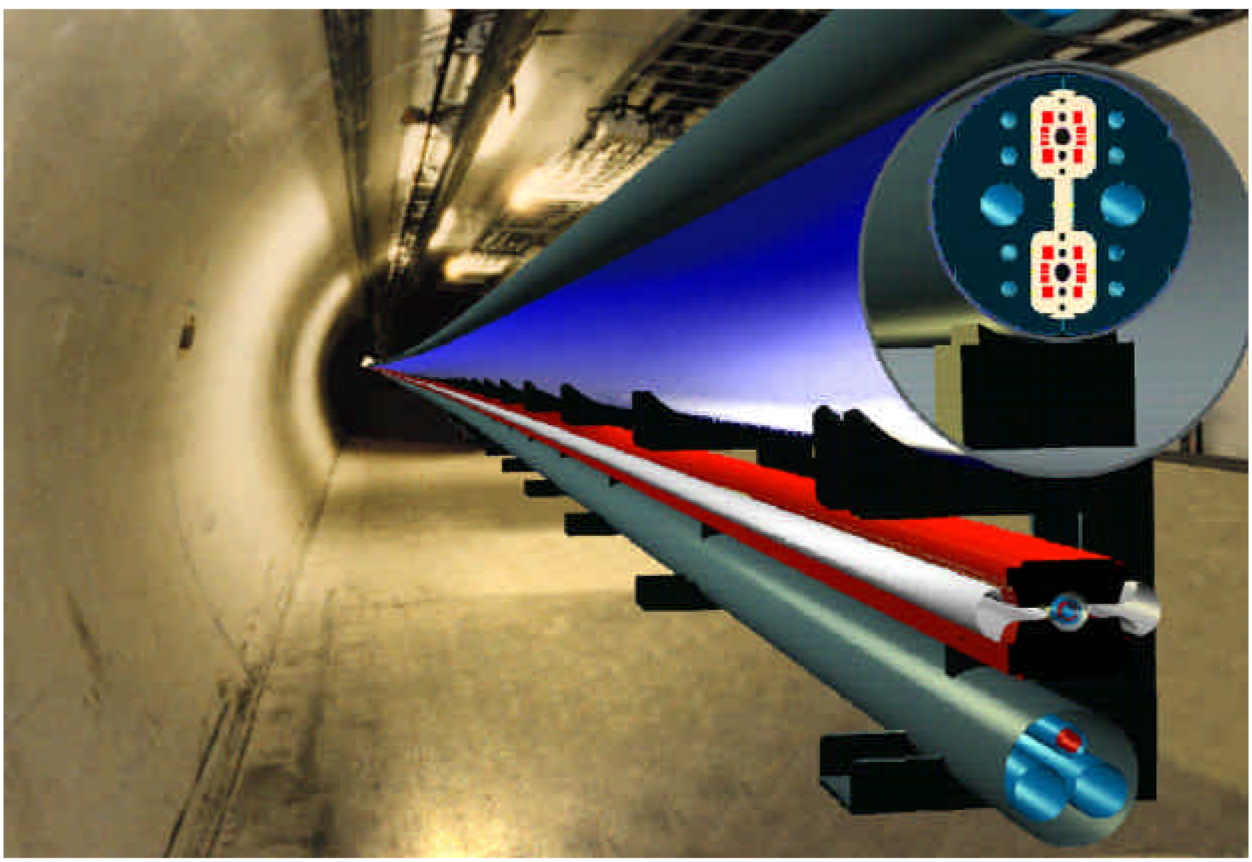
Very Large Hadron Collider

Fermilab-TM-2149

June 4, 2001

Design Study for a Staged Very Large Hadron Collider

Report by the collaborators of
The VLHC Design Study Group:
Brookhaven National Laboratory
Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory
Laboratory of Nuclear Studies, Cornell University
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
Stanford Linear Accelerator Center



Design Study for a Staged Very Large Hadron Collider

The VLHC Design Study Group:

