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Exploring Measuring the Momentum Compaction Factor from Turn-by-Turn Data

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Acknowledgements:

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ABP Meeting
06th May 2021

Introduction Mom. Comp. Factor

- Describes path length change for off-momentum particles
- Link between transverse and longitudinal optics
- Transverse optics: Typically momentum compaction factor used (α_C)
- Longitudinal optics: Typically phase slip factor used (η_C)

Relativistic gamma factor

$$\eta_C = \gamma_{\text{rel}}^{-2} - \alpha_C$$

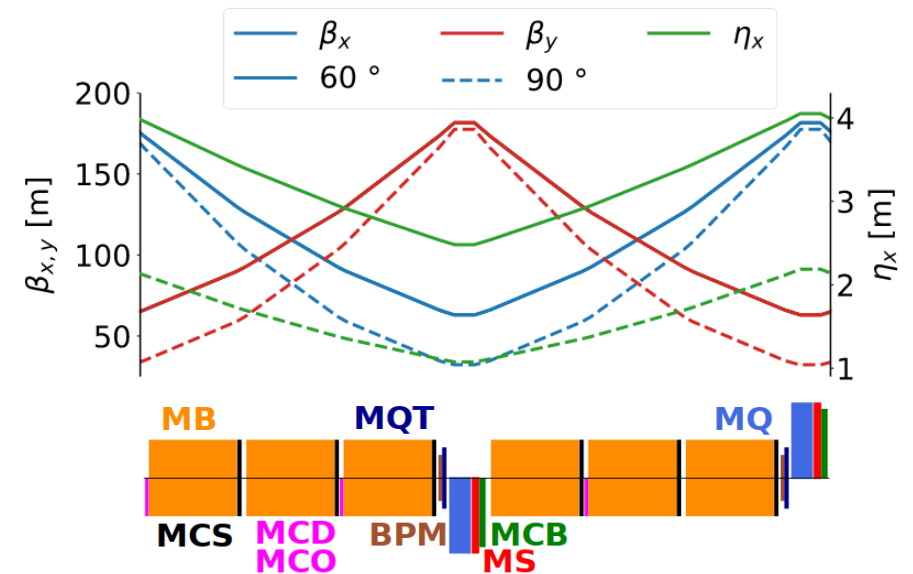
$$\alpha_C = \frac{\Delta C/C}{\delta_p} = \frac{I_1}{C} = \frac{1}{C} \oint \frac{\eta_x}{\rho} ds$$

Generated by dispersion in bending structures

Dispersion depends on quadrupole strengths

For example: 60° vs 90° phase advance in LHC FODO cell

60°: About 2 times higher dispersion leads to about 2 times larger momentum compaction ($\sim 7 \times 10^{-4}$)



Phys. Rev. Accel. Beams, 23, pp. 101602, 2020

Nonlinear Mom. Comp. Factor

- Momentum compaction and phase slip factors depend on momentum offset

$$\alpha_C = \sum_{i \geq 1} \alpha_C^{(i)} \delta^{i-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \eta_C = \sum_{i \geq 1} \eta_C^{(i)} \delta^{i-1}$$

- $\alpha_C \sim 3.2 \times 10^{-4}$ to 3.5×10^{-4} in LHC
- $\alpha_C^{(2)} \sim -3 \times 10^{-4}$ in LHC

Second order momentum compaction

Depends on $\eta'_x = d\eta_x/ds$ and second-order dispersion

Proc. 10th Int. Part. Accel. Conf. (IPAC'19), MOPMP027, 2019

$$\alpha_C^{(2)} = \frac{1}{C} \oint \left(\frac{\eta'_x}{2} + \frac{\eta_x^{(2)}}{\rho} \right) ds$$

Particle Accelerators, 18, pp. 183-201, 1986

- Second-order momentum compaction negligible

Defined by tune and chromaticity

$$\alpha_C^{(2)} = \frac{1 - 2Q'_x Q_x - Q_x^2}{Q_x^4}$$

CERN-ACC-NOTE-2018-0062, 2018

- Higher order momentum compaction more important in smaller machines

Errors Impacting Mom. Comp.

