

# Emittance, Intensity and Luminosity Evolution in LHC3

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Model of time evolution including beam-gas interactions (nuclear fragmentation and inelastic scattering, electromagnetic dissociation), intra-beam scattering (Bjorken-Mtingwa from MAD at all points in emittance space), radiation damping, optional RF noise to control longitudinal emittance. Allow for different emittances and intensity between beams, proton or ion beams. Detailed gas compositions taken into account.

This notebook is not meant to be evaluated - it is just some excerpts displayed in the meeting.

Load initialisation main LHC Ions notebook to get database of beams, physical effects.

## Notation

### Beam-gas Conditions

```
In[321]:= Notation[ $\left(\sum_g n_g \sigma_{bg}\right) \Leftrightarrow \text{sumngSigmaBeamGas}$ ];  
IntroduceSymbol[sumngSigmaBeamGas, "is the sum over all residual gases of  
the product of density and interaction cross-section.",  $\frac{\text{Barn}}{\text{Meter}^3}$ ];
```

```
In[325]:= Notation[ $\frac{4 \pi r_p^2 c Z_{ion}^2}{2 \beta^2 \gamma A_{ion}^2} \beta_{ave} \sum_g n_g Z_g (Z_g + 1) \ln[183 Z_g^{-\frac{1}{3}}] \Leftrightarrow \text{sumMCS}$ ];  
IntroduceSymbol[sumMCS,  
"is the sum over all pipe regions of the rms angle of MCS  
per unit time times the average beta function.",  $\frac{\text{Meter}}{\text{Second}}$ ];
```

Pessimistic MS where the emittance drops to 1/e of its initial value in 10 hours.

```
In[327]:= mcsPessimistic = sumMCS  $\rightarrow \frac{1}{10 \text{ Hour}}$   
( $\epsilon /. \text{geometricEmittanceDef} /. \text{LHCionBeam}[\text{Pb}, \text{Collision}] // \text{NumerDat}$ ;
```

Calculates the MS factor involving gas atomic numbers.

```
In[328]:= msFac[el_?ElementQ] := Module[{z = AtomicNumber[el]},
  z (z + 1) Log[ $\frac{183.}{z^{1/3}}$ ]]
```

Calculates the MS factor for each residual gas element. This gives us a general expression in terms of gas compositions.

```
In[329]:= gasWeightFactor =
  Plus@@((((ng[#], MolecularStructure[#]) &/@residualGases) //.
    {ng[g_], {{el_?ElementQ, n_}, rest___}} :>
    {n ng[g] msFac[el], {ng[g], {rest}}}) /. {_, {}} -> {} // Flatten
```

```
Out[329]= 235.39 ng[CH4] + 518.89 ng[CO] + 844.067 ng[CO2] +
  20.8379 ng[H2] + 346.014 ng[H2O] + 29.8706 ng[He]
```

vacuumTest, vacuumLHCPR674pessimistic are lists of residual gas densities in the accelerator structure. Both are pessimistic cases where the gas densities are higher than will probably be seen. vacuum-LHCPR674conditioned is less pessimistic.

```
In[331]:= vacuumTest =
  {ng[H2] -> 9. 1012 Meter-3, ng[He] -> 1. 1013 Meter-3, ng[CH4] -> 1. 1012 Meter-3,
  ng[H2O] -> 5. 1012 Meter-3, ng[CO] -> 4. 1012 Meter-3, ng[CO2] -> 2. 1012 Meter-3};
```

```
In[332]:= vacuumLHCPR674pessimistic = {ng[H2] ->  $\frac{7.7}{4}$  1012 Meter-3,
  ng[He] ->  $\frac{1.}{4}$  1012 Meter-3, ng[CH4] ->  $\frac{1.8}{4}$  1013 Meter-3, ng[H2O] ->  $\frac{5.}{4}$  1012 Meter-3,
  ng[CO] ->  $\frac{2.6}{4}$  1012 Meter-3, ng[CO2] ->  $\frac{4.2}{4}$  1012 Meter-3};
```

```
In[333]:= vacuumLHCPR674conditioned = {ng[H2] ->  $\frac{1.3^{*12}}{\text{Meter}^3}$ , ng[He] ->  $\frac{2.5^{*11}}{\text{Meter}^3}$ ,
  ng[CH4] ->  $\frac{1.9 10^{11}}{\text{Meter}^3}$ , ng[H2O] ->  $\frac{1.25^{*11}}{\text{Meter}^3}$ , ng[CO] ->  $\frac{1.0 10^{11}}{\text{Meter}^3}$ , ng[CO2] ->  $\frac{2.8 10^{11}}{\text{Meter}^3}$ };
```

This is the (we hope very pessimistic) set of gas densities quoted in the LHC Design Report. In that report they are chosen to get 100 h lifetime for each gas separately.

```
In[632]:= vacuum100hpergas = {ng[H2] ->  $\frac{1.2^{*15}}{\text{Meter}^3}$ , ng[He] ->  $\frac{6.9^{*14}}{\text{Meter}^3}$ , ng[CH4] ->  $\frac{1.8 10^{14}}{\text{Meter}^3}$ ,
  ng[H2O] ->  $\frac{1.8^{*14}}{\text{Meter}^3}$ , ng[CO] ->  $\frac{1.2 10^{14}}{\text{Meter}^3}$ , ng[CO2] ->  $\frac{7.9 10^{13}}{\text{Meter}^3}$ };
```

Returns the cross sections of the various residual gases

```
In[334]:= NuclearCrossSection[Pb, C,  $\frac{p_{ion}}{A_{ion}}$ , NuclearCrossSectionModel → AbrasionAblation]
```

```
Out[334]= 3.61053 Barn
```

