



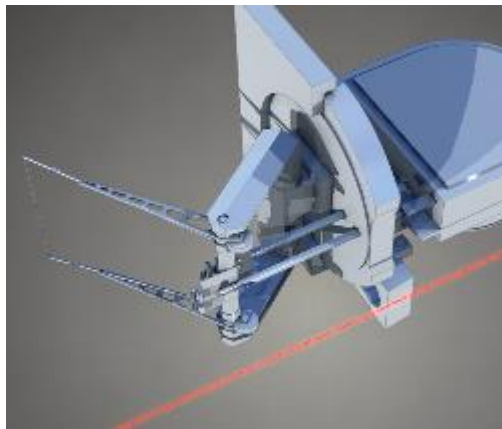
Measurement of the beam (transverse) emittances

E. Bravin, G.Trad on behalf of BE-BI

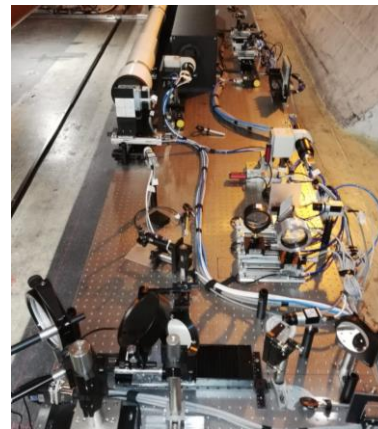
LHC Lumi Days 2019

4-5 June 2019

CONTENT



Wire Scanners



Synchrotron Radiation
Monitors

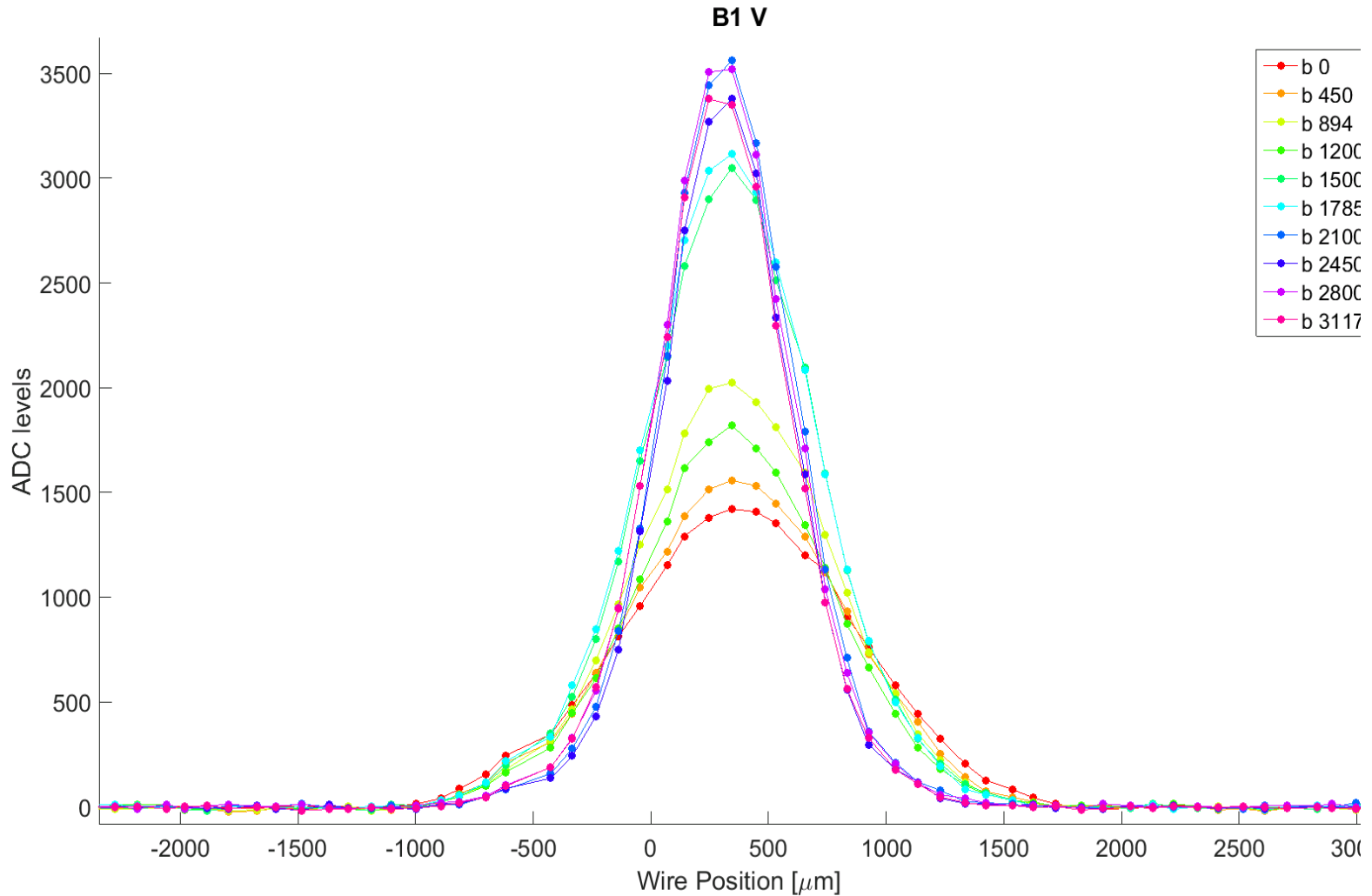
Wire scanners 1

- 4 Scanners per beam, 2H and 2V
- WS is the reference instrument for emittance measurement
- Possible to measure bunch by bunch beam size at any energy
- Use limited by total intensity in the machine
 - Wire damage (all energies)
 - Magnet quench (high energy)

