

Optics update for HE-LHC

Demin Zhou

Acknowledgements:

M. Benedikt, M. Crouch, R. De Maria, S. Fartoukh, M. Giovannozzi, Y. Nosochkov, K. Oide, D. Sagan, D. Schoerling, P. Thrane, E. Todesco, D. Tommasini, F. Zimmermann

12th HE-LHC design meeting, CERN, Apr. 26, 2017

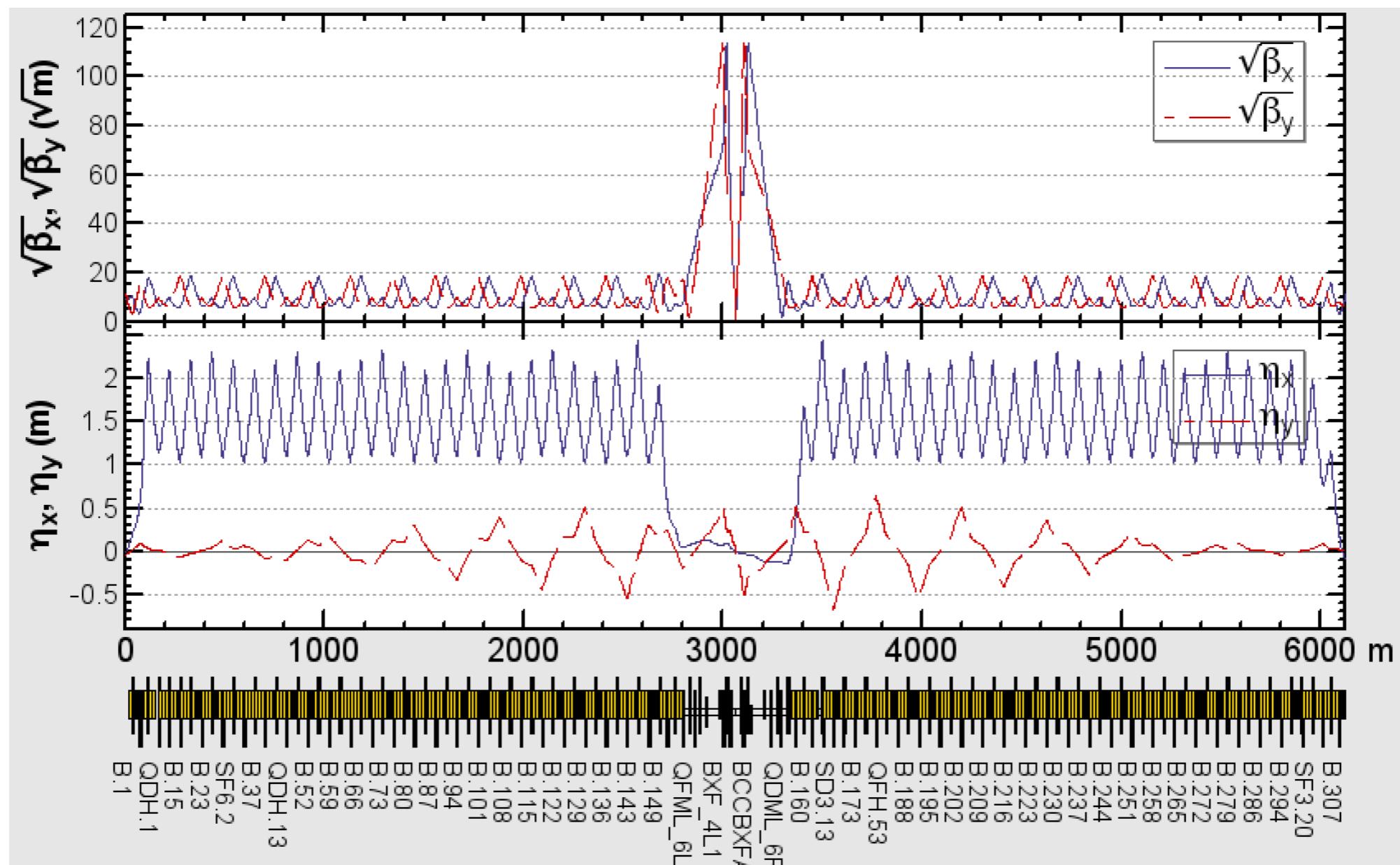
Outline

- **HL-LHC optics**
 - **HLLHCV1.2 (scaled)**
 - **Translation to SAD**
- **HE-LHC optics**
- **Discussion**

1. HL-LHC optics

► HLLHCV1.2

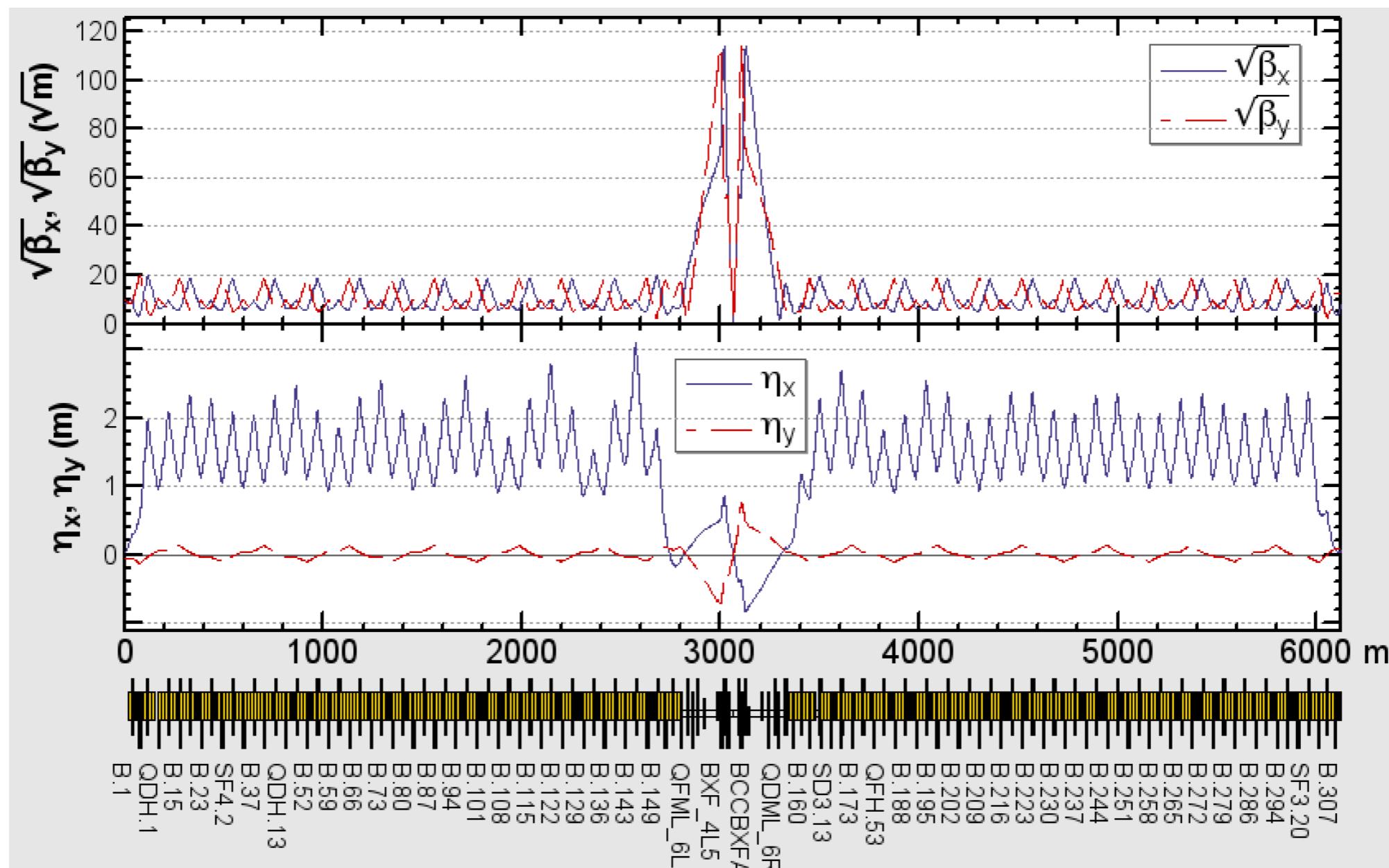
- $\beta^*=25\text{cm}$ @IP#1&5
- IR1 with neighboring arcs (ATS)



