

Interaction Region Design Options for eRHIC

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eRHIC

A high luminosity eA collider, consisting of one of the 250 GeV proton/100 GeV/ u heavy ion RHIC rings, and a 10 GeV electron accelerator

Two design lines for the electron accelerator:

- a 10 GeV self-polarizing electron (positron) ring with full-energy injector linac and polarized electron source for 5 GeV operation
- a 10 GeV ERL with polarized electron source (no positrons)

IR design goals

- Beam separation
- Accomodation of synchrotron radiation generated by beam separation
- Beam focusing to small spot sizes to maximize luminosity

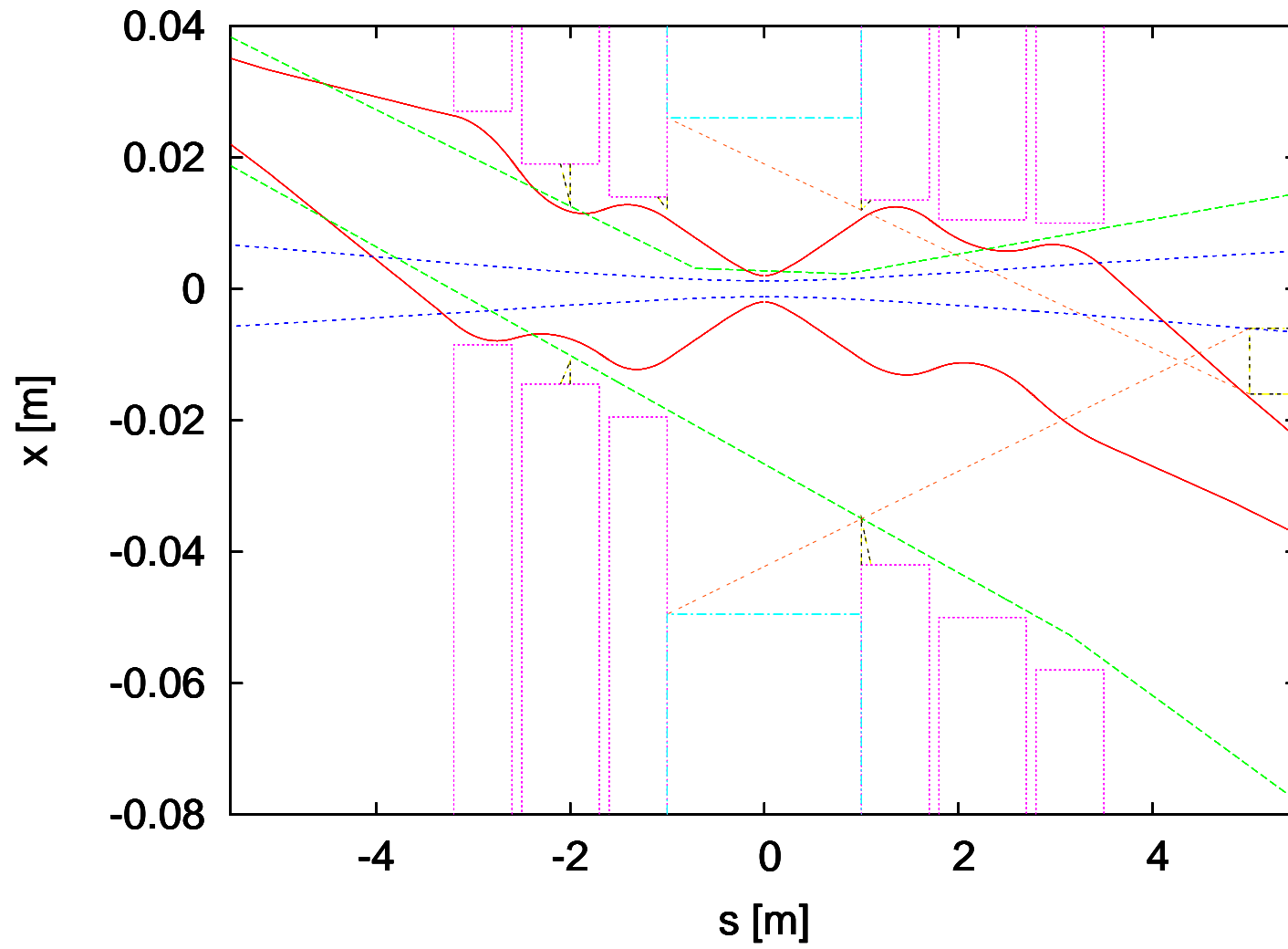
Three different IR design options:

- Low- β quadrupoles **inside** the detector volume, starting at $l^* = 1\text{ m}$ from the IP (**ring-ring option**). Beam separation by dipole windings in these quads.
- Low- β quadrupoles **outside** the detector volume, starting at $l^* = 3\text{ m}$ from the IP (**ring-ring option**). Beam separation by dipole windings on detector solenoid (detector-integrated dipole).
- Low- β quadrupoles **outside** the detector volume, starting at $l^* \geq 5\text{ m}$ from the IP (**linac-ring option**). Beam separation by dipole windings on detector solenoid (detector-integrated dipole).

