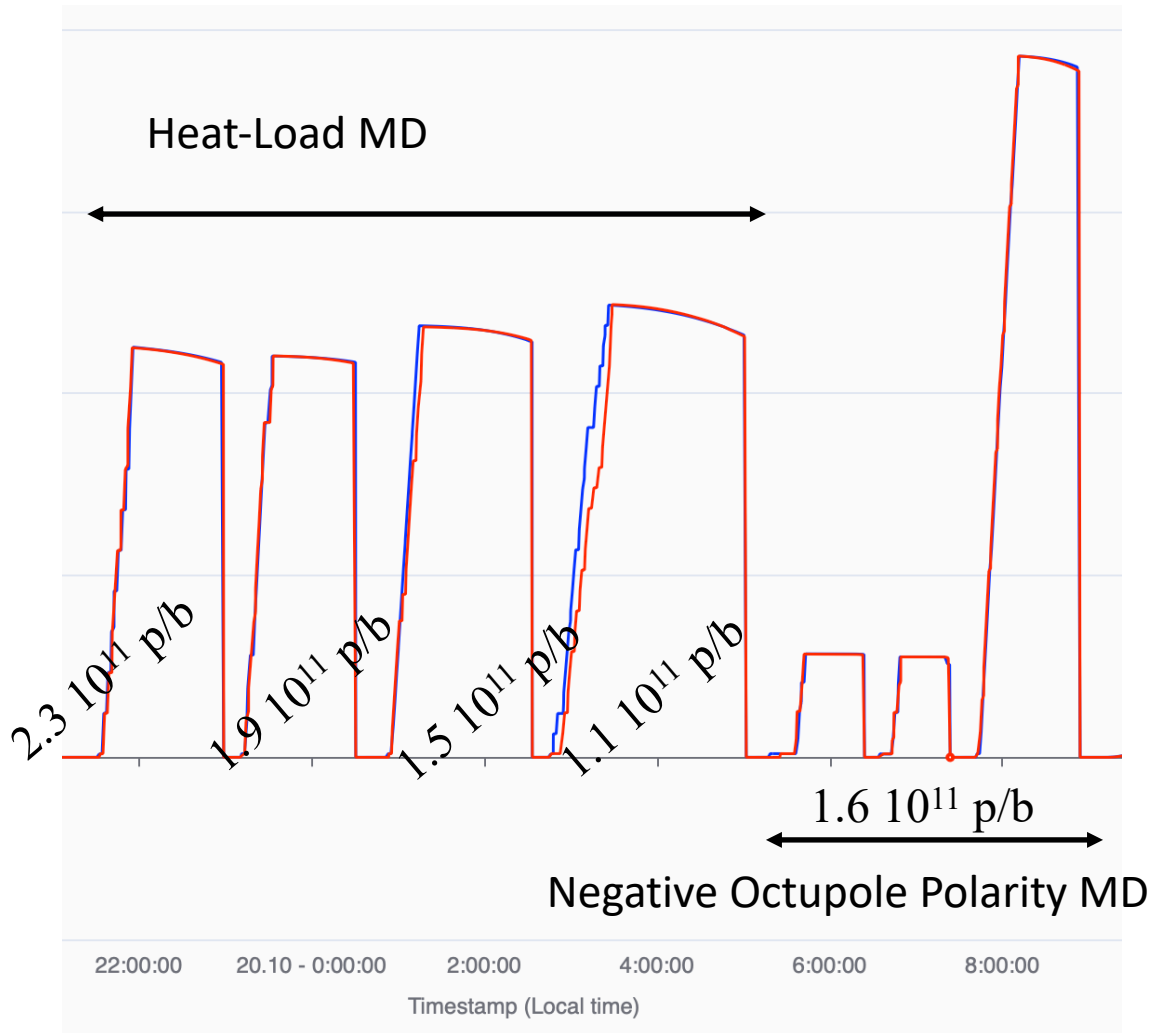


**Results from e-cloud MDs:  
Negative octupole polarity at injection and  
1000 bunches with  $2.3e11$  ppb**

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Giovanni Rumolo, Benoit Salvant

HL-LHC WP2 Meeting  
4<sup>th</sup> November 2024

# MDs Overview



## Heat-load at injection

Short fills (**trains of 2x48b**) at:

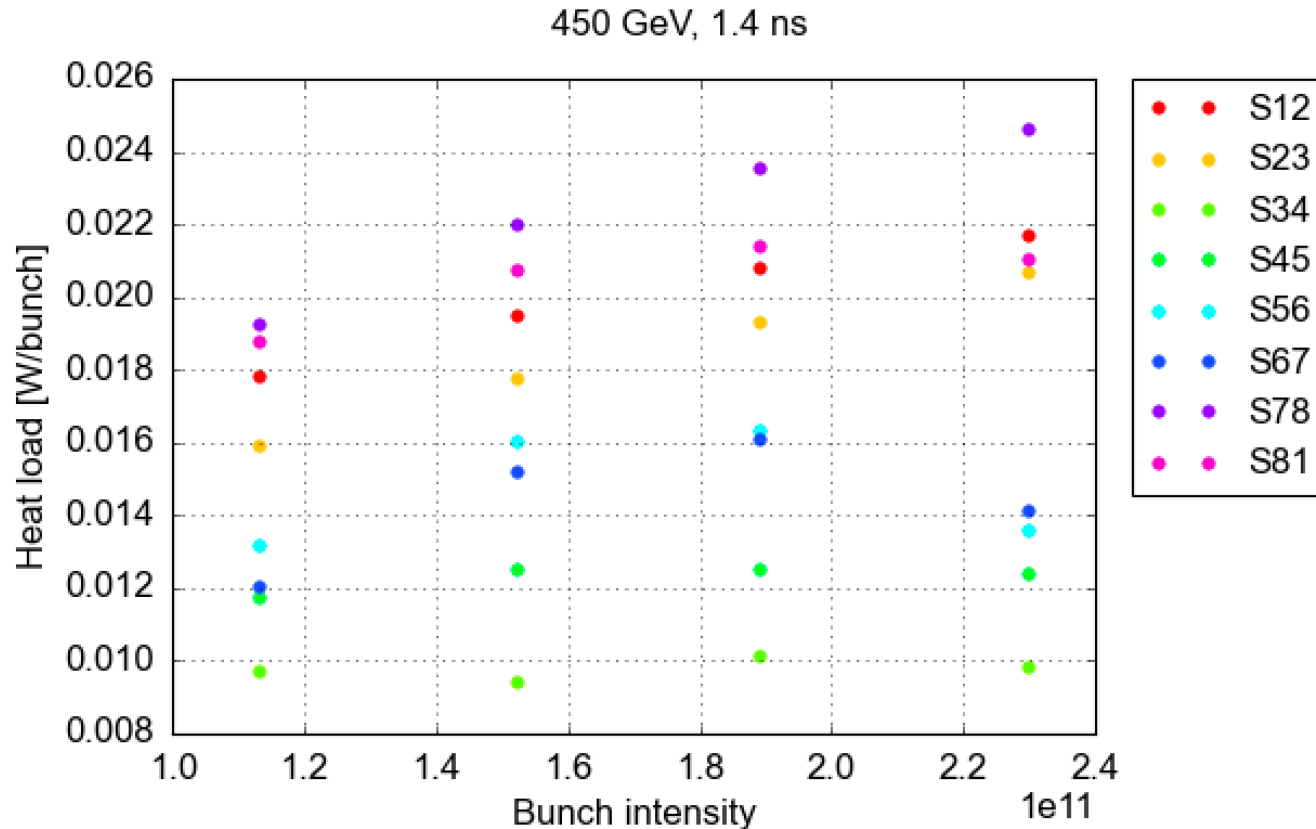
1.  $2.3 \cdot 10^{11}$  p/b (972 bunches)
2.  $1.9 \cdot 10^{11}$  p/b (1164 bunches)
3.  $1.5 \cdot 10^{11}$  p/b (1548 bunches)
4.  $1.1 \cdot 10^{11}$  p/b (2124 bunches)