1. HL-LHC optics

► HLLHCV1.2

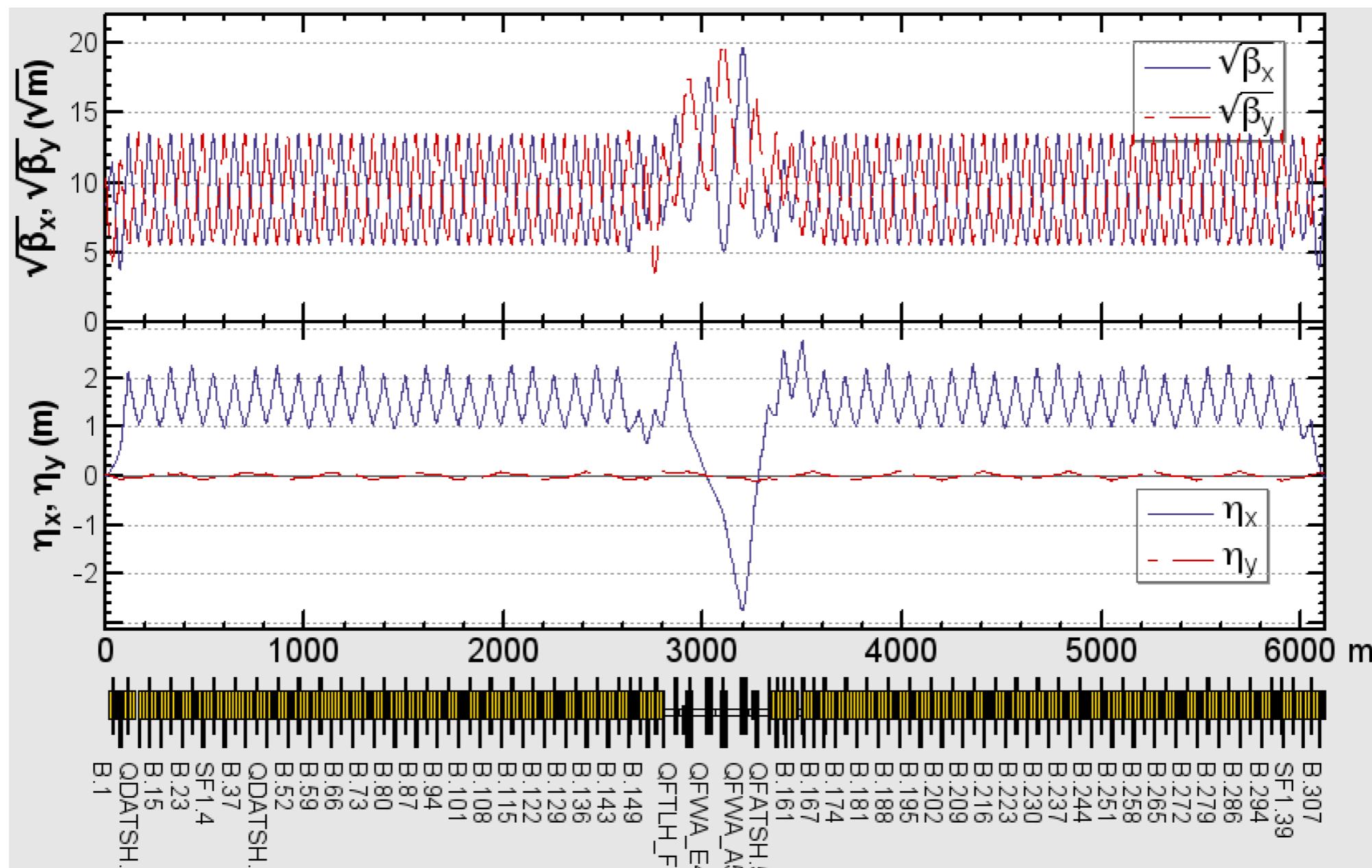
- $\beta^*=25\text{cm}$ @IP#1&5
- IR5 with neighboring arcs (ATS)



1. HL-LHC optics

► HLLHCV1.2

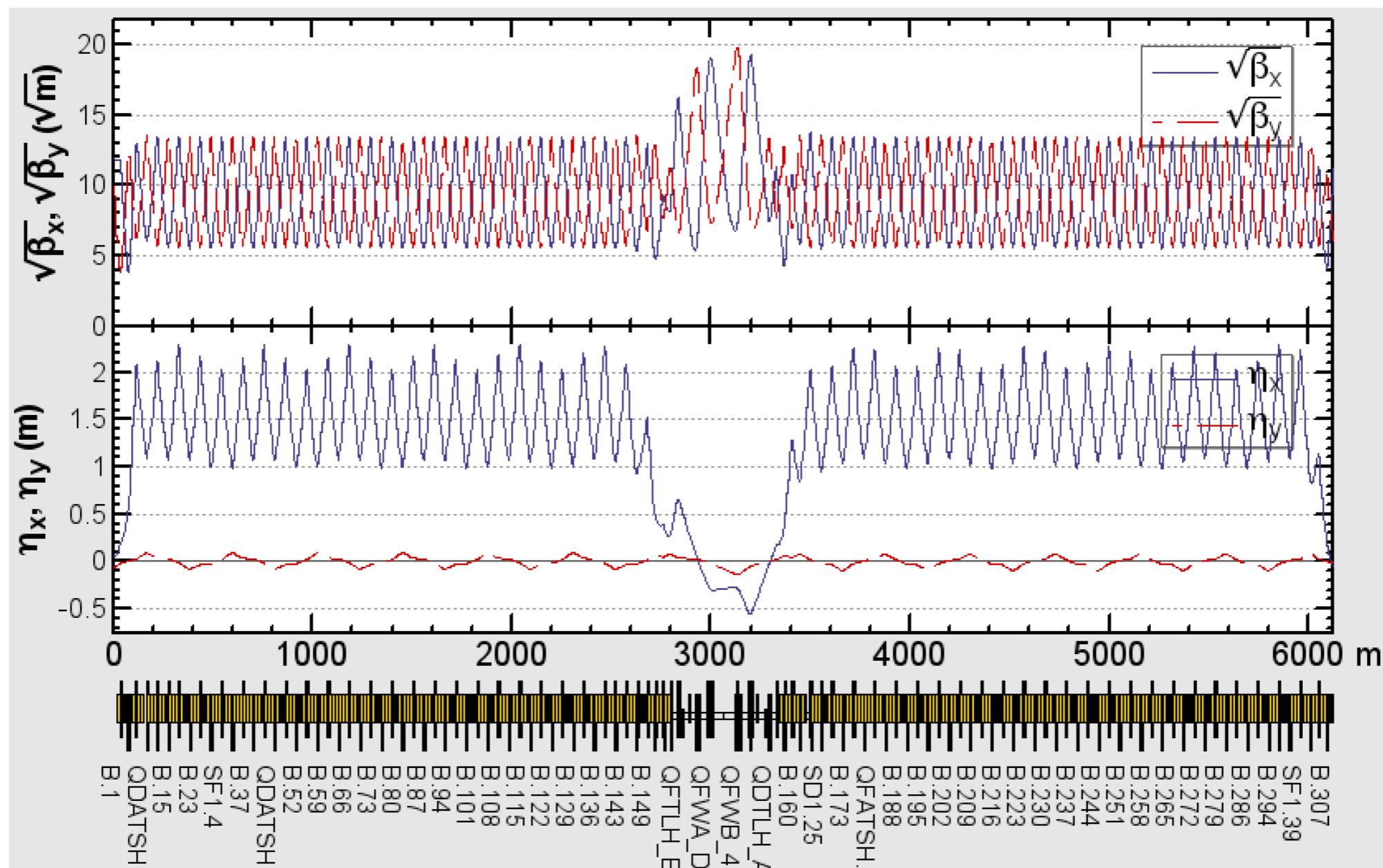
- $\beta^*=25\text{cm}$ @IP#1&5
- IR3 (momentum cleaning) with neighboring arcs (normal arcs)