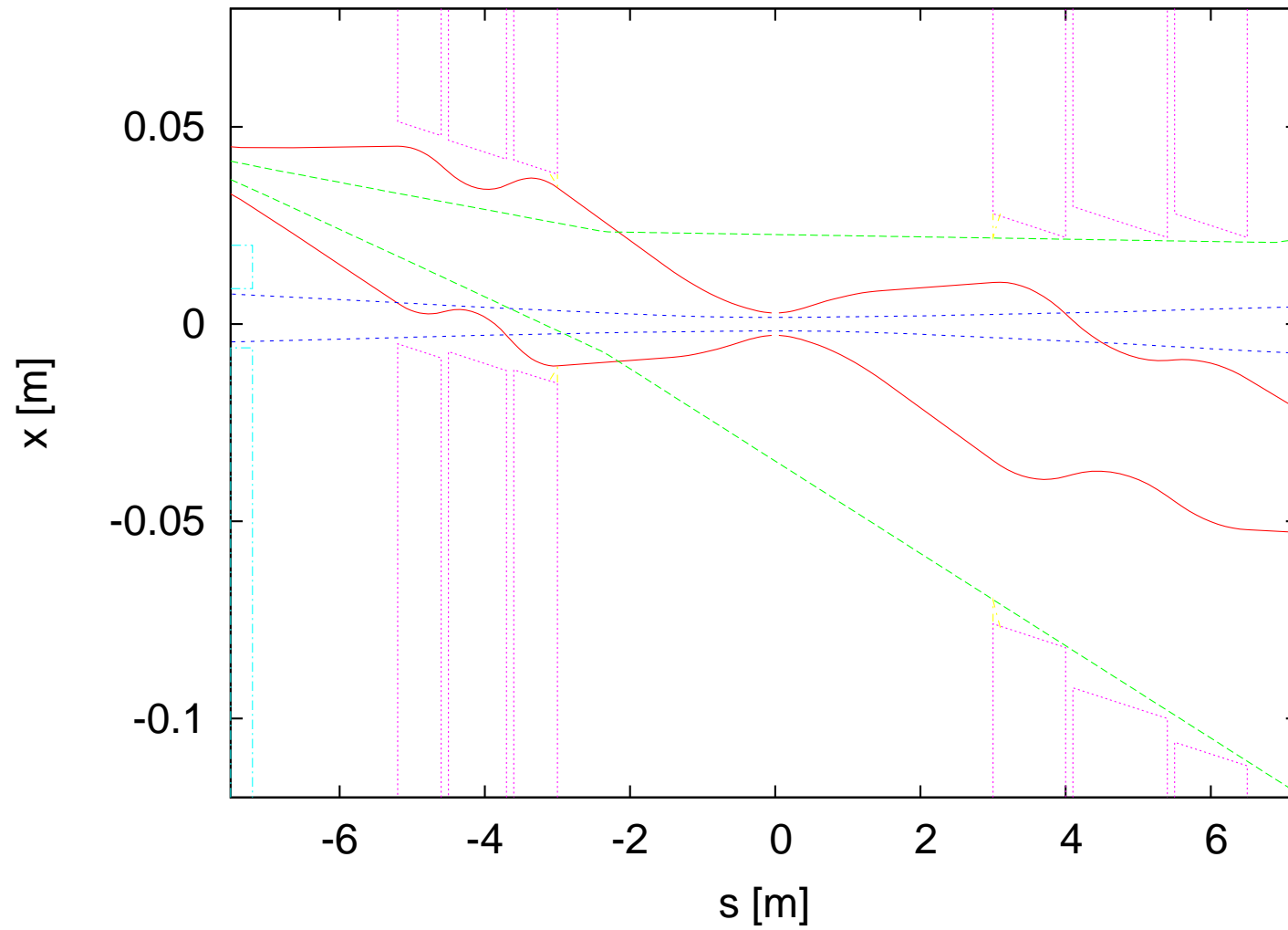
IR parameters for 10 GeV e on 250 GeV p

	ring-ring		linac-ring
	$l^* = 1\text{ m}$	$l^* = 3\text{ m}$	$l^* \geq 5\text{ m}$
ϵ_h [nm]	9.5		9.5
ϵ_e (x/y) [nm]	53/9.5		2.5/2.5
β_h (x/y) [m]	1.08/0.27	2.16/0.54	0.27/0.27
β_e (x/y) [m]	0.19/0.27	0.38/0.54	0.99/0.99
σ^* (x/y) [μm]	100/50	140/70	50/50
N_e /bunch [10^{11}]	1.0	1.0	1.4
N_p /bunch [10^{11}]	1.0	1.0	1.0... 2.0
ξ_h (x/y)	0.007/0.0035		0.007/0.007
ξ_e (x/y)	0.022/0.08		
\mathcal{L} [$10^{33}\text{ cm}^{-2}\text{sec}^{-1}$]	0.44	0.22	1.25... 2.5

