



LHC Run 3: achievements and lessons learnt

Mike Lamont
7th October 2024

A walk on the good side 1/2

Good **beam lifetime** through injection, ramp, and squeeze with tight control of tune, chromaticity, coupling and closed orbit - operationally things are very well under control.

Great **peak luminosity** via exploitation of all available parameters (beta*, bunch population, bunch length, crossing angle, transverse emittance)...

Excellent **luminosity lifetime** in general with only moderate emittance blow-up in Stable Beams and minimal non-luminosity beam loss (!)

Well established and tuned **magnet model**, good compensation of persistent current decay and snapback, which coupled with a strict magnet cycling give **excellent magnetic reproducibility**.

The **optics and huge parameter space** of the machine has been measured and corrected to an impressive level, both linear and higher orders, BLM settings etc. and a **superb level of understanding** has been established.

Aperture is good, well measured and compatible with the collimation hierarchy (NB the “platinum mine”)

A walk on the good side 2/2

The magnets, circuits and associated systems are behaving impeccably at 6.8 TeV.

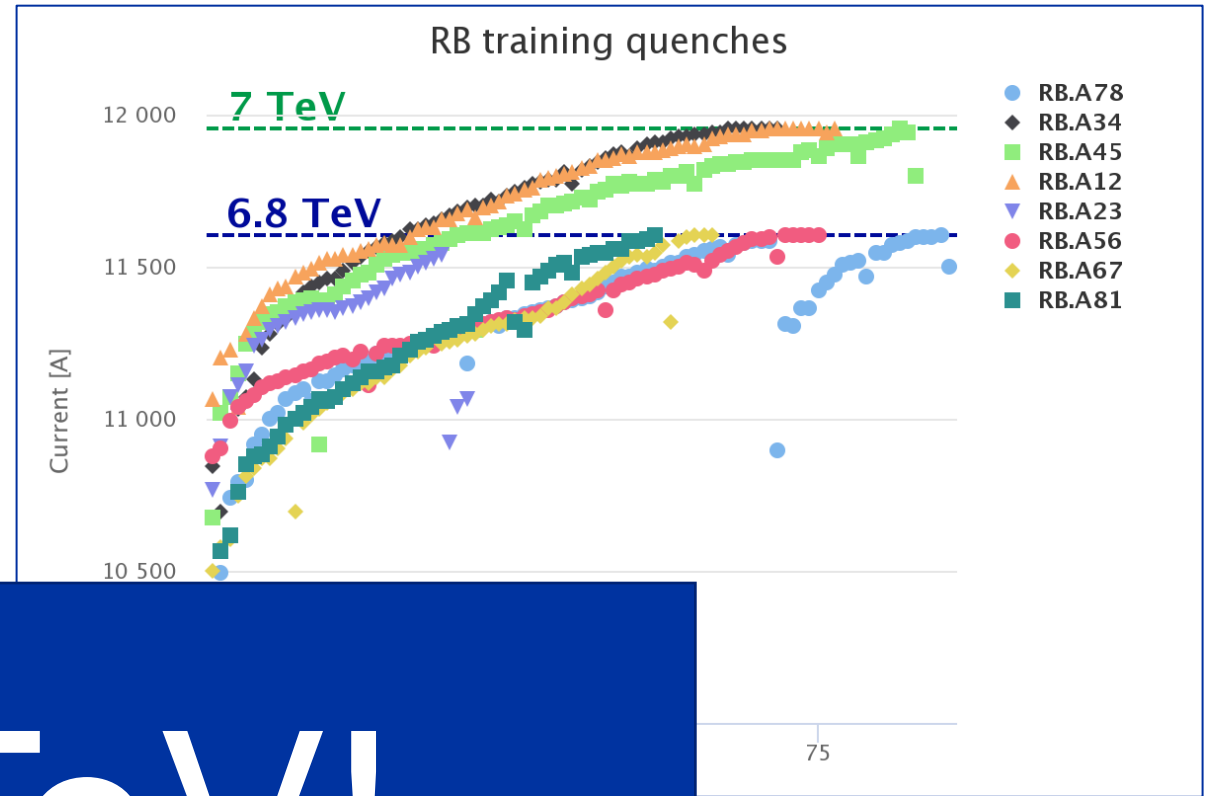
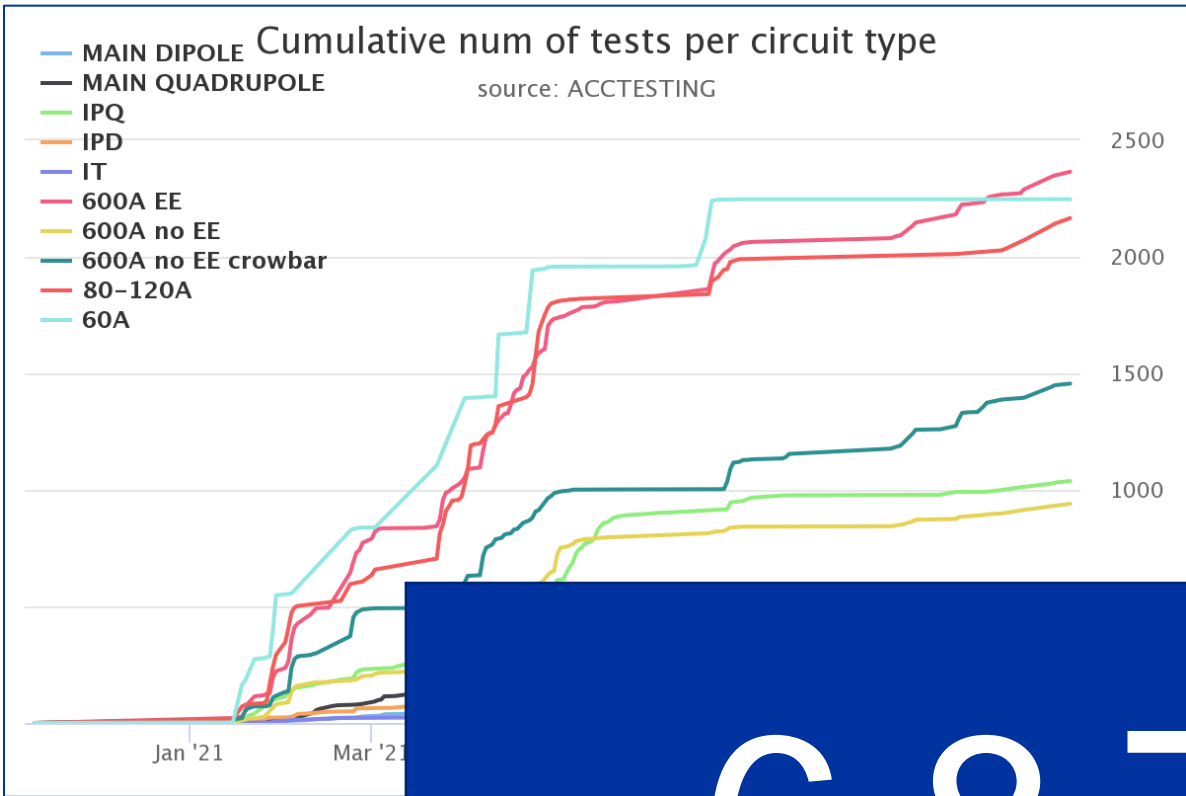
Robust and extended machine protection systems coupled with a rigorous culture has assured safe exploitation.

The collimation system has consistently demonstrated excellent performance and impressive robustness.

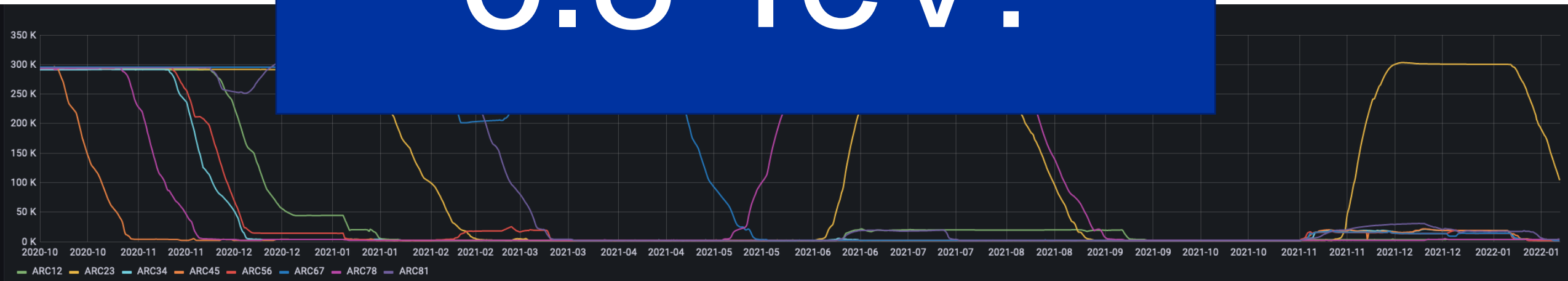
Stunning availability following sustained effort from hardware groups accompanied by effective fault tracking.

Few premature dumps allowing long fills: the UFO rate conditioned down and radiation to electronics effects have been largely mitigated after sustained and successful campaigns.

Excellent and improved system performance across the board, for example, transverse damper system; collimator alignment, improved injection kicker performance via hardware modifications, orbit feedback, cryogenics etc. etc. – more on this later



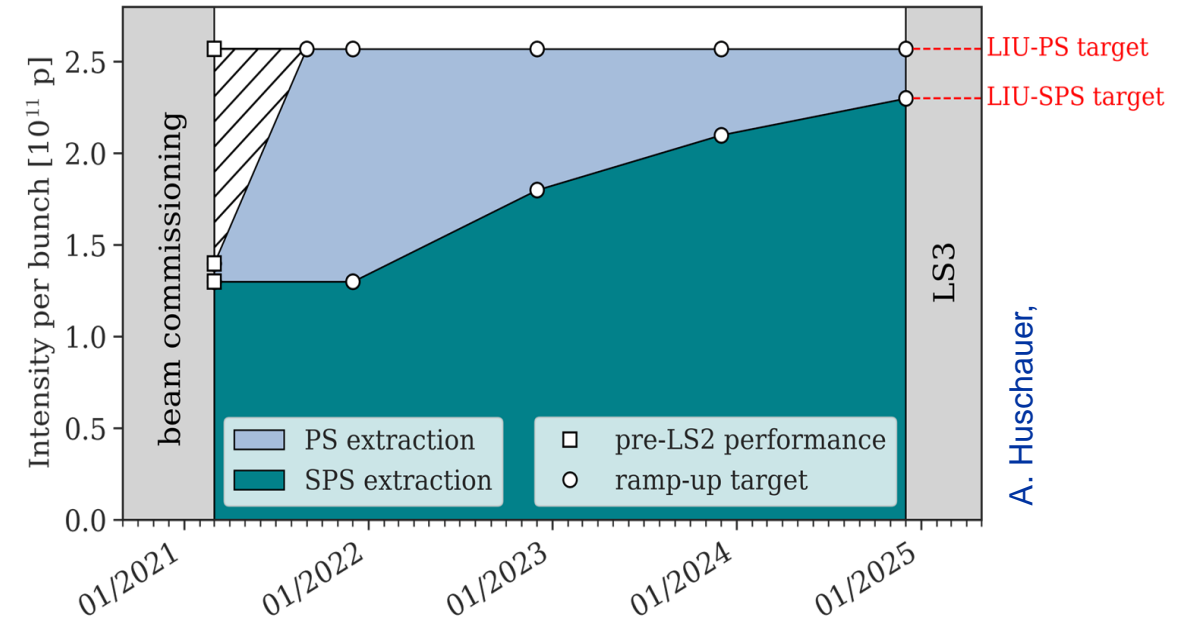
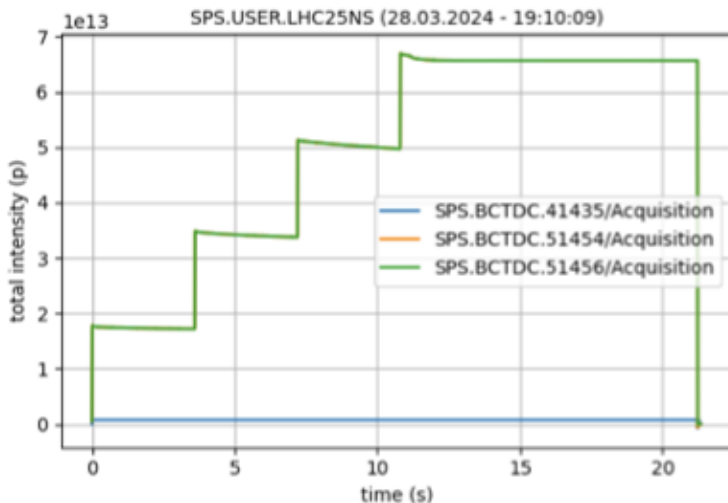
6.8 TeV!



