



Collimation upgrade: transition from LS2 to Run 3 operation

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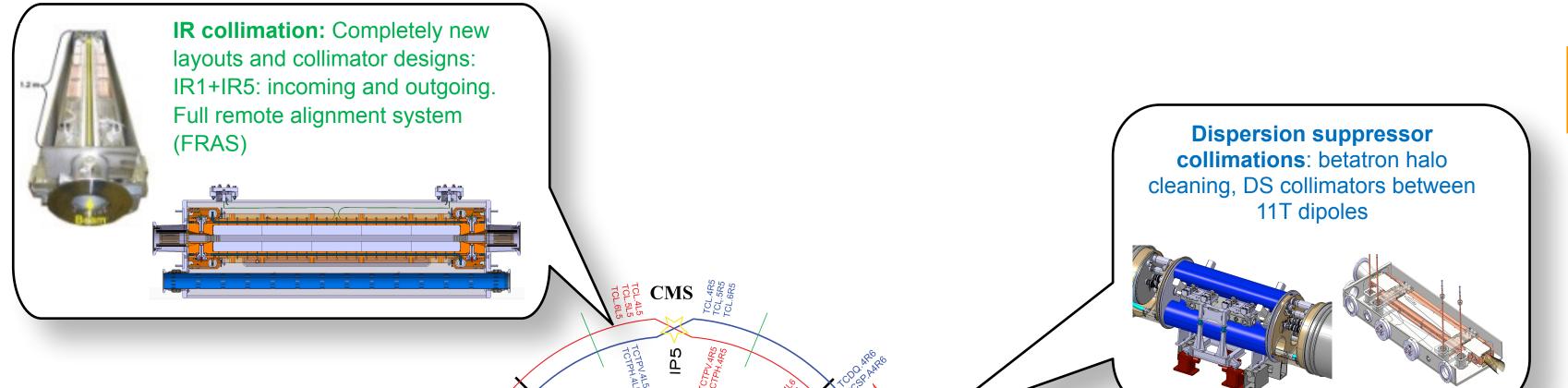
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- Conclusions



Introduction: WP5 upgrade items



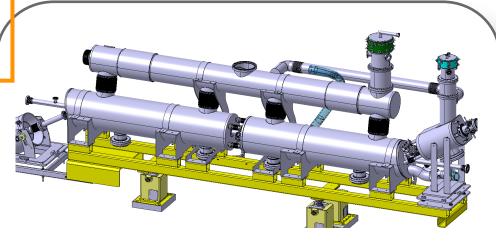




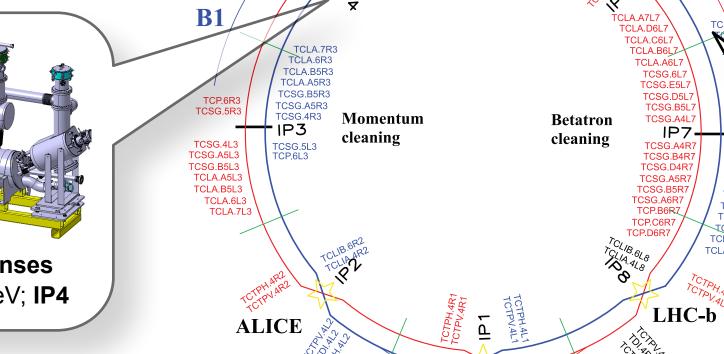


LS2+YETS

Descoped from LS3



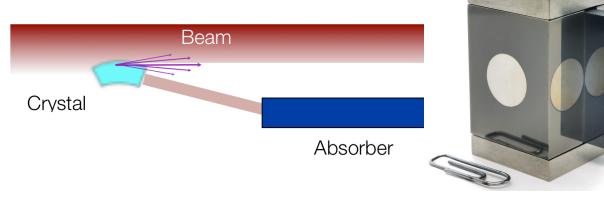
Hollow electron beam: 2 lenses $I_e = 5 \text{ A}$; I = 3 m; En = 10-15 KeV; **IP4**



ATLAS

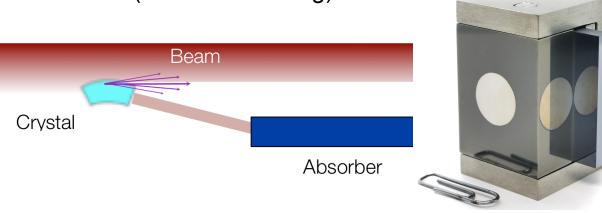
Crystal-assisted collimation (Pb ions)

4-8 bent crystals, 50 µrad bending **IP7** (betatron cleaning)

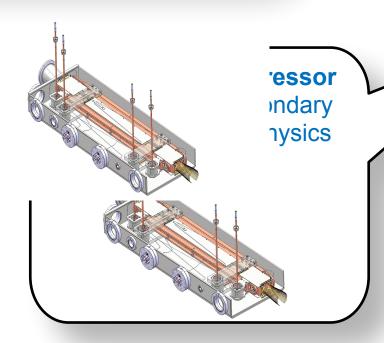


Impedance reduction: low-impedance,

coated MoGr

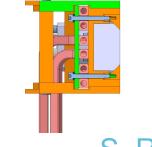


LS2

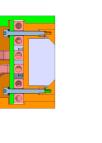


LS2

Consolidation (not HL): low-impedance primaries (material from WP5), renew controls, maintain / replace rest of system



high robustness secondary collimators: **LS2+LS3** Un-coated MoGr primary collimators.







Collimation upgrade scope: LS2 and LS3



The LS2 upgrade provides an

improved collimation

performance for Run 3!

- Upgrades in the second long shutdown (LS2)
 - Dispersion suppressor collimation:
 - 2 TCLD collimators around IR2 for ALICE luminosity upgrade
 - First phase of the low-impedance upgrade of the system
 - 8 new secondary collimators make of Mo-coated MoGr (TCSPM) IR7
 - MoGr (uncoated) material for 4 new primary collimators (TCPPM) in IR7
 - Upgraded betatron cleaning for heavy-ion beams
 - 4 crystal primary collimators (TCPC) in IR7 (two installations: YETS2021-22 and YETS2022-23)
 - [CONS] New passive absorbers (TCAPM) for improved warm-quadrupole lifetime
 - Including spares, 22 new collimators built in LS2
- Upgrades in the third long shutdown (LS3)
 - Second phase of the low-impedance upgrade: 10 TCSPM in IR7
 - New collimation layouts in IR1/5: 20 movable collimators; 12 fixed masks (TCT*, TCL*, TCLM)





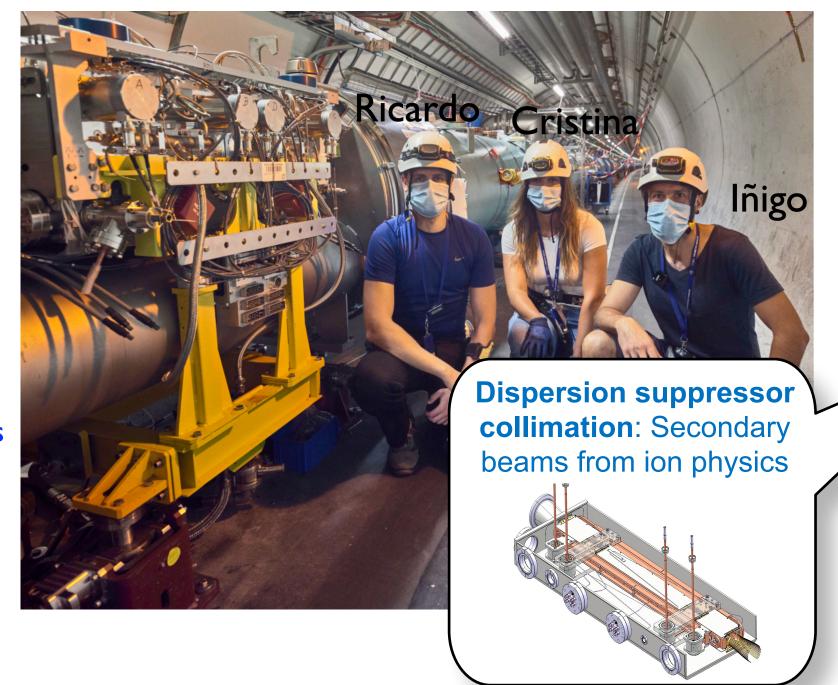
LS2 activities — completed



Important steps for the HL-LHC collimation upgrade carried out in LS2

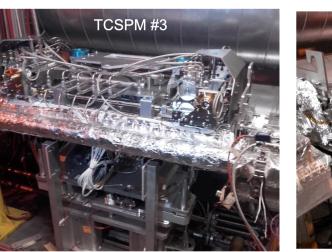
- Dispersion suppressor collimators, IR2
- Low-impedance secondaries (coated), IR7
- Low-impedance primaries, IR7
 (consolidation items; new material from HL-LHC)
- Passive absorbers for IR7

22 collimators built, 18 for installation (4 spares)



Coated secondary collimators: 8 installed IR7









ictures: I. Lamas. C. Bahamonde

Impedance reduction: low-impedance, high robustness secondary collimators: coated MoGr Un-coated MoGr primary collimators.

