

Long-range beam-beam compensation at HL- LHC

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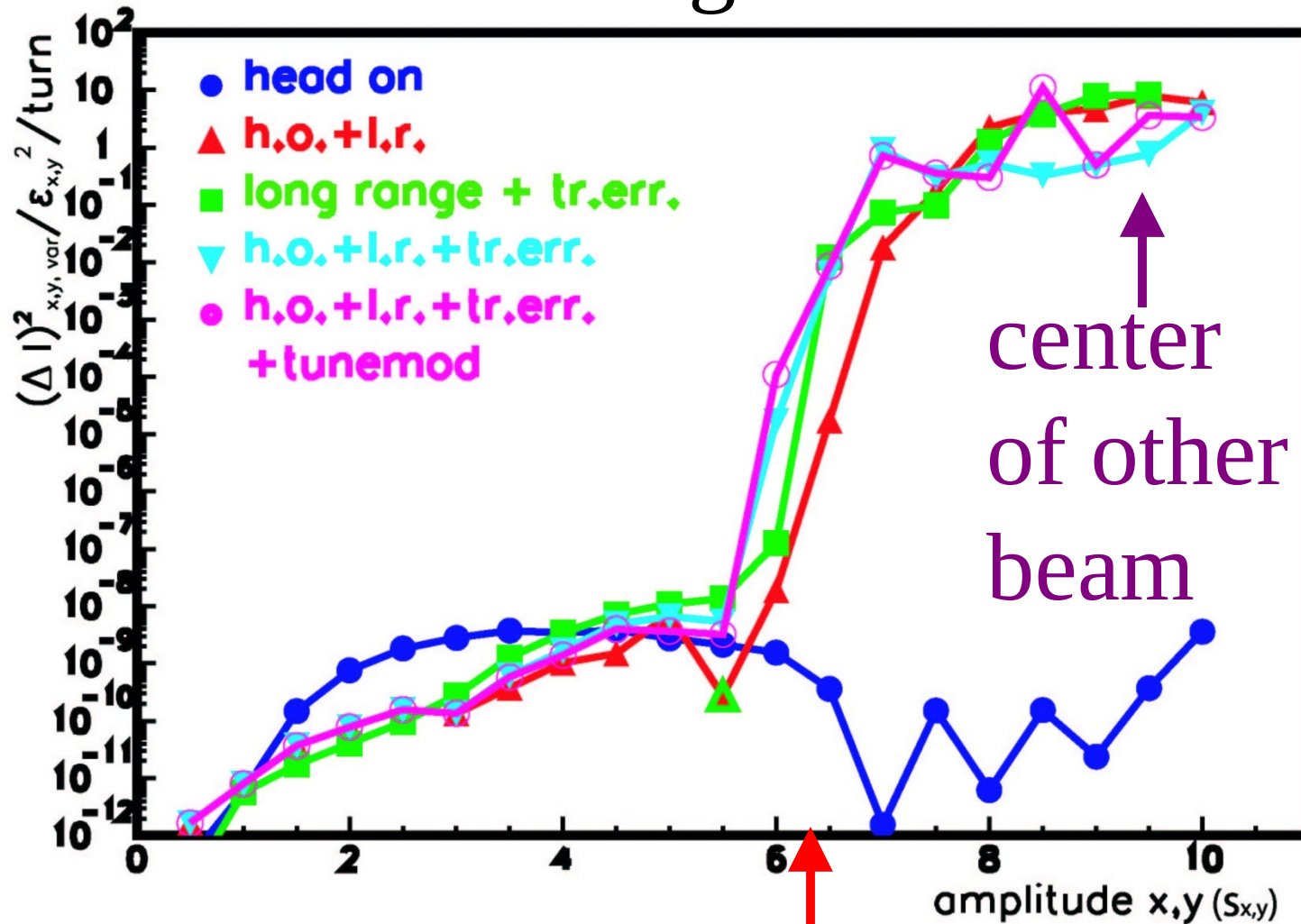
long-range beam-beam collisions

- **perturb motion at large betatron amplitudes**, where particles come close to opposing beam
- cause **'diffusive aperture'** (Irwin), high background, poor beam lifetime
- **increasing problem** for SPS, Tevatron, LHC,... that is for operation with larger # of bunches

