Crystal-assisted collimation at the LHC

12/10/2017 – PhD Seminars

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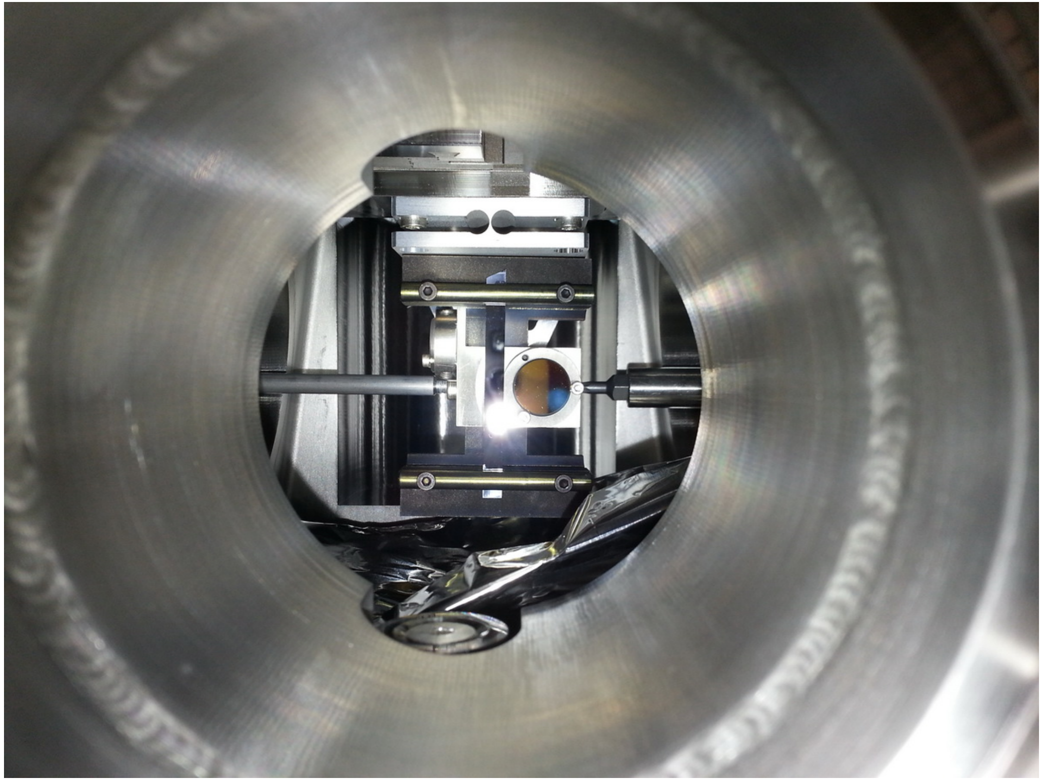
Outline

- Motivation
- Hadron beam collimation
  - collimation system
  - crystal-assisted collimation
- Scope of my PhD
- Device & Layout
- Experimental Results
  - Channeling Assessment
  - Cleaning Measurement
  - LHC ramp up test
- Simulations
- Conclusion



Strip silicon crystal. Installed on the horizontal goniometer in LHC.

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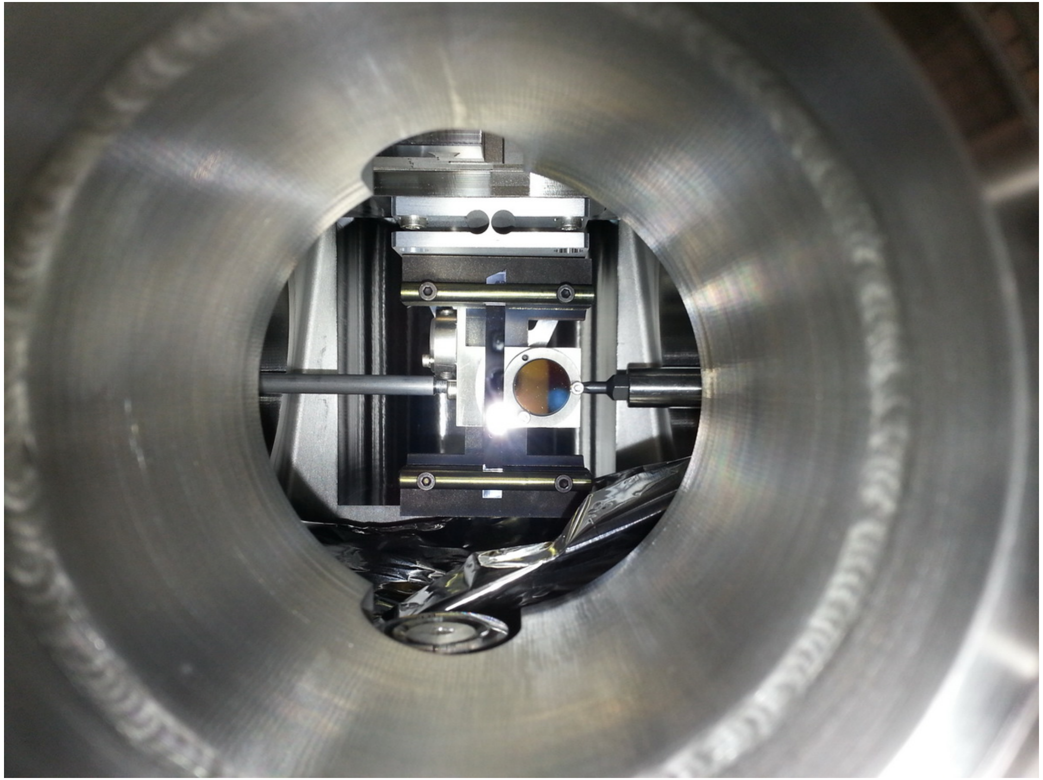

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Motivations

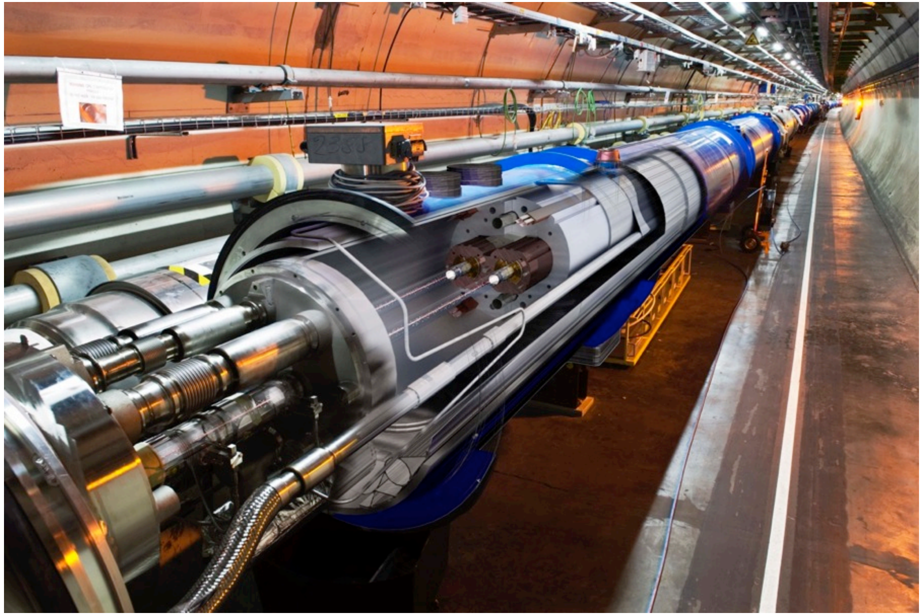
Superconducting magnets:

- T = 1.9 K
- quench limit ~ **15-50mJ/cm³**
- Aperture: r = 17/22 mm

Stored energy in the machine:

- LHC 2016: **280 MJ**
- LHC design: **360 MJ**

Factor 10^9-10^{10} between stored energy and quench limit ➔ *Collimation system is needed!*



For the HL-LHC is foreseen:

- Increased beam stored energy: 362MJ → 700MJ at 7 TeV
  - *Collimation cleaning versus quench limits of superconducting magnets*
- Larger bunch intensity (I_b=2.3x10^{11}p) in smaller emittance (2.0 μm)
  - *Collimation impedance versus beam stability*
- Operational efficiency is a must for HL-LHC!
  - *Collimators: high precision devices that must work in high radiation environment*
- Upgraded ion performance (6 x 10^{27}cm^{-2}s^{-1}, i.e. 6 x nominal)

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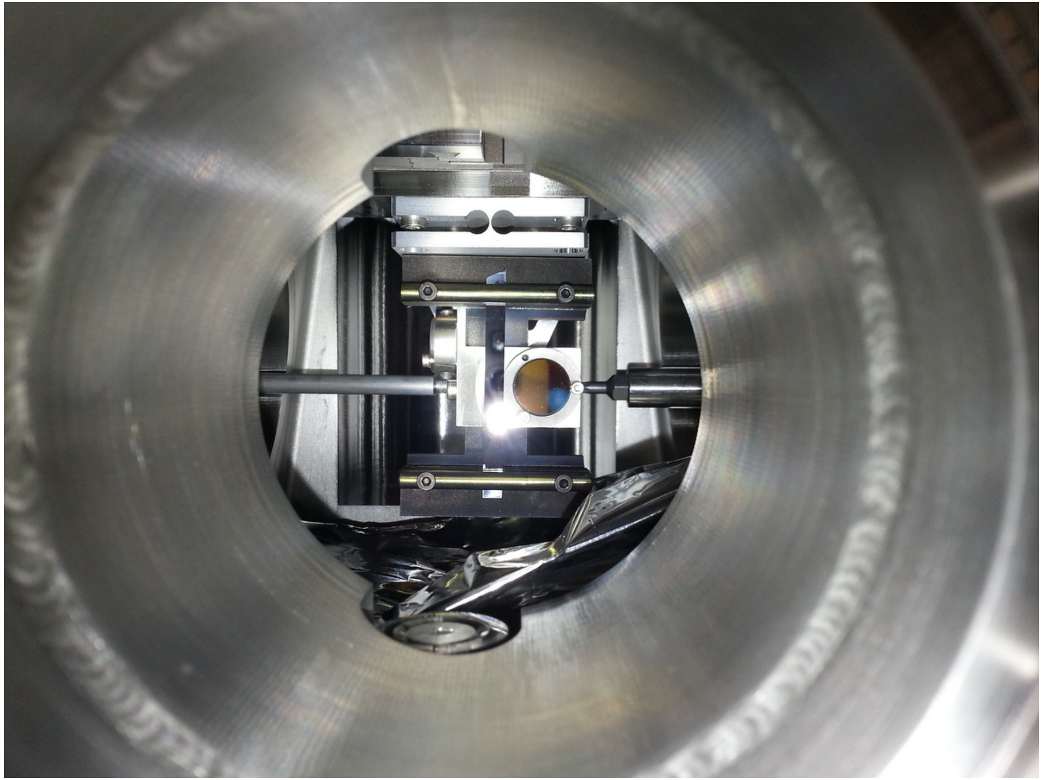

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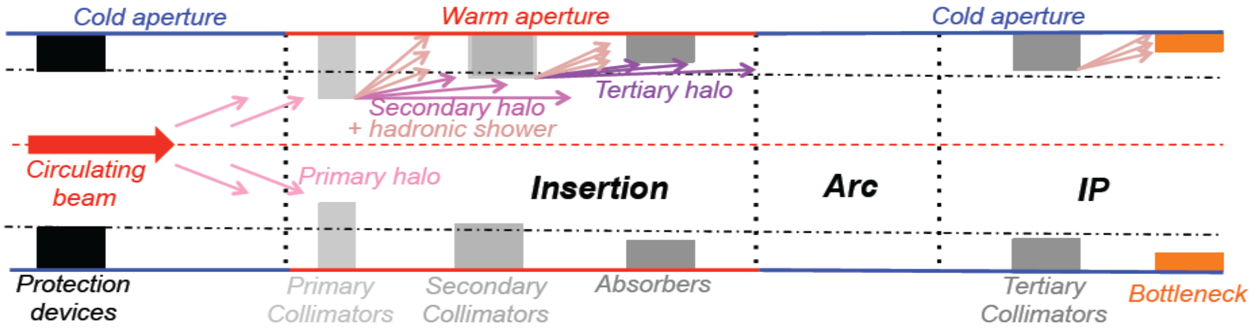
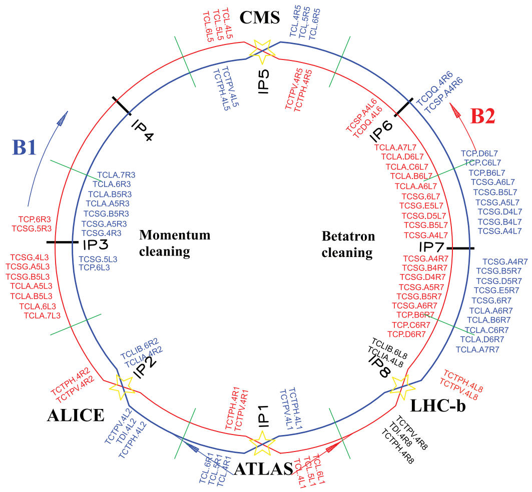
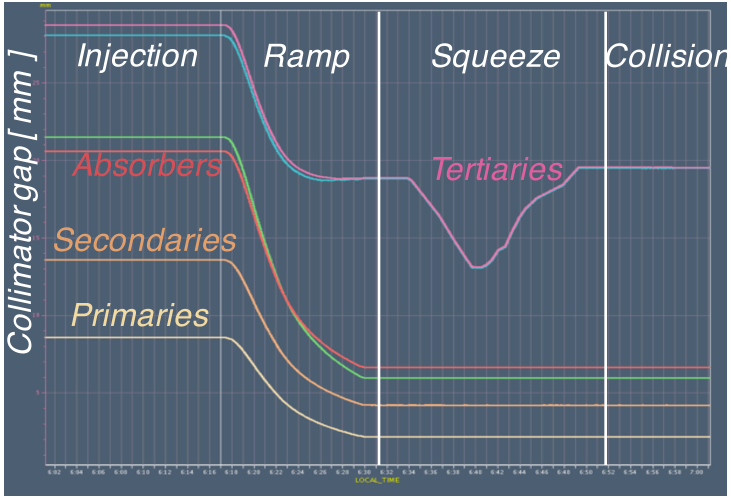
Collimation System @ LHC



- **Halo cleaning**: reduce the risk of magnet quenches
- **Concentration of losses/activation** in controlled areas
  Avoid many hot locations around the 27km-long tunnel
- Optimize **background** in the experiments
  Minimize the impact of halo losses on (no big issue for the LHC)





Multistage system of 50 collimators per beam.

LHC: only machine where collimation must be used continuously in operation

Collimation System @ LHC

<u>The cleaning efficiency</u> measured in the LHC is with the present system up to 10^{-4}

Main limitations

Proton beam

- Single diffractive events

  small deflection & non-negligible δp/p ➔ escape from insertion and are lost in the IR7-DS if δp/p > 10^{-2}

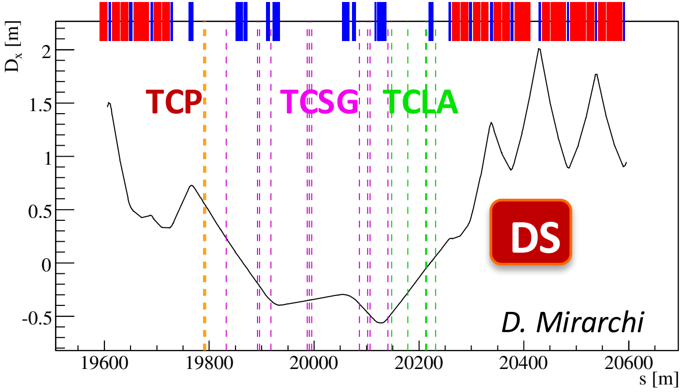
- Impedance

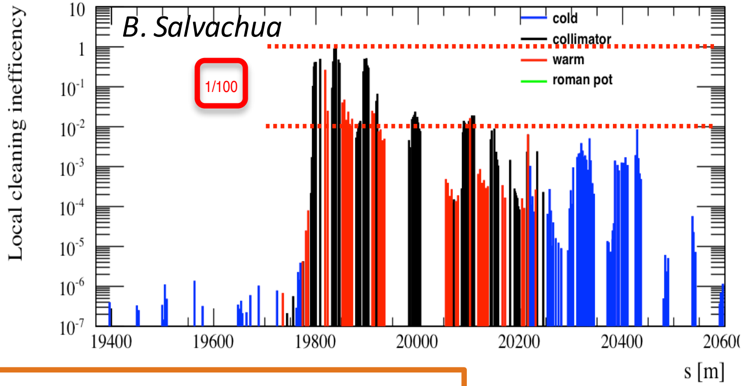
  Big number of collimators at small gap ➔ 90% contribution to whole machine impedance

Lead beam

- Fragmentation and dissociation events

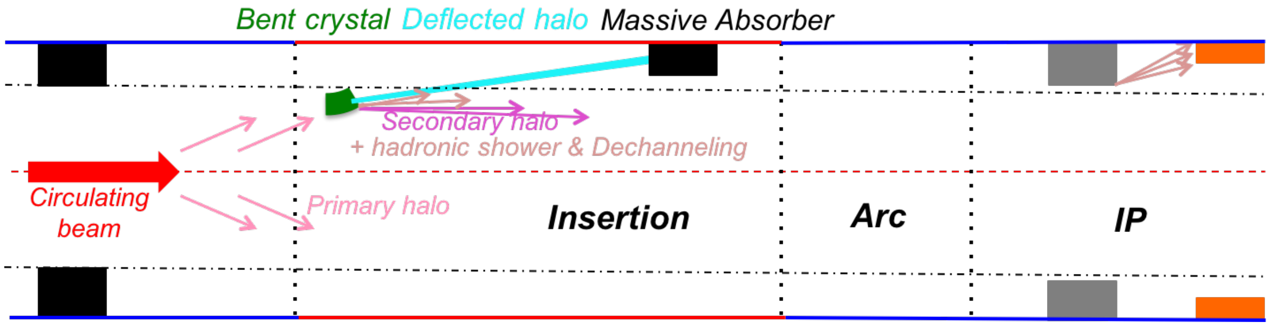
  particles with different magnetic rigidity (q/m)➔ lost in the IR7-DS reducing of two order of magnitude the collimation system performance wrt to proton collimation





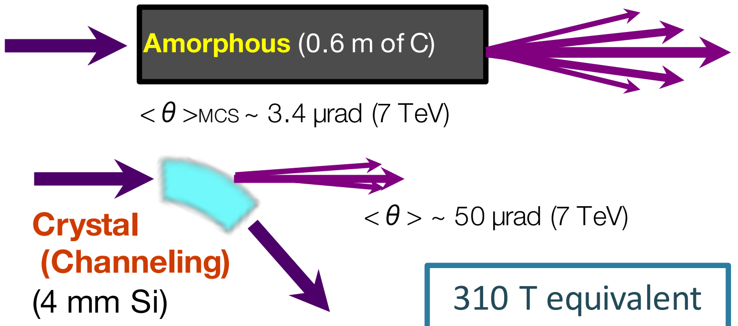
Limitations to be assesed during Run III

Crystal-assisted collimation



<u>Advantages</u> of crystal collimation at the LHC:

- Improve **collimation cleaning** (by a factor 10);
  Reducing off-momentum losses in DS
- Lower **impedance**;
  Less collimators at larger gaps
- Similar performances with both p and Pb;
  Main outcome for lead ion operation



310 T equivalent magnetic field!

Can we use crystal collimation to improve the LHC collimation performance?

