MEASUREMENTS OF HEAVY ION BEAM LOSSES FROM COLLIMATION

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Outline

- Introduction and motivation: Collimation of ions in LHC
- Simulation tools
- Experimental setup in SPS
- Comparison of measured and simulated losses in SPS
- Conclusion

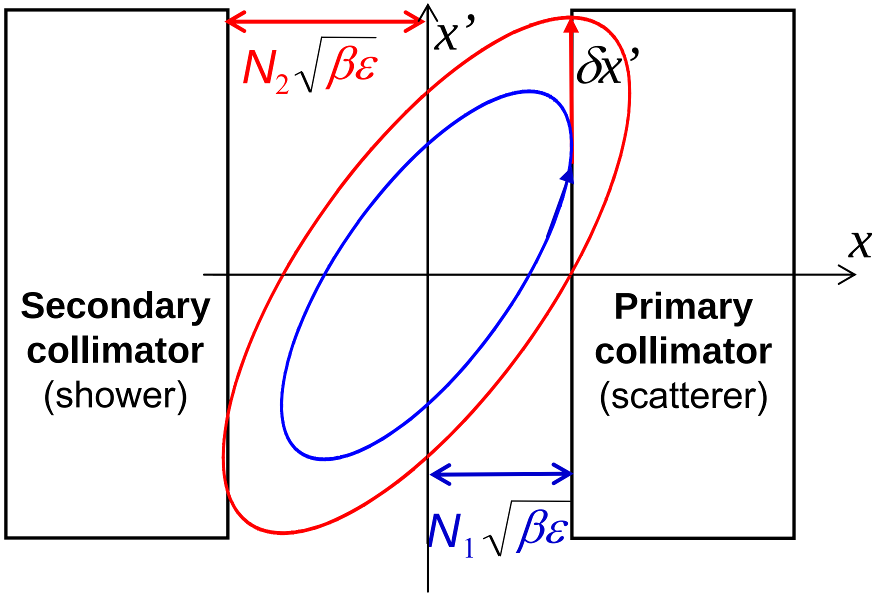
Motivation: Pb^{82+} ions in LHC

The LHC will run ~1 month/year with heavy ions.

	$^{208}Pb^{82+}$ ions	Protons
Energy per nucleon	2.76 TeV	7 TeV
Number of bunches	592	2808
Particles per bunch	7×10^7	1.15×10^{11}
Bunch spacing	100 ns	25 ns
Peak luminosity	10^{27} cm^{-2} s^{-1}	10^{34} cm^{-2} s^{-1}
Stored energy per beam	3.81 MJ	350 MJ

- **Because of the high stored beam energy, efficient collimation is necessary for machine protection to avoid quenches**
- **Collimation system optimized for proton operation**
- **Although beam power is 100 times less in the LHC Pb^{82+} beam, the collimation inefficiency is a factor 40 higher than for protons**

Collimation of ions



Necessary condition to hit secondary collimator:

$$\delta x' > \sqrt{\frac{\left(N_2^2 - N_1^2\right)\varepsilon_N}{\gamma_{REL}\beta_{TWISS}}},$$

(J.B. Jeanneret PRSTAB 081001, 1998)

Ions in the LHC: $\delta x' > 7\mu\mathrm{rad}$

RMS MCS angle of 2.76 A TeV Pb^{82+} ions on graphite: ~4.7 μ rad/m$^{1/2}$

⇒ ~2 m of collimator needed to give necessary kick

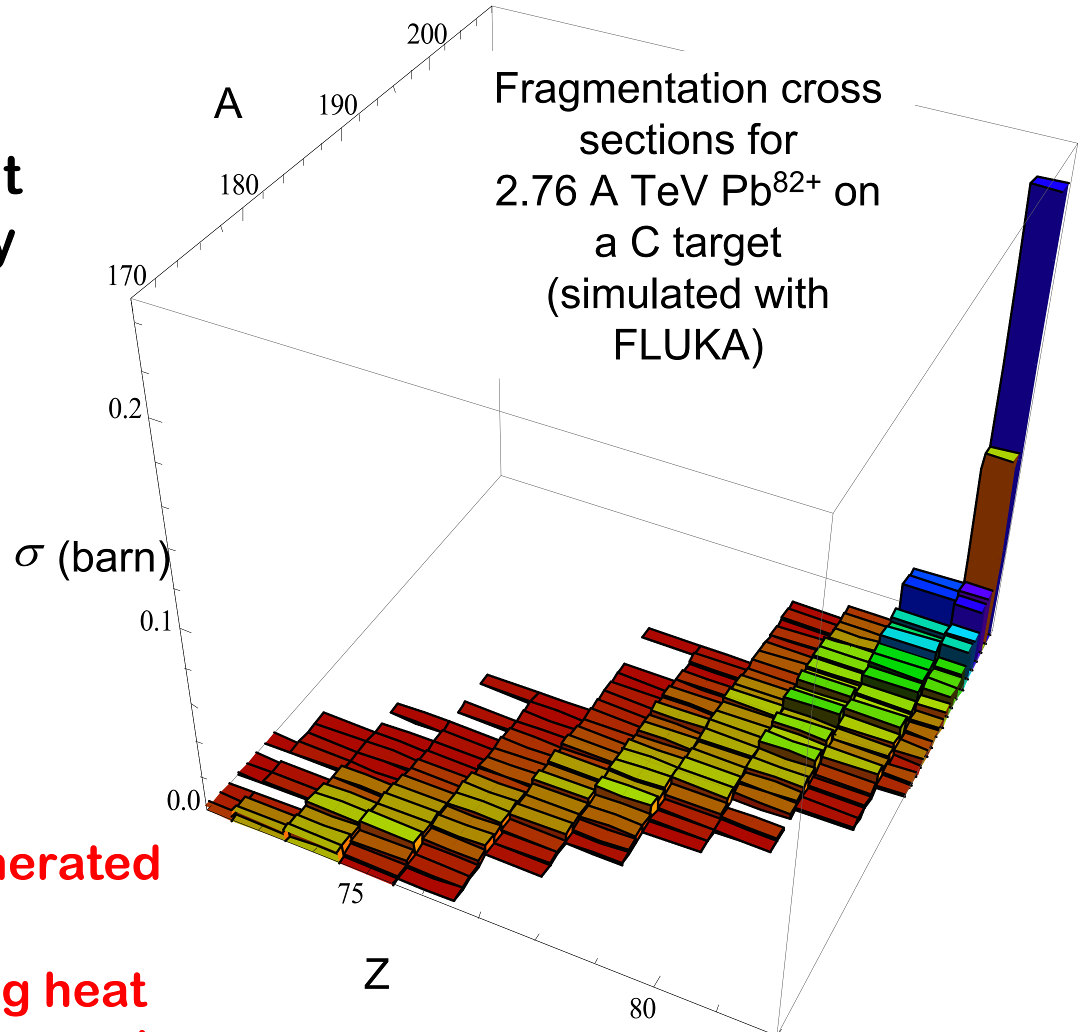
Nuclear interaction length of 2.76 A TeV Pb^{82+} ions on graphite: ~2.5 cm (compare protons: 38 cm)
Electromagnetic dissociation length: ~19 cm

