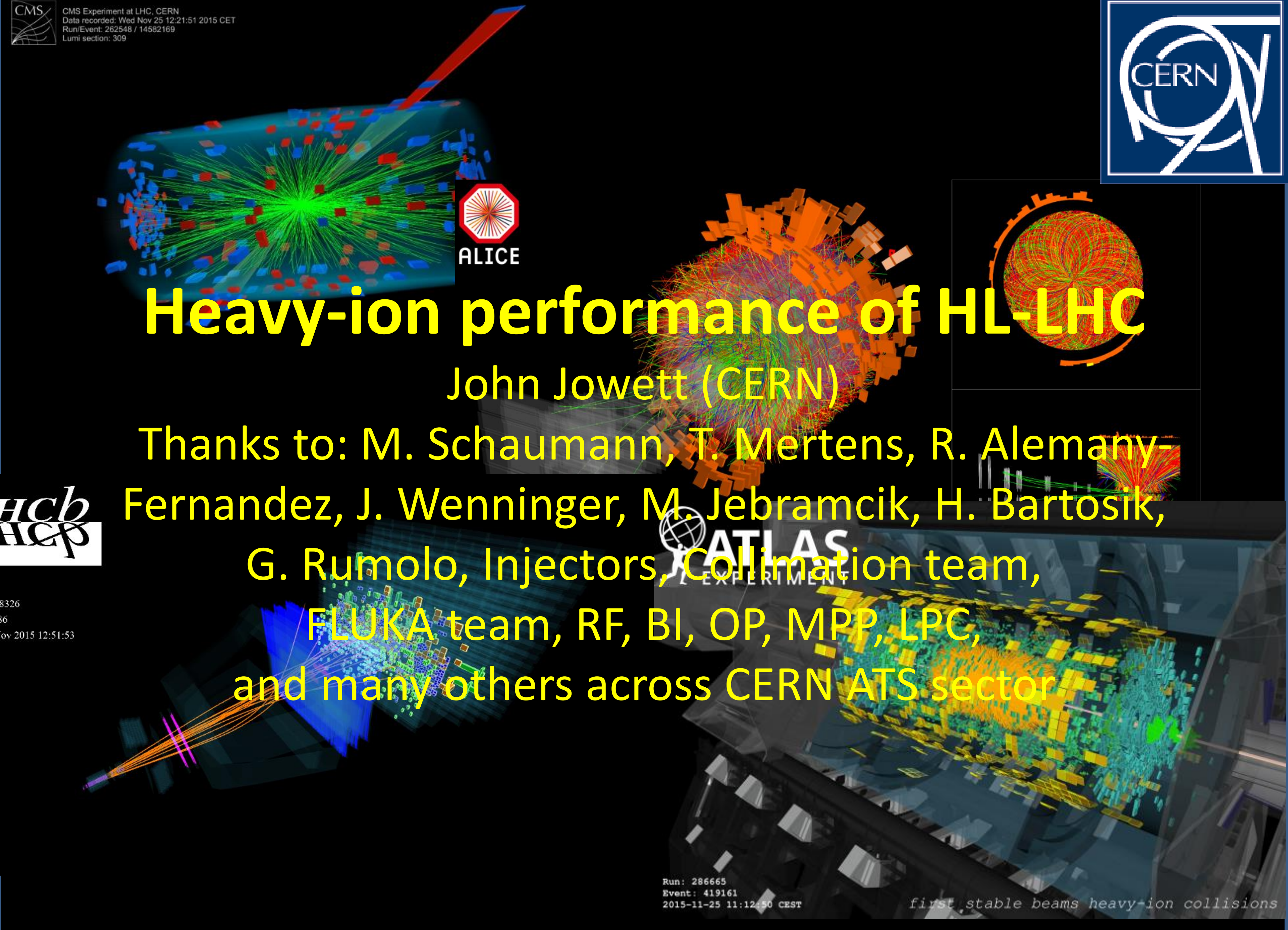

Heavy-ion performance of HL-LHC

John Jowett (CERN)

Thanks to: M. Schaumann, T. Mertens, R. Alemany-Fernandez, J. Wenninger, M. Jebramcik, H. Bartosik, G. Rumolo, Injectors, Collimation team, FLUKA team, RF, BI, OP, MPP, LPC, and many others across CERN ATS sector

Heavy-ion physics within HL-LHC project

- Relatively small fraction of new/modified hardware in LHC rings
- To be completed during LS2
- Performance already partly attained
- Small fraction of operating time but significant physics output going beyond traditional "heavy-ion" study of nuclear matter at extreme energy density and temperature (the Quark-Gluon Plasma), e.g.,
  - Collective behaviour in small systems
  - Extreme electromagnetic fields (example: next slide)
- Colliding beam conditions have extra dimensions beyond energy and luminosity
  - Pb-Pb, p-Pb, p-p, Xe-Xe, …

ARTICLES
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nature physics

OPEN

Evidence for light-by-light scattering in heavy-ion collisions with the ATLAS detector at the LHC

ATLAS Collaboration†

Light-by-light scattering ($\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$) is a quantum-mechanical process that is forbidden in the classical theory of electrodynamics. This reaction is accessible at the Large Hadron Collider thanks to the large electromagnetic field strengths generated by ultra-relativistic colliding lead ions. Using 480 μb^{-1} of lead–lead collision data recorded at a centre-of-mass energy per nucleon pair of 5.02 TeV by the ATLAS detector, here we report evidence for light-by-light scattering. A total of 13 candidate events were observed with an expected background of 2.6 ± 0.7 events. After background subtraction and analysis corrections, the fiducial cross-section of the process $Pb + Pb\,(\gamma\gamma) \rightarrow Pb^{(*)} + Pb^{(*)}\gamma\gamma$, for photon transverse energy $E_T > 3$ GeV, photon absolute pseudorapidity $|\eta| < 2.4$, diphoton invariant mass greater than 6 GeV, diphoton transverse momentum lower than 2 GeV and diphoton acoplanarity below 0.01, is measured to be 70 ± 24 (stat.) ±17 (syst.) nb, which is in agreement with the standard model predictions.

Plan of talk

- LHC heavy-ion design parameters and initial goals
- Upgrades (=beyond design) implemented in Run 1 and Run 2
  - p-Pb
  - Pb-Pb peak luminosity
  - Xe-Xe
- Upgrades for Run 3
  - Baseline goals from ALICE 2012 Letter of Intent
  - Prospects for achieving baseline by Run 4
    - Injector upgrades
    - Upgrades in LHC, TCLDs, possible limits
- Possible variations and options
    - Higher p-Pb luminosity
    - Colliding lighter nuclei

LHC heavy-ion design parameters and initial goals

- LHC Design Report Chapter 21 (early 2004) foresaw only Pb-Pb collisions.
- I-LHC Project to provide heavy-ion injectors (ECR source, Linac3, LEIR, …)
- Peak luminosity ~matched to ALICE detector.
- Integrated luminosity goal of 1 nb^{-1} Pb-Pb in two experiments for first “10 years” (what we now call Run 1 + Run2).
  - Pb-Pb runs only in 2010, 2011, 2015, 2018

Design Parameters for Pb-Pb (~2001)

Parameter	**Units**	**Early Beam**	**Nominal**
Energy per nucleon	TeV	2.76	2.76
Initial ion-ion Luminosity L_0	$cm^{-2}\ s^{-1}$	$\sim 5 \times 10^{25}$	1×10^{27}
No. bunches, k_b		62	592
Minimum bunch spacing	ns	1350	99.8
β^*	m	1.0	0.5 /0.55
Number of Pb ions/bunch		7×10^7	7×10^7
Transv. norm. RMS emittance	μm	1.5	1.5
Longitudinal emittance	eV s/charge	2.5	2.5
Luminosity half-life (1,2,3 expts.)	h	14, 7.5, 5.5	8, 4.5, 3

At full energy, luminosity lifetime is determined mainly by collisions ("burn-off" from ultraperipheral electromagnetic interactions) $\sigma \approx 520$ barn

Contributing factors in Run 1 and Run 2

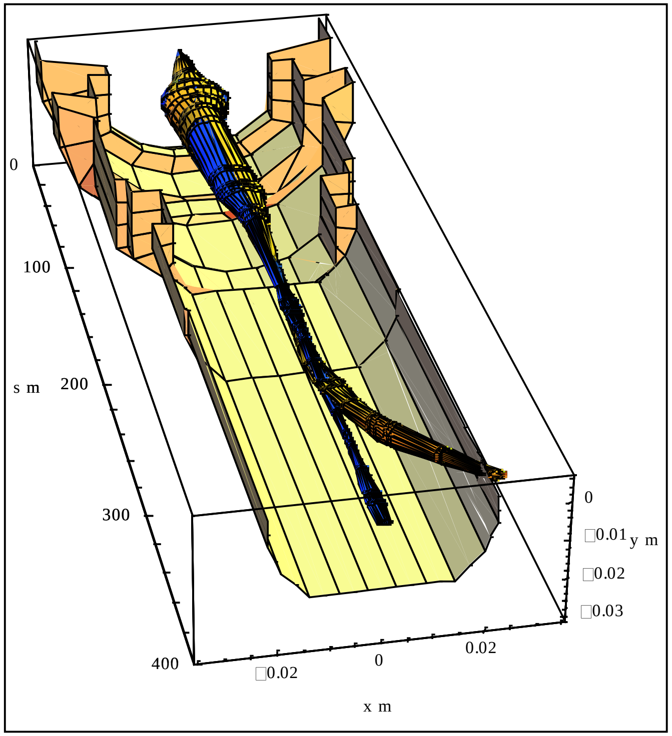
- Optimism about commissioning time, beam instrumentation, etc, was well-founded – LHC reproducibility, operation, etc
- Injectors gave *much* higher bunch intensities
- Reductions of injection kicker rise times in SPS and LHC allowed denser bunch filling schemes
- Good control of non-collisional beam lifetimes reduced concerns about collimation losses and allowed higher dump thresholds on beam-loss monitors
- Strategies to control secondary beams emerging from collision point were implemented to overcome the luminosity limit expected from bound-free pair production (BFPP) for ATLAS and CMS
- LHC magnet quench limits higher than originally expected
- Simultaneous injection and acceleration of equal-rigidity p and Pb beams shown to be feasible (unlike at RHIC), RF cogging implemented to collide them

UPCs create secondary beams from IPs

- Luminosity debris in Pb-Pb collisions is almost negligible
- But, long-standing concern (S. Klein 2001) about losses from bound-free pair production limiting luminosity below design

$$\text{BFPP: } {}^{208}\mathrm{Pb}^{82+} + {}^{208}\mathrm{Pb}^{82+} \longrightarrow {}^{208}\mathrm{Pb}^{82+} + {}^{208}\mathrm{Pb}^{81+} + e^{+},$$

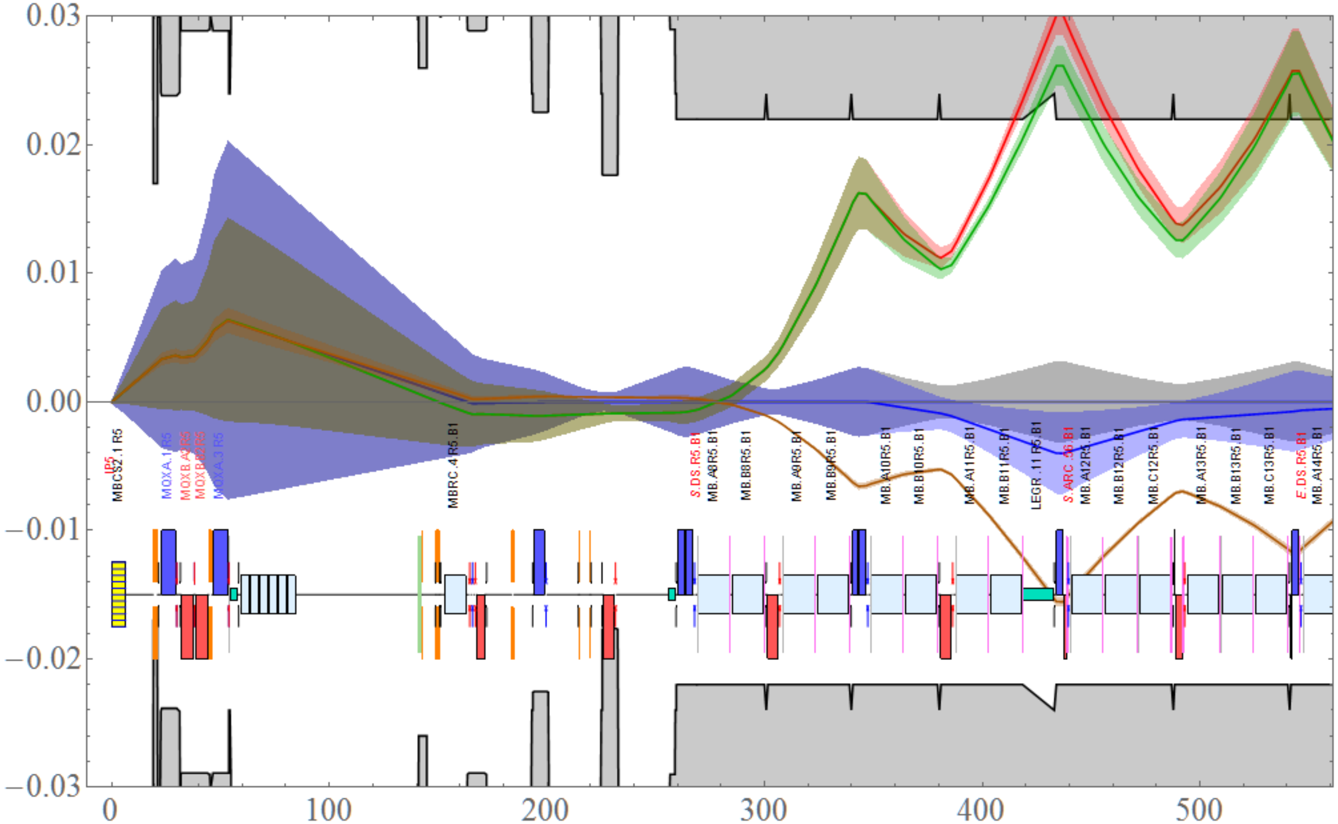
$$\sigma = 281\ \text{b}, \quad \delta = 0.01235$$



Secondary Pb^{81+} beam (25 W at design luminosity) emerging from IP and impinging on beam screen. Hadronic shower into superconducting coils can quench magnet.

