Beam Dynamics Issues in the FCC

Frank Zimmermann, CERN

HB2016, Malmö, 6 July 2016

on behalf of the FCC global design study team

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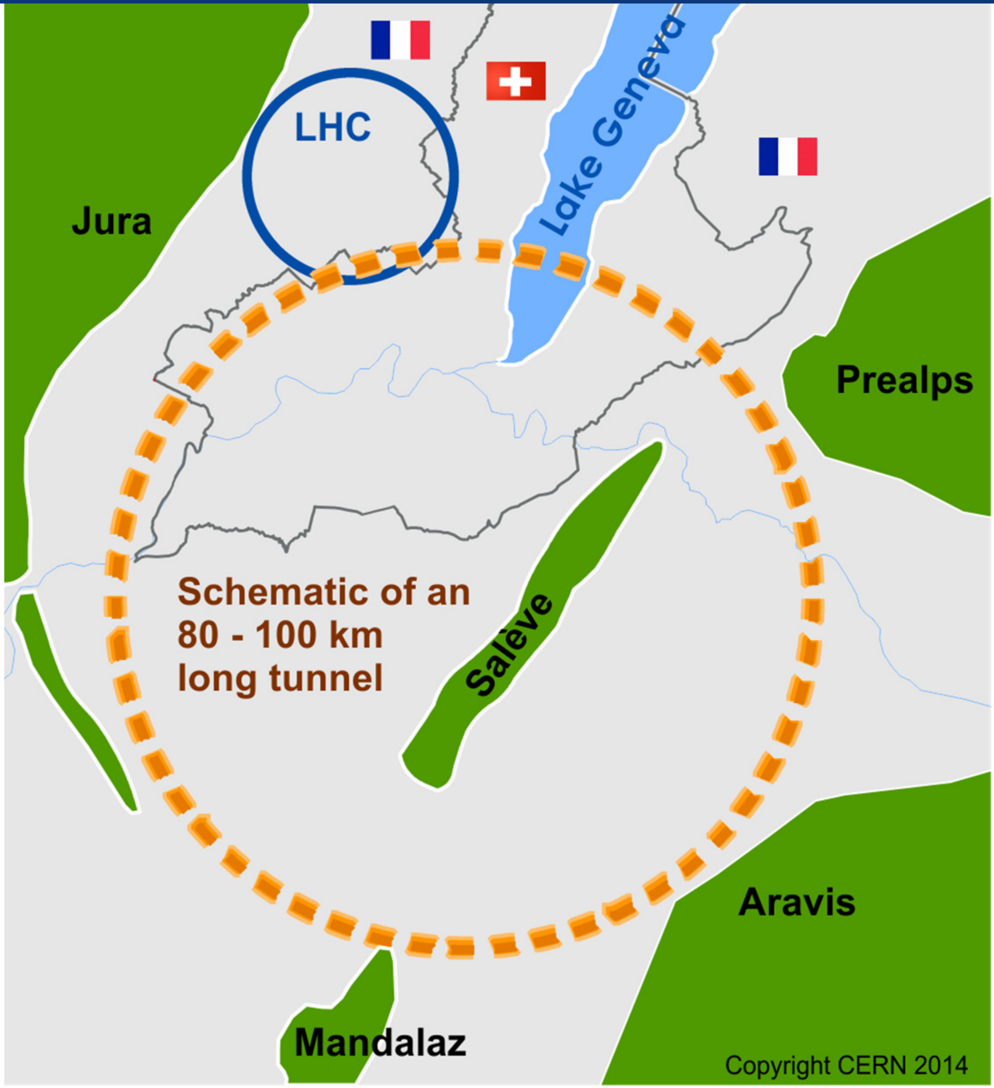
Future Circular Collider Study
GOAL: CDR and cost review for the next ESU (2019)

International FCC collaboration (CERN as host lab) to study:

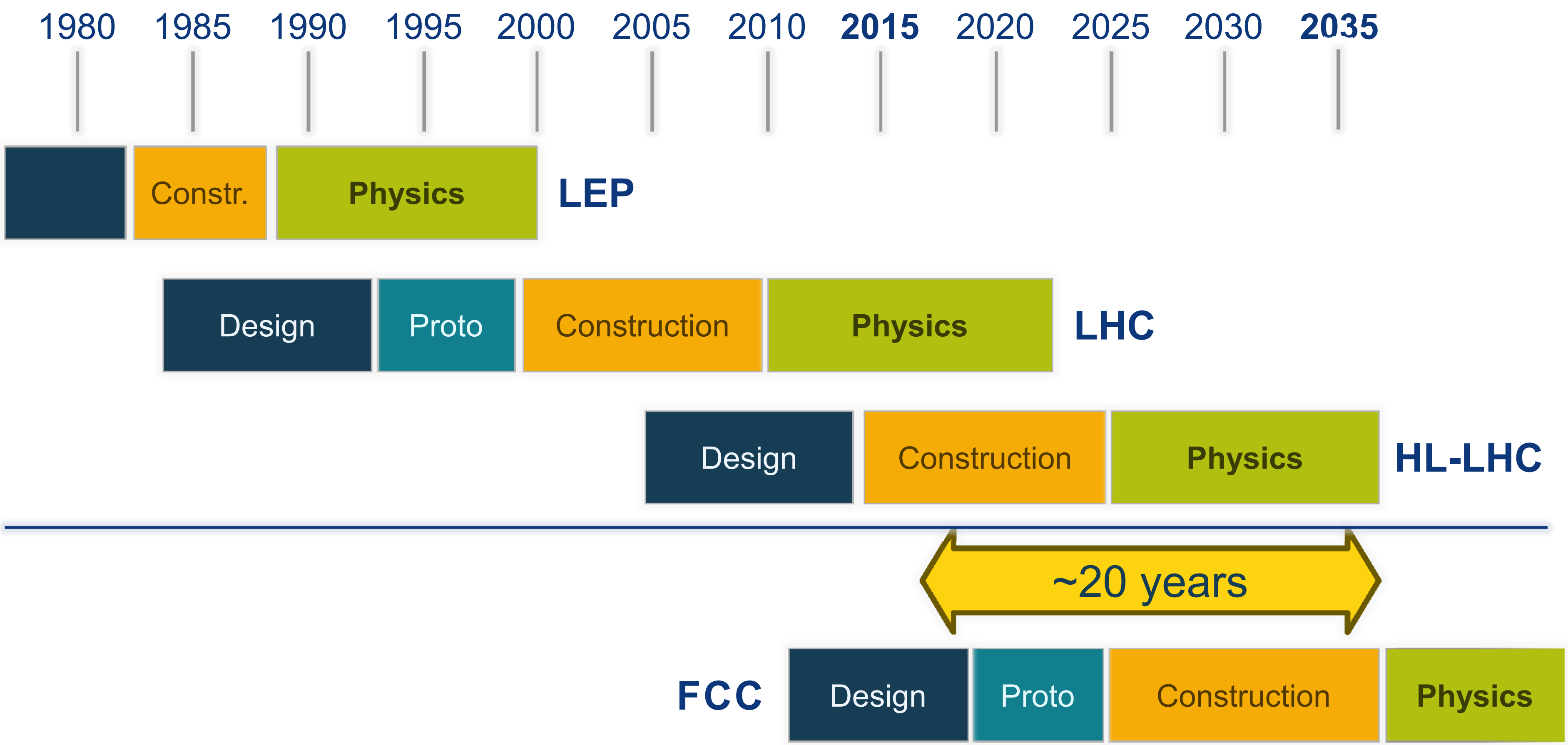
- ***pp* and *AA* collider (*FCC-hh*)**
  → main emphasis, defining infrastructure requirements

~16 T ⇒ 100 TeV *pp* in 100 km

- **80-100 km tunnel infrastructure**
  in Geneva area, site specific
- ***e⁺e⁻* collider (*FCC-ee*),**
  as potential first step
- ***p-e* (*FCC-he*) option,**
  integration one IP, FCC-hh & ERL
- **HE-LHC** with *FCC-hh* technology



