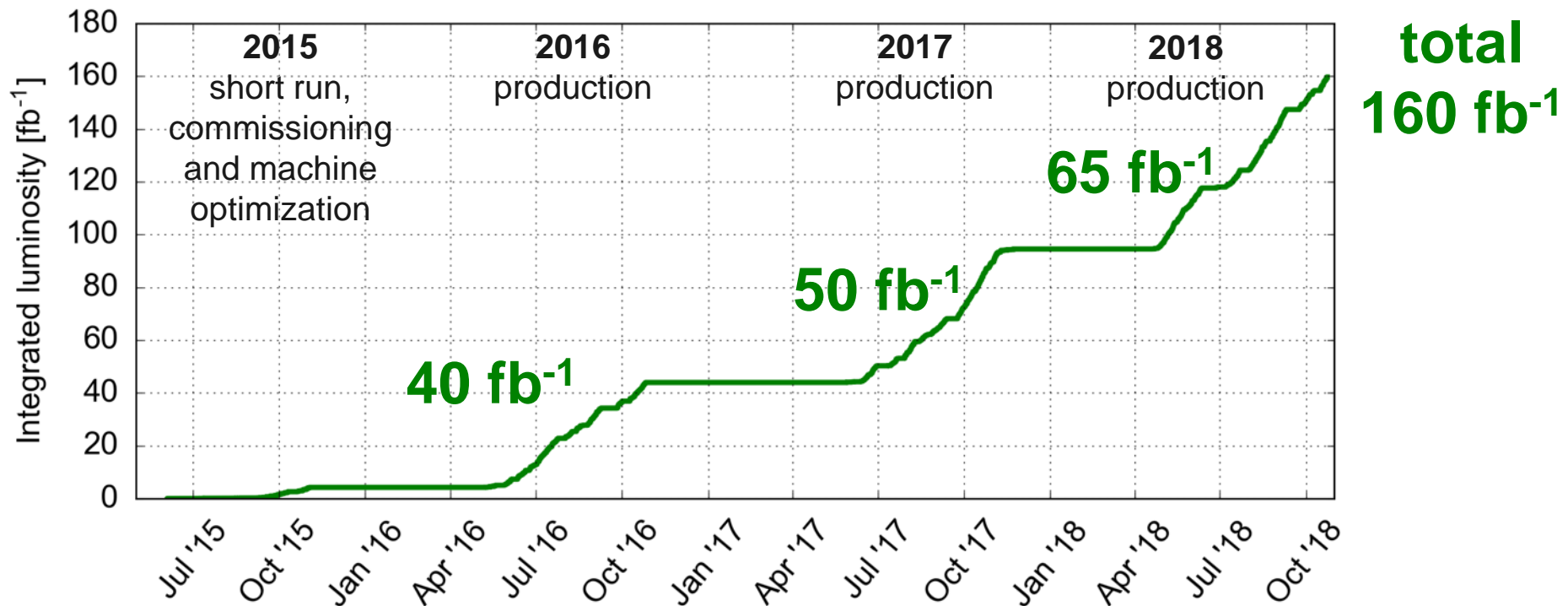


The LHC future: from
Run 3 to the ultimate
performance

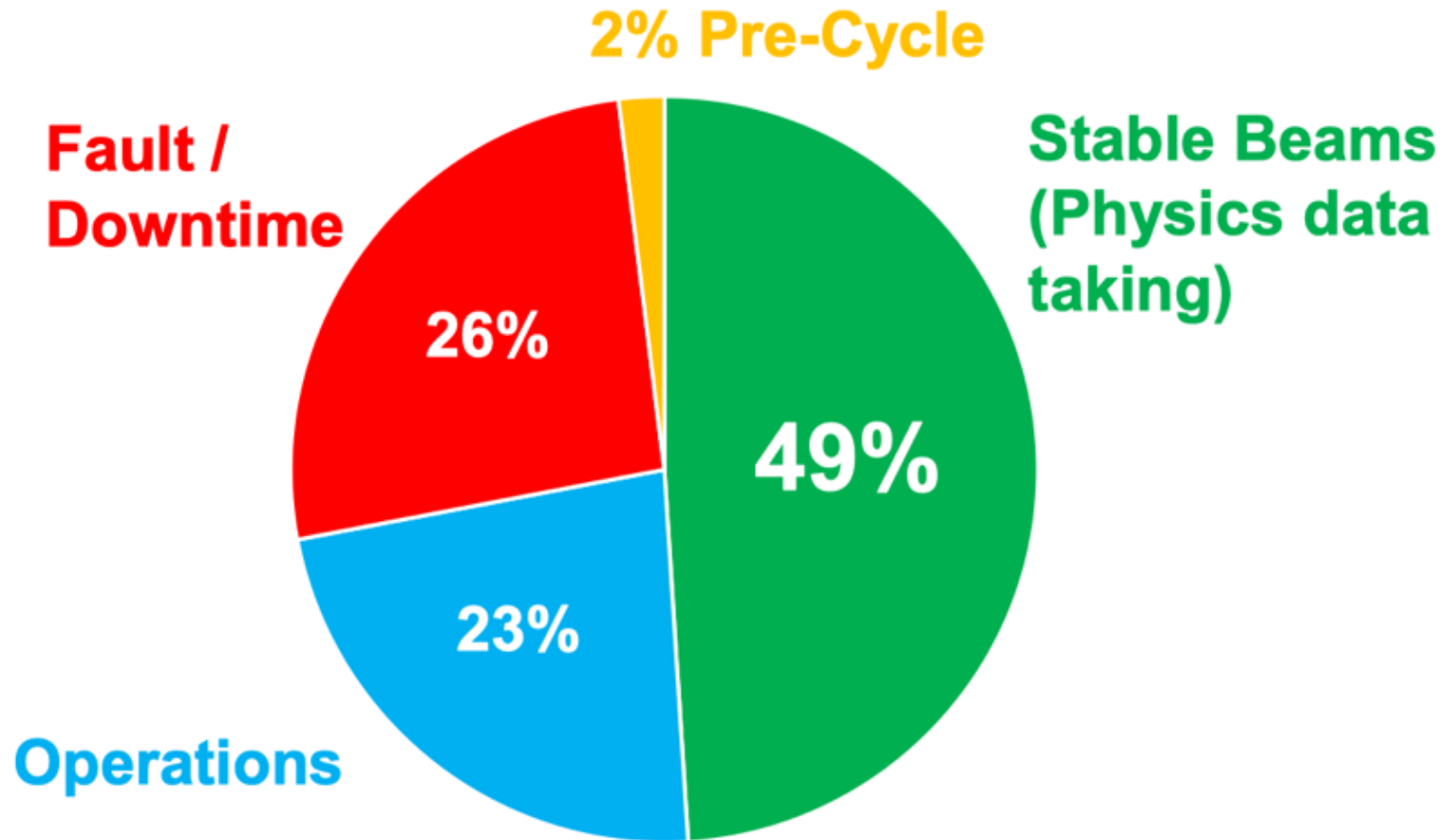


Run 2: p-p operation

- During Run 2:
 - Demonstrated reliable operation with **6.5 TeV beams**
 - Exploited **25 ns** bunch spacing to operate with **>2500 bunches**
 - Reached **design luminosity** $L_{IP1/5} = 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$... **and doubled it!**
 - Delivered **160 fb⁻¹ to ATLAS and CMS**



