



Operational Experience with the LHC Collimation System



R. Assmann, CERN

5/5/2009

for the Collimation Project Team

PAC09, May 3-8 2009, Vancouver



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First Experience with the LHC Collimation System



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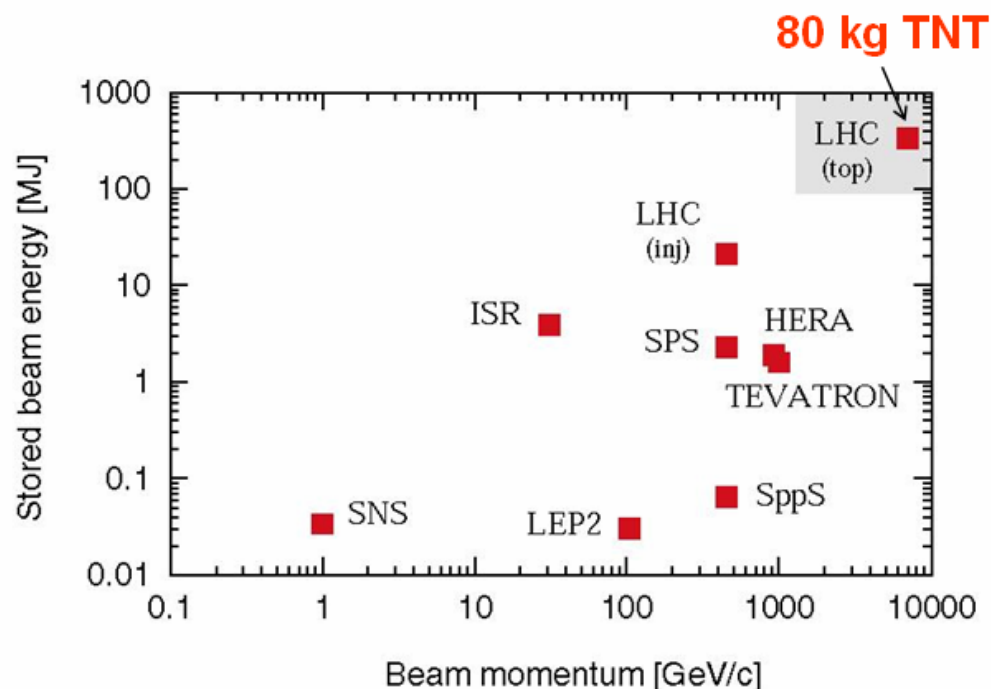
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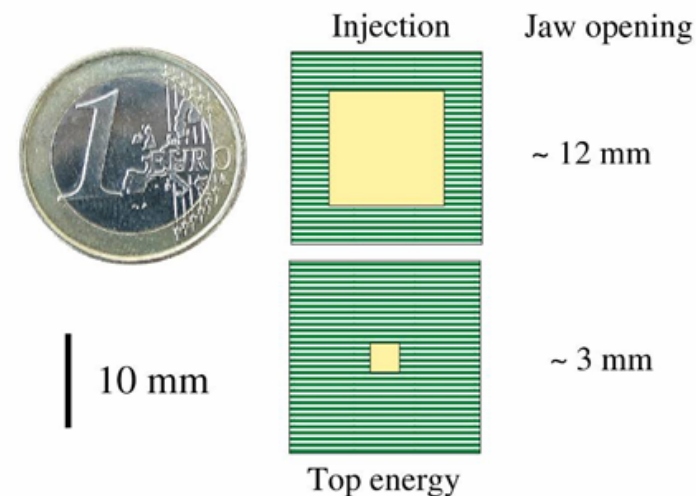
The LHC Challenge

- LHC extrapolates stored energy by 2-3 orders of magnitude beyond state of the art**, while beam momentum is extrapolated by factor 7!

High stored energy and stored energy density!



Small collimation gaps!



Low emittance at 7 TeV!

Luminosity and Stored Energy

- Luminosity can be expressed as a **function of transverse energy** E_{stored} that is stored in each beam (*for round beams at IP*):

$$L = \frac{1}{4\pi \cdot m_0 c^2} \cdot \frac{f_{\text{rev}} \cdot N_p \cdot F}{\beta^* \cdot \varepsilon_n} \cdot E_{\text{stored}}$$

β^* = IP beta function ($\beta_x = \beta_y$)
 ε_n = norm. transv. emittance
 N_p = protons per bunch
 f_{rev} = revolution frequency
 F = geometrical correction
 m_0 = rest mass, e.g. of proton
 c = velocity of light

- To reach **$10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$** the LHC needs to store **360 MJ per beam**, more than 100 times the present world record in super-conducting colliders.

Luminosity and Stored Energy

- Luminosity can be expressed as a **function of transverse energy** E_{stored} that is stored in each beam (*for round beams at IP*):

constant

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constant → 1

tunnel length → f_{rev}

β^* = IP beta function ($\beta_x = \beta_y$)
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constant tunnel length beam-beam limits

β^* = IP beta function ($\beta_x = \beta_y$)
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Diagram illustrating the components of the luminosity formula:

- constant**: Points to the fraction $\frac{1}{4\pi \cdot m_0 c^2}$.
- tunnel length**: Points to the revolution frequency f_{rev} .
- beam-beam limits**: Points to the product $N_p \cdot F$.
- IR optics limits**: Points to the product $\beta^* \cdot \varepsilon_n$.

Legend:

- β^* = IP beta function ($\beta_x = \beta_y$)
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- Injectors limits Robustness limits**: Points to the normalized transverse emittance ε_n .

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Diagram illustrating the components of the luminosity formula and their physical constraints:

- constant**: Points to the fraction $\frac{1}{4\pi \cdot m_0 c^2}$.
- tunnel length**: Points to the revolution frequency f_{rev} .
- beam-beam limits**: Points to the product $N_p \cdot F$.
- IR optics limits**: Points to the IP beta function β^* .
- Injectors limits Robustness limits**: Points to the normalized transverse emittance ε_n .
- LHC luminosity is increased via stored energy!**: Points to the stored energy E_{stored} .

Legend:

- β^* = IP beta function ($\beta_x = \beta_y$)
- ε_n = norm. transv. emittance
- N_p = protons per bunch
- f_{rev} = revolution frequency
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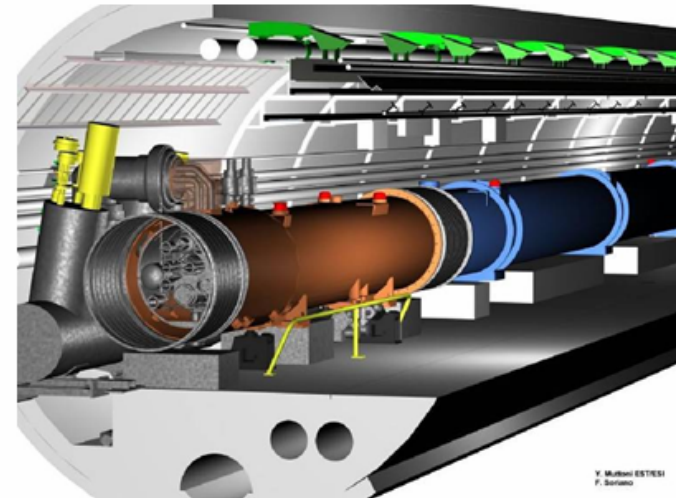
SC Magnets: Preventing Quenches

- Shock beam impact: **2 MJ/mm² in 200 ns** (**0.5 kg TNT**)
- Maximum beam loss at 7 TeV: 0.1% of beam (360 MJ) per second
(assumed lower than Tevatron/HERA)

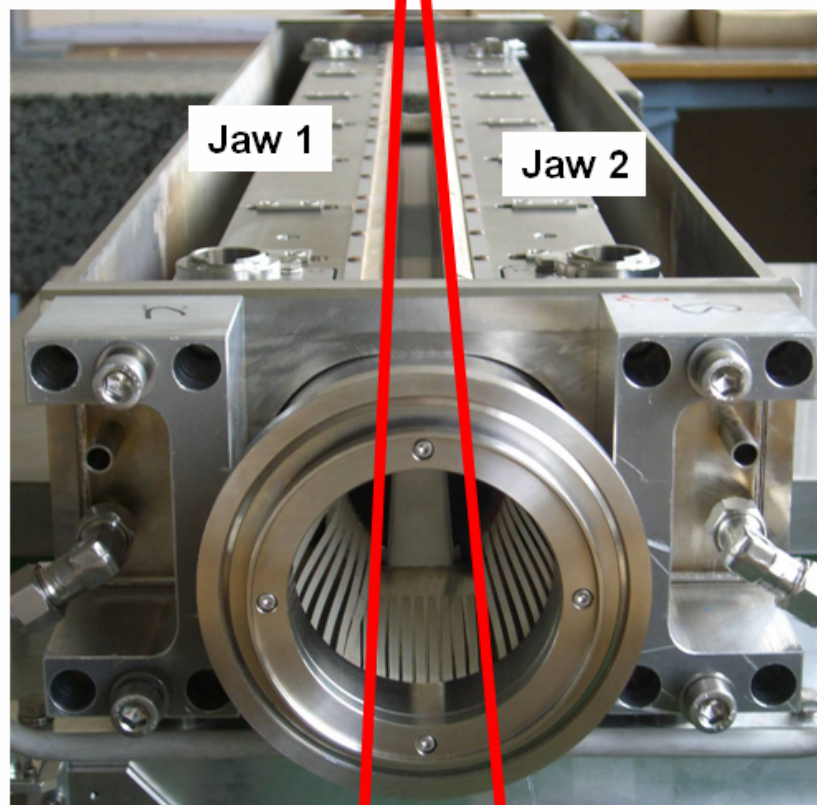
360 kW → proportional to stored energy

- Quench limit of SC LHC magnet:

~ 5 mW/cm³



LHC Collimators: Dilute and Stop



Quench limit: $\sim 5 \text{ mJ/mm}^2$ (any SC magnet)

Required “filter” factor:

$$1 \times 10^{-10} = \text{Leakage / Dilution}$$

Leakage factor (inefficiency): 10^{-4}

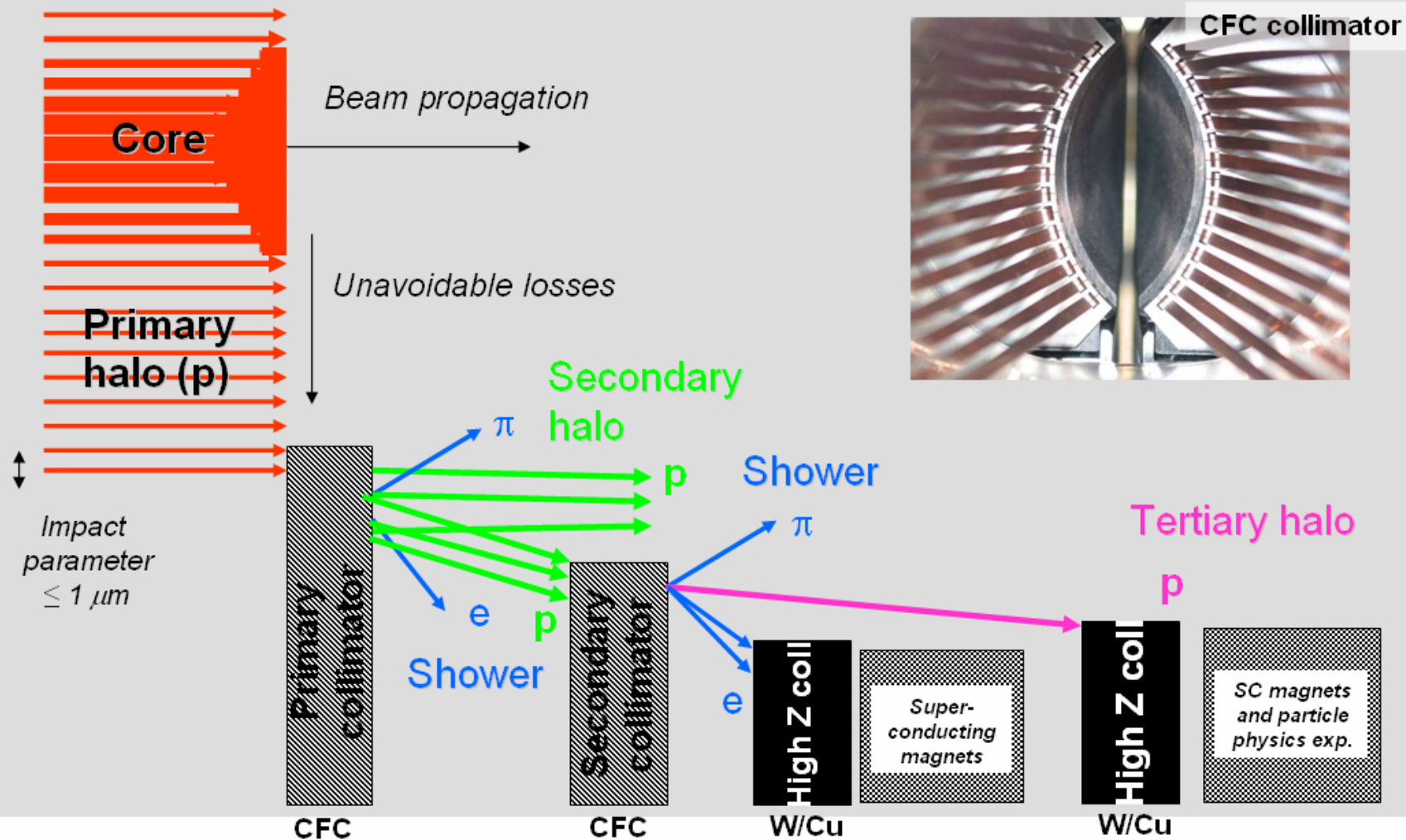
Dilution factor: 10^6

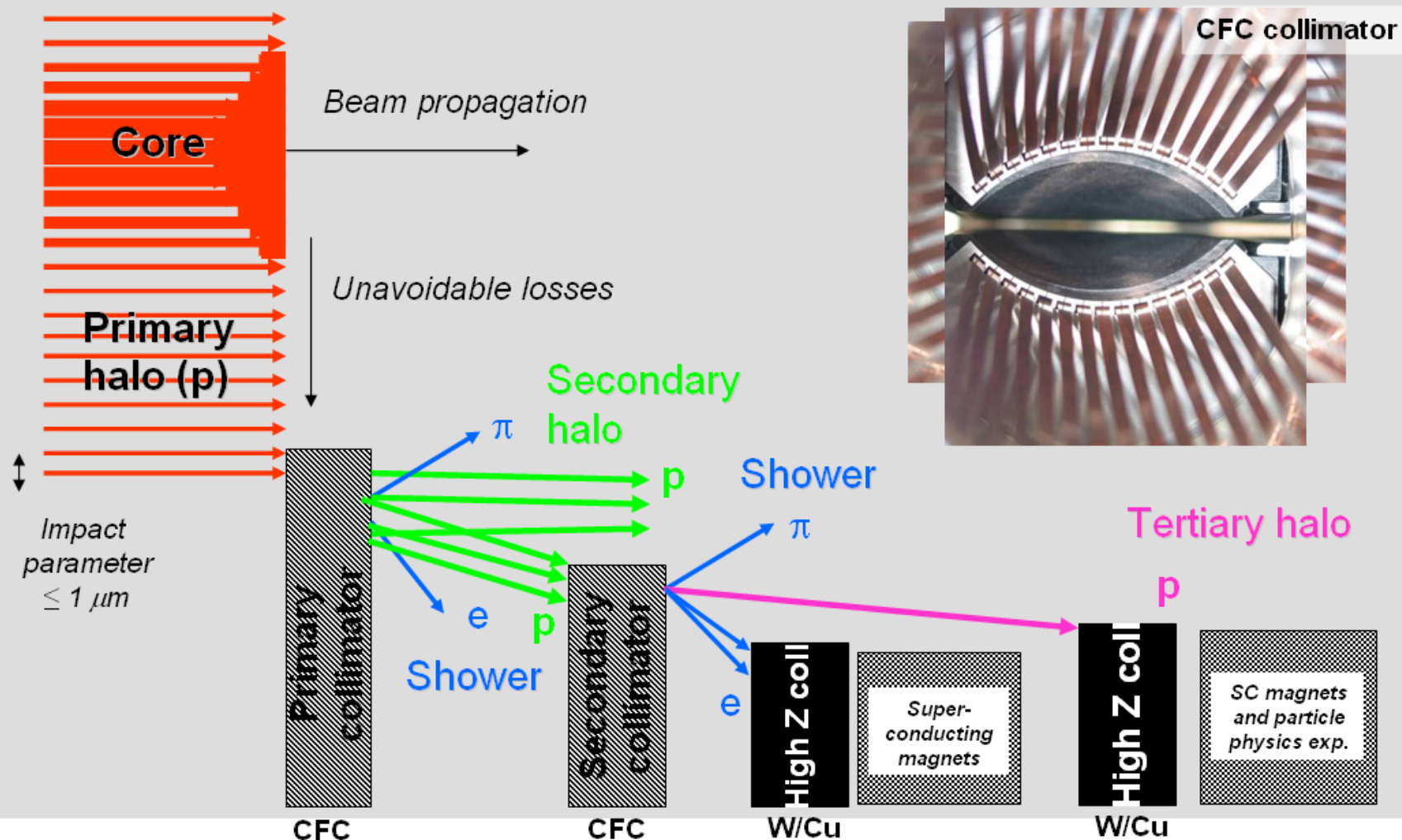
Cannot be achieved with single collimator → therefore multi-stage collimation for betatron cleaning (x, y, skew) and momentum cleaning.