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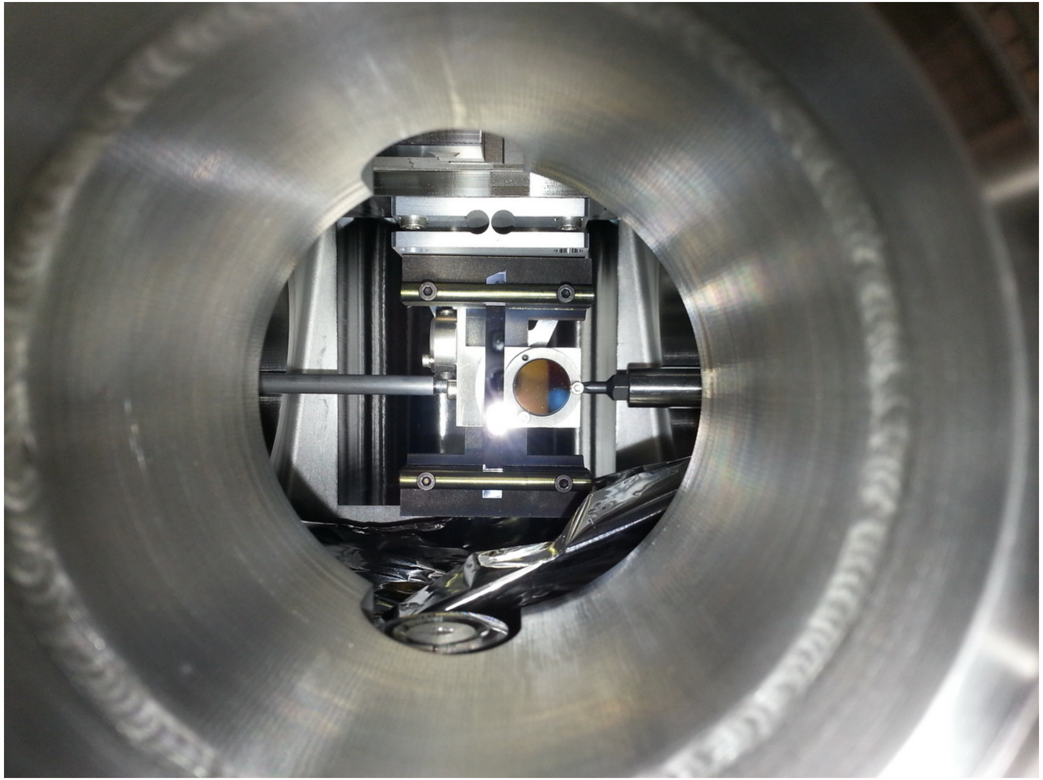

Strip silicon crystal. Installed on the horizontal goniometer in LHC.

Can crystal be used in LHC?

For the future HL-LHC an upgrade of the actual collimation system is required

request	baseline solution	drawback
Improve cleaning performances	11 T dipole with embedded collimator	Non satisfactory for ion collimation
Reduce impedance	New materials for collimators	

Crystal collimation *can improve the cleaning and reduce the impedance* and is one of the R&D subject

Still different challenges have to be addressed

- Can we have a sufficient angular accuracy?

  The acceptance angle for channeling is 2.5 µrad @ 6.5 TeV ➔ *goniometers with accuracy of 0.1 urad are required also stable throughout dynamic machine operation*

- Can crystal collimation improve the cleaning achieved with the actual system?

- Are crystal robust enough to maintain the same efficiency during a year of operation?

  NA62 and HiRadMat showed no damage for an equivalent 2 year LHC operation exposition

  New tests on HiRadMat performed this year, analysis after cool down will give more detail

- Can a single collimator absorb all the channeled beam energy?

  High energy confined in a small spot ➔ *a mini-dump is under investigation by collimation team*

Goals of PhD thesis

Now

The current work is aimed at experimentally assessing the performances of a Crystal-based Collimation system for halo cleaning of LHC beams.

The work can be summarized as

1. Understanding limitations of present Collimation System
2. Channeling assessment at LHC energy range for both proton and ion beams
3. Experimental assessment of crystal collimation performance in the LHC for both proton and ion beams
4. Understanding of experimental results in simulation
5. Design of new layouts for a complete crystal system on both beams

Where are we?

In recent years several Master/PhD works have been carried out in the Collimation Team towards a demonstration of the feasibility (simulations and/or measurements):

V. Previtali:	CERN-THESIS-2010-133 (2010, PhD)	*simulation code for SixTrack*
D. Mirarchi:	CERN-THESIS-2011-136 (2011, master)	*measurements on SPS*
	CERN-ACC-2015-0143 (2015, PhD)	*improvement of simulation tools and benchmark, design of the crystal system prototype installed in the LHC*
R. Rossi:	CERN-THESIS-2014-187 (2014, master);	*measurements on single pass for simulation benchmark*

The setup for the PhD is built on those works, especially for the simulation tool that I'm using every day

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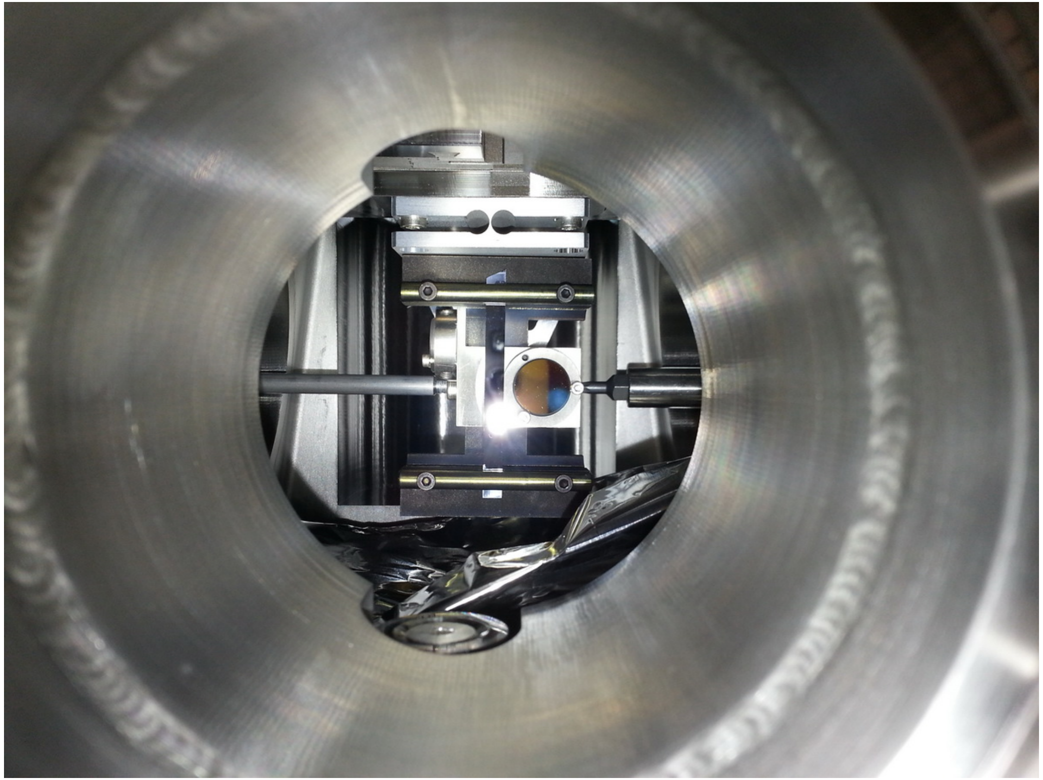

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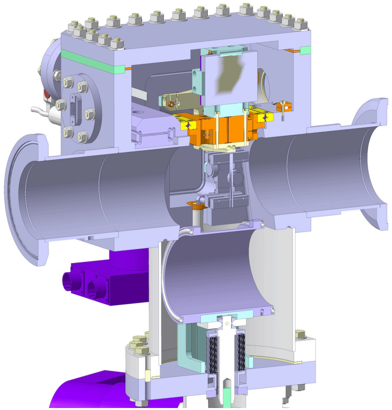
LHC Crystal Device

<u>Prototype system has been integrated in the LHC collimation layout</u>

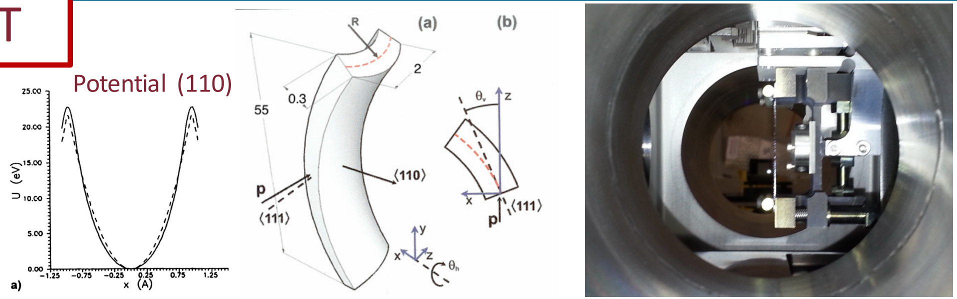
Two goniometers (one horizontal and one vertical) were installed in 2014 in positions where a secondary collimator could be used as absorber. Each is equipped with one crystal.

Two new devices have been installed on B2.

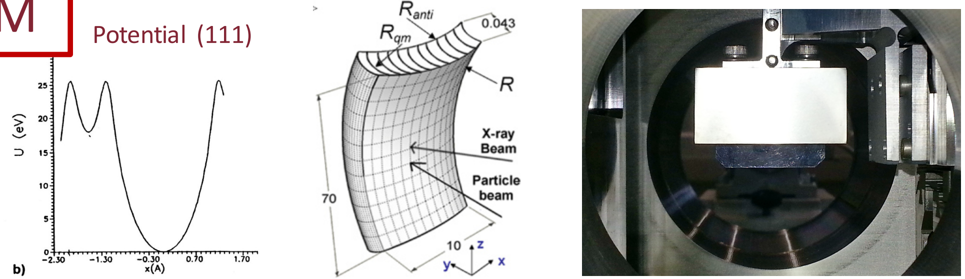


The goniometers are based on piezo-electric technology, and are able to achieve 0.1 µrad of accuracy

ST



QM

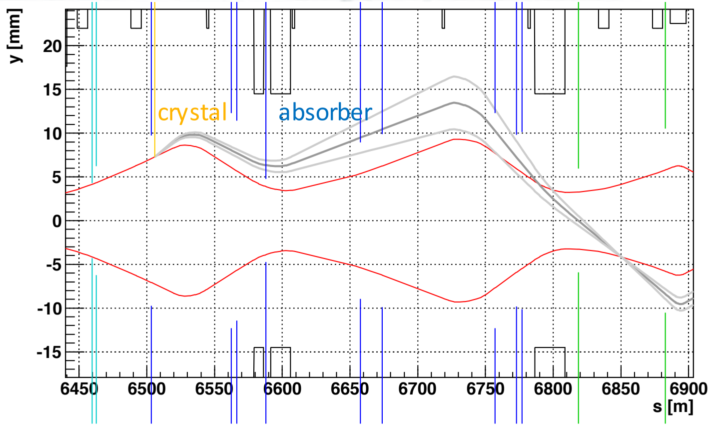


The bending for strip (ST) given by mean of anti-clastic forces.
Quasi-Mosaic (QM) exploit the quasi-mosaicity effect.

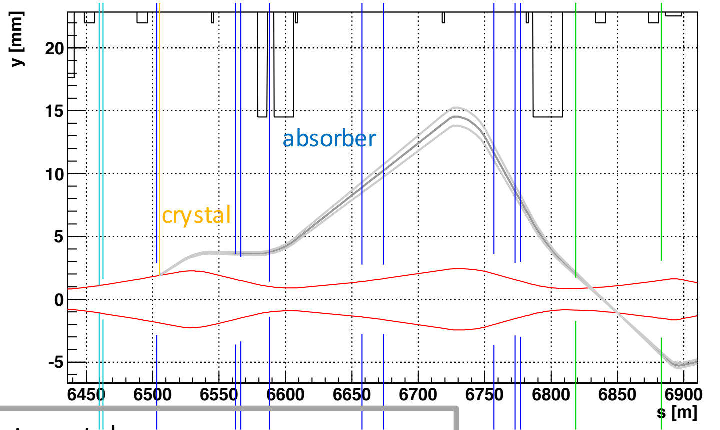
Crystal installation on beam 2

Semi-analytical studies has been provided to find the best location to install the crystal on beam 2 line.

The possible available location where evaluated wrt the clearance obtained at the absorber collimator



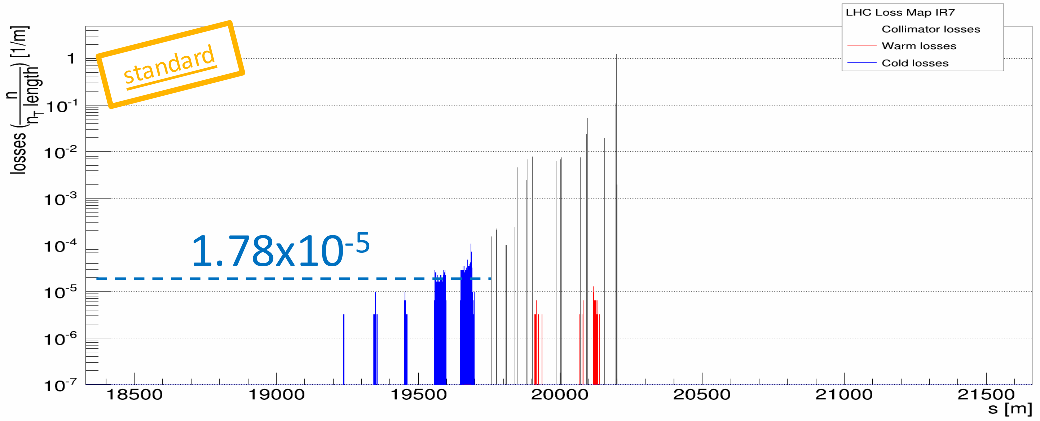
Two locations have been found and installation was done in winter Shutdown

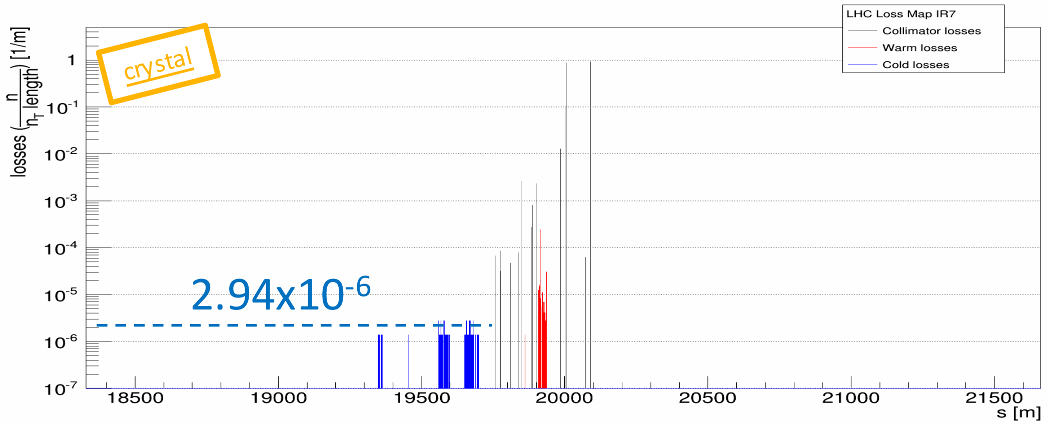


The tool developed has been adapted for 2017 optics modifications, and used to make prevision on deflected halo evolution inside the machine

In figures the grey line represent the envelope channeled beam extract from a 50 µrad bent crystal.
The lighter line represent the kick plus (and minus) a critical angle, hence the channeled beam size envelope is represented

B2 Installations Validation





Both crystal positions are validated by the SixTrack Crystal routine simulations.

Factor 6 of improvement in DS losses Expected with horizontal crystal in the configuration.