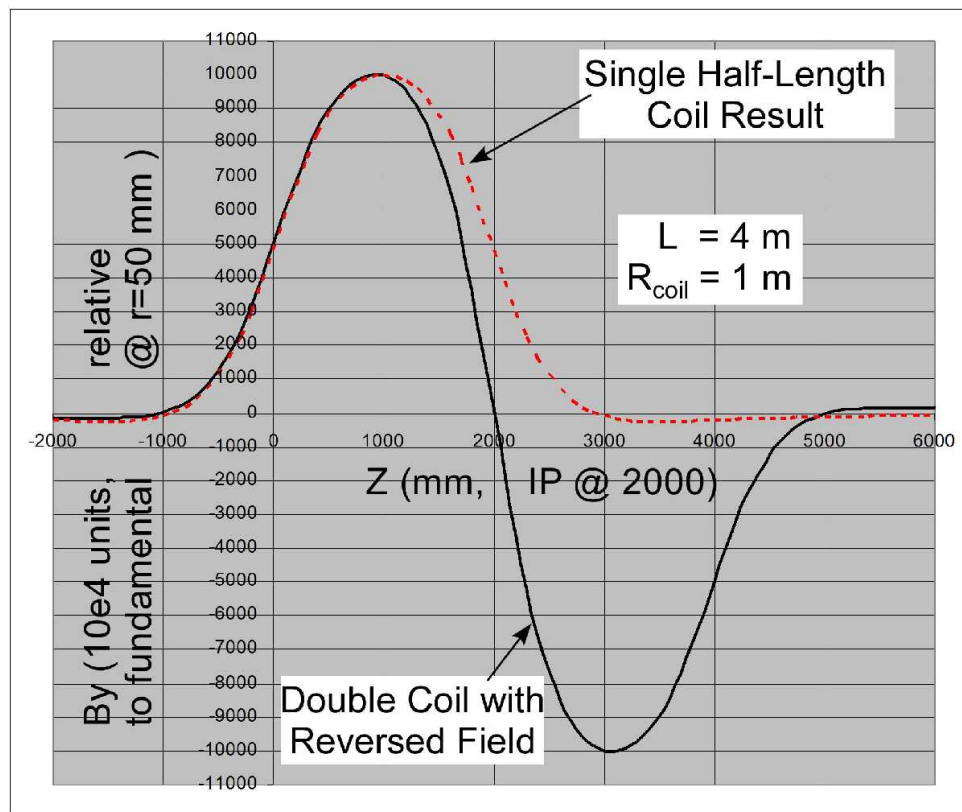
Ring-ring IR, $l^* = 1$ m



Ring-ring IR, $l^* = 3 \text{ m}$



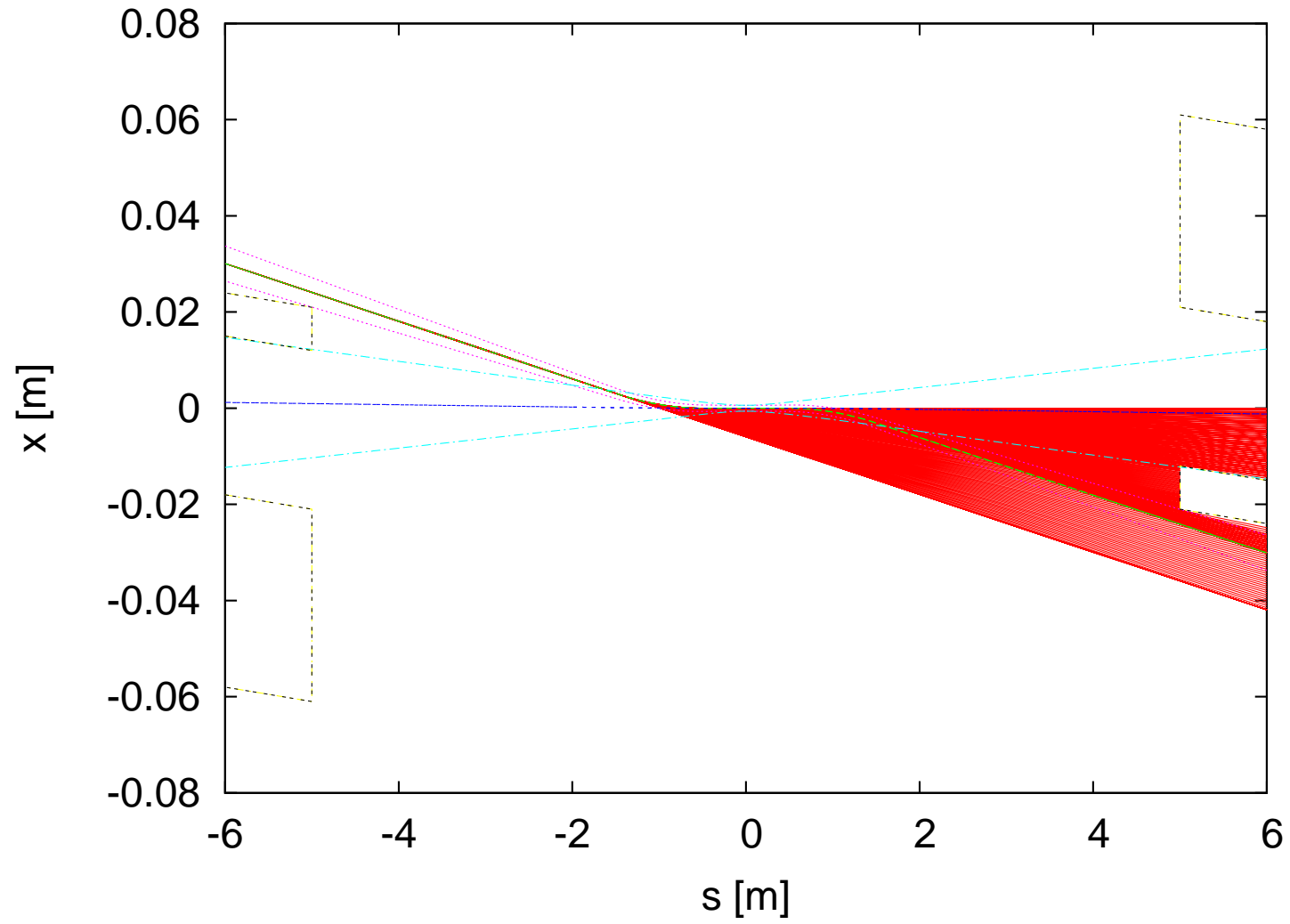
Separator dipole field superimposed on detector solenoid (Detector Integrated Dipole, DID)



Linac-ring IR

- Focusing elements can be far away from the IP ($l^* = 5 \text{ m}$) due to tiny electron beam emittance and relatively large β^*
- Separation by Detector Integrated Dipole (DID)

Linac-ring IR, $l^* = 5$ m



Spare slides

Beam separation by a crossing angle

First hadron quadrupole (septum quad) starts approximately **5m** from the IP

Required beam separation at septum:

$$12\sigma_p + 20\sigma_e + d_{\text{septum}} \approx \mathbf{25\text{ mm}}$$

⇒ Required crossing angle to provide separation without additional dipoles:

$$\Theta \approx \mathbf{5\text{ mrad}}$$

Large crossing angle **reduces luminosity by factor ≈ 5** due to long hadron bunches

Crab Crossing

Required transverse deflecting voltage (according to KEKB design report):

$$V_{\perp} = \frac{cE \tan \Theta}{e\omega_{\text{RF}} \sqrt{\beta^* \beta_{\text{crab}}}}$$

250 GeV protons (or 100 GeV gold ions)

$\Theta = 5 \text{ mrad}$

$\beta_{\text{crab}} = 400 \text{ m}$

$\omega_{\text{RF}} = 2\pi \cdot 200 \text{ MHz}$

$$V_{\perp} = 30 \text{ MV}$$

For comparison: RHIC RF voltage is 2 MV, KEKB crab cavity voltage is 1.44 MV

Beam separation with zero crossing angle

Horizontal beam sizes at septum need to be kept small to minimize required beam separation

- hadrons:

horizontal beam size at septum $\sigma_{x,h} \propto 1/\sqrt{\beta_{x,h}^*}$

→ lower limit on $\beta_{x,h}^*$

→ upper limit on luminosity

- electrons:

horizontal beam size at septum $\sigma_{x,e} \propto \sqrt{\epsilon_{x,e}}$,

but smaller $\epsilon_{x,e}$ requires larger $\beta_{x,e}^*$ to match beam sizes

→ larger beam-beam parameter

→ luminosity limitation for ring-ring design

Synchrotron radiation issues

Beam separation close to the IP to bring proton low- β quads as close as possible to the IP

→ Generation of synchrotron radiation close to the IP, inside the detector volume

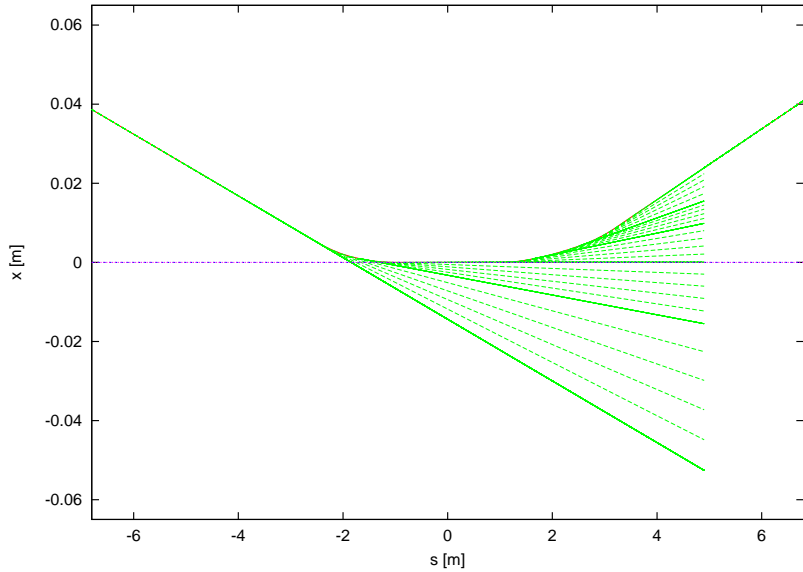
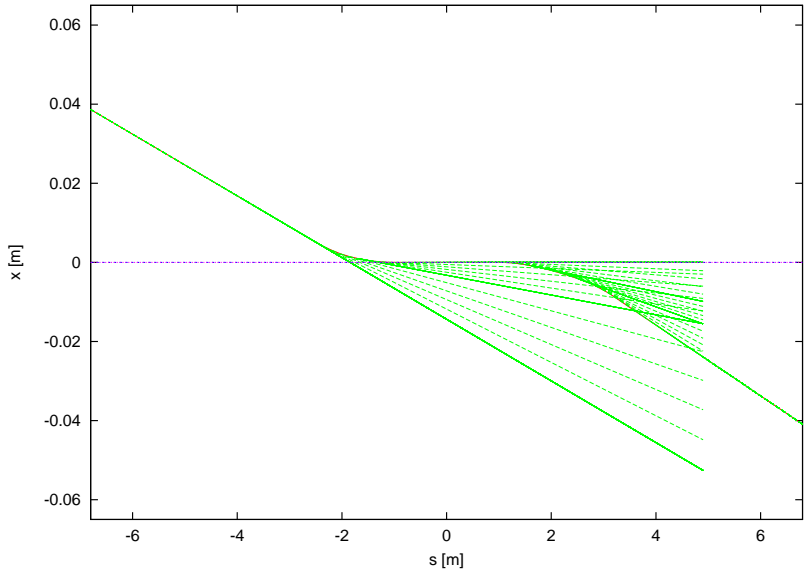
→ SR must be passed safely through the IP and the low- β electron quads

