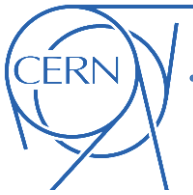


Follow-up on LHC observations

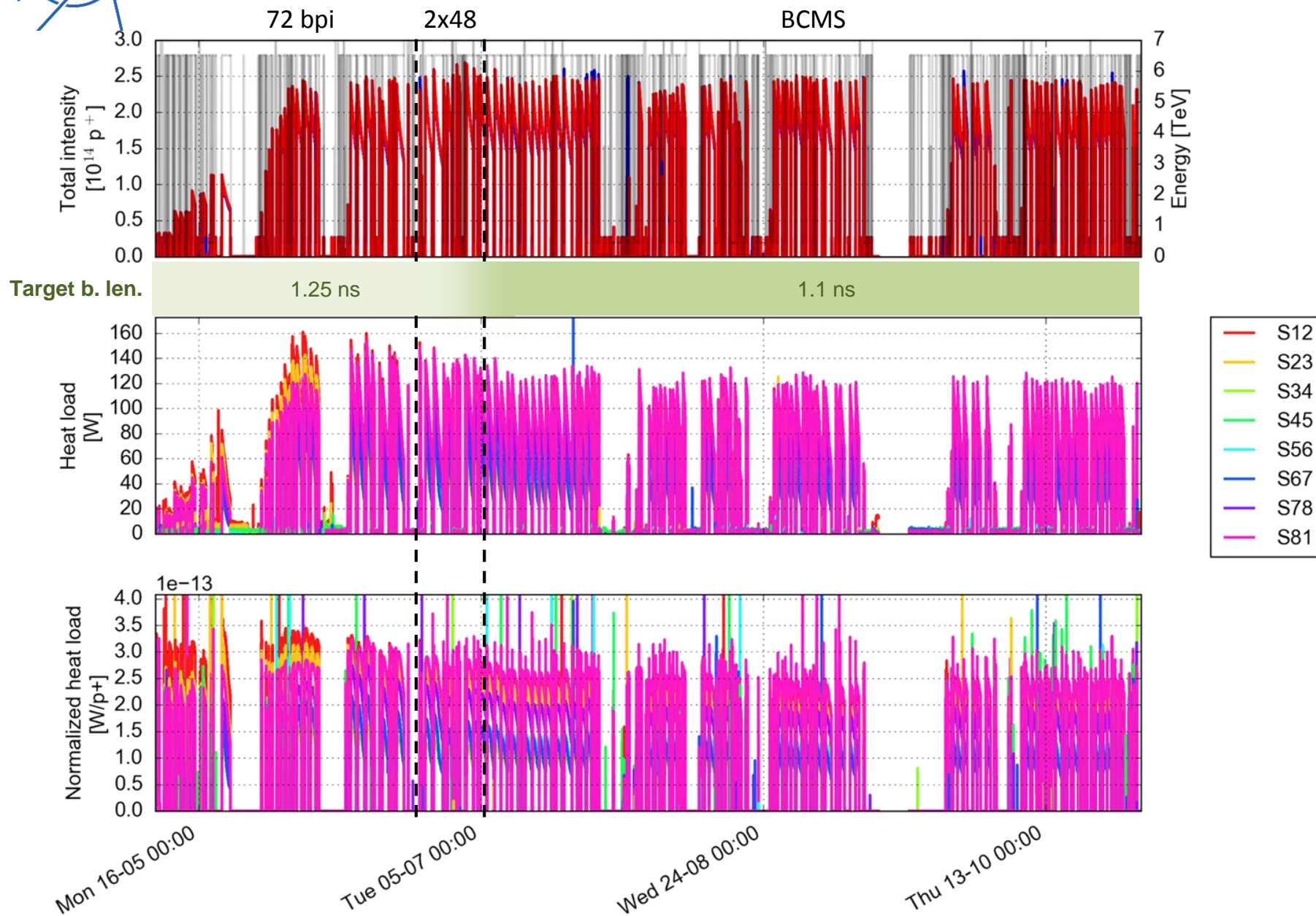
P. Dijkstal, G. Iadarola, L. Mether, G. Rumolo



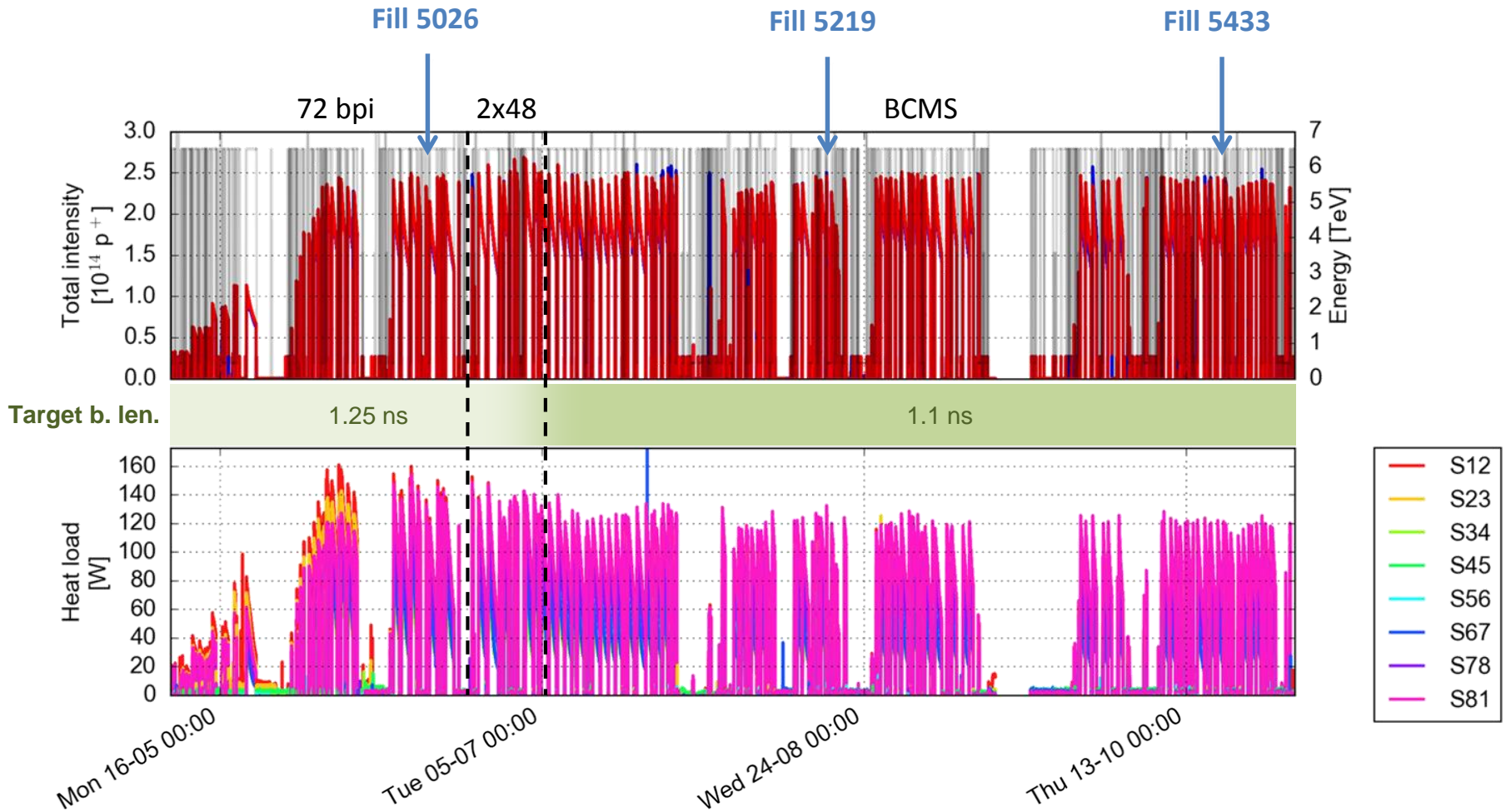
Arc heat load evolution during 2016



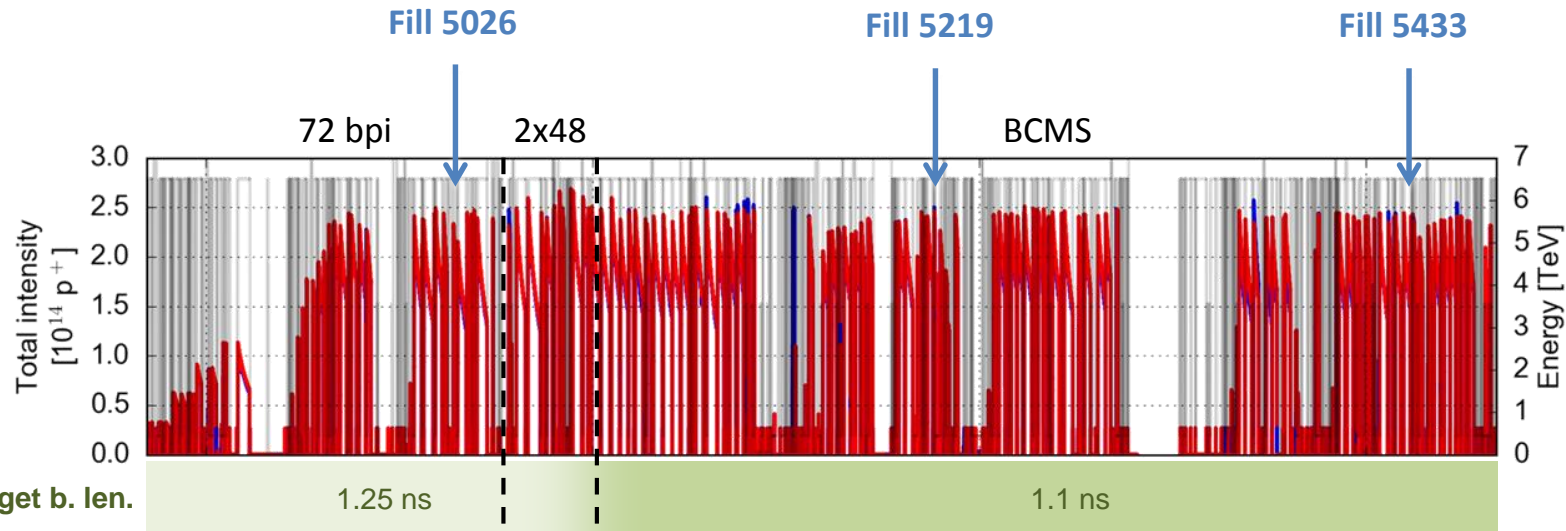
Heat load evolution



- We performed **reference fills** for **heat load comparison** to disentangle possible scrubbing from changes in beam configuration



- We performed **reference fills** for **heat load comparison** to disentangle possible scrubbing from changes in beam configuration



Reverted to settings of fill 5026:

- Filling scheme:** 2040 bunches in trains of **72b** (standard production scheme in the PS)
- Target bunch length** for controlled blow-up in the ramp: flat at 1.25 ns
- Octupole knob at injection:** -1.5 (higher values used for BCMS beam)

Mon 16-05 00:00

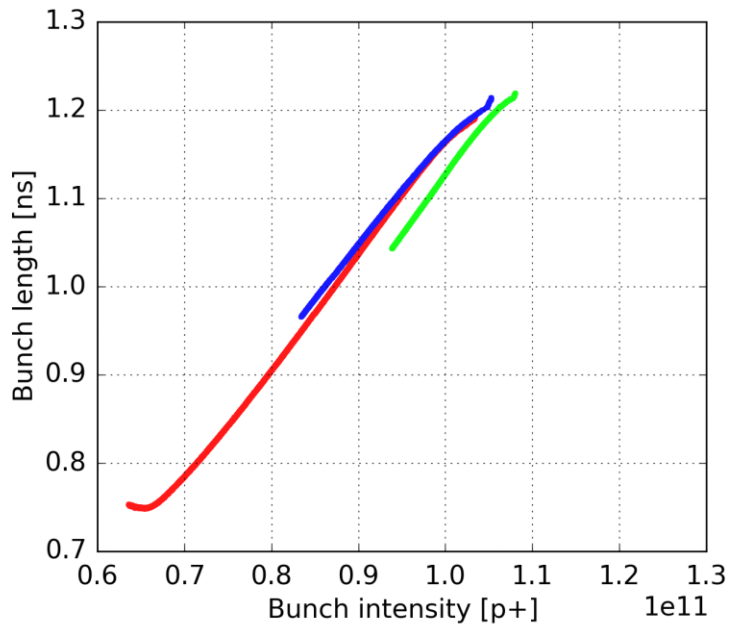
Tue 05-07 00:00

Wed 24-08 00:00

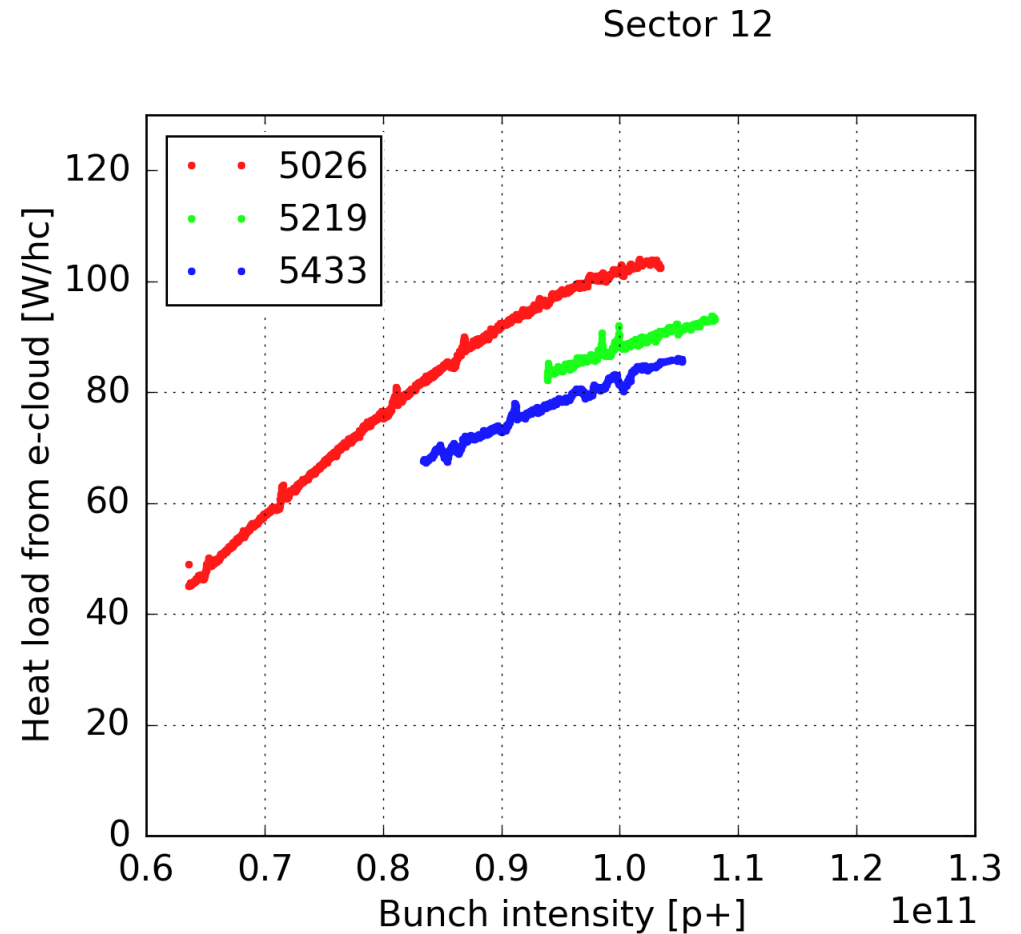
Thu 13-10 00:00



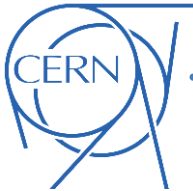
- **Reduction of ~20% or more** on the heat load at 6.5 TeV is observable in all sectors