Giorgio Ambrosio[1], Terry G. Anderson[1], Nikolai Andreev[1], Emanuela Z. Barzi[1], Pierre C. Bauer[1], Robert A. Bauer[2], Sergey A. Belomestnykh[3], Robert H. Bernstein[1], Michael M. Blaskiewicz[4], Rodger C. Bossert[1], John A. Carson III[1], Alexander W. Chao[5], Deepak R. Chichili[1], Peter Conroy[6], Donald J. Cossairt[1], Christine Darve[1], Dmitri S. Denisov[1], Angelika Drees[4], Alexandr Drozhdin[1], Luciano Elementi[1], Kerry D. Ewald[1], David A. Finley[1], Wolfram Fischer[4], G. William Foster[1], Peter H. Garbincius[1], Norman M. Gelfand[1], Henry D. Glass[1], Stephen A. Gourlay[7], Ramesh C. Gupta[4], Michael A. Harrison[4], Steven L. Hays[1], Yuenian Huang[1], Linda Imbasciati[1], Alan Jackson[7], John A. Johnstone[1], Vadim V. Kashikhin[1], Vladimir Kashikhin[1], Kurt D. Kennedy[7], James S. Kerby[1], Arkadiy L. Klebaner[1], Glen R. Lambertson[7], Michael J. Lamm[1], Chris Laughton[1], Valery A. Lebedev[1], Peter J. Limon[1], Alexander Makarov[1], Ernest I. Malamud[1], John P. Marriner[1], Philip S. Martin[1], Michael P. May[1], Nikolai Mokhov[1], Charles Nelson[8], King Yuen Ng[1], Thomas H. Nicol[1], Barry L. Norris[1], Igor V. Novitski[1], Andrew R. Oleck[1], Thomas M. Page[1], Stephen G. Peggs[4], Lee Petersen[8], Thomas J. Peterson[1], Henryk Piekarz[1], Fulvia C. Pilat[4], Mauro Pivi[7], Duane A. Plant[1], Vadim I. Ptitsyn[4], Roger J. Rabehl[1], Gianluca Sabbi[7], Philip Schlabach[1], Tanaji Sen[1], Vladimir Shiltsev[1], Jeffrey A. Sims[1], Nikolai A. Solyak[1], James B. Strait[1], Michael Syphers[1], Gianni R. Tassotto[1], Steven Tepikian[4], Iouri Terechkine[1], Jay C. Theilacker[1], John C. Tompkins[1], Dejan Trbojevic[4], Vladimir Tsvetkov[1], William C. Turner[7], James T. Volk[1], Bruce Wagener[8], Masayoshi Wake[9], Ronald J. Walker[1], George J. Wojcik[1], Meiqin Xiao[1], Ryuji Yamada[1], Victor A. Yarba[1], Shou-Yuan Zhang[4], Alexander Zlobin[1]

Editors:

H.D. Glass, G.W. Foster, P.J. Limon, E.I. Malamud,
P.H. Garbincius, S.G. Peggs, J.B. Strait, M. Syphers, J.C. Tompkins, A. Zlobin

Acknowledgments

The authors thank Michael Witherell, Director of Fermilab, and the U.S. Department of Energy for their support of this study. They also thank Ping Wang (Fermilab) for creating the web site for maintaining this document.

---

[1] Fermilab
[2] Illinois State Geological Survey, Champaign, IL
[3] Laboratory of Nuclear Studies, Cornell University
[4] Brookhaven National Laboratory
[5] Stanford Linear Accelerator Center
[6] consultant, Elmhurst, IL
[7] Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
[8] CNA Consulting Engineers, Minneapolis, MN
[9] KEK, Japan

Table of Contents

Summary vii

Chapter 1. Introduction 1-1
1.1 The Goals of This Study 1-1
1.2 A Staged Approach to the VLHC 1-2
1.3 The Technical Description and Challenges 1-3
1.4 Gaining Public Support for a VLHC 1-5
References 1-6

Chapter 2. Overview and Summary 2-1
2.1 General Description 2-1
2.2 Geology 2-4
2.3 Surface Features 2-5
2.4 The Lattice 2-6
2.5 Stage-1 Technical Components 2-7
2.5.1 Magnets 2-7
2.5.2 Other Stage-1 Technical Components 2-9
2.6 Stage-1 Construction and Installation Schedule 2-9
2.7 Stage-1 Operations 2-10
2.8 Stage-2 Installation 2-11
2.9 Stage-2 Operation 2-12
2.10 ES&H Issues 2-12
2.11 Foci for Future Development 2-13
2.11.1 Performance Issues for Stage 1 2-13
2.11.2 Construction Issues for Stage 1 2-13
2.11.3 R&D Aimed at Improvements and Cost Reduction for Stage 1 2-14
2.11.4 Performance and Development Issues for Stage 2 2-14
References 2-15

Chapter 3. Collider Accelerator Physics and Design 3-1
3.1 Two Colliders in One Tunnel 3-1
3.1.1 Footprint Issues 3-1
3.1.2 Optics Issues 3-1
3.1.3 Approach to Design 3-2
3.1.4 Footprint Parameters 3-2
3.1.5 Half-Cell Length 3-3
3.2 Stage 1—the Low Field Ring 3-4
3.2.1 Lattice 3-5
3.2.2 Magnet Apertures and Field Quality 3-9
3.2.3 Tolerances and Corrections 3-13
3.2.4 Ground Motion and Emittance Growth 3-18
3.2.5 Collective Effects 3-18
3.3 Stage 2—the High Field Ring 3-21
3.3.1 Luminosity versus Energy 3-21
3.3.2 Operational Performance 3-21

