LINEAR COLLIDER COLLABORATION

Status and plans of the CLIC accelerator study

Philip Burrows

John Adams Institute

Oxford University

On behalf of the CLIC Collaborations

Thanks to all colleagues for materials

LINEAR COLLIDER COLLABORATION

Outline

- Brief introduction to CLIC
- Project staging
- Strategic plans → 2019 and beyond

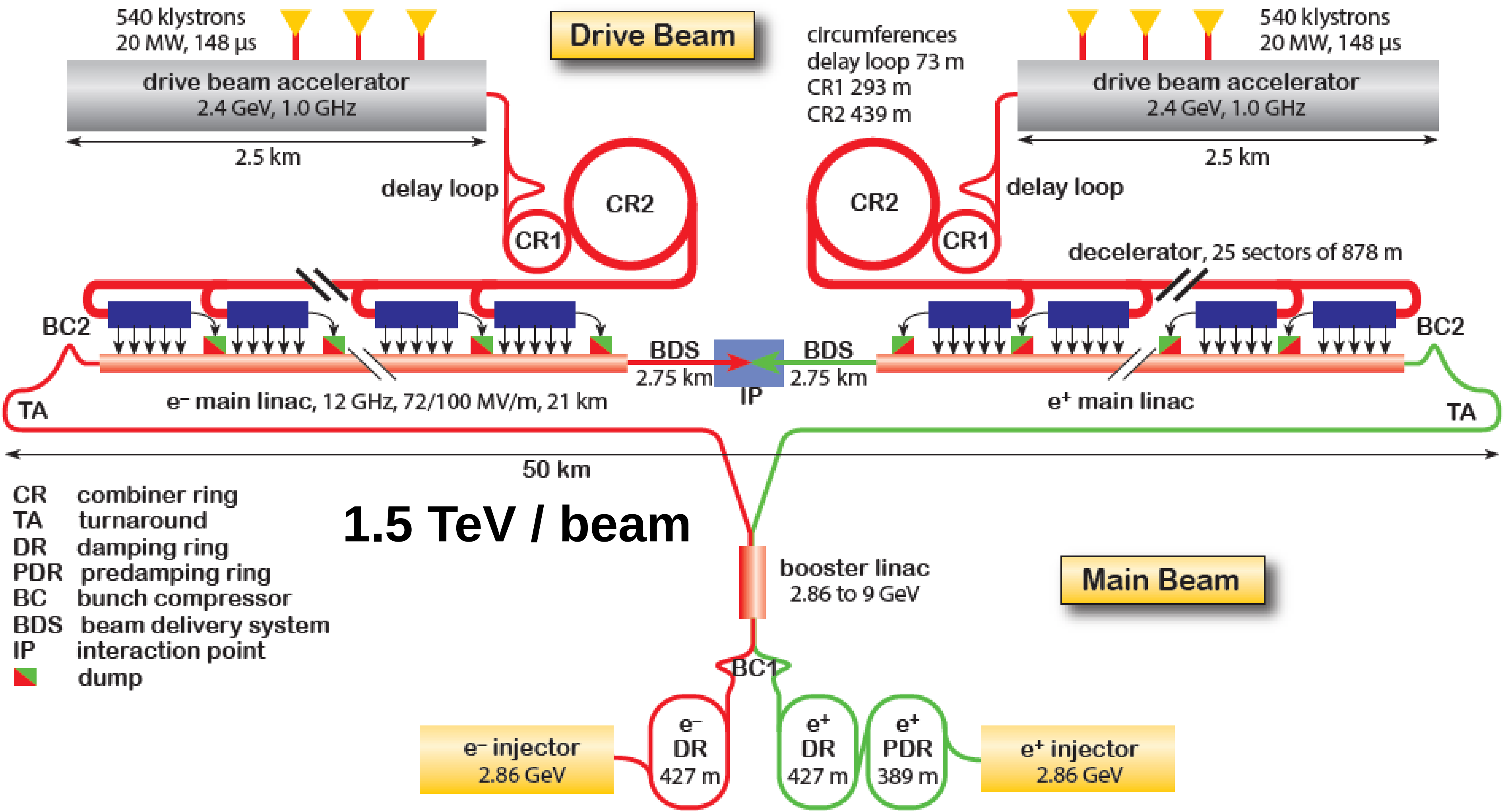
Apologies for skipping many results + details

