

Overview of HL-LHC-UK, and the collimation activities

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HL-LHC collaboration meeting CERN, 16th October 2018

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HL-LHC-UK

- HiLumi-LHC design study FP7 2011-2015
- The UK hosted the HL-LHC kick-off meeting at Cockcroft Institute in November 2013.
- Discussions with STFC for UK project followed, with early SoI for LHC-UK
- Sol (final one) submitted early 2015
- Proposal submitted in March 2016
- CERN finance approved October 2015
- STFC finance approved March 2016
- CERN-UK contract signed April 2017
- 7 UK institutes as members
 - £8M of UK and CERN funding over 4 years, with institute and university money combining with STFC
- Main UK activities:
 - WP1 : Collimation
 - WP2 : Crab cavities
 - WP3 : Diagnostics
 - WP4 : Cold powering



HL-LHC-UK



HL-LHC-UK



Overall UK goals

HL-LHC-UK collimation tasks

- Task 1: Collimation and beam dynamics simulation [14 PDRA years Man, RHUL, Hud].
 - 1. Study of LHC loss maps in simulation and comparison with run II measurements, including participation in collimator data-taking.
 - 2. Investigation of novel collimation concepts, e.g. hollow electron lens and crystal collimation. Use of BDSIM developments (outside of HL-LHC-UK) to simulate novel collimation techniques.
 - 3. Further development of MERLIN at Manchester and Huddersfield, to provide 6D tracking and novel collimator materials. Revision and impact of scattering physics models.
 - 4. Continued use and development of SixTrack by RHUL to study new focusing scheme via aperture scans of the IR triplets. Investigate the effects on collimation settings from non-linear optics, including studies of off-momentum particles and the impact of chromaticity.
- Task 2: Collimator prototyping [4 PDRA years Man, Hud]
 - 1. Investigate the possibility of Graphene monolayer coatings for ultra-low impedance collimators with a bench test in Manchester.
 - 2. Development of a collimator prototype with integrated diagnostics, which can actively compensate for the effects of adverse heating on jaw geometry.



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Significant Usability/Maintainability Improvements

Decoupling Level

Removed if possible

- Usability •
 - \rightarrow New website
 - \rightarrow Public Github repository
 - \rightarrow Build/Install/IDE use guide
 - \rightarrow *Ouick Start Guide*
 - \rightarrow Examples and Tutorials
- Maintainability
 - \rightarrow Developer/Coding style guide
 - \rightarrow API/Class library
 - \rightarrow Growing Test suite
 - \rightarrow Copyright revision to GPL2+
 - \rightarrow Standardized code style

CHEP proceedings

 \rightarrow Update of legacy code to C++11/14





M,T,I,C,I,U,F

T,C

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Software Sustainability Institute

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MERLIN++

Current Investigations/Roadmap

- Merlin++ 5.02 Released!
 - \rightarrow If anyone is interested we are happy to provide support
- Future Optimization/Scalability
 - \rightarrow Hybrid parallelism, i.e. MPI + threading (C++17?)
 - \rightarrow Explicit vectorization, guided by Intel[®] Advisor (make use of modern cores)
 - → Make use of modern highly-optimized numerical libraries (LAPACK etc)

• Future Functionality/Simulations

- \rightarrow Development/implementation of <u>composite materials</u> code
- \rightarrow Validation/benching of composite materials code against SixTrack etc
- \rightarrow Active halo control with transverse damper

Potential for...

- \rightarrow Crystal collimation studies
- \rightarrow Halo control through Integrable optics : IOTA at Fermilab





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Collimation system for Special Physics run

- <u>A new collimation system has been</u> <u>introduced for the high-beta run at</u> <u>injection.</u>
- The idea is to reduce the background deposition in the forward detectors (ALFA/ TOTEM roman pots) which have half-gaps of 3 sigmas.
- It is based on a two stage collimation using tungsten collimators (single previously)
- Primary collimator is at 2.5 sigma.
- Secondary collimators at 2.7 sigma.