This mechanism used for first successful controlled beam-induced quench measurement in 2015.

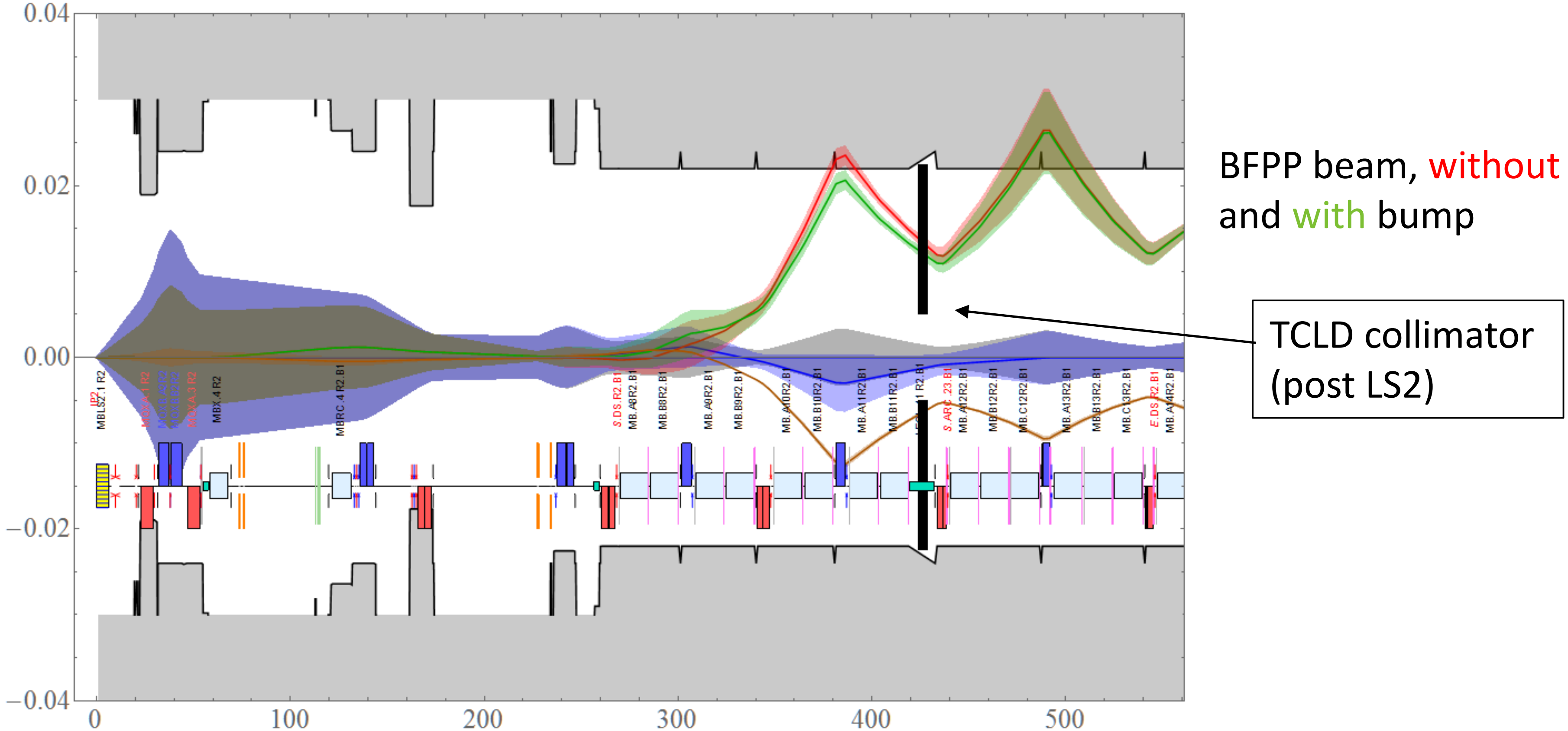
Orbit bumps mitigate BFPP for CMS (or ATLAS)



BFPP beam, without and with bump

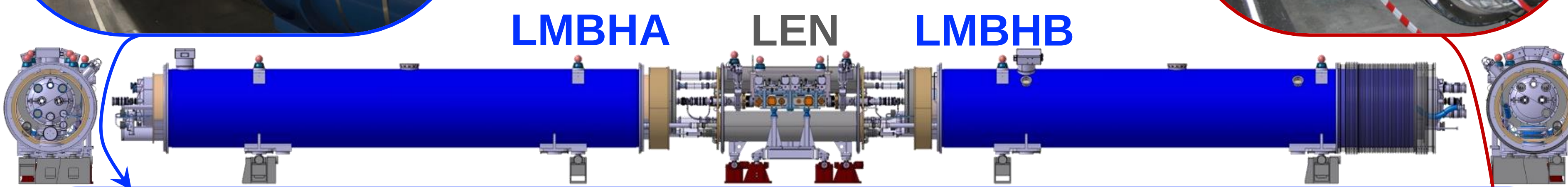
- Primary loss location close to the connection cryostat - details slightly optics-dependent (If necessary, bumps should avoid quenches at the start of physics
- Extra BLMs were specifically added for heavy-ion operation in loss region
- Variations of bump possible, uses moderate fraction of available corrector strengths
- We applied bumps like these with ~ 3 mm amplitude around CMS and ATLAS from the beginning of the 2015 run

Orbit bumps alone are not effective for ALICE



- IR2 has different quadrupole polarity and dispersion from IR1/IR5
- Primary BFPP loss location is further upstream from connection cryostat
- Solution is to modify connection cryostat to include a collimator to absorb the BFPP beam – **design advancing now to be ready for LS2 installation**
- With levelled luminosity in ALICE, quenches were not seen in 2015

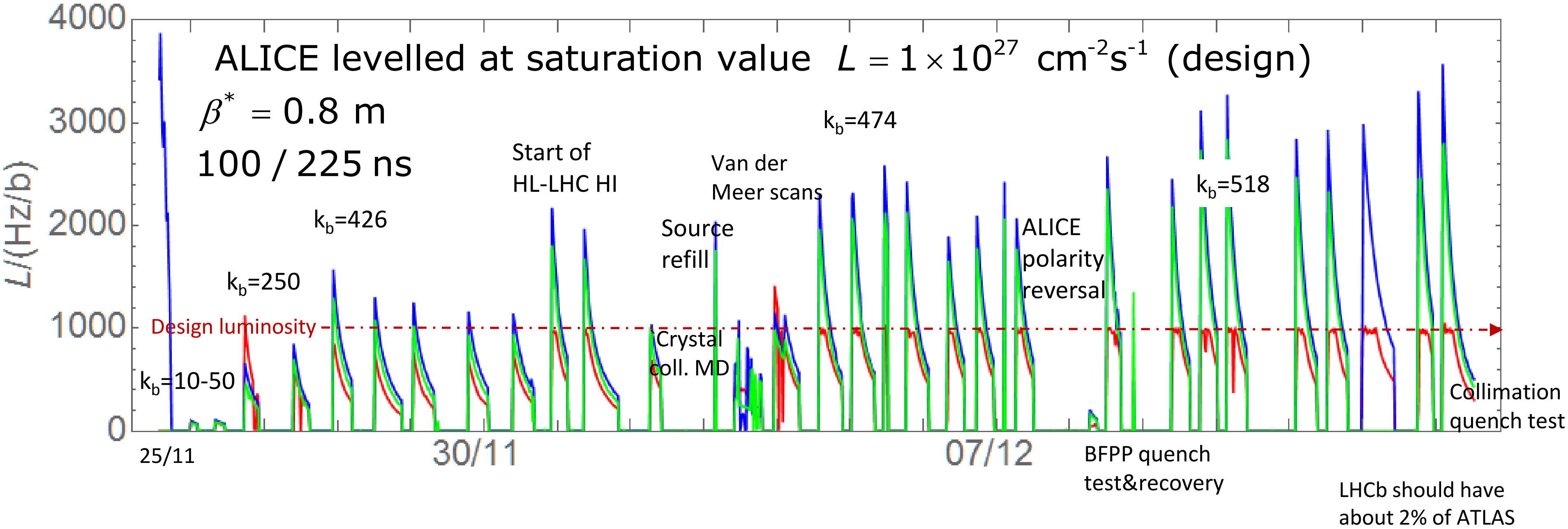
DS collimators

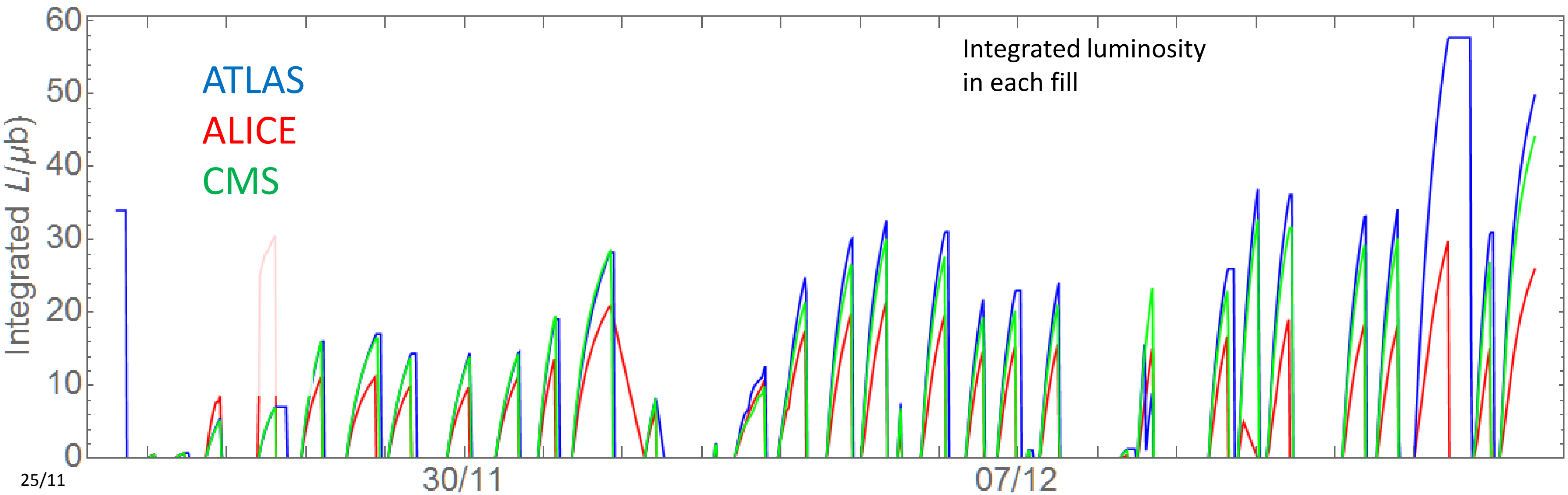


- **IP7**, for both proton and heavy-ion collimation losses
  - Design, fabricate, test, and install during **LS2**, around **IP7**, **two 11 T Dipole Full Assemblies** (replace the MBs MBA-B8L7 and MBB-B8R7)
  - Fabricate and test **one spare 11 T Dipole Full Assembly**
  - Plan **includes 14 magnet models**, and **~~2~~1 full-length prototype** (1 with RRP conductor, ~~and 1 with PIT conductor~~)
- **IP2**, for heavy-ion secondary beams
  - Design, fabricate, and install during **LS2**, around **IP2**, **two Connection Cryostat Full Assemblies**, i.e. no 11 T Dipole magnet needed for this
  - Fabricate **one spare Connection Cryostat Full Assembly**
  - A Connection Cryostat Full Assembly contains two new connection cryostats, **LEP**, and one by-pass cryostat, **LEN**

F. Savary

Pb-Pb peak luminosity 3×design in 2015





Nucleus-nucleus programme status

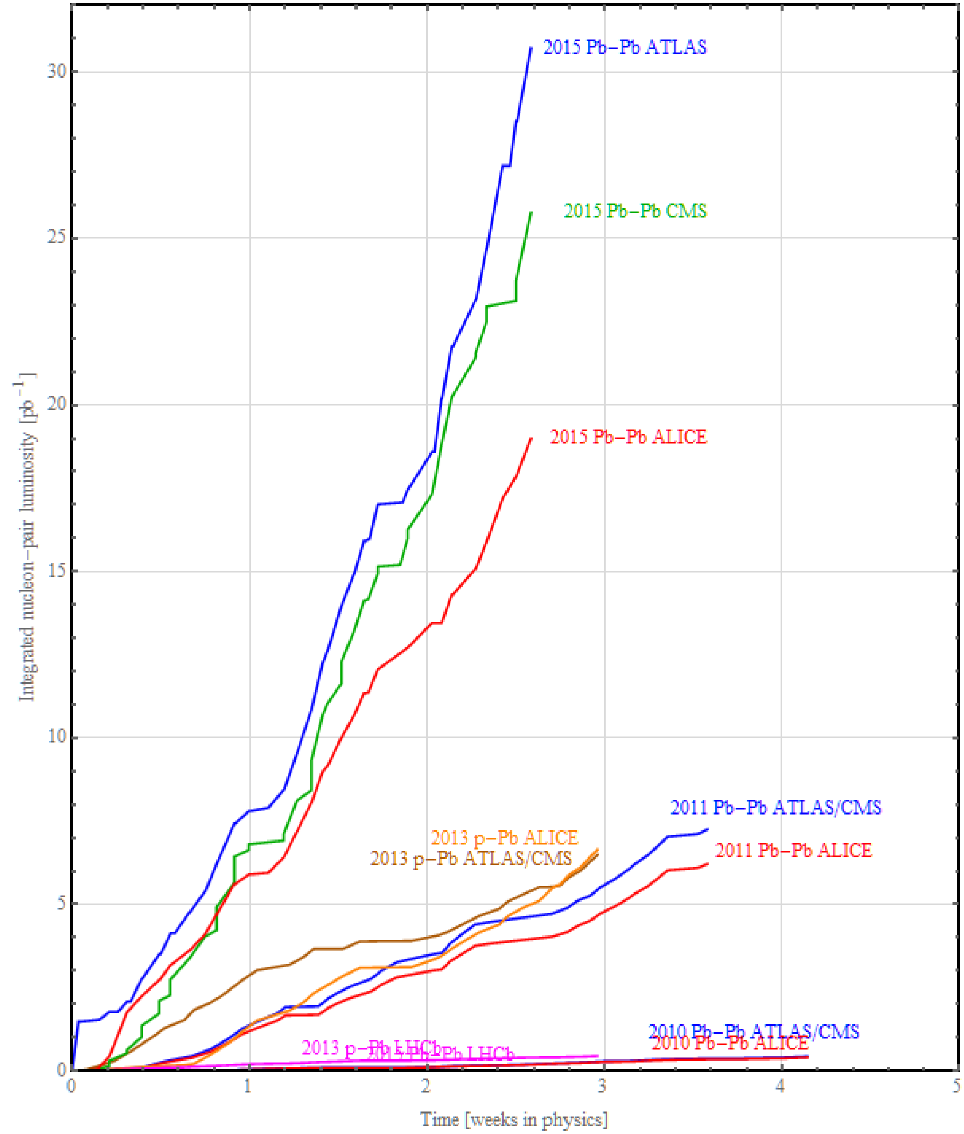
Expect to achieve LHC "first 10-year" baseline Pb-Pb luminosity goal of
1 AA nb^{-1} = 43 NN pb^{-1}
in Run 2 (=2015+2018)

Goal of the first p-Pb run was to match the integrated nucleon-nucleon luminosity for the preceding Pb-Pb runs but it already provided reference data at 2015 energy.

