



# HE-LHC & VHE-LHC accelerator overview, injector chain, and main parameter choices

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Joint Snowmass-EuCARD/AccNet-HiLumi LHC meeting  
'Frontier Capabilities for Hadron Colliders 2013'

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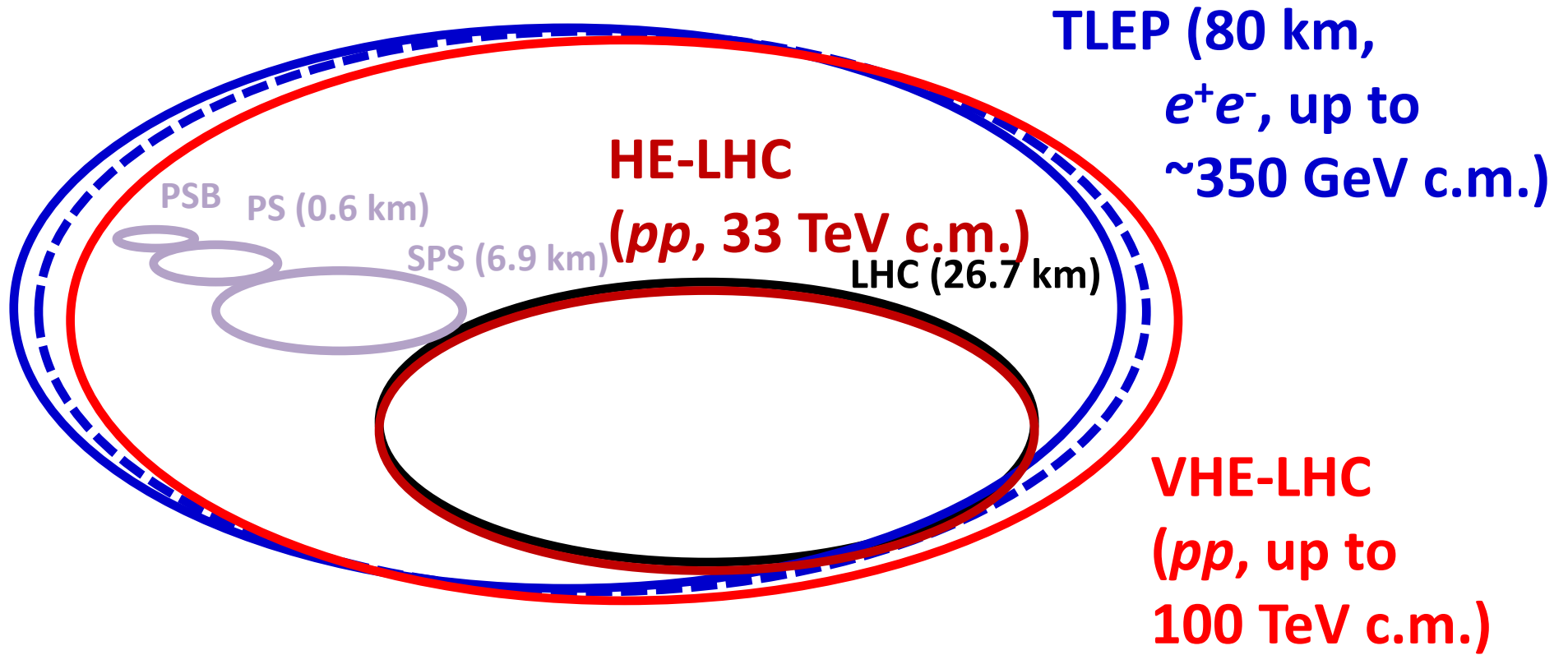


High  
Luminosity  
LHC



LARP

# *possible long-term strategy*



**TLEP (80 km,  
 $e^+e^-$ , up to  
 $\sim 350$  GeV c.m.)**

**HE-LHC  
( $pp$ , 33 TeV c.m.)**  
LHC (26.7 km)

**VHE-LHC  
( $pp$ , up to  
100 TeV c.m.)  
same detectors!**

also:  $e^\pm$  (120 GeV) –  $p$  (7 & 50 TeV) collisions

(E. Meschi)

**$\geq 50$  years of  $e^+e^-$ ,  $pp$ ,  $ep/A$  physics at highest energies**

# LHC & LHC upgrades

## LHC is the 1st Higgs factory!

$$E_{CoM} = 8-14 \text{ TeV}, \hat{L} \sim 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

total cross section at 8 TeV: 22 pb

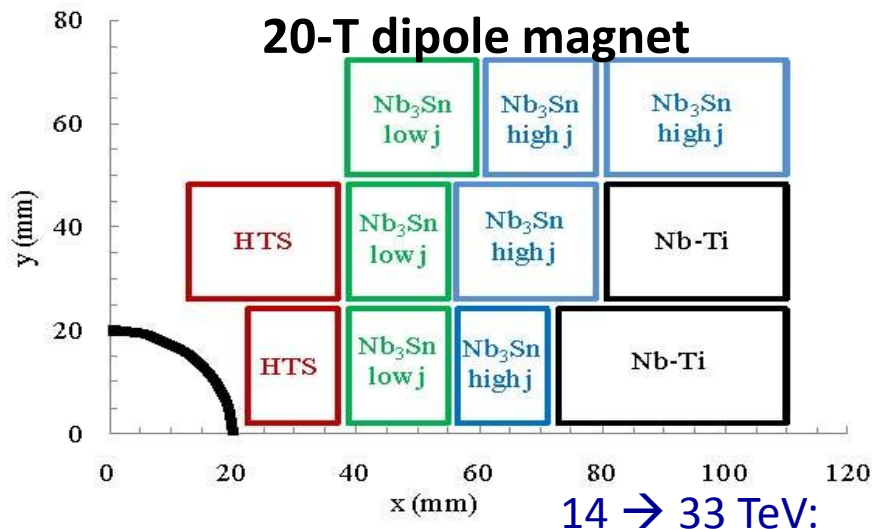
**1 M Higgs produced so far – more to come**

