

SR collimation following the experience in LEP



starting with a bit of history of the CERN Large Electron-Positron Collider trying to illustrate and summarize key points, that may be of interest for future

e+e- colliders including CEPC / FCC-ee

L = 26.659 km

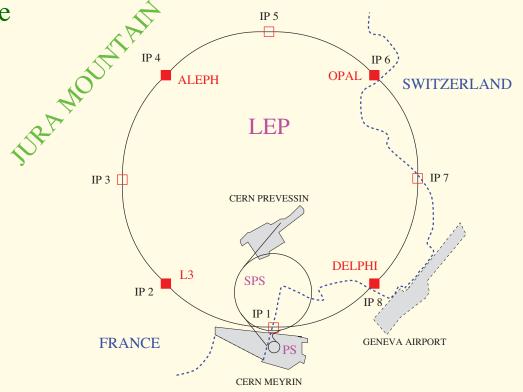
Ecms 89 — 209 GeV

SR Power ≤ 10 MW / beam

Luminosity $\sim 10^{32}$ cm⁻² s⁻¹

up to $\sim 4 \times 10^{11} \text{ e+, e-/ bunch}$

min. $\sigma^*_{x,y} \sim 150 \, \mu m$, 3 μm



LEP: tunneling 13/9/1983 - 8/2/1988; installation largely in 1988 + sector test

Pilot run, first Z's, low L, superconducting final focus magnets off: August 1989

Operation: 1990 - 2000; then stopped and dismantled for LHC



Changing a lot and "devil in details"



Discussed in Chamonix meetings, well documented in proceedings

Had disappeared, ticket 8/1/2020 <u>RQF1495759</u> created by me 8/1/2020

Resolved 11 month later: CERN Service Desk 11/12/2020, back online

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1st Workshop on LEP Performance, Chamonix 1991:
                                                      https://cds.cern.ch/record/256125
2nd Workshop on LEP Performance, Chamonix 1992:
                                                      https://cds.cern.ch/record/260389
3rd Workshop on LEP performance, Chamonix 1993:
                                                      https://cds.cern.ch/record/248984
4th Workshop on LEP Performance, Chamonix 1994:
                                                      https://cds.cern.ch/record/265955
5th Workshop on LEP Performance, Chamonix 1995:
                                                      https://cds.cern.ch/record/277821
6th LEP Performance Workshop, Chamonix 1996:
                                                      https://cds.cern.ch/record/289995
7th LEP Performance Workshop, Chamonix 1997:
                                                      https://cds.cern.ch/record/312024
8th LEP Performance Workshop, Chamonix 1998:
                                                      https://cds.cern.ch/record/330057
9th LEP-SPS Performance Workshop, Chamonix 1999:
                                                      https://cds.cern.ch/record/359023
10th Workshop on LEP-SPS Performance, Chamonix 2000: https://cds.cern.ch/record/394989
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Lesson #1: seen with LEP — can expect as general feature for large, warm e+e- machines

Very dynamic, very complex, changing all the time, orbit, emittance,

major beam-beam tune shift ($\xi y = 0.08/IP$) and (vertical) tails; core/halo see different machine

Requiering continous efforts and follow up

LEP optics changed a lot: 60/60 ('89-'91), 90/90 ('92), 90/60 ('93/97), 102/90 ('98-'00)

Collimation and operational procedures improved, including

adding off momentum collimators in dispersion suppressors - collimate off-momenum BKG