Very successful collaboration across several groups in the ATS sector!
Particular thanks:
SY/STI.

In addition: 2 crystal primary collimators (TCPCs) installed in Nov. 2021; 2 will be installed in the YETS2022-23 (+2 spares built)



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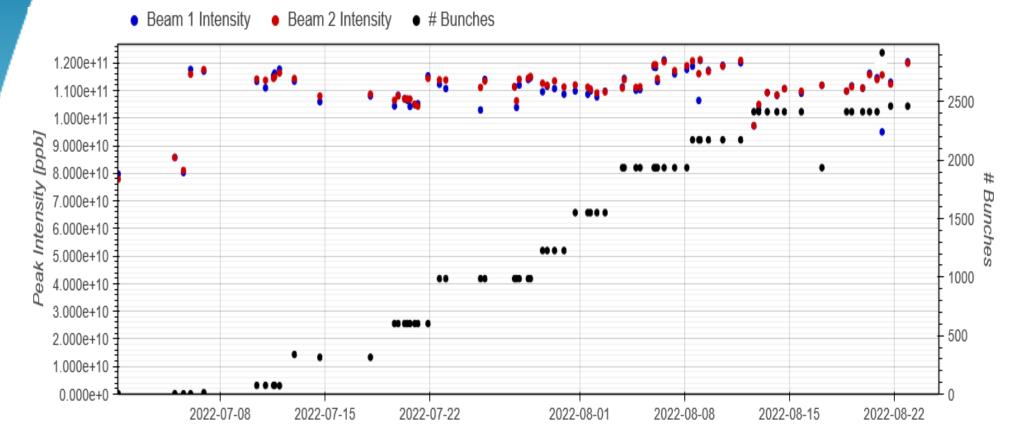


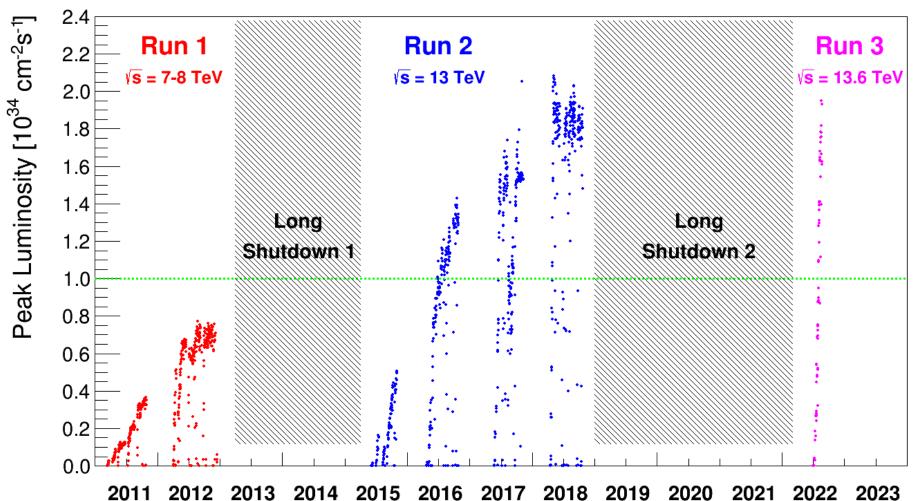
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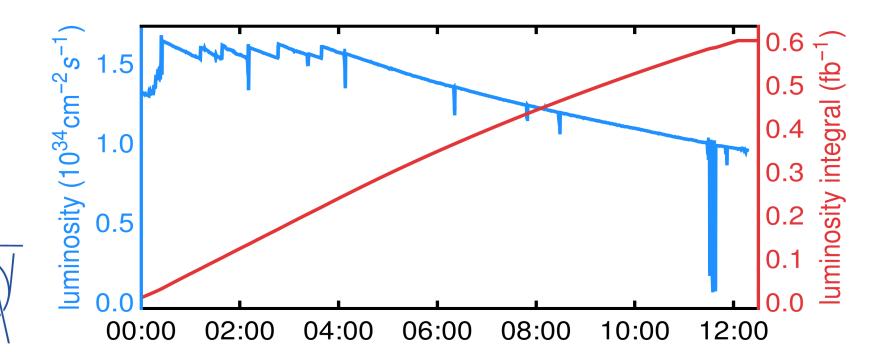


LHC status in a nutshell









Various operational aspects in 2022 are already particularly relevant for beam collimation:

- 330 MJ of beam stored energy at 6.8TeV
 - No quench from circulating-beam losses
- Peak bunch current ~ 1.25 x 10¹¹ p
- Peak luminosity close to 2 x 10³⁴cm⁻²s⁻¹
- Luminosity levelling schemes

WP5 LS2 upgrades:

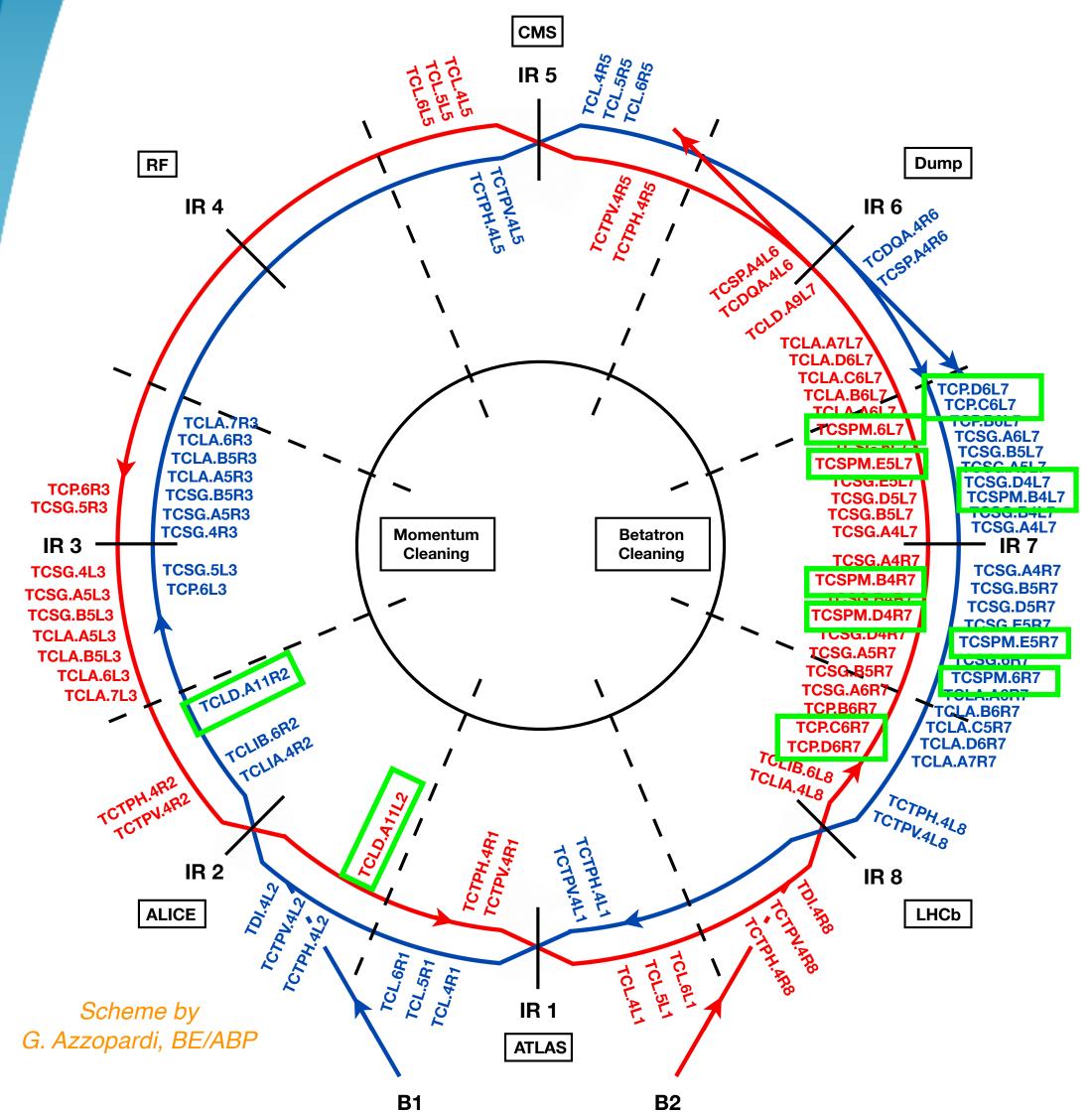
- Improve performance in view of the progressive deployment of LIU beams (in particular for ion beams)
- Reduce workload from LS3
- Validate some key upgrade choices