Bunch length evolution quite reproducible

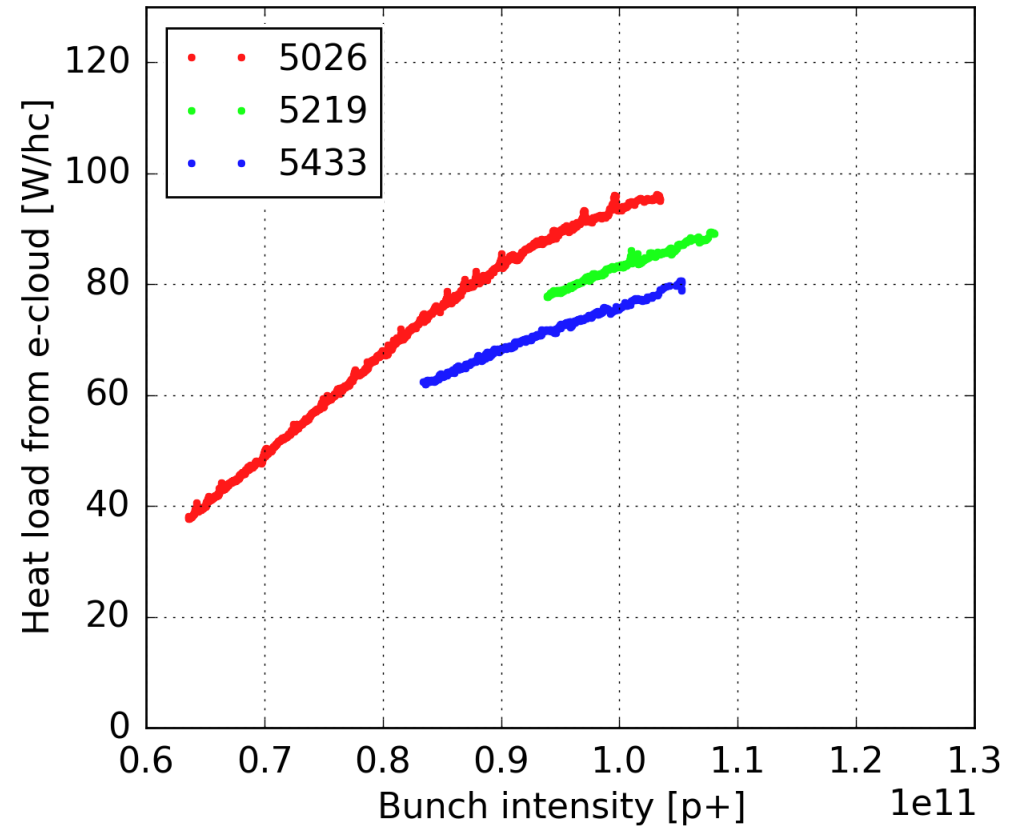
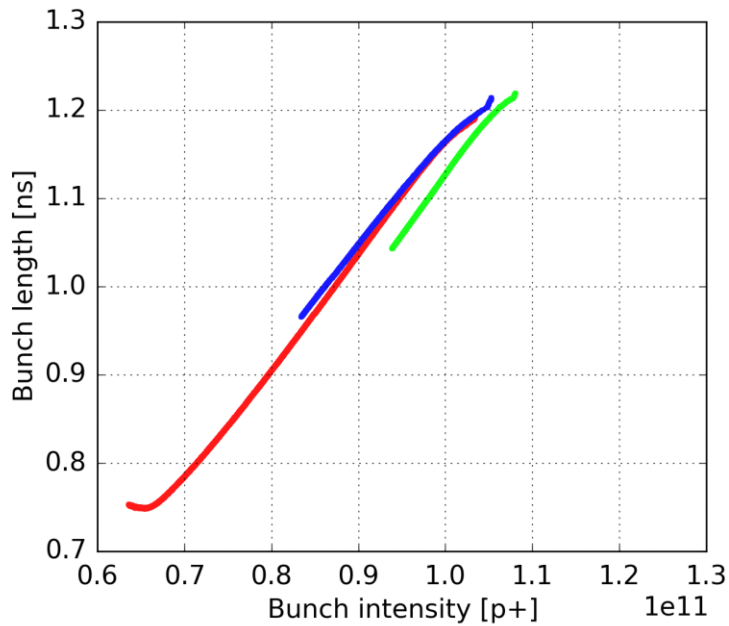


← Intensity decreases during the fill (burn-off)

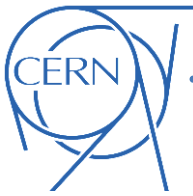


- **Reduction of ~20% or more** on the heat load at 6.5 TeV is observable in all sectors

Sector 23

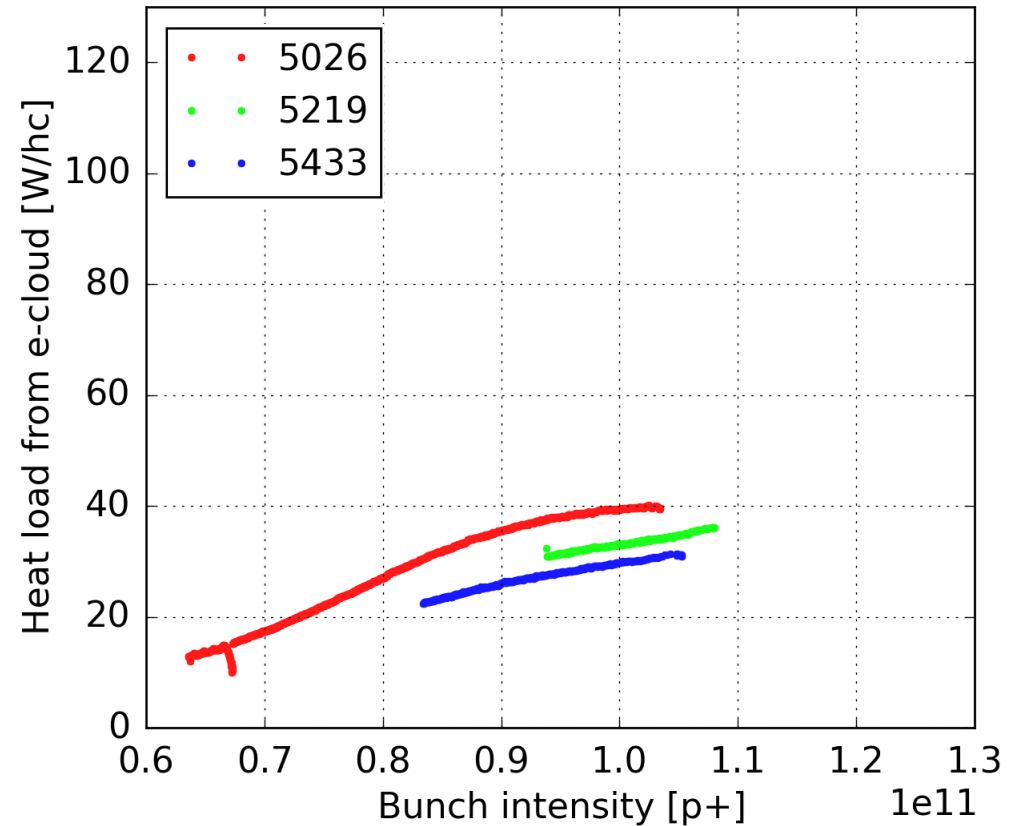
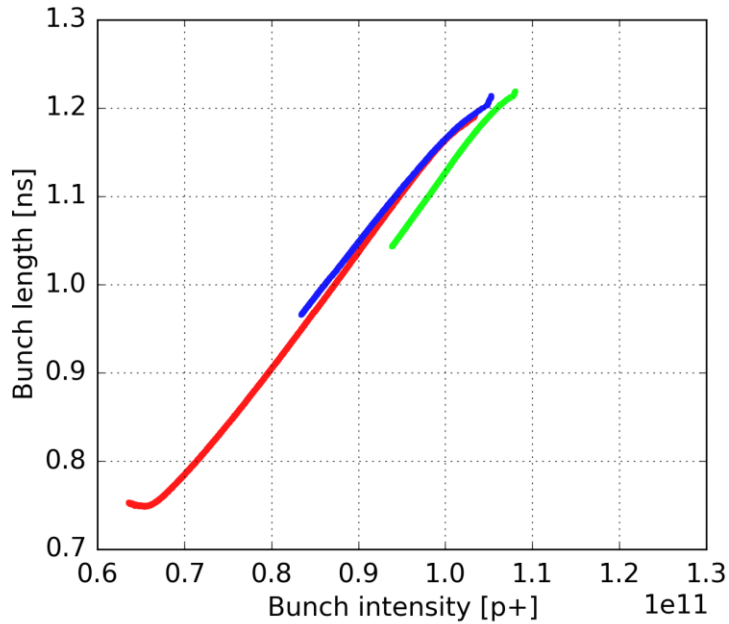


← Intensity decreases during the fill (burn-off)



- **Reduction of ~20% or more** on the heat load at 6.5 TeV is observable in all sectors

Sector 34

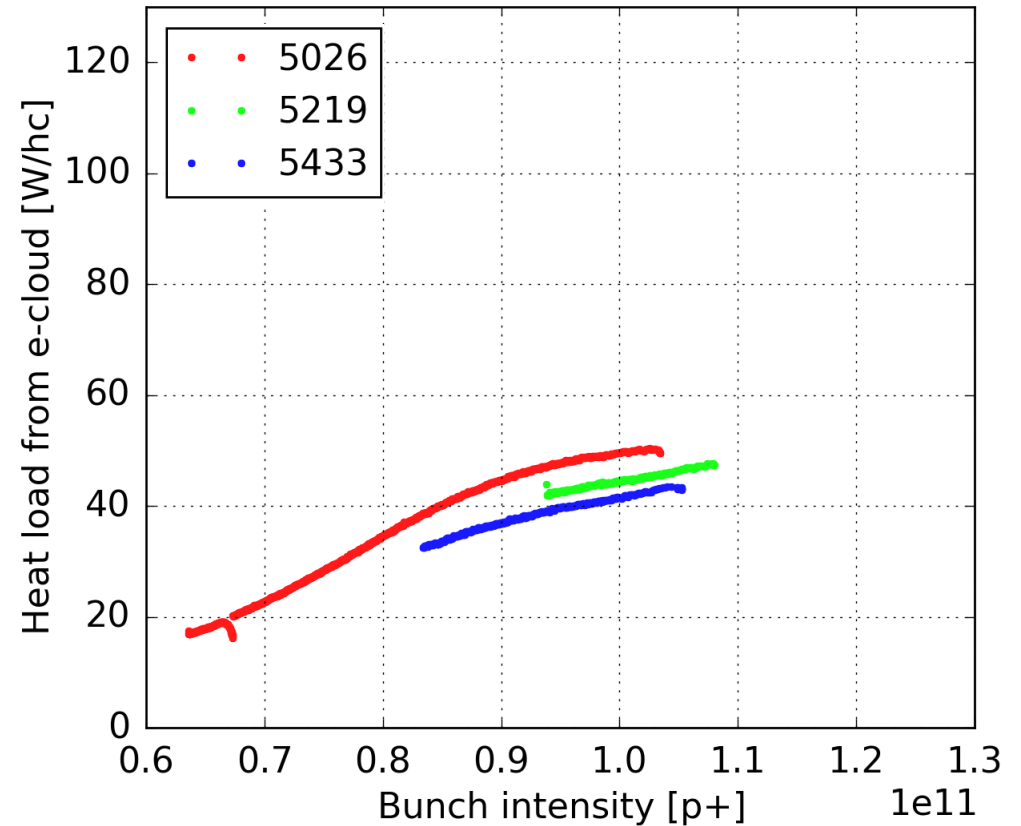
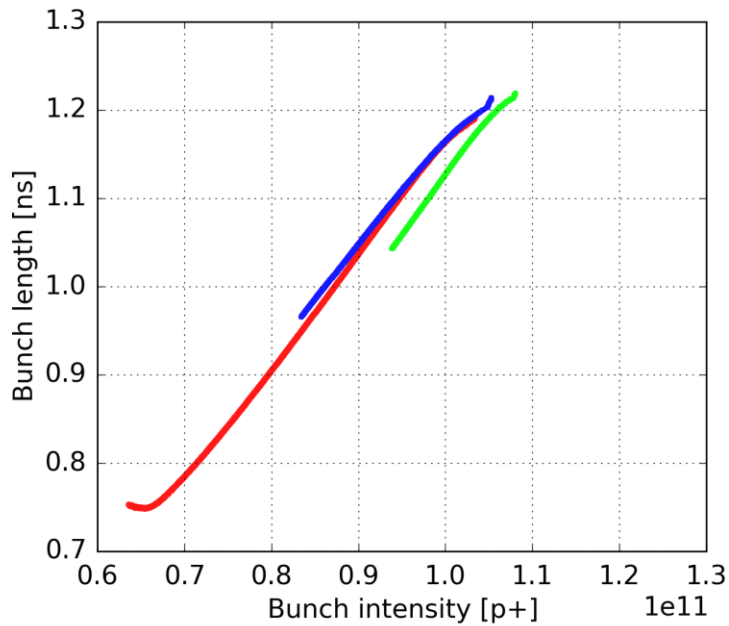


← Intensity decreases during the fill (burn-off)



- **Reduction of ~20% or more** on the heat load at 6.5 TeV is observable in all sectors

Sector 45

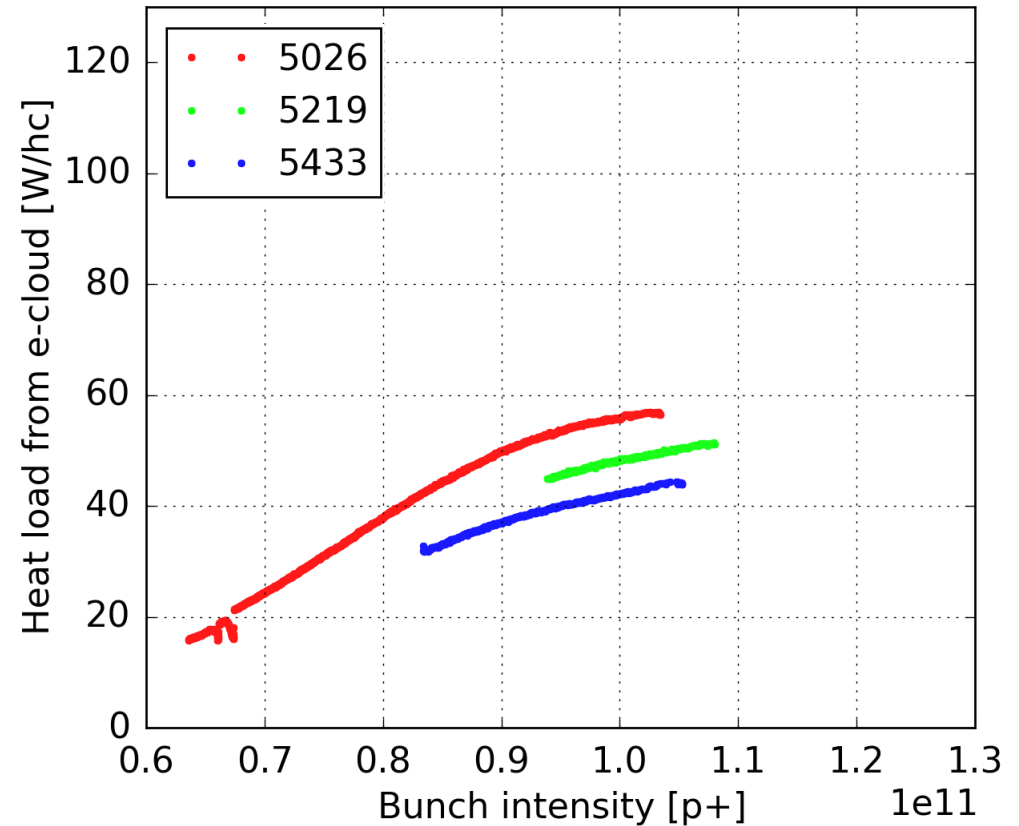
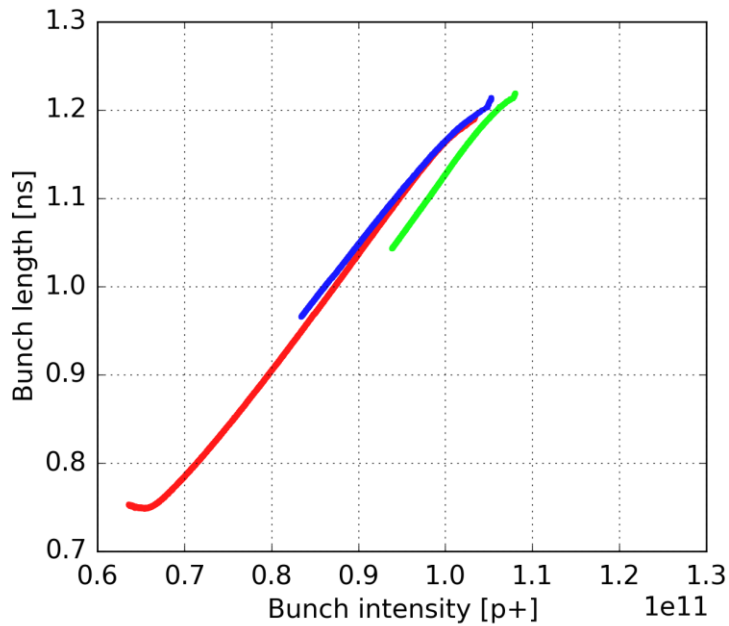


← Intensity decreases during the fill (burn-off)

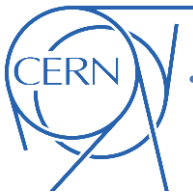


- **Reduction of ~20% or more** on the heat load at 6.5 TeV is observable in all sectors

