Warsaw, 25th April 2012

Towards an extremely-flat beam optics with large crossing angle for the LHC

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- Flat beam optics. Comparison.
- Double half-quadrupole
- Large Piwinski angle & crab-waist collisions
- Luminosity
- Future work, open questions
- Conclusions

ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE FÉDÉRALE DE LAUSANNE

Flat beam optics

Peak luminosity $$L = \frac{N^2 n_b f}{4\pi \sigma_x^* \sigma_y^*} F$$

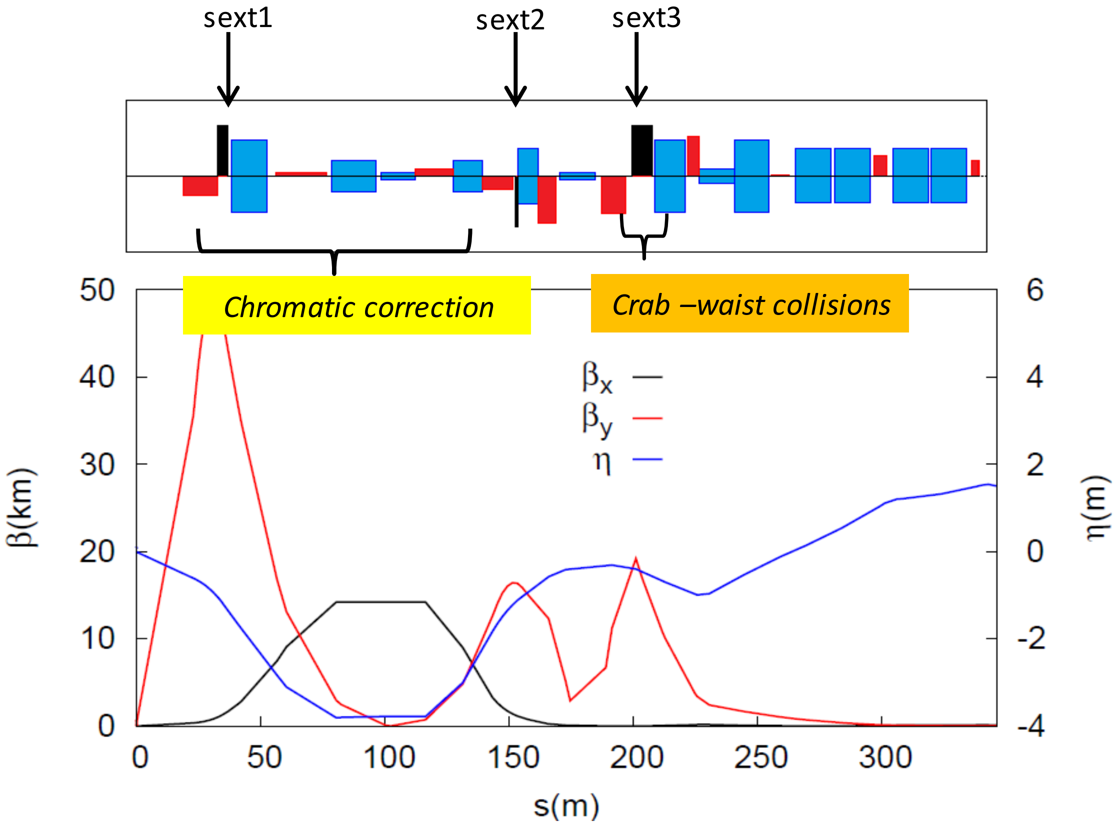
To increase luminosity:
-Reduce both σ_x^* and σ_y^*
-Substantially reduce σ_y^*

