

MANCHESTER  
1824

The University of Manchester

# IR 10° Optics and Ring Matching

Luke Thompson

Rob Appleby

University of Manchester/CERN/Cockcroft Inst.

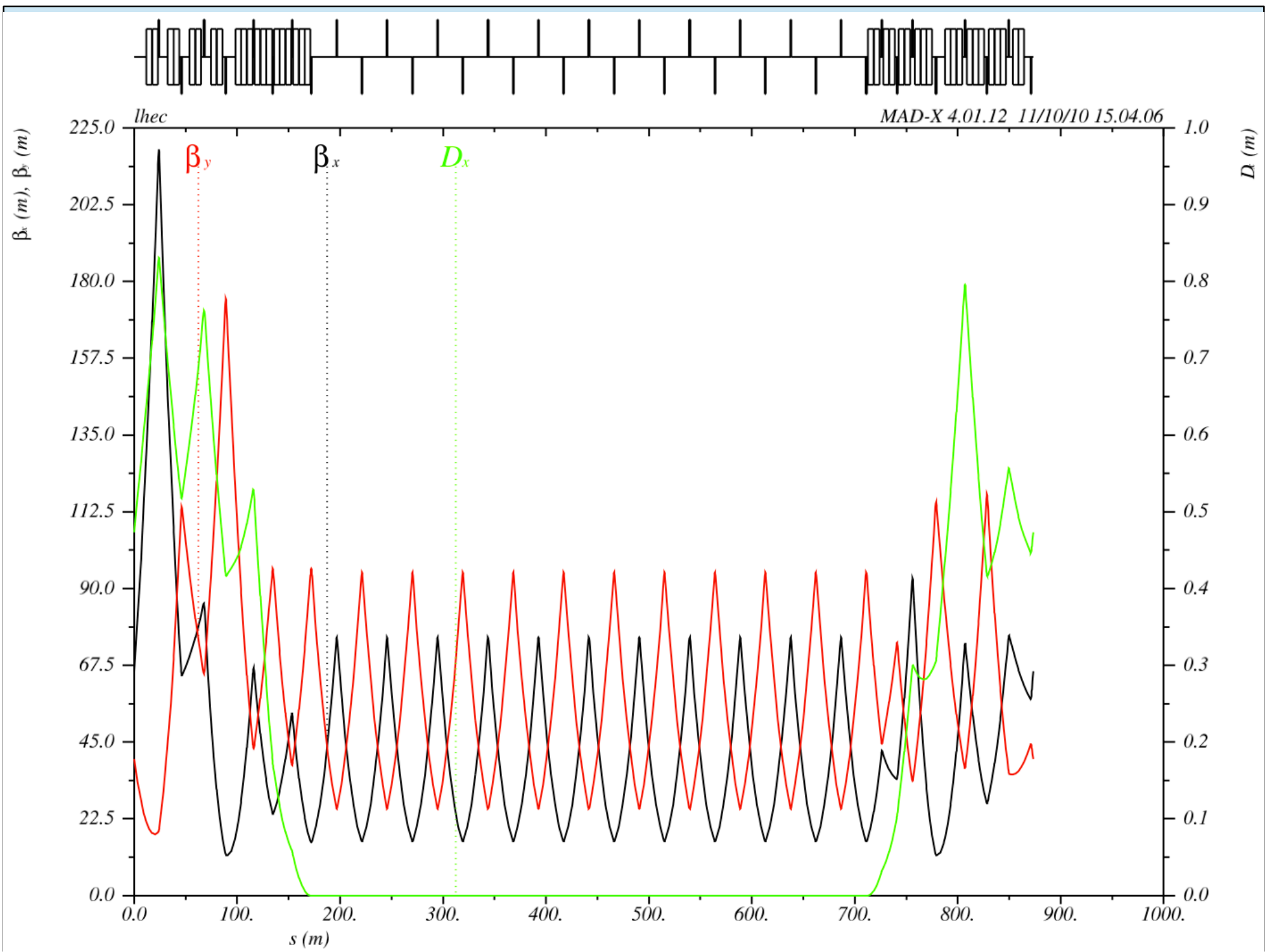
12<sup>th</sup> October 2010

# Overview

- Ring Lattice
  - Lattice
  - Dispersion suppressors
  - Geometry
- Matching - version 0
  - IR
  - Matching section / LSS
- IR
  - Separation
  - SR
  - Parameters

