



The Conceptual Solution for LHC Collimation Phase II



R. Assmann, CERN/BE

2/4/2009

for the Collimation Project

Conceptual Review Phase II

CERN



Conceptual Review Phase II Collimation



- Despite tight resources we found the time to work out a **conceptual solution for reaching nominal and ultimate intensities in the LHC**. Big step: **Factor 15-90!** Many thanks to all who helped.
- Now: **Have solution reviewed and start technical design work, if our proposals are supported.**
- What this review is: Collect and present solutions for all known problems (p, ions, experiments). **Present a conceptual solution and readiness for starting technical design work.**
- What this review is not: Detailed decision on technical choices e.g. for jaw material of phase II secondary jaws. **No presentation of detailed technical designs, costs, assessment of resulting work for the super-conducting ring.**
- Following along our **project plan**, as discussed in AB and the LHC project and as sent to the DG in 2007.



1) LHC Luminosity and Energy Density



- Luminosity can be expressed as a **function of transverse energy density** ρ_e in the beams at the collimators:

$$L = \rho_e \frac{f_{rev} N_p}{4E_b} \sqrt{d_x d_y}$$

d = demagnification (β_{coll}/β^*)
 N_p = protons per bunch
 f_{rev} = revolution freq.
 E_b = beam energy

- Various **parameters fixed by design**, for example:

- Tunnel fixes revolution frequency.
- Beam-beam limit fixes max. bunch intensity
- Machine layout and magnets fix demagnification
- Physics goal fixes beam energy.

- Luminosity is increased via transverse energy density!**

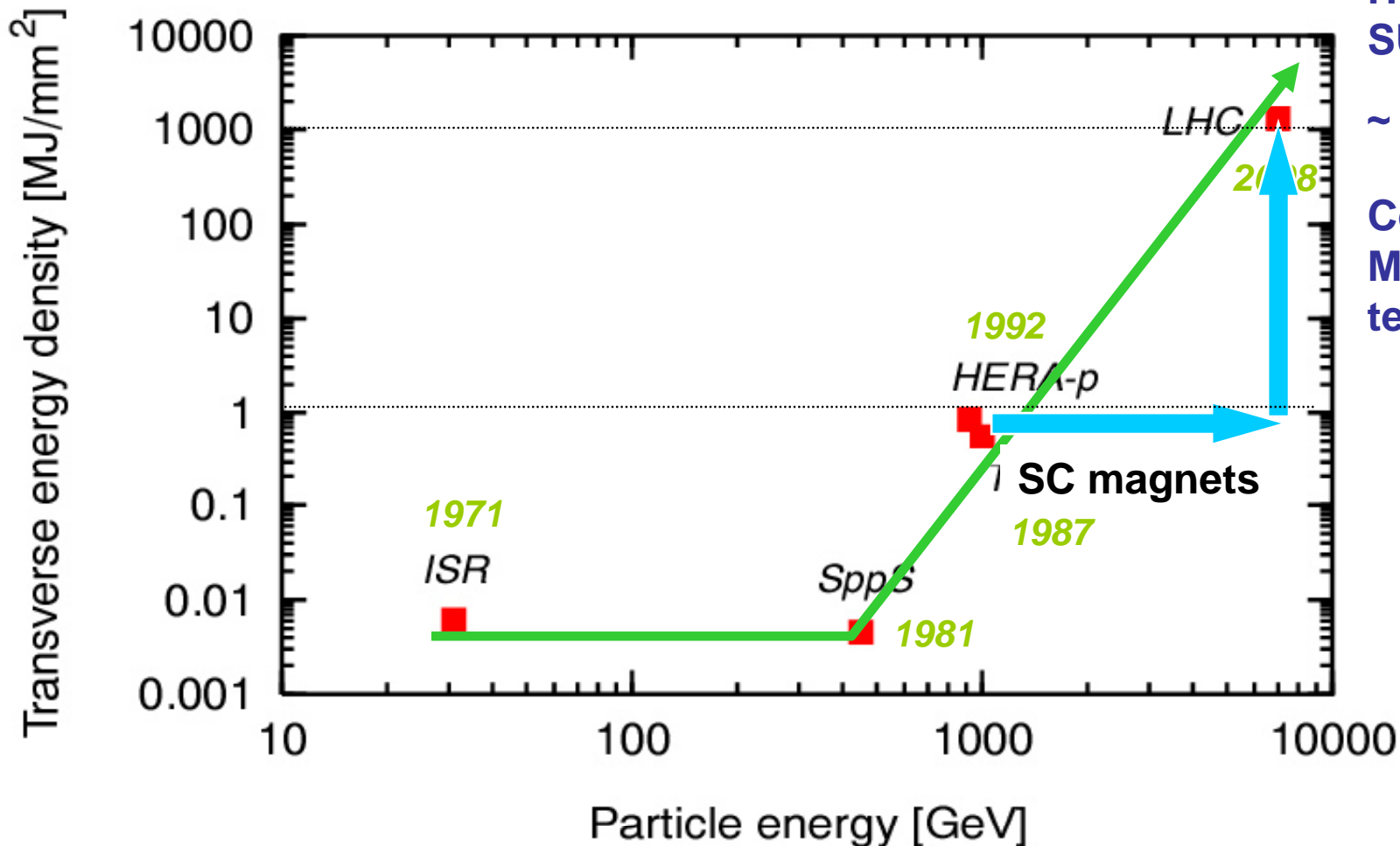
LHC needs ~20 times more stored energy for the same luminosity ($\beta^*=2m$) as

Tevatron which has higher f_{rev} and lower E_b !

At the same time, LHC quench limits are more severe (less losses tolerated)!

→ Criticality of beam loss control and collimation!

pp, ep, and ppbar collider history



Higgs +
SUSY + ???
~ 80 kg TNT
Collimation
Machine Protection

The “new Livingston plot” of proton colliders: Advancing in unknown territory!

A **lot of beam** comes with a **lot of garbage** (up to 1 MW halo loss, tails, backgrd, ...)

→ Collimation. Machine Protection.

[See talk J. Wenninger.](#)



2) Collimation Design Parameters



- Most important collimation design parameters:
 - **Cleaning efficiency**
 - **Peak loss rate of stored beam**
 - **LHC quench limit (taken from design)**
 - **BLM threshold with respect to quench limit (taken from design)**
- Performance and requirements depend on design parameters and assumptions.
- Without beam experience **we cannot be sure** about our assumptions.
- **LHC collimation design is based as much as possible on the experience from present and past colliders and on beam tests!**



Required Cleaning Efficiency

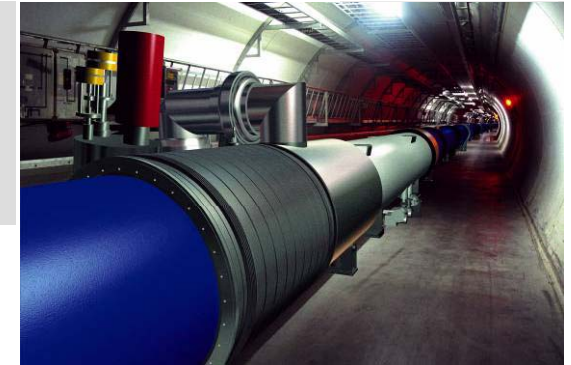


Illustration of LHC dipole in tunnel

Allowed intensity

Quench threshold
(7.6×10^6 p/m/s @ 7 TeV)

$$N_p^{\max} \approx \tau \cdot R_q \cdot F_{BLM} \cdot L_{dil} / \eta_c$$

Beam lifetime
(e.g. 0.2 h minimum)

BLM threshold
(e.g. 30%)

Loss length

Cleaning inefficiency

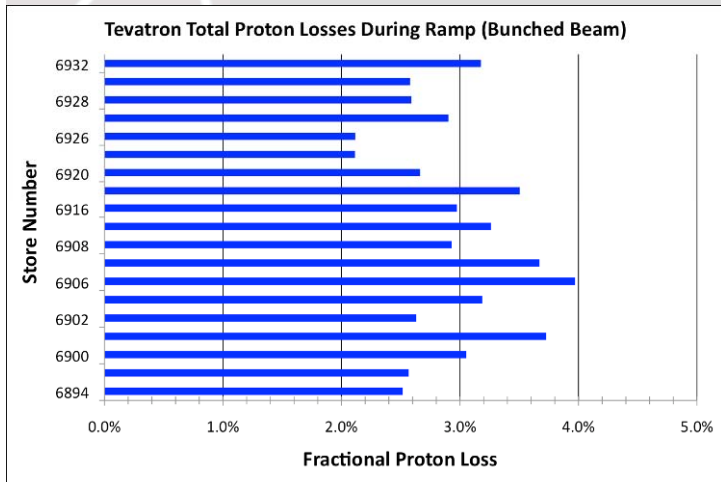
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$\frac{\text{Number of escaping } p (>10\sigma)}{\text{Number of impacting } p (6\sigma)}$

Collimation performance can limit the intensity and therefore LHC luminosity.



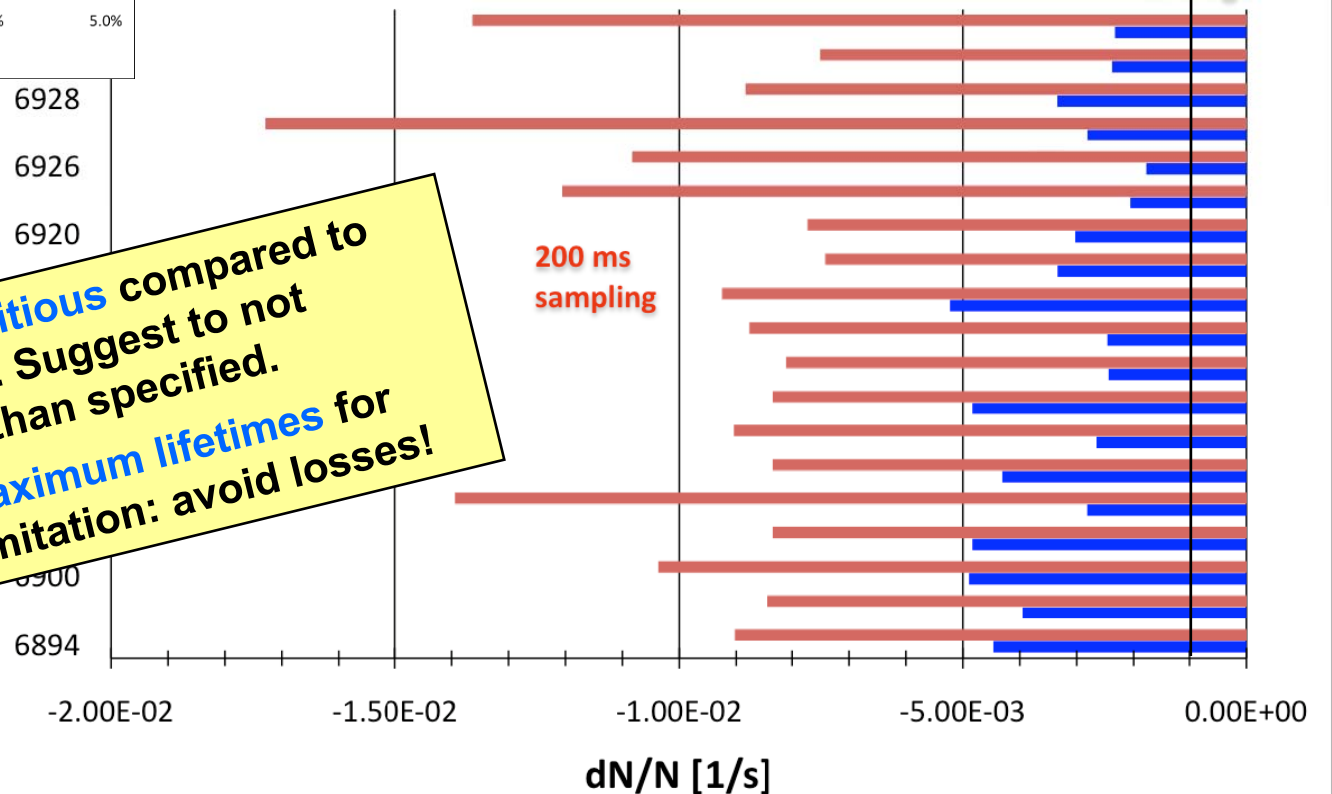
Tevatron 2009: End of Ramp Losses (State of the Art)



Analysis of 19 physics fills
(two weeks in March 2009)
R. Assmann, D. Still, N. Mokhov

LHC assumption

Tevatron Peak Proton Loss Rate at End of Ramp



Integrated losses during ramp are very good:

2 - 4 %

LHC design loss rate is ambitious compared to 2009 Tevatron performance. Suggest to not assume lower LHC losses than specified. It is important to aim at maximum lifetimes for LHC! If no fundamental limitation: avoid losses!



The Phased LHC Collimation Solution



Different for LHC triplets and IR's:

→ Phase 0 installed, phase 1 is upgrade!