**15 H bosons / min – and more to come**

8 → 14 TeV: ggH x1.5 F. Cerutti, P. Janot

## HE-LHC: in LHC tunnel (2035-)

$$E_{CoM} = 33 \text{ TeV}, \hat{L} = 5 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$



HH x6

E. Todesco, L. Rossi, P. McIntyre

## HL-LHC (~2022-2030)

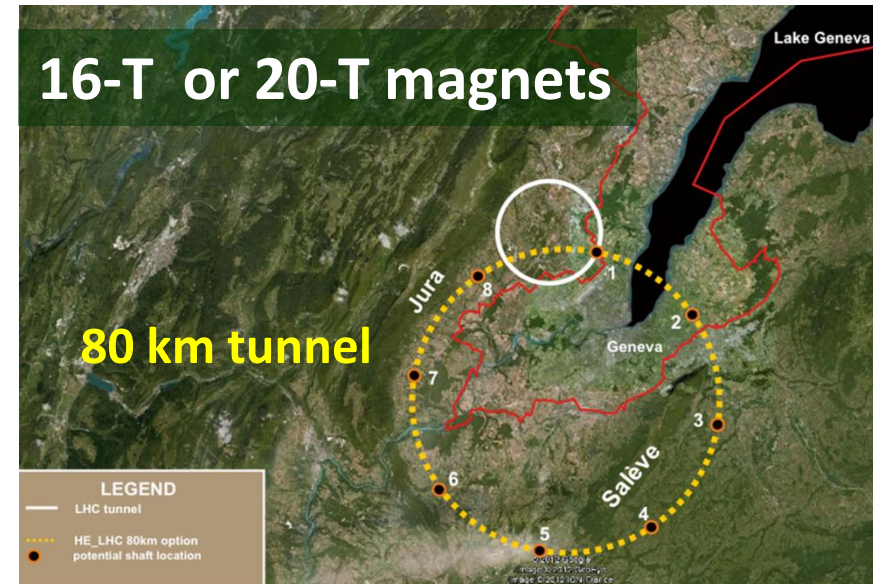
**will deliver ~9x more H bosons!**

$$E_{CoM} = 14 \text{ TeV}, \hat{L} \sim 5 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

with luminosity leveling

## VHE-LHC: new 80 km tunnel

$$E_{CoM} = 84-104 \text{ TeV}, \hat{L} = 5 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$