## Negative octupole polarity

Find **optimal tune and stability threshold** with:

1. Negative oct. polarity
  2. Positive oct. polarity
- and
3. Test LHC filling with negative octupole polarity

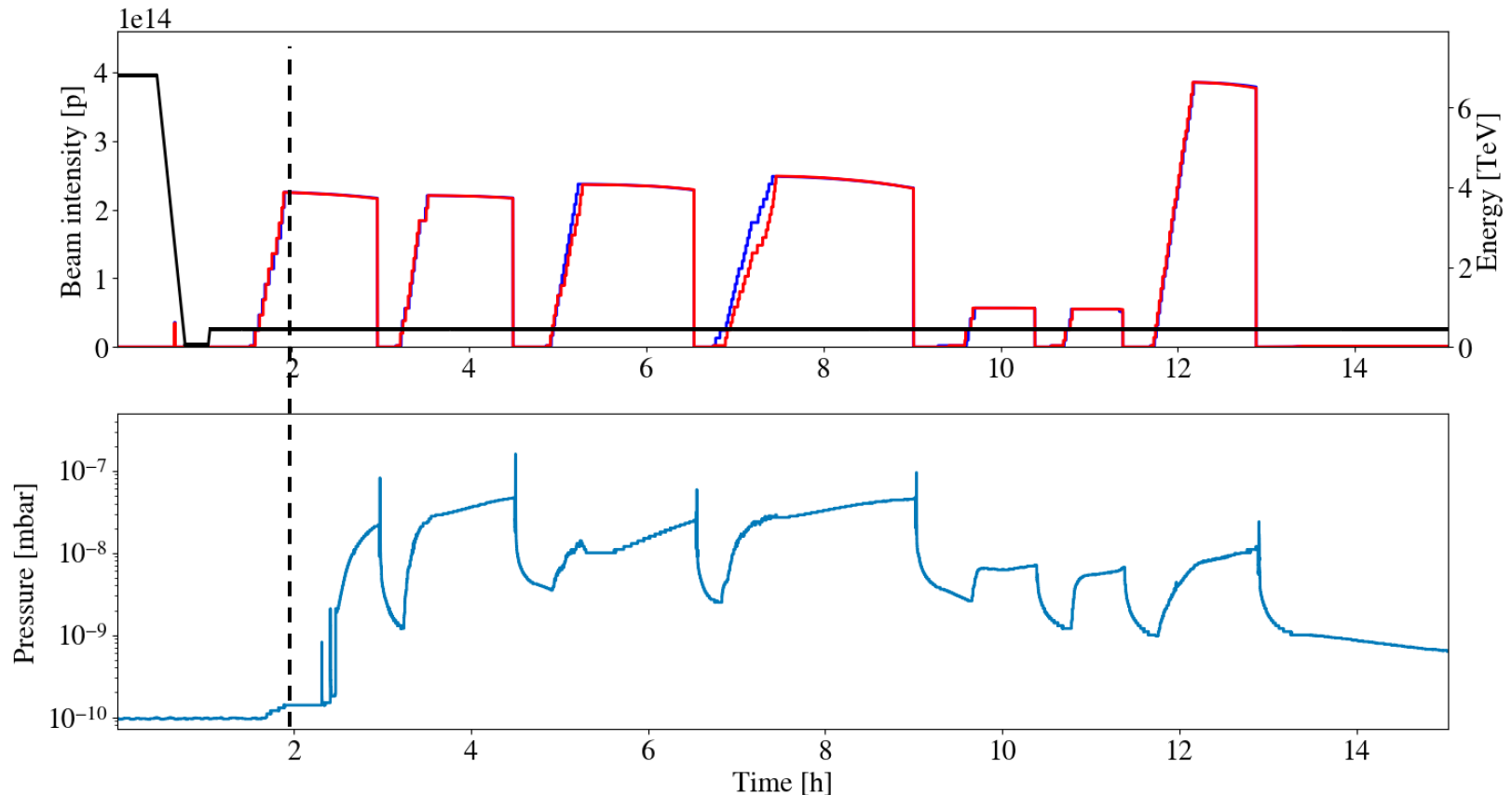
# Heat load



- High heat-load sectors (78, 81, 12, 23) show a trend that is increasing with bunch intensity.
- Medium heat-load sectors (56, 67) have lower heat load at  $2.3 \cdot 10^{11}$  p/b compared to  $1.8 \cdot 10^{11}$  p/b.
- Low heat-load sectors (34, 45) are rather constant at low heat loads (also larger uncertainty due to low absolute heat-load)

