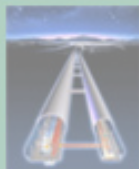


Discussion of gamma-gamma parameters

April 12, 2005

Andrei Seryi



Beam parameters

		ILC optimistic	ILC w/ e+e-	NLC $\gamma\gamma$	e+e-
f_{rep}	Hz	5	5	120	5
n_b		2820	2820	95	2820
σ_x^*/σ_y^*	mm	88/4.3	175/4.3	166/3.0	553/5
β_x^*/β_y^*	mm	1.5/0.3	1.5/0.3	4/0.08	11/0.4
$\varepsilon_{xn}/\varepsilon_{yn}$	$\mu\text{m rad}$	2.5/0.03	10/0.03	3.6/0.071	10/0.03
L_{geom}^{ee}	$\text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$	11.8×10^{34}	5.9×10^{34}	4.0×10^{34}	1.6×10^{34}

• very important that the baseline use standard ILC parameters

Gronberg

- Slide from LCWS05 gamma-gamma summary talk

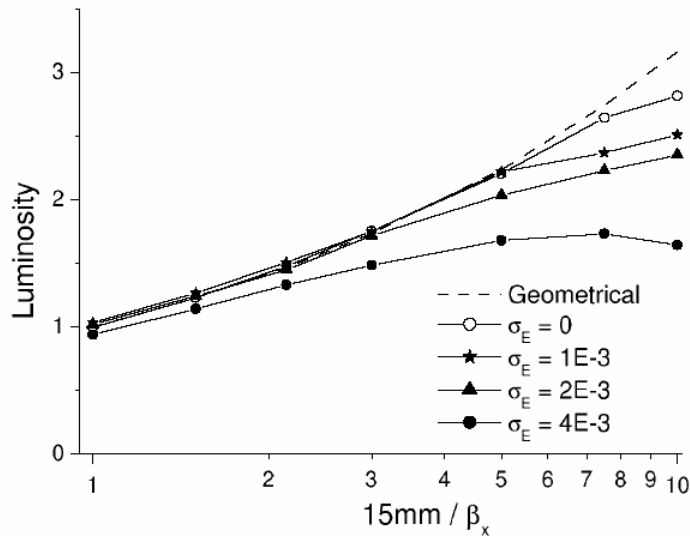
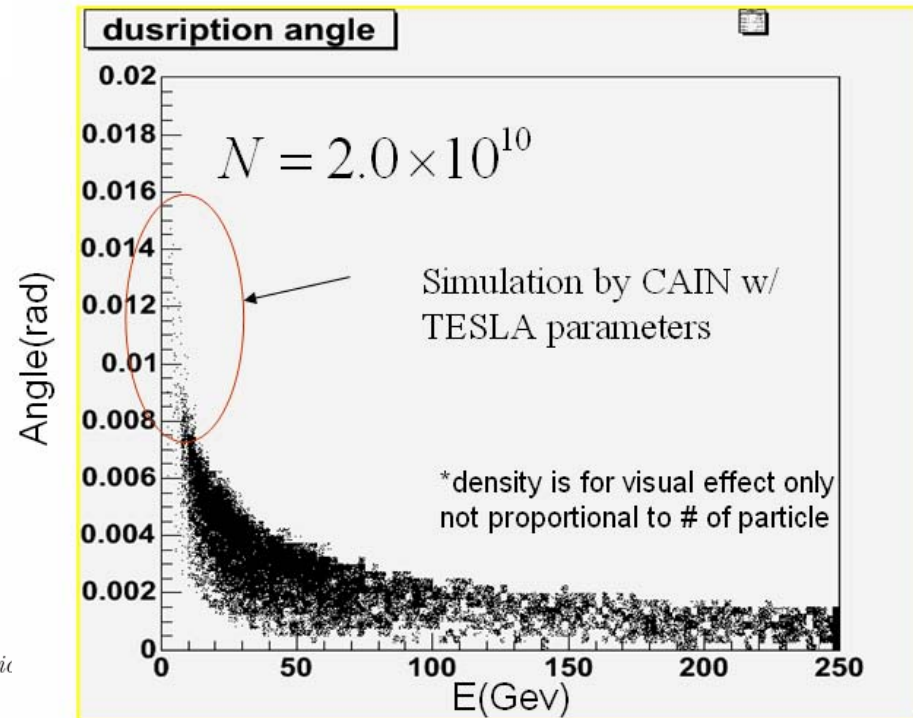


Figure 1.4.4: Dependence of the geometric e^-e^- luminosity on the horizontal β -function (SLAC design). For TESLA the relative energy spread (σ_E in the figure) is 10^{-3} .



