

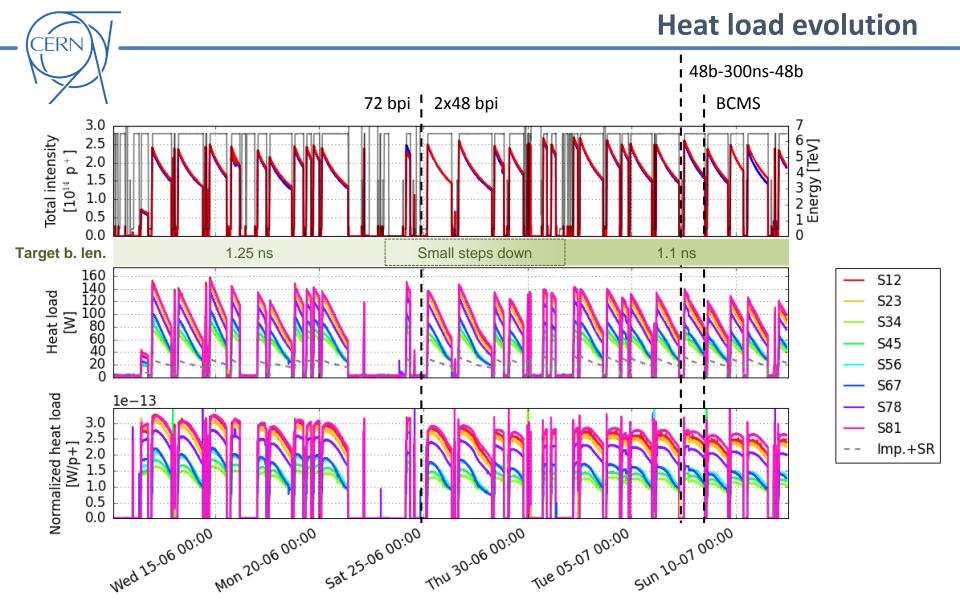
Follow-up on LHC observations

G. ladarola, L. Mether, G. Rumolo

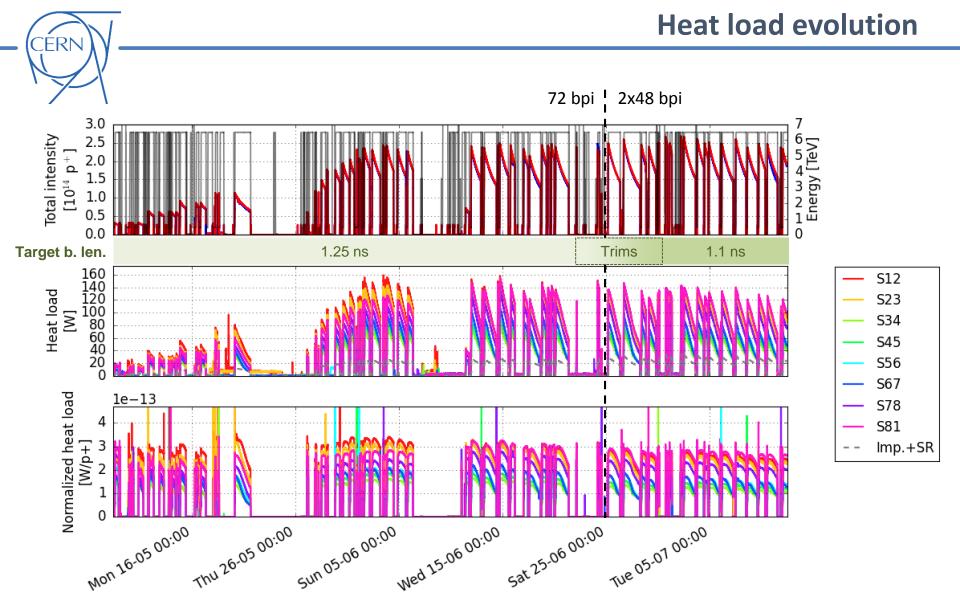
e-cloud meeting – 3 June 2015



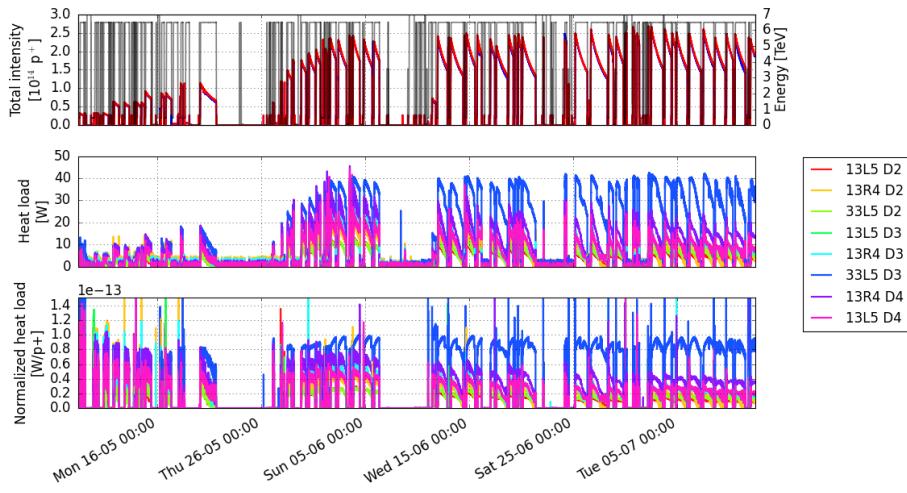
Heat load evolutions



- ~10% heat load decrease when moving from injections of 72b. to injections of 2x48b.
- No strong effect observed when slightly increasing the gap between the trains of 48b. (250 ns \rightarrow 300 ns)
- No strong effect observed when moving to BCMS production scheme (with controlled blow-up in the injectors)