Wire scanners 2

- Principle
 - Scan a 30um diameter carbon wire trough the beam
 - Measure the flux of secondary particles ~10m downstream as function of wire position (scintillator+PMT)
- Error sources
 - Electronic noise on PMT signal + ADC
 - Linearity of PMT and electronics
 - Crosstalk between bunches (cables, BW)
 - Indirect sampling of wire position (fork w.r.t. wire)
 - Absolute scale of potentiometer
 - Electronic noise on potentiometer signal

Example of WS profiles at 6.5 TeV



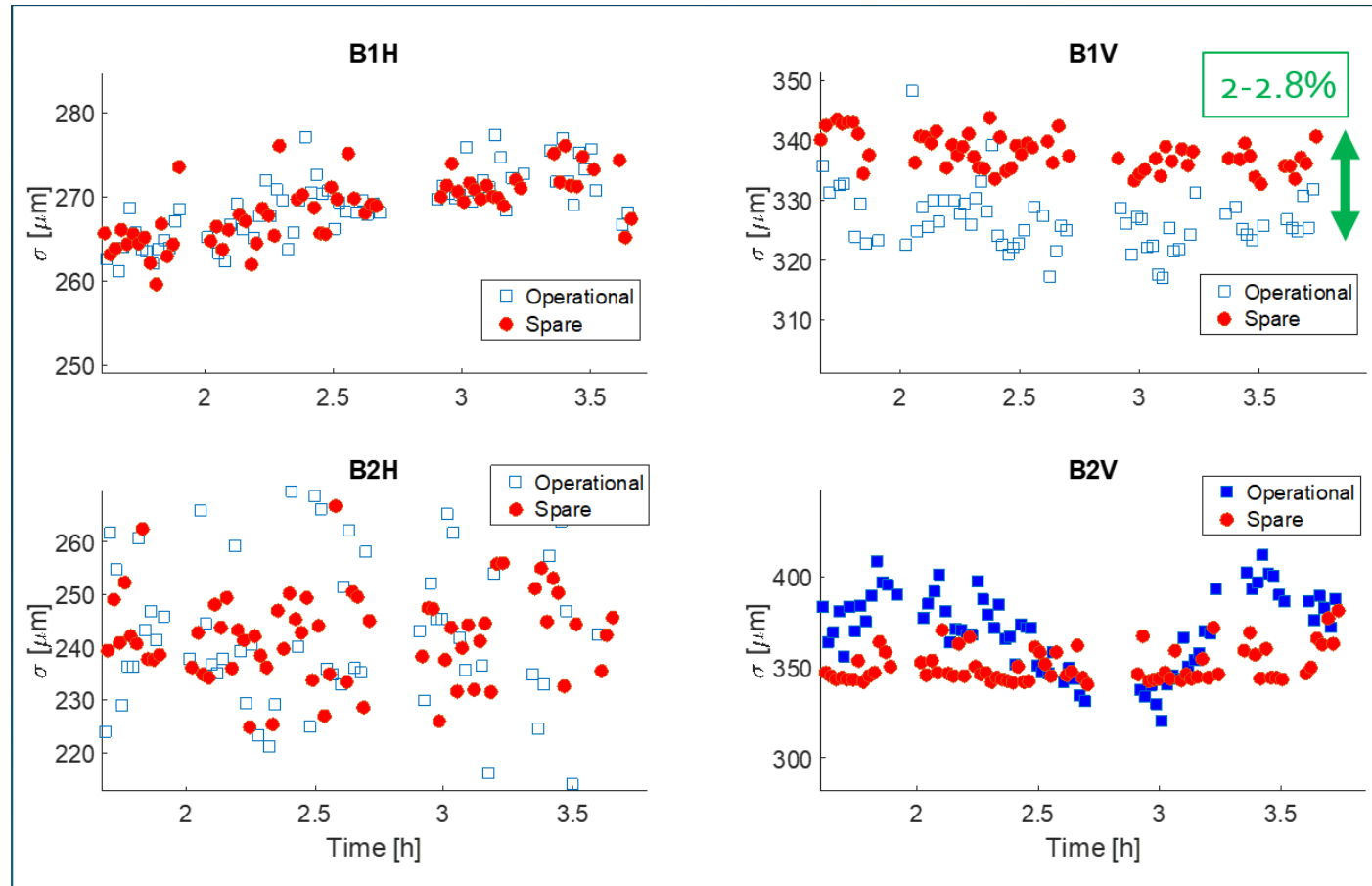
WS accuracy

Compare operational and spare scanners

Max difference 2.8% (B1V)