3.3.3 Advantages and Disadvantages of Flat Beams ... 3-26
3.3.4 Lattice ... 3-27
3.3.5 Magnet Apertures and Field Quality ... 3-29
3.3.6 Tolerances and Corrections ... 3-31
3.3.7 Collective Effects ... 3-33
References ... 3-33

Chapter 4. The Fermilab Complex as Injector ... 4-1
4.1 The Fermilab Complex and Beam Properties ... 4-1
4.2 Operational Scenarios ... 4-3
4.3 Tevatron Extraction Lines ... 4-4
4.3.1 Option A. Unipolar Tevatron, Single Extraction Region ... 4-4
4.3.2 Option B. Unipolar Tevatron, Two Transfer Lines ... 4-5
4.3.3 Option C (Preferred): Bipolar Tevatron ... 4-6
4.3.4 Extraction from the Tevatron ... 4-6
4.3.5 Installation and Beamline Construction Issues ... 4-8
4.4 Transfer Line Magnets and Kickers ... 4-8

Chapter 5. Stage-1 Components ... 5-1
5.1 Magnets ... 5-1
5.1.1 Introduction ... 5-1
5.1.2 Combined Function Arc Magnets ... 5-4
5.1.3 Corrector Magnets ... 5-18
5.1.4 Interaction Regions ... 5-20
5.1.5 Special Collider Ring Magnets ... 5-23
5.1.6 Magnet Production ... 5-35
5.1.7 Magnetic Measurements and Testing ... 5-42
5.1.8 Magnet Installation ... 5-46
5.2 Accelerator Systems ... 5-56
5.2.1 Cryogenic System ... 5-56
5.2.2 Magnet Power Supplies, Current Leads, and Quench Protection ... 5-66
5.2.3 Arc Instrumentation and Power Distribution ... 5-72
5.2.4 Beam Vacuum System ... 5-79
5.2.5 Once-per-Turn Instrumentation ... 5-82
5.2.6 Radio Frequency Systems ... 5-82
5.2.7 Beam Dampers ... 5-84
5.3 Radiation, Machine Protection, and Beam Abort ... 5-87
5.3.1 Overview ... 5-87
5.3.2 Beam Abort System ... 5-88
5.3.3 Radiation and Beam Loss ... 5-91
5.3.4 Beam Collimation System ... 5-93
5.3.5 IR Protection ... 5-94
5.3.6 Worst-Case Beam Accidents ... 5-94
5.3.7 General ES&H Considerations ... 5-96
References ... 5-102

Chapter 6. Stage-2 Components 6-1
6.1 Superconducting Magnet Systems 6-1
6.1.1 Stage-2 Magnet System 6-2
6.1.2 Arc Dipole Magnets 6-2
6.1.3 Arc Quadrupole Magnets 6-5
6.1.4 Arc Corrector Magnets 6-7
6.1.5 IR Magnets 6-9
6.1.6 Cryostat and Spool Pieces 6-10
6.1.7 Magnet Quench Protection 6-14
6.1.8 Magnet Production and Testing 6-15
6.1.9 Magnet Installation, Including Survey and Alignment 6-16
6.2 Accelerator Systems 6-16
6.2.1 Stage-2 Cryogenic System Concept 6-16
6.2.2 Vacuum System 6-21
6.2.3 Magnet Power Supply and Quench Protection 6-28
References 6-31

Chapter 7. Conventional Construction and Facilities 7-1
7.1 Geology of the Fermilab Region 7-1
7.2 Collider Tunnel and Enclosures 7-6
7.3 Various Tunnels and Ramps 7-11
7.4 Accelerator Utility Caverns 7-13
7.4.1 Beam Stop Enclosure 7-13
7.4.2 RF Klystron Tube Enclosure 7-14
7.4.3 Kicker Magnet Power Supply Enclosures 7-14
7.4.4 A-Site and B-Site Cryo Systems Caverns 7-14
7.4.5 Groundwater Collection Caverns and Pumping Stations 7-15
7.4.6 AC Power Distribution Alcoves 7-16
7.4.7 Cryo Valve Alcoves 7-16
7.4.8 Quench Resistor Caverns 7-16
7.4.9 Electronics Drawers 7-17
7.5 Experiment Caverns and Bypasses 7-17
7.6 Surface Buildings, Utilities, Factories, and Footprints 7-19
7.6.1 Stage 1 7-19
7.6.2 Stage 2 7-21
7.7 Alignment Issues 7-22
7.7.1 Tunnel Alignment During Construction 7-22
7.7.2 Reference Network and Component Alignment 7-22
7.8 ES&H Issues During Construction, Installation, and Operations 7-27
7.9 Model of Construction Schedule 7-30
7.10 Construction Engineering and Design Challenges 7-32
7.11 Cost and Risk Reduction 7-35
References 7-35