CERN Circular Colliders & FCC



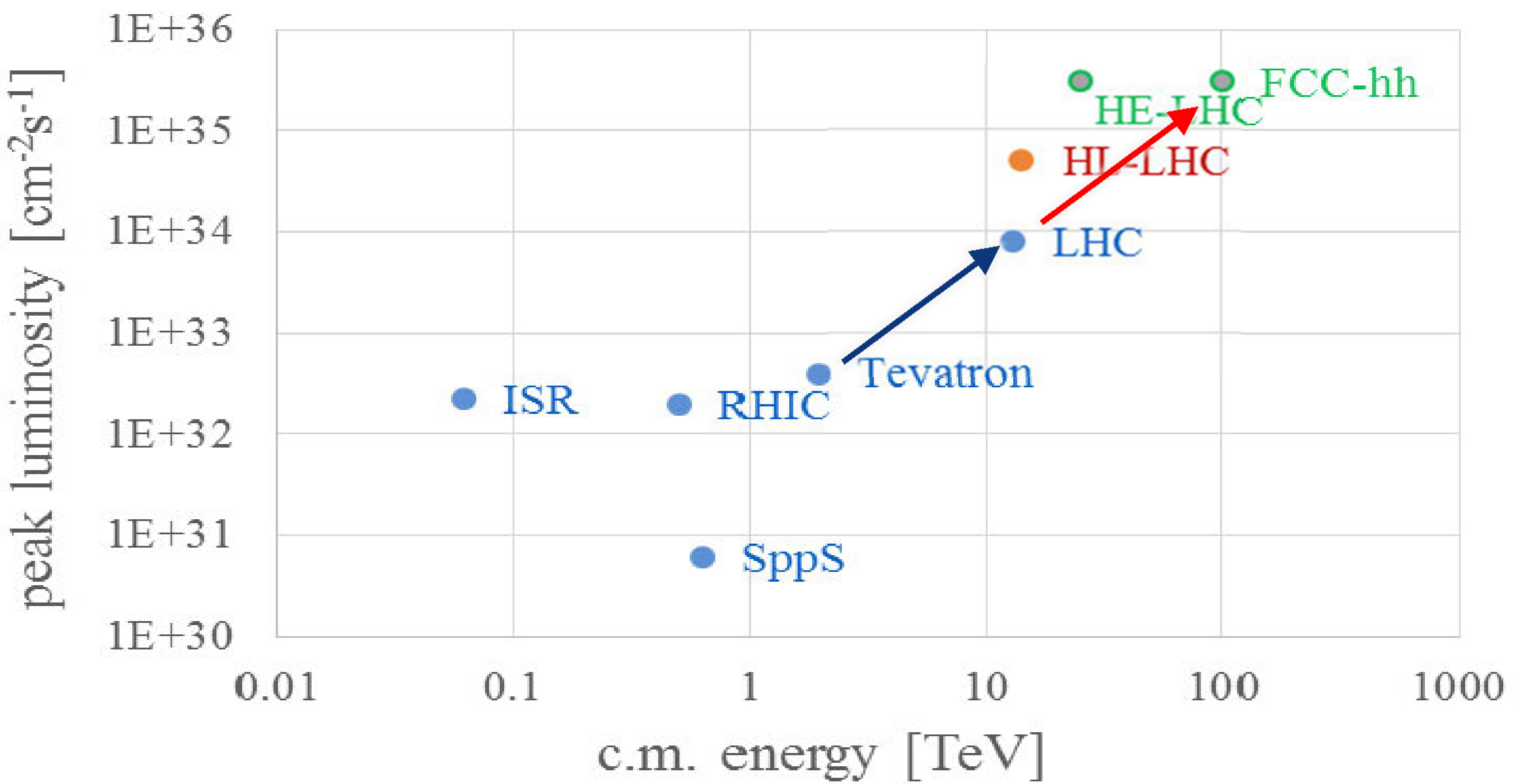
must advance fast now to be ready for the period 2035 – 2040
milestone: CDR by end 2018 for next update of European Strategy

hadron collider parameters (*pp*)

parameter	FCC-hh		HE-LHC*	(HL) LHC
collision energy cms [TeV]	**100**		**25**	14
dipole field [T]	**16**		**16**	8.3
circumference [km]	**100**		**27**	27
beam current [A]	**0.5**		**1.27**	(1.12) 0.58
bunch intensity [10^{11}]	**1 (0.2)**	**1 (0.2)**	**2.5**	(2.2) 1.15
bunch spacing [ns]	**25 (5)**	**25 (5)**	**25 (5)**	25
IP $\beta^*_{x,y}$ [m]	**1.1**	**0.3**	**0.25**	(0.15) 0.55
luminosity/IP [10^{34} $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$]	5	**30**	**34**	(5) 1
peak #events/bunch crossing	170	**1020** (204)	**1070** (214)	(135) 27
stored energy/beam [GJ]	**8.4**		**1.4**	(0.7) 0.36
synchrotron rad. [W/m/beam]	**30**		**4.1**	(0.35) 0.18
transv. emit. damping time [h]	**1.1**		**4.5**	25.8
initial proton burn off time [h]	17.0	**3.4**	**2.3**	(15) 40

*tentative

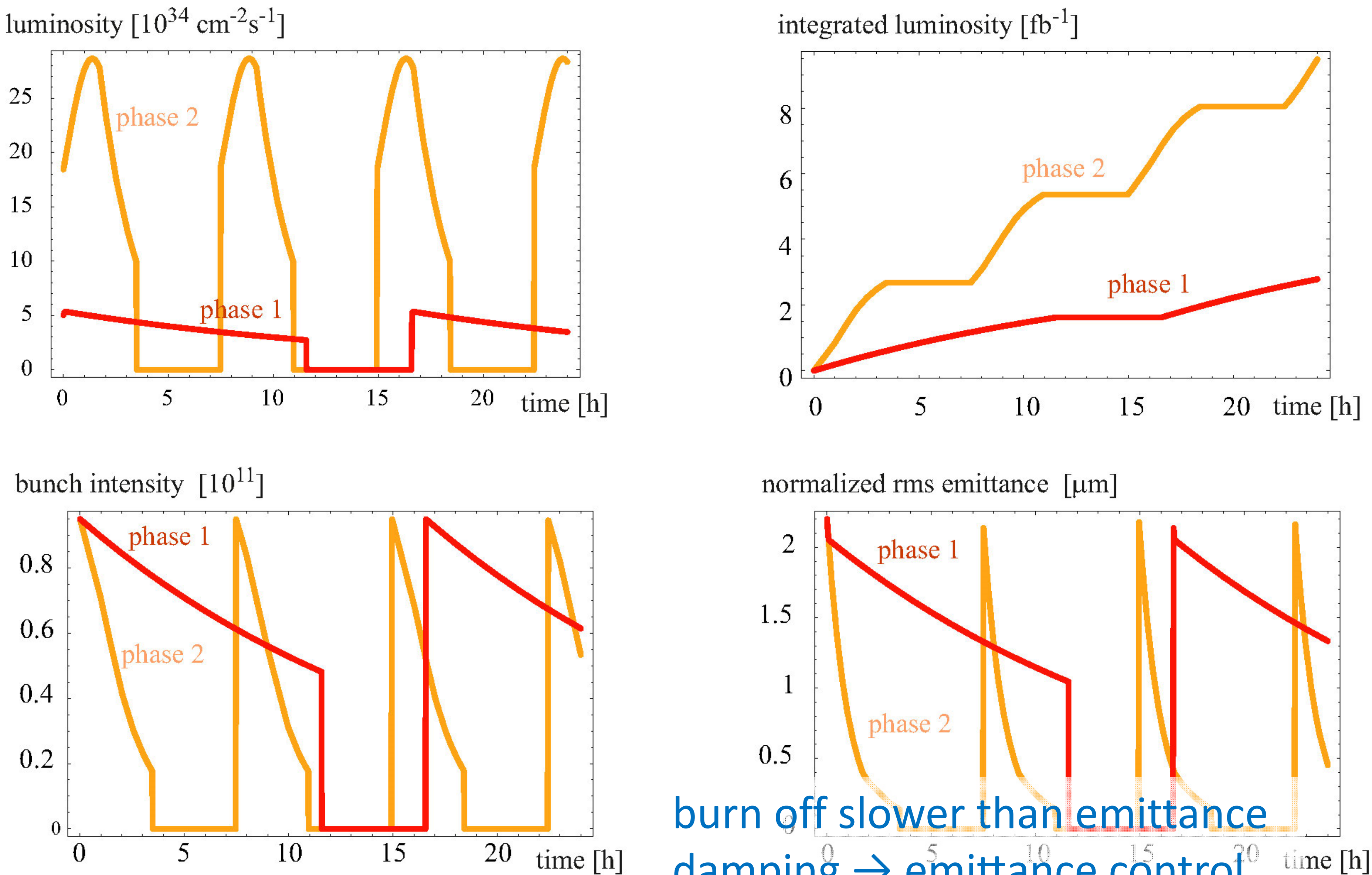
pp/p-pbar in the *L-E* plane



entering uncharted territories

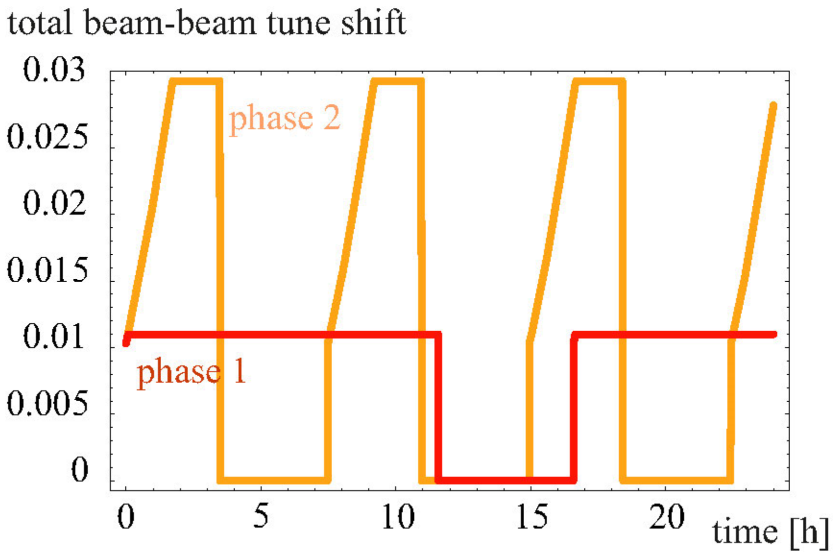
- **radiation damping**: naturally cooled hadron beams
- luminosity operation: **controlling tune shift and pile up,** optimizing integrated luminosity
- squeezing β^* with ***l** and huge debris**
- **synchrotron radiation photons** – electron cloud, beam diagnostics, applications?
- **extremely low emittance**
- large circumference → instabilities
- low-energy injection? – first SC machine **accelerating through the "b3 minimum"?!**
- collimation and protection for **unprecedented beam power**
- heavy-ion collisions with **dream luminosity**

