Introduction to the CLIC study

6 September 2010
Mechanics meeting
W. Wuensch

Outline

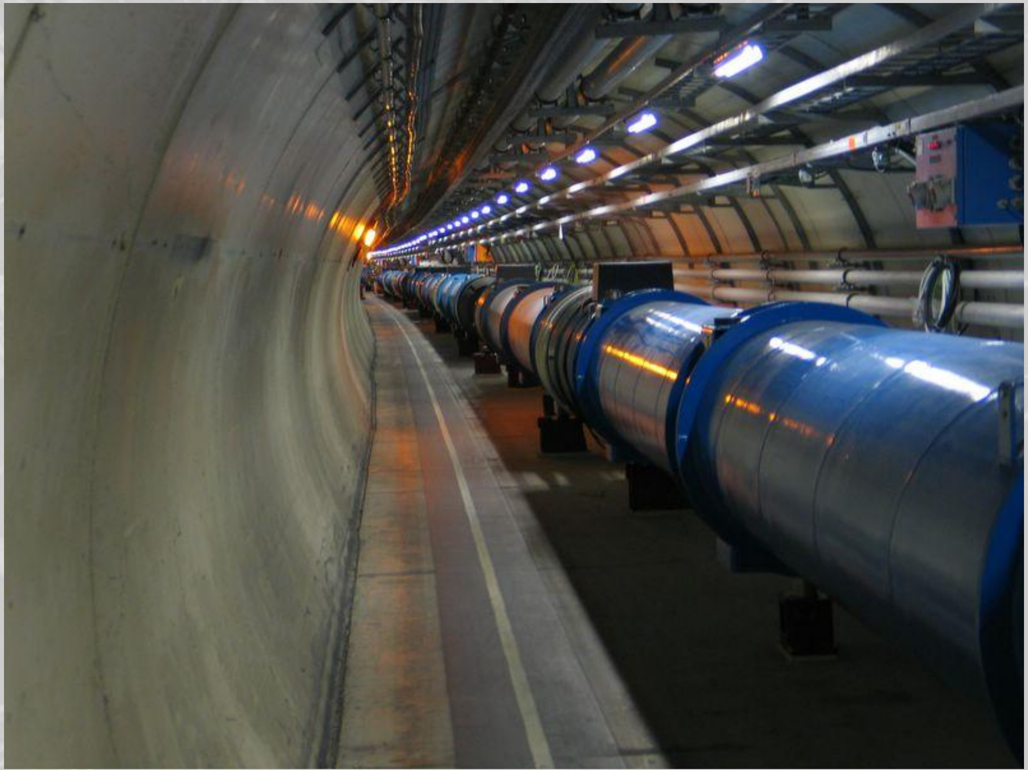
- A bit of history, context and physics objectives
- The main features of CLIC
- Feasibility issues (excluding high gradient/power structures)
- Some features of the project

A bit of history, context and physics objectives

TeV energy colliders

The future of frontier high-energy physics facilities in a few slides...

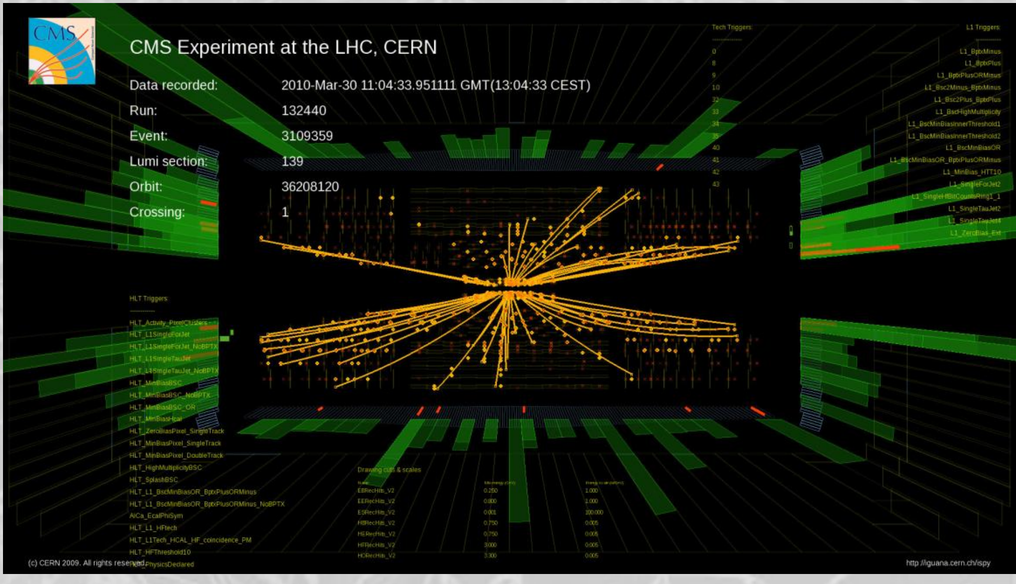
The most powerful particle collider in the world, the LHC here at CERN, has just begun probing the new energy range of 7 TeV center of mass energy, going to 14 TeV in the coming years, through proton-proton collisions. Upgrades in the coming years (decades?) are already being discussed.



TeV energy physics

Many new physics discoveries are hoped for from the LHC - Higgs, super symmetry, dark matter – but which the physics community will need to study in detail using the simpler experimental environment provided in lepton-lepton collisions.

The leading candidate for a collider for lepton-lepton physics is an electron-positron linear collider operating in the range of 0.5 to 3 TeV. The lower energy compared to the LHC is that it's only the energy of individual constituent quarks and gluons of the protons, six in total, that actually contribute to the relevant interaction.


CMS Experiment at the LHC, CERN

Data recorded: 2010-Mar-30 11:04:33.951111 GMT(13:04:33 CEST)
Run: 132440
Event: 3109359
Lumi section: 139
Orbit: 36208120
Crossing: 1

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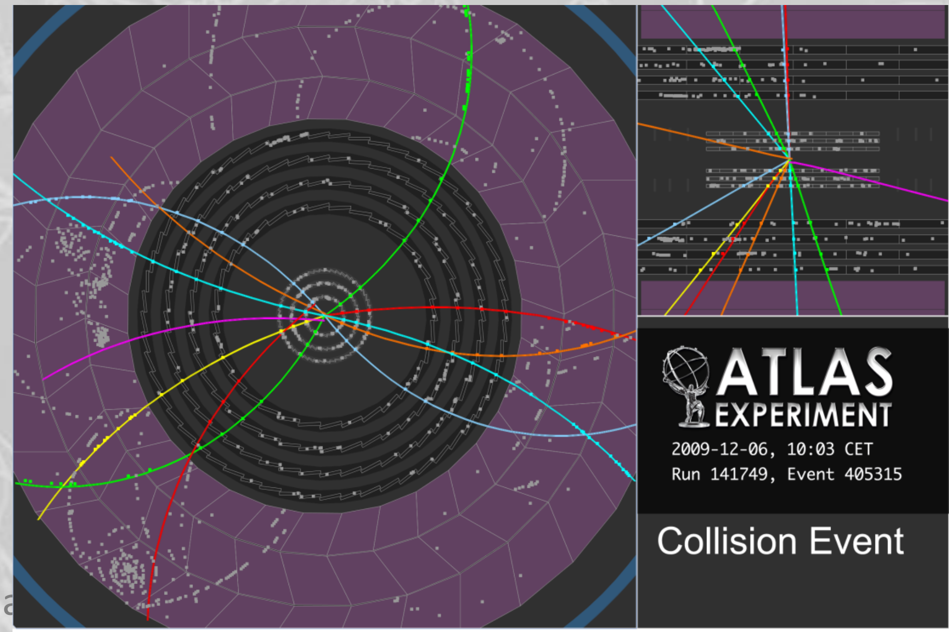
http://iguana.cern.ch/ispy



2009-12-06, 10:03 CET
Run 141749, Event 405315

Collision Event

http://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/public/EVTDISPLAY/events.html

TeV energy linear colliders

There are two main approaches currently formalized as projects: the superconducting 31 MV/m ILC and the normal conducting 100 MV/m CLIC. Each has different strengths and weaknesses so both are being developed in parallel while waiting for the physics horizon to clarified by LHC results.

The idealized chain of events is that in the next few years LHC discoveries give a consensus on the collision energy that a linear collider should provide, agreement is found on which machine is best adapted to provide that energy, get funding, build, run, discover secrets of nature, award prizes etc.

The other main path towards TeV range lepton physics that people talk about is a muon collider. Oddly enough for the purposes of this workshop they too face high-gradient issues and we have been collaborating for many years.

In the mean time, more about the CLIC approach...

More information can be found at http://clic-study.web.cern.ch/CLIC-Study/

CLIC and 100 MV/m acceleration

The CLIC study has been developing technology for a e^+e^- collider with energy reach all the way up to 3 TeV.

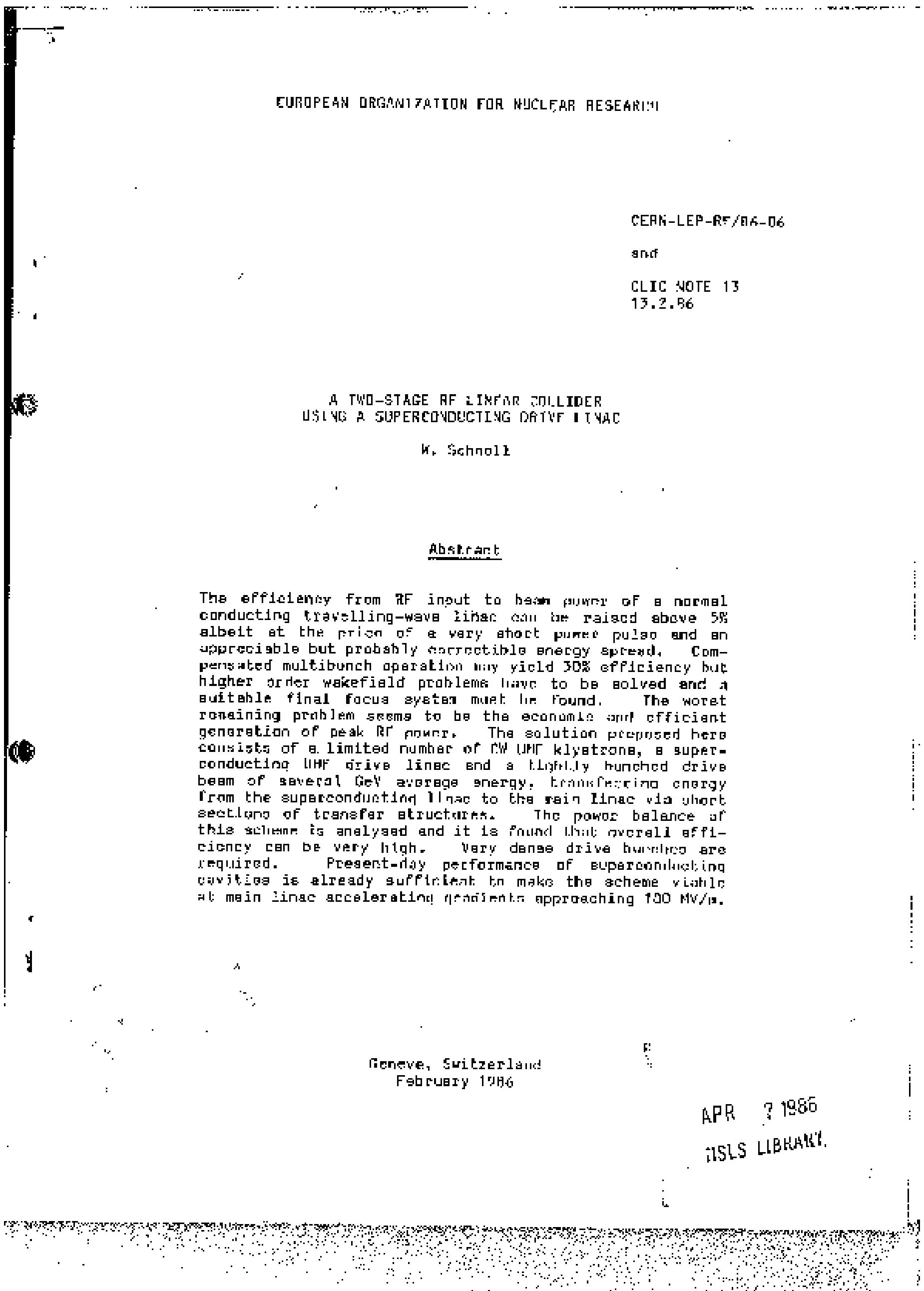
The broad constraints colliders face are to provide this collision energy in a cost effective and energy (mains power) efficient way.

For the latter, the important issue is that we must also provide sufficient *luminosity* for the physics experiments. Physics cross sections generally go down with increasing collision energy so the necessary accelerated beam power is dramatically high, 10’s of MW average power in linear colliders. With energy conversion efficiencies and losses included these facilities will use a few hundreds of MW.

An important aspect of cost is length, which itself is inversely proportional to gradient.

Quick calculation: 3 TeV with 100 MV/m is already 30 km of acceleration, so when you add all the rest you need you get a facility of around 50 km of densely packed high-tech equipment. This is not gonna be cheap…

The early days of multi-TeV linear colliders



EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH

CERN-LEP-RF/86-06

and

CLIC NOTE 13
13.2.86

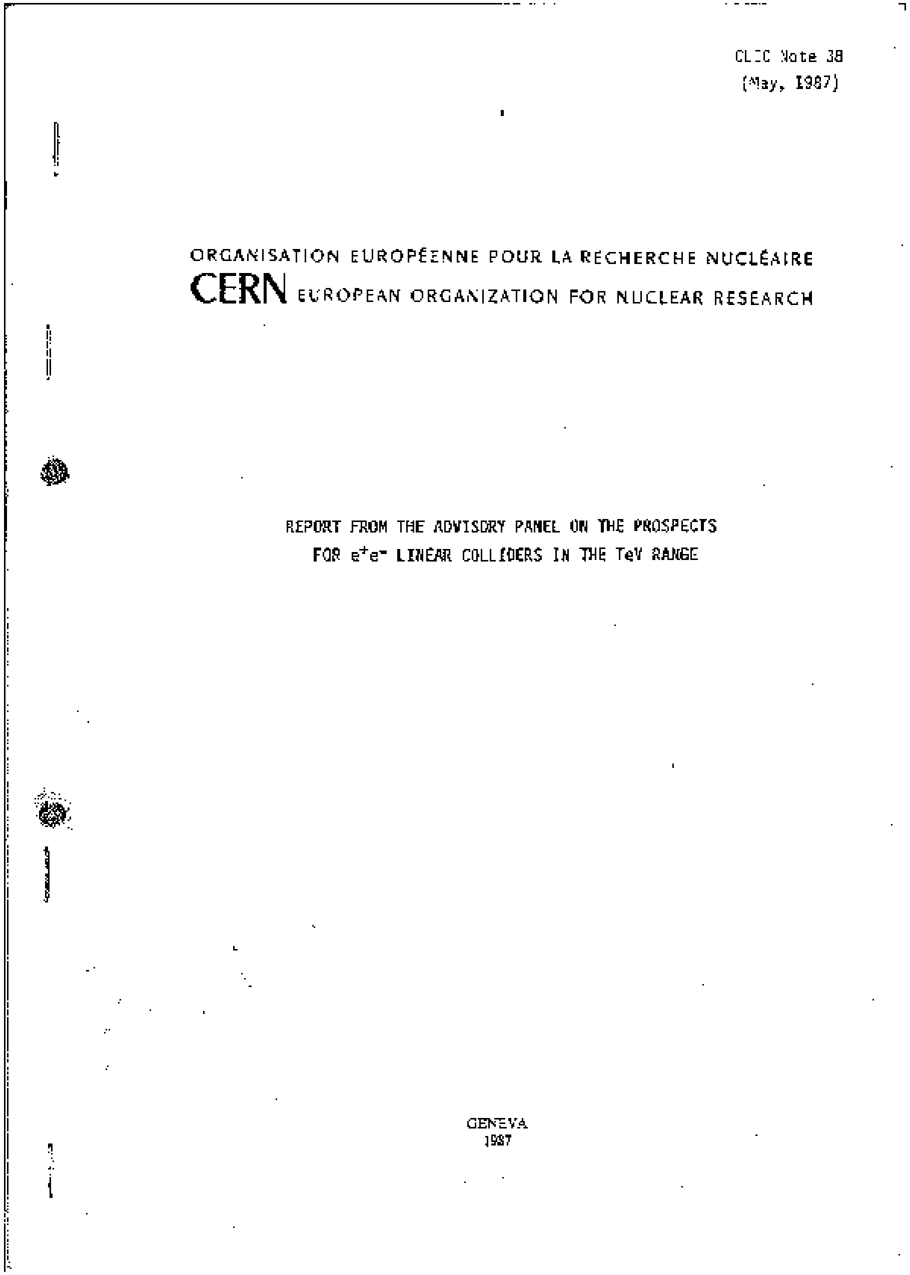
A TWO-STAGE RF LINEAR COLLIDER
USING A SUPERCONDUCTING DRIVE LINAC

W. Schnell

Abstract

The efficiency from RF input to beam power of a normal conducting travelling-wave linac can be raised above 5% albeit at the price of a very short power pulse and an appreciable but probably correctible energy spread. Compensated multibunch operation may yield 30% efficiency but higher order wakefield problems have to be solved and a suitable final focus system must be found. The worst remaining problem seems to be the economic and efficient generation of peak RF power. The solution proposed here consists of a limited number of CW UHF klystrons, a superconducting UHF drive linac and a tightly bunched drive beam of several GeV average energy, transferring energy from the superconducting linac to the main linac via short sections of transfer structures. The power balance of this scheme is analysed and it is found that overall efficiency can be very high. Very dense drive bunches are required. Present-day performance of superconducting cavities is already sufficient to make the scheme viable at main linac accelerating gradients approaching 100 MV/m.

