



European Coordination for Accelerator Research and Development

PUBLICATION

Future Possibilities for Precise Studies of the X(125) Higgs Candidate – Higgs Factories

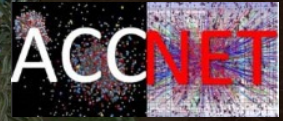
Zimmermann, F (CERN, Switzerland)

06 December 2012

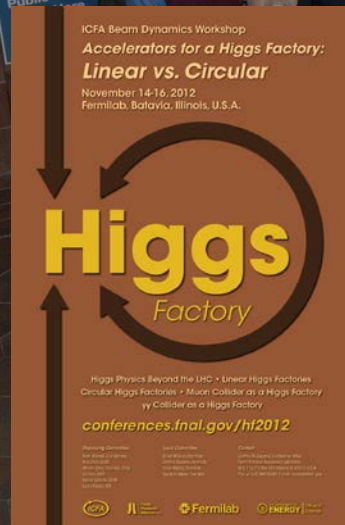
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<<http://cds.cern.ch/record/1498095>>



Future Possibilities for Precise Studies of the X(125) Higgs Candidate – *Higgs Factories*



Frank Zimmermann
CERN Colloquium
22 November 2012



work supported by the European Commission under the FP7 Research Infrastructures project EuCARD, grant agreement no. 227579

Higgs Factory (HF) candidates

- LHC & upgrades
- linear colliders
- circular e^+e^- colliders
- lepton-hadron collider
- gamma-gamma colliders
- muon collider

HF quality indicators

- readiness / maturity
- cost , electrical power
- peak luminosity , #IPs
- integrated luminosity
 - Hübner (H) factor = integrated lumi/(peak lumi x calendar time for physics)

$$H_{\text{LEP}} \approx 0.2, H_{\text{LHC}} \approx 0.2, H_{\text{KEKB}} \approx 0.7$$

- commissioning time
- expandability

*LHC Higgs Factory &
LHC upgrades*

LHC Higgs factory & 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

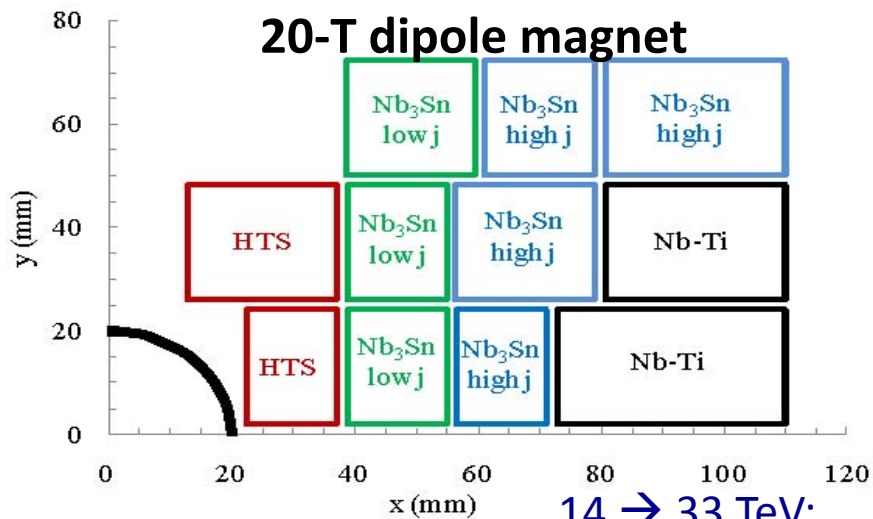
1 M Higgs produced so far – more to come

15 H bosons / min – and more to come

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

HE-LHC: in LHC tunnel (2035-)

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



14 → 33 TeV:

ggH → HH x6

HL-LHC (~2022-2030)

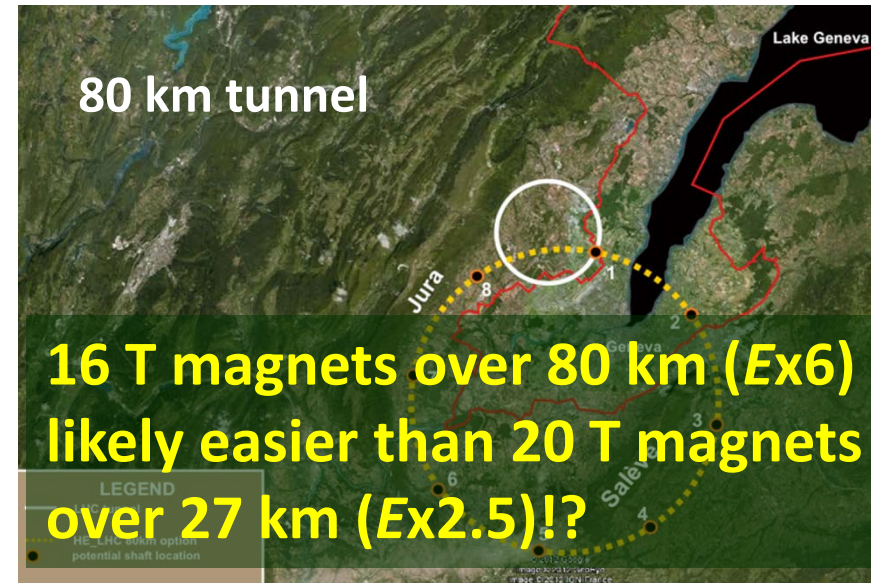
will deliver ~9x more H bosons!

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

with luminosity leveling

SHE-LHC: new 80 km tunnel

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

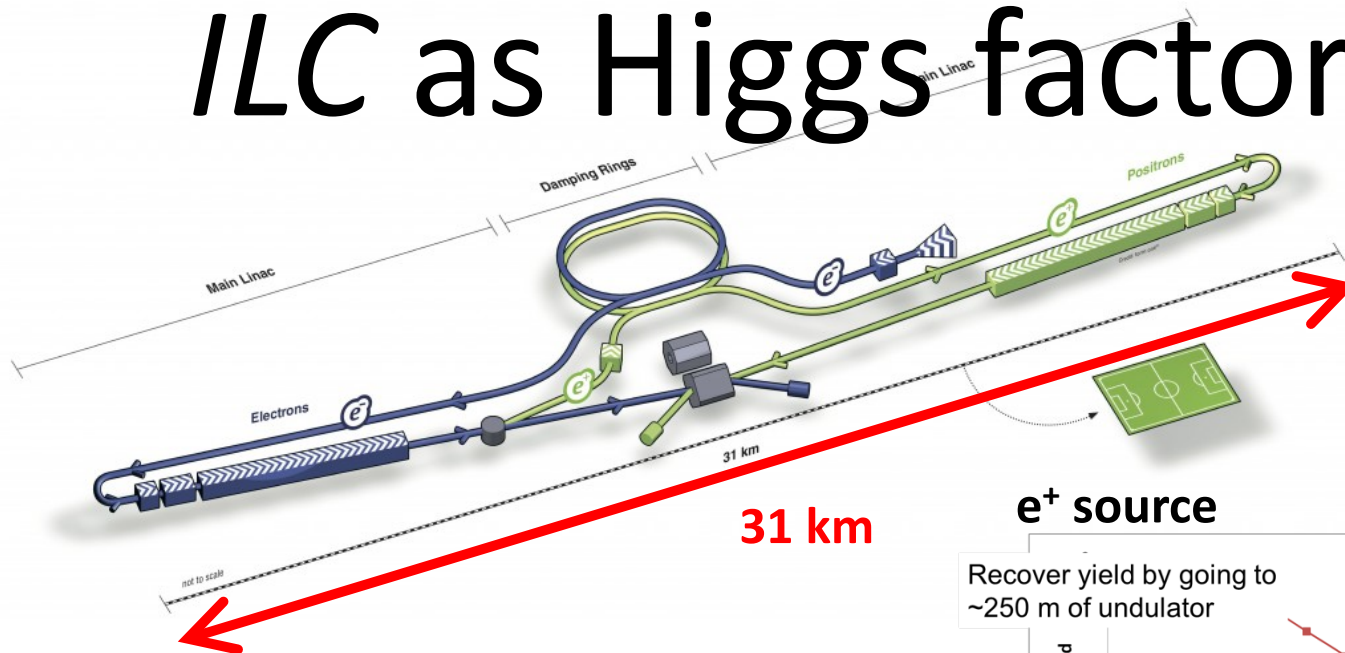


J. Osborne, C. Waijier, S. Myers

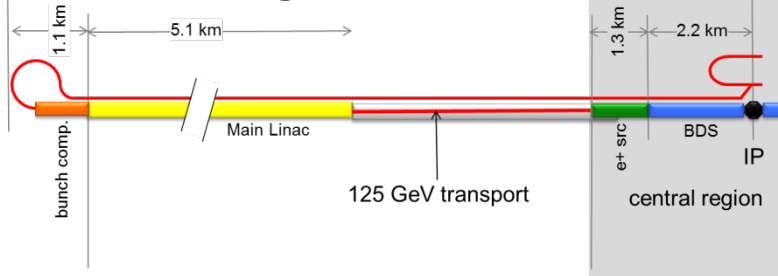
E. Todesco, L. Rossi, P. McIntyre

*Linear Collider
Higgs Factories*

ILC as Higgs factory

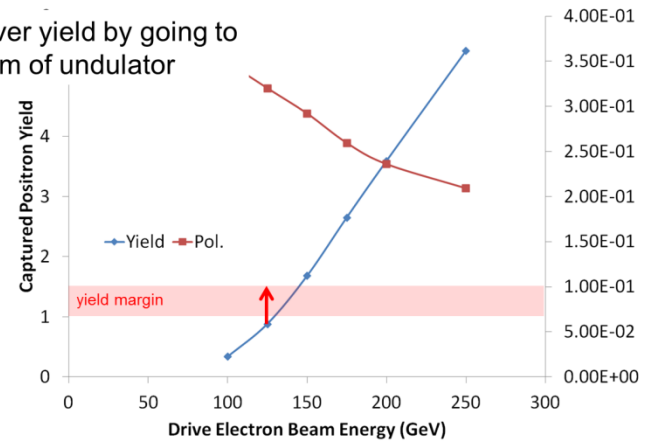


250 GeV staged scenario



e⁺ source

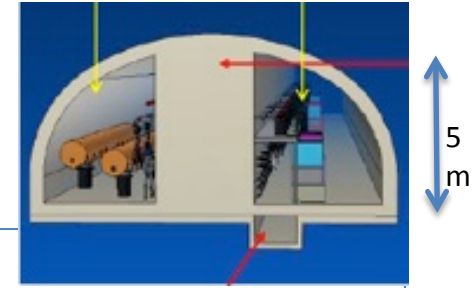
Recover yield by going to ~250 m of undulator



ILC Summary (Nick Walker, DESY)

ILC (500 GeV) “contains” light Higgs factor; luminosity $7.5 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ (possible upgrade x2); Standalone machine for LHF: reduced cost by ~35% ($P_{AC} \sim 100 \text{ MW}$). **Only makes sense as part of 1st-stage machine;** scope still ~500 GeV, TeV optional

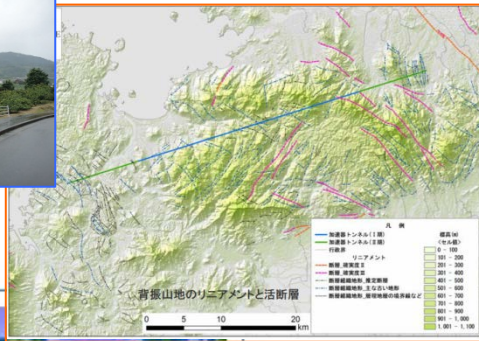
Two *ILC* Candidate Sites in Japanese mountainous locations



