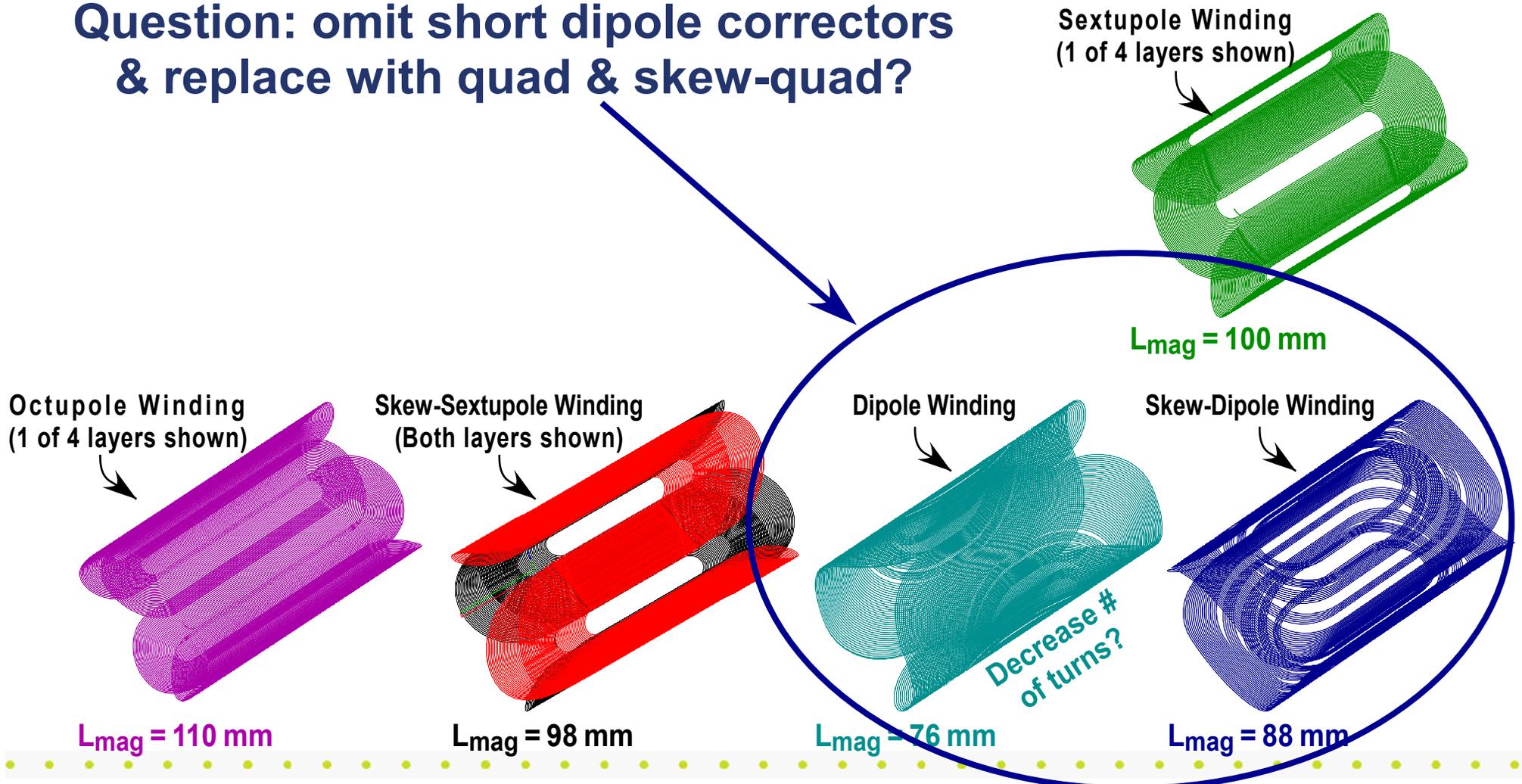




Superconducting ATF2 Final Focus

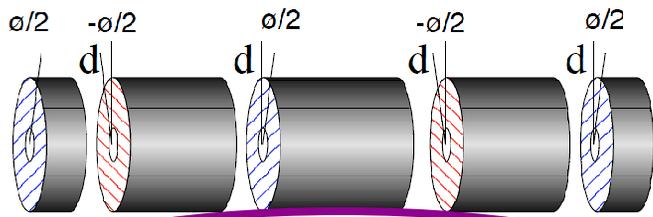
Question: omit short dipole correctors & replace with quad & skew-quad?