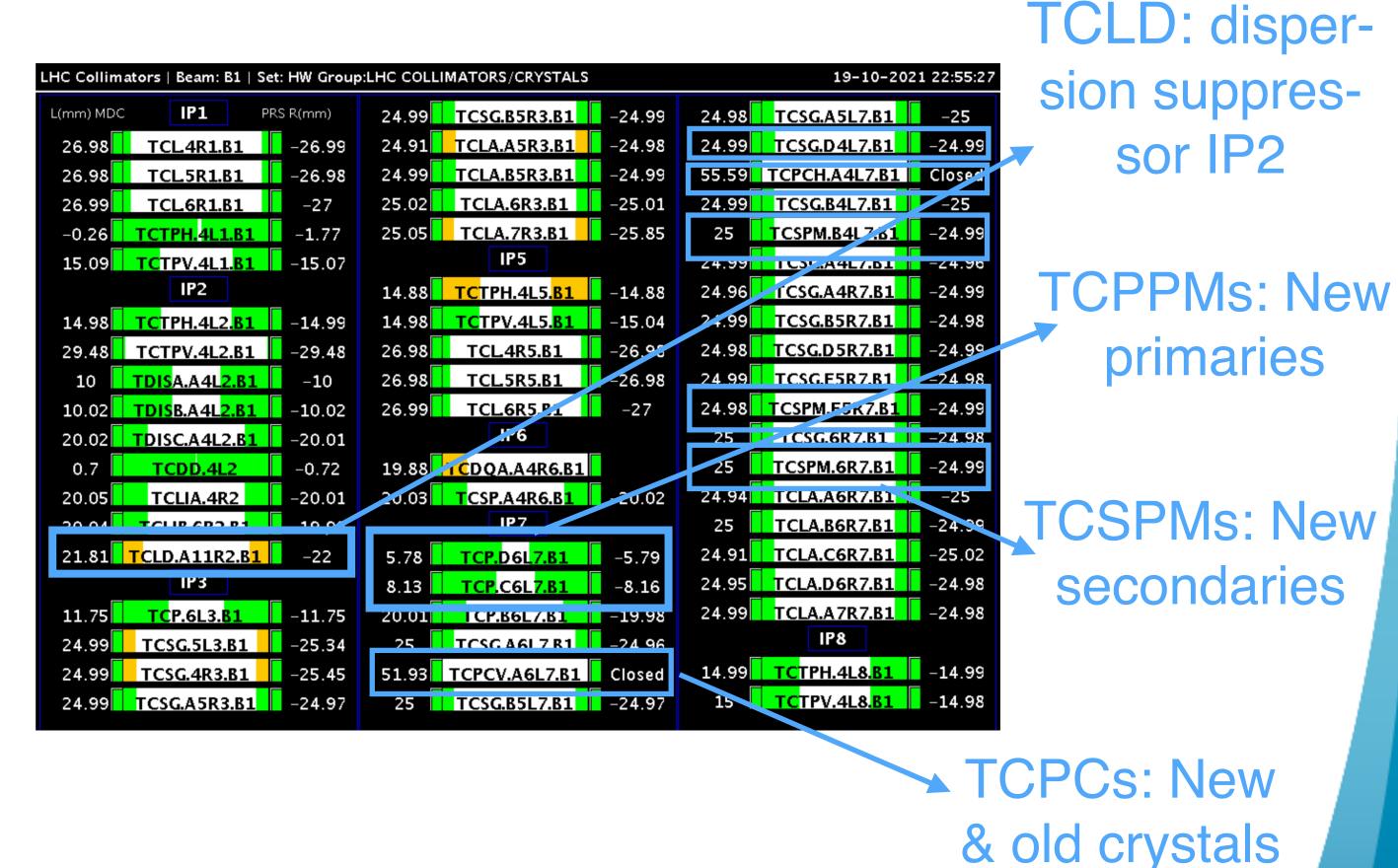
New devices available and the Run 3 performance can profit from them!



