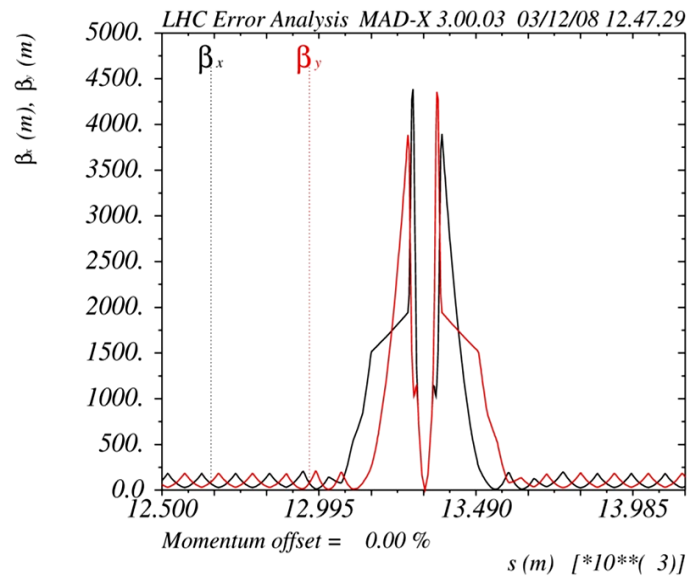


Tracking Calculations and Operational Aspects for the LHC Upgrade

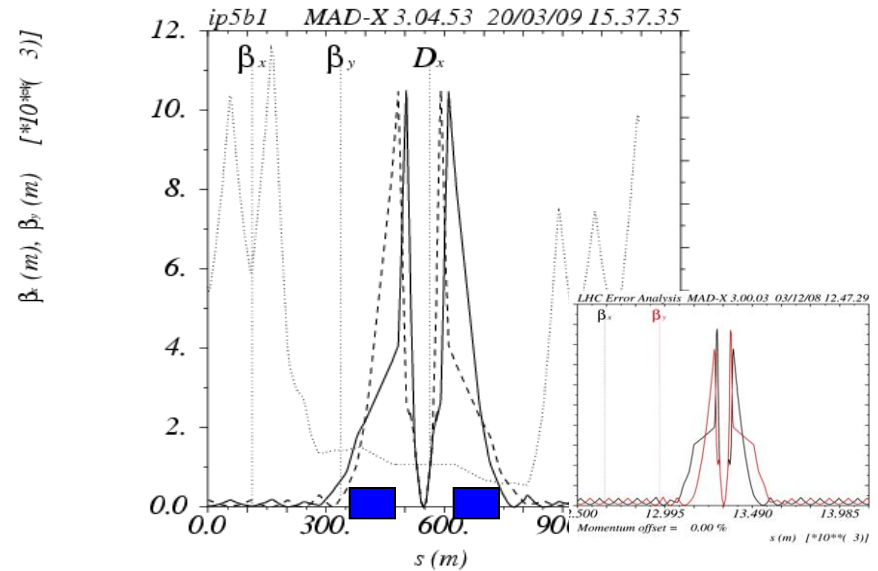
- IT errors in Collision Optics -

Bernhard Holzer, CERN BE-ABP
and many colleagues !!!

LHC Standard Collision Optics ...



and the Upgrade



critical issues for the DA ???

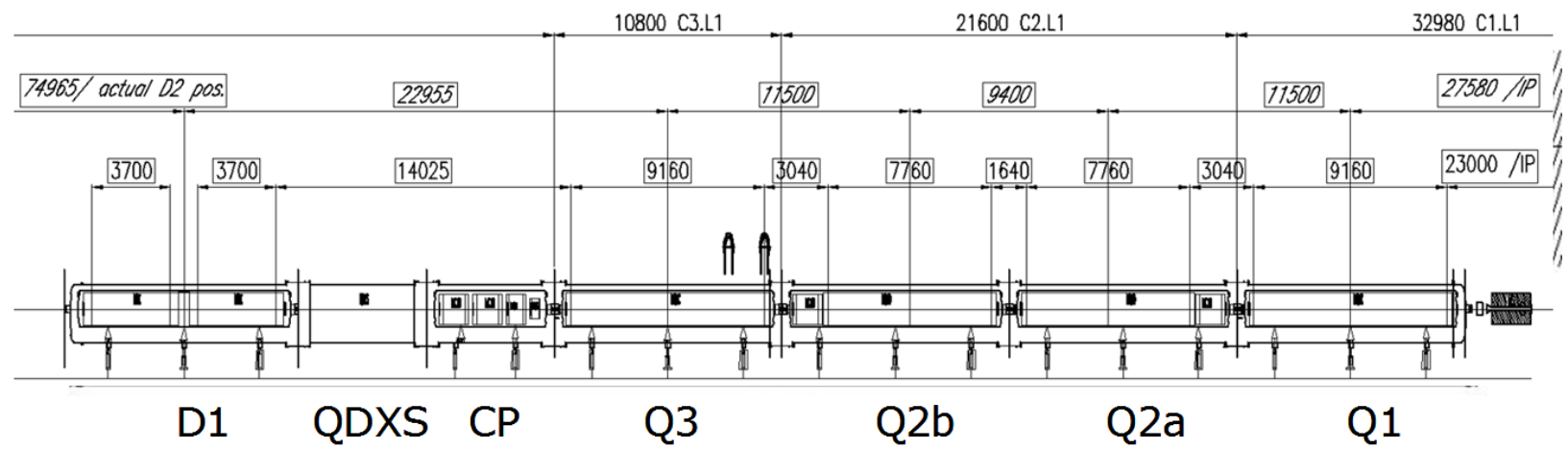
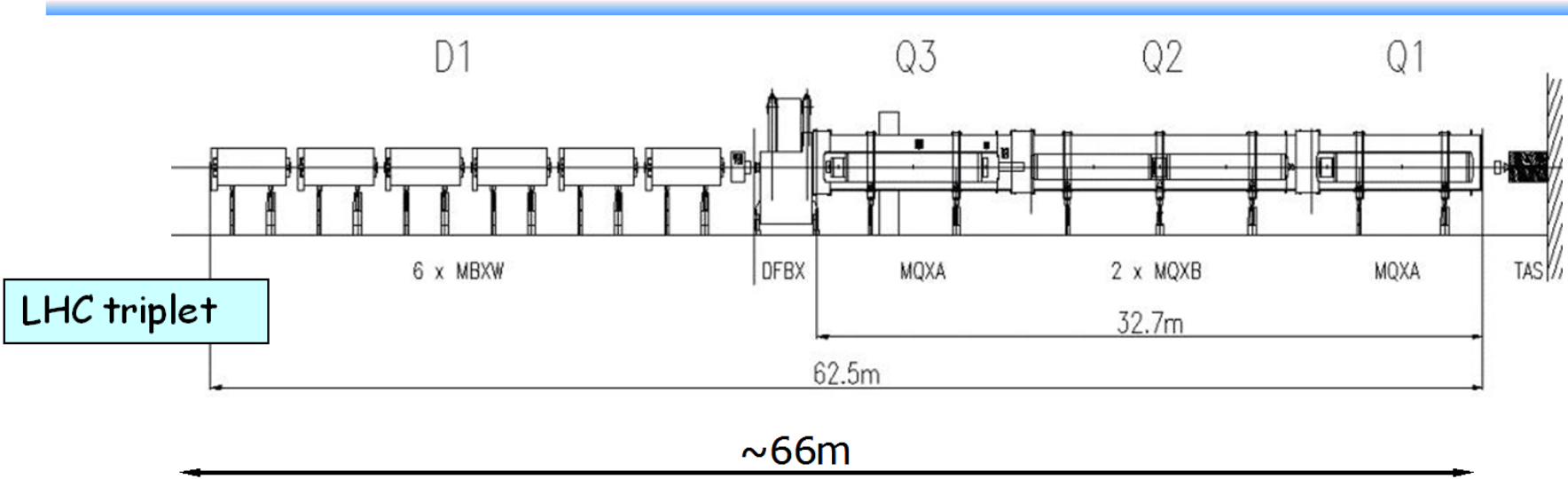
error tables ... at the triplett ?

... at the new D1 ?

... at the matching section ?

and which multipoles?

