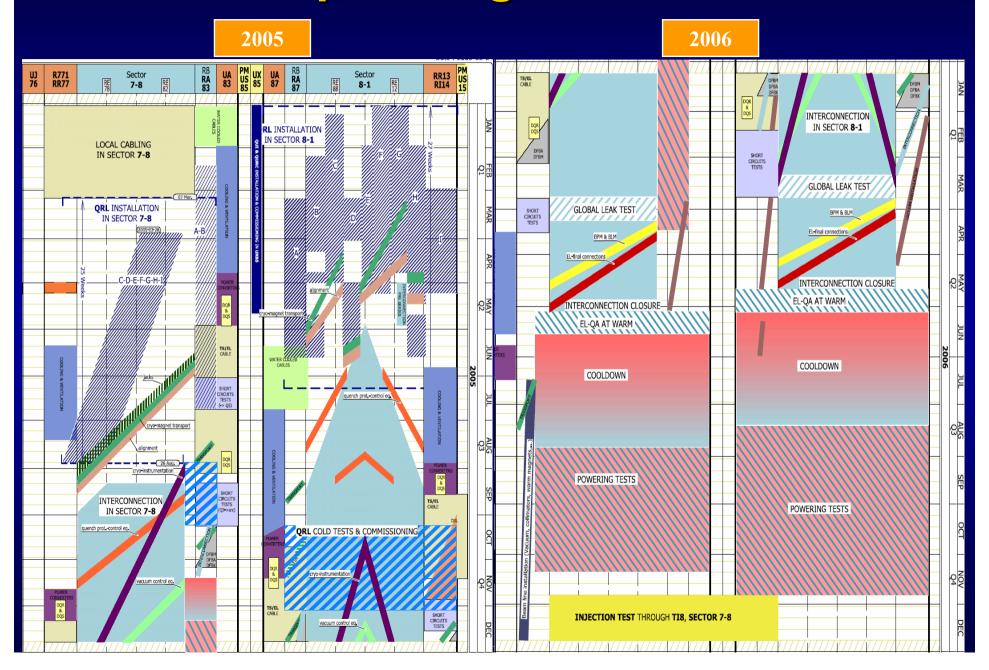
LHC commissioning and interaction with the experiments