Some sets of data for nuclear cross sections. For lead ions we have data from the abrasion-ablation model and the RELDIS electromagnetic disocciation:

```
In[335]:= beamGasAbrasionAblationRELDIS =
sumngSigmaBeamGas → Plus @@ (ng[#] (NuclearCrossSection[Pb, #,  $\frac{P_{ion}}{A_{ion}}$ ,
NuclearCrossSectionModel → AbrasionAblation] + NuclearCrossSection[
Pb, #,  $\frac{P_{ion}}{A_{ion}}$ , NuclearCrossSectionModel → RELDIS]) & /@residualGases)
```

```
Out[335]=  $\left( \sum_g n_g \sigma_{bg} \right) \rightarrow$ 
13.8691 Barn  $n_g$ [CH4] + 12.5414 Barn  $n_g$ [CO] + 19.6271 Barn  $n_g$ [CO2] +
4.20667 Barn  $n_g$ [H2] + 11.2924 Barn  $n_g$ [H2O] + 3.07884 Barn  $n_g$ [He]
```

For protons, we can use the Barashenkov formula which is quite accurate.

```
In[659]:= beamGasBarashenkov = sumngSigmaBeamGas →
Plus @@ (ng[#] (NuclearCrossSection[H, #, NuclearCrossSectionModel →
BarashenkovInelastic]) & /@residualGases) // N
```

```
Out[659]=  $\left( \sum_g n_g \sigma_{bg} \right) \rightarrow$ 
0.432952 Barn  $n_g$ [CH4] + 0.560335 Barn  $n_g$ [CO] + 0.867718 Barn  $n_g$ [CO2] +
0.09 Barn  $n_g$ [H2] + 0.397383 Barn  $n_g$ [H2O] + 0.113003 Barn  $n_g$ [He]
```

---

## Machine Conditions

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## Rules for Simplifying Special Cases

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## Time-Dependent Quantities

---

## Initial Conditions

## Differential Equations

"S" notations are used as switches to turn physics processes on and off

```
In[372]:= Notation[Slumi ⇔ switchLumi];
IntroduceSymbol[switchLumi, "is the switch for luminosity.", 1];
```

```
In[374]:= Notation[Srad ⇔ switchRadiationDamping];
IntroduceSymbol[switchRadiationDamping,
  "is the switch for radiation damping.", 1];
```

```
In[376]:= Notation[Sbg ⇔ switchBeamGas];
IntroduceSymbol[switchBeamGas, "is the switch for beam-gas losses.", 1];
```

```
In[378]:= Notation[Sibs ⇔ switchIBS];
IntroduceSymbol[switchIBS, "is the switch for intra-beam scattering.", 1];
```

```
In[380]:= Notation[TIBSx ⇔ TIBSx];
IntroduceSymbol[TIBSx,
  "is the growth time of the horizontal emittance from IBS.", Second];
```

```
In[382]:= Notation[TIBS1 ⇔ TIBS1];
IntroduceSymbol[TIBS1,
  "is the growth time of the longitudinal emittance from IBS.", Second];
```

The switchConst..... can be changed to zero to for the longitudinal emittance to be constant.

```
In[384]:= Notation[Slemitt ⇔ switchConstantLongitudinalEmittance];
IntroduceSymbol[switchConstantLongitudinalEmittance,
  "is the switch that forces the longitudinal emittance to be constant.", 1];
```

The diffusion term can be added to artificially blow up the longitudinal emittance in order to shrink the transverse emittance.

```
In[386]:= Notation[Sdiff ⇔ switchDiffusion];
IntroduceSymbol[switchDiffusion,
  "is the switch for the extra diffusion term for the longitudinal emittance.",
  1];
```

```
In[388]:= Notation[Sms ⇔ switchMultipleScattering];
IntroduceSymbol[switchMultipleScattering,
  "is the switch for multiple scattering.", 1];
```

The most general equations, assuming all asymmetries and all physics processes apply. They can be simplified using the rules defined above. The TIBS functions return a damping time associated with intra-beam scattering.

```
In[390]:= ODEs = Flatten[{Nb1'[t] == - $\frac{\sigma_{tot}}{k_b}$  (lumi /. luminosityDef) n_exp switchLumi -
switchBeamGas vion sumngSigmaBeamGas Nb1[t],
Nb2'[t] == - $\frac{\sigma_{tot}}{k_b}$  (lumi /. luminosityDef) n_exp switchLumi -
switchBeamGas sumngSigmaBeamGas vion Nb2[t],
emittx1'[t] == - $\frac{2}{\tau_x}$  emittx1[t] switchRadiationDamping +
 $\frac{S_{ibs} emittx1[t]}{TIBSx[Nb1[t], emittx1[t], emittl1[t]]}$  + sumMCS switchMultipleScattering,
emittx2'[t] == - $\frac{2}{\tau_x}$  emittx2[t] switchRadiationDamping +
 $\frac{S_{ibs} emittx2[t]}{TIBSx[Nb1[t], emittx1[t], emittl2[t]]}$  + sumMCS switchMultipleScattering,
emitty1'[t] == - $\frac{2}{\tau_x}$  emitty1[t] switchRadiationDamping +
 $\frac{S_{ibs} emitty1[t]}{TIBSx[Nb1[t], emittx1[t], emittl1[t]]}$  + sumMCS switchMultipleScattering,
emitty2'[t] == - $\frac{2}{\tau_x}$  emitty2[t] switchRadiationDamping +
 $\frac{S_{ibs} emitty2[t]}{TIBSx[Nb1[t], emittx1[t], emittl2[t]]}$  + sumMCS switchMultipleScattering,
emittl1'[t] == switchConstantLongitudinalEmittance
( $\frac{-4}{\tau_{aux}}$  (emittl1[t] - emittl10 switchDiffusion) switchRadiationDamping +
 $\frac{S_{ibs} emittl1[t]}{TIBS1[Nb1[t], emittx1[t], emittl1[t]]}$  -
 $\frac{S_{ibs} emittl1[t]}{TIBS1[Nb10, emittx10, emittl10]}$  switchDiffusion),
emittl2'[t] == switchConstantLongitudinalEmittance
( $\frac{-4}{\tau_{aux}}$  (emittl2[t] - emittl20 switchDiffusion) switchRadiationDamping +
 $\frac{S_{ibs} emittl2[t]}{TIBS1[Nb1[t], emittx1[t], emittl2[t]]}$  -
 $\frac{S_{ibs} emittl2[t]}{TIBS1[Nb10, emittx10, emittl20]}$  switchDiffusion), InitialConditions}]
```