Permanent Magnet ATF2 Final Focus

Gluckstern's skewless variable PMQ



$$M = R \cdot M_2 \cdot R^{-2} \cdot M_1 \cdot R^2 \cdot M_0 \cdot R^{-2} \cdot M_1 \cdot R^2 \cdot M_2 \cdot R^{-1}$$

$$4 \times 4 \text{ matrix: } M = \begin{pmatrix} M_{xx} & O^5 \\ O^5 & M_{yy} \end{pmatrix} \text{ when } d=0.$$

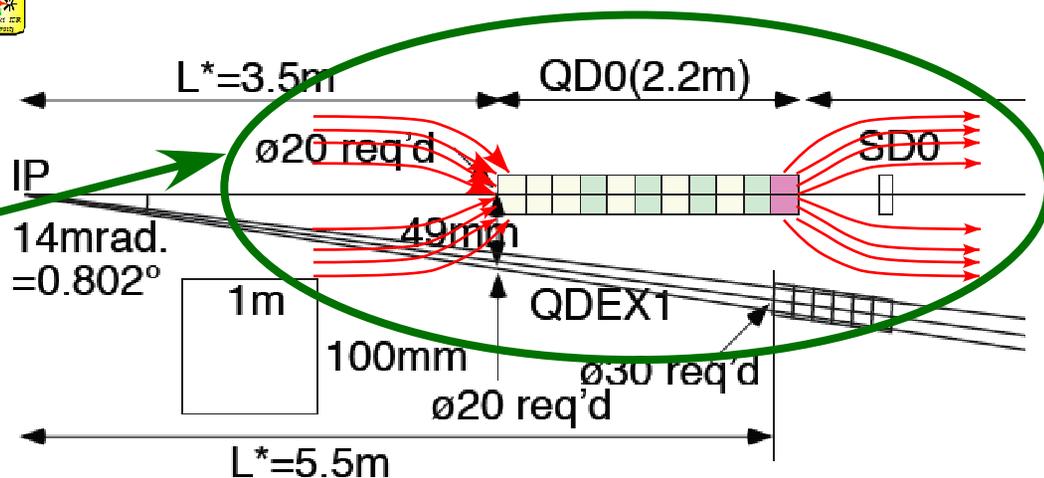
R.L. Gluckstern and R.F. Holsinger: Adjustable Strength REC Quadrupoles, IEEE Trans. Nucl. Sci., Vol. NS-30, NO. 4, August 1983, http://epaper.kek.jp/p83/PDF/PAC1983_3326.PDF



Check how this works with:

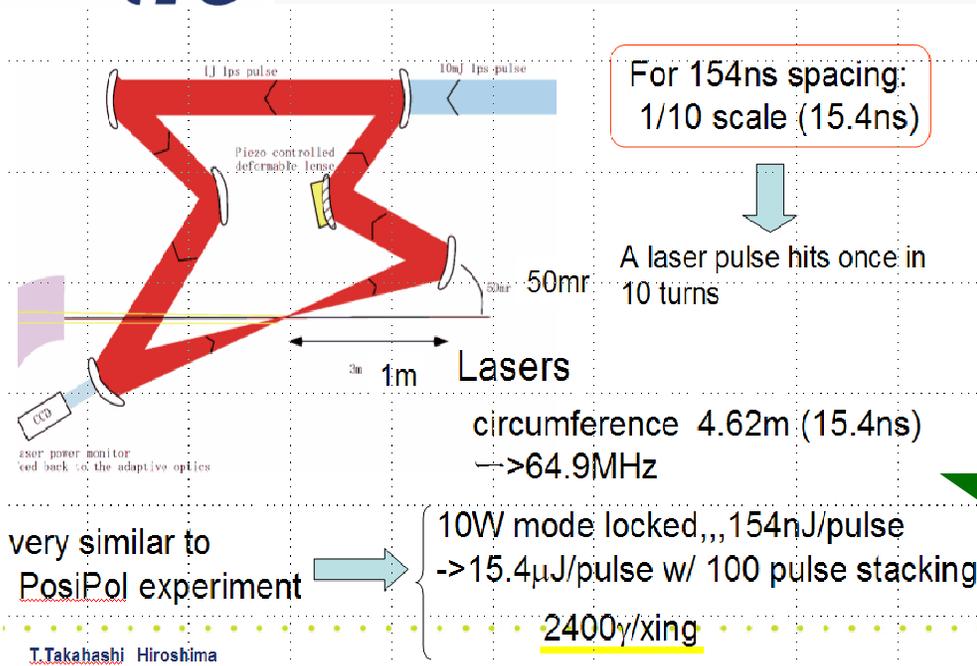
- Overlap with detector solenoid?
- Degree of cancelation with real errors?

With μ about 1.05, how much does this distort a 3 T solenoidal (end) field?





Photon Collider test bed and other possibilities at future ATF2



- ATF2 can be
 - place for the PLC test bed
 - demonstration of high intense photon beam
- ATF2 beam + intense field
 - possibly place to perform another aspect of particle physics

Smaller for DR or full size for ILC bunch spacing

Reflected intensity can approach the Schwinger limit. In this range of the electromagnetic field intensity it becomes possible to investigate such the fundamental problems of nowadays physics using already available laser, as e.g. the electron-positron pair creation in vacuum and the photon-photon scattering WITH the ELI and HiPER LASERS PARAMETERS

Bulanov

$$\omega'' = \frac{1 + v_{ph}/c}{1 - v_{ph}/c} \omega \approx 4\gamma_{ph}^2 \omega_0$$

$$I''_{max} \approx \kappa(\gamma_{ph}) \gamma_{ph}^6 \left(\frac{D}{\lambda}\right)^2 I_0$$

$$\kappa(\gamma_{ph}) \sim \gamma_{ph}^{-3}$$