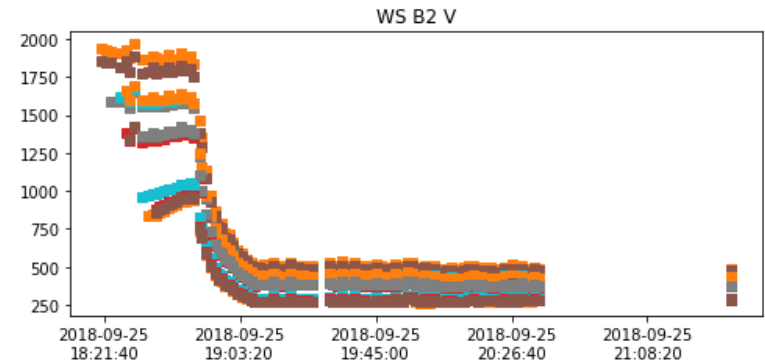
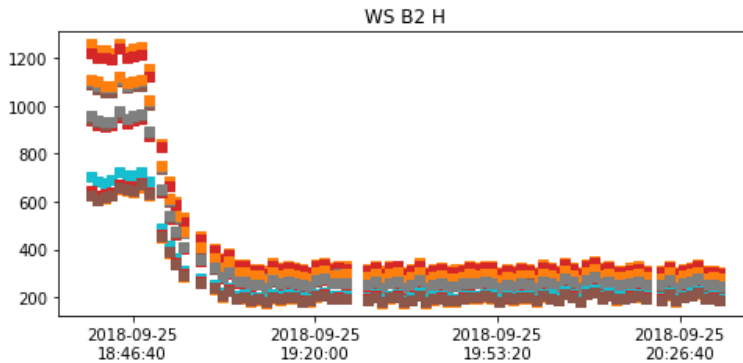
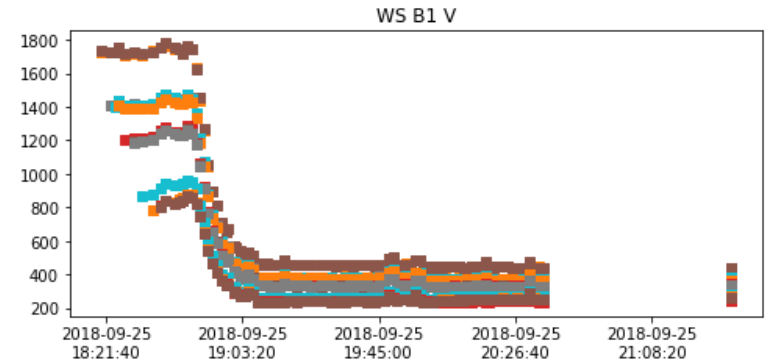
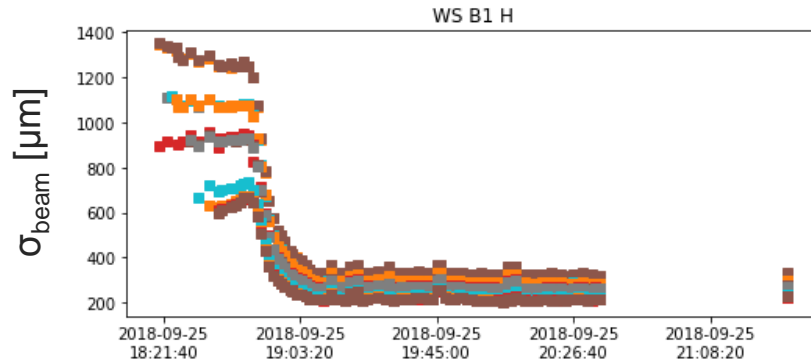
Max spread 4% (B2H)

