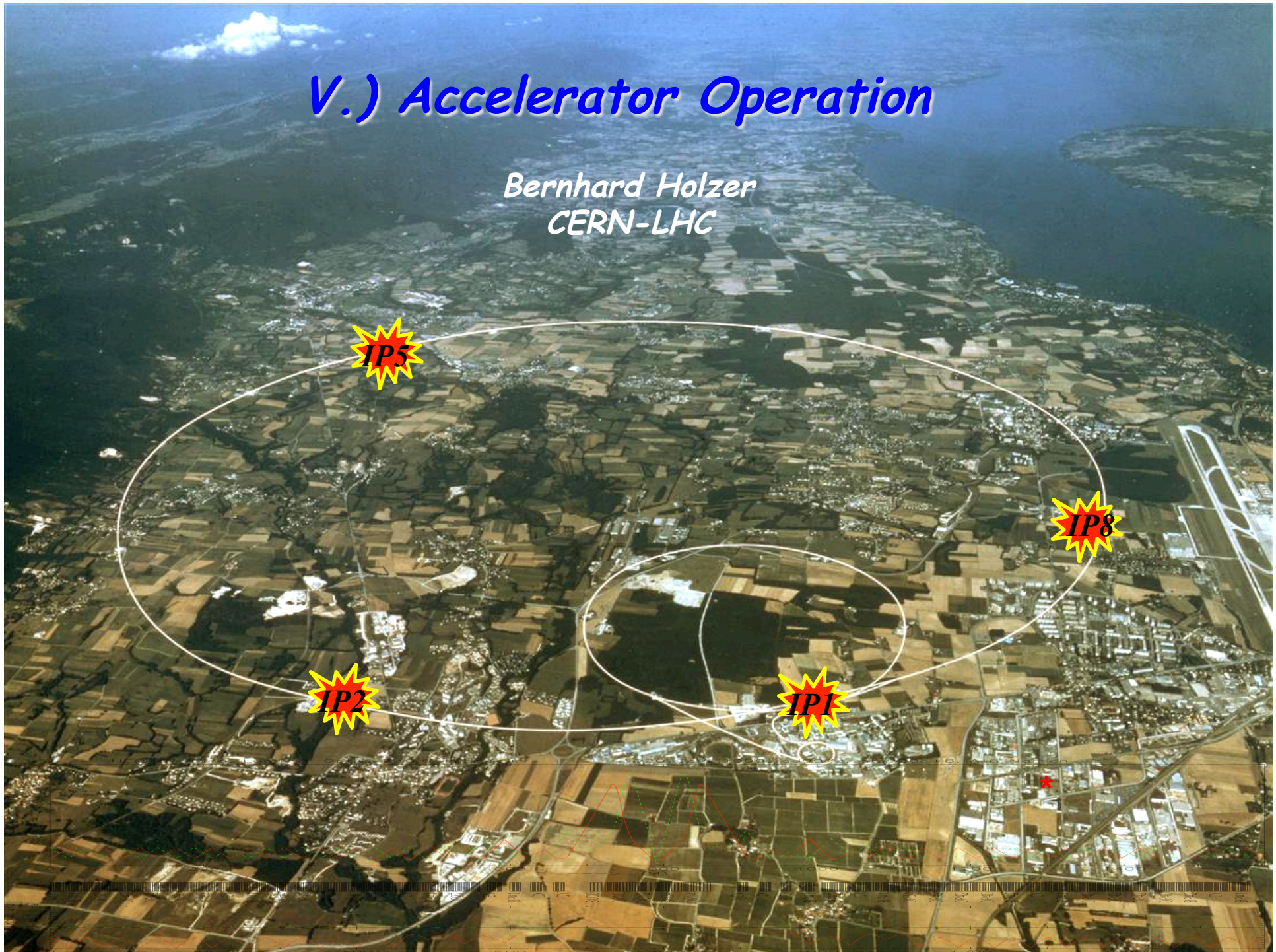


V.) Accelerator Operation

Bernhard Holzer
CERN-LHC



1.) How do we operate such sa huge machine ?

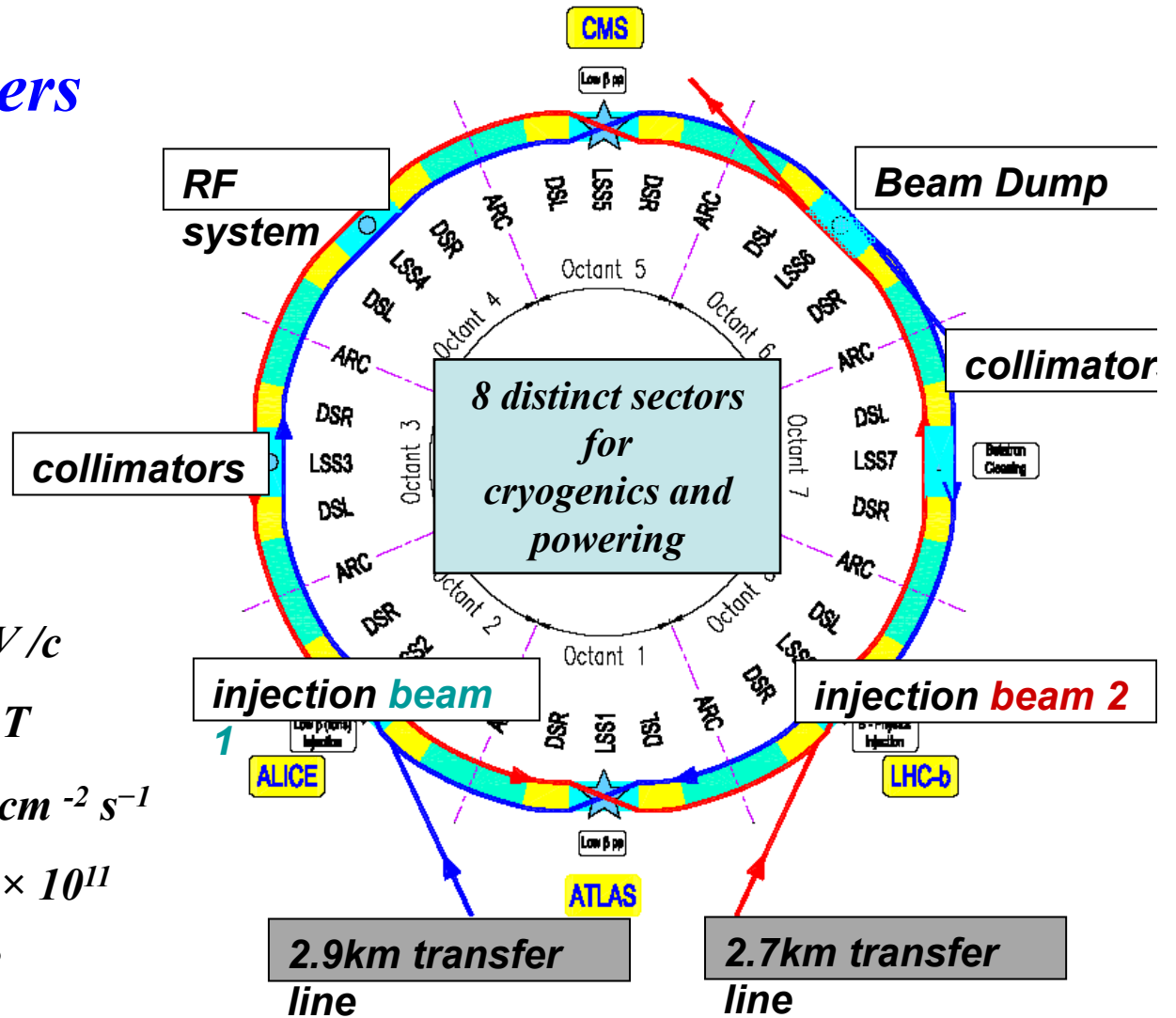
Injection

Acceleration

Collision

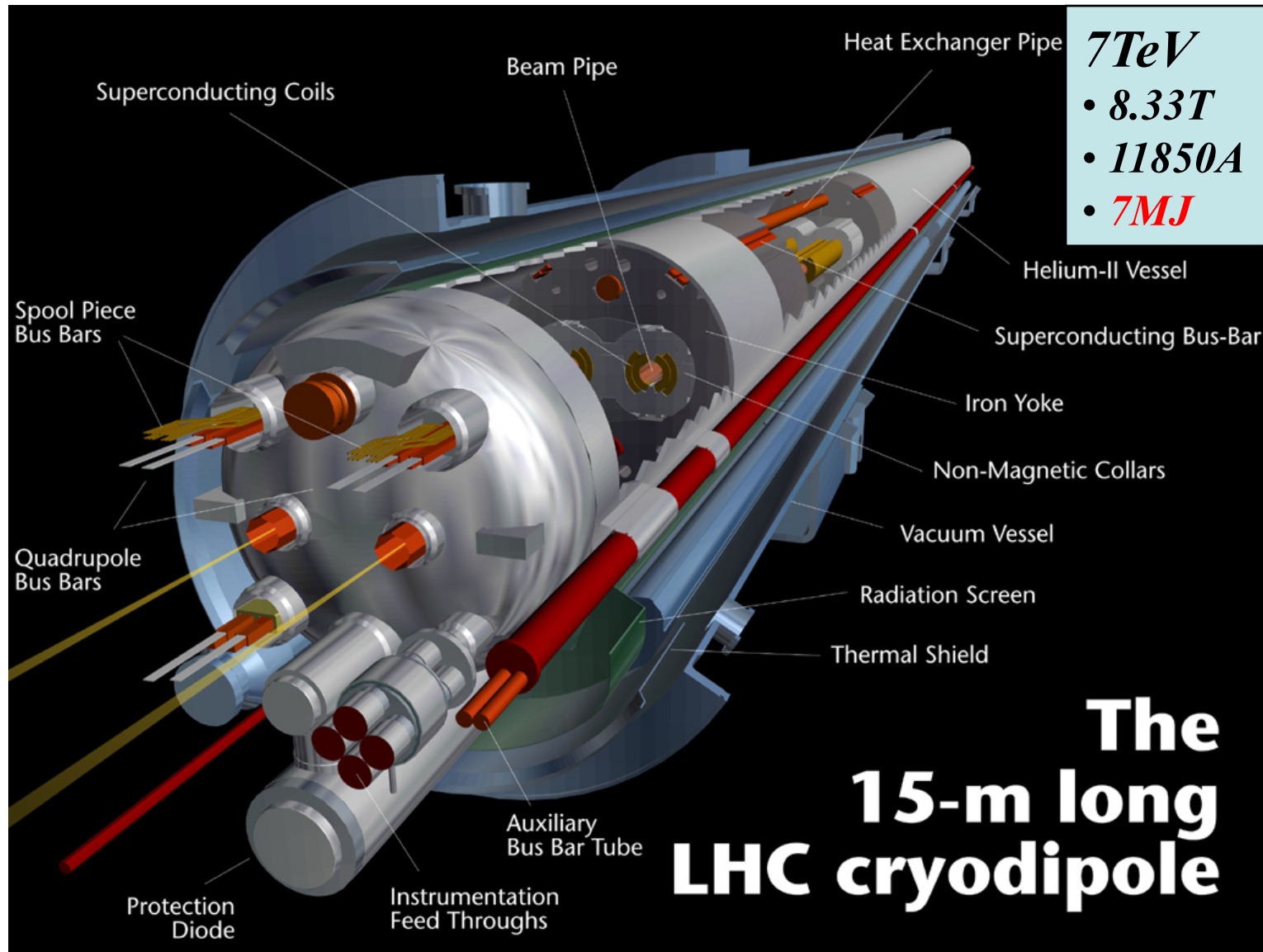
Safety

LHC Main Parameters



<i>Momentum at collision</i>	7 TeV /c
<i>Dipole field for 7 TeV</i>	8.33 T
<i>Luminosity</i>	$10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
<i>Protons per bunch</i>	1.15×10^{11}
<i>Number of bunches/beam</i>	2808
<i>Nominal bunch spacing</i>	25 ns
<i>Normalized emittance</i>	$3.75 \mu\text{m}$
<i>rms beam size (7TeV, arc)</i>	$300 \mu\text{m}$
<i>beam pipe diameter</i>	56 mm

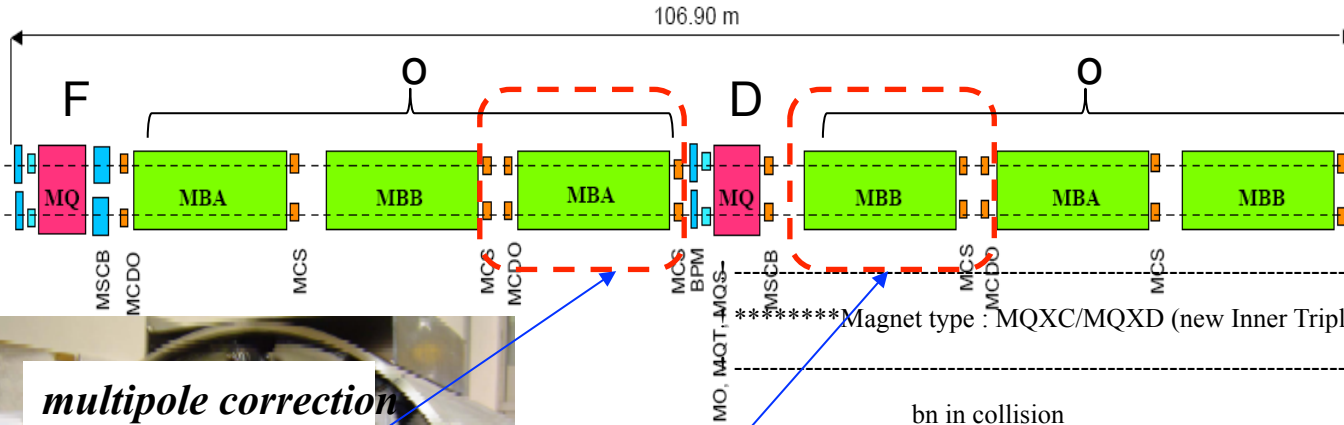
LHC dipoles (1232 of them)



