



Research supported by the High Luminosity LHC project

# HiLumi LHC: DA for D2 Specification

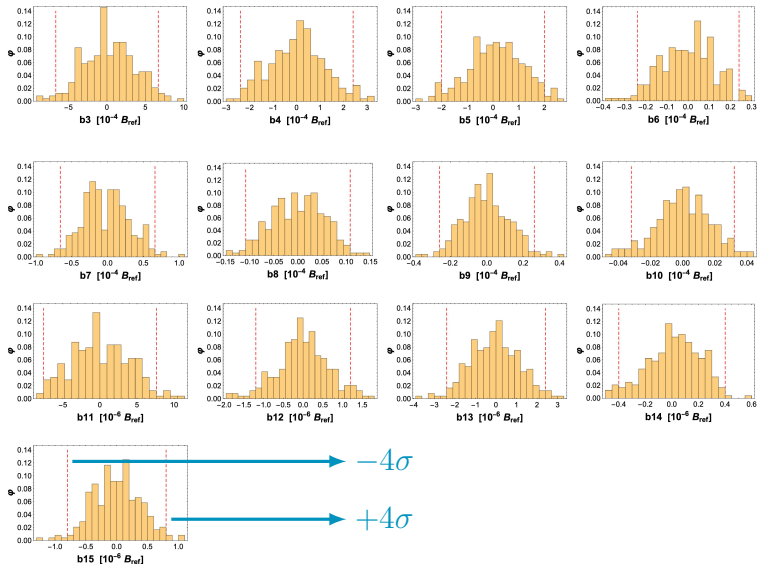
F.F. Van der Veken and M. Giovannozzi

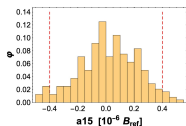
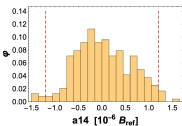
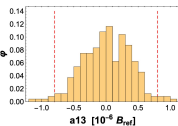
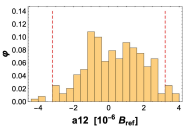
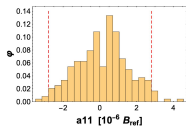
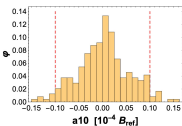
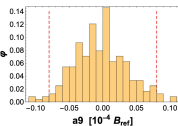
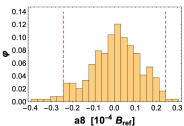
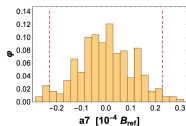
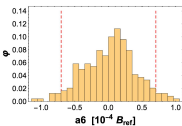
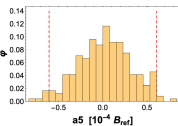
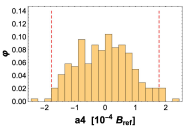
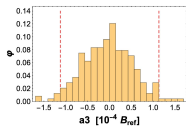
# Aim

- Effect of D2 errors on DA seemingly under control  
Need to be sure it isn't due to internal compensations
- Orders  $b_3$  and  $b_5$  might have larger values
- Random errors should be sampled from  $[-4\sigma, 4\sigma]$  uniformly  
Existing routines only sample from  $[-3\sigma, 3\sigma]$  and Gaussian