Ions are likely to undergo nuclear fragmentation before the necessary angle is obtained!

Collimation of ions (2)

⇒ **Production of isotopes (Pb_{207}, Pb_{206}, Tl_{203} etc) with different Z/A ratio (different rigidity), not intercepted by secondary collimator, assuming the same collimation optics as for protons.**

$$\delta = \frac{Z_0}{A_0}\frac{A}{Z}(1+\delta_{\mathrm{kin}}) - 1$$



Fragments follow the locally generated dispersion.

May be lost downstream, causing heat deposition in superconducting magnets.

The ICOSIM program

Optical tracking

- Linear + leading order in chromatic effects, thin sextupoles.
- MAD-X optics files and aperture tables

Particle-matter interaction in collimator

- FLUKA (A. Fasso, A. Ferrari, J. Ranft, P. Sala et al). Used for the SPS study
- Fragmentation cross-sections from RELDIS & ABRATION/ABLATION routines (Igor Pshenichnov) + simple Monte Carlo of MSC and ionization. Faster, but less accurate. Used for previous LHC studies

Output

- Impact coordinates
- Collimation efficiencies

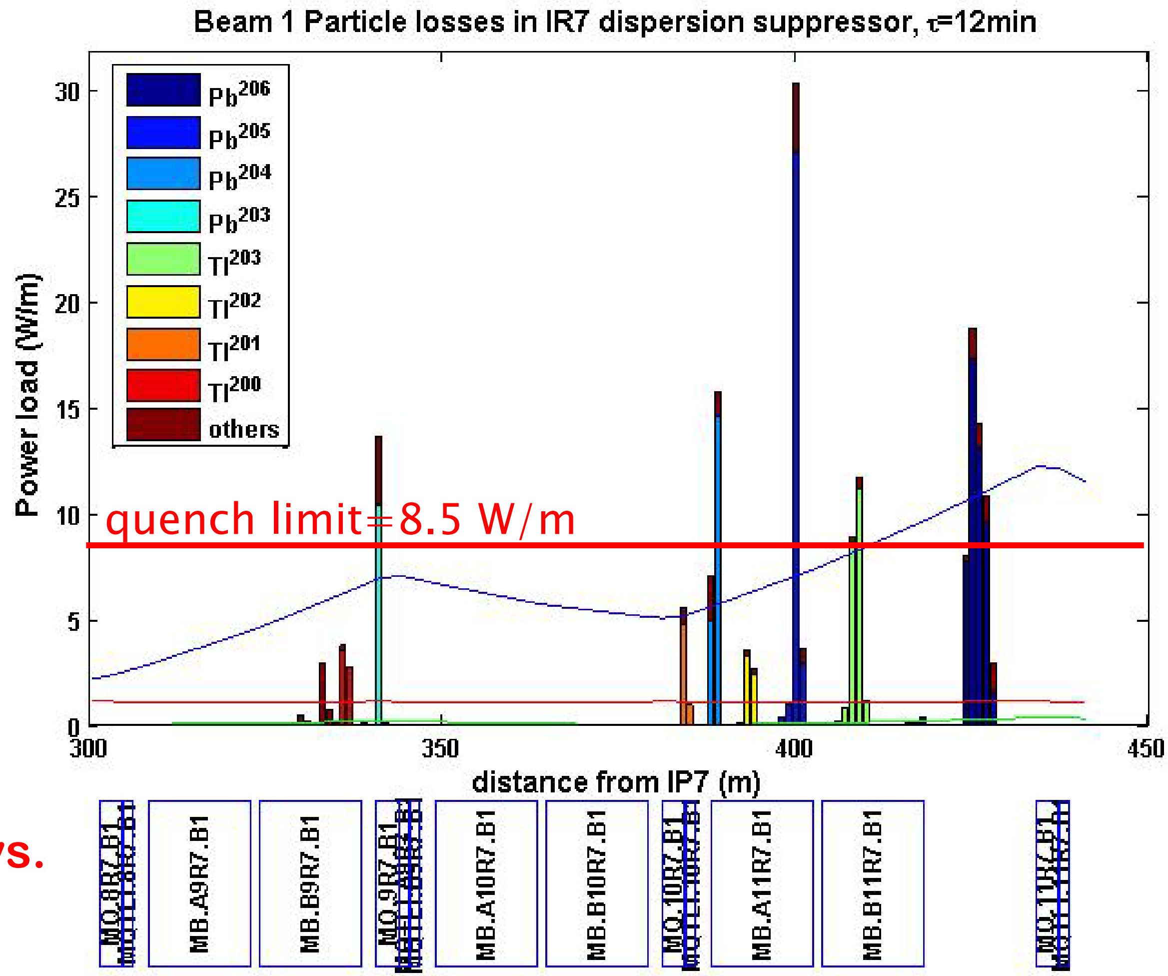
(For more details, see H. Braun et al in EPAC04)