1. HL-LHC optics

► HLLHCV1.2

- $\beta^*=25\text{cm}$ @IP#1&5
- IR7 (betatron cleaning) with neighboring arcs (normal arcs)



1. HL-LHC optics

► HLLHCV1.2 (scaled)

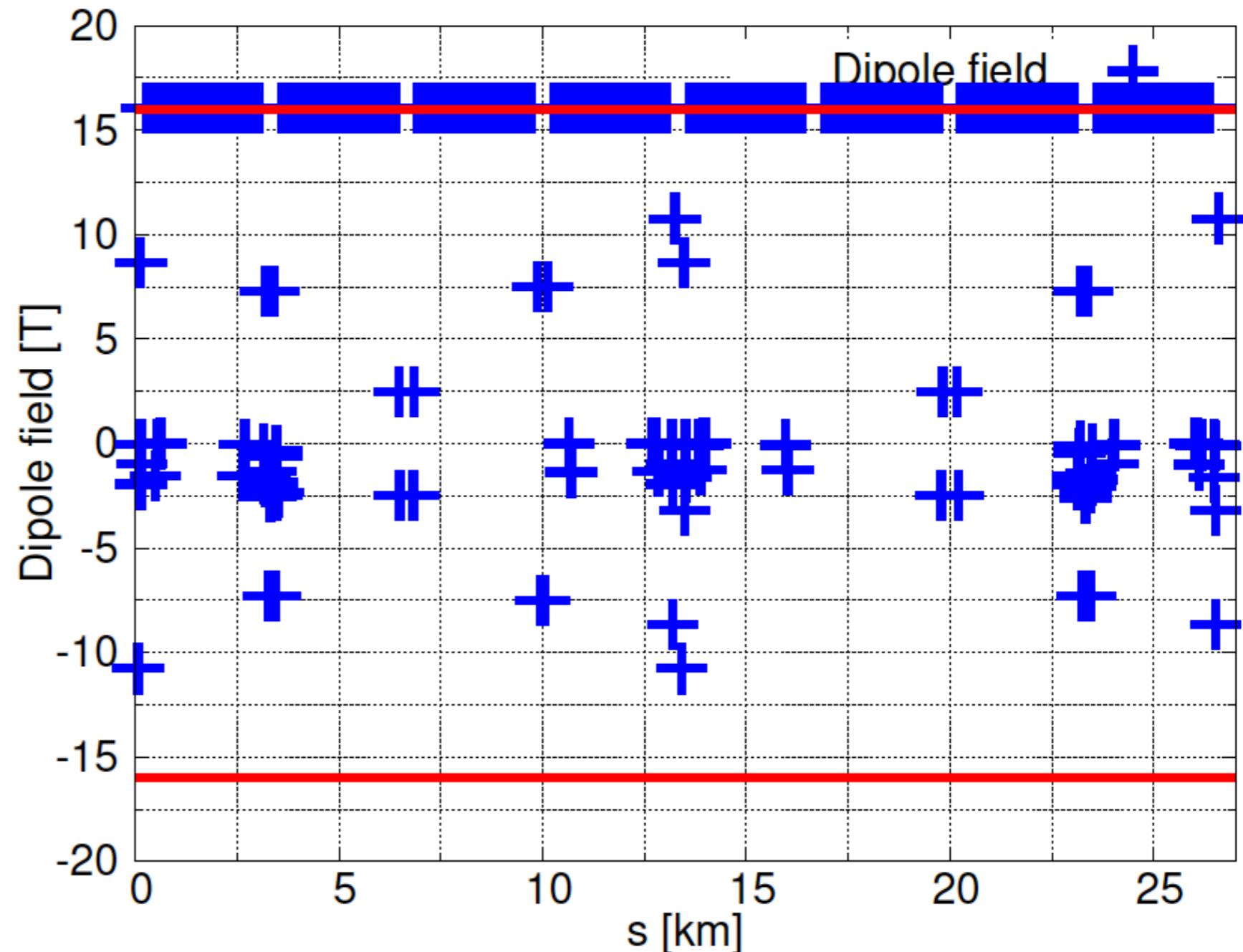
- E=13.5 TeV, $\beta^*=25\text{cm}$ @IP#1&5
- Dipole: L=14.3m

K_n: MAD convention

$$K_n L = \frac{B^{(n)} L}{B \rho}$$

FCC specification:

B_{max}≈16T



1. HL-LHC optics

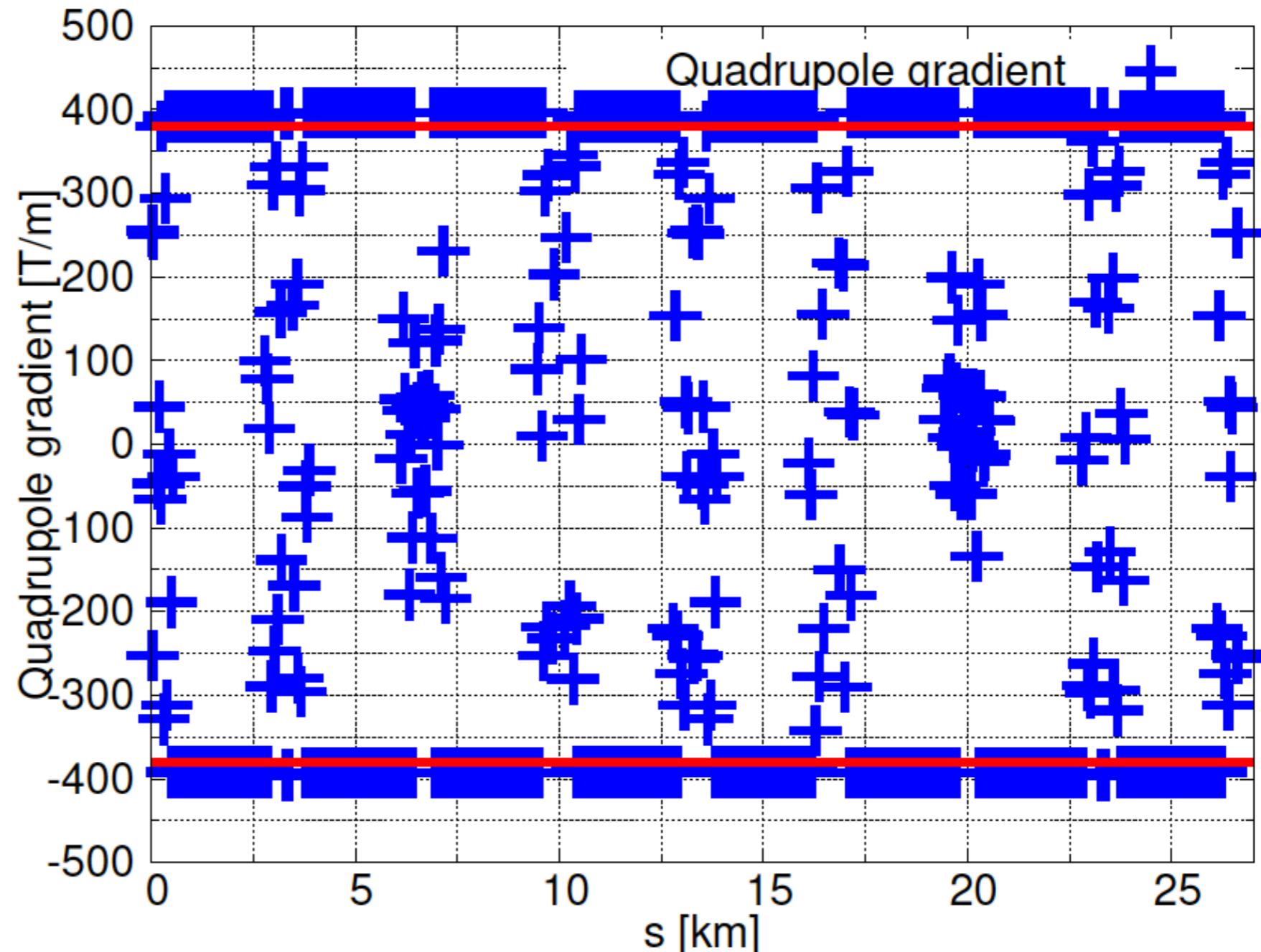
► HLLHCV1.2 (scaled)