Collimator Family	IR	Beam End of Squeeze [σ]
TCP	7	5.5
TCSG	7	7.5
TCLA	7	11
TCP	3	15.0
TCSG	3	18.0
TCLA	3	20.0
TCTP	1/2/5/8	9/37/9/15
TCL4/5/6	1/5	±25 [mm]
TCSP	6	8.3
TCDQ	6	8.3

Crystal-collimation in IR7:

TCP out
TCSGs out
upstream
Crystal 5.5 σ

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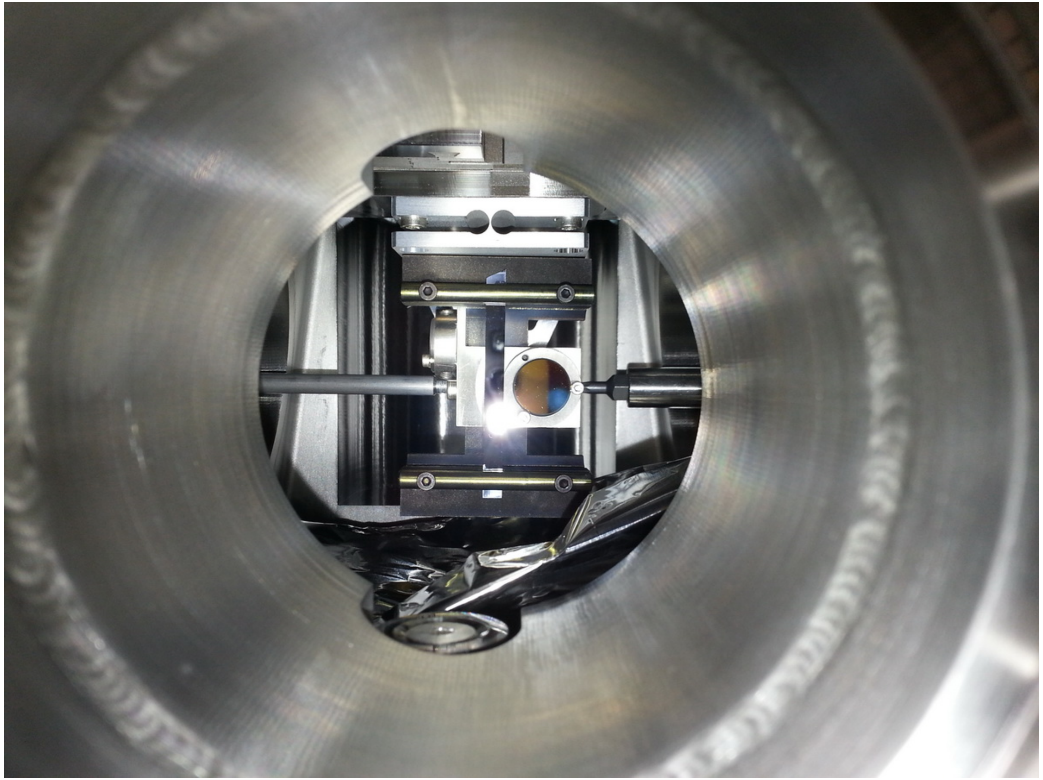

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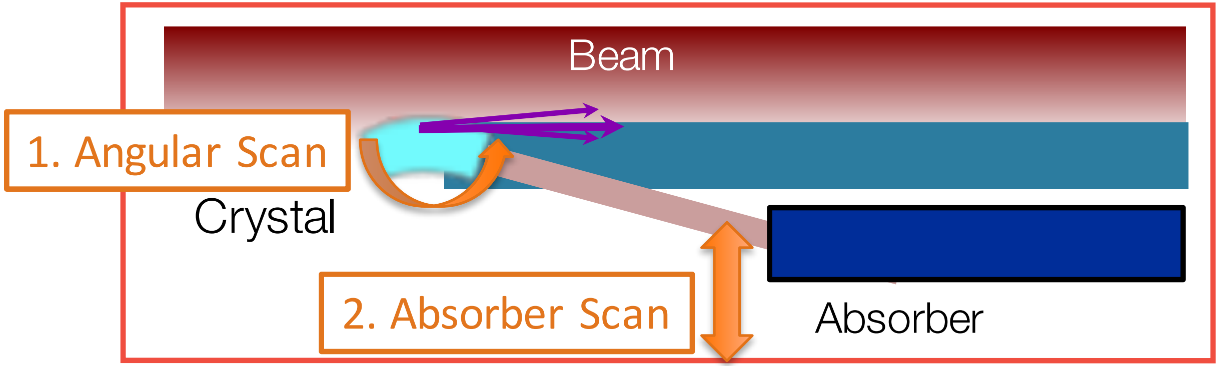
Experimental Results

Recap of activities

- Demonstration of Channeling with LHC beams
  - World record for hadron beam of such energy
- Crystal characterisation measurements
  - Channeling assessment
  - Bending angle measurements
- Assessment of halo cleaning and comparison to present system
- Beam assessment of hardware for sub-microradian control

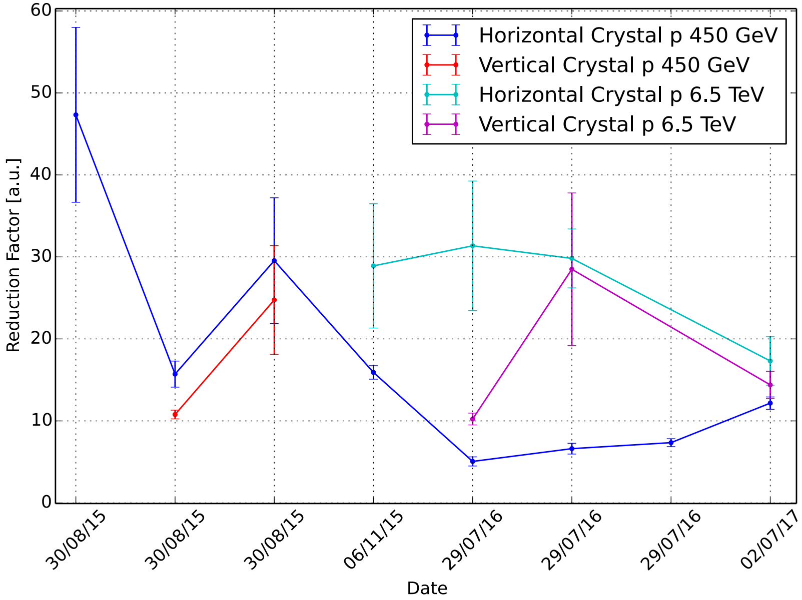
List of measurements

1. Detailed angular scan around angles determined with the measurement above
   - indication of optimal channeling orientation, scans repeated in different fills to test the system stability
   - measurement of nuclear interaction rate at the crystal, characterization of local losses for different working regimes
   - measurement of reduction of nuclear interaction rate (AM/CH) and measurement of crystal bending angle (extension of VR region)
2. Crystal placed in optimal channeling orientation and linear scans with selected TCSG is performed
   - study the extracted beam profile, deflection angle, and multiturn channeling efficiency
   - validation of expected crystal orientation

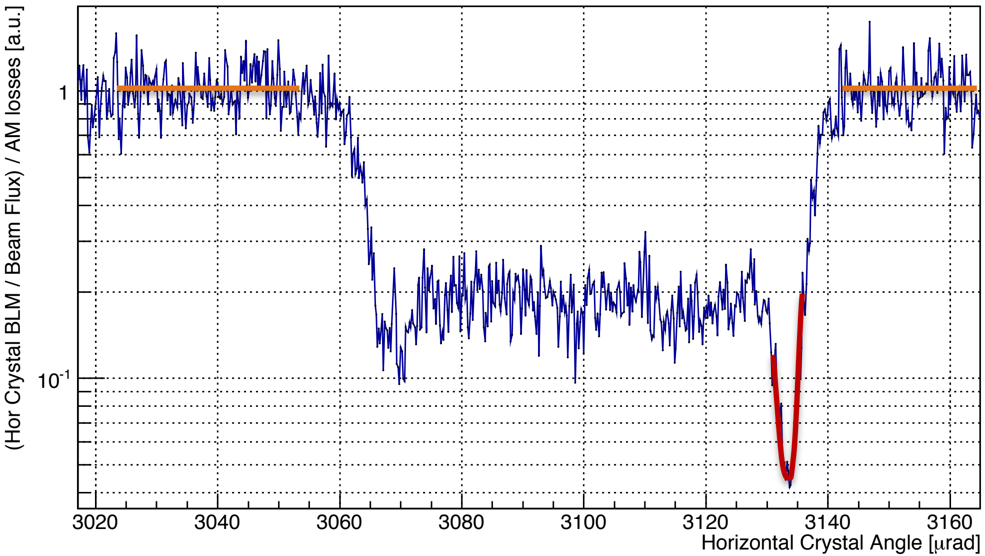


Angular Scans - Methodology

Fitting losses in Channeling with a parabolic function is the method used to evaluate both the best goniometer orientation for channeling and the average loss value in that point.



Horizontal Crystal Angular Scan @ 6.5 TeV

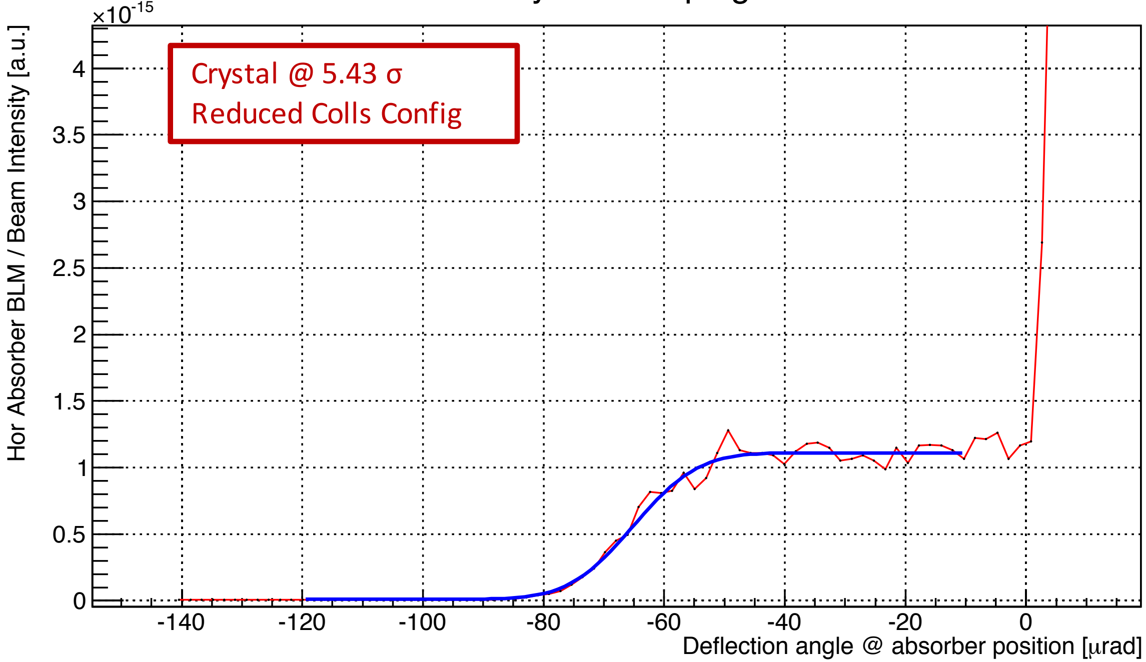


Channeling reduction wrt amorphous on B1 installation from years 15-16-17.
Results are comparable for both crystals

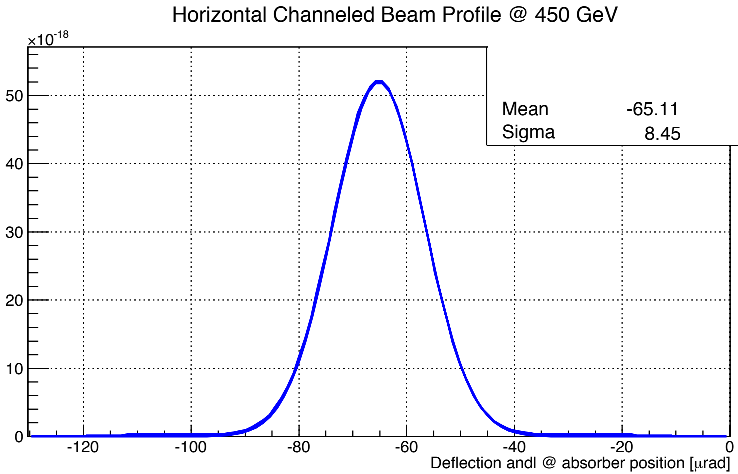
Halo Scraping - Methodology

Losses recorded with BLM at goniometer position normalized to beam.
The X axis is converted in deflection angle using

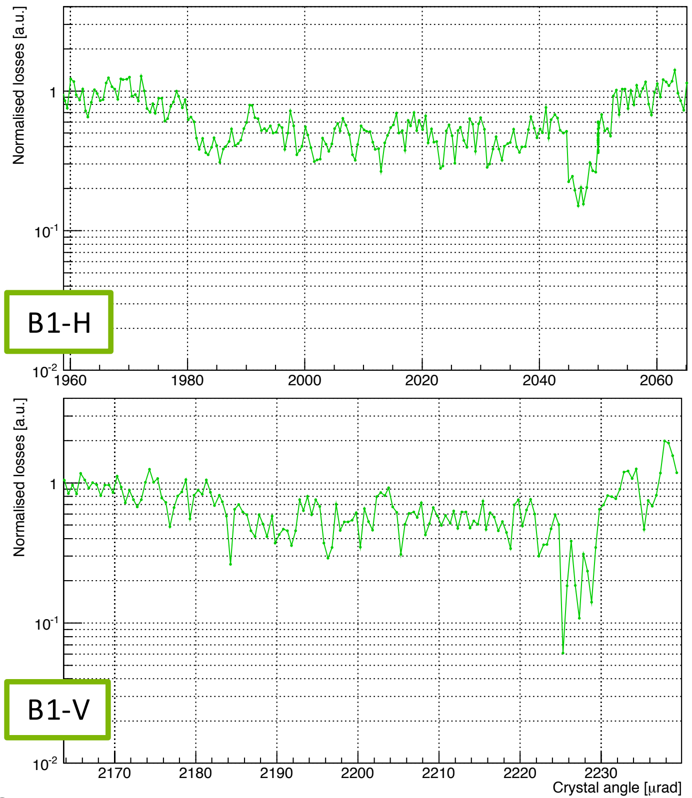
$$\theta_k(s_{coll}) = \frac{x(s_{coll}) - \sqrt{\beta_{coll}/\beta_{cry}}\, x_{cry}\cos(\Delta\phi)}{\sqrt{\beta_{cry}\beta_{coll}}\sin(\Delta\phi)}$$

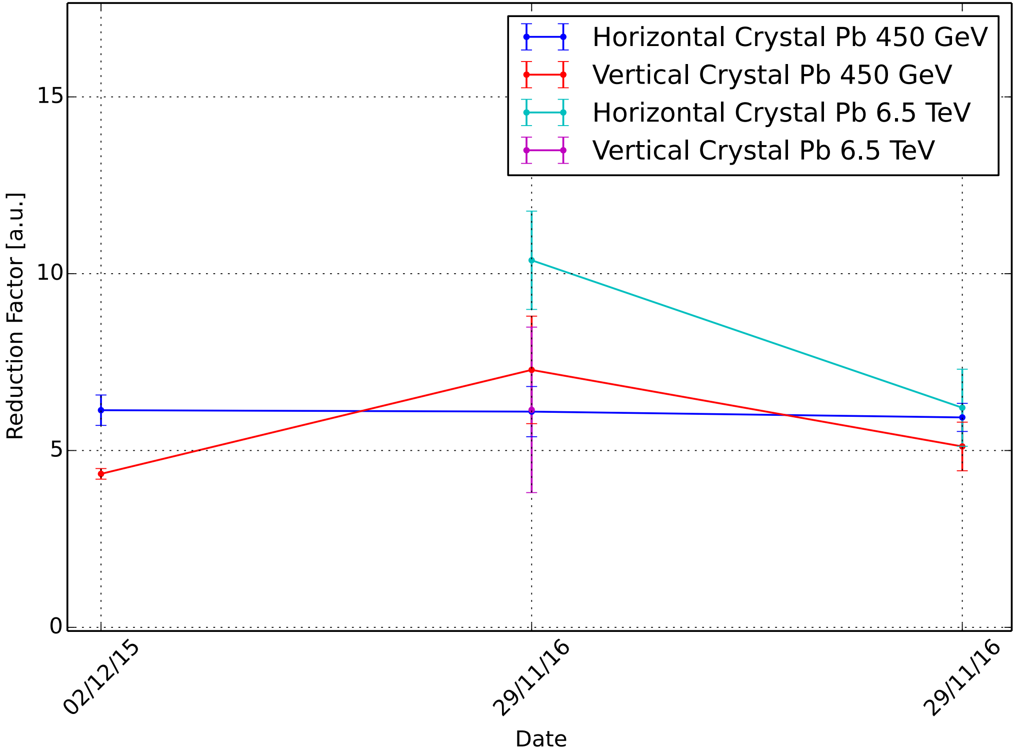


The error function fit gives info about the channeled beam properties as deflection angle and beam sigma

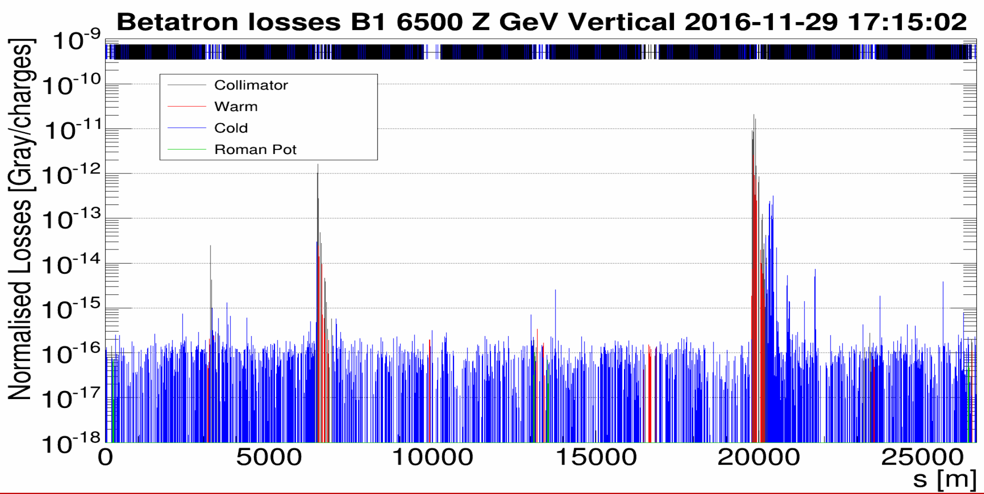


First observation of channeling with lead ions of such energy.
Vertical Crystal was affected by very noisy signal during test.