- Phase I (initial installation):
 - Relying on very **robust collimators** with advanced but conservative design.
 - Perceived to be **used initially** (commissioning) and **always in more unstable parts of LHC operation** (injection, energy ramp and squeeze).
 - Provides **excellent robustness** and survival capabilities.
 - **OK for ultimate intensities in experimental insertions** (triplet protection, physics debris), except some signal acceptance. → [See talk D. Macina.](#)
 - **Limitations in efficiency (betatron & momentum) and impedance.**
 - Demanding R&D, testing, production and installation schedule over **6 years.**
- Phase II (upgrade for nominal/ultimate intensities):
 - **Upgrade for higher LHC intensities, complementing phase I.**
 - To be **used in stable parts of operation** like physics (robustness can be compromised).
 - **Fixes limitations in efficiency, impedance and other issues.**



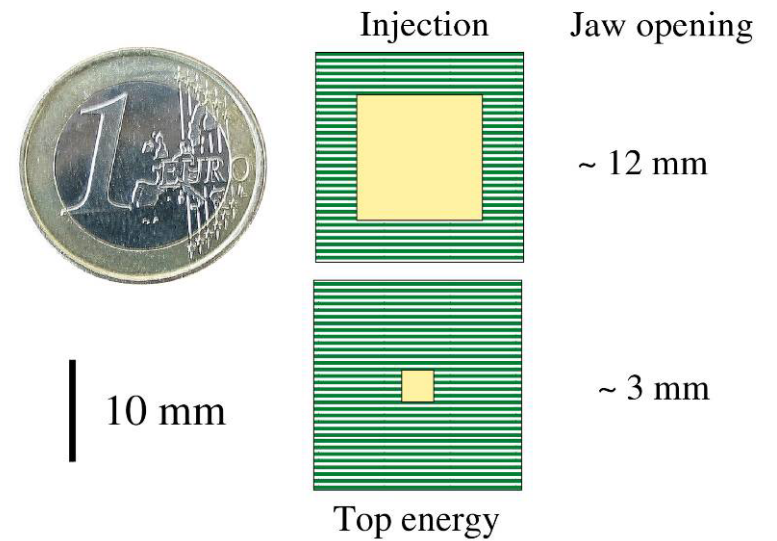
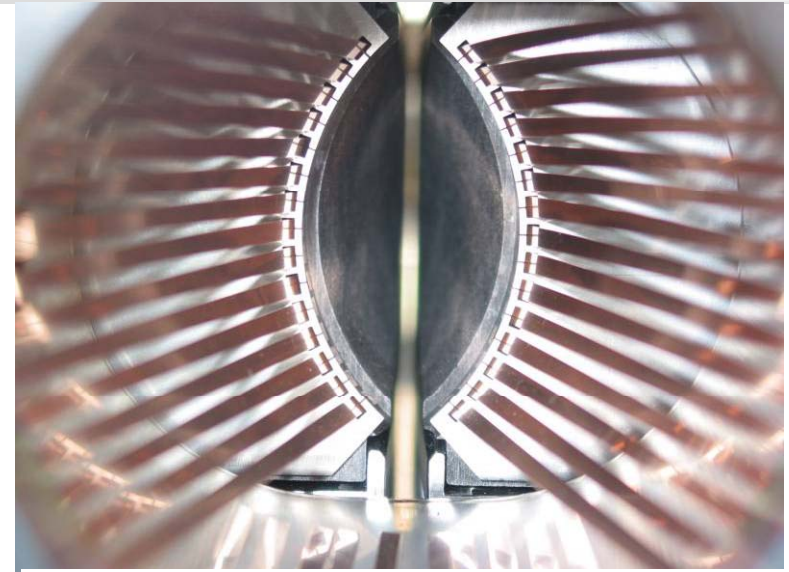
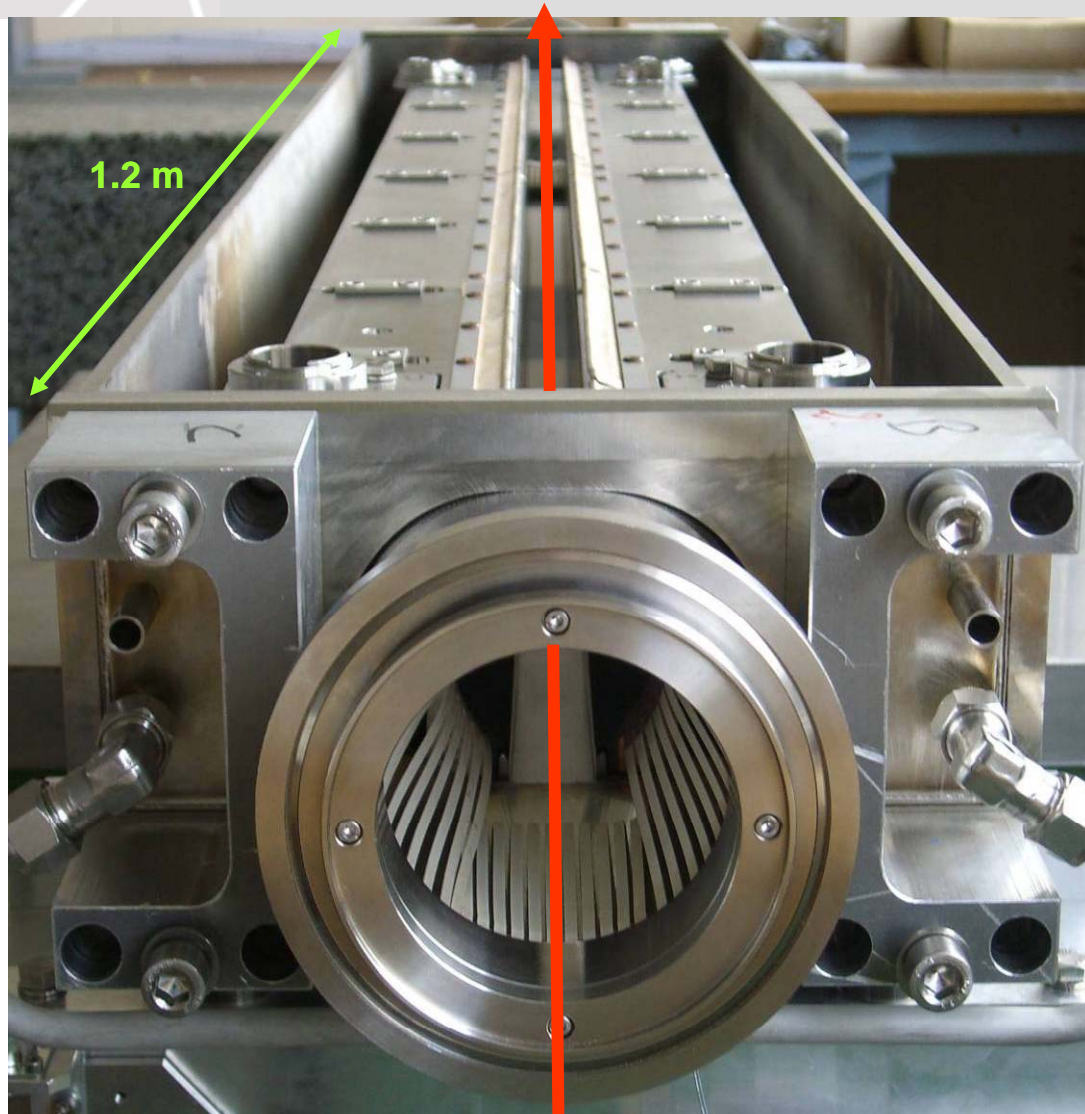
3) The Phase I System



- Includes **112 collimators in the LHC ring** and the transfer lines from the SPS to the LHC. In addition **19 spare collimators**.
- **38 tunnel locations** equipped with cables, water connections, vacuum pumping, instrumentation and replacement chambers (**preparation phase II**).
- We use 10 types of collimators in phase I, **robust collimators close to beam (survives injection and dump failures) and non-robust collimators further retracted**:
 - Robust **primary cleaning collimators TCP** (fiber-reinforced carbon jaws).
 - Robust **secondary cleaning collimators TCSG** (fiber-reinforced carbon jaws).
 - Non robust **cleaning absorbers TCLA** (copper-tungsten jaws).
 - Non robust **tertiary collimators TCT** (copper-tungsten jaws): cleaning, triplet protection.
 - Non robust **experimental absorbers TCLP** (copper jaws): catching physics debris.
 - Several **special type collimators**, robust and not robust.
- Essentially **fully installed by now** (except where conflict with Roman Pots).