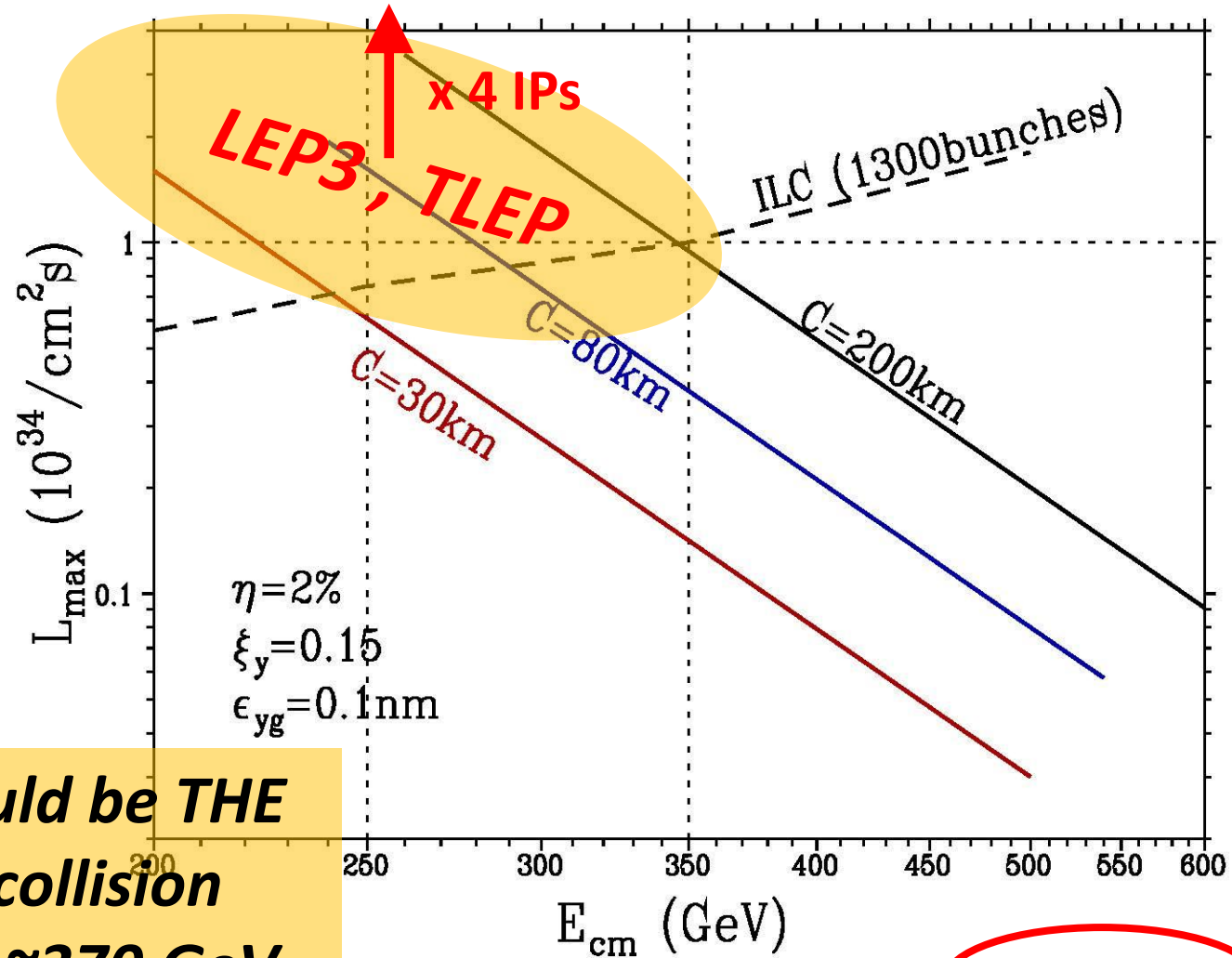
J. Osborne, C. Waijjer, S. Myers

HH x42

# Circular & Linear HF: peak luminosity vs energy

example with

- $\eta=2\%$
- $\xi_y=0.15$
- $\epsilon_{yg}=0.1\text{nm}$



**LEP3/TLEP would be THE choice for  $e^+e^-$  collision energies up to  $\sim 370 \text{ GeV}$**

# comparing expected performance on Higgs coupling

Table 2.1: Expected performance on the Higgs boson couplings from the LHC and  $e^+e^-$  colliders, as compiled from the Higgs Factory 2012 workshop. Many studies are quite recent and still ongoing.

Accelerator →	LHC	HL-LHC	ILC	Full ILC	CLIC	LEP3, 4 IP	TLEP, 4 IP
Physical Quantity ↓	300 fb <sup>-1</sup> /expt	3000 fb <sup>-1</sup> /expt	250 GeV 250 fb <sup>-1</sup>  5 yrs	250+350+ 1000 GeV  5yrs each	350 GeV (500 fb <sup>-1</sup> ) 1.4 TeV (1.5 ab <sup>-1</sup> )  5 yrs each	240 GeV 2 ab <sup>-1</sup> (*)  5 yrs	240 GeV 10 ab <sup>-1</sup> 5 yrs (*)  350 GeV 1.4 ab <sup>-1</sup> 5 yrs (*)
$N_H$	$1.7 \times 10^7$	$1.7 \times 10^8$	$6 \times 10^4$ ZH	$10^5$ ZH $1.4 \times 10^5$ Hvv	$7.5 \times 10^4$ ZH $4.7 \times 10^5$ Hvv	$4 \times 10^5$ ZH	$2 \times 10^6$ ZH $3.5 \times 10^4$ Hvv
$m_H$ (MeV)	100	50	35	35	100	26	7
$\Delta\Gamma_H / \Gamma_H$	--	--	10%	3%	ongoing	4%	1.3%
$\Delta\Gamma_{inv} / \Gamma_H$	Indirect (30%?)	Indirect (10%?)	1.5%	1.0%	ongoing	0.35%	0.15%
$\Delta g_{H\gamma\gamma} / g_{H\gamma\gamma}$	6.5 – 5.1%	5.4 – 1.5%	--	5%	ongoing	3.4%	1.4%
$\Delta g_{Hgg} / g_{Hgg}$	11 – 5.7%	7.5 – 2.7%	4.5%	2.5%	< 3%	2.2%	0.7%
$\Delta g_{Hww} / g_{Hww}$	5.7 – 2.7%	4.5 – 1.0%	4.3%	1%	~1%	1.5%	0.25%
$\Delta g_{HZZ} / g_{HZZ}$	5.7 – 2.7%	4.5 – 1.0%	1.3%	1.5%	~1%	0.65%	0.2%
$\Delta g_{HHH} / g_{HHH}$	--	< 30% (2 expts)	--	~30%	~11% at 3 TeV	--	--
$\Delta g_{Hlll} / g_{Hlll}$	< 30%	< 10%	--	--	10%	14%	7%
$\Delta g_{H\tau\tau} / g_{H\tau\tau}$	8.5 – 5.1%	5.4 – 2.0%	3.5%	2.5%	~3%	1.5%	0.4%
$\Delta g_{Hcc} / g_{Hcc}$	--	--	3.7%	2%	2%	2.0%	0.65%
$\Delta g_{Hbb} / g_{Hbb}$	15 – 6.9%	11 – 2.7%	1.4%	1%	1%	0.7%	0.22%
$\Delta g_{Htt} / g_{Htt}$	14 – 8.7%	8.0 – 3.9%	--	5%	~3%	--	30%

**TLEP has the best capabilities**

(\*) The total luminosity is the sum of the integrated luminosity at four IPs.