- $E=13.5 \text{ TeV}$, $\beta^*=25\text{cm}$ @IP#1&5
- Quadrupole: $L=3.1\text{m}$ in arcs [Typical]

K_n : MAD convention

$$K_n L = \frac{B^{(n)} L}{B \rho}$$

FCC specification:
 $G_{\max} \approx 380 \text{T/m}^{[1]}(?)$
with aperture
 $\phi=50\text{mm}$



1. HL-LHC optics

► HLLHCV1.2 (scaled)

- $E=13.5 \text{ TeV}$, $\beta^*=25\text{cm}$ @IP#1&5
- Quadrupole: $L=3.1\text{m}$ in arcs [Typical]

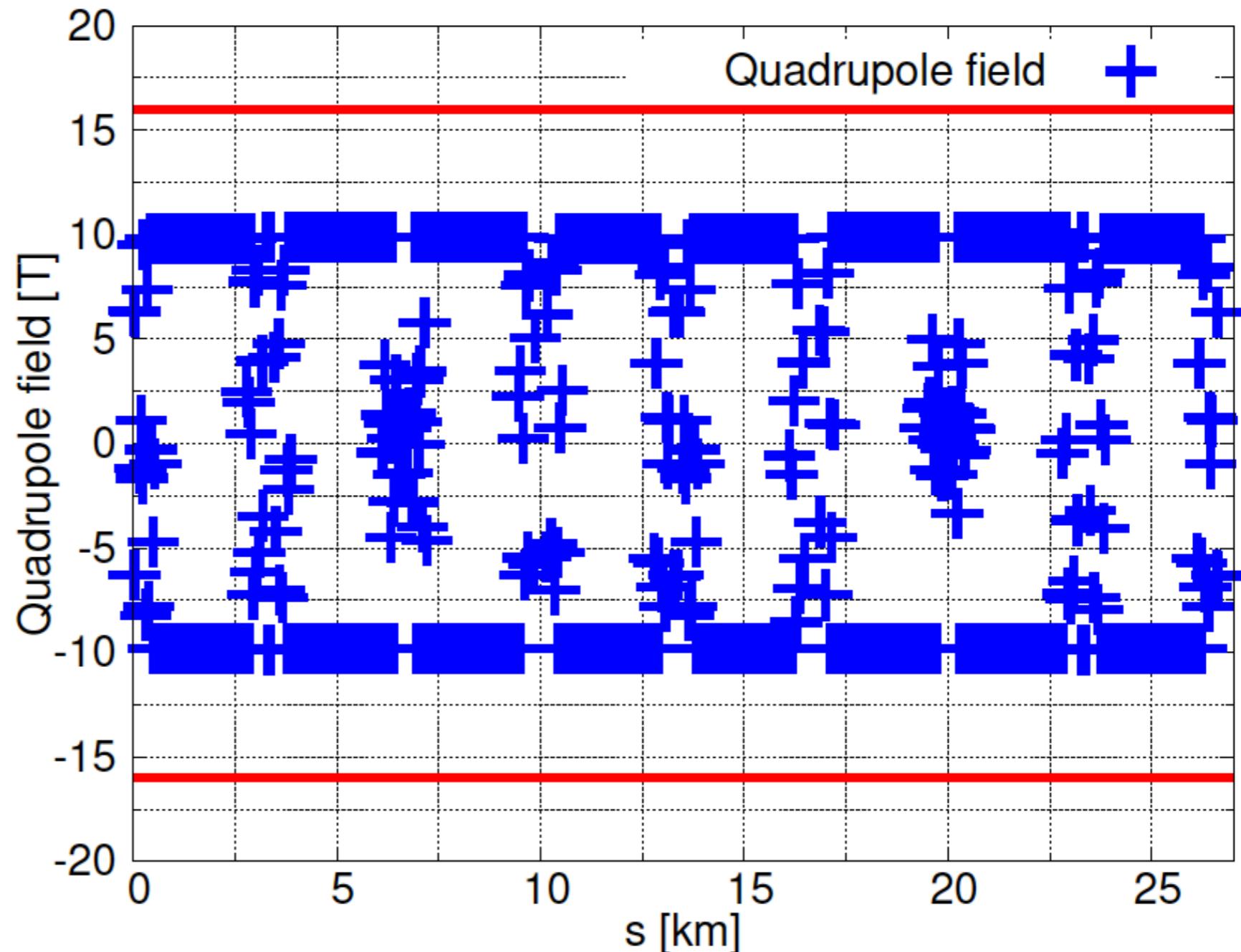
K_n : MAD convention

$$K_n L = \frac{B^{(n)} L}{B \rho}$$

Translate to
max. field (?):

$$B_{\max} = B^{(1)} \phi / 2$$

Assume $\phi=50\text{mm}$
for all quads
[Not true for quads
in IRs]



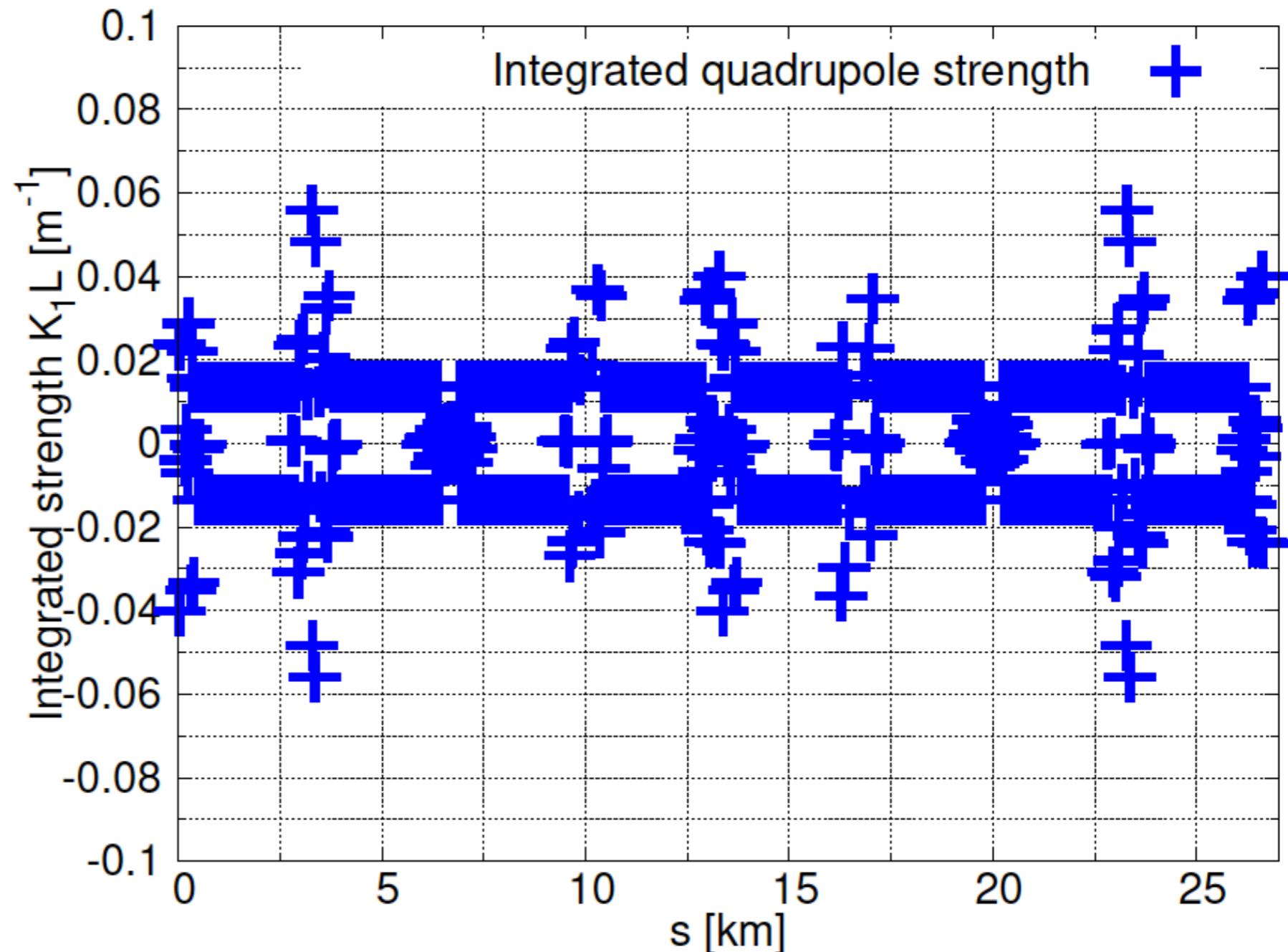
1. HL-LHC optics

► HLLHCV1.2 (scaled)