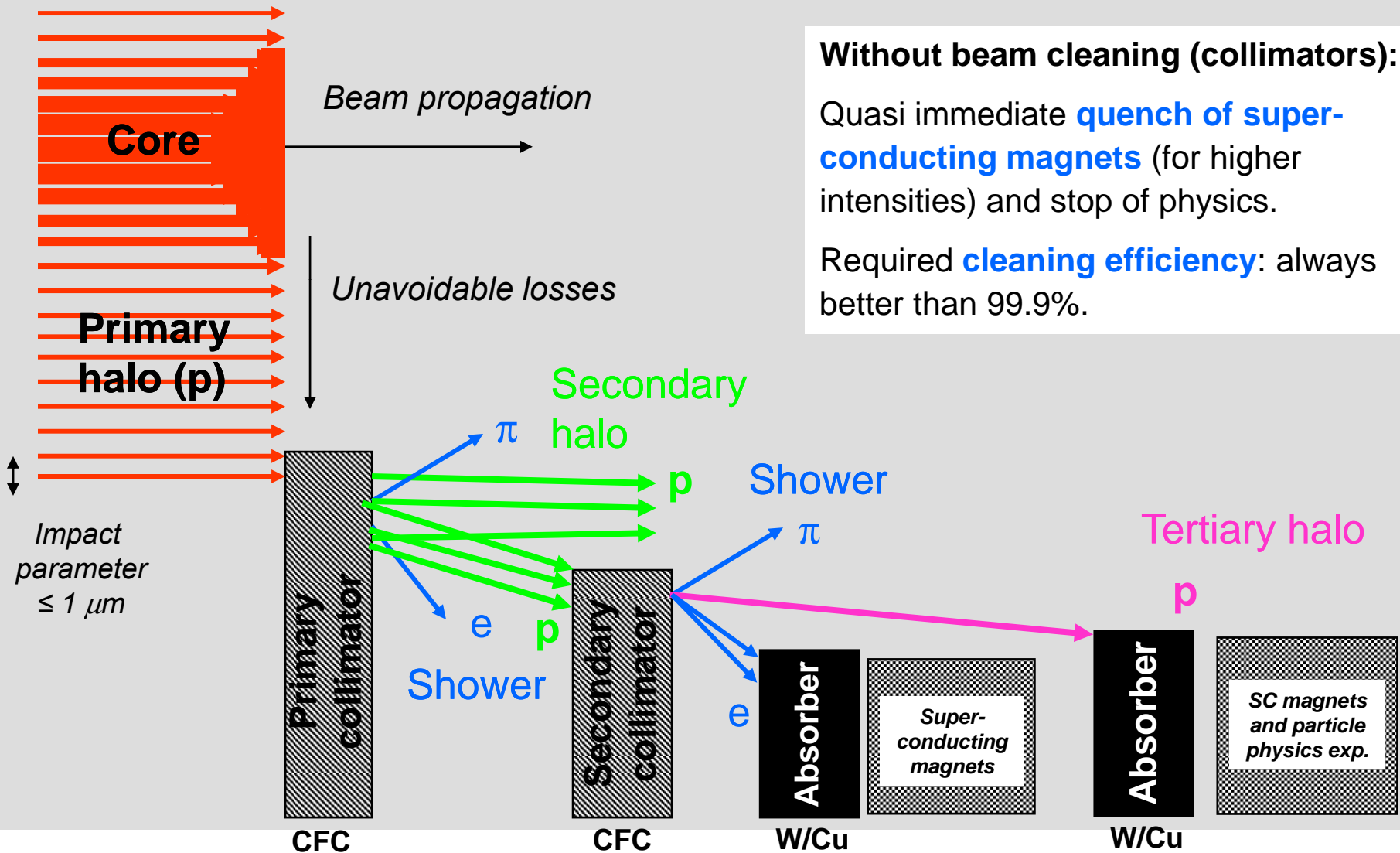
The Phase I Collimator



360 MJ proton beam

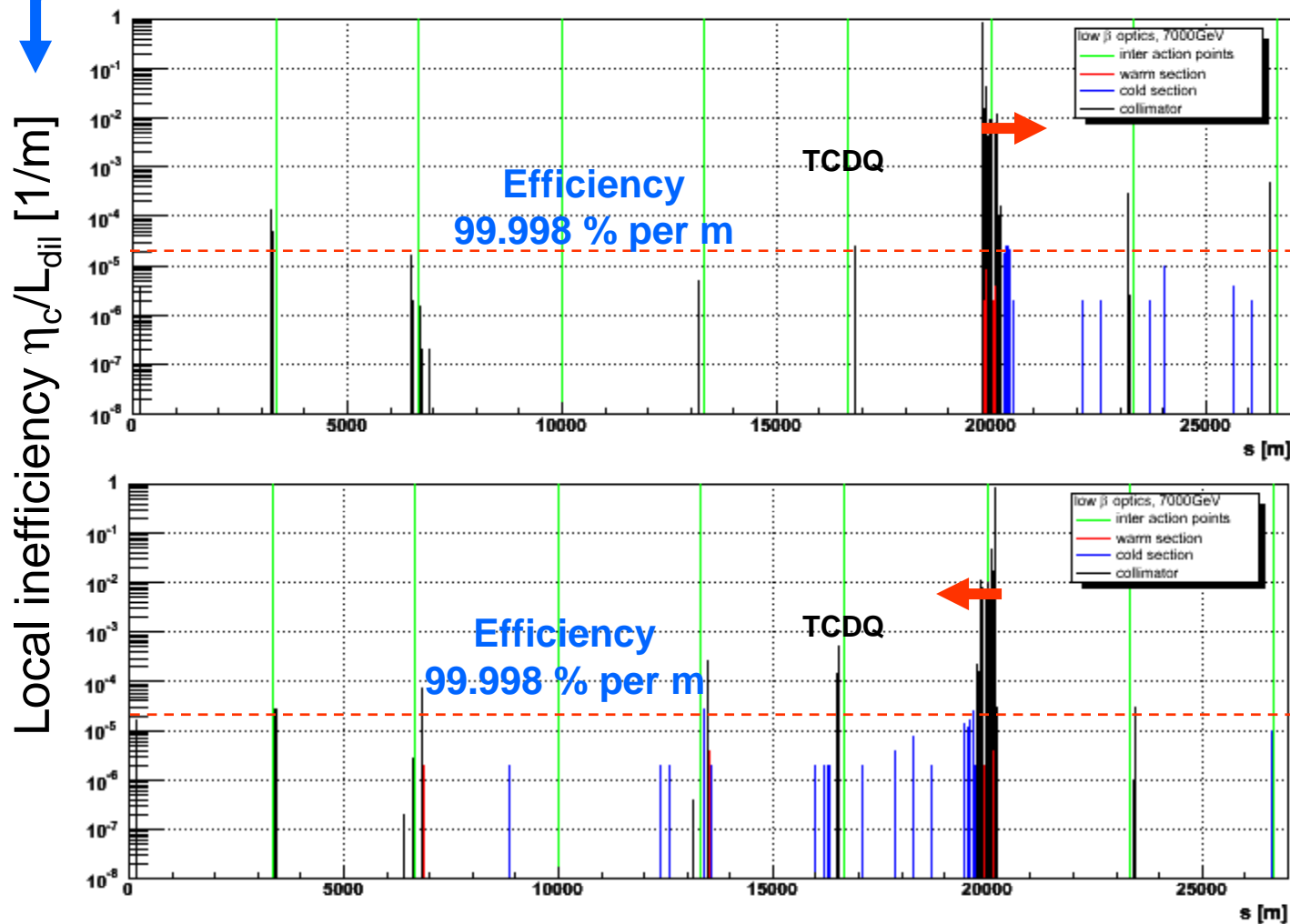
R. Assmann, CERN

Multi-Stage Cleaning & Protection



$$N_p^{\max} \approx \tau \cdot R_q \cdot F_{BLM} \cdot L_{dil} / \eta_c$$

Performance Limits with Phase I



Beam1, 7 TeV
 Betatron cleaning
 Ideal performance

Quench limit
 (nominal I, $\tau=0.2h$)

Beam2, 7 TeV
 Betatron cleaning
 Ideal performance

Quench limit
 (nominal I, $\tau=0.2h$)

99.998 % needed

Local inefficiency: #p lost in 1 m over total #p lost = leakage rate

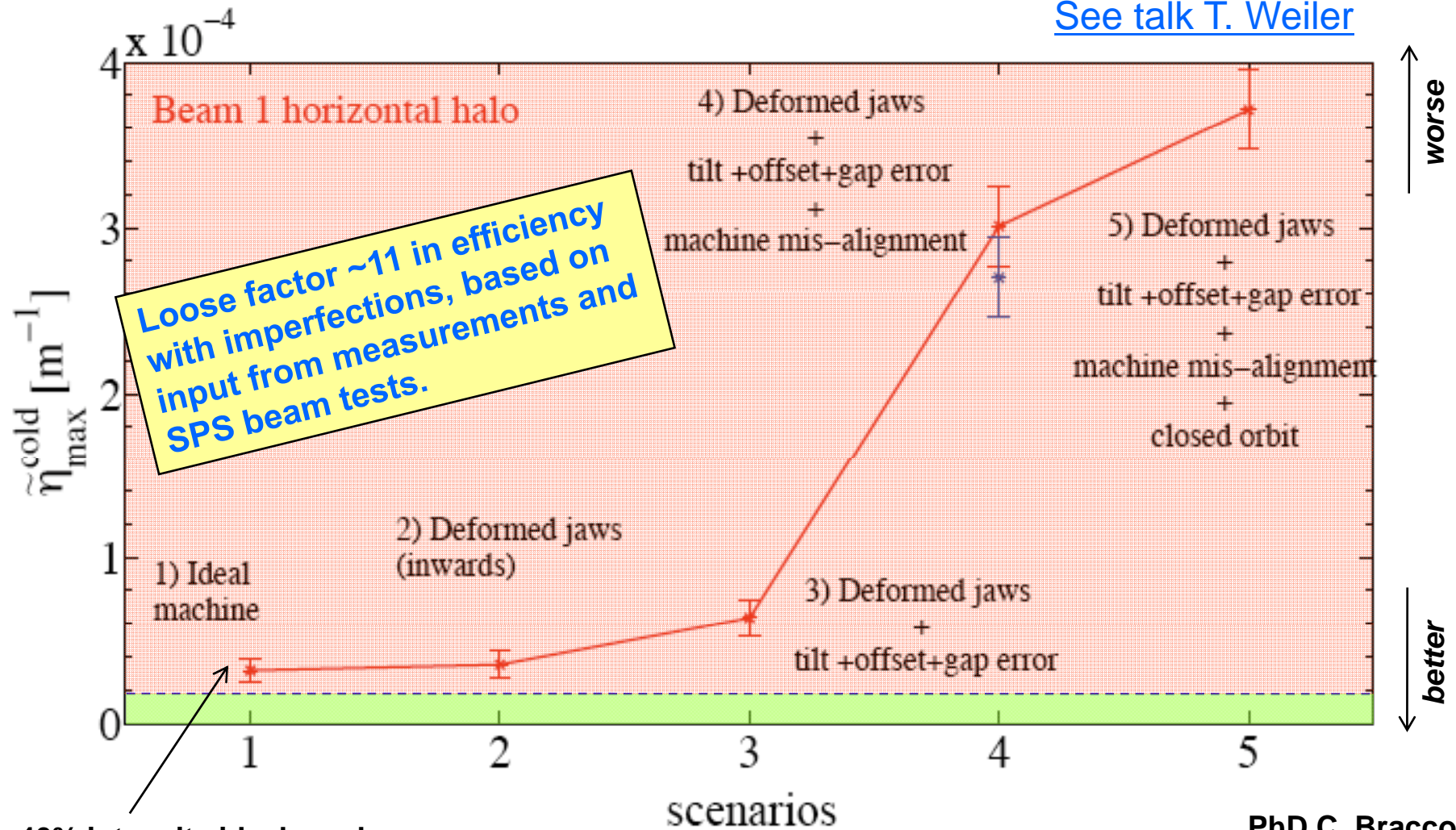
**99.995 %
 predicted**



Impact of Imperfections on Inefficiency (Leakage Rate) – 7 TeV



[See talk T. Weiler](#)

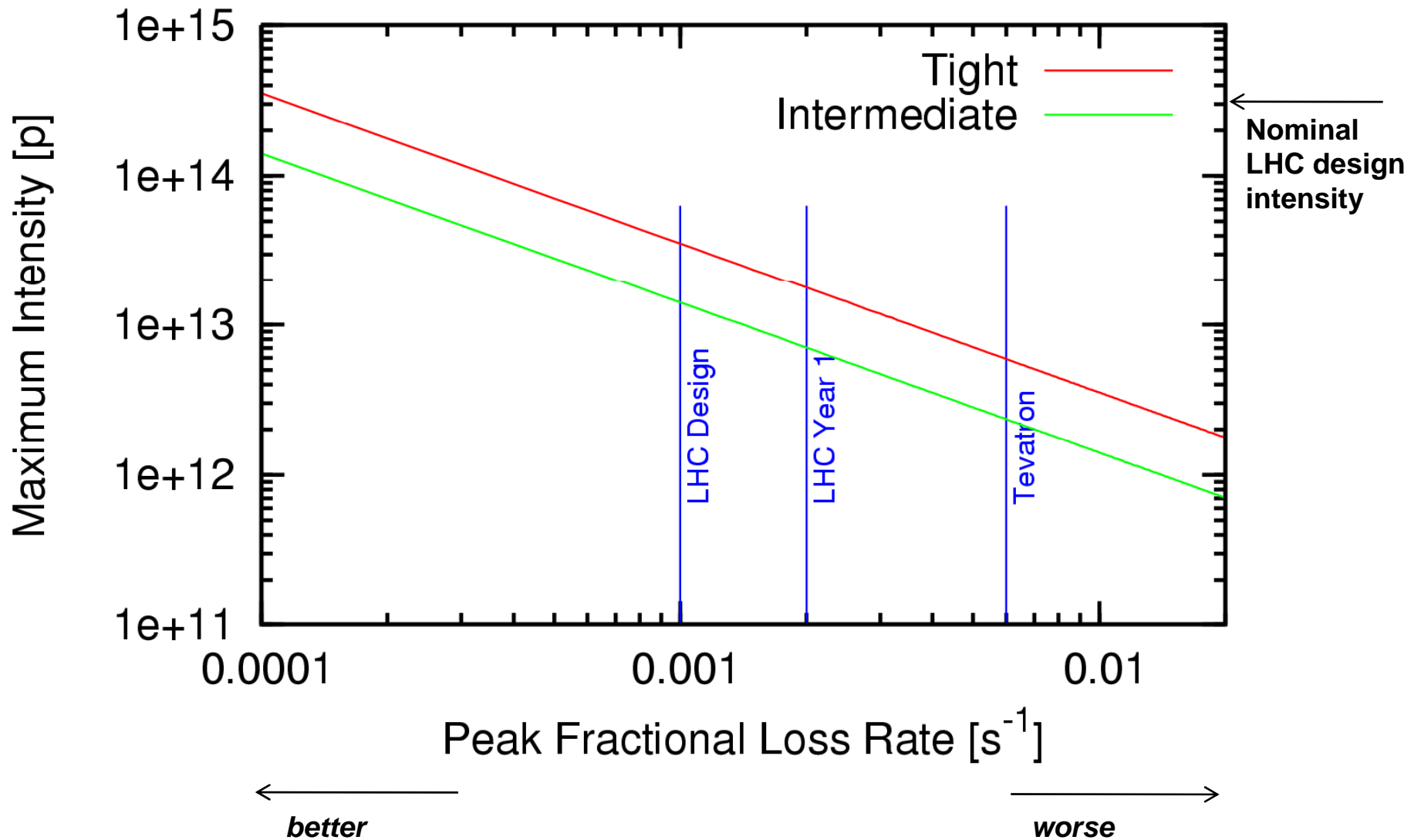




Phase I Intensity Limit vs Loss Rate 7 TeV

Settings primary/secondary collimators:

Tight: 6/7 σ . Intermediate: 6/10 σ

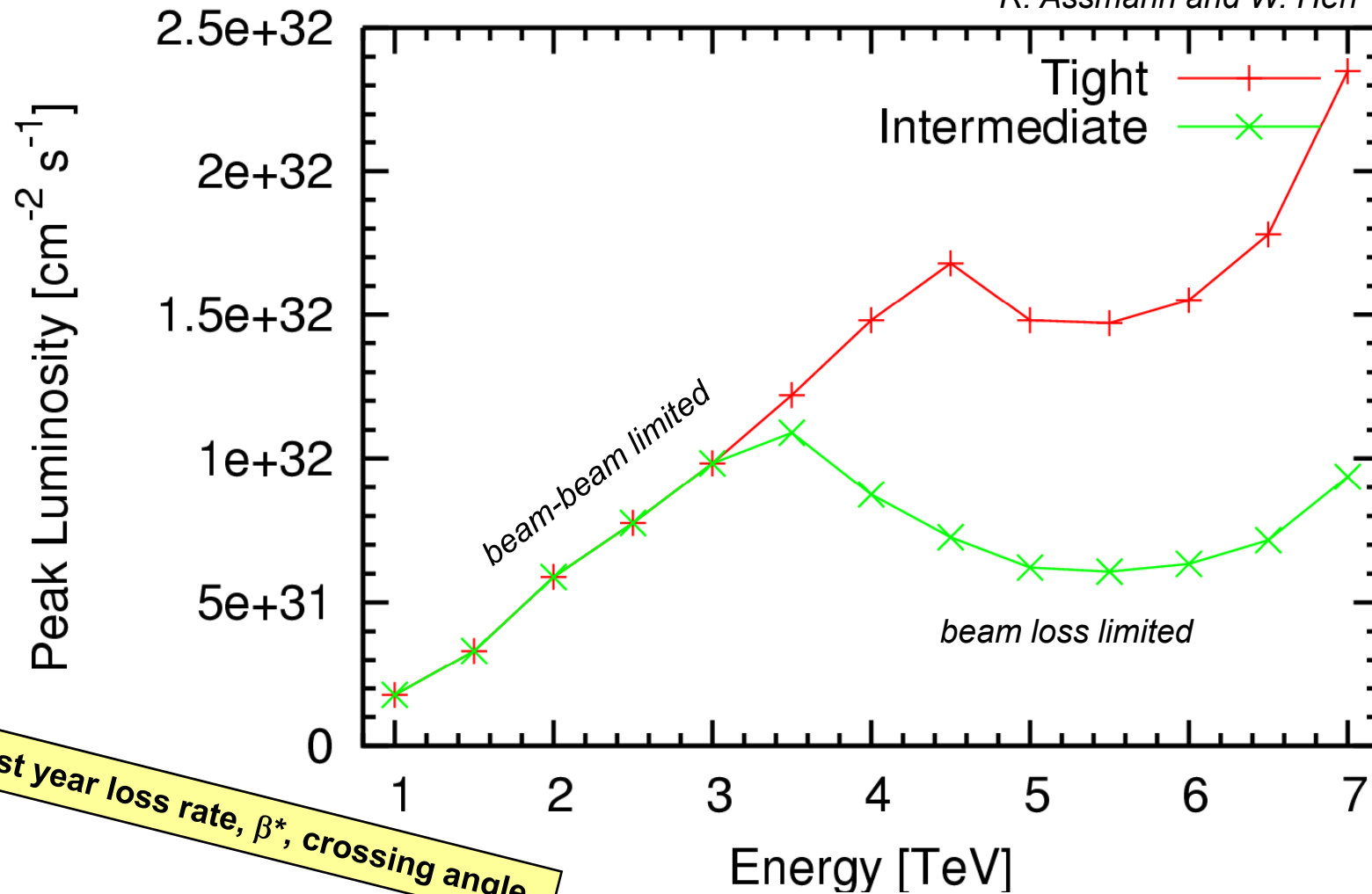




Limit Peak Instantaneous Luminosity



R. Assmann and W. Herr



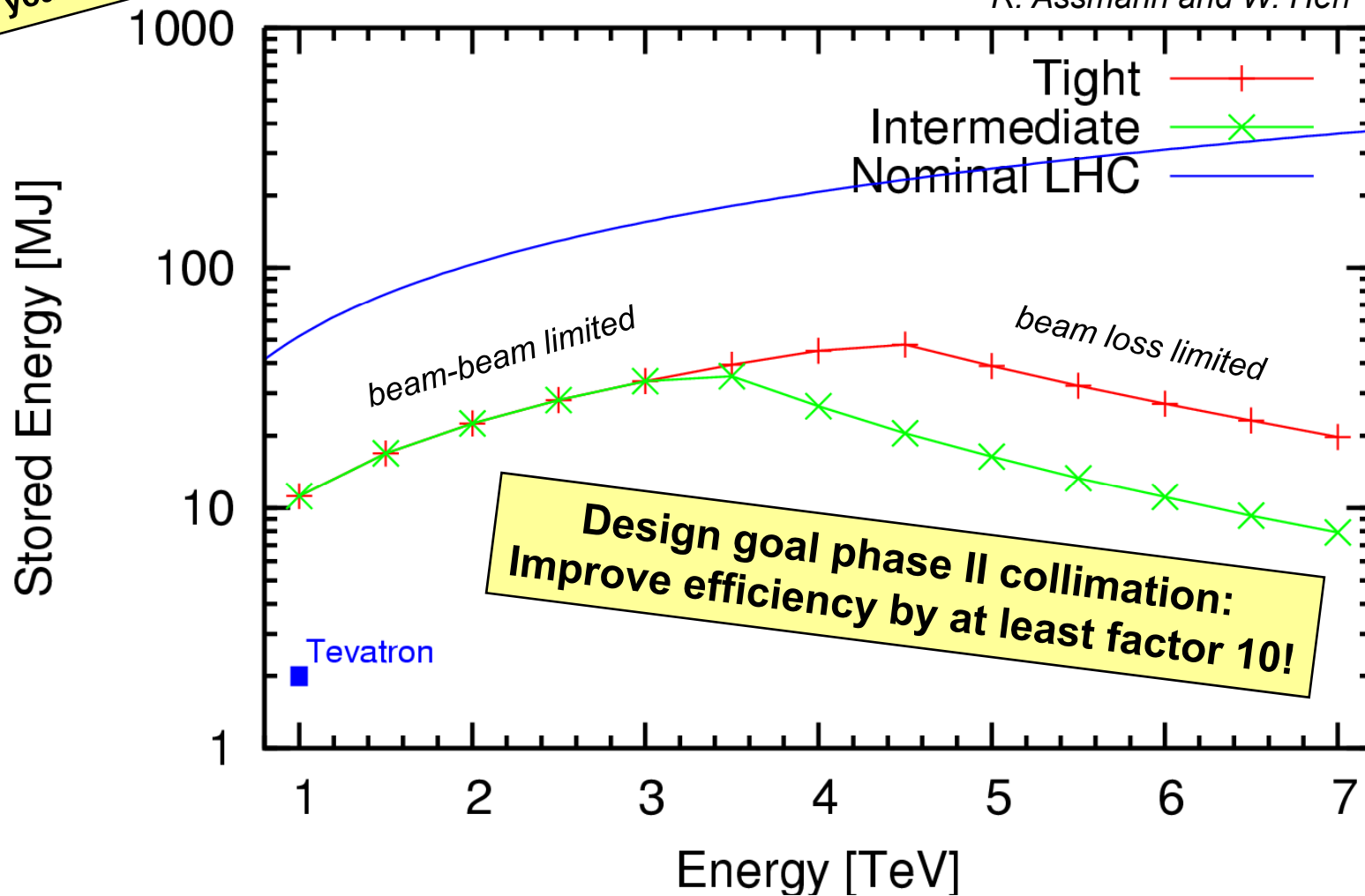
First year loss rate, β^* , crossing angle.



Limit Stored Energy vs Beam Energy

R. Assmann and W. Herr

First year loss rate.





4) The Phase II Solution



- Phase II collimation project on R&D has been included into the CERN white paper, new initiatives (LCI-COLL).
- US effort (LARP, SLAC) is ongoing. First basic prototype results shown at EPAC08. [See talk T. Markiewicz.](#)
- FP7 funded program EUCARD with collimation work package “ColMat” has been approved:
 - Advanced collimation resources through FP7 (**cryogenic collimators with GSI, crystal collimation, e-beam scraper, ...**).
[See talks W. Scandale and J. Smith.](#)



Phase II: Part 1



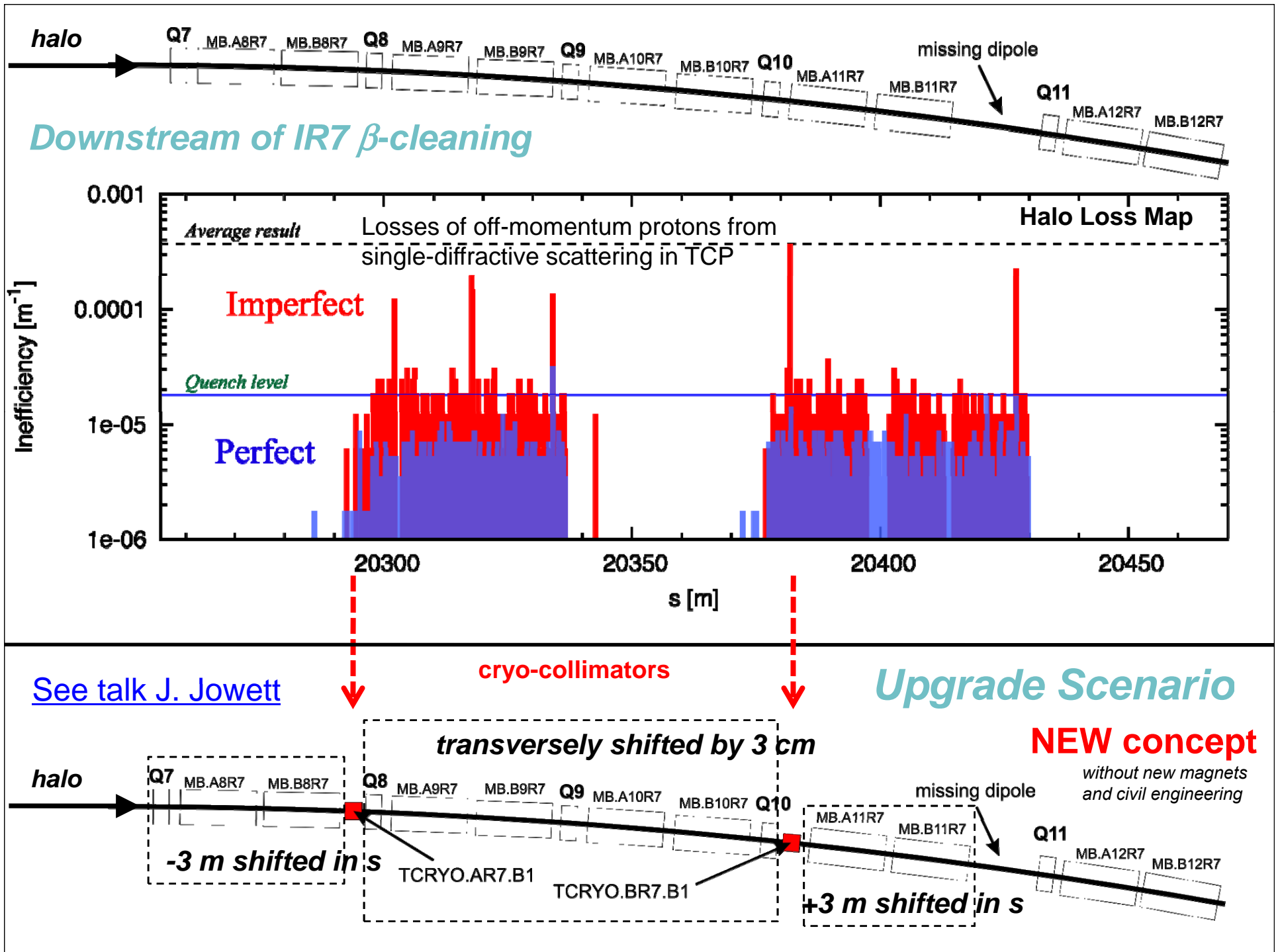
Modification of SC dispersion
suppressors to accommodate
additional collimators
("cryo-collimators")