- Japanese Mountainous Sites -



SEFURI



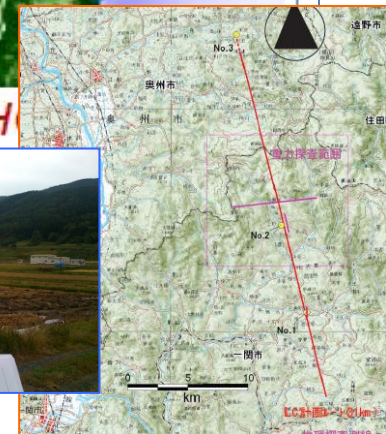
KYUSHU district



Site-A KITAKAMI

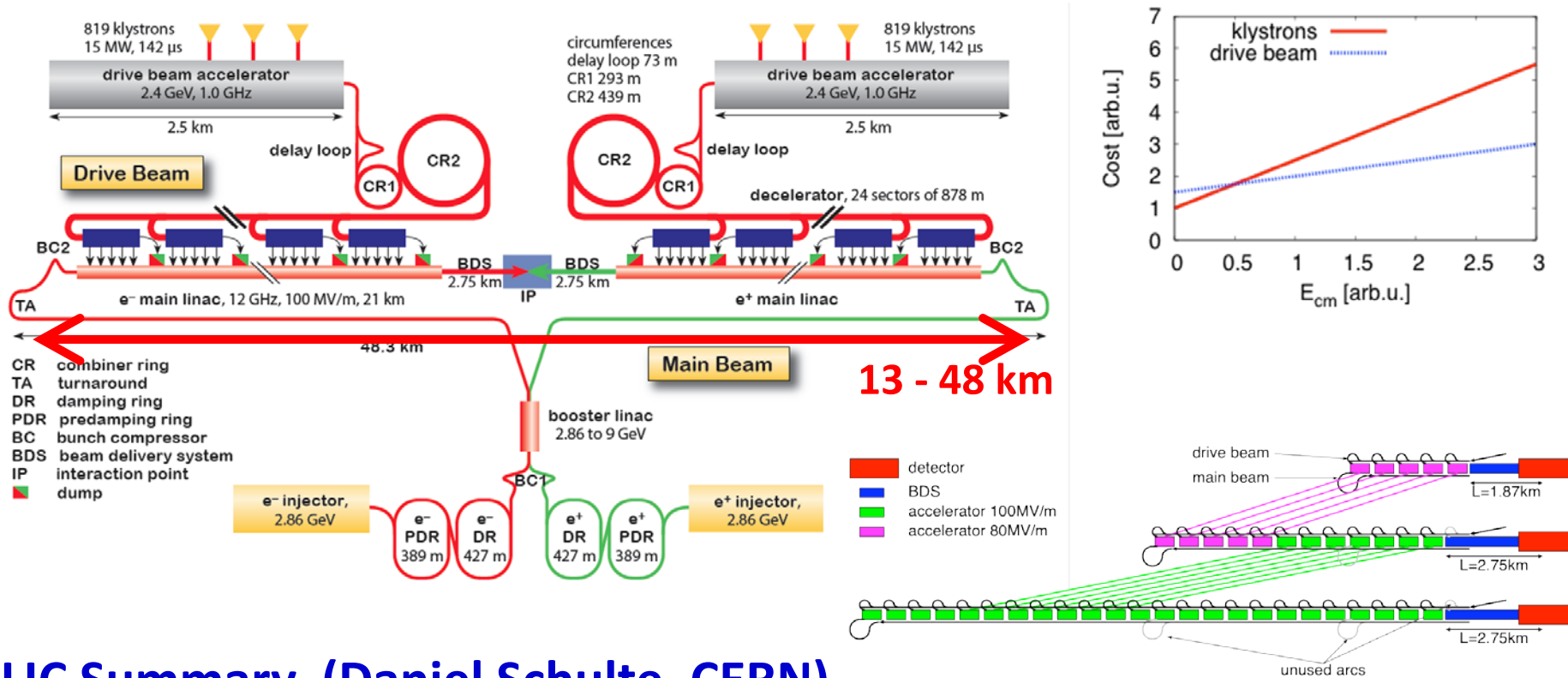


TOH



- GDE-CFS group visited two candidate sites, Oct. 14 and 15, 2011

CLIC as Higgs factory



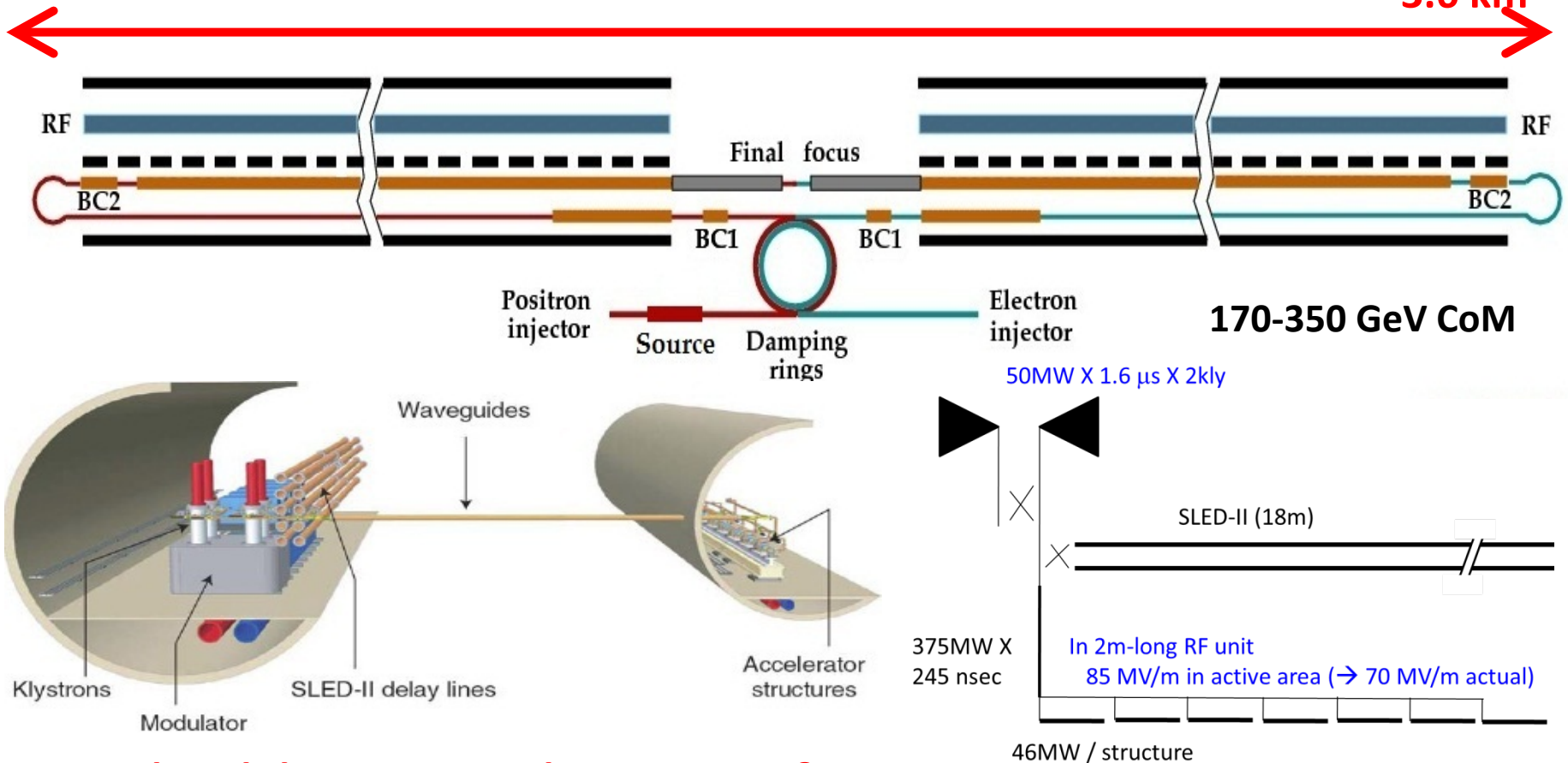
CLIC Summary (Daniel Schulte, CERN)

The feasibility of the CLIC scheme has been established.

CLIC proposes a **staged approach to reach 3 TeV**: Stages with 500fb^{-1} at 375-500 GeV, 1500fb^{-1} at 1-2 TeV, 2000fb^{-1} at 3 TeV; **$2.3 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ at 500 GeV**. **First stage with klystrons** is being explored - promising alternative; Construction could start in 2022; commissioning in 2030.

X-band Higgs factory

3.6 km



- highly versatile Higgs factory
- first stage of operation ($\gamma\gamma \rightarrow H$) fits on KEK site
- genuine test facility for CLIC

NCRF vs SCRF (Tor Raubenheimer, SLAC)

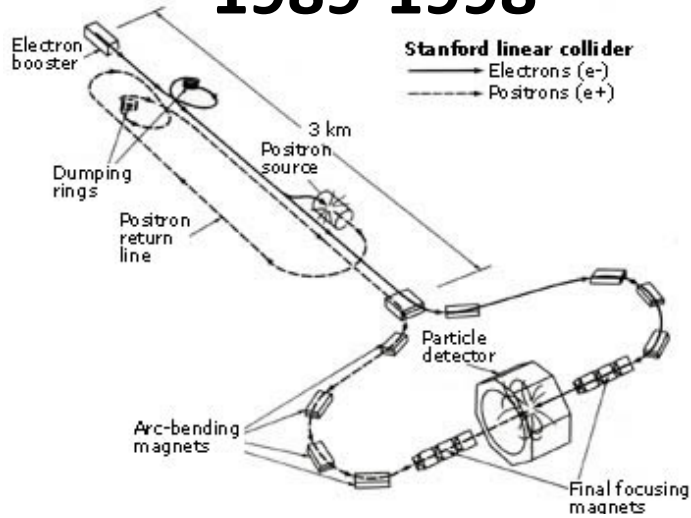
- NCRF may be more cost effective than SCRF for a low energy (Higgs Factory) LC
- Topic may be re-examined if a project is formed but hard to make progress at this time

Costs (M\$)	0.5 TeV ILC	596 rf units: 1 Mod, 1 Klys + 3 CM	0.5 TeV NLC	2232 rf units: 1 Mod, 2 Kly, 8 Accel
Mods and Klys	410	420 k\$ Mod, 268k\$ Kly+LLRF	498	83 k\$ Mod, 70 k\$ Kly+LLRF
RF Dist (Klys - Accel)	151	253 K\$ per rf unit	536	240 k\$ per rf unit
Accel Structures	1287	720 k\$ per Tested CM	379	170 k\$ per rf unit
Water Cooling	185	142 MW at 1.3 \$/W	261	201 MW at 1.3 \$/W
Cryo Cooling	225		0	
Electrical Dist	170	142 MW at 1.2 \$/W	241	201 MW at 1.2 \$/W
Tunnel	672	2*22.4 km at 15 k\$/m	360	2*12 km at 15 k\$/m
Totals (w/o EDIA, Install, Global Cntrls or Return Lines)	3100		2275	

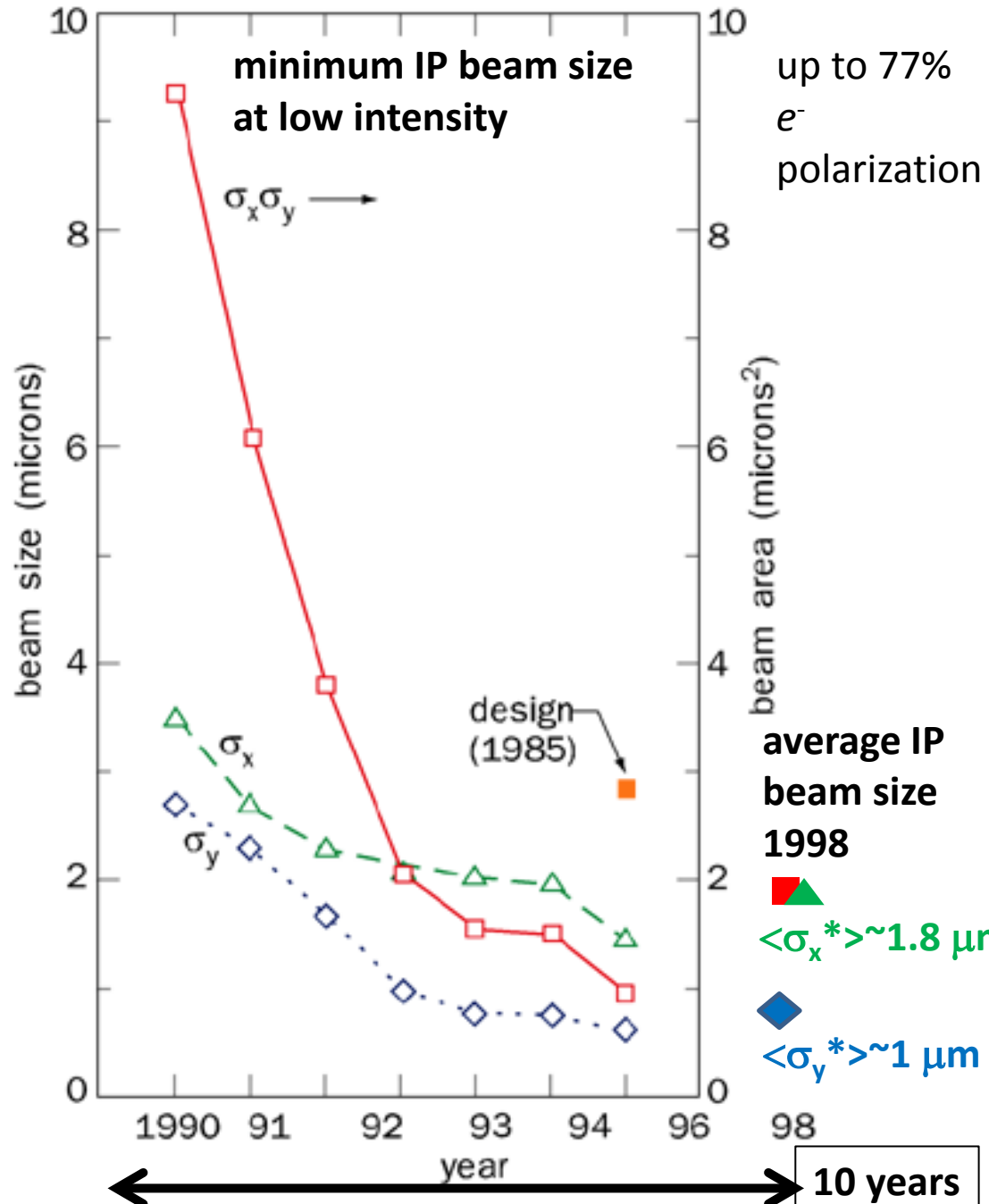
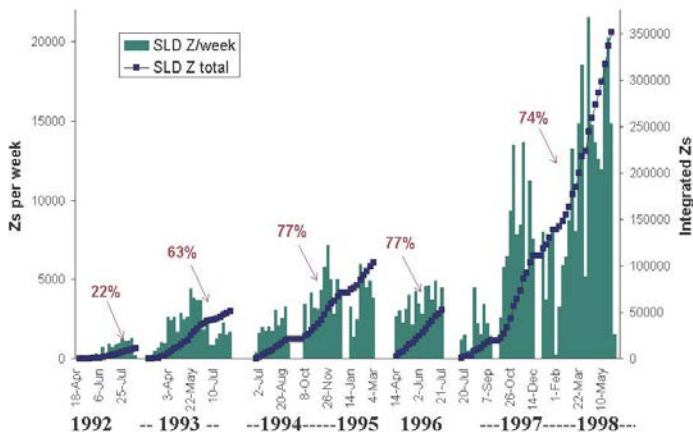
LC experience: SLAC

Linear Collider (SLC)