LHC injectors performance

Year-by-year intensity goals of the ramp-up at SPS extraction

- **2021: $1.3e^{11}$ p/b** – Recover Pre-LS2 beam parameters
- **2022: $1.8e^{11}$ p/b** – Set base for LHC 2023 operation
- **2023: $2.1e^{11}$ p/b** – Toward LIU targets (HL parameters)
- **2024: $2.3e^{11}$ p/b** – LIU target for HL-LHC operation



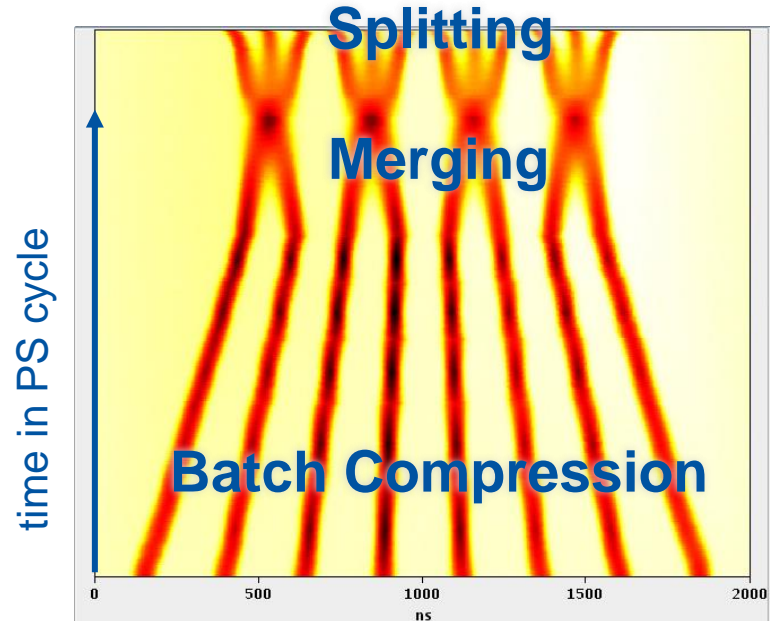
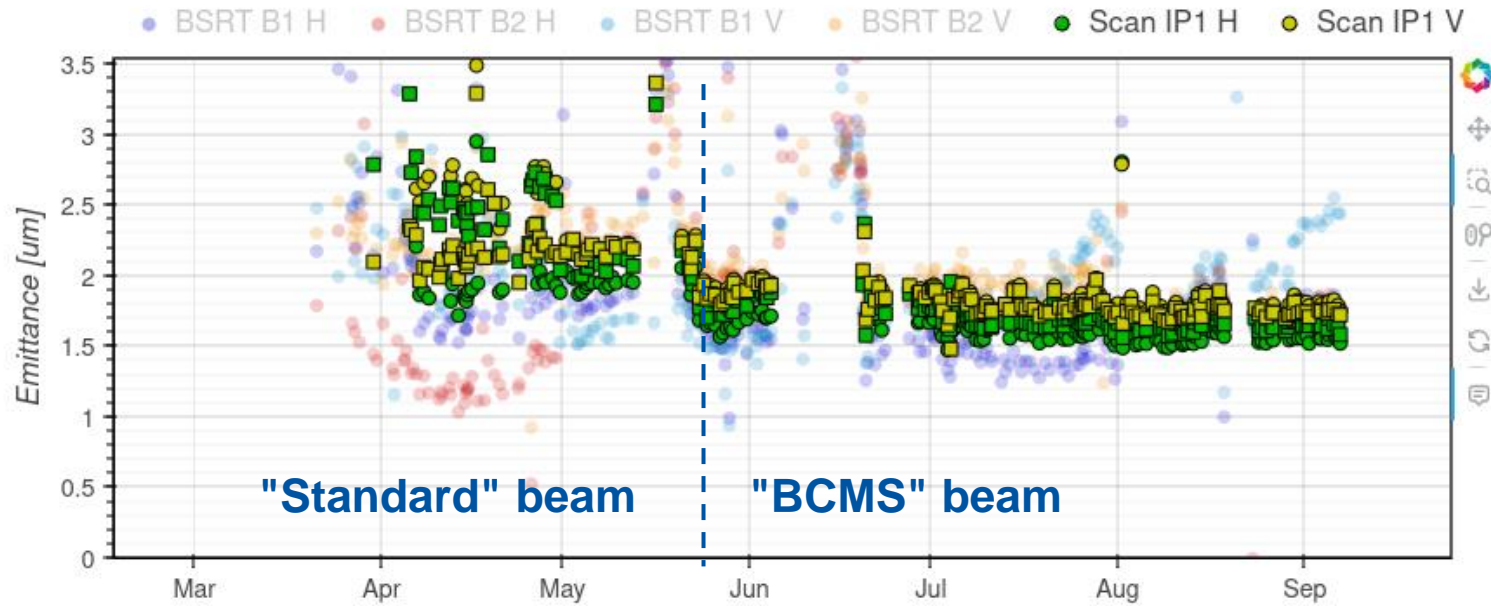
LIU intensity and bunch length at SPS extraction **achieved**:

- **4x72 bunches at $2.3e^{11}$ p/b with bunch length of 1.65 ns**
- Transverse emittances did not yet satisfy LIU specification (optimization will be done in the next high intensity sessions)

In the LHC during the last MD period!

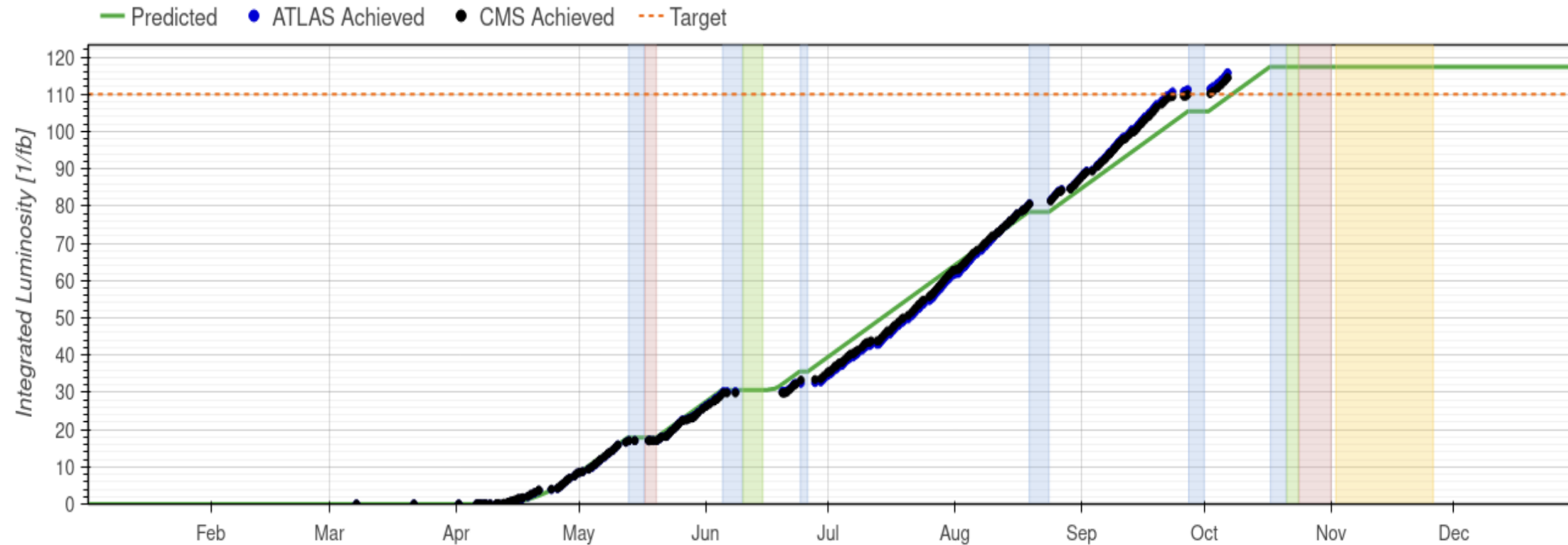
Beams from injectors 2024: BCMS

- **Batch Compression, Merging, Splitting ("BCMS") beam production scheme used since June**
 - use 8 instead of 6 bunches from PSB → PS
- **~10% improvement in beam brightness**
 - gains ~1-2 hours of time levelled at peak luminosity



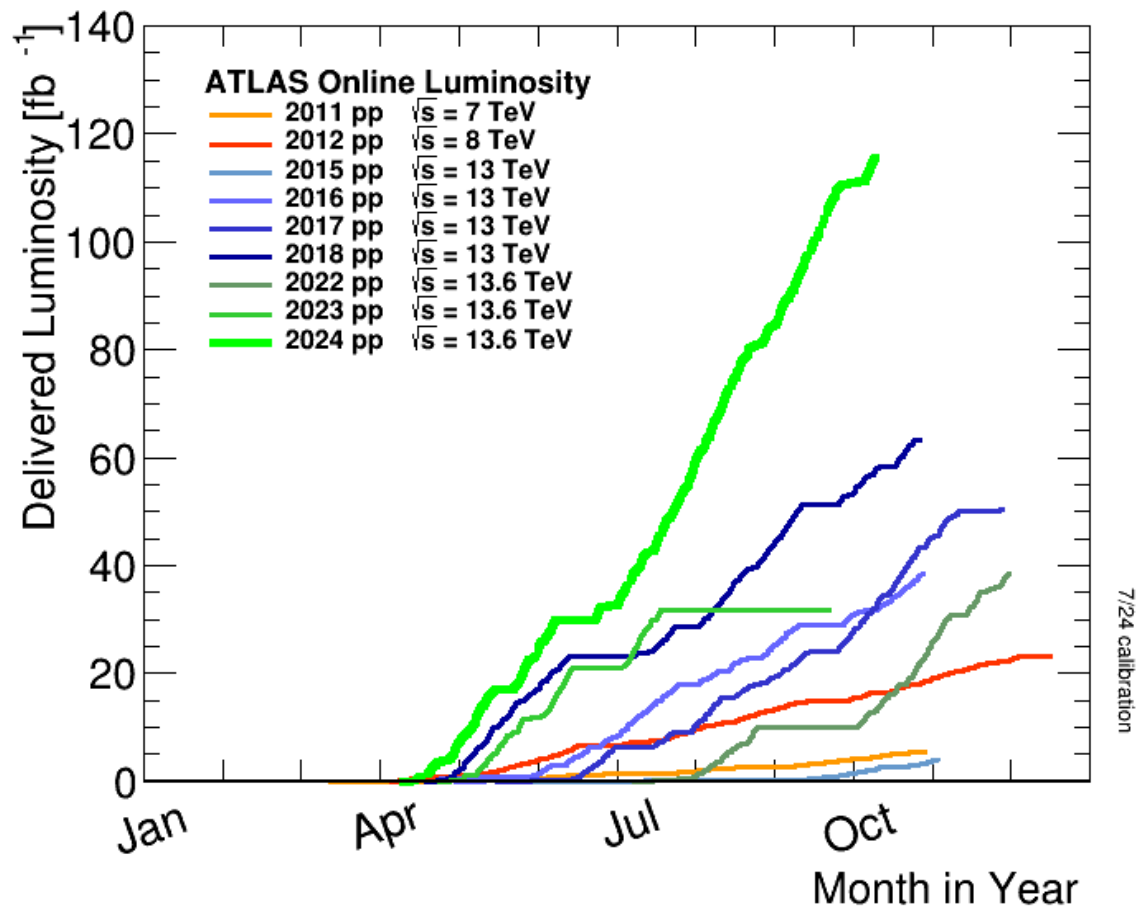
A. Lasheen, H. Damerou and the PS OP team