# Approach

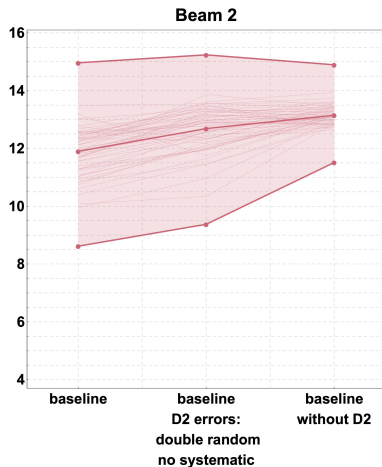
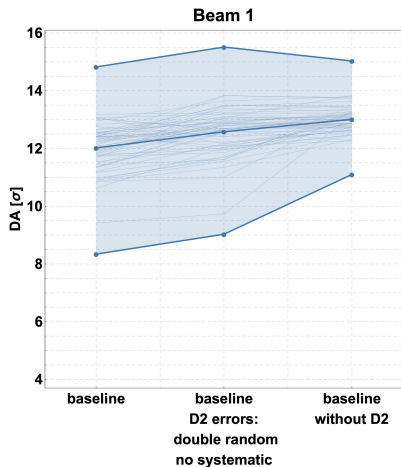
- Magnetic errors have 3 components:
  - **systematic** error  $\xi_M$
  - **uncertainty** error  $\xi_U$  per magnet family
  - **random** error  $\xi_R$  per magnet
- Total error given by  $\xi_{\text{tot}} = \xi_M + \xi_U \frac{\sigma_{1.5}}{1.5} + \xi_R \sigma_3$ 
  - $\sigma_{1.5}$  is a Gaussian random variable capped at  $1.5\sigma$  sampled once per magnet family
  - $\sigma_3$  is a Gaussian random variable capped at  $3\sigma$  resampled for every magnet
  
- By doubling the value of  $\xi_R$  we can make sure to have enough cases at  $\pm 4\sigma$





- Doubling  $\xi_R$  indeed gives more representative sampling
- However, in specification: errors are **truncated** at  $4\sigma$  while in this approach seeds beyond  $4\sigma$  are not discarded  
⇒ actual DA will be slightly higher than reported here

# DA

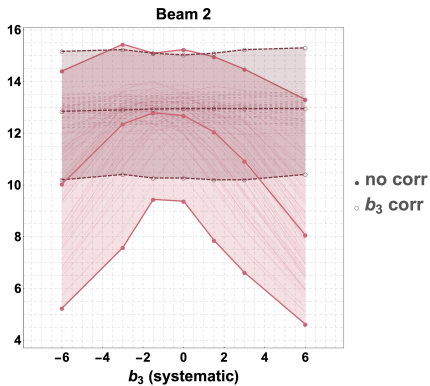
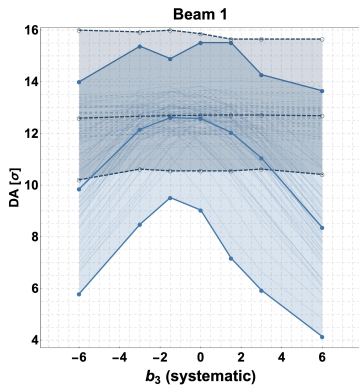




# DA

- Baseline: all errors assigned except MCBXF and MCBRD
- Removing systematic D2 errors improves DA for most seeds
  - ⇒ as expected!
  - hence no compensation effects due to random part