Incoming: up to $\sim 50 \text{ MJ/mm}^2$ (primary collimator)

Multi-Stage Cleaning & Protection

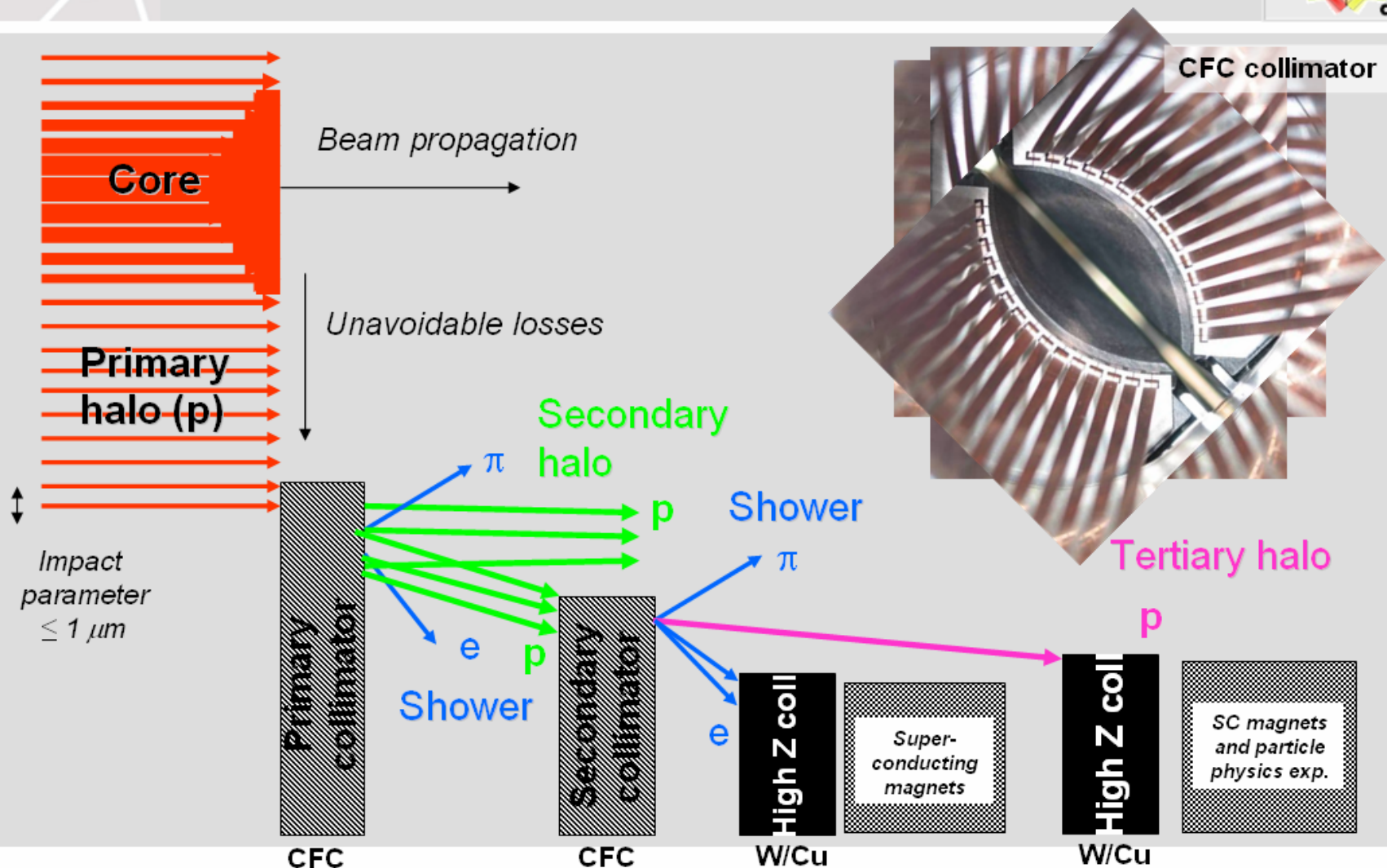
3-4 Stages





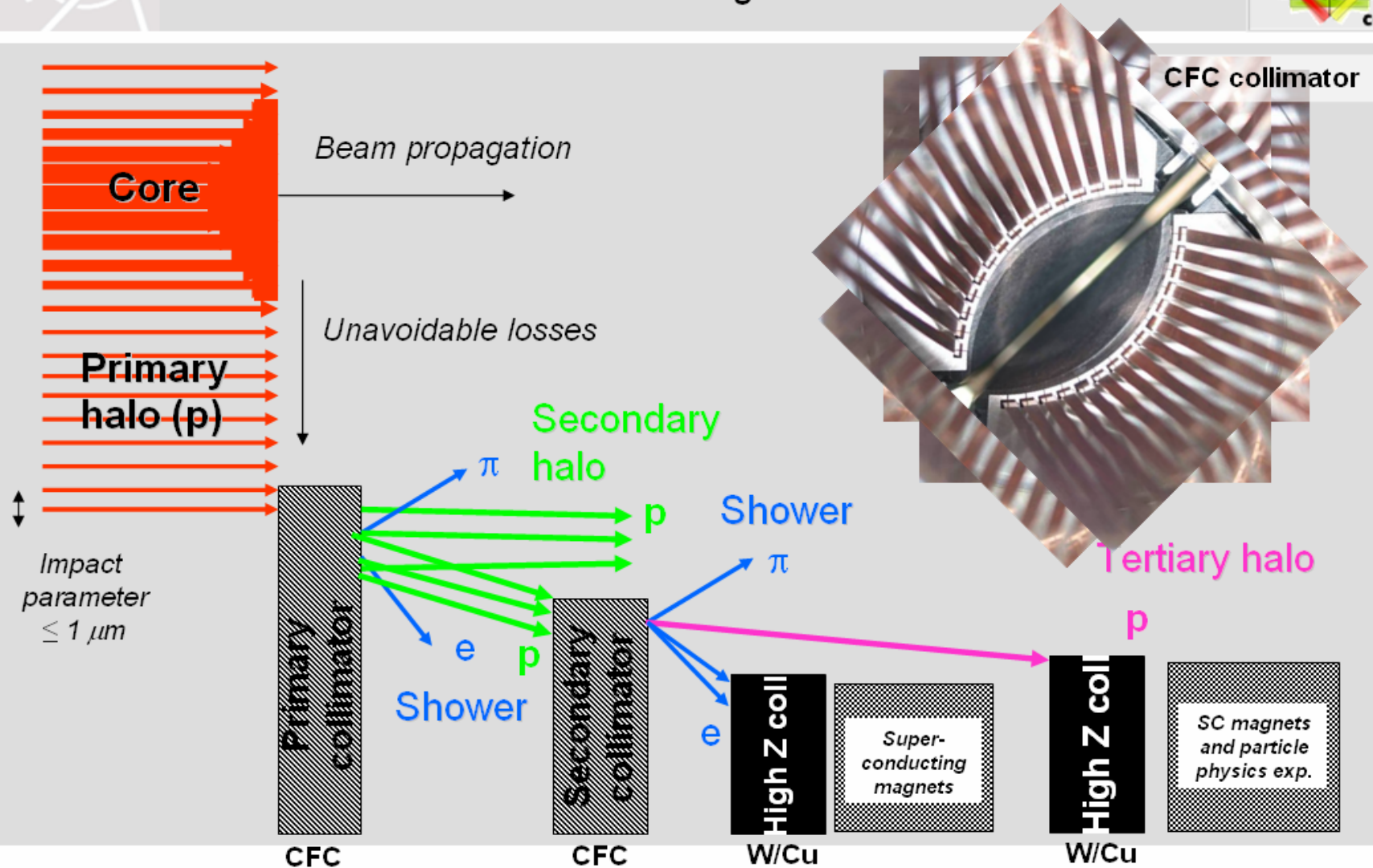
Multi-Stage Cleaning & Protection

3-4 Stages



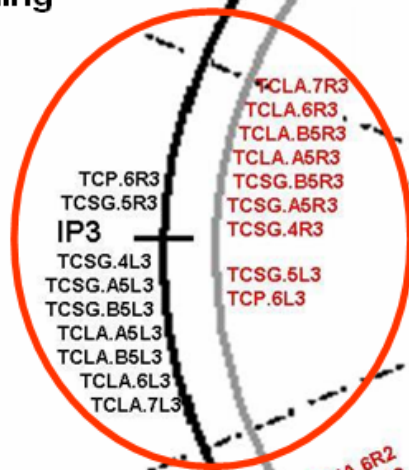
Multi-Stage Cleaning & Protection

3-4 Stages



“Phase I”

Momentum
Cleaning



**108 collimators
and absorbers
in phase I** (only
movable shown in
sketch)

Betatron
Cleaning

Precision Requirements

closest to beam: primary (TCP) and secondary (TCS) collimators



Gaps:

$\pm 6/7 \sigma$

2-3 mm



LHC collimators must work as precision devices!

Parameter		Unit	Specification
Jaw material			CFC
Jaw length	TCS	cm	100
	TCP	cm	60
Jaw tapering		cm	10 + 10
Jaw cross section		mm ²	65 x 25
Jaw resistivity		$\mu\Omega\text{m}$	≤ 10
Surface roughness		μm	≤ 1.6
Jaw flatness error		μm	≤ 40
Heat load		kW	≤ 7
Jaw temperature		$^{\circ}\text{C}$	≤ 50
Bake-out temp.		$^{\circ}\text{C}$	250
Minimal gap		mm	≤ 0.5
Maximal gap		mm	≥ 58
Jaw position control		μm	≤ 10
Jaw angle control		μrad	≤ 15
Reproducibility		μm	≤ 20

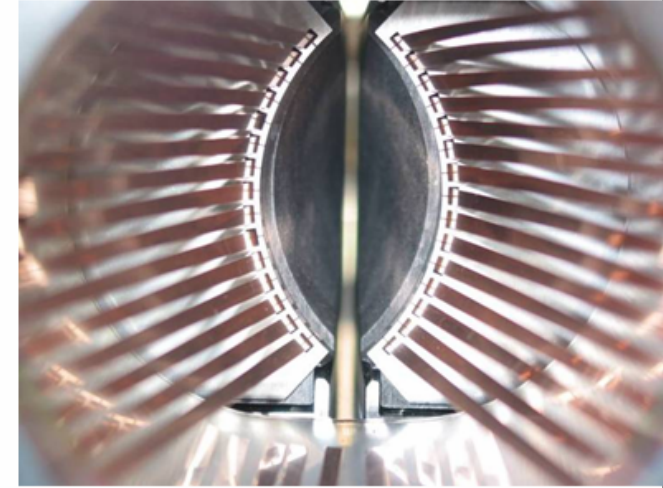
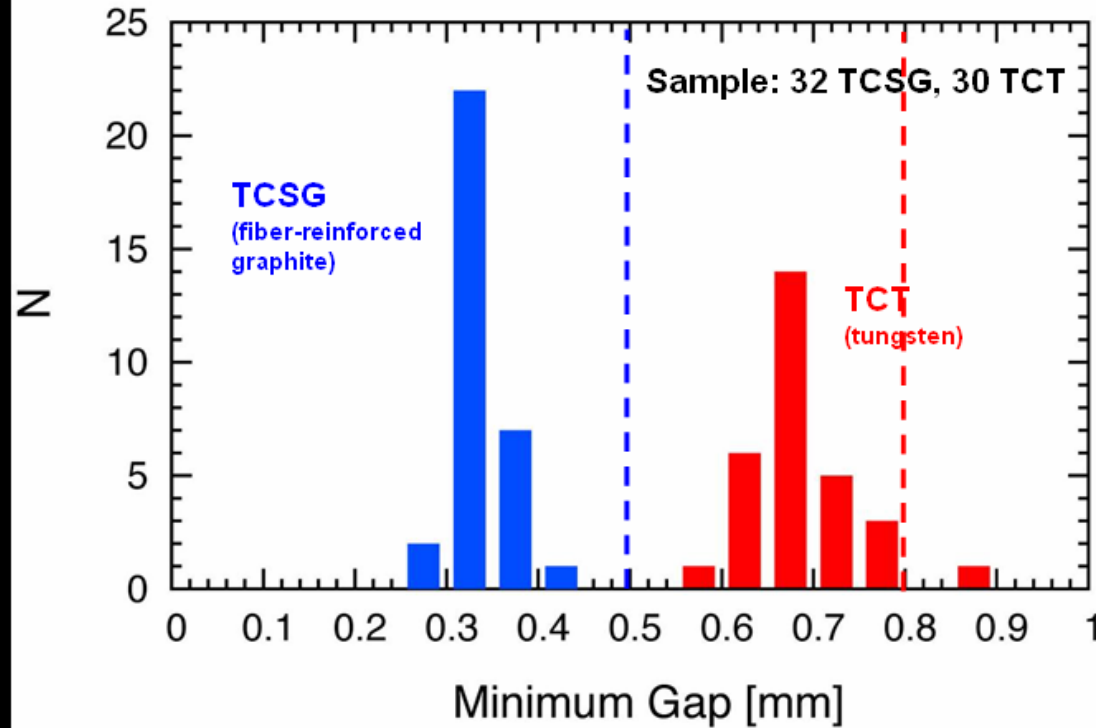


