



# Positioning of dispersion suppressor collimators around IR2

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# Ultrapерipheral processes in Pb-Pb collisions

$$\text{BFPP1: } {}^{208}\text{Pb}^{82+} + {}^{208}\text{Pb}^{82+} \longrightarrow {}^{208}\text{Pb}^{82+} + {}^{208}\text{Pb}^{81+} + e^+,$$

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

$$\text{BFPP2: } {}^{208}\text{Pb}^{82+} + {}^{208}\text{Pb}^{82+} \longrightarrow {}^{208}\text{Pb}^{82+} + {}^{208}\text{Pb}^{80+} + 2e^+,$$

$$\sigma = ?? \text{ b}, \quad \delta = 0.02500$$

$$\text{EMD1: } {}^{208}\text{Pb}^{82+} + {}^{208}\text{Pb}^{82+} \longrightarrow {}^{208}\text{Pb}^{82+} + {}^{207}\text{Pb}^{82+} + n,$$

$$\sigma = 96 \text{ b}, \quad \delta = -0.00485$$

$$\text{EMD2: } {}^{208}\text{Pb}^{82+} + {}^{208}\text{Pb}^{82+} \longrightarrow {}^{208}\text{Pb}^{82+} + {}^{206}\text{Pb}^{82+} + 2n,$$

$$\sigma = 29 \text{ b}, \quad \delta = -0.00970$$

Each of these makes a secondary beam emerging from the IP with rigidity change

$$\delta = \frac{1 + \Delta m / m_{\text{pb}}}{1 + \Delta Q / Q} - 1$$

PHYSICAL REVIEW SPECIAL TOPICS - ACCELERATORS AND BEAMS  
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Beam losses from ultraperipheral nuclear collisions between  ${}^{208}\text{Pb}^{82+}$  ions in the Large Hadron Collider and their alleviation

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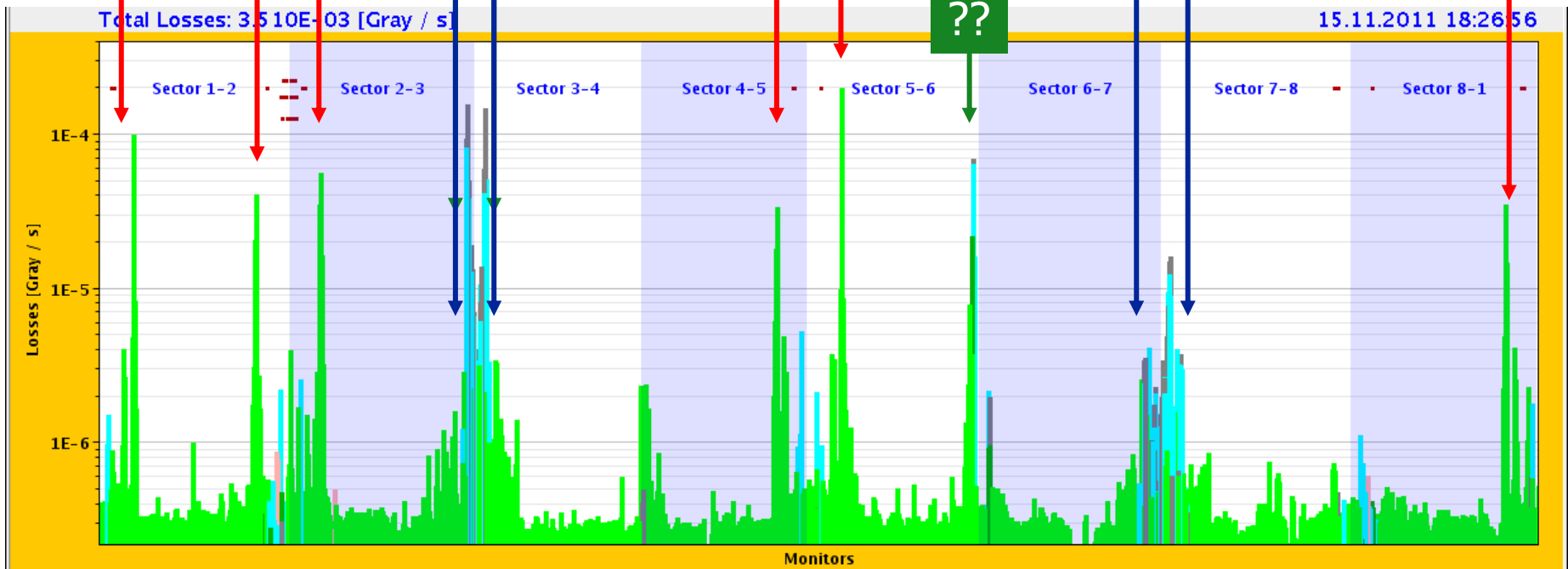
(Received 13 May 2009; published 29 July 2009)