Availability

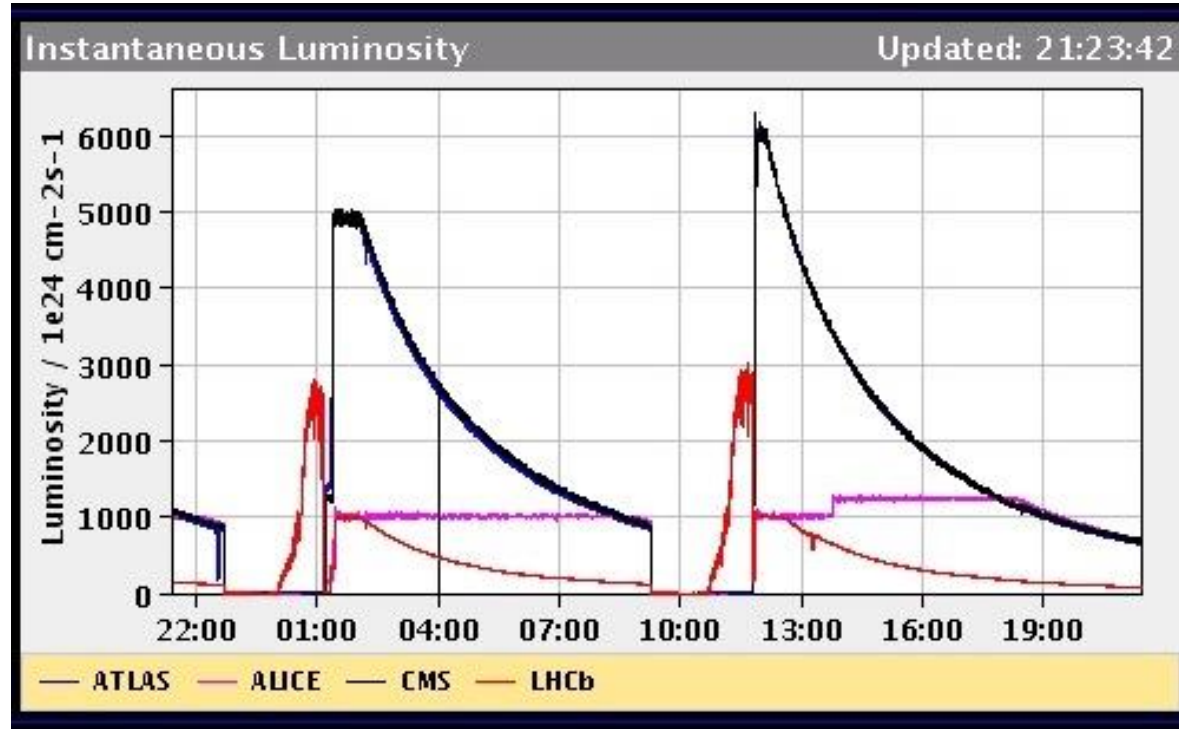


2018 data

Heavy ion operation

HL-LHC instantaneous luminosity ($\sim 6 \times 10^{27} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$) i.e. 6 times the LHC design value was already demonstrated in IP1 and IP5

Pb-Pb luminosity record in 2018



Further improvements incoming in 2022

HL-LHC - goals

Prepare machine for operation beyond 2025 and up to ~2040

Operation scenarios for:

- Total integrated luminosity of 3000 fb⁻¹ in around 10-12 years
- An integrated luminosity of ~250 fb⁻¹ per year
- **Nominal:** levelled luminosity of $5 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ (events/crossing ~130)
- **Ultimate:** levelled luminosity of $7.5 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ (events/crossing ~200)

Higher Intensity

Increase bunch population

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{N^2 f_{rev} k_c}{4\pi \beta^* \epsilon_{xy}} F$$

Smaller β^*

Reduced emittance

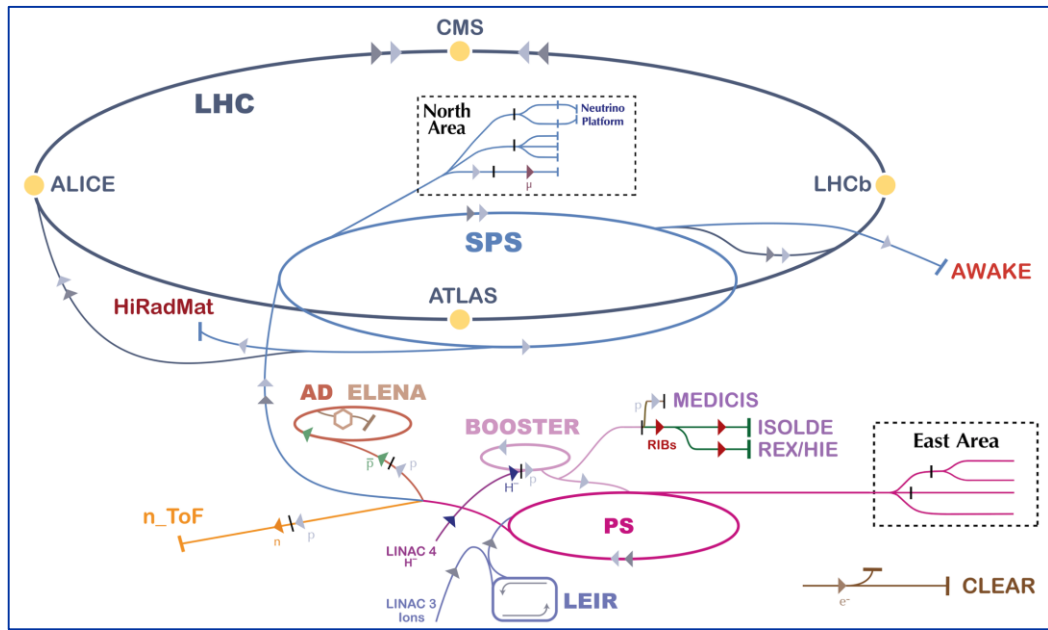
Smaller beam size at IP

Increase F

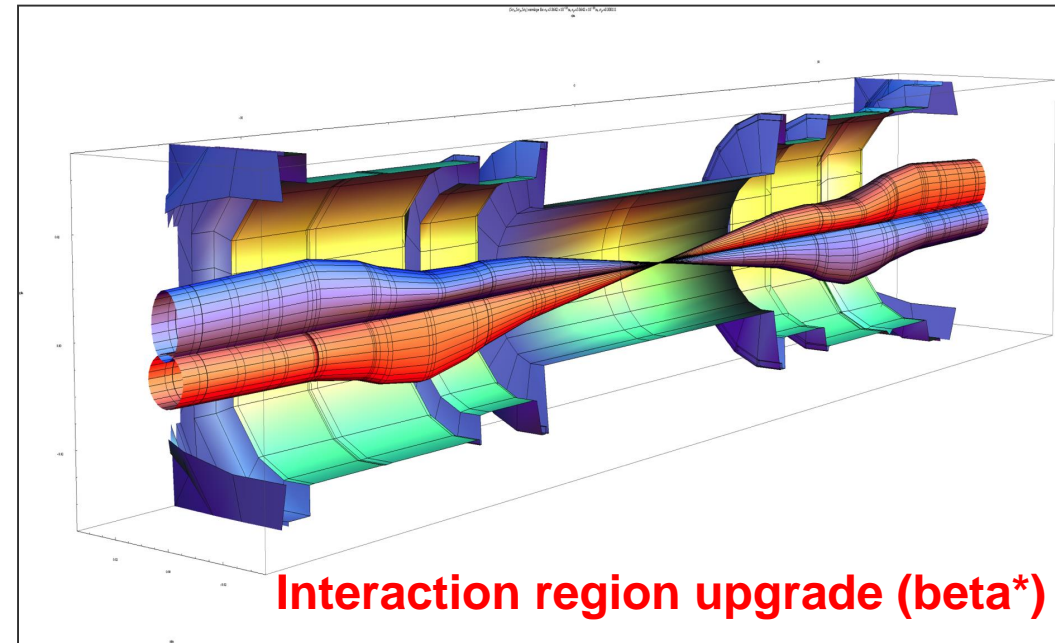
Crossing angle
reduction factor

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\sigma_s \phi}{\sigma_x} \frac{\phi}{2}\right)^2}}$$

