

# Chromatic phase space cuts from collimation

Ralph Assmann, Chiara Bracco

# Outline

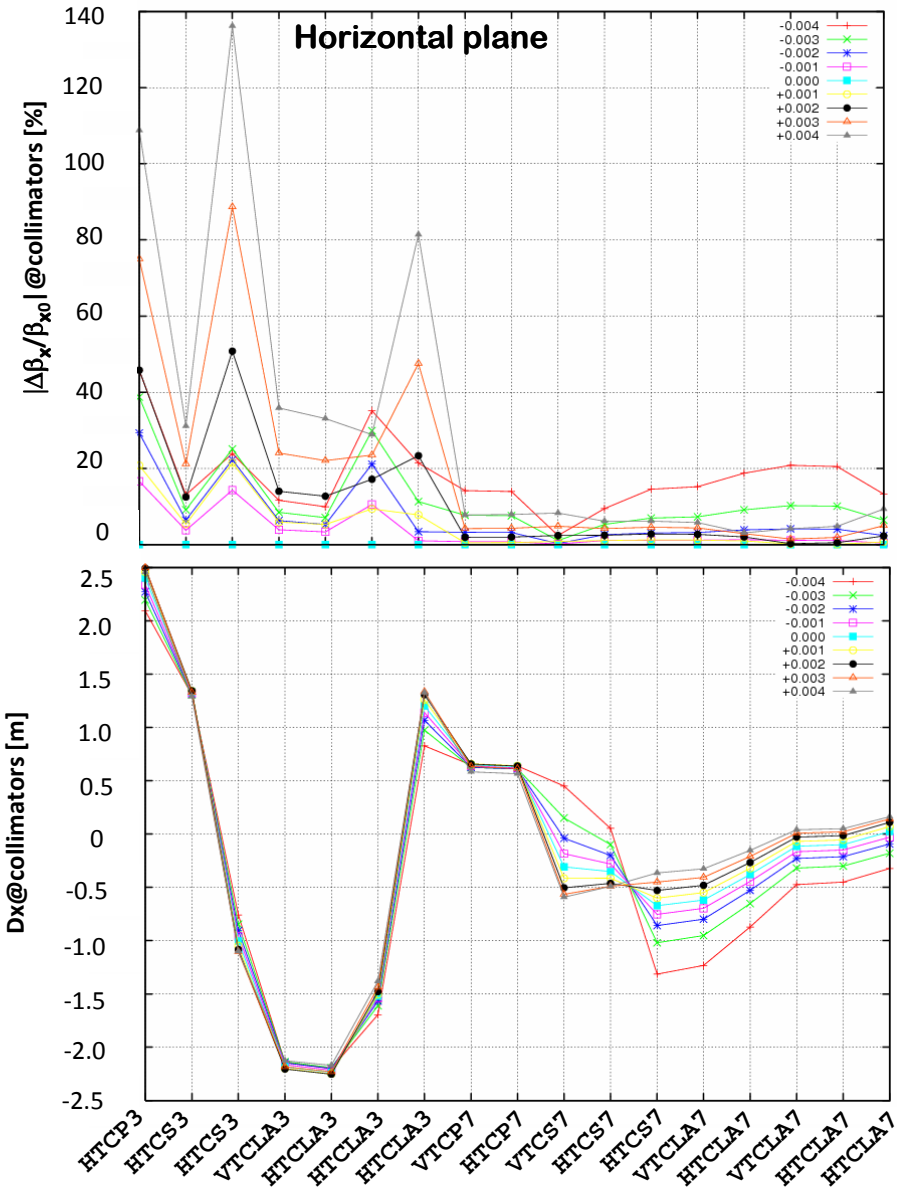
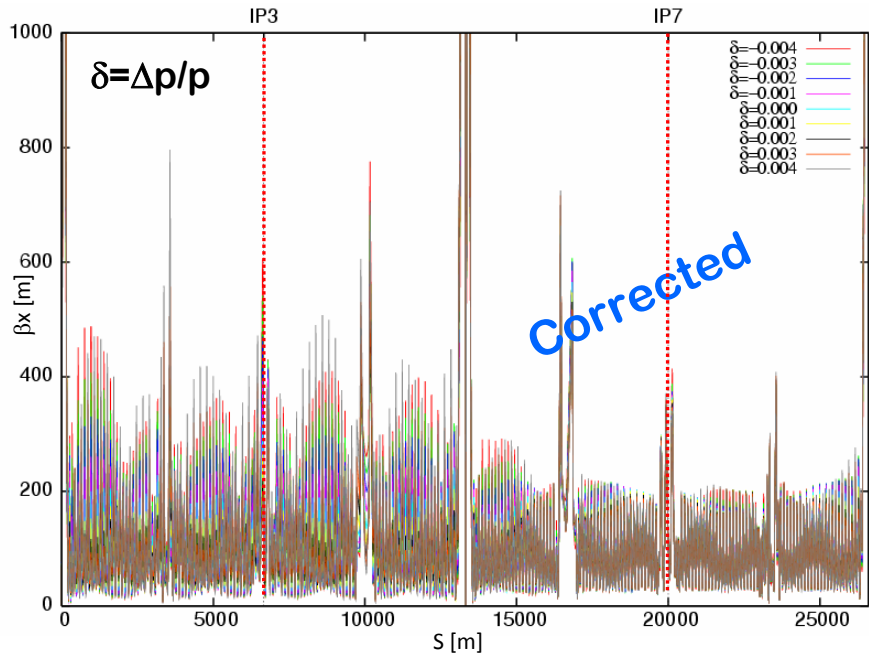
- Nominal 7TeV lowbeta optics:
  - beta beat in the first half of the ring (IP1→IP5)
  - beta beat in the second half of the ring (IP5→IP1)
- Beta beat and collimation: definition of the effective betatron amplitude cut and allowed phase space
- IP1→IP5 case: cleaning and retraction (extensively)
- IP5→IP1 case: cleaning and retraction (results)
- TCT and IR7 collimators at nominal+3 $\sigma$  setting
- Upgrade optics
- Conclusions
- All the studies refer to Beam1, Beam2 case is equivalent

# Off momentum beta beat IP1 → IP5

Nominal 7 TeV Lowbeta Optics:  
All crossings **ON**  
All separations **OFF**

```
system, "ln -s /afs/cern.ch/eng/lhc/optics/V6.501 dn";
call, file="dn/magic_phases15.thin.bl.str";
```

TWISS, DELTAP=0.004

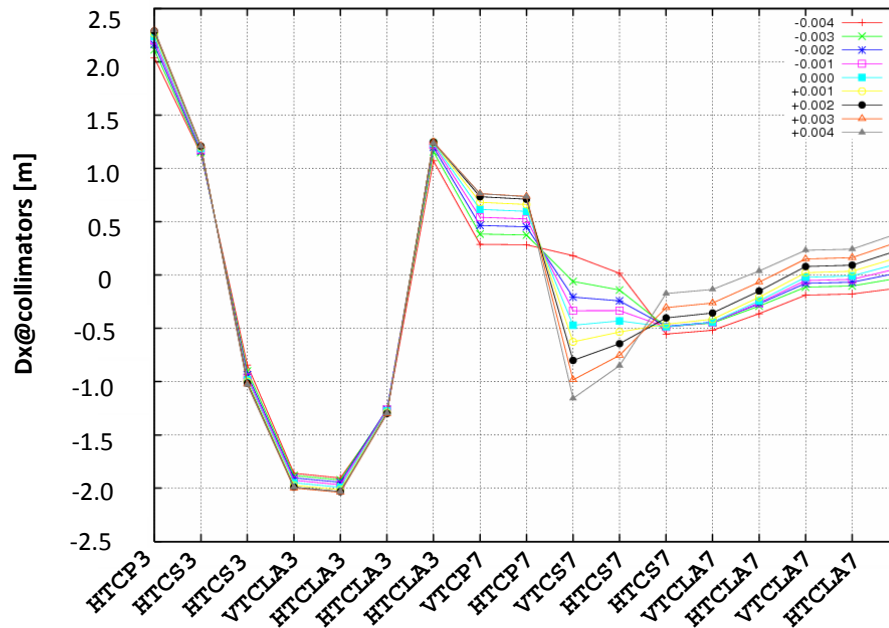
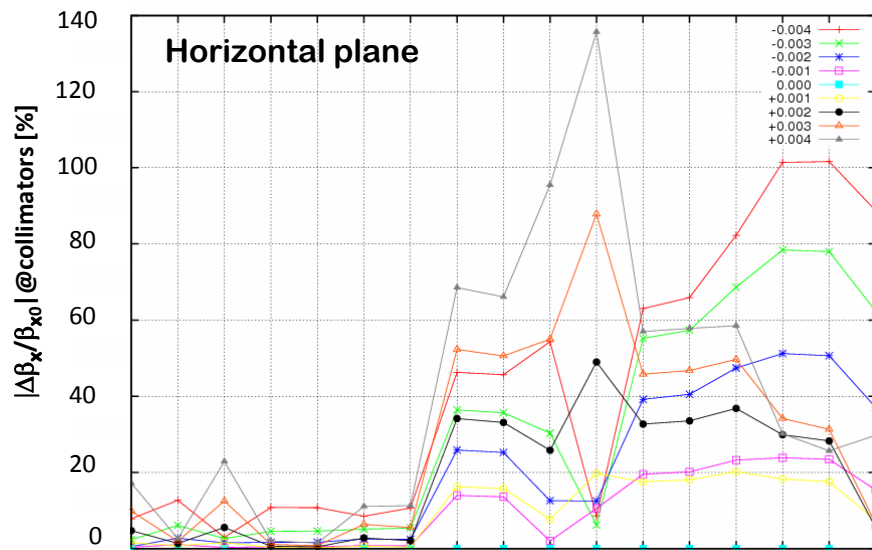
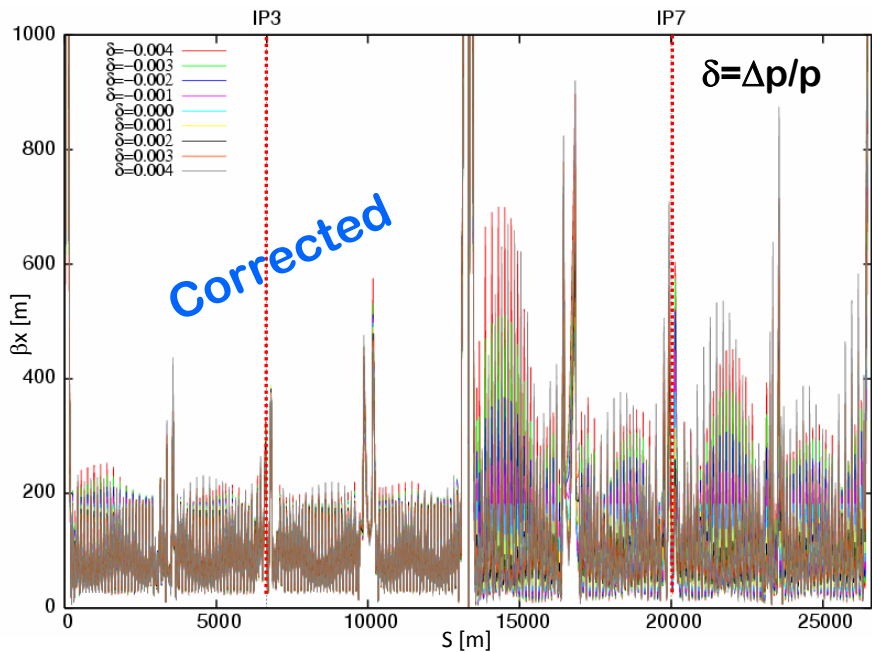


# Off momentum beta beat IP5 → IP1

Nominal 7 TeV Lowbeta Optics:  
All crossings **ON**  
All separations **OFF**

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call, file="dn/magic_phases51.thin.bl.str";
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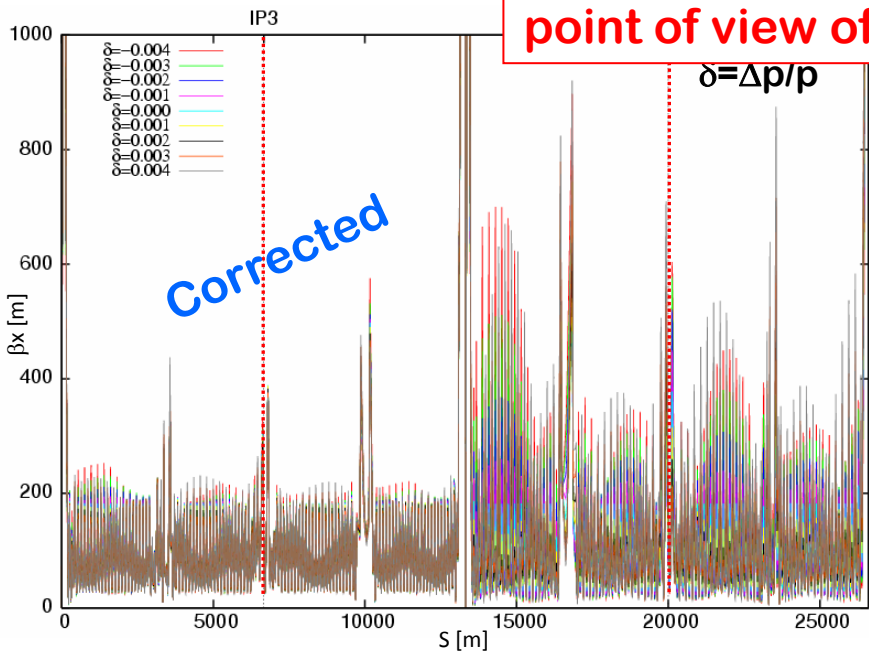


# Off momentum beta beat IP5 → IP1

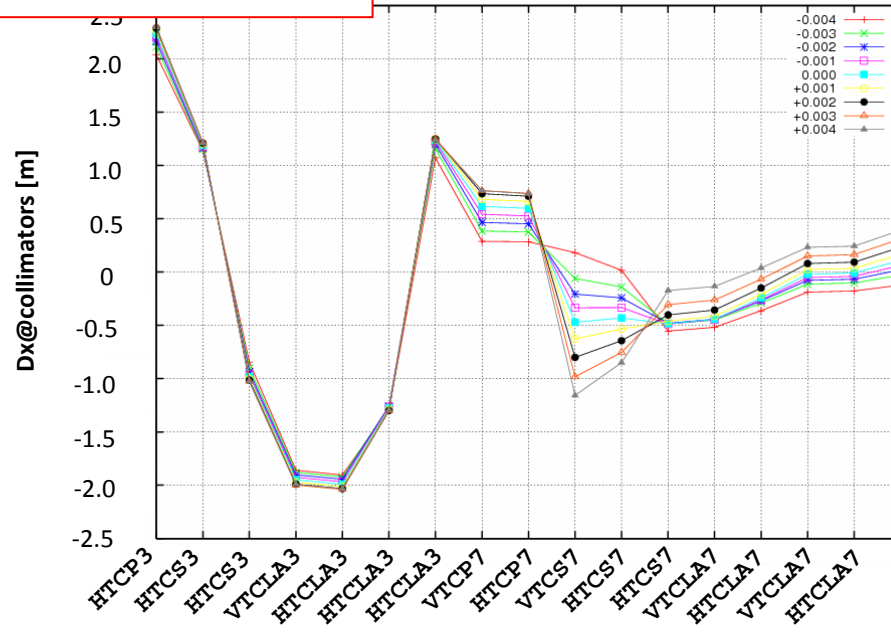
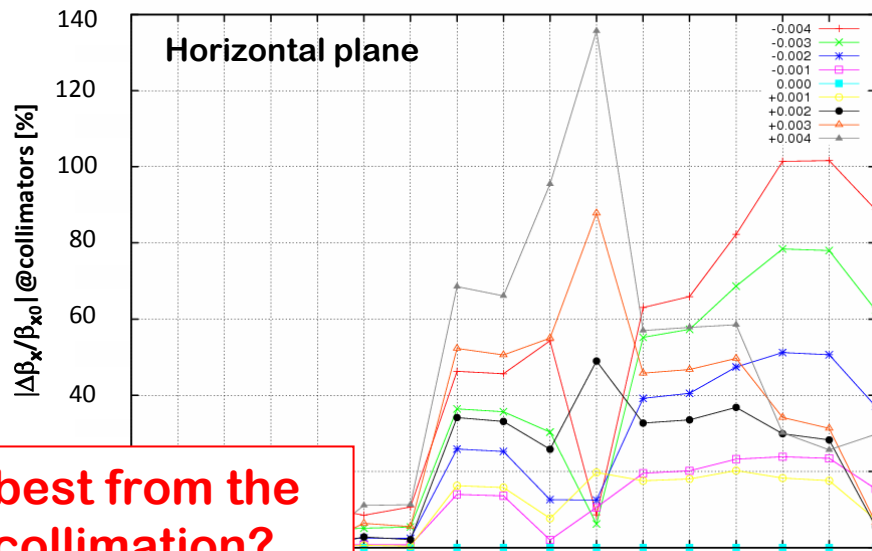
Nominal 7 TeV Lowbeta Optics:  
All crossings **ON**  
All separations **OFF**

```
system, "ln -s /afs/cern.ch/eng/lhc/optics/V6.501 dn";
call, file="dn/magic_phases51.thin.bl.str";
```