→ SR fan must be kept narrow to limit required quad aperture

→ separation as close as possible to the IP

→ S-shape IR preferred over C-shape

S-shape IR preferred over C-shape:



Low- β focusing

Low- β focusing is limited by hourglass effect:

$$\beta > \sigma_{p,s}$$

Hadron bunchlength $\sigma_{p,s}$ is limited by cryo load and IBS:

$$\sigma_{p,s} \approx 20 \text{ cm}$$

Hadron transverse emittance is given by present RHIC

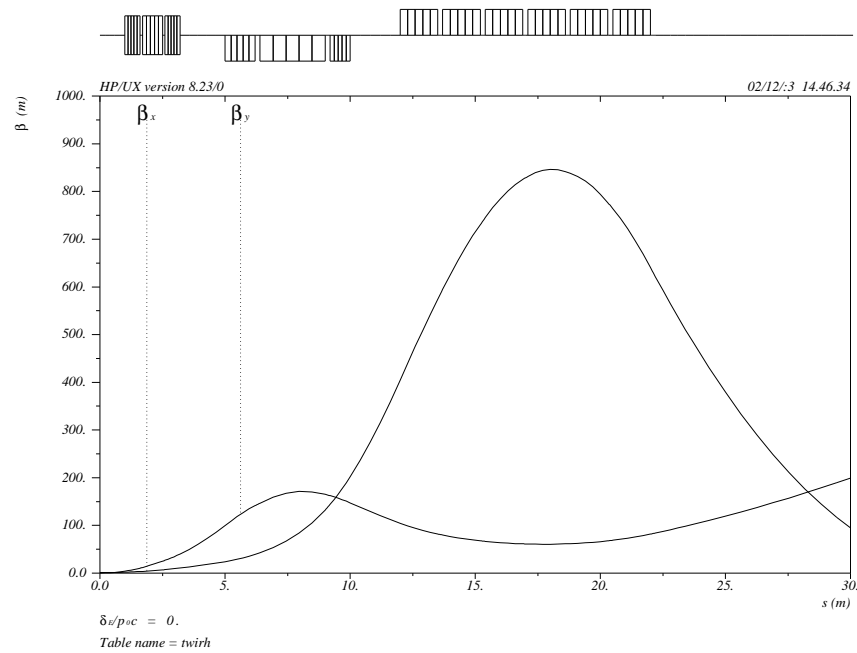
Keep beams at IP as round as possible to maximize luminosity and minimize beam-beam, but be aware of horizontal beam size at the septum

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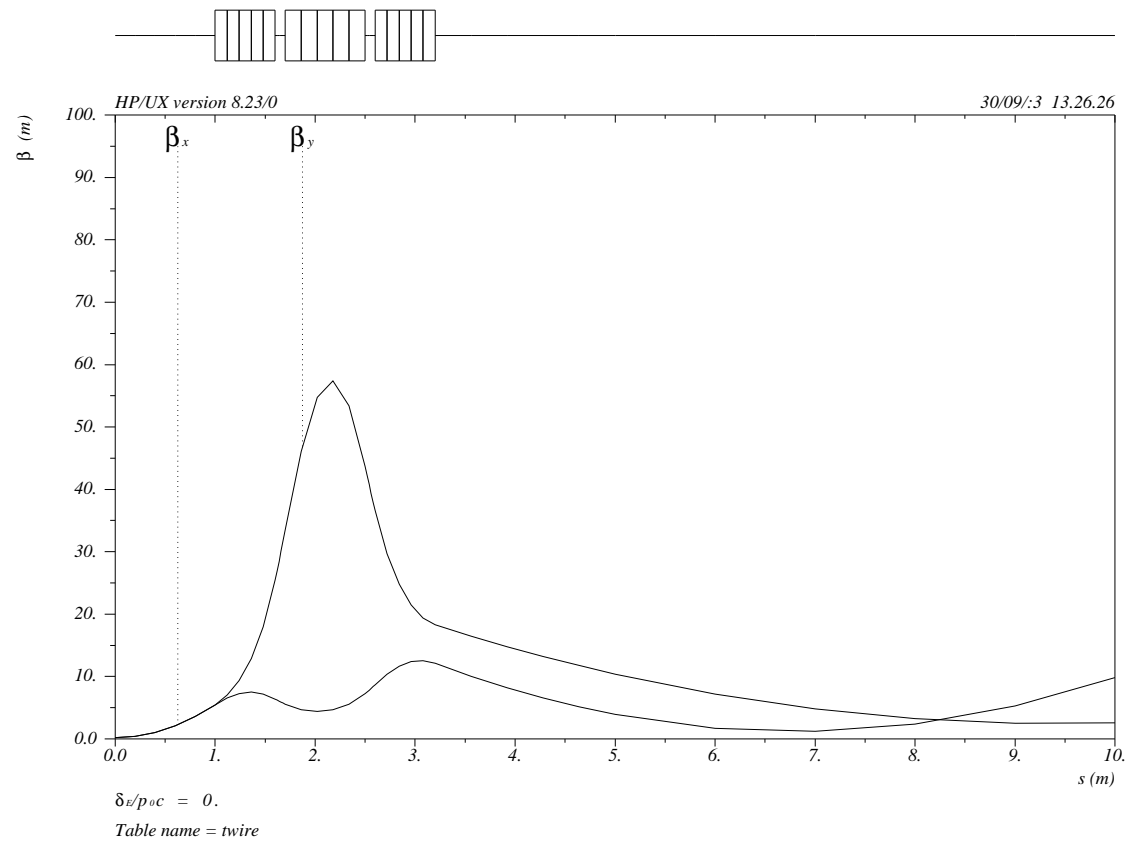
Ring-ring IR lattice, $l^* = 1\text{ m}$

Hadron doublet:

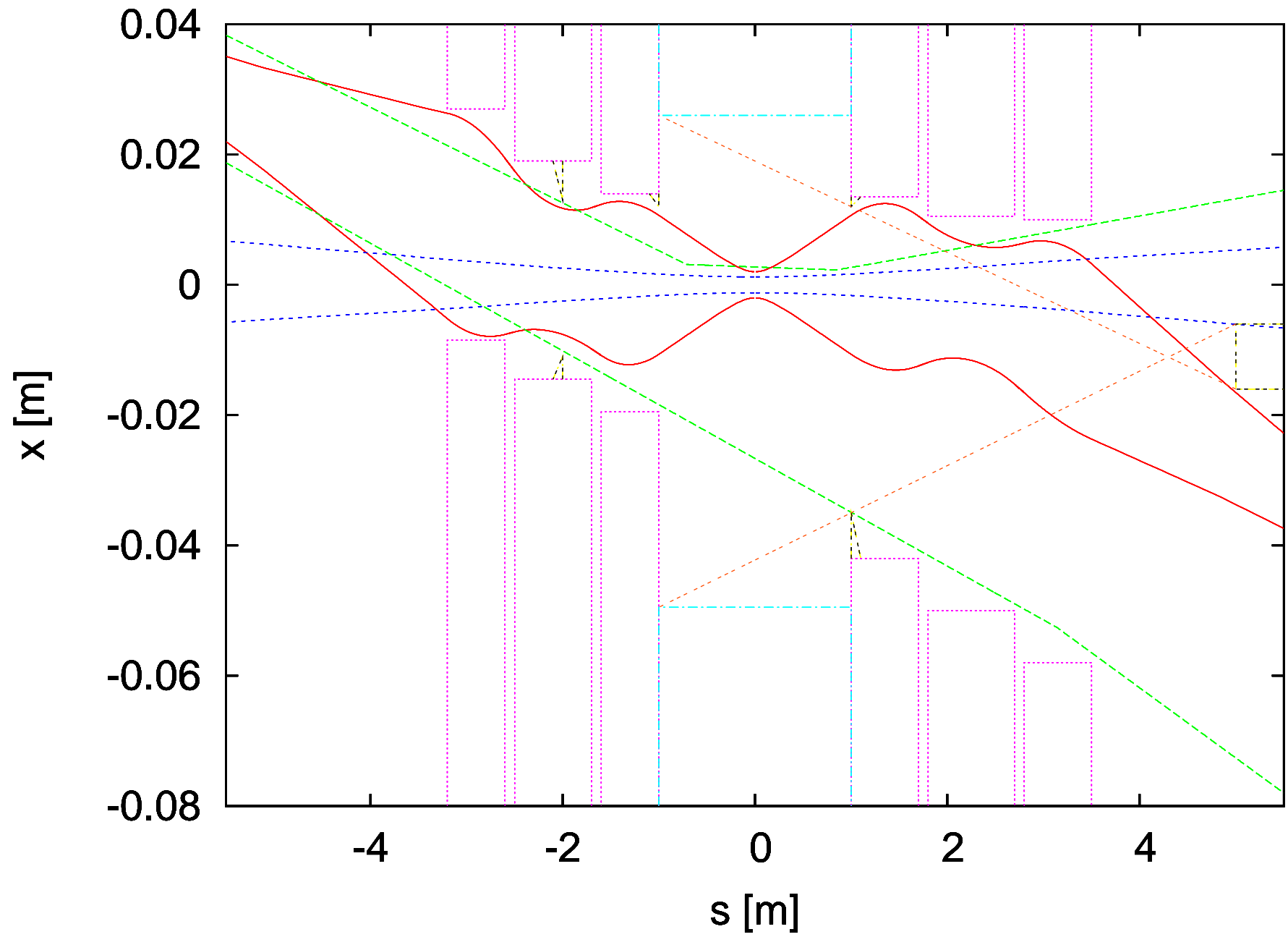


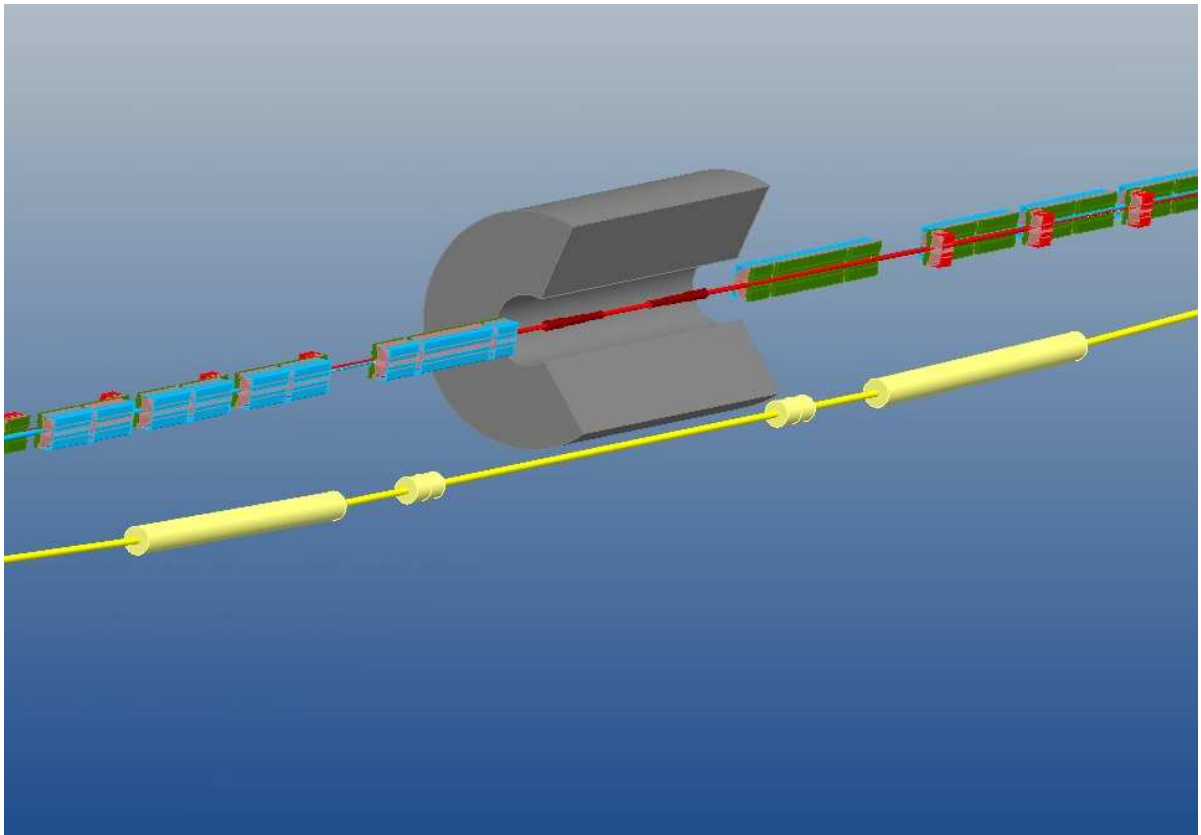
Pole tip fields: 1.0 Tesla, NC

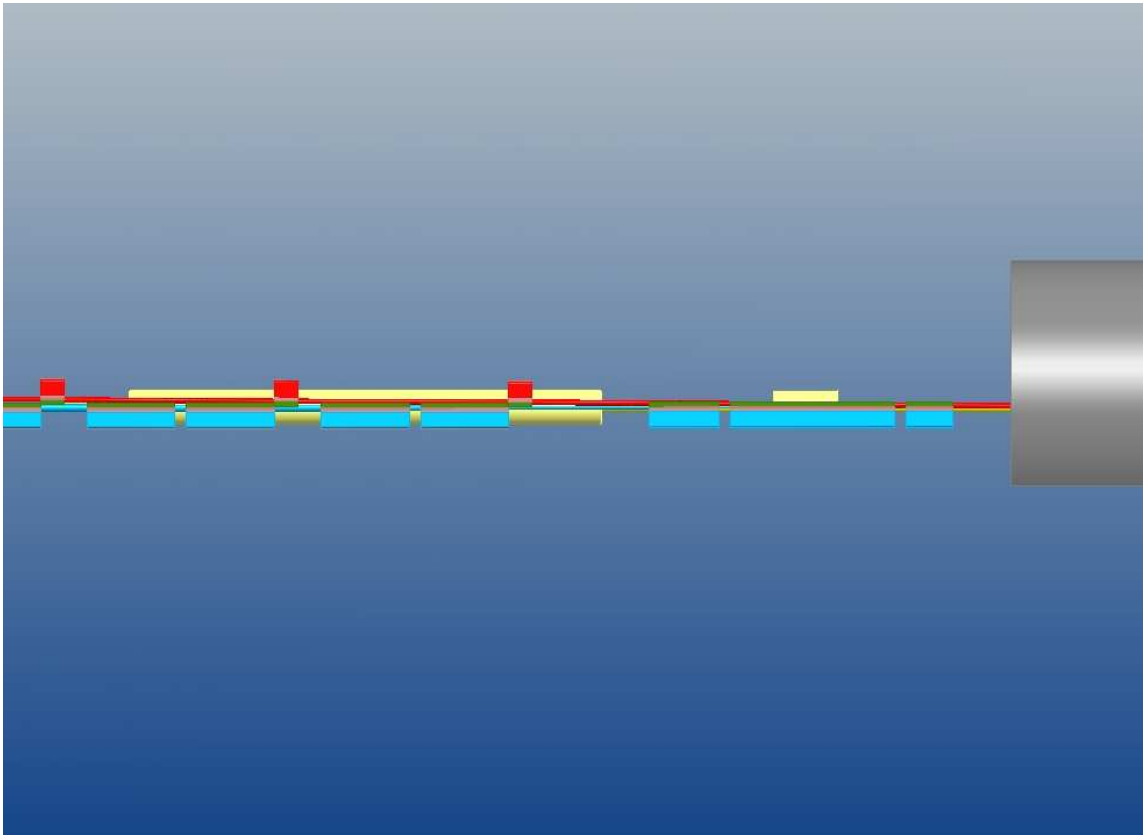
Electron triplet with dipole windings, inside detector:



Quadrupole peak fields: 2 Tesla, SC

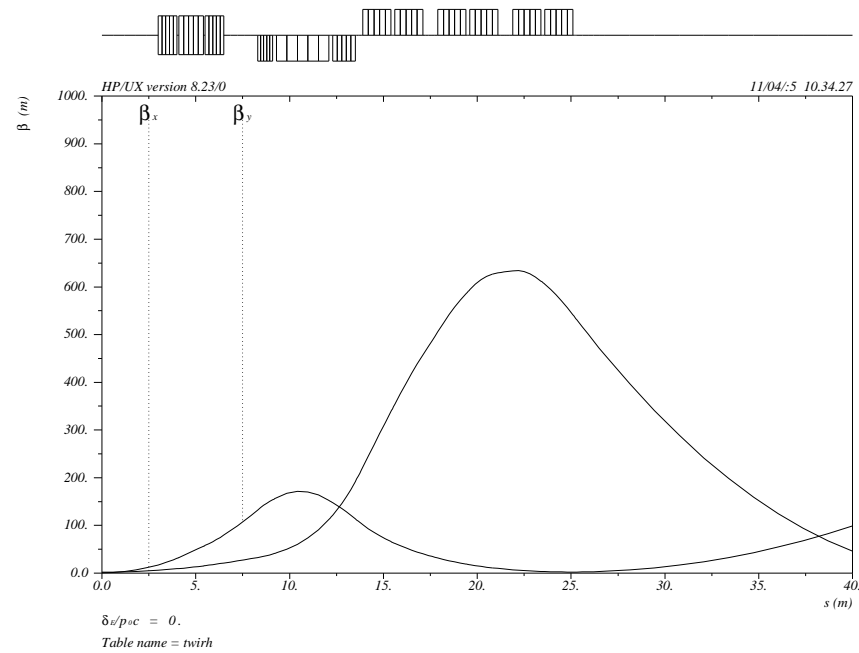






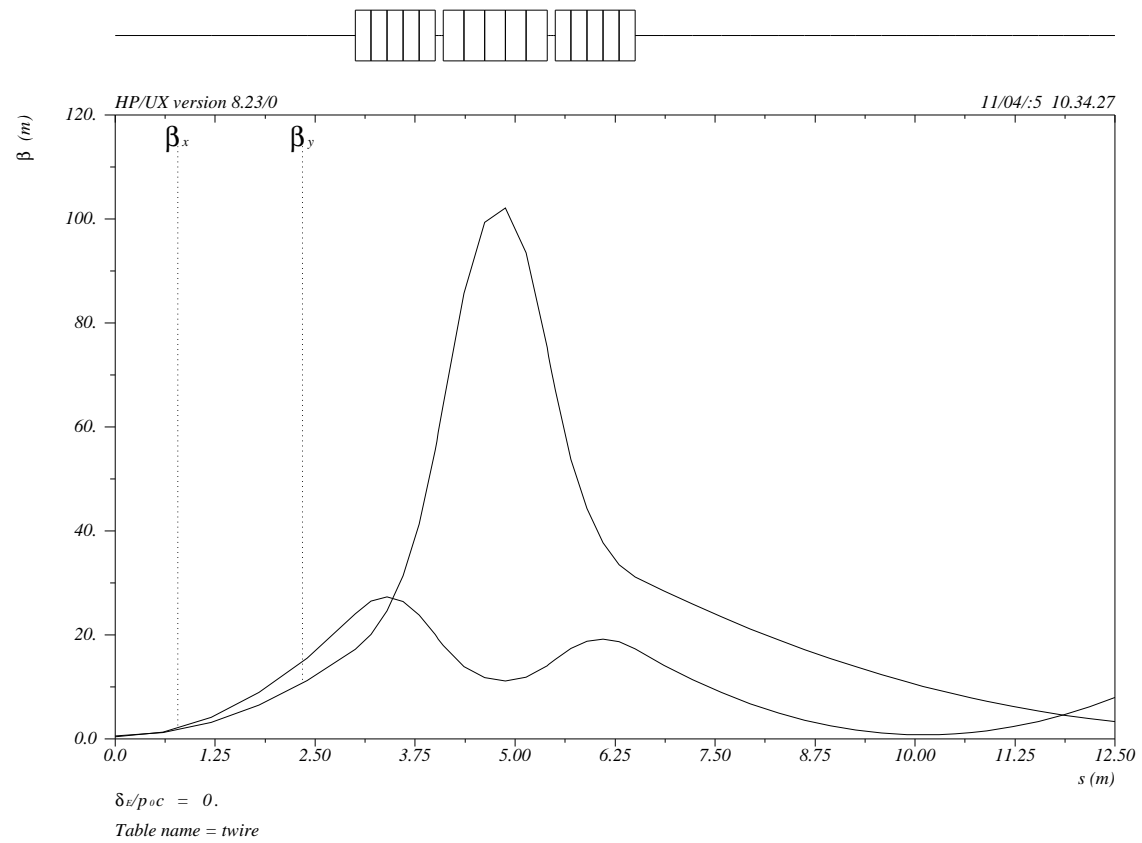
Ring-ring IR lattice, $l^* = 3\text{ m}$

