

# A Luminosity Leveling Method for LHC using an Early Separation Scheme

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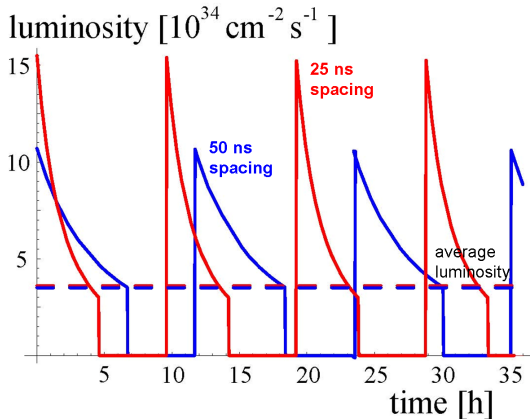
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MSC-MA

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# Outline

- 1 Introduction and Concept
  - The luminosity leveling need
  - Using the early separation scheme for leveling
  - The luminosity model
- 2 The Luminosity Leveling Insertion
  - The hardware layout considered
  - The dynamic range of the  $\theta_c$
- 3 Scenarios, Performance and Side effects
  - Scenarios ad performance
  - The integrated magnetic field request
  - Possible side effects

# A LHC Luminosity Upgrade perspective.



Courtesy of W. Scandale and F. Zimmermann  
[1, "Two scenarios for the LHC Luminosity Upgrade"]

# WHY to level the luminosity?

Since...

"Experiments prefer more constant luminosity, less pile up at the start of run, higher luminosity at end."

[1, "Two scenarios for the LHC Luminosity Upgrade"]

and from the machine perspective, there is the energy deposition issue: **1.8 kW** of debris at nominal luminosity.

...it is already proposed to level the luminosity...

- squeezing  $\beta^*$
- varying the bunch length.

[1, "Two scenarios for the LHC Luminosity Upgrade"]

# HOW to level the luminosity?

Here we proposed...

- to vary the  $\theta_c$  for leveling the luminosity using the Early Separation Scheme.

[2, "An Early Beam Separation Scheme for the LHC Luminosity Upgrade"]

It should be a very **clean** and very **flexible** control system.

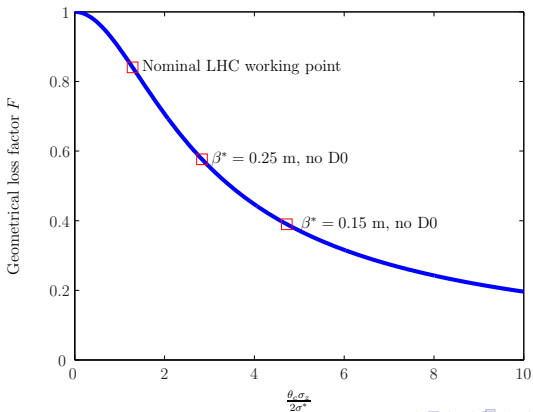
- **NO** chromaticity correction variation
- **NO** sextupoles feed-down
- **NO** closed orbit variation around the machine.

But...

We need to **install dipoles in the detector.**

## Why varying the $\theta_c$ ...

$$L(\theta_c) = \frac{f_{rev} n_b N_b^2}{4\pi\sigma^{*2}} F(\theta_c) \quad \text{where} \quad F(\theta_c) \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\theta_c \sigma_z}{2\sigma^*}\right)^2}}$$



# The model of luminosity we used.

We implemented the following three processes

- the protons burning

$$\dot{N}_b(t) = -\frac{\sigma n_{exp}}{n_b} L(t)$$

- the intra beam scattering [3, "Handbook of Accelerator Physics and Engineering"]

$$\dot{\epsilon}(t) = \frac{1}{\tau_{IBS}} \frac{N_b(t)}{N_{IBS}} \epsilon(t)$$

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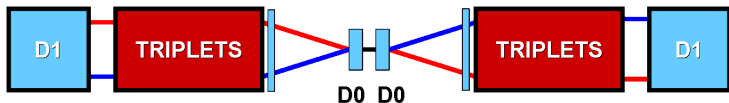
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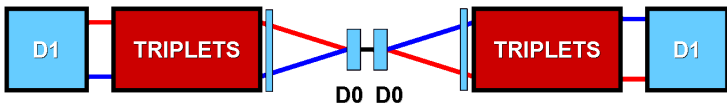


