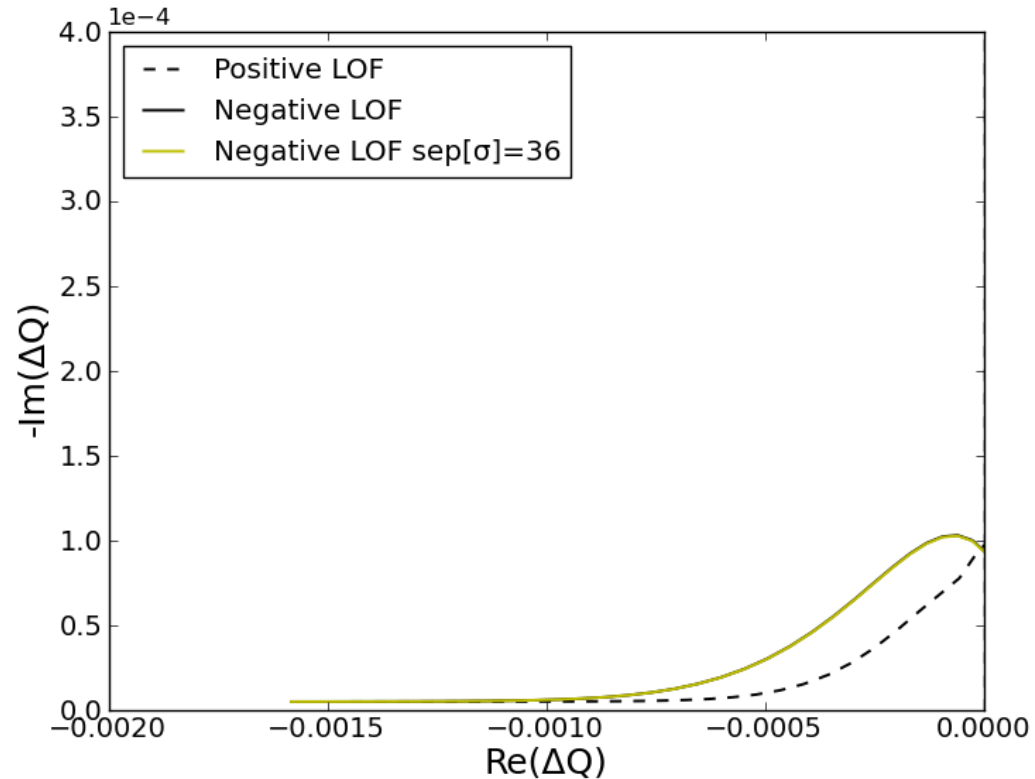
Octupoles only, single beam



- Negative polarity preferred for single beam

SD evolution during the β -squeeze

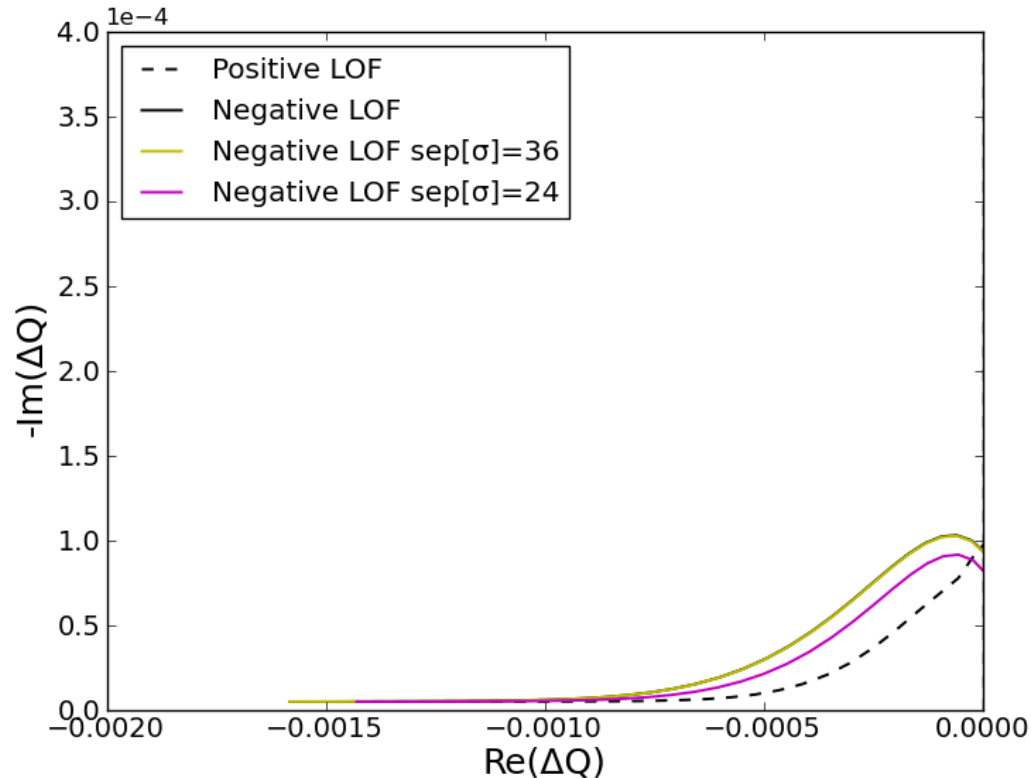
LR beam-beam added



| β [m] | Sep [σ] |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1.8 | 36 |

SD evolution during the β -squeeze

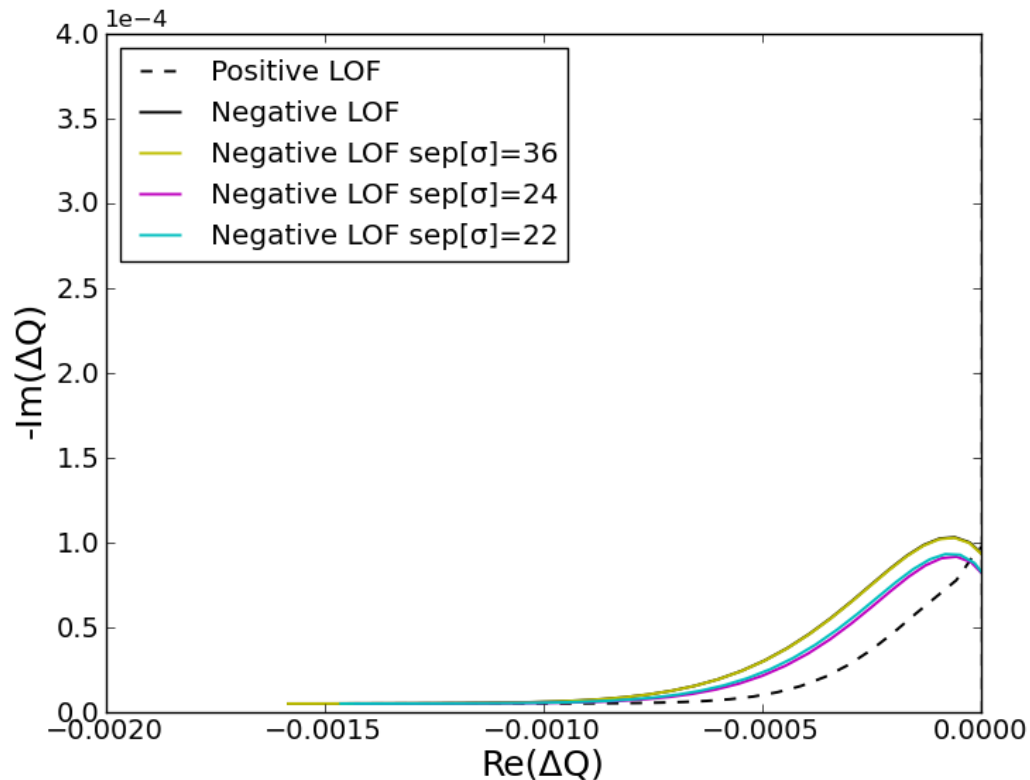
LR beam beam added



| β [m] | Sep [σ] |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1.8 | 36 |
| 0.40 | 24 |

SD evolution during the β -squeeze

LR beam beam added

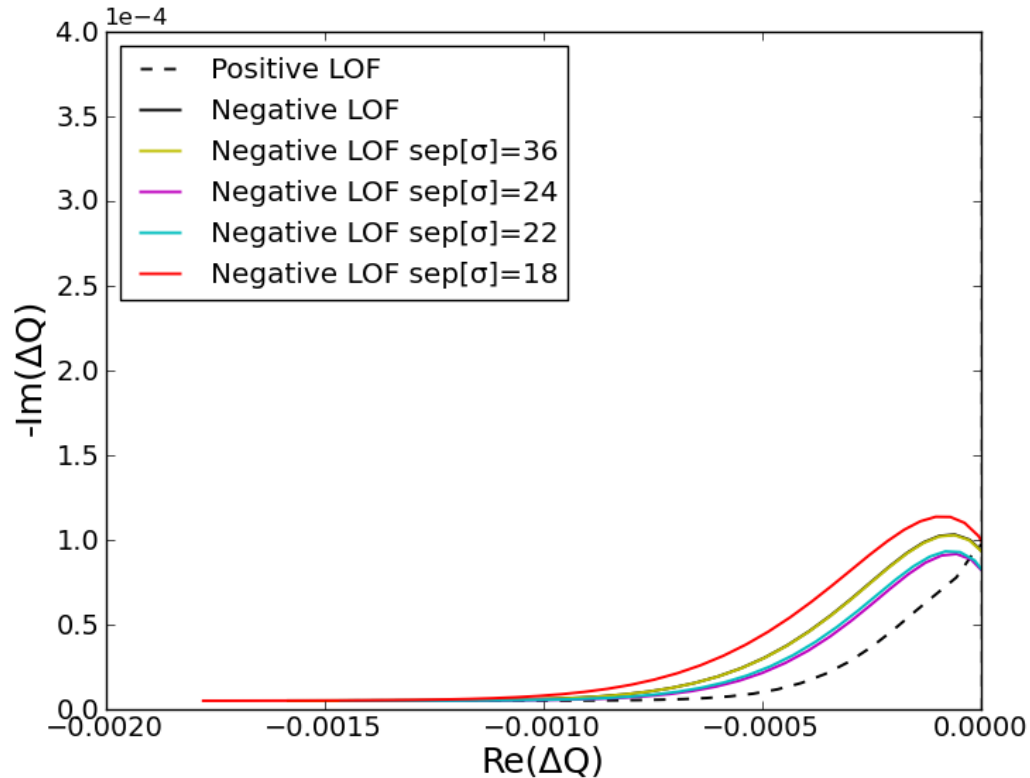


| β [m] | Sep [σ] |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1.8 | 36 |
| 0.40 | 24 |
| 0.32 | 22 |

- At 22 σ the ATS optics takes action and the SD starts to increase despite the LR contribution

SD evolution during the β -squeeze

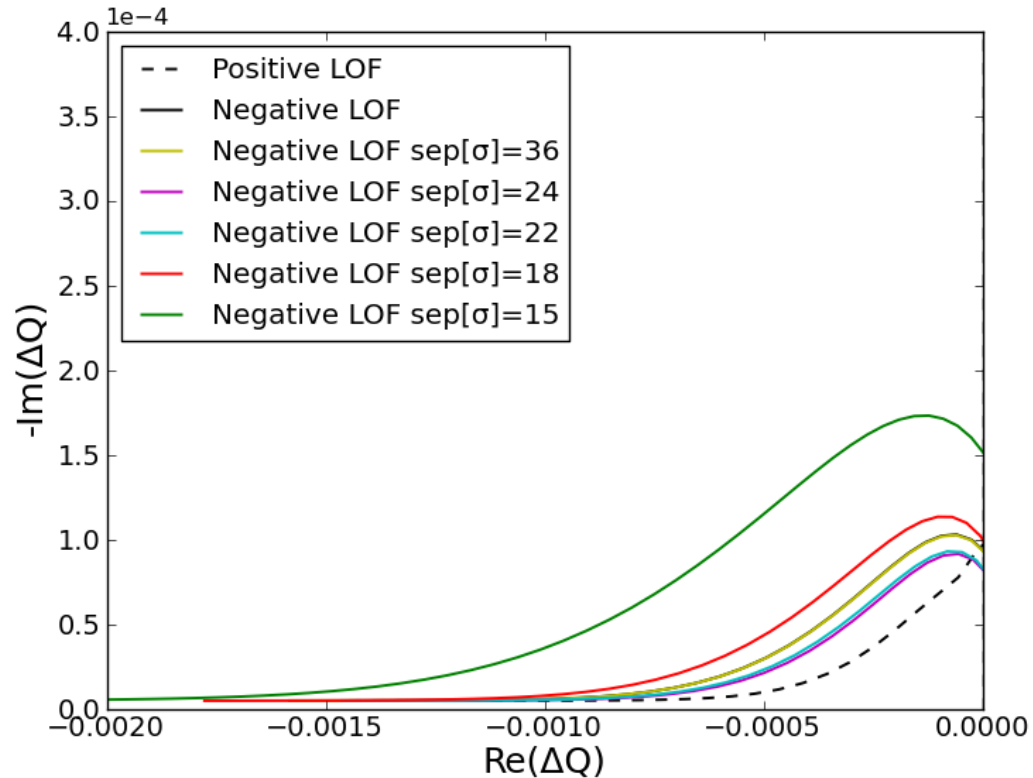
LR beam beam added



| β [m] | Sep [σ] |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1.8 | 36 |
| 0.40 | 24 |
| 0.32 | 22 |
| 0.22 | 18 |

SD evolution during the β -squeeze

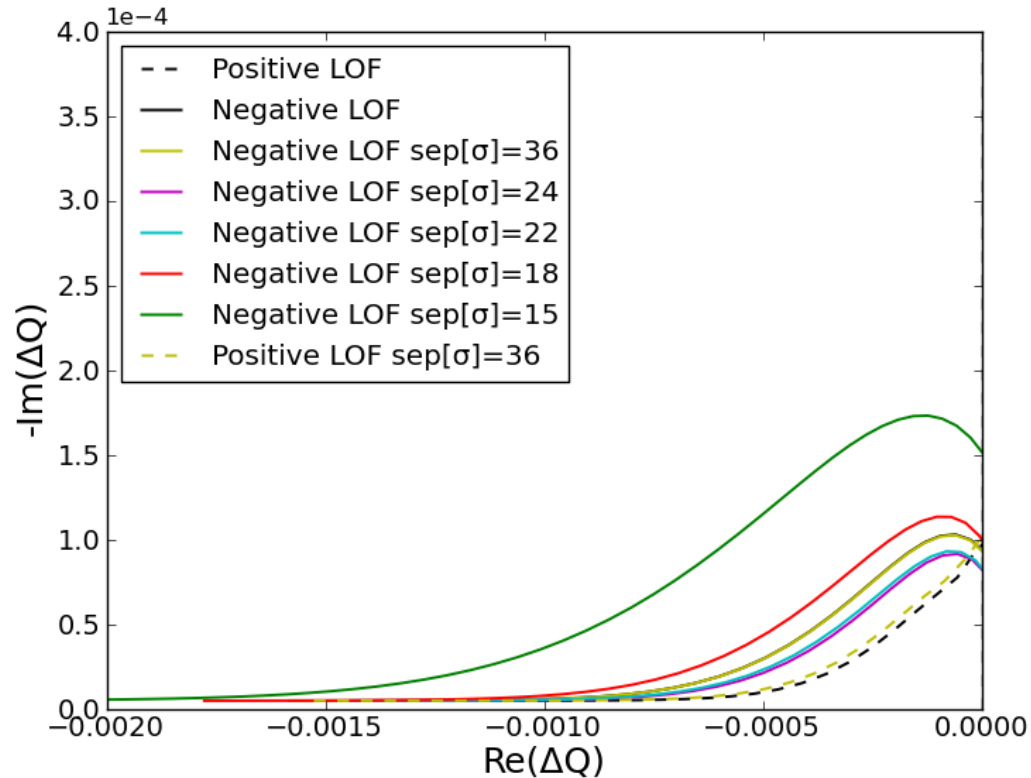
LR beam beam added



| β [m] | Sep [σ] |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1.8 | 36 |
| 0.40 | 24 |
| 0.32 | 22 |
| 0.22 | 18 |
| 0.15 | 15 |

SD evolution during the β -squeeze

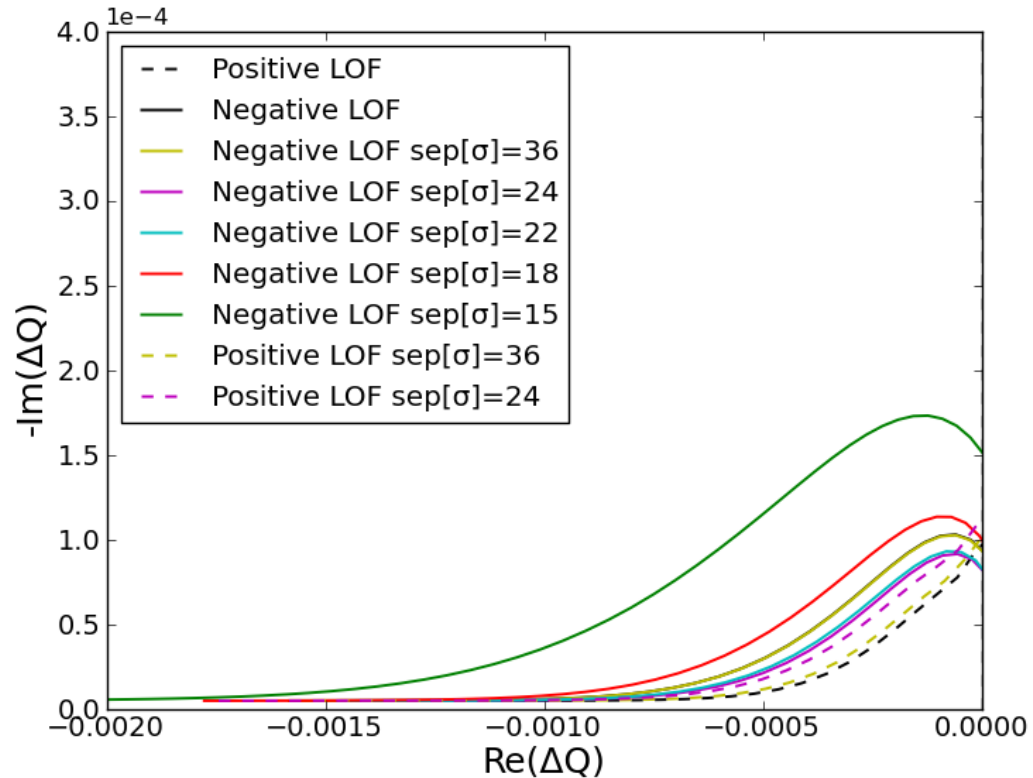
LR beam beam added



| β [m] | Sep [σ] |
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| 1.8 | 36 |
| 0.40 | 24 |
| 0.32 | 22 |
| 0.22 | 18 |
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SD evolution during the β -squeeze

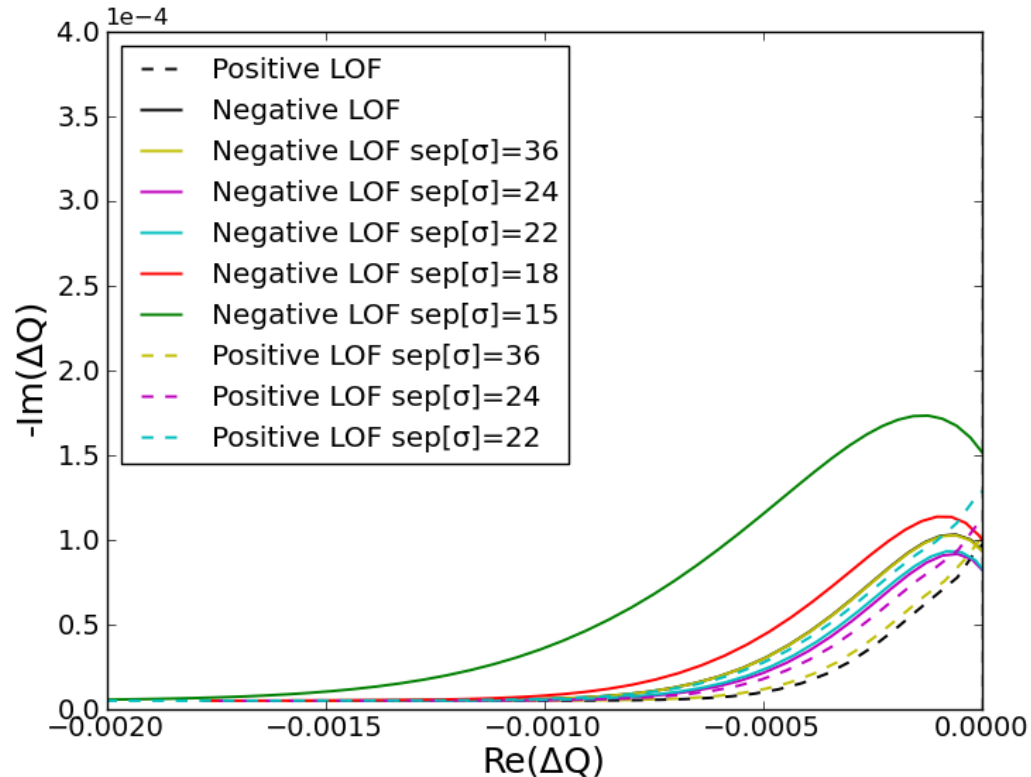
LR beam beam added



| β [m] | Sep [σ] |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1.8 | 36 |
| 0.40 | 24 |
| 0.32 | 22 |
| 0.22 | 18 |
| 0.15 | 15 |

SD evolution during the β -squeeze

LR beam beam added

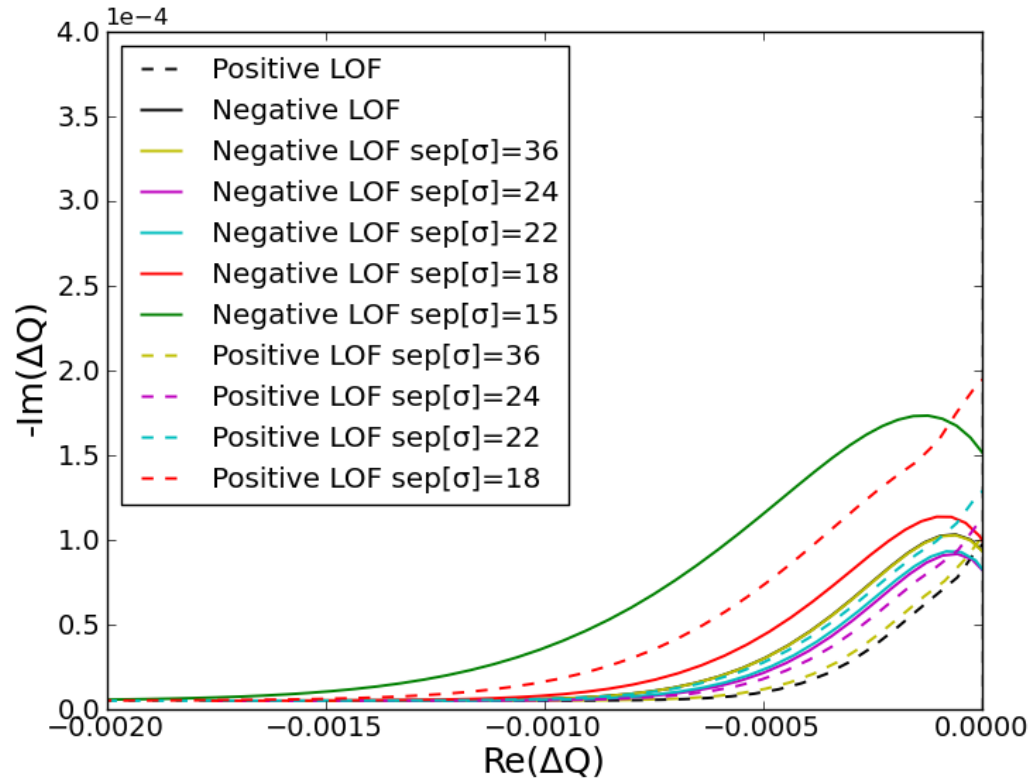


| β [m] | Sep [σ] |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1.8 | 36 |
| 0.40 | 24 |
| 0.32 | 22 |
| 0.22 | 18 |
| 0.15 | 15 |

- At 22σ equal SD for positive/negative LOF

SD evolution during the β -squeeze

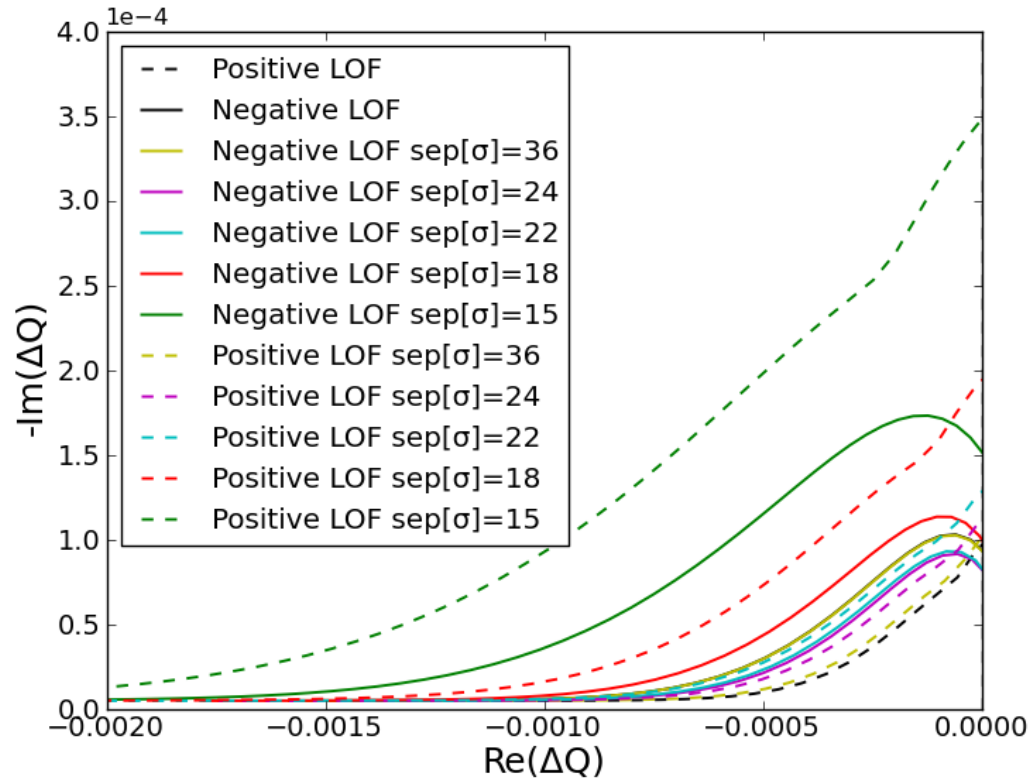
LR beam beam added



| β [m] | Sep [σ] |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1.8 | 36 |
| 0.40 | 24 |
| 0.32 | 22 |
| 0.22 | 18 |
| 0.15 | 15 |

SD evolution during the β -squeeze

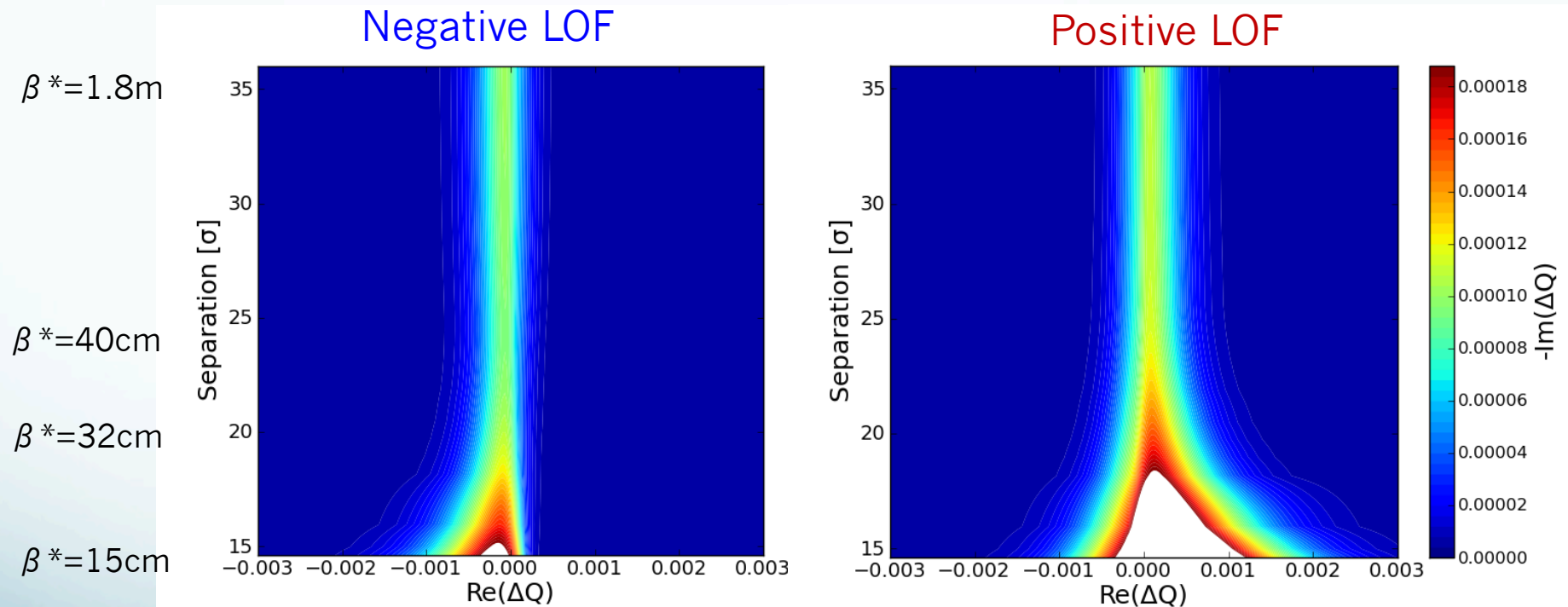
LR beam beam added



| β [m] | Sep [σ] |
|-------------|------------------|
| 1.8 | 36 |
| 0.40 | 24 |
| 0.32 | 22 |
| 0.22 | 18 |
| 0.15 | 15 |

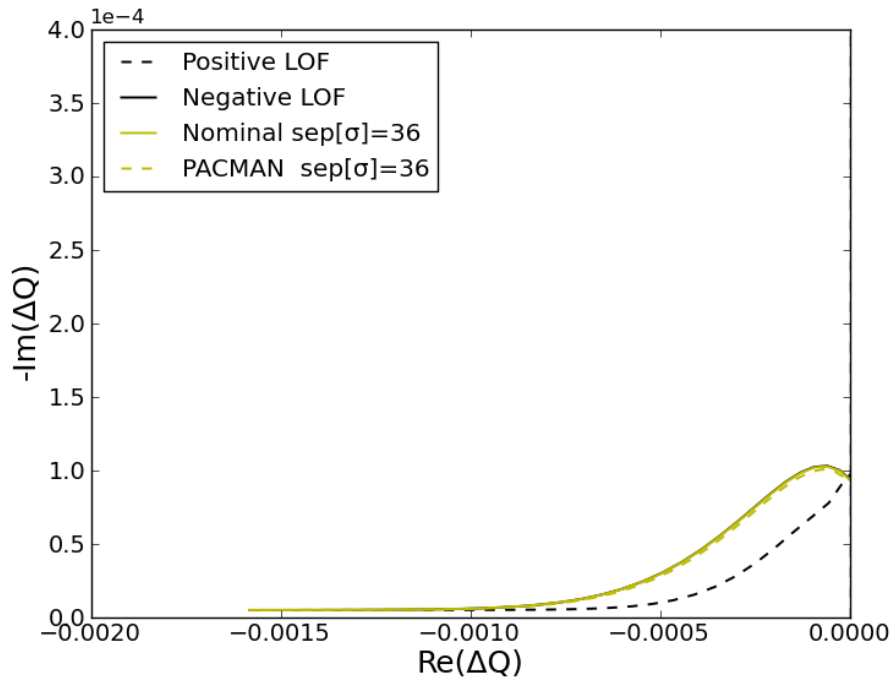
Betatron squeeze for HL-LHC optics: PACMAN bunches

