



## Impact on luminosity of longitudinal oscillations

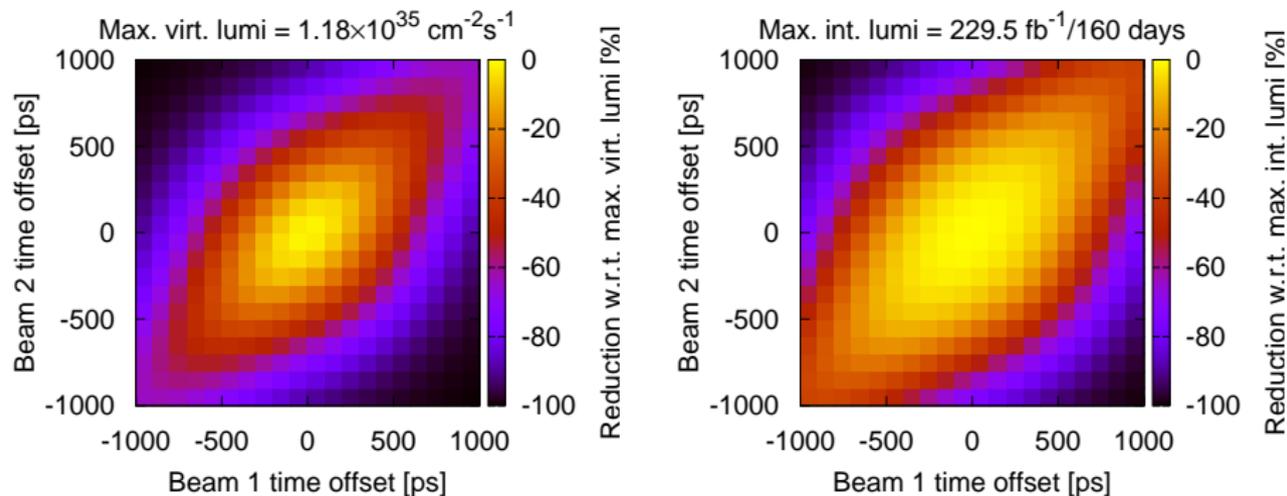
L. Medina<sup>1,2</sup>, R. Tomás<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> División de Ciencias e Ingenierías  
Universidad de Guanajuato

<sup>2</sup> CERN-BE-ABP

96th HiLumi WP2 Meeting  
13 June 2017

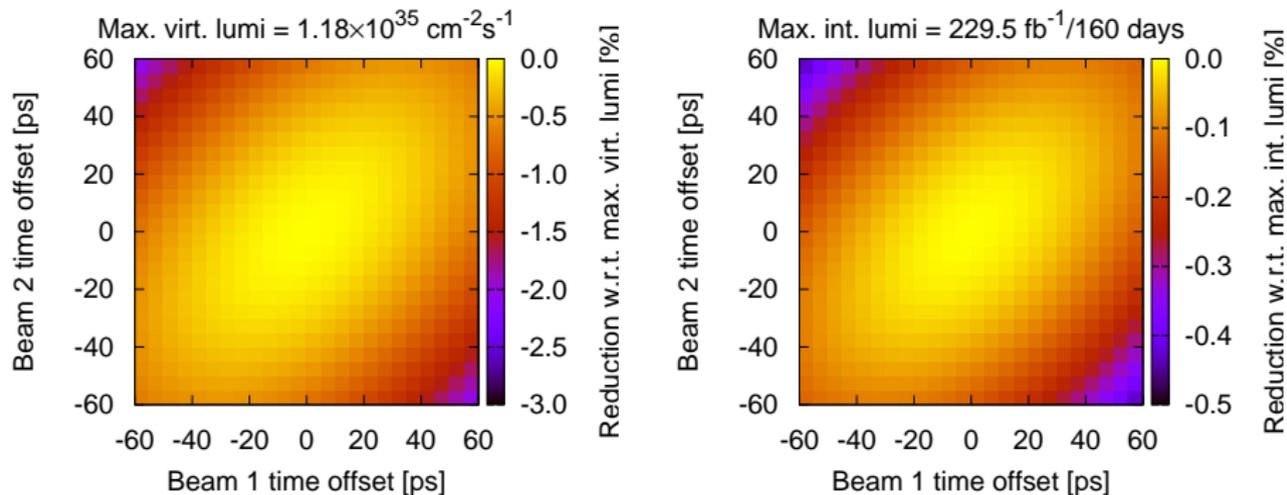
# Virtual/integrated luminosity: effect of bunch time offset