#LR encounters

SPS	9
Tevatron Run-II	70
LHC	120

result of weak-strong simulations for LHC

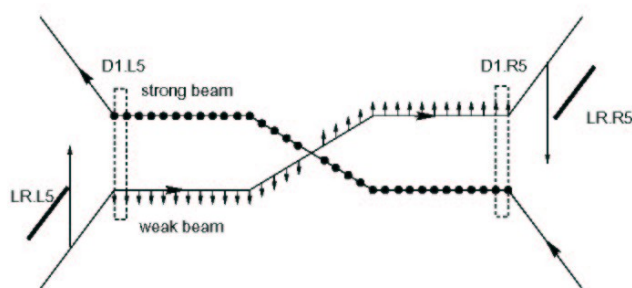
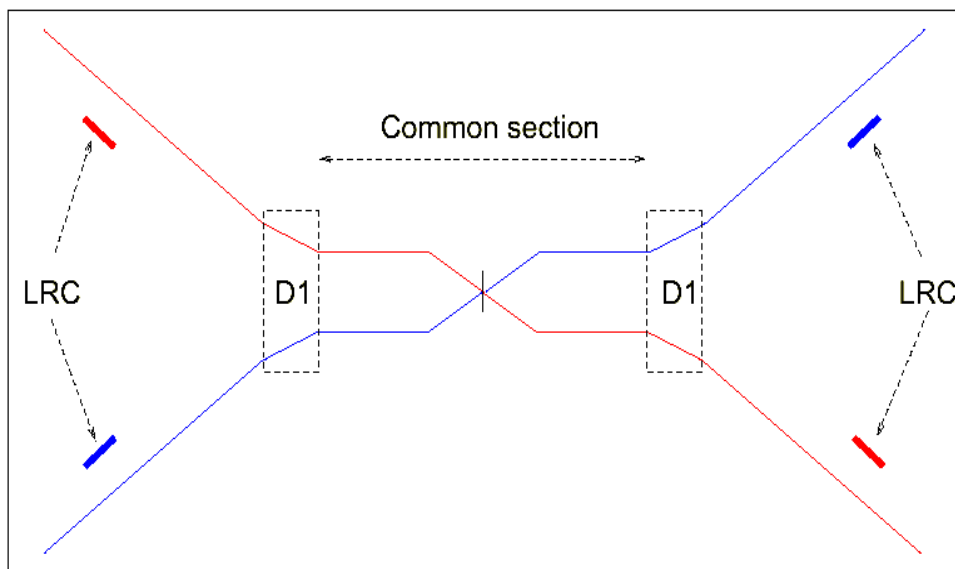


Y. Papaphilippou
& F.Z., LHC 99

'diffusive aperture'

Proposed Long-Range Beam-Beam Compensation for the LHC

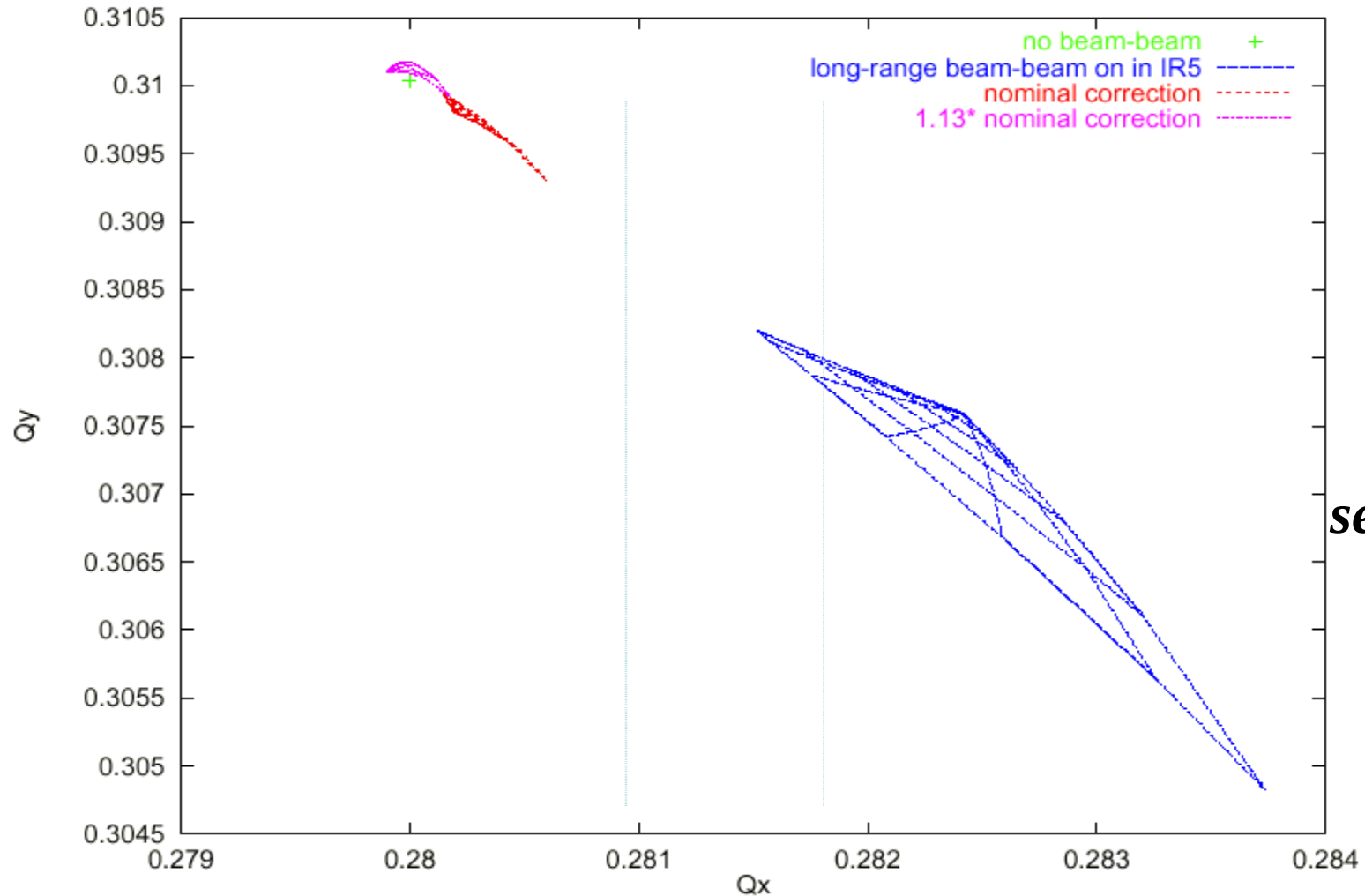
- To correct **all** non-linear effects correction must be **local**.
- Layout: 41 m upstream of D2, both sides of IP1/IP5