Geneve, Switzerland
February 1986



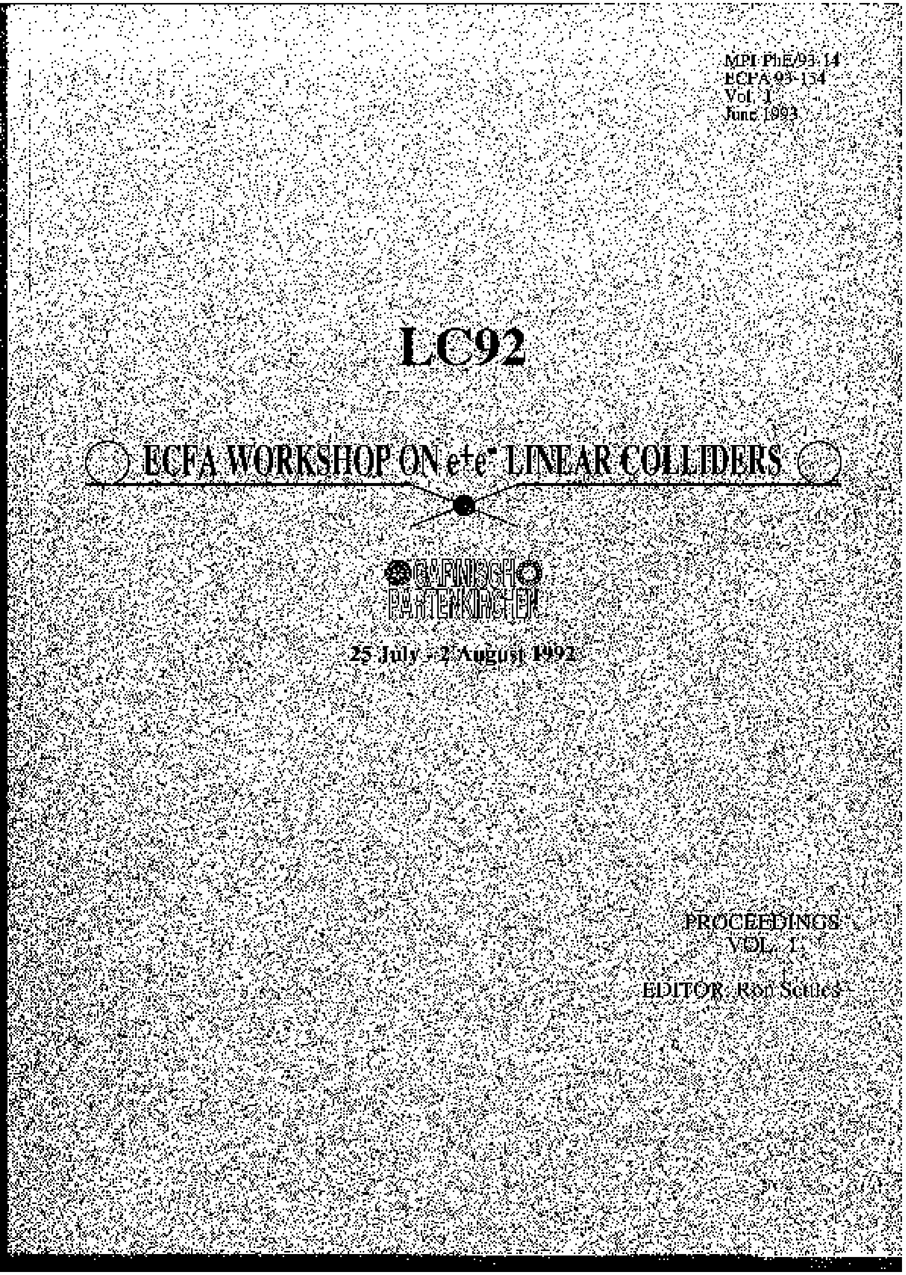
CLIC Note 38
(May, 1987)

ORGANISATION EUROPÉENNE POUR LA RECHERCHE NUCLÉAIRE
CERN EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH

REPORT FROM THE ADVISORY PANEL ON THE PROSPECTS
FOR e^+e^- LINEAR COLLIDERS IN THE TeV RANGE

GENEVA
1987

The years of many linear collider studies



MPI-PhE/93-14
ECFA 93-154
Vol. 1
June 1993

LC92

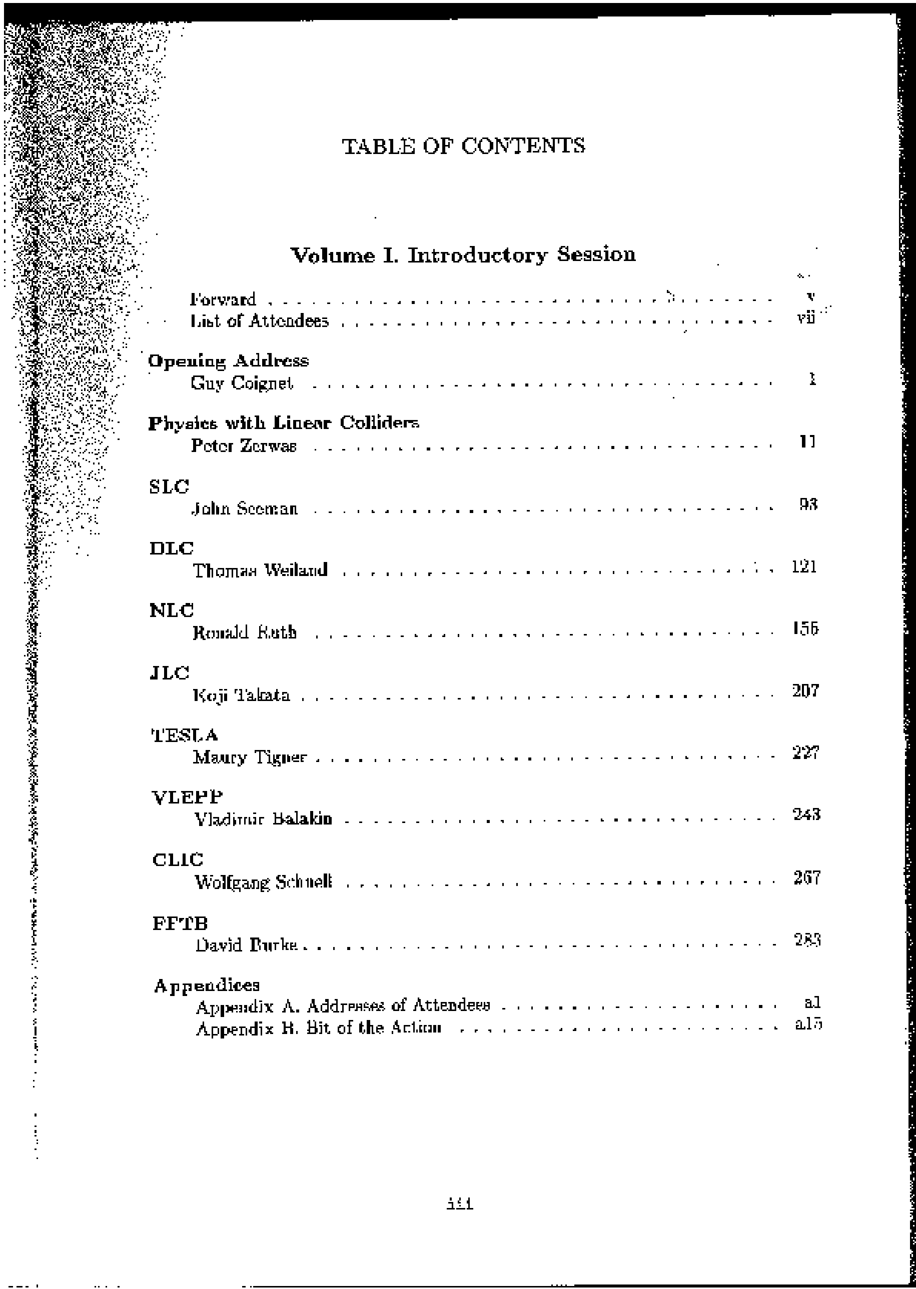
ECFA WORKSHOP ON e^+e^- LINEAR COLLIDERS

GARMISCH PARTENKIRCHEN

25 July - 2 August 1992

PROCEEDINGS
VOL. 1

EDITOR: Ron Settles



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Volume I. Introductory Session

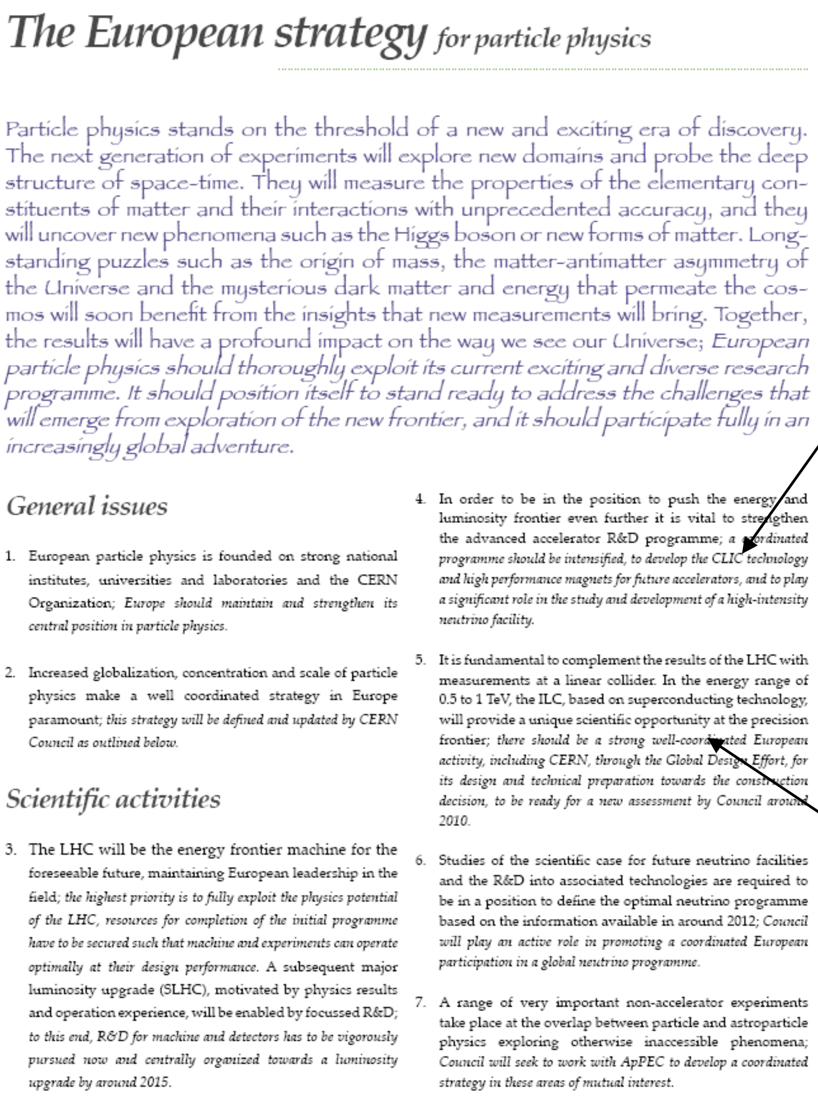
World consensus about a Linear Collider as the next HEP facility after LHC

- **2001:** **ICFA recommendation of a world-wide collaboration to construct a high luminosity e+/e- Linear Collider with an energy range up to at least 400 GeV/c**

- **2004:** **International Technology Recommendation Panel selecting the Super-Conducting technology for an International Linear Collider (ILC) Linear Collider in the TeV energy range**

- **2004:** **CERN council support for R&D addressing the feasibility of the CLIC technology to possibly extend Linear Colliders into the Multi-TeV energy range.**

CERN Council Strategy Group (Lisbon July 2006)



The European strategy *for particle physics*

Particle physics stands on the threshold of a new and exciting era of discovery. The next generation of experiments will explore new domains and probe the deep structure of space-time. They will measure the properties of the elementary constituents of matter and their interactions with unprecedented accuracy, and they will uncover new phenomena such as the Higgs boson or new forms of matter. Long-standing puzzles such as the origin of mass, the matter-antimatter asymmetry of the Universe and the mysterious dark matter and energy that permeate the cosmos will soon benefit from the insights that new measurements will bring. Together, the results will have a profound impact on the way we see our Universe; European particle physics should thoroughly exploit its current exciting and diverse research programme. It should position itself to stand ready to address the challenges that will emerge from exploration of the new frontier, and it should participate fully in an increasingly global adventure.

General issues

1. European particle physics is founded on strong national institutes, universities and laboratories and the CERN Organization; *Europe should maintain and strengthen its central position in particle physics.*

2. Increased globalization, concentration and scale of particle physics make a well coordinated strategy in Europe paramount; *this strategy will be defined and updated by CERN Council as outlined below.*

Scientific activities

3. The LHC will be the energy frontier machine for the foreseeable future, maintaining European leadership in the field; *the highest priority is to fully exploit the physics potential of the LHC, resources for completion of the initial programme have to be secured such that machine and experiments can operate optimally at their design performance.* A subsequent major luminosity upgrade (SLHC), motivated by physics results and operation experience, will be enabled by focussed R&D; *to this end, R&D for machine and detectors has to be vigorously pursued now and centrally organized towards a luminosity upgrade by around 2015.*

4. In order to be in the position to push the energy and luminosity frontier even further it is vital to strengthen the advanced accelerator R&D programme; *a coordinated programme should be intensified, to develop the CLIC technology and high performance magnets for future accelerators, and to play a significant role in the study and development of a high-intensity neutrino facility.*

5. It is fundamental to complement the results of the LHC with measurements at a linear collider. In the energy range of 0.5 to 1 TeV, the ILC, based on superconducting technology, will provide a unique scientific opportunity at the precision frontier; *there should be a strong well-coordinated European activity, including CERN, through the Global Design Effort, for its design and technical preparation towards the construction decision, to be ready for a new assessment by Council around 2010.*

6. Studies of the scientific case for future neutrino facilities and the R&D into associated technologies are required to be in a position to define the optimal neutrino programme based on the information available in around 2012; *Council will play an active role in promoting a coordinated European participation in a global neutrino programme.*

7. A range of very important non-accelerator experiments take place at the overlap between particle and astroparticle physics exploring otherwise inaccessible phenomena; *Council will seek to work with ApPEC to develop a coordinated strategy in these areas of mutual interest.*

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General Physics Context

- New physics expected in TeV energy range
  - E.g. motivated by particle astrophysics (dark matter)
  - Higgs, Supersymmetry, extra dimensions, …?