Interaction Region Layout: Triplet Focusing, D1 Separation Dipole Matching Quadrupoles & Dispersion Suppressor



Phase-1 triplet

SIXTRACK

Tracking Parameters:

10^5 turns

30 particle pairs per aperture step

amplitude values 6 ... 22 sigma of the beam size

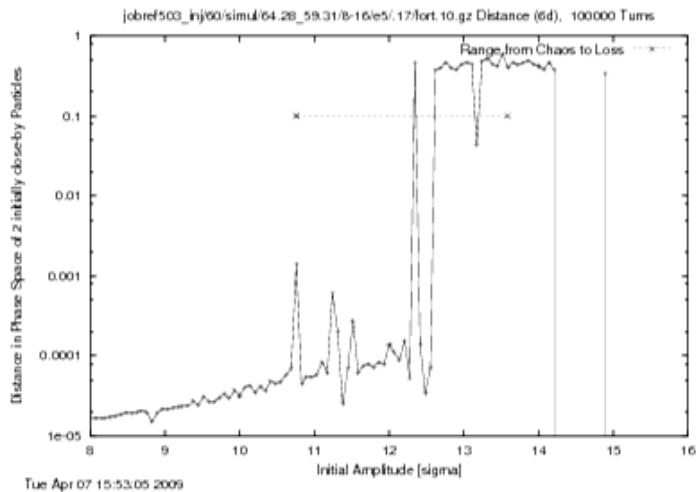
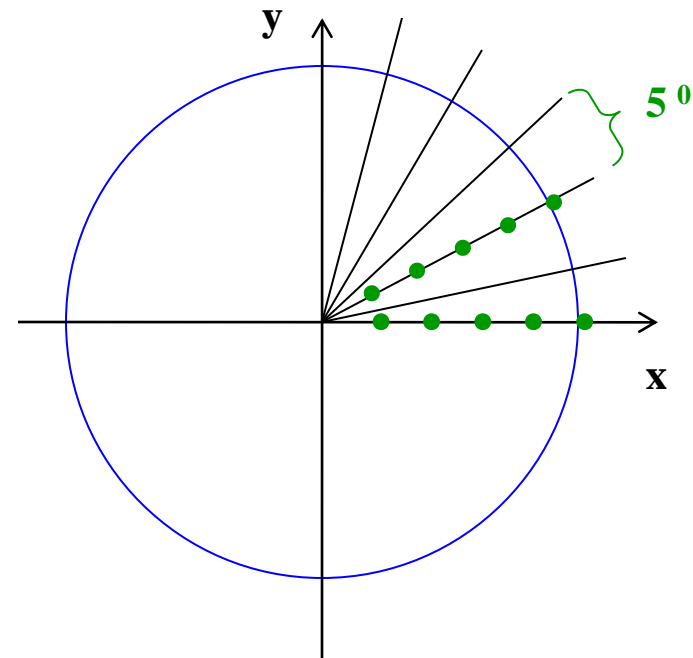
17 angles $\rightarrow 5^\circ$ per step

60 seeds of the error distribution

momentum error $\Delta p/p = 2 \cdot 10^{-3}$

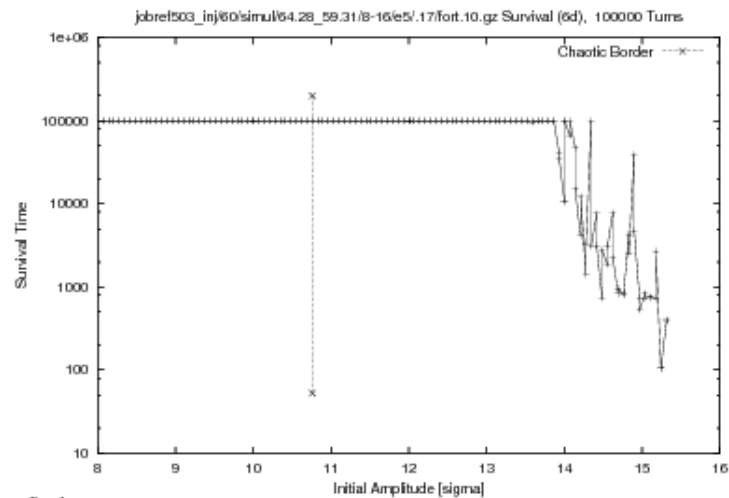
Criteria:

particle survival time, onset of chaotic behavior



Tue Apr 07 15:53:05 2009

distance of particle pair in phase space

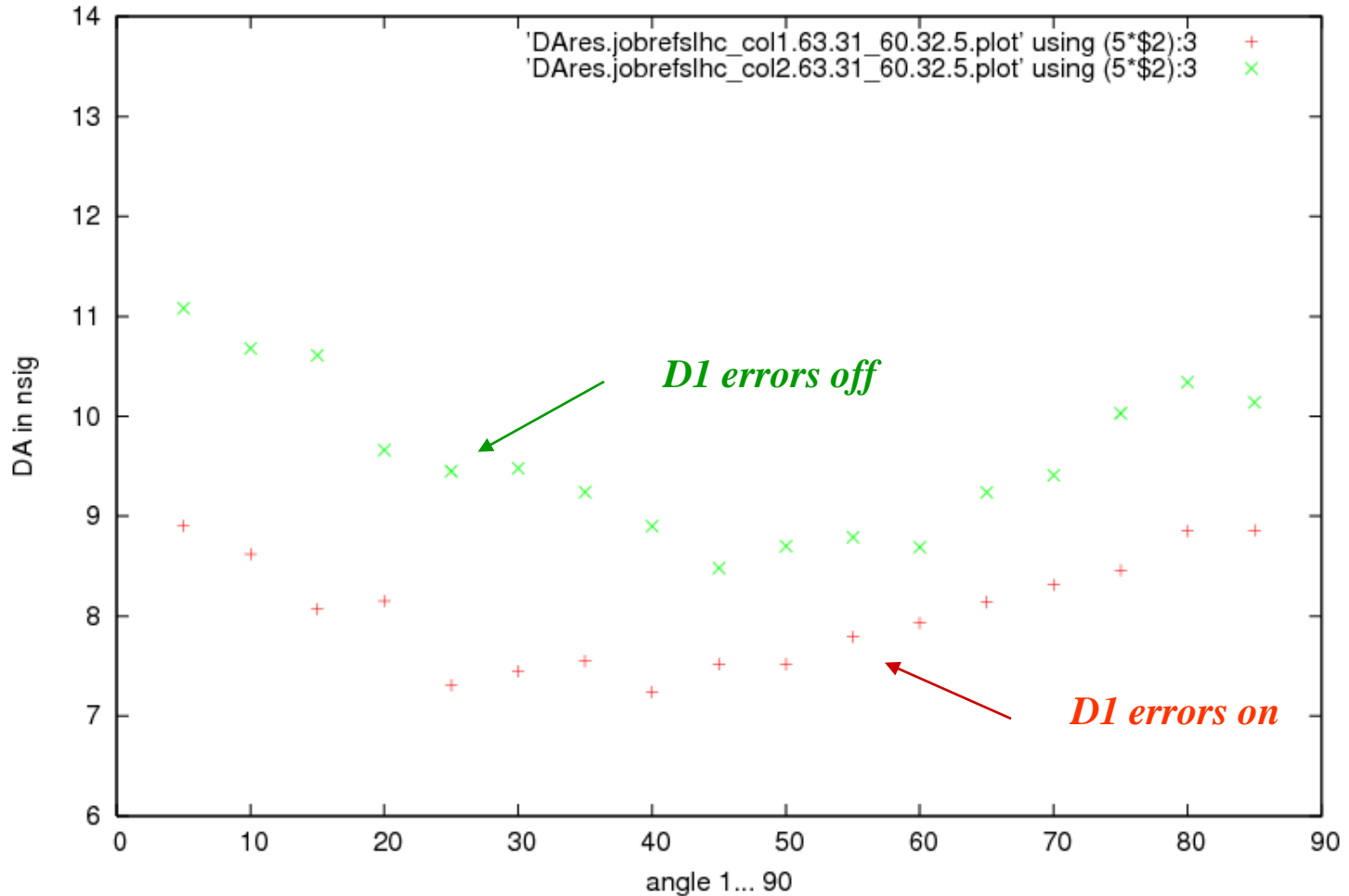


Tue Apr 07 15:53:05 2009

survival time

Reminder: The D1 Magnet “a problem of its own ...”

