



LHC weak-strong beam-beam simulations and experiments

Beam-Beam Effects in circular colliders, 5-7 February 2018, LBNL

D. Pellegrini

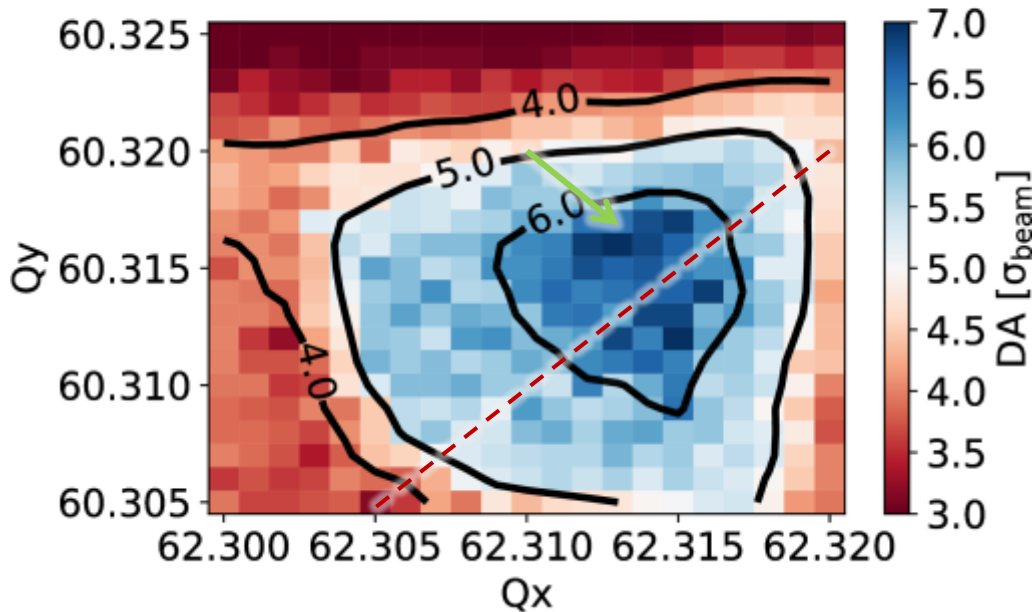
For: F. Antoniou, G. Arduini, S. Fartoukh,
G. Iadarola, N. Karastathis, S. Papadopoulou,
Y. Papaphilippou, G. Sterbini.

Outline

- Recap of **DA sensitivity** from weak-strong beam-beam simulations (tune, chromaticity, octupoles) with sixtrack.
- Predictions and effects on **DA during 2017**:
 - 30 cm beta*,
 - 8b4e filling scheme,
 - crossing angle anti-levelling.
- **Correlation** between DA and lifetime
- **Comments** on computing and instrumentations

Impact of tunes

ATS Optics; $\beta^* = 40$ cm; $Q' = 15$; $I_{MO} = 500$ A;
 $\epsilon = 2.5$ μm ; $I = 1.25 \cdot 10^{11}$ e; $X = 150$ μrad ; Min DA.

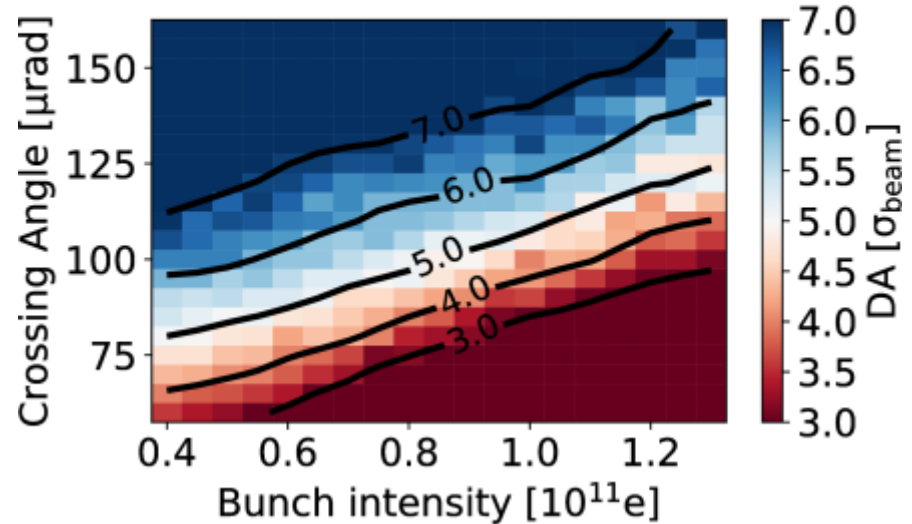
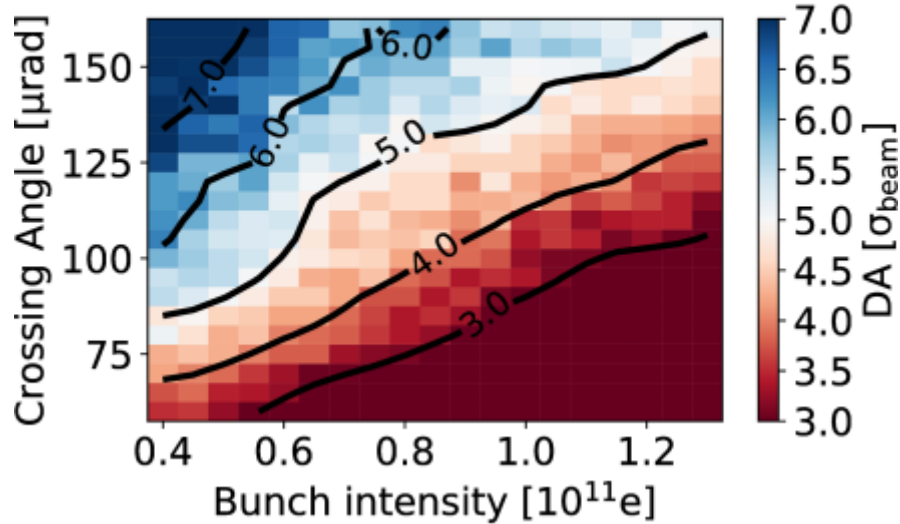


- High sensitivity to tune adjustments, **1-2 σ** DA lost within a few $1e-3$ trims.
- First test performed at the end of 2016, immediate lifetime **improvement**.
- Tune optimisation **routinely** applied in 2017, e.g. after crossing angle steps.
- Care not to excessively approach the **diagonal** to avoid instabilities.
- Optimised tunes are now considered a “**must**” for lifetime and DA studies.

Impact of tunes (II)

ATS 2017; $\beta^* = 40$ cm; Chr=15;
Oct=500 A, $\varepsilon = 2.5$ μm ; Min DA.