adding synchrotron masks

As a result: LEP2 backgrounds comparable to LEP1



Detailed info, example of my records

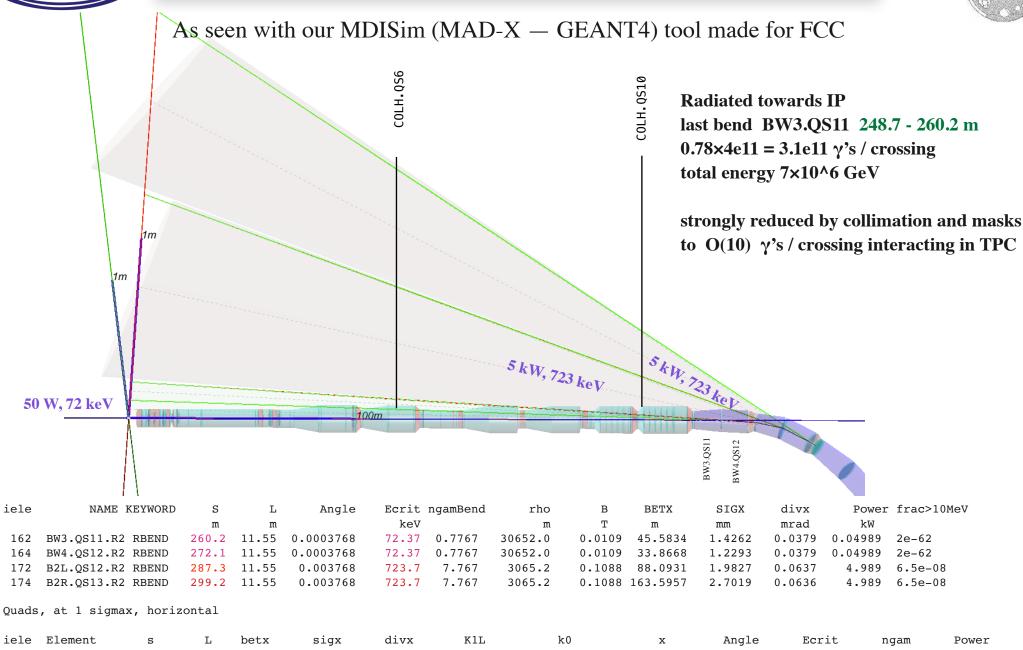


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COLY_OS2_R4* 21.320 28.2 .00 416 0 .00 .356 10. COLH_OS3B_R4* 56.320 46.9 .00 416 0 .00 1.452 21. COLZ_OS3B_R4* 66.120 73.8 .00 416 0 .00 1.452 21. COLZ_OS3B_R4* 79.220 43.6 .00 416 0 .00 .443 13. COLH_OS6_R4* 108.020 16.8 .00 416 0 .00 .443 13. COLH_OS6_R4* 220.520 17.3 .00 416 0 .00 .883 12. COLH_OS1B_R4* 256.620 136.6 .88 422 0 .00 2.632 32. COLH_OS1T_R4* 419.620 52.1 .79 426 001 1.850 23. COLH_OS1T_R4* 419.620 52.1 .79 426 001 1.850 23. COLH_OS1T_R4* 419.620 62.1 .79 426 001 1.245 15. COLH_OP3B_R4* 637.220 115.8 1.11 442 004 2.537 31. COLH_OL3_TS* -299.100 87.3 .13 622 004 1.987 24. TPS* .000 25.2 .00 524 0 .00 1.066 COLH_LPS* .200 25.2 .00 624 0 .00 1.066 COLY_OLB_RS* 168.400 50.5 .00 624 0 .00 1.066 13. COLY_OLB_RS* 168.400 50.5 .00 624 0 .00 .477 11. COLY_OLB_RS* 176.100 60.2 .00 624 0 .00 .477 11. COLY_OLB_RS* 176.100 60.2 .00 624 0 .00 .50 .50 .50 .50 .50 .50 .50 .50 .	1 14.5 3 30.0 3 30.0 6 14.5 9 12.5 .029 6 12.5 .026 7 12.5 .029 9 12.5 .197 3 12.5 .197 3 12.5 .6811 9 25.0 .6811	Also kept : full set of LE1 + my logging of LEP snaps TIME		
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COLV.QS5.L6* -98.700 33.2 .00 832 0 .00 .386 11. COLZ.QS4.L6* -66.100 127.7 .00 832 0 .00 .758 22. COLH.QS4.L6* -62.000 20.9 .00 832 0 .00 .970 14. COLZ.QS2.L6* -21.300 36.2 .00 832 0 .00 .403 12.	7 30.0 6811 1 14.5 1 30.0	03-04-00 10:41:14 acceleration		8
IP6" .000 2.0 .00 0 .00 .300 COLH.QS1B.R6" 8.700 124.6 .00 0 0 .00 2.368 34.	3 14.5 6911	03-04-00 10:45:26 acceleration 03-04-00 10:45:33 adjust	45.620 5 g0520b99_v1 45.620 5 g0520b99 v1	8
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Possible bench marking with LEP, here Eb=100 GeV



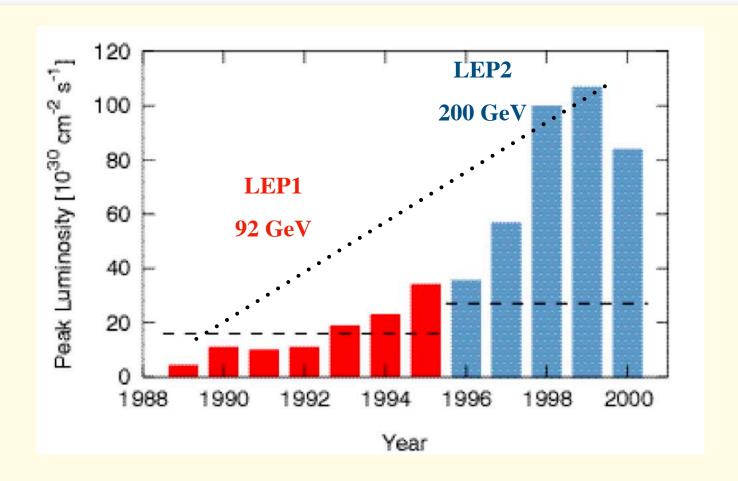


iele	Element	s	${f L}$	betx	sigx	divx	K1L	k0	X	Angle	Ecrit	ngam	Power
		m	m	m	mm	mrad	m-2	m-1	mm		keV		kW
2	QS0.R2	5.7	2	27.8	1.115	0.04003	-0.327	0.0003474	-0.0524	0.0006948	770.7	1.432	0.9798
10	QS1B.R2	11.2	2	226	3.176	0.01405	0.06314	0.0001918	-0.1377	0.0003836	425.5	0.7907	0.2987
12	QS1A.R2	13.7	2	278	3.523	0.01267	0.06314	0.0002129	-0.1509	0.0004259	472.4	0.8778	0.3681
20	QS2.R2	18	1.6	276	3.507	0.01272	0.01788	6.006e-05	-0.1471	9.61e-05	133.2	0.1981	0.023423
36	QS3.R2	59	2	39.4	1.326	0.03366	0.01879	2.45e-05	-0.02171	4.9e-05	54.35	0.101	0.004873



