

Accelerators

Lecture V

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V) LEP, LHC + more

- ***LEP***
- ***LHC***
- ***Other HEP Projects***
- ***Future Projects***
- ***What else?***

LEP

● Precision Experiment:

■ **LEP1:**

$E = 45.6 \text{ GeV}$

$Z_0 \stackrel{+/-}{=} 0.003\%$

$(m_z = 91 \text{ GeV})$

■ **LEP2:**

$E = 80.5 \text{ GeV}$

$W \stackrel{+/-}{=} 0.1\%$

$(m_w = 80.5 \text{ GeV})$

■ **$E = 100 \text{ GeV} \longrightarrow ?$**

● Limits:

$2 \cdot \pi \cdot R = 27 \text{ km}$

■ **$P > 20 \text{ MW}$**

■ **$U > 2.8 \text{ GeV}$**

■ **$P > 40 \text{ kW } (10 \text{ MW})$**

■ **$\sigma \propto \gamma$**

Beam Separation for e⁻/e⁺



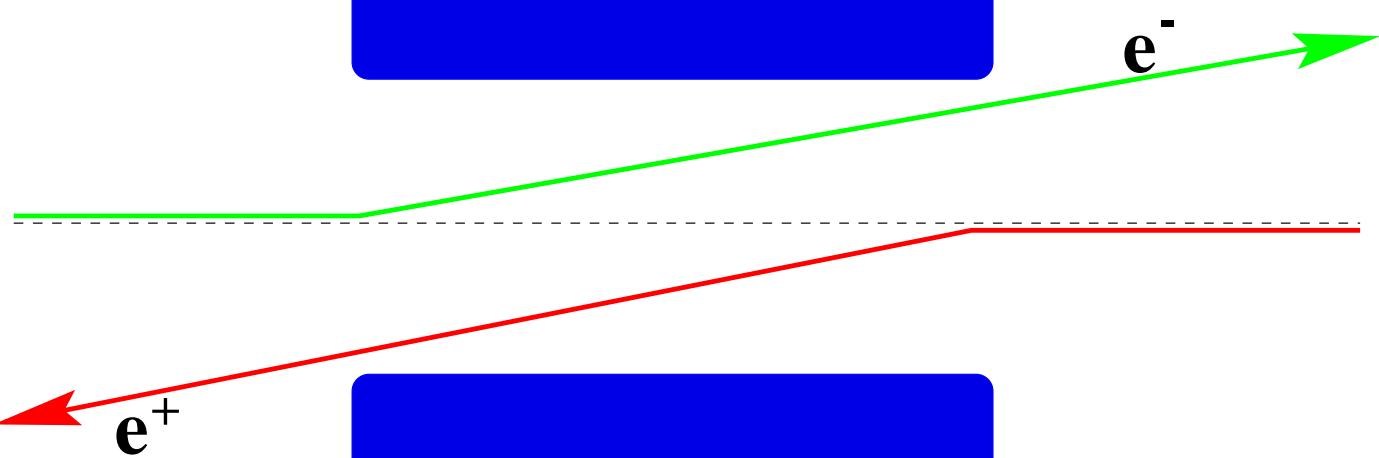
Lorentz Equation:

$$\vec{F} = e * \vec{E} + e * \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$



Electrostatic Separation

Positive Voltage



Negative Voltage

4 meter

Sparking: +/- 150 kVolt

$$L \propto \frac{N_p^2 \cdot n_b}{\sigma_x \cdot \sigma_y}$$

○ $N_{b, \text{max}}$:

- *LEP1: TMCI, beam-beam*
- *LEP2: heat loss*

$$I_b = e \cdot N_b \cdot f_{rev} = 0.3 \text{ to } 1.0 \text{ mA}$$

○ I_{tot} : *RF power* ($P = U \cdot I$)

$$8 \text{ mA} \rightarrow n_b = 8 \text{ to } 12 \text{ bunches / beam}$$

○ σ : *synchrotron radiation
closed orbit*

■ $\sigma_x \propto \gamma$

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| ■ σ_y | ■ <i>quantum excitations</i> |
| ■ <i>coupling</i> | ■ <i>vertical dispersion</i> |

LEP Orbit

● Horizontal Orbit:

- *beam offset in quadrupoles:*

→ *Lake Geneva*
→ *moon*



energy error

● Vertical Orbit:

- *beam offset in quadrupoles*

- *beam separation*



*orbit deflection depends on
particle energy*



vertical dispersion [D(s)]

$$\sigma_y = \sqrt{\varepsilon \cdot \beta_y + \delta_y^2 \cdot D^2}$$

→ *small vertical beam size relies
on good orbit*

- *1994: 13000 vertical orbit
corrections in physics*

Average Luminosity

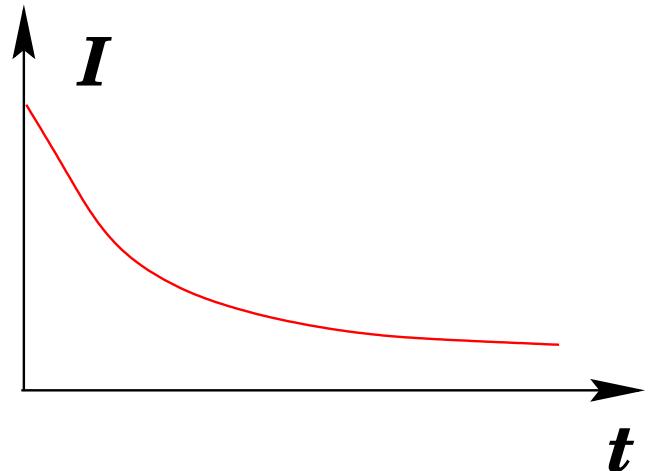
$$L \propto n_b \cdot \frac{I_{e^+} \cdot I_{e^-}}{\sigma_x \cdot \sigma_y}$$

- beam size is determined by synchrotron radiation and optics

→ constant

● Beam Lifetime:

$$I(t) = I_0 \cdot e^{-t/\tau}$$



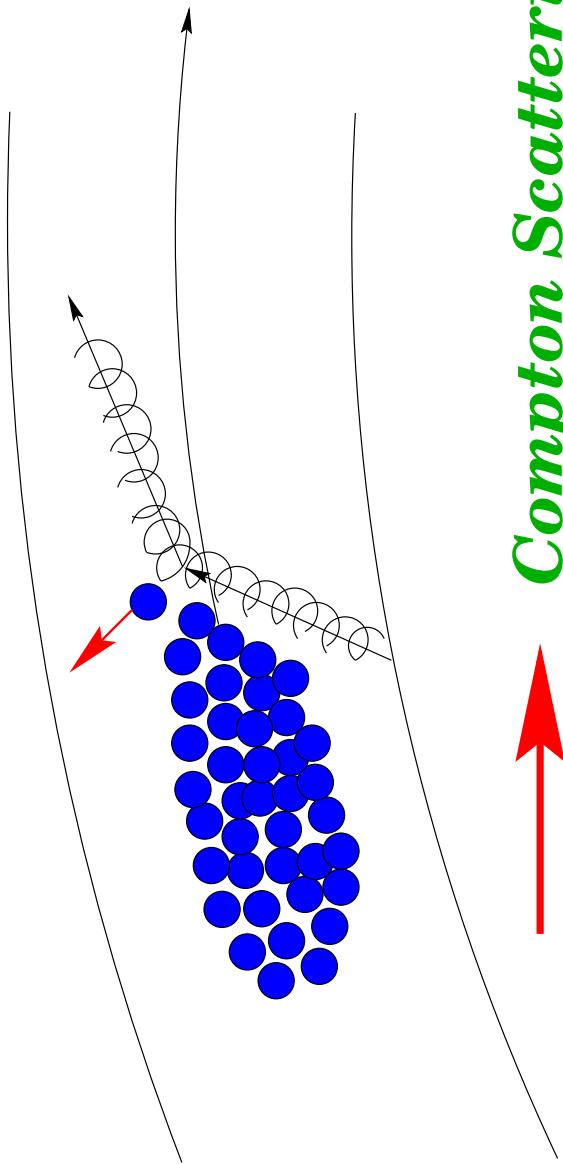
■ Residual gas pressure

$$P < 10^{-8} \text{ Torr}$$

[atmosphere: $P = 750 \text{ Torr}$]

■ Compton scattering

Thermal and Synchrotron Radiation Photons:



Beam Gas 10^{-10} Torr	$\tau_g = 200$ hours
Beam thermal photons	$\tau_{tp} = 80$ hours
Beam synchrotron photons	$\tau_{sp} = 134$ hours
Total	$\tau_{tot} = 40$ hours

LHC - Hardware

- 7 TeV $p\text{-}p$ Collider:

→ *discovery potential (Higgs)*

- LEP Tunnel: $(2\pi R = 27 \text{ km})$

→ $B = 8.4 \text{ T}$

- Superconducting Magnets:

■ $f(T, B, I) \quad I = 11700 \text{ A} \quad T = 1.9 \text{ K}$

→ *magnet quench!*

■ *double bore; $L = 15 \text{ m}$*

■ *field quality*

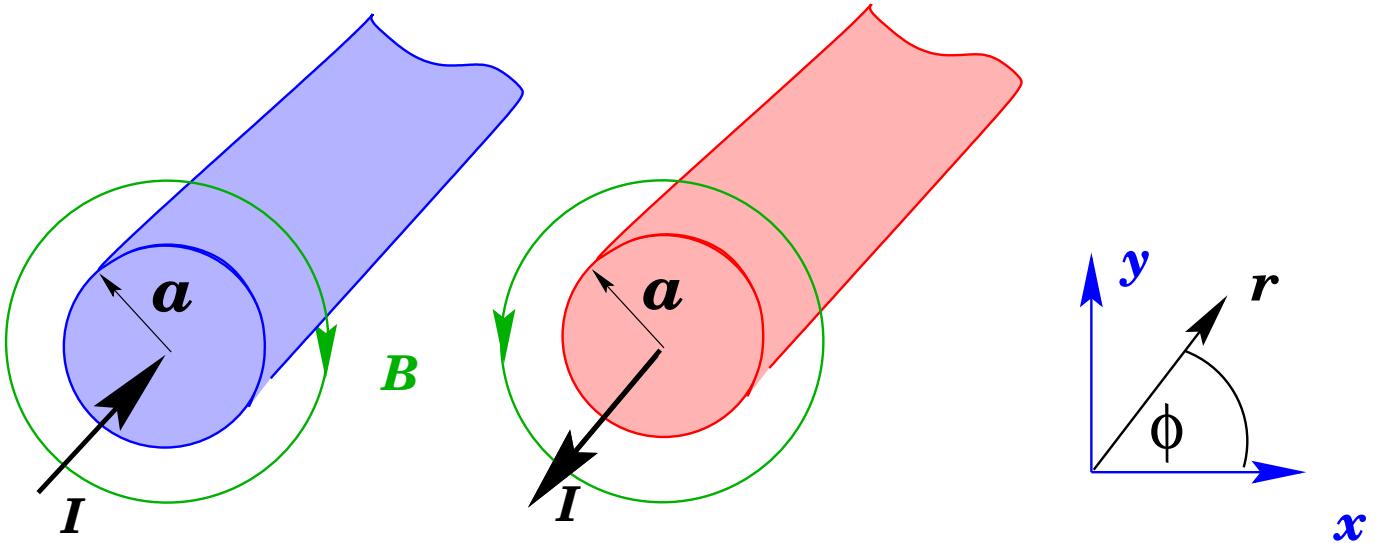
- Cooling: *superfluid He*

30 kTons coldmass; 90 Tons He

- $p\text{-}p$ and Ion Beams: *(Pb; Ca)*

- 4 Experiments *(2 + 2)*

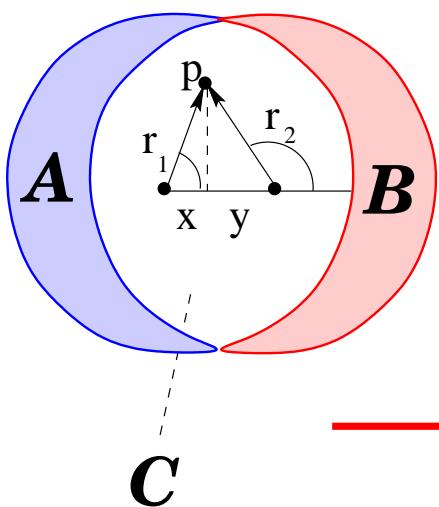
Superconducting Magnets



■ $r > a:$ $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot I}{2\pi r} \cdot [-\sin(\phi), \cos(\phi), 0]$

■ $r < a:$ $\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot j \cdot r}{2} \cdot [-\sin(\phi), \cos(\phi), 0]$

■ Overlap the two cylinders:



$$r_1 \cdot \cos(\phi_1) - r_2 \cdot \cos(\phi_2) = d$$

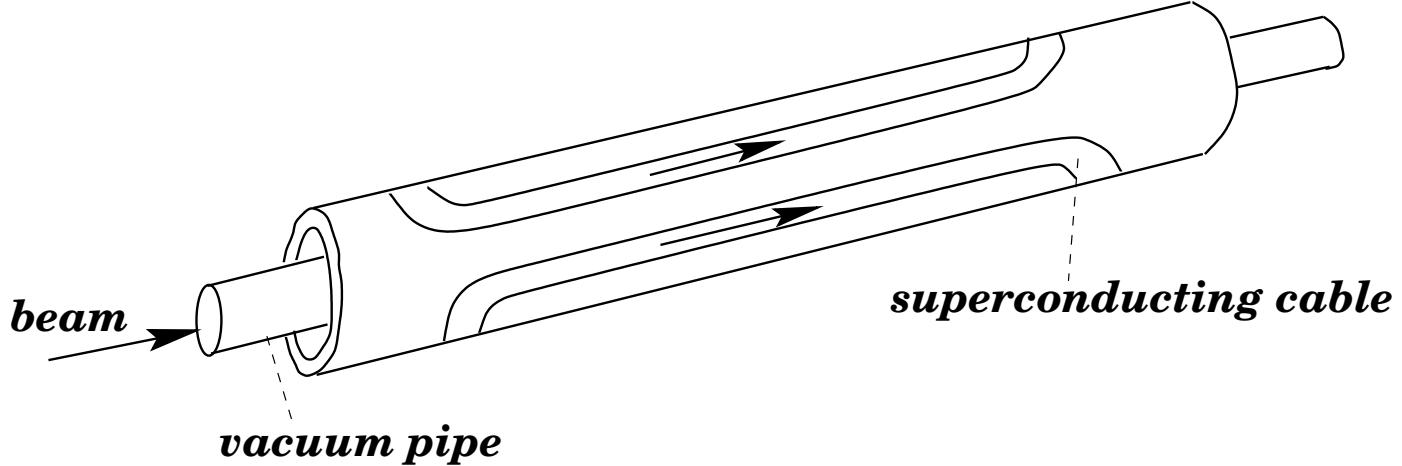
$$r_1 \cdot \sin(\phi_1) - r_2 \cdot \sin(\phi_2) = 0$$