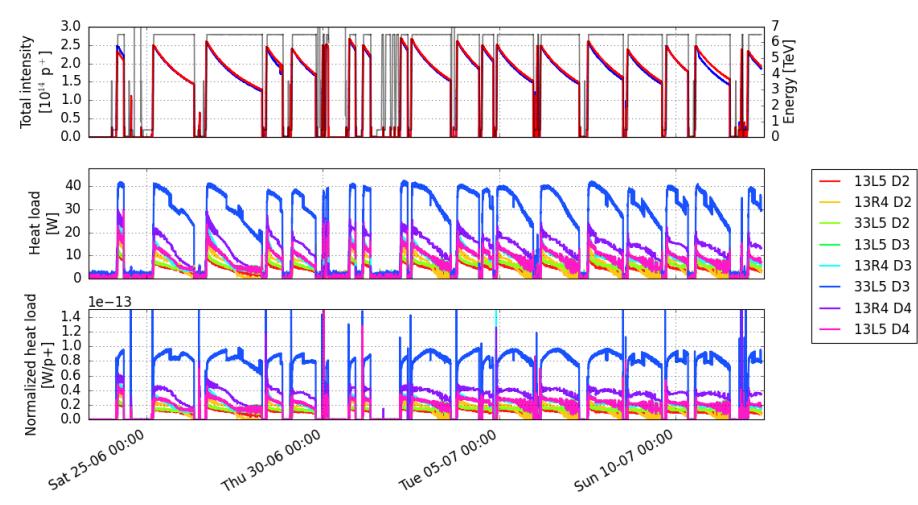








From Sun, 08 May 2016 08:00:00





Heat load vs stable phase



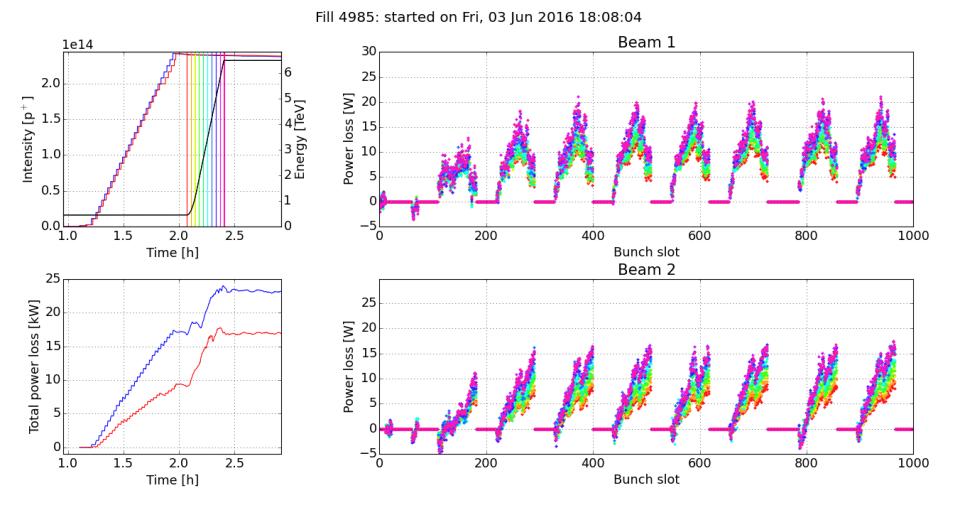
Bunch by bunch power loss

Beam 1 1e14 35 30 6 2.0 25 Power loss [W] Intensity [p⁺] v w b v Energy [TeV] 20 1.5 15 1.0 10 5 0.5 1 0 -5∟ 0 0.0 0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 3000 3500 Time [h] Bunch slot Beam 2 25 35 30 Total power loss [kW] 20 25 Power loss [W] 20 15 15 10 10 5 5 0 -5 0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 3000 3500 í٥ Time [h] Bunch slot Thanks to J. Esteban Muller

