#### LHC Luminosity Lifetime Measurement, Comparison between fills, high-bandwidth ADT effects

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## Outline

- Luminosity decay
  - Empirical description
  - ➤ Lifetime, Lifetime evolution
  - → Supertable plugin
- Comparison of different fills
  - → Optimum fill length
  - → Effects of the high-bandwith ADT

## Luminosity decay

Empirically described by double-exponential:

$$L(t) = L_{0,1} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{\tau_1}t\right) + L_{0,2} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{\tau_2}t\right)$$

Interpretation: fast- and slow-decaying part



## Instantaneous Luminosity Lifetime

Single-exponential fit over a limited time frame

 $L_0 \exp\left(-\frac{1}{\tau}t\right)$ 

→ Reasonable fits over ~2h

- Parameters from fit:
  - $\rightarrow \tau$  = (Instantaneous) Luminosity lifetime

Sliding window

- →  $\tau(t)$  Luminosity lifetime evolution over the fill
- →  $\sim$ 7h at start of SB,  $\sim$ 15h at the end
- → Agrees with double-exponential fits



Blue: Lifetime from sliding window fit

→ Red: sliding over luminosity scans

Black: lifetime from double-exponential fit

## Luminosity Lifetime in the Supertable

- Instantaneous lifetime (single-exponential fits) at specific points in time
  - Double-exponential fitting is not robust; only works for long (~8h SB) fills
  - TEVATRON approximation fit does not provide easy to interpret parameters (e.g. a plain lifetime)
- Values chosen for the supertable
  - → Lifetime at start of stable beams (0.5h-2.5h)
  - → Lifetime at end of stable beams (last 2h)
- > Ongoing with A. Macpherson



Lifetime for all fills of 2012 with at least 3h in SB



#### Depends on

- $\rightarrow$  luminosity evolution L(t); in particular: luminosity lifetime
- → fill length (runtime)  $t_r$  our free parameter
- $\rightarrow$  turn-around (machine preparation) time  $t_{n}$
- Maximize integrated luminosity, based on the TEVATRON approximation fits

$$\langle L \rangle = \frac{\int_{0}^{t_r} L_T(t) dt}{t_r + t_p} \quad \text{with} \quad L_T(t) = \frac{L_{0,T}}{\left(1 + \frac{t b}{\tau_T}\right)^b}$$

> Symbolic integration, division and derivation, then solve numerically for roots for given *b*,  $L_{o,\tau}$ ,  $\tau_{\tau}$  from fit



- > Dash-dotted lines: before TS2 (June 2012)
- > Dashed lines: before TS3 (September 2012)
- Solid lines: recent fills, after TS3



> Typical optimum fill length:

 $\rightarrow$  7h with 2.5h preparation; 10h with 5h preparation; 15h with 10h preparation

> Recent fills (lower lifetime, higher initial value) demand lower fill length



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## Effects of the high-bandwidth ADT

> For fills 3200, 3201, 3204 the ADT had high bandwidth in SB

- → Comparable peak luminosity
- → Luminosity lifetime ~40% smaller
- → Integrated luminosity ~20% smaller after 10h in SB





## Sliding window lifetime comparison



### **Overall Loss comparison**



## Loss comparison by 144 batch



## **Emittance comparison**

#### Convoluted emittance from Luminosity

- Assuming round and equal beams
- → No emittance measurement available for recent fills



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## Conclusions

- Luminosity lifetime
  - → Increasing with time: Start:  $\sim$ 7h; after 10h:  $\sim$ 15h
  - → Lifetime at SSB and EOF: In Supertable soon
- Optimum fill length
  - → 7h with 2.5h preparation; 10h with 5h preparation; 15h with 10h preparation
- > High-bandwidth ADT during SB
  - → Higher emittance growth, higher losses
  - Lower luminosity lifetime and integrated luminosity
  - → Preliminary results do not show the same effects for recent fills (high-bandwidth ADT till collisions, standard bandwidth ADT in SB)

### Questions?

## Backup slides

## High BW ADT: Losses