The LHC Collimation System



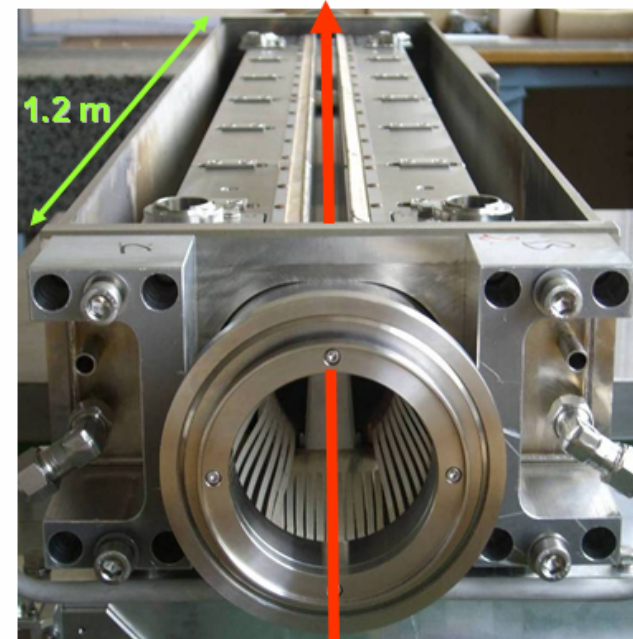
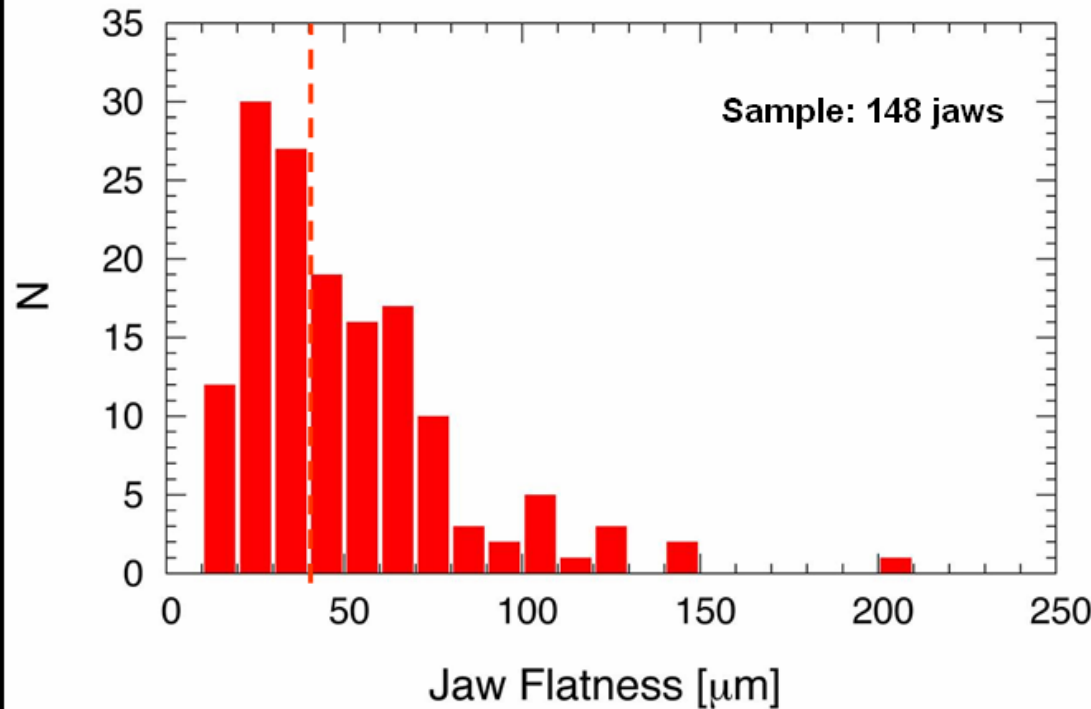
- The **by far largest and most precise system of its kind** that has been built to this date:
 - 130 phase I collimators and absorbers produced with specifications and control at 10 μm level (including spares).
 - **Phase I:** In total **108 devices** installed (~ 210 m length occupied). 97 movable collimators with a total of 194 jaws and > 450 degrees of freedom for positioning. **All ready for LHC startup. Results shown here...**
 - **Phase II:** In total **158 devices** installed (~ 310 m length occupied). 147 movable collimators. Majority approved and infrastructure installed.
 - **Maximum possible:** In total **168 devices** installed (~ 330 m length occupied). Only space reservations at this time.
- Investment (cost & manpower) comparable to a small accelerator.
- Design, R&D, prototyping, series production, installation and commissioning has been managed since late 2002 through the **CERN LHC collimation project**.

Production: Minimum Collimation Gap (Ring)



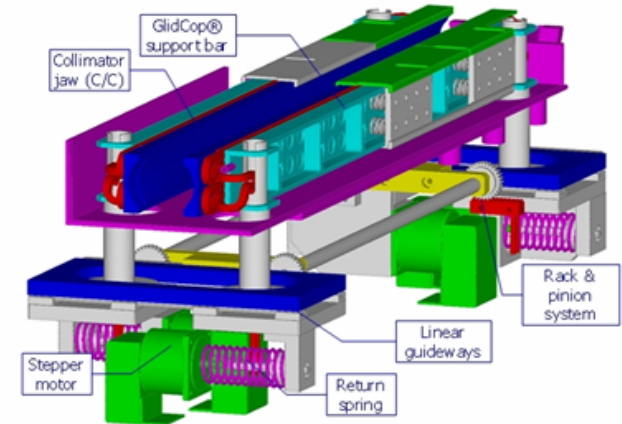
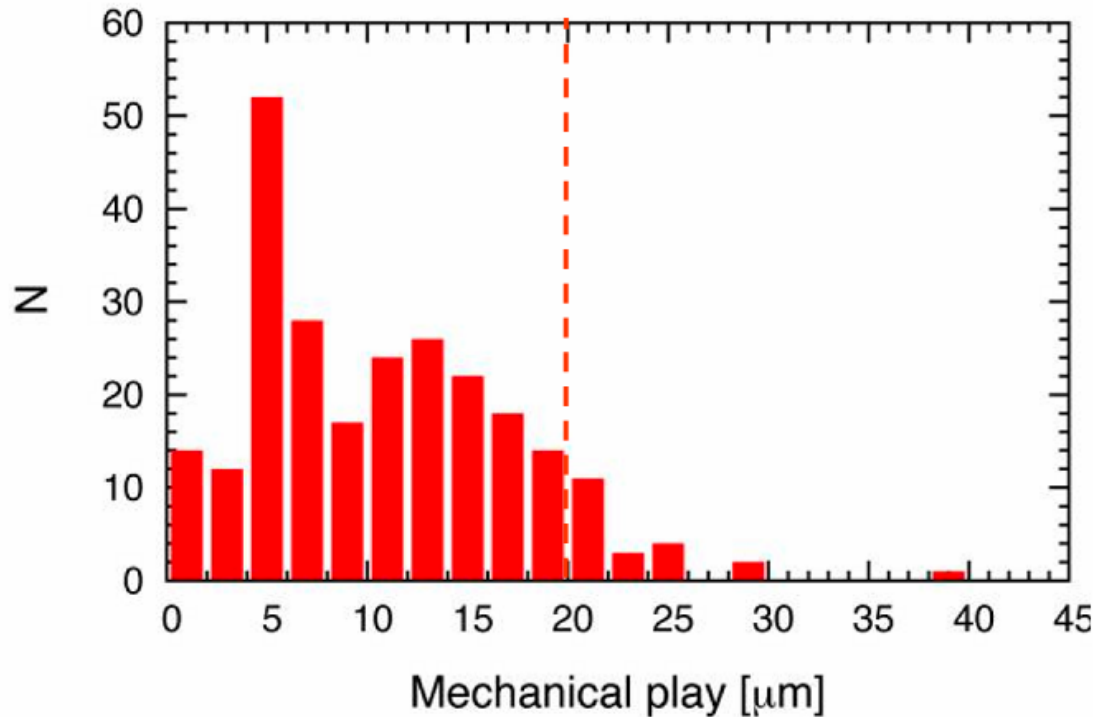
High precision collimators produced adequate for LHC conditions!

Production: Jaw Flatness (Ring & TL)

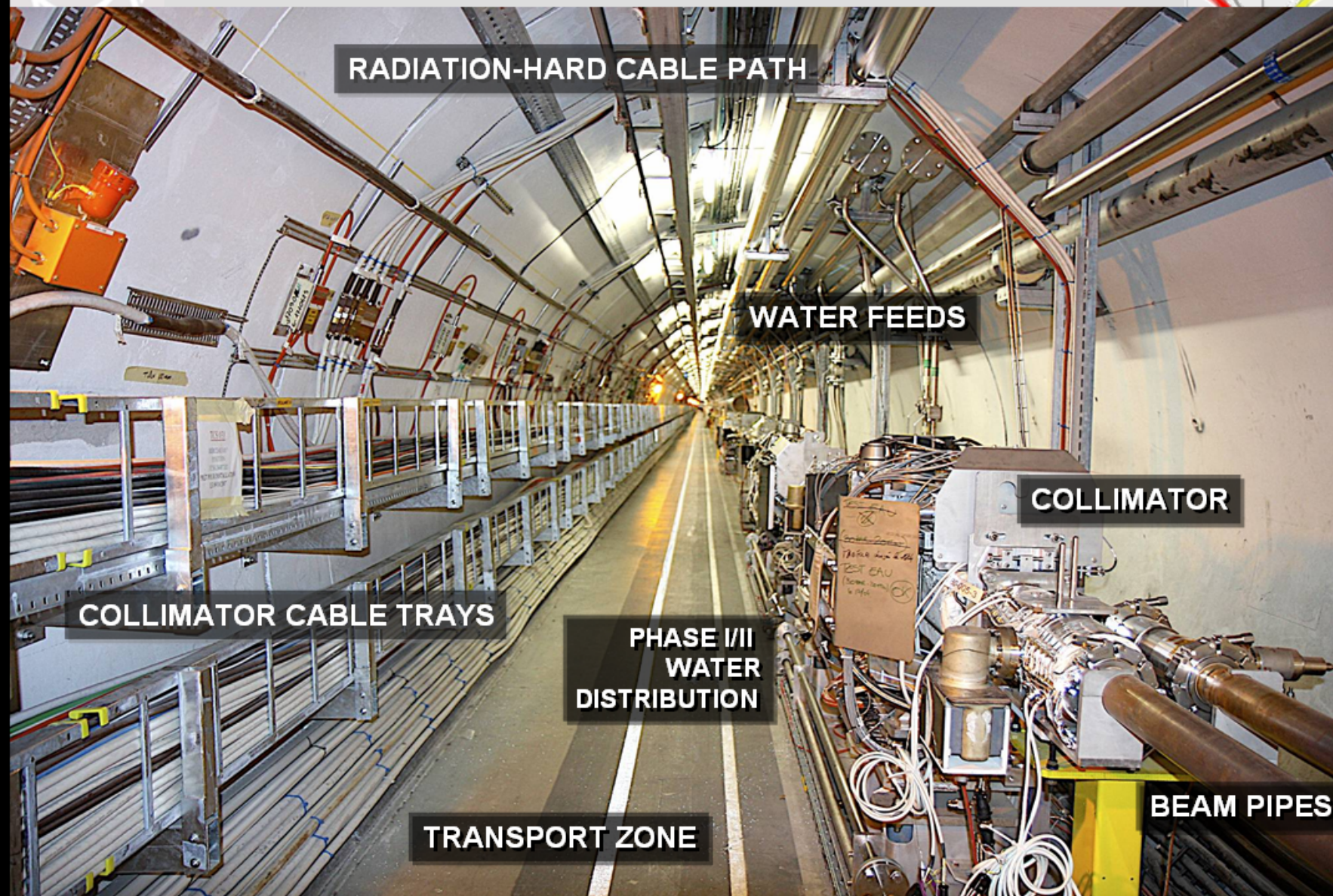


Flatness better than many feared. Out of tolerance collimators were placed in locations with more relaxed tolerances, meaning larger beta (limited sorting). **Enough collimators for tightest places (40 μm).**

Production: Mechanical Play (Ring & TL)



Mechanical play in movement system when reversing direction.
Specification of 20 μm well achieved. Will be corrected for in operational use.



