

European View on Long-Range Plans for HEP Experiments and Facilities

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The European Strategy for Particle Physics 2006



First strategy approved by the CERN Council 14th July 2006
It contains 17 statements on scientific and organizational matters.

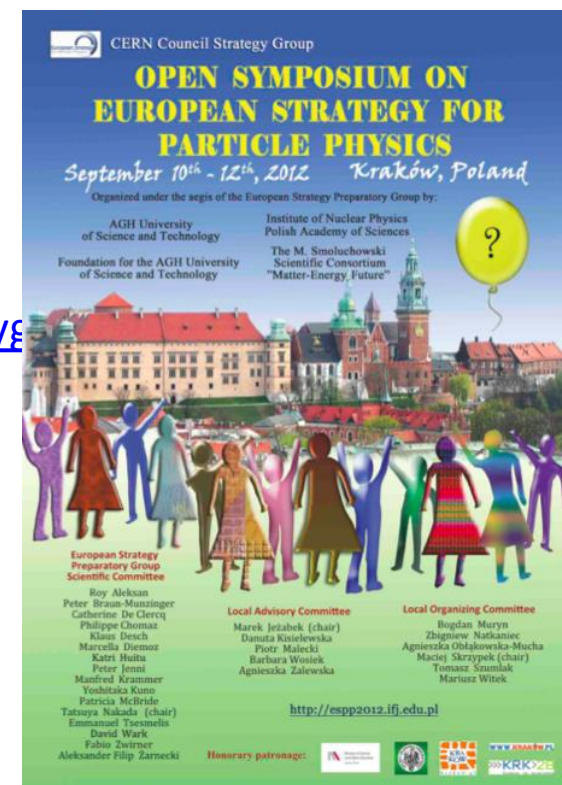
In 2006 the LHC was still under construction,
no hint for a Higgs at the Tevatron,
no prediction for the energy scale of interest for an ILC,
no country to proposing to host ILC,...

- Obviously, completion of the LHC machine was the highest priority !
- Decision to update the strategy based on proposals and observations from a dedicated scientific body that Council shall establish for this purpose.



Time Line of the Update

- The update process started in 2011 by setting up the European Strategy Group (ESG) and the Preparatory Group by Council
- February 2012, Call for scientific input from the community
- September 2012: **Open Symposium** (Kracow,PL)
- December 2012: **Scientific Briefing Book** by the Preparatory Group based on the community input (Open Symposium + written submissions)
http://europeanstrategygroup.web.cern.ch/europeanstrategygroup/Briefing_book.pdf (> 200 pages)
- January 2013: **Strategy Group drafting session** (Erice, I)
Draft of European Strategy Update written and submitted to Council
- March 2013: Council agreed on final draft with minor wording amendments
- May 30 2013: The Council formally adopted the Strategy Update in a special European Strategy Session of the Council in Brussels

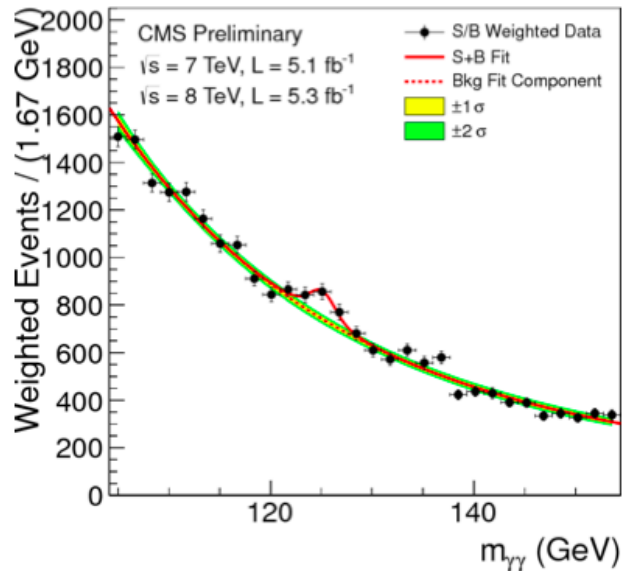


Scientific Input

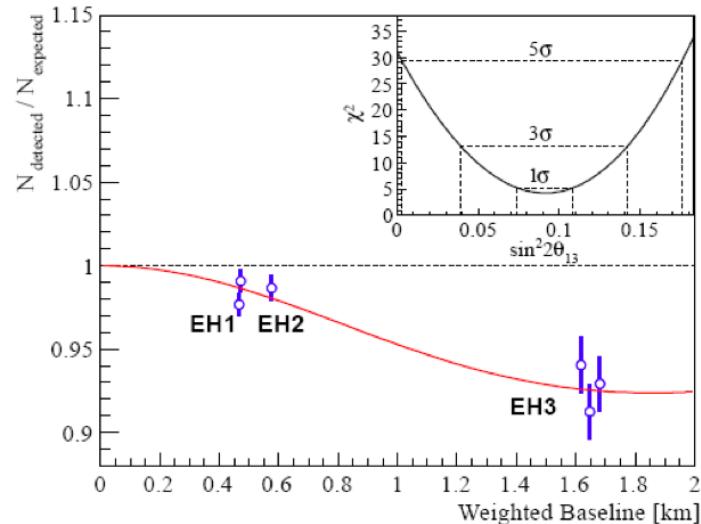
- ~160 written contribution received from individuals, collaborations, national institutes, countries.
- Large attendance during the open symposium (~500 participants)

A plethora of projects, facilities, new ideas were proposed and described. Many triggered by the two discoveries in 2012 (just in time).

