



Colliders at the energy frontier

Brian Foster (JAI, Oxford)

IoP NPPD Conference Glasgow



Tentative schedule new projects

Color code	approved	envisaged/proposed
R&D		
R&D to CDR		
Technical design to TDR		
Construction		
Operation		



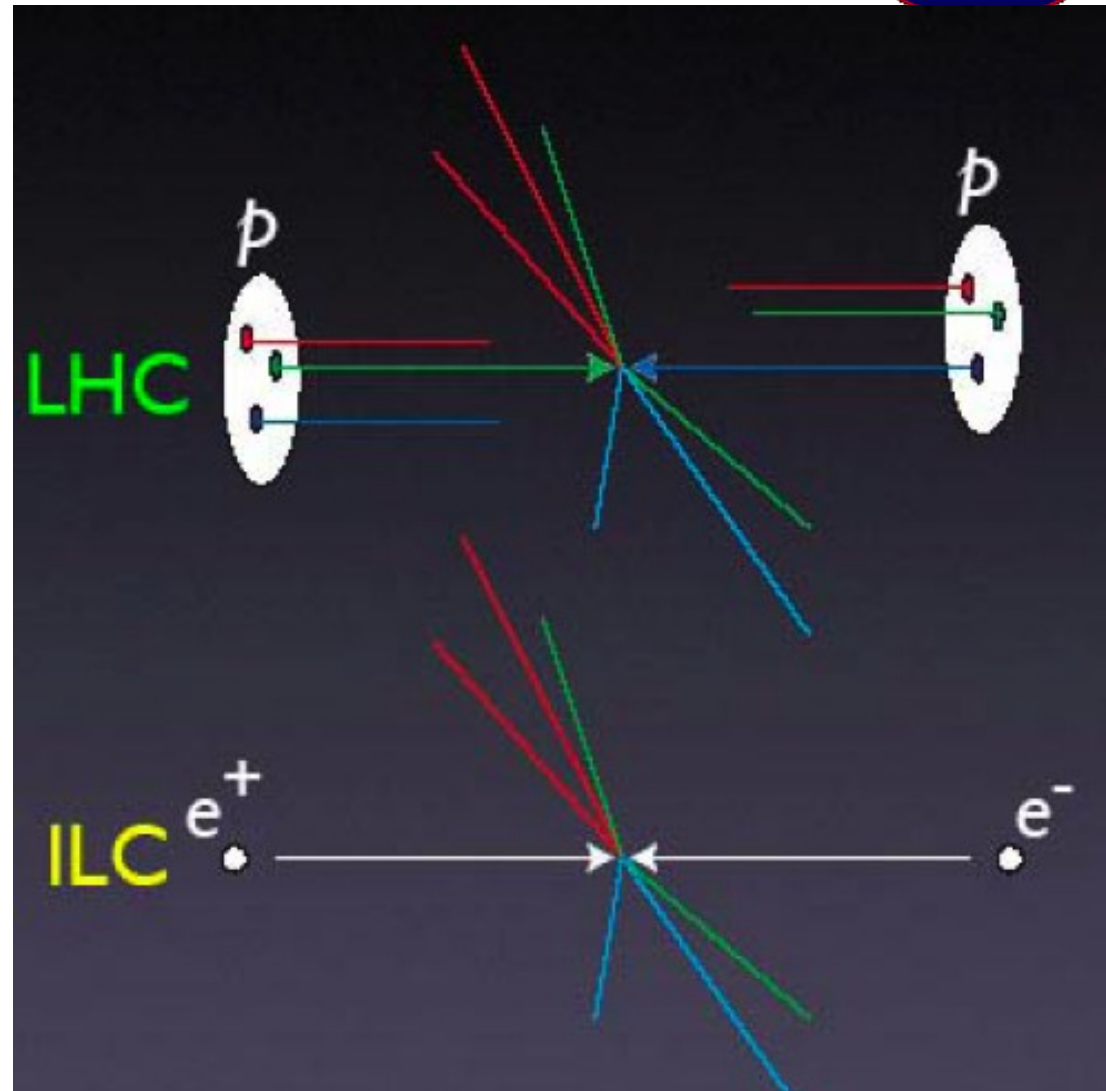
Last update: 28/07/2010	Project	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Protons	LHC to nominal	7TeV	Interc onn	14 TeV				linac4P SB				10^34													
	LHC-HL																								
	LHC-HE																								
Linear Colliders																									
Muons & Neutrinos																									
	Neutrino Fact																								
	Project X/FNAL																								
e-hadrons																									
	eRHIC/BNL																								
	ELIC/JLAB																								
	ENC/GSI																								
Ions	LHiC/CERN	2.8TeV/n		5.5 TeV/n: Pb-Pb, p-Pb, Ar-Ar, ...																					
	RHIC II/BNL																								
	NICA/DUBNA																								
	FAIR/GSI																								
Beauty Factories	SuperKEKB/KEK																								
	SuperB/LNF																								



Why lepton colliders ?



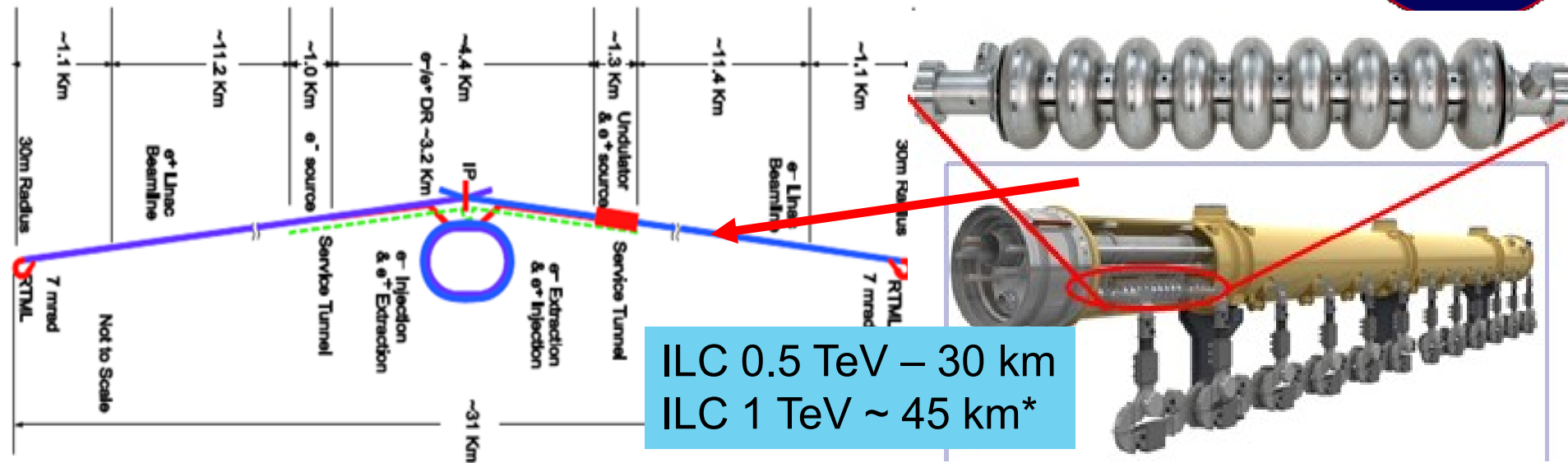
- Simple particles
- Well defined: energy/ang. mom.
- E can be scanned precisely
- Particles produced democratically
- Final states generally fully reconstructable



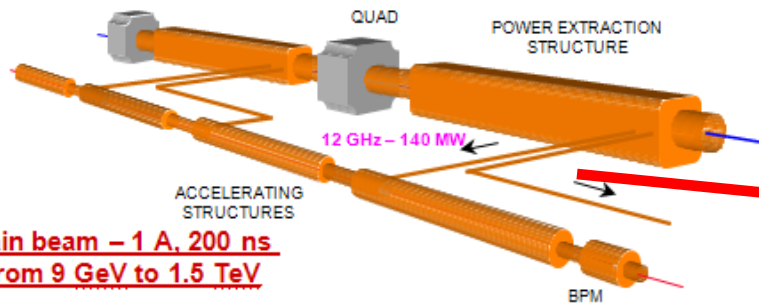
BUT – Synchrotron Rad. => Massive particles or LC!



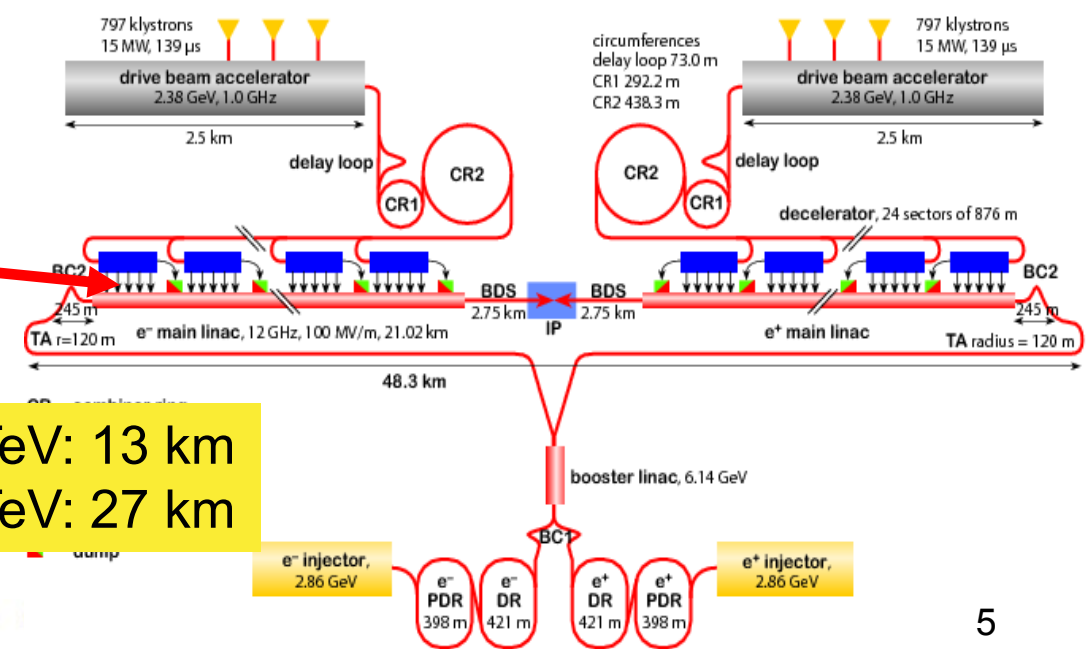
e⁺e⁻ colliders



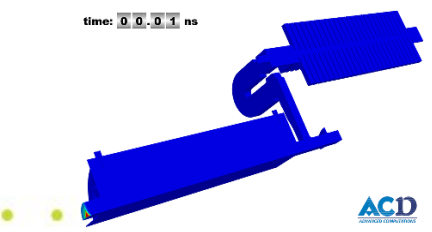
Drive beam - 95 A, 300 ns from 2.4 GeV to 240 MeV