RADIATION-HARD CABLE PATH

WATER FEEDS

COLLIMATOR

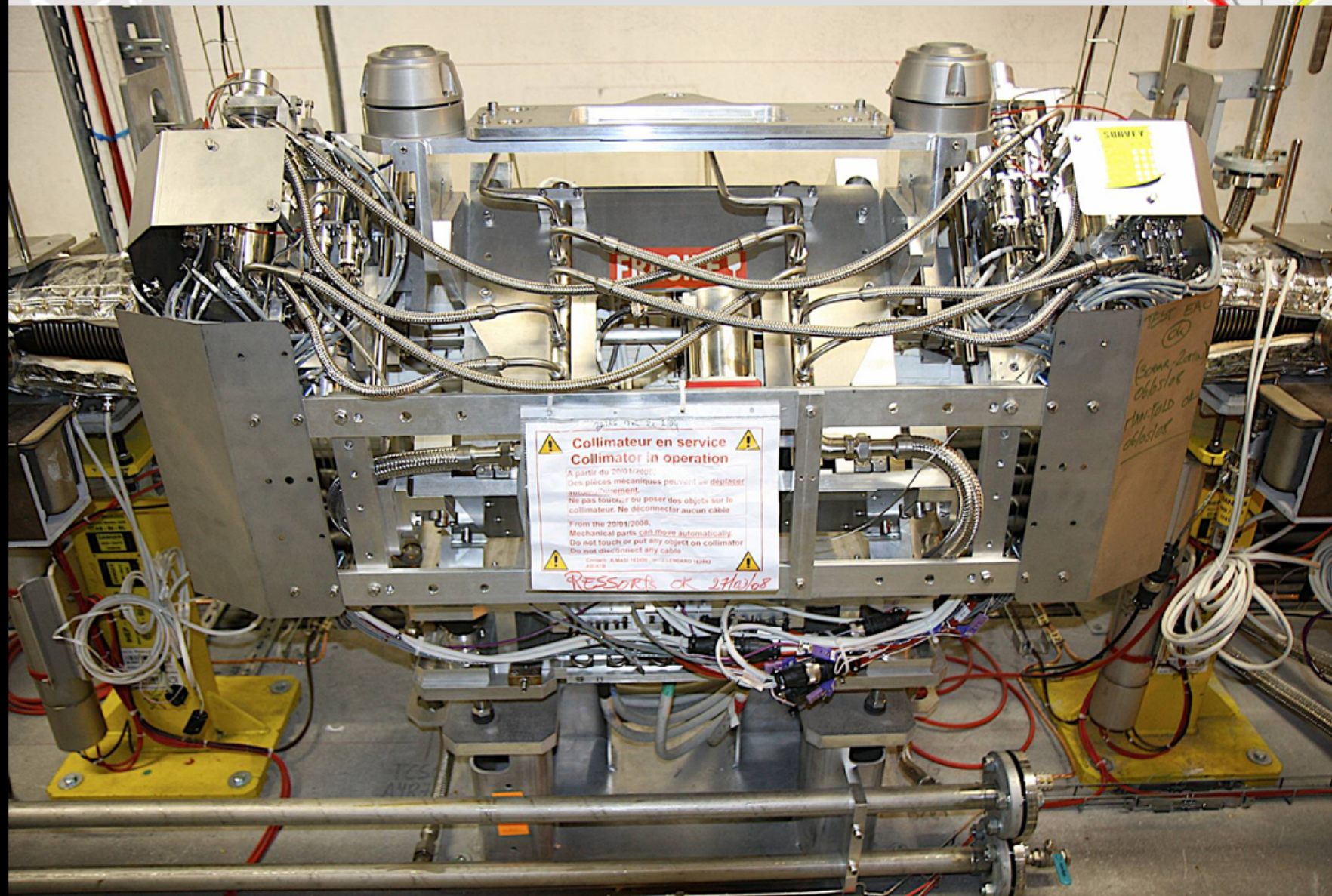
COLLIMATOR CABLE TRAYS

PHASE I/II
WATER
DISTRIBUTION

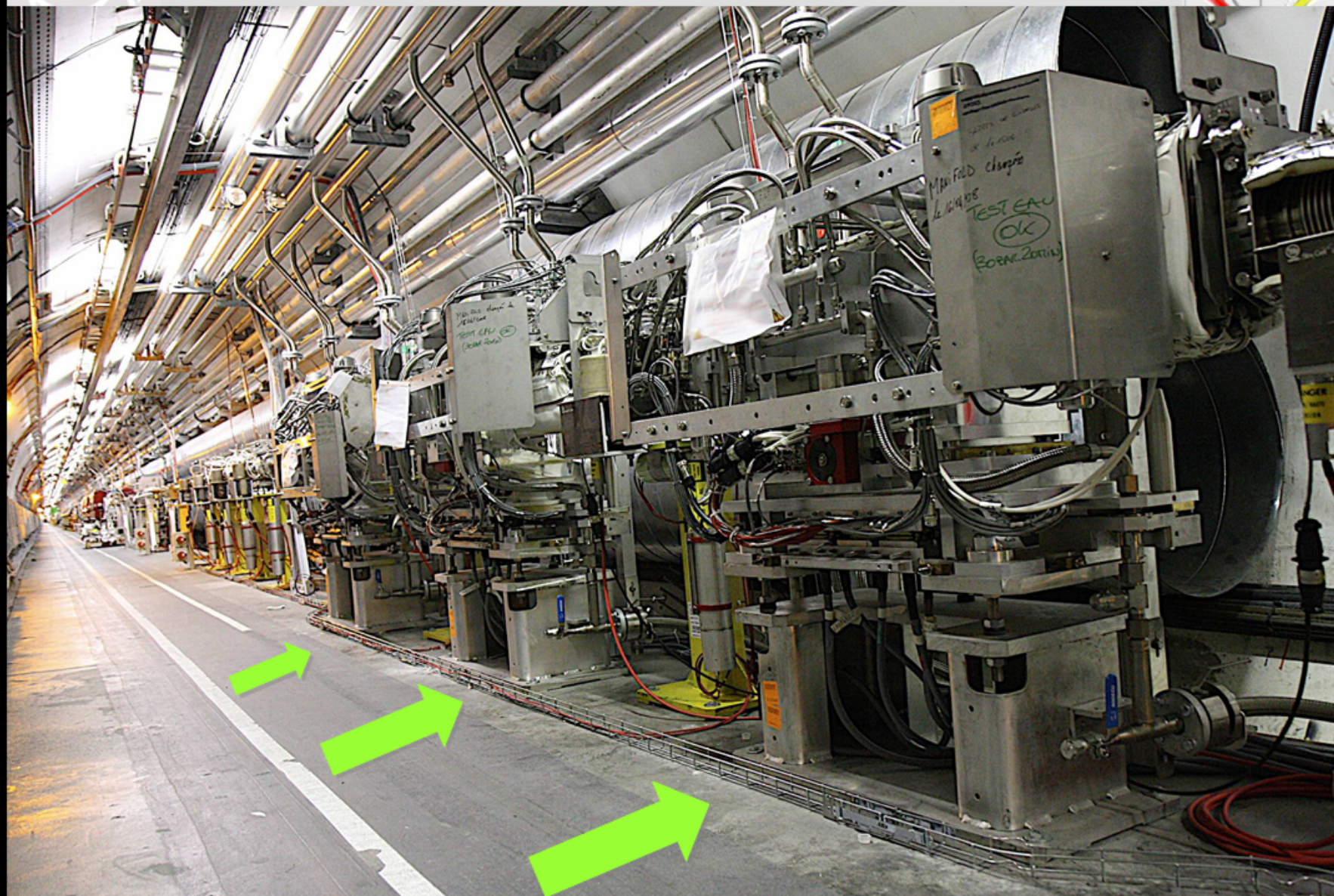
TRANSPORT ZONE

BEAM PIPES

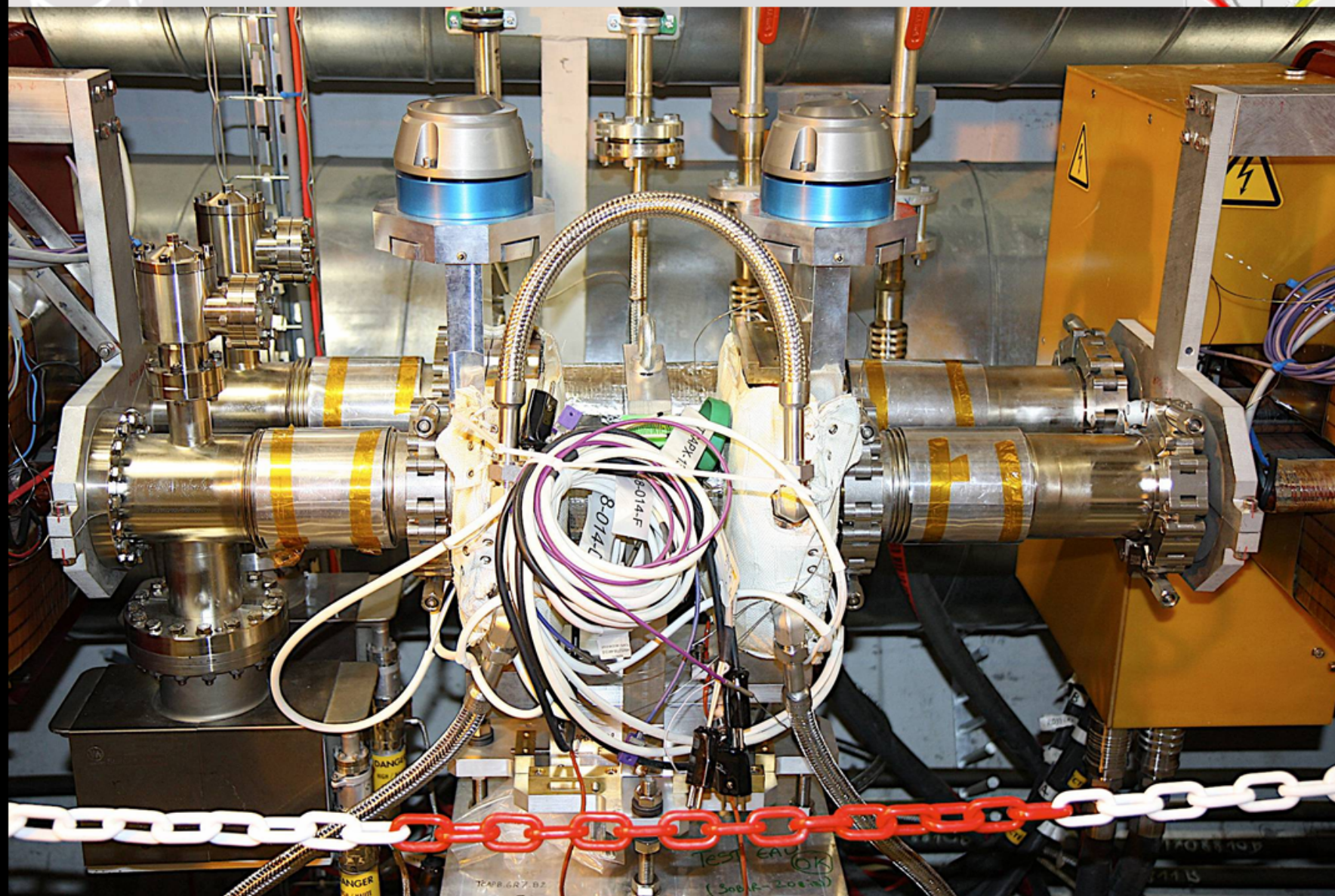
Tunnel: Side View Phase I Collimator



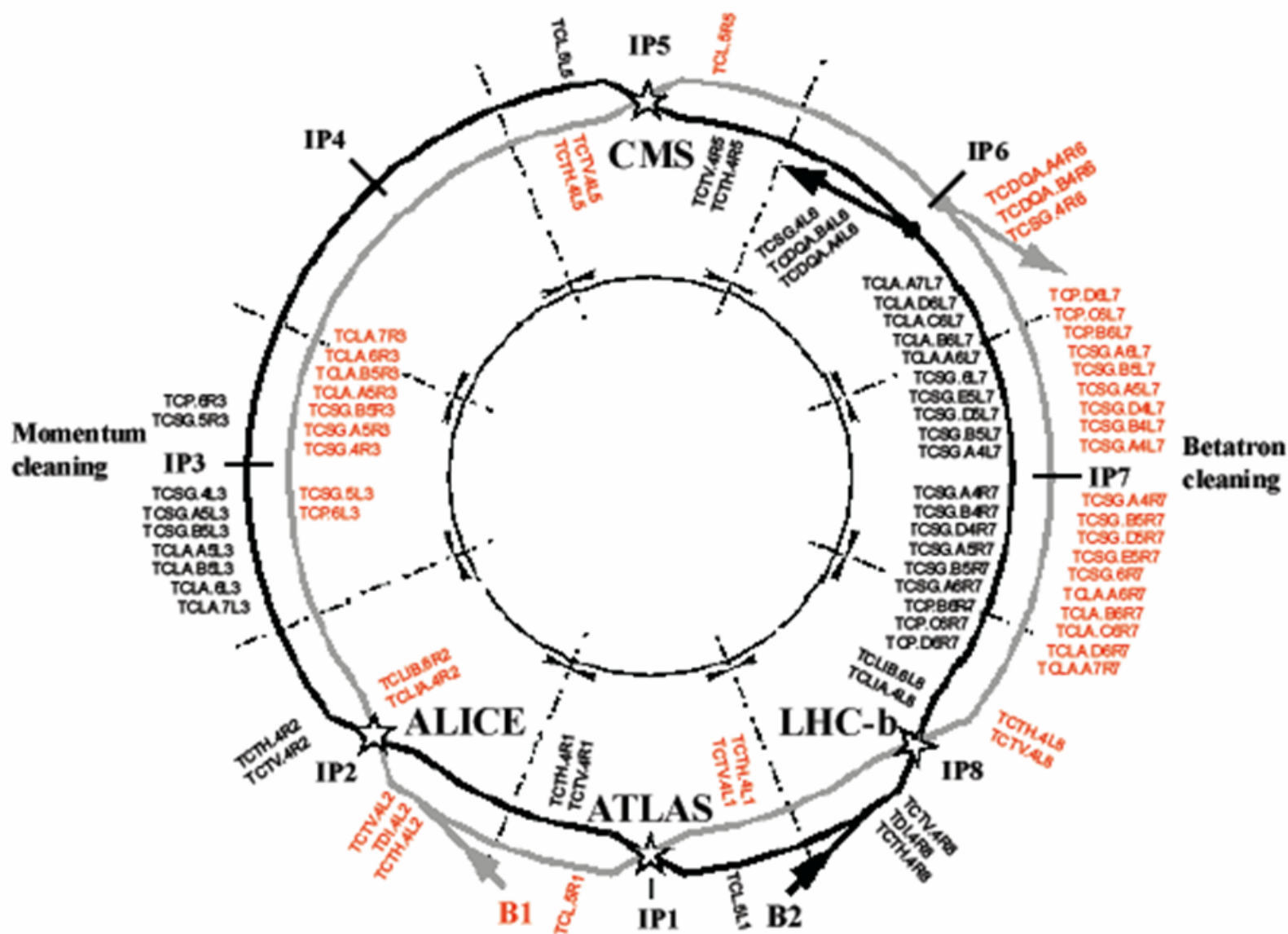
Tunnel: 3 Primary Betatron Collimators

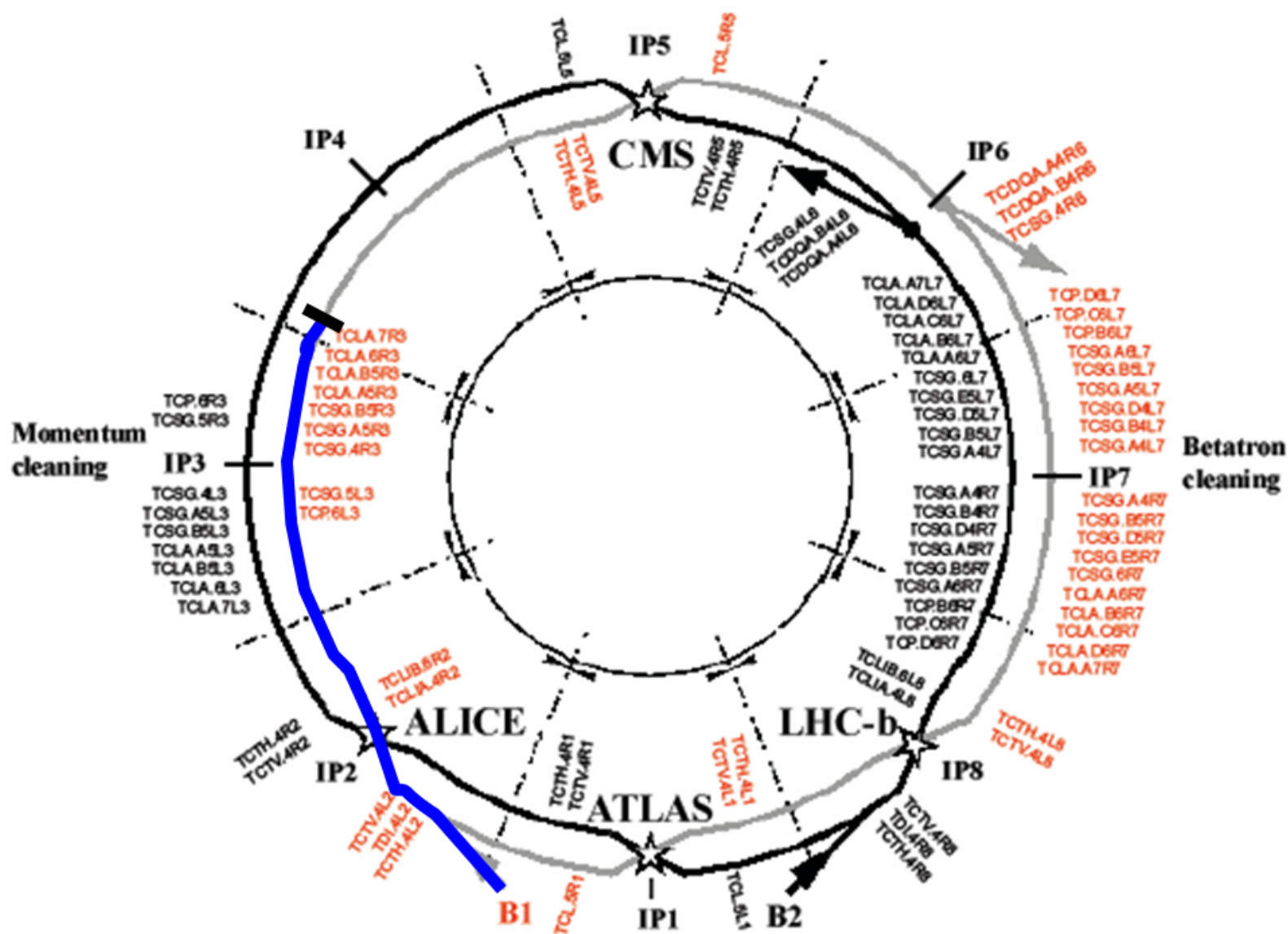


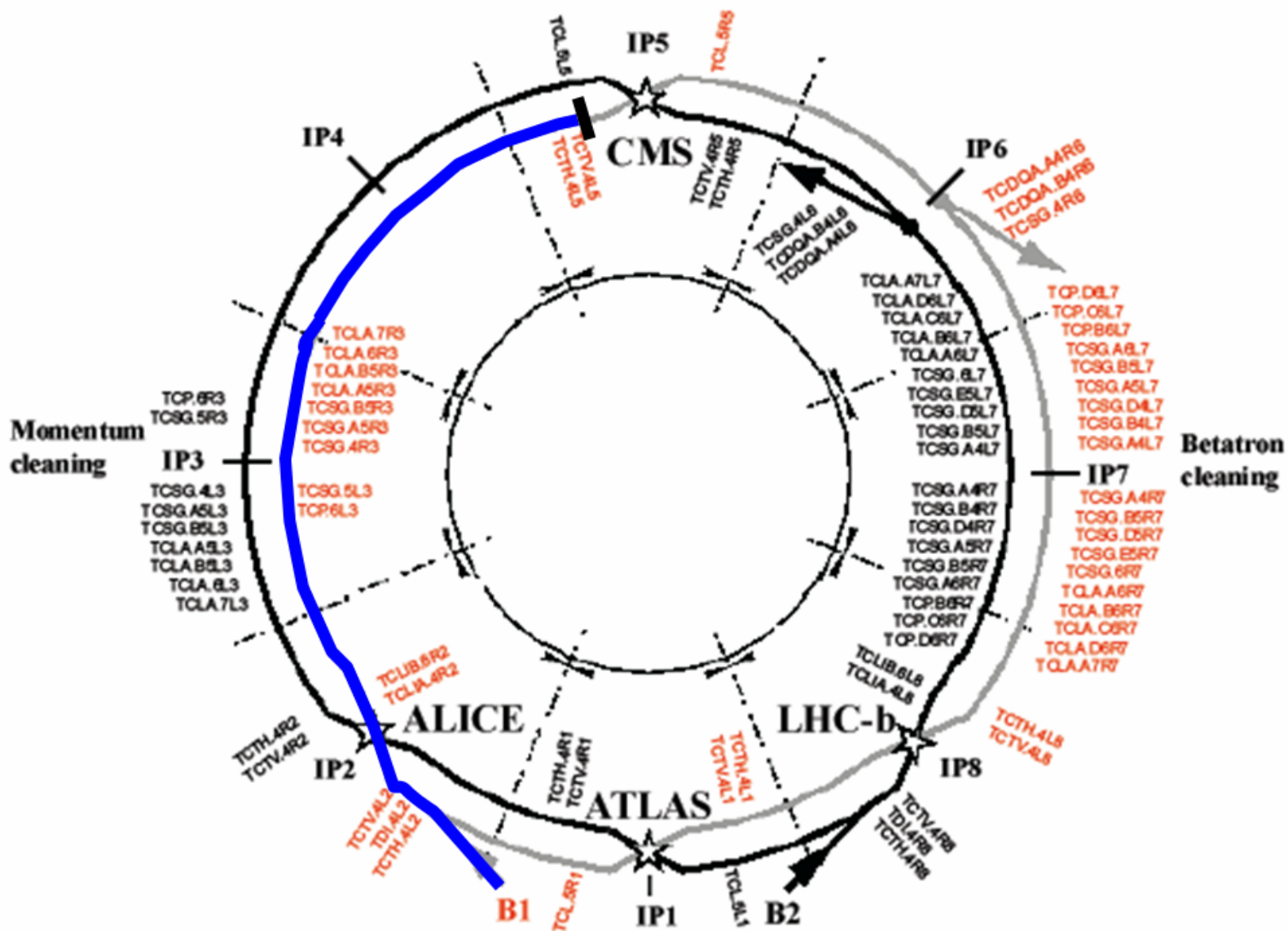
Tunnel: Passive Absorber TCAPA



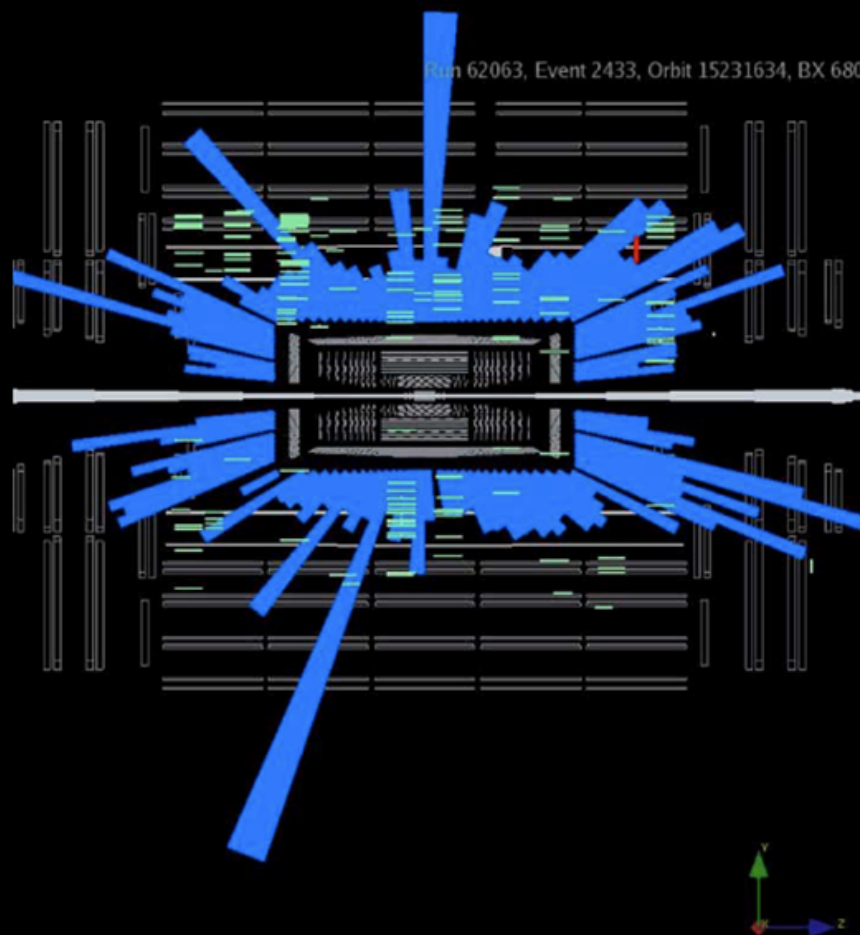




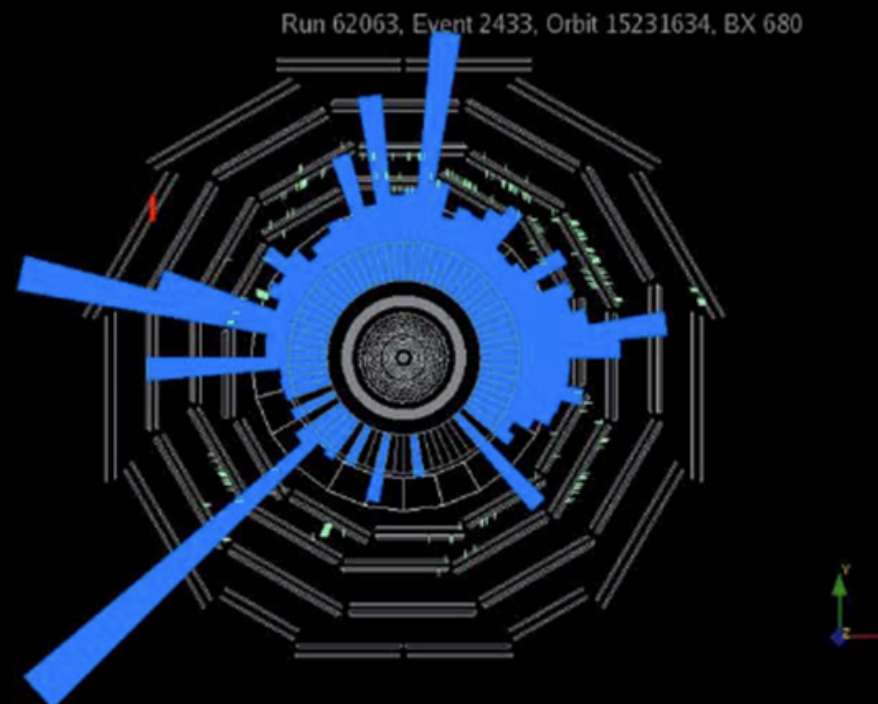




Tertiary Collimator “Splash” Events



CMS view of beam hitting collimator



Events now, background later...

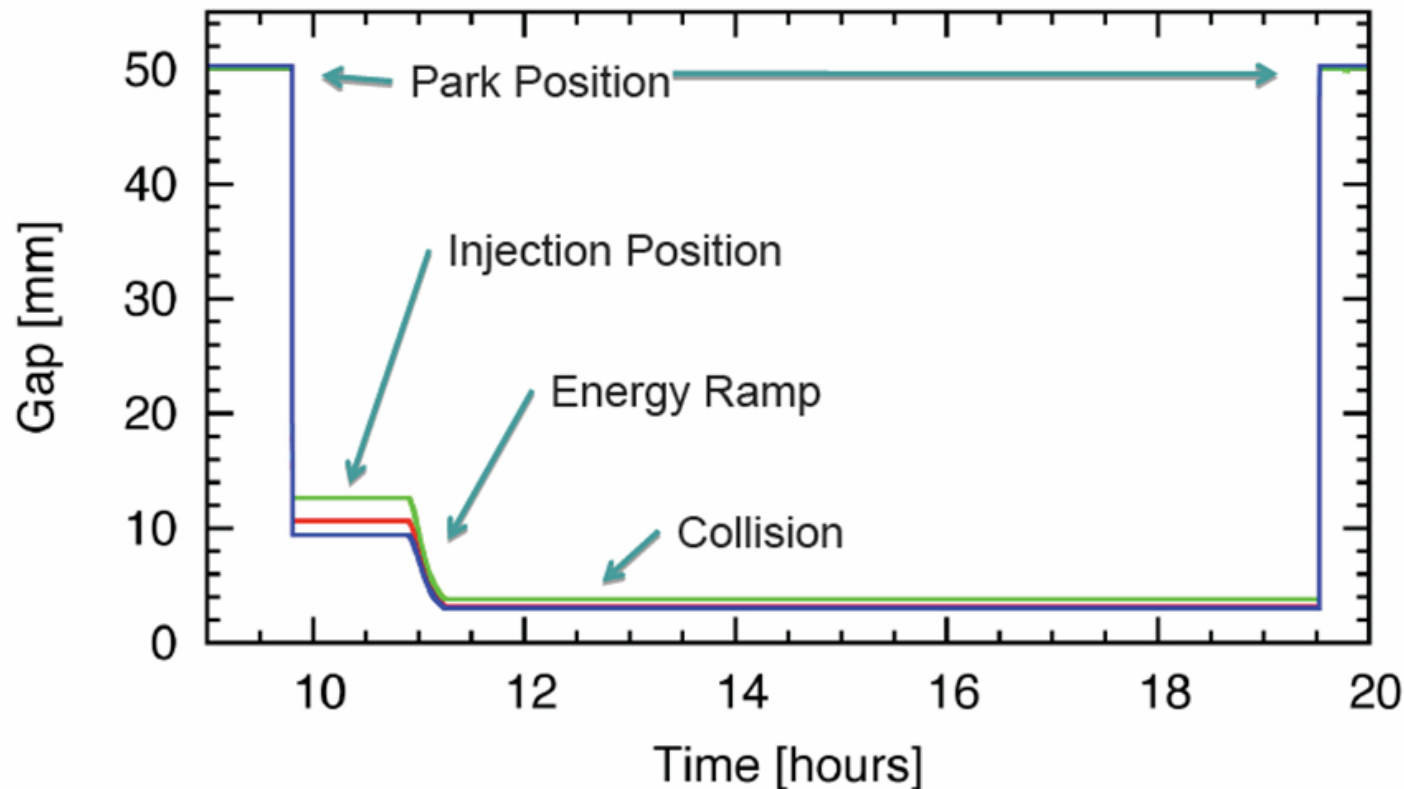
Performance Highlights



- Collimators **used very successfully as stoppers and fixed targets** during September 10 first beam day (collimator events) and earlier injection tests. Unforeseen but entertaining use of tertiary collimators at experiments...
- Machine **protection functionality completely checked** (interlocks from temperature and position sensors activated by violating limits). Few residual sensor issues identified. **System was fully safe** (ready for higher intensities/energies).