Peak performance





Performance increased steadily (slowly) over many years not injector limited - beams accumulated, strong (SR) damping, equilibrium emittance minimum β^* and maximum tune shift were limited in LEP by the need of the experiments for stable low background running conditions



LEP peak performance parameters



Table 3. LEP beam parameters corresponding to the best performances at three different energies. The luminosities and beam–beam tune shifts are averaged over a time interval of 15 min. For each beam energy, the first line corresponds to the horizontal, the second line to the vertical plane.

E _b (GeV)	$N_{\rm b} \ (\times 10^{11})$	k_{b}	\mathcal{L} (cm ⁻¹ s ⁻²)	Q_{s}	Q	β* (m)		σ (μm)	ξ
45.6	1.18	8	1.51×10^{31}	0.065	90.31 76.17	2.0 0.05	19.3 0.23	197 3.4	0.030 0.044
65	2.20	4	2.11×10^{31}	0.076	90.26 76.17	2.5 0.05	24.3 0.16	247 2.8	0.029 0.051
97.8	4.01	4	9.73×10^{31}	0.116	98.34 96.18	1.5 0.05	21.1 0.22	178 3.3	0.043 0.079

Table 6. Overview of LEP (instantaneous) peak performance 1989–99. $\int \mathcal{L} dt$ is the luminosity integrated per experiment over each year. The design luminosity at 45 GeV is 17×10^{30} cm⁻² s⁻¹.

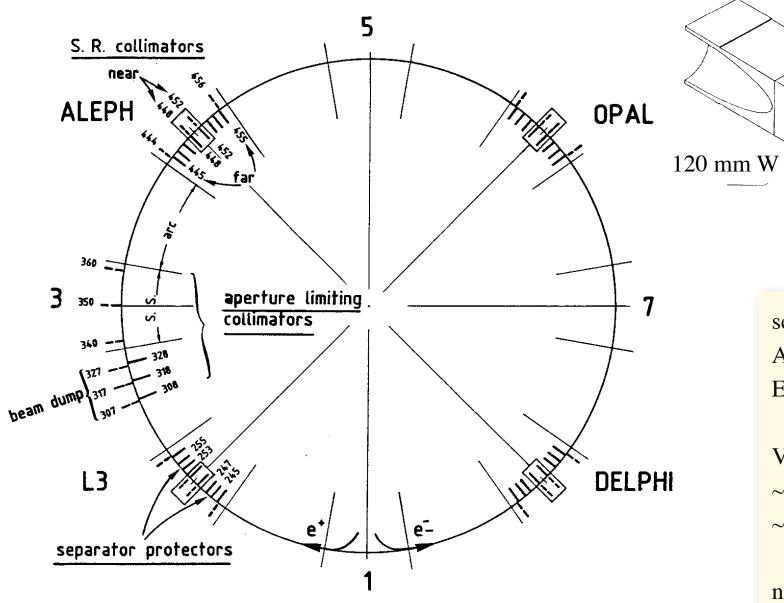
	$\int \mathcal{L} \mathrm{d}t$	E_{b}		$2k_{\rm b}I_{\rm b}$	\mathcal{L}	
Year	(pb^{-1})	(GeV/c^2)	$k_{\rm b}$	(mA)	$(10^{30} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1})$	ξ_y
1989	1.74	45.6	4	2.6	4.3	0.017
1990	8.6	45.6	4	3.6	7	0.020
1991	18.9	45.6	4	3.7	10	0.27
1992	28.6	45.6	4/8	5.0	11.5	0.027
1993	40.0	45.6	8	5.5	19	0.040
1994	64.5	45.6	8	5.5	23.1	0.047
1995	46.1	45.6	8/12	8.4	34.1	0.030
1996	24.7	80.5–86	4	4.2	35.6	0.040
1997	73.4	90–92	4	5.2	47.0	0.055
1998	199.7	94.5	4	6.1	100	0.075
1999	253	98–101	4	6.2	100	0.083

from Ref 7



LEP movable collimators, essential for background





settings of order Aperture H 15.5 σ Experim. H 18 σ

Cu

Vertical

- \sim 30 nominal σ
- ~ 100 measured σ

nominal:

10% coupling $\sigma E = 1.e-3$

as originally designed,

G. von Holtey. LEP main ring collimators. <u>EP-BI-87-03</u> later modified (AP. limit IP5) and upgraded



Comparison of key parameters



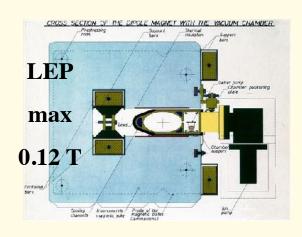
Energy i	in beam		damping time, turns	$\mathbf{U0}$
LHC	362 MJ	3.2e14 p/ beam 7 TeV	1.e9	
FCC-ee	21 MJ	2.8e15 e/ beam 45.6 GeV	1200 Z, 20 tt	9 GeV tt
LEP1	7 kJ	2e12 e/beam 45.6 GeV	360	0.13 GeV
LEP2	27 kJ	3e12 e/beam 100 GeV	30	3 GeV

Synchrotron radiation (SR) power

LHC 8 kW / beam

FCC-ee 50 MW / beam

LEP 2 10 MW / beam



LEP comparable to safe beams LHC, machine protection not a major issue provided by aperture limiting collimators in pt.5

LEP1 operated intially without dedicated beam dump and without loss monitors

Will be much more important for future e+e- colliders — more similar to LHC

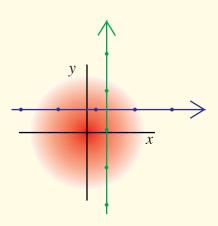
(not subject of this talk)



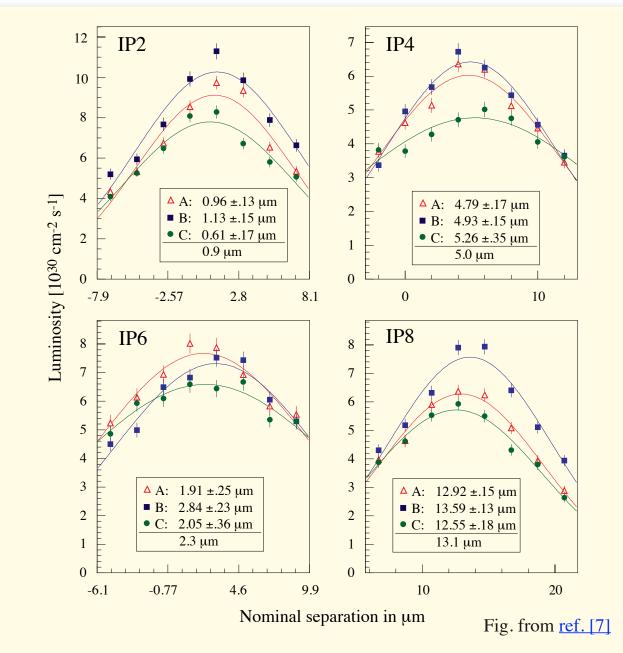
Optimize collisions (1/2)



LEP beam separated
during injection
ramp & squeeze
using electrostatic separators



Collisions optimized initially by separation scans based on luminosity



avoid partial separation:

reduces luminosity, can trigger coherent beam-beam, flip-flop, increase halo



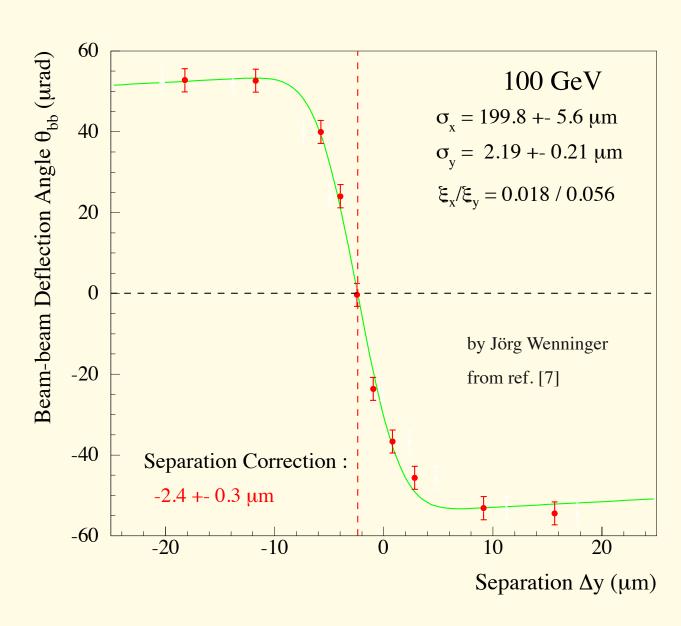
Optimize collisions (2/2)



Later LEP operation with improved orbit monitoring and control:

Fast centering
using beam-beam
deflections
scans

also providing
good estimate
of core beam sizes
(emittance, bb tune shift)