Mike Lamont AB-OP

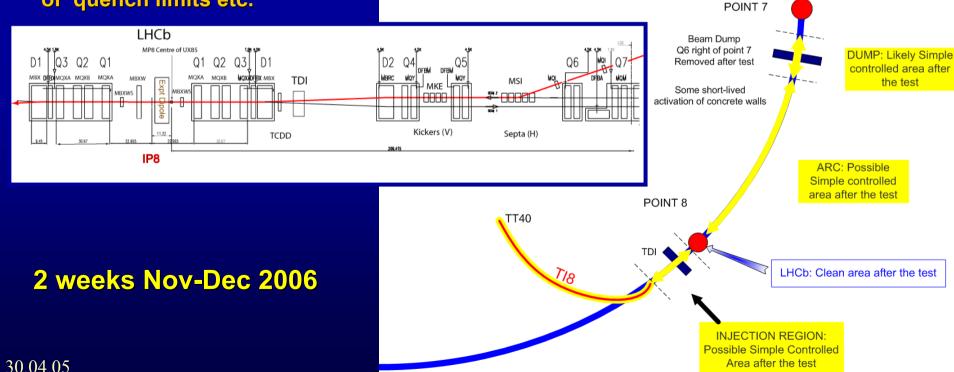
SATURDAY 30th April 2005

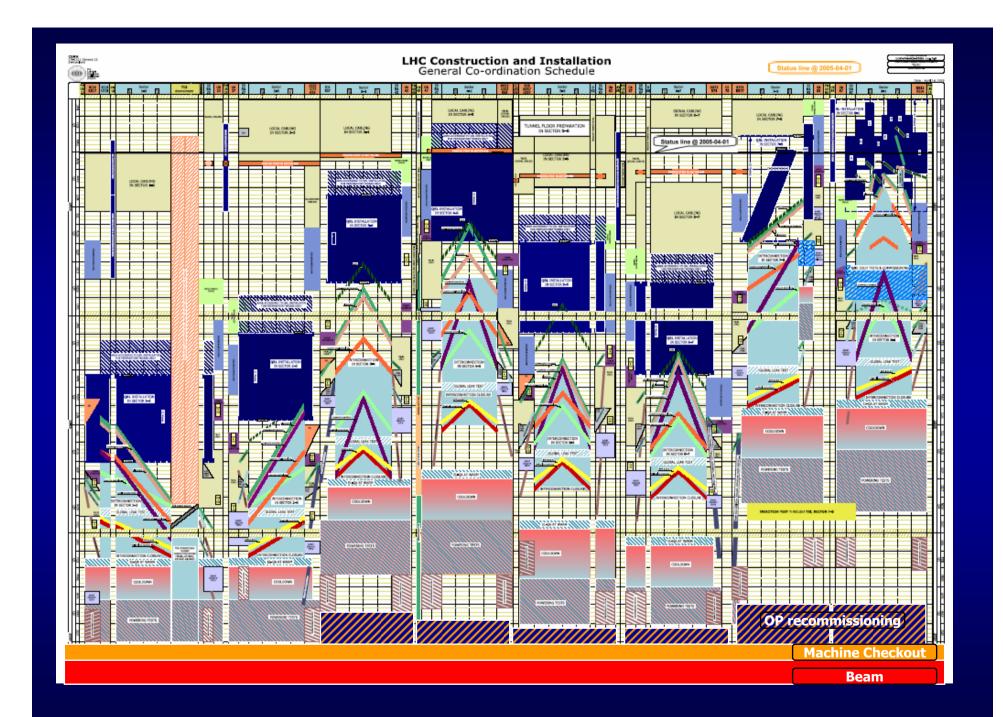
Detailed planning for 7-8 and 8-1



Sector Test

- · Rigorous check of ongoing installation and hardware commissioning
- Pre-commission essential acquisition and correction procedures.
 - Commission injection system
 - Commission Beam Loss Monitor system
 - Commission trajectory acquisition and correction.
 - Linear optics checks:
 - Mechanical aperture checks.
 - Field quality checks.
 - Test the controls and correction procedures
- Hardware exposure to beam will allow first reality checks of assumptions of quench limits etc.





Objectives

Commissioning the LHC with beam - Stage One

- Establish colliding beams as quickly as possible
- Safely
- Without compromising further progress

Take two moderate intensity multi-bunch beams to high energy and collide them.

More Specifically

43 on 43 with 3 to 4 x 10¹⁰ ppb to 7 TeV

- No parasitic encounters
 - No crossing angle
 - No long range beam
 - Larger aperture
- Instrumentation
- Good beam for RF, Vacuum...
- Lower energy densities
 - Reduced demands on beam dump system
 - Collimation
 - Machine protection
- Luminosity

30.04.05

- 10³⁰ cm⁻²s⁻¹ at 18 m
- 2 x 10³¹ cm⁻²s⁻¹ at 1 m

and in the process

- Commission
 - the Equipment
 - the Instrumentation
 - the Machine protection system to the levels required.

Looking for an efficient commissioning path to get us to the above objectives

Stage two definition to follow

Preparation

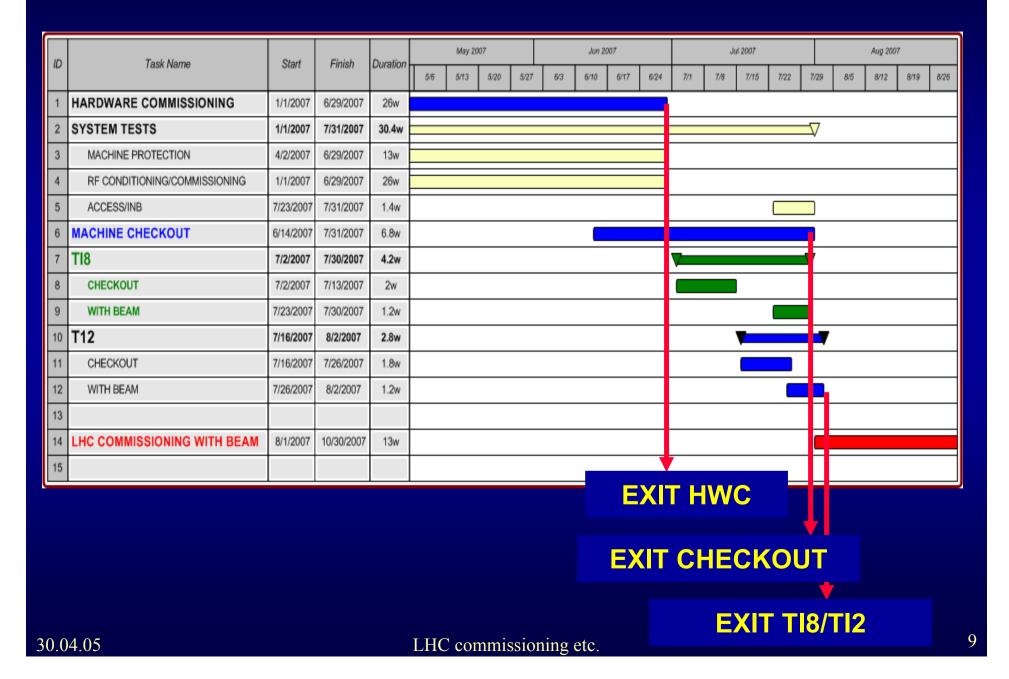
Obvious that meticulous preparation will be key if we are to stand half a chance of efficient commissioning