Main beam - 1 A, 200 ns from 9 GeV to 1.5 TeV



CLIC 0.5 TeV: 13 km
CLIC 1.5 TeV: 27 km





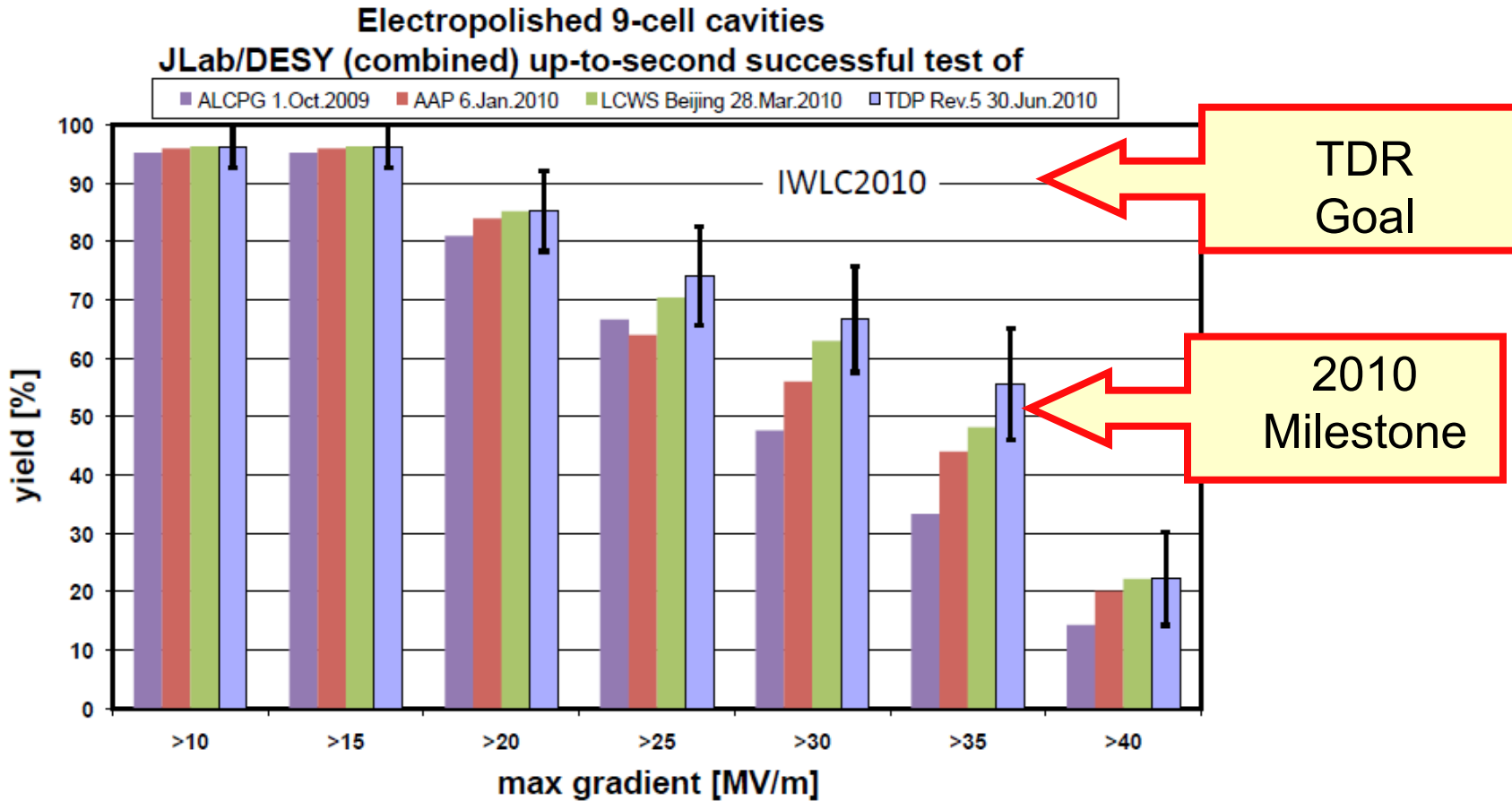
Parameters



Technology	CLIC	
	Centre-of-mass energy (GeV)	500
Total (Peak 1%) luminosity (10^{34})	2.3(1.4)	5.9(2.0)
Total site length (km)	13.0	48.3
Loaded accel. gradient (MV/m)	80	100
Main linac RF frequency (GHz)	12 (Normal Conducting)	
Beam power/beam (MW)	4.9	14
Bunch charge (10^9 e+/-)	6.8	3.72
Bunch separation (ns)	0.5	
Beam pulse duration (ns)	177	156
Repetition rate (Hz)	50	
Hor./vert. norm. emitt ($10^{-6}/10^{-9}$)	4.8/25	0.66/20
Hor./vert. IP beam size (nm)	202 / 2.3	40 / 1
Hadronic events/crossing at IP	0.19	2.7
Coherent pairs at IP	100	$3.8 \cdot 10^8$
Wall plug to beam transfer eff	7.5%	6.8%
Total power consumption (MW)	241	568



ILC SCRF progress continues

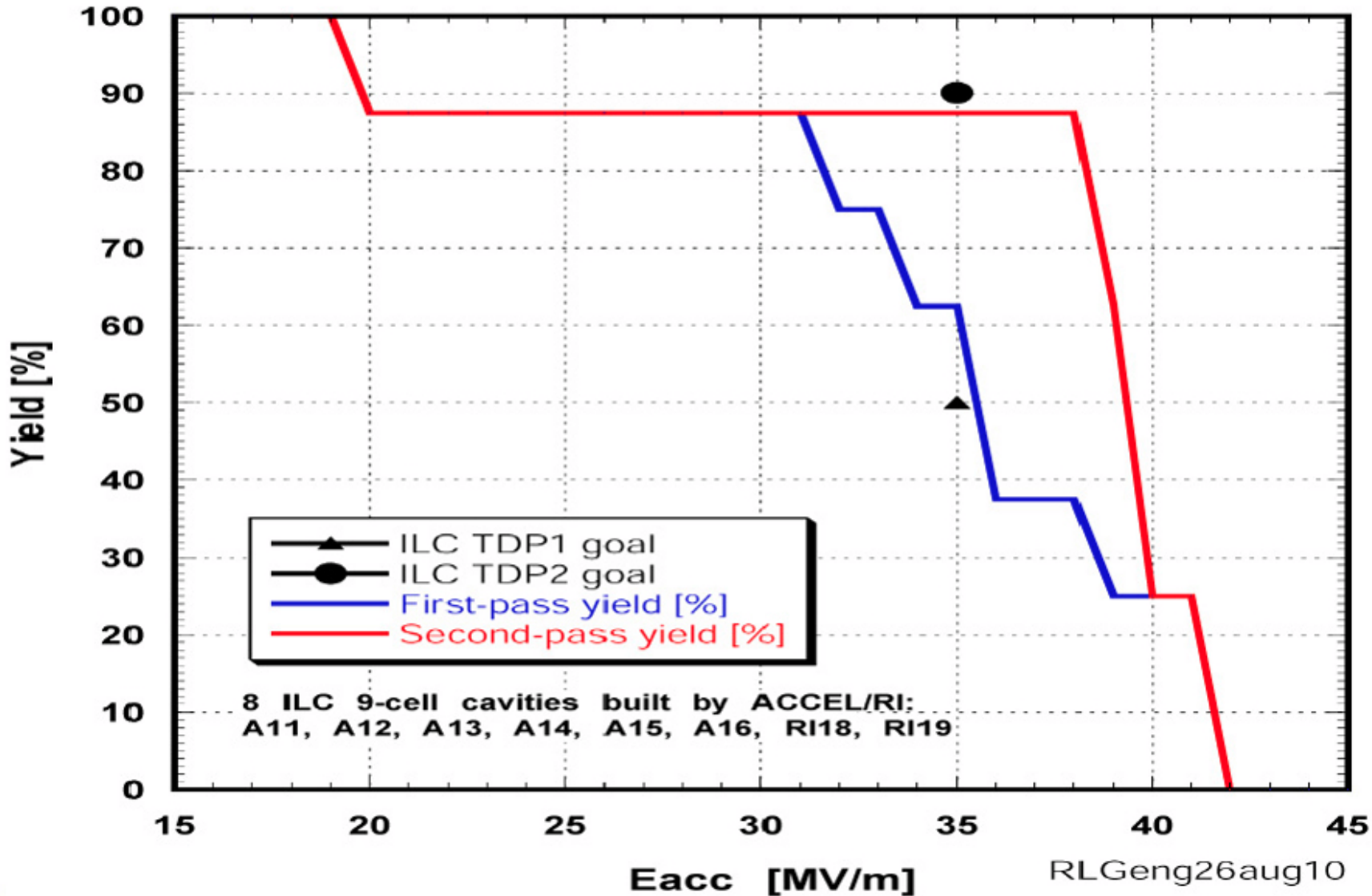




ILC SCRF progress continues



Gradient Yield of 8 ILC Cavities Built by One Vendor
Processed and Tested at JLab since July 2008



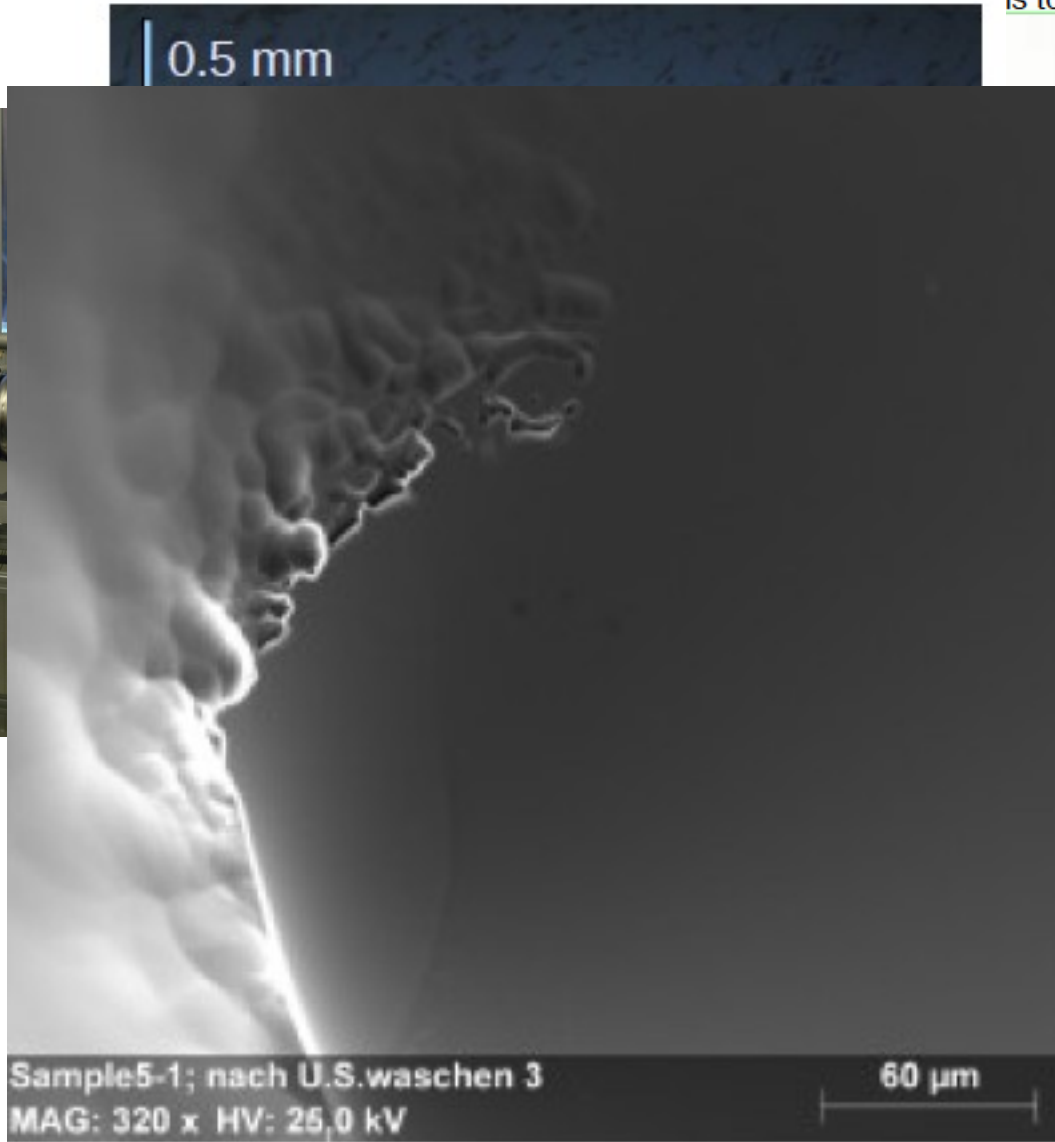
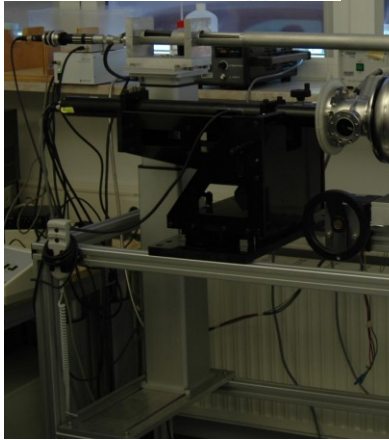
RLGeng26aug10



ILC SCRF progress continues



ilc
higrade



is to cell 6

tor cell 5

o cell 4

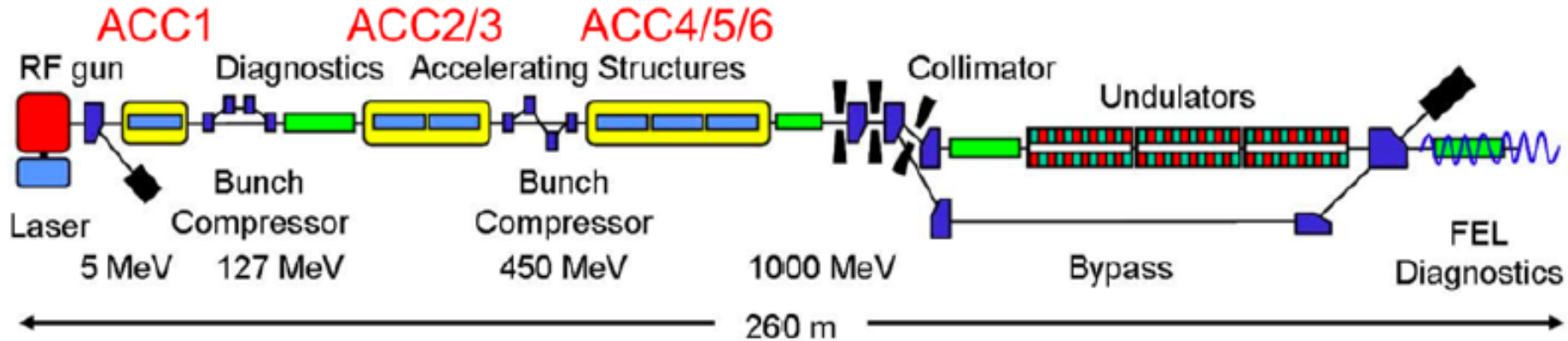




ILC SCRF proof of principle FLASH @ DESY



Full beam-loading long pulse operation → “S2”



		XFEL	ILC	FLASH design	9mA studies
Bunch charge	nC	1	3.2	1	3
# bunches		3250	2625	7200*	2400
Pulse length	μs	650	970	800	800
Current	mA	5	9	9	9

- Stable 800 bunches, 3 nC at 1MHz (800 μs pulse) for over 15 hours (uninterrupted)
- Several hours ~1600 bunches, ~2.5 nC at 3MHz (530 μs pulse)
- >2200 bunches @ 3nC (3MHz) for short periods



ILC COST



Summary

RDR “Value” Costs

Total Value Cost (FY07)

4.80 B ILC Units Shared

+

1.82 B Units Site Specific

+

14.1 K person-years

(“explicit” labor = 24.0 M person-hrs
@ 1,700 hrs/yr)

1 ILC Unit = \$ 1 (2007)

Σ Value = 6.62 B ILC Units

The reference design was “frozen” on 1-12-06 for RDR production, including costs.