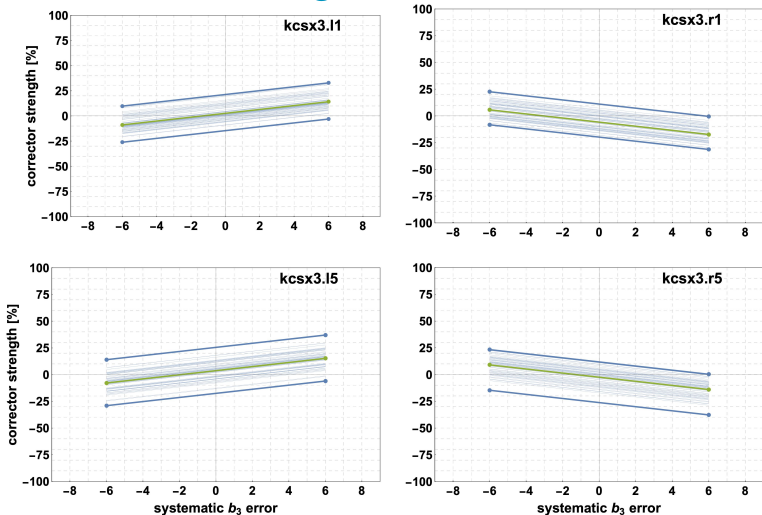
# DA from $b_3$ of D2



## DA from $b_3$ of D2

- D2 with double randoms assigned, only systematic  $b_3$
- Strong impact at high values, more so for positive values
- Best DA achieved at  $-3$ ,  $0$ , or  $+3$ , depending on seed
  - ⇒ seed-dependent compensation from systematic part
- Remember that seeds beyond  $4\sigma$  are not discarded
  - ⇒ actual DA will increase
- If we use the non-linear corrector package to correct the  $b_3$  error of the D2 (averaged over both beams), the DA can be fully recovered

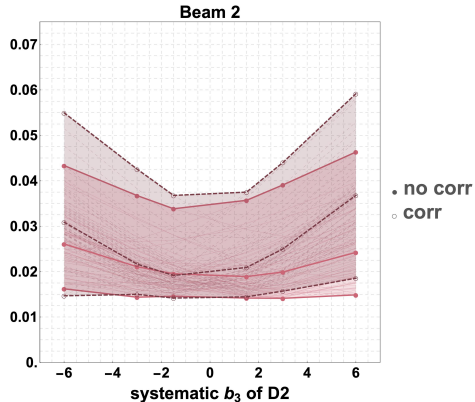
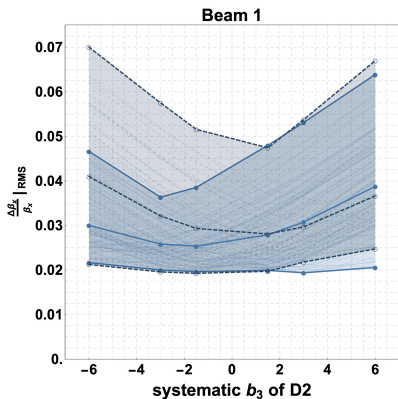
# $b_3$ corrector strengths for D2



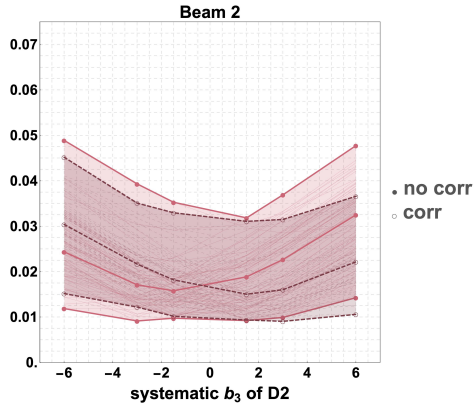
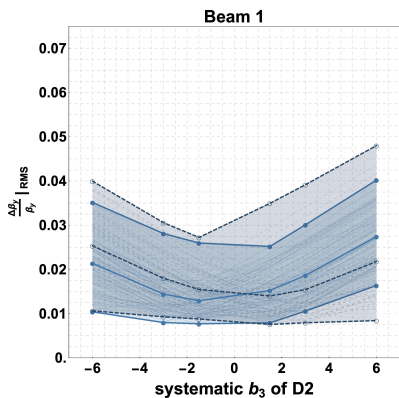
## $b_3$ corrector strengths for D2

- Correcting a systematic  $b_3 = \pm 6$  uses  $\pm 11.5\%$  of the corrector budget
  - ⇒ safe margin, leaving room to correct other magnets
  - ⇒ probably even for potentially higher values of  $b_3$
- Do the correctors introduce seizable beta-beating (via feed-down)?