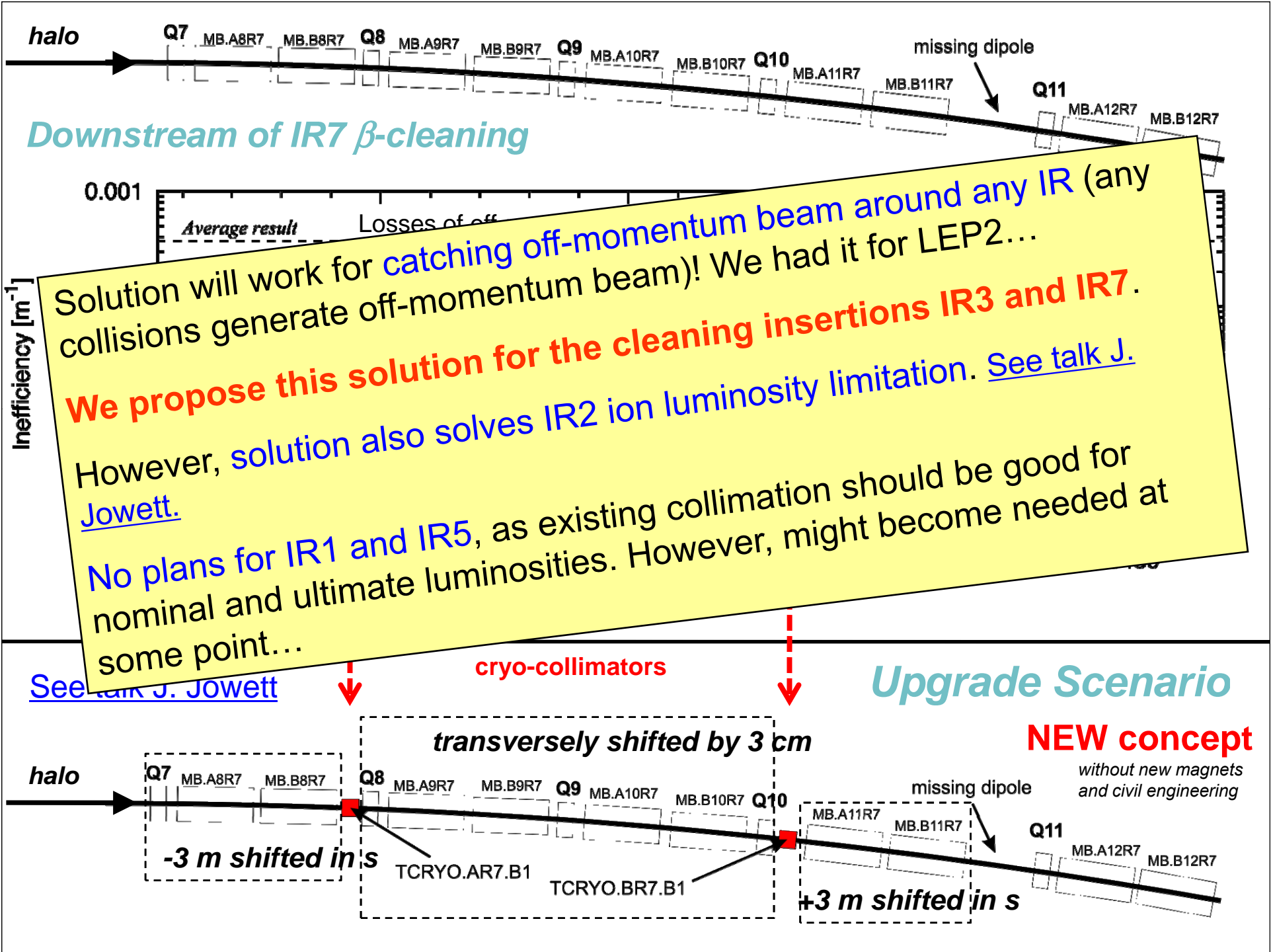


The 2008 Breakthrough

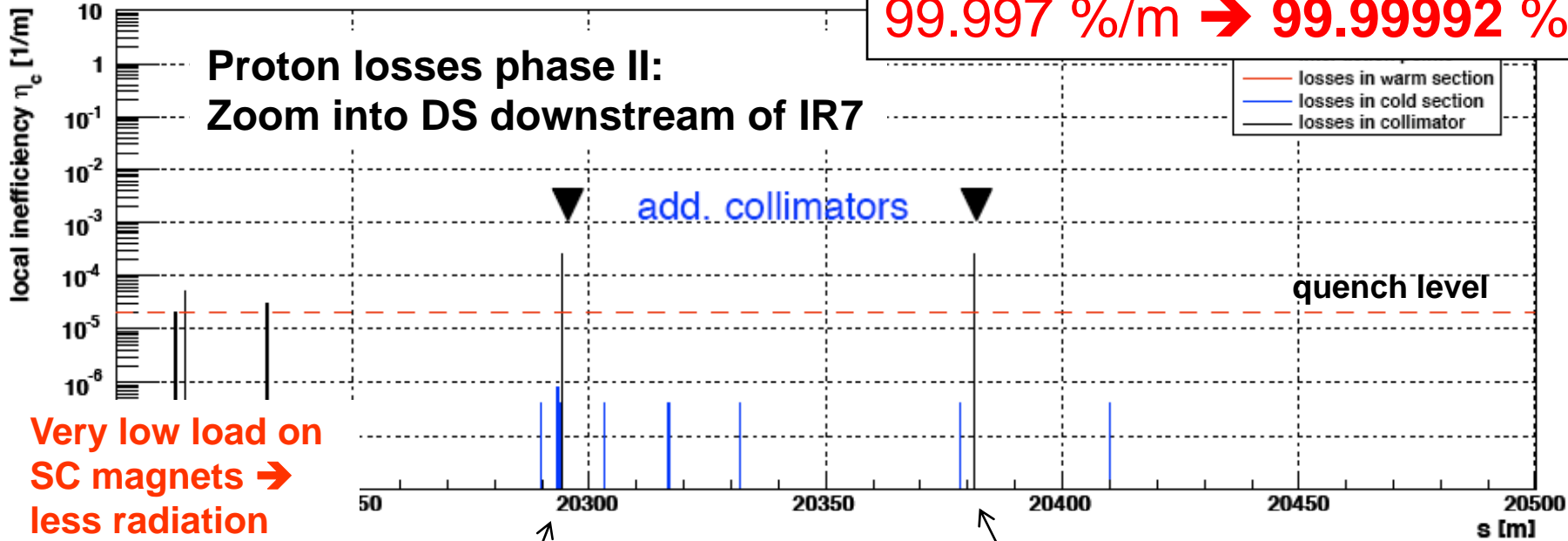


- The limitation (single-diffractive p scattering, ion fragmentation and dissociation) was understood early on in 2003/4 but it was **too late to change cold areas**.
- Possible solutions were discussed:
 - New, shorter and stronger dipole magnets to place collimators into SC area.
 - Enlarged tunnel in cleaning insertions to place stronger dogleg dipole magnets and put dispersive chicanes.
 - Other drastic measures...
 - All was **very heavy and not really realistic**.
- Breakthrough in 2008: We realized that we can use missing dipole space and rearrange magnets to create proper space for additional collimators.
- Efficiency gain: **Factor 15** for perfect machine simulated
Factor 90 for imperfect machine predicted





99.997 %/m → 99.99992 %/m

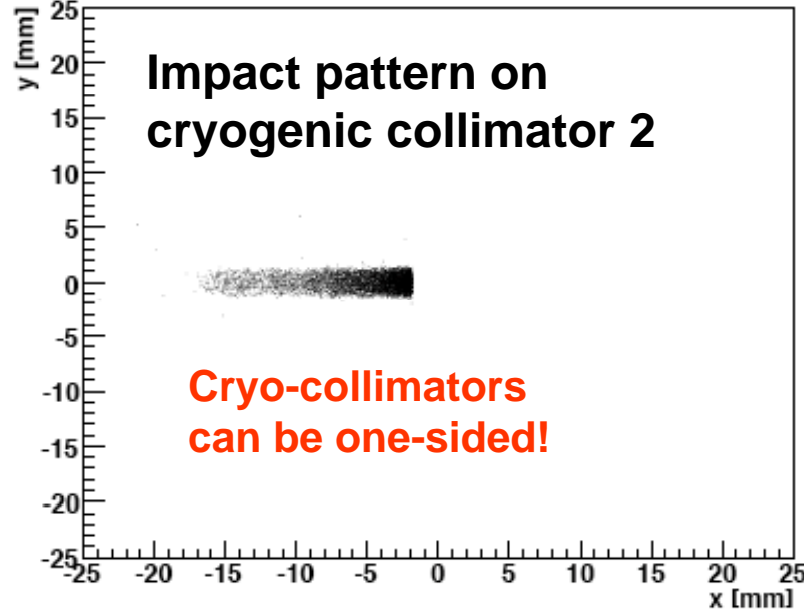
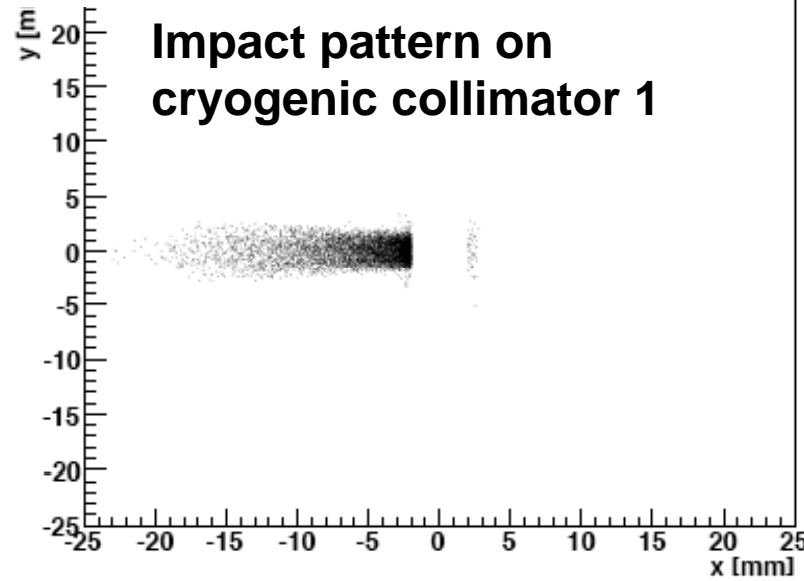


— losses in warm section
— losses in cold section
— losses in collimator



Very low load on SC magnets → less radiation damage, much longer lifetime.

T. Weiler





FLUKA Results



- Proton and ion tracking do not take into account showers.
- FLUKA provides more realistic estimates of [energy deposition in SC magnets](#).

- Results for p:

Case	Peak Energy Deposition
Phase I	5.0 mW/cm³
Phase II, 1 m Cu	1.0 mW/cm³
Phase II, 1 m W	0.3 mW/cm³

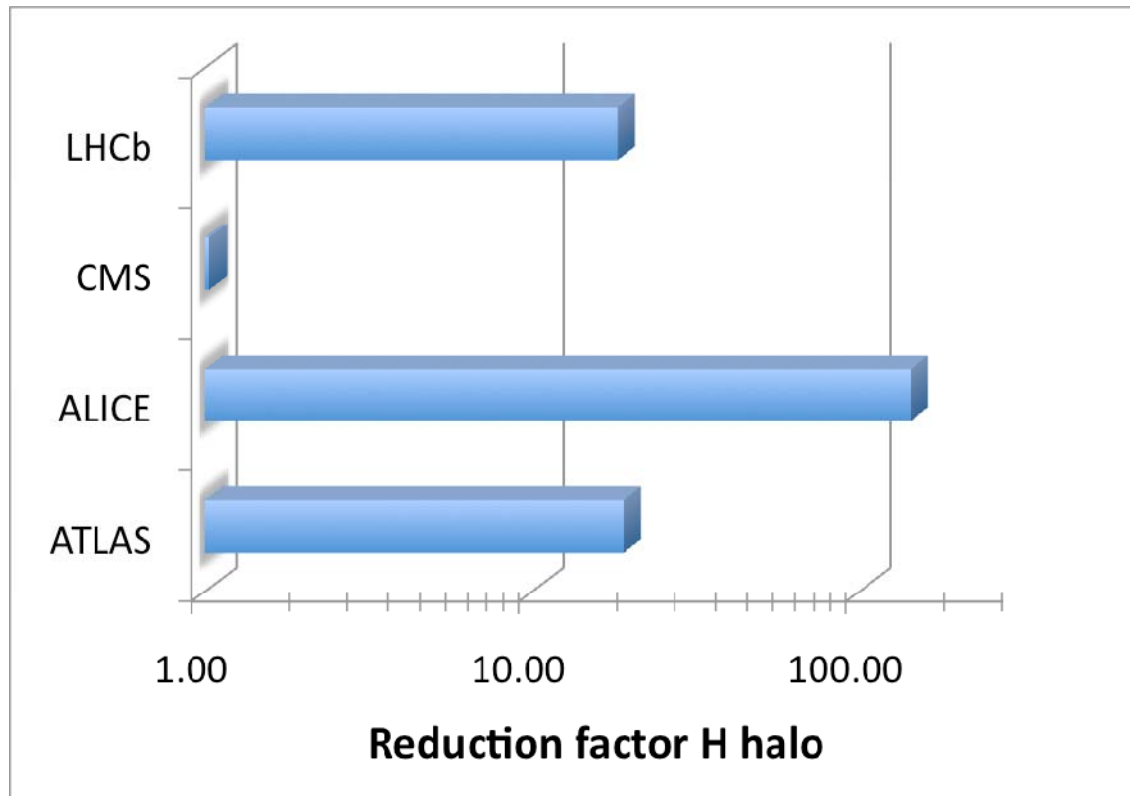
- **Factor 15** predicted from FLUKA simulations for p. Similar gains for ions.
- [See talk F. Cerutti.](#)
- Additional [gain expected with imperfections](#) (aperture steps from misalignments shadowed with collimators). [See talk S. Redaelli.](#)
- **Total efficiency gain will be between factor 15 to 90!**



Remarks Cryo-Collimators



- Strictly speaking we mean **collimators in the cryogenic region** just after the long straight sections.
- These cryo-collimators **can be warm elements** (requiring cold-warm transitions) **or cryogenic elements**.
- Term comes from GSI, as designed for the FAIR project. They use collimators at about 50 K.
- Technical choice must be outcome **of detailed technical design** work.
- **FLUKA studies** ongoing to define best length and material.
- For our studies: **Cryo-collimator = 1 m long Cu or W block**
- Very low temperature is not important.
- Radiation studies show that **both materials are feasible**. Installation constraints from radiation must be taken into account. [See talk H. Vincke.](#)



[See talks T. Weiler](#)
[and G. Bellodi.](#)