Show the general form of our differential equations:

In[391]:= `TableForm[ODEs // Union]`

Out[391]//TableForm=

$$\begin{aligned}
 \epsilon_{11}[0] &= \epsilon_{110} \\
 \epsilon_{12}[0] &= \epsilon_{120} \\
 \epsilon_{x1}[0] &= \epsilon_{x10} \\
 \epsilon_{x2}[0] &= \epsilon_{x20} \\
 \epsilon_{y1}[0] &= \epsilon_{y10} \\
 \epsilon_{y2}[0] &= \epsilon_{y20} \\
 N_{b1}[0] &= N_{b10} \\
 N_{b2}[0] &= N_{b20} \\
 \epsilon_{11}'[t] &= S_{lemitt} \left( -\frac{4 S_{rad} (-\epsilon_{110} S_{diff} + \epsilon_{11}[t])}{\tau_x} - \frac{S_{diff} S_{ibs} \epsilon_{11}[t]}{T_{IBS1}[N_{b10}, \epsilon_{x10}, \epsilon_{110}]} + \frac{S_{ibs} \epsilon_{11}[t]}{T_{IBS1}[N_{b1}[t], \epsilon_{x1}[t], \epsilon_{11}]} \right) \\
 \epsilon_{12}'[t] &= S_{lemitt} \left( -\frac{4 S_{rad} (-\epsilon_{120} S_{diff} + \epsilon_{12}[t])}{\tau_x} - \frac{S_{diff} S_{ibs} \epsilon_{12}[t]}{T_{IBS1}[N_{b10}, \epsilon_{x10}, \epsilon_{120}]} + \frac{S_{ibs} \epsilon_{12}[t]}{T_{IBS1}[N_{b1}[t], \epsilon_{x1}[t], \epsilon_{12}]} \right) \\
 \epsilon_{x1}'[t] &= \left( \frac{4 \pi r_p^2 c Z_{ion}^2}{2 \beta^2 \gamma A_{ion}^2} \beta_{ave} \sum_g n_g Z_g (Z_g + 1) \ln \left[ 183 Z_g^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right] \right) S_{ms} - \frac{2 S_{rad} \epsilon_{x1}[t]}{\tau_x} + \frac{1}{T_{IBSx}[t]} \\
 \epsilon_{x2}'[t] &= \left( \frac{4 \pi r_p^2 c Z_{ion}^2}{2 \beta^2 \gamma A_{ion}^2} \beta_{ave} \sum_g n_g Z_g (Z_g + 1) \ln \left[ 183 Z_g^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right] \right) S_{ms} - \frac{2 S_{rad} \epsilon_{x2}[t]}{\tau_x} + \frac{1}{T_{IBSx}[t]} \\
 \epsilon_{y1}'[t] &= \left( \frac{4 \pi r_p^2 c Z_{ion}^2}{2 \beta^2 \gamma A_{ion}^2} \beta_{ave} \sum_g n_g Z_g (Z_g + 1) \ln \left[ 183 Z_g^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right] \right) S_{ms} - \frac{2 S_{rad} \epsilon_{y1}[t]}{\tau_x} + \frac{1}{T_{IBSx}[t]} \\
 \epsilon_{y2}'[t] &= \left( \frac{4 \pi r_p^2 c Z_{ion}^2}{2 \beta^2 \gamma A_{ion}^2} \beta_{ave} \sum_g n_g Z_g (Z_g + 1) \ln \left[ 183 Z_g^{-\frac{1}{3}} \right] \right) S_{ms} - \frac{2 S_{rad} \epsilon_{y2}[t]}{\tau_x} + \frac{1}{T_{IBSx}[t]} \\
 N_{b1}'[t] &= -\left( \sum_g n_g \sigma_{bg} \right) S_{bg} v_{ion} N_{b1}[t] - \frac{f_0 n_{exp} \sigma_{tot} S_{lumi} N_{b1}[t] N_{b2}[t]}{\pi (\sqrt{\beta_{x1} \epsilon_{x1}[t]} + \sqrt{\beta_{x2} \epsilon_{x2}[t]}) (\sqrt{\beta_{y1} \epsilon_{y1}[t]} + \sqrt{\beta_{y2} \epsilon_{y2}[t]})} \\
 N_{b2}'[t] &= -\left( \sum_g n_g \sigma_{bg} \right) S_{bg} v_{ion} N_{b2}[t] - \frac{f_0 n_{exp} \sigma_{tot} S_{lumi} N_{b1}[t] N_{b2}[t]}{\pi (\sqrt{\beta_{x1} \epsilon_{x1}[t]} + \sqrt{\beta_{x2} \epsilon_{x2}[t]}) (\sqrt{\beta_{y1} \epsilon_{y1}[t]} + \sqrt{\beta_{y2} \epsilon_{y2}[t]})}
 \end{aligned}$$

Much other material skipped here. Paste some results below.

