

# BLMs and Sector Tests

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- Specification
- Quench Levels
- Expected Uncertainties of BLM System at Quench Levels
- Fluence Simulations
- Proton Loss Distribution
- Requirements

# Loss Levels and Required Accuracy

## *Relative loss levels*

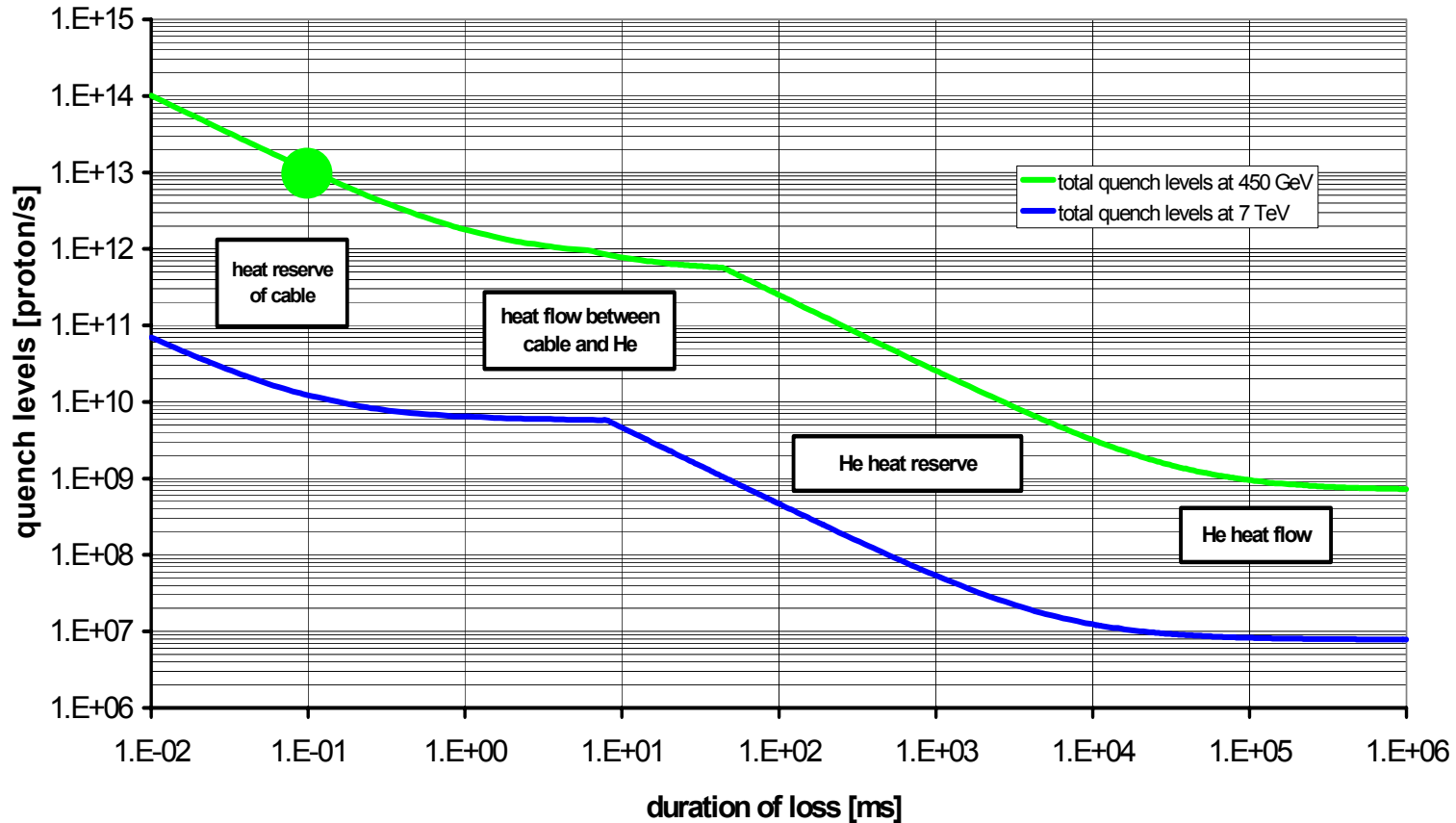
	450 GeV	7 TeV
Damage to components	320/5	1000/25
Quench level	1	1
Beam dump threshold for quench prevention	0.3	0.3/0.4
Warning	0.1	0.1/0.25