- Model:
- Linear momentum compaction depends on quadrupole strengths and dispersion
- → Measurement settings reproduced in model (orbit, tune)
- Aim to measure momentum compaction factor for seven different off-momentum optics measurements

Measurement Settings

- 7 different off-momentum optics measurements of Run 2 used
- Already summarized in proceedings of IPAC'19

Date	Fill	Type	E [TeV]	β^* [m]	Tunes				Xing [μ rad]			
					Q_x^n	Q_y^n	Q_x^d	Q_y^d	IP1	IP2	IP5	IP8
26 th Mar. '16	4729	physics	6.5	11.0	0.28	0.31	0.268	0.325	0	0	0	0
10 th May '16	4908	VdM	6.5	19.2	0.31	0.32	0.298	0.335	-140	200	140	-170
16 th Jun. '16	5023	high β^*	6.5	2500	0.28	0.31	0.271	0.325	0	200	0	-200
28 th Jul. '16	5124	ATS	6.5	0.40	0.28	0.31	0.265	0.322	0	0	0	0
3 rd Oct. '16	5356	ATS	6.5	0.21	0.28	0.31	0.265	0.322	0	200	0	-250
20 th Oct. '16	5434	ions	6.5	0.60	0.31	0.32	0.295	0.332	0	138	0	-180
3 rd Nov. '18	7396	ions	6.5	0.50	0.31	0.32	0.298	0.335	160	137 ^a	160	-170

^a The measurements of Beam 1 are performed after a crossing angle switch to -137μ rad.

Proc. 10th Int. Part. Accel. Conf. (IPAC'19), MOPMP027, 2019

Errors Impacting Mom. Comp.

- Model:
- Linear momentum compaction depends on quadrupole strengths and dispersion
- → Measurement settings reproduced in model (orbit, tune)
- Aim to measure momentum compaction factor for seven different off-momentum optics measurements

- Quadrupole errors:
- Quadrupolar errors at regions with large dispersion lead to a shift

$$\Delta\alpha_C = -K_1 \frac{\eta_x^2 - \eta_y^2}{C_0}$$

- Known errors: 60 WISE tables
- Include quadrupole errors

Proc. 10th Europ. Part. Accel. Conf. (EPAC'06), TUPP091

Proc. 11th Europ. Part. Accel. Conf. (EPAC'08)

Quadrupole Errors

- 60 different model configurations from 60 WISE tables
- Quadrupole and skew quadrupole errors applied to main dipoles (K1 and K1S)
- Corrections applied with trim quadrupoles and skew quadrupoles

Date	Type	β^* [m]	Model	
			α_C^{mdl}	$\alpha_C^{\text{mdl}+\Delta K_1}$
26/03/16	physics	11	3.22	3.22 ± 0.001
05/10/16	VdM	19.2	3.20	3.21 ± 0.008
06/16/16	high β^*	2500	3.18	3.20 ± 0.001
28/07/16	ATS	0.4	3.49	3.48 ± 0.003
03/10/16	ATS	0.21	3.49	3.50 ± 0.004
16/10/16	ions	0.6	3.21	3.23 ± 0.002
03/11/18	ions	0.5	3.49	3.49 ± 0.003

- Other field-errors not applied
- No misalignment errors

Error bar is the standard deviation of 60 seeds after applying errors and using existing correction routines

Take away:

✓ Momentum compaction shift below 1 %

Mom. Comp. Factor Measurements

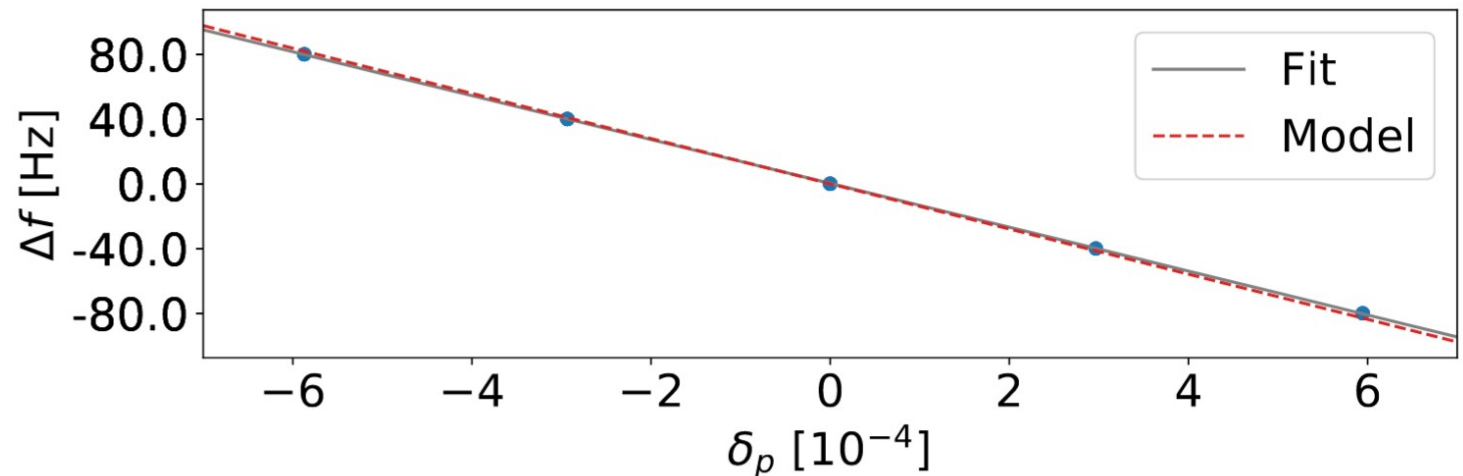
- Fit of relative energy (momentum) offset over frequency
- Problem: no device in LHC to measure energy → Use TbT measurements

$$\delta_p = \frac{\langle \eta_x^{\text{mdl}} CO_x \rangle}{\langle (\eta_x^{\text{mdl}})^2 \rangle} \quad \text{Measured closed orbit and model dispersion at arc BPMs}$$

- Fit using

$$\delta_p = - \left(\frac{1}{\gamma_{\text{rel}}^{-2} + \alpha_C} \right) \frac{\Delta f}{f}$$