$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_0 \int \int \rho_s[s_1 - (ct + ct_{0,1})] \rho_s[s_2 + (ct + ct_{0,1})] K_{x,y}(s, ct) ds d(ct)$$

- ▶ Reduction of virtual and integrated luminosities as function of a systematic **time offset** in beams 1 and 2 for the current **baseline**
  - ▶  $\beta^* = 20 \text{ cm}$ , 2 CCs, 9 cm Gaussian RMS bunch length

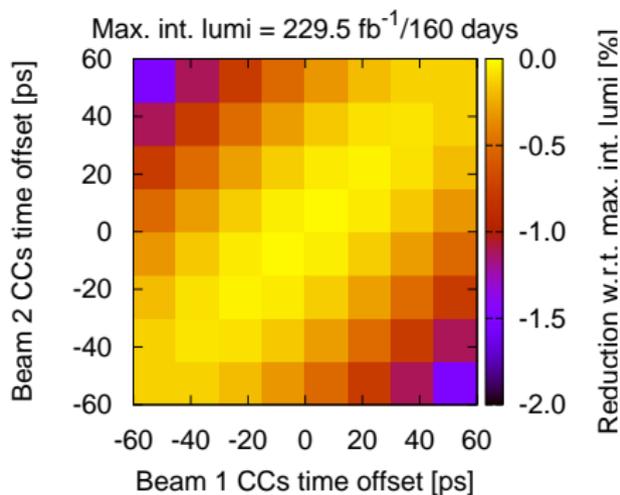
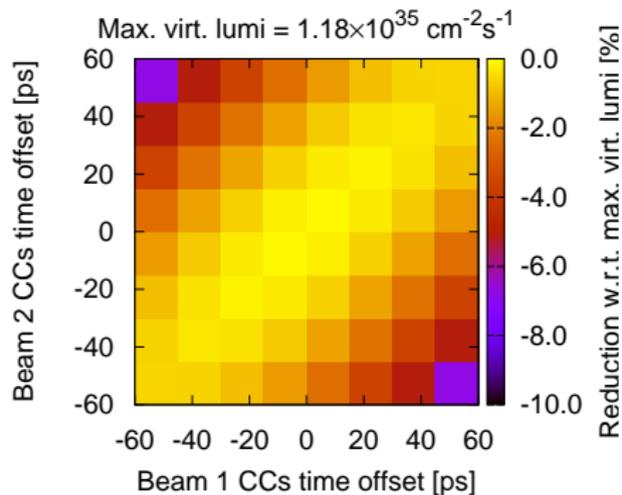
# Virtual/integrated luminosity: effect of bunch time offset



$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_0 \int \int \rho_s[s_1 - (ct + ct_{0,1})] \rho_s[s_2 + (ct + ct_{0,1})] K_{x,y}(s, ct) ds d(ct)$$

- ▶ Reduction of virtual and integrated luminosities as function of a systematic **time offset** in beams 1 and 2 for the current **baseline**
  - ▶  $\beta^* = 20 \text{ cm}$ , 2 CCs, 9 cm Gaussian RMS bunch length
- ▶ **Negligible reduction** for offsets  $\lesssim 30 \text{ ps}$  w.r.t. the case  $t_{0,1} = t_{0,2} = 0 \text{ s}$

# Virtual/integrated luminosity: effect of CC time offset



$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_0 \int \int \rho_s(s_1) \rho_s(s_2) K_{x,y}(s, ct, ct_{0,1}^{\text{CC}}, ct_{0,2}^{\text{CC}}) ds d(ct)$$

$$K_{x,y} = \frac{f_y(s, ct)}{\sqrt{1 + (s/\beta_x^*)^2}} \exp \left[ - \frac{\left\{ \frac{1}{k_x} \sin \left[ k_x \left( s + \frac{1}{2} (ct_{0,2}^{\text{CC}} - ct_{0,1}^{\text{CC}}) \right) \right] \cos \left[ k_x \left( ct + \frac{1}{2} (ct_{0,2}^{\text{CC}} + ct_{0,1}^{\text{CC}}) \right) \right] \sin \frac{\theta_x}{2} - s \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right\}^2}{\sigma_x^{*2} [1 + (s/\beta_x^*)^2]} \right]$$

- ▶ Effect of systematic time offsets in the CCs (the same in both IPs): stronger effect than that of time offsets in the bunch position