

Status of UA9

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For the UA9 collaboration

(CERN, INFN, IHEP, PNPI JINR, SLAC, LBNL, FNAL)

SPSC

24 November 2009

UA9 summary results of the 2009 MDs

- ◆ Crystal collimation works very well based on *channeling process*
 - ◆ Optimal crystal alignment easily detected and achieved
 - ◆ Steady operation for many hours - even in presence of large glitches of the CO (closed orbit) (as in last MD)
- ◆ *Collimation leakage* hardly measurable -> *inefficiency* compatible with 0
 - ◆ *Diffractive* and *betatronic* loss rate negligible at the TIDP location (sextant 1, position 14)
- ◆ *Multi-pass channeling efficiency* very large -> compatible with 100%
 - ◆ Clearance area between the deflected and the circulating beams almost empty
 - ◆ About 20 % uncertainty due to BCT (Beam Current Transformer) and MEDIPIX calibration
 - ◆ Loss profile in the close-to-collimation area as expected from simulations
- ◆ *Nuclear loss rate* (including *diffractive*) strongly depressed
 - ◆ In channeling versus amorphous mode : $\times 5$ in multi-turn (SPS) and $\times 3$ in single-pass (NA)
 - ◆ Effect of the target length to be checked (crystal is a few mm long - LHC-collimator is 1 m)

outlook

- ◆ Many positive indications in the SPS data
 - ◆ Easy operation of the crystal in the SPS in collider mode
 - ◆ Large collimation efficiency up to 85 % for 92 % expected from simulations
 - ◆ Strong reduction of the nuclear rate in channeling
 - ◆ No leakage of the collimation system (but this is an expected result in a quasi-linear machine)
- ◆ Some points need clarifications
 - ◆ More reproducible goniometer,
 - ◆ Crystals in planar mode instead of quasi-axial mode
 - ◆ More instrumentation and collimators to observe the far-from-collimation area
 - ◆ More stable accelerator

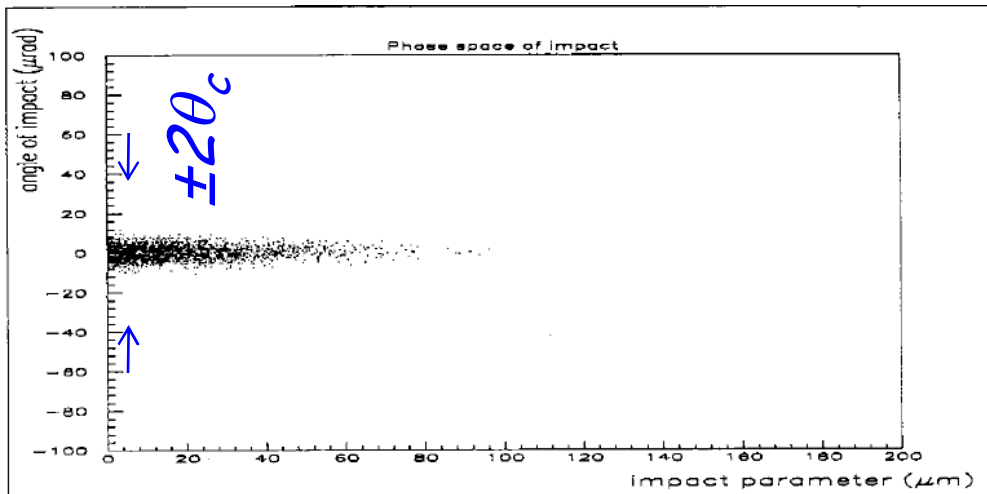
What next ?

- ◆ An improved hardware and more running time in the SPS and in the North Area at least for one more year
- ◆ The available results are so encouraging that it is wise proposing to start the preparatory work for a test in LHC in 2011 (optimistically)

The SPS beam

- ◆ **Initial beam intensity:** single bunch of a few 10^9 up to a few 10^{12} .
- ◆ **Initial beam lifetime:** larger than 80 h, determined by the SPS vacuum.
- ◆ **Lifetime with the crystal at 6σ :** 10 h (down to 15' with the shaker on)
- ◆ **Halo flux in the crystal:** a few 10 to a few 10^3 particles per SPS turn

Simulation of the halo footprint into the crystal for a lifetime of the of 10 h.

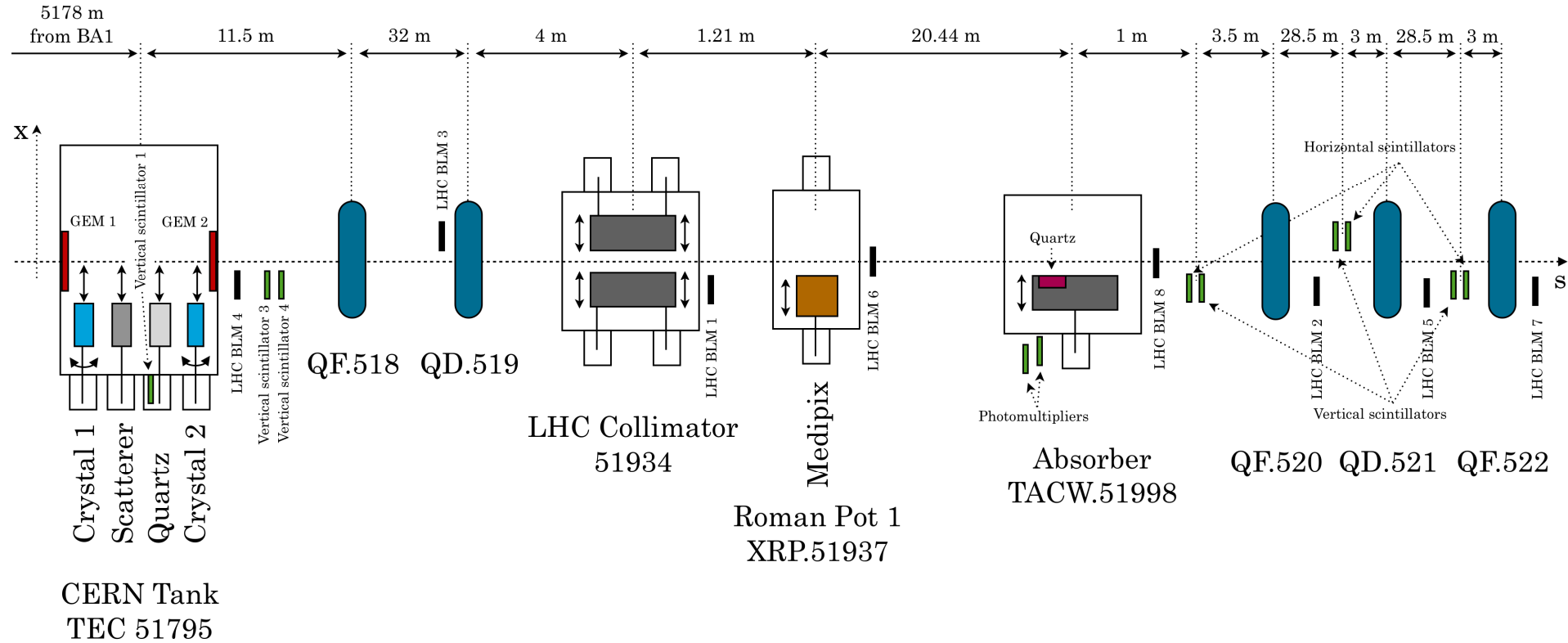


- ◆ *Crystal critical angle $\theta_c = 20 \mu\text{rad}$*
- ◆ *angular acceptance $\pm 2\theta_c$*