TWISS, DELTAP=0.004

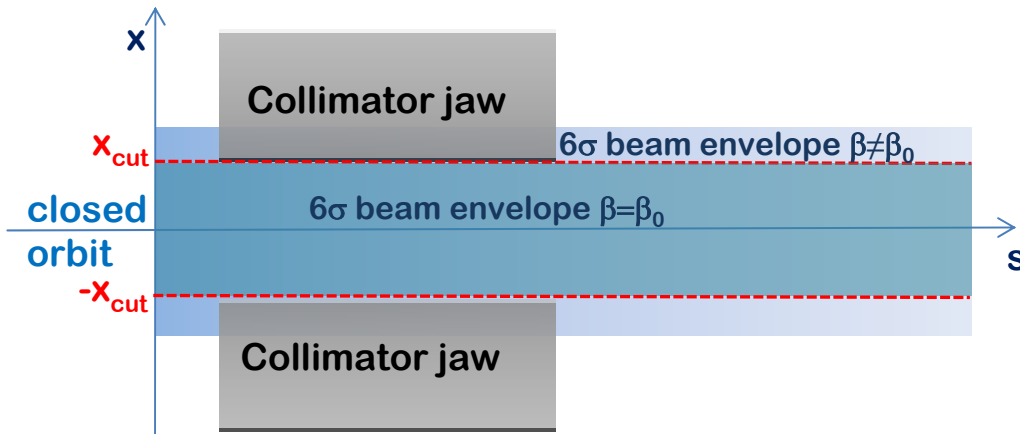


Which optics is the best from the point of view of the collimation?



# Amplitude cut

How does the off momentum beta beat influence the collimation system setting?



The collimator jaws are always centered respect to the closed orbit.

The jaws “cut” all the particles oscillating with an amplitude  $A_x \geq |x_{cut}|$  (horizontal plane).

$x_{cut} \equiv$  half gap [mm] is calculated for  $\delta=0$  and **fixed** (our nominal setting)!

$A_x$  is determined by the sum of two contributions :

- Betatron oscillation amplitude:  $n \sqrt{\epsilon_x \beta_x (\delta)}$

- Dispersion function:  $D_x (\delta) \cdot \delta$

Same considerations are valid for the vertical plane ( $y_{cut}$ ,  $A_y$ ,  $\beta_y$ ,  $D_y$ )

# Effective betatron amplitude cut

For the nominal collimation setting, the effective betatron amplitude cut at each collimator ( $n_{\beta_x \text{cut}}(i_{\text{coll}})$ ) changes as function of  $\delta$ ,  $\beta_x$  and  $D_x$ !!

We can express the cut in the phase space  $x_{\text{cut}}(i_{\text{coll}}, \delta)$  as:

$$x_{\text{cut}}(i_{\text{coll}}) = n_{\beta_x \text{cut}}(i_{\text{coll}}, \delta) \sqrt{\varepsilon_x \beta_x(i_{\text{coll}}, \delta)} + D_x(i_{\text{coll}}, \delta) \delta$$

From which we can then explicitly derive  $n_{\beta_x \text{cut}}(i_{\text{coll}})$  as:

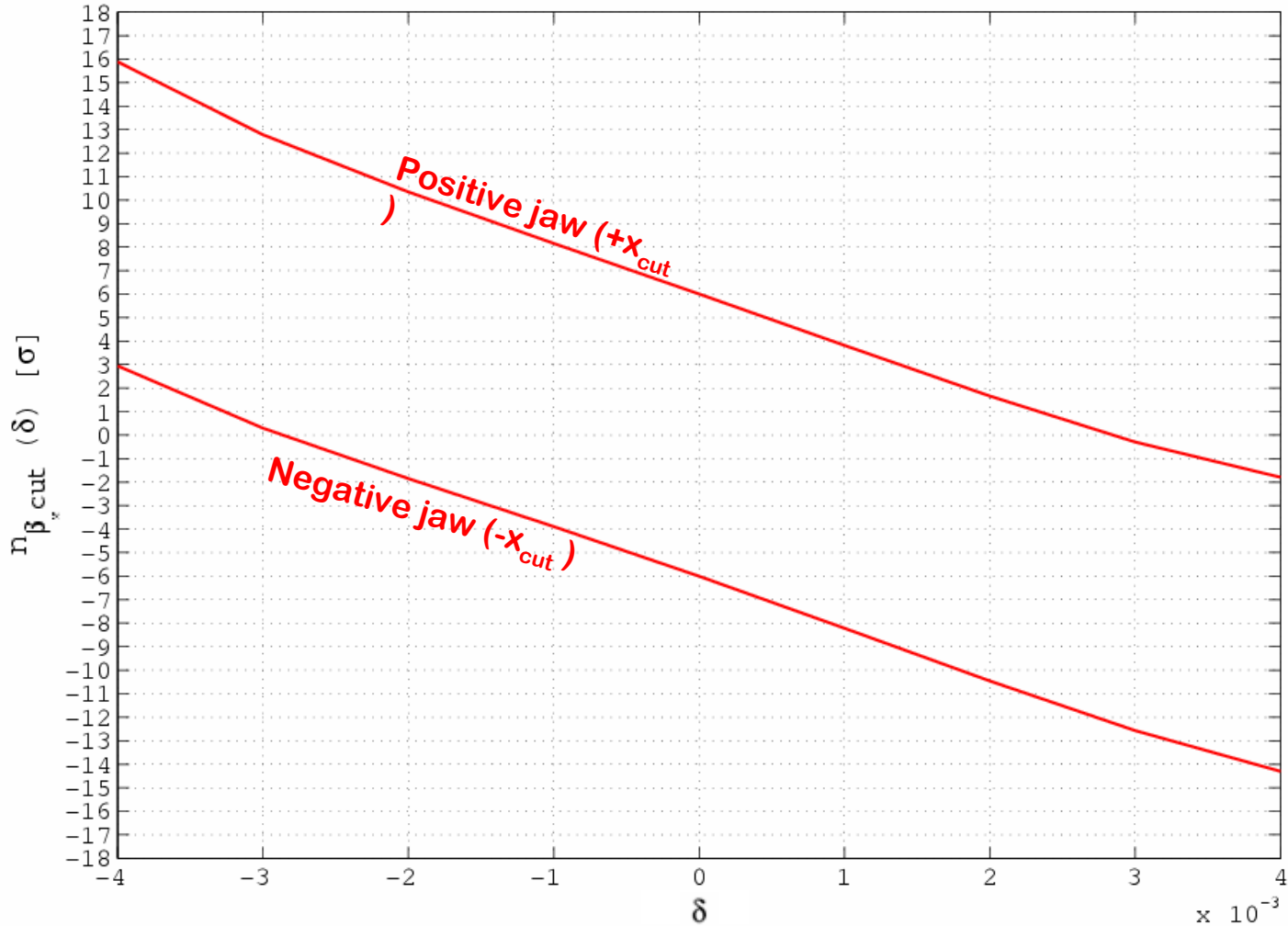
$$n_{\beta_x \text{cut}}(i_{\text{coll}}, \delta) = \frac{\pm x_{\text{cut}}(i_{\text{coll}}) - D_x(i_{\text{coll}}, \delta) \delta}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_x \beta_x(i_{\text{coll}}, \delta)}}$$

positive and negative x jaws

# Plot $n_{\beta_{x\text{cut}}}(i_{\text{coll}})$ vs $\delta$

TCP.C6L7.B1

(Horizontal primary betatron collimator, beta beat IP1  $\rightarrow$  IP5)

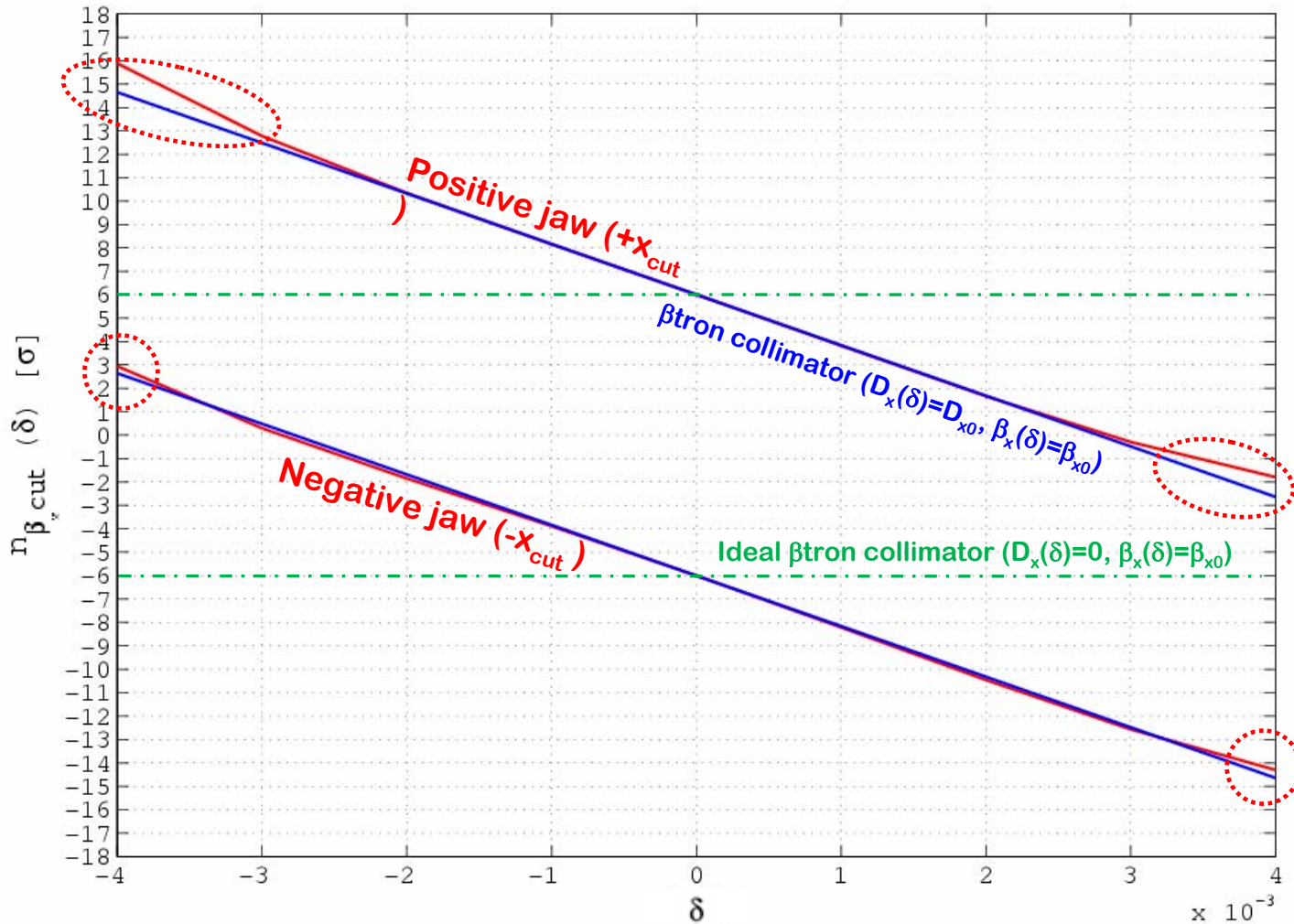




# Plot $n_{\beta_x \text{ cut}}(i_{\text{coll}})$ vs $\delta$

TCP.C6L7.B1

(Horizontal primary betatron collimator, beta beat IP1  $\rightarrow$  IP5)

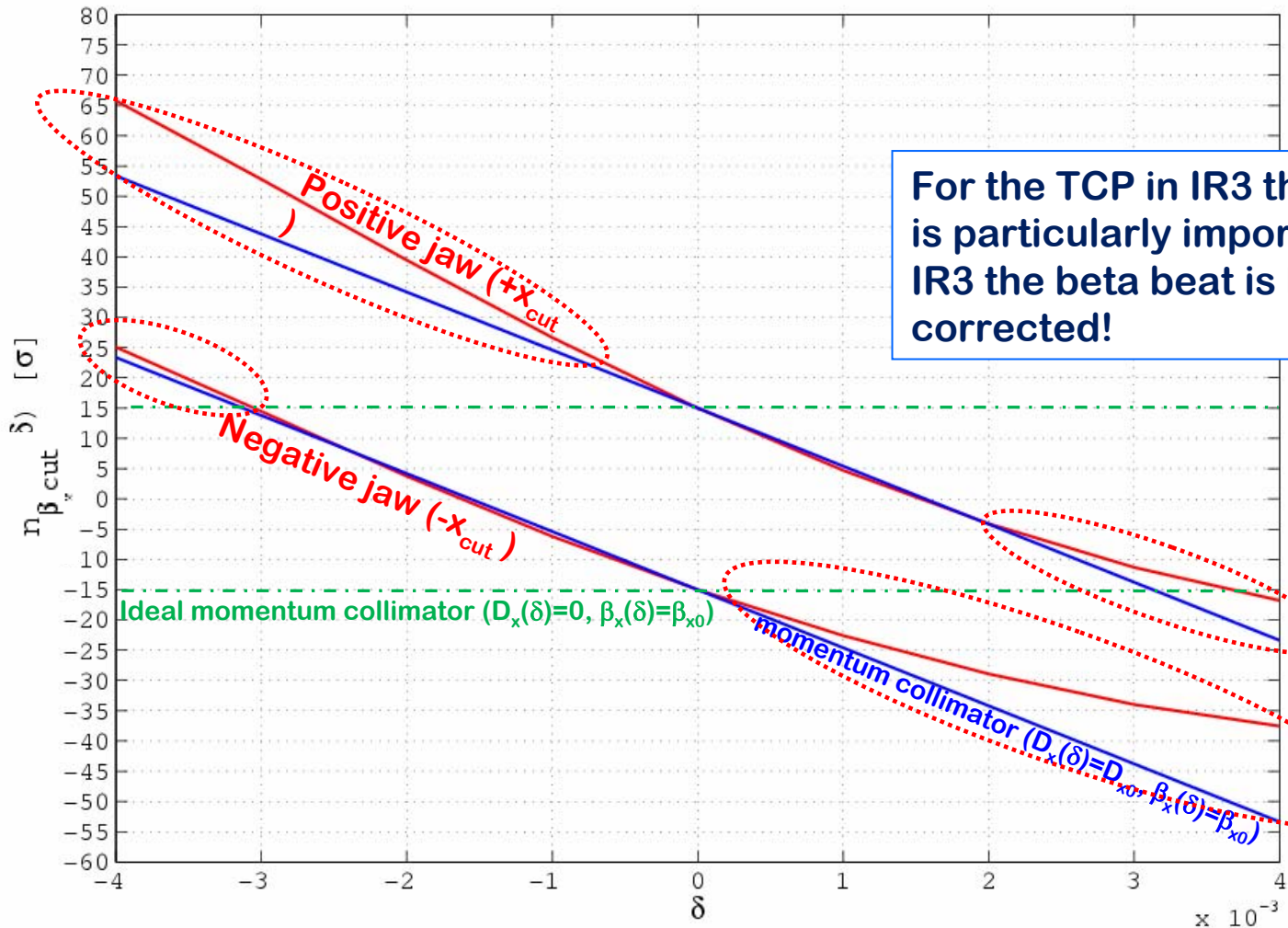


Effect of off momentum  $\beta+D_x$  dependence.

