

HW8: Answer 1

Luminosity - collision number

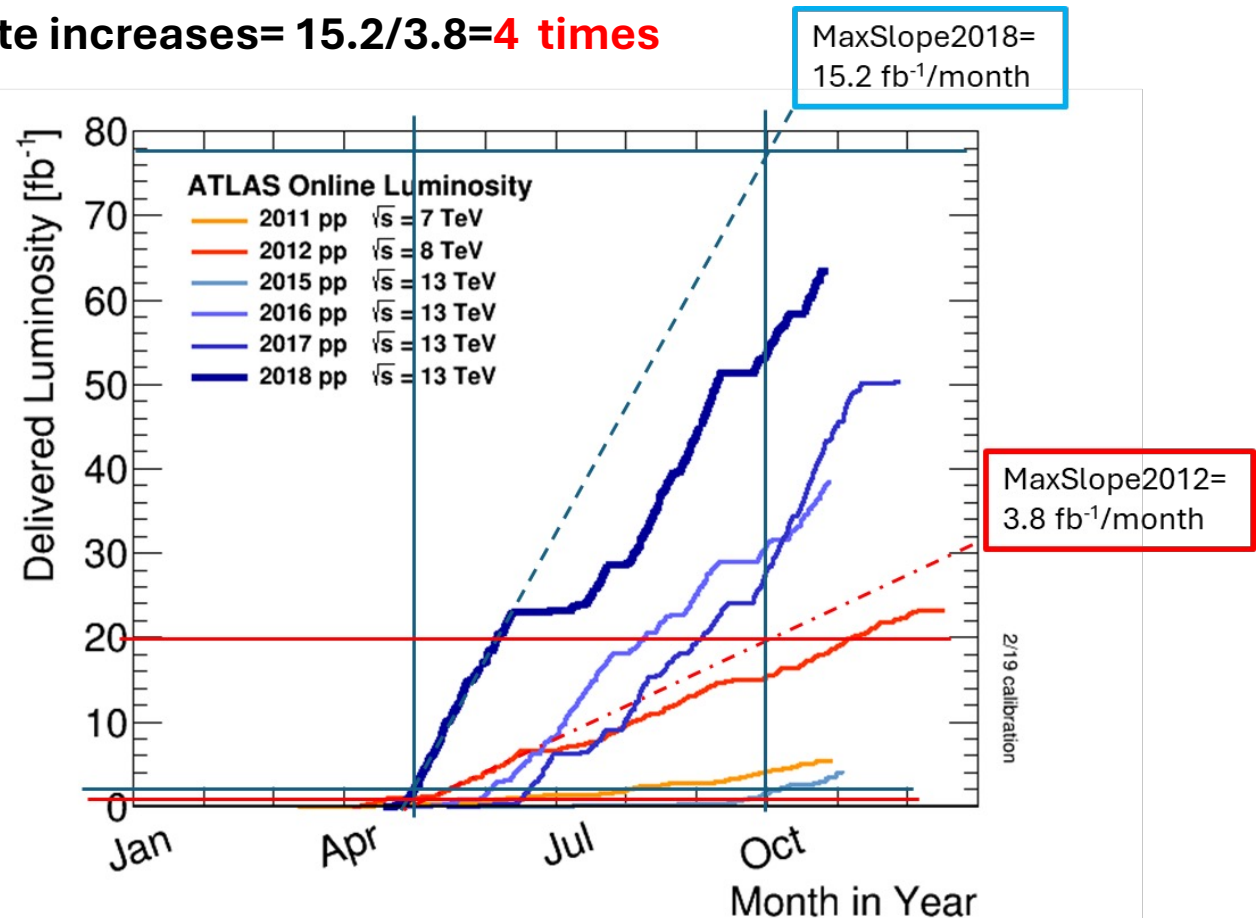
A1(2 points): Run 2 LHC luminosity **increased to 4** times in comparison with Run 1.

