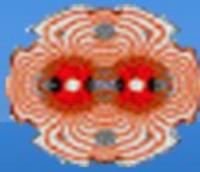
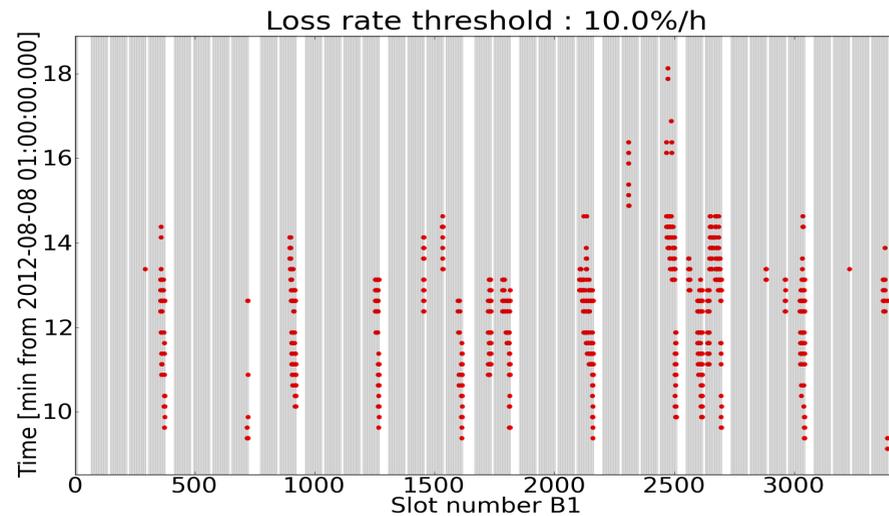
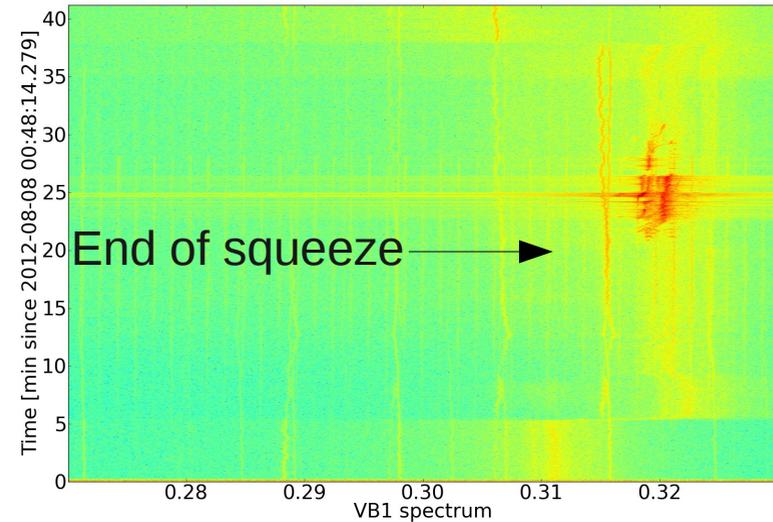
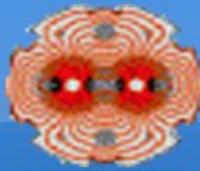


- Instability observations with new octupole setting
- Numerical evaluation of stability diagrams
  - Before / after the squeeze
  - Collapse of separation