# Plot $n_{\beta_x \text{cut}}(i_{\text{coll}})$ vs $\delta$

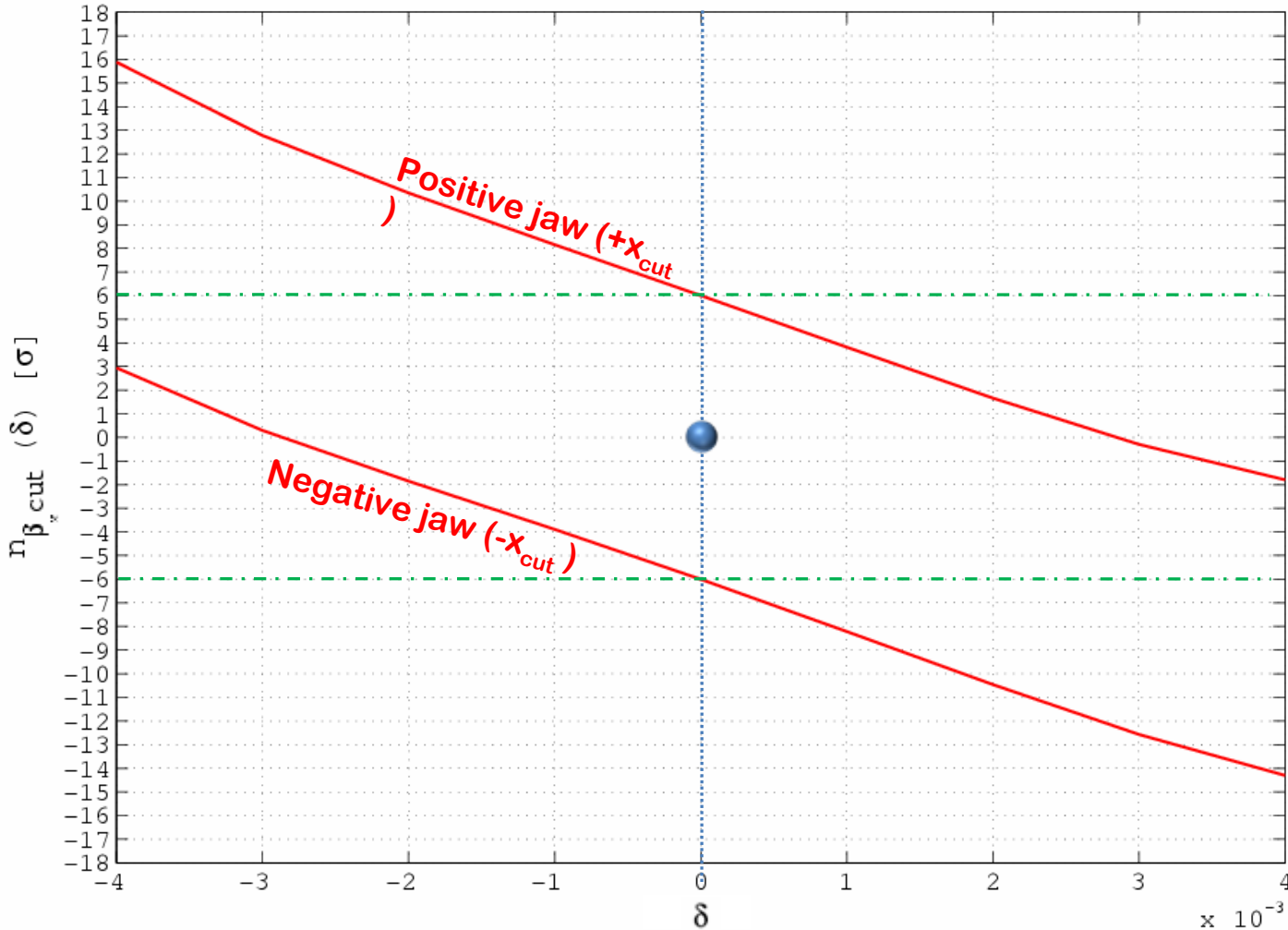
An other example: **TCP.6L3.B1**

(Horizontal primary momentum cleaning collimator, beta beat **IP1**  $\rightarrow$  **IP5**)



# Plot $n_{\beta_{x\text{cut}}}(i_{\text{coll}})$ vs $\delta$

Going back to: **TCP.C6L7.B1**  
(Horizontal primary betatron collimator, beta beat **IP1**  $\rightarrow$  **IP5**)

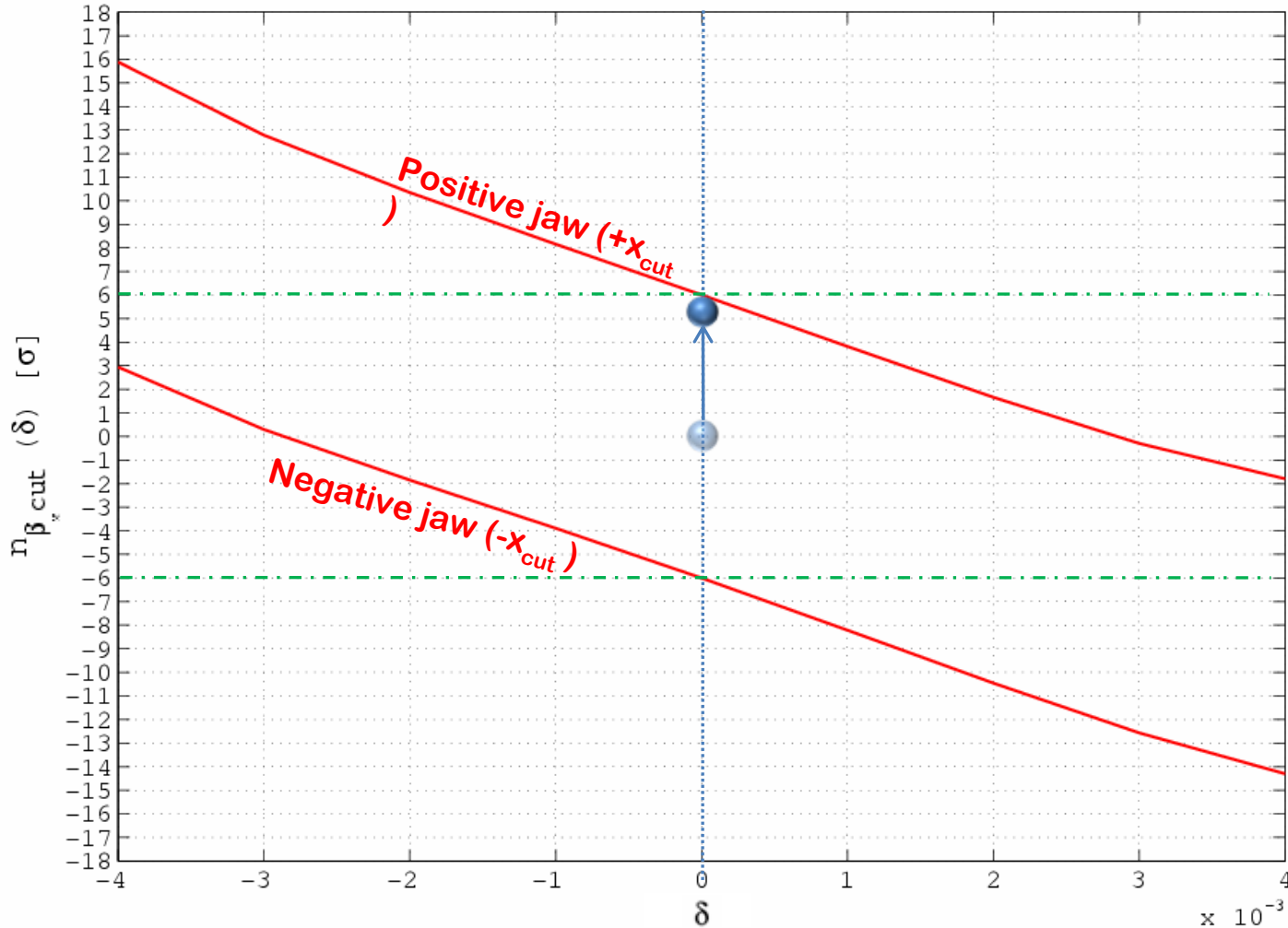


Let's consider the pure betatron motion of a particle with  $\delta=0$ .

# Plot $n_{\beta_{x\text{cut}}}(i_{\text{coll}})$ vs $\delta$

TCP.C6L7.B1

(Horizontal primary betatron collimator, beta beat IP1  $\rightarrow$  IP5)

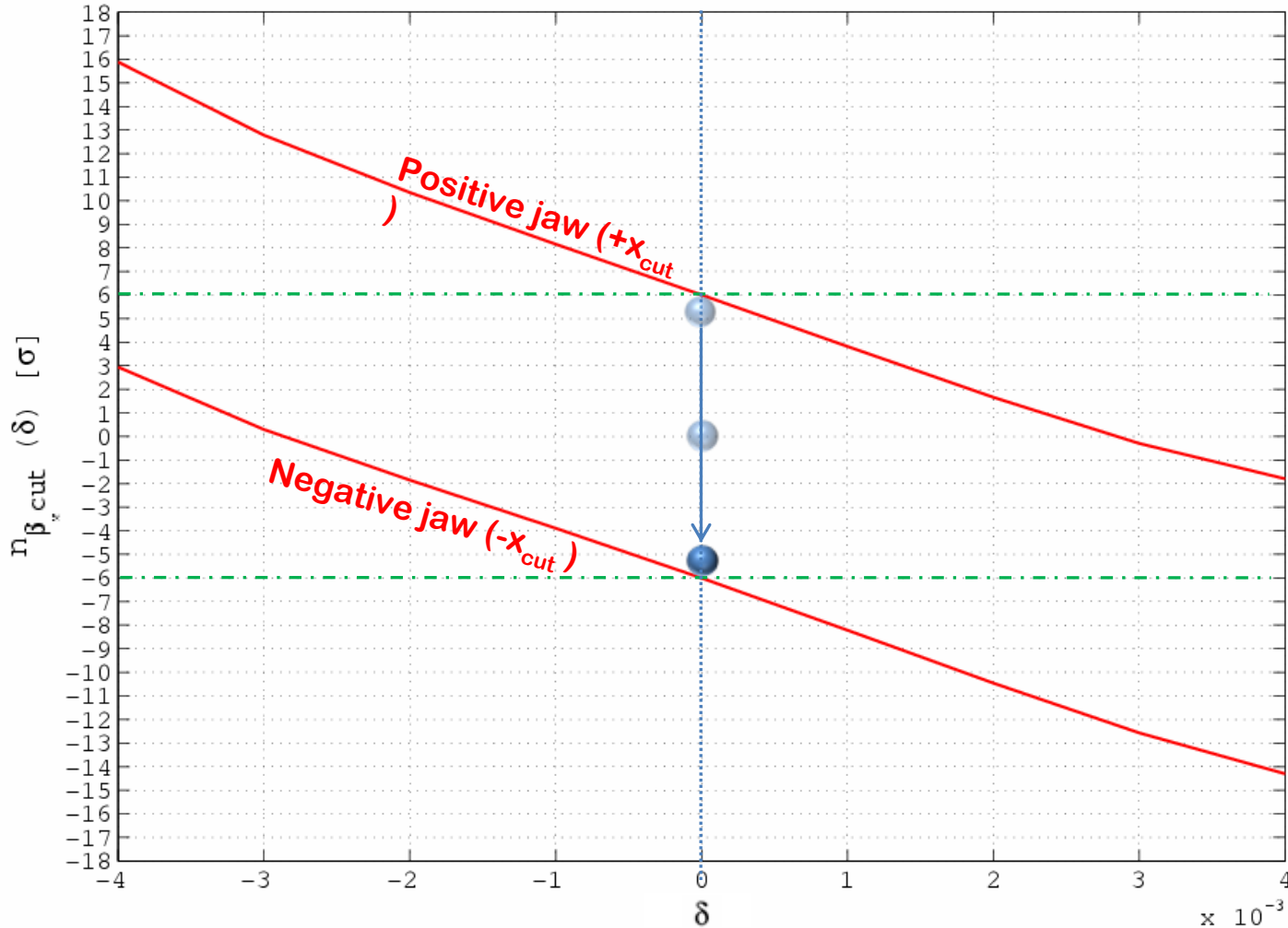


The particles with  $A_x < |x_{\text{cut}}|$  are free to oscillate without being cut by the collimator jaws

# Plot $n_{\beta_{x\text{cut}}}(i_{\text{coll}})$ vs $\delta$

TCP.C6L7.B1

(Horizontal primary betatron collimator, beta beat IP1 → IP5)



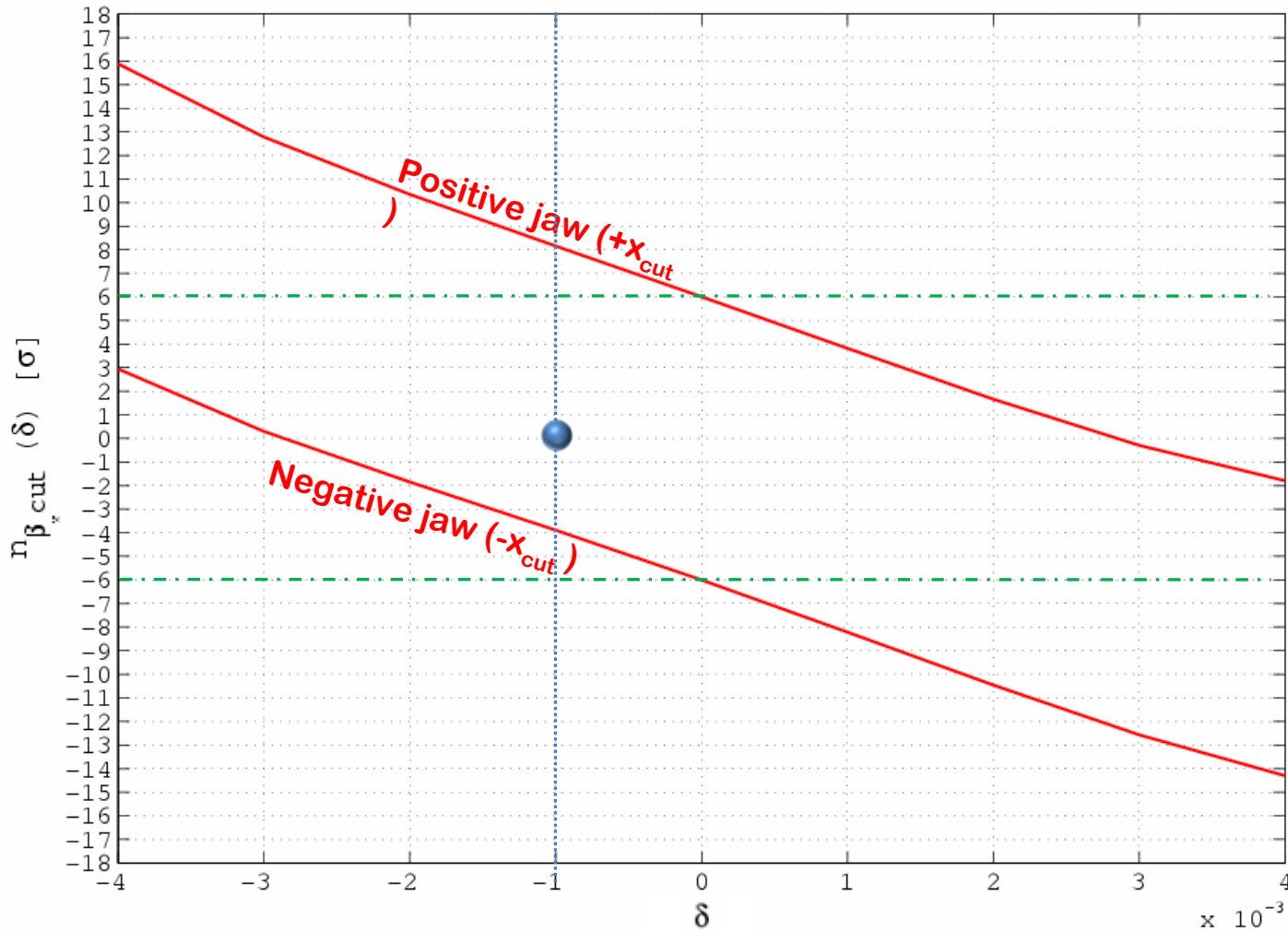
The particles with  $A_x < |x_{\text{cut}}|$  are free to oscillate without being cut by the collimator jaws.