## Specification:

Absolute precision (calibration)	< factor 2 initial < factor 5)
Relative precision for quench prevention	< 25%

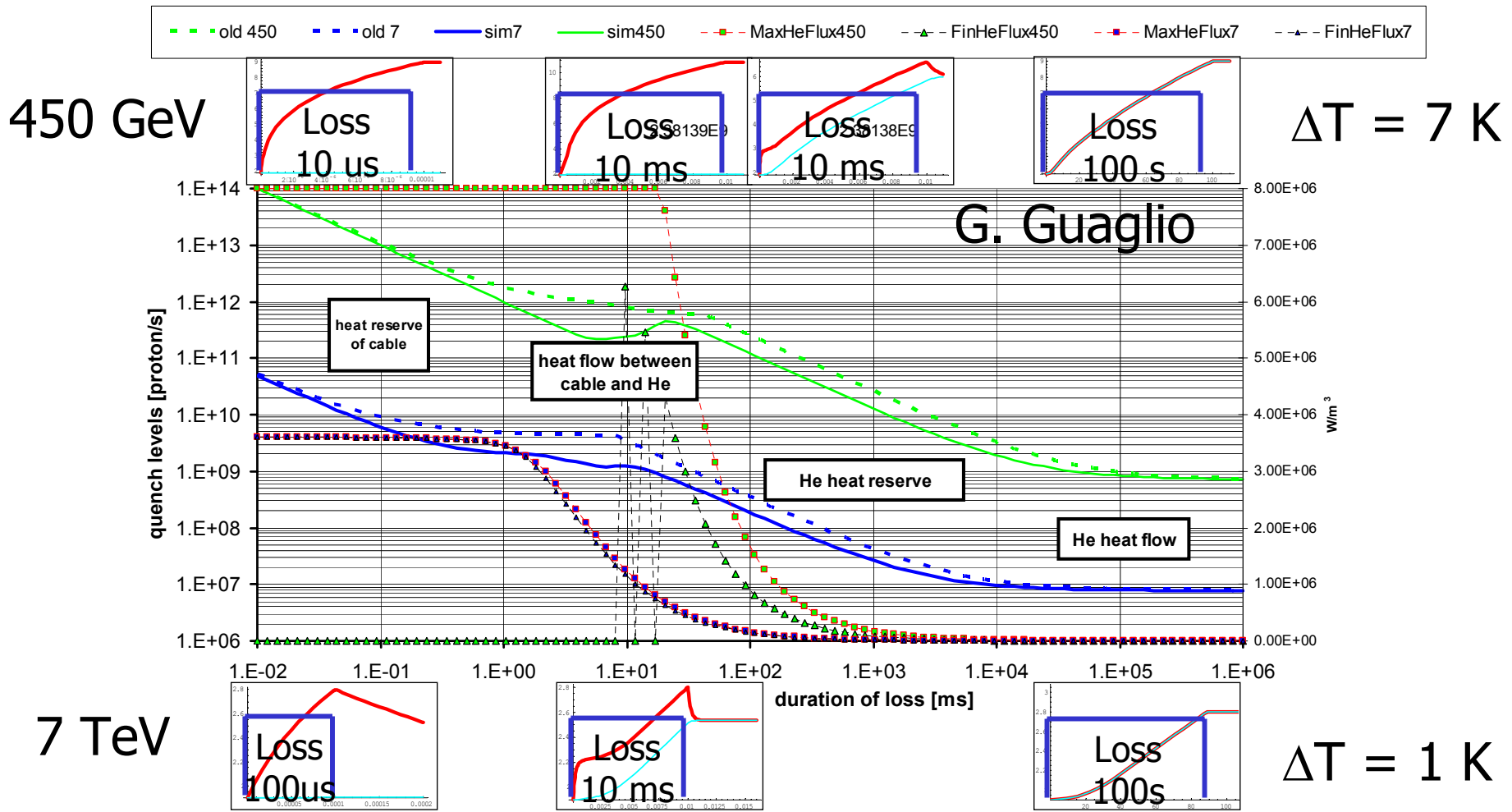
- Lab calibration of electronics
- Test of ionisation chamber before installation (source)
- Electrical test of installed system