## Protons, Injection, no diff. Multiple Scattering only

In[678]:= `modelsimplifications = Flatten[{S_{lumi} -> 0, S_{bg} -> 0, S_{rad} -> 0, S_{ibs} -> 0, S_{diff} -> 0, S_{lemitt} -> 0, S_{ms} -> 1, ipBeta, roundBeams, equalBeams}]`

Out[678]= `{S_{lumi} -> 0, S_{bg} -> 0, S_{rad} -> 0, S_{ibs} -> 0, S_{diff} -> 0, S_{lemitt} -> 0, S_{ms} -> 1, \beta_{x1} -> \beta^*, \beta_{x2} -> \beta^*, \beta_{y1} -> \beta^*, \beta_{y2} -> \beta^*, \epsilon_{y1} -> \epsilon_{x1}, \epsilon_{y2} -> \epsilon_{x2}, \epsilon_{y10} -> \epsilon_{x10}, \epsilon_{y20} -> \epsilon_{x20}, \beta_{y1} -> \beta_{x1}, \beta_{y2} -> \beta_{x2}, N_{b2} -> N_{b1}, N_{b20} -> N_{b10}, \epsilon_{x2} -> \epsilon_{x1}, \epsilon_{x20} -> \epsilon_{x10}, \epsilon_{y2} -> \epsilon_{y1}, \epsilon_{y20} -> \epsilon_{y10}, \epsilon_{12} -> \epsilon_{11}, \epsilon_{120} -> \epsilon_{110}}`

```
In[679]:= modelInitialConditions =
  {Nb10 → Nb, emittx10 → ε /. geometricEmittanceDef, emittl10 → 2.5 eVs}
```

```
Out[679]= {Nb10 → Nb, εx10 →  $\frac{\epsilon_n}{\sqrt{-1 + \gamma_{ion}^2}}$ , εl10 → 2.5 eVs}
```

```
In[680]:= modelODEs
```

```
Out[680]= {ε11[0] == εl10, εx1[0] == εx10, Nb1[0] == Nb10, ε11'[t] == 0,
  εx1'[t] ==  $\frac{4 \pi r_p^2 c Z_{ion}^2}{2 \beta^2 \gamma A_{ion}^2} \beta_{ave} \sum_g n_g Z_g (Z_g + 1) \ln[183 Z_g^{-\frac{1}{3}}]$ , Nb1'[t] == 0}
```

```
In[681]:= modelODEsN // Simplify // TableForm
```

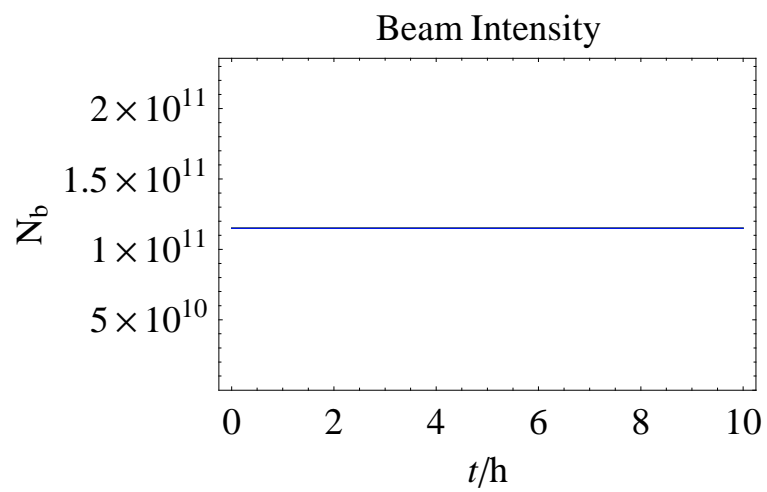
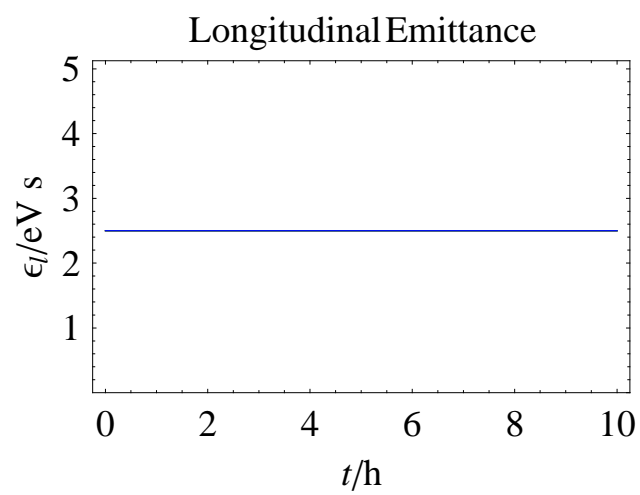
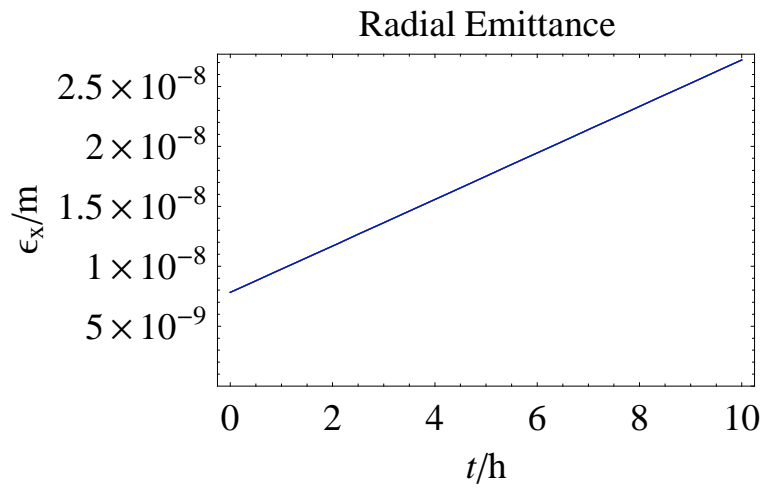
```
Out[681]/TableForm=
```

```
ε11[0.] == 2.5
εx1[0.] == 7.81895 × 10-9
Nb1[0.] == 1.15 × 1011
ε11'[t] == 0
εx1'[t] == 1.93877 × 10-9
Nb1'[t] == 0
```