The oscillation is symmetric around  $n_{\beta_{x\text{cut}}} = 0$

# Plot $n_{\beta_{x\text{cut}}}(i_{\text{coll}})$ vs $\delta$

TCP.C6L7.B1

(Horizontal primary betatron collimator, beta beat IP1 → IP5)



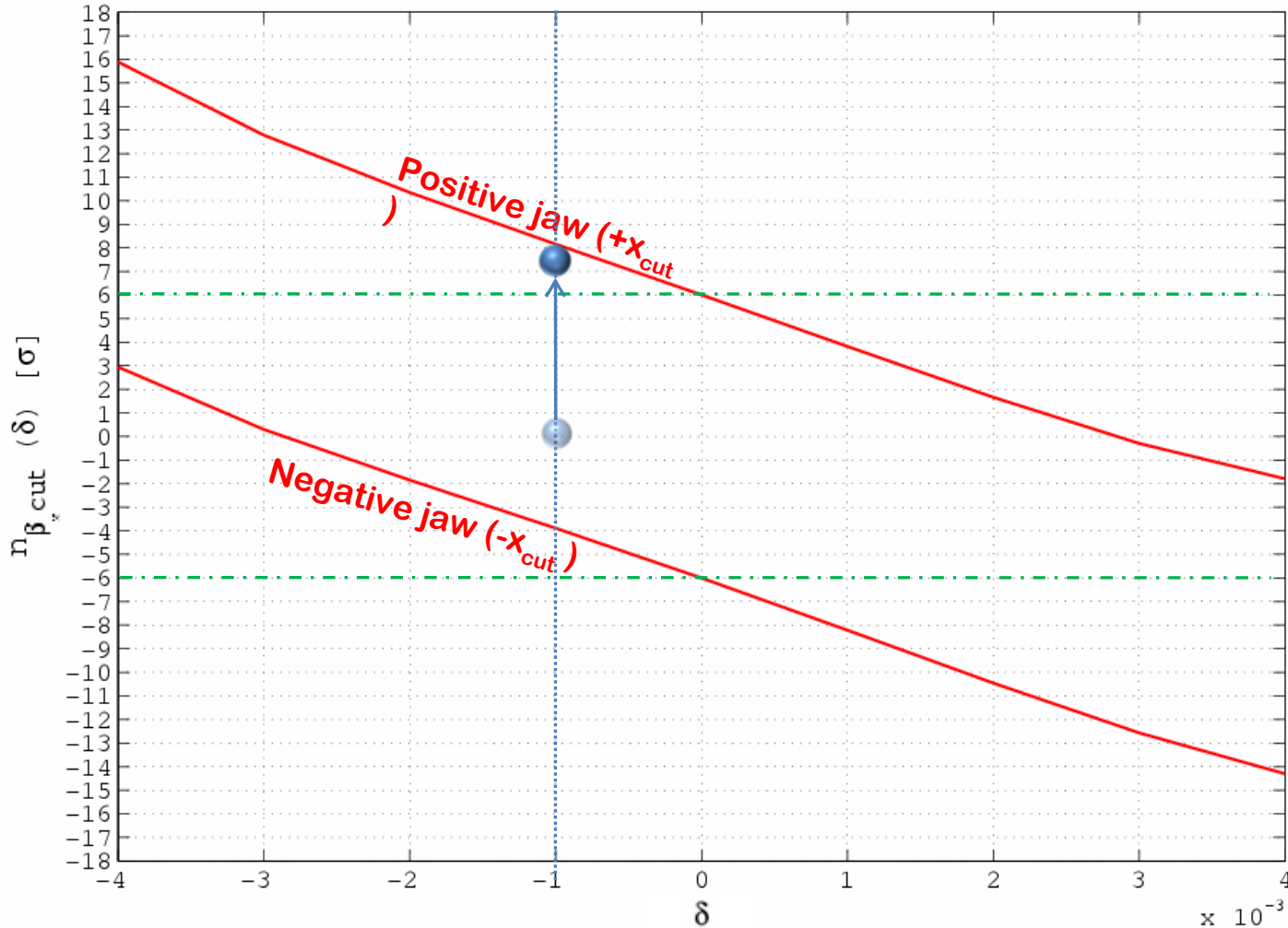
We now consider the pure betatron motion for a particle with  $\delta > 0$

(synchrotron oscillation much slower)

# Plot $n_{\beta_{x\text{cut}}}(i_{\text{coll}})$ vs $\delta$

TCP.C6L7.B1

(Horizontal primary betatron collimator, beta beat IP1  $\rightarrow$  IP5)

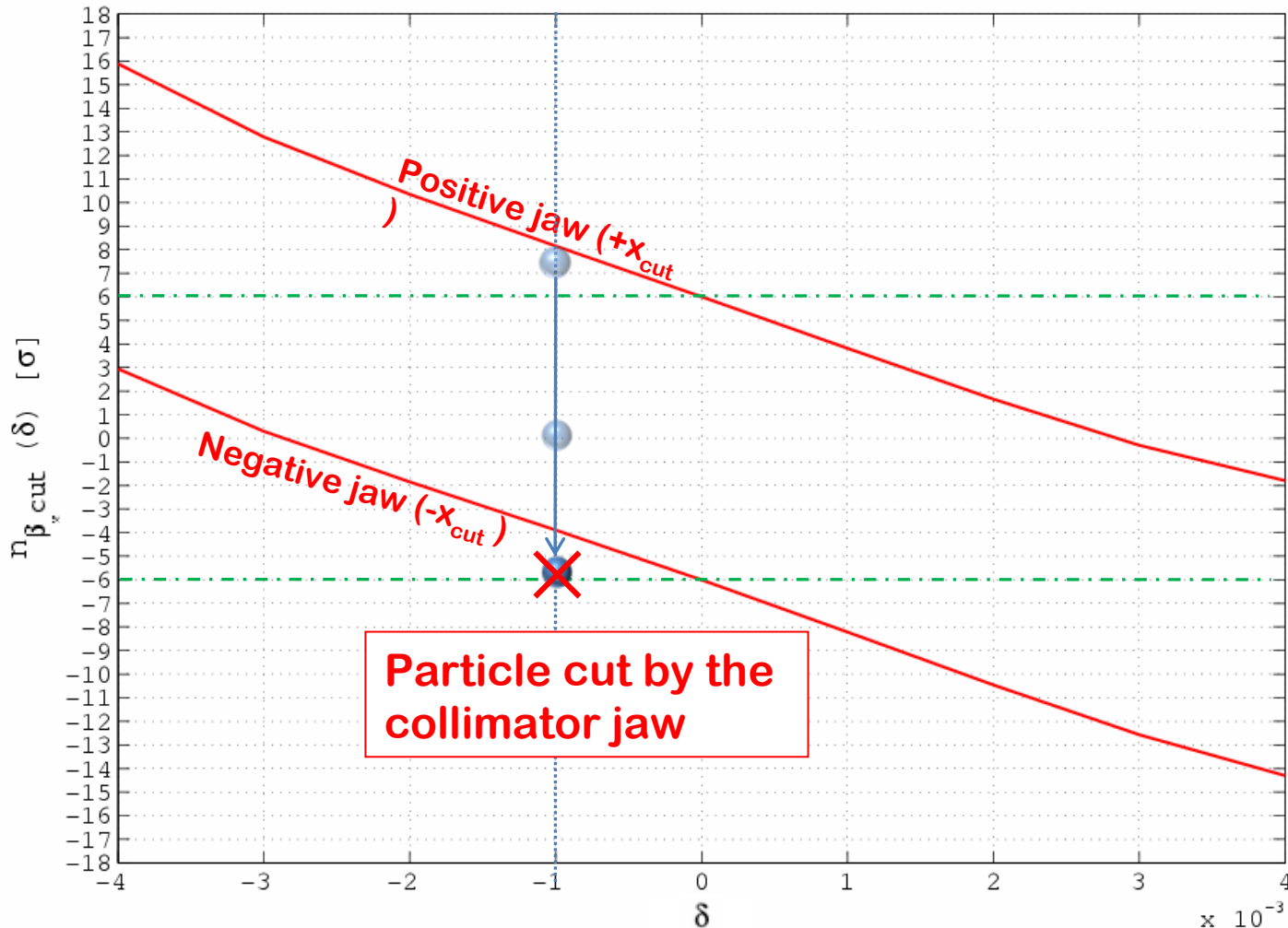


We now consider the pure betatron motion for a particle with  $\delta > 0$

# Plot $n_{\beta_{x\text{cut}}}(i_{\text{coll}})$ vs $\delta$

TCP.C6L7.B1

(Horizontal primary betatron collimator, beta beat IP1  $\rightarrow$  IP5)



We now consider the pure betatron motion for a particle with  $\delta > 0$

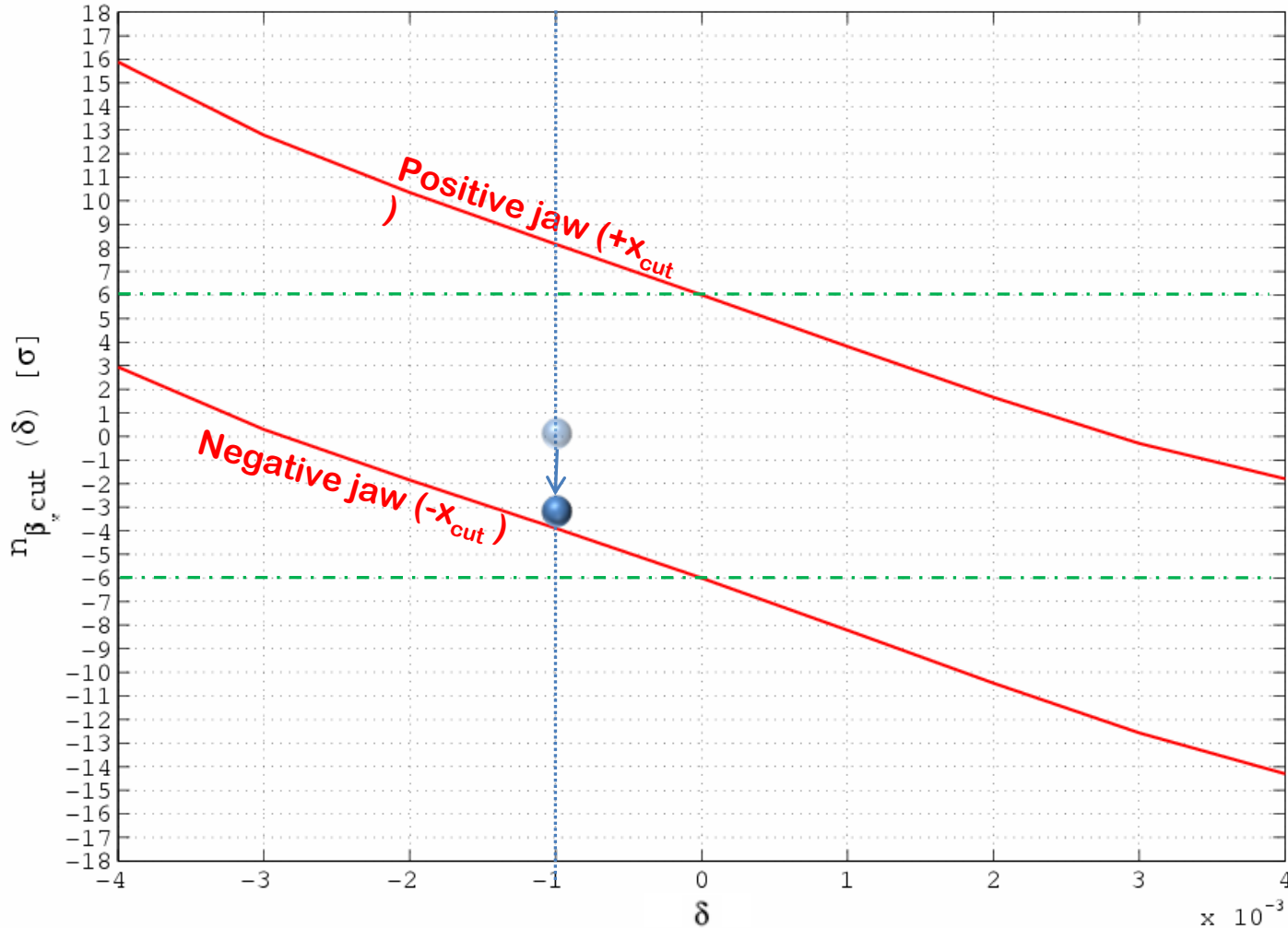
The particle cannot move downwards symmetrically respect to  $n_{\beta_{x\text{cut}}} = 0$ !