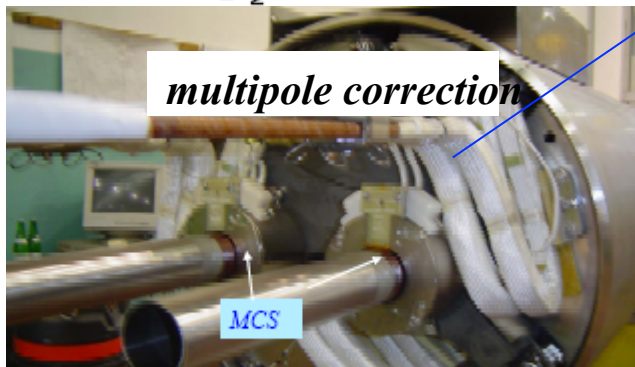
LHC: Basic Layout of the Machine

multipole corrector magnets

2, 6, 8, 10, 12 pol
skew & trim quad, chroma 6pol
landau 8 pole



*****Magnet type : MQXC/MQXD (new Inner Triplet Quad)*****



bn in collision

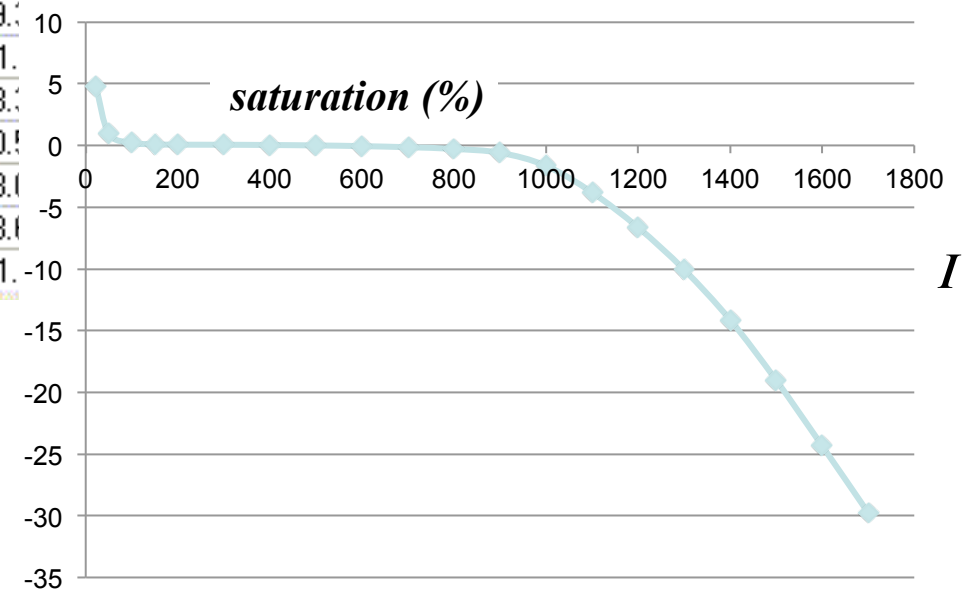
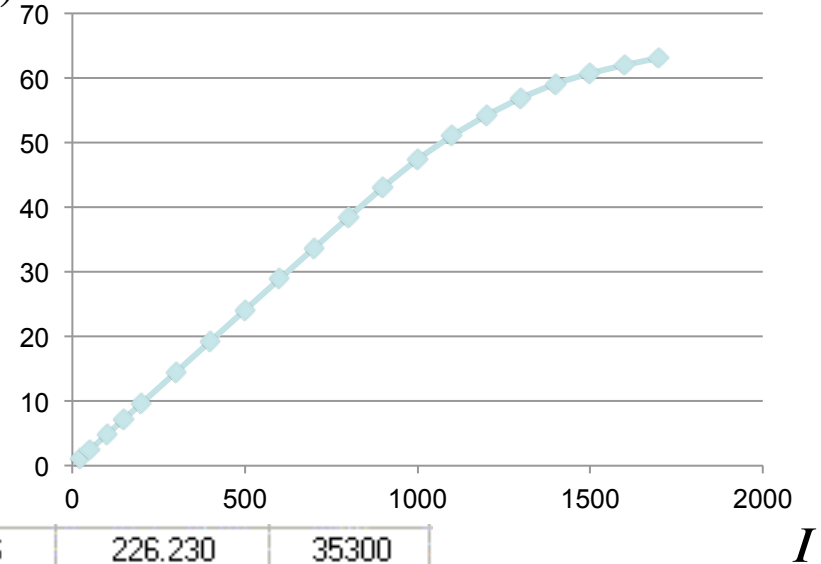
b1M_MQXCD_col := 0.0000 ; b1U_MQXCD_col := 0.0000 ; b1R_MQXCD_col := 0.0000 ;
 b2M_MQXCD_col := 0.0000 ; b2U_MQXCD_col := 0.0000 ; b2R_MQXCD_col := 0.0000 ;
 b3M_MQXCD_col := 0.0000 ; b3U_MQXCD_col := 0.4600 ; b3R_MQXCD_col := 0.8900 ;
 b4M_MQXCD_col := 0.0000 ; b4U_MQXCD_col := 0.6400 ; b4R_MQXCD_col := 0.6400 ;
 b5M_MQXCD_col := 0.0000 ; b5U_MQXCD_col := 0.4600 ; b5R_MQXCD_col := 0.4600 ;
 b6M_MQXCD_col := 0.0000 ; b6U_MQXCD_col := 1.7700 ; b6R_MQXCD_col := 1.2800 ;
 b7M_MQXCD_col := 0.0000 ; b7U_MQXCD_col := 0.2100 ; b7R_MQXCD_col := 0.2100 ;
 b8M_MQXCD_col := 0.0000 ; b8U_MQXCD_col := 0.1600 ; b8R_MQXCD_col := 0.1600 ;
 b9M_MQXCD_col := 0.0000 ; b9U_MQXCD_col := 0.0800 ; b9R_MQXCD_col := 0.0800 ;
 b10M_MQXCD_col := 0.0000 ; b10U_MQXCD_col := 0.2000 ; b10R_MQXCD_col := 0.0600 ;
 b11M_MQXCD_col := 0.0000 ; b11U_MQXCD_col := 0.0300 ; b11R_MQXCD_col := 0.0300 ;
 b12M_MQXCD_col := 0.0000 ; b12U_MQXCD_col := 0.0200 ; b12R_MQXCD_col := 0.0200 ;
 b13M_MQXCD_col := 0.0000 ; b13U_MQXCD_col := 0.0200 ; b13R_MQXCD_col := 0.0100 ;
 b14M_MQXCD_col := 0.0000 ; b14U_MQXCD_col := 0.0400 ; b14R_MQXCD_col := 0.0100 ;
 b15M_MQXCD_col := 0.0000 ; b15U_MQXCD_col := 0.0000 ; b15R_MQXCD_col := 0.0000 ;

MB: main dipole
MQ: main quadrupole
MQT: Trim quadrupole
MQS: Skew trim quadrupole
MO: Lattice octupole (Landau damping)
MSCB: Normal & Skew sextupole
Orbit corrector dipoles
MCS: Spool piece sextupole
MCDO: Spool piece 8 / 10 pole
BPM: Beam position monitor + diagnostics

Magnet Currents

$$\int gdl(I)$$

Nummer	Gruppe	Name	aktiv	Sollwerte File1 [A]	Sollwert [A]		
1	HPDIPOL	BPA1	True	4138.993	5646		
2	HPMAINW	QZ51 WL	True	235.462	326.		
3	HPMAINW	QR52 WR	True	258.724	377.		
4	HPMAINW	QC53 WL	True	237.933	327.		
5	HPMAINW	QB28 WL	True	625.429	849.		
6	HPMAINW	QR54 WR	True	291.486	405.		
7	HPMAINW	QR24 WR	True	139.139	185.		
8	HPMAINW	QR50 WL	True	305.348	419.		
9	HPMAINW	QC22 WR	True	75.816	302.046	226.230	35300
10	HPMAINW	QR57 WL	True	260.769	354.833	94.064	12329
11	HPMAINW	QR56 WR	True	190.123	263.722	73.599	11484
12	HPMAINW	QC20 WR	True	91.056	-13.587	-104.643	-16328
13	HPMAINW	QP58 WR	True	-5.517	19.		
14	HPMAINW	QP59 WL	True	-10.401	-11.		
15	HPMAINW	QP60 WR	True	73.600	98.		
16	HPMAINW	QP61 WL	True	69.504	90.		
17	HPMAINW	QP62 WR	True	40.163	58.		
18	HPMAINW	QP63 WL	True	47.489	63.		
19	HPMAINW	QP64 WR	True	-47.780	-71.		

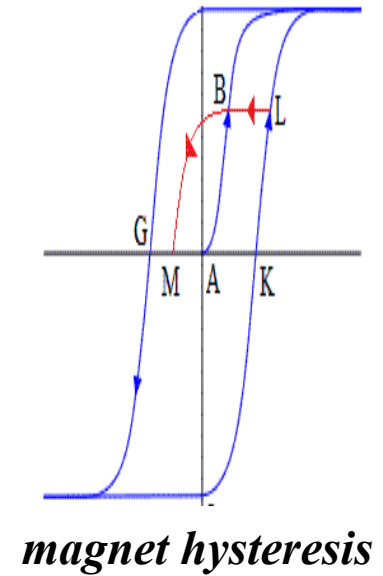
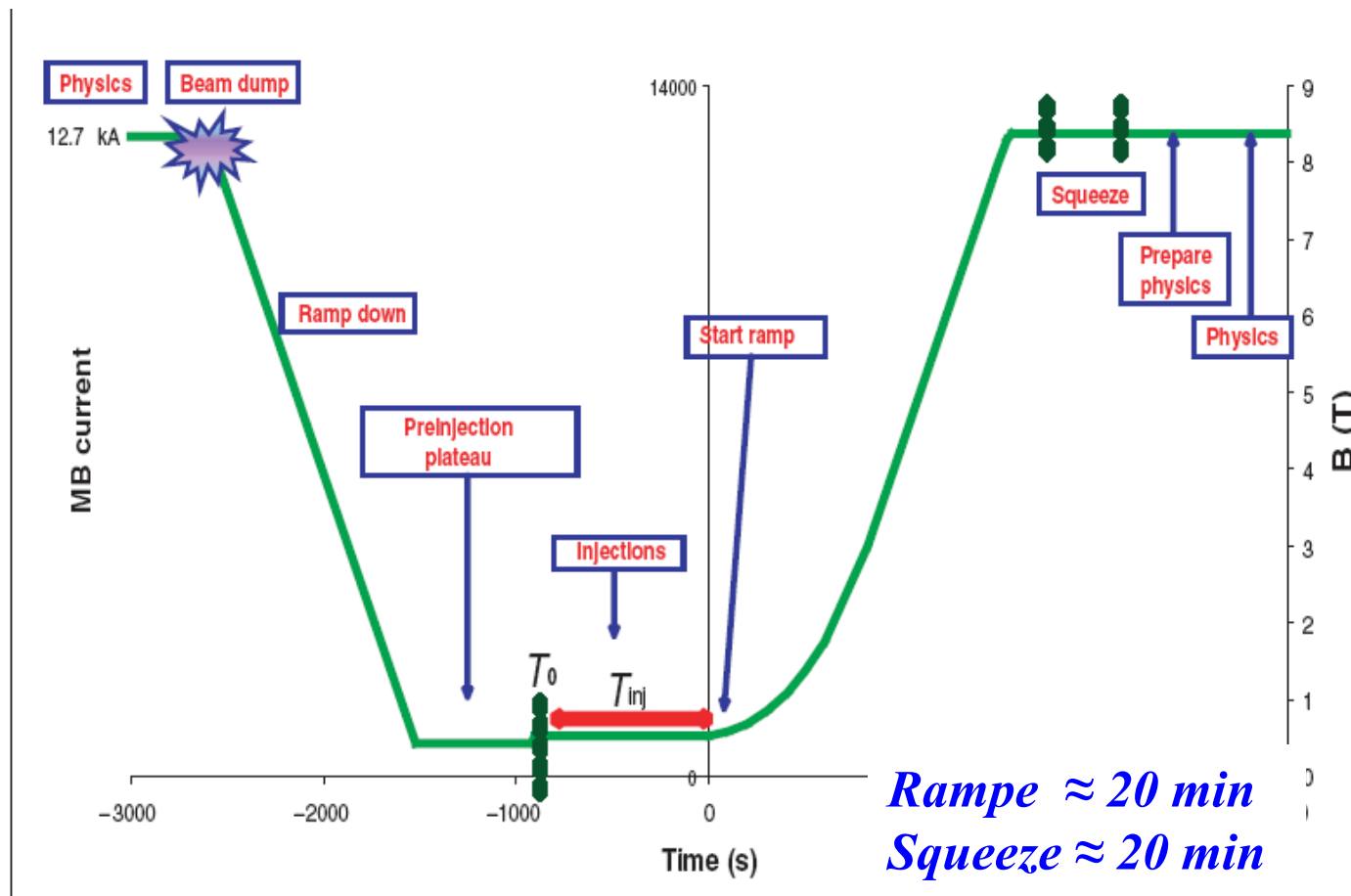


remember: $\Delta B/B \approx 10^{-4}$



LHC Operation: Magnet Preparation Cycle & Ramp

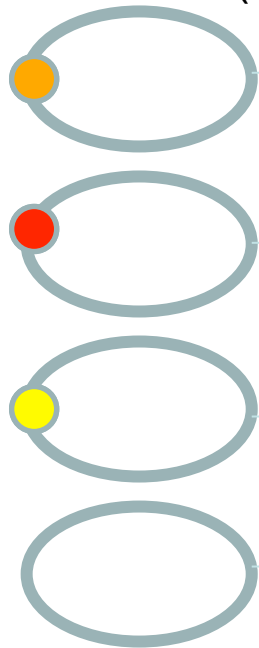
8 independent sectors, hysteresis effects, saturation & remanence in nc and sc magnets, synchronisation of the power converters, magnet model to describe the transfer functions of every element



LHC Operation: Pre-Accelerators and Injection

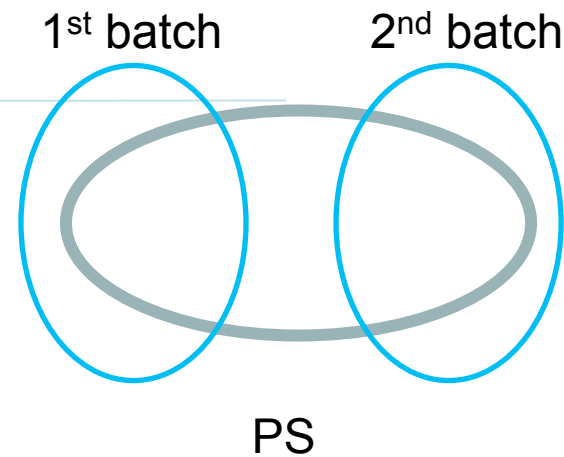
BOOSTER (1.4 GeV) → PS (26 GeV) → SPS (450 GeV) → LHC

BOOSTER (4 rings)



$h=1$

13/01/2010

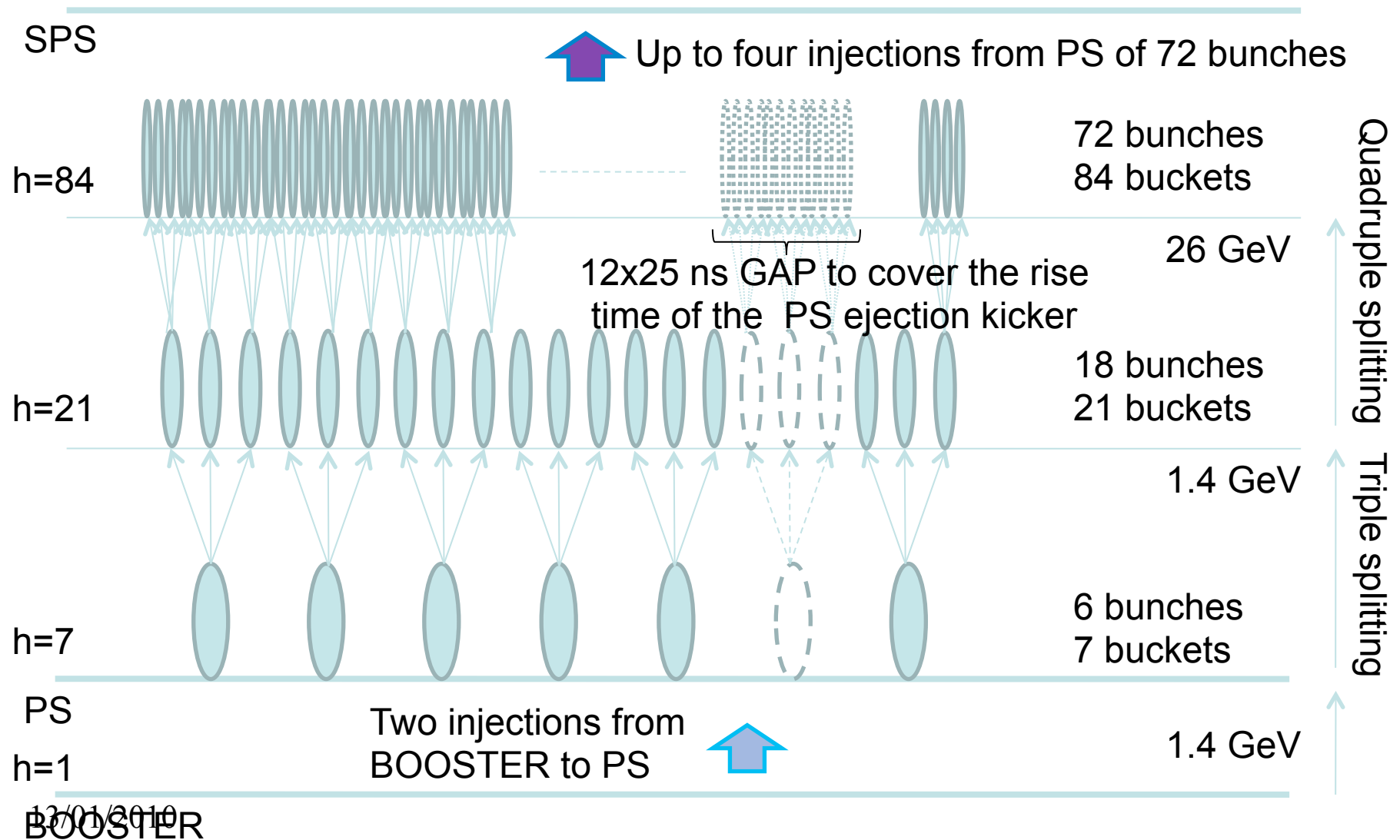


Two injections from
BOOSTER to PS

$h=7$ (6 buckets filled +
1 empty)