Equivalent energy runs

$$\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02\ \text{TeV} \quad (\sqrt{s}=1.045\ \text{PeV})$$

$$\Rightarrow E_b = \begin{cases} 6.37Z\ \text{TeV} & \text{in Pb-Pb} \\ 4\ Z\ \text{TeV} & \text{in p-Pb} \\ 2.51\ \text{TeV} & \text{in p-p} \end{cases}$$



2012 pilot p-Pb run not shown

Proton-nucleus programme status

Feasibility and first p-Pb run at 4 Z TeV in 2012/13.

Complex 2016 run plan determined after Chamonix 2016:

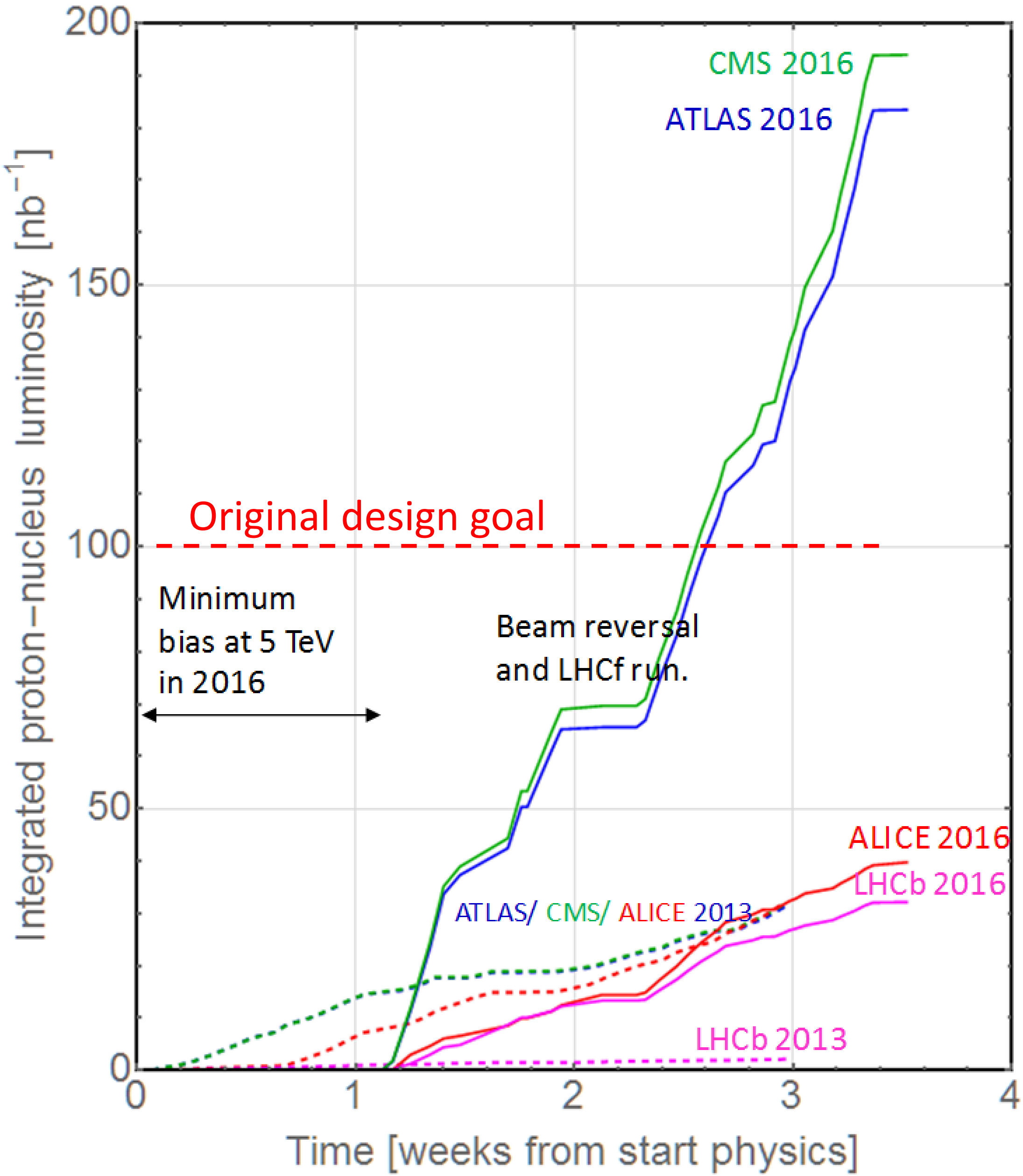
Minimum bias run at 4 Z TeV mainly for ALICE

High luminosity run for all experiments (+LHCf) at 6.5 Z TeV, with beam reversal p-Pb and Pb-p.

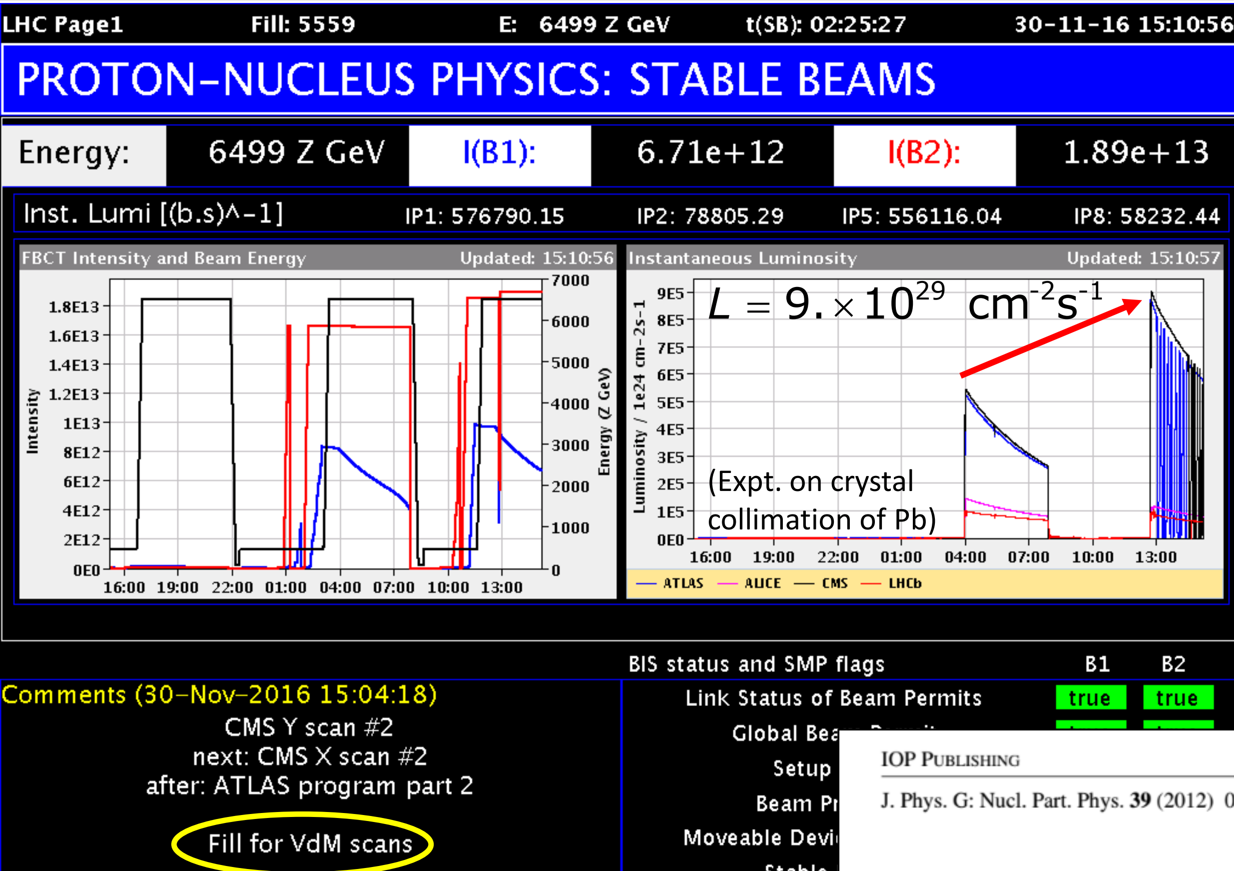
Ie, 2 new optics and 3 setups with full qualifications in 1 month.

Asymmetric beams, unequal frequency ramp, cogging for collisions off-momentum, etc.

Many filling schemes used for luminosity sharing.



Record Pb-p luminosity in ATLAS/CMS at 8.16 TeV



Increase in p intensity to ~3×10^{10}/bunch enabled by new synchronous orbit mode of beam position monitors (R. Alemany, BI, J. Wenninger, …)

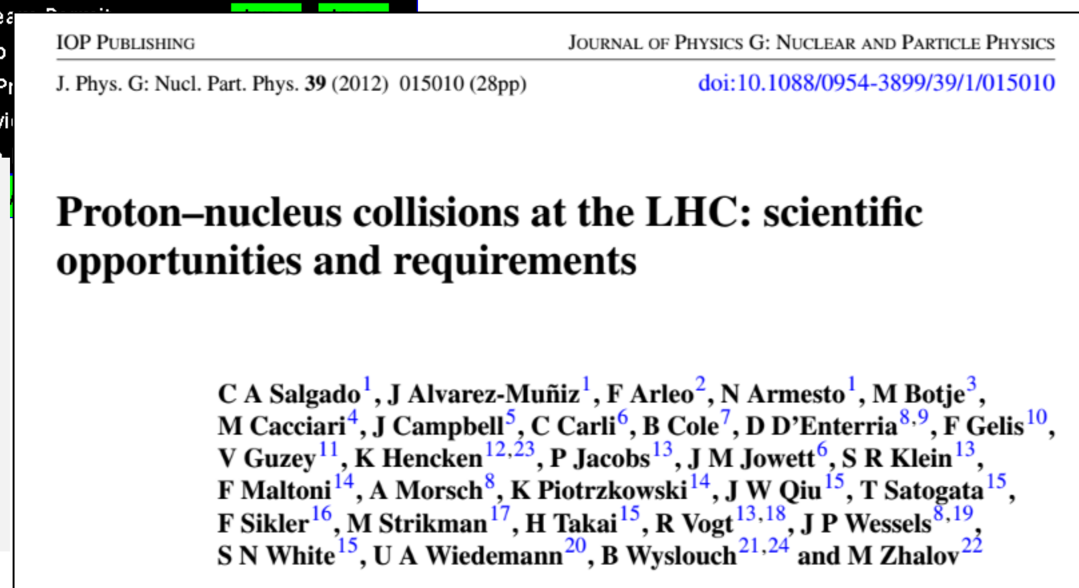
Pb intensity to ~2.1×10^{8}/bunch

25% increase in ATLAS/CMS from filling scheme

Peak luminosity a factor 7.8 beyond original "design" value

(J. Phys. G 39 (2012) 015010)

Could have gone higher still by further increase of p intensity but limited by Pb beam luminosity debris in magnets of Sector 12 (faulty magnet).



