

# Beam-beam limits

W. Herr (for MD teams, OP crews)

## What are beam-beam limits - HEAD-ON ? (I)

### ■ Lepton colliders:

- Increase of equilibrium emittance with intensity at well defined **threshold**
- Well quantified by tune shift  $\Delta Q$  (but not  $\xi$  !)
- Luminosity increase slower than  $N^2$
- Depends strongly on damping properties
- Q very important

### ■ Good chance to get reasonable estimate

## What are beam-beam limits - HEAD-ON ? (II)

### ■ Hadron colliders:

→ No clear criteria, can be (under certain conditions):

- (Slow) emittance increase
- Reduction of dynamic aperture (rarely)
- Particle losses, life time and tails
- Coherent effects

→ But: when does any of these become a problem ?

■ Tune shift  $\Delta Q$  only (small) part of the story

■ Rather an "operational limit", sensitive to distortions (noise, ripple, small excitations, ...)

■ Can hope to estimate (and minimize) the various effects

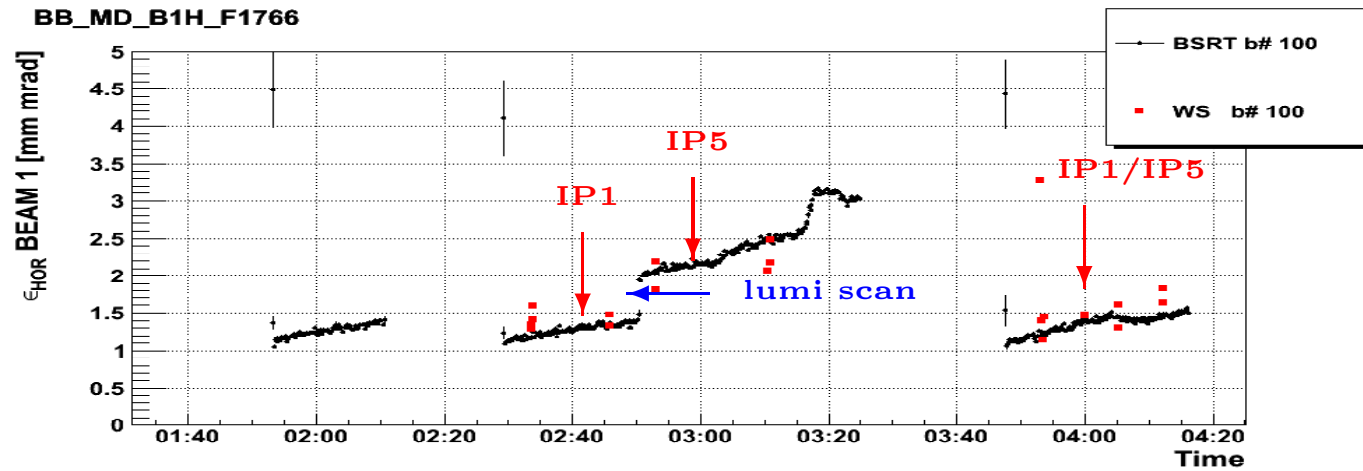
## What are beam-beam limits - LONG RANGE ?

- Effects (problems !) much better defined, will be:
  - Reduction of dynamic aperture (mostly)
  - Particle losses and tails
  - PACMAN effects (orbit, tune and chromaticity)
  - Coherent effects
  - ..
- Evaluation (and minimization) more successful

## First head-on MD

- Main purpose: explore whether there is a "tune shift limit"
- Performed at 450 GeV
  - Bunch intensities initially around  $1.8 \cdot 10^{11}$  p/b,  
 $\epsilon_n \approx 1.2 \mu\text{m}$
  - Reached  $\Delta Q \geq 0.017$  per IP,  $\Delta Q \geq 0.035$  for 2 IPs
  - Reasonable life time, large tune shift mainly due to small emittances

# Emittance evolution



➡ all fills with single bunches, beam 1, horizontal

## Emittances - with and without collisions

collisions	B1b1	B1b1	B2b1	B2b1
	$\epsilon_x$	$\epsilon_y$	$\epsilon_x$	$\epsilon_y$
no coll	1.15 $\mu\text{m}$	1.2 $\mu\text{m}$	1.45 $\mu\text{m}$	1.6 $\mu\text{m}$
IP: 1	1.3 $\mu\text{m}$	1.2 $\mu\text{m}$	1.5 $\mu\text{m}$	1.5 $\mu\text{m}$
IP: 1, 5	1.25 $\mu\text{m}$	1.3 $\mu\text{m}$	1.6 $\mu\text{m}$	1.6 $\mu\text{m}$

→ Bunch intensity:  $1.85 \cdot 10^{11}$

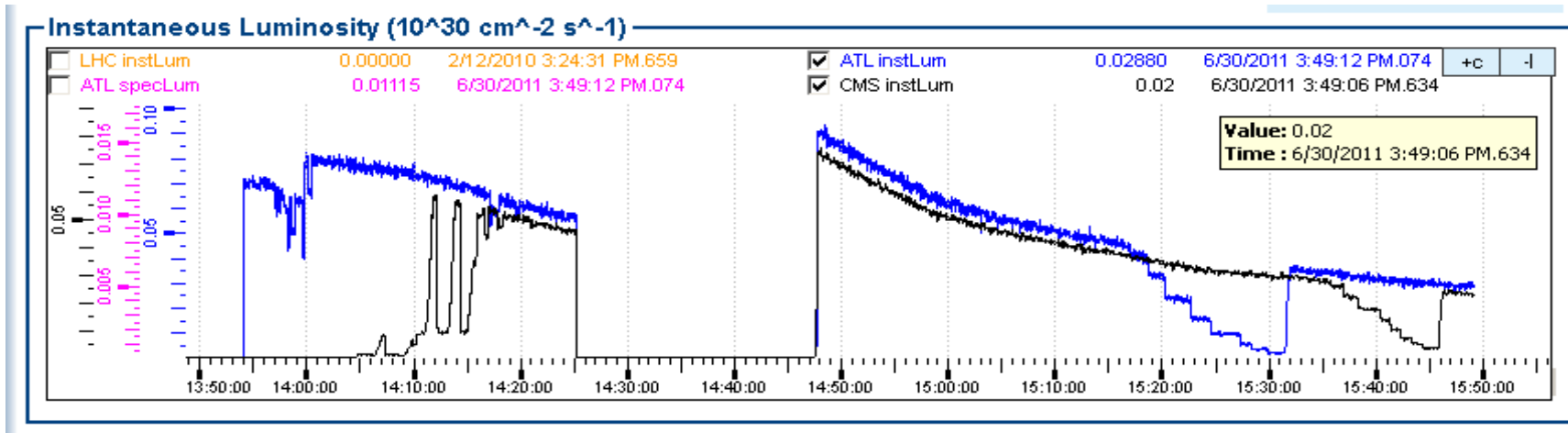
→ Beam-beam parameters: 0.015/0.017 per IP

## Second head-on MD

- Main purpose: explore what intensities we can collide, plus more detailed measurements (orbit, tune,...)
  - ➔ Bunch intensities initially above  $2.2 \cdot 10^{11}$  p/b,  
 $\epsilon_n \approx 1.7 \mu\text{m}$
  - ➔ Reached  $\Delta Q \approx 0.015$  per IP,  $\Delta Q \approx 0.030$  for 2 IPs
  - ➔ No visible emittance blowup
  - ➔ Life time worse, order of 1 - 2 hrs, (but larger initial emittances than 1st MD ?)
- Proposal: redo with more collisions (2 on 2) and at 3.5 TeV !



# ATLAS luminosity<sup>\*)</sup>



➔ Luminosity in ATLAS during 2nd head-on MD

<sup>\*)</sup> Courtesy Witold Kosanecki

## Long range MD

### ■ Beam conditions:

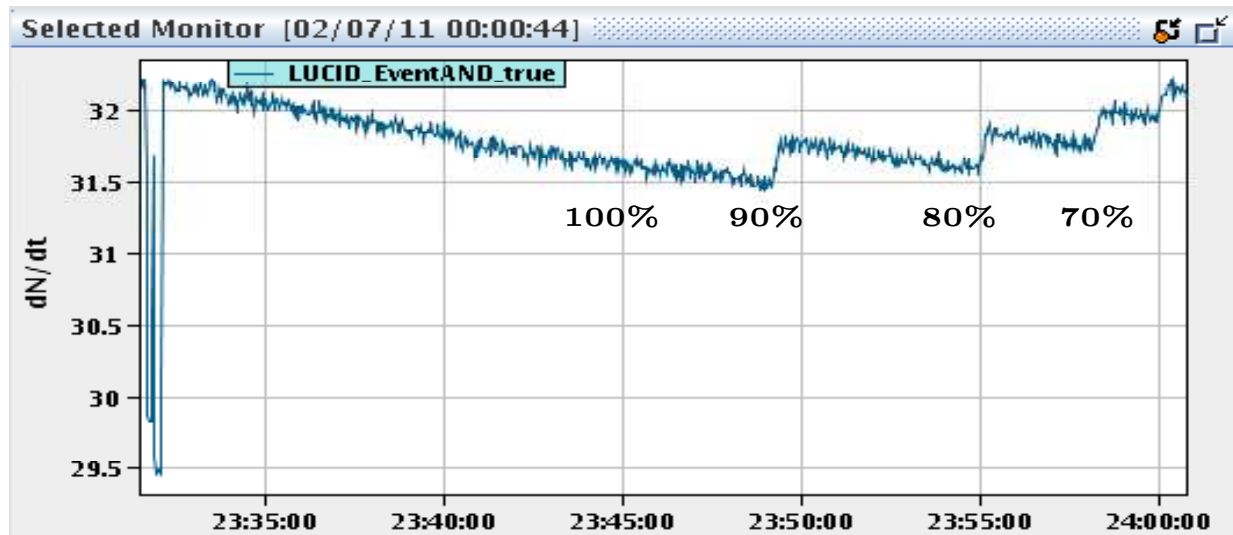
- Bunch intensities and emittances standard operational conditions
- One batch (36 bunches) per beam (no time for second fill)
- Squeezed to 1.5 m at 3.5 TeV
- Reduced crossing angle (from  $\pm 120 \mu\text{rad}$ ) in steps (first IP1, then IP5)
- Adjust collimator settings at every step