Chapter 8. VLHC Experiments and Detector Issues 8-1
8.1 Description of Experiment Parameters for Stage 1 8-1
8.2 Description of Major Experimental Challenges for Stage 2 8-4

8.3 Machine-Detector Interface Requirements for Stage 1 8-6
References 8-7

Chapter 9. Cost Analysis of the Stage-1 VLHC 9-1
9.1 Uses and Limitations of This Cost Analysis 9-1
9.2 Identification of the Cost Drivers 9-1
9.3 Models for Estimating the Cost Drivers 9-2
9.4 Results and Analysis 9-4
9.5 Reality Checks 9-5
References 9-6

Chapter 10. R&D Programs and Related Studies 10-1
10.1 R&D for the Stage-1 VLHC 10-1
10.1.1 Tunneling R&D and Engineering 10-1
10.1.2 Vacuum System 10-2
10.1.3 Beam Stability 10-2
10.1.4 Magnetic Field Quality 10-3
10.1.5 High-Gradient IR Quadrupoles 10-4
10.1.6 Magnet Production, Handling and Operation 10-5
10.1.7 Cryogenic System 10-5
10.1.8 Public Acceptance and Outreach 10-6
10.1.9 Other Engineering Studies` 10-6
10.2 R&D for the Stage-2 VLHC 10-7
10.2.1 High Field Magnet R&D 10-7
10.2.2 Strand and Cable R&D 10-8
10.2.3 IR Magnets for Flat Beam Optics 10-10
10.2.4 Cryogenic-Related R&D for a High Field VLHC 10-12
10.2.5 Synchrotron Radiation and Vacuum 10-13
References 10-14

Design Study for a Staged Very Large Hadron Collider

Summary

Advancing accelerator designs and technology to achieve the highest energies has enabled remarkable discoveries in particle physics. This report presents the results of a design study for a new collider at Fermilab that will create exceptional opportunities for particle physics—a two-stage very large hadron collider. In its first stage, the machine provides a facility for energy-frontier particle physics research, at an affordable cost and on a reasonable time scale. In a second-stage upgrade in the same tunnel, the VLHC offers the possibility of reaching 100 times the collision energy of the Tevatron. The existing Fermilab accelerator complex serves as the injector, and the collision halls are on the Fermilab site.

The Stage-1 VLHC reaches a collision energy of 40 TeV and a luminosity comparable to that of the LHC, using robust superferric magnets of elegant simplicity housed in a large-circumference tunnel. The Stage-2 VLHC, constructed after the scientific potential of the first stage has been fully realized, reaches a collision energy of at least 175 TeV with the installation of high-field magnets in the same tunnel. It makes optimal use of the infrastructure developed for the Stage-1 machine, using the Stage-1 accelerator itself as the injector.

The goals of this study, commissioned by the Fermilab Director in November 2000, are:

- To create reasonable designs for the Stage-1 and Stage-2 VLHC in the same tunnel
- To discover the technical challenges and potential impediments to building such a facility at Fermilab
- To determine the approximate costs of the major elements of the Stage-1 VLHC
- To identify areas requiring significant R&D to establish the basis for the design

The answers to these questions, addressed in detail throughout the report, are encouraging. The low-field magnets used in the Stage-1 VLHC require a tunnel of 233 km to reach the desired energy. Although such a large tunnel represents significant construction, management and public outreach challenges, there appears to be no technical reason why it could not be built in about six years, permitting machine commissioning to begin 10 years after the start of construction. The intrinsic properties of the simple magnet design significantly reduce the extent and complexity of the supporting subsystems: the cryogenic load is comparable to the present-day Tevatron; excellent injection field quality results in good dynamic aperture; and low inductance and low stored energy in the magnetic field greatly simplify the power supply system. All of these factors combine to reduce the cost and complexity of the technical components to compensate for the cost of the large tunnel. The total cost of the collider facility is estimated to be comparable to the cost of a linear electron collider of 500 GeV, as recently estimated for the TESLA design.

The technical risks for the Stage-1 VLHC are few, suggesting a short and relatively inexpensive R&D program. The small beam tube and low injection energy from the Tevatron required an examination of the risk of beam instabilities at injection. This study concluded that these instabilities would yield to a combination of straightforward RF manipulations, injecting

beam into the ring in a well-distributed sequence, and modest feedback systems. Nevertheless, risk-reducing R&D is indicated. Other technical uncertainties involve the unusual length of the magnet and the long distances between refrigerators. The fabrication of long prototype magnets and the commissioning of a realistic string test will answer many of the questions related to production, handling, transportation and installation of 65 m magnets. This test, plus calculations and laboratory measurements, will establish the cryogenic heat load and flow stability. The high-gradient quadrupoles needed for the collision optics are a natural result of high-field magnet programs at Fermilab and elsewhere. Most other magnet and accelerator systems are of conventional design, requiring little or no R&D.

