# A Collimation perspective on the commissioning

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10th LHC Operations "Evian" Workshop

# Introduction

• Several HW and SW upgrades during LS2 on one of the most critical LHC systems (see G. Azzopardi)



Very useful to have feedback on HW and SW before 2022 run for an educated perspective on commissioning





- I. Overview of activities in 2021 beam test
- II. Threading
- III. Available aperture
- **IV. Collimator setup**
- V. Performance validation
- VI. Collimation experience with 21L3
- VII. Looking at the future
- VIII.Conclusions



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# **Get beams circulating**

• Beam left "circulating" step-by-step: collimators used to stop the beam in each IR (except IR4...)

a.k.a. Threading



#### BP and sequences used to handle collimators worked smoothly, ready for 2022



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# Impacts on 2022 settings ( $\epsilon^* = 3.5 \mu m$ )





# Settings strategy during $\beta^*$ and Xing leveling in 2022

• Settings strategy agreed with forward physics experiments at LHC Collimation WG <u>#256</u> and <u>#260</u>

✓ Keep TCTs and TCLs at constant mm gap corresponding to requested  $\sigma$  at  $\beta$ \*=30 cm

✓ Small XRPs movement to keep adequate hierarchy margins within discrete limits



#### Solution for Run3:

- ✓ Interlock limit functions sliced at matched points
- Segments stored in LSA as function list and signature generated for every segment



More flexible solution envisaged for Run 4, where new collimator controls will be deployed (SAMBUCA)



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# **Alignment and settings**

Several milestones achieved during test beam:

- Entire system aligned sequentially:
  - ✓ Demonstrated max 2h in worst conditions
  - ✓ Collected data for parallel alignment of new collimators



#### All BPMs tested:

 Minor issues identified only on 2 collimators that will be fixed during YETS

- New app functionality for direct trims:
  - Centres can be trimmed right after alignment without file exchange



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# Impacts on 2022 commissioning

- **Expected time** to align full system at different stages:
  - ✓ Reconfigurations along the year not an issue thanks to BPMs
  - ✓ ~1.5h needed in 2018 with sequential alignment (79 colls)
  - ✓ Parallel alignment also validated along 2018



Expected ~1h/2h with parallel/parallel+sequential alignment at Injection/Flat Top in 2022 (85/81colls) thanks also to data for new collimators collected in 2021

- Quicker and easier generation of settings:
  - ✓ **Direct trims of centres** from main application
  - ✓ **Direct generation in LSA** of setting functions

**No need** of external settings generation and **file exchange** (time consuming and error prone)

First estimation of integrated time needed for alignment and validation: ~4 shifts



# **Crystals**

- Bent crystals will be used as primary collimation stage during 2022 ion run
  - ✓ Requested to validate their status after LS
  - $\checkmark\,$  Two crystals to be replaced during YETS
- Dynamic schedule and priorities pushed test at the end of the test beam
  - ✓ Managed to test B2 crystals
  - ✓ Channelling successfully observed and consistent with 2018 measurements
  - ✓ Confident that crystals in beam 1 should be as left in 2018 as well







# Additional time requests in 2022 commissioning

Activity	Estimated time (h)
BPM scan for 33 collimators	1.5
Align with BPMs the 3 missing collimators post-beam test	0.5
Test of <b>new ML model</b> under development that promises up to 50% time reduction for beam based alignment	1.5
Test new parallel alignment implemented for Flat Top	0.5
Sequential alignment of entire system at Flat Top to collect missing crosstalk data	2
Validation of new crystals installed during YETS	12



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# **Performance validation in 2022**

Same approach extensively used in Run II





# New tool for Loss Maps and online analysis

New unique application for  $\beta$  and  $\delta p/p$  LM to ease and speed up performance validation





 Preliminary analysis for quick feedback during intensity ramp up



Deployed and fully compliant with acc-py guidelines/environment



# New tool for offline analysis

#### Main features

- Uses NXCALS for data extraction and SPARK for distributed data analysis
- Designed for Jupyter notebooks running on the SWAN cloud service
- Possibility to store a catalogue of analysed loss map scenarios on HDFS