- **No opportunity to set up with beam as collimators.**
- Collimators kept operational since August, except **IR3 collimators** which were **switched off after incident in 3-4**. All 18 collimators in IR3 fully OK.
- Used time after incident to perform **reproducibility test over 10 days with all 28 collimators in IR7**.

Nominal Collimator Cycle

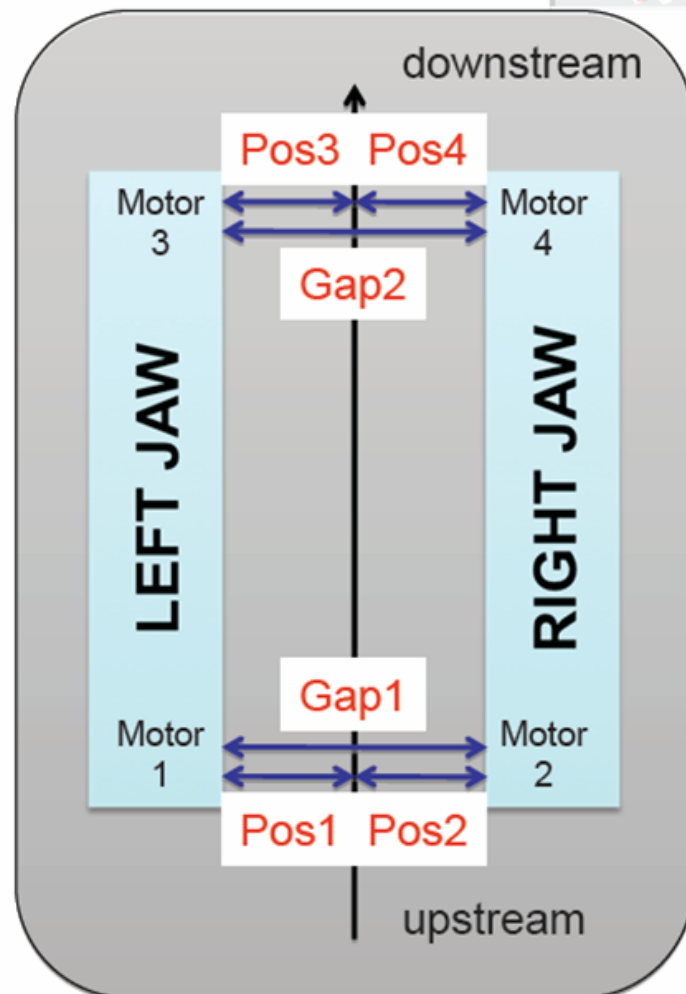
Measured gap for 3 primary collimators beam1



Real functions for 28 collimators generated in collimator control. **Executed by operation crew on shift (thanks!).**

Test Procedure

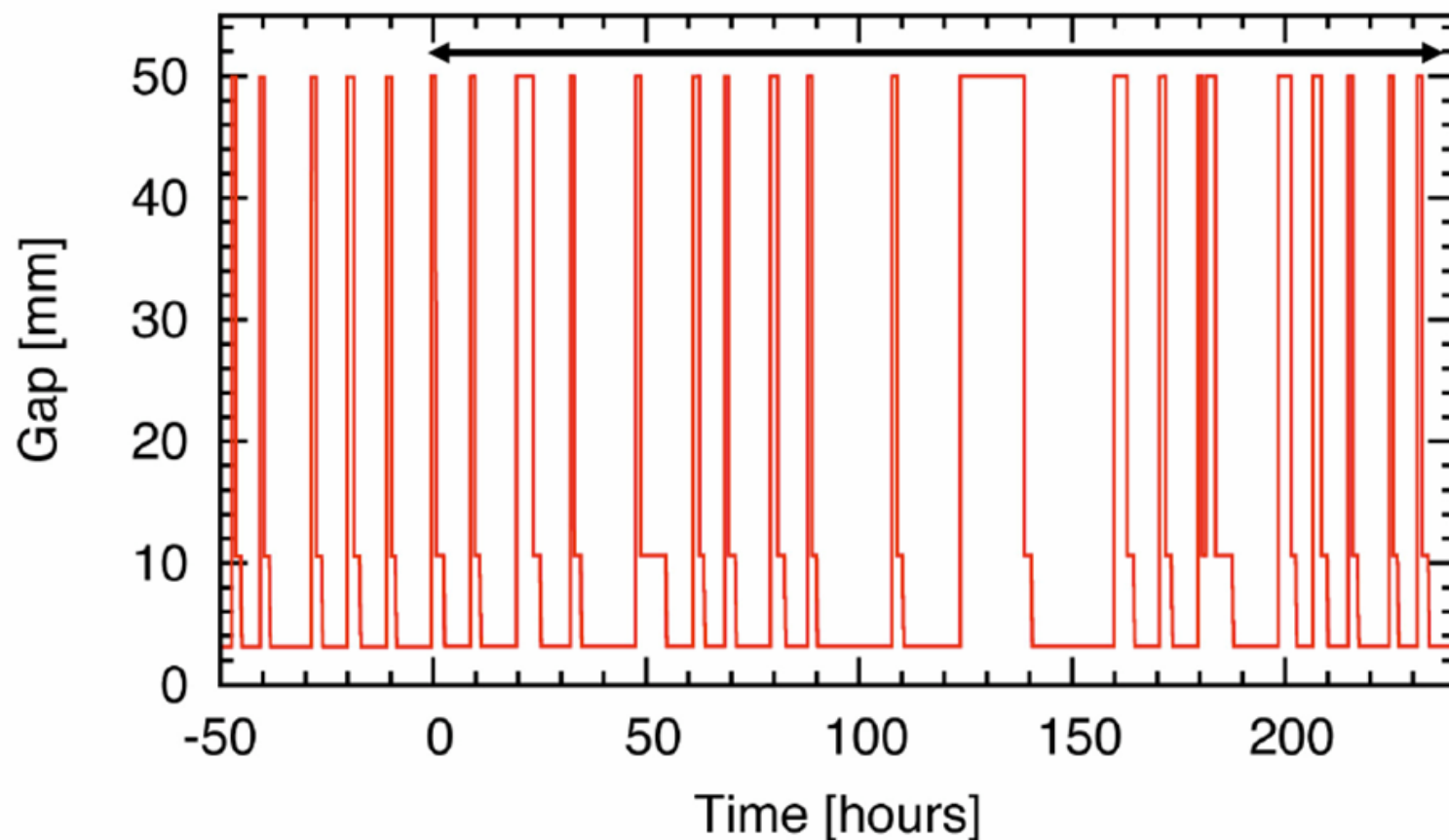
- Each collimator has 6 position sensors: **4 jaw corners and 2 gaps measured independently.**
- Redundancy for 6 sensors and 4 DOF.
- Stepping motors are driven through the collimator cycle without any feedback from measured positions.**
- Position monitoring implemented completely independent (safety) and used for measuring the jaw position and the gaps.
- Jaw positions used for **operational interlocks (time driven).**
- Gap sensors used for **independent MP interlock (energy driven).**
- How well do we control collimators?**



Top view for horizontal collimator.