LHC 2024 – ATLAS and CMS just passed 115 fb⁻¹



- ~1.4 fb⁻¹ / 24h in ATLAS / CMS possible with good availability
- ~7.5 fb⁻¹ / week achieved on average in "good" weeks

ATLAS



Peak Luminosity

2.33e34 cm⁻²s⁻¹

Max. Luminosity in one day

1.525 fb⁻¹

Max. Luminosity in 7 days

8.342 fb⁻¹

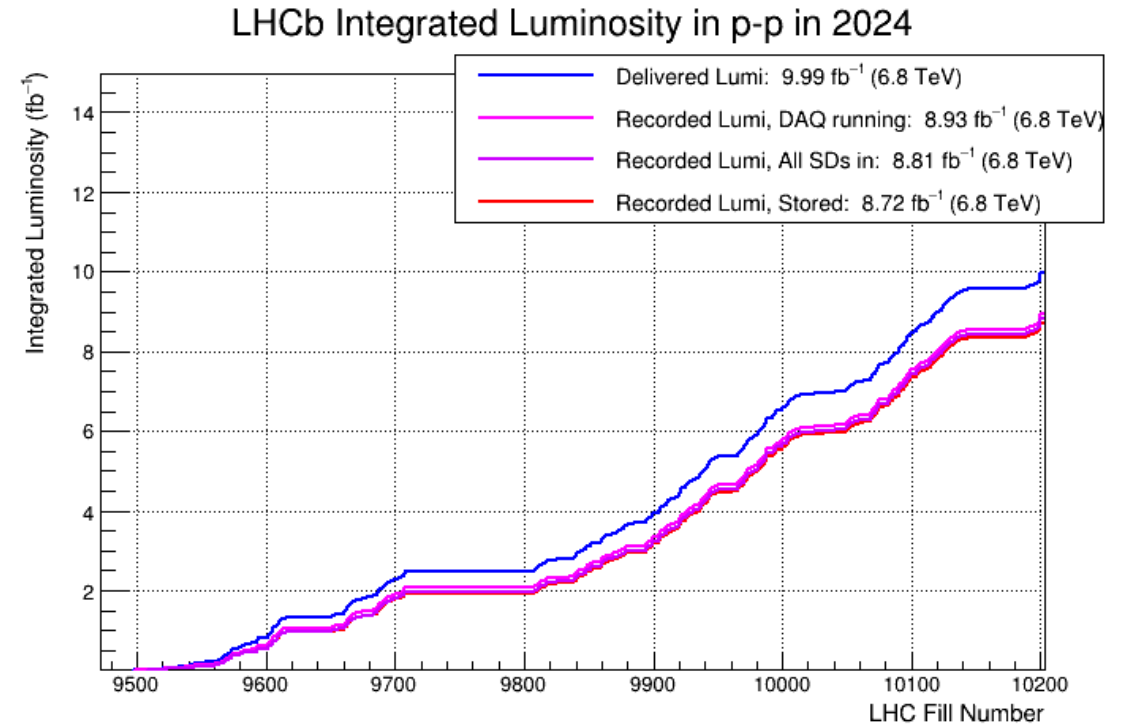
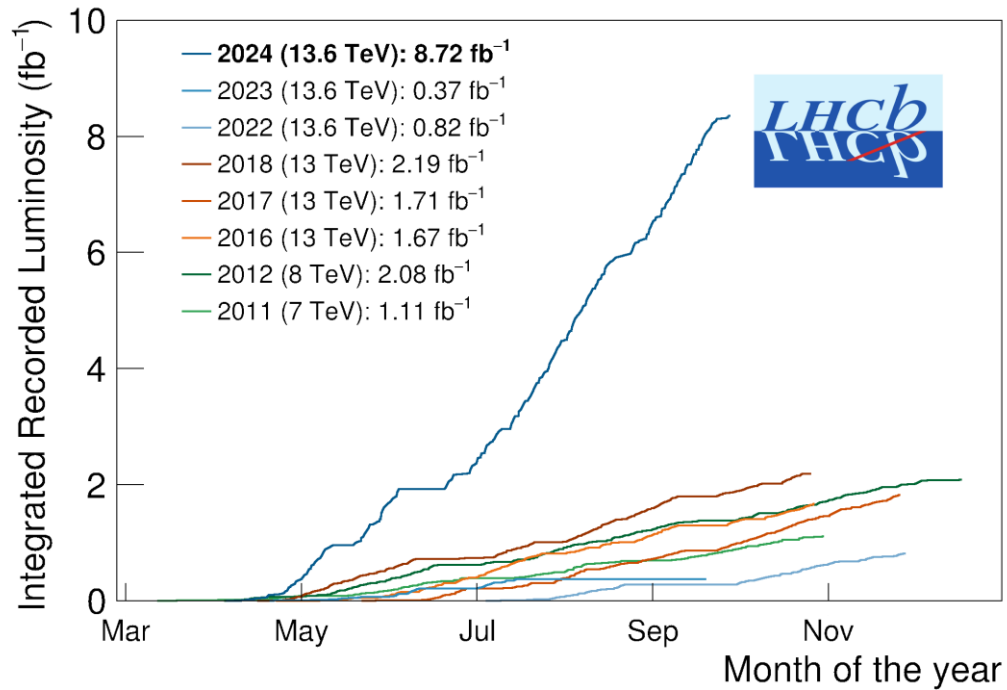
Longest time in Stable Beams for 7 days

5 days 3 hr 35 min

Max. Charge per bunch

1.64e11

Astounding!!!



9.99 fb^{-1} delivered to LHCb

Pretty good as well!!!