LINEAR COLLIDER COLLABORATION

CLIC Collaborations

31 Countries – over 70 Institutes

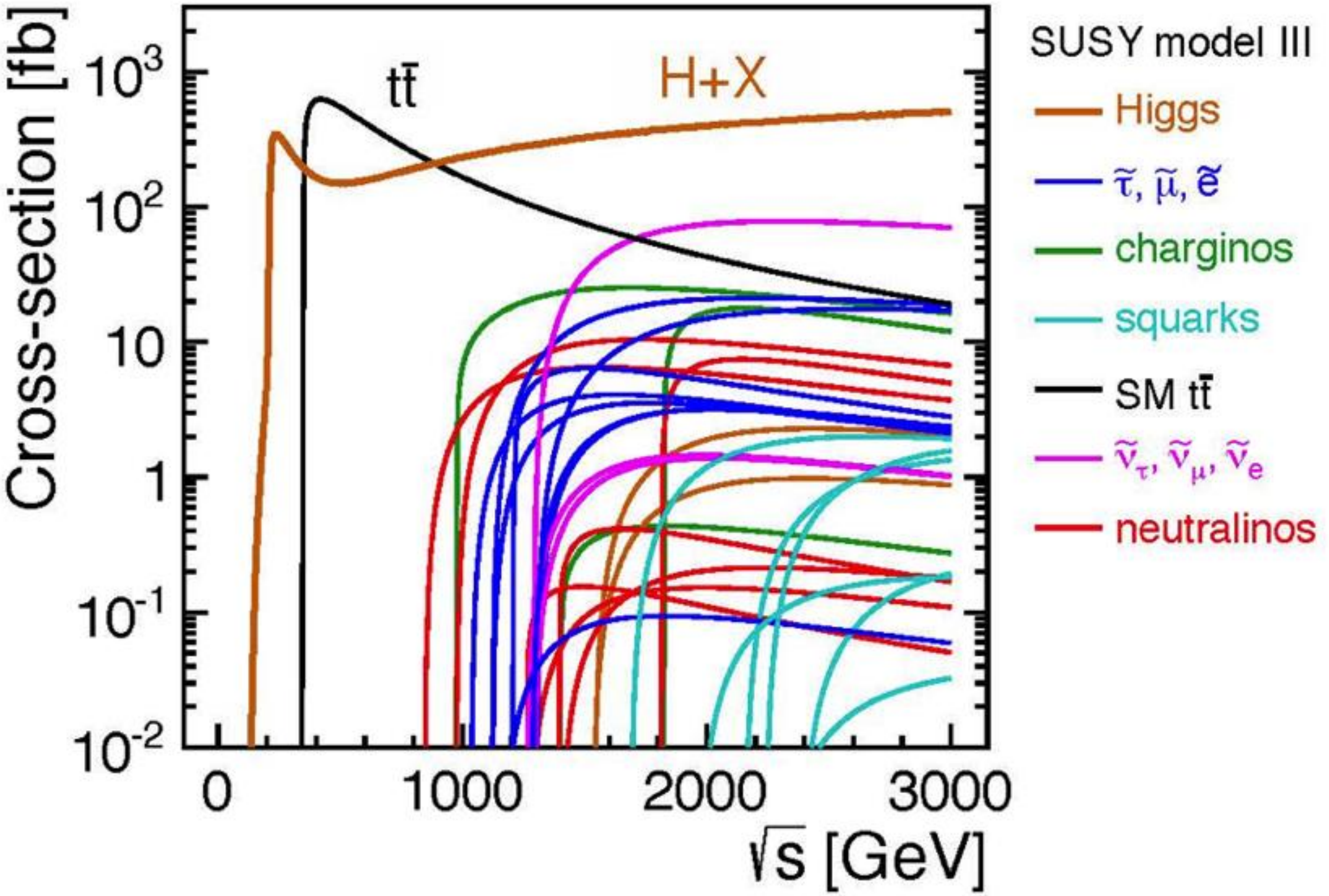
CLIC layout (3 TeV)