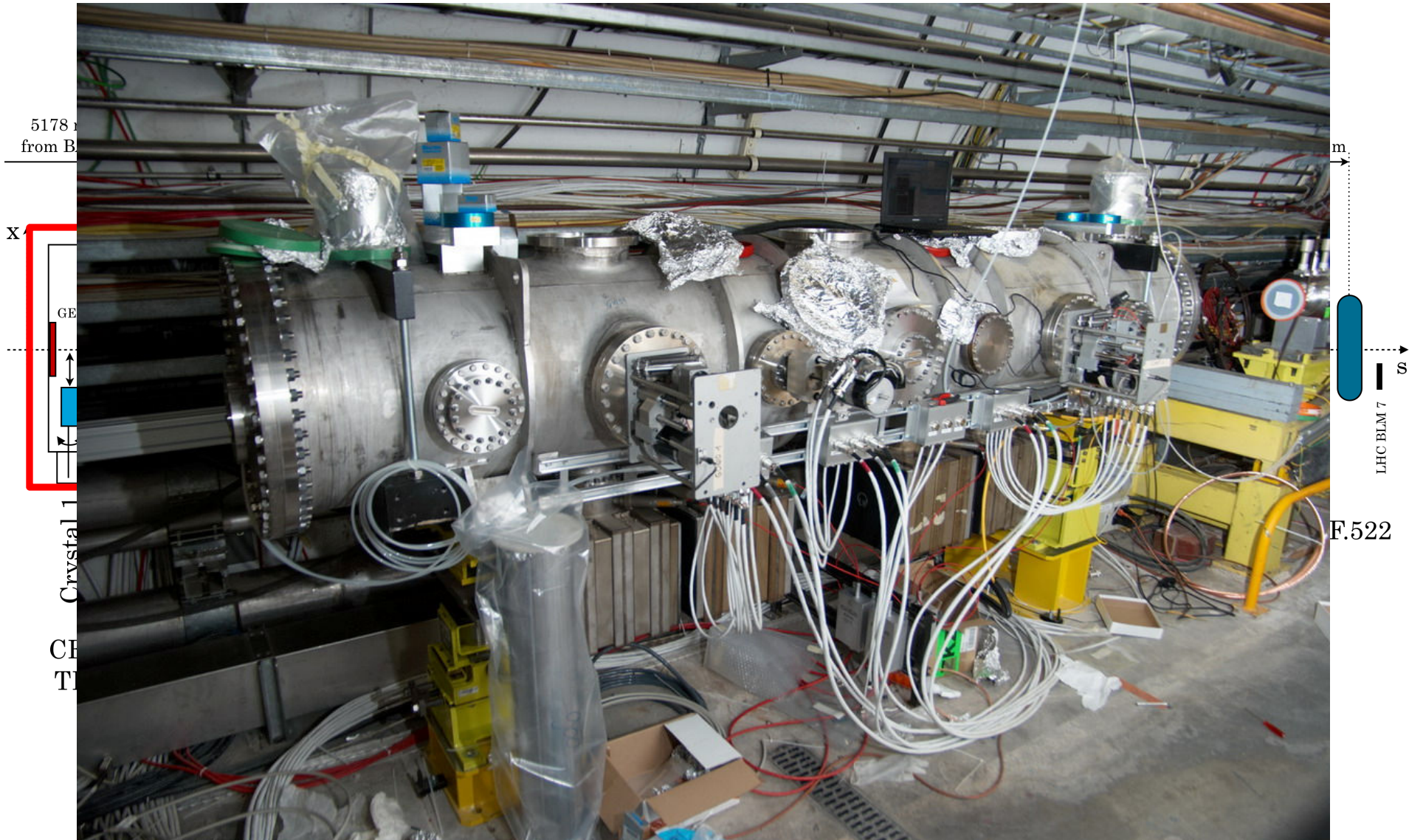
Nominal beam parameters

RF Voltage [MV]	1.5
Momentum P [GeV/c]	120
Tune Qx	26.13
Tune Qy	26.18
Tune Qs	0.004
normalized emittance (at 1σ) [mm mrad]	1.5
transverse radius (RMS) [mm]	1
momentum spread (RMS) $\Delta p/p$	4×10^{-4}
Longitudinal emittance [eV-s]	0.4