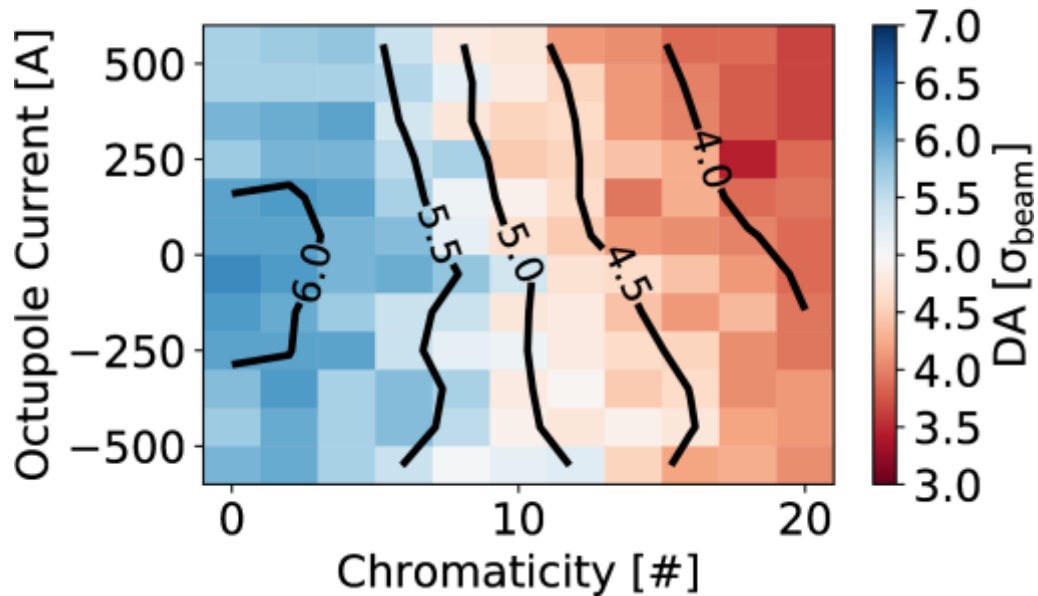
ATS 2017; $\beta^* = 40$ cm; $Q = (.313; .317)$;
 $Q' = 15$; Oct=500 A; $\varepsilon = 2.5$ μm ; Min DA.



Optimised tunes can allow as much as **30 μrad** reduction of half crossing angle (2 σ BB separation @ 40cm) \rightarrow **10%** increase in peak luminosity

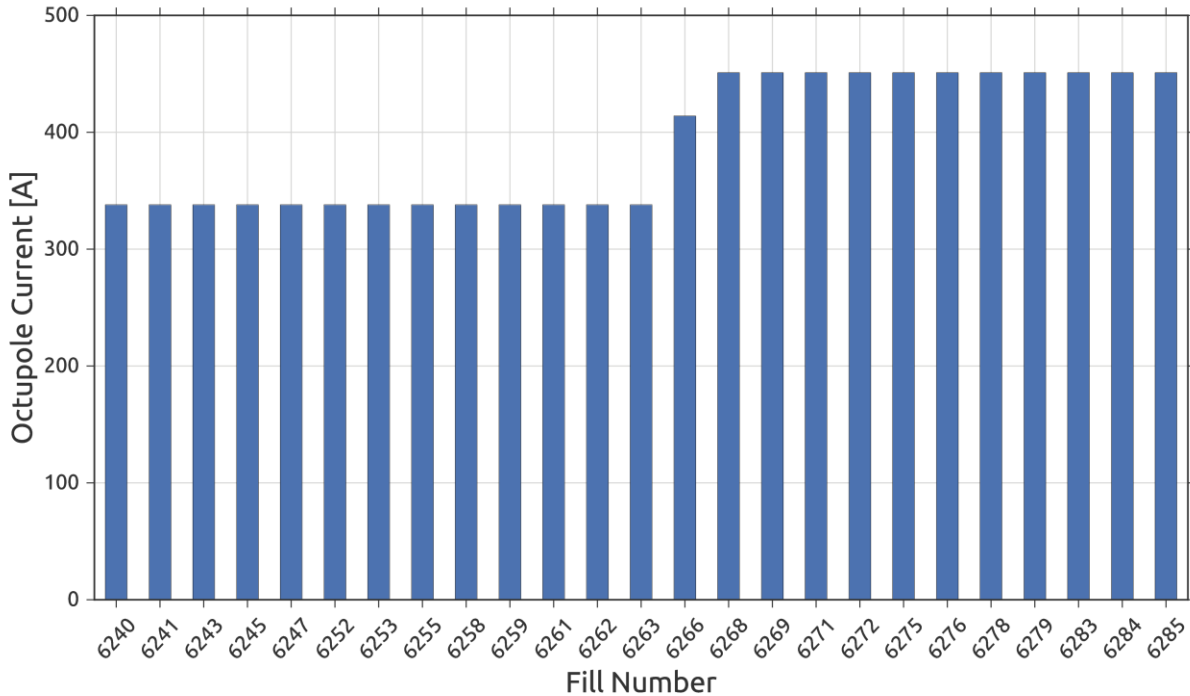
Chromaticity and Octupoles

ATS Optics; $\beta^* = 40$ cm; $\varepsilon = 2.5$ μm ;
 $I = 1.25 \cdot 10^{11}$ e; $X = 140$ μrad ; Min DA.



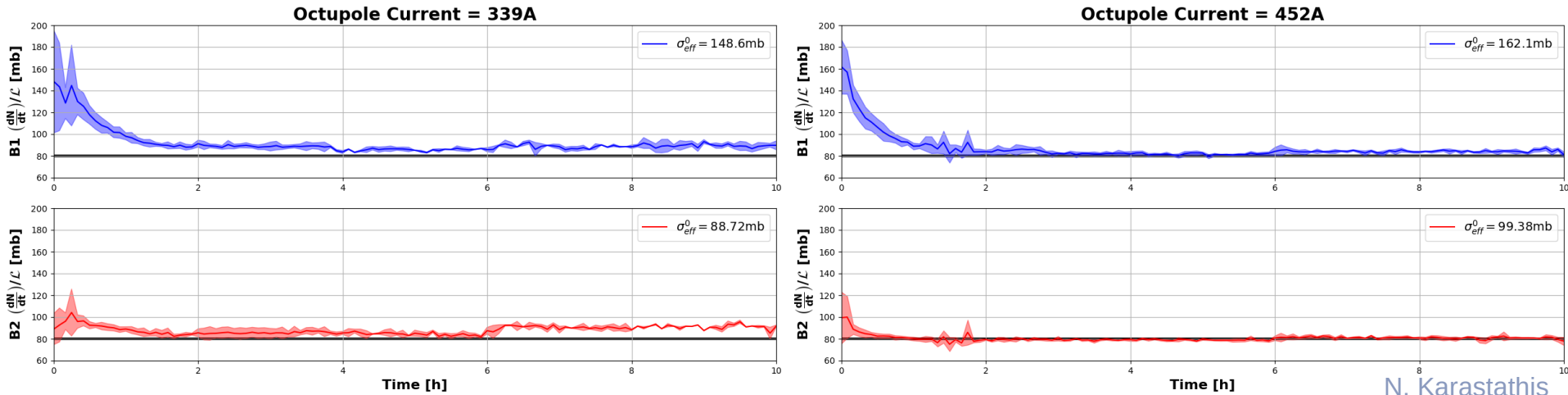
- 1σ DA for ~ 10 units of **chromaticity**.
- Limited impact ($< 0.5 \sigma$) of **octupoles** in the range usually exploited: 300-500 A.
- Demonstrated lifetime improvement for telescope-enhanced **negative octupoles** (MD 2269, S. Fartoukh et al.)