# Beta-Beating from Correctors



# Beta-Beating from Correctors

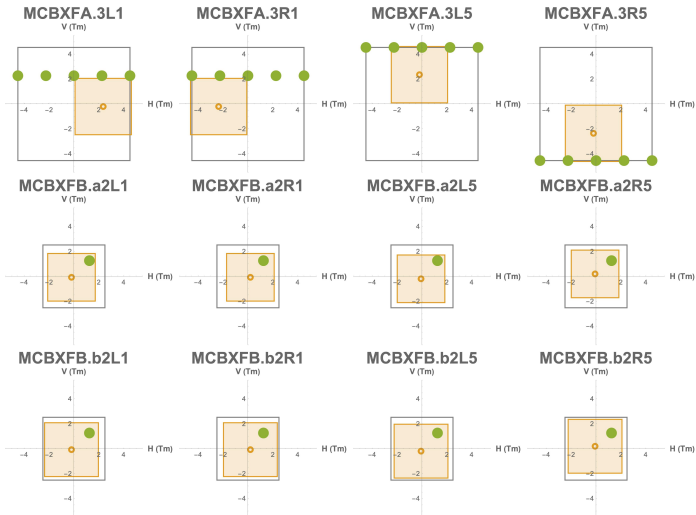


# Beta-Beating from Correctors

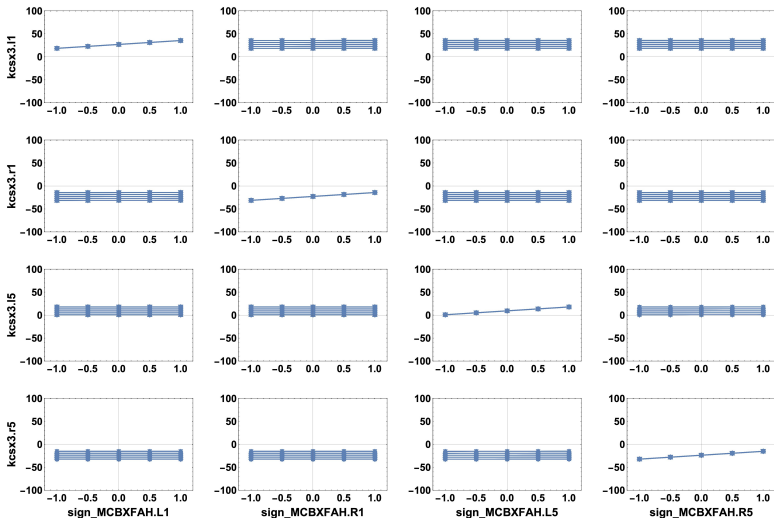
- For  $b_3 = \pm 6$ , beta-beating increases slightly ( $< 1\%$ )  
⇒ under control
- Is D2 correction compatible with e.g. MCBXF correction?
- Can we estimate (theoretical) budget needed for MCBXF?  
⇒ depends on sign configuration!  
⇒ test a few (625) configurations, only MCBXFAH, seed 1  
⇒ avoid feasibility discussion . . .