Potentiometer of 1 WS crosschecked with interferometer, discrepancy <1%



B2 “operational” WS wires found damaged in LS2

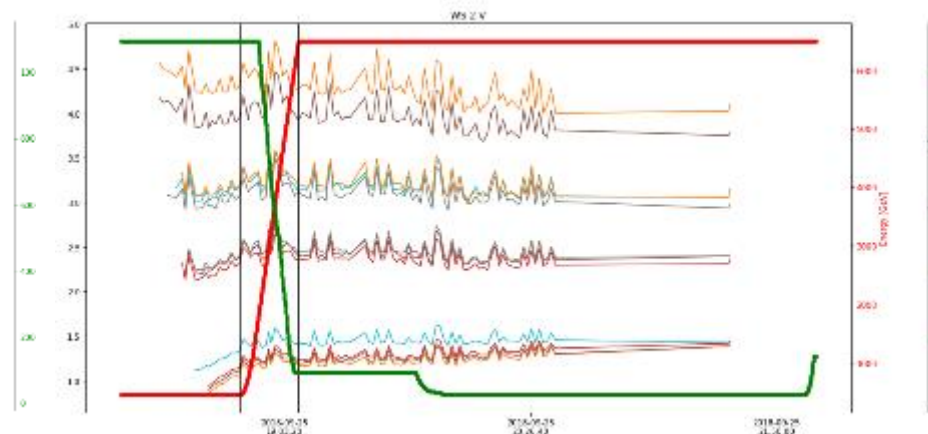
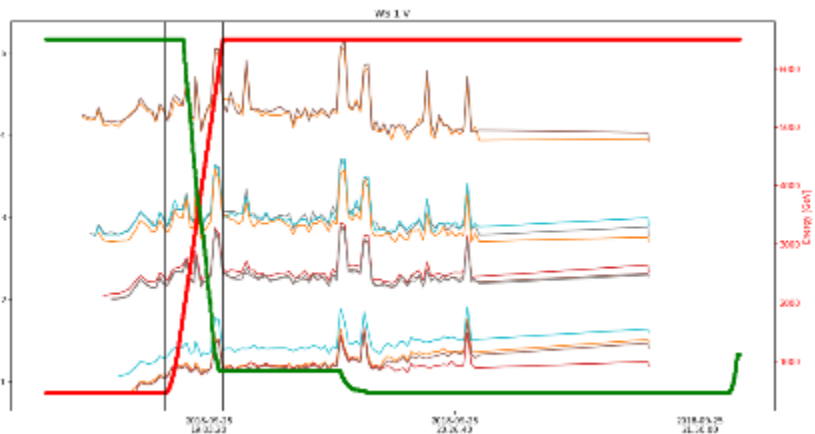
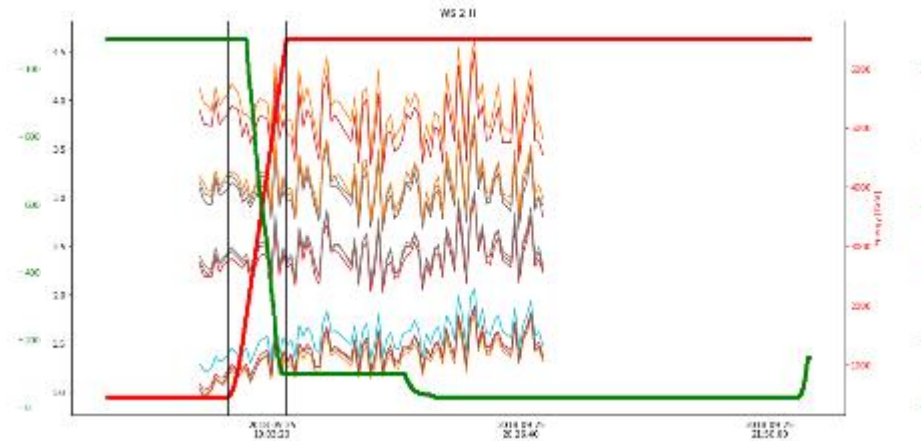
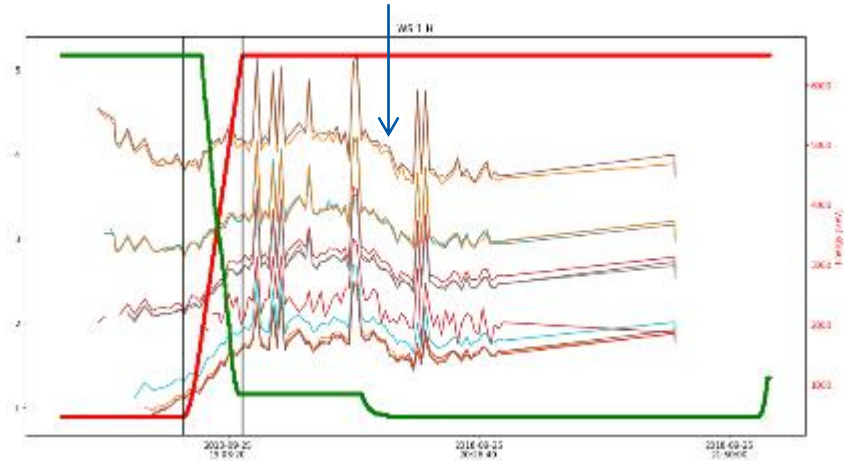
WS size evolution during cycle



“Steps” behavior not yet understood

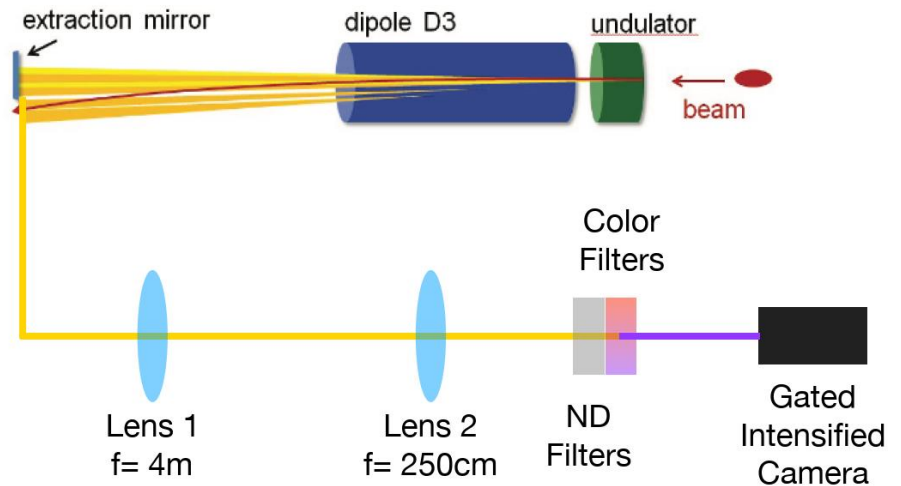
WS emittance evolution during cycle

Changes of beta?