T. Takahashi

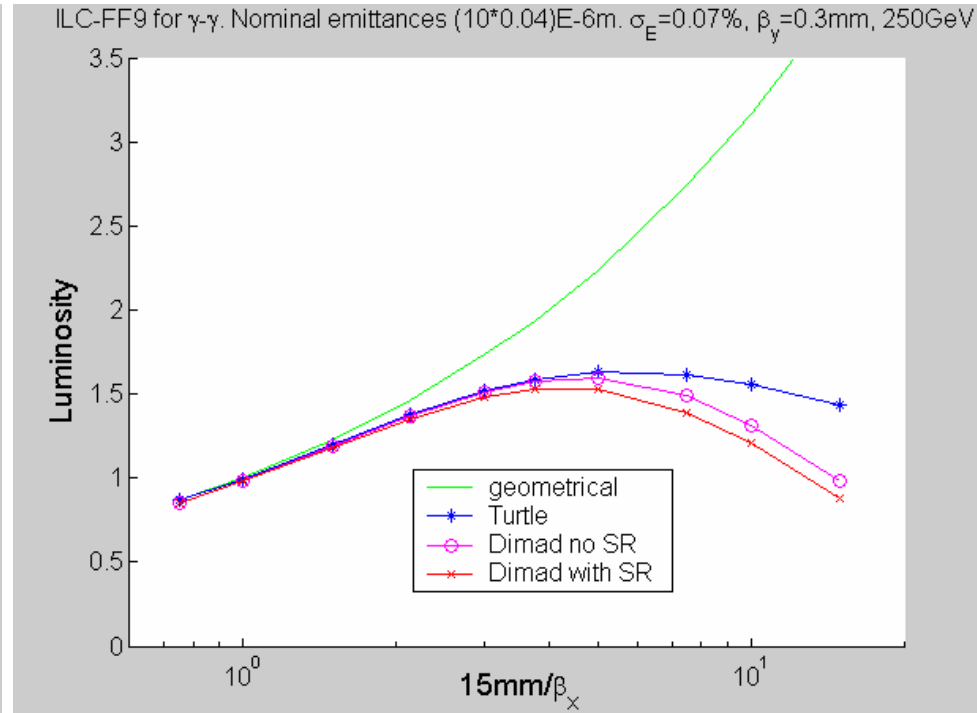
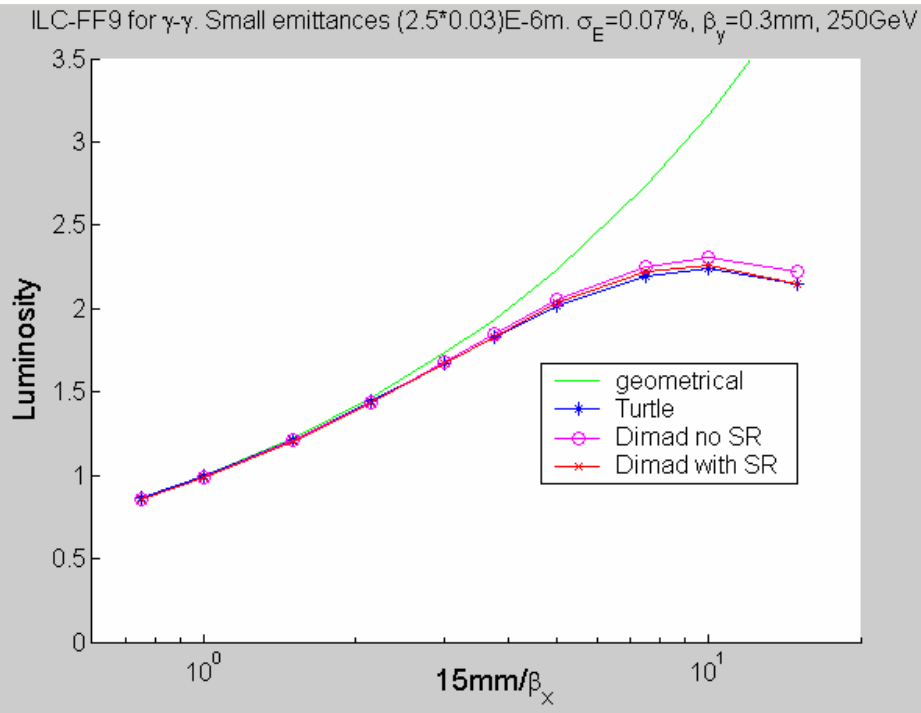
Left: FF (2001) performance with smaller β_x .
 Picture from gamma-gamma TESLA TDR.
 Aggressively small emittance was used:
 250GeV/beam , $\gamma\epsilon_{x/y} = 2.5/0.03\text{E-}6\text{m}$, $\beta_y = 0.3\text{mm}$

Right: disruption angles of the beams after conversion and beam-beam interactions.
 Parameters?
 Possibly, also high lumi aggressively case.