# Expected Sector Test Results

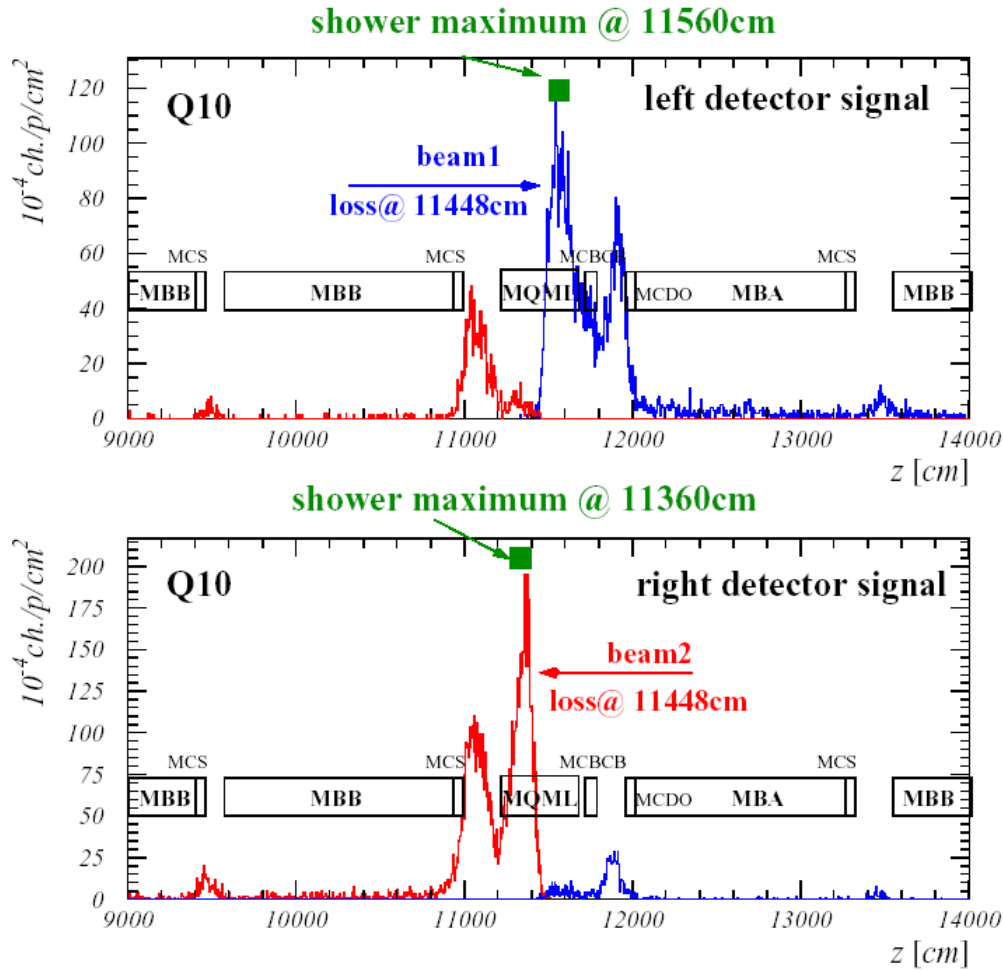


- Quench levels : Instant loss duration test => secondary particle heat deposition and heat capacity of Cu is tested at 450 GeV, **partial test**