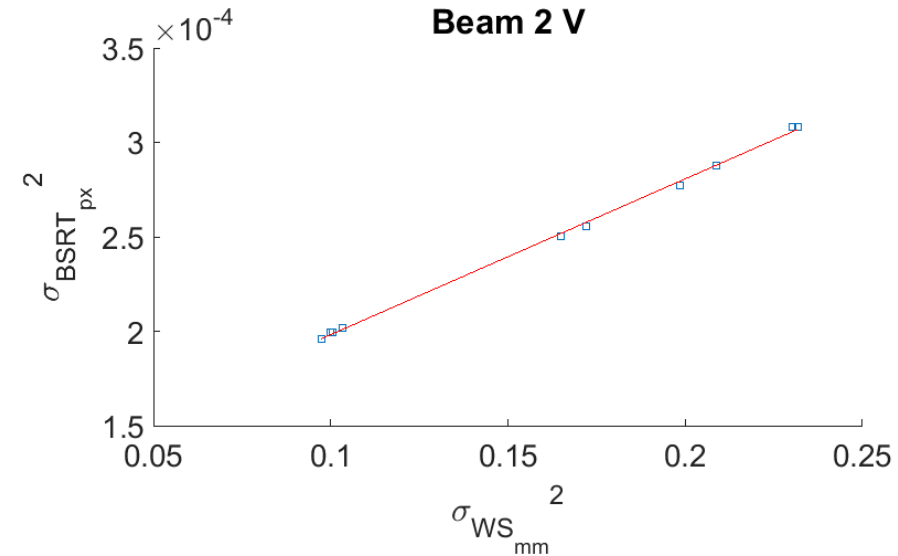
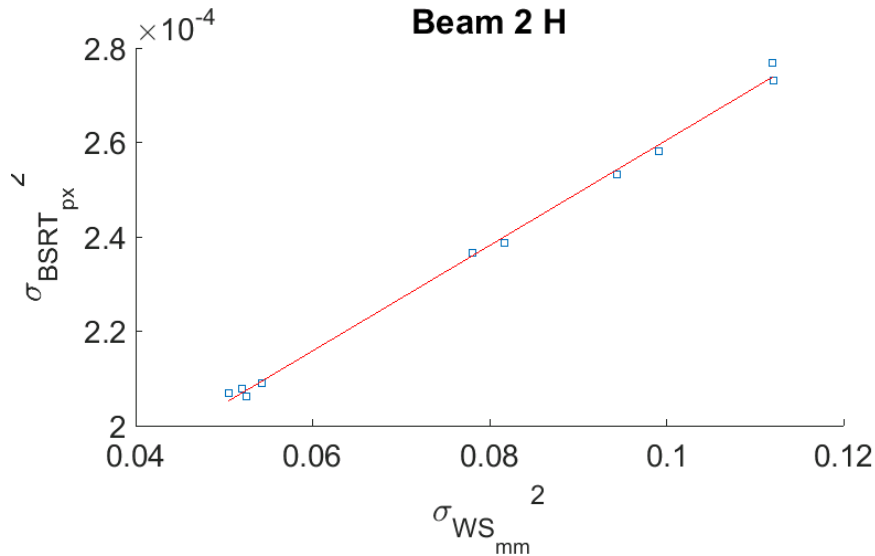


Synchrotron light telescope (BSRT)

- Complex source and optics
- Magnification and line spread function can only be determined by cross calibration with the WS
- LHC optics enters the cross calibration