# Scan of crossing angle

2011-07-05

file:///afs/cern.ch/user/z/zwe/Desktop/PNG/lumi1.png

#1



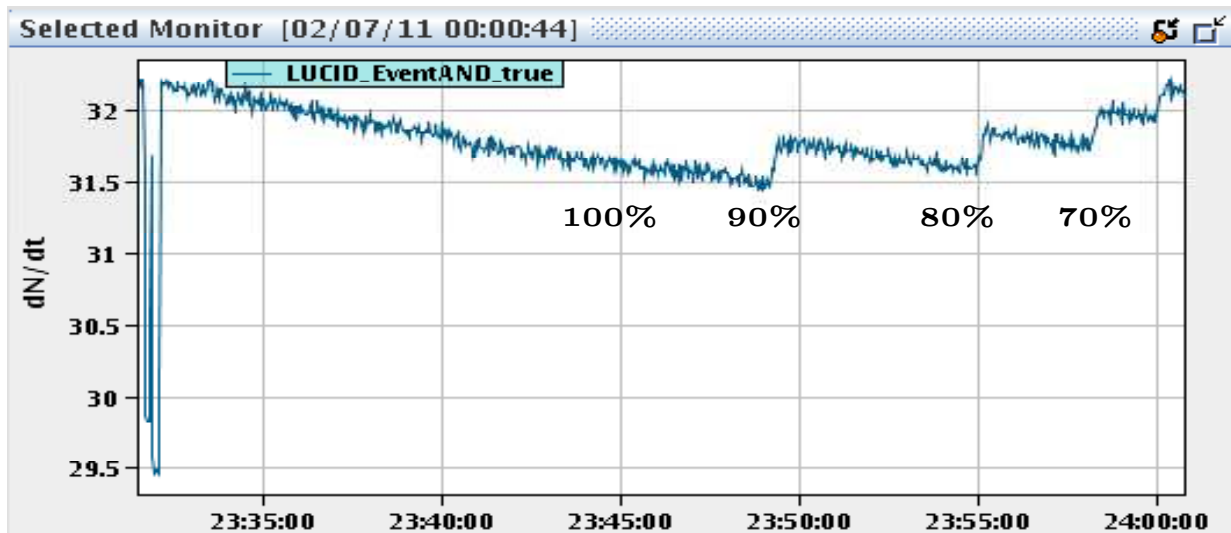
- Luminosity as function of crossing angle IP1
- Reduction factor exactly as calculated !

# Scan of crossing angle

2011-07-05

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→ Luminosity as function of crossing angle IP1

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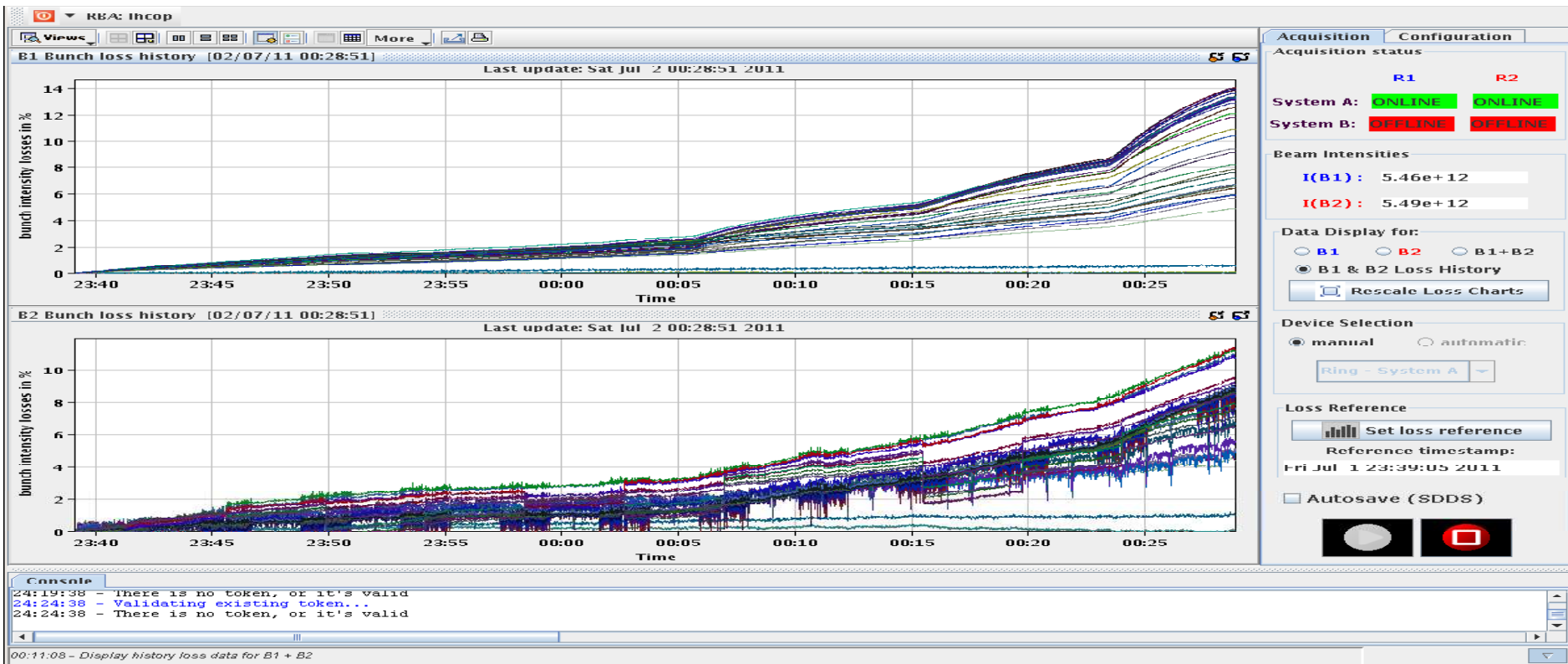
”Levelling” with crossing angle

# Scan of crossing angle

2011-07-04

file:///afs/cern.ch/user/z/zwe/Desktop/PNG/20110702002852.png

#1



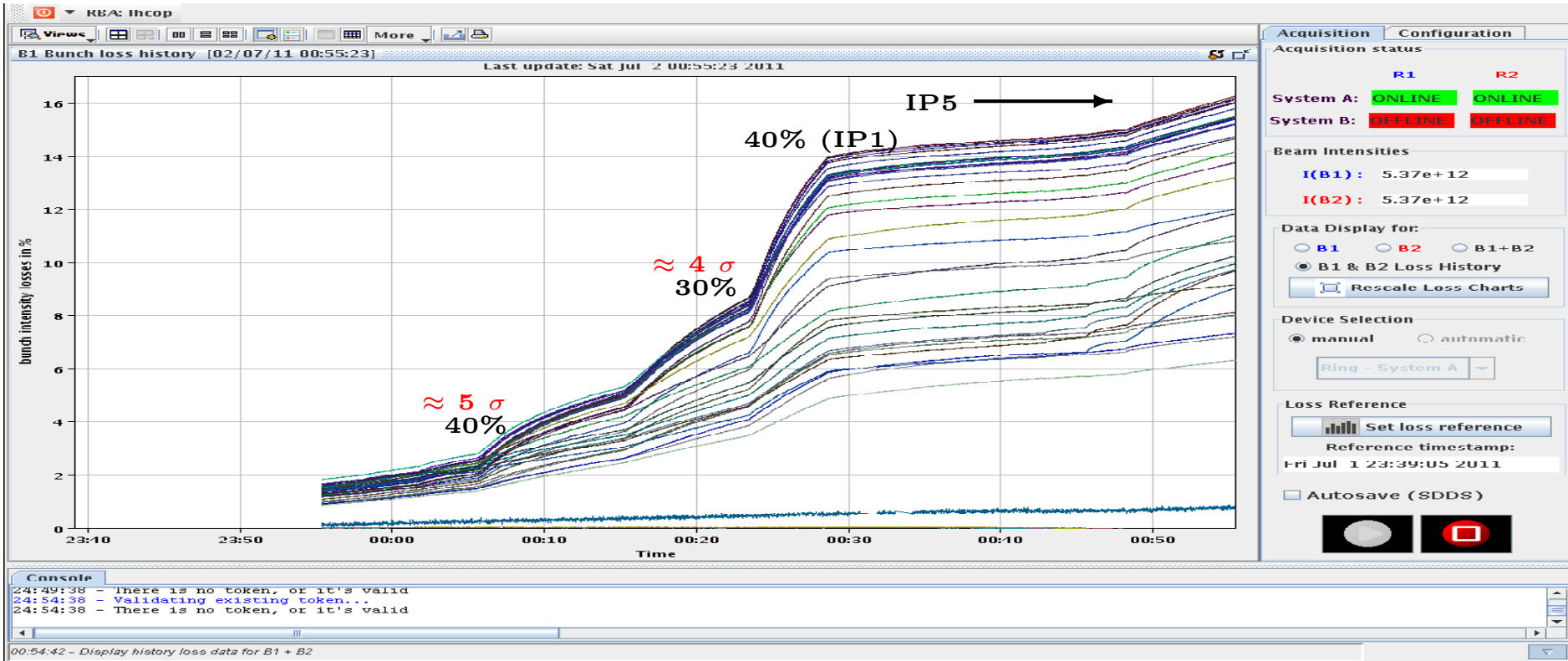
➡ Loss as function of crossing angle (IP1 and IP5)

