John Adams Institute for Accelerator Science

FONDAZIONE BRUNO KESSLER

ECT* EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR THEORETICAL STUDIES IN NUCLEAR PHYSICS AND RELATED AREAS

LFC21: Strong Interactions from QCD to New Strong Dynamics at LHC and Future Colliders

Dream beams on the fast track: the European strategy for future accelerators

ROYAL HOLLOWAY UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

HiLumi HL-LHC PROJECT

ilc

Prof. Stephen Gibson

6th September 2021

clic

FCC hh ee he

Overview

- ***Motivation***
  - ***Accelerators drive discoveries***
  - ***What technologies will improve the state-of-the-art?***
- ***Near-future***
  - ***High-Luminosity LHC***
  - ***Technical capabilities to address future challenges***
- ***Mid-future***
  - ***Linear Colliders: ILC & CLIC***
  - ***Future Circular Colliders: FCCee & CEPC***
- ***Further-future***
  - ***Muon Collider***
  - ***Advanced acceleration:***
    - *Laser & beam driven wakefield; THz; dielectric...*
- ***Dream beams***

Motivation

- ***How to address the fundamental questions of particle physics?***
  - *Why do we observe three generations of quarks and leptons?*
  - *Are there particles or interactions Beyond the Standard Model?*
  - *Why is there a matter-antimatter asymmetry in the universe?*
  - *What is mass? How exactly is electroweak symmetry broken?*
  - *What is the nature of Dark Matter? Are there Extra Dimensions?*

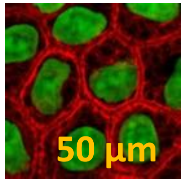
- **Accelerators** enable us to collide particles with
  - the **energy** to create new, massive particles, or to probe matter at the smallest length scales,

De Broglie wavelength $\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$

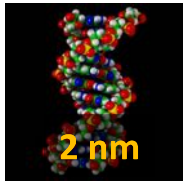
  - and the **luminosity** required to observe rare processes:

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{\sigma}\frac{dN}{dt} = \frac{N_1 N_2 f N_b}{4\pi\sigma_x\sigma_y}$$

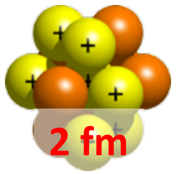
Cells
20 per mm



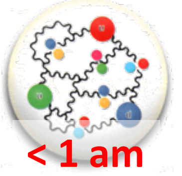
DNA
500,000 per mm



Nucleus
$5\text{x}10^{11}$ per mm



Quarks
$> 10^{15}$ per mm



Extra magnification: x 25 thousand, x 1 million, x 2 thousand

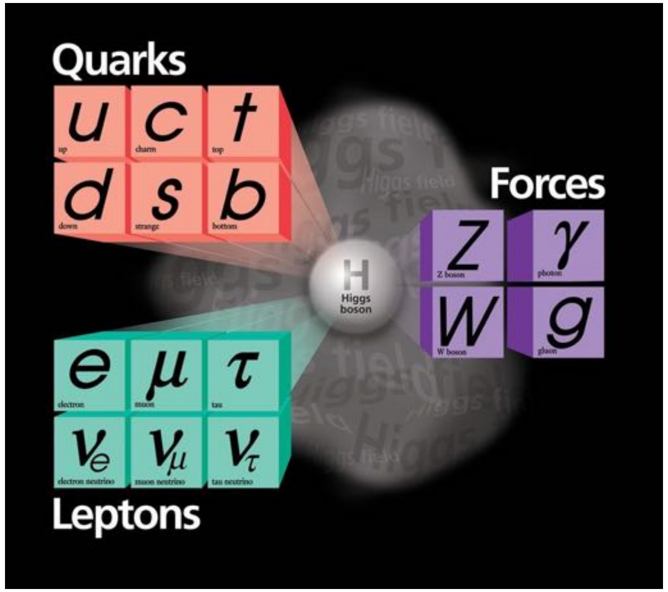
Microscope

Electron microscope

Particle accelerators

Motivation: accelerating discoveries…

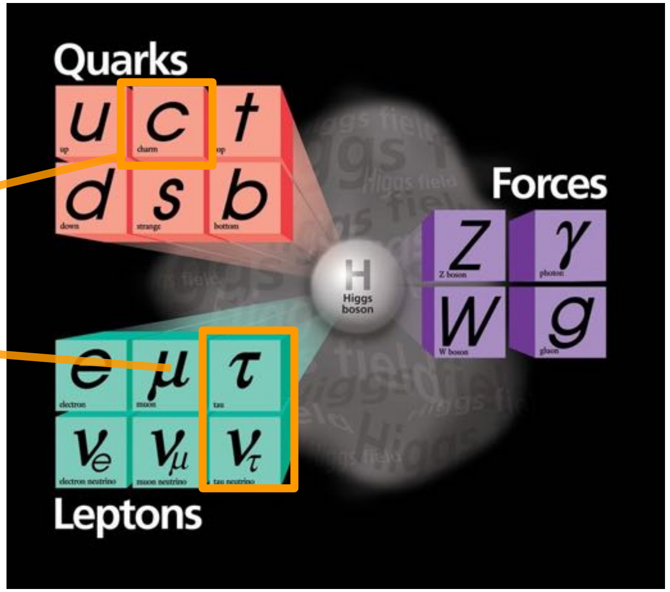
- ***Advancement in accelerator technology drives discoveries, e.g.:***



Motivation: accelerating discoveries…

- ***Advancement in accelerator technology drives discoveries, e.g.:***

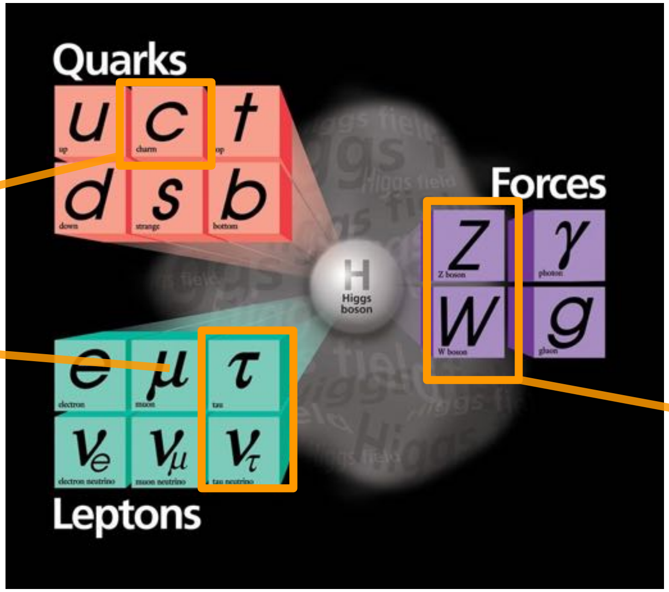
Electron-positron storage ring, SPEAR, facilitated discovery of charmonium, J/ψ, and τ lepton.



Motivation: accelerating discoveries…

- ***Advancement in accelerator technology drives discoveries, e.g.:***

Electron-positron storage ring, SPEAR, facilitated discovery of charmonium, J/ψ, and τ lepton.



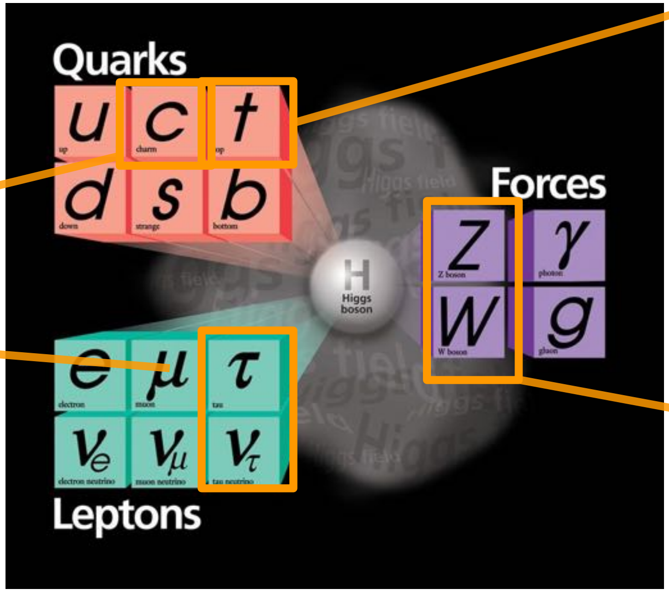
Stochastic cooling at the CERN Super-Proton-Synchrotron led to discovery of the W/Z bosons.

Simon van der Meer and Carlo Rubbia share the 1984 Nobel Prize.

Motivation: accelerating discoveries…

- ***Advancement in accelerator technology drives discoveries, e.g.:***

Electron-positron storage ring, SPEAR, facilitated discovery of charmonium, J/ψ, and τ lepton.



Powerful superconducting coils at the Tevatron enabled the top quark discovery

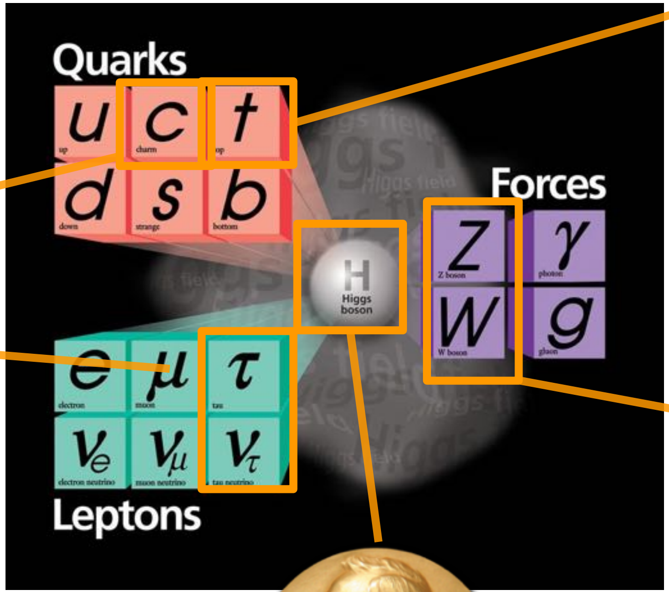
Stochastic cooling at the CERN Super-Proton-Synchrotron led to discovery of the W/Z bosons.

Simon van der Meer and Carlo Rubbia share the 1984 Nobel Prize.

Motivation: accelerating discoveries…

- ***Advancement in accelerator technology drives discoveries, e.g.:***

Electron-positron storage ring, SPEAR, facilitated discovery of charmonium, J/ψ, and τ lepton.



Powerful superconducting coils at the Tevatron enabled the top quark discovery

Stochastic cooling at the CERN Super-Proton-Synchrotron led to discovery of the W/Z bosons.

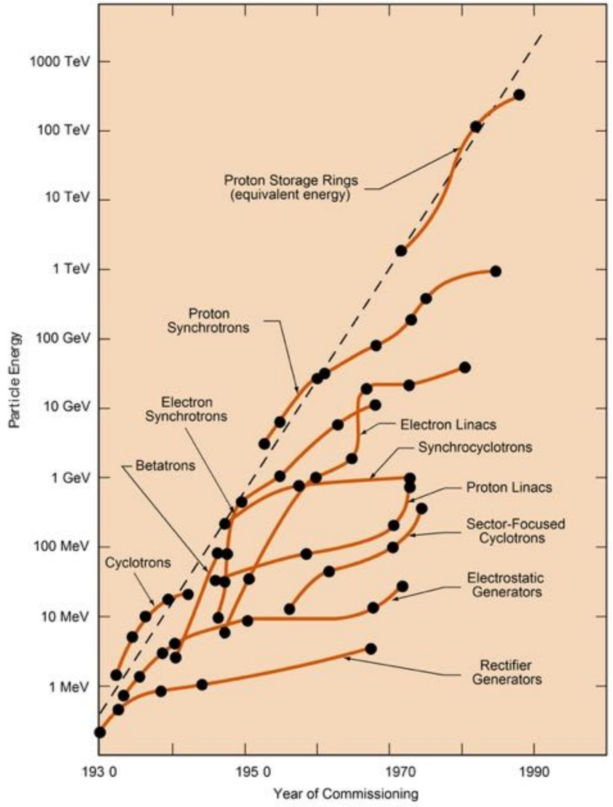
Simon van der Meer and Carlo Rubbia share the 1984 Nobel Prize.

*A giant leap in **energy** and **luminosity** at the Large Hadron Collider delivered the long-awaited Higgs Boson*

Peter Higgs and Francois Englert share the 2013 Nobel Prize

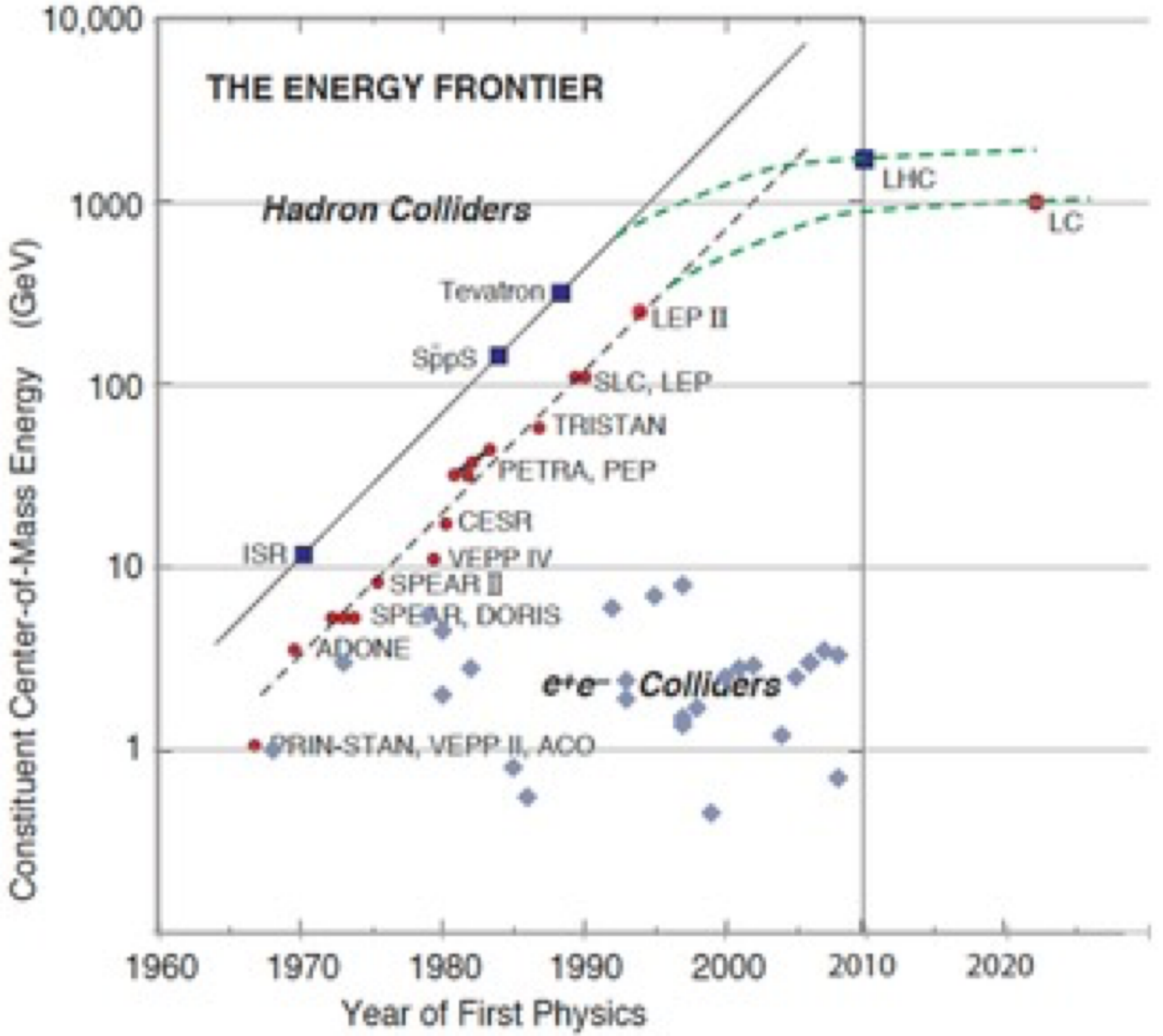
"Livingston" plots of accelerator development

- *Since 1930 there has been about a factor 10 increase in equivalent fixed-target energy, every 6-8 years:*



From W.K.H. Panofsky, "Evolution of Particle Accelerators and Colliders 1997.

- *As one technology "ran out of steam", another technology took over!*
- *Recently, this trend has softened:*
- ***What limits the energy reach of current machines?***
- ***What are the breakthrough technologies needed for future accelerators?***



Jordan Nash, Imperial College London, Current and Future Developments in Accelerator Facilities, 2010 IOP Meeting

What limits the energy reach of circular colliders?

ROYAL HOLLOWAY UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

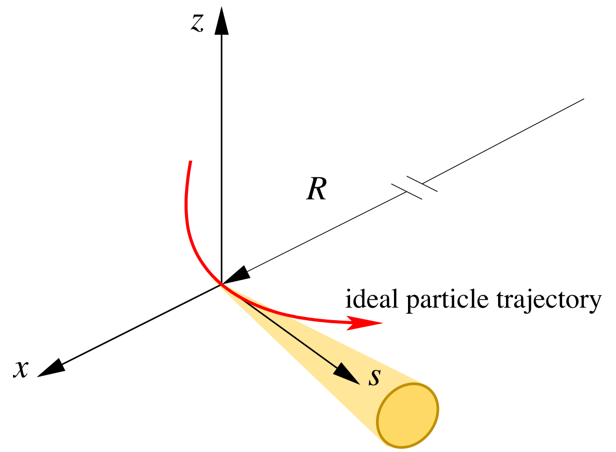
- ***Synchrotron radiation***
  - ***Charged particles accelerated transversely in a curved trajectory by a magnetic field emit synchrotron radiation:***
  - The total power radiated by synchrotron emission for a single charged particle, P_s is:

$$\boxed{P_{\rm s} = \frac{e^2 c}{6\pi\epsilon_0} \times \frac{\gamma^4}{R^2}.}$$

*See Appendix 1.1 &1.2 of **Wilson** for derivation from retarded fields*

Where:
e is the electron charge
c is the speed of light
R is the radius of the charge particle's orbit
$\gamma = \frac{E}{m_0 c^2}$ is the ratio of the particle's total energy to its rest mass energy

$$P_s \propto \frac{\gamma^4}{R^2} \sim \frac{E^4}{m^4} \times \frac{1}{R^2}$$



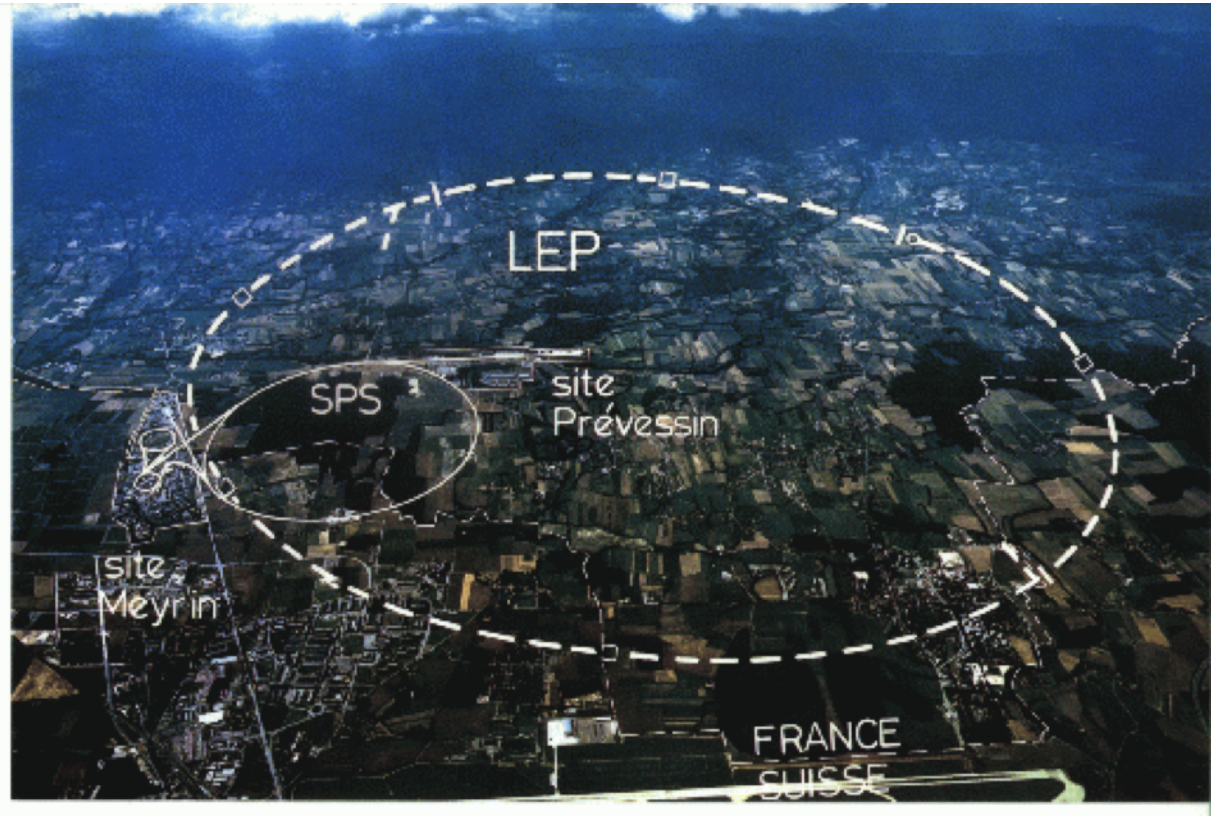
- ***Energy lost per turn:***

$$\Delta E_{\rm s} = \oint P_{\rm s}\, dt = P_{\rm s}\, t_{\rm b} = P_{\rm s}\, \frac{2\pi R}{c}$$

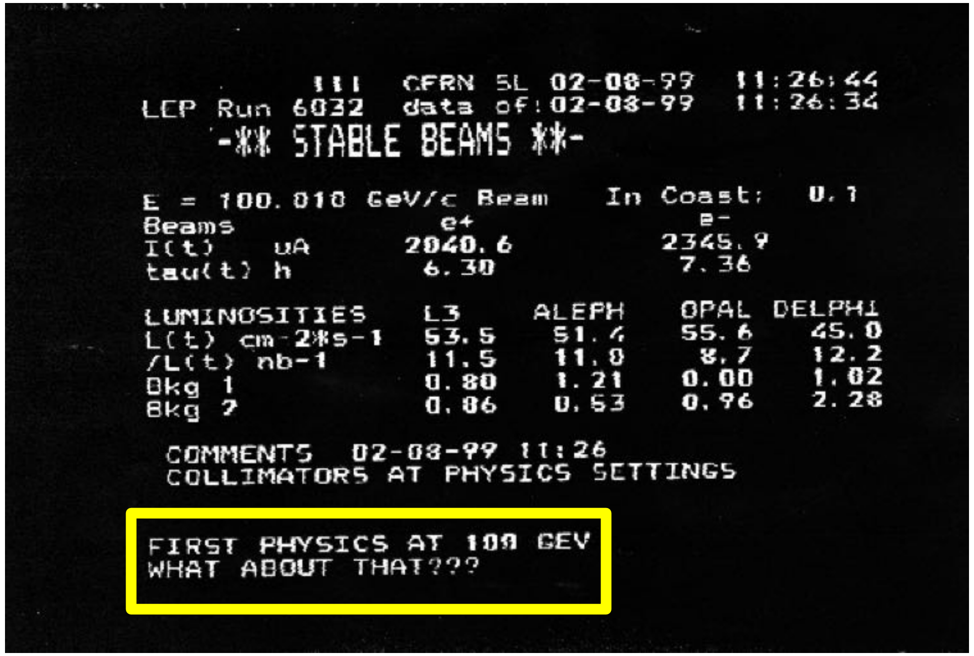
$$\Delta E_{\rm s} = \frac{e^2}{3\epsilon_0} \times \frac{E^4}{(mc^2)^4} \times \frac{1}{R}$$

- This lost energy must be replenished by further acceleration
- Synchrotron radiation limits the maximum energy that is attainable in high energy circular accelerators, particularly for electron synchrotrons, due to small m_e 0.511 MeV/c^2

The Large Electron-Positron Collider, 1989-2000



– *Excitement as LEP2 breaks the energy record, 100 GeV per beam:* *(while I was a summer student in 1999!)*



– *The LHC's predecessor was used for beautiful precision electroweak studies of the Z boson (**45.5 GeV** per beam) and ultimately reached an energy of **104.5 GeV per beam** (still* not enough energy to find the Higgs boson)

How to beat the synchrotron limit?

Synchrotron energy loss per turn

$$\Delta E_s = \frac{e^2}{3\epsilon_0} \times \frac{E^4}{(mc^2)^4} \times \frac{1}{R}$$

increase R (and B)

Circular colliders, e.g.

FCChh in 100 km tunnel requires **high-field magnets**

Increase m, same R: reuse LEP tunnel with protons -> **LHC,**

and in near future:

switch to higher lepton mass

Challenge is to produce and capture intense beams of short-lived muons

set R to infinity

Linear colliders require **high gradient acceleration:**
SCRF structures,
drive beams or
advanced accelerator concepts (plasma wakefield)

\+ energy recovery linacs

Key technologies for future accelerators

- ***Key technologies pillars* were identified in the 2020 EU strategy:**

3

High-priority future initiatives

B. Innovative accelerator technology underpins the physics reach of high-energy and high-intensity colliders. It is also a powerful driver for many accelerator-based fields of science and industry. The technologies under consideration include high-field magnets, high-temperature superconductors, plasma wakefield acceleration and other high-gradient accelerating structures, bright muon beams, energy recovery linacs. ***The European particle physics community must intensify accelerator R&D and sustain it with adequate resources. A roadmap should prioritise the technology, taking into account synergies with international partners and other communities such as photon and neutron sources, fusion energy and industry. Deliverables for this decade should be defined in a timely fashion and coordinated among CERN and national laboratories and institutes.***

ECT, Trento

The European Accelerator R&D Roadmap

- ***The five technologies pillars** identified in the EU strategy form the basis of the **Accelerator R&D roadmap**, that the CERN Council has charged the Laboratory Directors Group (LDG) to develop:*
  - *The Roadmap will consider various funding scenarios and contain deliverables and demonstrators.*
  - *Council is expected to decide on the Roadmap by the end of 2021 that is expected to define the R&D for the next decade.*

➢ ***High-field magnets***

➢ ***High-gradient plasma / laser acceleration***

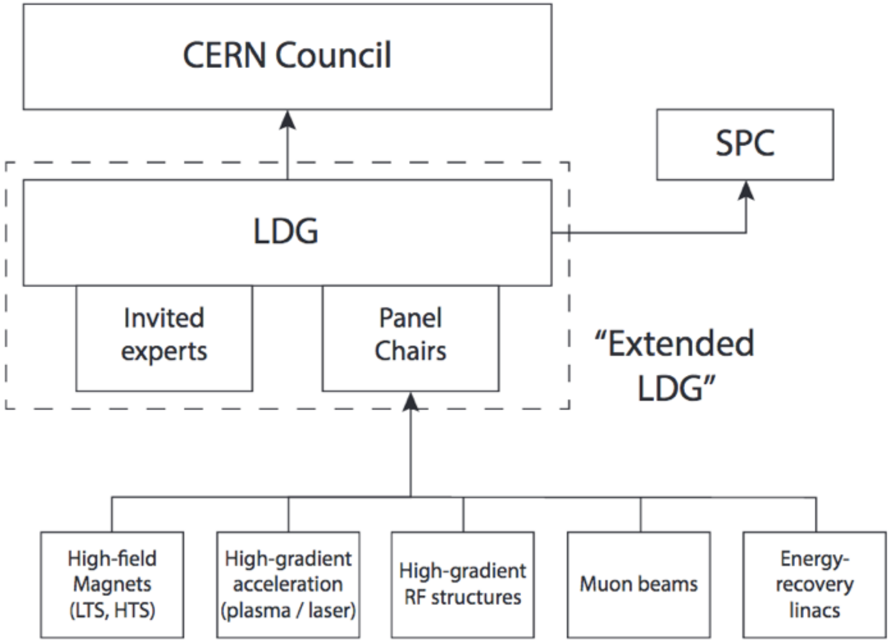
➢ ***High-gradient RF structures***

➢ ***Muon beams***

➢ ***Energy-recovery linacs***

- *See the 9/6/2021 update for the HEP community: **Symposium on the Accelerator R&D Roadmap for the HEP community***

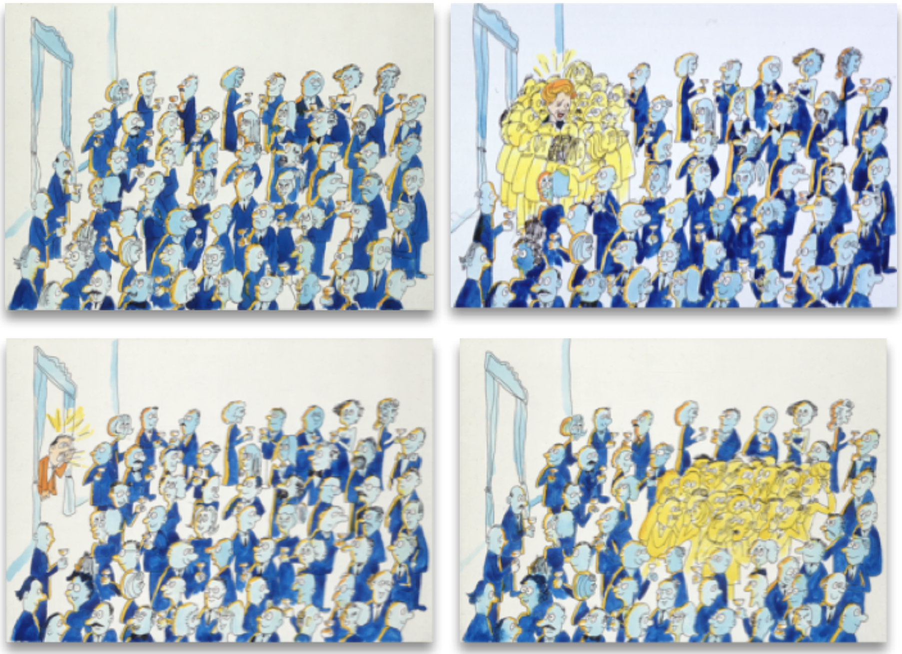
https://indico.cern.ch/event/1053889/

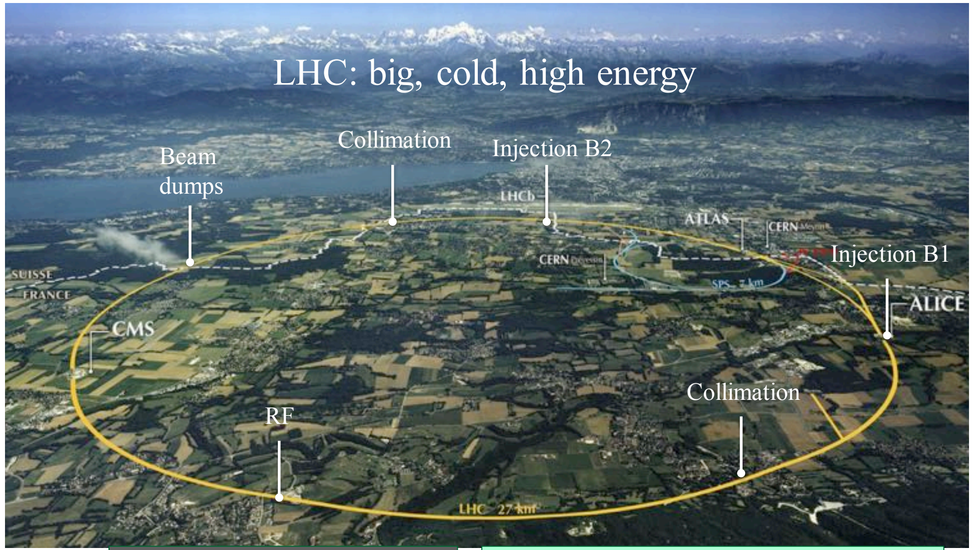


The political challenge…

***"My Lords, can my noble friend tell us what a Large Hadron Collider is, and whether a smaller one might not do?"* - LORD ELTON, July 1994**

speaking in the House of Lords debate on the LHC, Hansard, 18th July 1994.
The full transcript:
http://hansard.millbanksystems.com/lords/1994/jul/18/large-hadron-collider





1720 Power converters
> 9000 magnetic elements
7568 Quench detection systems
1088 Beam position monitors
4000 Beam loss monitors

150 tonnes Helium, ~90 tonnes at 1.9 K
140 MJ stored beam energy in 2012
370 MJ design and > 500 MJ for HL-LHC!
450 MJ magnetic energy per sector at 4 TeV
➔ ≈ 10 GJ total @ 7 TeV

Near future:

High-Luminosity LHC
and recently developed technologies applicable to many future accelerators

