

# LHC online model applications: coupling correction and aperture studies.

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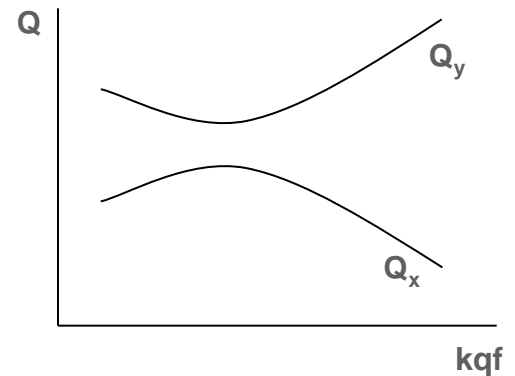
# Online model applications: coupling correction.

## Creation of coupling correction knobs for the LHC:

The aim is to reduce the module of the  $C^-$  coupling vector, that is proportional to the  $\Delta Q_{\min}$ , which can be measured:

All skew quadrupole families available used (beam 1)

kqs.r5b1  
kqs.r3b1  
kqs.r1b1  
kqs.l8b1  
kqs.l6b1  
kqs.l4b1  
kqs.l2b1  
kqs.a81b1  
kqs.a67b1  
kqs.a45b1  
kqs.a23b1



# Online model applications: coupling correction.

## Creation of coupling correction knobs for the LHC:

Skew quadrupoles varied to get certain coupling coefficients ( $C_{\text{imag}}^-$ ,  $C_{\text{real}}^-$ )

For  $C_{\text{imag}}^- = 0.0001$ :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{kqs.r5b1} = -2.702452093\text{e-}09 \\ \text{kqs.r1b1} = 2.331285438\text{e-}08 \\ \text{kqs.l8b1} = 1.263682305\text{e-}07 \\ \text{kqs.l6b1} = -2.226785577\text{e-}08 \\ \text{kqs.l2b1} = 2.340590196\text{e-}07 \\ \text{kqs.a81b1} = -2.538564138\text{e-}07 \\ \text{kqs.a67b1} = 1.889923109\text{e-}07 \\ \text{kqs.a45b1} = 1.498263682\text{e-}07 \\ \text{kqs.a23b1} = -2.088014893\text{e-}07 \end{array} \right.$$

For  $C_{\text{real}}^- = 0.0001$ :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{kqs.r5b1} = -4.602158449\text{e-}07 \\ \text{kqs.r1b1} = 2.346451911\text{e-}07 \\ \text{kqs.l8b1} = -8.883238151\text{e-}08 \\ \text{kqs.l6b1} = -1.681356188\text{e-}07 \\ \text{kqs.l2b1} = -6.458783187\text{e-}08 \\ \text{kqs.a81b1} = 1.59814108\text{e-}07 \\ \text{kqs.a67b1} = 1.671990073\text{e-}07 \\ \text{kqs.a45b1} = 3.932770622\text{e-}07 \\ \text{kqs.a23b1} = 3.298848927\text{e-}07 \end{array} \right.$$

# Online model applications: coupling correction.

## Testing the coupling correction knobs in simulation:

1. Nominal injection optics used (beam 1).

$$C_{\text{imag}}^- = 0.0$$

$$C_{\text{real}}^- = 0.0$$

2. Skew quadrupole errors are introduced in the bending magnets.

$$C_{\text{imag}}^- = -0.08393291138$$

$$C_{\text{real}}^- = -0.03228233669$$

3. Coupling correction performed by means of the created knobs.

$$C_{\text{imag}}^- = -0.0001918894898$$


$$C_{\text{real}}^- = 0.0001660564853$$

# Online model applications: coupling correction.

## Creation of coupling correction knobs for the LHC:

- Create the knobs for beam 2:

Skew quadrupole families



- kqs.r2b2
- kqs.r4b2
- kqs.r6b2
- kqs.r8b2
- kqs.l1b2
- kqs.l3b2
- kqs.l5b2
- kqs.l7b2
- kqs.a12b2
- kqs.a78b2
- kqs.a56b2
- kqs.a34b2

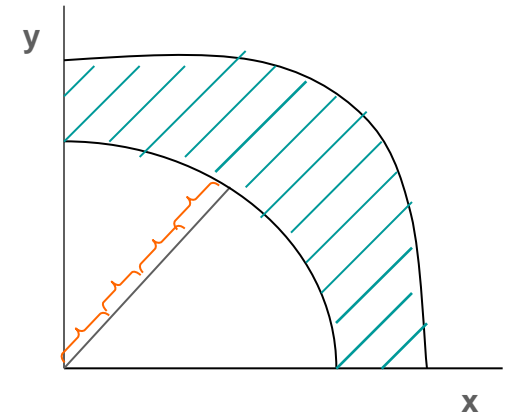
- Implement the knobs in the machine.