Report of the ICFA Beam Dynamics Workshop “Accelerators for a Higgs Factory: Linear vs. Circular” (HF2012) by Alain Blondel, Alex Chao, Weiren Chou, Jie Gao, Daniel Schulte and Kaoru Yokoya, FERMILAB-CONF-13-037-APC, IHEP-AC-2013-1, SLAC-PUB-15370, CERN-ATS-2013-032, arXiv:1302.3318 [physics.acc-ph]

# HE-LHC - *studies*

## CERN working group in 2010

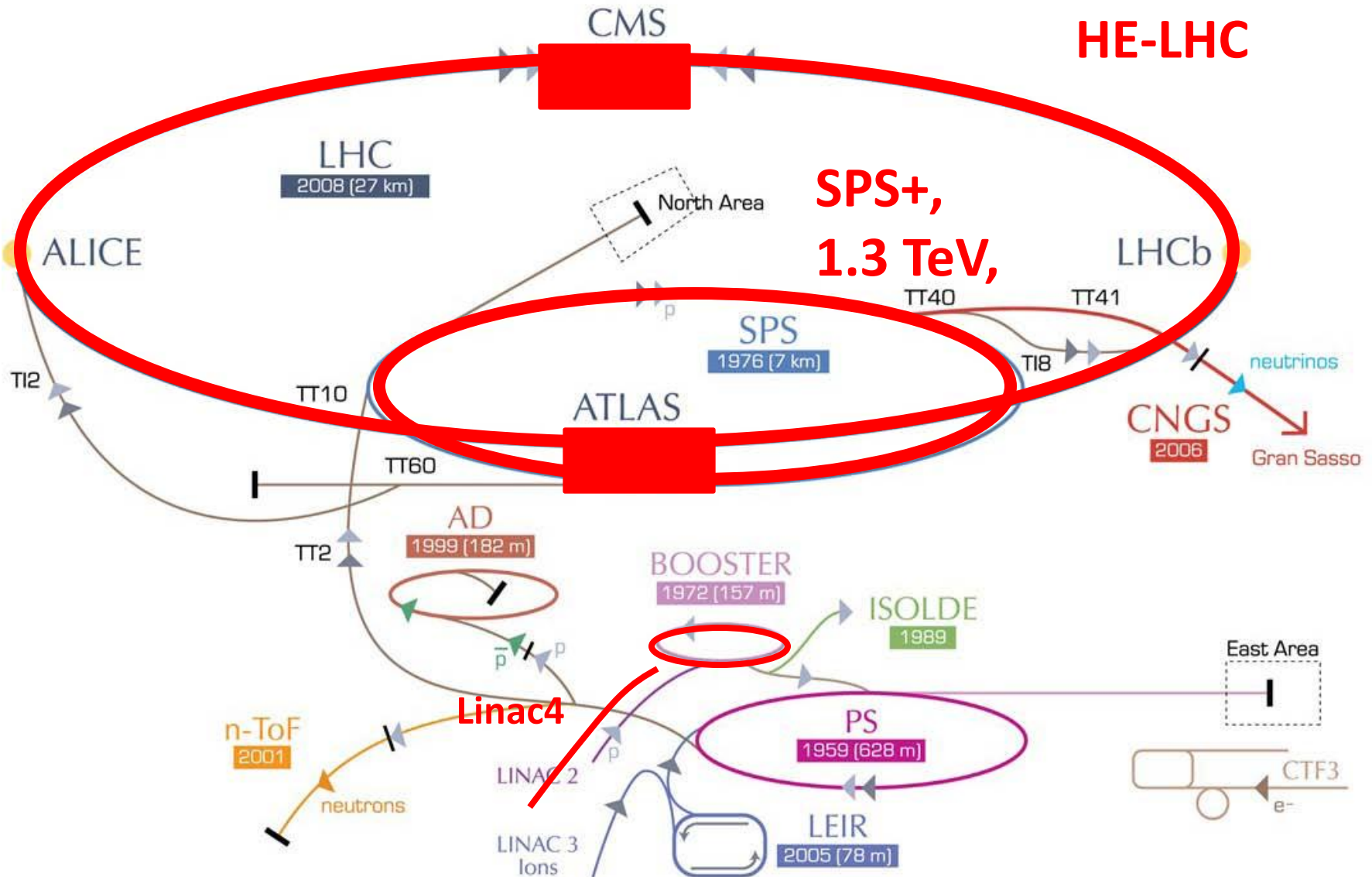
published report R. Assmann et al,  
*“First Thoughts on a Higher-Energy LHC”*  
CERN-ATS-2010-177

## EuCARD-AccNet workshop HE-LHC’10

Proceedings (ed. E. Todesco, F. Zimmermann)  
*“EuCARD-AccNet-EuroLumi Workshop:  
The High-Energy Large Hadron Collider”*  
arXiv:1111.7188 ; CERN-2011-003