Sector 56

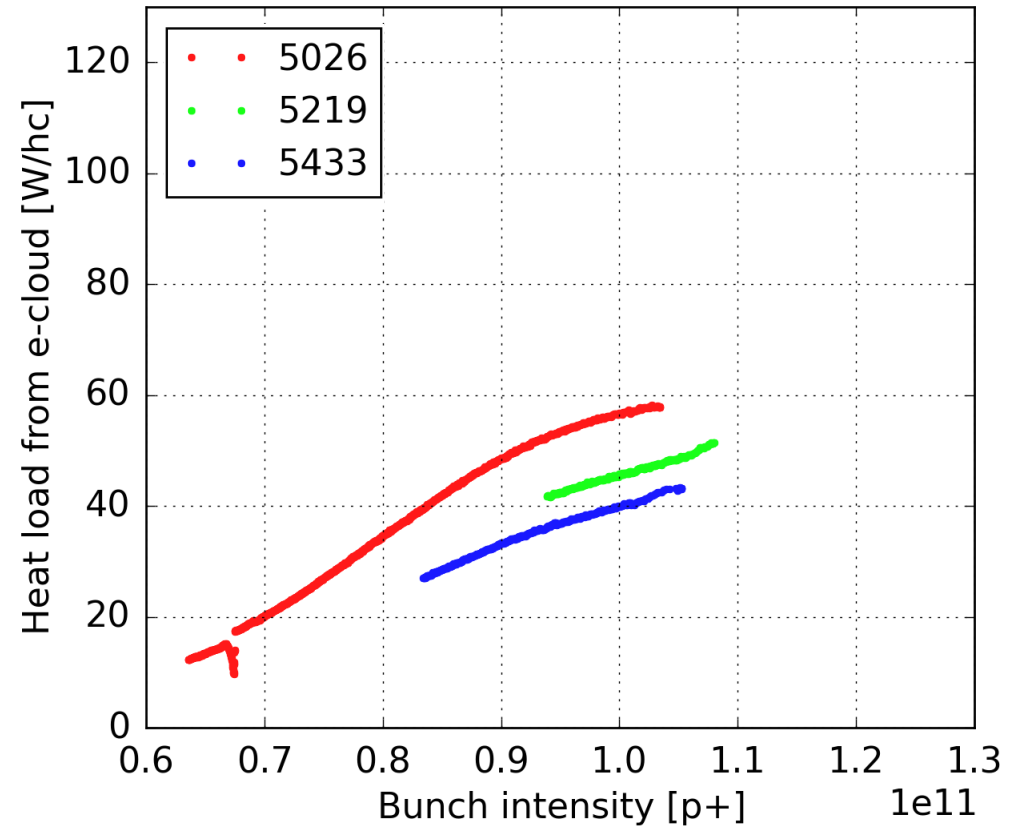
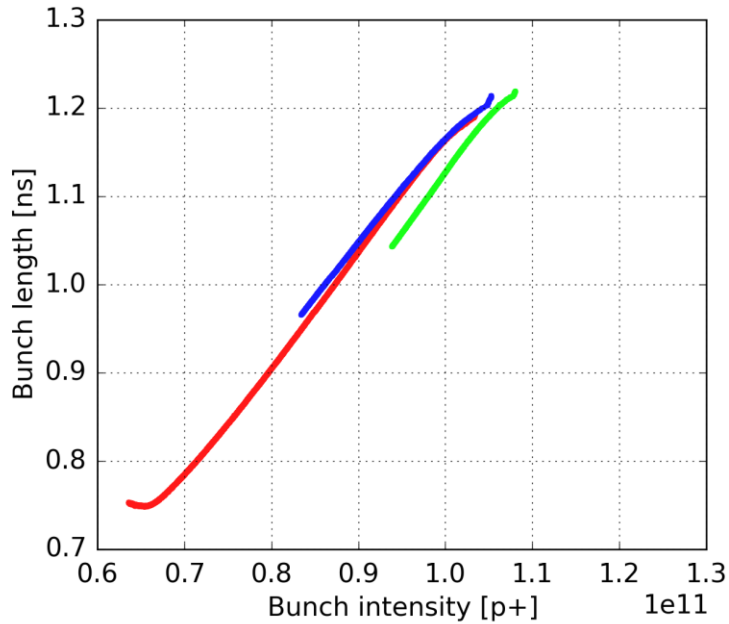


← Intensity decreases during the fill (burn-off)

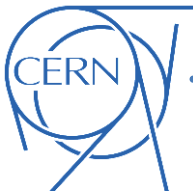


- **Reduction of ~20% or more** on the heat load at 6.5 TeV is observable in all sectors

Sector 67

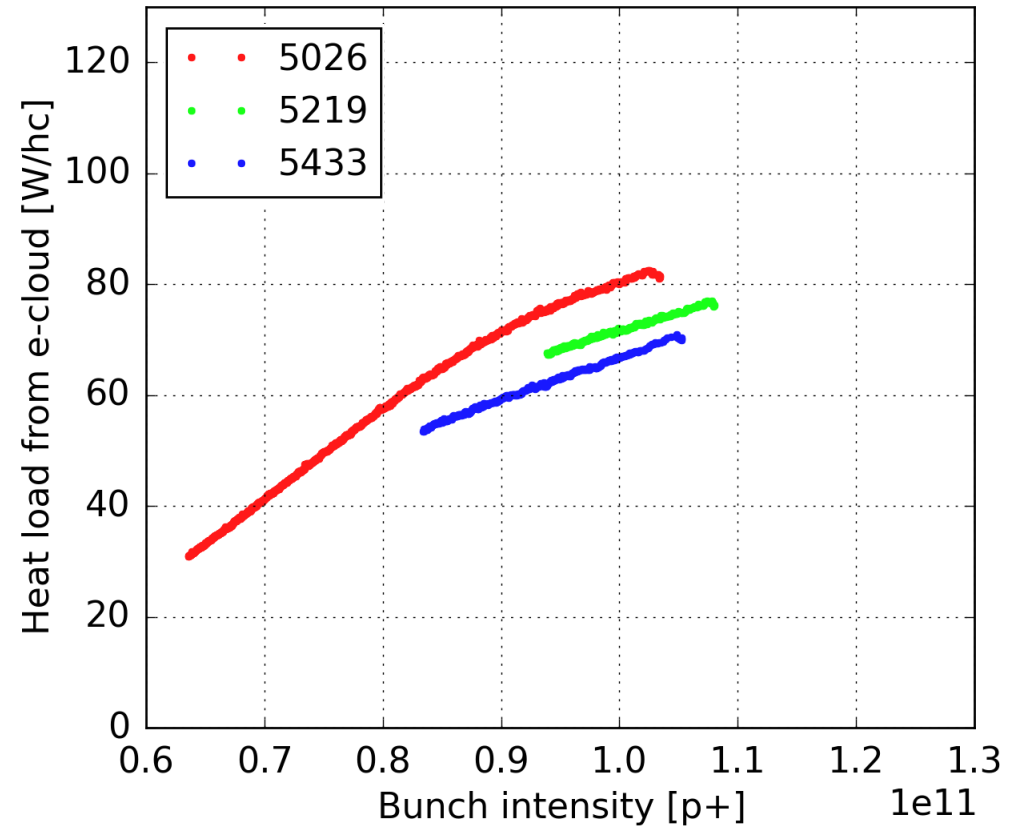
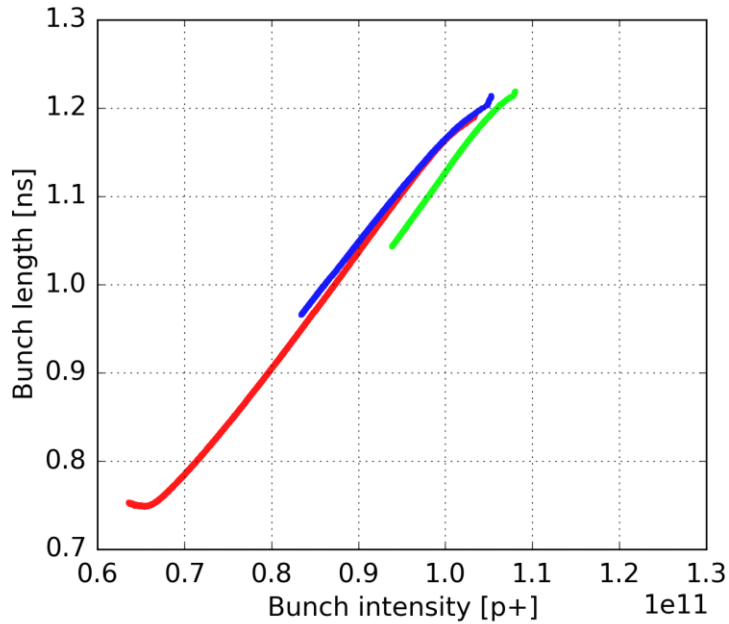


← Intensity decreases during the fill (burn-off)

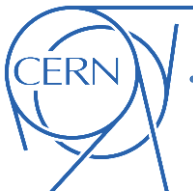


- **Reduction of ~20% or more** on the heat load at 6.5 TeV is observable in all sectors

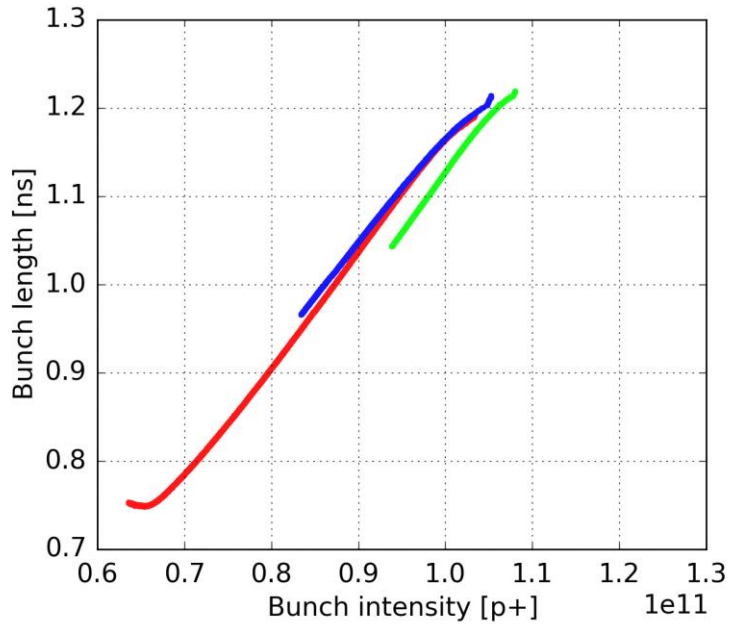
Sector 78



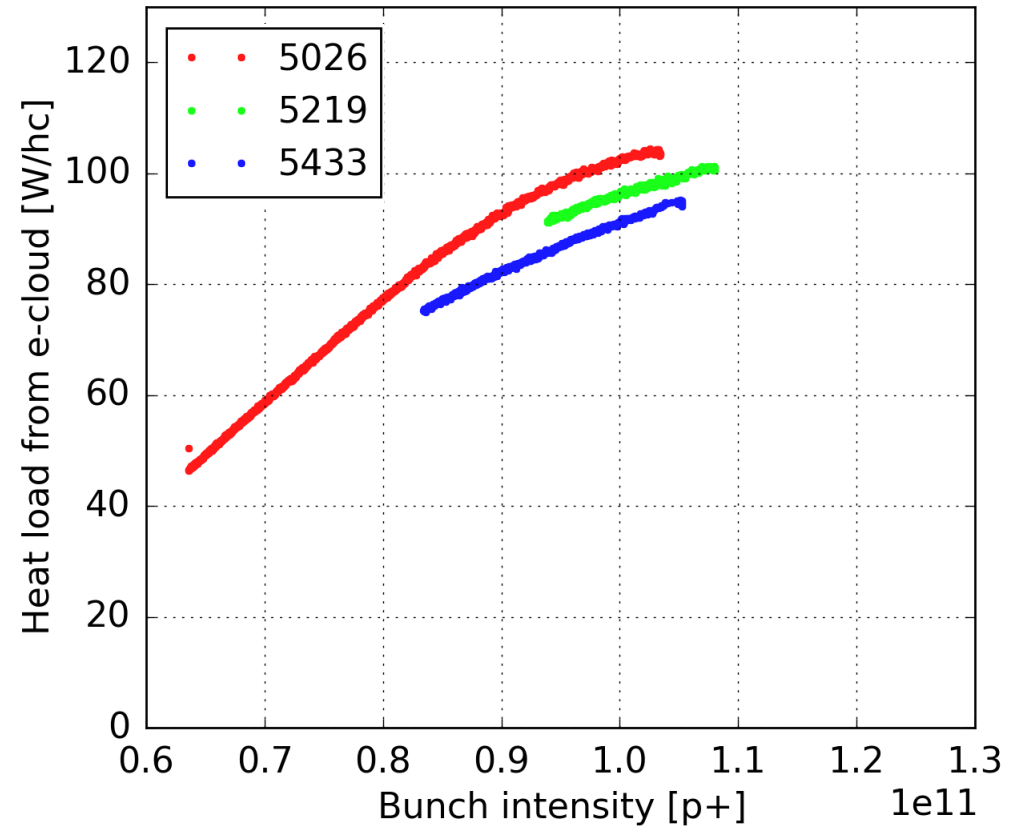
← Intensity decreases during the fill (burn-off)



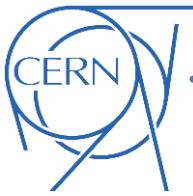
- **Reduction of ~20% or more** on the heat load at 6.5 TeV is observable in all sectors



Sector 81

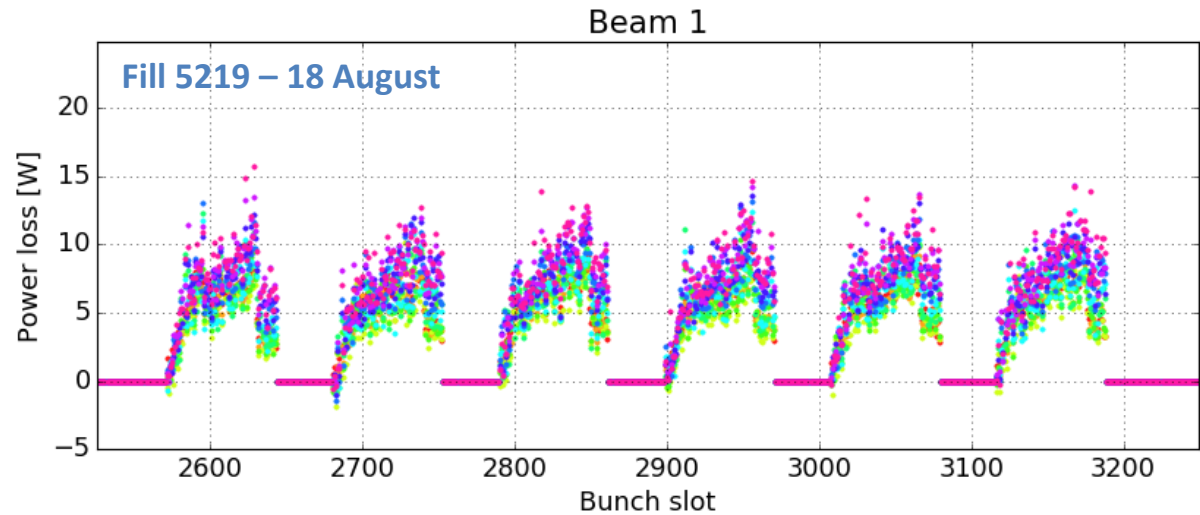
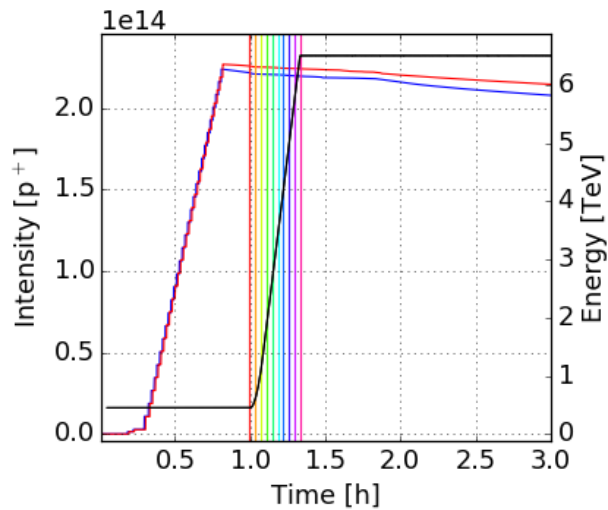
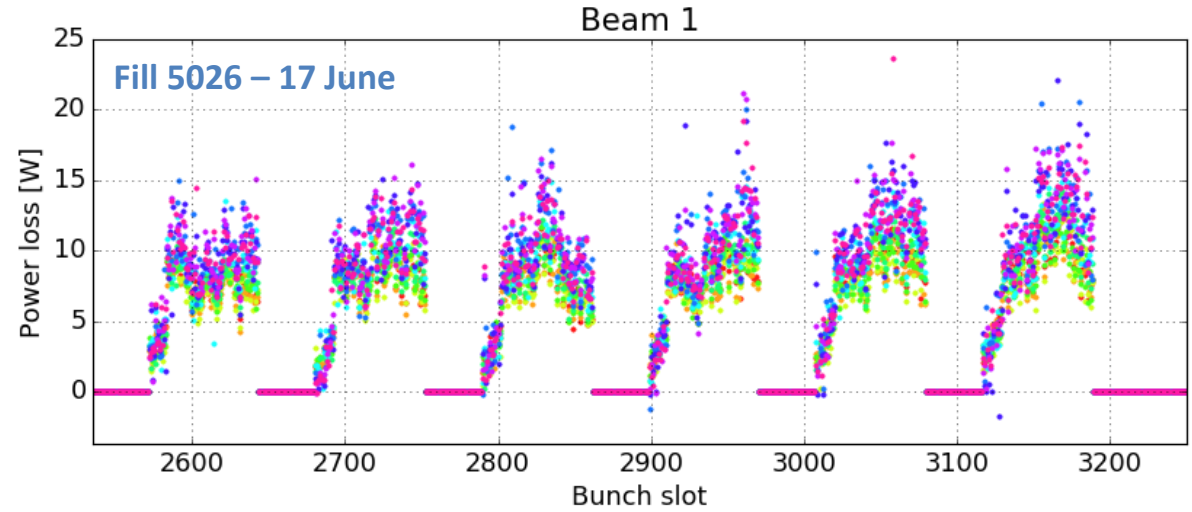
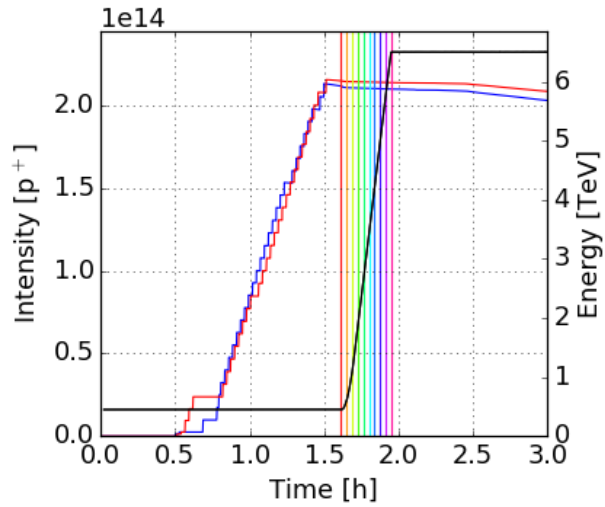