Evolution of the betatron squeeze with LR beam beam for PACMAN bunches

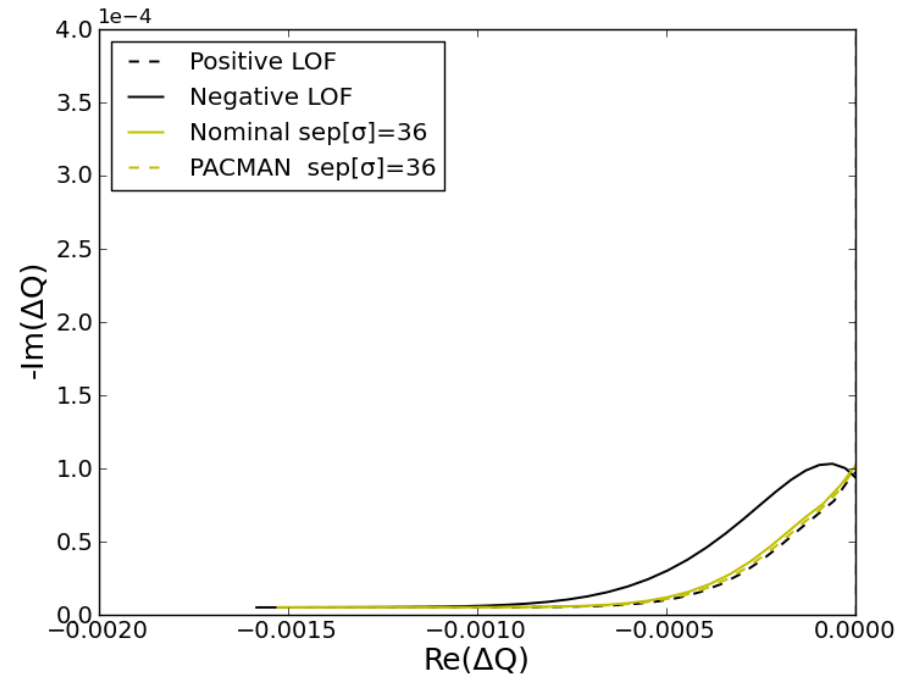


Stability Diagrams for PACMAN bunches

Negative LOF



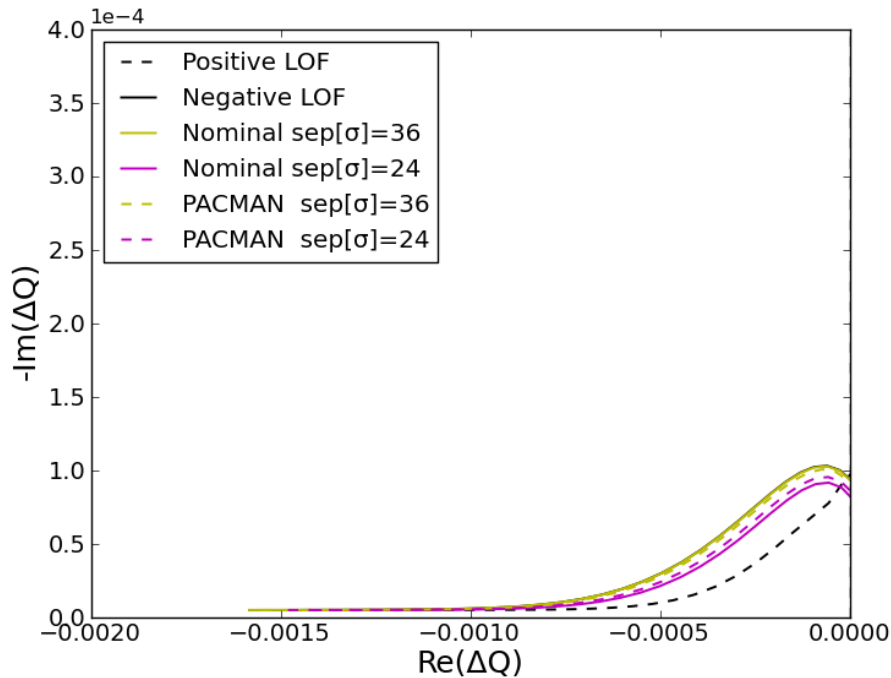
Positive LOF



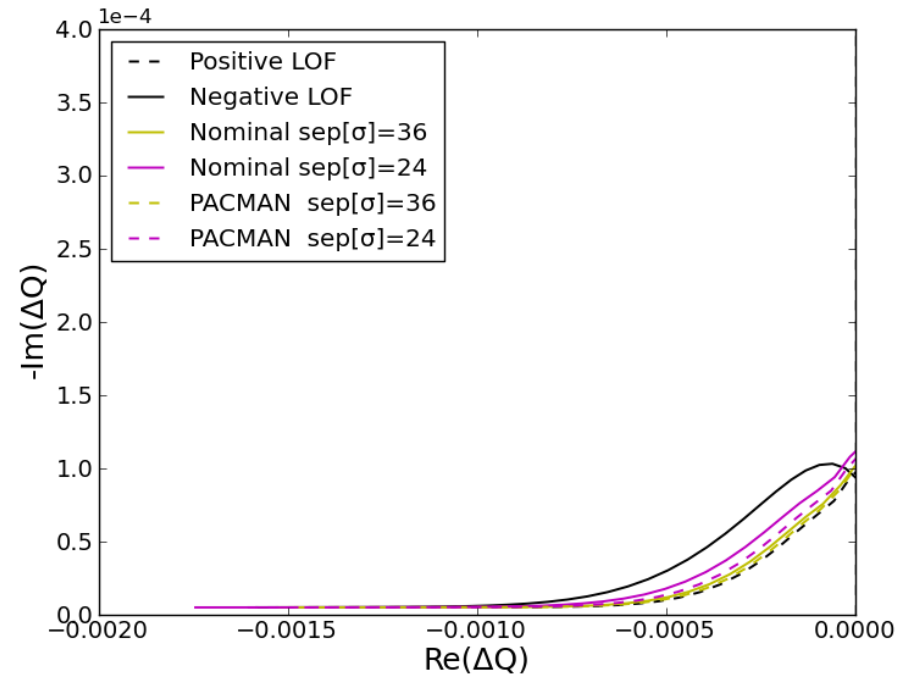
PACMAN bunches: greater SD in case of negative polarity

Stability Diagrams for PACMAN bunches

Negative LOF



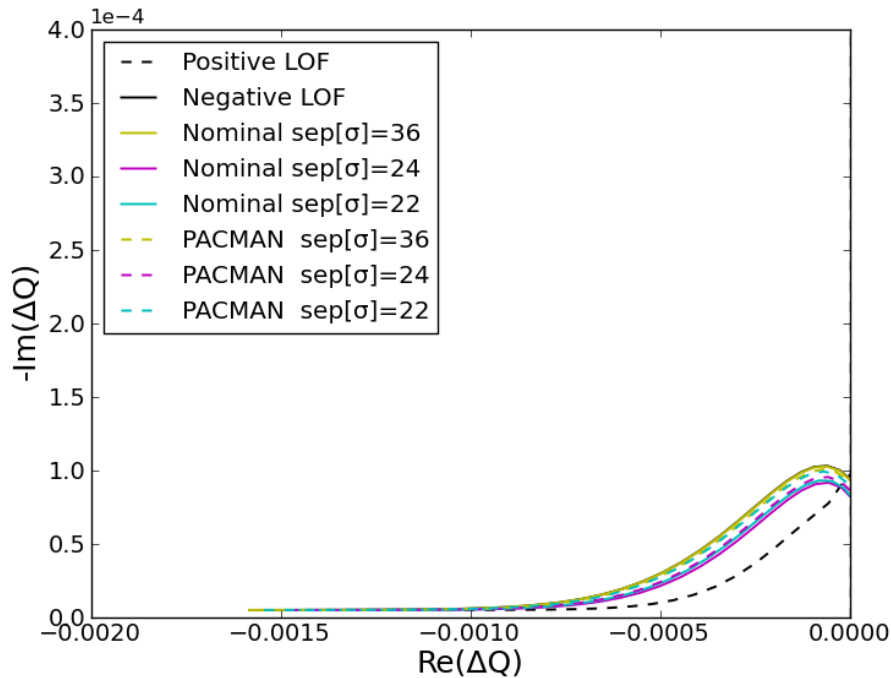
Positive LOF



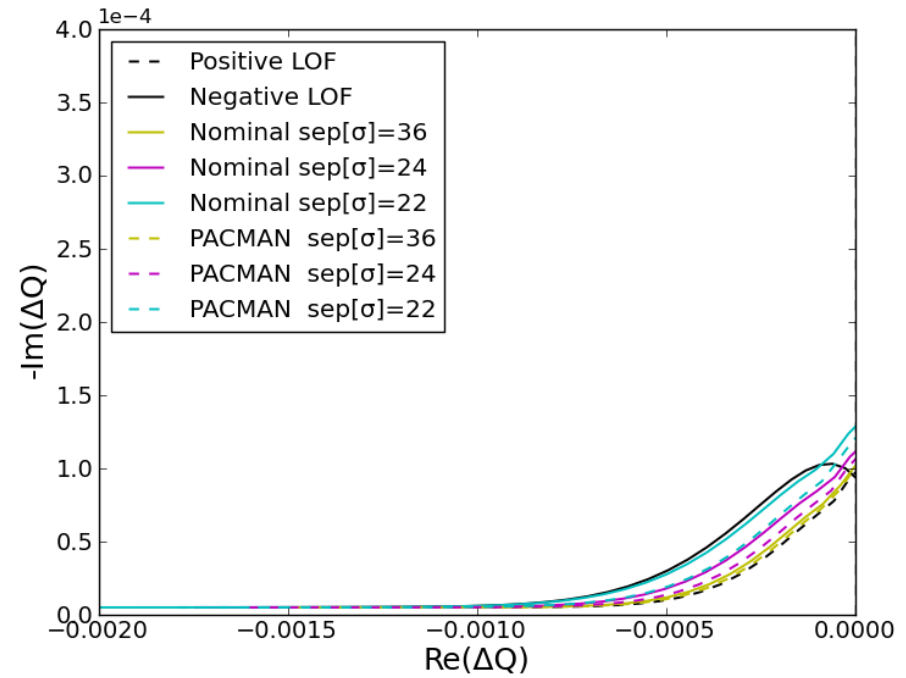
PACMAN bunches: greater SD in case of negative polarity

Stability Diagrams for PACMAN bunches

Negative LOF



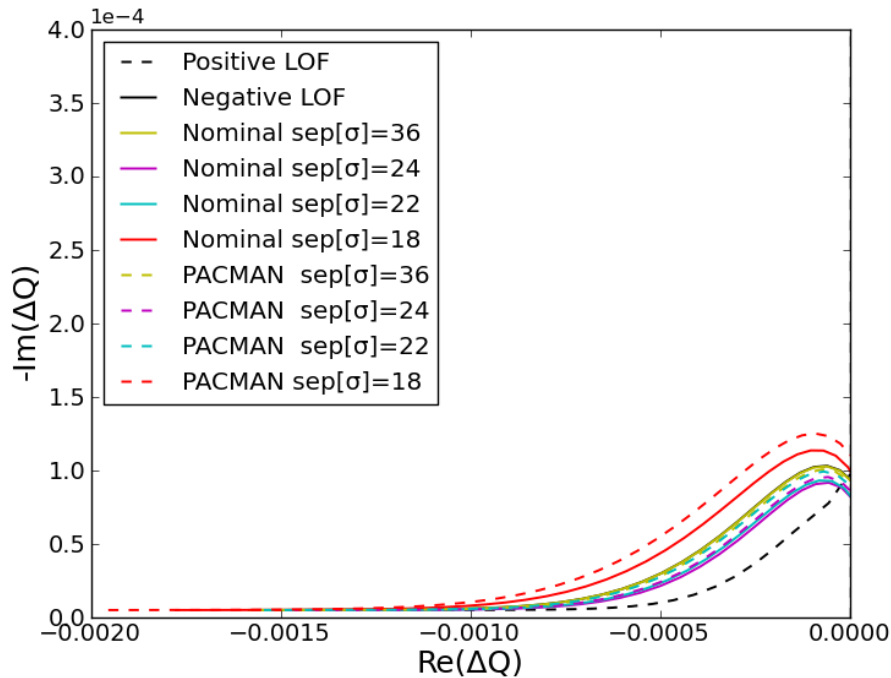
Positive LOF



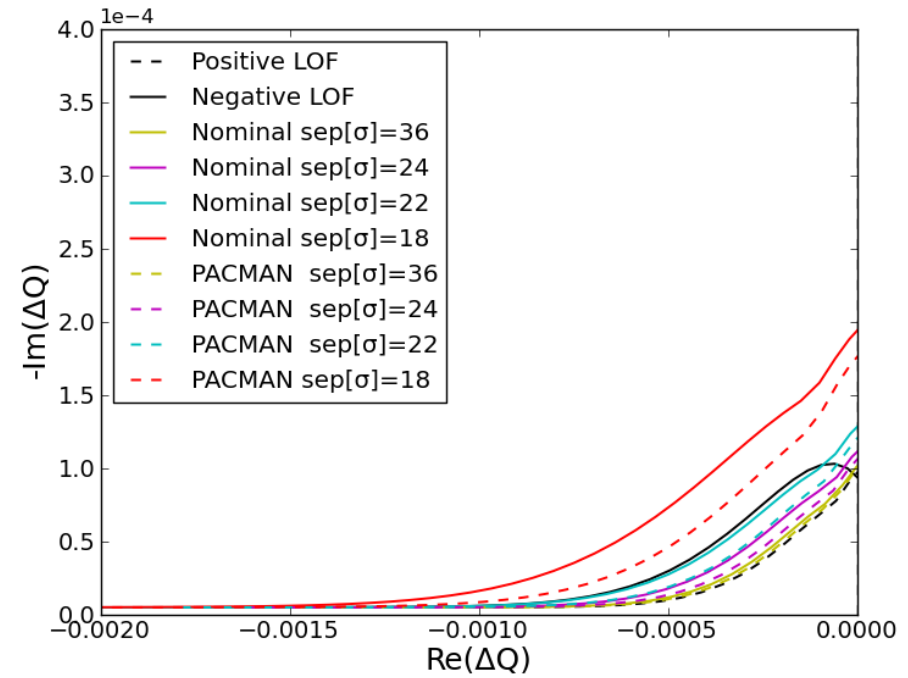
PACMAN bunches: greater SD in case of negative polarity

Stability Diagrams for PACMAN bunches

Negative LOF



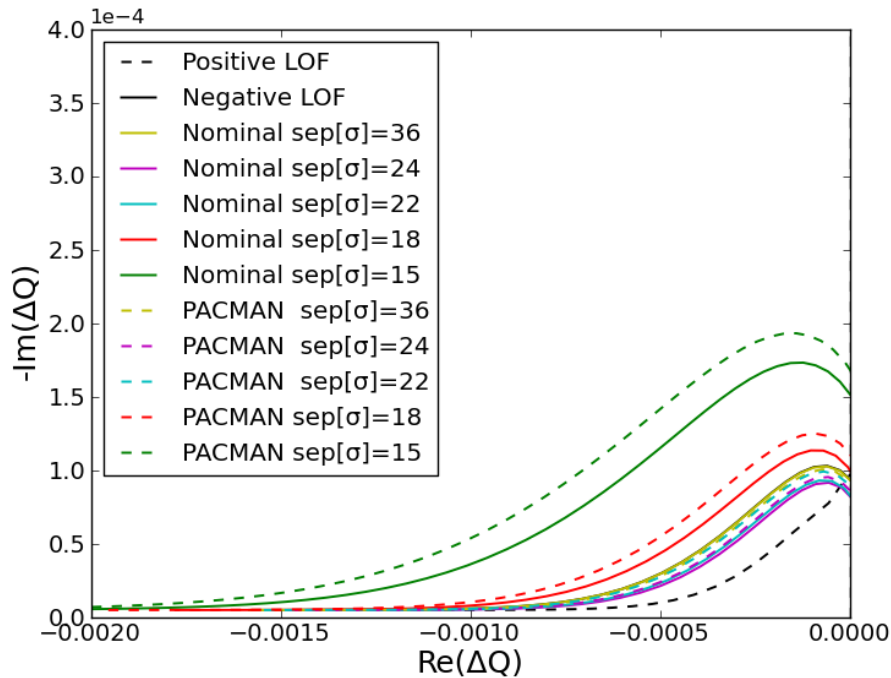
Positive LOF



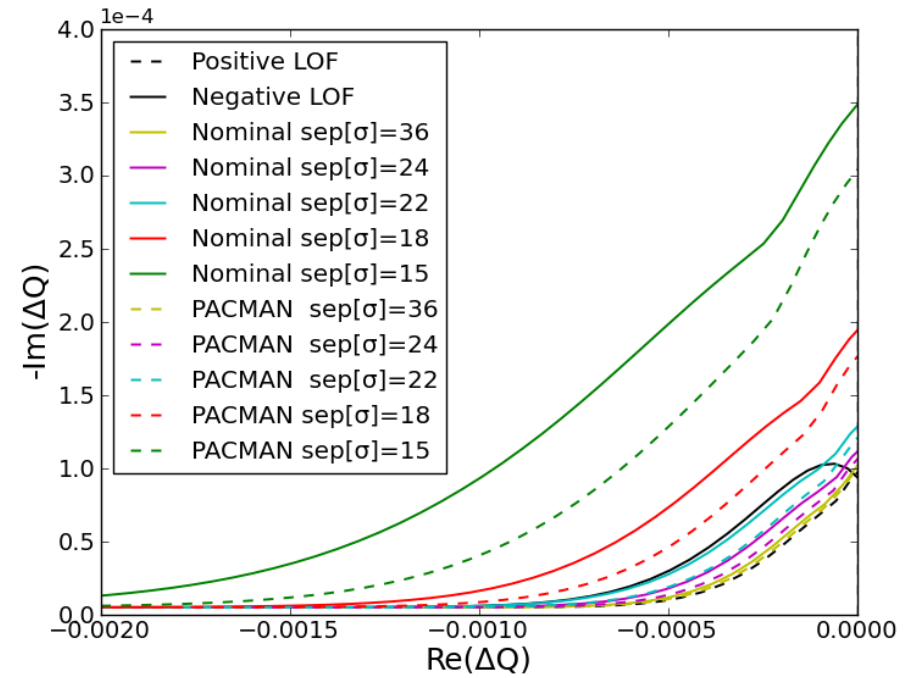
PACMAN bunches: greater SD in case of negative polarity

Stability Diagrams for PACMAN bunches

Negative LOF



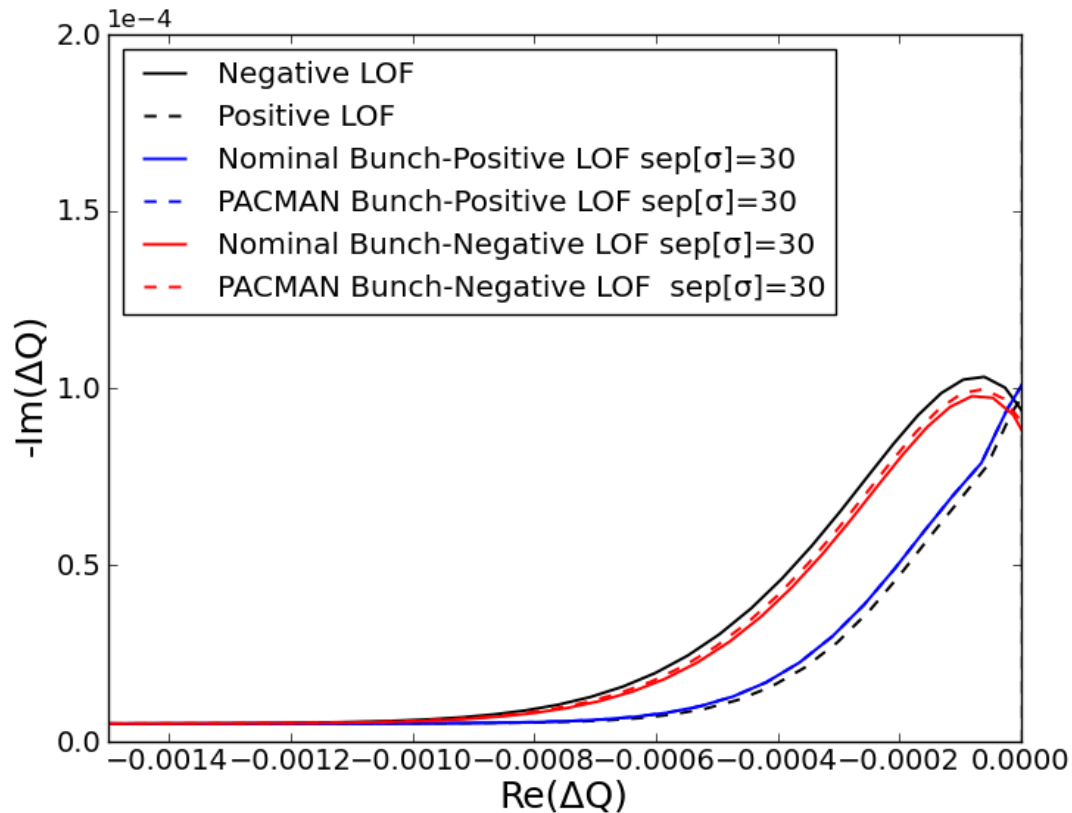
Positive LOF



PACMAN bunches: greater SD in case of negative polarity

Stability Diagrams for Baseline scenario

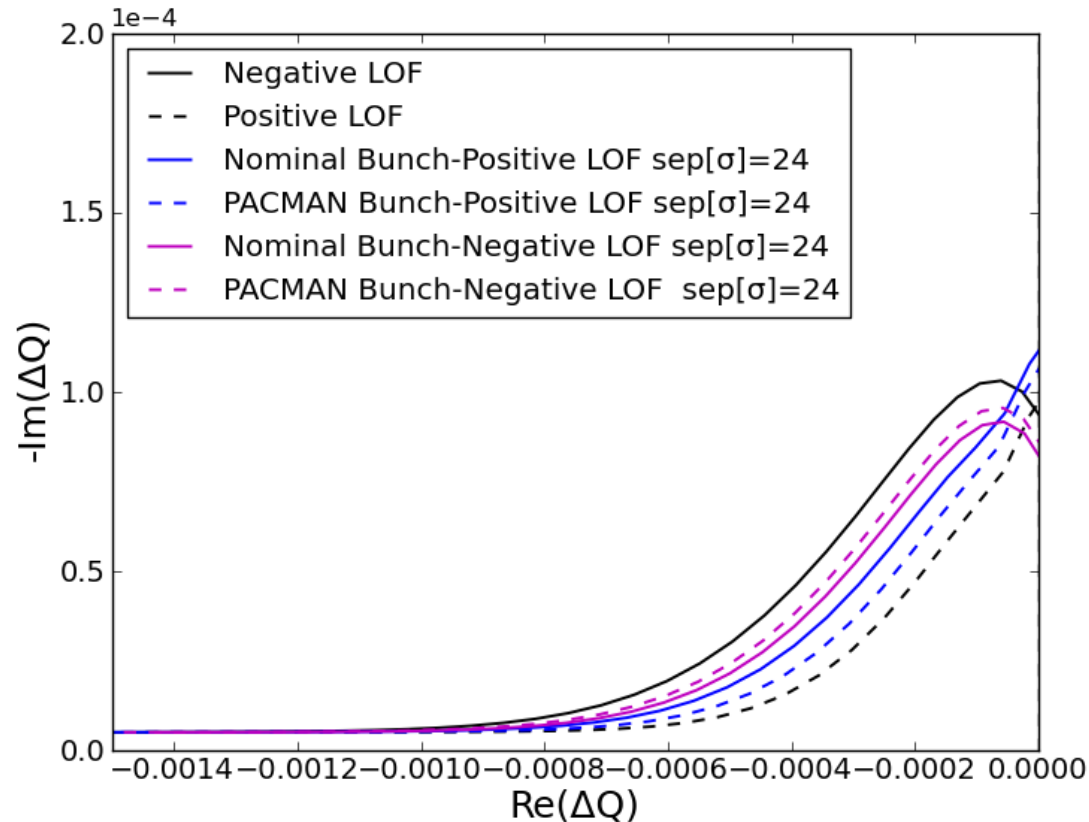
Baseline scenario negative LOF preferred



| β [m] | Sep [σ] |
|-------------|---------|
| 0.60 | 30 |

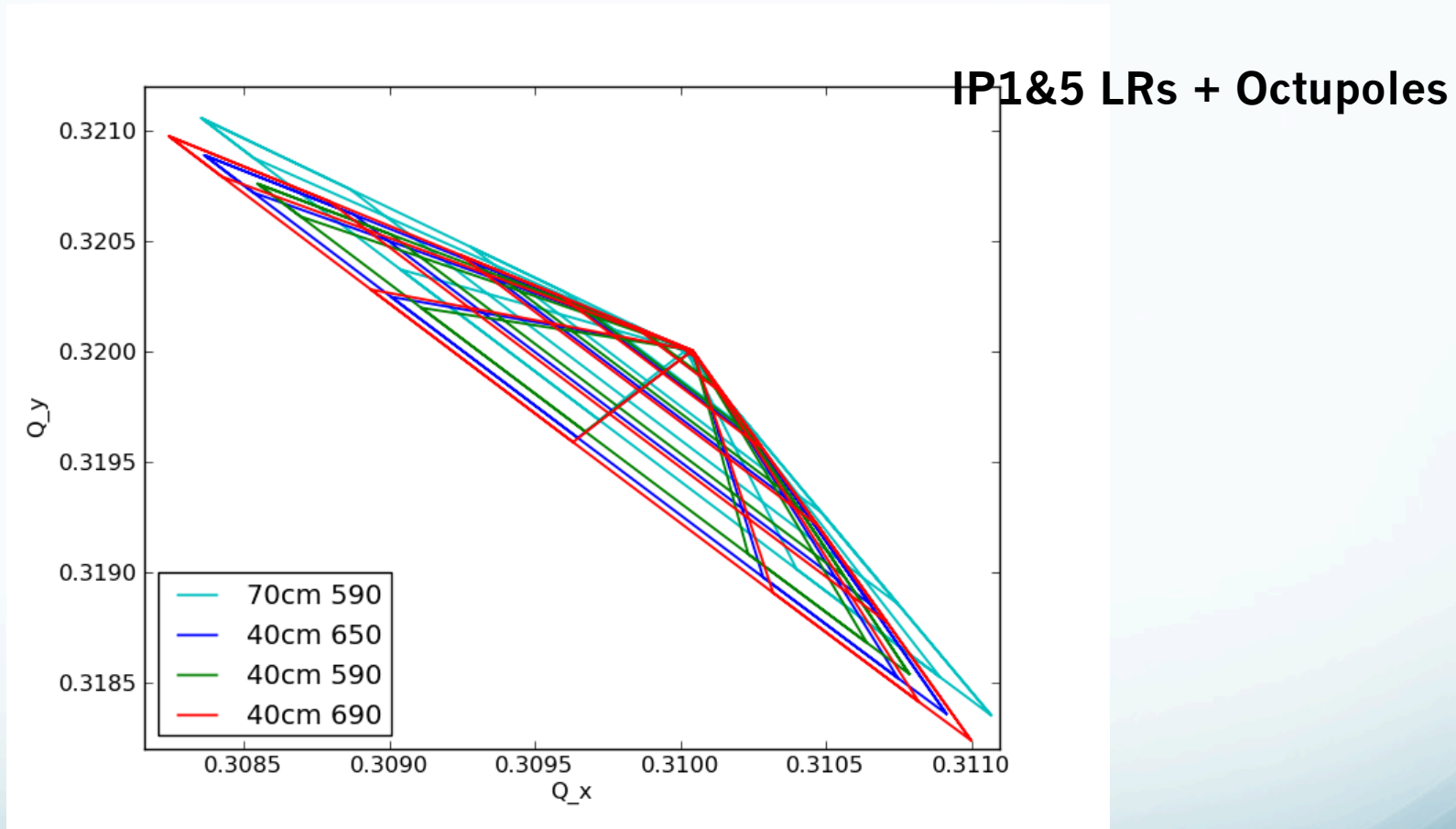
Stability Diagrams for Ultimate scenario

Ultimate scenario negative LOF preferred/comparable to positive LOF



| β [m] | Sep [σ] |
|-------------|------------------|
| 0.40 | 24 |

Can we compensate the reduction with stronger effect of Octupoles?



We increase current in Octupoles

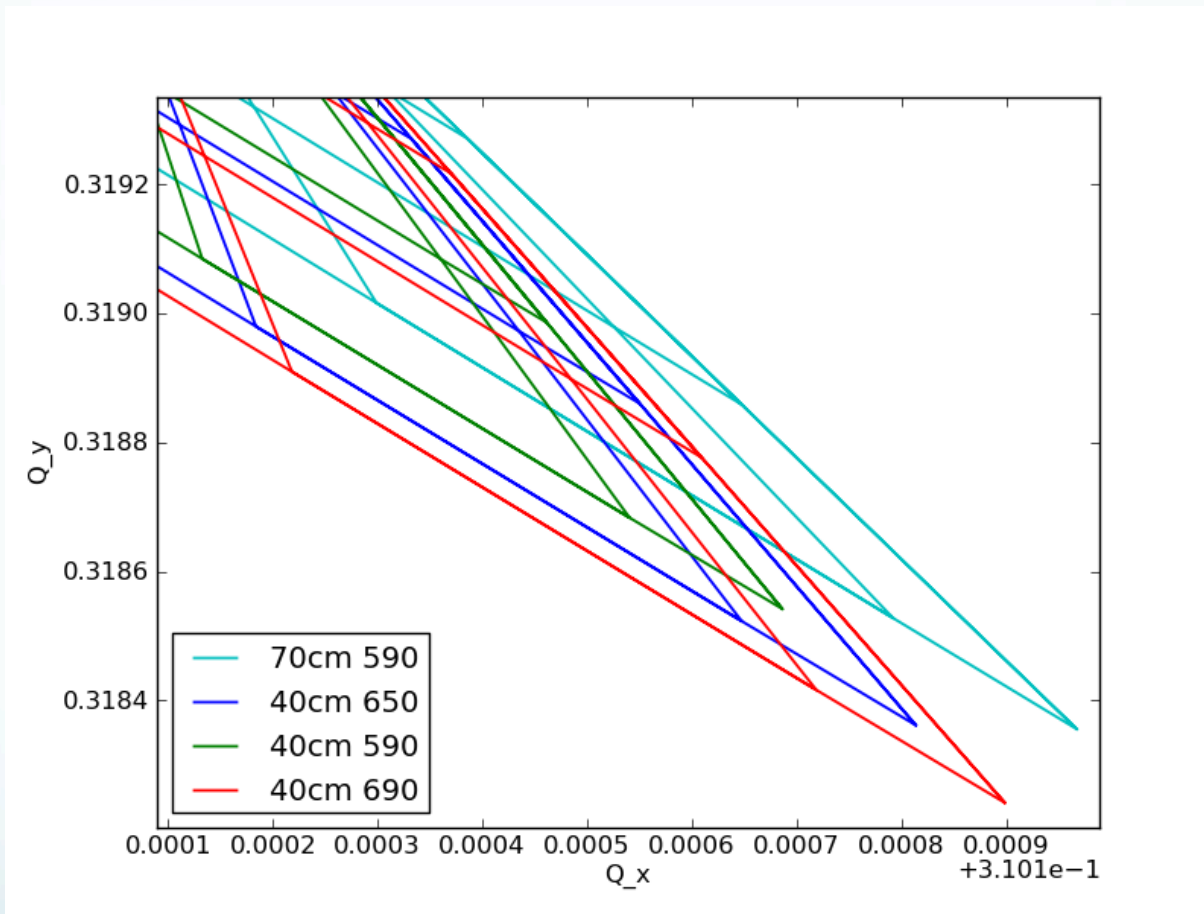
Landau Damping, Dynamic Aperture
and Octupoles in LHC

J. Gareyte, J.P. Koutchouk and F. Ruggiero



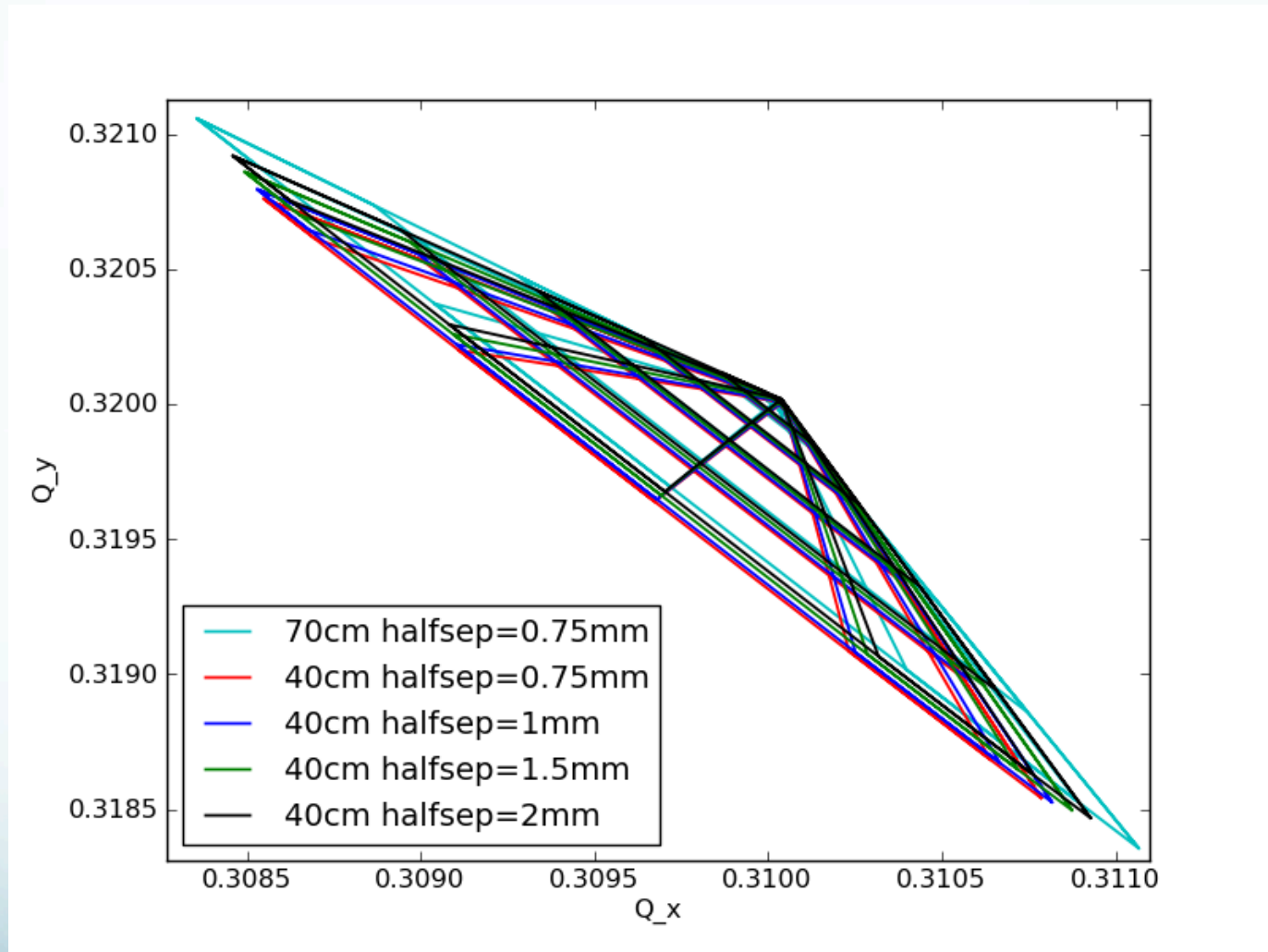
$$\Delta Q_x = \left[\frac{3}{8\pi} \int \beta_x^2 \frac{O_3}{B\rho} ds \right] J_x - \left[\frac{3}{8\pi} \int 2\beta_x \beta_y \frac{O_3}{B\rho} ds \right] J_y,$$

Can we compensate the reduction with stronger effect of Octupoles?