25/11/21

#### Latest developments

- Compatible with the latest logging structures
- Modular design for improved analysis flexibility
- Interactive loss map plotting
- Improved efficiency

https://gitlab.cern.ch/collteam/lossmaps/







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# **21L3 identification**

• Puzzling observations during initial global aperture measurements

Losses observed at 21L3 but never became larger than at primary collimators

Usual signature of secondary halo lost locally

• Alarming losses observed during performance validation with single stage



OK given for stable beams with three bunches, but local aperture measurements requested



# **21L3 local aperture measurements**

- 1) Beam shaped with primary collimators to have the desired beam probe
- 2) 3/4-Correctors local orbit bump matched in H/V plane at Q21L3 -
- 3) Local aperture probed systematically with 2/0.5 mm steps in H/V plane
- 4) Max bump excursion in H of ±10 mm defined by arising of losses at Q20/Q22
- 5) Measurements performed on 29/10 and 30/10 after Fast Power Abort at 3.5 TeV





#### Measurements used to match a local orbit bump that could restore >11 $\sigma$ global aperture from ~7 $\sigma$



# **21L3 mitigations**

- Primary collimator in V plane closed from 8  $\sigma$  to 6  $\sigma$  during test beam to alleviate losses in first minutes of SB
- Other mitigations were tested to probe possibility to cope with high intensity beams in 2022:



Both worked well: feeling that we could have handled without major performance limitation from losses/collimation

<u>Tests possible also thanks to the complete system alignment and new SW tools validated during test beam,</u> <u>allowing a quick parameter generation for entire IR7</u>



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# Performance of the Run 3 system

#### • Detailed assessment in simulations:



F. Van Der Veken



- ✓ Layouts updated with "as-built" lattice
- ✓ Performance evaluated with the new collimator design/materials
- ✓ Gain of 20-25% cleaning performance due to new materials

(A. Waets @ ColUSM #138)



# Settings for $\beta^*$ leveling in 2023 – 2024





# Impact of 1 year extension

No impacts on collimation performance if same 2024 machine parameters are kept

**Detailed assessment** needed if machine **performance pushed** further

Complete renewal of entire control system foreseen for LS3 because of reached end of life
 Study in progress to address failure rate in the additional year of Run 3



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### Conclusions

- Several upgrades HW and SW during LS2 on one of the most critical LHC systems
- Quite exciting and intense test beam providing plenty of inputs:
  - ✓ Threading worked smoothly and ready for 2022
  - ✓ Aperture in agreement with expectations (provided no other 21L3-like events)
  - ✓ Settings along the cycle and strategy during levelling defined along Run III
  - ✓ Alignment and new tools tested promising faster setup and validation
- Impact of 1 year extension:
  - ✓ No impacts on cleaning performance if same 2024 machine parameters are kept
  - ✓ Study in progress to address failure rate of controls at end of life in the additional year





# BACKUP



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# **Summary global aperture measurements**

#### From N. Fuster et al. arXiv:2106.09656 (Sub to EPJ Plus)

**Table 4.** Summary of the measured global aperture bottlenecks per beam and plane at injection energy. The aperture measurements are expressed by the reference collimator half-gap before and after exposing the bottleneck. All values are given in units of beam size  $\sigma$ , for  $\epsilon_n = 3.5 \ \mu$ m. The bottleneck location is also indicated for each beam and plane and the beam-based aperture measurement method used.

	${f E}$ $[TeV]$	Method	B1H	B1V	B2H	B2V
2010	0.450	Tune resonance blow-up +coll. scan	12.5-13.0 (Q6R2)	13.5-14.0 (Q4L6)	14.0-14.5 (Q5R6)	13.0-13.5 (Q4R6)
2011	0.450	Tune resonance blow-up +coll. scan	12.0-12.5 (Q6R2)	13.0-13.5 (Q4L2)	12.5-13.0 (Q5R6)	13.1-13.6 (Q4R6)
2012	0.450	Controlled white noise emittance blow-up+coll. scan	$11.5-12.0 \\ (Q6R2)$	12.0-12.5 (Q4L6)	12.5-13.0 (Q5R6)	12.5-13.0 (Q4R6)
2015	0.450	Controlled white noise emittance blow-up+coll. scan	11.6-12.1 (MBRC.4R8)	12.1-12.6 (Q6L4)	12.5-13.0 (Q6L6)	12.0-12.5 (Q4R6)
2016	0.450	Controlled white noise emittance blow-up+coll. scan	12.5-13.0 (MBRC.4R8)	12.0-12.5 (Q6L4)	12.5-13.0 (TCDQM.4L6)	12.5-13.0 (Q4R6)
2017	0.450	Controlled white noise emittance blow-up+coll scan	13.1-13.6 (Q6R2)	12.2-12.7 (Q4L6)	$13.2-13.7 \\ (Q6L8)$	12.8-13.3 (Q4R6)
2018	0.450	Controlled white noise emittance blow-up+coll scan	13.3-13.8 (Q4R6)	12.2-12.7 (Q4L6)	$\begin{array}{c} 13-13.5 \\ (\text{Q4L6 \& Q6L8}) \end{array}$	12.5-13.0 (Q4R6)