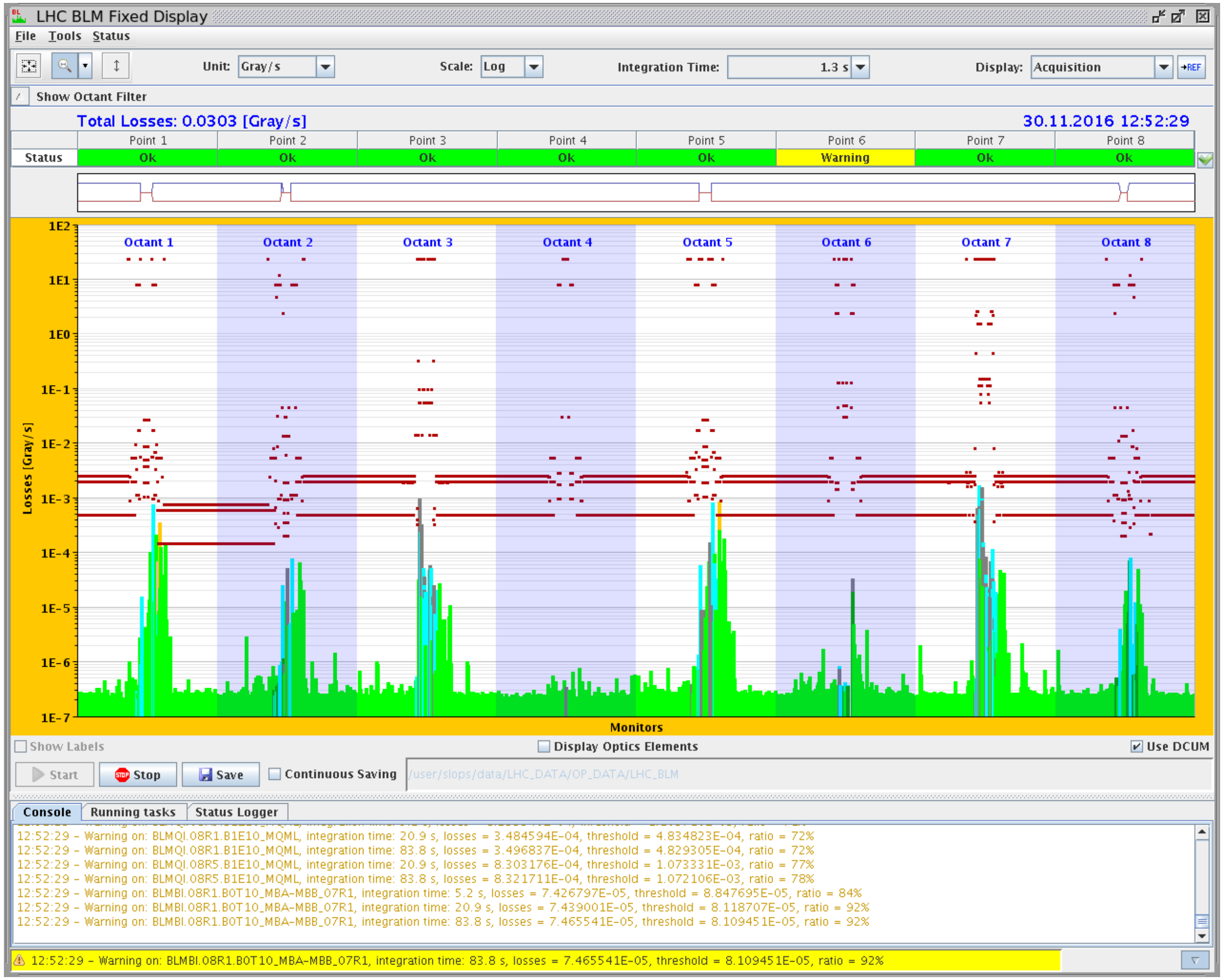
IOP Publishing — Journal of Physics G: Nuclear and Particle Physics

J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. **39** (2012) 015010 (28pp) doi:10.1088/0954-3899/39/1/015010

Proton–nucleus collisions at the LHC: scientific opportunities and requirements

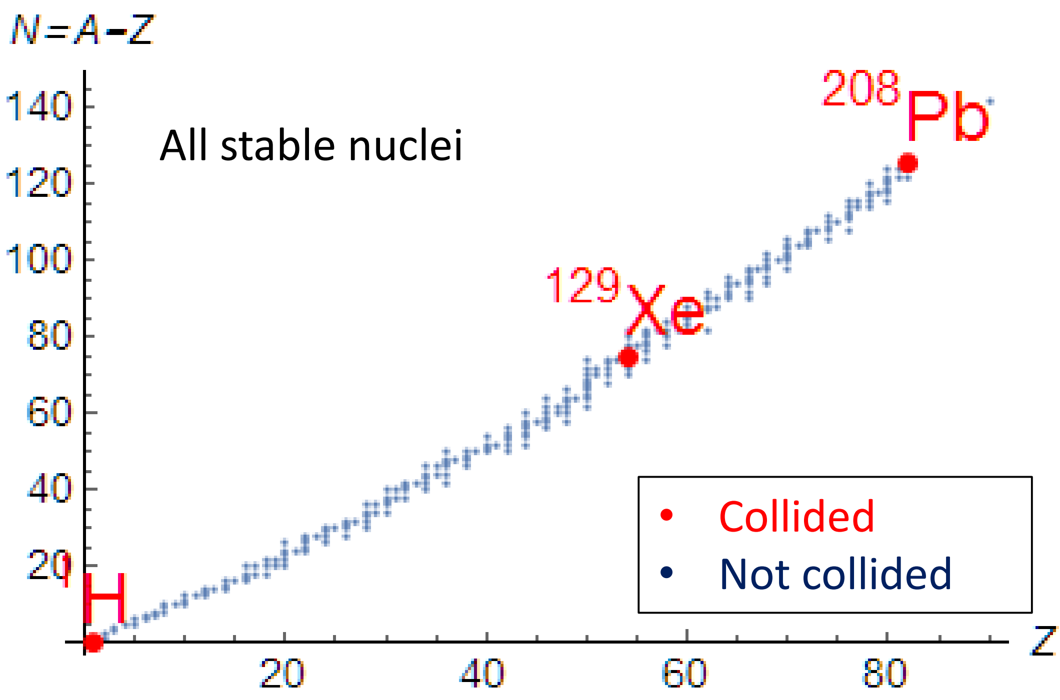
C A Salgado[1], J Alvarez-Muñiz[1], F Arleo[2], N Armesto[1], M Botje[3], M Cacciari[4], J Campbell[5], C Carli[6], B Cole[7], D D'Enterria[8,9], F Gelis[10], V Guzey[11], K Hencken[12,23], P Jacobs[13], J M Jowett[6], S R Klein[13], F Maltoni[14], A Morsch[8], K Piotrzkowski[14], J W Qiu[15], T Satogata[15], F Sikler[16], M Strikman[17], H Takai[15], R Vogt[13,18], J P Wessels[8,19], S N White[15], U A Wiedemann[20], B Wyslouch[21,24] and M Zhalov[22]

Peak luminosity limited by Pb luminosity debris



- BLMs over 92% of threshold in Sector 12, Pb beam luminosity debris, right of IP1
- Similar losses right of IP5
- Discussion with Machine Protection, decided not to change thresholds at this stage, limit p intensity, manually limit luminosity at start of fill for last few days.

Xe-Xe run, 12 October 2017



$^{129}Xe^{54+}$,

$m_{129Xe} = 120.047\ \text{GeV}/c^2 \approx m_H$

$E_b = 6.5Z\ \text{TeV} = 2.72A\ \text{TeV} = 351\ \text{TeV}$

$\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.44\ \text{TeV}$

16 h scheduled for set-up and physics, low luminosity, 16 bunches

~ 3 μb^{-1} delivered to ATLAS/CMS

Fraction of μb^{-1} to ALICE/LHCb

- Heavy-ion injectors can produce **high-intensity, high-brightness Xe beams** for LHC physics.
- **Longer luminosity lifetimes than for Pb.**
- Preliminary data consistent with predicted cross-sections for UPCs.
- Beam-cleaning and collimation efficiency to be understood.
- [Successful test of crystal collimation of Xe.]

Upgrades for Run 3

- Upgrades for heavy-ion injectors within LIU project
  - Talk by G. Rumolo
- Upgrades in LHC
  - TCLD collimators in IR2 to absorb BFPP losses for ALICE
  - TCLD collimators in IR7 to reduce collimation losses
    - Perhaps the biggest remaining uncertainty in LHC, potential for crystal collimation to help further

ALICE's request from 2012 Letter of Intent

- Maximum interaction rate of 50 kHz in Pb-Pb (ALICE upgrade in LS2)
- LoI assumed: peak luminosity of $6\times10^{27}\ \mathrm{cm^{-2}s^{-1}}$ and an average luminosity of $2.4\times10^{27}\ \mathrm{cm^{-2}s^{-1}}$.
- The upgrade programme assumes an integrated luminosity of 10 $\mathrm{nb^{-1}}$ in PbPb at top energy
- <u>In addition</u>
  - one special Pb-Pb run at reduced magnetic field for low-mass dileptons (O~ 3 $\mathrm{nb^{-1}}$)
  - one p-Pb run with about 50 $\mathrm{nb^{-1}}$
  - p-p reference run at 82/208 × top energy
- Time horizon: to be completed by LS4 under the basic assumption of about one month LHC heavy ion operation per operating year.
- [1] ALICE upgrade Letter of Intent http://cds.cern.ch/record/1475243, endorsed by the LHCC on 27 Sep 2012 and approved by the Research Board on 28 Nov 2012 (http://cds.cern.ch/record/1499619/files/M-202.pdf)

Requested luminosity after LS2, adapted from 2012 ALICE LoI

- Possible running scenario after upgrade:
  - 2021 - Pb-Pb 2.85 nb^{-1}
  - 2022 - Pb-Pb 2.85 nb^{-1}
  - 2023 - pp reference run
  - 2024,2025.6 - LS3
  - 2027 - Pb-Pb 2.85 nb^{-1}
  - 2028 - ½ Pb-Pb 1.5 nb^{-1} + ½ p-Pb 50 nb^{-1} ←
  - 2029 - Pb-Pb 2.85 nb^{-1}
  - 2030   LS4

Easy modifications:

exchange Pb-Pb for p-Pb or p-p ref, most years

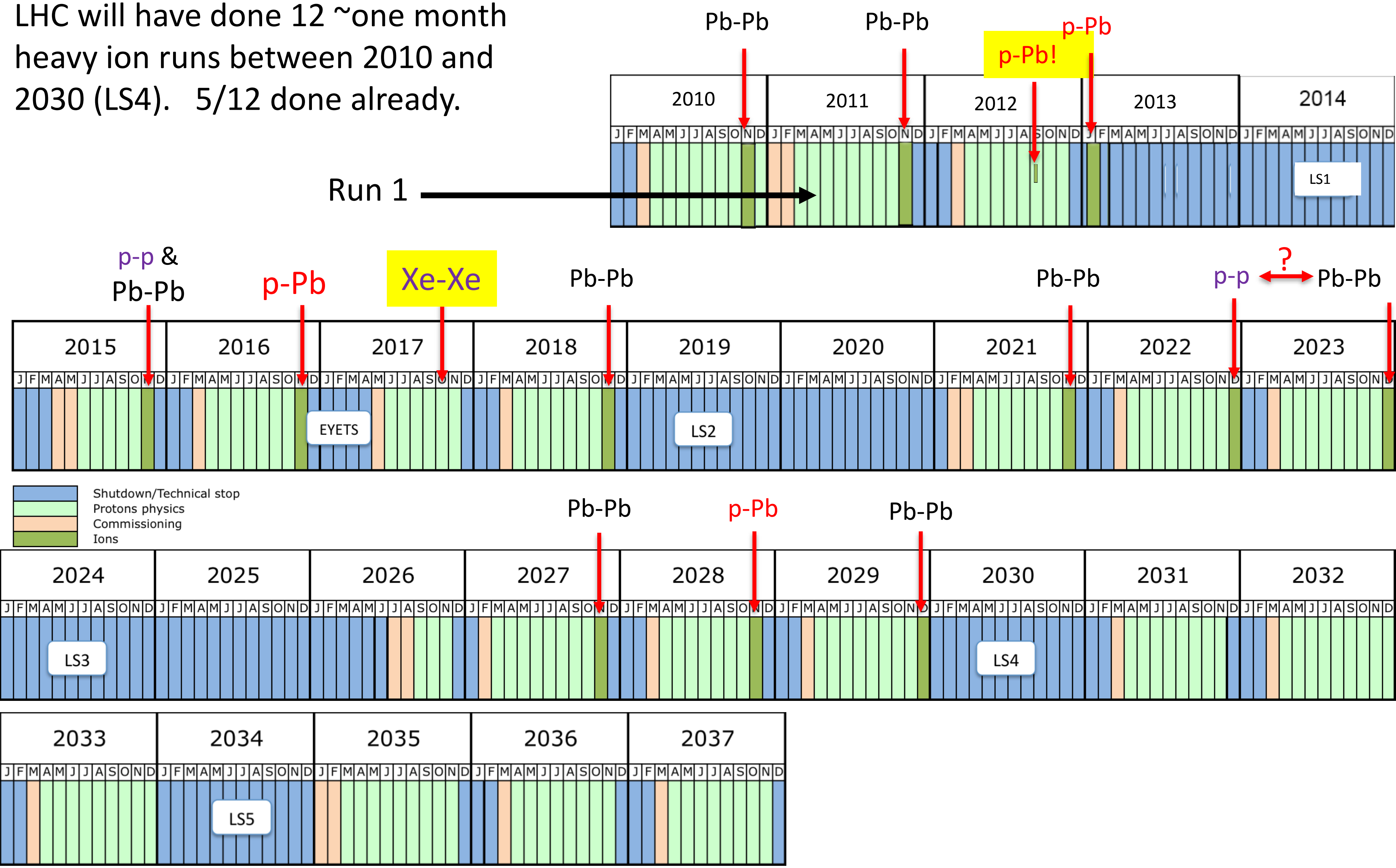
Requiring more preparation:

exchange Pb-Pb for other species, like Ar-Ar, Kr-Kr, p-Ar, …

N.B. In general, it takes ~few months to change species in the heavy-ion injectors.

LHC heavy-ion runs, past & approved future
+ species choices according to ALICE 2012 LoI (some variations possible)

LHC will have done 12 ~one month heavy ion runs between 2010 and 2030 (LS4). 5/12 done already.