IP1: ATLAS

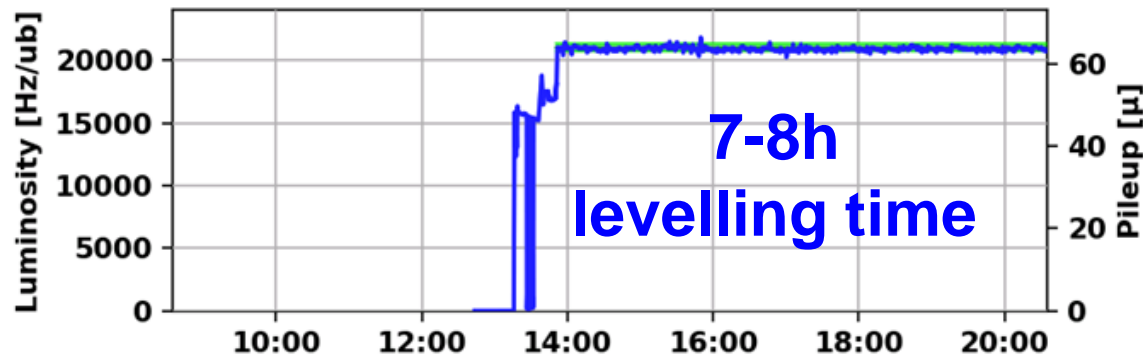
Lumi [Hz/ub]: 20830

Coll: 2340

μ : 63.3 ± 3.0

Luminosity and Pileup

Updated 20:35:15



Levelling: Beta* + Separation

Target: $\mu = 64.0 \pm 1.5$ %

IP2: ALICE

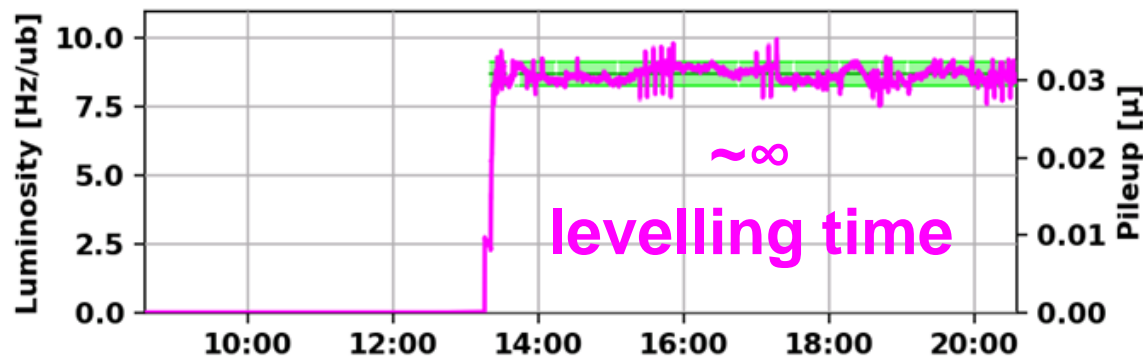
Lumi [Hz/ub]: 8.62

Coll: 2004

μ : 0.031

Luminosity and Pileup

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Levelling: Separation

Target: L = 8.70 Hz/ub \pm 5.0 %

IP5: CMS

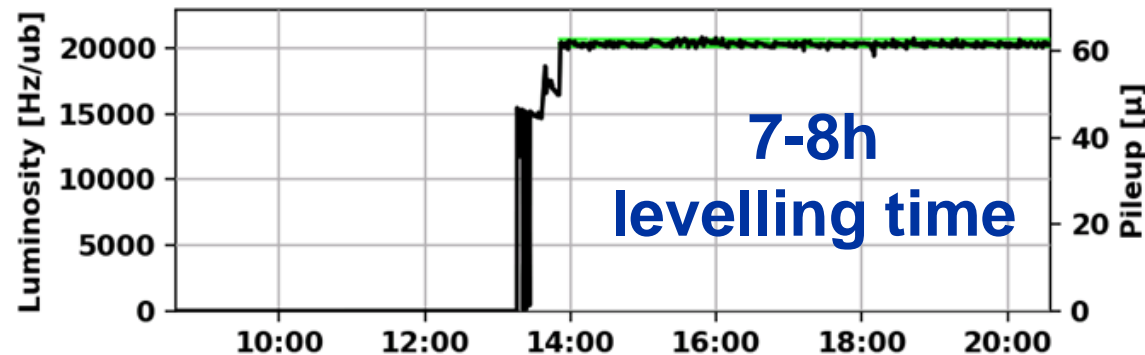
Lumi [Hz/ub]: 20205

Coll: 2340

μ : 61.4 ± 3.5

Luminosity and Pileup

Updated 20:35:16



Levelling: Beta* + Separation

Target: $\mu = 62.0 \pm 1.5$ %

IP8: LHCb

Lumi [Hz/ub]: 1611

Coll: 2133

μ : 5.37

Luminosity and Pileup

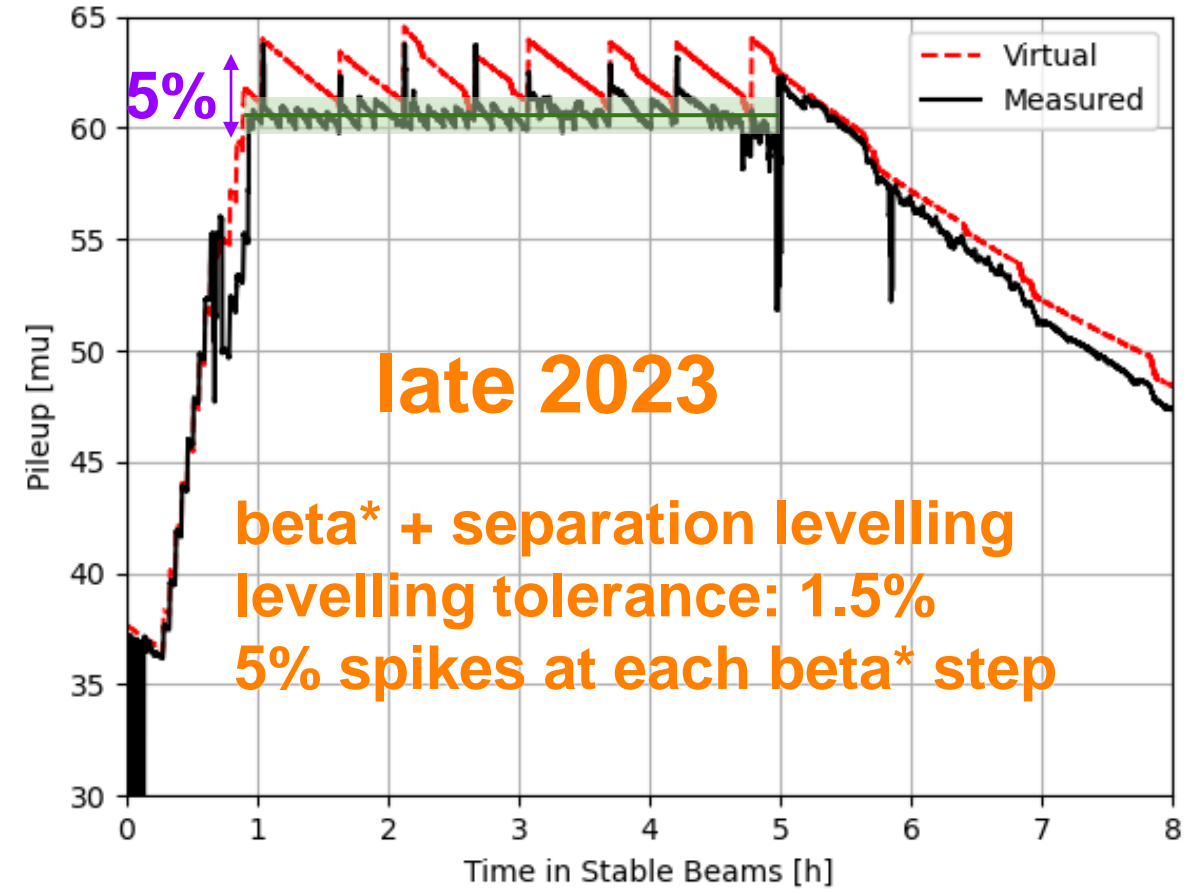
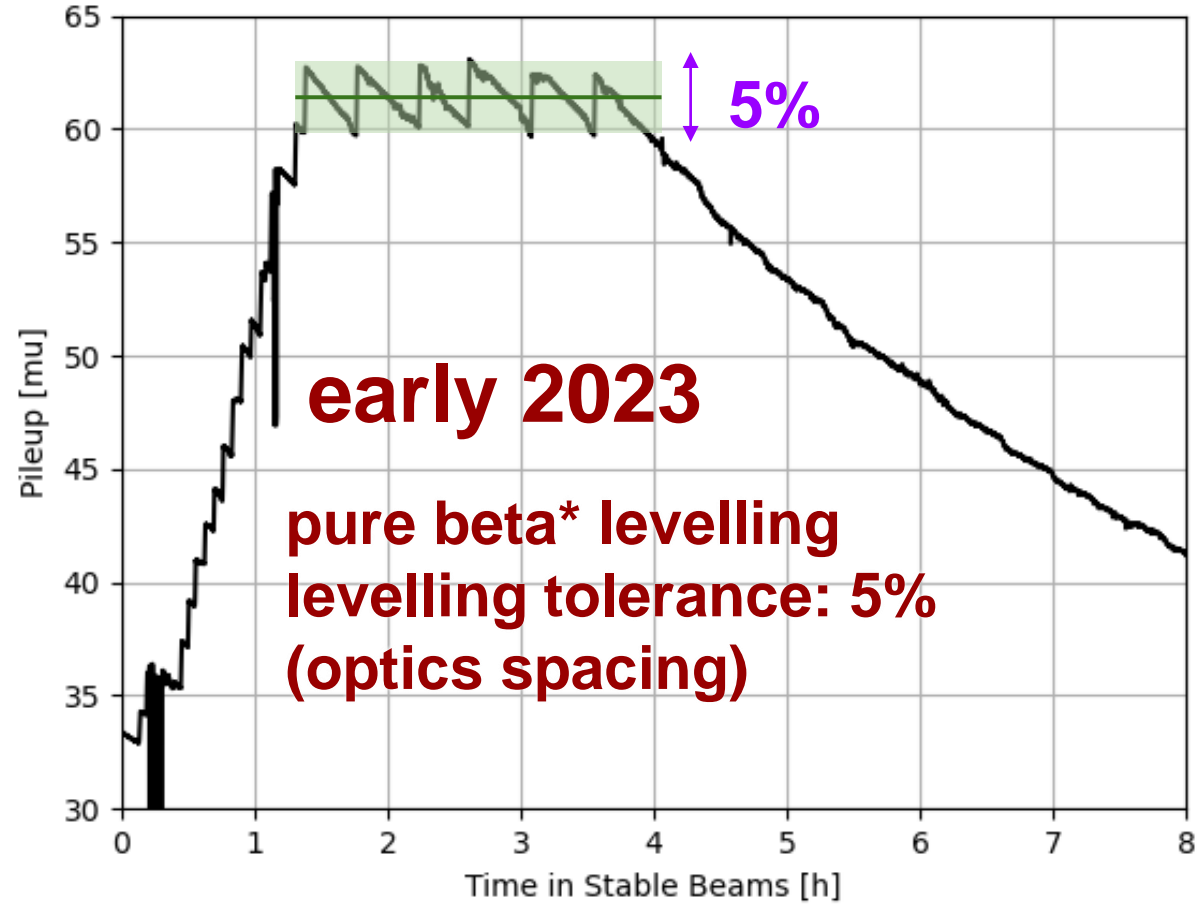
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Levelling: Separation

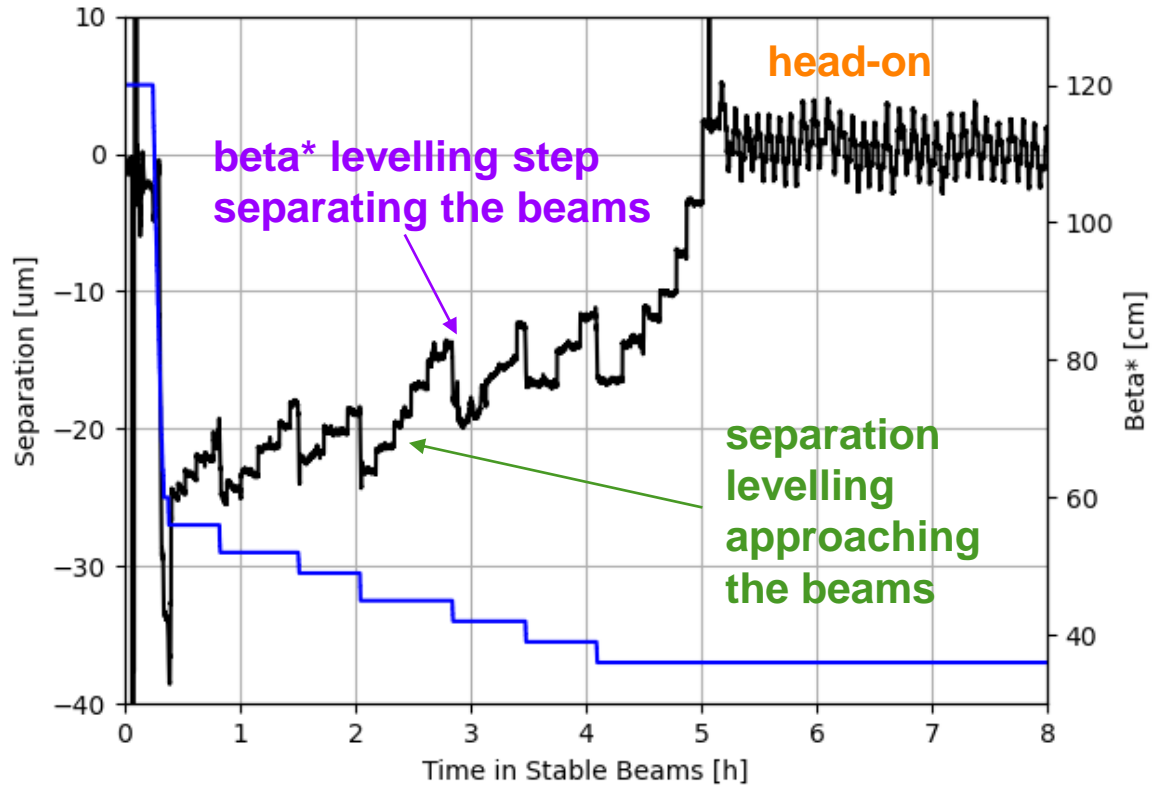
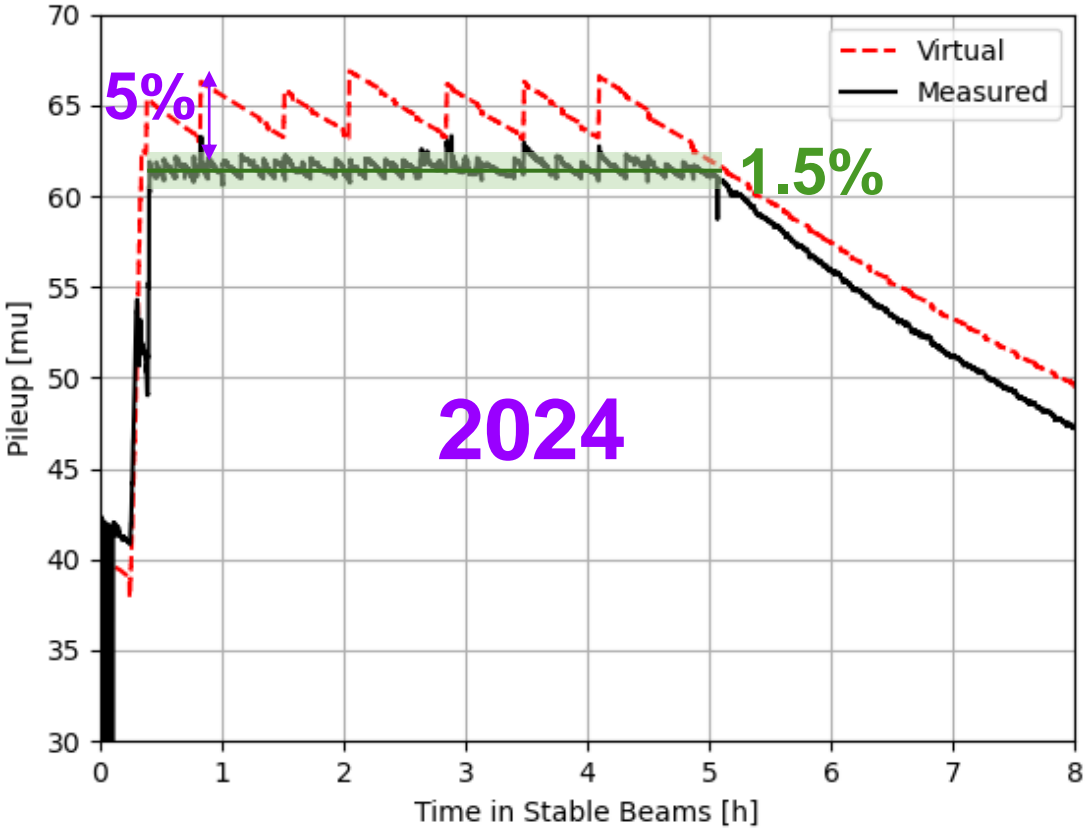
Target: L = 1665 Hz/ub \pm 5.0 %

Luminosity levelling: beta* and separation

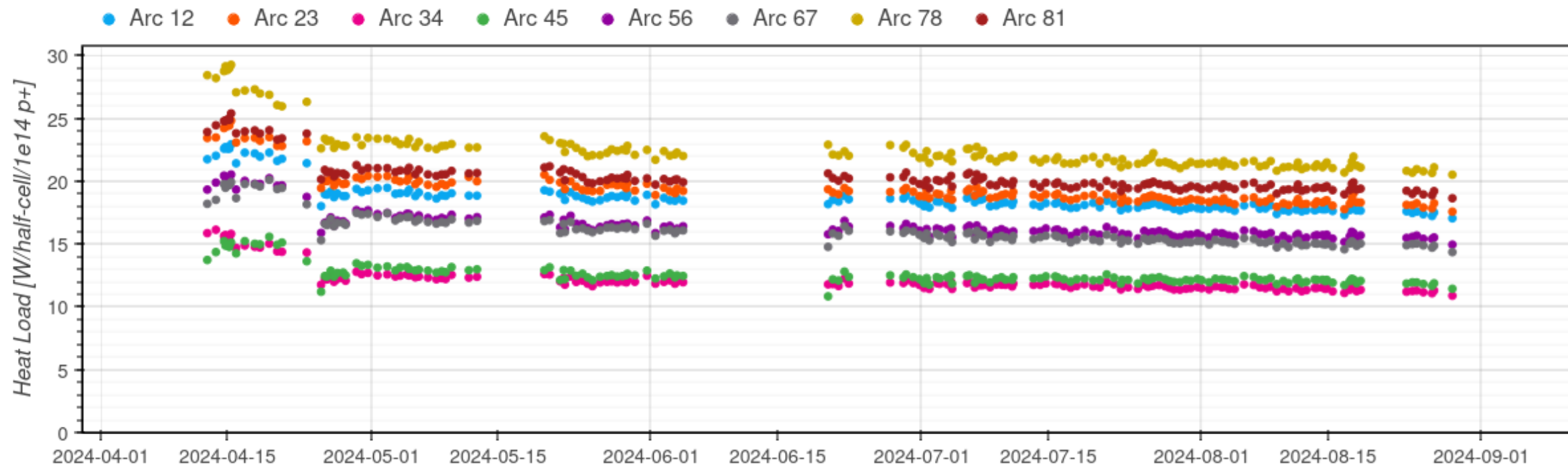


Luminosity levelling: beta* and separation

- 5% spikes flattened by increasing separation in parallel to beta* steps
- experiments can approach pile-up limit – no trigger issues due to spikes