# Scan of crossing angle

2011-07-05

file:///afs/cern.ch/user/z/zwe/Desktop/PNG/20110702005524.png




#1



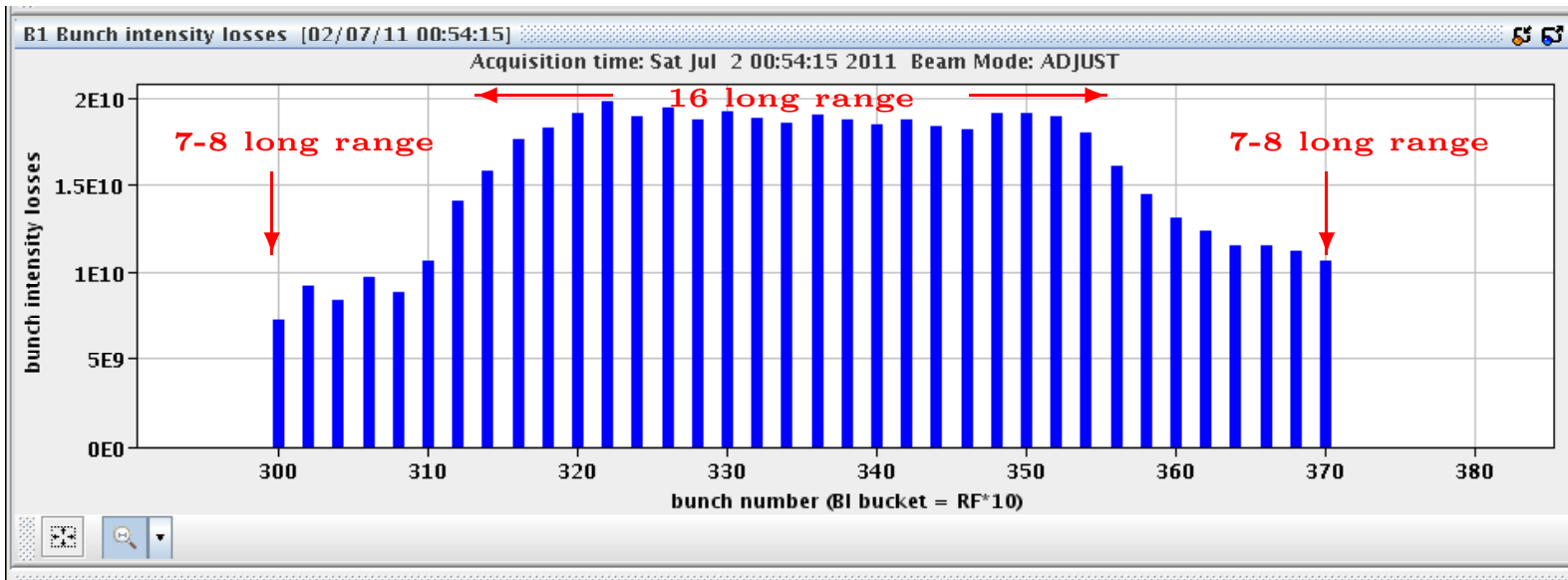
➔ Loss as function of crossing angle (IP1 and IP5)

# Scan of crossing angle

## Observations:

-  Losses start after some threshold
-  Different bunches have different threshold !
-  Strong evidence for PACMAN effects

# PACMAN effects



➡ Losses of the bunches in a batch



# Long range observations

■ Very clear observations:

- Threshold effect around 4 - 5  $\sigma$
- Threshold depends on number of long range encounters !!
- Very strong effect on number of long range encounters !!

➔ Bunches with half the long range:  
 $\approx 1 \sigma$  more "dynamic aperture"

# Long range observations

■ Very clear observations:

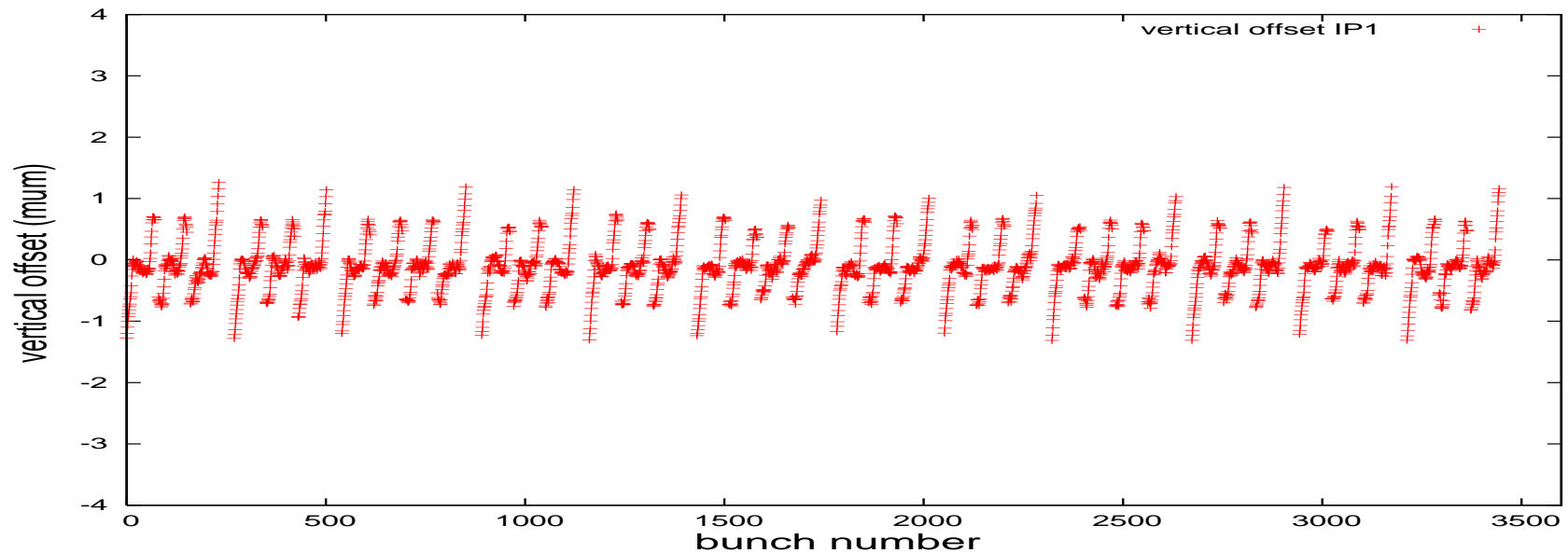
- Threshold effect around 4 - 5  $\sigma$
- Threshold depends on number of long range encounters !!
- Very strong effect on number of long range encounters !!

➔ Bunches with half the long range:

$\approx 1 \sigma$  more "dynamic aperture"

➔ Do we expect other PACMAN effects ?

# PACMAN Orbit effects



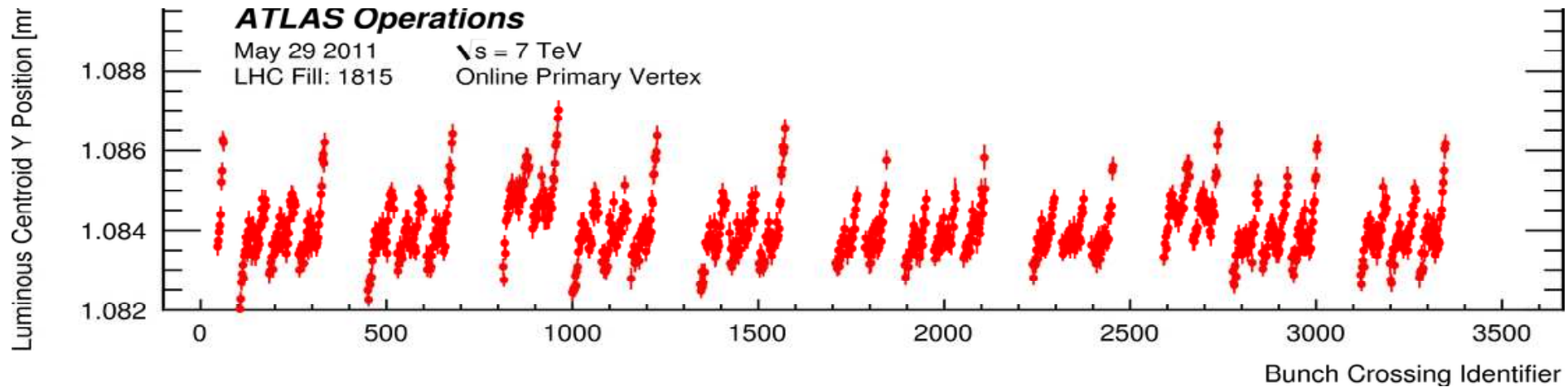
- ➡ Expectations from self-consistent computation (TRAIN)
- ➡ Not identical (but comparable) configuration

# PACMAN Orbit effects

2011-07-05

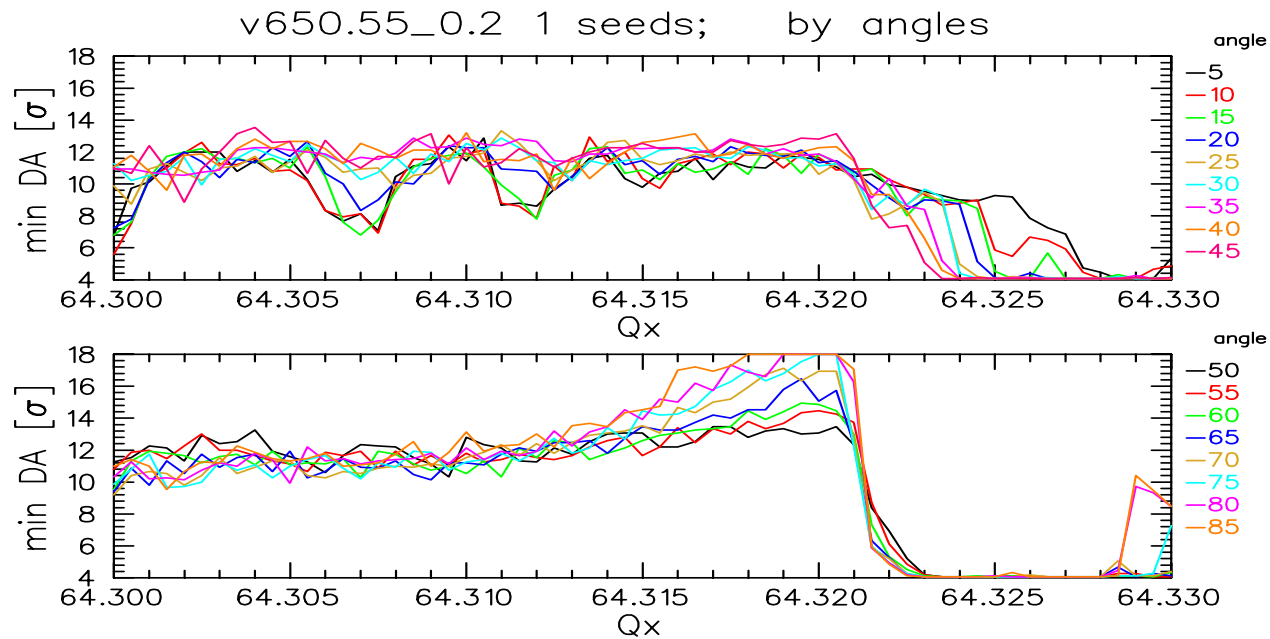
file:///afs/cern.ch/user/z/zwe/Desktop/PNG/bcid\_vs\_posY\_pm\_posYErr.png

#1



- ➡ Bunch centroid as measured by ATLAS
- ➡ Behaviour follow exactly the expectations ... !
- \*) Courtesy Witold Kosanecki, Josh Cogan

