## Collimation Counting Rates

1. Collimation (basic definitions):

$$
n_{\text {primary }} * \eta=n_{\text {tertiary }}
$$

$n_{\text {primary }}$ : impact rate on primary collimator; $\quad \eta$ : collimation inefficiency; $\quad n_{\text {teriary }}$ : loss rates at aperature limitation
2. Losses at collimation:

$$
n_{\text {col }}=n_{\text {prim }}(1-\eta)=\sum_{i=1}^{4} N_{\text {primary } i} * \alpha_{i}+\sum_{i=1}^{16} N_{\text {secondary } i} * \beta_{i}
$$

$n_{\text {col }}$ :loss rate at collimators; $N_{\text {primarry }}, N_{\text {secondary }}$ : counting rates at the collimator monitors, $\quad \alpha, \beta$ : monitor sensitivity
3. Losses at other locations:

$$
n_{\text {teriary }}=n_{\text {col }} \frac{\eta}{1+\eta}=\sum_{i=1}^{N} \text { quenchlevel } l_{i} * \overline{\text { safety }}
$$

safety: ratio of maximal safe losses to quenchlevel; $N$ : number of locations where losses will occur
4. Aim of collimation: measure losses at collimation to avoid quenches and damages (aimed predict accuracy of quench levels with an error of 2)

## Quench Level Rates

1. MB bending magnet quench level rates Lit.: B. Jeanneret, LHC Project Report 44
2. Rates depend strongly on duration of losses
3. non linear rate change between injection and top energy
quench levels tor LHC at 450 GeV and 7 TeV


## Quench Levels

same plot as on previous transparency but in units of protons/meter quench levels


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## Proposed Collimator Locations IP7

Collimators are about 1m apart and some arrangements are composed out of beam 1 and beam 2 collimators (distinction between losses of different beams will be not possible).


## Shielding at Betatron Collimation

First layout of a IP7 shielding, the beam loss monitors are placed in the gap between collimator shielding and regular shielding



## Longitudinal Energy Deposition

1. secondary particle energy deposition along the regular shielding
2. loss monitor location $\mathrm{z}=0$
3. at 100 cm (location of foreseen second collimator in some arrangements) the energy deposition is only reduced by a factor of 10 ( $10<x<20$ )
Result: crosstalk between monitors, reduction of collimation adjustment accuracy=>
careful investigations needed

