Collimation Counting Rates

1. Collimation (basic definitions):

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

*n*_{primary}: impact rate on primary collimator;

2. Losses at collimation:

$$\eta$$
: collimation inefficiency; $n_{tertiary}$: loss rates at aperature limitation

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

 n_{col} : loss rate at collimators; $N_{primary}$, $N_{secondary}$: counting rates at the collimator monitors, α , β : monitor sensitivity

3. Losses at other locations:

$$n_{tertiary} = n_{col} \frac{\eta}{1+\eta} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} quench level_{i} * \overline{safety}$$

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

- 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

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



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



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Longitudinal Energy Deposition

- 1. secondary particle energy deposition along the regular shielding
- 2. loss monitor location 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