Important to realise this is a snapshot; design will continue to evolve, due to R&D, accelerator studies & value engineering.

The value costs have already been reviewed many times; all reviews have been very positive and generally consider there is scope for further cost reductions.

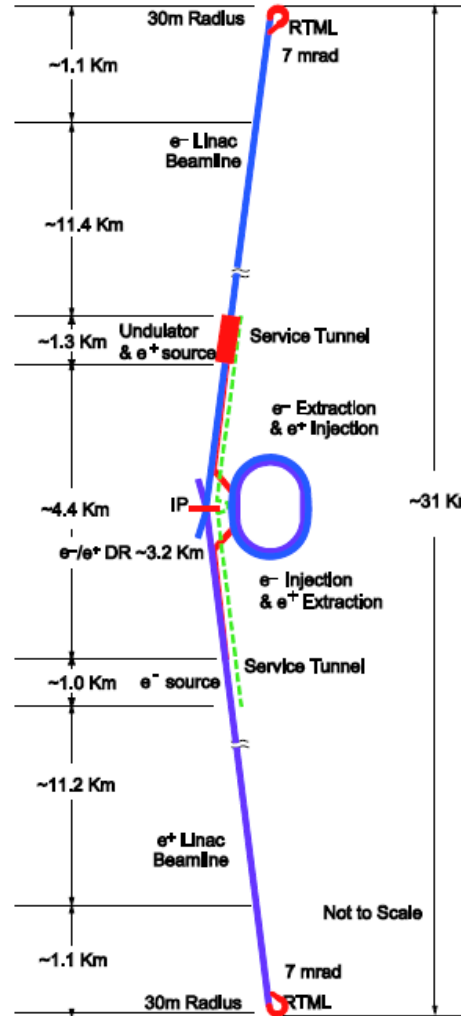
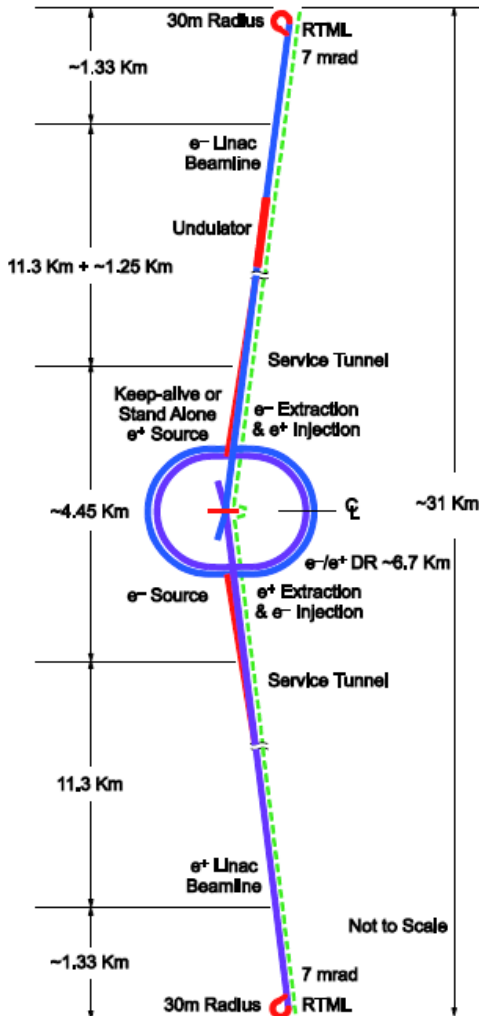


Towards the TDR in 2012



RDR

SB2009



- Single Tunnel for main linac

- Move positron source to end of linac

- Reduce number of bunches factor of two (lower power)

- Reduce size of damping rings (3.2km)

- Integrate central region

- Single stage bunch compressor ????

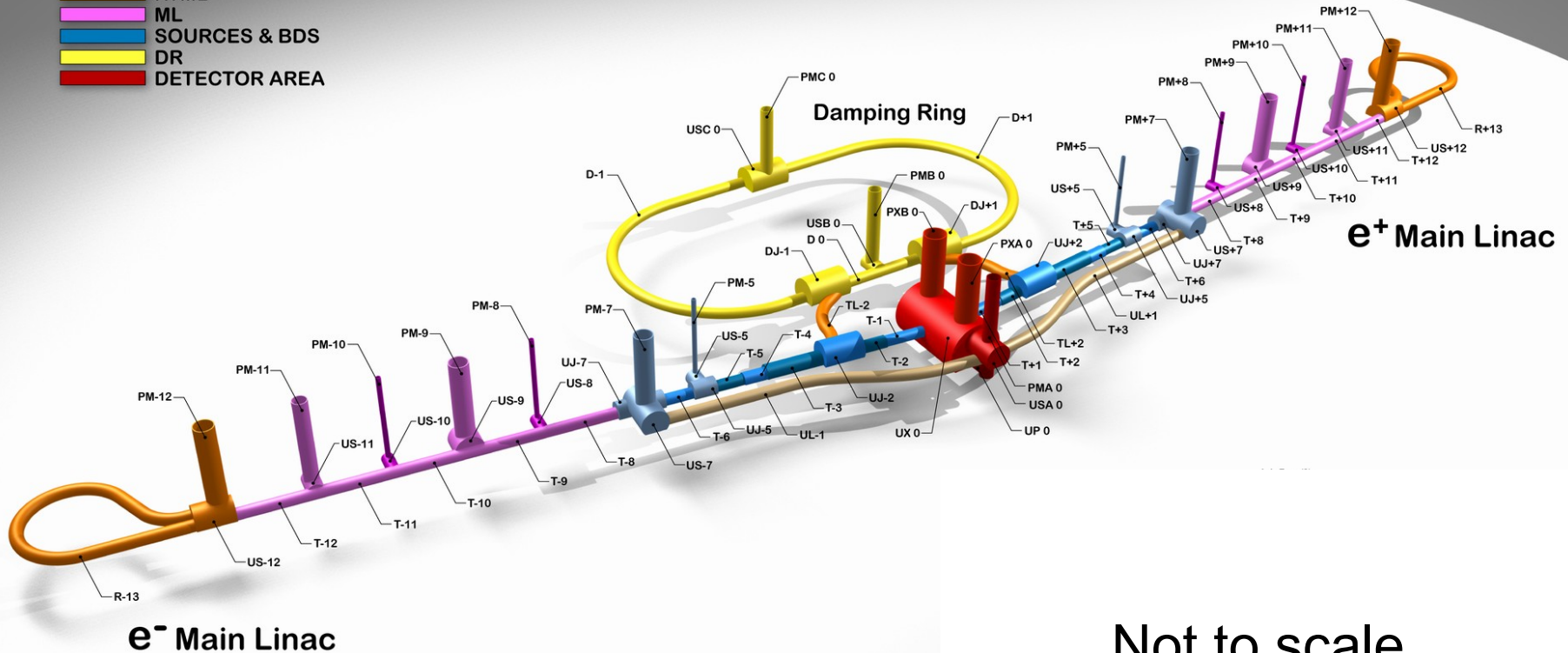


Towards the TDR in 2012



SB2009

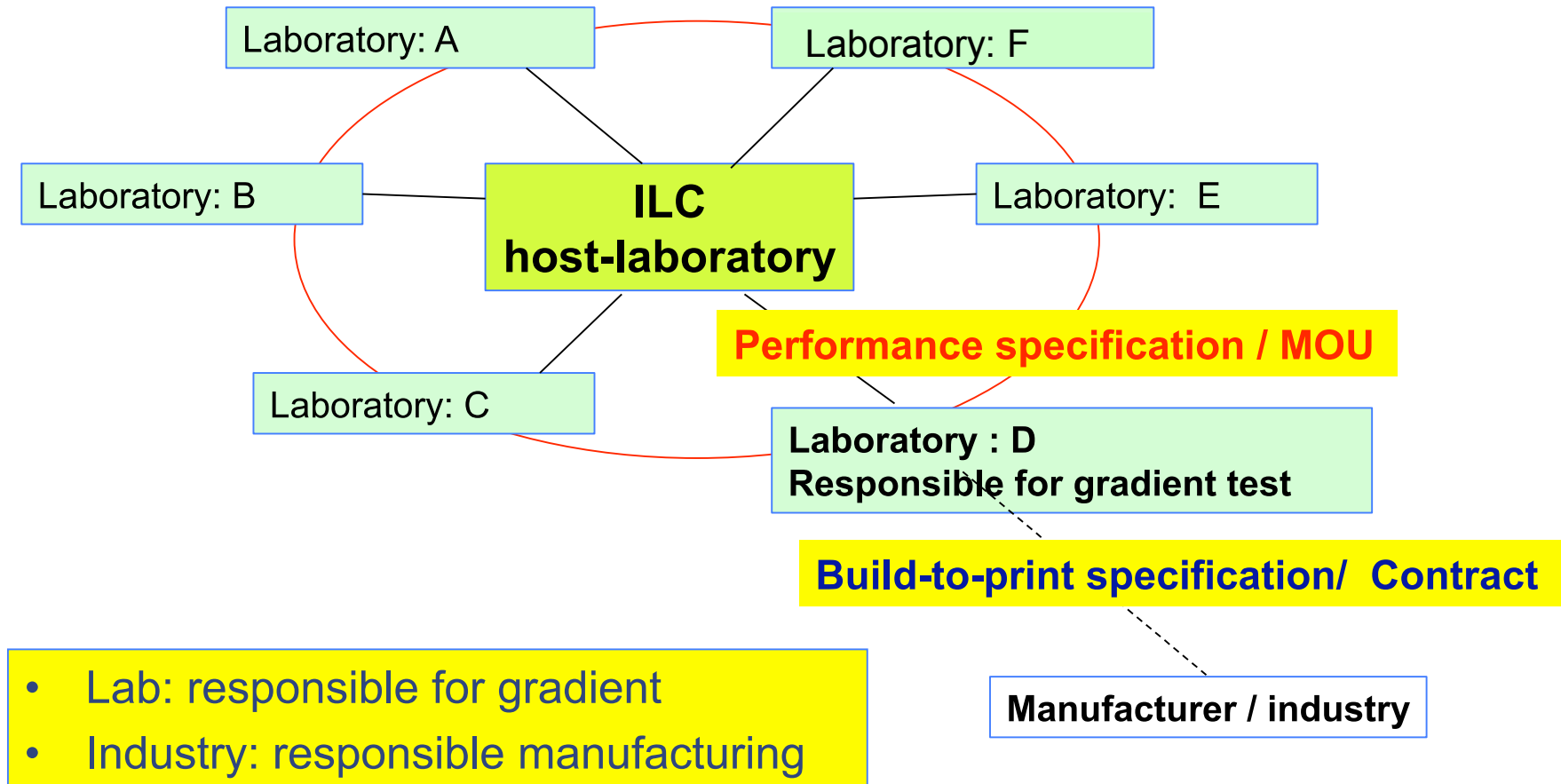
- RTML
- ML
- SOURCES & BDS
- DR
- DETECTOR AREA



Schematic 3D - 20110311



Industrialisation Model

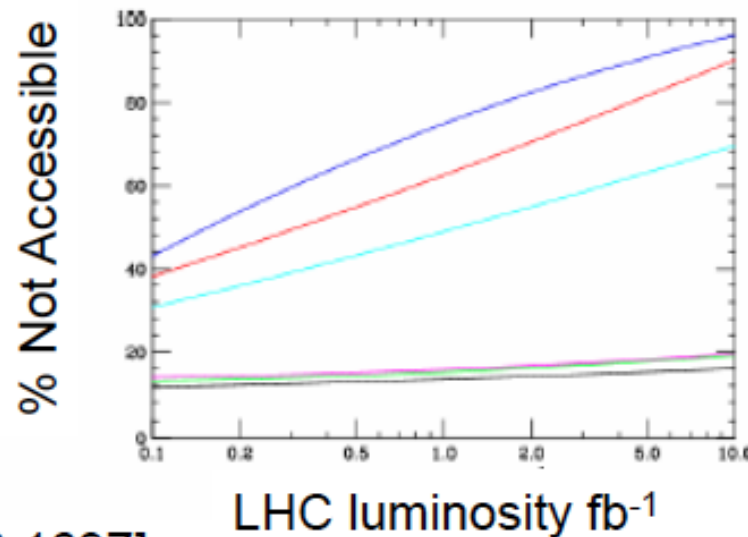




What about LHC results?