# Ring Lattice

- IR is matched into Miriam's 'zero-order' lattice
  - $\varepsilon_x = 5 \times 10^{-9}$
  - $\varepsilon_y = 2.5 \times 10^{-9}$
  - $I_e = 100 \text{ mA}$
  - $E_e = 60 \text{ GeV}$
- IR placed in IP2 LSS
  - Between dispersion suppressors
  - Dispersion suppressors asymmetric

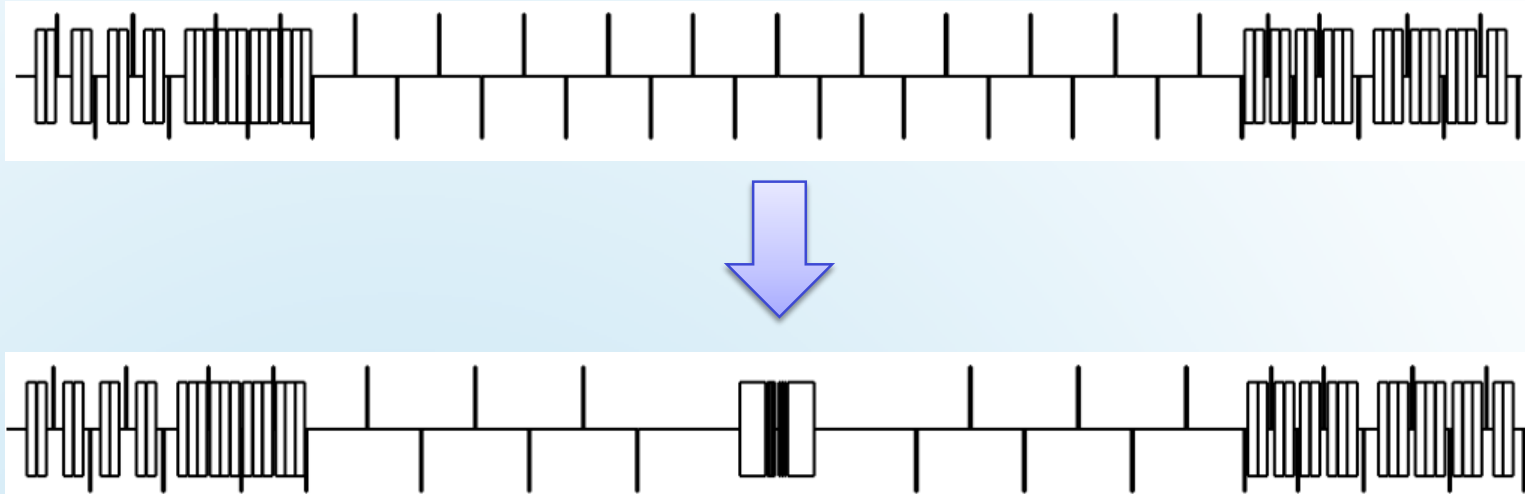


# Ring Lattice

- Must consider geometry
  - Electron IR optics within  $\pm 22.96\text{m}$  of IP2
  - LHC proton final triplet
  - Need enough space to bend beam into ring
    - 'Around' LHC – optics, DFBMs, tunnel restrictions
  - Details of separation scheme not yet set
    - Horizontal or vertical crossing angle
    - Dispersion-free bends
    - Polarisation optimisation – siberian snakes?
- Conclusions
  - Must leave space for LHC optics and other electron elements
  - Therefore, sizeable gap between IR and matching quads