# Losses during Pb-Pb Collisions in 2011

Bound-free pair production secondary beams from IPs

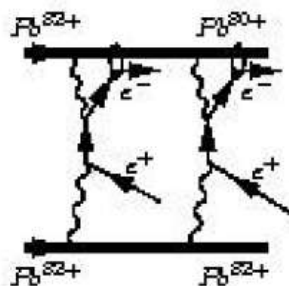
IBS & Electromagnetic dissociation at IPs, taken up by momentum collimators

Losses from collimation inefficiency, nuclear processes in primary collimators

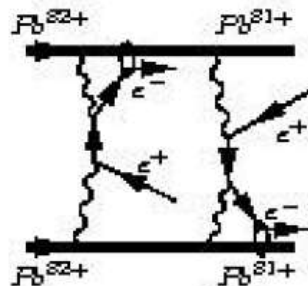


# Multiple pair production

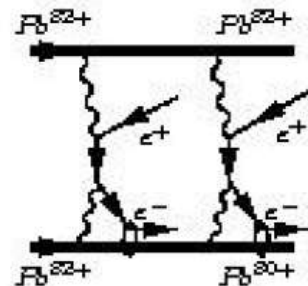
- Multiple pair production (uncorrelated)



Pb (80+) Pb (82+)



Pb (81+) Pb (81+)



Pb (82+) Pb (80+)

$\sigma(80+,82+) > 6 \text{ mb}$

ALICE@upgrade:

rate(min bias) = 50 kHz

rate Pb(81+) = 50 kHz  $\times$  (260/7)  $\sim$  1.8 MHz (either side)

rate Pb(80+)  $>$  50 kHz  $\times$  (0.006/7)  $\sim$  42 Hz (either side)

R. Schicker

CERN, march 16, 2012

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## Open issues:

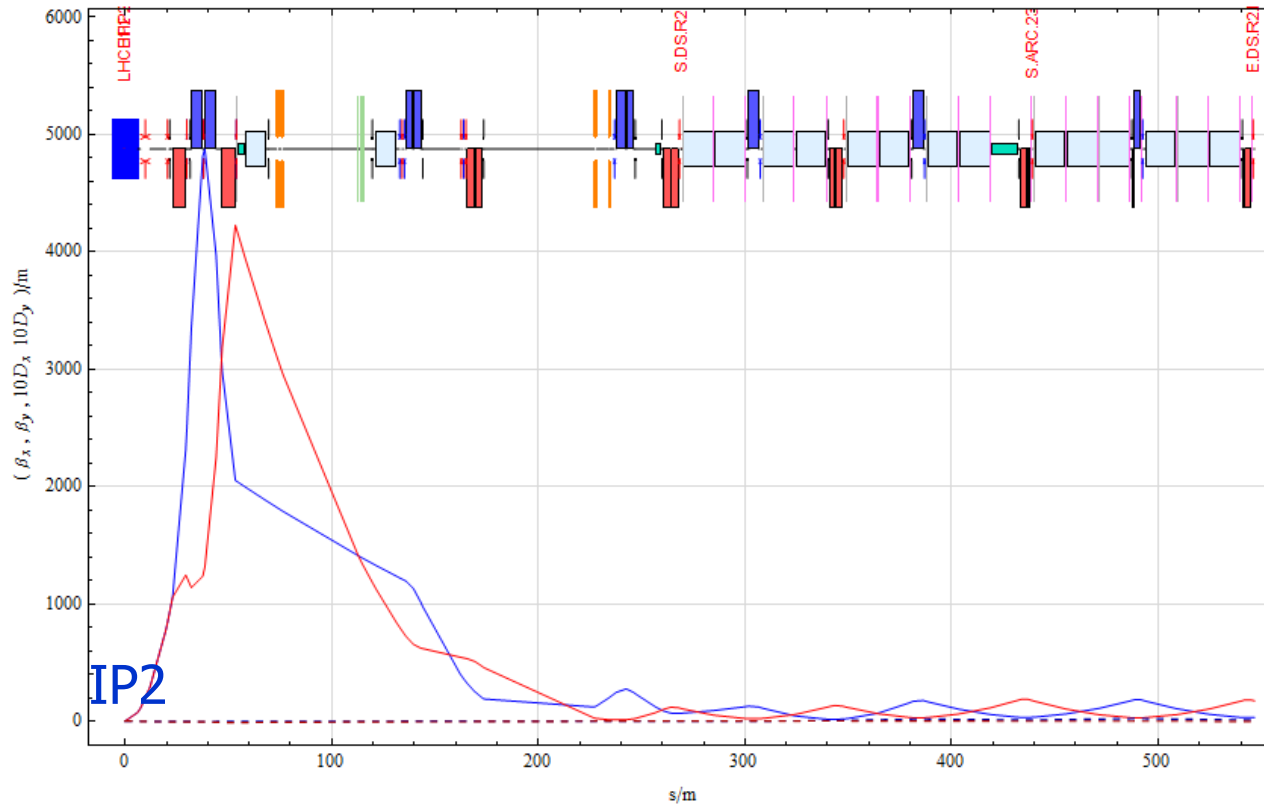
- size beam spots Pb(81+) and Pb(80+) ?
- Feasibility of simultaneous measurement of Pb(81+) and Pb(80+) ?
- Gas based detector ?
- Feasibility of simultaneous measurement of Pb(82+, 207) ? (neutron emitted, other side of Pb(81+, 208))