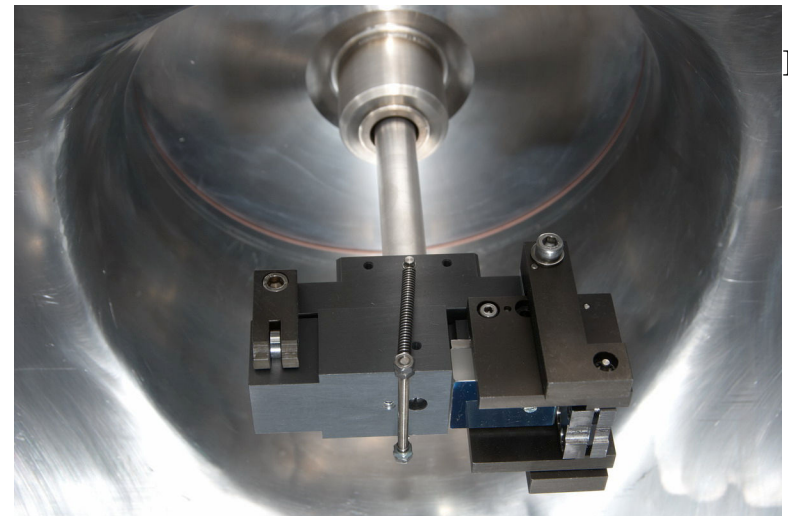
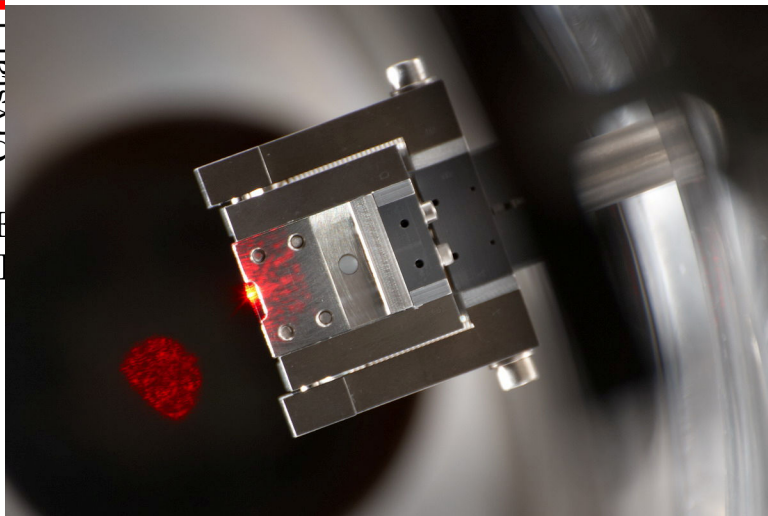
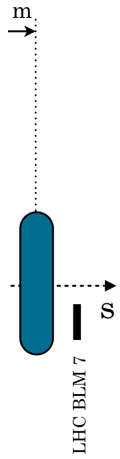
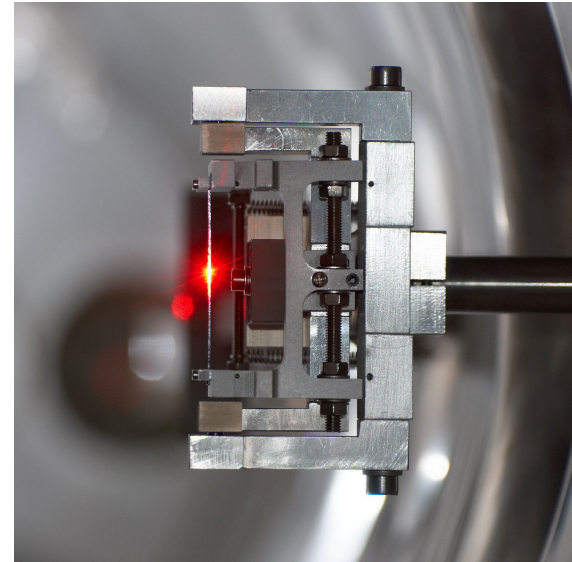
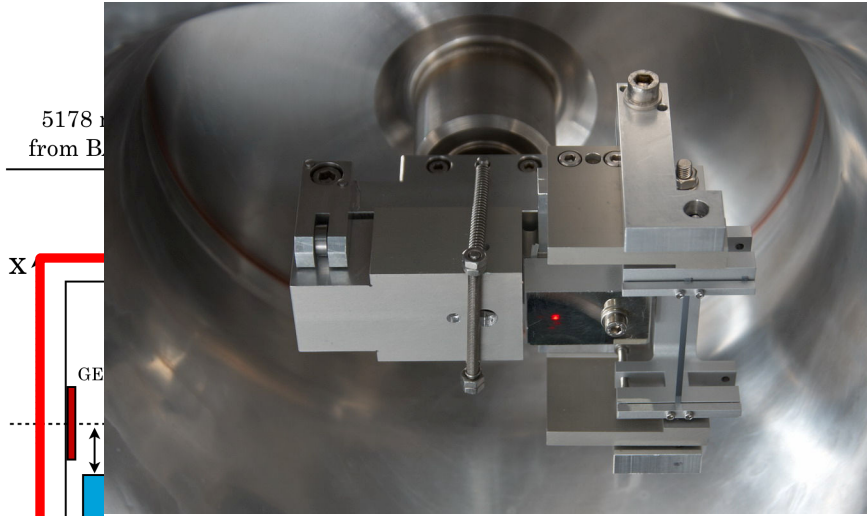
UA9 layout



UA9 layout

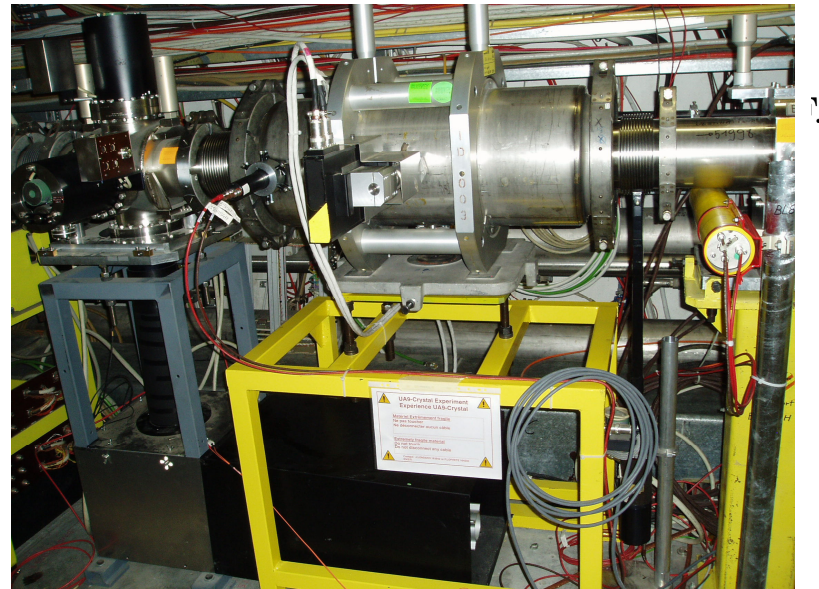
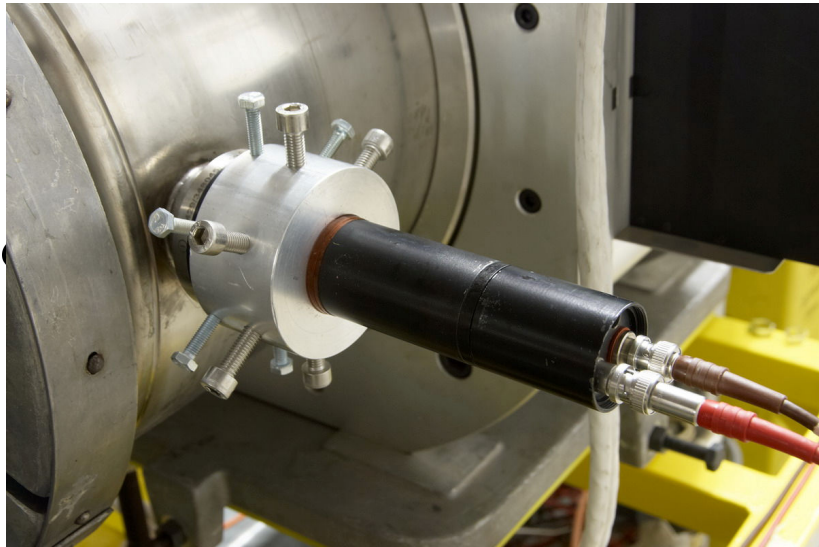
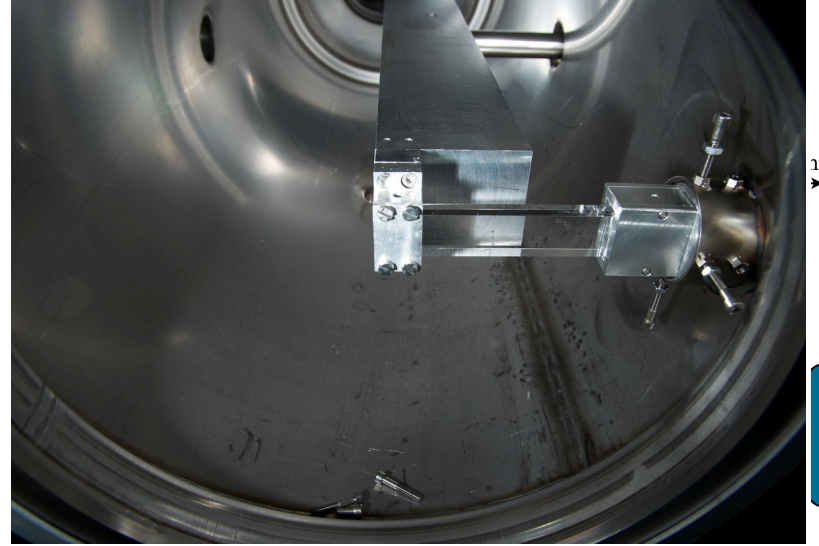
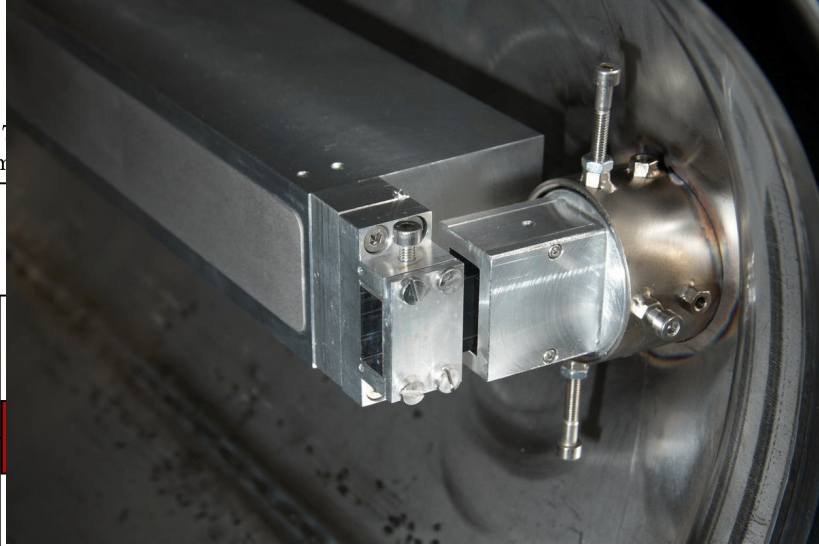