The underground construction represents about 50 percent of the cost of the Stage-1 VLHC, and is an obvious place to concentrate cost-reducing R&D. Typically, more than 40 percent of underground construction costs are in labor; modest use of simple automation techniques might reduce the cost of the VLHC significantly and at the same time improve construction safety. Improvements in tunnel-boring machine reliability, utilization and logistical support could yield greatly reduced cost in return for R&D investments made feasible by the large scale of the project.

The very-large-circumference tunnel is an advantage to the Stage-2 VLHC, where the high beam energy makes synchrotron radiation significant. The design energy is 175 TeV, but the study concludes that reaching 200 TeV with a luminosity greater than 2×10^{34} $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$ will not be difficult, particularly if R&D can show that synchrotron radiation masks are effective in intercepting the radiation at ambient temperature. The power required for cryogenic refrigeration for the Stage-2 VLHC operating at 200 TeV is about 100 MW, which would decrease by 20 percent with the use of the masks. The major R&D for the Stage-2 machine is the development and commercialization of cost-effective high-field magnets. The large tunnel permits 200 TeV operation with 12 T magnets, well within reach of present-day materials.

Overall, the results of this study show that a VLHC can be built at Fermilab during a construction period of about 10 years for a cost comparable to the cost of a linear collider. The energy-frontier Stage-1 VLHC is not only technically feasible, but contains no unusual difficulties that cannot be solved using technology available today. One must be willing to pursue a decades-long program to reach the ultimate energy, but energy-frontier physics could be available in a relatively short time. The study shows it is feasible to design efficient lattices for collider rings of two very different energies in the same tunnel. Continuation of the design and engineering study, with the addition of experts in underground construction and management, would result in a more complete parametric study of design options, with more focused details and a narrowed uncertainty in the cost within a few years.

The VLHC should certainly be built at an existing large accelerator laboratory to reduce the initial investment in injectors and to take advantage of the existing intellectual and management infrastructure. It will certainly be built by an international collaboration, to share the cost. This study assumes construction at Fermilab, and shows that Fermilab would be an excellent site. In reality, the VLHC could be built at any large laboratory with extensive hadron accelerator infrastructure. This facility would fit well within a worldwide plan that includes the Tevatron, followed by the LHC and a linear electron collider, and then a VLHC. The staged VLHC will take us quickly to the energy frontier; an upgrade in the same tunnel offers a straightforward path to the high-energy future. It should be strongly considered as a viable option for the next large high-energy physics initiative in the U.S.

Chapter 1. Introduction

Particle physics makes its greatest advances with experiments at the highest energy. The only sure way to advance to a higher-energy regime is through hadron colliders—the Tevatron, the LHC, and then, beyond that, a Very Large Hadron Collider. At Snowmass-1996 [1], investigators explored the best way to build a VLHC, which they defined as a 100 TeV collider. The goals in this study are different. The current study seeks to identify the best and cheapest way to arrive at frontier-energy physics, while simultaneously starting down a path that will eventually lead to the highest-energy collisions technologically possible in any accelerator using presently conceivable technology. This study takes the first steps toward understanding the accelerator physics issues, the technological possibilities and the approximate cost of a particular model of the VLHC. It describes a staged approach that offers exciting physics at each stage for the least cost, and finally reaches an energy one-hundred times the highest energy currently achievable.

1.1 The Goals of this Study

In November, 2000, the Fermilab director commissioned a study for the purpose of beginning to understand the consequences of a staged approach to the VLHC [2]. The major goals of the study are:

- To determine the basic parameters of a proton-proton collider of E_{cm} greater than 30 TeV and luminosity of at least 10^{34} $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$, while preserving the option of eventual operation of a collider with E_{cm} greater than 150 TeV in the same tunnel
- To identify the major technology and construction challenges, the important accelerator physics issues, and any unusual operational, environmental, safety and health requirements
- To estimate the current-day construction costs of the major cost drivers for the initial collider configuration, assuming it is built using Fermilab as the injector
- To identify areas requiring significant R&D to establish the technical basis for the facility.

This study is not a conceptual design report, nor is it a complete cost estimate. To accomplish either of those goals would have taken more than the available time and resources. Instead, it is a broad-brush study, intended to describe the major issues. It provides information about the resources needed to construct such a facility and highlights any serious technical problems, allowing concentration of future effort. Since strategic planning requires accurate conclusions about feasibility and costs of facilities, this study is likely to be the first of a series of increasingly focused studies of the VLHC.