- Intuitively, the better the LHC SUSY exclusion limits, the **less likely** there will be SUSY particles kinematically accessible at a 500 GeV linear collider
- Try to quantify this: y-axis: % of generated models which escape LHC observation which have no SUSY particles accessible at 500 GeV LC



[Conley et al, arXiv:1103.1697]

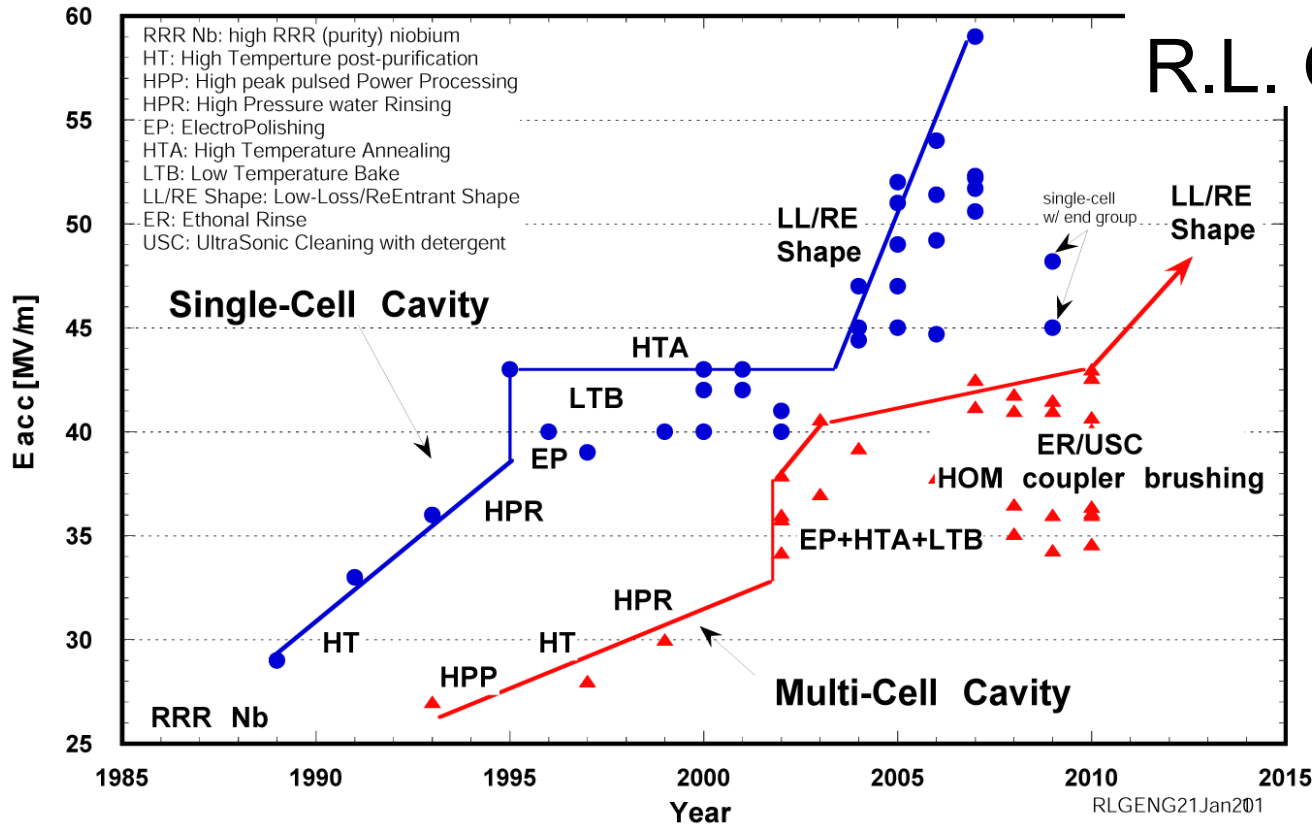
S. Dawson ALCPG11



Increasing SRF Gradient



L-Band SRF Niobium Cavity Gradient Envelope Evolution

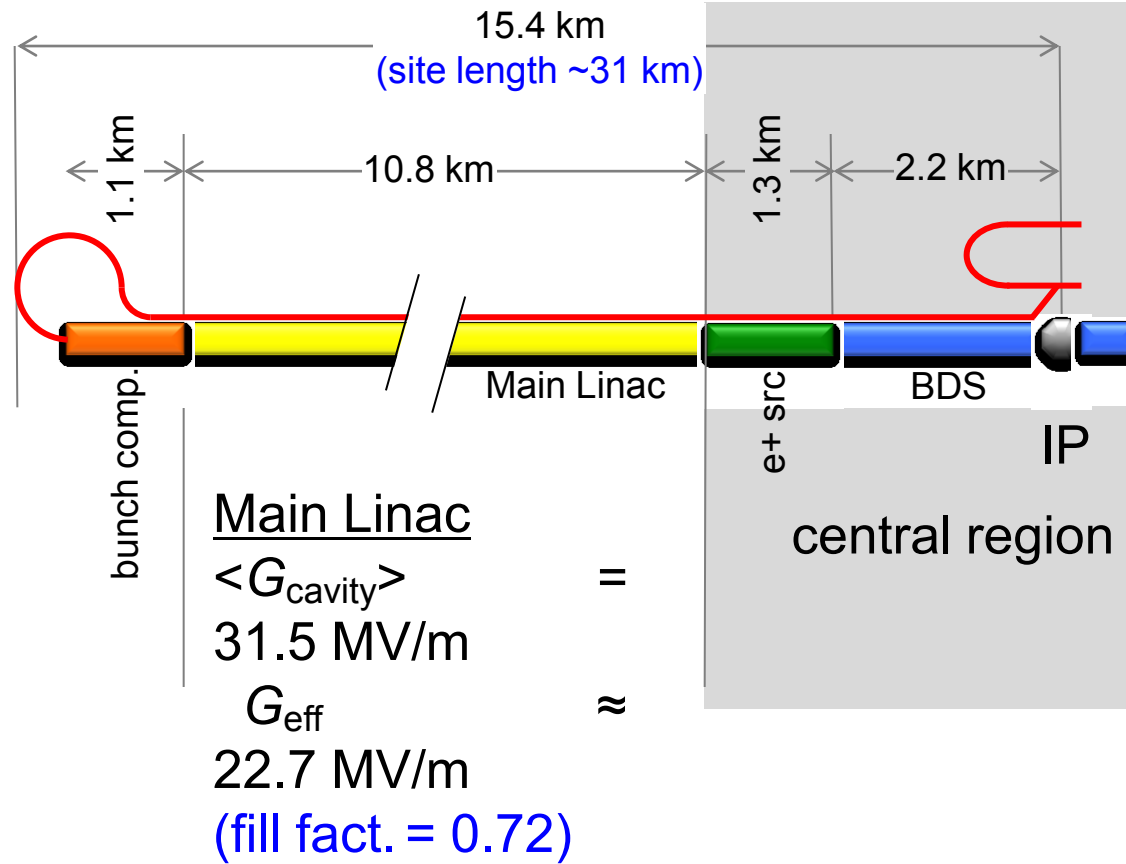


R.L. Geng

Understanding in gradient limits and inventing breakthrough solutions are responsible for gradient progresses. This has been a tradition in SRF community and rapid gradient progress continues. Up to 60 MV/m gradient has been demonstrated in 1-cell 1300 MHz Nb cavity. 45-50 MV/m gradient demonstration in 9-cell cavity is foreseen in next 5 years.

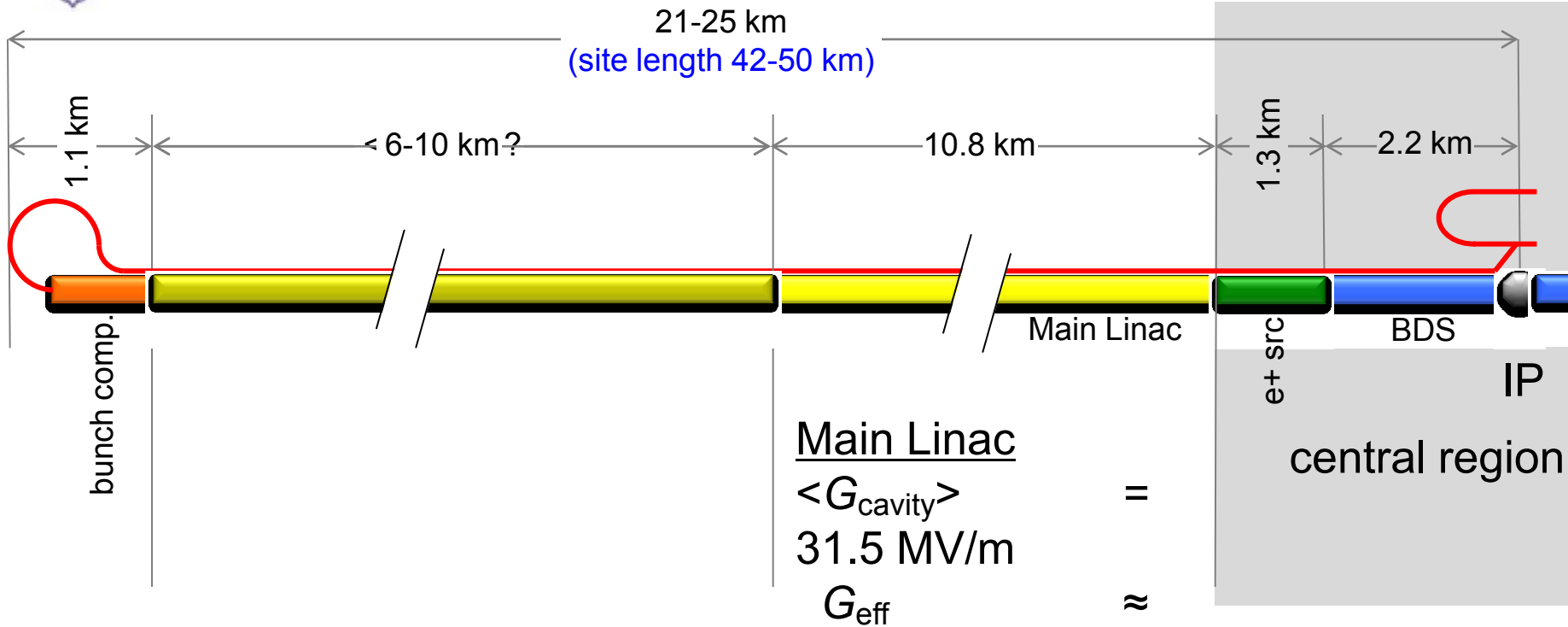


From 500 GeV -> 1 TeV



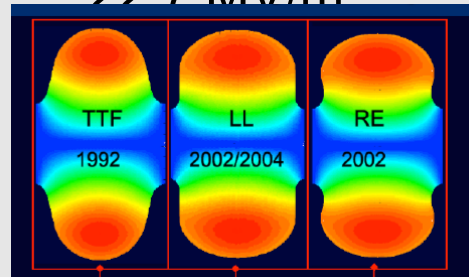


From 500 GeV -> 1 TeV



Snowmass 2005 baseline recommendation for TeV upgrade:

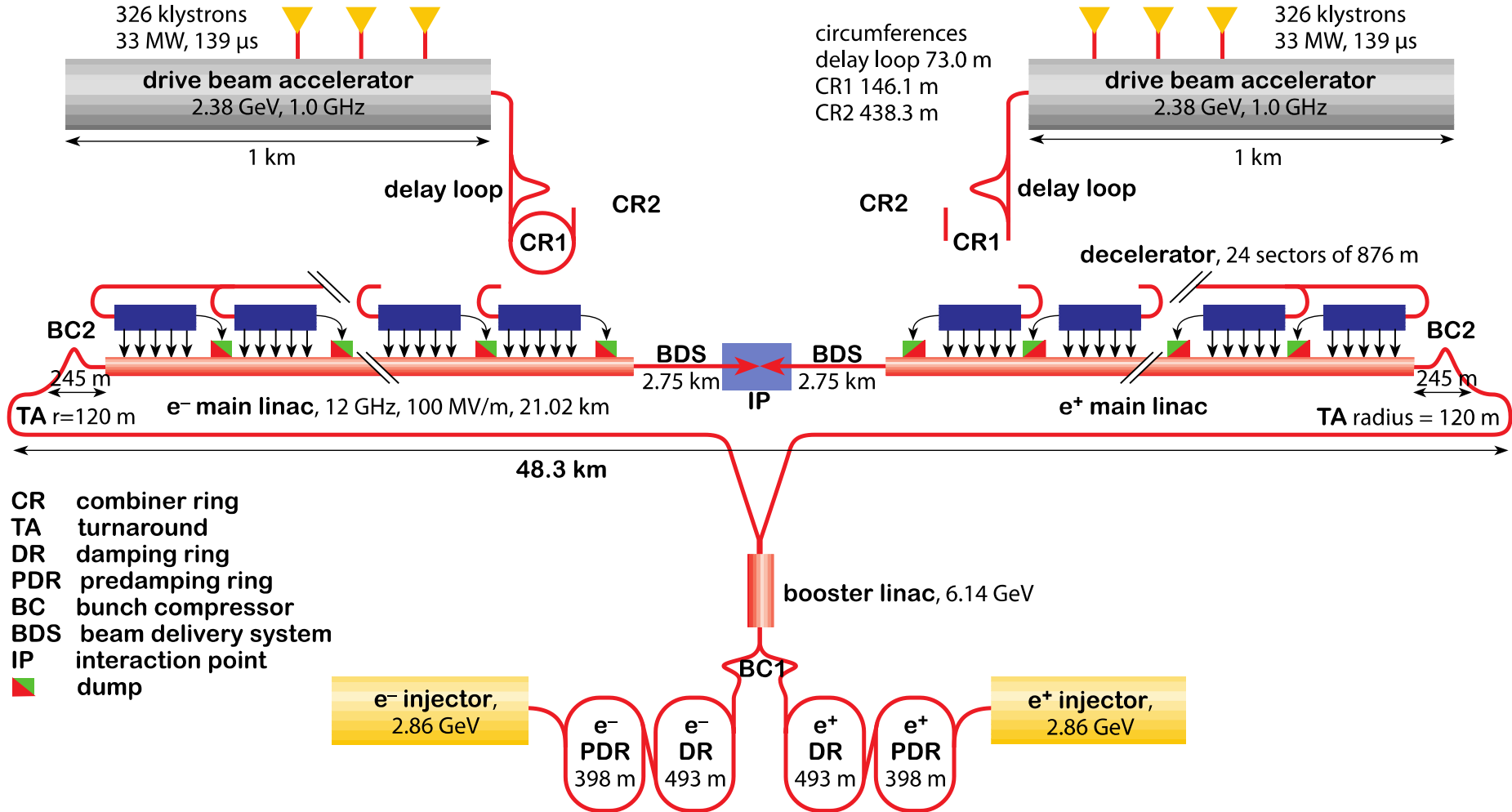
$G_{\text{cavity}} = 36 \text{ MV/m}$ \Rightarrow
 9.6 km
 (VT $\geq 40 \text{ MV/m}$)



