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Local Interaction Region Coupling Correction for the LHC and High Luminosity LHC



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University of Liverpool School of Physical Sciences

For/Dedicated to/To my...

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

Abstract

CERN School of Physical Sciences

Doctor of Philosophy

Lorem ipsum.

Acknowledgements

First and foremost,

"Just don't forget to eat and sleep."

Lee Robert Carver.

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List of Abbreviations

ABP CERN's Accelerators and Beam Physics group

AD Antiproton Decelerator

ALICE A Large Ion Collider Experiment

ATLAS A Toroidal LHC ApparatuS

AWAKE Advanced WAKefield Experiment

BE CERN's BEams department
BPM Beam Position Monitor

CERN European Organization for Nuclear Research

CMS Compact Muon Solenoid

DA Dynamic Aperture

ELENA Extra Low ENergy Antiproton ring HERA Hadron-Electron Ring Accelerator

HiRadMat High **Rad**iation to **Mat**erials

HL-LHC High Luminosity Large Hadron Collider

HSS CERN's **Hadron Synchrotron Single particle effects section**

IP Interaction PointIR Interaction Region

ISOLDE Isotope Separator On Line **DE**tector

LEIR Low Energy Ion Ring
LHC Large Hadron Collider

LHCb Large Hadron Collider beauty
MAD Methodical Accelerator Design

n-TOF Neutron Time **O**f Flight

OMC Optics Measurements and Corrections

PS Proton Synchrotron

PTC Polymorphic Tracking Code
RDT Resonance Driving Term
SPS Super Proton Synchrotron

Introduction

Some paragraph of text here. Figures to include:



FIGURE 1: The CERN Accelerator Complex as of 2020. This graphic indicates the first year of operation for each accelerator, as well as its circumference. Not to scale.



FIGURE 2: Cross-section of an LHC superconducting dipole magnet (see https://cds.cern.ch/record/40524).



FIGURE 3: The LHC ring with the purpose of the main sections. Not to scale.

As mentioned, each Insertion Region is separated from the previous one by an arc and has its own purpose:

- 1. IR1 houses the ATLAS experiment
- 2. IR2 houses the ALICE experiment and the injection of Beam1
- 3. IR3 houses the off-momentum collimation cleaning (ref https://accelconf.web.cern.ch/ipac2016/doi/IPAC2016-WEPMW007.html)
- 4. IR4 houses the RF cavities to accelerate the beams
- 5. IR5 houses the CMS experiment
- 6. IR6 houses the beams extraction to the dumps (ref https://cds.cern.ch/record/1392619)
- 7. IR7 houses the betatronic collimation cleaning (ref https://cds.cern.ch/record/1056681)
- 8. IR8 houses the LHCb experiment and the injection of Beam2



FIGURE 4: Integrated luminosity in the four experiments of the LHC during the 2017-2018 LHC Run 2.



FIGURE 5: Beam positions around the two high luminosity Interaction Points during the 2018 LHC Run. The dipoles are represented by blue rectangles while the quadrupoles by red ones.

0.1 The CERN Accelerator Complex and its Upgrade

- **0.1.1** An Overview of CERN History
- 0.1.2 The Large Hadron Collider and its Injectors
- 0.1.3 The Concept of Luminosity
- 0.1.4 The LHC Performance and the HL-LHC Upgrade
- 0.2 Optics Measurements and Corrections in the LHC
- 0.2.1 The need
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Theory of Single-Particle Beam Dynamics in the Large Hadron Collider

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- 1.1 Linear Beam Dynamics
- 1.2 Non-Linear Magnetic Multipoles
- 1.3 Formalism of Non-Linear Beam Dynamics
- 1.4 Phenomenology of Non-Linear Beam Dynamics
- 1.4.1 Chromaticity
- 1.4.2 Detuning with Amplitude
- 1.4.3 Decoherence
- 1.4.4 Resonances and RDTs / CRDTs
- 1.4.5 Linear Betatron Coupling
- 1.5 Luminosity
- 1.6 Notions of Machine Learning Here?

The LHC Accelerator

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- 2.1.1 The LHC Arcs
- 2.1.2 The LHC Insertion Regions
- 2.1.3 Error Estimates for the LHC Lattice
- 2.2 The LHC Experimental Interaction Regions (EIR)
- 2.2.1 Interaction Point
- 2.2.2 The LHC Triplet
- 2.2.3 Separation Dipoles
- 2.2.4 Matching Section
- 2.2.5 Dispersion Supressor
- 2.3 The Operational Cycle of the LHC
- 2.4 Beam Instrumentation in the LHC

Interaction Region Local Coupling Correction in the LHC

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3.4.2 Developped Software

3.5 Conclusions

3.1	Linear Coupling in the Interaction Regions
3.1.1	Overview of IR Difficulties (phase advances suck, no instruments)
3.1.2	Twiss with Coupling and Ripken parameters
3.1.3	Equivalency of Ripken and Tracking when looking at beam size
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3.4	Operational Correction Procedure
3.4.1	Full Procedure Steps