# Plot $n_{\beta_{x\text{cut}}}(i_{\text{coll}})$ vs $\delta$

TCP.C6L7.B1

(Horizontal primary betatron collimator, beta beat IP1  $\rightarrow$  IP5)



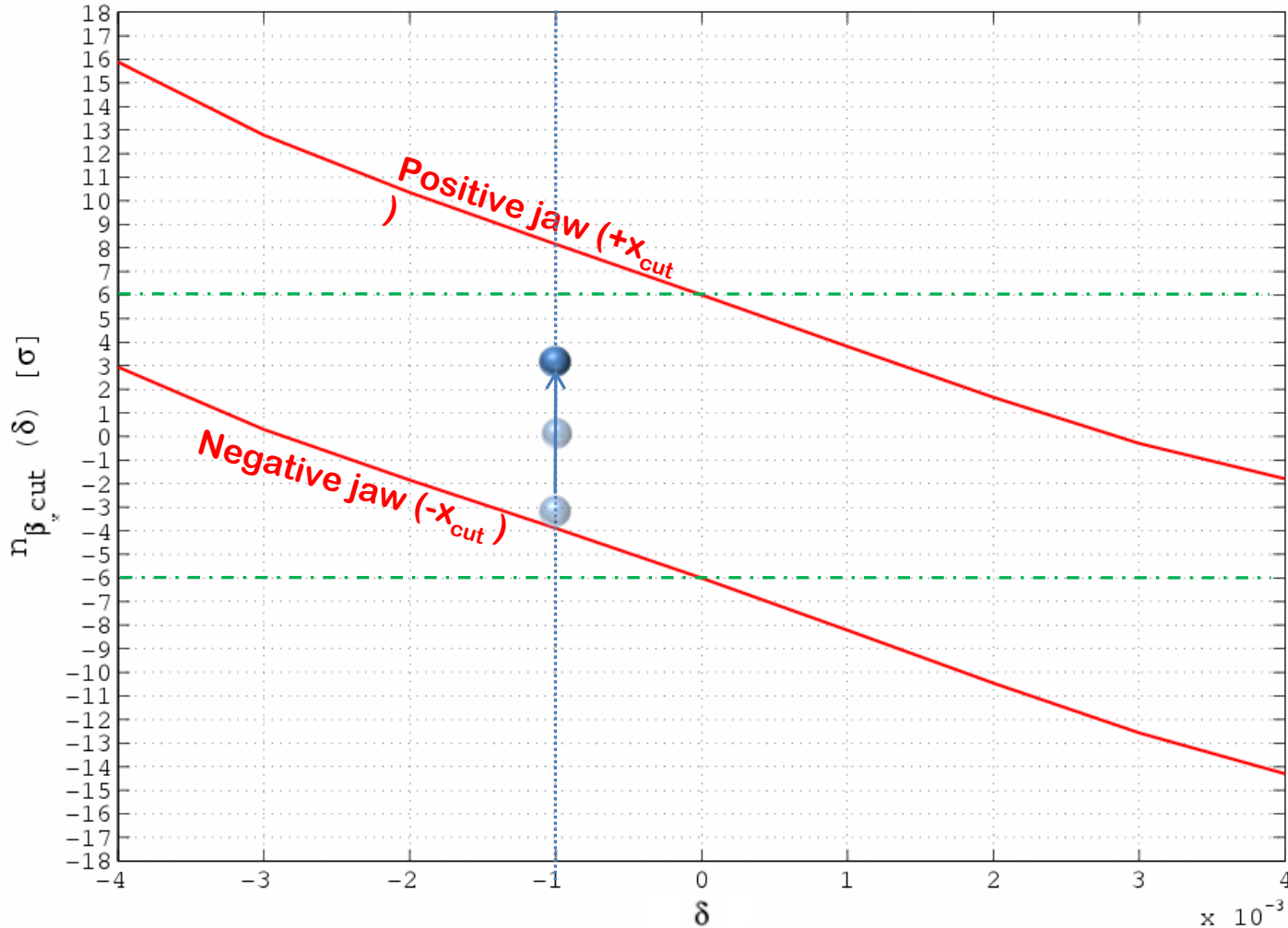
We now consider the pure betatron motion for a particle with  $\delta > 0$

The particle cannot move downwards symmetrically respect to  $n_{\beta_{x\text{cut}}} = 0$ !

# Plot $n_{\beta_{x\text{cut}}}(i_{\text{coll}})$ vs $\delta$

TCP.C6L7.B1

(Horizontal primary betatron collimator, beta beat IP1  $\rightarrow$  IP5)

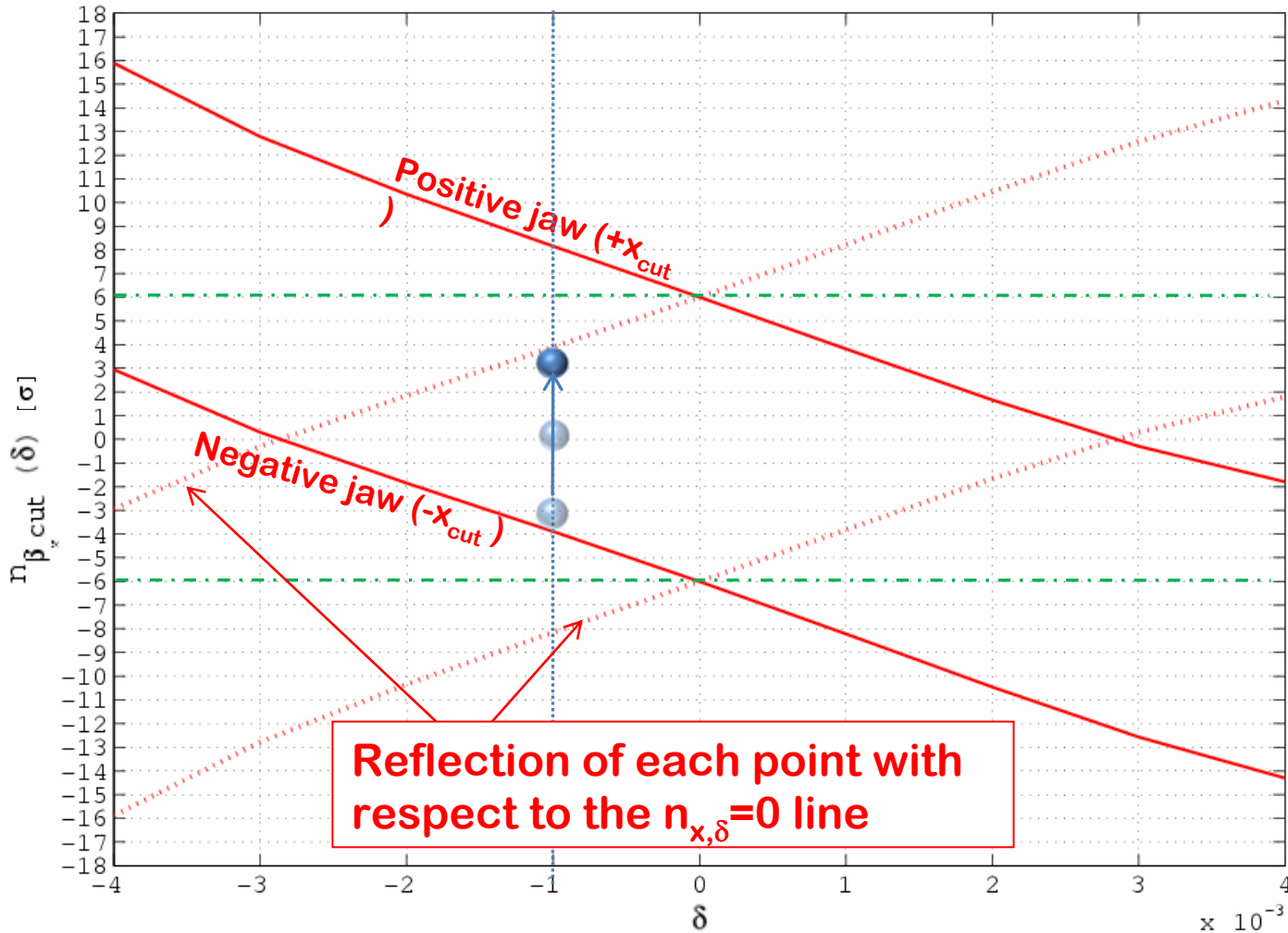


We now consider the pure betatron motion for a particle with  $\delta > 0$

# Plot $n_{\beta_{x\text{cut}}}(i_{\text{coll}})$ vs $\delta$

TCP.C6L7.B1

(Horizontal primary betatron collimator, beta beat IP1  $\rightarrow$  IP5)



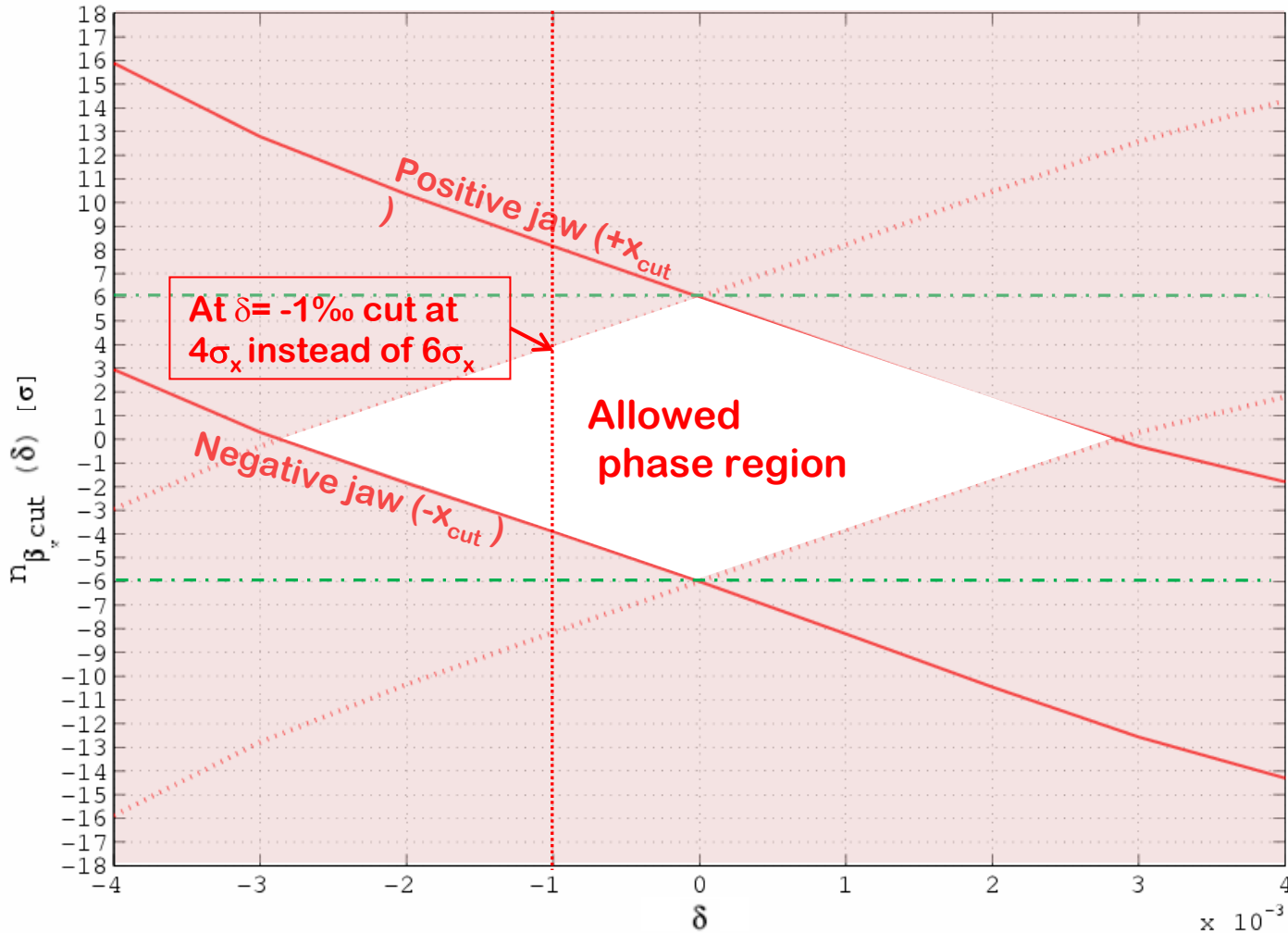
Reflecting each point with respect to the  $n_{\beta_{x\text{cut}}}=0$  line

Reflection of each point with respect to the  $n_{x,\delta}=0$  line

# Allowed phase space region

TCP.C6L7.B1

(Horizontal primary betatron collimator, beta beat IP1 → IP5)

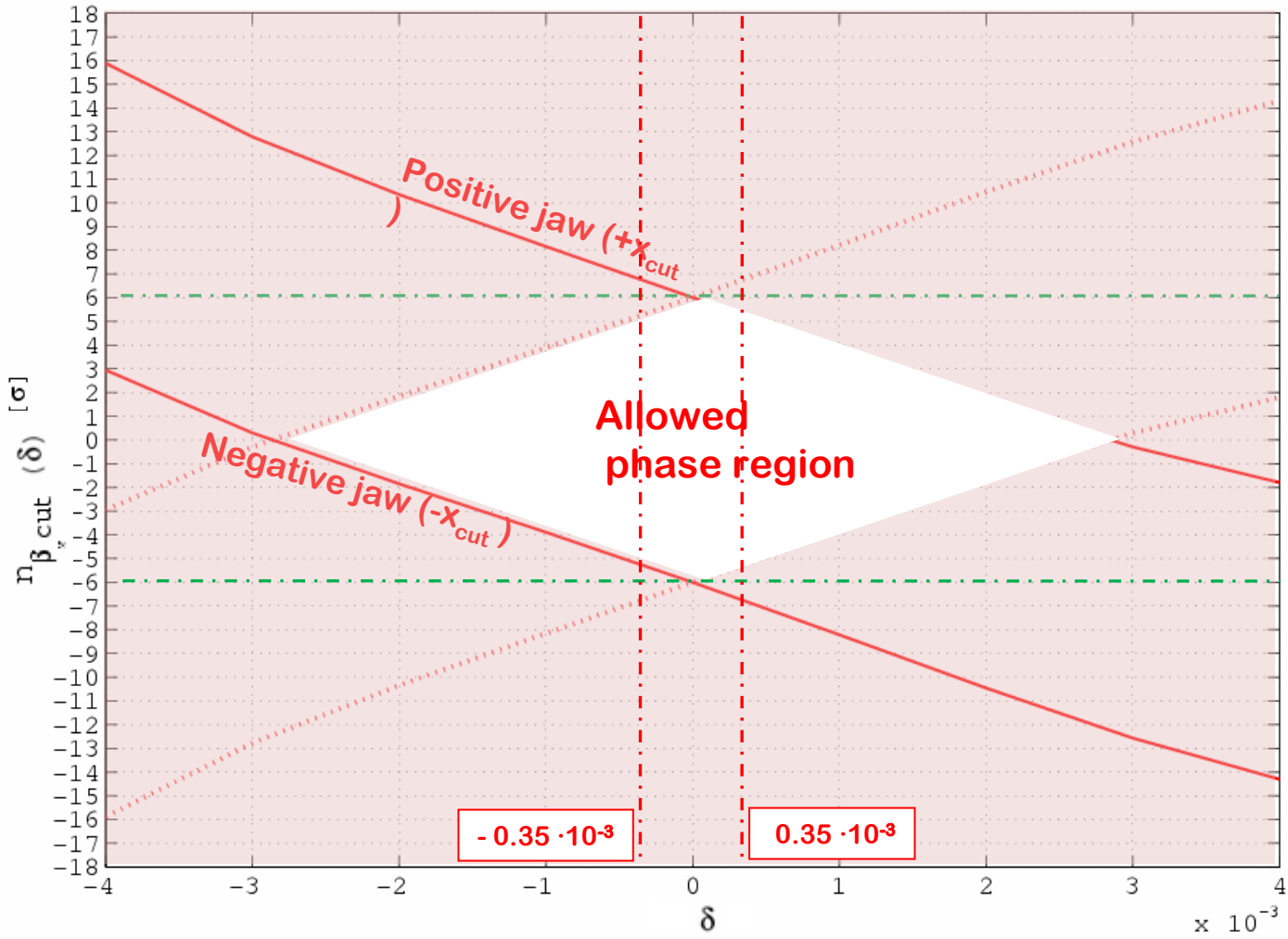


Reflecting each point with respect to the  $n_{\beta_{x\text{cut}}}=0$  line an “allowed phase space region” is defined. (single turn amplitude jumps of many  $\sigma_x$  are excluded)

# Allowed phase space region

TCP.C6L7.B1

(Horizontal primary betatron collimator, beta beat IP1 → IP5)