CLIC physics context

Energy-frontier capability for electron-positron collisions,

for precision exploration of potential new physics that may emerge from LHC



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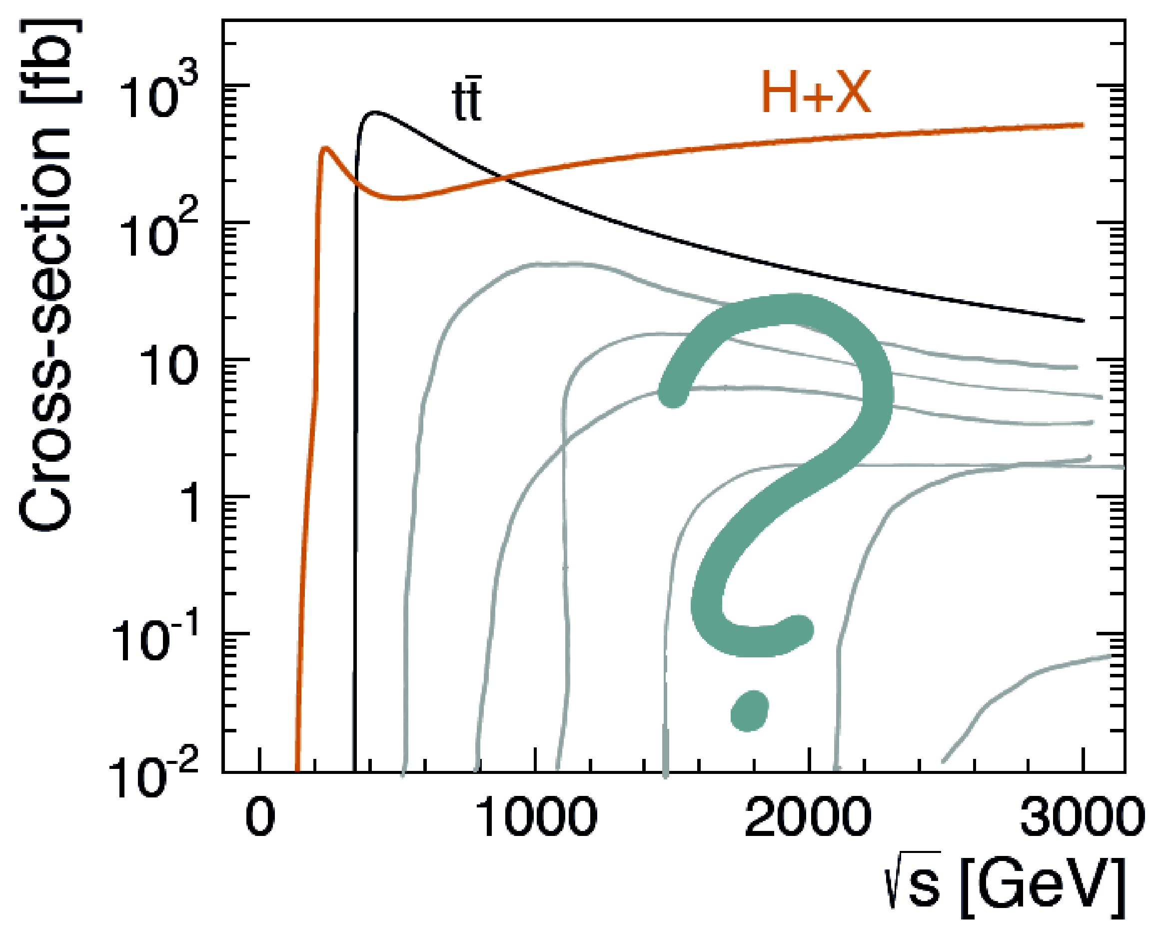

CERN scientific strategy: 3 main pillars

Full exploitation of the LHC:

- ❑ successful operation of the nominal LHC (Run 2, LS2, Run 3)
- ❑ construction and installation of LHC upgrades: LIU (LHC Injectors Upgrade) and HL-LHC

Scientific diversity programme serving a broad community:

- ❑ current experiments and facilities at Booster, PS, SPS and their upgrades (Antiproton Decelerator/ELENA, ISOLDE/HIE-ISOLDE, etc.)
- ❑ participation in accelerator-based neutrino projects outside Europe (presently mainly LBNF in the US) through CERN Neutrino Platform

Preparation of CERN's future:

- ❑ vibrant accelerator R&D programme exploiting CERN's strengths and uniqueness (including superconducting high-field magnets, AWAKE, etc.)
- ❑ design studies for future accelerators: CLIC, FCC (includes HE-LHC)
- ❑ future opportunities of scientific diversity programme ("Physics Beyond Colliders" Study Group)

Important milestone: update of the European Strategy for Particle Physics (ESPP), to be concluded in May 2020

F. Gianotti 11/1/17

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We are vigorously preparing input for European Strategy PP Update:

- **Project Plan for CLIC as a credible post-LHC option for CERN**
- **Initial costs compatible with current CERN budget**
- **Upgradeable in stages over 20-30 years**

CLIC staging

Optimize machine design w.r.t. cost and power for a staged approach to reach multi-TeV scales:

- **~ 380 GeV (optimised for Higgs + top physics)**
- **~ 1500 GeV**
- **~ 3000 GeV**