1989-1998

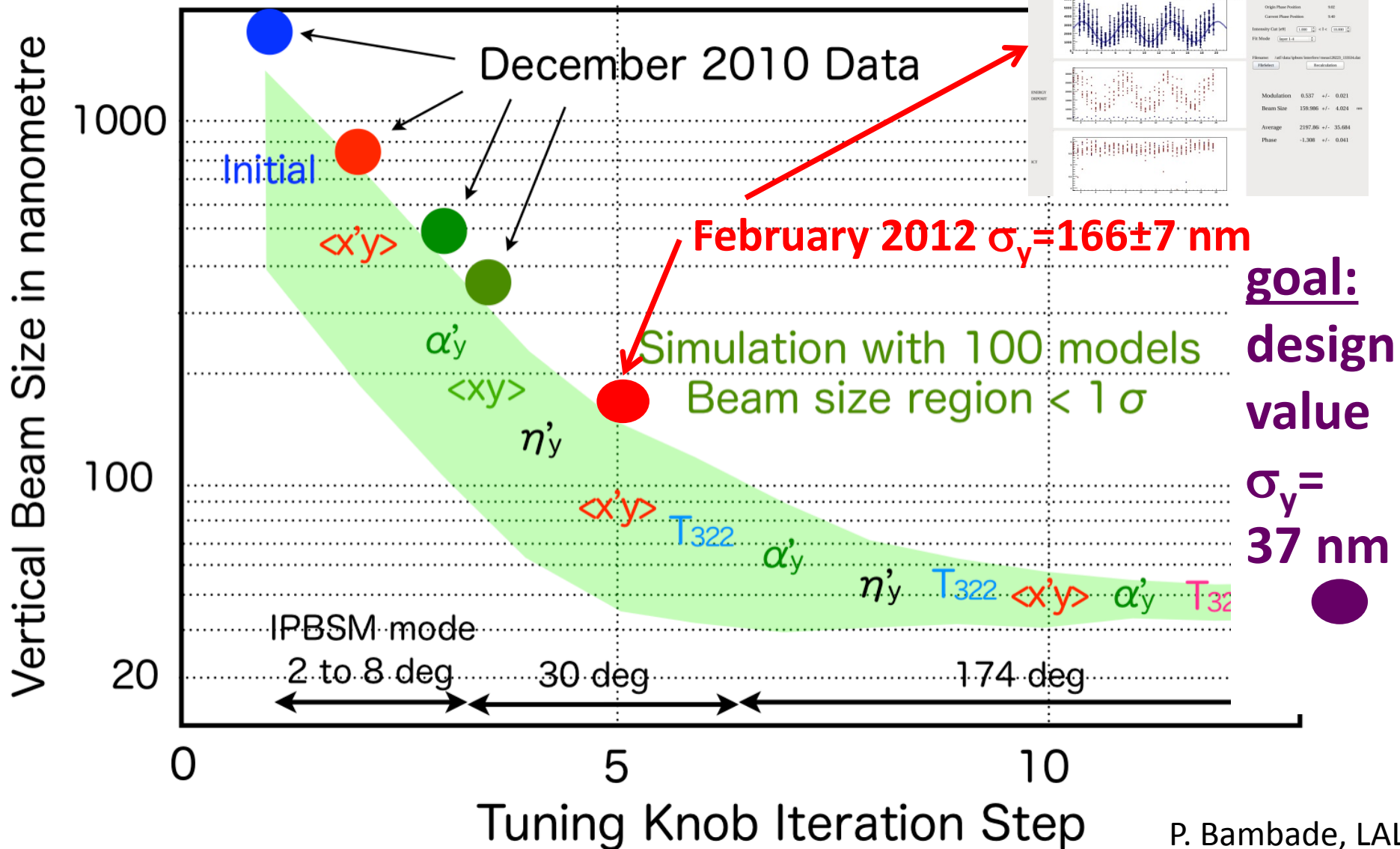


after 10 years of operation:
 $\hat{L} = 3 \times 10^{30} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1} \sim \frac{1}{2} L_{\text{design}}$
 & $\langle L \rangle \sim 0.2 \times \hat{L}$



LC experience: final-focus test facility KEK-ATF2 in operation since early 2009 - IP spot size tuning

"...ATF2 will enable us to ... test the very demanding beam delivery requirements for the ILC." Barry Barish, 2005



Circular Higgs Factories

circular HFs – a few examples



**SLAC/LBNL
design:
27 km**

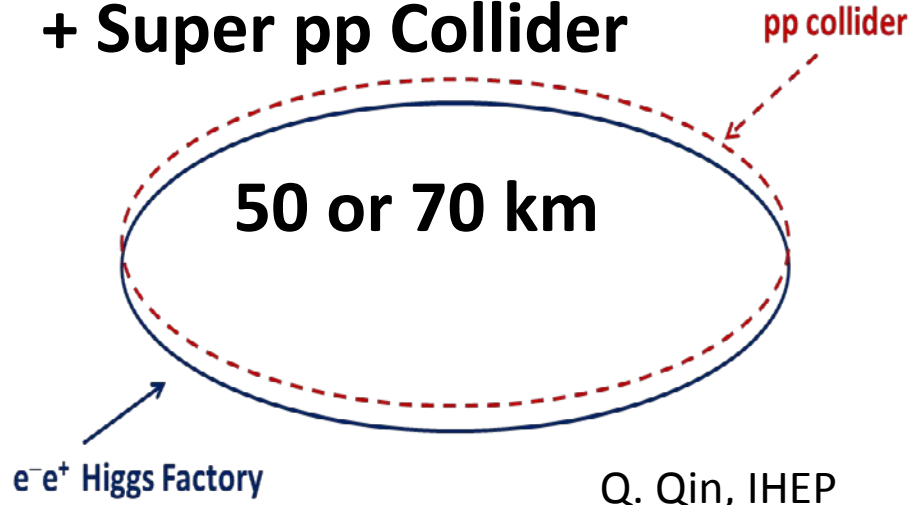
Y. Cai, SLAC



A. Blondel, J. Osborne, F. Zimmermann

K. Oide, KEK

**IHEP Chinese HF
+ Super pp Collider**



Q. Qin, IHEP



T. Sen, E. Gianfelice-Wendt, Y. Alexahin, FNAL

LEP3, TLEP (LEP4)

($e^+e^- \rightarrow ZH$, $e^+e^- \rightarrow W^+W^-$, $e^+e^- \rightarrow Z$, [$e^+e^- \rightarrow t\bar{t}$])

key parameters

	LEP3	TLEP (LEP4)
circumference	26.7 km	80 km
max beam energy	120 GeV	175 GeV
max no. of IPs	4	4
luminosity at 350 GeV c.m.	-	$0.7 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
luminosity at 240 GeV c.m.	$10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$	$5 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
luminosity at 160 GeV c.m.	$5 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$	$2.5 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
luminosity at 90 GeV c.m.	$2 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$	$10^{36} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

at the Z pole repeating LEP physics programme in a few minutes...

circular HFs – beam lifetime

LEP2:

- beam lifetime ~ 6 h
- dominated by radiative Bhabha scattering with cross section $\sigma \sim 0.215$ barn

(H. Burkhardt)

LEP3:

- with $L \sim 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ at each of several IPs:

$\tau_{\text{beam,LEP3}} \sim 18$ minutes from rad. Bhabha scattering

→ solution: top-up injection

(A. Blondel)

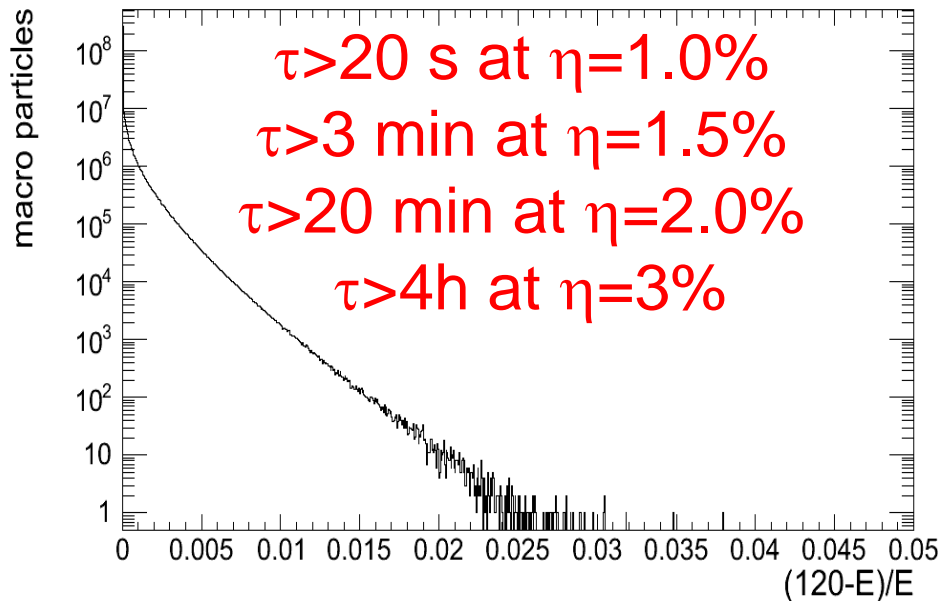
- additional beam lifetime limit due to beamstrahlung:
 - (1) large momentum acceptance ($\eta \geq 3\%$), and/or
 - (2) flat(ter) beams and/or
 - (3) fast replenishing

(V. Telnov, K. Yokoya, M. Zanetti)

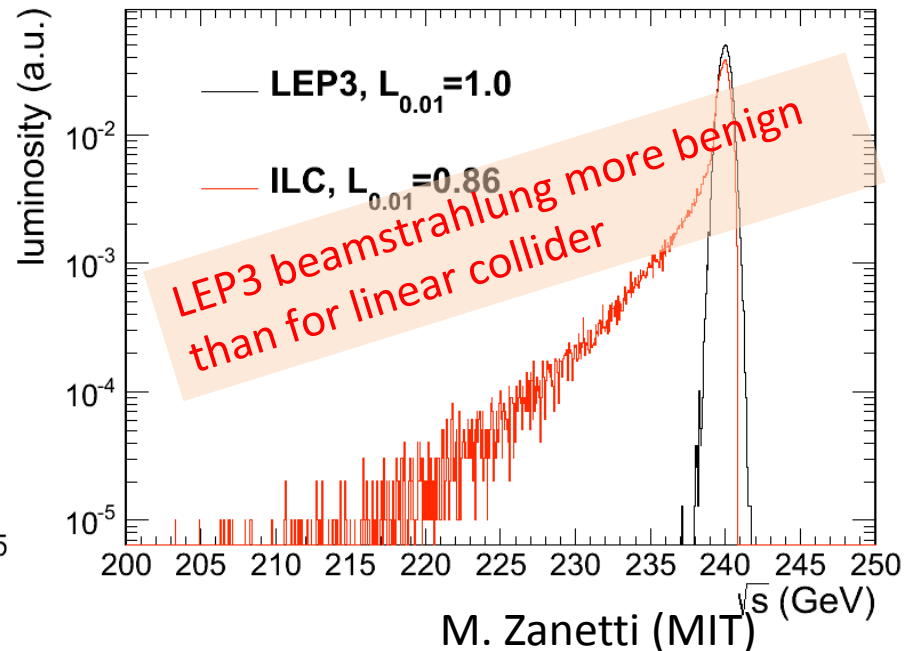
circular HFs – beamstrahlung

- simulation w 360M macroparticles
- τ varies exponentially w energy acceptance η