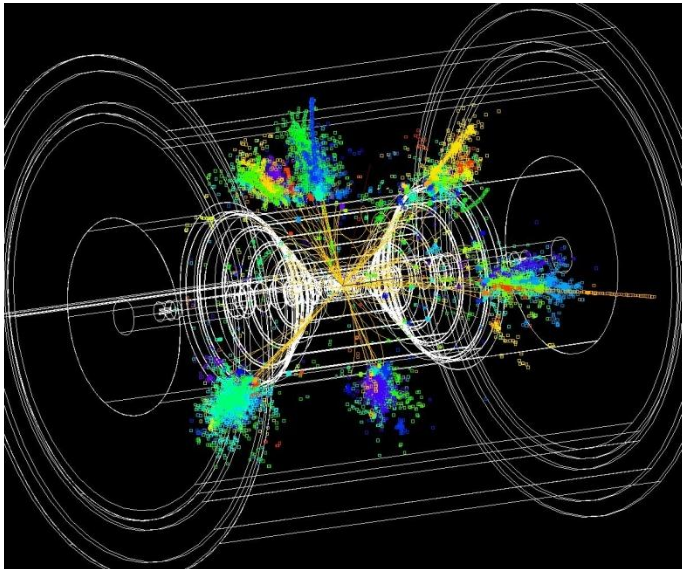
- LHC will indicate what physics, and at which energy scale (is 500 GeV enough or need for multi TeV?)

- Even if multi-TeV is final goal, most likely CLIC would run over a range of energies (e.g. 0.5 – 3.0 TeV)

How? Context

In several aspects the CLIC detector will be more challenging than ILC case, due to:

- Energy 500 GeV => 3 TeV
- More severe background conditions
  - Due to higher energy
  - Due to smaller beam sizes
- Time structure of the accelerator



Nevertheless, most of the R&D currently carried out for the ILC is most relevant for CLIC.

Many years of investment in ILC e^+e^- physics/detector simulations, hardware R&D and detector concepts

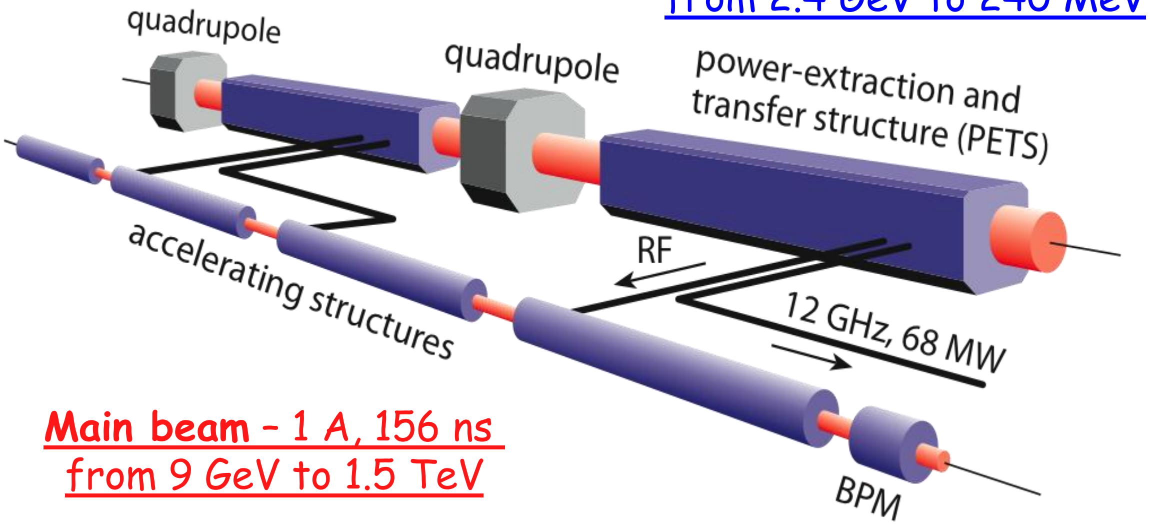
No need to duplicate work.

The main features of CLIC

CLIC two beam scheme

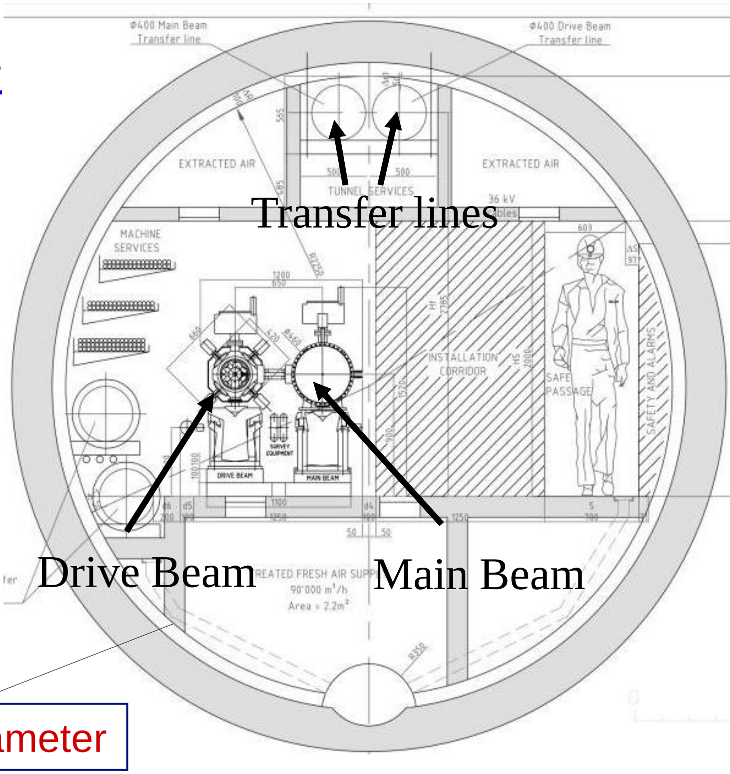
- High charge Drive Beam (low energy)
- Low charge Main Beam (high collision energy)
- => Simple tunnel, no active elements
- => Modular, easy energy upgrade in stages

Drive beam - 101 A, 240 ns from 2.4 GeV to 240 MeV



Main beam – 1 A, 156 ns from 9 GeV to 1.5 TeV

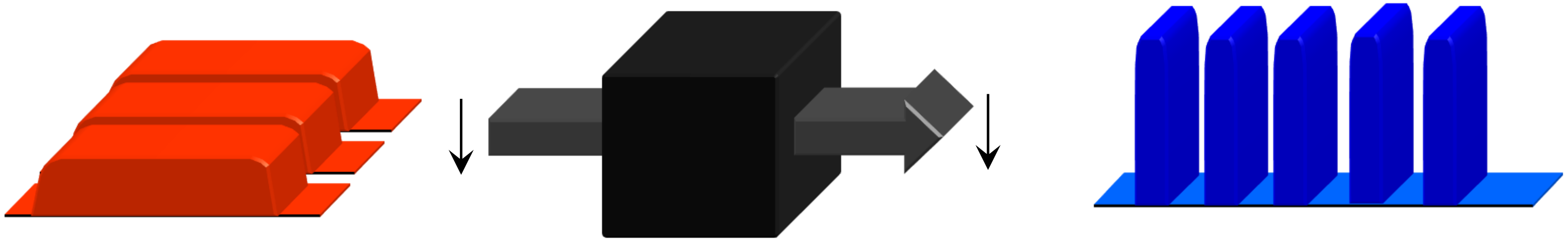
CLIC TUNNEL CROSS-SECTION



4.5 m diameter

CLIC scheme

- Very high gradients (>100 MV/m) possible with NC accelerating structures at high RF frequencies
- Extract required high RF power from an intense e- “drive beam”
- Generate efficiently long pulse and compress it



‘few’ Klystrons
Low frequency
High efficiency

Power stored in
electron beam

Power extracted from beam
in resonant structures

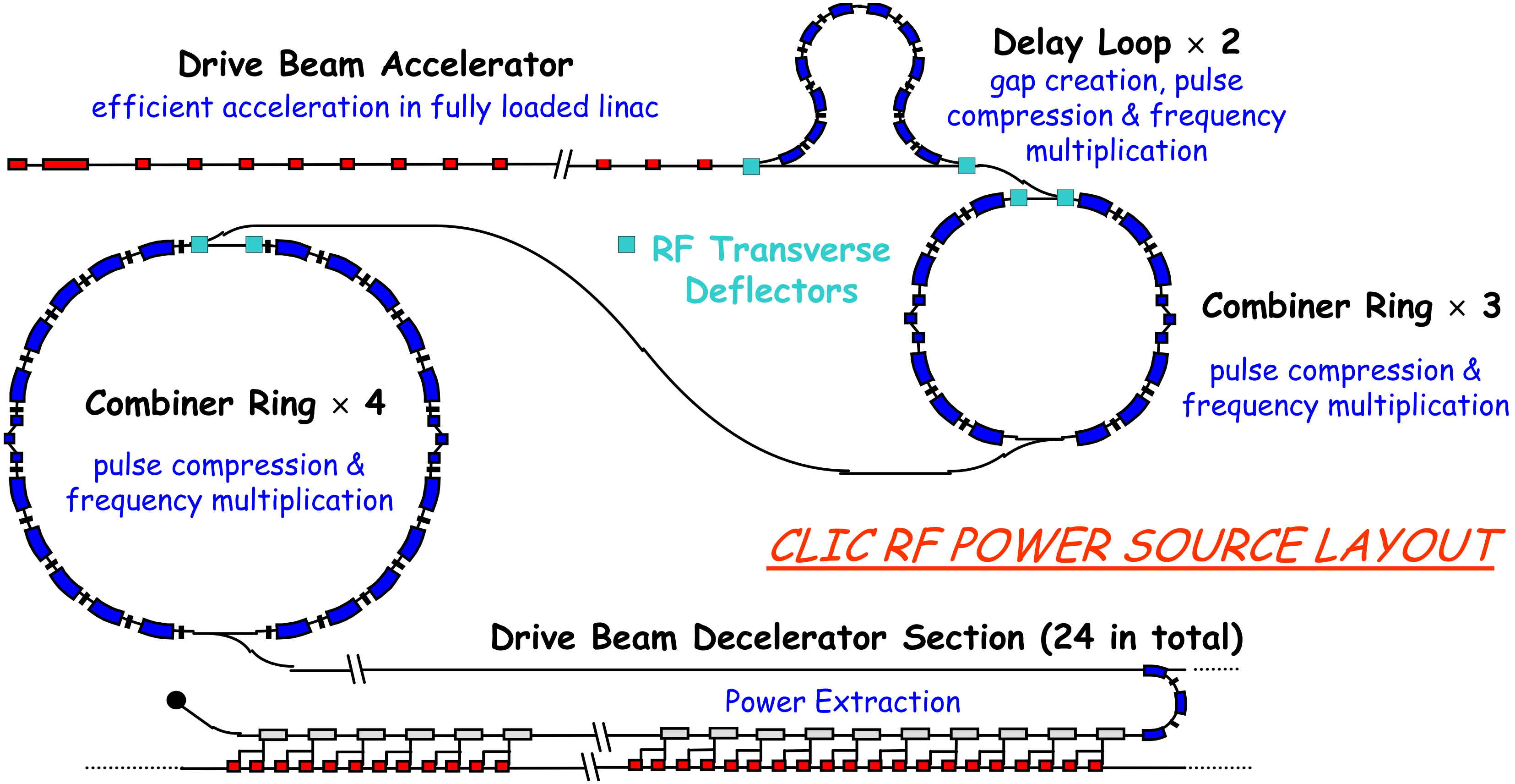
Accelerating Structures
High Frequency – High field

Long RF Pulses
P_0 , ν_0 , τ_0

Electron beam manipulation
Power compression
Frequency multiplication

Short RF Pulses
$P_A = P_0 \times N_1$
$\tau_A = \tau_0 / N_2$
$\nu_A = \nu_0 \times N_3$

CLIC Drive Beam generation



Drive Beam Accelerator

efficient acceleration in fully loaded linac

Delay Loop × 2

gap creation, pulse compression & frequency multiplication

■ RF Transverse Deflectors

Combiner Ring × 3

pulse compression & frequency multiplication

Combiner Ring × 4

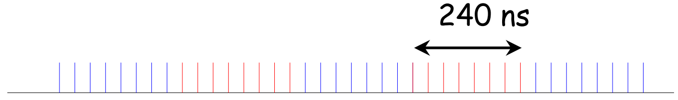
pulse compression & frequency multiplication

CLIC RF POWER SOURCE LAYOUT

Drive Beam Decelerator Section (24 in total)

Power Extraction

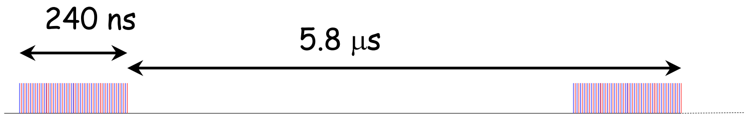
Drive beam time structure - initial



140 μs train length - 24 × 24 sub-pulses

4.2 A - 2.4 GeV - 60 cm between bunches

Drive beam time structure - final



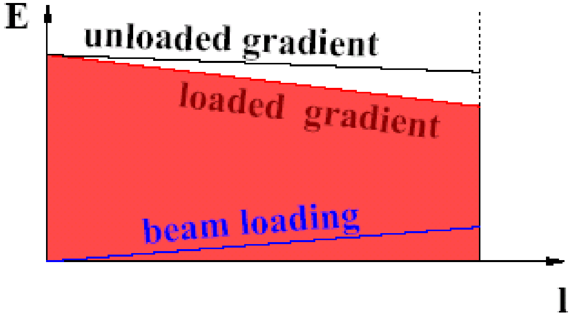
24 pulses – 100 A – 2.5 cm between bunches

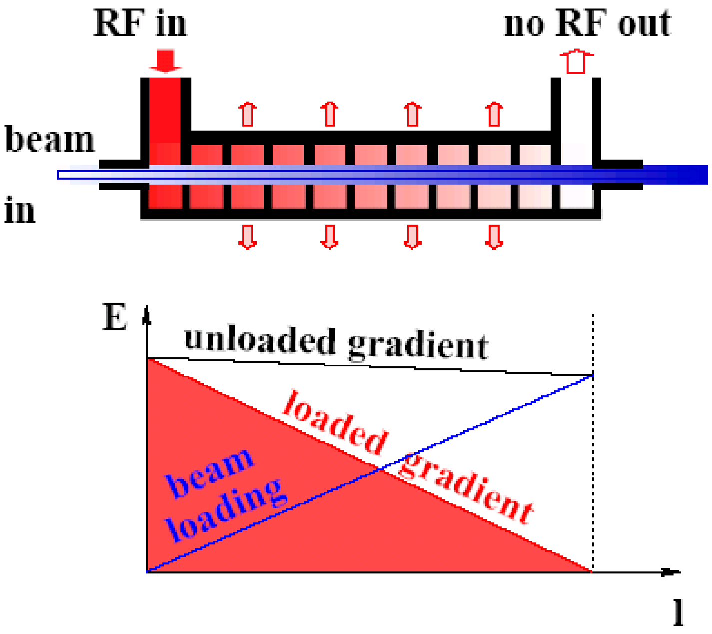
Fully loaded operation

- efficient power transfer from RF to the beam needed

“Standard” situation:

- small beam loading
- power at structure exit lost in load





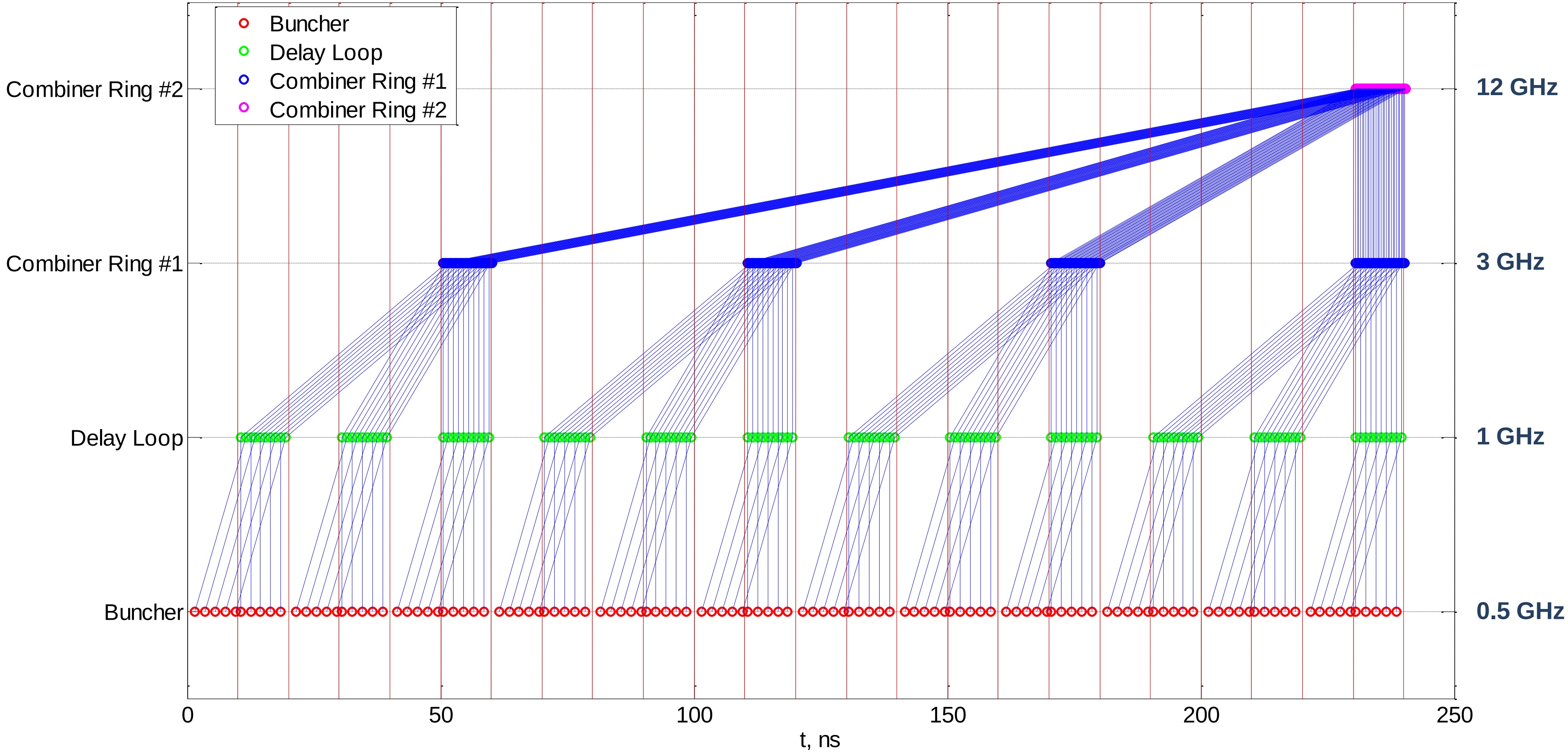
“Efficient” situation:

- high beam current
- high beam loading
- no power flows into load
- $V_{ACC} \approx 1/2\ V_{unloaded}$

Drive Beam Combination Steps

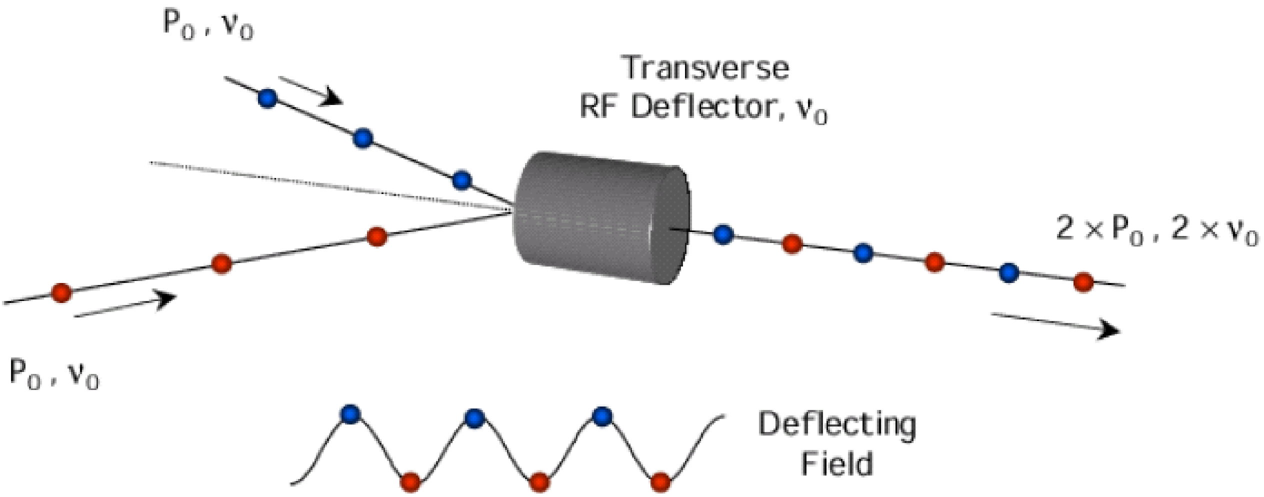
$f_{beam} = 4 * 3 * 2 * f_{buncher}$

Oleksiy Kononenko



Beam-based pulse compression

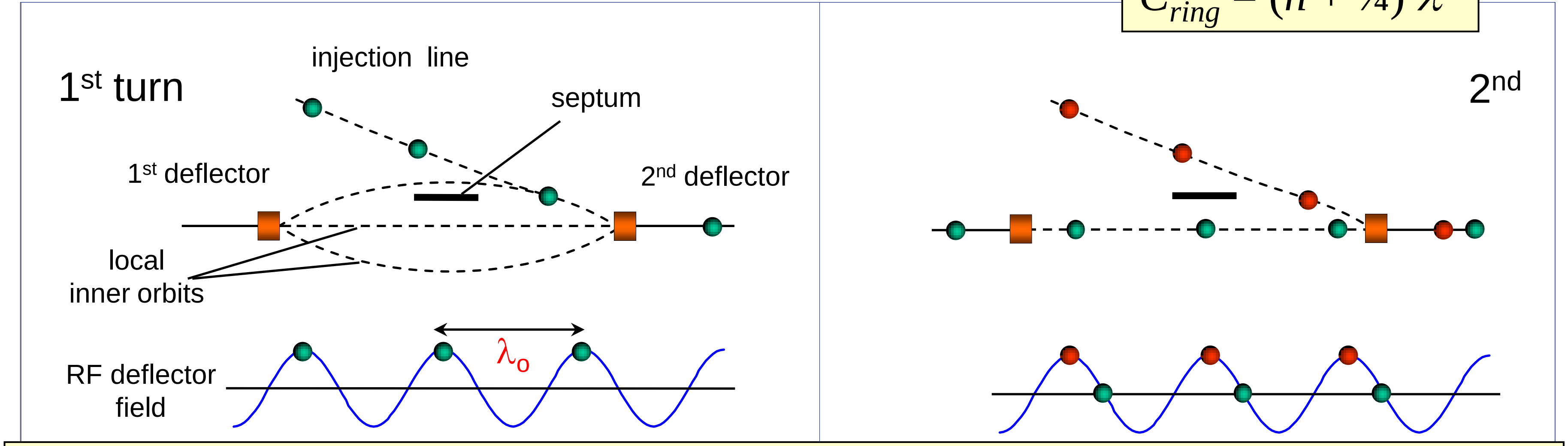
- basic principle of drive beam generation
- transform very long pulses into short pulses with higher power and higher frequency
- use RF deflectors to interleave bunches
  - ⇒ double power
  - ⇒ double frequency



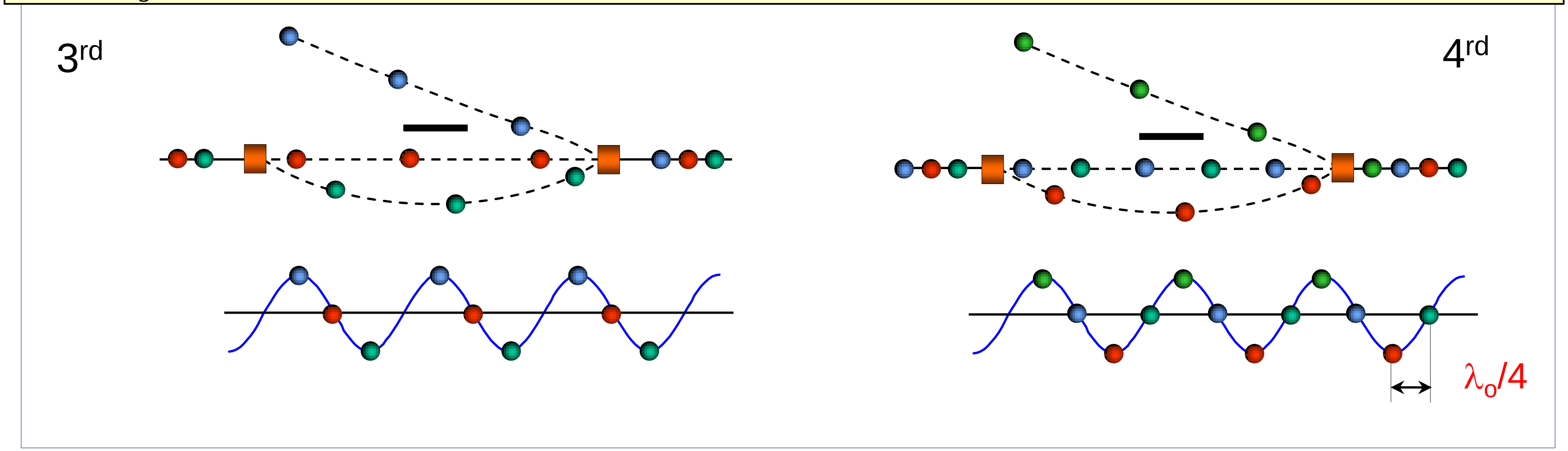
RF injection in combiner ring

- combination factors up to 5 reachable in a ring

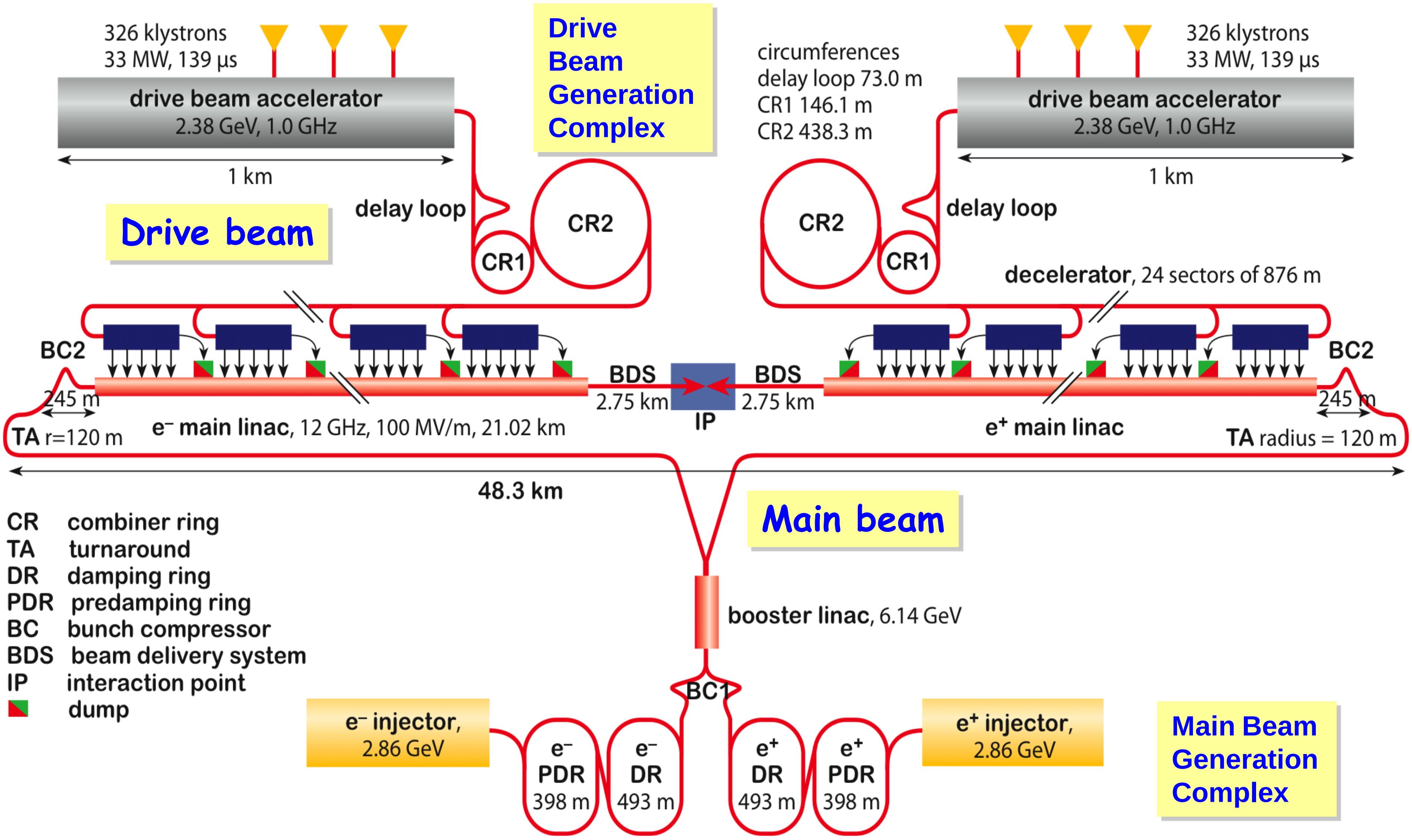
$$C_{ring} = (n + \tfrac{1}{4})\,\lambda$$



C_{ring} has to correspond to the distance of pulses from the previous combination stage!