- $\Rightarrow$ estimate ILC-FF9 performance with lower β_x and nominal emittances
- $\Rightarrow$ estimate disruption angles for achievable beams

ILC-FF9 with smaller β_x

(without rematching, change incoming betas)



Left: aggressive emittance.
(similar performance as in 2001)

Right: nominal emittance.

- For nominal emittances, the optimal beta-x is 3mm
- Tracked beam sizes are $323 \cdot 5.21 \text{nm}$ (geom. $247.6 \cdot 4.95 \text{nm}$)
- For emittances $10 \cdot 0.04$ the effective betas are $5.1 \cdot 0.33 \text{mm}$



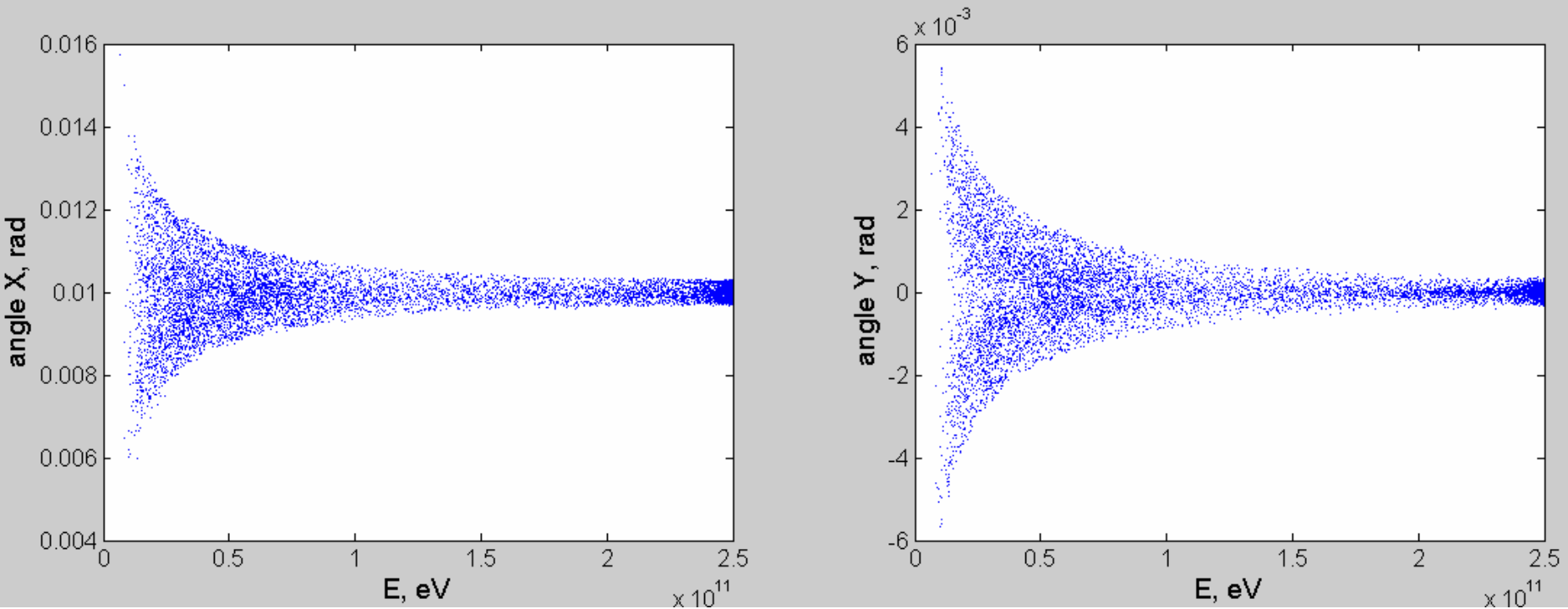
Beam parameters

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• very important that the baseline use standard ILC parameters

Gronberg

- Compare the beam sizes with the values obtained by tracking :
- ILC optimistic: tracked = 121nm * 4.37 nm (geometrical is 87.6nm * 4.29nm)
- ILC w/e+e- (at beta 3mm/0.3mm): tracked = 323nm * 5.21nm (geometrical is 247.6nm * 4.95nm)
- Correspondingly, the luminosity with tracked beams are:
- ILC optimistic: 8.48e+34 instead of 11.8e34 in the table, i.e. 72%
- ILC w/e+e- : 2.67e+34 instead of 5.9e34 in the table, i.e. 45%