1.2 A Staged Approach to the VLHC

The staged approach to the VLHC starts with the construction and operation of a collider made from simple and inexpensive components, followed at a later time by a higher-energy collider in the same tunnel. The plan has the following guidelines:

- Each stage must hold the promise of new and exciting particle physics.
- The first stage should lead to and assist in the realization of the next stage.
- Each stage should be a reasonably low-cost step into the energy frontier.

The VLHC satisfies all of these guidelines. The cost of tunneling is in general significantly less than the cost of a collider's technical components. Thus, it is cost-effective to increase tunnel circumference if doing so lowers the cost of the expensive technical components enough to reduce the overall cost of the collider. Hence, Stage 1 of this design uses low-field superferric magnets that are themselves inexpensive, and also require simple and less costly support systems, such as cryogenics and power supplies. However, the use of a low-field magnet requires a large tunnel to reach the energy frontier. In this design, we have settled on 40 TeV collision energy with two detectors, requiring a ring circumference of 233 km. In a further attempt to reduce costs, we have sited the collider at Fermilab, permitting the use of the existing Fermilab injector chain and physical plant, valued at well over $1 billion. It also takes advantage of Fermilab's irreplaceable organizational infrastructure and expertise, further reducing design and startup costs.

The large circumference of the collider ring also has advantages for Stage 2. Above 30 TeV beam energy, synchrotron radiation becomes an important factor in high-energy proton colliders. In a cryogenic environment, it is one of the properties that limits the ultimate energy and luminosity of such machines. The design operating energy of the high-energy collider is 175 TeV, but the 35-km radius of curvature of the VLHC would permit it to reach 200 TeV collision energy with reasonable luminosity and power consumption. Since the first collider serves as the injector into the second collider, the common circumference permits a straightforward and fast filling scheme for the second machine, eliminating potentially troublesome issues connected with field quality in high-field magnets.

There are disadvantages to a staging scenario. It requires patience and the willingness to start down a multi-decade path toward the highest collision energy. The need to anticipate the approximate design of both stages at the time civil construction begins, may dictate certain conservative allowances in the design that a single-step plan would not require. The inside diameter of the tunnel or additional surface service areas are obvious examples. Both colliders are in the same tunnel, requiring a period of six years or more for the conversion from the initial configuration to the higher-energy one. During this time there would be no physics program. A staging scenario using a very large tunnel suffers from potential additional cost, not only because the tunnel is longer, but also because it traverses more disparate geology, potentially incurring higher costs per unit length. Whether this is true depends on the geology of the various possible Fermilab sites. This study addresses the topic. Finally, although staging the colliders may be a low-cost approach, a non-staged approach might be an even lower-cost way to build a collider of a specific energy.

Other concepts for a VLHC, such as a big tunnel and moderate-field magnets, or a much smaller tunnel with much stronger magnets and a new purpose-built injector, might reach higher energy sooner but would cost more than Stage 1 of this design. Each of these concepts deserves exploration. This study will offer a baseline for comparison. The staged approach has the singular merit that the relatively inexpensive Stage 1 would address the issues of siting, tunneling, injector performance and survival of a frontier U.S. physics program, allowing the field to address the technical and fiscal challenges of Stage 2 with a healthy program in place.

1.3 The Technical Description and Challenges

Table 1.1 shows the high-level parameters of both stages of the VLHC. To arrive at these parameters required addressing a number of challenging accelerator physics issues. At this stage there appear to be few technical problems in reaching the listed performance of Stage 1. Making the arc magnets inexpensively and very long, as well as learning how to transport and install them in a tunnel, will take R&D investment over the next few years. The small beam pipe and large circumference dictate the need to study and understand beam instabilities at injection. Preliminary evidence indicates that feedback and RF manipulations within the current state-of-the-art will control these instabilities. If further study points to a problem, the beam pipe size could be increased with tolerable effects on the total project cost. The dynamic aperture is more than adequate and closed orbit distortions are benign and easily corrected when simulated using expected magnet and alignment errors. Strong, large-aperture quadrupoles for the interaction insertions will require considerable R&D in the next few years. It is particularly interesting to note the low average power consumption, comparable to that of Fermilab's 800 GeV fixed-target program. Power is mostly concentrated at the cryogenic service buildings, of which there are five off the existing Fermilab site. These double in number and grow larger for Stage 2.

Table 1.1. The high-level parameters of both stages of the VLHC.