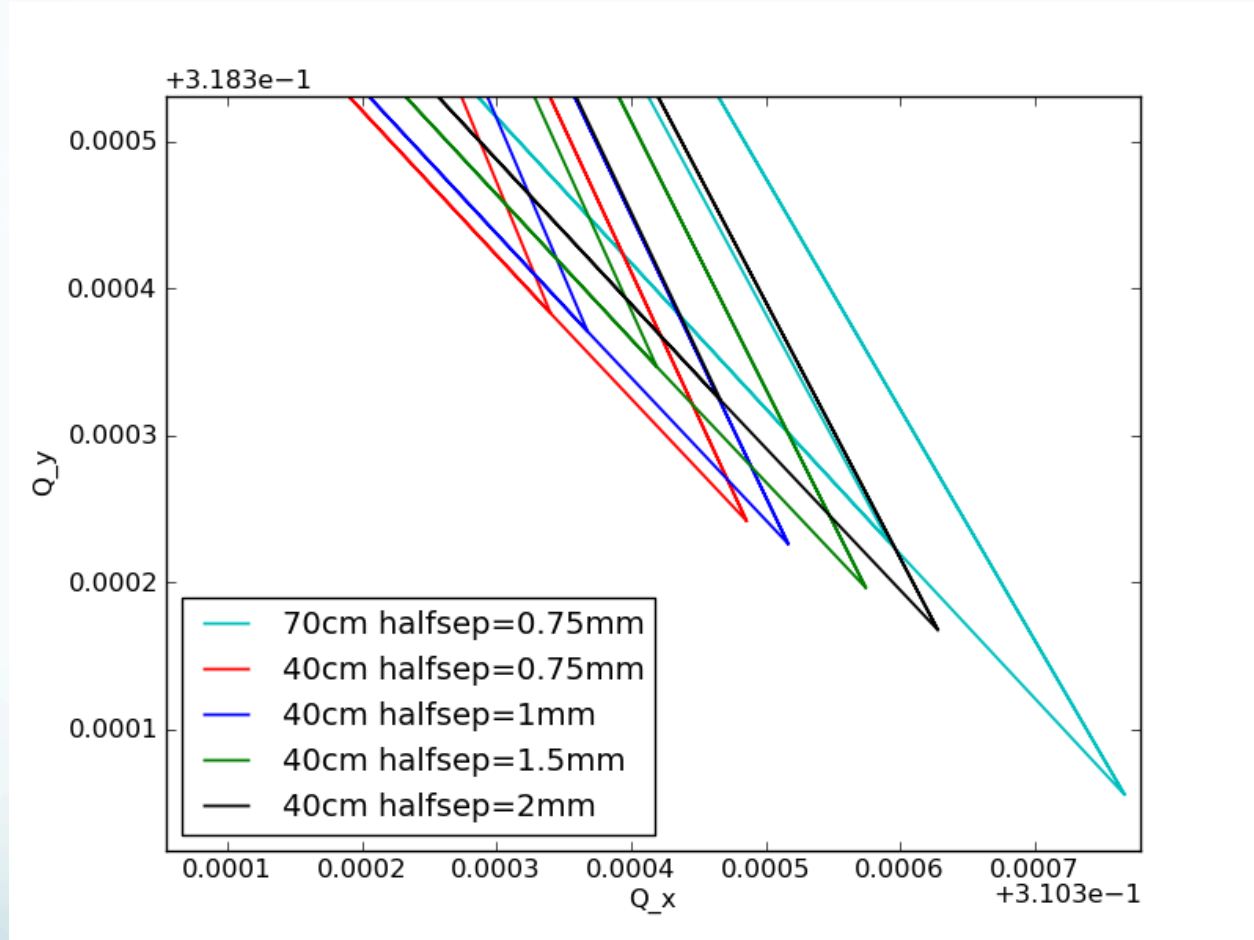
To reduce differences in Octupole spread to 10^{-4} we will need a factor 17% more in current 690 A \rightarrow **8% more betas in arcs at 40 cm** (should arrive linearly from 70 cm beta*). Is this feasible?

Can we compensate the reduction with weaker LR's?



To reduce differences in Octupole spread to 10^{-4} we will need a factor 17% more in current 690 A \rightarrow 8% more betas in arcs at 40 cm

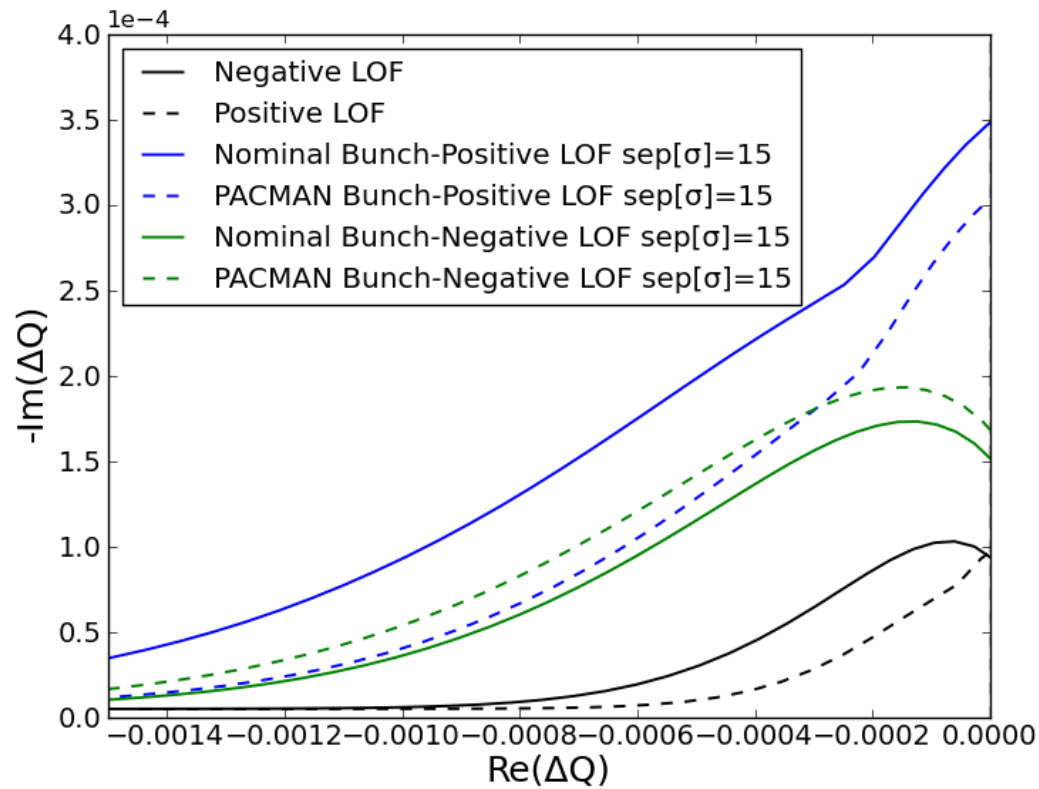
Can we compensate the reduction with weaker LR's?



Less effective (acts only on LR's close to IP)but still can help.
We can reduce to half the variation with a half separation of 2mm at 40 cm beta*. Is this feasible?

Stability Diagrams for Full Squeeze

Full squeeze positive LOF preferred

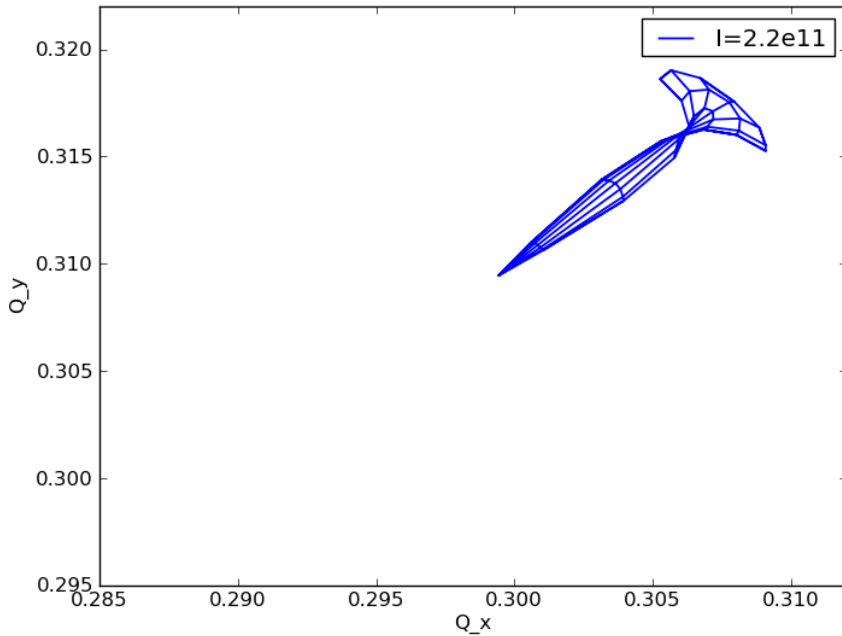


| β [m] | Sep [σ] |
|-------------|------------------|
| 0.15 | 15 |

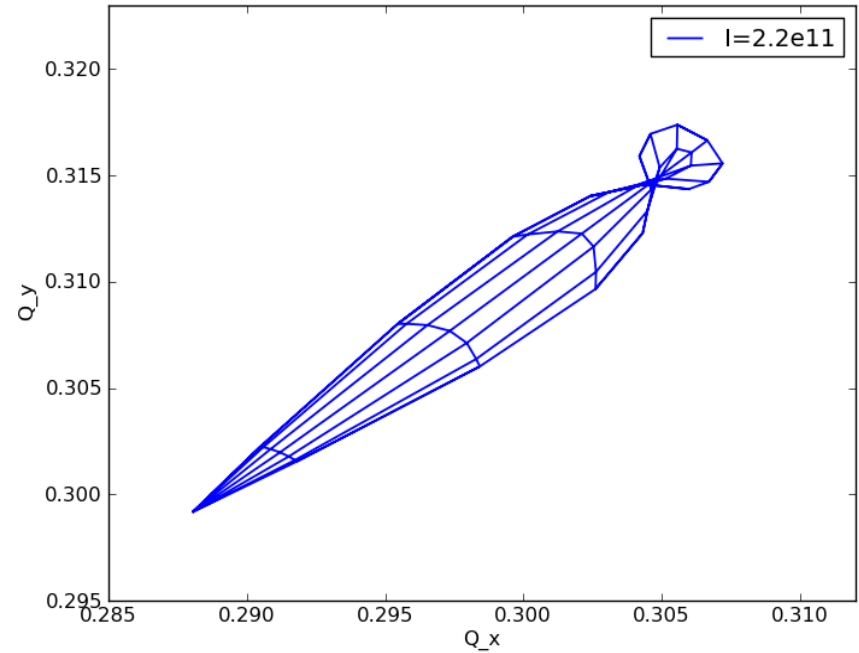
Crab crossing head-on: footprint

➤ Negative LOF

$\beta^*=15\text{cm}$ optics



1 H-0 $I=2.2e11$ ppb

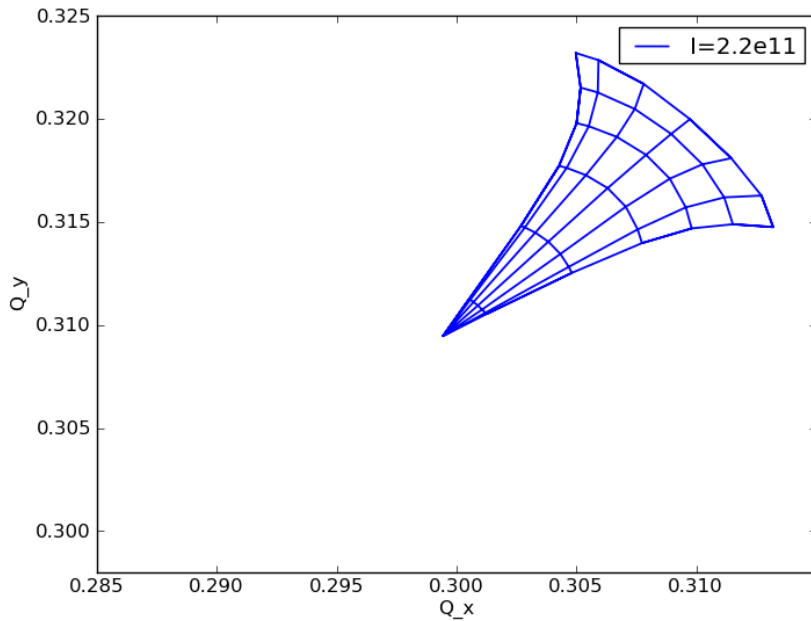


2 H-0 $I=2.2e11$ ppb

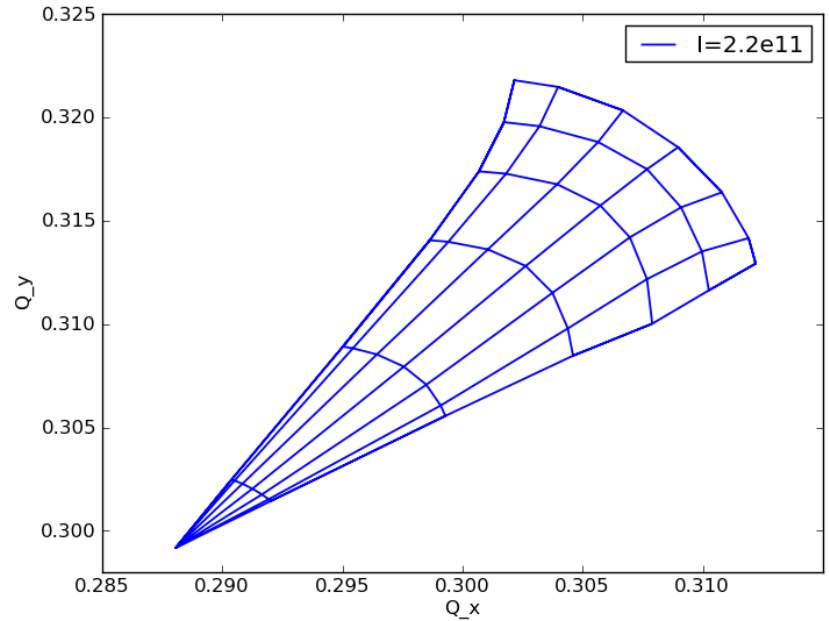
Crab crossing head-on: footprint

➤ Positive LOF

$\beta^*=15\text{cm}$ optics



1 H-0 $| = 2.2e11$

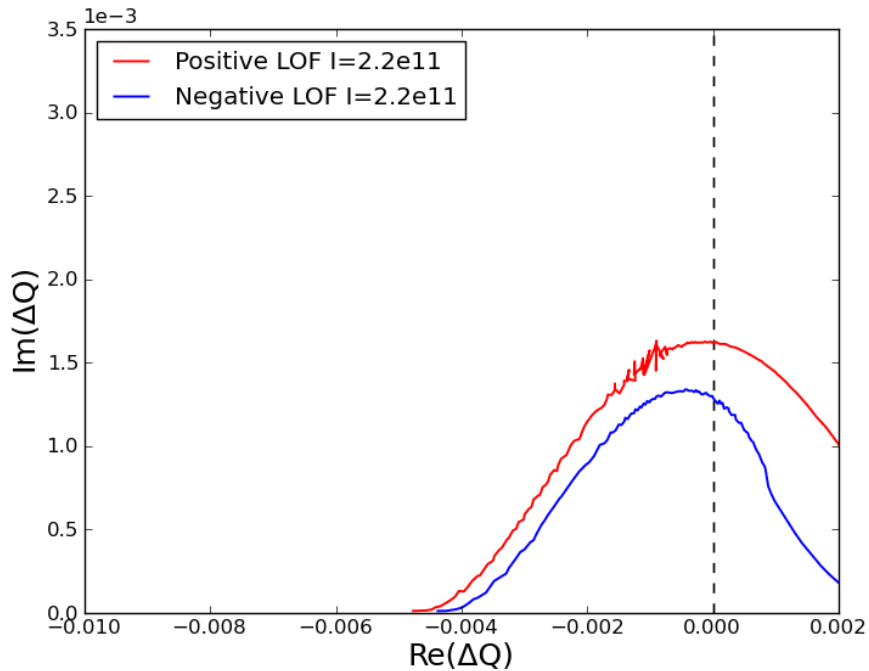


2 H-0 $| = 2.2e11$

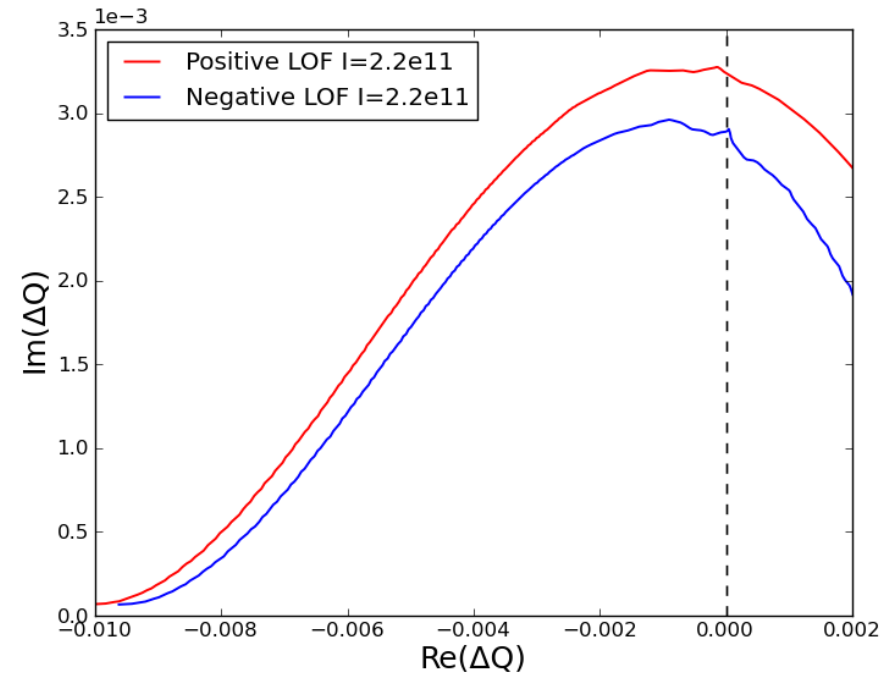
Crab crossing head-on: stability diagrams

$\beta^* = 15\text{cm}$ optics

1 H-0 $I=2.2e11$ ppb



2 H-0 $I=2.2e11$ ppb



Ongoing work, to study SD H-0 collision for different ATS optics (octupoles contribution)

Summary and Outlook

- **At flat top** (single beam) **negative polarity preferred** to positive for optic with $\beta^*=60\text{cm}$
- **ATS optics** $\beta^*=15\text{cm}$ gives **larger SD** thanks to large β function in the arcs
 - SD gets larger for $\beta^*<40\text{cm}$
 - Sextupole non-linearities adds to positive polarity creating asymmetry positive-negative LOF: **can we reduce this contribution?**
- **BB LR:**
 - Negative LOF reduces SD till $\beta^*>40\text{cm}$
 - Positive LOF increases SD at any β^*
- **For Negative LOF** larger β in the arcs compensates LR reduction increasing SD for $\beta^*<40\text{cm}$.
 - **Can we have larger betas in arcs to compensate reduction?**
- **Positive polarity of Octupoles reduces by 2σ DA** → presentation after Easter on chromaticity and octupoles effect

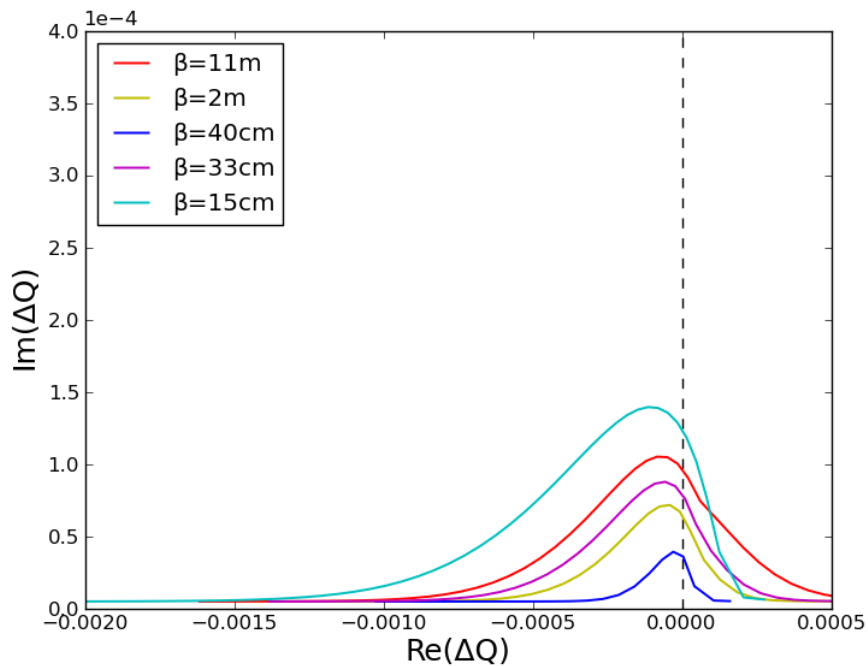
Summary

| HL-LHC V1.0 optics | Positive LOF | Negative LOF |
|---|---|---|
| Single beam $\beta^*=6\text{m}$ | Smaller SD than Negative | Preferred |
| Baseline scenario $\sim 65\text{ cm } \beta^*$ | Smaller SD than Negative | Preferred |
| Ultimate scenario $\sim 40\text{ cm } \beta^*$ | Smaller SD than Negative | Preferred Reduction can be solved with 8% more betas in arc (and/or larger sep) |
| Full squeeze $\sim 15\text{ cm } \beta^*$ | SD increases during the full squeeze | To avoid reduction collide needed at $\sim 70\text{ cm}$ or apply larger betas and or sep |

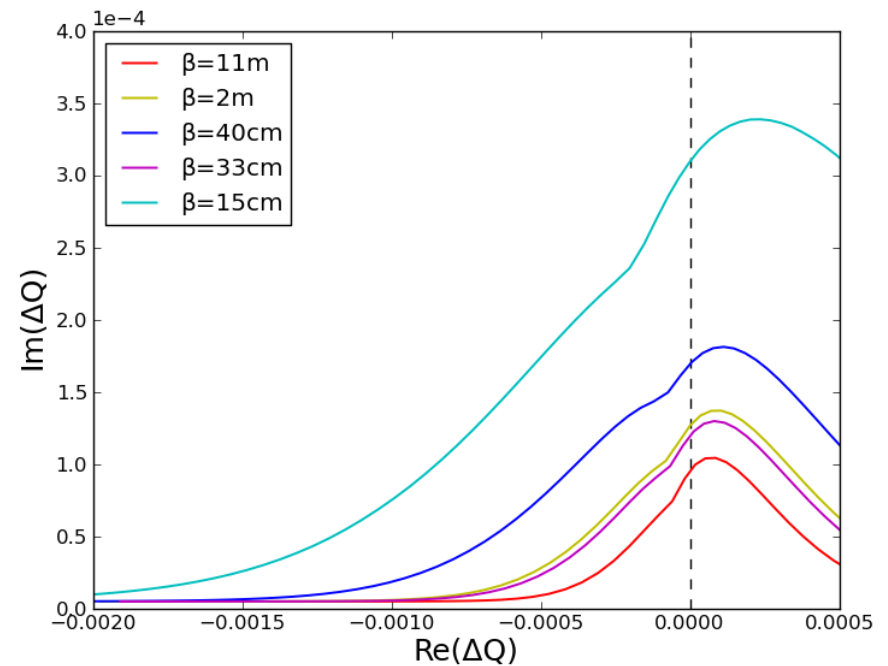
Backup slide

Effects of different optics+beam beam LR: stability diagrams

➤ Negative LOF



➤ Positive LOF



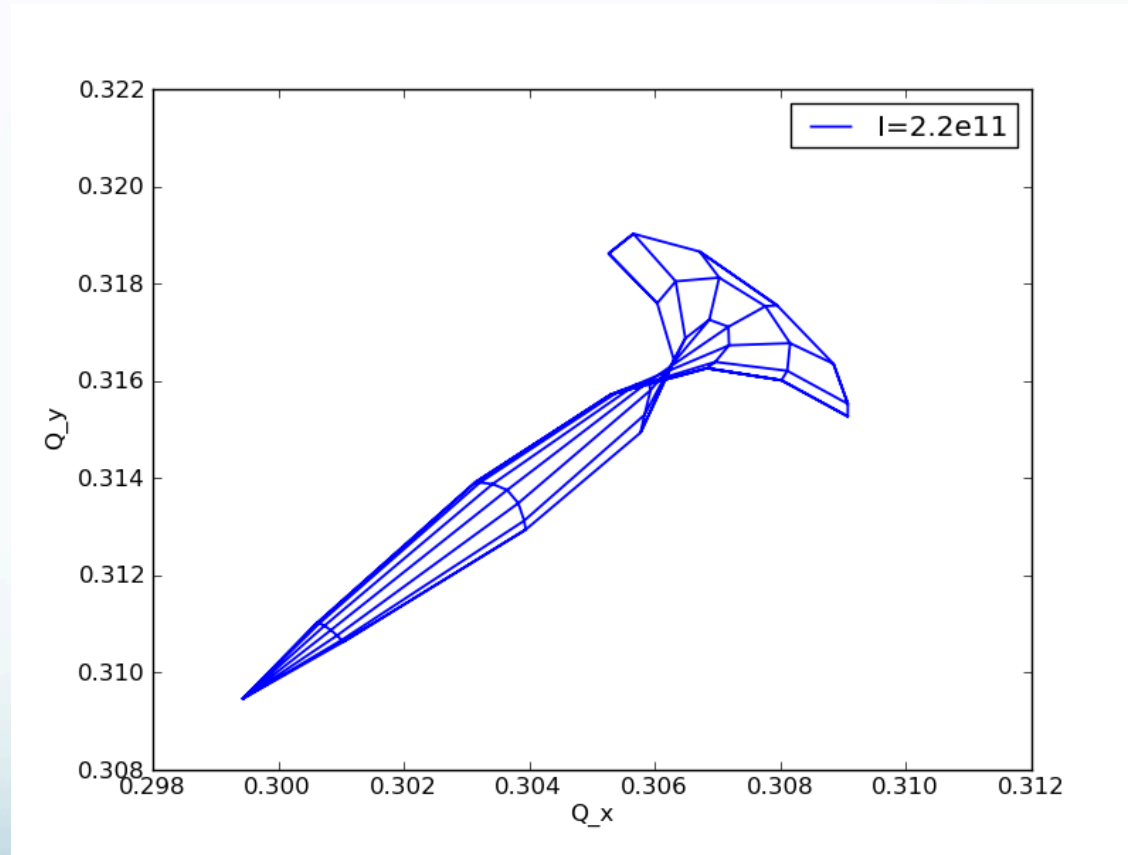
For $2\text{m } \beta^*$ the crossing angle was set to $80\mu\text{rad}$ in the optics file

Contents

- **ATS optics:** footprint
stability diagrams
effects of non-linearities
- **Optics effect study:** footprint with different β^* optics and beam-beam LR
stability diagrams for different β^* optics and LR
- **Betatron :** stability diagrams with LR+optics
squeeze Nominal and PACMAN bunch comparison
- **BB head-on:** footprint vs beam intensity
stability diagrams
- **Summary and Outlook**

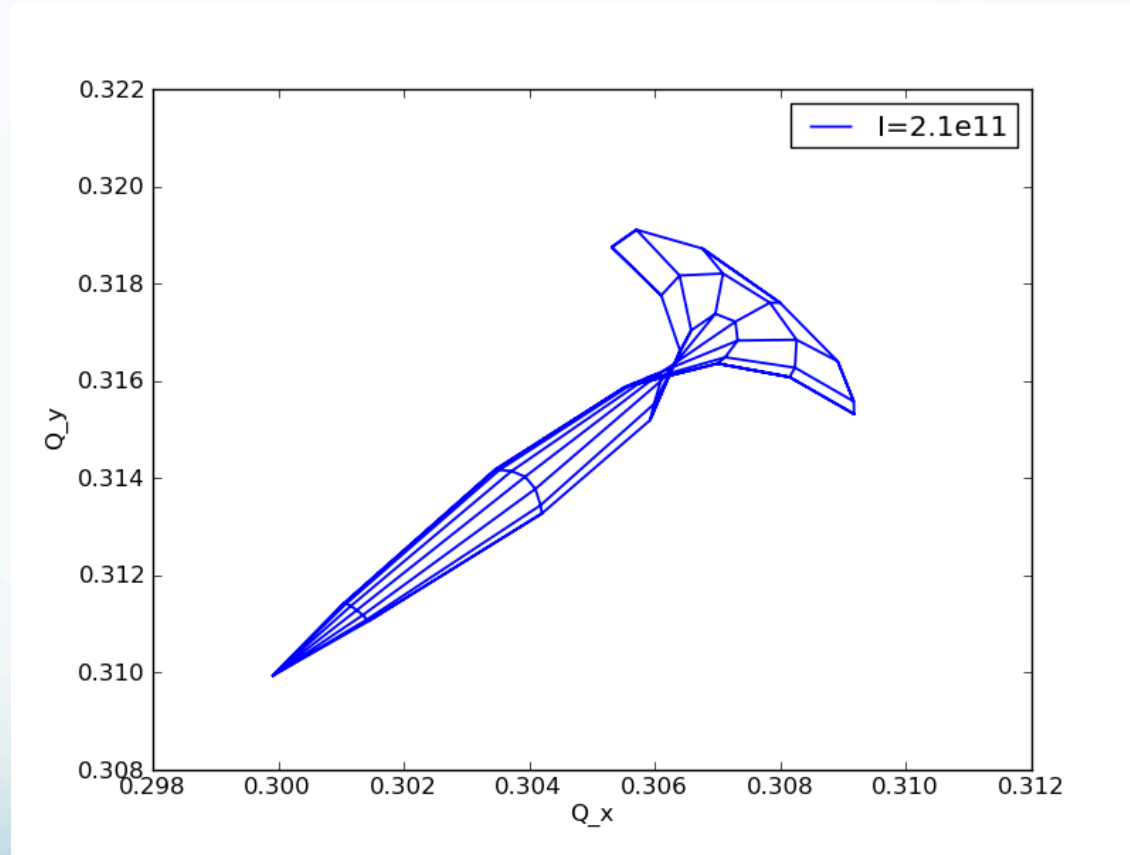
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Negative LOF



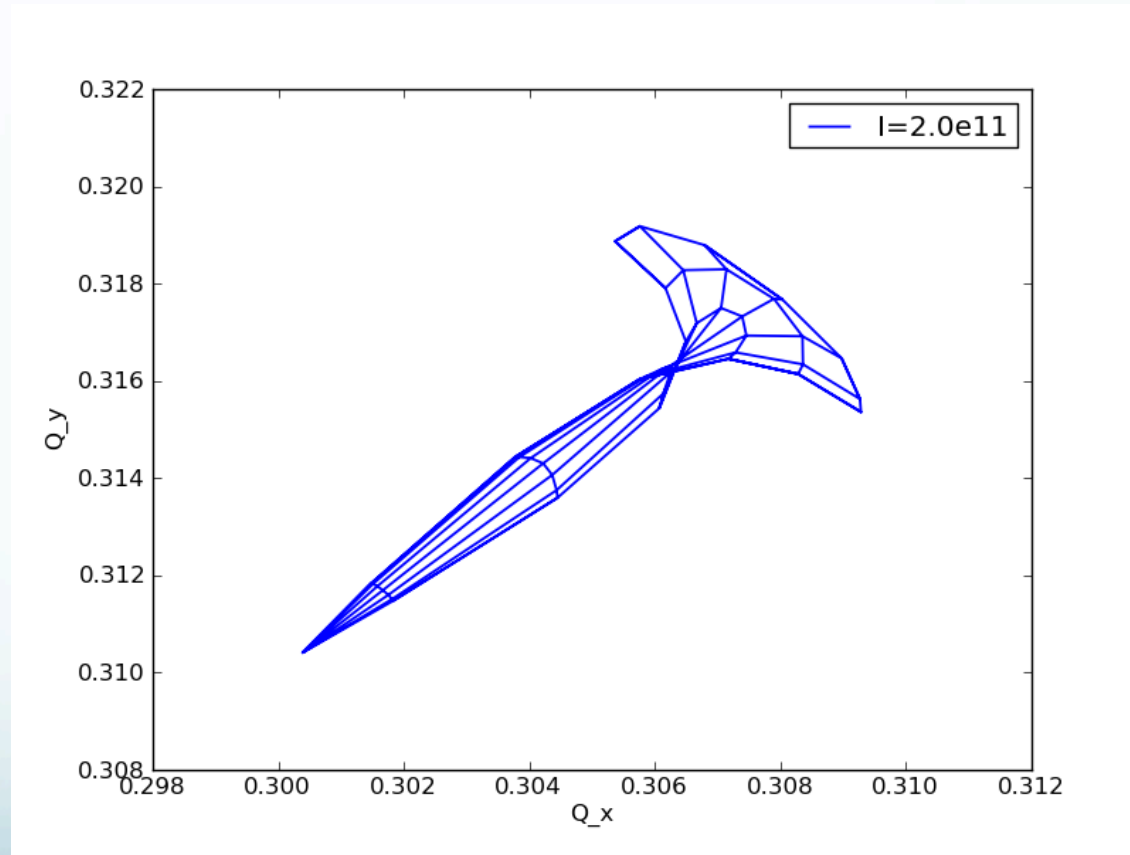
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Negative LOF