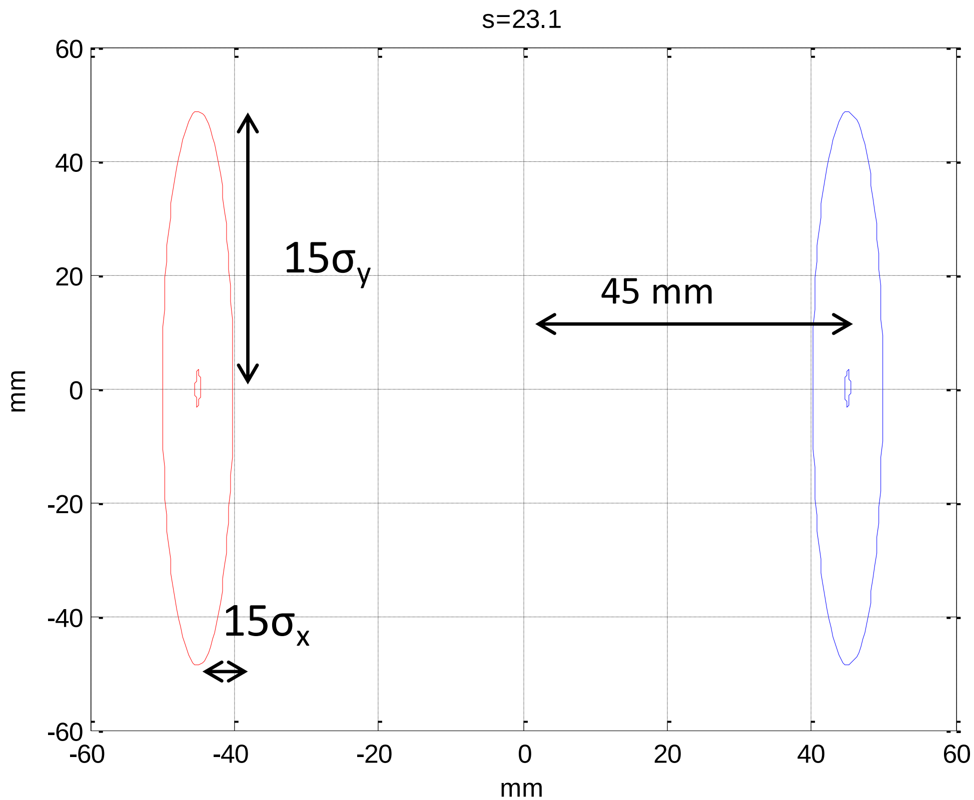
β_x^*=1.5 m
β_y^*=1.5 cm

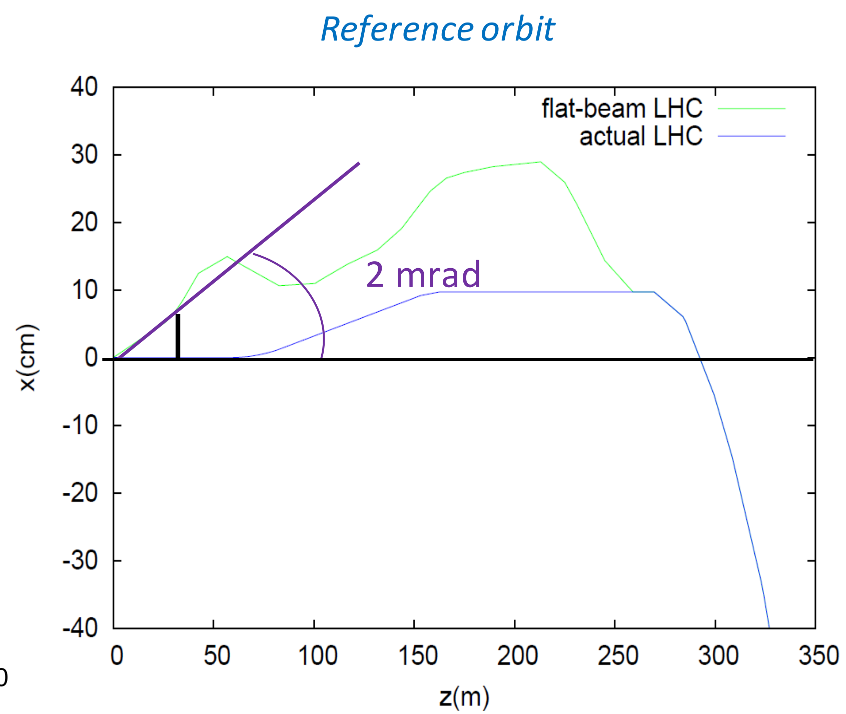
$\beta_x^*\beta_y^*$=15cmx15cm (nominal ATS optics with crab cavities)

	$\Delta\mu_x$	$\Delta\mu_y$
sext1	$\pi/2$	$\pi/2$
sext2	$\pi/2$	$3\pi/2$
sext3	π	$5\pi/2$

Local chromatic correction in Y.
First time ever for LHC!





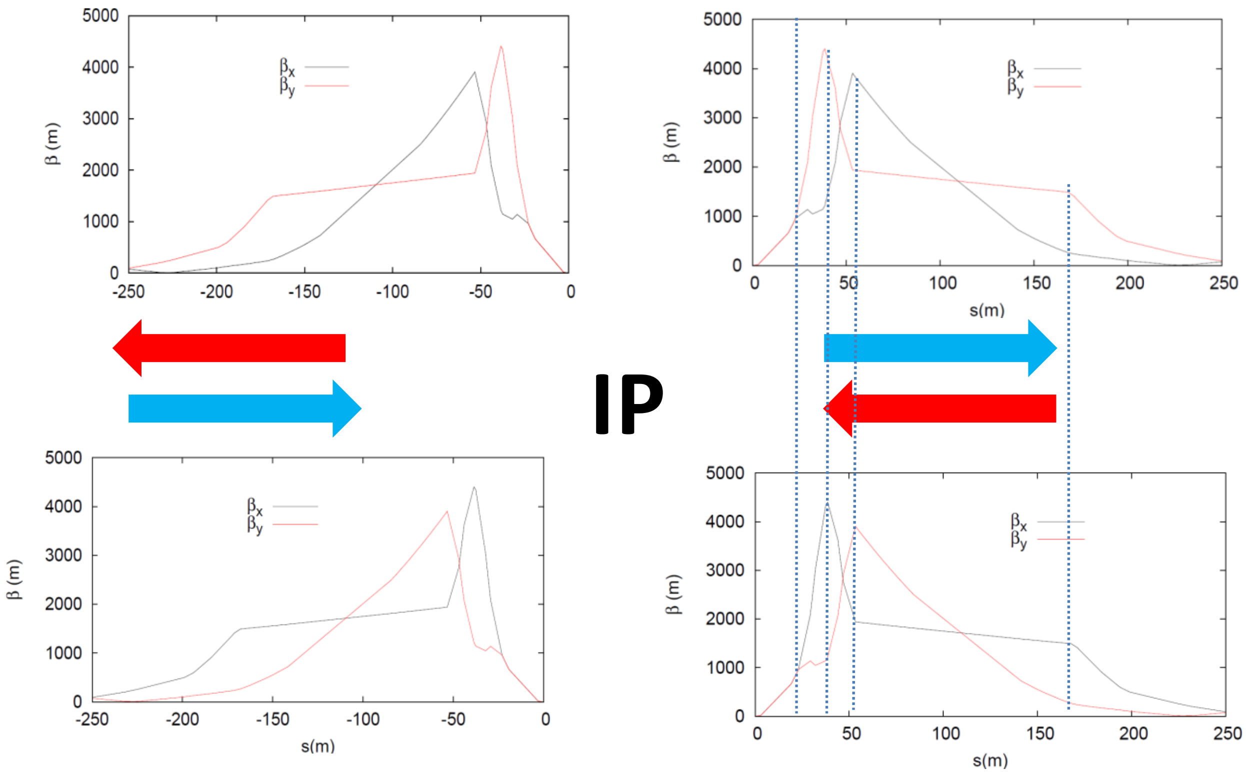


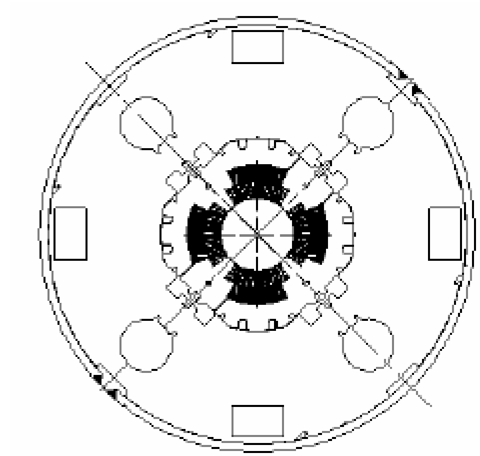
$\sigma_x / \sigma_y = 10$ Minimum required according to beam-beam simulations.