Octupole raise during the run



- On Oct 2 octupoles were **raised** to improve beam stability.
- Check the effective **cross section** (losses normalised to luminosity) on few fills before and after.

Octupole raise during the run

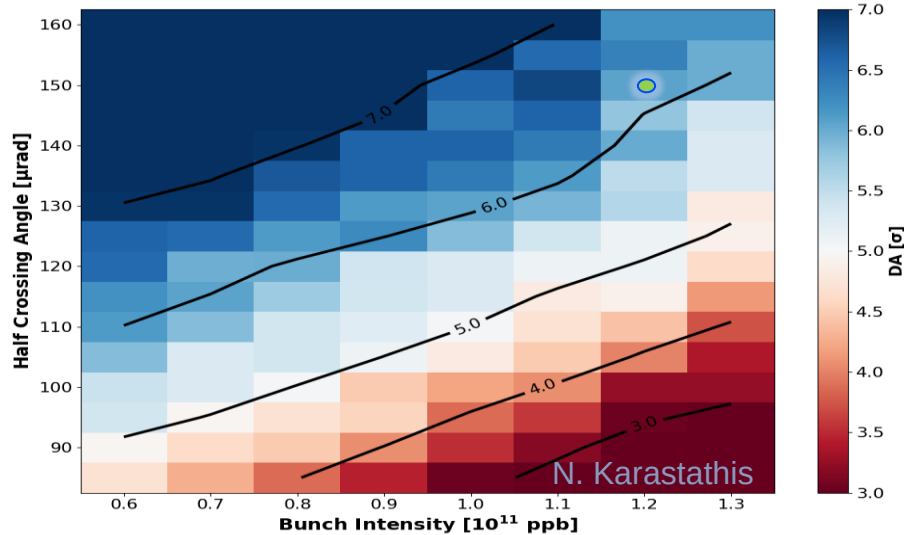


N. Karastathis

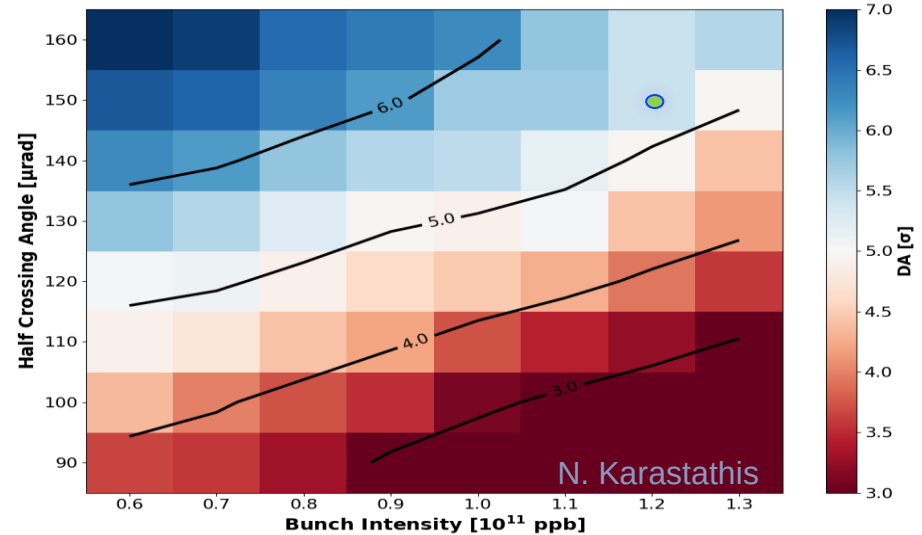
- Small increase of losses at the beginning of the fill (within the uncertainty), compatibly with simulations.
- No long term effect on losses.

Reduction of β^*

Min DA, ATS $\beta^*=40\text{cm}$, $(Q_x, Q_y)=(62.313, 60.317)$
 $\epsilon=2.5\mu\text{m}$, $Q'=15$, $I_{M0}=510\text{A}$



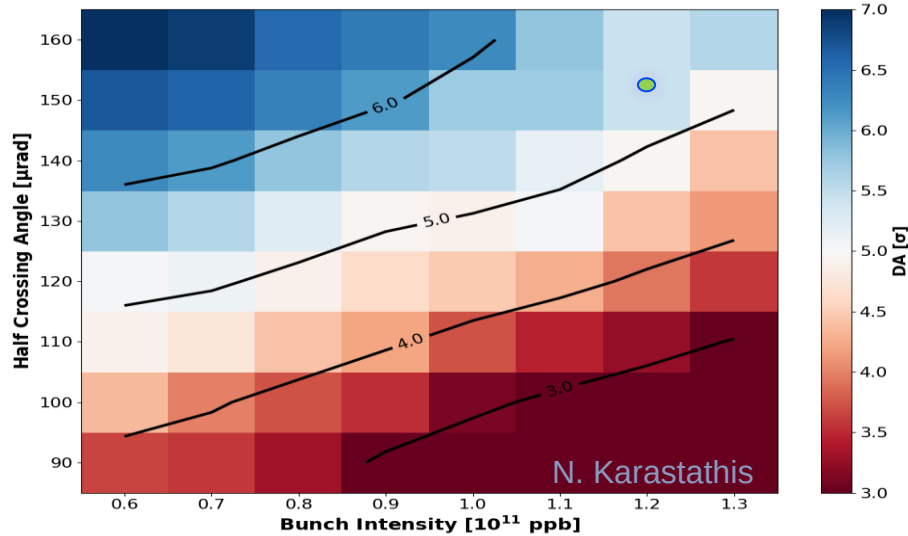
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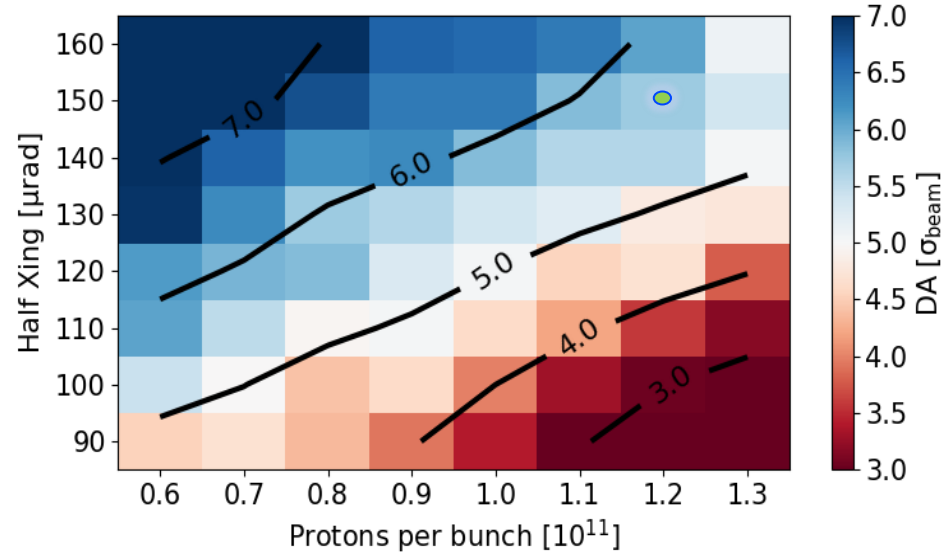
- Xing maintained at 150 μrad leveraging on tune optimisations.
- Beam-beam separation reduced from 10 to 8.5 σ.