CLIC – overall layout – 3 TeV



CR	combiner ring
TA	turnaround
DR	damping ring
PDR	predamping ring
BC	bunch compressor
BDS	beam delivery system
IP	interaction point
🟥	dump

CLIC Main Parameters

http://cdsweb.cern.ch/record/1132079?ln=fr http://clic-meeting.web.cern.ch/clic-meeting/clictable2007.html

Center-of-mass energy	CLIC 500 G		CLIC 3 TeV	
Beam parameters	Conservative	Nominal	Conservative	Nominal
Accelerating structure	502		G	
Total (Peak 1%) luminosity	$0.9(0.6)\cdot10^{34}$	$2.3(1.4)\cdot10^{34}$	$1.5(0.73)\cdot10^{34}$	$5.9(2.0)\cdot10^{34}$
Repetition rate (Hz)	50			
Loaded accel. gradient MV/m	80		100	
Main linac RF frequency GHz	12			
Bunch charge10^9	6.8		3.72	
Bunch separation (ns)	0.5			
Beam pulse duration (ns)	177		156	
Beam power/beam (MWatts)	4.9		14	
Hor./vert. norm. emitt ($10^{-6}/10^{-9}$)	3/40	2.4/25	2.4/20	0.66/20
Hor/Vert FF focusing (mm)	10/0.4	8 / 0.1	8 / 0.3	4 / 0.07
Hor./vert. IP beam size (nm)	248 / 5.7	202 / 2.3	83 / 2.0	40 / 1.0
Hadronic events/crossing at IP	0.07	0.19	0.57	2.7
Coherent pairs at IP	10	100	$5\ 10^7$	$3.8\ 10^8$
BDS length (km)	1.87		2.75	
Total site length km	13.0		48.3	
Wall plug to beam transfer eff	7.5%		6.8%	
Total power consumption MW	129.4		415	

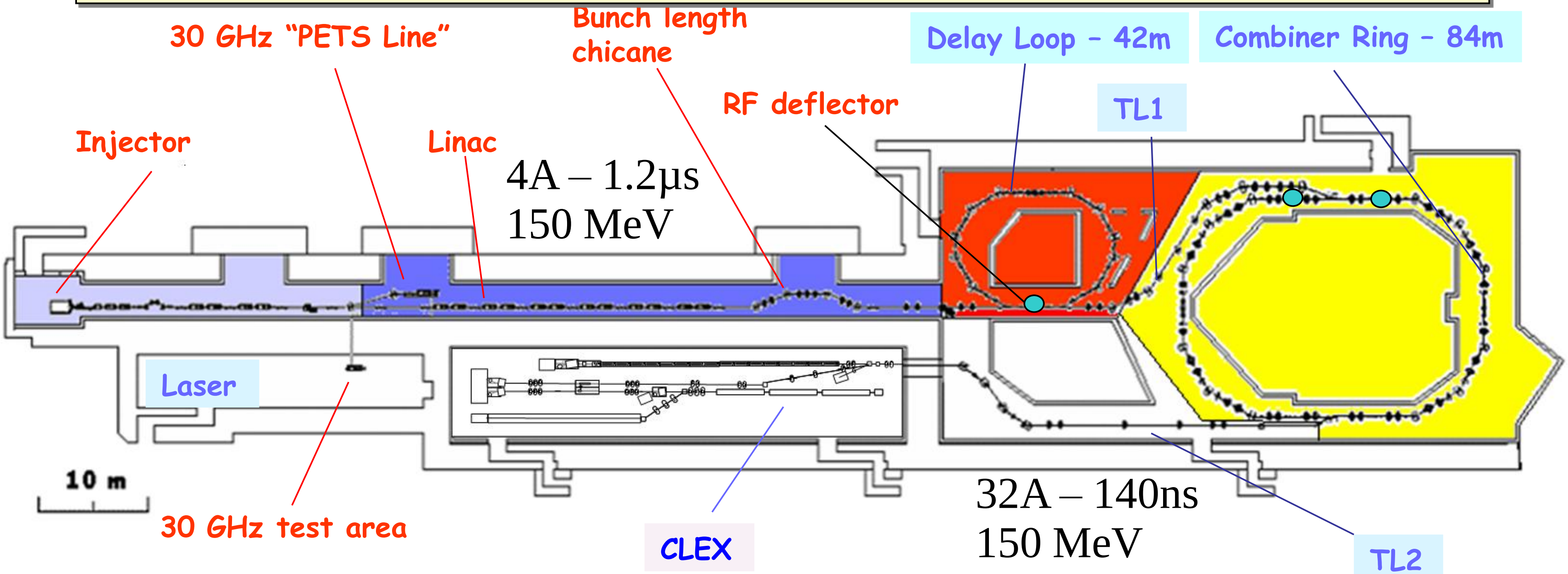
Feasibility issues

10 CLIC Feasibility Issues

- **Two Beam Acceleration:**
  - Drive beam generation
  - Beam Driven RF power generation
  - Two Beam Module
- **RF Structures:**
  - Accelerating Structures (CAS)
  - Power Production Structures (PETS)
- **Ultra low beam emittance and beam sizes**
  - Emittance preservation during generation, acceleration and focusing
  - Alignment and stabilisation
- **Detector**
  - Adaptation to short interval between bunches
  - Adaptation to large background at high beam collision energy
- **Operation and Machine Protection System (MPS)**

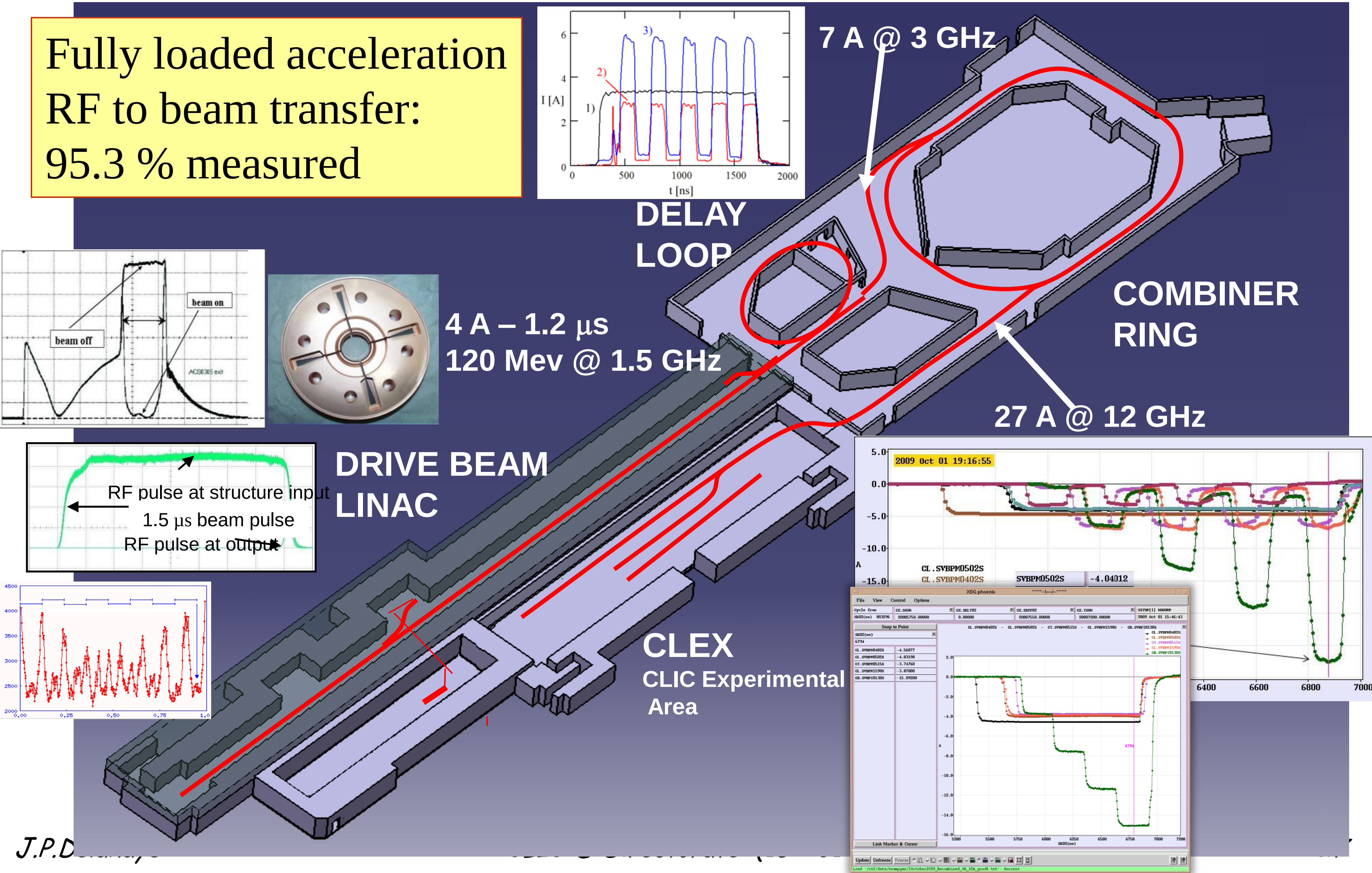
CTF 3

- demonstrate remaining CLIC feasibility issues, in particular:
  - Drive Beam generation (fully loaded acceleration, bunch frequency multiplication)
  - CLIC accelerating structures
  - CLIC power production structures (PETS)

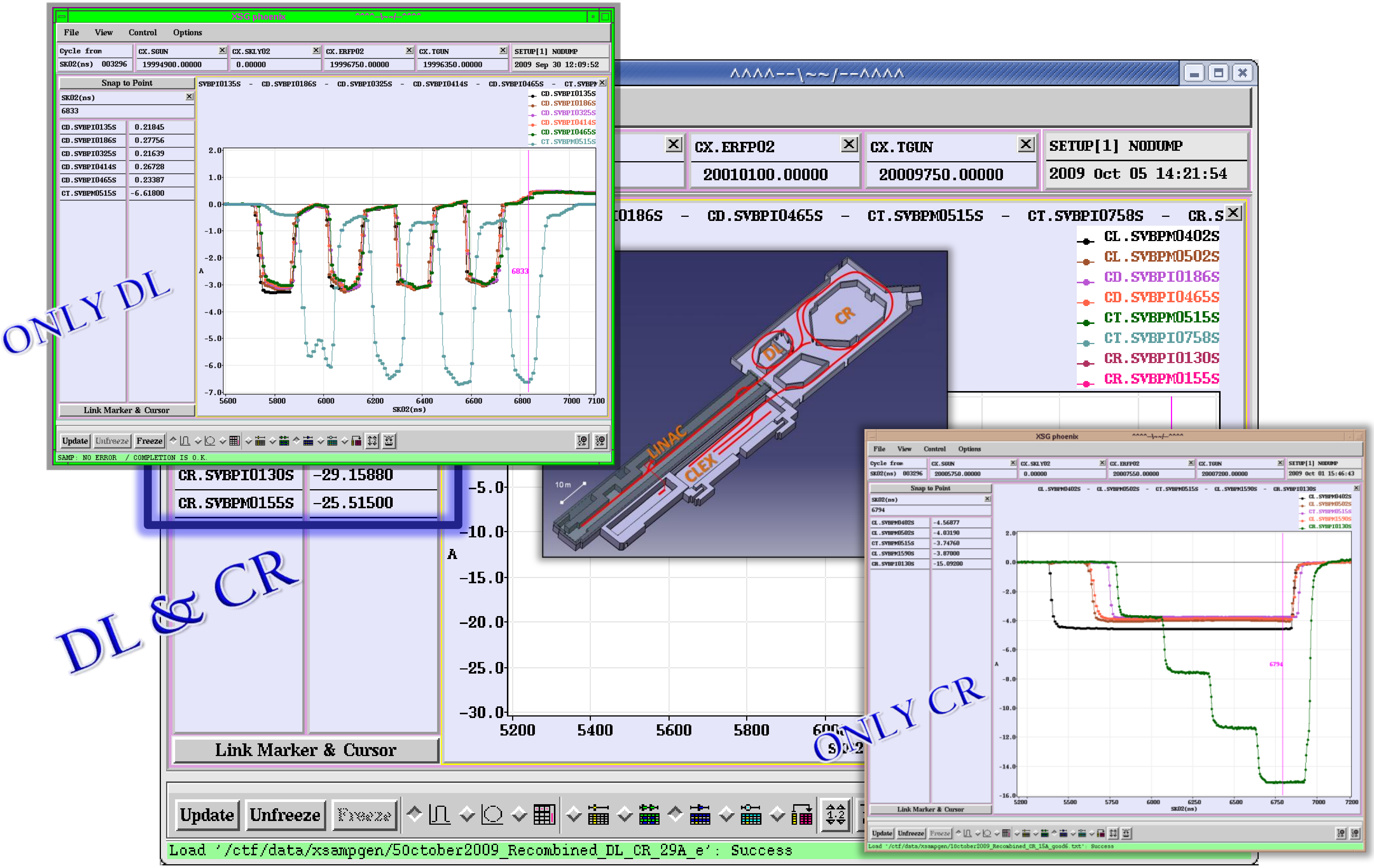


CTF3 completed, operating 10 months/year, under commissioning:Drive Beam Generation demonstrated