EPAC2004: Results for the LHC

- Nominal LHC ion luminosity may be limited due to quenches induced by fragments

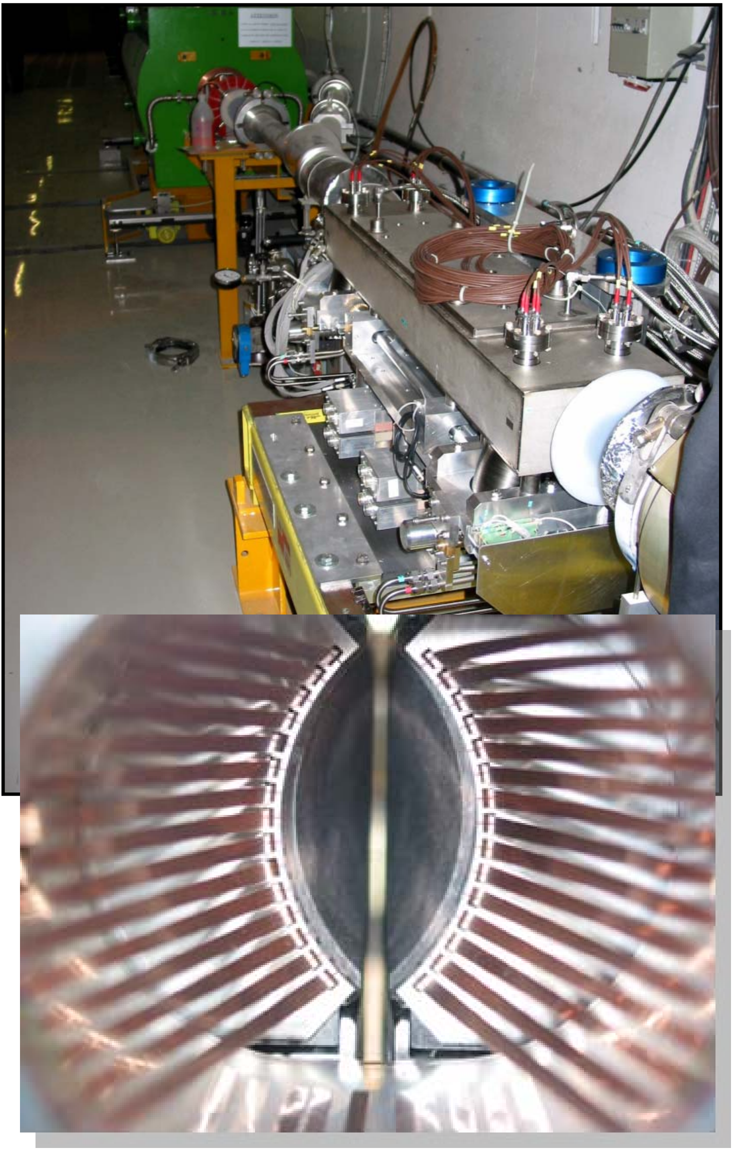
- Uncertainties:
  - Quench limit
  - Fragmentation cross sections
  - Impact distribution on collimator
  - Presumed single beam lifetime

Benchmark of simulation vs. data needed to confirm predicted behaviour and quantify uncertainties
(except quench limit)