BSRT calibration



$$\sigma_{BSRT} = \sqrt{\epsilon \beta_{BSRT}}$$

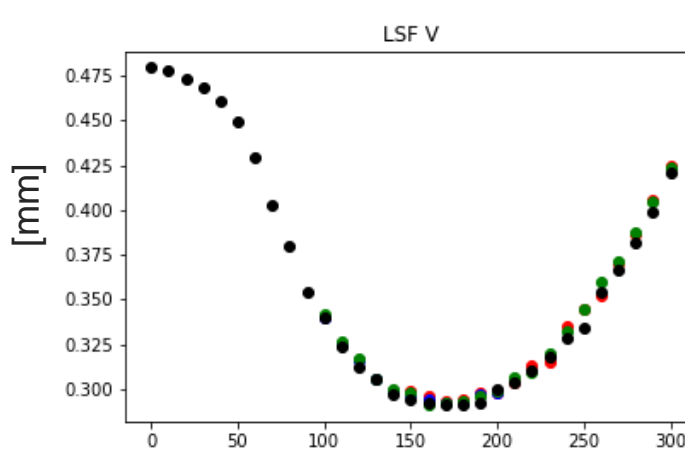
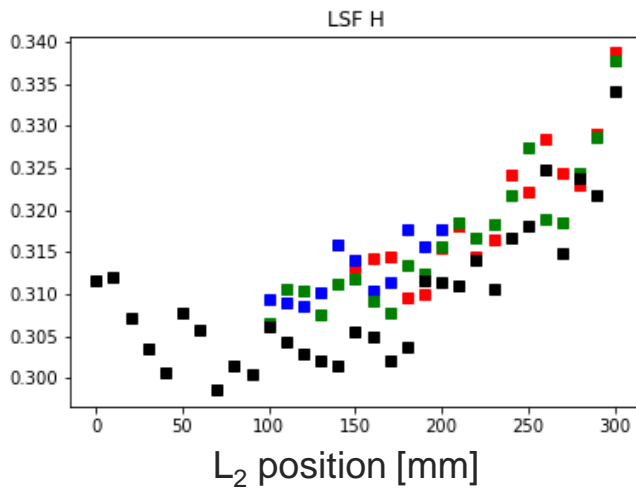
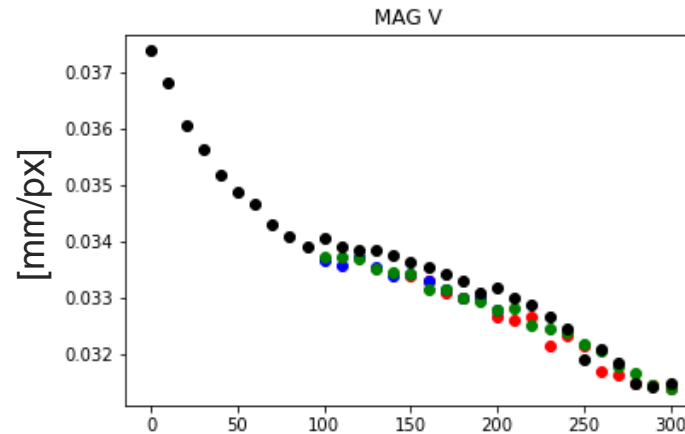
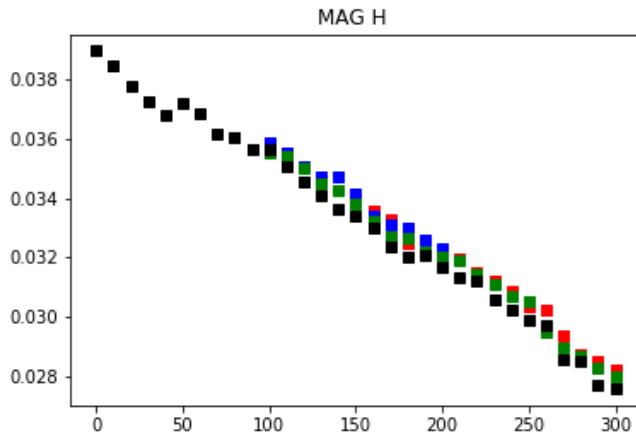
Assuming no dispersion at the WS and BSRT

$$\sigma_{WS} = \sqrt{\epsilon \beta_{WS}}$$

$$\sigma_{BSRT}^2 = s^2 \sigma_{BSRT_{pixels}}^2 - LSF^2$$

$$\sigma_{BSRT_{pixels}}^2 = \frac{1}{s^2} \frac{\beta_{BSRT}}{\beta_{WS}} \sigma_{WS}^2 - \frac{LSF^2}{s^2}$$

L₂ lens scan repeatability



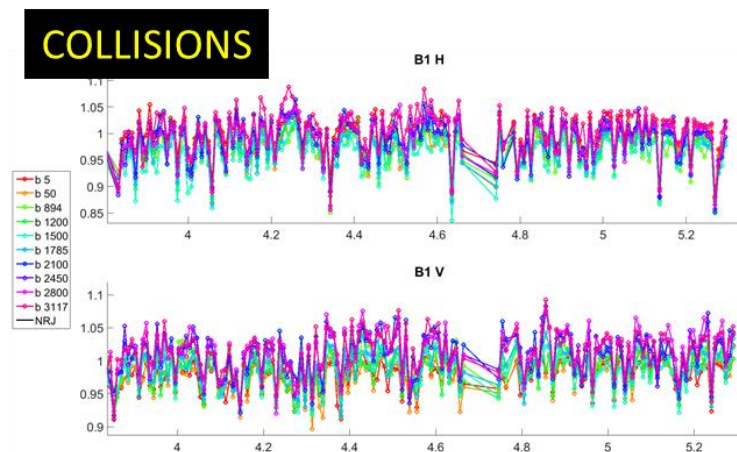
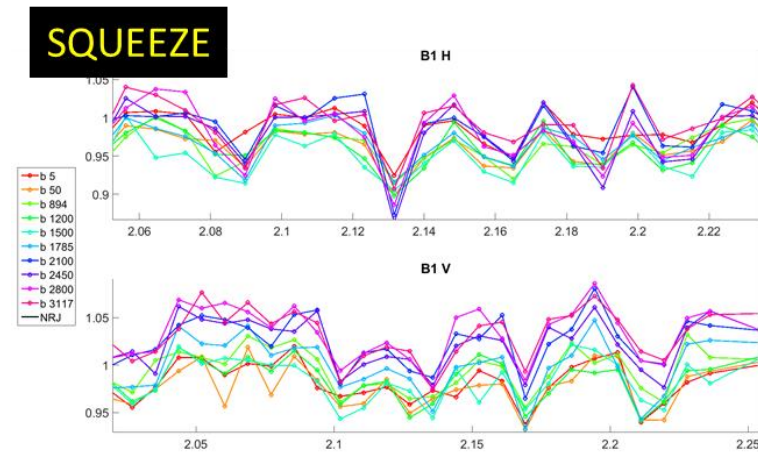
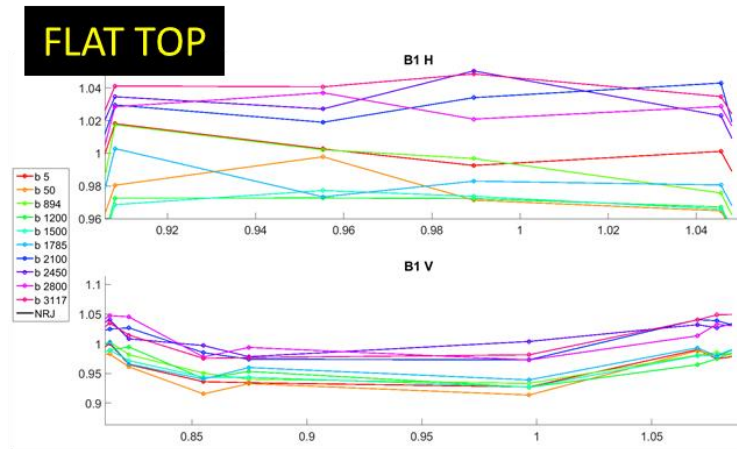
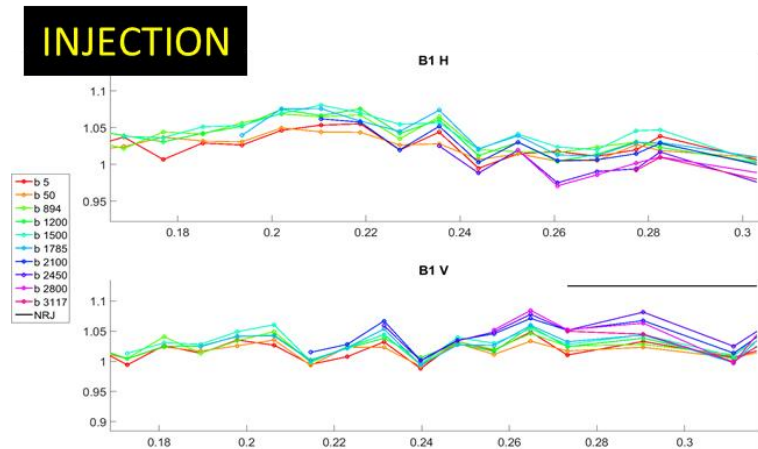
4 lens scans