Large crossing angle-> large Piwinski angle

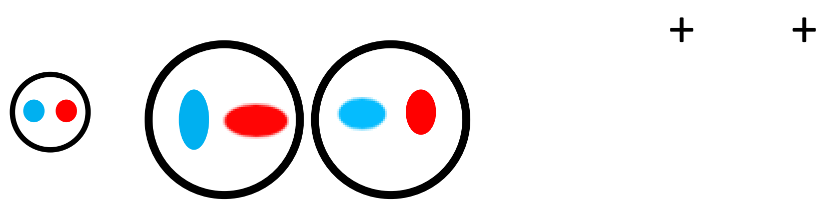
$$\phi = \frac{\theta \sigma_z}{2\sigma_x}$$

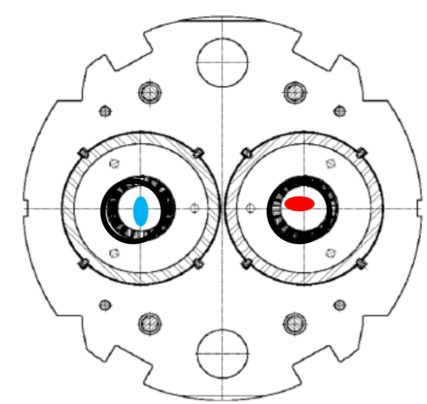
Actual LHC optics



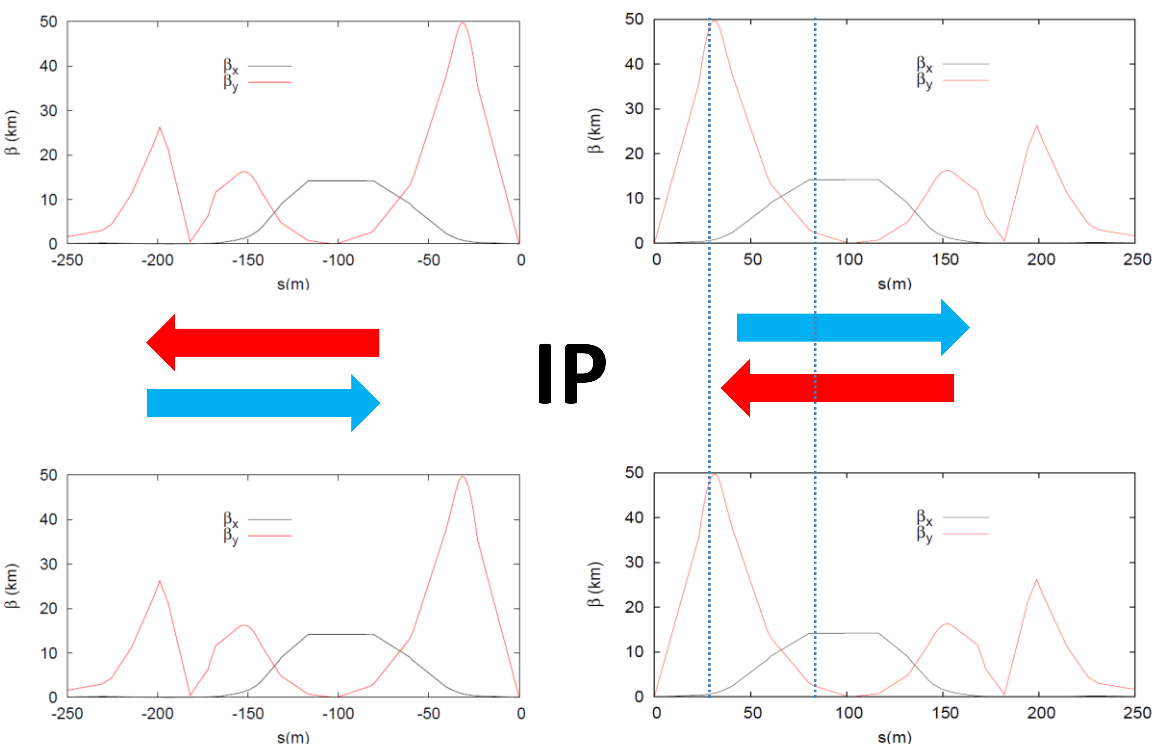


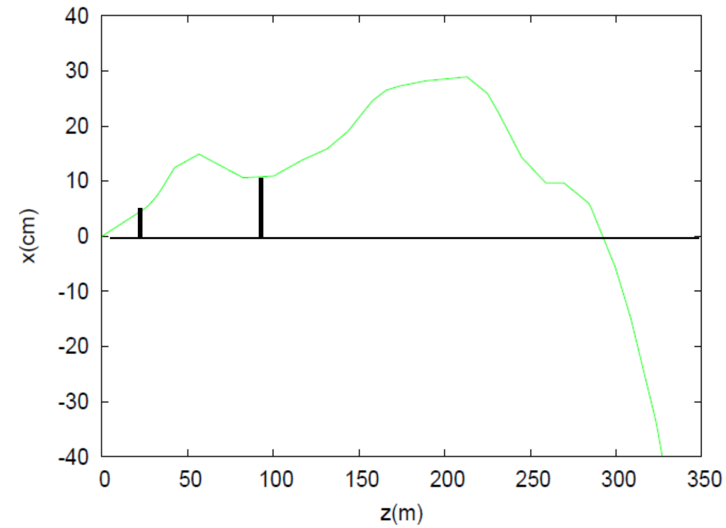
The 2 beams see opposite gradients





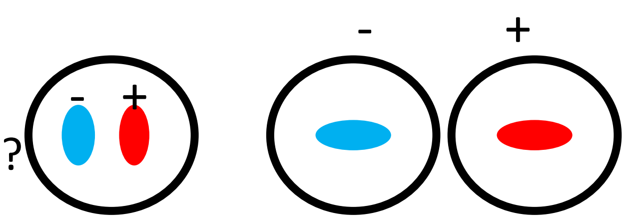
Flat beam LHC optics



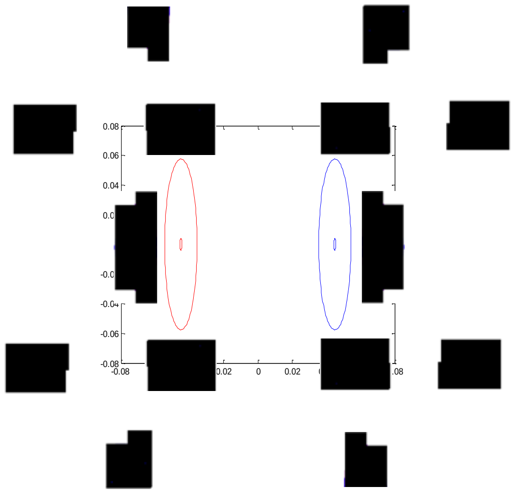


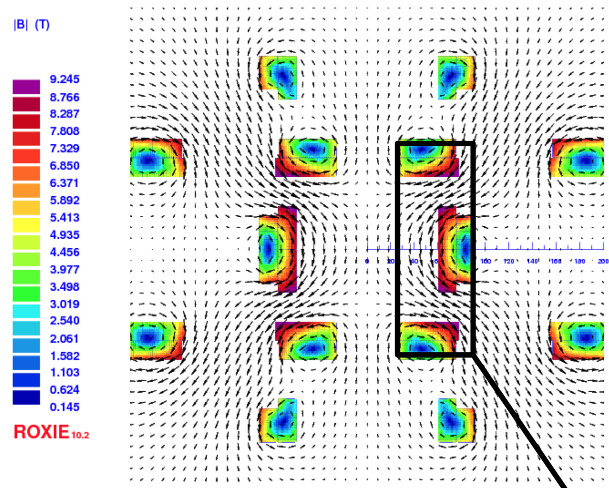
The 2 beams see the same gradients

How to produce opposite gradient in the same pipe?