Fully loaded acceleration
RF to beam transfer:
95.3 % measured



Delay loop & combiner ring: THE recombination



ONLY DL

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SK02(ns) 6833

CD.SVBPI0135S	0.21845
CD.SVBPI0186S	0.27756
CD.SVBPI0325S	0.21639
CD.SVBPI0414S	0.26728
CD.SVBPI0465S	0.23387
CT.SVBPM0515S	-6.61800

```
SAMP: NO ERROR / COMPLETION IS O.K.
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DL & CR

CX.ERFP02	CX.TGUN	SETUP[1] NODUMP
20010100.00000	20009750.00000	2009 Oct 05 14:21:54

CR.SVBPI0130S	-29.15880
CR.SVBPM0155S	-25.51500

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ONLY CR

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SK02(ns) 003296	20005750.00000	0.00000	20007550.00000	20007200.00000	2009 Oct 01 15:46:43

SK02(ns) 6794

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CL.SVBPM0502S	-4.03190
CT.SVBPM0515S	-3.74760
CL.SVBPM1590S	-3.87000
CR.SVBPI0130S	-15.09200

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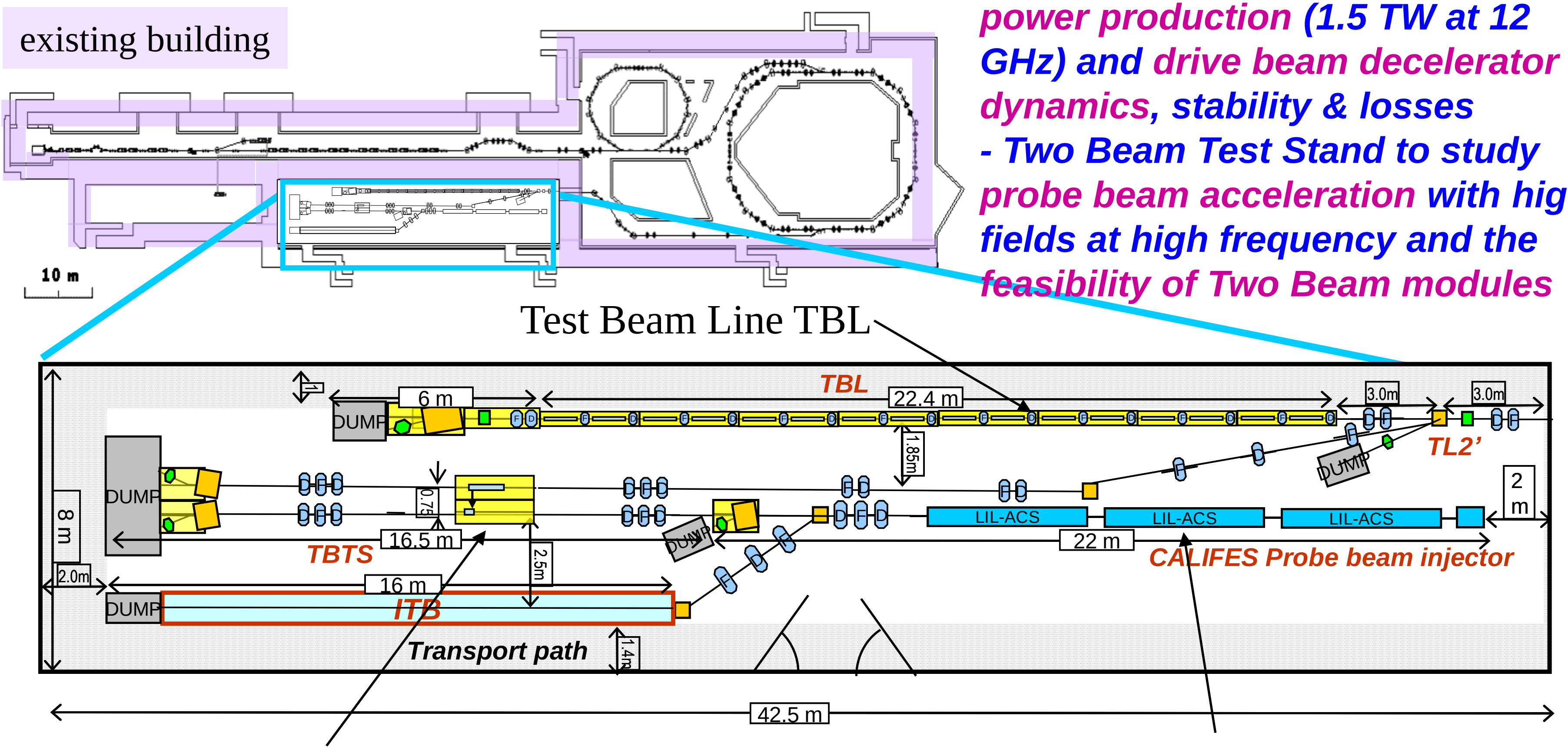
CTF3/CLEX (CLIC Experimental Area)

Test beam line (TBL) to study RF power production (1.5 TW at 12 GHz) and drive beam decelerator dynamics, stability & losses

- Two Beam Test Stand to study probe beam acceleration with high fields at high frequency and the feasibility of Two Beam modules



Test Beam Line TBL

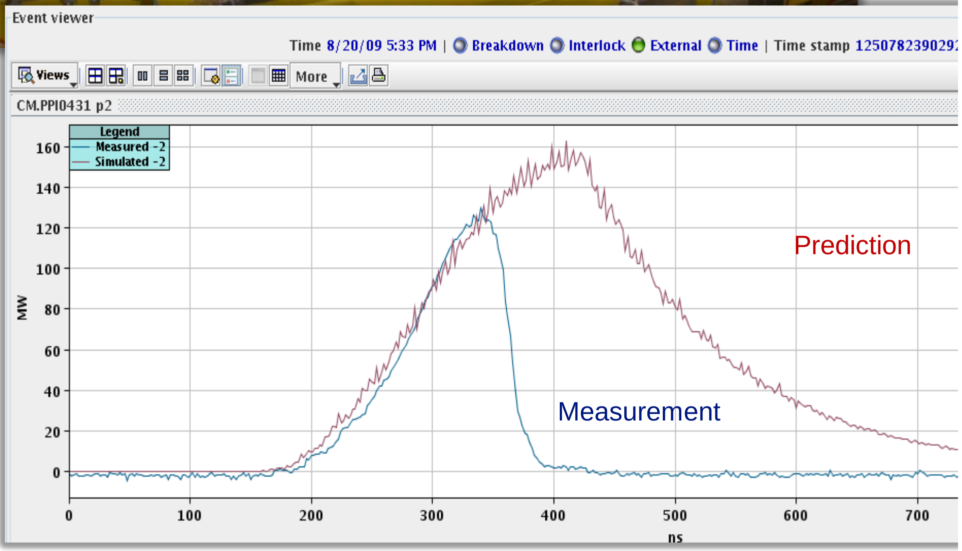
Two Beam Test Stand

Probe Beam

Construction during 2006/beg 2007
installation of equipment from
2007 - 2009

Beam in CLEX from June 2008 onwards

TBTS, PETS conditioning

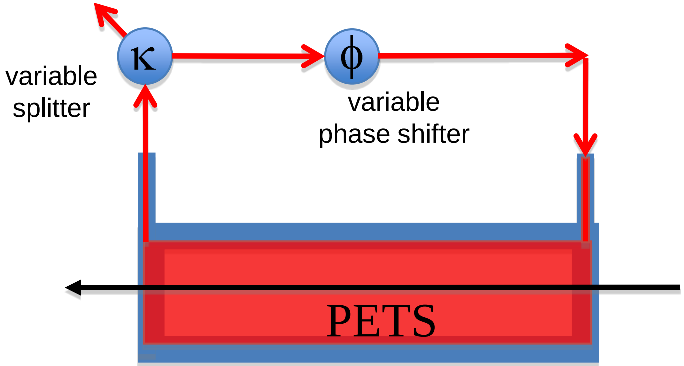


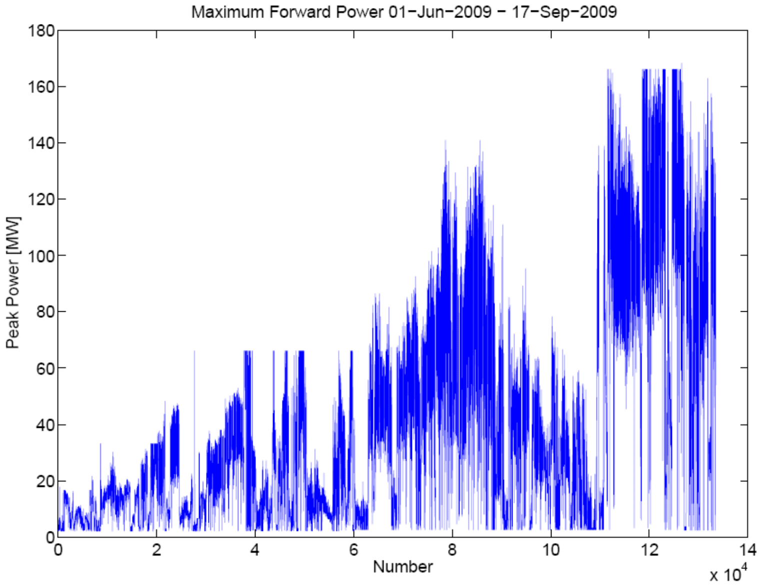
Event viewer

Time 8/20/09 5:33 PM | Breakdown | Interlock | External | Time | Time stamp 1250782390292

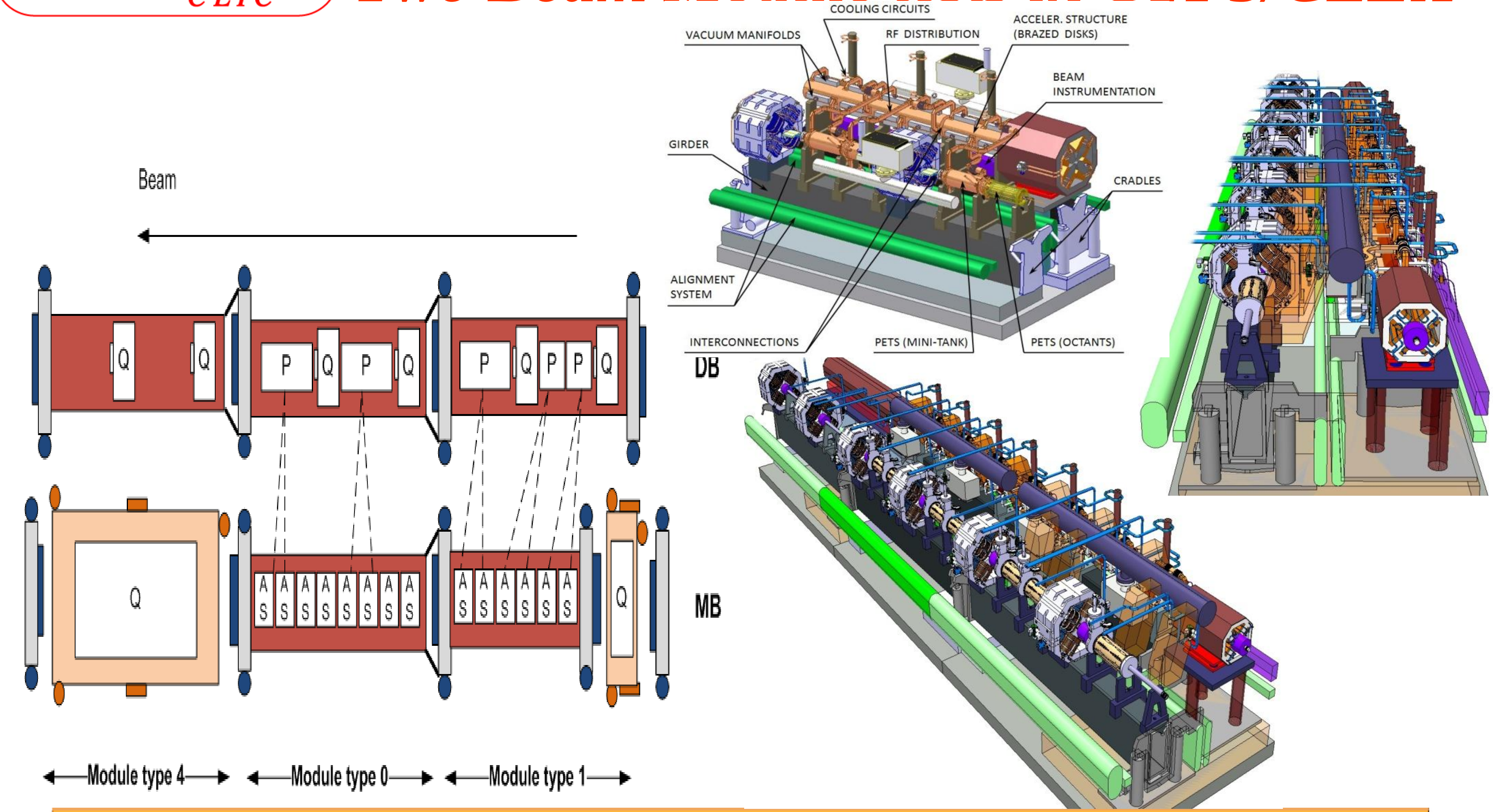
CM.PPI0431 p2

- Max beam current through PETS ~ 12 A
- Aggressive, fast conditioning - well beyond CLIC nominal power
- Pulse shortening in splitter and phase shifter



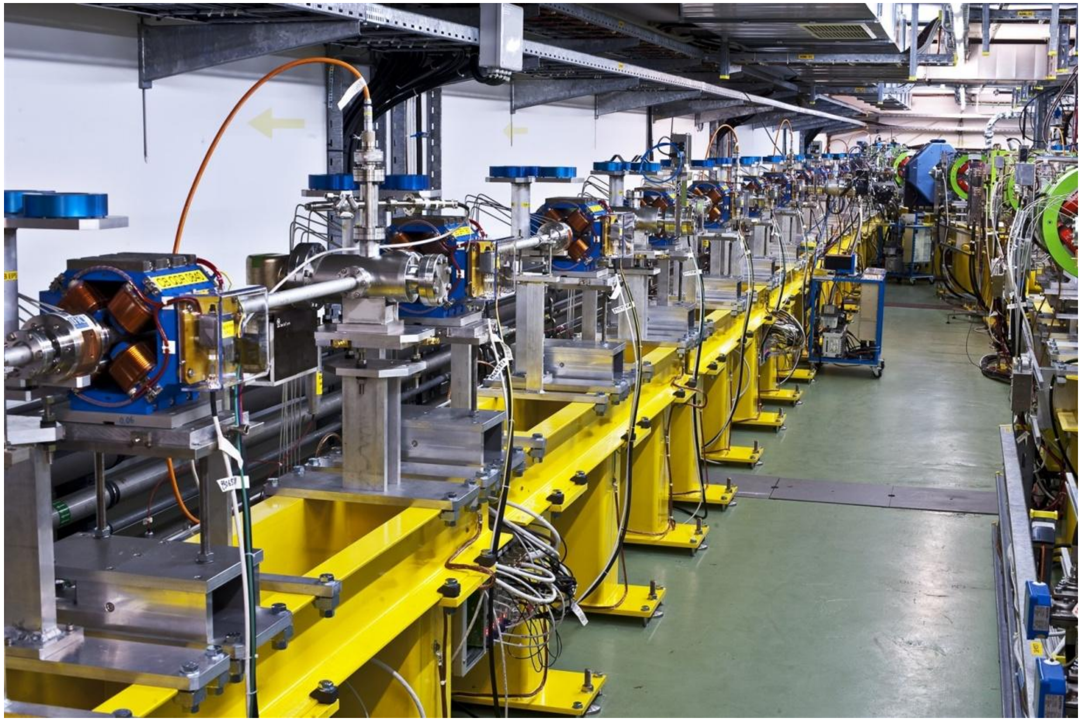


Two Beam Module tests in CTF3/CLEX



Test module representative of all module types integrating all various components: RF structures, quadrupoles, instrumentation, alignement, stabilisation, vacuum, etc….

TBL



- Full line installed
- Up to 8 PETS should be installed before the end of the year

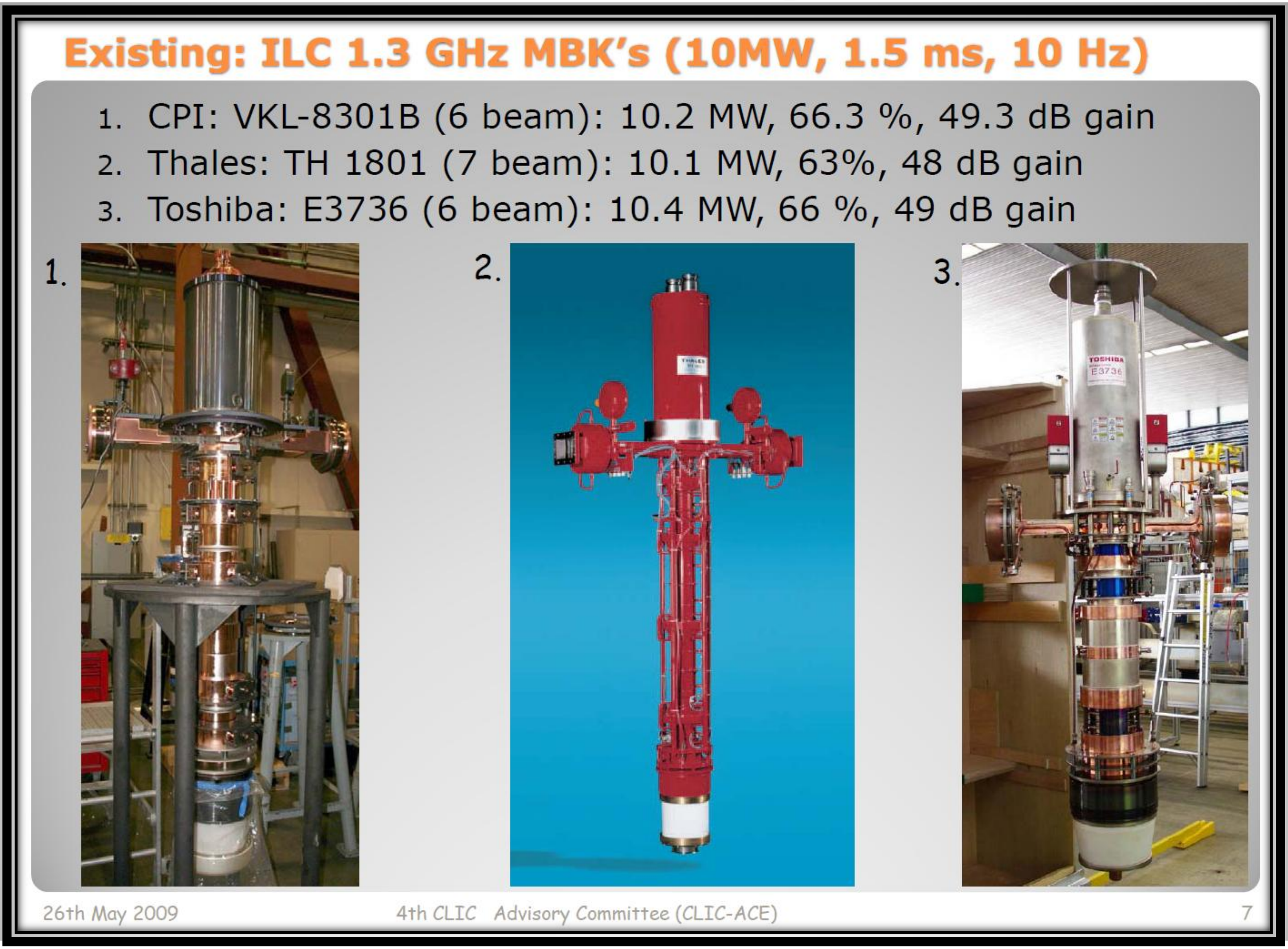
CLIC Drive Beam RF System – issues:

- Reminder of the main issues for the Drive Beam RF system:
  - ***Very large total power*** (≈23 GW peak, 170 MW average)
    What power source? Optimum size of individual power source?
    This was addressed in the last ACE.
  - ***Phase stability (jitter <50 fs)***
  - ***Overall efficiency!***
  - ***Cost!***

- Summary from last ACE: **Trends:**
  - MBK 10 MW … 20 MW
    - 10 MW available today (X-FEL, ILC)
    - "smaller" klystrons make reliability and serviceability easier

  … **remained to be done:**
  - Make group delay of acc. structure = length of delay loop
  - Redesign structures to optimize for beam dynamics requirements

Reminder: from last year's ACE



Existing: ILC 1.3 GHz MBK's (10MW, 1.5 ms, 10 Hz)

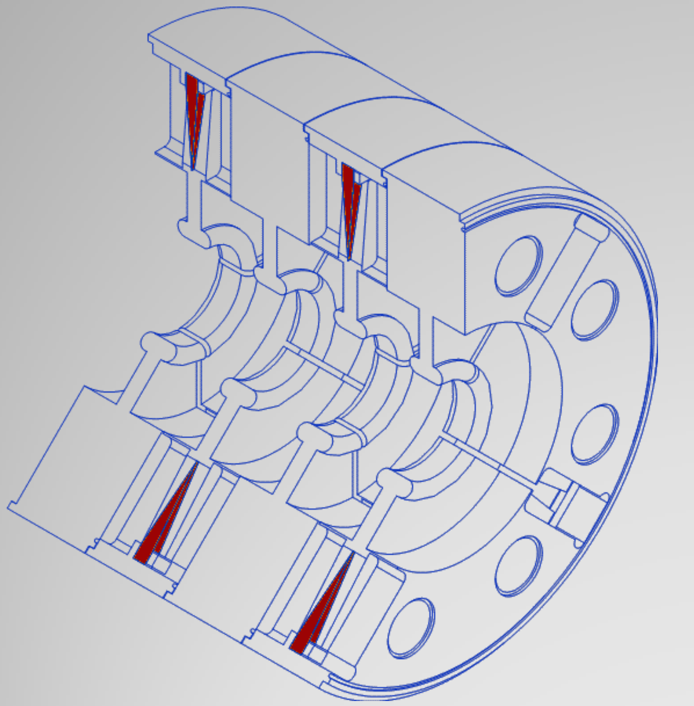
1. CPI: VKL-8301B (6 beam): 10.2 MW, 66.3 %, 49.3 dB gain