Adapting appropriately to LHC + other physics findings

Possibility for first physics no later than 2035

Project Plan to include accelerator, detector, physics

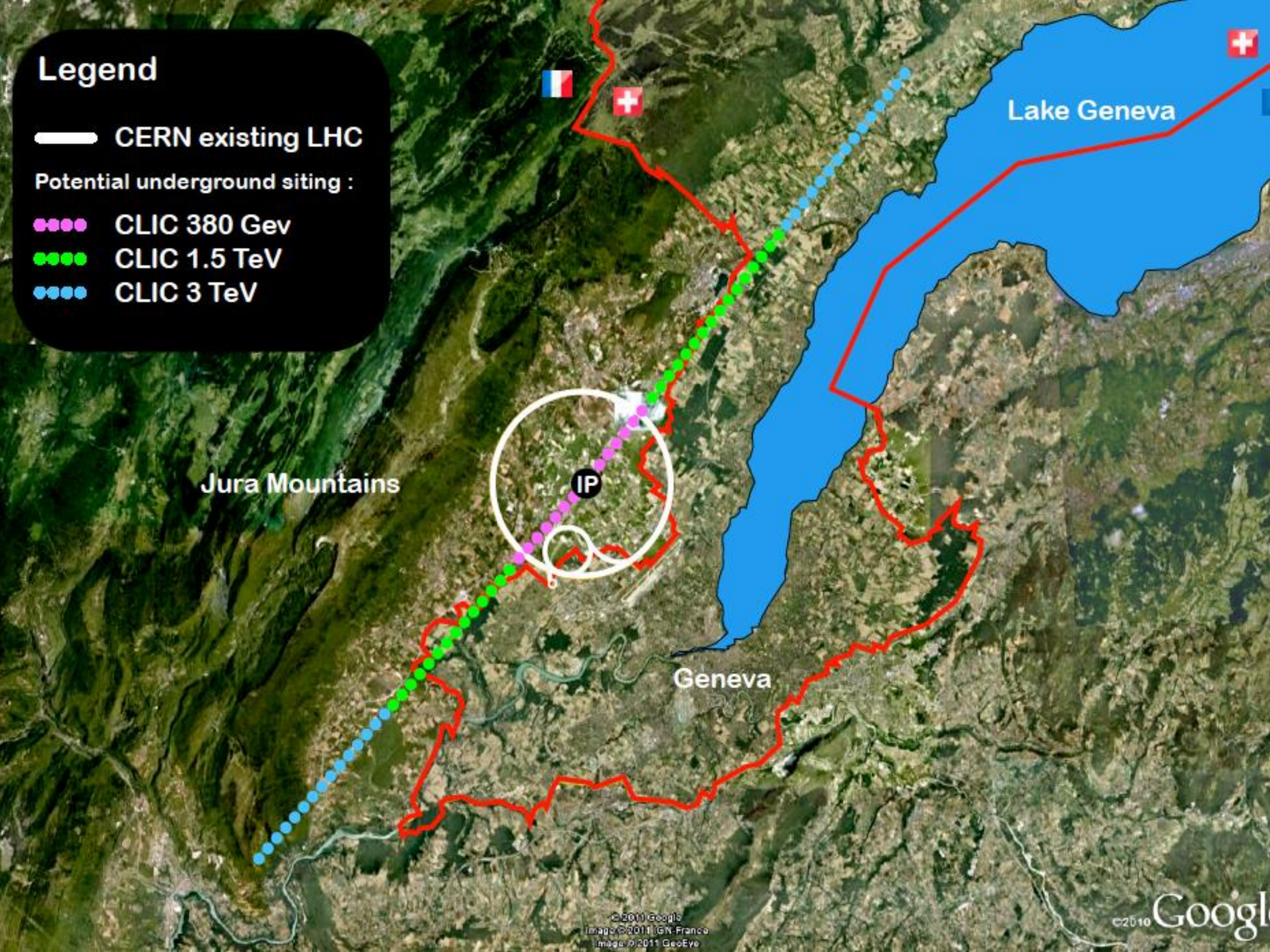
Updated baseline document

The Compact Linear Collider (CLIC) is a multi-TeV high-luminosity linear e^+e^- collider under development. For an optimal exploitation of its physics potential, CLIC is foreseen to be built and operated in a staged approach with three centre-of-mass energy stages ranging from a few hundred GeV up to 3 TeV. The first stage will focus on precision Standard Model physics, in particular Higgs and top measurements. Subsequent stages will focus on measurements of rare Higgs processes, as wells as searches for new physics processes and precision measurements of new states, e.g. states previously discovered at LHC or at CLIC itself. In the 2012 CLIC Conceptual Design Report, a fully optimised 3 TeV collider was presented, while the proposed lower energy stages were not studied to the same level of detail. This report presents an updated baseline staging scenario for CLIC. The scenario is the result of a comprehensive study addressing the performance, cost and power of the CLIC accelerator complex as a function of centre-of-mass energy and it targets optimal physics output based on the current physics landscape. The optimised staging scenario foresees three main centre-of-mass energy stages at 380 GeV, 1.5 TeV and 3 TeV for a full CLIC programme spanning 22 years. For the first stage, an alternative to the CLIC drive beam scheme is presented in which the main linac power is produced using X-band klystrons.