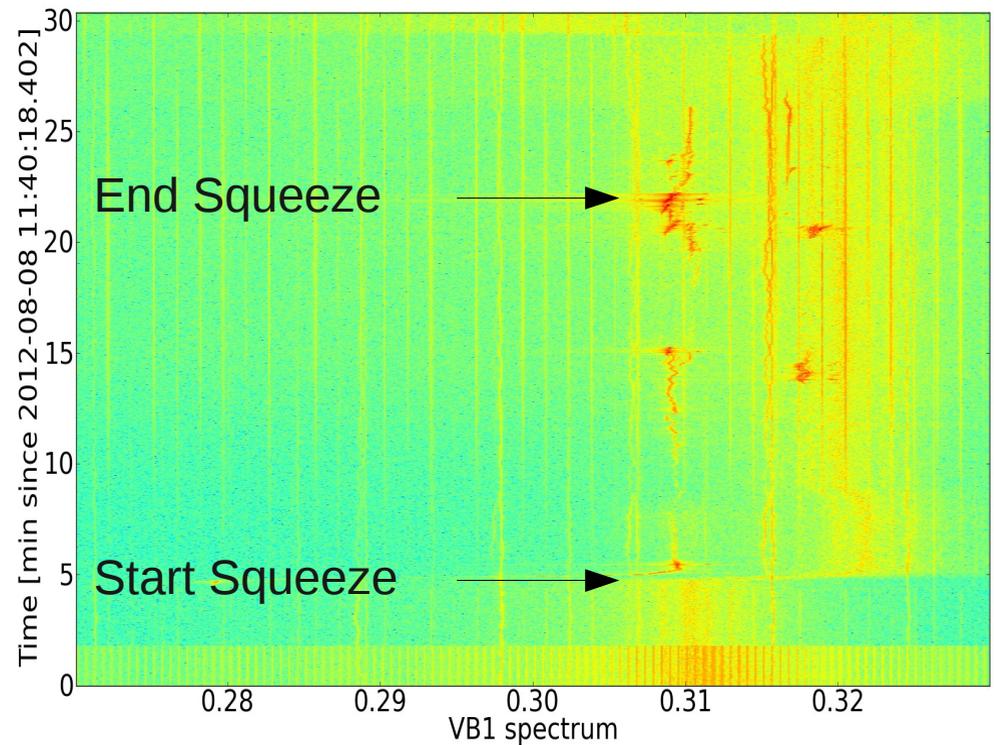


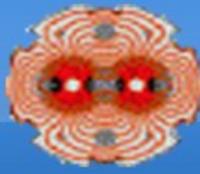
- End of squeeze
  - Fill 2927,2928
- Vertical plan
- End of trains are going unstable





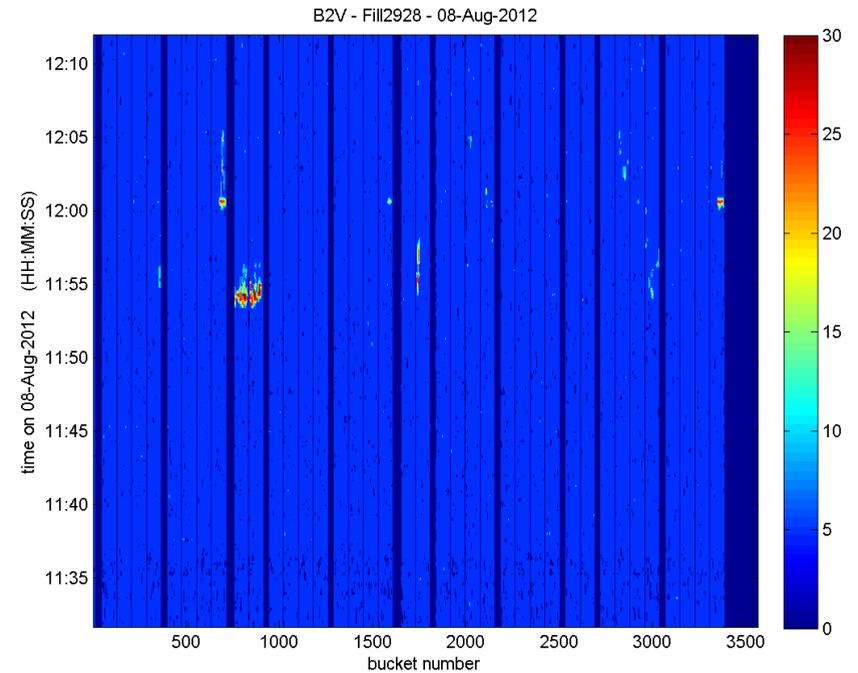
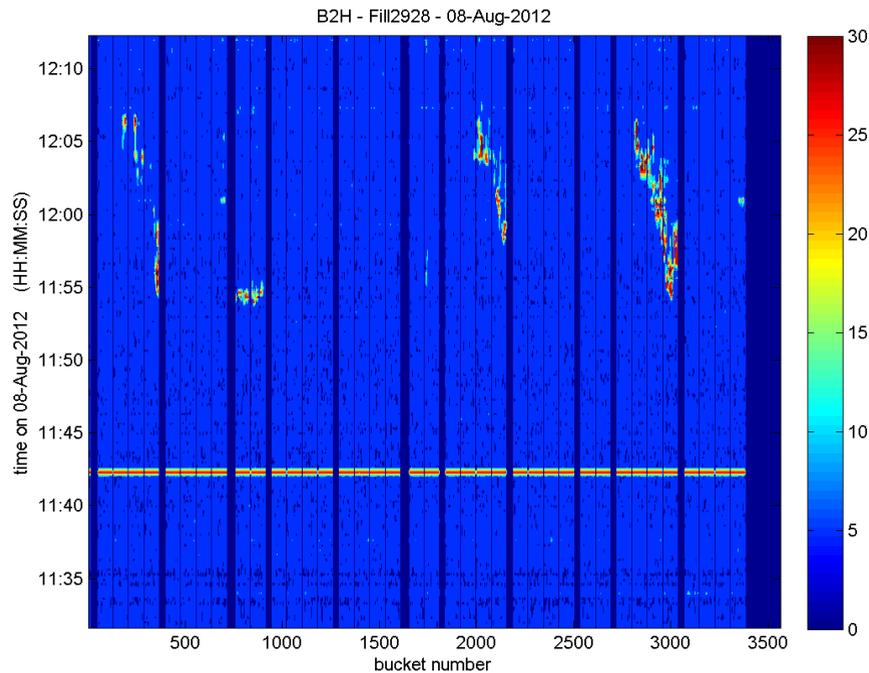
- Flat top / during the squeeze
  - Fills 2928, 2932
- Both vertical and horizontal





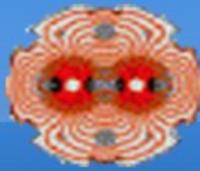
- Different bunches going unstable in either vertical or horizontal