in addition to the effect of the IT we get a strong effect on the Dynamic Aperture
in case of ... **D1 errors on**
D1 errors off



... the D1 errors needed special investigation

Operational Aspects of the low order D1 multipole errors

to make it even more interesting
 large beam offset due to crossing angle
 $\Phi/2 = 205 \mu\text{rad}$

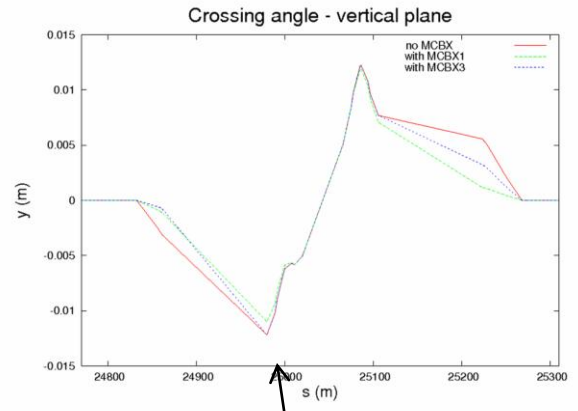
tune shift
 beta beat direct via b2 / feed down via b3, a3

coupling direct via a2 / feed down via b3, a3

$$\Delta Q = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int \beta \Delta k ds$$

$$\frac{\Delta \beta}{\beta} = \frac{1}{2 \sin(2\pi Q)} \oint \beta(\tilde{s}) (\Delta k(\tilde{s}) \cos(2|\phi(\tilde{s}) - \phi(s)| - 2\pi Q) d\tilde{s}$$

$$c_- = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\beta_x \beta_y} k_s l_q$$



we assume ...

$$\Delta x_{\max} = 15 \text{ mm}$$

$$\beta = 4 \text{ km} \quad \dots \quad 10 \text{ km}$$

$$\int B dl = 30 \text{ Tm}$$

$$B\rho = 23000 \text{ Tm}$$

1.) direct effect from b2

$$\Delta k = \frac{\partial B}{\partial r} \frac{1}{B\rho} = B_0 b_2 \frac{1}{r_0} \frac{1}{B\rho} = \frac{4T * 2.3 * 10^{-4}}{2.3 * 10^4 Tm * 40 * 10^{-3} m} = 1 * 10^{-6} \frac{1}{m^2}$$

will cause an optics distortion of

$$\Delta Q \approx \frac{1}{4\pi} \beta \Delta k l = \frac{1 * 10^{-6} / m^2 * 7.4m * 10000m}{4\pi} = \underline{\underline{5.8 * 10^{-3}}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta\beta}{\beta} \approx \frac{1 * 10^{-6} / m^2 * 7.4m * 10000 m}{2 * \sin(2\pi Q)} = \underline{\underline{4 \%}}$$

2.) in-direct effect via feed down from b3

$$k_2 = \frac{\partial^2 B}{\partial r^2} \frac{1}{B\rho} = 2B_0 b_3 \frac{1}{r_0^2} \frac{1}{B\rho}$$

quadrupole error due to feed down:

$$k_1 L = \frac{2B_0 b_3 \Delta x L}{r_0^2} \frac{1}{B\rho} = \frac{2 * 30Tm * 15mm * 3 * 10^{-4}}{(40mm)^2} \frac{1}{2.3 * 10^4 Tm}$$

and as effect on the optics we get

$$\Delta Q \approx 5.9 * 10^{-3} \quad \frac{\Delta\beta}{\beta} \approx 3.9 \%$$

per D1 magnet !!!



for Stephane

**Remember: phase advance over a mini beta section $\approx \pi$
-> the effects left & right of the IP add up**

D1 field specifications

$$\Delta\beta/\beta \leq 1\%$$

$$\Delta Q \leq 0.001$$

c. for the coupling we assume the contribution should not exceed the tolerance for the roll angle error in one triplet quadrupole, ... $\Delta\phi = 0.1$ mrad

	<i>~V2 values D1</i>	<i>target_10 values D1 tracking</i>	<i>target values D1 operation</i>
<i>reference radius</i>	<i>40 mm</i>	<i>40 mm</i>	<i>40 mm</i>
<i>b 2</i>	<i>$0.5+3*0.6 = 2.3$</i>	<i>$0.5+3*0.6 = 2.3$</i>	<i>1.2</i>
<i>a 2</i>	<i>$3.0+3*3.5 = 13.5$</i>	<i>$1.5+3*1.7 = 6.6$</i>	<i>2.5</i>
<i>b 3</i>	<i>$3.0+3*1.1 = 6.3$</i>	<i>$1.5+3*0.5 = 3.0$</i>	<i>1.2</i>
<i>a 3</i>	<i>$2.0+3*0.3 = 2.9$</i>	<i>$1.0+3*0.3 = 1.9$</i>	<i>1.2</i>

Strategy for Improving the Field Quality of APUL D1 Dipoles

Ramesh Gupta and Peter Wanderer

March 10, 2010

Summary.

Recent accelerator physics studies by Holzer and Fartoukh [1] have established multipole specifications for the D1 dipoles (each consisting of two LDX cold masses [4]) based on dynamic aperture studies and on the effect of low-order terms on the operation of the LHC (tune shift, coupling, beta beat). The specifications were developed for 7 TeV. The specifications based on the dynamic aperture studies are stated as limits on the uncertainty in the mean and on the rms variation. The studies based on operational parameters result in tolerances (hard limits) on the maximum absolute values of the quadrupole and sextupole terms.

These specifications (including the Tolerances in Table 3 of [1]) can be met by adopting the following strategies:

- Reshim collared coils to obtain multipoles within the tolerances for each LDX.
- Before assembly of the four D1 combined cold masses:
 - Cold test all eight individual cold masses
 - Sort and rotate individual cold masses to minimize D1 multipoles
 - Test prototype D1 magnet at CERN
 - Insert iron rods into axial holes in yoke to adjust multipoles at 7 TeV.

The expected values for the low-order D1 multipoles are given at 40 mm reference radius in Table 1, and scaled to 60 mm in Table 2. For all D1s, the quadrupole and sextupole harmonics will fall within the tolerances with 100% confidence level. For these terms,

The Topic of the Day: MQXC Quadrupole

uad) *****

Large Aperture Mini Beta Quad MQXC
analyse the multipole errors
determine the dynamic aperture
determine the most harmful harmonics
and establish tolerance limits

on at injection

```

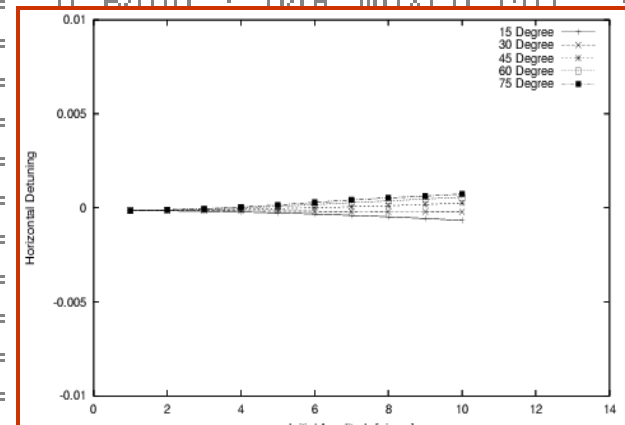
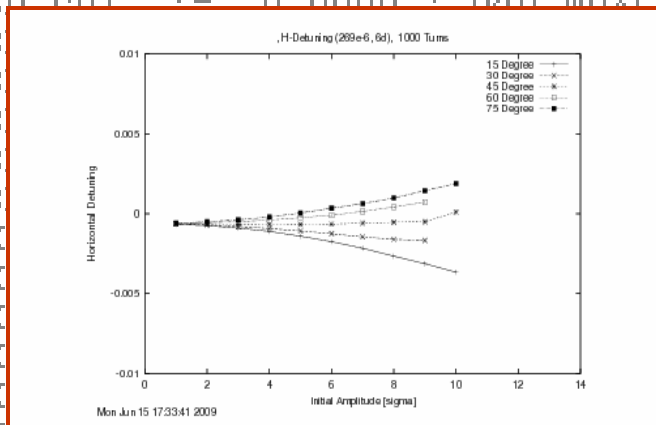
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b15M_MQXCD_inj := 0.0000 ; b15U_MQXCD_inj := 0.0000 ; b15R_MQXCD_inj := 0.0000
    
```

$$B_y + i B_x = B_{ref} * \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n + i a_n \left(\frac{-x + i y}{r_0} \right)^{n-1}$$