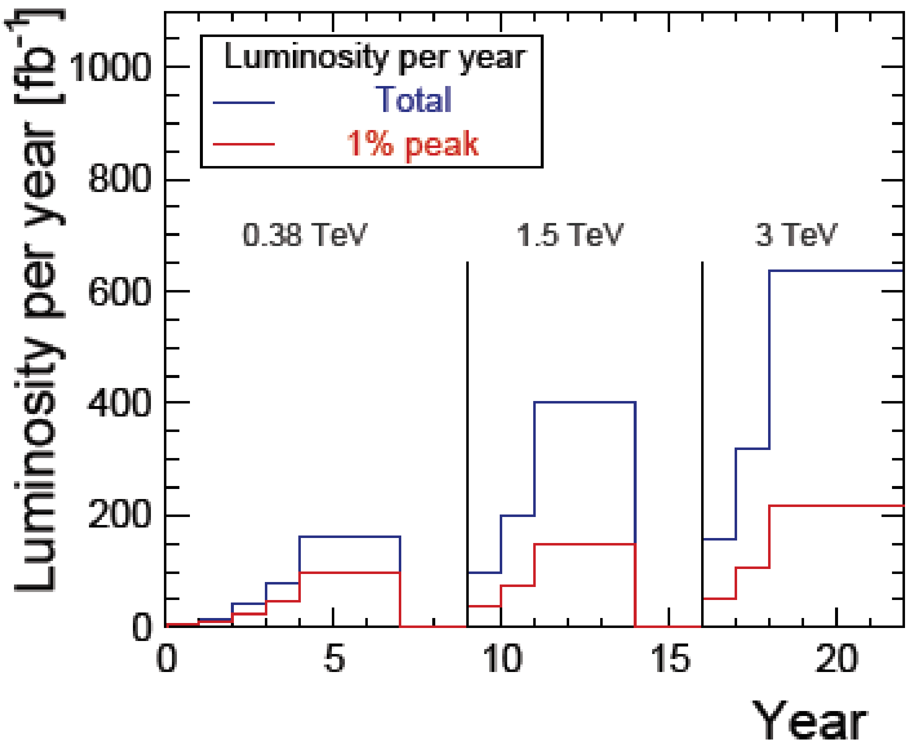
CERN-2016-004

arXiv:1608.07537

New reference plots for physics, luminosity, power, costs …


Legend
CERN existing LHC
Potential underground siting :
CLIC 380 Gev
CLIC 1.5 TeV
CLIC 3 TeV
Lake Geneva
Jura Mountains
IP
Geneva
©2010 Google

Updated CLIC run model



Stage	$\sqrt{s}$ (GeV)	$\mathscr{L}_{\text{int}}$ (fb^{-1})
1	380 350	500 100
2	1500	1500
3	3000	3000

Current energy stage parameters

Table 8: Parameters for the CLIC energy stages. The power consumptions for the 1.5 and 3 TeV stages are from the CDR; depending on the details of the upgrade they can change at the percent level.

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_{pulse}	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
Main tunnel length		km	11.4	29.0	50.1
Charge 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	—	660/20	660/20
Normalised emittance	ϵ_x/ϵ_y	nm	950/30	—	—
Estimated power consumption	P_{wall}	MW	252	364	589