B. Salvant

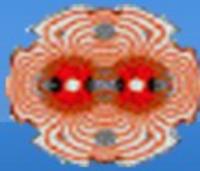




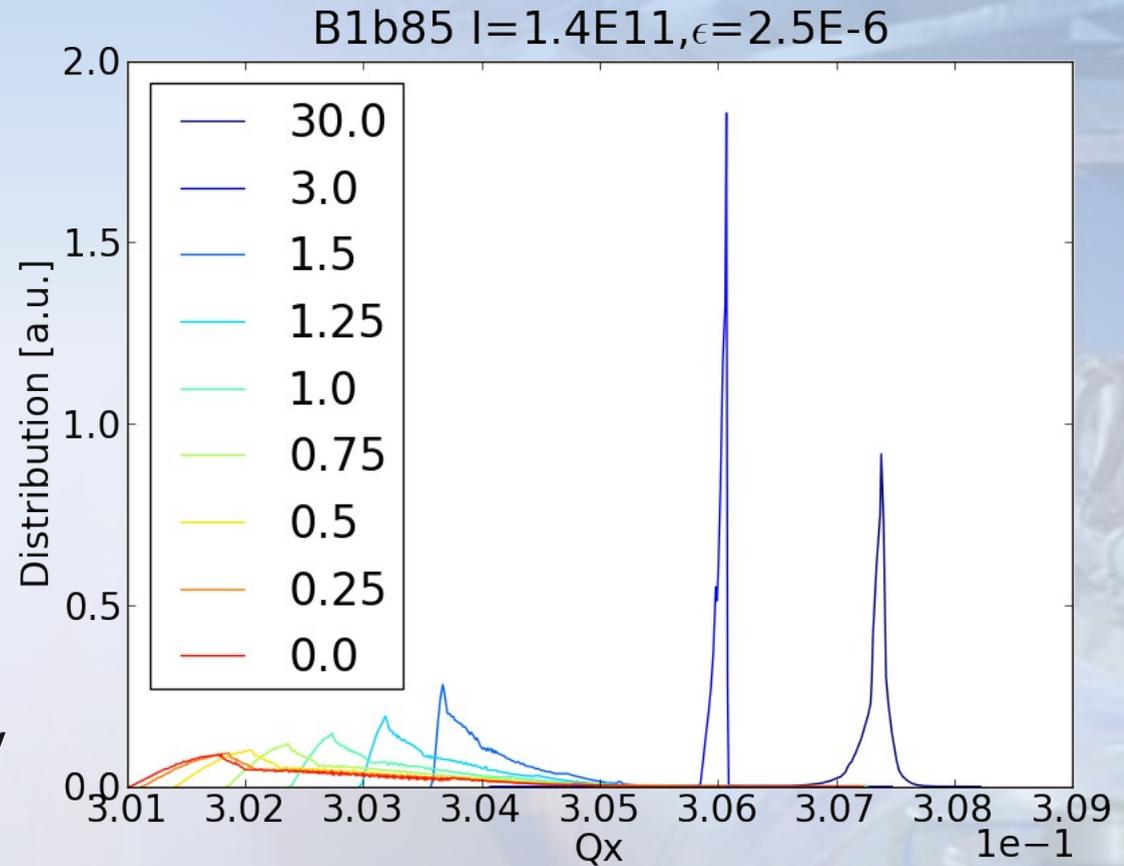
# Summary of changes

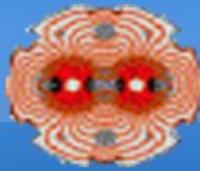


- Vertical instabilities are now also observed
- Different bunches are affected (fewer LRs)
- Instabilities are now also observed at the beginning and during the squeeze
- No instability observed during PHYSICS beam process



- Need to understand stability of BB with octupoles
- Tune distribution gives a first hint on the stability diagrams
  - Already presented@LMC by E. Metral (13-06-2012 and 02-08-2012)
- Still not a stability diagram...