# Quench Level and Heat Flow



# Fluence Error

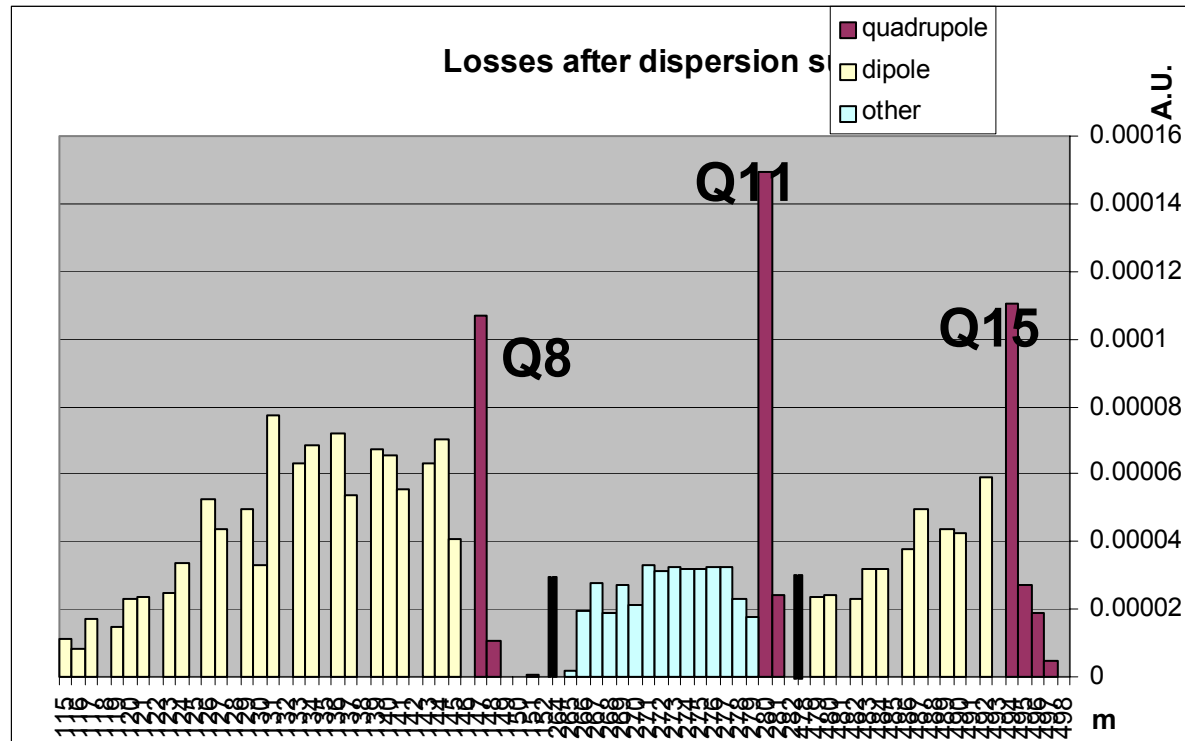


Relative error  
< 30 %  
(systematic)

# Systematic Uncertainties at Quench Levels

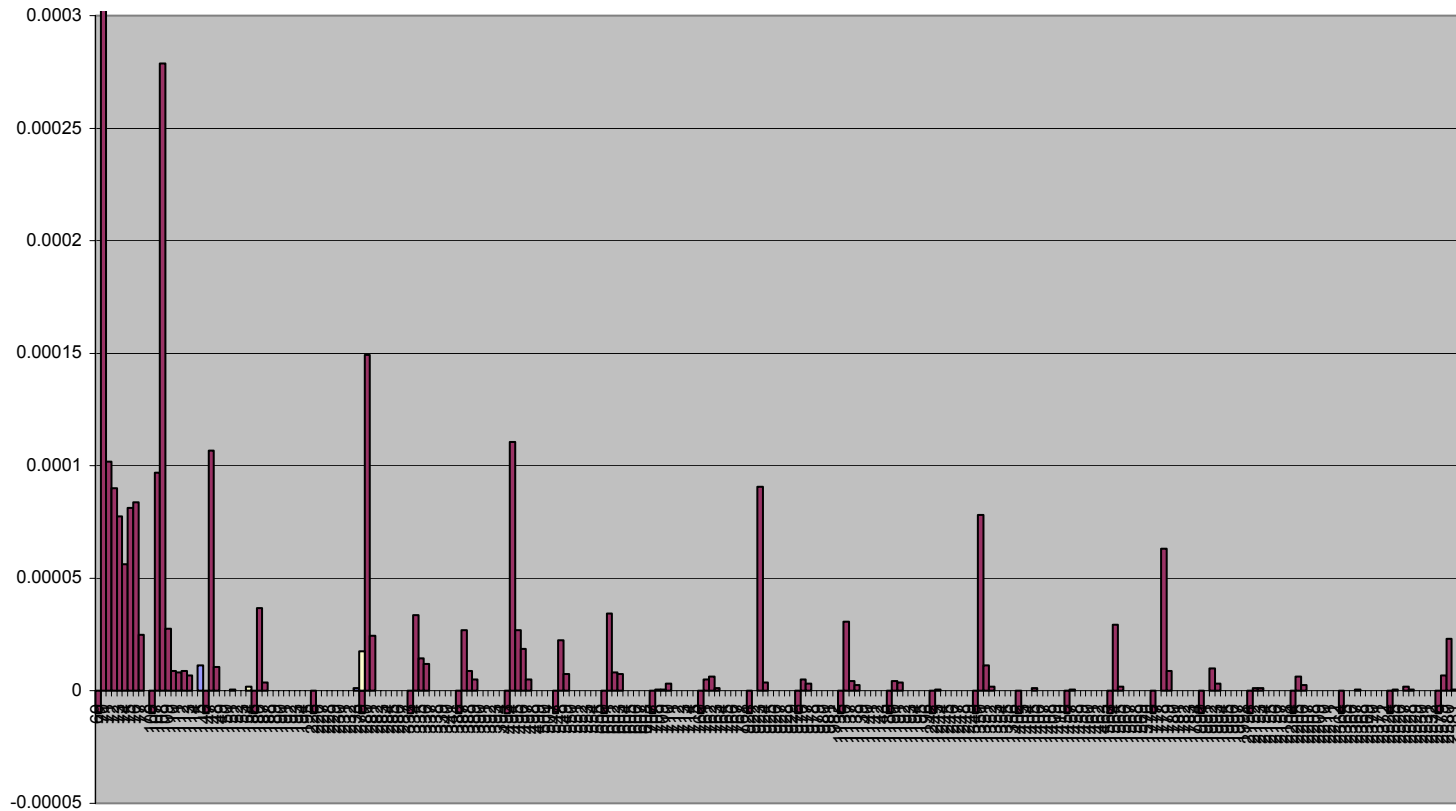
	relative accuracies	Correction means
Electronics	< 10 %	Electronic calibration
Detector	< 10 – 20 %	source/sim./measurements
Radiation - SEE	about 1 %	
fluence per proton	< 10 - 30 %	sim. / measurements with beam ( <a href="#">sector test</a> )
Quench levels (sim.)	< 200 %	measurements with beam ( <a href="#">sector test</a> ) / scaling
Topology of losses (sim.)	< large	sim. / measurements