← Intensity decreases during the fill (burn-off)



Stable phase comparison

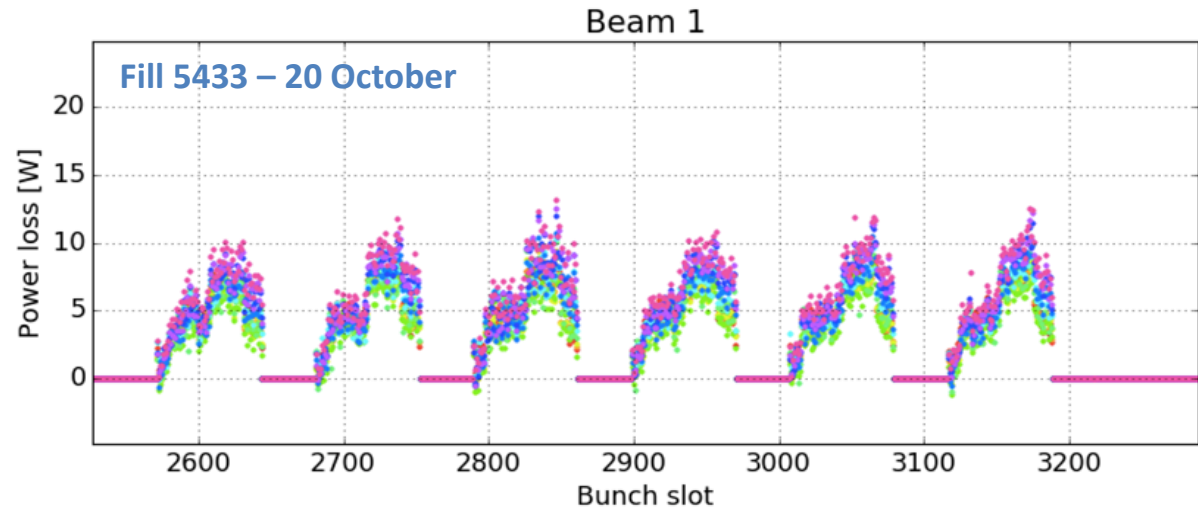
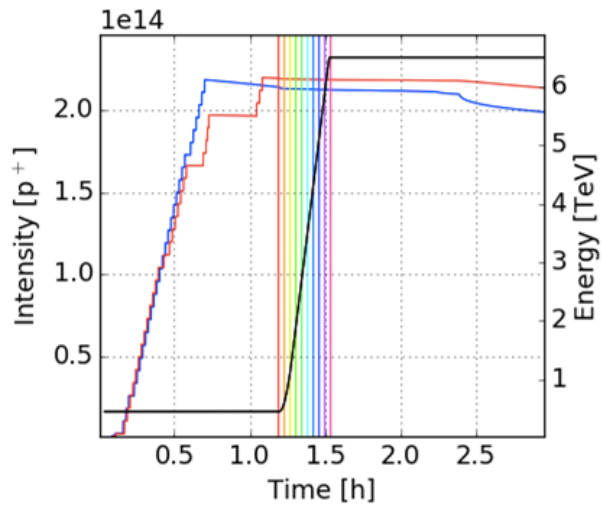
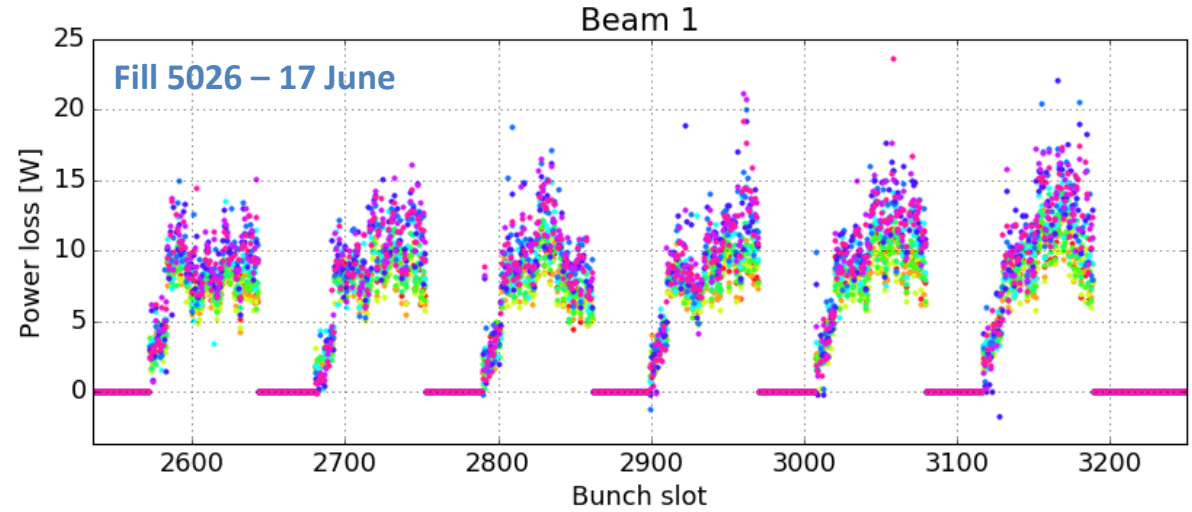
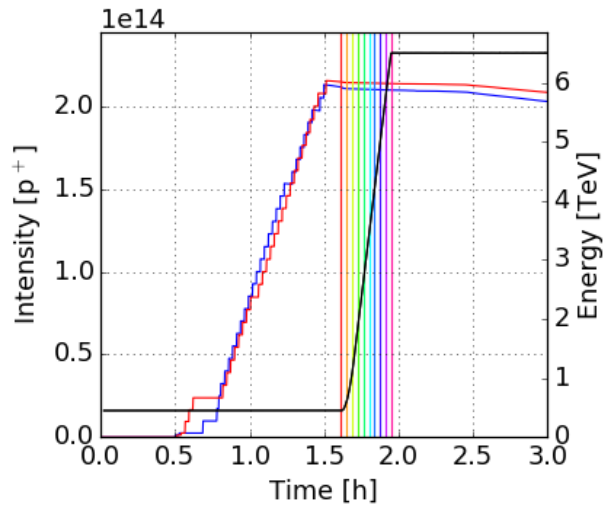
- Also bunch-by-bunch power loss shows some improvement

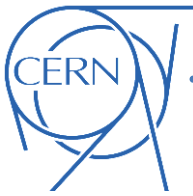




Stable phase comparison

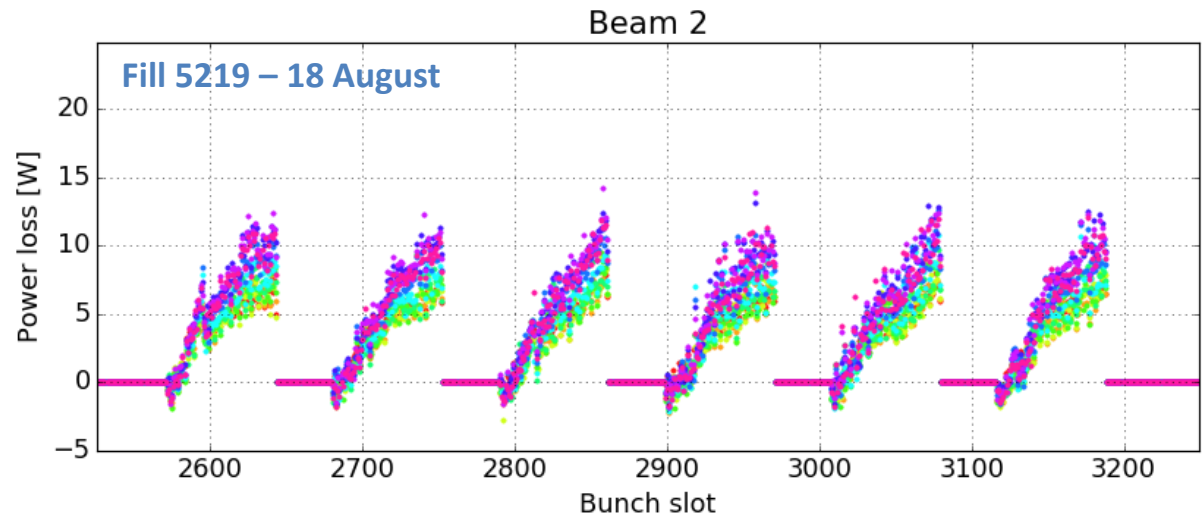
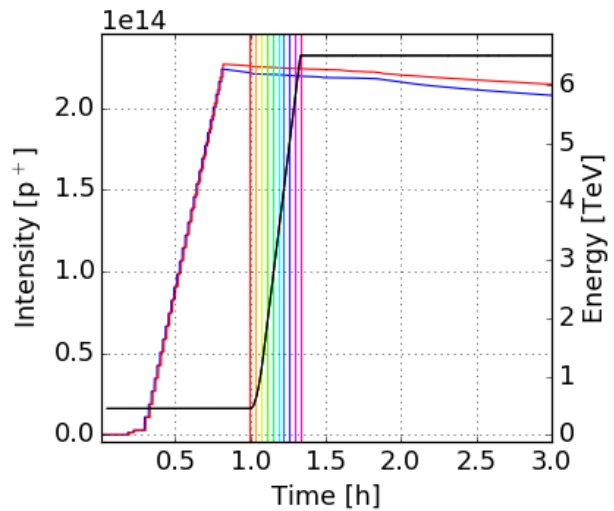
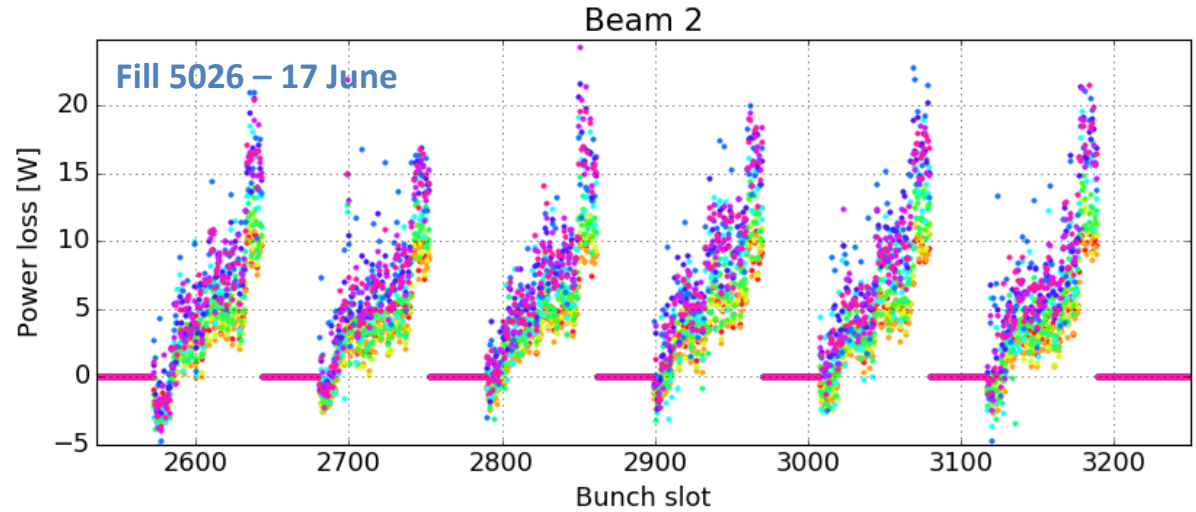
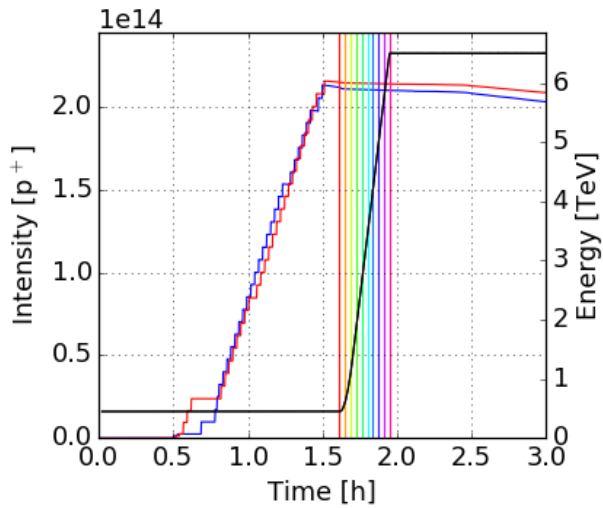
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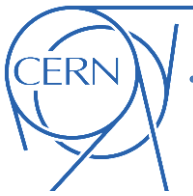




Stable phase comparison

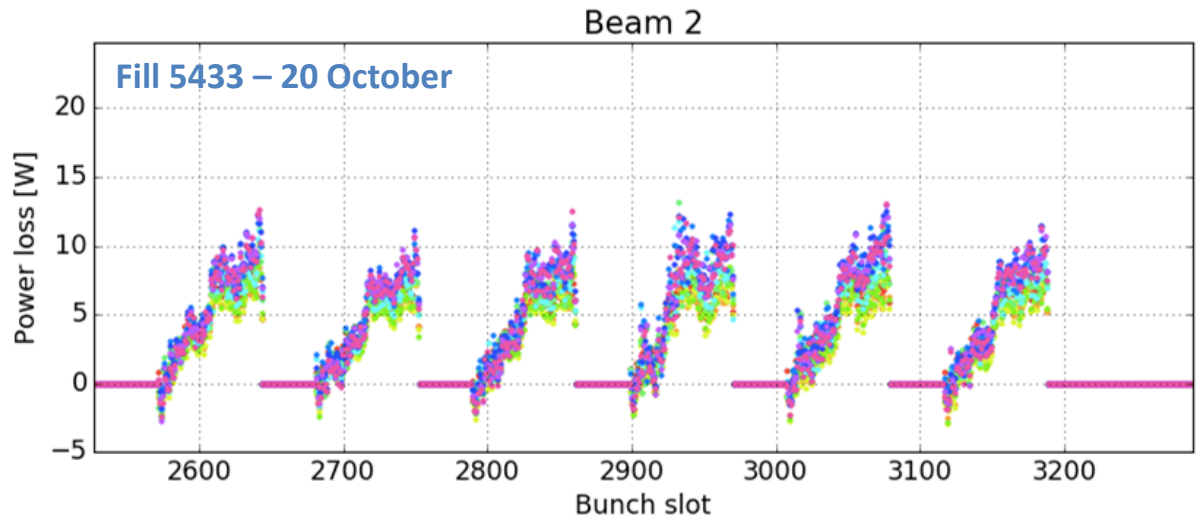
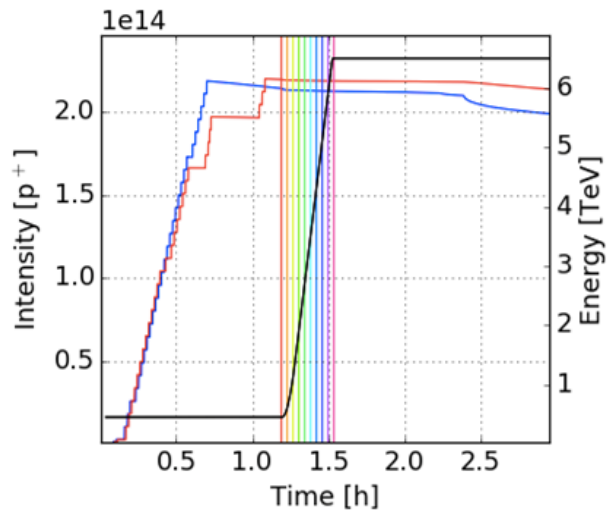
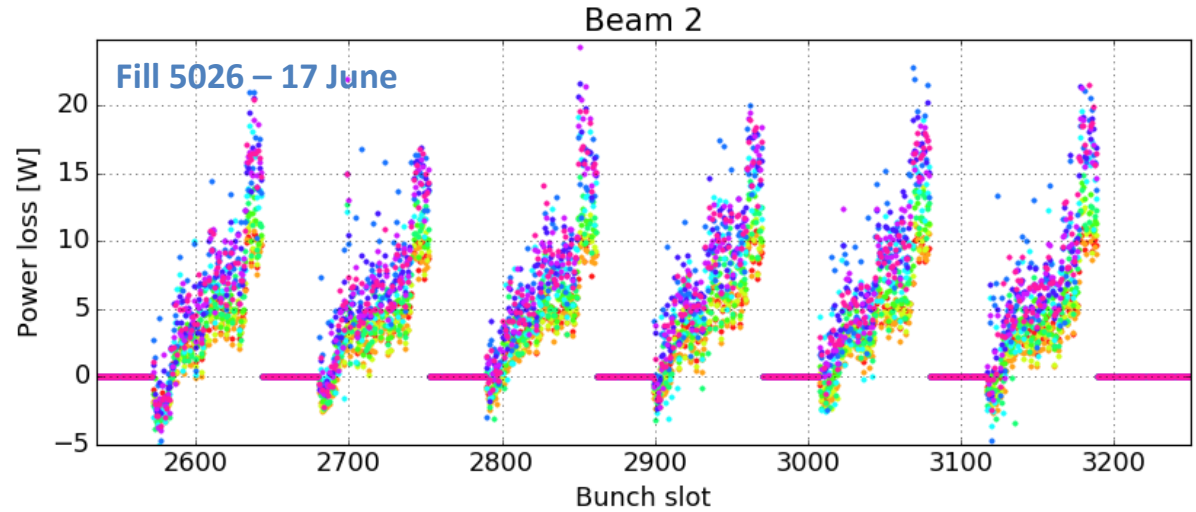
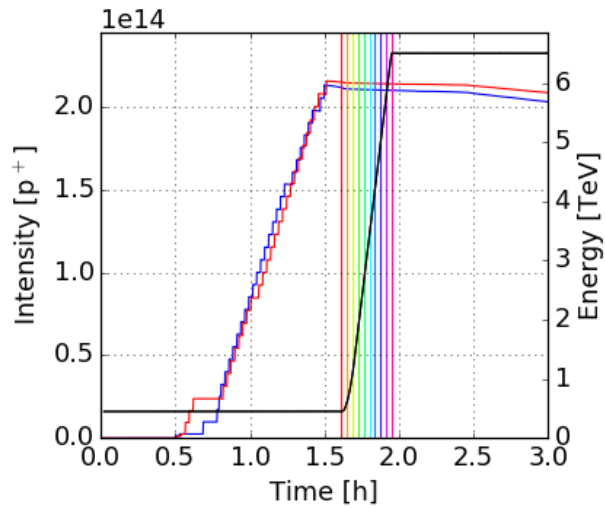
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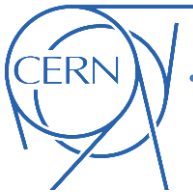