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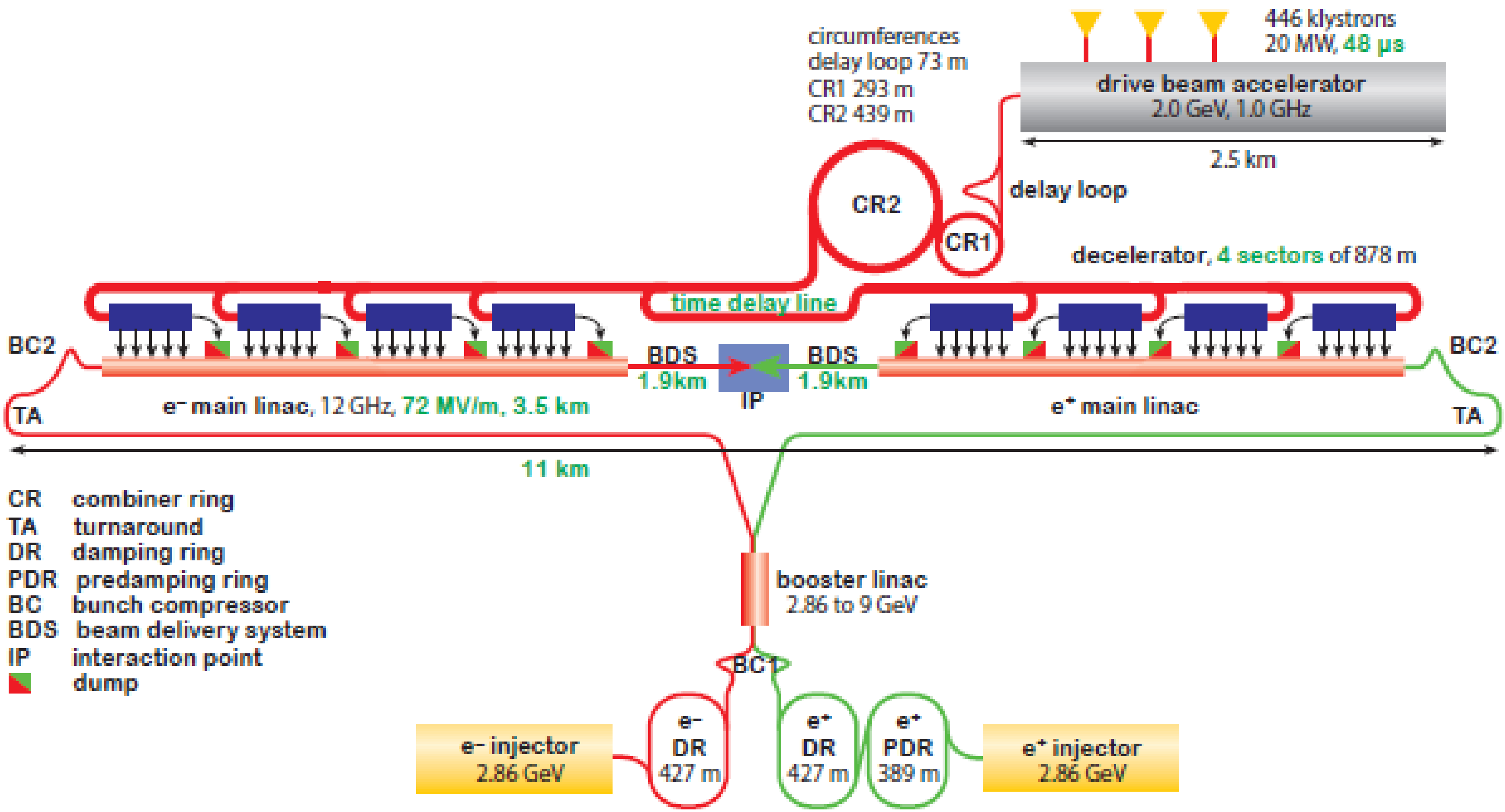
Main tunnel length		km	11.4	29.0	50.1
Charge per bunch	N	10^9	5.2	3.7	3.7
Bunch length	σ_z	µm	70	44	44
IP beam size	σ_x/σ_y	nm	149/2.9	$\sim$ 60/1.5	$\sim$ 40/1
Normalised emittance (end of linac)	ϵ_x/ϵ_y	nm	—	660/20	660/20
Normalised emittance	ϵ_x/ϵ_y	nm	950/30	—	—
Estimated power consumption	P_{wall}	MW	252	364	589