LIU baseline (Jan 2017) parameters at start of collisions

- Simplified scenario -
  - see talk by G. Rumolo (and H Bartosik, Chamonix 2017)
  - All bunches are equal (consider single bunch pair simulation)
  - Initial bunch intensity (start of stable beams)

$$\langle N_b \rangle = 1.8\times 10^8 \;\; = 95\% \;\times\; 1.9\times 10^8 \text{ injected } \; (\text{c.f. design } 0.7\times 10^8)$$

  - Initial emittance (start of stable beams)

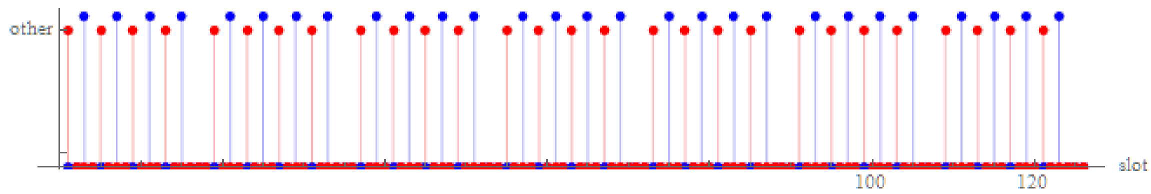
$$\varepsilon_{xn} = 1.65\times 10^{-6}\text{m} \quad (> \text{design, some blow up from injected } 1.5\times 10^{-6}\text{m })$$

  - Crossing angles 170, 100, 170 µrad, operation at 7Z TeV
  - Other bunch parameters as Design Report nominal
  - Three luminosity-sharing scenarios, just for illustration of the possibilities (equal β* scenario is nominal!):

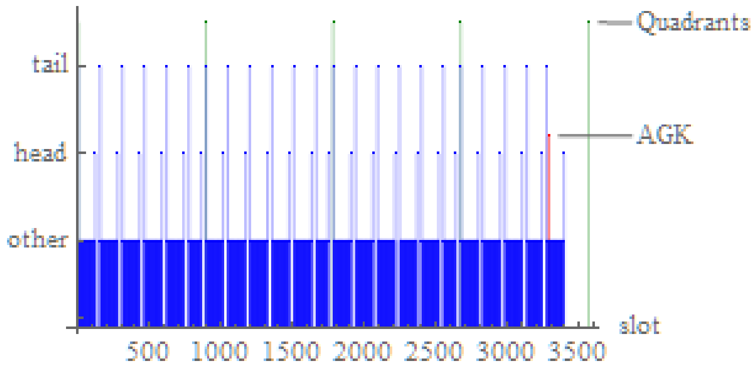
$$\beta^* = \begin{cases} (\infty, 0.5, \infty) & \text{m} \quad \text{(only ALICE colliding)} \\ (1.0, 0.5, 1.0) & \text{m} \quad \text{(ATLAS/CMS at half ALICE)} \\ (0.5, 0.5, 0.5) & \text{m} \quad \text{(equal)} \end{cases}$$

  - Some collisions in LHCb (not shown in detail)

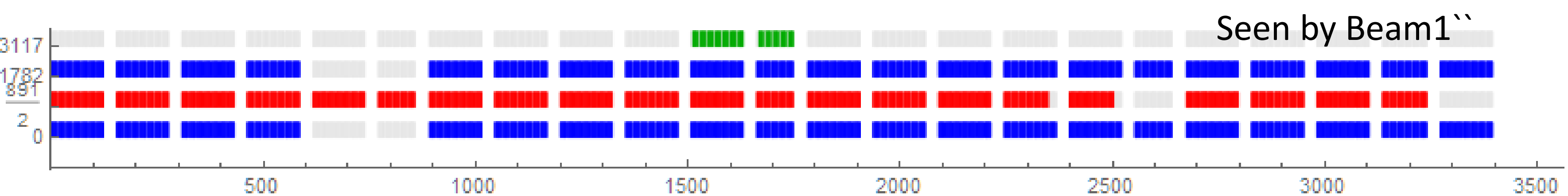
Filling scheme with some collisions in LHCb

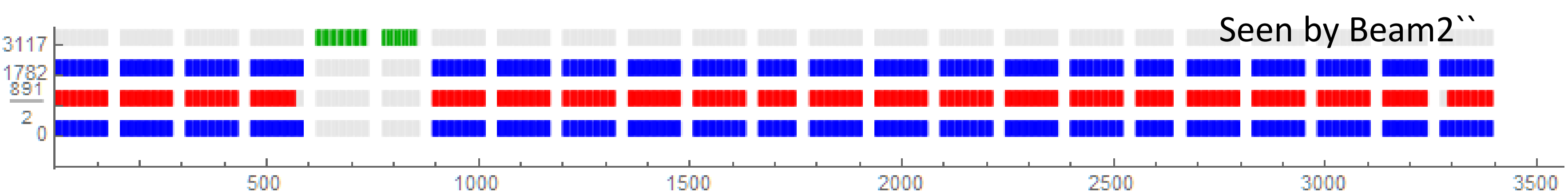


56 bunch SPS train after slip-stacking



Displace two trains in Beam 2 to make collisions in LHCb (assumption while waiting for specification).





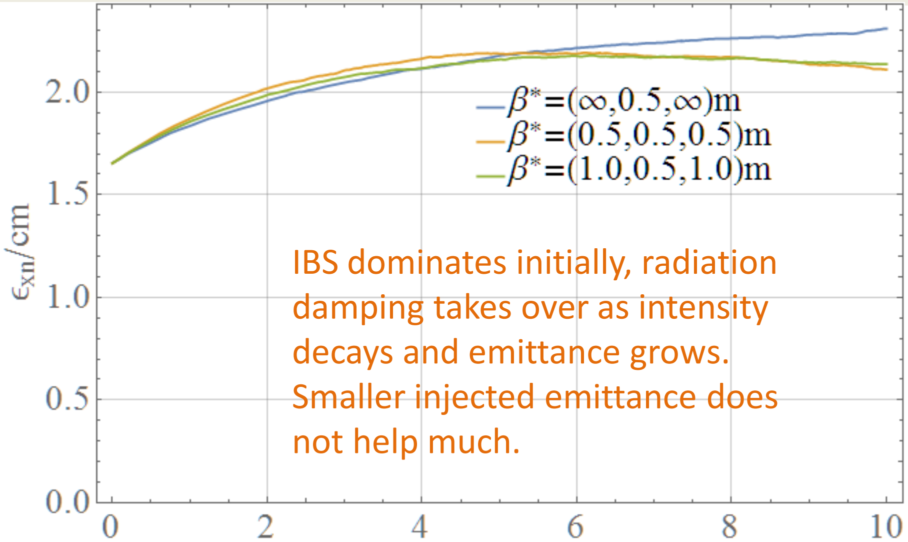
23 injections of 56-bunch trains give total of 1232 in each beam.

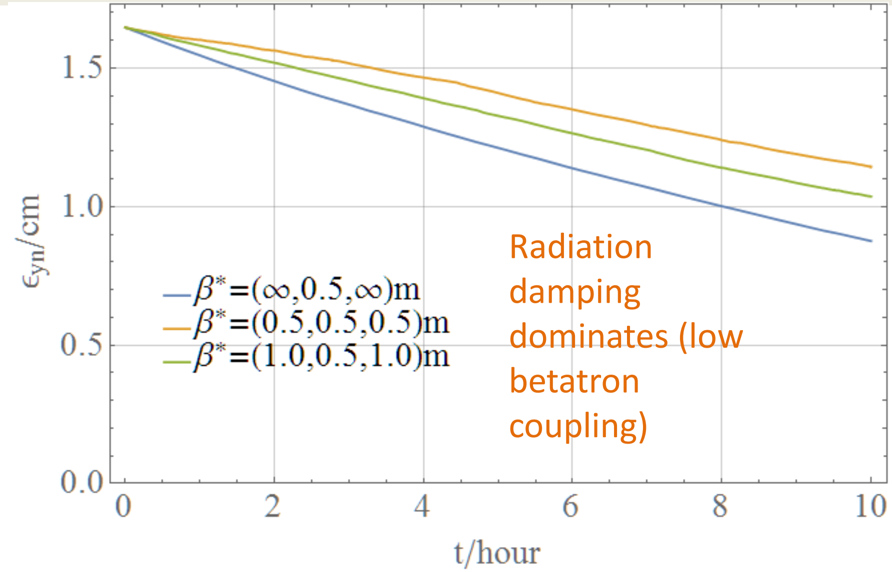
1136 bunch pairs collide in ATLAS CMS, 1120 in ALICE, 81 in LHCb (longer lifetime).

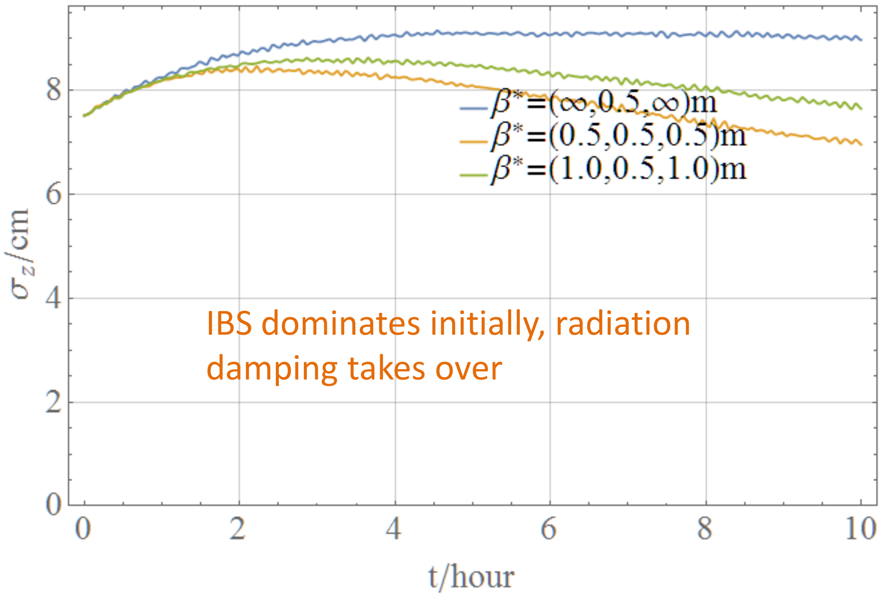
Optics compatibility with p-p operation

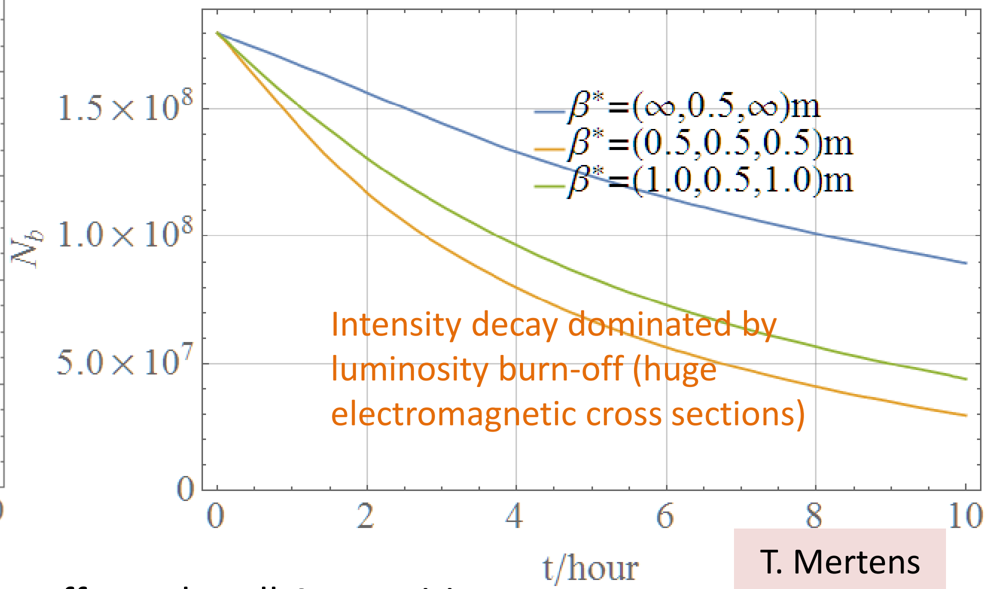
- ATS optics will be used for p-p operation
- The $\beta^*=0.5$ m values assumed for heavy-ion operation do not require ATS
  - Rather little gain from low β^* in high burn-off regime
- Must add a squeeze of IP2 for ALICE and also have adequately low β^* in IP8 for LHCb
- Need to move from p-p ATS optics to fast parallel squeeze, minimising set-up time
- Necessary functionality must be included in ATS optics design
  - (Might consider further squeezing later.)

CTE Simulation of (most typical) colliding bunch pair





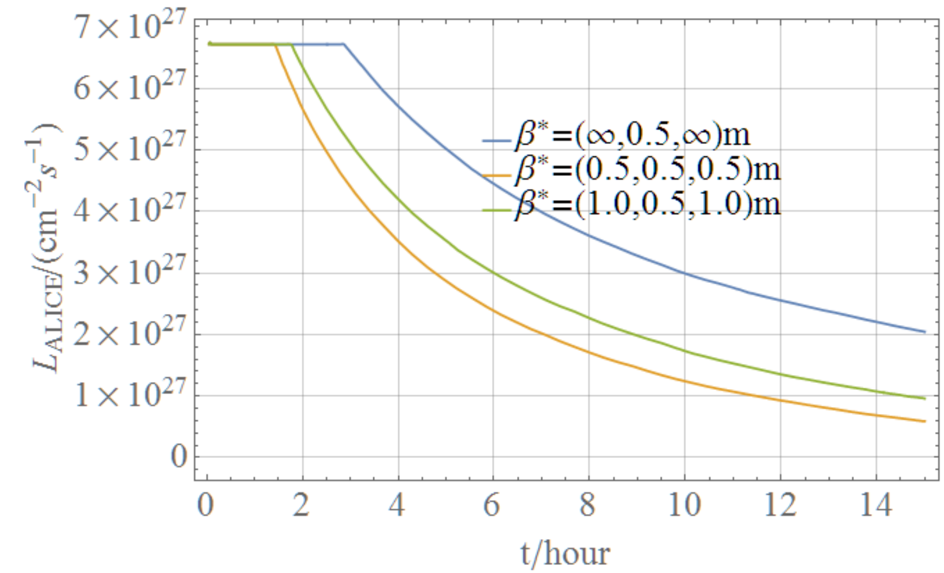




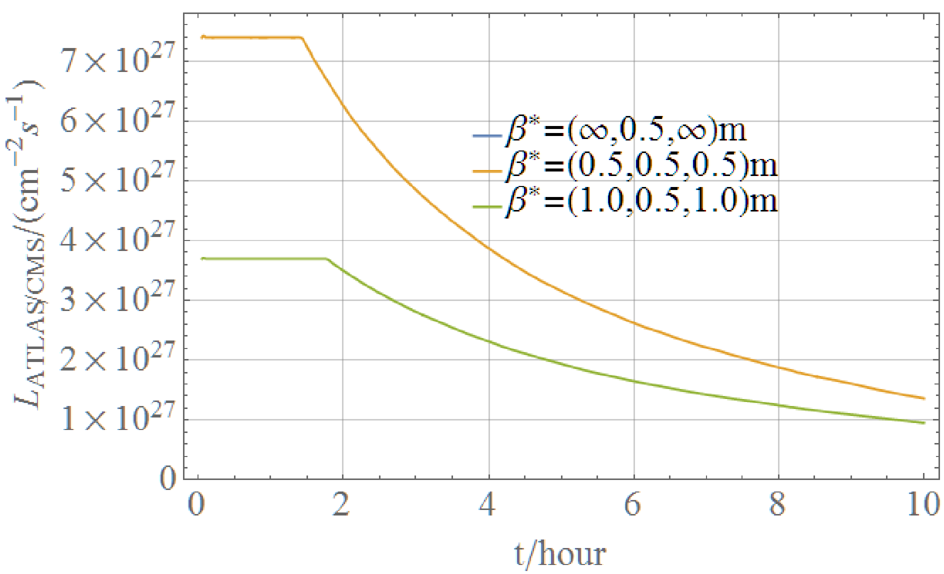
T. Mertens

Interplay of radiation damping, IBS, luminosity burn-off couples all 4 quantities.
Different evolution according to luminosity-sharing scenario.
(Does not include additional emittance growth usually seen in operation.)

