# Vert Crossing Angle Operation in IR8

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IP1

IP5

IP2

# **LHCb:** The Challenge

**IP8:** "natural LHC geometry" and the LHCb spectrometer effect

Design Orbit: Beam1 crosses at IP8 from ring outside to inside -> negative horizontal angle provided by D1 & D2.

The LHCb Spectrometer Dipole and Compensators form a not really tiny little crossing angle bump in the horizontal plane ... at constant field.

\* hor. crossing angle at 450 GeV: x' = +/-2.1 mrad \* " at 4 TeV:  $x' = +/-235\mu$ rad \* depending on the dipole polarity





# LHC Lattice Layout in IP8

#### Situation at Luminosity:

 $E=7 \ TeV, \varepsilon=3.0\mu rad$   $LHCb \ angle = x'_{int}=+/-135 \ \mu rad, \ compensated$   $external \ hor. \ crossing \ angle = 0$   $parasitic \ encounters \ are \ avoided \ by$  $vertical \ external \ crossing \ of \ y'=90\mu rad$ 



+/-  $5\sigma$  beam envelope at IP8, in collision mode crosses mark the 25ns encounters

# LHC Lattice Layout in IP8

Situation at Luminosity: combination of hor. & vert. crossing anbgles

Present Situation at collisions ... The diagonal leveling scheme
Eliminate the External H crossing angle
Introduce an External V crossing angle that combines with LHCb spectrometer to the "diagonal leveling plane"



# Situation in IR8 at Injection:

Situation at Injection:

E=450 TeV,  $\varepsilon$ =3.0µmrad, LHCb Effect: "internal" horizontal crossing angle x' = +/-2.1 mrad "external" hor. crossing angle to avoid parasitic encounters x' = -170 µrad const. vertical separation bump  $\Delta y = 2mm$ This combination has to avoid encounters at any position.



+/-  $5\sigma$  beam envelope at IP8, injection, crosses mark the 25ns encounters

Beams are separated at IP and the first par. encounters #1 ... 3 due to vert. separation.



From par. encounter #4 on the horizontal crossing bump has to do the job.

# Situation in IR8 at Injection:

*Horizontal plane: LHCb = BAD* 

beam 1 is deflected towards outer side of LHC, the compensators are bending back the orbit -> cross over !! and the external bump is used to deliver after the compensators sufficient separation at the parasitic encounters.



+/-  $5\sigma$  beam envelope at IP8 Beams are crossing over between two 50ns encounters x'= +2.1mrad -170µrad = +1.93 mrad cross over between two 50ns encounters.



... for 25 ns bunch spacing parasitic collisions are unavoidable !!

# Swapping the Planes ... ?

The horizontal crossing angle bump always will have to fight against the bad LHCb polarity. A vertical crossing angle bump does not !



The scheme works for any LHCb polarity and guarantees sufficient separation at ANY encounter !!

# **But** ...

LHC beam screen is not symmetric hor. / vert.



# Aperture Model for swapped situation $n1 \approx 4.5$



#### Aperture Model for present situation $n1 \approx 7$



#### III). Optimising Y':

**Using the mcbx coils** to flatten the vert. crossing bump inside the triplet? Reducing the crossing angle to the bare minimum ...



For  $\varepsilon = 3.0$ , scanning the vertical crossing angle ... with slight optimism. on\_xv i=  $0.8 = 136 \mu rad + LHC b = 108 \mu rad$ 



# V) Aperture Scans

 $\varepsilon = 3.0 \mu rad, y'=108 \mu rad$ 





V) Aperture Scans: Optimistic Proposal:

 $\varepsilon = 3.0 \mu rad, y'=108 \mu rad$ 



cor=2mm

# V) ) Aperture Scans: Reference calculations proposed scheme

 $\varepsilon = 3.5 \mu rad, y'=108 \mu rad$ 



cor=4mm

# V) Aperture Scans: Reference calculations: proposed scheme

 $\varepsilon = 3.5 \mu rad, y'=108 \mu rad$ 



cor=3mm

V) Aperture Scans: himmi kreiz deifi no emol wie oft denn nocchchchch: proposed scheme

 $\varepsilon = 3.5 \mu rad$ , proposed scheme, y'=108  $\mu rad$ 



 $\varepsilon = 3.5 \mu rad, x'=170 \mu rad$ 



 $\varepsilon = 3.5 \mu rad$ , nominal scheme, x'=170  $\mu rad$ 



 $\varepsilon = 3.5 \mu rad, x'=170 \mu rad$ 

cor=4mm LHCb neg

LHC-Aperture, inj, en=3.5, cor=4.0, x'=1.0 = 170murad 14 And the second state of the second states of the se 12 Chinese and a second second -----------Martin State ALCERTRICTED 10 -----eneins 8 4 2 0 23200 23800 22800 23000 23400 23600 s

 $\varepsilon = 3.5 \mu rad, x'=170 \mu rad$ 





# **Apertures**



vert. Separation Bump +/- 11 mm

Aperture Need:  $y'=108 \mu rad \rightarrow \Delta y = 6.8mm$  at Q2 Overall Aperture Measured = 24 mm In other words: applying 108 $\mu$ rad gives us still margin for 17 mm ... corresponding to  $12\sigma$  ( $\varepsilon = 3.0$ )