- Disrupted angles for beam with nominal emittances and tracked beam sizes, CAIN simulation. The divergence is much smaller.
- Parameters (especially laser) need to be verified

Parameters used in CAIN (need to be verified, especially laser parameters):

SET ee=250D9, gamma=ee/E_{mass}, an=2.0D10, sigz=0.3*mm,
 betax=5.1*mm, betay=0.33*mm, emitx=10.0D-6/gamma, emity=4.0D-8/gamma,
 sigx=Sqrt(emitx*betax), sigy=Sqrt(emity*betay),
 ntcut=2.5, xangle=0.01, frep=2820*5, off=0.0;
 SET laserwl=1.05*micron, pulseE=1.57, lambar=laserwl/(2*Pi),
 omegal=Hbarc/lambar, rlx=0.1*mm, rly=0.1*mm,

! gaussian pulse shape

sigt=0.23*mm, power=pulseE*Cvel/[Pi*lambar*sigt*Sqrt(2*Pi*rlx*rly)],

! square pulse shape

! tott=0.23*mm, power=pulseE*Cvel/[Pi*lambar*tott*Sqrt(2*Pi*rlx*rly)],

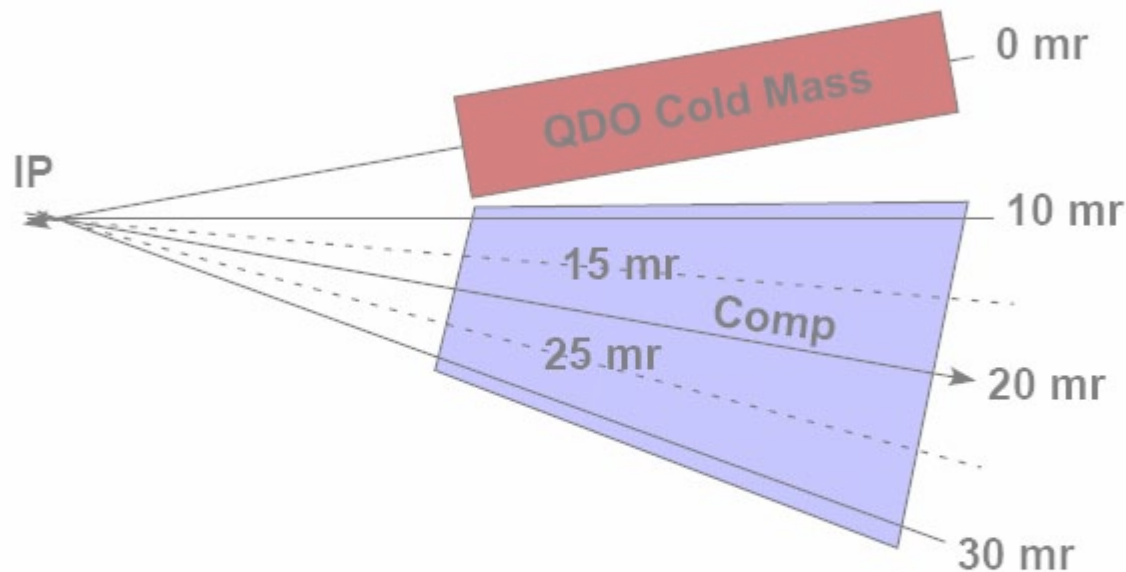
xisq=power*mu0*Cvel*(lambar/E_{mass})^2, xi=Sqrt(xisq),

eta=omegal*ee/E_{mass}^2, lambda=4*eta,

angle=0.0, dcp=5*mm ; ! dcp=CP-to-IP distance

Brett's sketch of QDO and compensator for $\gamma\gamma$

Assumed Gamma-Gamma IR Geometry Schematic



Note: X-ing angle is 20 mr and gg opening is ± 10 mr so in magnet frame $\gamma\gamma$ ranges from 10 to 30 mr. But in the detector frame $\gamma\gamma$ goes from 0 to 20 mr.

Discussion

- The nominal parameters would yield about $2.7E34$ luminosity, not including reduction due to conversion coefficient
- Disruption angles significantly smaller than $\pm 10\text{mrad}$, and more like $\pm 5\text{mrad}$ (to be confirmed)
- Next: develop QDO-Compensator idea in more details, to have $\pm 10\text{mrad}$ for disrupted beam, thus with factor of two safety, with 20mrad crossing angle
- Many other issues to study: e.g. feedback for collision centering, extraction and beam dump, etc.
- It is important to continue this discussion with gamma-gamma community to settle on a realistic parameters