TLEP at 240 GeV:
post-collision E tail \rightarrow lifetime τ

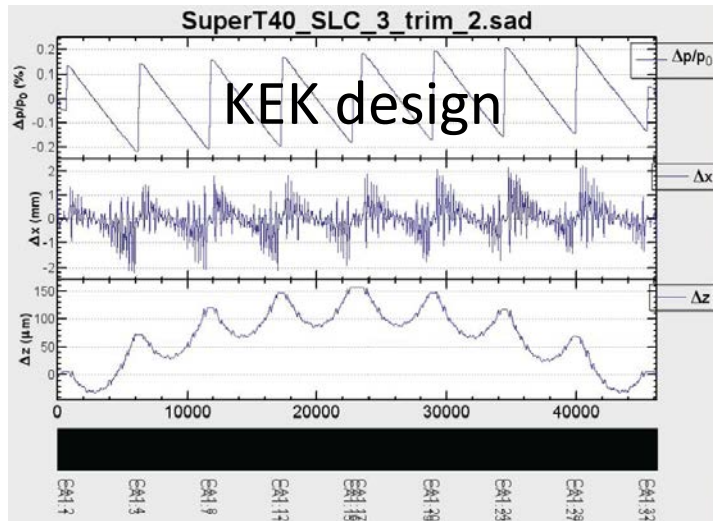


LEP3 & ILC:
luminosity E spectrum

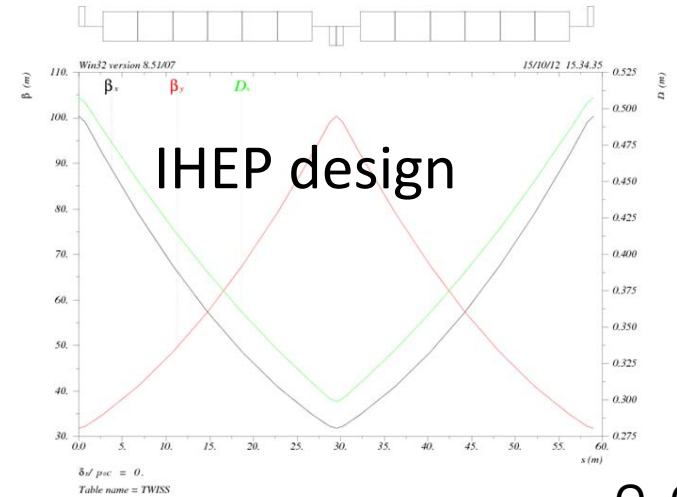


M. Zanetti (MIT)

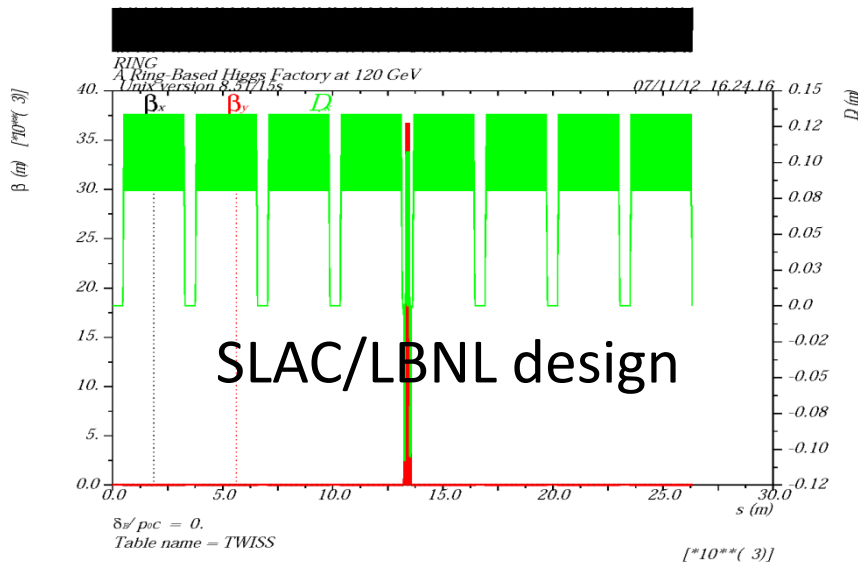
circular HFs – arc lattice



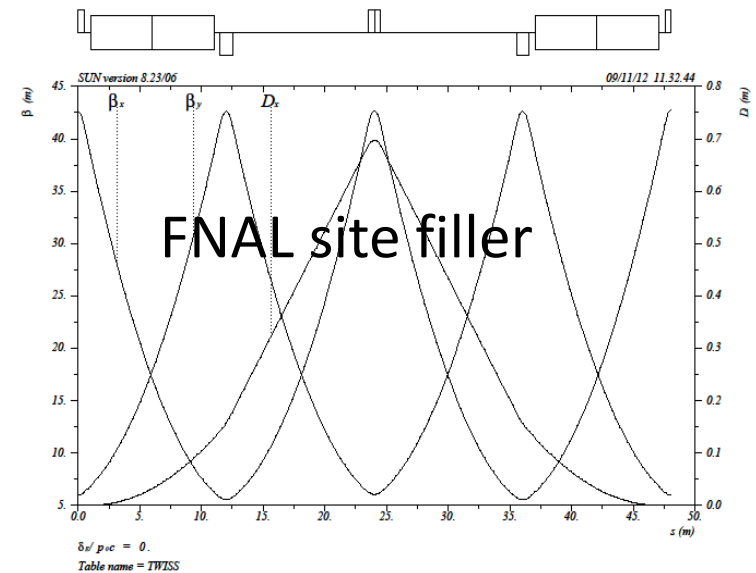
K. Oide



Q. Qin

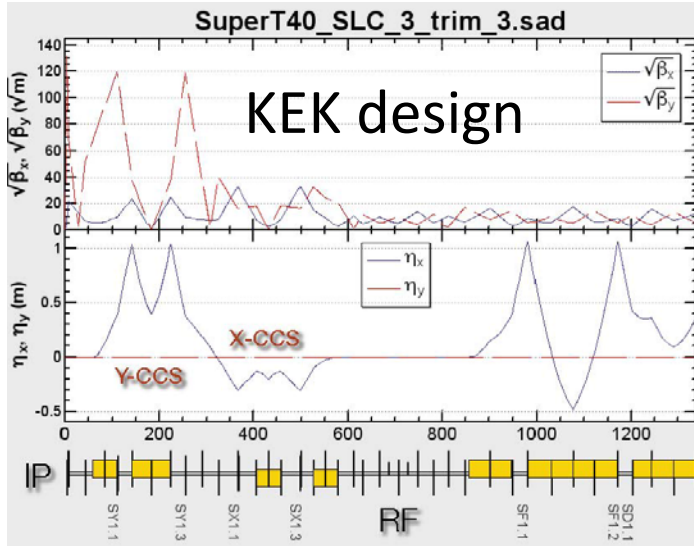


Y. Cai

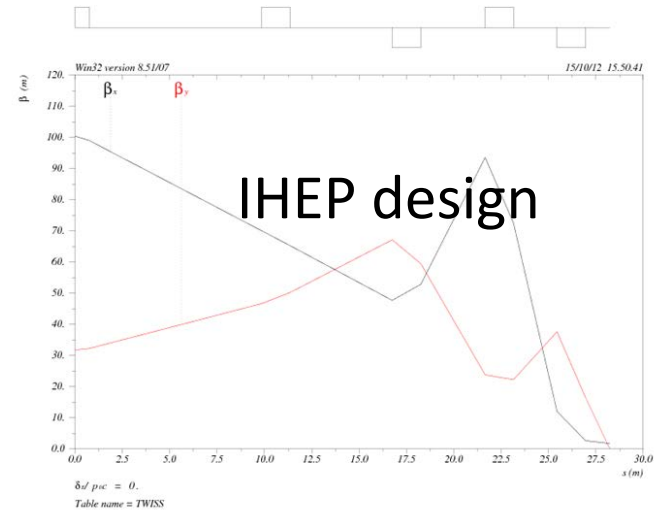


T. Sen, E. Gianfelice-Wendt, Y. Alexahin

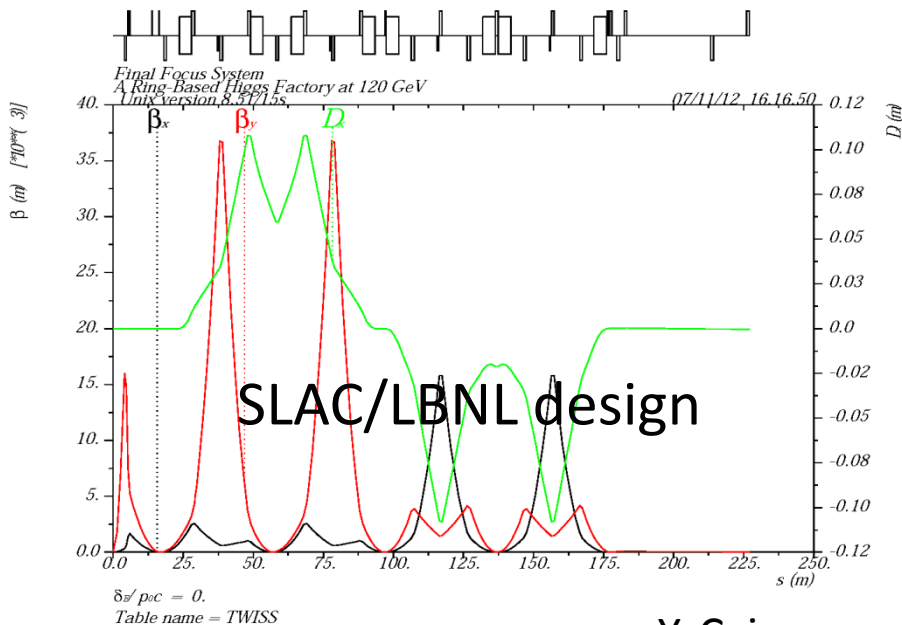
circular HFs – final-focus design



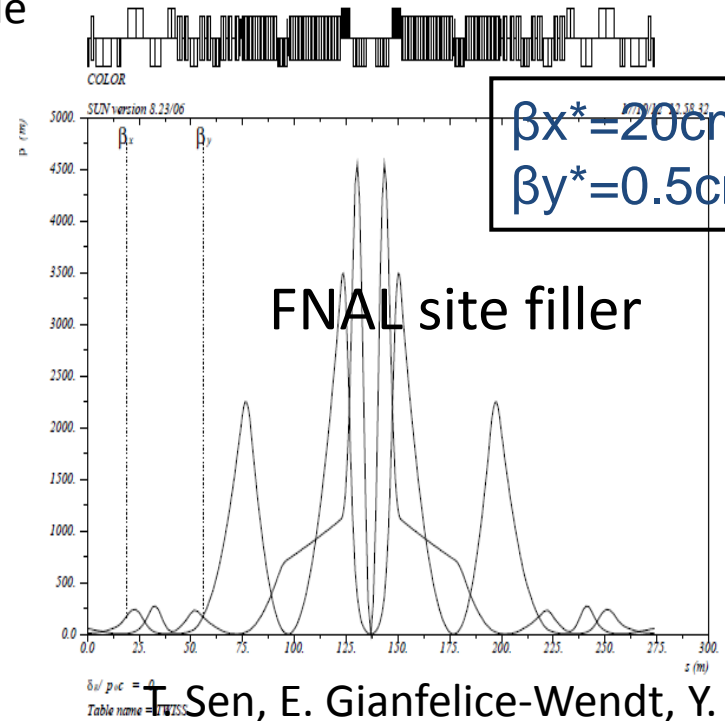
K. Oide



Q. Qin

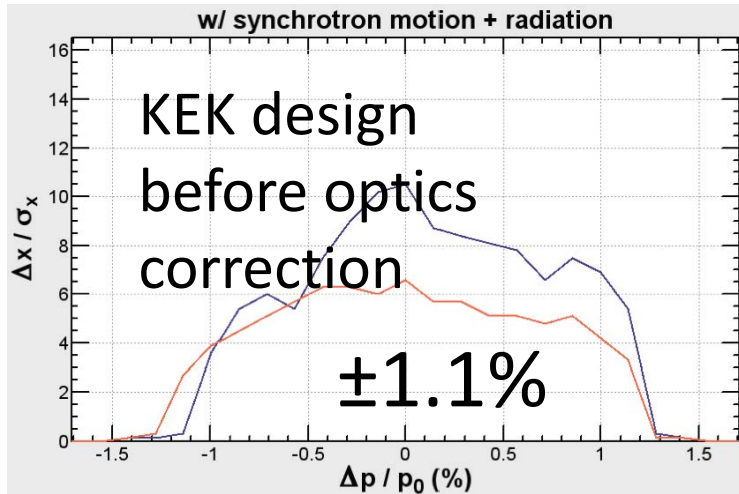


Y. Cai

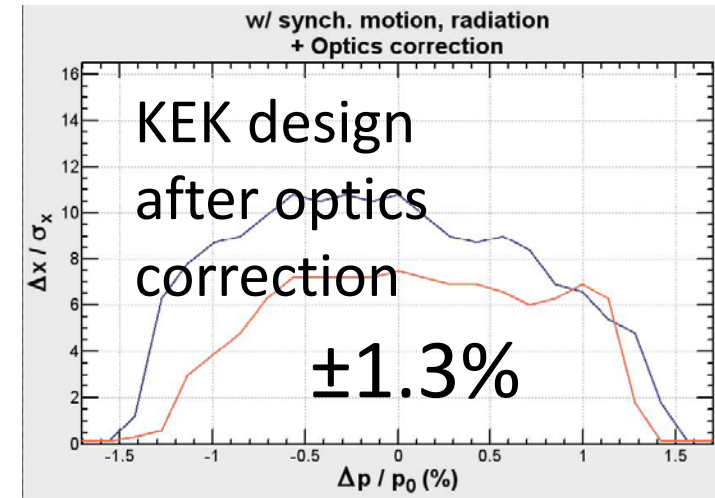


T. Sen, E. Gianfelice-Wendt, Y. Alexahin

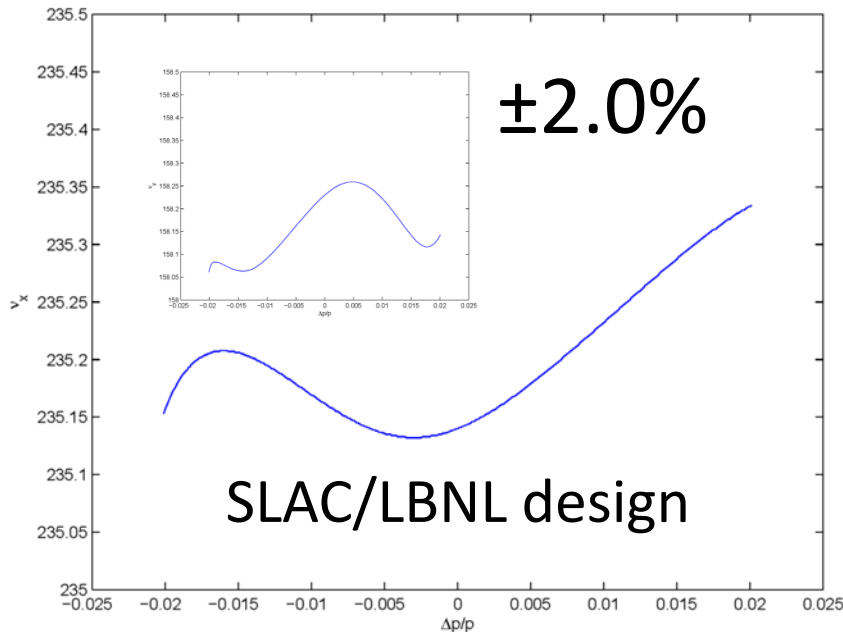
circular HFs - momentum acceptance



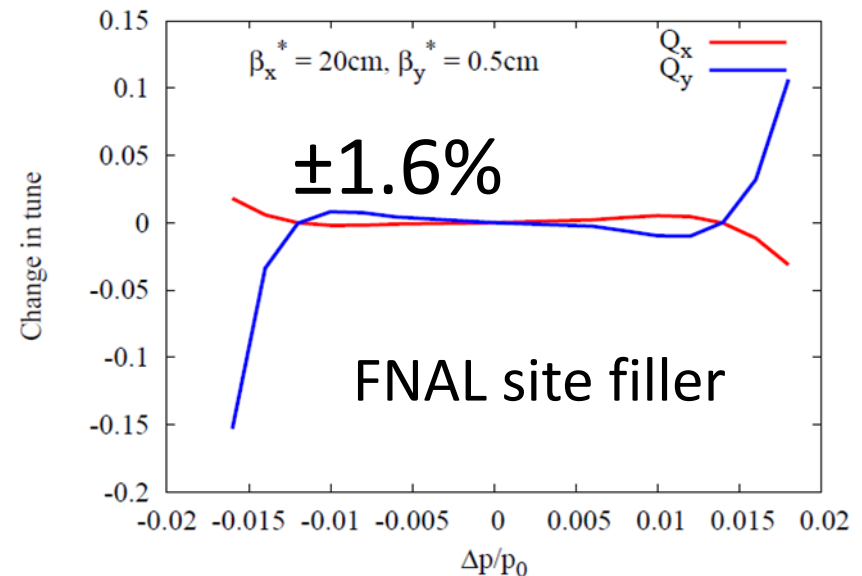
with
synchrotron
motion &
radiation
(sawtooth)