Very close results

Max difference
between any two
calibrations <5%
above 1.5 μ m

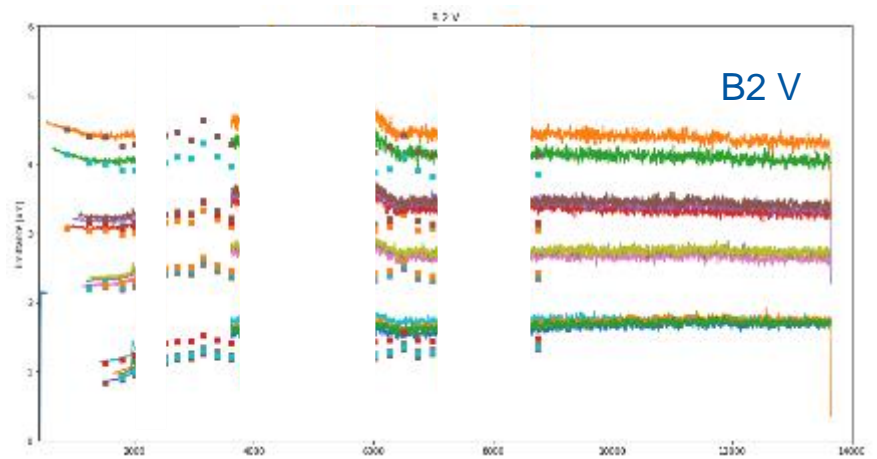
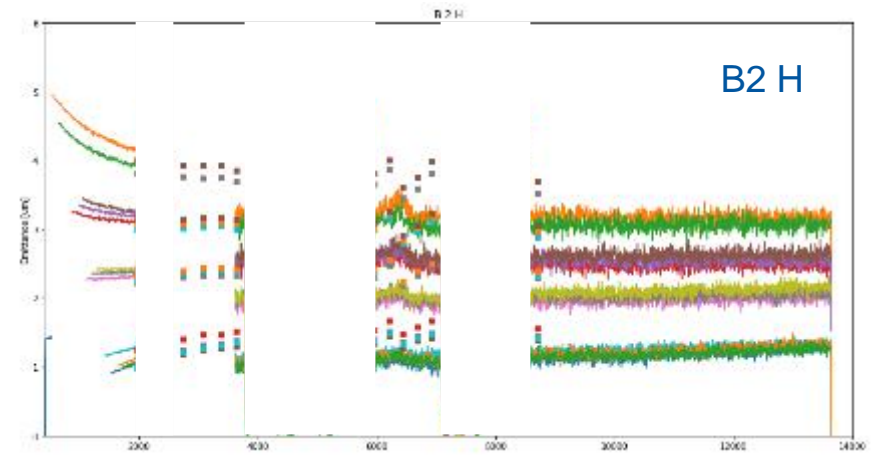
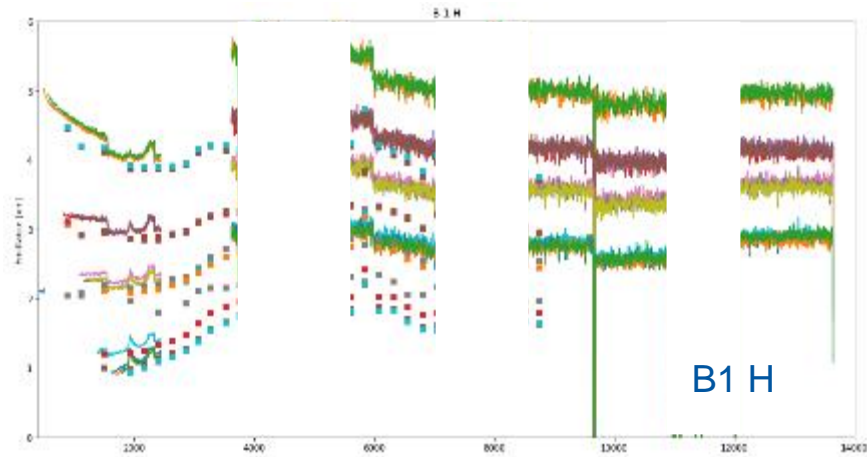
Calibration stability