Fill 4985: started on Fri, 03 Jun 2016 18:08:04

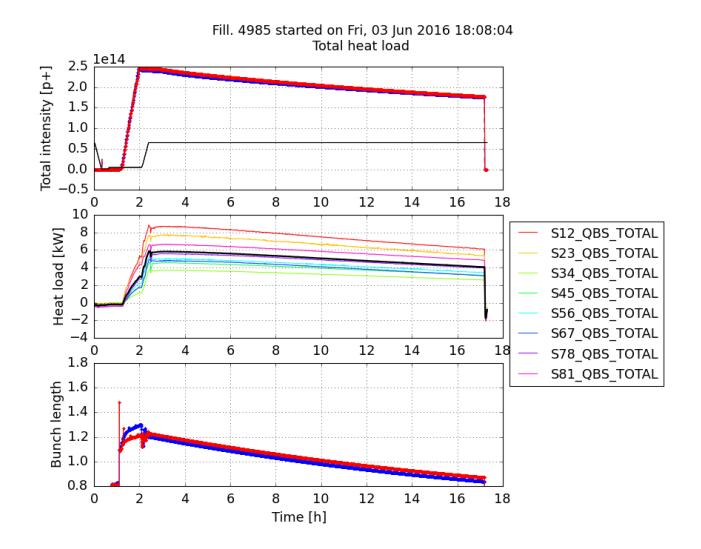


Bunch by bunch power loss



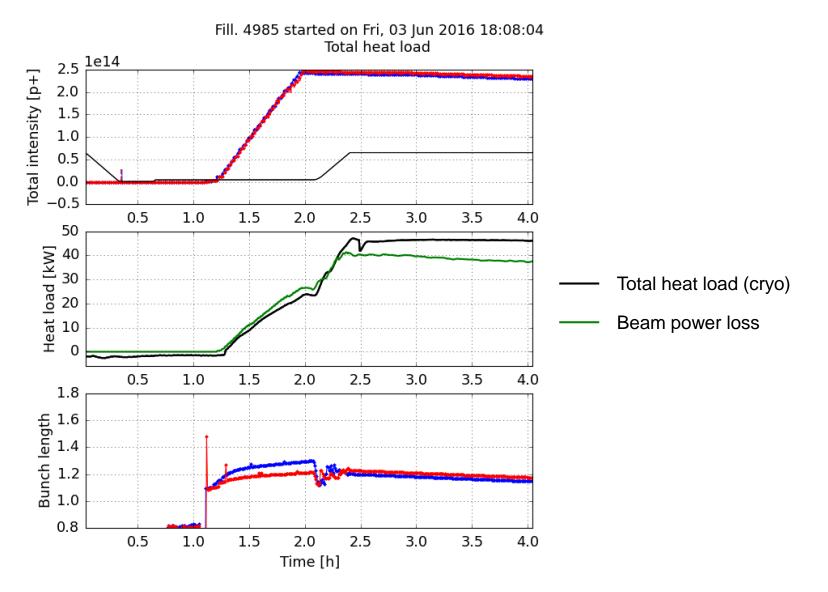
Total heat load per sector as downloaded from the logging database

CÉRN



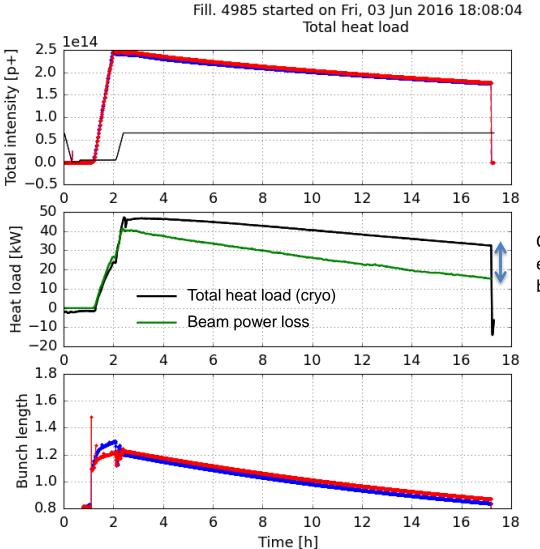


Reasonable agreement



• Difference increases during physics fills

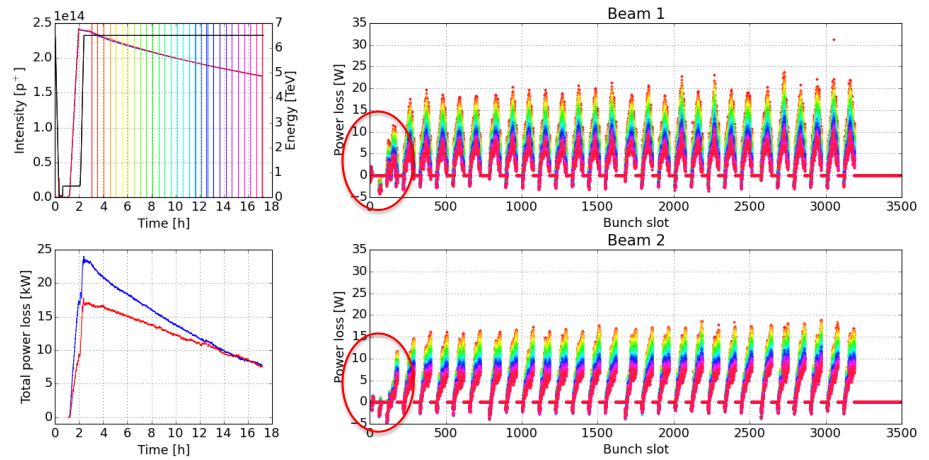
CERN



Consistent with error of ~3 W/bunch expected from more intense reference bunches (see next slide)