HiLumi
HL-LHC PROJECT

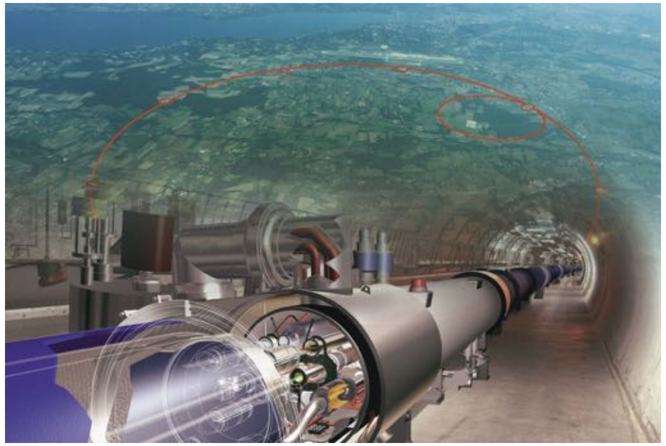
2020 update of European Strategy

1

Major developments

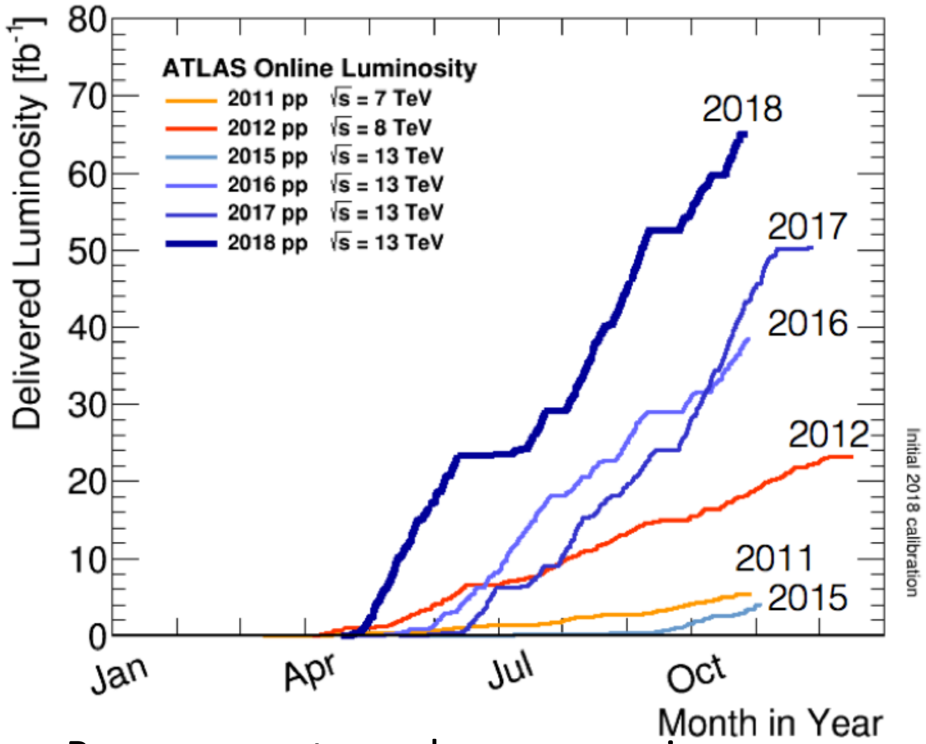
HiLumi
HL-LHC PROJECT

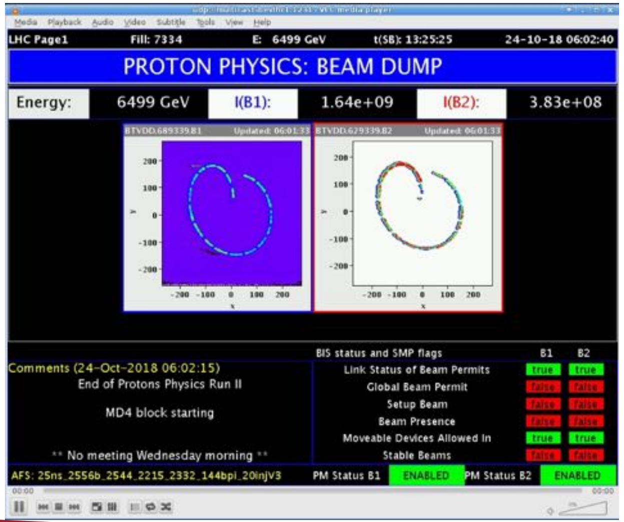
with the innovative experimental techniques developed at the LHC experiments and their planned detector upgrades, a significantly enhanced physics potential is expected with the HL-LHC. The required high-field superconducting Nb_3Sn magnets have been developed. ***The successful completion of the high-luminosity upgrade of the machine and detectors should remain the focal point of European particle physics, together with continued innovation in experimental techniques. The full physics potential of the LHC and the HL-LHC, including the study of flavour physics and the quark-gluon plasma, should be exploited.***

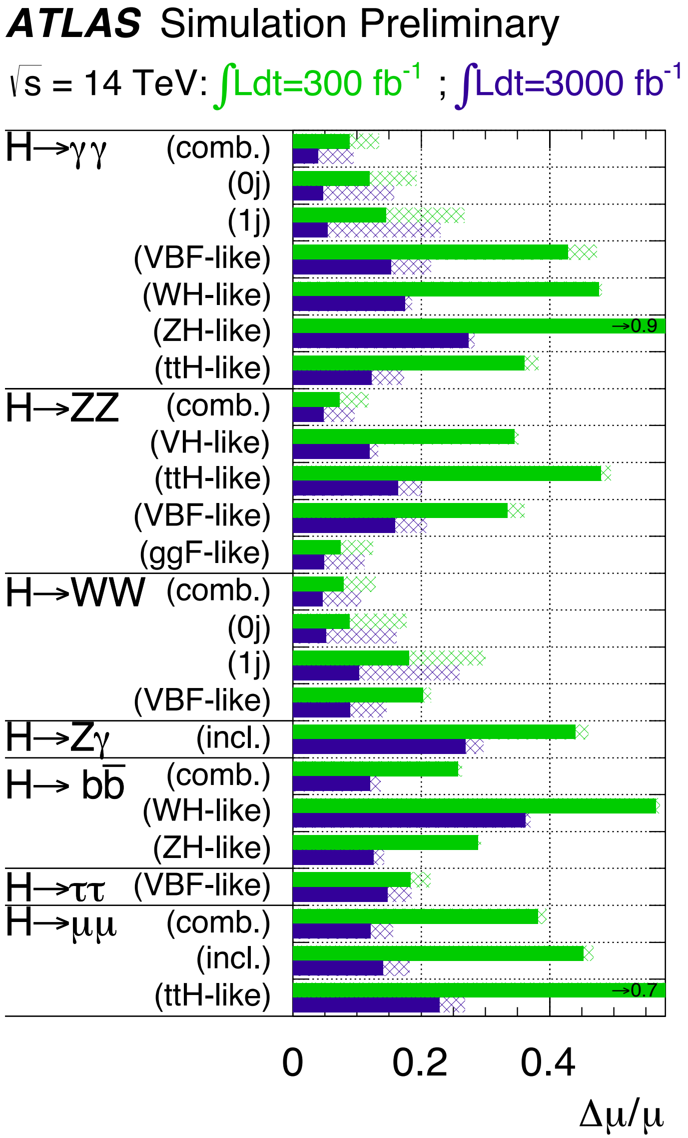


LHC performance and future

LHC performance has exceeded yearly targets in quest to measure Higgs Boson couplings and search for exotic physics:
Dark Matter, Extra Dimensions, Super symmetry, ...







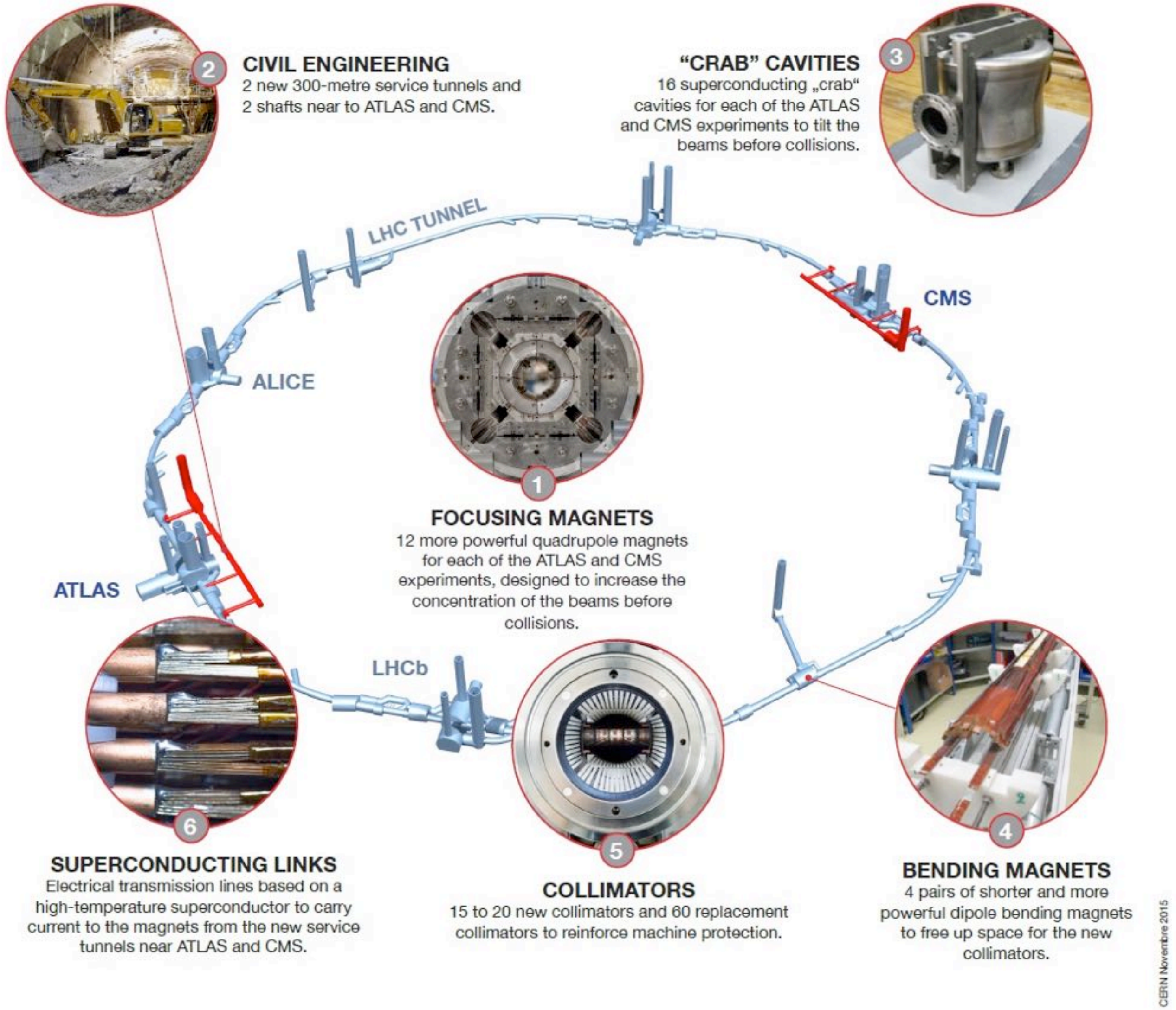
Processes extremely rare, requires many collisions = luminosity!

160 fb^{-1} achieved in Run II

The path to High Luminosity LHC

- LHC Run-II at 13 TeV, integrated luminosity of >160 fb^{-1} delivered to ATLAS/CMS at the end of 2018.
- Plan to increase to 14 TeV after Long Shutdown 2.
- After LS3 ending 2027, enter HL-LHC: aim to reach **5 - 7x nominal luminosity**.
- ***Europe's top priority should be exploitation of the full potential of the LHC, including the high luminosity upgrade of the machine and detectors.***

High Luminosity LHC – how?

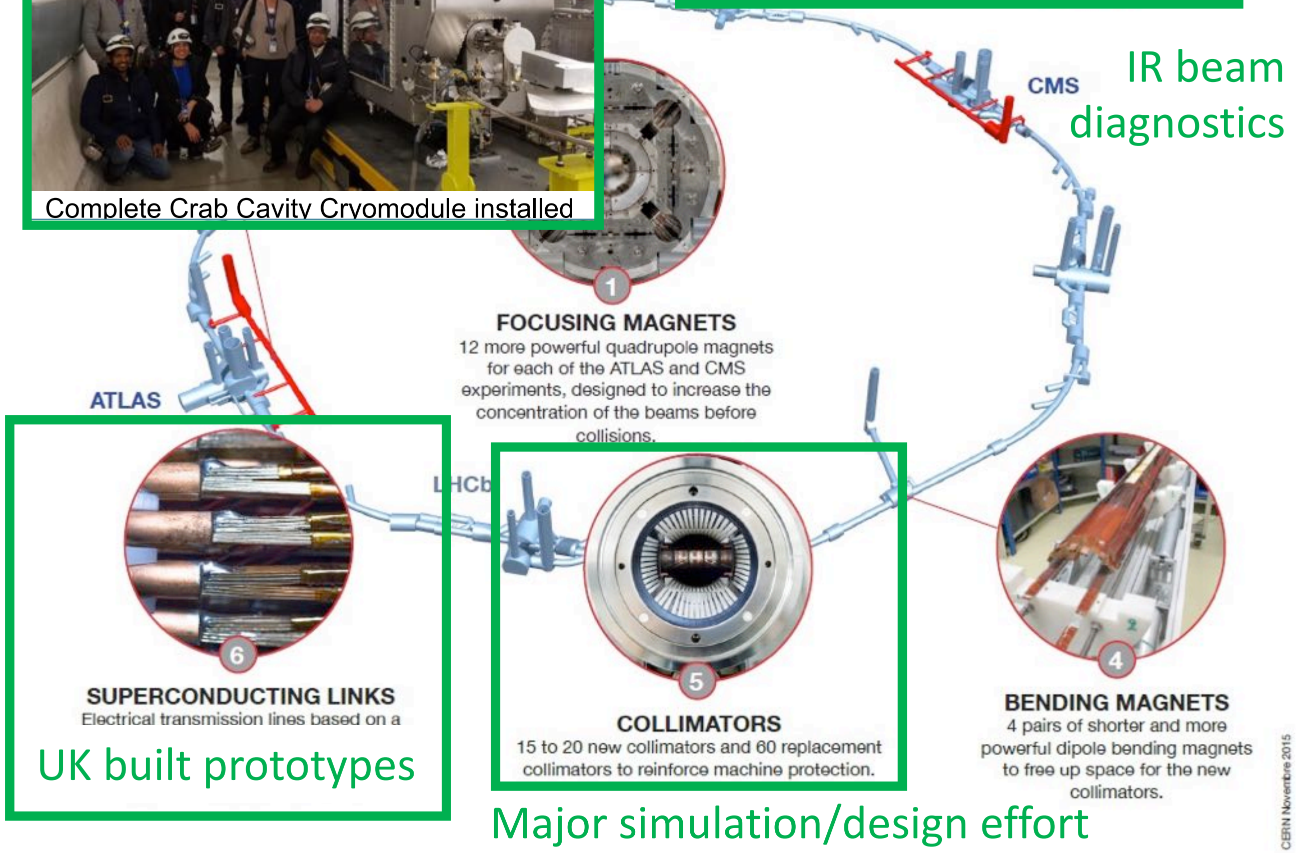


- **Lower beta* (~15 cm)**
  - New inner triplets - wide aperture Nb_3Sn
  - Large aperture NbTi separator magnets
  - Novel optics solutions
- **Crossing angle compensation**
  - Crab cavities
  - Long-range beam-beam compensation
- **Dealing with the regime**
  - Collision debris, high radiation
- **Beam from injectors**
  - Major upgrade of complex (LIU)
  - High bunch population, low emittance, 25 ns beam

HL-LHC-UK phase I (2016-2020)

UK delivered crab cavity prototype to SPS

Complete Crab Cavity Cryomodule installed



IR beam diagnostics

UK built prototypes

Major simulation/design effort

UK institutes on ***HL-LHC-UK***

£8M CERN-STFC investment in UK

MANCHESTER 1824 The University of Manchester

The Cockcroft Institute of Accelerator Science and Technology

Lancaster University

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

ROYAL HOLLOWAY UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

JAI John Adams Institute for Accelerator Science

UNIVERSITY OF Southampton

University of HUDDERSFIELD

ASTeC

LHC Injectors Upgrade

+ new injector diagnostics

Linac2:
50 MeV protons

Linac4:
160 MeV H- ions
http://home.cern/about/accelerators/linear-accelerator-4

HL-LHC-UK phase II announced by STFC

https://stfc.ukri.org/news/project-to-upgrade-the-large-hadron-collider-now-underway/

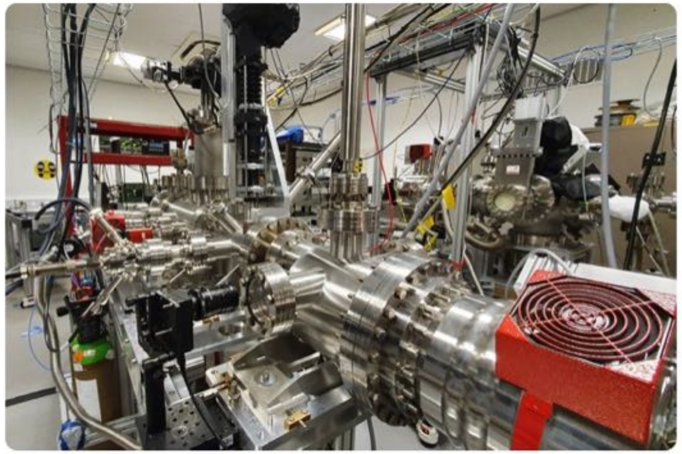
Upgrade to Large Hadron Collider underway

HiLumi
HL-LHC PROJECT

11 September 2020

Scientists, engineers and technicians from the UK have embarked on a £26 million project to help upgrade the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) at CERN, on the French/Swiss border near Geneva.

The collaboration is between the Science and Technology Facilities Council (STFC), CERN, the Cockcroft Institute, the John Adams Institute, and eight UK universities. STFC is contributing £13.05 million.



Gas jet beam profile monitor setup at the Cockcroft Institute.

Science Minister Amanda Solloway said:

“Ever since it first switched on in 2008, CERN’s Large Hadron Collider has been working to answer some of the most fundamental questions of the universe.

“I am delighted that the UK’s science and research industry will play a central role in upgrading what is the world’s largest and highest energy particle collider, enabling leading physicists to continue making monumental discoveries.”

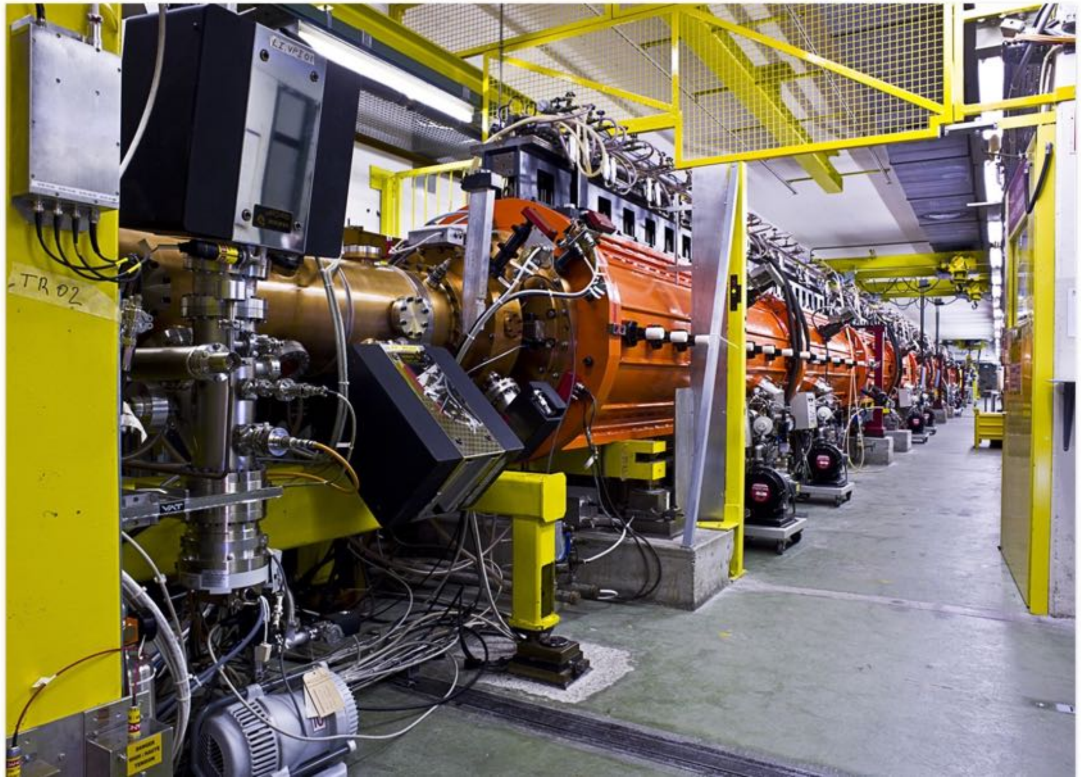
Beam off at Linac2 –> Linac4, a new hope

LHC Injectors Upgrade

So long, Linac2, and thanks for all the protons

After 40 years of service, the linear accelerator has shut down and passed the baton to Linac4, which will take over as the first link in the accelerator chain

13 NOVEMBER, 2018 | By Corinne Pralavorio

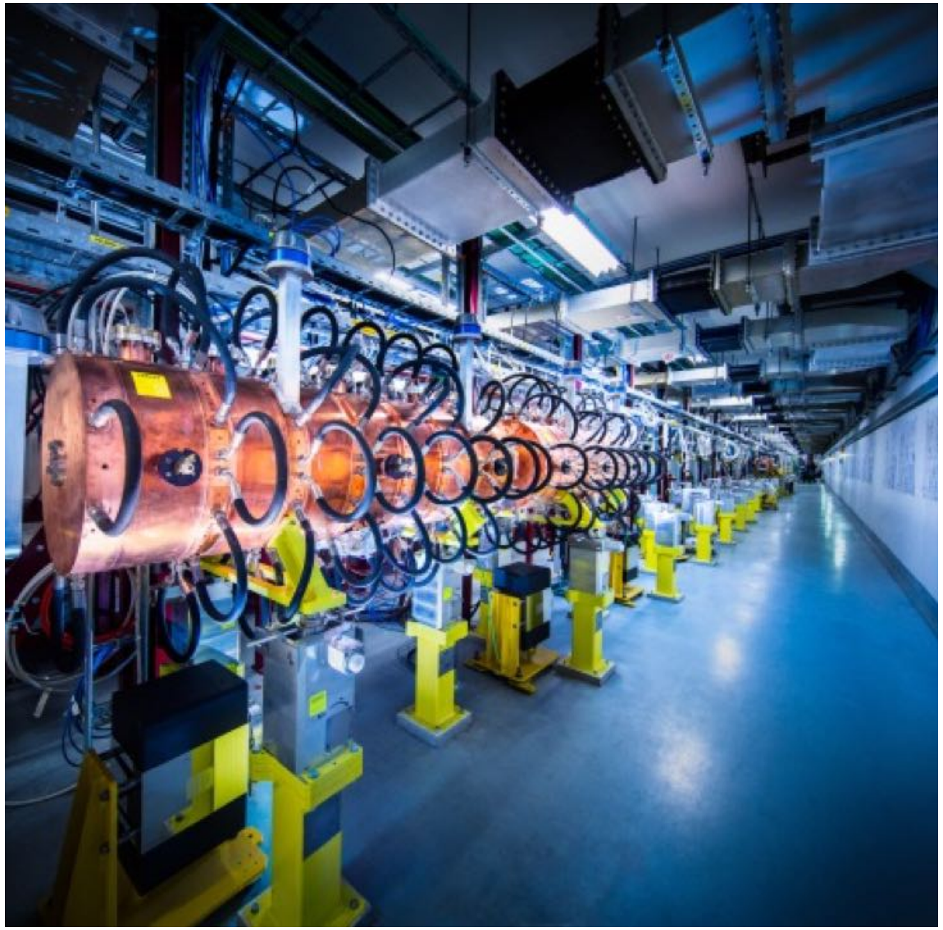


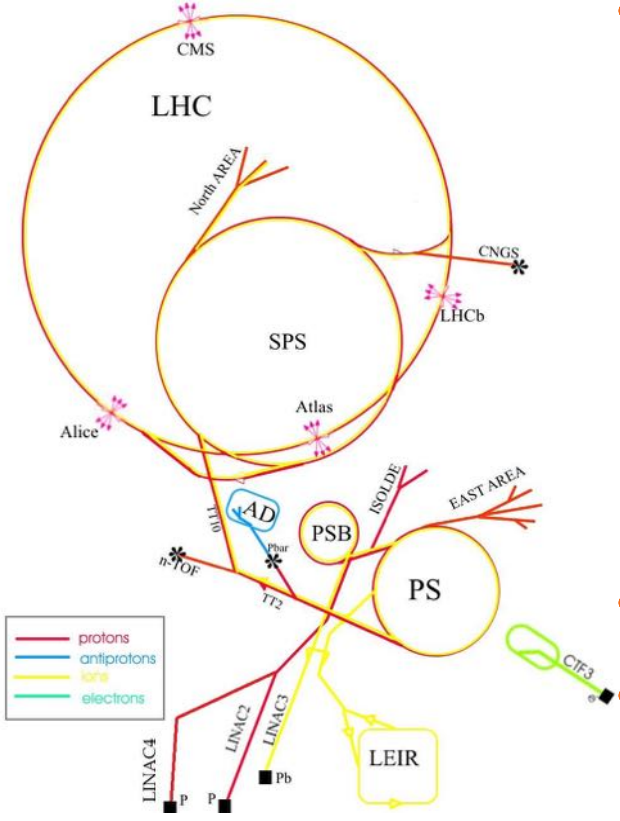
Frédérick Bordry, Director for Accelerators and Technology, switching off the Linac2 on 12 November. (Image: Nathan Schwerdtel/CERN)

Beam off at Linac2 –> Linac4, a new hope

LHC Injectors Upgrade

- ***Linac4 is now the main injector for LHC, connected to PSB in LS2 2019/20***



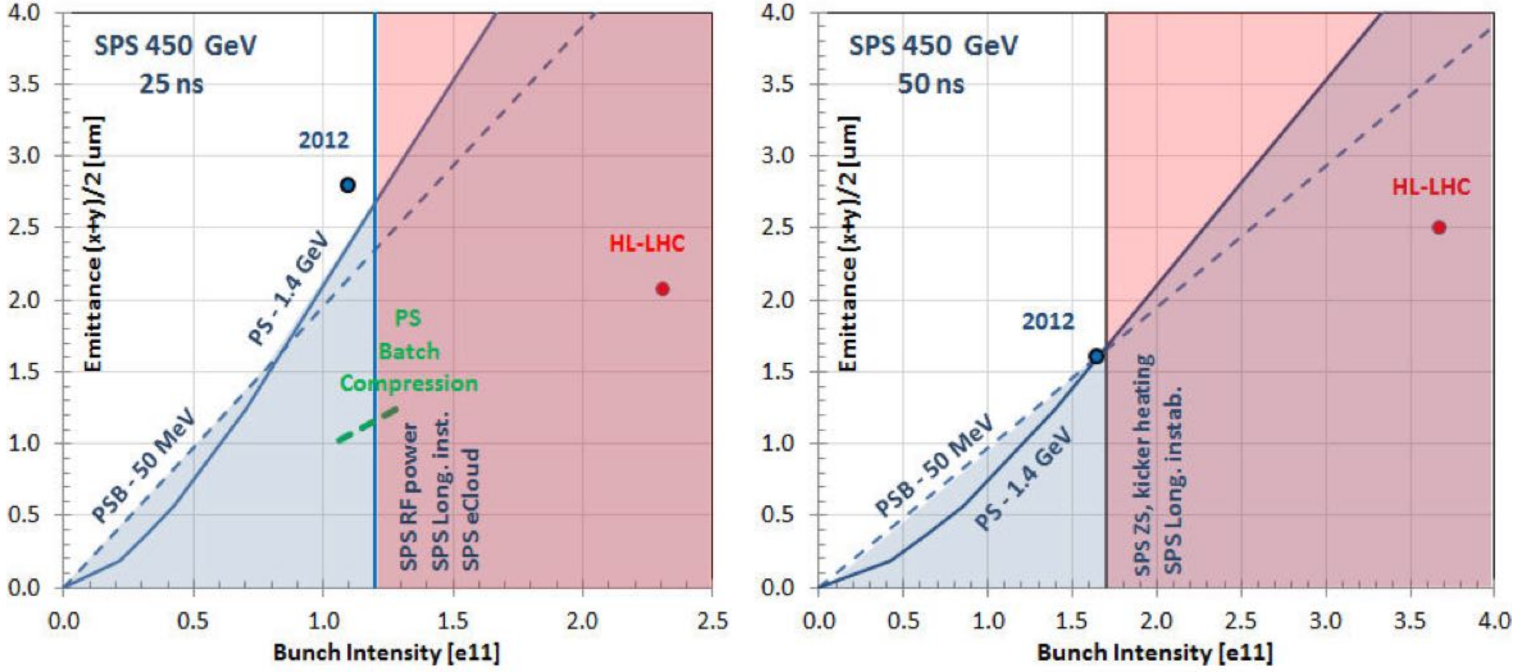


- *H^- ions boosted to 160 MeV*
  - *3 MeV, 352MHz Radio-Frequency Quadrupole (RFQ)*
  - *50 MeV drift tube linacs (DTLs)*
  - *100 MeV coupled-cavity drift tube linacs (CCDTLs)*
  - *160 MeV Pi-mode structures (PIMS)*
- *Commissioned 160 MeV in 2016.*
- *Multi-turn H- charge exchange injection to PSB enables a more brilliant beam for HL-LHC.*

Why upgrade the injector?

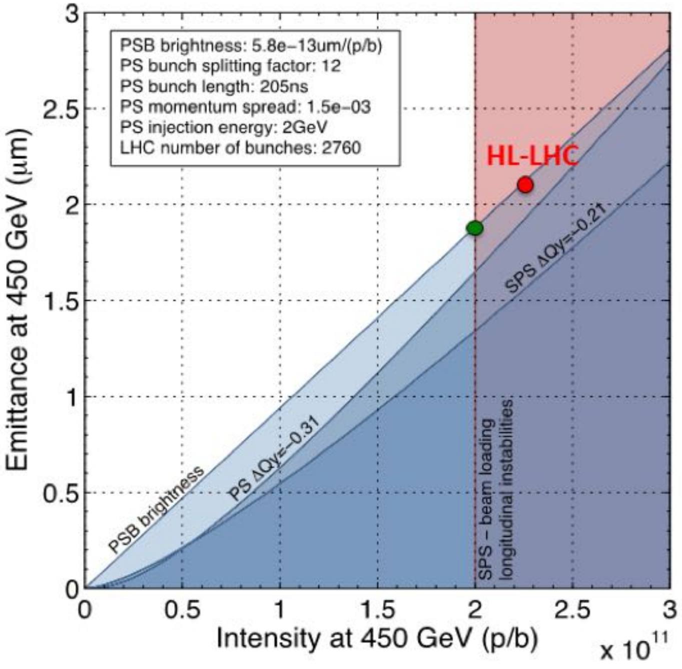
LHC Injectors Upgrade

- Emittance requirements for HL-LHC bunches cannot be reached with existing machines:



(a) (b)

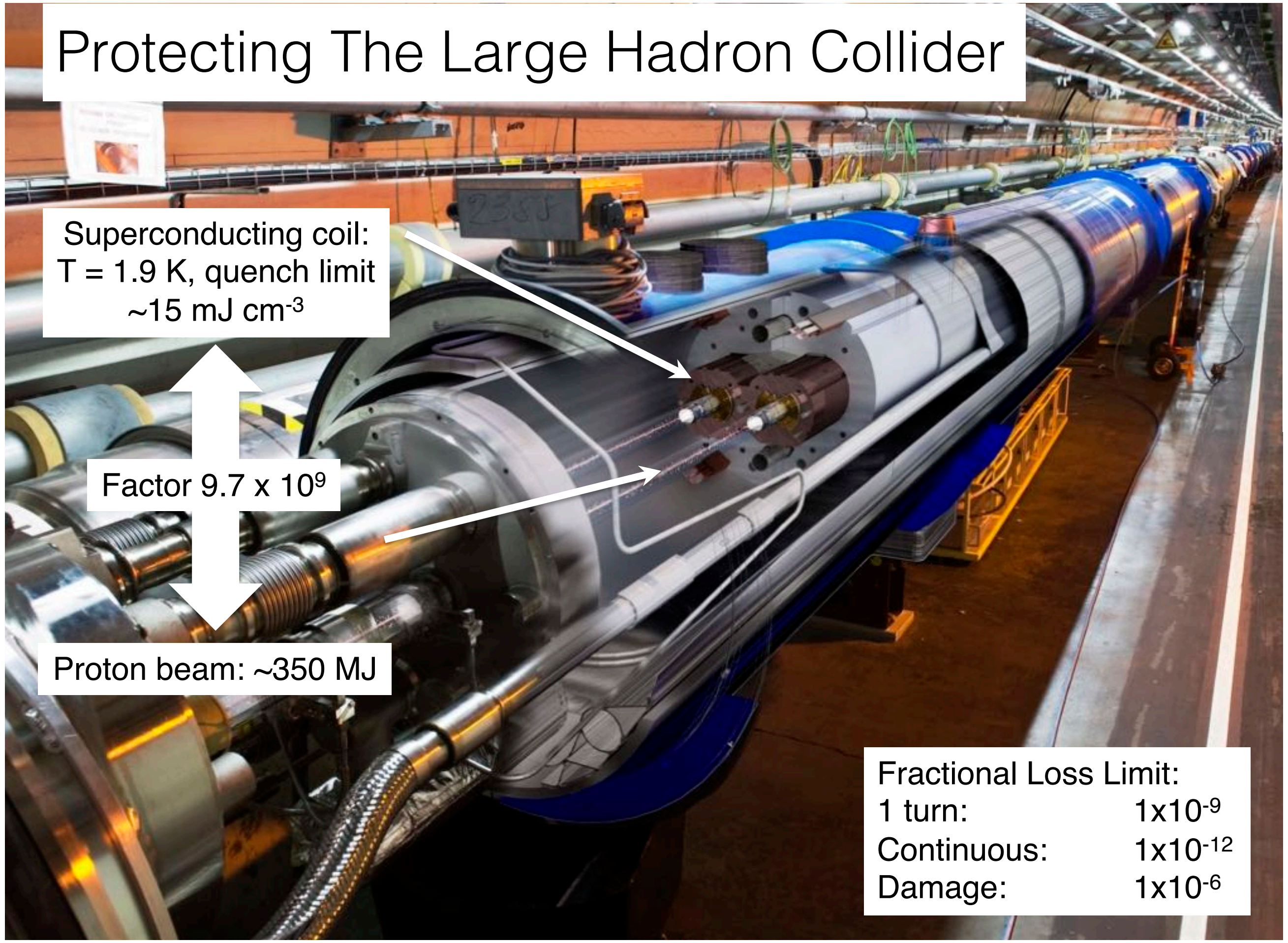
Fig. 2.3: Status and limitations of the beam characteristics of the LHC proton injector complex at SPS ejection, in 2012. (a) 25 ns bunch spacing; (b) 50 ns bunch spacing.