Higgs Boson at 125 GeV:



Large θ_{13} neutrino mixing angle:



A quick tour through the most discussed
(fascinating) projects:

Proton-Proton Colliders

	Years	E_{cm} TeV	Luminosity $10^{34} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$	Int. Luminosity 300fb^{-1}
Design LHC	2014-21	14	1-2	300
HL-LHC	2024-30	14	5	3000
HE-LHC	>2035	26-33*	2	100-300/y
V-LHC**	>2035	42-100		

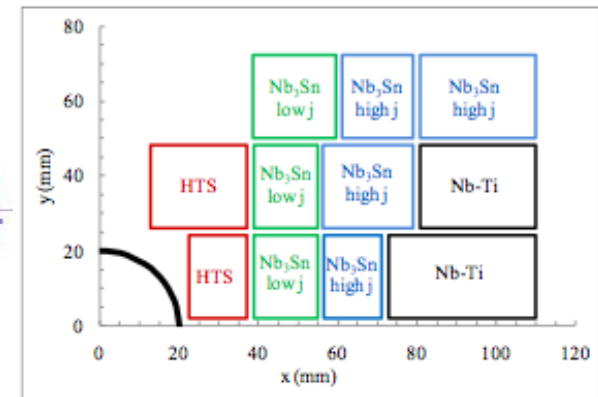
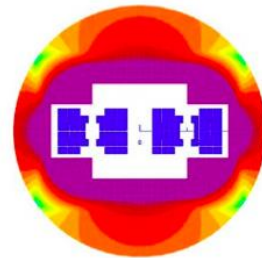
* 16-20 T dipole field
** 80 km Tunnel

HE-LHC: LHC Energy Doubler

26 TeV c.m. → 16 T magnets with classical low temperature superconducting magnets (Nb_3Sn)

33 TeV c.m → 20 T using high temperature superconductors (YBCO-123, BSCCO-2212).

A possible 20 T design:
(CERN-ATS-2012-237)

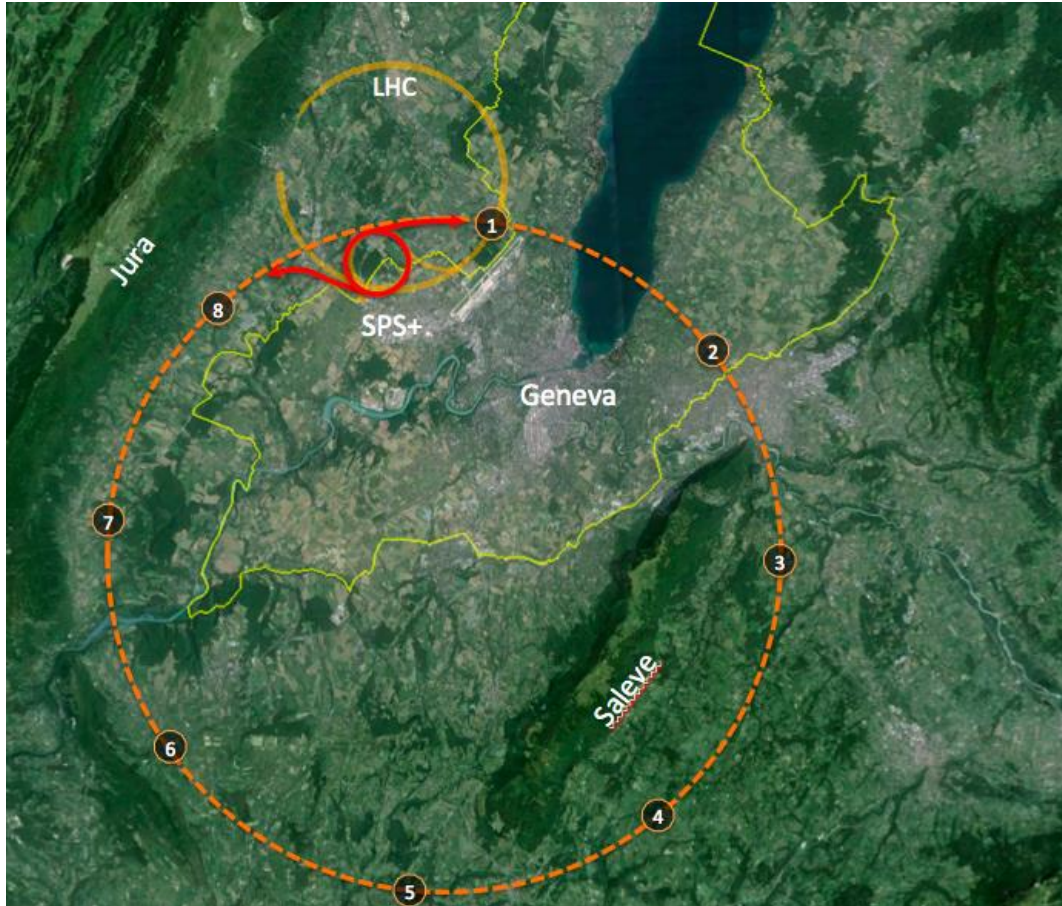


Replace SPS by >1 TeV SC ring, etc...