Qualitative Analysis: Detuning with Amplitude

for the originally given multipole errors

for the optimised field quality

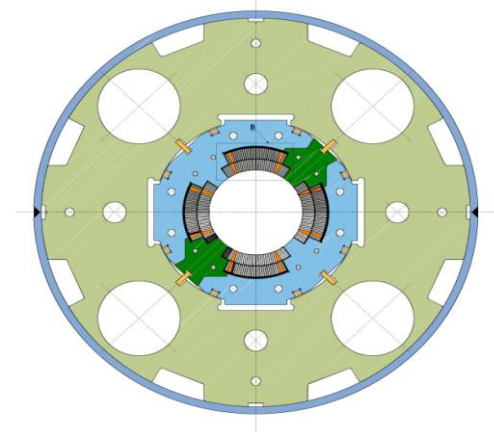


```

0.0000
0.0000
0.8900
0.6400
0.3030
0.2001
0.1600
0.0800
0.0600
0.0300
0.0200
0.0100
0.0100
0.0000
    
```

MQXC Quadrupole

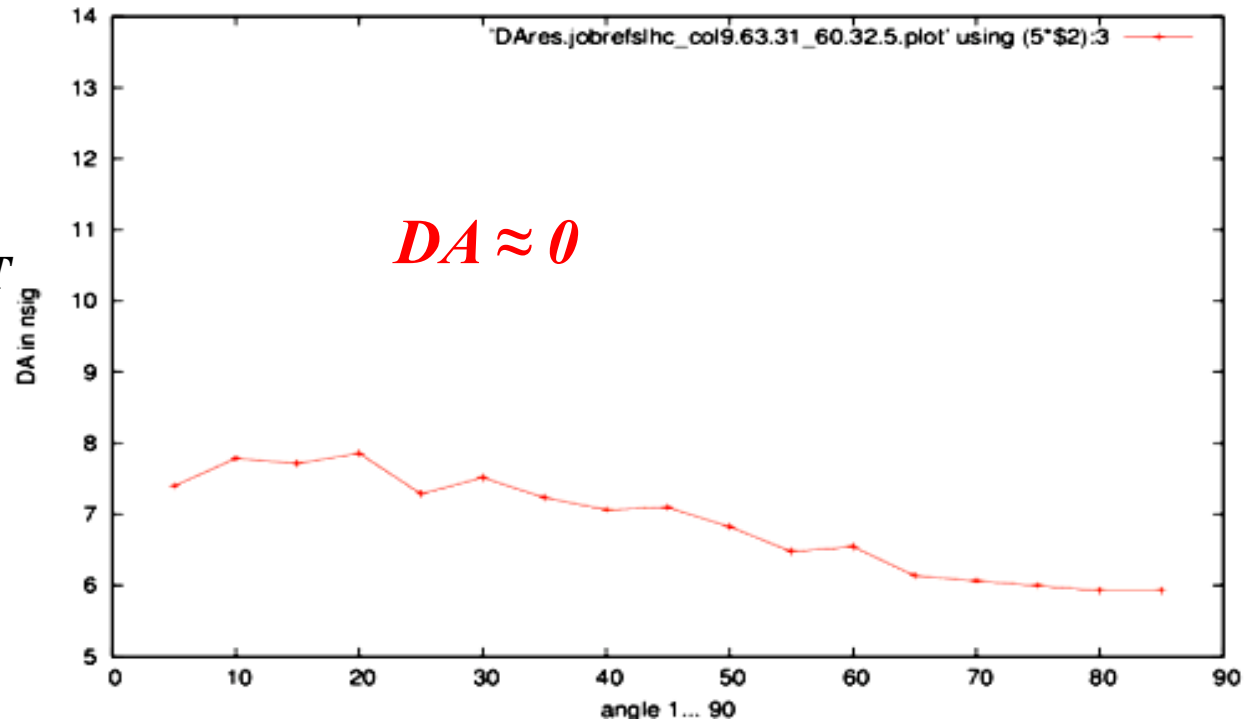
	<i>MQXC</i>	<i>MQXA/B</i>
<i>Coil aperture</i>	<i>120 mm</i>	<i>70 mm</i>
<i>Gradient</i>	<i>123 T/m</i>	<i>205 T/m</i>
<i>Operating temperature</i>	<i>1.9 K</i>	<i>1.9 K</i>
<i>Nominal current</i>	<i>13.8 kA</i>	<i>7 / 12 kA</i>



large aperture mini beta quadrupole "MQXC"

The Starting Point:

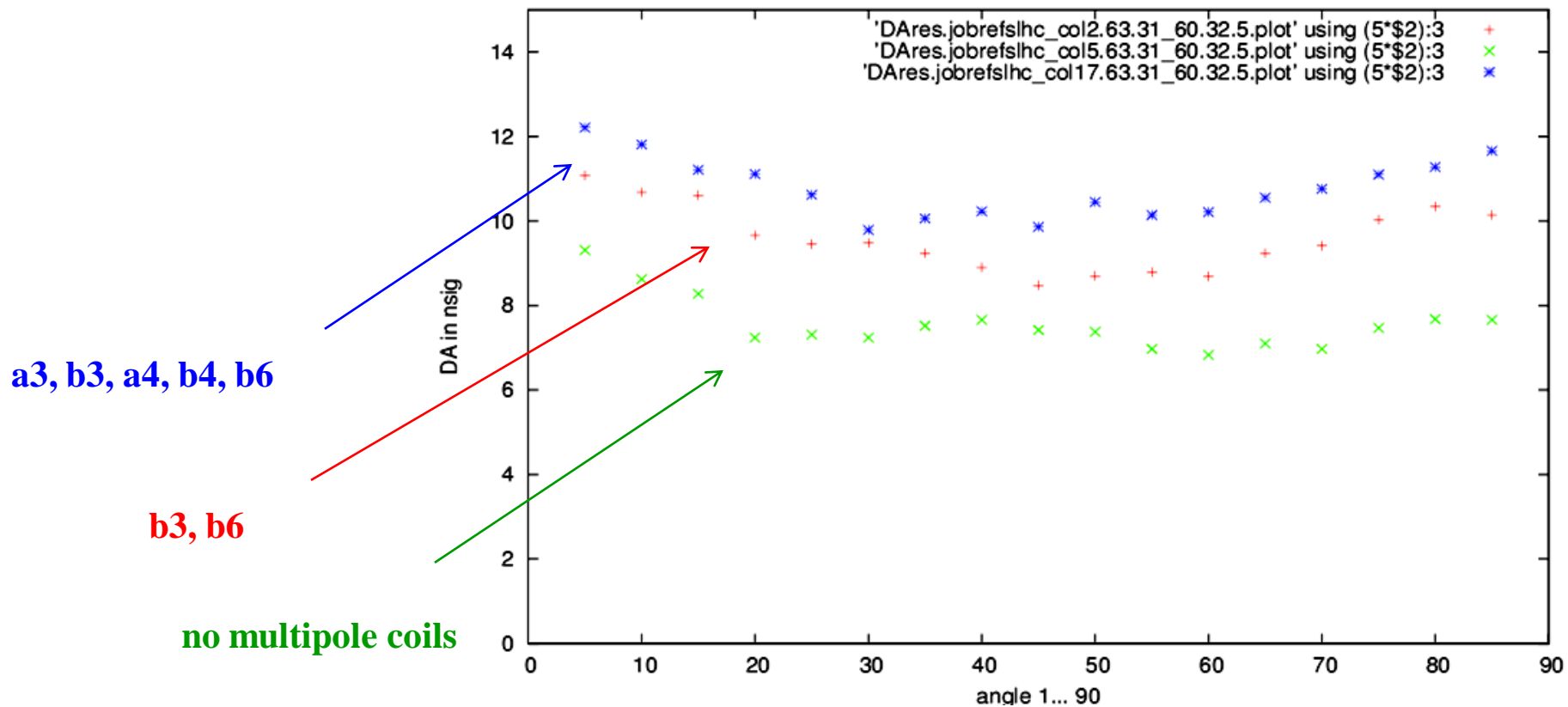
error table ~v2
field harmonics for D1 & IT



MQXC Quadrupole Errors:

Re-Introducing the Multipole Compensation Coils

... to save time, money & space multipole correctors were originally not foreseen (!?)