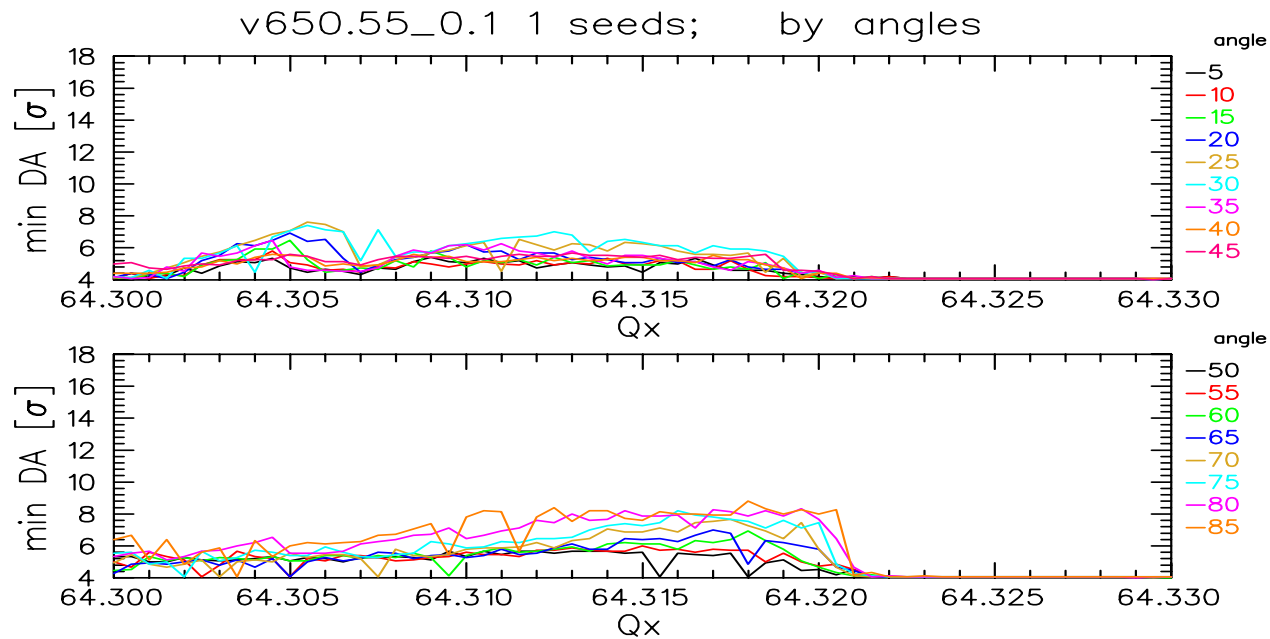
# Expected dynamic aperture



➔ Tune scan, Project Note 416 (W. Herr, D. Kaltchev)

➔ For 7 TeV, 25ns, but separation about 12  $\sigma$

# Expected dynamic aperture

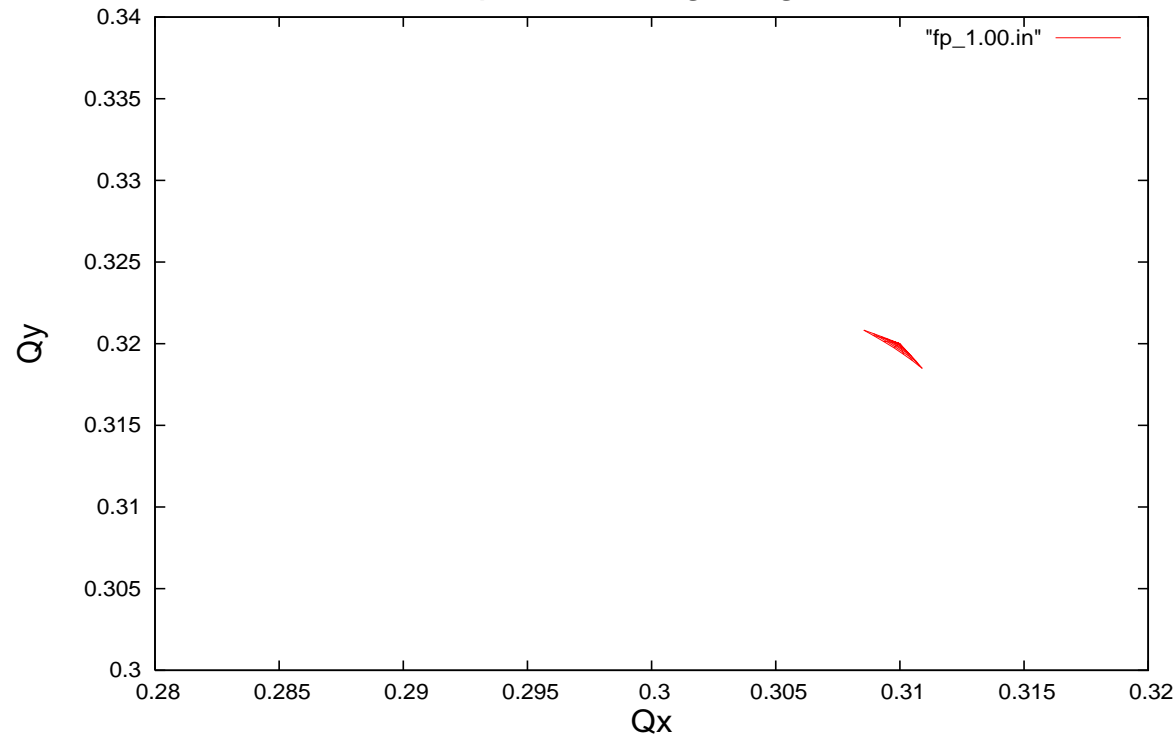


➔ Tune scan, Project Note 416 (W. Herr, D. Kaltchev)

➔ For 7 TeV, 25ns, but separation about 6  $\sigma$

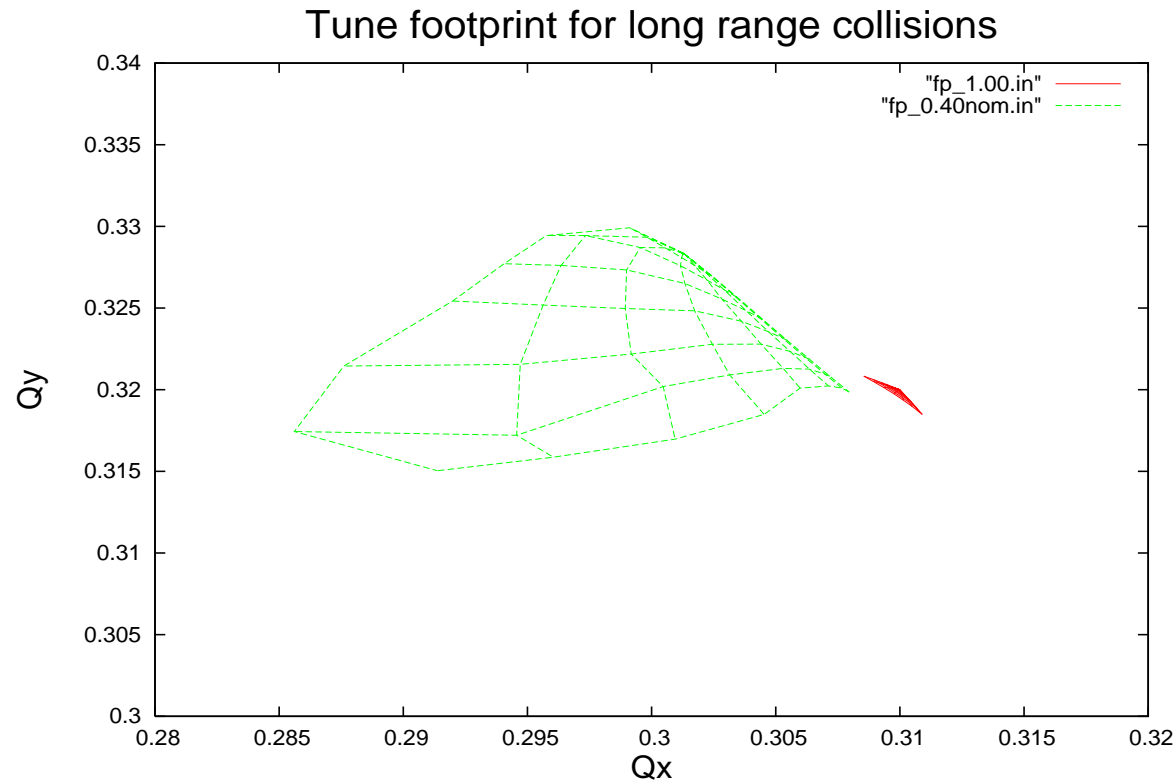
# Footprints during scans

Tune footprint for long range collisions



→ Beams at  $12 \sigma$

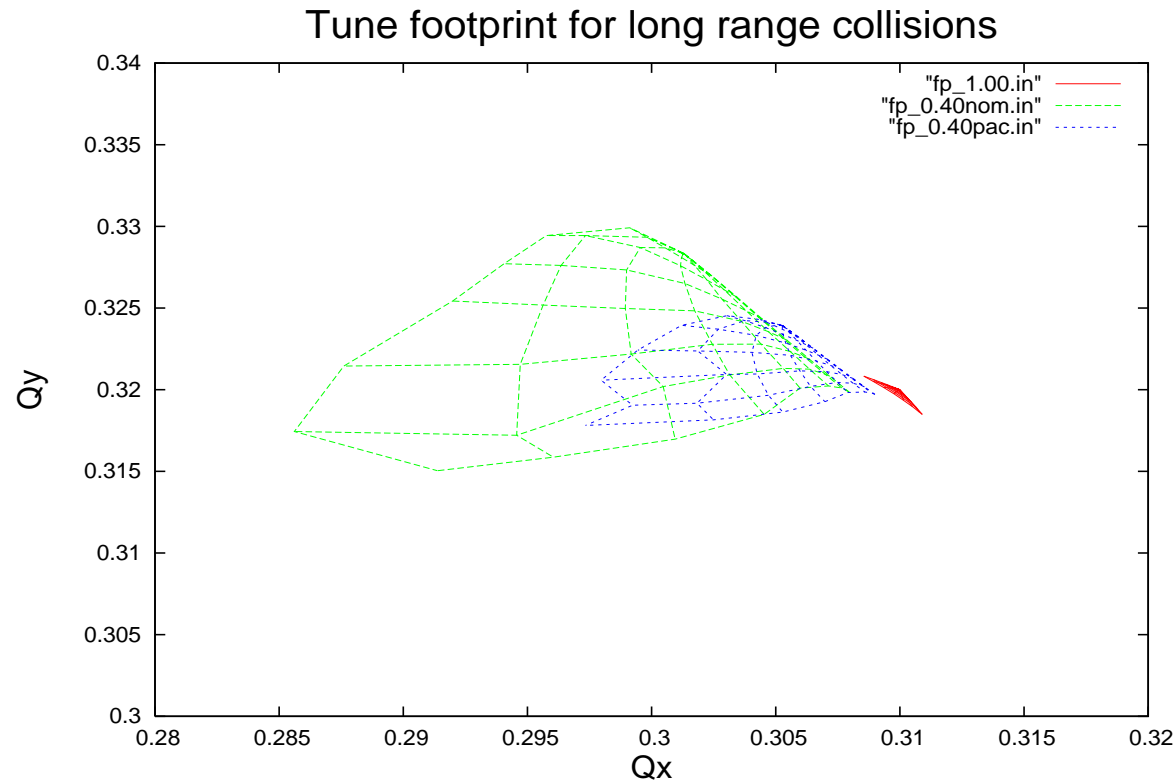
# Footprints during scans



→ Beams at  $5 \sigma$  (40%)