Collimator	Plane	\mathbf{IR}	Half gap $[\sigma]$
TCLA.A6[R/L]7.B[1/2]	V	7	2.5
TCLA.A5[R/L]3.B[1/2]	V	3	2.7
TCTPV.4L2.B1	V	2	2.7
TCTPV.4R8.B2	V	8	2.7
TCTPV.4[L/R]1.B[1/2]	V	1	2.7
TCTPV.4[L/R]5.B[1/2]	V	5	2.7
TCLA.C6[L/R]7.B[1/2]	V	7	2.7
TCP.D[L/R].B[1/2]	V	7	3.0
TCP.6[L/R]3.B[1/2]	Н	3	5.3
All TCSGs	Н	3	6.3
All TCLAs	Н	3	9.0
TCP.C6[L/R]7.B[1/2]	Н	7	4.0
TCSG.B4[L/R]7.B[1/2]	Н	7	5.0
TCSG.6[L/R]7.B[1/2]	Н	7	5.0
TCLA.B6[R/L]7.B[1/2]	Н	7	8.0
TCLA.A7[R/L]7.B[1/2]	Н	7	8.0
Roman Pots	V	1/5	3.0





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TCSG.B4[L/R]7.B[1/2]	H	7	5.0
TCSG.6[L/R]7.B[1/2]	Н	7	5.0
TCLA.B6[R/L]7.B[1/2]	H	7	8.0
TCLA.A7[R/L]7.B[1/2]	Н	7	8.0
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Collimation system for Special Physics run

- <u>This scheme was recently tested</u> during the Special Physics run
- •
- Real success : showed a reduction in beam induced background similar to the one predicted by simulations.
- Experiments recorded more than 1M events under very clean conditions.
- Crystal collimation was used for the very first time in an actual Physics run (only MD so far).



Important physics results very soon!



Active halo control

- RHIC e-lens test
 - Electron lens is foreseen to be installed in HL-LHC for increasing the diffusion speed of particles in the tails.
 - To control tail population
 - First successful tests were carried out at Tevatron. Similar tests where carried out at RHIC in May08.
 - H.Garcia-Morales spent 10 days at RHIC doing tests. More details in Hector's talk on Wednesday.
 - <u>https://indico.cern.ch/event/742082/</u>
 <u>contributions/3085142/</u>



- Colored noise
 - We can actively control the halo particles by using narrowband or colored noise excitation using the transverse damper (ADT).
 - Relying on the detuning with amplitude, tail particles have different tunes that particles of the core.
 - Precisely selecting the excitation frequency we can, in principle, excite particles in the tails while leaving the core unperturbed.
 - This technique was tested in two different MDs. The analysis of the data is still ongoing.



More details: CERN-ACC-NOTE-2018-0020 and a second note in preparation

Luminosity drive arc doses

1e21



Novel collimation schemes

Hollow electron lens studies for HL-LHC

- ✓ Preparation of technical specifications, covering the relevant beam dynamics aspects
- ✓ Participation and analysis of experimental tests at RHIC (invited talk at HB2018)



- Investigation for a possible insertion of crystal collimation in the HL-LHC baseline
 - ✓ Simulation, experimental test at the LHC and operational aspect in view on HL-LHC
 - ✓ Setup of the first operational use of crystal collimation during High Beta physics run!
 - ✓ See special crystal workshop Friday this week

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Adaptive collimation system (task 2)

Aim: <u>Various beam impact and loss scenarios can induce significant temperature</u> <u>gradients that cause deformation in collimator jaws.</u> This can lead to a reduction in beam cleaning efficiency, which can have a detrimental effect on beam dynamics. This has led to the development of a new Adaptive Collimation System (ACS). The ACS is a re-design of a current collimator already in use at CERN, for use in the HL-LHC. The ACS will incorporate a novel fibre-optic-based measurement system and piezoceramic actuators mounted within the body of the collimator to maintain jaw straightness below the 100µm specification. These two systems working in tandem can monitor, and correct for, the jaw structural deformation for all impact events.</u>

Objectives:

- 1. Quantify extents of jaw deformation under different scenarios, including vibrational frequency and amplitude.
- 2. Integrate robust active measurement system and dynamic actuation system into existing secondary collimator design, ensuring new systems can withstand harsh LHC environment.
- 3. Manufacture full size prototype ACS collimator for primary validation at UoH and future trials at CERN.