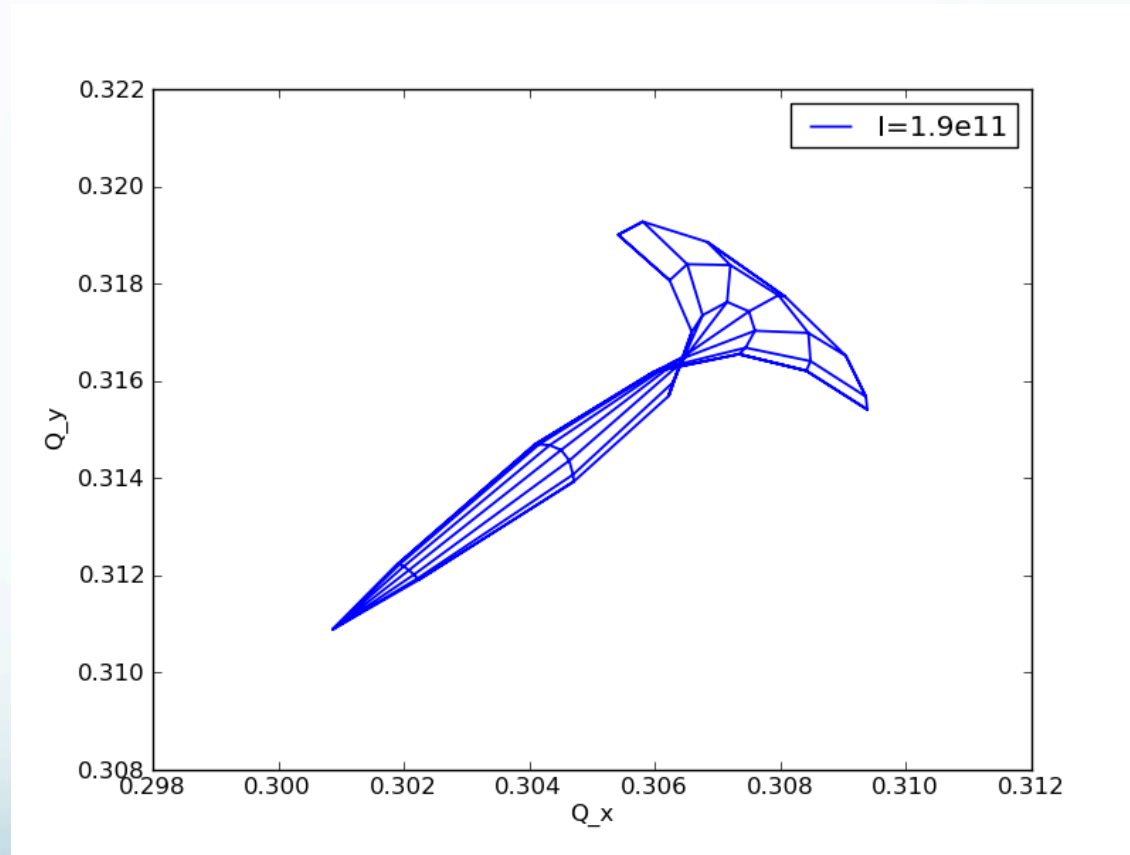
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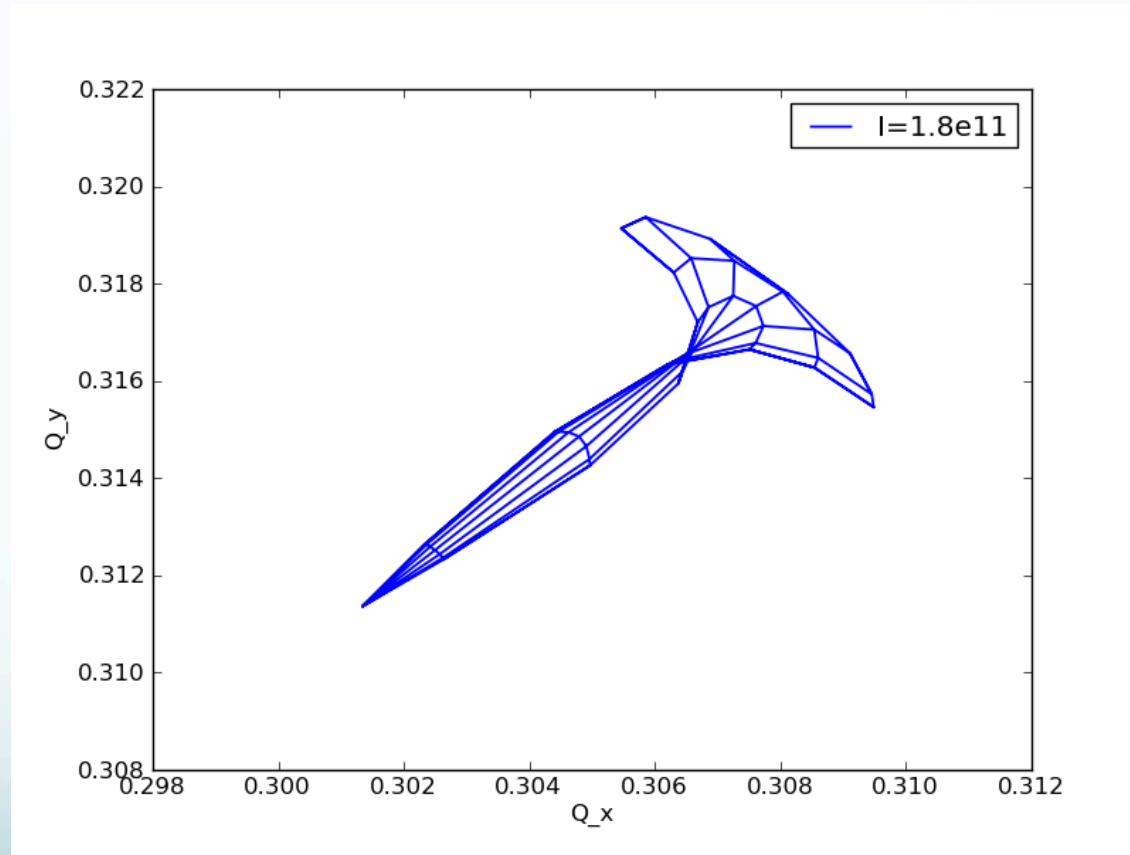
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➤ Negative LOF



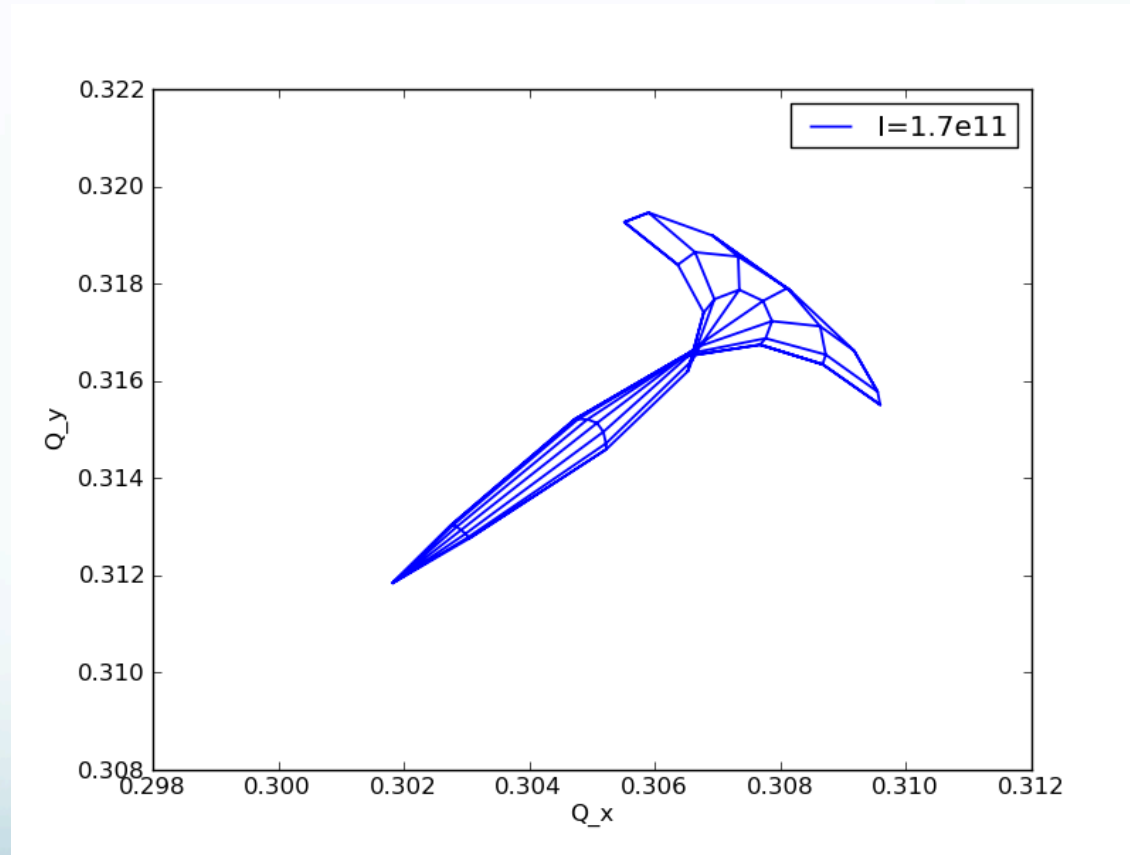
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Negative LOF



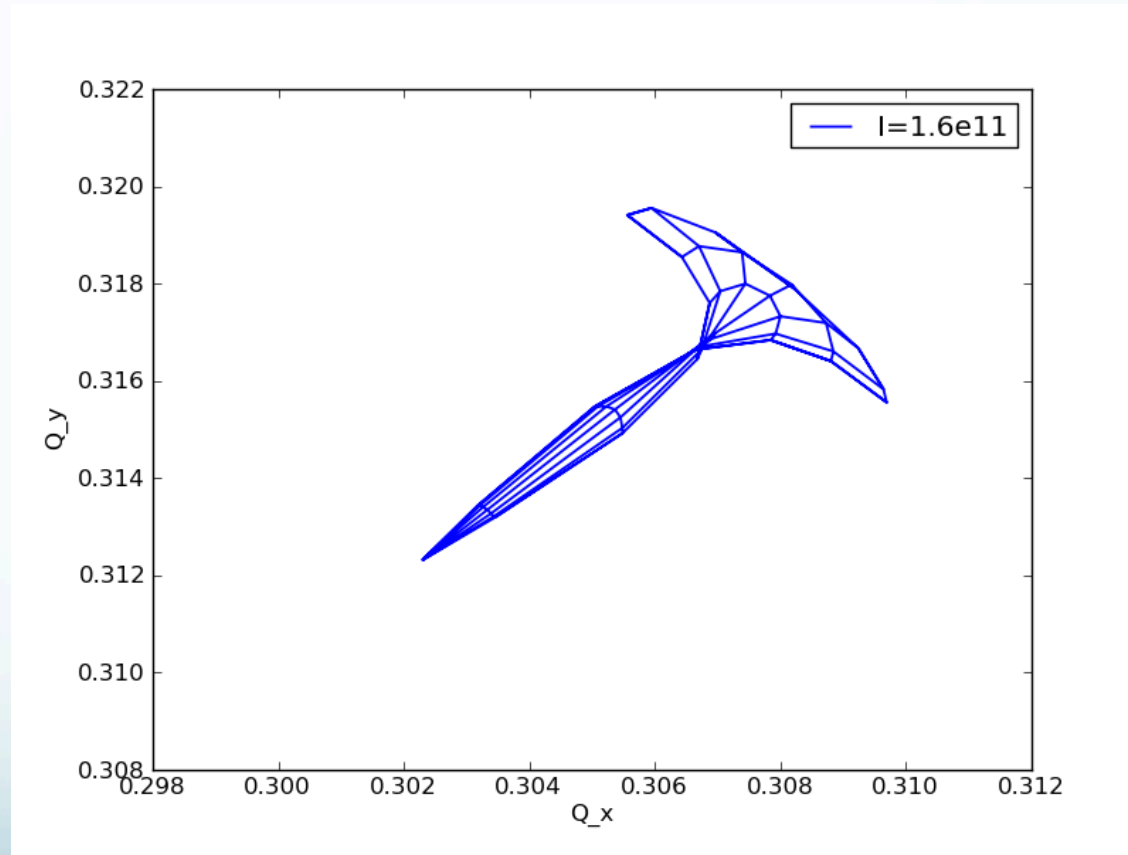
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➤ Negative LOF



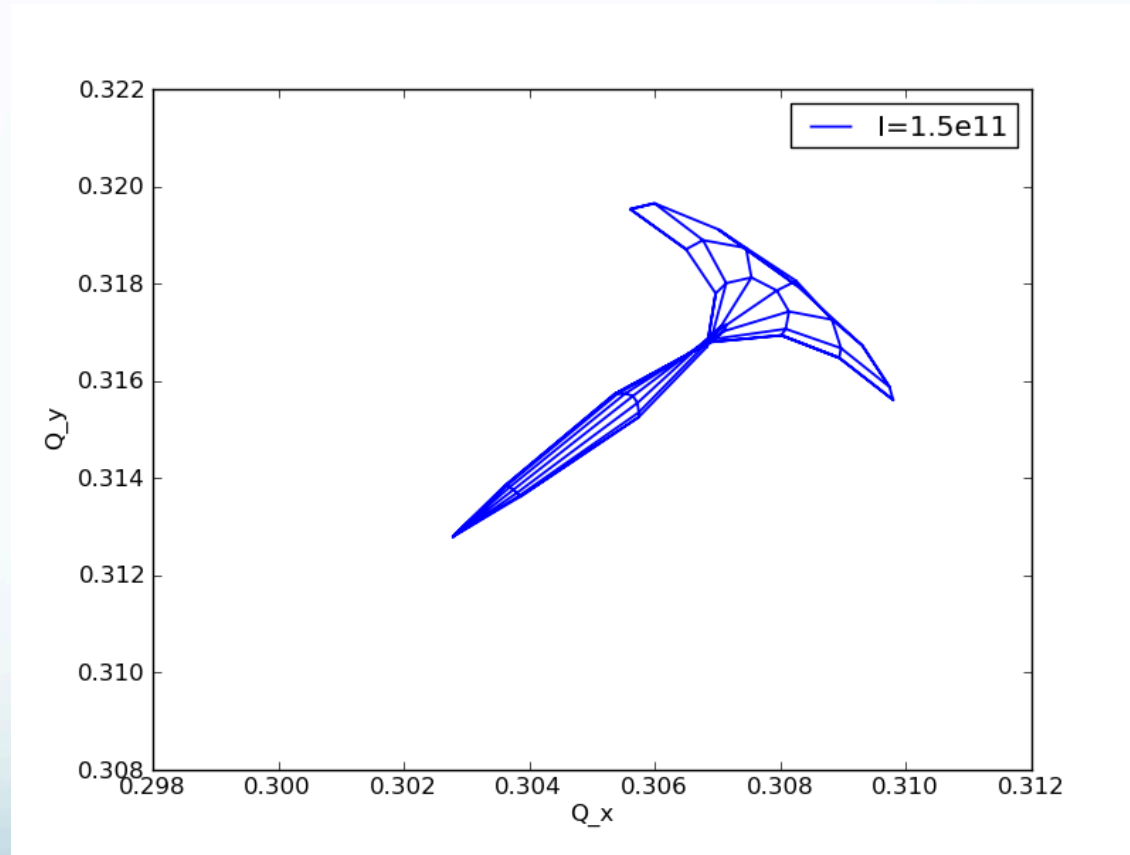
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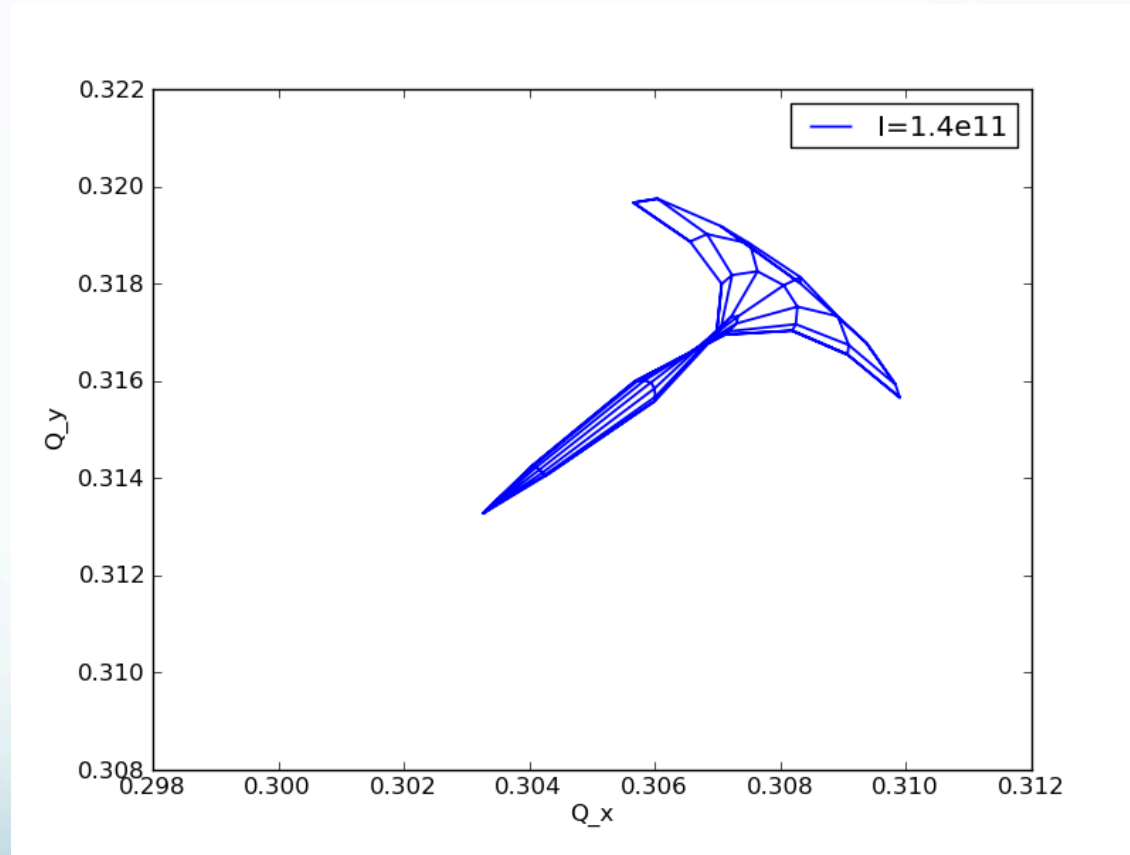
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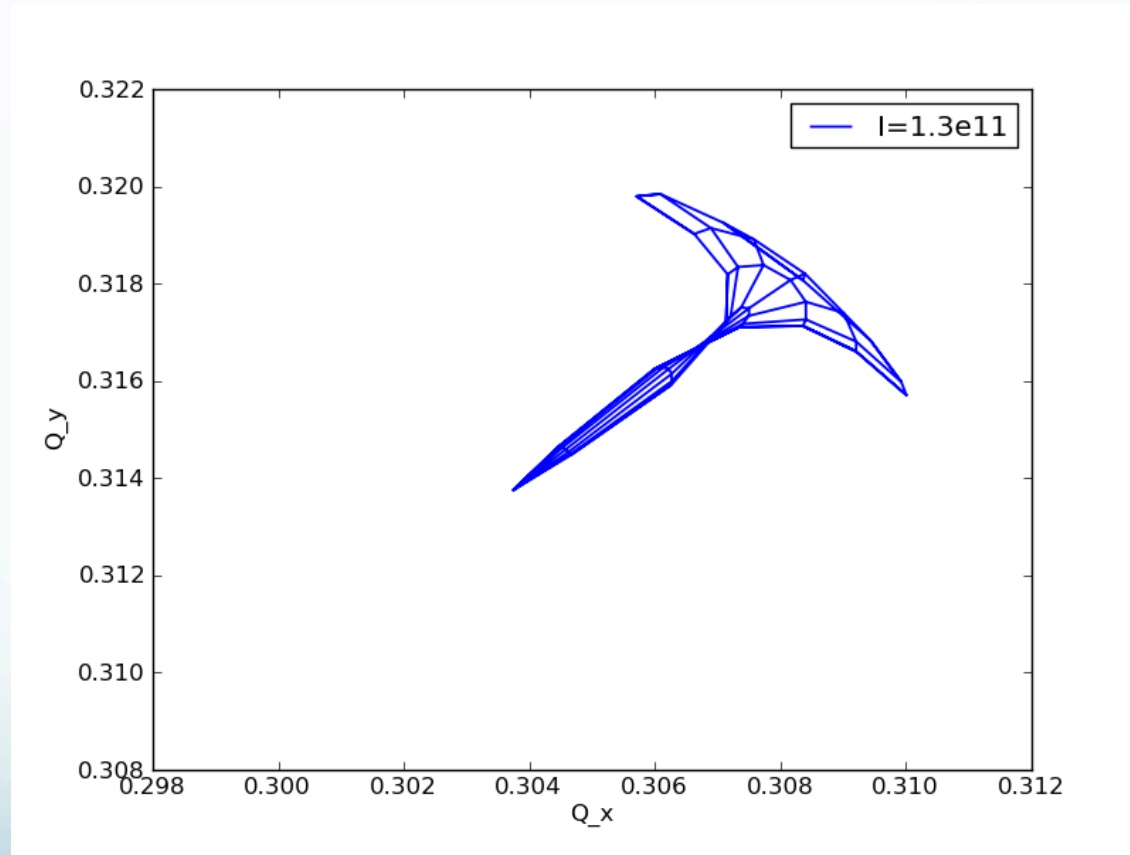
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Negative LOF



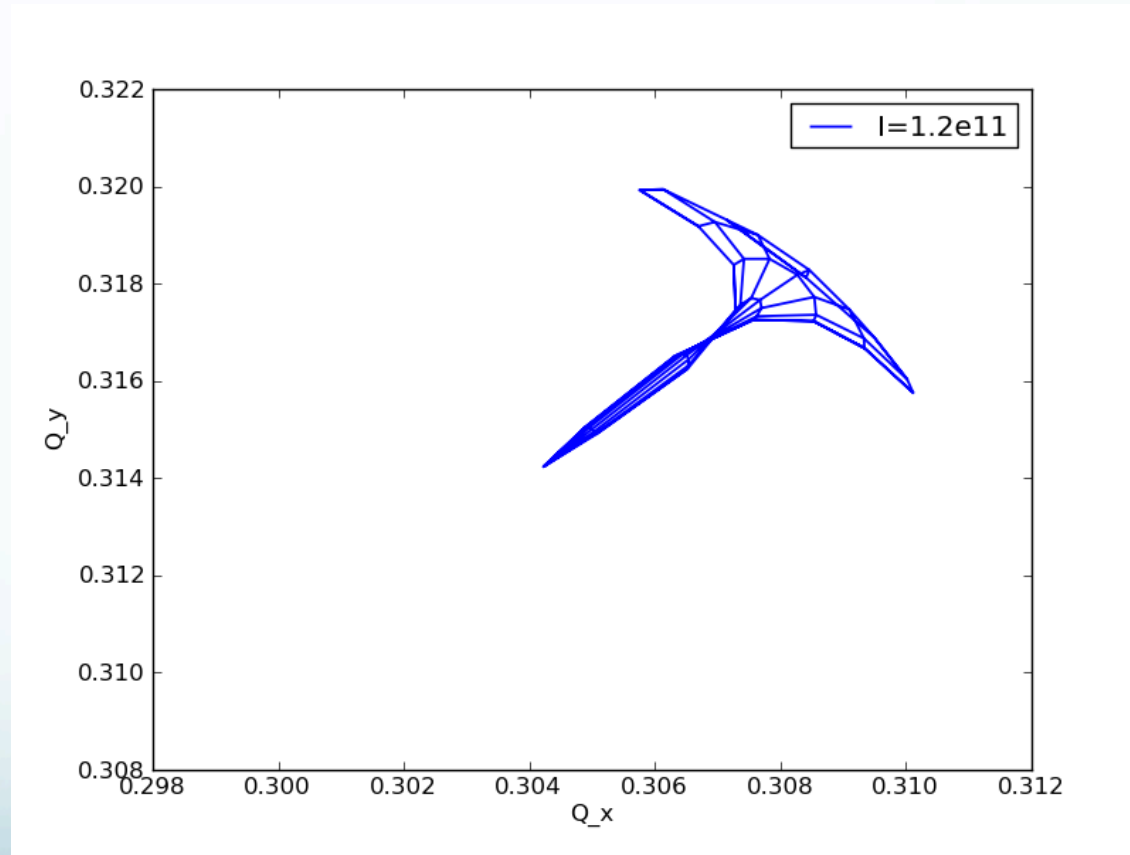
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Negative LOF



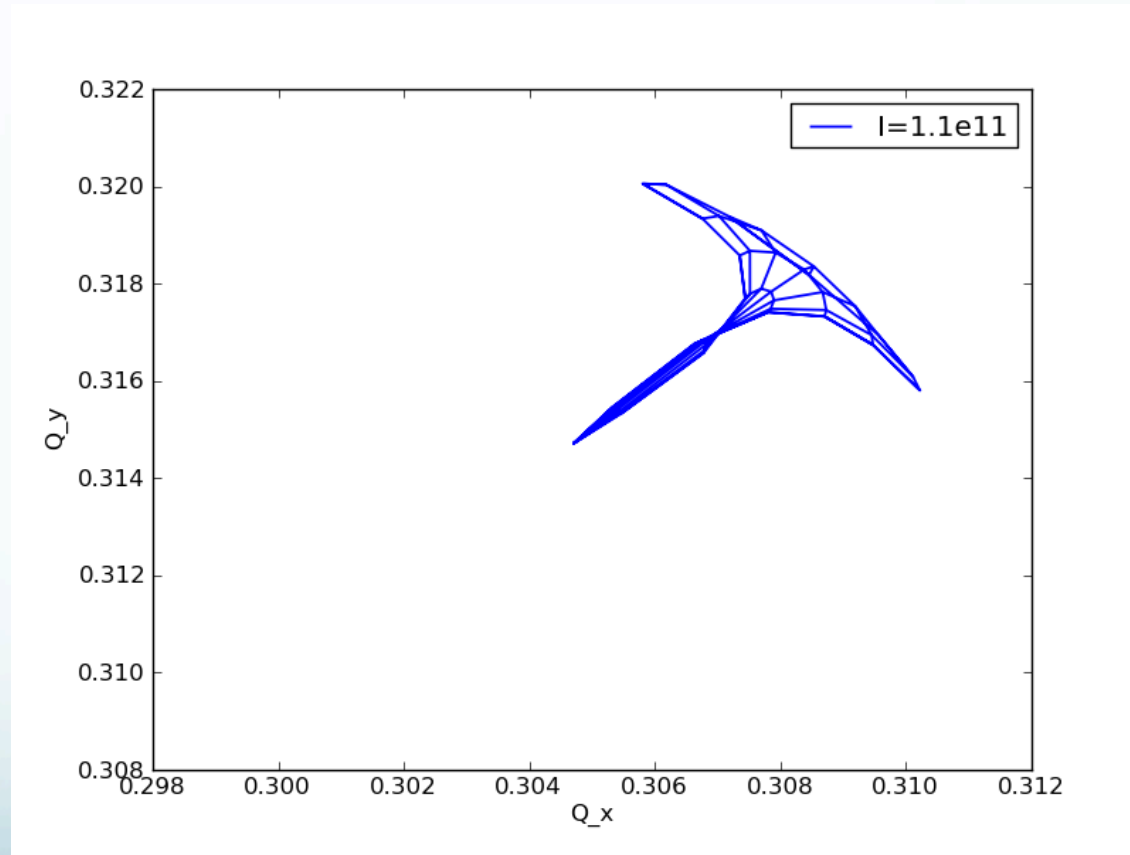
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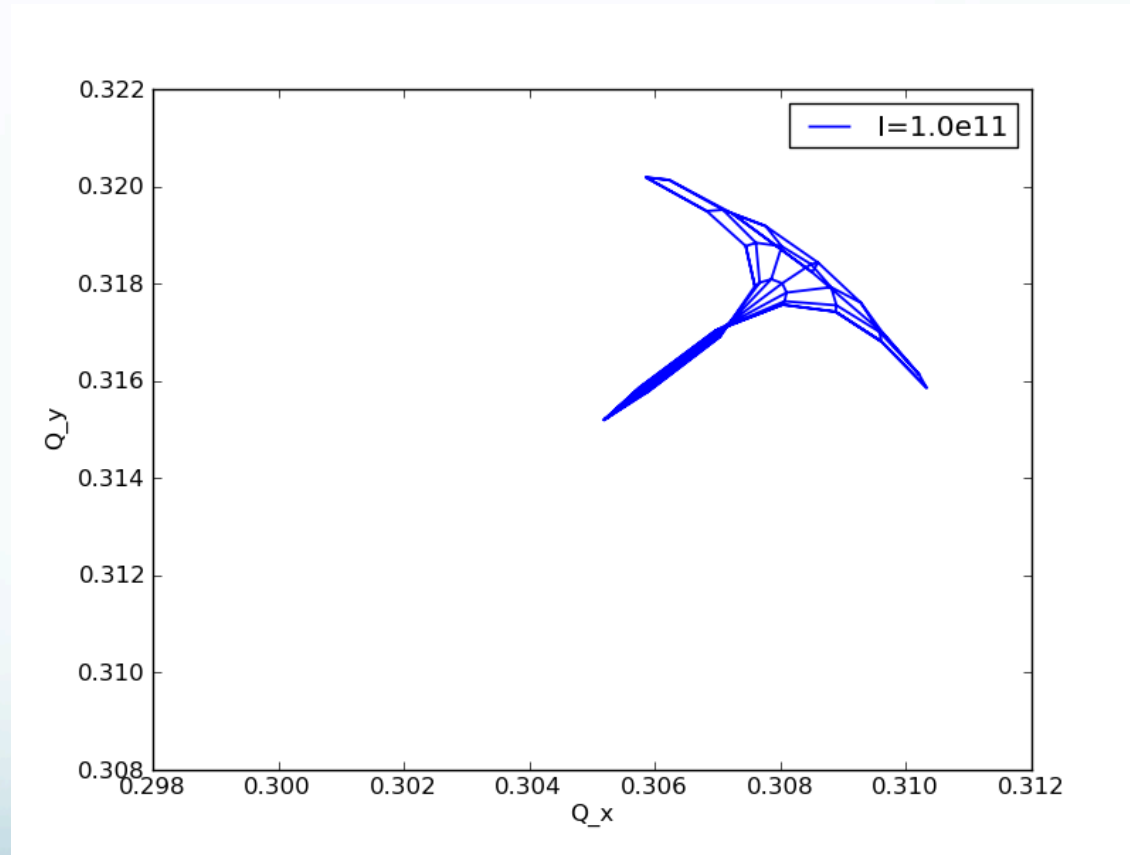
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Negative LOF



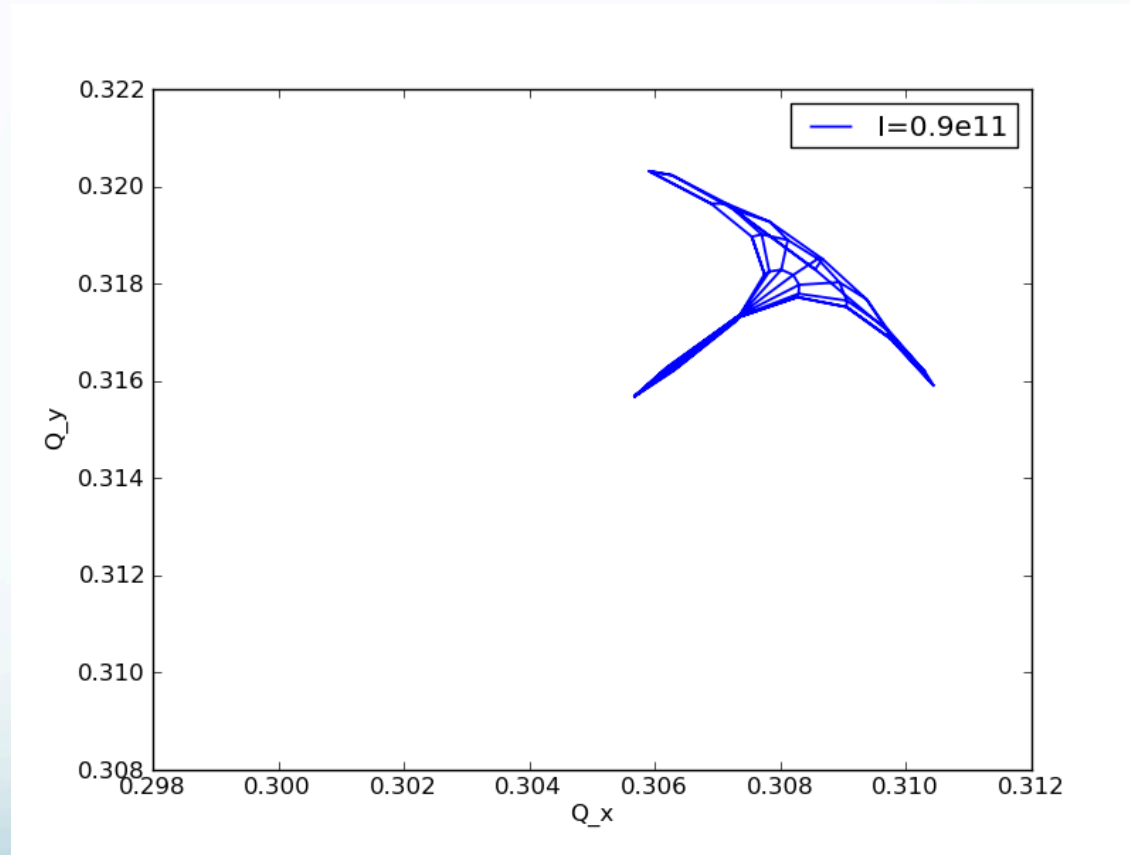
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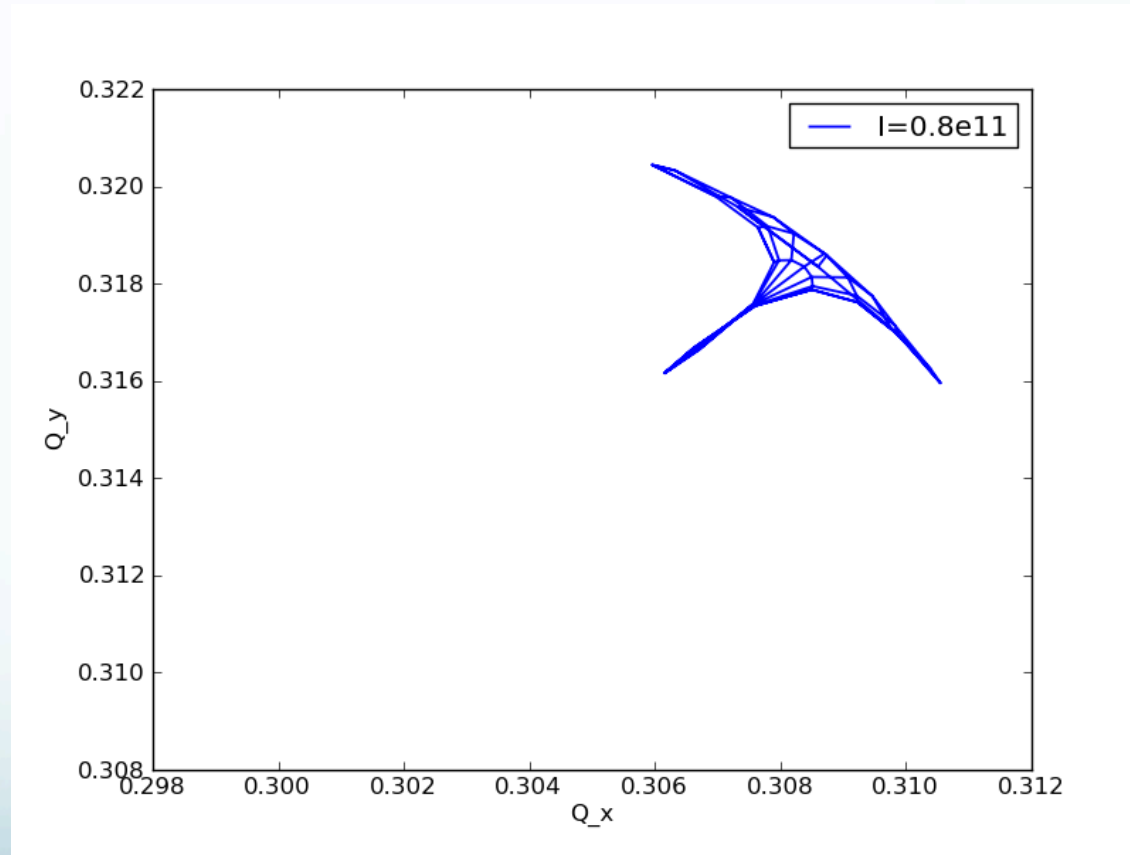
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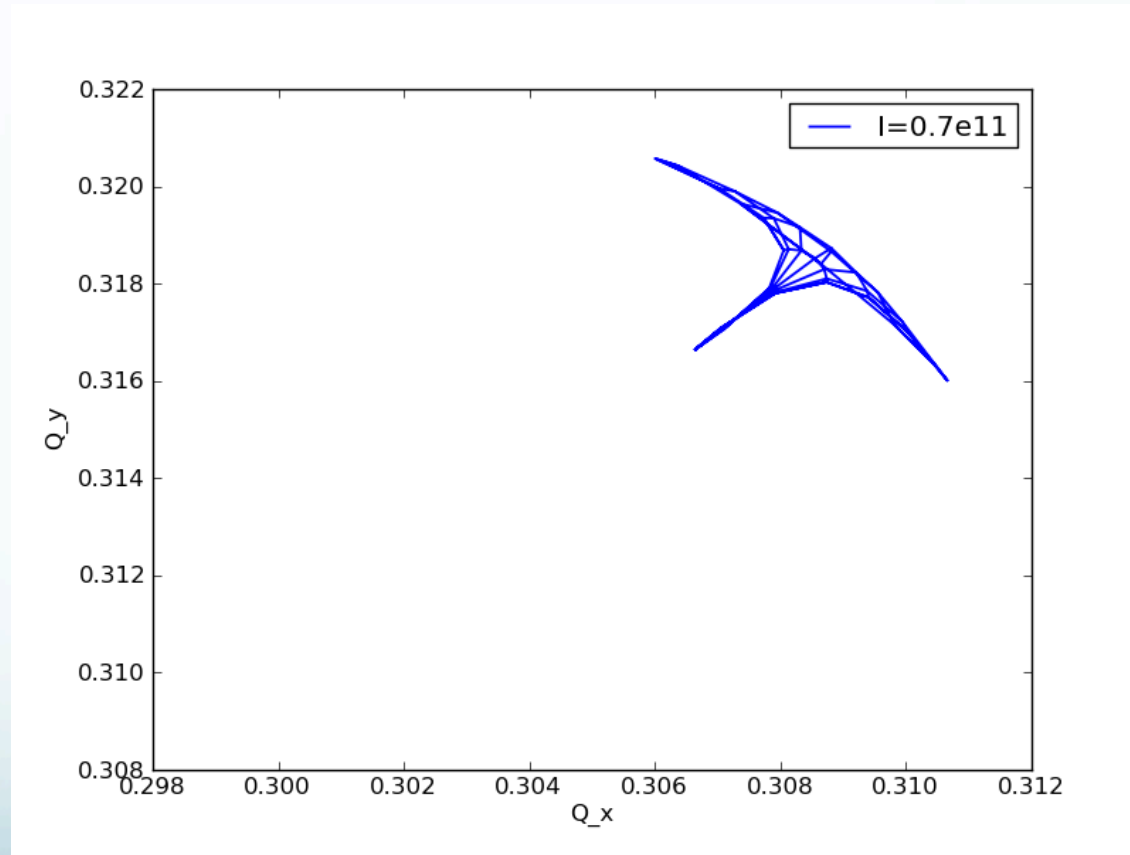
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Negative LOF