Based on use of low-loss or re-entrant cavity shapes



CLIC



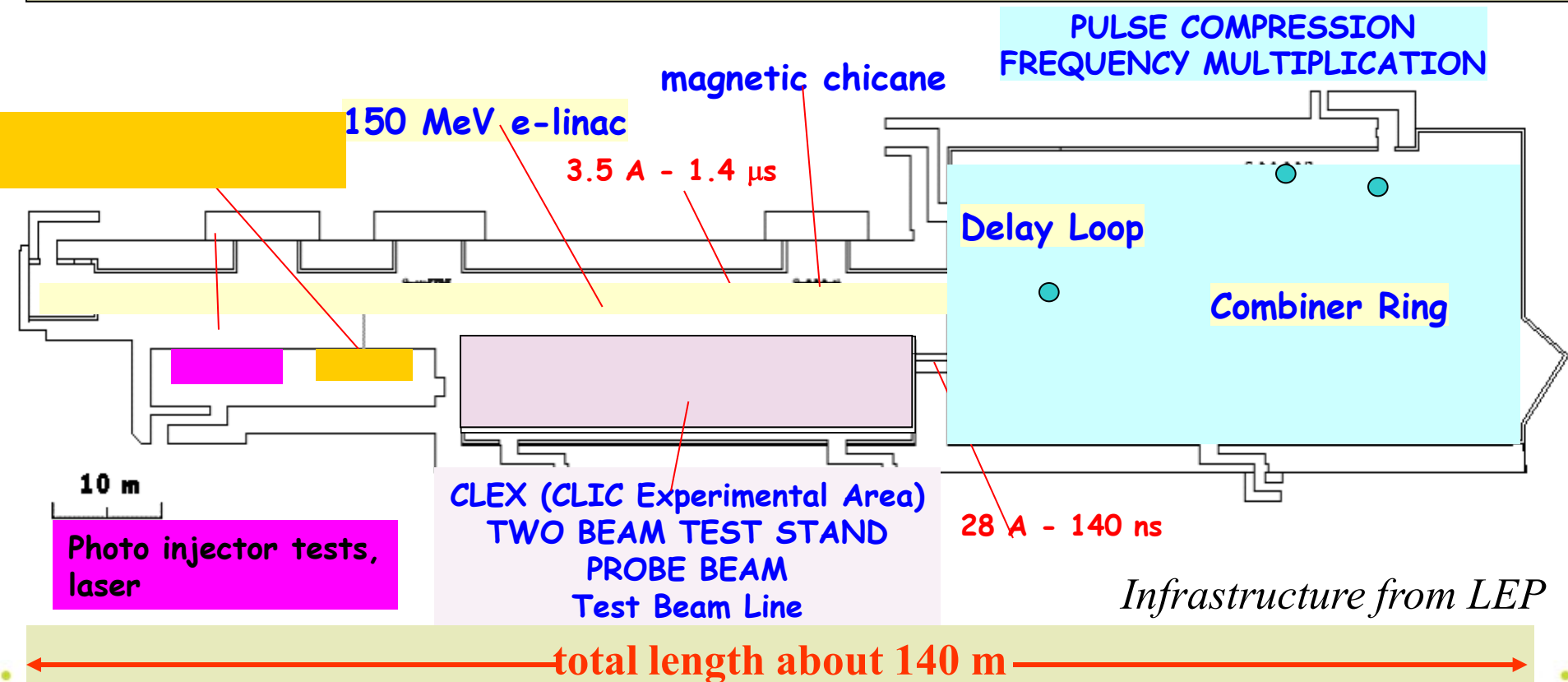


Parameters



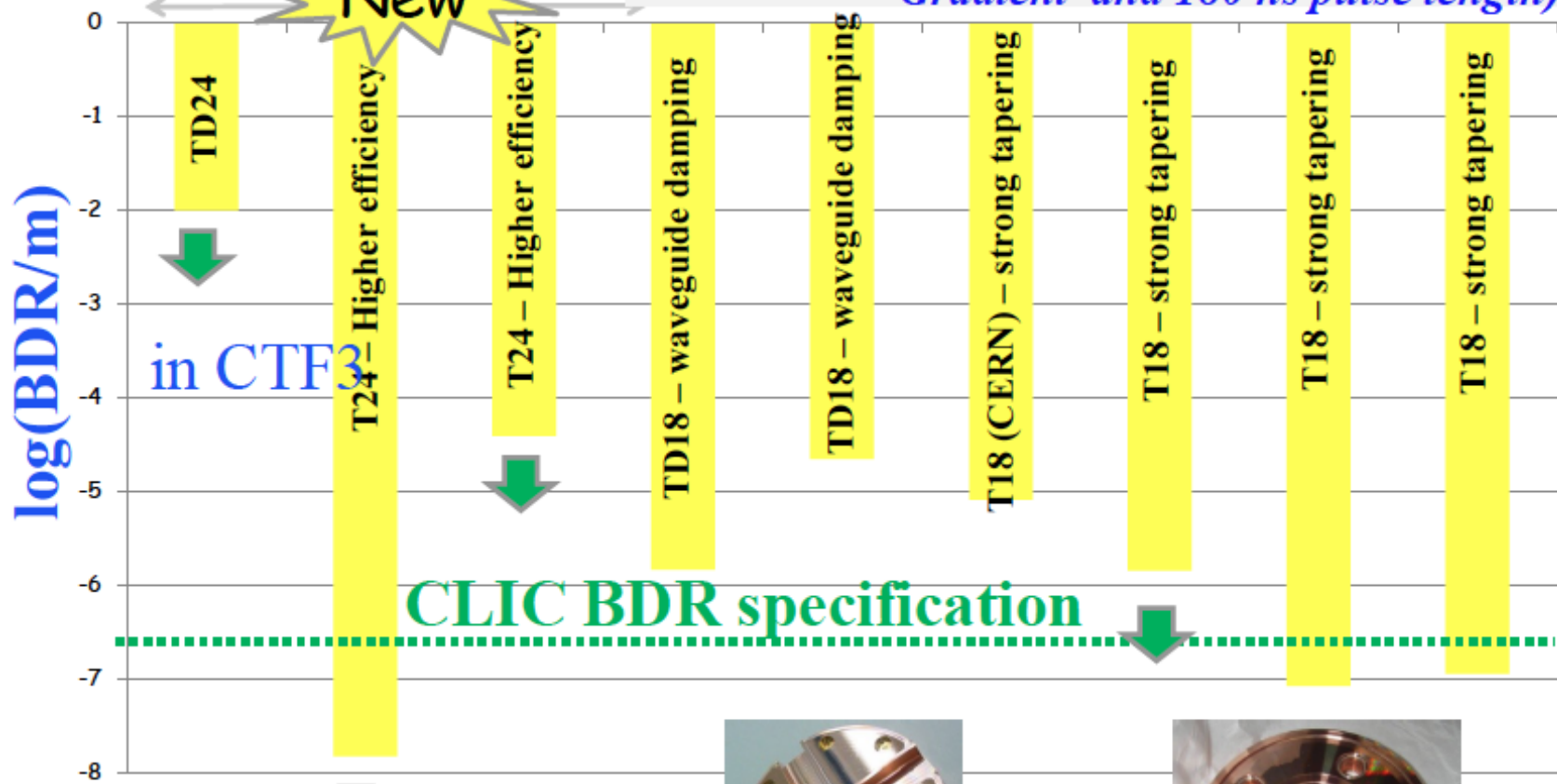
Technology	ILC	ILIC
Centre-of-mass energy (GeV)	500	3000
Total (Peak 1%) luminosity (10^{34})	2.0(1.5)	5.9(2.0)
Total site length (km)	31	48.3
Loaded accel. gradient (MV/m)	31.5	100
Main linac RF frequency (GHz)	1.3 (Super Cond.)	1 (Super Conducting)
Beam power/beam (MW)	20	14
Bunch charge (10^9 e+/-)	20	3.72
Bunch separation (ns)	176	0.5
Beam pulse duration (ns)	1000	156
Repetition rate (Hz)	5	50
Hor./vert. norm. emitt ($10^{-6}/10^{-9}$)	10/40	0.66/20
Hor./vert. IP beam size (nm)	640/5.7	40 / 1
Hadronic events/crossing at IP	0.12	2.7
Coherent pairs at IP	10	$3.8 \cdot 10^8$
Wall plug to beam transfer eff	9.4%	6.8%
Total power consumption (MW)	216	568

- Demonstrate **Drive Beam generation**
(fully loaded acceleration, beam intensity and bunch frequency multiplication x8)
- Demonstrate **RF Power Production** and test **Power Structures**
- Demonstrate **Two Beam Acceleration** and test **Accelerating Structures**



T18 M1220 to 1100 E

Scaled @ 100 MV/m (unloaded) Accelerating Gradient and 180 ns pulse length



in CTF3

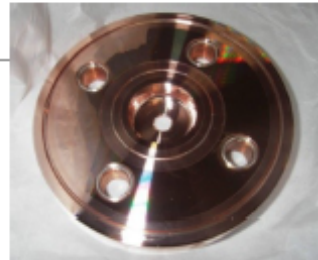
CLIC BDR specification

Interrupted by earthquake in Japan - last estimate available

J.P. Delahaye



03-11

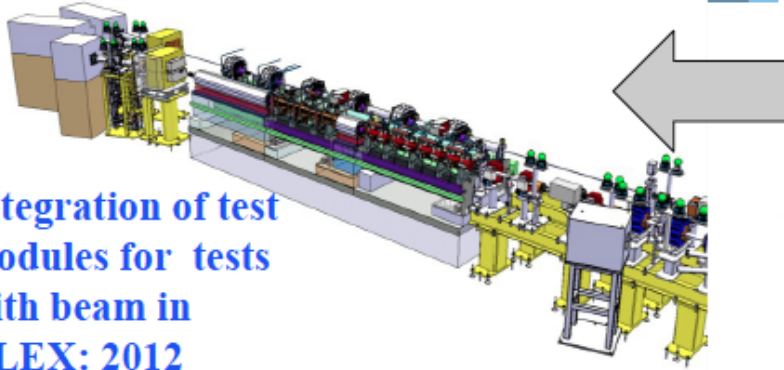
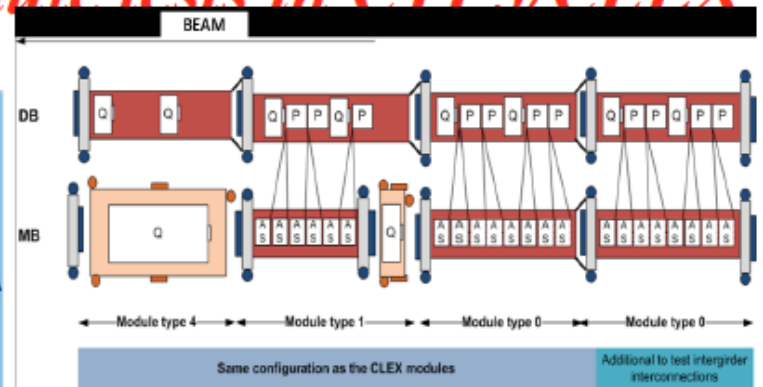
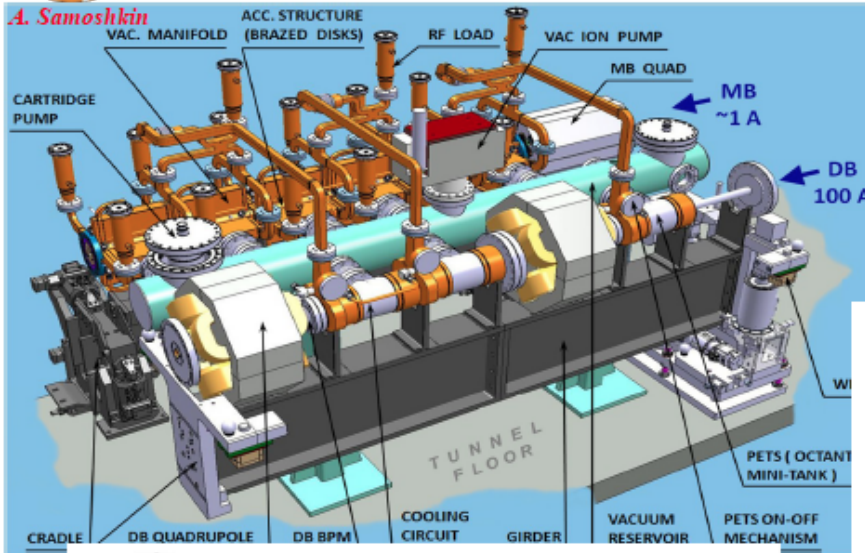