Experiments' luminosities in an ideal (prolonged) fill

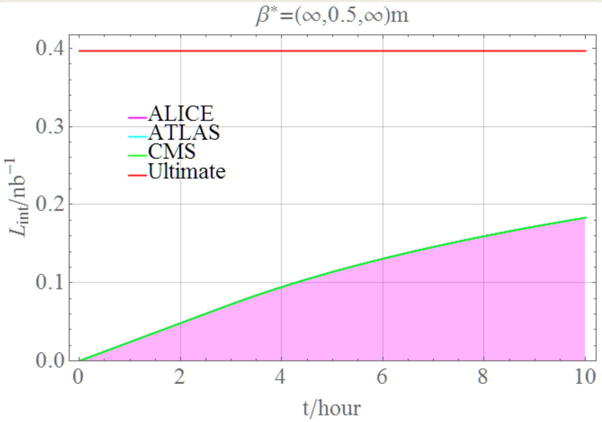


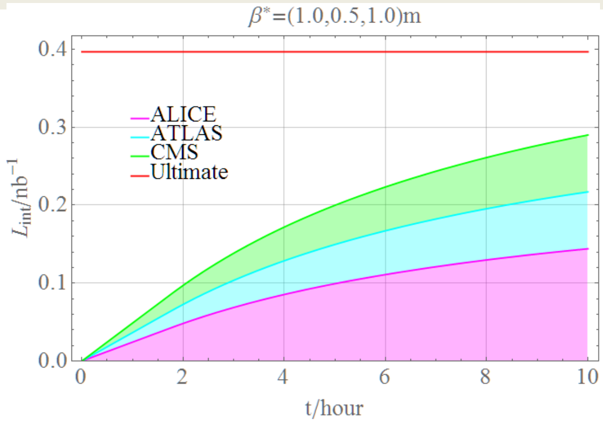
ALICE, levelling at maximum acceptable (rates around 50 kHz), assuming 1100 bunches colliding

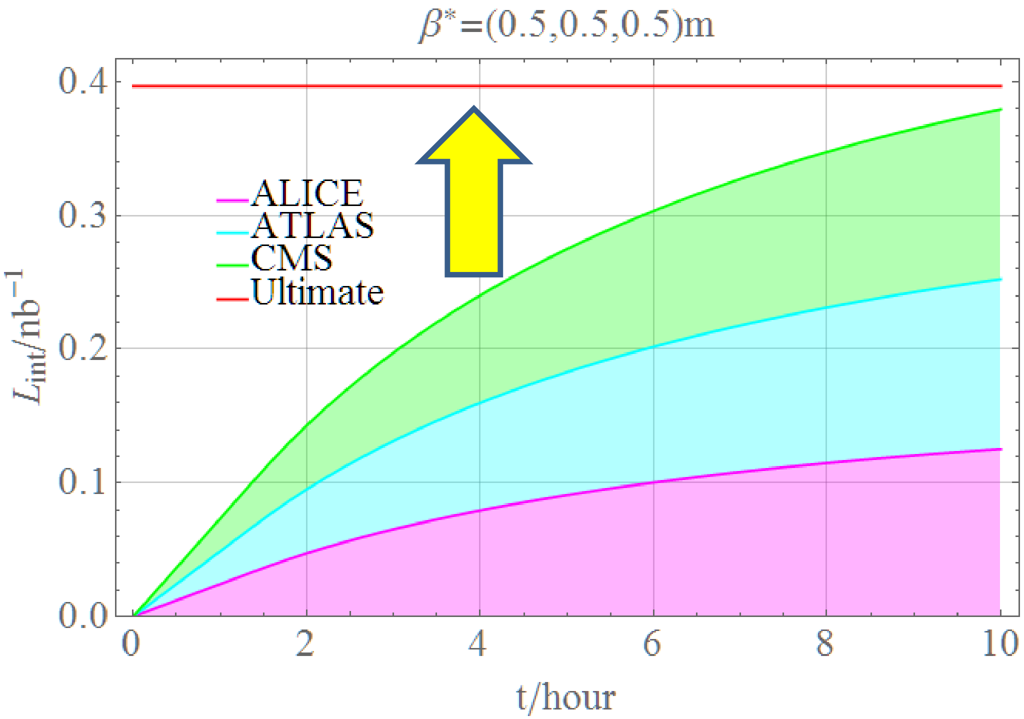


ATLAS or CMS, *assumed* levelling at slightly higher levels than ALICE

Integrated luminosity in prolonged fills





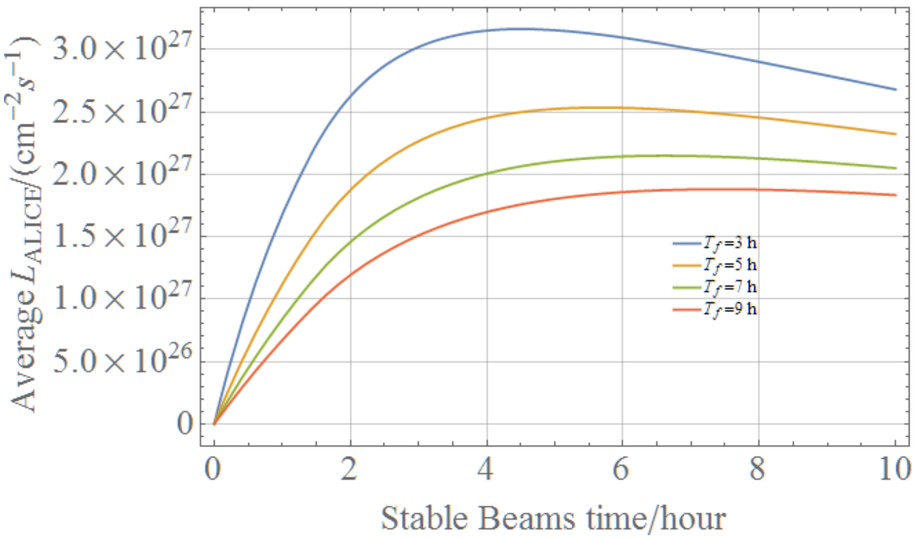


Ultimate luminosity to share

$$L_{\text{int,max}} = \frac{k_c N_b}{\sigma_c}$$

Fraction obtained is the luminous efficiency.

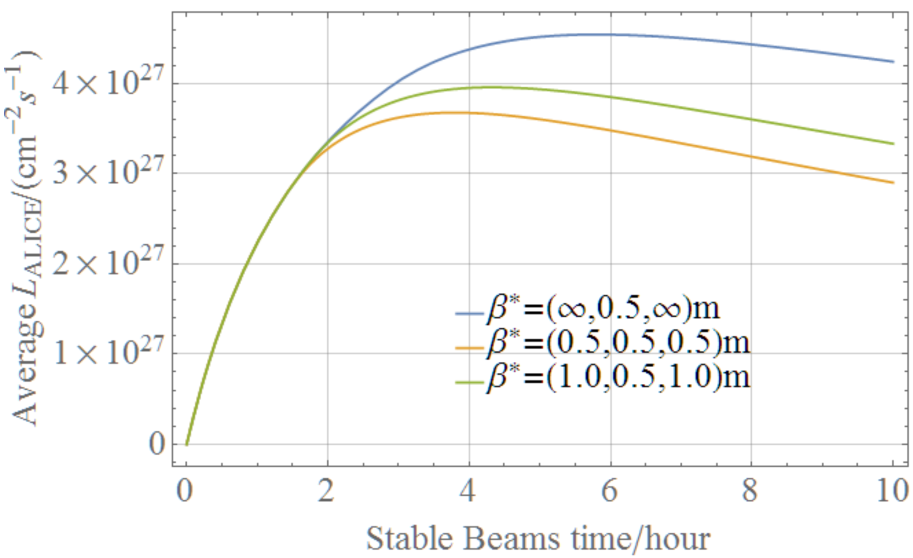
Effect of turn-around time on average luminosity



$$\langle L \rangle = \frac{1}{T_f + T_p} \int_0^{T_p} L(t)\, dt$$

$\beta^* = (0.5, 0.5, 0.5)$m (equal)

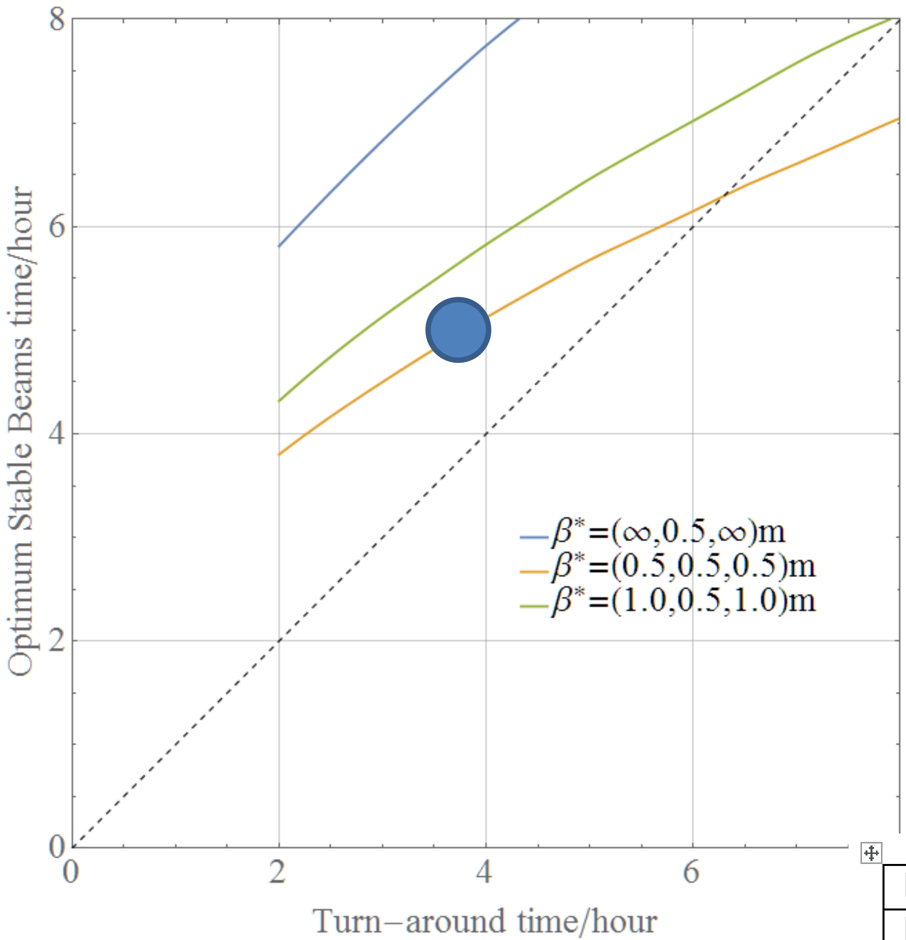
Turn around time =(3,5,7,9) h



Turn around time =3 h

Shown for each luminosity sharing scenario

Optimum time spent in Stable Beams



Break-down of the minimum turn-around time as for p-p

Phase	Duration [min]
Ramp down/pre-cycle	60
Pre-injection checks and preparation	15
Checks with set-up beam	15
Nominal injection sequence	45
Ramp preparation	5
Ramp	25
Squeeze/Adjust	40
Total	200

Integrated luminosity in annual Pb-Pb run

$\beta^* = (0.5, 0.5, 0.5)$ m scenario

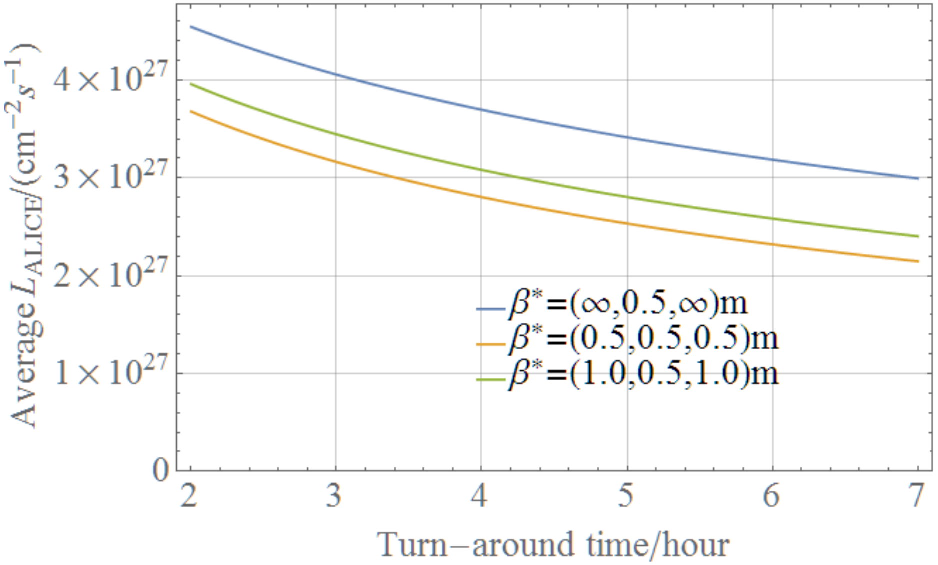
$$L_{\text{int,annual}} = \eta \langle L \rangle T_{\text{run}}$$
$$= (50\%)(3.0 \times 10^{27}\ \text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1})(24\ \text{day})$$
$$\approx 3.1\ \text{nb}^{-1}\ \text{(c.f. target of 2.85 nb}^{-1})$$

where we (pessimistically!) assume an operation efficiency $\eta = 50\%$ and $T_{\text{run}} = 24$ day (i.e., no p-p reference run or similar).

Implies about 35 ideal fills (start-up absorbed in efficiency).

$\approx 12\ \text{nb}^{-1}$ in the 4 Pb-Pb runs foreseen after LS2.

Operation efficiency in last Pb-Pb run in 2015 was 62%. Even higher in 2016 p-Pb.



What if slip-stacking in SPS does not work?