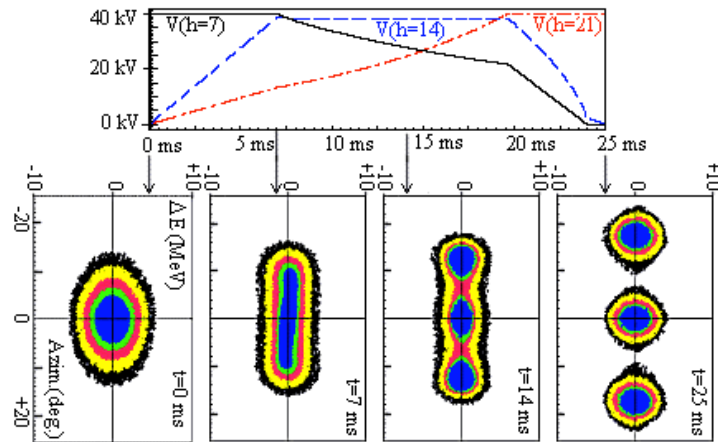
court. R. Alemany

LHC Injection: Preparing the Bunch Trains



Beam Injection

Bunch Splitting in the PS

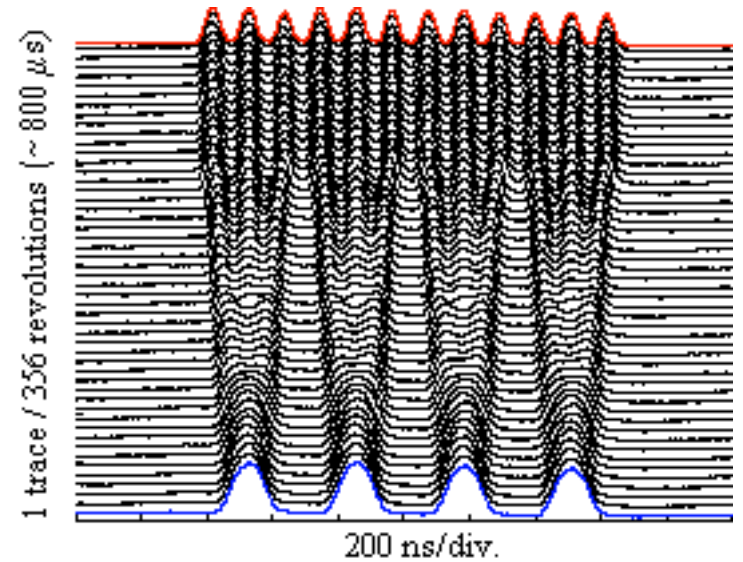


CERN: Linac 2 injection into PSB

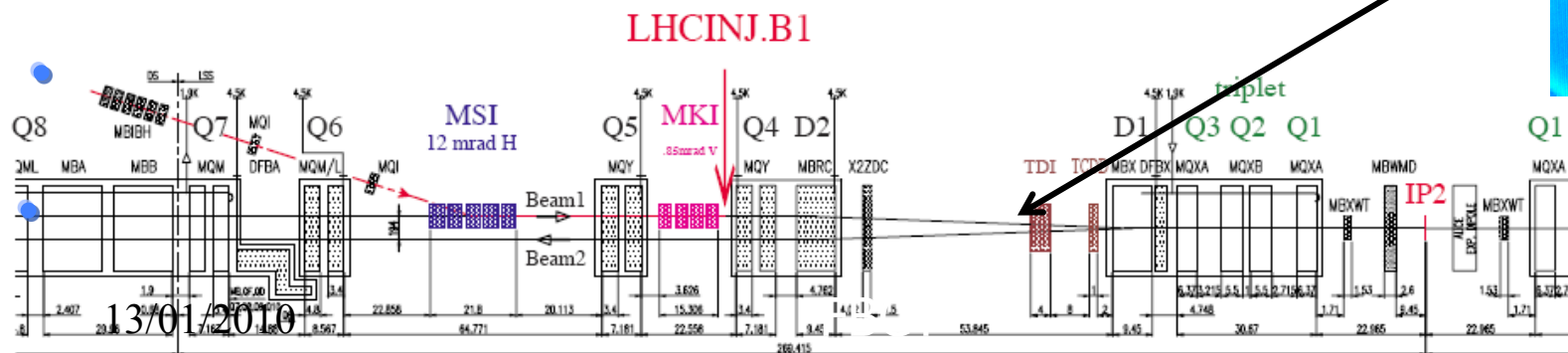
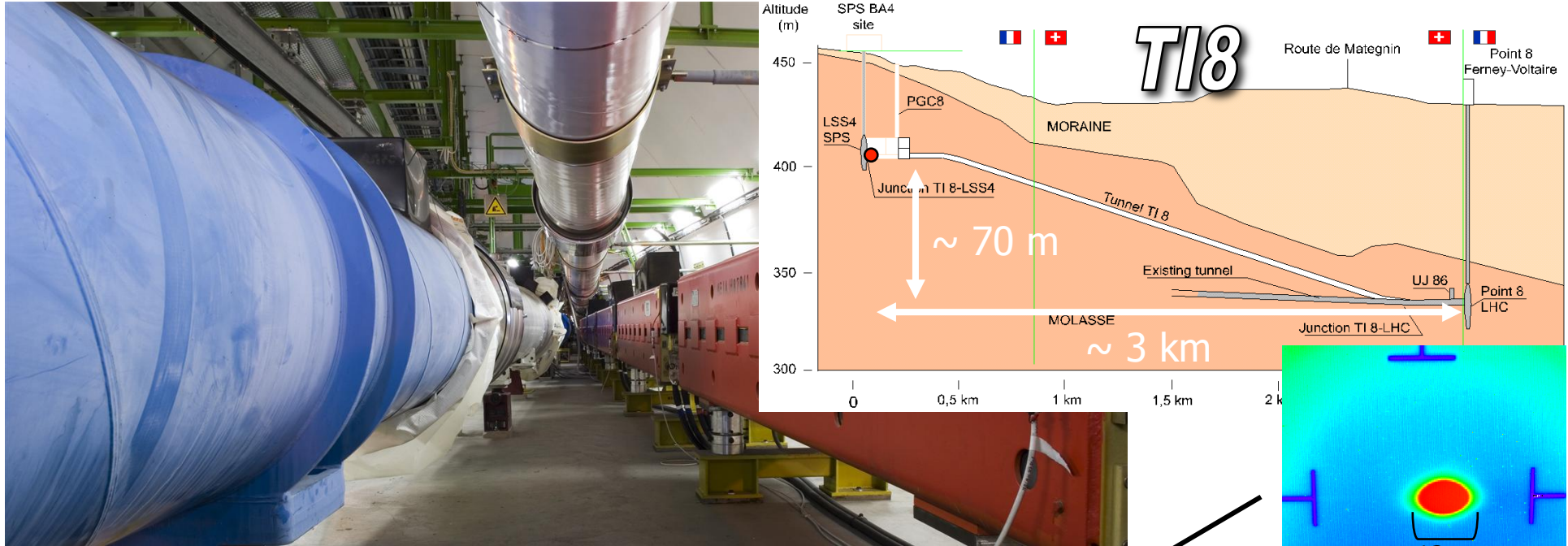
$$N_p \approx 1.5 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ protons per bunch, } E_{inj} = 50 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\beta = 0.31$$

$$\gamma = 1.05$$



Injection mechanism: the transfer lines



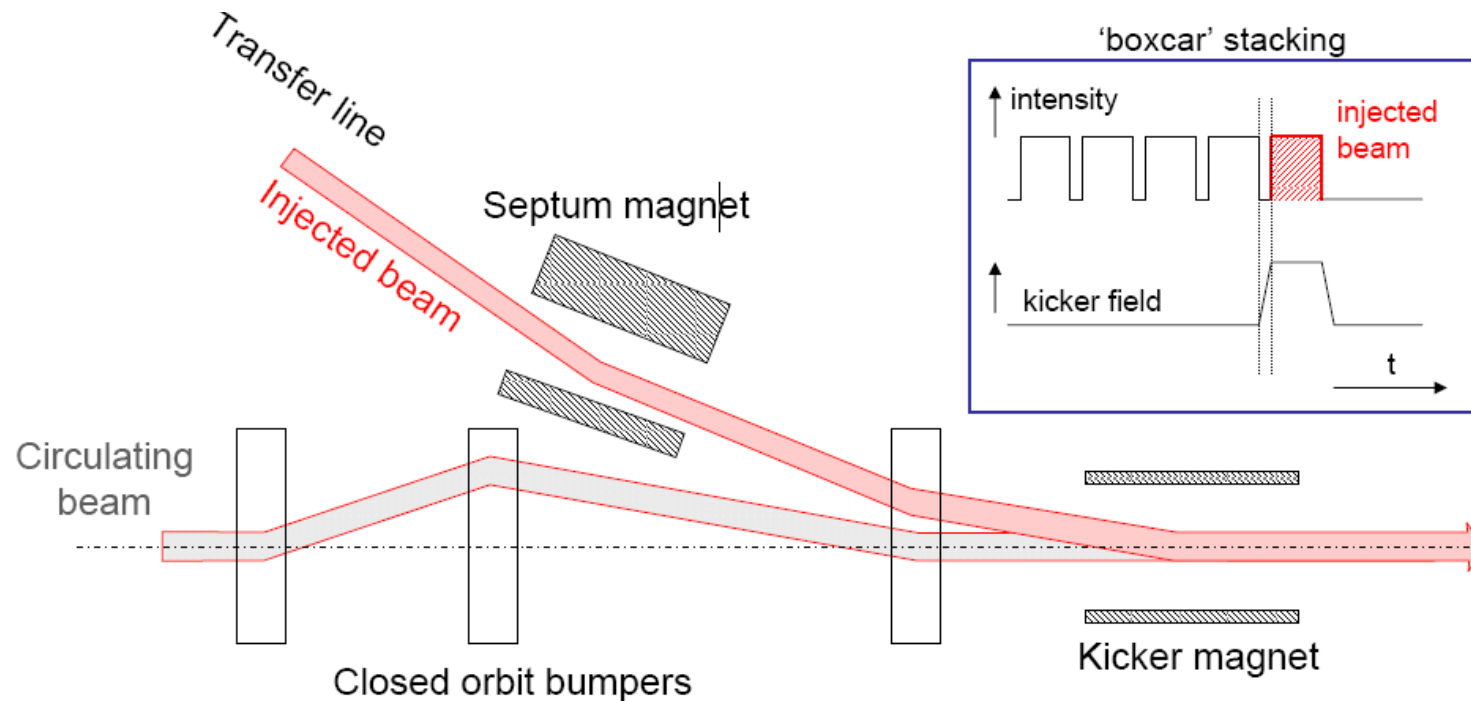
court. R. Alemany

Injection schemes:

Standard Proton Beam ... single turn Injection
Electron Beam "off axis" Injection
Ion Beam "multi turn" injection

Single Turn Injection

Example: LHC, HERA-P



Transferlines & Injection: Errors & Tolerances

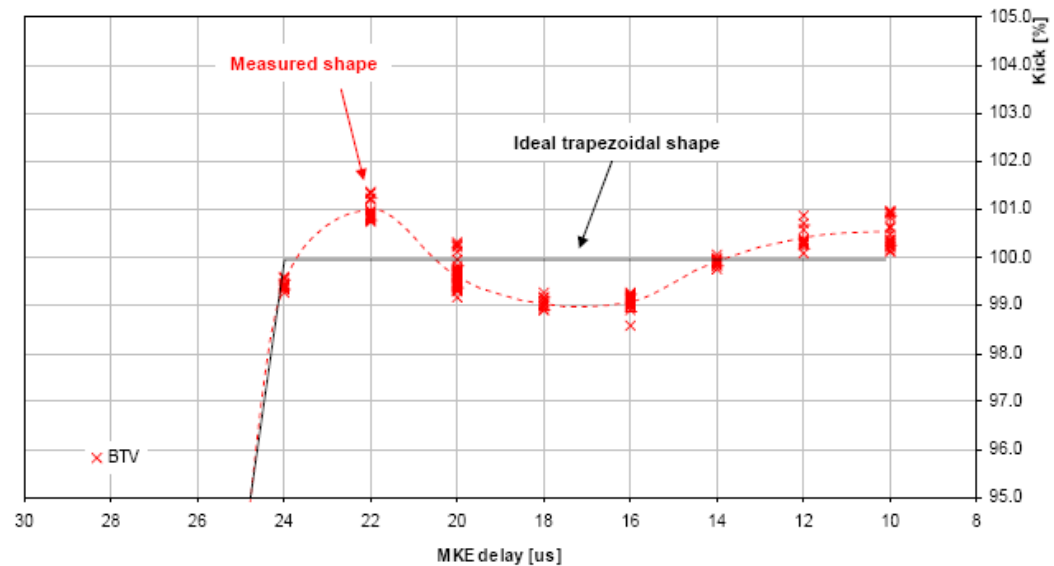
- * *quadrupole strengths* --> "beta beat" $\Delta\beta / \beta$
- * *alignment of magnets* --> *orbit distortion in transferline & storage ring*
- * *septum & kicker pulses* --> *orbit distortion & emittance dilution in storage ring*

Example: Error in position Δa :

$$\varepsilon_{new} = \varepsilon_0 * \left(1 + \frac{\Delta a^2}{2}\right)$$

$$\Delta a = 0.5 \sigma$$

$$\rightarrow \varepsilon_{new} = 1.125 * \varepsilon_0$$



Kicker "plateau" at the end of the PS - SPS transferline measured via injection - oscillations

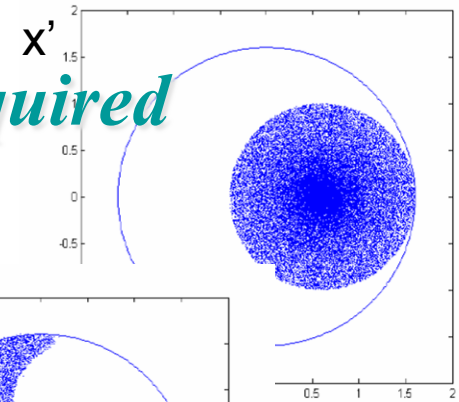
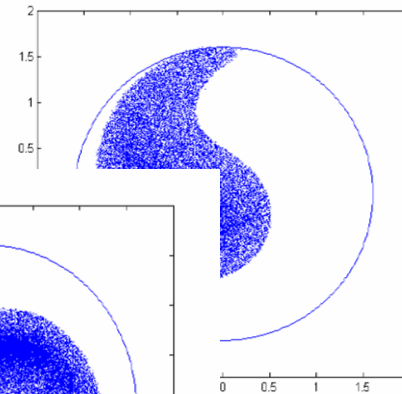
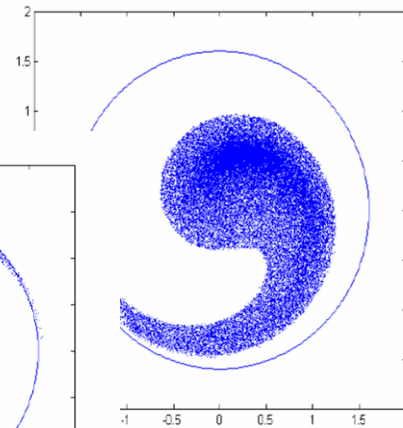
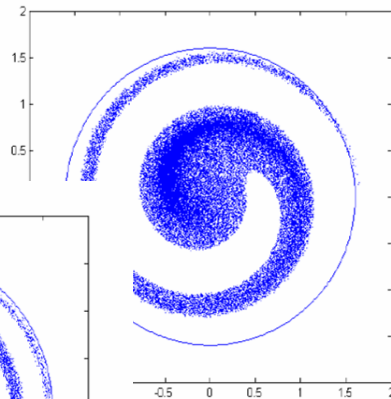
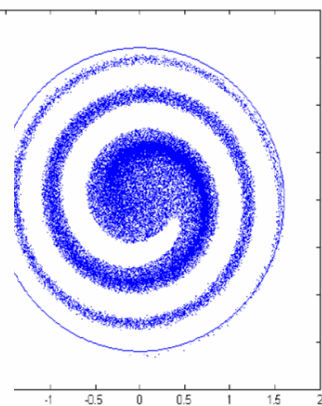
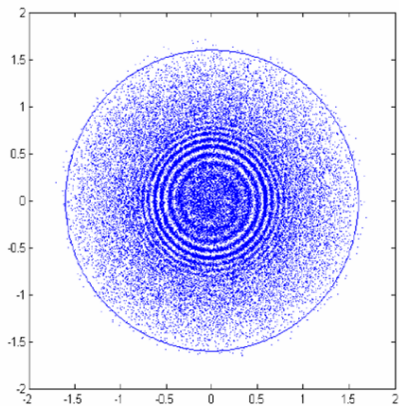
LHC Injection: Again ... high accuracy required

Filamentation

Injection errors (position or angle) dilute the beam emittance

Non-linear effects (e.g. magnetic field multipoles) introduce distort the harmonic oscillation and lead to amplitude dependent effects into parti

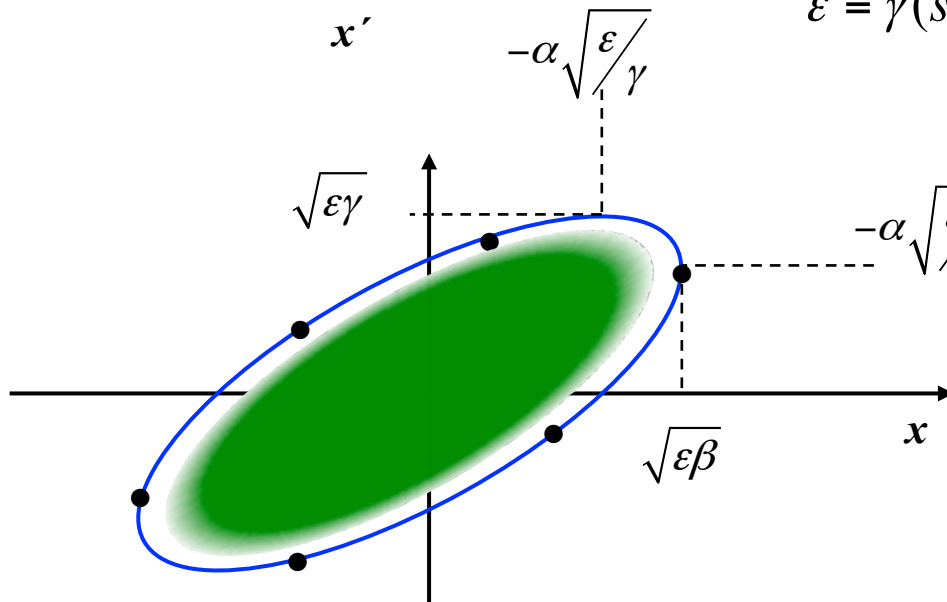
Over many turns oscillation is 1 increase.