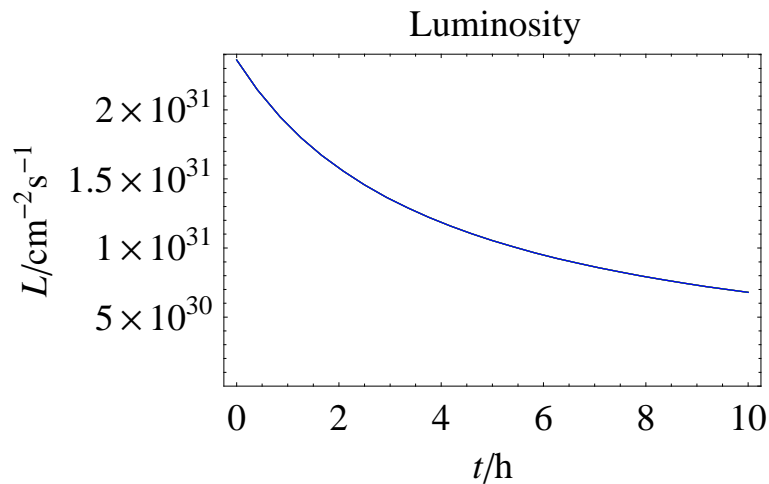
```
In[682]:= IBSfitmodelHCollision = {TIBSx[nb_, ex_, el_] → 10072.814975574618`
  ibsTlLHCCollision[nb,  $\frac{ex}{\text{Meter}}$ ,  $\frac{el}{\text{eVs}}$ ] Second, TIBS1[nb_, ex_, el_] →
  12987.866208439438` ibsTxLHCCollision[nb,  $\frac{ex}{\text{Meter}}$ ,  $\frac{el}{\text{eVs}}$ ] Second};
```

```
In[683]:= modelNumerical[f_] :=
  NumerDat[f //. Flatten[{IBSfitmodelHCollision, modelInitialConditions, mcsRule,
    LHCionBeam[H, Injection], beamGasBarashenkov, vacuum100hpergas,
    ionVelocity, radiationDampingDef // N, betaAverage → 100 Meter}]]
```

```
In[684]:= plotFunctions[]
```







```
Out[684]= {- Graphics -, - Graphics -, - Graphics -, - Graphics -}
```

```
In[586]:= Table[tauInstantaneous[numericalLuminosity[nexp]], {nexp, 0, 3}] /. t -> 0
```

```
Out[586]= {407.567, 407.567, 407.567, 407.567}
```

```
In[587]:= Table[tauLife[numericalLuminosity[nexp]], {nexp, 0, 4}]
```

```
In[588]:= DisplayTogether[Table[plotEmittx[nexp], {nexp, 0, 4}]]
```

```
In[589]:= DisplayTogether[Table[plotEmittl[nexp], {nexp, 0, 3}]]
```

```
updateTables
```

## Protons, Collision no diff., Multiple Scattering only

```
In[685]:= modelSimplifications = Flatten[{S_lumi -> 0, S_bg -> 0, S_rad -> 0, S_ibs -> 0,
    S_diff -> 0, S_lemitt -> 0, S_ms -> 1, ipBeta, roundBeams, equalBeams}]
```

```
Out[685]= {S_lumi -> 0, S_bg -> 0, S_rad -> 0, S_ibs -> 0, S_diff -> 0, S_lemitt -> 0,
    S_ms -> 1, beta_x1 -> beta*, beta_x2 -> beta*, beta_y1 -> beta*, beta_y2 -> beta*, epsilon_y1 -> epsilon_x1, epsilon_y2 -> epsilon_x2,
    epsilon_y10 -> epsilon_x10, epsilon_y20 -> epsilon_x20, beta_y1 -> beta_x1, beta_y2 -> beta_x2, Nb2 -> Nb1, Nb20 -> Nb10,
    epsilon_x2 -> epsilon_x1, epsilon_x20 -> epsilon_x10, epsilon_y2 -> epsilon_y1, epsilon_y20 -> epsilon_y10, epsilon_12 -> epsilon_11, epsilon_120 -> epsilon_110}
```

```
In[686]:= modelInitialConditions =
  {Nb10 → Nb, emittx10 → ε /. geometricEmittanceDef, emittl10 → 2.5 eVs}
```

```
Out[686]= {Nb10 → Nb, εx10 →  $\frac{\epsilon_n}{\sqrt{-1 + \gamma_{ion}^2}}$ , εl10 → 2.5 eVs}
```

```
In[687]:= modelODEs
```

```
Out[687]= {ε11[0] == εl10, εx1[0] == εx10, Nb1[0] == Nb10, ε11'[t] == 0,
  εx1'[t] ==  $\frac{4 \pi r_p^2 c Z_{ion}^2}{2 \beta^2 \gamma A_{ion}^2} \beta_{ave} \sum_g n_g Z_g (Z_g + 1) \ln[183 Z_g^{-\frac{1}{3}}]$ , Nb1'[t] == 0}
```

```
In[688]:= IBSfitmodelHCCollision = {TIBSx[nb_, ex_, el_] := 10072.814975574618`
  ibsTlLHCCollision[nb,  $\frac{ex}{\text{Meter}}$ ,  $\frac{el}{\text{eVs}}$ ] Second, TIBS1[nb_, ex_, el_] :=
  12987.866208439438` ibsTxLHCCollision[nb,  $\frac{ex}{\text{Meter}}$ ,  $\frac{el}{\text{eVs}}$ ] Second};
```