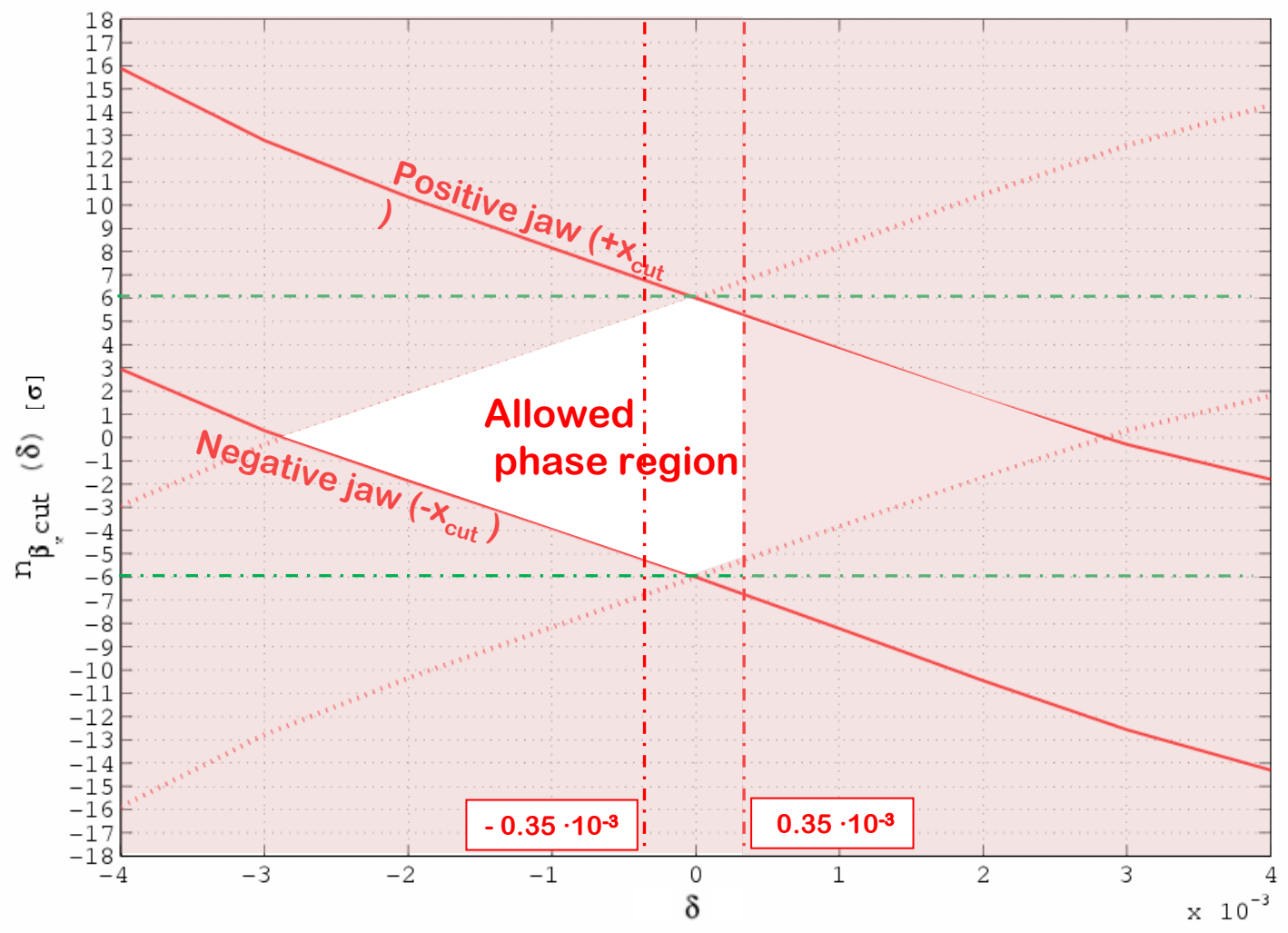
**Momentum aperture**  
in the ring:  $\pm 7 \cdot 10^{-3} [\delta]$   
(mechanical aperture, tolerances, orbit,  $3\sigma$  beam)

**Half height of the bucket** :  $\pm 0.35 \cdot 10^{-3} [\delta]$   
[E. Shaposhnikova, S. Fartoukh, B. Jeanneret “LHC abort gap filling by proton beam”; LHC project report t 63]

# Allowed phase space region

TCP.C6L7.B1

(Horizontal primary betatron collimator, beta beat IP1 → IP5)



Momentum aperture in the ring:  $\pm 7 \cdot 10^{-3} [\delta]$   
(mechanical aperture, tolerances, orbit,  $3\sigma$  beam)

Half height of the bucket :  $\pm 0.35 \cdot 10^{-3} [\delta]$

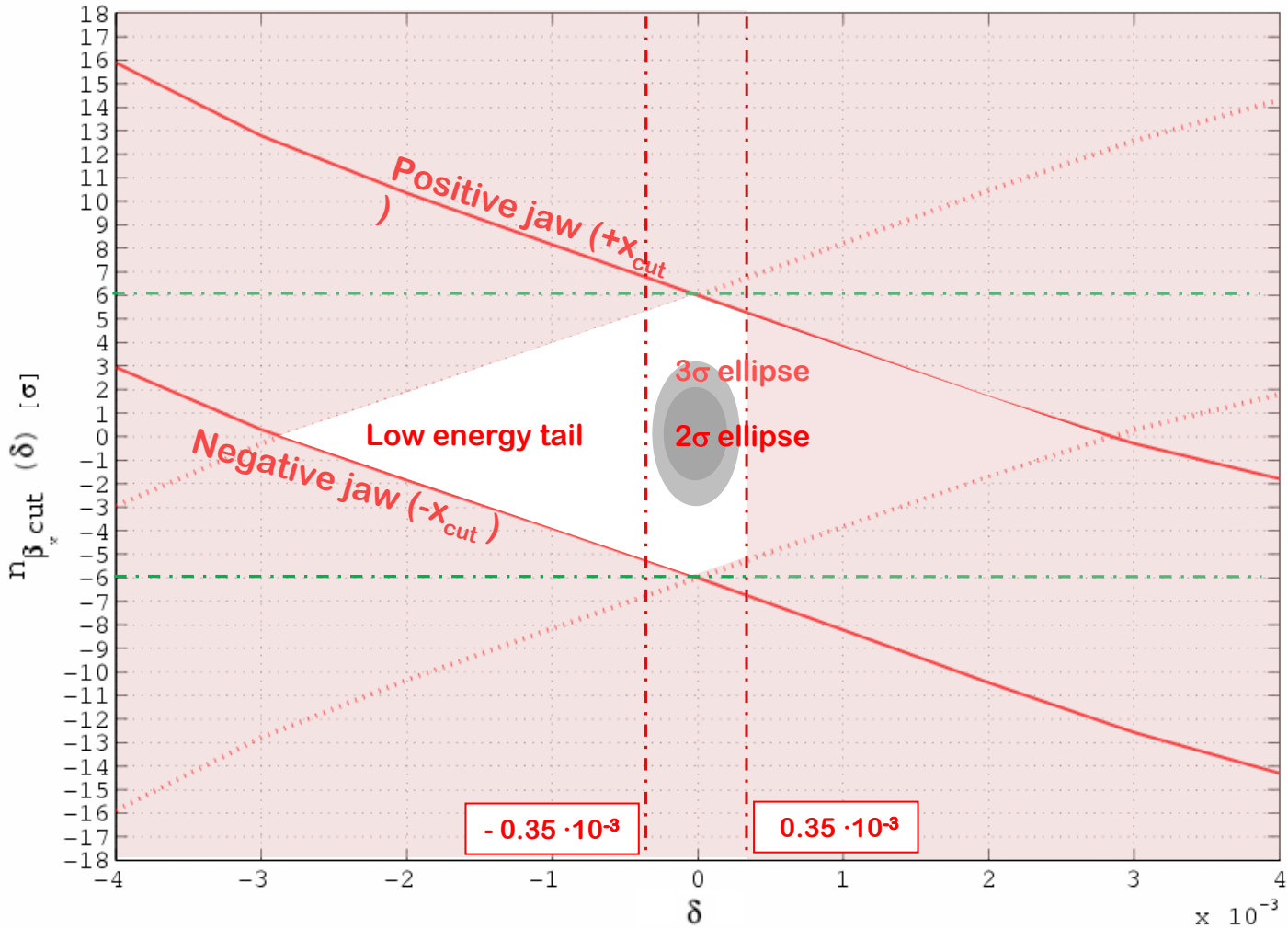
Particles cannot have  $\delta > +0.35 \cdot 10^{-3} [\delta]$ .

Particles can have a lower energy than the bucket due to:  
- Synchrotron radiation  
- Impedance

# Allowed phase space region

TCP.C6L7.B1

(Horizontal primary betatron collimator, beta beat IP1 → IP5)



Momentum aperture in the ring:  $\pm 7 \cdot 10^{-3} [\delta]$   
(mechanical aperture, tolerances, orbit,  $3\sigma$  beam)

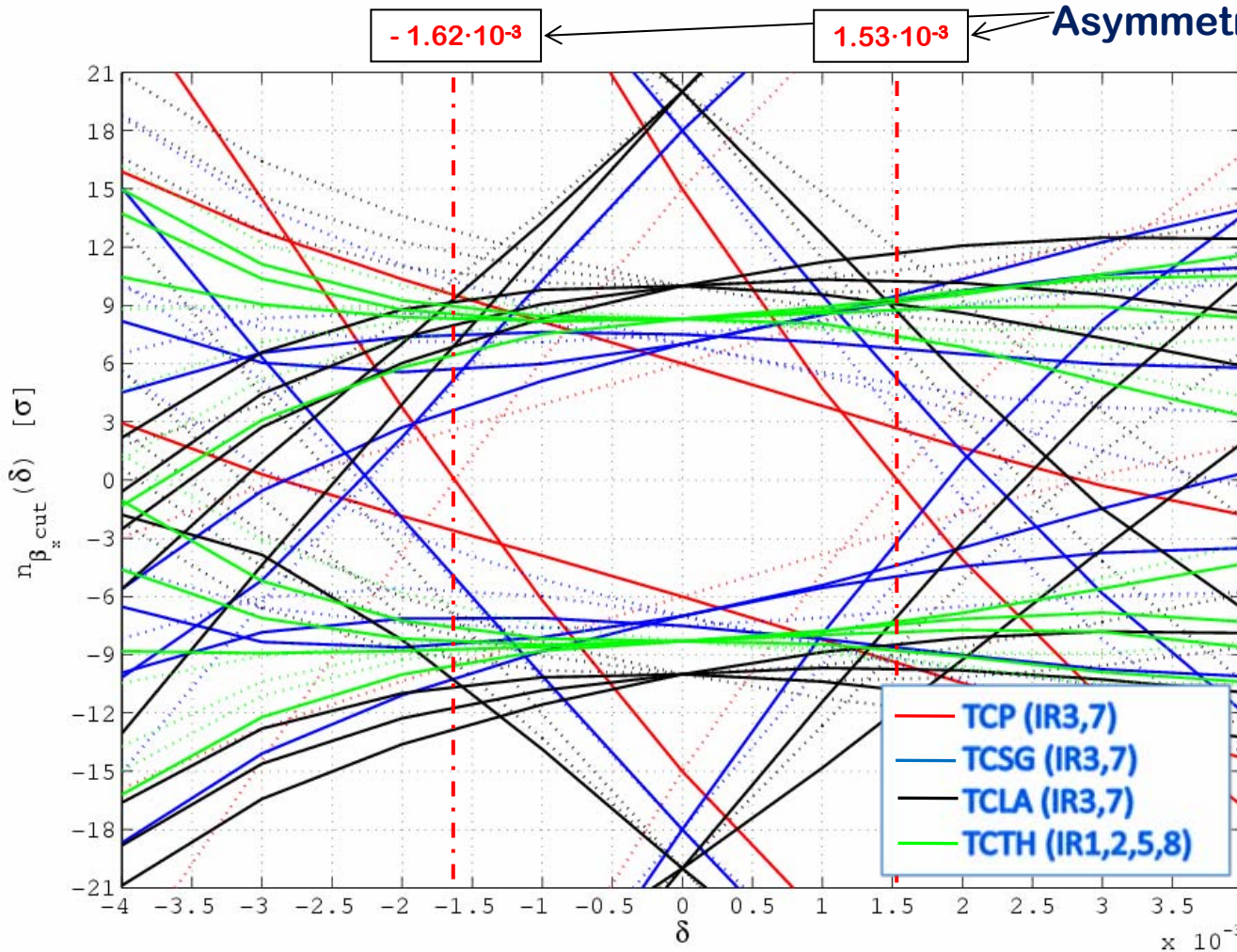
Half height of the bucket:  $\pm 0.35 \cdot 10^{-3} [\delta]$

Particles cannot have  $\delta > +0.35 \cdot 10^{-3} [\delta]$ .

Particles can have a lower energy than the bucket due to:  
- Synchrotron radiation  
- Impedance

# Off momentum Beta beat IP1 → IP5

Overlapping all the horizontal collimators:



Each solid line represent one collimator jaw.

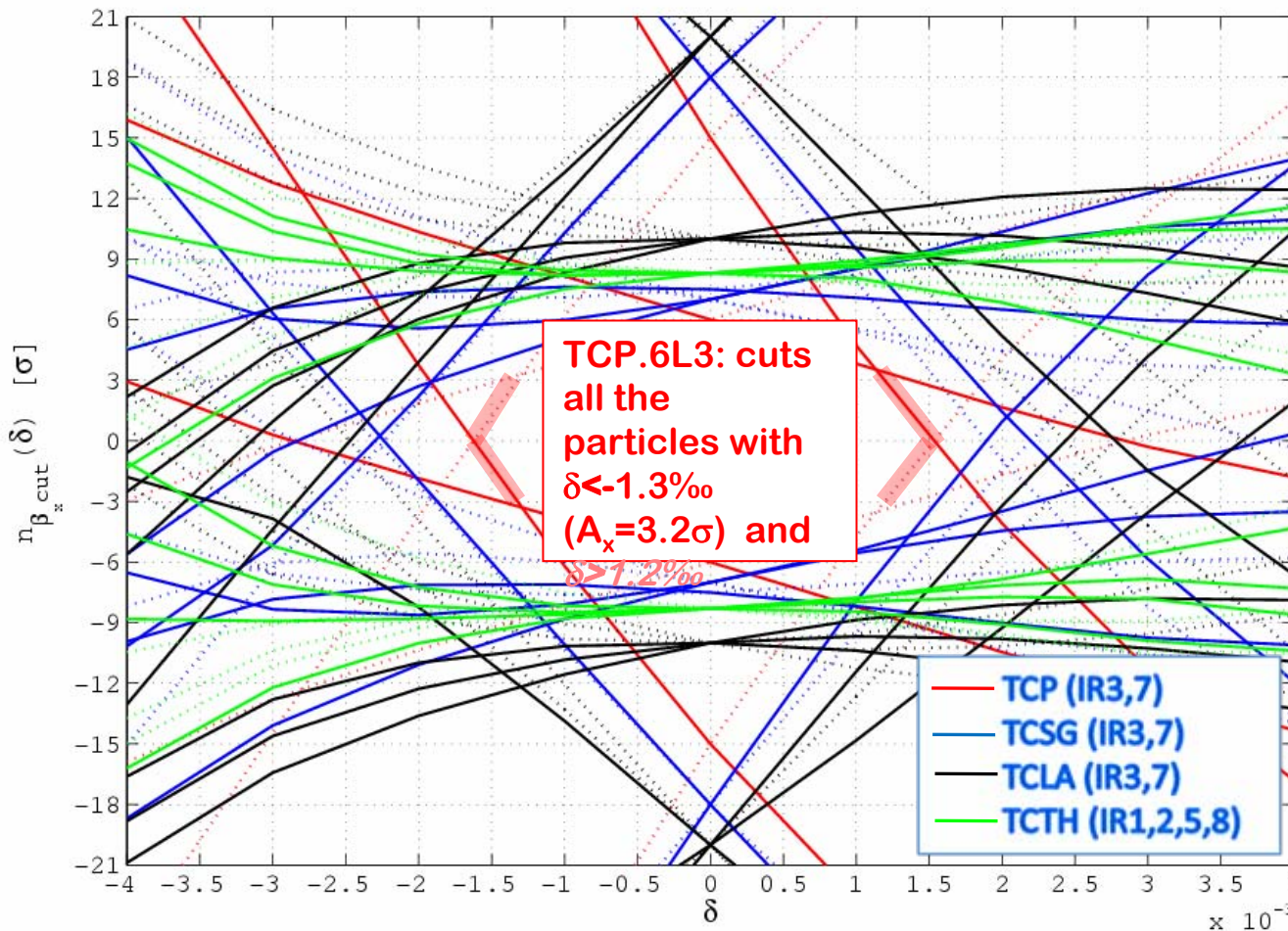
Each color represent one collimator family (legend)