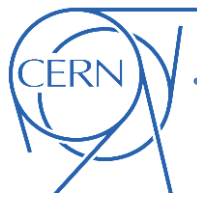
Stable phase comparison

- Also bunch-by-bunch power loss shows some improvement





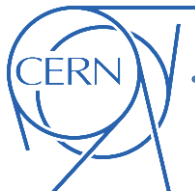
Heat load breakdown and SEY estimates



Sharing among different heat load contribution

What we know about the different contributions:

- **Impedance and synchrotron** radiation can be calculated with simple formulas

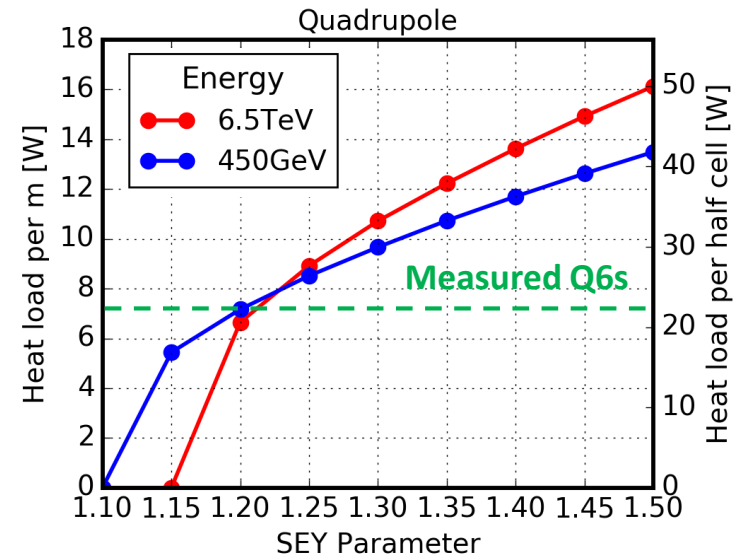
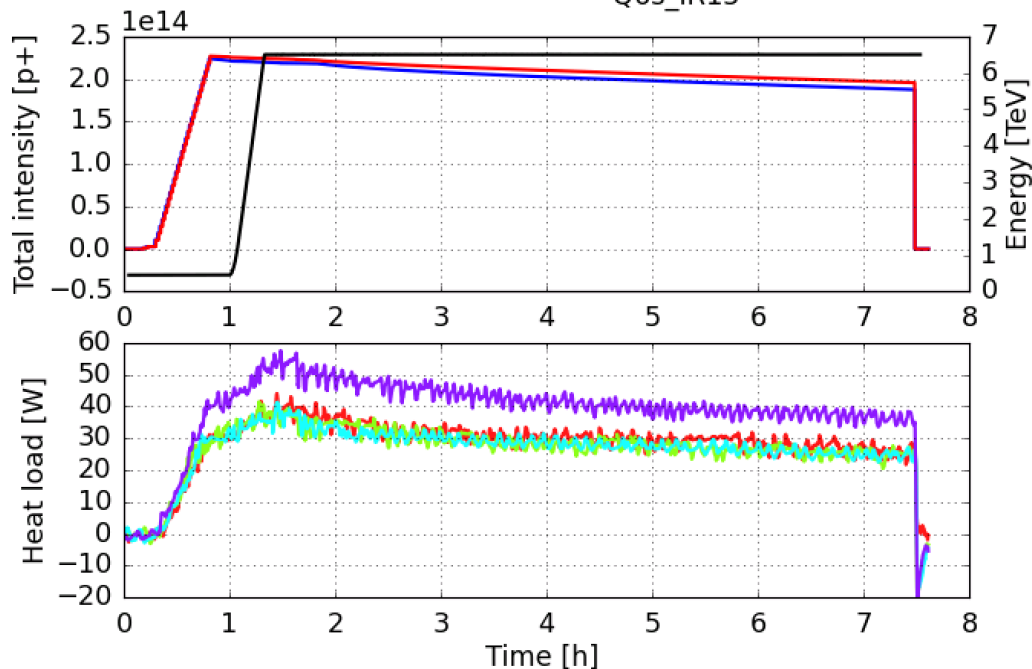


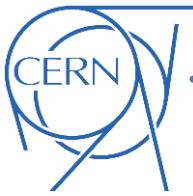
Sharing among different heat load contribution

What we know about the different contributions:

- **Impedance and synchrotron** radiation can be calculated with simple formulas
- Heat loads in the **quadrupoles** can be inferred from the **Q6 magnets** (same chamber)
 - Comparing against simulations we get $SEY_{quad} = \sim 1.2$

Fill. 5219 started on Thu, 18 Aug 2016 22:31:39
Q6s_IR15

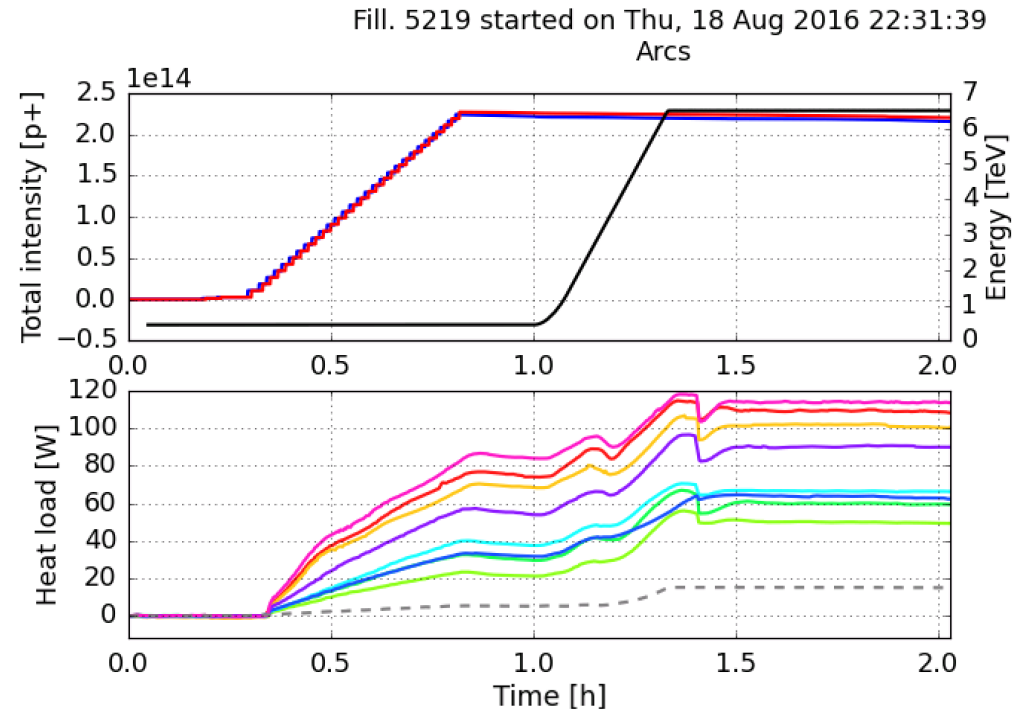
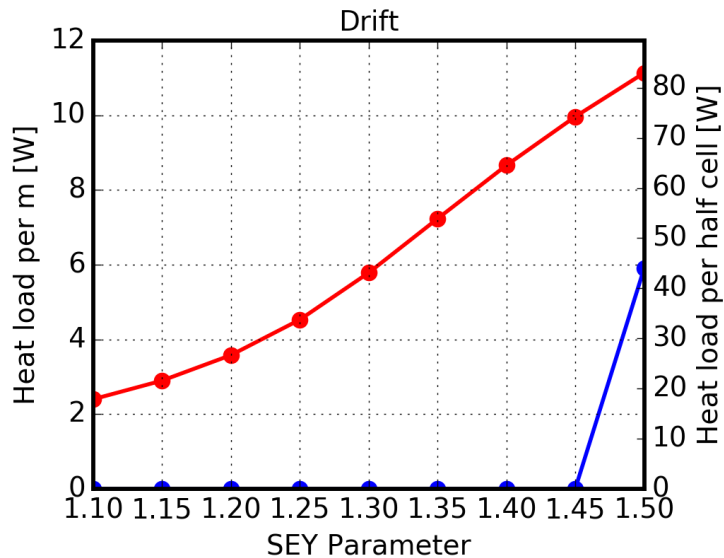




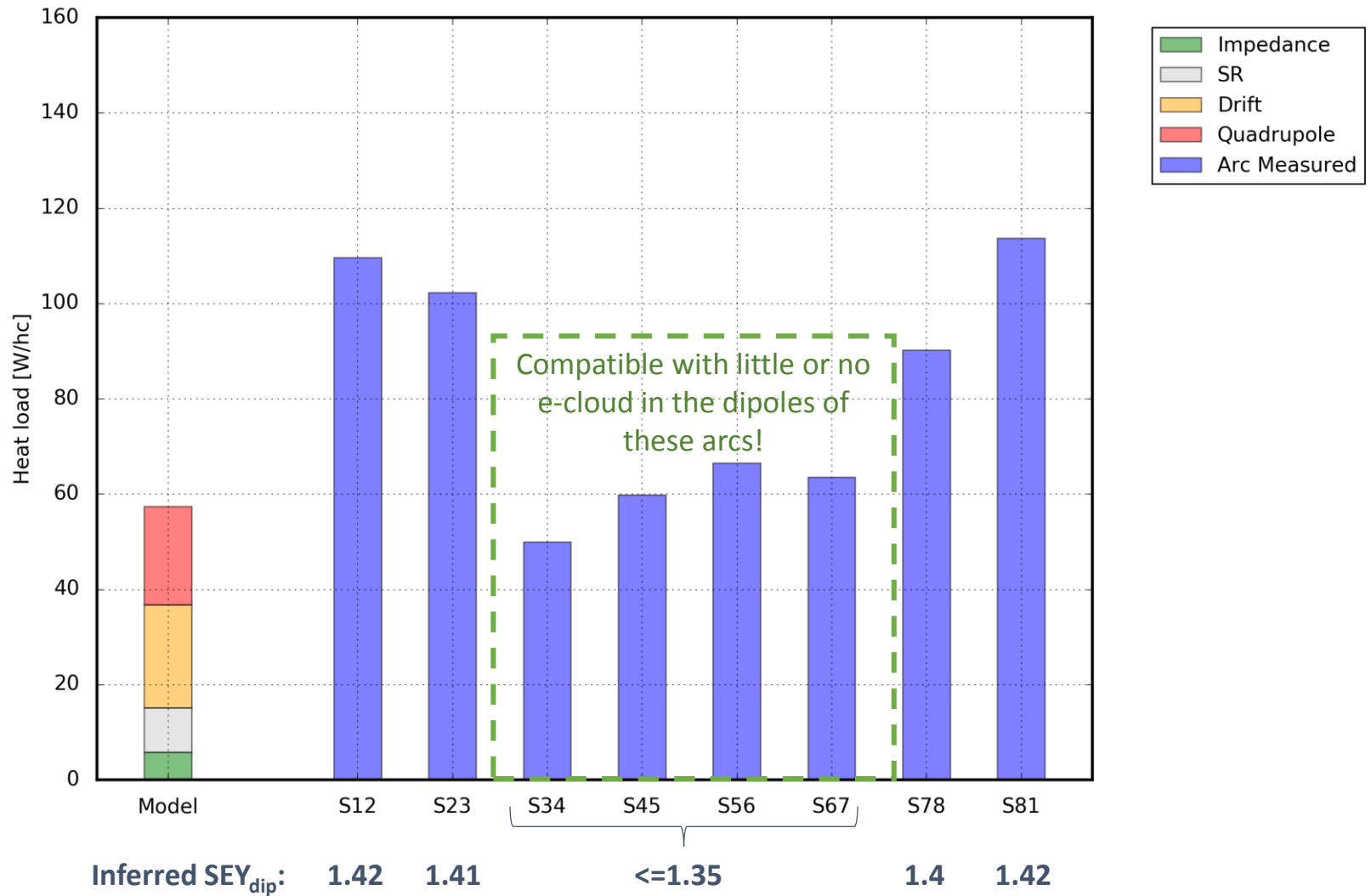
Sharing among different heat load contribution

What we know about the different contributions:

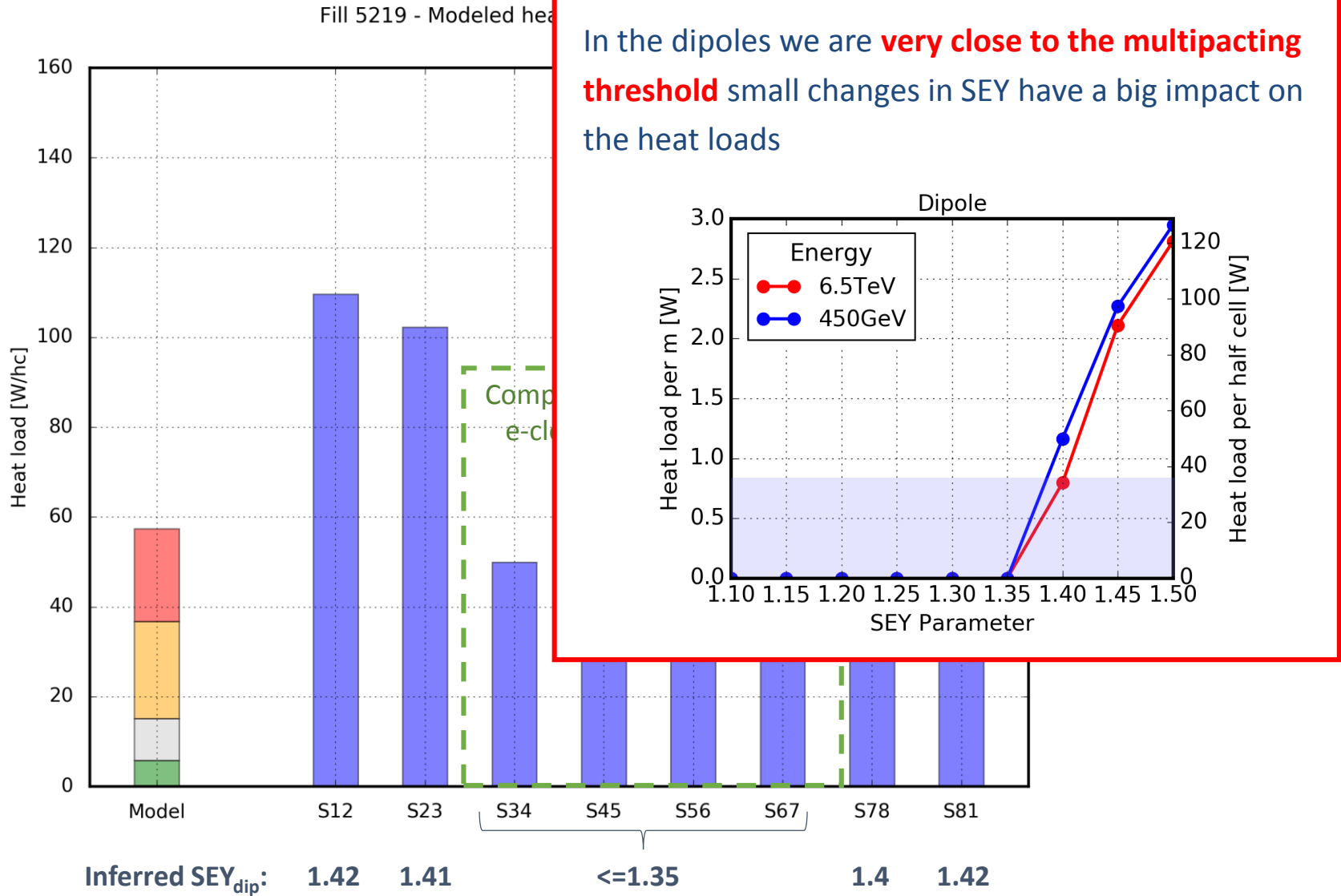
- **Impedance and synchrotron** radiation can be calculated with simple formulas
- Heat loads in the **quadrupoles** can be inferred from the **Q6 magnets** (same chamber)
 - Comparing against simulations we get $SEY_{quad} = \sim 1.2$
- Even with low SEY (~ 1.15) the **drift spaces** (for now we assume cell length not covered by main magnets) **give a significant heat load at 6.5 TeV** (photoelectrons from “direct impact” of SR are not neutralized by the B field)
 - It can explain partially (or even fully?) the heat load increase in the ramp