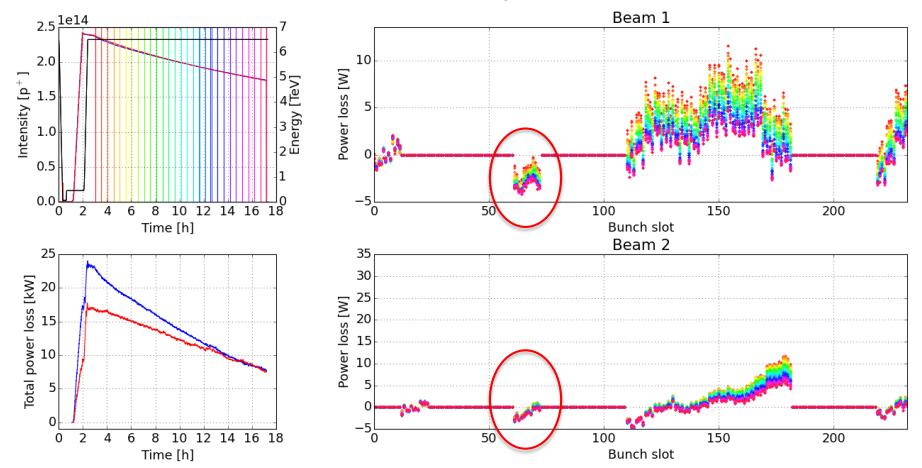


Fill 4985: started on Fri, 03 Jun 2016 18:08:04





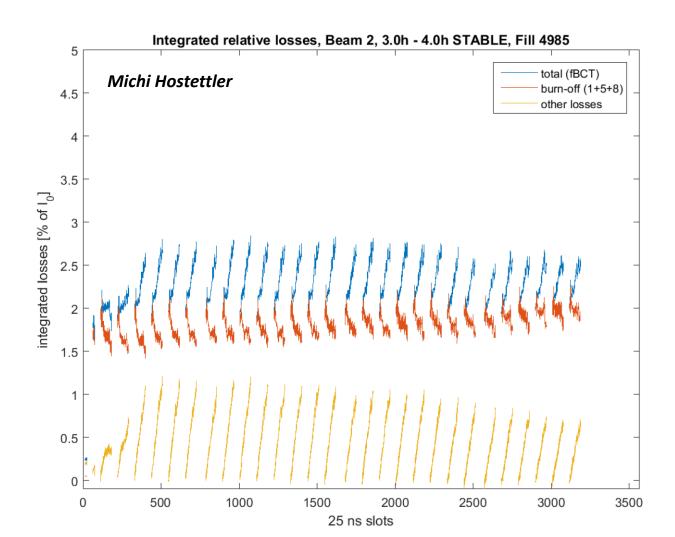
Fill 4985: started on Fri, 03 Jun 2016 18:08:04



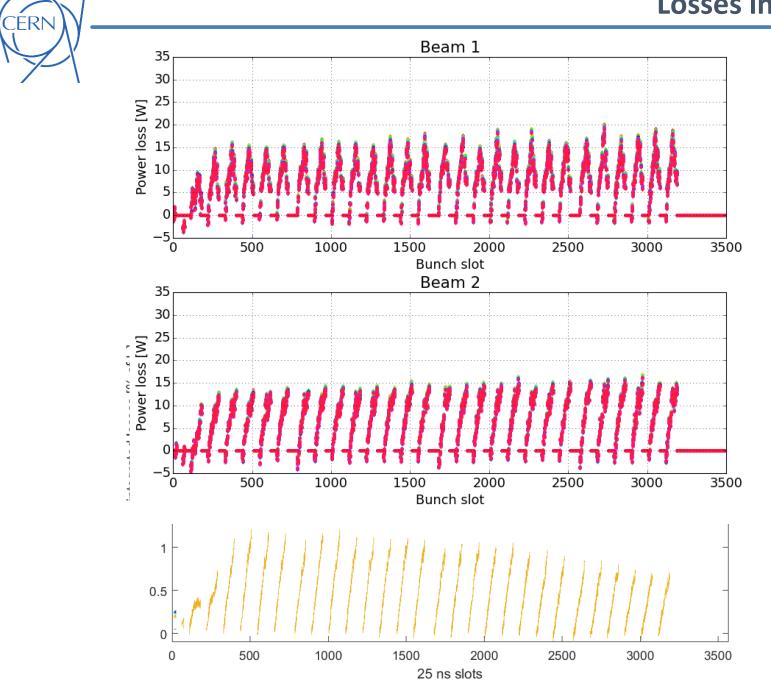


Losses in collision





Losses in collision





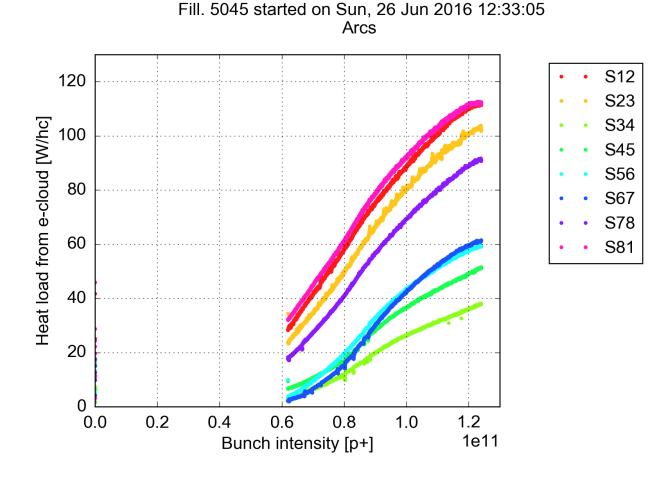
Heat load vs bunch intensity during long physics fills

Dependence on beam intensity

- Synchrotron radiation and impedance components subtracted from measured values
- Intensity threshold behavior clearly visible in the measurements

ERN

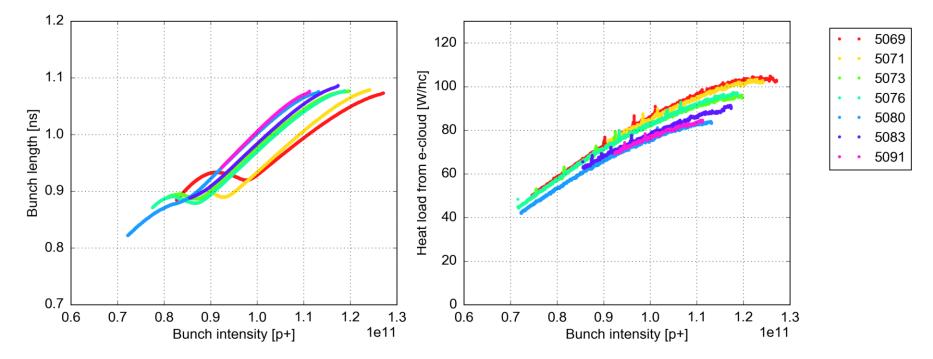
- → Modification was required in the cryo feed-forward to avoid overcooling at the end of long fills
- High heat load sectors show a lower intensity threshold → compatible with higher SEY