LEP, example of background particle tracking



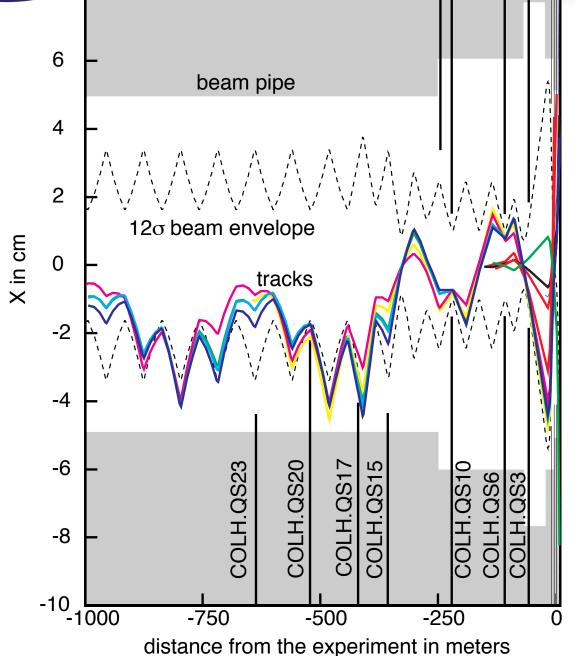


Illustration of beam particle tracking through the LEP lattice over 1000 meters up to an experimental region (cs coordinates). The distance X from the nominal orbit is given in cm units.

The tracks are for particles that are lost within ± 9 m from the interaction point. The 12σ beam envelope is shown as broken line.

The physical aperture limitation given by the beam pipes is shaded.

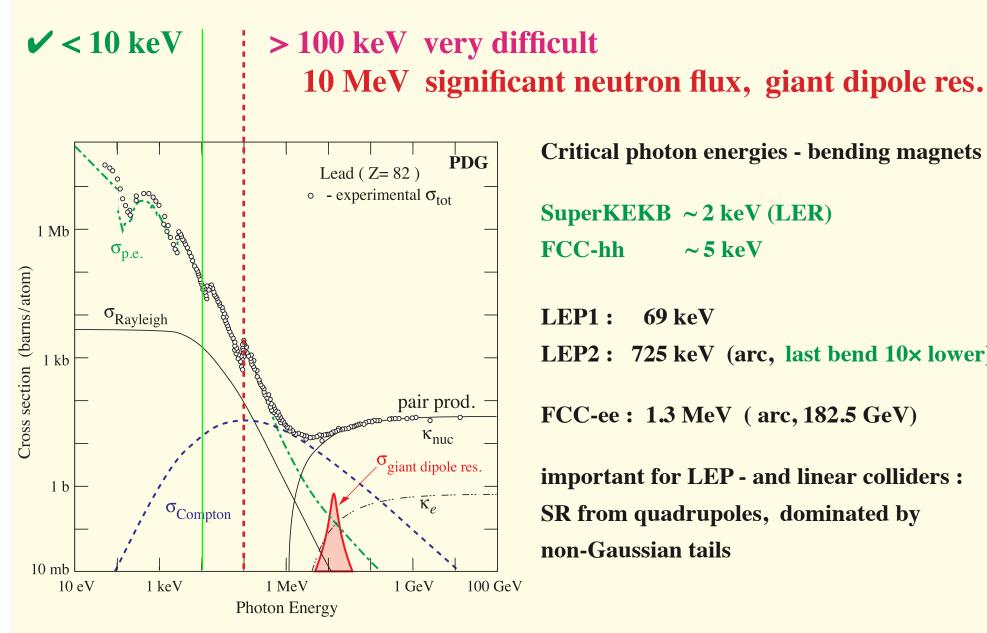
The position of collimators (called COLH.QS15, COLH.QS17...) as used in LEP physics runs is shown as vertical straight lines.

Codes: MAD8, Turtle, DIMAD, EGS
+ "own generators" beam gas, thermal,
SR, radiative Bbhabha



Major challenge synchrotron radiation: Photon shielding





Critical photon energies - bending magnets

SuperKEKB $\sim 2 \text{ keV (LER)}$ FCC-hh $\sim 5 \text{ keV}$

LEP1: 69 keV

LEP2: 725 keV (arc, last bend 10× lower)

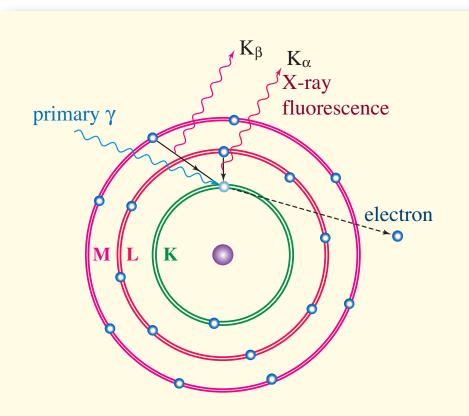
FCC-ee: 1.3 MeV (arc, 182.5 GeV)

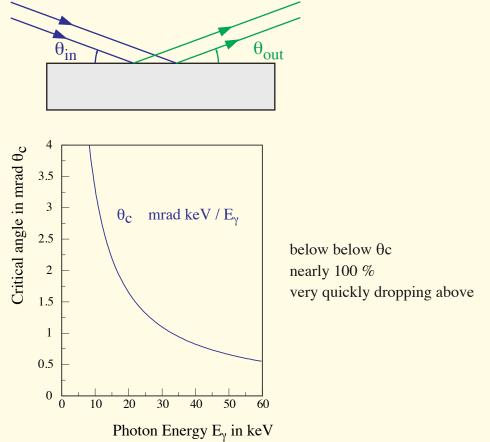
important for LEP - and linear colliders: SR from quadrupoles, dominated by non-Gaussian tails