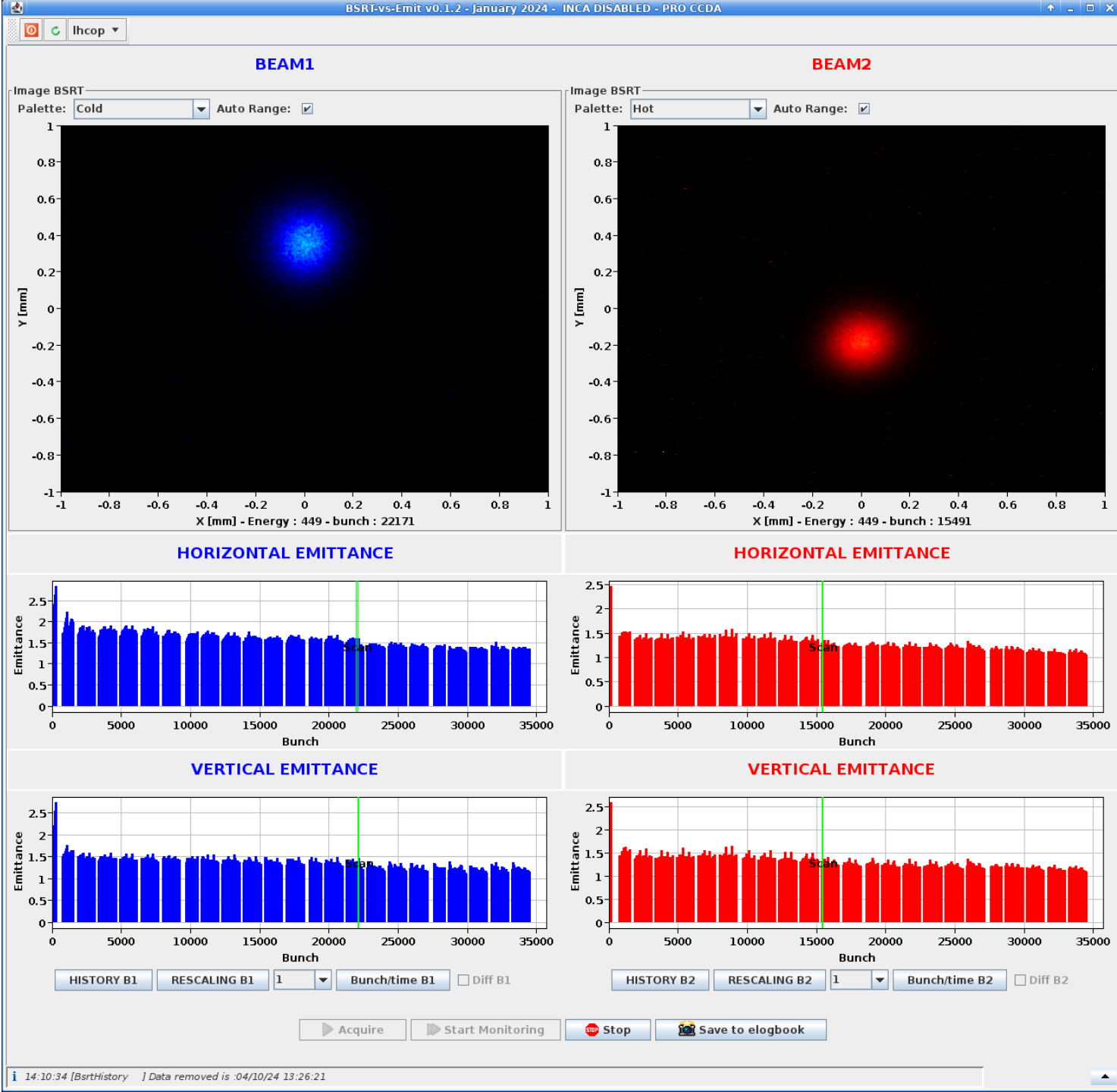


Electron cloud and heat load

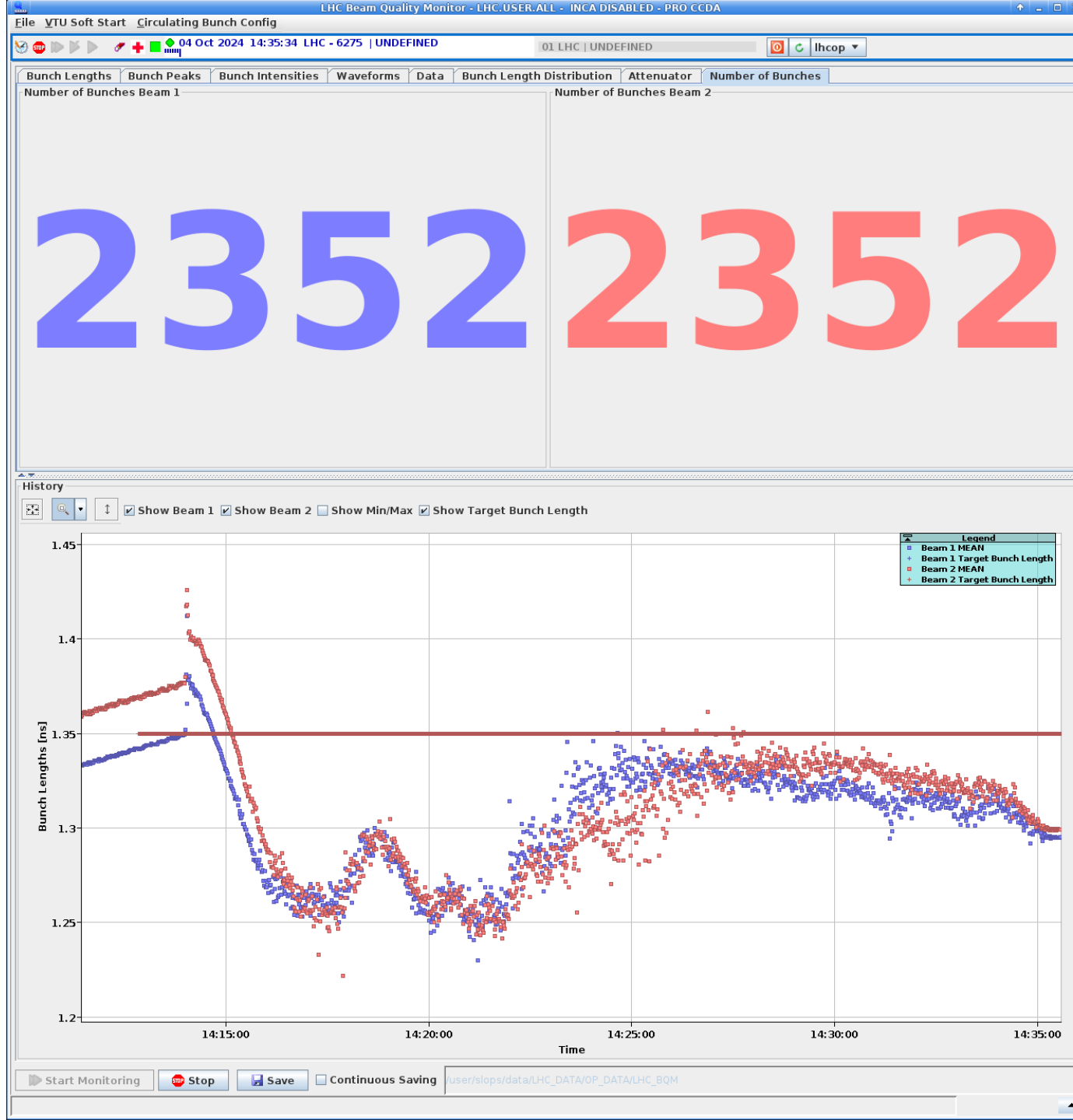


- **electron cloud induced heat-load: sector 7-8 limiting**
 - limits the train length and total number of bunches
 - 2024: 3x36b trains, 2352b total
- **conditioning over 2024 gained ~5-10% margin**