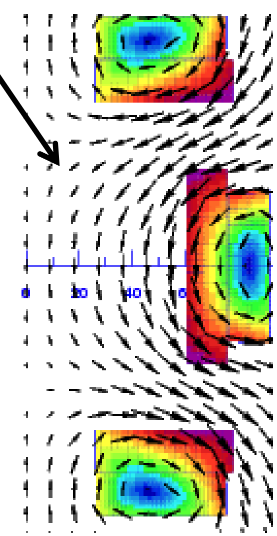
Double half-quad

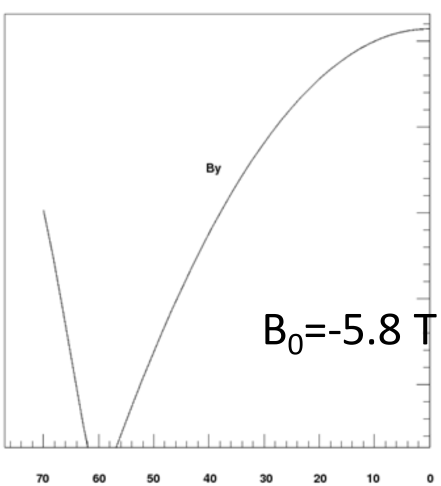




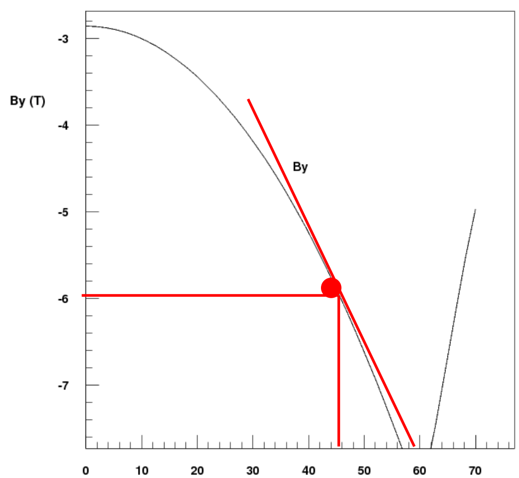
S.Russenschuck

NbTi

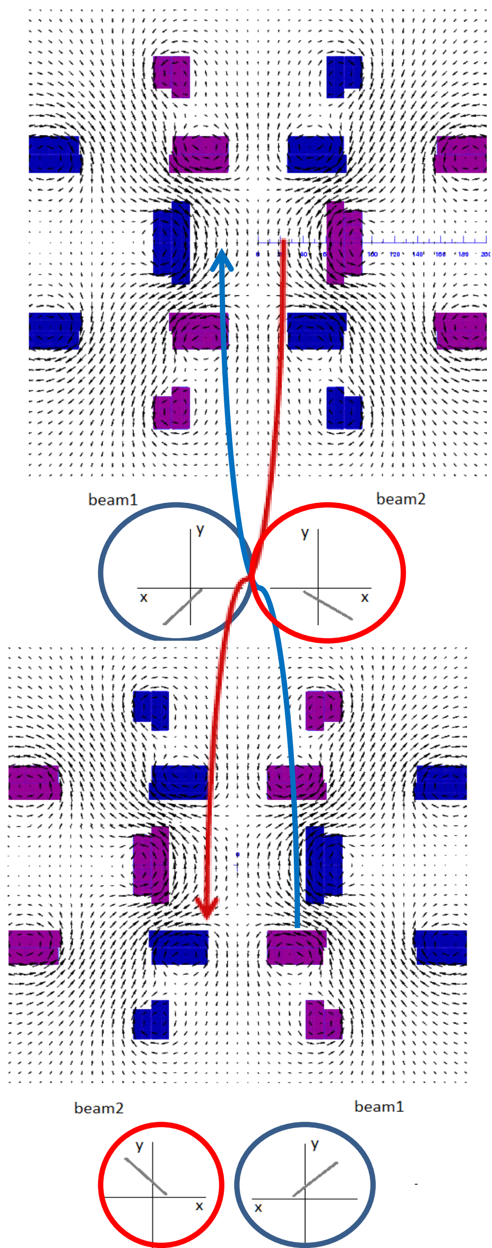


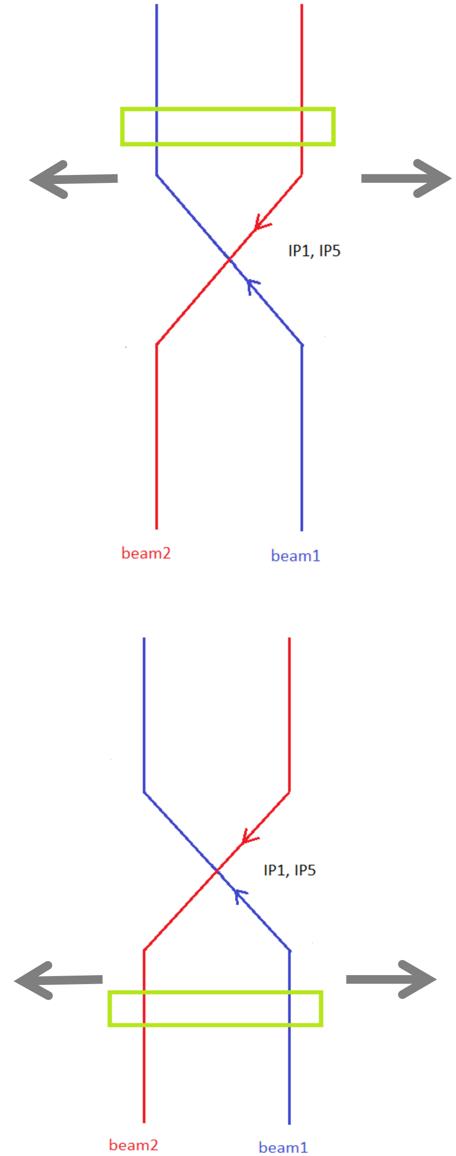


B_0=-5.8 T



g=115 T/m



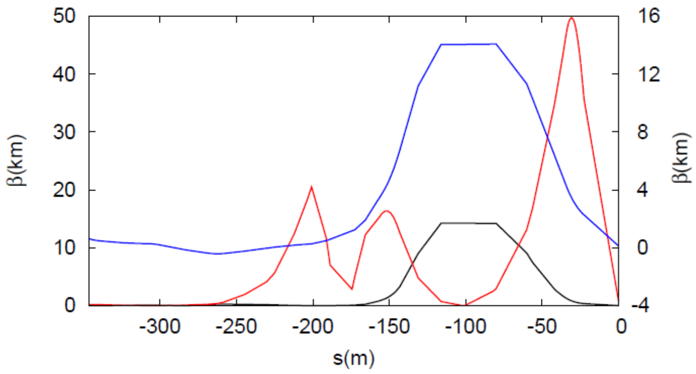


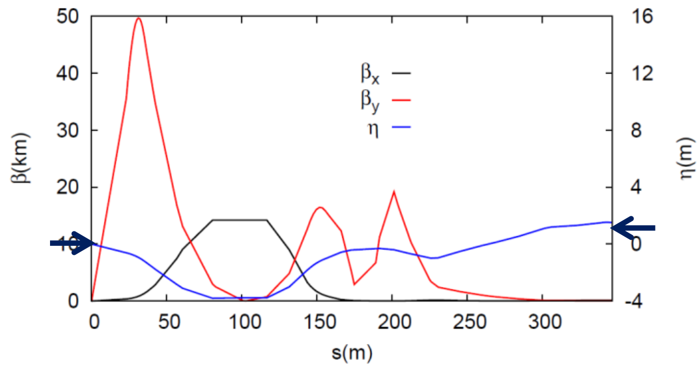