The upgraded collimation system for Run 3



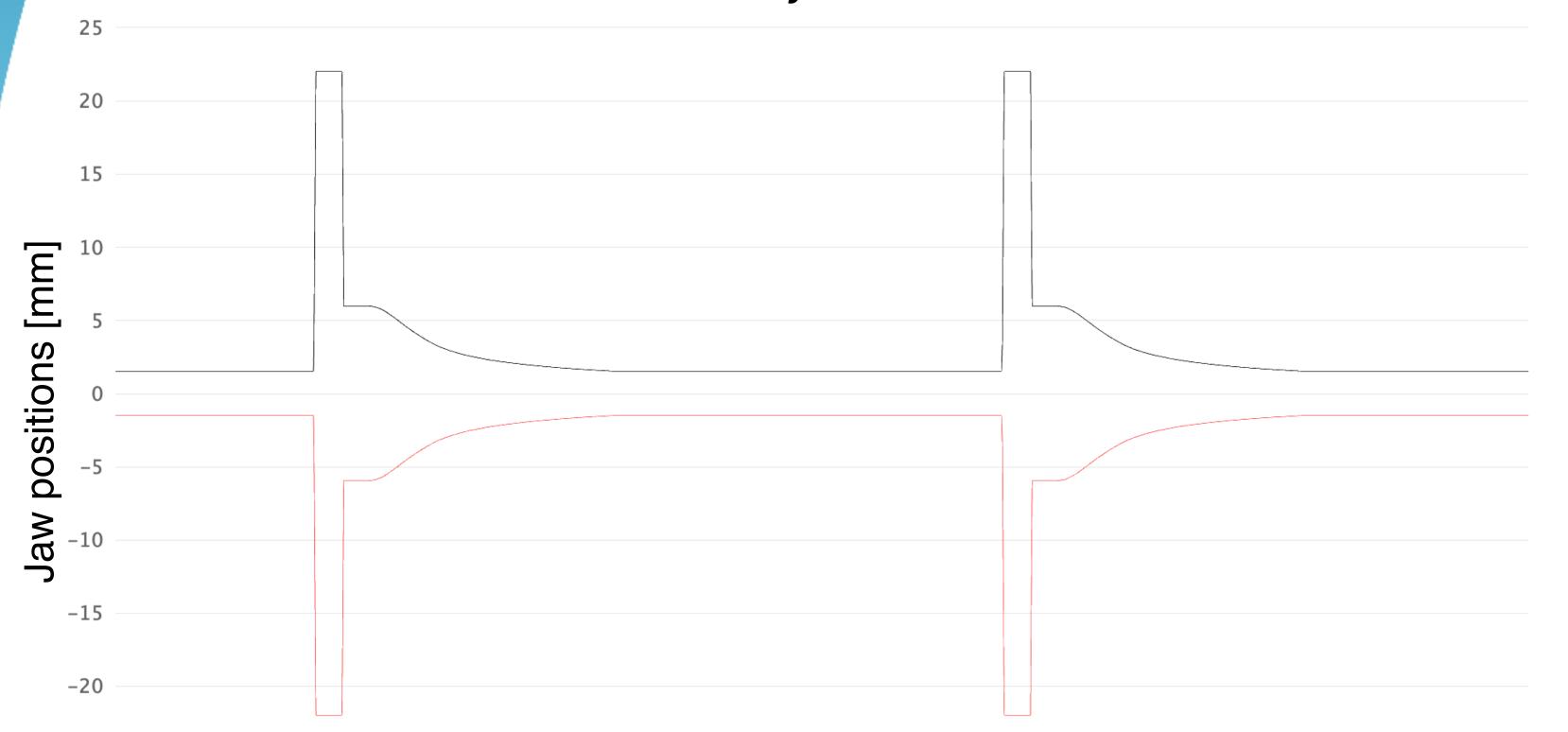




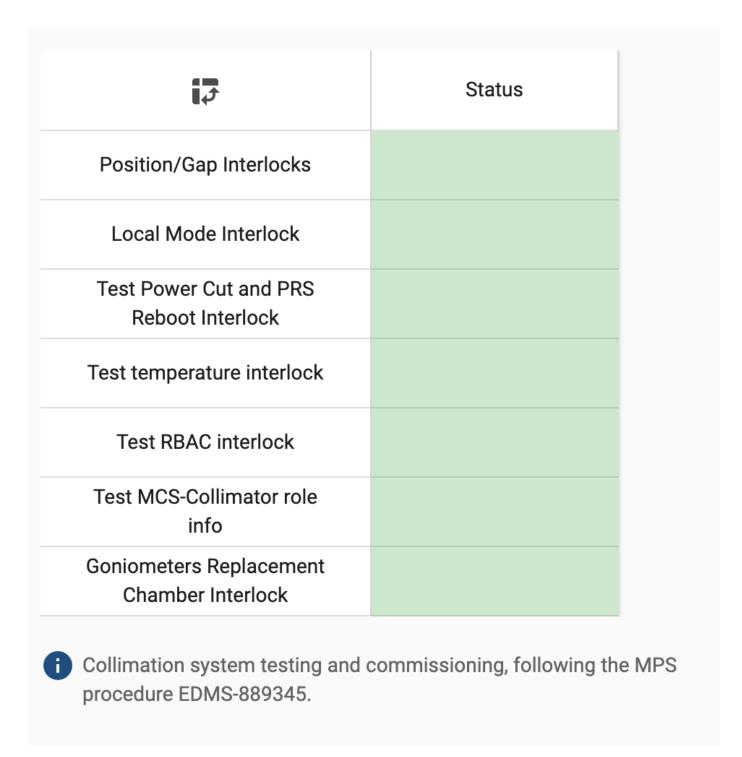
2021-22 hardware commissioning → OK!



"Stress tests": order of hundred full-cycle functions executed by all collimators



Machine protection tests: verification of all interlocks



-TCLD.A11R2.B1:MEAS_MOTOR_RU -TCLD.A11R2.B1:MEAS_MOTOR_RD -TCLD.A11R2.B1:MEAS_MOTOR_LU -TCLD.A11R2.B1:MEAS_LU -TCLD.A11R2.B1:MEAS_LU -TCLD.A11R2.B1:MEAS_LU -TCLD

New HL-LHC hardware was part of the commissioning without and with beam from the beginning (2021 pilot run & 2022 operation)





<sup>-25
03:05 03:10 03:15 03:20 03:25 03:30 03:35 03:40 03:45 03:50 03:55 04:00 04:05 04:10 04:15 04:20 04:25 04:30 04:</sup>Time [hh:mm]

New BPM collimators in operation

ACSPM.B4L7.B1: BPM [um] 400 - 200 - 200 - 400 - 600 - 600 - 600

Thanks to the SY/BI team.

B. Lindstrom

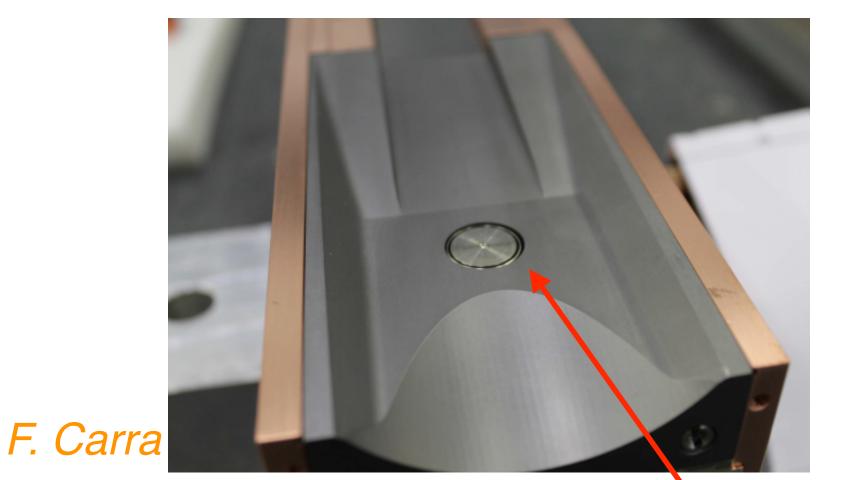
900b

- BPMs are the collimation "eyes" that allow faster alignment, continuous orbit measurements and beam interlocks
 - Now 12 IR7 collimators with BPM (before only around experiments and in dump region)
- Enable verification of collimator tilt → identified a few collimators that were re-aligned

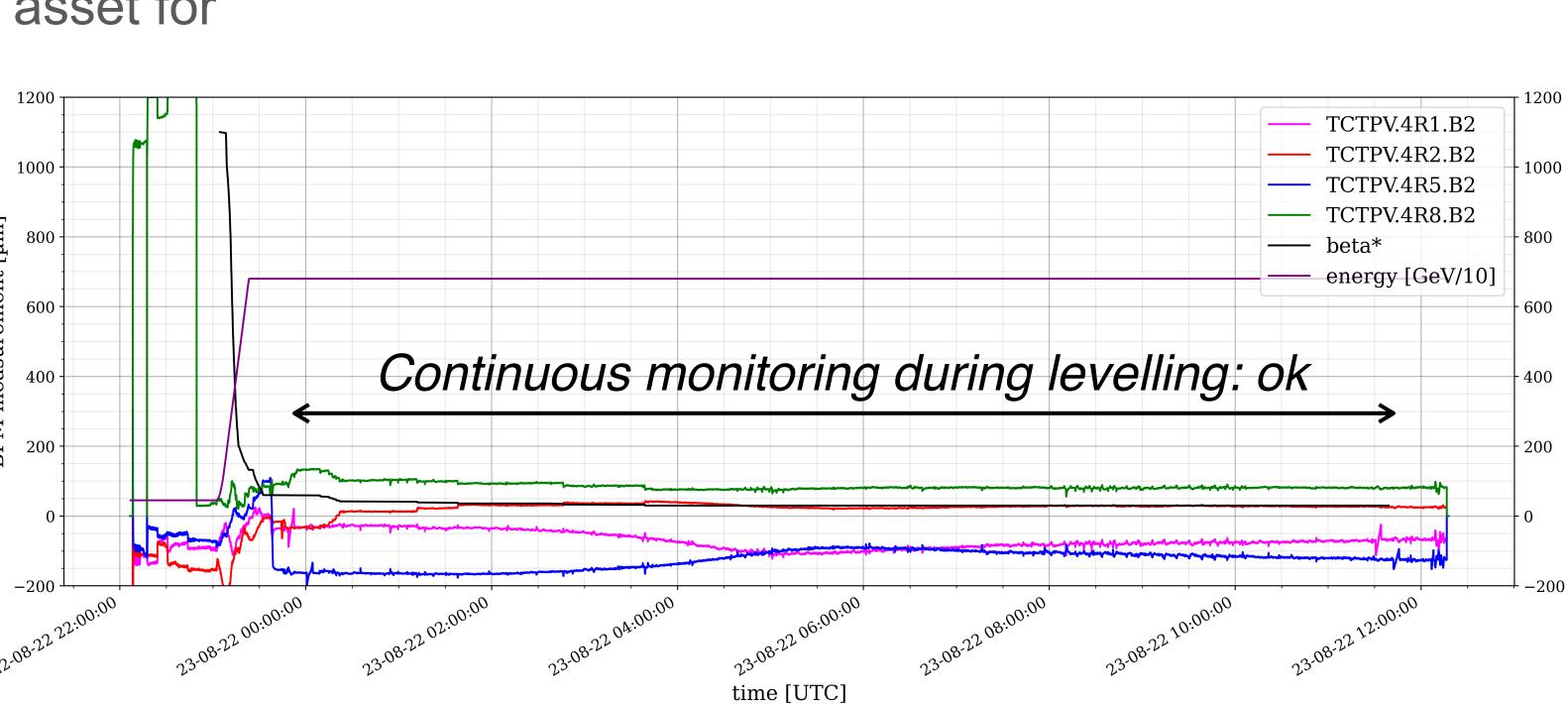
Adds operational flexibility: critical asset for