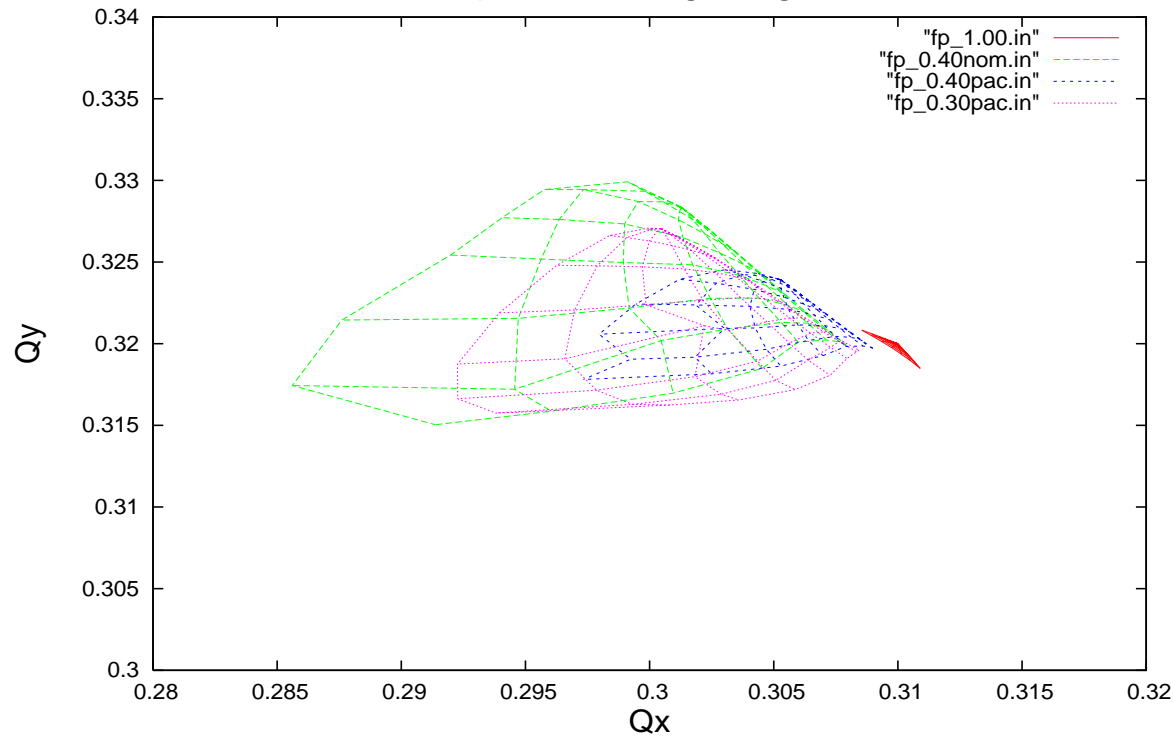
# Footprints during scans



➡ Beams at  $5 \sigma$  (40%), PACMAN bunches !

# Footprints during scans

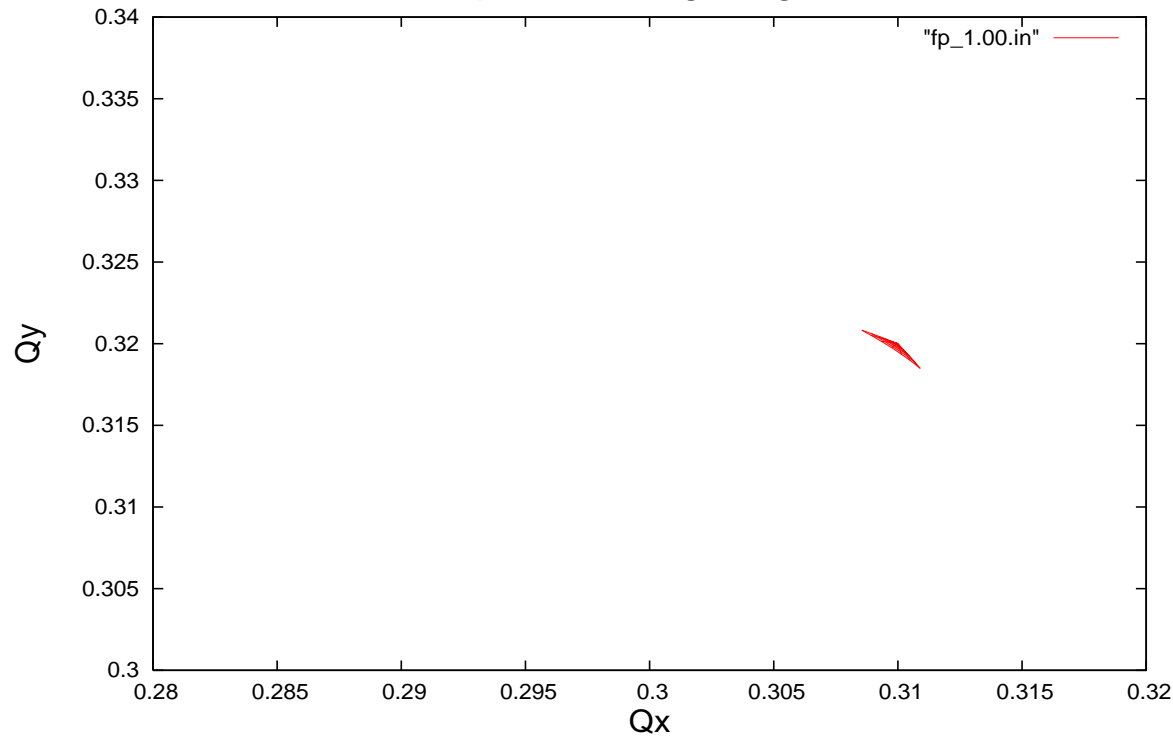
Tune footprint for long range collisions



➡ Beams at  $\leq 4 \sigma$  (30%), PACMAN bunches !

