Future LHC running conditions

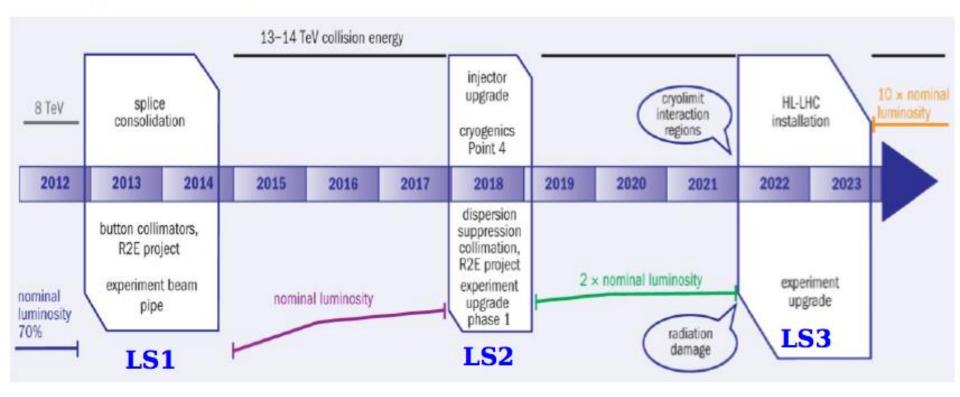
Christophe Royon; Nicolo Cartiglia

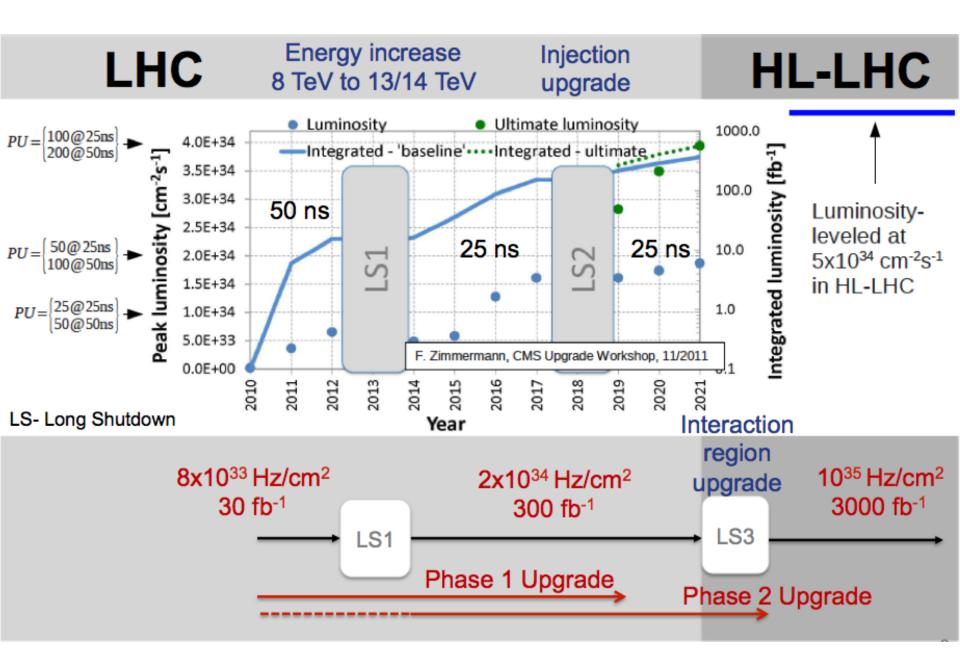
LHC plans

Lucio Rossi and Oliver Brüning (CERN): HL-LHC

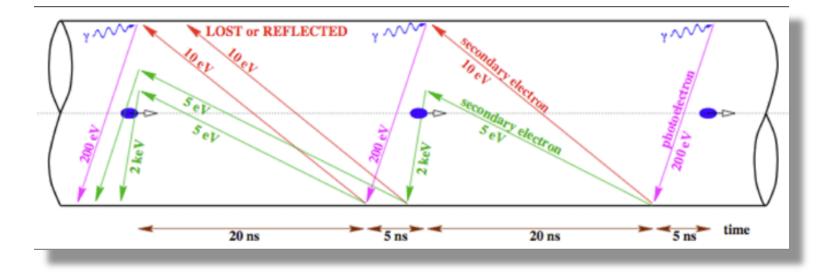
Krakow symposium, Sep 2012

https://indico.cern.ch/contributionDisplay.py?contribId=153&confId=175067





25 ns & electron cloud



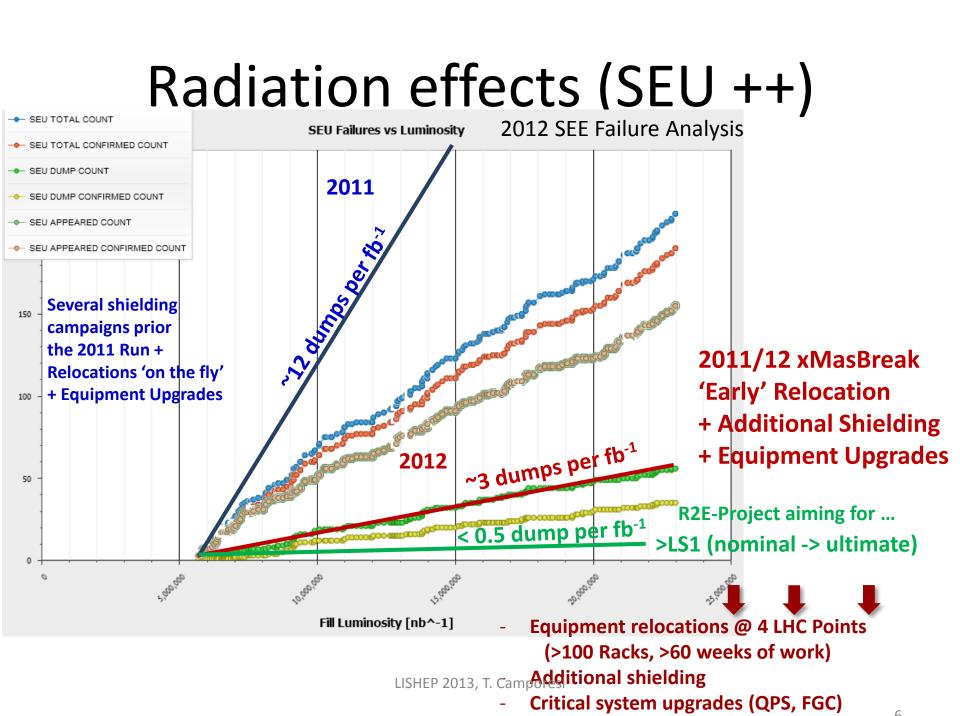
25 ns spacing: the following bunch interacts with the radiation caused by the previous bunch

Electron cloud: consequences

- Possible consequences:
 - single-bunch instability
 - multi-bunch instability
 - emittance growth
 - gas desorption from chamber walls
 - excessive energy deposition on the chamber walls (important for the LHC in the cold sectors)
 - particle losses, interference with diagnostics,...
- - many possible ingredients: bunch intensity, bunch shape, beam loss rate, fill pattern, photoelectric yield, photon reflectivity, SEY, vacuum pressure, vacuum chamber size and geometry, ...

Defense: design (saw-tooth pattern on the beam screen inside the cold arcs, NEG coatings_solenoids, etc.) Fro Electron bombardment of a surface has been proven to reduce drastically the secondary electron yield of a material.

This technique, known as scrubbing, provides a mean to
suppress electron cloud build-up and its undesiredFrom LISHErf2018, T. Camporesi5



50 versus 25 ns

	50 ns	25 ns
GOOD	Lower total beam currentHigher bunch intensityLower emittance	• Lower pile-up
BAD	 High pile-up Need to level Pile-up stays high High bunch intensity – instabilities 	 More long range collisions: larger crossing angle; higher beta* Higher emittance Electron cloud: need for scrubbing; emittance blow-up; Higher UFO rate Higher injected bunch train intensity Higher total beam current

Expect to move to 25 ns because of pile up...

Summary

25 ns is preferred by experiments

→ It might or might not be a problem for LHC

Expect a pile-up of ~30-50 @ 25 ns