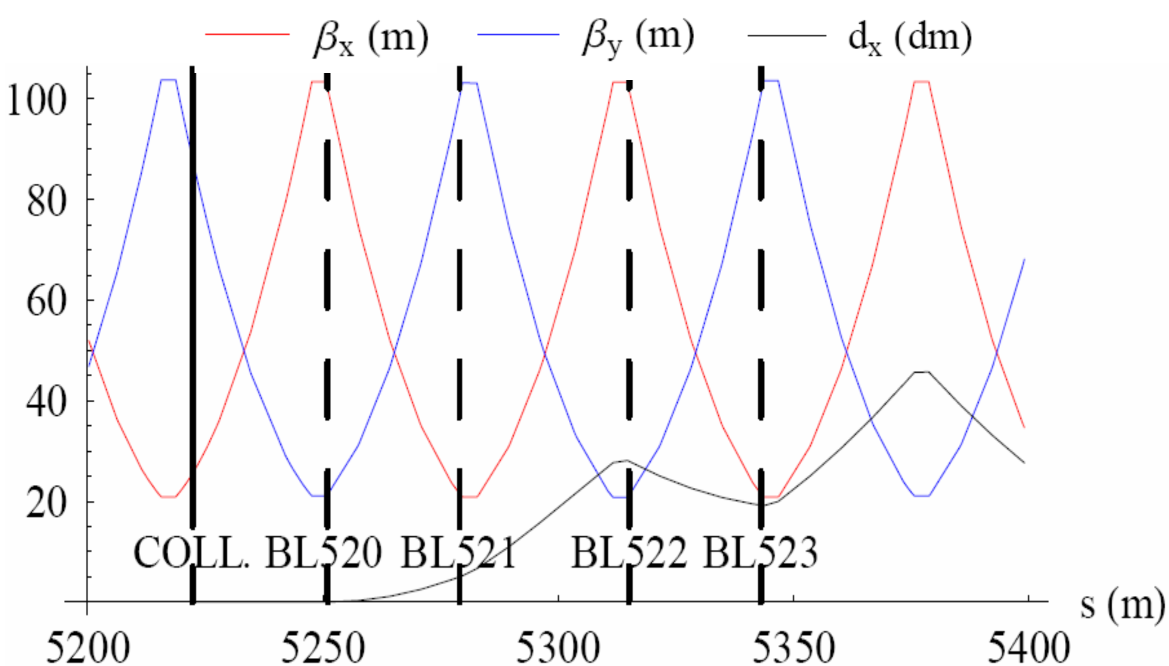


Dispersion suppressor after IR7
assuming single beam lifetime drops to 12 min

SPS experiment

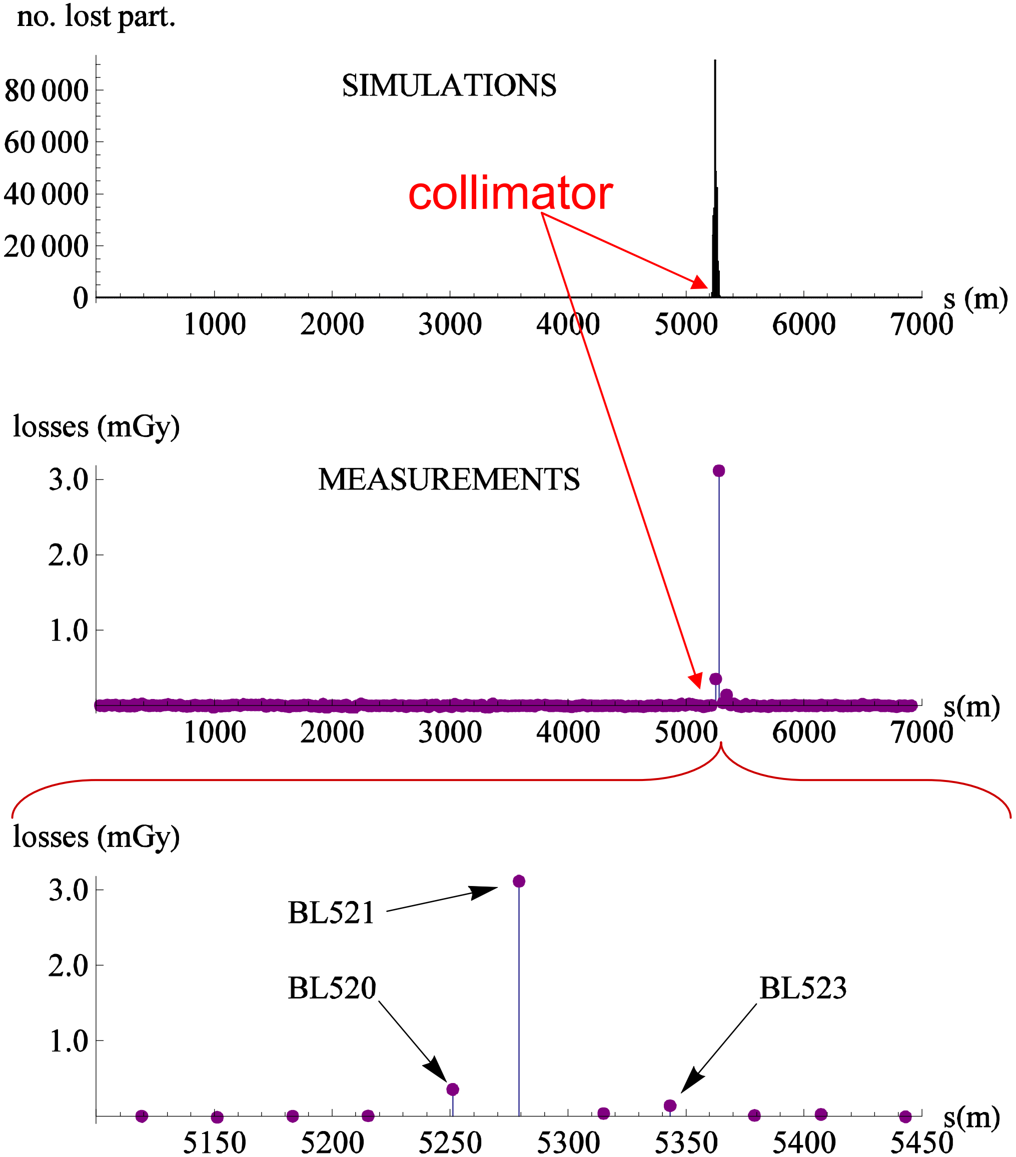


- Prototype of LHC secondary collimator installed in SPS (2 independent carbon jaws in hor. plane)
- 106.4 GeV/nucleon coasting Pb^{82+} beam
- Jaws moved in and out to create losses, typical steps 0.1-1 mm
- Losses measured by 216 BLMs (ionization chambers) around the SPS ring
- 270 GeV coasting proton beam for comparison