Beam-Beam with 8b4e

Min DA, ATS $\beta^*=30\text{cm}$, $(Q_x, Q_y)=(62.313, 60.317)$
 $\epsilon=2.5\mu\text{m}$, $Q'=15$, $I_{M0}=510\text{A}$



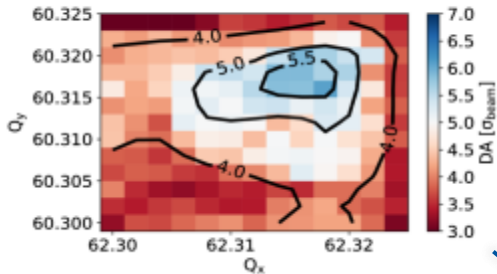
LHC 2017; 8b4e₈; $\beta^*=30\text{ cm}$; $Q=(.314, .320)$
 $I_{M0}=330\text{ A}$; $Q'=15$; $\epsilon=2.5\mu\text{ m}$; Min DA.



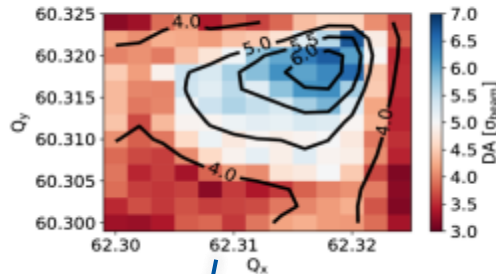
DA recovered also thanks to the 8b4e beam (worst case shown here), having less long range beam-beam encounters.

Different 8b4e classes

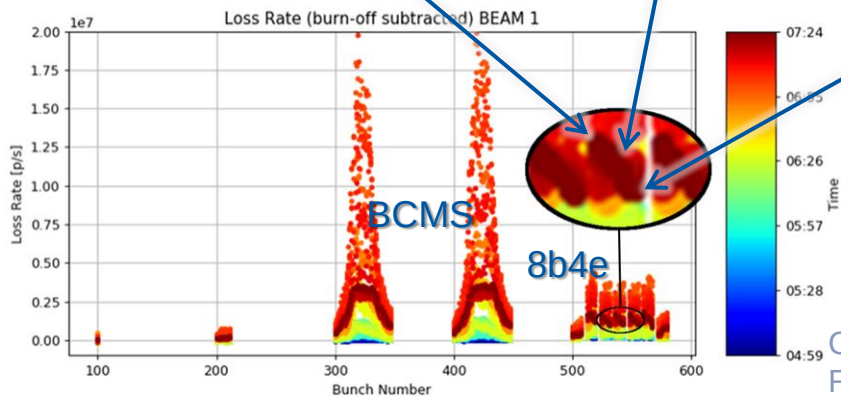
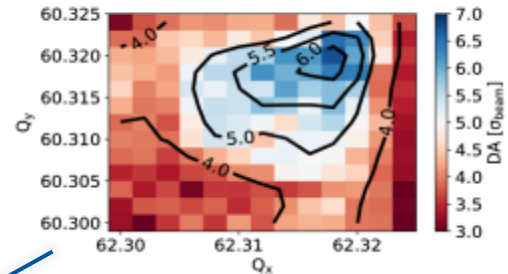
LHC 2017; 8b4e_B; $\beta^* = 30$ cm; Xing/2=150 μ rad;
 $I_{MO}=330$ A; $Q'=15$; $\epsilon=2.5$ μ m; $l=1.2 \cdot 10^{11}$ e; Min DA.



LHC 2017; 8b4e_A; $\beta^* = 30$ cm; Xing/2=150 μ rad;
 $I_{MO}=330$ A; $Q'=15$; $\epsilon=2.5$ μ m; $l=1.2 \cdot 10^{11}$ e; Min DA.



LHC 2017; 8b4e₁; $\beta^* = 30$ cm; Xing/2=150 μ rad;
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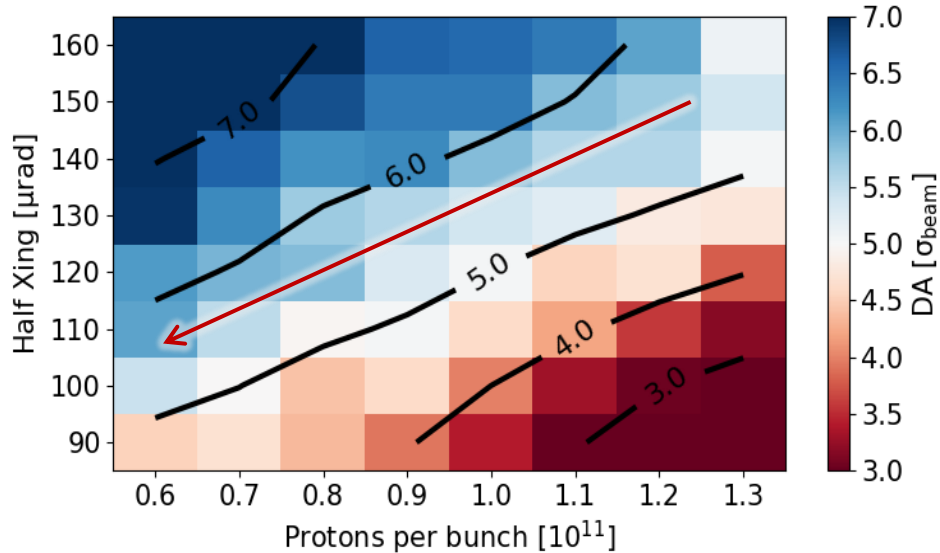


- Precise predictions also for 8b4e trains.
- The bunches in the front of the 8b mini-trains suffer more.
- Observed both in MDs and simulations.