Loss Maps - Methodology



Loss Maps – Losses along the machine recorded by BLM -> gives a direct measurement of collimation efficiency

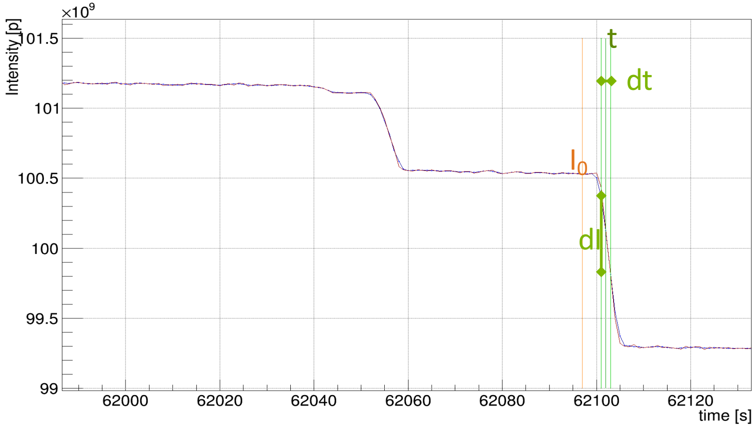
For standard collimation losses are normalised to the TCP losses (the highest peak) -> Proportional to number of particles going into the collimation system

Channeling drops interaction with primary obstacle -> loss at crystal are not proportional to the particles going into crystal collimation

Beam flux evaluation is used to estimate particles going into the crystal collimation system

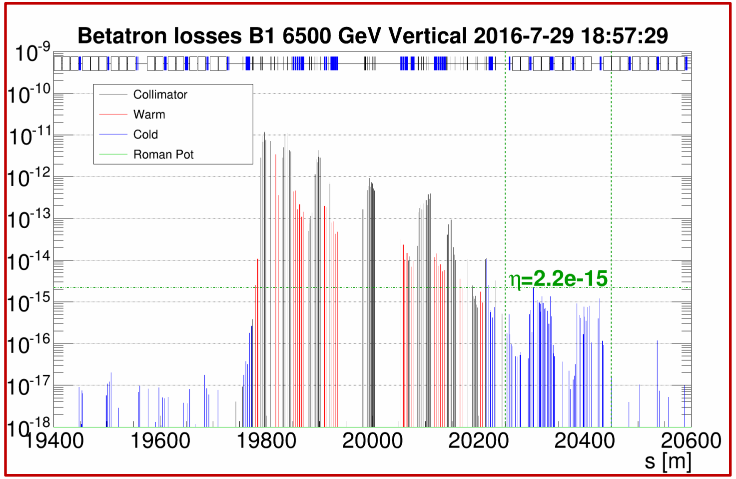
In order to obtain a good agreement on the drops of beam current caused by the ADT excitation, a window of only ±3 s is used for smoothing the data.

$$\tau = -I_0 \frac{dt}{dI} \qquad \dot{I}(t) = I_0 \left(-\frac{1}{\tau}\right) e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

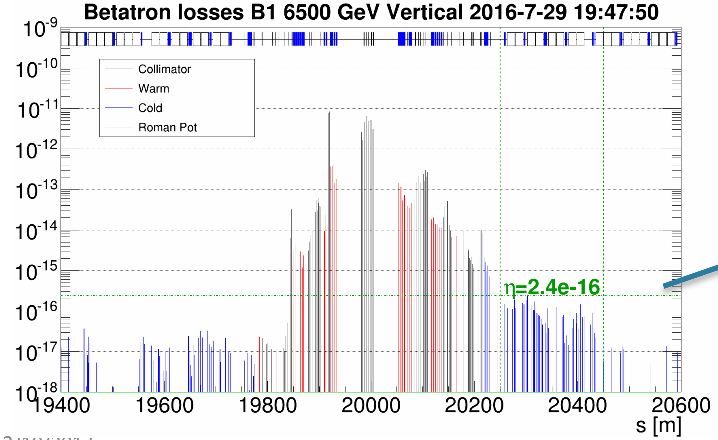


t is chosen as the point where the Loss Map is evaluated

Proton B1 – Cleaning @ 6.5 TeV

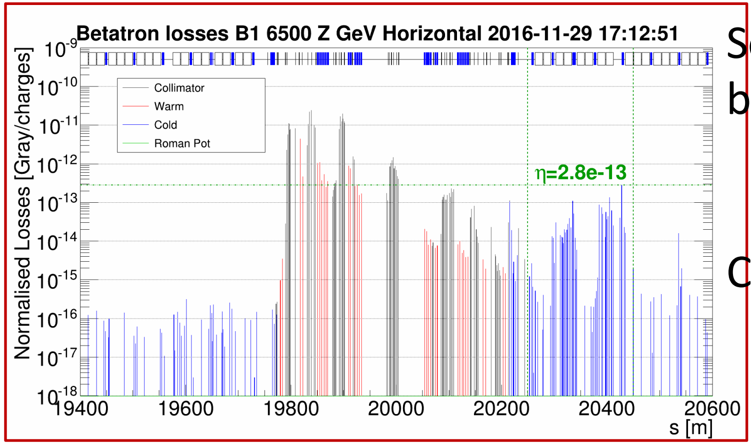


Several configuration of IR7 secondary collimators were tested with flat top optics.
Best condition always when all secondary collimators are in place to catch the debris coming from the first absorbers.



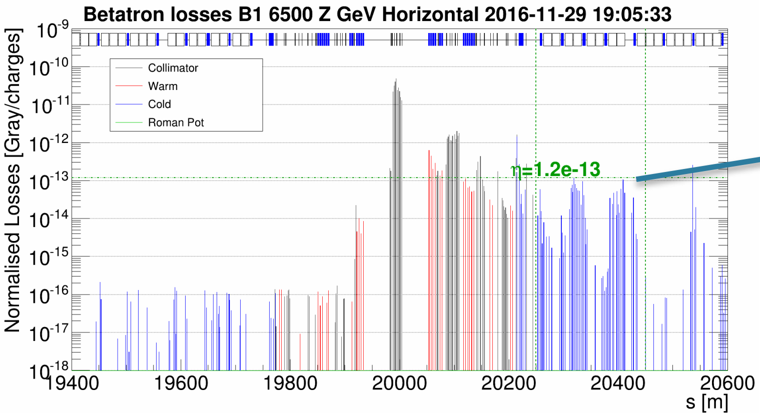
Plane	Configuration	Crystal Orientation	Leackage ratio Standard/Crystal IR7-DS Q7	IR7-DS Q8	TCP IR3
H	1	CH	1.85	4.71	3.72
H	2	CH	1.60	4.21	3.34
H	3	CH	0.75	2.89	2.22
H	4	CH	0.18	1.20	2.47
H	5	CH	0.22	1.41	2.80
V	1	CH	9.17	–	14.13
V	2	CH	0.92	4.58	5.63
V	3	AM	0.49	–	0.47

Ion – Cleaning @ 6.5 Z TeV



Several TCSG configuration tested with flat top optics, best case always when all secondaries are closed.

Collimation efficiency slightly improved or matched



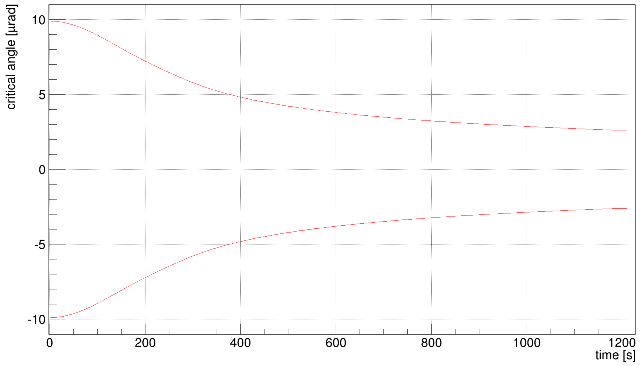
Plane	Configuration	Crystal Orientation	Leackage ratio Standard/Crystal IR7-DS Q7	TCP IR3
H	1	CH	2.33	0.72
H	2	CH	1.87	0.55
H	3	CH	1.56	0.47
H	4	CH	2.00	0.62
H	5	CH	1.12	0.33
V	1	CH	1.07	0.89
V	2	CH	0.84	0.74
V	3	CH	0.76	0.63
V	4	CH	0.60	0.45

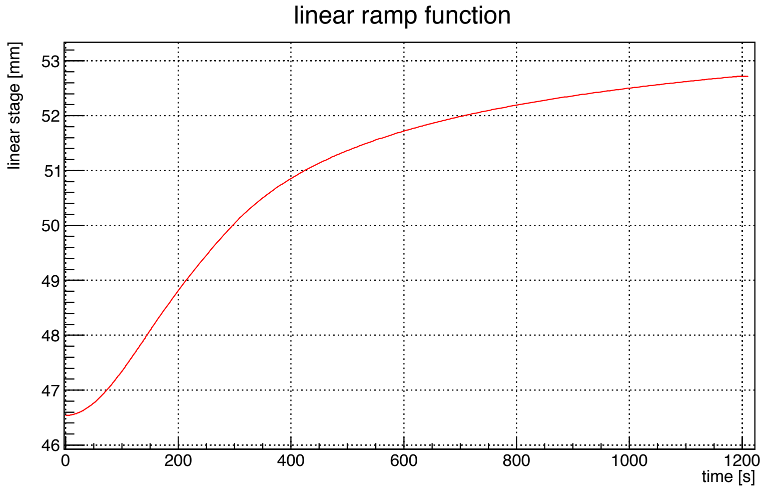
Ramp Up in LHC

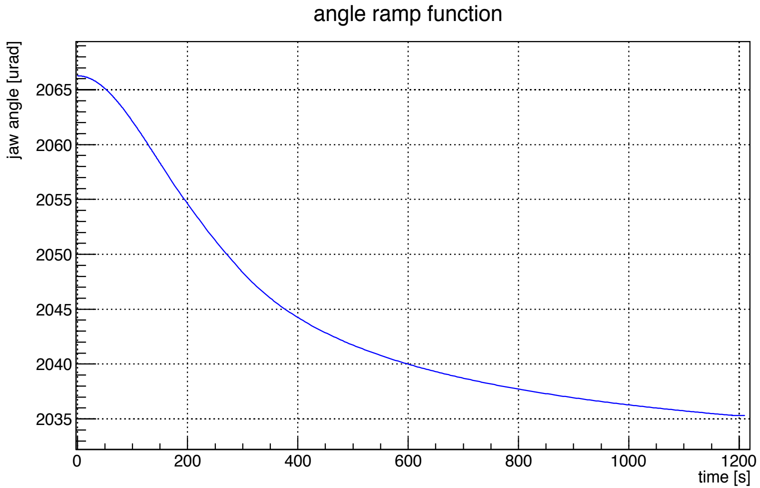
In order to use crystal collimation during operation, it is needed to keep the crystal in the channeling orientation during dynamics phases like the energy.

This is challenging because the critical angle θ_c with 6.5 TeV protons for a silicon crystal drops to 2.5 μrad.

The energy ramp function was used to evaluate how the orientation angle and the linear stage has to vary to keep the crystal in the channeling condition during the E ramp.

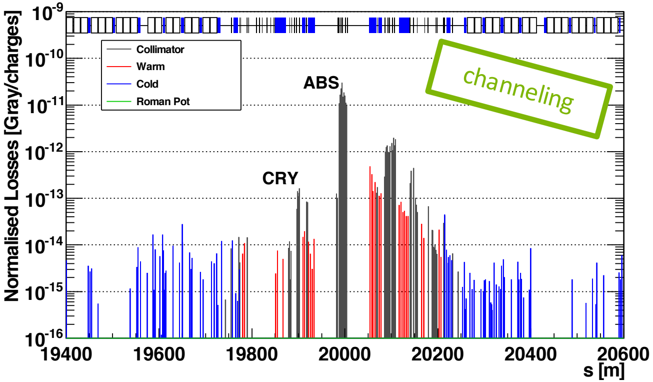


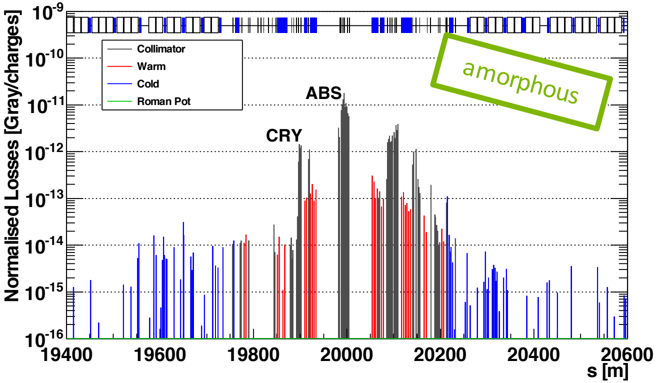




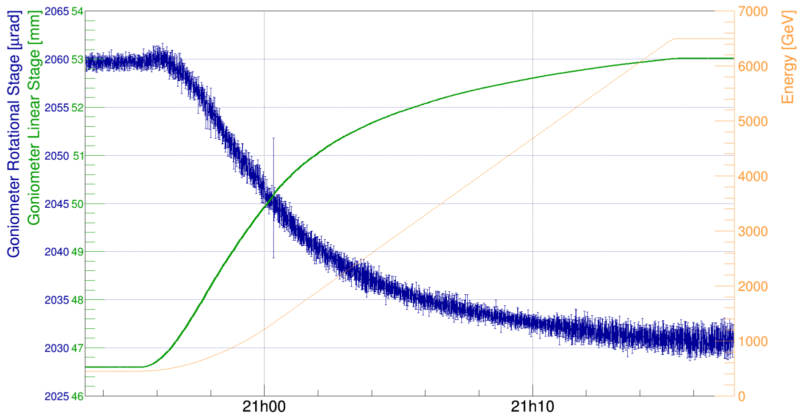
Ramp Up in LHC

Channeling Evidence from Loss Pattern



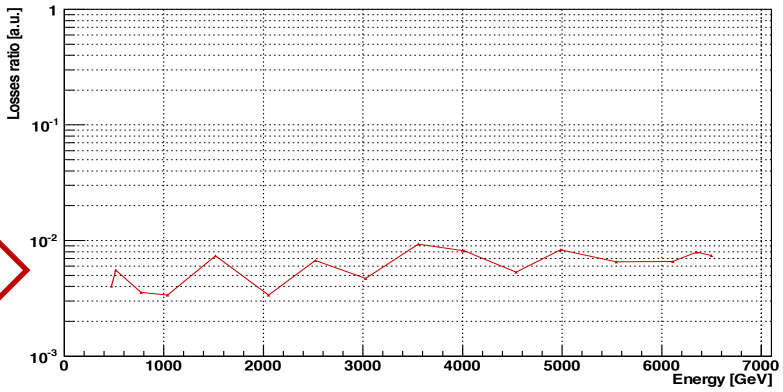


Goniometer stages during Energy Ramp



Goniometer stages under control along the energy ramp

Ratio Abs/Cry well under 10^{-2}



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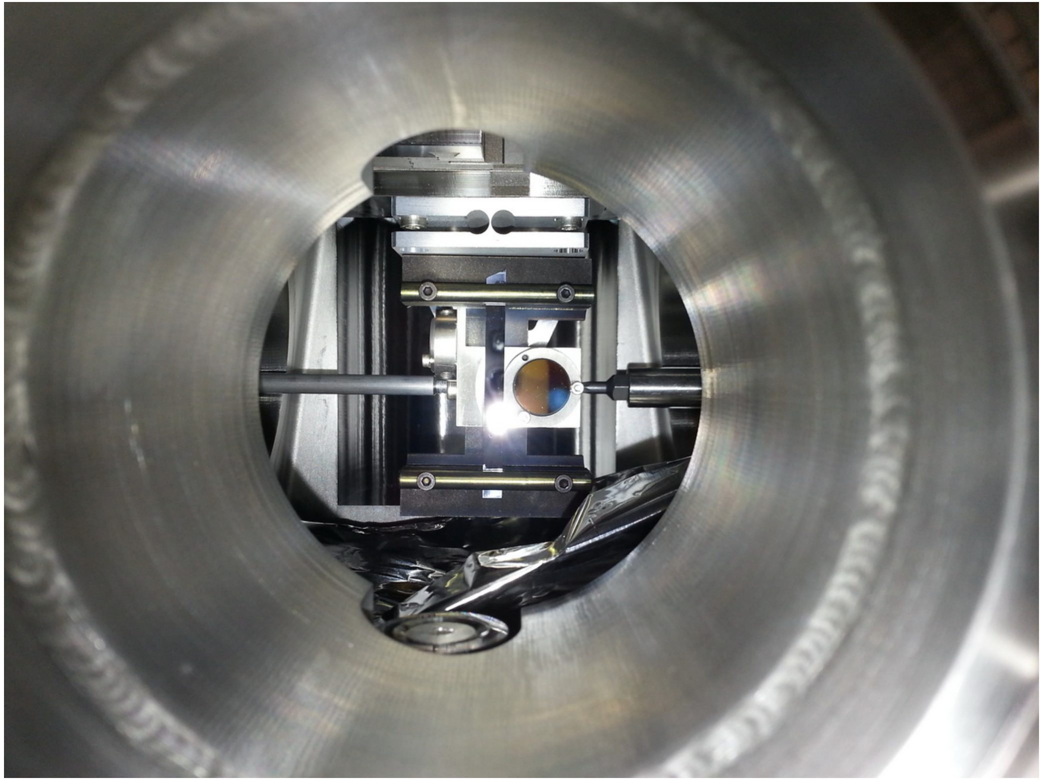
- **Simulations**
- Conclusion

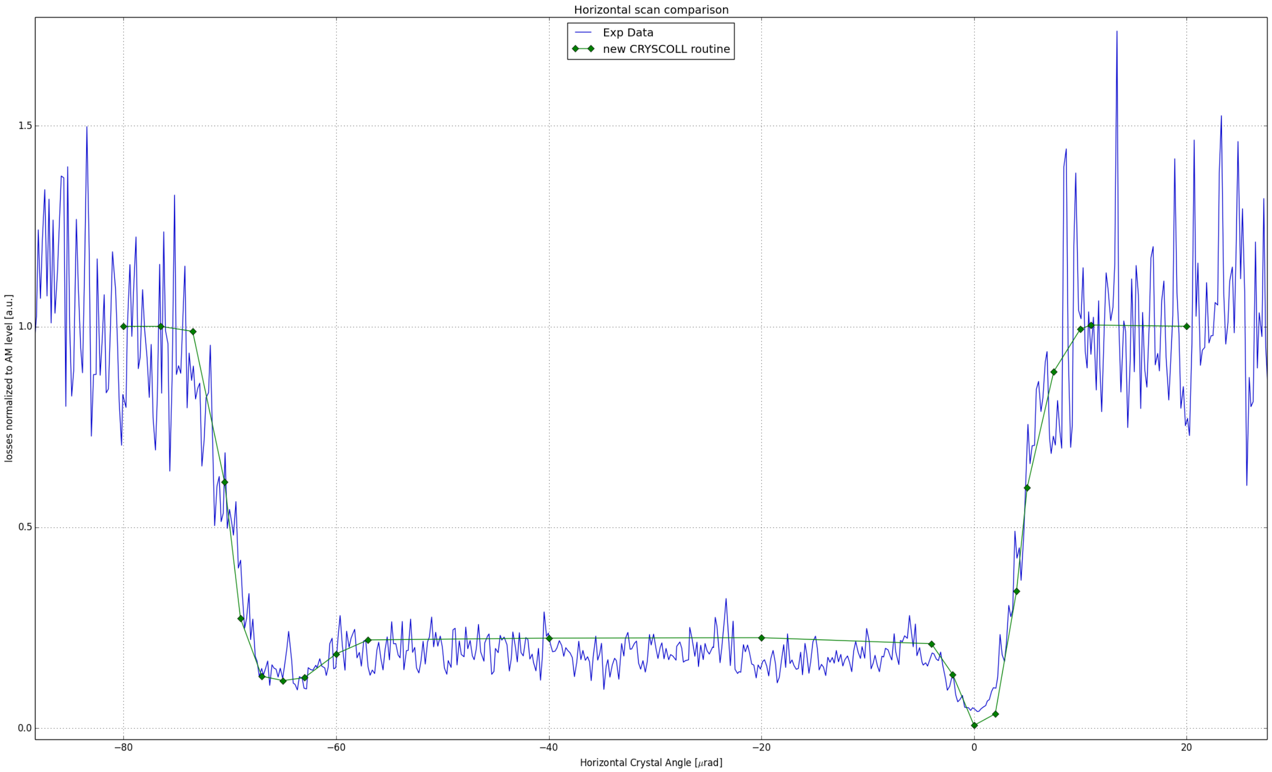


Strip silicon crystal. Installed on the horizontal goniometer in LHC.