E = 6.5 TeV and therefore the relativistic gamma is negligible

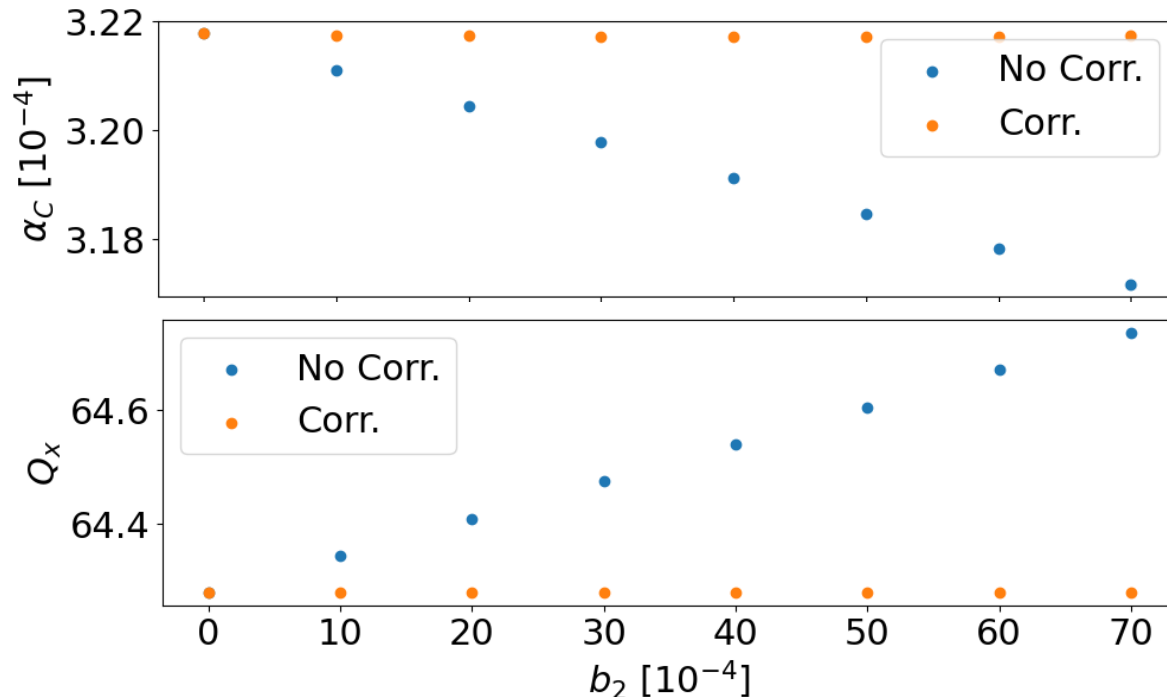


Relative error between measurement and model about -3 %

Systematic Quadrupole Errors in Arcs

- Horizontal dispersion in arc always positive
- Vertical dispersion in arc oscillating around 0
- Negative $\Delta\alpha_C$ measured \rightarrow would result from positive K_1

$$\Delta\alpha_C = -K_1 \frac{\eta_x^2 - \eta_y^2}{C_0}$$



- Including quadrupole errors (b_2) in arc quadrupoles
 - Decreases α_C
 - Increases horizontal tune
- Tune matching with trim quadrupoles shifts α_C back to model

Quadrupole errors in arc quadrupoles cannot explain measured error of - 3%

Beam Position Monitor Errors

- Measured closed orbit used for momentum offset calculation

$$\delta_p = \frac{\langle \eta_x^{\text{mdl}} CO_x \rangle}{\langle (\eta_x^{\text{mdl}})^2 \rangle}$$

Measured closed orbit not necessary real orbit

$$CO_x^{\text{meas}} = C \times CO_x^{\text{real}}$$

BPM calibration C can modify real orbit to measured one

- What would calibration errors do?
- If average C_i over all used BPMs is 1.01
- → δ_p^{meas} would be 1.01 larger
- → Slope of δ_p over $\Delta f/f$ 0.99 smaller
- → Momentum compaction factor smaller

$$\delta_p^{\text{meas}} = \frac{\langle \eta_{x,i}^{\text{mdl}} C_i CO_{x,i} \rangle}{\langle (\eta_{x,i}^{\text{mdl}})^2 \rangle}$$

Phys. Rev. Accel. Beams, 23, pp. 042801, 2020

Arc Calibration from Mom. Comp.