X-Ray - Fluorescence and Specular Reflection







Make sure these are included in simulations

Fluorescence was expected and is well simulated with Geant,

was mitigated for LEP absorbers by surface coating

Reflection in principle known from textbooks (less known for hard γ , depends on surface quality)

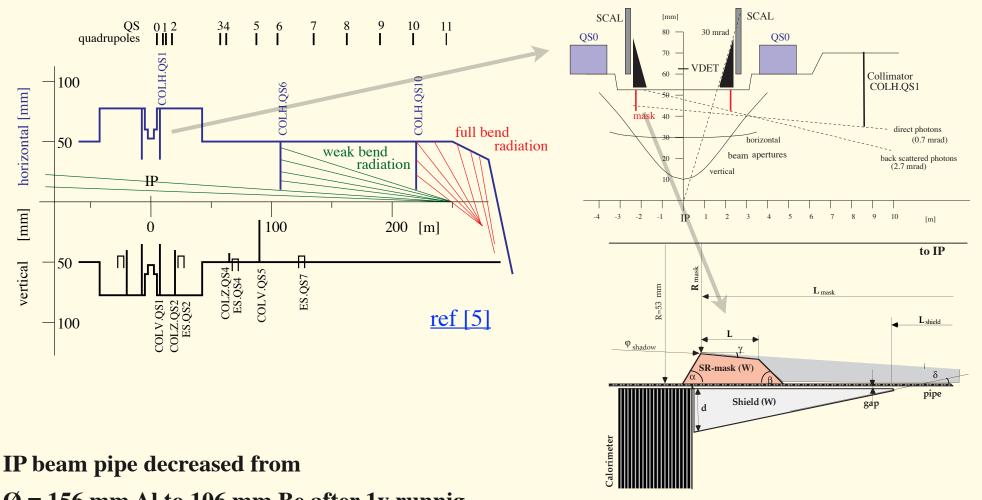
like Batterman and Bilderback in Handbook on Synchrotron Radiation Vol.3 Eds G.S.Brown, D.E.Moncton

came as a surprise in LEP, mitigated with COLH.QS6 at 120 m



LEP IR by design minimizing SR backgrounds





 \emptyset = 156 mm Al to 106 mm Be after 1y runnig

~ 100 movable collimators to reduce machine induced backgrounds

flat, symmetric machine, no crossing angle, few (4-12) bunches

Synchrotron radiation - no direct and single reflected radiation to experiments in IP region

Experiments providing continuous background monitoring to LEP control room ref [3]



Evolution of key parameters, LEP1



Showing Fill 2420

one of our best

8+8 bunch (Pretzel)

fills from 9 October 1994

injection energy 22 GeV / beam

physics 45.6 GeV / beam

Luminosity

e+, e- currents

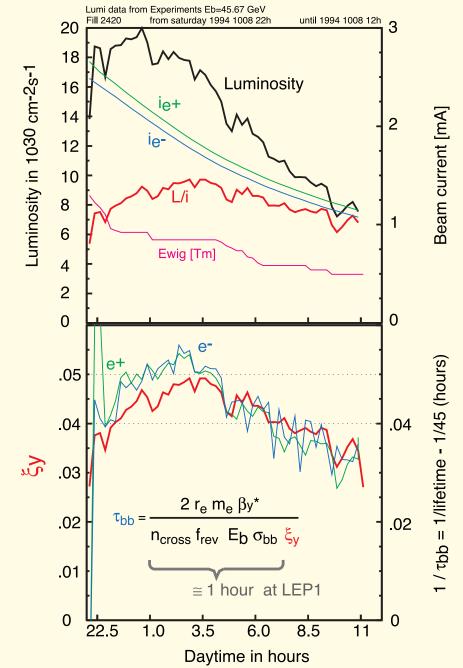
emittance wiggler strength $(\varepsilon_x \text{ adjust})$

 ξ_y vertical beam-beam tune shift $\sim L/i$

~ beam loss (inverse lifetime)

from "burn-off" by radiative Bhabha

(Beam-beam Bremsstrahlung)



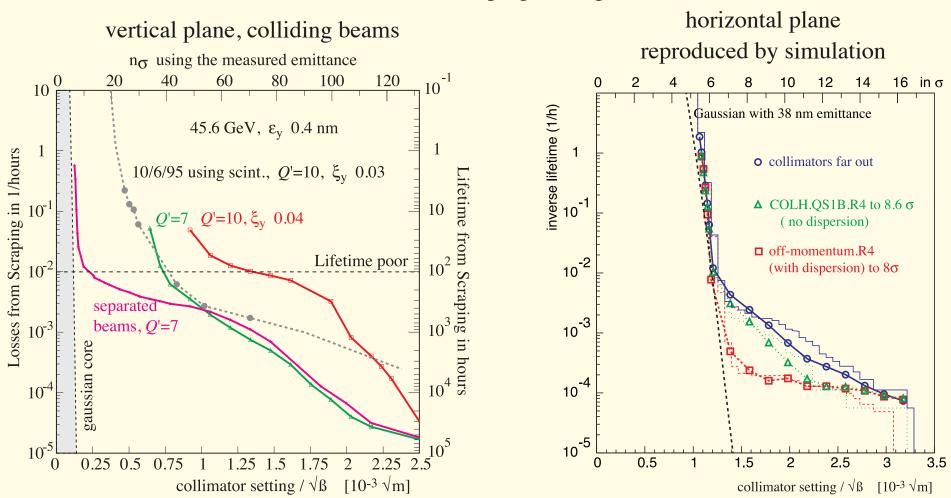
from my presentation / writeup for e+e- factories KEK 1999