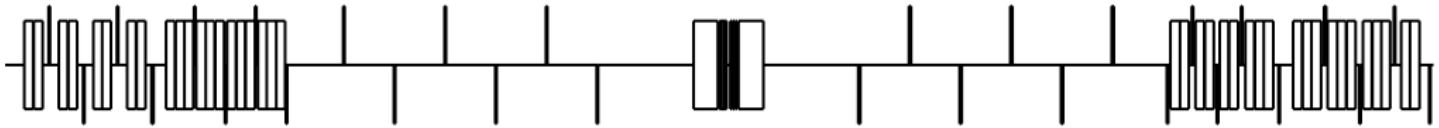
# Matching

- Quads removed from LSS
- IR elements inserted
- Matching quads inserted
  - ~ 80m from IP2

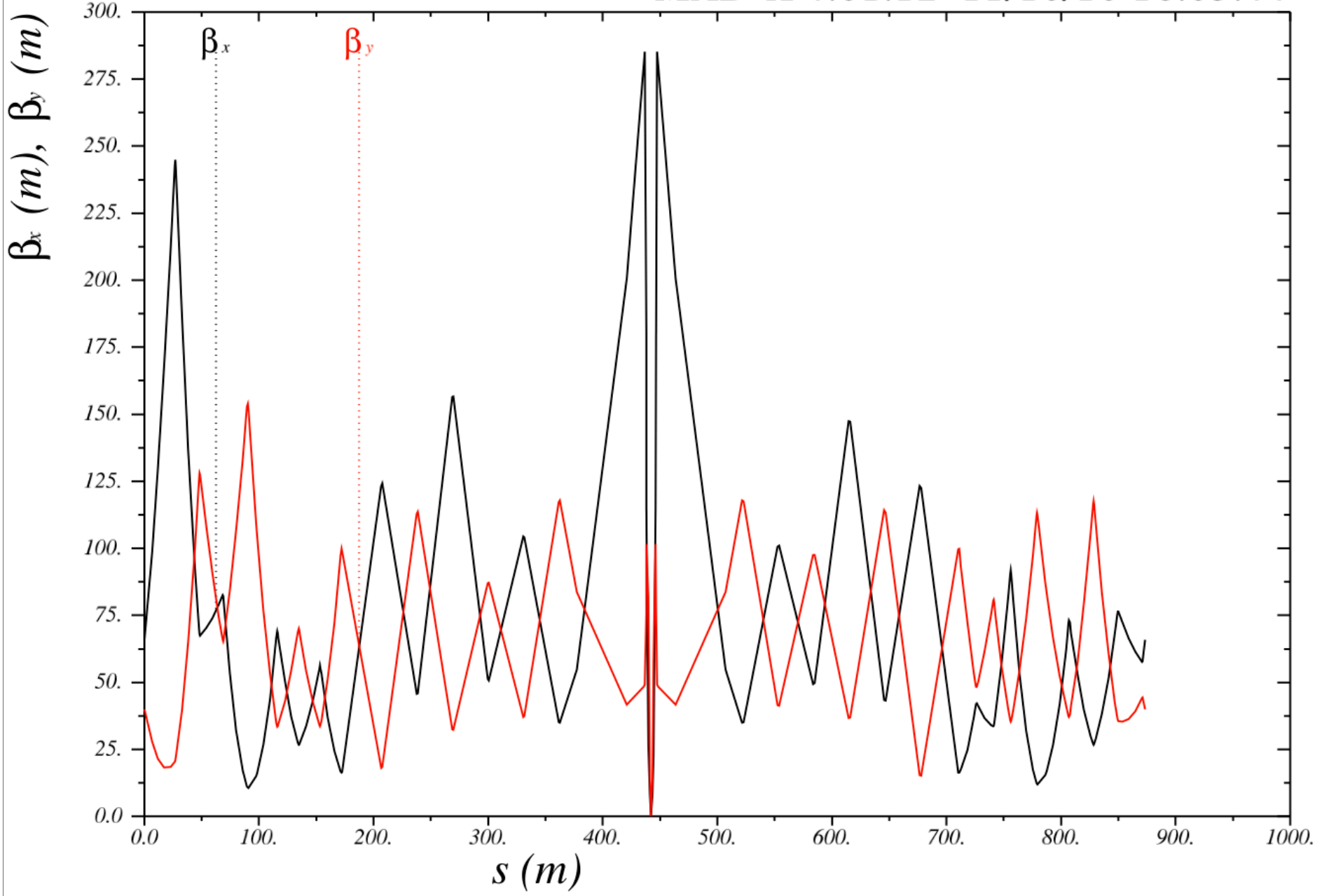


# Matching

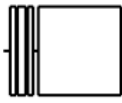
- New matching-friendly  $10^\circ$  IR draft designed
  - Previous IR matched to old lattice
- Starting point for matching
- IR and LSS matched to dispersion suppressor
  - Matched in iterations
- 'Smooth' FODO-like solution achieved
  - Slightly asymmetric