UA9 layout



F.522

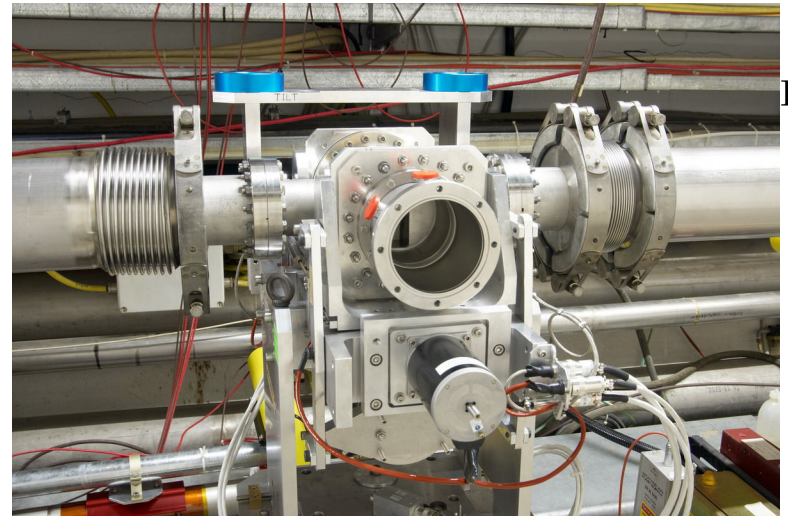
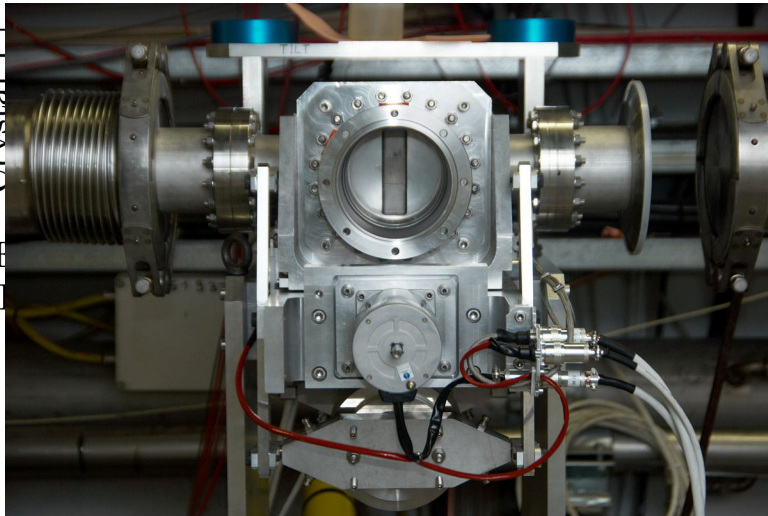
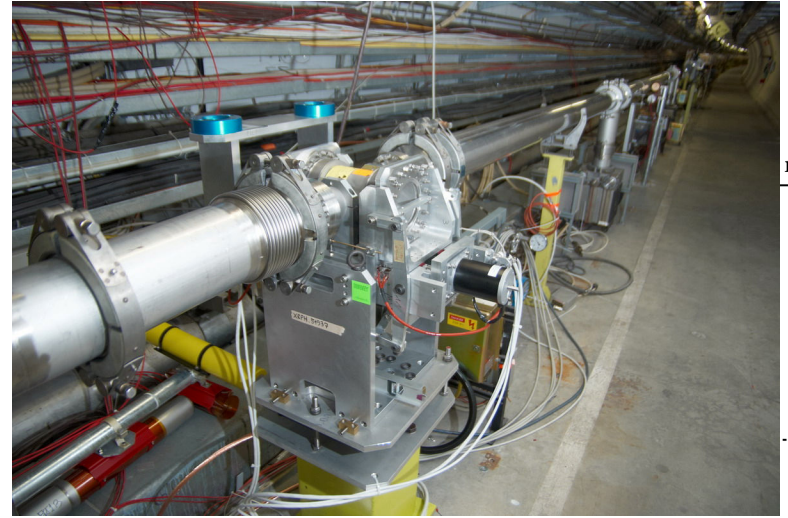
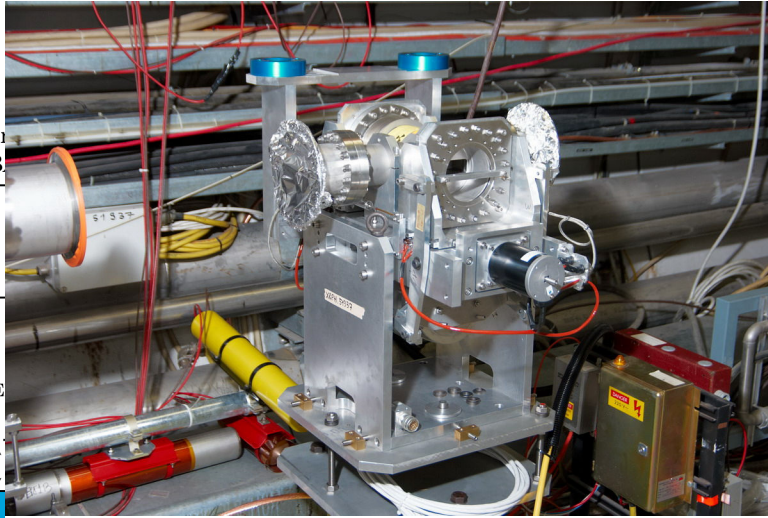
UA9 layout