The phase space is limited by the jaws of the two horizontal TCP (TCP.6L3, TCP.C6L7)



# Off momentum Beta beat IP1 → IP5

Overlapping all the horizontal collimators:



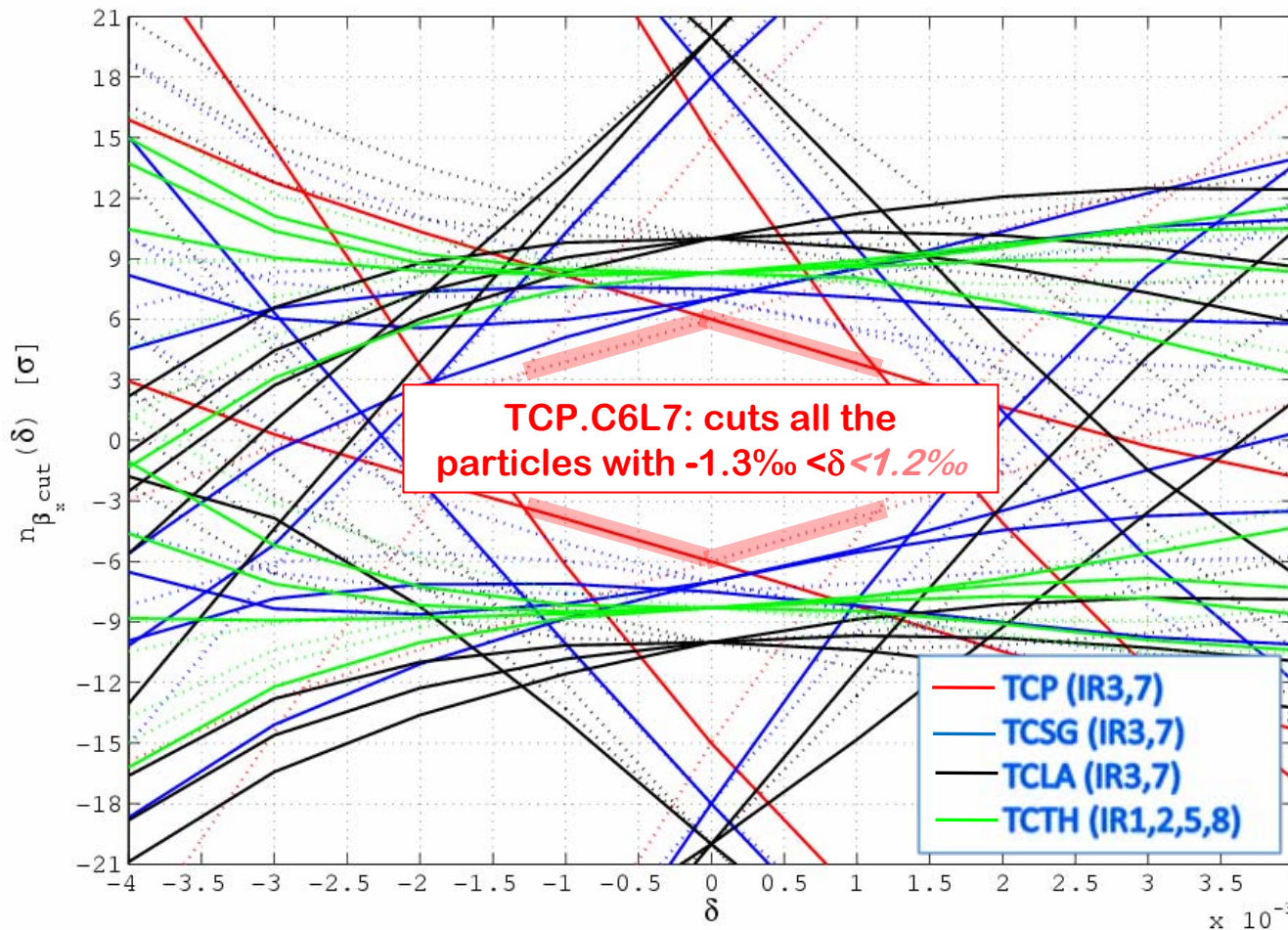
Each solid line represent one collimator jaw.

Each color represent one collimator family (legend)

The phase space is limited by the jaws of the two horizontal TCP (TCP.6L3, TCP.C6L7)

# Off momentum Beta beat IP1 → IP5

Overlapping all the horizontal collimators:



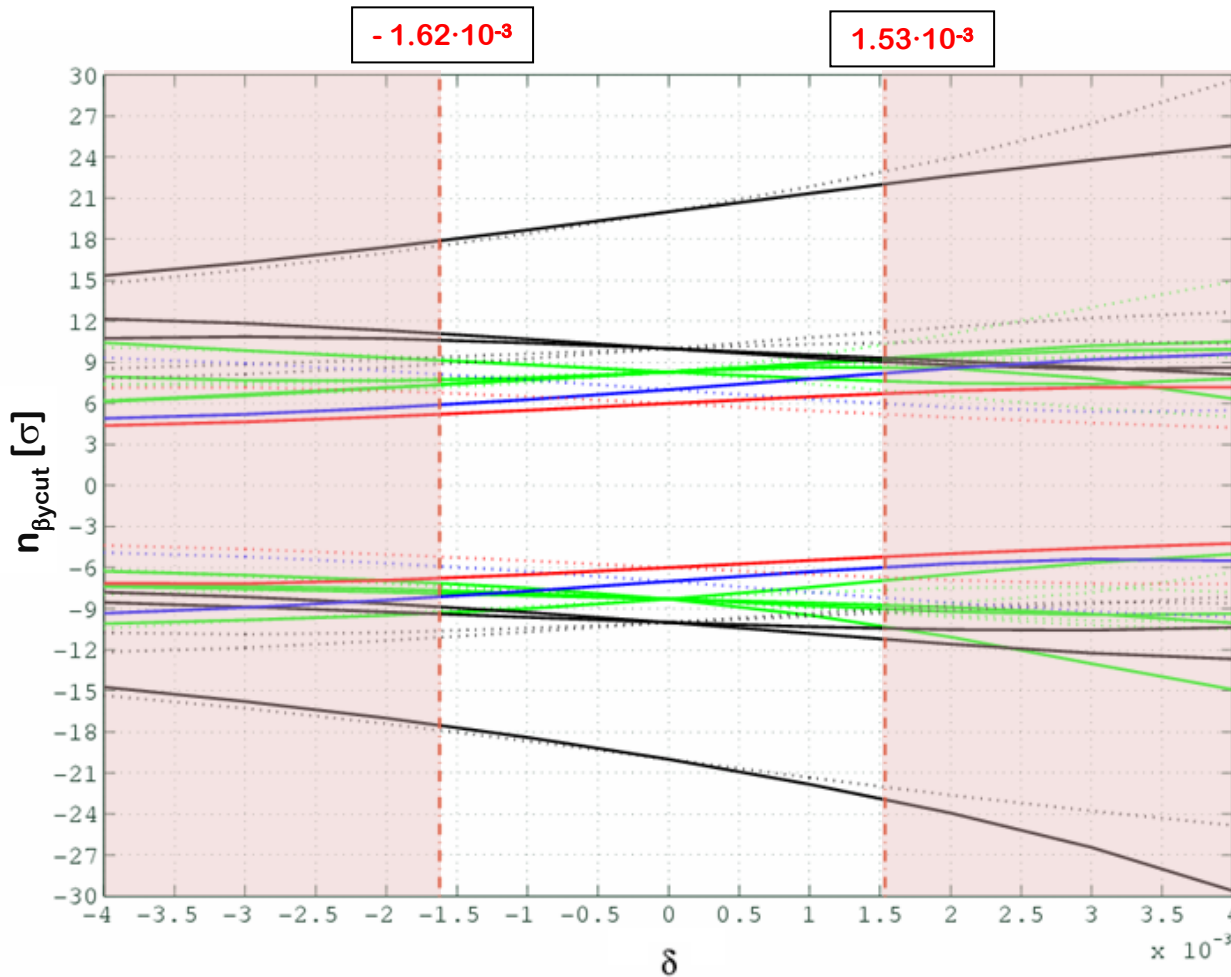
Each solid line represent one collimator jaw.

Each color represent one collimator family (legend)

The phase space is limited by the jaws of the two horizontal TCP (TCP.6L3, TCP.C6L7)

# Off momentum Beta beat IP1 → IP5

Overlapping all the vertical collimators:



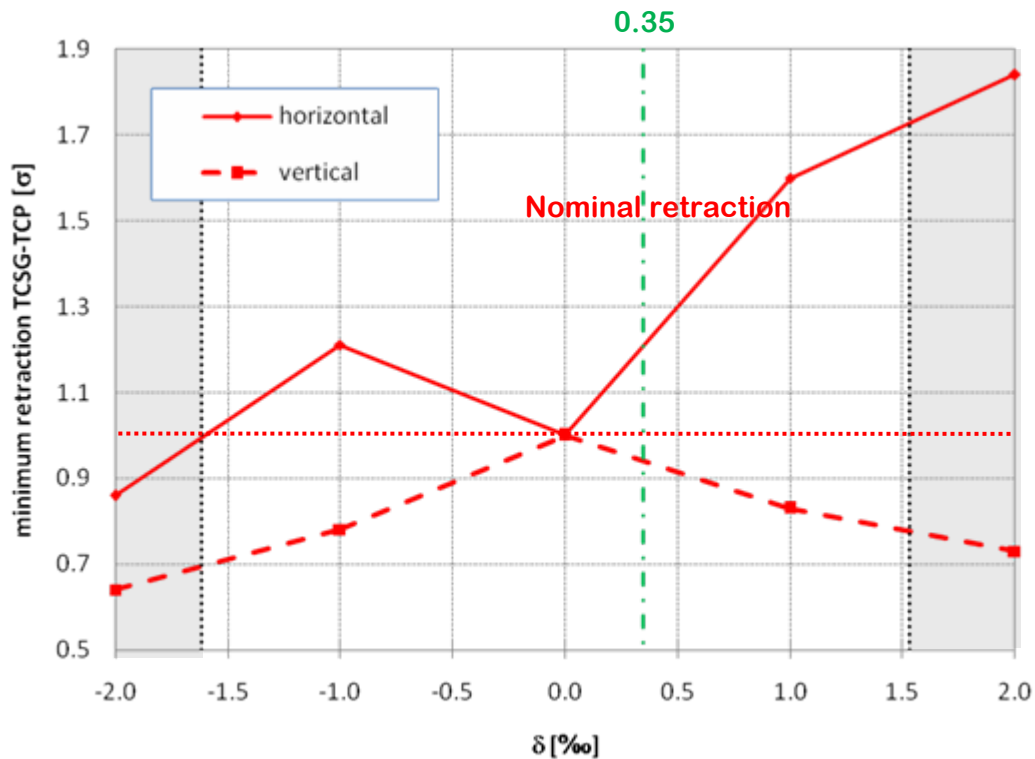
The limitation in  $\delta$  comes from the horizontal plane.

At  $-1.5\text{‰}$  the allowed phase space is reduced by  $0.8\sigma$

# IR7 TCSG-TCP retraction [ $\sigma$ ]

TCSG-TCP retraction:  $\text{Half-gap}_{\text{TCSG}} [\sigma] - \text{Half-gap}_{\text{TCP}} [\sigma]$

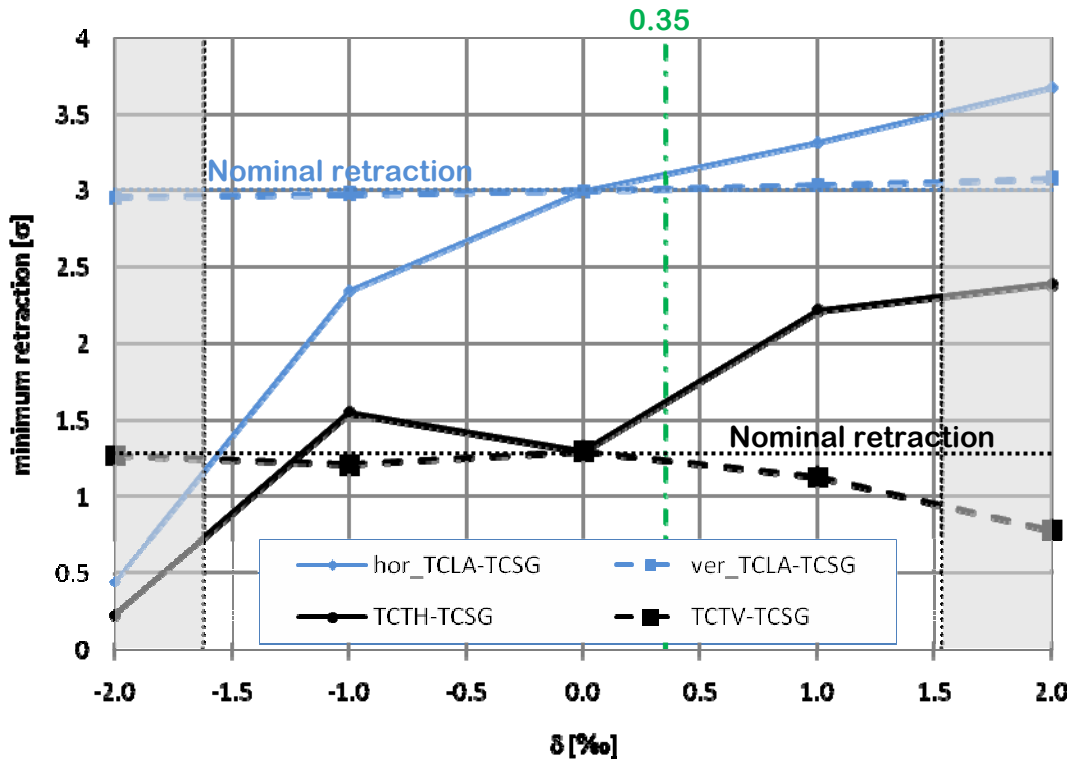
Nominal half-gap ( $\beta=\beta_0$ ) in IR7:  $\text{TCSG} = 7\sigma$   
 $\text{TCP} = 6\sigma$



- **No retraction reduction** for the horizontal secondary collimators
- **0.3 $\sigma$  reduction** for vertical TCSG retraction  $\rightarrow$  tighter tolerances in operation!