# Online model applications: aperture studies.

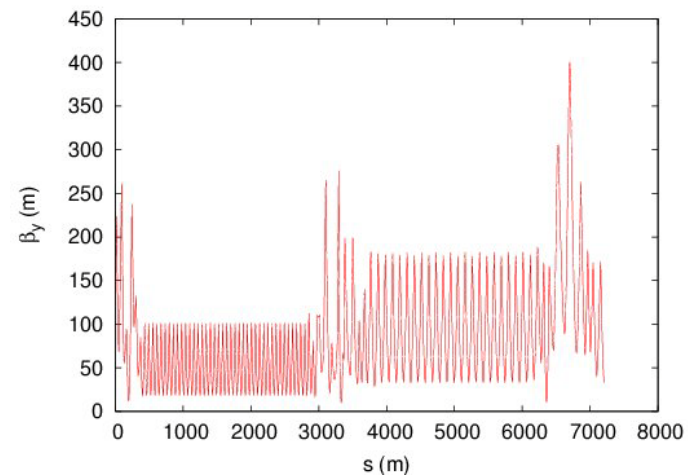
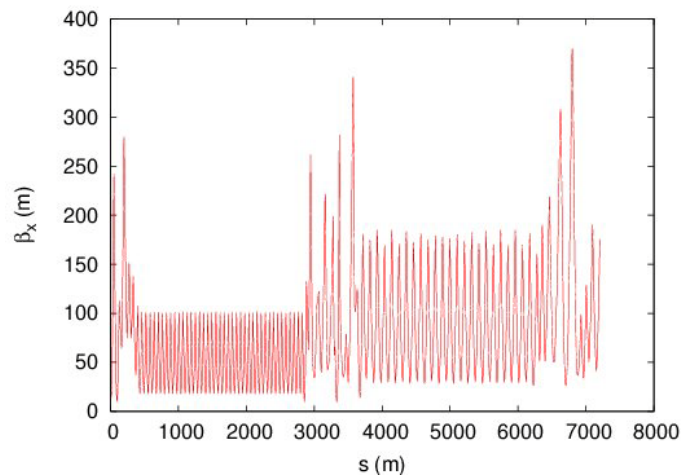
## Obtaining the n1 aperture for the common zone of the injection lines and the LHC (TI2+LHC, TI8+LHC):

The n1 aperture parameter gives the minimum available space in terms of beam sizes at each location, taking into account the  $\beta$ -functions and:

- closed orbit
- contribution from dispersion
- magnet tolerances
- offset due to the bump at the IP



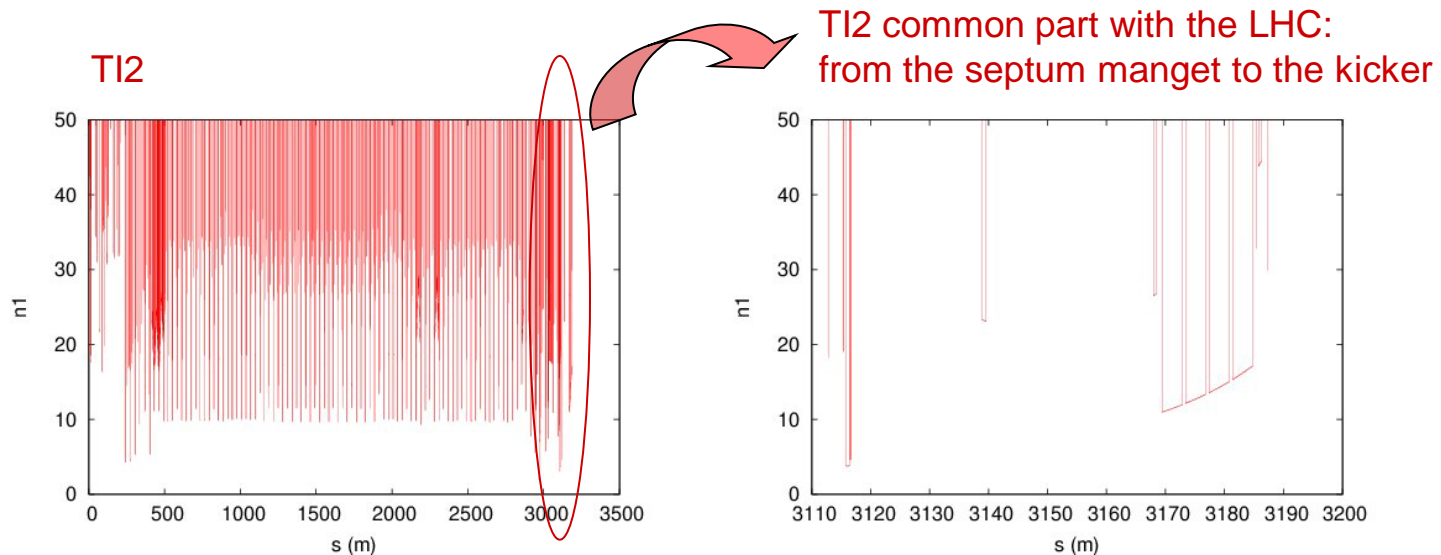
### TI2+LHCarc23



# Online model applications: aperture studies.

## Obtaining the n1 aperture for the common zone of the injection lines and the LHC (TI2+LHC, TI8+LHC):

- In the common part, when the beam is extracted from TI2, it passes displaced with respect the reference orbit until it is sent back by the kicker.
- This displacement has to be taken into account for the n1 computation



(On-going work)