- Figure shows average **reduction in loss at horizontal tertiary collimators** in the various insertions (collimation halo load). **CMS is not improved as cryo-collimators were not yet included in IR3.**
- Phase II collimation upgrade **reduces losses in IR's by a factor up to 100!**



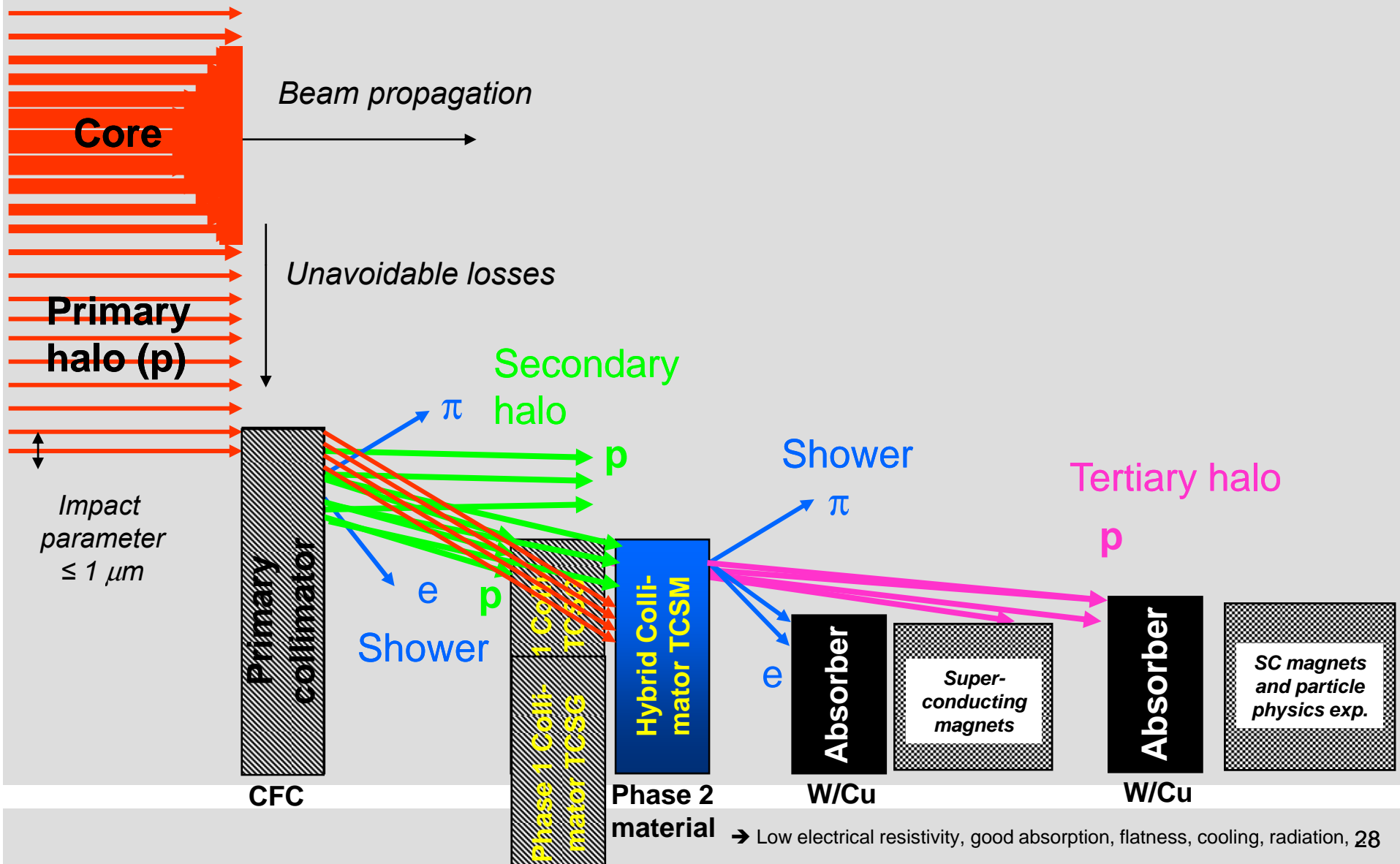
Phase II: Part 2



Advanced Secondary Collimators for Pre-Equipped Phase II Slots

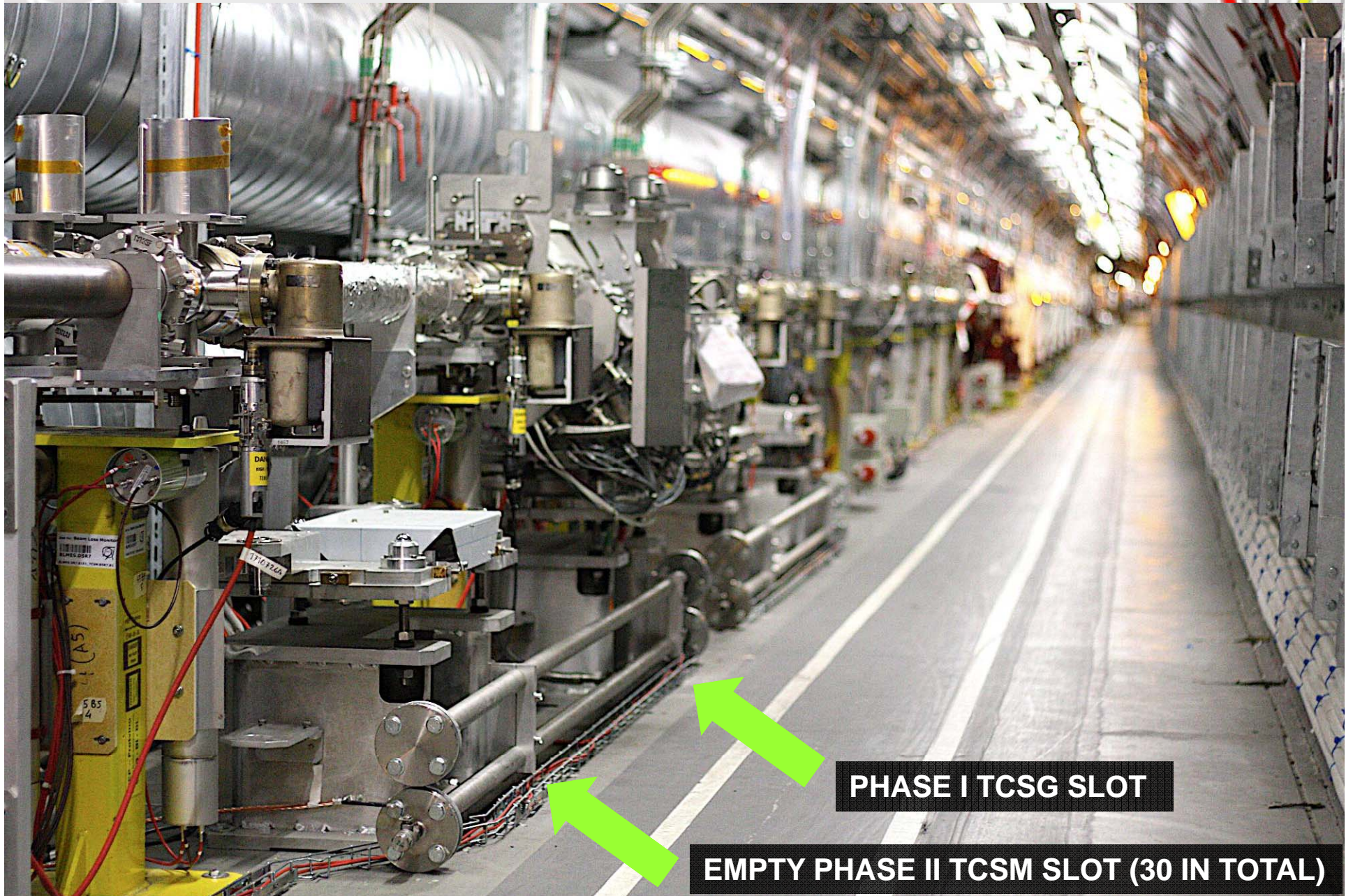


LHC Phase II Cleaning & Protection





Phase II Secondary Collimator Slots



PHASE I TCSG SLOT

EMPTY PHASE II TCSM SLOT (30 IN TOTAL)



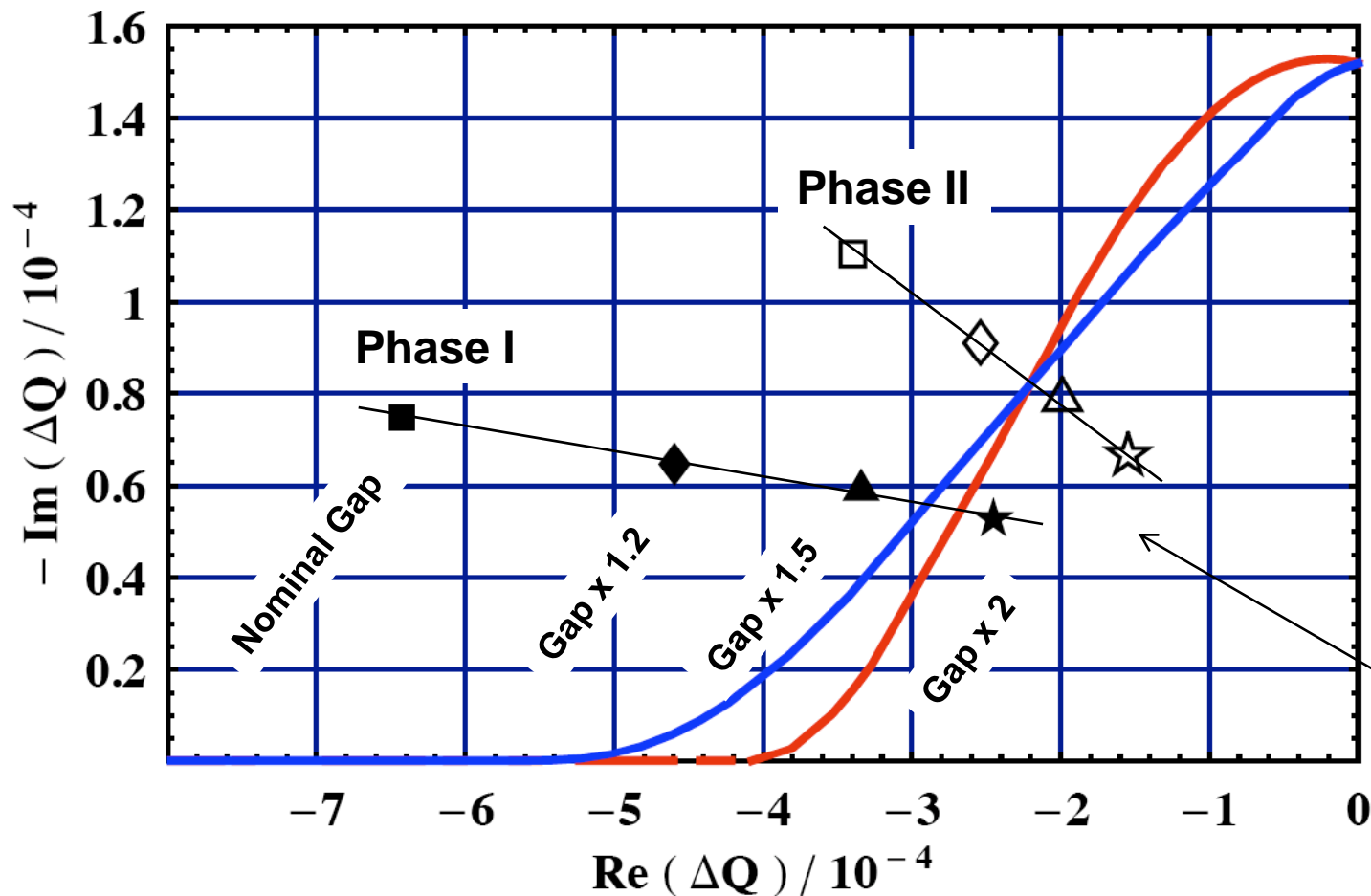
Phase II Advanced Secondary Collimators



- Will not very much improve the cleaning efficiency.
- However, will **implement other important improvements**:
 - Reduction in **impedance** ([see talk E. Metral](#)).
 - Non-invasive and fast collimator setup with **BPM buttons in jaw** ([see talks A. Bertarelli and S. Redaelli](#)).
 - Improvement of **lifetime for warm magnets** in cleaning insertion by factor ~ 3 ([see talk F. Cerutti](#)).
 - Improvement of **lifetime for phase I collimators** as radiation load is spread over phase I and phase II collimators.
- **Design and prototyping has started. Material will be decided based on LHC beam experience**: either Cu or ceramics/advanced composites. [See talks E. Metral, A. Bertarelli, T. Markiewicz.](#)
- Will not ensure collimator robustness but **may include rotatable solution for handling many damages in-situ**. [See talk T. Markiewicz.](#)



Impedance with SLAC Design and Cryo-Collimators



Baseline:

**Stabilize
with
transverse
feedback!**

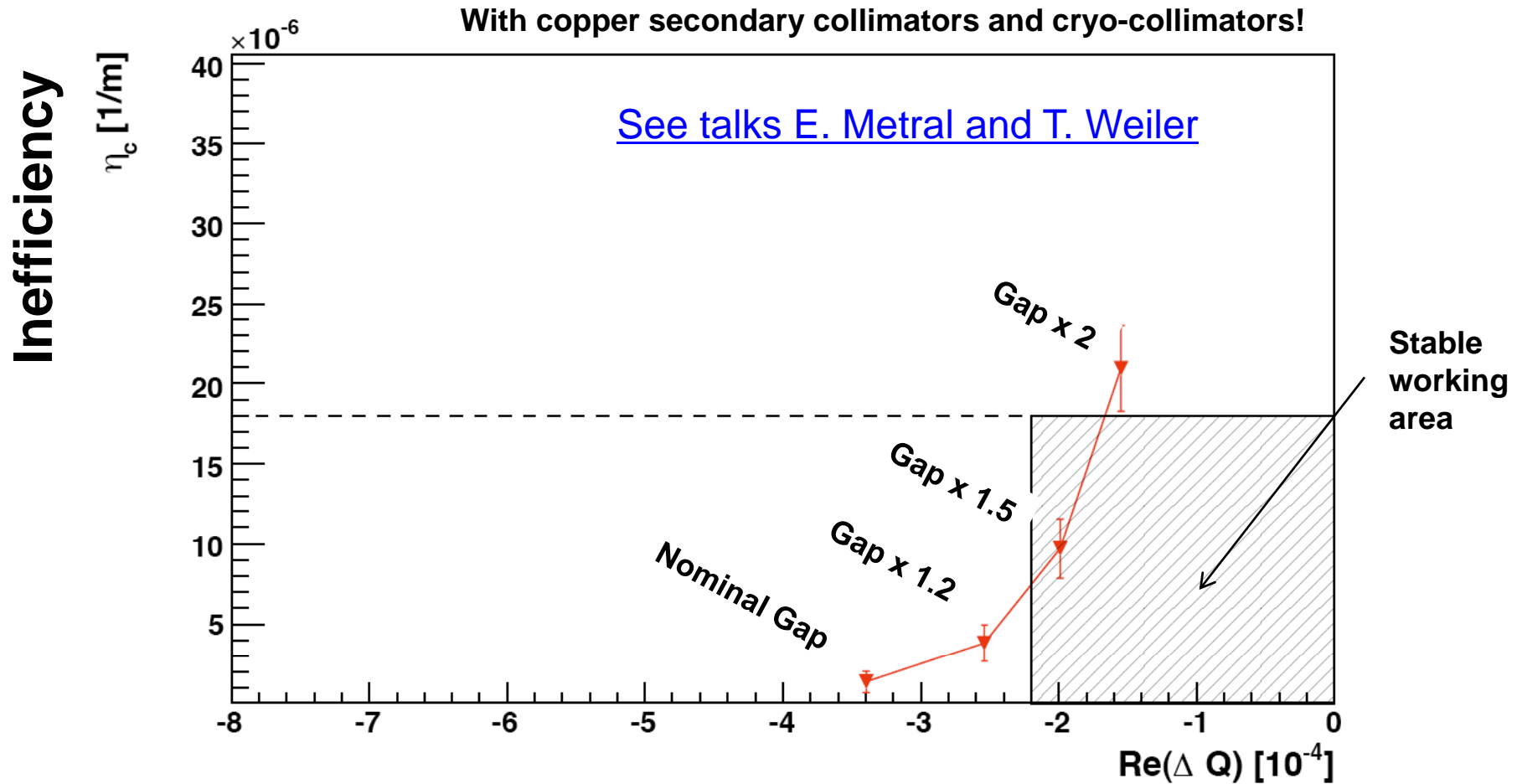
[See talk
E. Metral.](#)

Stable
working
area

Metallic Cu secondary collimators (phase II) require less gap opening for stability → illustrates lower impedance compared to phase I!

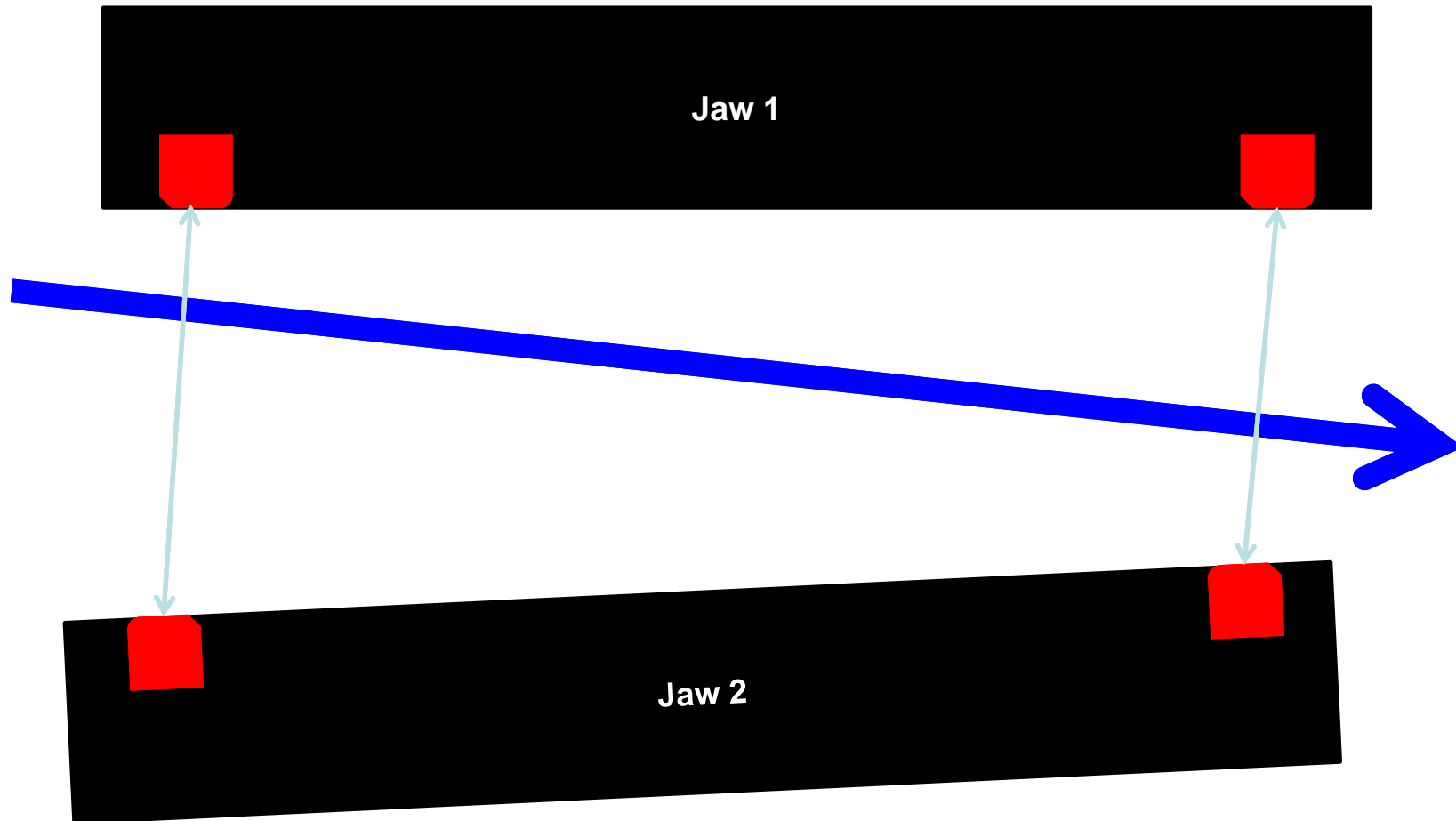


Phase II: Tradeoff p Inefficiency – Impedance (if transverse feedback cannot stabilize)



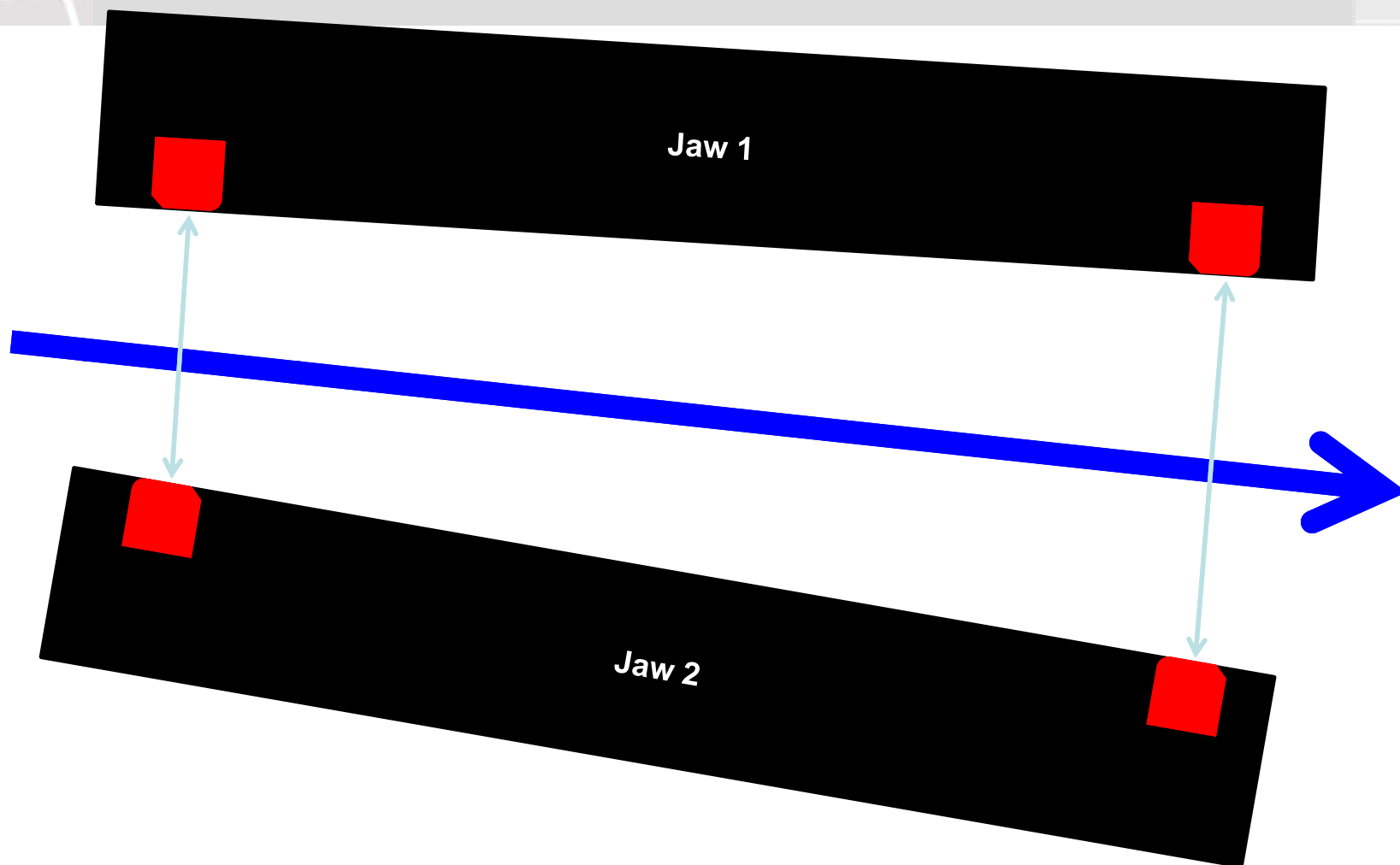
Phase II allows stable working point by opening gaps! Requires larger β^* ...