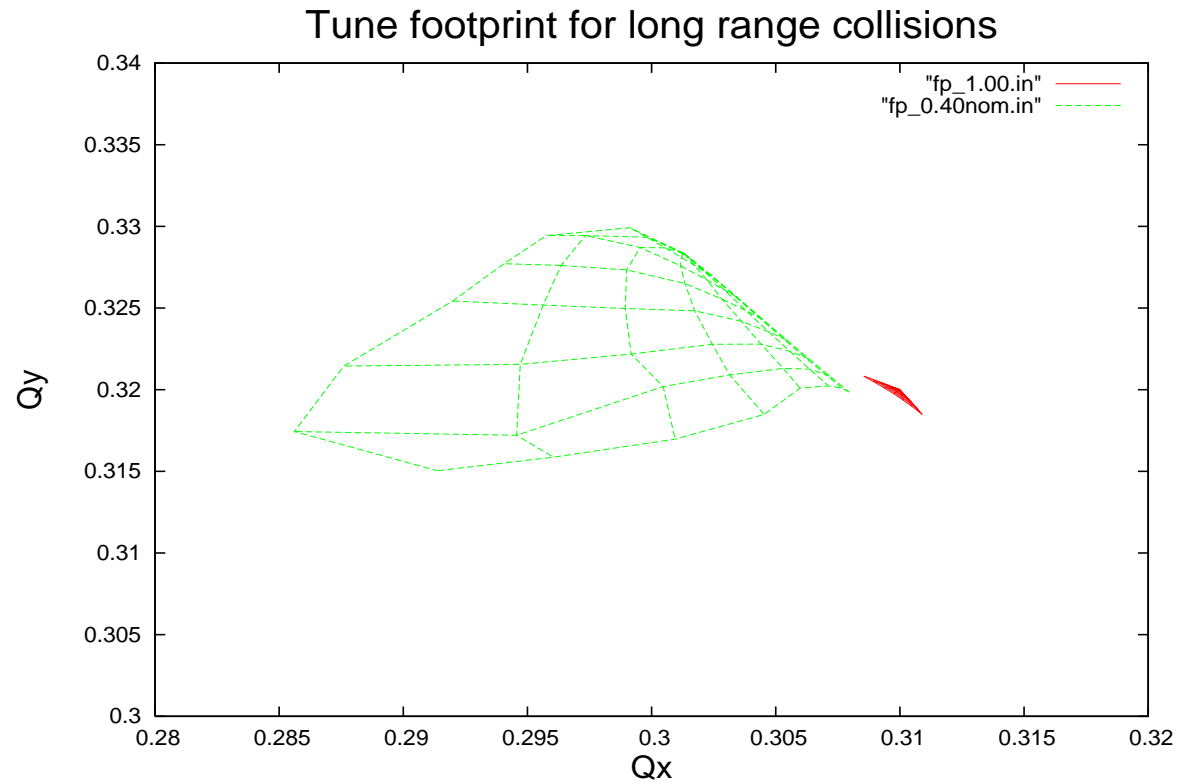
# Footprints during scans

Tune footprint for long range collisions



→ IP1 at 100%

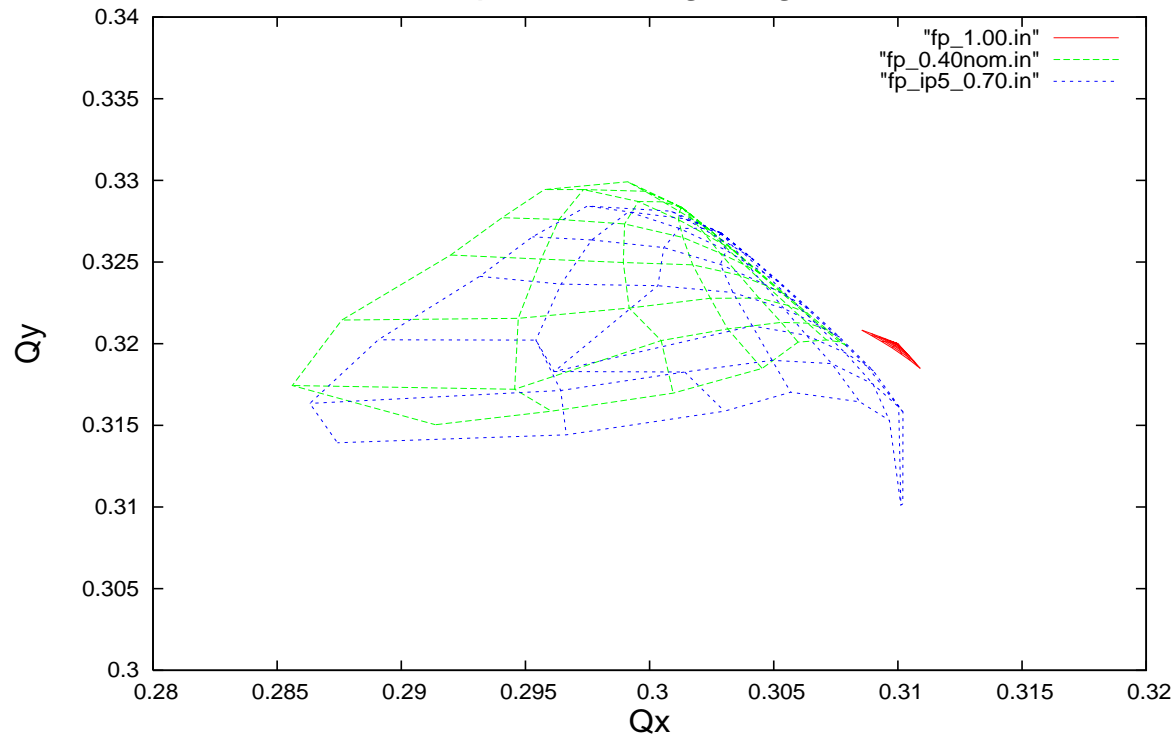
# Footprints during scans



➡ IP1 at 40%, IP5 at 100%

# Footprints during scans

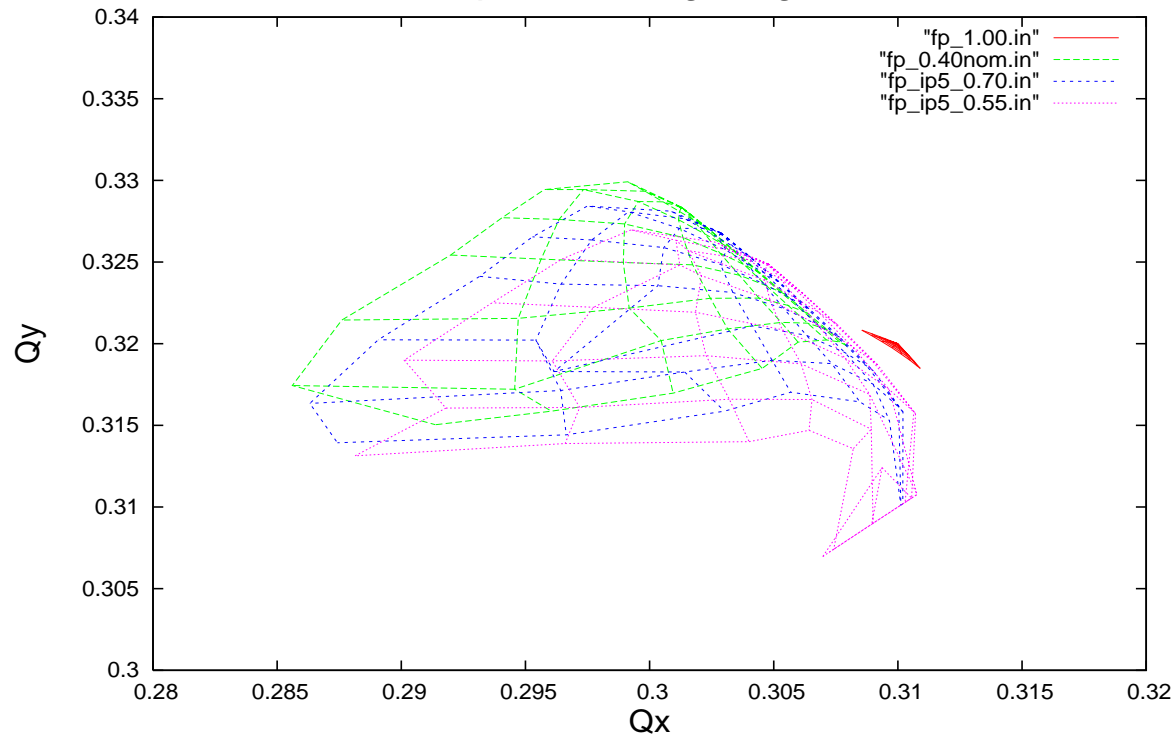
Tune footprint for long range collisions



➡ IP1 at 40%, IP5 at 70%

# Footprints during scans

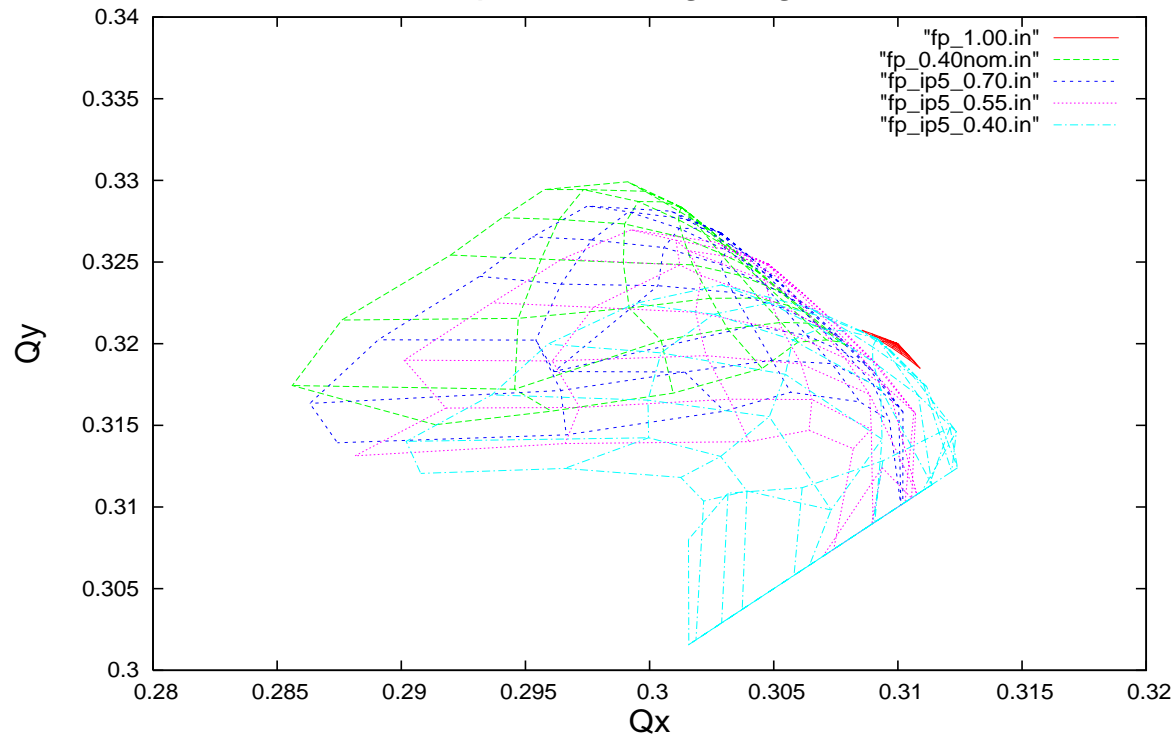
Tune footprint for long range collisions



➡ IP1 at 40%, IP5 at 55%

# Footprints during scans

Tune footprint for long range collisions



➡ IP1 at 40%, IP5 at 40%

## Long range observations

- Remember: we had collisions only in IP1 and IP5 (no IP2/8)
- Double the number for 25 ns → lower threshold (i.e. at larger separation)
  - For larger **number** of long range encounters: larger separation
- For reasonable condition: should aim for  $8\sigma$  minimum separation



# What do we learn for: **head-on** beam-beam

## Main conclusions

- Can achieve tune shifts (total and per IP) well above the nominal
- New aim should be:  $\Delta Q \geq 0.01$  per IP
- Can collide higher bunch intensities
- Small emittances preferred