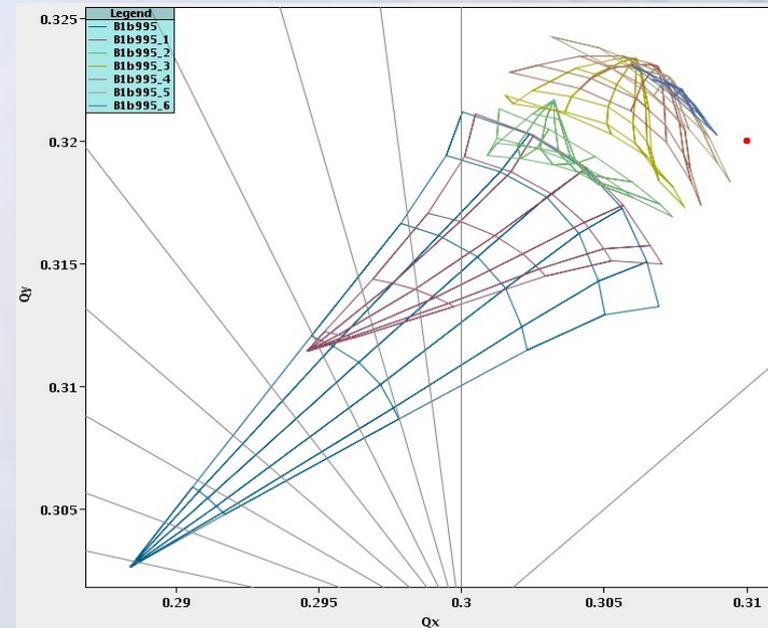


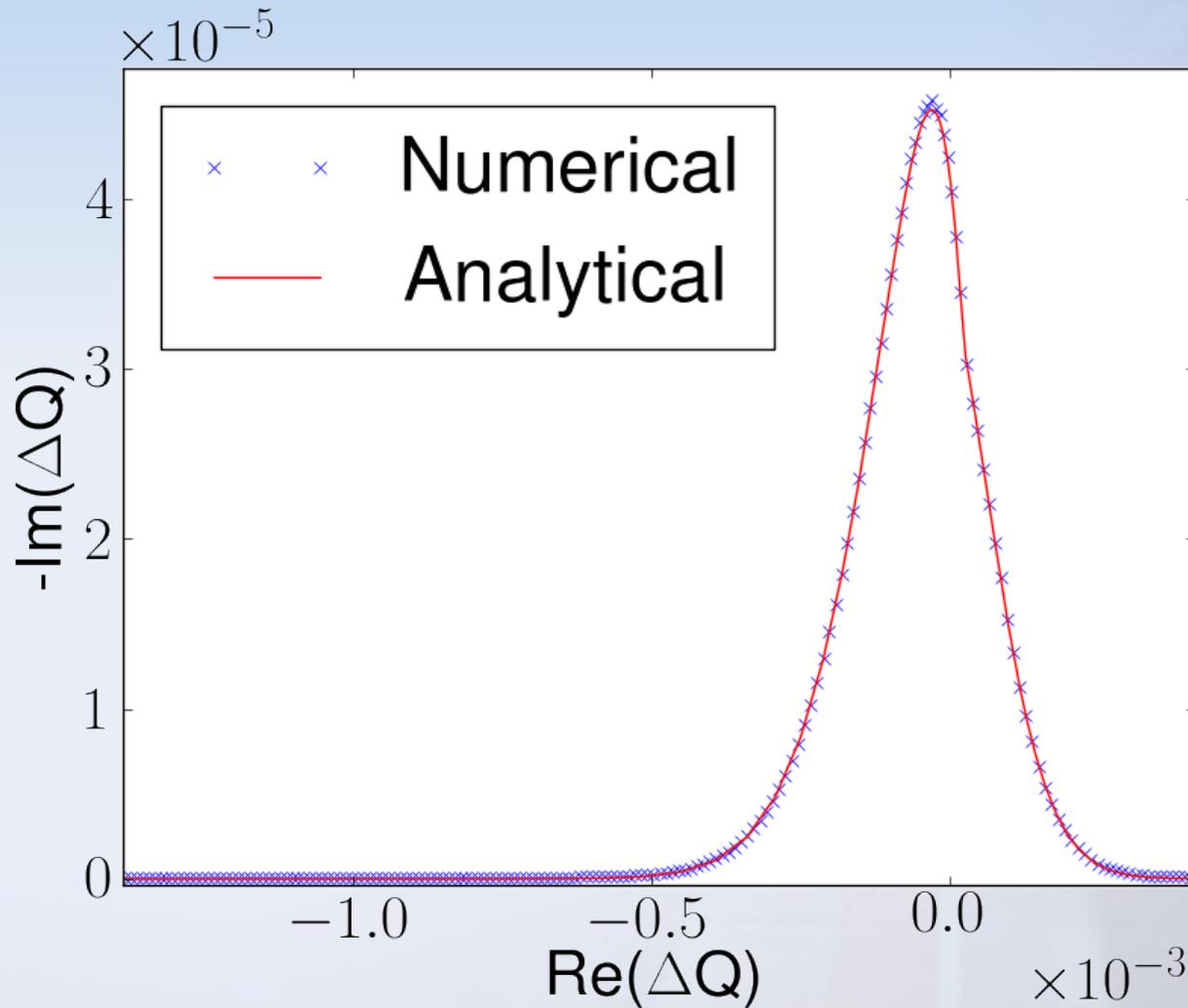
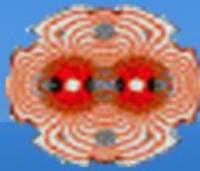