# IR7 TCLA/TCTH-TCSG retraction [ $\sigma$ ]

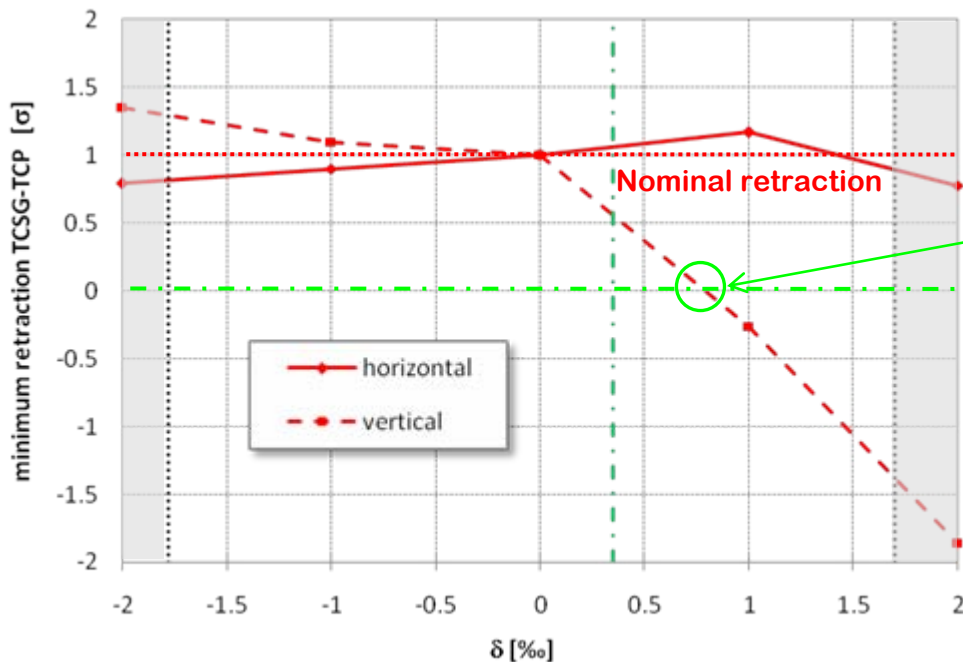
Nominal half-gap ( $\beta=\beta_0$ ) in IR7: TCSG =  $7\sigma$   
 TCLA =  $10\sigma$   
 TCTH/V =  $8.3\sigma$



- Horizontal TCLA-TCSG:  
**1.8 $\sigma$  reduction  $\rightarrow$  Worrisome!**
- Horizontal TCTH-TCSG:  
**0.5 $\sigma$  reduction**  
**tighter tolerances!!**

# Off momentum Beta beat IP5→IP1

- TCP.6L3:cuts all the particles with  $\delta < -1.3\text{‰}$  ( $A_x=4.1\sigma$ ),  $\delta > 1.4\text{‰}$  ( $A_x=2.2\sigma$ )
- TCP.C6L7:cuts all the particles with  $-1.3\text{‰} < \delta < 1.4\text{‰}$
- Primary collimators cut at:  $-1.8\text{‰}$ ,  $1.7\text{‰}$
- Collimators retraction:



- Retraction reduction down to  $0.7\sigma$  between horizontal TCP and TCSG

- TCSG becoming a **primary** in the **vertical** plane for  $\delta \geq 0.8\text{‰}$

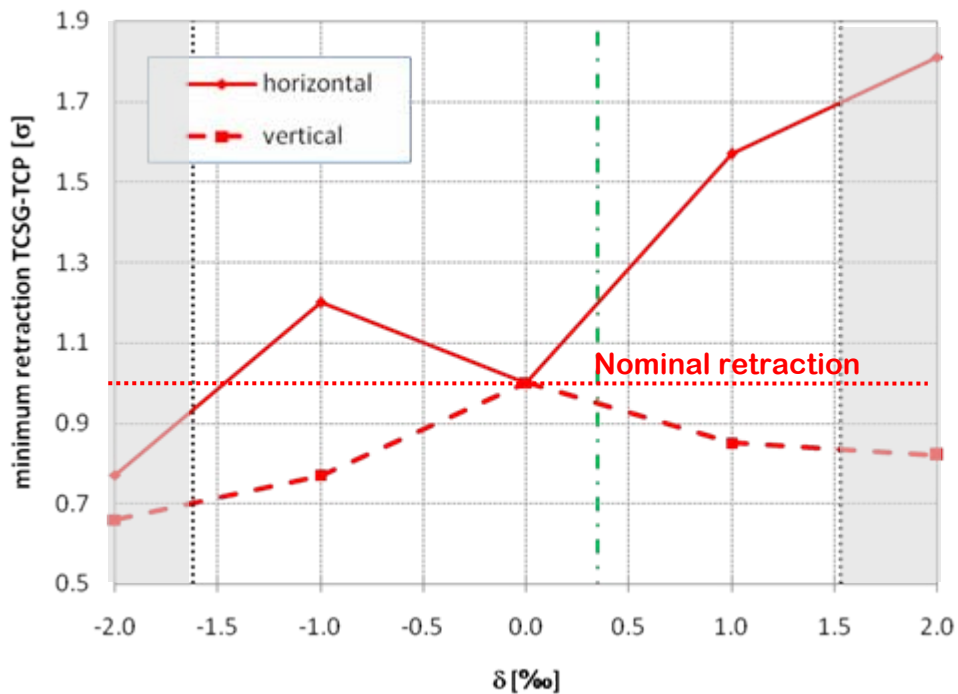
Worse than IP1→IP5 beta beat case from the collimation point of view!!

**Decision: off momentum beta beat IP1→IP5**

# Off momentum Beta beat IP1 → IP5

Collimator setting:

	TCP	TCSG	TCLA
IR3	15 $\sigma$	18 $\sigma$	20 $\sigma$
IR7	9 $\sigma$	10 $\sigma$	13 $\sigma$
	TCTH/V		
IR1/2/5/8	11.3 $\sigma$		



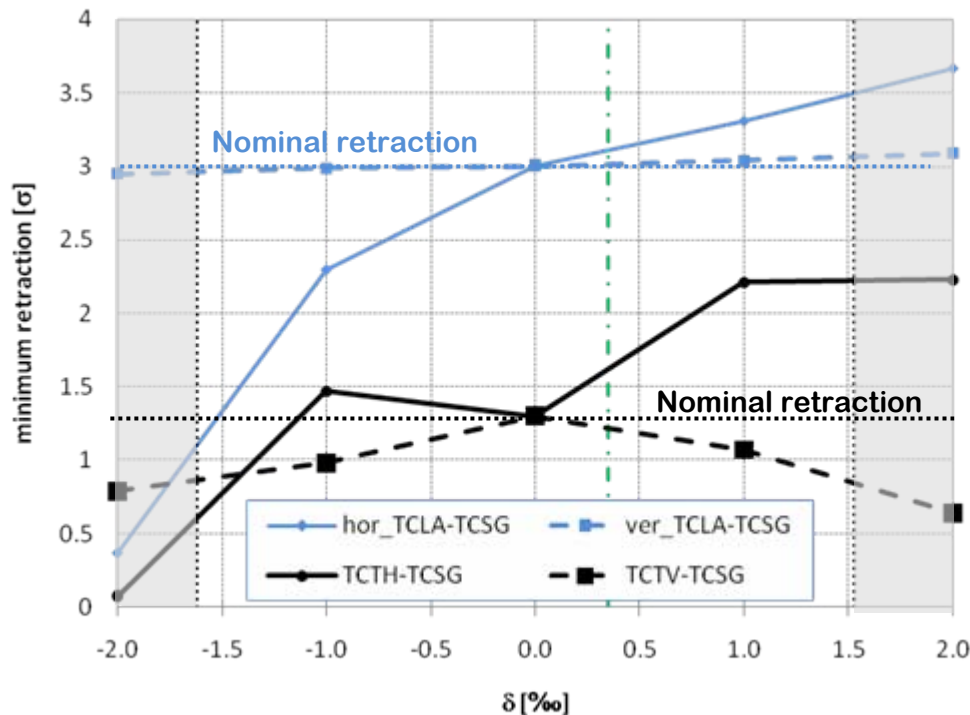
- **0.07 $\sigma$  retraction reduction** for the horizontal TCSG

- **0.3 $\sigma$  retraction reduction** for the vertical TCSG

# Off momentum Beta beat IP1 → IP5

Collimator setting:

	TCP	TCSG	TCLA
IR3	15 $\sigma$	18 $\sigma$	20 $\sigma$
IR7	9 $\sigma$	10 $\sigma$	13 $\sigma$
	TCTH/V		
IR1/2/5/8	11.3 $\sigma$		



Respect to the nominal setting  
retraction reduction of:

- 0.6 $\sigma$  for TCTH-TCSG
- 1.8 $\sigma$  for horizontal TCLA-TCSG
- 0.5 $\sigma$  for TCTV-TCSG



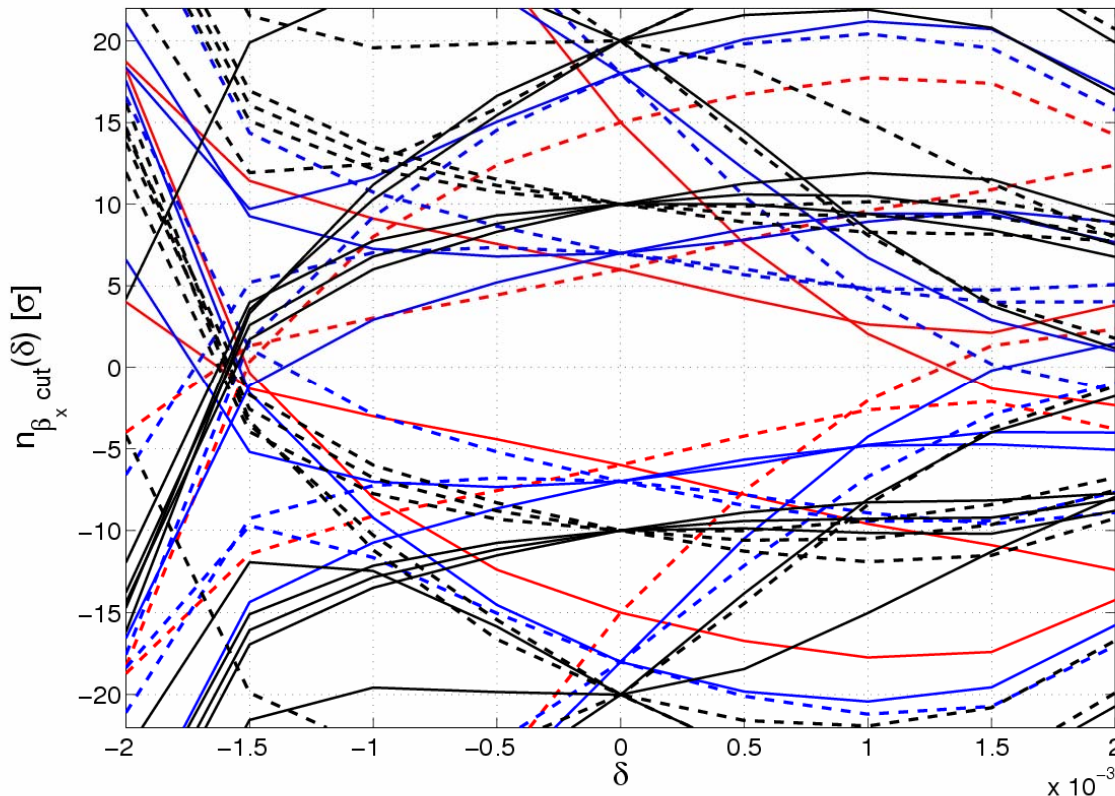
Less stable operation



# Upgrade optics Beta beat IP1 → IP5

Collimator setting:

	TCP	TCSG	TCLA
IR3	15σ	18σ	20σ
IR7	6σ	7σ	10σ



- Lowbetamax optics
- Crossing **ON**
- Separation **OFF**

**No stable solution for  $\delta < -2 ‰$  and  $\delta > 2 ‰$**

**Primary collimators cut at: 1.3‰**

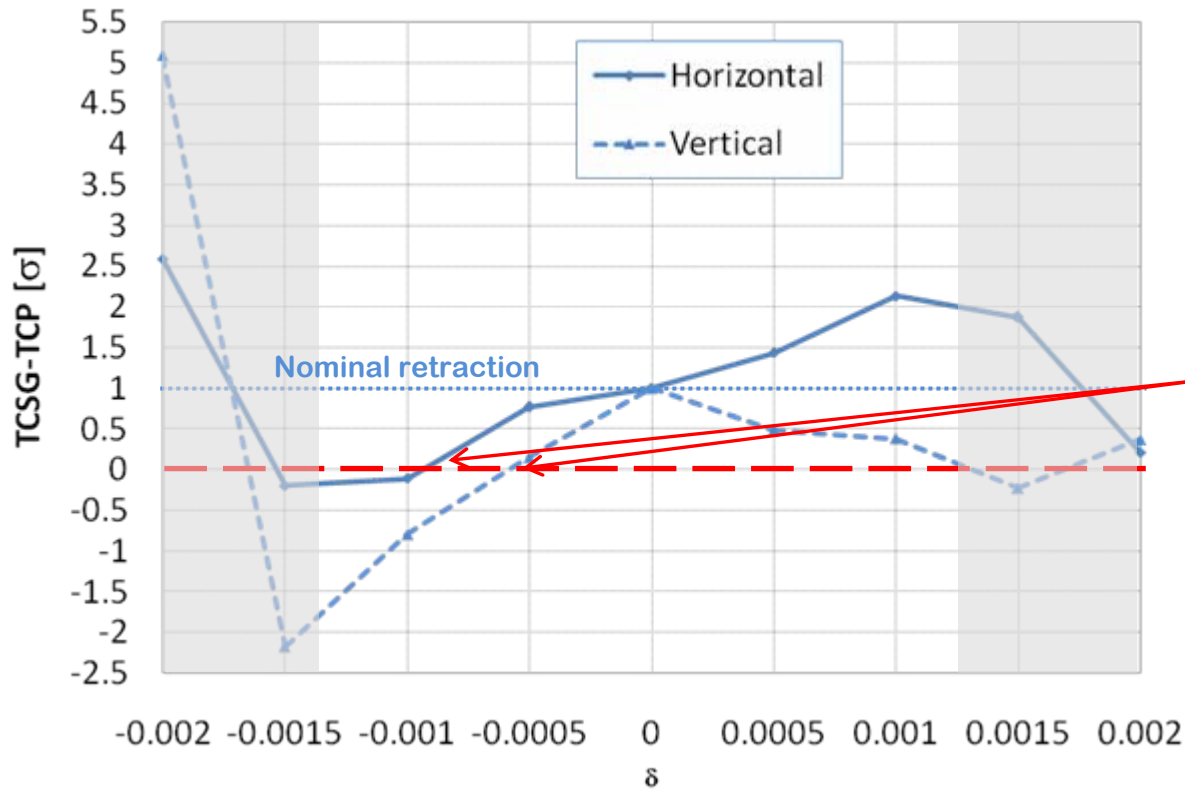
**IR7 secondary collimator cuts at -1.36‰**

# Upgrade optics Beta beat IP1 → IP5

Collimator setting:

	TCP	TCSG	TCLA
IR3	15 $\sigma$	18 $\sigma$	20 $\sigma$
IR7	6 $\sigma$	7 $\sigma$	10 $\sigma$

Retraction:



Retraction loss for horizontal and vertical collimators for  $\delta < 0$

**Secondary collimators become primary!!**

# Conclusion

- We considered collimation criteria for defining the best solution for beta beat correction: in the first or in the second half of the ring
- For the collimators set to one physical gap (calculated with  $\delta=0$ ) the effective cut in betatron amplitude changes as function of  $\delta$ ,  $\beta_x$  and  $D_x \rightarrow$  formalism was derived to define the allowed phase space region
- IP1  $\rightarrow$  IP5 beta beat optics is preferred (otherwise problems in the vertical retraction)
- The reduction in operational margin was evaluated for the nominal optics with IP1  $\rightarrow$  IP5 beta beat: up to 60% of retraction lost with off momentum particles.  
Extremely important result for commissioning: better understanding of possible collimator settings during commissioning (my PhD thesis)
- Even higher loss of operational margin when opening collimators.
- Will be worse for the upgrade optics with higher off momentum beta beat. Works on going!