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ON Large-angle scattering in Tevatron

- * Dean discovered beam (some protons) at ~10 mm from the beam core after ~at ~5 min at flat-top
- * Hypothesis - this is due to large-angle scattering (hard to imagine such halo coming from 150 GeV)
- * Estimates: IBS and vacuum scattering have crosssections

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} \sim \frac{1}{\theta^4} \text{ if } \theta \ll 1$$

for small angles $d\Omega = 2\pi\theta d\theta = \pi d\theta^2$

so $d\sigma \sim \frac{d\theta^2}{\theta^4}$; # of particles scattered

is then $\Delta N \sim d\sigma \sim \frac{1}{A_{max}^2} \cdot \text{const} (A_{max} \sim 10 \text{ mm})$

- * The constant can be estimated from avg. emittance growth

indeed, for $a^2 = \left(\frac{d\epsilon}{dt}\right)_{IBS} \cdot \Delta t$ $\Delta N \sim 100\%$

Thus fraction of beam scattered to A after time Δt

$$\frac{\Delta N}{N_0} \approx \frac{a^2}{A_{max}^2} = \left(\frac{d\epsilon}{dt}\right)_{IBS} \cdot \frac{\Delta t}{\epsilon^{95\%}} \cdot \frac{1}{R}, \text{ where } R = \frac{A_{max}^2}{\sigma_{rms}^2}$$

* for Tev: $\left(\frac{d\epsilon}{dt}\right)_{IBS} \sim (1.5-2) \cdot \frac{\pi}{\text{hr}}$ (see beams-doc-1512)

$\Delta t = 5 \text{ min} = \frac{1}{12} \text{ hr}$

$R = \left(\frac{10 \text{ mm}}{0.8 \text{ mm}}\right)^2 \approx 300$

$\epsilon^{95\%} \sim 15 \sigma$

So $\frac{\Delta N}{N_0} \approx \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{12}}{15} \cdot \frac{1}{300} = 4 \cdot 10^{-5}$ or $\Delta N = 0.5 \text{ e}^9$ out of total intensity $1.3 \cdot 10^{13}$

- * Note, that such ("transverse") losses are about 20% of total losses, dominated by longitudinal IBS and inelastic beam-gas - according to doc-1512, $\tau \sim 300 \text{ hrs}$ so after 5 min $\Delta N/N_0 \sim \frac{1}{300} \cdot \frac{1}{12} = 2.7 \cdot 10^{-4}$