Courtesy M. Hostettler
 From MD 2201 G. Sterbini et al.

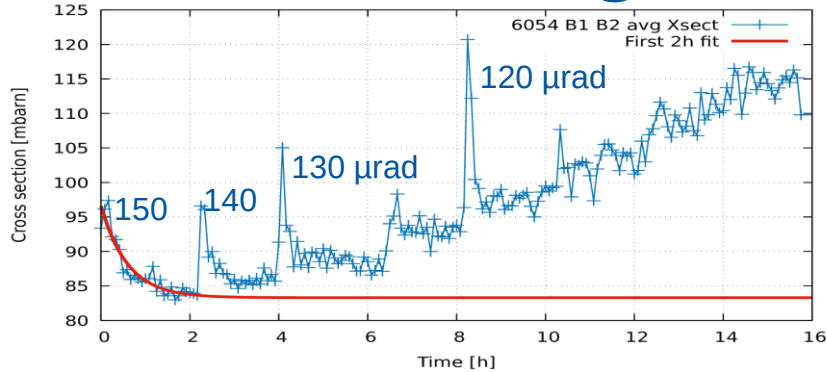
Crossing angle anti-leveling

LHC 2017; 8b4e_g; $\beta^* = 30$ cm; $Q = (.314, .320)$
 $I_{M0} = 330$ A; $Q' = 15$; $\varepsilon = 2.5$ μm ; Min DA.

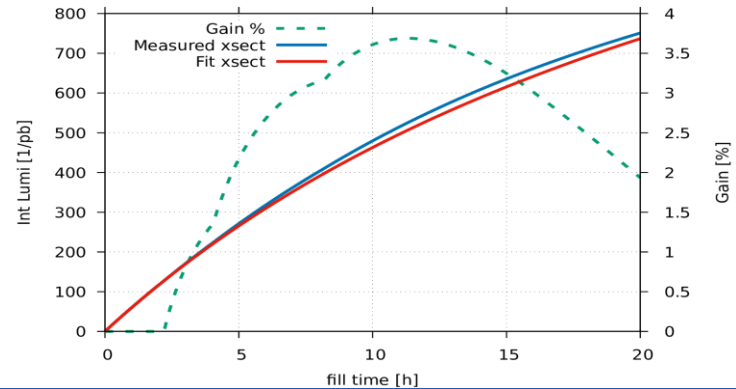
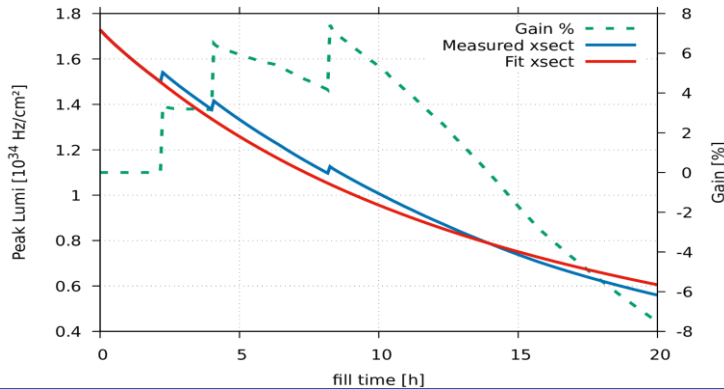


- Idea: follow the intensity decay with the crossing angle along the **iso-DA** curve.
- Act on the geometric reduction factor, for **more luminosity**.
- Agreed on 10 μrad **steps** performed at 2, 4, 8 h into the fill.
- Potential for introducing **extra losses** if not done properly (steps too aggressive or taken too early, unforeseen emittance blowup...)

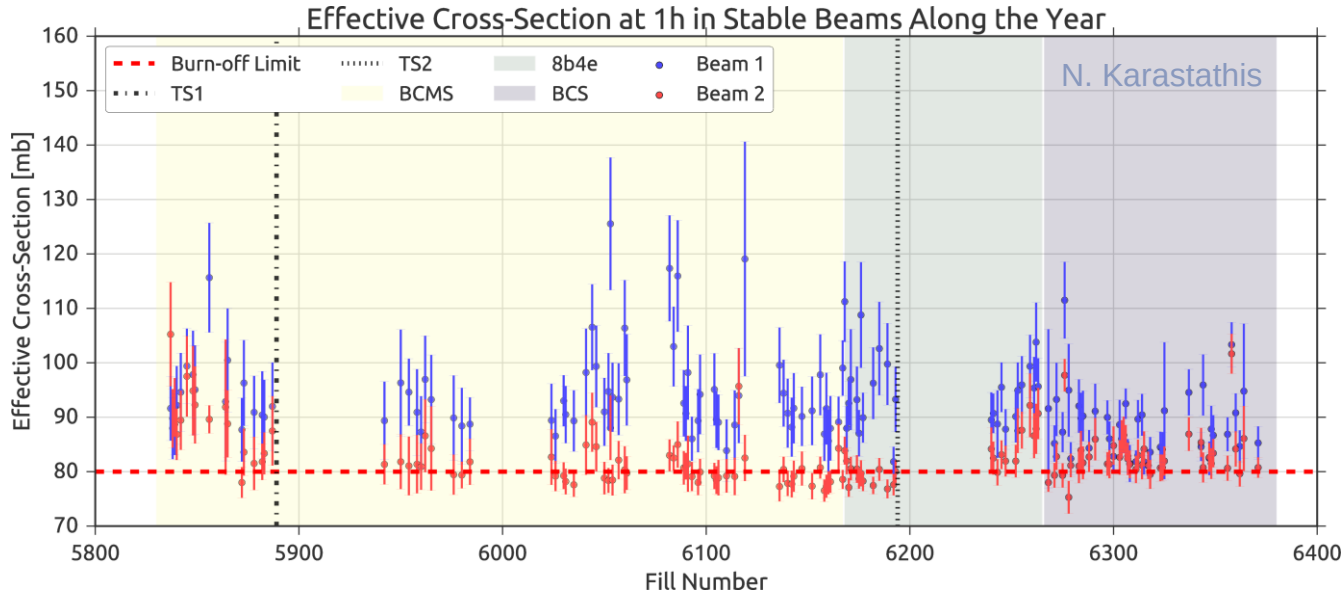
Anti-leveling with extra losses



- Luminosity integrated with **measured** (fill 6054) or **fitted** cross section for intensity decay, with or without crossing angle steps.
- Slightly aggressive crossing steps
- **~3% gain** of integrated luminosity compared to ideal 5%.



