

First experience of crystal collimators during LHC special runs and plans for the future

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HL-LHC PROJEC



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Outline

- I. Introduction
- II. Collimation challenges and schemes
- III. Crystal performance during special physics run
- IV. Future plans for crystals
- V. Conclusions

For more details: <u>D. Mirarchi et al., Phys. Rev. Applied 14, 064066 (2020)</u>



LHC operation and special runs with protons

- Standard LHC operation with proton beams: ~10¹⁴ protons per circulating beam at 6.5 TeV
- **Special physics run** in October 2018 requested by Forward Physics community:
 - Low intensity and energy: ~10¹¹ protons per beam at 450 GeV
 - **Higher** β^* (optical function at Interaction Points, IPs)
- Goal: measurement of proton-proton elastic cross section and extrapolation of nuclear part at low momentum transfer



- Detectors housed in movable (vertical) Roman Pots by ATLAS (ALFA) and TOTEM collaborations
 - As close as possible to circulating beams Target distance: 3 σ (r.m.s. beam width)

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Dedicated **optics** and **collimation** settings needed to reduce detector background...

Collimation challenges for the special run



CERN

Principles of crystal collimation

- Crystals can trap charged particles in potential well between highly ordered atomic planes: **channeling**
- Bent crystals can efficiently steer halo particles: equivalent magnetic field of hundreds of Tesla at the LHC top energy
- 4 Silicon crystals installed in IR7: studied to improve LHC beam cleaning
- Identified as suitable alternative for special physics run







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Preparatory crystal collimation studies

• Crystal collimation settings optimized and performance evaluated via **simulation campaign**

More relaxed margins and potentially improved performance thanks to more efficient halo removal





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Overview of the special physics run



- Crystals deployed with automatic sequence directly in optimal channeling
- Standard scheme: frequent rescraping needed to mitigate background rate increasing over time (~6 min once every hour)
- Crystal scheme: no scraping required

10% more efficient data taking with crystals

• Measured background in **good agreement with simulations** (with detailed modelization of detectors and layout)



Background rate analysis in simulations



- Is the crystal scheme able to dispose of halo particles faster?
- Extensive simulation studies to verify number of turns required to remove particles after first interaction with collimation system

Less turns required on average to remove halo particles with crystals

Slower multiturn halo population

Reduced background rate at detectors

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Background hit pattern at Roman Pots



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Pattern comparison with simulations





ALFA pattern analysis in simulations

- What is the origin of the pattern observed at AFLA Beam 2 Roman Pots?
- High-statistics simulations (10⁸ particles) to study history of particles hitting detectors
- Particles can escape crystal before acquiring full deflection: dechanneling



Pattern could be optimized in future runs ٠



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Crystal collimation for HL-LHC

- Outcome of low-intensity special physics run was crucial milestone to show maturity and reliability of the system
- Upcoming HL-LHC upgrade: increased stored energy requires upgrade of present collimation system to reduce losses at limiting locations (cold region of IR7)
- Crystal collimation in operation with high-intensity proton beams still challenging: special absorber required to withstand power deposition of channeled halo



- Standard secondary collimator can **safely absorb channeled halo with high-intensity ion beams**: crystal collimation can be used
- Operational tests with high-intensity Pb ion beams in 2018: different configurations tested for use in operation

Demonstration of reduced leakage at limiting locations of the machine

Crystal collimation included in HL-LHC baseline for operation with Pb ion beams as of Run 3 (starting 2022)

Conclusions

- First use of crystal collimation in a physics run at the LHC during the 2018 special run with high β*: background at ALFA and TOTEM detectors significantly reduced thanks to faster halo removal
- Crystals deployed efficiently directly in optimal channeling orientation: reliability of hardware and control systems
- **Results in agreement with simulations**: confidence in predicting power and potential for further optimization in future runs



- Crucial milestone: together with demonstrated performance with Pb ion beams, contributed to inclusion of crystal collimation in HL-LHC baseline
- More applications to advanced techniques of beam extraction/manipulation and to fixed target experiments (Physics Beyond Colliders) currently under study







Thank you for your attention!



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