Proton Proton Colliders

V-LHC: Very Large LHC

New 80 km tunnel (100 km), early stage of discussion, geological feasibility study:



In an 80 km tunnel:

- 42 TeV with 8.3 T
(present LHC dipoles technology)
- 80 TeV with 16 T
(high field based on Nb₃Sn)
- 100 TeV with 20 T
(very high field based on HTS)

If tunnel diameter is larger than LEP/LHC (3.8 m) dipoles could be larger and 20 T is no hard limit.

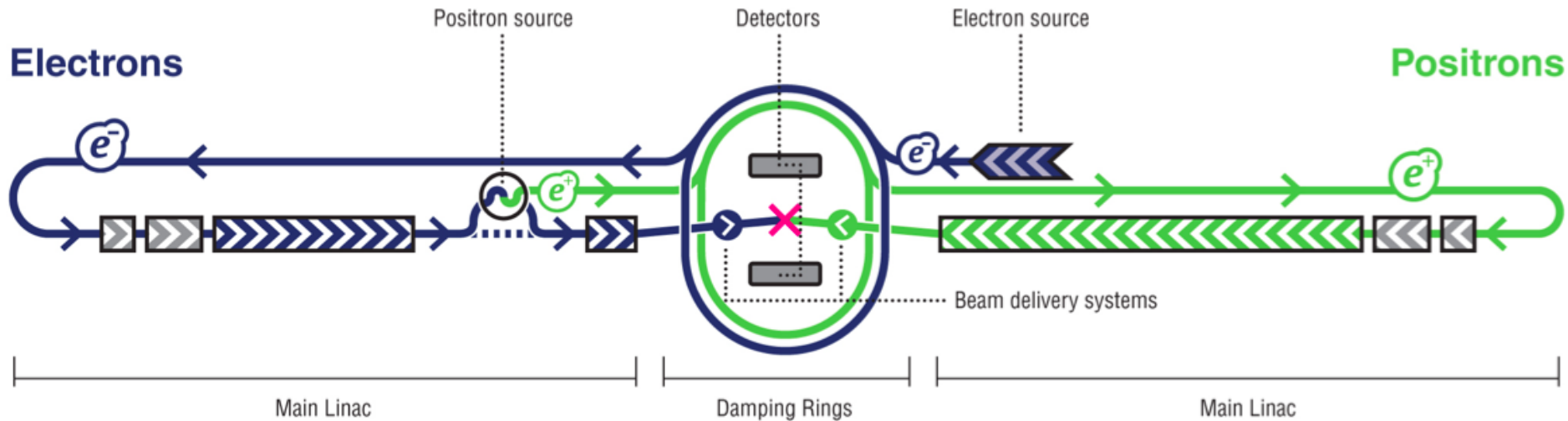
Injection energy > 3 TeV

Electron-Positron Colliders

	Years	E_{cm} GeV	Luminosity $10^{34}\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$	Tunnel length km
ILC 250	<2030	250	0.75	
ILC 500		500	1.8	~30
ILC 1000		1000		~50
CLIC 500	>2030	500	2.3(1.3)	~13
CLIC 1400		1400(1500)	3.2(3.7)	~27
CLIC 3000		3000	5.9	~48
LEP3	>2024	240	1	LEP/LHC ring
TLEP	>2030	240	5	80 (ring)
TLEP		350	0.65	80 (ring)

International Linear Collider

Two single beam linacs with superconducting RF cavities (31.5 MV/m)