Beam size at injection



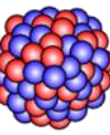
Bunch length control in the ramp



Lifetime in collisions above 30h for both beams

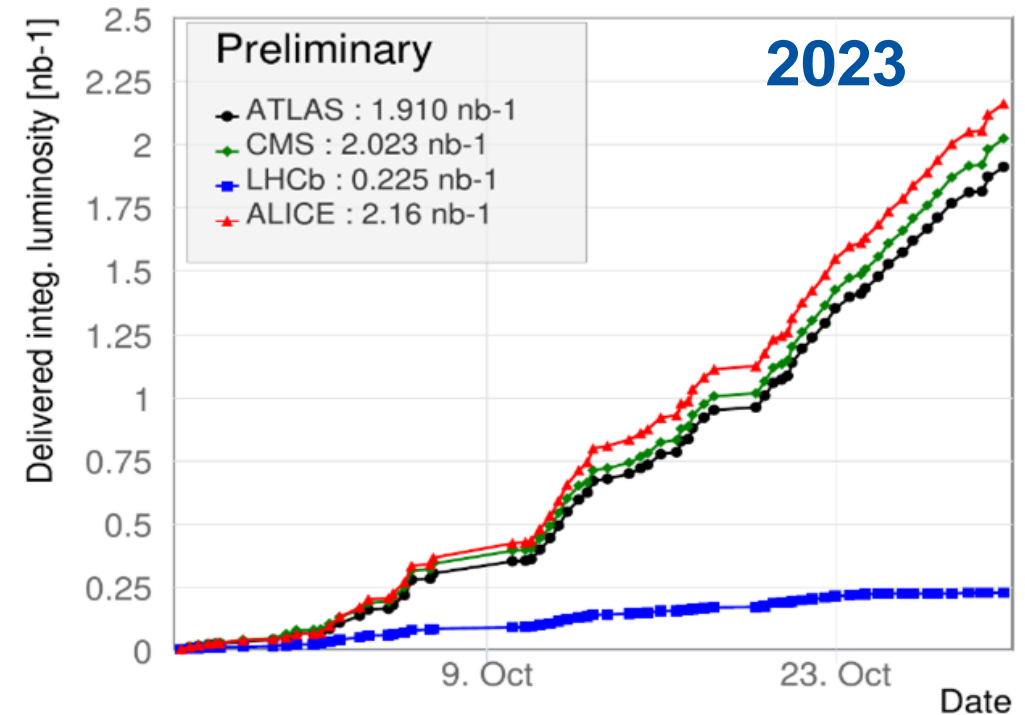


2024 heavy-ion run

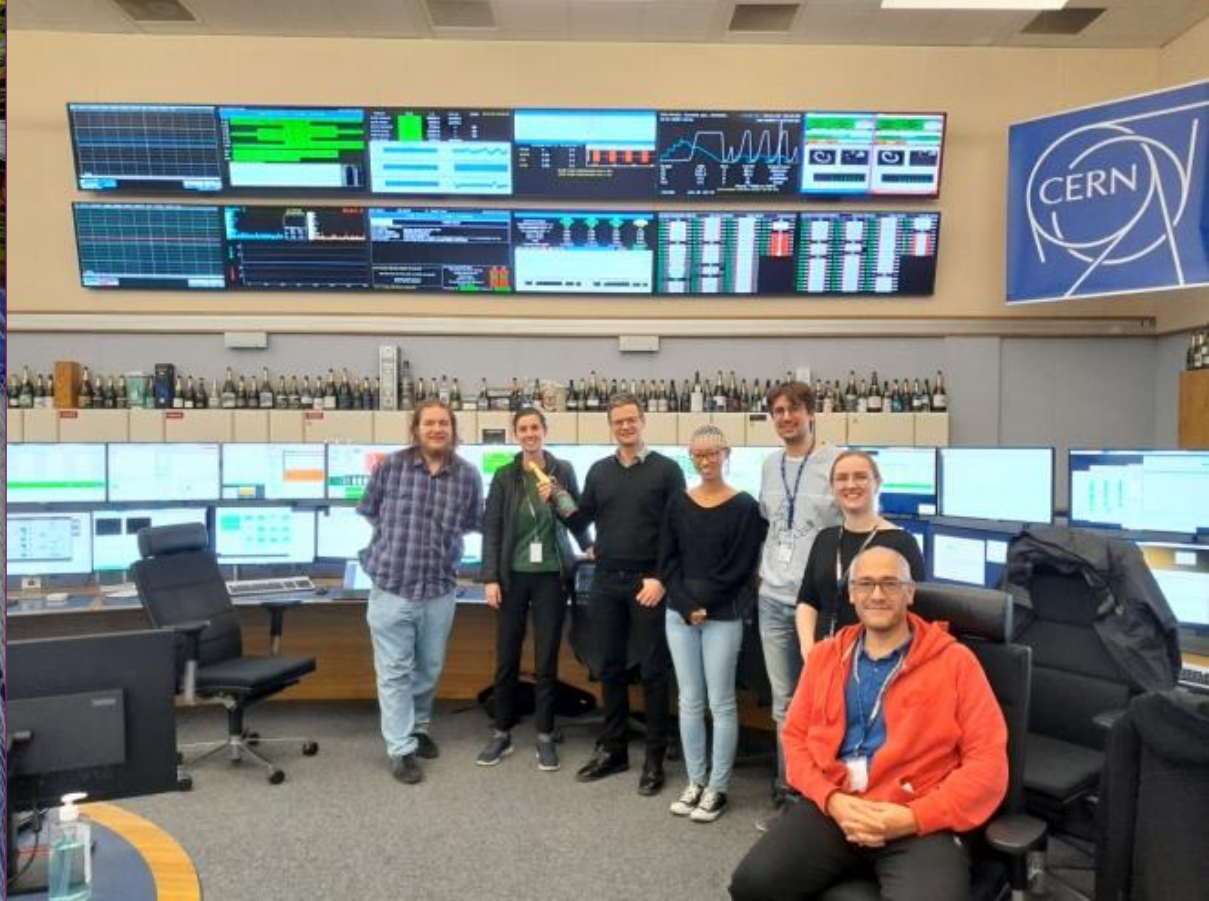
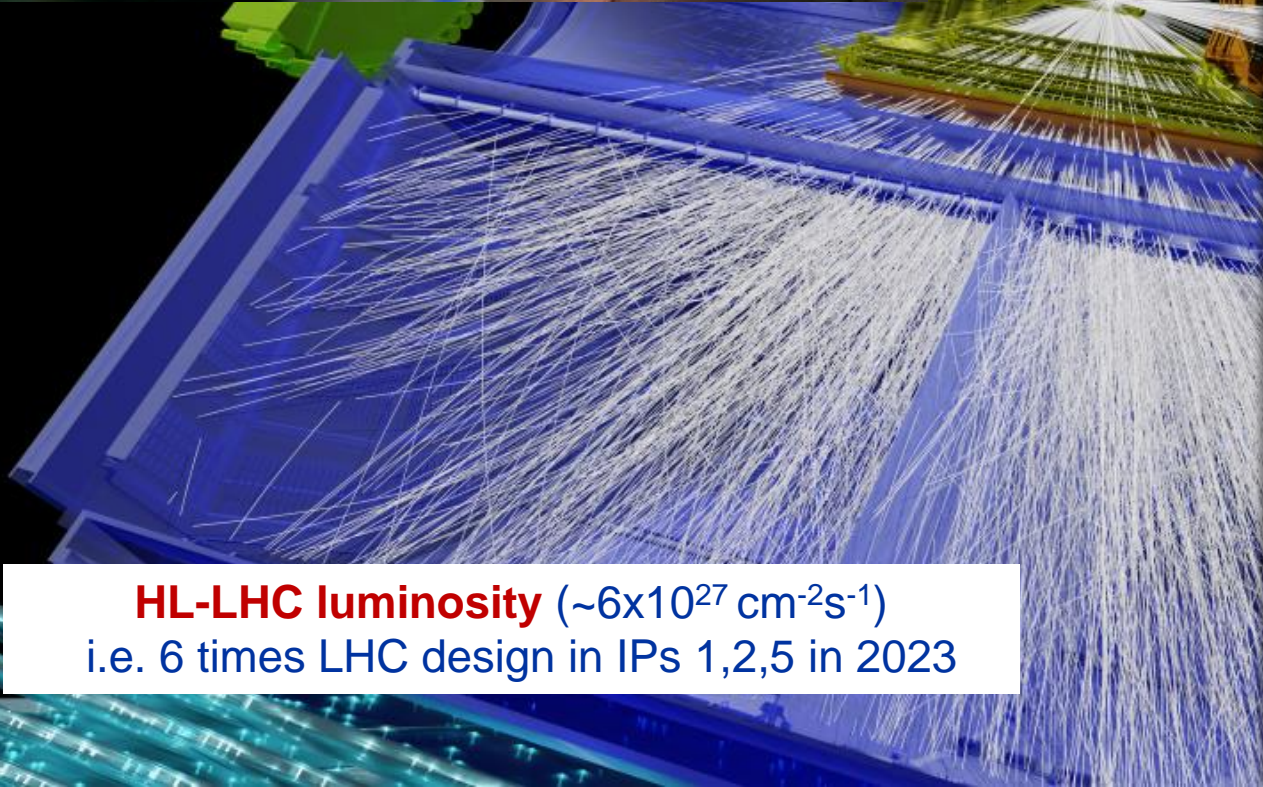
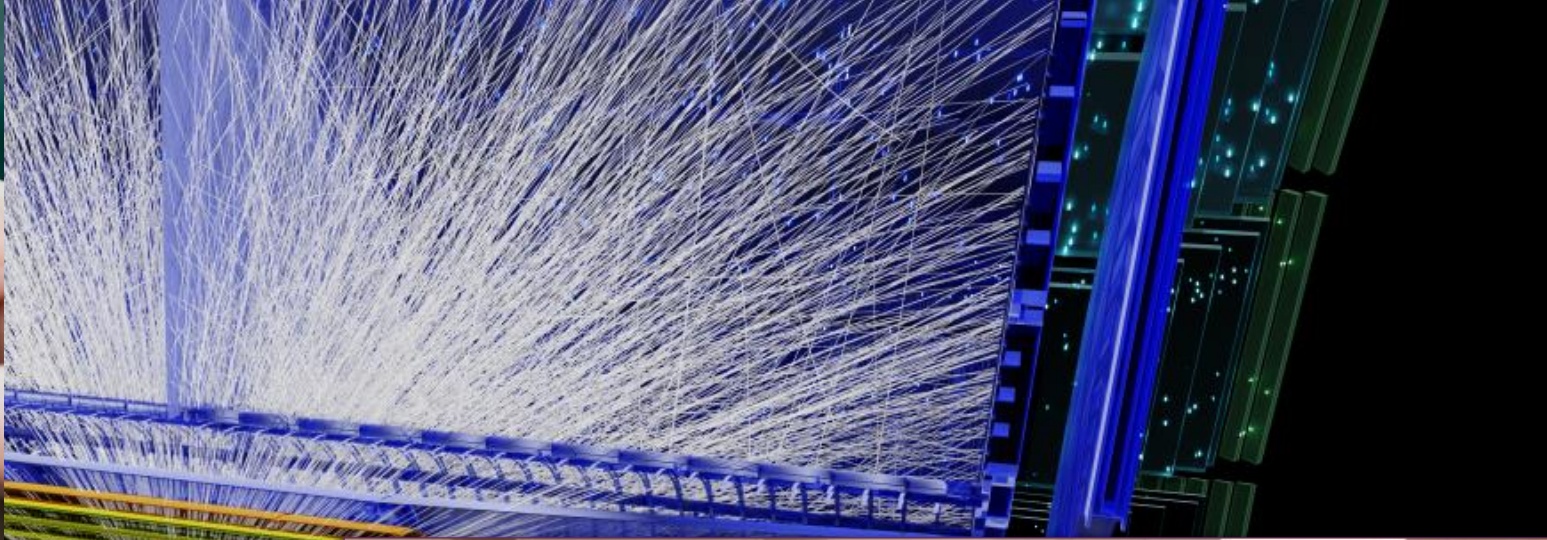


- **6 days of proton-proton "reference run"**
 - 2.68 TeV per beam, equivalent of 6.8 Z TeV Pb-Pb
 - luminosity targets:
 - ATLAS / CMS: $\sim 300 \text{ pb}^{-1}$
 - ALICE: 4.5 pb^{-1}
 - LHCb: 100 pb^{-1}
- **17 days of Pb-Pb heavy ion run**
 - 6.8 Z TeV per beam - same configuration for Run 3
 - luminosity target:
 - 5.3 nb^{-1} in all Run 3 (2 nb^{-1} collected in 2023)
 - $\sim 1.5 \text{ nb}^{-1}$ in 2024
 - LHCb: full heavy-ion program
 - mitigations in place for 2023 issues ("10 Hz" losses, QPS)

→ **challenging targets - challenge accepted!**



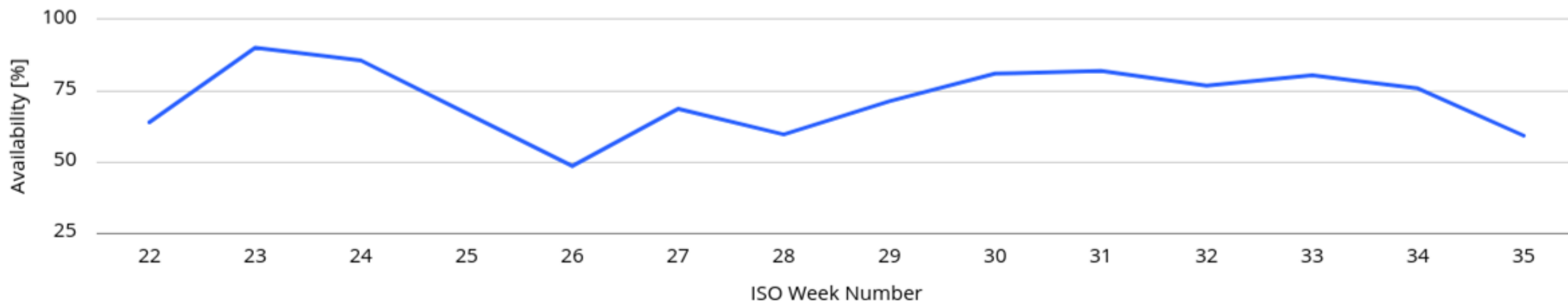
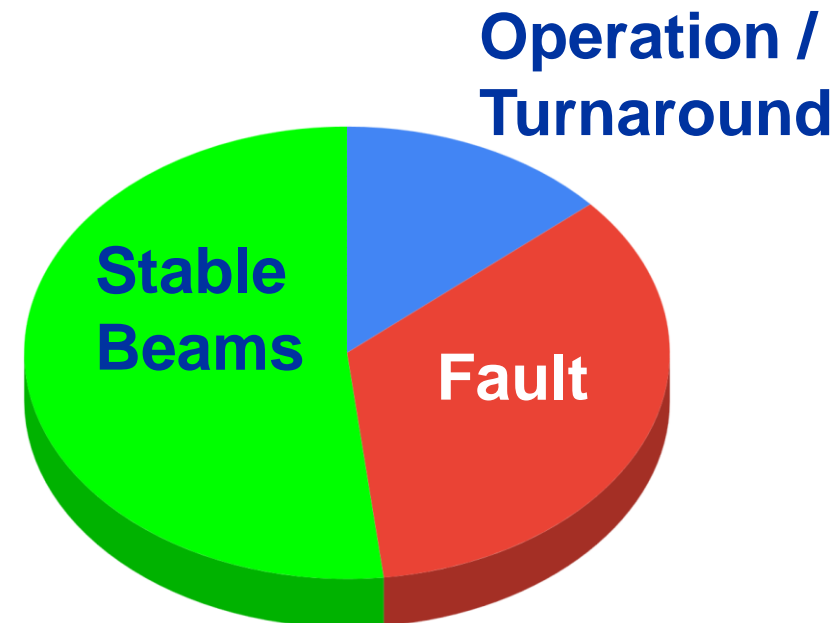
R. Alemany, R. Bruce, F. Alessio, C. Young et al.