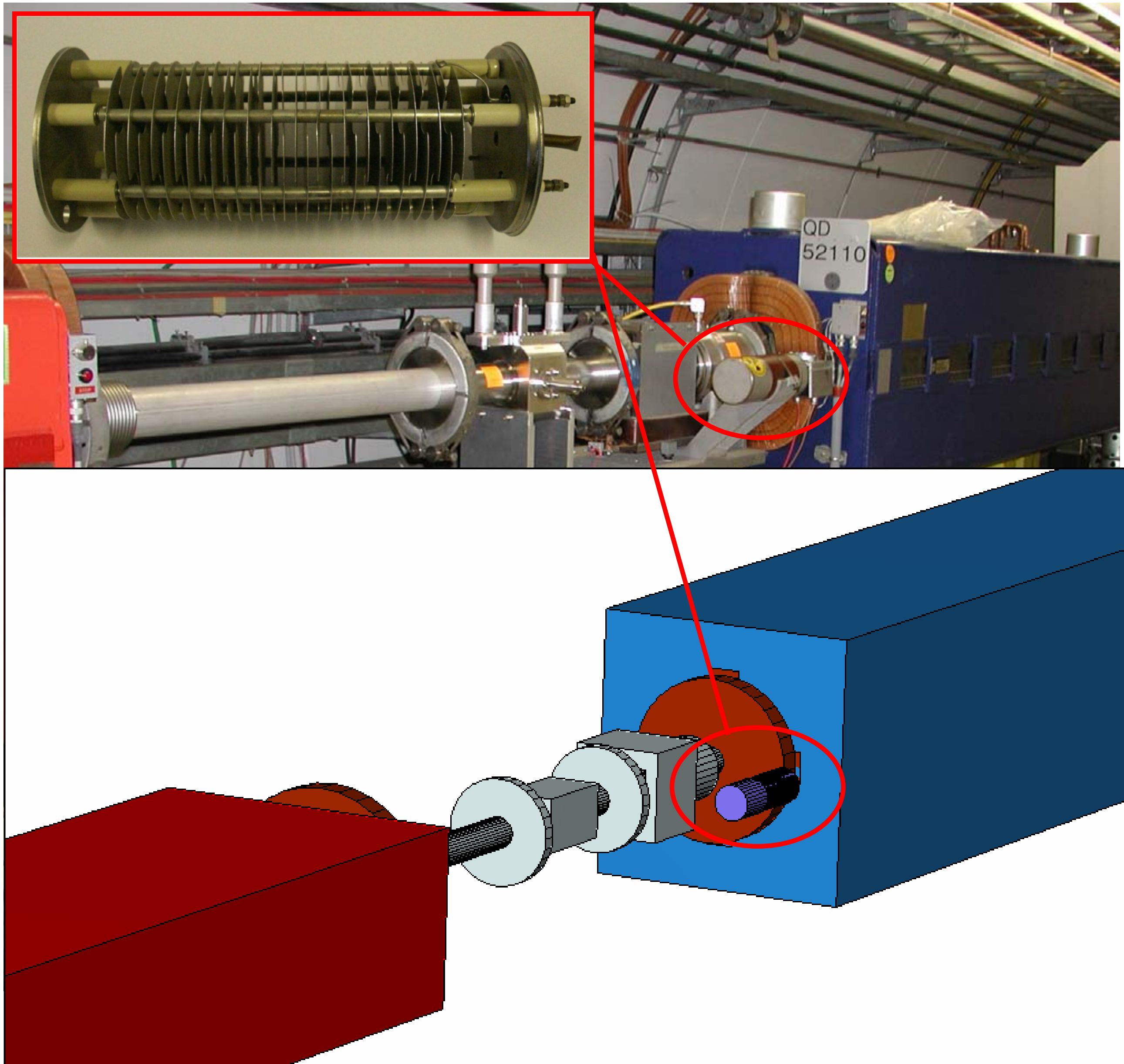
Qualitative comparison

- Simulated impact positions plotted with 5 m binning
- One main loss location, just downstream of collimator
- Background (loss map without movement) subtracted
- Good agreement qualitatively – main loss peak well reproduced
- Studying closest BLMs quantitatively