Where does the problem come from ?

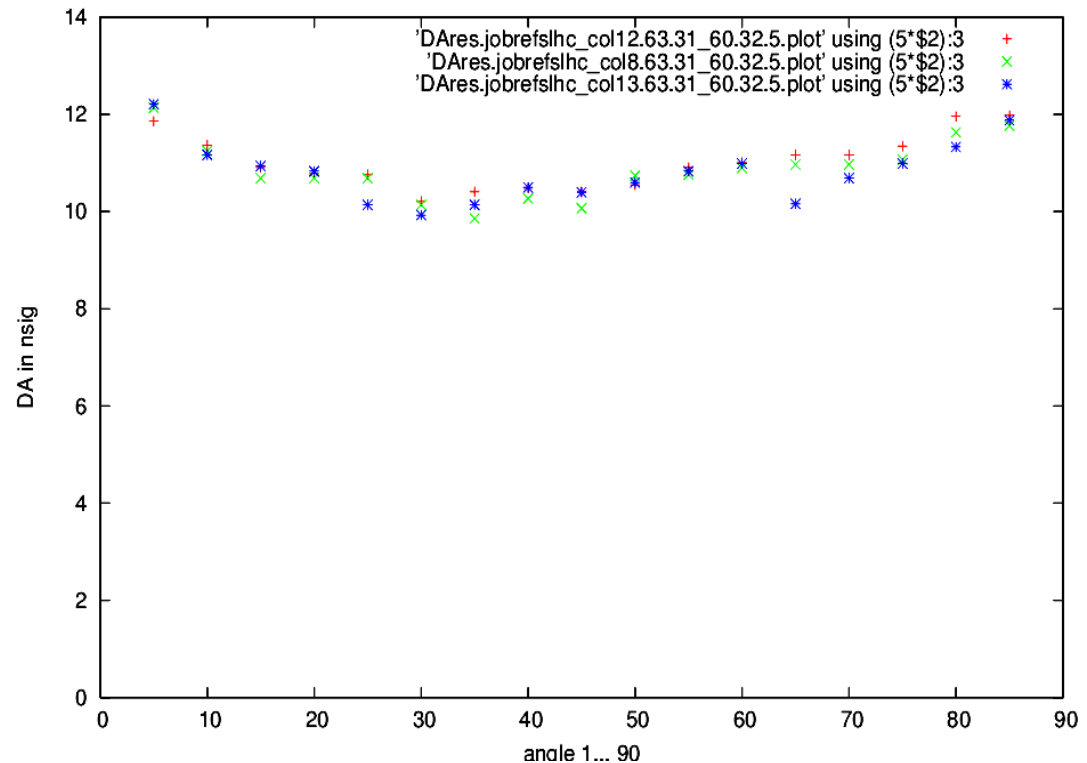
MQXC, matching quadrupoles, dispersion suppressor, D2 ?

errors of the ...

matching quadrupoles switched off

D2 errors switched off

n = 12 ... 15 switched off



The DA is limited by a combination of “low order” field harmonics in the IT quadrupoles (... ignoring the D1 !)

Scaling Multipole Coefficients

simple question: “ ... how to proceed with 36 field harmonics ? ”

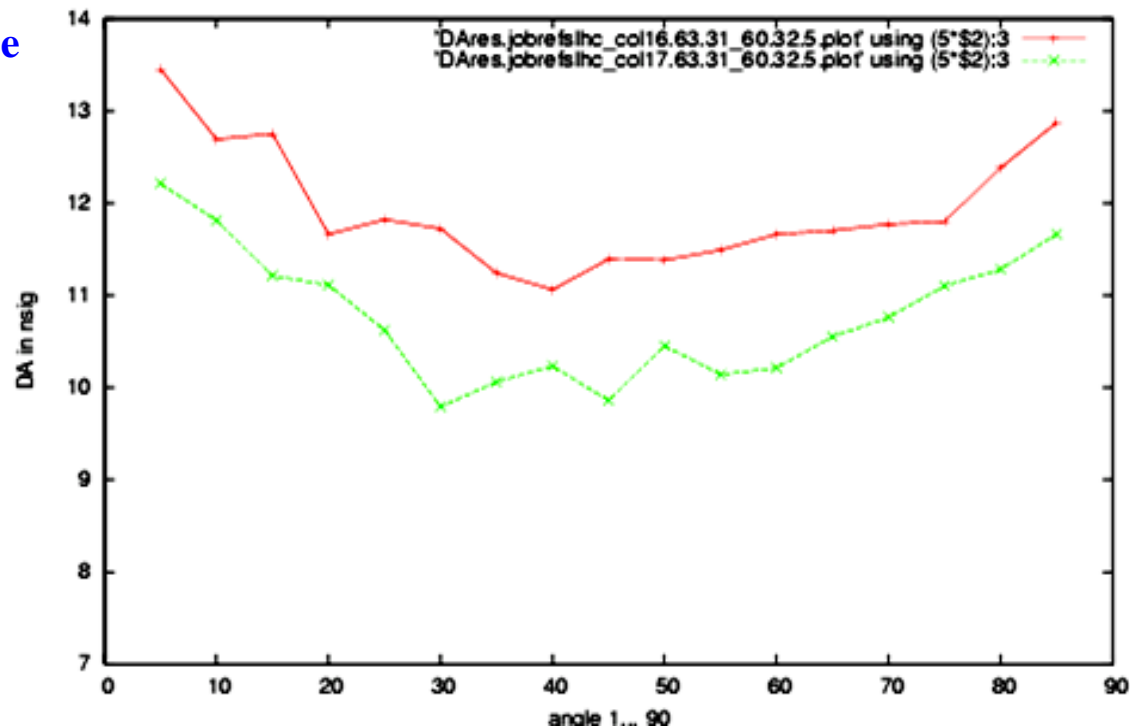
simple answer: take a good quadrupole, scale with respect to **reference radius**
beta function -> beam sensitivity

choose good (not excellent) quadrupole
MQXB = “Q2”

$$b_{n_{new}} = b_{n_{old}} * \left(\frac{\hat{\beta}_{old}}{\hat{\beta}_{new}} \right)^{n/2} * \left(\frac{r_{new}}{r_{old}} \right)^{n-2}$$