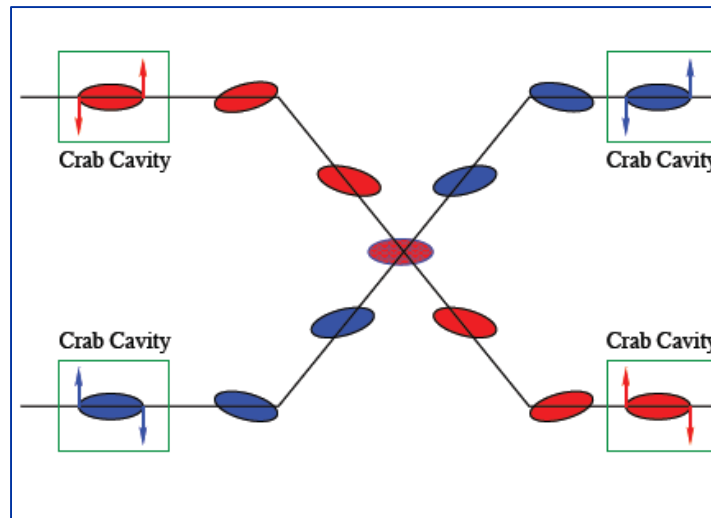
Shorter bunches,
smaller crossing
angle, **crab cavities**



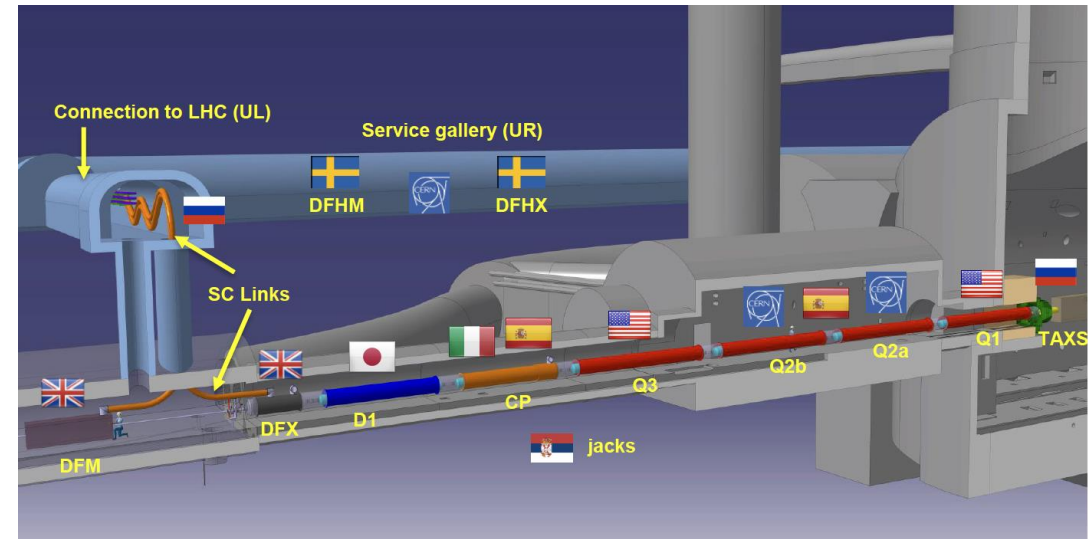
Injector upgrade (bunch population, emittance)



Interaction region upgrade (beta*)



Crossing angle compensation (crabs)

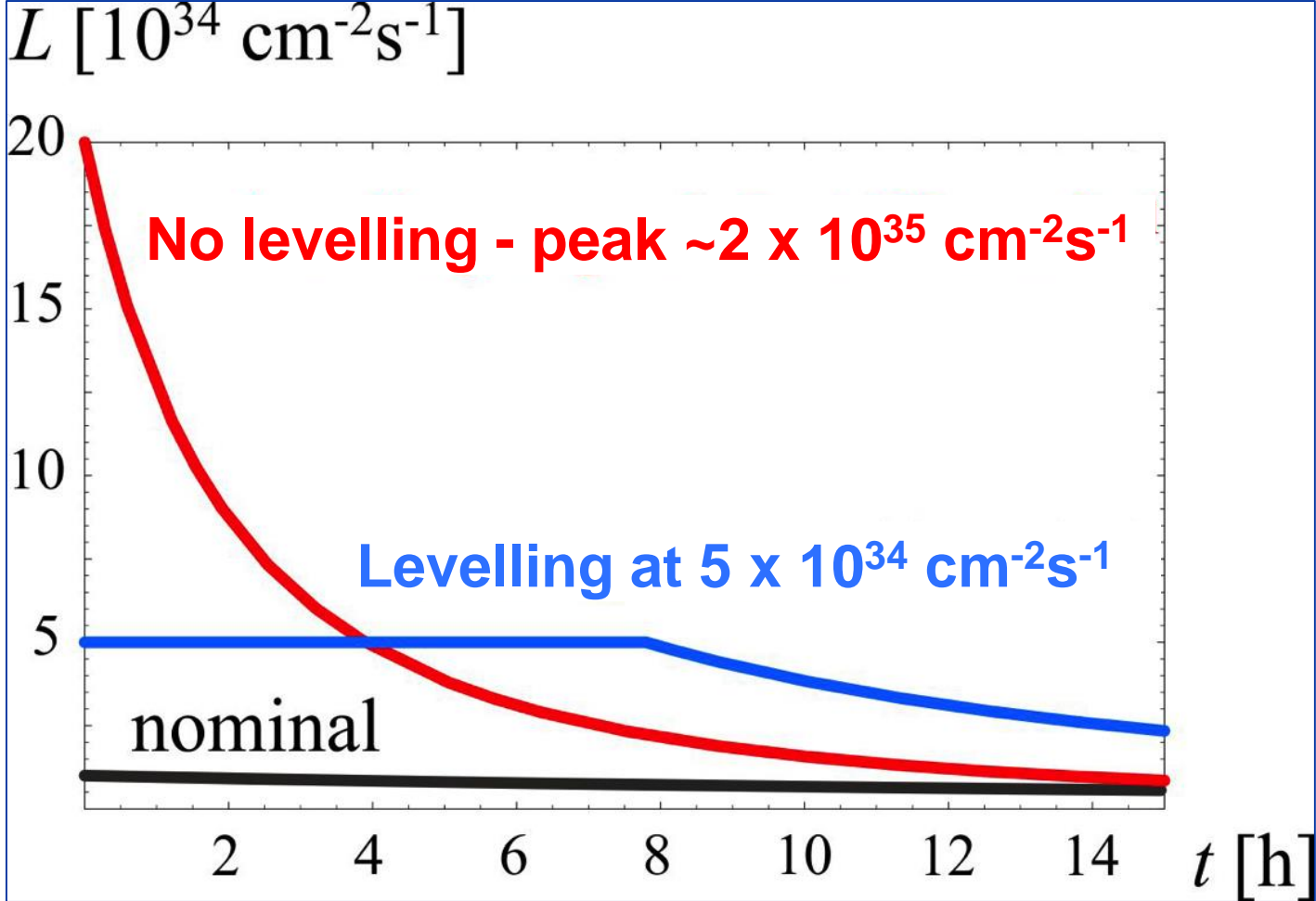


Operate in a high luminosity regime

HL-LHC: key nominal 25 ns parameters (GPDs)

Beam energy	7 TeV
Protons per bunch	2.2×10^{11}
Number of bunches	2760
Normalized emittance	$2.5 \mu\text{m}$
Beta*	15 cm
Crossing angle	$500 \mu\text{rad}$
Geometric reduction factor (F)	0.342
“Virtual” luminosity (with crabs)	$1.7 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
Levelled luminosity	$5 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
Levelled <pile-up>	~130