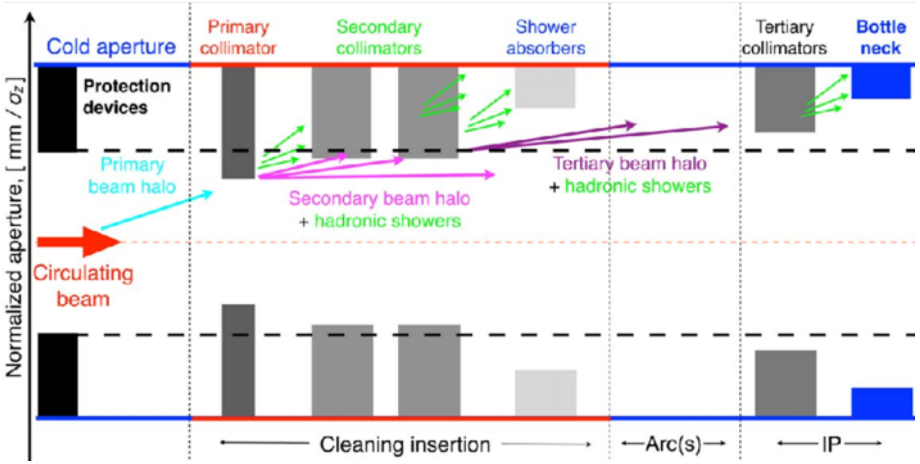


LIU: Technical Design Report, volume 1 protons CERN-ACC-2014-0337

Machine Protection at the LHC, HL-LHC and FCC-hh

- ***Efficient cleaning of proton beam halo is vital to protect the sc magnets***





Stored beam energy:

- ***LHC ~ 350 MJ***

TGV at 150km/h

- ***FCC-hh = 8.4 GJ***

Equivalent to AirBus A380 at 850 km/h

Collimation studies with BDSIM model of (HL-)LHC

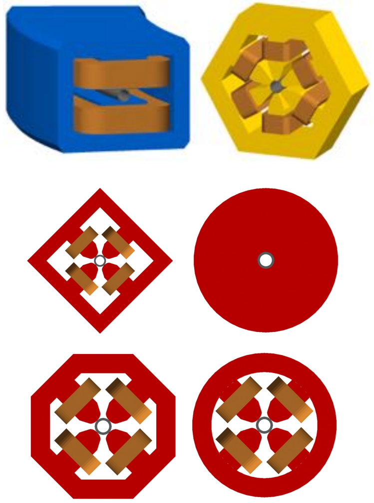
L. Nevay et al

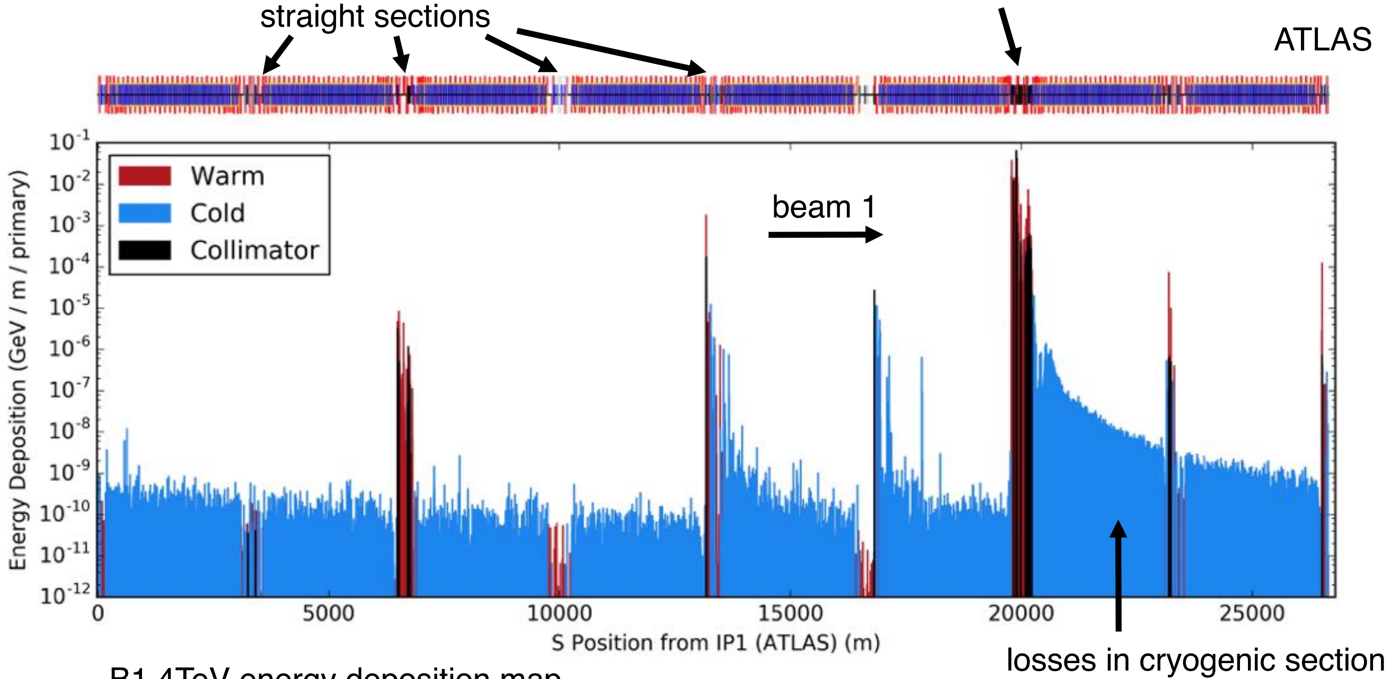
ROYAL HOLLOWAY UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

- BDSIM automatically builds a 3D, Geant4 model, from generic accelerator components.

- *LHC stores unprecedented energy in beams: 350 MJ (80kg of TNT) stored per beams at design energy (500MJ HL-LHC)*
- *Halo efficiently cleaned by collimation system*
- *LHC model developed to simulate collimation and energy deposition. Requires 1:10^6 precision*

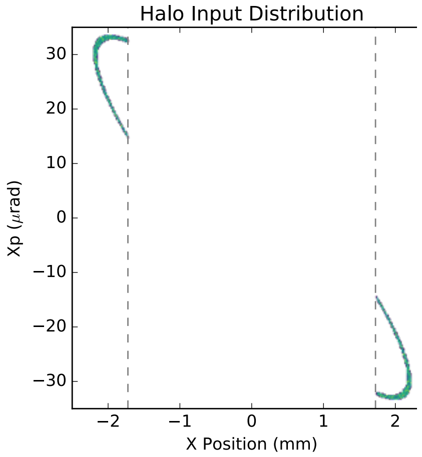
BDSIM
Beam Delivery Simulation

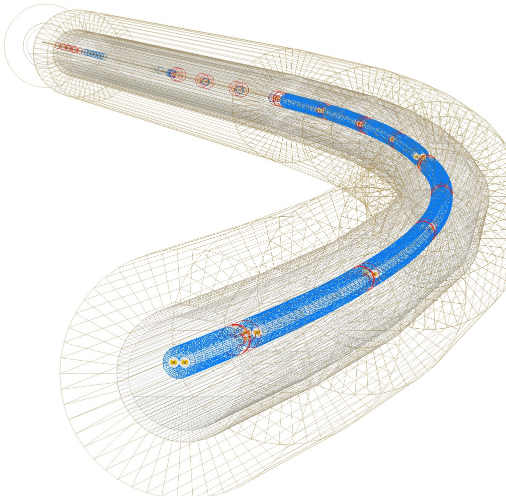




B1 4TeV energy deposition map

Example halo distribution

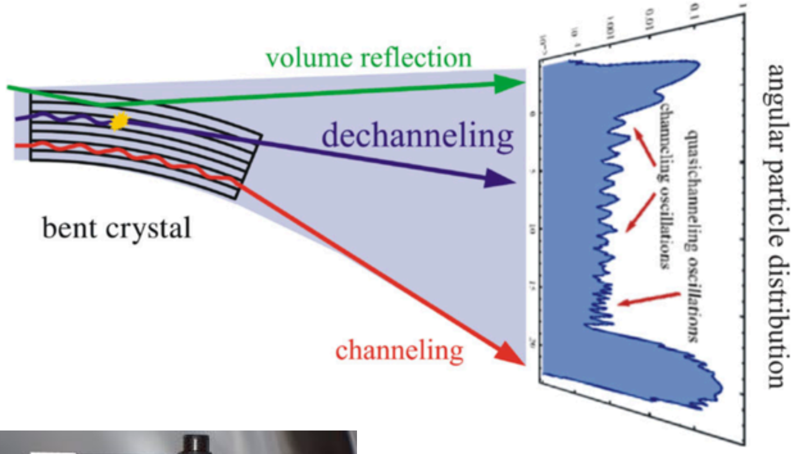


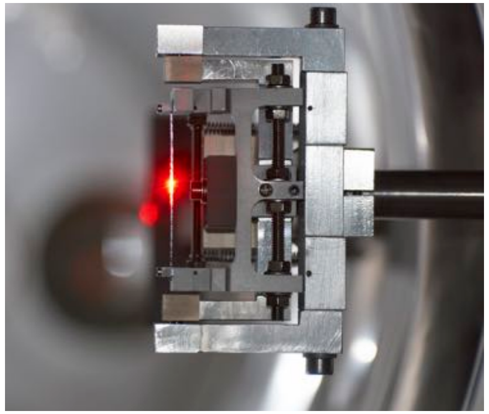


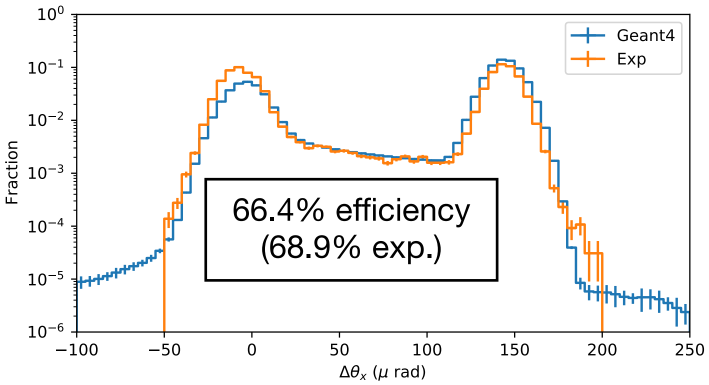
https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpc.2020.107200

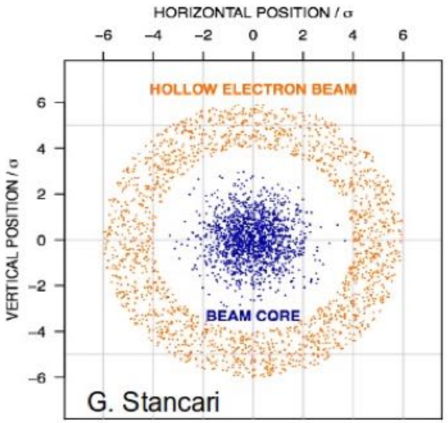
Active halo control & novel collimation

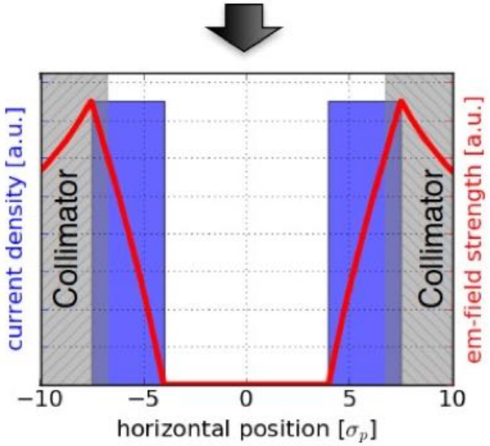
- *How can we **remove halo** particles **without affecting** the **core**?*
- *Novel collimation techniques being developed for HL-LHC:*
  - **Crystal collimation**
  - **Hollow electron lens**

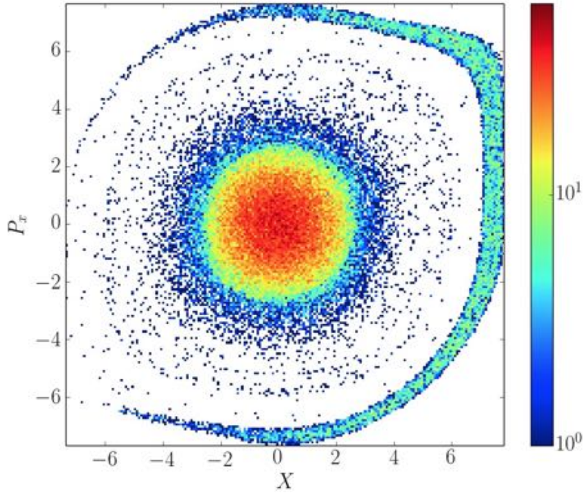


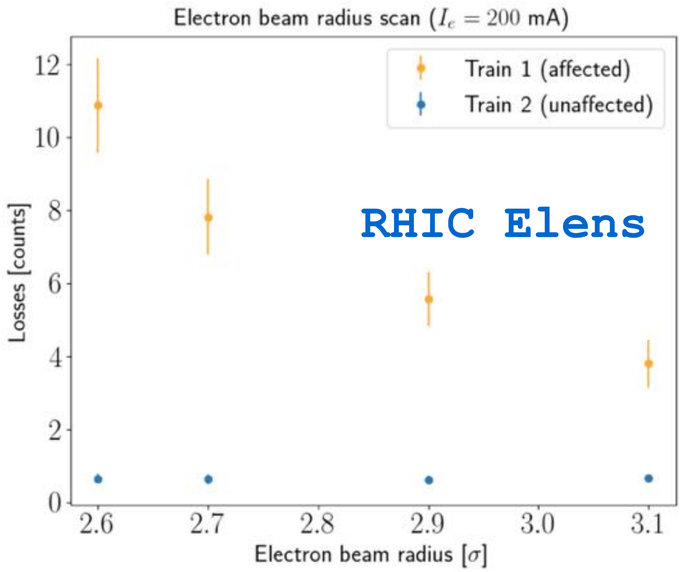












Superconducting RF capabilities

Peter McIntosh, STFC Daresbury Laboratory

- ***ASTeC @ Daresbury hosts major facility for SRF design & fabrication for many projects***

1 ERL SRF Linac
Optimised, high current, flexible CM development

2 Crab Cavity Cryomodule
Collaborative cavity, CM development and infrastructure

3 ESS SRF Contributions
High beta cavity testing and infrastructure

3 PIP-II SRF Contributions
Cavity testing, CM integration and infrastructure

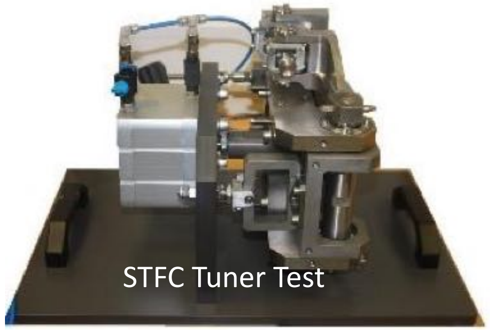
4 UK Industry SRF Developments
Cavity pressing, machining and EBW

5 EIC Opportunities

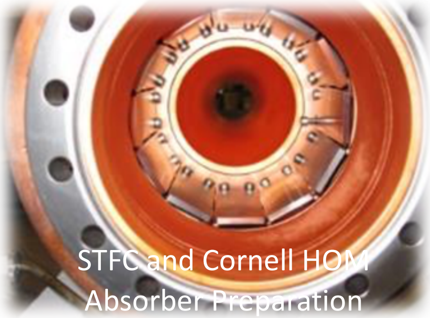

STFC, LBNL and Cornell Cavity Design

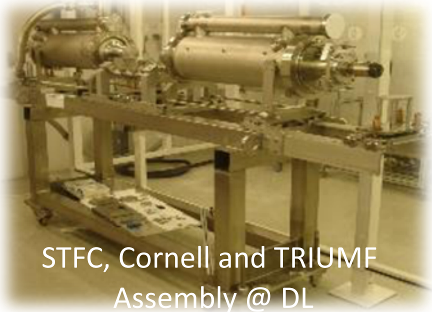

DESY TESLA Superstructure


Cornell Manufacture and Test


STFC Tuner Test


STFC Coupler Test


STFC and Cornell HOM Absorber Preparation


STFC, Cornell and TRIUMF Assembly @ DL


Stanford Outer Cryomodule

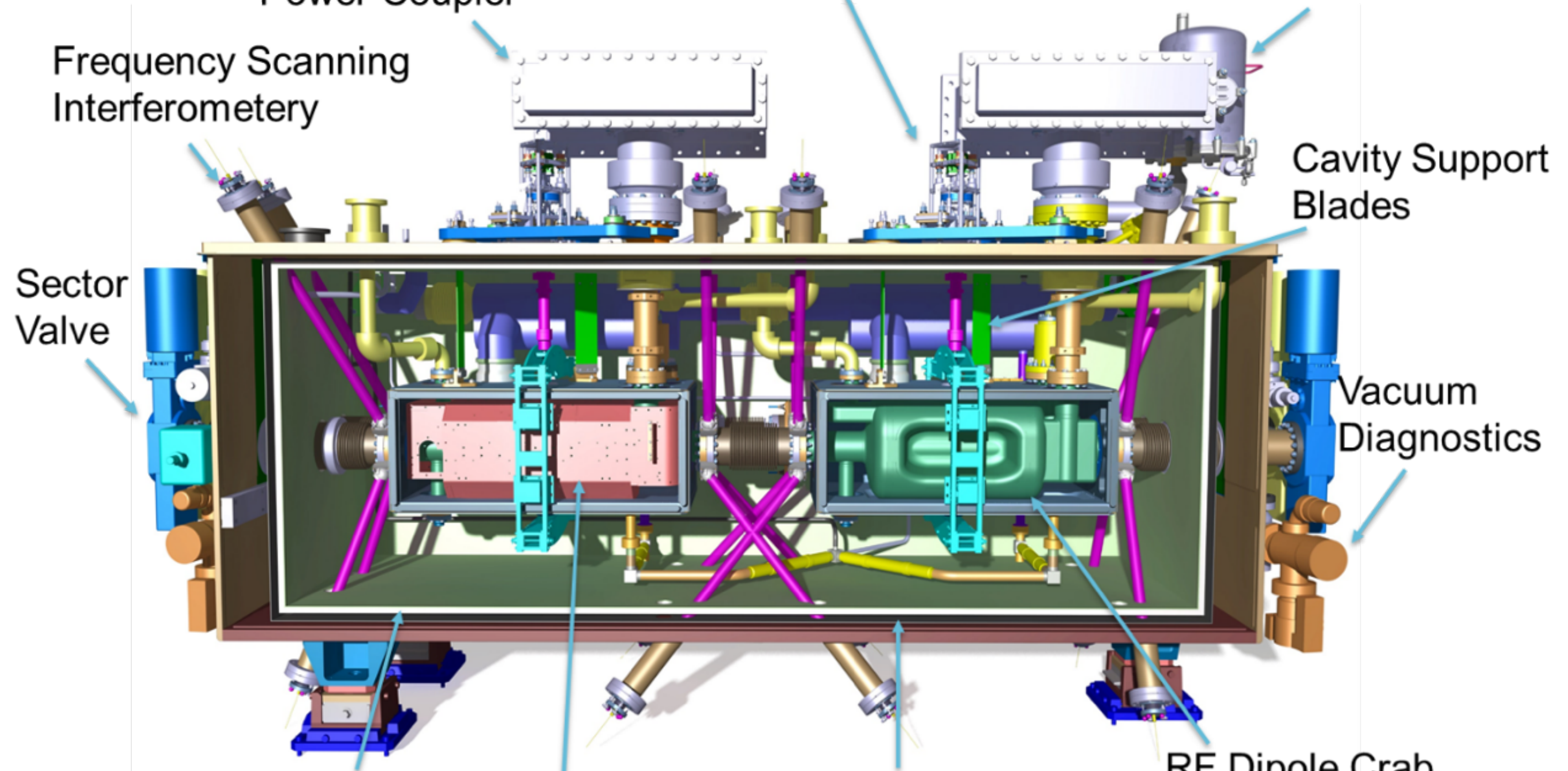

STFC Integration and Installation on ALICE

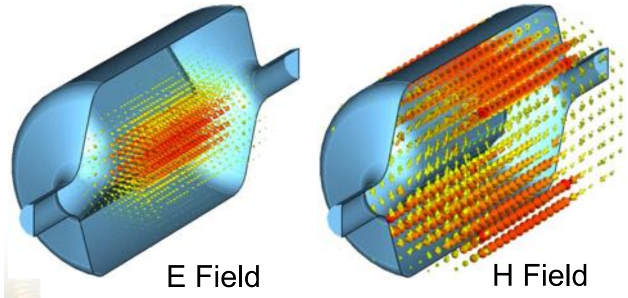
29

29

Crab-cavity cryomodules for HL-LHC:

- ***UK contributing cryomodules for crab-cavities, which rotate the colliding bunches to increase the luminosity.***

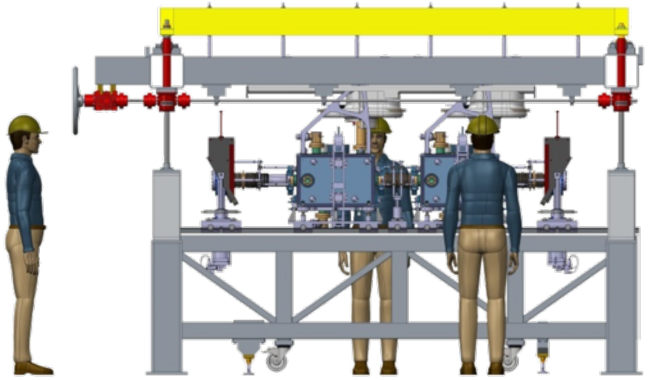




Graeme Burt et al

Cleanroom Assembly

Cryomodule Assembly

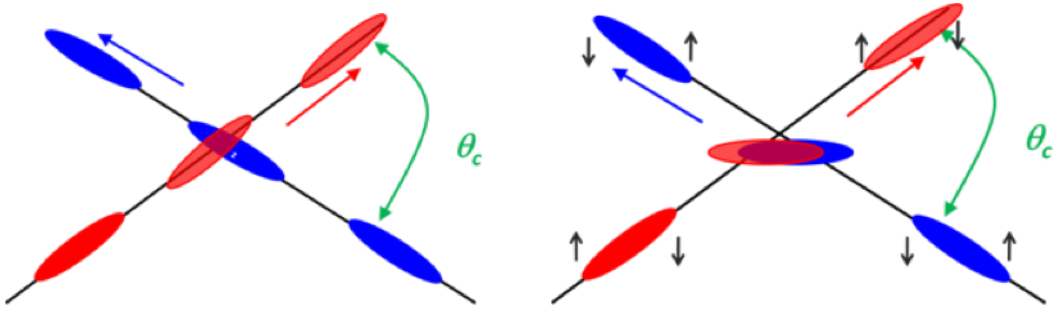


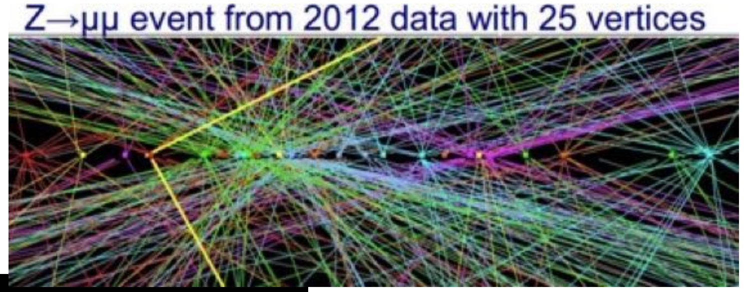
Bunch crabbing for HL-LHC

- *LHC luminosity is currently limited by geometrical overlap, due the crossing angle (285mrad) between beams:*

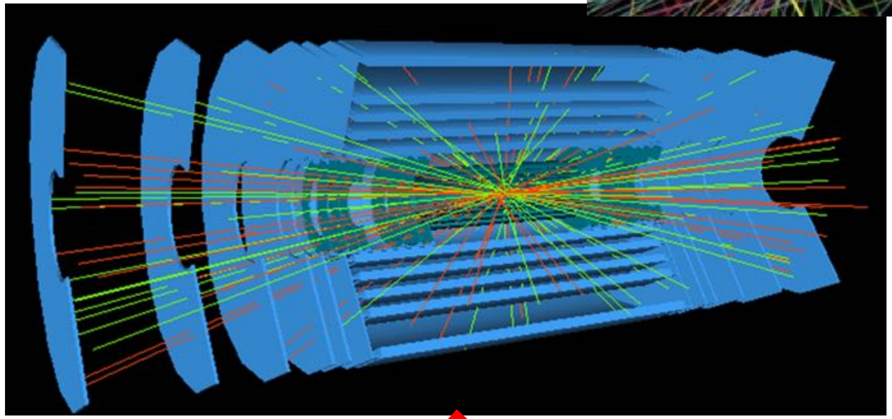
$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{N_1\, N_2\, f\, N_b}{4\pi\sigma_x\sigma_y} \qquad R(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(\frac{\sigma_s}{\sigma_x}tan\frac{\theta}{2})^2}}$$

- *At HL-LHC, RF crab cavities will rotate the bunches to collide head on:*



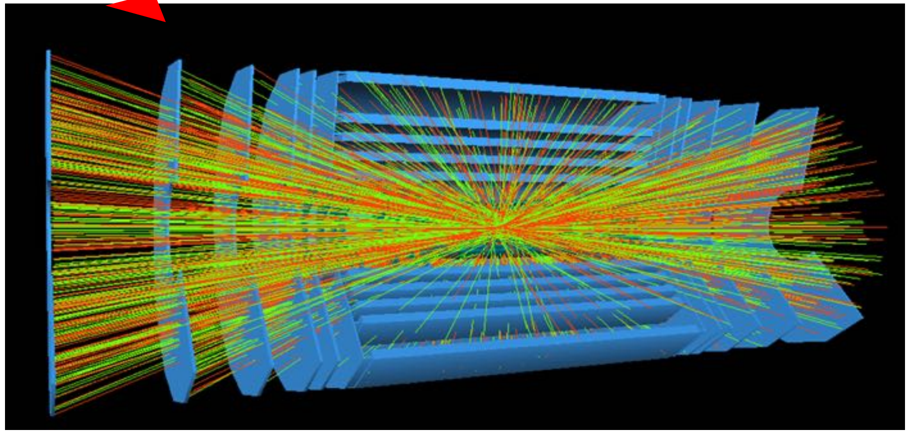


23 interactions per bunch crossing at nominal LHC



One bunch crossing in the ATLAS particle tracker

HL-LHC



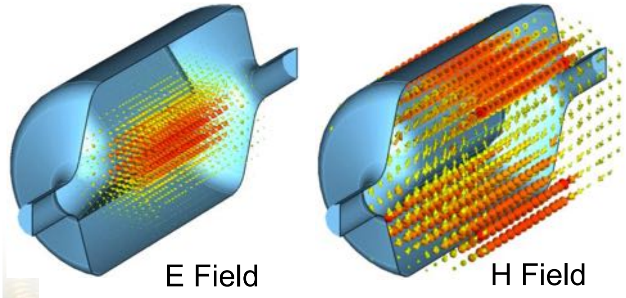
HL-LHC: pile up increases to ~**140** vertices per crossing.

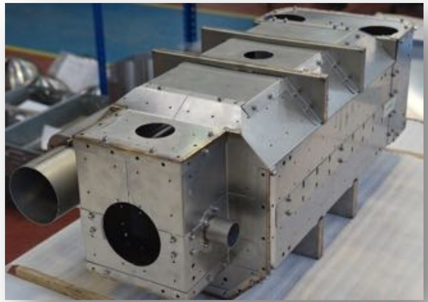
Demonstration of HL-LHC crab-cavities

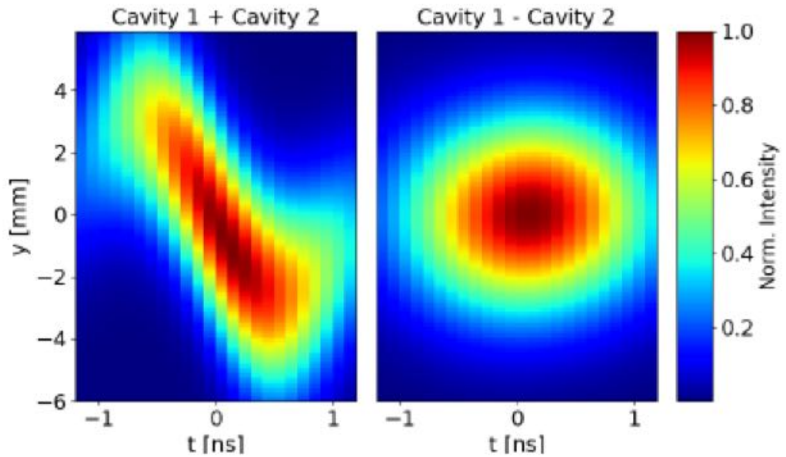
Graeme Burt et al

- First prototype cryomodule (DQW) tests completed on SPS in mid 2018.
- First ever evaluation of crab cavities with a proton beam!
- A 2-cavity pre-series RFD cryomodule in development + providing 4 production DQW cryomodules for LS3

UK team responsible for key elements of the design: cold shield, magnetic shield, thermal shield, vacuum vessel, transport modules, HOM coupler + SPS test: machine physics, impedance, diagnostics and played major roles in other areas (LLRF)

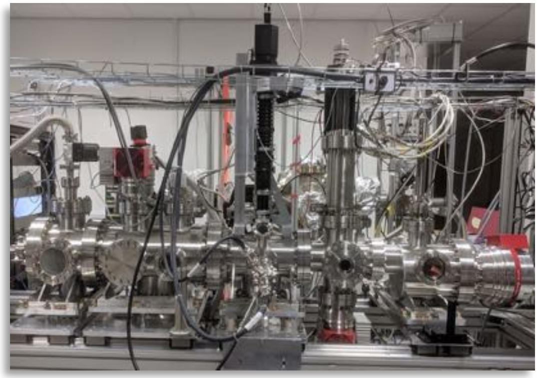


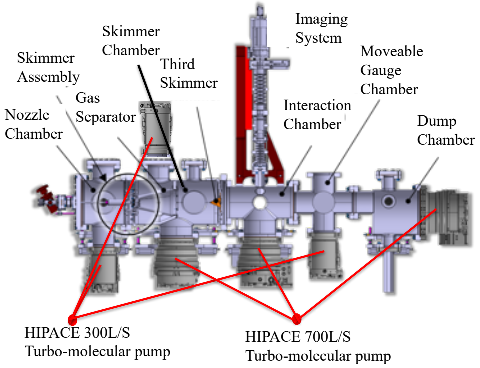


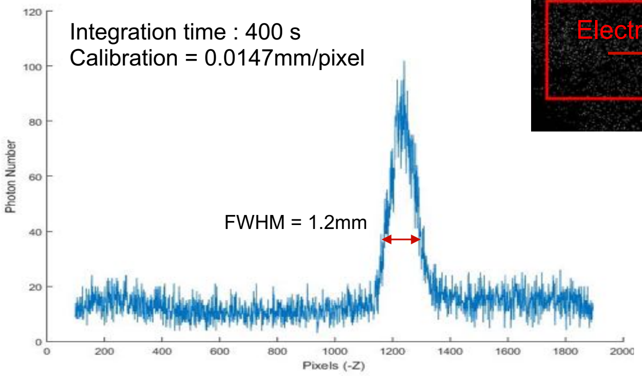


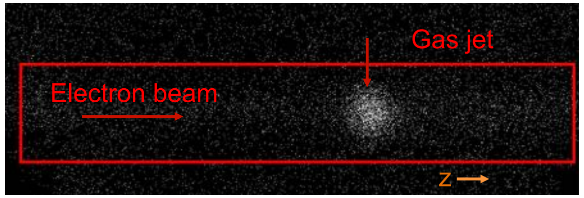
Beam diagnostics for FCC-hh (developed for HL-LHC)

- ***Fully characterizing FCC-hh circulating beams with high intensity requires similar diagnostics to those being developed for HL-LHC. Examples include:***
- ***Beam-gas interactions:***
  - *Continuous, non-invasive 2D beam profile monitoring by a supersonic gas jet monitor for the hollow electron lens collimation.*









UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

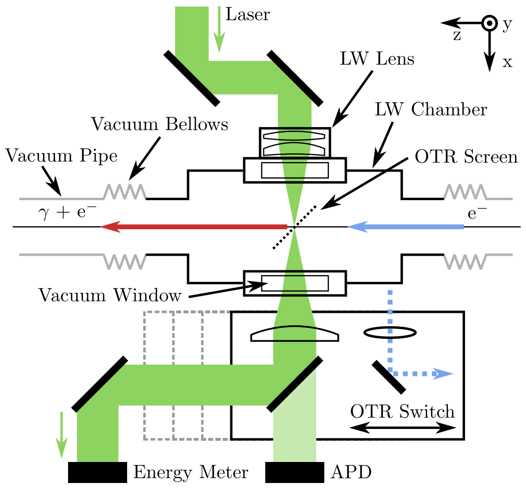
C Welsch et al

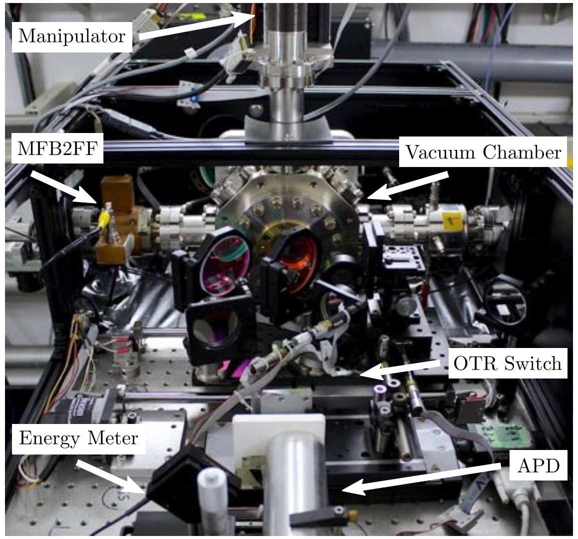
- ***Electro optics techniques:***
  - *Electro-optic BPM diagnostics for measurement of crabbed rotation of the hadron bunch [RHUL].*
  - *For FCC-ee, the electron bunch will require sub-ps e-o techniques, as pioneered at ASTeC.*

Beam diagnostics for FCC-ee

- ***Small electron bunches at high energy, and sub ps resolution require novel approaches:***
  - *To measure small transverse beam sizes, **SR interferometric measurements** are under development at LHC, though need to be demonstrated for X-ray wavelengths.*
  - *Bunch lengths of ps, with resolution of 10 fs pose difficulties for streak cameras and e-o sampling techniques due to the relatively long bunch.*
  - *Non-invasive techniques based on **Čerenkov diffraction radiation** may results in a directional beam position monitor and for fast intra-bunch transverse instabilities.*

- ***FCC-ee requires polarimetry based on inverse-Compton scattering***
  - *Similar to implementation at LEP and could leverage expertise on electron laserwires developed for Linear Collider at ATF2 in KEK.*

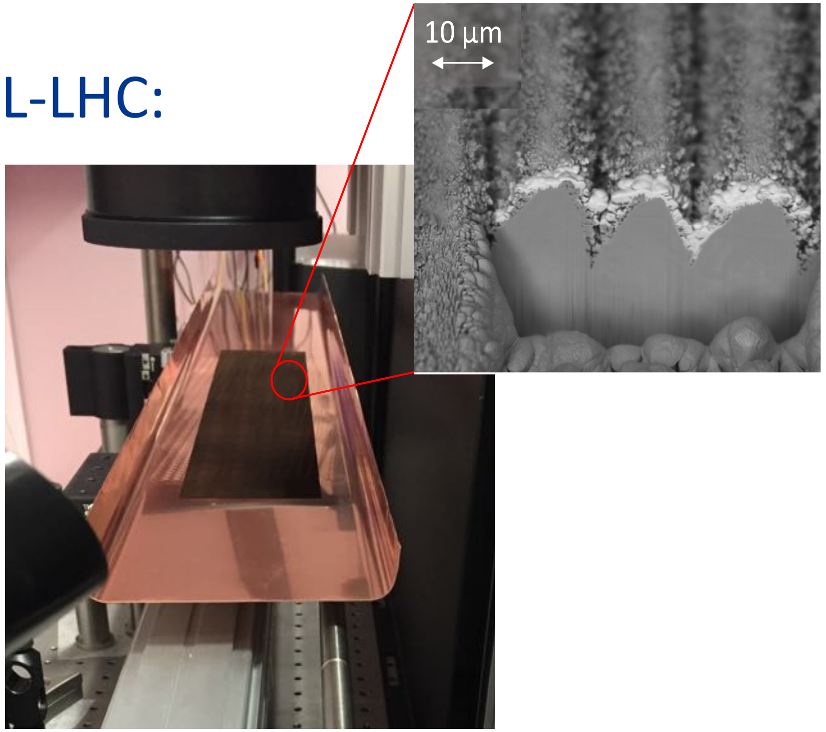




PRSTAB 17, 072802 (2014)

