LHC Performance Workshop - Chamonix 2011 Hotel "Les Aiglons", Chamonix, France January 24th-28th, 2011

Collimator improvements for 2011 and 2012 upgrade: What do we plan?

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Introduction 2010 operational experience **Changes for 2011** Improvements after 2011 **Conclusions**



Acknowledgments



Results are presented on behalf of the LHC collimation teams.

In particular, material taken from R. Assmann, A. Bertarelli, A. Dallocchio, D. Wollmann, A. Rossi, G. Valentino, M. Gasior, et al. Additional thanks: A. Masi and team, ABP collimation team. FLUKA team, BE-BI team, Injection team J. Wenninger + SMP team



Layout of LHC collimation system



Two warm cleaning insertions IR3: Momentum cleaning

1 primary (H) 4 secondary (H,S) 4 shower abs. (H,V) IR7: Betatron cleaning 3 primary (H,V,S) 11 secondary (H,V,S) 5 shower abs. (H,V)

Local cleaning at triplets

8 tertiary (2 per IP)

Passive absorbers for warm magnets

Physics debris absorbers

Transfer lines (13 collimators) Injection and dump protection (10)

Total of 108 collimators (100 movable). Two jaws (4 motors) per collimator!





LHC Collimators: Some numbers



Collimators are needed in ALL machine cycles: from injection to collision. They are driven by functions of time, triggered synchronously to power converters and RF.



Total number of settings to manage in 2010:396 degrees of freedomx 5 = 19802376 limit functionsx 5 = 11880194 energy limit functionsx 1 = 194= 14054 settings

Crucial to control tightly the collimator positions in all machine phases!



2010 cleaning at 3.5 TeV











arm los Limits imposed on the values of beta* due to collimation hierarchy.

- We have seen limitation from radiation to equipment (ion operation).







Introduction 2010 operational experience Changes for 2011 Improved MP functionality - Faster beam-based setup Improvements after 2011 **Conclusions**



Collimator dump thresholds



Inner and outer thresholds as a function gap (<u>24 per collimator</u>). Triggered by timin
 Internal clock: check at 100 Hz!

- Redundancy: maximum allowed gap ve

Improvements for 2011:
(1) limits vs. β* during squeeze
(2) Concept of energy limit for injection protection in the ring

LHC Collimation



Collimation improvements for 2011



(1) New gap limits as a function of **BetaStar in the different IPs**

- <u>Always</u> foreseen in the system but delayed as β^* not available in SMP last year.
- 2010: no problems seen as movements done with well debugged sequences.

TCT gap settings during squeeze



hing effort with ABT.

(2) Energy limits added to ring injection protection (TDI, TCLI)

- In 2010, protection relied on OP execution of nominal sequence.
- Now: redundant limits that will prevent injection if TDI/TCLI OPEN.

No HWC change: update of the controls software. (3) Updated strategy to block collimator motors position limits are reached:

- Ring: collimator stop to avoid running into the
- Feature partly DISABLED for injection prov
- Requires checks for all collimators: shared



Collimator limits as a function of β^*









- Redundancy with respect to time functions. Will dump if TCTs are not set according to *.
- Completely separated chain of interlocks.
- Robust implementation: unfrequent changes.
- Different limits possible for individual IP or overall minimum of β^{*}.
- Also available for in IP3/7 collimators!



Details in an Engineering Spec





Date:2010-12-20

Engineering Specification

2011 MODIFICATION OF THE LHC COLLIMATOR CONTROLS RELEVANT FOR MACHINE PROTECTION

Abstract

This document describes the modifications of the control system of the LHC collimators foreseen for the 2010 shutdown. Only the changes relevant for machine protections are discussed. The changes proposed here will be effective for the 2011 beam operation.

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Collimator test planning





Plot by M. Albert, R. Giachino

- Development still ongoing.
- New signals in the timing only available at the end of next week.
- Two weeks to perform the setup and perform machine protection tests.
- Tight schedule but so far on track. If unforeseen problems, decision on roll-back to 2010 software at end of next week.

Collimator beam-based setup





- (1) Reference halo generated with primary collimators (TCPs) close to 3-5 sigmas.
- (2) "Touch" the halo with the other collimators around the ring (**both sides**) \rightarrow <u>local beam position</u>.
- (3) Re-iterate on the reference collimator to determine the relative aperture \rightarrow <u>local beam size</u>.
- (4) Retract the collimator to the correct settings.

Tedious procedure that must be repeated for each machine configuration.

Beam-based parameters entered manually in big tables used for function setting generation. S. Redaelli, Cham2011, 26-01-2011



panel

Setup in practice







Semi-automated alignment tool



New application panel under development

🔟 🔻 RBA: gh	valent						
ile Settings R	eset Mo	re displa	ys Help)			
Jaw corners Positions/Angles			Increr	nent	Semi-Auto	Setup	
	Semi	automa	tic setup	using in	crements		
Left PO	SIT [um]:	10.0		-		Apply Left	1
Right PO	SIT (um):	0.0		-	A	pply Righ	t
						Stop all!	
BLM Stop Va	alue (au);	5.0E-6		·			
Time Interv	val [sec]:	1.0		-			

- Semi-automated setup functionality:
 - Choose BLM threshold;
 - Choose repetition rate;
 - Choose jaw and step size.
- Automated collection of beam-based parameters for whole system.
- Need tuning up...
- Working on full automated for 2012 (direct data from BLM system).
- PhD thesis work by G. Valentino.





Introduction 2010 operational experience Changes for 2011 **Improvements after 2011** - IR3 changes Integrated BPM design - Optimized layout in IP2 **Conclusions**



IR3 collimation upgrade



(1) Catch local losses in the dispersion suppressor (DS): two DS collimators per beam

- Layout change of the DS: moving dipoles to create space;
- New design of warm collimators.