Adaptive collimation system (task 2)

- Prototype Design (D1.11 Oct 2018)
 - Status Design complete
- Prototype Manufacture (M1.14 Mar 2019 – On-track)
 - Tank- All parts in
 Production
 - Drive system All parts in production
 - Stand Completed
 - Jaws Drawings Produced
 - Cooling system Drawings Produced
- Key out-sourcing
 - Vacuum system received
 - Cooling System received
 - Jaw Blocks Ordered
 - Glidcop Blanks TBO
 - Actuation system In technical review at Pi Ceramic GmbH
 - Front Stiffener and Cooling Pipes – CERN TBC





Jaw Design, prototype ,Validation, Simulation



Jaw scale model: to validate control and fibre optic measurement systems, as well as prove actuation design principles.







Outreach





'The Big Bang Experience' lecture at the Royal Holloway Science Festival 2018. Repeated at this year's 'Girls into Physics ' residential for GCSE and Alevel students.





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Studies for HL-LHC

- Merlin used to calculate loss maps for future LHC configurations
- Novel collimation options
 - Hollow Electron lens
 - Active halo cleaning



Hollow electron lens



min 1/3 p = 13,20,200m (2 10

Next steps

- Active halo control with transverse damps
- ATS optics
- Non-linear multipoles

WP1: Collimation simulations

- LHC stored energy of 362 MJ per beam (675 MJ for HL-LHC)
- Multi-stage collimation system
 needed
- Particles scattered by collimators can travel many km along beam pipe
- Carbon primary collimators in IR7 sit closest to the beam
- Secondary collimators (carbon) and absorbers (tungsten) intercept the scattered particles
- Tertiary collimators (tungsten) protect the detectors and the inner triplets

Simulations

Want study

- Loss distributions around ring
- Performance of collimator configurations
- Effects of optics changes, collimator materials and novel collimation schemes





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Merlin++

- Accelerator simulation library
- Modular and extensible C++: easy to add new physics, tracking, element types
- 40,000 Lines of code (+4000 of examples, +3000 tests)
- Git revision control (github.com/MERLIN-Collaboration)
- Advanced scattering models







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Merlin++

Code base thoroughly profiled/significantly improved upon

- Static Analysis
 - \rightarrow Cyclomatic Complexity
 - \rightarrow Logical Source Lines Of Code
 - \rightarrow Efferent Coupling
- Dynamic Analysis
 - \rightarrow Runtime Bottlenecks
 - \rightarrow Memory Leaks
 - \rightarrow Speculation Misses
- Architectural Debt
 - \rightarrow Design Structure Matrix
 - \rightarrow Decoupling Level
 - \rightarrow Propagation Cost
 - \rightarrow Unhealthy Inheritance



Violates Liskov Substitution Principle



Jaw design and validation system

Induced vibrational response around 150Hz, measurement system captures at 1kHz, and actuation rise time 86µs (1.1kHz)



Jaw design and validation system



Jaw scale model: to validate control and f i b r e o p t i c m e a s u r e m e n t systems, as well as prove actuation



Fibre coatings: to increase amount of reflected light in the system to increase sensitivity cap Male end Actuator Spring mounts for preload

> Surface coating: to ensure actuation contact regions do not wear and produce debris, several coatings are going to be trailed to ensure reduction in

design principles

HL-LHC-UK WP1 : Collimation

Task 1: Simulation and novel concepts: University of Manchester/CI/RHUL/Hudd/CERN

 Aim: Explore collimation performance, develop new tools and create novel collimation schemes.

-> Design of two-stage collimation schemes, active halo control, tested experimentally.

-> Analysis of run 2 loss maps and verification of HL-LHC collimation scheme performance

-> New code development : MERLIN (and BDSIM) Simulation suite.





HL-LHC-UK phase 2

Manchester and RHUL will perform beam related measurements in run 3, tied to an operation-focus simulation programme, and develop the novel collimation layouts and hardware.