*Compatible with expectations!*

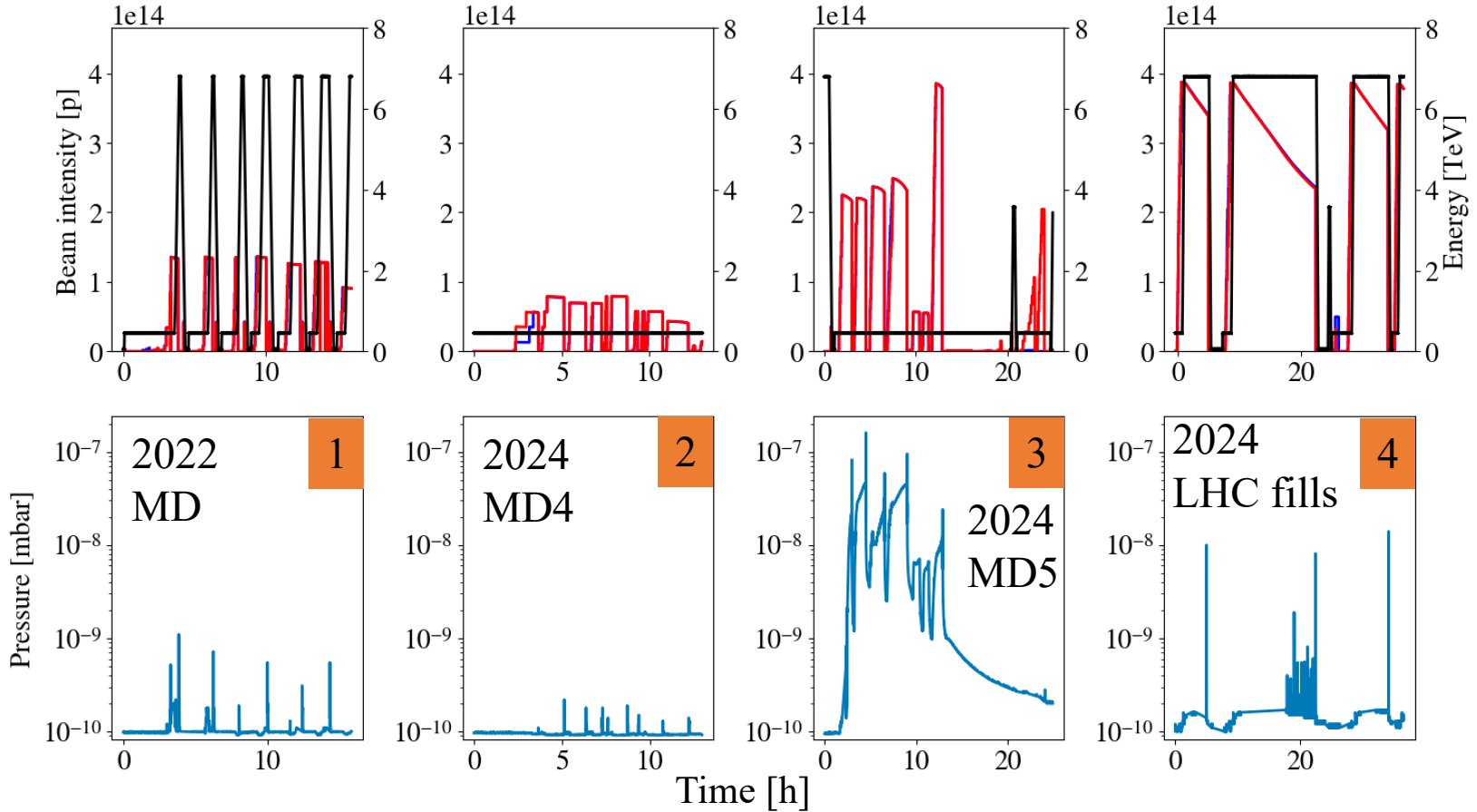
## Pressure in VGPB.222.1L5.X.PR



Stronger than usual outgassing was observed left and right of IP5 in common chambers (VGPB.222.1L5.X.PR, VGPB.222.1R5.X.PR).

- Small pressure spikes followed by
- increase of dynamic pressure, **significantly delayed with respect to the injection of bunches.**
- Dynamic pressure **remained in later fills** even with lower bunch intensities

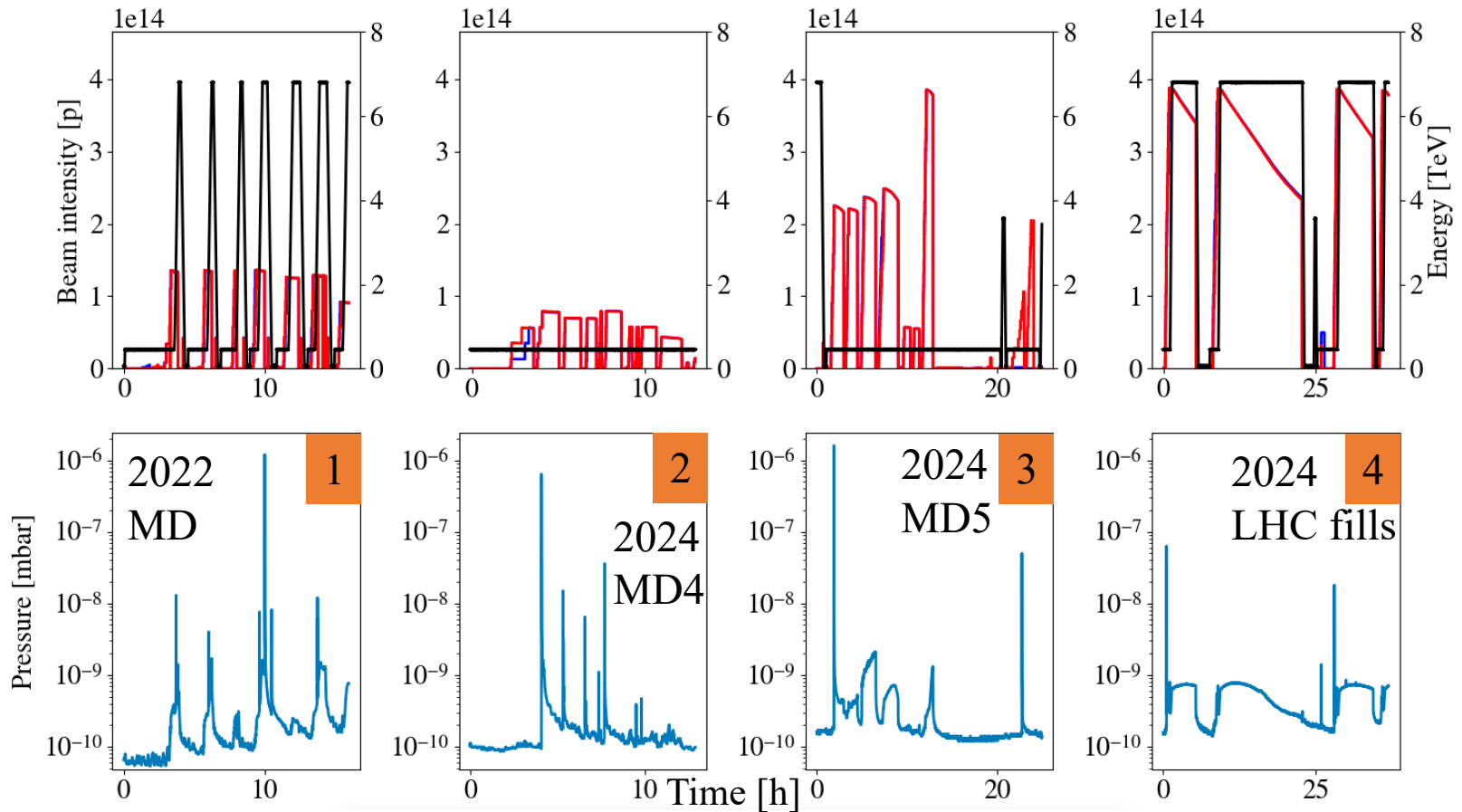
# Pressure in VGPB.222.1L5.X.PR



Small spikes during:

1. Small spikes during MD with  $1.8 \cdot 10^{11}$  p/b at top energy (in 2022),
2. Tiny spikes during MD with  $2.3 \cdot 10^{11}$  p/b at injection (350 bunches)
3. Larger spikes and dyn. pressure during MD with  $2.3 \cdot 10^{11}$  p/b at injection (972 bunches)
4. Small dyn. pressure rise during latest LHC fills in 2024.
5. Larger dynamic pressure rise **has not re-appeared in the 2024 pp reference run.**

# Pressure in VGPB.1175.5R4.R.PR



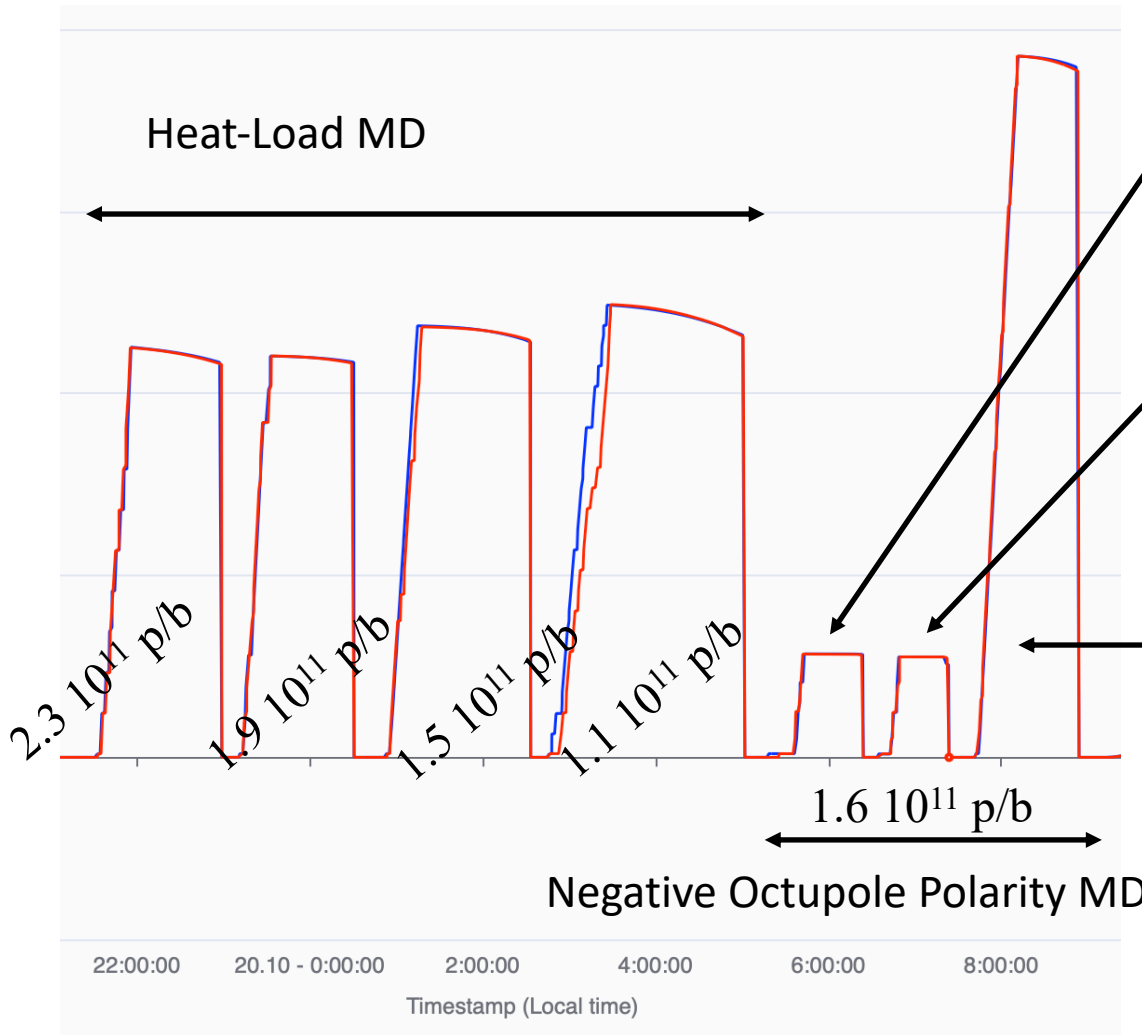
Location in cell 5R4, B2 show large pressure spikes ( $\sim 10^{-6}$  mbar) during all MDs and frequently during LHC fillings.

## Summary (1/2)

### Heat load MD – experience with $2.3 \cdot 10^{11}$ p/b:

- Very successful MD, no major issues encountered.
- Heat load data confirm qualitative behaviours expected from e-cloud simulations. To be compared quantitatively in more detail.
- Suspicious behaviour of pressure spikes and dynamic pressure rise in the common beam chambers left and right of IP5:
  - Has not re-appeared in the pp reference run. **Unlikely to have caused damage.**
  - Possibly related to high bunch intensity + large number of bunches.
  - **Possibly related to event during MD block**, where loss of communication caused all vacuum valves to close around IP5.
- Pressure spikes in 5R4 - B2. Is being followed up.

# MDs Overview



Negative octupole polarity:  
1. Find optimal tune.  
2. Decrease octupole slowly to find instability threshold.