non-Gaussian tails, LEP



measured with loss monitors; scraping with aperture collimators



Tails from: beam-beam, high chromaticity, particle scattering

Background spikes, enhanced synchrotron radiation from quadruples

H.B. I. Reichel, G. Roy, Transverse beam tails due to inelastic scattering in LEP, <u>PRSTAB</u>, 3:091001, 2000; I. Reichel, <u>CERN-Thesis-98-017</u>

H.B. "Beam lifetime and beam tails in LEP." Ref [6]



Importance of SR collimation, FCC-ee, CEPC



SR background minimization by design, movable collimators (\sim half of the 100 special for SR) + local masks, was essential for the LEP detectors to permit precision physics in a clean machine Background spikes - non-Gaussian tails, tripping detectors, most critical for large wire chambers roughly requiering << 100 γ / crossing in the detector acceptance

Should be much less ciritical for modern semiconductor based radiation hard detectors, as used very successfully at LHC with ~ 40 MHz bunch crossing each with ~ 60 visible collisions

However compared to LEP we want:

- ~ 20 000 more luminosity ~2000 more bunches
- $5 \times \text{smaller beam pipe at the experiment}$
- + additional challenges from : crossing angle, crab-waist, Beamstrahlung, top-up injection

SR background minimization can be expected to be as for LEP very important and could (at times) limit performance or precision



design considerations, guided by LEP experience



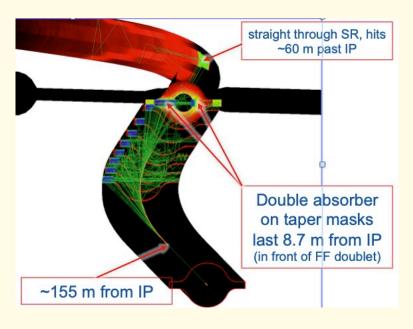
SR Power / length — difficult, but within factor 2 of what worked for LEP

• LEP had up to 18 MW, 27 km 0.67 kW/m Ecr = 0.725 MeV (LEP2)

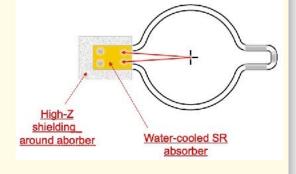


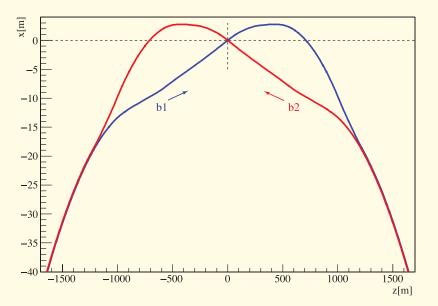
• FCC $2 \times 50 \text{ MW}$, 97 km 1.0 kW/m Ecr = 1.3 MeV (182.5 GeV)

Ring SR studied by the vacuum group Roberto Kersevan et al. with simulations using SYNRAD+, beam pipe minizes scattering



used also to test
and complement
our MDI simulation studies

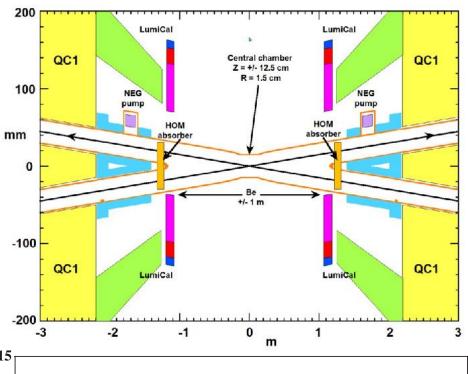






IR layout, experiments in shadow of SR



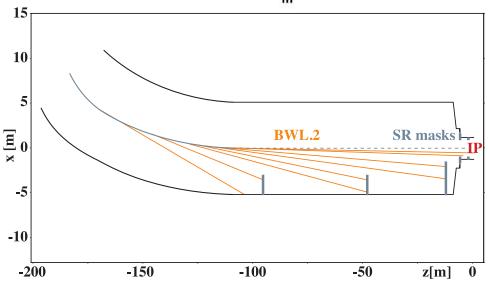


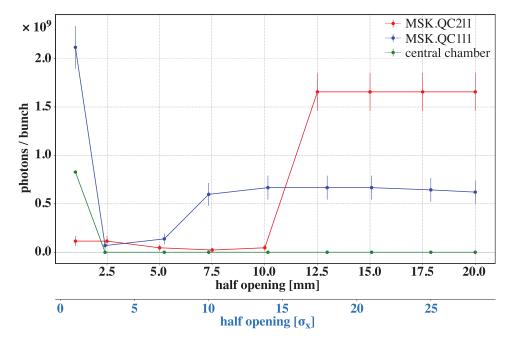
IR layout, also profiting from e+e- factory experience Mike Sullivan / PEP-II