LHC BLM 7

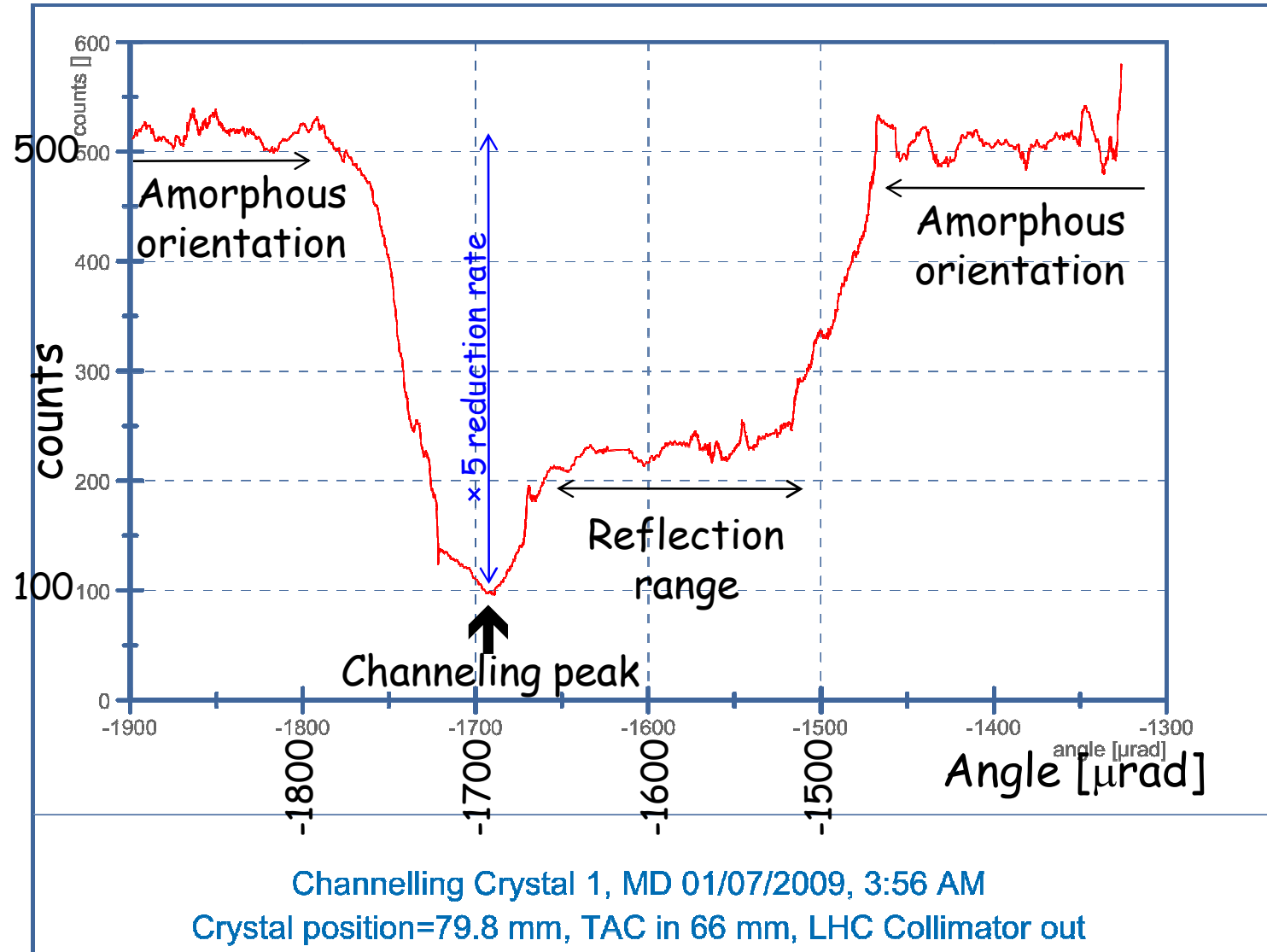
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UA9 layout



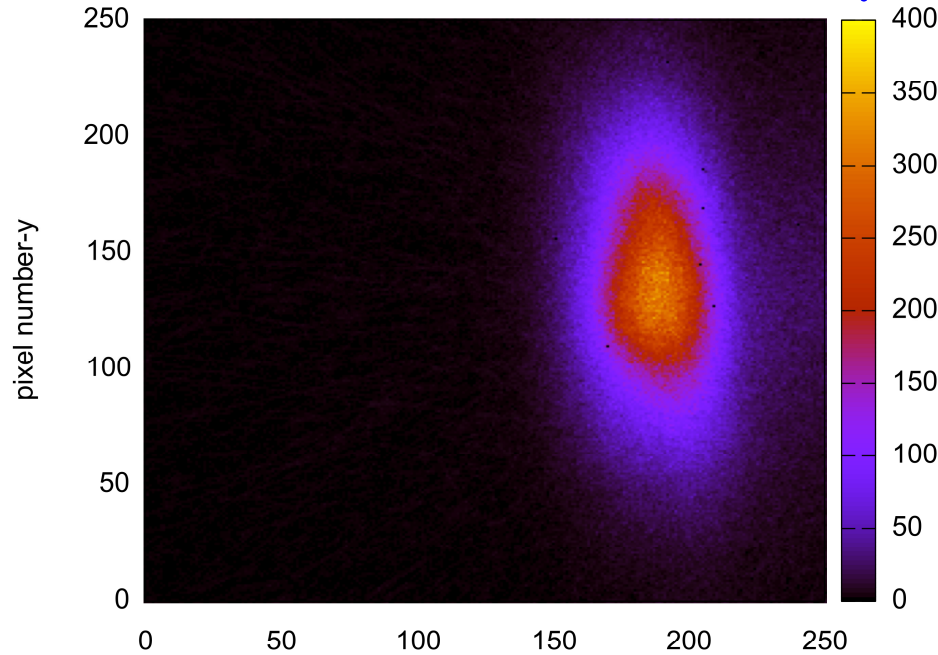
Beam deflection based on channeling process