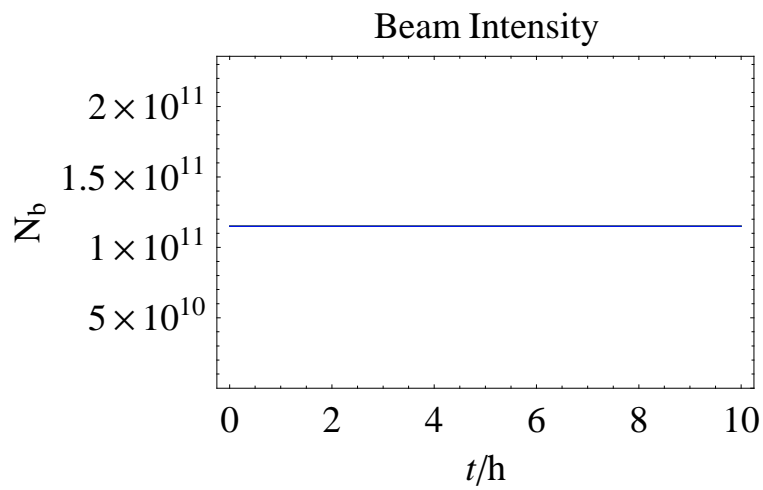
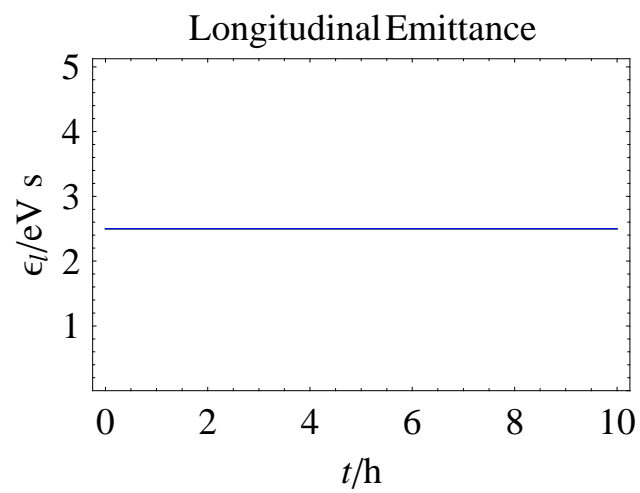
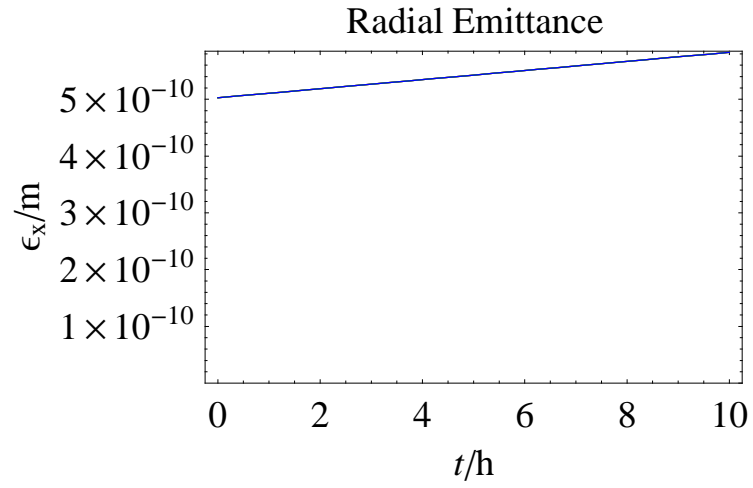
```
In[693]:= modelNumerical[f_] :=
  NumerDat[f //. Flatten[{IBSfitmodelHCCollision, modelInitialConditions, mcsRule,
    LHCionBeam[H, Collision], beamGasBarashenkov, vacuum100hpergas,
    ionVelocity, radiationDampingDef // N, betaAverage → 100 Meter}]]
```