Operational scenario



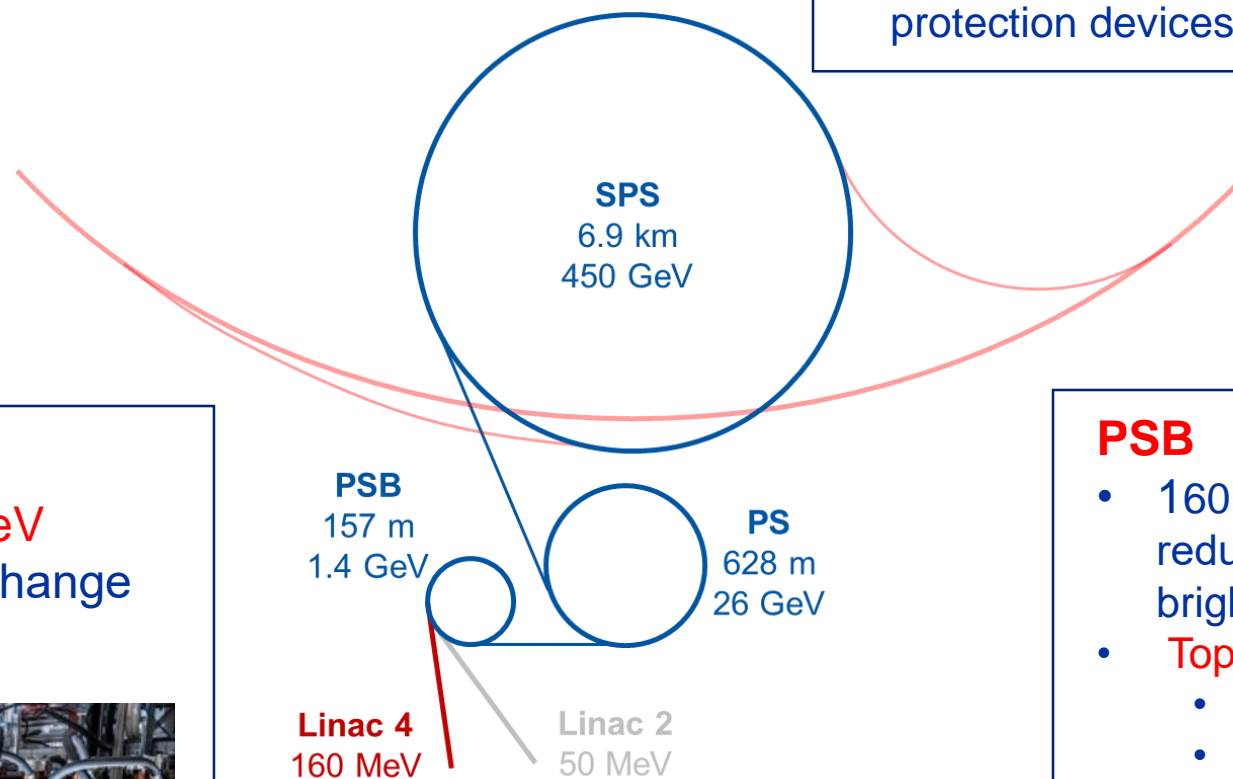
Nominal levelling time ~ 7 hours

LHC Injectors Upgrade

Deployed in LS2 (2019-20)

SPS

- RF system upgrade → solid state power amplifiers
- Impedance mitigation
- Robust beam dump and protection devices



Linac 4

- Higher energy **160 MeV**
- **H⁻ ions** → charge exchange injection into the PSB



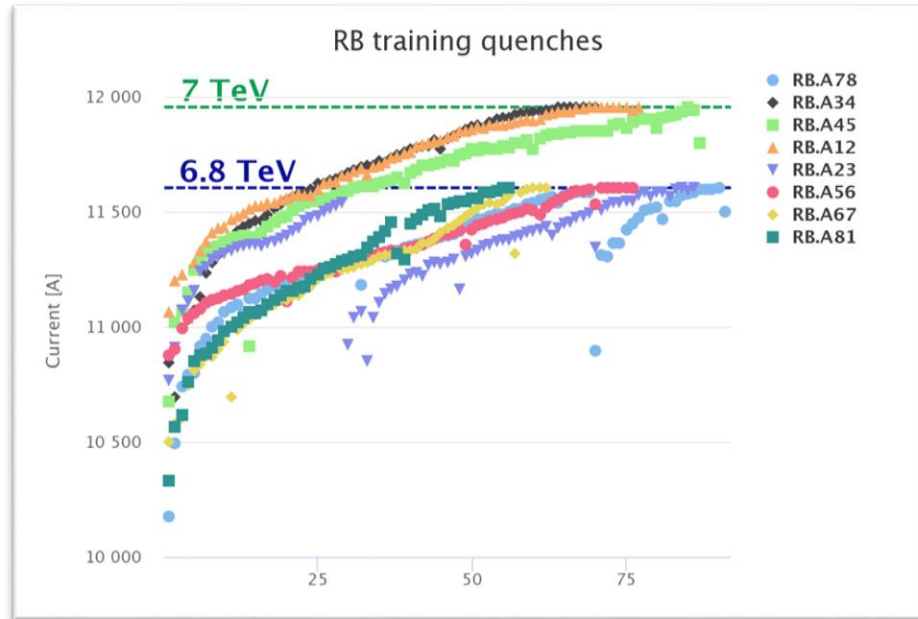
PSB

- 160 MeV, charge exchange injection, reduced space charge → improved brightness
- **Top energy : 1.4 GeV to 2 GeV**
 - New main power supply
 - New RF systems

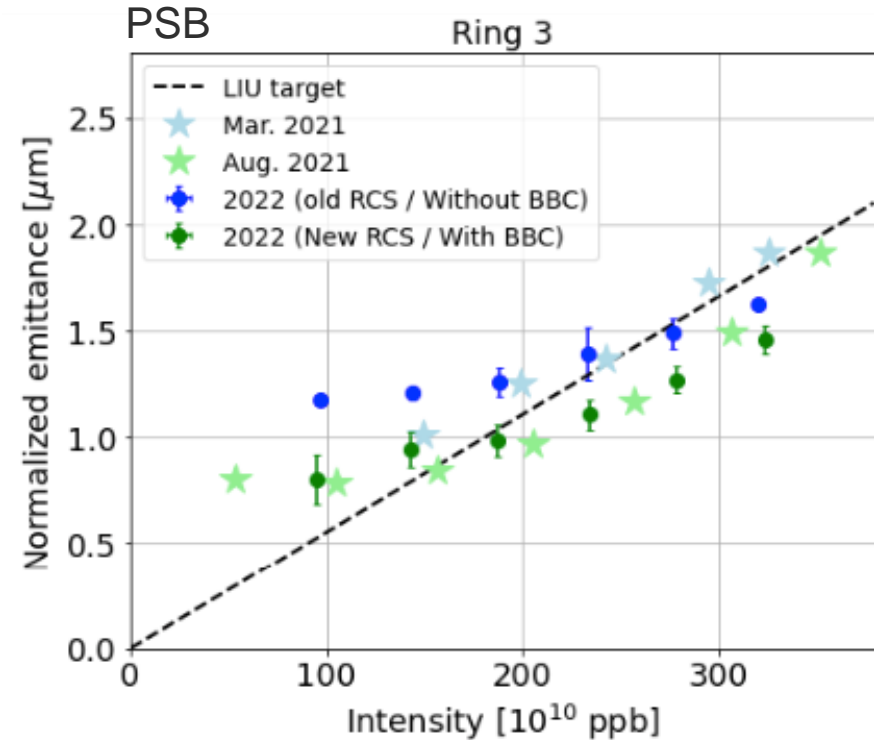


Run 3 at 6.8 TeV

Targeted consolidation and upgrades during LS2 followed by a long training campaign