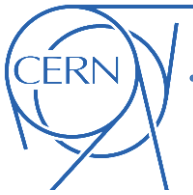
Fill 5219 - Modeled heat loads with Quad SEY 1.20 Drift SEY 1.15



The **SEY in the arc dipoles** can be inferred comparing the **residual heat load** with PyELOUD simulations



The **SEY in the arc dipoles** can be inferred comparing the **residual heat load** with PyECLLOUD simulations



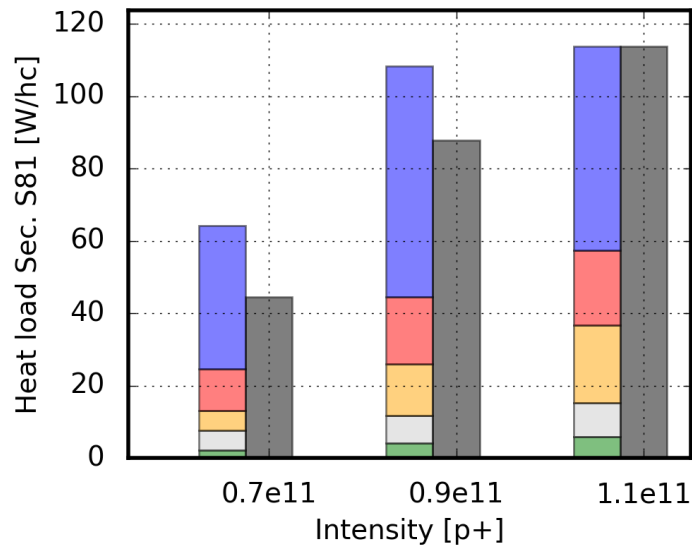
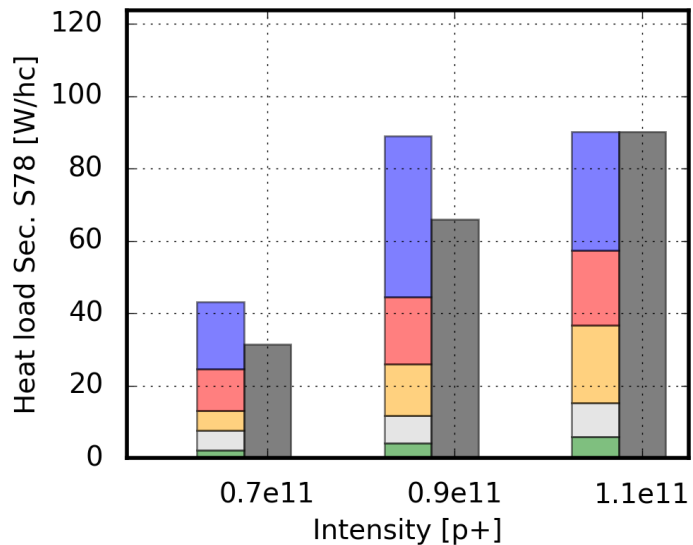
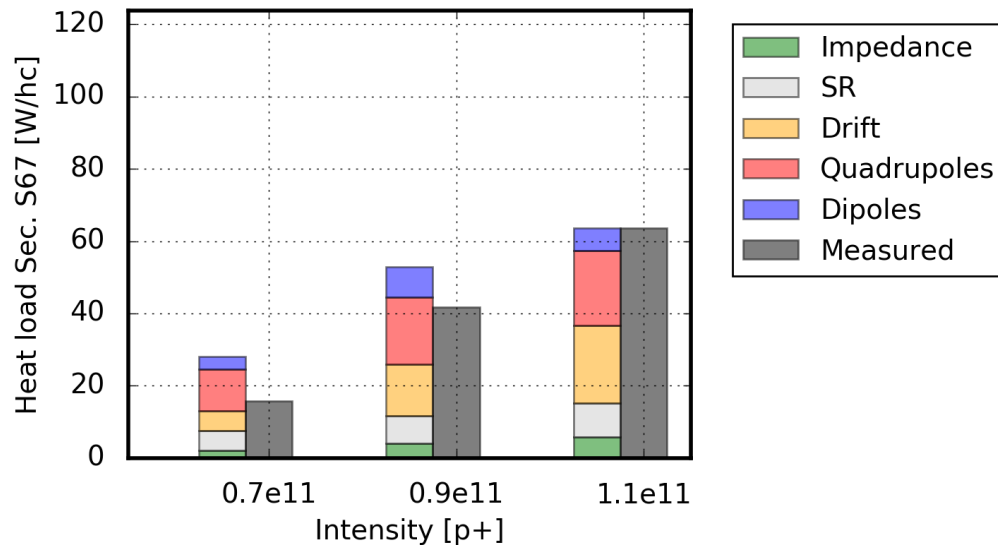
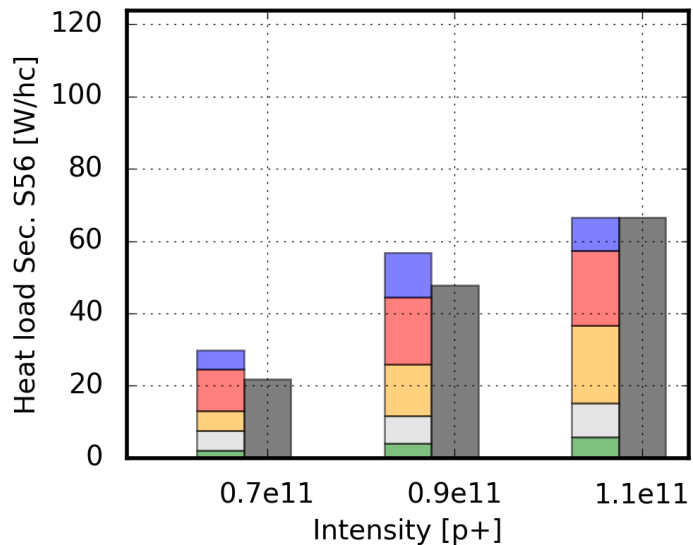
**Dependence on bunch intensity
(measured in dedicated MD fills on 18-19 Aug.)**

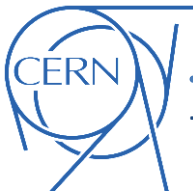


MD fills with different bunch intensity

The different components are expected to scale differently with intensity

→ Reasonably good agreement on the total, measured dependence a bit steeper than expected

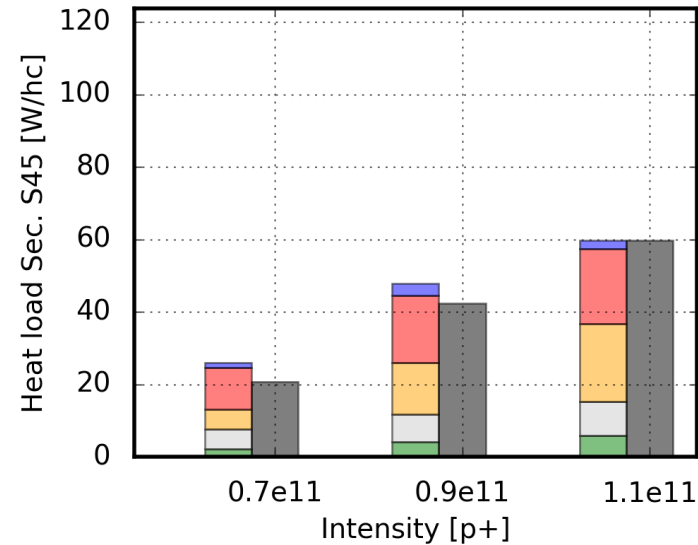
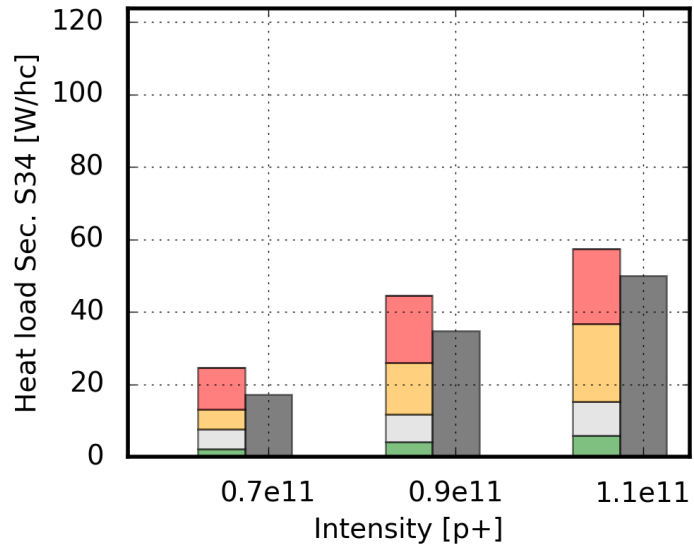
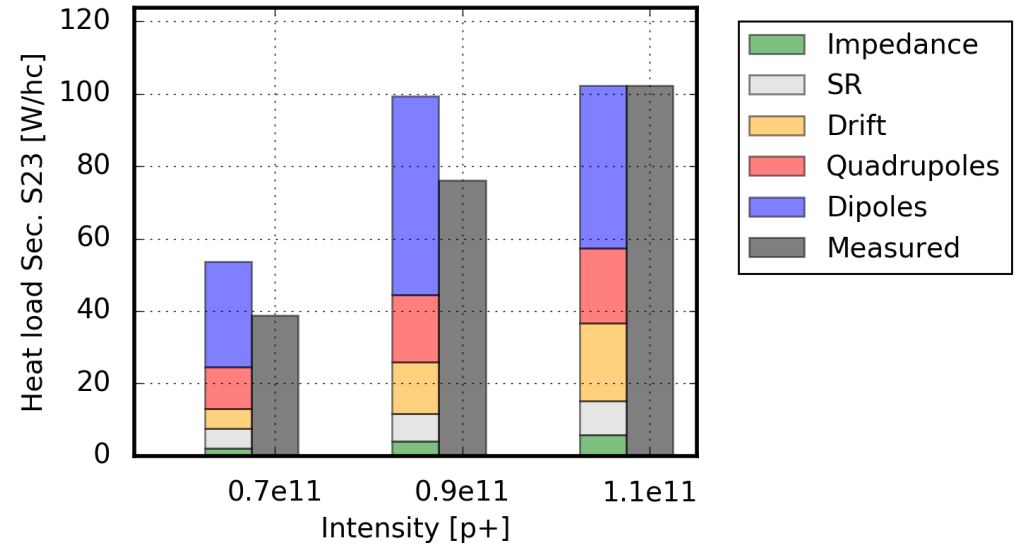
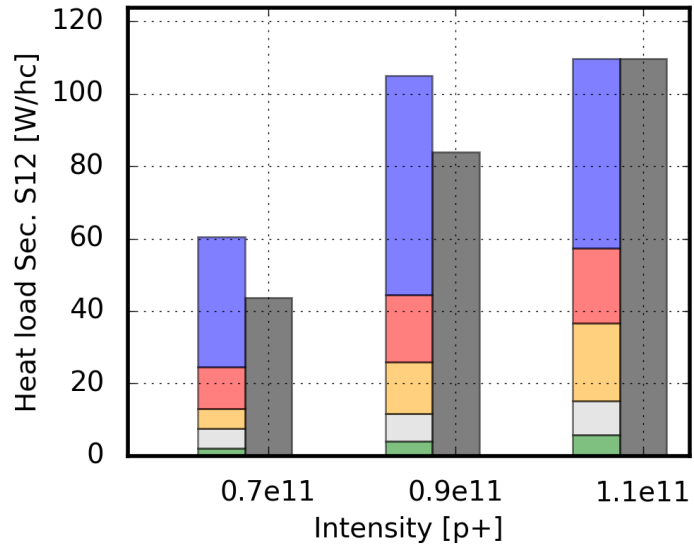


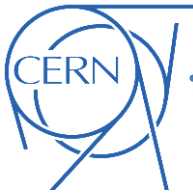


MD fills with different bunch intensity

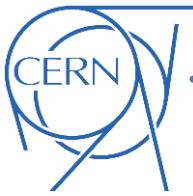
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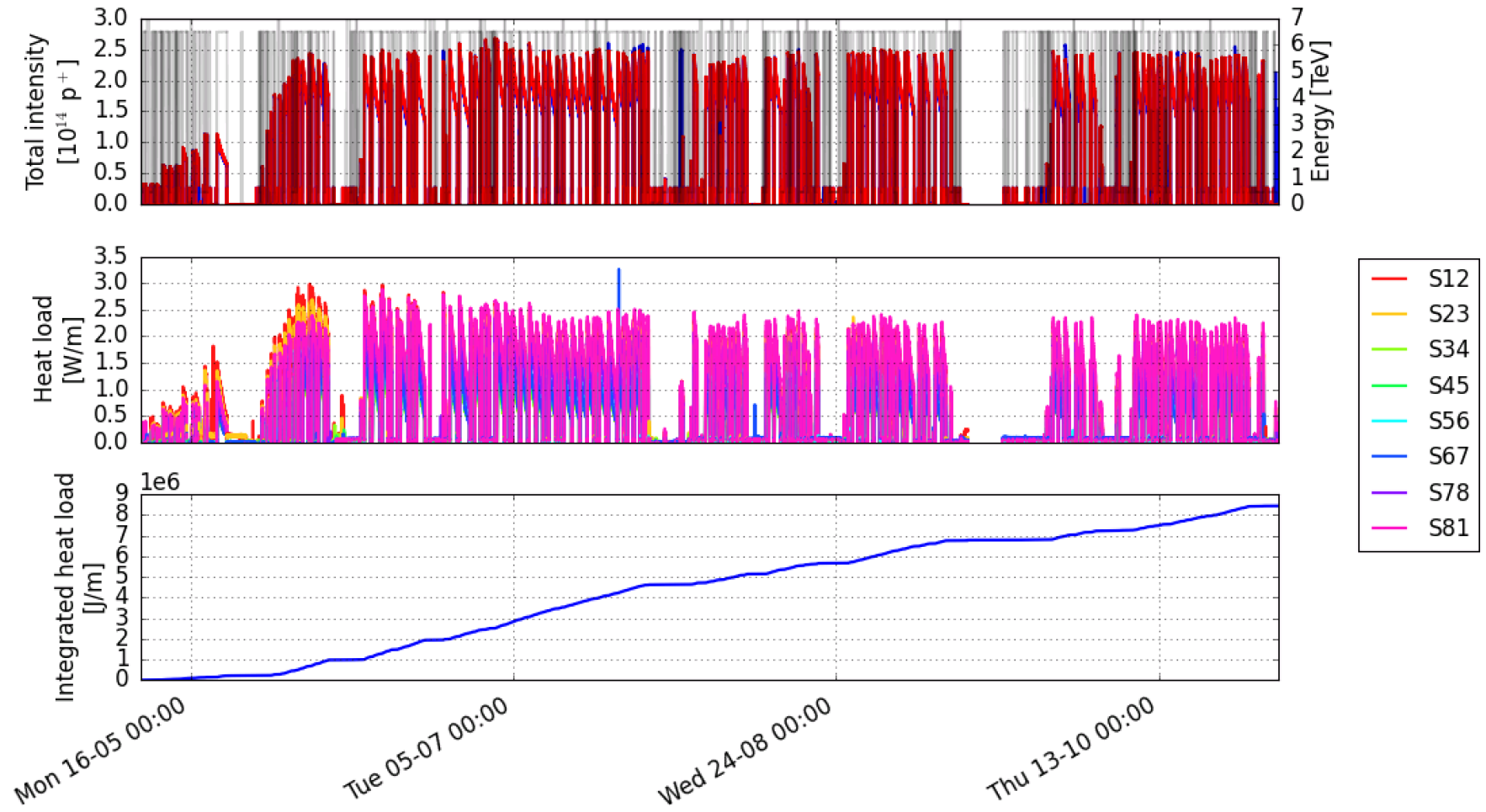


