Electron beam lifetime

Jaroslav Adam

BNL

July 30, 2020

EIC Working Group

Introduction

- Original study was done by Krzysztof Piotrzkowski to determine limits on electron beam lifetime due to bremsstrahlung losses
- Electron is lost from the beam when 1% of its energy is emitted by the photon
- I've confirmed bremsstrahlung cross section in e-Au, in order of kb
- Mean number of bremsstrahlung photons in ep and e-Au was summarized in a writeup here
- Luminosity in EIC parameters tables in e-Au is effective luminosity per nucleon, observed luminosity is the effective luminosity scaled by 1/A of the Au nuclei
- ullet Lifetime in e-Au imposed by bremsstrahlung losses is ~ 1.5 hours

2/8

Bethe-Heitler bremsstrahlung cross section

 Ultra-relativistic approximation in QED texbook by Berestetskii, Lifshitz and Pitaevskii gives the total cross section for proton or nucleus as:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{\mathrm{d}\omega} = 4Z^2 \alpha r_e^2 \frac{1}{\omega} \frac{\epsilon'}{\epsilon} \left(\frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon'} + \frac{\epsilon'}{\epsilon} - \frac{2}{3} \right) \left(\ln \frac{2\epsilon \epsilon'}{m_e \omega} - \frac{1}{2} \right),\tag{1}$$

- ω is photon energy and ϵ and ϵ' is initial and final electron energy respectively, all in target proton/nucleus rest frame
- Z = 79 for gold and 1 for proton, m_e is electron rest mass and $\alpha r_e^2 = 0.57946$ mb

Luminosity per one bunch crossing

- Necessary for mean number of photons in bunch crossing
- Procedure was used by Bill for tagger multiplicity here
- Instantaneous luminosity L in cm⁻²s⁻¹ is converted to luminosity per one bunch crossing \mathcal{L}_b in mb⁻¹ as:

$$\mathcal{L}_b = 10^{-27} L \frac{1}{n_b} \frac{I}{\beta c} \tag{2}$$

- n_b is number of bunches, β is velocity of the beam, l=3834 m is the machine circumference, c is the speed of light and $1 \text{mb} = 10^{-27} \text{cm}^2$
- $I/(\beta c)$ is period of one orbit, about 13 µs at the top ep energy
- Mean number of bremsstrahlung photons in one bunch crossing is:

$$\lambda_{\text{phot}} = \sigma_{\text{BH}} \times \mathcal{L}_b \tag{3}$$

Beam lifetime

• Rate of electron losses is given by Bethe-Heitler total cross section σ_{BH} and instantaneous luminosity:

$$-\frac{\mathrm{d}N}{\mathrm{d}t} = \sigma_{\mathrm{BH}} \times L \tag{4}$$

- Initial electron population in the beam is $N_e = n_b \times l_b$ where n_b is number of bunches and l_b is bunch intensity
- Beam lifetime τ is then:

$$\tau = -\frac{N_e}{\mathrm{d}N/\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{N_e}{\sigma_{\mathrm{BH}} \times L} \tag{5}$$

• Total cross section $\sigma_{\rm BH}$ is obtained by integrating Eq. 1 from minimal photon energy

Results in e-Au

- First part is input from EIC parameter tables here
- Luminosity in parameter tables is L_{eN} , observed luminosity is $L = L_{eN}/A$
- Minimal photon energy $E_{\gamma, \min}$ is set as 1% of electron beam energy (electron is lost from the beam)

| Species | Au ion | electron |
|---|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| Energy [GeV] | 110 | 18 | 110 | 10 | 110 | 5 | 41 | 5 |
| n_b | 290 | | 1160 | | 1160 | | 1160 | |
| $I_b [10^{10}]$ | 7.29 | | 17.2 | | 17.2 | | 17.2 | |
| L_{eN} [10 ³³ cm ⁻² s ⁻¹] | 0.59 | | 4.76 | | 4.77 | | 1.67 | |
| $L [10^{31} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}]$ | 0.3 | | 2.42 | | 2.42 | | 0.85 | |
| $oldsymbol{\mathcal{E}_{\gamma,	ext{min}}}$ [GeV] | 0.18 | | 0.1 | | 0.05 | | 0.05 | |
| $\sigma_{ m BH}$ [kb] | 1.41 | | 1.36 | | 1.31 | | 1.23 | |
| \mathcal{L}_b [b $^{-1}$] | 0.132 | | 0.266 | | 0.267 | | 0.093 | |
| $\lambda_{ m phot}$ | 186 | | 363 | | 349 | | 115 | |
| au [hour:min] | 1:23 | | 1:41 | | 1:44 | | 5:18 | |

Results in ep

- First part is input from EIC parameter tables here
- Minimal photon energy $E_{\gamma, \min}$ is set as 1% of electron beam energy (electron is lost from the beam)
- Beam lifetime τ is more than 12 hour for the top energy and more than a day for lower energies

| Species | | ectron p | electron | р | electron | р | electron | р | electron | |
|--|------|----------|----------|-----|----------|-----|----------|----|----------|--|
| Energy [GeV] | 275 | 18 275 | 5 10 | 100 | 10 | 100 | 5 | 41 | 5 | |
| n_b | 290 | | 1160 | | 1160 | | 1160 | | 1160 | |
| $L[10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}]$ | 1.65 | i | 10.05 | | 4.35 | | 3.16 | | 0.44 | |
| $E_{\gamma, \mathrm{min}}$ [GeV] | 0.18 | 3 | 0.1 | | 0.1 | (| 0.05 | | 0.05 | |
| $\sigma_{ m BH}$ [mb] | 236. | 8 | 229.6 | | 217.1 | | 208.5 | | 197.5 | |
| \mathcal{L}_b [mb $^{-1}$] | 0.07 | 3 | 0.111 | | 0.048 | | 0.035 | | 0.005 | |
| $\lambda_{ m phot}$ | 17.2 | 2 | 25.4 | | 10.4 | | 7.3 | | 1.0 | |

Summary

- Large bremsstrahlung cross sections were found in e-Au
- In study by Krzysztof Piotrzkowski the cross section for e-Au at 110×10 GeV ranges from 1.58 kb to 1.86 kb depending on model parameters, approximately compatible with 1.36 kb found here
- Hundreds of bremsstrahlung photons per bunch crossing in e-Au
- Electron beam lifetime is about 1.5 hours in e-Au