- Well defined exit conditions from HWC phase
- 6 weeks machine checkout

Clear aim to commission/fix/test everything that can be:

before beam.

LHC - 2007



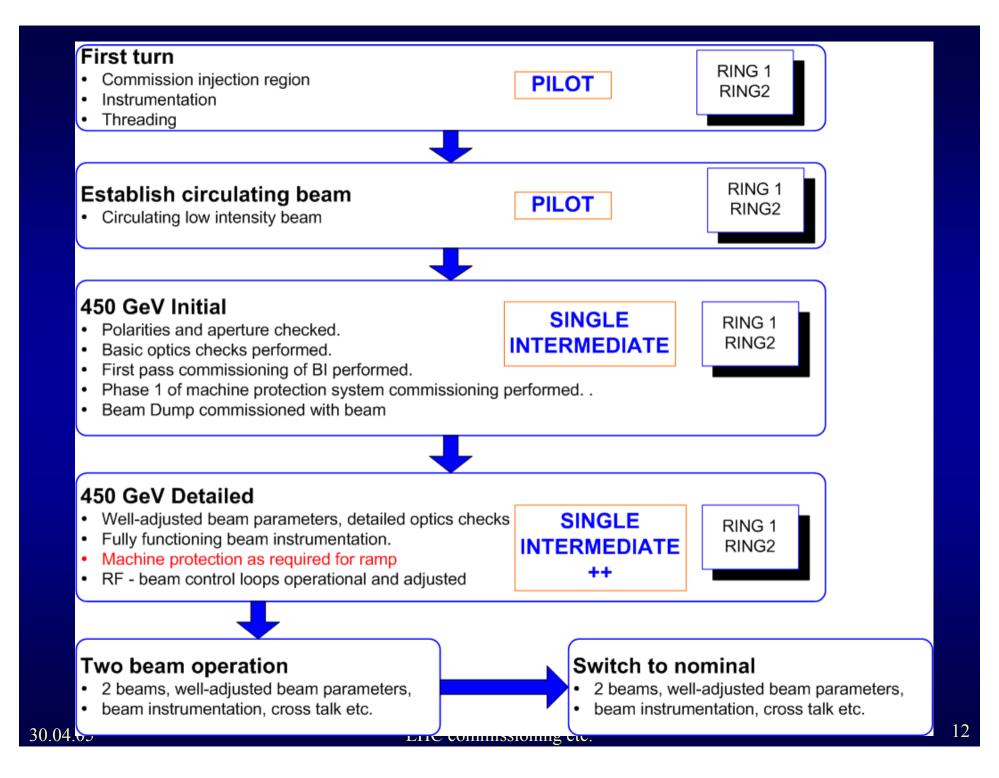
Planning: with beam

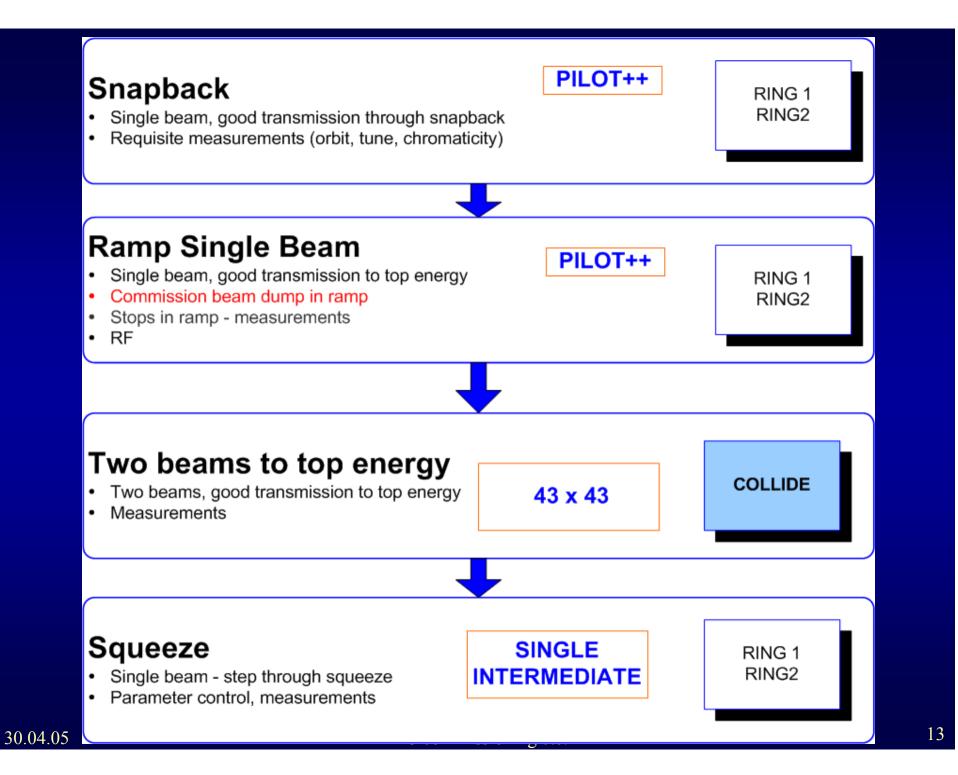
1	Injection
2	First turn
3	Circulating beam
4	450 GeV: initial commissioning
5	450 GeV: detailed measurements
6	450 GeV: 2 beams
7	Nominal cycle
8	Snapback – single beam
9	Ramp – single beam
10	Single beam to physics energy
11	Two beams to physics energy
12	Physics
13	Commission squeeze
14	Physics partially squeezed

Beam

- Pilot Beam:
 - Single bunch, 5 to 10 x 10⁹ protons
 - Possibly reduced emittance
- Intermediate single:
 - 3 to 4 x 10¹⁰ ppb
- 4 bunches etc. pushing towards...
- 43 bunches
 - 3 to 4 x 10¹⁰ ppb

Will stepping up & down in intensity/number of bunches through the phases





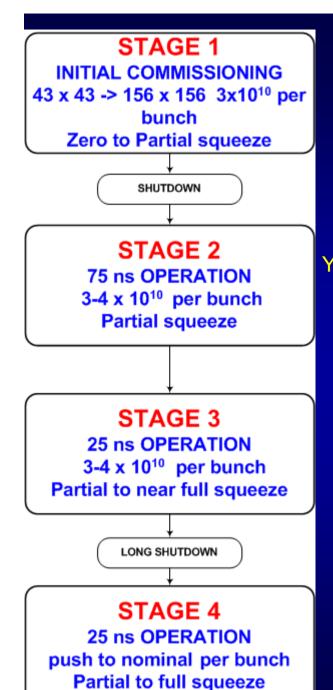
At each phase:

- Equipment commissioning with beam
- Instrumentation commissioning
- Checks with beam
 - BPM Polarity, corrector polarity, BPM response
- Machine protection
- Beam measurements
 - beam parameter adjustment, energy, linear optics checks, aperture etc. etc.

How long?

	Phase	R1/2	Time [days]	
	Injection	2	1	2
1	First turn	2	3	6
2	Circulating beam	2	3	6
3	450 GeV: initial commissioning	2	4	8
4	450 GeV: detailed measurements	2	4	8
5	450 GeV: 2 beams	1	2	2
6	Nominal cycle	1	5	5
7	Snapback – single beam	2	3	6
8	Ramp – single beam	2	4	8
9	Single beam to physics energy	2	2	4
10	Two beams to physics energy	1	3	3
11	Physics	1	2	2
12	Commission squeeze	2	4	4
13	Physics partially squeezed	1		
	TOTAL TIME (WITH BEAM)			60

5



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Year one[+] operation:
Lower beam
intensity/luminosity:
Event pileup
Electron cloud
Phase 1 collimator
impedance etc.
Equipment restrictions
Relaxed squeeze, lower
intensities, 75 ns. bunch
spacing

Phase 2 Collimation Full Beam Dump Scrubbed

LHC commissioning etc.