## HiLumi LHC WP16

# HE-LHC – LHC modifications



# VHE-LHC - *studies*

## 80-km tunnel study

John Osborne, C. Waaijer,

*“Pre-Feasibility Assessment for an 80 km Tunnel Project at CERN”*

Open Symposium - European Strategy

Preparatory Group

Contribution ID : 165

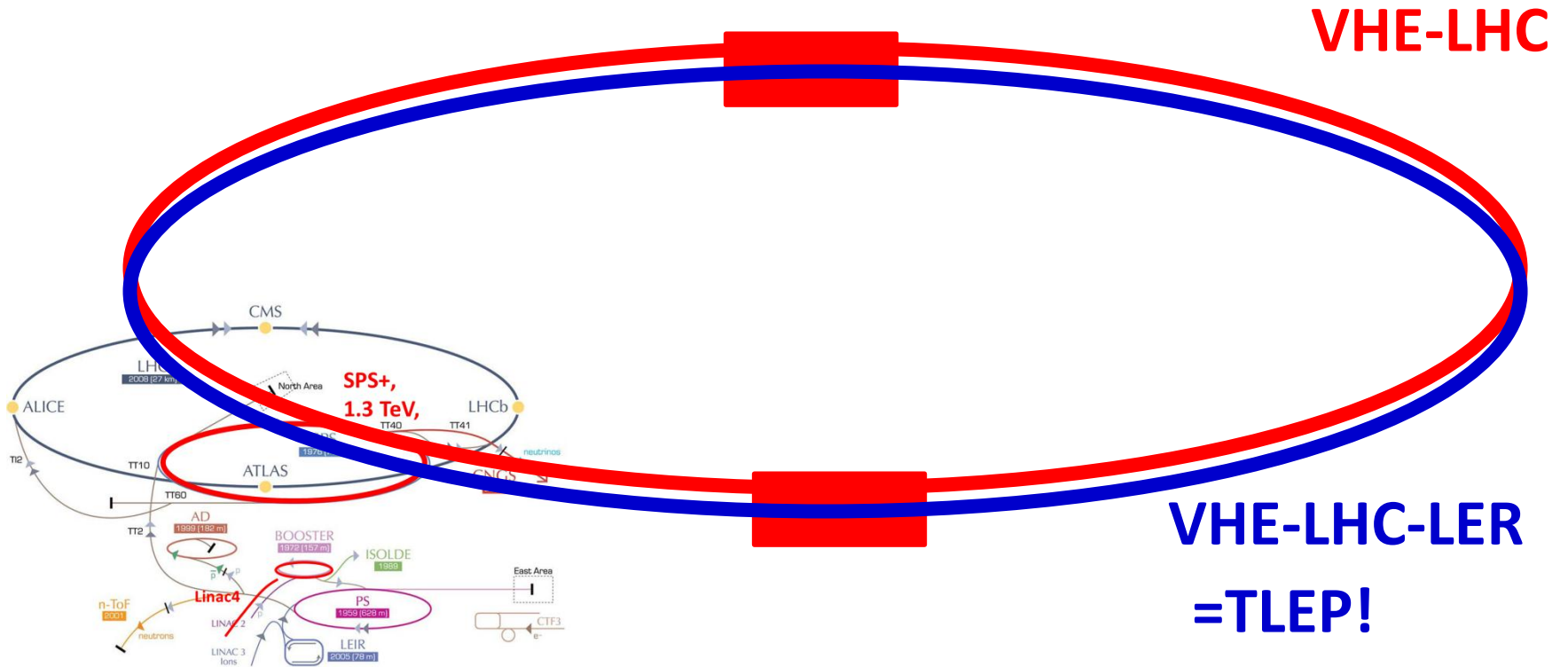
## European Strategy briefing booklet

section in accelerator chapter

R. Aleksan, C. Biscari, M. Lindroos, L. Rivkin, F. Zimmermann



# VHE-LHC



(Lucio Rossi)

# parameters – 1

smaller?! (x1/4?)

parameter	LHC	HL-LHC	HE-LHC	VHE-LHC
c.m. energy [TeV]	14	14	33	100
circumference $C$ [km]	26.7	26.7	26.7	80
dipole field [T]	8.33	8.33	20	20
dipole coil aperture [mm]	56	56	40	40
beam half aperture [cm]	$\sim 2$	$\sim 2$	1.3	1.3
injection energy [TeV]	0.45	0.45	>1.0	>3.0
no. of bunches $n_b$	2808	2808	1404	4210
bunch population $N_b$ [ $10^{11}$ ]	1.125	2.2	1.62	1.59
init. transv. norm. emit. [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]	3.73,	2.5	2.10	3.37
initial longitudinal emit. [eVs]	2.5	2.5	5.67	17.2
no. IPs contributing to tune shift	3	2	2	2
max. total beam-beam tune shift	0.01	0.015	0.01	0.01
beam circulating current [A]	0.584	1.12	0.412	0.401
rms bunch length [cm]	7.55	7.55	7.7	7.7
IP beta function [m]	0.55	0.15	0.3	0.9
init. rms IP spot size [ $\mu\text{m}$ ]	16.7	7.1	6.0	7.5

available now at LHC!

# parameters – 2

parameter	LHC	HL-LHC	HE-LHC	VHE-LHC
full crossing angle [ $\mu\text{rad}$ ]	285	590	240	100
stored beam energy [MJ]	362	694	601	5410
SR power per ring [kW]	3.6	6.9	82.5	2356
arc SR heat load $dW/ds$ [W/m]	0.21	0.40	3.5	33?
energy loss per turn [keV]	6.7	6.7	201.3	5857
critical photon energy [eV]	44	44	575	5474
photon flux [ $10^{17}/\text{m/s}$ ]	1.0	1.9	1.6	1.3
longit. SR emit. damping time [h]	12.9	12.9	1.0	0.32
horiz. SR emit. damping time [h]	25.8	25.8	2.0	0.64
init. longit. IBS emit. rise time [h]	57	21.0	77	634
init. horiz. IBS emit. rise time [h]	103	15.4	40	306
peak events per crossing	19	140 (lev.) <sup>*100?</sup>	190	190
peak luminosity [ $10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ ]	1.0	7.4	5.0	5.0
beam lifetime due to burn off [h]	45	11.6	6.3	18.6
optimum run time [h]	15.2	8.9	6.5	12.2
opt. av. int. luminosity / day [ $\text{fb}^{-1}$ ]	0.47	3.7	1.5	2.3

# radiation damping

use controlled blow up by noise injection:

- longitudinal plane  
*(constant bunch length, Landau damping)*
- transverse planes  
*(constant beam-beam tune shift)*

choose round ( $\varepsilon_x = \varepsilon_y$ ) or flat beams ( $\varepsilon_x \gg \varepsilon_y$ )

# peak luminosity, pile up, radiation

are  $5 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$  and pile up of 190 good targets for HE-LHC and VHE-LHC?