Benefiting from the Injector upgrade

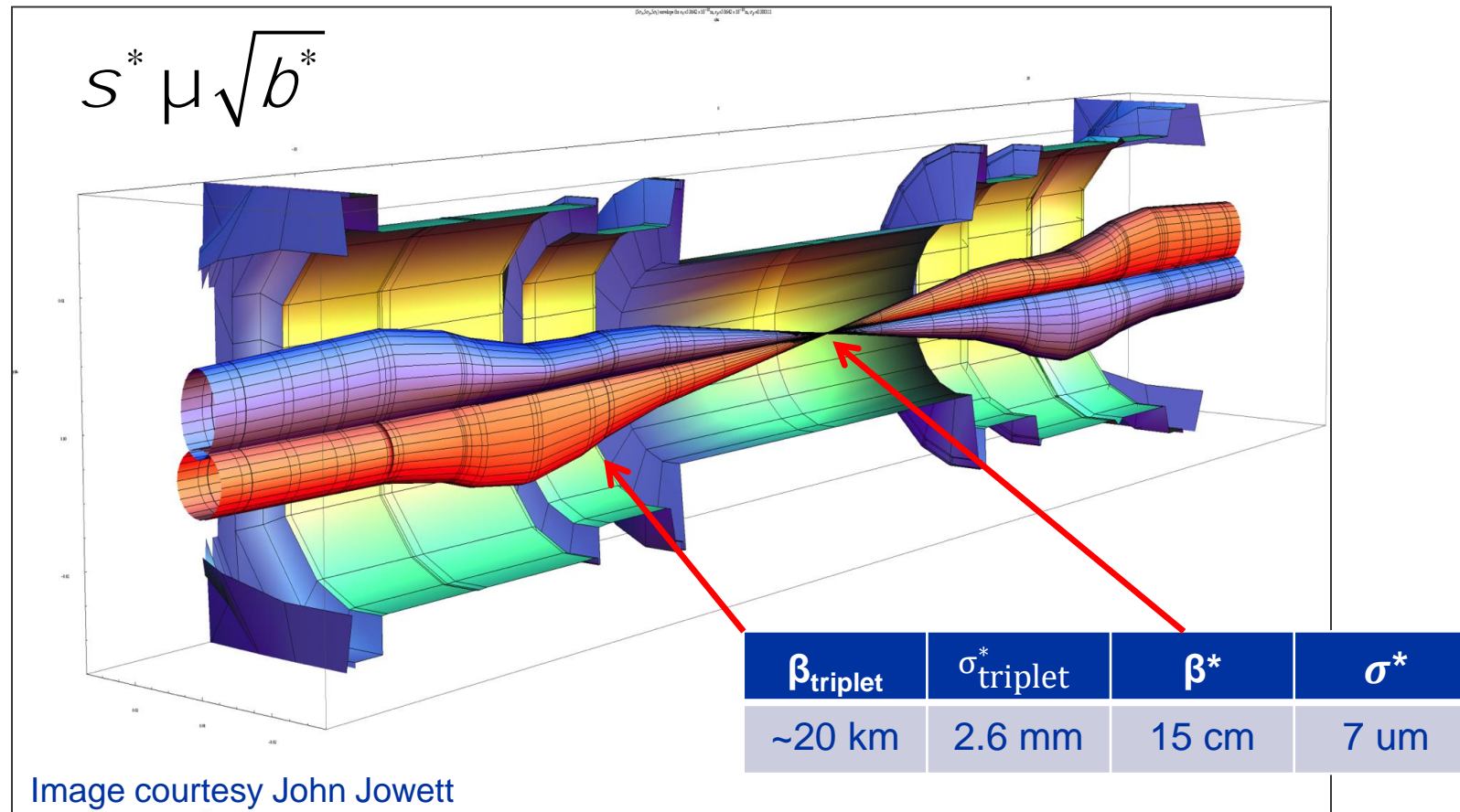


Proton-proton

- Levelled to a maximum luminosity $2.05 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ in ATLAS and CMS
- Levelled to a target of $\sim 1.4 \times 10^{31} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ and $2 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ in ALICE and LHCb respectively
- **$\sim 1.8 \times 10^{11}$ proton/bunch in 2023 – 2025 - long levelling times!**

Squeeze

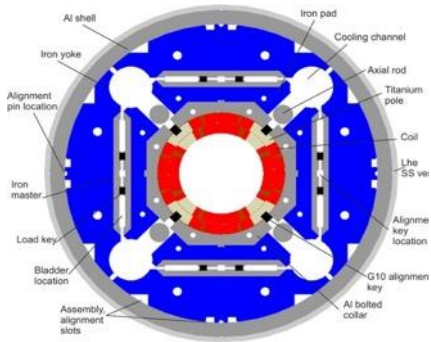
- Small beam size at interaction point implies larger beams in the triplet magnets
- Larger beams implies a larger crossing angle
- For the LHC, aperture concerns dictates caution
- For the HL-LHC → **new wide aperture magnets**



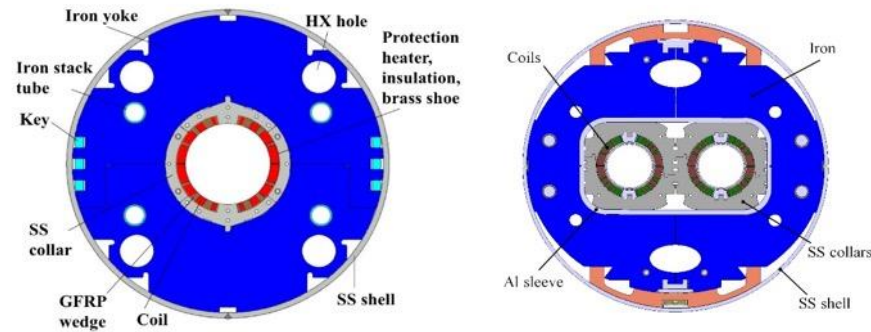
HL-LHC: IR magnets

New wide-aperture **superconducting magnets** for the interaction regions

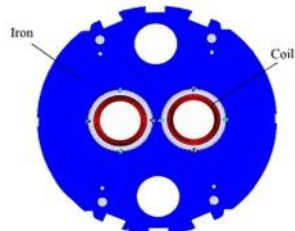
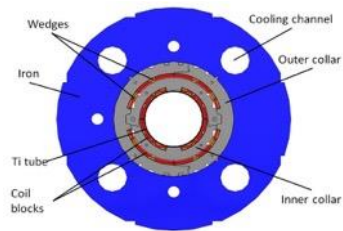
Final focus quadrupole (MQXF)