Laser Engineered Surfaces

- **Electron cloud mitigation:**
  - intense electric field of the proton bunch can accelerate electrons into the beam pipe walls, which liberates secondary electrons. Exponential growth in electrons creating a cloud which heats the superconducting magnets and limits the machine intensity.
- Secondary electron yield can be suppressed by modifying the surface walls with a laser, creating channels to trap the electrons.
- Automated robot for in-situ treatment of beam-screens at HL-LHC:



Capabilities in accelerators & enabling technology

Developing a broad range of capabilities to address future technical challenges, including

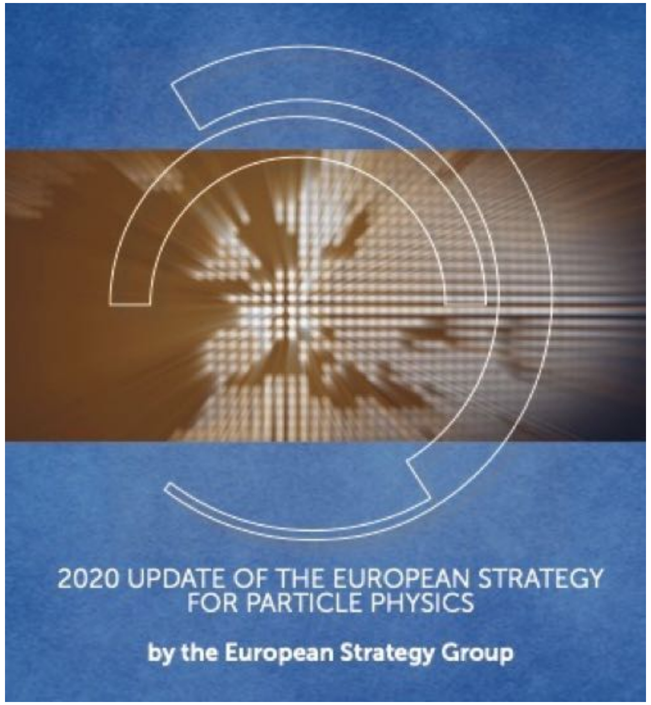
- ***Beam dynamics simulations; optical lattice design & optimisation***
- ***Novel collimation techniques: crystal, hollow electron lens.***
- ***Machine detector interface & accelerator backgrounds***
- ***Superconducting RF cavities, crab-cavities, high efficiency klystron development***
- ***Beam diagnostics, including non-invasive profile & bunch instability monitoring***
- ***Nanobeam control and fast feedback***
- ***Cryogenic systems, cold powering.***
- ***Vacuum systems & electron cloud mitigation***
- ***Accelerator alignment systems***
- ***Operational experience of low emittance electron storage rings & FEL test facilities…***

*ESPP2020 "Innovative accelerator technology underpins the physics reach of high-energy and high-intensity colliders. … **The European particle physics community must intensify accelerator R&D and sustain it with adequate resources**.*

Mid-future: Higgs Factory:
Linear Collider / Future Circular Collider

2020 update of European Strategy

3 | High-priority future initiatives

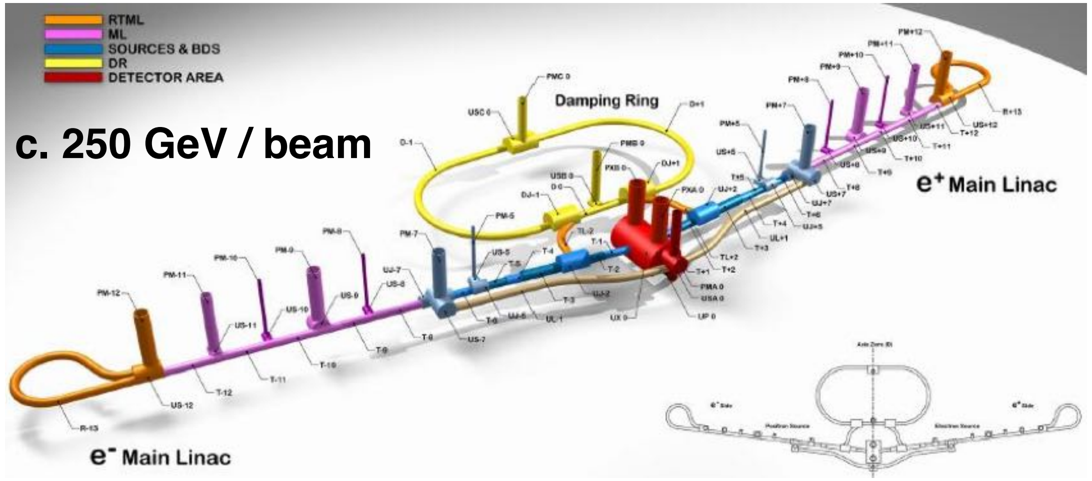


The vision is to prepare a Higgs factory, followed by a future hadron collider with sensitivity to energy scales an order of magnitude higher than those of the LHC, while addressing the associated technical and environmental challenges

A. An electron-positron Higgs factory is the highest-priority next collider. For the longer term, the European particle physics community has the ambition to operate a proton-proton collider at the highest achievable energy. Accomplishing these compelling goals will require innovation and cutting-edge technology:

The timely realisation of the electron-positron International Linear Collider (ILC) in Japan would be compatible with this strategy and, in that case, the European particle physics community would wish to collaborate.

Higgs factory e^+e^- collider for precise measurements of Higgs & top ++, complementary to ***LHC***



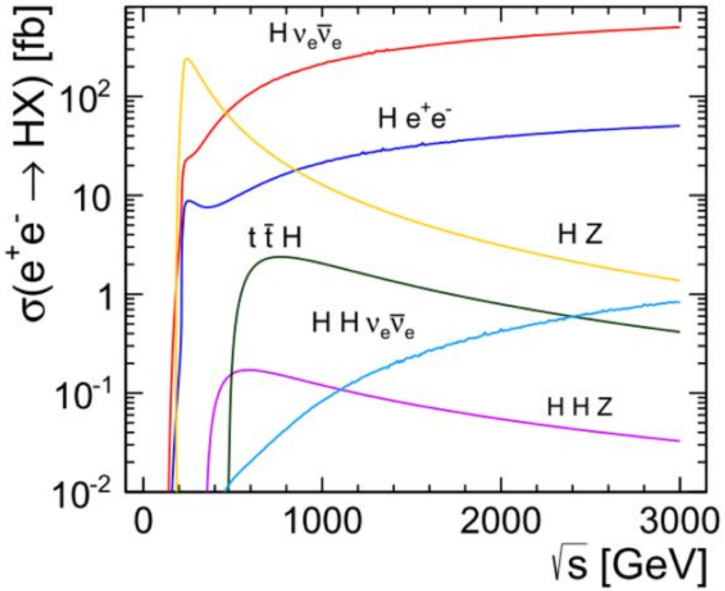
31 km

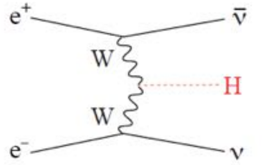
e+e- Higgs Factory: the International Linear Collider

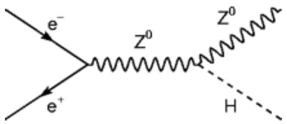
P. Burrows

- **ILC TDR complete, mature technology with many benefits:**
  - *Well defined centre of mass energy: 2E*
  - *complete control of event kinematics: p = 0, M = 2E*
  - *polarised beam(s)*
  - *clean experimental environment*

XFEL at DESY essentially a 20 GeV prototype



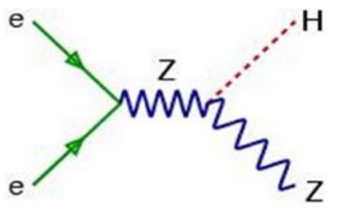




e+e- annihilations:

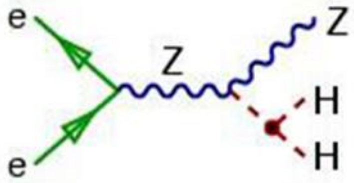
E > 91 + 125 = 216 GeV

E ~ 250 GeV



E > 91 + 250 = 341 GeV

E ~ 500 GeV



250 GeV:
- **Mass, Spin, CP nature**
- **Absolute measurement of HZZ**
- **BRs Higgs → qq, ll, VV**

350-380 GeV:
- **Absolute HWW measurements**
- **Top threshold: mass, width, anomalous couplings …**

500 GeV:
- **Higgs self coupling**
- **Top Yukawa coupling**

→ 1000 GeV: as motivated by physics

International Linear Collider

P. Burrows

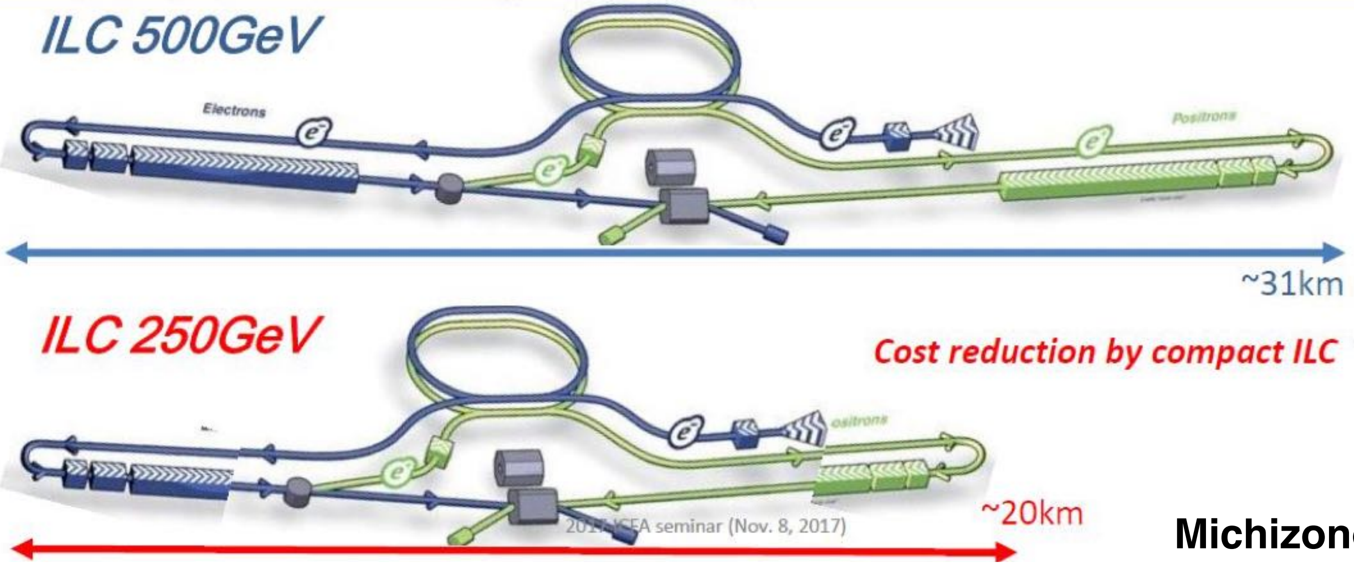
US-Japan cost reduction R&D

Cost reduction by technological innovation

Innovation of Nb (superconducting) material process: decrease in material cost

Innovative surface process for high efficiency cavity (N-infusion): decrease in number of cavities

Staging



Cost reduction by compact ILC

Michizono

ILC in Japan?

meeting of Lyn Evans and Prime Minister Abe, March 27, 2013

Beam parameters

	ILC 250	500	
Electrons/bunch	2	2	10**10
Bunches/train	1312	1312	
Bunch separation	554	544	ns
Train length	727	727	us
Train repetition rate	5	4	Hz
Horizontal IP beam size	729	474	nm
Vertical IP beam size	8	6	nm
Luminosity	1.4	2	10**34

International Linear Collider

P. Burrows

Beam parameters

	ILC 250	500	
Electrons/bunch	2	2	10**10
Bunches/train	1312	1312	
Bunch separation	554	544	ns
Train length	727	727	us
Train repetition rate	5	4	Hz
Horizontal IP beam size	729	474	nm
Vertical IP beam size	8	6	nm
Luminosity	1.4	2	10**34

Like firing bullets to hit in middle …

Except that …

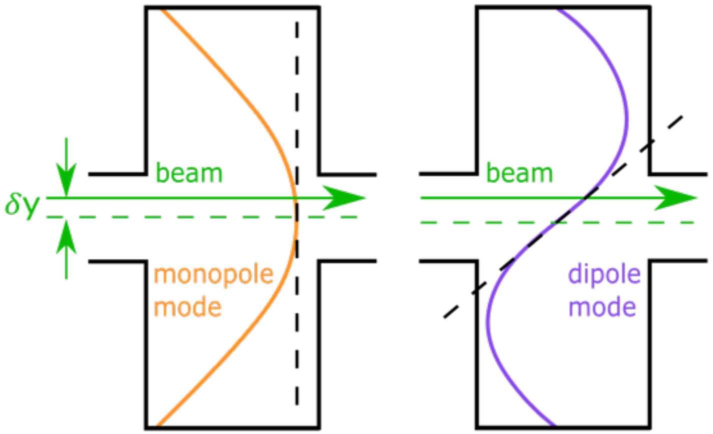
Requires precise beam measurements at final focus and feedback on nanosecond timescales

Cavity BPMs & fast feedback

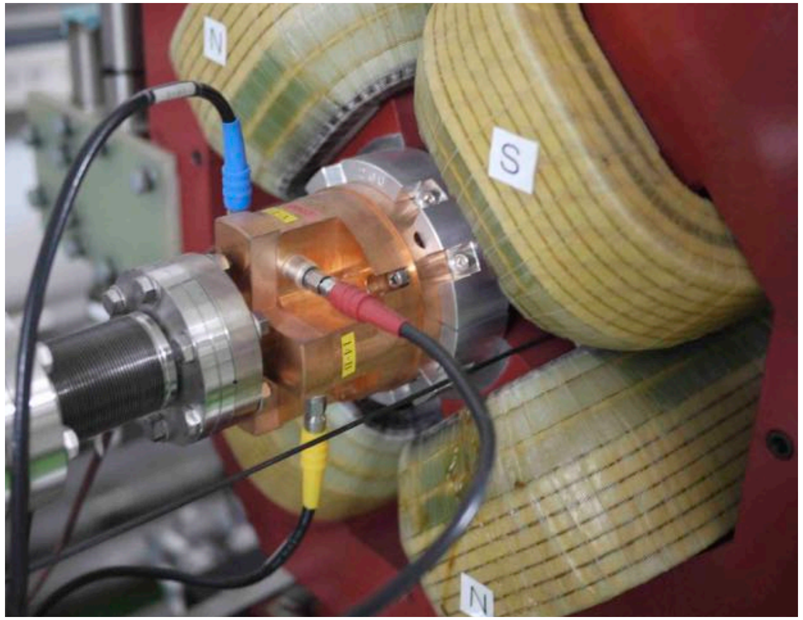
P Burrows et al

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Separate cavities for the extraction of the monopole and dipole modes.
These high-frequency signals need down-mixing and mixing to produce a baseband signal proportional to only the bunch offset.



ATF2 (6.5 GHz)



CLIC main beam/CTF3 (15 GHz)

Feedback On Nanosecond Timescales:
Nanometre-resolution cavity BPMs used for fast digital + analogue feedback/feedforward systems

- ADCs to digitise I and Q waveforms at 357 MHz.
- DACs to provide analogue output to drive kicker, with a fast rise time 35 ns

Resolution calculation method	Resolution (nm) Single sampling	Resolution (nm) Integration sampling
Geometric	49 ± 1	21.5 ± 0.4
Fitting I’	49 ± 1	19.9 ± 0.4
Fitting I’, Q’	43 ± 1	19.5 ± 0.4
Fitting I’, Q’, q	43 ± 1	19.5 ± 0.4
Fitting I’, Q’, q and x	42 ± 1	19.2 ± 0.4

International Committee for Future Accelerators

August 2, 2020

ICFA announces a new phase towards preparation for the International Linear Collider

At its 86th meeting held today, ICFA approved the formation of the International Linear Collider International Development Team as the first step towards the preparatory phase of the ILC project, with a mandate to make preparations for the ILC Pre-Lab in Japan.

A description of the mandate and structure of the ILC International Development Team was also approved by ICFA today.

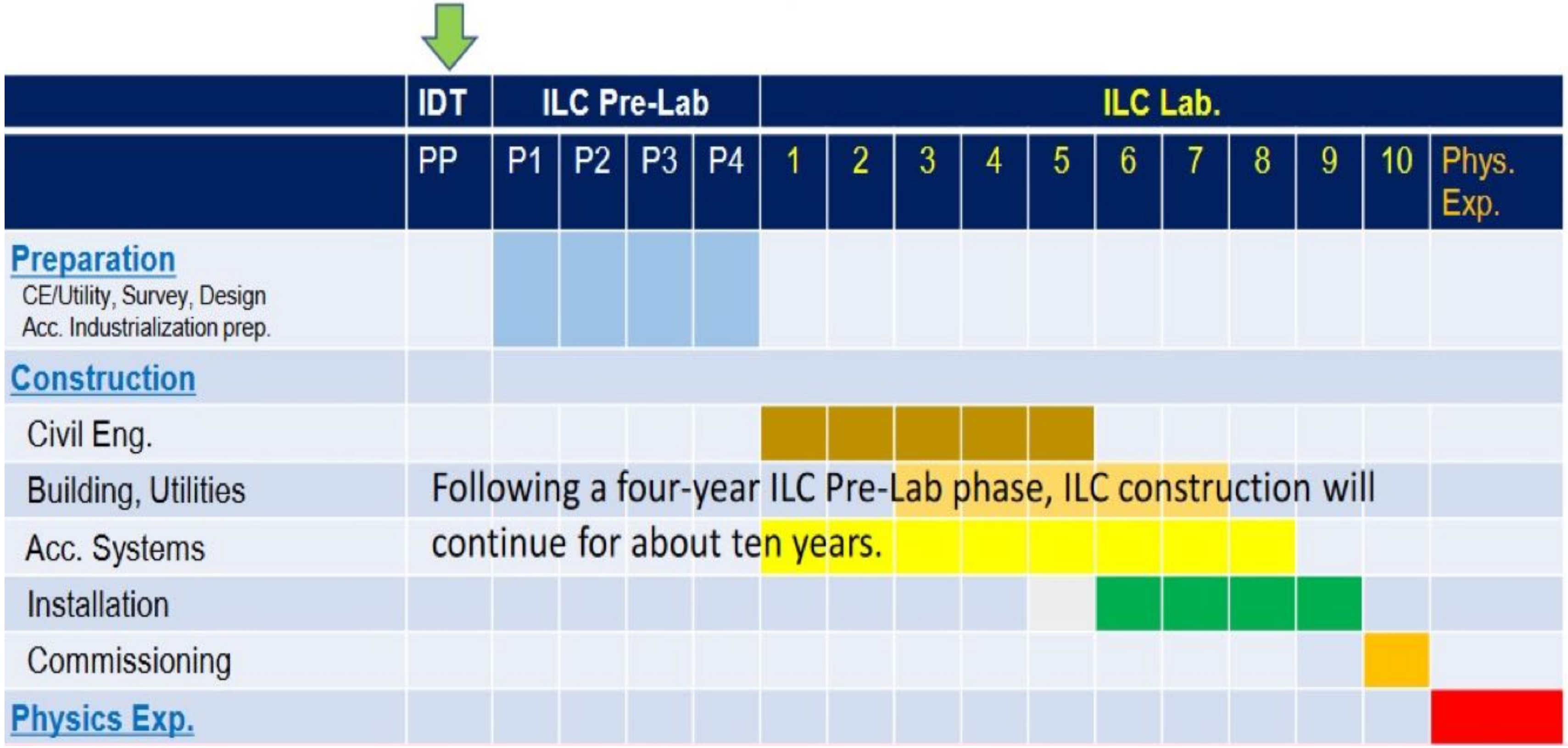
The Team will commence its work immediately and is expected to complete it by the end of 2021.

The ILC International Development Team will work towards making a timely realization of the ILC possible.

ICFA thanks the Linear Collider Collaboration led by Dr. Lyn Evans for its excellent work over the past several years.

Contacts:
Geoffrey Taylor (ICFA, Chair) - The University of Melbourne
Tatsuya Nakada (Chair, Executive Board, ILC International Development Team) - EPFL, Lausanne

International Committee for Future Accelerators



Charge for WG1: prepare outlines schemes for submission initially for inclusion in document prepared by IDT Directorate for submission to Japanese MEXT ministry in context of KEK bid for Pre-lab funding in summer 2021.

Proposal for ILC Pre-Lab, June 2021

doi:10.5281/zenodo.4884744

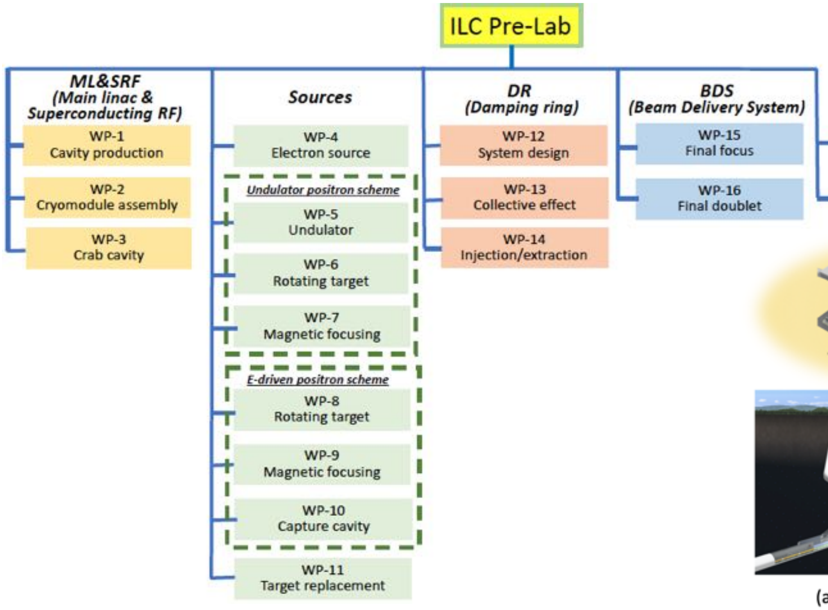
Proposal for the ILC Preparatory Laboratory (Pre-lab)

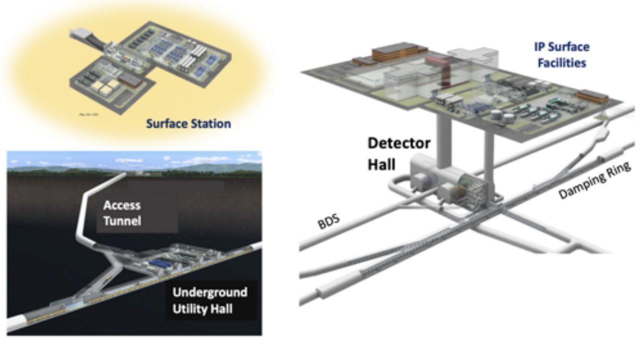
International Linear Collider
International Development Team

1 June 2021

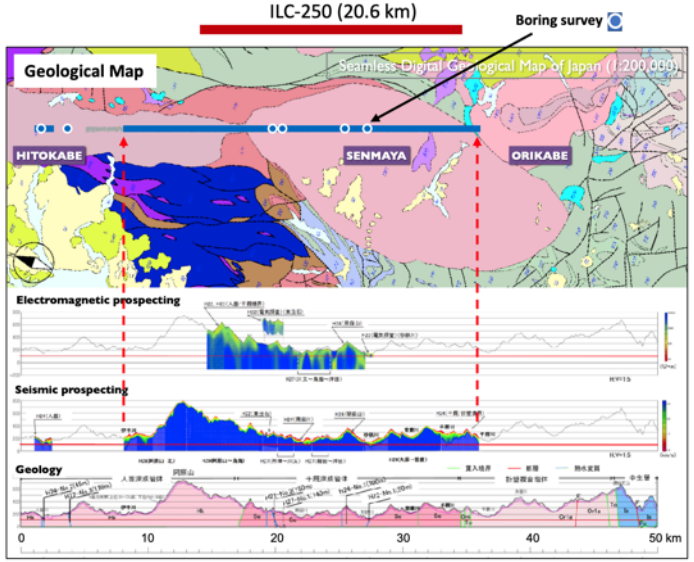
Abstract

During the preparatory phase of the International Linear Collider (ILC) project, all technical development and engineering design needed for the start of ILC construction must be completed, in parallel with intergovernmental discussion of governance and sharing of responsibilities and cost. The ILC Preparatory Laboratory (Pre-lab) is conceived to execute the technical and engineering work and to assist the intergovernmental discussion by providing relevant information upon request. It will be based on a worldwide partnership among laboratories with a headquarters hosted in Japan. This proposal, prepared by the ILC International Development Team and endorsed by the International Committee for Future Accelerators, describes an organisational framework and work plan for the Pre-lab. Elaboration, modification and adjustment should be introduced for its implementation, in order to incorporate requirements arising from the physics community, laboratories, and governmental authorities interested in the ILC.





(a) Access Station (b) Interaction Point



Kitakami Mountains

- Continuous **granite region**
  HITOKABE, SENMAYA and ORIKABE bedrock
- **Have capability to extend the ILC up to 50 km in future**

Geological Surveys for ILC

- Electromagnetic prospecting
  → Cracks in the rock
- Seismic prospecting
  → Rock hardness
- Boring geological survey
  → Direct sampling down to the accelerator tunnel depth, altitude of 110m

Proposal for ILC Pre-Lab, June 2021

doi:10.5281/zenodo.4884744

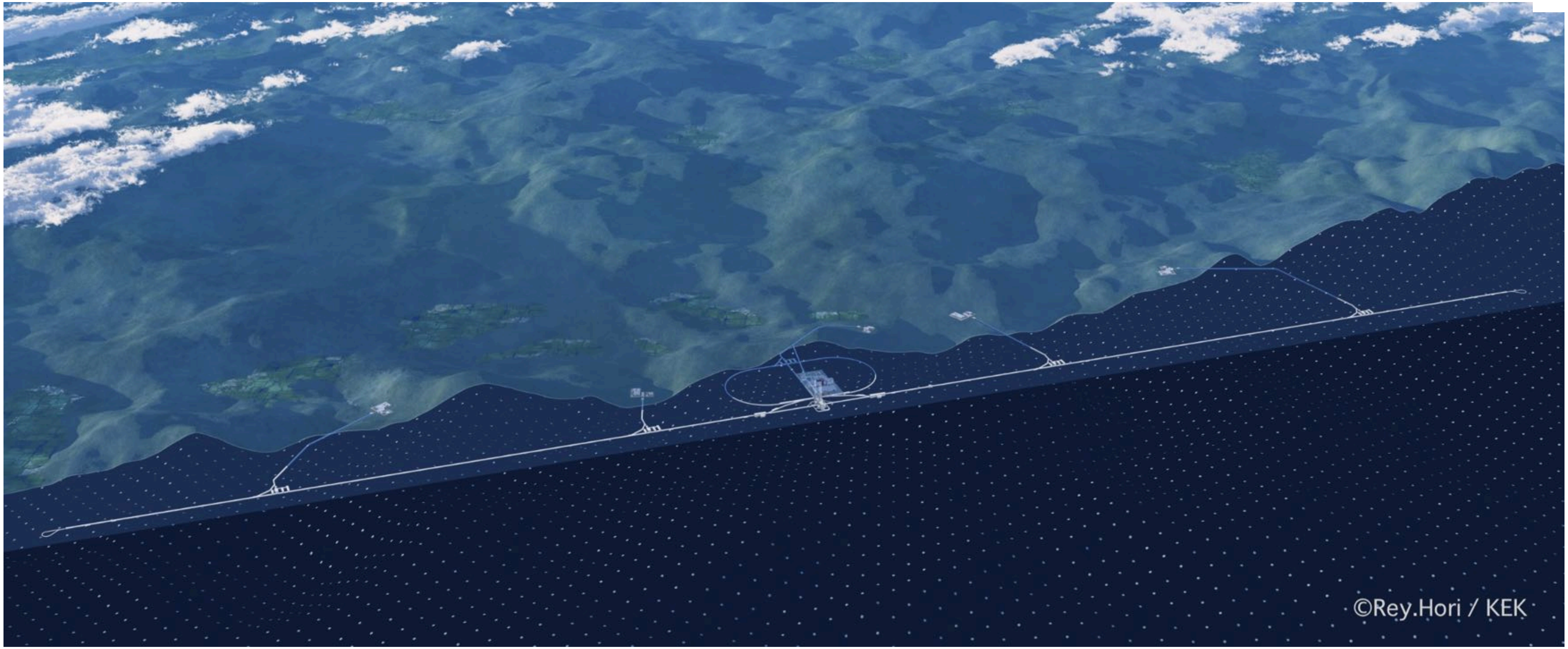
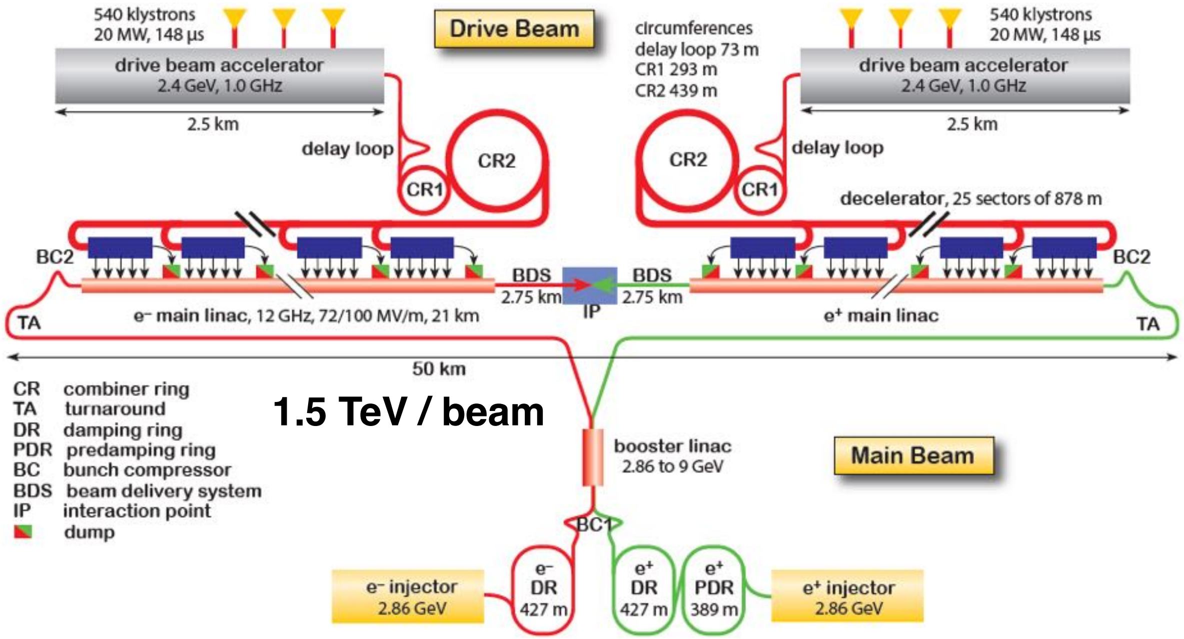
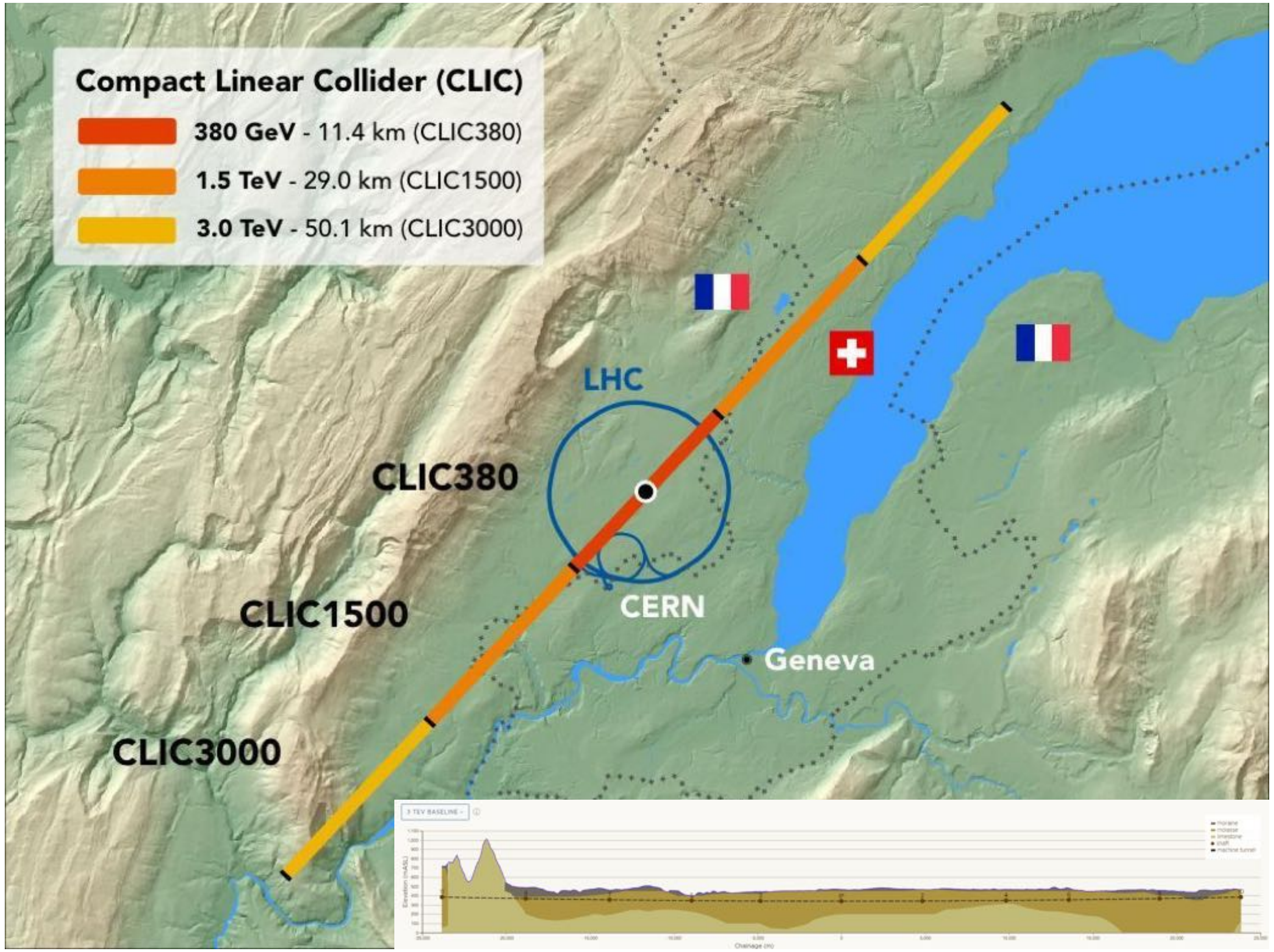


Figure 3: Artist's impression of the ILC in the mountains.