$$B_y = \text{const.}$$

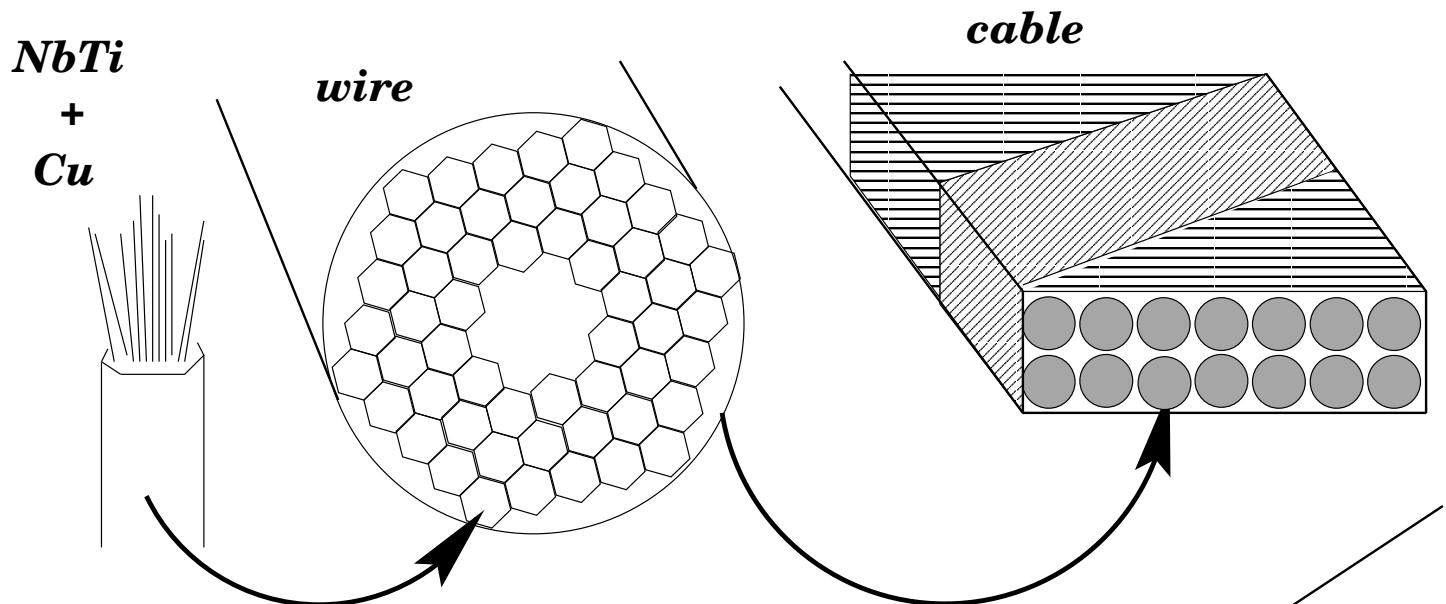
$$B_x = 0$$

$$j = 0$$

in C

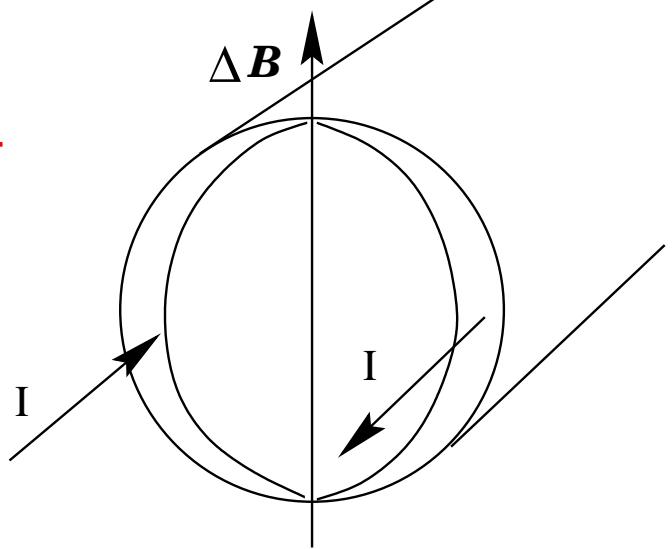


■ Superconducting Cable:



■ Persistent Currents:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = -\mathbf{c} \cdot \text{rot } \mathbf{E}$$



$$L = \frac{N_p^2 \cdot n_b}{\varepsilon \cdot \beta} \cdot \frac{f_{rev}}{2 \cdot \pi}$$

Beam-Beam Interaction:

$$\Delta Q \propto \frac{N_b}{\varepsilon} < 5 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

Beam Size:

magnet quality + aperture → ε

$$N_p = 10^{11}$$

β : quadrupole strength + aperture

→ $\beta = 0.5 \text{ meter}$

→ $n_b = 2835$

→ $I_{beam} = 0.5 \text{ A}$

Beam Power

$E = 300 \text{ MJ}$

$\hat{=} 120 \text{ kg TnT}$

Synchrotron Radiation

$P = 0.5 \text{ W/m}$

Summary LHC

Other Projects

- **Tevatron:** p / p^- $E = 1 \text{ TeV}$ 1985
Chicago, USA
 $6.3 \text{ km; 1 ring; } B = 4.5 \text{ T; } T = 4.2 \text{ K}$
 $n_b = 6 \leftrightarrow 36; I_{beam} = 2 \text{ mA; range: } 6$
 - **HERA:** e / p $E = 0.9 \text{ TeV}$ 1991
Hamburg, Germany
 $6.3 \text{ km; 2 rings; } B = 5.5 \text{ T; } T = 4.4 \text{ K}$
 $n_b = 180; I_{beam} = 0.5 \text{ mA; range: } 20$
 - **RHIC:** $Au/Au; p / p$
New York, USA $E = 0.25 \text{ TeV}$ 1999
 $3.8 \text{ km; 2 rings; } B = 3.5 \text{ T; } T = 4 \text{ K}$
 $n_b = 57 \leftrightarrow 114; I_{beam} = 13 \mu\text{A; range: } 7$
 - **LHC:**
 $B = 8.4 \text{ T; } T = 1.9 \text{ K; range = 16; } I_{beam} = 0.5 \text{ A}$

Future

- VLHC: *magnet technology*
95 km; 2 ring; $B = 12 \text{ T}$; $n = 20800$
520 km; 2 ring; $B = 2 \text{ T}$; $n = 130000$
- Muon Collider: *muon source*
muon lifetime ($\tau = 2.2 \mu\text{s}$)
lepton collider without synchrotron radiation
- Linear Collider: *500 GeV / 3 TeV*
 - *USA / Japan* *NC*
 - *Germany* *SC*
 - *CERN* *NC; 2 beams*

Linear Collider

● No Bending Field:

→ *reduced synchrotron radiation*

● Beam Size: $\sigma \propto 1/\gamma$

● High Frequency:

$$\vec{E} = - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t} \rightarrow \text{high frequency}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f} \rightarrow \text{small structure}$$

■ **Tesla:** **1.3 GHz**

■ **NLC:** **11.4 GHz**

■ **CLIC:** **30 GHz**

→ *alignment and wakefields*

What Else?

● High Energy Physics

● Nuclear + Atomic Physics:

LEAR: anti-hydrogen

● Synchrotron Radiation Sources:

- *solid state physics*
- *chemistry*
- *biology*

● Hospitals: *cancer treatment*

● Industry:

- *surface treatment*
- *sterilisation*
- *nuclear waste disposal*