	Stage 1	**Stage 2**
Total Circumference (km)	233	233
Center-of-Mass Energy (TeV)	40	175
Number of interaction regions	2	2
Peak luminosity ($cm^{-2}s^{-1}$)	1×10^{34}	2.0×10^{34}
Luminosity lifetime (hrs)	24	8
Injection energy (TeV)	0.9	10.0
Dipole field at collision energy (T)	2	9.8
Average arc bend radius (km)	35.0	35.0
Initial number of protons per bunch	2.6×10^{10}	7.5×10^{9}
Bunch spacing (ns)	18.8	18.8
β^* at collision (m)	0.3	0.71
Free space in the interaction region (m)	± 20	± 30
Inelastic cross section (mb)	100	130
Interactions per bunch crossing at L_{peak}	21	54
Synchrotron radiation power per meter (W/m/beam)	0.03	4.7
Average power use (MW) for collider ring	25	100
Total installed power (MW) for collider ring	35	250

Stage 2 presents more technical challenges. First, discovering how to build cost-effective high-field superconducting magnets will require a significant investment over the next 10 years or more, although with a large-circumference ring the magnets are not extraordinarily strong.

Perhaps the most difficult problem is one that this report barely addresses: how to deal with the large number of interactions at each bunch crossing. The energy carried by collision debris equals about 50 kW per beam, most of which goes forward into the insertion region collimators and magnets. It will require a major R&D effort for the detector and magnet designers to deal with this issue. The next most important issue for Stage 2 is synchrotron radiation power. It appears that 5 watts per meter, or even 10, can be removed from the magnets, and that synchrotron radiation will not cause a vacuum problem at those power levels. The power does show up in the cryogenic system, however, and must be dealt with.

Figure 1.1 shows an artist's conception of the physical layout of the injectors and the collision halls. The VLHC ring is tangent to the Tevatron, but much deeper. The injection lines bend very gradually, because they also serve as ramps to install the very long (6-m) Stage-1 magnets. The collider is deep in order to permit tunneling mostly in the extensive layer of excellent Galena-Platteville Dolomite. The collision halls are large and typical of those at LHC.