Kick due to the dipolar term

Matching

Arc (MQ11)

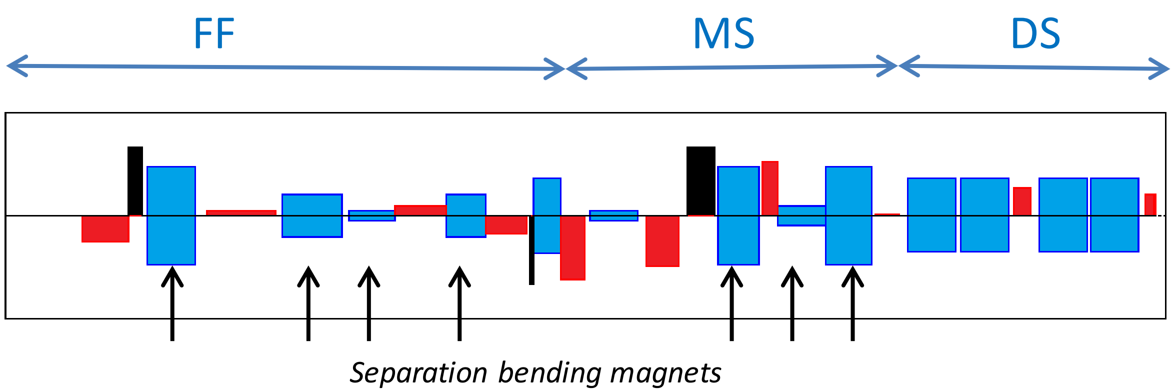
β_x=20 m
β_y=207 m
D_x=0.6 m

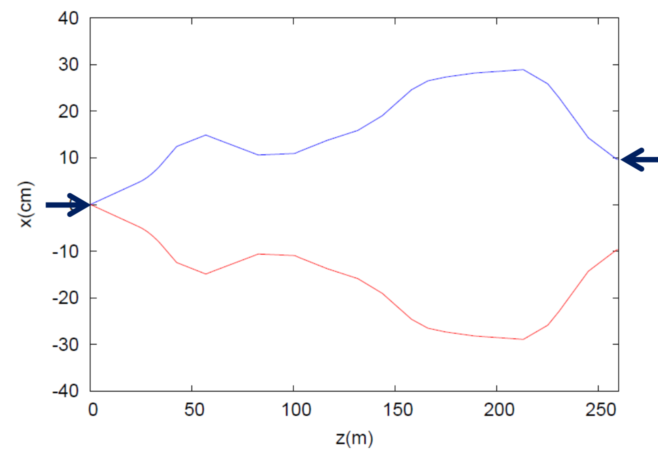




Arc (MQ11)

β_x=127 m
β_y=21 m
D_x=1.5 m





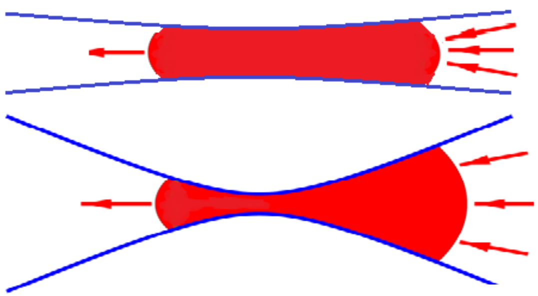
Jose L. Abelleira. Towards an extremely-flat beam optics with large crossing angle for the LHC.