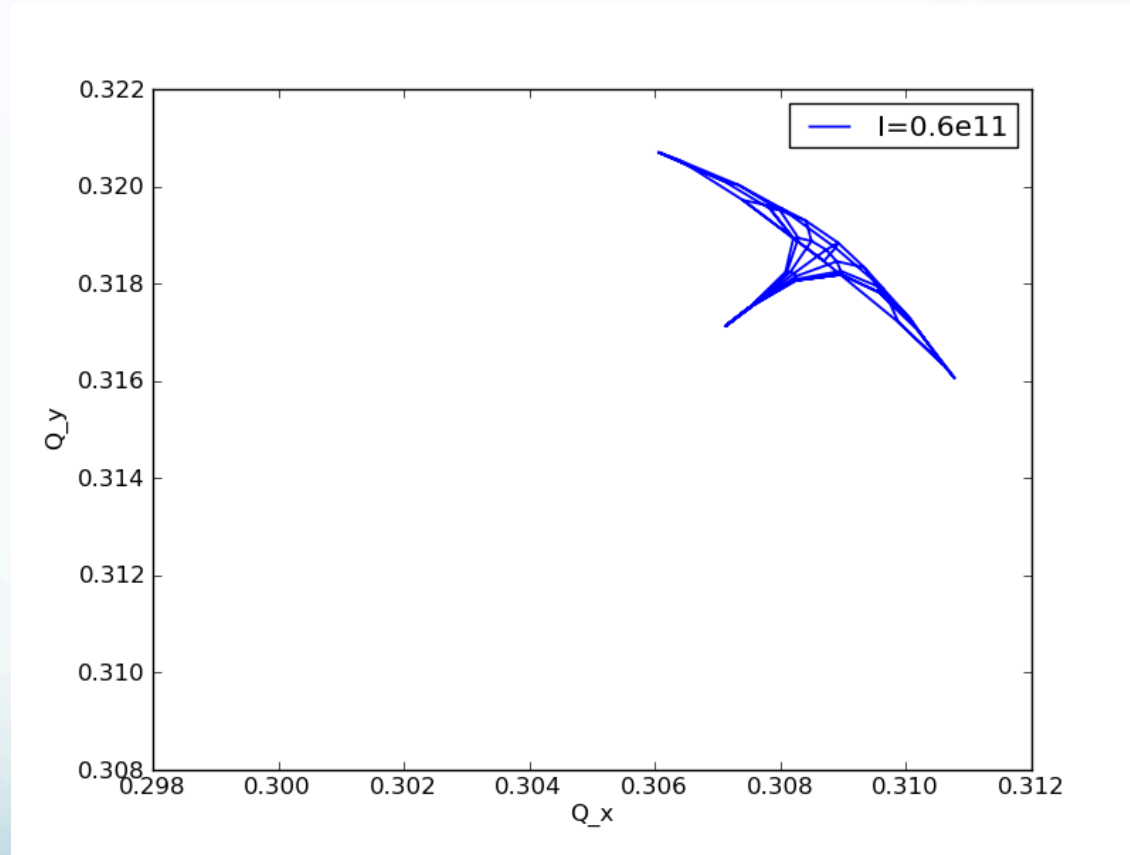
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➤ Negative LOF



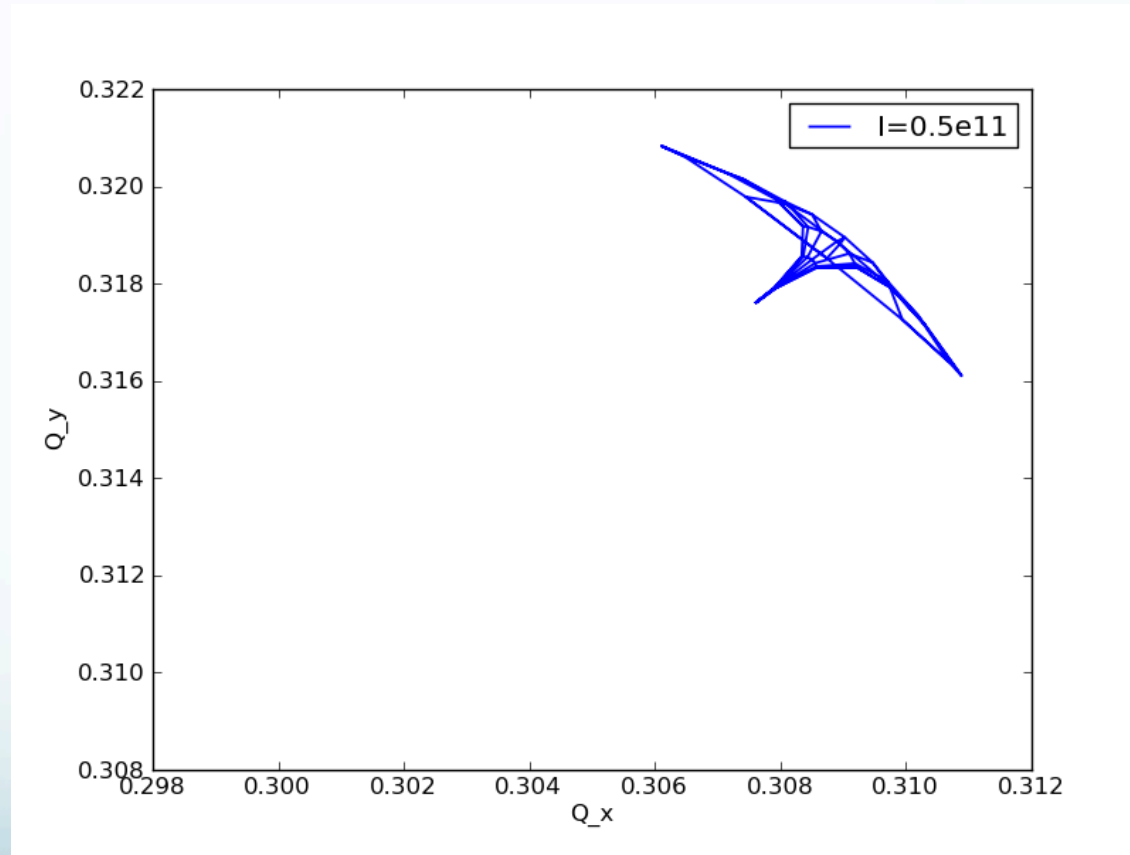
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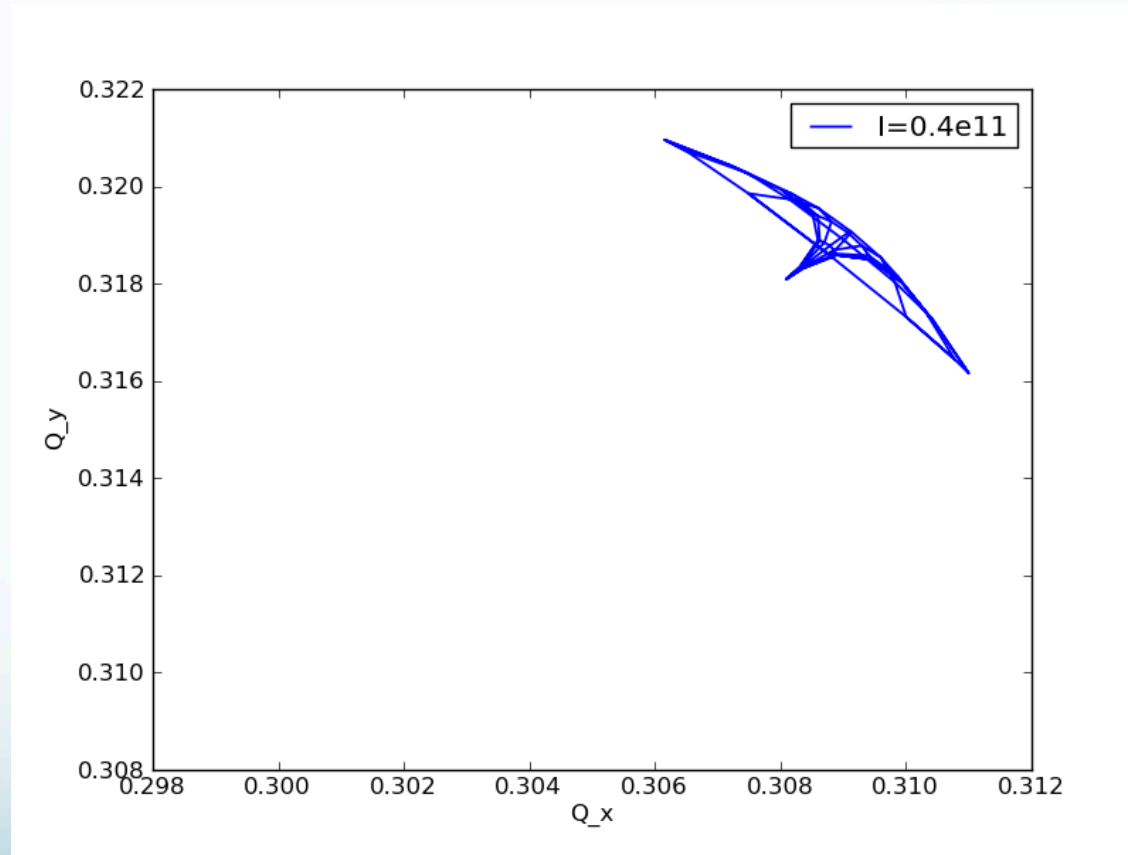
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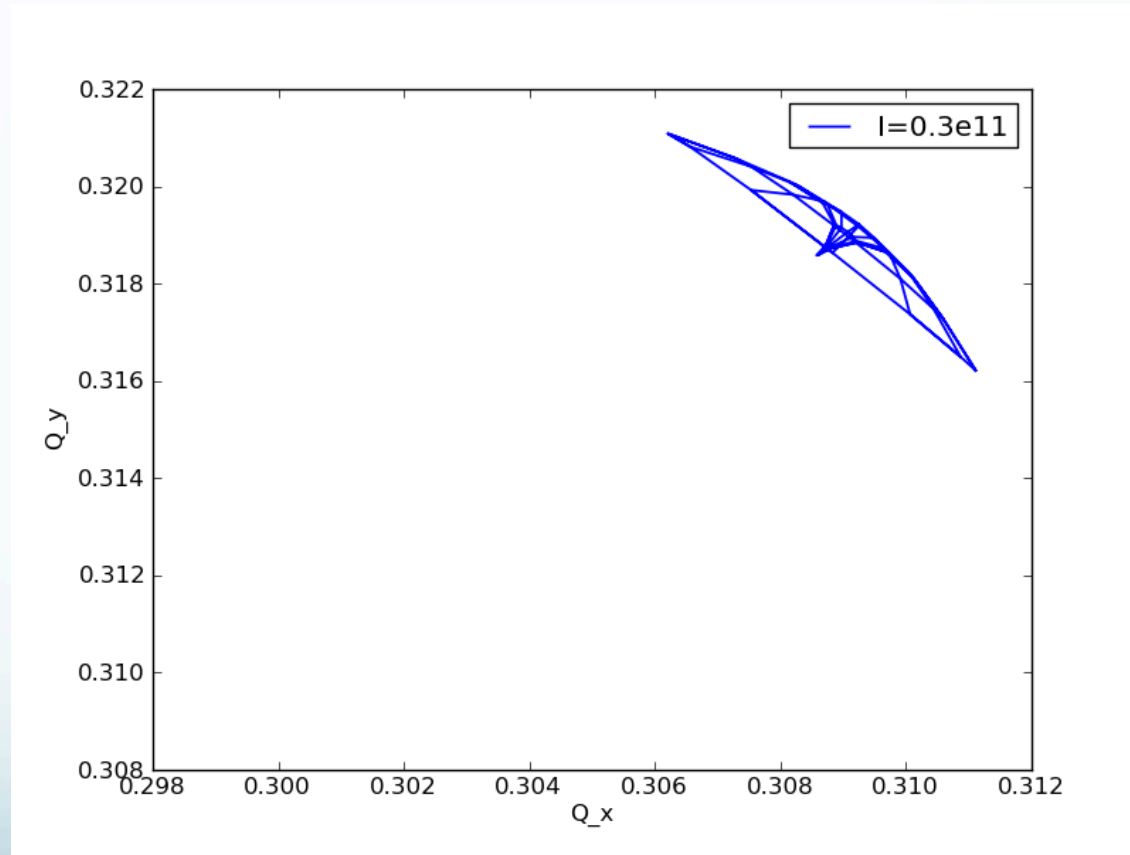
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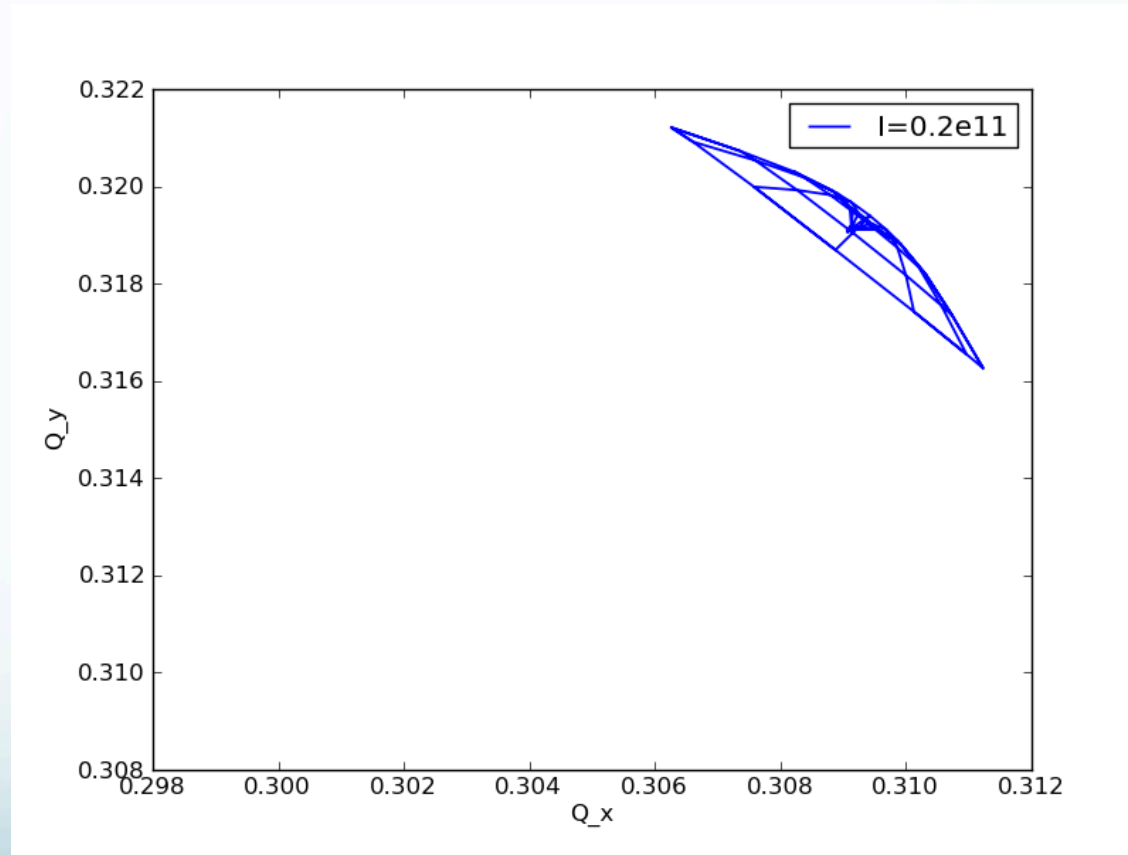
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Negative LOF



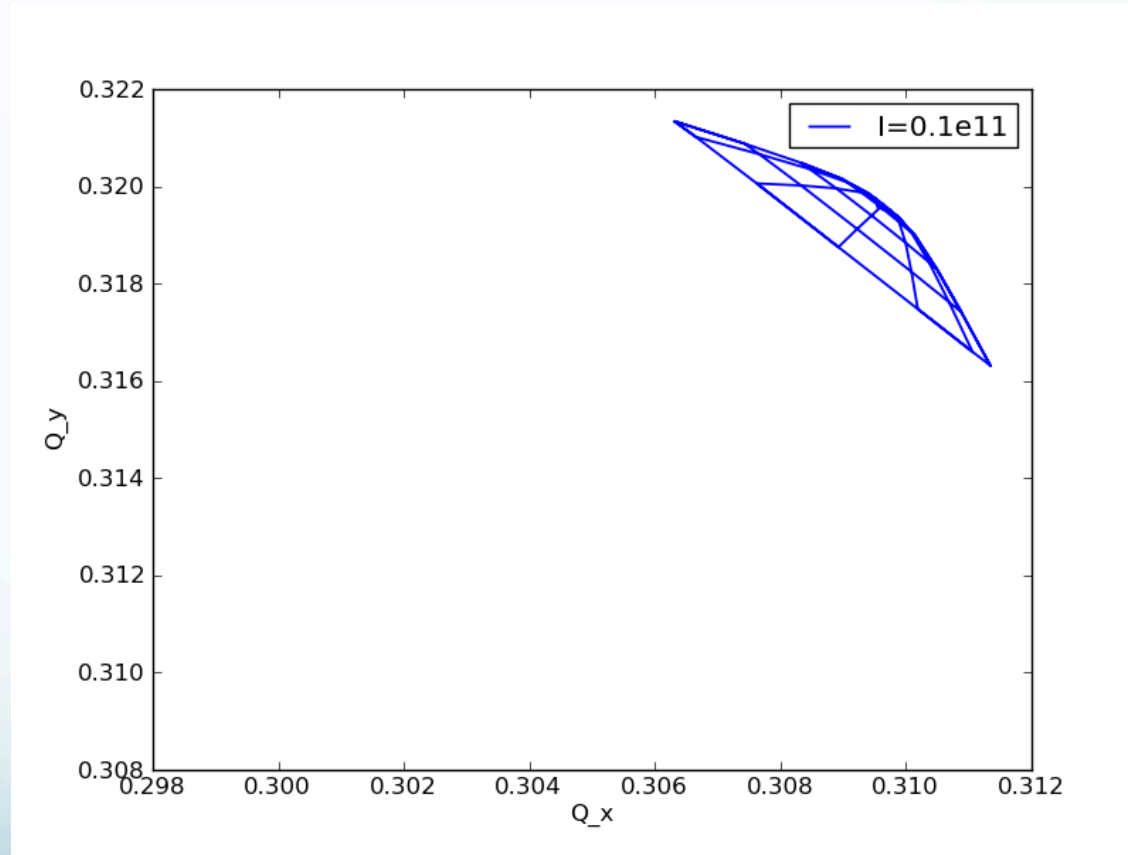
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

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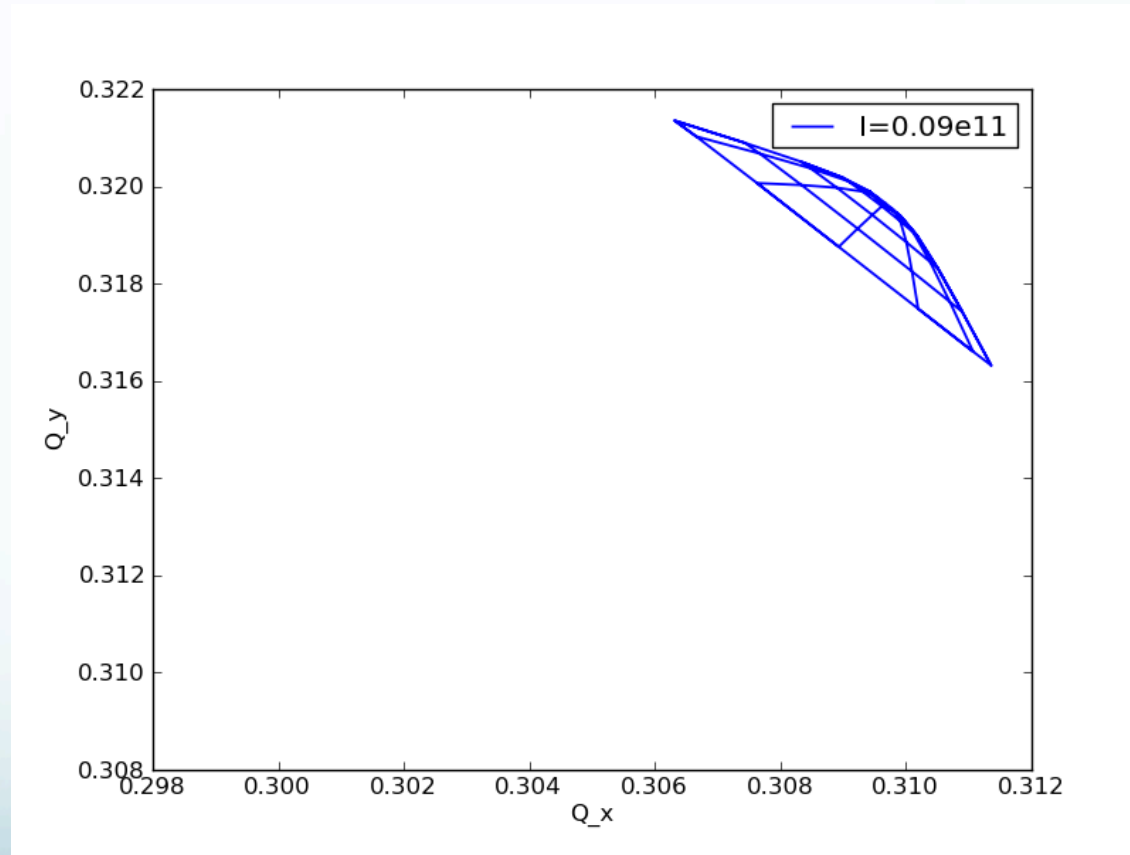
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

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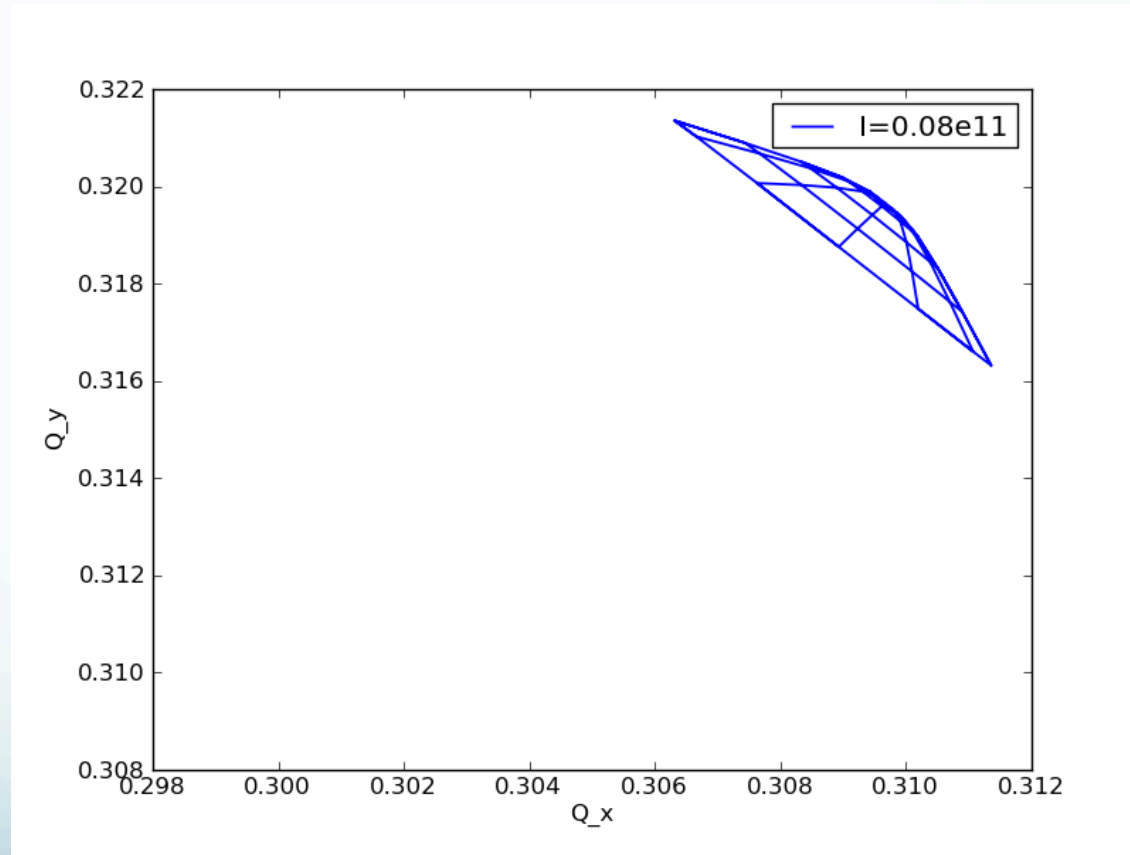
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

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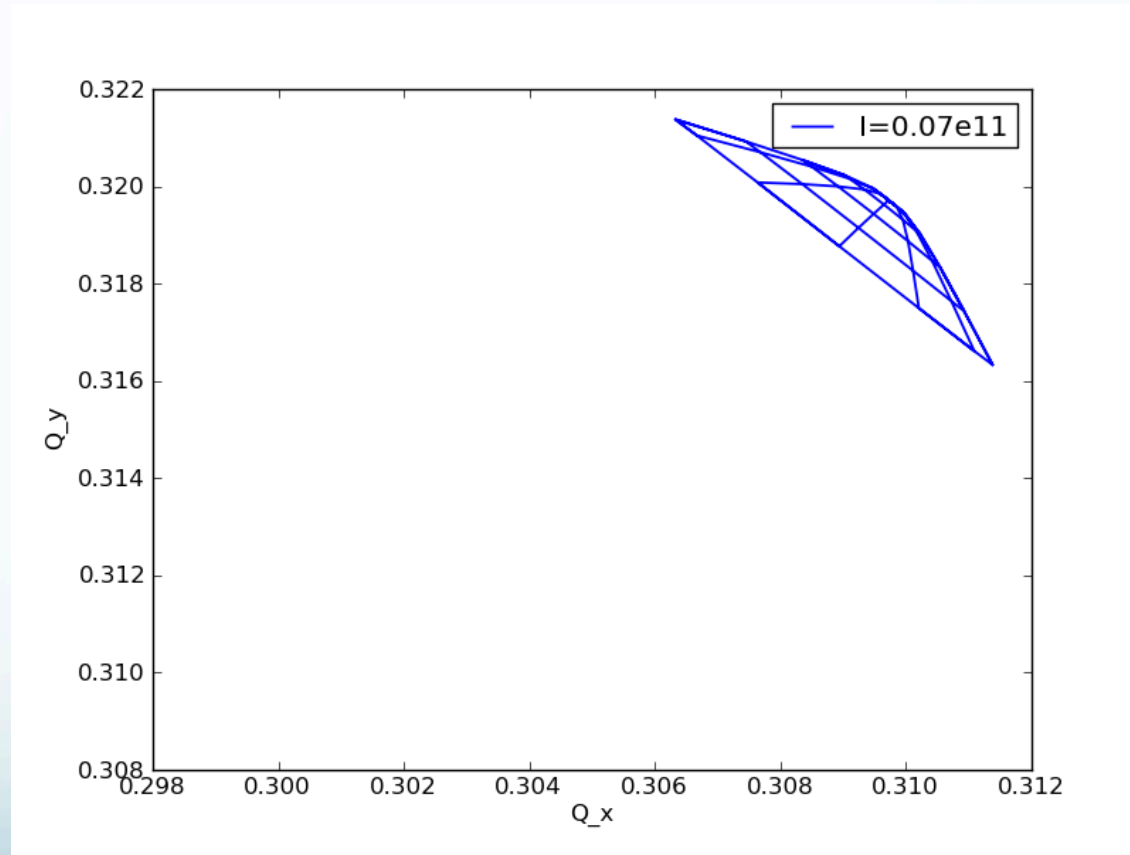
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Negative LOF