*it would be easy to get more luminosity*

# SR heat load

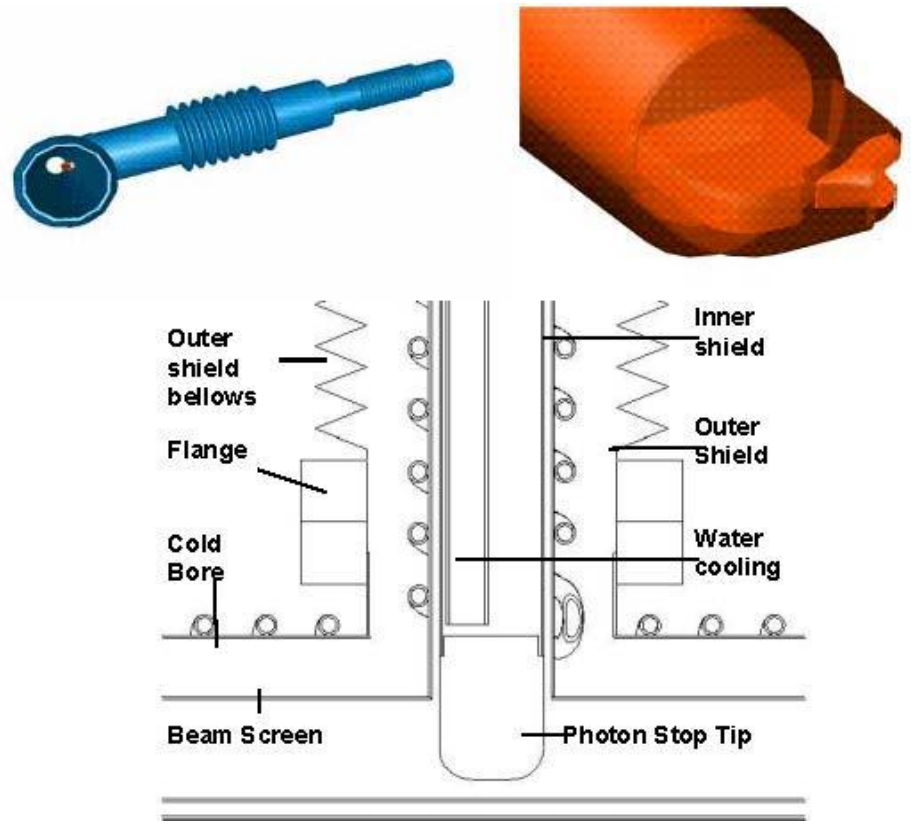
HE-LHC: 3.5 W/m

beam screen at 40-60 K (instead of 4.6-20 K)  
+ warm photon absorbers for vacuum?

VHE-LHC: 33 W/m

dedicated photon  
stops

as developed by FNAL for  
VLHC by P. Bauer et al.  
(2001-2003)