Large Piwinski angle

$$L \propto \frac{N\xi_y}{\beta_y}; \quad \xi_y \propto \frac{N\beta_y}{\sigma_x \sigma_y \sqrt{1+\phi^2}}; \quad \xi_x \propto \frac{N}{\varepsilon_x (1+\phi^2)}; \quad \phi = \frac{\theta\sigma_z}{2\sigma_x}$$

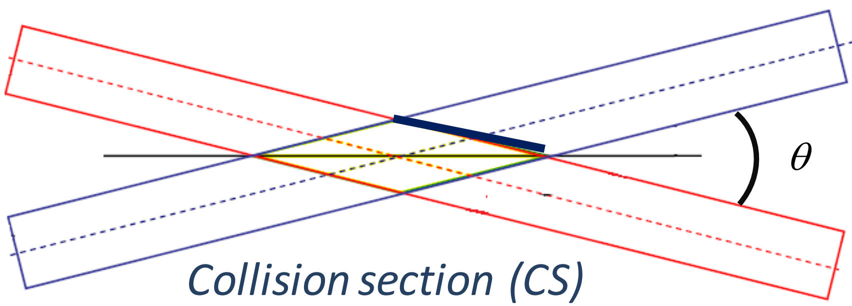
Luminosity reduction through F but…

1-Decrease overlapping area. Lower β_y decrease



Hourglass effect limits β_y decrease $\quad \beta_y > CS$

Head-on or small ϕ	Large Piwinski angle
$CS \approx \sigma_z$	$CS \approx \frac{2\sigma_x}{\theta}$



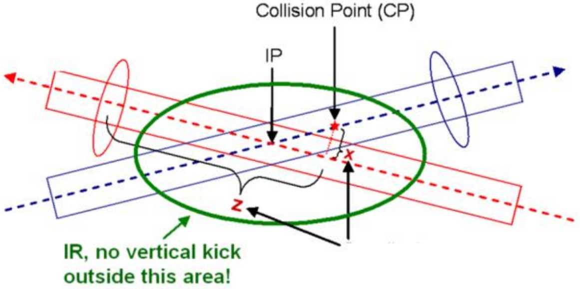
$$\frac{2\sigma_x}{\theta} \approx 1cm \quad !$$

2-More particles N for the same beam-beam tune shift

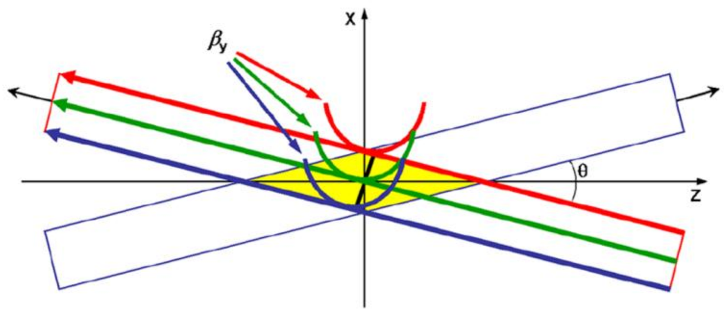
3-It opens the possibility for crab-waist collisions

Crab-waist collisions

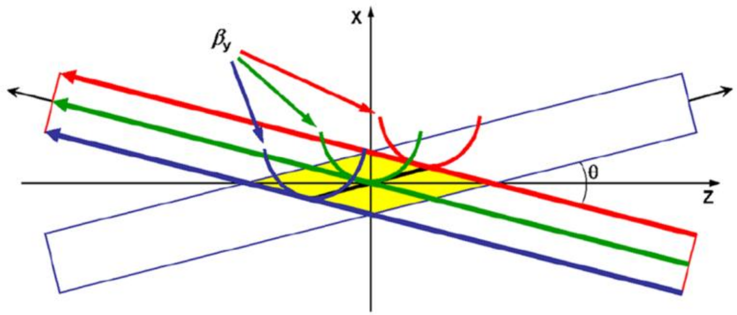
With Large Piwinski Angle
Collision Point ≠ Interaction Point



P.Raimondi,
D.Shatilov,
M. Zobov



Normal collision scheme



Crab-waist collision scheme

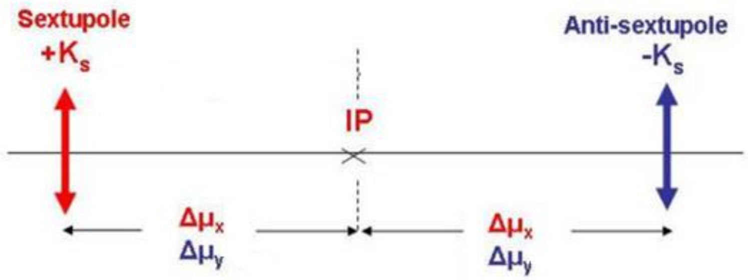
Crab-waist collisions

Conditions

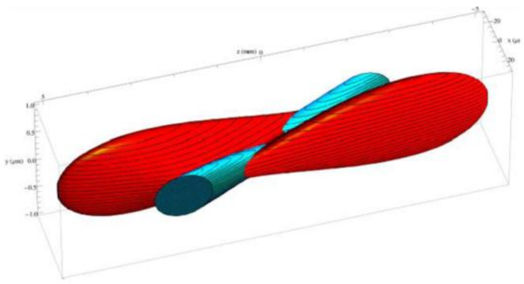
$$\Delta\mu_x = \pi m$$
$$\Delta\mu_y = \frac{\pi}{2}(2n+1)$$

Sextupole strength $kl_s = \frac{\sqrt{\beta_x^* / \beta_x}}{\theta \beta_y^* \beta_y}$