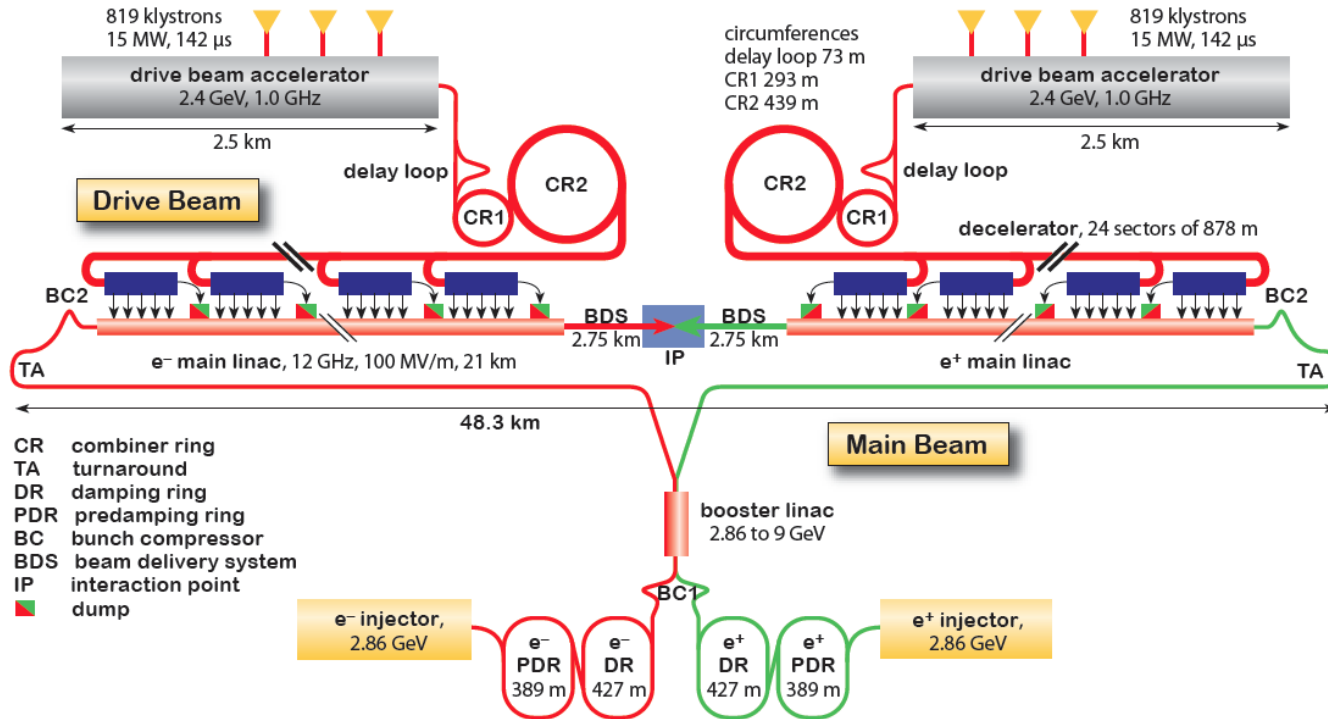
Project at TDR level, key technologies in hand after extensive R&D,
Industrial production of cavities established (e.g. XFEL – 5% of ILC),
For 500 GeV c.m. length of facility is ~ 30 km

Strong Japanese initiative to host ILC.

<http://www.linearcollider.org/ILC/Publications/Technical-Design-Report>

Compact Linear Collider

Two beam acceleration: low energy, high current drive beam powers RF cavities of main linac (cavities ~ 100 MV/m), energy up to 3 TeV c.m. in stages.



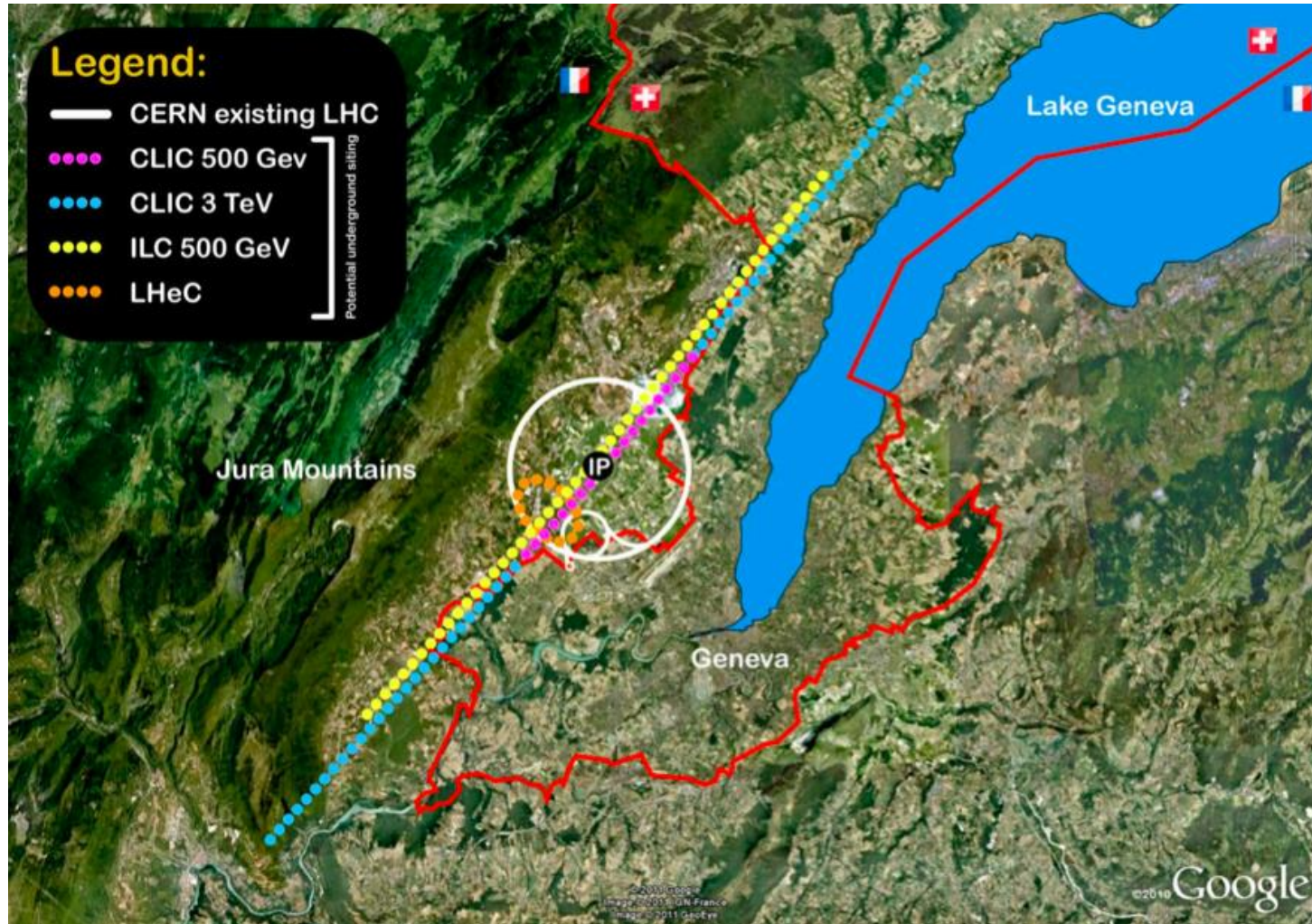
A Conceptual Design Report is published,