- About half the number of bunches
- Average bunch intensity higher
- Less, if any, levelling
- Shorter lifetime
- About 60-70% of the integrated luminosity

- This would fall short of the ALICE LoI goals.
- Possible mitigations?
  - See talk by H Bartosik at Chamonix 2017

Higher luminosity p-Pb

- Recall: we had to stop increasing p intensity in 2016 so did not find limit of peak luminosity
- Reasonable to hope for ~500-1000 nb^{-1} in any future 1-month p-Pb run at full energy with HL-Pb beams
  - ALICE 2012 request was 50 nb^{-1} in 2 weeks in 2028
- Requires 50 ns proton beams

- Possible interest under discussion at the extended *Workshop on the physics of HL-LHC, and perspectives at HE-LHC*, started 30 October 2017, to run for ~ 1 year, in preparation for European Strategy

Also under consideration: Lighter nuclei

- First Xe-Xe pilot run being analysed but has demonstrated potential

Proceedings of IPAC2016, Busan, Korea TUPMR027

CERN'S FIXED TARGET PRIMARY ION PROGRAMME

D. Manglunki, M.E. Angoletta, J. Axensalva, G. Bellodi, A. Blas, M. Bodendorfer, T. Bohl, S. Cettour-Cave, K. Cornelis, H. Damerau, I. Efthymiopoulos, A. Fabich, J.A. Ferreira Somoza, A. Findlay, P. Freyermuth, S. Gilardoni, S.B. Hancock, E.B. Holzer, S. Jensen, V. Kain, D. Küchler, A.M. Lombardi, A.I. Michet, M. O'Neil, S. Pasinelli, R. Scrivens, R. Steerenberg, G. Tranquille,
CERN, Geneva, Switzerland

Table 1: Charge States and Typical Intensites

Species	Ar	Xe	Pb
Charge state in Linac3	Ar^{11+}	Xe^{20+}	Pb^{29+}
Linac3 beam current after stripping [eμA]	50	27	25
Charge state Q in LEIR/PS	Ar^{11+}	Xe^{39+}	Pb^{54+}
Ions/bunch in LEIR	3×10^9	4.3×10^8	2×10^8
Ions/bunch in PS	2×10^9	2.6×10^8	1.2×10^8
Charge state Z in SPS	Ar^{18+}	Xe^{54+}	Pb^{82+}
Ions at injection in SPS	7×10^9	8.1×10^8	4×10^8
Ions at extraction in SPS	5×10^9	6×10^8	3×10^8

c.f. $N_b = 3.3\times10^8$ in 2017 Xe-Xe run

Assuming $N_b = 2\times10^9$ in future Ar-Ar run

$$\Rightarrow L_{NN} \approx 2\times10^{30} A^2\ \text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$$

$$\approx 5\times L_{NN}(\text{Pb-Pb at HL-LHC})$$

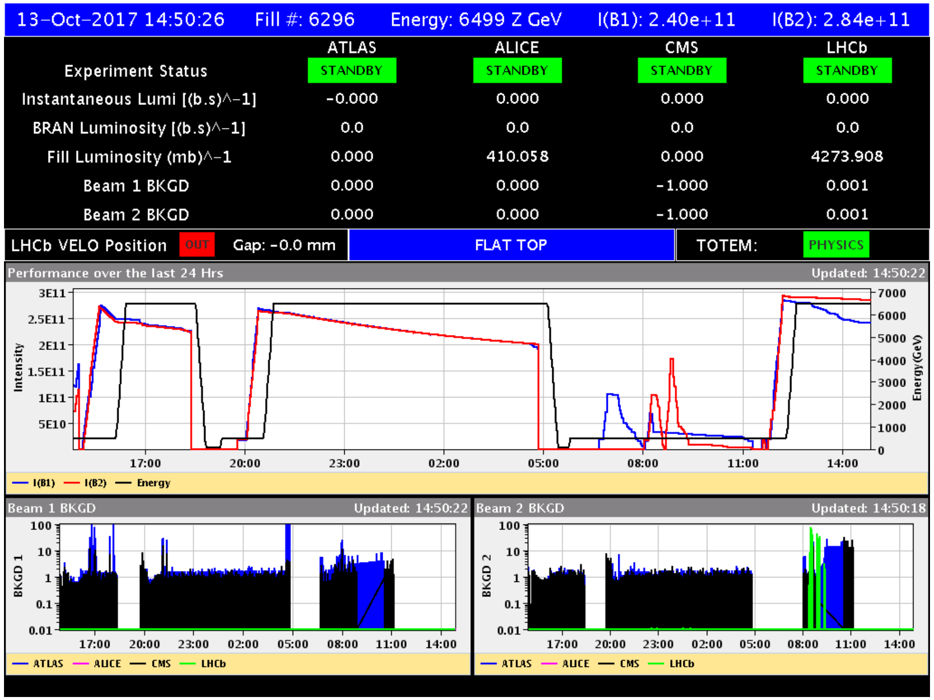
With longer beam-lifetimes (*much* lower UPC cross-sections), fewer turn-arounds, ~an order of magnitude in integrated nucleon-nucleon luminosity appears feasible. Collimation??

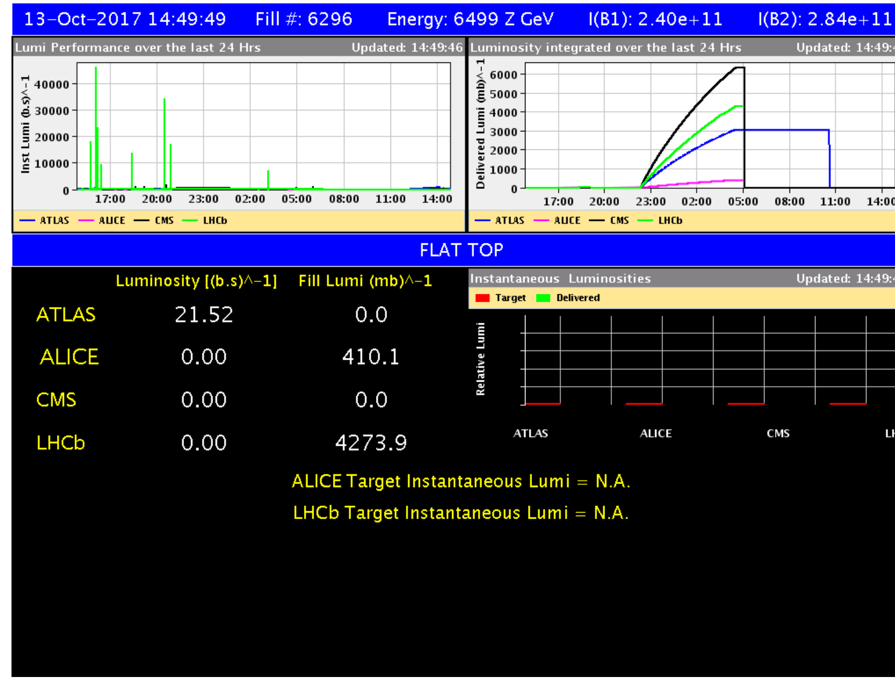
Summary

- LHC heavy-ion programme is already well into the "HL" regime
- Nucleus-nucleus (Pb-Pb) programme:
  - Peak luminosity was >3 × design in 2015
  - Expect to exceed 1 nb^{-1} integrated luminosity design goal (for 2 experiments) in 2018 in ALICE, ATLAS, CMS
  - now expected to reach 10 nb^{-1}++ goals set out in ALICE 2012 Letter of Intent with similar in ATLAS/CMS (+ some fraction for LHCb).
- Proton-nucleus (p-Pb) programme:
  - Peak luminosity was ~8 × "design" in 2016
  - Attained almost twice the 0.1 pb^{-1} integrated luminosity "design" goal in 2 experiments (+ several other physics data-sets for 5 experiments including large minimum-bias data set for ALICE)
  - Clear path to higher integrated luminosity in 3, possibly 4, experiments
- Be prepared for new things?
  - Lighter nuclei Ar-Ar, Kr-Kr, …
  - Short low-luminosity runs (p-O?) with new beams are feasible
    - See p-Pb (2012), Xe-Xe (2017)

BACKUP SLIDES

Xe-Xe run, final overview 24h



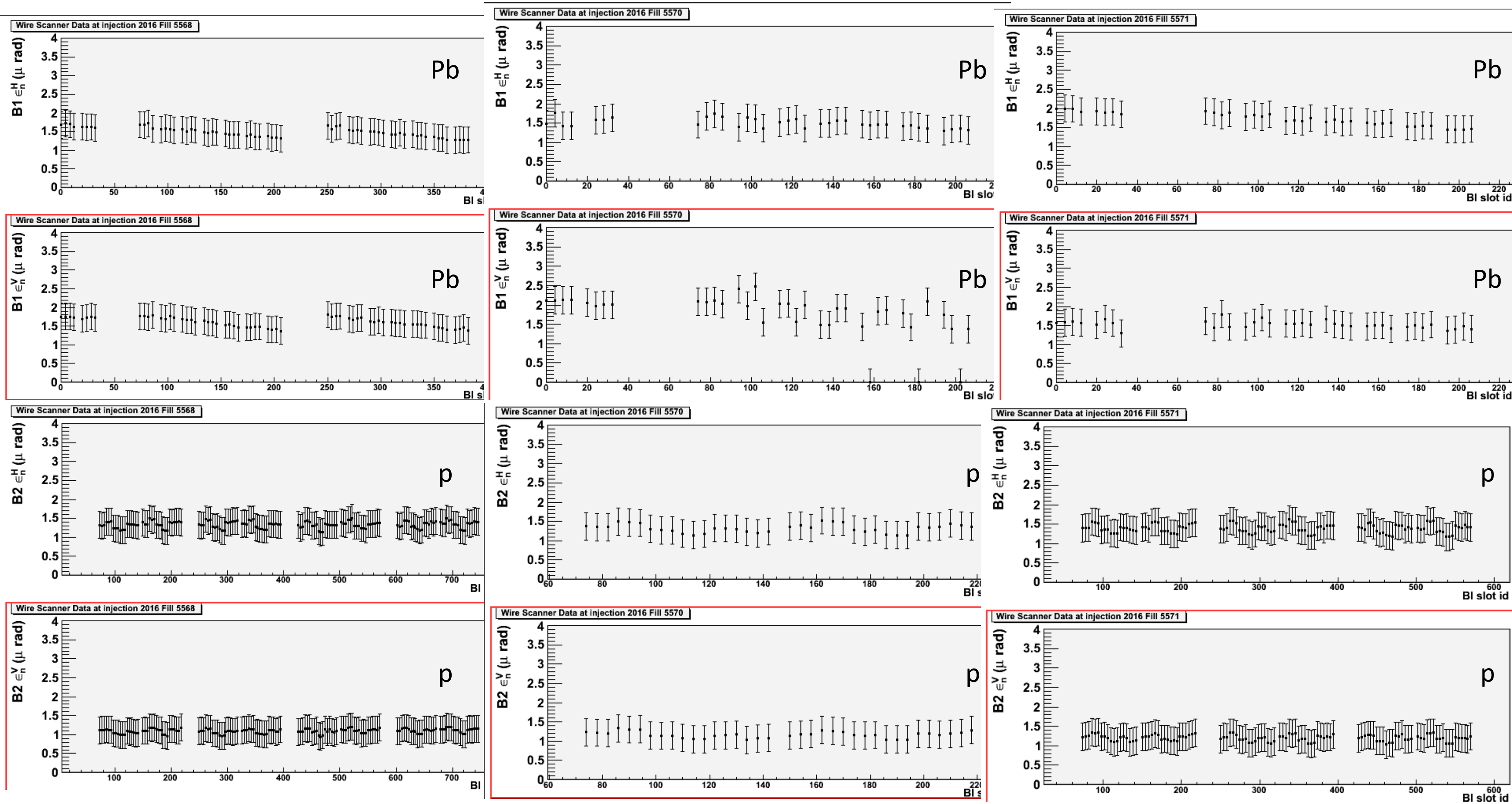


Pb wire scanner emittances at injection, 450 *Z* GeV, 2016

FILL 5568 Pbp @6.5 TeV

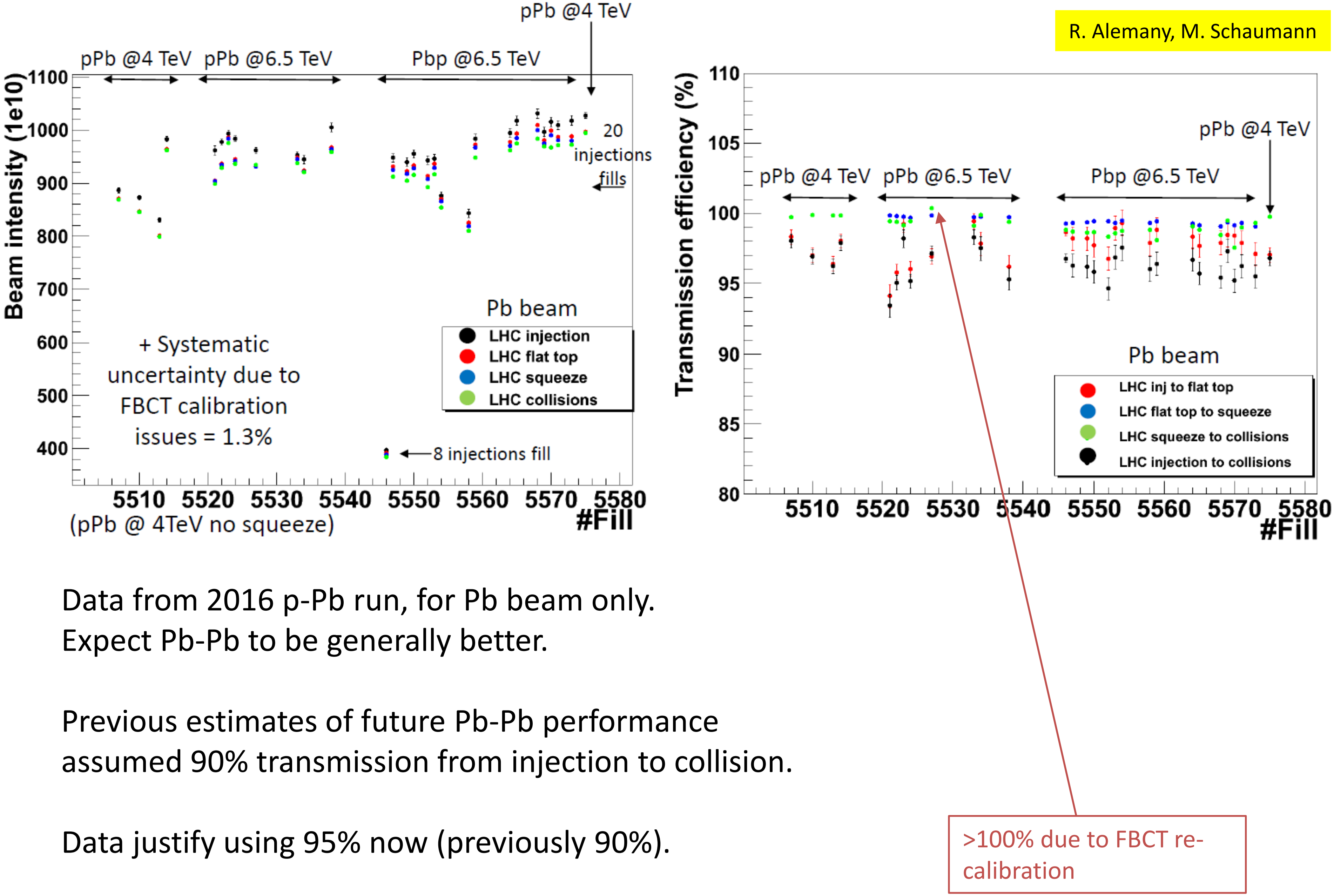
FILL 5570 Pbp @6.5 TeV

FILL 5571 Pbp @6.5 TeV



Intensity transmission: injection to collision, Pb in 2016

R. Alemany, M. Schaumann



Data from 2016 p-Pb run, for Pb beam only.
Expect Pb-Pb to be generally better.