- $\theta_1$  is the kick provided by the dipole at the position  $l_1$  from the IP
- $\theta_2$  is the kick provided by the orbit corrector at the position  $l_2$  from the IP

A simple geometrical approach...

$$\theta_1 = \operatorname{atan} \left( \frac{l_2 \tan\left(\frac{\theta_{\text{tripl}}}{2}\right) - l_1 \tan\left(\frac{\theta_c}{2}\right)}{l_2 - l_1} \right) - \frac{\theta_c}{2}$$

$$\theta_2 = \frac{\theta_{\text{tripl}}}{2} - \frac{\theta_c}{2} - \theta_1$$



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# The dynamic range of the $\theta_c$

## Lower limit...

- encounters at reduced distance
- position of the dipoles

## Upper limit...

- synchro-betatron coupling (to be investigated)
- strength of dipoles

# The dynamic range of the $\theta_c$

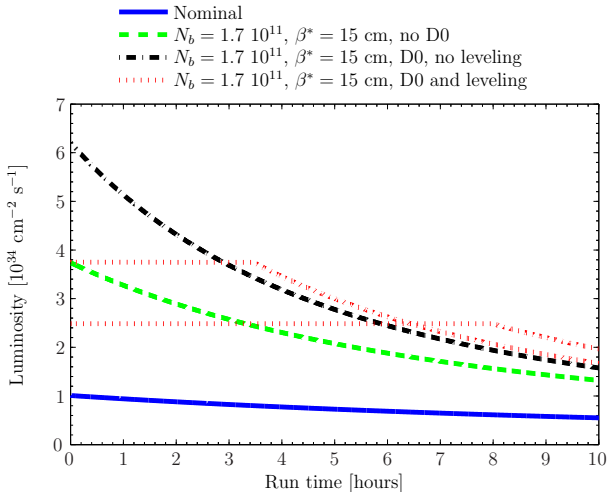
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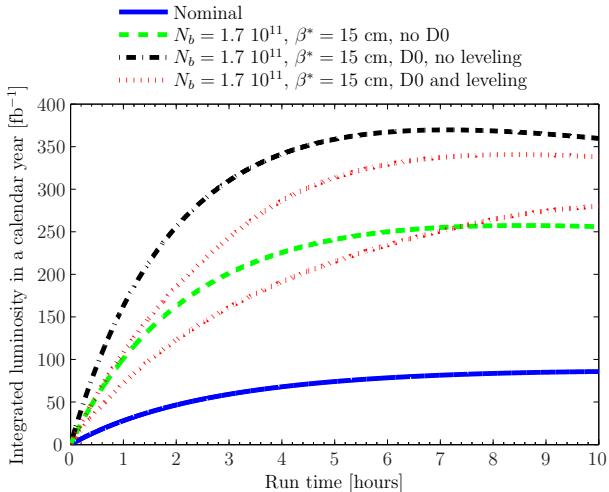
## Upper limit...

- synchro-betatron coupling (to be investigated)
- strength of dipoles

# The instantaneous luminosity.



# The integrated luminosity.





## General consideration

The leveling has a “moderate analytical cost” in term of integrated luminosity.

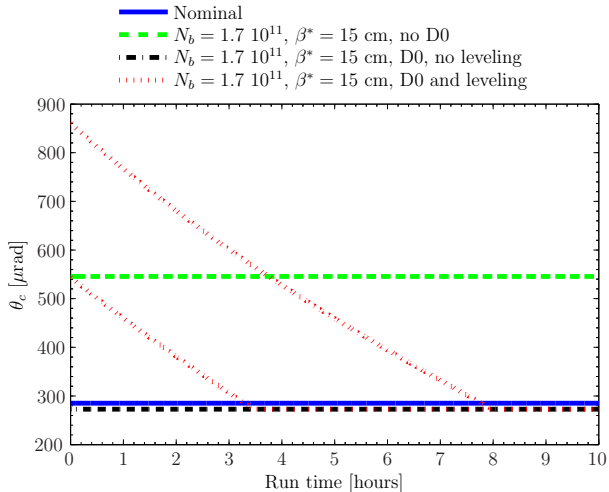
|                            |                 | Peak L [ $10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ ] | Integrated L [ $\text{fb}^{-1}$ ] |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Nominal scenario           |                 | 1.01  | 86.37                             |
| $\beta^* = 0.15 \text{ m}$ | no D0           | 3.74  | 257.37                            |
| $\beta^* = 0.15 \text{ m}$ | D0, no leveling | 6.20  | 369.65                            |
| $\beta^* = 0.15 \text{ m}$ | D0 and leveling | 3.75  | 340.70                            |