Reproducibility Run

TCP.B6L7.B1

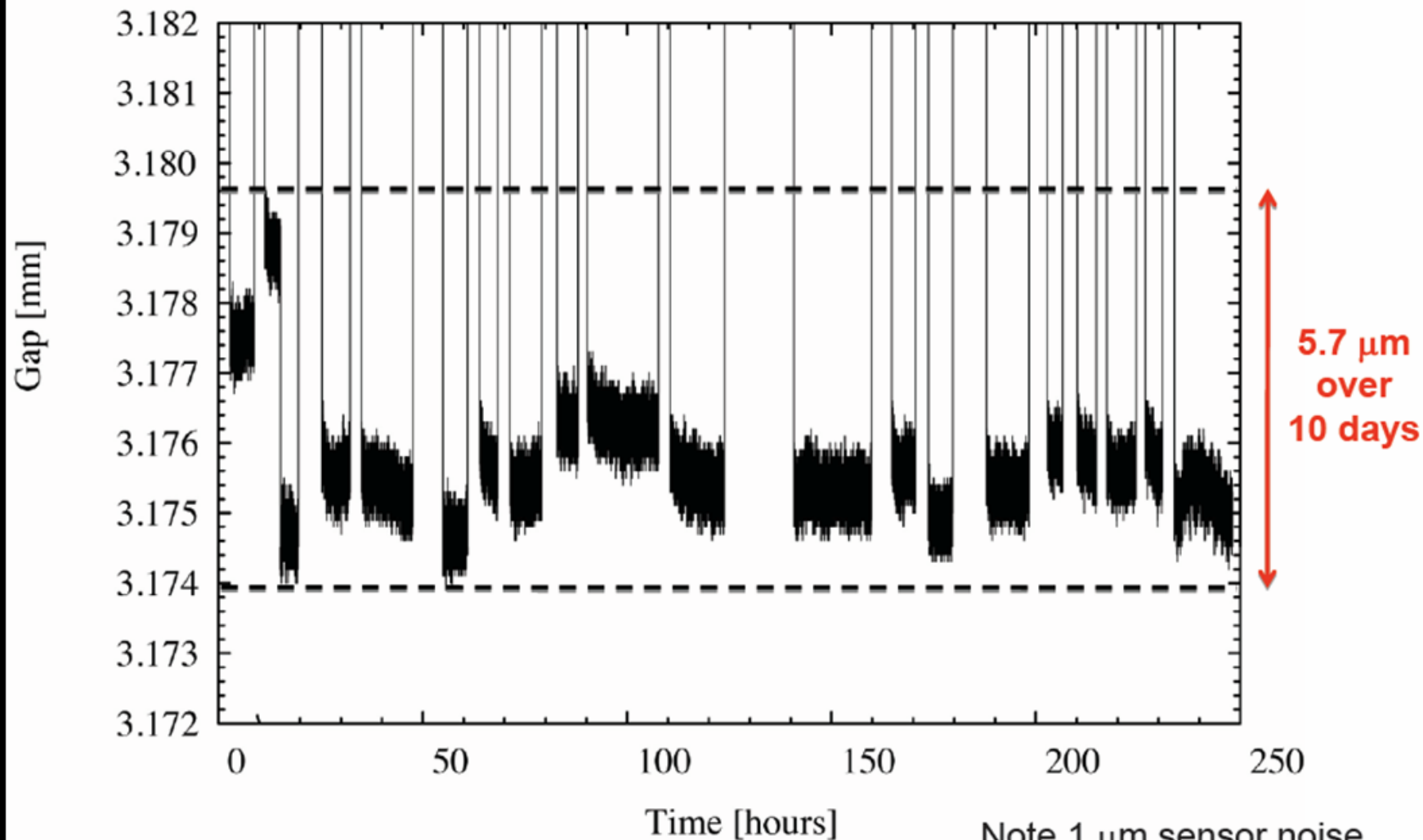


Analyzing 19 cycles after T=0 (reset of collimator sensor calibrations).

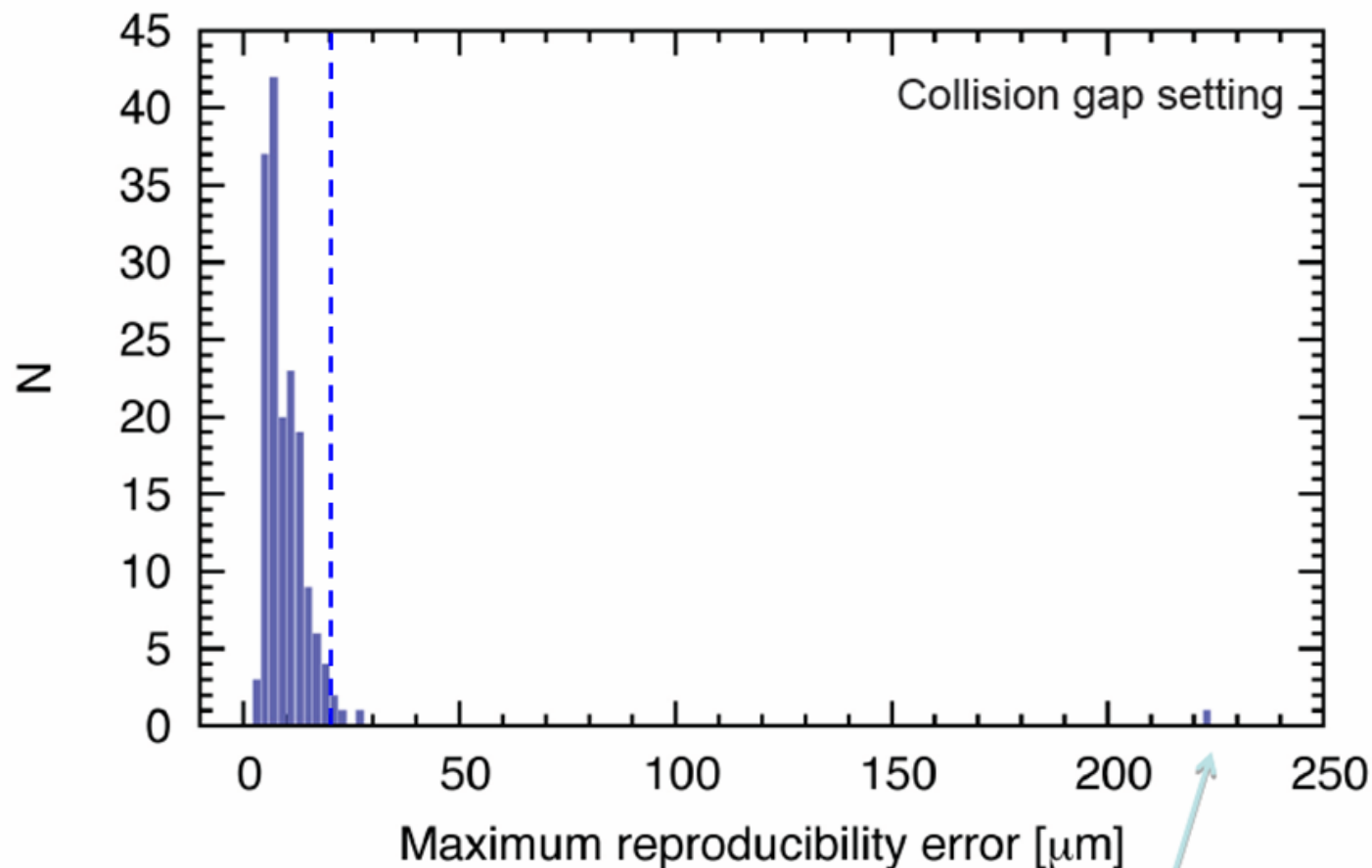
Zoom into Collision Gaps



TCP.B6L7.B1

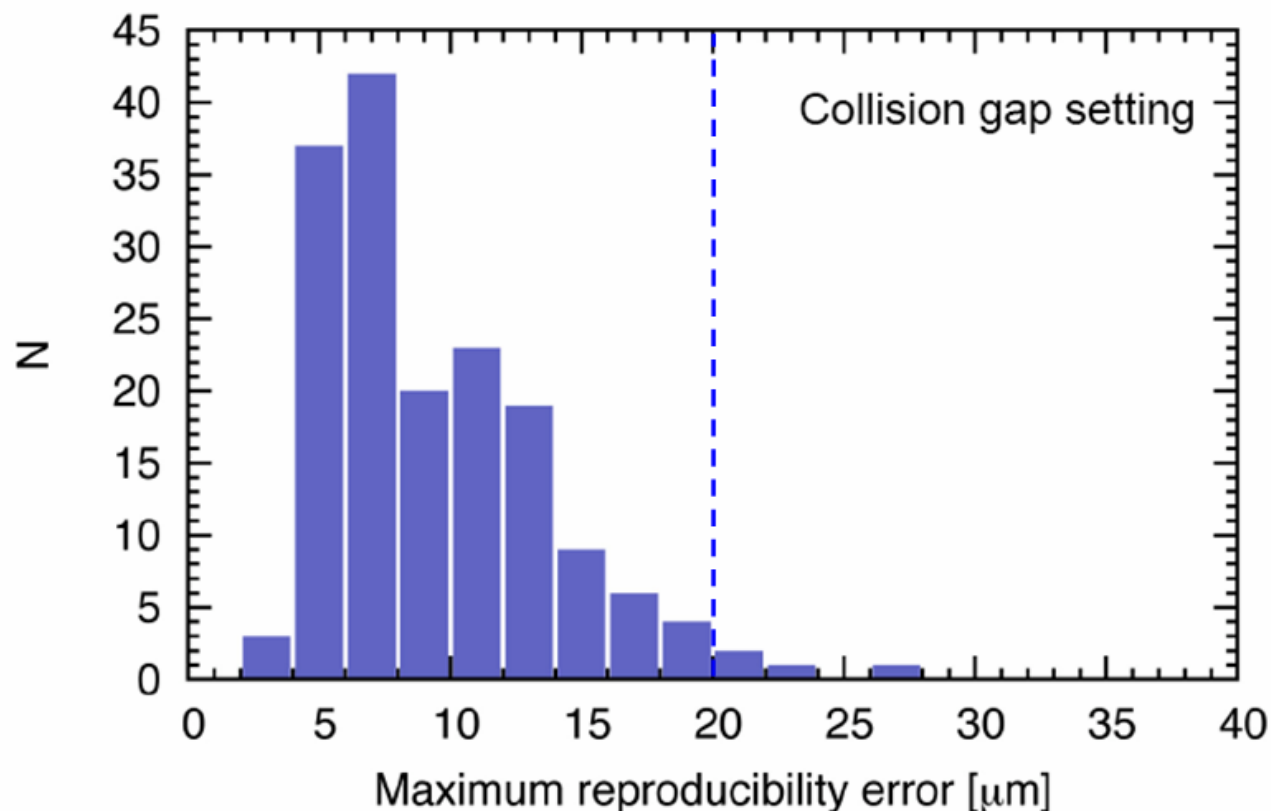


Reproducibility IR7 collimators in 10 days



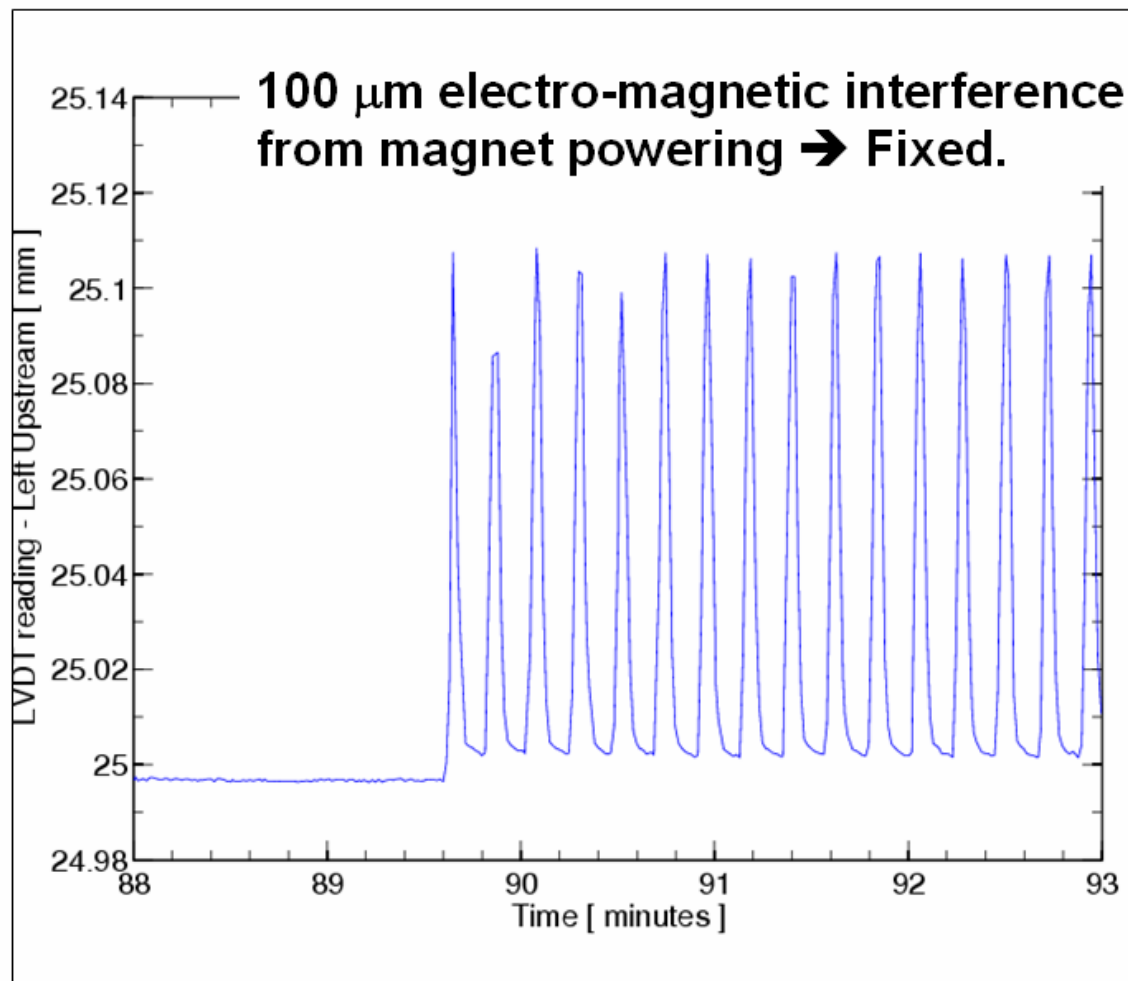
168 position sensors for 28 collimators. Only 1 sensor above 30 μm !