Compact Linear Collider: CLIC

- ***Drive beam technology demonstrated** at CTF3, CERN, acc. gradient upto 150 MV/m.*
- *Operation **100 MV/m**, 135 MW at 12 GHz.*
- Project staging to ***multi-TeV e^+e^-***
  - **380 GeV, 1.5 TeV ,3.0 TeV**



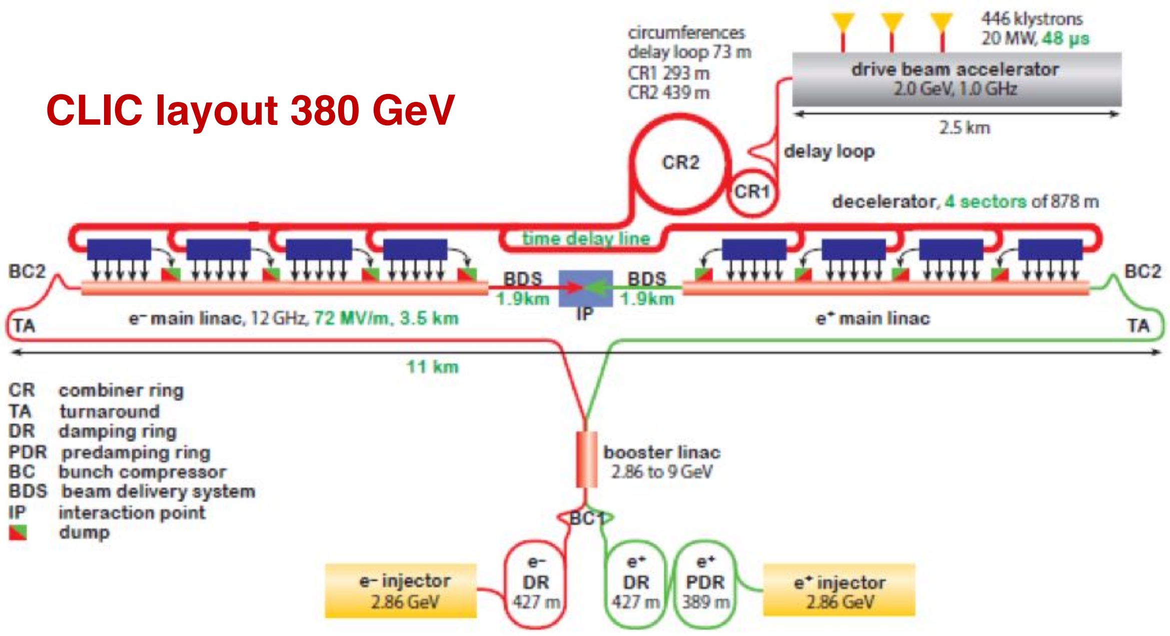


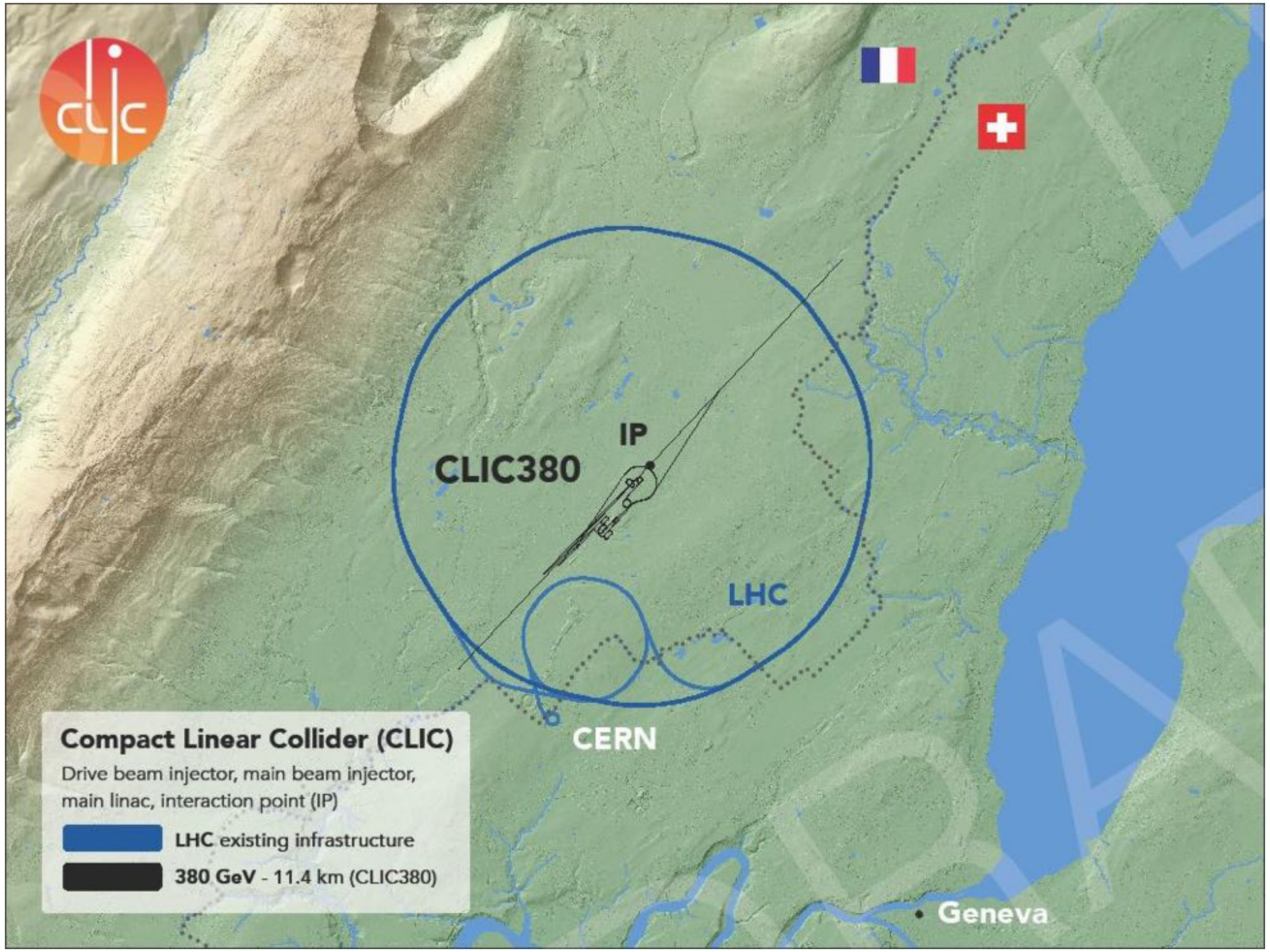
UK institutes contributed to design;
Phil Burrows – CLIC spokesperson

Compact Linear Collider: CLIC

- ***Drive beam technology demonstrated*** *at CTF3, CERN, acc. gradient upto 150 MV/m.*
- *Operation **100 MV/m**, 135 MW at 12 GHz.*
- Project staging to ***multi-TeV*** e^+e^-
  - **380 GeV, 1.5 TeV ,3.0 TeV**

CLIC layout 380 GeV

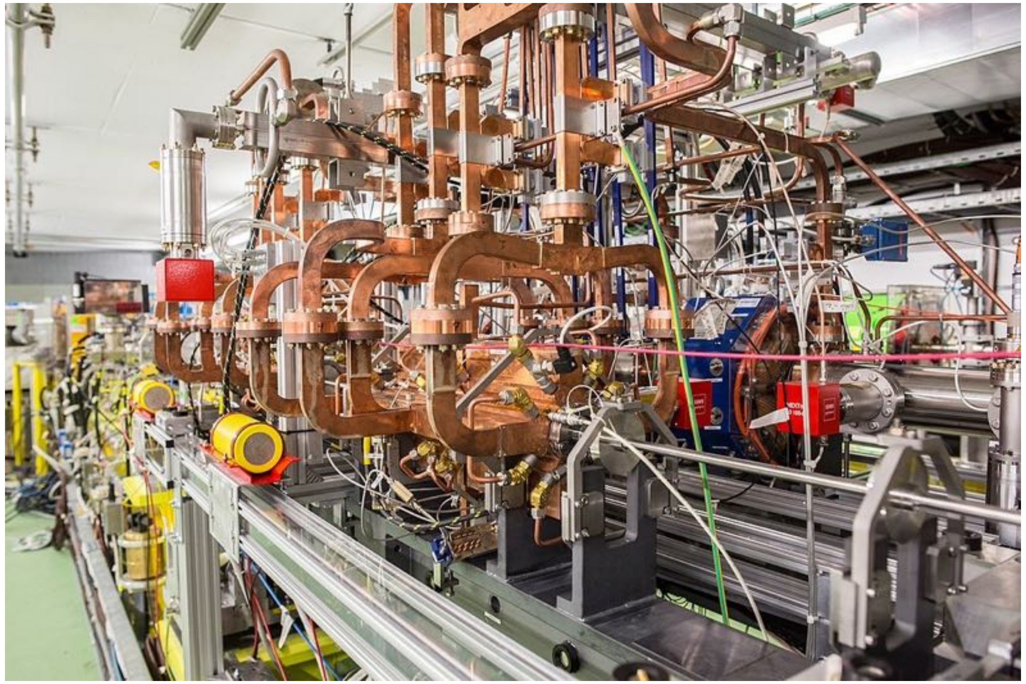




CLIC demonstrator and machine parameters

Normal conducting high-frequency RF (X-band 12GHz)

Drive beam technology demonstrated at CLIC Test Facility (CTF3)

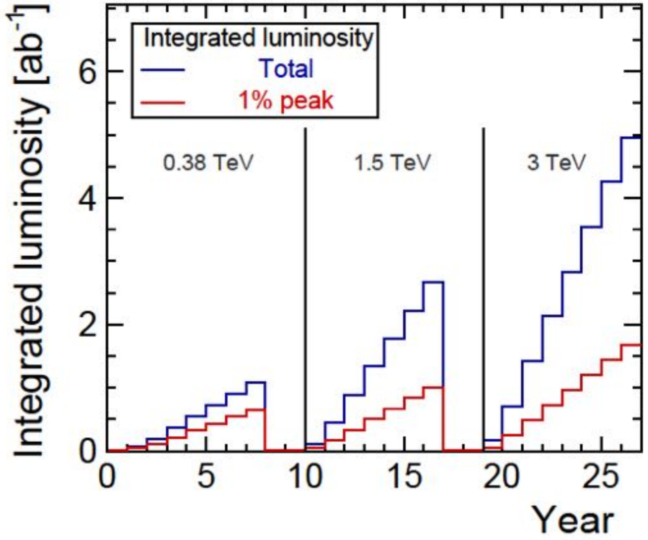


Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Centre-of-mass energy	$\sqrt{s}$	GeV	380	1500	3000
Repetition frequency	f_{rep}	Hz	50	50	50
Number of bunches per train	n_b		352	312	312
Bunch separation	Δt	ns	0.5	0.5	0.5
Pulse length	τ_{RF}	ns	244	244	244
Accelerating gradient	G	MV/m	72	72/100	72/100
Total luminosity	$\mathscr{L}$	10^{34} cm^{-2} s^{-1}	1.5	3.7	5.9
Luminosity above 99% of $\sqrt{s}$	$\mathscr{L}_{0.01}$	10^{34} cm^{-2} s^{-1}	0.9	1.4	2
Total integrated luminosity per year	$\mathscr{L}_{\text{int}}$	fb^{-1}	180	444	708
Main linac tunnel length		km	11.4	29.0	50.1
Number of particles per bunch	N	10^9	5.2	3.7	3.7
Bunch length	σ_z	μm	70	44	44
IP beam size	σ_x/σ_y	nm	149/2.9	$\sim$ 60/1.5	$\sim$ 40/1
Normalised emittance (end of linac)	ϵ_x/ϵ_y	nm	900/20	660/20	660/20
Final RMS energy spread		%	0.35	0.35	0.35
Crossing angle (at IP)		mrad	16.5	20	20

CLIC summary

- **Timeline:** e+e- linear collider at CERN for the era beyond HL-LHC
- **Compact:** novel and unique two-beam accelerating technique based on high-gradient room temperature RF cavities:
  first stage: 380 GeV, ~11km long, 20,500 cavities
- **Expandable:** staged collision energies from 380 GeV (Higgs/top) up to 3 TeV

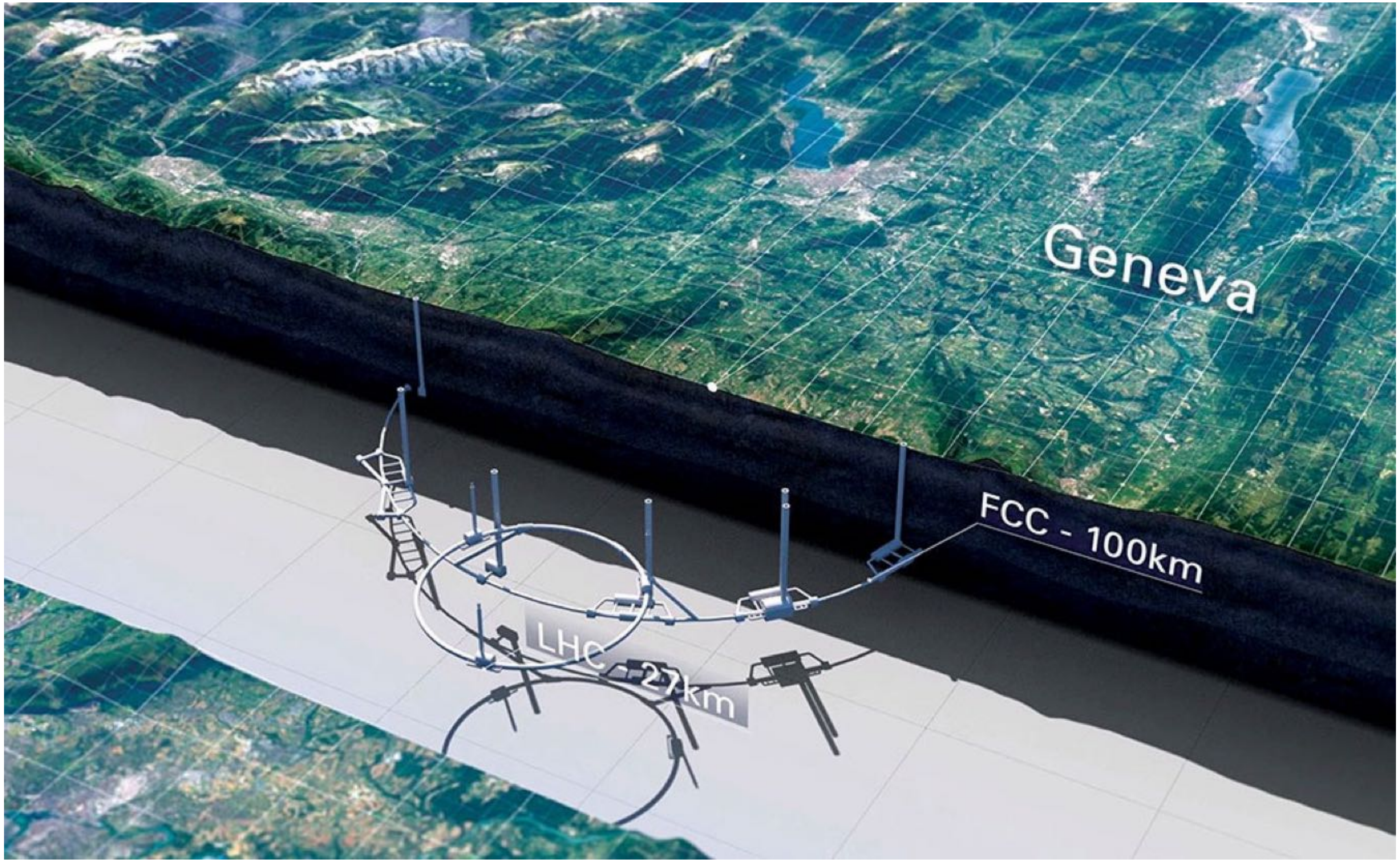
- **Conceptual Design Report published in 2012**
- **Project Implementation Plan released 2018**
  Cost: 5.9 BChF for 380 GeV (stable w.r.t. CDR)
  Power: 168 MW at 380 GeV (significantly reduced since CDR)



Stage	$\sqrt{s}$ [TeV]	$\mathscr{L}_{int}$ [ab^{-1}]
1	0.38 (and 0.35)	1.0
2	1.5	2.5
3	3.0	5.0

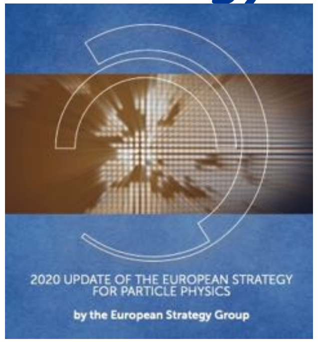
Baseline polarisation scenario adopted: electron beam (–80%, +80%) polarised in ratio (50:50) at √s=380GeV ; (80:20) at √s=1.5 and 3TeV

Future Circular Collider



ESPP20 update and next steps for FCC

- ***EU Strategy 2020:*** *"Europe, together with its international partners, should investigate the technical and financial feasibility of a future hadron collider at CERN with a centre-of-mass energy of at least 100 TeV and with an electron-positron Higgs and electroweak factory as a possible first stage. Such a feasibility study of the colliders and related infrastructure should be established as a global endeavour and be completed on the timescale of the next Strategy update."*



- ***FCC Innovation Study (FCCIS) kickoff meeting in 9-13 November 2020 at CERN, including 4th Physics & Experiments workshop, beginning to address the ESPP20 mandate.***
  - ***https://indico.cern.ch/event/923801/***
  - FCCIS will deliver a conceptual design and an implementation plan for a new research infrastructure, consisting of a 100 km long, circular tunnel and a dozen surface sites. It will initially host an electron-positron particle collider. With an energy frontier hadron collider as a second step, it can serve a world-wide community through the end of the 21st century. This project will validate the key performance enablers at particle accelerators.
- ***Most recent FCC collaboration in July 2021: https://indico.cern.ch/event/995850/***

FCC

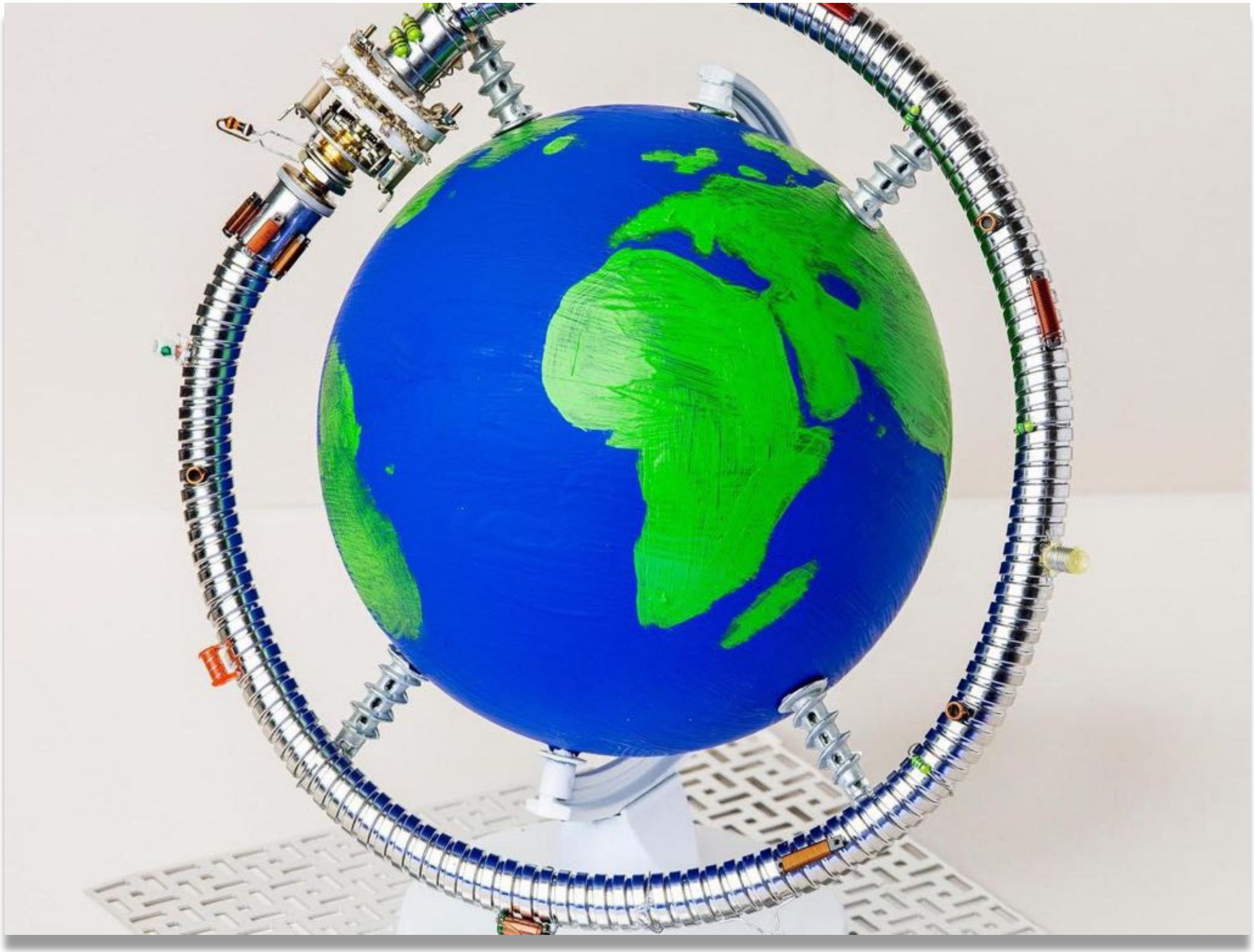
parameter	FCC-hh	**HE-LHC**	HL-LHC	LHC
collision energy cms [TeV]	100	**27**	14	14
dipole field [T]	16	**16**	8.33	8.33
circumference [km]	97.75	**26.7**	26.7	26.7
stored energy/beam [GJ]	8.4	**1.3**	0.7	0.36

FCC week in Amsterdam, April 2018

Big article in Dutch press:

deVolkskrant

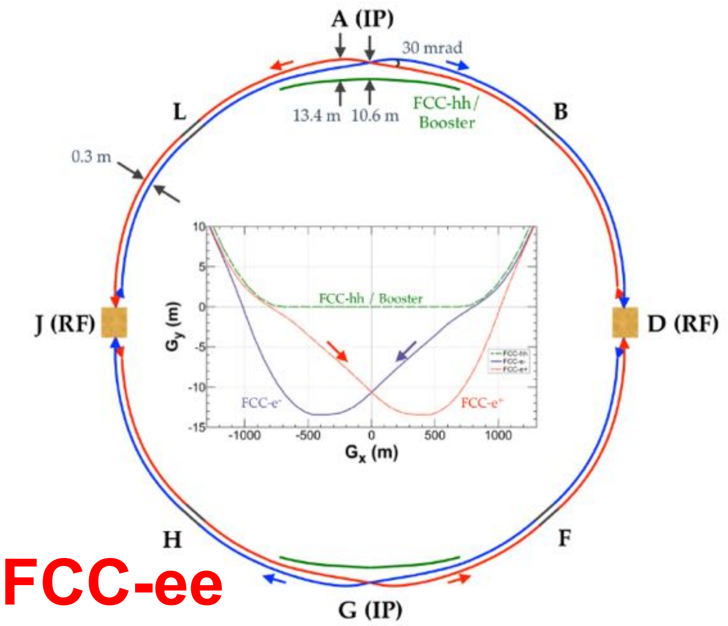
Hoe moet de grootste deeltjesversneller op aarde eruit gaan zien?



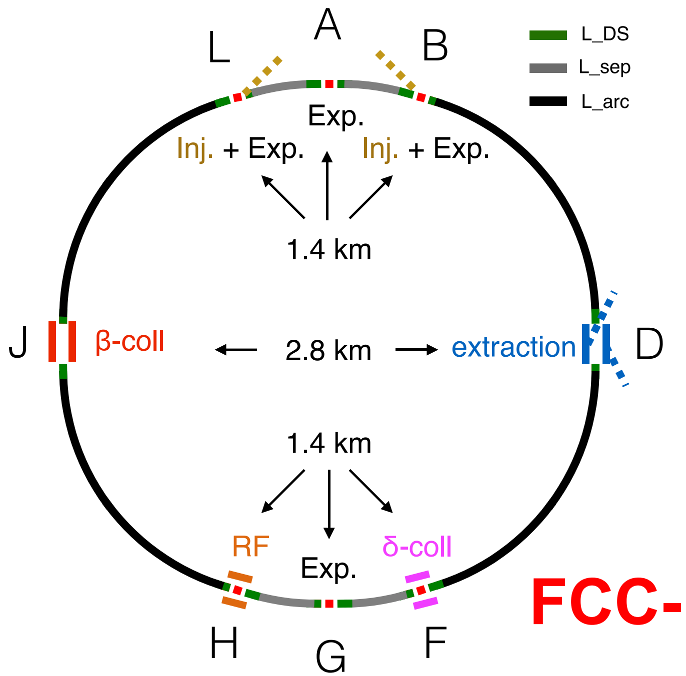
"What might the largest particle accelerator on earth look like?"

Comprehensive long-term program, maximizing physics opportunities

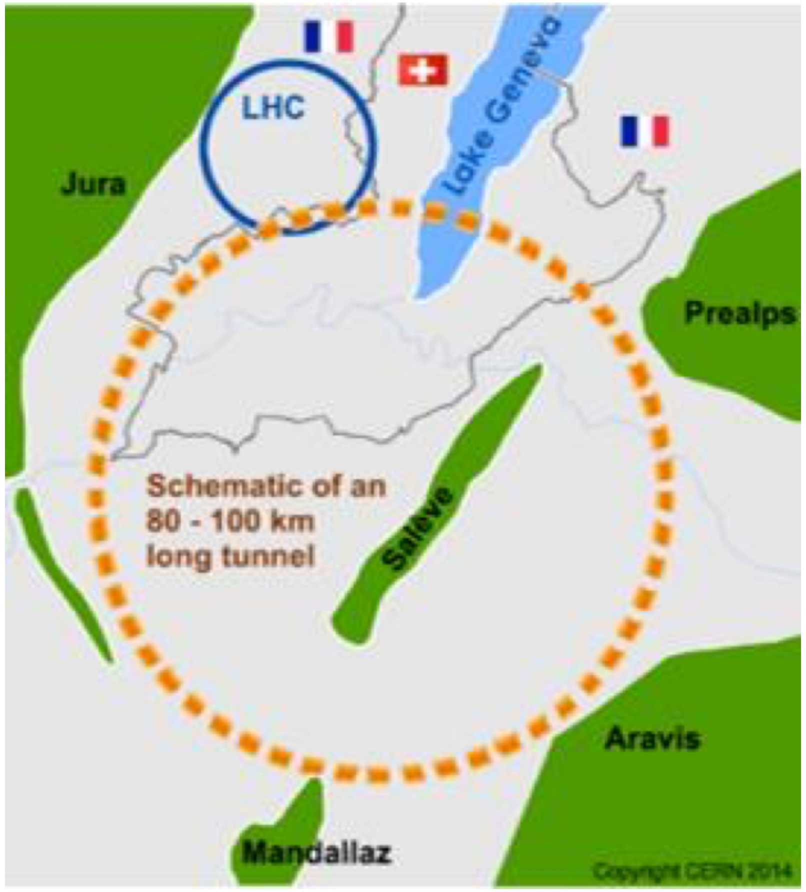
- **Stage 1: FCC-ee (Z, W, H, $t\bar{t}$) as Higgs factory, electroweak & and top factory at highest luminosities**
- **Stage 2: FCC-hh (~100 TeV) as natural continuation at energy frontier, with ion and eh options**
- Complementary physics
- Common civil engineering and technical infrastructures
- Building on and reusing CERN's existing infrastructure
- FCC integrated project allows seamless continuation of HEP after HL-LHC



FCC-ee



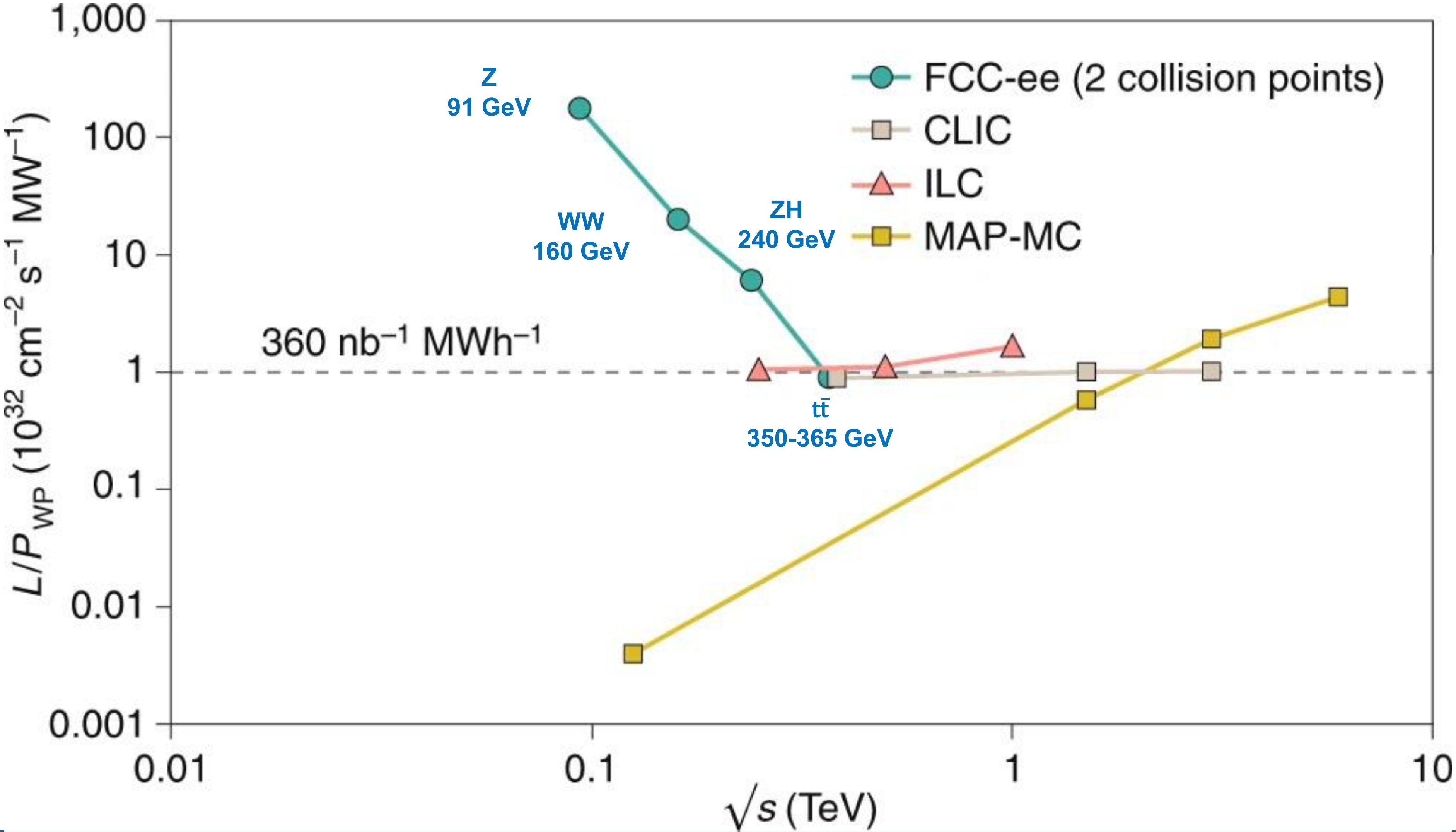
FCC-hh



FCC-ee collider parameters (stage 1)

parameter	Z	WW	H (ZH)	ttbar
beam energy [GeV]	45	80	120	182.5
beam current [mA]	1390	147	29	5.4
no. bunches/beam	16640	2000	393	48
bunch intensity [10^{11}]	1.7	1.5	1.5	2.3
SR energy loss / turn [GeV]	0.036	0.34	1.72	9.21
total RF voltage [GV]	0.1	0.44	2.0	10.9
long. damping time [turns]	1281	235	70	20
horizontal beta* [m]	0.15	0.2	0.3	1
vertical beta* [mm]	0.8	1	1	1.6
horiz. geometric emittance [nm]	0.27	0.28	0.63	1.46
vert. geom. emittance [pm]	1.0	1.7	1.3	2.9
bunch length with SR / BS [mm]	3.5 / 12.1	3.0 / 6.0	3.3 / 5.3	2.0 / 2.5
luminosity per IP [10^{34} cm^{-2}s^{-1}]	230	28	8.5	1.55
beam lifetime rad Bhabha / BS [min]	68 / >200	49 / >1000	38 / 18	40 / 18

FCC-ee: efficient Higgs/electroweak factory



luminosity L per supplied electrical wall-plug power P_{WP} is shown as a function of centre-of-mass energy for several proposed future lepton colliders

M. Benedikt, A. Blondel, P. Janot, et al., **Nature Physics 16**, 402-407 (2020), and **European Strategy** for Particle Physics Preparatory Group, *Physics Briefing Book* (CERN, 2019)

High efficiency Klystron design for FCC-ee

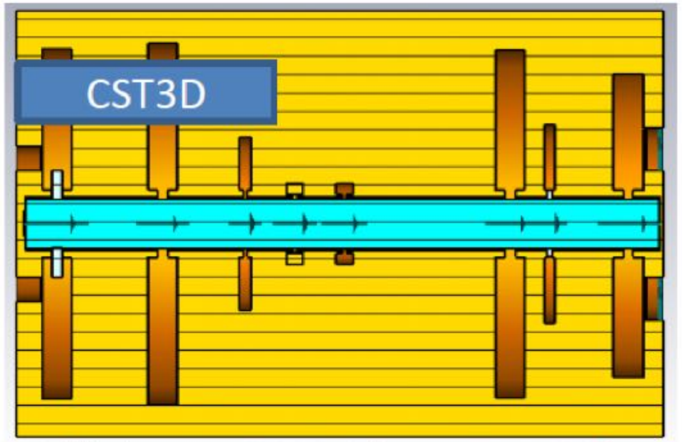
Jinchi Cai & Graeme Burt

0.8GHz,133.9kV×12.5A×**80%**>1.3MW

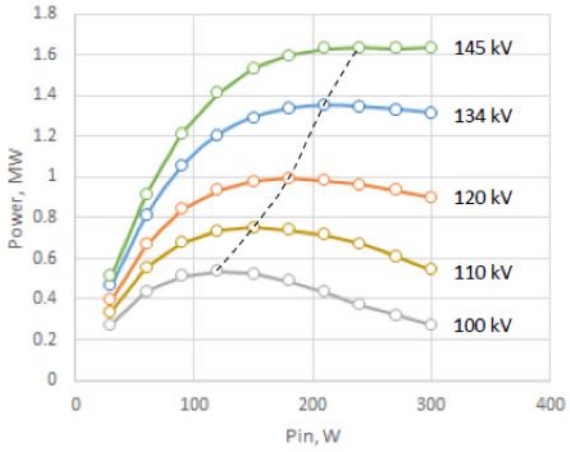
The klystron efficiency impact on the FCC power consumption.
Example of the efficiency upgrade from 60% to 80%.