Phase difference between BBLRC & average LR collision is 2.6o

(Jean-Pierre Koutchouk)

simulated LHC tune footprint with & w/o wire correction



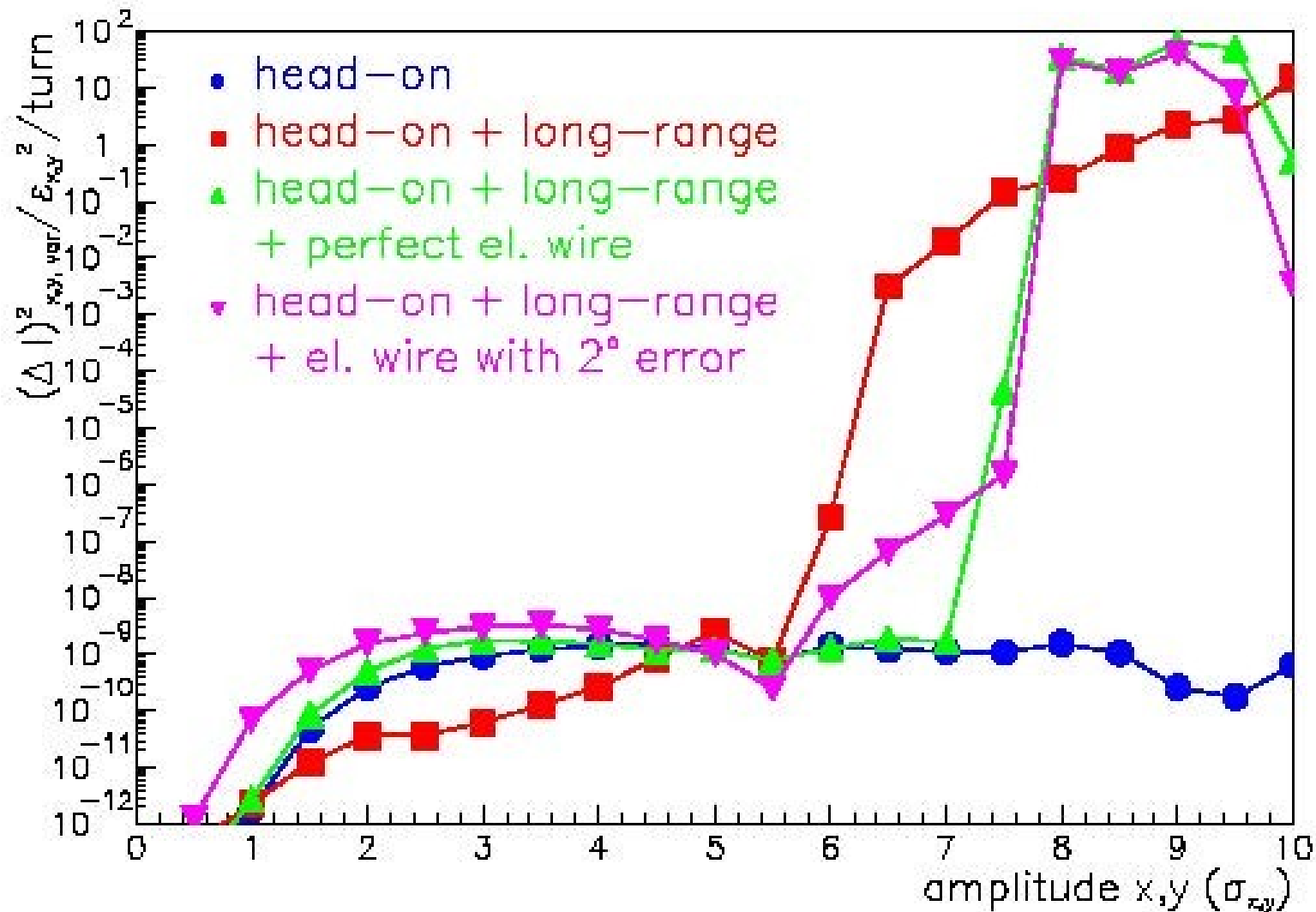
• $.16\sigma$

• $.005\sigma$

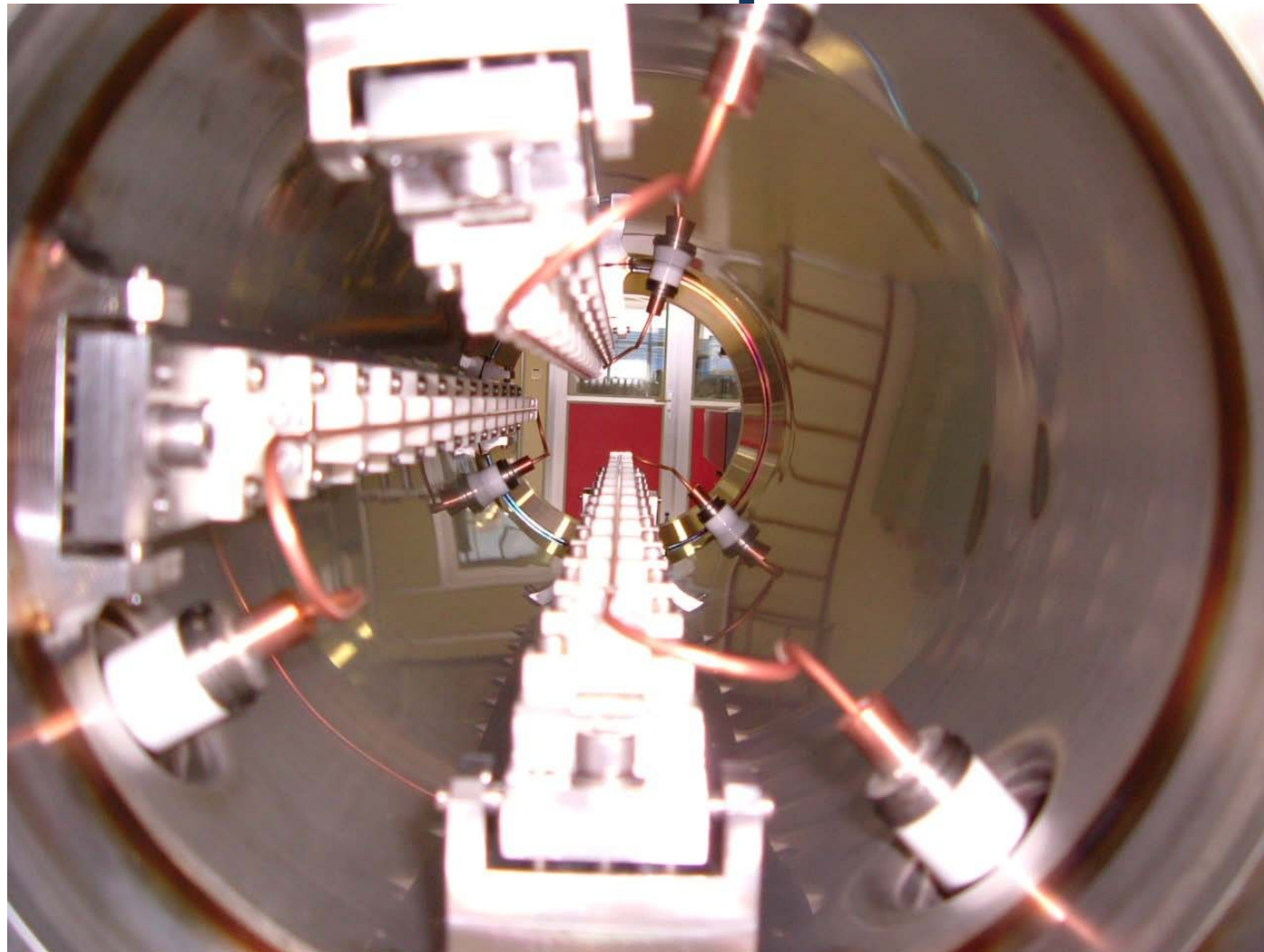
• $.016\sigma$

***Beam
separation
at IP***

(Jean-Pierre Koutchouk, LHC Project Note 223, 2000)



SPS single-beam MDs with multiple wires



2x2 water-cooled units
presently installed
in the SPS
(two with remote control)