K. Oide



Y. Cai

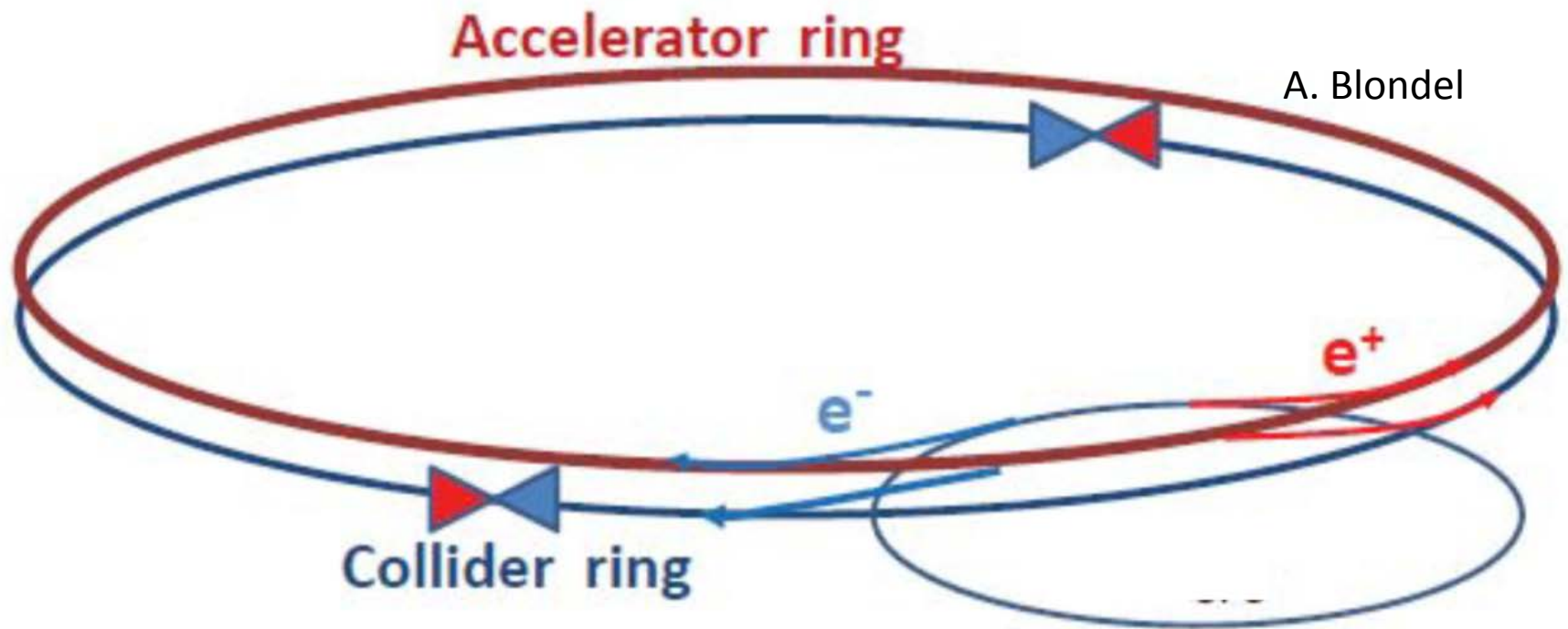


T. Sen, E. Gianfelice-Wendt, Y. Alexahin

circular HFs – top-up injection

double ring with top-up injection

supports short lifetime & high luminosity



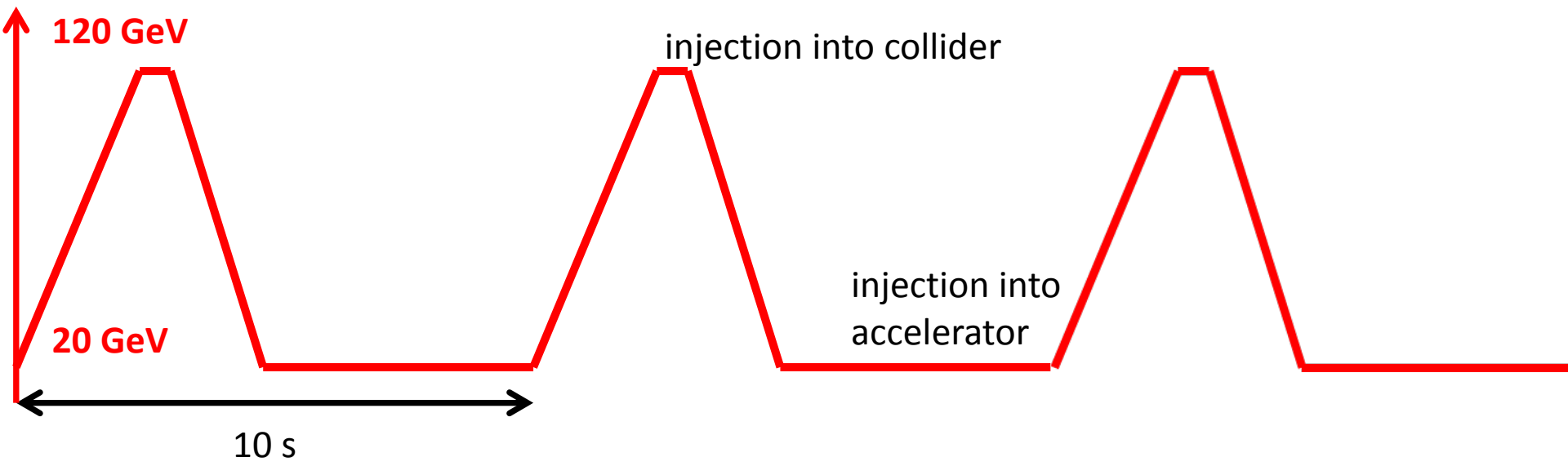
top-up experience: PEP-II, KEKB, light sources

top-up injection: schematic cycle

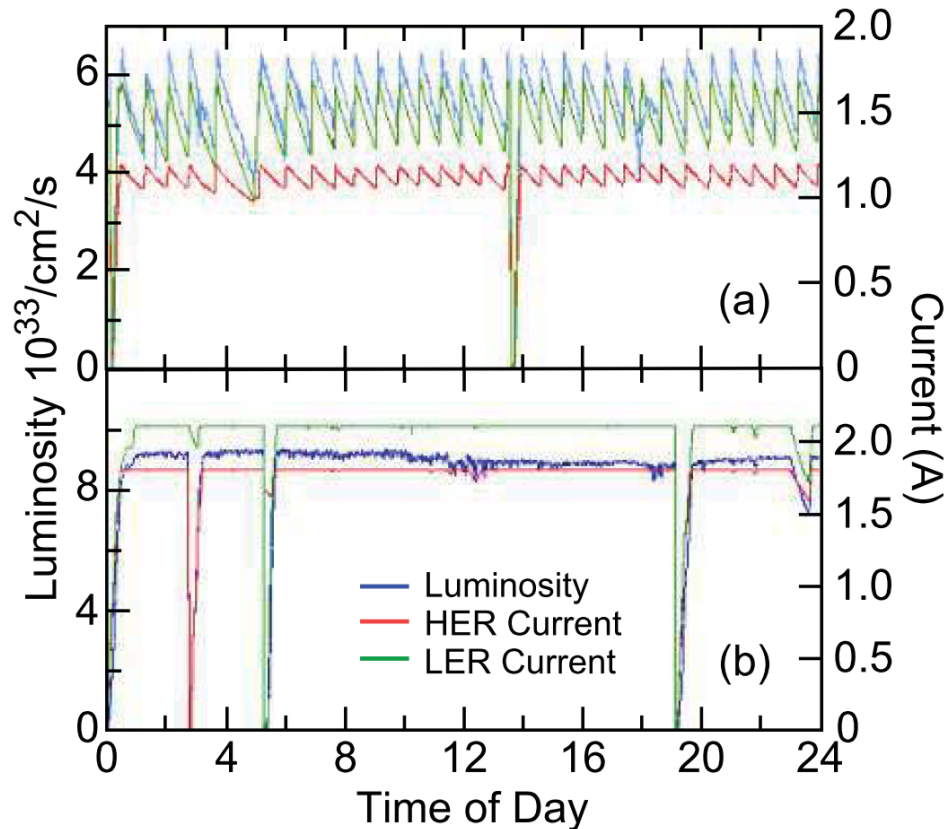
beam current in collider (15 min. beam lifetime)



energy of accelerator ring



top-up injection at PEP-II/BaBar



Before Top-Up
Injection

After Top-Up
Injection

average \approx peak
luminosity ($H \approx 1$)!

J. Seeman

PEP-II: Luminosity and beam currents for a 24-hour period
(a) before and (b) after the implementation of trickle injection.

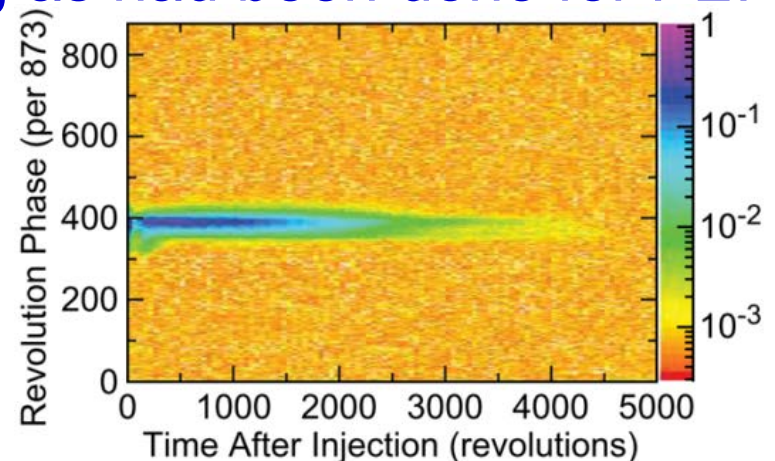
top-up injection: feasibility

HF 2012 conclusions (John Seeman, SLAC):

- Top-up injection will work for a Circular Higgs Factory.
- A full energy injector is needed.
- A synchrotron injector will work the best, but is more than is needed (60 Hz!).
- A rapidly ramped storage ring is likely adequate (4 sec).
- The detectors will need to mask out the buckets with damping injected bunches during data taking as had been done for PEP-II/BaBar:

BaBar trigger masking:

Mask all of ring a few tens of turns.
Mask injected bunch area for 1250 turns or about 0.9 msec.

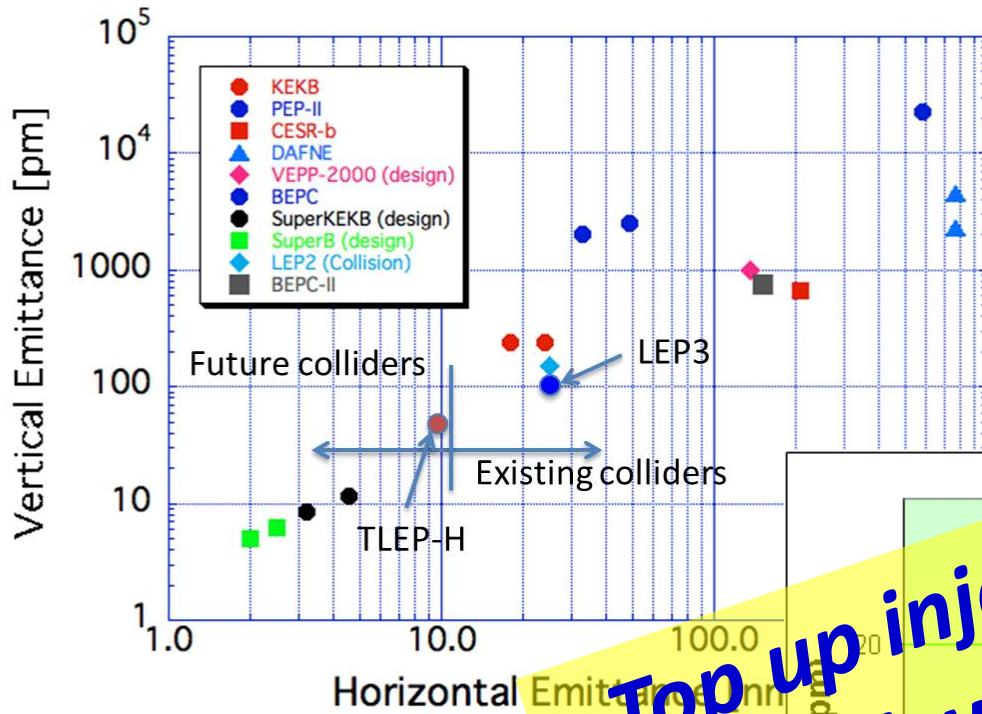


Circular Collider & SR Experience

Accelerator	Year	Location	Energy
...			
CESR	1992	ESRF, France (EU)	6 GeV
		ALS, US	5-1.9 GeV
BEPC	1993	TLS, Taiwan	1.5 GeV
LEP	1994	ELSYRA, Italy	2.4 GeV
		SLS, Korea	2 GeV
		MAX II, Sweden	1.5 GeV
Tevatron	1996	AS, US	7 GeV
LEP2	1996	SLS, Brazil	1.35 GeV
	1997	Spring-8, Japan	8 GeV
HERA	1998	DESY II, Germany	1.9 GeV
	2000	ANKA, Germany	2.5 GeV
DAFNE	2000	SLS, Switzerland	2.4 GeV
PEP-II	2004	SPEAR3, US	3 GeV
KEKB	2006:	CLS, Canada	2.9 GeV
		SOLEIL, France	2.8 GeV
BEPC-II		DIAMOND, UK	3 GeV
		ASP, Australia	3 GeV
LHC		MAX III, Sweden	700 MeV
		Indus-II, India	2.5 GeV
SuperKEKB (soon)	2008	SSRF, China	3.4 GeV
	2009	PETRA-III, Germany	6 GeV
	2011	ALBA, Spain	3 GeV

well understood technology & typically exceeding design performance within a few years

