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Correction of Long-Range Beam-Beam Driven Normal Sextupolar Resonance Driving Terms

Sunday 1 June 2025 14:00 (2 hours)

Beam-based studies at the LHC injection energy showed that compensation of the strongly driven sextupolar resonance, Q_x+2Q_y , improved both the dynamic aperture and lifetime of the beam, even when far from the working point and on the far side of the $3Q_y$ resonance. Thus, a reduction of other strong normal sextupolar resonance sources was of interest. In 2024, the first measurements of resonance driving terms with long-range beam-beam (LRBB) interactions were performed. These showed that LRBB was driving the same Q_x+2Q_y resonance strongly when colliding, in agreement with model predictions. A correction was found for the strongest normal sextupole resonances using the existing sextupole corrector magnets in the LHC, obeying the constraints on the chromatic coupling and the maximum magnet powering. Beam-based tests to validate the response of this correction with non-colliding beams have been performed along with the testing of the LRBB resonance correction during LHC commissioning.

Footnotes

Paper preparation format

LaTeX

Region represented

Europe

Funding Agency

Author: HORNEY, Sasha (European Organization for Nuclear Research)

Co-authors: MACLEAN, Ewen (European Organization for Nuclear Research); DILLY, Joshua (European Organization for Nuclear Research); DENIAU, Laurent (European Organization for Nuclear Research); BURROWS, Philip (John Adams Institute); TOMAS, Rogelio (European Organization for Nuclear Research); PERSSON, Tobias (European Organization for Nuclear Research)

Presenter: HORNEY, Sasha (European Organization for Nuclear Research)

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