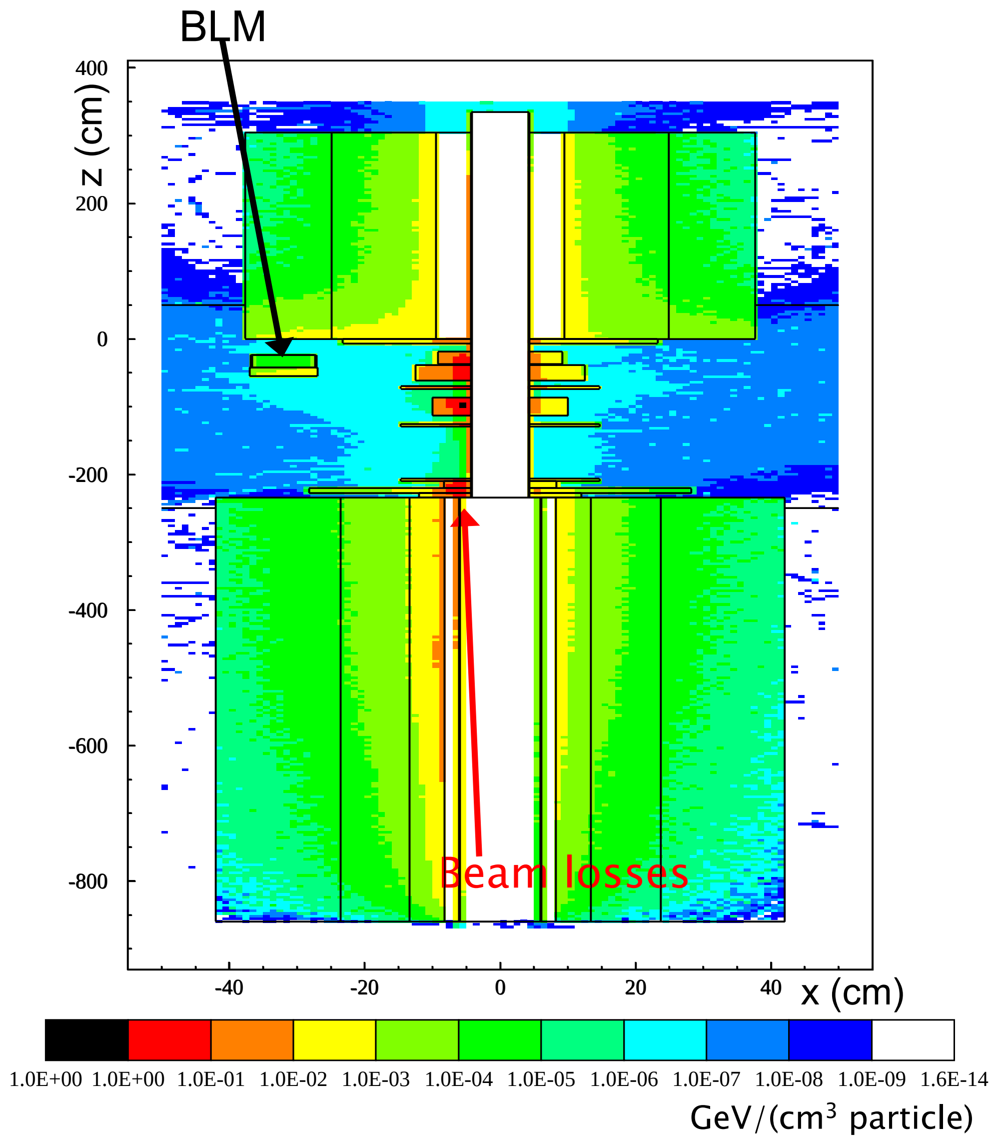
Quantitative comparison

- Considering not only impact location, but absolute BLM signal
- Particle-matter interaction of losses in geometry taken into account
- 3D geometry around each BLM in SPS implemented in FLUKA



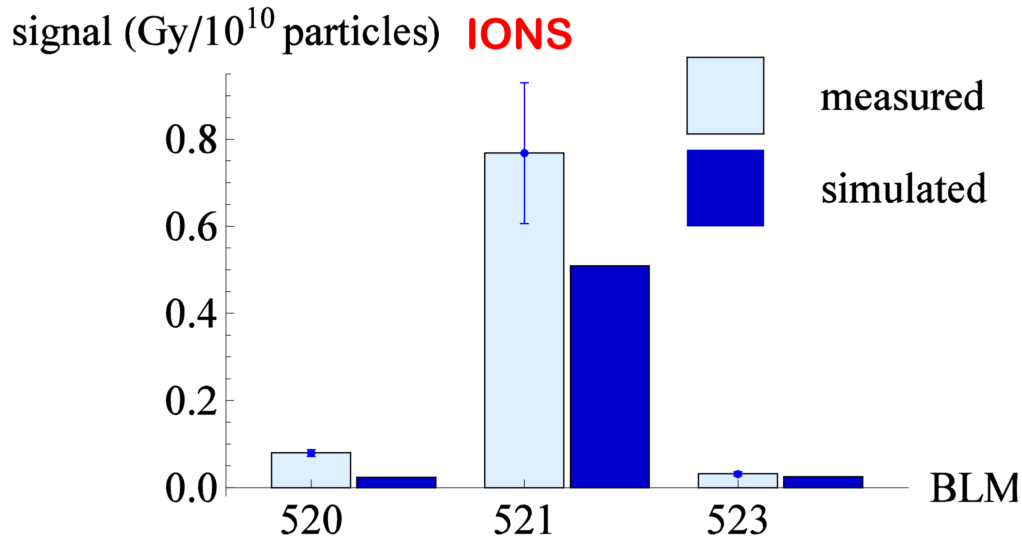
Quantitative comparison (2)

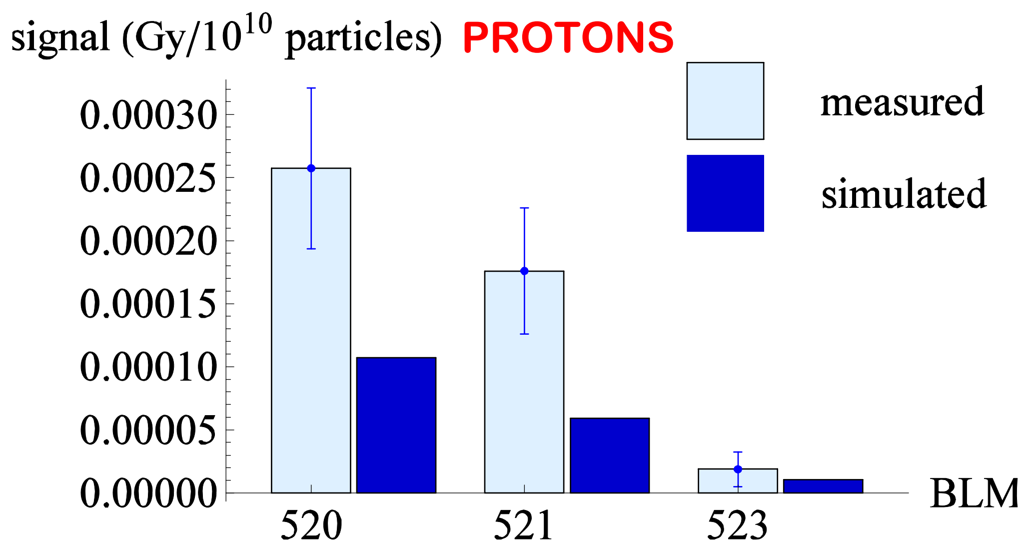
- Impact coordinates from tracking fed as starting conditions into FLUKA
- Energy deposition in BLM gas scored
- Simulating the BLMs closest to the collimator with the strongest signal (520, 521,523)
- Both Pb^{82+} ions and protons simulated