1x2 spare units ready

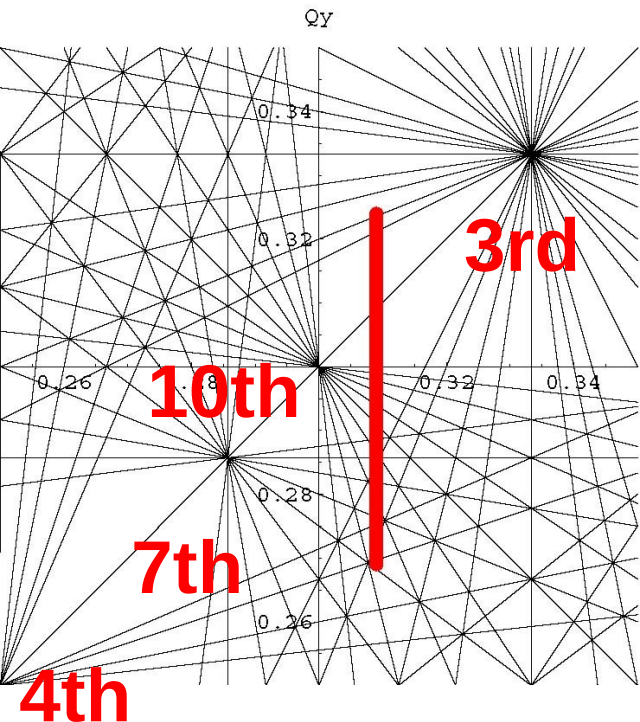
1st RHIC BBLR stored at CERN

2nd RHIC BBLR being shipped

in total 5 sets available

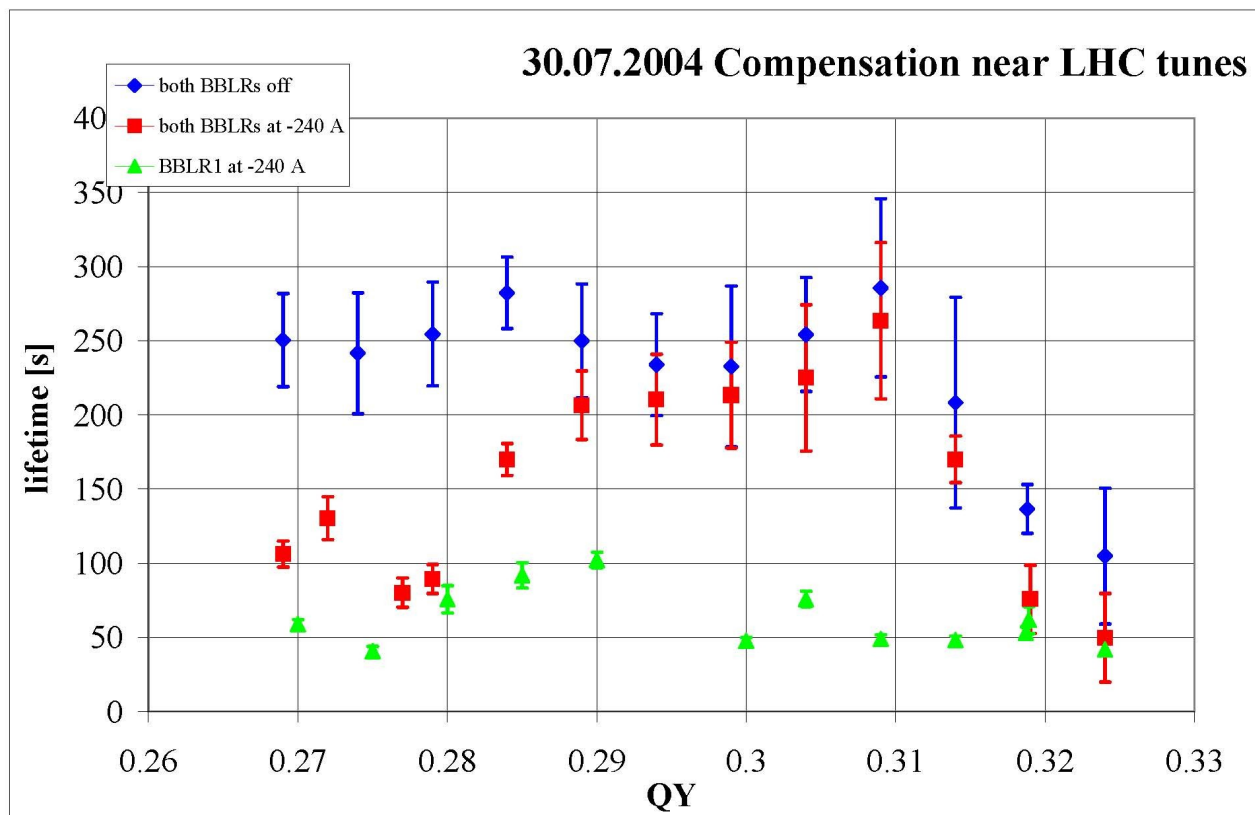
J.-P. Koutchouk, G. Burtin, J. Wenninger, U. Dorda, G. Sterbini, F. Zimmermann, et al

measured BBLR compensation efficiency vs. working point - scan around LHC tunes



we scanned QY w/o BBLRs, with BBLR1 only, and with BBLR1 & BBLR2

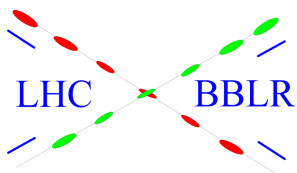
30.07.04



what happens here?



nearly perfect compensation



compensate BBLR1 by BBLR2



Date: 2004-10-27

Engineering Change Order – Class I

**RESERVATIONS FOR BEAM-BEAM
COMPENSATORS IN IR1 AND IR5**

Brief description of the proposed change(s) :

Reservations on the vacuum chamber in IR1 and IR5 for beam-beam compensator monitors.
We propose to include these modifications in the next v.6.5 machine layout version.