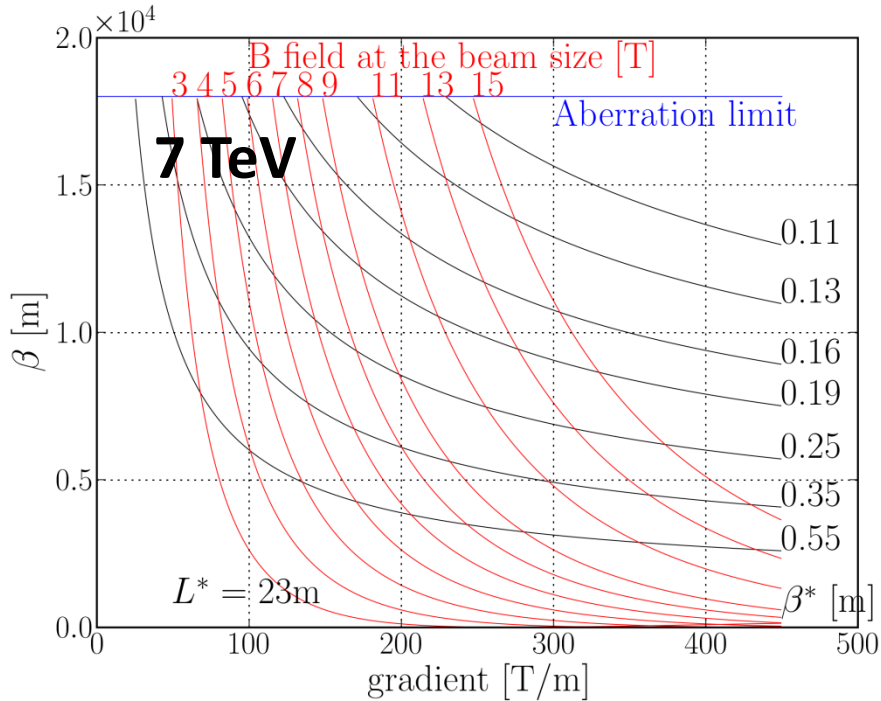


# collimation challenges

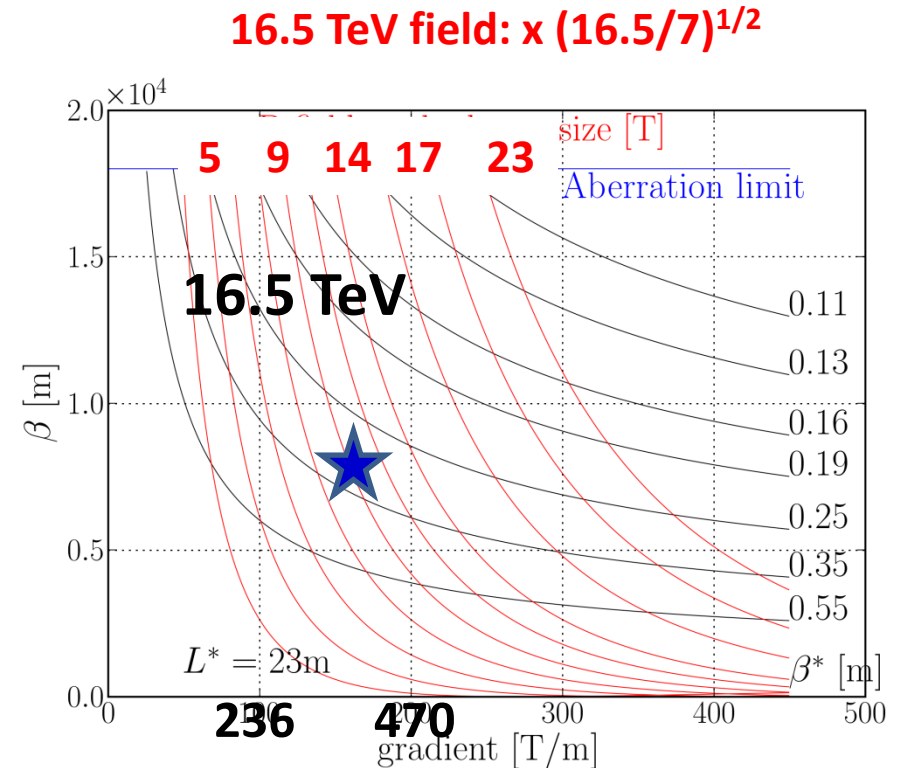
- higher energy density  
→ need for **more robust materials**
- cross section for single diffractive scattering increases with energy → **degraded cleaning efficiency**
- smaller beam sizes & smaller gaps → **higher precision in collimator control**
- (warm? or shielded SC) **magnets in the collimator insertions**

# IR quadrupoles

how do IR magnets scale with energy and beta\*?



R. De Maria



16.5 TeV gradient:  $\times (16.5/7)$

peak beta function as a function of quadrupole gradient (horizontal axis),  $\beta^*$  (red curves) and magnetic field at  $16.5\sigma + 11$  mm (black curves) for 7 & 16.5 TeV

e.g.:  $\beta^* = 0.3$  m, 400 T/m,  $\beta_{\text{peak}} \sim 8$  km,  $\gamma\epsilon = 2.10$   $\mu\text{m}$ , full ap. (33  $\sigma$ )  $\sim 32$  mm (16.5 TeV)

$\beta^* = 0.9$  m, 700 T/m,  $\beta_{\text{peak}} \sim 1$  km,  $\gamma\epsilon = 3.37$   $\mu\text{m}$ , full ap. (33  $\sigma$ )  $\sim 8$  mm (50 TeV)



# arc quadrupoles

40 mm coil aperture as the dipoles


$$223 \text{ T/m} \times (16.5/7) = 526 \text{ T/m at } 16.5 \text{ TeV}$$

$$223 \text{ T/m} \times (50/7) = 1593 \text{ T/m at } 50 \text{ TeV}$$

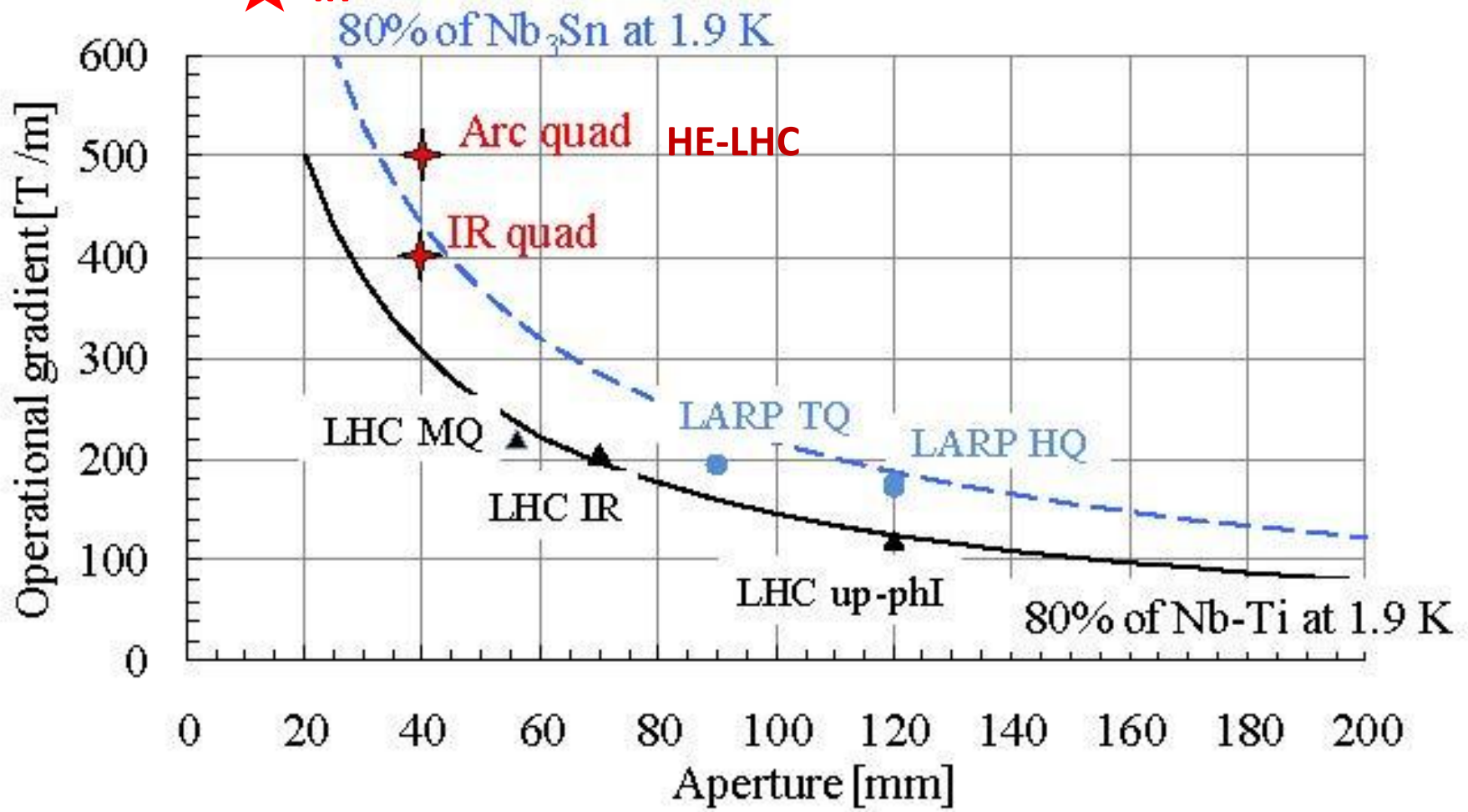
(if we assume same length as now)