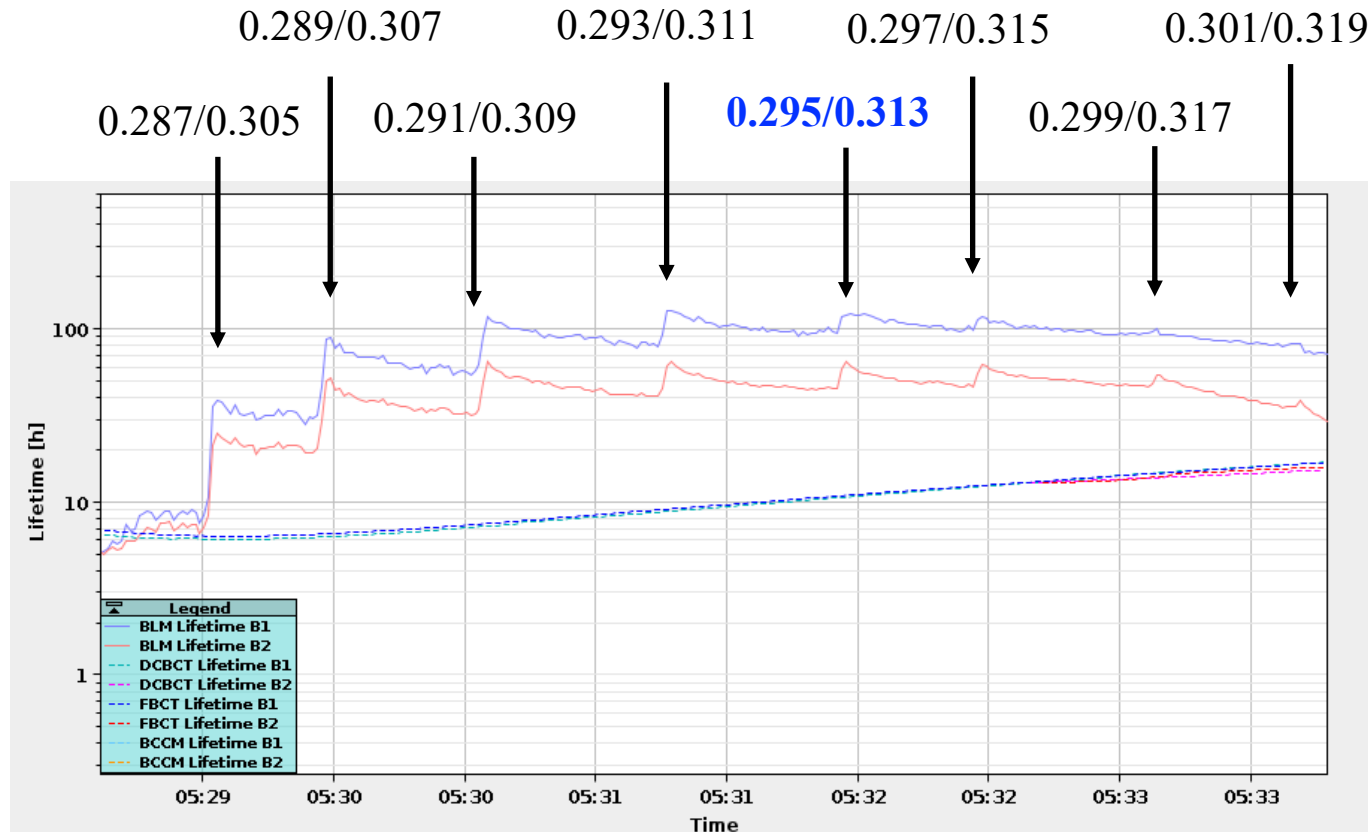
Positive octupole polarity:  
1. Find optimal tune.  
2. Decrease octupole slowly to find instability threshold.

Test LHC injection with negative polarity.



# Negative octupole polarity

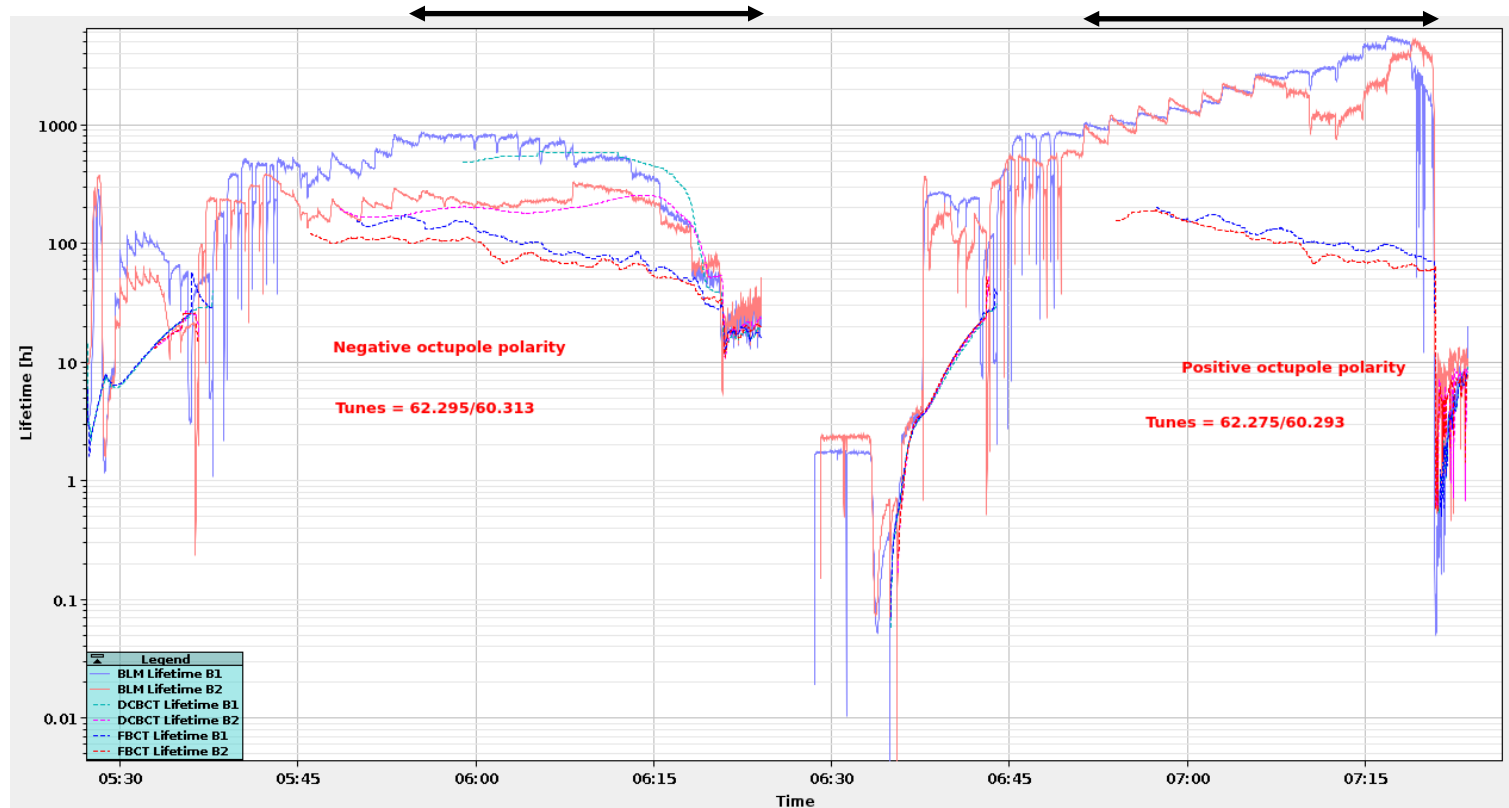
- 12 bunches
- Smaller scan repeated around optimal tune after injecting trains
- Optimal tune with trains was always equal to optimal tune with 12 bunches.



- Process was repeated with positive octupole polarity to find that current tune (0.275/0.293) is optimal.