FCC-hh - 100 TeV c.m., 25 ns

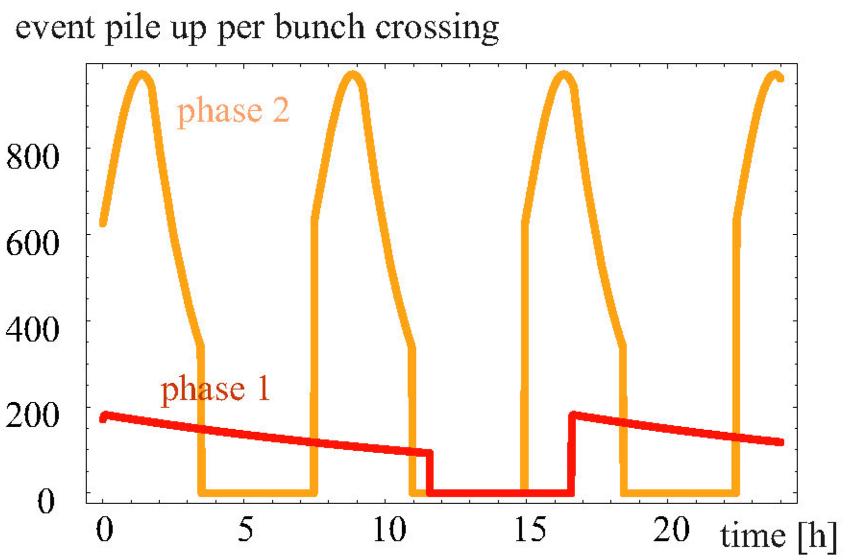


burn off slower than emittance damping → emittance control

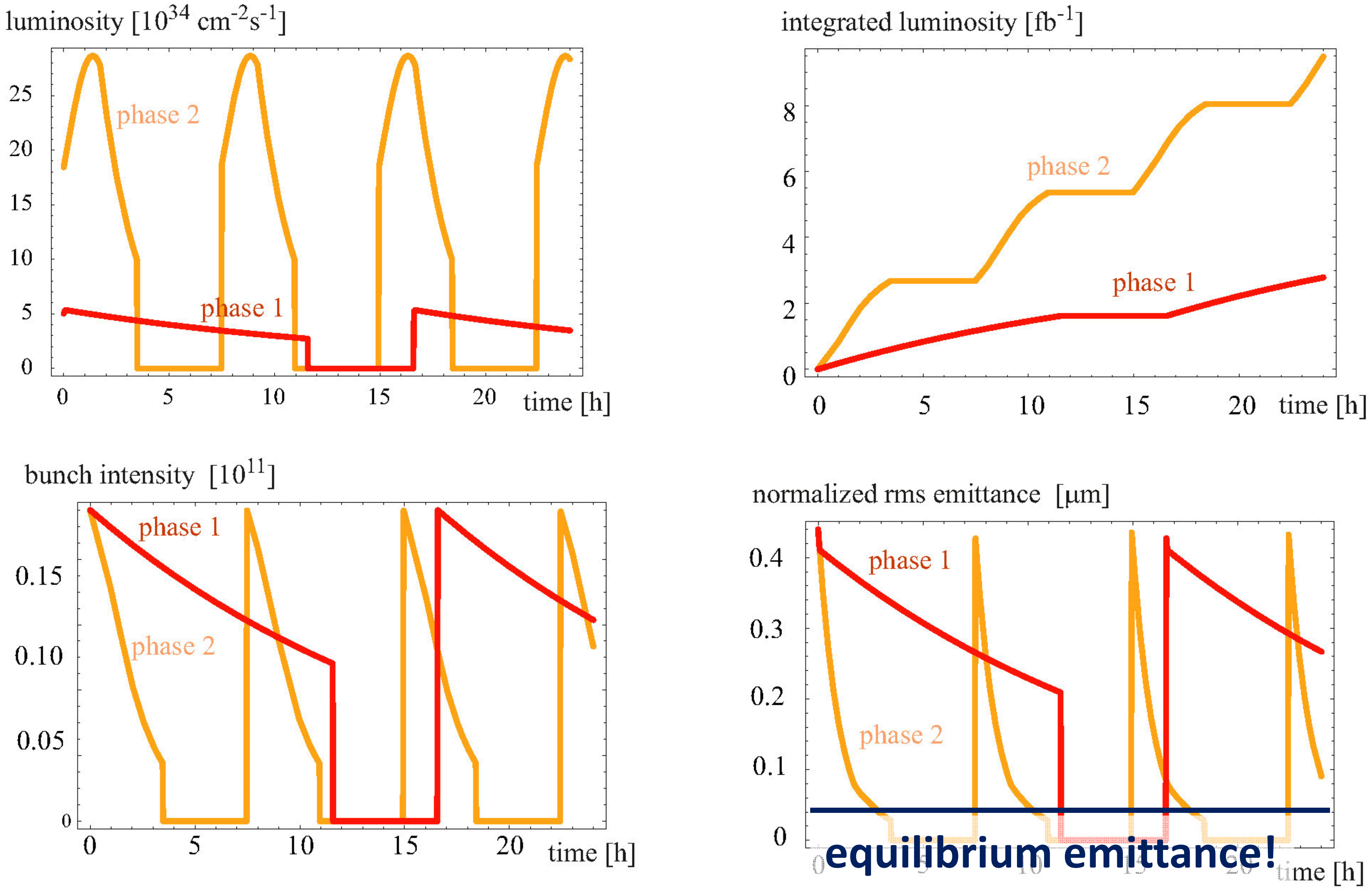
FCC-hh - 100 TeV c.m., 25 ns



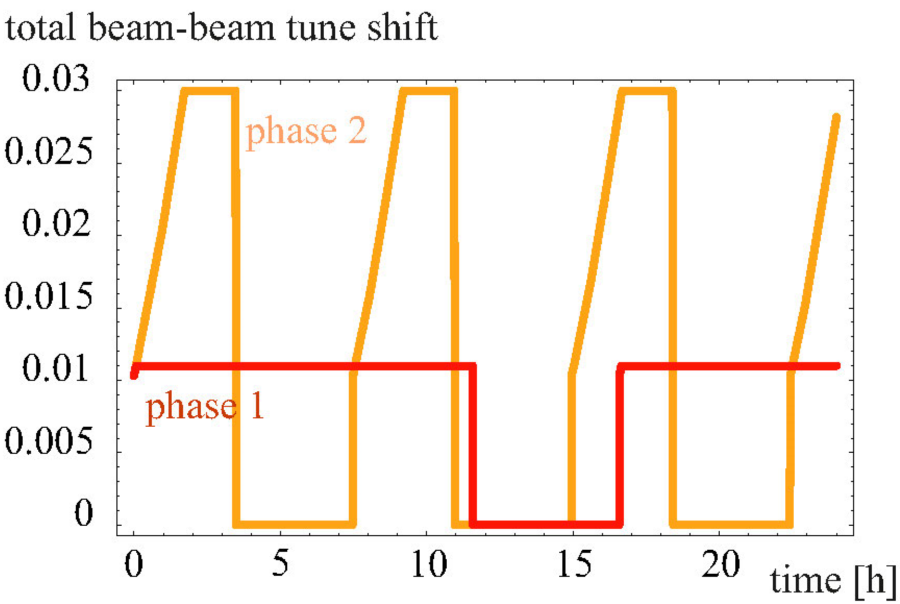
in phase 2, without (or with less) emittance control:
tune shift increases during fill