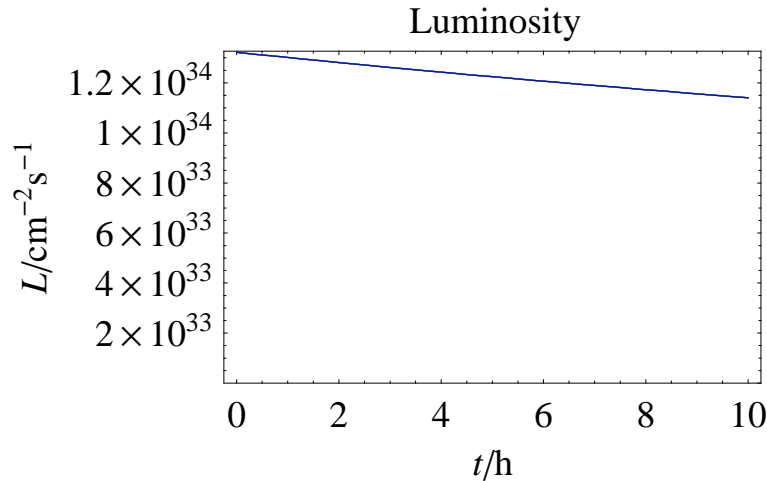
```
In[694]:= modelODEsN // Simplify // TableForm
```

```
Out[694]//TableForm=
```

```
ε11[0.] == 2.5
εx1[0.] == 5.02645 × 10-10
Nb1[0.] == 1.15 × 1011
ε11'[t] == 0
εx1'[t] == 8.0122 × 10-12
Nb1'[t] == 0
```

```
In[695]:= plotFunctions[]
```





```
Out[695]= {- Graphics -, - Graphics -, - Graphics -, - Graphics - }
```

```
In[696]:= Table[tauInstantaneous[numericalLuminosity[nexp]], {nexp, 0, 3}] /. t -> 0
```

```
Out[696]= {62.735, 62.735, 62.735, 62.735}
```

```
DisplayTogether[Table[plotEmittx[nexp], {nexp, 0, 4}]]
```

```
DisplayTogether[Table[plotEmittl[nexp], {nexp, 0, 3}]]
```

```
updateTables
```

## Protons, Collision no diff., all effects

```
In[698]:= modelSimplifications = Flatten[{S_lumi -> 1, S_bg -> 1, S_rad -> 0, S_ibs -> 0,
    S_diff -> 1, S_lemitt -> 0, S_ms -> 1, ipBeta, roundBeams, equalBeams}]
```

```
Out[698]= {S_lumi -> 1, S_bg -> 1, S_rad -> 0, S_ibs -> 0, S_diff -> 1, S_lemitt -> 0,
    S_ms -> 1, beta_x1 -> beta*, beta_x2 -> beta*, beta_y1 -> beta*, beta_y2 -> beta*, epsilon_y1 -> epsilon_x1, epsilon_y2 -> epsilon_x2,
    epsilon_y10 -> epsilon_x10, epsilon_y20 -> epsilon_x20, beta_y1 -> beta_x1, beta_y2 -> beta_x2, N_b2 -> N_b1, N_b20 -> N_b10,
    epsilon_x2 -> epsilon_x1, epsilon_x20 -> epsilon_x10, epsilon_y2 -> epsilon_y1, epsilon_y20 -> epsilon_y10, epsilon_12 -> epsilon_11, epsilon_120 -> epsilon_110}
```

```
In[699]:= modelInitialConditions =
  {Nb10 → Nb, emittx10 → ε /. geometricEmittanceDef, emittl10 → 2.5 eVs}
```

```
Out[699]= {Nb10 → Nb, εx10 →  $\frac{\epsilon_n}{\sqrt{-1 + \gamma_{ion}^2}}$ , εl10 → 2.5 eVs}
```

```
In[700]:= modelODEs
```

```
Out[700]= {ε11[0] == εl10, εx1[0] == εx10, Nb1[0] == Nb10, ε11'[t] == 0,
  εx1'[t] ==  $\frac{4 \pi r_p^2 c Z_{ion}^2}{2 \beta^2 \gamma A_{ion}^2} \beta_{ave} \sum_g n_g Z_g (Z_g + 1) \ln[183 Z_g^{-\frac{1}{3}}]$ ,
  Nb1'[t] ==  $-\left(\sum_g n_g \sigma_{bg}\right) v_{ion} Nb1[t] - \frac{f_0 n_{exp} \sigma_{tot} Nb1[t]^2}{4 \beta^* \pi \epsilon_{x1}[t]}$ }
```

```
In[701]:= IBSfitmodelHCCollision = {TIBSx[nb_, ex_, el_] → 10072.814975574618`
  ibsTLLHCCollision[nb,  $\frac{ex}{\text{Meter}}$ ,  $\frac{el}{\text{eVs}}$ ] Second, TIBS1[nb_, ex_, el_] →
  12987.866208439438` ibsTxLHCCollision[nb,  $\frac{ex}{\text{Meter}}$ ,  $\frac{el}{\text{eVs}}$ ] Second};
```