	April
Hardware commissioning	
	June
Machine checkout	
	August
Beam commissioning	
	October
Pilot proton run	November
	December
Shutdown	
	February
Machine checkout	March
75ns commissioning	
First ION run	May
75ns run	June
75HS TUN	July
	August
Low intensity 25ns run	September
	October
	November
Shutdown	December
Shutdown	January
	February
Machine checkout	March
Startup and scrubbing	April
	May
Half intensity 25ns run	June
man intensity 25hs run	July
	August
	September
	October
Shutdown	November
Silutuowii	December
	January
	February
Machine checkout	March
Startup and scrubbing	April
	May
	June
Push to nominal 25ns	July
. don to nominal zons	August
	September
	October
	November
Shutdown	December
Silitaowii	January
	February
Machine checkout	March
Startup and scrubbing	April
	May
	June
Nominal 25ns	July
	August
	September
	October
	November

Stage 1 - Luminosities

- 43 to 156 bunches per beam
- N bunches displaced in one beam for LHCb
- Push one or all of:
 - 156 bunches per beam
 - Partial optics squeeze
 - Increased bunch intensity

Number of bunches per beam	43	43	156
β* in IP 1, 2, 5, 8 (m)	18,10,18,10	2,10,2,10	2,10,2,10
Crossing Angle (μrad)	0	0	0
Bunch Intensity	1 10 ¹⁰	4 10 ¹⁰	4 10 ¹⁰
Luminosity IP 1 & 5 (cm ⁻² s ⁻¹)	~ 3 10 ²⁸	~ 5 10 ³⁰	~ 2 10 ³¹
Luminosity IP 2 (cm ⁻² s ⁻¹)	~ 6 10 ²⁸	~ 1 10 ³⁰	~ 4 10 ³⁰

Stage 2 – 75ns luminosities

- Partial squeeze and smaller crossing angle to start
- Luminosity tuning, limited by event pileup
- Establish routine operation in this mode
- Move to nominal squeeze and crossing angle
- Tune IP2 and IP8 to meet experimental needs

Number of bunches per beam	936	936	936
β* in IP 1, 2, 5, 8 (m)	2,10,2,10	0.55,10,0.55,10	0.55,10,0.55,10
Crossing Angle (μrad)	250	285	285
Bunch Intensity	4 10 ¹⁰	4 10 ¹⁰	9 10 ¹⁰
Luminosity IP 1 & 5 (cm ⁻² s ⁻¹)	~ 1 10 ³²	~ 4 10 ³²	~ 2 10 ³³
Luminosity IP 2 & 8 (cm ⁻² s ⁻¹)	~ 2 10 ³¹	~ 2 10 ³¹	~ 1 10 ³²

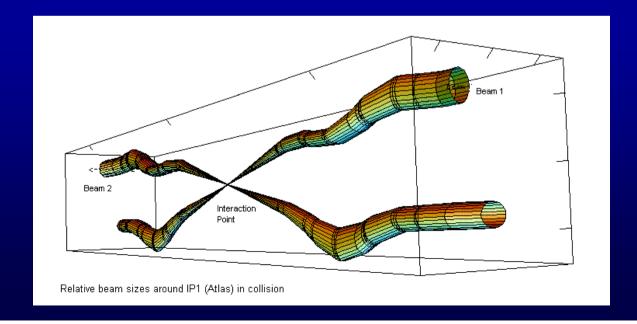
Stage 3 – 25ns Luminosities

- Start with bunch intensities below electron cloud threshold
- Increase bunch intensities to beam dump & collimator limit
- Tune IP2 and IP8 to meet experimental needs

Number of bunches per beam	2808	2808	2808
β* in IP 1, 2, 5, 8 (m)	0.55,10,0.55,10	0.55,10,0.55,10	0.55,10,0.55,10
Crossing Angle (μrad)	285	285	285
Bunch Intensity	3 10 ¹⁰	5 10 ¹⁰	1.15 1011
Luminosity IP 1 & 5 (cm ⁻² s ⁻¹)	~ 7 10 ³²	~ 2 10 ³³	10 ³⁴
Luminosity IP 2 & 8 (cm ⁻² s ⁻¹)	~ 4 10 ³¹	~ 1 10 ³²	~ 5 10 ³²

Machine/Experiment Interface

- Beam monitoring through injection and squeeze: strategies for the protection of the experiments' most inner detectors
- More generally, issues associated with machine backgrounds
- Interaction with TOTEM and its roman pots; commissioning of high-beta beams



Tevatron

Picking up from Jeff Spalding's talk on Thursday

- Radiation
 - SEB
 - Roman pots
- Fast Beam Losses
 - SI damage
- Messy aborts [serious]
 - Kicker pre-fires
 - Beam in the abort gap
- Background [annoying]
 - Up stream Halo scraping
- Monitor potentially dangerous accelerator systems [TEVMON]
 - If it's dangerous for you it dangerous for us
 - Shouldn't we be doing this