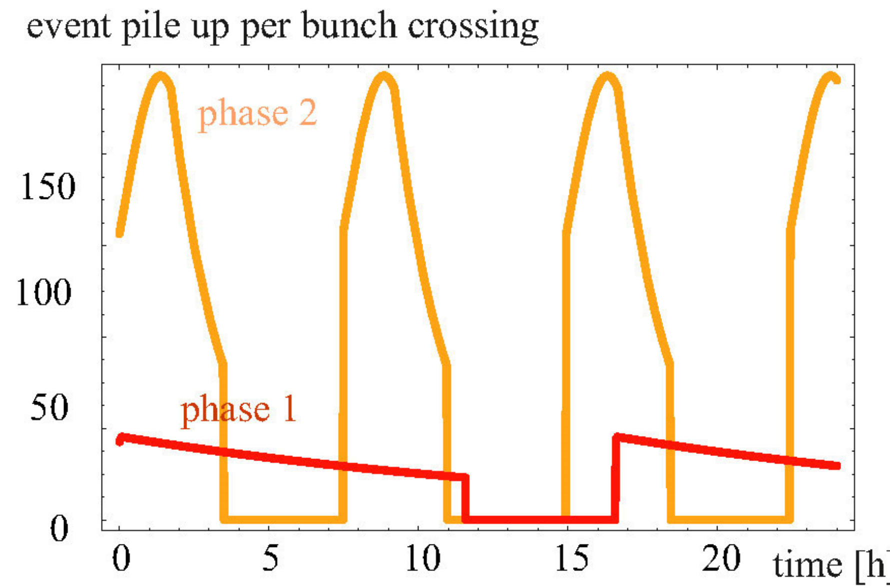
FCC-hh - 100 TeV c.m., 5 ns



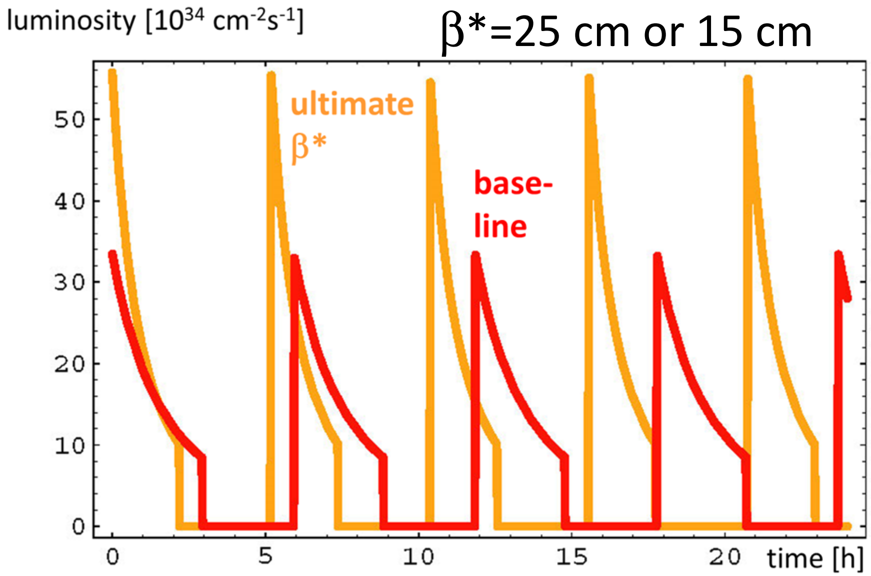
FCC-hh - 100 TeV c.m., 5 ns

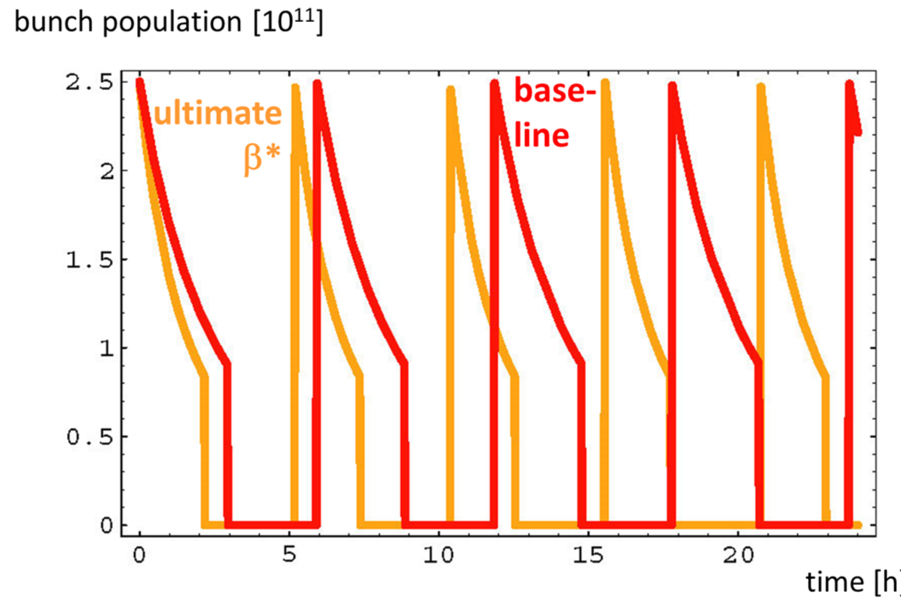


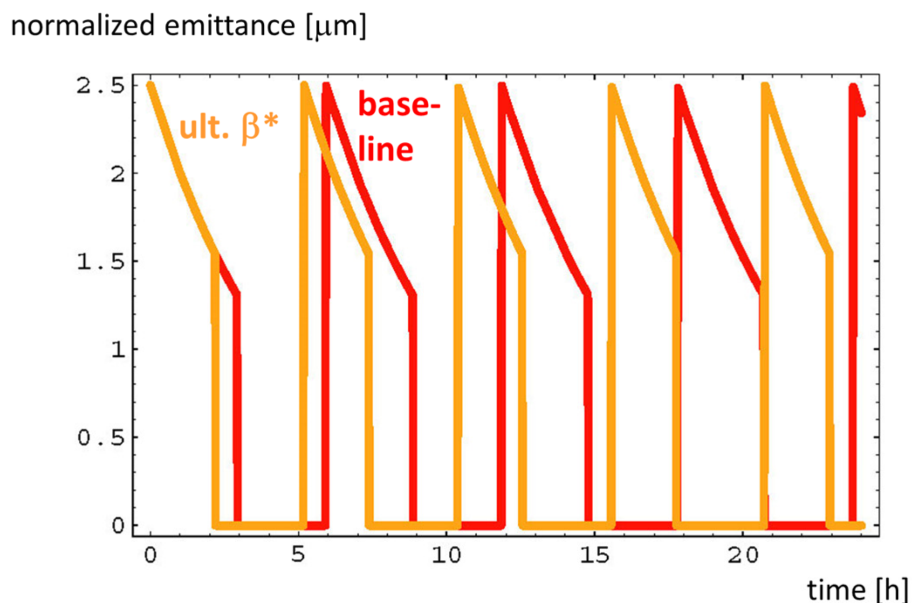
without emittance control (phase 2): tune shift increases during fill

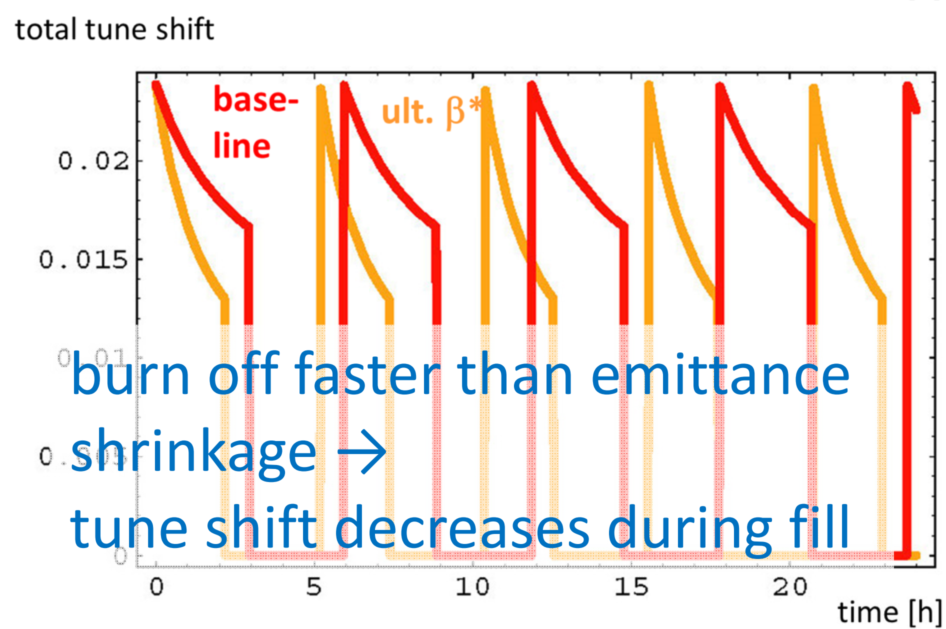


HE-LHC - 25 TeV c.m., 25 ns





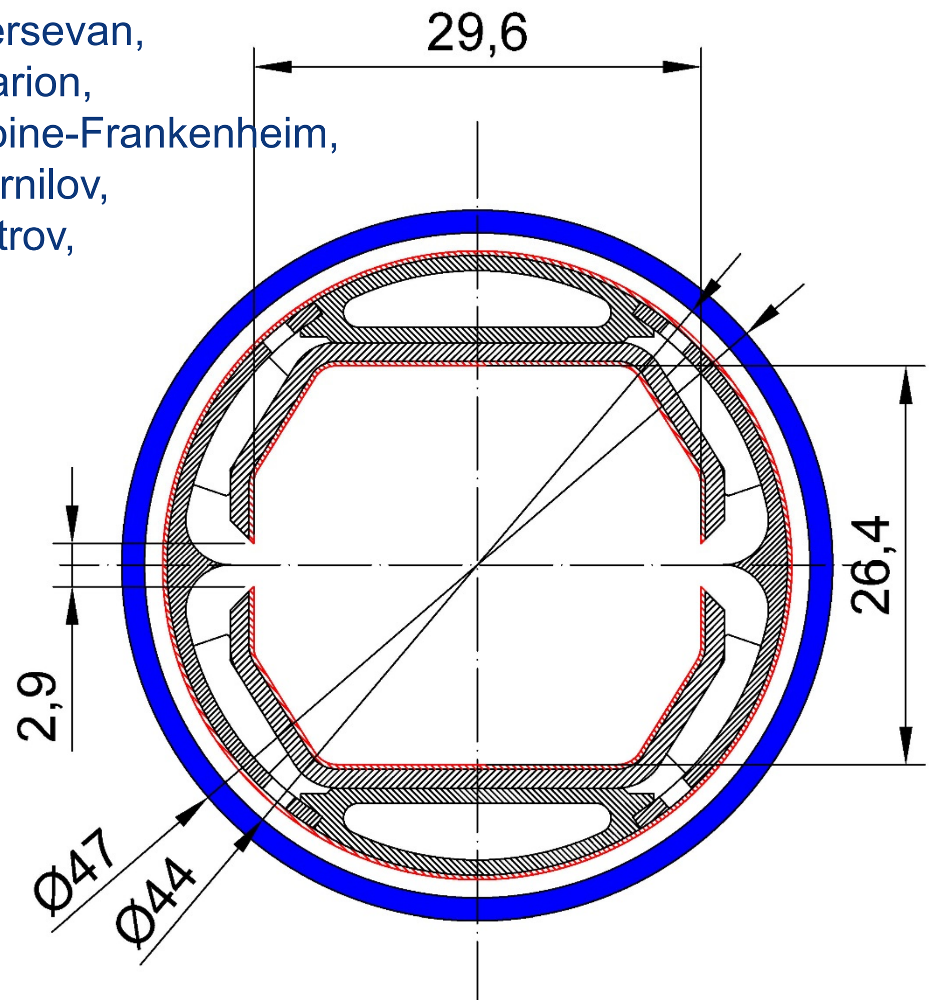




burn off faster than emittance shrinkage →
tune shift decreases during fill

handling SR, e-cloud & res. wall

R. Kersevan,
C. Garion,
O. Boine-Frankenheim,
V. Kornilov,
F. Petrov,
et al.



FCC-hh: ≈5 MW SR power emitted in cold arcs

beam screen at 40—60 K (LHC at 5—20 K) → better Carnot efficiency; but higher resistance → res. wall instability

slits & wedge capture and hide photons → no photoelectrons in beam pipe proper

a-C coating or laser treatment to reduce SEY

possible further improvements (under study):