1. The plot shows the delivered (integrated) luminosity month by month.
2. We can take the best year from RUN 1 (2012) and the best year from RUN2 (2018) (see plot)

MaxSlope2018= $15.2 \text{ fb}^{-1}/\text{month}$

MaxSlope2012= $3.8 \text{ fb}^{-1}/\text{month}$


The delivered luminosity rate increases= $15.2/3.8=4$ times

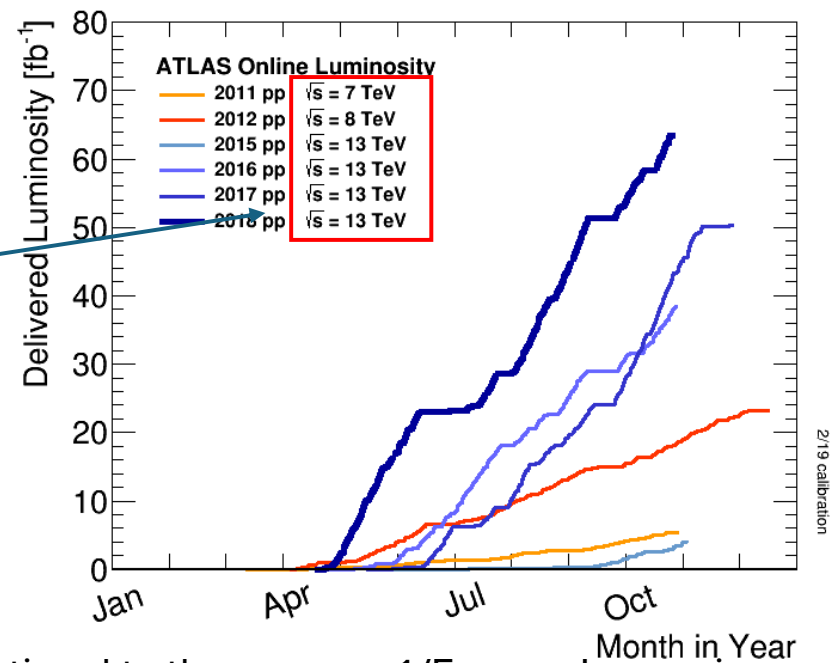


HW8: Answers 2-3

A2 (2 points): As shown on the plot, the operation energy from RUN1 to RUN2 has been increased from $\sqrt{s} = 7 \text{ TeV}$ to $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$.

Luminosity - collision numbers

$$L = f_c \frac{N_1 N_2}{A} \cong f_c \frac{N_1 N_2}{2\pi \sqrt{\beta_{x1} \epsilon_{x1} + \beta_{x2} \epsilon_{x2}} \sqrt{\beta_{y1} \epsilon_{y1} + \beta_{y2} \epsilon_{y2}}}$$




- 1) Emittance in hadron machines is inversely proportional to the energy $\sim 1/\text{Energy}$. Increasing energy reduces emittance two-fold.
- 2) Operation at smaller emittance allows to propagate beam with larger β function through the final focusing quadrupoles and reduce β^* at the collision point in another factor of two increase of the luminosity.

Higher energy gives smaller emittance and smaller β^* as a result **significantly increases luminosity**.

3) Other possible explanations: such as injectors upgrades, or better matching and operation efficiency would require some additional research

A3 (1 point): Delivered luminosity for three years (2016,2017,2018): $L_{\text{delivered}} = 152 \text{ fb}^{-1} (38 \text{ fb}^{-1} + 50 \text{ fb}^{-1} + 64 \text{ fb}^{-1})$.

$$\sigma_{\text{higgs}} = 10^{-35} \text{ cm}^2, 1 \text{ fb} = 10^{-39} \text{ cm}^2.$$

$$N_{\text{higgs}} = \sigma_{\text{higgs}} * L_{\text{delivered}} = 10^{-35} * 152 / 10^{-39} = 1.52 \times 10^6$$

About 1.5 millions basons were generated at LHC during 206-2018 operation years.