

# Beam-beam issues for a lepton-proton collider

(LHeC)

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## Main beam-beam issues in colliders

### ■ Hadron colliders:

- Beam loss (dynamic aperture)
- Beam lifetime
- ...

### ■ Lepton colliders:

- Emittance growth
- Background in experiments
- ...

➔ In lepton-hadron colliders: have to expect many effects



## General considerations

- Large number of bunches in both beams
- Simultaneous collision of e-p and pp (one beam)
  - pp collisions in IR1 and IR5
  - ep collisions in IR8
  - Collisions with opposite focusing properties
- Stability of (both) p beams
- Stability of lepton beam



## Assumed parameters (e.g. ring-ring)

	Protons	Leptons
<b>Number of bunches</b>	<b>2808</b>	<b>2808</b>
<b>Intensity N</b>	<b><math>11.0 \cdot 10^{10}</math>/bunch</b>	<b><math>1.40 \cdot 10^{10}</math>/bunch</b>
<b>Energy</b>	<b>7000 GeV</b>	<b>50 - 70 GeV</b>
$\beta_x^*$	<b>1.80 m</b>	<b>0.12 m</b>
$\beta_y^*$	<b>0.50 m</b>	<b>0.07 m</b>
$\epsilon_x^*$	<b>0.5 nm</b>	<b>7.6 nm</b>
$\epsilon_y^*$	<b>0.5 nm</b>	<b>3.8 nm</b>

## Luminosity for e-p collisions

➤ Simple formula for head-on collisions:

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L} = \frac{N_e N_p f n_b}{2\pi \sqrt{\sigma_{ex}^2 + \sigma_{px}^2} \sqrt{\sigma_{ey}^2 + \sigma_{py}^2}}$$

aim: get luminosity in order of  $10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$



## Beam-beam parameters for e-p collisions

➤ Beam-beam parameter for electrons:

$$\Rightarrow \xi_{x,y}^e = \left( \frac{r_e}{2\pi} \right) \frac{N_p \beta_{x,y}^{*e}}{\gamma_e \sigma_{x,y}^p (\sigma_x^p + \sigma_y^p)}$$

➤ Equivalent for protons

➤ Lepton tunes shift can be kept small when  $\beta_{x,y}^{*e}$  small, but:



## Known performance issues

■ Optical matching (SPS, HERA experience) required:

➤  $\sigma_x^e = \sigma_x^p$

➤  $\sigma_y^e = \sigma_y^p$

■ Since  $\epsilon_e \neq \epsilon_p \rightarrow \beta_e \neq \beta_p$

➤ Restricts the choice of  $\beta_e$

■ Bunch lengths probably also very different



## Assumed parameters (e.g. ring-ring)

➤ With matched transverse beam sizes:

	Protons	Leptons
$\sigma_x^*$	30 $\mu\text{m}$	30 $\mu\text{m}$
$\sigma_y^*$	16 $\mu\text{m}$	16 $\mu\text{m}$
$\xi_x^*$	0.00055	0.048
$\xi_y^*$	0.00030	0.051
$\mathcal{L}(cm^{-2}s^{-1})$	8 $10^{32}$	8 $10^{32}$

➤ For protons: tune shift from  $ep$  small compared to  $pp$  collisions ( $\approx 0.003 - 0.004$ )

➤ For leptons: tune shift similar to values reached at LEP



## Luminosity for e-p collisions

- Large number of bunches requires crossing angle
  - 2808 per beam, spaced by 25 ns
  - Parasitic encounters every 3.75 m
- Crossing angle between beams needed to avoid parasitic encounters
  - Large enough to control long range beam-beam effects
  - Lepton beam may not like it, challenge for the layout



## Luminosity for e-p collisions



$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{N_e N_p f n_b}{2\pi \sqrt{\sigma_{ex}^2 + \sigma_{px}^2} \sqrt{\sigma_{ey}^2 + \sigma_{py}^2}}$$

- Large number of bunches requires crossing angle (... and it may be large)
- Correction factors for luminosity needed, depend on bunch lengths
  - Geometrical loss due to crossing angle
  - Hour glass effect



## Luminosity for e-p collisions

**Luminosity:**

$$\mathcal{L} = 2 \cdot N_1 N_2 \cdot f \cdot n_b \cdot \int \int \int \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx dy ds ds_0 \\ \rho_x^e(x) \rho_y^e(y) \rho_s^e(s - s_0) \cdot \rho_x^p(x) \rho_y^p(y) \rho_s^p(s + s_0)$$

➤ Needs modification for crossing angle

➤ Loss factor for **equal** bunch length:

$$\Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\sigma_s}{\sigma_x} \tan \frac{\phi}{2}\right)^2}} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\sigma_s \phi}{\sigma_x 2}\right)^2}}$$