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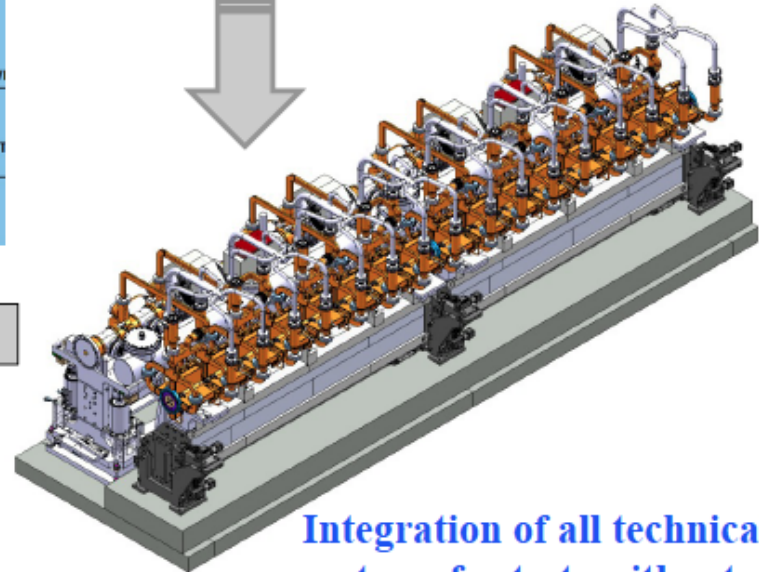
7/m

Two-Beam Module tests

Two Beam Module tests in CTF3/CLEX



Integration of test modules for tests with beam in CLEX: 2012



Integration of all technical systems for tests without beam in laboratory: 2011

Test module representing all module types & integrating all various components: RF structures, quadrupoles, instrumentation, alignment, stabilization, vacuum, etc

Muon Collider Conceptual Layout

COST

PHYSICS

Project X

Accelerate hydrogen ions to 8 GeV using SRF technology.

Compressor Ring

Reduce size of beam.

Target

Collisions lead to muons with energy of about 200 MeV.

Muon Cooling

Reduce the transverse motion of the muons and create a tight beam.

Initial Acceleration

In a dozen turns, accelerate muons to 20 GeV.

Recirculating Linear Accelerator

In a number of turns, accelerate muons up to 2 TeV using SRF technology.

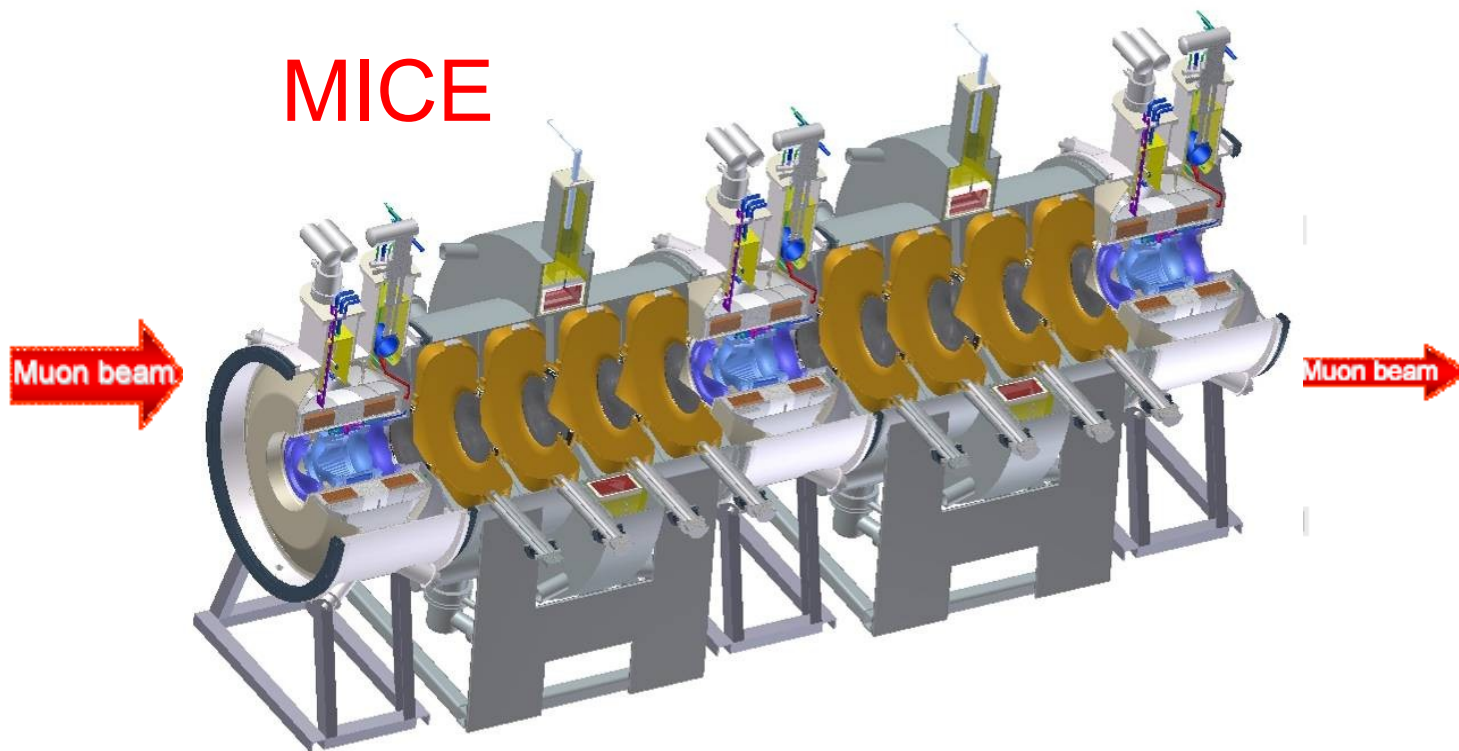
Collider Ring

Located 100 meters underground. Muons live long enough to make about 1000 turns.



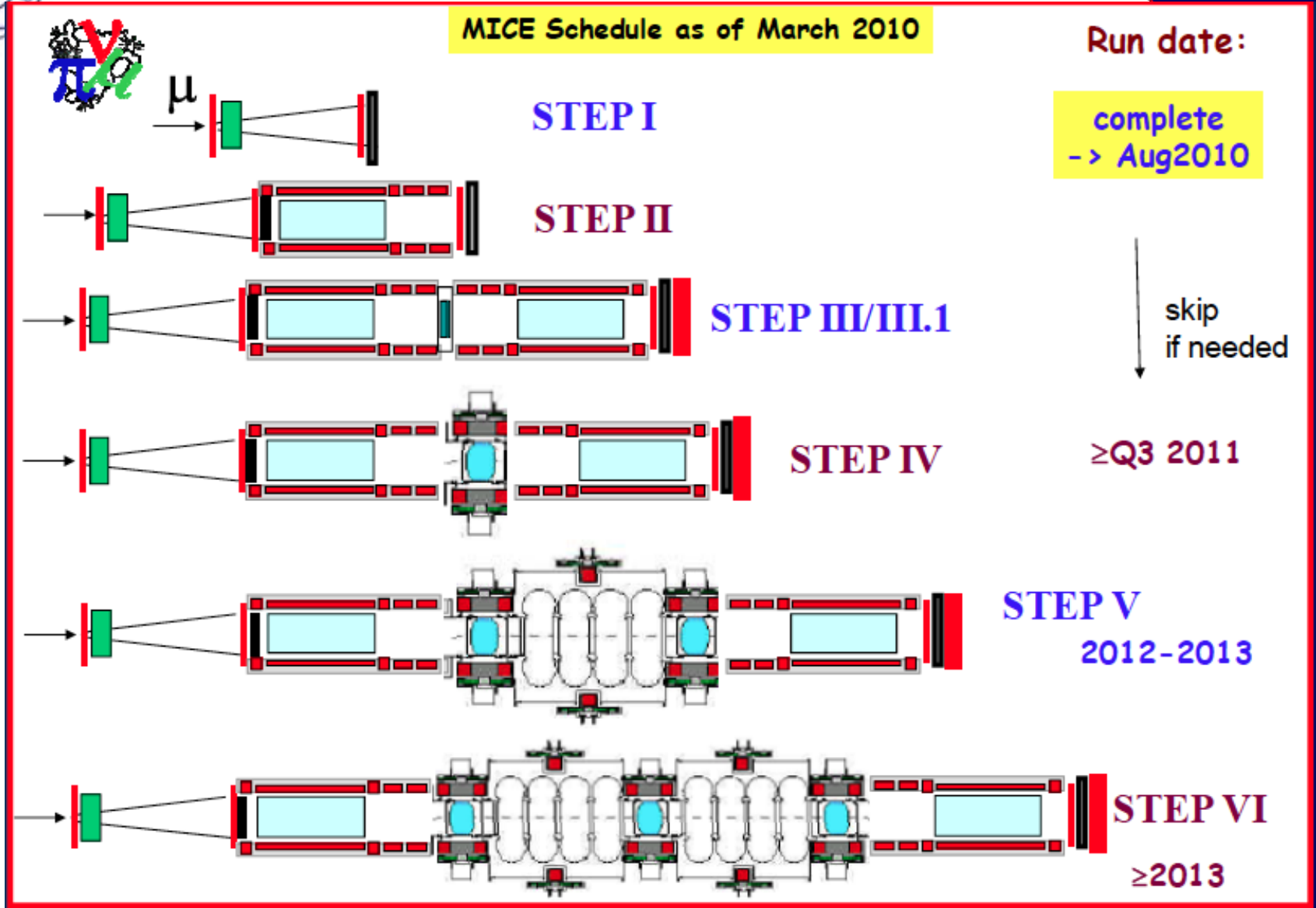
Center of mass energy E_{cm} (GeV)

- Ionization cooling analogous to familiar SR damping process in electron storage rings
 - energy loss (SR or dE/ds) reduces p_x, p_y, p_z
 - energy gain (RF cavities) restores only p_z
 - repeating this reduces $p_{x,y}/p_z$ (\Rightarrow **4D cooling**)



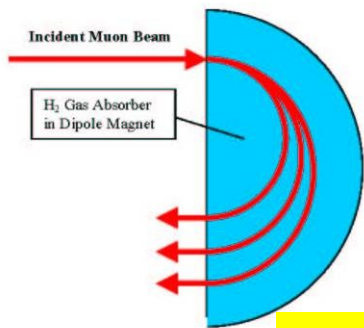
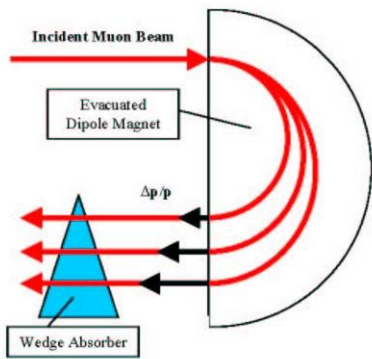


MICE Schedule



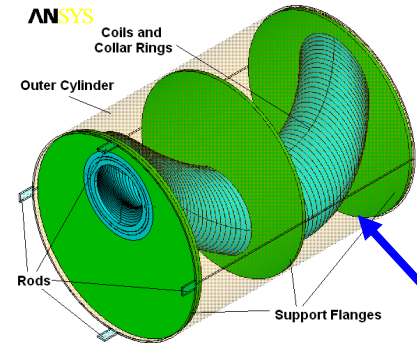
Muon Collider Cooling

- Need 6D cooling (emittance exchange)
 - increase energy loss for high-energy compared with low-energy muons
 - put wedge-shaped absorber in dispersive region
 - use extra path length in continuous absorber

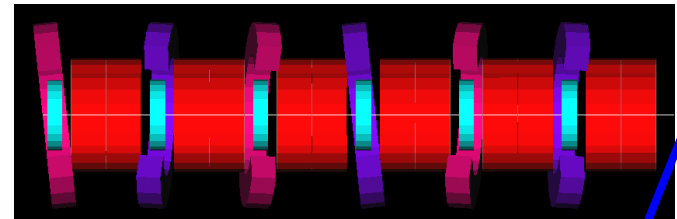


Muons, Inc.