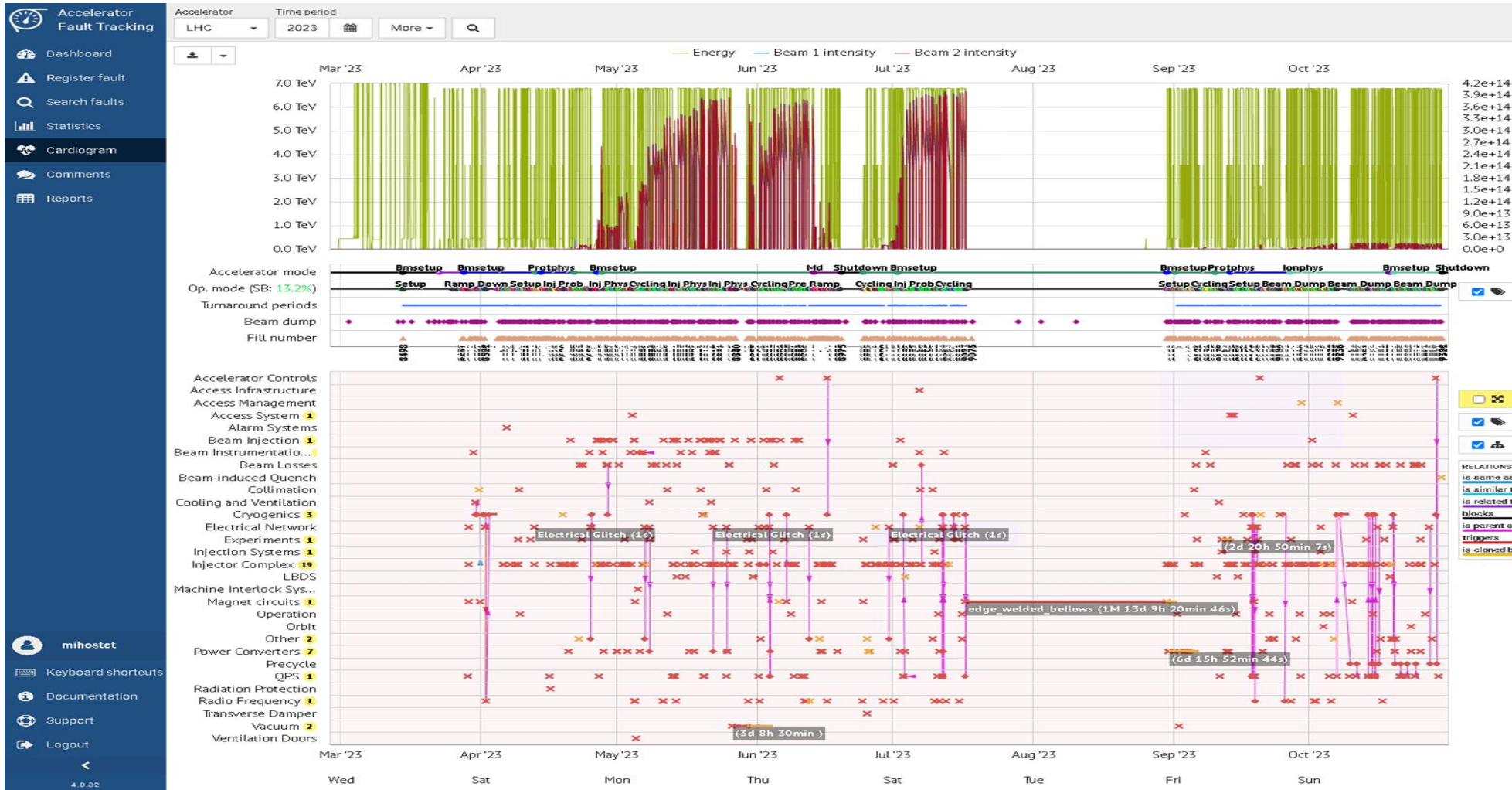


HL-LHC luminosity ($\sim 6 \times 10^{27} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$)
i.e. 6 times LHC design in IPs 1,2,5 in 2023

Availability 2024

- **Availability is key!**
- **2022 & 2023 dominated by long faults**
 - 2022: RF burst disks
 - 2023: vacuum modules & triplet L8
- **2024: "good" weeks availability > 75%,
stable beams > 60%**





2023 LHC cardiogram in the AFT tool

System performance

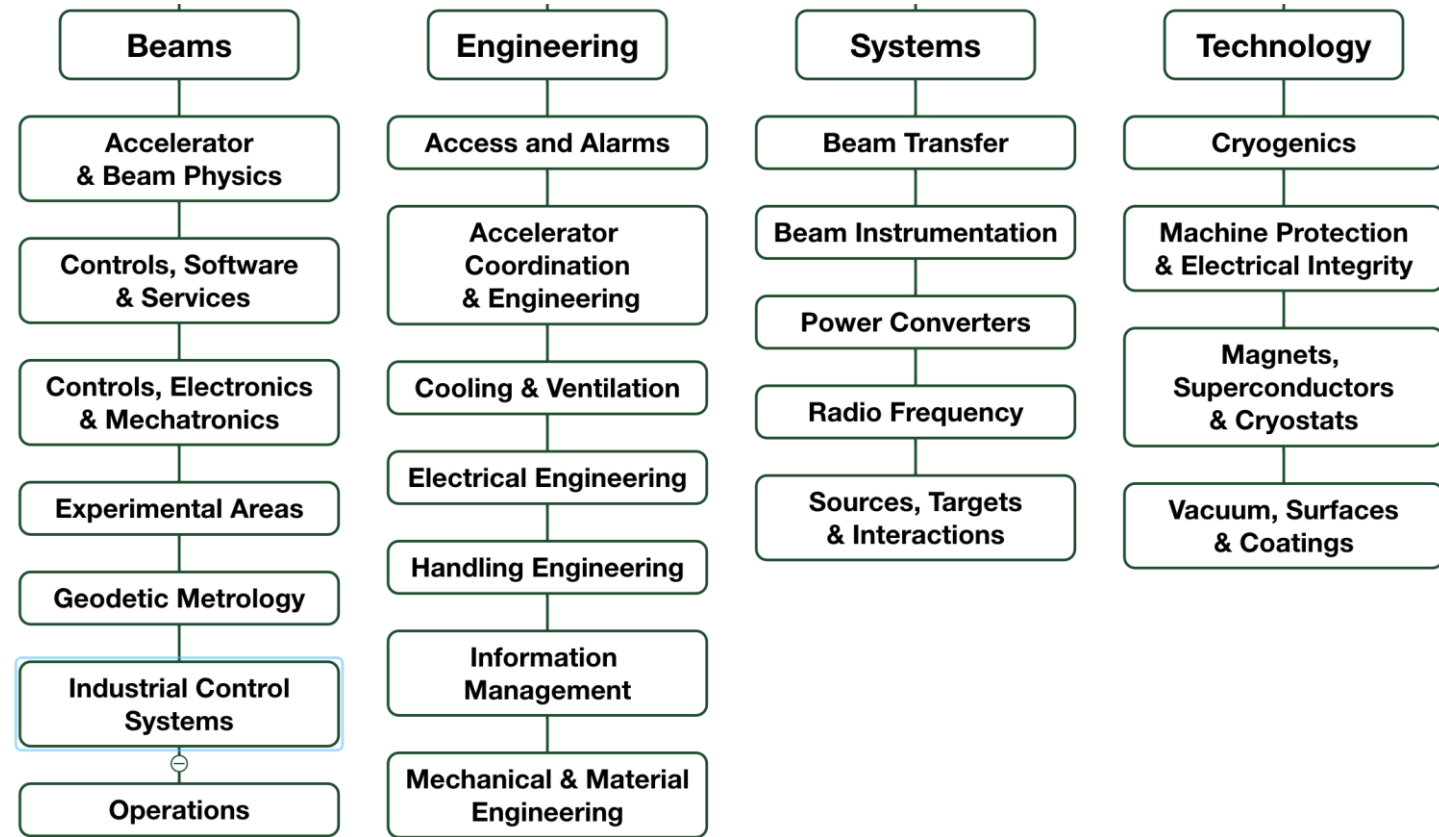
RF, power converters, collimators, beam dump system, projection devices, injection system, transverse feedback, machine protection

Cryogenics, Vacuum, Magnets, quench protection system & associated systems

Beam instrumentation and beam based feedbacks

Controls, network, servers, front-ends, middleware, databases, high level software

Survey, technical infrastructure, access system, radiation protection



Mature performance following sustained operations, issue resolution, technology advances deployed, functionality enhanced

Difficult to do justice to the commitment and effort that's gone in to getting, and keeping, the complex operational at the highest level

The challenge ...

6084 Quench heater discharge power supplies

202 600 A energy extraction systems

32 13 kA energy extraction systems

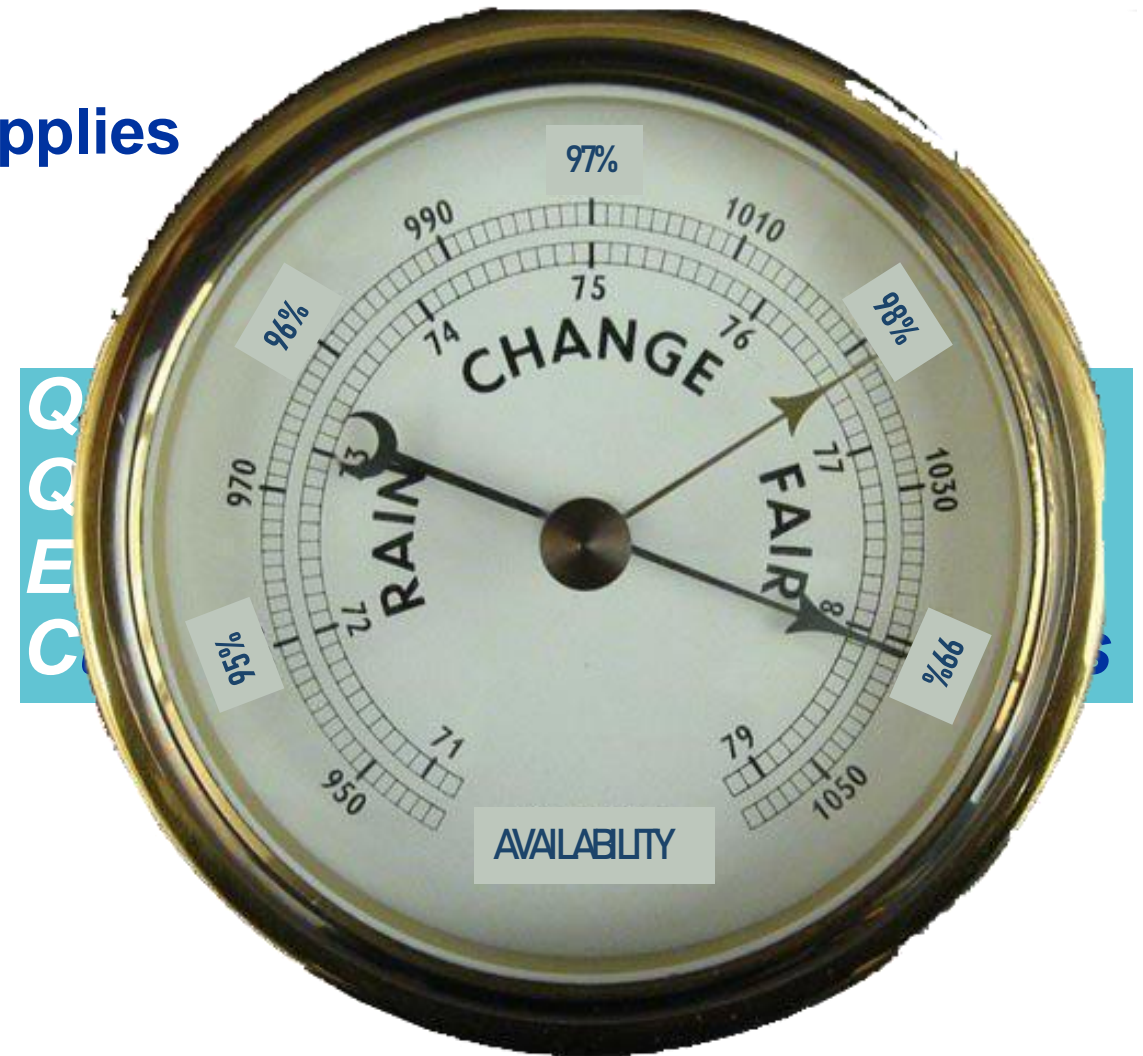
2282 Quench detection crates

9436 Quench detection systems

2582 Communication boards

1352 CLHS systems

12908 Hardwired interlocks to stop LHC at any time ...



AFT call signs: QDS: QPS-CONTROLLER (TE-MPE-EP)
QPS&EE: QPS-HARDWARE (TE-MPE-MP)
CLHS: MAGNET CIRCUITS / CLHS (TE-MPE-PE) ²²