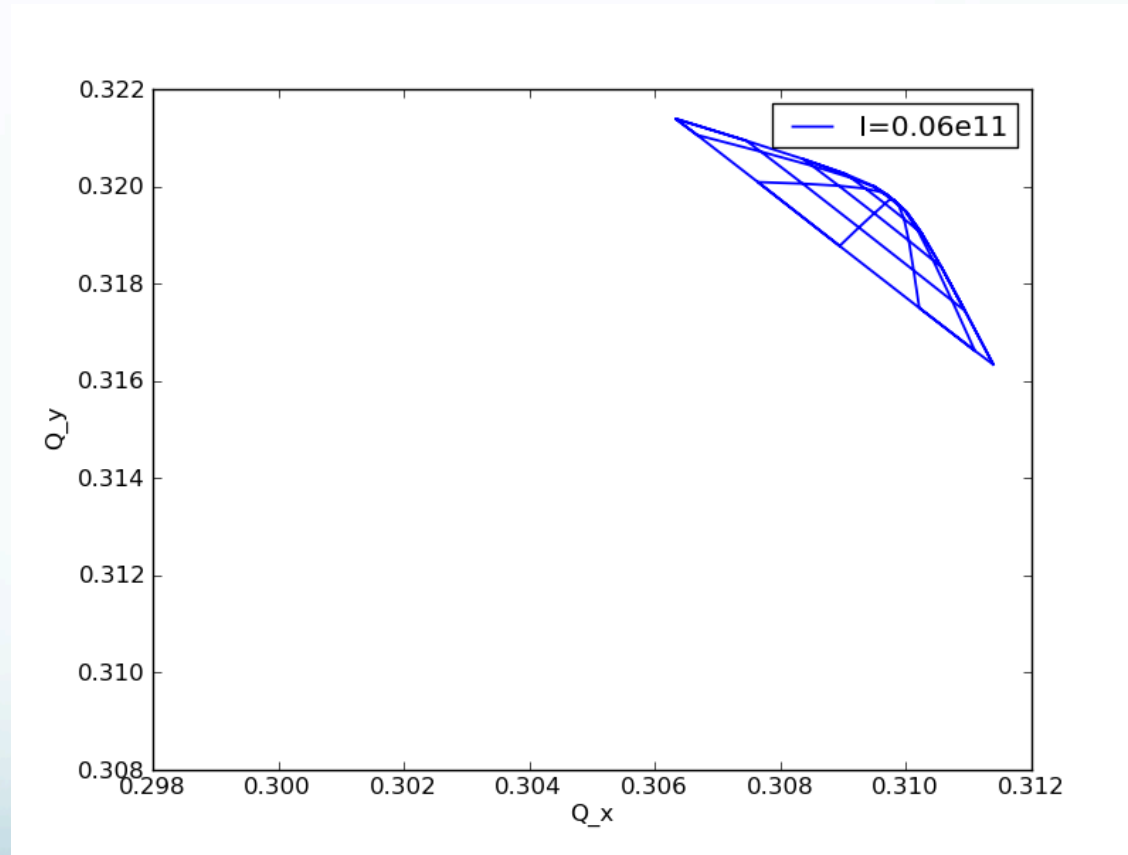
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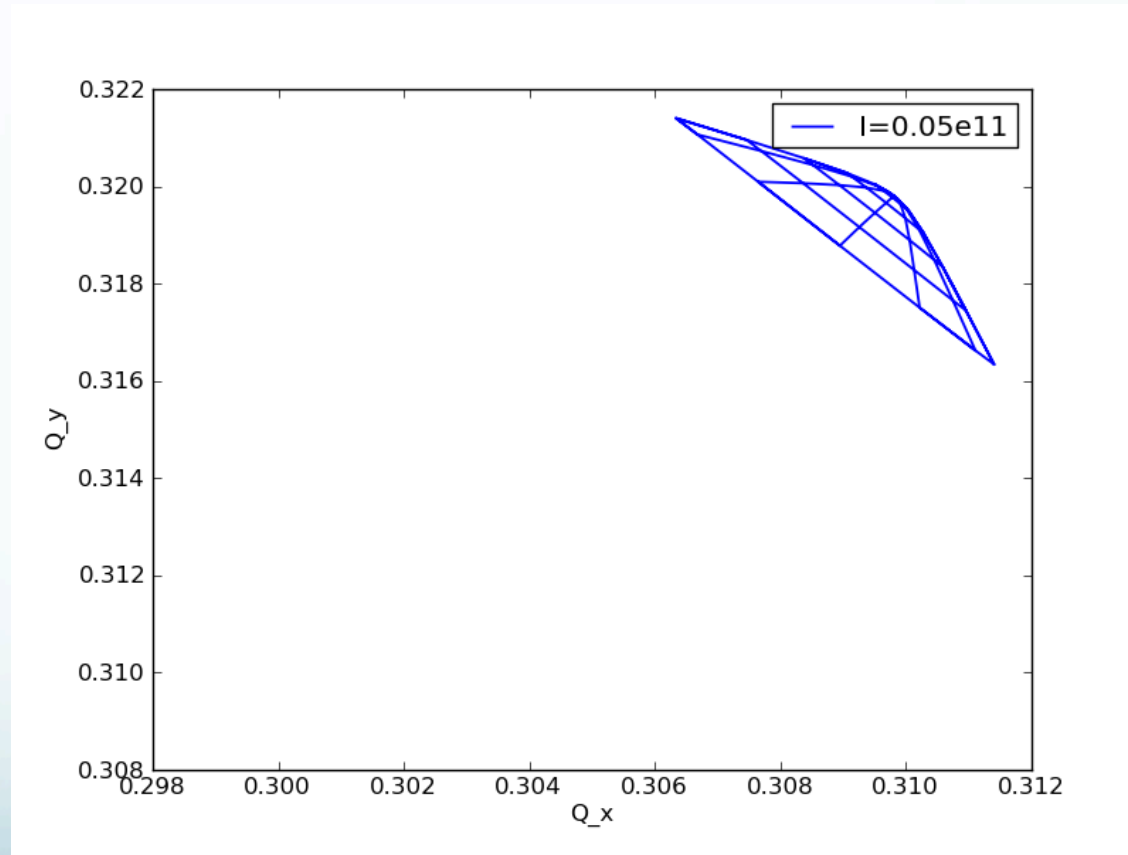
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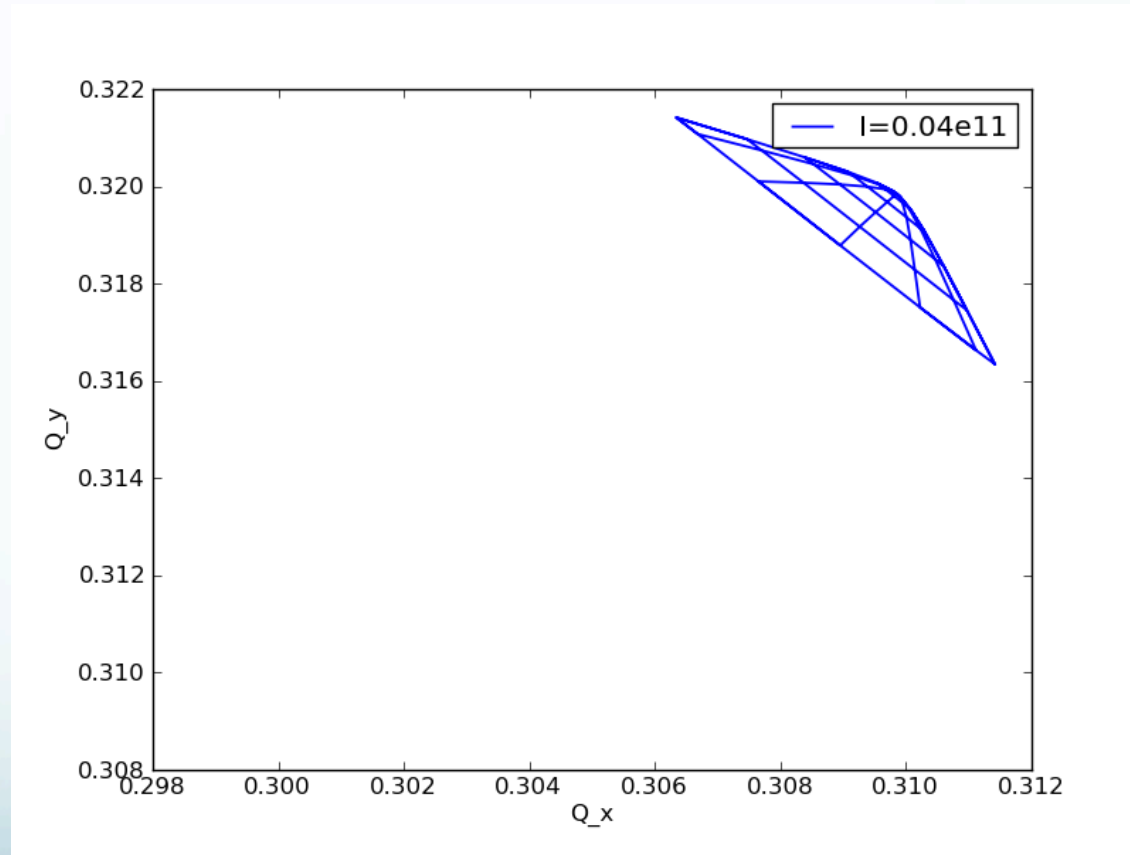
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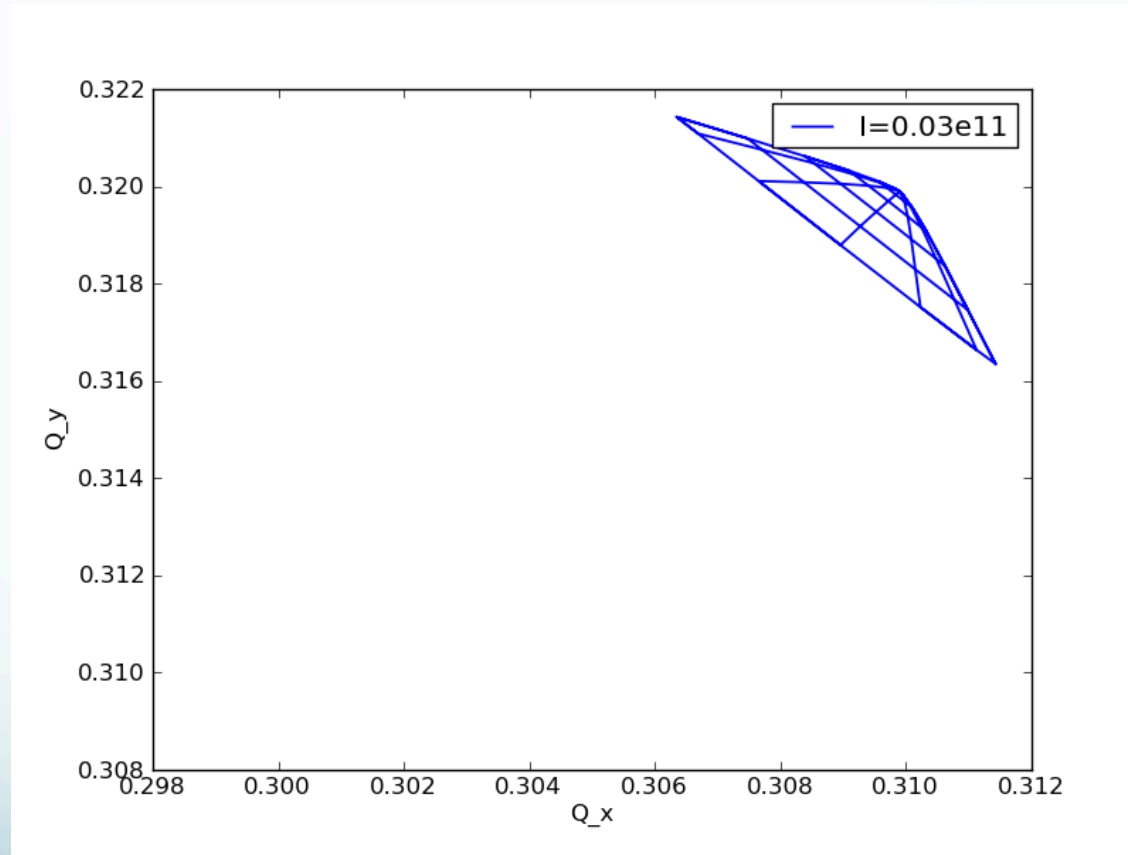
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➤ Negative LOF



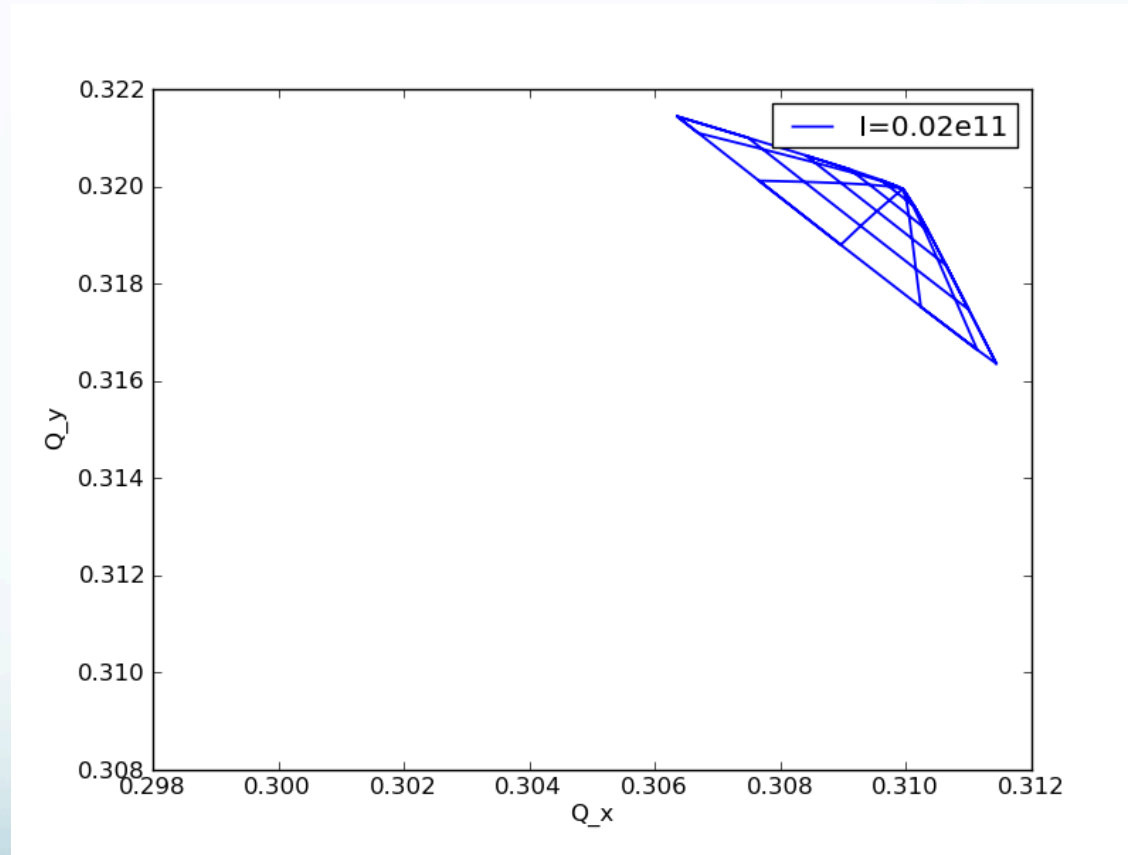
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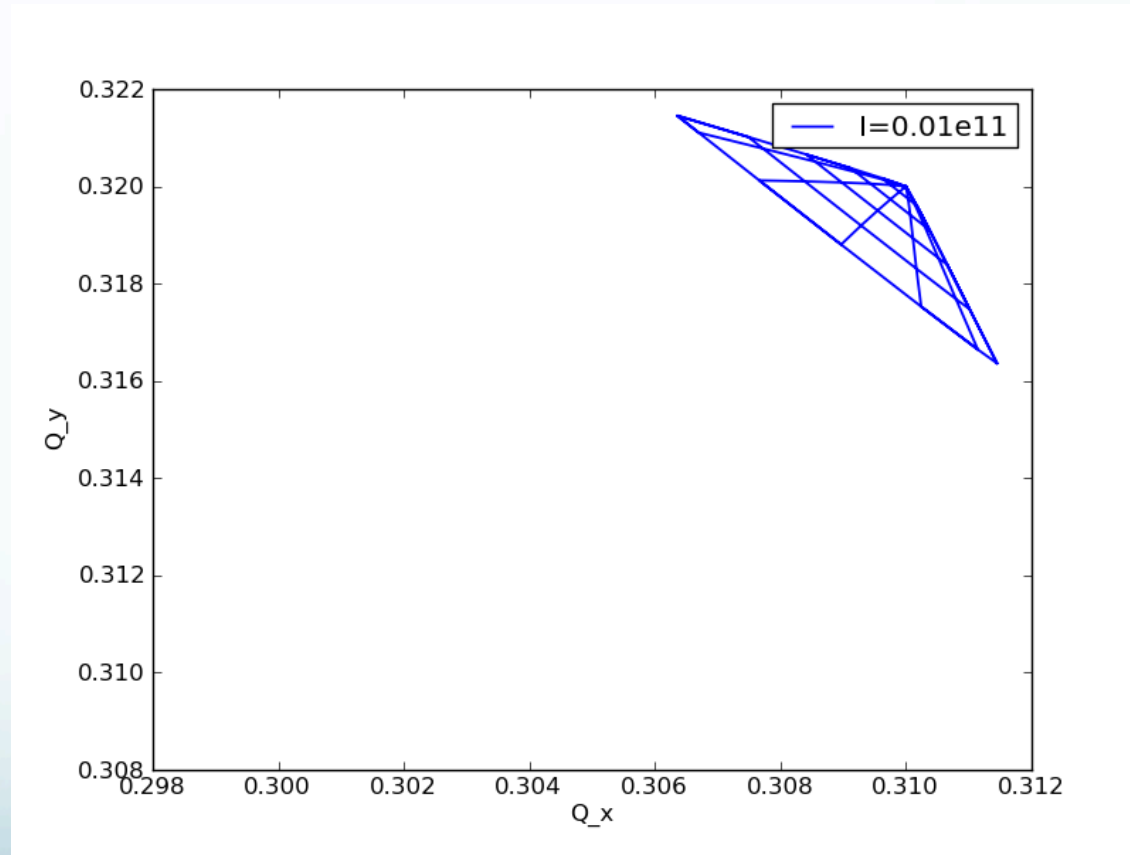
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

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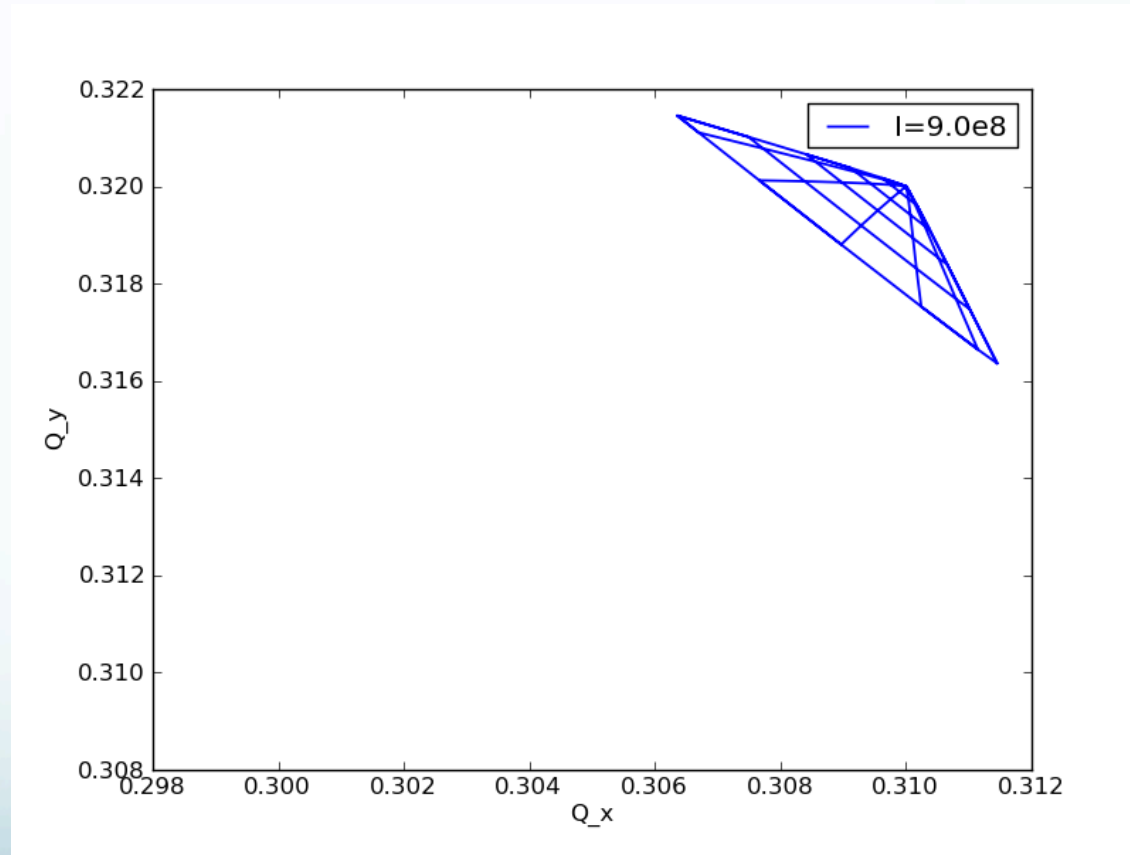
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

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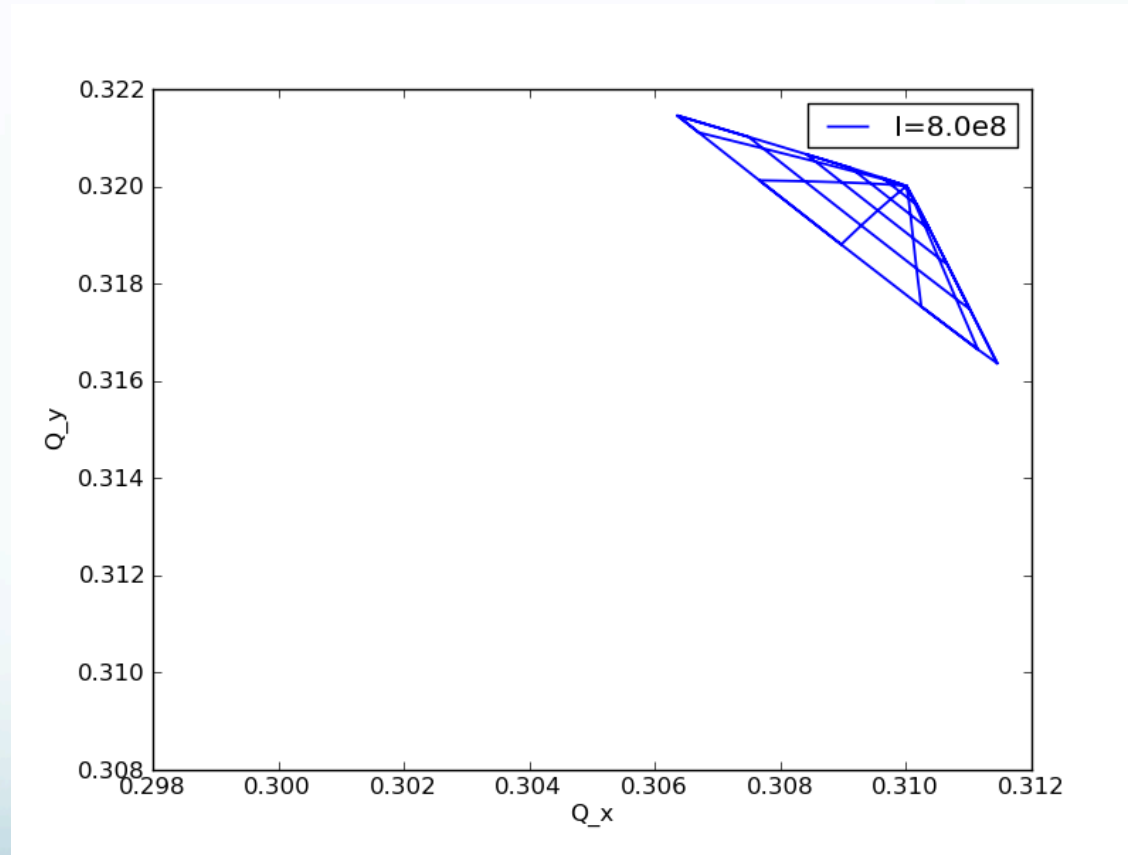
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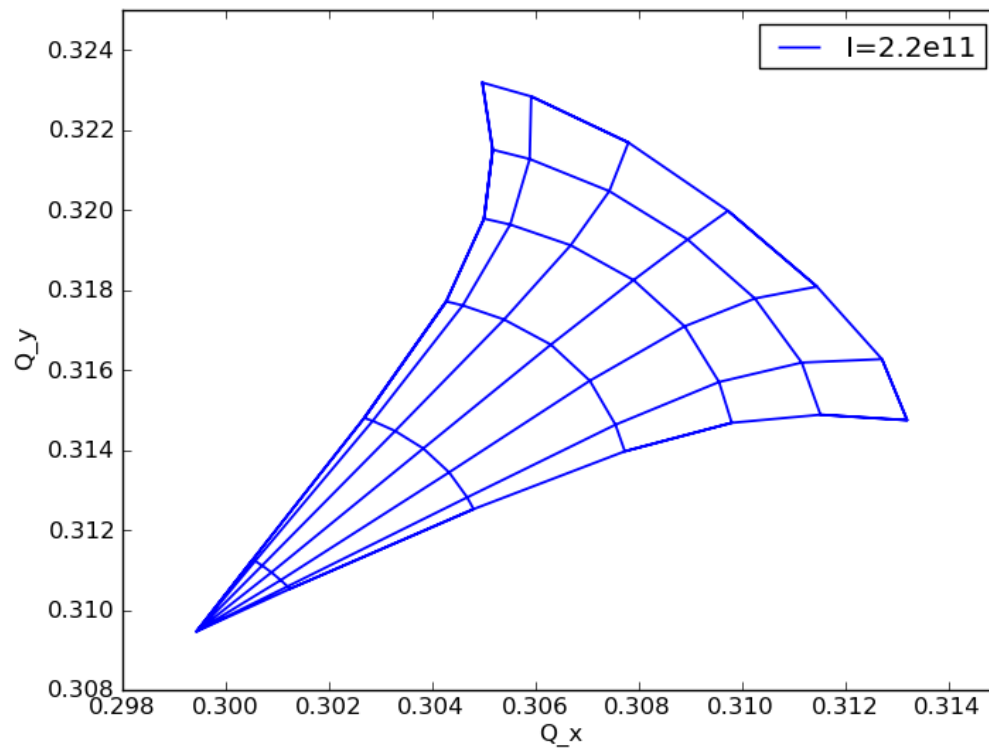
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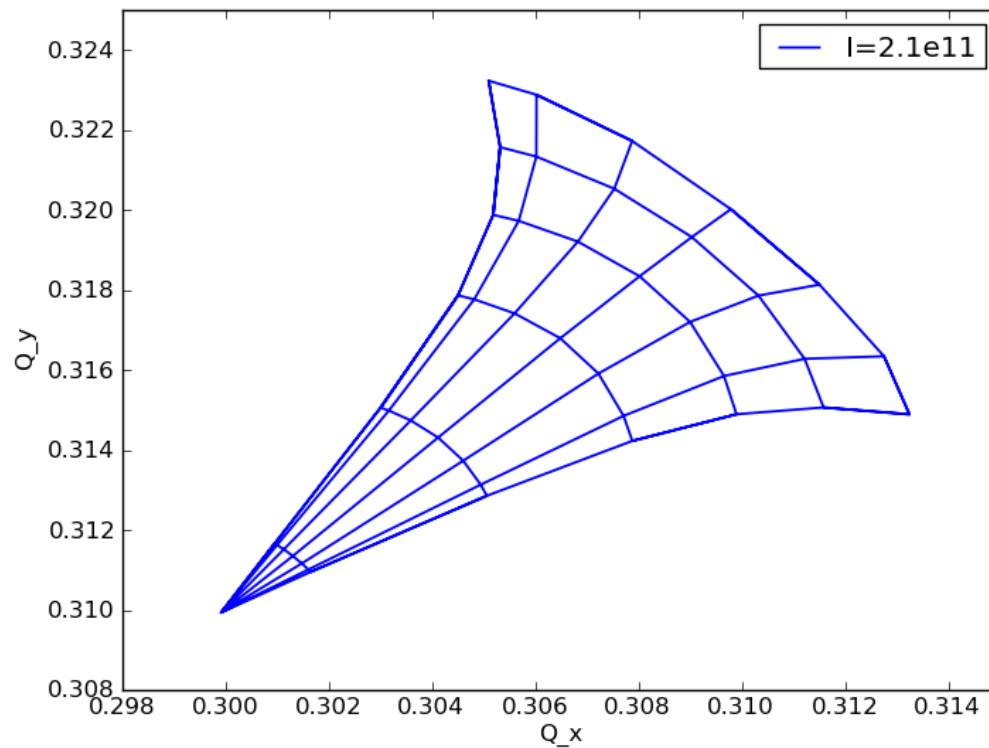
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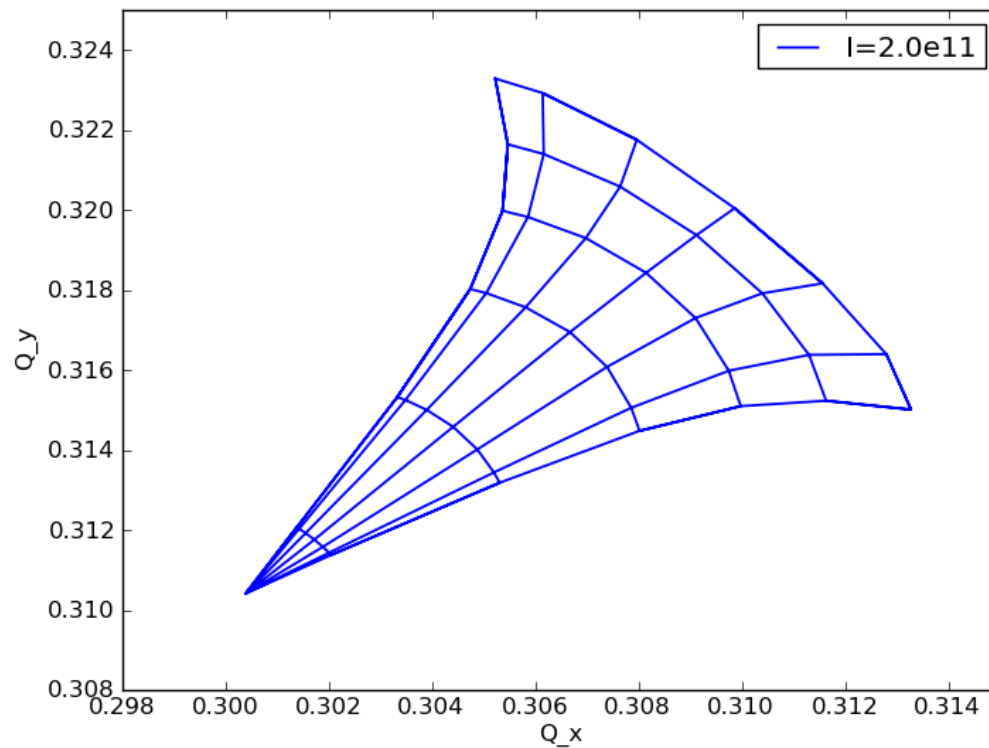
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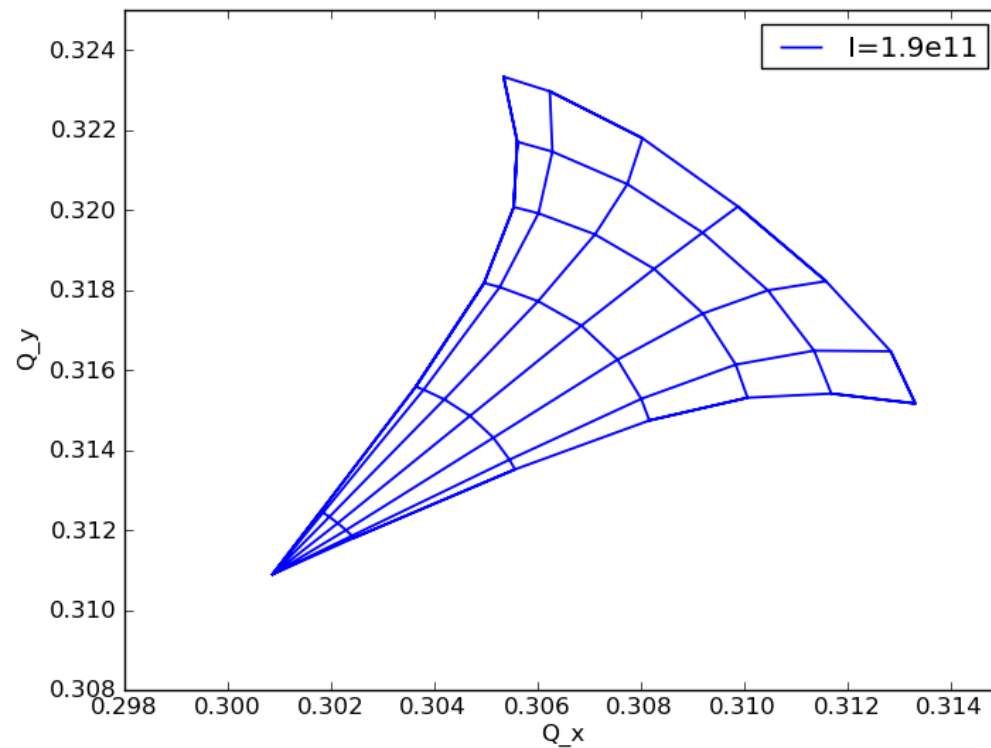
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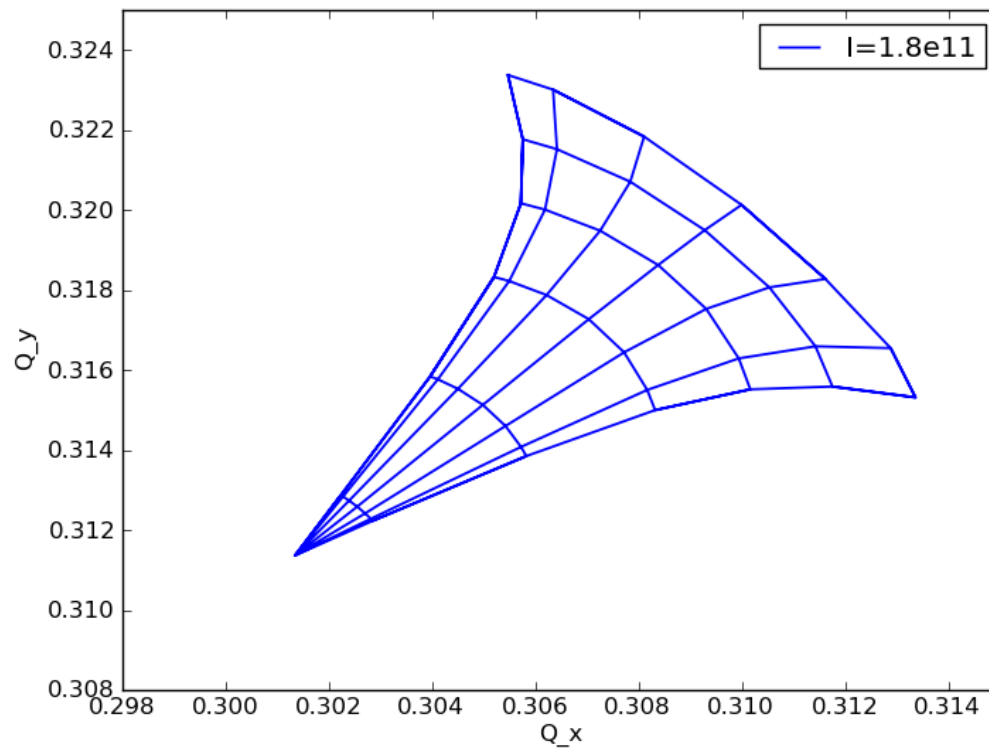
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Positive LOF



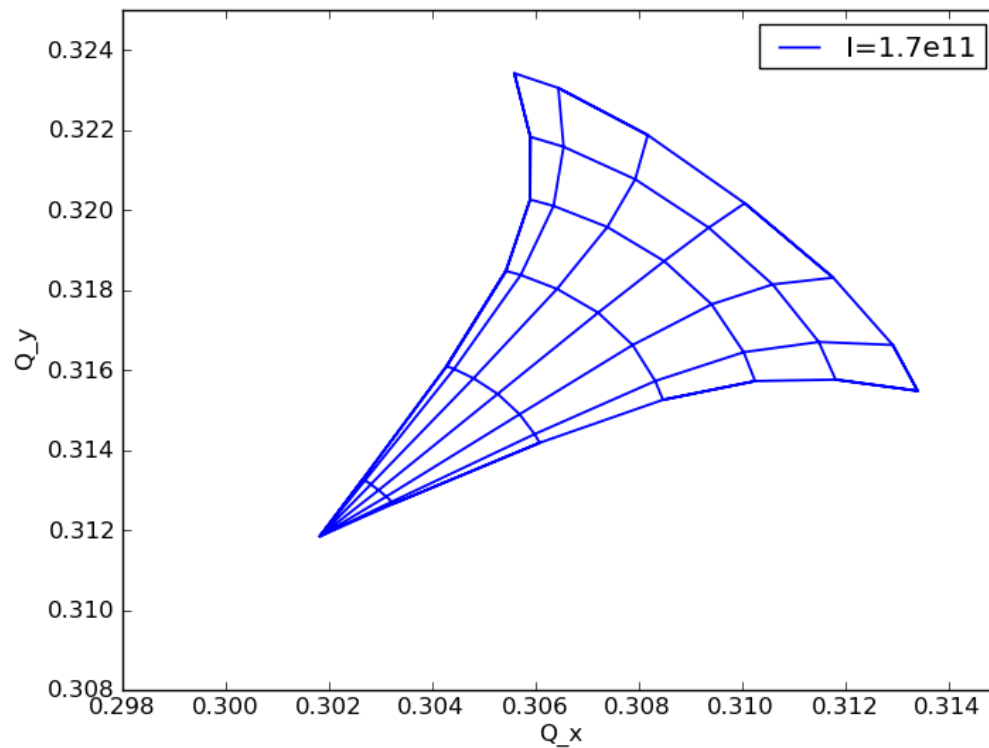
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Positive LOF