- Dispersion integral :
- Octupoles only :
- With BB :
  - Tune spread from tracking simulation (MAD-X)
- Numerical evaluation of the integral

$$\frac{-1}{\Delta Q} = \iint \frac{J_x \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial J_x} dJ_x dJ_y}{Q_0 - Q_x(J_x, J_y)}$$

$$Q_x(J_x, J_y) = Q_{x,0} + a_x J_x + a_y J_y$$

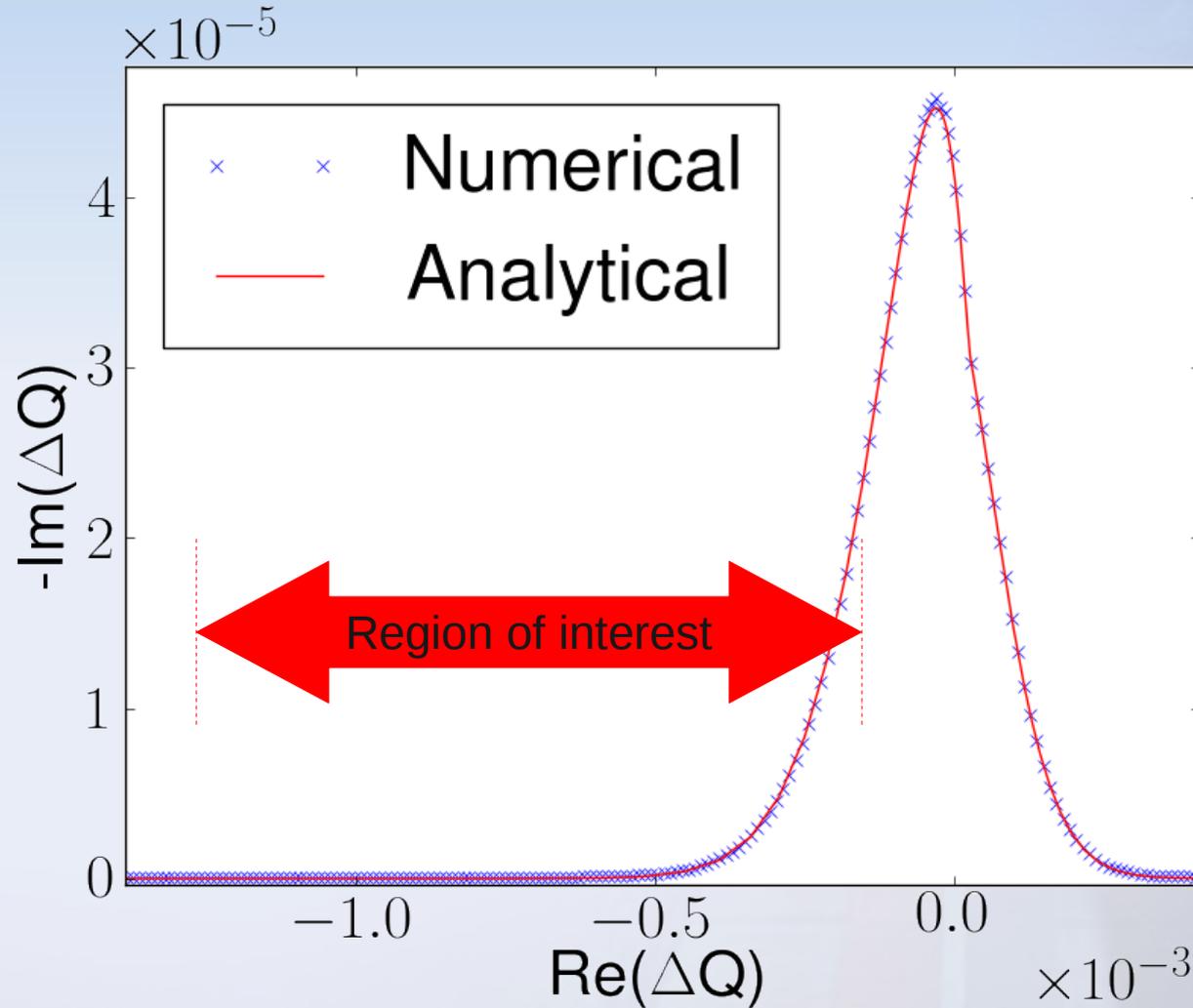
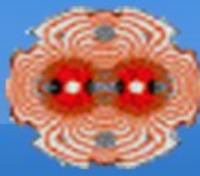




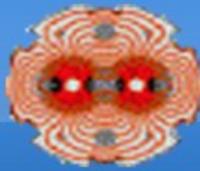
- Only octupoles
  - -100A
  - $2\text{E-}6 \mu\text{m}$