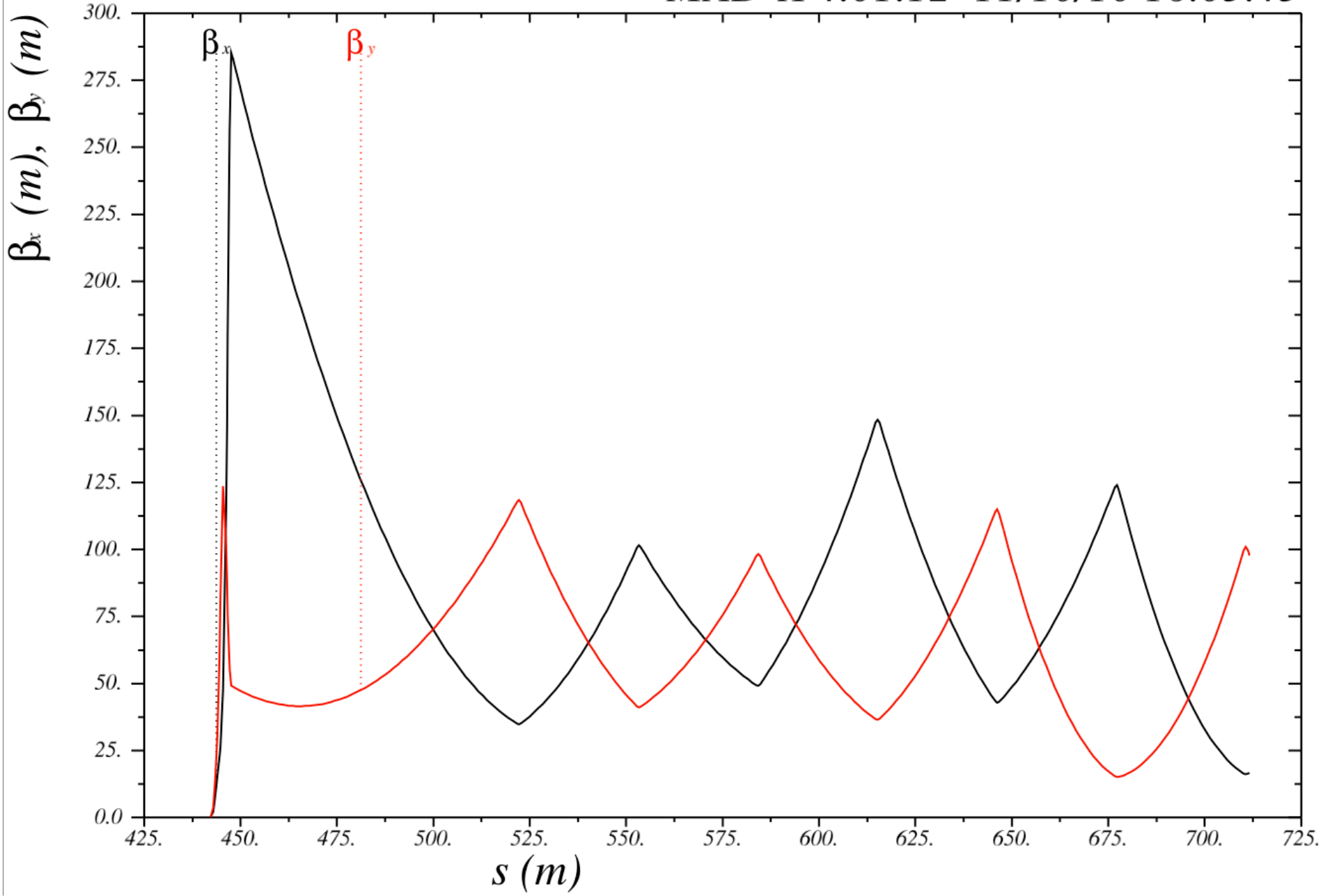
MAD-X 4.01.12 11/10/10 16.05.44







*MAD-X 4.01.12 11/10/10 16.05.45*

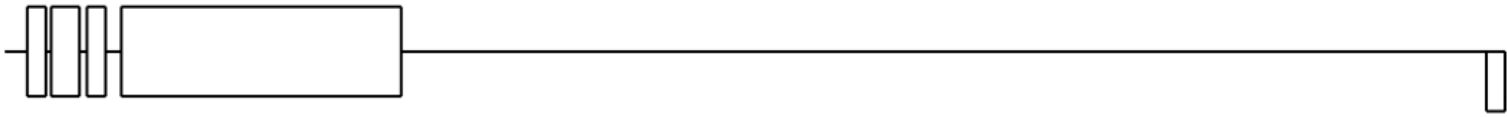


# Matching

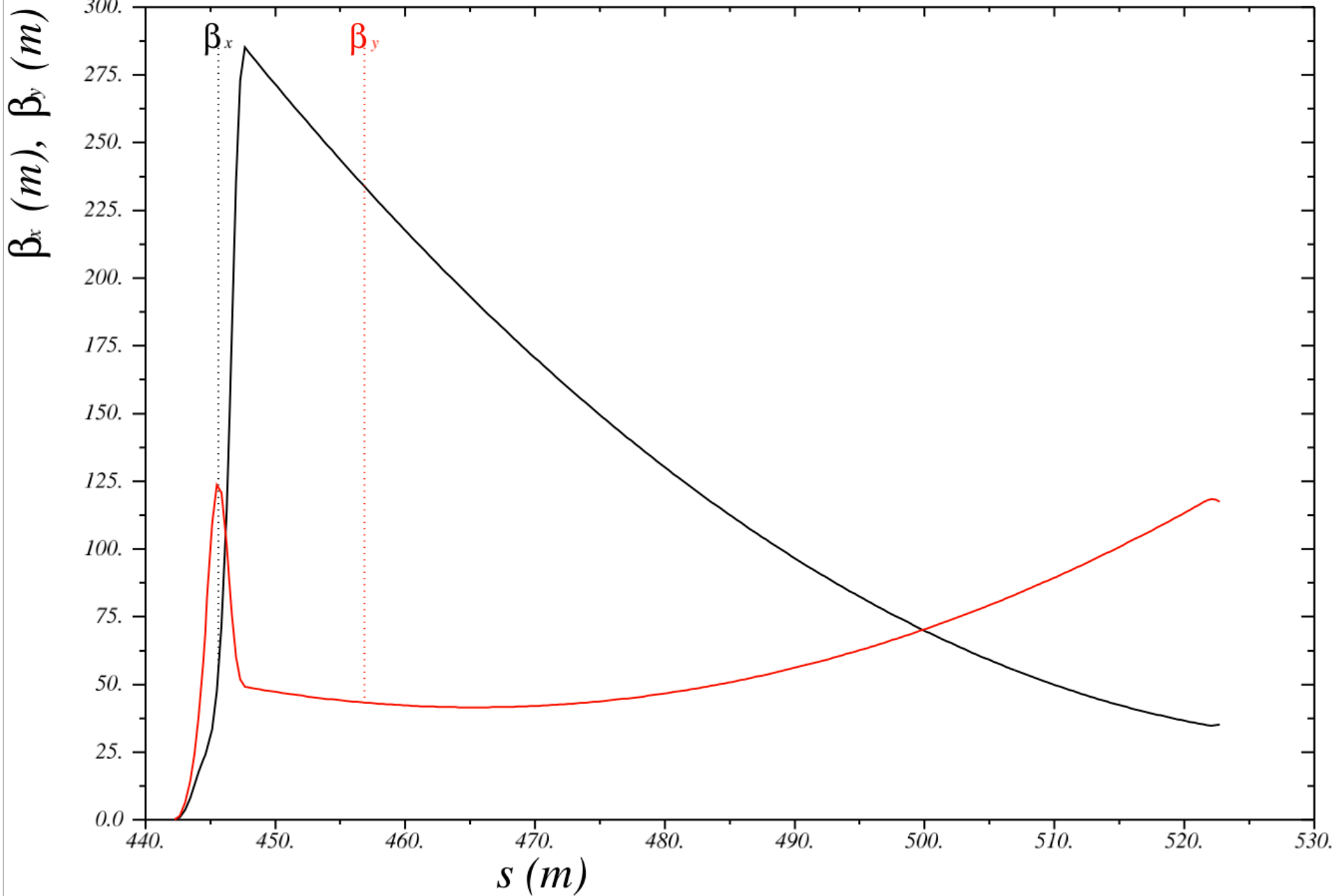
- First 'zero-order' solution - doesn't account for:
  - Separation
  - Dispersion
  - Correctors
  - Phase advance
- 6 or 7 matching quads on each side, depending on your view...
  - Final quad before DS on right is required, but is not part of DS
  - Corresponding quad on left is part of DS
- Aim to reduce number of quads in later versions
- Gap between IR and matching quads should allow other elements
- Files available at [/afs/cern.ch/eng/lhc/optics/LHeC/IR10\\_Lattice0/](/afs/cern.ch/eng/lhc/optics/LHeC/IR10_Lattice0/)