Simulations of channeling

SixTrack crystal routine upgraded, in the VR to AM transition.

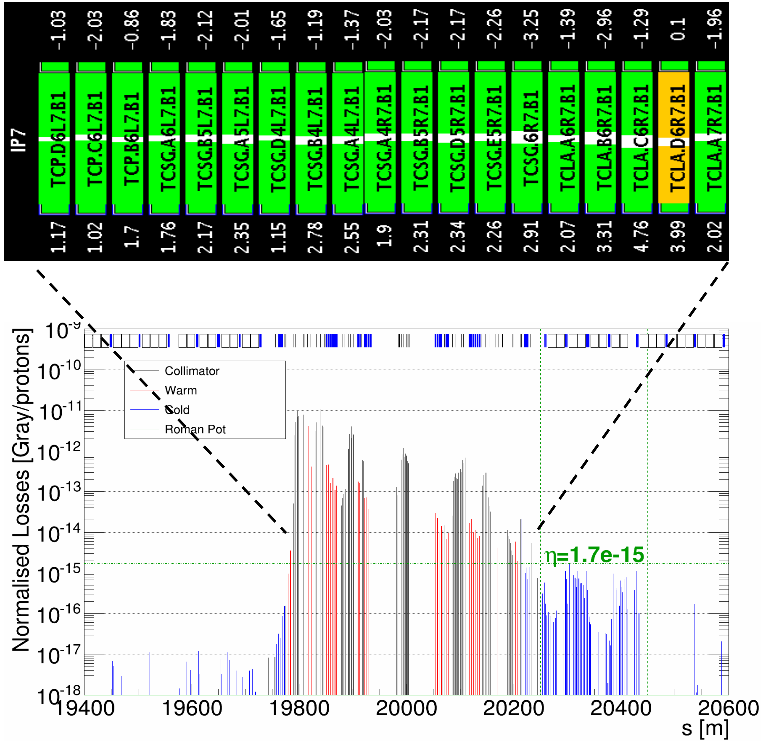
Results benchmarked with experimental data.



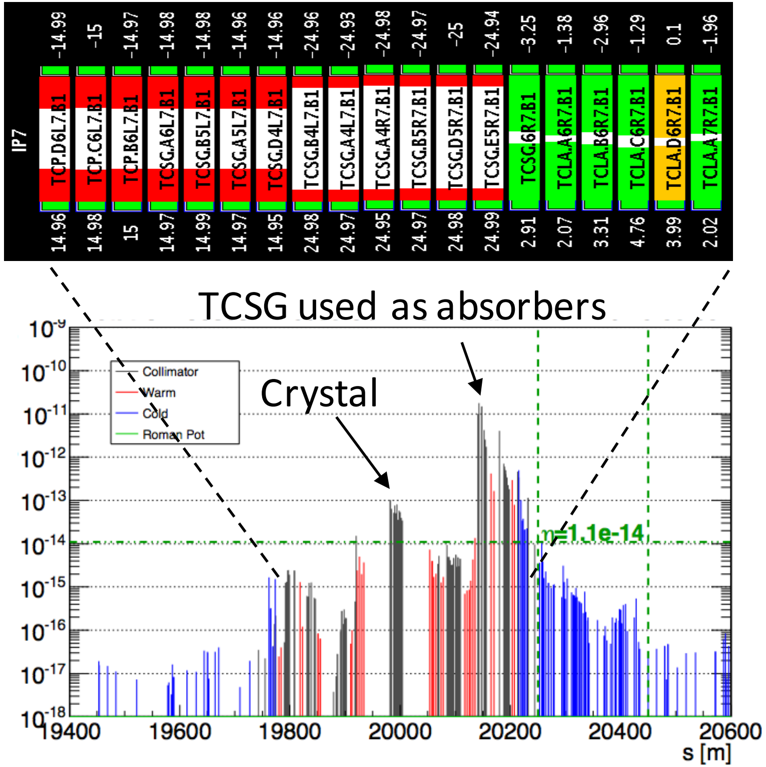
Loss Maps simulations

Present IR7 — tight settings

Beam



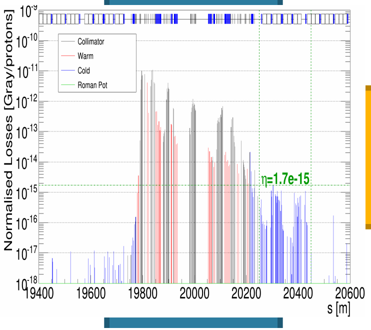
1 crystal, 1 secondary + shower absorbers



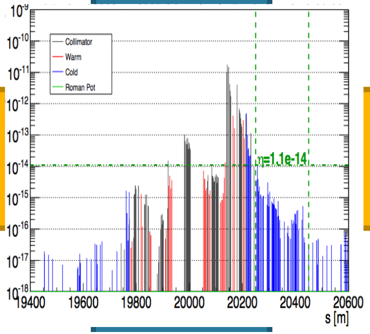
Loss Maps simulations

Measurements

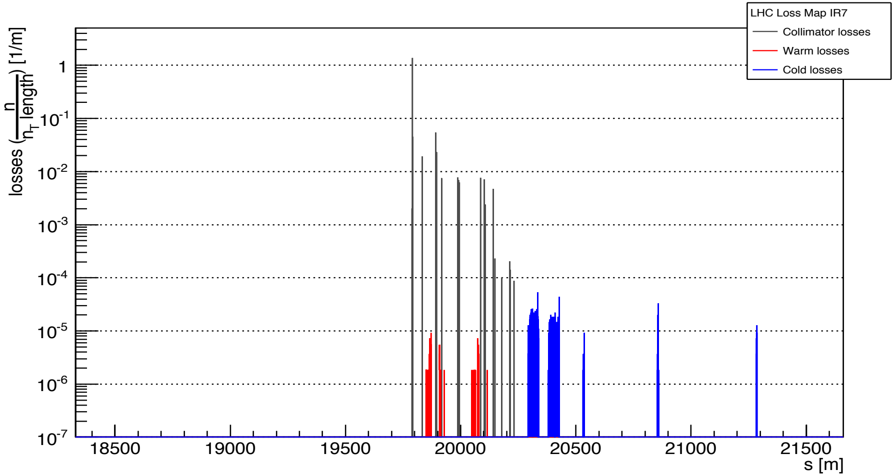
Standard

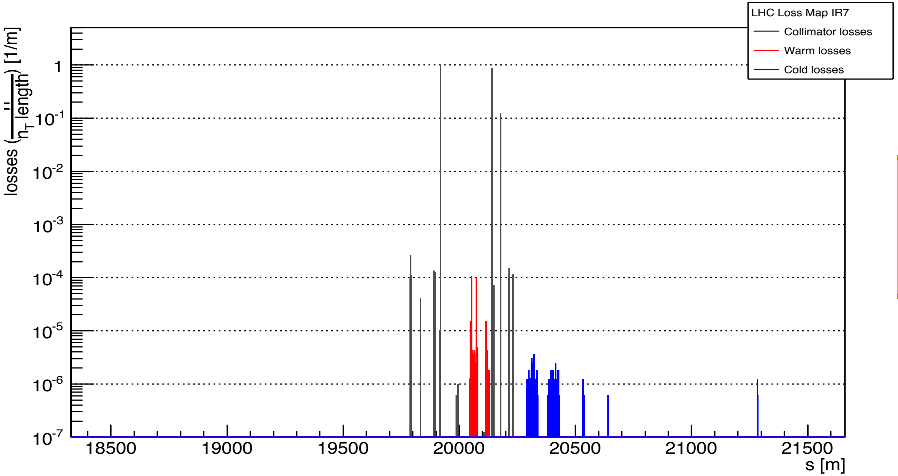


Crystal



Simulations

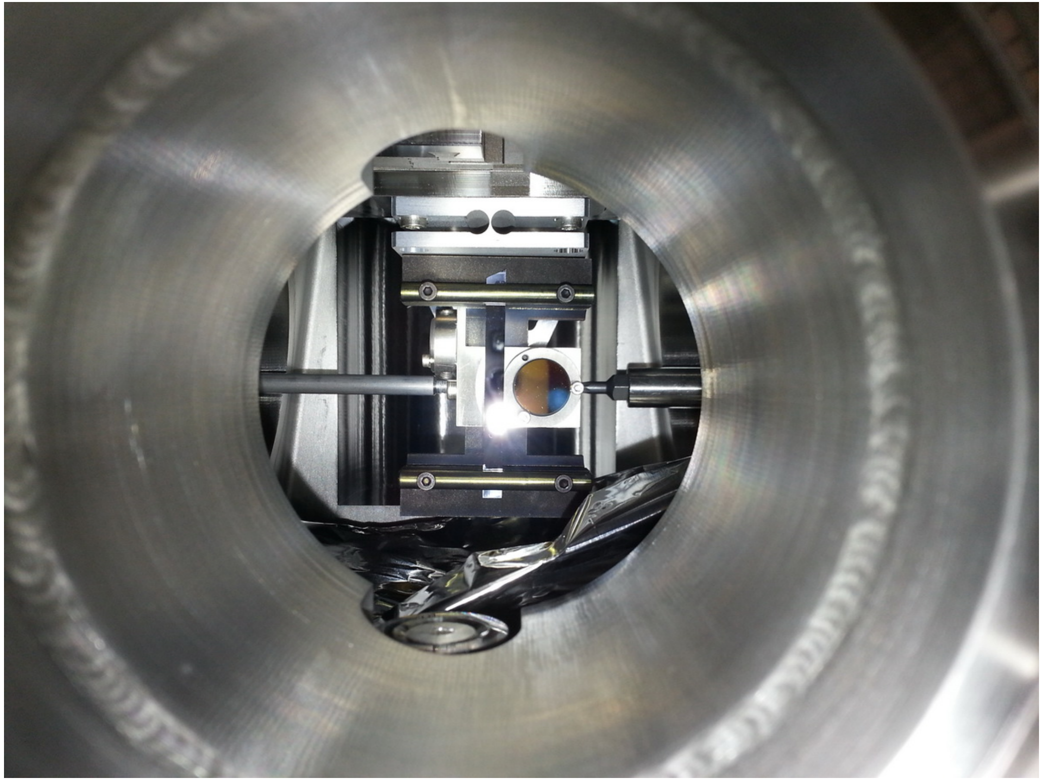




Loss Pattern reproduced in simulations

Outline

- Motivation
- Hadron beam collimation
  - collimation system
  - crystal-assisted collimation
- Scope of my PhD
- Device & Layout
- Experimental Results
  - Channeling Assessment
  - Cleaning Measurement
  - LHC ramp up test
- Simulations
- Conclusion



Strip silicon crystal. Installed on the horizontal goniometer in LHC.

Conclusion

Conclusion from this doctoral thesis work:

- ✓ Channeling observed and characterized for the first time at LHC energy
- ✓ Channeling observed with protons at 6.5 TeV and lead ions at 6.5 Z TeV (world record)
- ✓ A slight improvement in cleaning performances is obtained in specific conditions
  - With protons an improvement is observed when all secondaries are closed
  - With lead ions better results were expected
- ✓ Energy ramp up function generated and tested with old generation goniometers gave excellent results
- ✓ Simulations benchmarked, given the good agreement with experimental data
- ✓ Tool for new crystal collimation layout developed and available

Future goals for the crystal collimation:

- ❑ Experimental activities are still on going
  - This night a test with Xe ions is foreseen in LHC
- ❑ Design of crystal collimation system for the HL-LHC upgrade

BACKUP

Crystal Channeling

Lindhard: "In the ipothesis of low impact angle, the potential generated by the crystalline plane can be approximated by a continouns potential."

Channeling : Tansverse momenta < potential well

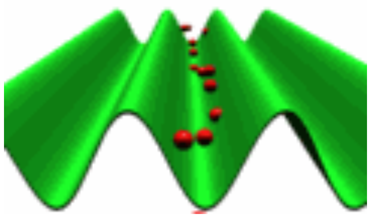
The channeling condition can be defined as $\frac{p^2c^2}{2E}\theta^2 + U(x) \leq U_{max}$

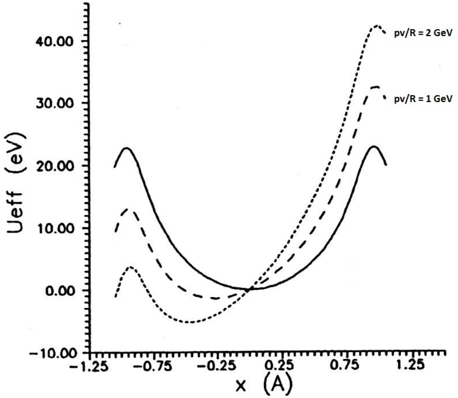
So we can define a condition to undergo channeling condition

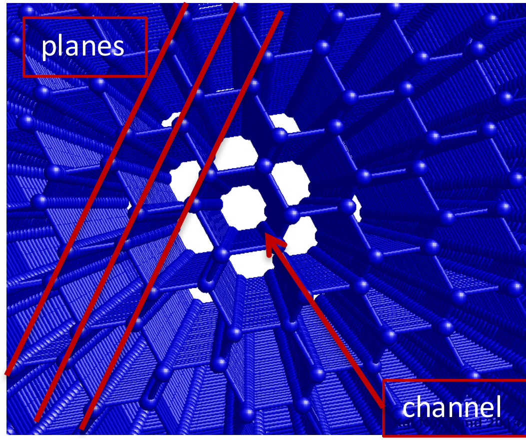
Case	Energy [GeV]	θ_c [μrad]
SPS coast	120	18.3
SPS coast	270	12.2
H8	400	10.0
LHC inj.	450	9.4
LHC top	6500	2.5
LHC top	7000	2.4

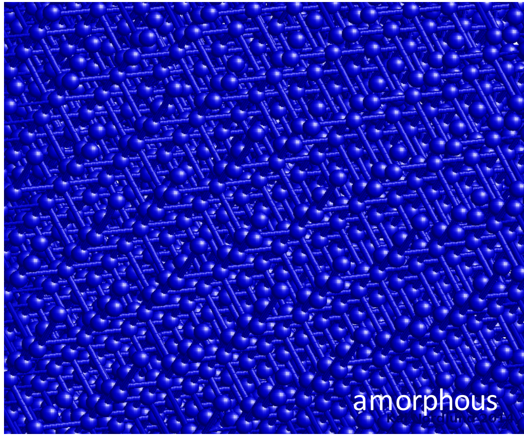
Critical angle

$$\theta_c = \sqrt{\frac{2U_{max}}{pv}}$$







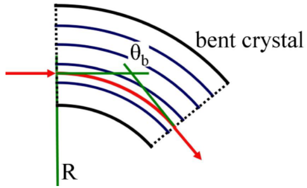


The particles are trapped in the channel, hence if a curvature is given to the lattice the particles direction will be modified by θ_b = l/R

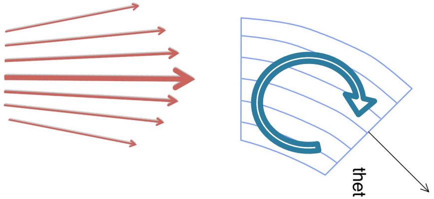
Coherent effect in bent crystals

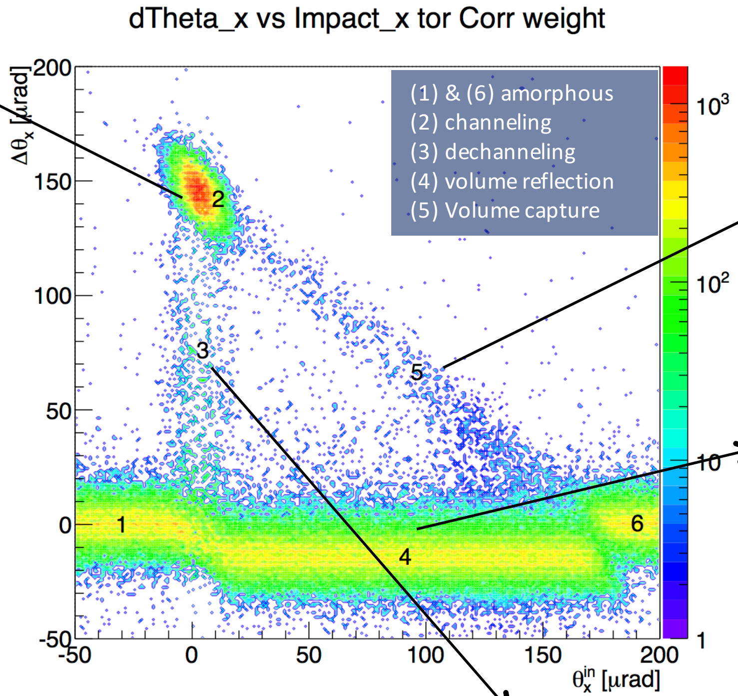
Planar channeling (PC)

Particles are channelized, if impact angle is lower then the critical one, and deflected



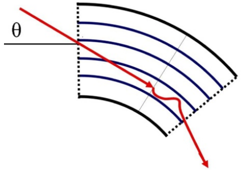
Single pass measurements with 400 GeV protons.
During an angular scan the crystal shows different choerent effect due to the bending.
In this case a strip crystal (110) with a 2 mm lenght anlong the beam and a curvature of 144 μrad.