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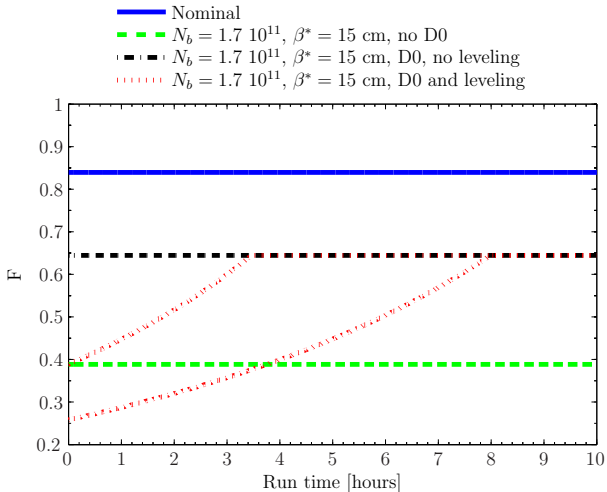
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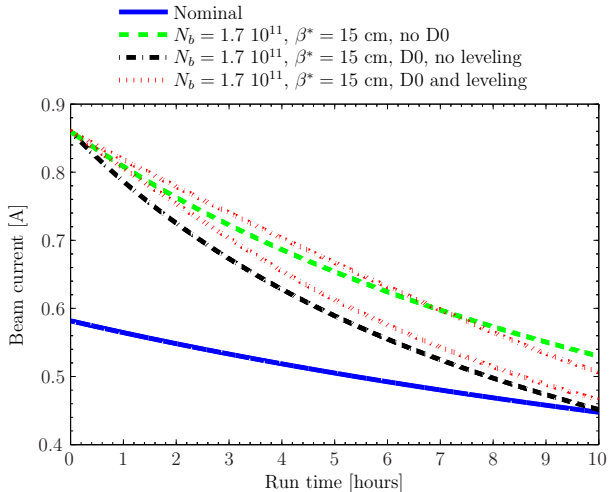
# The crossing angle.



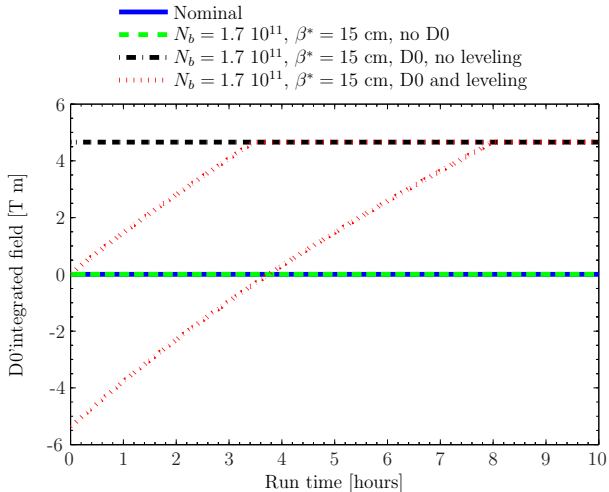
# The geometrical loss factor.



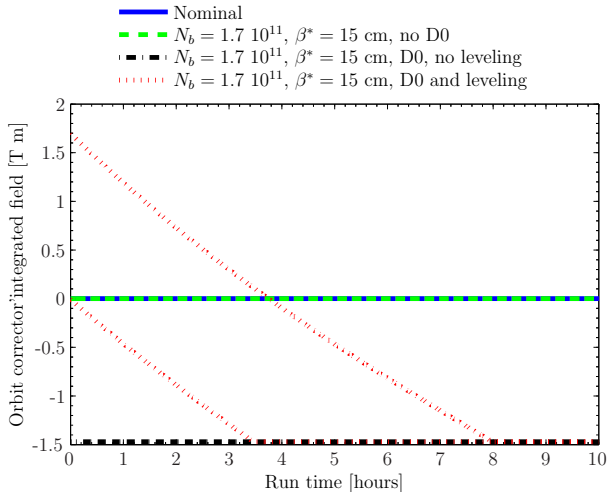
# The beam current.