more demanding than IR quads?!

VHE-LHC

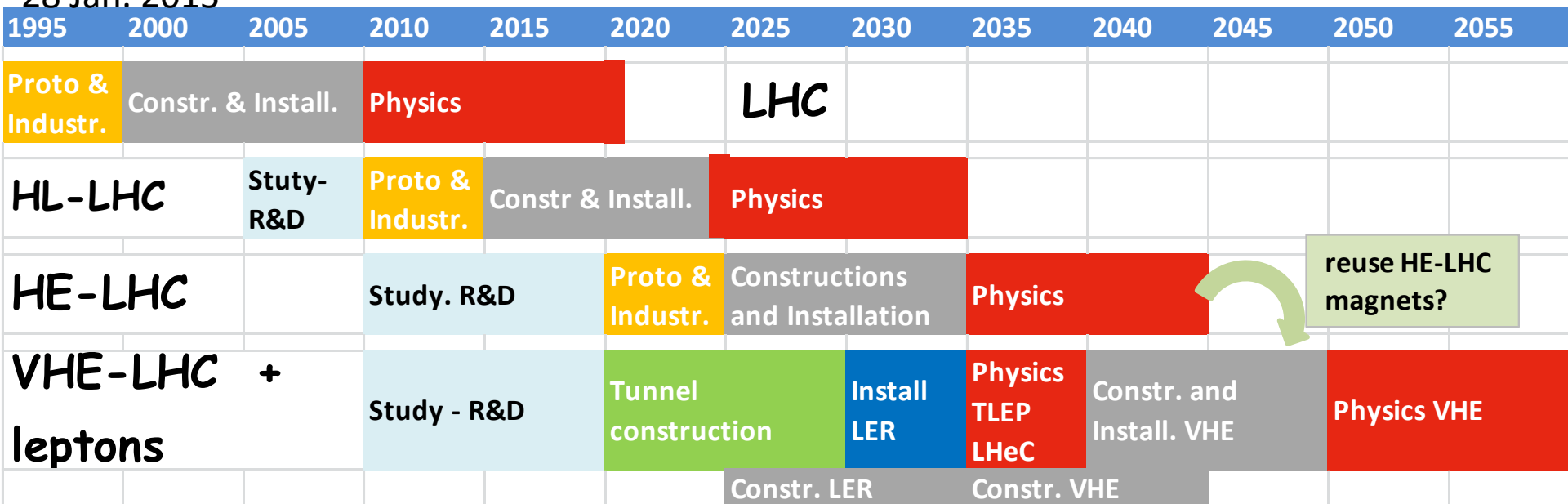
?  arc  
?  IR

# quads in parameter plane



Operational gradient as a function of coil aperture for LHC and US-LARP quadrupoles (markers), scaling laws for limits in Nb.Ti and Nb3Sn (solid curves) [7], and expected values for HE LHC arc and IR (stars).

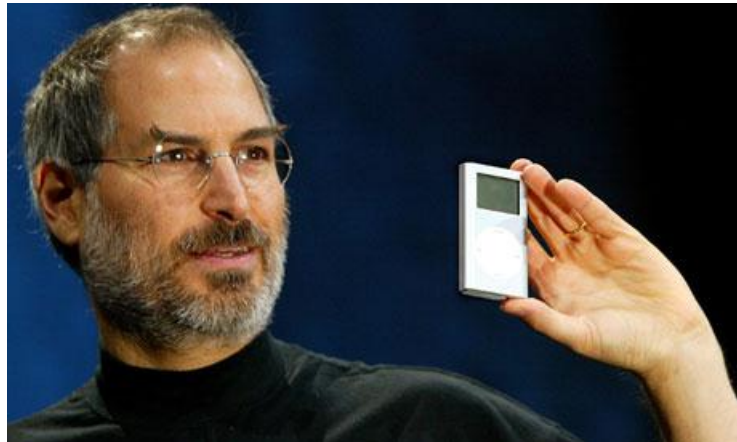
# «plan for all»



according to physics needs, the 80 km tunnel can:

- be alternative to HE-LHC
- or be complementary to HE-LHC
- **accommodate at negligible extra cost TLEP and VLHeC**
- modular detector design allows evolution from TLEP-H/TLHeC to VHE-LHC

*“We don’t get a chance to do that many things and every one should be really excellent.”*



Steve Jobs