- E=13.5 TeV, $\beta^*=25\text{cm}$ @IP#1&5
- Quadrupole: L=3.1m in arcs [Typical]

K_n : MAD convention

$$K_n L = \frac{B^{(n)} L}{B \rho}$$



1. HL-LHC optics

► HLLHCV1.2 (scaled)

- E=13.5 TeV, $\beta^*=25\text{cm}$ @IP#1&5
- Sextupole: L=0.369m in arcs [Typical]

K_n : MAD convention

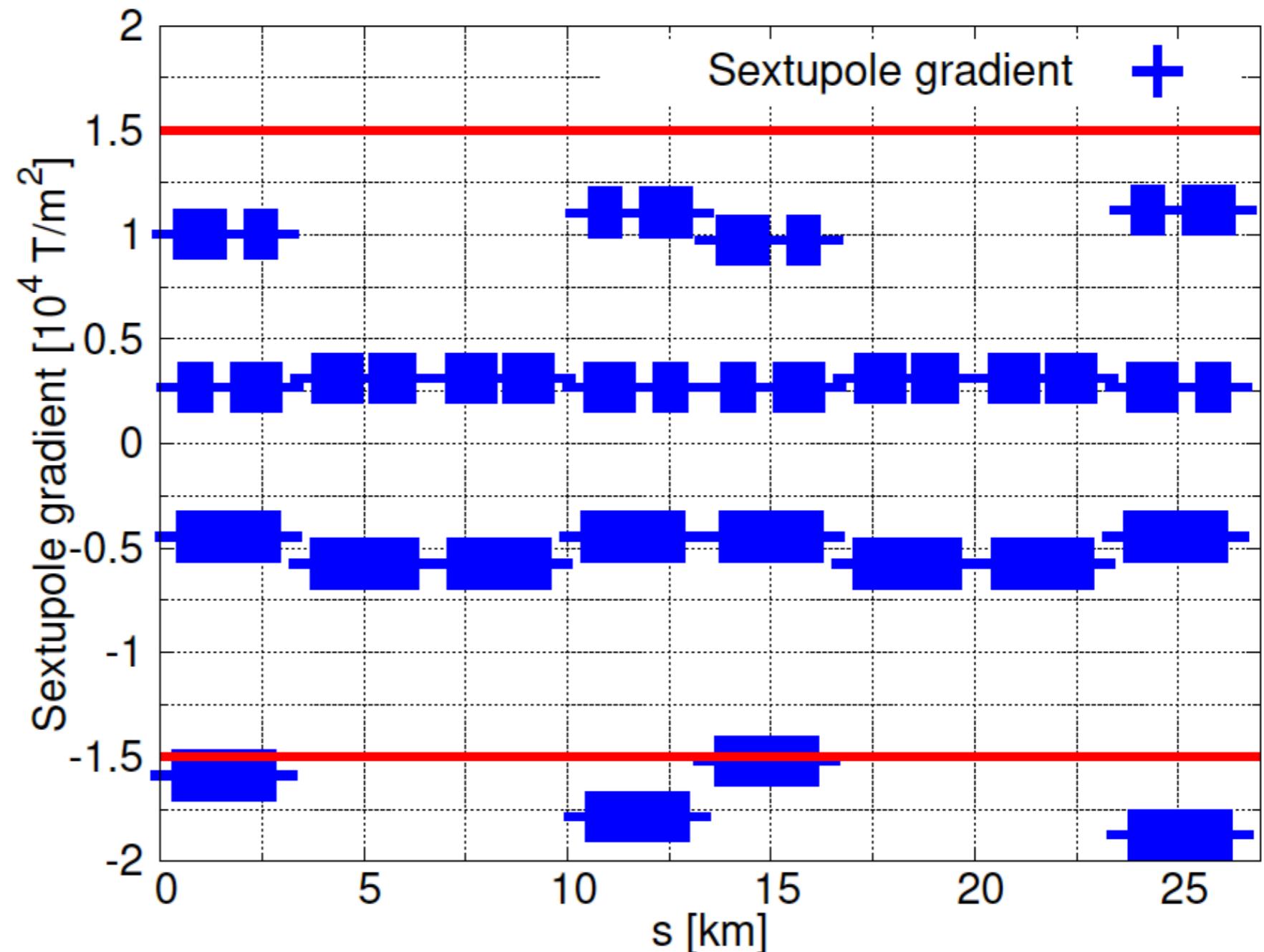
$$K_n L = \frac{B^{(n)} L}{B \rho}$$

FCC specification:

$G_{\max}=??$

with aperture

$\phi=50\text{mm}$



1. HL-LHC optics

► HLLHCV1.2 (scaled)

- E=13.5 TeV, $\beta^*=25\text{cm}$ @IP#1&5
- Sextupole: L=0.369m in arcs [Typical]