# Parameters considered

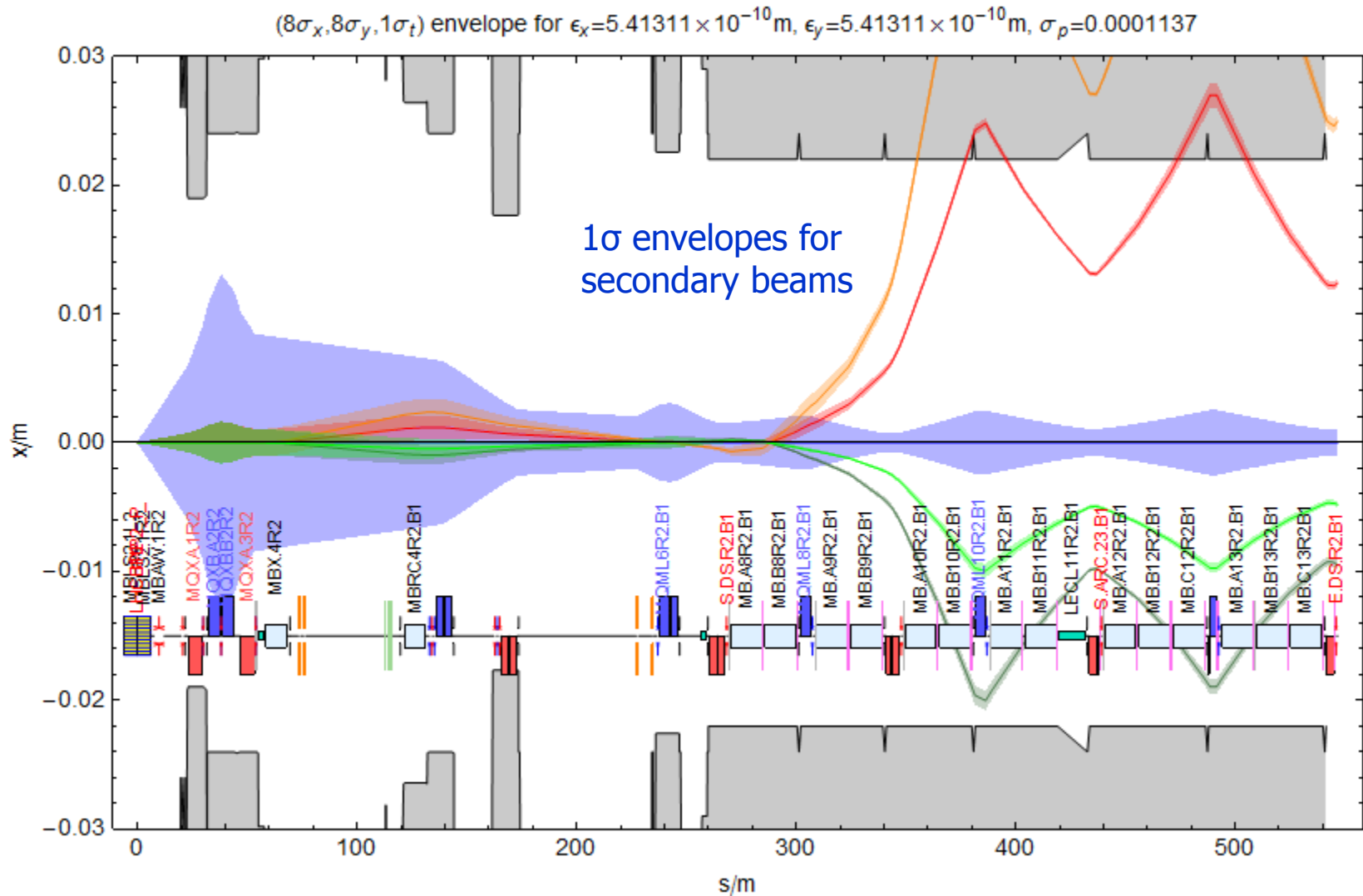
$E = 6.5 Z$  TeV

$\beta^* = 0.5$  m (Nominal optics for 2019)

Half-crossing angle  $\rho_y = 80 \mu\text{rad}$



# Secondary beams from Beam 1 in IR2



Cannot separate BFPP and main beam in warm area  
(eg by Roman pots a la TOTEM).