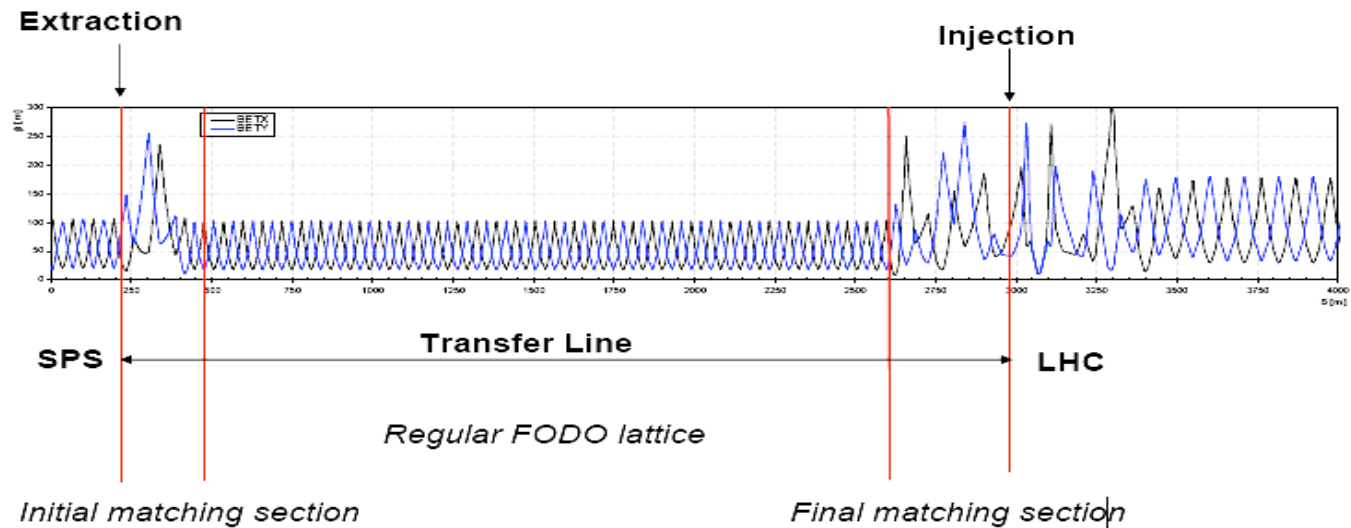
verse x
space

LHC Injection: remember the phase space

$$\varepsilon = \gamma(s) * x^2(s) + 2\alpha(s)x(s)x'(s) + \beta(s)x'(s)^2$$



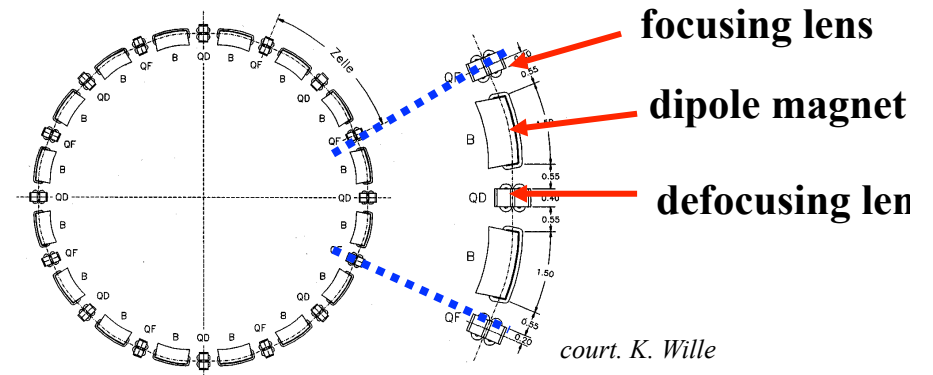
Injected Beam has to be matched to the optics of the storage ring



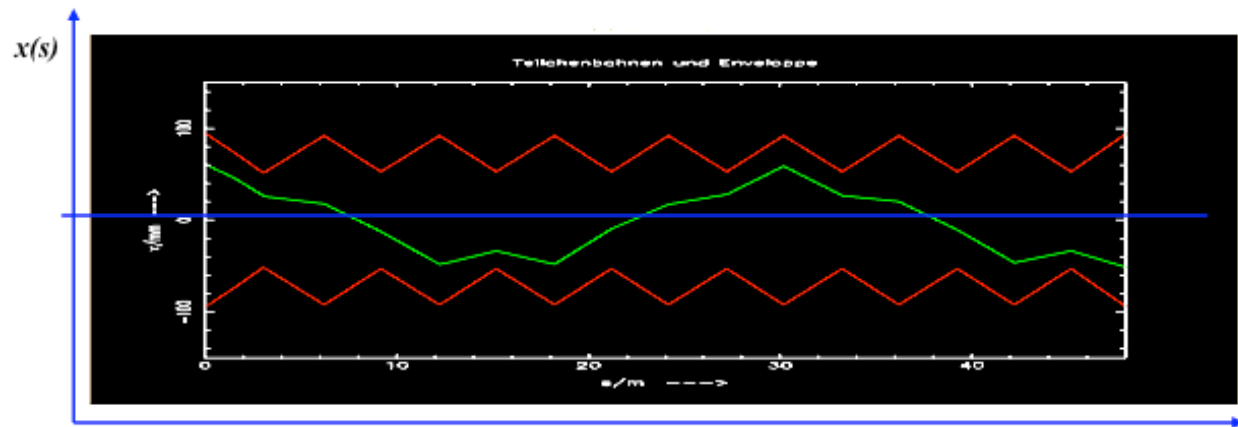
LHC First Turn Steering

$$M_{total} = M_{QF} * M_D * M_{QD} * M_{Bend} * M_{D^*} \dots$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ x' \end{pmatrix}_{s_2} = M(s_2, s_1) * \begin{pmatrix} x \\ x' \end{pmatrix}_{s_1}$$

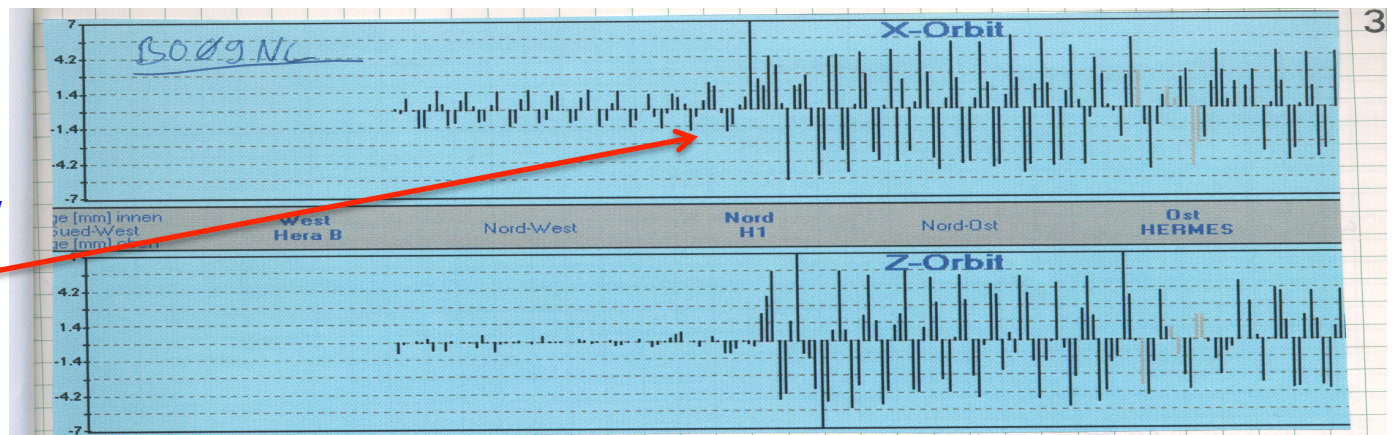


in theory
nice harmonic oscillation



in reality:
effect of many localised orbit distortions

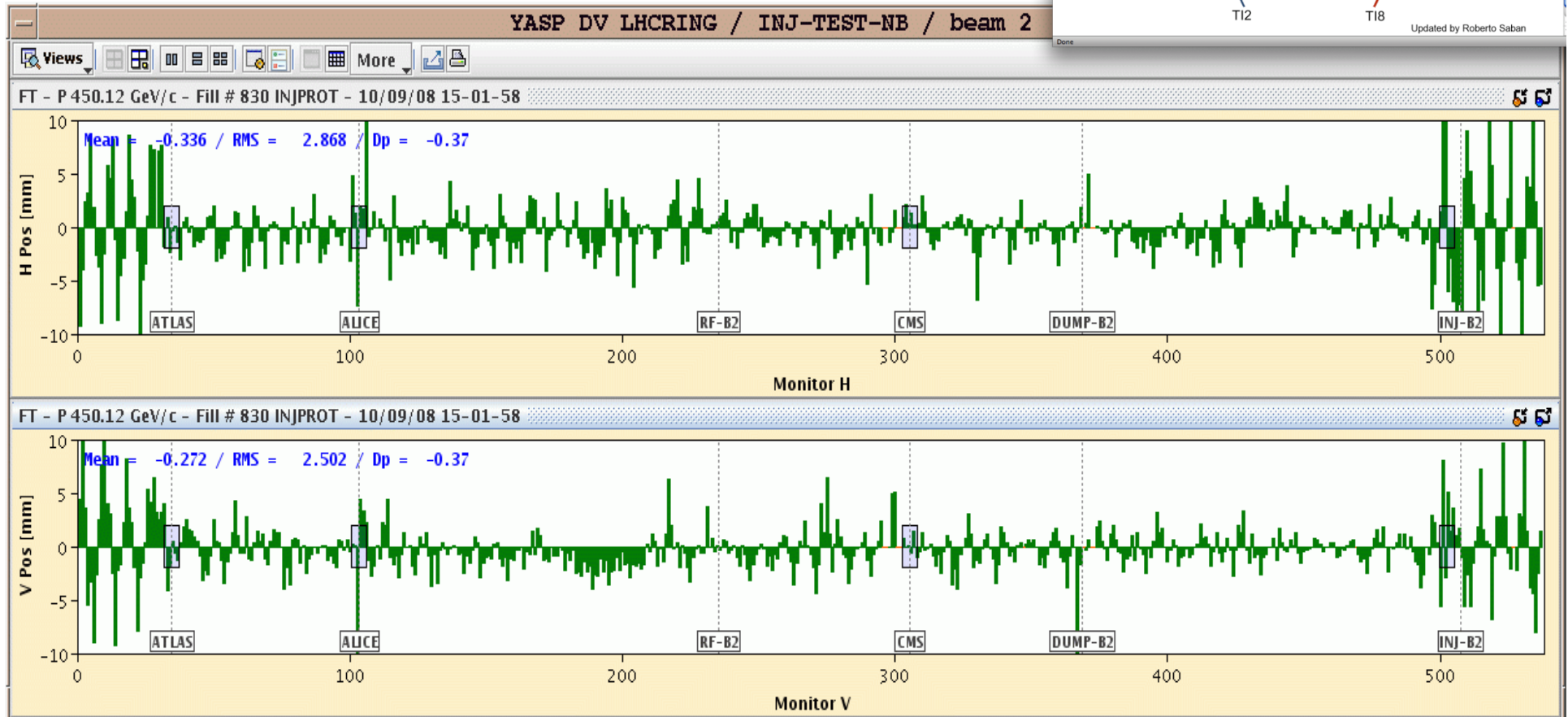
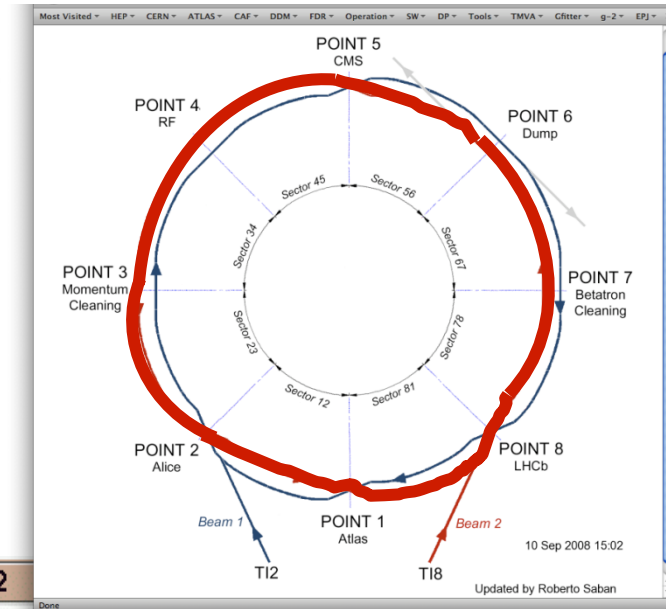
-> correct



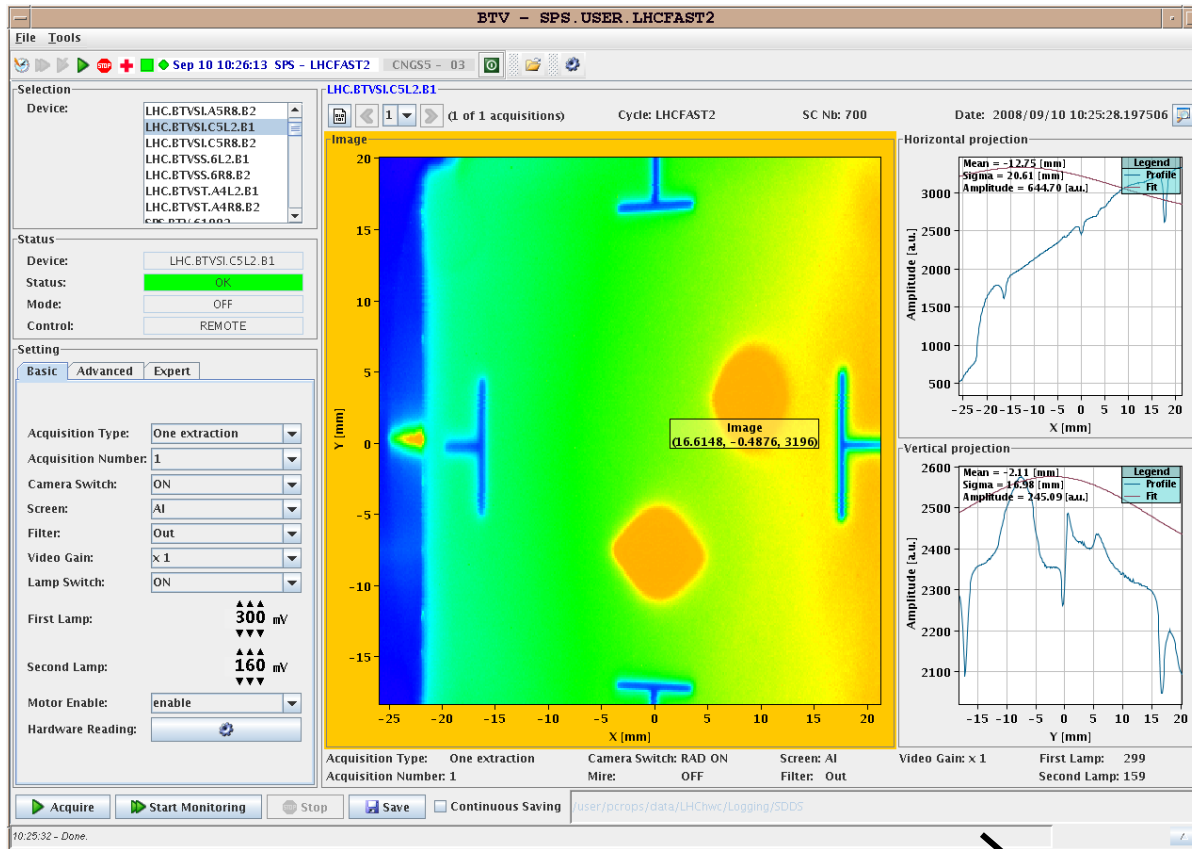
LHC Operation: Beam Commissioning

First turn steering "by sector:"

- One beam at the time
- Beam through 1 sector (1/8 ring), correct trajectory, open collimator and move on.