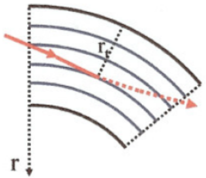
Volume Capture (VC)

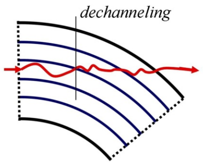
Particles are channelized at a certain depth in crystal volume



Volume Reflection (VR)

Particles are deflected by the potential well, at a certain depth in crystal colume.
The VR deflection is opposit to CH deflection and it's about $1.6*\theta_c$





Dechanneling (DC)

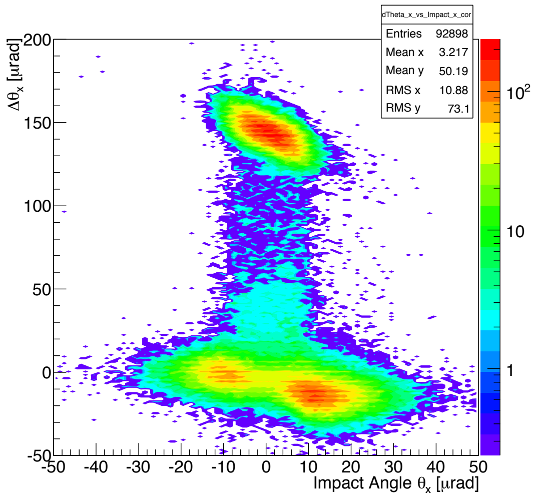
Particles exit from channeling condition at a certain depth in crystal and get a lower deflection

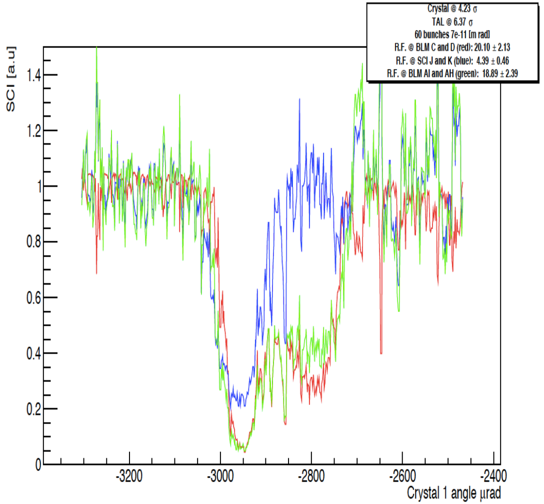
UA9 Experiment

The UA9 Collaboration investigates how tiny bent crystals could assist and improve the collimation process in the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at CERN in view of future ultra-high luminosity operation.

Recap of results relevant for LHC beam tests

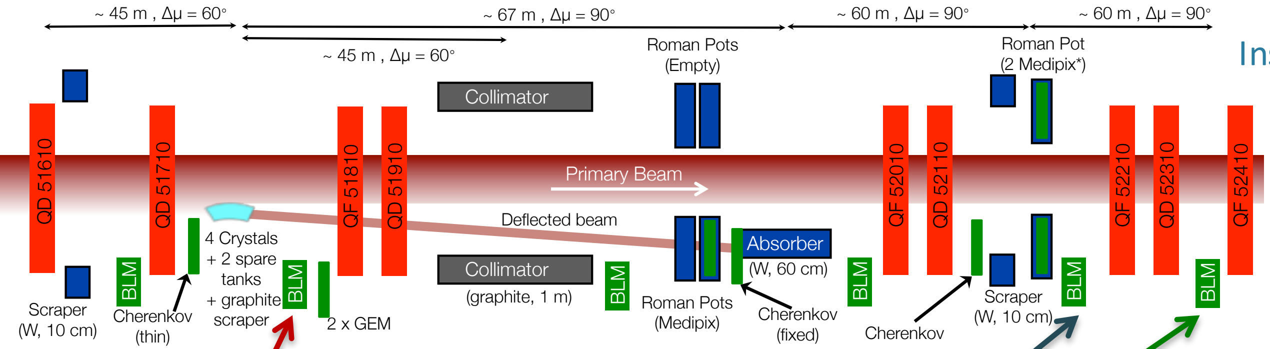
Characterization of coherent interaction between high-energy particles and bent crystals performed in SPS H8 extraction line.	Principle of crystal-assisted collimation is investigated at the CERN SPS with stored beams of protons or lead (Pb) ions.

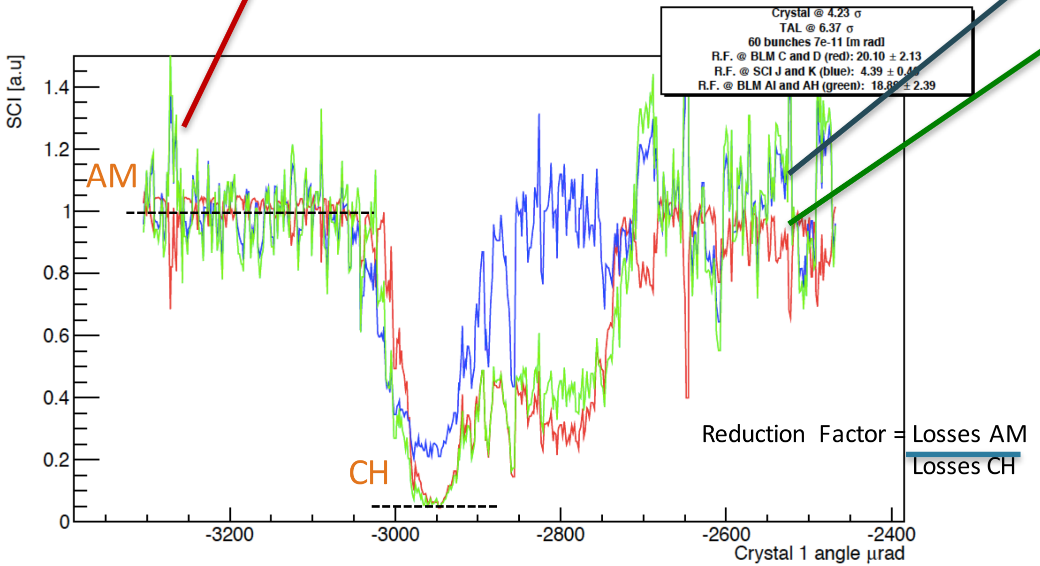




UA9 SPS collimation

Instrumentation Layout in LSS5 in the SPS



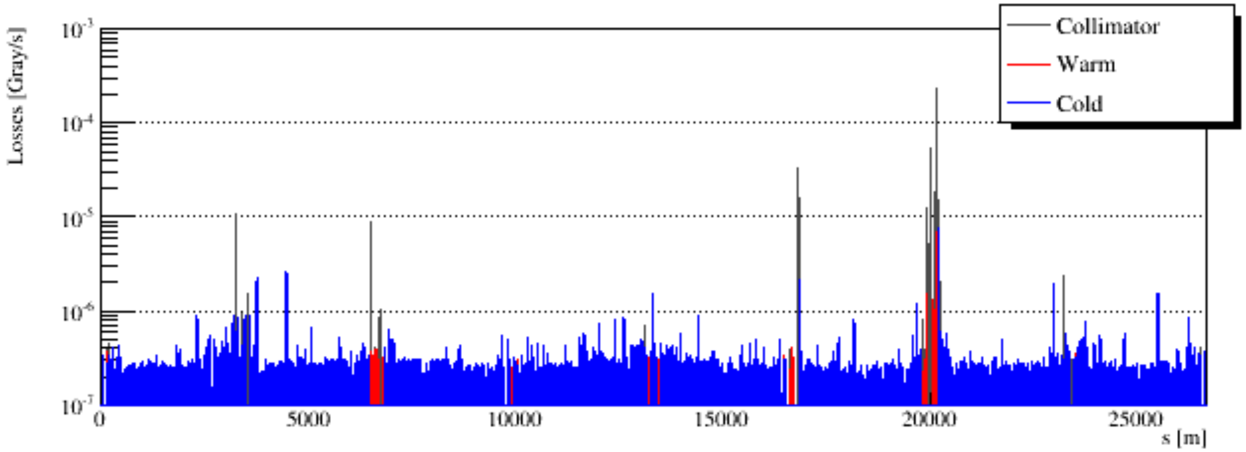


Well established hardware and layout

- Fast alignment
- Clear loss reduction in CH orientation

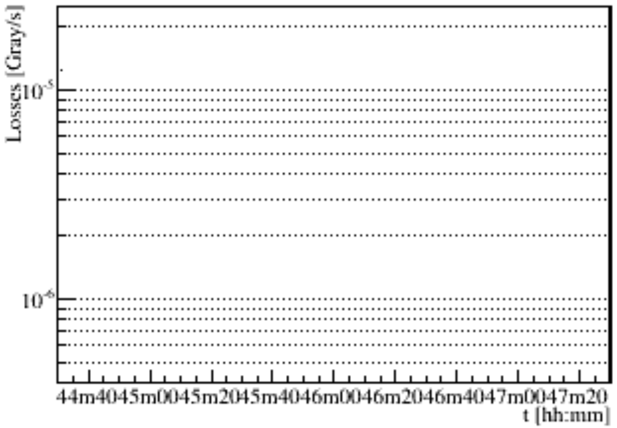
Initially used to prove crystal channeling in circular machines;
now useful test bench for detailed collimation studies in the LHC

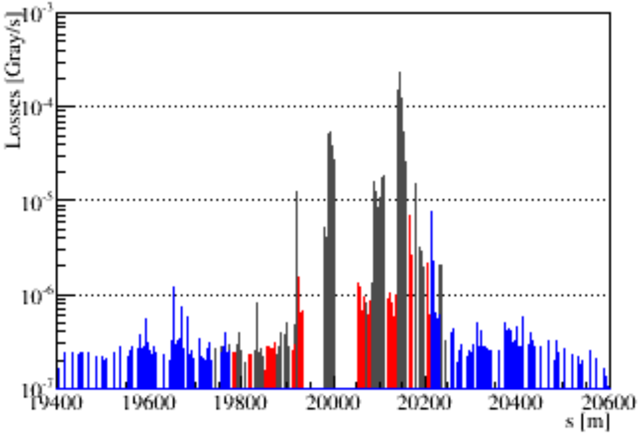
Loss Map Horizontal plane



Raw data
The picture shows losses on the whole machine during an angular scan, with the reduced settings of collimators.

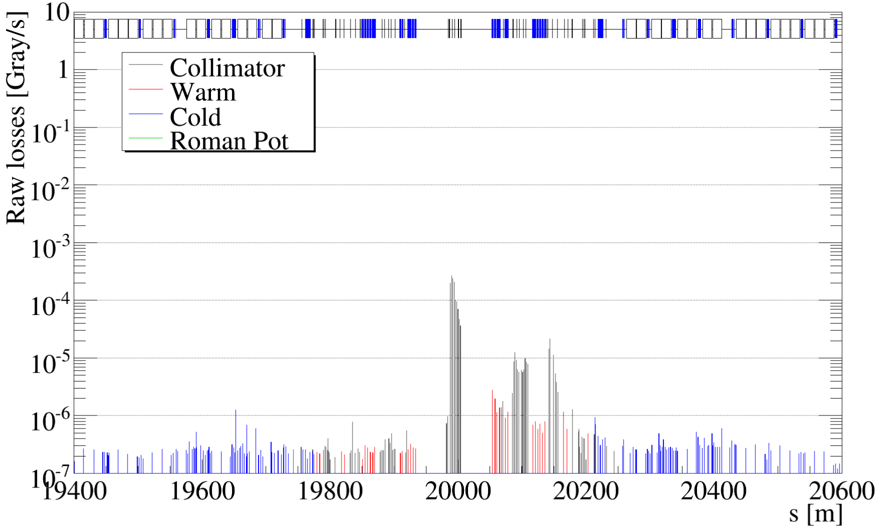
Preliminary – pending detailed calibration

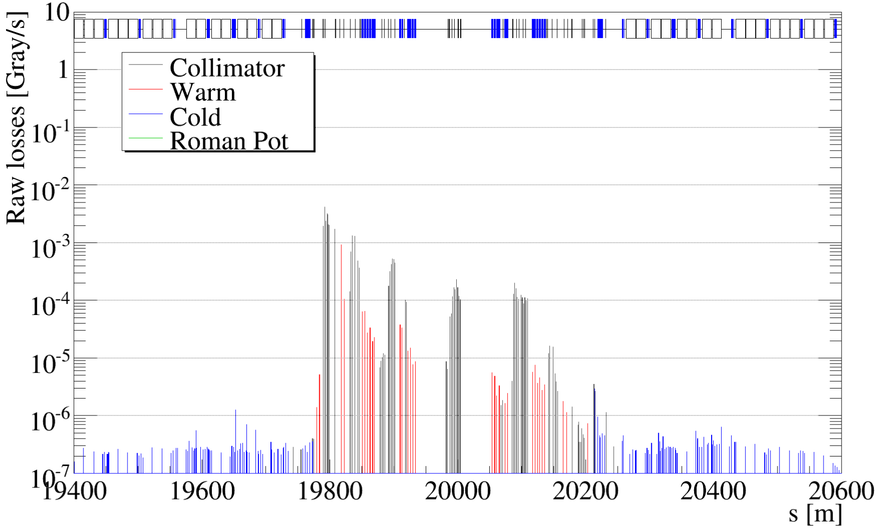




Daniele Mirarchi

Loss Map comparison

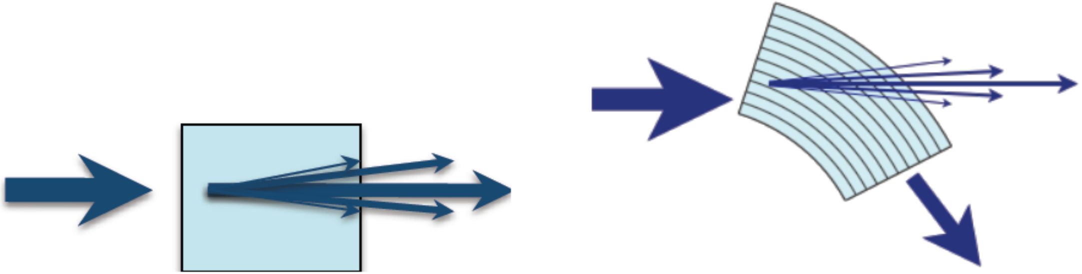




Preliminary – pending detailed calibration

Introduction

UA9 collaboration is studying the possibility of steering particle beam with bent silicon crystal to improve the actual LHC collimation system.



Various studies are required to achive this goal :

- Interaction characterization of charged particle with bent crystal
- Development of simualtion routine
- Experimental study of a crystal-assisted collimation system on SPS
- New detector development for beam flux measurment

UA9 just launched a working group with the CERN Extraction team to study an SPS beam extraction system with bent crystals.

H8 Crystal test Beam

The UA9 collaboration is studying techniques to steer ultra-relativistic beams with bent crystals to improve the collimation of proton and heavy ion beams at the LHC.

Measurements of key crystals properties (bending angle, channeling efficiency, etc..) are performed on the SPS extraction line (H8) with 400 GeV/c protons before testing crystals with circulating beams.

Data analysis main goal:

Consistently analyze all the crystals tested in H8 (total of 15 between 2010-2012).