Requests from Experiments

- Single beam runs
- Early operation:
 - As fast as possible to stable operations with 25 ns bunch spacing, L ~ 10³³ cm⁻²s⁻¹ [pile up]
 - However, they'll take anything
 - Displace some bunches during 43/156 for collisions in LHCb
- Tune luminosity, spectrometer magnets, and β^*
- LHCb:
 - squeeze with low bunch intensities [single event per crossing, 2
 1032 @ 25 ns] to beta* = 2 m
- Alice
 - protons, L ~ 10²⁹ cm⁻²s⁻¹
 - Stable conditions by β^* rather than separated beam limits under review

Requests from experiments

• 75 ns:

- 2 weeks sufficient [synchronisation, background studies]
- Avoid pile up
- LHCb
 - to 25 ns ASAP [avoiding loss in B rate]
 - again tuning beta* to 2 m if possible

Low Energy Runs:

- Totem: √s 1.8 TeV & 8 TeV
- Alice: pp @ 5.5 TeV (\sqrt{s} ~ nominal pb-pb)

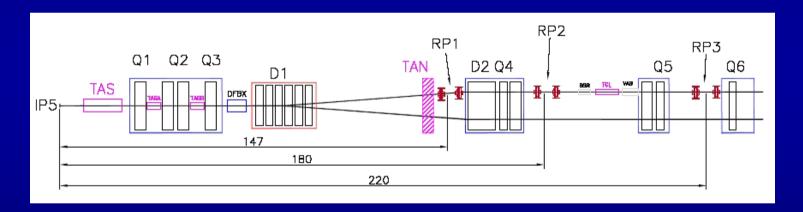
Pb-Pb

- Alice: 4 week run after first long shutdown
- plus collisions in CMS & Atlas

Requests from experiments

TOTEM

- beta* = 1540 m., 43 bunches, low emittance
- Plus large t elastic scattering at 18 m
 - 3 x 1-day runs at 1540 plus 2 short runs at 18 m
- Roman Pots at 10 σ, high beam stability, low BGs



RPs at ~10 σ imply : collimators must be set to 6/7 s. e* ~ 1 mm, ~ 4 times smaller than nominal :

→ collimator gaps ≤ 1 mm

Requires special machine conditions—
similar to polarization at LEP.
The difficulty and challenge of TOTEM
operation is coming from the requested
precision for both optics & beams.

Magnets

Magnets

- Spectrometers OFF during initial commissioning
- ON during injection in routine operation
- LHCb: polarity change every fill
- Alice: Polarities [solenoid and dipole] changed 1 to 4 times per year. ON/OFF or intermediate

Nominal Cycle – Beam Loss

Injection

- Losses at injection: injection oscillations, RF capture
- Big beams, lower dynamic aperture, full buckets, un-captured beam, long range beam-beam, crossing angles, persistent current decay
- Won't be pretty. 10 hours lifetime will be good.

Start ramp

- Un-captured beam: lost immediately (~5% total)
- Snapback: chromaticity, tunes all over the place

Ramp

- Things should calm down, assume 10 hour lifetime
- Squeeze
 - Tunes, chromaticity, collimator, TCDQ adjustments expect some lifetime dips

Collide

- Beam finding, background optimisation
- Physics
 - Collisions, beam-gas, halo production
 - Synchrotron radiation damping will help against IBS, noise

Monitoring

- Essential beam monitoring
 - Beam Loss Monitors
 - connected to interlock system
 - Beam Position Monitors
 - selected few to interlock system
 - orbit feedback to ensure stability in cleaning regions
 - Beam Current Transformer
 - dl/dt monitored connected to interlock system
 - Safe Beam Flag
 - Beam Condition Monitors
 - Experiments connected to interlock system
 - Abort Gap Monitor
- Radiation
 - Controls electronics
 - Personnel

Essential message

We have to collimate:

Less than 0.1% of protons lost can escape and can impact on the SC magnets, which otherwise quench

Less than 0.002% of the stored beam intensity can be lost at any place in the ring other than the collimators - > damage

We have to protect:

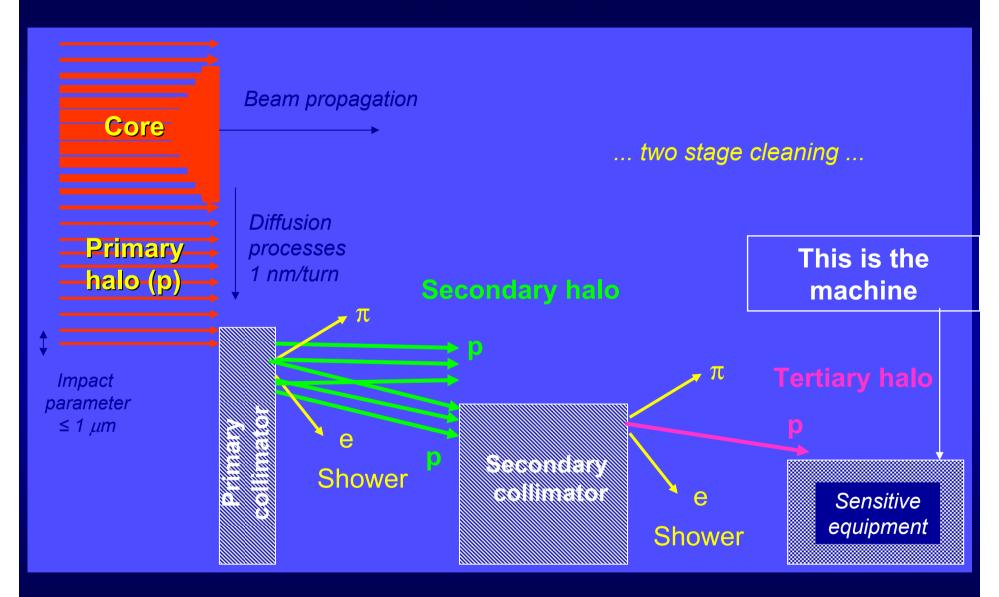
Injection

- Pilot and BPF ensures correct settings
- Absorbers and collimators protecting machine (and thus experiments)