# REMINDER

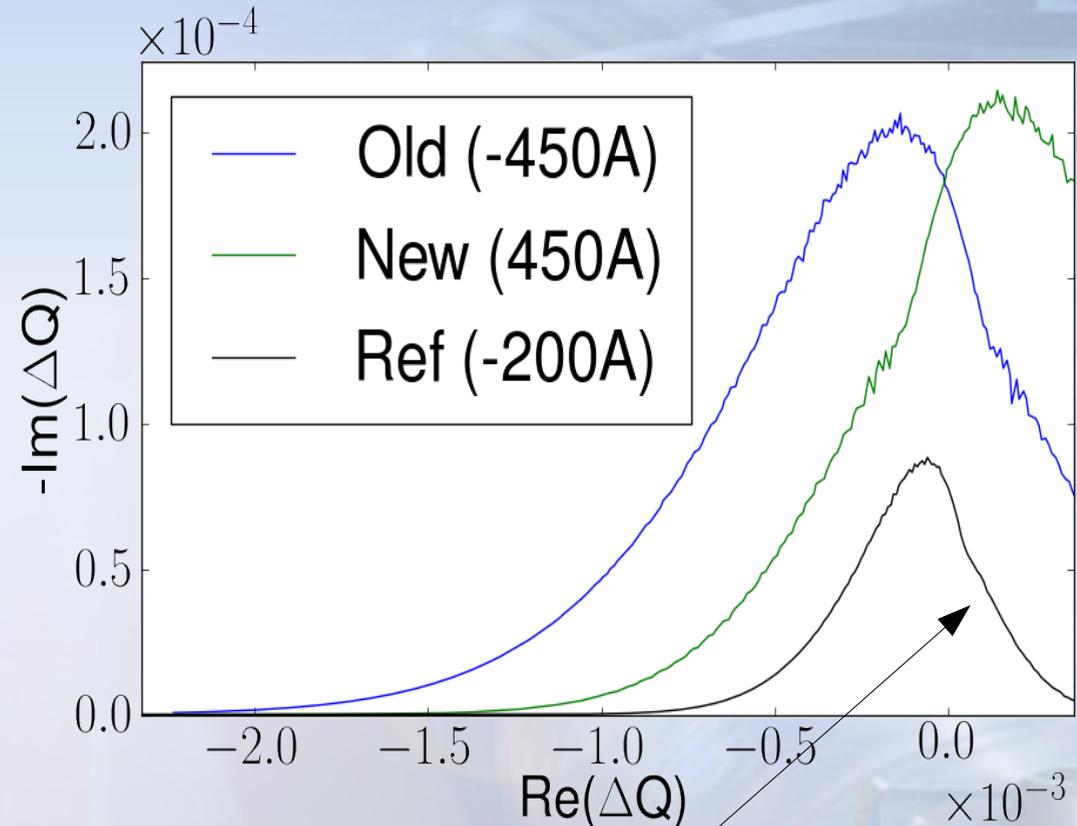
(of some Nicolas' talk)



- Not all the tune spread is useful

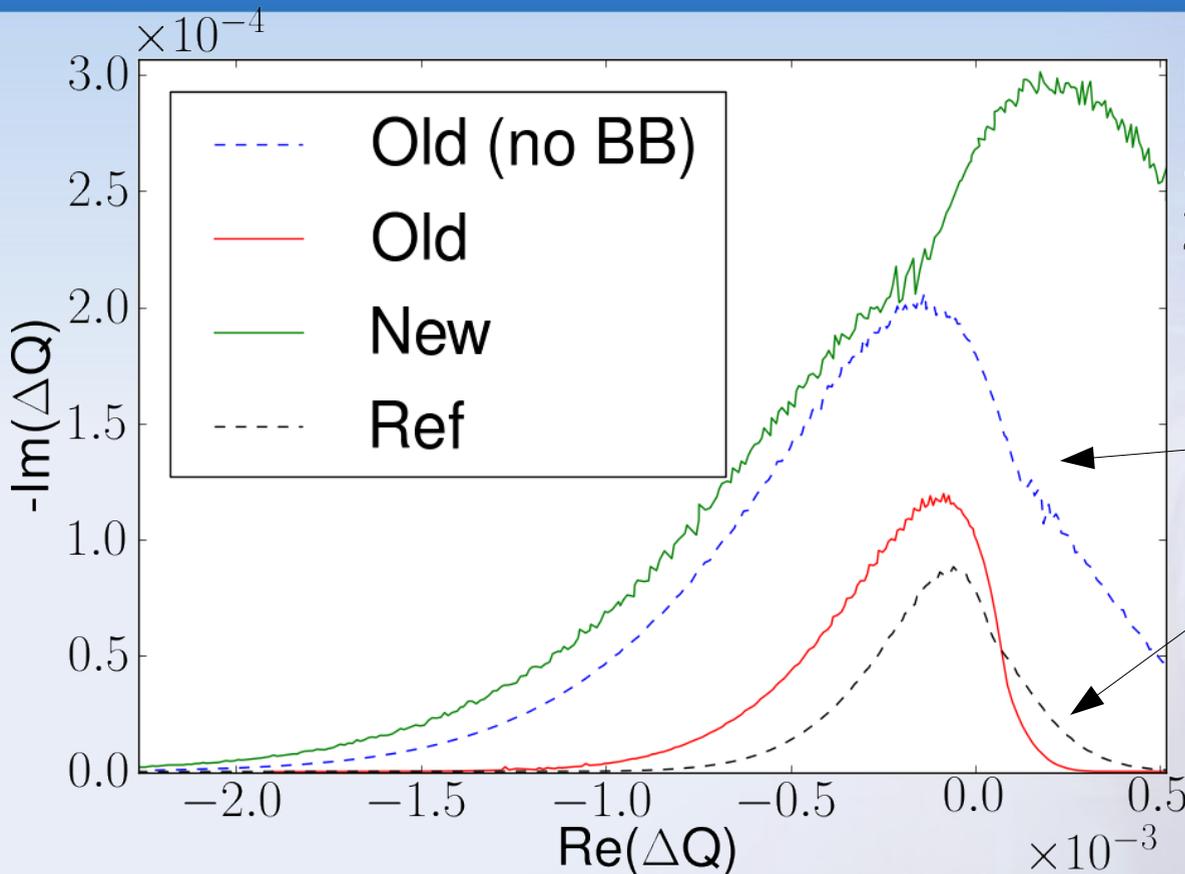
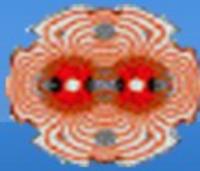


