

Luminosity Formulae

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LUMINOSITY FORMULAE

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~~LUMINOSITY CALCULATIONS~~

~~Ring~~

A. Both Colliding Beams are bunched

$$L = N_1 N_2 f_{\text{encounter}} F$$

$$F = \frac{2}{(2\pi)^{3/2} (\sigma_{l_1}^2 + \sigma_{l_2}^2)^{1/2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{ds}{(\sigma_{x_1}^2 + \sigma_{x_2}^2)^{1/2} (\sigma_{z_1}^2 + \sigma_{z_2}^2)^{1/2}} \times$$

$$\times \exp \left\{ -2s^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sigma_{l_1}^2 + \sigma_{l_2}^2} + \frac{\alpha^2/4}{\sigma_{x_1}^2 + \sigma_{x_2}^2} \right) \right\} \quad (1)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} G(s) ds$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\epsilon \beta(s)}{6\pi} \quad \text{H and V, zero dispersion}$$

ϵ emittance for 95% of beam with bi-gaussian distribution

$$\beta(s) = \beta^* + \frac{s^2}{\beta^*}$$

N_1, N_2 , number of particles per bunch

σ_e , rms bunch length

α , total crossing angle assumed in the x -plane.

If both beams are made of B bunches each

$$f_{\text{encounter}} = B \cdot \text{revolution}$$

B. One Bunched Beams colliding with an Unbunched Beams

$$L = N_U N_B \text{ encounter } F'$$

$$F' = \frac{1}{2\pi^2 R} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{ds}{(\sigma_{xU}^2 + \sigma_{xB}^2)^{1/2} (\sigma_{zU}^2 + \sigma_{zB}^2)^{1/2}} \times \exp \left\{ - \frac{\alpha^2 s^2}{2(\sigma_{xU}^2 + \sigma_{xB}^2)} \right\} \quad (2)$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} G(s) ds$$

- $2\pi R$, circumference of reference orbit ~~assumed to~~
 be assumed to be the same for both beams
- N_U , total number of particles in the unbunched beams
- N_B , no. of particles per bunch in the bunched beams
- B , no. of bunches in the bunched beams

$$\text{Encounter} = B \text{ revolution}$$

Extreme Cases

A. Both Colliding Beams are bunched

Long Bunches : $\sigma_e \Rightarrow 2\sigma_x / \alpha$

σ_x and σ_z are constant ~~is~~ over interaction region

Define effective cross-sections and length

$$\frac{1}{\sigma_x^2} = \frac{\sigma_{x1}^2 + \sigma_{x2}^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma_z^2} = \frac{\sigma_{z1}^2 + \sigma_{z2}^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sigma_e^2} = \frac{\sigma_{e1}^2 + \sigma_{e2}^2}{2}$$

We have

$$L = \frac{N_1 N_2 B \text{ revolution}}{2\pi \alpha \bar{\sigma}_e \bar{\sigma}_z} \tag{3}$$

having assumed that both beams have the same number of bunches B -

B. One Bunched Beam colliding with an Unbunched Beam

σ_x and σ_z are constant over interaction region

Define effective cross-sections

$$\overline{\sigma}_x^2 = \frac{\sigma_{xU}^2 + \sigma_{xB}^2}{2}$$

$$\overline{\sigma}_z^2 = \frac{\sigma_{zU}^2 + \sigma_{zB}^2}{2}$$

We have

$$L = \frac{N_U N_B B \text{ revolutions}}{2\pi \alpha (\sqrt{\pi} R) \overline{\sigma}_z} \quad (4)$$

Comment

For crossing at a large angle and for long bunches or coasting beams the equations shown above are correct as long

$$\sqrt{2} \frac{\overline{\sigma_x}}{\alpha} \ll l \quad (5)$$

where l is half of the length of the vacuum chamber shared by both beams unshielded from each other.

Eq. (3) and (4) are derived assuming eq. (5) holds.

If relation (5) does not hold the integration limits in eq. (1) and (2) are to be replaced by $-l$ and $+l$ respectively instead of $-\infty$ and $+\infty$.

(6)

C. Short Bundles Colliding Head-on ~~Case~~

Extreme Case from eq. (1) with $\alpha=0$ -

$\bar{\sigma}_x$ and $\bar{\sigma}_z$ are constant ~~of~~ over interaction region -

Assume $\bar{\sigma}_e \ll l$

Then we have with the usual notation

$$L = \frac{N_1 N_2 B \text{ revolution}}{4\pi \bar{\sigma}_x \bar{\sigma}_z}$$

having again assumed that both beams have the same number of bundles B -

References

Lloyd Smith
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