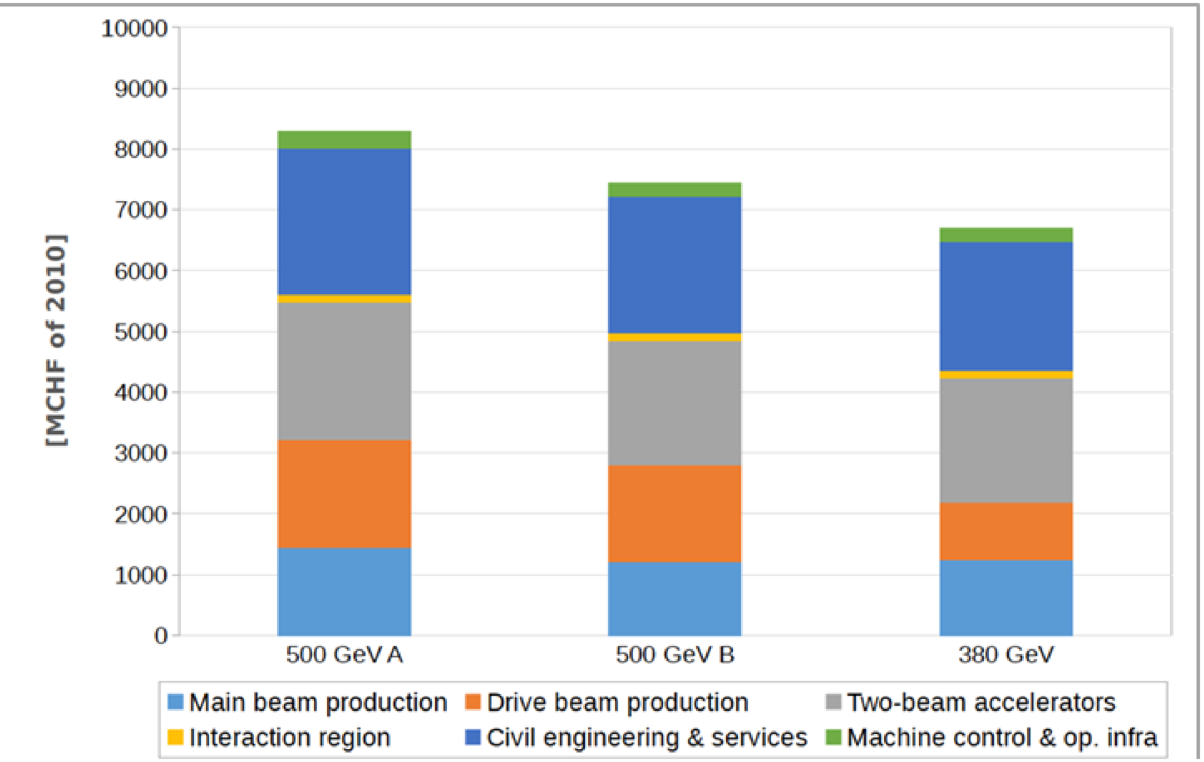
First stage energy ~ 380 GeV

Parameter	Unit	380 GeV	3 TeV
Centre-of-mass energy	TeV	0.38	3
Total luminosity	$10^{34}cm^{-2}s^{-1}$	1.5	5.9
Luminosity above 99% of √s	$10^{34}cm^{-2}s^{-1}$	0.9	2.0
Repetition frequency	Hz	50	50
Number of bunches per train		352	312
Bunch separation	ns	0.5	0.5
Acceleration gradient	MV/m	72	100
Site length	km	11	50

New CLIC layout 380 GeV



Preliminary cost estimate (380GeV)



For CDR 2012 WBS cost basis

Optimised structures, beam parameters and RF system

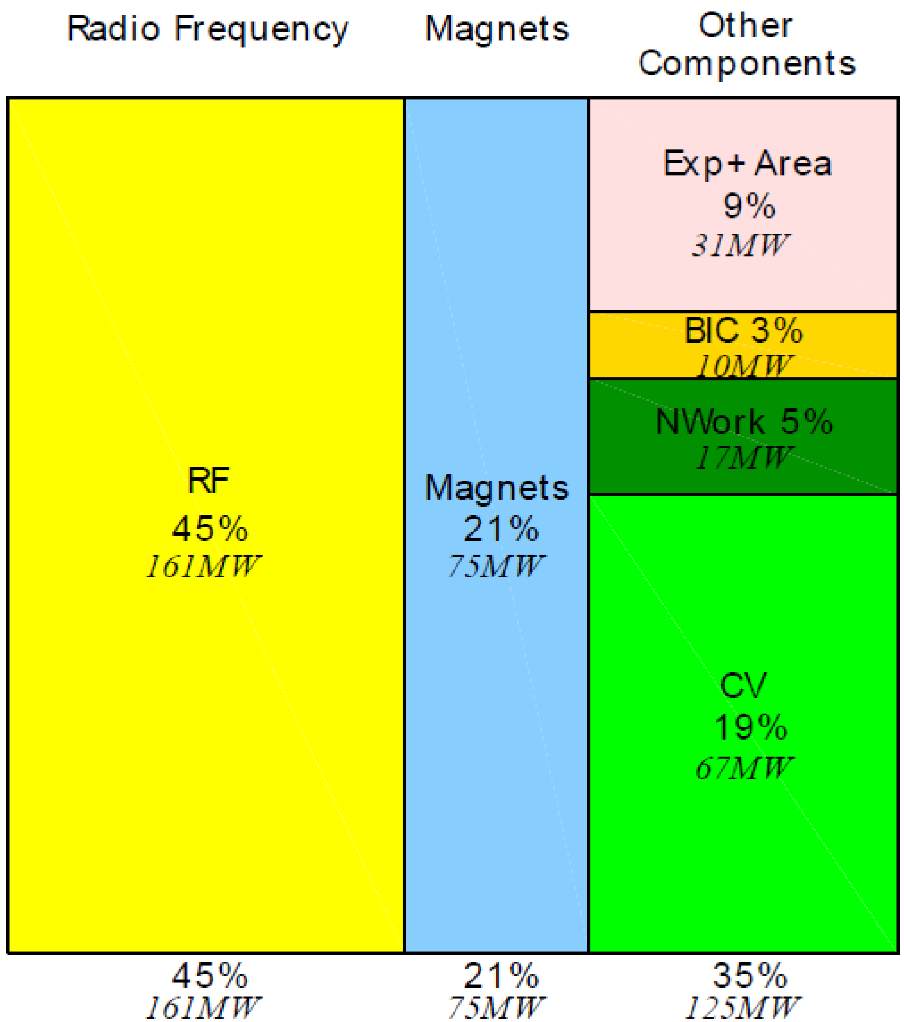
Some costs scaled from 500 GeV

Further optimisation ongoing

Table 11: Value estimate of CLIC at 380 GeV centre-of-mass energy.