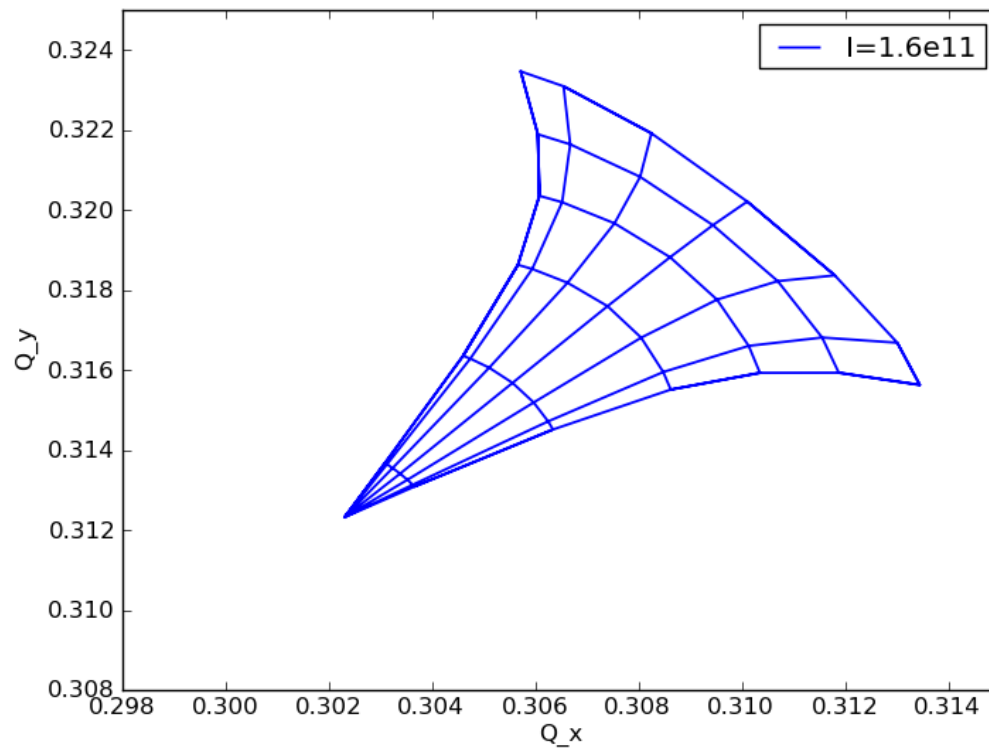
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Positive LOF



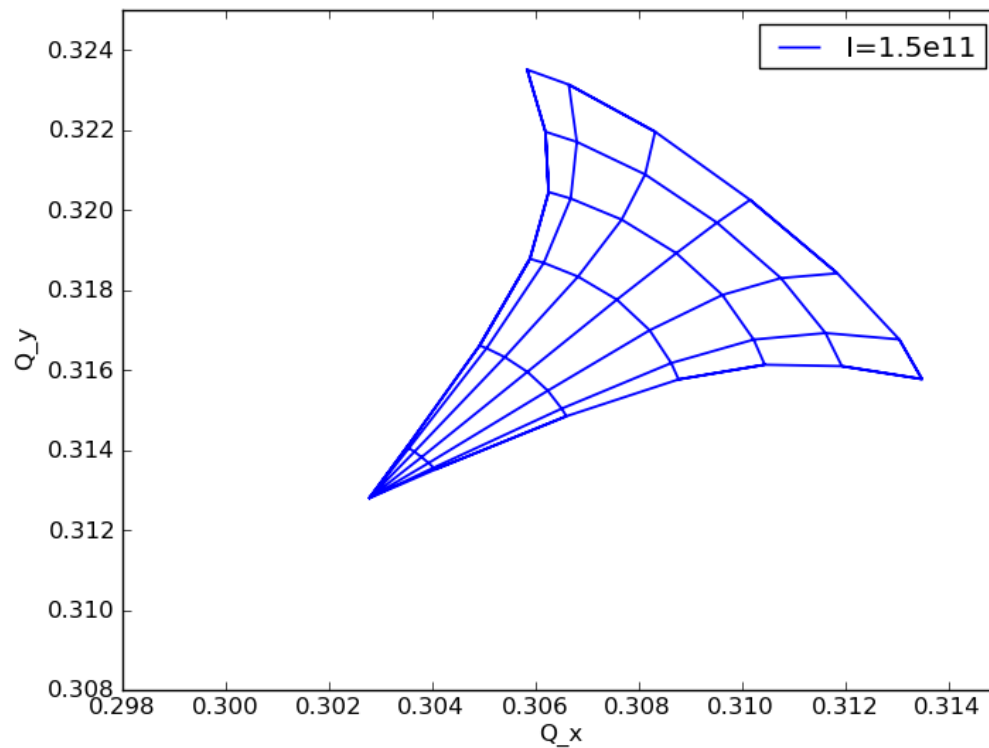
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Positive LOF



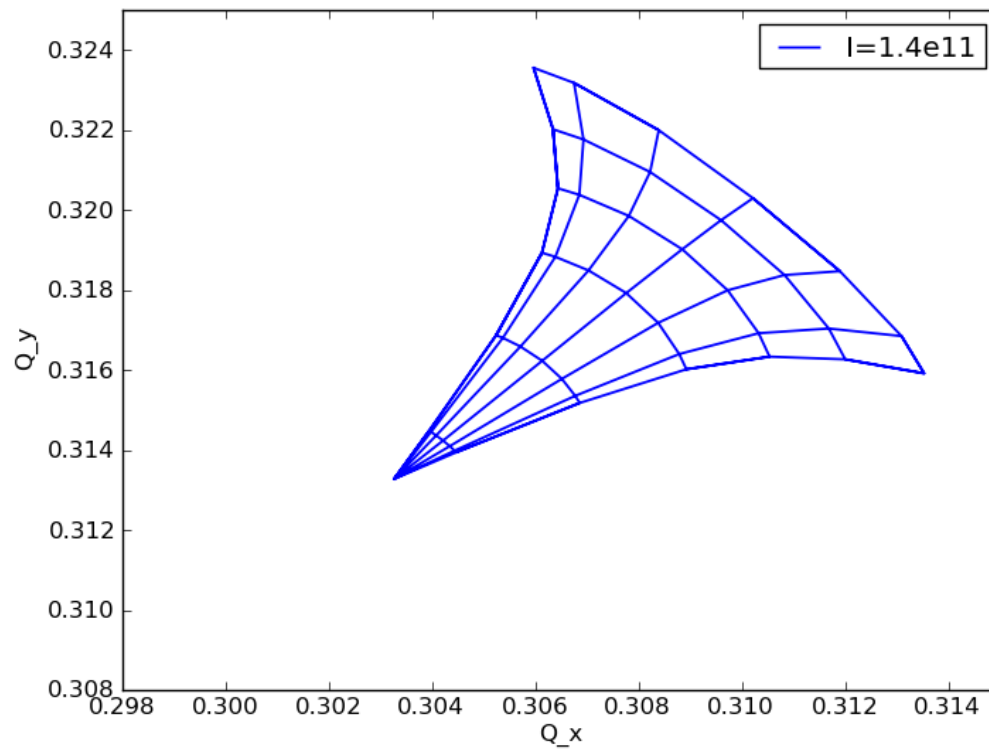
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Positive LOF



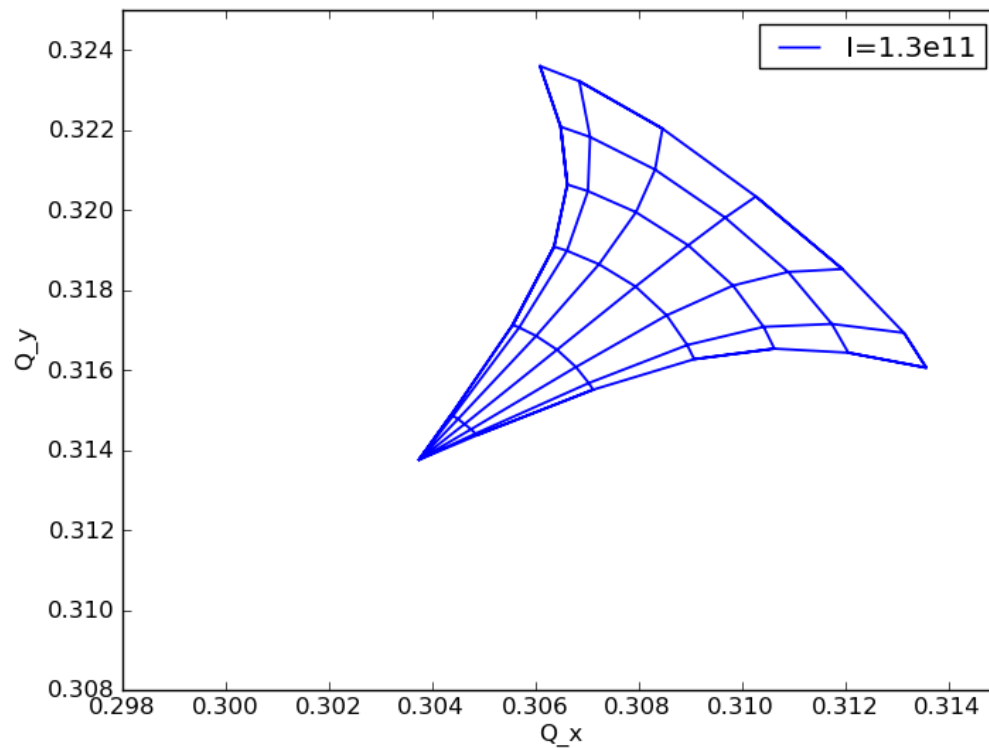
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Positive LOF



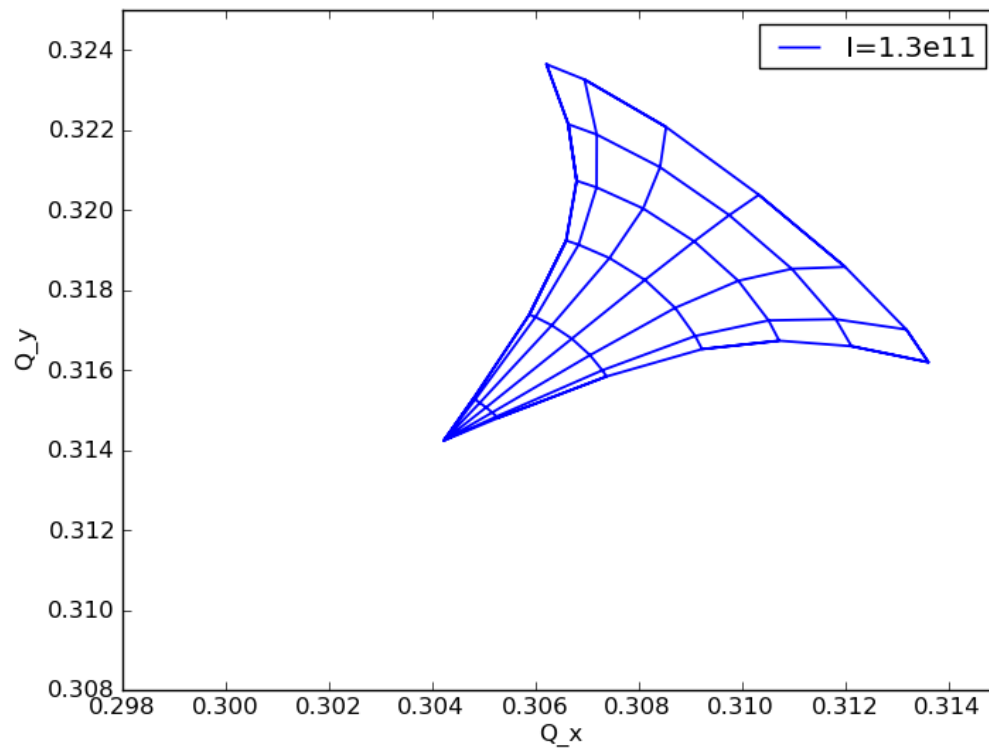
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Positive LOF



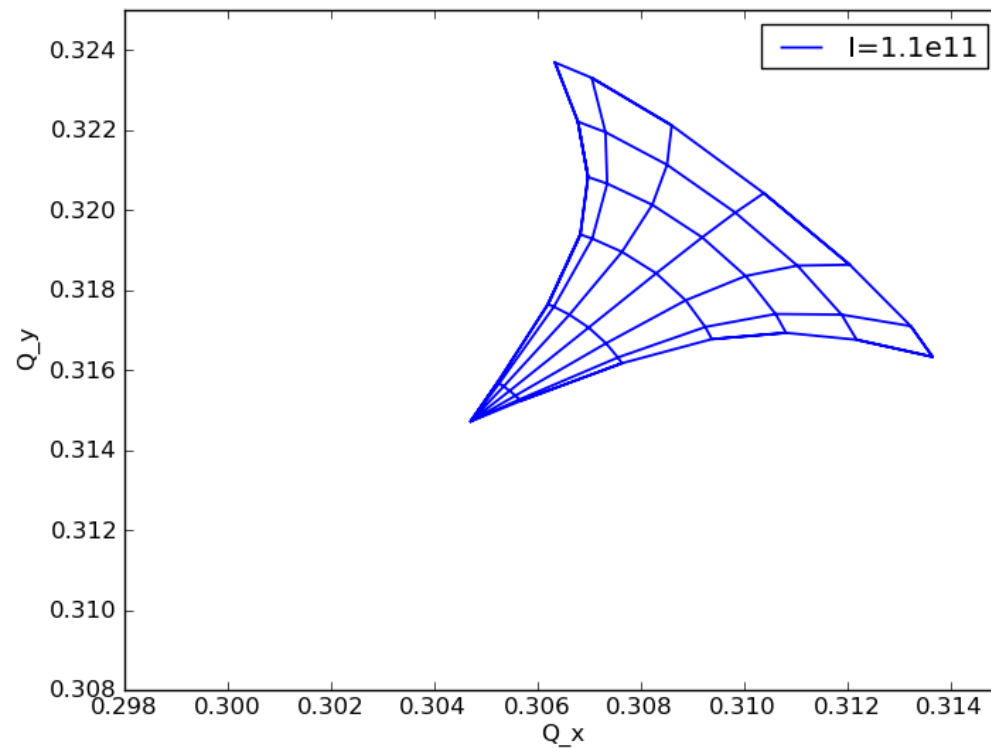
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Positive LOF



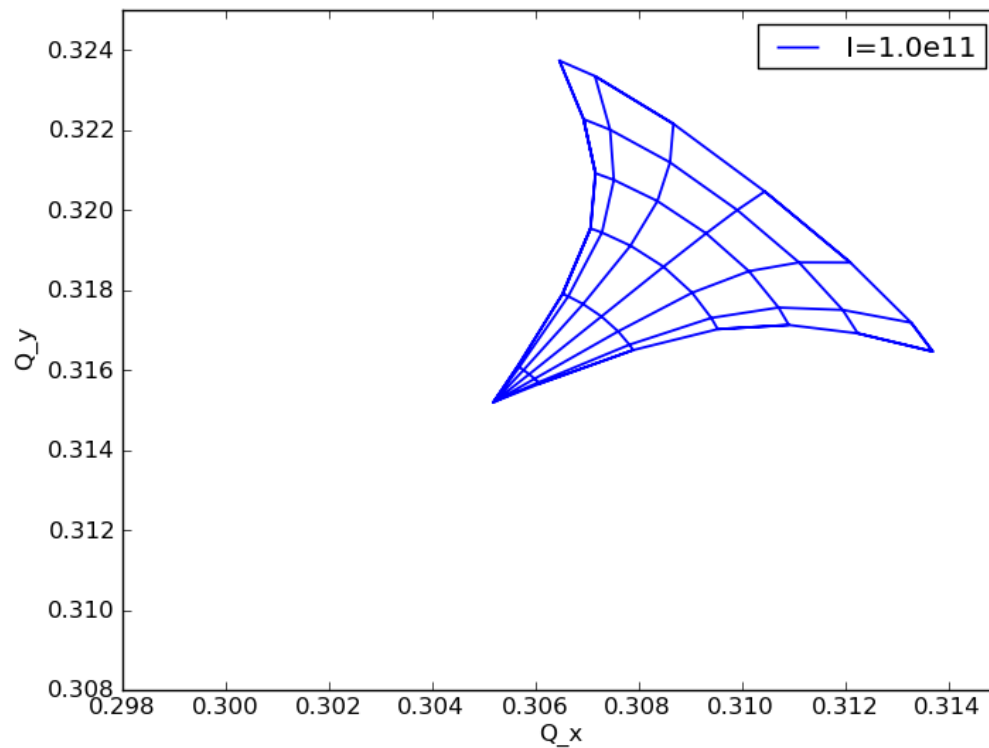
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Positive LOF



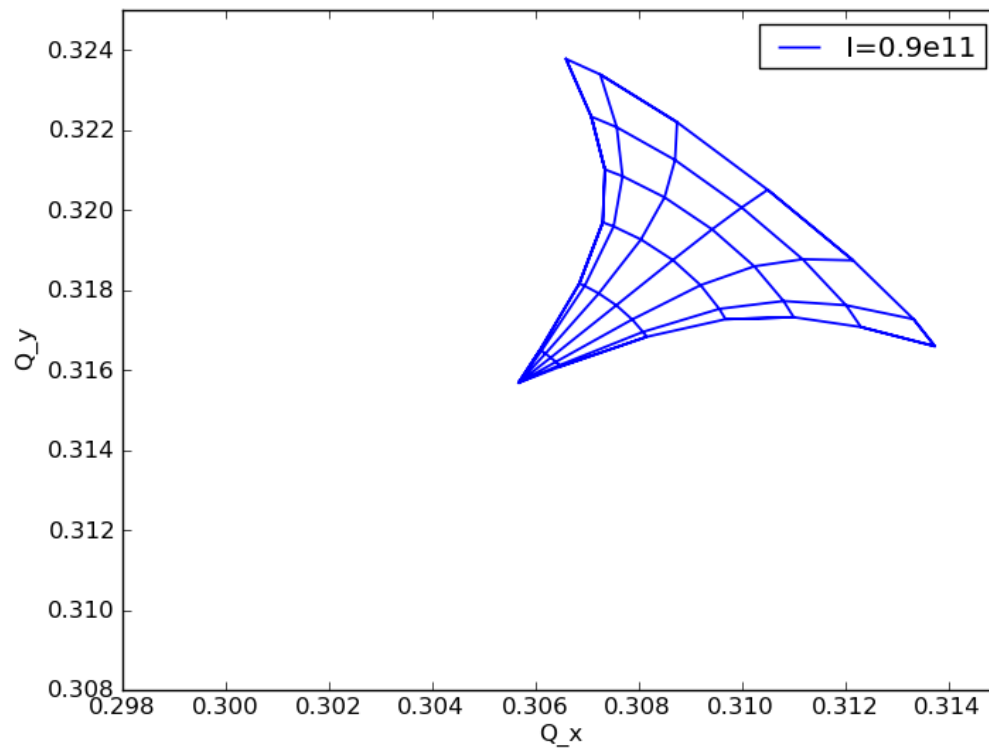
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Positive LOF



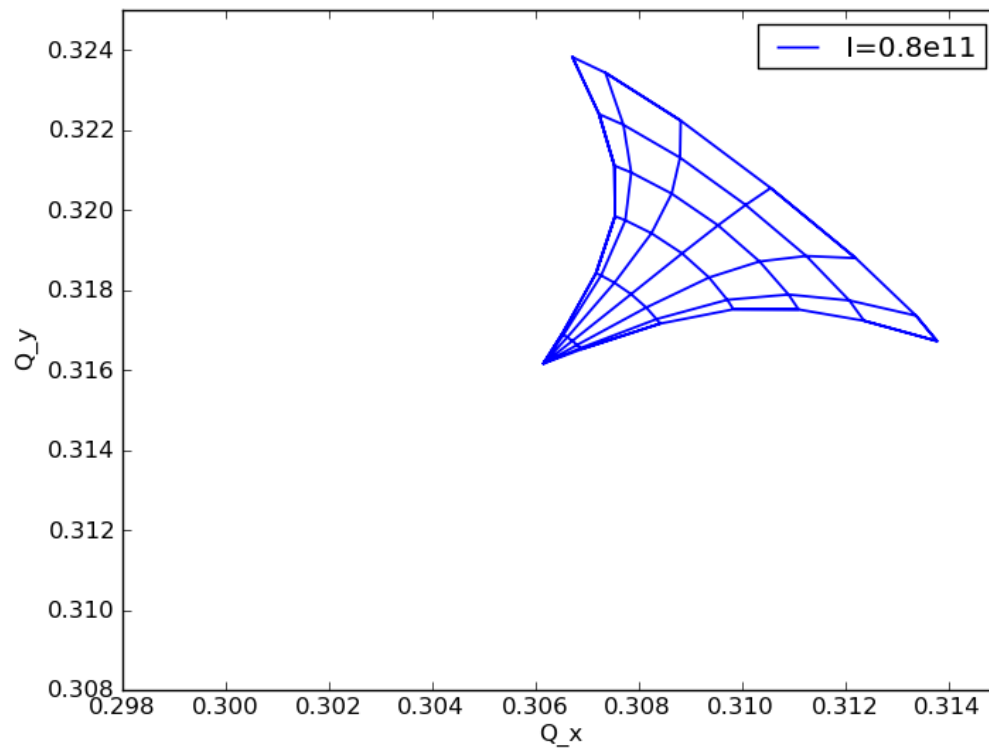
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Positive LOF



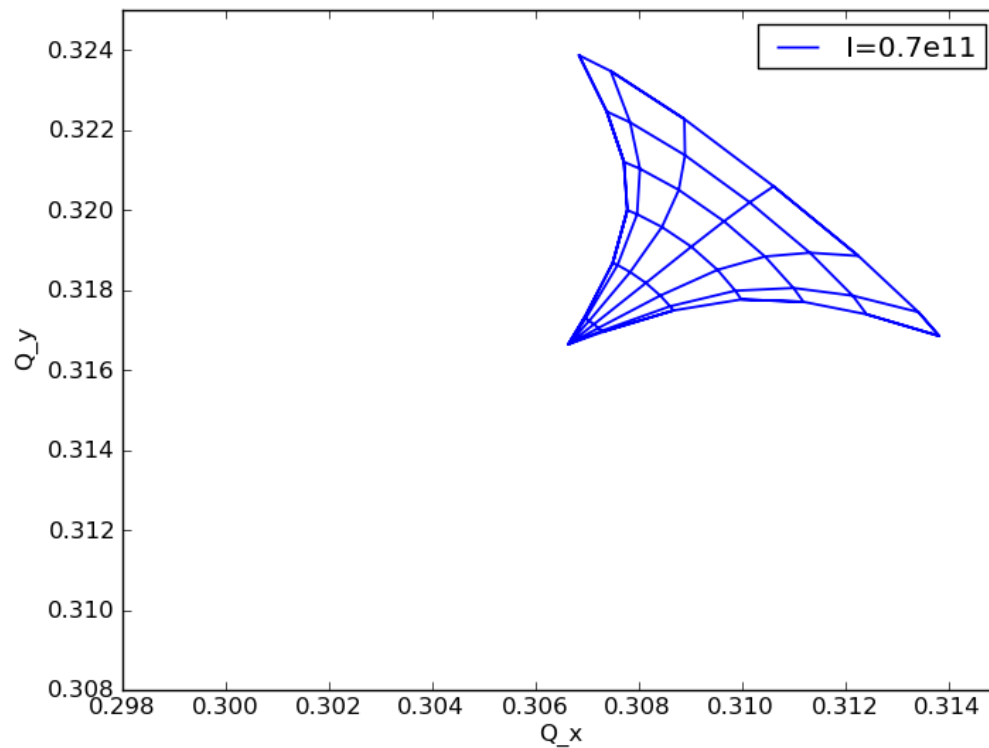
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Positive LOF



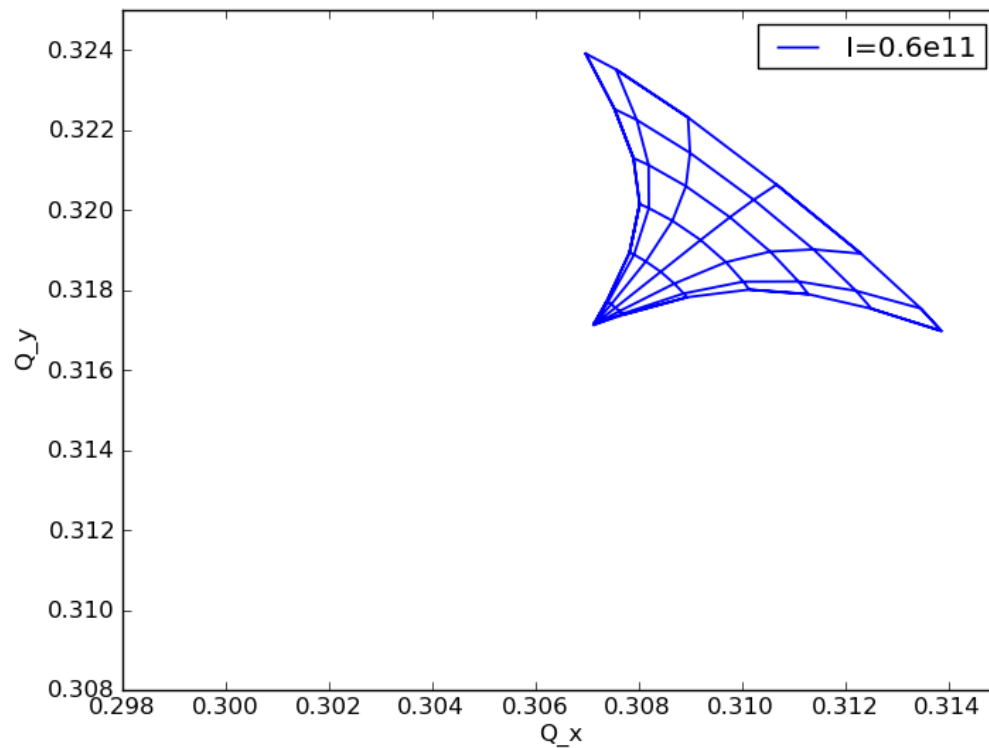
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Positive LOF



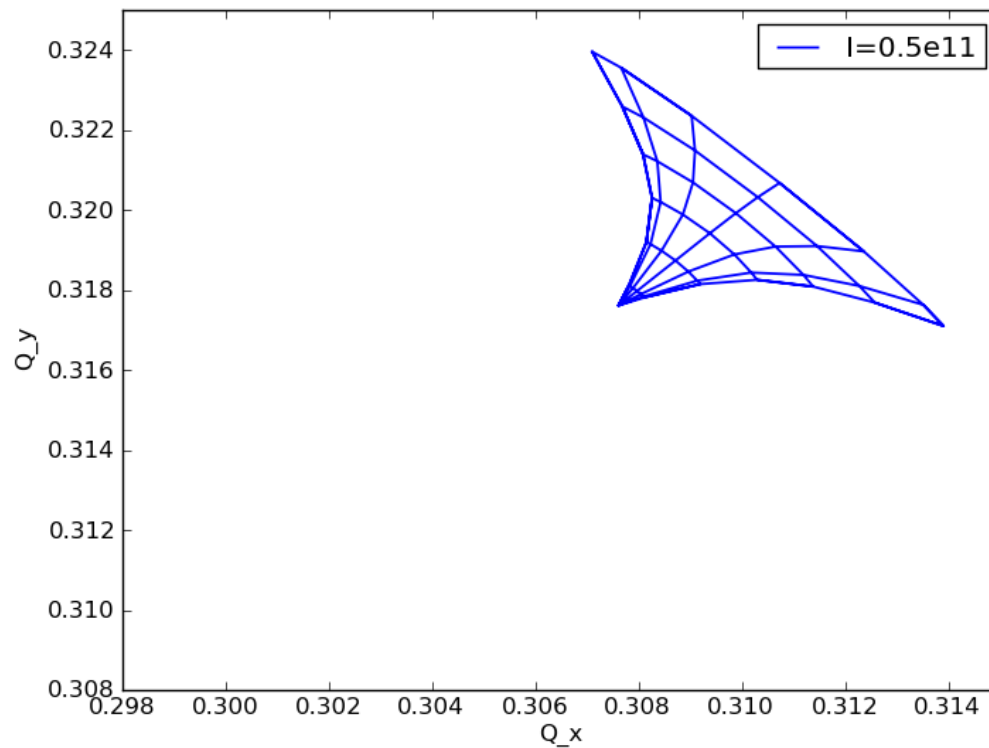
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Positive LOF



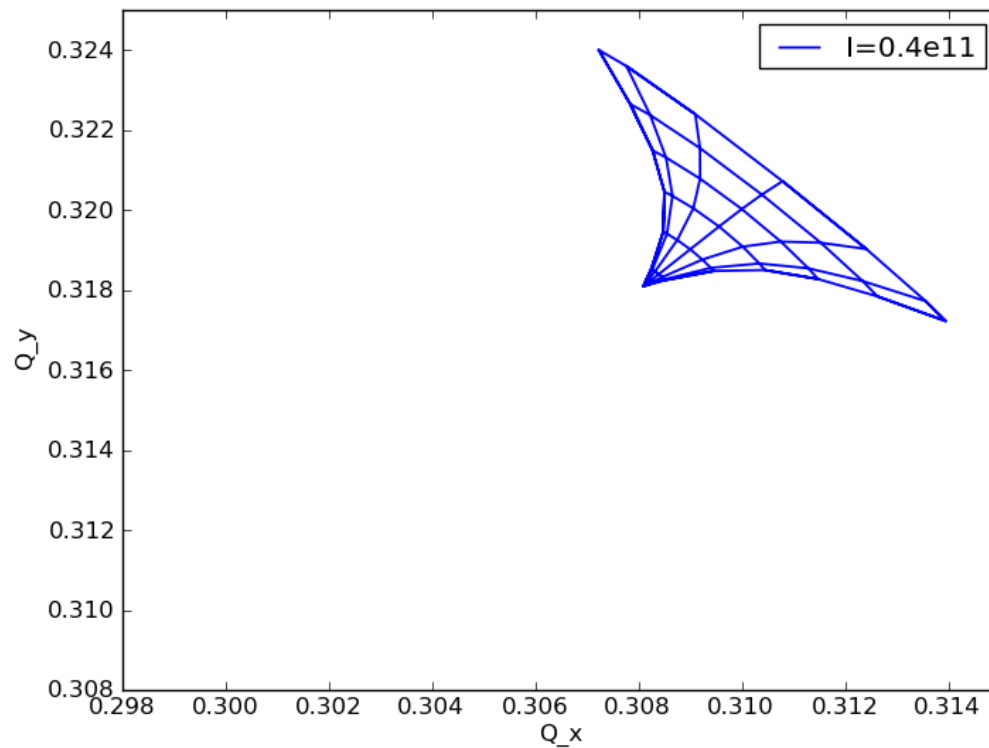
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Positive LOF



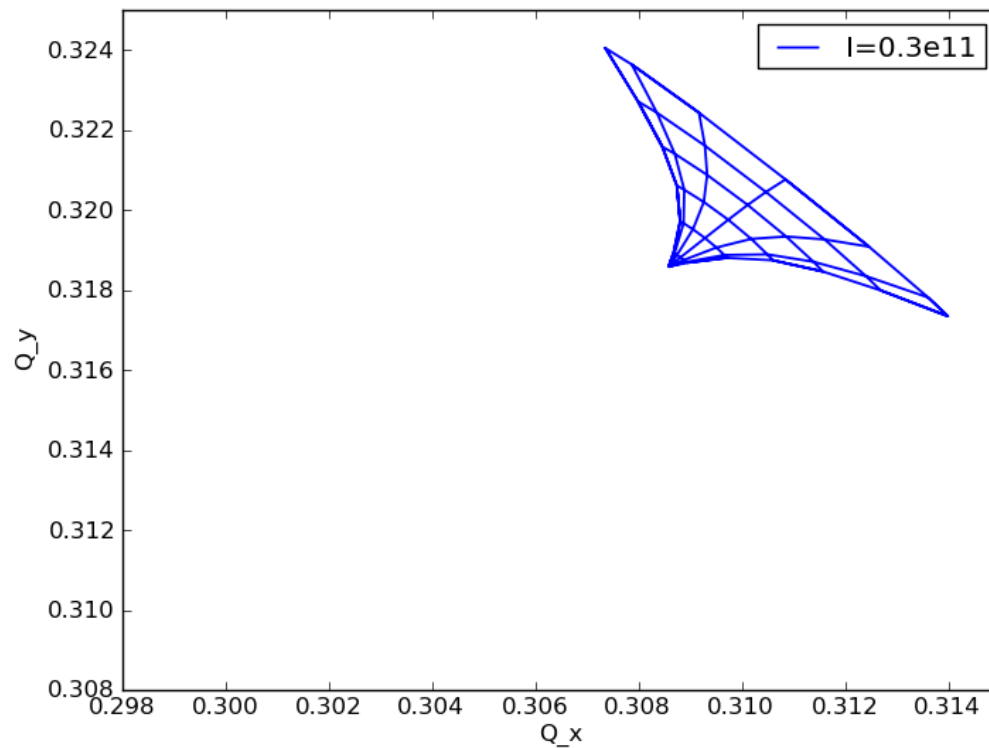
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Positive LOF