Limited fill-to-fill variations for fills with the same controlled longitudinal blow-up in the

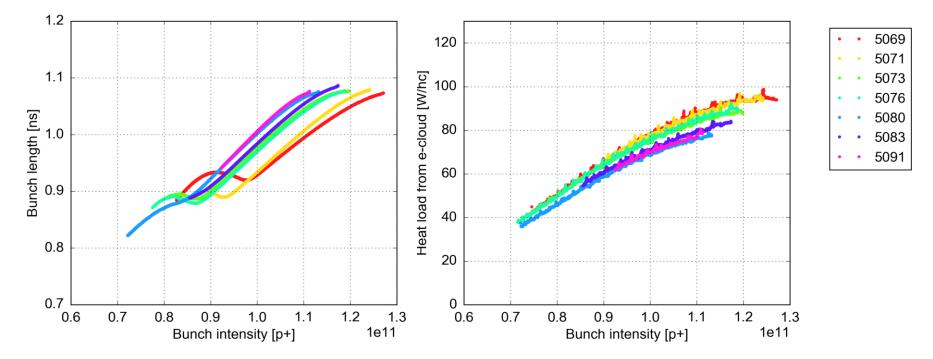
ramp are correlated with differences in **bunch length**







- Limited fill-to-fill variations for fills with the same controlled longitudinal blow-up in the ramp are correlated with differences in bunch length

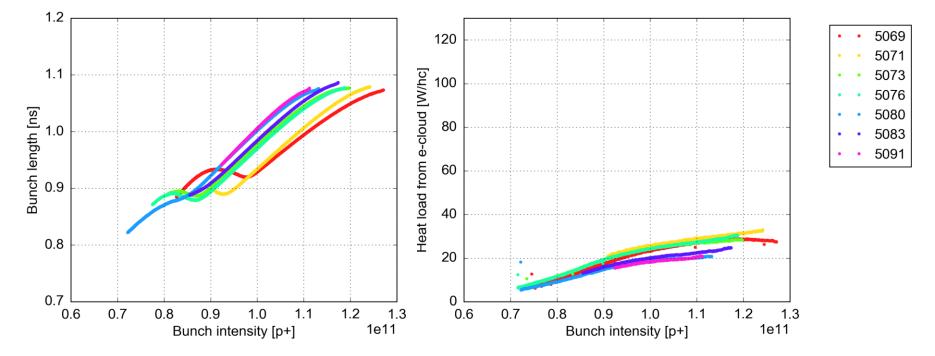


Dependence on beam intensity



Limited fill-to-fill variations for fills with the same controlled longitudinal blow-up in the

ramp are correlated with differences in bunch length

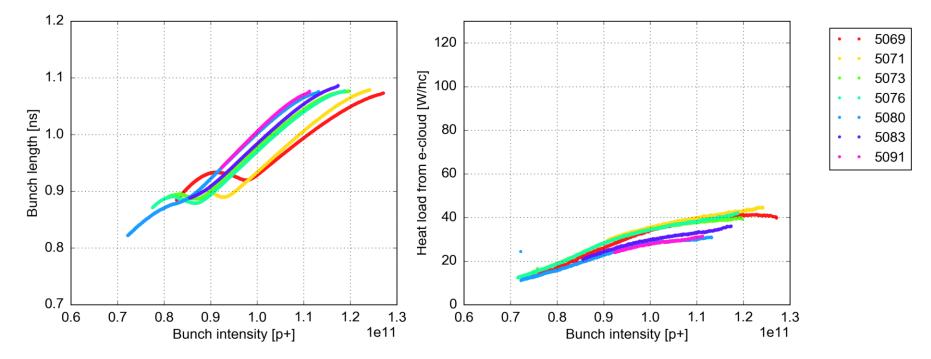


Sector 34

Dependence on beam intensity

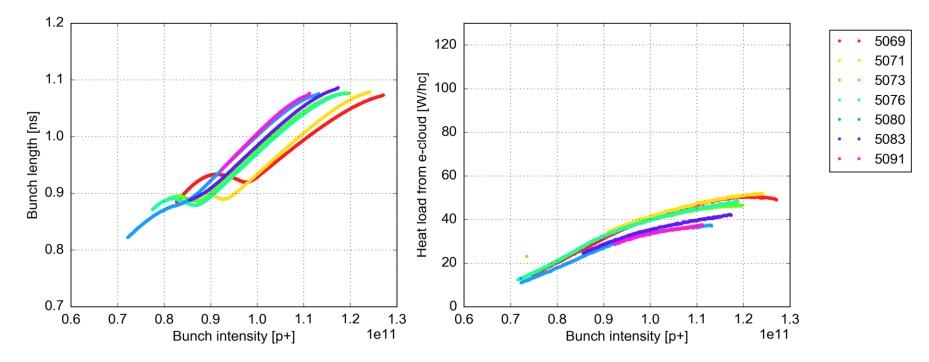


- Dependence on beam intensity
- Limited fill-to-fill variations for fills with the same controlled longitudinal blow-up in the ramp are correlated with differences in bunch length