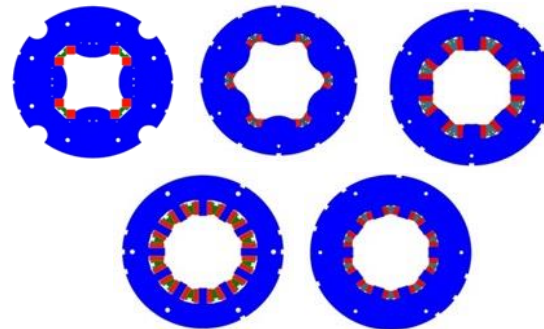
Separation/recombination dipoles



Dipole correctors

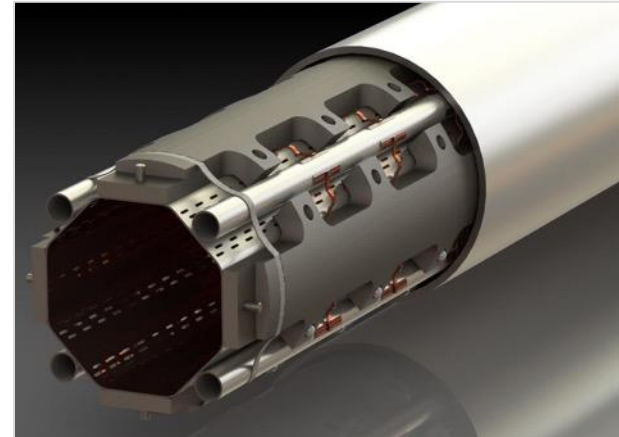
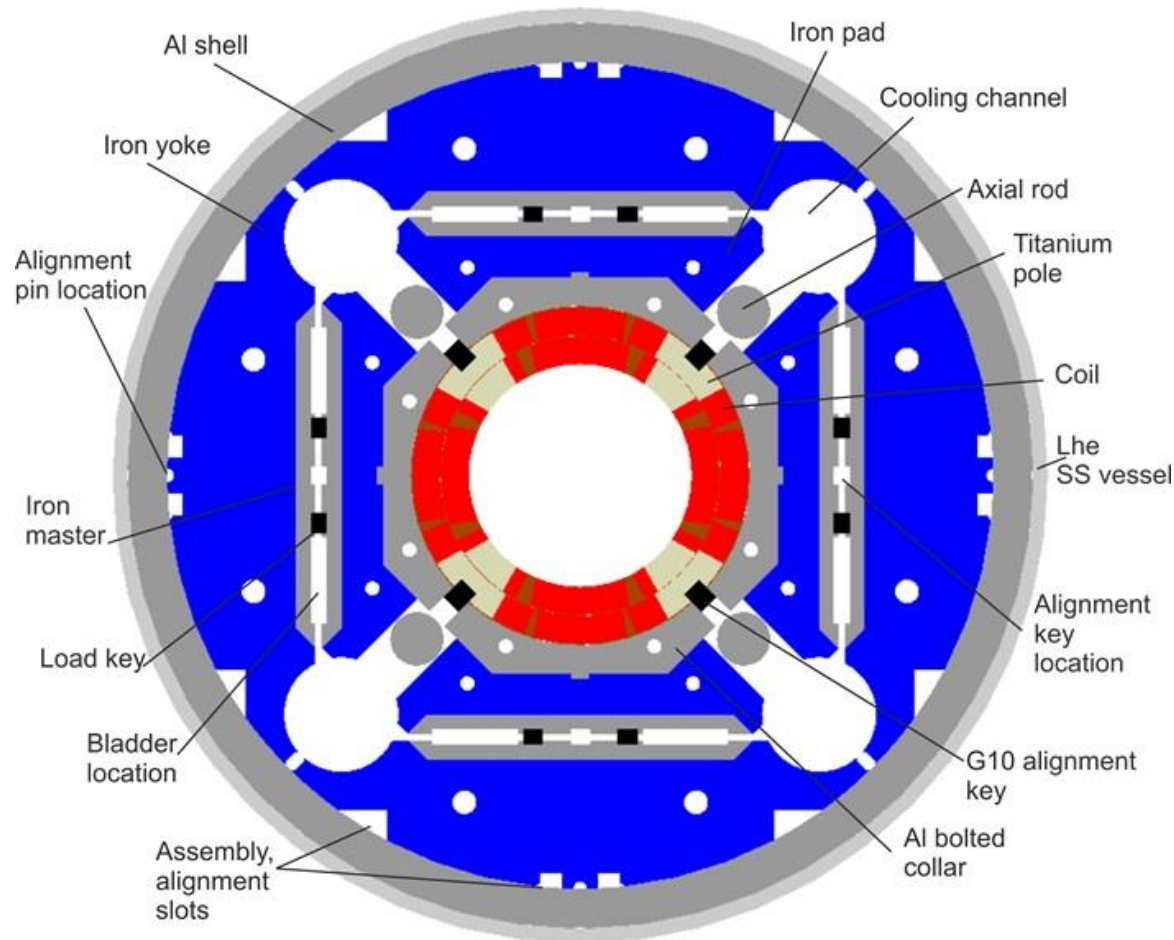


Higher order correctors



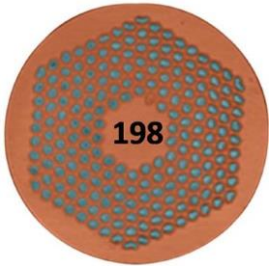
MQXF

- **Large aperture:** 150 mm
 - Allows for **smaller beam size** at the interaction points
 - Allows introduction of **tungsten shielding** to protect the magnet from luminosity debris
- **Nb₃Sn technology** → Larger operational peak fields (11.4 T)