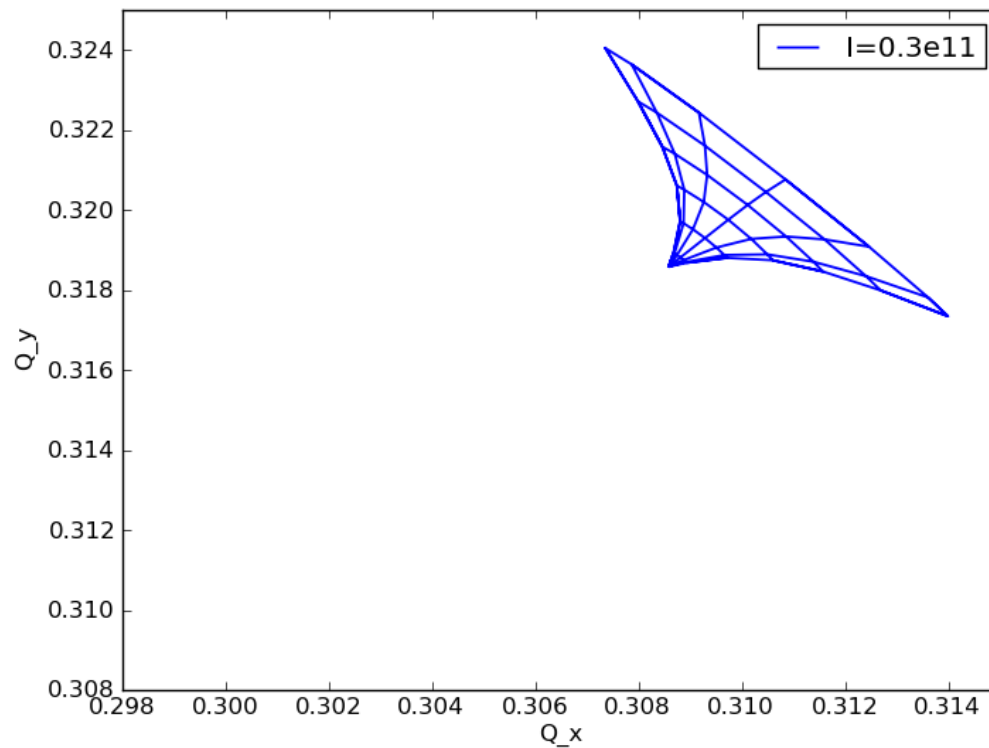
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Positive LOF



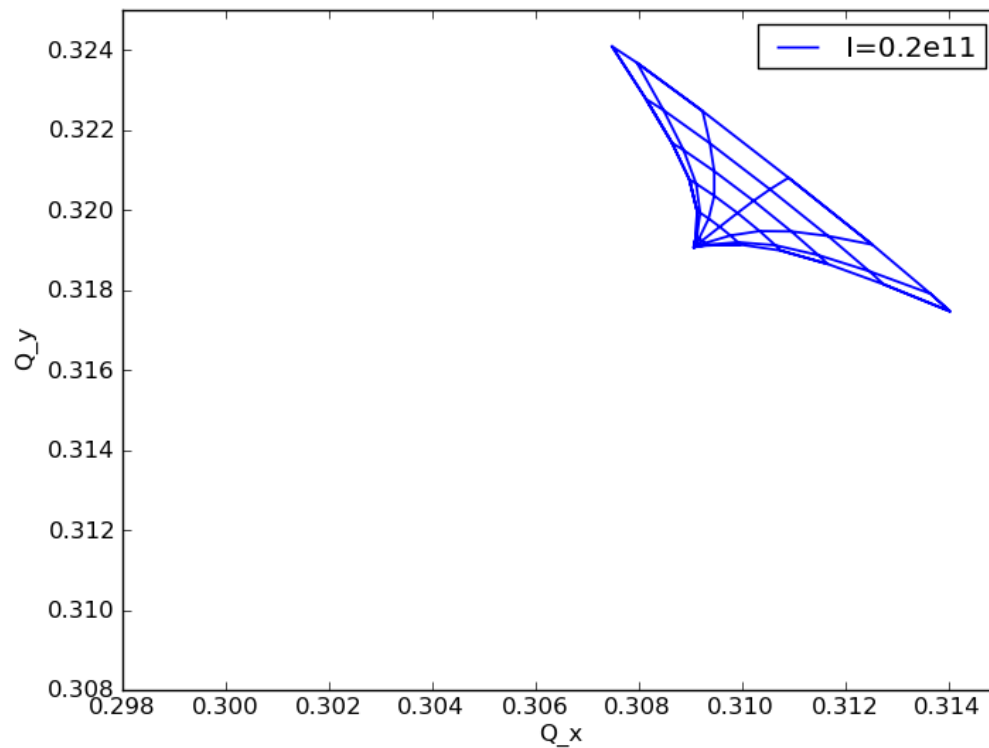
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Positive LOF



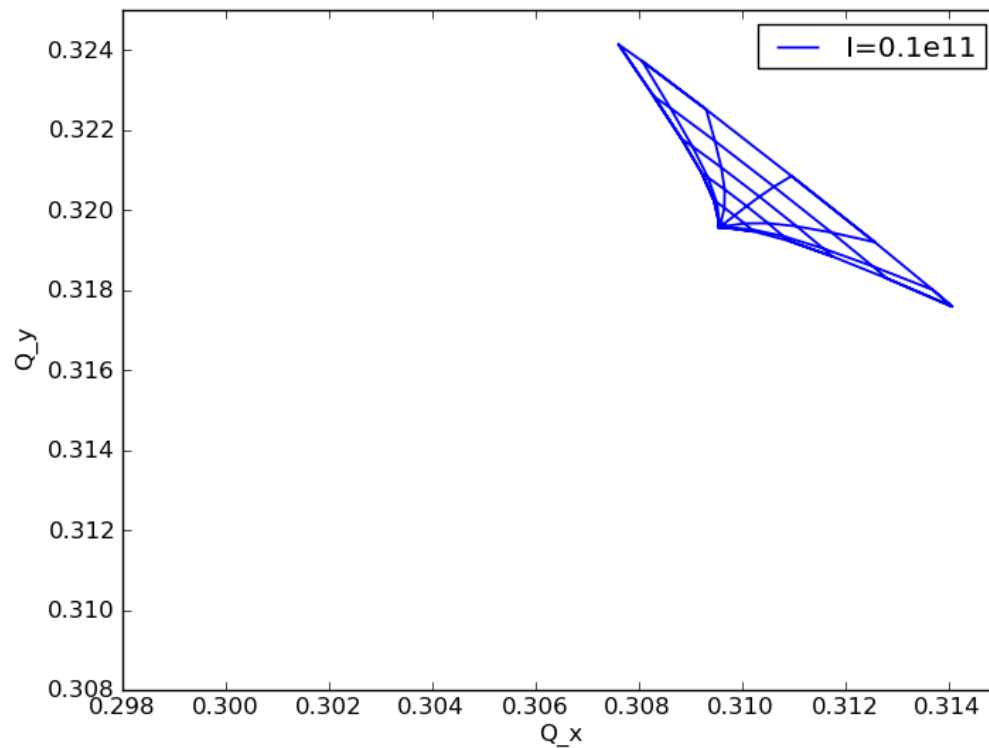
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Positive LOF



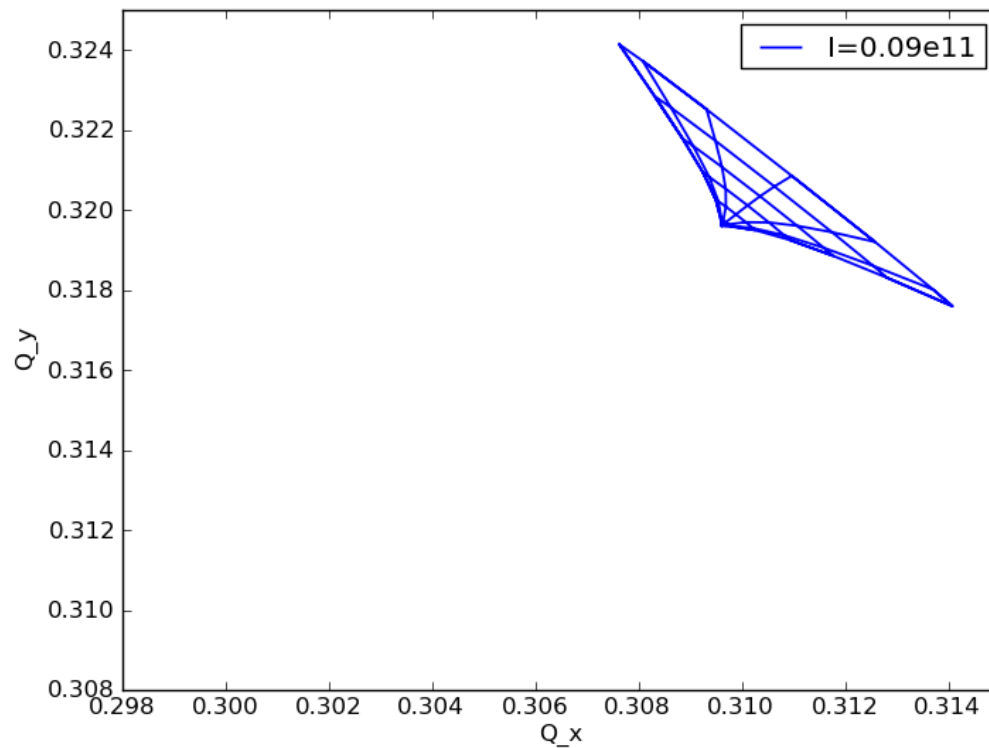
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Positive LOF



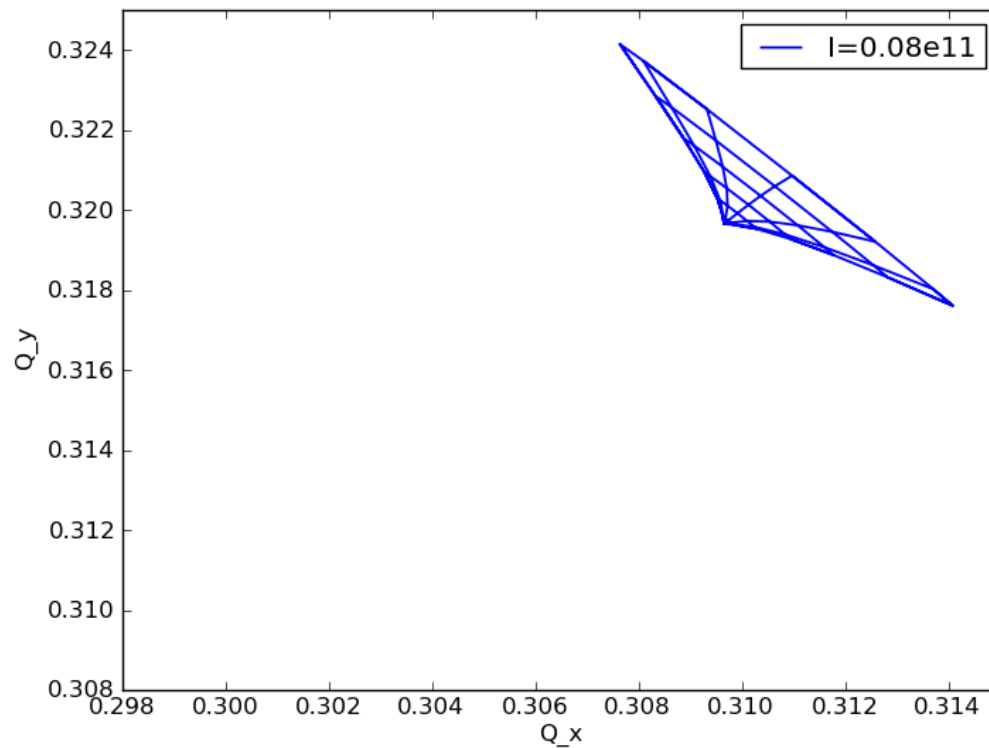
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Positive LOF



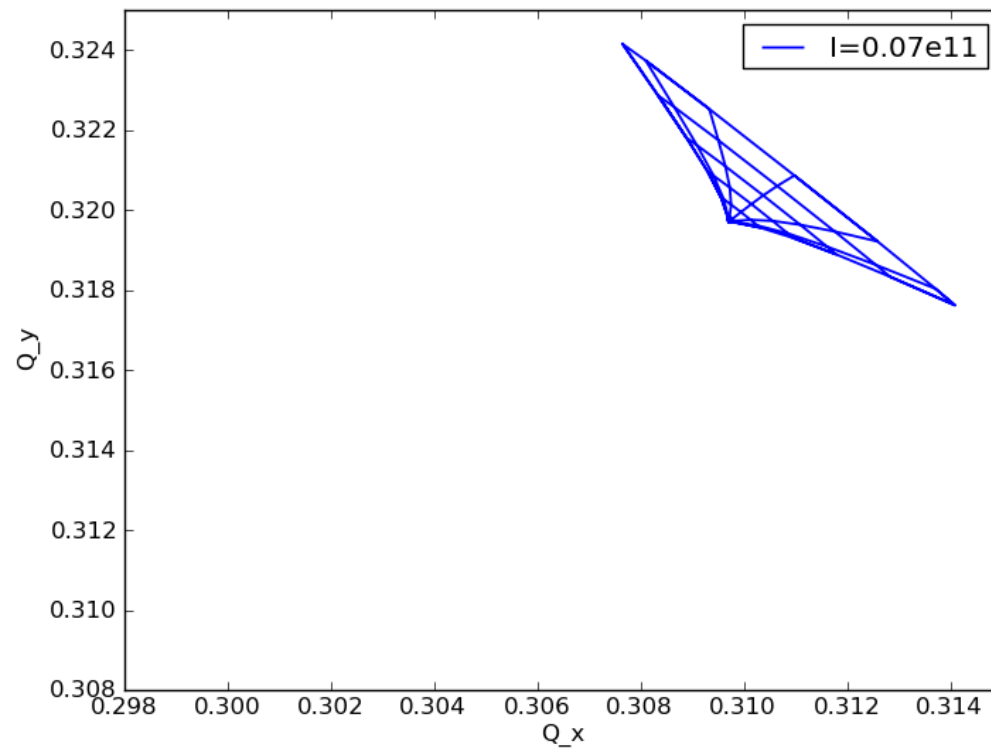
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Positive LOF



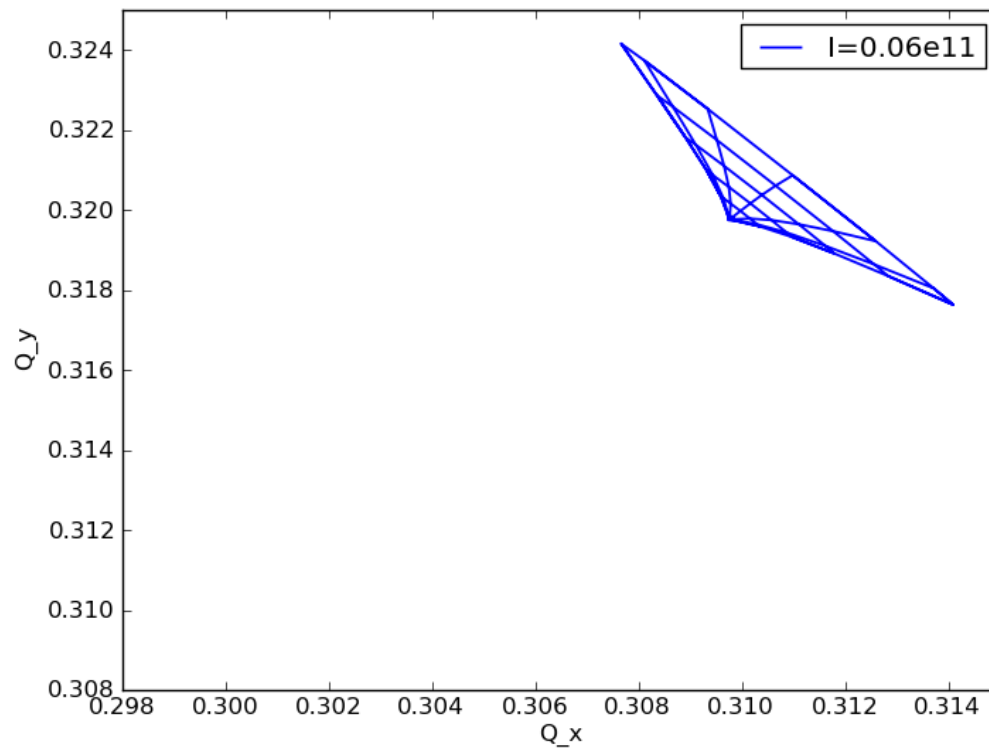
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Positive LOF



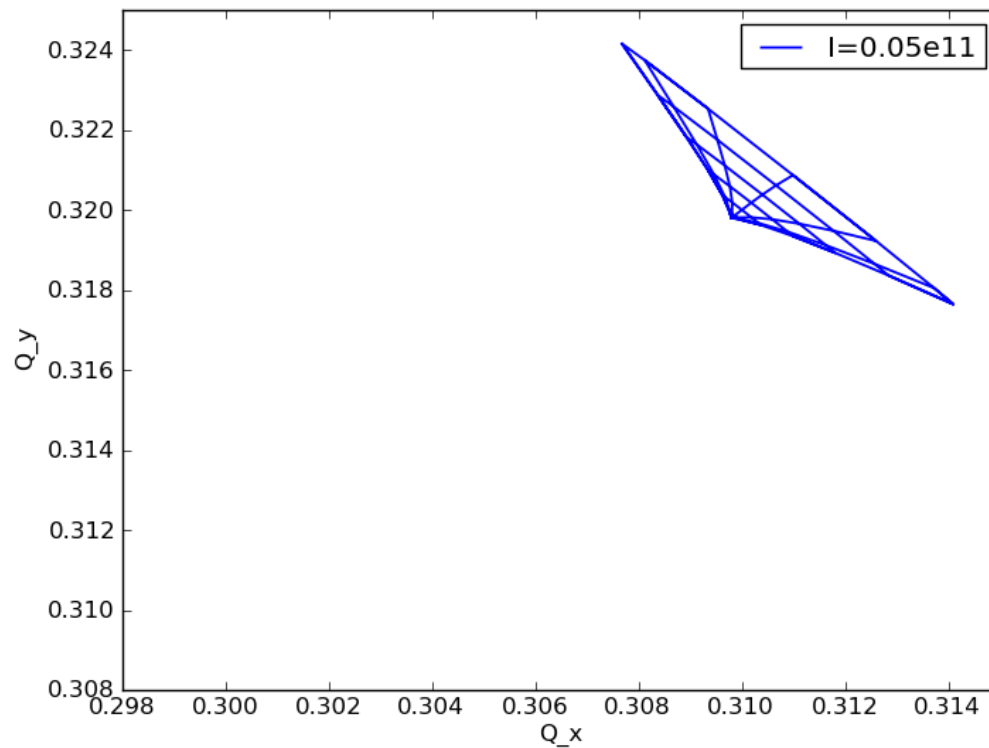
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Positive LOF



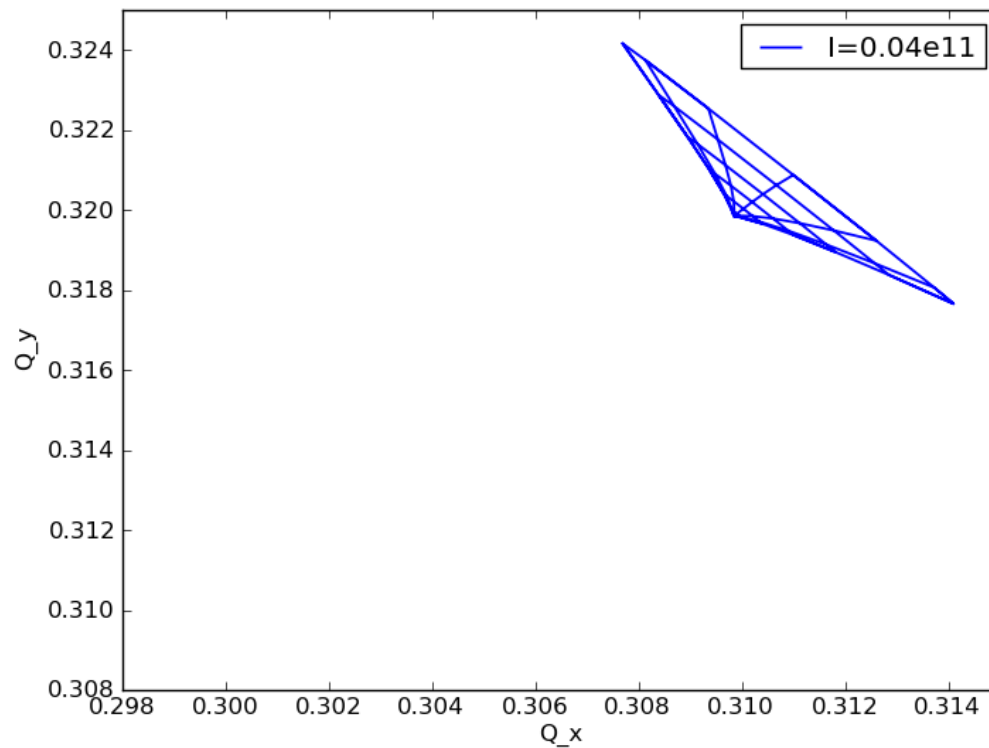
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Positive LOF



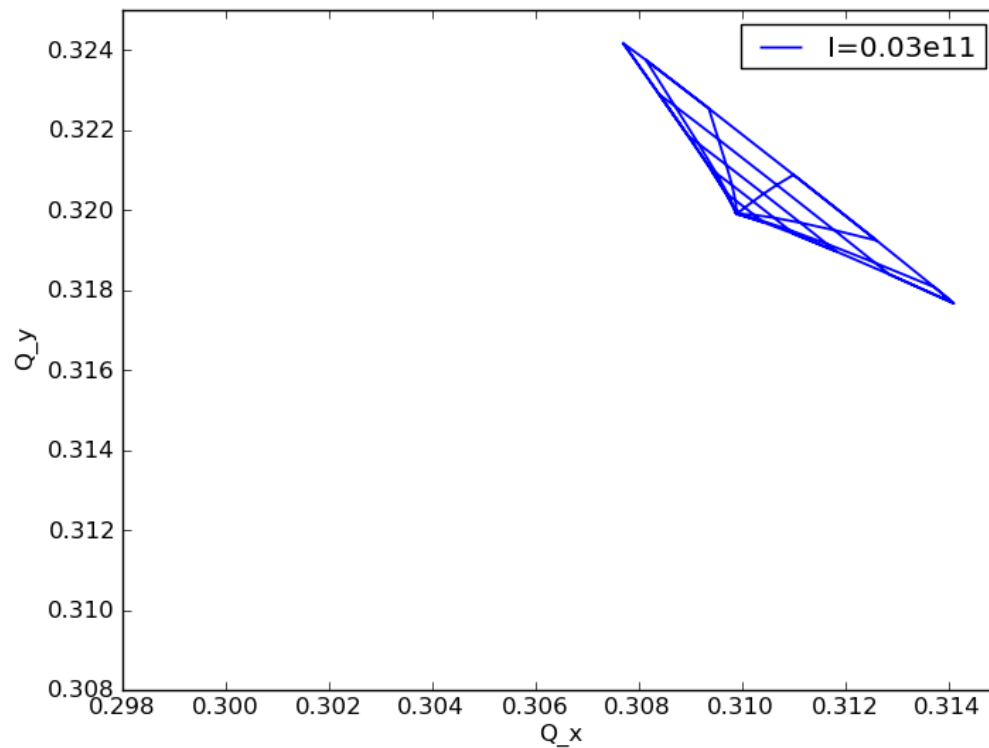
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Positive LOF



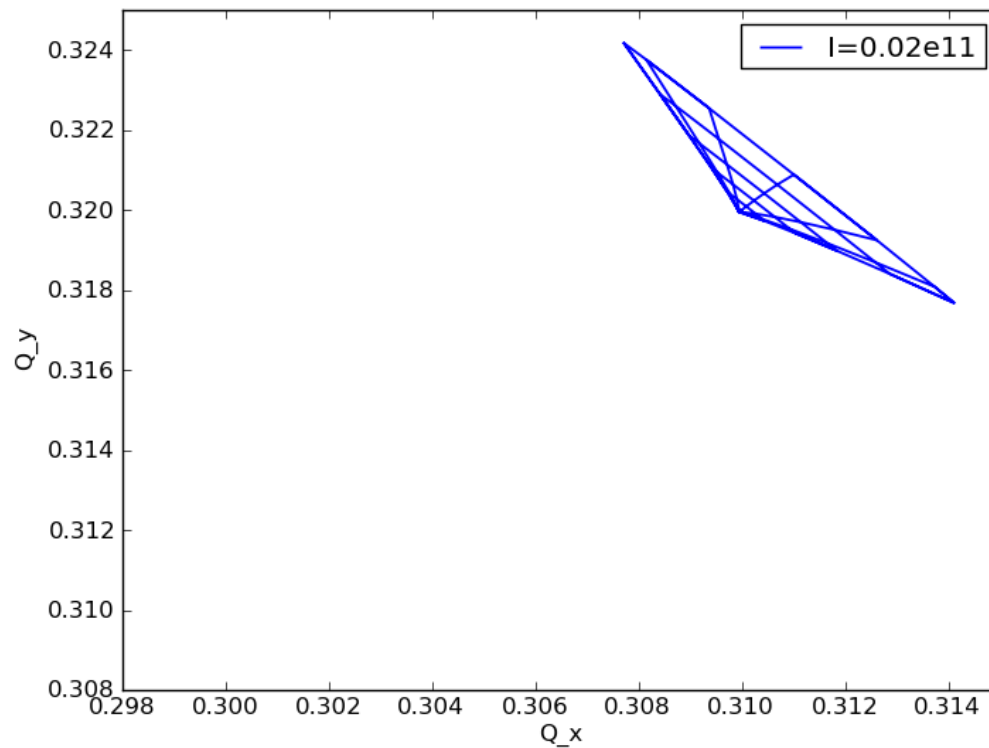
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Positive LOF



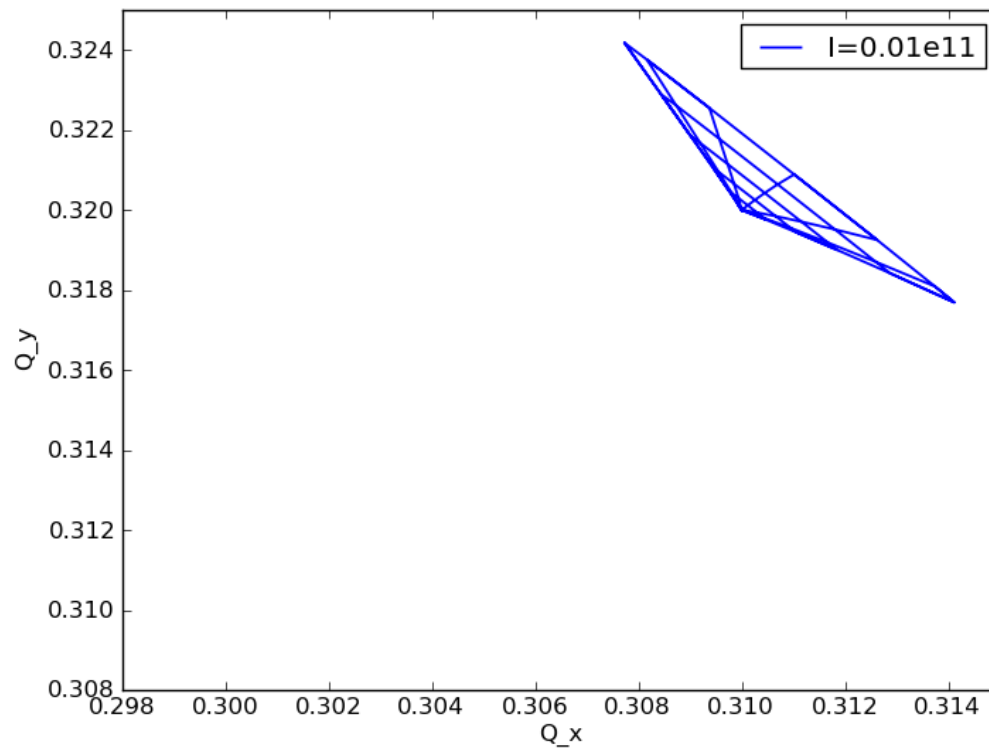
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Positive LOF



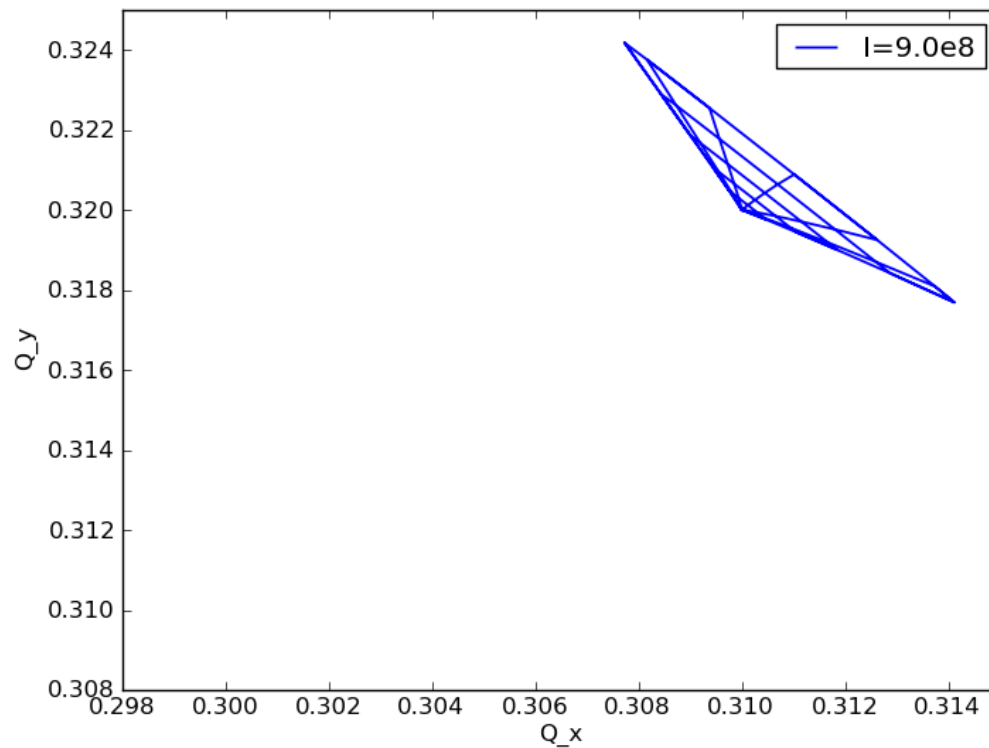
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Positive LOF



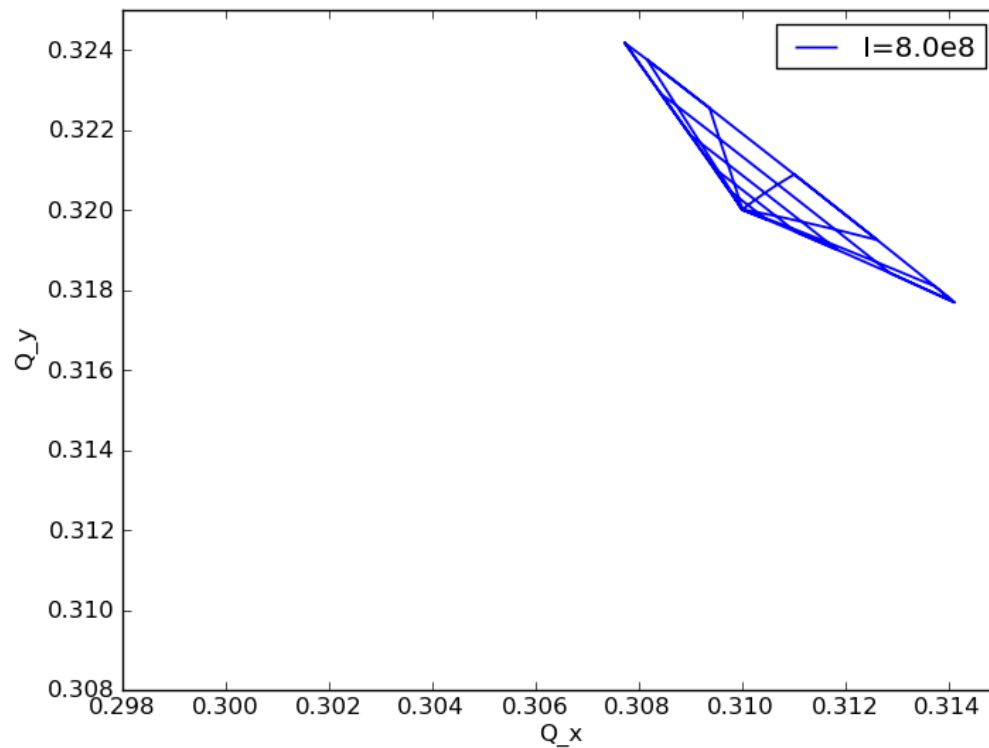
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Positive LOF



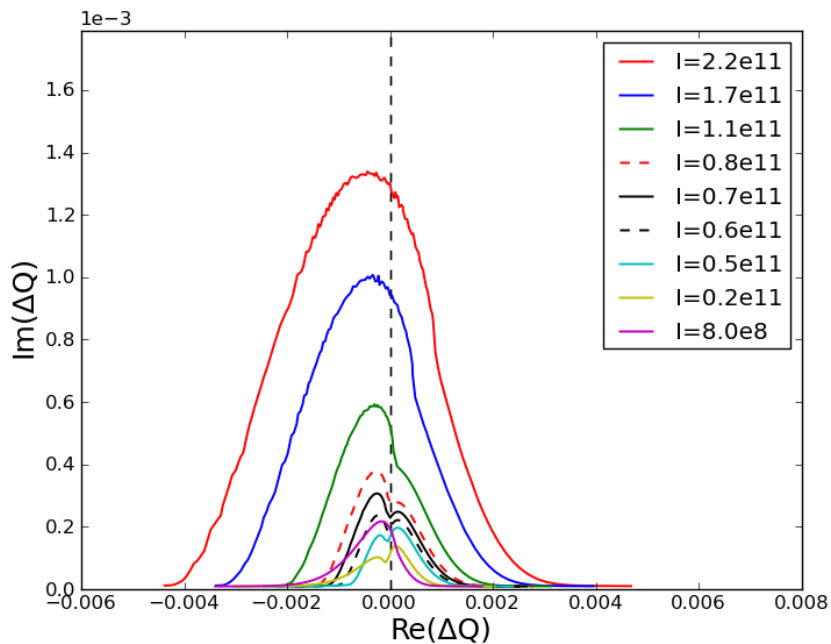
Crab crossing head-on: footprint evolution in function of beam intensity

➤ Positive LOF



Crab crossing head-on: stability diagrams in function of the beam intensity

Negative LOF



Positive LOF