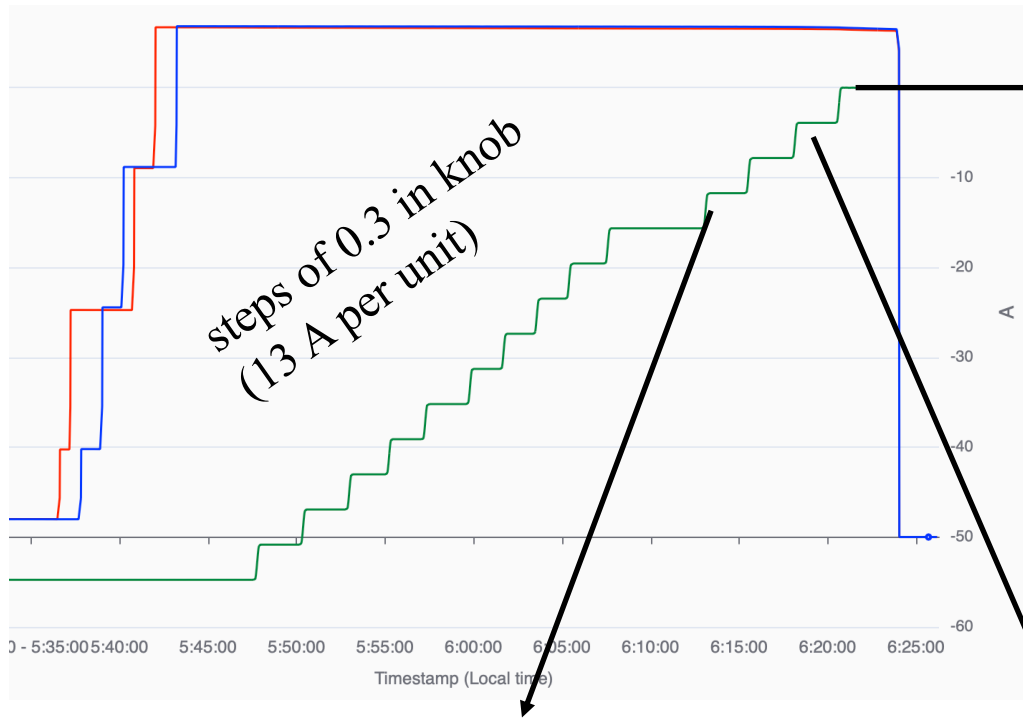
# Lifetime comparing negative and positive octupole polarity

Scanning octupole current (starting from  $|I_{MO}| \sim 50$  amps down to 0)

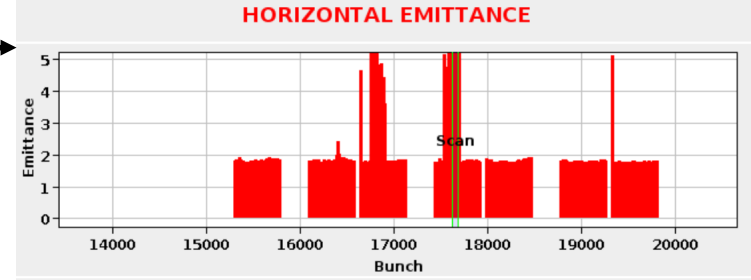


- Lifetime with positive octupole polarity is almost always much better.

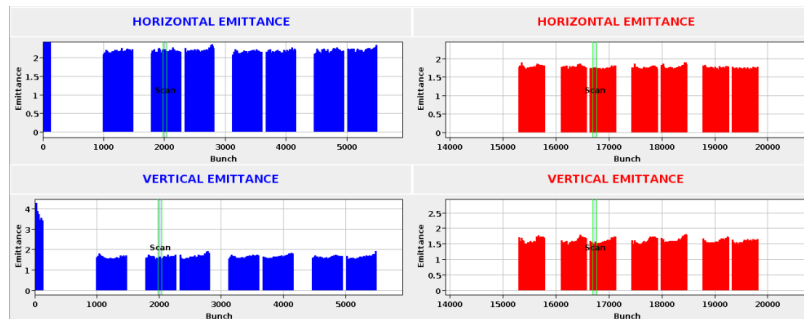
# Negative octupole polarity – octupole scan



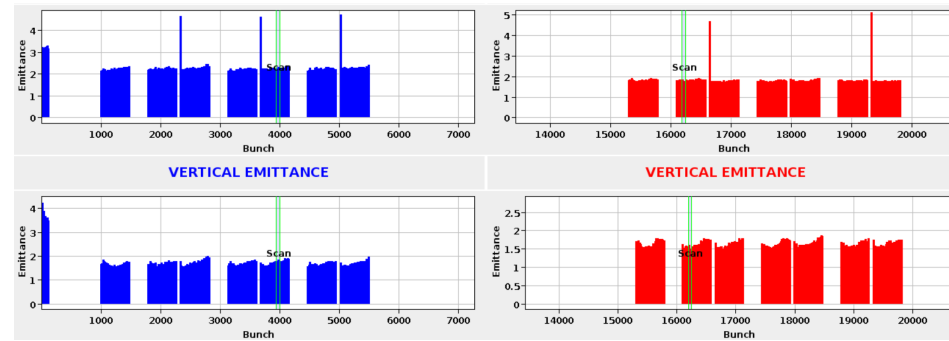
Violent instabilities (knob = 0)



Lifetime started dropping (knob = 0.9)

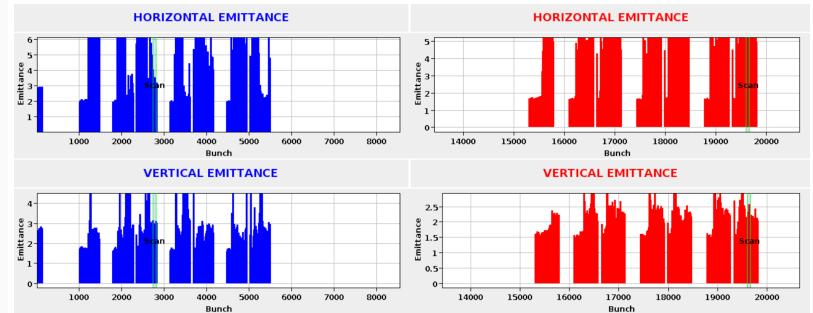


Middle bunches instability (knob = 0.3)