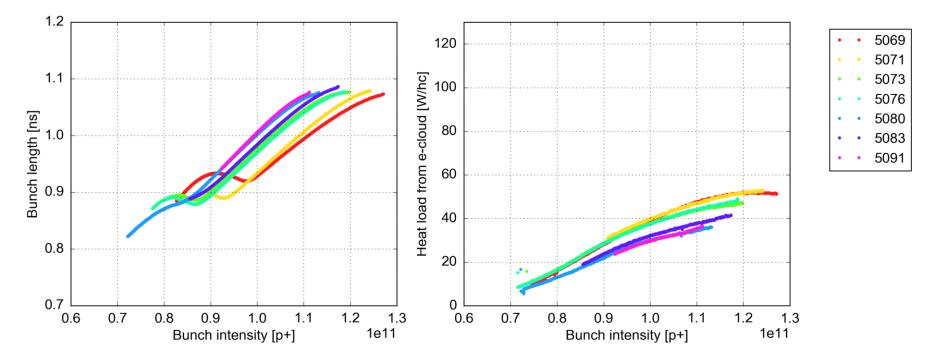


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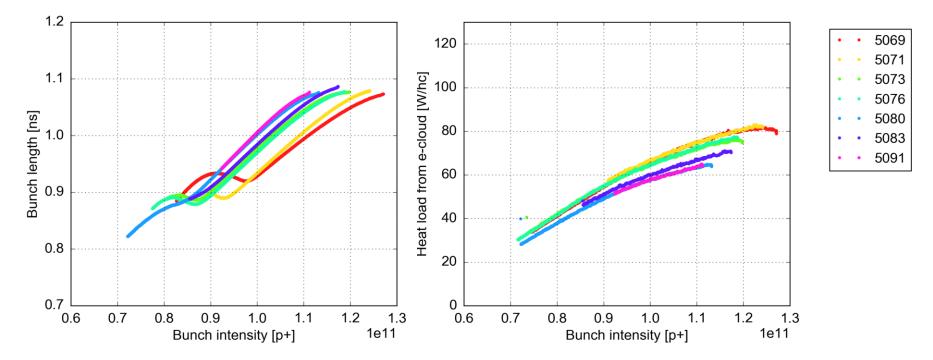
- Dependence on beam intensity
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Limited fill-to-fill variations for fills with the same controlled longitudinal blow-up in the

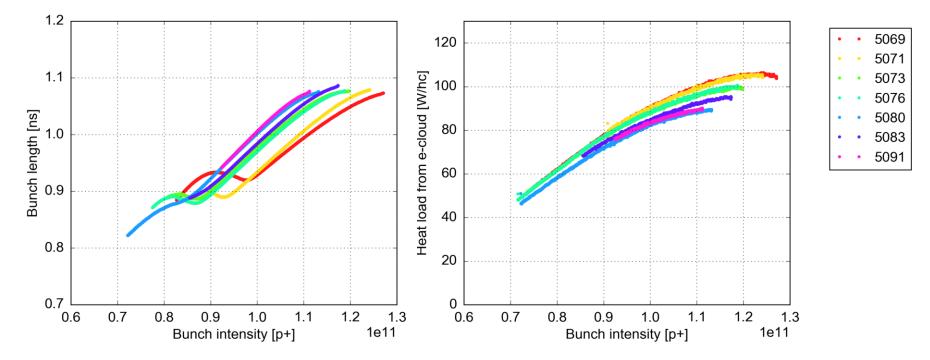
ramp are correlated with differences in **bunch length**







- Limited fill-to-fill variations for fills with the same controlled longitudinal blow-up in the ramp are correlated with differences in bunch length



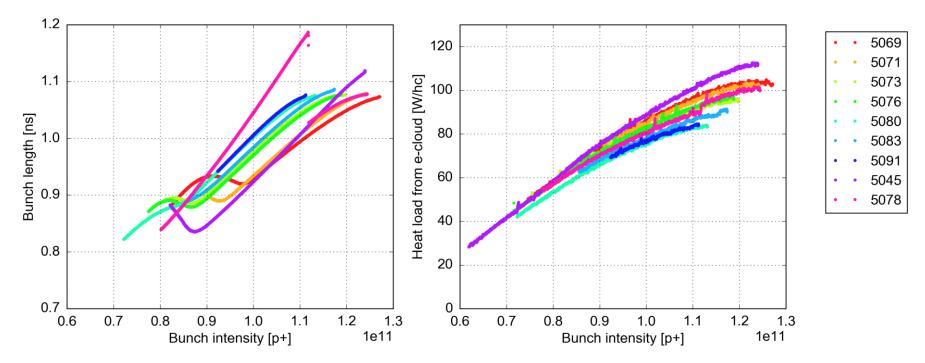
Dependence on beam intensity



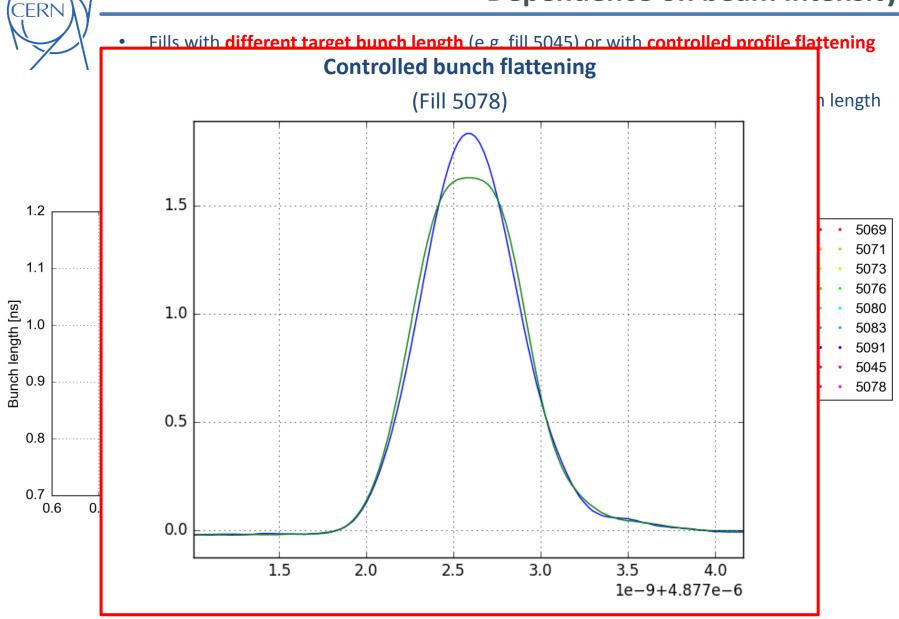
Fills with different target bunch length (e.g. fill 5045) or with controlled profile flattening