Computation of the integrated electron dose



Computation of the integrated electron dose

The **integrated heat load** can be directly from the cryogenics measurements

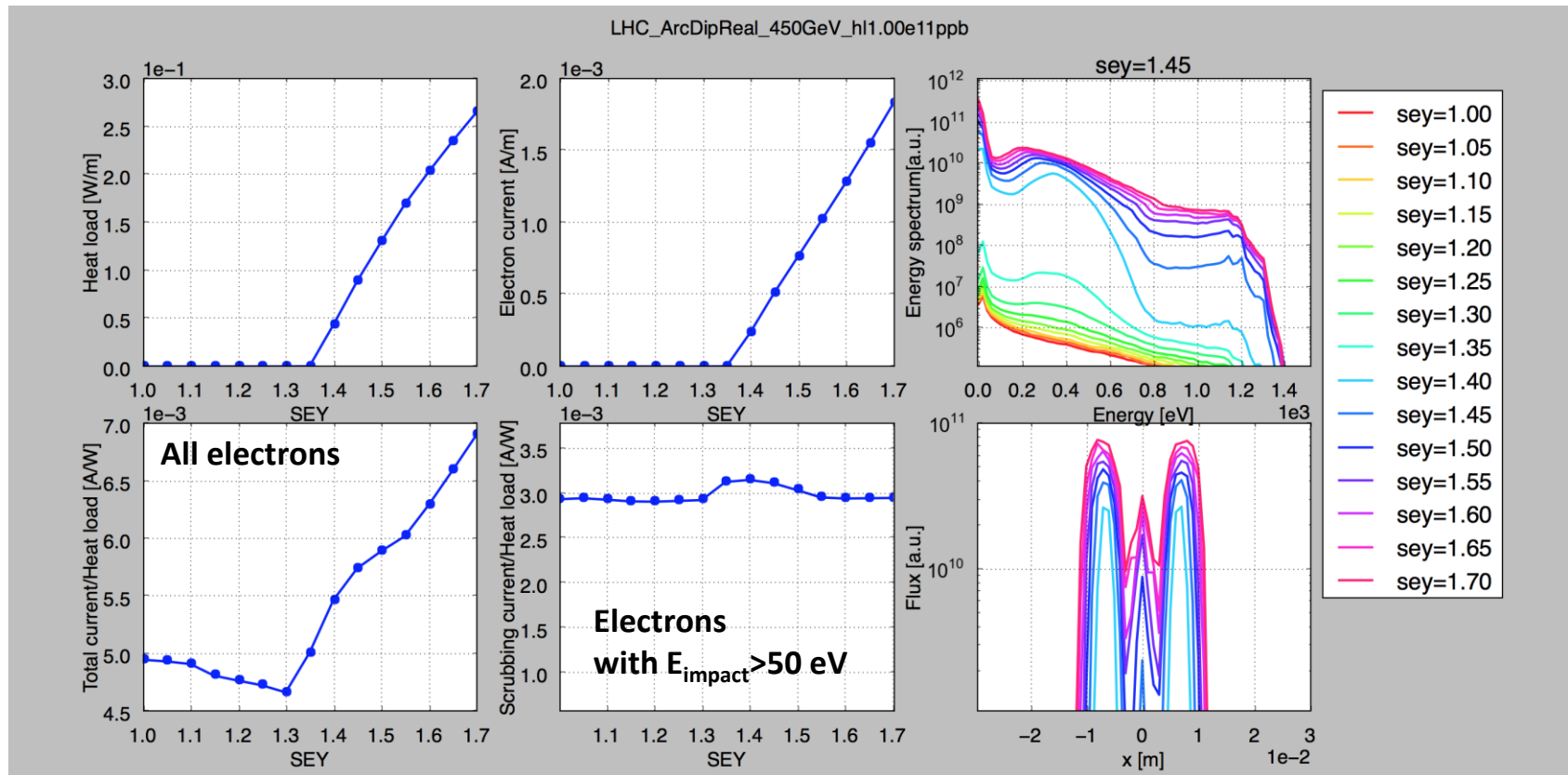


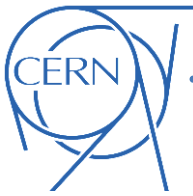
From **PyECLOUD simulations** we obtain a **conversion factor** of **3 mA/W**

→ Equivalent to an **average energy** of the impacting electron of **333 eV**

→ Consistent with simplified back-of-the-envelope calculation

We count only “good” scrubbing electrons $E_{\text{impact}} > 50 \text{ eV}$

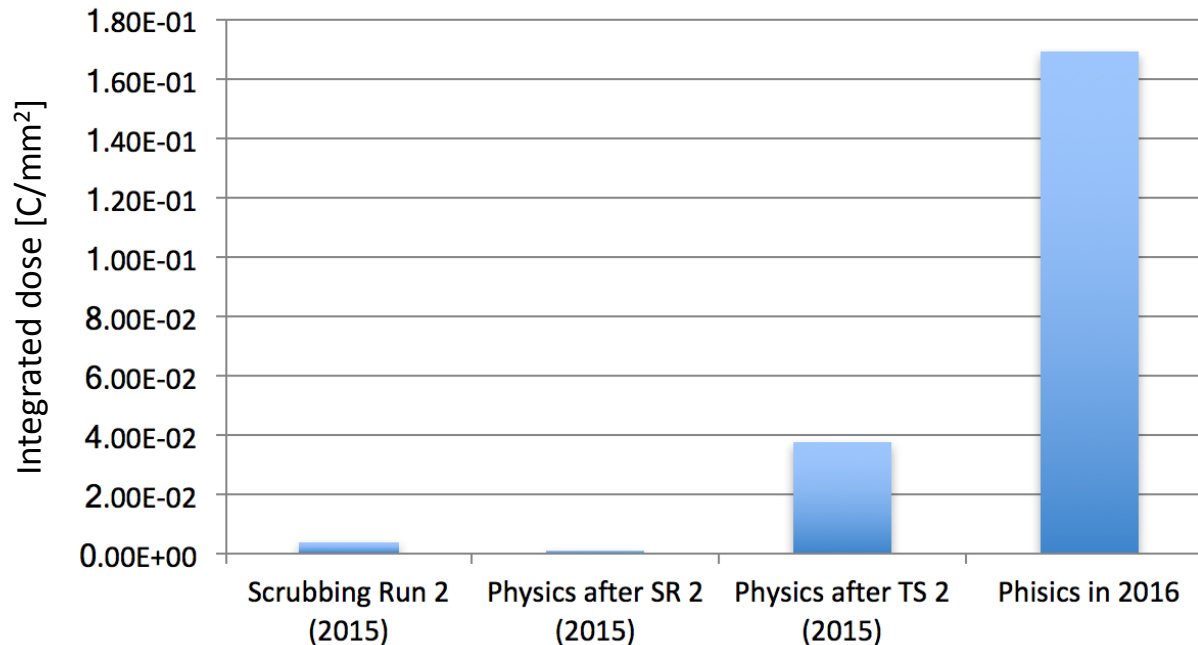




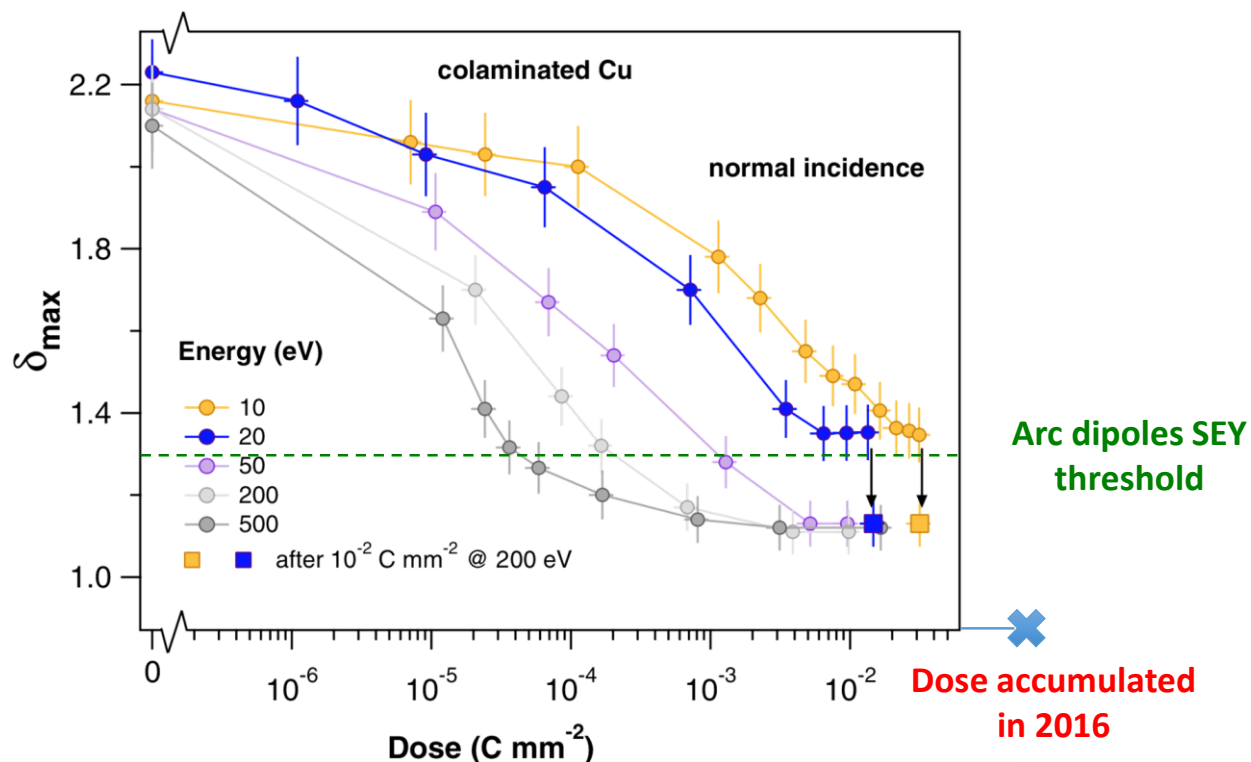
Computation of the integrated electron dose

For the arc dipoles of the “high-load” sectors

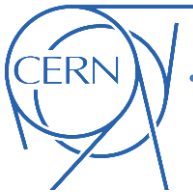
Calibration I/HL	3.00E-03	[A/W]	
Area	0.08	2 cm *2 (top bottom) *2 beam pipes	
Reduction factor (remove quad, impeded, SynRad)	0.5		
Period	Integrated heat load [J/m] (2 beams)	Integrated dose [C/m] (2 beams)	Integrated dose [C/mm²]
Scrubbing Run 2 (2015)	1.90E+05	5.70E+02	3.56E-03
Physics after SR 2 (2015)	6.00E+04	1.80E+02	1.13E-03
Physics after TS 2 (2015)	2.00E+06	6.00E+03	3.75E-02
Physics in 2016	9.00E+06	2.70E+04	1.69E-01



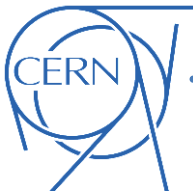
According to lab measurements (300 K) **the dose accumulated in 2016 should be largely sufficient** to achieve full e-cloud suppression in the dipoles
 → ~achieved in S34, S45, S56, S67 but not yet in the others...



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



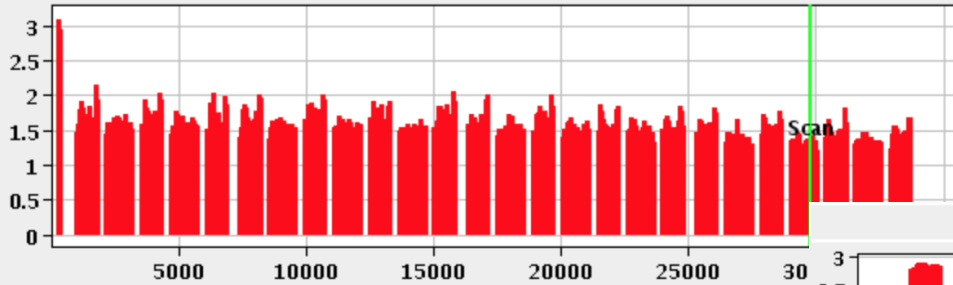
MD fills with combined filling scheme (8b4e and BCMS25ns)



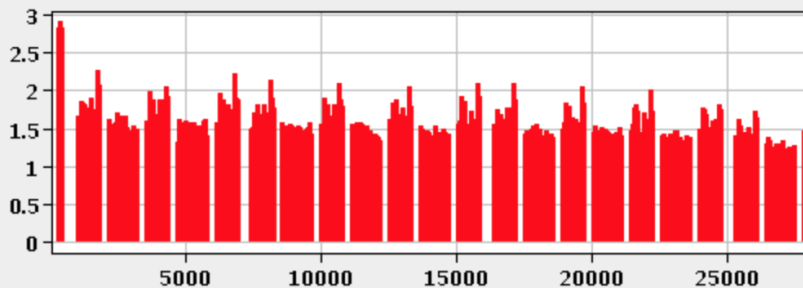
MD421: electron cloud with 25 ns beam variants

- The machine was filled with the **combined scheme** (share 45% 8b4e vs. 55% 25ns BCMS) with a total of **1908 bunches**
- Beams were accelerated and brought in collision using the operational machine settings We declared stable beams and stayed in collision for about 45 mins
- Collected **heat-load** and **stable phase data**

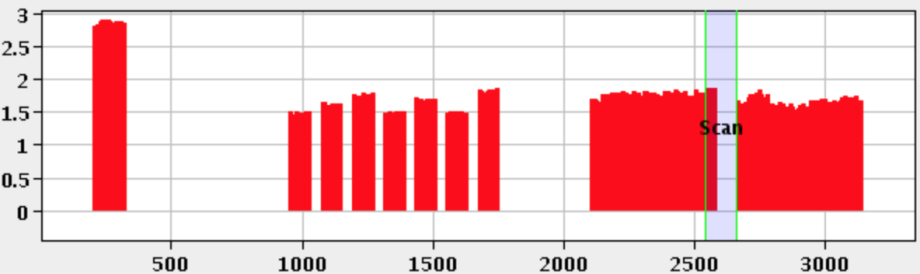
HORIZONTAL EMITTANCE



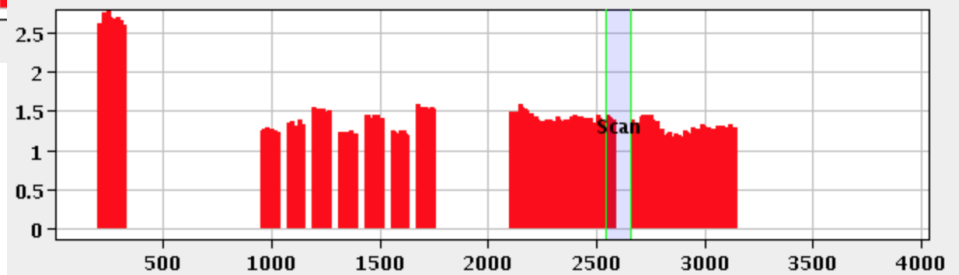
VERTICAL EMITTANCE

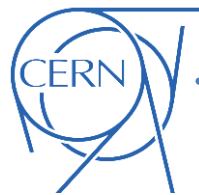


HORIZONTAL EMITTANCE



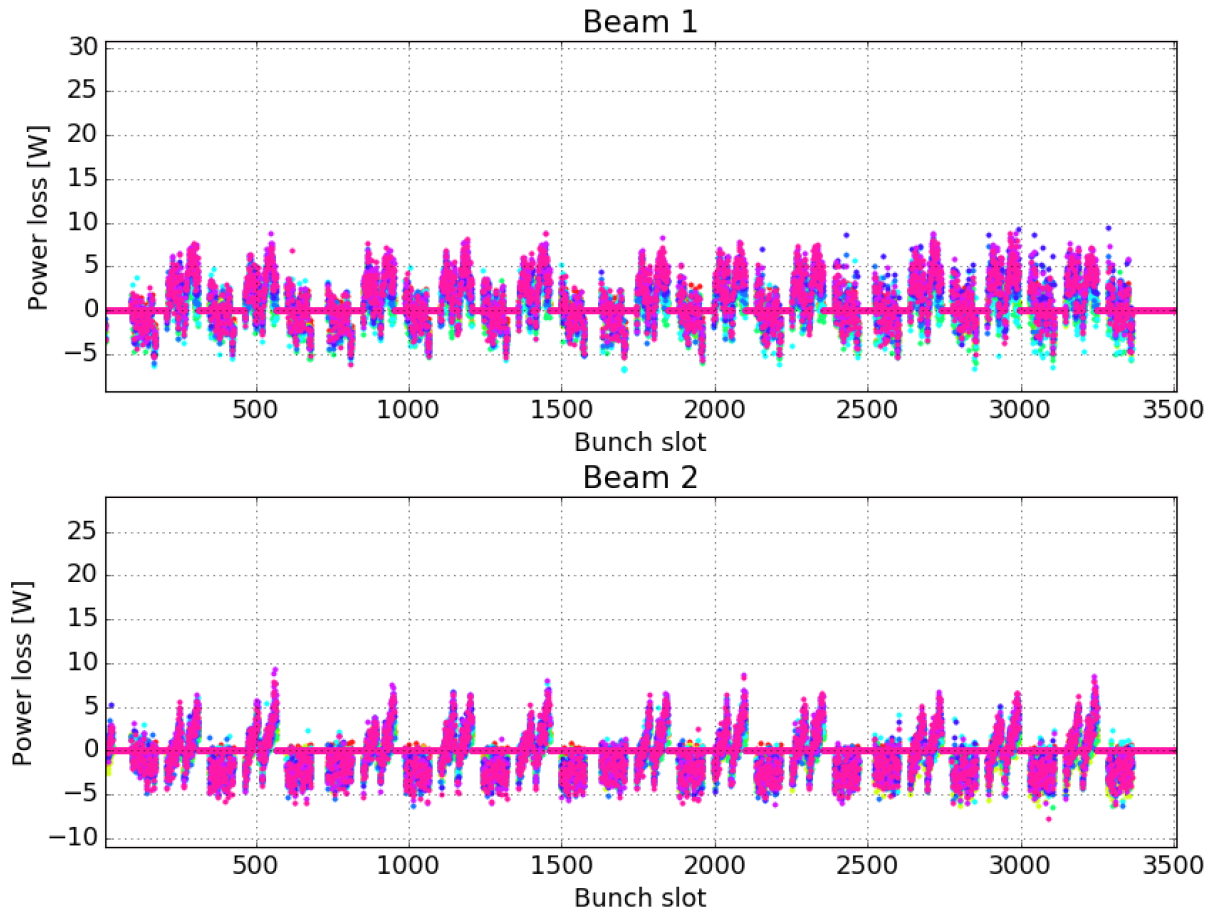
VERTICAL EMITTANCE

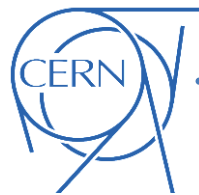




MD with combined filling scheme: stable phase data

Data quality quality not amazing (especially for B1)...