Results of SPS experiment

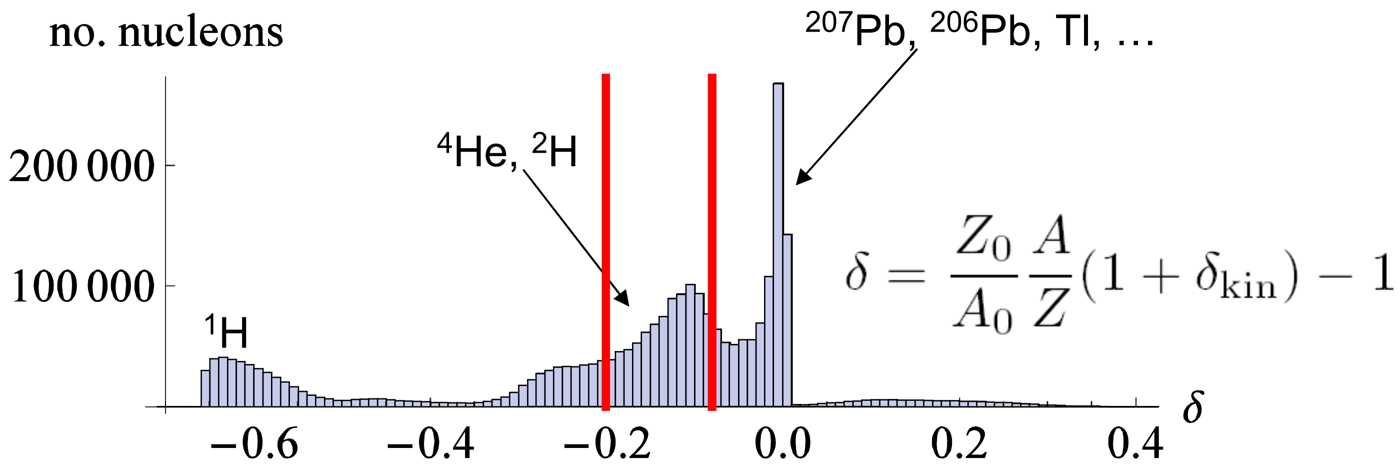
- Qualitative difference ions-protons
- Ions lost due to dispersion, protons mainly due to large angles
- Negligible ion losses predicted and simulated at BL522
- Good agreement within estimated errors