# Proton Loss in Dispersion Suppressor



# Proton Loss in Arc

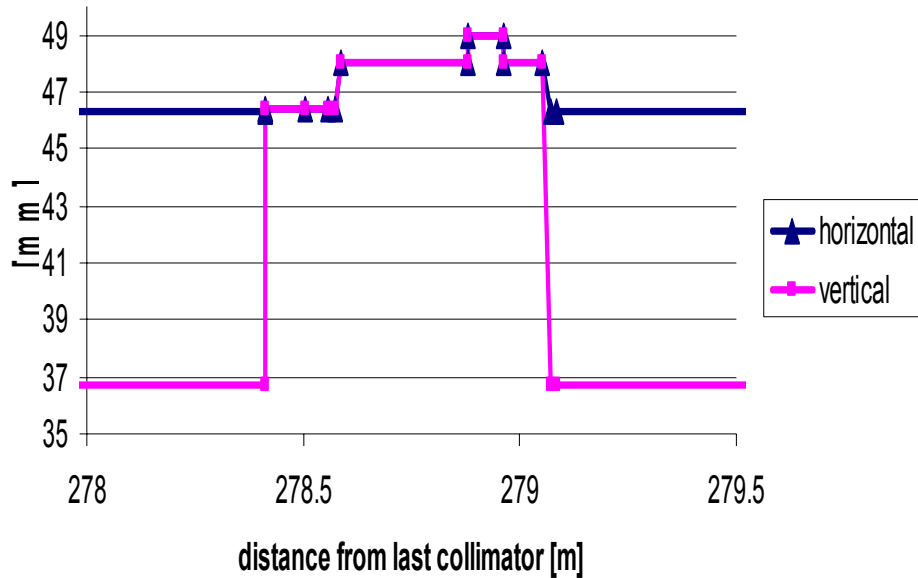
Quadrupoles



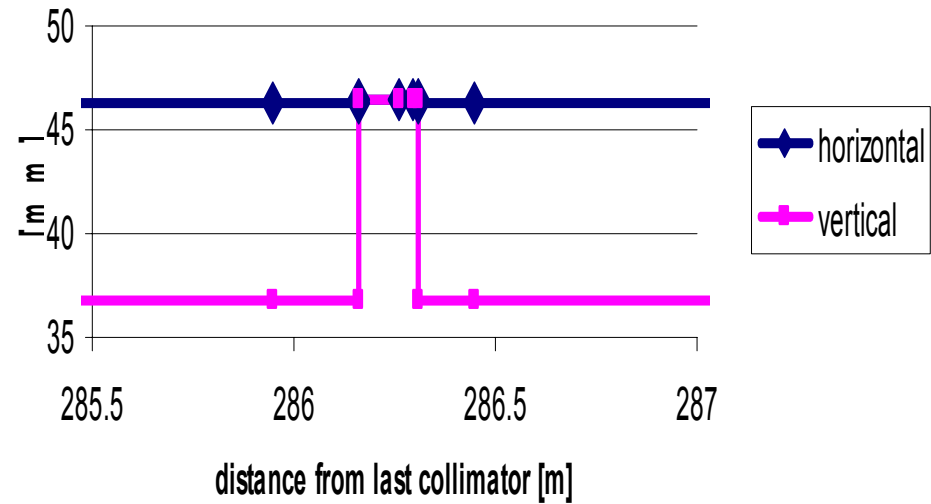


# Apertures at both sides of a arc quadrupole magnet

Aperture Diameter in front of Arc Qadrupole

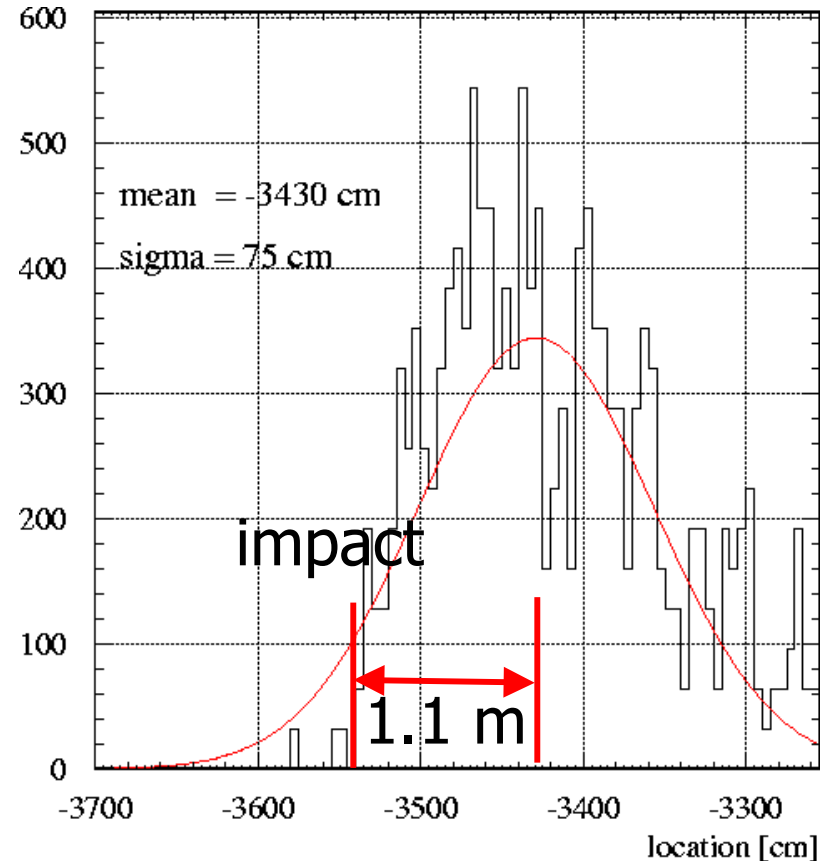


Aperture Diameter after Arc Qadrupole



# Secondary Particle Distribution at Detectors

- Topology simulation tests
- Fluence test
  - Disentangling of effects is needed
- Dense sampling of longitudinal secondary shower distribution (installation of several BLM)



# Requirements and Procedure

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- Several tents of BLMs along the croystat
- Directing the beam towards the beam screen with corrector magnet
- Recording of injected beam intensity
- Estimate of impact position by using fluence simulation.
- Variation of impact position (corrector magnet)
- Outcome:
  - check of fluence simulation (radiation check)
  - Quench levels, errors ?