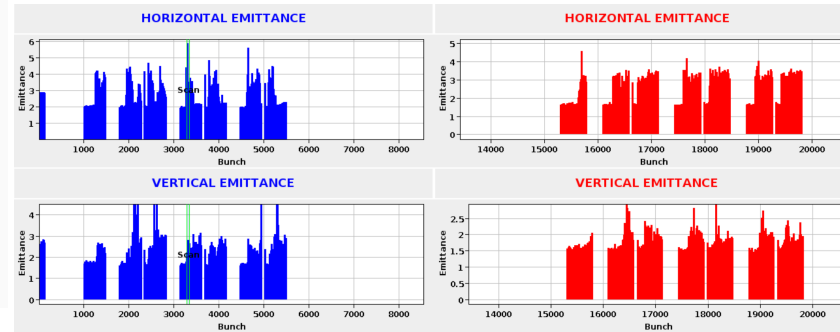


# Positive octupole polarity – octupole scan

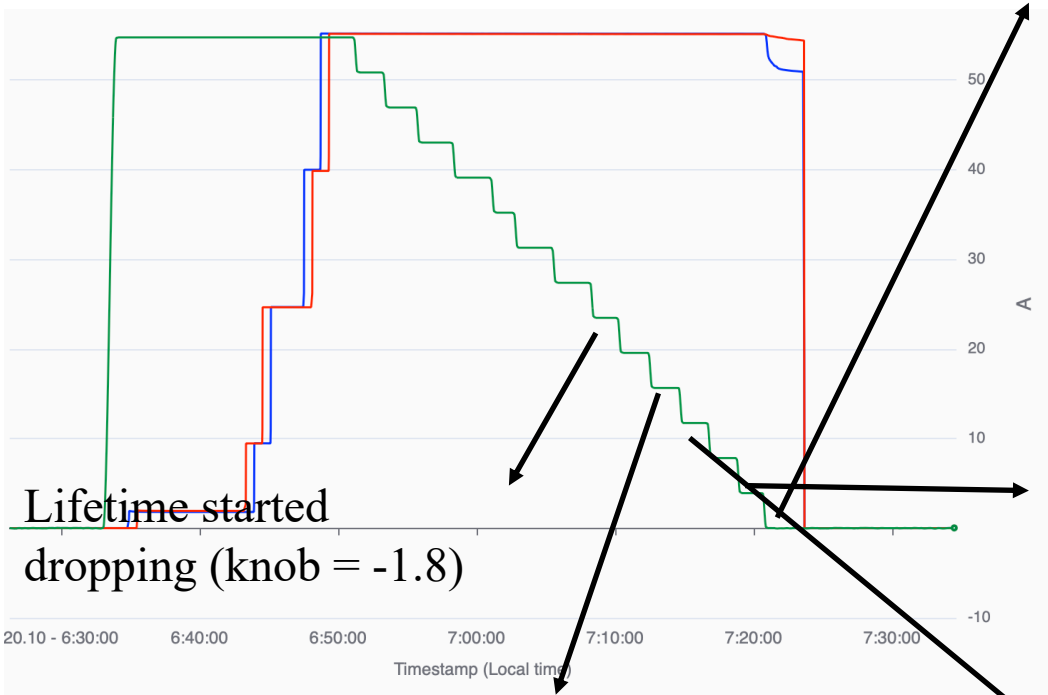
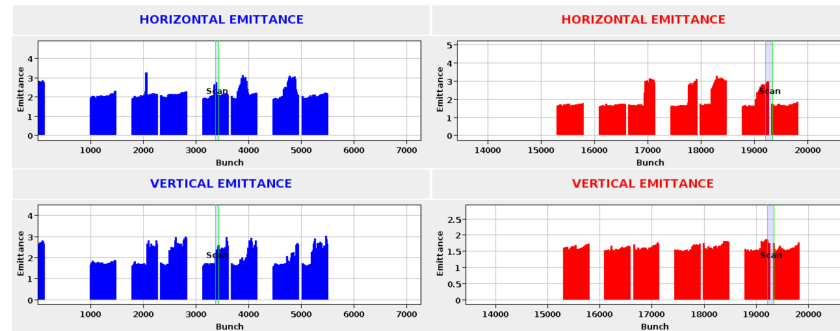
Violent instabilities (knob = 0)



And bigger (knob = -0.3)

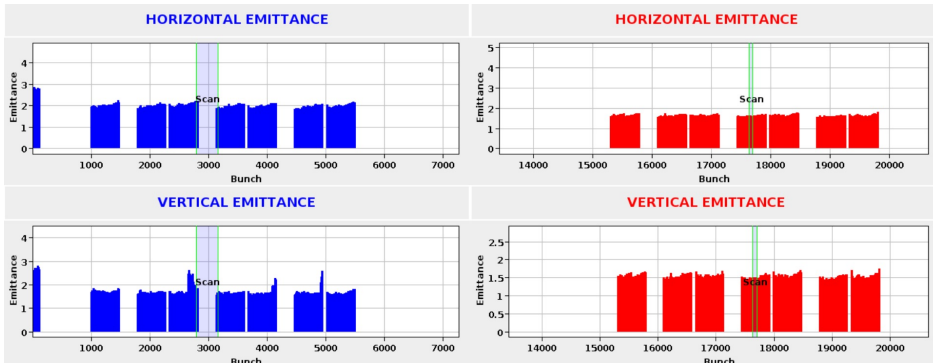


Bigger instabilities (knob = -0.9)



Lifetime started dropping (knob = -1.8)

Mini instabilities (knob = -1.2)



# Test injection fill with negative octupole polarity

Operational octupole settings were:

B1 knob: -4.2

B2 knob: -3.5

Tunes at 62.275/60.293

Different from threshold that was found.

Possibly due to injection process being:

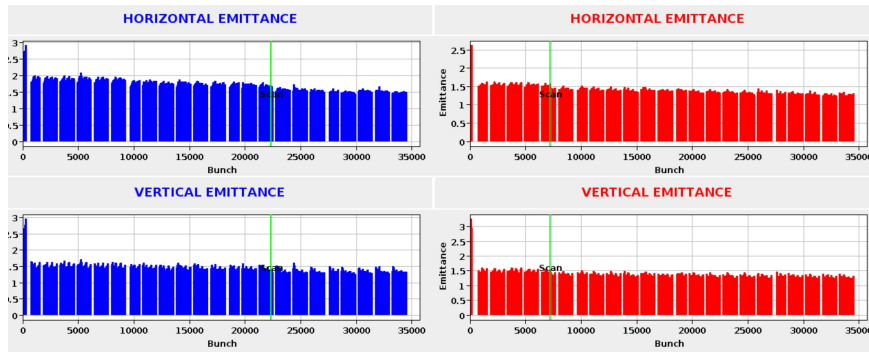
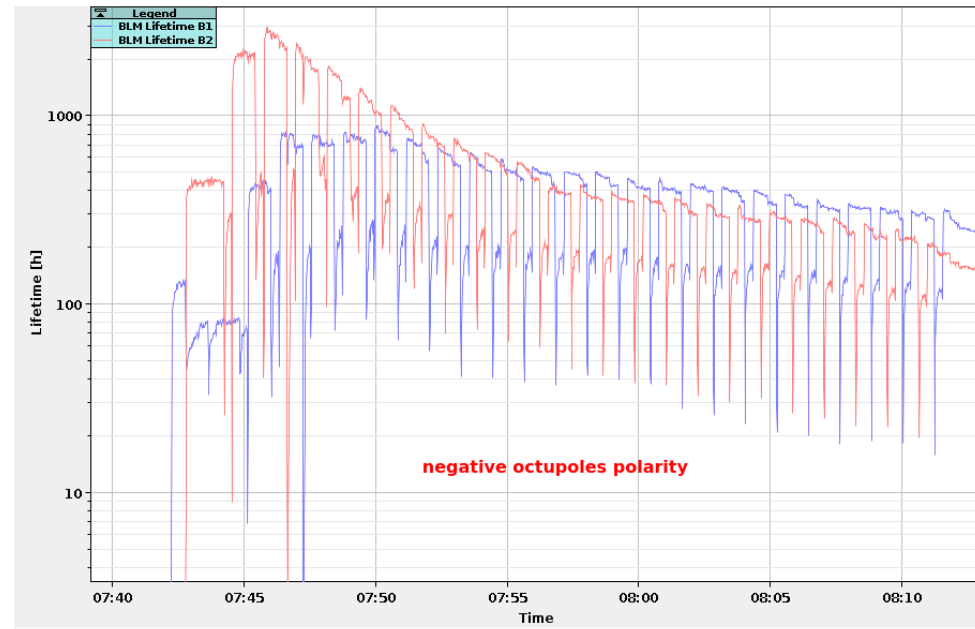
- With constant injections
- Magnetic decays changing coupling and chromaticity
- Scrubbing?