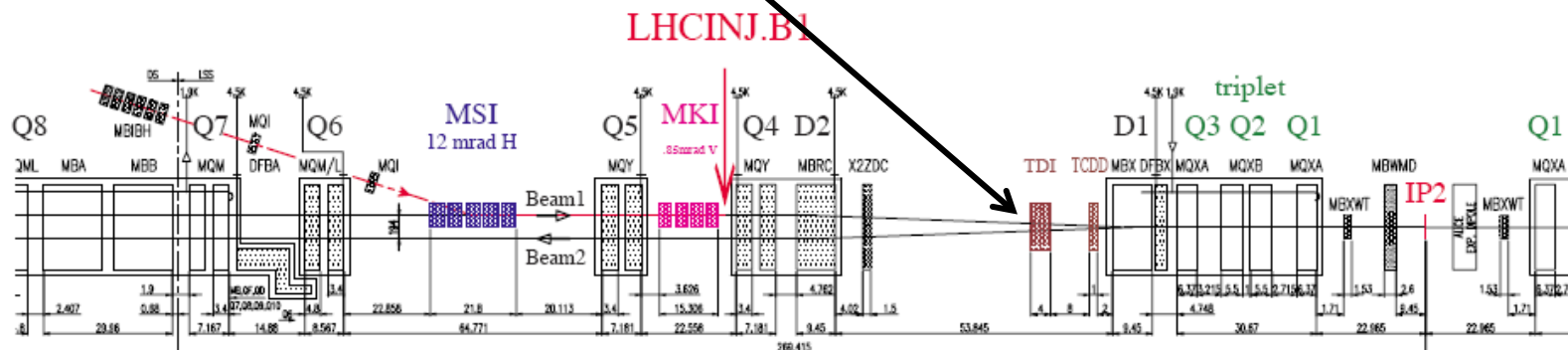


LHC Operation: the First Turn

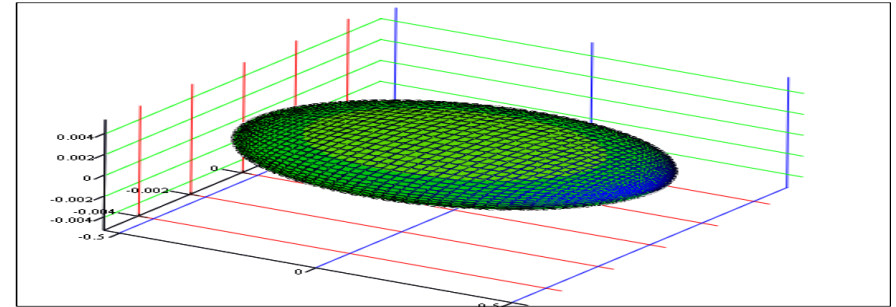


*Beam 1 on OTR screen
1st and 2nd turn*

*Correct x, x' ,
 y, y'
to obtain the **Closed Orbit***

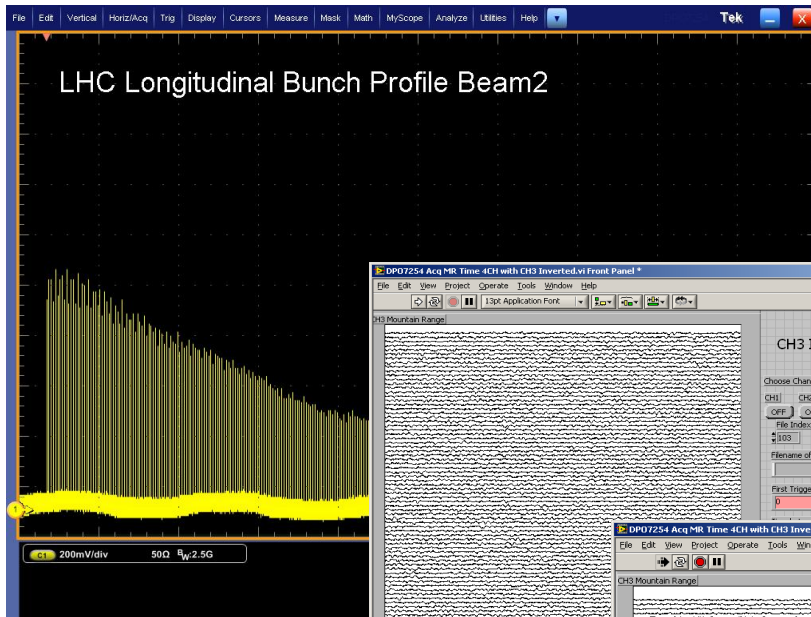


LHC Commissioning: RF

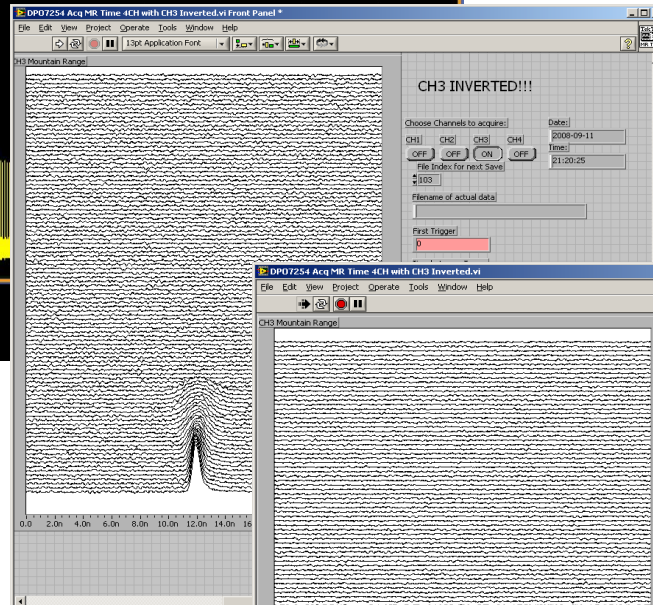


(Z, X, Y)

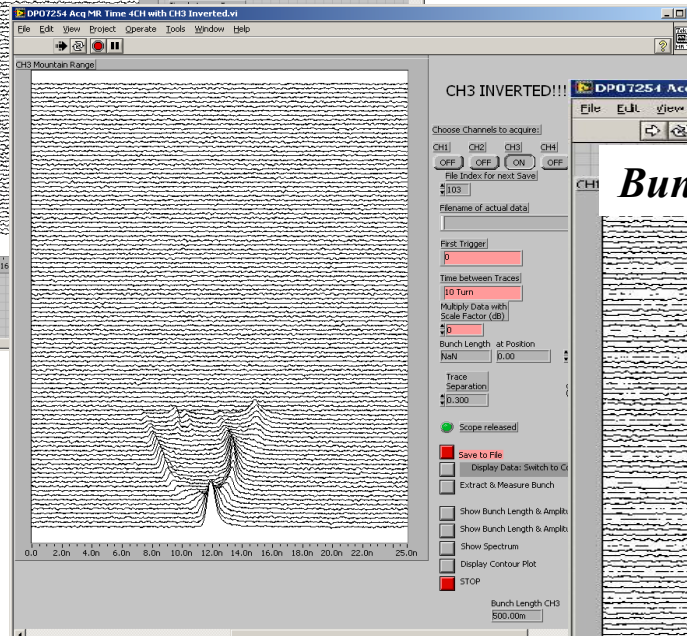
a proton bunch: focused longitudinally by the RF field



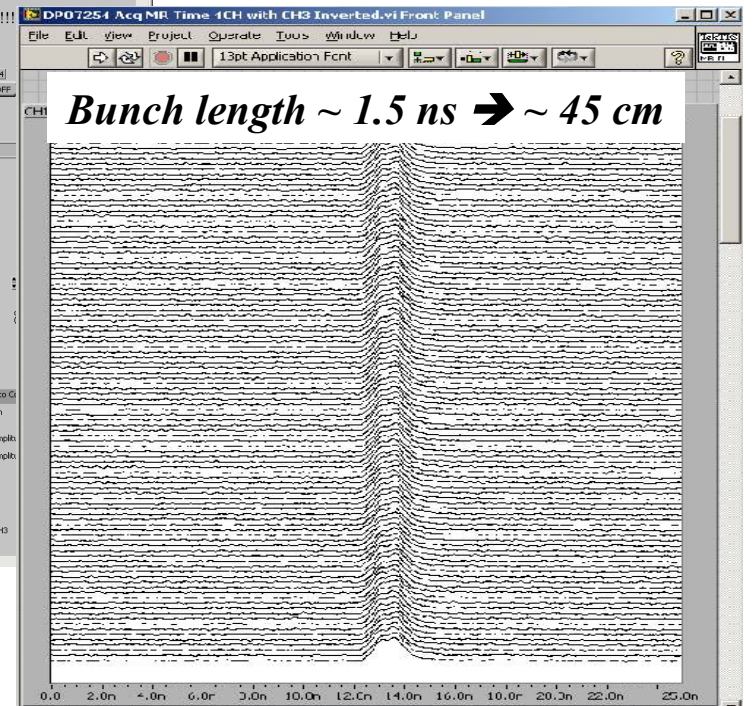
RF off



*RF on,
phase optimisation*



*RF on, phase adjusted,
beam captured*



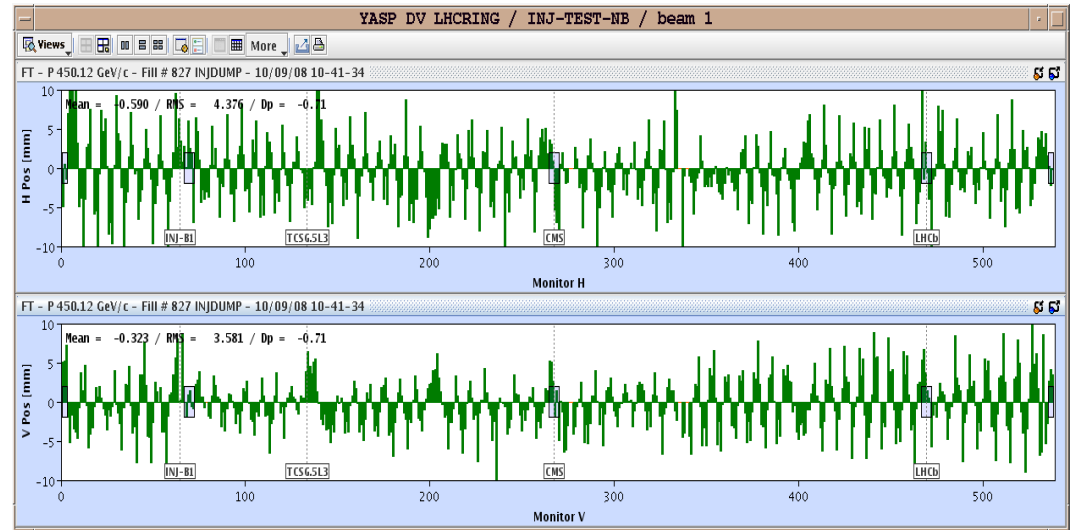
Orbit & Tune:

Tune: number of oscillations per turn

64.31
59.32

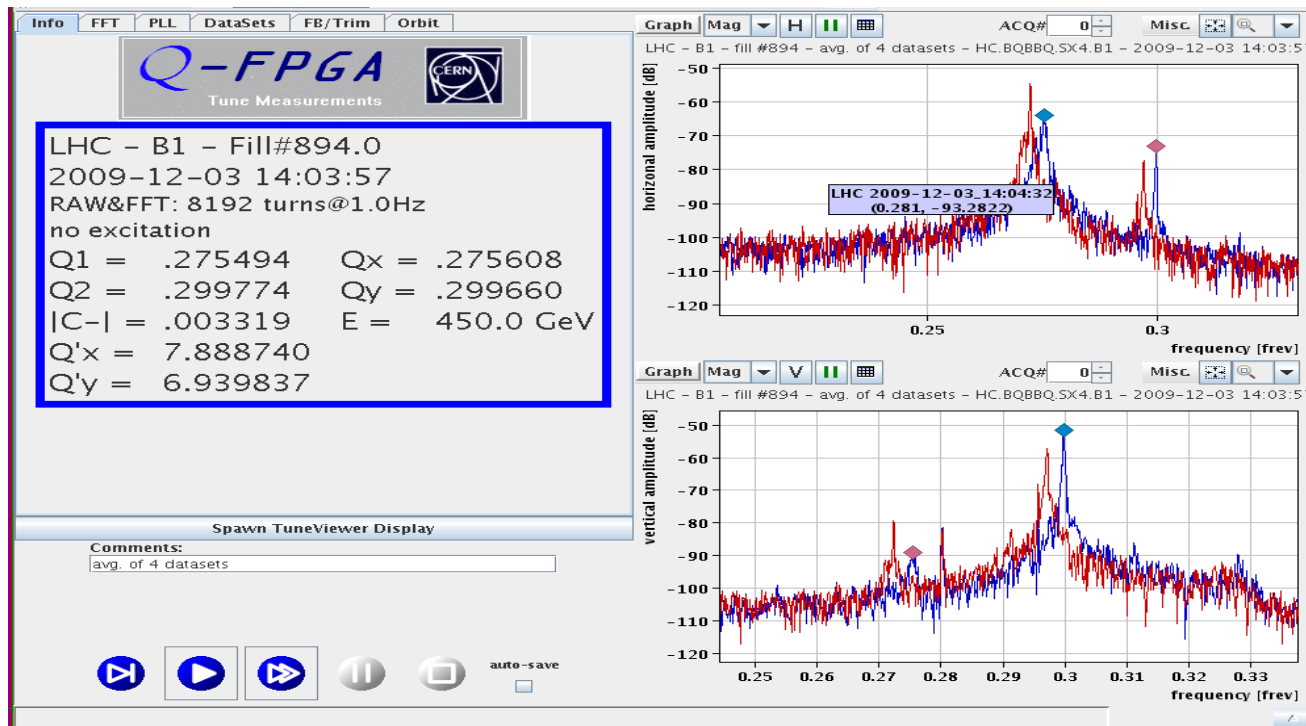
Relevant for beam stability:

non integer part



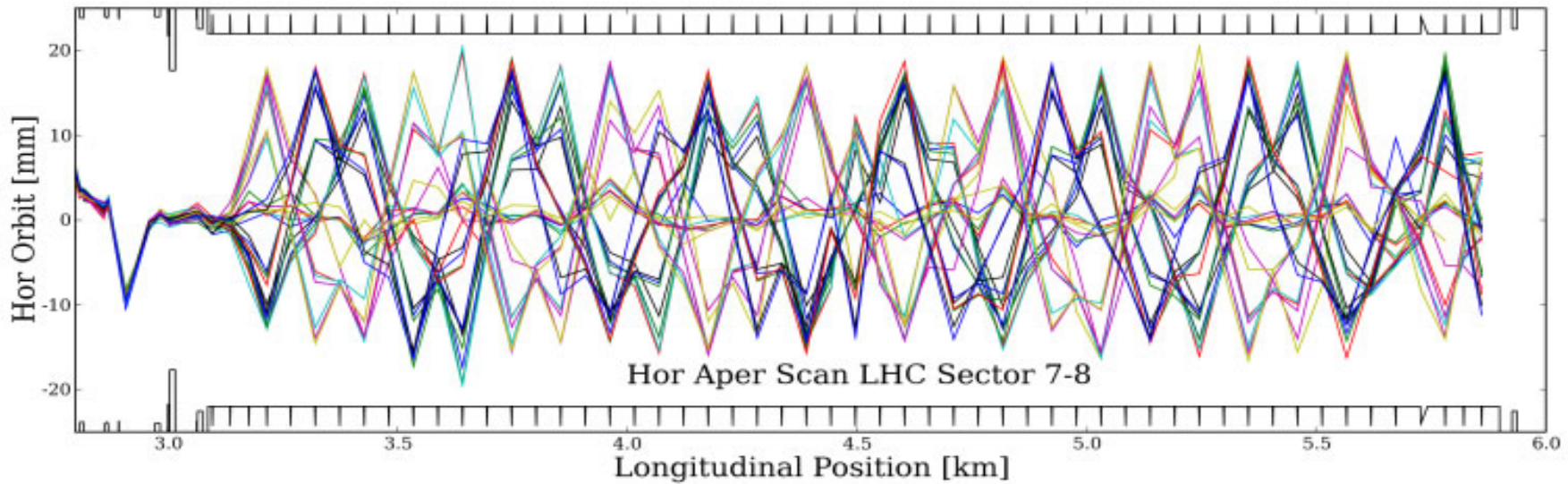
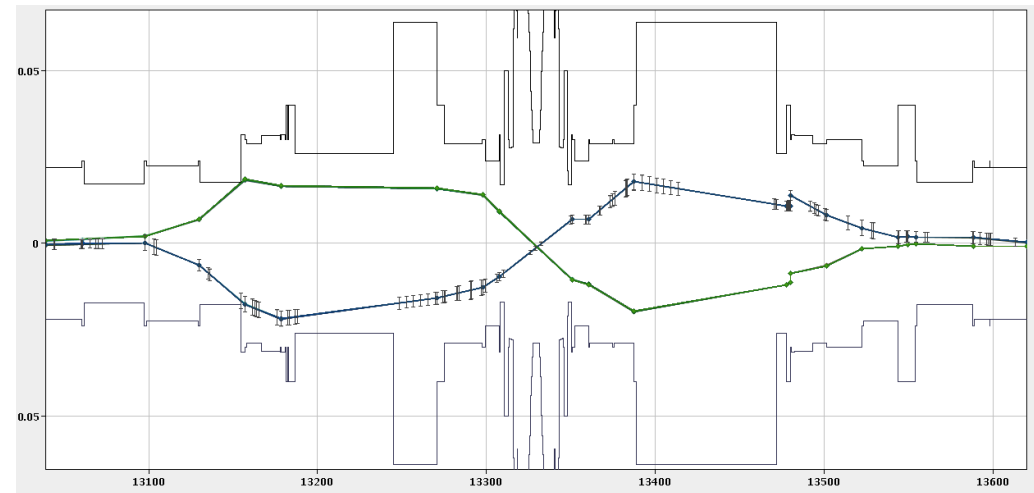
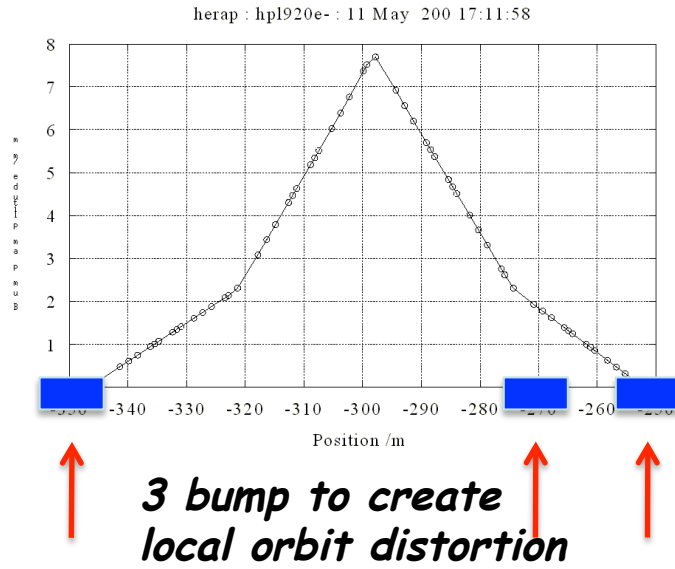
LHC revolution frequency: 11.3 kHz

$$0.31 * 11.3 = 3.5 \text{ kHz}$$



LHC Operation: Aperture Scans

Apply closed orbit bumps until losses indicate the aperture limit
... what about the *beam size* ?