levelling at HL-LHC

CÉRN



BPM Pick-up Button



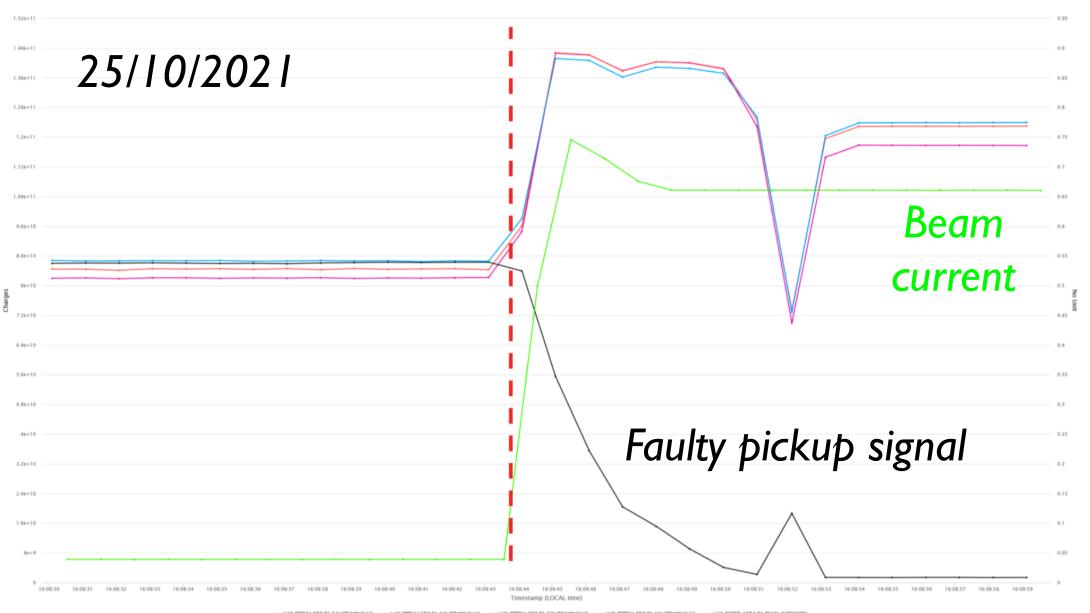
Issue of short in a collimator BPM — fixed!

Passage side



- ✓ The HCTCSPM001-CZ000004 was installed in the slot TCSPM.6R7.B1. during LS2.
- ✓ The BPM acquisition chain was successfully tested and validated after the installation.
- ✓ The BPM acquisition chain + DOROS were verified with beam on

Shorted BPM 23/10/2021. After checking the logged data we found that the LHC.BPTDH.6R7.B1 was not sending the expected signal to DOROS. On the 12th of May during the access period, a short circuit of ~1.5 Ohms was detected on the LHC.BPTDH.6R7.B1 channel. By checking the logged data it was possible to trace back the error to 25/10/2021.

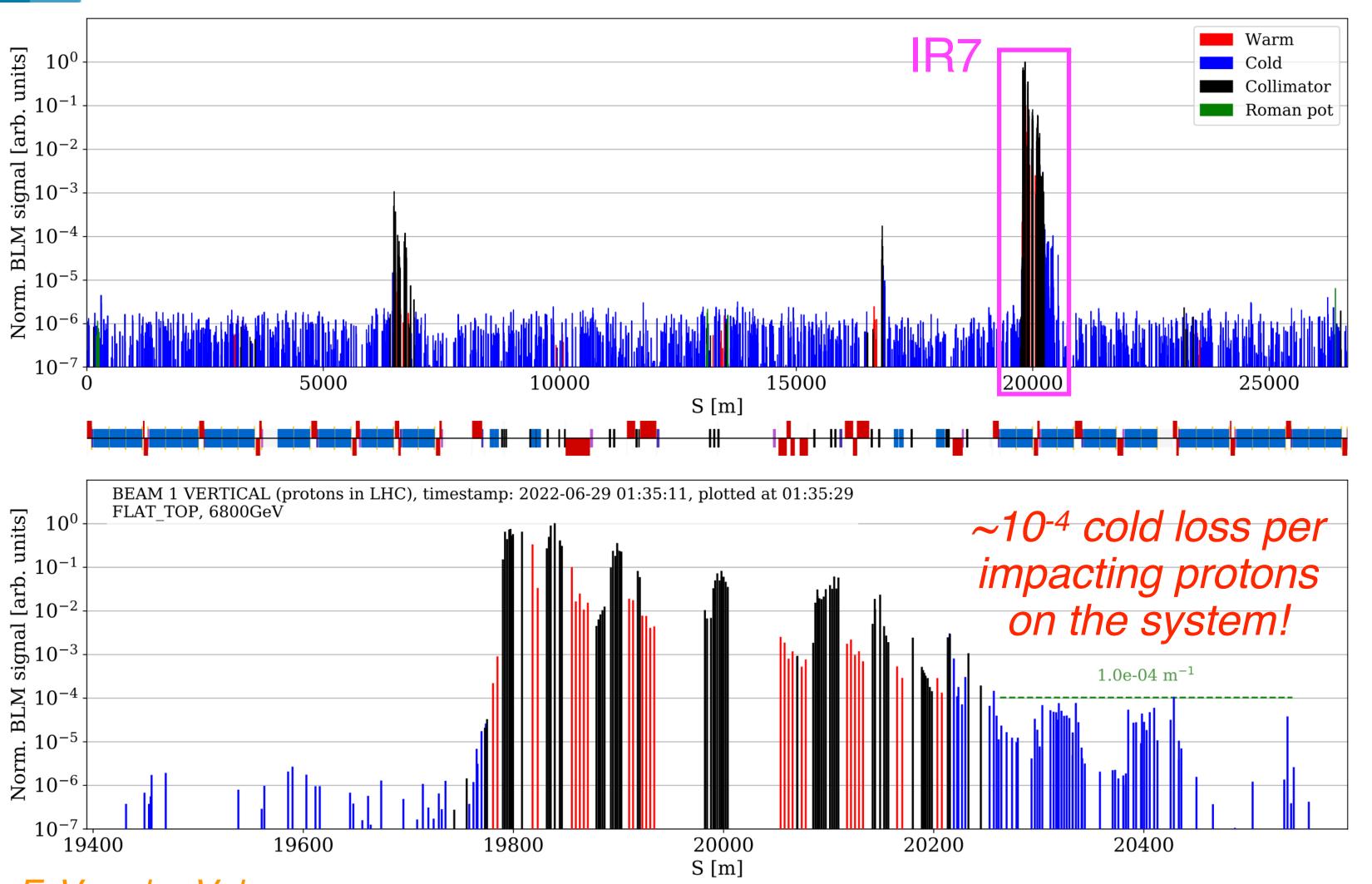


On May 17th, the SY-BI team intervened in IR7. After a detail diagnostic to localise the short, it was "burned away" by applying a small current <200mA

 Orbit measurements at this collimator fully back in operation and operational since then