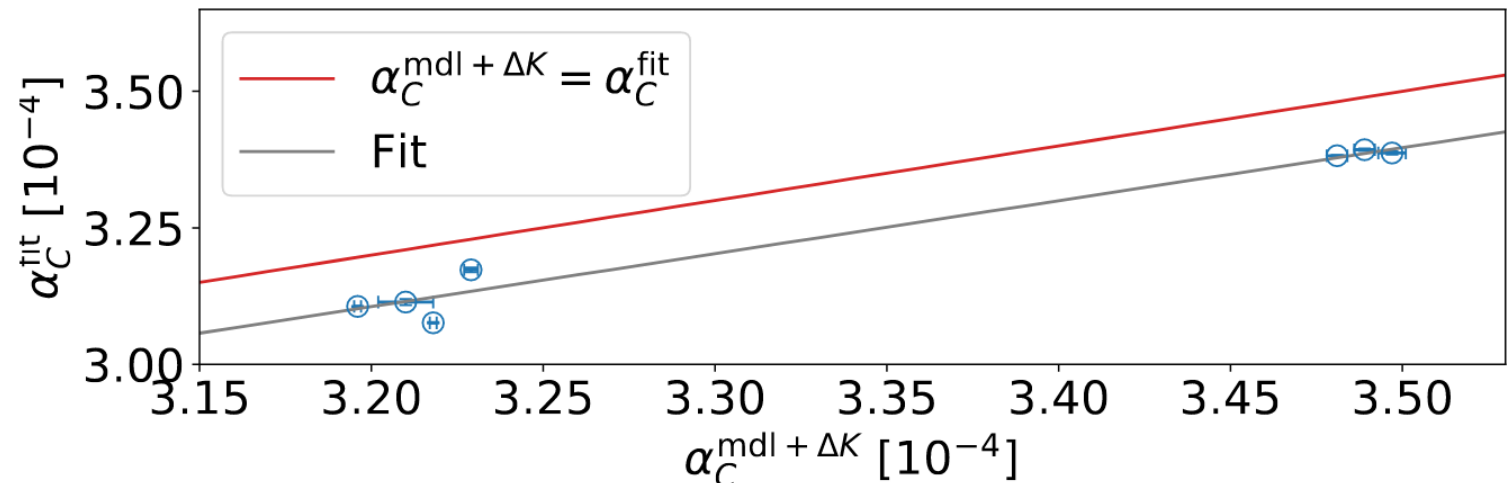
Date	Type	β^* [m]	Model		Measurements	
			α_C^{mdl}	$\alpha_C^{\text{mdl}+\Delta K_1}$	α_C^{fit}	σ^{fit} [%]
26/03/16	physics	11	3.22	3.22 ± 0.001	3.08 ± 0.001	-4.4
05/10/16	VdM	19.2	3.20	3.21 ± 0.008	3.11 ± 0.010	-3.0
06/16/16	high β^*	2500	3.18	3.20 ± 0.001	3.11 ± 0.001	-2.8
28/07/16	ATS	0.4	3.49	3.48 ± 0.003	3.38 ± 0.001	-2.8
03/10/16	ATS	0.21	3.49	3.50 ± 0.004	3.39 ± 0.003	-3.1
16/10/16	ions	0.6	3.21	3.23 ± 0.002	3.17 ± 0.005	-1.8
03/11/18	ions	0.5	3.49	3.49 ± 0.003	3.39 ± 0.002	-2.8

- Systematic error of about 3 %
- Other field and misalignment errors and corrections are assumed to only minor impact momentum compaction

Error between expectation and measurement: $(-2.95 \pm 0.003)\%$

Take away:

✓ ~3 % error attributed tentatively attributed to arc BPM calibration



Conclusion and Outlook

- Conclusion:
- Error between measured and model momentum compaction factor:
 $(-2.95 \pm 0.003) \%$
- Only arc BPMs are used → **Error could arise from arc BPM calibration**
- Outlook and further studies:
- Systematic analysis of Run 2 off-momentum measurements
- Aim to reproduce measured momentum compaction factor in simulations
- Study effect of other field and misalignment errors
- Effects on IR BPM calibration to be evaluated
- Optics with significantly different momentum compaction could help clarifying



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Thank you!

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BPM Calibration Errors

Results taken from

Phys. Rev. Accel. Beams, 23, pp. 042801, 2020

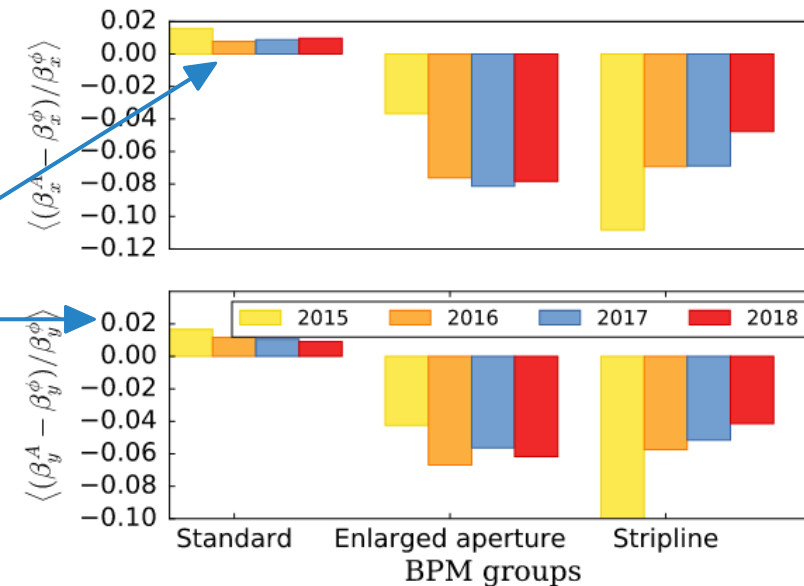
A. Garcia-Tabares, PhD Thesis, CERN-THESIS-2019-211

