



Luminosity Spectra Redux

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- extremely dense bunches of charged particles, (required for high luminosities at linear colliders with single bunch crossings)
 - produce strong electromagnetic fields
 - ... EM fields deflect charged particles in the opposing bunch
 - deflected beams emit beamstrahlung, in addition to the ISR from the hard scattering process





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- physics event generators need energy distribution functions D(x₁, x₂) and/or a corresponding stream of random numbers (x₁, x₂)



• beamstrahlung at FCC-ee/Z ($\sqrt{s} = 91.2 \text{ GeV}$) will be very soft:



Figure 4: Energy spectrum of emitted beamstrahlung photons using GUINEA-PIG (black) and xsuite (red). Photon counts are normalised to 1.

[Kicsiny, Buffat, Iadarola, Pieloni, Schulte, Seidel, 2022]



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- modeled consistently by different simulation programs
- but will not dominate the shape of e⁺e⁻-luminosity spectrum



harder spectra at higher energy designs



FIG. 1: Flux of the BS radiation as a function of their energy, emitted for the four FCC-ee working points, 45.6 GeV (black), 80.0 GeV (blue), 120.0 GeV (green), and 182.5 GeV (red).

[Boscolo & Ciarma, 2023]



the spectra become harder even as fractions of the nominal beam energies

$$z = \sqrt{rac{{
m E}_{e^-}}{{
m E}_{
m beam}}}rac{{
m E}_{e^+}}{{
m E}_{
m beam}}$$





FCC parameters, June 2024:

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COLLIDER FUTURE FCC-E	e main i	machine	e paramo	eters
Parameter		ww	н (zн)	ttbar
beam energy [GeV]	45.6	80	120	182.5
beam current [mA]	1270	137	26.7	4.9
number bunches/beam	11200	1780	440	60
bunch intensity [1011]	2.14	1.45	1.15	1.55
SR energy loss / turn [GeV]	0.0394	0.374	1.89	10.4
total RF voltage 400/800 MHz [GV]	0.120/0	1.0/0	2.1/0	2.1/9.4
long. damping time [turns]	1158	215	64	18
horizontal beta* [m]	0.11	0.2	0.24	1.0
vertical beta* [mm]	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.6
horizontal geometric emittance [nm]	0.71	2.17	0.71	1.59
vertical geom. emittance [pm]	1.9	2.2	1.4	1.6
horizontal rms IP spot size [µm]	9	21	13	40
vertical rms IP spot size [nm]	36	47	40	51
beam-beam parameter ξ_x / ξ_y	0.002/0.0973	0.013/0.128	0.010/0.088	0.073/0.134
rms bunch length with SR / BS [mm]	5.6 / 15.5	3.5 / <mark>5.4</mark>	3.4 / 4.7	1.8 / 2.2
luminosity per IP [10 ³⁴ cm ⁻² s ⁻¹]	140	20	≥5.0	1.25
total integrated luminosity / IP / year [ab-1/yr]	17	2.4	0.6	0.15
beam lifetime rad Bhabha + BS [min]	15	12	12	11

[Frank Zimmermann, FCC Week, June 2024]



vice-versa, the luminosity spectra for e⁺e⁻ from beamstrahlung alone are very steep, in particular on the Z-pole

$$z = \sqrt{\frac{\mathsf{E}_{e^-}}{\mathsf{E}_{\text{beam}}}} \frac{\mathsf{E}_{e^+}}{\mathsf{E}_{\text{beam}}}$$



Luminosity Spectra for ee

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In a circular collider, the bunches are passing each other many times

Energy Spread

due to the focussing beam optics, energy losses do not accumuluate

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- simulation results are well described a gaussian energy spread



FCC/Z Energy Spread

(data provided by [Katsunobu Oide, 2023])

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FCC/Z Energy Spread

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note that the x-scale is the same!