Hadron doublet:



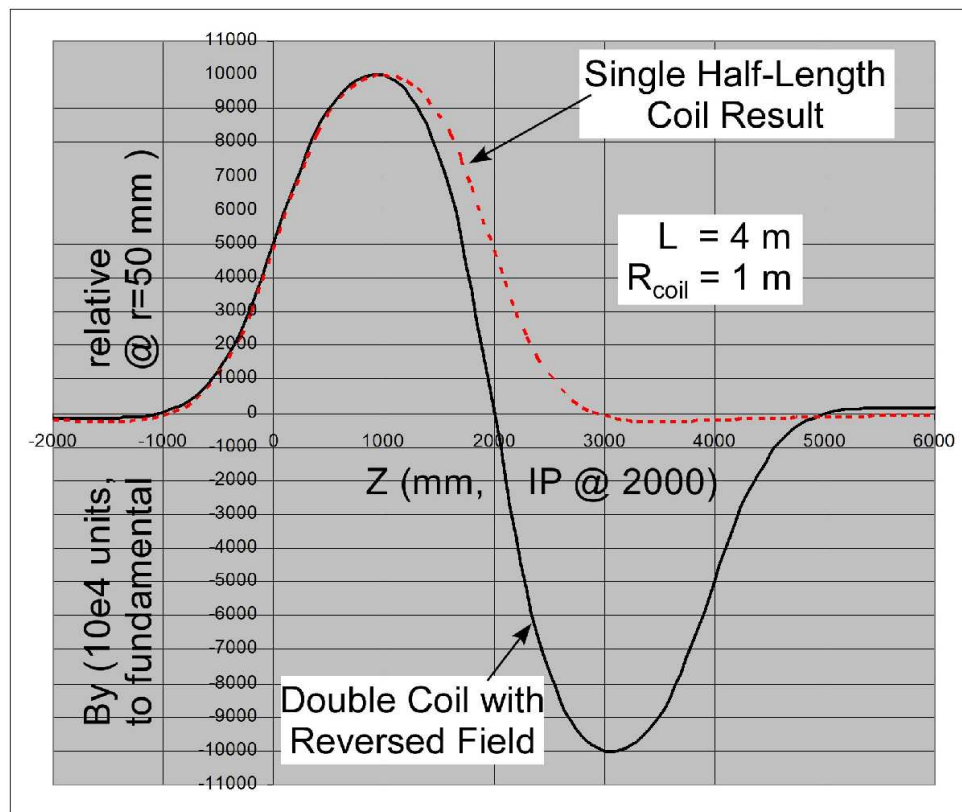
Pole tip fields: 1.0 Tesla, NC

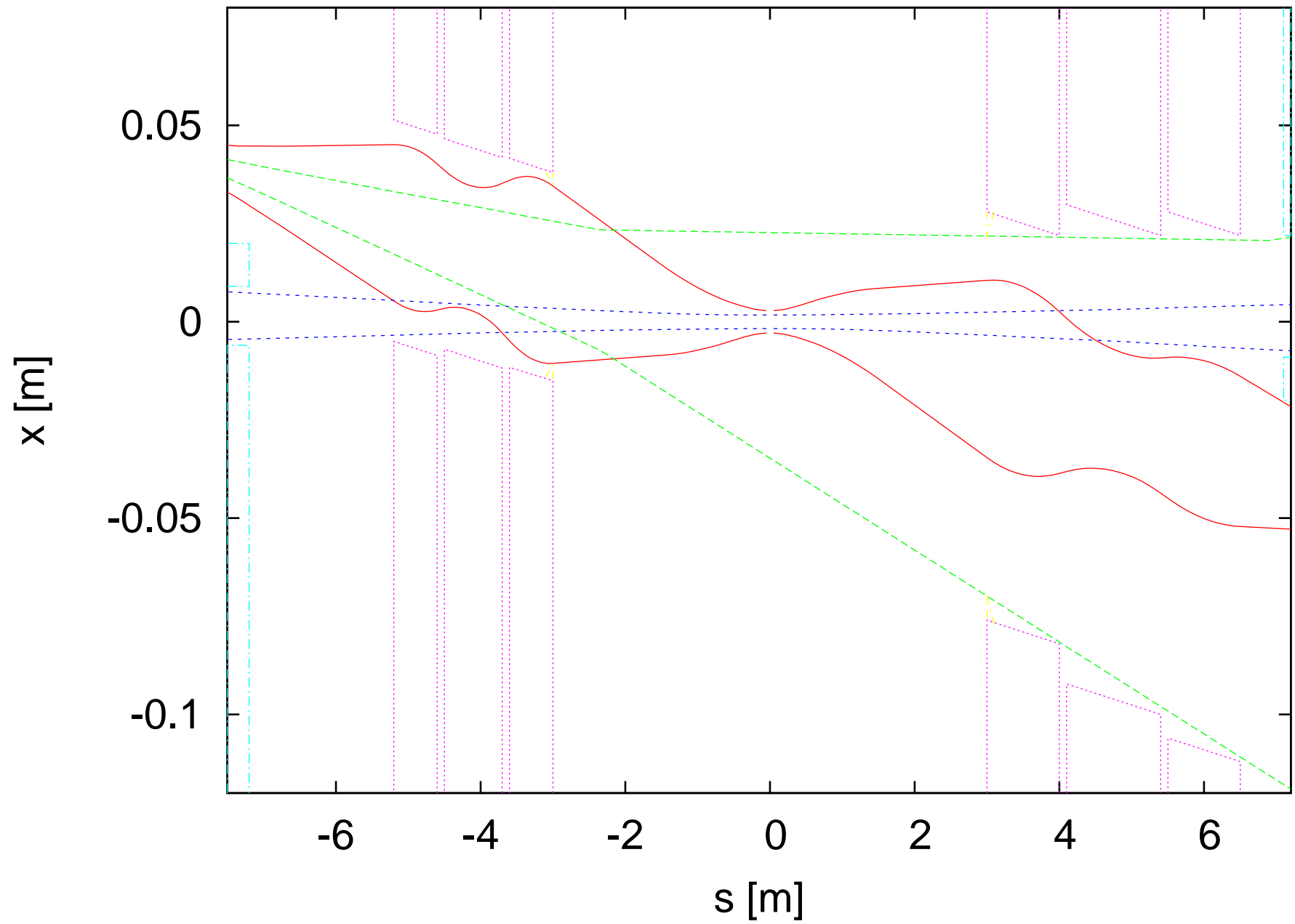
Electron triplet outside detector:



Quadrupole peak fields: 2 Tesla, SC

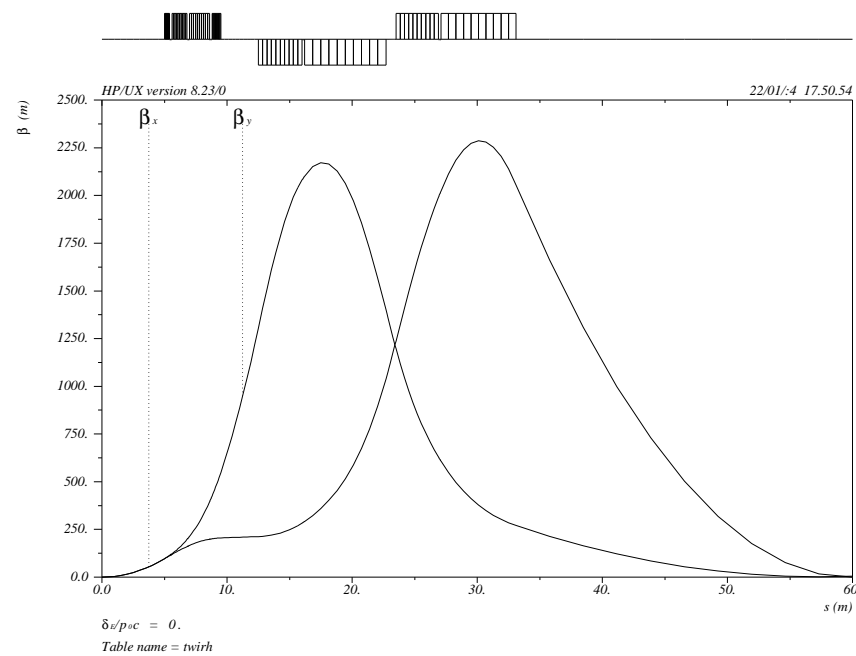
Separator dipole field superimposed on detector solenoid (Detector Integrated Dipole, DID)





Linac-ring IR lattice

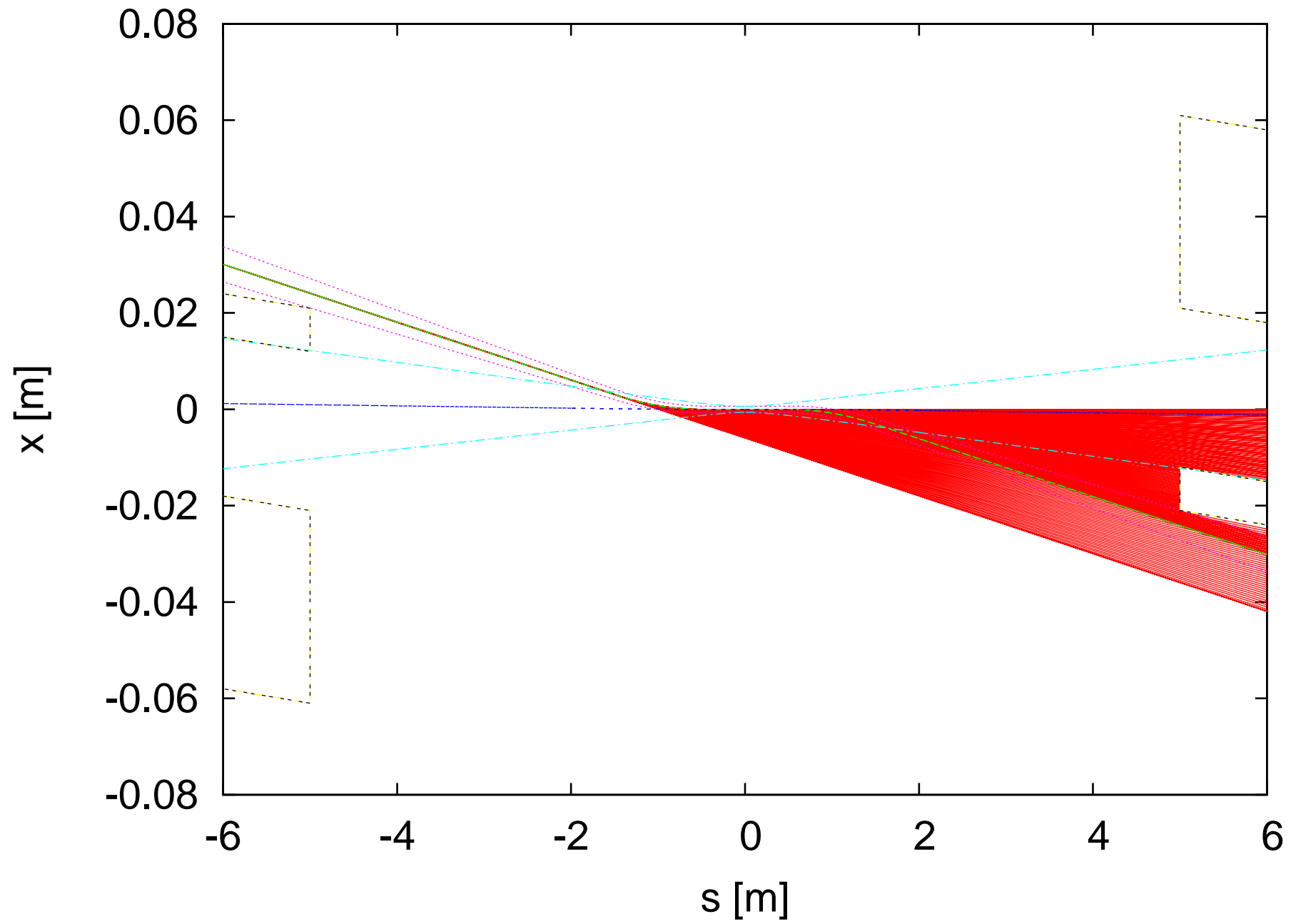
Hadron triplet:



Pole tip fields: 1.0 Tesla, NC

Electrons:

- Focusing elements can be far away from the IP (≥ 10 m) due to tiny emittance and relatively large β^*
- Separation by Detector Integrated Dipole (DID)



Conclusion

- Design considerations and limitations for (eRHIC) electron-ion IR have been presented.
- IR design solutions for both ring-ring and linac-ring option of eRHIC exist.
- Linac-ring option provides significantly higher luminosity for 10 GeV e on 250 GeV p , but no positrons.
- SR background simulations being worked on.