- Recent study investigated BPM calibration errors in LHC (and PSB)
- Different BPMs in LHC, in total 506 BPMs, 428 (84 %) standard BPMs

Name	Stripline	Stripline Enlarged aperture	Standard
Geometry	Stripline	Stripline	Button
LHC name	BPMS	BPMSX	BPMW
Diameter	61 mm	81 mm	49 mm

- Motivation: systematic offset in interaction region between β^A and β^{ph}

Standard BPMs mostly in arc
Measure small difference
between beta calculations



Calibration Factor

Results taken from

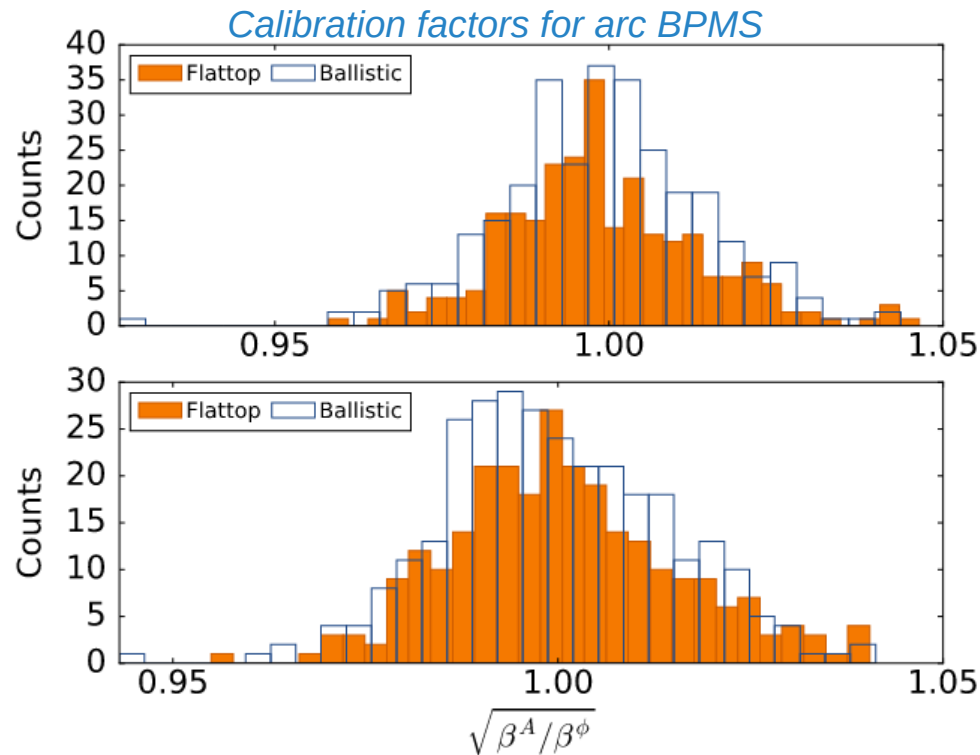
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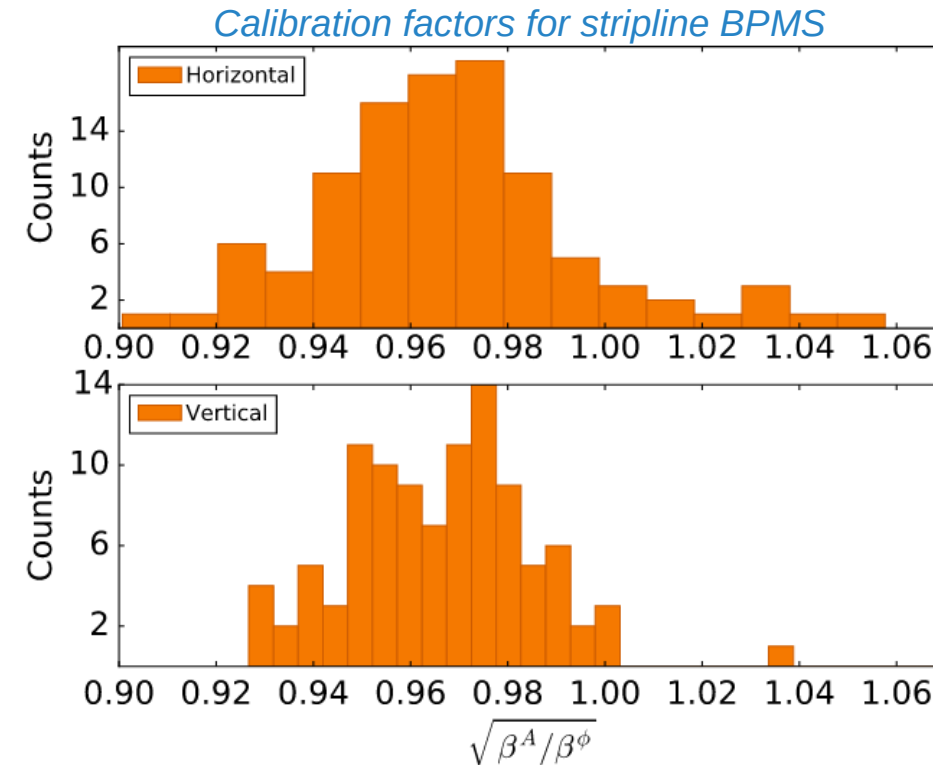
- Calibration factor from β -functions