2. Thales: TH 1801 (7 beam): 10.1 MW, 63%, 48 dB gain
3. Toshiba: E3736 (6 beam): 10.4 MW, 66 %, 49 dB gain

26th May 2009 4th CLIC Advisory Committee (CLIC-ACE) 7

New structure design (R. Wegner)

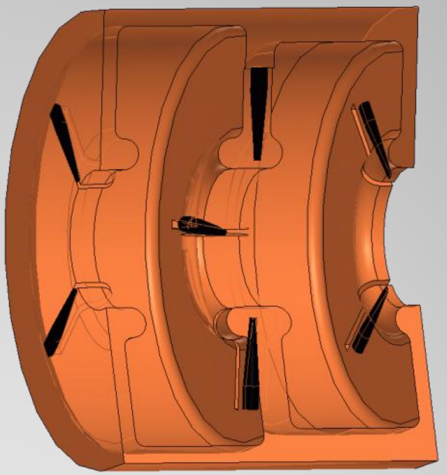
Scaled from 3 GHz:

Outer Ø: 522 mm



New design:

Outer Ø: < 300 mm



New idea (A. Grudiev):

dampers inside the slots!

This new approach has been verified:

acc. mode

$Q_0 = 2.2 \cdot 10^4$, $Q_{ext} = 3.7 \cdot 10^7$

Drive Beam Phase Tolerance

- Integrated simulations have been performed with PLACET and GUINEA-PIG of main linac, BDS and beam-beam
  - system is assumed to be perfectly aligned (to determine BDS bandwidth effect)
  - assuming target emittance at BDS
- Resulting luminosity loss is about 2% for

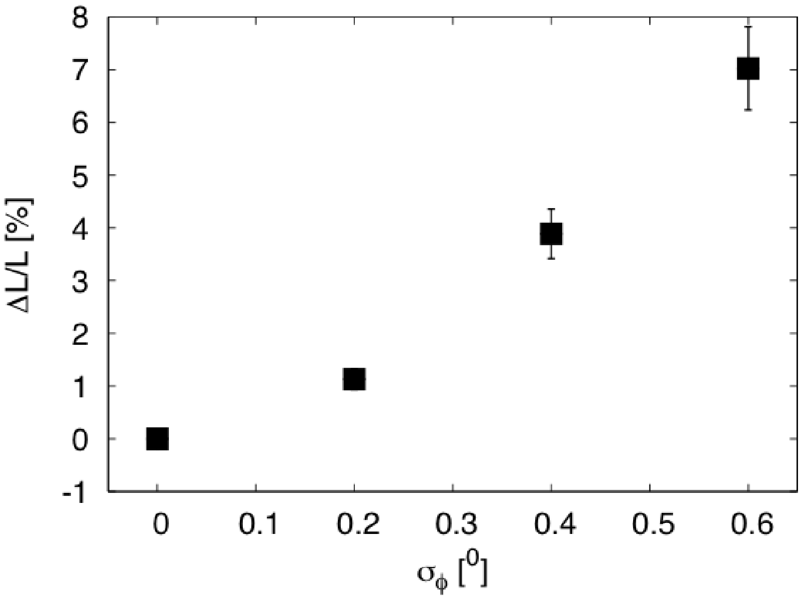
$$\frac{\sigma_G}{G} \approx 1 \times 10^{-3}$$

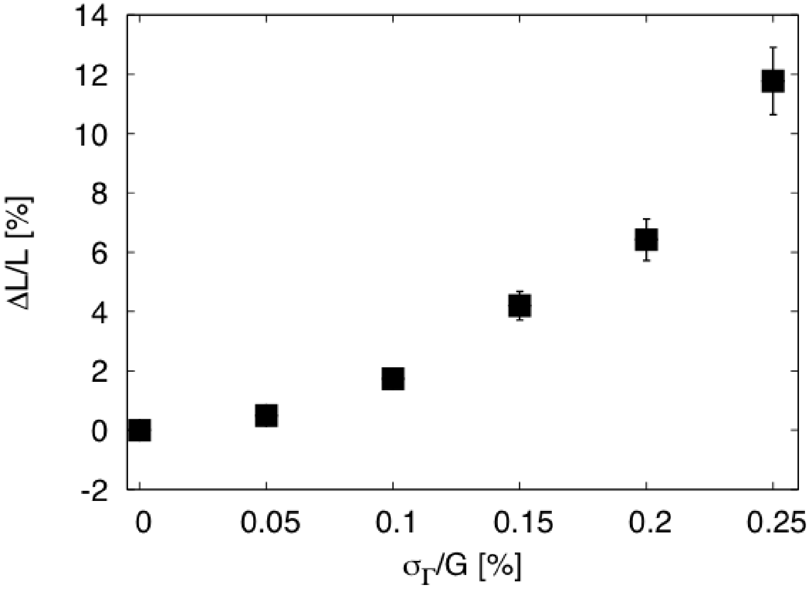
and

$$\sigma_\phi \approx 0.3^\circ$$

$$\frac{\Delta\mathcal{L}}{\mathcal{L}} \approx 0.01 \left[\left(\frac{\sigma_{\phi,coh}}{0.2^\circ}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_{\phi,inc}}{0.8^\circ}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_{G,coh}}{0.75 \cdot 10^{-3} G}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_{G,inc}}{2.2 \cdot 10^{-3} G}\right)^2 \right]$$

- Main beam current needs to be stable to ≈ 0.1–0.2%





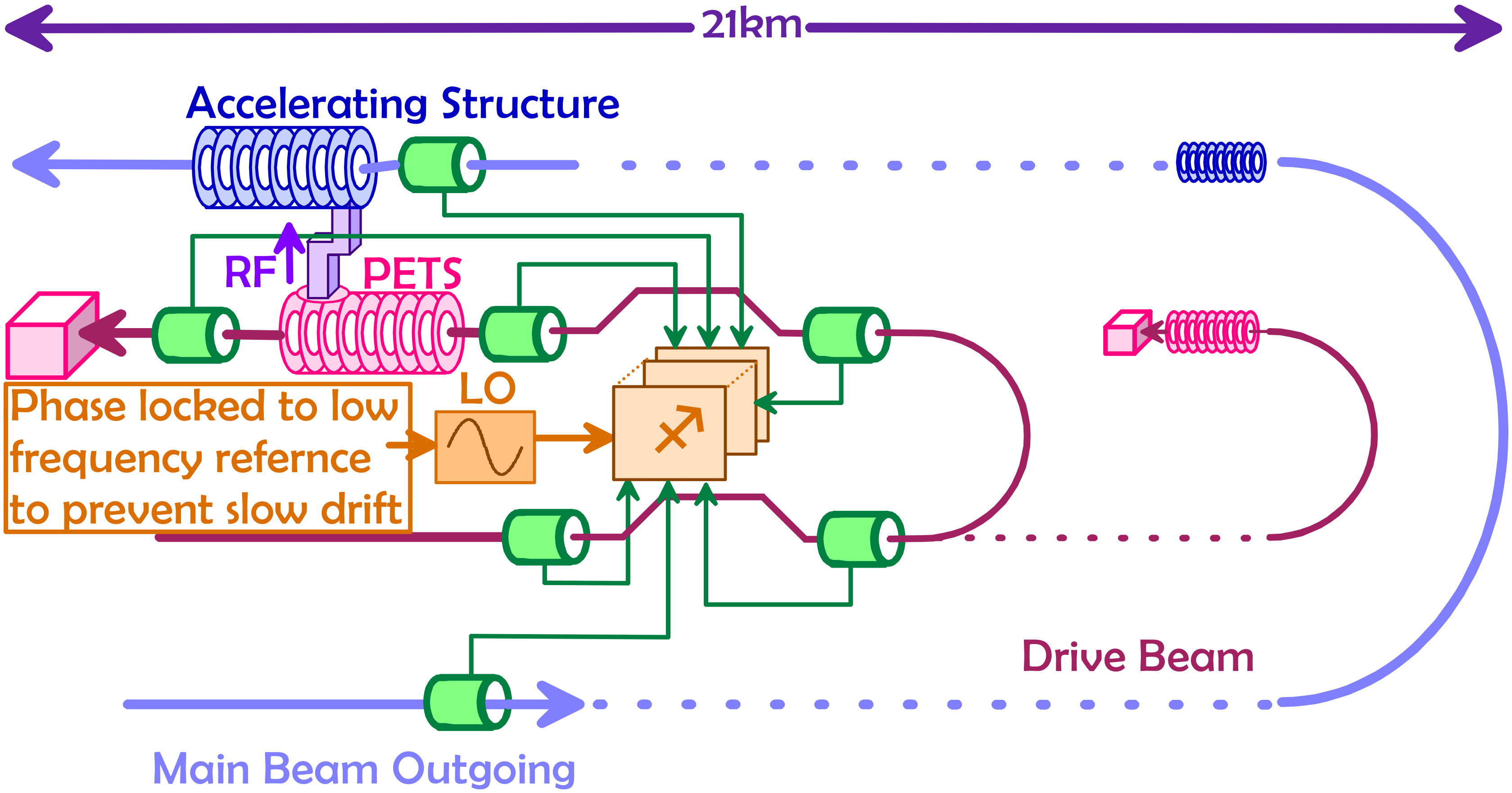
Energy and phase stability requirements in CLIC

- Drive beam phase jitter leads to luminosity drop.
- $\Delta\varphi$ at 1 GHz causes 12 $\Delta\varphi$ at 12 GHz!
- Requirement at 1GHz (order of magnitude):
  drive beam phase jitter <0.02° (3.5E-4, 50 fs)
  drive beam energy jitter <$\mathcal{O}$(1E-4)

  (With a feed-forward, this may be relaxed by a factor 10!)
- Requirement at 12GHz (order of magnitude):
  drive beam phase jitter <0.2° (3.5E-3, 50 fs)
  drive beam energy jitter <$\mathcal{O}$(1E-4)

See: Erk Jensen, 4th CLIC Advisory Committee (CLIC-ACE)

Phase measurements in CLIC

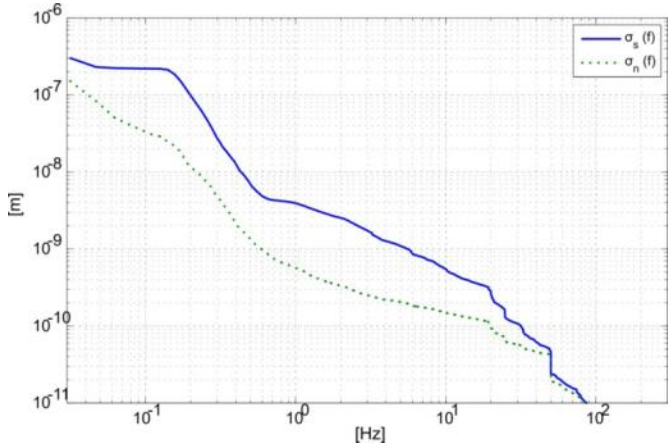


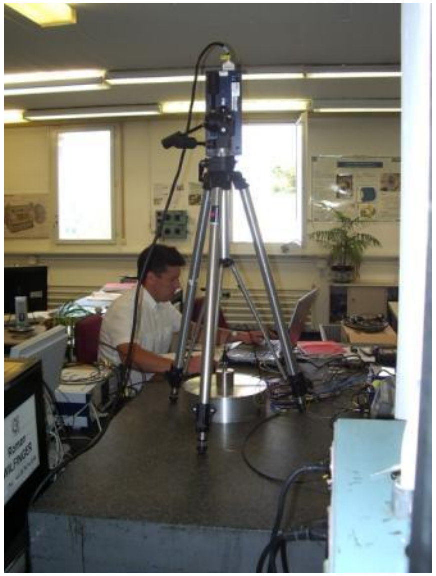
Sensors
Characterisation commercial devices

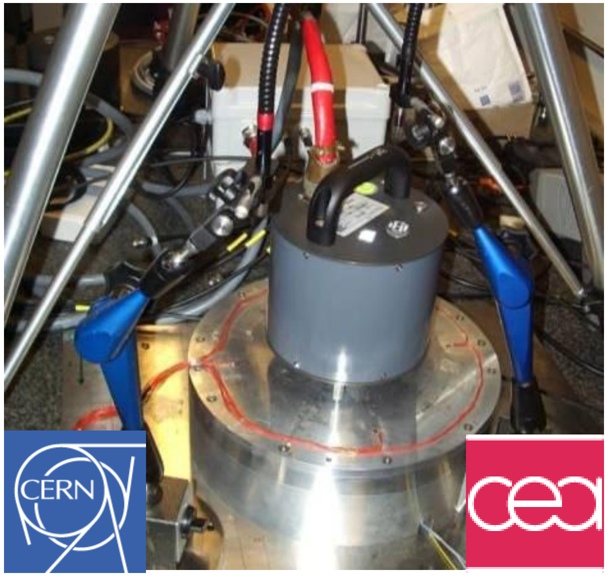
Reference test bench

Low technical noise lab TT1 (< 2 nm rms 1Hz)

Instrument Noise determination







Sensitivity and resolution testing

Cross axis sensitivity

Model Seismometer: Transfer Function

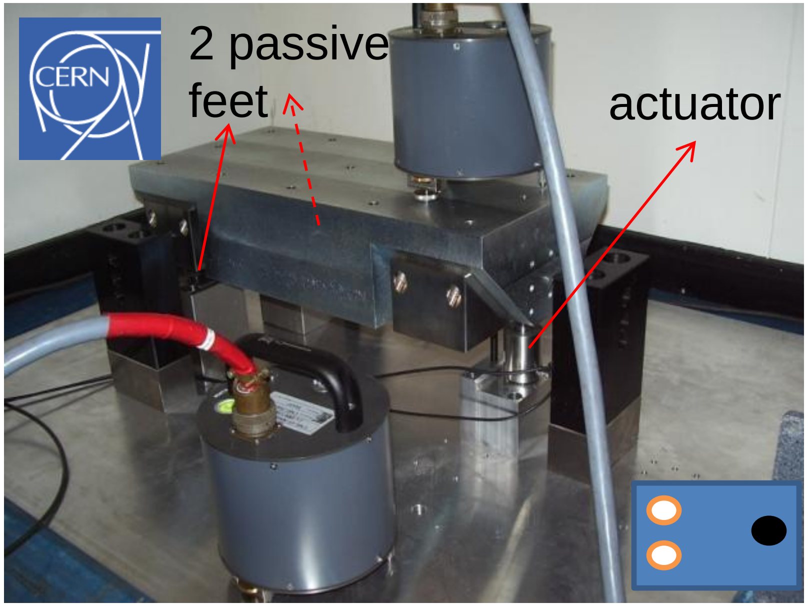
C. Collette

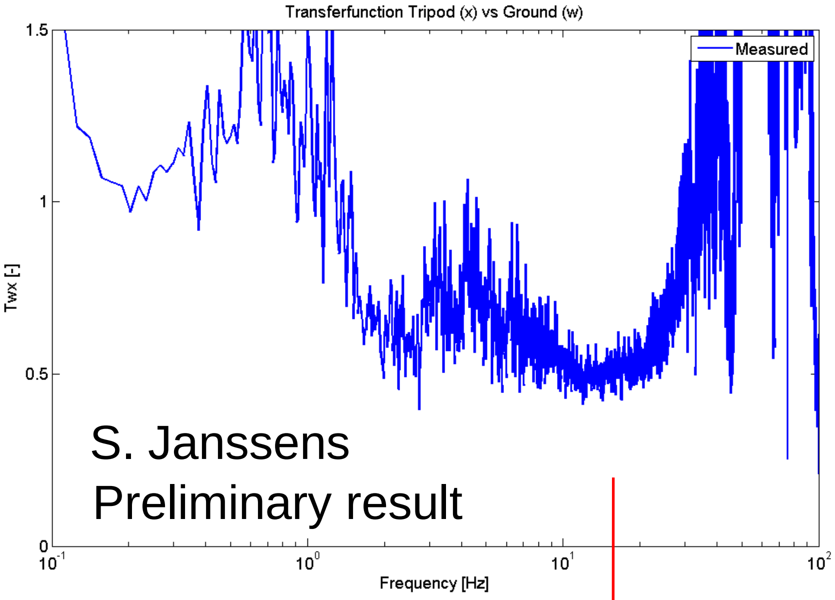
Characterisation signal analysis (resolution, filtering, window, PSD, integration, coherence,...)

Ref. Talk C. Hauviller 4 th CLIC-ACE
+ STABILISATION WG

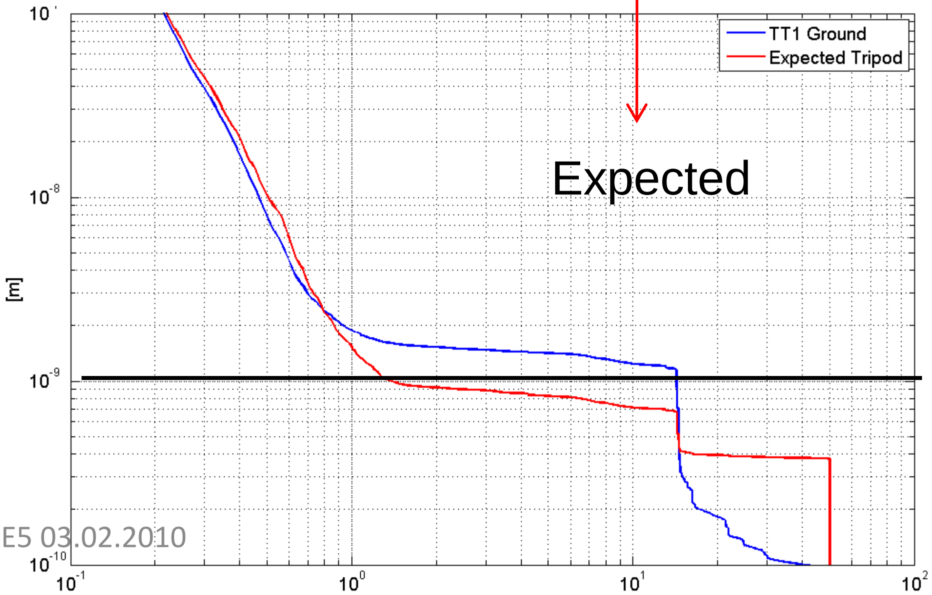
CERN option: Steps toward performance demonstration

2. Stabilisation **single d.o.f. with type 1 weight** (“tripod”)





S. Janssens
Preliminary result



Expected

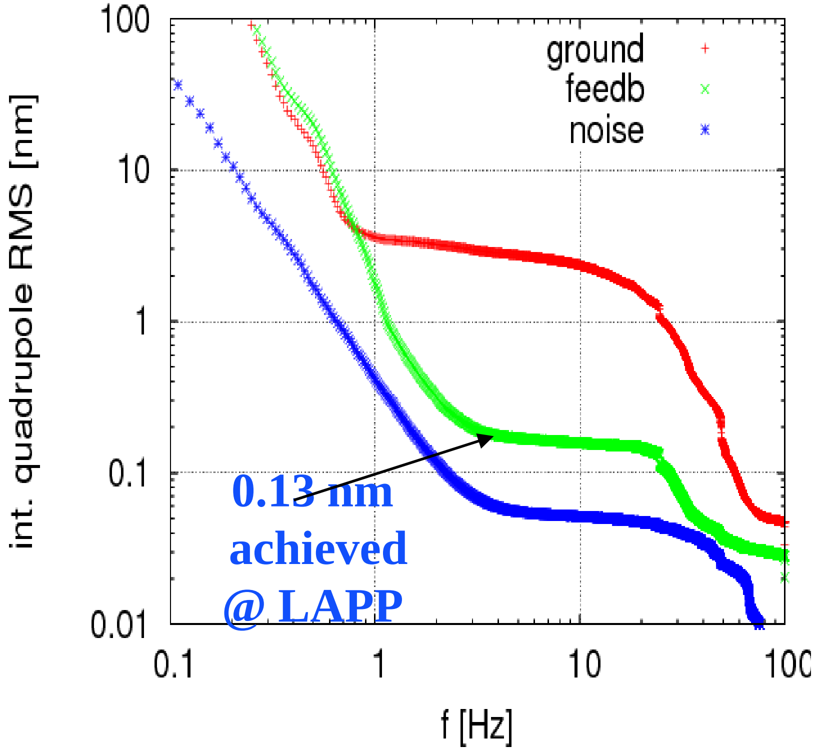
Will be improved :

- Optimise controller design
  (Tuning, Combine feedback with feedforward)
- Improve resolution (actuator, DAQ)
- Avoid low frequency resonances in structure and contacts
- Noise budget on each step,
  ADC and DAC noise

Final Quadrupole Stabilisation

Experimental results @ LAPP (Bolzon&al.)