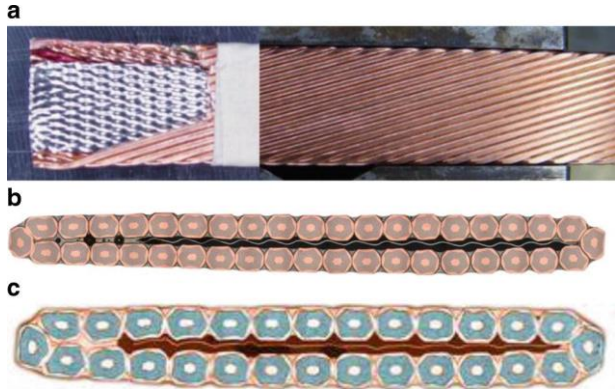


HL-LHC Nb₃Sn magnets

Wire reception tests



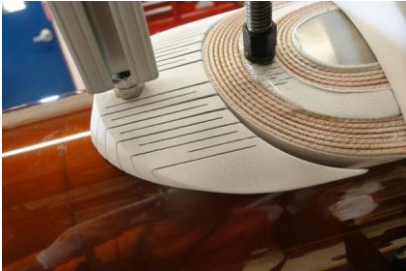
Cable manufacturing and reception tests



Cable insulation



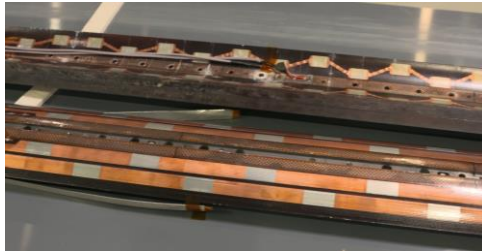
Coil winding



Coil reaction



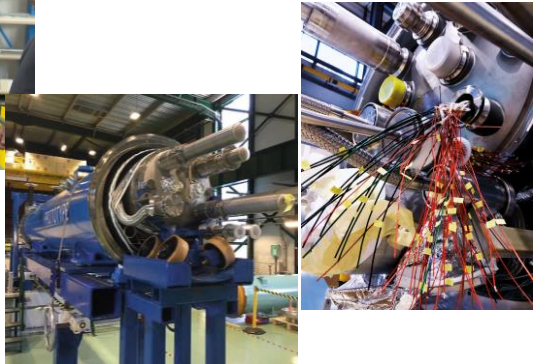
Impregnation



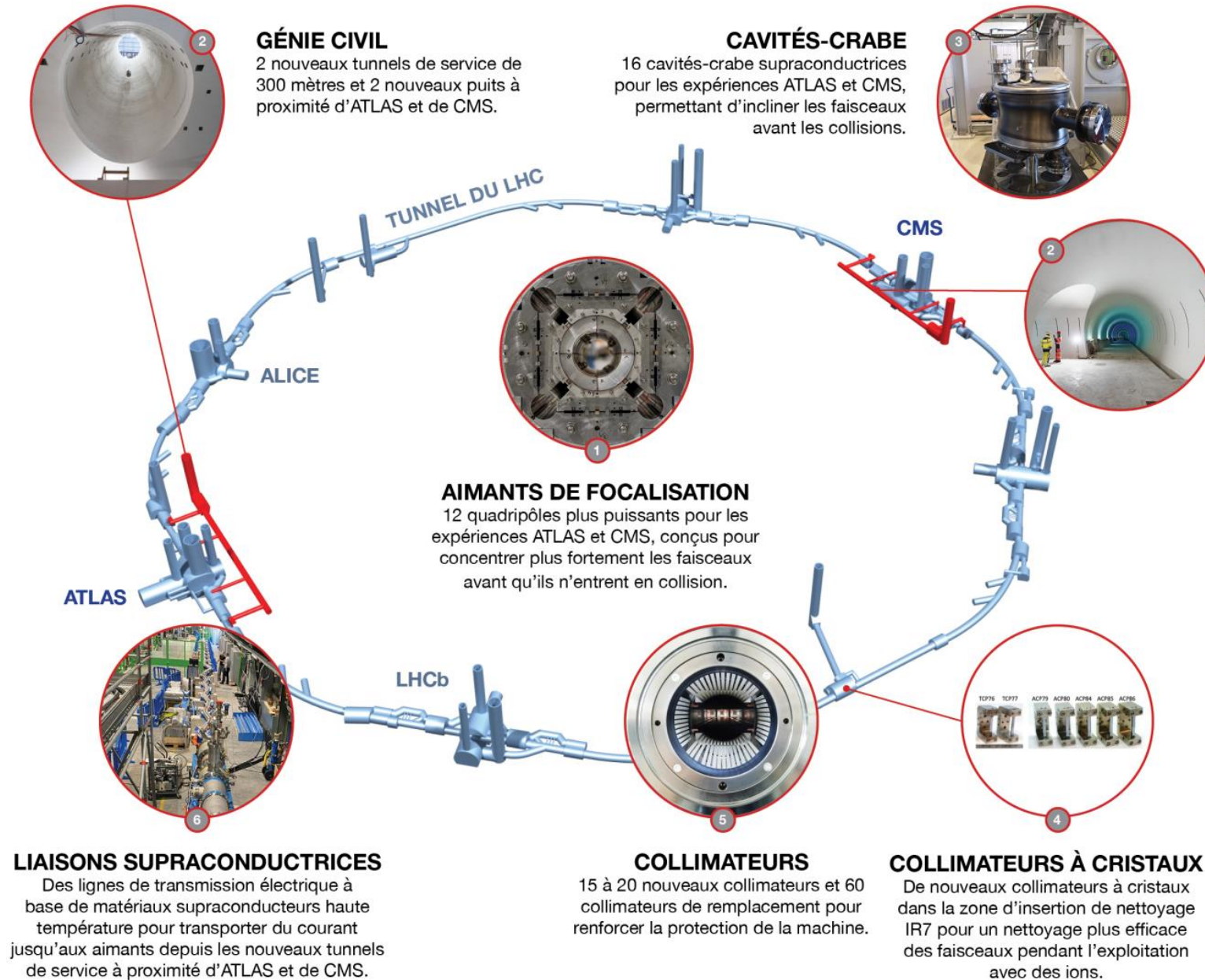
Collaring



Cold mass assembly



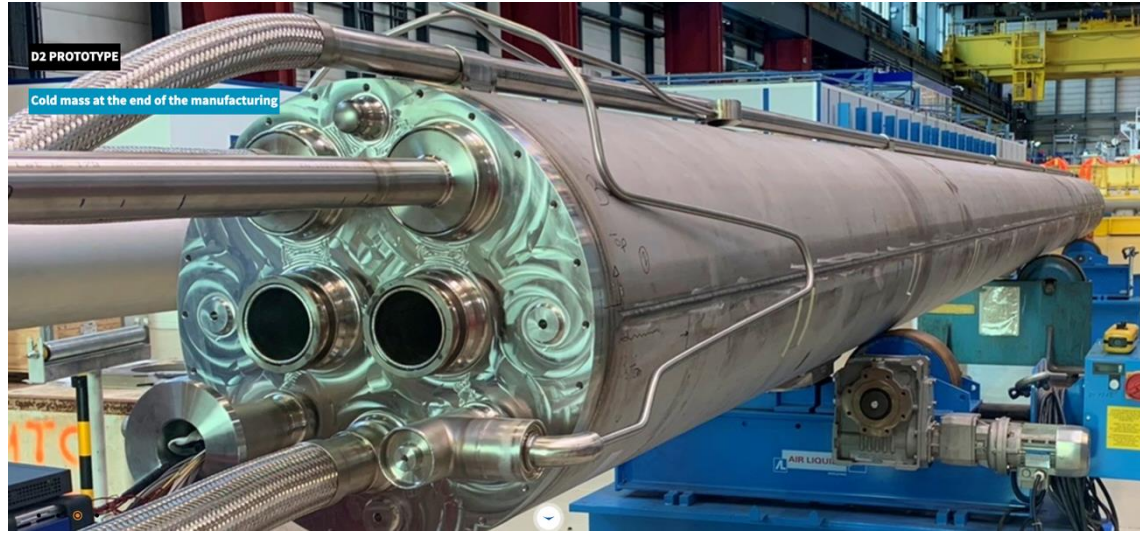
DE NOUVELLES TECHNOLOGIES POUR LE LHC À HAUTE LUMINOSITÉ (HL-LHC)





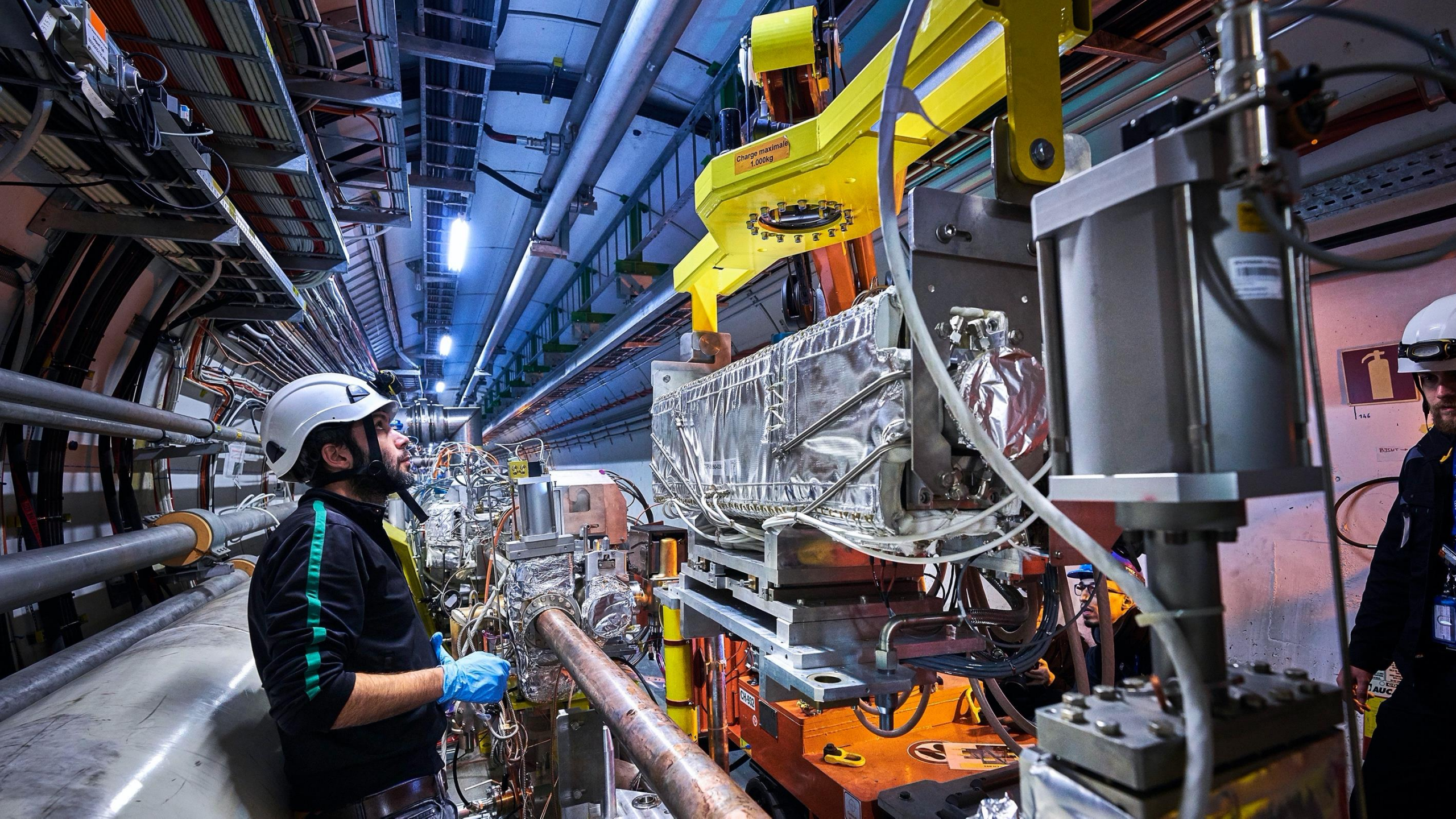
June 2022: MQXFBP2 and corrector MCBXFBP1 on the alignment bench