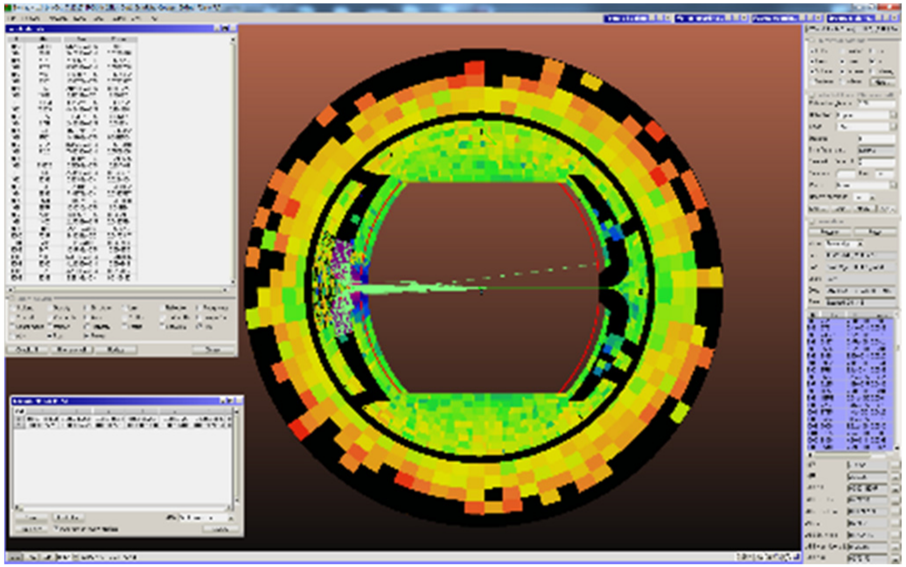
- distributed feedbacks/ multiband feedbacks
- HTS coating to reduce the impedance

beam screen development

first FCC-hh beam screen prototypes

testing 2017 at ANKA facility in Germany

simulated photon distribution



hadron collider as light sources?

emittances and selected other parameters for LHC, HE-LHC (tentative), and FCC-hh, compared with the corresponding values at a modern electron-beam light source (MAX-IV)

parameter	FCC-hh Phase 1 (2)	HE-LHC	LHC	MAX-IV
beam energy [TeV]	50	12.5	7	0.003
bunch spacing [ns]	25, 5	25, 5	25	25
init. bunch population [10^{11}]	1.0 , .2	2.5, 0.5	1.15	0.3
init geom. rms emittance [pm]	41, 8	188, 38	500	200
final geometric rms emittance [pm]	19 (2), 4 (1)	98, 20	500	200
wave length at diffraction limit [nm]	**0.025 — 0.5,** **0.01 – 0.1**	1.2 – 2.4, **0.25-0.48**	6.3	**2.5**
arc bending radius [km]	10.4	2.8	32.8	0.019
critical photon energy [keV]	**4.3**	0.25	0.044	**3.1**

FCC-hh = the “ultimate storage ring”?!

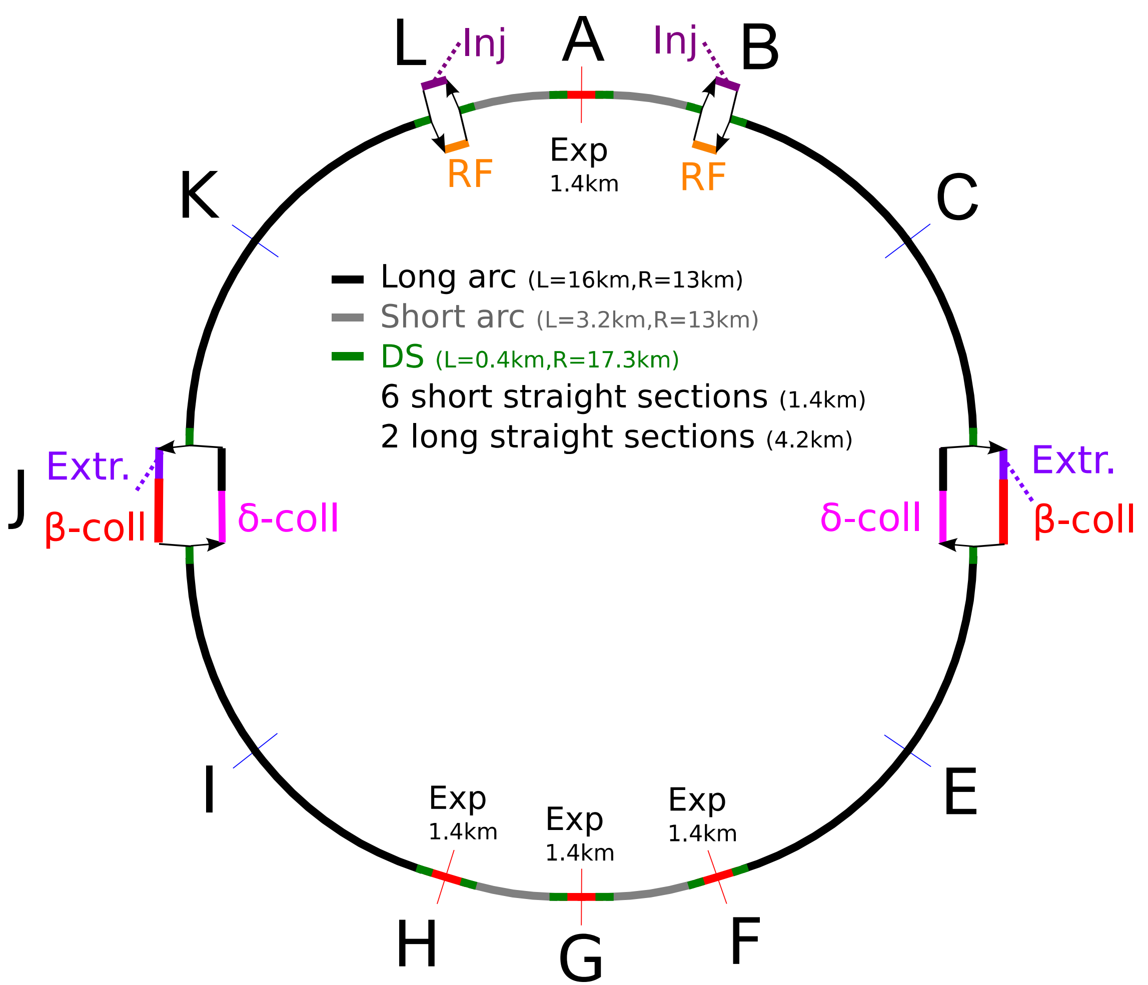
FCC-hh layout

integrated lattice exists;

- recent designs:
  - energy collimation
  - extraction
  - experiment
  - betatron collimation
  - injection

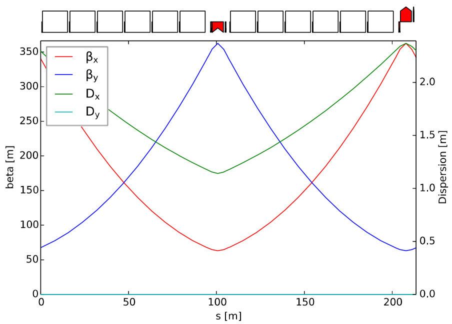
first results on:

- dynamic aperture
- tolerances and alignment
- detailed magnet specifications

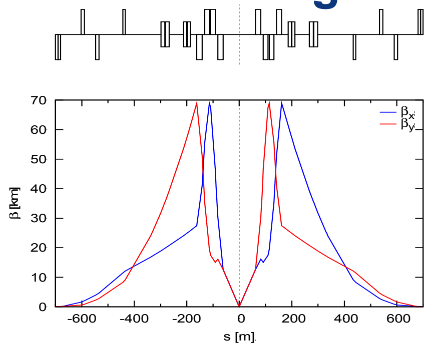


FCC-hh full-ring optics

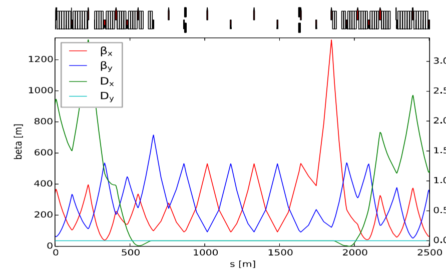
regular arc cell



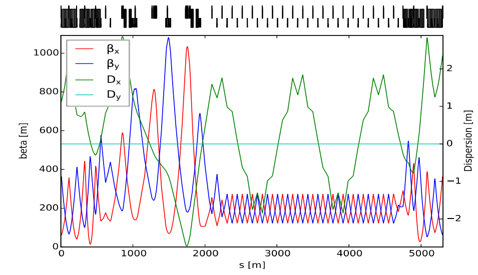
interaction region



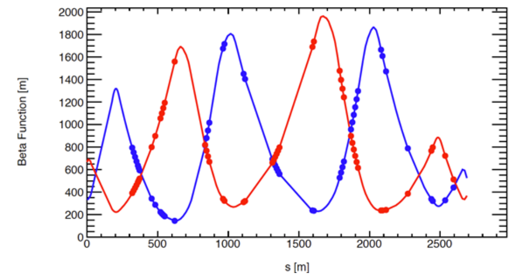
injection with RF



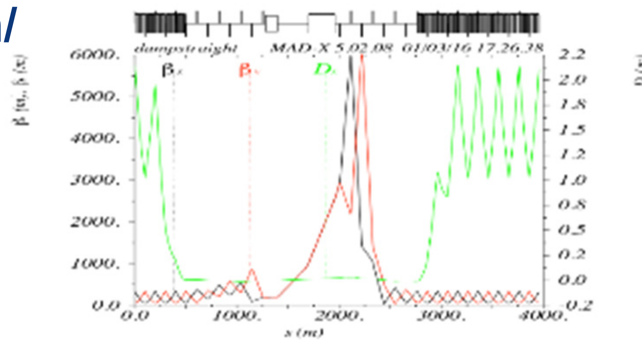
momentum collim.