- set-up is not the same as at CLIC IP
- engineering is emerging
- performance of sensor in residual detector field needs to be explored



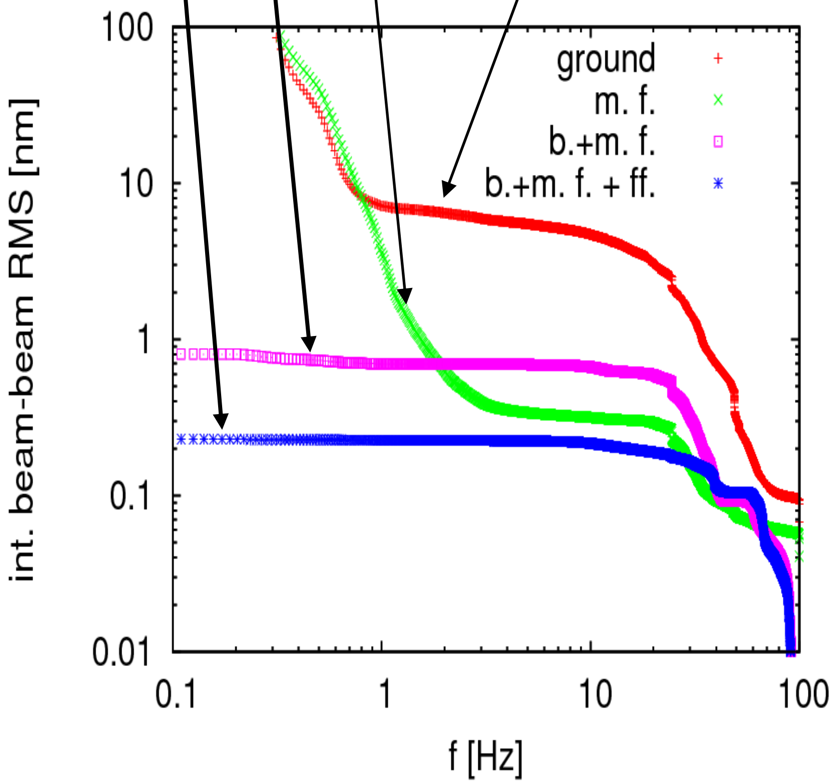
0.13 nm achieved @ LAPP

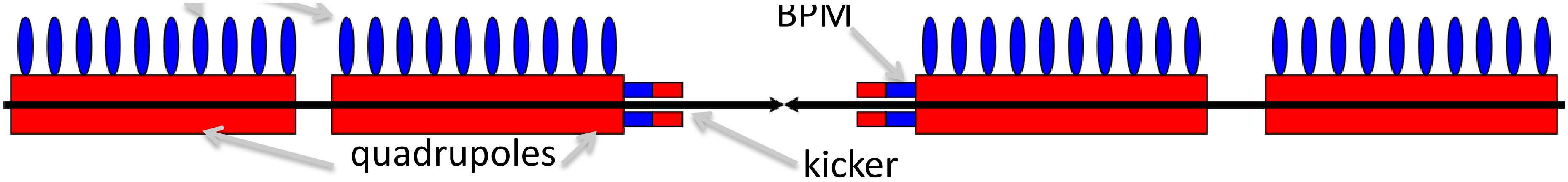
Impact on beam-beam jitter if correlation neglected

With mechanical feedback

Pulse-to-pulse beam-beam feedback added

Feed-forward on beam based on vibration sensors added





Some features of the project

(high gradient stuff in the next talk)

Conceptual Design Report

Coordinator/editor: H.Schmickler

Contribution/Authors by CLIC collaborators

https://edms.cern.ch/nav/CERN-0000060014/AB-003131

3 volumes: similar to ILC CDR:

- **Vol1: Executive Summary**
- **Vol2: The CLIC accelerator and site facilities**
- **Vol3: The CLIC physics and detectors**

  including detailed value Estimate

  specific contribution in vol. 2&3; summary in vol. 1.

Editorial Board for Volume 2:

H.Schmickler (chair), N.Phinney/SLAC, N.Toge/KEK,

Outline with Abstract and suggested main author distributed

Presentation and discussion at Collaboration Board (05/02/10)

Vol 3 under responsibility of LCD project (L.Linssen)

World-wide CLIC&CTF3 Collaboration

http://clic-meeting.web.cern.ch/clic-meeting/CTF3_Coordination_Mtg/Table_MoU.htm

34 Institutes from 19 countries

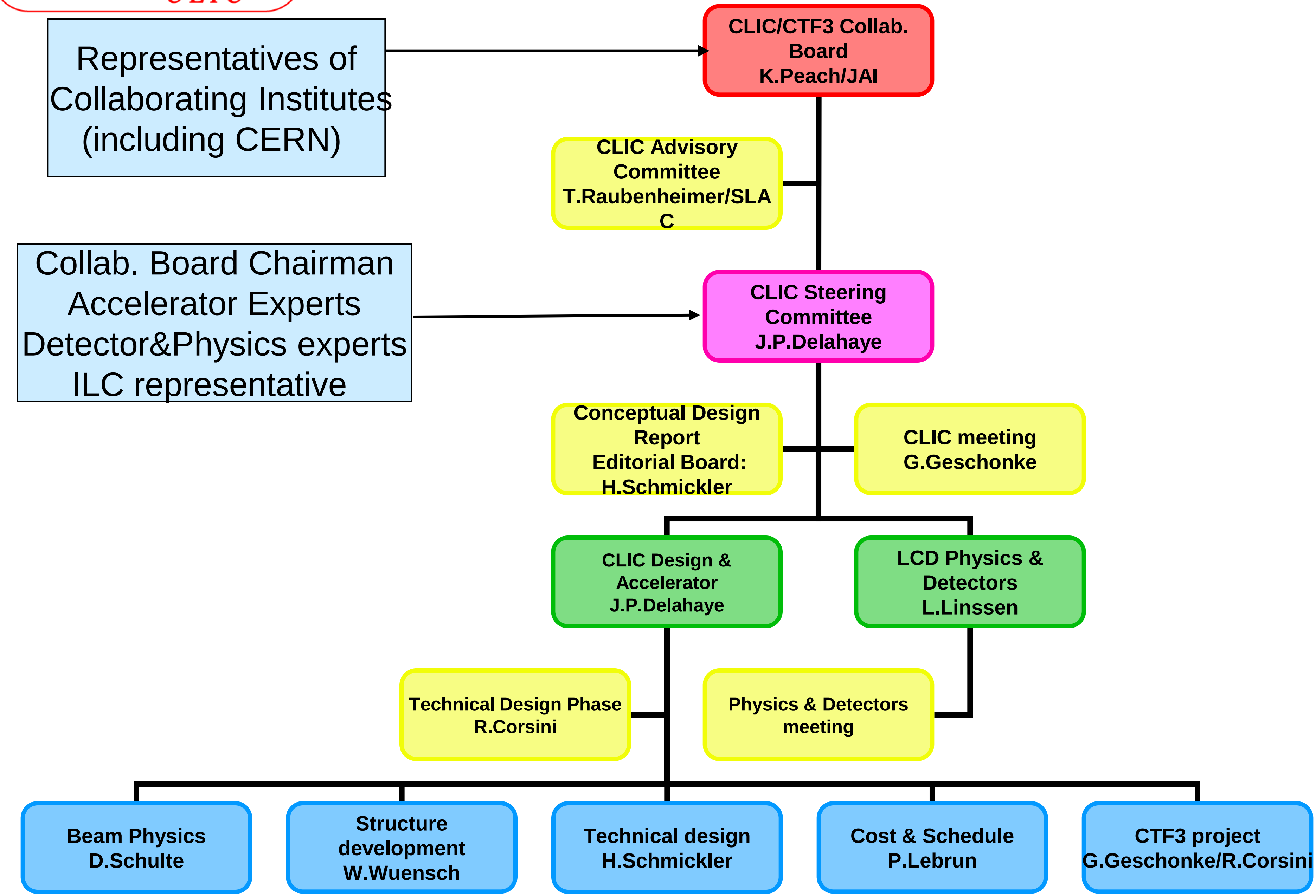
Aarhus University (Denmark)
Ankara University (Turkey)
Argonne National Laboratory (USA)
Athens University (Greece)
BINP (Russia)
CERN
CIEMAT (Spain)
Cockcroft Institute (UK)
Gazi Universities (Turkey)

Helsinki Institute of Physics (Finland)
IAP (Russia)
IAP NASU (Ukraine)
INFN / LNF (Italy)
Instituto de Fisica Corpuscular (Spain)
IRFU / Saclay (France)
Jefferson Lab (USA)
John Adams Institute (UK)

JINR (Russia)
Karlsruhe University (Germany)
KEK (Japan)
LAL / Orsay (France)
LAPP / ESIA (France)
NCP (Pakistan)
North-West. Univ. Illinois (USA)
Patras University (Greece)
Polytech. University of Catalonia (Spain)

PSI (Switzerland)
RAL (UK)
RRCAT / Indore (India)
SLAC (USA)
Thrace University (Greece)
Tsinghua University (China)
University of Oslo (Norway)
Uppsala University (Sweden)

CLIC Organisational Chart



Representatives of Collaborating Institutes (including CERN)

CLIC/CTF3 Collab. Board
K.Peach/JAI

CLIC Advisory Committee
T.Raubenheimer/SLAC

Collab. Board Chairman
Accelerator Experts
Detector&Physics experts
ILC representative

CLIC Steering Committee
J.P.Delahaye

Conceptual Design Report
Editorial Board:
H.Schmickler

CLIC meeting
G.Geschonke

CLIC Design & Accelerator
J.P.Delahaye

LCD Physics & Detectors
L.Linssen

Technical Design Phase
R.Corsini

Physics & Detectors meeting

Beam Physics
D.Schulte

Structure development
W.Wuensch

Technical design
H.Schmickler

Cost & Schedule
P.Lebrun

CTF3 project
G.Geschonke/R.Corsini

CLIC Site and Documentation

- **CLIC web site:**

  http://clic-study.web.cern.ch/CLIC-Study/

- **CLIC Committees and Working Groups reflecting the CLIC organization:**

  http://clic-study.web.cern.ch/CLIC-Study/Mtgs_Wkg_Grp.htm

- **CLIC Collaborations:**

  http://clic-study.web.cern.ch/CLIC-Study/Collaborations.htm

- **Documentation on EDMS:**

  https://edms.cern.ch/nav/CERN-0000060014