$$r_{old} = 17 \text{ mm}, \quad r_{new} = 40 \text{ mm}$$

$$\hat{\beta}_{old} = 4.5 \text{ km}, \quad \hat{\beta}_{new} = 11 \text{ km}$$

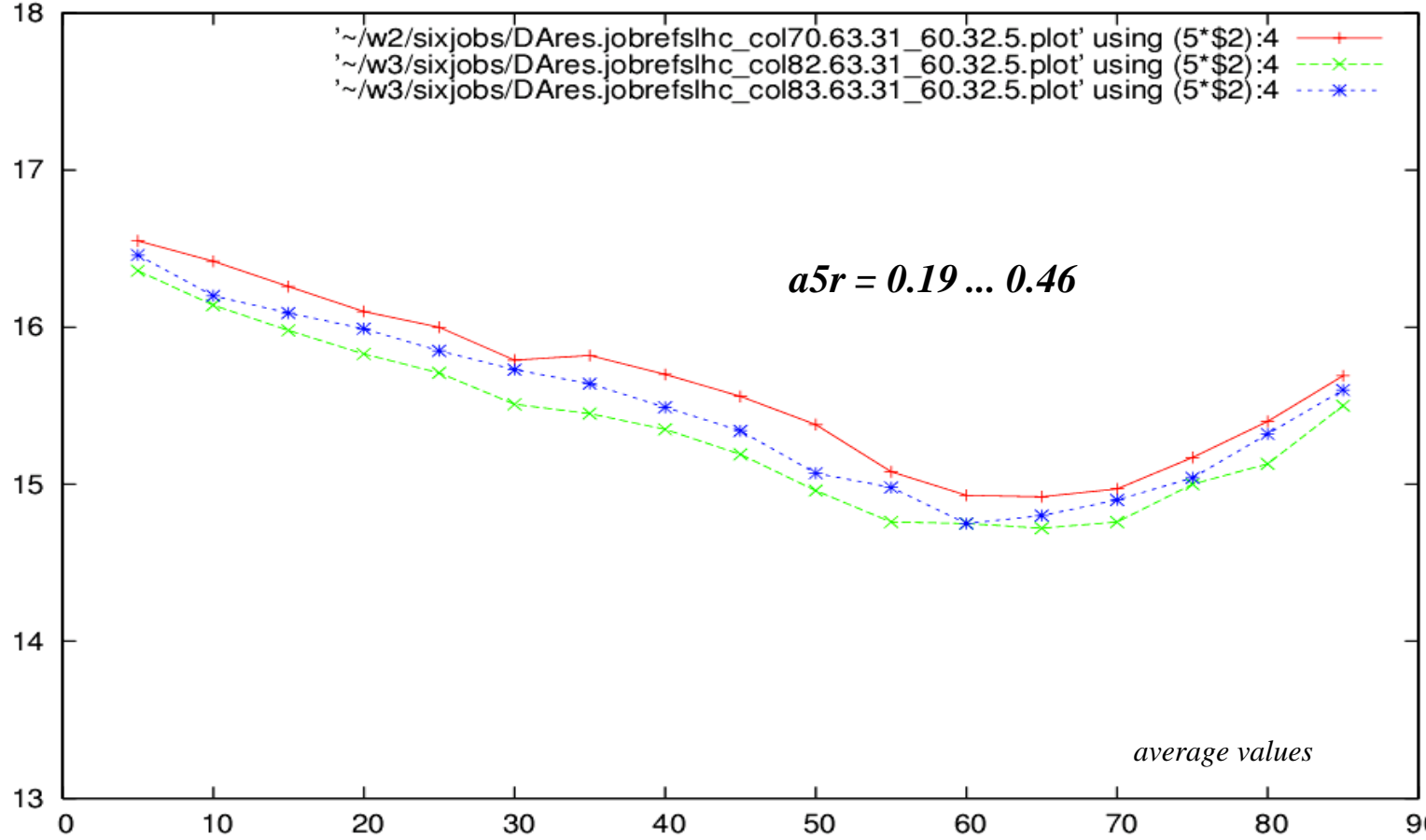


Probing Single Multipole Coefficients

error table ~ v2

skew	uncertainty	rms		normal	uncertainty	rms
------	-------------	-----	--	--------	-------------	-----

a1
a2
a3
a4
a5
a6
a7
a8
a9
a10
a11
a12
a13
a14
a15



jet 0

ns
000
000
485
144
303
648
118
1455
08

In the end and after all: massive tracking studies

≈ 95 studies
 ≈ 61 error tables

ale 1	0.100	0.060	b10	0.2000	0.060
	0.030	0.030	b11	0.0300	0.030
	0.020	0.020	b12	0.0200	0.020
	0.010	0.010	b13	0.0200	0.010
	0.030	0.010	b14	0.0400	0.010
a15	0.000	0.000	b15	0.0000	0.000

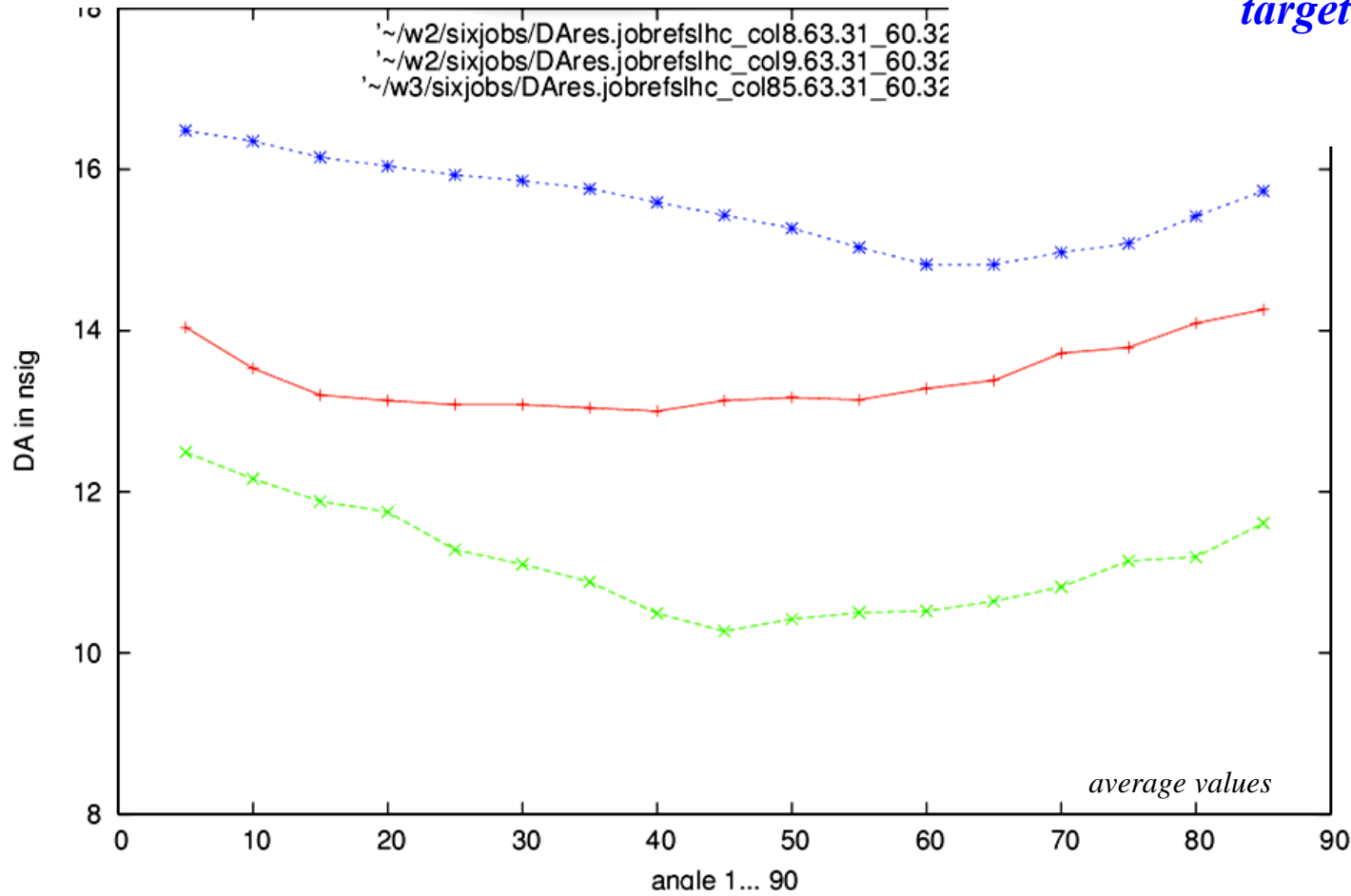
... in the end and after all:

DA resume: (average values)