# The dipole working condition.



# The orbit corrector working condition.



# Possible side effects.

We focus on

- the distance between the beams
- the longitudinal size of the luminous region

$$\frac{1}{\sigma_{lum}} \approx \sqrt{\frac{2}{\sigma_z^2} + \frac{\theta_c^2}{2\sigma^{*2}}}$$

[1, "Two scenarios for the LHC Luminosity Upgrade"]

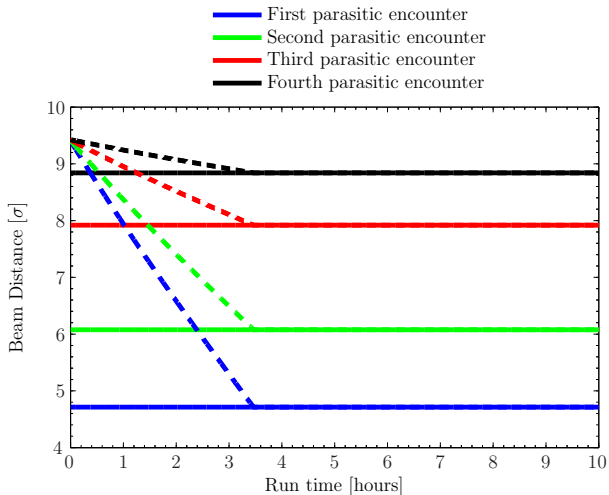
- the tune shift due to head-on collisions

$$\xi = \frac{N_b r_p}{4\pi\epsilon_n} F$$

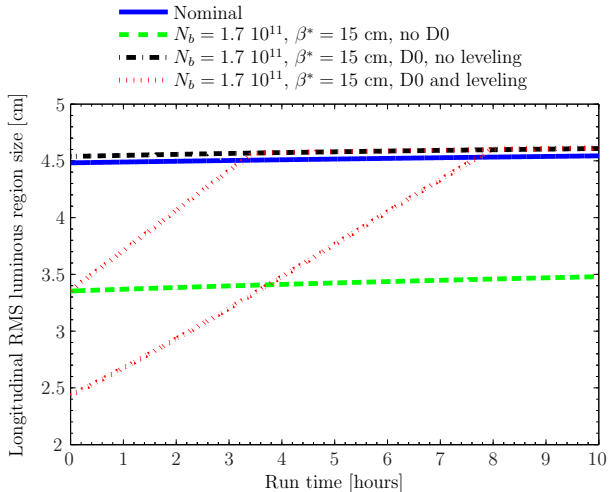
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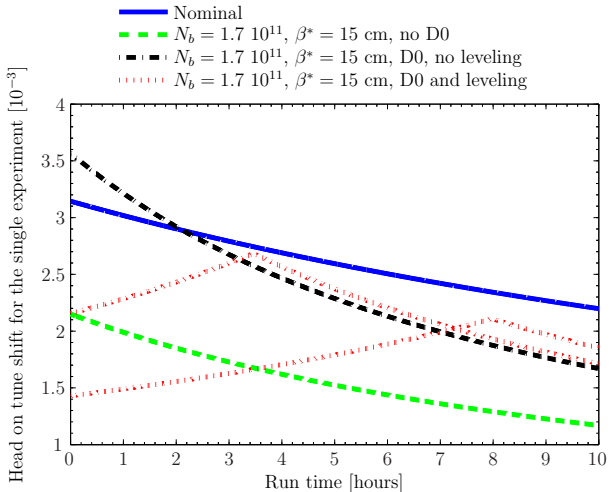
# Distance between the beams



# The longitudinal size of the luminous region.



# The tune shift due to head-on collisions.



# Summary

- We proposed a method for luminosity leveling using the  $\theta_c$  fully compatible with the Early Separation Scheme (and/or Crab Cavities).





## Pros

- Clean to implement
- With flexibility.

## Cons

- Dipoles in the detectors
- BB effect to understand better.

# References

-  F. Zimmermann and W. Scandale, “*Two scenarios for the LHC Luminosity Upgrade*”, PAF/POFPA meeting, 13 February 2007, CERN.
-  J.-P. Koutchouk and G. Sterbini, “*An Early Beam Separation Scheme for the LHC Luminosity Upgrade*”, EPAC06 Proceedings, Edinburgh.
-  A.W. Chao and M. Tigner, “*Handbook of Accelerator Physics and Engineering*”, World Scientific Publishing Co. Pte. Ltd. , 2006.
-  O. Brüning and al., “*LHC Luminosity and Energy Upgrade: a Feasibility Study*”, LHC Project Report 626, December 2002, Geneva.