Collimation cleaning performance





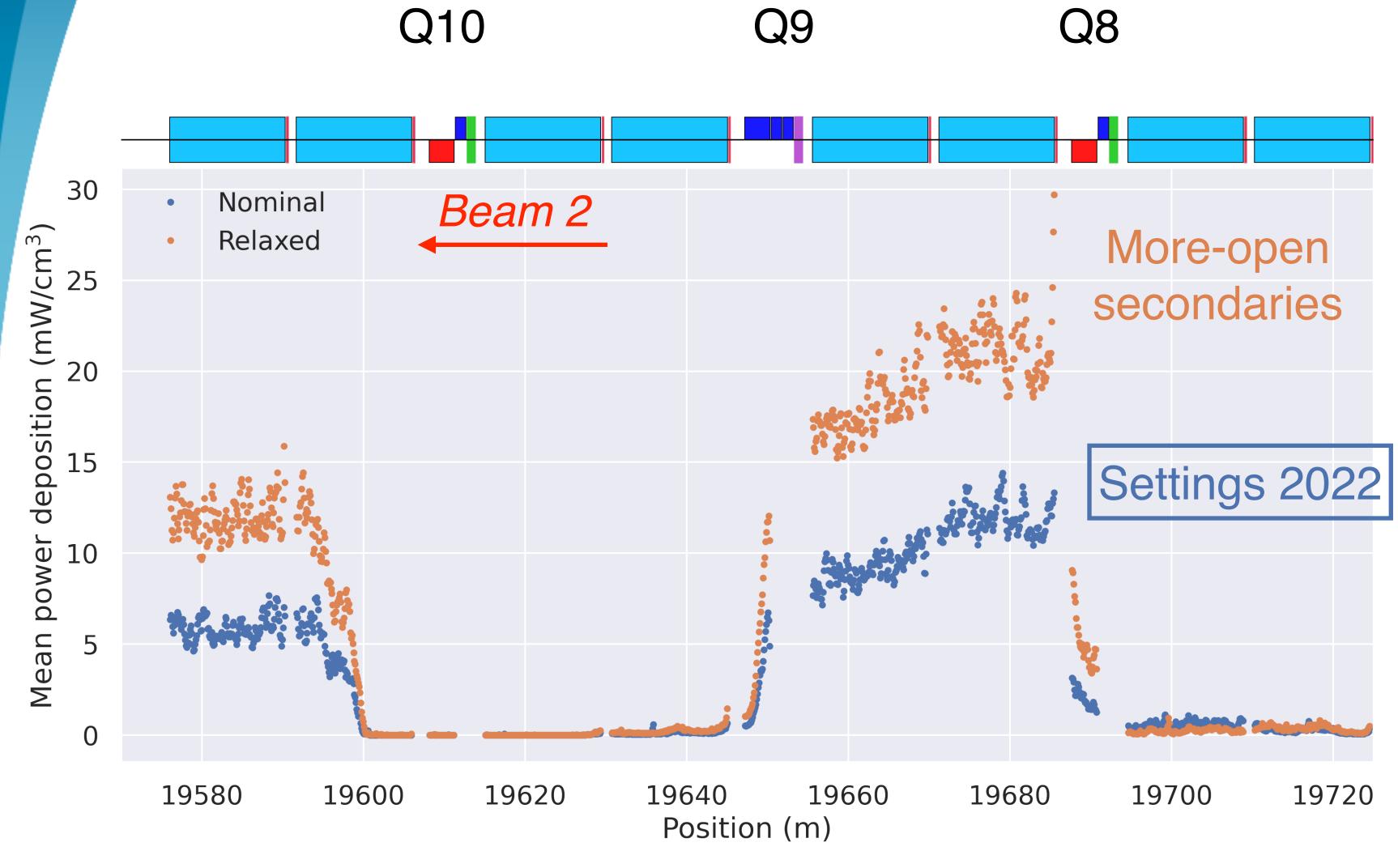
- The system setup in 2022 worked smoothly and profited from the new BPM collimators
- Similar settings as in 2018 used: cleaning performance at the level of 10-4 achieved
 - No quench so far from circulating-beam losses!
- New material of primary collimators provides an improved cleaning performance





Expected energy deposition in cold magnets





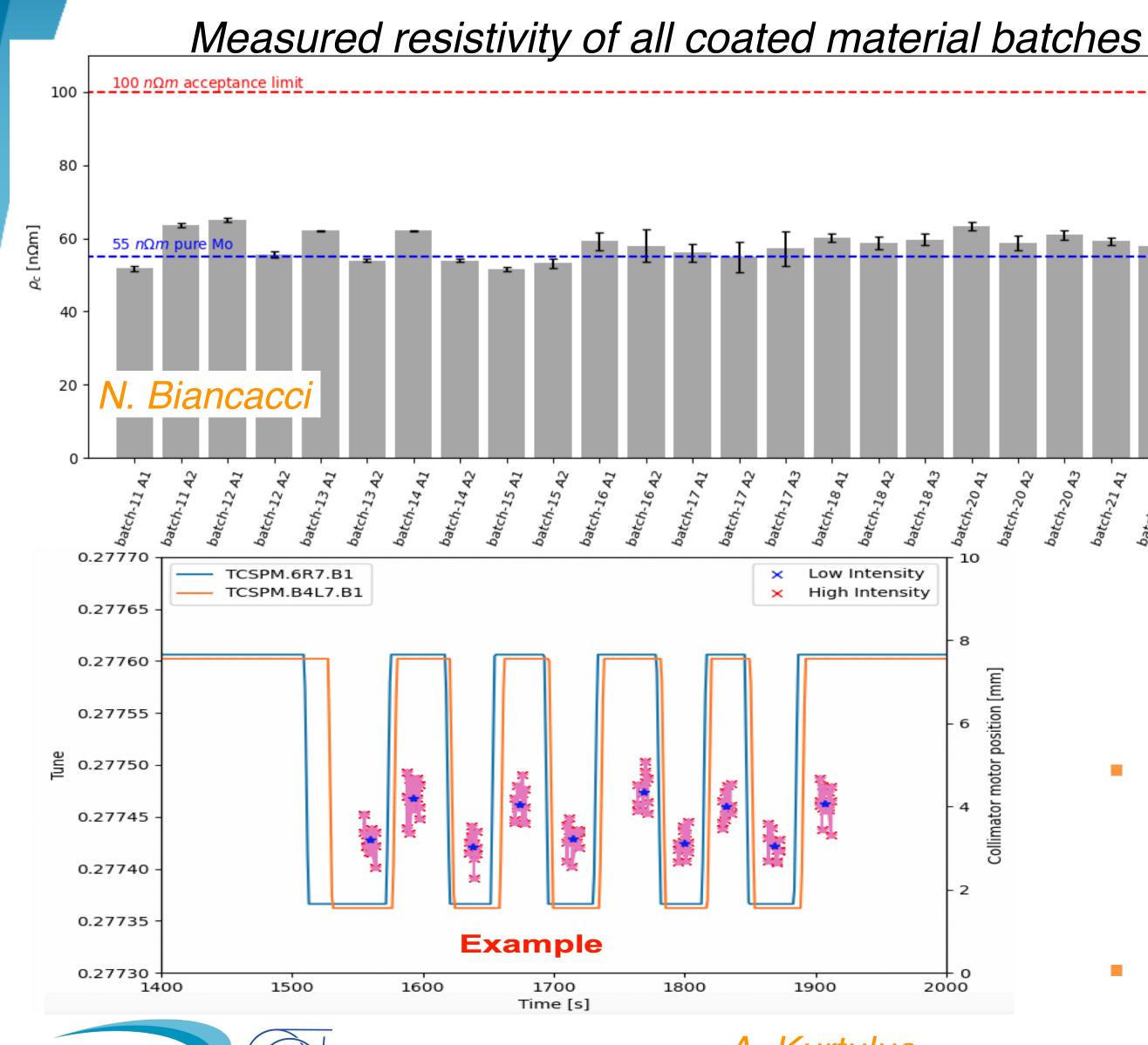
- Peak losses for 0.2h lifetime (scaled to HL-LHC parameters) produce ~15mW/cm³ in the DS dipoles
- New TCPs improve cleaning by 15-20%
- "More-open settings" conceived to perform quench tests in 2022, providing +50% in peak losses.