#### 2021 test beam

Plane	Aperture $[\sigma]$	Bottleneck
B1H	13.0 – 13.5	TCDSA
B1V	12.0 – 12.5	MQY 4L6
B2H	14.0 - 14.5	MQY 4L6
B2V	12.5 - 13.0	MQY 4R6



# **Summary IT aperture measurements**

#### From N. Fuster et al. arXiv:2106.09656 (Sub to EPJ Plus)

**Table 6.** Summary of measured global aperture bottlenecks per beam and plane in Run 1 and Run 2 for physics configuration The aperture measurements are given by the reference collimator half-gap before and after exposing the bottleneck. All values are given in units of beam size  $\sigma$ , for  $\epsilon_n = 3.5 \ \mu m$ . The bottleneck location is also indicated for each beam and plane.

	${ m E}$ $[{ m TeV}]$	$eta^*$ [cm]	$\phi \ [\mu {f rad}]$	Method	B1H	B1V	B2H	B2V
2012	4	100	-145	Controlled white noise emittance blow-up+coll. scan	$\begin{array}{c} 11.5\text{-}12.0\\ (\text{Q2L5}) \end{array}$	11.0-11.5 (D1/Q3L1)	11.5-12.0 (D1/Q3R1)	11.0-11.5 (D1/Q3R1
2015	6.5	80	-145	Controlled white noise emittance blow-up+coll. scan	18.2-18.7 (D1/Q3R5)	15.7-16.2 (D1/Q3L1)	16.2-16.7 (D1/Q3R1)	15.7-16.2 (D1/Q3R1
2016	6.5	40	-185	Controlled white noise emittance blow-up+coll. scan	10.6-11.1 (D1/Q3R5)	9.9-10.4 (D1/Q3L1)	11.5-12.0 (D1/Q3R1)	10.4-10.9 (D1/Q3R1
2017	6.5	40	+185	Controlled white noise emittance blow-up+coll. scan	10.9-11.4 (D1/Q3R5)	12.0-12.5 (D1/Q3L1)	12.9-13.4 (Q2R5)	11.4-11.9 (D1/Q3R1
2017	6.5	40	+150	Controlled white noise emittance blow-up+coll. scan	11.5-12.0 (D1/Q3R5)	12.4-12.9 (D1/Q3L1)	14.0-14.5 (Q2R5)	12.0-12.5 (D1/Q3L1
2017	6.5	30	+150	Controlled white noise emittance blow-up+coll. scan	10.6-11.1 (D1/Q3L1 & D1/Q3R5)	$\begin{array}{c} 11.1\text{-}11.6 \\ (\text{Q2R5 \&} \\ \text{D1/Q3L1}) \end{array}$	10.9-11.4 (D1/Q3R1)	10.5-11.0 (D1/Q3R1
2018	6.5	30	+160	Controlled white noise emittance blow-up+coll. scan	10.5-11.0 (D1/Q3L1)	10.5-11.0 (D1/Q3L1)	10.0-10.5 (D1/Q3R1)	10.5-11.0 (D1/Q3R1
2018	6.5	25	+145	Controlled white noise emittance blow-up+coll. scan	9.2-9.7 (D1/Q3L1)	9.2-9.7 (D1/Q3L1)	>12	10.5-11.0 (D1/Q3R1

#### 2021 test beam

IT - plane	Positive	Negative	Expected
1 - H	23.3/23.9	-23.3/-23.9	24
1 - V	28.4/28.7	-27.7/-28.0	28.9
5 - H	29.9/31.1	-29.1/-29.5	28.9
5 - V	24.4/24.7	-25.3/-25.7	24
2 - H	18.0/19.5	-18.5/-19.5	19
2 - V	27.4/28.9	-28.9/-30.4	28.9

#### All at Q2, except IT2-H at Q1





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