original errors no correction

~ a3,b3,a4,b4,b6

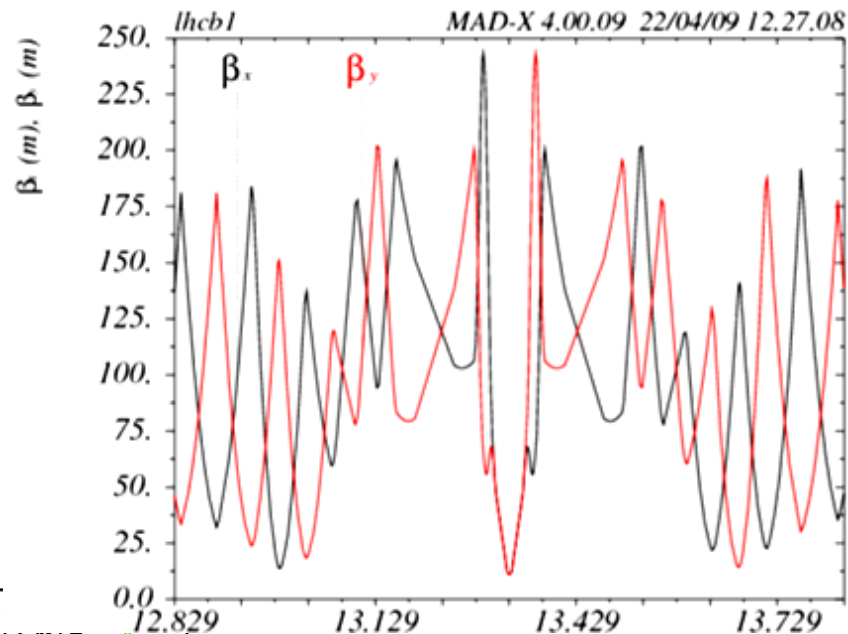
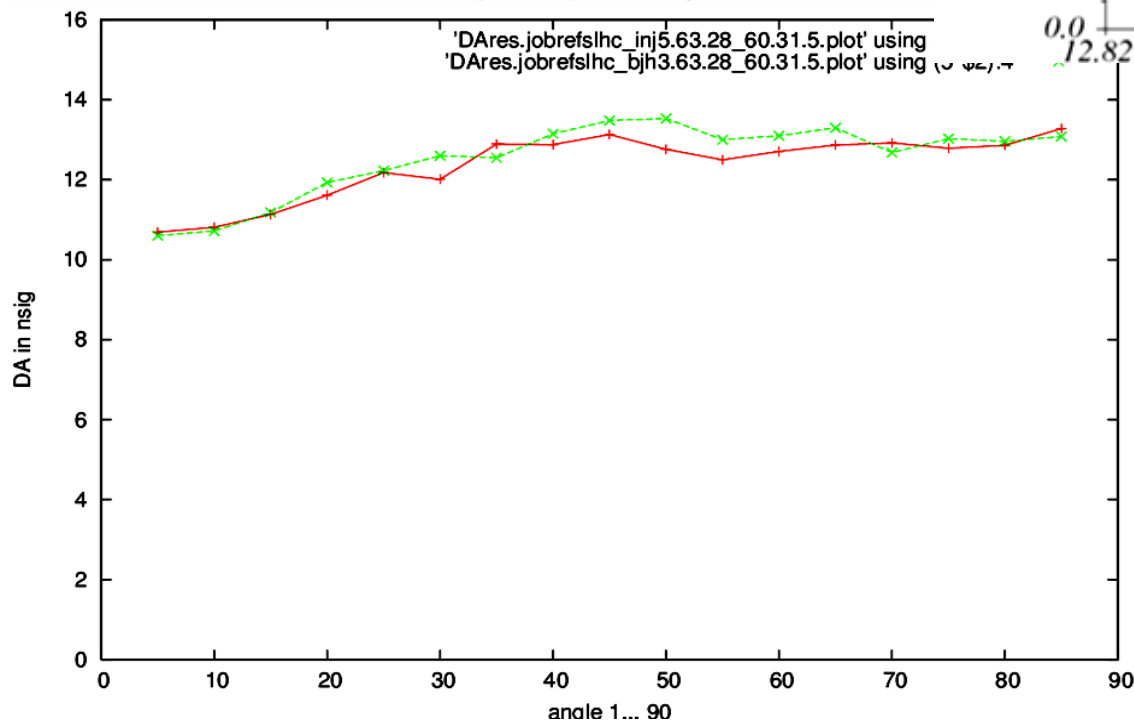
target table "61" & ~



... and a clear field specification for the IT quadrupoles !!!

Injection Optics:

moderate beta values



DA with / without errors in the IT Quadrupoles

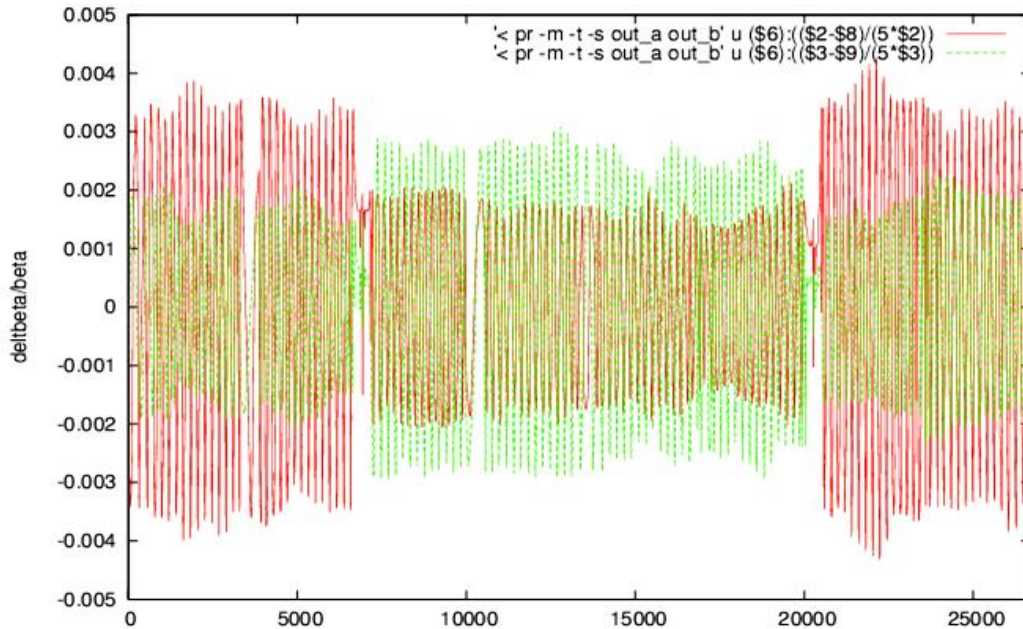
~ v2 acceptable.

→ room for magnet improvement

Operational Aspects:

Back to Reality ... nothing is perfect

determine feed down effects from crossing angle
and non-ideal multipole correctors



calculate optics,
optimise the compensation coil settings,
set a3,b3 correctors → 70 %
correct orbit, Q, Q', coupling