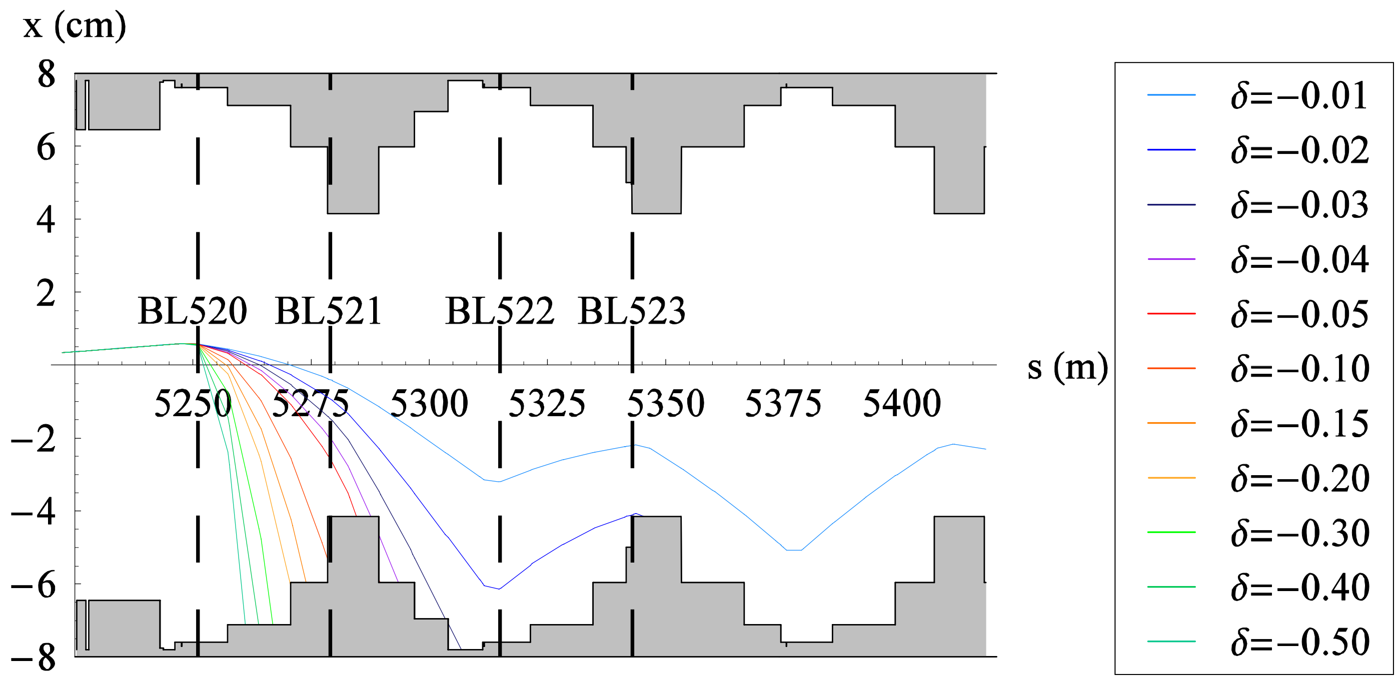




Dispersive ion orbits in SPS

- Aperture limitations cut out different parts of spectrum
- Wide range of fragments lost close to BL521
- Isotopes close to ^{208}Pb lost at BL523, close to LHC situation





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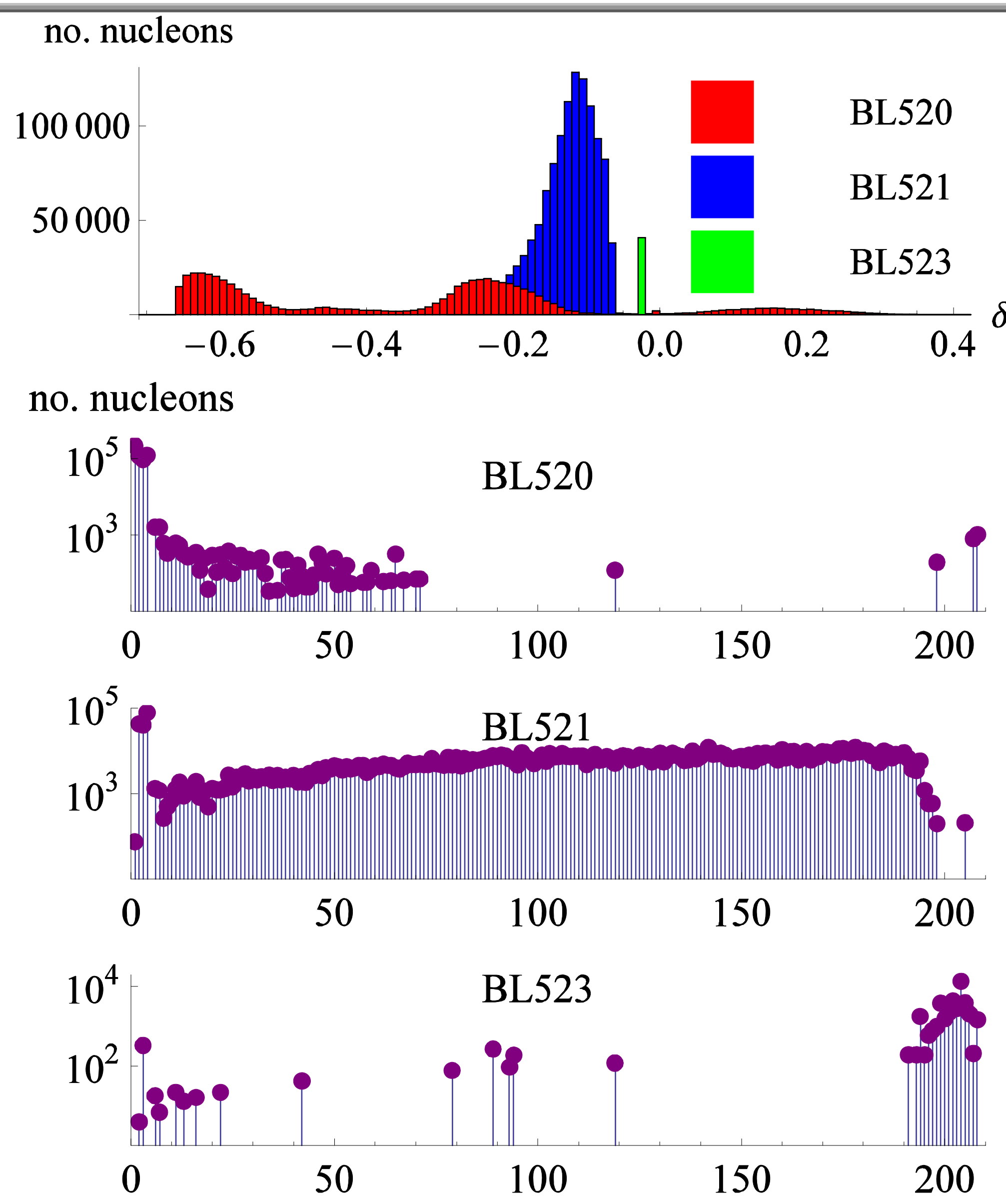

Conclusion

- Experiment on Pb^{82+} ion collimation in SPS motivated by need to benchmark simulations for LHC
- Results confirm qualitatively different loss patterns for beams of heavy nuclei (dispersive) and protons (angular)
- Loss patterns understood in terms of dispersive orbits of isotopes created by electromagnetic and nuclear interactions in collimator material
- Simulations with ICOSIM + FLUKA reproduce measurements within estimated uncertainties, not only in terms of loss positions but also in absolute BLM signals

Acknowledgements

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