HCC



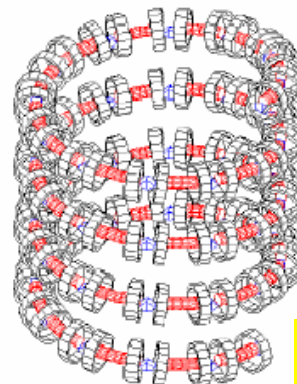
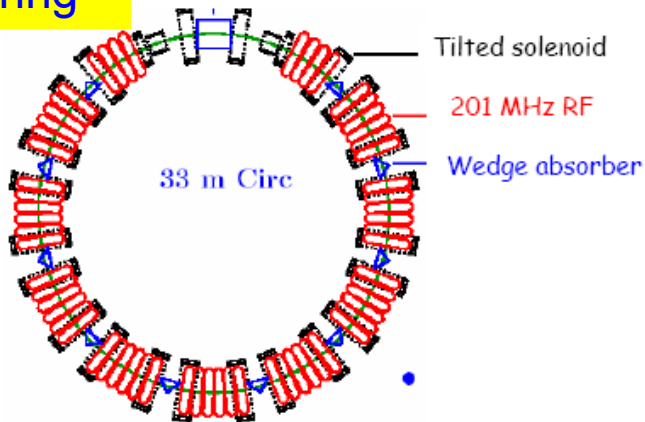
FOFO Snake



Single pass; avoids injection/extraction issues

“Guggenheim” channel

Cooling ring

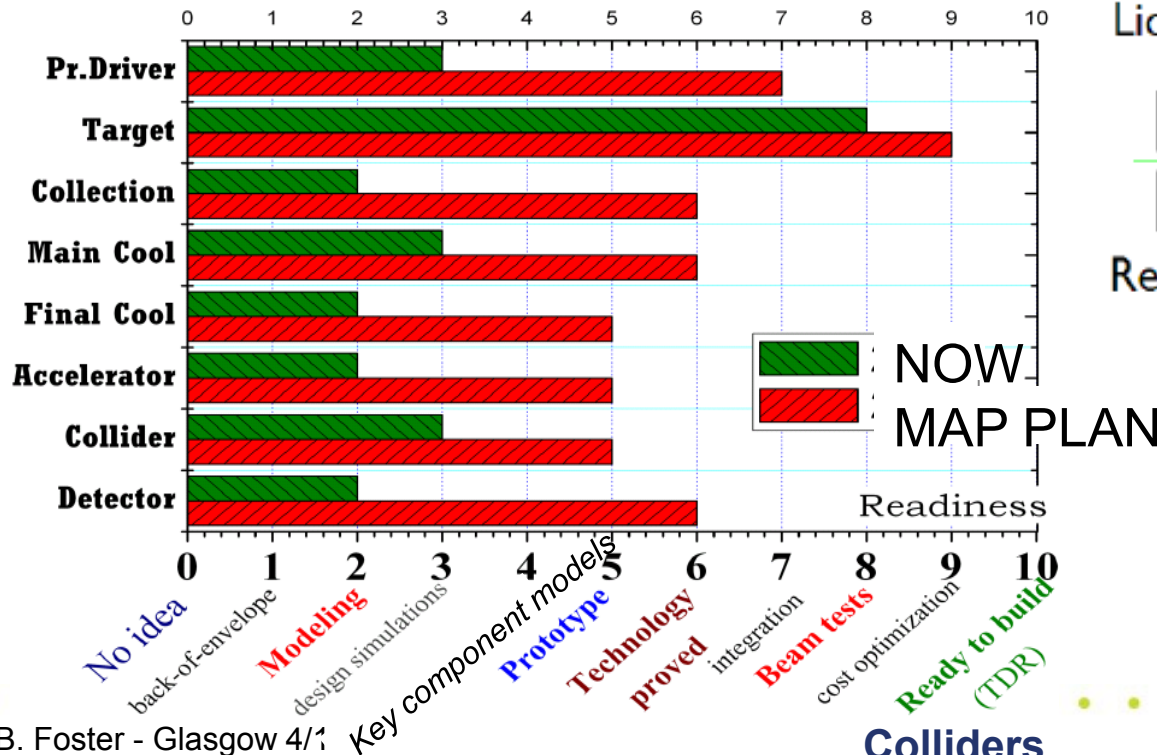




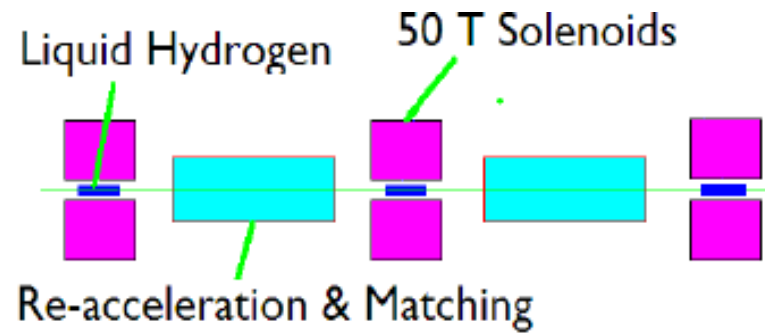
Muon Collider Cooling



- **Final cooling to 25 μm emittance requires strong solenoids**
 - not exactly a catalog item \Rightarrow R&D effort
 - latest design uses 30 T
- **45 T hybrid device exists**
 - very high power device, so not a good “role model”
 - exploring use of HTS for this task

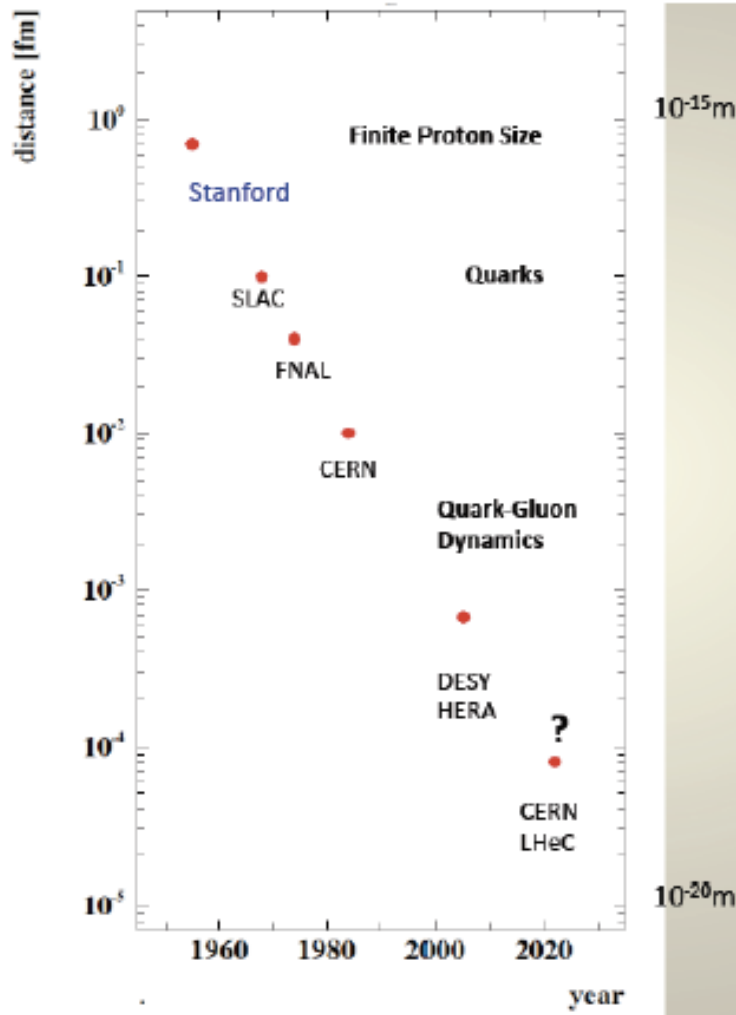


Palmer, Fernow





History of Deep Inelastic Scattering



Two options:

Ring-Ring

Power Limit of 100 MW wall plug
 “ultimate” LHC proton beam
60 GeV e[±] beam

$$\rightarrow L = 2 \cdot 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1} \rightarrow O(100) \text{ fb}^{-1}$$

LINAC Ring

Pulsed, **60 GeV**: ~10³²

High luminosity:

Energy recovery: $P = P_0 / (1 - \eta)$

$\beta^* = 0.1 \text{ m}$

[5 times smaller than LHC by reduced I*, only one p squeezed and IR quads as for HL-LHC]

$$L = 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1} \rightarrow O(100) \text{ fb}^{-1}$$

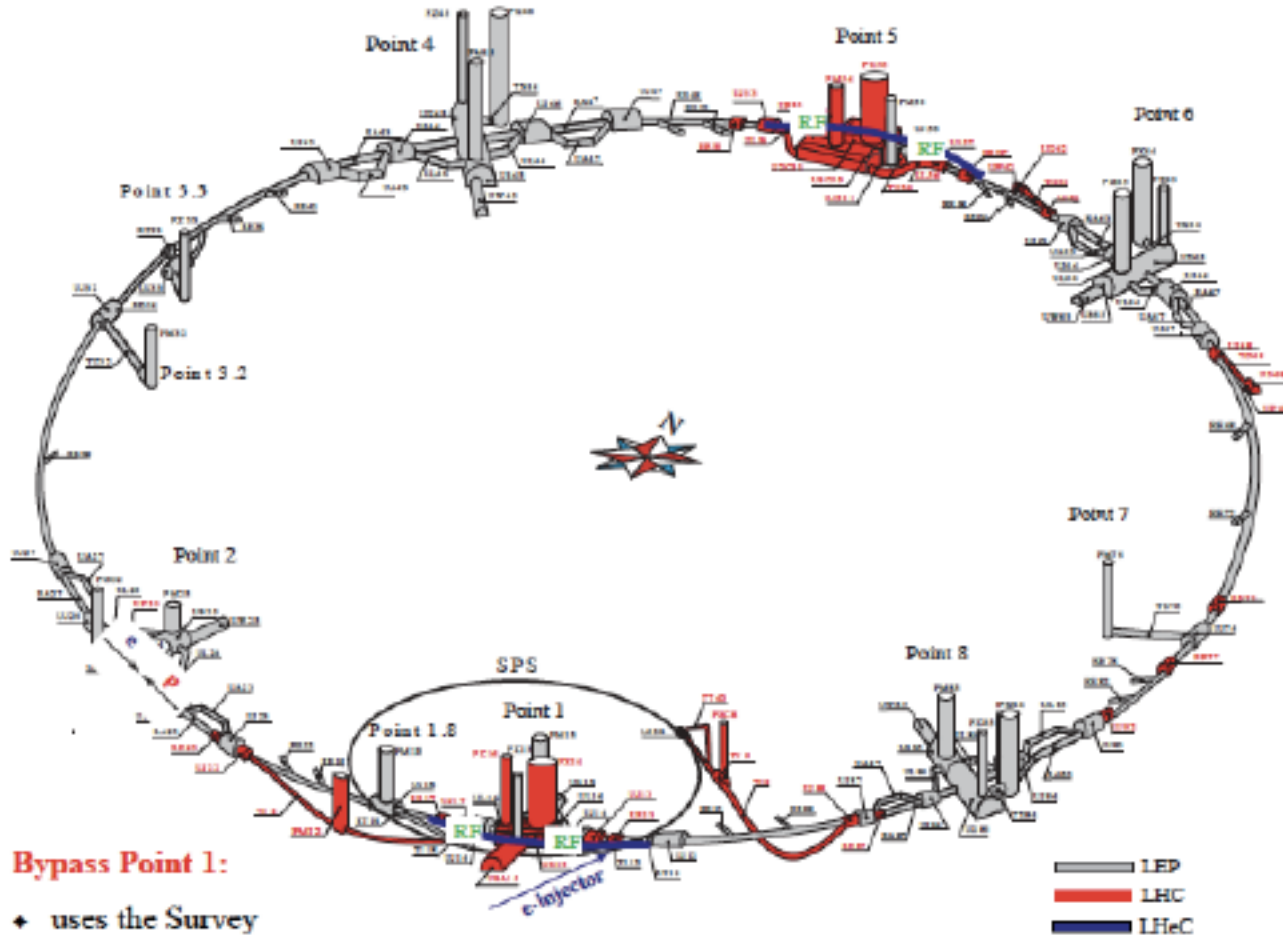


LHeC Ring Option




Bypass Point 5:

- ✦ adjustment of the circumference by varying the separation
- ✦ $\Delta=20.56$ Meter



Bypass Point 1:

- ✦ uses the Survey Gallery
- ✦ $\Delta=16.25$ Meter



- Installation of an e ring is challenging
- Modifications of the existing installations will be necessary
- No show stopper

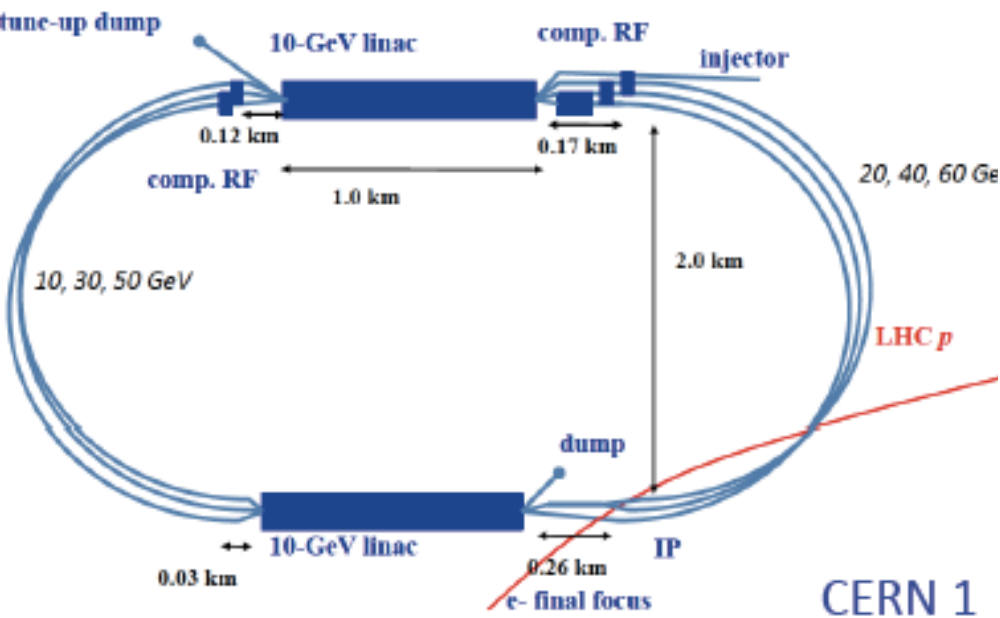
This is the big question for the ring option (interference, activation,..)