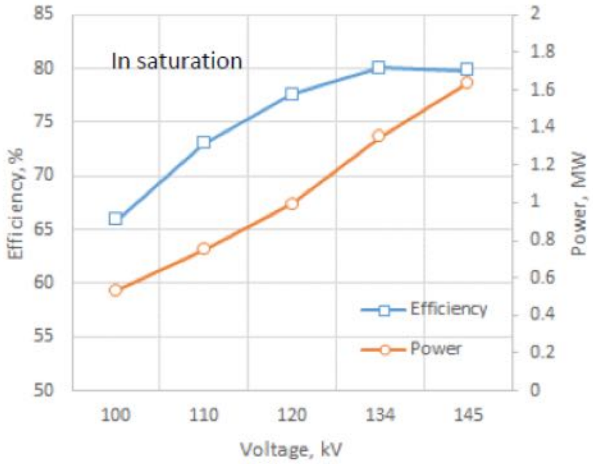
	Klystron eff. 60%	Klystron eff. 80%	Difference
RF power needed for 3TeV CLIC	105 MW		
DC input power	150 MW	123 MW	-27MW
Waste heat	45 MW	18 MW	-27MW
Annual consumption (5500 h assumed)	825 GWh	676 GWh	-149 GWh
Annual cost (60 CHF/MWh assumed)	49.5 MCHF	40.5 MCHF	-9 MCHF

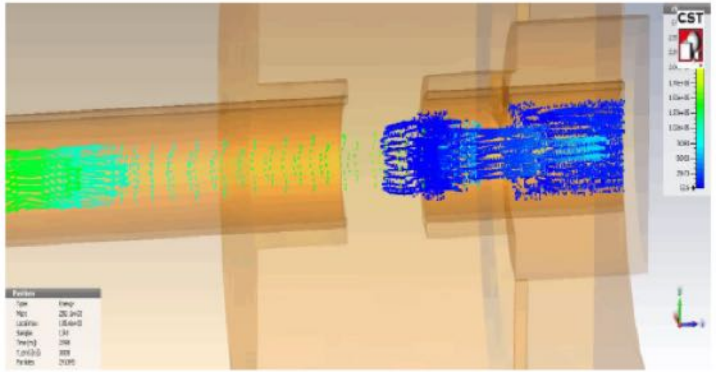
- FCC requires 105 MW of RF power, but the DC power is much higher due to limited efficiency
- Increasing the efficiency by just 20% would save CERN 9 MCHF / year by saving 149 GWh of electricity
- CERN and Lancaster are investigating new methods of increasing klystron efficiency



Efficiency=79%, Time cost=50h







B_z=0.07T (5xBr). **Efficiency 79%**

FCCee

FCC-ee operation model

working point	luminosity/IP [10^{34} cm^{-2}s^{-1}]	total luminosity (2 IPs)/ yr	physics goal	run time [years]
Z first 2 years	100	26 ab^{-1}/year	**150 ab^{-1}**	**4**
Z later	200	52 ab^{-1}/year		
W	25	7 ab^{-1}/year	**10 ab^{-1}**	**1-2**
H	7.0	1.8 ab^{-1}/year	**5 ab^{-1}**	**3**
machine modification for RF installation & rearrangement: **1 year**				
top 1st year (350 GeV)	0.8	0.2 ab^{-1}/year	**0.2 ab^{-1}**	**1**
top later (365 GeV)	1.4	0.36 ab^{-1}/year	**1.5 ab^{-1}**	**4**

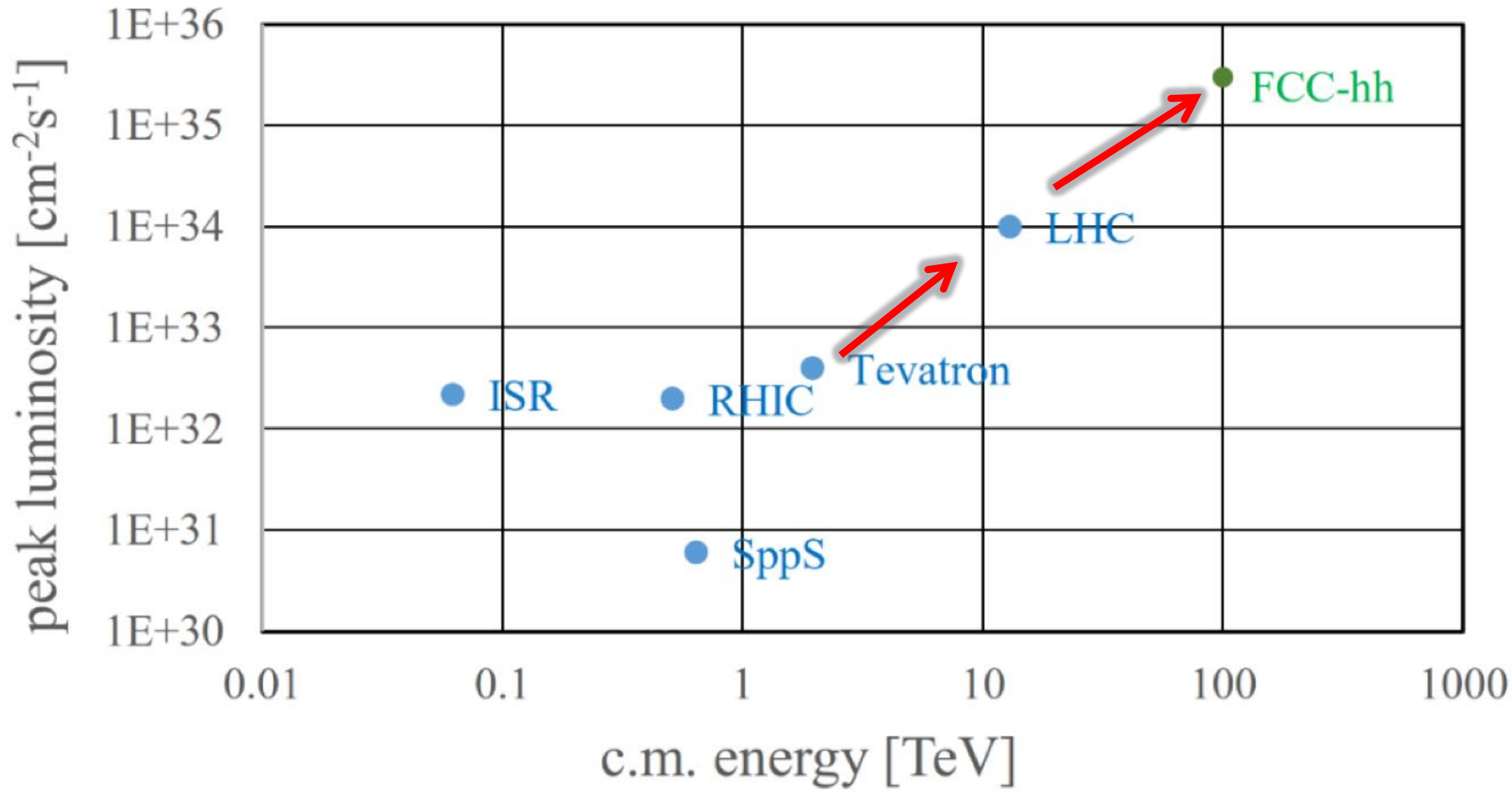
total program duration: 14-15 years - ***including machine modifications***
phase 1 (*Z, W, H*): 8-9 years, **phase 2 (top): 6 years**

PPAP 16/7/18 -- I. Shipsey

FCC-hh (pp) collider parameters (stage 2)

parameter	FCC-hh		HL-LHC	LHC
collision energy cms [TeV]	100		14	14
dipole field [T]	16		8.33	8.33
circumference [km]	97.75		26.7	26.7
beam current [A]	0.5		1.1	0.58
bunch intensity [10^{11}]	1	1	2.2	1.15
bunch spacing [ns]	25	25	25	25
synchr. rad. power / ring [kW]	2400		7.3	3.6
SR power / length [W/m/ap.]	28.4		0.33	0.17
long. emit. damping time [h]	0.54		12.9	12.9
beta* [m]	1.1	0.3	0.15 (min.)	0.55
normalized emittance [μm]	2.2		2.5	3.75
peak luminosity [10^{34} cm^{-2}s^{-1}]	5	30	5 (lev.)	1
events/bunch crossing	170	1000	132	27
stored energy/beam [GJ]	8.4		0.7	0.36

FCC-hh: big step in performance



order of magnitude performance increase in **energy & luminosity**

100 TeV cm collision energy (vs 14 TeV for LHC)

20 ab^{-1} per experiment collected over 25 years of operation (vs 3 ab^{-1} for LHC)

similar performance increase as from Tevatron to LHC

key technology: high-field magnets

FCChh: High-Field Magnets

Worldwide FCC Nb_3Sn program

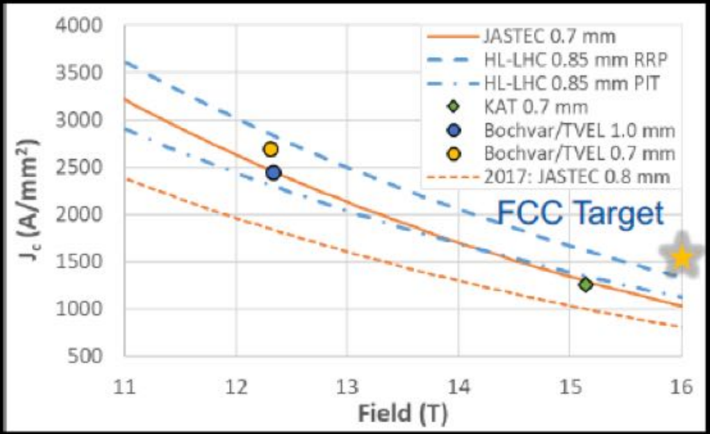
Main development goal is wire performance increase:

- J_c (16T, 4.2K) > 1500 A/mm² →50% increase wrt HL-LHC wire
- Reduction of coil & magnet cross-section

5400 mm² 3150 mm²

~10% margin HL-LHC ~10% margin FCC ultimate

After only one year of development, prototype Nb3Sn wires from several new industrial FCC partners already achieve HL-LHC performance



Conductor activities for FCC started in 2017:

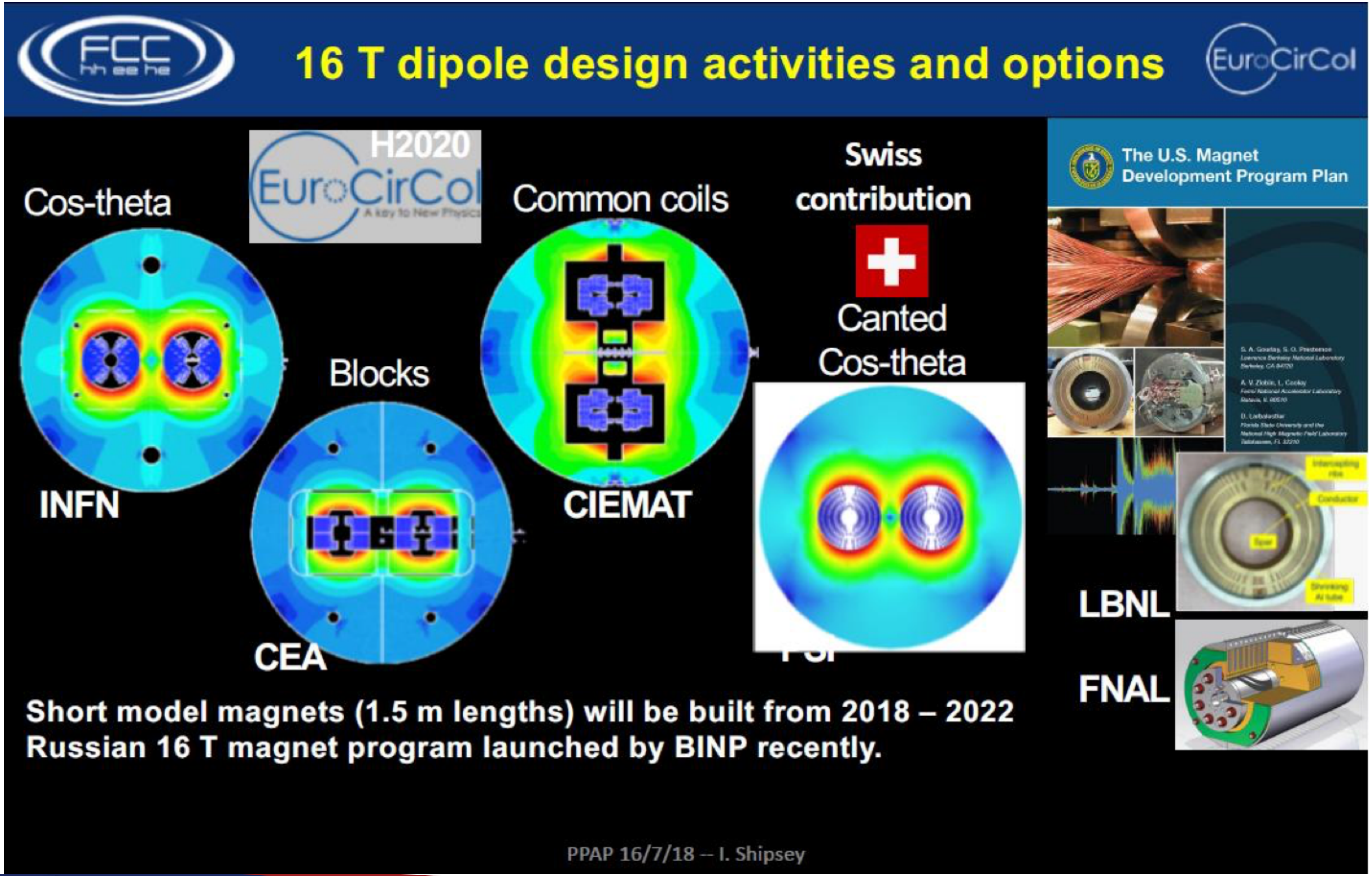
- **Bochvar Institute** (production at **TVEL**), **Russia**
- **KEK** (**Jastec** and **Furukawa**), **Japan**
- **KAT, Korea**
- **Columbus, Italy**
- **University of Geneva, Switzerland**
- **Technical University of Vienna, Austria**
- **SPIN, Italy**
- **University of Freiberg, Germany**

In addition, agreements under preparation:

- **Bruker, Germany**
- **Luvata Pori, Finland**

PPAP 16/7/18 -- I. Shipsey

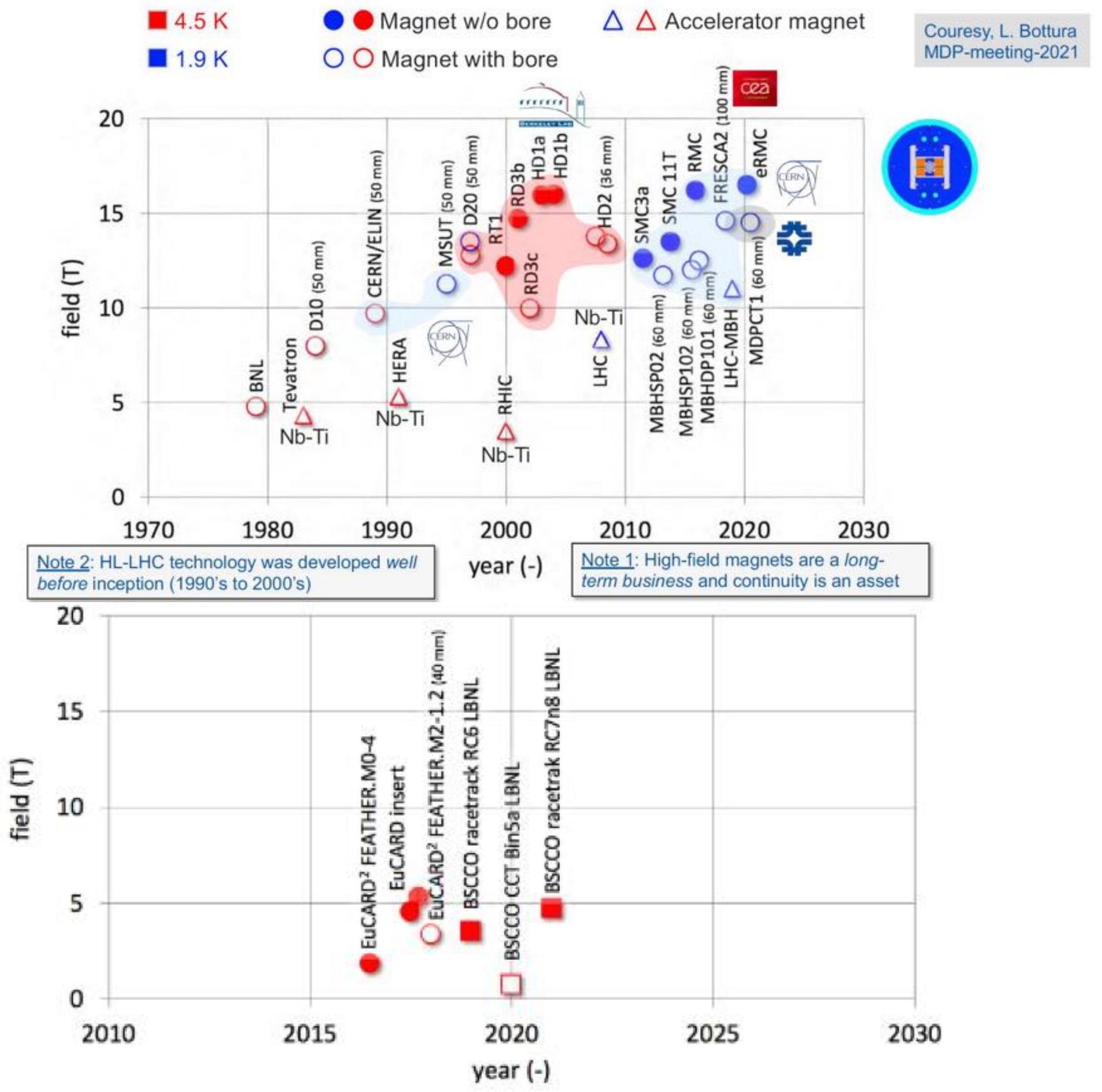
FCChh: High-Field Magnets



High-Field Magnets latest:

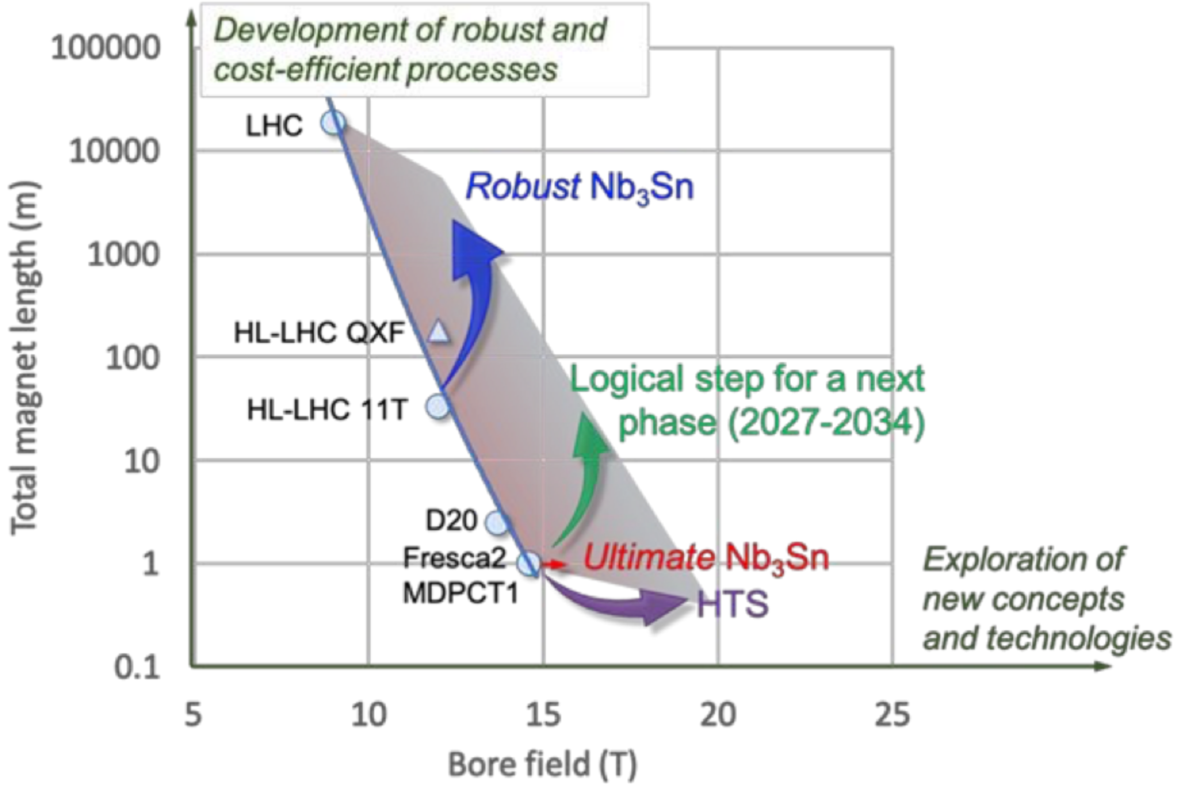
Pierre Vedrine, on behalf of HFM Expert Panel
High-Field Magnet R&D Status, 9 July 2021

- **High Field Magnets (HFM) are among the key technologies** that will enable the search for new physics at the energy frontier.
- Approved projects (HL-LHC) and studies for future circular machines (FCC, SppC) call for the **development of superconducting magnets that produce fields beyond those attained in the LHC** .
- **Progress in highest field attained** in European and international programs (EU-FP6 CARE , EU-FP7 EuCARD, EuCARD2, HL-LHC , ARIES, on-going I-FAST, HFM & US-DOE programs)



Goals of a High Field Magnets R&D Program

- **Demonstrate Nb_3Sn magnet technology for large scale deployment, pushing it to its practical limits, both in terms of maximum performance as well as production scale**
  - Demonstrate Nb_3Sn full potential in terms of ultimate performance (target 16 T)
  - Develop Nb_3Sn magnet technology for collider-scale production, through robust design, industrial manufacturing processes and cost reduction (benchmark 12 T)
- **Demonstrate suitability of HTS for accelerator magnet applications, providing a proof-of-principle of HTS magnet technology beyond the reach of Nb_3Sn (target in excess of 20 T)**
- **Implemented as a focused, innovative, mission-style R&D of collaborative nature**



*See **Symposium on the Accelerator R&D Roadmap for the HEP community***
https://indico.cern.ch/event/1053889/

FCC CDR and Study Documentation

>1350 contributors from > 350 institutes, a truly global effort as suggested by EPPSU 2013

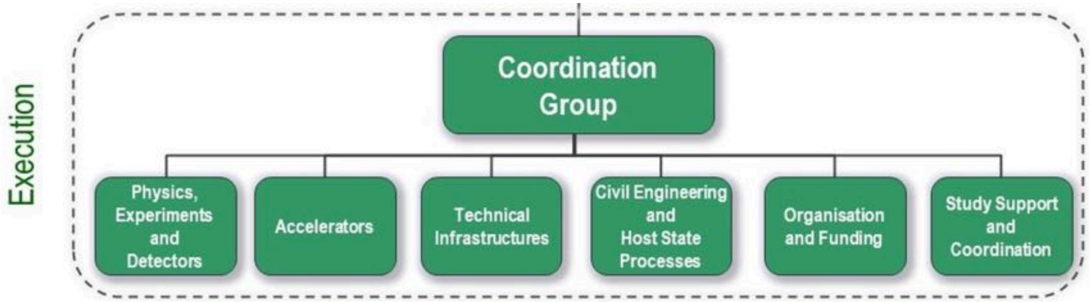
- **FCC-Conceptual Design Reports:**
  - **Vol 1 Physics, Vol 2 FCC-ee, Vol 3 FCC-hh, Vol 4 HE-LHC**
  - CDRs published in **European Physical Journal C (Vol 1) and ST (Vol 2 – 4)**

    EPJ C 79, 6 (2019) 474 , EPJ ST 228, 2 (2019) 261-623 , EPJ ST 228, 4 (2019) 755-1107 , EPJ ST 228, 5 (2019) 1109-1382

- **Summary documents provided to EPPSU SG**
  - **FCC-integral, FCC-ee, FCC-hh, HE-LHC**
  - Accessible on http://fcc-cdr.web.cern.ch/

FCC Feasibility Study

Main deliverables and milestones (i):



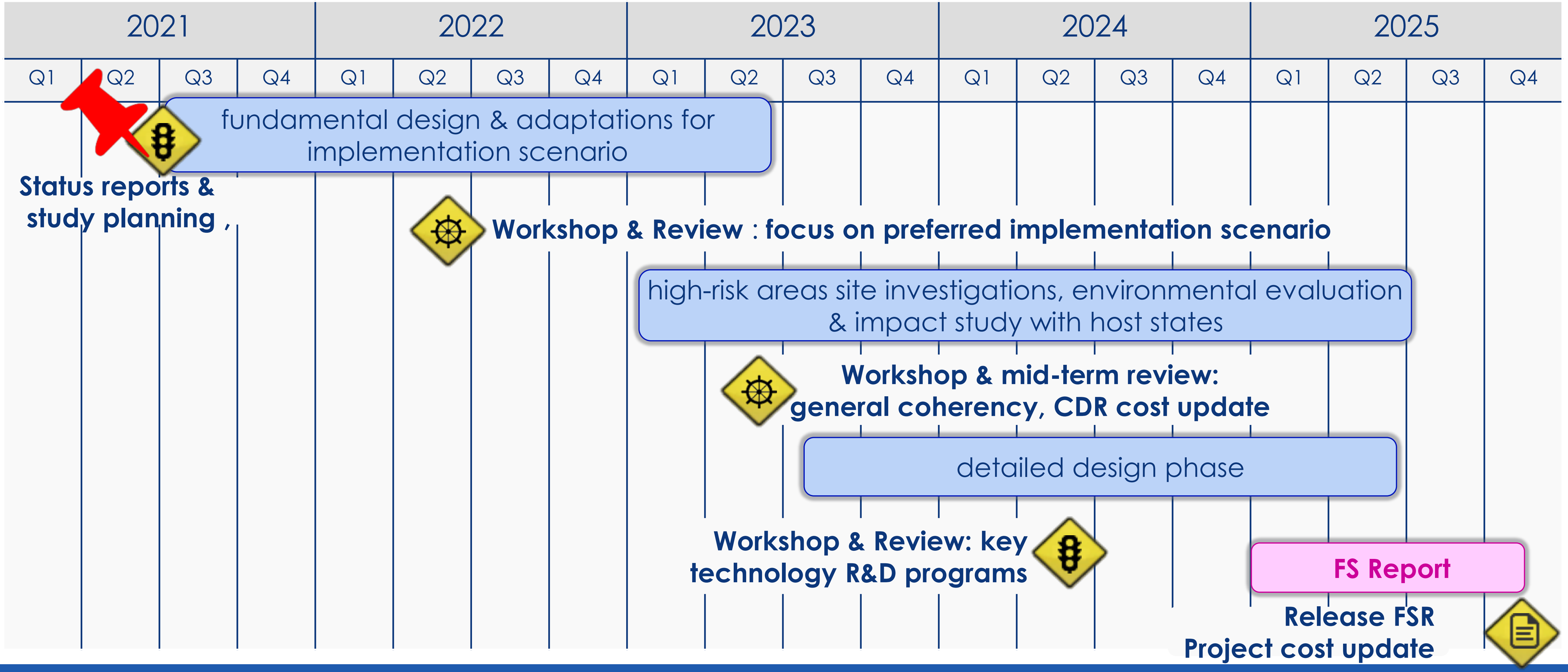
Physics, experiments and detectors

- consolidation of physics case for full FCC programme;
- requirements on theoretical calculations, Monte Carlo generators and other software;
- detector concepts for FCC-ee and FCC-hh (also based on experience with Phase-2 upgrades);
- detector design and R&D (synergies with "R&D for future detectors" at CERN and ECFA Detector Roadmap);
- requirements on accelerator performance, technical infrastructure, computing and integration.

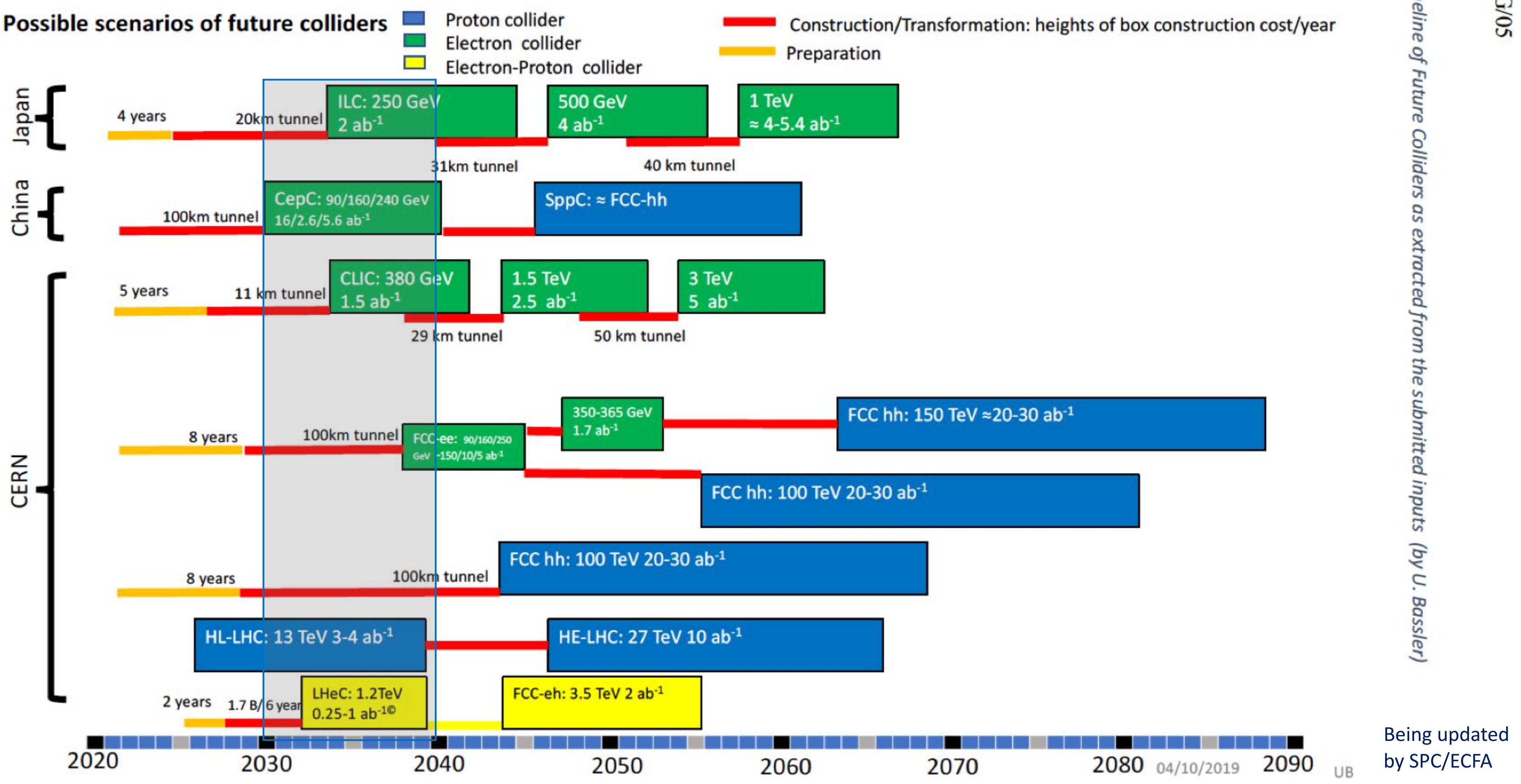
Accelerators

- design of FCC-ee and FCC-hh, and their injectors;
- development of key technologies for both colliders, including high-field superconducting magnets, SCRF, high-efficiency power production, and other sustainable and environmentally-friendly technologies; milestones will be finalised once Accelerator R&D roadmap available;
- machine-detector interface for FCC-ee (final focus magnets and compensation solenoids).

Feasibility study timeline



Possible scenarios



Being updated by SPC/ECFA

Higgs factory – which flavour?

ILC **CLIC** **FCC ee**

Muon collider?