# Strengths for MCBXF correction



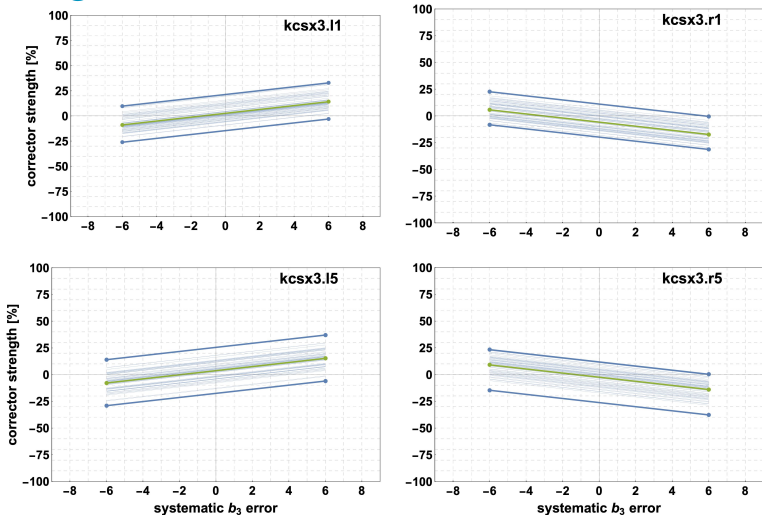
# Strengths for MCBXF correction



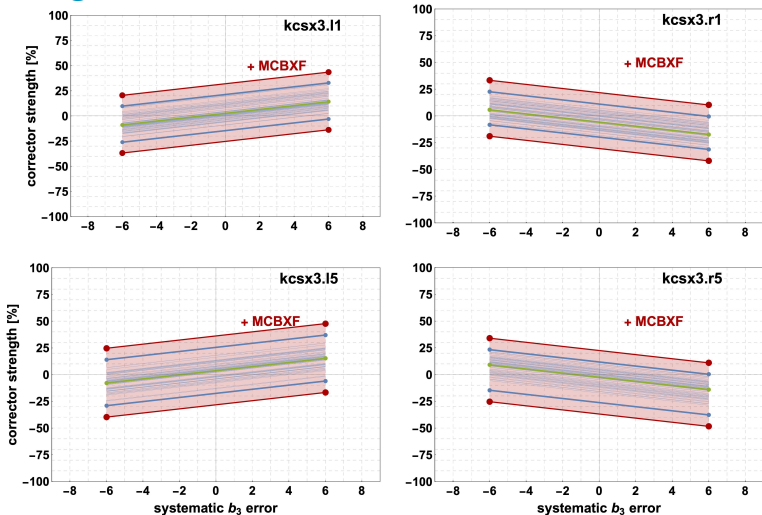
# Strengths for MCBXF correction

- Correctors are uncorrelated, on each side of each IP
  - ⇒ we can safely “ignore” internal compensations...
  - ⇒ only sign of MCBXF closest to corrector matters
- Note that this is worst-case, not assuming FRAS...
  
- Effect of (weak) MCBXFB is  $\pm 2.1\%$  of budget
- Effect of MCBXFA is  $\pm 8.6\%$  of budget
  - ⇒ how does this influence total budget (MCBXF + D2)?

# Strengths for MCBXF correction



# Strengths for MCBXF correction



# Strengths for MCBXF correction

- Total corrector budget (60 seeds):

kcsx3.l1 : [−37%, 44%]

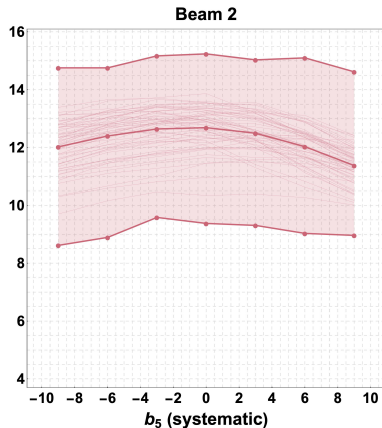
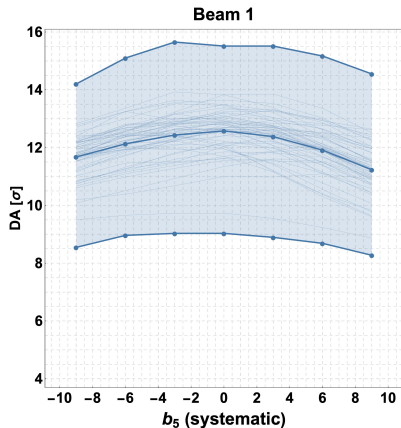
kcsx3.r1 : [−42%, 33%]

kcsx3.l5 : [−40%, 48%]

kcsx3.r5 : [−48%, 34%]

- Adding D2 to correction algo does not limit other magnets!

# DA from $b_5$ of D2



## DA from $b_5$ of D2

- D2 with double randoms assigned, only systematic  $b_5$
- Very little impact on DA



# Conclusion

- Random part does not lead to compensations (most seeds)
- Systematic part clearly leads to compensations
- DA strongly influenced by (large) systematic  $b_3$
- DA not really influenced by systematic  $b_5$

⇒ perfect!

$b_3$  can be corrected

(while for  $b_5$  no good algorithm exists yet)



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