Observed cross section along the year



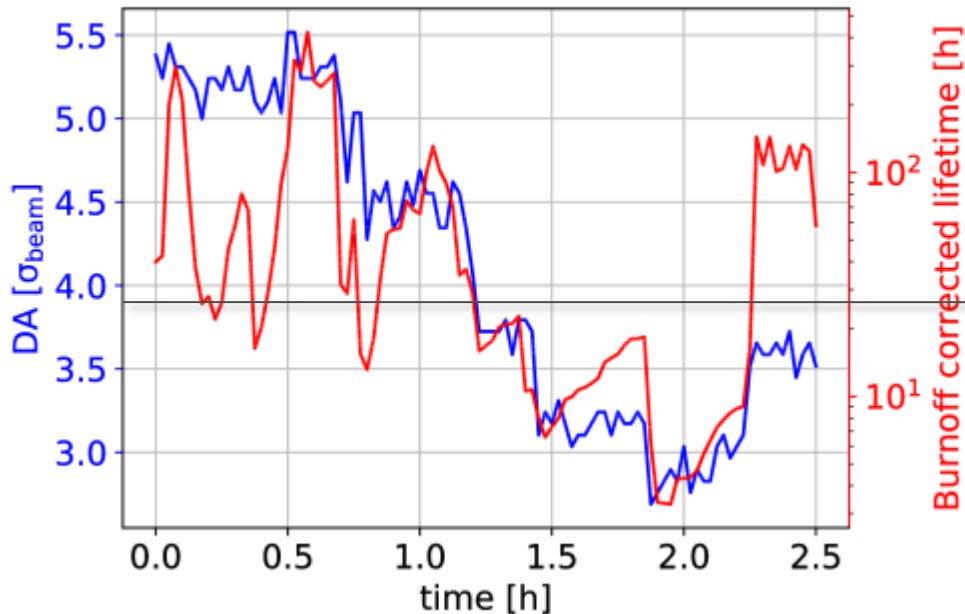
- The effective cross section (loss rate normalised with luminosity) is kept **constant** over the year across the various configurations.
- Difference between the two beams under investigation.
- More in S. Papadopoulou's talk.

Lifetime vs DA with 8b4e

LHC MD 2209 - Crossing angle with high intensity 8b4e

Idea: feed the machine settings and beam measurements along MDs with significant lifetime degradation to **DA simulations**.

Observe **correlations** between DA and lifetime.

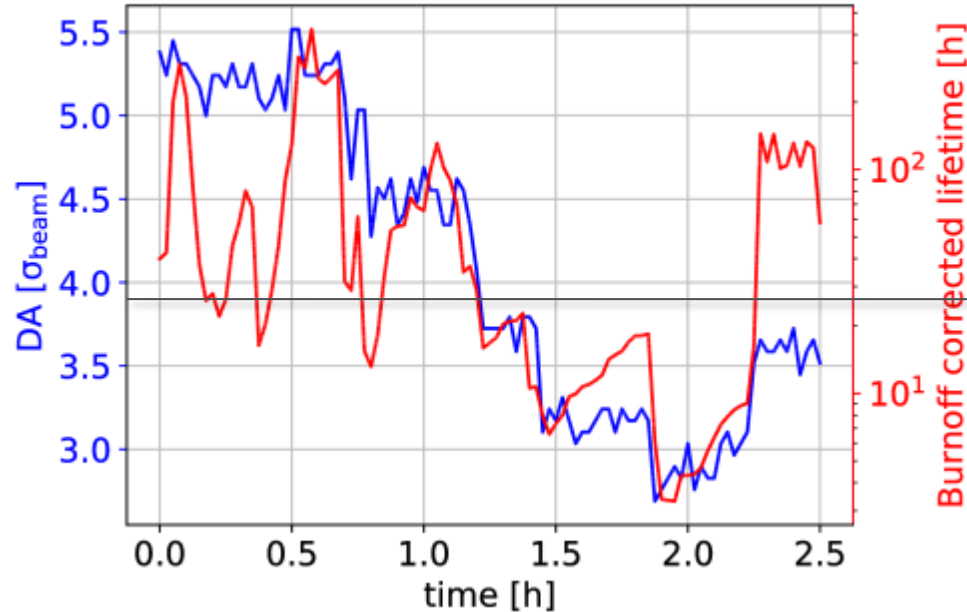


Lifetime vs DA with 8b4e

- Linear scale for DA, logarithmic for lifetime
- In agreement with:
$$\frac{I(t)}{I_0} = 1 - e^{-DA^2(t)/2}$$

(M. Giovannozzi, PRST-AB, 2012)

LHC MD 2209 - Crossing angle with high intensity 8b4e



Burnoff lifetime ≈ 25 h

Lifetime vs DA with 8b4e

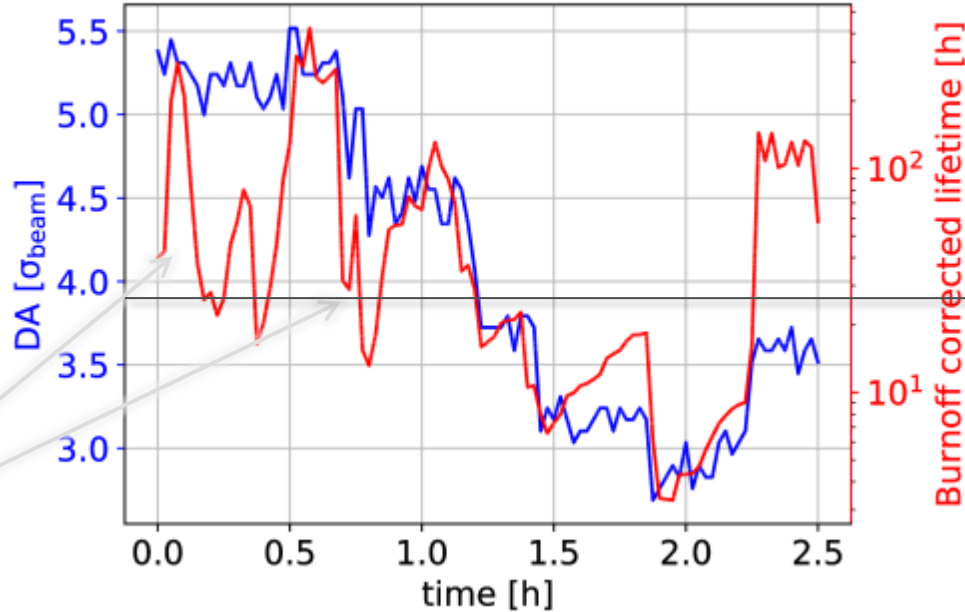
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Tune and
Luminosity
optimisation