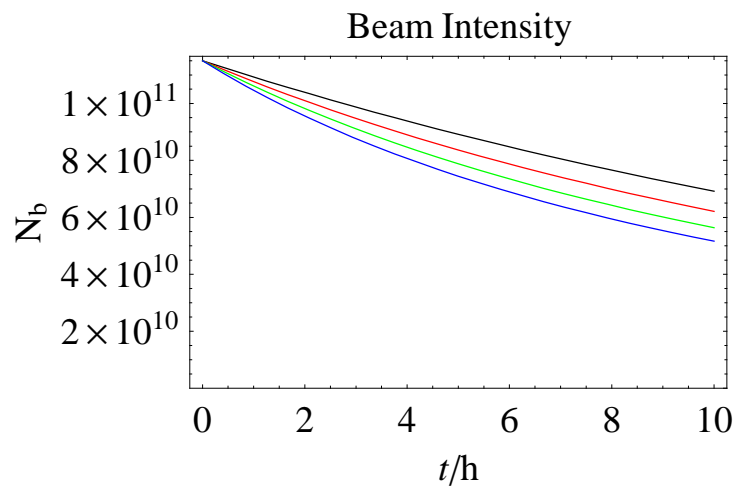
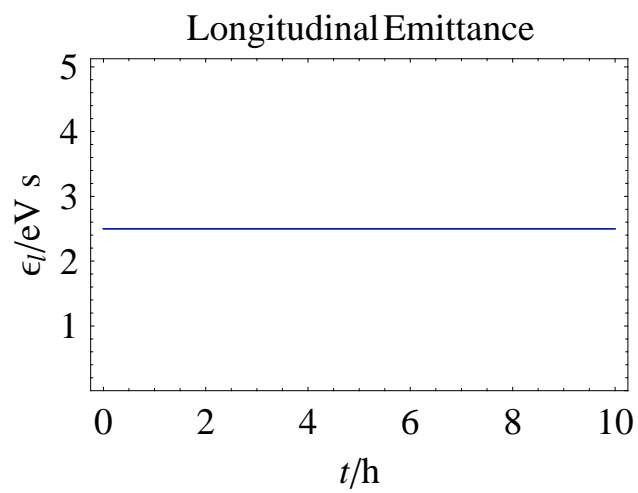
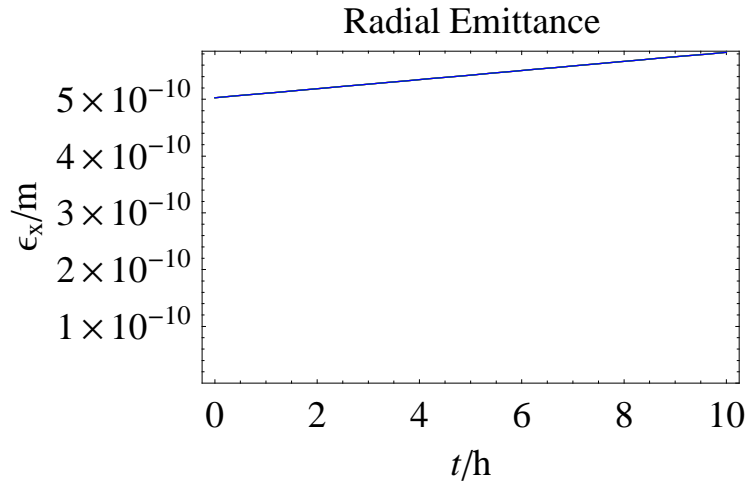
```
In[704]:= modelNumerical[f_] :=
  NumerDat[f //. Flatten[{IBSfitmodelHCCollision, modelInitialConditions, mcsRule,
    LHCIonBeam[H, Collision], beamGasAbrasionAblationRELDIS, vacuum100hpergas,
    ionVelocity, radiationDampingDef // N, betaAverage → 100 Meter}]]
```

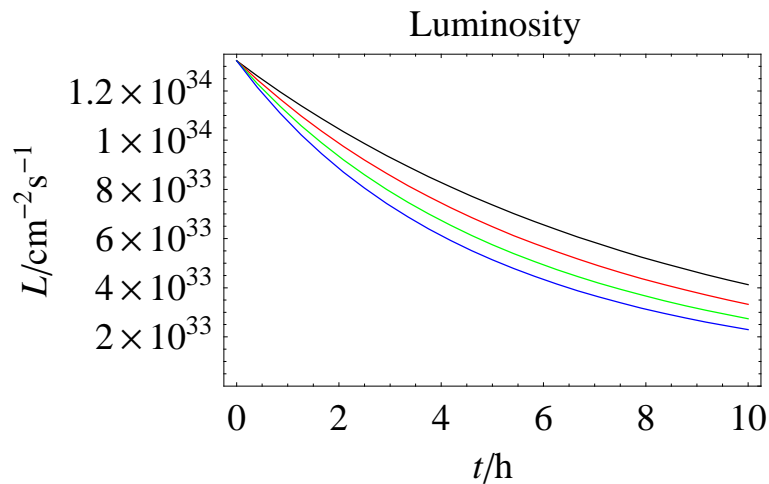
```
In[705]:= modelODEsN // Simplify // TableForm
```

```
Out[705]//TableForm=
```

```
ε11[0.] == 2.5
εx1[0.] == 5.02645 × 10-10
Nb1[0.] == 1.15 × 1011
ε11'[t] == 0
εx1'[t] == 8.0122 × 10-12
Nb1'[t] == Nb1[t]  $\left(-0.0508568 - \frac{6.76536 \times 10^{-23} n_{exp} Nb1[t]}{\epsilon_{x1}[t]}\right)$ 
```

```
In[706]:= plotFunctions[]
```





```
Out[706]= {- Graphics -, - Graphics -, - Graphics -, - Graphics -}
```

```
In[707]:= Table[tauInstantaneous[numericalLuminosity[nexp]], {nexp, 0, 3}] /. t -> 0
```

```
Out[707]= {8.49952, 6.729, 5.56894, 4.75005}
```

## Conclusions

We have implemented a rather complete model for the evolution of beam intensity, emittances and luminosity. Any combination of effects can be included.

Although based on a different formulation of the multiple-Coulomb scattering on residual gas and using other sources for the nuclear cross sections, these calculations are in reasonable agreement for beam lifetime with those presented previously, e.g., in the Design Report.

If the residual gas densities are really as high as stated then emittance growth from multiple Coulomb scattering will be a significant effect, particularly at injection.