Previous estimates of future Pb-Pb performance assumed 90% transmission from injection to collision.

Data justify using 95% now (previously 90%).

LHeC

- e-Pb performance in 2012 CDR was based on LHC Design Pb beams – now upgraded with HL-Pb beams

Future Circular Collider Study
FCC-he Baseline Parameters

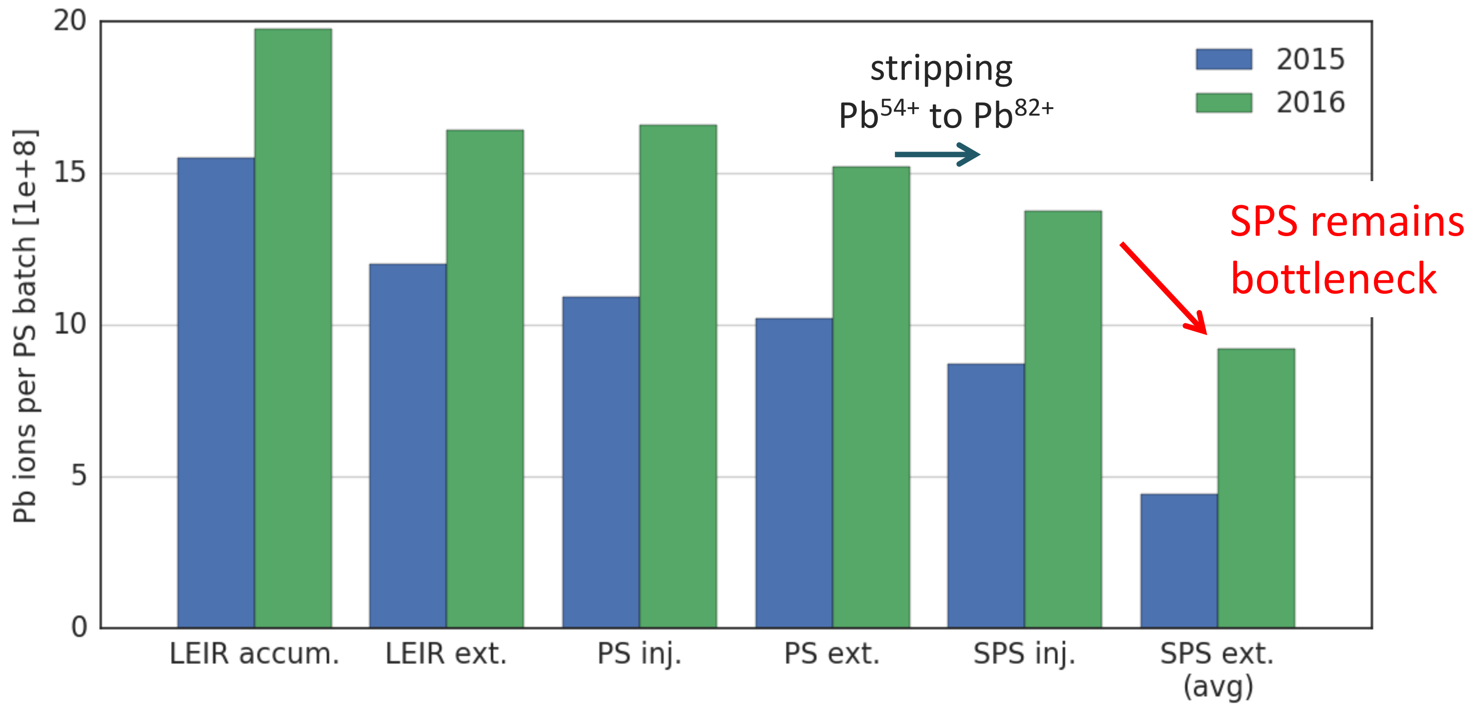
Oliver Brüning[1], John Jowett[1], Max Klein[2],
Dario Pellegrini[1], Daniel Schulte[1], Frank Zimmermann[1]
[1] CERN, [2] University of Liverpool

CERN-ACC-2017-0019, April 2017

Peak luminosity increase by an order of magnitude since CDR.

parameter [unit]	LHeC (HL-LHC)
E_{Pb} [PeV]	0.574
E_e [GeV]	60
$\sqrt{s_{eN}}$ electron-nucleon [TeV]	0.8
bunch spacing [ns]	50
no. of bunches	1200
ions per bunch [10^8]	1.8
$\gamma\epsilon_A$ [μm]	1.5
electrons per bunch [10^9]	4.67
electron current [mA]	15
IP beta function β_A^* [cm]	7
hourglass factor H_{geom}	0.9
pinch factor H_{b-b}	1.3
bunch filling H_{coll}	0.8
luminosity [$10^{32}\mathrm{cm}^{-2}\mathrm{s}^{-1}$]	7

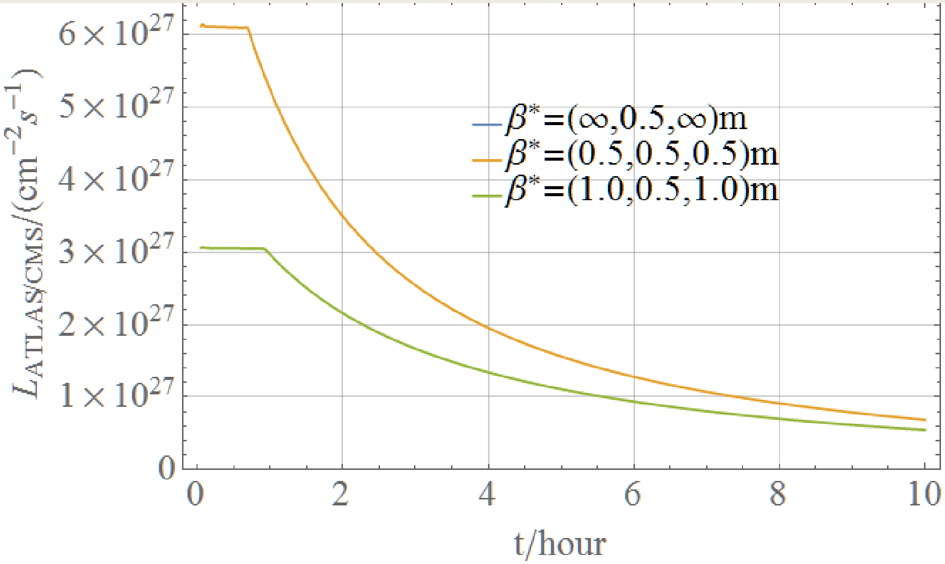
Achieved injector performance 2015/16



- Excellent performance in 2016 thanks to extended MD period in the injectors
  - Significantly higher intensity from Linac3 and out of LEIR
  - Improved transmission between machines
  - About twice intensity per PS batch at SPS extraction

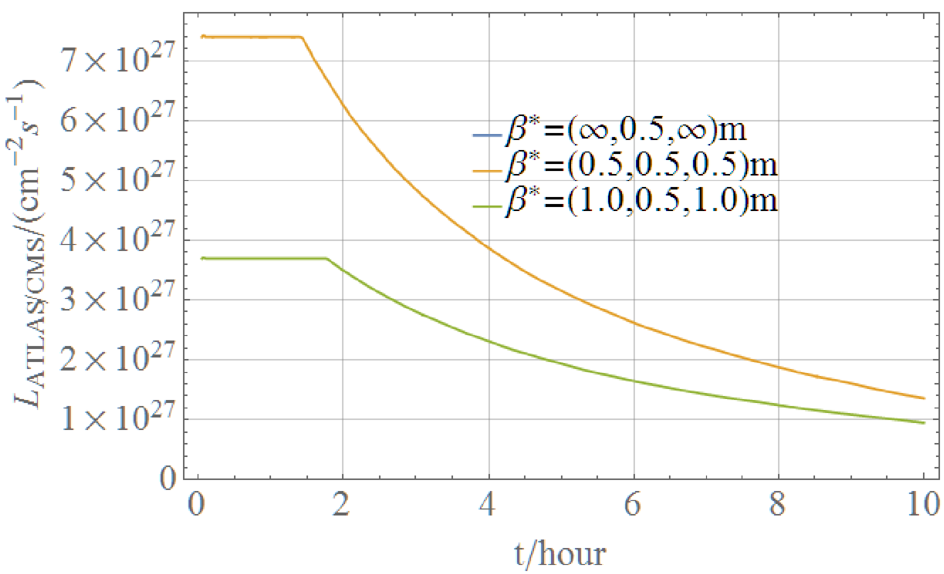
H. Bartosik, Chamonix 2017

ATLAS/CMS luminosities in an ideal (prolonged) fill



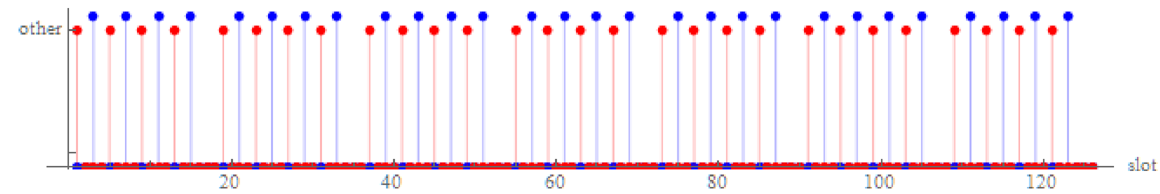
ATLAS or CMS, *assumed* levelling at similar levels to ALICE (not strictly necessary, just an assumption to simplify presentation).

LIU baseline with TDR parameters from **Chamonix 2016**

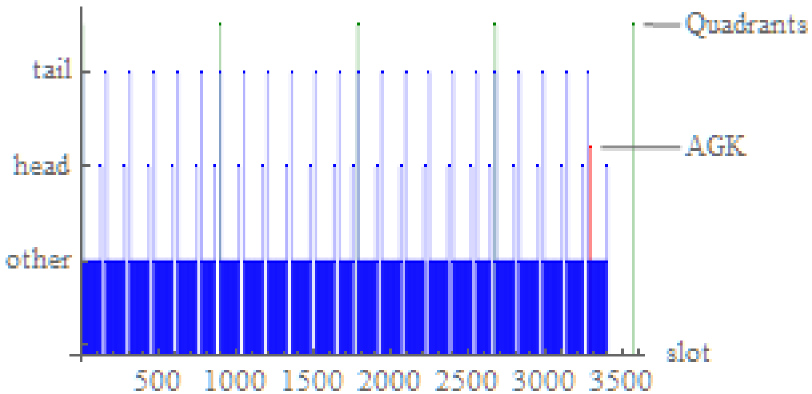


New LIU baseline parameters **(Chamonix 2017),** levelling at higher initial value.

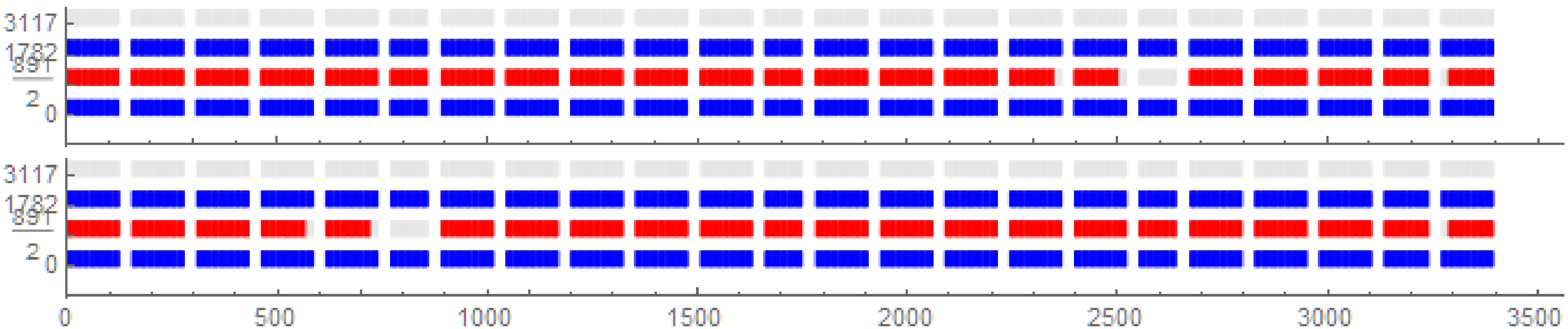
Filling scheme for HL-LHC Pb-Pb (LIU TDR baseline)



56 bunch SPS train
after slip-stacking in SPS



Two beams are identical, maximal filling with quadrant symmetry



23 injections of 56-bunch trains give total of 1232 in each beam.
1232 bunch pairs collide in ATLAS CMS, 1168 in ALICE, 0 in LHCb.