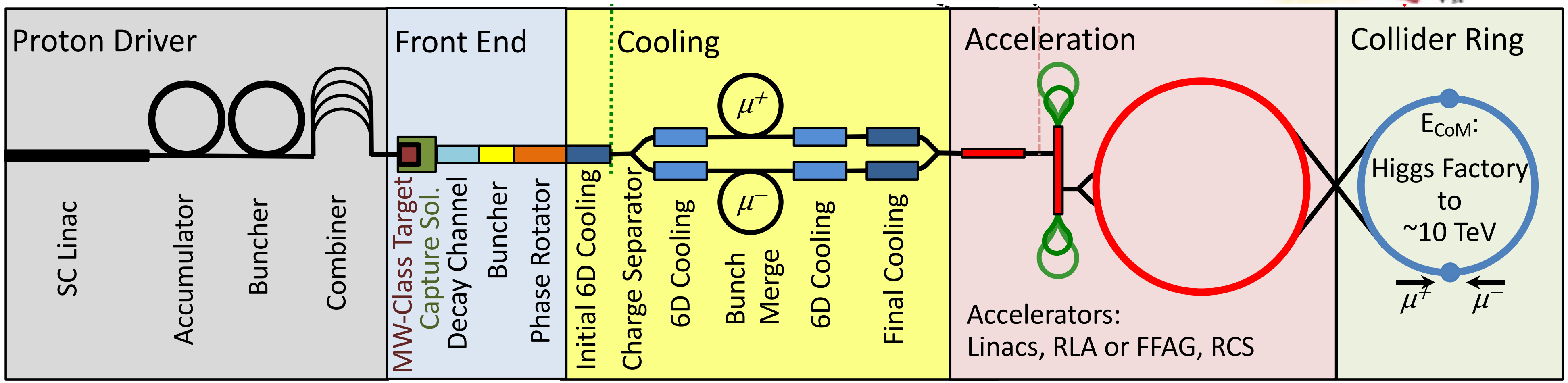
Lenny Rivkin

Muon Collider: protons on target

- Main advantage of $\mu^+\mu^-$ compared to e^+e^- is higher mass: $(0.115\ \text{MeV} / 105.658\ \text{MeV})^4$ less synchrotron radiation
  - *TeV collider fits in small ring!*

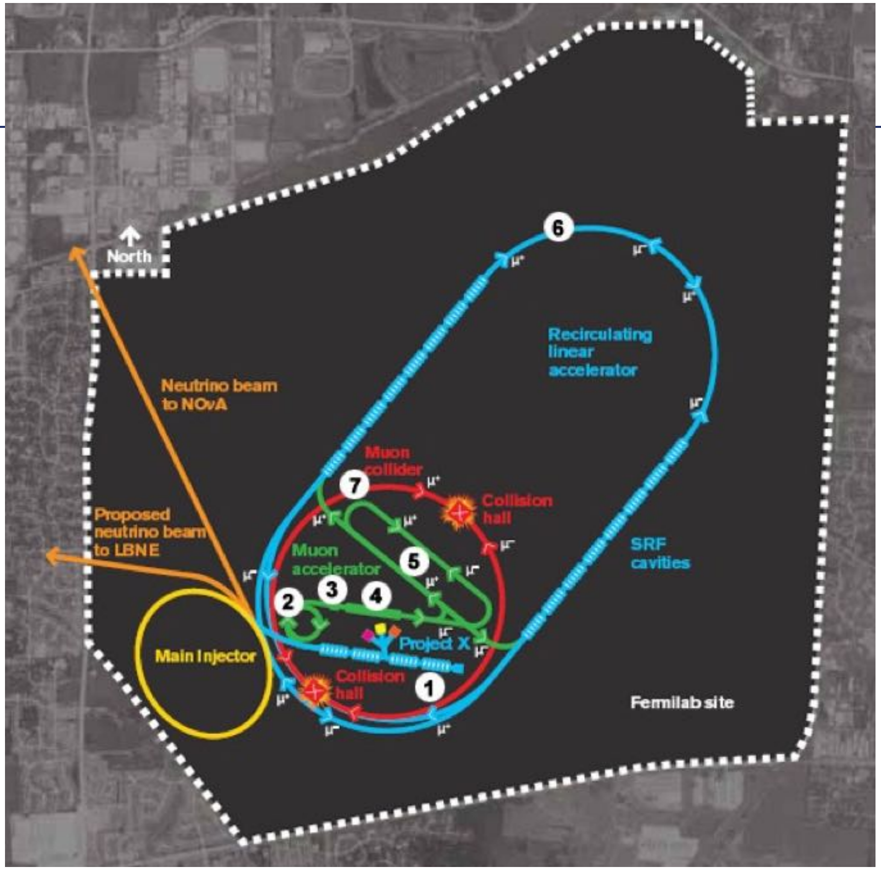
Challenges:

- Muon lifetime is only 2.197 μs.
  - *Need to rapidly accelerate muons to relativistic energies, so lifetime in lab frame is extended.*
- Muons created by protons on target & pion decay.



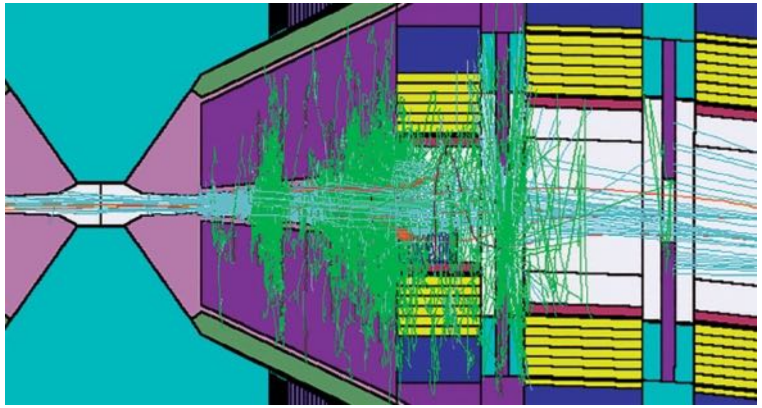
Muon Collider

- 4 TeV muon collider would fit on the former Tevatron site at Fermilab
- A muon collider in the LHC tunnel could reach 14TeV CoM



Main technical challenges:

- Muon beam from target is produced with extremely large emittance:
  - *Need rapid cooling so short-lived muons can be captured (see next slides)*
- Beam quality, cost and power
- Machine Detector Interface:
  - *After acceleration, the muon beam decay products interact with the machine components tens of meters from the Interaction Point (IP), generating high fluxes of beam induced background (BIB) on the detector.*

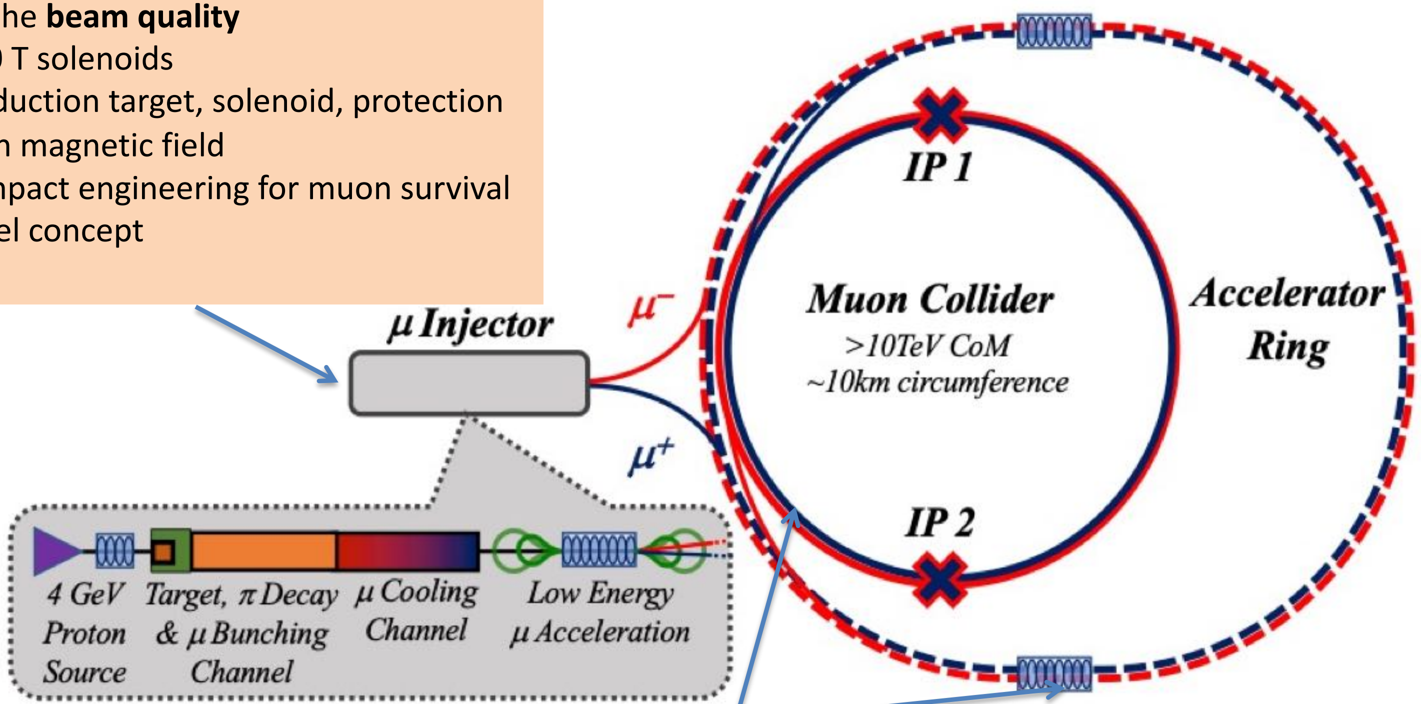


N Mokhov

Muon Collider

R&D Challenges

Drives the **beam quality**
- > 30 T solenoids
- Production target, solenoid, protection
- RF in magnetic field
- Compact engineering for muon survival
- novel concept
- …



Cost and **power** consumption limit energy reach
- Superconducting collider ring magnets
- Fast ramping magnets with energy recovery
- Efficient RF for high bunch charge
- FFA
- Protection of collider magnets from muon decays

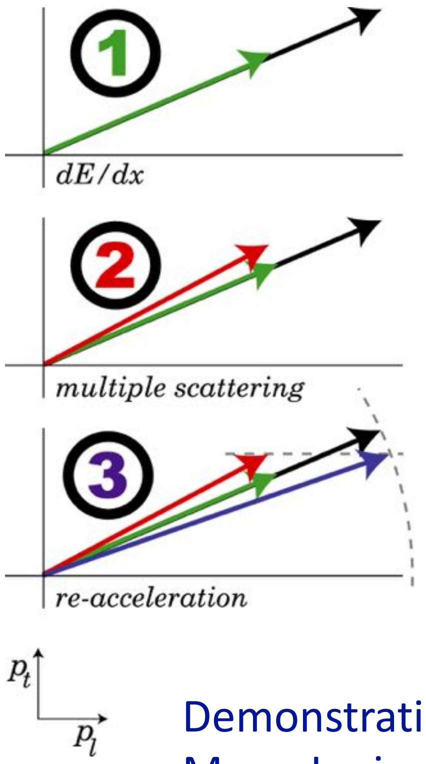
Neutrino flux and **MDI** limit energy reach
- Machine detector interface
- Neutrino flux on Earth surface (have mitigation idea)

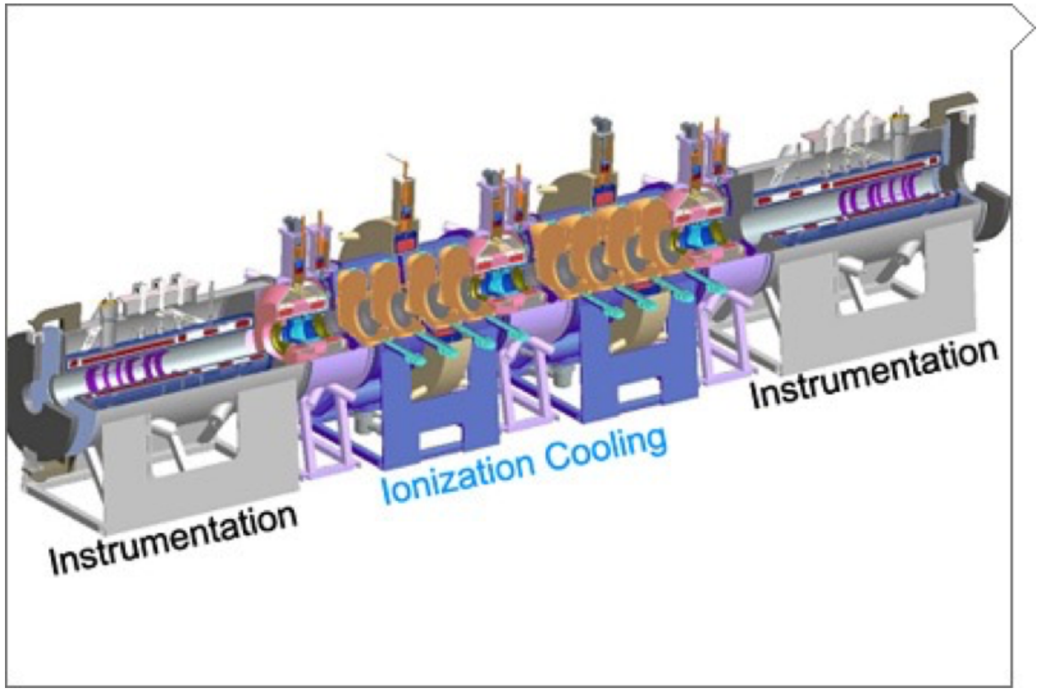
Integrated coherent concept/parameters

Muon beam panel, June 2021

MICE experiment: cool demonstration

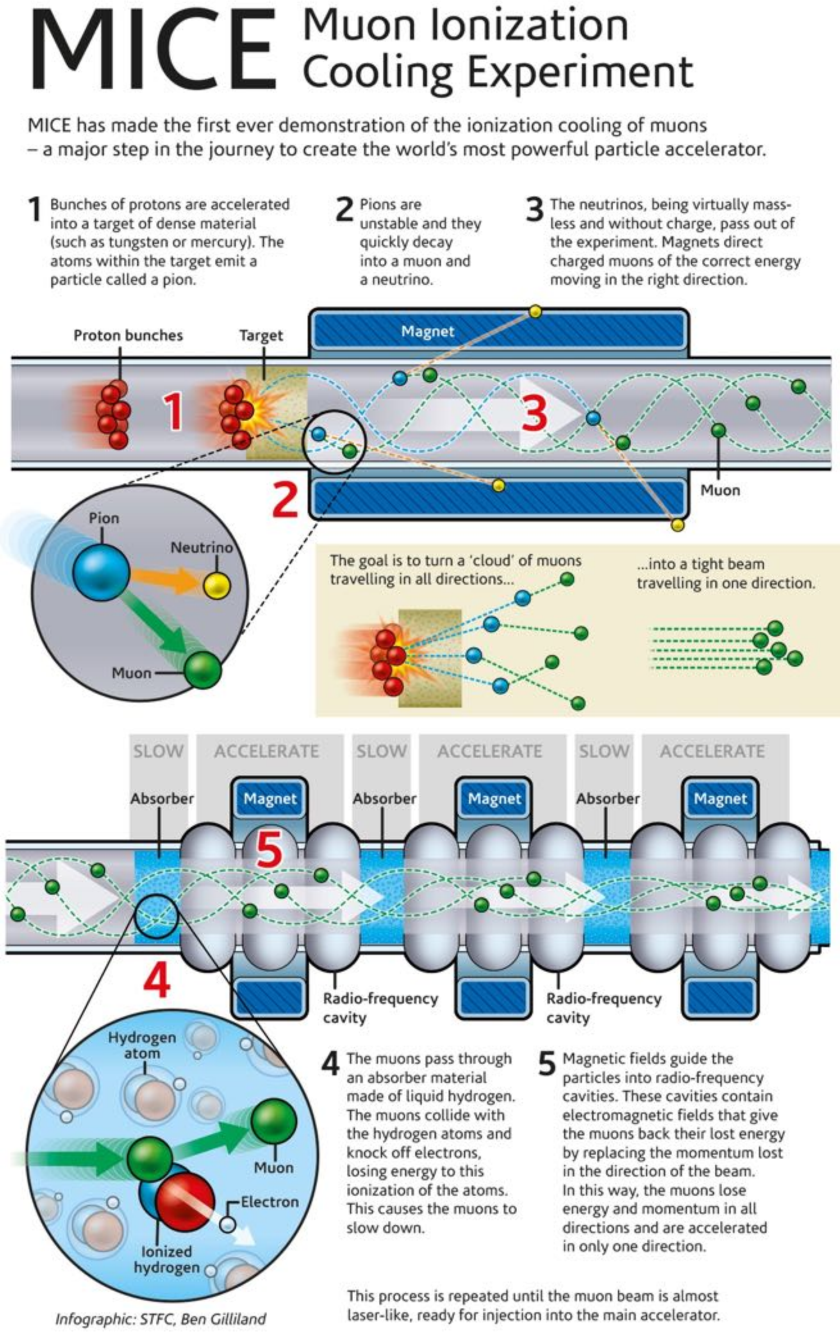
- High intensity protons on target generate pions that decay:
  - *Large 6D emittance beams must be cooled:*
  - *Muon ionization cooling demonstration by MICE.*





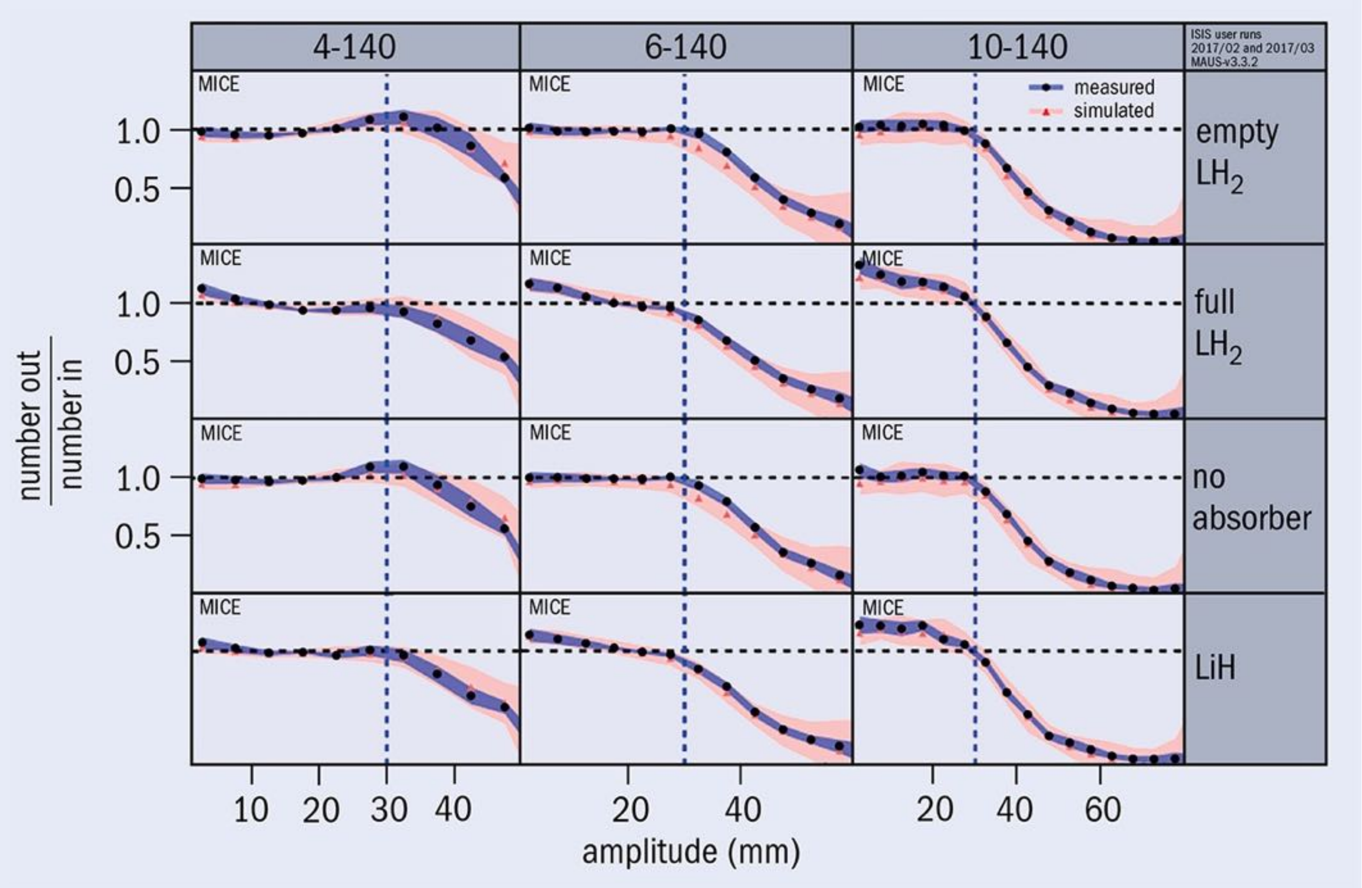
Demonstration of cooling by the Muon Ionization Cooling Experiment

https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-020-1958-9



MICE experiment: cool demonstration

- High intensity protons on target generate pions that decay:
  - *Large 6D emittance beams must be cooled:*
  - *Muon ionization cooling demonstration by MICE.*



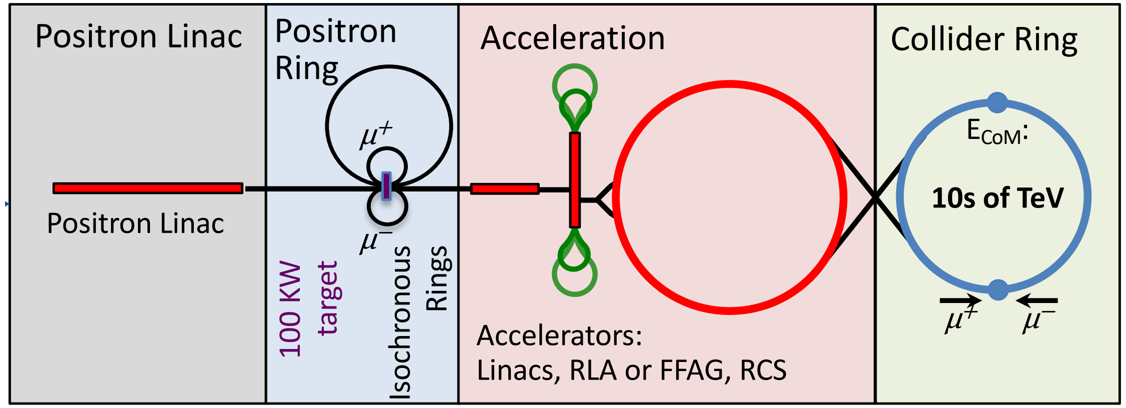
A ratio of greater than unity is observed with both the full LH2 absorber and the LiH absorber

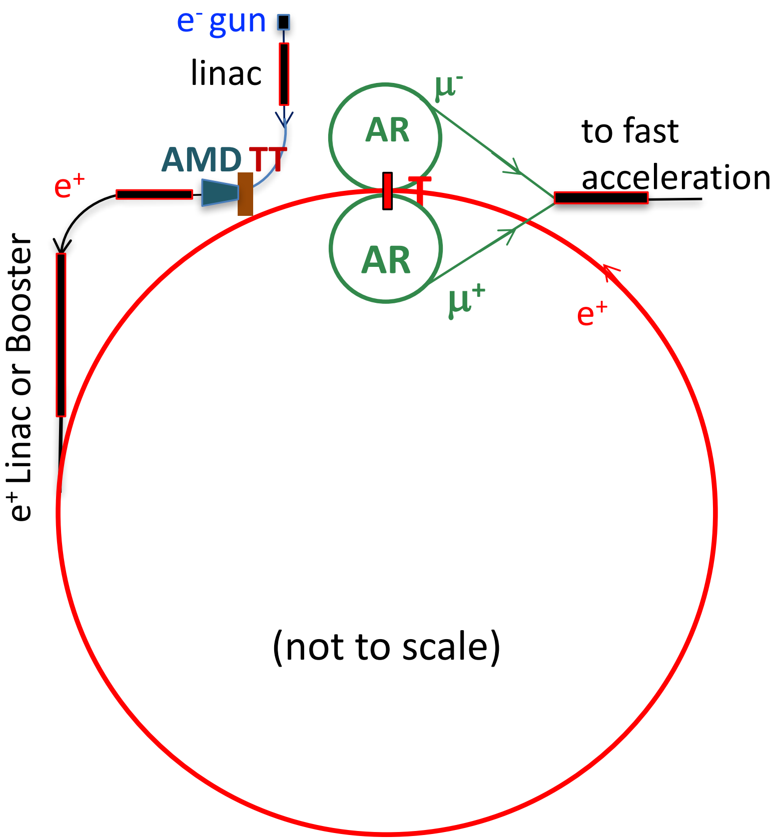
- https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-020-1958-9

Muon collider alternative schemes

- LEMMA: Low Emittance Muon Accelerator
  - *High intensity 45 GeV e+ beam hits thin target (0.01 rad length) collides with e- in target, giving muon pair just above threshold:*
  - *Small emittance and small energy spread, therefore no need for cooling.*
  - *6.2 km storage ring.*

$$e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$$





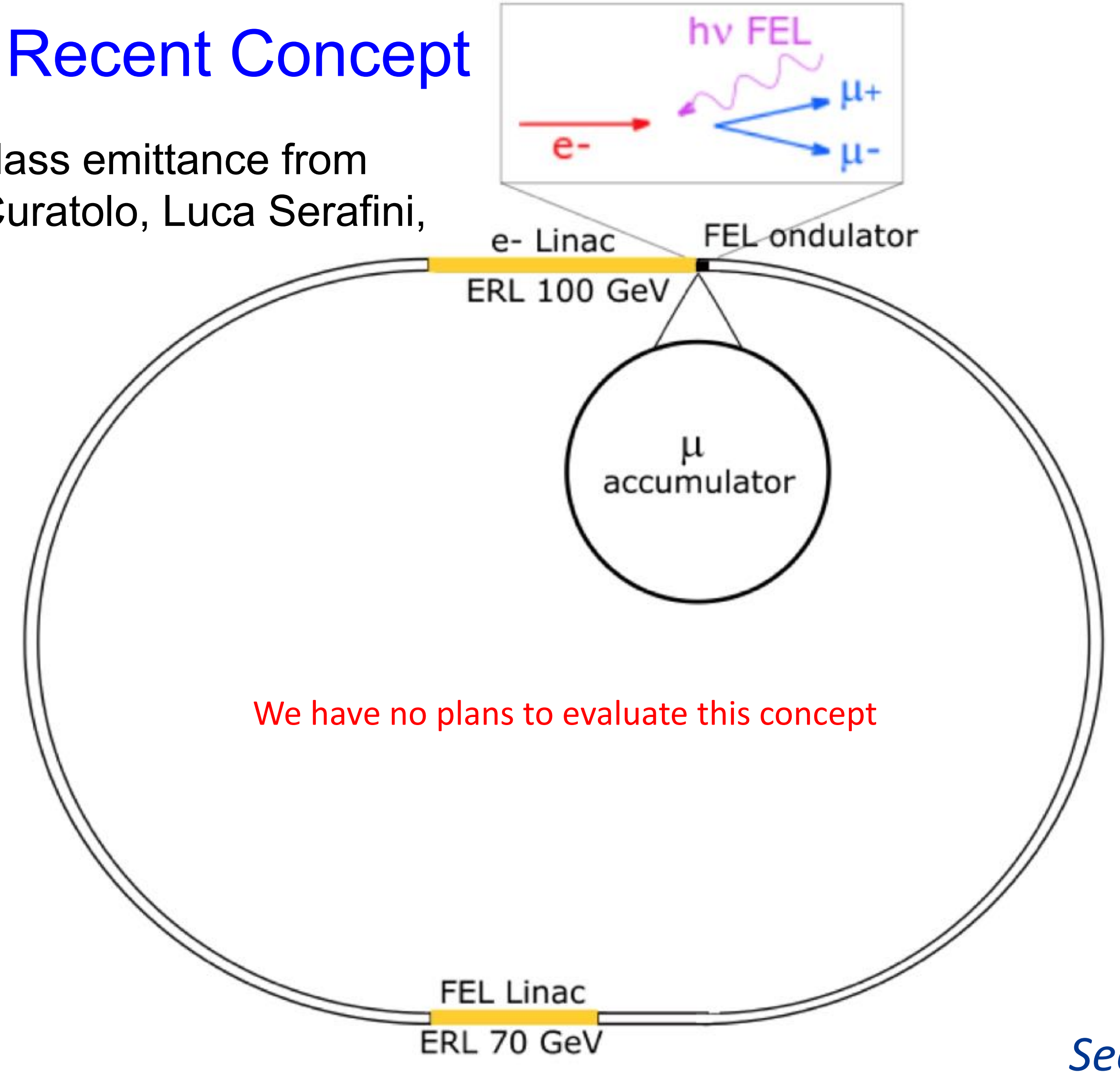
Muon collider alternative schemes

Very Recent Concept

- "GeV muon beams with picometer-class emittance from electron-photon collisions" Camilla Curatolo, Luca Serafini, https://arxiv.org/abs/2106.03255
- Concept of a 100 GeV eERL with X-Ray FEL as basis for a muon collider
- Muons are produced via the

  $e^- + \gamma \rightarrow e^- + \mu^+/\mu^-$ reaction
- The calculated geometric emittance is 10 picometer-radian
- Since only a small number of interactions occur, the energy of the electron beam is recovered in an ERL configuration

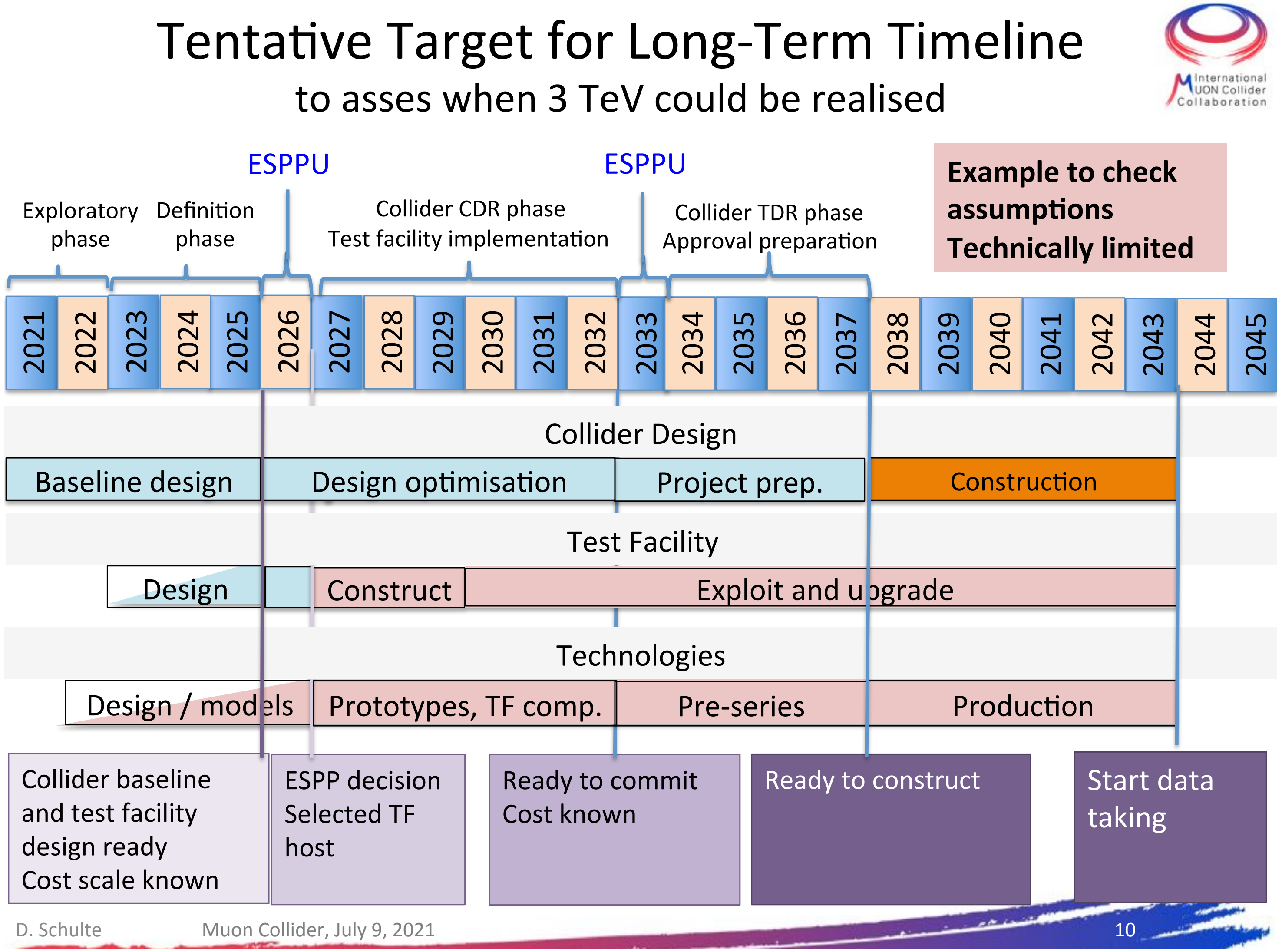
Symposium on the accelerator R&D roadmap for HEP community July 9, 2021



We have no plans to evaluate this concept

*See **Symposium***
https://indico.cern.ch/event/1053889/

Muon collider outlook



*See more details at **Symposium***
https://indico.cern.ch/event/1053889/

and Muon Community Meeting 12-14 July 21:
https://indico.cern.ch/event/1043242/

Muon collider outlook

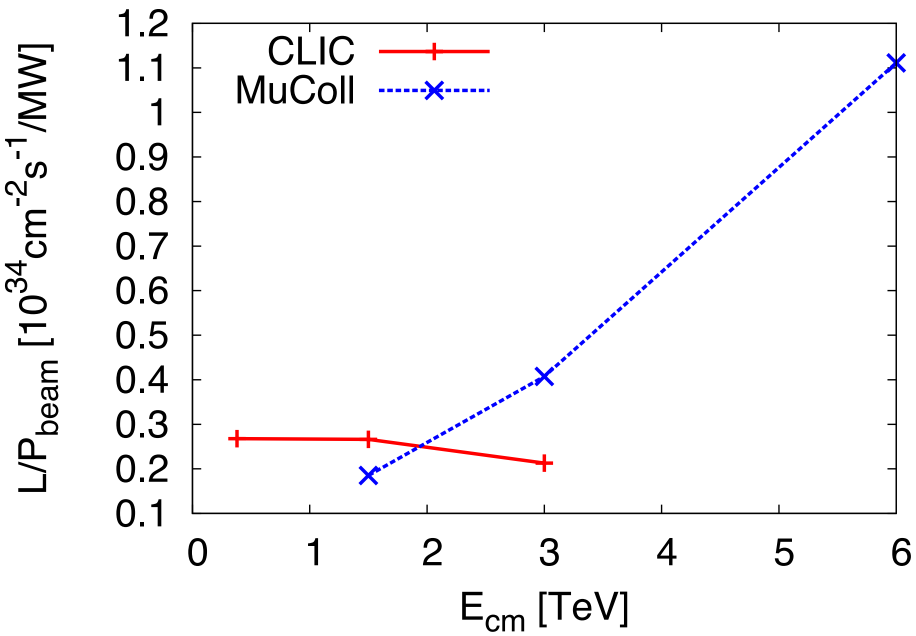
Comparing Luminosity in MAP vs. CLIC

In linear colliders luminosity per beam power is independent of collision energy for same technology

CLIC is at the limit of what one can do (decades of R&D)

No obvious way to improve

$$\mathcal{L} \propto \frac{N}{\sqrt{\beta_x \epsilon_x}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta_y \epsilon_y}} P_{beam}$$



Luminosity per beam power increases with energy in muon collider

Muon colliders have the potential for high energies

$$\mathcal{L} \propto \gamma \langle B \rangle \sigma_\delta \frac{N_0}{\epsilon \epsilon_L} f_r N_0 \gamma$$

D. Schulte Muon Collider, July 9, 2021 6

*See more details at **Symposium***
https://indico.cern.ch/event/1053889/

and Muon Community Meeting 12-14 July 21: https://indico.cern.ch/event/1043242/

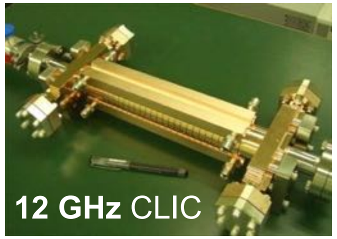
Table top accelerators?