- Stability diagram smaller than with old polarity
  - As already mention by the impedance team
- Not enough to explain the instability



Stable during MD  
with one Beam

# After the squeeze



Beam 1, bunch 85  
 1.4E11  
 2E-6  $\mu\text{m}$   
 $\pm 450\text{A}$

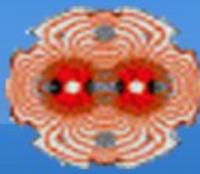
Stable before the squeeze

Stable during MD with one Beam

- The compensation of LR and octupole tune spread is not sufficient to explain the instability
- The situation now should be much better

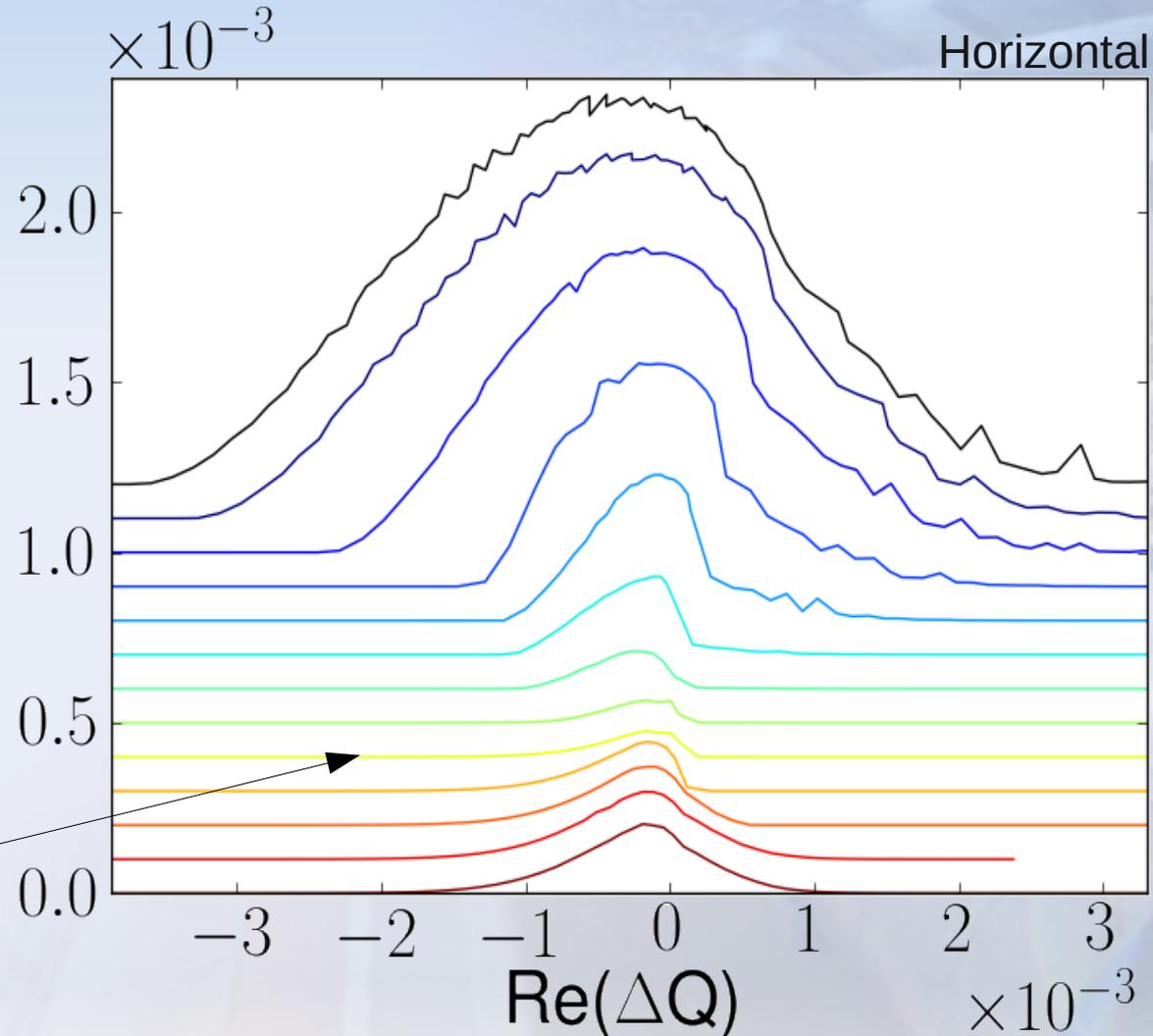
# Collapse of separation

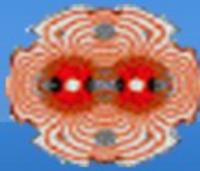
## A simple example



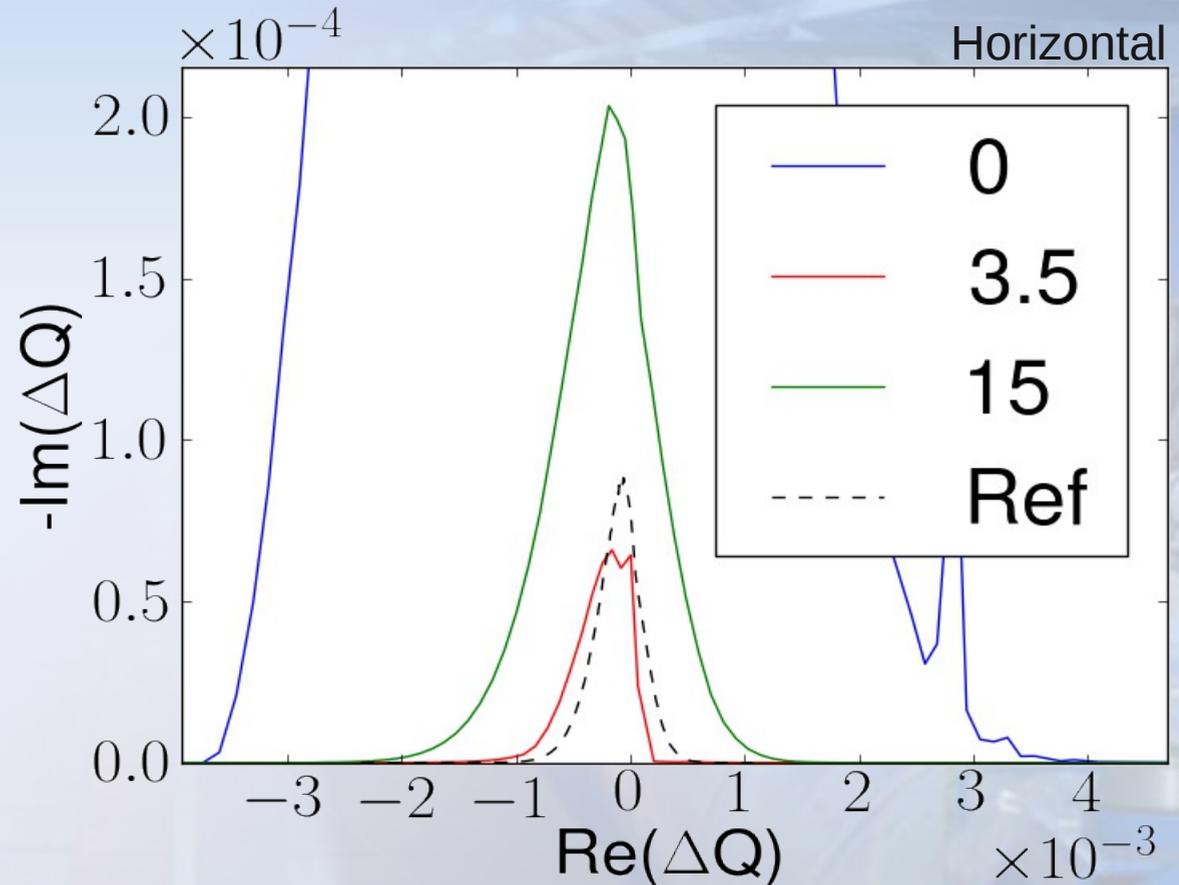
- Single bunch, one Head-on
  - 1.5E11
  - 2E-6  $\mu\text{m}$
- -450 A
- Vertical separation

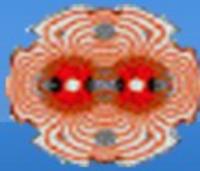
Minimum  
~3.5 $\sigma$





- There is a minimum of stability
  - Is it sufficient to explain the observations ?
  - Can we avoid it ?



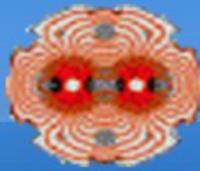


- The minimum depends on many parameter
  - Collision schedule
  - Intensity
  - Emittance
  - Octupole setting
  - Transverse offsets at the IPs
- Note : we have been going through this minimum **all last year ! Only faster...**
- 220s instead 56s because of IP8 tilting
  - One could do IP8 tilting after colliding in IP1 and 5

Scanning this large parameter space is on going



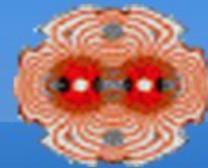
# Conclusion



- New octupole polarity provides a better stability at the end of the squeeze, but worse at the beginning
- Instability before / during / after the squeeze cannot be explained by the reduction of tune spread due to LRs (especially with +450A in the octupole)
  - The source of the instability must be understood
  - Note : Stability region due to head-on is **huge**
- The instability during the collapse of the separation is under study
  - It has not been seen since the polarity change
  - If it would happen again, one may avoid it by going faster through the process



# BACKUP



## collapse of separation