Nuclear loss rate seen by a scintillator telescope downstream the crystal 1

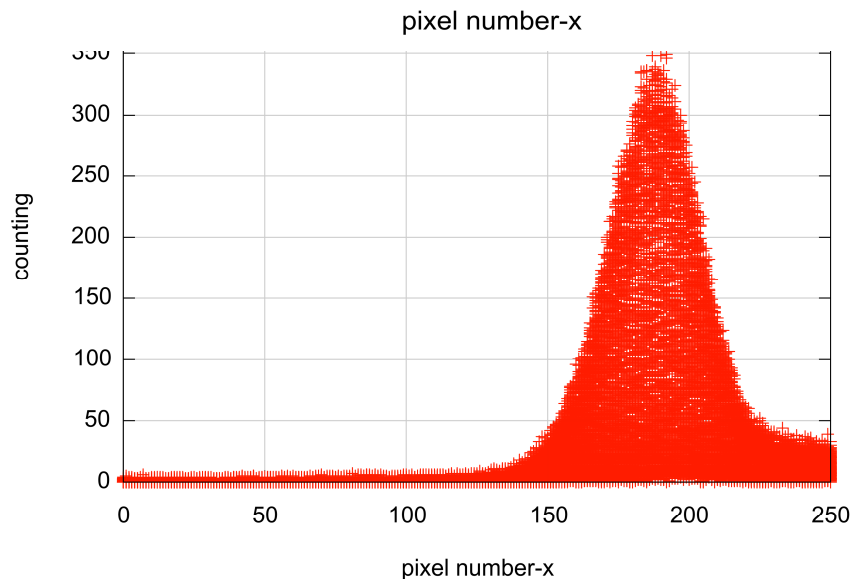


- ◆ Nuclear loss rate (including diffractive) strongly depressed

Deflected beam profile with medipix



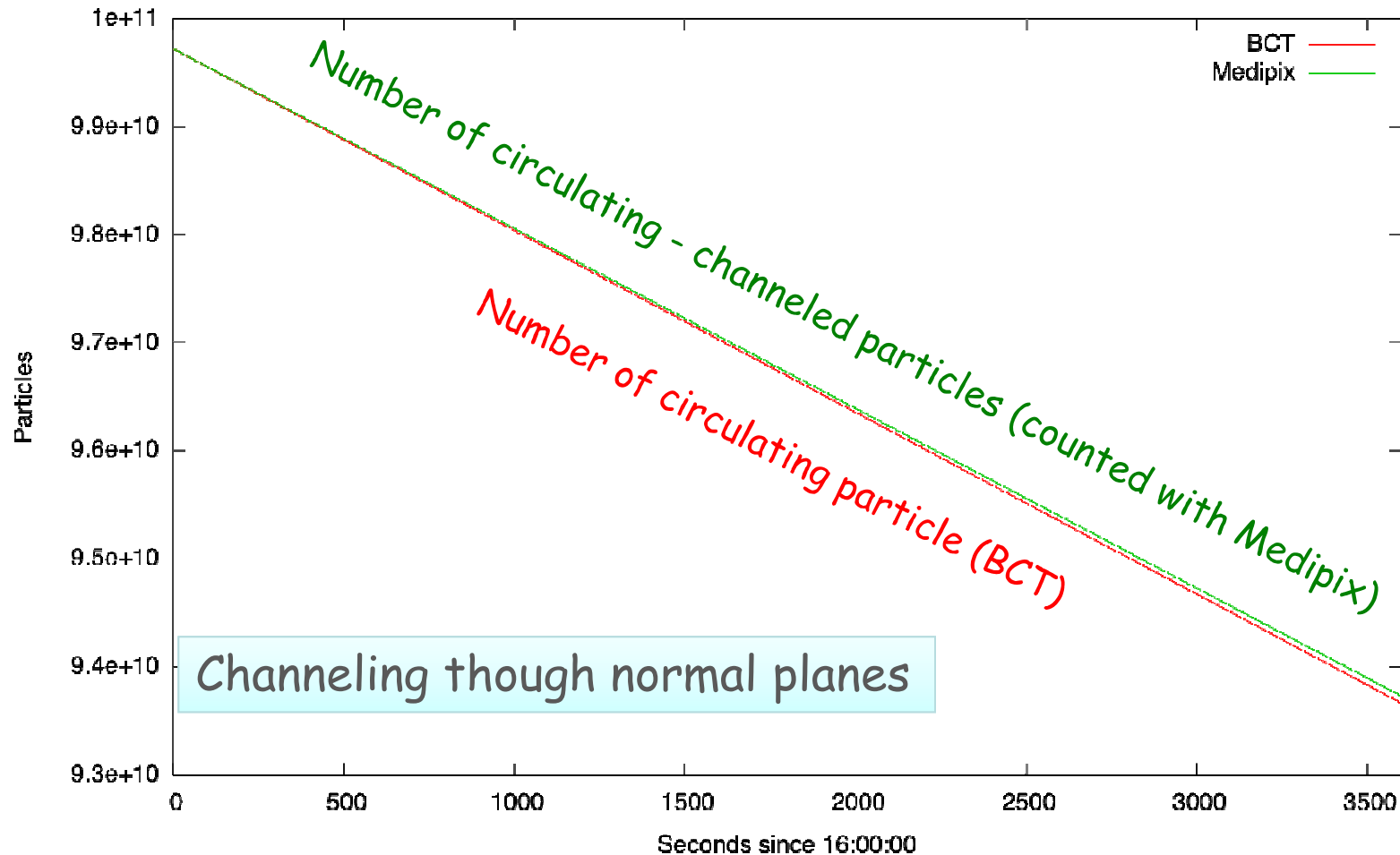
Medipix sensor of the type inserted in the UA9 roman pot, provided by L. Tlustos (PH/ESE)



- ◆ 256×256 square pixels
- ◆ 1 pixel size = 55 μm
- ◆ 1 frame integration time 1 s

- ◆ Pick/valley density ratio = 10
- ◆ We observed a ratio of 30 (recording lost for a computer crash)