in stable beams (e.g. fill 5078) **behave very differently**

→ The BQM measures the FWHM of the profile and rescaled to the r.m.s. bunch length assuming a Gaussian profile → but profiles can be very different



Dependence on beam intensity

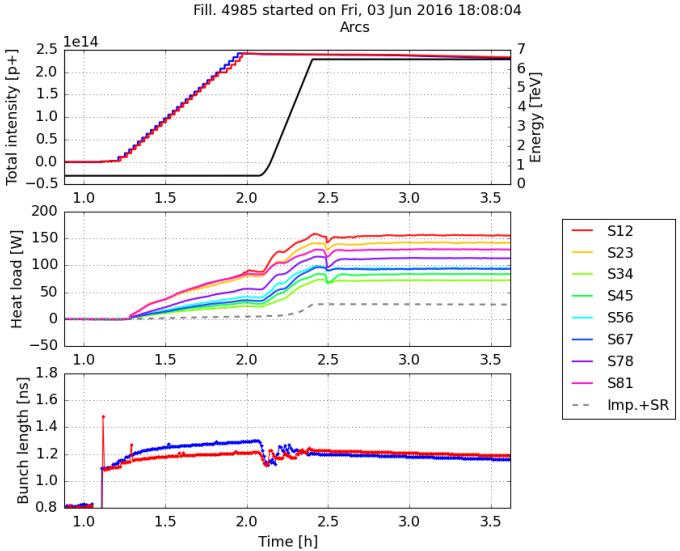




Heat load during the energy ramp

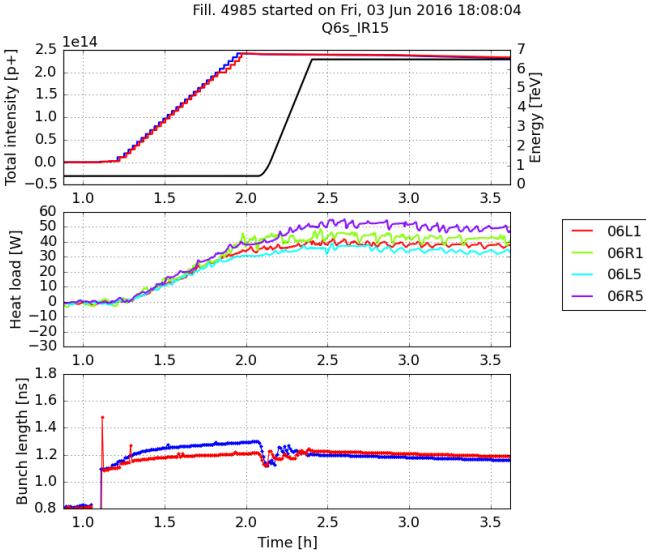


Heat load evolution during the energy ramp



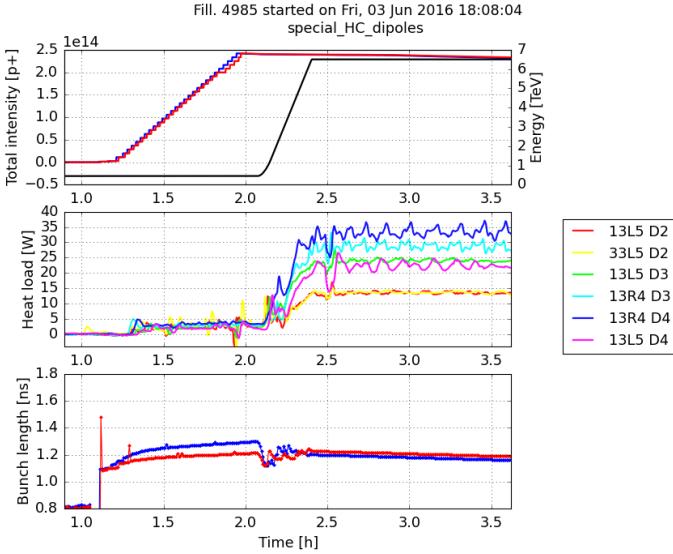


Heat load evolution during the energy ramp





Heat load evolution during the energy ramp



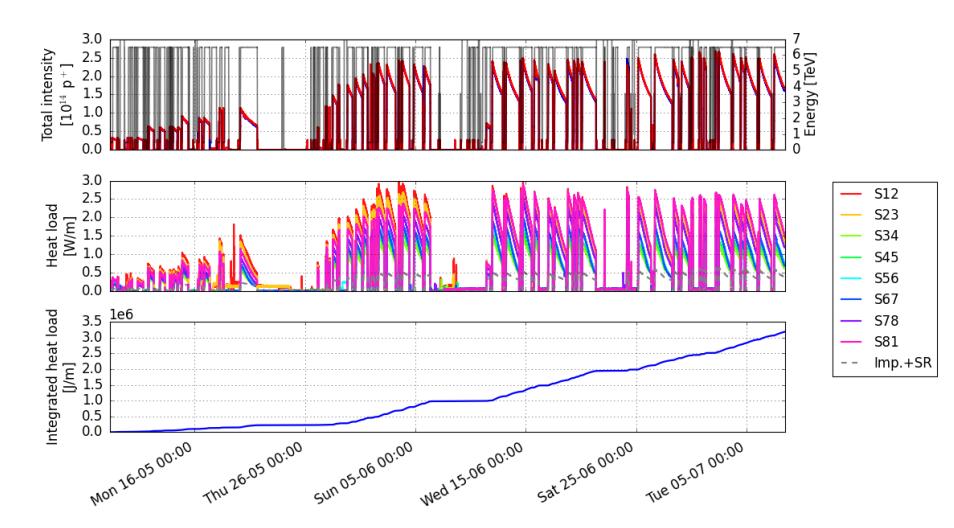


Accumulated electron dose



Computation of the integrated electron dose

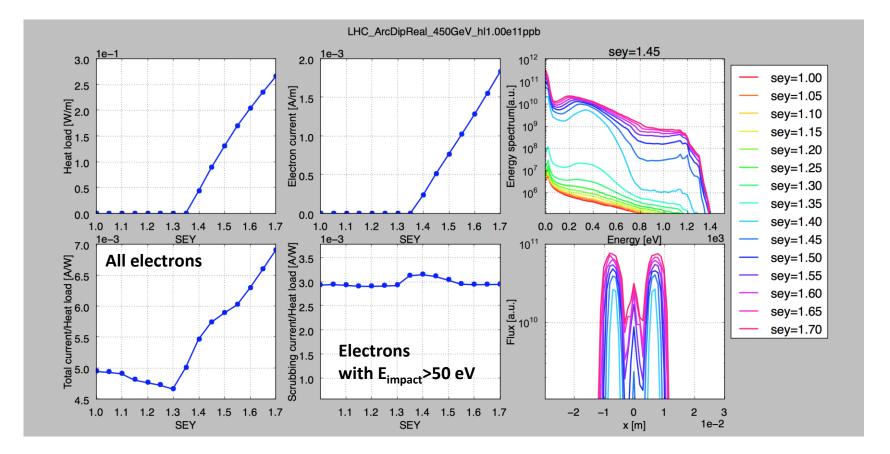
The dose is computed from the integrated heat load (cryo measurements)





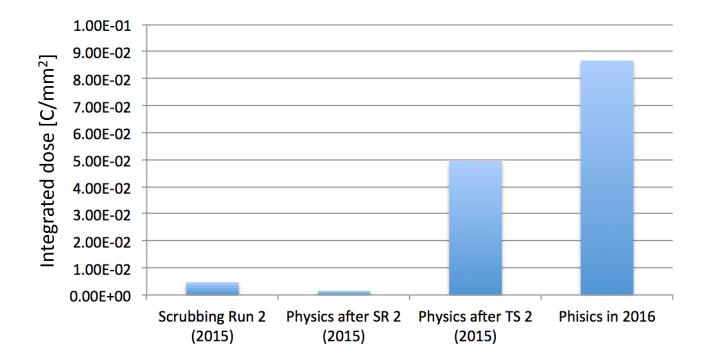
From **PyECLOUD simulations** we obtain a **conversion factor** of **3 mA/W**