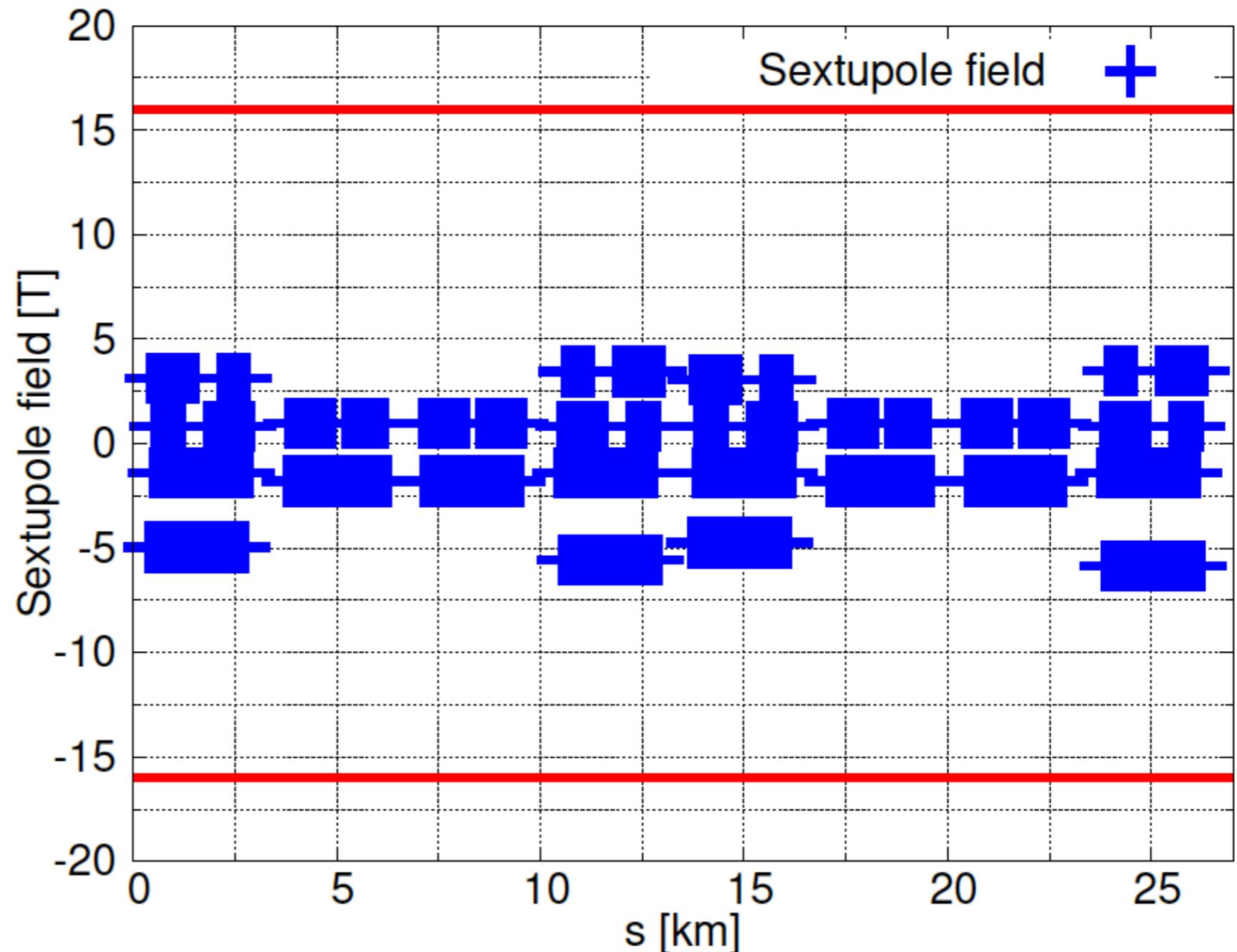
K_n : MAD convention

$$K_n L = \frac{B^{(n)} L}{B \rho}$$

Translate to
max. field (?):

$$B_{\max} = \frac{1}{2} B^{(2)} (\phi/2)^2$$

Assume $\phi=50\text{mm}$
for all sext.



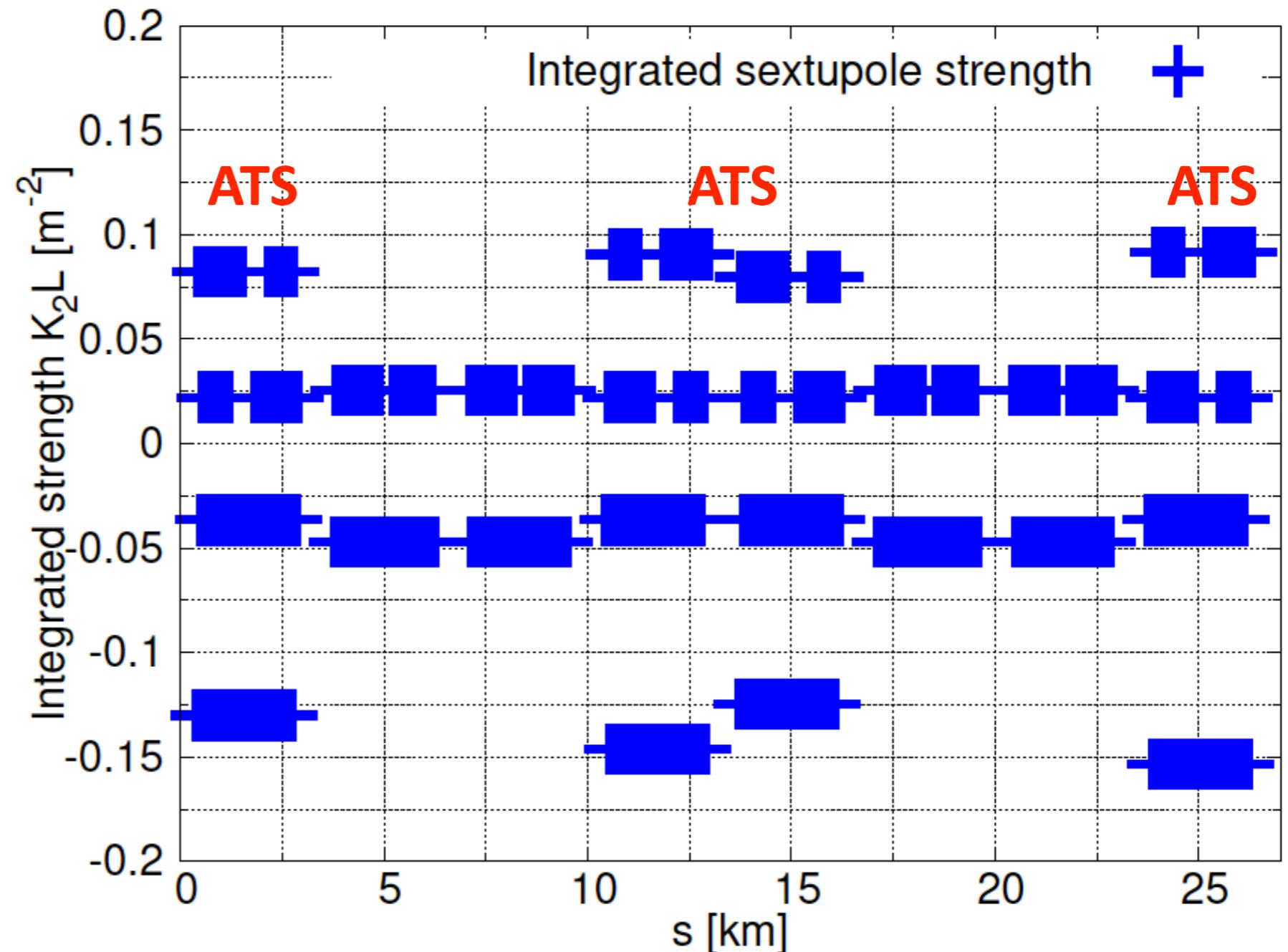
1. HL-LHC optics

► HLLHCV1.2 (scaled)

- E=13.5 TeV, $\beta^*=25\text{cm}$ @IP#1&5
- Sextupole: L=0.369m in arcs [Typical]