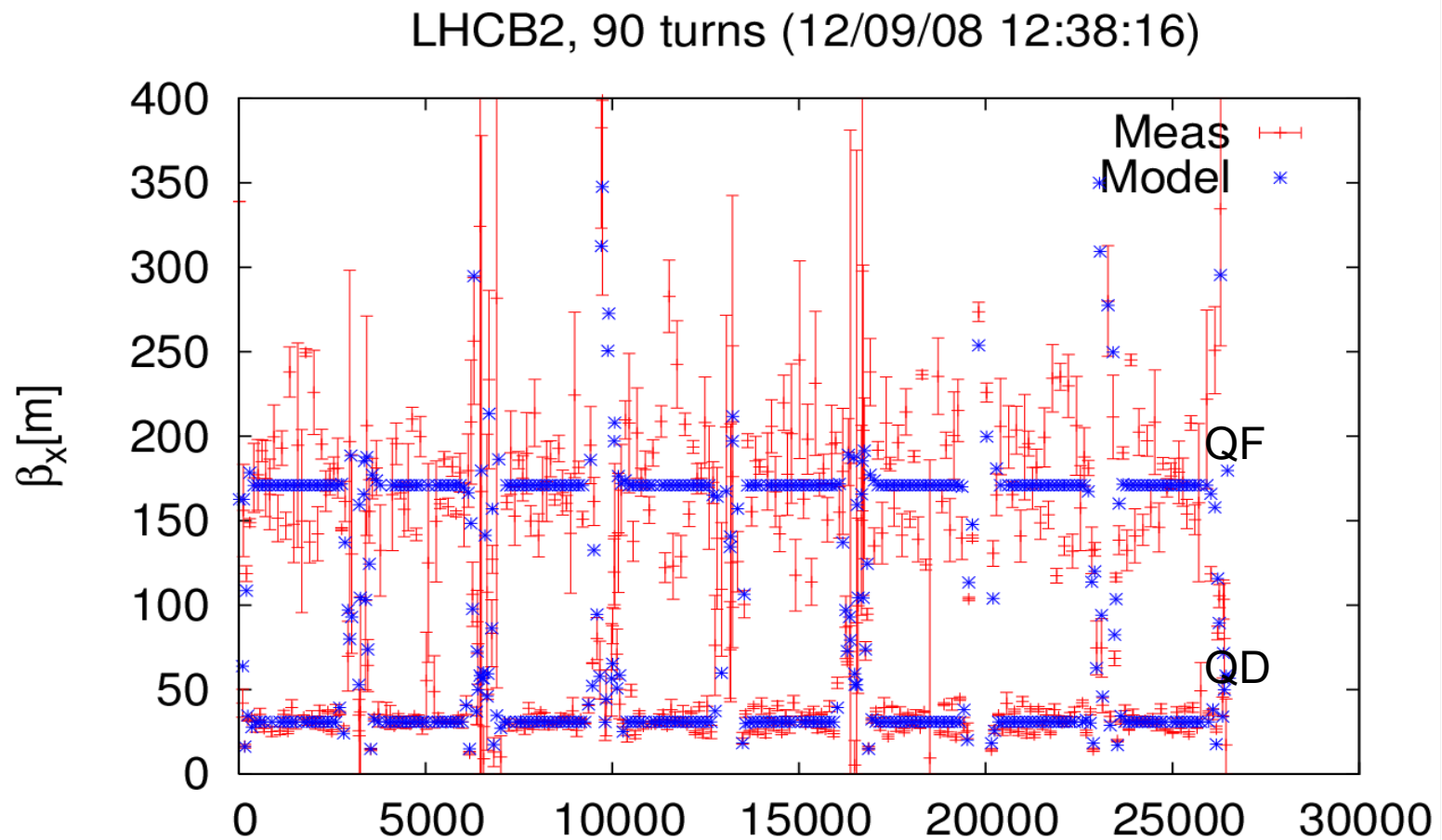


LHC Operation: the First Beam

Measurement of β :

$$\Delta\beta(s_0) = \frac{\beta_0}{2 \sin 2\pi Q} \int_{s_1}^{s_1+l} \beta(s_1) \Delta K \cos(2|\psi_{s_1} - \psi_{s_0}| - 2\pi Q) ds$$

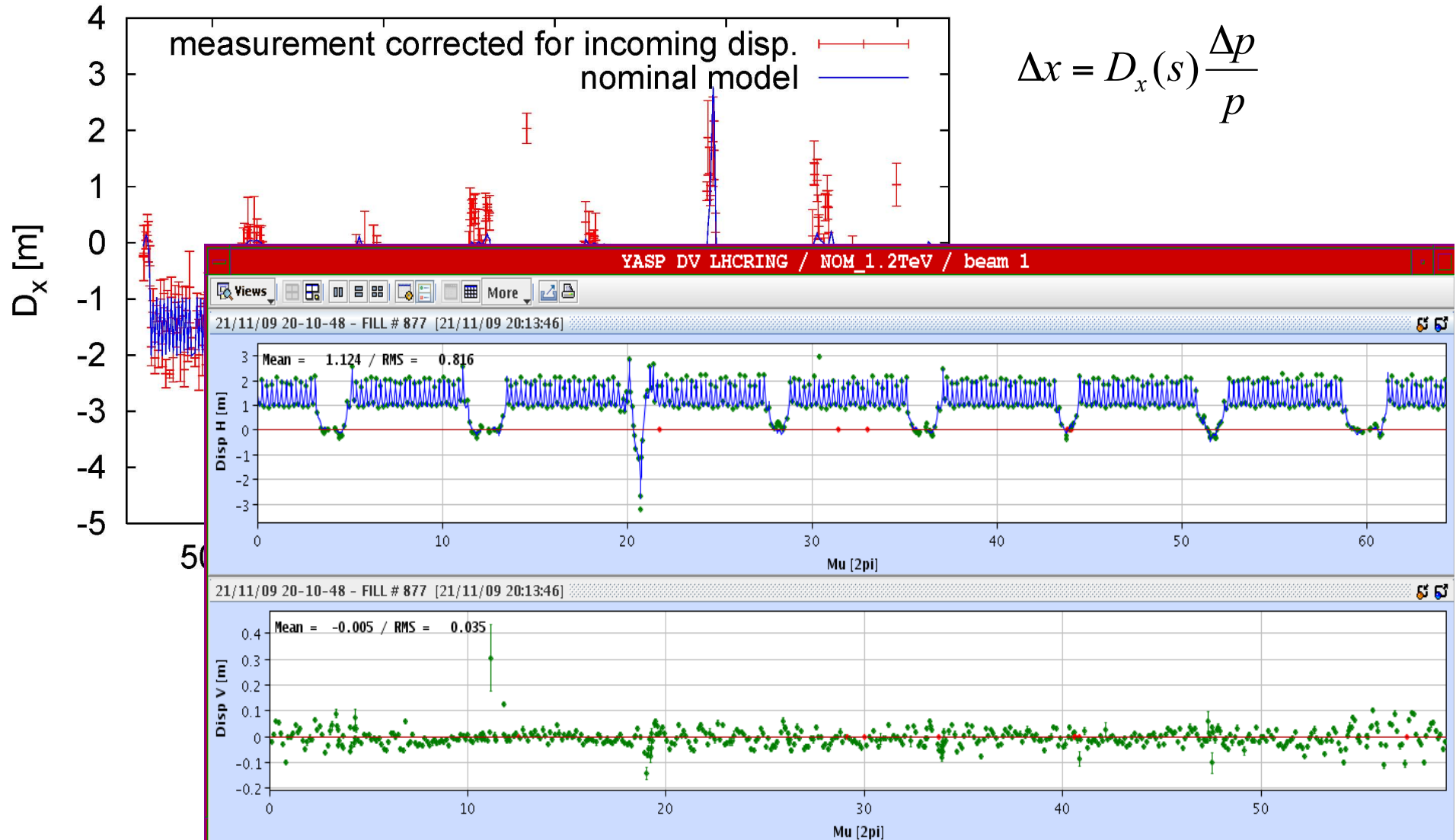
$$\Delta\beta / \beta = 50 \%$$



LHC Operation: the First Beam

Dispersion Measurement

$$\Delta x = D_x(s) \frac{\Delta p}{p}$$



Luminosity optimization

$$L = \frac{N_1 N_2 f_{rev} N_b}{2\pi \sqrt{\sigma_{1x}^2 + \sigma_{2x}^2} \sqrt{\sigma_{1y}^2 + \sigma_{2y}^2}} F \cdot W$$

N_i = number of protons/bunch

N_b = number of bunches

f_{rev} = revolution frequency

σ_{ix} = beam size along x for beam i

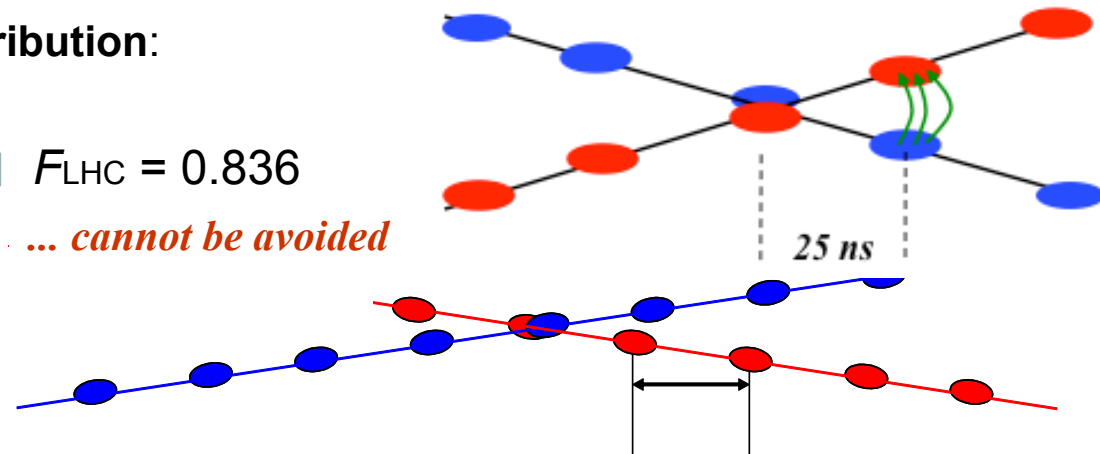
σ_{iy} = beam size along y for beam i

F is a pure **crossing angle (Φ)** contribution:

$$F = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 2 \frac{\sigma_s^2}{\sigma_{1x}^2 + \sigma_{2x}^2} \tan^2 \frac{\phi}{2}}}$$

← $F_{LHC} = 0.836$

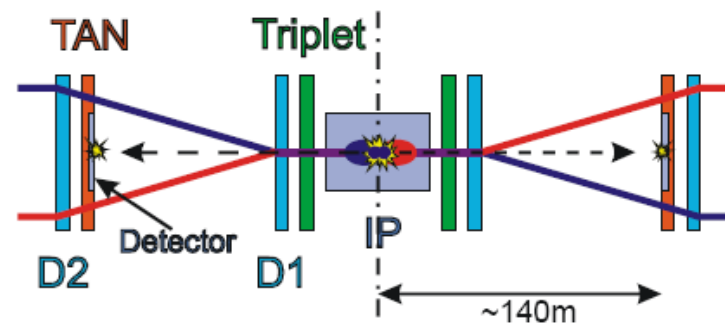
... cannot be avoided



W is a pure beam offset contribution.

... can be avoided by careful tuning

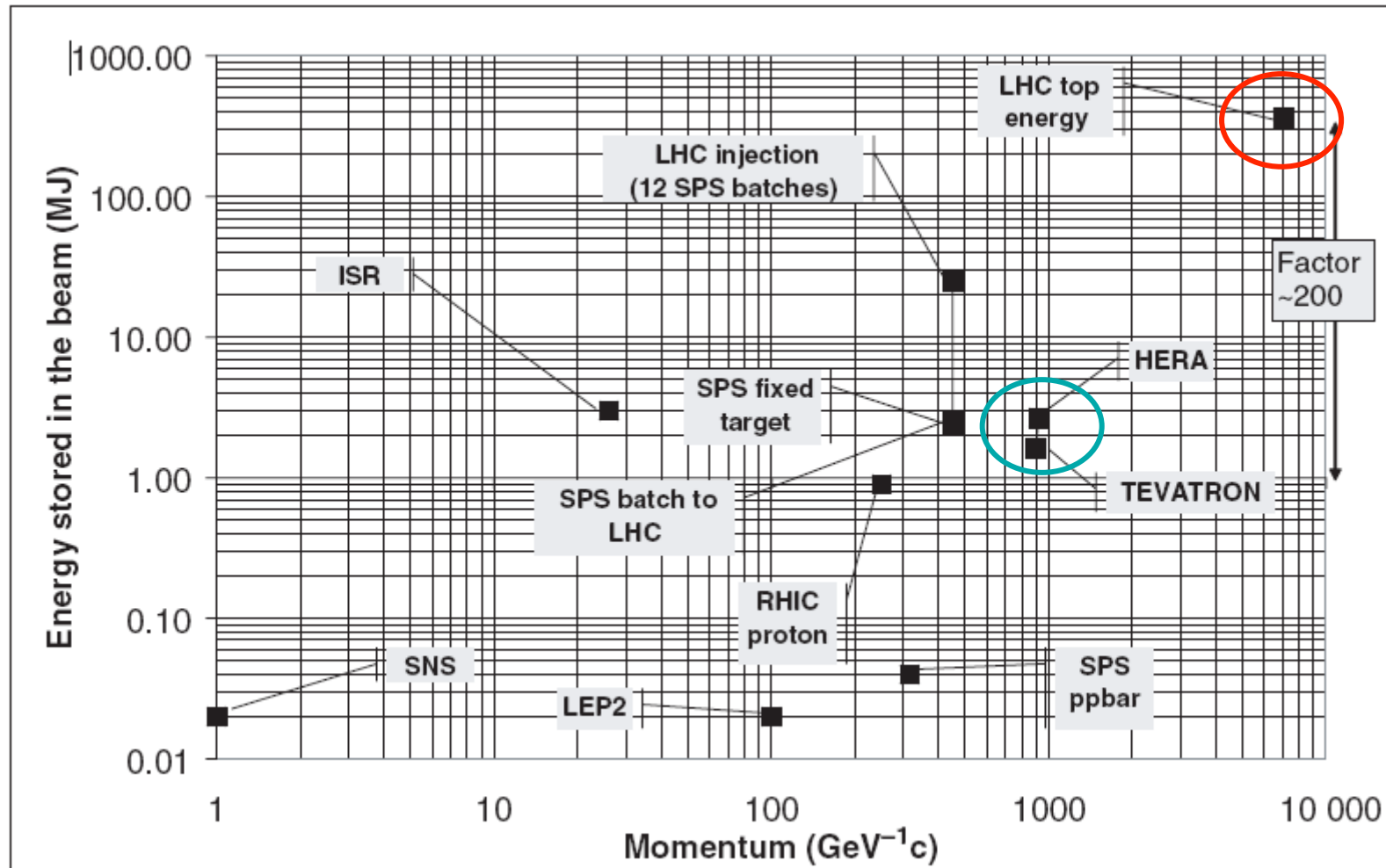
$$W = e^{-\frac{(d_2 - d_1)^2}{2(\sigma_{x1}^2 + \sigma_{x2}^2)}}$$



LHC Operation:

Machine Protection & Safety

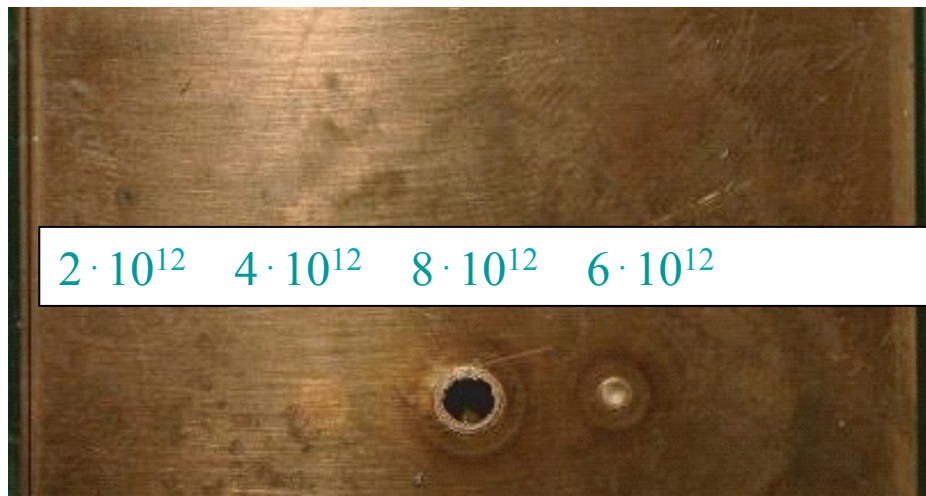
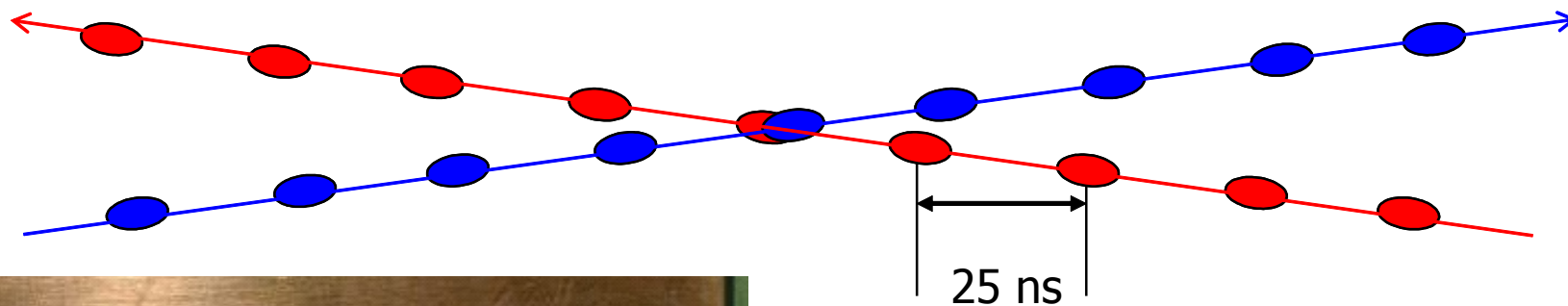
Energy Stored in the Beam of different Storage Rings