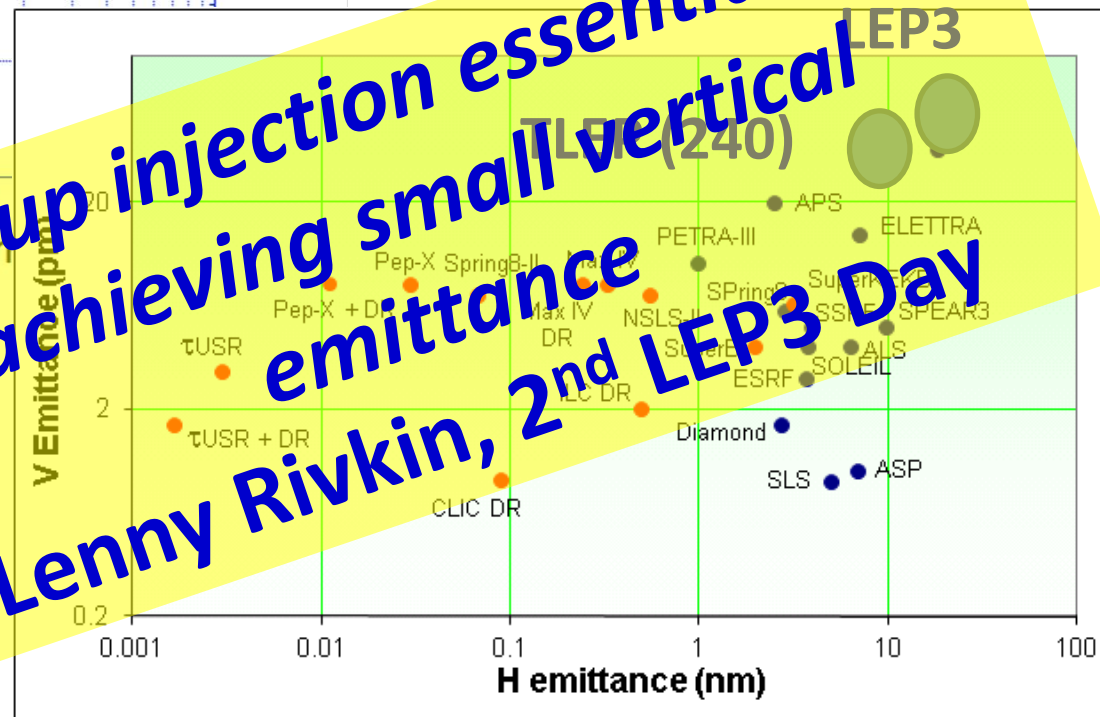
Emittances in Circular Colliders & Modern Light Sources



Y. Funakoshi, KEK

R. Bartolini,
DIAMOND

Top up injection essential for achieving small vertical emittance
Lenny Rivkin, 2nd LEP3 Day



circular HFs: synchrotron-radiation heat load

	PEP-II	SPEAR3	LEP3	TLEP-Z	TLEP-H	TLEP-t
E (GeV)	9	3	120	45.5	120	175
I (A)	3	0.5	0.0072	1.18	0.0243	0.0054
rho (m)	165	7.86	2625	9000	9000	9000
Linear Power (W/cm)	101.8	92.3	30.5	8.8	8.8	8.8

LEP3 and TLEP have 3-10 times less SR heat load per meter than PEP-II or SPEAR! (though higher photon energy)

circular Higgs Factories - R&D items

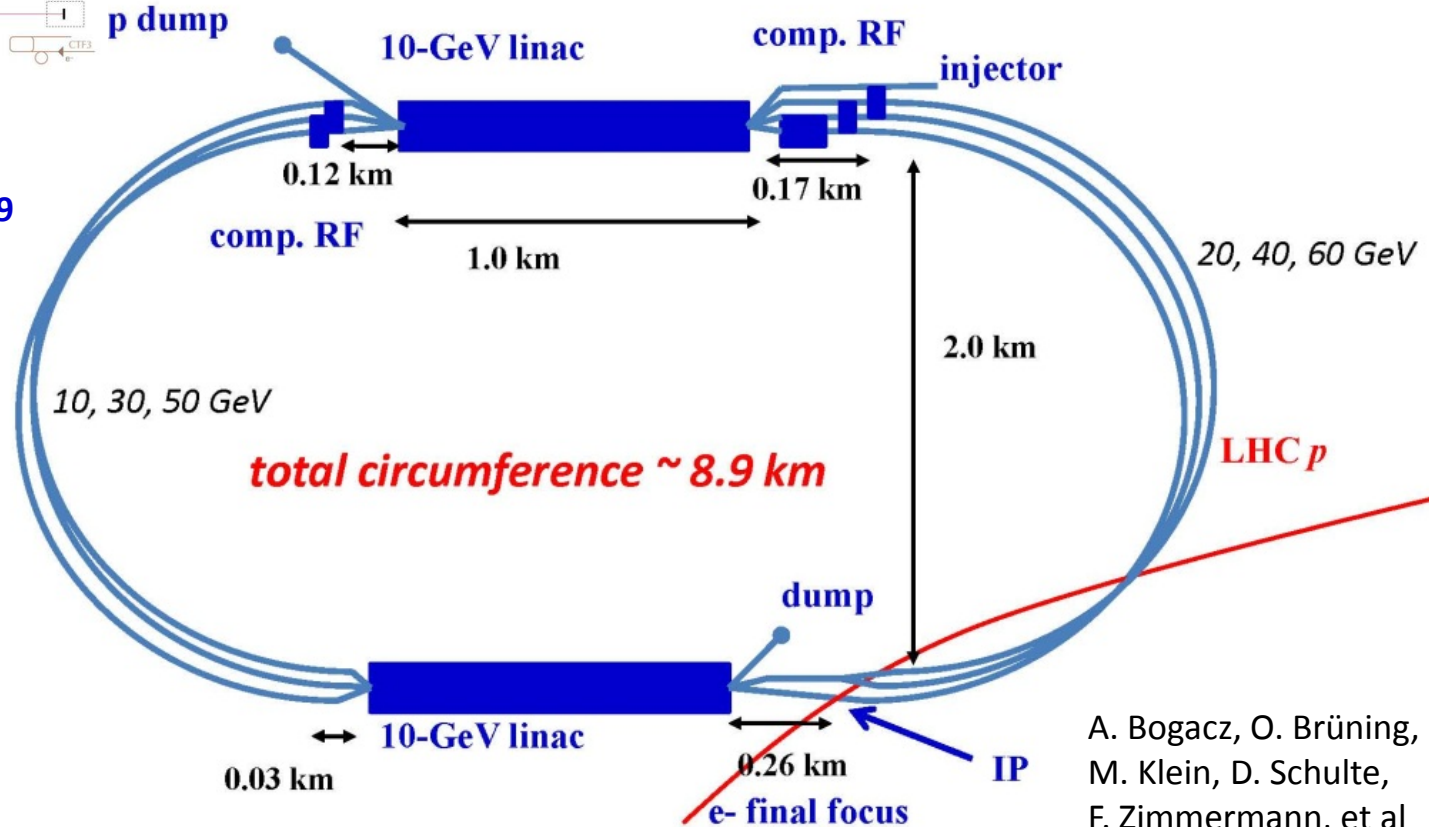
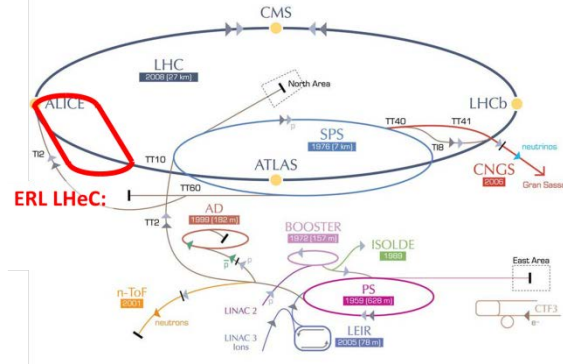
- choice of RF frequency: 1.3 GHz (ILC)
or 700 MHz (ESS)? & RF coupler
- SR handling and radiation shielding
(LEP experience)
- beam-beam interaction for large Q_s
and significant hourglass effect
- IR design with even larger momentum
acceptance
- integration in LHC tunnel (LEP3)
- Pretzel scheme for TERA-Z operation

LHeC Higgs Factory

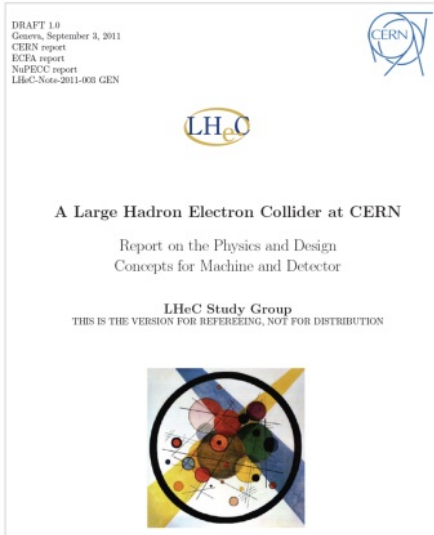
Large Hadron electron Collider (LHeC) HF

two 10-GeV SC linacs, ERL with 3 passes up, 3 passes down;
 6.4 mA e^- current, 60 GeV e^- 's collide w. LHC protons/ions,
 $L \sim 10^{33} - 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

- precision coupling measurements ($Hb\bar{b}$, $H\gamma\gamma$, HAl , ...)
- reduction of theoretical QCD-related uncertainties in pp Higgs physics
- potential to find new physics at the cleanly accessible WWH (and ZZH)



LHeC CDR published in
 J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. 39
 075001 (2012)

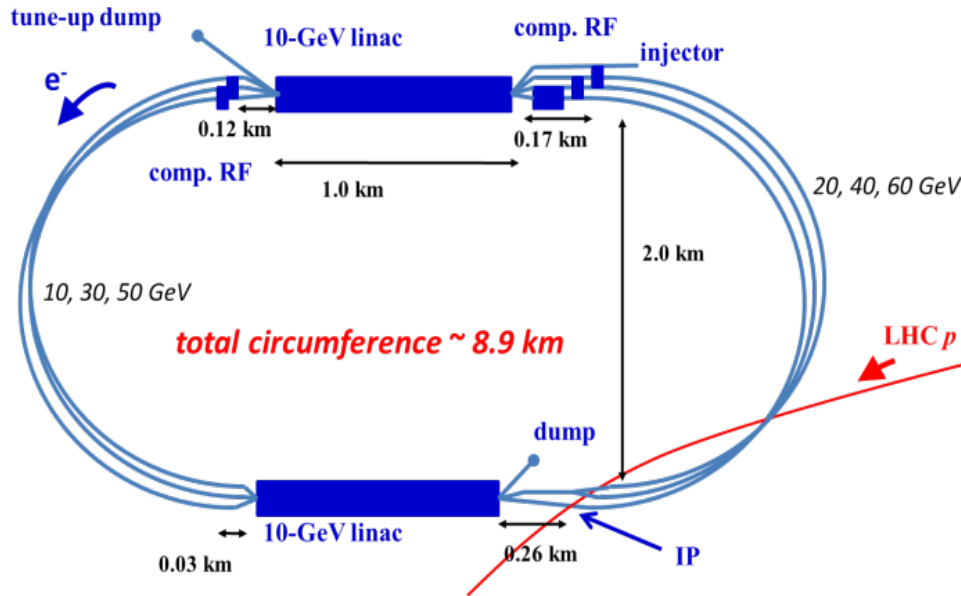


A. Bogacz, O. Brüning,
 M. Klein, D. Schulte,
 F. Zimmermann, et al

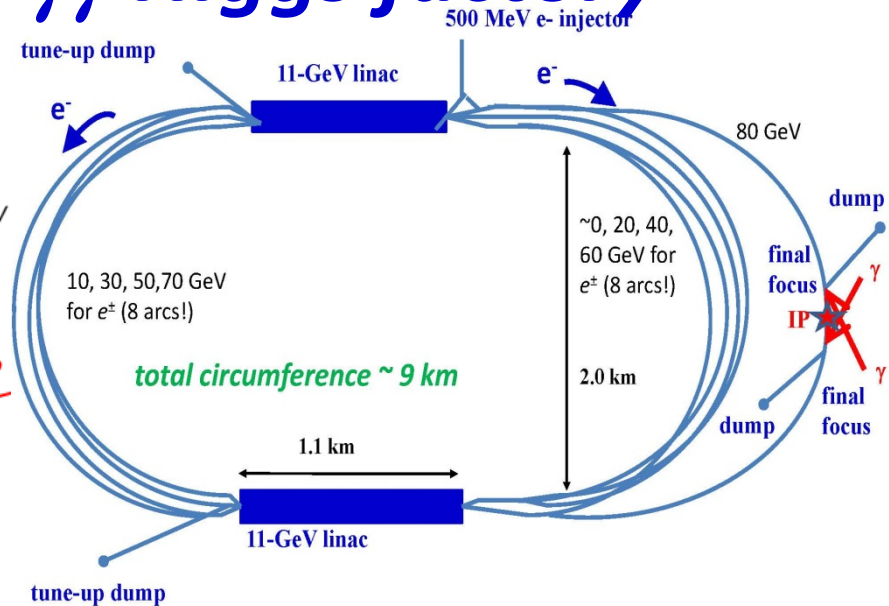
$\gamma\gamma$ Higgs Factories

Reconfiguring *LHeC* → *SAPPHiRE*

LHeC-ERL



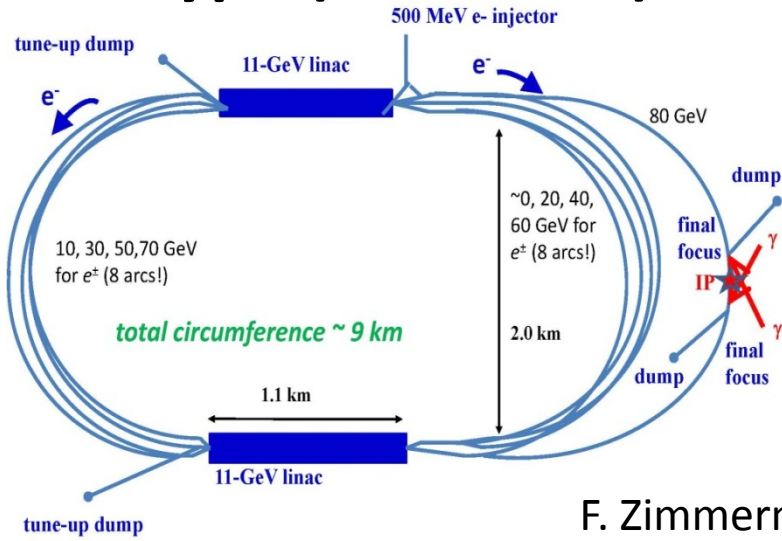
SAPPHiRE^{*} *γγ Higgs factory*



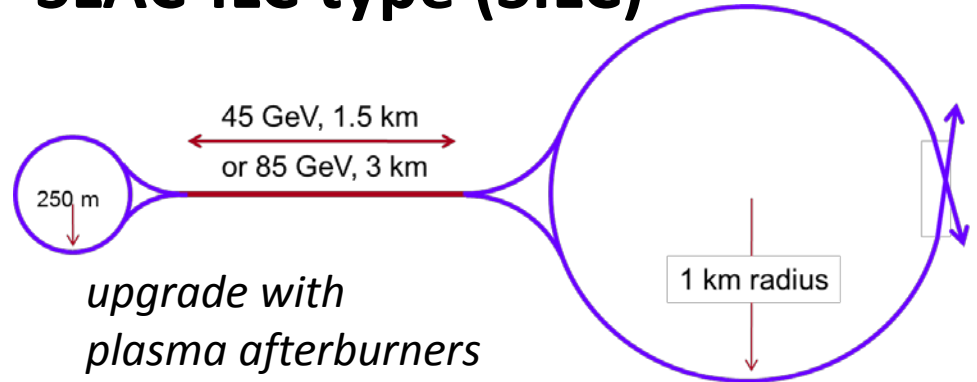
*Small Accelerator for Photon-Photon Higgs production using Recirculating Electrons