P.Raimondi, D.Shatilov, M. Zobov



$$(2\Delta\mu_x)_{2\pi} = 0$$
$$(2\Delta\mu_y)_{2\pi} = \pi$$



In particular

$$\Delta\mu_x = \pi$$
$$\Delta\mu_y = \frac{5\pi}{2}$$

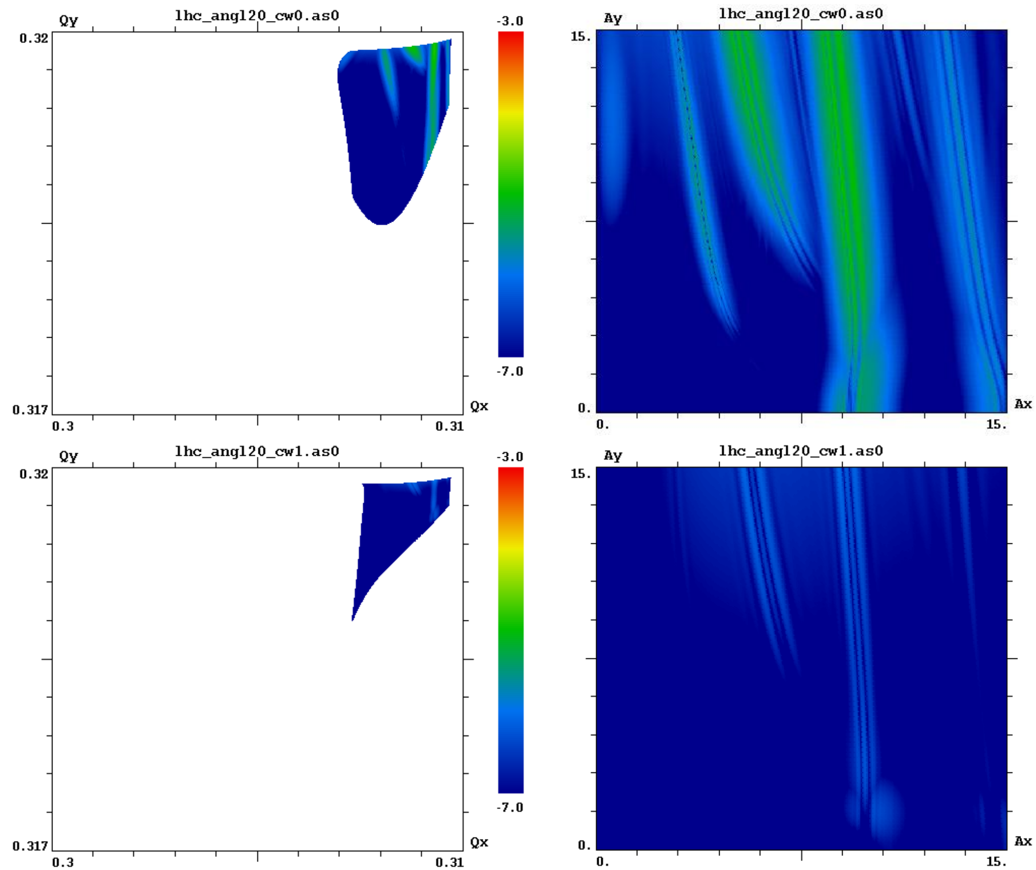
$$k_2 = 0.0313 m^{-3}$$
$$l_s = 8m$$

Crab-waist simulations

Resonance suppression

CW = 0

CW = 0.5



Dmitry Shatilov
Mikhail Zobov

Luminosity gain

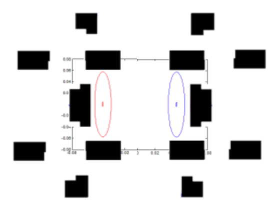
Luminosity (10^{34} $cm^{-1}s^{-1}$)

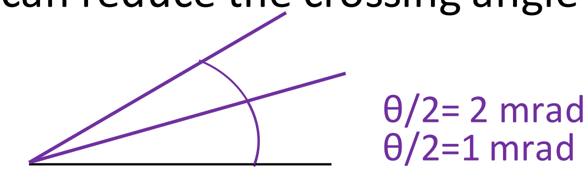
$$\theta = 4mrad$$

Nx10 ^{11}\ ε_n(μm)	3.75	3.5	3	2.5	2.2
1.15	0.6262	0.6721	0.7868	0.947	1.0776
1.5	1.0653	1.1435	1.3387	1.6111	1.8334
2	1.8939	2.0328	2.3798	2.8642	3.2594
2.5	2.9592	3.1763	3.7185	4.4753	5.0928
3	4.2613	4.5738	5.3546	6.4444	7.3336

Main limitation: the crossing angle due to the separation of the double half quad

Further improvements in the double half-quad. design can reduce the crossing angle (Nb_3Sn)

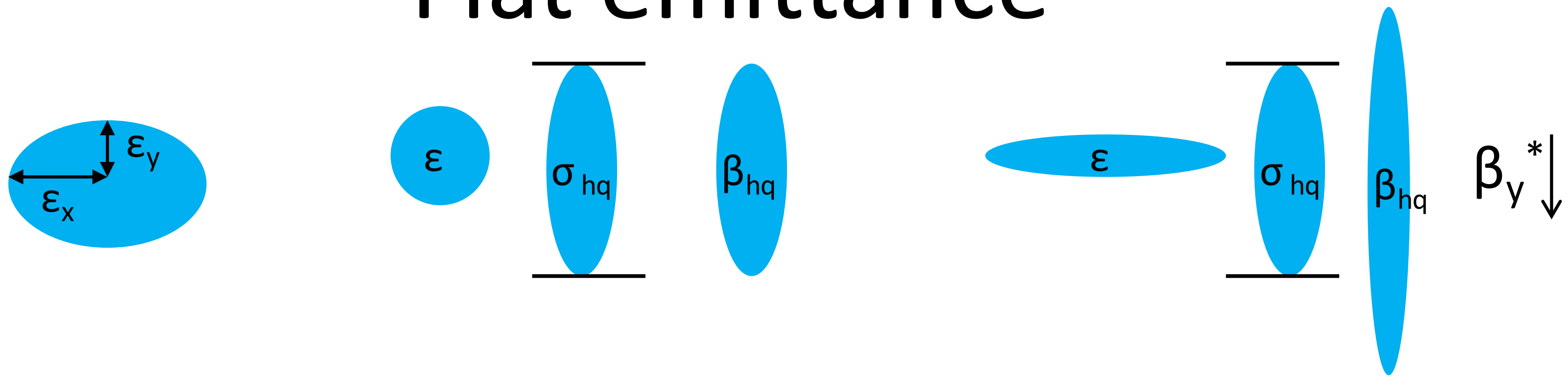




$$\theta = 2mrad$$

Nx10 ^{11}\ ε_n(μm)	3.75	3.5	3	2.5	2.2
1.15	1.1991	1.2938	1.5294	1.8563	2.1217
1.5	2.04	2.2012	2.602	3.1581	3.6097
2	3.6266	3.9132	4.6257	5.6144	6.4173
2.5	5.6666	6.1143	7.2276	8.7725	10.027
3	8.16	8.8046	10.4078	12.6324	14.4389