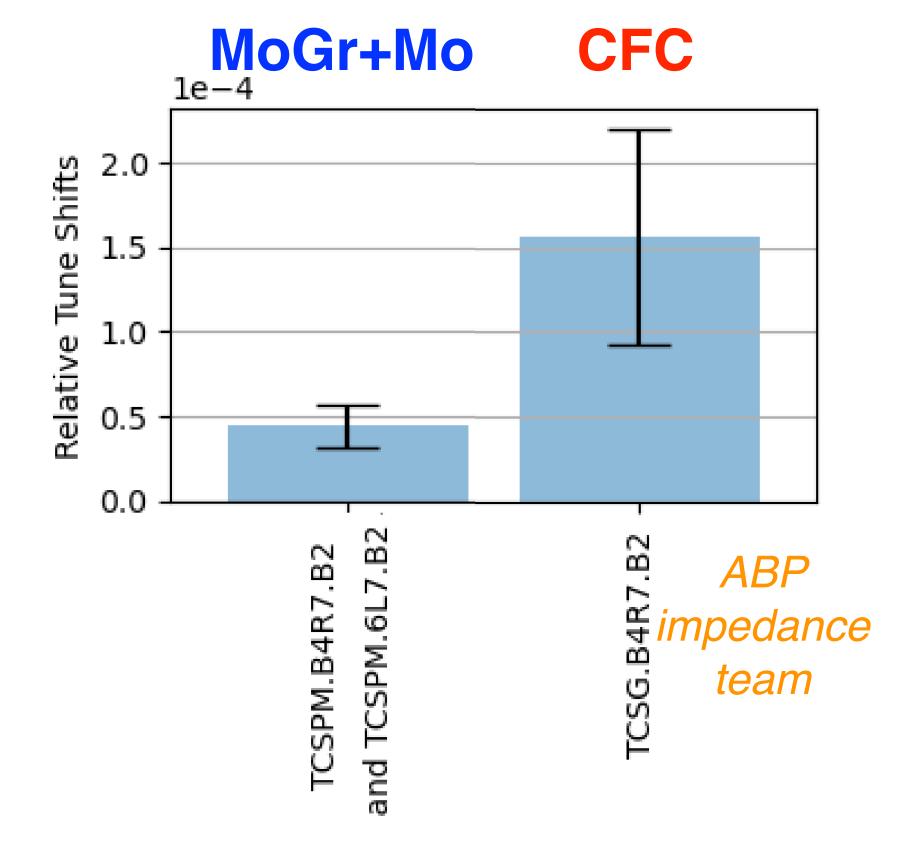
P. Hermes, V. Rodin



First look at collimator impedance







- Comparison ongoing with models to assess with beam the surface resistivity and the overall impact on stability models
- Measurements need to continue with higher bunch current.

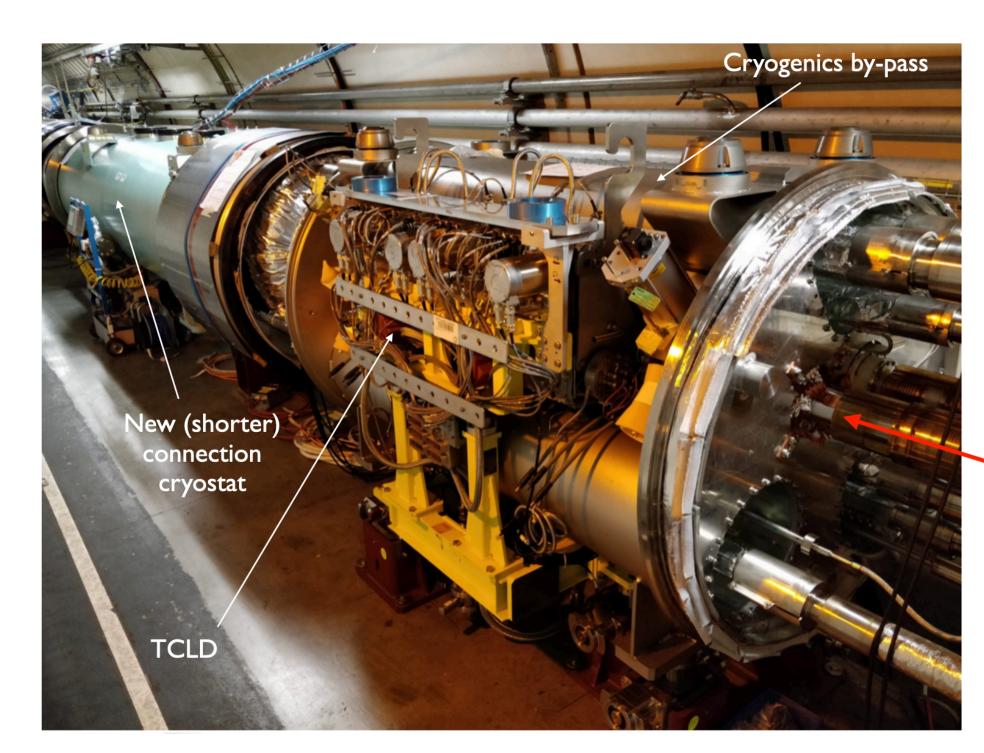


A. Kurtulus

TCLDs: waiting for Pb ion collisions

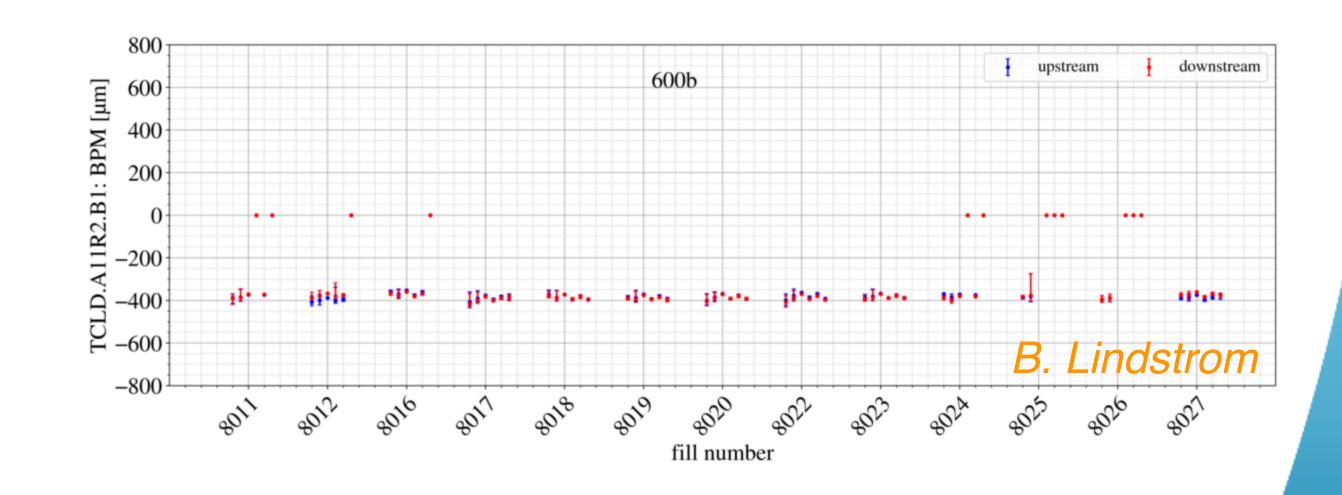
Beam 2





For the ALICE upgrade: TCLD at the connection cryostat will catch secondary beams from ion collisions. 1 TCLD per side.

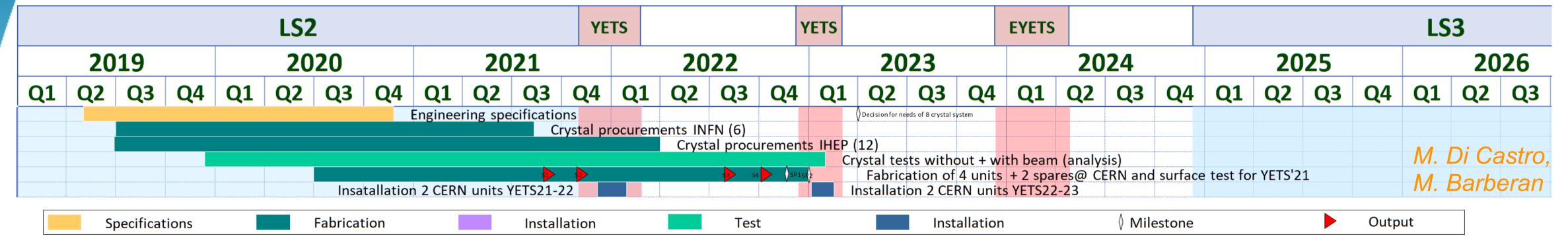
- Part of the HW and beam commissioning
- Kept open during proton operation
 - Checked at every fill to confirm the operational state and controls and interlocks
- outgoing BPM checked TCLDs are very well aligned





Crystal collimation update — a crash effort



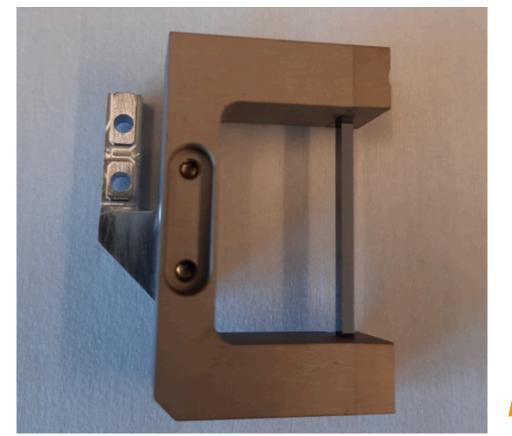


- Schedule established after Russian in-kind delays: full internalisation at CERN (6 units)
 - Two installation campaigns in YETS2022 & YETS2023
- TCPC assembly production at CERN fully on track for the remaining 4 devices
- Bent-crystal productions had some delays, but we received in 2021 enough crystals for the installation goals (INFN-Fe delivered by now all crystals; PNPI delivery on hold in 2022).