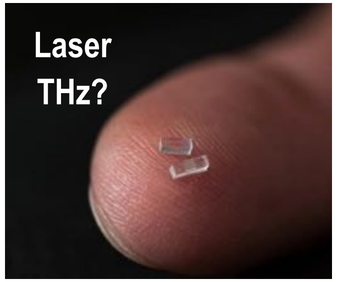
How to increase acceleration gradient beyond conventional RF 100 MV/m (CLIC technology)?

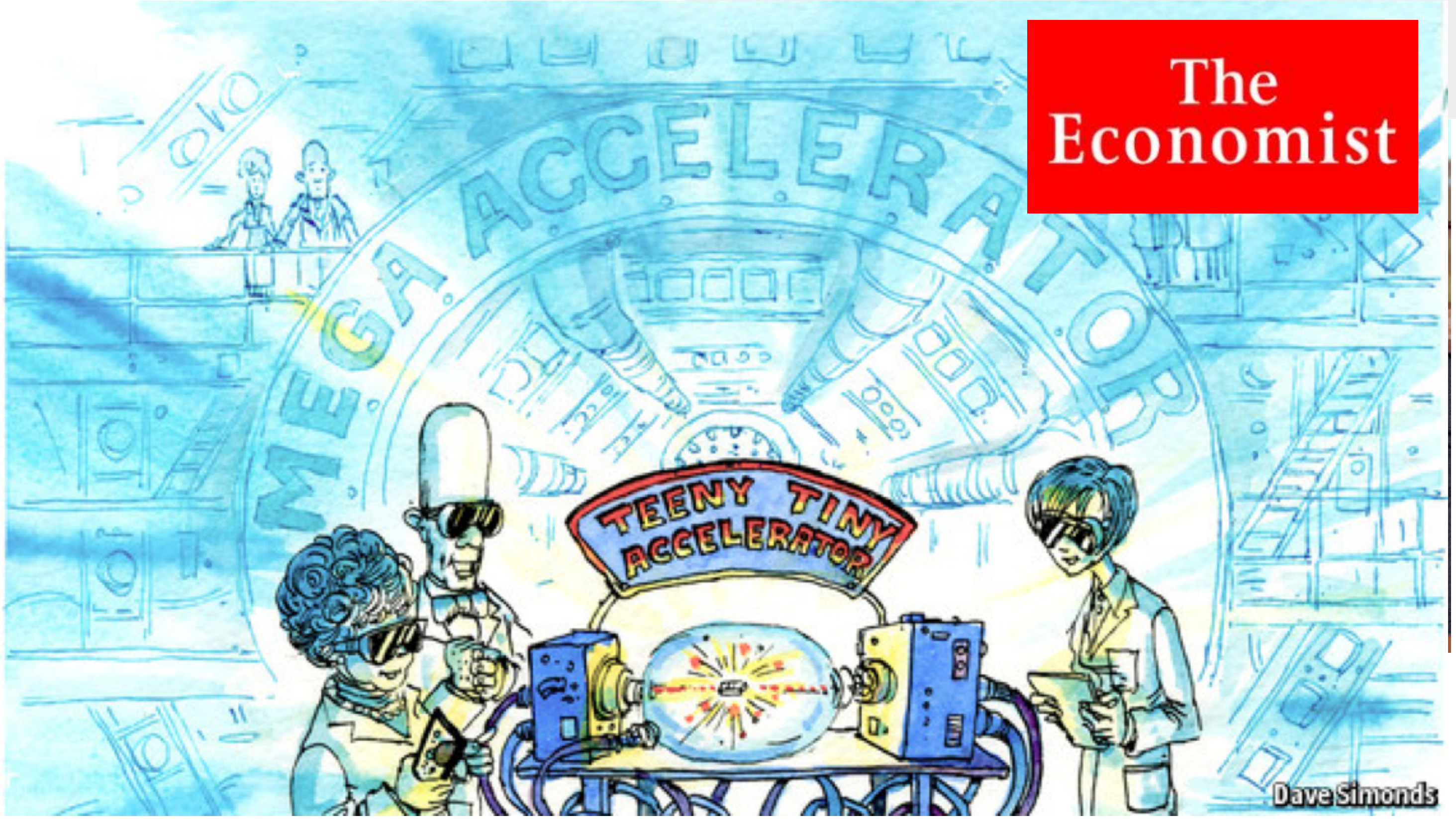
GORDON AND BETTY MOORE FOUNDATION

DESY · EPFL ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE FÉDÉRALE DE LAUSANNE · FAU FRIEDRICH-ALEXANDER UNIVERSITÄT ERLANGEN-NÜRNBERG · PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT PSI · SLAC NATIONAL ACCELERATOR LABORATORY

RF Acceleration: scaling with frequency



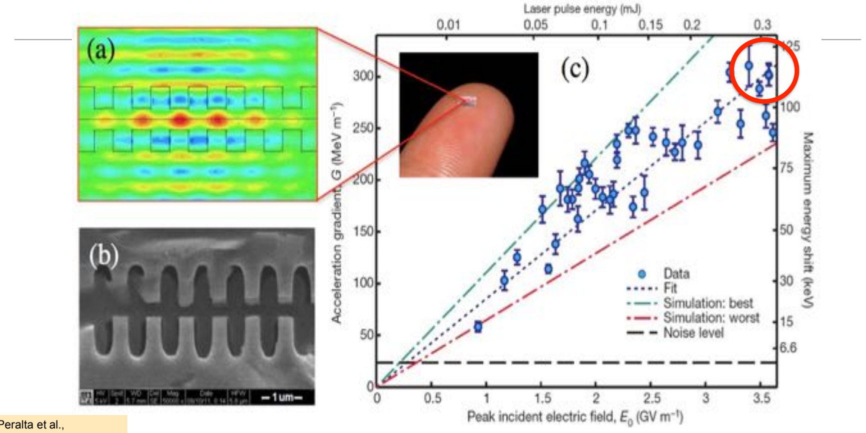




Laser dielectric / THz

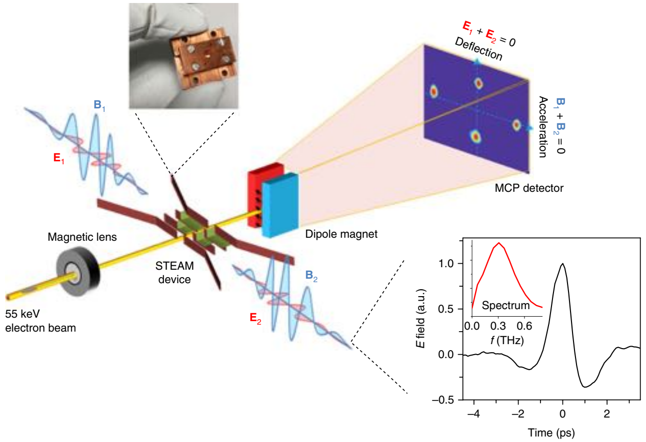
- ***Dielectric Laser Accelerators***
  - High electric field at optical wavelengths:
  - Gradients < 0.3-1 GeV/m
  - Staging rather inefficient, lowers average gradient
  - Laser efficiency -> high power requirements.

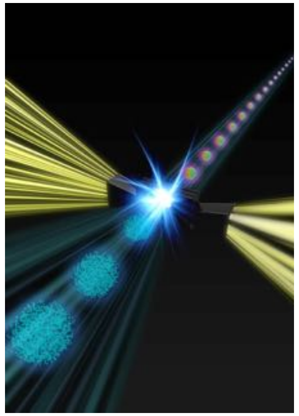
Peak gradient as a function of Laser Field



Peralta et al., Nature 503, 91 (2013)

- ***THz structures***
  - Easier to manufacture / control at THz wavelength.
  - Recent demonstration of THz accelerated beams (>30 keV so far):





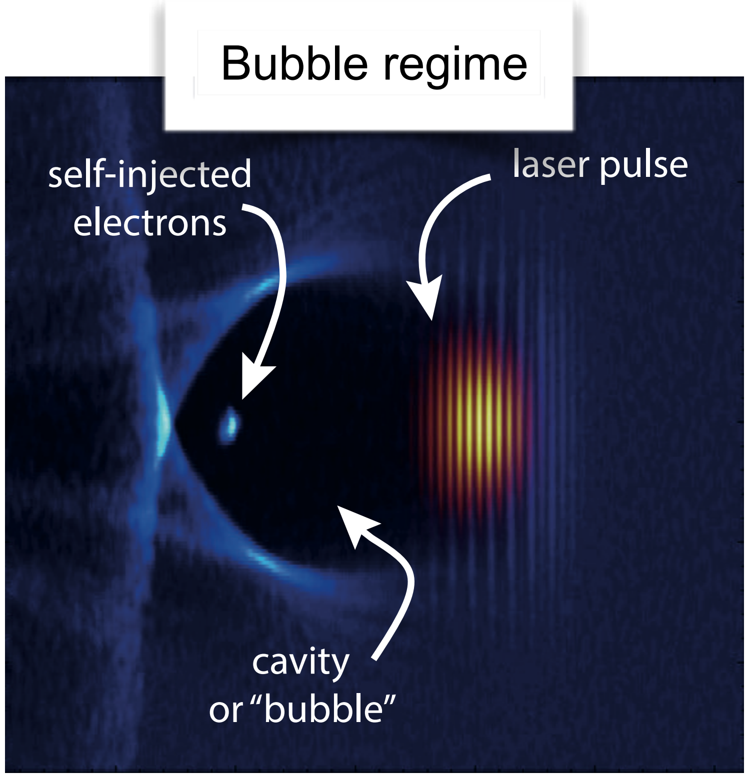
nature photonics ARTICLES
https://doi.org/10.1038/s41566-018-0138-z

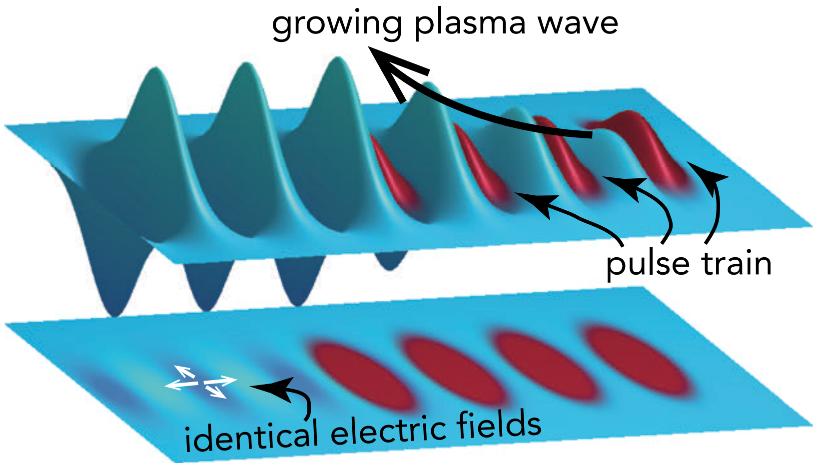
Segmented terahertz electron accelerator and manipulator (STEAM)

Dongfang Zhang[1,2,5]*, Arya Fallahi[1,5], Michael Hemmer[1], Xiaojun Wu[1,4], Moein Fakhari[1,2], Yi Hua[1], Huseyin Cankaya[1], Anne-Laure Calendron[1,2], Luis E. Zapata[1], Nicholas H. Matlis[1] and Franz X. Kärtner[1,2,3]

Laser-plasma wakefield

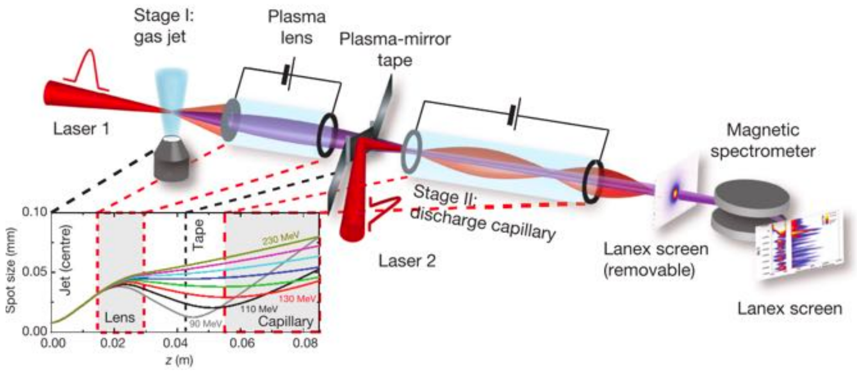
- ***Laser-plasma accelerators*** *(8 GeV demonstrated)*
  - Laser pulse in plasma filled capillary enables electrons to surf a plasma density wave.
  - Recent exciting developments in multi-pulse schemes and staging at low energies.





S.M. Hooker *et al. J. Phys. B* **47** 234003 (2013)

LBNL have demonstrated staging at low energies (~200 MeV increased to ~300 MeV).



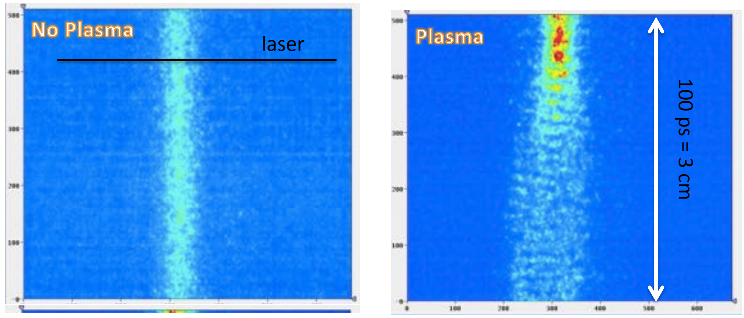
Steinke, S. et al. Multistage coupling of independent laser-plasma accelerators. Nature 530, 190–193 (2016).

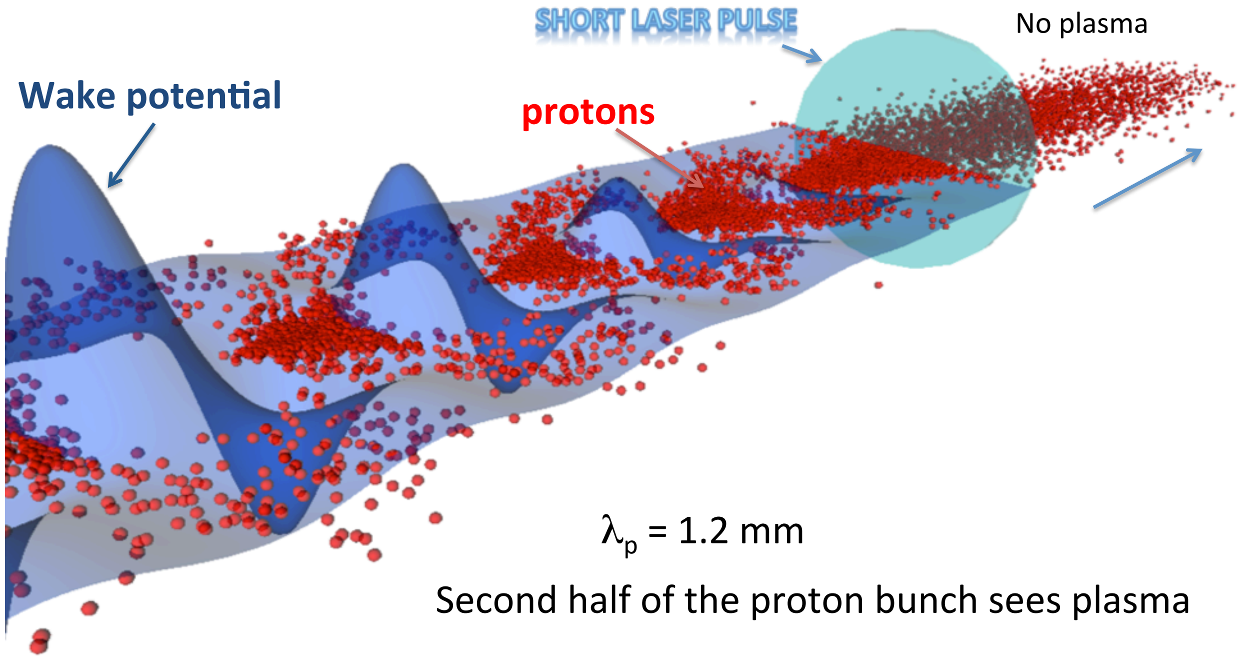
Van Tilborg, J. et al. Active Plasma Lensing for Relativistic Laser-Plasma-Accelerated Electron Beams. Phys. Rev. Lett. 115, 184802 (2015).

Beam drive plasma wakefield: AWAKE experiment

- ***Proton driven plasma wakefield***
  - 12cm, 3×10^{11} proton bunch drives plasma wakefield in cell at SPS.
  - Successful observation of self-modulation in LHC Run II
  - Successful acceleration of 15 MeV injected e- to 0.8 GeV.

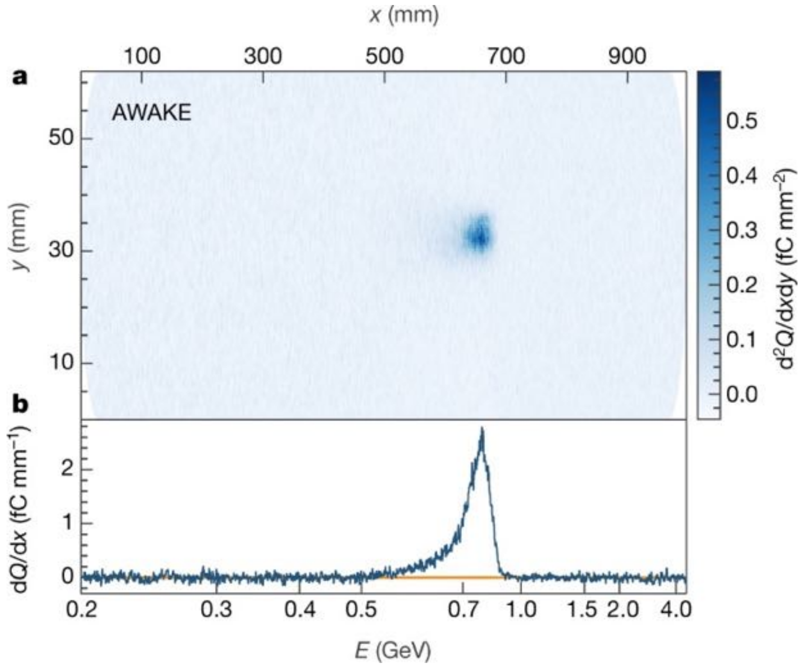
Self-modulated proton bunch resonantly driving plasma wakefields.





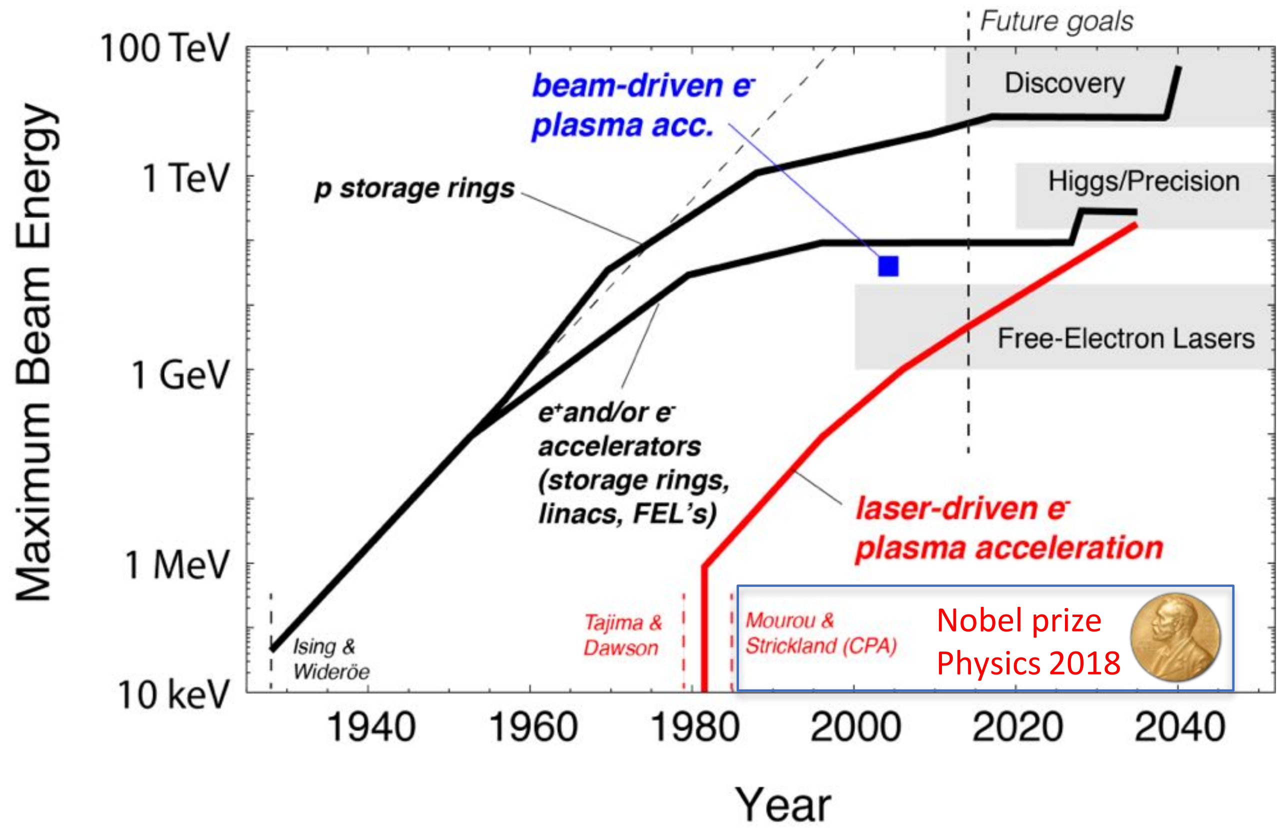
λ_p = 1.2 mm

Second half of the proton bunch sees plasma

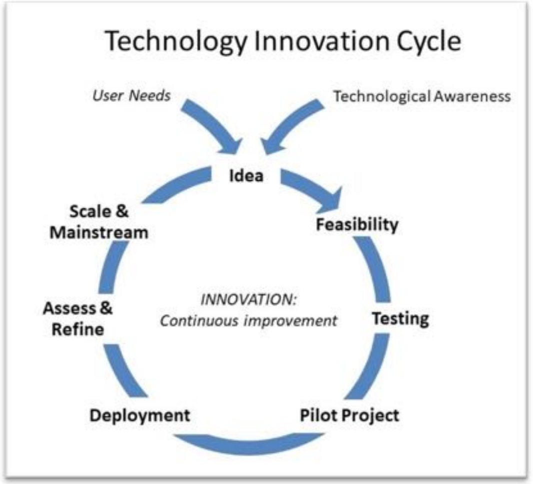


https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-018-0485-4

Plasma and Laser Accelerators: New Livingston Curve



- Examples of **new ideas and solutions**: RF, strong focusing, beta squeeze, stochastic cooling, polarized beams, super-conducting magnets/RF, advanced materials for vacuum/collimators, plasma / laser accelerators, …
- **Particle physics in the driver seat** for most of those developments



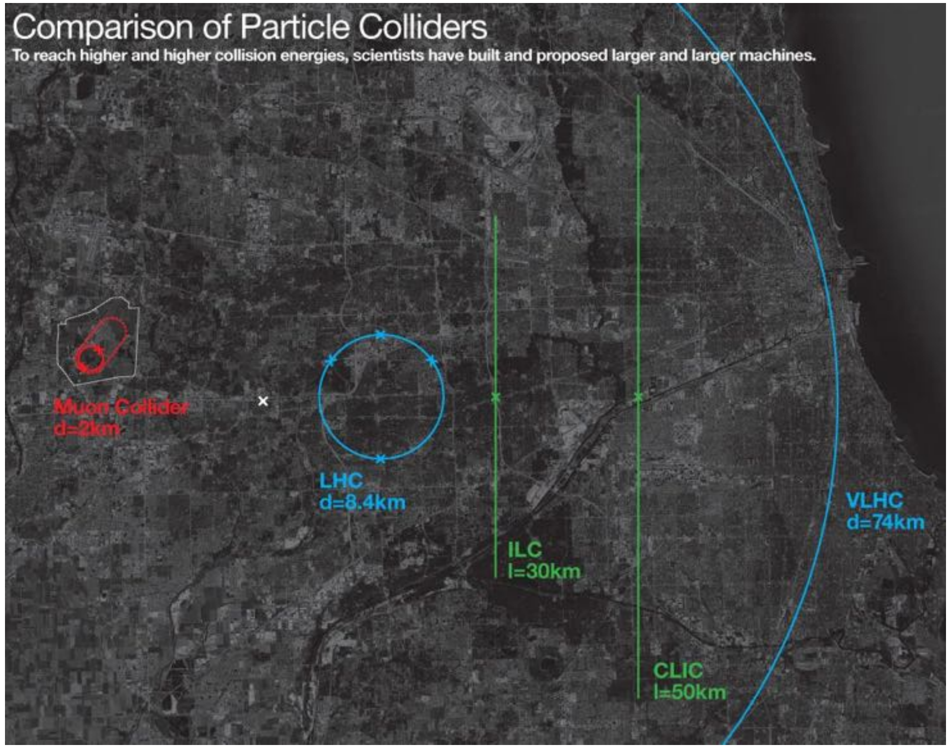
A. Walter Dorn, Unite Paper 2021(1)
https://walterdorn.net/home/295-tech-innovation-model-for-un-2

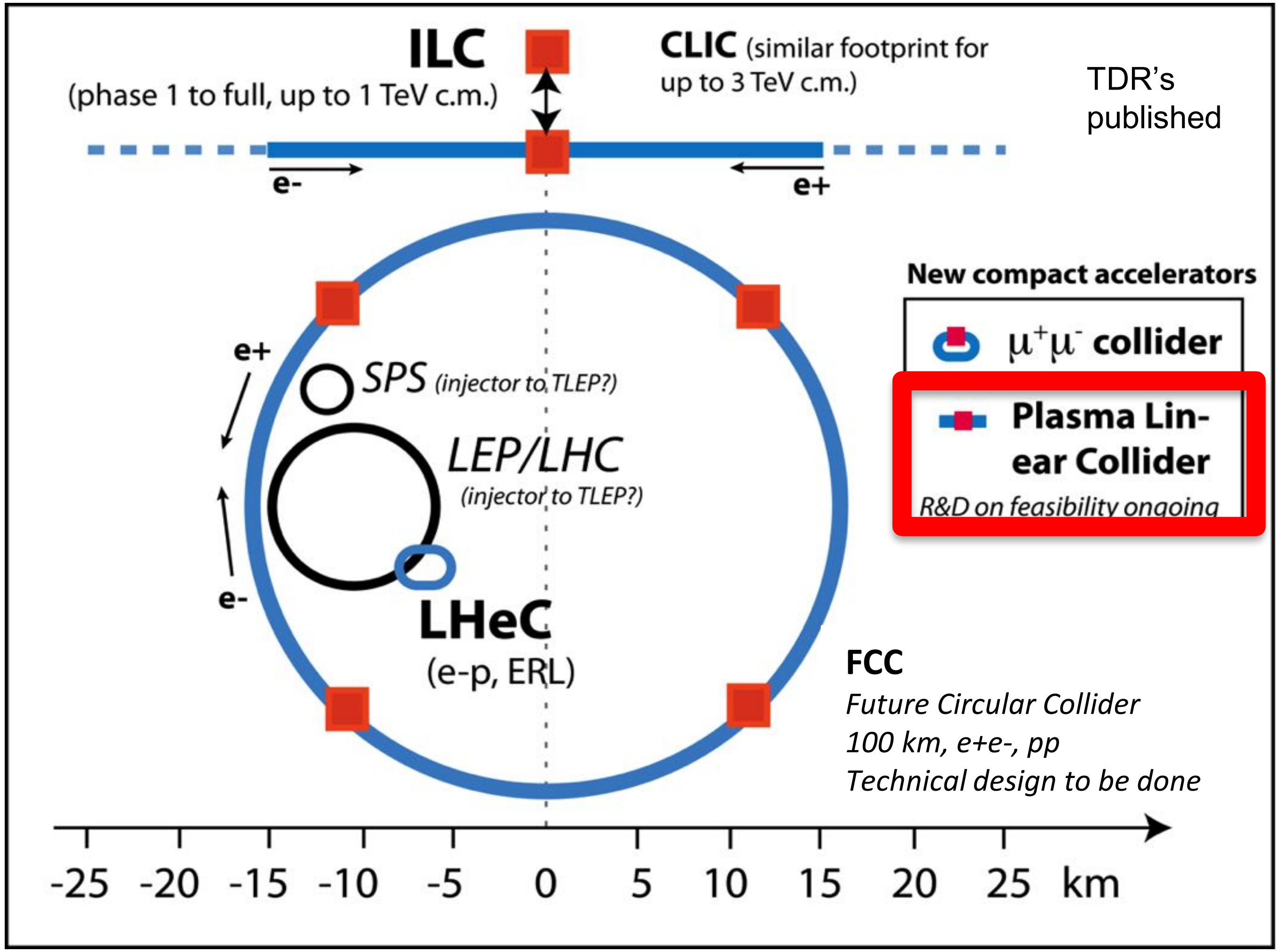
Accelerators are in a **continuous technology innovation cycle** to be successful:

E. Gschwendtner, R. Assmann

https://indico.cern.ch/event/1053889/

Is A Compact Plasma/Laser Collider Feasible?





Devil is in the details! Answer requires detailed simulation, calculations, designs and tests!

E. Gschwendtner, R. Assmann

13

https://indico.cern.ch/event/1053889/

Moon beams ?

arXiv:2106.02048v2 [hep-ex] 16 Jun 2021

A very high energy hadron collider on the Moon

James Beacham[1,*] and Frank Zimmermann[2,†]

[1] *Duke University, Durham, N.C., United States*

[2] *CERN, Meyrin, Switzerland*

(Dated: June 17, 2021)

The long-term prospect of building a hadron collider around the circumference of a great circle of the Moon is sketched. A Circular Collider on the Moon (CCM) of ~11000 km in circumference could reach a proton-proton center-of-mass collision energy of 14 PeV — a thousand times higher than the Large Hadron Collider at CERN — optimistically assuming a dipole magnetic field of 20 T. Siting and construction considerations are presented. Machine parameters, powering, and vacuum needs are explored. An injection scheme is delineated. Other unknowns are set down. Through partnerships between public and private organizations interested in establishing a permanent Moon presence, a CCM could be the (next-to-) next-to-next-generation discovery machine and a natural successor to next-generation machines, such as the proposed Future Circular Collider at CERN or a Super Proton-Proton Collider in China, and other future machines, such as a Collider in the Sea, in the Gulf of Mexico. A CCM would serve as an important stepping stone towards a Planck-scale collider sited in our Solar System.

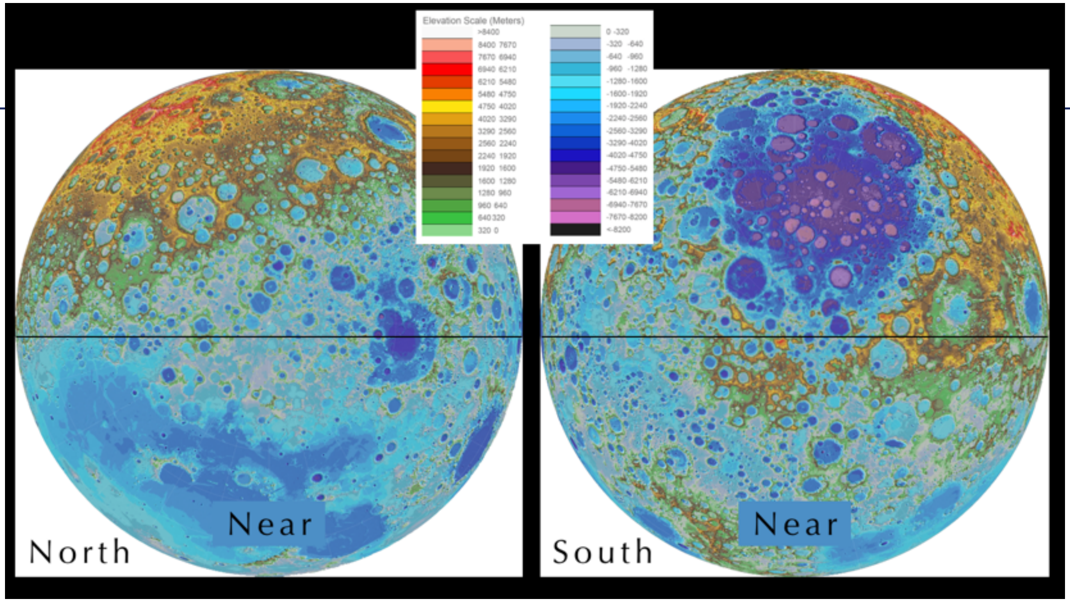


FIG. 2. Schematic possible trajectory (black line) of a Circular Collider on the Moon (CCM) that could potentially avoid several major elevation changes, though not all. In the left image the north pole of the Moon is centered, while in the right image the south pole is centered. Images modified from Ref. [31]; the originals were constructed with data collected by the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter [32–36].

Parameter	CCM	FCC-hh	HL-LHC
Max. beam energy E_{beam} [TeV]	7,000	50	7
Circumference C [km]	11,000	97.8	26.7
Arc dipole magnet field B_{dip} [T]	20	16	8.3
Luminosity / IP L [10^{34} cm^{-2}s^{-1}]	~20,000	~30	5 (leveled)
Number of events/crossing (pile-up)	~10^6	~1000	135
Max. integrated lum./experiment [ab^{-1}/y]	~2000	1.0	0.35

TABLE I. Tentative proton-proton parameters for CCM, compared with FCC-hh and HL-LHC [40].

Summary

- ***Technology developments for HL-LHC are applicable at future lepton and hadron colliders:***
  - ***Novel collimation, SCRF, crab-cavities, diagnostics, cold powering, laser of engineering surfaces...***
- ***The EU strategy update has helped to launch several feasibility studies, especially towards finding the near term technical solutions to create a Higgs Factory.***
- ***Much progress has been made and further innovation is needed to address challenges across 5 technology pillars for future machines:***
  - ***High-field magnets; High-gradient plasma/laser, high-gradient RF structures; muon beams, ERLs.***
  - ***Community feedback is welcome to the Accelerator Roadmap: https://indico.cern.ch/event/1053889/***

Many thanks to the LCF21 organisers and all who contributed slides!