(2) Combine momentum/betatron cleaning in IP3 by adding 5 vertical collimators per beam

- Standard technology of Phase I.
- Essentially using existing slots.
- New production chain for building the missing collimators.



New IP3 schematic layout (by A. Rossi)



Details: Review of DS work, July 2010: <u>http://indico.cern.ch/conferenceDisplay.py?confId=100156</u>



New DS layout (IR3-Left)





J. Coupard, presented in the talk by V. Parma



Expected performance





- Updated simulations by **D. Wollmann** and A. Rossi
- 7 TeV case, nominal parameters, perfect machine.
- Cleaning below quench limit for nominal and ultimate intensity.
- Simulations with imperfection are ongoing. Expect to be less sensitive.



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- (1) Simulations indicate that we can reach nominal performance at 7 TeV. To be confirmed with detailed error model (imperfections).
- (2) This assumes that the impedance is stabilized (transverse damper, Landau octupoles).
- (3) New layout improves by a factor 80-100 the radiation to electronics (FLUKA simulations).
- (4) Somewhat faster setup (less collimators) until we get BPM-integrated design.



BPM-integrated design



Button 1 at upstream port on D side Distance from Jaw face: 10 mm







A. Dallocchio for the MME team

- BPM bottoms integrated in the collimator jaws to measure the local beam position.
- Benefits:

Reduce setup time from 15-20 min to ~ 10 s; Continuous monitoring during standard OP.

- Prototype built: EN-MME, BE-BI, Coll. Team
- SPS beam tests in 2010 as proof of principle of this concept: very promising results!

Preliminary results of SPS beam tests





- Comparison between standard centring method based on beam losses.
- BPM response versus known change of collimator gap position.
- Various tests of signal linearity
- Effect of radiation on the BPM signal



Effect of radiation showers







- Showers induced by an upstream collimator.
- No indication of BLM signal being affected by beam losses.
- Promising preliminary results that indicate that we will be able to use the BPMs also for small gaps in the LHC operational conditions.



How it will help the LHC



Gain a factor ~ 100 in setup time of one collimator.

Continuous local orbit monitoring:

important for maintaining the machine protection conditions and to preserve the collimation hierarchy.

- Improved operational flexibility in the setup of machine configurations, in particular in critical regions like the IPs.
- Reduced constraints on tight orbit stability fill-to-fill: collimator setup becomes possible at every fill.

Unfortunately:

Implementation in the LHC does not look feasible even for 2013. Design not completely frozen. Lead time to get collimator produced.

Quick plug-in concept: short shutdowns can be used for installation.



Optimized TCT layout in IP2





- ALICE ZDC partly on the shade of vertical collimators TCTVBs. Detector wishes in conflict with the machine protection constraints.
- A technical solution has been found in order to change the collimation layout in the LSS2 keeping the same protection level and without shadowing the ALICE ZDC. The proposal consists in having the same collimation layout as in LSS1 and LSS5, i.e. both TCTVA and TCTH close to D2 behind the ZDC
- Required production and installation of 2 new TCTVA!
- No indication major show stoppers.
- Details discussed at the next LMC (D. Macina).

Full details in a recent meeting: <u>http://indico.cern.ch/conferenceDisplay.py?confId=121482</u>

On the agenda of the next LMC (D. Macina)



Conclusions



The collimator phase I system was fully commissioned in 2010!

- 100 movable collimators were operational and delivered the expected cleaning.

The operational experience is very positive <u>but</u>:

- Cleaning limitations for nominal performance are encountered as predicted.
- System setup is lengthly. Poses important constrains on the LHC operation.
- Radiation effects can become a limiting factor.

Improvements are being implemented already for 2011.

- We implemented **additional redundancy** to the Mach. Prot. functionality: BetaStar gap limits, improved injection protection interlocks.
- Semi-automated alignment tools to speed-up the collimator alignment.
- Tight re-commissioning schedule but fully on track so far.

Collimation improvements beyond 2011:

- Focus on the IR3 combined system (will verify the principle of DS upgrades).
- Important gains from BPM design strong OP motivation to advance that?
- Optimized layout of IP2 seems under control.

Very rich program for future further beyond - not for this talk.



Collimator collaborators











Reserve slides







- Same energy limits of cleaning collimators used to stop injection if TDI/TCLI OUT
- Redundant and robust (unfrequent changes); independent of OP sequences.
- Already fully operational for the TCDI in the transfer lines.
- In addition, injection protection collimators will be able to move across the limits: partially reduce change of settings.

S. Redaelli, Cham2011, 26-01-2011

Details worked out with the Injection team (Bren&Verena)











Example simulations for DS collimators in IR7.

DS collimators catch off-momentum halo that, with imperfection, causes additional losses in the arcs downstream.

Reduced sensitivity to imperfection because "dirty" leakage is caught early only (TBC by detailed simulations.)

S. Redaelli, Cham2011, 26-01-2011



System performance - ions





Before dumping, we noticed that the Q9 magnets at either sides of IP7 had QPS problems (L7: same as yesterdayl R7: fip communication problem, also induced by radiation according to Reiner). These issues required access. As Reiner was available for preparing the software upgrate for automatic re-start of the QPS units, we decided to do it now and deploy it for the two magnets.

Statistics on the QPS trips: 1) 9L7: 02hll (~2h after end of ramp) 2) 9L7: 03h24 (~4.5h after end of ramp) 3) 9R7: 08h01 (~9h after end of ramp)

LHC eLog, Nov. 13th, 2010



QPS trip history





Three trips in 3 consecutive physics fills (Nov. 12th-14th), requiring accesses in the tunnel. Partly fixed by automatic reboot.