→ Equivalent to an **average energy** of the impacting electron of **333 eV** We count only "good" scrubbing electrons E_{impact} >50 eV





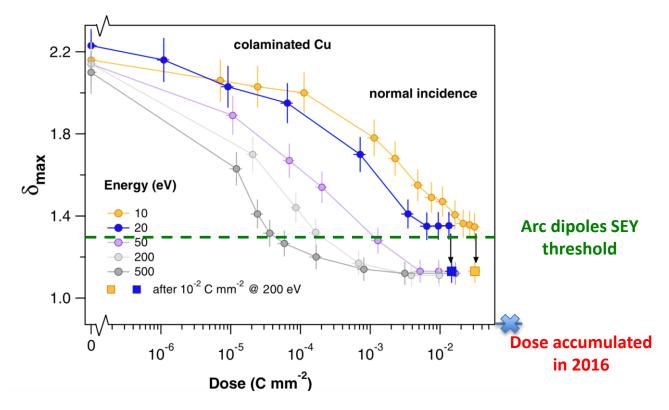
Calibration I/HL	3.00E-03	[A/W]	
Area	0.08	2 cm *2 (top bottom) *2 beam pipes	
Reduction factor (remove			
quad, imped, SynRad)	0.66		
Period	Integrated heat load [J/m] (2 beams)	Integrated dose [C/m] (2 beams)	Integrated dose [C/mm2]
Scrubbing Run 2 (2015)	1.90E+05	3.76E+02	4.70E-03
Physics after SR 2 (2015)	6.00E+04	1.19E+02	1.49E-03
Physics after TS 2 (2015)	2.00E+06	3.96E+03	4.95E-02
Phisics in 2016	3.50E+06	6.93E+03	8.66E-02





According to lab measurements (300 K) the dose accumulated in 2016 should be largely sufficient to achieve full e-cloud suppression in the dipoles...

... but the machine seems to behave very differently



R. Cimino, V. Baglin et al., " Phys. Rev. Lett., vol. 109, p. 064801, Aug 2012



Thanks for your attention!