K_n : MAD convention

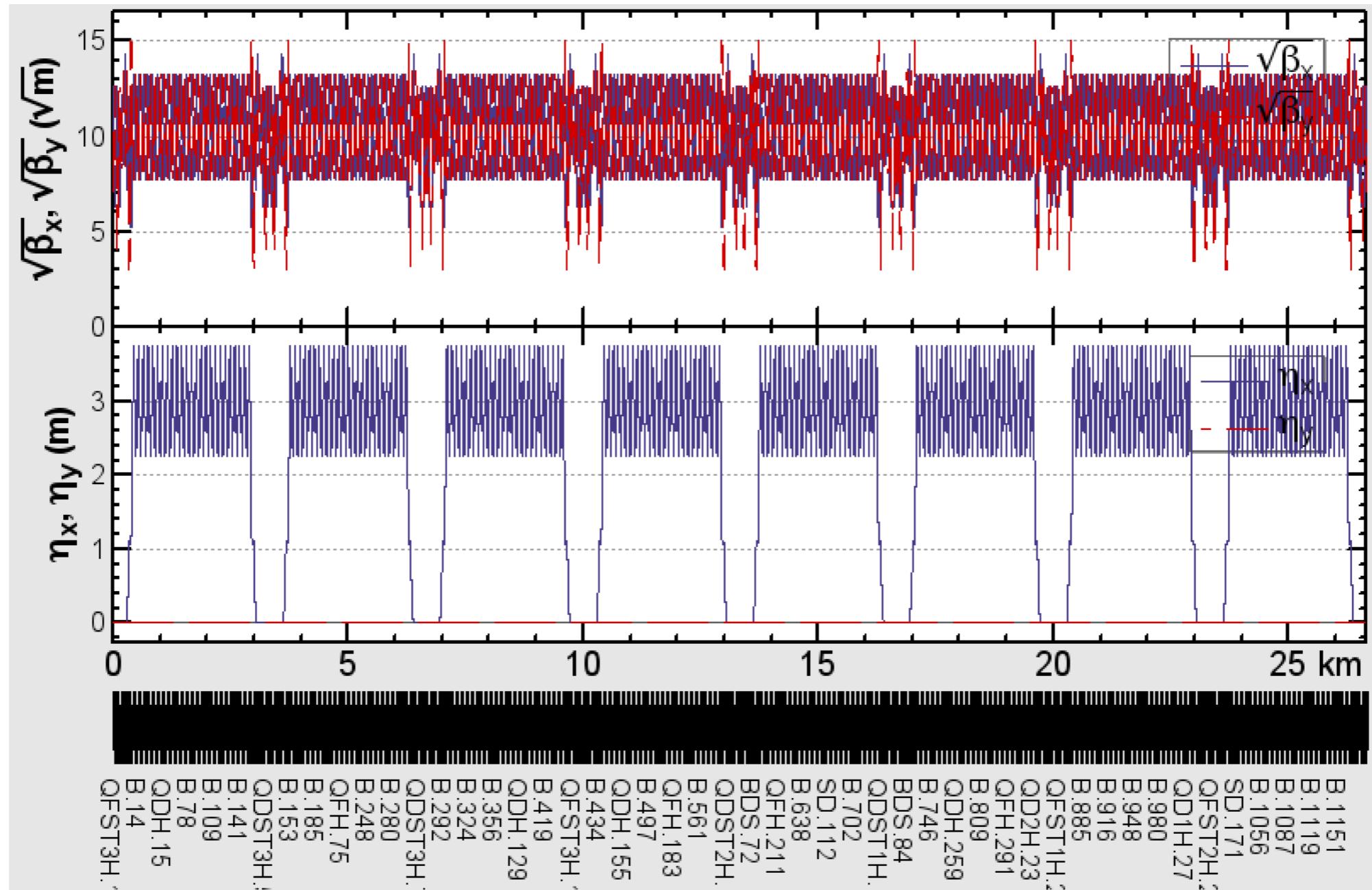
$$K_n L = \frac{B^{(n)} L}{B \rho}$$



2. HE-LHC

► lhc_v5 (by Y. Nosochkov)

- E=13.5 TeV, dummy IRs, 24 cell/arc, 60°/cell
- Dipole: L=13.56m in arcs



2. HE-LHC

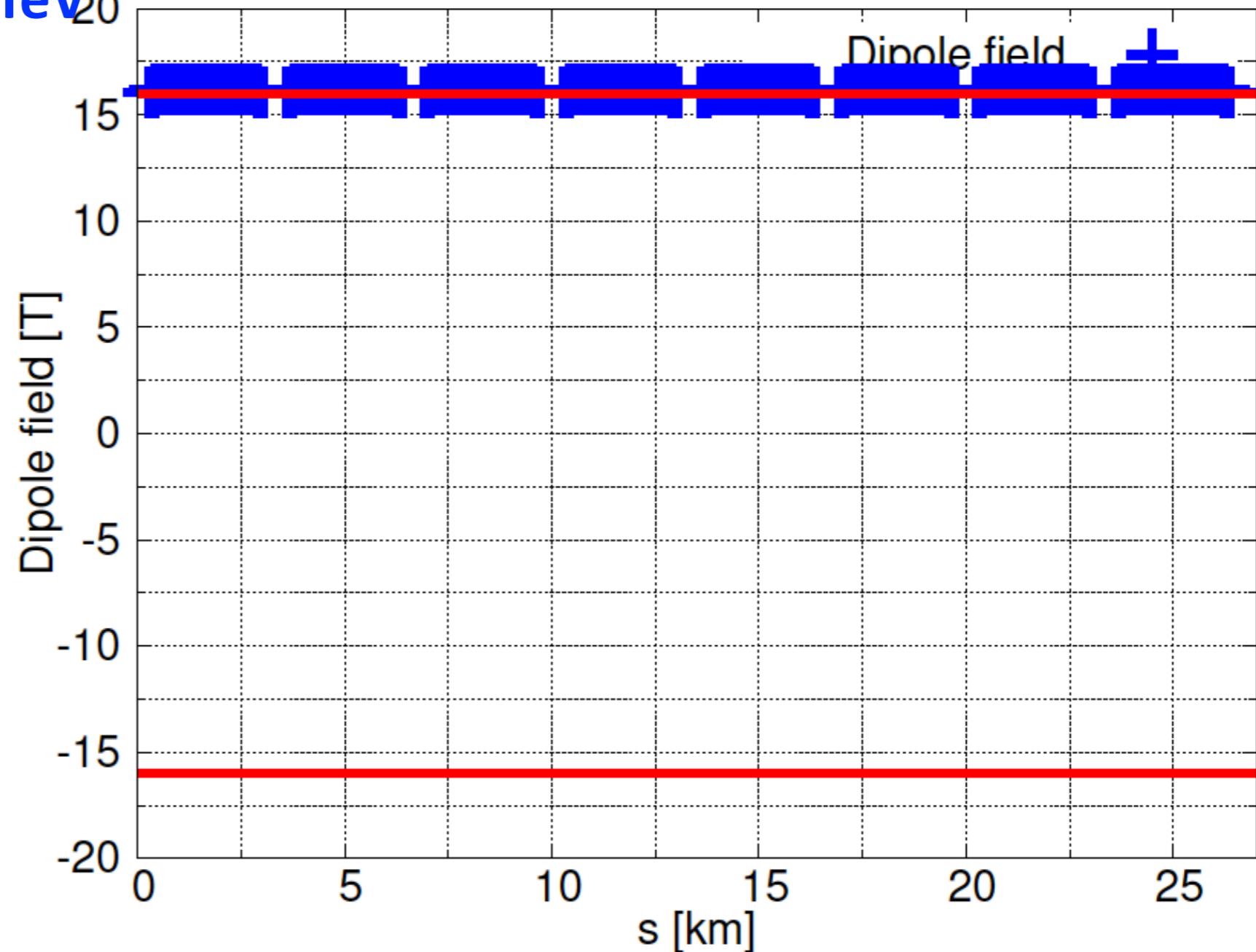
► lhc_v5 (by Y. Nosochkov)

- $E=13.5 \text{ TeV}$, dummy IRs
- Dipole: $L=13.56\text{m}$ in arcs

$B=16.23\text{T}@13.5\text{TeV}$

FCC specification:

$B_{\max} \approx 16\text{T}$



2. HE-LHC

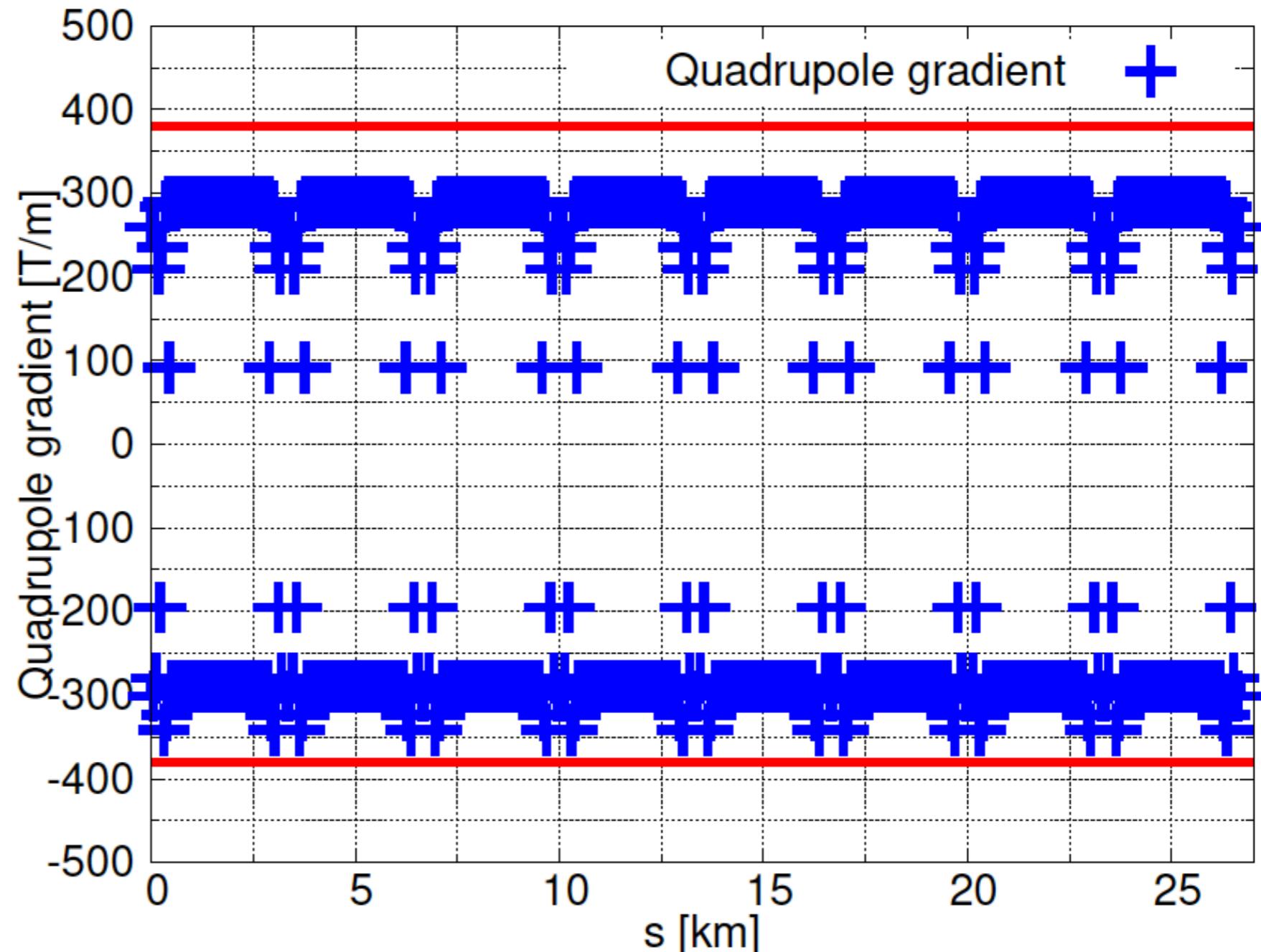
► lhc_v5 (by Y. Nosochkov)

