

# Fast and beta-beating free optics transitions

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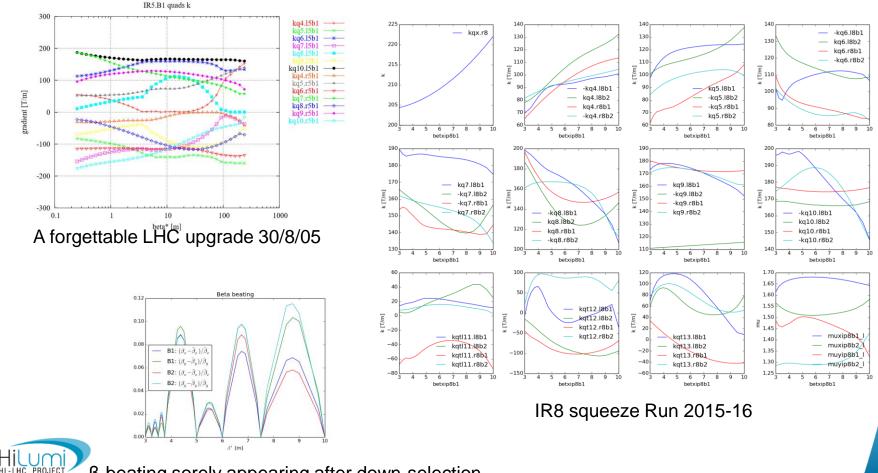
#### **Optics transitions**

- During an operation cycle (HL-)LHC needs very different optics conditions driven by experiment needs (e.g. β\*) and constrained by aperture, magnet currents, phase advances, ...
- Today
  - We prepare a bunch of intermediate optics files (set of normalized strengths) close enough such that when linearly interpolated the mismatch (β-beat, tune error etc) are below a certain threshold.
  - OP converts them into currents (through LSA using a simplified Fidel model), generates a set of parabolic-linear-parabolic time-current series which respect circuit (approximately) constraints and iterate driving the circuits during dry-runs tests
- This works however:
  - Time is lost during the parabolic fractions (up to 50%)
  - Machine is mismatched in several points and loss spikes are observed
  - The whole procedure involves manual testing and iterations: ABP-OP-PC
- Therefore we could try to improve, because:
  - It is possible to generate smooth optics transitions: arbitrarily finely spaced matched points up to spline or polynomial interpolated functions with negligible mismatch.
  - Realistic magnet circuit response can be simulated fairly well using more realistic models.
  - One can try to use all information to generate directly k(t) or I(t) and hand them to OP.



## **Smooth Optics transitions**

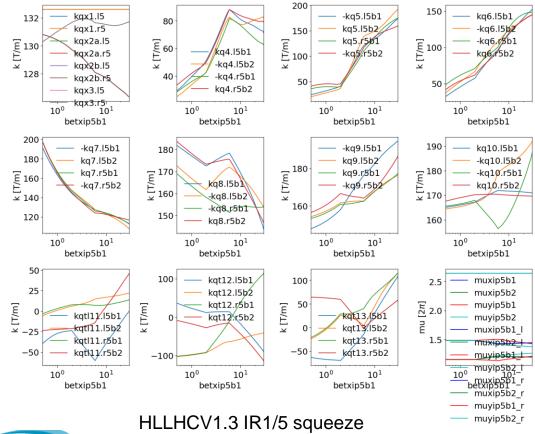
In many practical cases it is possible to find optics transitions that smooth in one parameter: e.g. by using Jacobian matching method in MadX on the full parameter space (increasing the parameter space linearize the system of constraints).



β-beating sorely appearing after down-selection

## **Smooth Optics transitions**

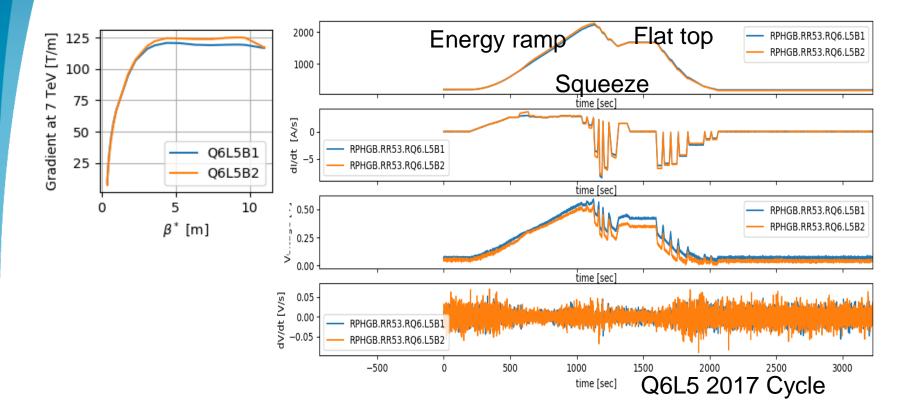
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Each function can be interpolated by 3 piecewise continuous  $5^{th}$  order polynomial in  $\beta^*$  resulting in >10<sup>-4</sup>  $\beta$ -beating.