Burnoff lifetime ≈ 25 h

Lifetime vs DA with 8b4e

LHC MD 2209 - Crossing angle with high intensity 8b4e

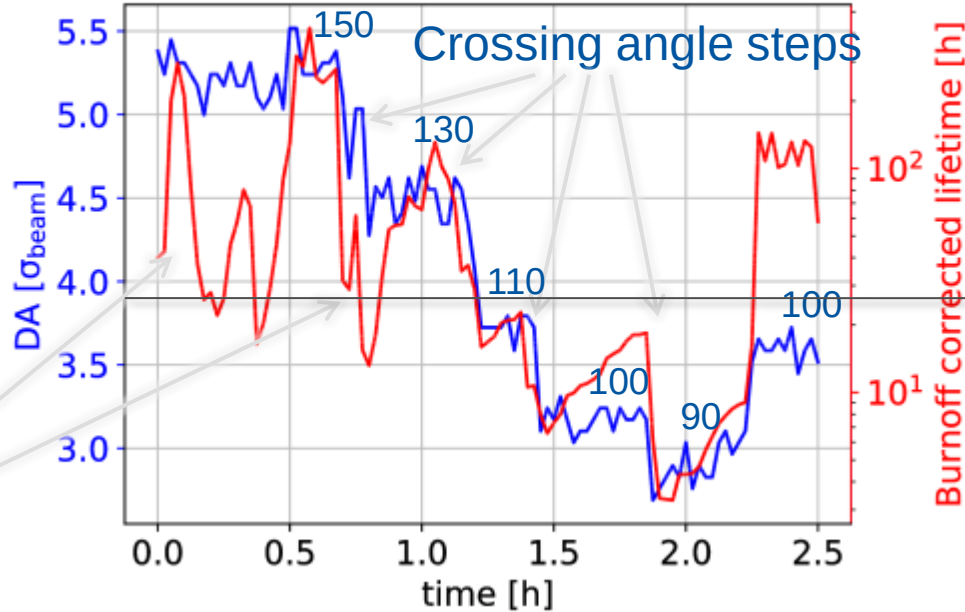
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Tune and Luminosity optimisation



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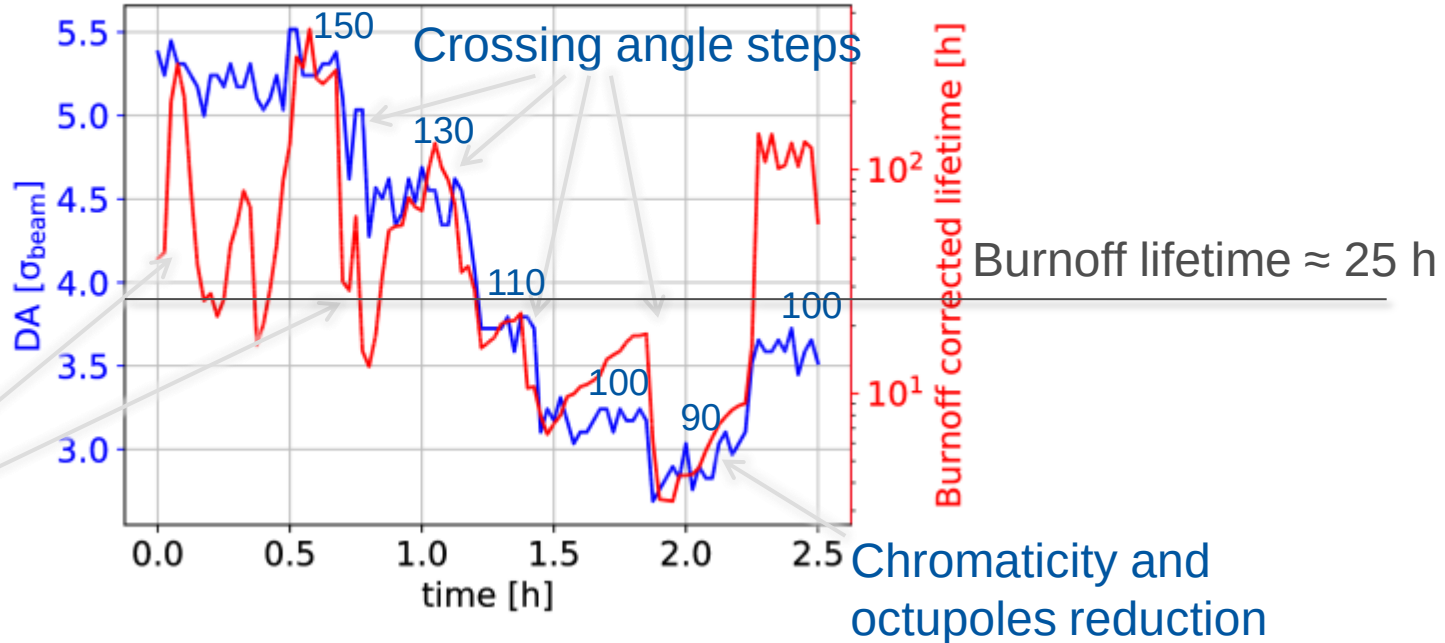
LHC MD 2209 - Crossing angle with high intensity 8b4e

- Linear scale for DA, logarithmic for lifetime
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$$-e^{-DA^2(t)/2} \frac{I(t)}{I_0} = 1$$

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Tune and Luminosity optimisation



Lifetime vs DA with 8b4e

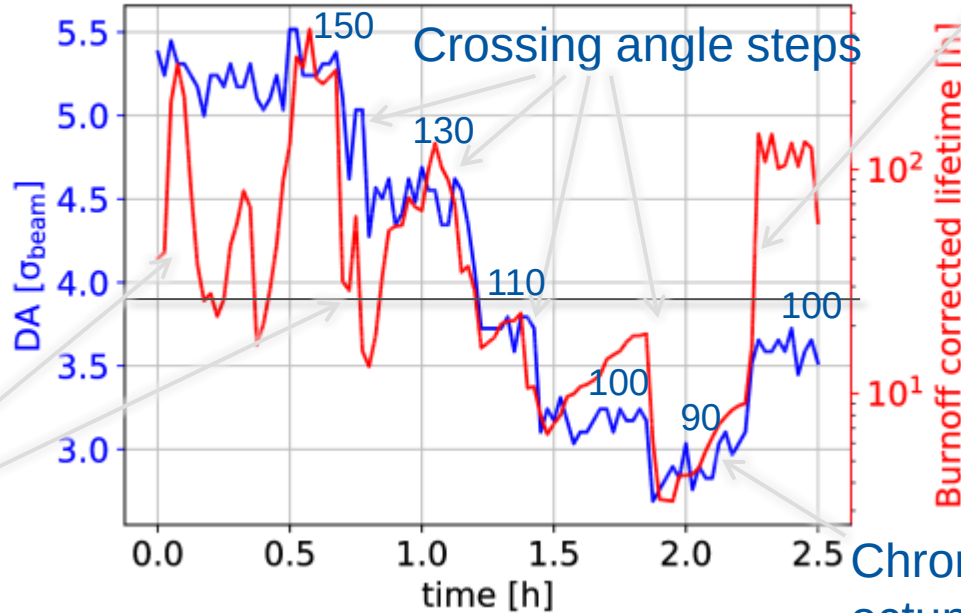
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Tune and Luminosity optimisation