Manuela Boscolo / Daphne

Katsunoby Oide / KEK-B, SuperKEKB

SR from last magnets intercepted by SR collimators and mask





Detailed simulations by Marian Lückhof, described in his thesis



Selected references



- [1] Study of beam induced particle backgrounds.., G.v. Holtey, A.Ball et al., NIM A403, 1998
- [2] Beam Lifetime and Beam Tails in LEP, H.B., SL-99-061-AP, Proc. e+e- Factories, 1999
- [3] Accelerator Physics at LEP, D. Brandt, H.B., M. Lamont, S. Myers, J. Wenninger, Rept.Prog.Phys.63, 2000
- [4] FCC-ee CDR, Eur. Phys.J.ST 228 (2019)
- [5] Tools for Flexible Optimisation of IR Designs with Application to FCC, H.B. + Manuela Boscolo, IPAC 2015 tupty031
- [6] Background Processes Affecting the Machine-Detector Interface at FCC-ee with Focus on Synchrotron Radiation at 182.5 GeV Beam Energy Marian Lückhof <u>CERN-THESIS-2020-335</u>
- [7] IR challenges and MDI at FCC-ee, M. Boscolo, H.B., K.Oide, M. Sullivan, <u>Eur.Phys.J.Plus 136 (2021)</u>



Closing comments



SR principles are well understood; we have plenty of experience from earlier machines, powerful computers for simulations and several detailed, rather independent simulation codes

My impression is that this is well taken into the account in the FCC-ee (and I assume also CEPC) design such that SR will not keep us to fully profit from the excellent physics potential and very high precision reachable with future high energy e+e- rings; a first early SR collimation study has been performed for FCC-ee with promising results but also confirmed the critical dependence on non-Gaussian halo and quadrupole SR strongly depending on alignment and tolerances

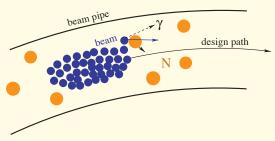
Experience has also shown that backgrounds depend on many details and require continues efforts throughout all design phases and later commissioning and operation in close collaboration with the experiments

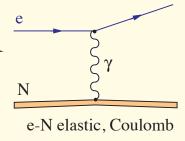
Backup

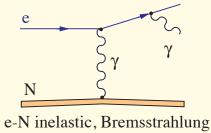


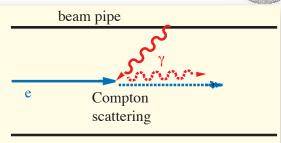
background sources for loss of e+, e-



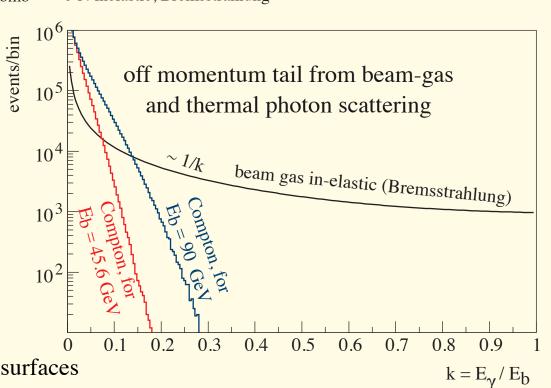








elastic scattering very small
at LEP energies
inelastic generated by beam-gas
and thermal photon well visible
but not a major problem
(<< 1 electron lost at IR / crossing)
thanks to



- excellent vacuum SR helps to back out surfaces
- powerful momentum collimation

both in dedicated collimation section + local each IR

Thermal γ : First described in <u>1987 by V. Telnov</u>, main single <u>beam lifetime limitation in LEP</u>, <u>well measured</u> and simulated using the algorithm described in <u>SL/Note 93-73</u> spectrum softer then beam-gas, only small fraction lost in low angle lumi. monitors



Different beam energies



Even more than at LEP, the impact of SR will change a lot from the lowest to the highest physics energy.

Eb	#bun	#e/bun	Xiy	Ibeam	U0	Ecr	P
GeV				mA	GeV	keV	MW
LEP							
45.6	12	1.4e11	0.04	4	0.126	70	0.5
100	4	4.2e11	0.08	3	3.0	733	9
FCC-ee							
45.6	16640	1.7e11	0.13	1390	0.036	21	50
182.5	48	2.3e11	0.13	5.4	9.2	1320	50

Lowest energy: major challenge of beam power and heating + as seen in LEP likely more issues with halo/tails, instabilities, background spikes

In LEP1 we used a wiggler to increase the emittance to stabilise beams at beginning of fills

Highest energy: major stream of hard photons that will scatter and reflect and be more difficult to absorb to be mitigated by refined system of collimators + masks