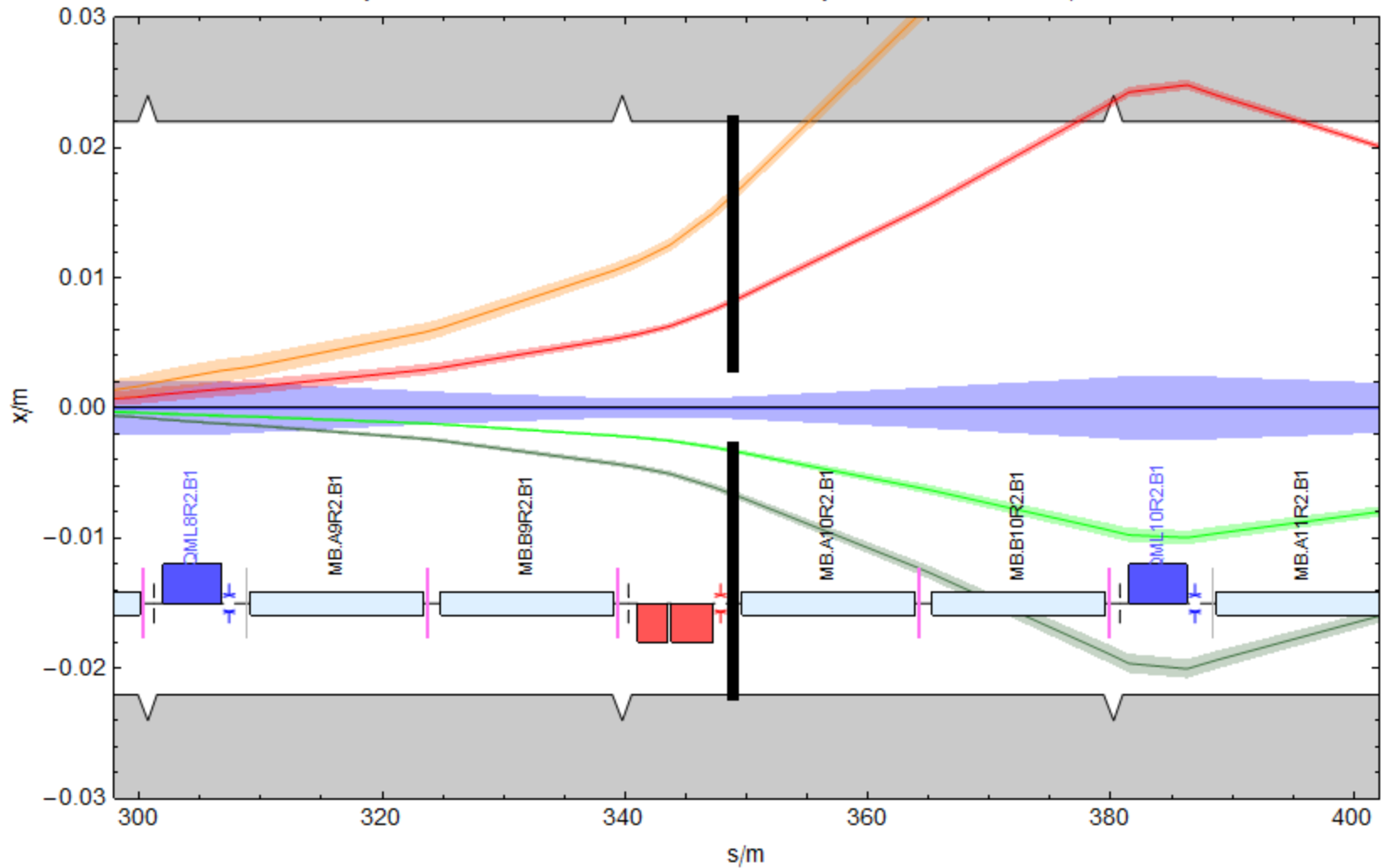
# CDF version

- ❑ <http://cern.ch/jowett/IR2/BFPP/DSCollimatorBFPP.cdf>
- ❑ You might need to install a browser plug-in:
  - <http://www.wolfram.com/cdf-player/>