betatron collimation



extraction/ dumping

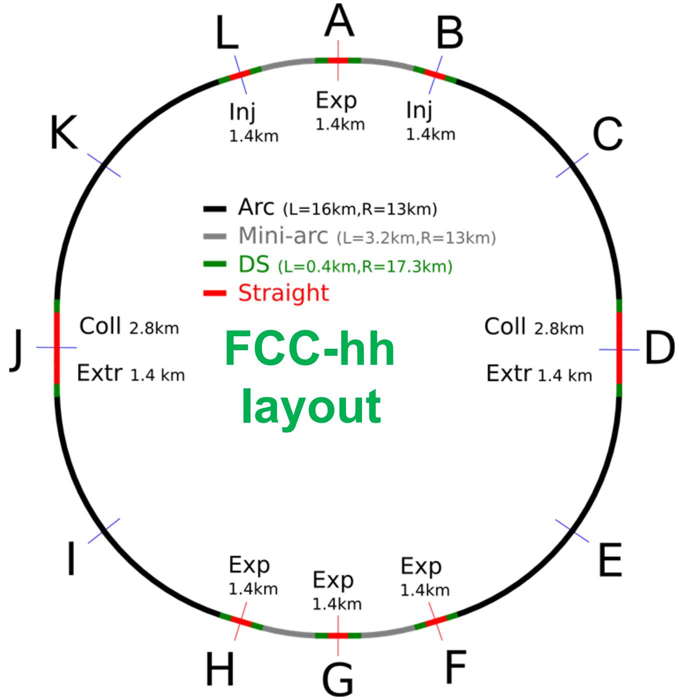


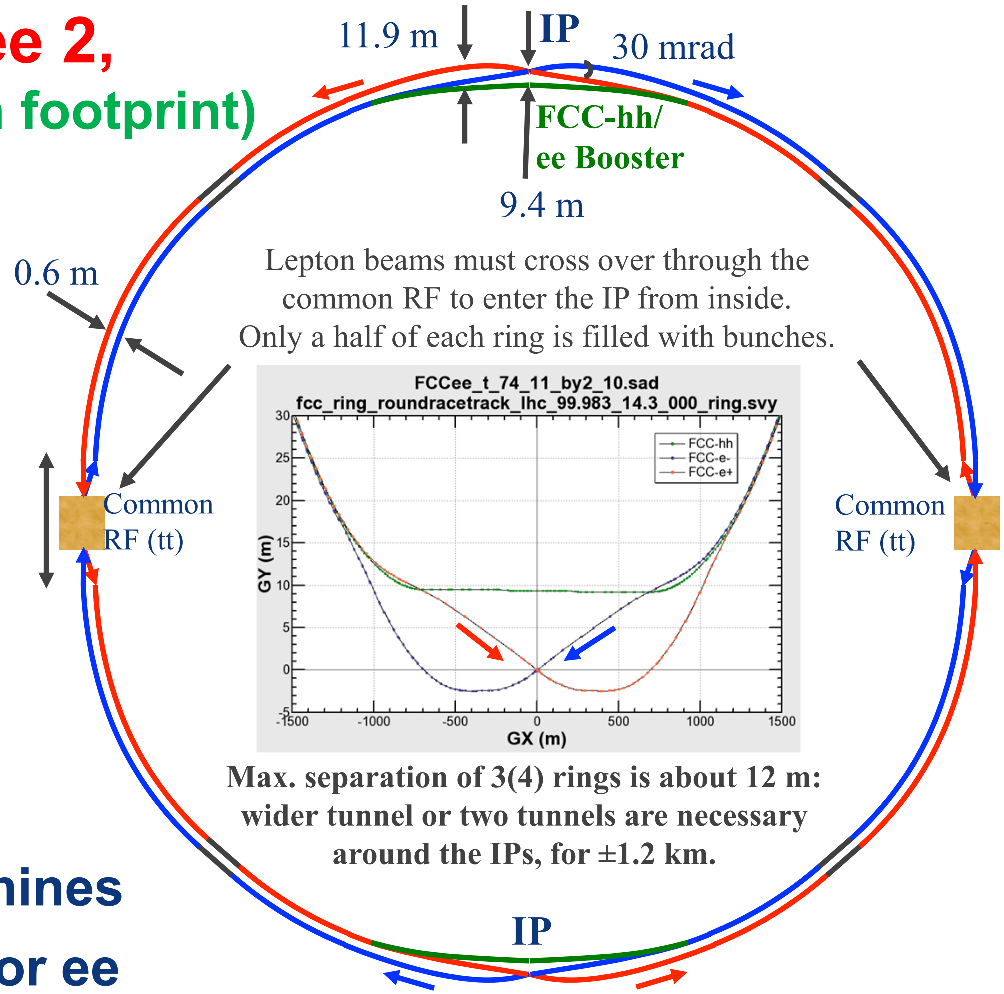
full ring lattice permits:

- beam dynamics studies
- optimisation of each insertion
- definition of system specifications (apertures, etc.)
- improvement of baseline optics and layout

matching layout for FCC-ee

FCC-ee 1, FCC-ee 2, FCC-ee booster (FCC-hh footprint)



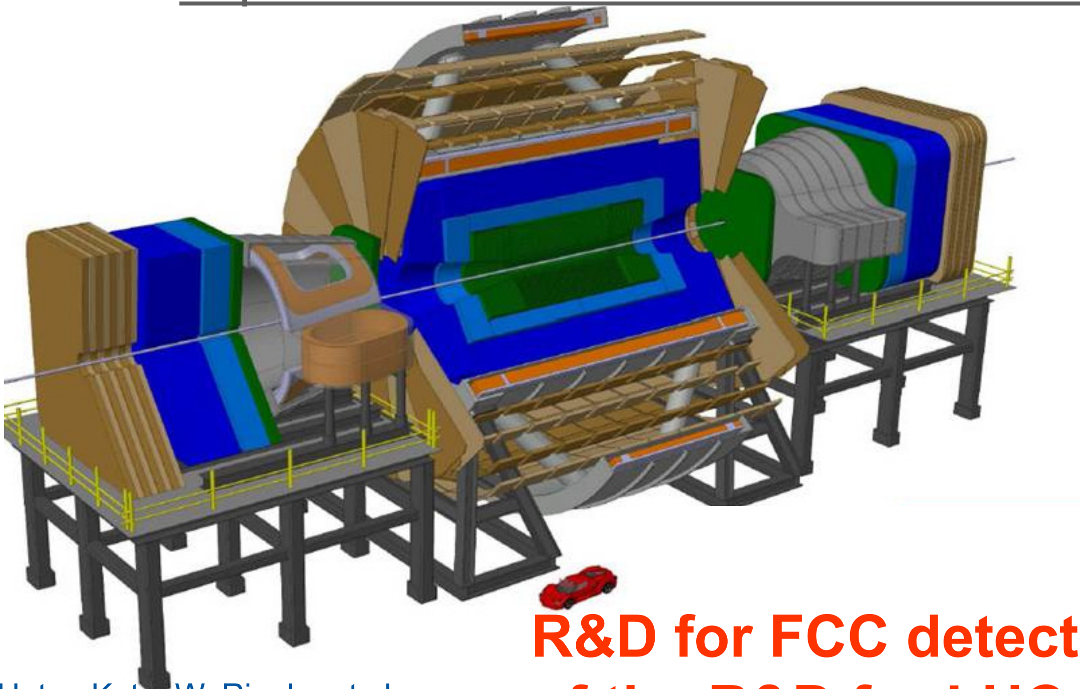


- **2 main IPs in A, G for both machines**
- **asymmetric IR optic/geometry for ee to limit synchrotron radiation to detector**

K. Oide

detector concepts for 100 TeV pp

- a B=6 T, R=6 m solenoid with shielding coil and 2 dipoles has been engineered in detail. Alternative magnet systems are being studied
- parametrized detector performance model (DELPHES) is available and integrated in FCC software framework for physics simulations
  - https://twiki.cern.ch/twiki/bin/view/FCC/FccPythiaDelphes



H. ten Kate, W. Riegler et al.

some design challenges:

- large η acceptance
- radiation levels of >50 x LHC Phase II
- pileup of ~1000

R&D for FCC detectors is a natural continuation of the R&D for LHC Phase II upgrade