# IR - Separation

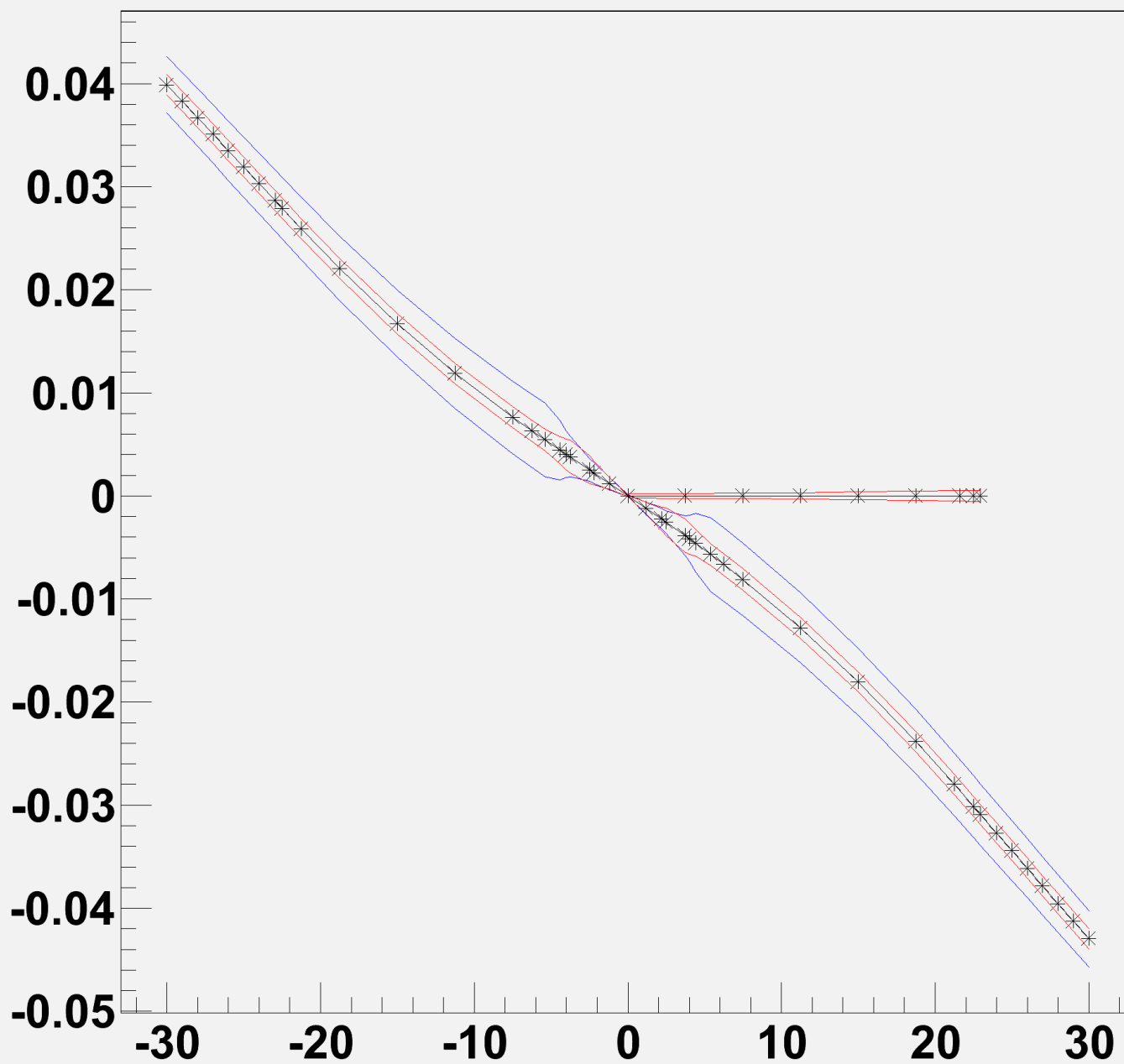
- New FDF electron triplet
  - Previous triplet was DFD
  - Higher peak  $\beta_x$  BUT peak is later
  - Separation appears improved
- Separation provided by crossing angle, dipole and offset quads
  - Possibly also detector dipole
  - Currently aiming at 50mm separation
  - Minimum crossing angle decreased with increased bending (for  $10^\circ$  optics)
- Separation not yet studied in detail
  - In short, separation is comparable or better than previous IR design
- Side note: nice solution for vertical crossing angle!



MAD-X 4.01.12 11/10/10 16.05.46



# LHeC 10 Degree Relaxed IR, 3sigma envelope



# IR – Synchrotron Radiation

- Not yet studied, but roughly compare to previous IRs
  - SR power dominated by quads
- $10^\circ$  triplet strengths:
  - KQ1: 0.27
  - KQ2: -0.51
  - KQ3: 0.45
- Previous  $10^\circ$  triplet strengths:
  - KQ1: -0.59
  - KQ2: 0.40
  - KQ3: -0.34
- SR power should be comparable

# IR – Parameters

$E_{\text{electron}}$	60GeV
<b>L(0)</b>	<b>1.8e33</b>
S(1 mrad)	0.744
<b>L(1 mrad)</b>	<b>1.34e33</b>
B*x	0.18
B*y	0.1
ex	5e-9
ey	2.5e-9
I	100 mA
I*	1.2 m
$\rho$	26.3 km

Minimum crossing angle for  $5\sigma+5\sigma$  separation at all parasitic crossings is just below 1 mrad for constant bending radius  $\rho = 26.3$  km.

This does not result in 50 mm separation at  $S = 23$  m. Bend radius used to compare to previous IR layouts' separation.

## What's next

- Similar solution required for 1° layout
  - Aim for  $\sim 1e33$  lumi
  - Aim for viability as single-IR solution
- Separation scheme
- Consider vertical crossing angle
- Study SR for new IR
- Optimise solution for less quads?