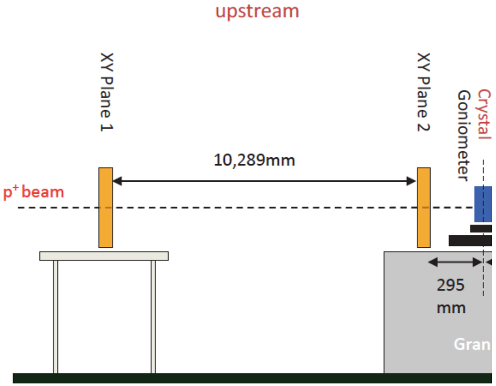
- Compile a comprehensive statistical treatment of different crystals
- Identify "fine" systematic effects (e.g., transitions)
- provide inputs to crystal code developers

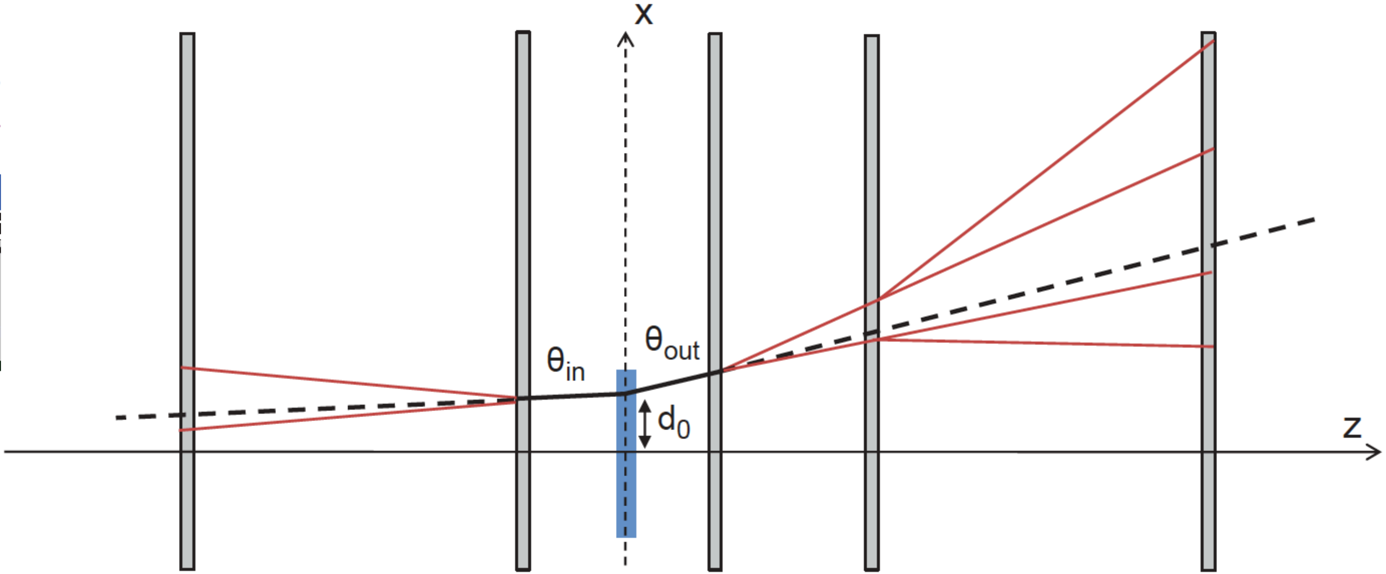
Immediate goal: compile list of experimental data for comparison with crystal simulations.

→ http://lhc-collimation-upgrade-spec.web.cern.ch/LHC-Collimation-Upgrade-Spec/H8_input.php

H8 experimental Layout

- Five silicon micro-strip sensors (active area 3.8x3.8 cm^2 in the x-y plane) are used to track the particles in the plane orthogonal to the beam direction before and after passing through the crystal.
- High precision goniometer is used to modify the crystal plane orientation with respect to the beam direction.

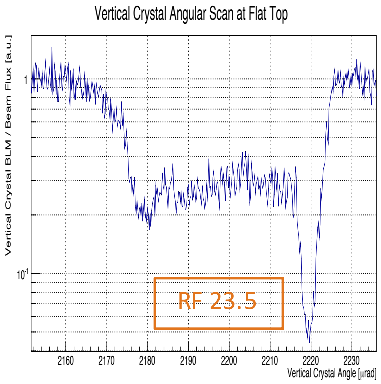


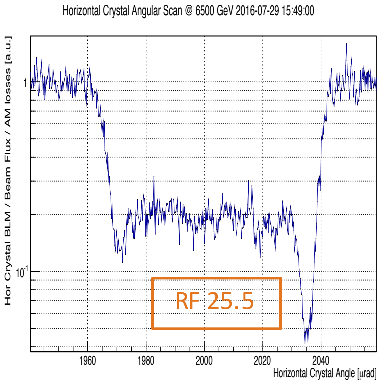


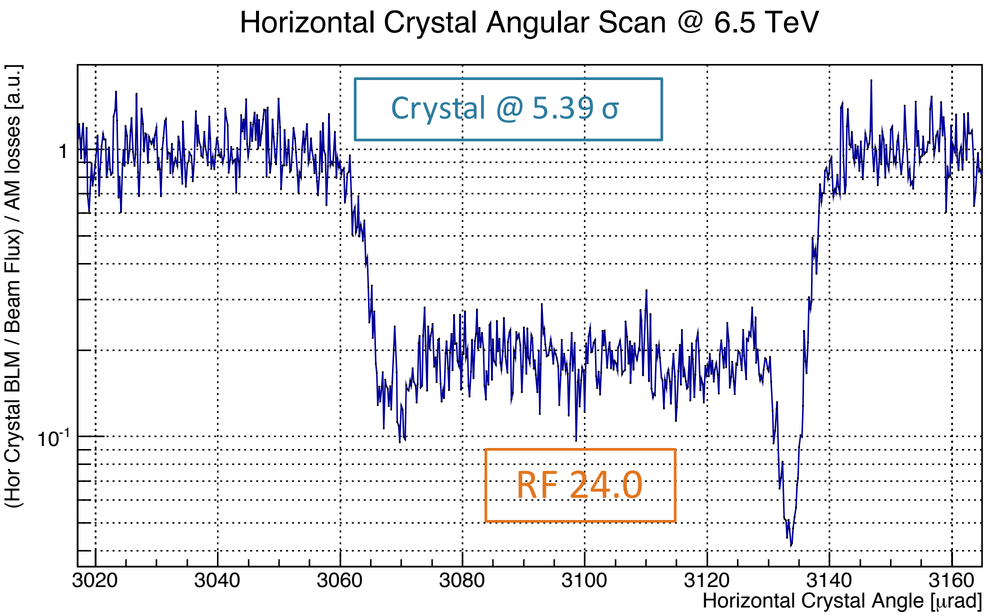
Proton - Angular Scan @ 6.5 TeV

First observation of channeling at 6.5 TeV ➔ *World Record!*

In July both vertical (QM) and horizontal crystal (ST) were tested at flat top showing a reduction similar reduction factor





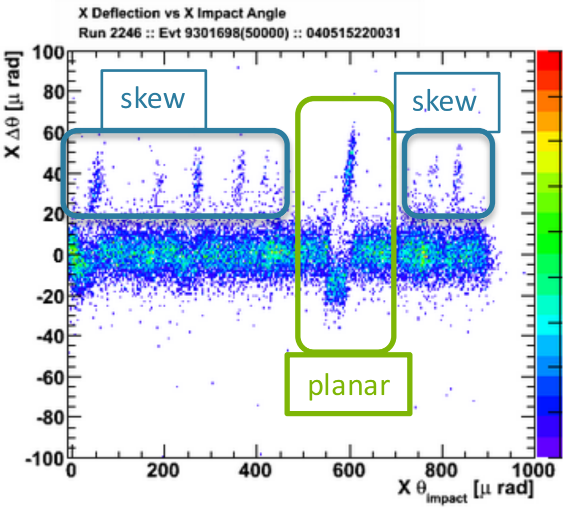


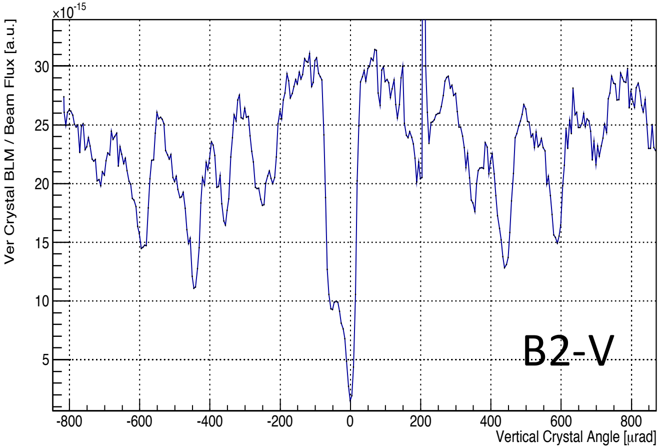
Losses recorded with BLM at goniometer position normalized to beam flux and to loss rate in amorphous

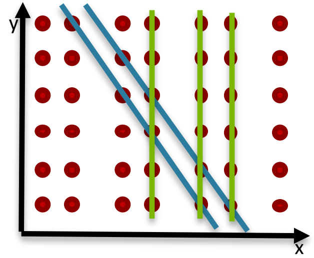
$$RF = \frac{loss_{AM}}{loss_{CH}}$$

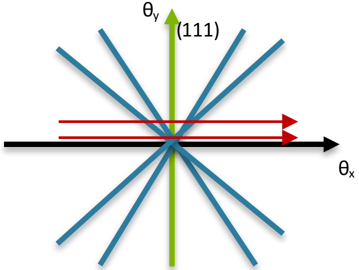
Proton – B2 New Installations

Both new crystals showed skew planes near the main planar channeling.
This is a know phenomena that happens when the beam is close to the axis.





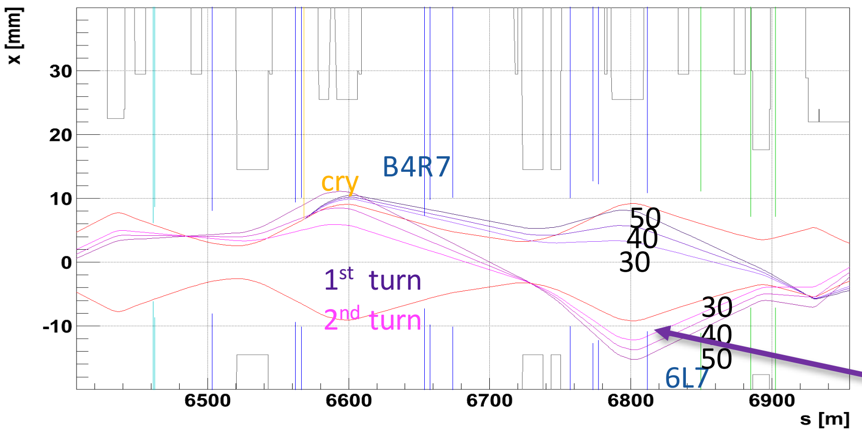


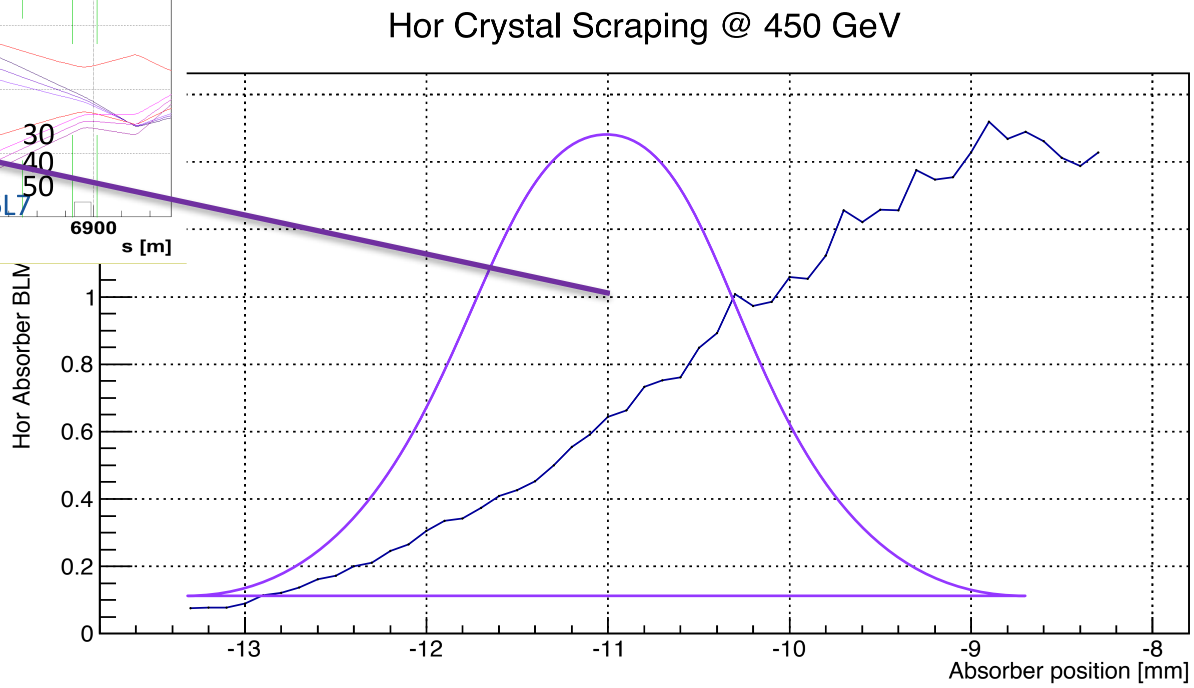


Other ordered structures called skew planes are present in a crystal. Skew planes could produce beam with a smaller deflection with respect to the planar channeling.

NB. Detailed collimator scan when crystal in skew orientation confirmed the observation of skew planes.