➤ e.g. for nominal LHC:  $S \approx 0.80$



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## Crossing angle

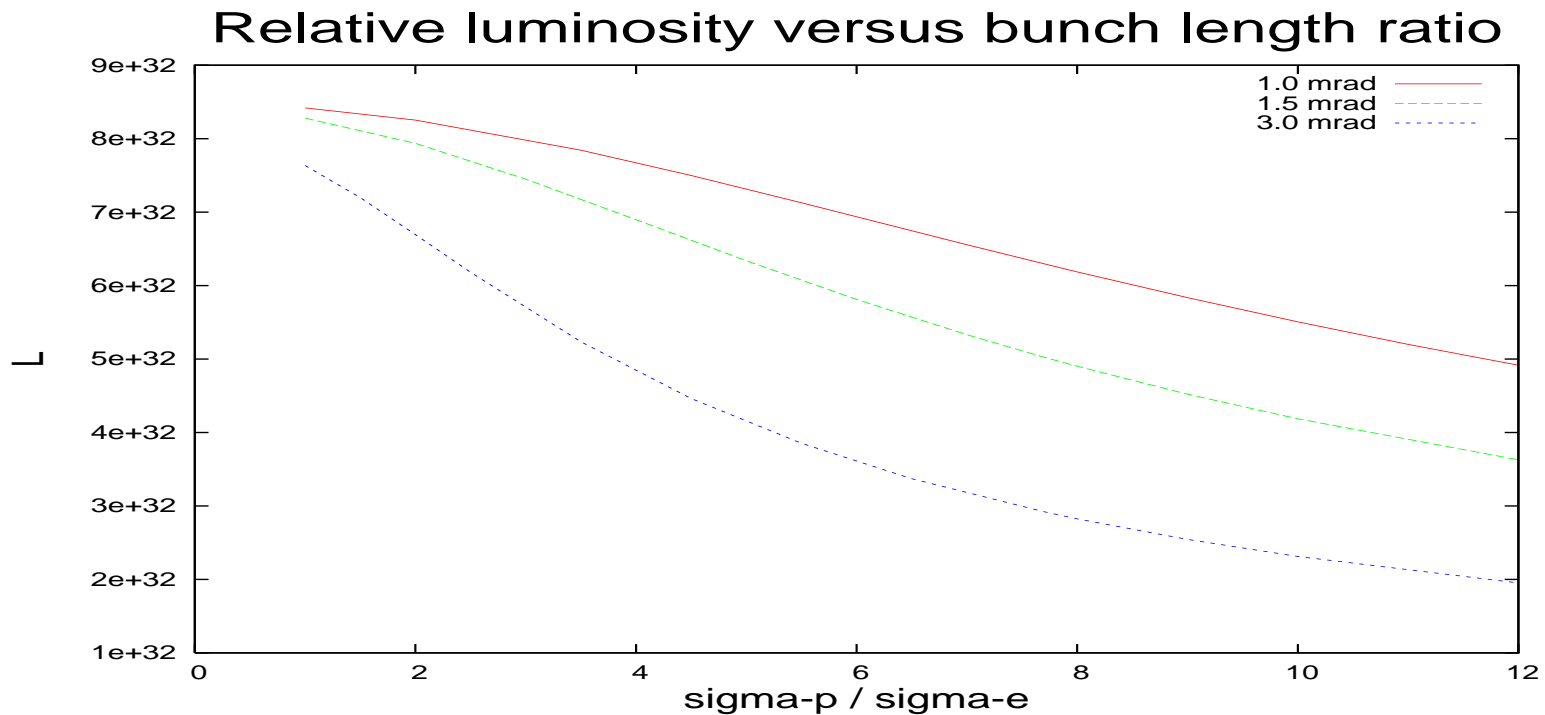
Assume crossing in **horizontal (x, s)**- plane.  
Transform to new coordinates:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = x \cos \frac{\phi}{2} - s \sin \frac{\phi}{2}, & s_1 = s \cos \frac{\phi}{2} + x \sin \frac{\phi}{2}, \\ x_2 = x \cos \frac{\phi}{2} + s \sin \frac{\phi}{2}, & s_2 = s \cos \frac{\phi}{2} - x \sin \frac{\phi}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = 2 \cos^2 \frac{\phi}{2} N_1 N_2 f n_b \int \int \int \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx dy ds ds_0 \\ \rho_x^e(x_1) \rho_y^e(y_1) \rho_s^e(s_1 - s_0) \rho_x^p(x_2) \rho_y^p(y_2) \rho_s^p(s_2 + s_0)$$

## Relative luminosity correction

- Result from numerical integration for  $\sigma_s^p \neq \sigma_s^e$
- Vary proton/electron bunch length ratio



## Hour glass effect

▣  $\beta$ -functions depends on position  $s$

▣ Usually:  $\beta(s) = \beta^* \left(1 + \left(\frac{s}{\beta^*}\right)^2\right)$