$\gamma\gamma$ HFs – additional examples

LHeC type (SAPPHiRE)



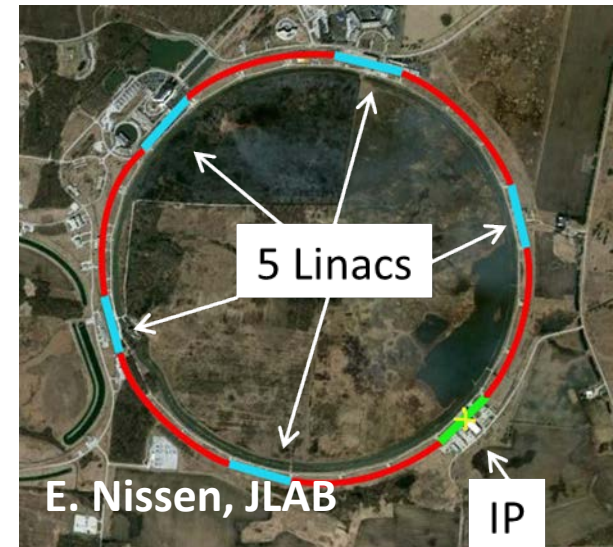
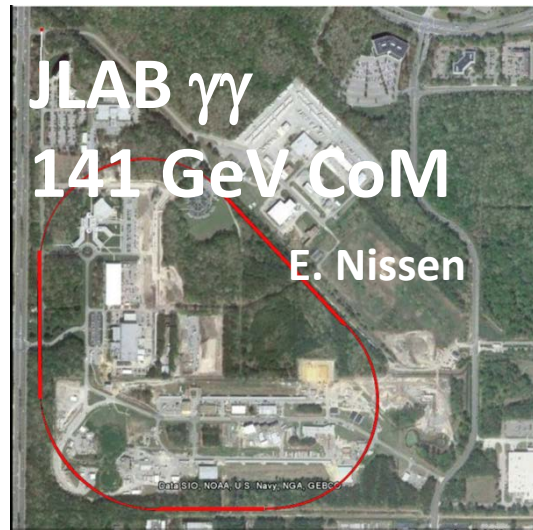
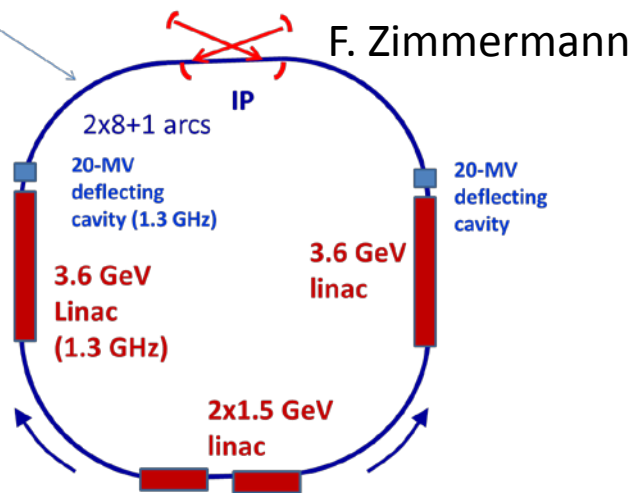
SLAC-ILC type (SILC)



T. Raubenheimer, SLAC

Tevatron tunnel filler

HERA tunnel filler



$\gamma\gamma$ Higgs Factories - R&D items

- $\gamma\gamma$ interaction region
- large high-finesse optical cavity
- high repetition rate laser
- and/or FEL in unusual regime
- separation scheme for beams
 - circulating in opposite directions
- polarized low-emittance e^- gun
- detector

μ Collider Higgs Factory

μ collider HF

D. Neuffer, FNAL

➤ **8 GeV, 4MW p source (Project-X upgrade)**

- 15 Hz, 4 bunches 5×10^{13} /bunch

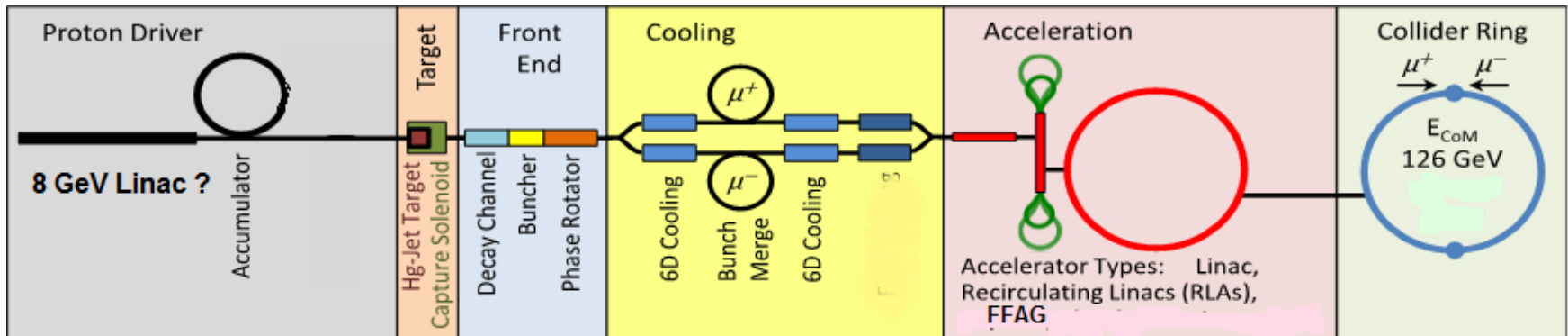
➤ **$\pi \rightarrow \mu$ collection, bunching, cooling**

$\epsilon_{\perp,N} = 400 \pi$ mm-mrad, $\epsilon_{\parallel,N} = 2 \pi$ mm, 10^{12} μ / bunch

➤ **Accelerate, Collider ring**

- $\delta E = 4$ MeV, $C=300$ m
- for energy measurement, $\delta E_{\text{error}} \rightarrow 0.1$ MeV

Parameter	Symbol	Value
Collision Beam Energy	E_{μ^+}, E_{μ^-}	63GeV
Luminosity	L_0	10^{31}
Number of μ bunches	n_B	1
$\mu^{+/-}$ bunch	N_{μ}	10^{12}
Transverse emittance	$\epsilon_{t,N}$	0.0004m
Longitudinal emittance	ϵ_{LN}	0.002m
Energy spread	δE	4MeV
Collision β^*	β^*	0.05 m
Beam size at collision	$\sigma_{x,y}$	0.02cm
Beam size (arcs)	$\sigma_{x,y}$	1.0cm
Beam size IR quad	σ_{max}	5.4cm
Storage turns	N_t	1000
Proton Beam Power	P_p	4 MW
Bunch frequency	F_p	60 Hz
Protons per bunch	N_p	5×10^{13}
Proton beam energy	E_p	8 GeV



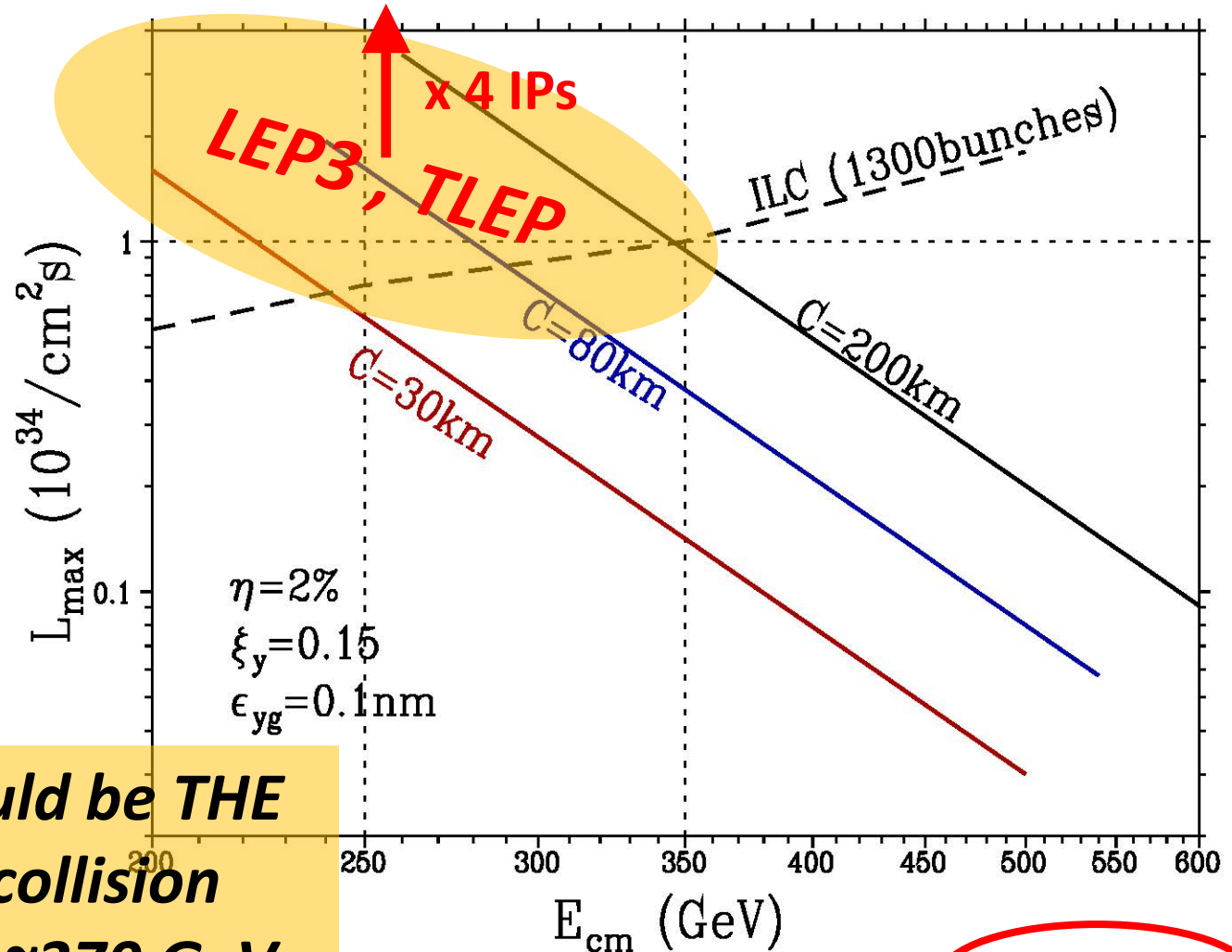
one challenge: rms momentum spread of 0.004%!

*Comparison,
Conclusions,
& Outlook*

Circular & Linear HF: peak luminosity vs energy

example with

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



LEP3/TLEP would be THE choice for e^+e^- collision energies up to ~ 370 GeV

vertical rms IP spot sizes in nm

in regular
font:
achieved

in italics:
design
values

LEP2	3500
KEKB	940
SLC	500
<i>LEP3</i>	<i>320</i>
<i>TLEP-H</i>	<i>220</i>
ATF2, FFTB	150? (35), 65
<i>SuperKEKB</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>SAPPHiRE</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>ILC</i>	<i>5 – 8</i>
<i>CLIC</i>	<i>1 – 2</i>

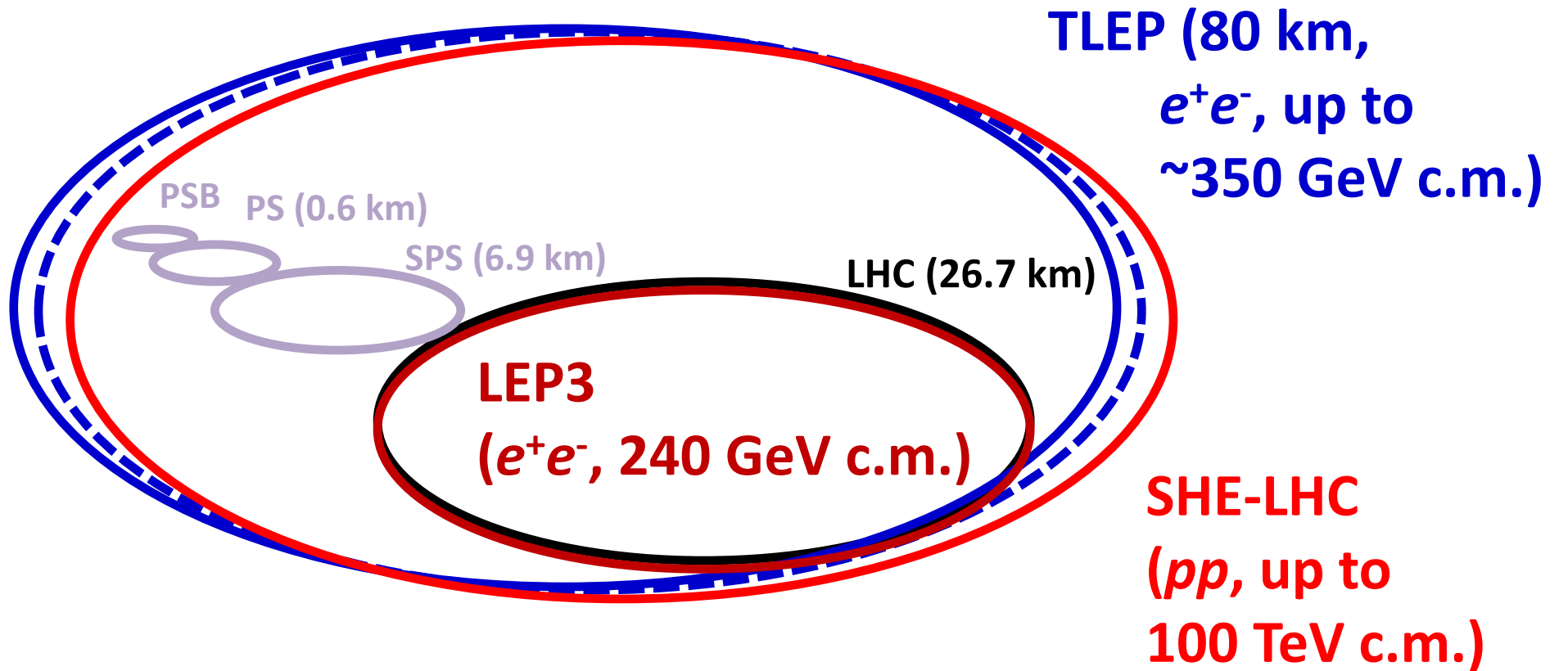
β_y^* :
5 cm →
1 mm

*LEP3/TLEP
will learn
from ATF2 &
SuperKEKB*

HF Accelerator Quality (My Opinion)