$$C_{\beta,i} = \sqrt{\frac{\beta_i^A}{\beta_i^\phi}} = \frac{C_i}{\sqrt{(C_{i,ARCS})^2}}$$

Calibration factors normalized by average arc calibration



$C_{i,ARCS}$ centered by reference or definition around 1.0



$\langle C_i \rangle$ about 3% attributed to IR BPMS

Approximation of Mom. Comp.

- Use average measured dispersion

$$\alpha_C \approx \alpha_C^{\text{ap.}} = \frac{2\pi \langle \eta_x \rangle}{C}$$

- Model: About 2% larger than expected
- Measurements: agrees almost perfectly with model approximation ($\sigma^{\text{ap.}}$)

Take away:

✓ Approximation not suitable for estimation of calibration

Date	Type	β^* [m]	Model			Measurements			
			α_C^{mdl}	$\alpha_C^{\text{mdl}+\Delta K_1}$	$\alpha_C^{\text{mdl}+\Delta K_1, \text{ap.}}$	α_C^{fit}	σ^{fit} [%]	$\alpha_C^{\text{ap.}}$	$\sigma^{\text{ap.}}$ [%]
26/03/16	physics	11	3.22	3.22 ± 0.001	3.28 ± 0.008	3.08 ± 0.001	-4.4	3.28	0.01
05/10/16	VdM	19.2	3.20	3.21 ± 0.008	3.26 ± 0.002	3.11 ± 0.010	-3.0	3.28	0.6
06/16/16	high β^*	2500	3.18	3.20 ± 0.001	3.26 ± 0.001	3.11 ± 0.001	-2.8	3.26	0.1
28/07/16	ATS	0.4	3.49	3.48 ± 0.003	3.51 ± 0.002	3.38 ± 0.001	-2.8	3.51	-0.3
03/10/16	ATS	0.21	3.49	3.50 ± 0.004	3.56 ± 0.003	3.39 ± 0.003	-3.1	3.57	0.1
16/10/16	ions	0.6	3.21	3.23 ± 0.002	3.29 ± 0.002	3.17 ± 0.005	-1.8	3.32	+1.4
03/11/18	ions	0.5	3.49	3.49 ± 0.003	3.54 ± 0.004	3.39 ± 0.002	-2.8	3.53	-0.4

Error resulting from unexpected quadrupolar error sources somewhere in the lattice