Crystal 1 collimation efficiency using medipix



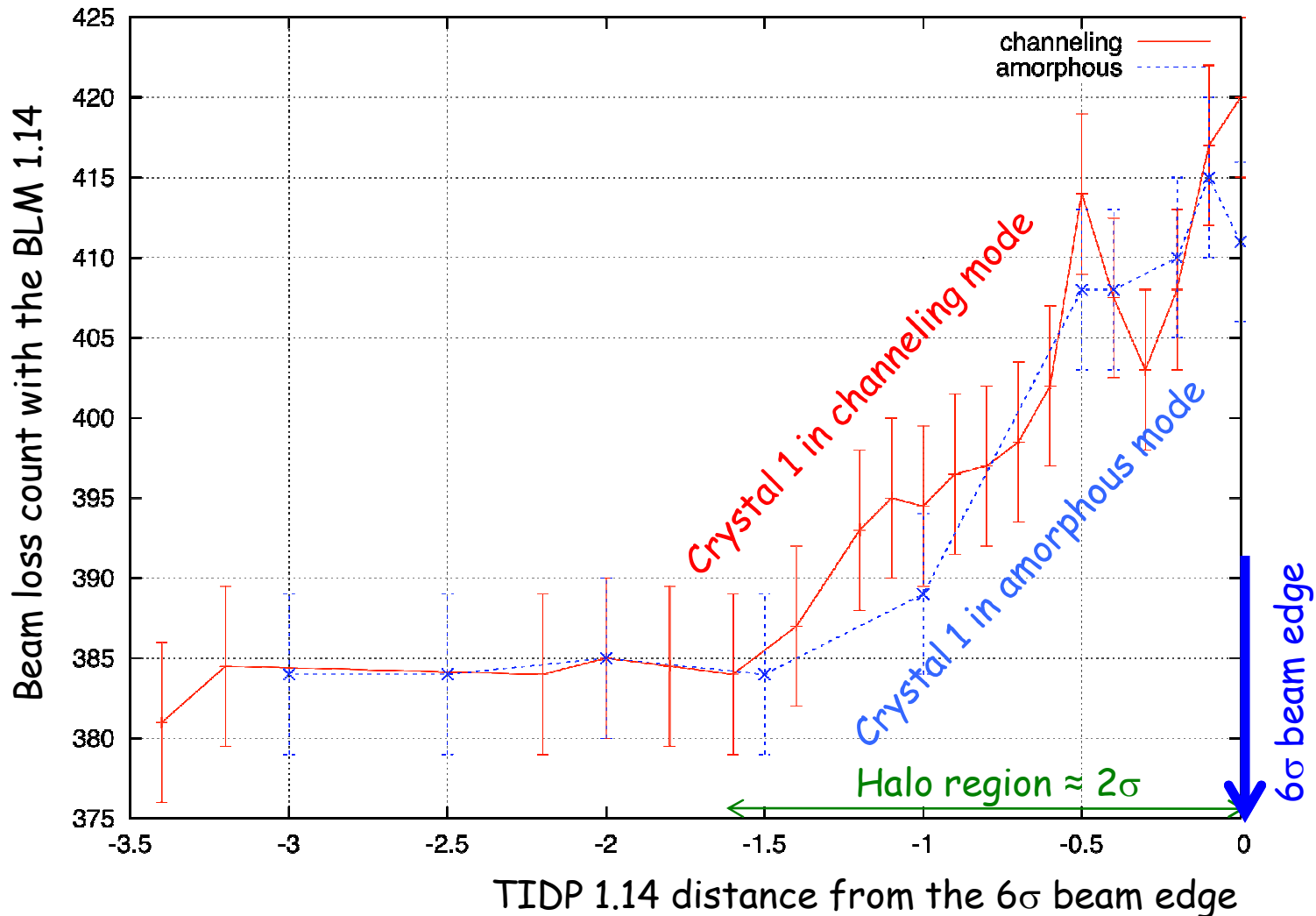
- ◆ Multi-pass *channeling efficiency* very large \rightarrow compatible with 100%
- ◆ Measured efficiency $\geq 86\%$
- ◆ 20% uncertainty due to BCT and MEDIPIX calibration (corrected with the data of the NA)
- ◆ large CO glitches $\geq 200 \mu\text{m}$ every a few tenth of seconds during the data taking

crystal collimation efficiency using the LHC-collimator

PRELIMINARY
V. Previtali & R. Assmann

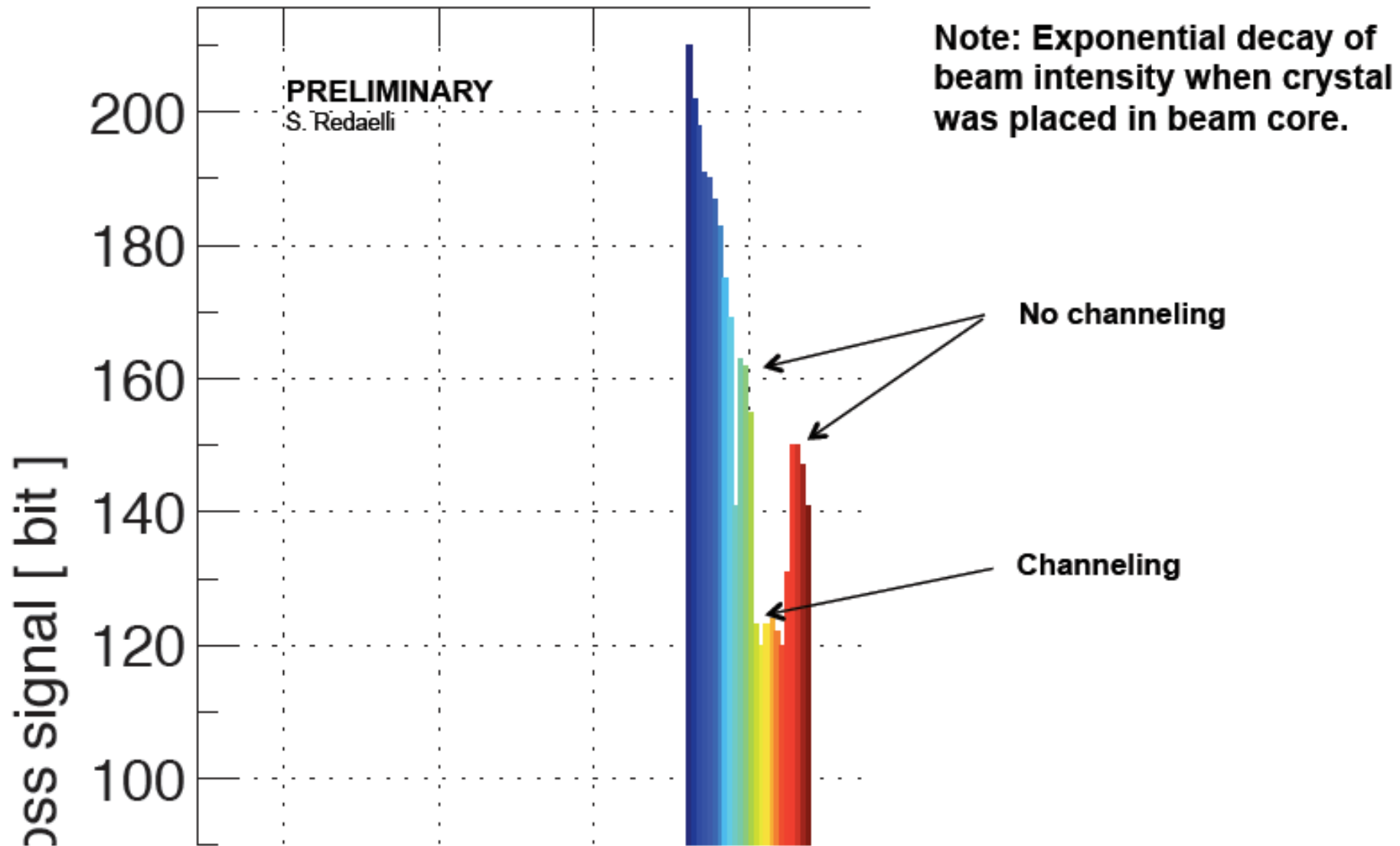
Scan	Date	Intensity	Efficiency measured	Efficiency simulated	Efficiency meas/sim	Width measured	Width simulated	Width meas/sim	Angle measured	Angle expected	Angle meas/exp
		[p]				urad			urad		
SPS crystal 1	1.7.09	2.00E+10	74.00%	91.40%	0.81	16.6	13.2	1.26	172.8	170	1.02
SPS crystal 1	22.9.09	1.00E+10	58.80%	92.50%	0.64	35.3	13.5	2.61	200.6	170	1.18
SPS crystal 1	23.9.09	1.00E+10	55.60%	92.50%	0.60	35.3	13.5	2.61	201.6	170	1.19
SPS crystal 2	23.9.09	2.00E+12	77.40%	91.60%	0.84	19.5	14.1	1.38	180.9	150	1.21
Tevatron	20.11.08	???	66.60%			13.3			296	410	0.72