Equipment concerned :

BBC

Drawings concerned :

**LHCLSX—0001
LHCLSX—0002
LHCLSX—0009
LHCLSX—0010**

Documents concerned :

PE in charge of the item :

J.P. Koutchouk AT/MAS

PE in charge of parent item in PBS :

C. Rathjen AT/VAC

Decision of the Project Engineer :

- Rejected.
- Accepted by Project Engineer, no impact on other items.
Actions identified by Project Engineer
- Accepted by Project Engineer, but impact on other items.
*Comments from other Project Engineers required
Final decision & actions by Project Management*

Decision of the PLO for Class I changes :

- Not requested.
- Rejected.
- Accepted by the Project Leader Office.
Actions identified by Project Leader Office

Date of Approval : 2004-10-27

Date of Approval : 2004-10-27

Actions to be undertaken :

Modify the drawings and Equipment codes concerned to reflect the changes described in this ECO.

Date of Completion : 2004-10-27

Visa of QA Officer :

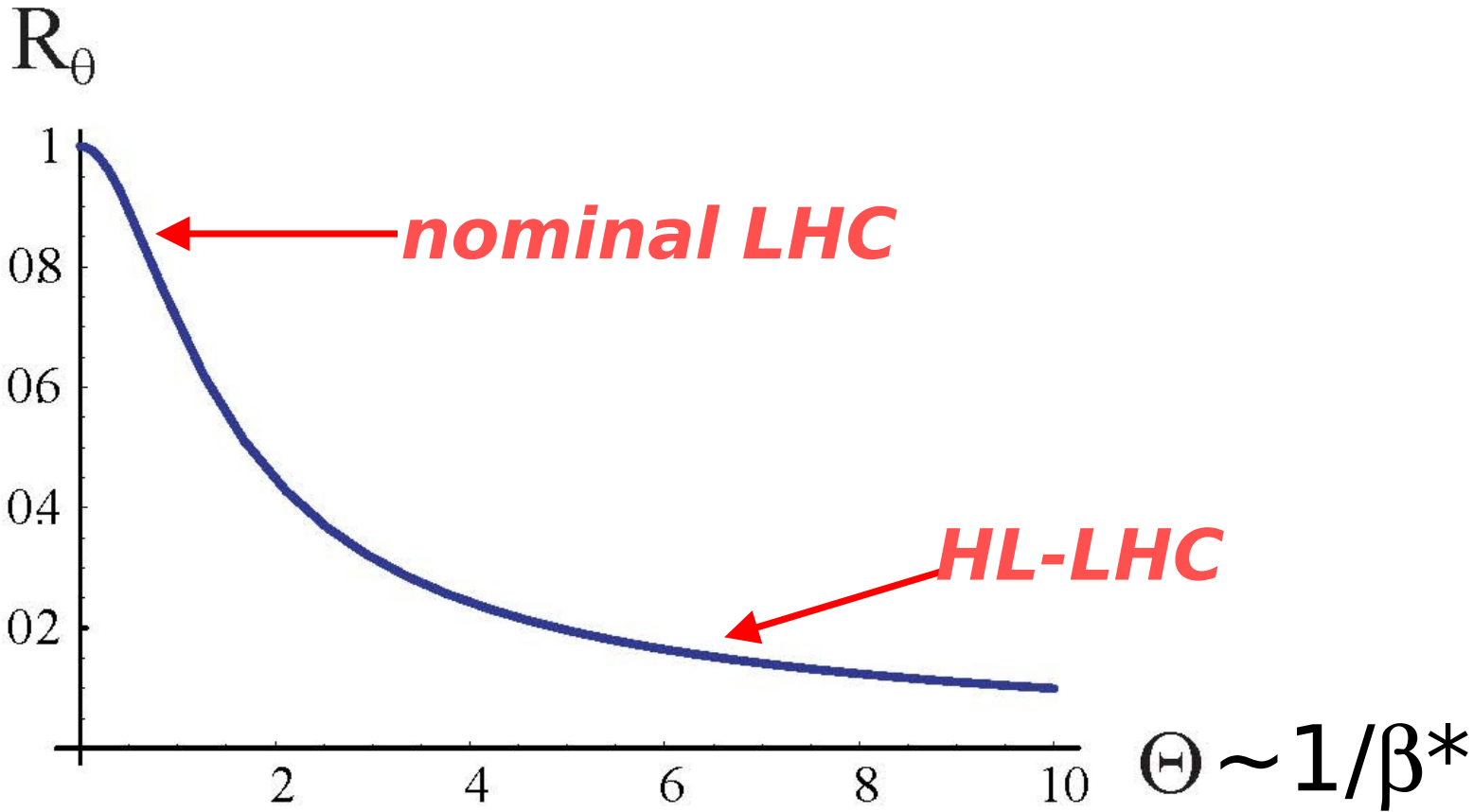
Note : when approved, an Engineering Change Request becomes an Engineering Change Order/Notification.

for future wire
LR beam-beam
compensators,
3-m long sections
had been reserved
in LHC at 104.93 m
(center position)
on either side of
IP1 & IP5

$$R_\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \Theta^2}}; \quad \Theta \equiv \frac{\theta_c \sigma_z}{2\sigma_x}$$