Prove of principle of two beam acceleration demonstrated!

(Proposal for a Clystron version for start up at low energy)

[CERN-2012-003](#), [arXiv:1202.5940](#), [CERN-2012-005](#), [arXiv:1209.2543](#)

Compact Linear Collider



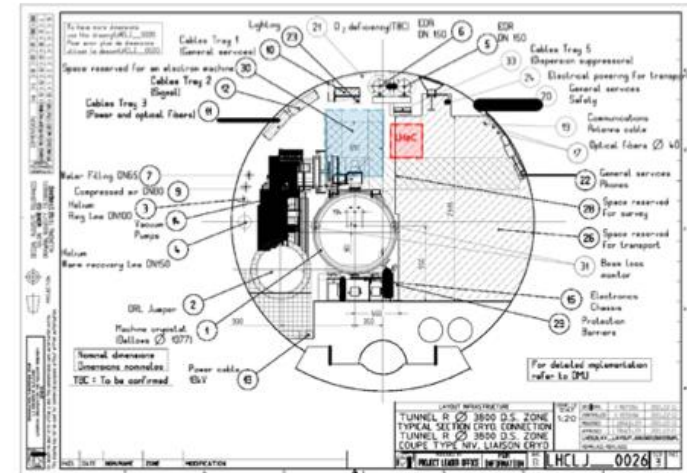
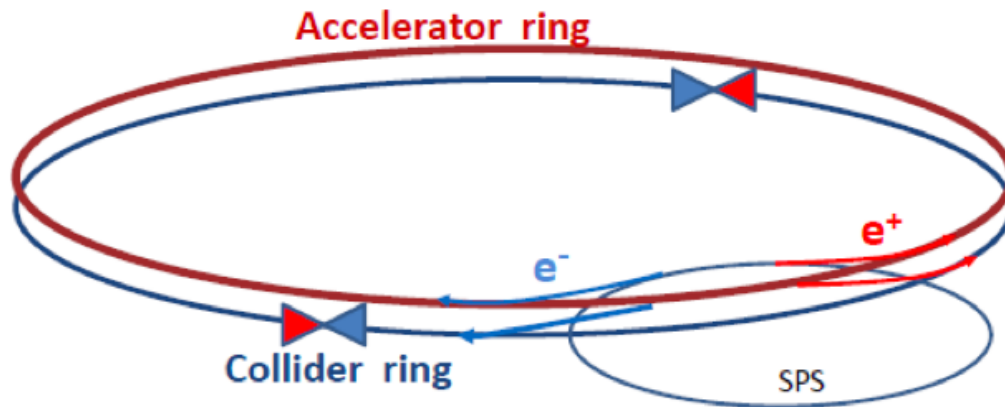
Circular e^+e^- Colliders

Advantages: very high luminosity achievable, more than one IP, mature technology

Disadvantages: Beamstrahlung limits beam life time, limited energy reach – not upgradable

Two rings needed: first ring accelerates e^+e^- to operating energy, injection every few minutes into low emittance collider ring,

LEP3: 240 GeV c.m., proposal to install LEP3 before or just after HL-LHC and use ATLAS and CMS as detectors.