Reproducibility IR7 collimators in 10 days

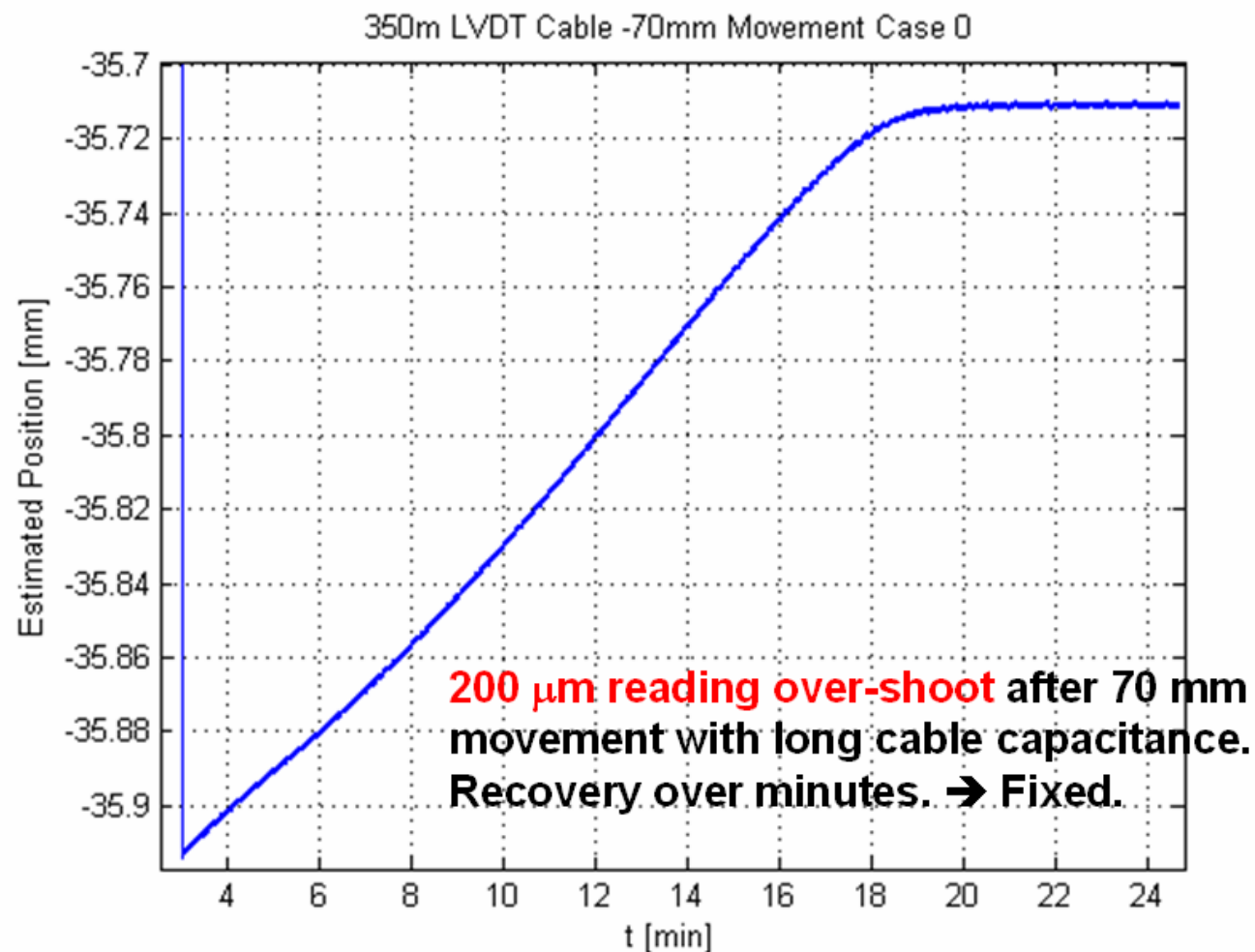


Includes mechanical, motor and sensor stability! Specification is surpassed: major success for all involved! Possible to control at **better than 30 μm level!**

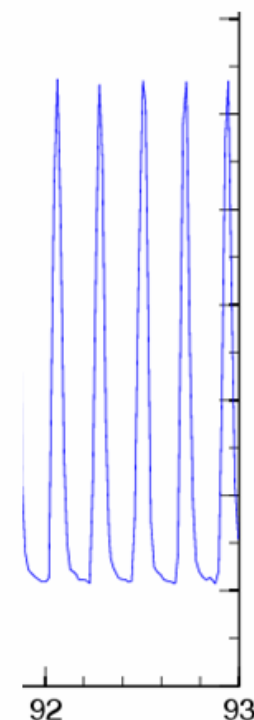
Issues Learnt and Fixed



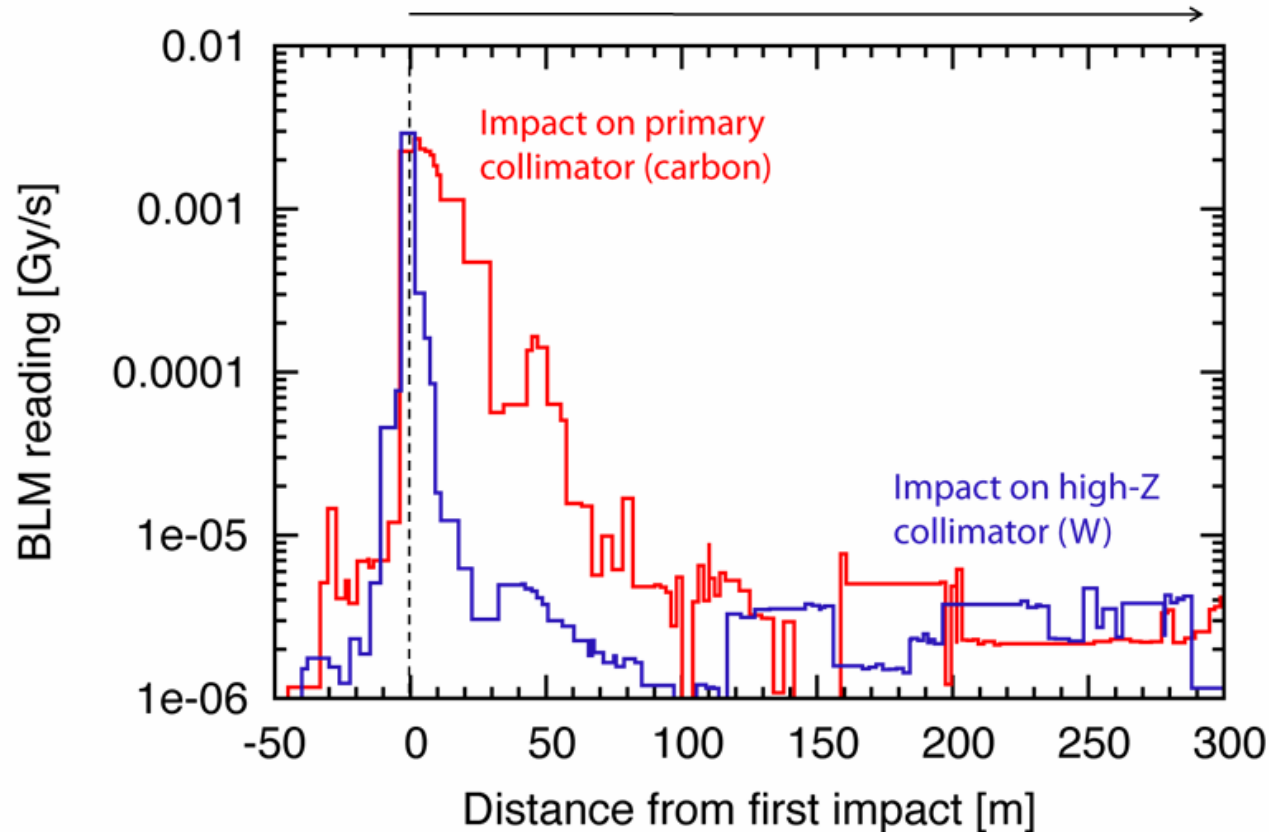
Issues Learnt and Fixed



interference
fixed.



First Beam Loss Maps with LHC Beam



BLM system fully reacting to beam loss and showers from collimators.

Expected feature:
Carbon much more transparent than tungsten!

Carbon used for diluting, tungsten for absorbing!

Exponential decay of loss signals

Carbon (low Z)

17.4 m

Tungsten (high Z)

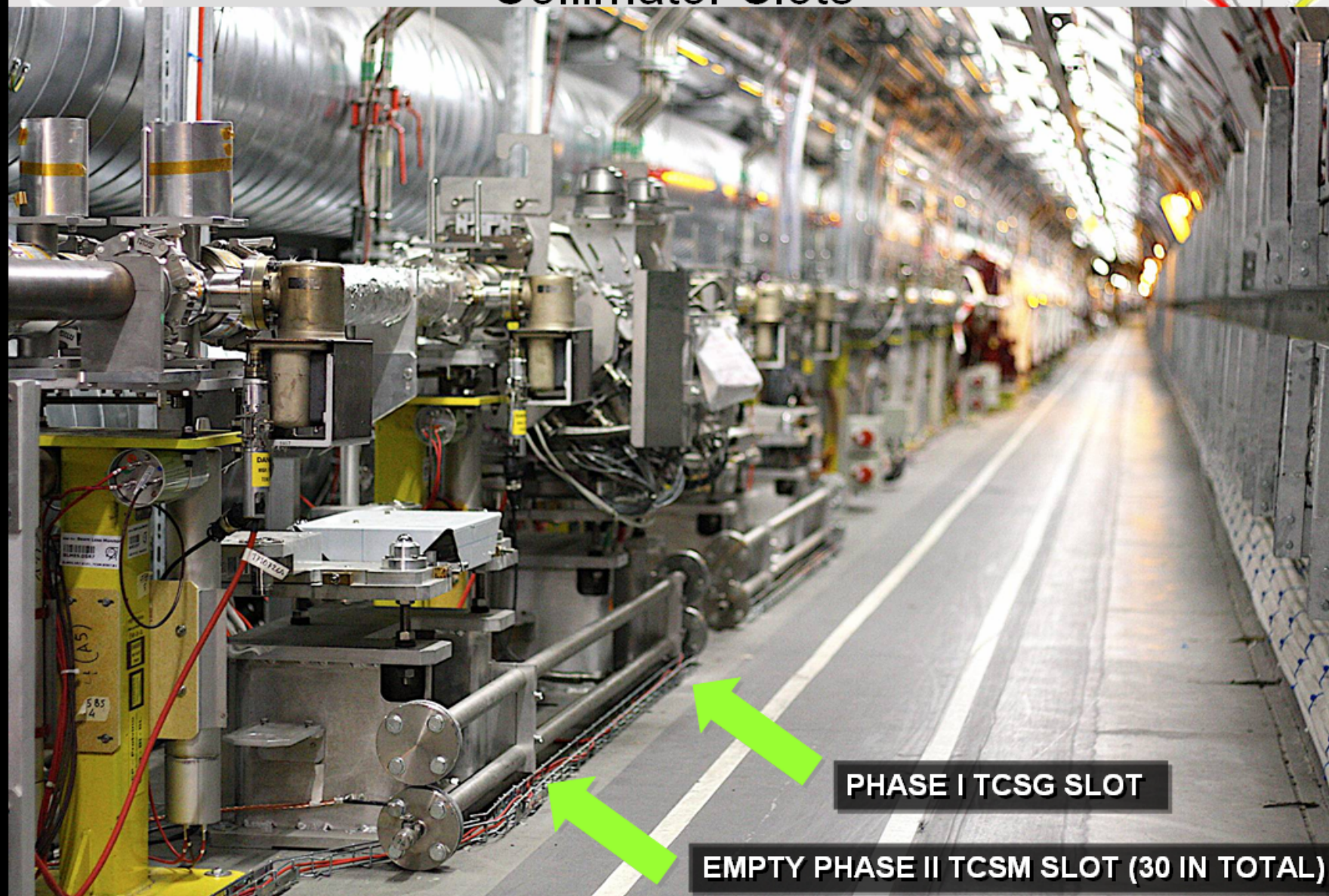
1.7 m



Finishing Phase I Work with Beam



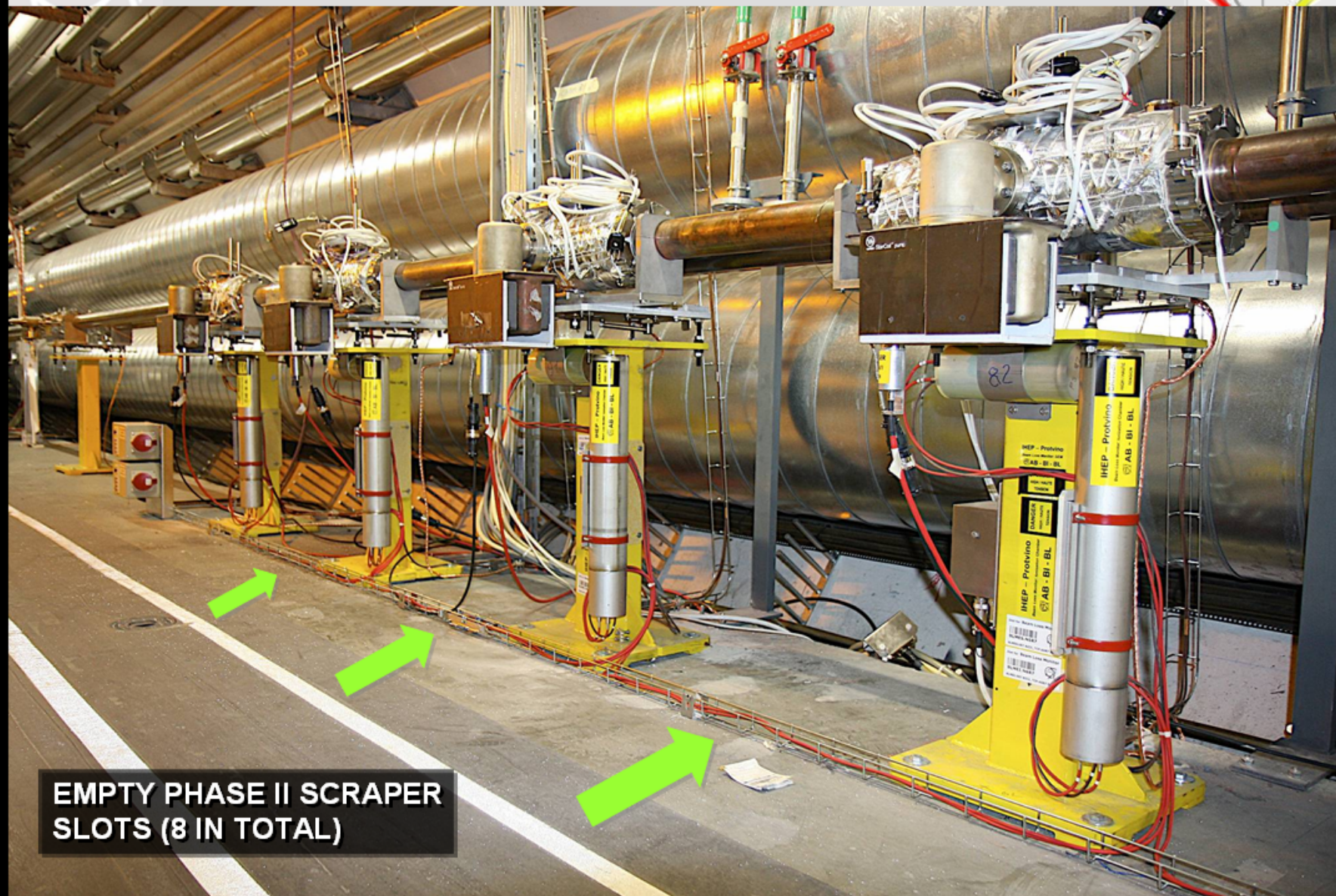
- LHC **collimators used for stopping beam reliably** around the ring. As such important pre-requisite for injection tests and first turn of beam.
- Unfortunately, 2008 beam experience with collimators was quite limited. However, **system worked as specified** mechanically and electronically.
- Next run: **Set up collimators with beam for establishing passive protection and beam cleaning. Measure cleaning efficiency!**
- Completed when phase I system shows **predicted cleaning efficiency**.
- Prediction:
 - **Phase I collimation good for something around 20 MJ, ~10 times beyond present world record.**
 - Prediction depends on multiple parameters to be verified with LHC operation.
- Work on **phase II collimation is ongoing** with work plan until 2014.
- Phase II prepared in tunnel and will allow nominal and higher intensities.