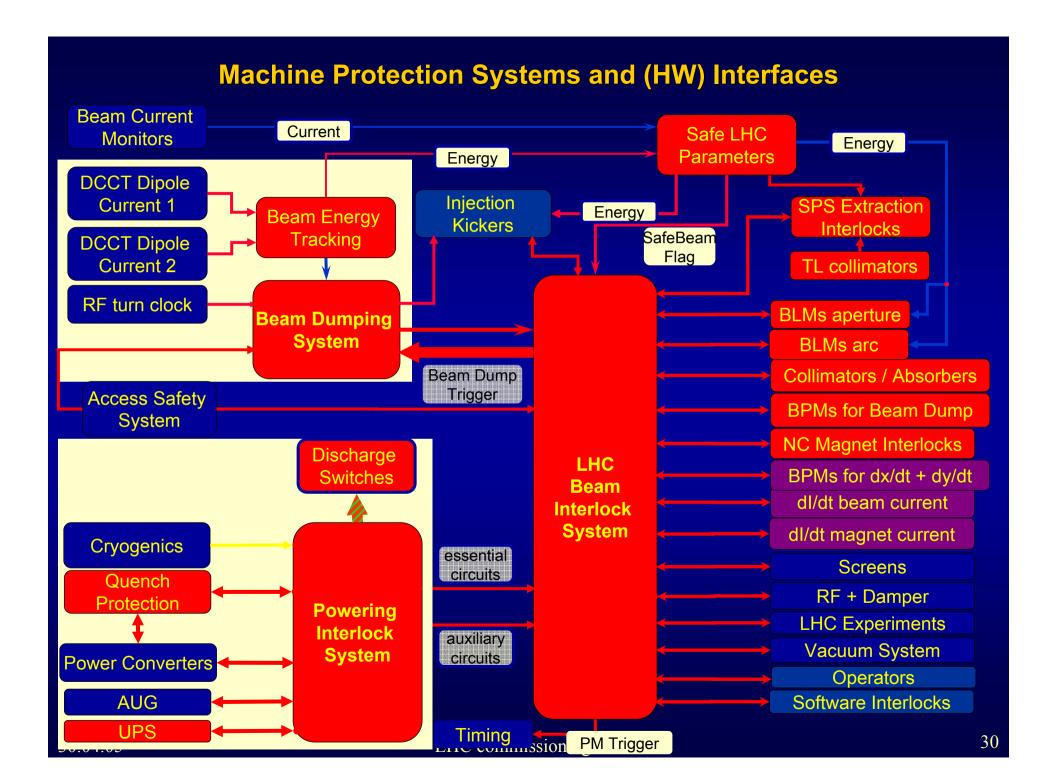
Abnormal dump/ beam in Abort gap

- Collimators & absorbers (re) designed with this in miind

Collimation

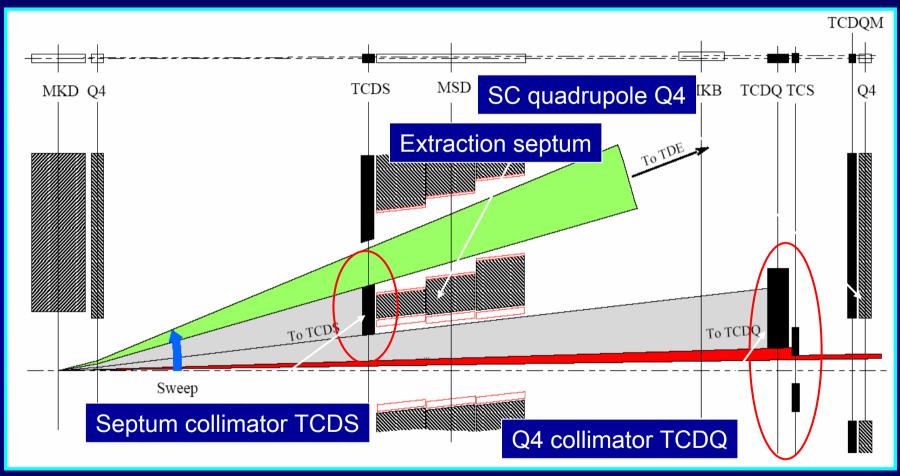


HAVE TO COLLIMATE AT ALL TIMES



Asynchronous dump – pre-fire

- Retrigger remaining 14 kickers in ~700ns
- ~120 bunches swept across LHC aperture



- TCDS (intercepts ~40 bunches) protects the extraction septum
- TCDQ +TCS (~27 bunches) protect Q4 magnet, AND downstream LHC
 - The latter implies precise (±0.5σ) positioning of the jaw WRT beam....

Backgrounds

- Collision debris
 - Elastic & Diffractive: emittance growth, collimation, quasi-local loss on aperture limits
- Residual Gas
 - Inelastic in warm & cold section of IRs and adjacent arcs
- Beam Halo
 - Intra Beam Scattering, Touschek effect, Resonances, Long range beam-beam, RF Noise, Electron cloud, Collective instabilities
 - ++ Synchrotron radiation damping will help at 7 TeV
- Imperfect cleaning, lifetime dips

Necessarily mop most of this up in the cleaning sections Tertiary halo lost on aperture limit conveniently situated in triplets next to experiments.

Tertiary Collimators

Around the interaction points in order to protect the superconducting triplets and detectors:

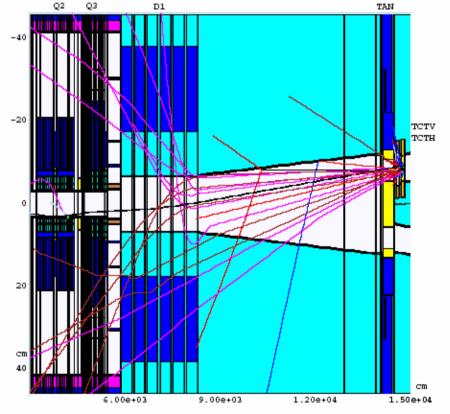
- Leakage from collimator system tertiary halo
- Some beam from unsynchronised beam abort inefficiency of MPS at IP6

Primary collimators - 6σ , Secondary collimators - 7σ , Inner triplet - 8.4σ , Arcs ~ 30σ .

Triplets potentially absorb tertiary beam halo from 8.4 σ to 30 σ

should not exceed 2×10⁶ p/s,

TERTIARY COESLINIATOR FUNCTIONALITY



Particle tracks E>10 GeV for a few 7-TeV protons on TCTs

Beam Interlock System

- Inputs in machine protection system
 - Moveable things
 - Alice's ZDC
 - Roman pots [set by machine OP]
 - VELO
 - BCM
 - Detector Voltage...
 - Spectrometer magnets
- Output
 - Dump request
 - Injection Inhibit

Response time: 100 μ s to 270 μ s

Conclusions

- Planning for sector test and initial commissioning taking shape:
 - http://cern.ch/lhc-injection-test
 - http://cern.ch/lhc-commissioning

Experiments' requests need to be carefully prioritised.

- Protection is being taken very seriously indeed
 - Experiments in the shadow of this but don't take our word for it.

Thanks to Daniela Macina for her input