Flat emittance



Limitation: aperture of the half quad

Solution: reduce ε_y keeping constant $\varepsilon_x\ \varepsilon_y$

Squeeze of the emittance ellipse

β_y increase in the half-quad.->reduction on $\sigma_y^* = \mathrm{sqrt}(\varepsilon_y\ \beta_y^*)$

β_x decrease in the half-quad.->reduction of horizontal chromatic aberrations

-> increase on $\sigma_x^* = \mathrm{sqrt}(\varepsilon_x\ \beta_x^*)$

->Geometric reduction factor increased $F=(1+ (\Theta/2)\sigma_z /\sigma_x)^{-1/2}$

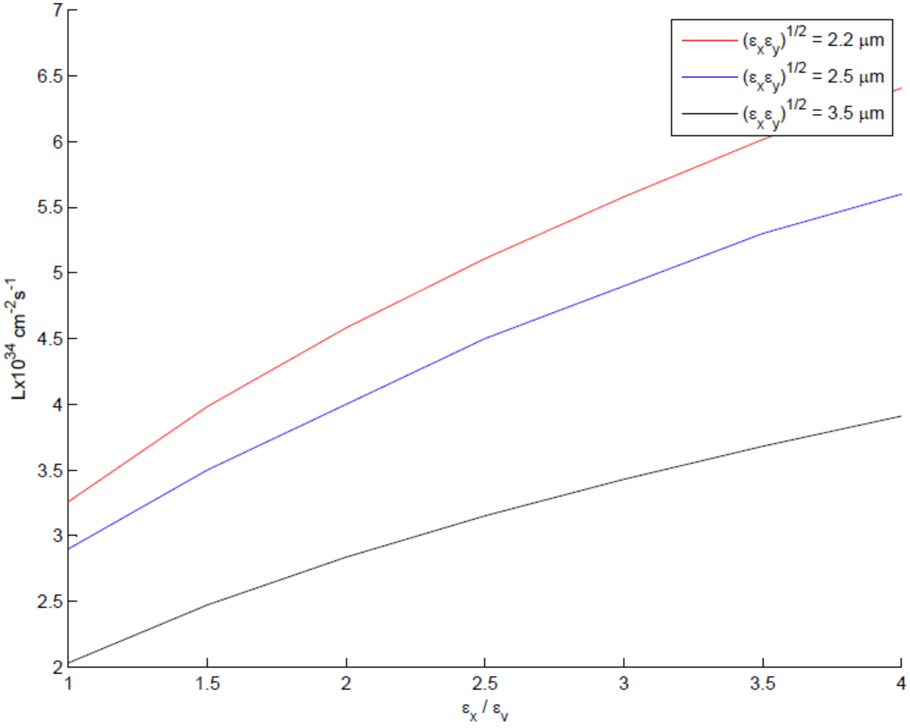
Luminosity increase through significant σ_y^* reduction and F increase

Flat emittance

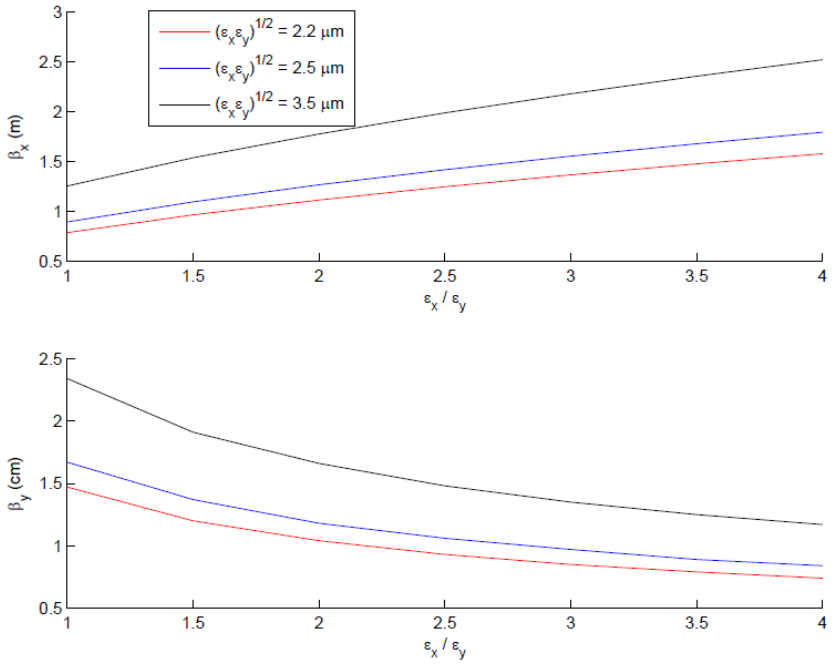
Keep $\varepsilon_x \varepsilon_y$ constant and vary $\varepsilon_x / \varepsilon_y$

Θ=4 mrad

N=2x10^{11}



Luminosity



Work in the next months

- Study of the aberrations
- Rematch the dispersion
- Improvement of the half-quad
- Dynamic aperture
- Beam-beam simulations

Open questions

- Field quality of the double half-quad & correction scheme
- Dispersion matching for the chromatic correction
- 2nd order dispersion cancellation

Conclusions

- An extremely-flat beam optics ($\beta_y^*/\beta_y^*=100$) is conceptual possible for LHC
  - Large Piwinski angle, to reduce the collision area and allow for a lower β_y decrease
  - Local vertical chromatic correction
  - Possibility to have crab waist collisions that can increase luminosity and suppress resonances
  - Can accept higher brightness.
- The performance of the new optics can be improved
  - Future half-quad designs (Nb_3Sn)
  - Using a flat emittance
  - HE-LHC? Already flat emittance due to SR

Thank you…

…For your attention