Non-Invasive Set-up with BPM Buttons



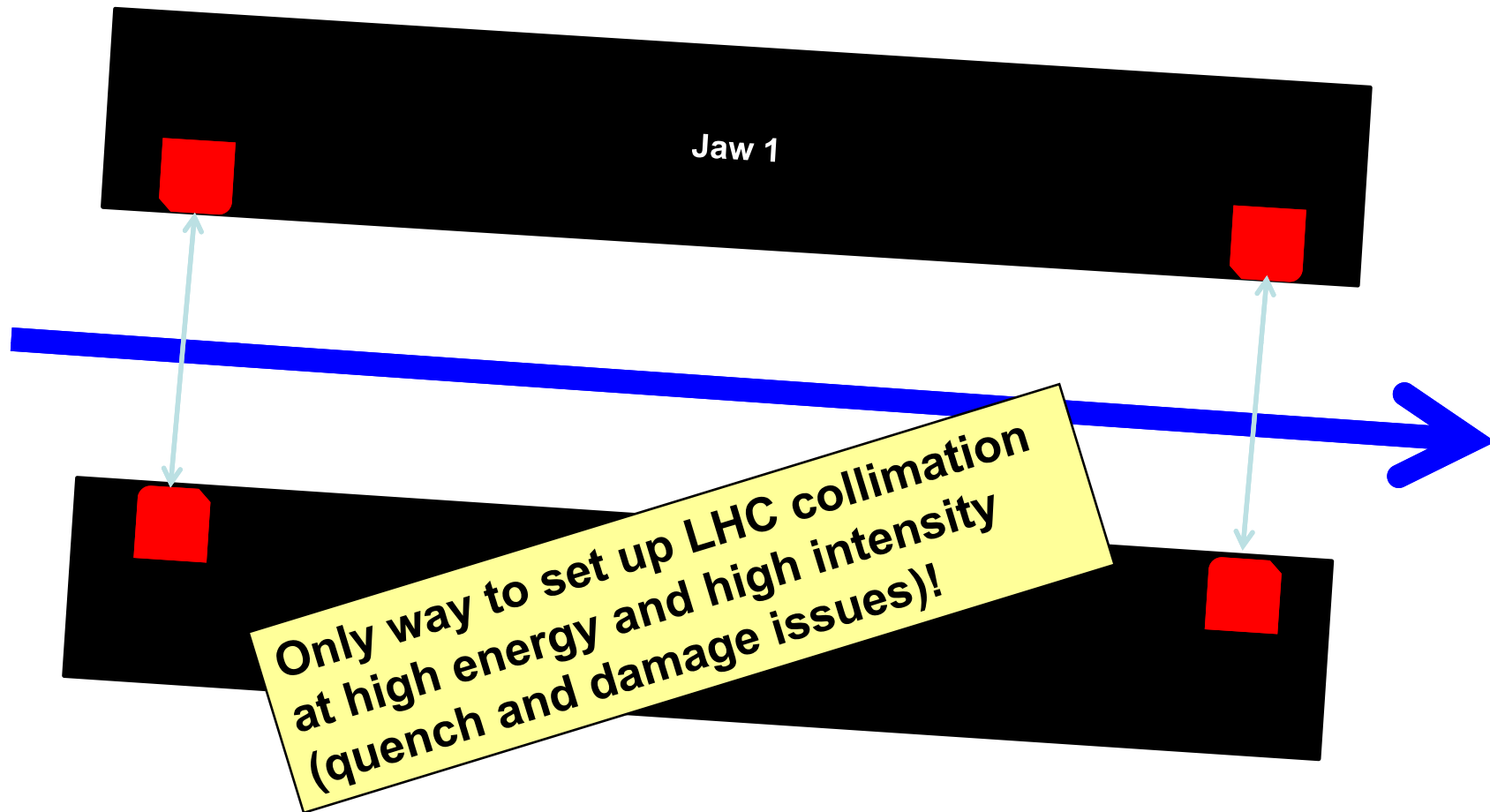
[See talks A. Bertarelli and S. Redaelli.](#)

Non-Invasive Set-up with BPM Buttons



1) Center jaw ends around beam by zeroing difference signal from pair of pickups.

Non-Invasive Set-up with BPM Buttons



2) Put the same gap at both ends as measured from jaw position (phase 1 feature).



Test Needs: HiRadMat



- Phase I was putting robustness first for near-beam collimators.
- Phase II considers using less robust collimators in stable physics.
- Assumptions:
 - Rare damaging events.
 - Benign damage in case of hit.
- Risk of non-benign risk must be assessed before installation of such collimators. Any LHC damage is much too expensive!
- Requires beam test area **HiRadMat**. 2 MJ pulsed beam at ~450 GeV from SPS for accident scenario test.
- Several collimator types will be tested, however, [test facility also required for testing machine protection elements](#) (absorbers, masks, dump, ...).
- External interest for other applications (GSI, SLAC, universities, ...).
- [See talk I. Efthymiopoulos.](#)



Specification for a Test Facility with High Power LHC Type Beam

**R. Assmann, A. Bertarelli, I. Efthymiopoulos, B. Goddard,
C. Hessler, T. Markiewicz¹, M. Meddahi, R. Schmidt,
J. Sheppard¹, H. Vincke**

Abstract

The characteristics of the LHC beam mean that the energy deposited in the event of interaction with accelerator components can be much above the damage thresholds of materials. This report specifies a test facility with high intensity LHC-type beam, as included in the framework of the “phase 2 LHC collimation project” and the “EUCARD proposal to FP7”. The specified facility is required to test accelerator components and materials for sufficient robustness with beam shock impact, prior to installation into the LHC or its injectors. A 7 μ s long pulse can be extracted about every 30 seconds and delivered into a small transverse area (controllable around 1 mm²), carrying an energy of up to 2 MJ. The corresponding pulsed peak power is 340 GW for protons and 2.3 GW for lead ions. The facility will also provide opportunity for reproducing and analyzing any possible primary and secondary effects from beam-induced damage encountered during LHC operation.



Phase II: Part 3



Hollow e-Beam Lens for Scraping and for Limiting Peak Loss Rates

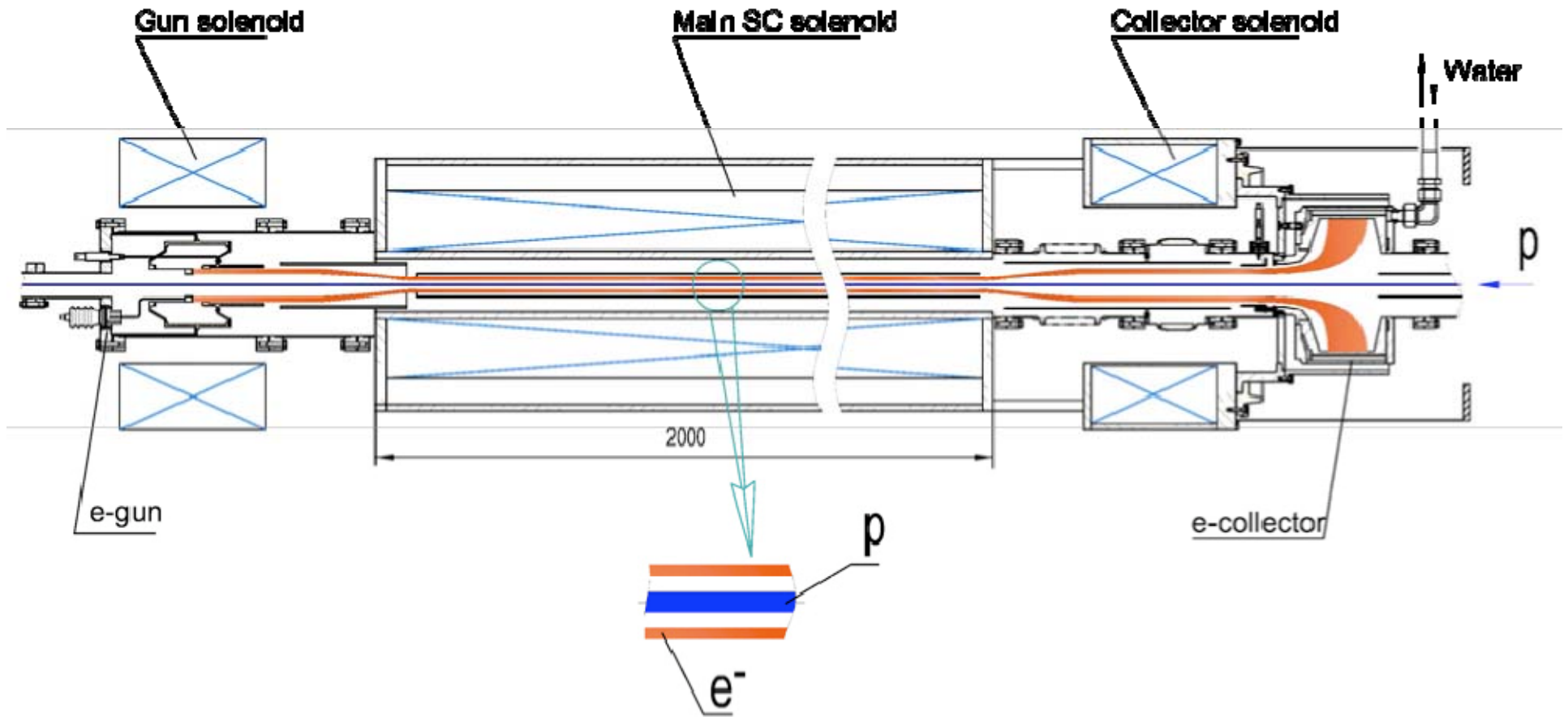


Loss Rates and Scraping



- **Beam tails** develop during operation and **extend up to the boundary** defined by the primary collimator walls.
- Any small “**shaking**” of the beam will induce a small beam loss, often modulated by the synchrotron tune (no smooth loss rate as assumed for the LHC). Often significant losses when bringing beams into collision.
- **Spiky behavior of beam loss and background worsens situation for beam cleaning.**
- Standard technique: **Scraping (removal) of beam tails after/during the energy ramp and squeeze** to avoid this effect (Tevatron, RHIC).
- Impossible for the LHC due to high power beams (**no scraping below 5 sigma**). No scrapers have been built. [See talk F. Cerutti.](#)
- Solution: **Use e-beam lens, used routinely as scraper in Tevatron. Adapt to provide hollow lens!** [See talk J. Smith.](#)

The Tevatron e-Beam Lens



[See talk J. Smith.](#)



Beyond Phase II



- The LHC foresees two upgrades of the insertions: [Phase I triplet upgrade](#) and a [phase II insertion upgrade](#).
- Parameters for the second upgrade are ambitious and require further increased intensity.
- An [R&D program on advanced collimation techniques is ongoing with a present focus on crystal collimation](#). Beam tests at SPS and Tevatron.
- [See talk W. Scandale.](#)
- This technology is [not yet ready for implementation](#) into an operational machine. Also, it would [require major changes](#) in the cleaning insertions (installation of MW class halo dump).
- Advanced collimation [pursued](#) as a long term upgrade to LHC collimation.



... wrapping it up ...



Proposed Technical Work Plan

Fastest Possible Readiness for Nominal Intensity



- Technical design for **modified dispersion suppressors** in IR3/7. Design & build new cryostat for missing dipole. → CERN.
- Start R&D on “**cryo-collimators**” for modified dispersion suppressors.

WP's A

No need for major testing, beam experience.

- Continue R&D on **advanced, low impedance materials** for LHC collimators. → CERN, FP7.
- Continue R&D, prototyping and testing of **phase II secondary collimators**, in-jaw pick-ups and various jaw materials. Construct 30 plus spares. → CERN/FP7, SLAC/LARP.
- Install **HiRadMat facility** for beam verification of advanced designs, following conceptual design → CERN, SLAC.

WP's B

Continue to be ready for 2013/14. Needs major testing and beam experience.

- Start R&D, prototyping and testing on **hollow e-beam lens** for LHC scraping. → FNAL, CERN.

WP's C

R&D and beam testing required.

- Minor modifications of **collimation in experimental insertions**.

WP's D



Schedule for Discussion

(ambitious and result-oriented “wish” schedule)



Year	Milestone
2009	Conceptual solution presented. Start/continuation of serious technical design work on all work packages (delays will shift all future milestones).
2010	Review of lessons with LHC beam. Technical design review.
2011	HiRadMat test facility completed and operational.
2012	Cryogenic collimation installed and operational → nominal intensity in reach. Production decision for phase II secondary collimators .
2013	Hollow e-beam lens operational for LHC scraping.
2014	Phase II completed with installation of advanced secondary collimators → Ready for nominal & ultimate intensities.



Looking Ahead



- We look forward to [comments from the review committee](#) and the report.
- [Thanks a lot to all the experts on the committee](#) for their valuable time and the effort spend to help us with advice and a fresh view on LHC collimation.
- We plan to produce a [short conceptual design report](#), summarizing the solution you will be presented today.
- Our goal is to use this review of our conceptual solution as a [basis for defining detailed technical work packages](#) in the CERN departments and groups concerned.
- It will require resources in technical groups to [define the technical designs, budget needs, manpower and a detailed project schedule](#).
- Once this work is done, we will organize a [technical design review](#), including detailed schedule, budget and resources.



Reserve Slides





Specifying Peak Loss of Stored Beam



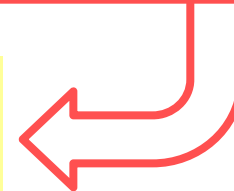
Mode	Energy [TeV]	Duration [s]	Min. lifetime [h]	Power [kW]
Injection	0.45	cont	1.0	6
		10	0.1	60
Ramp	0.45-7.0	10	0.1-0.2	60-465
	0.45	≈ 1	0.006	1000
Top energy	7.0	cont	1.0	93
		10	0.2	465

Table for nominal intensity.
LHC Design Report.

Peak fractional loss of 0.1 % per second.

LHC design value: $10^{-3} / s$

Tevatron 2009: $> 6 \times 10^{-3} / s$



Reviewed by external review
of LHC collimation project in
June 2004.

Supported by HERA, RHIC,
Tevatron experts.