Halo detection by a TIDP scan



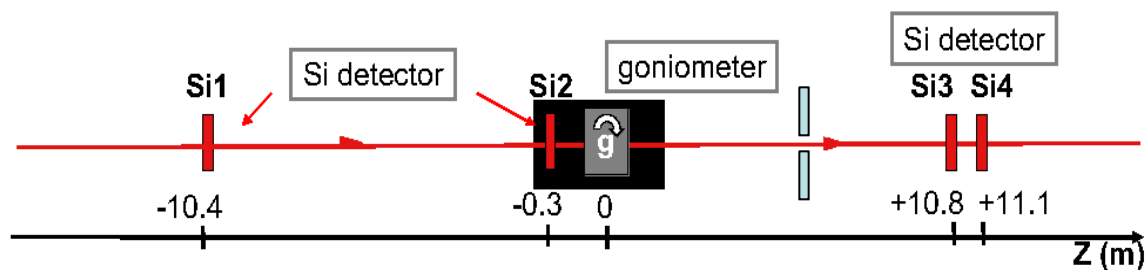
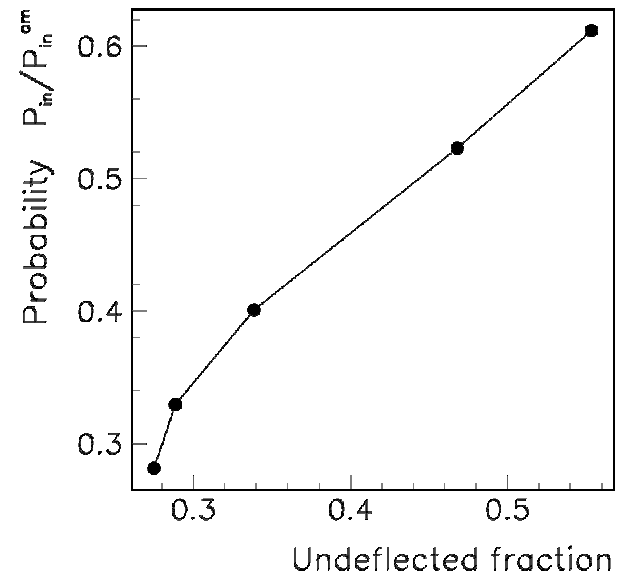
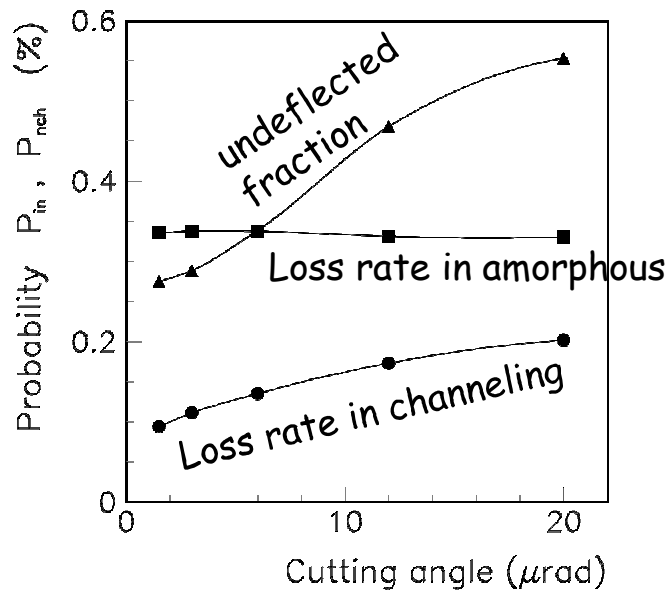
- ◆ *Collimation leakage hardly measurable -> inefficiency close to 0*
 - ◆ *Diffractive and betatronic loss rate negligible above 8σ at the TIDP location*
 - ◆ *Loss in the region from 6 to 8 σ compatible with the multiple scattering in the crystal*

Halo detection in LSS6 BLM



nuclear rate in H8

- ◆ Nuclear loss rate (including diffractive) strongly depressed
 - ◆ In channeling versus amorphous mode : $\times 5$ in multi-turn (SPS) and $\times 3$ in single-pass (NA)



Future plans and requests to the SPSC

- ◆ Dedicated runs in the SPS and in the North Area also during 2010
 - ◆ SPS: 5 full days of dedicated operation in storage mode at 120 GeV/c
 - ◆ North Area: 5 full weeks of dedicated operation in H8 with a micro-beam
- ◆ Additional hardware installation in the SPS
 - ◆ The IHEP goniometer with two new crystals
 - ◆ New station in the dispersive area of the SPS after the crystal-collimation set (upstream of QF5-22) containing
 - ◆ stopper
 - ◆ Cherenkov in vacuum
 - ◆ Roman pot 2 with medipix
 - ◆ The aim is to detect the collimation leakage and the diffractive events

Info on the LHC proposal presented at LMC36

- ◆ 2 crystals installed in LHC IR7 during the shutdown 2010/2011.
- ◆ Main goals
 - ◆ estimate of the collimation efficiency
 - ◆ detect the loss maps induced in the LHC ring.
 - ◆ confirm that crystal channeling can be exploited reliably also at energies higher than 120 and 400 GeV (and 1 TeV in the Tevatron).
- ◆ New features
 - ◆ Crystal collimation in a cryogenic environment (as in the Tevatron)
 - ◆ Halo control below the quench threshold of the LHC superconducting magnets,
 - ◆ Also in presence of a large halo flux induced by fast diffusive particle dynamics.

Budget for LHC proposal presented at the LMC36

- ◆ Discussion on the manpower required for hardware (EN/STI), Accelerator physics (BE/ABP and OP) and instrumentation (BE/BI)
- ◆ Support the EU request of a Marie-Curie fellowship programme on UA9
- ◆ Additional roman pot eventually provided by SLAC/LARP

		2010	2011	2012
Material	Vacuum Vessel (and integration)	200		
	2 Goniometers	200		
	Instrumentation (scintillators, Medipix etc..) with DAQs	250		
	Control system, Cables etc...	200		
	Operation		100	100
Total Material		850	100	100
Personnel	1 Fellow	120	120	120
	2 PhD	100	100	100
	1 Project Associate	60	60	60
	Technical students	75	75	50
Total Personnel		355	355	330
TOTAL		1205	455	430

acknowledgments

- ◆ The BE/OP-BI-RF and PH/ESE groups constantly supported our activity carefully preparing the SPS for our needs
- ◆ Special *personal* thanks:
 - ◆ A. Taratin, S. Afanasyev for the nuclear loss measurements in the NA
 - ◆ C. Bracco, E. Laface, V. Previtalli/CERN and S. Hasan, V. Ippolito, A. Mazzolari, D. Mirarchi/INFN for the huge effort in the data analysis
 - ◆ E. Metral, M. Silari for the perfect coordination of our efforts, plans and needs
 - ◆ R. Aymar for the approval of UA9 through the SPSC and the RB
 - ◆ S. Myers for approving and supporting the NA programme from 2006 to now
 - ◆ F. Ferroni, S. Bertolucci for the constant support through the CSN1 and NTA
 - ◆ CARE-HHH (2004-08) coordinators F. Ruggiero, W. Scandale and F. Zimmerman
 - ◆ INTAS programmes 132 (1999), 03-51-6155 (2003) and 05-96-7525 (2005) by which short bent crystals could be developed