Piwiński angle

luminosity reduction factor



minimum crossing angle from LR b-b

$$\theta_c \cong \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\beta^*}} \left(\frac{d_{da}}{\sigma} + 3 \sqrt{\frac{k_{par}}{2 \times 32} \frac{N_b}{10^{11}} \frac{3.75 \mu\text{m}}{\gamma \varepsilon}} \right)$$

*“Irwin scaling”
coefficient
from simulation*

note: there is a threshold - a few LR encounters may have no effect! (2nd PRST-AB article with Yannis Papaphilippou)

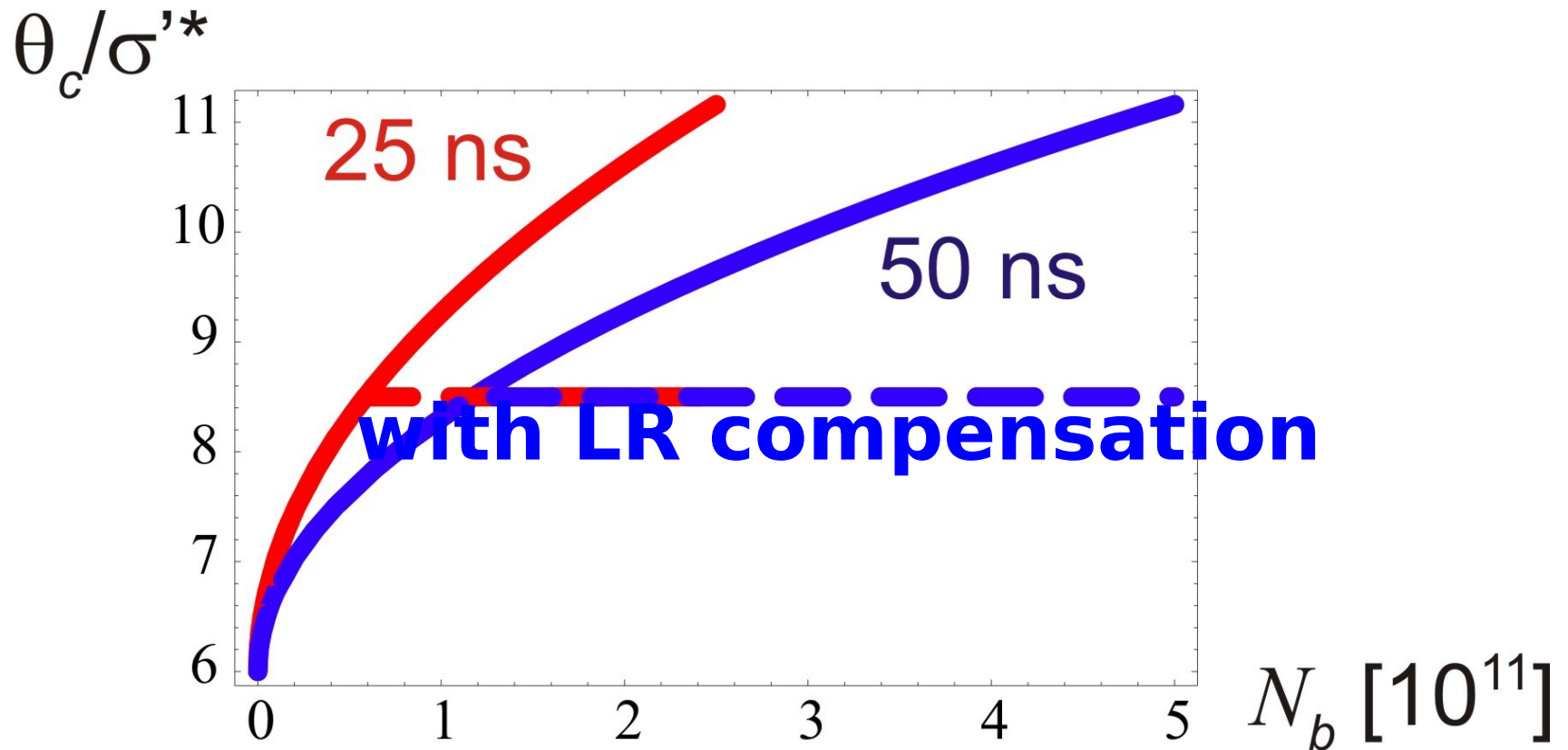
minimum crossing angle with wire compensator

$$\theta_c \cong 8 \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{\beta^*}}$$