Machine Learning for Interaction Region Local Coupling

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- 4.1 Relevant Theory of Machine Learning Here?
- 4.2 Identification of Sources with Machine Learning
- **4.3** Prediction of Corrections for Local Coupling (1BPM Method CRDTs?)
- 4.4 Conclusions

Experimental Measurement and Correction of Interaction Region Local Coupling in the LHC Run III

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- 5.1 Dedicated Measurement and Correction of Local Coupling in IR1 and IR5
- 5.1.1 Measurement of Local Coupling in the IRs at $\beta_{IP}^*=0.3m$
- **5.1.2** Correction of Local Coupling in the IRs at $\beta_{IP}^* = 0.3m$
- **5.1.3** Application of Machine Learning for Correction at $\beta_{IP}^* = 0.3m$
- 5.2 LHC Run III Commissioning Experience
- 5.3 Conclusions

Conclusions

Talk about stuff.

Bibliography

Appendix A

Element Naming Conventions in the LHC

As element names occur often in this document, it is worth spending an appendix detailing the element naming convention in the LHC and HL-LHC. Figure A.1 below shows the established scheme for a segment of the LHC.

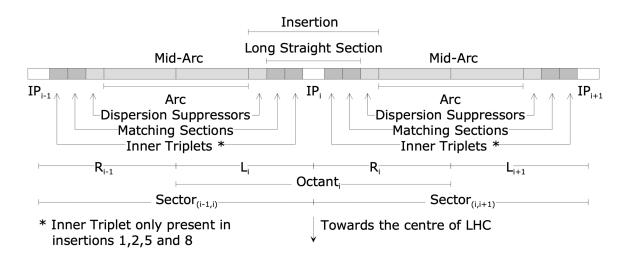


FIGURE A.1: In-depth view of the naming scheme in a segment of the LHC.

The general structure goes as follows:

- 1. Each octant is divided into two *half-arcs* surrounding an *insertion*.
- 2. Each octant is divided into a left side and a right side.
- 3. The center point of some octants is the *Interaction Point* or IP, with their surrounding region sometimes also referred to as *Interaction Region* (IR).

From the perspective of lattice definitions, there are eight IPs, but this is only for notational ease. An interaction point in the strict sense is a point where the two beams collide,

which is only a feature of octant 1, 2, 5 and 8 where experiments are run. When an IP or IR is referred to in this document, it is taken for granted that it applies to one of these octants. What all octants nevertheless have in common is that they all have a long straight section in the middle as part of the insertion. The arc can be perceived to be roughly uniform across LHC whereas the long sections differ from octant to octant.

As the base pattern is a FODO lattice, the machine can be broken up into half-cells containing one quadrupole each. In doing so, each half-cell is given a number, where the i^{th} quadrupole away from the center of its octant is associated with the i^{th} half-cell. With this in mind, the general naming convention can be summarized as follows:

- TYPE: Entry specifying the type of element. See Table A.1 for examples.
- SPECIAL: Optional entry which can be used to sub-type an element, e.g. H or V to signify if a corrector is acting on the horizontal or vertical plane.
- EXTRA: Optional entry used to separate between otherwise identically named elements. E.g. A, B, C to separate between three bending magnets in the same half-cell
- LR: Entry specifying which side of the closest IP the element is on. Assumes either L (*left*) or R (*right*).
- OCTANT: Entry specifying the octant the element is a part of. Valid entries are integers from 1 to 8.
- 12: Entry specifying which beam the element is part of. Either 1 or 2, unless the element is shared between the two beams in which case the element name ends with the OCTANT entry.

Prefix
MB
MQ
MCB
BPM
ACFCA
DRIFT

TABLE A.1: Example prefixes for different LHC element types.

For instance, the element MQ.25L5.B1 is a quadrupole on the left side of IP5, in the 25^{th} half-cell and for beam 1. The special identifier can be used in multiple ways, for example MQML.10R1.B1 is a different type of quadrupole in half-cell 10, on the right side of IP1 for beam 1. Here the special identifier describes the type of quadrupole. For MCBH.21R5.B1, the special identifier H signifies that it is a horizontal orbit corrector. In the triplet quadrupoles one can notice for instance elements MQXB.A2L1 and MQXB.B2L1. In this case the elements share type MQXB (middle, single aperture inner triplet quadrupole), octant, side of IP and half-cell, which is why they make use of the extra specifiers A and B to tell them apart.

Note that these elements skip the appendage of .B < 12 >. These correspond to elements common to both beams, which can only happen in the IR. This is due to the fact that when two beams are brought to collision they pass through the same equipment close to the point of collision.

Appendix B

Appendix B Title

Some content.

Appendix C

Appendix C Title

Some content.