Ratio of Emittances from WS and BSRT
2 months after calibration



Calibration stability

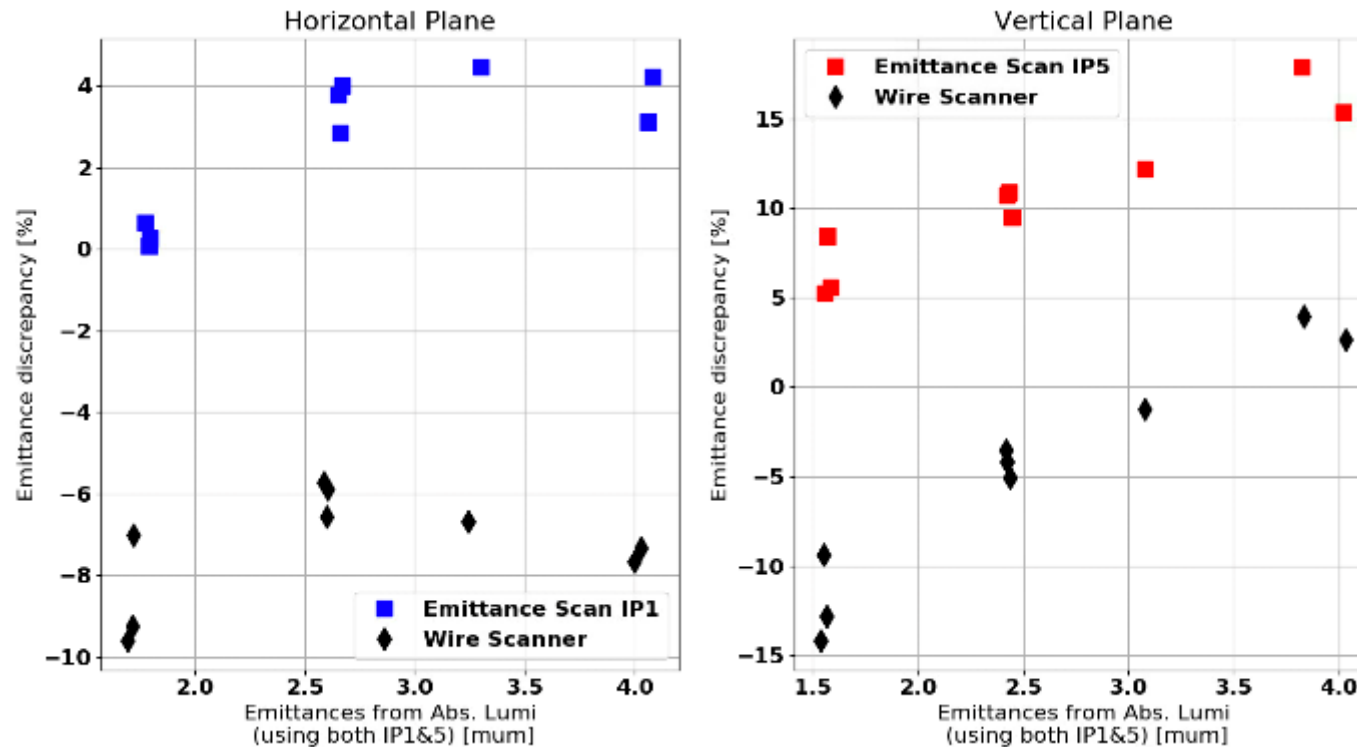
Emittance from WS and BSRT, 2 months old calibration, B1 damaged optics (UV)



BSRT accuracy

- LSF \sim beam sigma at flat top
- Deconvolution needed
- Resolution of few % (B by B differences)
- Absolute accuracy ? 10-20%
 - Calibration, beta, coupling, etc.
- Very large error during the ramp: beta, LSF, mag. Not usable at the moment
 - May be with a segmented ramp a calibration could be obtained

WS vs emittance scans vs emittance from absolute lumi



Conclusions

- WS provide the reference measurement for the transverse emittance
 - Still some strange behavior to be understood
- BSRT works well for short time evolution and for B by B comparison
 - Need to understand/improve long term stability and possibly differences between calibration fills and physics fills
- Emittance from luminosity not self consistent
 - Need to understand discrepancy between emittance scans and WS