- E=13.5 TeV, dummy IRs
- Quadrupole: L=3.1m in arcs [Typical]

K_n: MAD convention

$$K_n L = \frac{B^{(n)} L}{B \rho}$$

FCC specification:
G_{max}≈380T/m^[1](?)
with aperture
φ=50mm



[1]A. Chance, FCC-hh magnet-beam dynamics coordination meeting, Mar. 17, 2017

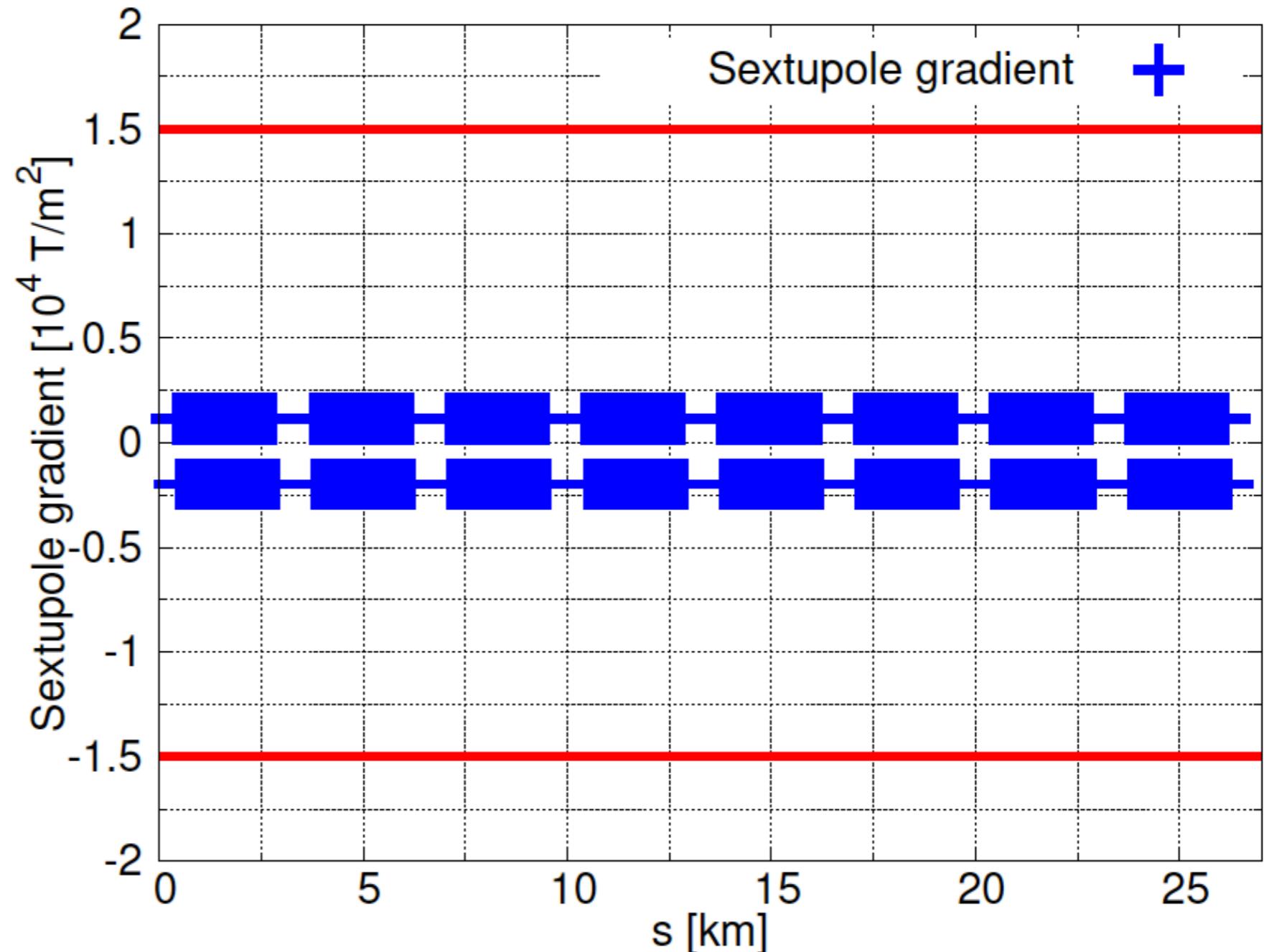
2. HE-LHC

► lhc_v5 (by Y. Nosochkov)

- E=13.5 TeV, dummy IRs
- Sextupole: L=0.369m in arcs [Typical]

K_n : MAD convention

$$K_n L = \frac{B^{(n)} L}{B \rho}$$



3. Discussion

- HE-LHC = (HL-)LHC layout (and adapted optics) + FCC technologies (?)
- Strategies for HE-LHC optics design
 - Scaling (HL-)LHC optics: Challenges to be identified
 - Use 60° cells (Y. Nosochkov, D. Zhou, T. Risselada, etc.)
- Immediate problems of scaling (HL-)LHC to 13.5TeV
 - Almost no margins for dipoles (need longer dipoles?)
 - Very marginal fro arc quads given 380T/m from FCC tech. (to be confirmed)
 - Other issues to be identified
- Immediate gains from using 60° cells
 - Allow longer dipoles if 18 cells/arc adopted
 - Weaker quads (~30% less than LHC@13.5TeV) allowed
 - Weaker sexts (~50% less than LHC@13.5TeV) allowed
 - Other issues to be identified

3. Discussion

➤ Specifications for dipoles, quadrupoles and sextuples in arcs

- Coil aperture: $\phi=50\text{mm}$
- Dipole: $E_{\max}=13.5\text{TeV}$, $B_{\max}=16\text{T}$
- Quadrupole: $G_{\max}=380\text{T/m (?)}$, $B_{\max}=?$
- Sextupole: $G_{\max}=?\text{T/m}^2$, $B_{\max}=?$
- Arc separation = 204mm (?)

➤ Specifications for dipoles and quadrupoles in IRs

- Triplet, separation/recombination dipoles (to be identified)

➤ Open questions

- ATS optics is necessary for HE-LHC?
- 60° cell is necessary for HE-LHC? Resulting impact in layout, DA, injection, etc.?
- Detailed parameter list (luminosity performance, magnet specifications, injection beam, beam dynamics, etc.) as reference for collaborators?