Energy Spread

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FCC parameters including energy spread:

Parameters

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FCC-ee collider parameters as of June 3, 2023.					
Beam energy	[GeV]	45.6	80	120	182.5
Layout		PA31-3.0			
# of IPs		4			
Circumference	[km]	90.658816			
Bend. radius of arc dipole	[km]	9.936			
Energy loss / turn	[GeV]	0.0394	0.374	1.89	10.42
SR power / beam	[MW]	5		0	
Beam current	[mA]	1270	137	26.7	4.9
Colliding bunches / beam		15880	1780	440	60
Colliding bunch population	$[10^{11}]$	1.51	1.45	1.15	1.55
Hor. emittance at collision ε_x	[nm]	0.71	2.17	0.71	1.59
Ver. emittance at collision ε_y	[pm]	1.4	2.2	1.4	1.6
Lattice ver. emittance $\varepsilon_{y,\text{lattice}}$	[pm]	0.75	1.25	0.85	0.9
Arc cell		Long 90/90 90/90		/90	
Momentum compaction α_p	$[10^{-6}]$	28.6 7.4		.4	
Arc sext families		75 146		16	
$\beta_{x/y}^*$	[mm]	110 / 0.7	220 / 1	240 / 1	1000 / 1.6
Transverse tunes $Q_{x/y}$		218.158 / 222.200	218.186 / 222.220	398.192 / 398.358	398.148 / 398.182
Chromaticities $Q'_{x/y}$		0 / +5	0 / +2	0 / 0	0 / 0
Energy spread (SR/BS) σ_{δ}	[%]	0.039 / 0.089	0.070 / 0.109	0.104 / 0.143	0.160 / 0.192
Bunch length (SR/BS) σ_z	[mm]	5.60 / 12.7	3.47 / 5.41	3.40 / 4.70	1.81 / 2.17
RF voltage 400/800 MHz	[GV]	0.079 / 0	1.00 / 0	2.08 / 0	2.1 / 9.38
Harm. number for 400 MHz		121200			
RF frequency (400 MHz)	MHz	400.786684			
Synchrotron tune Q_s		0.0288	0.081	0.032	0.091
Long. damping time	[turns]	1158	219	64	18.3
RF acceptance	[%]	1.05	1.15	1.8	2.9
Energy acceptance (DA)	[%]	± 1.0	± 1.0	± 1.6	-2.8/+2.5
Beam crossing angle at IP $\pm \theta_x$	[mrad]	±15			
Piwinski angle $(\theta_x \sigma_{z,BS})/\sigma_x^*$		21.7	3.7	5.4	0.82
Crab waist ratio	[%]	70	55	50	40
Beam-beam ξ_x / ξ_y^a		0.0023 / 0.096	0.013 / 0.128	0.010 / 0.088	0.073 / 0.134
Lifetime $(q + BS + lattice)$	[sec]	15000	4000	6000	6000
Lifetime (lum) ^b	[sec]	1340	970	840	730
Luminosity / IP	$[10^{34}/cm^2s]$	140	20	5.0	1.25
Luminosity / IP (CDR, 2 IP)	$[10^{34}/cm^2s]$	230	28	8.5	1.8

"incl. hourglass.

^bonly the energy acceptance is taken into account for the cross section

[Katsunobu Oide, FCC Week, June 2023]

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► e^{\pm} energy spread from BS and average photon energy much smaller than beam energy spread $\Delta E_{e^{\pm}}/E_{beam} \approx 0.15\%$ after many bunch crossings:

FCC 2024	$\Delta_{\text{BS}}\text{E}_{e^{\pm}}/\text{Gev}$	$\langle E_{\gamma} \rangle_{BS}/Gev$	$0.15\% \cdot E_{e^\pm}/Gev$
Z	0.0012	0.0016	0.07
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ZH	0.0140	0.0189	0.18
Тор	0.0329	0.0531	0.27





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(distributions fitted by circe2)

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Fitting the modified gaussian is trivial ...





Fitting the modified gaussian is trivial ... e⁻e⁺ at FCC/Z







... after adapting the example circe2_input destributed with Whizard





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```

only apply minimal additional smoothing

```
smooth = 1 [0, 1.1] [0, 1.1]
```





▶ e⁻e⁺ at FCC/Top







γγ at FCC/Z







γγ at FCC/Top







• Caveat: $e^-\gamma$ at FCC/Z needs some work





- Caveat: e⁻γ at FCC/Z needs some work
- > $z = \sqrt{xy}$ is contains an artifact that is not visible from the individual distributions:







e[−]γ at FCC/Top





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• for comparison: e^-e^+ at C³ [Lindsey Grey]





• for comparison: e^-e^+ at C^3 [Lindsey Grey]



map = null { 1 [0, 0.3] }
map = power { 99 [0.3, 1] beta = -0.7 eta = 1 }

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e[−]γ at C³

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 C^3



 C^3



γγ at C³



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