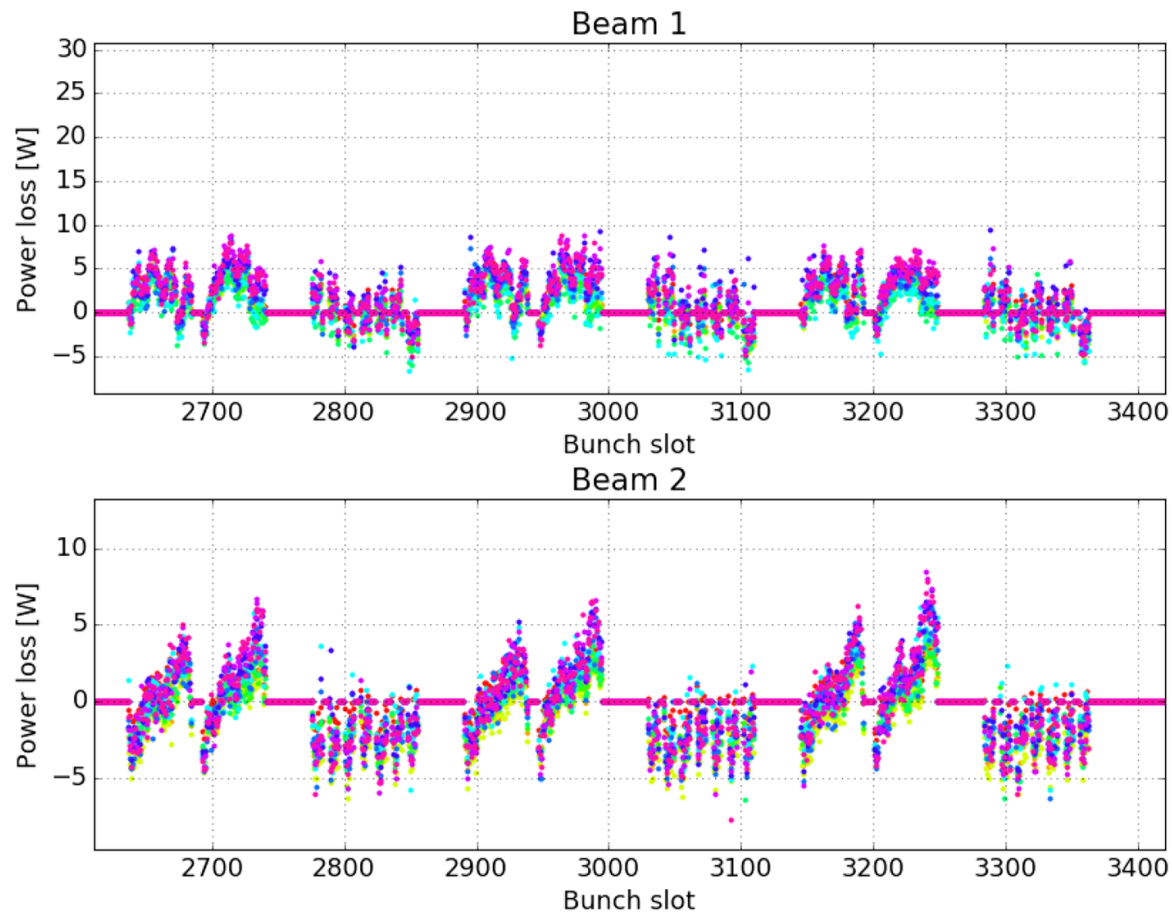


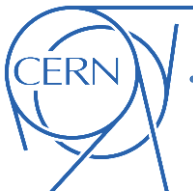


MD with combined filling scheme: stable phase data

Data quality quality not amazing (especially for B1)...

→ ... but (at least for B2) it clearly shows that **e-cloud buildup from standard beam does not “leak” into the 8b4e trains** 😊

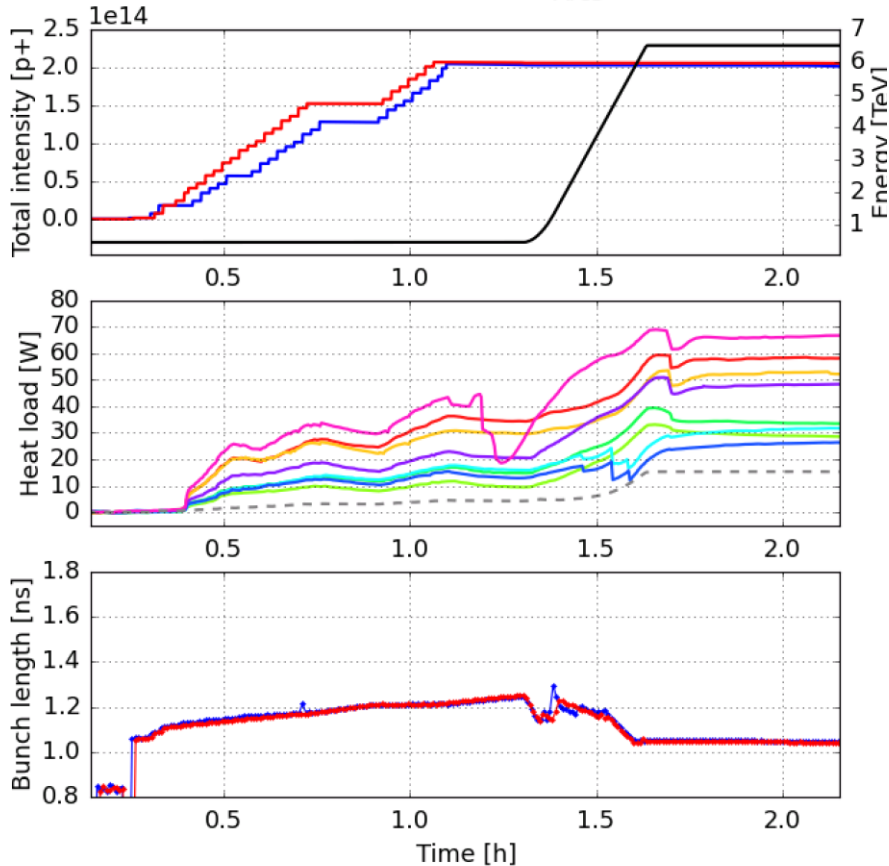




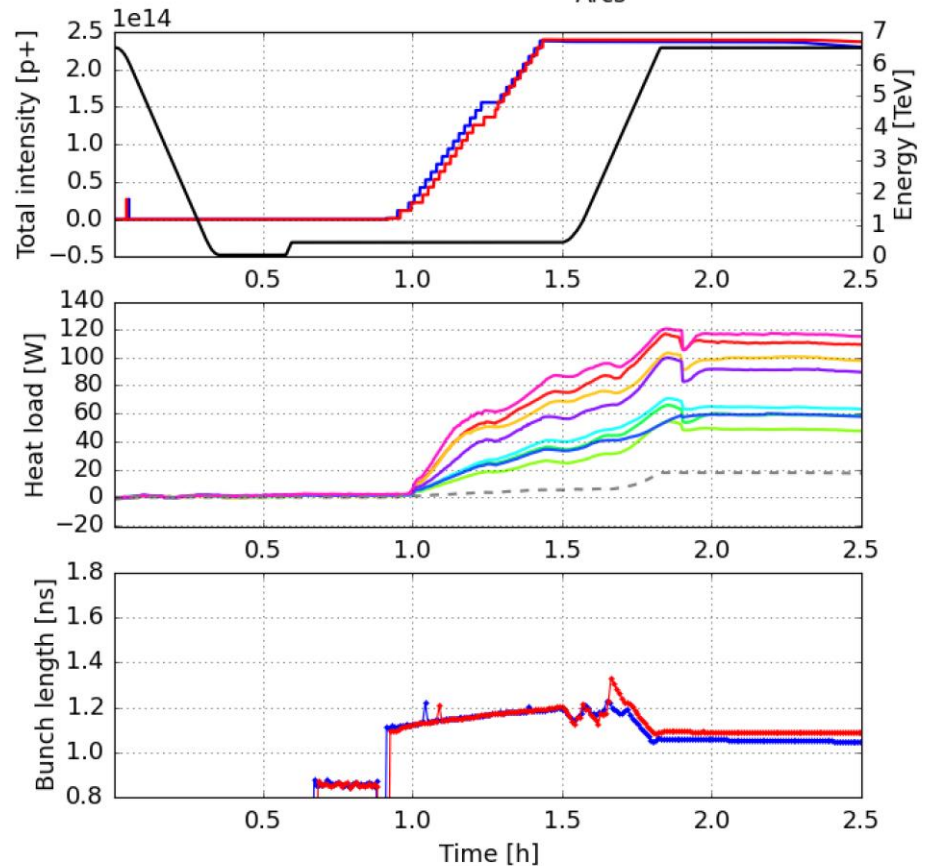
MD with combined filling scheme: heat loads

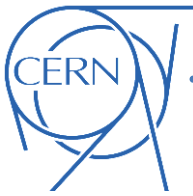
→ A reduction of the **heat load per bunch from e-cloud of about 45%** was observed with the hybrid scheme

Fill. 5370 started on Thu, 06 Oct 2016 10:38:04
Arcs



Fill. 5351 started on Fri, 30 Sep 2016 02:53:18
Arcs



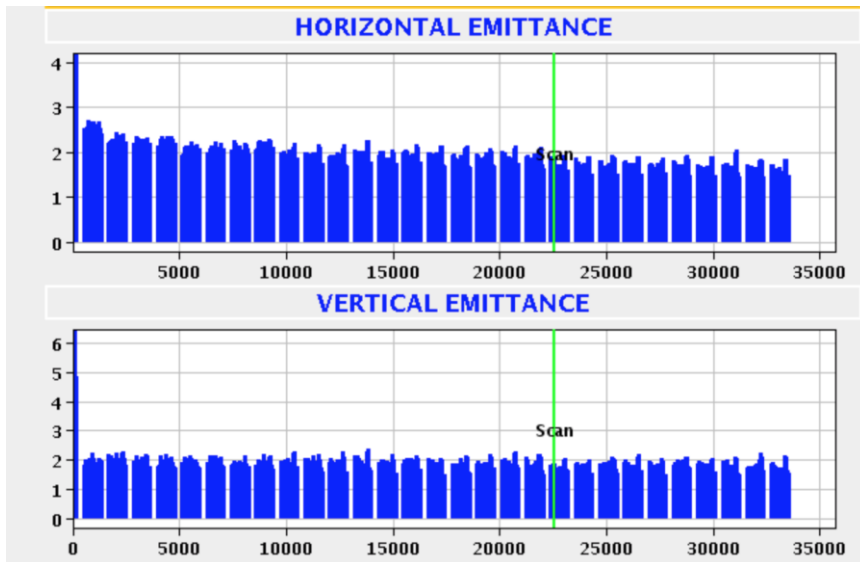


MD421: electron cloud with 25 ns beam variants

- We used the remaining time to **compare the settings necessary to stabilize** the 8b4e and the 25ns BCMS beam:
 - It was possible to fill the machine with **8b4e** trains with **5 units of chromaticity** in both planes and the **octupole knob at -0.5 (~6.5 A)** with no blow-up observed.
 - Then we injected the **25 ns BCMS** beam with the same settings noticing immediately a **strong blow-up**. We then gradually increased octupoles and chromaticity to suppress the blow-up. We found out that settings not too far from the operational ones are indeed needed to achieve emittances comparable to the 8b4e ones.

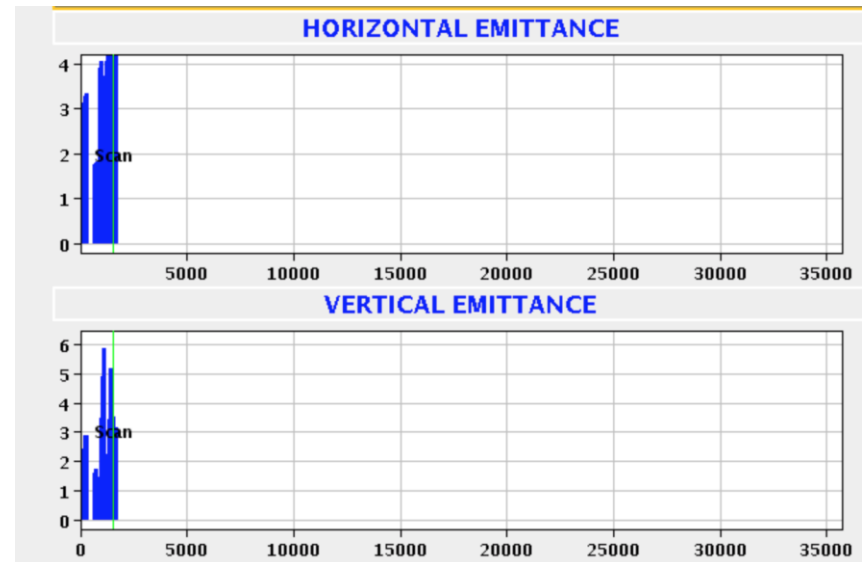
8b4e

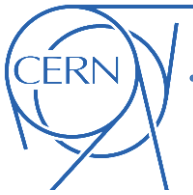
$$Q'=5/5 \quad I_{\text{oct}} = 6.5 \text{ A}$$



25 ns BCMS

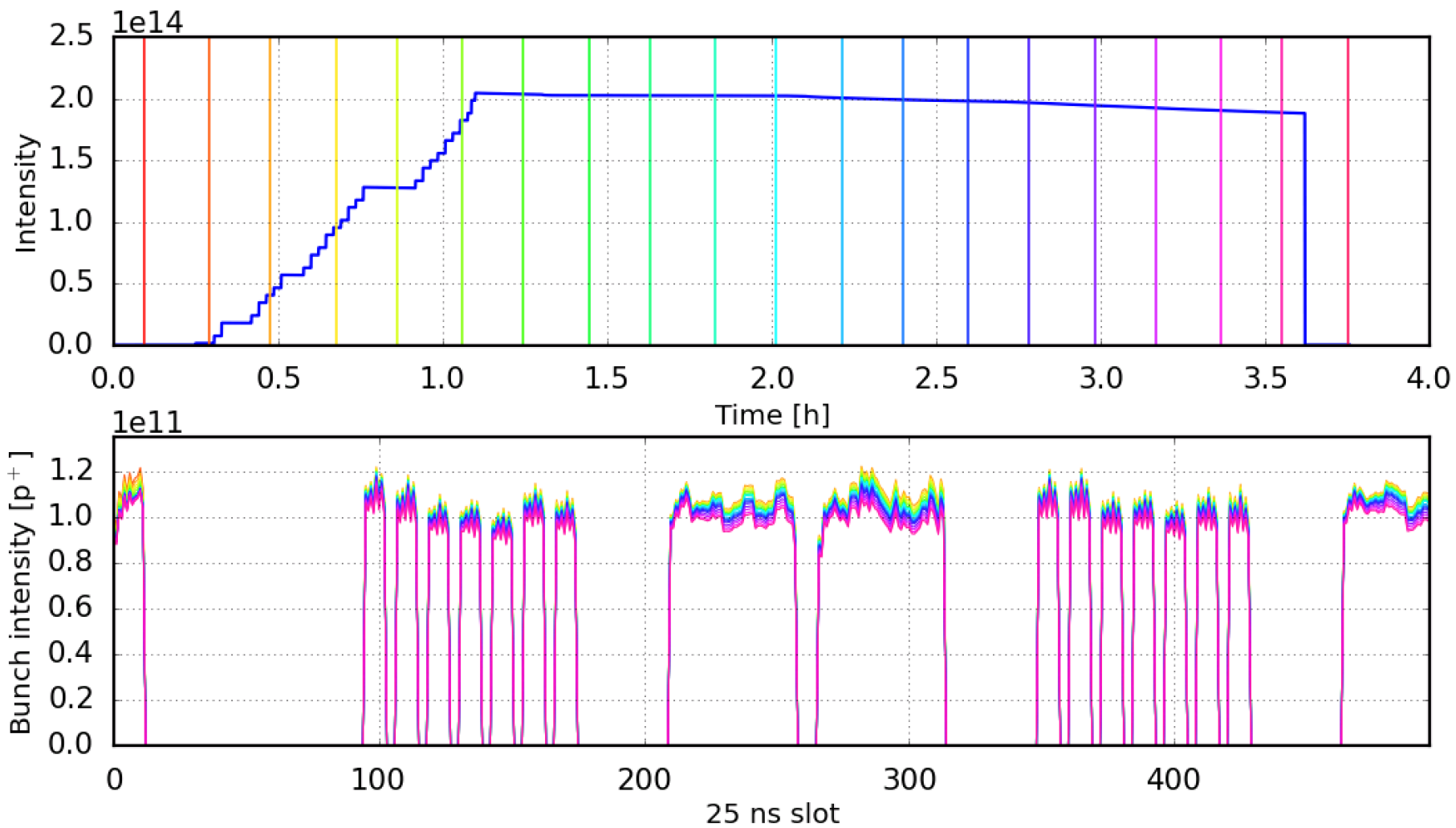
$$Q'=5/5 \quad I_{\text{oct}} = 6.5 \text{ A}$$





Thanks for your attention!

Fill 5370: B1, started on Thu, 06 Oct 2016 10:38:04



Fill 5370: B2, started on Thu, 06 Oct 2016 10:38:04