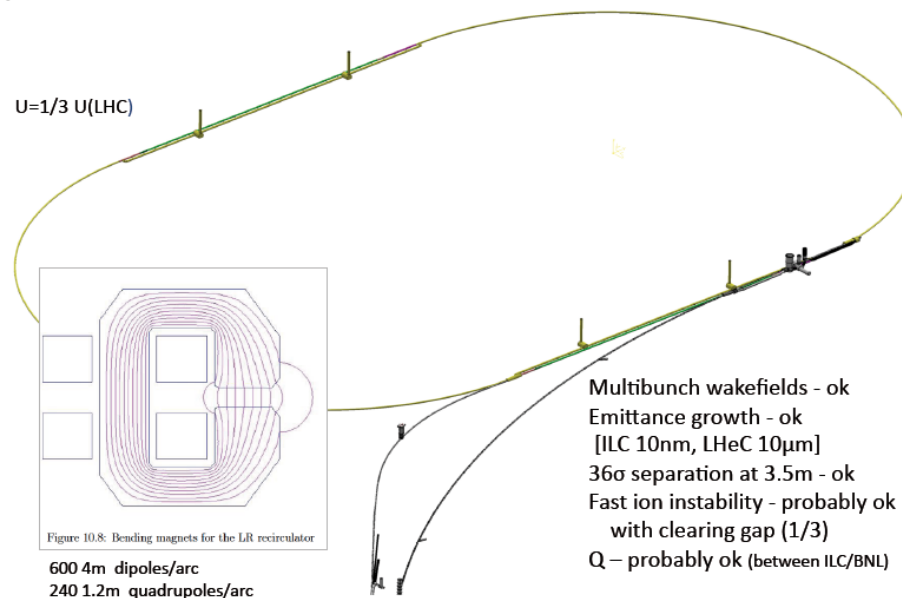
LHeC Linac Option



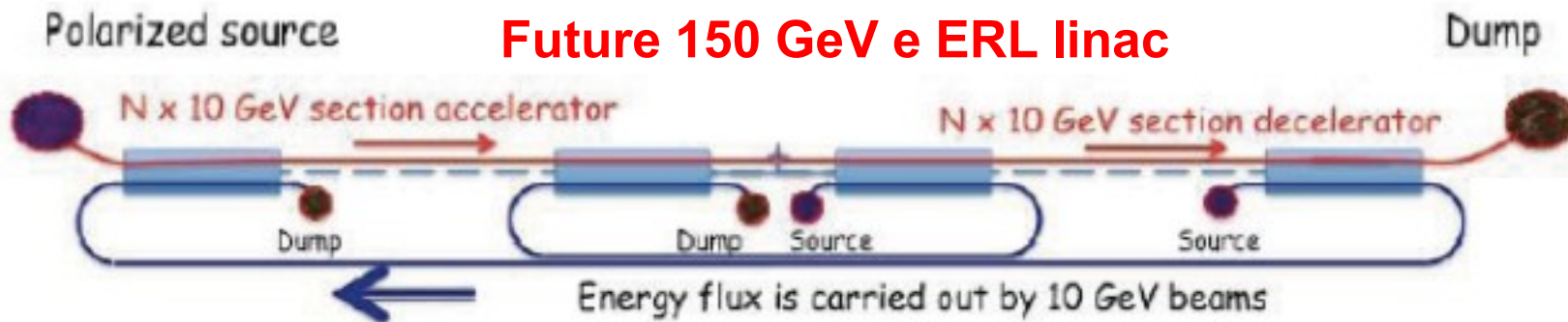
THREE-PASS ERL



Single-PASS 60 GeV ERL



Future 150 GeV e ERL linac





Tentative schedule new projects

Color code	approved	envisaged/proposed
R&D		
R&D to CDR		
Technical design to TDR		
Construction		
Operation		

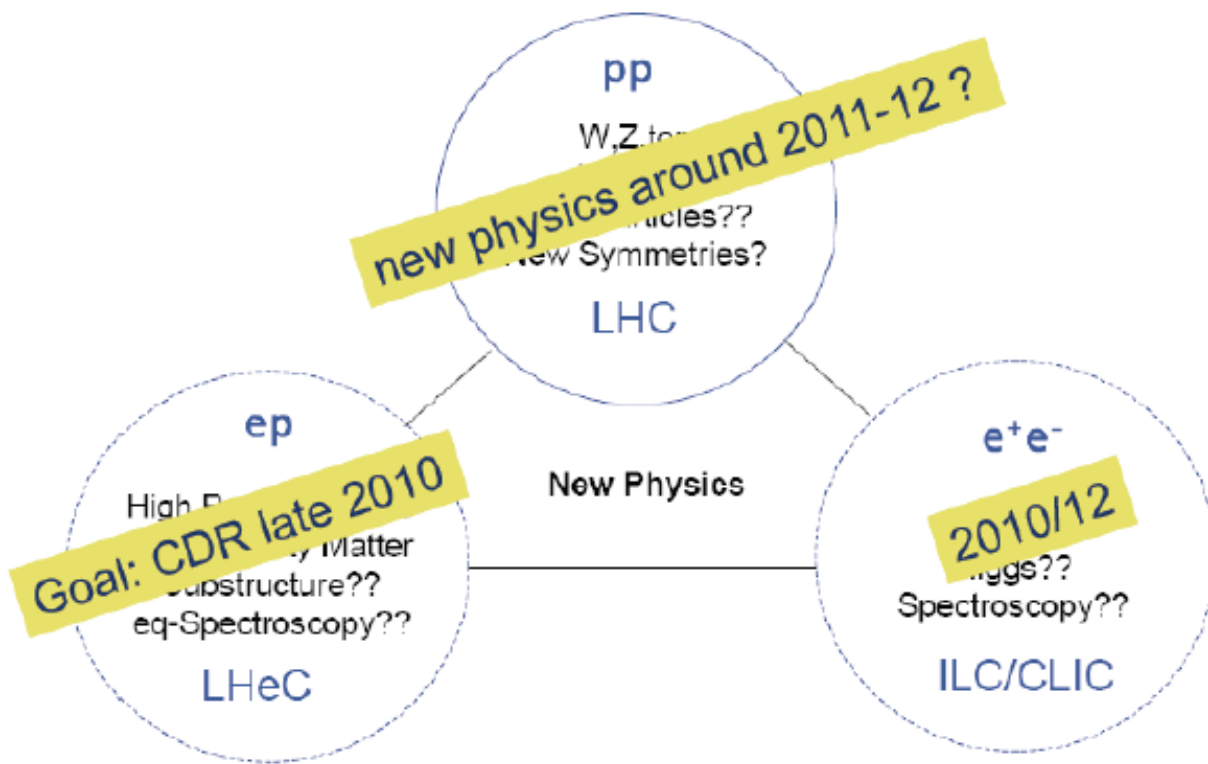
Last update: 28/07/2010	Project	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033
Protons	LHC to nominal	7TeV	Interc onn	14 TeV				linac4P SB				10^34													
	LHC-HL																								
	LHC-HE																								
Linear Colliders	ILC																								
	CLIC																								
	PWFA																								
	LWFA																								
Muons & Neutrinos	Muon Collider																								
	Neutrino Fact																								
	Project X/FNAL																								
e-hadrons	LHeC																								
	eRHIC/BNL																								
	ELIC/JLAB																								
	ENC/GSI																								
Ions	LHiC/CERN																								
	RHIC II/BNL																								
	NICA/DUBNA																								
	FAIR/GSI																								
Beauty Factories	SuperKEKB/KEK																								
	SuperB/LNF																								



LHeC



The TeV Scale [2008-2033..]



Rolf Heuer: 3/4. 12. 09 at CERN: From the Proton Synchrotron to the Large Hadron Collider
50 Years of Nobel Memories in High-Energy Physics



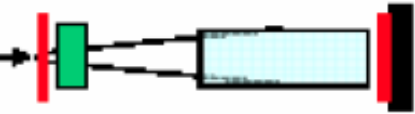
MICE Schedule



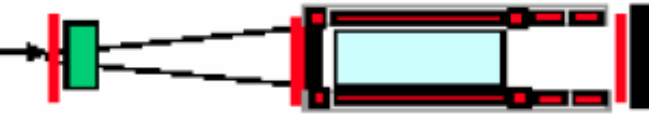
MICE Schedule as of March 2010

Run date:

15 November 2007
or January 2008



Stage 1



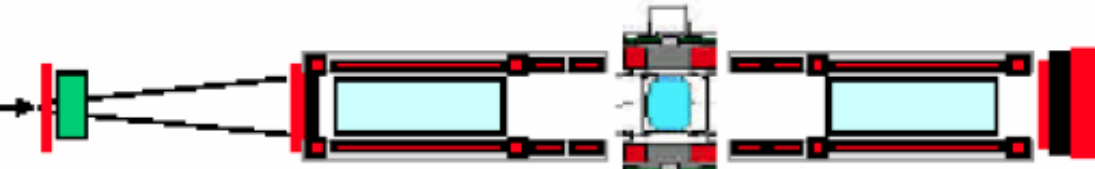
Stage 2

April 2008



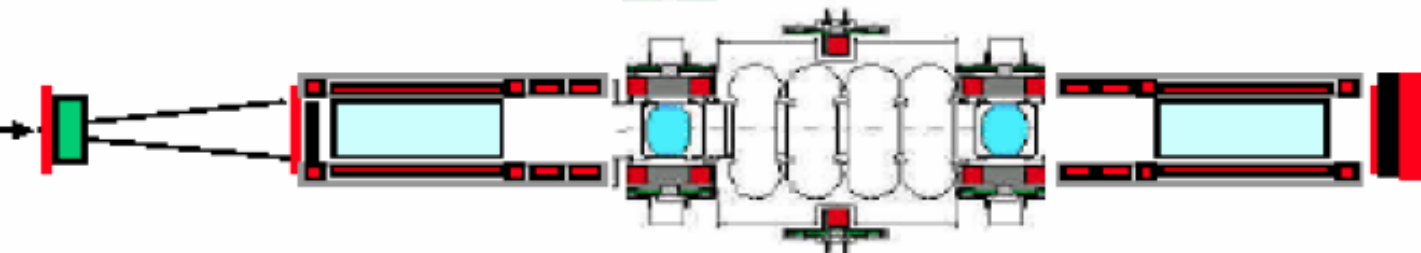
Stage 3

July 2008

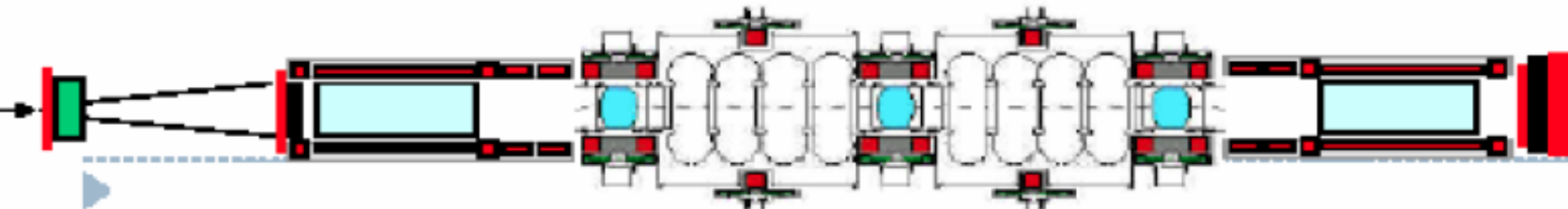


Stage 4

Delivery of 1st FC
May 2009



Stage 5
summer 2009



Stage 6
end 2009





Summary and Outlook



- None of the projects I have discussed are very near realisation
- ILC – technically mature – but cost.
- CLIC – much development required – cost? } **CLOSE Collaboration**
- MC – well, what can I say? It's a great idea....
- LHeC – technically “OK” probably – lots of details & a TDR.
- We have to be realistic about technical maturity, schedule and cost – I don't believe that we are at the moment and politicians can smell it.
- If we want a facility in addition to LHC within YOUR active lifetime – let alone mine - we need:
- **FOCUS ♦ REALISM ♦ DETERMINATION + LUCK**