Separation/re-combination dipole (D2 - INFN) cold mass assembly – Large Magnet Facility









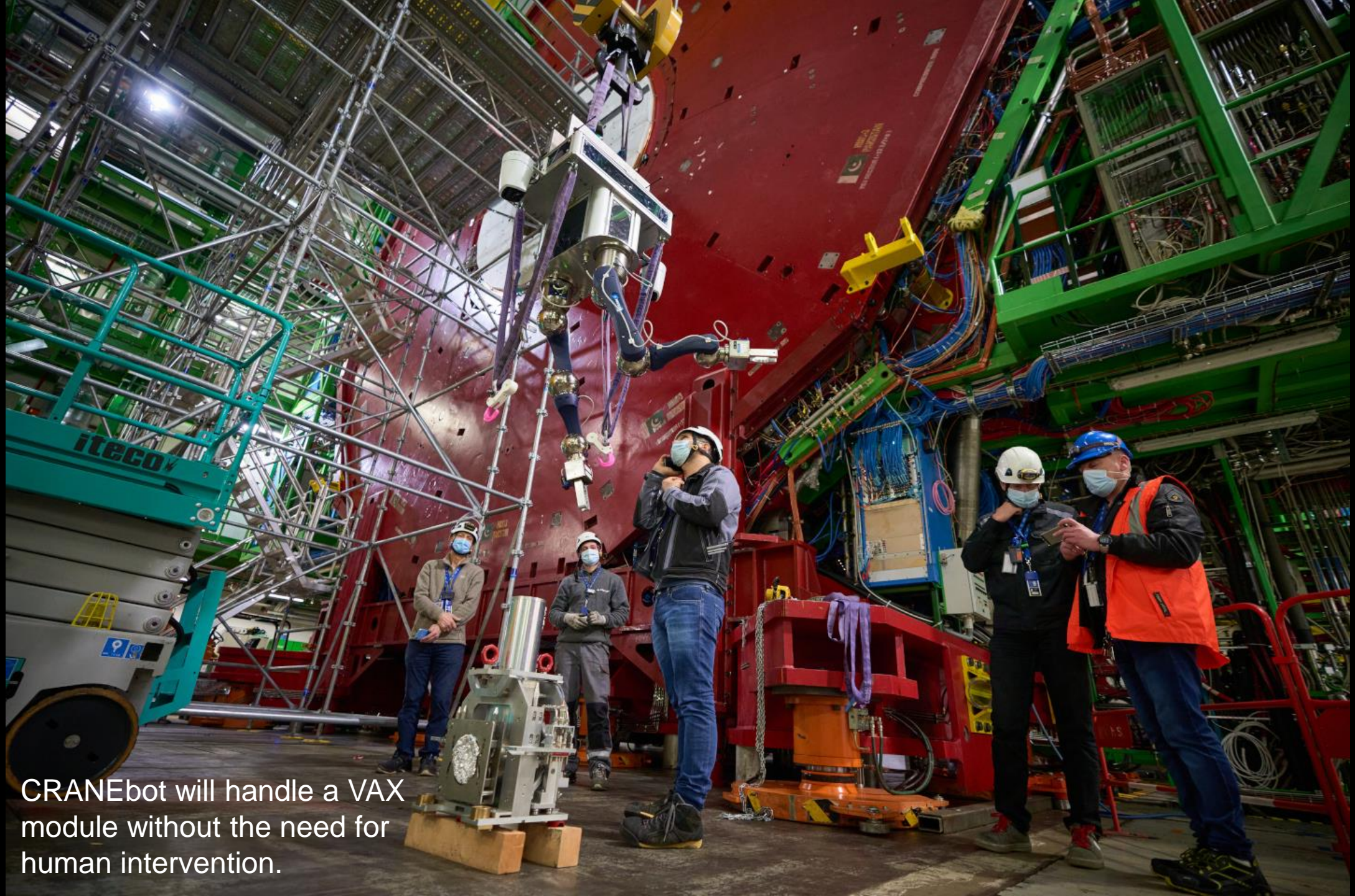
Charge maximale
1.000kg



146

RISQUE

1000
1AUC



CRANEbot will handle a VAX module without the need for human intervention.

Point 1 surface buildings



Underground works at P5



US57 cavern

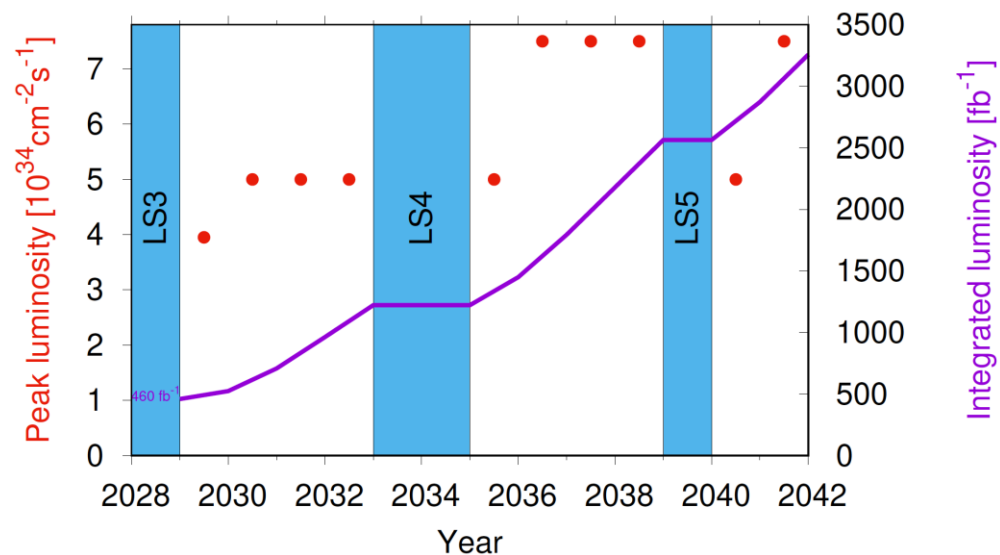


UR55 gallery

PM57 shaft

Then another miracle happens...

Year	ppb [10^{11}]	Virtual lumi. [$10^{34}\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$]	Days in physics	θ [μrad]	β_{start}^* [cm]	β_{end}^* [cm]	CC	Max. PU
2029	1.8	4.4	90	380	70	30	exp	116
2030	2.2	9.7	120	500	100	30	on	132
2031	2.2	11.3	160	500	100	25	on	132
2032	2.2	13.5	160	500	100	20	on	132
2033-34	Long shutdown 4							
2035	2.2	13.5	140	500	100	20	on	132
2036	2.2	16.9	170	500	100	15	on	132
2036	2.2	16.9	200	500	100	15	on	200



Conclusions

Run 1 & 2 legacy

- Complex operations well mastered
- Excellent system performance and availability

Run 3

- First Stable Beams at 16:00 tomorrow...

LHC Injectors Upgrade

- Successful deployment in LS2, essential for what follows

HL-LHC

- Paving the way from Run 3 to Ultimate performance
- Completion of prototypes and start of series production for many components – interesting times!

Acknowledgements and thanks to everyone in ATS, our colleagues from across the organization, and our international collaborators.