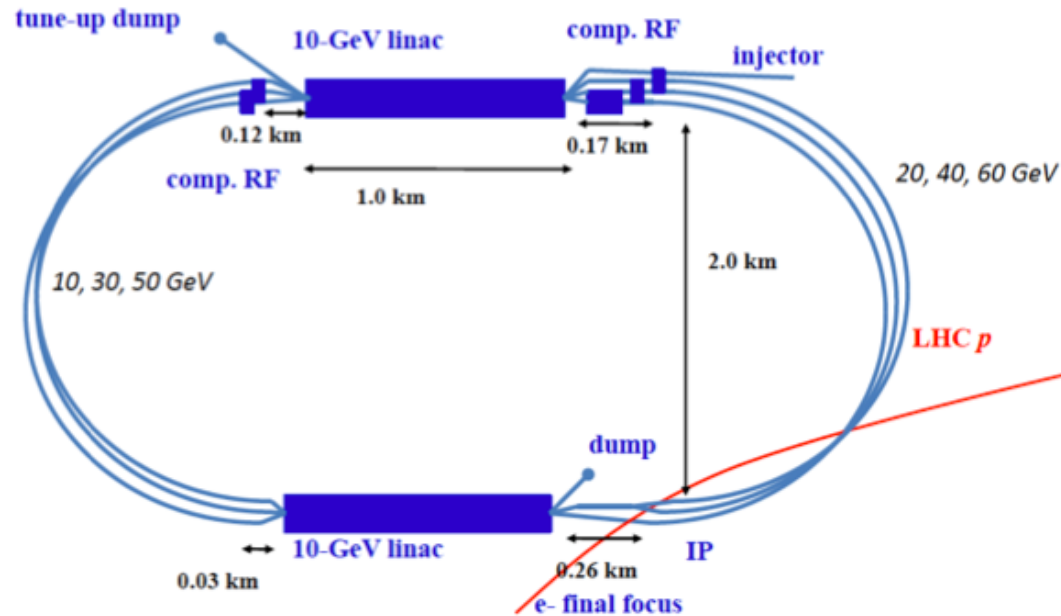


TLEP: Circular e^+e^- collider in new 80 km tunnel, to be used later for pp collision (as with LEP, LHC), achievable energy 350 GeV (ttbar threshold).

More info at: <http://tlep.web.cern.ch>

Electron-Proton Collider

LHeC: 10 GeV linear accelerator with energy recovery,
“Race track” configuration: 10 GeV x2 x3 = 60 GeV e^- , e^+
 $Q^2_{\max} \sim 1 \text{ TeV}^2$, additional eA option
Only practicable interaction point is IP2 (ALICE)



Very detailed CDR published ([J. Phys. G: Nucl. Part. Phys. 39 \(2012\) 075001](#)).

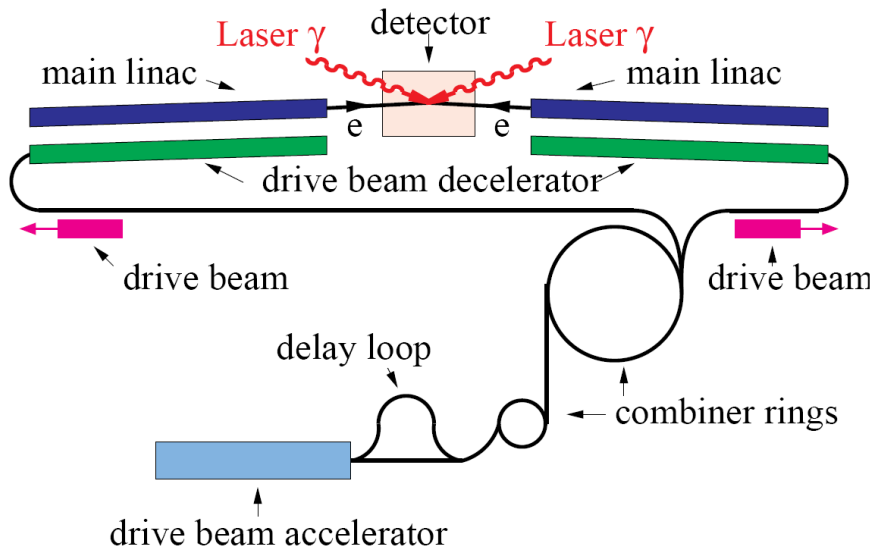
Photon-Photon Colliders

Photon-Photon collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 125$ GeV to produce Higgs (s-channel)

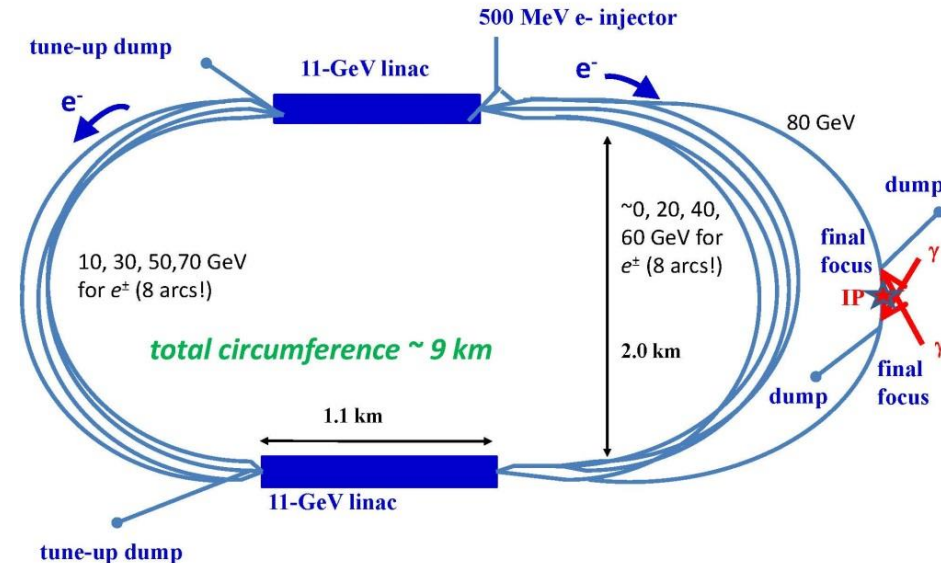
Advantages: lower beam energy (80 GeV), no positron source needed