LHC Operation: Machine Protection & Safety

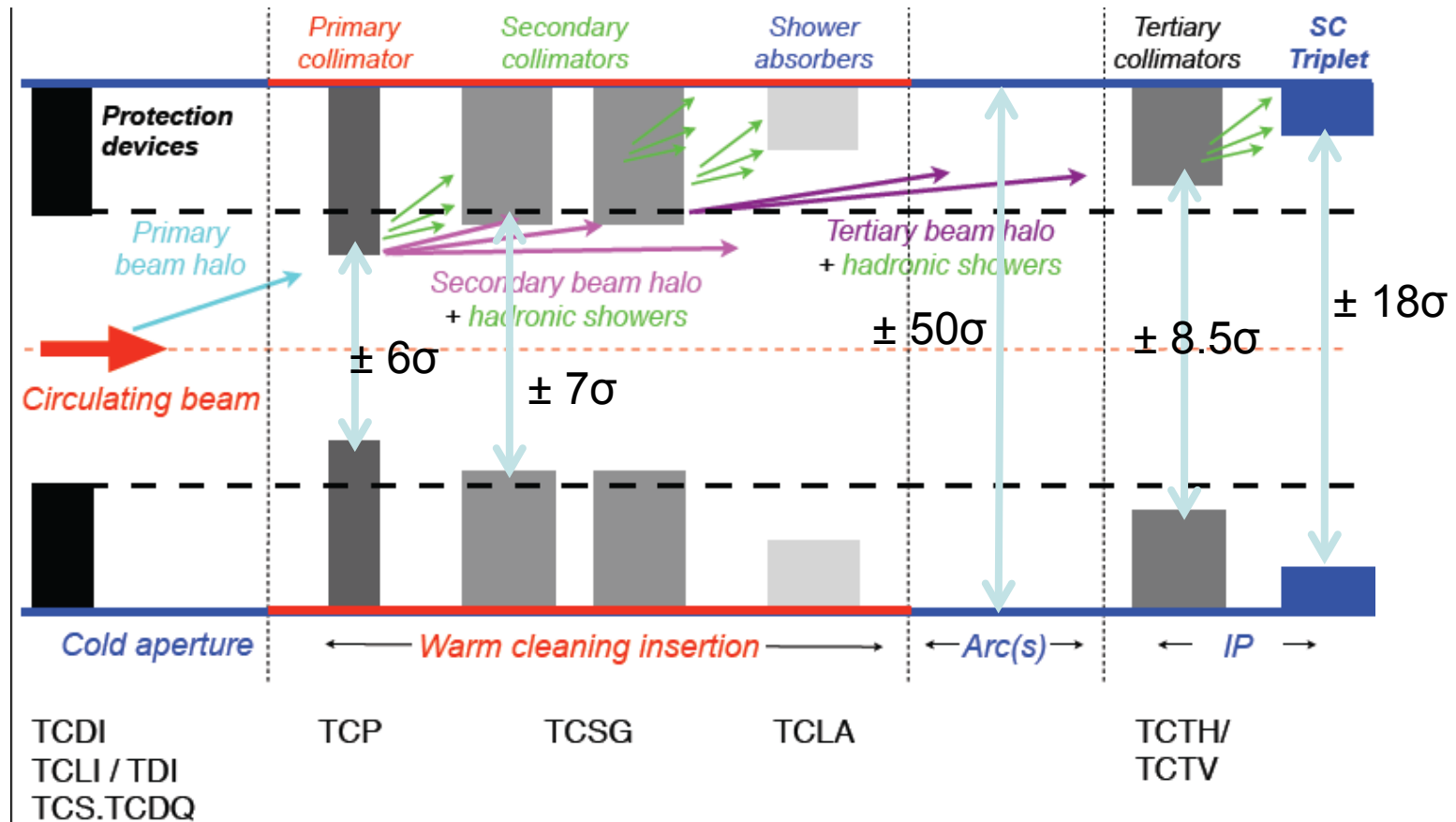
Energy stored in magnet system	10	GJ
Energy stored in one main dipole circuit	1.1	GJ
Energy stored in one beam	362	MJ

Enough to melt 500 kg of copper



$2 \cdot 10^{12}$ $4 \cdot 10^{12}$ $8 \cdot 10^{12}$ $6 \cdot 10^{12}$ 450 GeV p Strahl

LHC Aperture and Collimation

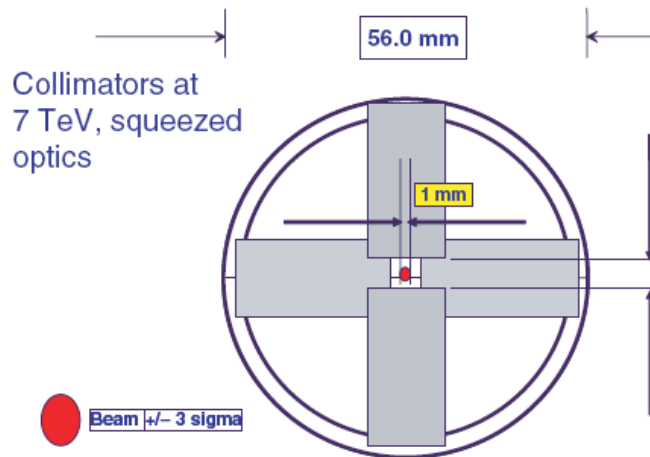


S. Redaelli, OP WG on Checkout, 08-11-2007

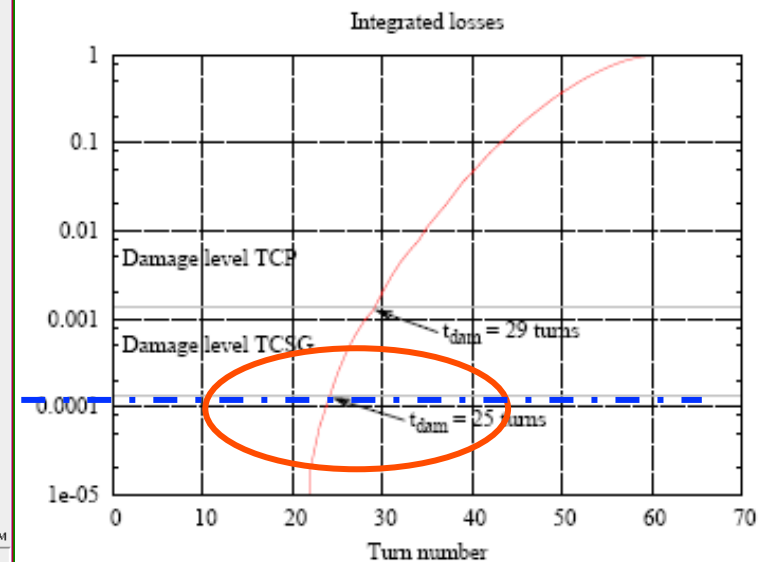
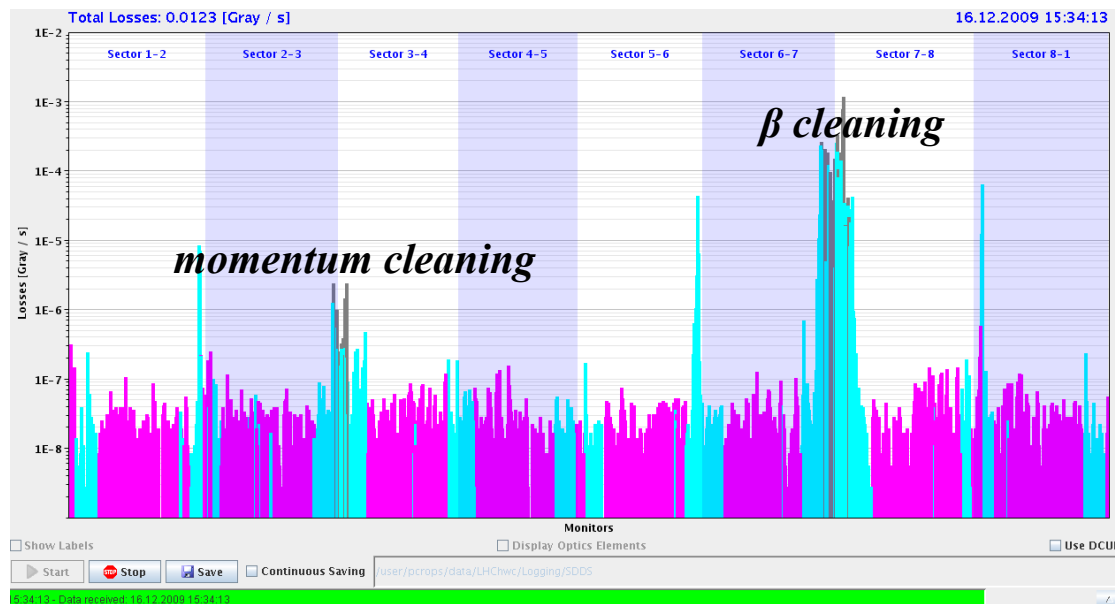
Settings @7TeV and $\beta^*=0.55$ m
Beam size (σ) = 300 μ m (arc)
Beam size (σ) = 17 μ m (IR1, IR5)

LHC Operation: Machine Protection & Safety

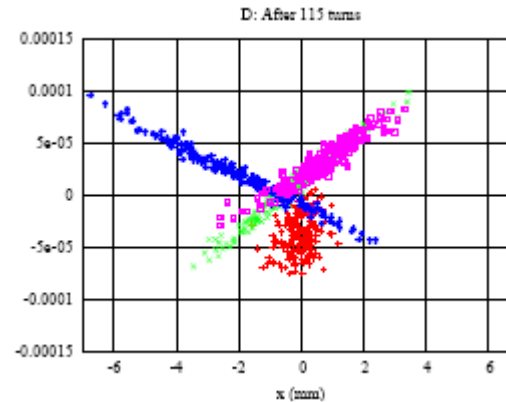
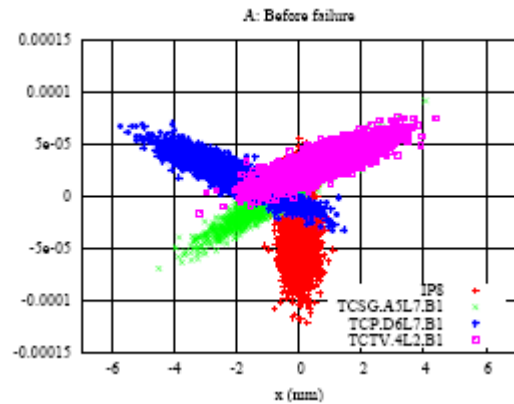
... *Komponenten des Machine Protection Systems :*



- beam loss monitors*
- QPS*
- permit server*
- orbit control*
- power supply control*
- collimators*
- online on beam check of all (?)*
- hardware components*
- a fast dump*
- the gaussian beam profile*



LHC Operation: Machine Protection & Safety



*What will happen in case of **Hardware Failure***

*Phase space deformation in case of failure of RQ4.LR7
(A. Gómez)*

Short Summary of the studies:

quench in sc. arc dipoles: $\tau_{loss} = 20 - 30 \text{ ms}$

BLM system reacts in time, QPS is not fast enough

quench in sc. arc quadrupoles: $\tau_{loss} = 200 \text{ ms}$

BLM & QPS react in time

failure of nc. quadrupoles: $\tau_{det} = 6 \text{ ms}$

$\tau_{damage} = 6.4 \text{ ms}$

failure of nc. dipole:

$\tau_{damage} = 2 \text{ ms}$

→ FMCM installed

Energy stored in the magnets

~ 10 Gjoule* (only in the main dipoles) corresponds to ...

... an aircraft carrier at battle-speed of 55 km/h



The energy of ~ 3 Tons TNT
The energy of 370 kg dark chocolate

More important than the amount of energy is ...
How fast (an safe) can this energy be released?

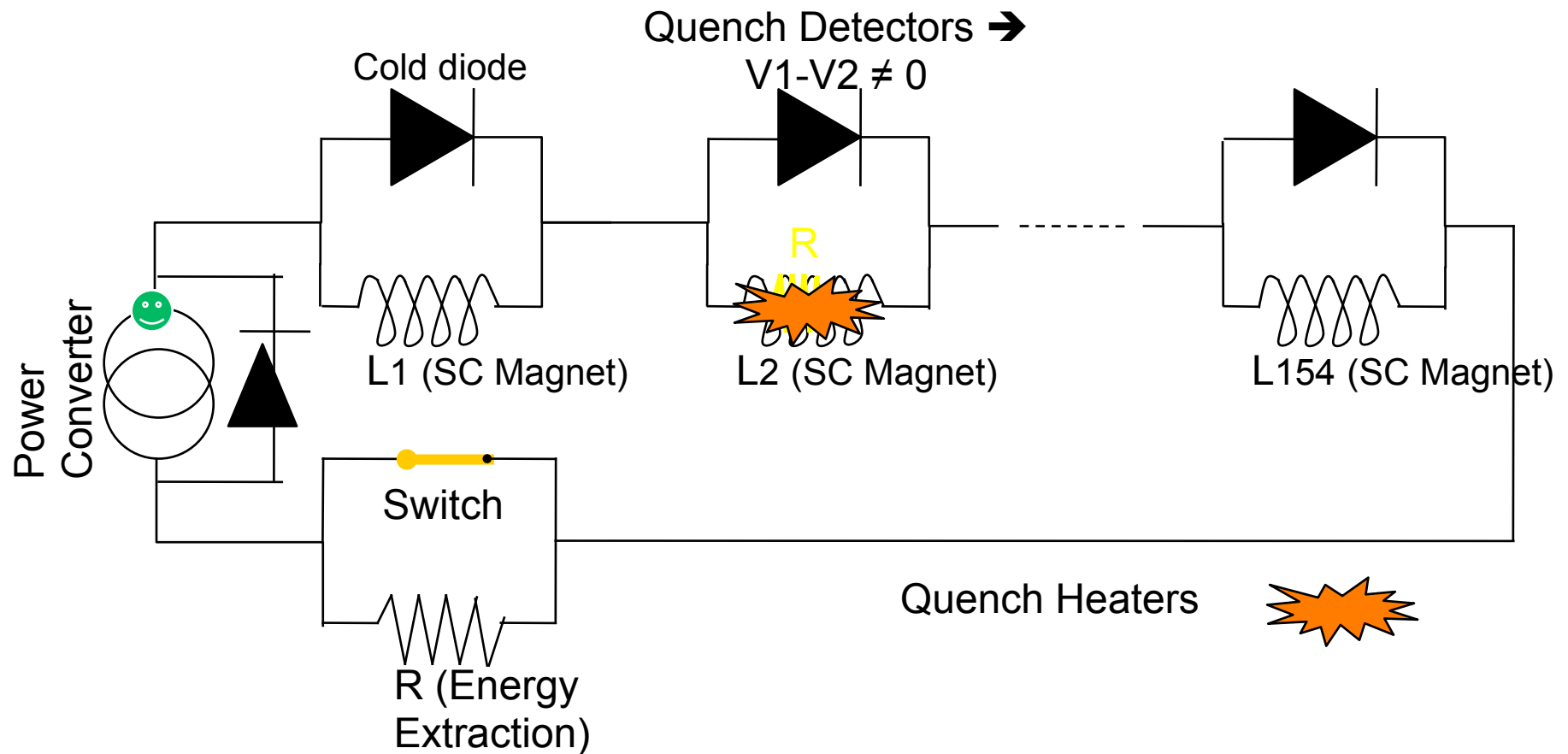
$$*E=1/2LI^2$$

L: inductance ~ 0.1 Henry for LHC dipoles

Energy stored in the magnets: 10 GJ

Quench Protection System

Schematics of the QPS in the main dipoles of a sector



Energy stored in the magnets: quench

If not fast and safe ...