LHC MD 2209 - Crossing angle with high intensity 8b4e



Chromaticity and octupoles reduction

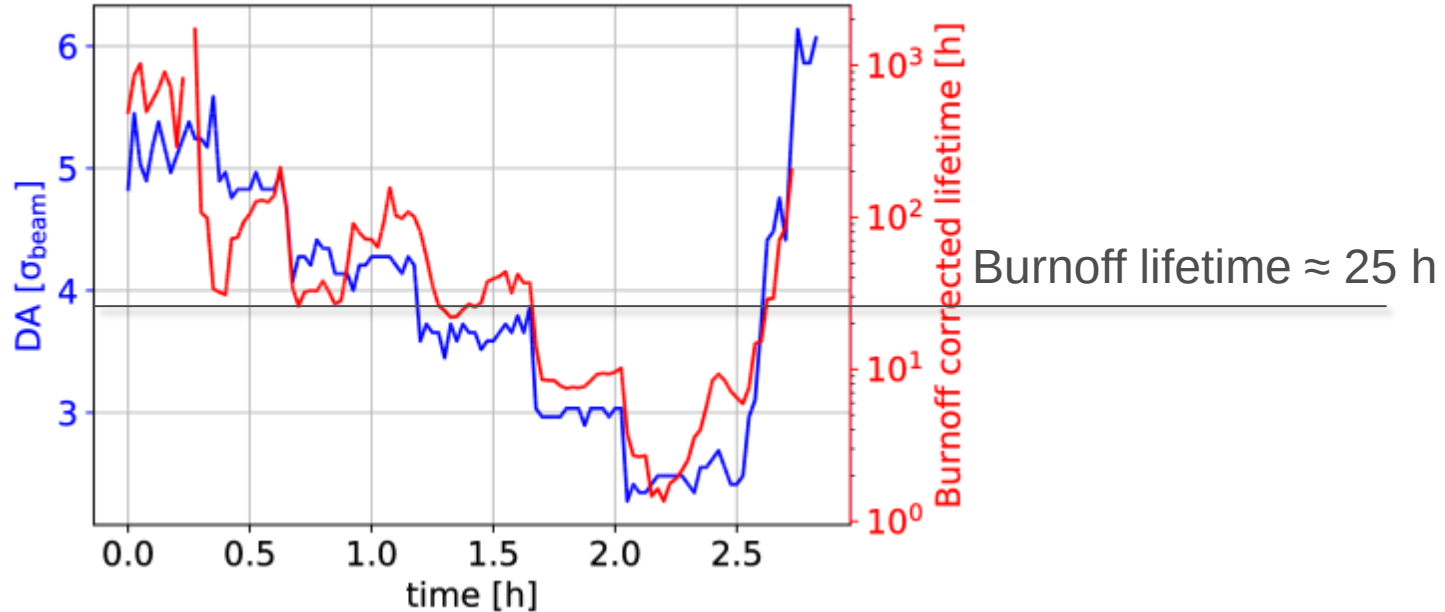
Crossing angle relaxation

- Cannot well reproduce.
- Need lifetime simulations taking into account particles lost previously.
- Possible degradation of the core.

Lifetime vs DA with BCMS beams

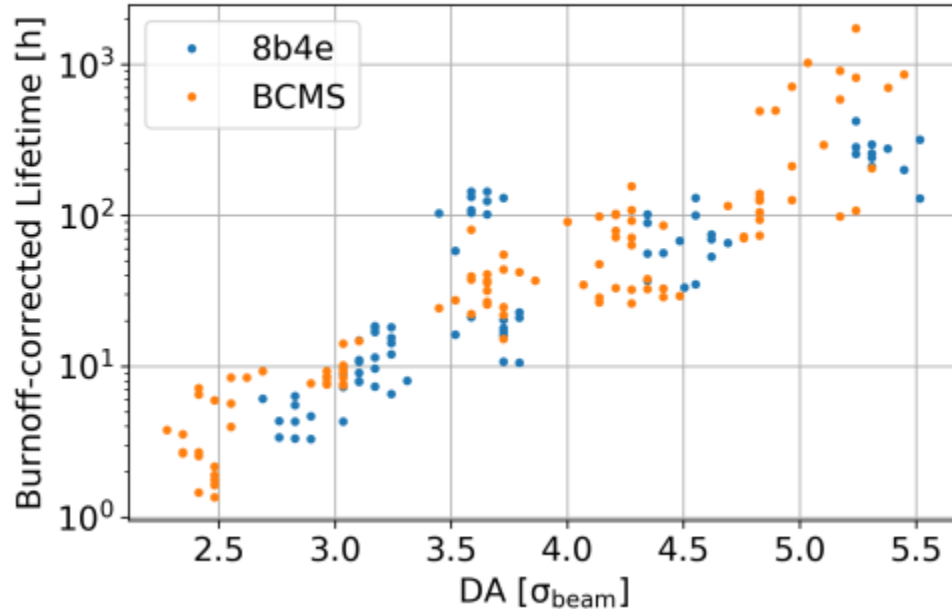
LHC MD 2201 - Crossing angle test with BCMS beams

Exercise repeated for MD 2201, observing BCMS beams.



DA vs Lifetime

DA vs Lifetime @ LHC



Good agreement between 8b4e and BCMS (non-pacman):

- **4 σ** : give a lifetime equivalent to burnoff.
- **5 σ** : grants lifetimes of ~ 100 h. Minimum target for operation if well in control.
- **6 σ** : suitable for studies further in the future in presence of larger uncertainties.

Summary

- Assessed **sensitivity** to tunes, chromaticity and octupoles, with both operational experience and simulations.
- Spot-on **predictions** of the crossing angle requirements in various scenarios, including anti-levelling.
- Better understanding on DA and lifetime **correlations** and DA targets.

Comments on Computing

- DA plots massively relying on the CERN computing resources (~1 year CPU time/plot).
- Greatly suffered from the switch to **HTCondor**.
- Follow up by **ABP-CWG**, slow improvements along 2017.
- Ticket system not always effective, profited from having a **direct line** with IT specialists (thank you Ben Jones!).
- Still some issues from time to time (authentication, scheduler reachability) being reported, but definitely bearable.

Comments on Instrumentation

Outstanding performance of the instrumentation:

- Inputs from many instruments: fBCT, BSRT, Luminosity Monitor, BLM, BBQ, Schottky.
- Relatively easy access with pyTimber and pjLSA.

But few wishes:

- **Tune** determination in collision difficult, trims are often performed almost “blindly”.
- Transverse profile **tail** knowledge (up to $\sim 6 \sigma$) would be desirable for guiding lifetime simulations (coronagraph?).

Thank you!