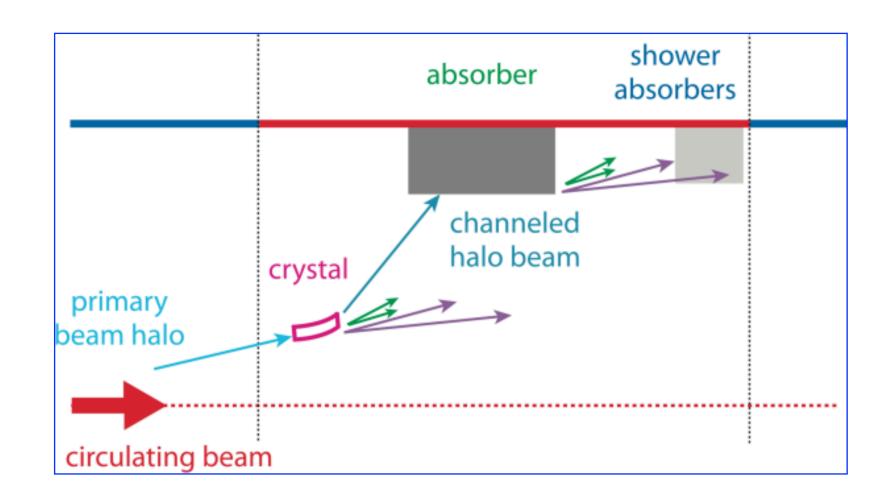


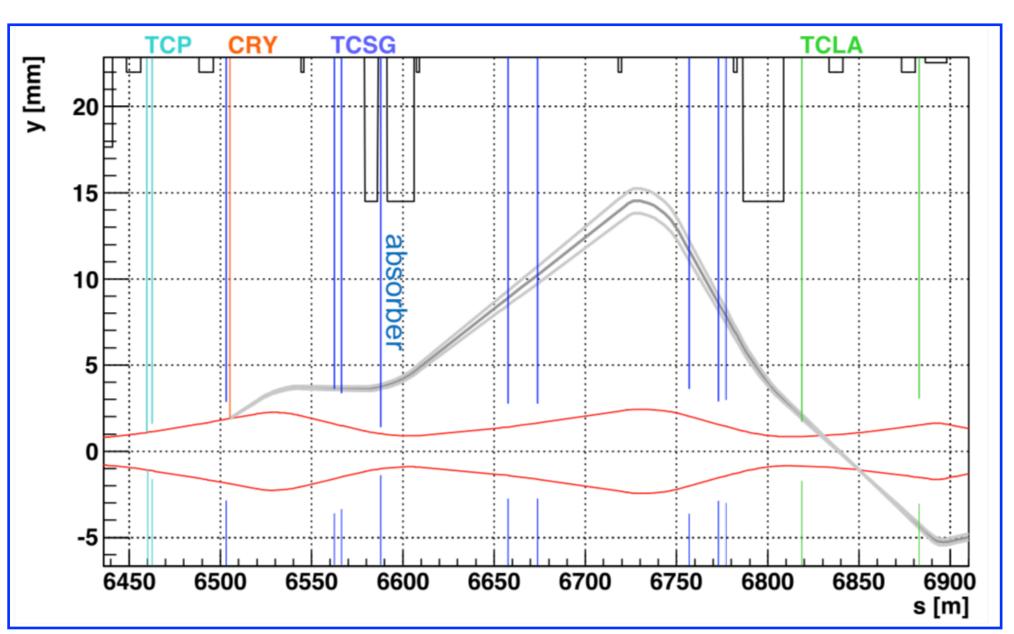


M. Di Castro

Angular scans at 6.8 TeV (protons)

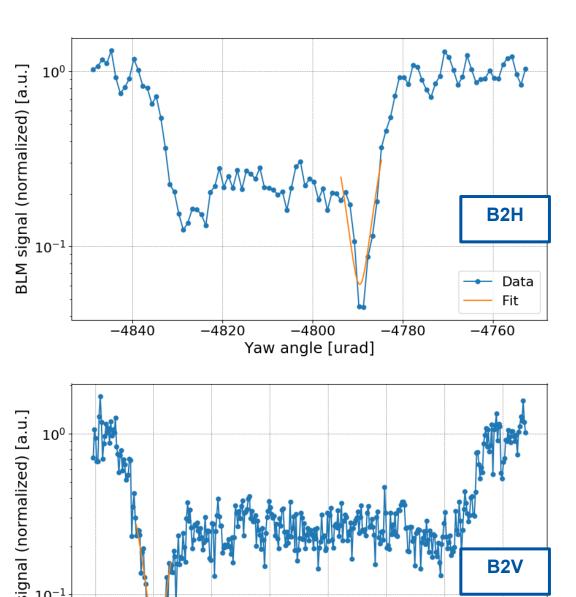








Yaw angle [urad]



M. D'Andrea

3260 3270

3250

- All 4 crystal devices operational: good performance observed with protons
- Plan to use them already in the 2022
 Pb ion run





TCP = primary collimator TCSG = secondary collimator

TCLA = shower absorber

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LHC installation milestone



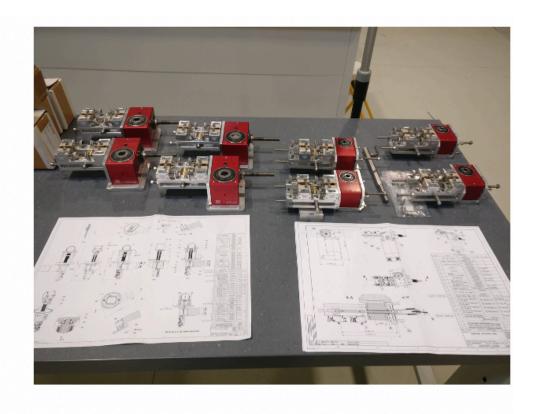
- Installation of 2 TCPCs planned in the YETS2022-23
 - Replace the two horizontal crystals from Run 2
- ECR in circulation, after presentation to the TCC (25/09/2022)
- Identified the best crystals in the pool of 6 available from INFN and PNPI (14/09/2022)
 - Following a complete validation of crystals, including X-rays (BE/CEM) and SPS beam (UA9 collaboration) tests many thanks to the teams involved

TCPC tanks components under production and linear stages assembled (courtesy of SY-STI)











Next steps in Run 3



The issues with Russian in-kind and recent baseline changes affected strongly WP5:

- 11T dipoles → LS2 installation deferred
- Crystal collimation of ion beams → fully internalised
- HELs → No more compatible with LS3, so de-scoped
- **LS3 collimator production** → fully internalised

The progressive availability in the LHC of the LIU beams gives the opportunity to re-assess the needs of deferred items and in general to understand future limitations for HL-LHC.

Various important priorities identified for WP5, both for MDs and for standard operation:

- Study the need for dispersion suppressor upgrades in IR7 for proton beams
 - → Quench tests with beam
- Study beam lifetime as well as effects from beam-tail losses
- Dedicated LHC MD discussions.

 Dedicated LHC MD discussions.

 In the parallel sessions. Characterise beam tail population and diffusion for different beam paramet configuration and collimator settings
- Assess the collimation impedance with the upgraded Rup
- Advanced scenarios: New IR7 optics for reduced impedar



Conclusions



- The new collimators installed in the LHC are fully operational for Run 3
 The LS2 & YETS2022 WP5 upgrades were completed successfully.
- The HL-LHC collimators were successfully commissioned and are now relied upon operationally at the LHC
 - Although the LHC is still far from the performance target for Run 3, important feedback already gained on operational aspects relevant for the HL-LHC. More to come!
- The new crystal collimators were tested extensively with proton beams and are planned to be used for the Pb ion run at the end of the year.
 - New and old hardware behaves as expected
 - Two more units are being prepared for installation in the YETS2023 to complete the upgrade
- Outstanding beam tests are planned to consolidate upgrade plans
 - Still hopefully in 2022: quench tests to assess needs for 11T dipoles Lifetime assessment, halo measurements and new optics in IR7 to be scheduled