 **Head-on beam-beam different in presence of long range !**

# What do we learn for: long range beam-beam

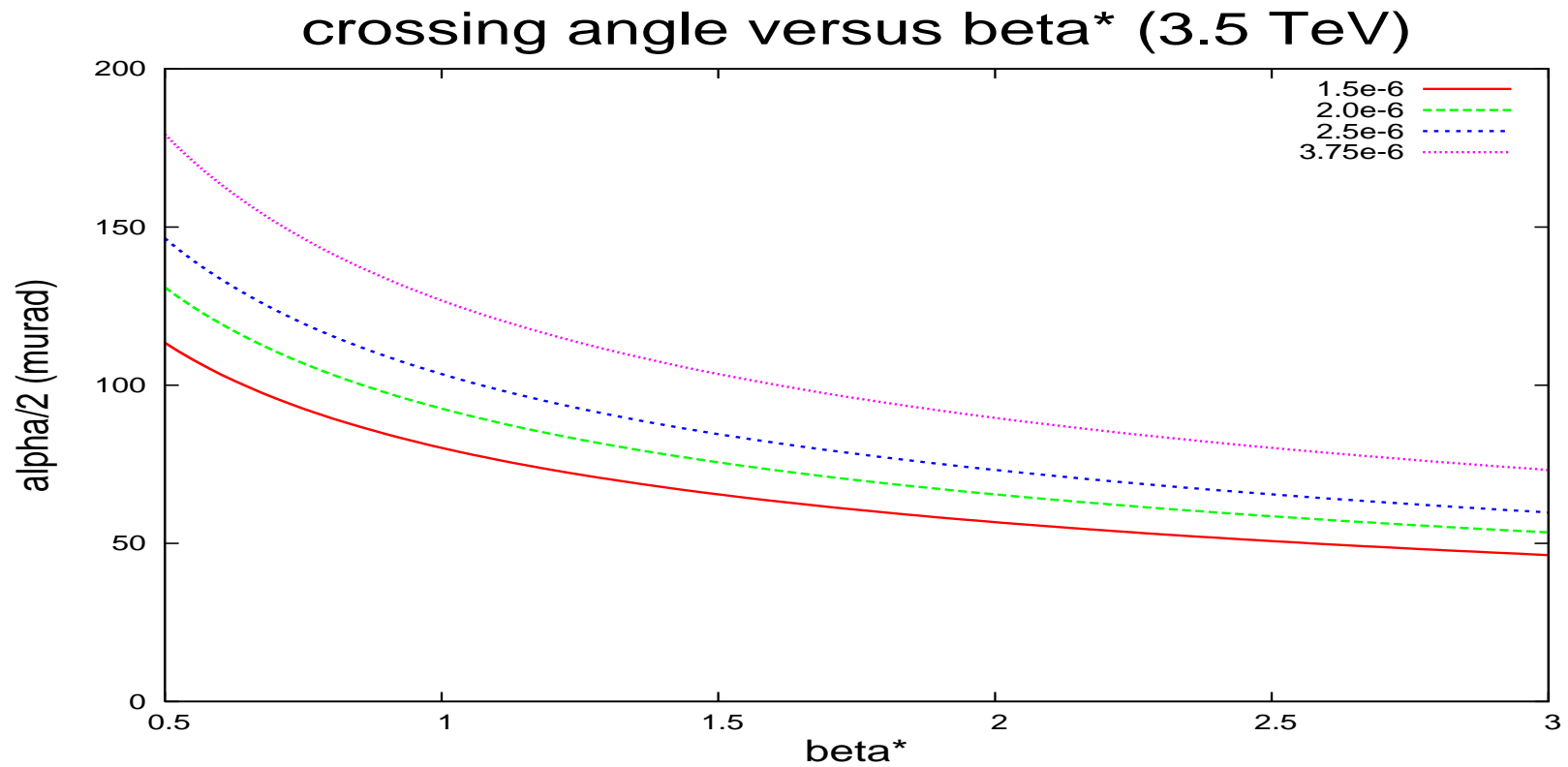
## ■ Lessons:

- Dynamic aperture reduced as expected
- All PACMAN effects observed (tune, orbit, losses, ...)
- Sufficient separation important, some margin for 50 ns
- Number of bunches (i.e. parasitic encounters) very important

■ Keep the separation large enough, in particular for many bunches and higher intensities

■ Keep the emittances small

# Required crossing angle - 8 sigma



➡ Required (half) crossing angle for 8  $\sigma$  separation

➡ Different emittances assumed

# How far can we push it ?

■ Aim at:

- Separation not smaller than  $8 \sigma$   
possible for  $\beta^*$  around 1 m (**1.5 m**)
- Small emittances preferred (smaller than  $\epsilon_n \leq 2.5 \mu\text{m}$ )
- Bunch intensities around or above  $2.0 \cdot 10^{11}$

## How far can we push it ?

### ■ Aim at:

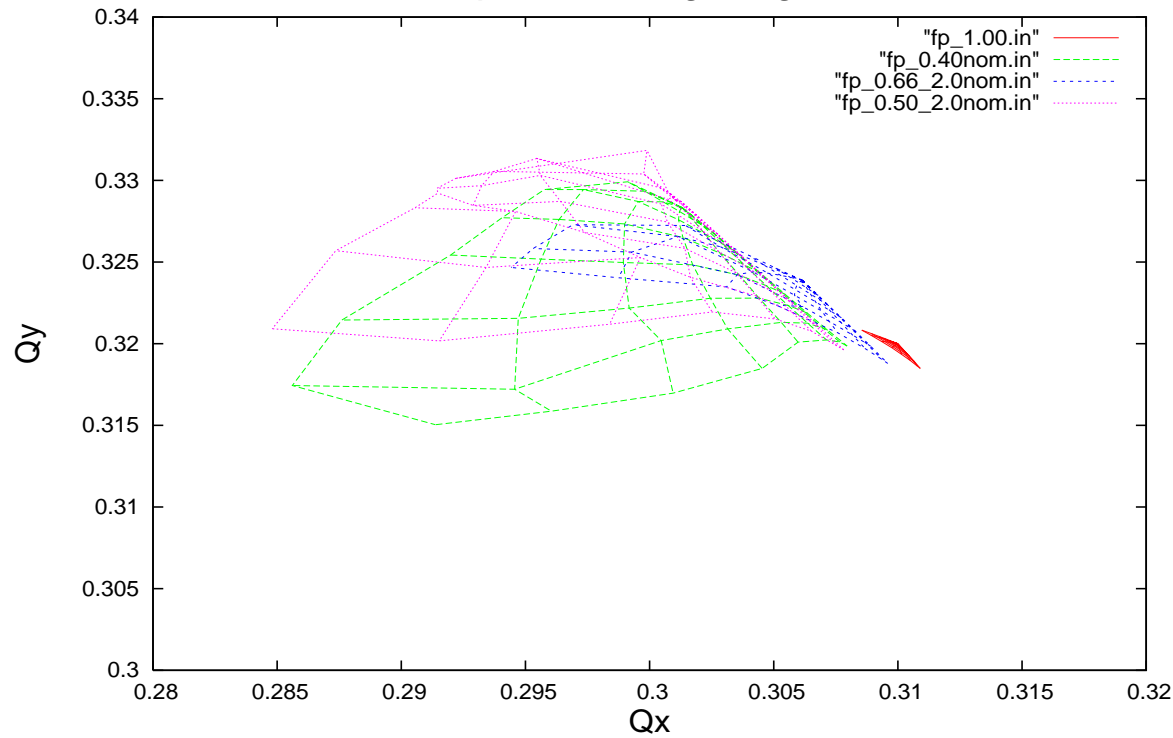
- Separation not smaller than  $8 \sigma$   
possible for  $\beta^*$  around 1 m (**1.5 m**)
- Small emittances preferred (smaller than  $\epsilon_n \leq 2.5 \mu\text{m}$ )
- Bunch intensities around or above  $2.0 \cdot 10^{11}$

■ For 50 ns:  $\mathcal{L} \approx 6 - 7$  (**4 - 5**)  $10^{33} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$