High power laser back-scatter system (6×10^{21} Wm⁻²)

CLIC based:



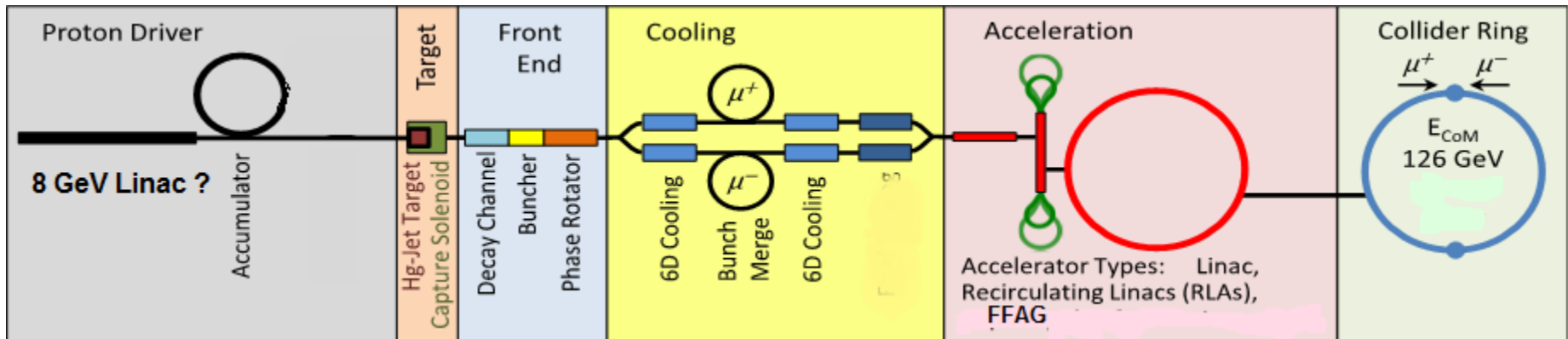
SAPPHIRE:



Eur. Phys. J. C 28 (2003) 27

Muon Collider

Advantages of μ over e : smaller facility, very low synchrotron radiation, smaller energy spread, s-channel Higgs production $\sim m^2$



Muon collider as Higgs factory, precursor or follow-on of neutrino factory.

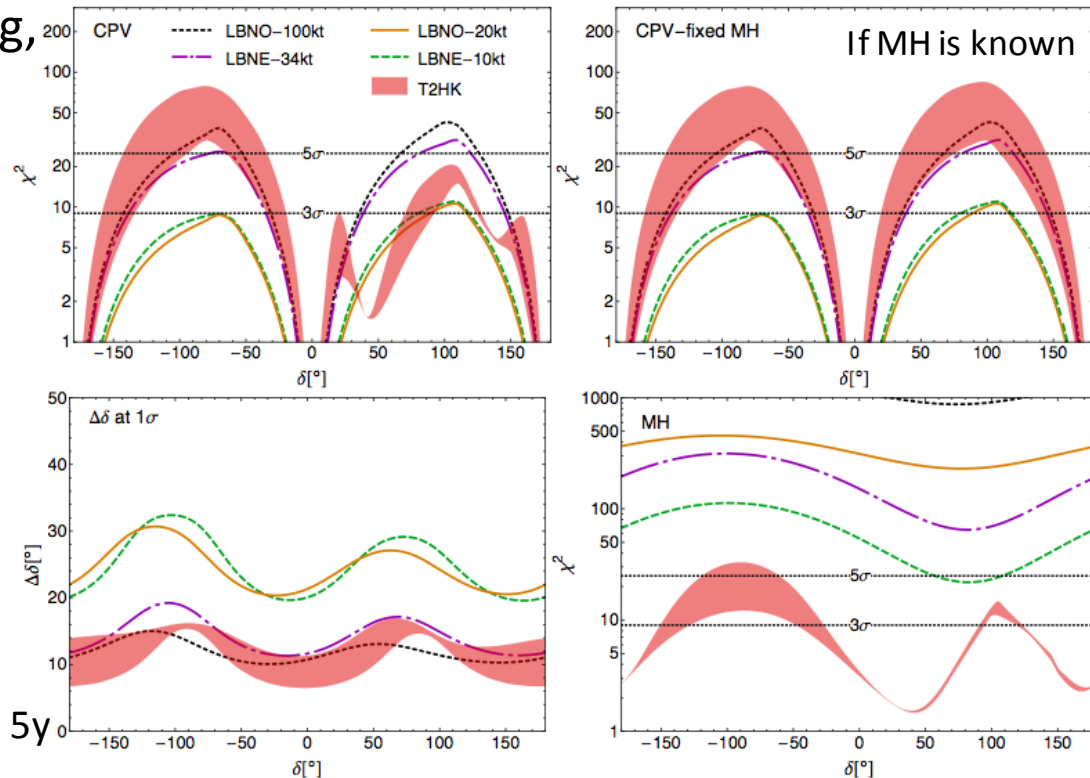
Neutrino Experiments

- **Long Baseline Neutrino Experiment with conventional beams**

Discovery potential for CP violating,
Precision for δ measurement
and sensitivity to Mass Hierarchy:

- Europe: LBNO
 - CERN \rightarrow Pyhäsalmi 2300 km
- US: LBNE
 - FNAL \rightarrow Homestake 1300 km
- Japan: T2HK
 - JPARC \rightarrow Hyper-K 295 km

Figure shows values for
LBNO, LBNE for 10y, T2HK for 5y



- **Experiments to address (answer?) the question of sterile Neutrinos:**
vSTORM, ICARUS/NESSIE (possibly at CERN)

The Update of the European Strategy 2013

Excerpt from the Strategy Update

Official text highlighted, interpretations are my own, however trying to reflect the consensus.

Scientific Activities

After careful analysis of many possible large-scale scientific activities requiring significant resources, sizeable collaborations and sustained commitment, the following four activities have been identified as carrying the highest priority.

The strategy update must strike a balance between maintaining the diversity of the scientific program and setting priorities since the available resources are limited.

- Only large scale projects are prioritized
- Competitive small and medium size projects (national, regional) are important to keep the diversity of our field, since a breakthrough often emerges in unexpected areas

A priori these 4 activities are not prioritized, it is meant that all 4 should be pursued – there is a logical time line!

High-Priority Large-Scale Scientific Activities



LHC and HL-LHC:

c) ... Europe's top priority should be the exploitation of the LHC, including the high-luminosity upgrade ... with a view to collecting ten times more data than the current LHC around 2030. ...

Program for the near future!

The strategy recommends a target integrated luminosity of 3ab^{-1} , without compromises!

The work and investments (ALICE, ATLAS, CMS and LHCb) have made it possible to reach a target integrated luminosity of 3ab^{-1} .

This is a huge challenge. Huge work ahead, upgrade of LHC and upgrade of the detectors to be secured, etc.

It is the biggest challenge for particle physics world-wide → contributions from other regions than Europe are crucial.

High-Priority Large-Scale Scientific Activities

Design studies and R&D for post-LHC projects:

d) ... CERN should undertake design studies for post-LHC projects in a global context, with emphasis on proton and electron machines and high-energy frontier machines ...

Europe has a vision for particle physics to be at the forefront of the **energy frontier**. Possible machines include the LEP (in connection with V-LHC)

More studies are needed before one can decide on a next large machine at CERN.

The strategy for accelerator R&D for **proton-proton and electron-positron collisions** and consequently mentions explicitly **high-field magnets and high-gradient accelerating structures**.

Long time program!
Prepare now for >2035

High-Priority Large-Scale Scientific Activities

International Linear Collider:

e) There is a strong scientific case for an electron-positron collider. Many European groups are eager to participate. *Europe looks forward to discussing a possible participation with Japan.*

This is a strong statement in favor of the Japanese initiative.

The strategy supports the energy of 250 GeV to perform Higgs studies and the priority of the ILC as major asset!

Many European groups are interested in participating in the ILC project. Experts are coming forward with a clear plan for hosting the ILC. This is a strong statement in favor of Europe to participate.

Intermediate Program!

High-Priority Large-Scale Scientific Activities



Neutrino Programme:

f) ... CERN should develop a neutrino programme for a substantial European role in future long-baseline neutrino projects in the US and Japan. Europe should explore the possibility of major neutrino projects in the US and Japan.

Simultaneous Program!

It is important to have a high-profile physics activity at CERN, in order to provide a strong focus for Europe to play a leading role in neutrino experiments – not necessarily hosted in Europe.

Not a “long baseline”!

Other Scientific Activities

Statements g) to k) define other scientific activities which are essential for HEP, but do not need a prioritization. These are:

- Theory
- Small and mid-size experiments studying quark flavour physics, dipole moments, precision measurements at lower energies with neutrons, muons and antiprotons, etc.
- **Instrumentation**, state-of-the-art infrastructure at CERN, large scale data-intensive computing
- Non-accelerator experiments at the overlap with astroparticle physics.
- Research at the boundary between particle and nuclear physics.

Summary

The Strategy Update is the result of a systematic and exhaustive discussion involving the whole particle physics community in Europe and elsewhere.

In all the discussions science was placed first!

Four high-p

- High-Lumi
- R&D for
- Participa
- Support

The “Big 3” future projects:

- **HL-LHC in Europe**
- **ILC in Asia**
- **LBNE in America**

Europe has a c

The program is challenging, but not unrealistic.

Europe supports the global effort in our field.

The next update of the European strategy will take place in about 5 years.

Thank You!