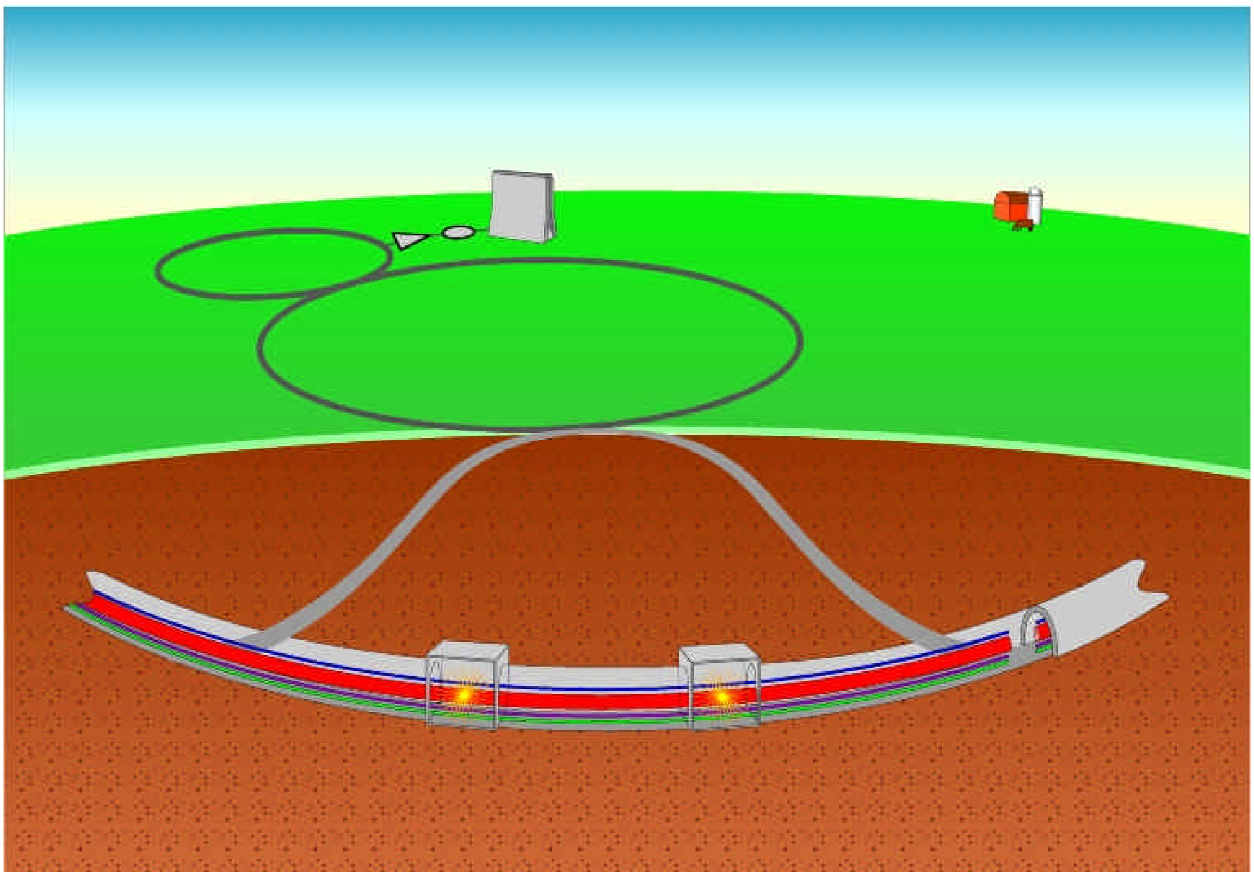


Figure 1.1. A cartoon diagram of the VLHC showing Fermilab's existing accelerator complex, the new injection line tunnels and the approximate locations of the detector halls.

The significant synchrotron radiation power present in the Stage-2 VLHC allows a trade-off of energy for luminosity. This study chooses 175 TeV as the design energy and 2×10^{34} as the design peak luminosity for Stage 2. At slightly lower luminosity, and with higher but still achievable magnetic field strength, this design could reach 200 TeV collision energy, as shown in Table 1.2. At lower energy, higher luminosity is possible. Even better luminosity performance can be achieved by "leveling" the luminosity to limit the inelastic collision debris power at the interaction point.

Table 1.2. Properties of the Stage-2 VLHC at various energies. The luminosity is limited by synchrotron radiation power and damping time, power at the interaction point due to inelastic collisions, and the beam-beam tune shift.

Collision Energy (TeV)		*Magnetic Field (T)*	*Leveled Luminosity ($cm^{-2}s^{-1}$)*	*Optimum Storage Time (hrs)*
Stage 1	40	2	1.0×10^{34}	20
Stage 2	125	7.1	5.1×10^{34}	13
Stage 2	150	8.6	3.6×10^{34}	11
Stage 2	**175**	**10**	$\mathbf{2.7 \times 10^{34}}$	**8**
Stage 2	200	11.4	2.1×10^{34}	7

1.4 Gaining Public Support for a Very Large Hadron Collider

Construction of a new frontier accelerator at Fermilab will require not only the support of the national and international scientific community and U.S. and foreign governments, but also the support of Fermilab's neighbors, the people who live in surrounding communities. Just as important as technology development, infrastructure and site geology in determining whether Fermilab will be able to build a new accelerator is sociology. It is all too easy to imagine a scenario in which local opposition to an offsite accelerator makes it impossible for Fermilab to build such a machine. While community support will be necessary to some degree no matter what future accelerator Fermilab ultimately builds, it is a particularly important issue in the consideration of accelerators that would extend beyond the Fermilab site. And since, of all the proposed future Fermilab accelerators, the Very Large Hadron Collider would extend the farthest beyond Fermilab's borders, issues of public support are likely to have the greatest impact.

Although we cannot predict exactly what will most concern community members, the proposal to construct an accelerator beyond the Fermilab site is likely to raise many issues including: risks to environment, safety and health; effects on property values; esthetics; perceptions of the degree of community control in the decision-making process; neighborhood disruption during construction; and appropriate use of government funds.

How can Fermilab address such issues and build local public support for future accelerators? Clearly, the traditional "decide, announce, defend" model is a formula for failure. Fermilab needs to build the level of community dialogue, trust, understanding and support that building a VLHC, or any future accelerator, will require.

Some steps that Fermilab is now taking or has planned include: a comprehensive community opinion survey that will provide invaluable baseline information on the current perception of Fermilab, including questions about attitudes toward possible laboratory expansion beyond the current site; creating a long-term community outreach plan that includes future accelerators at Fermilab; forming a laboratory-community organization to serve as a public advisory group; consulting with other laboratories that have successfully dealt with similar community outreach issues; and the use of various Fermilab resources, e.g., Science Education programs, Saturday

Morning Physics, open houses, and the Office of Public Affairs, to build support for future facilities.

Building a new frontier accelerator at Fermilab will not only have a profound effect on the future of our own laboratory and of U.S. high-energy physics but on the future of our local community. We believe that most of its effects would be positive, in the form of the economic, cultural and environmental benefits that it will bring to the region. However, it will be up to Fermilab to communicate both the benefits AND the costs of such a project. Involving the community from the beginning in planning for a future accelerator will be challenging and time-consuming, but ultimately it is likely to be the only way to create the level of community trust and support that such a project will require.

References

[1] D.G. Cassel (ed.) et al., "New Directions for High-Energy Physics," *Proceedings of the 1996 DPF/DPB Summer Study on High-Energy Physics*, Vol. 1, p. 251.

[2] Charge to the VLHC Study from the Fermilab Director, Nov 2000.