Tested with octupole settings:

B1 knob: 3.2

B2 knob: 2.5

Tunes at 62.295/60.313



# Summary

## Heat load MD – experience with $2.3 \cdot 10^{11}$ p/b:

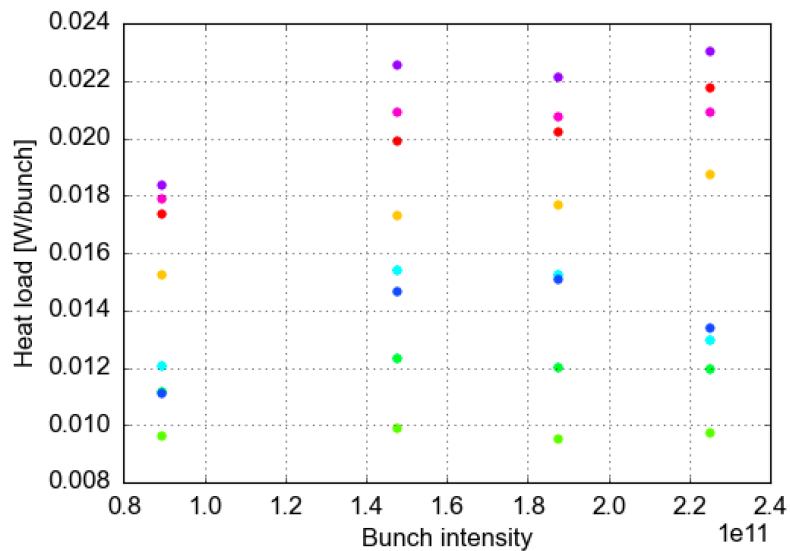
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- Heat load data confirm qualitative behaviours expected from e-cloud simulations. To be compared quantitatively in more detail.
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  - **Possibly related to event during MD block**, where loss of communication caused all vacuum valves to close around IP5.
- Pressure spikes in 5R4 - B2. Is being followed up.

## Negative octupole polarity at injection energy:

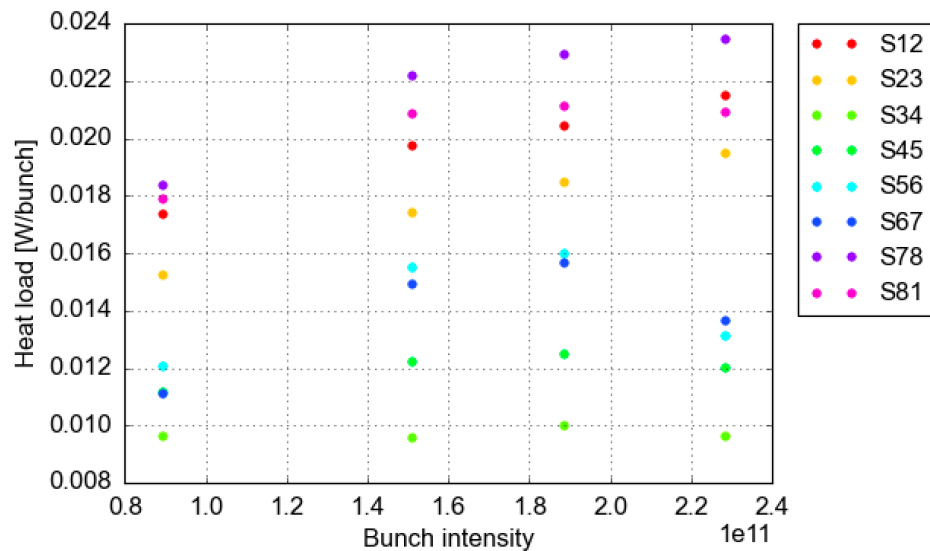
- Optimal tune was found with negative octupole polarity: **62.295/60.313**
- Instabilities appear at **lower strength of octupoles with negative polarity.**
- Lifetime is worse with negative octupoles compared to positive octupoles – but still acceptable (> 100h).
- **LHC can run comfortably with negative octupole polarity at injection energy.**

Thank you for your attention!  
Konstantinos Paraschou

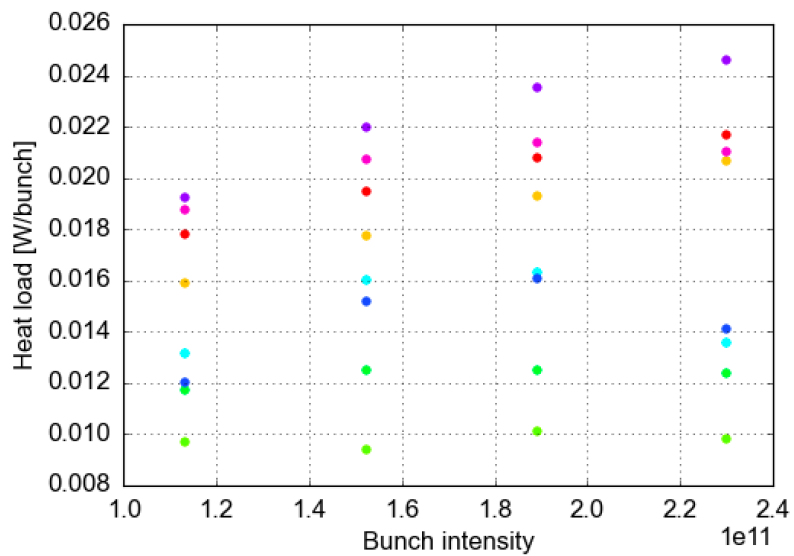
450 GeV, 1.5 ns



450 GeV, 1.45 ns



450 GeV, 1.4 ns



450 GeV, 1.35 ns