G. Iadarola, G. Trad, J. Uythoven – LHC MD coordination

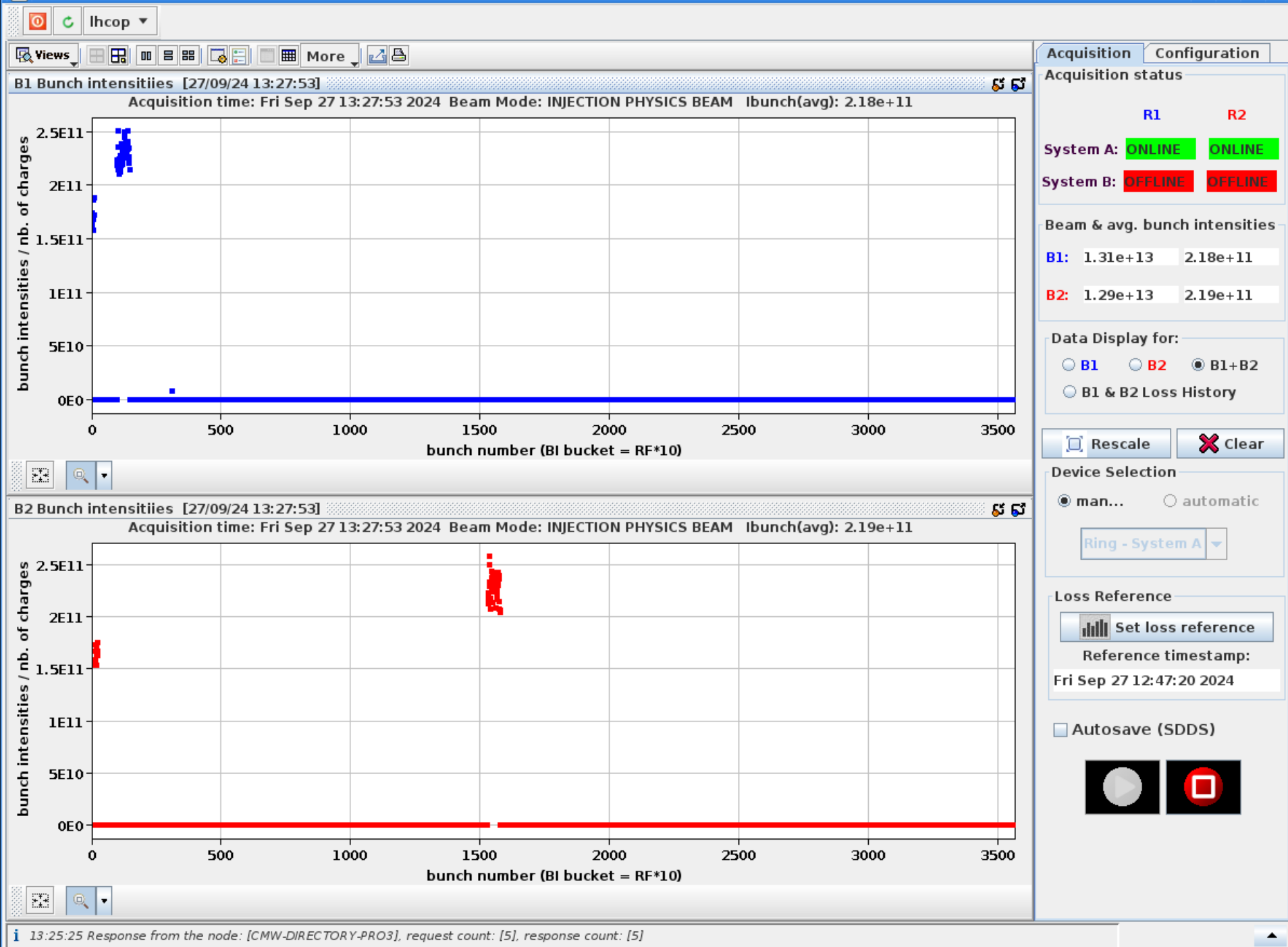
Many thanks to:

Injectors teams for preparing several challenging beams
LHC OP teams, machine coordination, equipment experts for their support
LHC Experiments for their collaboration
MD teams for the excellent preparation work and for their flexibility

MDs rescheduled from MD3

MD	Title	Topic
MD12743	RF power limitations for high-intensity batches <ul style="list-style-type: none">Inject and capture trains 2.3×10^{11} p/bunch (using max 350b per beam)	RF
MD6925	Electron cloud coupled-bunch tune shifts at injection <ul style="list-style-type: none">Characterize bunch-by-bunch tune shift from e-cloud up to HL-LHC intensities	e-cloud
MD12663	Wire compensation during the beta*-levelling <ul style="list-style-type: none">Test the use of wire compensation at different stages of the b* levelling (in operation wires are only powered at end of levelling)	Beam-beam

MD	Title	Topic
MD13723	Injection study: B1 mismatch mitigation with new QTL TFs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Characterize injection mismatch with improved transfer function on transfer line quadrupoles (QTL) 	Injection
MD9543	Failing IR correctors and novel method to find local errors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Test strategies to handle possible triplet corrector failures 	OMC
MD11843	Collimation performance with HL-LHC settings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Characterize cleaning performance with collimation settings foreseen for the HL-LHC era 	Collimation
MD12723	HL-LHC optics cycle development (cont'd) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deploy optics corrections and remeasure Characterize aperture and collimation performance 	Optics dev.
MD13144	Coronagraph resolution study <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of halo monitoring with synchrotron light 	Instrument.
MD13463	Chromaticity measurement in physics conditions with BTF and ADT-AC dipole <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop non-invasive chromaticity measurements for physics fills 	Stability
MD13583 (in parallel with 13144)	Improved tune-shift measurements at flat-top <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigating unexpected behaviour of tune-shift measurements vs collimator gaps observed in B1 (H plane) Compare measurements from ADT kick vs ADT AC-dipole excitation 	Stability
MD11789 & MD13403	Optimized ramp <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve setup of longitudinal blow-up on PPLP ramp Test optimized strengths interpolation between matched points 	OP - Cycle optimization



2.3e11
ppb

Watch out for...

2.3e11 ppb

Electron Cloud, mitigation foreseen - Beam Screen Treatment

Latent weaknesses (non-conformities or inadequate specifications) e.g. edge welded bellows, PIMs...

Impedance, beam induced heating etc.

Radiation to electronics (increased luminosity, intensities)

Injection losses, losses at start of ramp, RF power limitations

Energy management

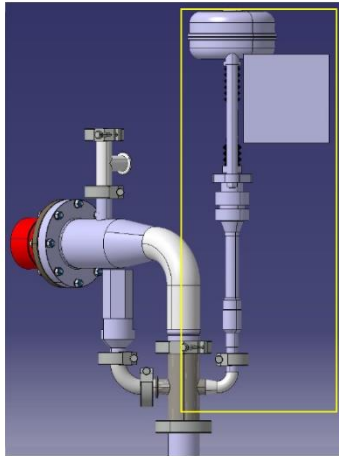
Weasels



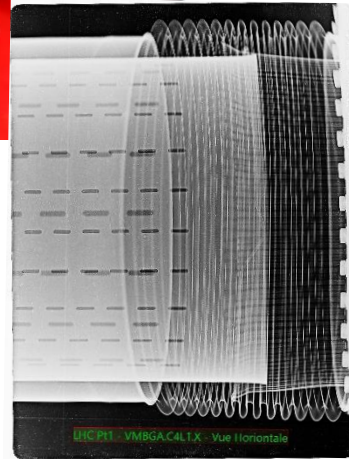
Is the LHC Falling Apart?



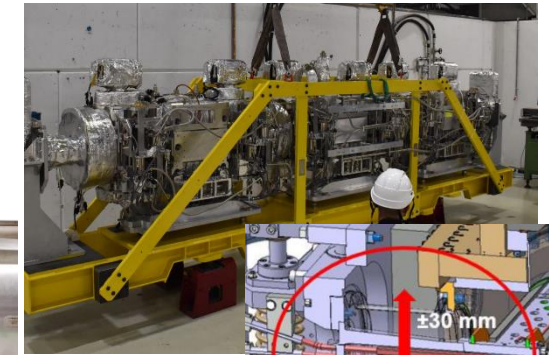
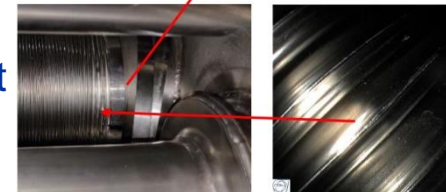
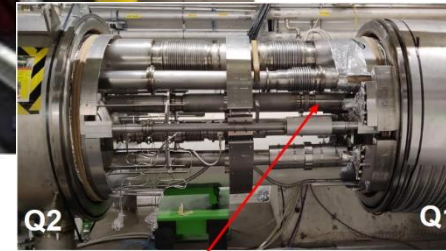
RF Burst Disks



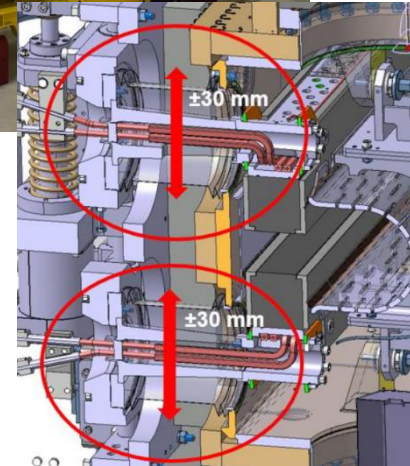
RF Finger Modules



Leak on bellow of Q1-Q2 interconnect L8



Leak on bellow of Pt8 TDIS



- **2023 long faults caused by latent weaknesses (non-conformity or inadequate specifications)**
 - No direct link to long-term ageing of components
 - 2 of the 4 issues were on equipment installed or changed in LS2
- **Mitigation strategies now defined & implemented**
- **Crucial to ensure current (& future) hardware is fit for the HL-LHC era**
 - In particular that they can cope with the higher beam intensities foreseen





Weasel Pâté

*Delicious and soft
Cooked with 88KV
Perturbingly good!*

LHC Performance 2024

Fantastic achievement, highlighting the outstanding performance of the LHC and the entire accelerator complex and its technical infrastructure. This goes deep.

- Back to original design and construction, and installation
- 19th September 2008 and the collective response
- Extensive consolidation in the LSs that followed: LS1 SMACC (splices, magnets, feed-boxes, R2E); LS2 DISMAC++, LIU...

And on the back of all the work that goes into maintenance, consolidation, upgrades, improvements, monitoring, and everything that is done in the LS, and technical stops

The operational mastery of the machines and facilities themselves and all their many systems - modern technology and engineering advances being leveraged - truly impressive across the many domains of expertise.

Things inevitably go wrong, but there is remarkable reactivity and commitment to problem resolution when it does.

Summary

The LHC has moved into a mature exploitation phase and is enjoying the benefits of the decades long international design, construction, installation, commissioning effort - it's clear that the foundations are good.

Its present performance is worthy reflection of this effort and the huge amount of experience and understanding gained and fed-forward over the last years.

Progress represents a sustained effort by all the teams involved.

**Not only can you operate a 27 km superconducting collider,
but you can do it spectacularly well.**

This is rather special!!!