### Example Ramp&Squeeze Run 2017

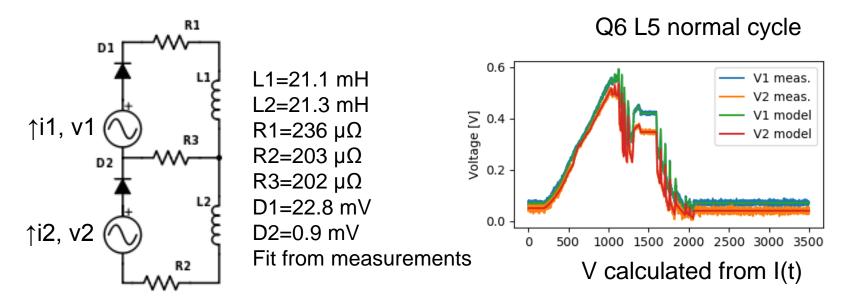


- Real constraints are V>0 and dV/dt<~100mV/s and not dl/dt or d<sup>2</sup>l/dt<sup>2</sup>
- dl/dt (and V) have unnecessary spikes
- V could be lowered in some part to speed-up
  - Some parts needed manual stretching to avoid negative voltages

# **Voltage prediction**

Expected voltages from imposed currents can be predicted fairly well:

- by taking into account interaction between currents
- and solving more realistic circuits (e.g. 2-in-1 with 2 inductances 5 resistances and 2 voltage source).



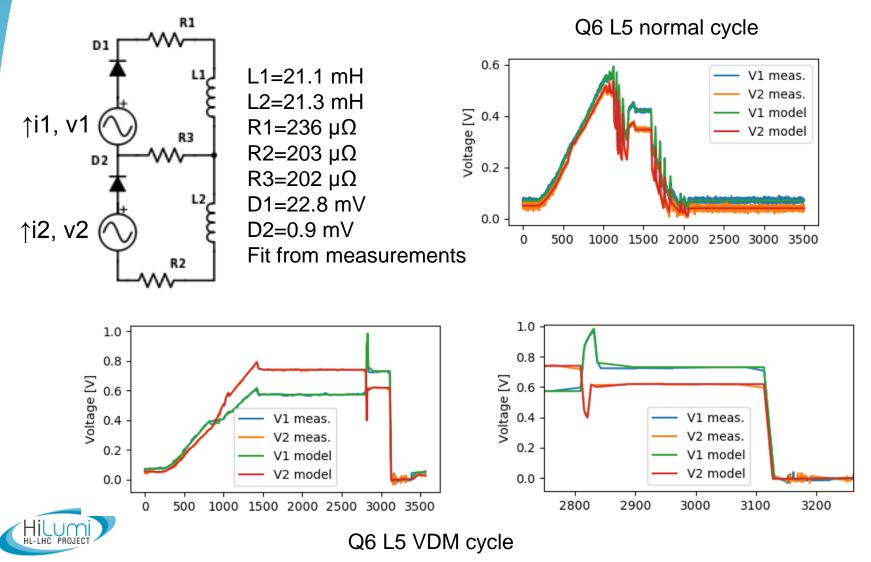
"Diodes" are indeed in parallel, but coarsely modeled as a constant voltage drop.



They determine the voltage at low current or negative dI/dT and are important because we are often optimal when V~0.

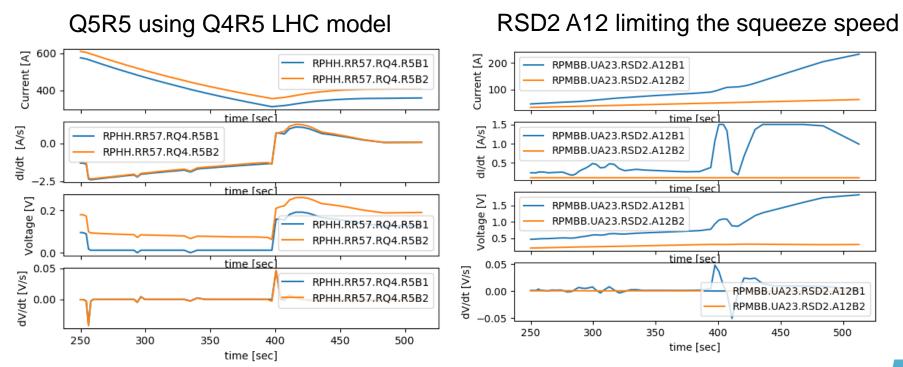
#### **Voltage prediction**

Circuit parameter taken from a cycle perform fairly well on other cycles:



## Smooth and fast continuous squeeze

 It is then possible to use smooth strength and convert it in smooth currents fulfilling V and dV/dt constraints.



Example Ramp&Squeeze: 1.6 Tev  $\rightarrow$  3.1 Tev using the new PPLP ramp:

- realistic for PC but too fast for aperture and LRBB separation!
- IR8 slows squeeze down by 0.3 TeV if included, needs to be in the model

#### **Next steps**

- Prepare a set of I(t) for a ramp and squeeze: Q4, Q5, Q6 and MS and make an hardware test to prove the principle:
  - Test predicted V and dV/dt vs measurement and verify well behaving PC and QPS.
  - One can use HL-LHC optics (just being aware that some circuits may not reach nominal 7 TeV currents since not routinely excited).
  - Import t,I tables in LSA and send them to the PC (M. Solfaroli),
  - Possible date December 4<sup>th</sup>,
- Prepare a set of k(t) to be imported in LSA (M. Solfaroli) to enable a real test with beam in an MD:
  - One could use the present optics and profit to test a ramp&squeeze down to lower β\* values or
  - Other HL optics scenarios worth testing