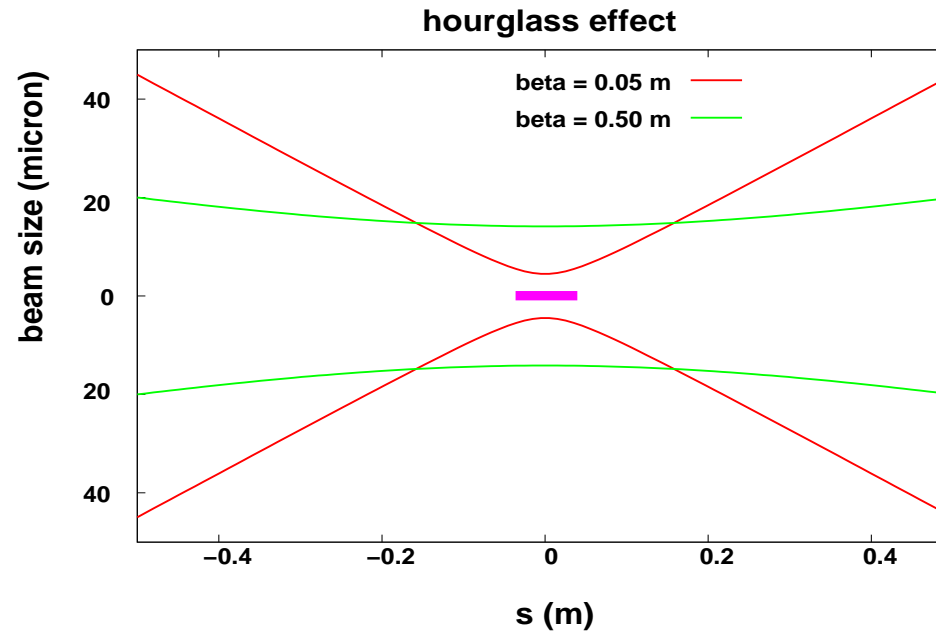
→ i.e.  $\sigma \implies \sigma(s) \neq \text{const.}$

→  $\sigma(s) = \sigma^* \sqrt{\left(1 + \left(\frac{s}{\beta^*}\right)^2\right)}$

▣ Important when  $\beta^*$  comparable to the r.m.s. bunch length  $\sigma_s$  (or smaller !)



# Hour glass effect - short bunches

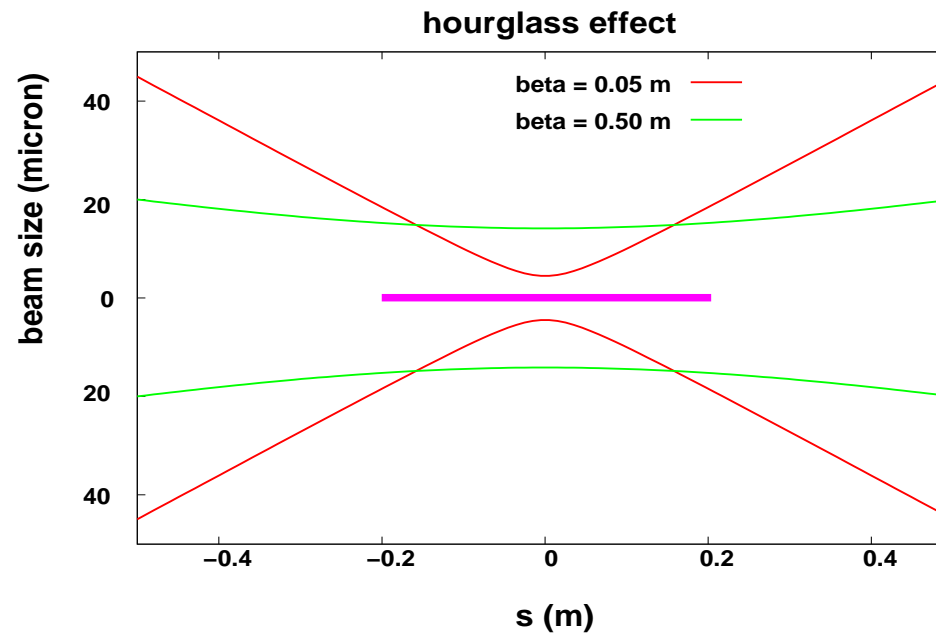


Small variation of beam size along bunch





# Hour glass effect - long bunches



■ Significant effect for long bunches and small  $\beta^*$

## Are the losses significant ?

- For standard parameters:
  - Loss due to crossing angle acceptable
  - Hour glass reduction not significant for short bunches
- Parameters cannot be chosen independently: need to evaluate whenever parameters change
- Optimization of:  $\sigma^p, \sigma^e, \beta^p, \beta^e, ..$
- Present parameter set a good basis for initial studies



## How to avoid the losses ?

- Could make lepton bunches longer
- For small  $\beta^*$ , hour glass reduction may become important, but large  $\beta^*$  implies larger beam-beam tune shift
- Crab crossing scheme to avoid geometrical losses ?



## Beam-beam issues to be addressed

- Simultaneous collisions
  - Crossing scheme
  - Long range interactions
  - Possibly: multi bunch effects
- ➔ For any reliable study: draft interaction region layout needed (compatible with constraints from machine and experiments)