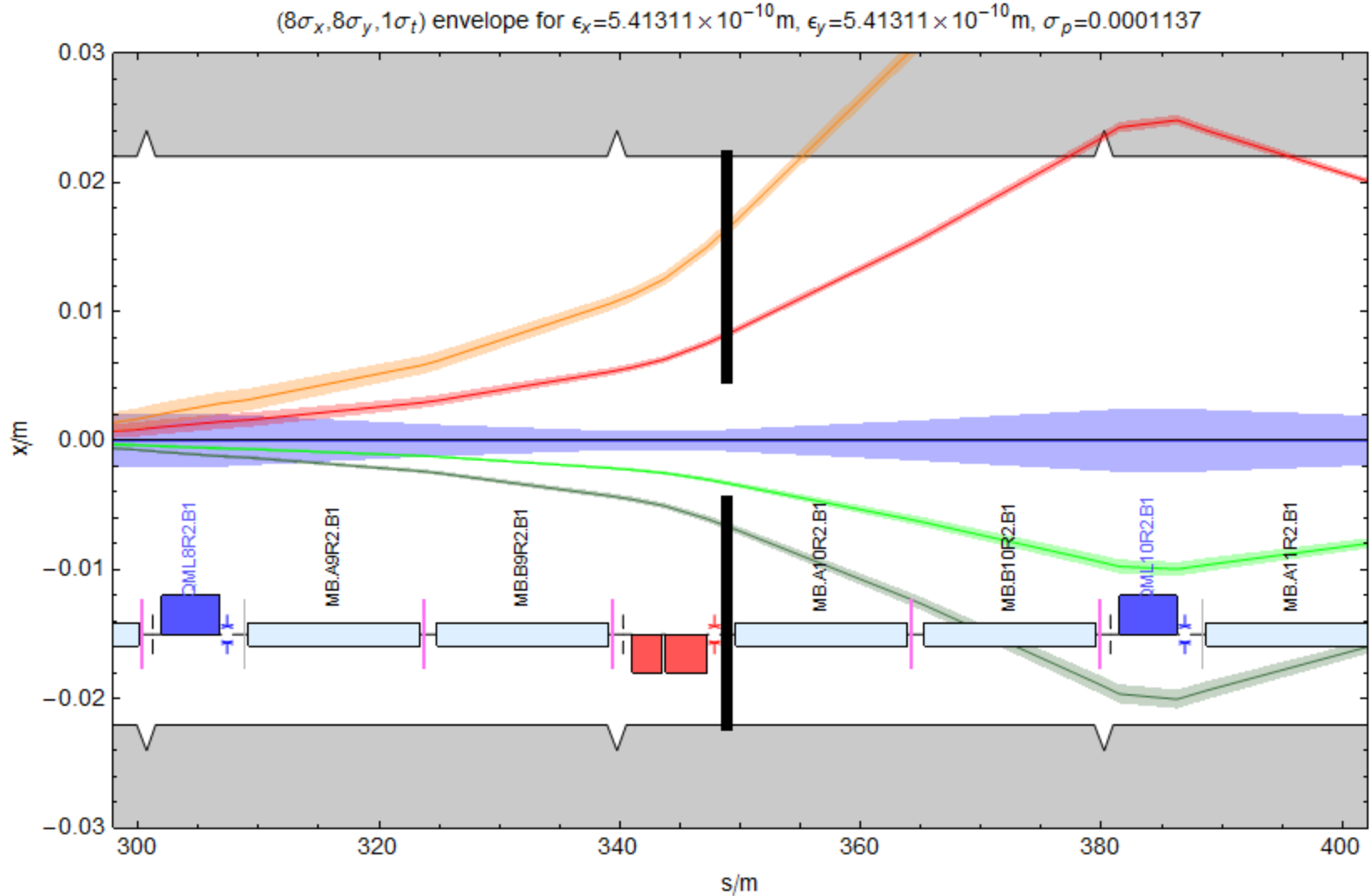


# Optimum collimator position

$(8\sigma_x, 8\sigma_y, 1\sigma_t)$  envelope for  $\epsilon_x = 5.41311 \times 10^{-10}$  m,  $\epsilon_y = 5.41311 \times 10^{-10}$  m,  $\sigma_p = 0.0001137$



# Open gap so EMD1 passes (to IR3)



Further opening or local bumps allow other selections.

# ATLAS and CMS ?

- ❑ ATLAS and CMS also take high-luminosity Pb-Pb
- ❑ The same problem of BFPP losses exists in the DSs around IP1 and IP5
  - Details of loss locations may be slightly different
  - Highest losses in 2011 were right of IP5
- ❑ Similar motivation to install DS collimators to avoid a peak luminosity limit from quenches and/or long-term radiation damage

# Conclusions

- ❑ DS collimator for BFPP protection must be near Q9 in IR2
  - Unless perhaps we insert bumps?
- ❑ Detectors for BFPP ions must be located in cold section
  - Incorporate in DS collimators?
- ❑ Collimator gap can control selection of ultra-peripheral processes to control losses in IR3 and for physics purposes (possibly)