reduce x-angle by 20 %

re-optimize Q, Q', coupling
determine coupling and $\Delta\beta/\beta$

for the latest and most beautiful error table,
for 60 seeds

$$\Delta\beta / \beta \leq 1.4\%$$

$$\kappa = 0.88 * 10^{-3}$$

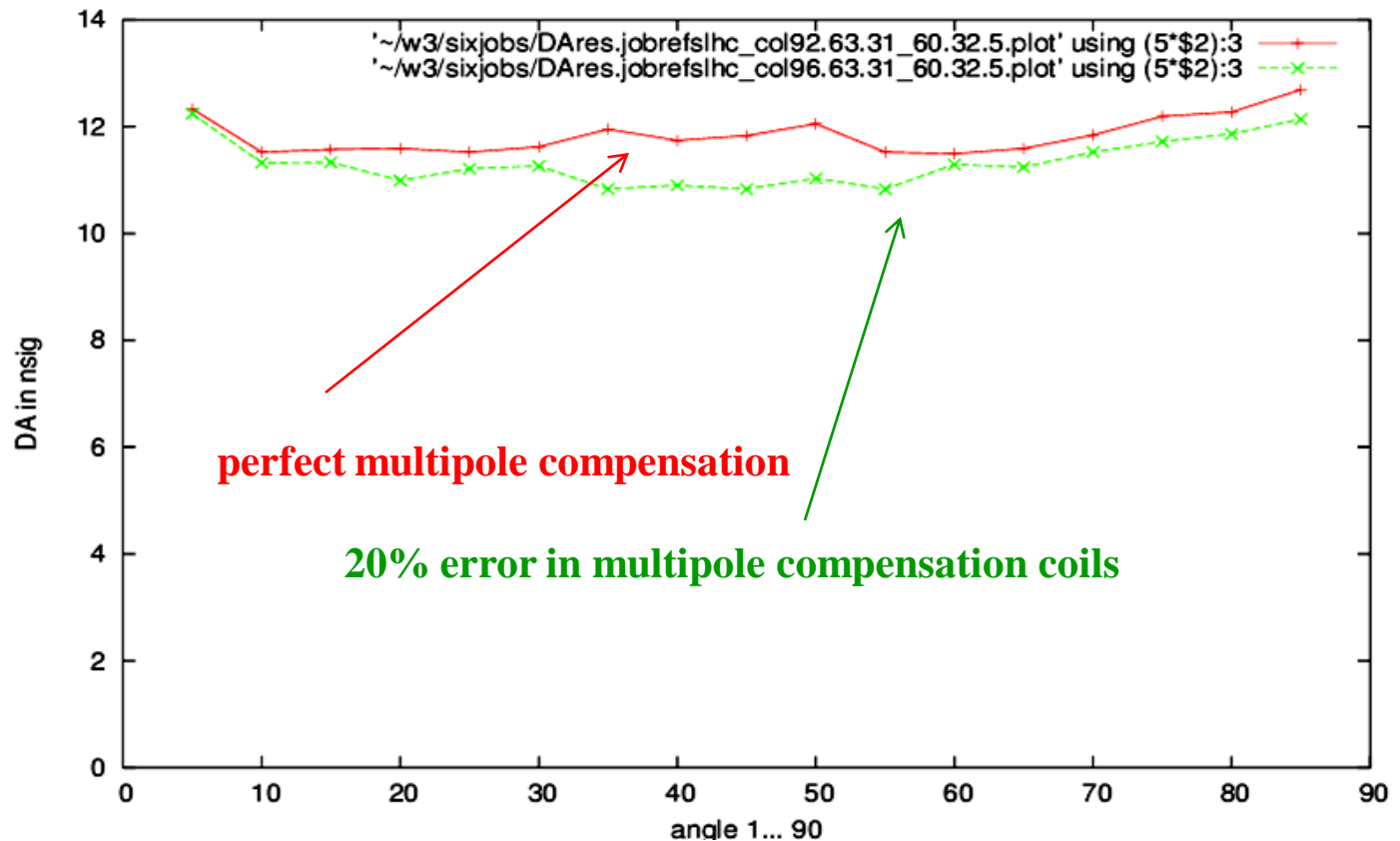
... for the complete machine

Operational Aspects:

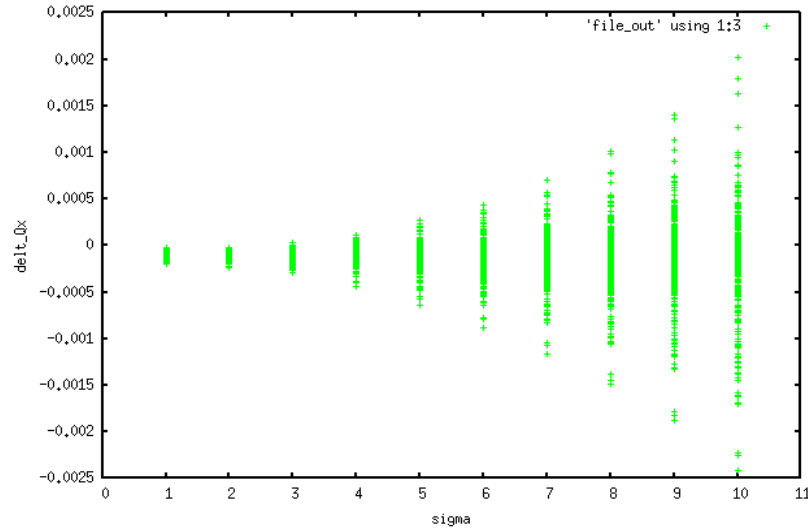
corrector tolerances ... nothing is perfect

calculate optics,
optimise the compensation coil settings,
set all correctors → 80 % within a 1 σ gaussian distribution,
correct orbit, Q, Q', coupling

determine DA

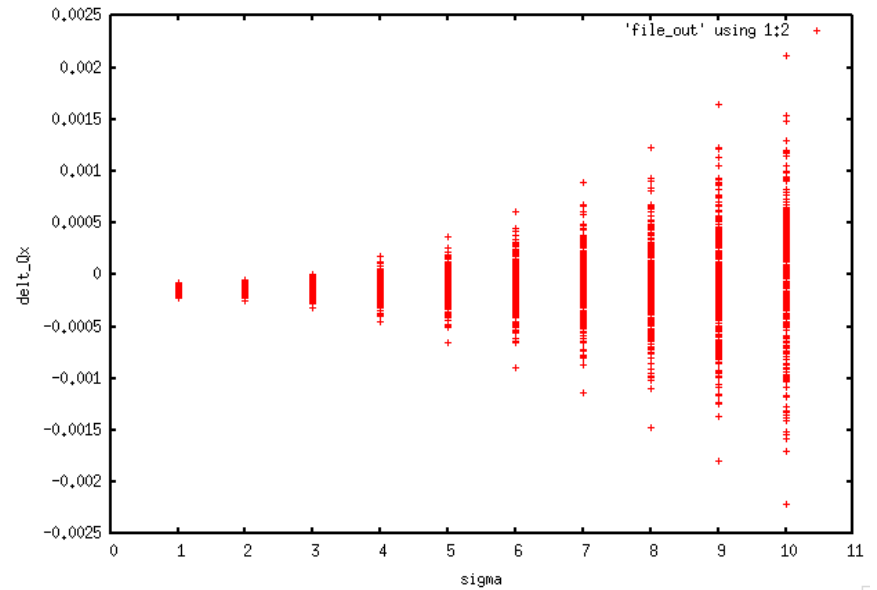


*... and back to the start: detuning for new error table
all seeds*



horizontal detuning

vertical detuning



Error-Tables: *Hunting the Mutlipoles*

collision, "uncertainty"
triplet quadrupoles

~.V2

~target_61

bn

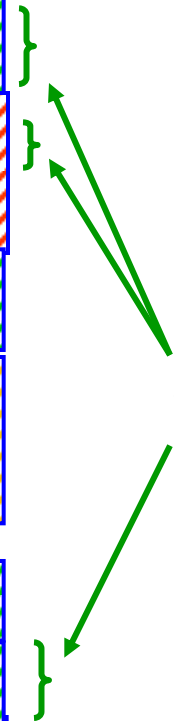


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an



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correction scheme:
 a_3, b_3, a_4, b_4, b_6

Error-Tables: *Hunting the Mutlipoles*

collision, "uncertainty"
triplet quadrupoles

~.V2

~target_61

bn

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an

<i>a1R_MQXCD_col := 0.0000</i>	<i>a1R_MQXCD_col := 0.0000</i>
<i>a2R_MQXCD_col := 0.0000</i>	<i>a2R_MQXCD_col := 0.0000</i>
<i>a3R_MQXCD_col := 0.8900</i>	<i>a3R_MQXCD_col := 0.8900</i>
<i>a4R_MQXCD_col := 0.6400</i>	<i>a4R_MQXCD_col := 0.640</i>
<i>a5R_MQXCD_col := 0.4600</i>	<i>a5R_MQXCD_col := 0.1980</i>
<i>a6R_MQXCD_col := 0.3300</i>	<i>a6R_MQXCD_col := 0.3300</i>
<i>a7R_MQXCD_col := 0.2100</i>	<i>a7R_MQXCD_col := 0.2000</i>
<i>a8R_MQXCD_col := 0.1600</i>	<i>a8R_MQXCD_col := 0.1600</i>
<i>a9R_MQXCD_col := 0.0800</i>	<i>a9R_MQXCD_col := 0.0800</i>
<i>a10R_MQXCD_col := 0.0600</i>	<i>a10R_MQXCD_col := 0.0600</i>
<i>a11R_MQXCD_col := 0.0300</i>	<i>a11R_MQXCD_col := 0.0300</i>
<i>a12R_MQXCD_col := 0.0200</i>	<i>a12R_MQXCD_col := 0.0200</i>
<i>a13R_MQXCD_col := 0.0100</i>	<i>a13R_MQXCD_col := 0.0100</i>
<i>a14R_MQXCD_col := 0.0100</i>	<i>a14R_MQXCD_col := 0.0100</i>
<i>a15R_MQXCD_col := 0.0000</i>	<i>a15R_MQXCD_col := 0.0000</i>

correction scheme:
 a_3, b_3, a_4, b_4, b_6

Tracking Calculations and Operational Aspects for the LHC Upgrade

- IT errors in Collision Optics -

after 96 studies, 61 target error tables, **157 liter coffee**

... the job is done.

more details - including the full multipole specification – can be found in two SLHC reports:

“Linear imperfections and Operational Aspects Induced by the D1 Multipole Errors for the LHC Upgrade Phase-1”

“Dynamic Aperture Studies and Field Quality Specifications for the Triplet Quadrupoles of the LHC Phase-1 Upgrade”

and I can concentrate on additional tasks ...