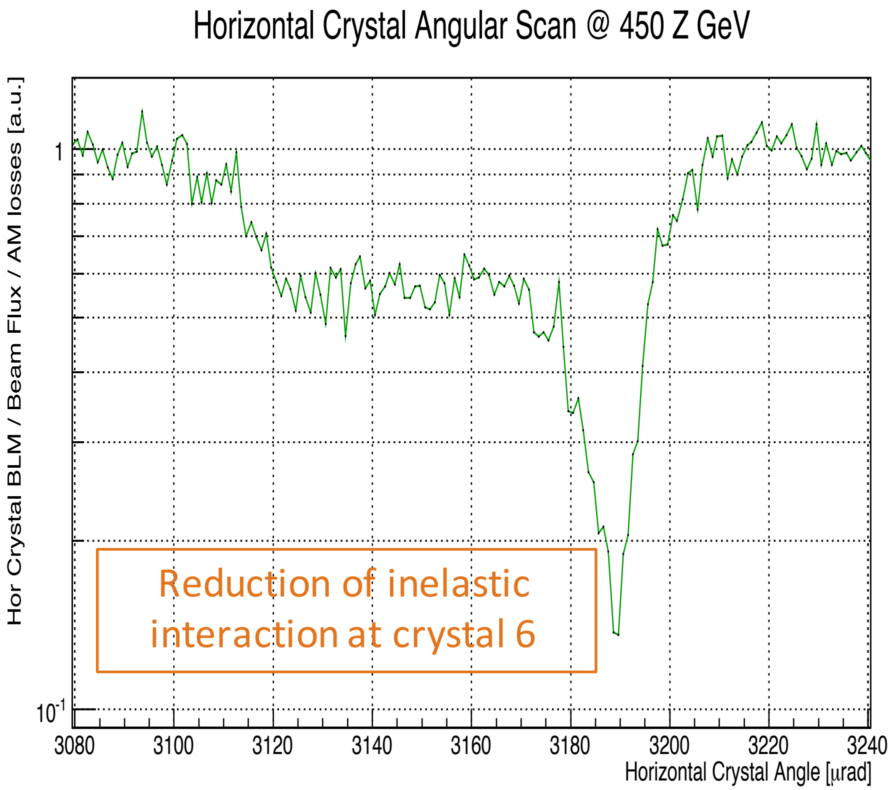
Skew Planes

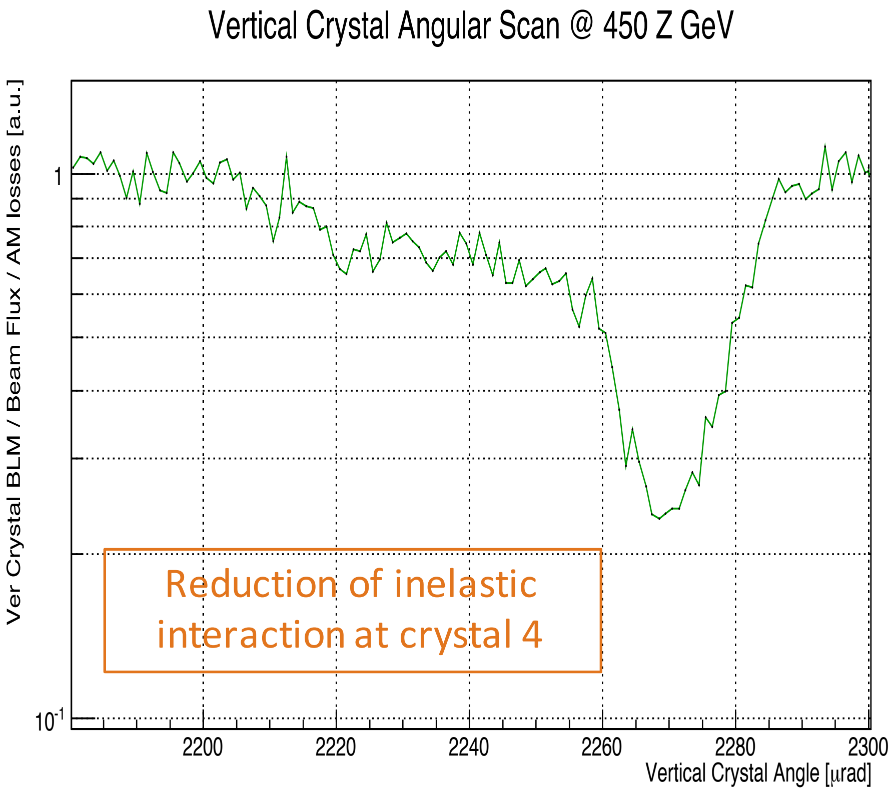




Seems to be consistent with a smaller deflection

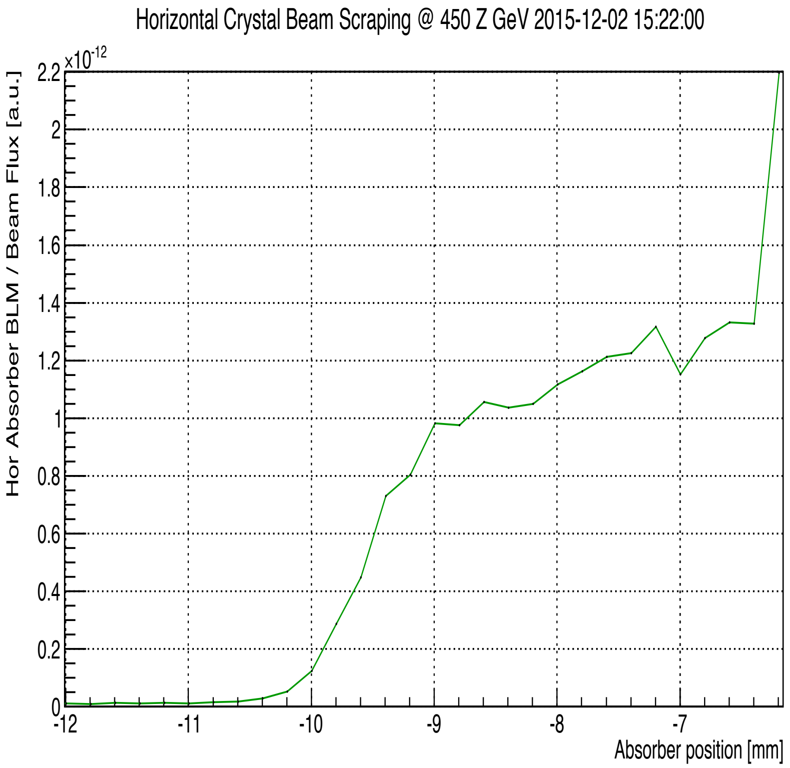
Ions Angular Scans @ 450 Z GeV

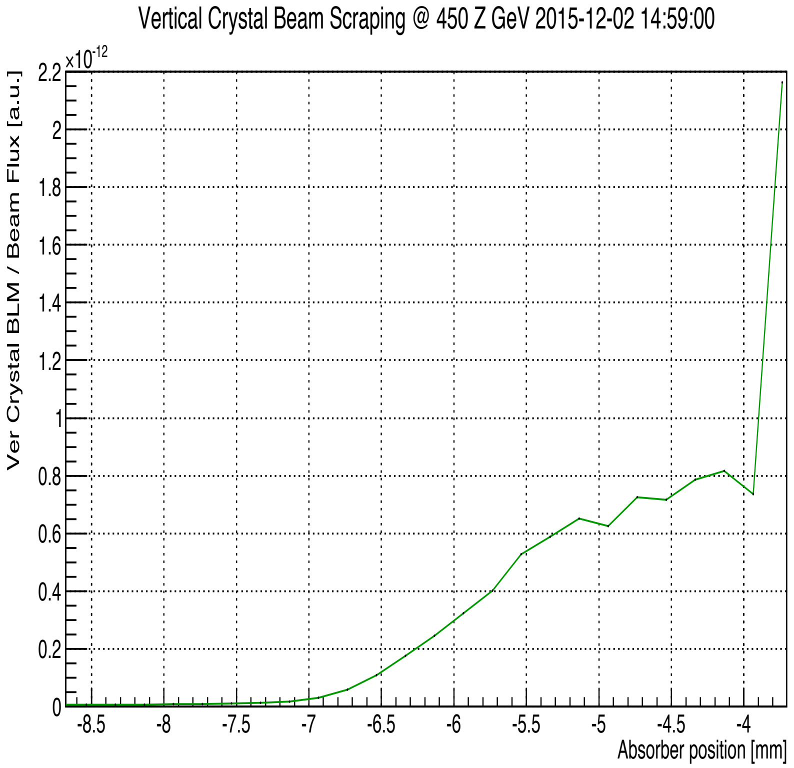




Losses recorded with BLM at goniometer position normalized to beam flux and to loss rate in amorphous orientation

Ions Channeled Beam Linear Scans

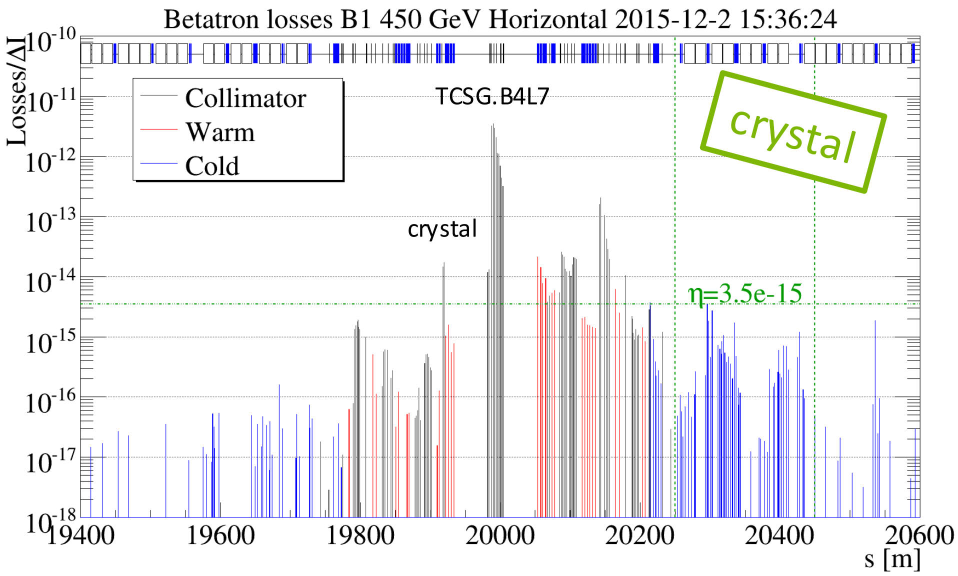


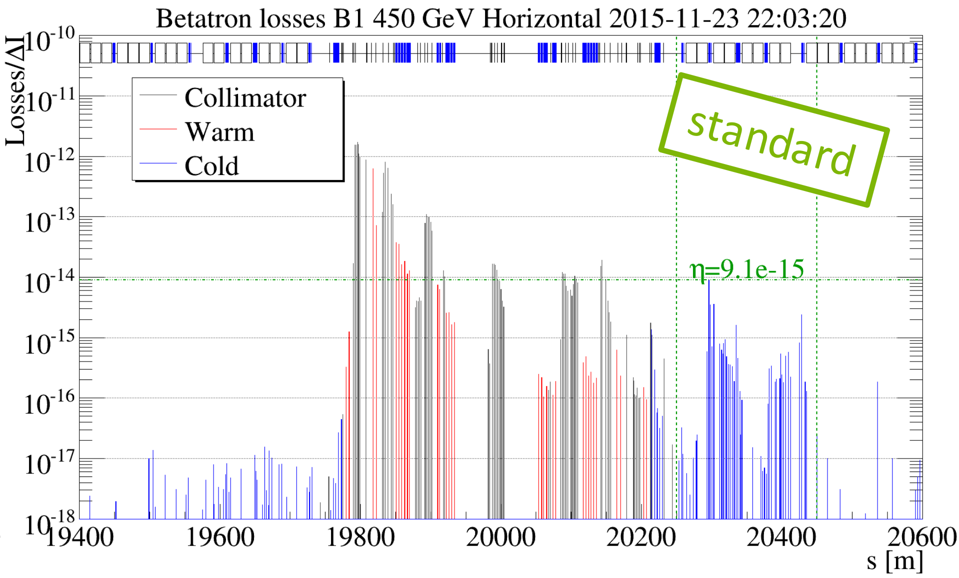


Losses recorded with BLM at each collimator position normalized to beam flux

Ions Loss Maps @ 450 Z GeV

Loss maps measurements was performed as during standard collimation tests





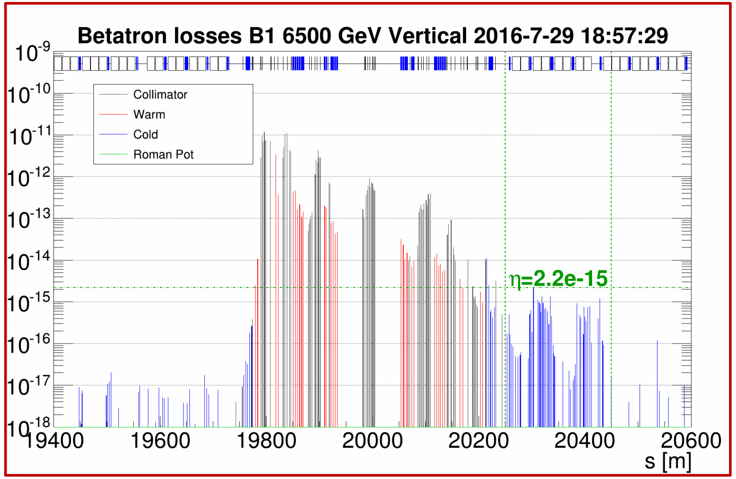
the leakage to IR7-DS is evaluated normalizing the BLM losses to the charges lost per second

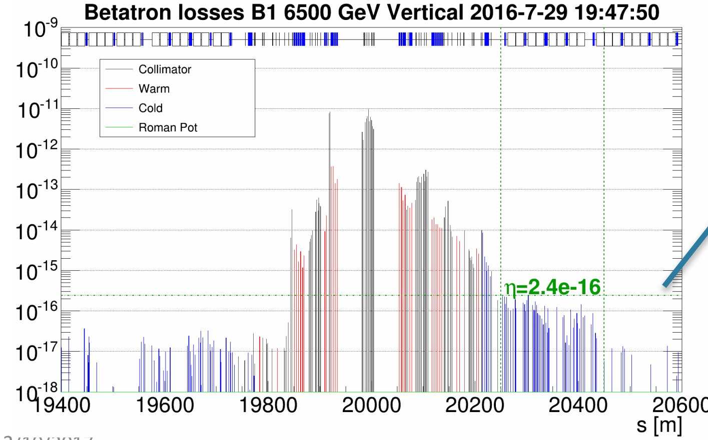
the leakage to IR7-DS improves by a factor of about 2.6

better results are expected improving the clearance between crystals and TCSGs

note: the system is optimized for 6.5 TeV!

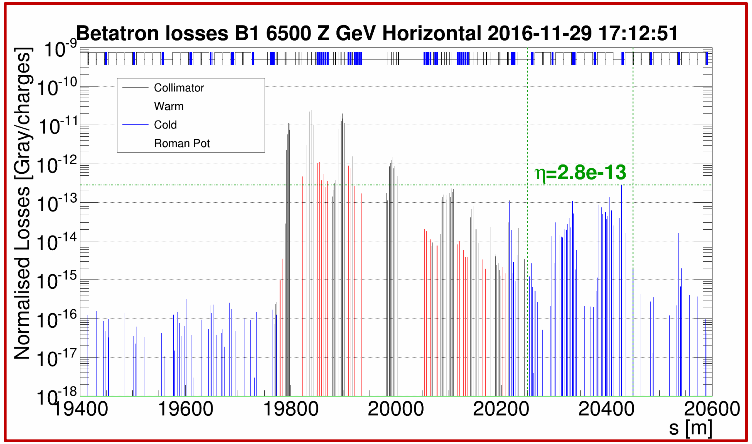
Proton B1 – Cleaning @ 6.5 TeV

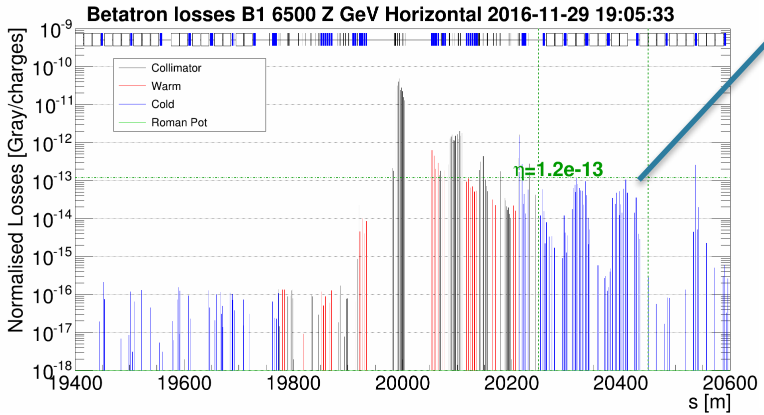




Collimator	Standard [σ]	Horizontal [σ]					Vertical [σ]		
Configuration	Reference	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3*
TCP.D6L7	5.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	Out	Out	Out
TCP.C6L7	5.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	Out	Out	Out
TCP.B6L7	5.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	Out	Out	Out
TCSG.A6L7	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	Out	Out	Out
TCPCV.A6L7	Out	Out	Out	Out	Out	Out	5.5	5.5	5.5
TCSG.B5L7	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	Out	Out	Out
TCSG.A5L7	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	Out	Out	Out
TCSG.D4L7	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
TCPCH.A4L7	Out	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	Out	Out	Out
TCSG.B4L7	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	Out	7.5	Out	7.5
TCSG.A4L7	7.5	7.5	7.5	Out	Out	Out	7.5	Out	7.5
TCSG.A4R7	7.5	7.5	7.5	Out	Out	Out	7.5	Out	7.5
TCSG.B5R7	7.5	7.5	Out	Out	Out	Out	7.5	Out	7.5
TCSG.D5R7	7.5	7.5	Out	Out	Out	Out	7.5	Out	7.5
TCSG.E5R7	7.5	7.5	Out	Out	Out	Out	7.5	Out	7.5
TCSG.6R7	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	Out	7.5
TCLA.A6R7	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
TCLA.B6R7	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
TCLA.C6R7	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
TCLA.D6R7	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
TCLA.A7R7	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0

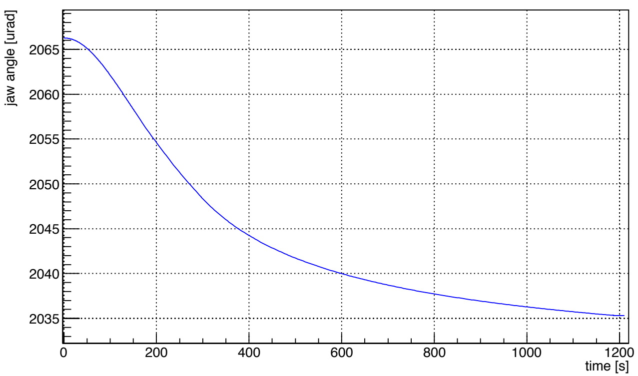
Ion – Cleaning @ 6.5 Z TeV

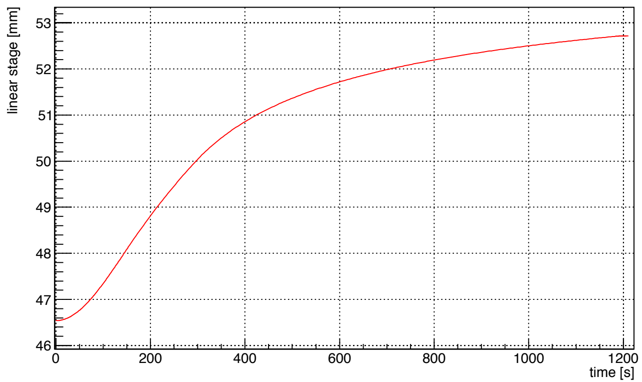




Collimator	Standard [σ]	Horizontal [σ]					Vertical [σ]			
Configuration	Reference	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4
TCP.D6L7	5.5	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*
TCP.C6L7	5.5	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*
TCP.B6L7	5.5	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*
TCSG.A6L7	7.5	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*
TCPCV.A6L7	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
TCSG.B5L7	7.5	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*
TCSG.A5L7	7.5	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*
TCSG.D4L7	7.5	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	7.5	7.5	7.0	8.0
TCPCH.A4L7	*Out*	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*	*Out*
TCSG.B4L7	7.5	7.5	*Out*	8.0	9.0	10.0	7.5	*Out*	7.5	7.5
TCSG.A4L7	7.5	7.5	*Out*	8.0	9.0	10.0	7.5	*Out*	7.5	7.5
TCSG.A4R7	7.5	7.5	*Out*	8.0	9.0	10.0	7.5	*Out*	7.5	7.5
TCSG.B5R7	7.5	7.5	*Out*	8.0	9.0	10.0	7.5	*Out*	7.5	7.5
TCSG.D5R7	7.5	7.5	*Out*	8.0	9.0	10.0	7.5	*Out*	7.5	7.5
TCSG.E5R7	7.5	7.5	*Out*	8.0	9.0	10.0	7.5	*Out*	7.5	7.5
TCSG.6R7	7.5	7.5	7.5	8.0	9.0	10.0	7.5	*Out*	7.5	7.5
TCLA.A6R7	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
TCLA.B6R7	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
TCLA.C6R7	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
TCLA.D6R7	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
TCLA.A7R7	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0

Energy ramp function for tests





In the next LHC MD crystal will be tested during the <u>energy ramp of LHC</u>

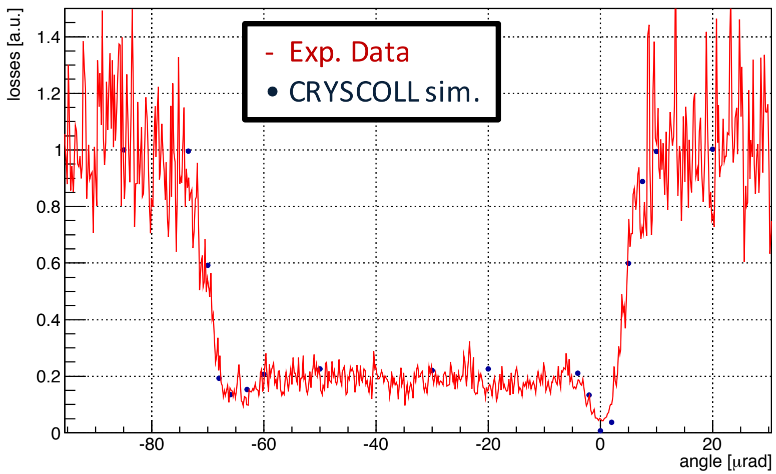
During the last MD of July the channeling orientation and the linear alignment has been measured

	Injection		Flat Top	
crystal	Linear [mm]	Angle [μrad]	Linear [mm]	Angle [μrad]
H	46.55 (5.71 σ)	2066.9	52.72 (5.53 σ)	2035.3
V	44.8 (5.68 σ)	2275.7	50.25 (5.47 σ)	2219.3

The energy ramp function was used to evaluate how the orientation angle and the linear stage has to vary to keep the crystal in the channeling condition during the E ramp

Simulations

To benchmark the simulation routines the scenarios of the measurements taken in LHC will be reproduced with the SixTrack code, as showed for the first flat top scan.



Simulations most important results are undergoing

- Angular scans of crystals
- Linear scans with absorber collimators
- Loss maps in Channeling and with standard system

Of course each bullet has to be considered for both energy (injection and flat top) and for both plane (H & V)

Benchmarking the simulation code is the fundamental step to begin the studies on the final layout for a possible crystal collimation system for HL-LHC

Also UA9 SPS results will be used to benchmark the simulation code