*need dynamic aperture
of 5-6 σ &
wire compensation not
efficient within 2 σ
from the beam center*

independent of beam current

normalized crossing angle versus bunch intensity

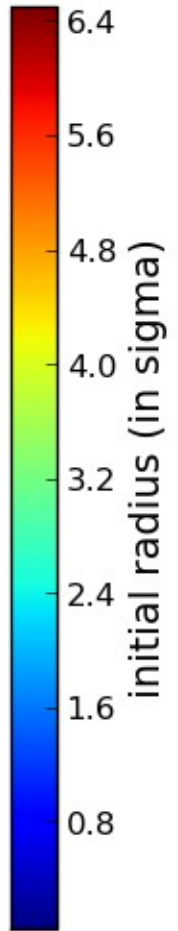
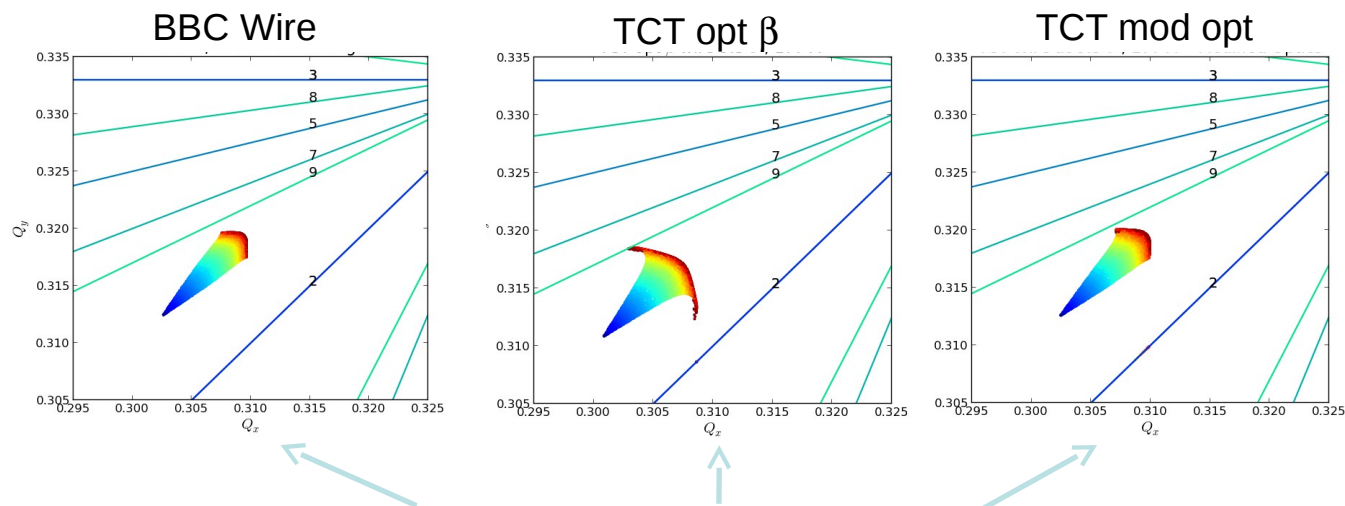
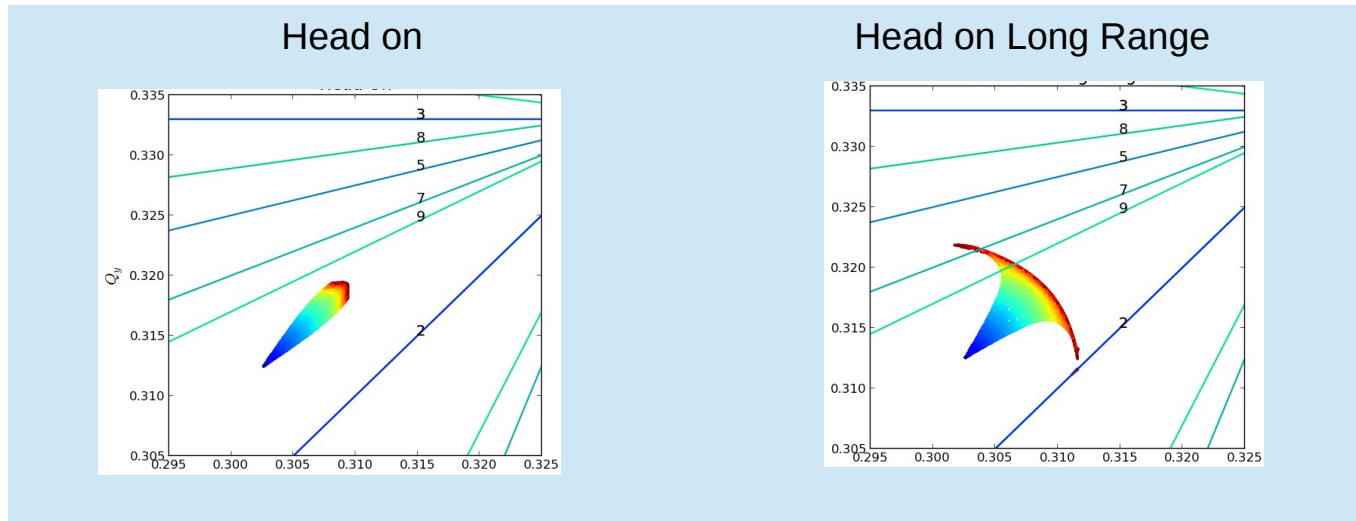


long range compensation will reduce the crossing angle

wire compensation & crab cavities?

wire compensator allows for smaller crossing angle and hence smaller β^* for a given triplet aperture;
it also reduces the required crab voltage (RF limits, machine protection issues,...)

recent simulation results - tune footprints



Wire at 9.5 σ - 177 A

T. Rijoff

recent simulation results – unstable trajectories (Lyapunov)