	Linear C.	Circular C.	LHeC	Muon C.	$\gamma\text{-}\gamma$ C.
maturity	😊	😊😊	😊😊	😞	😞
size	😞	😞	😊	😊😊	😊
cost	😞	😊 - 😐	😊	😞	😊
power	😐	😐	😐	😐	😐
#IPs	1	4	1	1	1
com. time	10 yr	2 yr	2 yr	10 yr	5 yr
<i>H</i> factor	0.2 (SLC)	0.5 (1/2 PEP-II)	0.2?	0.1?	0.1?
Higgs/IP/yr	7 k [10 k]	20-100 k	5 k	5 k	10 k
expanda- bility	1-3TeV e^+e^- , $\gamma\gamma$ C.	100 TeV pp	$\gamma\gamma$ C.	10 TeV $\mu\mu$	LC later

possible long-term strategy



also: e^\pm (200 GeV) – p (7 & 50 TeV) collisions

≥ 50 years of e^+e^- , pp , ep/A physics at highest energies



quoting Nick Walker, ILC-GDE,

having the tunnel is everything!

near-term outlook

ICFA HF2012 Organizing Committee (OC) will write **workshop report** including comparison tables & Executive Summary

Target readers:

- **Joint ICFA – Lab Directors meeting** (February 21-22, 2013 at TRIUMF)
- US **Snowmass 2013** conference
- **European Strategy** Updates meeting (January 21-22, 2013)
- **HEP roadmap study in Asia** (Japan and China)
- **World HEP and accelerator communities**

HF2012 OC recommends these studies should continue!

HF accelerator R&D at CERN?



Mikhail S. Gorbachev

*If what you have done yesterday
still looks big to you,
you haven't done much today.*

back-up slides

luminosity formulae & constraints

$$L = \frac{f_{rev} n_b N_b^2}{4\pi\sigma_x\sigma_y} = (f_{rev} n_b N_b) \left(\frac{N_b}{\varepsilon_x} \right) \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta_x\beta_y}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_y/\varepsilon_x}}$$

$$(f_{rev} n_b N_b) = \frac{P_{SR} \rho}{8.8575 \times 10^{-5} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{GeV}^{-3}} E^4} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{SR radiation} \\ \text{power limit} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{N_b}{\varepsilon_x} = \frac{\xi_x 2\pi\gamma(1 + \kappa_\sigma)}{r_e} \quad \text{beam-beam limit}$$

$$\frac{N_b}{\sigma_x\sigma_z} \frac{30 \gamma r_e^2}{\delta_{acc} \alpha} < 1 \quad \begin{array}{l} >30 \text{ min beamstrahlung} \\ \text{lifetime (Telnov)} \rightarrow N_b \beta_x \end{array}$$

→ minimize $\kappa_\varepsilon = \varepsilon_y/\varepsilon_x$, $\beta_y \sim \beta_x (\varepsilon_y/\varepsilon_x)$ and respect $\beta_y \geq \sigma_z$

LEP3/TLEP parameters -1

soon at SuperKEKB:
 $\beta_x^* = 0.03$ m, $\beta_y^* = 0.03$ cm

	LEP2	LHeC	LEP3	TLEP-Z	TLEP-H	TLEP-t
beam energy E_b [GeV]	104.5	60	120	45.5	120	175
circumference [km]	26.7	26.7	26.7	80	80	80
beam current [mA]	4	100	7.2	1180	24.3	5.4
#bunches/beam	4	2808	4	2625	80	12
#e-/beam [10^{12}]	2.3	56	4.0	2000	40.5	9.0
horizontal emittance [nm]	48	5	25	30.8	9.4	20
vertical emittance [nm]	0.25	2.5	0.10	0.15	0.05	0.1
bending radius [km]	3.1	2.6	2.6	9.0	9.0	9.0
partition number J_ϵ	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
momentum comp. α_c [10^{-5}]	18.5	8.1	8.1	9.0	1.0	1.0
SR power/beam [MW]	11	44	50	50	50	50
β_x^* [m]	1.5	0.18	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
β_y^* [cm]	5	10	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
σ_x^* [μm]	270	30	71	78	43	63
σ_y^* [μm]	3.5	16	0.32	0.39	0.22	0.32
hourglass F_{hg}	0.98	0.99	0.59	0.71	0.75	0.65
ΔE_{loss}^{SR} /turn [GeV]	3.41	0.44	6.99	0.04	2.1	9.3

SuperKEKB: $\epsilon_y/\epsilon_x = 0.25\%$

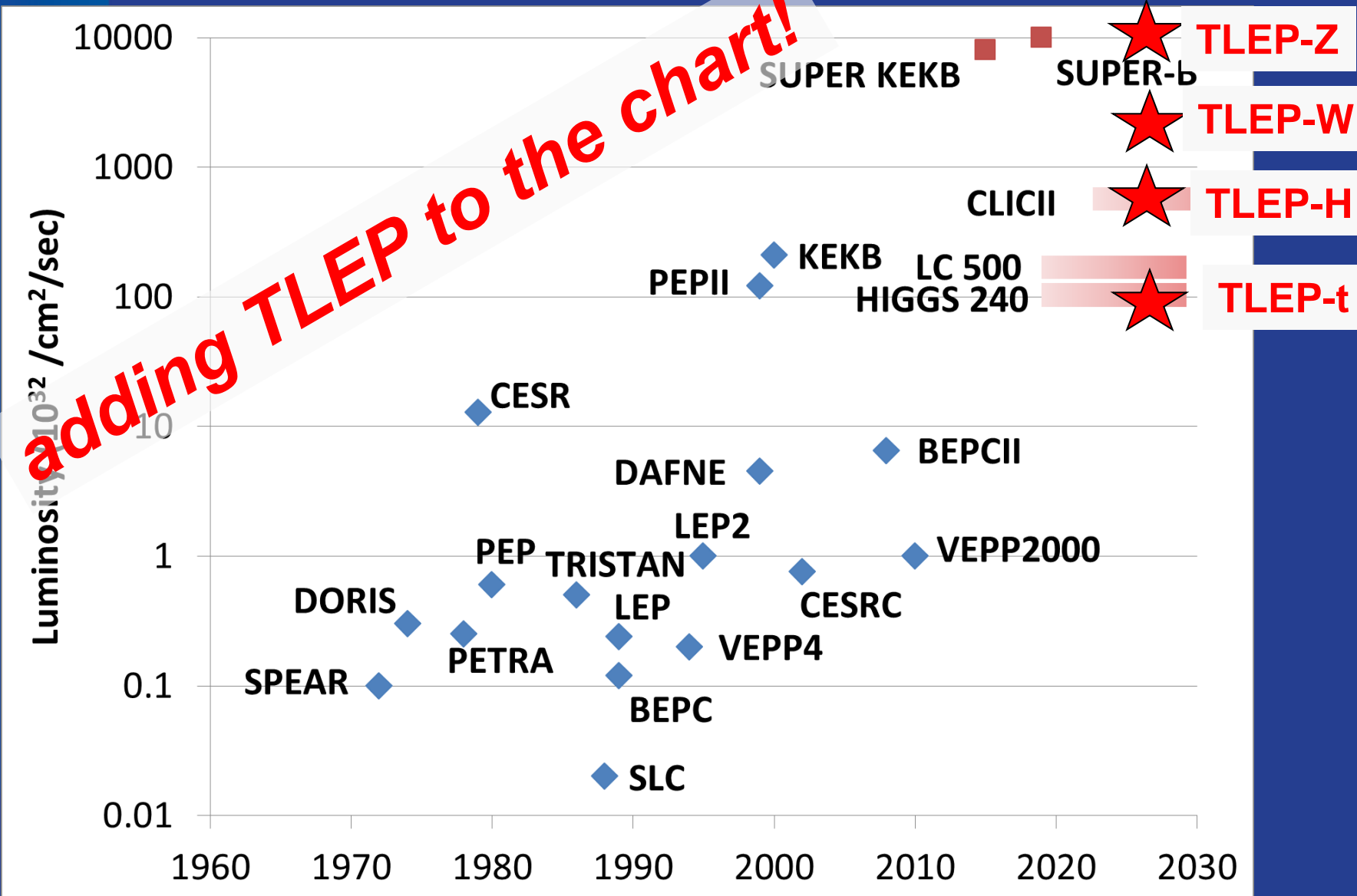
LEP3/TLEP parameters -2

LEP2 was not beam-beam limited

	LEP2	LHeC	LEP3	TLEP-Z	TLEP-H	TLEP-t
$V_{RF,tot}$ [GV]	3.64	0.5	12.0	2.0	6.0	12.0
$\delta_{max,RF}$ [%]	0.77	0.66	5.7	4.0	9.4	4.9
ξ_x/IP	0.025	N/A	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.05
ξ_y/IP	0.065	N/A	0.08	0.12	0.10	0.05
f_s [kHz]	1.6	0.65	2.19	1.29	0.44	0.43
E_{acc} [MV/m]	7.5	11.9	20	20	20	20
eff. RF length [m]	485	42	600	100	300	600
f_{RF} [MHz]	352	721	700	700	700	700
δ_{rms}^{SR} [%]	0.22	0.12	0.23	0.06	0.15	0.22
$\sigma_{z,rms}^{SR}$ [cm]	1.61	0.69	0.31	0.19	0.17	0.25
$L/IP [10^{32} cm^{-2} s^{-1}]$	1.25	N/A	94	10335	490	65
number of IPs	4	1	2	2	2	2
Rad.Bhabha b.lifetime [min]	360	N/A	18	74	32	54
$\Upsilon_{BS} [10^{-4}]$	0.2	0.05	9	4	15	15
$n_\nu/collision$	0.08	0.16	0.60	0.41	0.50	0.51
$\Delta\delta^{BS}/collision$ [MeV]	0.1	0.02	31	3.6	42	61
$\Delta\delta_{rms}^{BS}/collision$ [MeV]	0.3	0.07	44	6.2	65	95

LEP data for 94.5 - 101 GeV consistently suggest a beam-beam limit of ~ 0.115 (R.Assmann, K. C.)

S. Henderson's Livingston Chart: Luminosity



Circular HF HiTech option

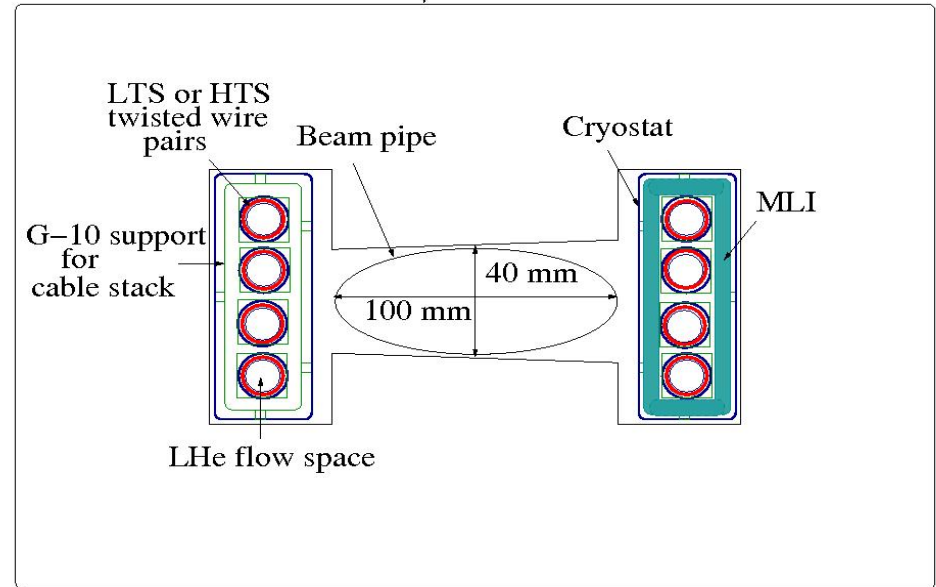
transmission-line

HTS/LTS magnets

H. Piekarz,
1st EuCARD LEP3 Day

schematic HTS/LTS LEP3 magnet

Magnetic core: laminated low carbon steel (1 mm)



SC magnets require typically 10 x less space than NC magnet of the same field and gap; the magnet weight is very significantly reduced.

HTS prototype dipole at FNAL

Test: $B_{max} = 0.5 T$, $I_{max} = 27 kA$, $dB/dt_{max} = 10 T/s$, $T_{max} \sim 25 K$

*acceleration time $\sim 0.1 s$,
total cycle $\sim 1 s$; fast SC
magnets might support
1 minute lifetime
in collider ring!*