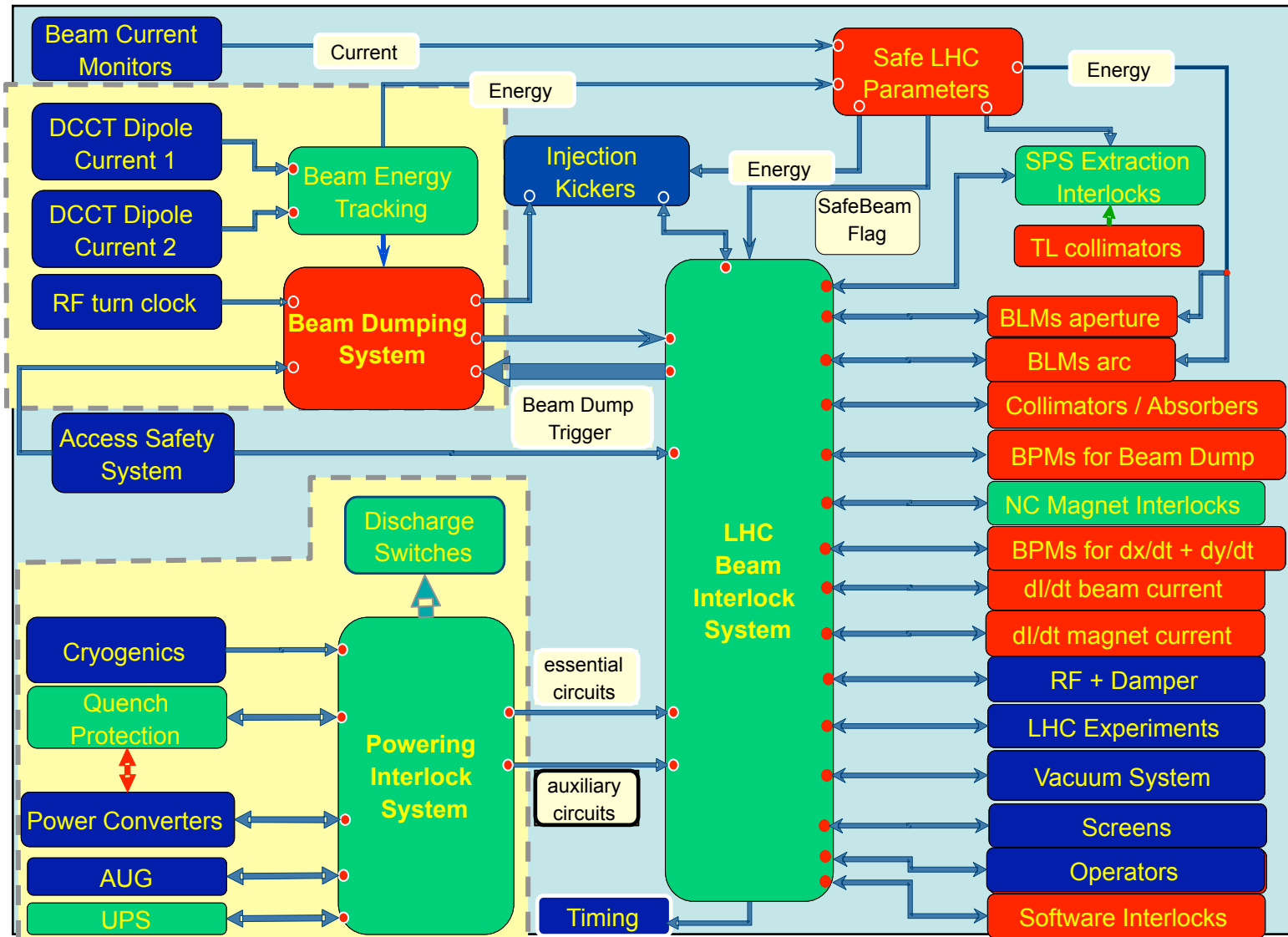
Quench in a magnet



During magnet test campaign, the **7 MJ** stored in one magnet were released into one spot of the coil (inter-turn short)

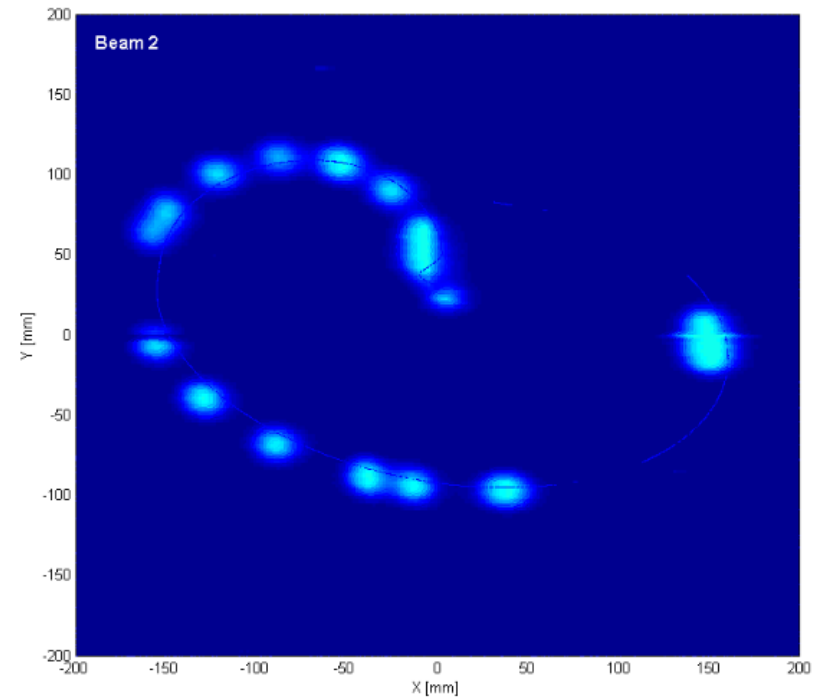
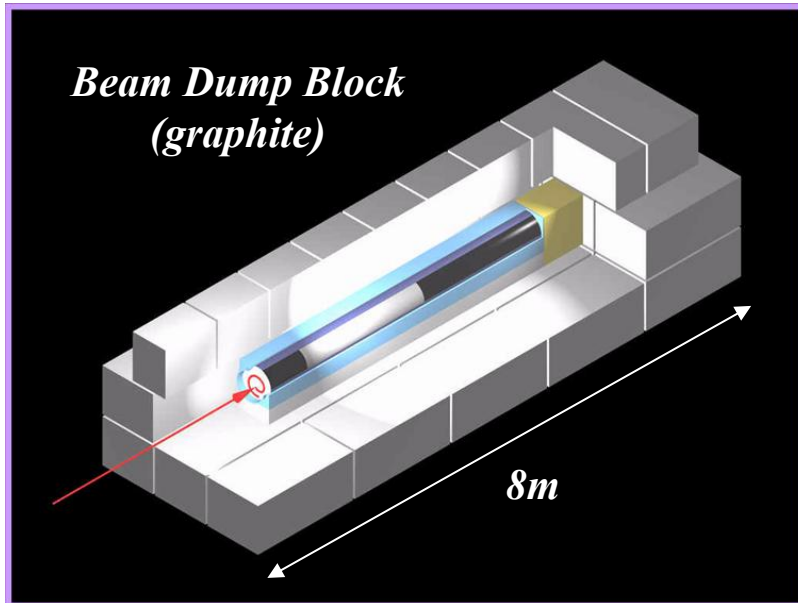
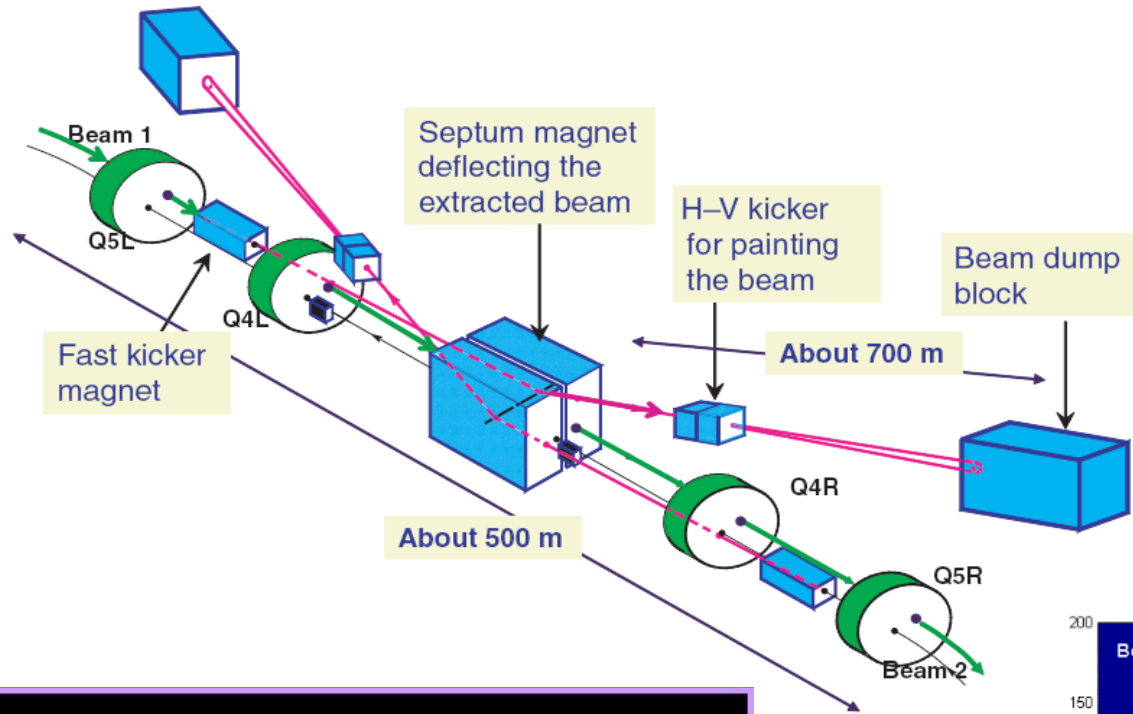
P. Pugnati

LHC Operation: Machine Protection & Safety



... no comment

LHC Operation: Dump System



Boooooom



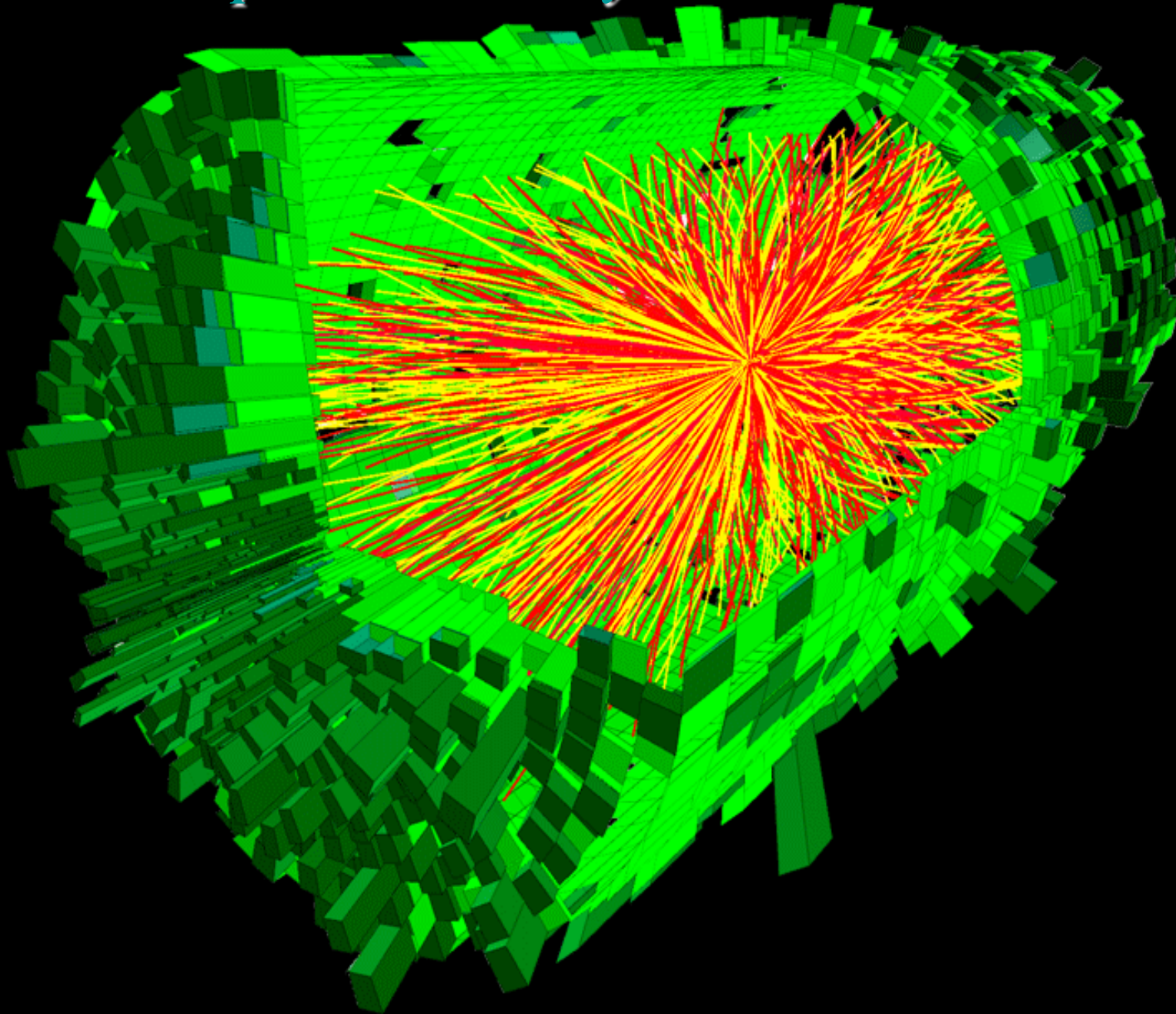
1.) Where are we ?

** Standard Model of HEP*

** Higgs discovery*



LHC Operation: Heavy Ion Collisions



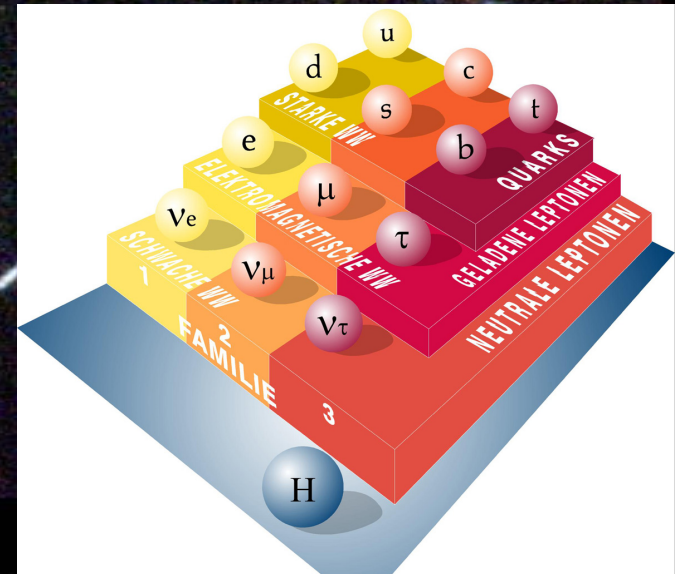
2.) Where do we go ?

- * Physics beyond the Standard Model*
- * Dark Matter / Dark Energy*

10.) Storage Rings to Explain the Universe

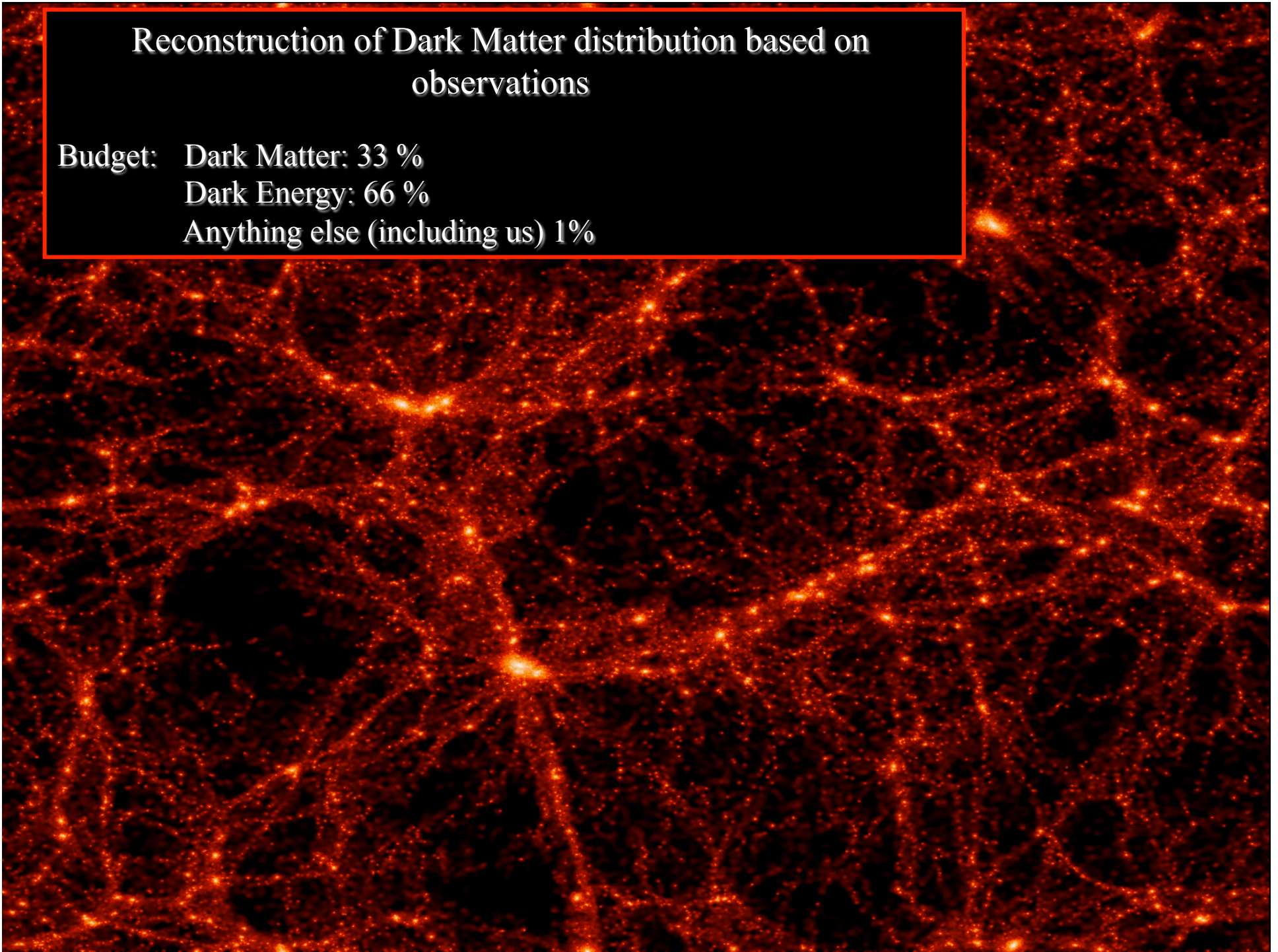
*Precision Measurements of the Standard Model,
Search for Higgs, Supersymmetry, Dark Matter
Physics beyond the Standard Model*

Hubble Deep Field



Reconstruction of Dark Matter distribution based on observations

Budget: Dark Matter: 33 %
Dark Energy: 66 %
Anything else (including us) 1%



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Schluss aus fertich

that's all folks ... for this time

eso es todo por hoy ... que aproveche

fin