**- BACKUP SLIDES -**

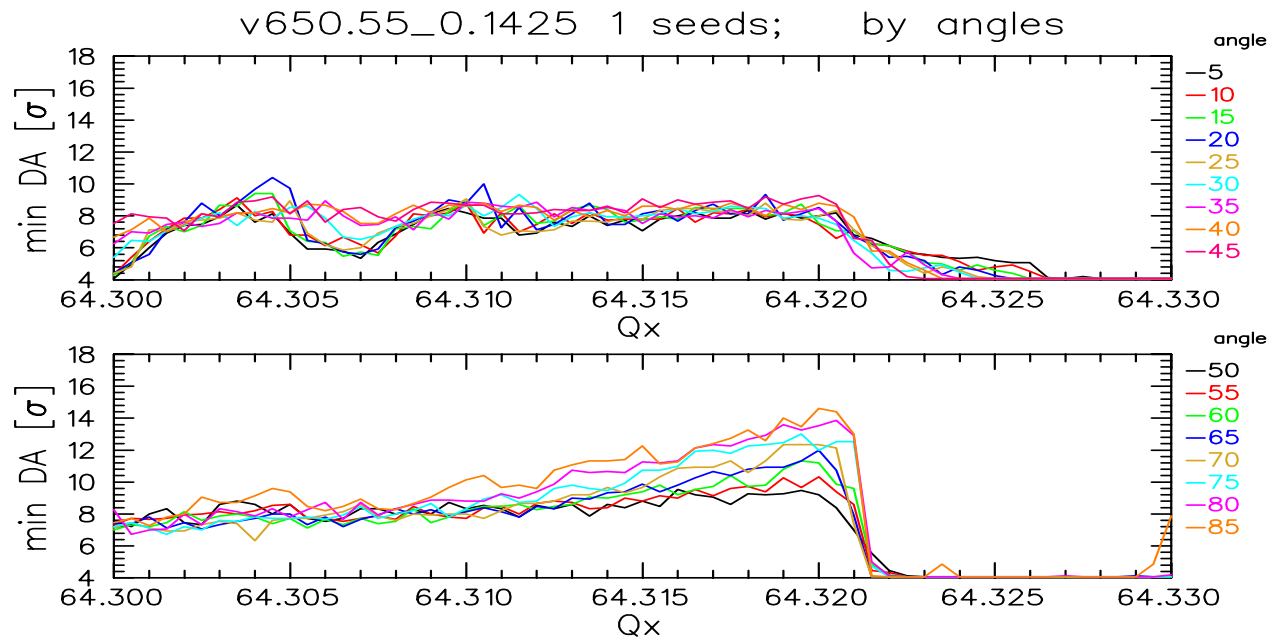
# Footprints during scans

Tune footprint for long range collisions



➡ Beams at  $\leq 6 \sigma$  (50%) IP1,  $N = 2.0 \cdot 10^{11}$

# What about 7 TeV, 25 ns ?

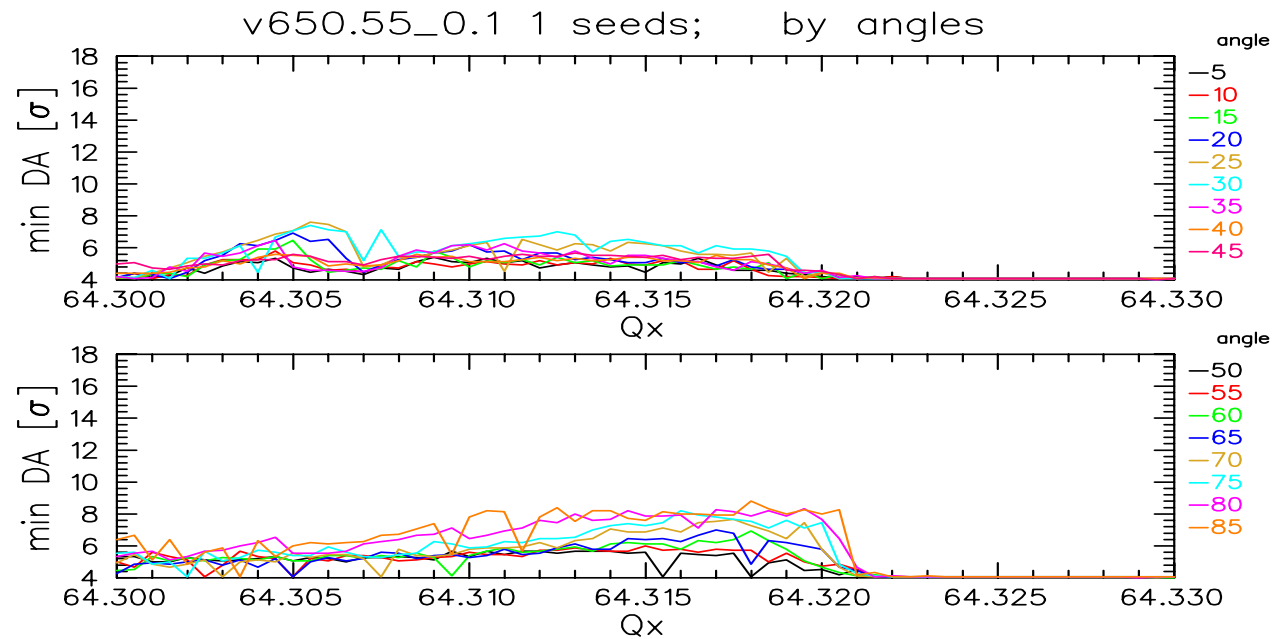


➡ Tune scan, Project Note 416 (W. Herr, D. Kaltchev)

➡  $\beta^* = 0.55$  m, angle =  $\pm 142.5$   $\mu$ rad



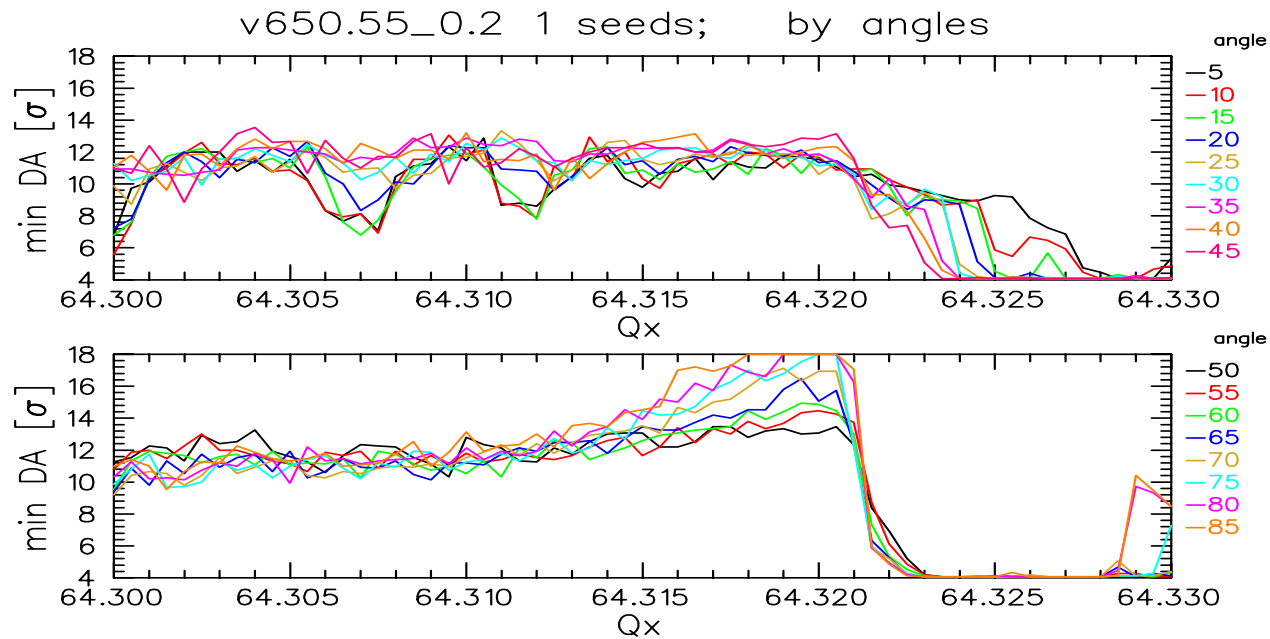
# What about 7 TeV, 25 ns ?



➔ Tune scan, Project Note 416 (W. Herr, D. Kaltchev)

➔  $\beta^* = 0.55$  m, angle =  $\pm 100$   $\mu$ rad

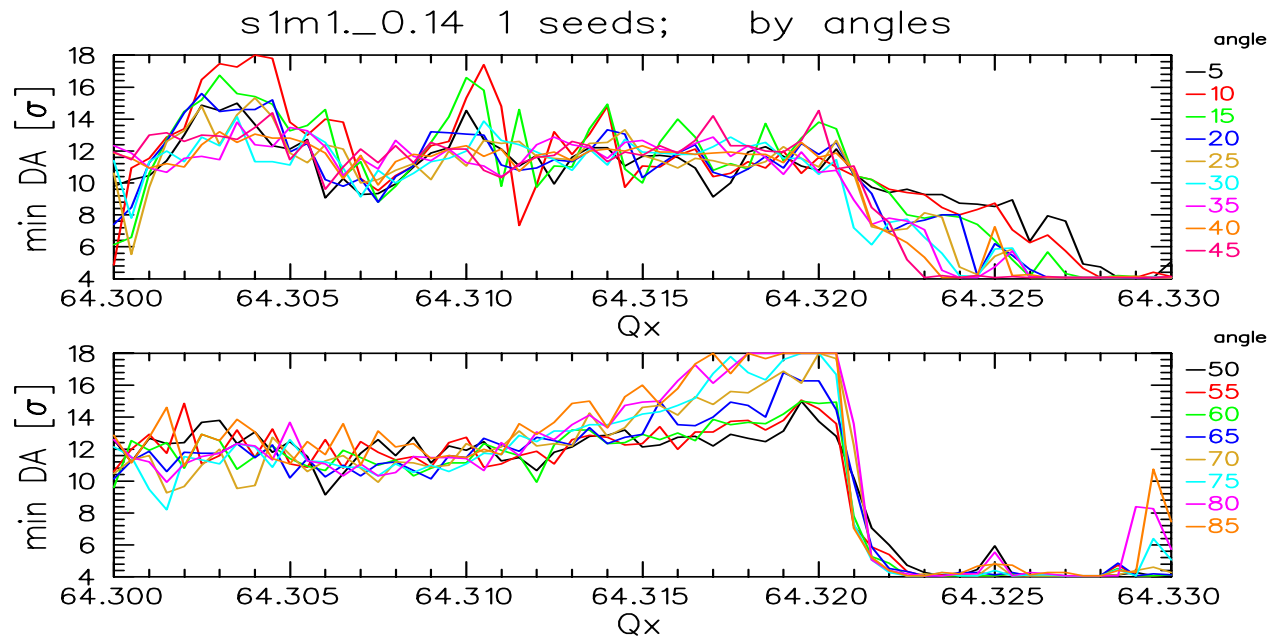
# What about 7 TeV, 25 ns ?



➡ Tune scan, Project Note 416 (W. Herr, D. Kaltchev)

➡  $\beta^* = 0.55$  m, angle =  $\pm 200.0$   $\mu$ rad

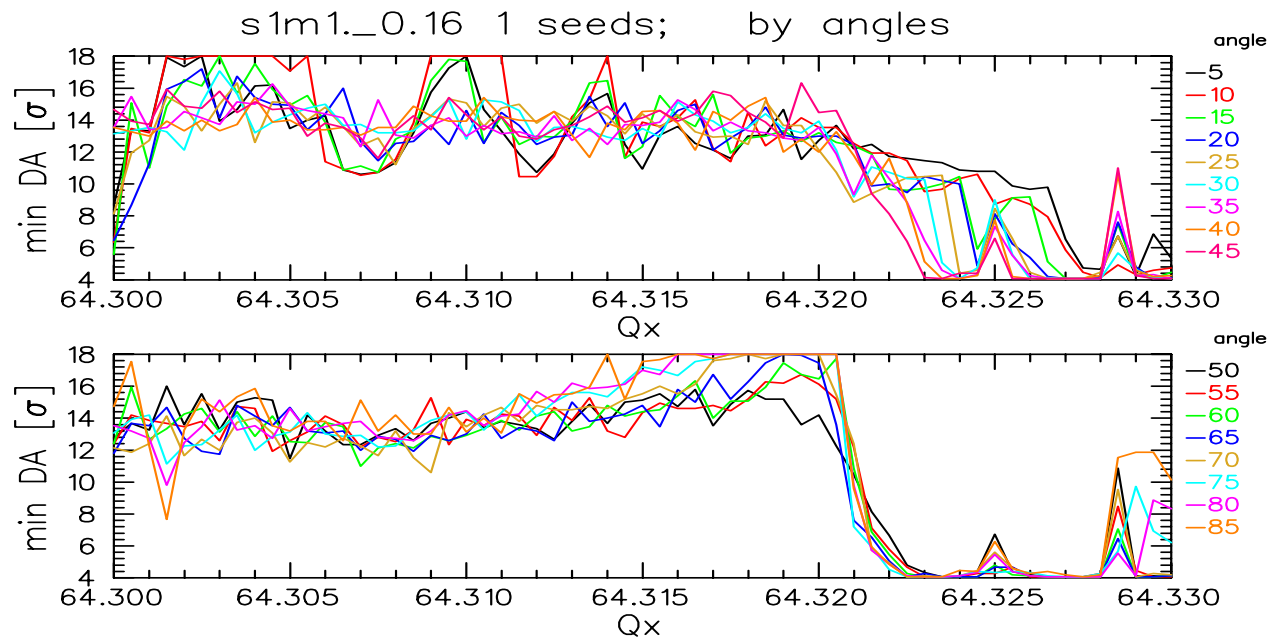
# What about 7 TeV, 25 ns ?



➡ Tune scan, Project Note 416 (W. Herr, D. Kaltchev)

➡  $\beta^* = 1.00$  m, angle =  $\pm 140.0$   $\mu$ rad

# What about 7 TeV, 25 ns ?



➡ Tune scan, Project Note 416 (W. Herr, D. Kaltchev)

➡  $\beta^* = 1.00$  m, angle =  $\pm 160.0$   $\mu$ rad