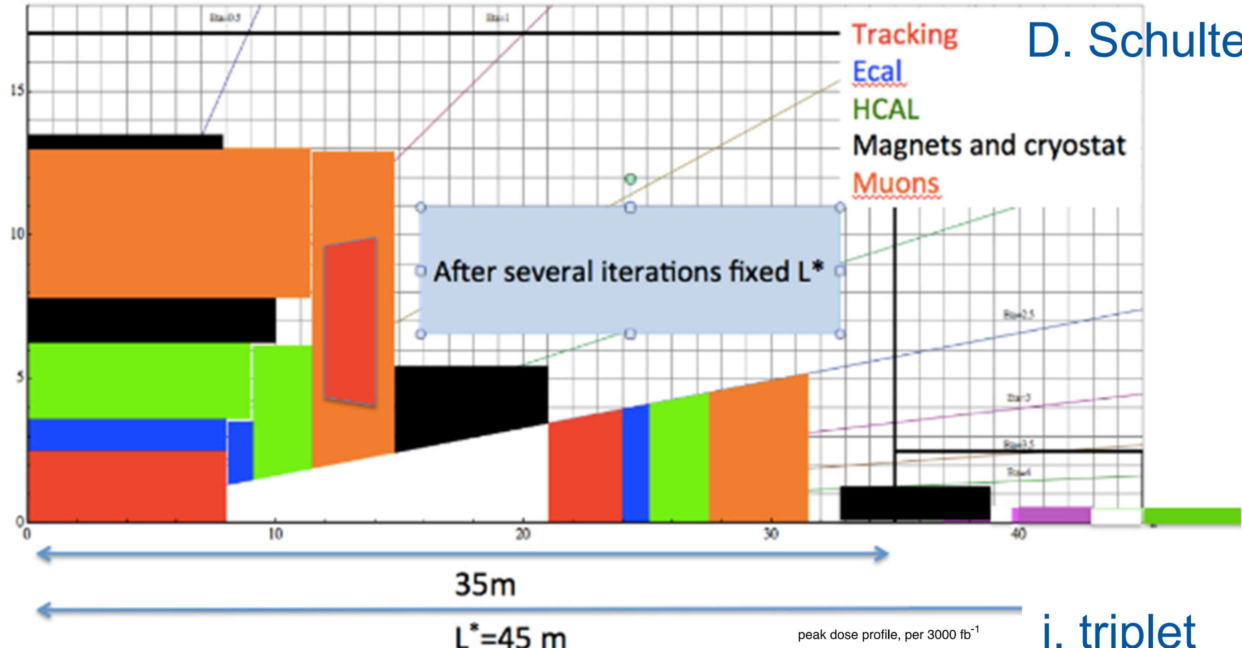
FCC-hh BDS & MDI

design of interaction region

- consistent for machine and detector
  - L^*=45 m
  - integrated spectrometer and compensation dipoles
- optics with long triplet with large aperture
  - helps distributing collision debris
  - more beam stay clear

proton losses in dispersion suppressor are an issue

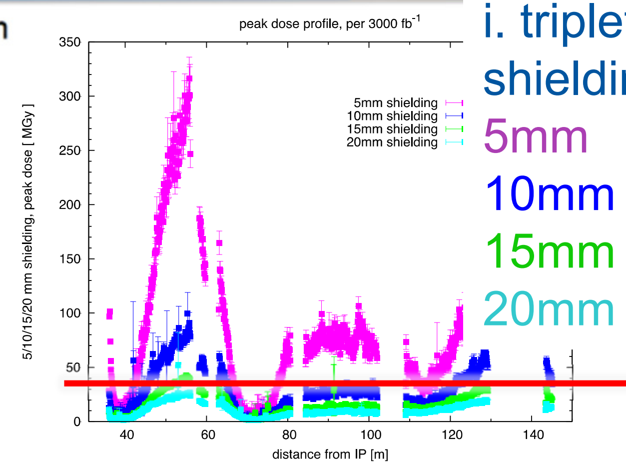
D. Schulte



radiation dose for final quadrupoles

dose for 3000 fb^{-1}

30 MGy = present limit



i. triplet shielding
5mm
10mm
15mm
20mm

hadron-collider beam power

Collider	c.m. energy [TeV]	P_{el}: tot. el. power [MW]	P_b: IP beam power [GW]	luminosity L [$nb^{-1}s^{-1}$]	P_b/P_{el}	L/P_{el} (/IP) [$nb^{-1}s^{-1}$ / MW]
LHC	13.0	~150	**8000**	10	**50000**	**0.07**
FCC-hh	100.0	500 (target)	**50000**	300 (phase 2)	**100000**	**0.6**
SPPC	70.2	600 (guess)	**70000**	120	**120000**	**0.2**

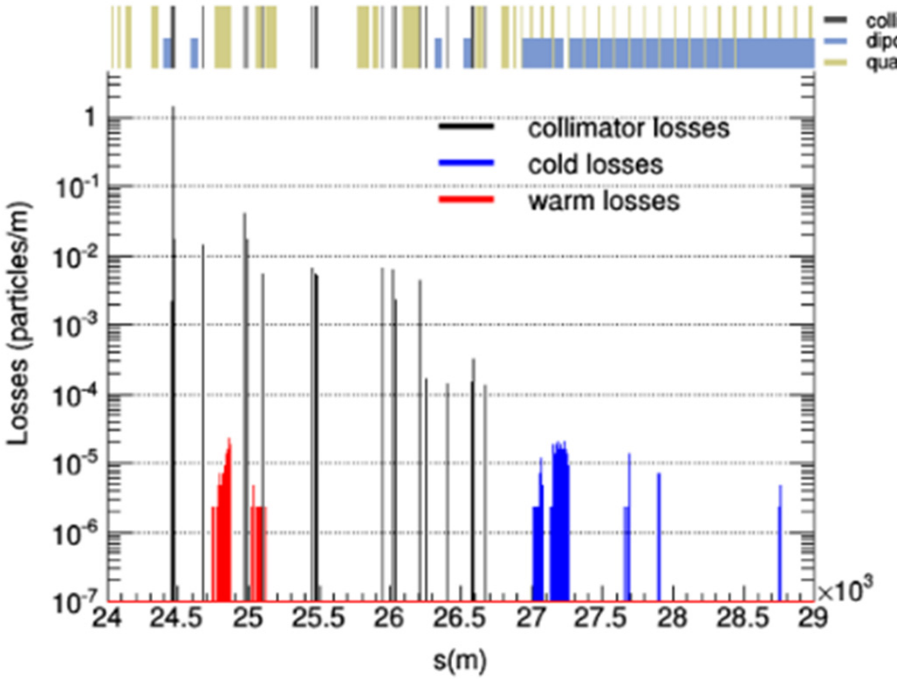
J. Stadlmann

FCC-hh collimation

aperture model of machine established

system design developed
first efficiency studies

- found problem with dispersion suppressor losses
- heat load on primary collimators close to the limit



next:
need to study load on secondary collimators (expect this to be critical)

next step: shower simulations

operational robustness improvements:

crystal collimation?

hollow electron lens?

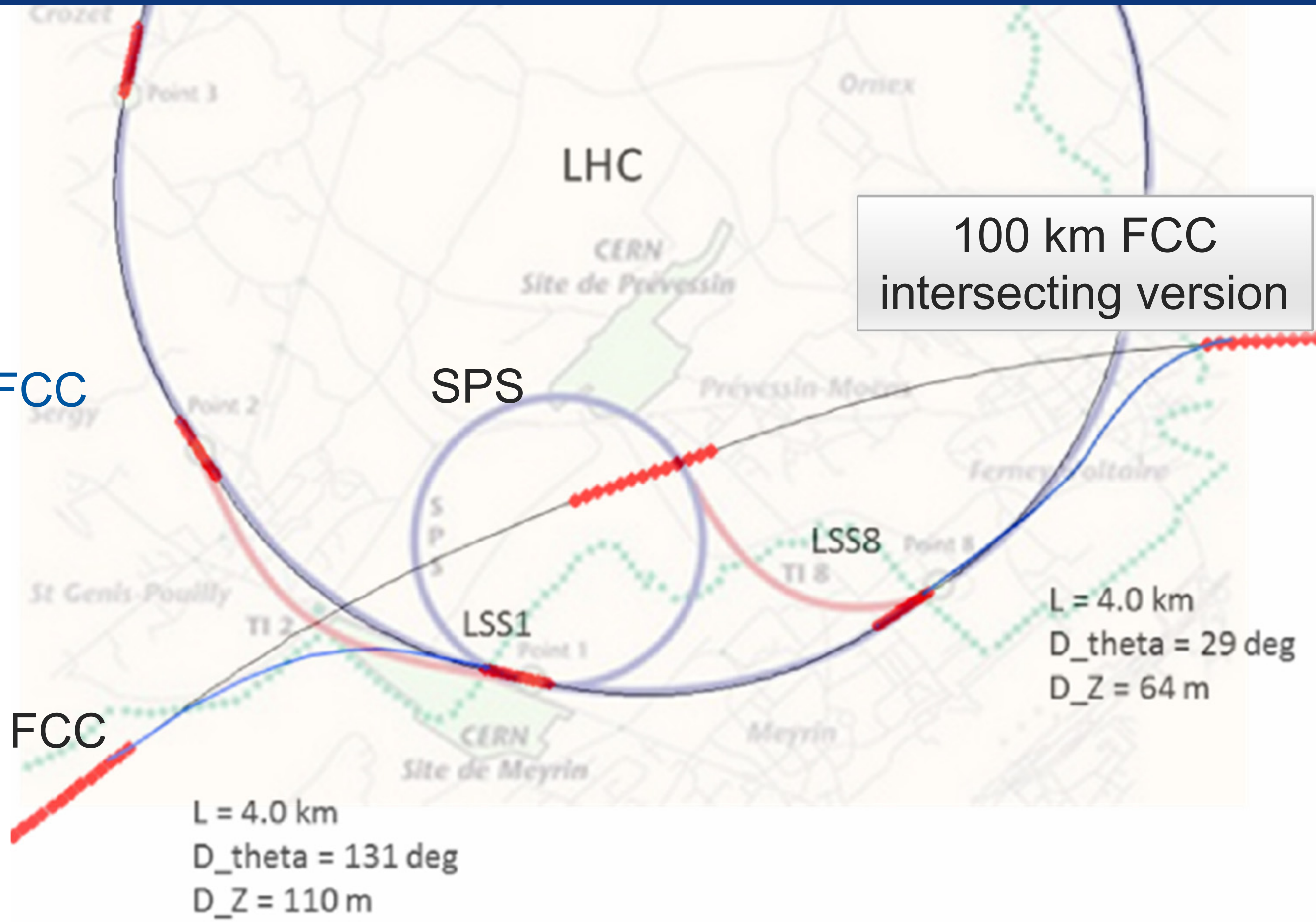
impact of 5 ns operation on design

M. Fiascaris,
S. Redaelli,
D. Schulte

FCC-hh injector studies

injector options:

- **SPS → LHC → FCC**
- SPS/SPS$_{upgrade}$ → FCC
- SPS -> FCC booster → FCC

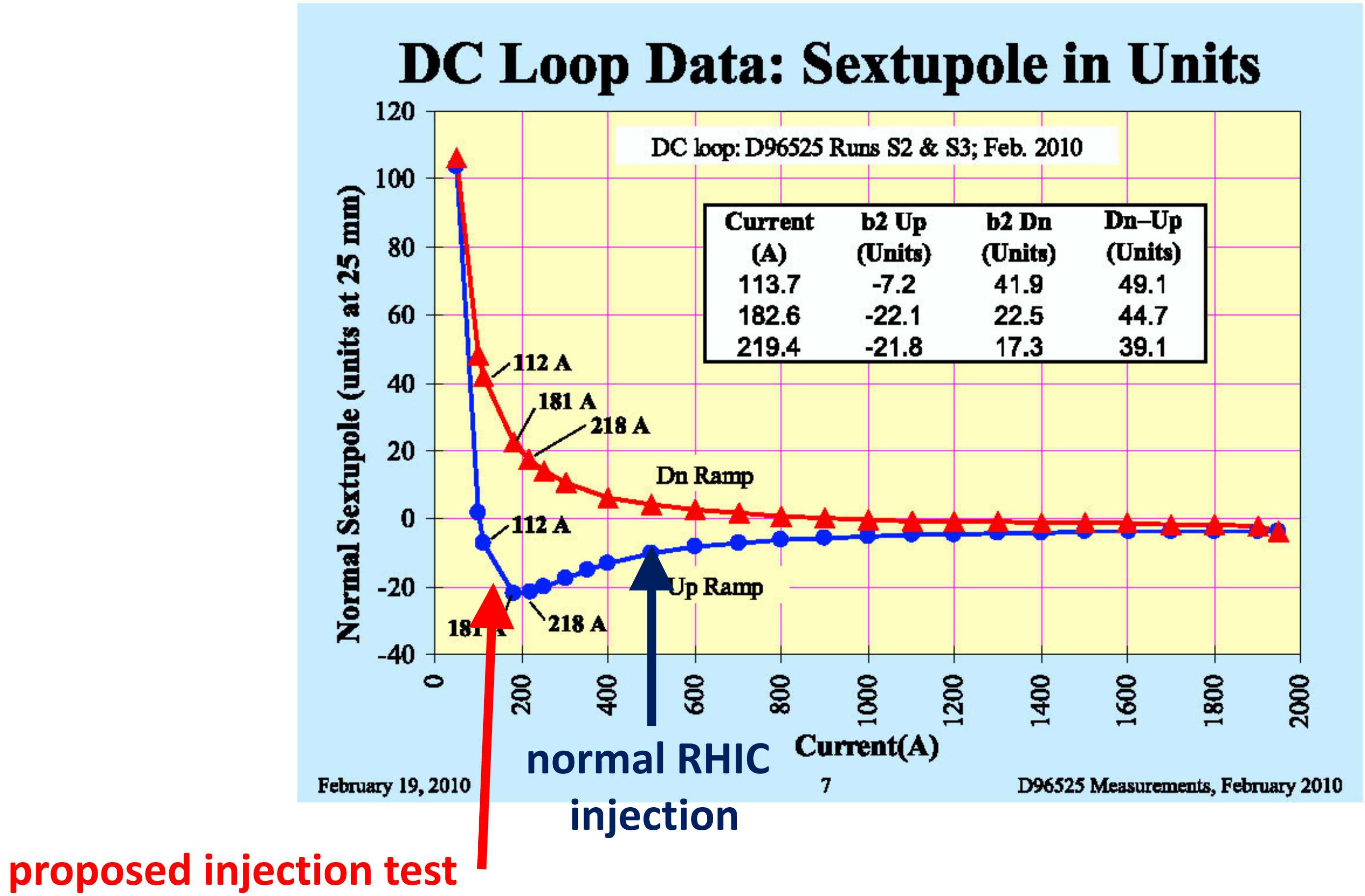


current baseline is to fully re-use the existing CERN accelerator complex

- **injection energy 3.3 TeV from LHC**

lower injection energy (1.5 TeV)?

beam studies proposed at LHC (injection at 225 GeV instead of 450 GeV) and at RHIC (*p* inj. at 7.3 GeV)



C. Montag

FCC-hh as A-A collider

	Pb-Pb	Pb-p
beam energy [TeV]	4100	50
c.m. energy/nucleon pair [TeV]	39.4	62.8
no. bunches / beam	2072	2072
IP beta function [m]	1.1	1.1
long. emit. rad. damping time [h]	**0.24**	0.5
init. luminosity [10^{27} cm^{-2}s^{-1}]	24.5	2052
peak luminosity [10^{27} cm^{-2}s^{-1}]	**57.8**	**9918**

based on existing LHC complex; fast radiation damping; secondary beams from IP require dedicated collimators,…

J. Jowett, M. Schaumann

M. Schaumann, "Potential performance for Pb-Pb, p-Pb, and p-p collisions in a future circular collider, Phys. Rev. ST Accel. Beams 18, 091002 (2015).
A. Dainese et al., "Heavy ions at the Future Circular Collider," contribution to forthcoming CERN Report on Physics at FCC-hh, http://arxiv.org/abs/1605.01389 .

conclusions

- future hadron colliders like FCC-hh and HE-LHC will enter new parameter regimes
  - ✓ novel challenges as well as novel opportunities in beam dynamics
  - ✓ innovative technological approaches
- rapidly growing global FCC collaboration is aiming at a cost-effective design with optimized performance
- contributions & ideas warmly welcome

FCC International Collaboration

85 institutes

29 countries + EC + CERN

status 5 July 2016

FCC Collaboration Status

85 collaboration members + EC + CERN as host

ALBA/CELLS, Spain
Ankara U., Turkey
Aydin U, Turkey
U Belgrade, Serbia
U Bern, Switzerland
BINP, Russia
CASE (SUNY/BNL), USA
CBPF, Brazil
CEA Grenoble, France
CEA Saclay, France
CIEMAT, Spain
Cinvestav, Mexico
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MAX IV, Sweden
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PSI, Switzerland
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IEEE International Future Circular Collider Conference

March 23 - 27, 2015 | Washington DC, USA

First FCC Week Conference

Washington DC

23-27 March 2015

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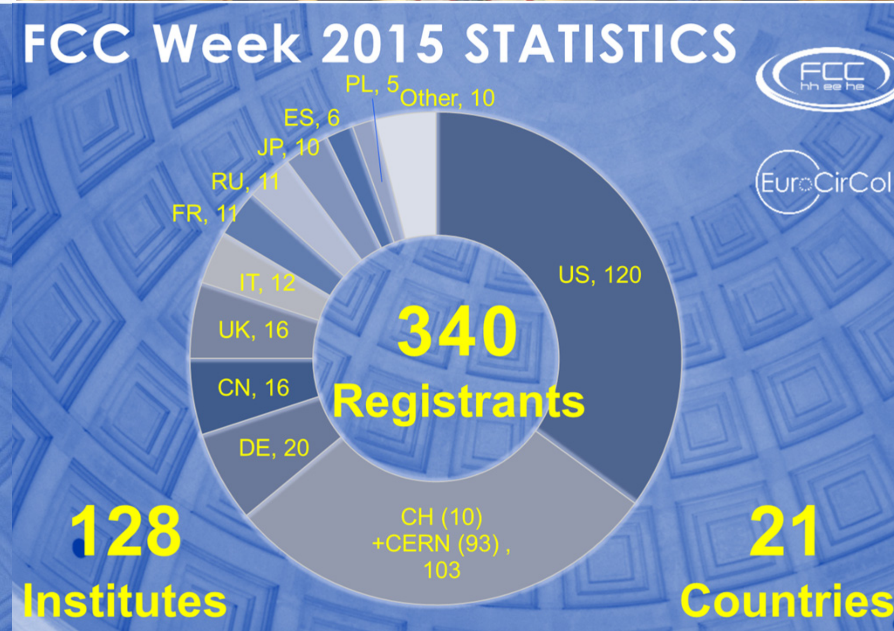


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