PHASE I TCSG SLOT

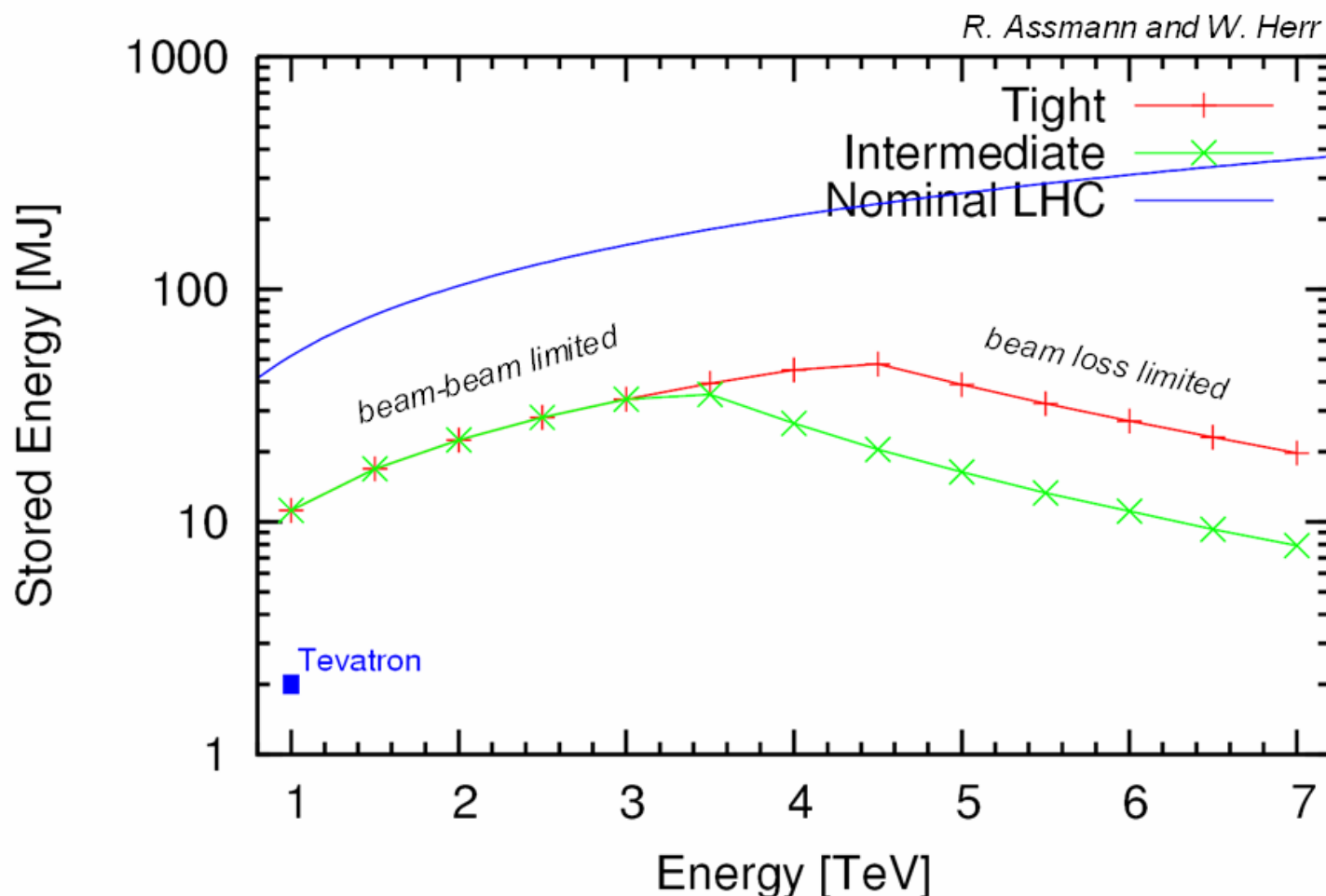
EMPTY PHASE II TCSM SLOT (30 IN TOTAL)

Tunnel: Phase II Beam Scraper Slots

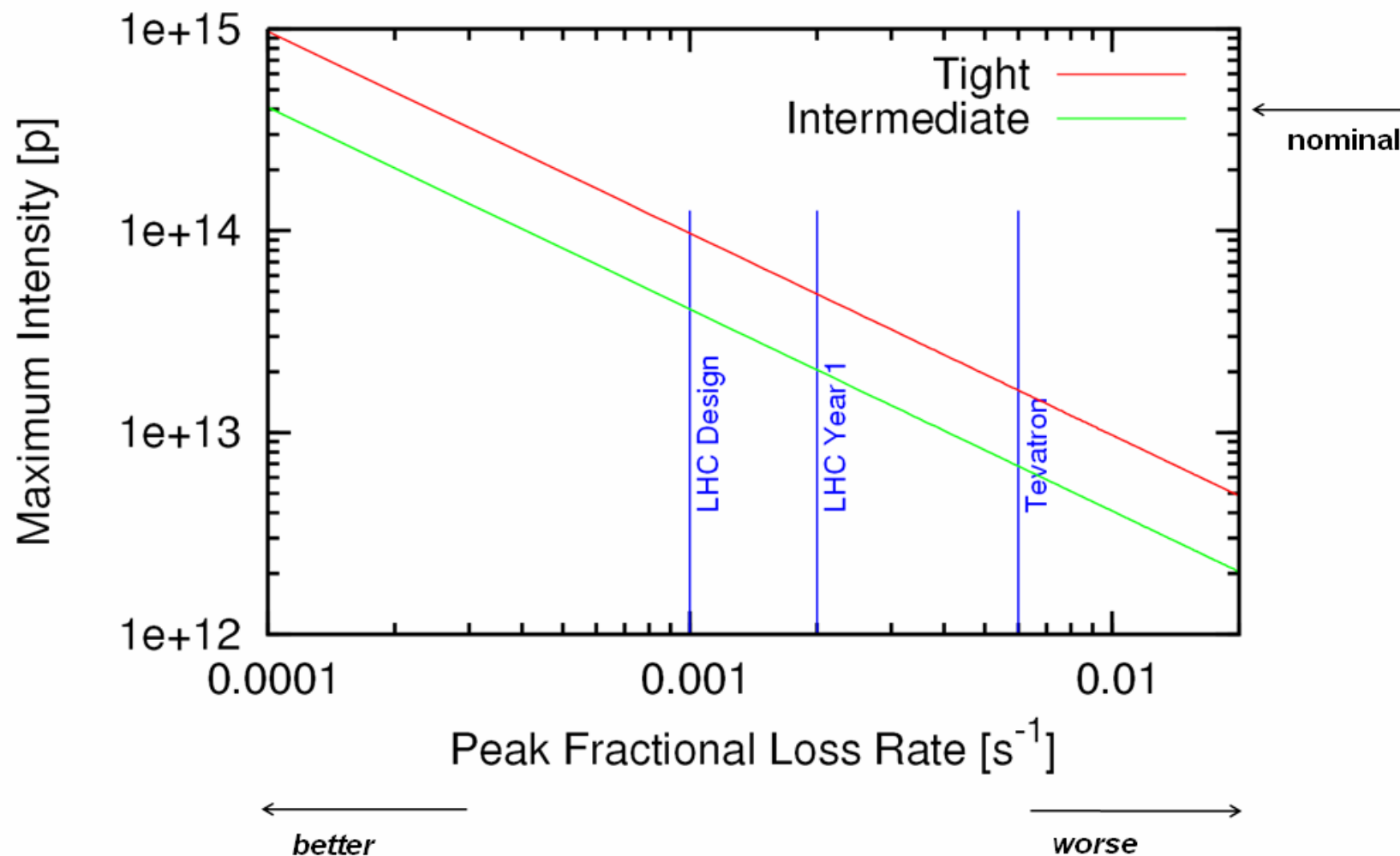


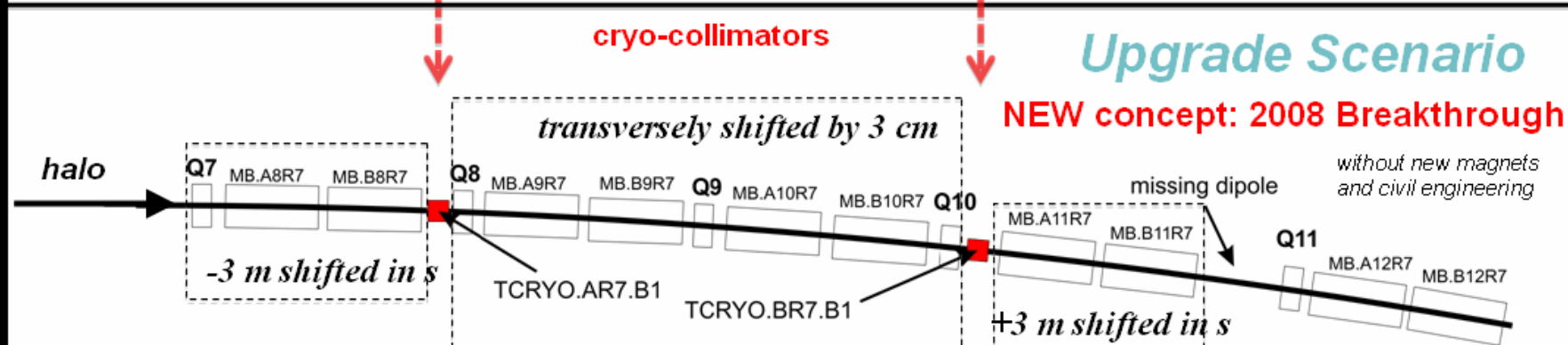
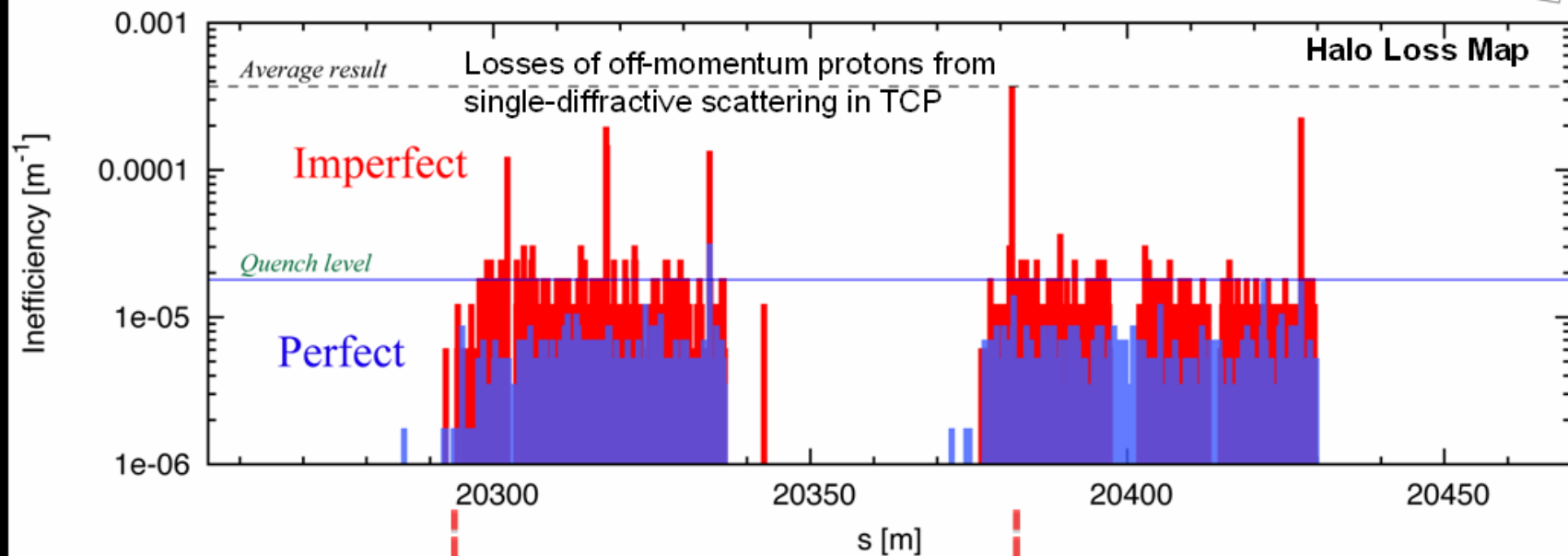
**EMPTY PHASE II SCRAPER
SLOTS (8 IN TOTAL)**

Phase I Collimation Limit for Stored Energy vs Beam Energy



Phase I Collimation Intensity Limit versus Peak Loss Rate 5 TeV







Phase II Collimation Work Plan



- R&D on [advanced, low impedance materials](#) for LHC collimators.
- Design, prototyping and testing of [phase II secondary collimators](#), implementing [in-jaw pick-ups](#) (improved operation) and various jaw materials (lower impedance). Construct 30 plus spares.
- Install [HiRadMat beam test facility](#) for beam verification of advanced collimator designs.
- Start R&D, prototyping and testing on [hollow e-beam lens](#) for LHC scraping: FNAL and CERN.
- Work out technical design for [modified dispersion suppressors](#) in IR3/7. Design and build new cryostat for missing dipole. R&D on “[cryo-collimators](#)” for modified dispersion suppressors and construction.
- Support R&D on advanced new concepts (crystal collimation, ...).
- Collaboration with 12 institutes in Europe, funded by EU (FP7). Collaboration with 3 institutes in U.S., funded by DOE (LARP).



Conclusion



- LHC collimation is designed to **extend the intensity frontier by more than 2 orders of magnitude**. It will not be easy: **staged approach**.
- **Phase I is completed and already is the largest such system built to date**. Worked as specified without beam: showed control and stability to better than $30\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ (width of human hair). Loss maps well behaved.
- Once LHC beam is back, **phase I system will be set up and cleaning efficiency measured**. Expect to reach around **20 MJ (10 times world record) with phase I collimation**, but below nominal design.
- **Phase II collimation** has been worked out and **will be implemented in steps until 2014** to upgrade performance. It will allow nominal and higher intensities (hopefully before 2014).
- Work is performed in **international collaboration**, supported by EU and DOE/LARP. Thanks to all who help us in this challenge!
- Please see many LHC collimation posters at PAC09 for more detail!



The Collimation Project Team & Close Collaborators



- Results on phase I collimation that I presented are outcome of lot of work performed over last 6 years by the following **CERN colleagues**:

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