	Value [MCHF of December 2010]
Main beam production	1245
Drive beam production	974
Two-beam accelerators	2038
Interaction region	132
Civil engineering & services	2112
Accelerator control & operational infrastructure	216
Total	6690

AC power (1.5 TeV)



Klystron/modulator efficiencies

CLIC Multi-beam (6/10 beams) pulsed klystron power balance diagram.

Thales TH1803

20 MW, 50 Hz, 150 ? sec
150 kW

180 kV

Modulator (h=0.9)
Energy storage
switch
HV transformer
150 kW + 88 kW

Cathode
RF circuit (h=0.7)
Collector 60 KW
Solenoid 4 KW

h_{Total} = 0.62

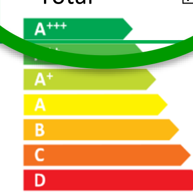
Can we do better?

Lower (<60kV) voltage:
- 40 mini-cathodes
- No oil tank (cost)
- Shorter tube (cost)
- Faster switching (efficiency/cost)

Permanent Magnets:
- No power consumption
- Potential cost reduction
Vs. SC solenoid:
- More expensive solution

New klystron RF circuit (h=0.9)
(+) Reduced Collector dissipation (16 kW)

h_{Total} = 0.9



Gated mini-cathode:
- No switches (cost)
- Modulator efficiency ~1.0
(+) Improved stability

CLIC requires about 800 klystrons. Successful implementation of all the actions above could save 60MW and reduce the power plant cost by ~15%.

I. Syratchev, June 2016, Santander, Spain.

Magnet Assessment – use PMs wherever possible

Potential saving of 29MW

DRIVE BEAM

Type	Magnet type	Total	Effective Length [m]	H	V	Strength Units	Min field	Max field	Rel Field Accuracy	Higher Harmonics [Tm]	per magnet [kW]	total [MW]
DBQ	Quadrupole	41400	0.194	26	26	62.78T/m	10%	120%	1E-03	1.0E-04	0.5	17.0
MBTA	Dipole	576	1.5	40	40	1.6T	10%	100%	1E-03	1.0E-04	21.6	12.4
MBCOTA	Dipole	1872	0.2	40	40	0.07T	-100%	100%	1E-03	1.0E-03	0.3	0.5
QTA	Quadrupole	1872	0.5	40	40	14T/m	10%	100%	1E-03	1.0E-04	2.0	3.7
SXTA	Sextupole	1152	0.2	40	40	85T/m²	10%	100%	1E-03	1.0E-03	0.1	0.1
MB1	Dipole											
MB2	Dipole											
MB3	Dipole											
MBCO	Dipole											
Q1	Quadrupole											
SX	Sextupole											
SX2	Sextupole											
QLINAC	Quadrupole											
MBCO2	Dipole_CO											
Q4	Quadrupole											

MAIN BEAM

Type	Magnet type	Total	Effective Length [m]	H	V	Strength Units	Min field	Max field	Rel Field Accuracy	Higher Harmonics [Tm]	per magnet [kW]	total [MW]
D1	Dipole	6	1	30	30	0.4T	100%	100%		1.0E-04	1.8	0.0
D2 Type 1	Dipole	12	1.5	30	30	0.7T	100%	100%		1.0E-04	5.8	0.1
D2 Type 2	Dipole	666	1.5	30	30	0.5T	100%	100%		1.0E-04	3.8	2.5
D3	Dipole	16	1.5	500	30	0.5T	-100%	120%		1.0E-04	3.9	0.1
D4	Dipole	8	1.5	500	30	0.3T	-100%	120%		1.0E-04	2.3	0.0
Q1	Quadrupole	268	0.3									
Q2	Quadrupole	223	0.3									
Q3 Type 1	Quadrupole	318	0.15									
Q3 Type 2	Quadrupole	73	0.2									
Q3 Type 3	Quadrupole	202	0.3									
Q4 Type 1	Quadrupole	44	0.075									
Q4 Type 2	Quadrupole	110	0.15									
Q4 Type 3	Quadrupole	230	0.2									
Q5	Quadrupole	87	0.075									
Q6	Quadrupole	192	0.36									
SX2	Sextupole	520	0.2									
SX1	Sextupole	16	0.2									

DAMPING AND PRE-DAMPING RINGS

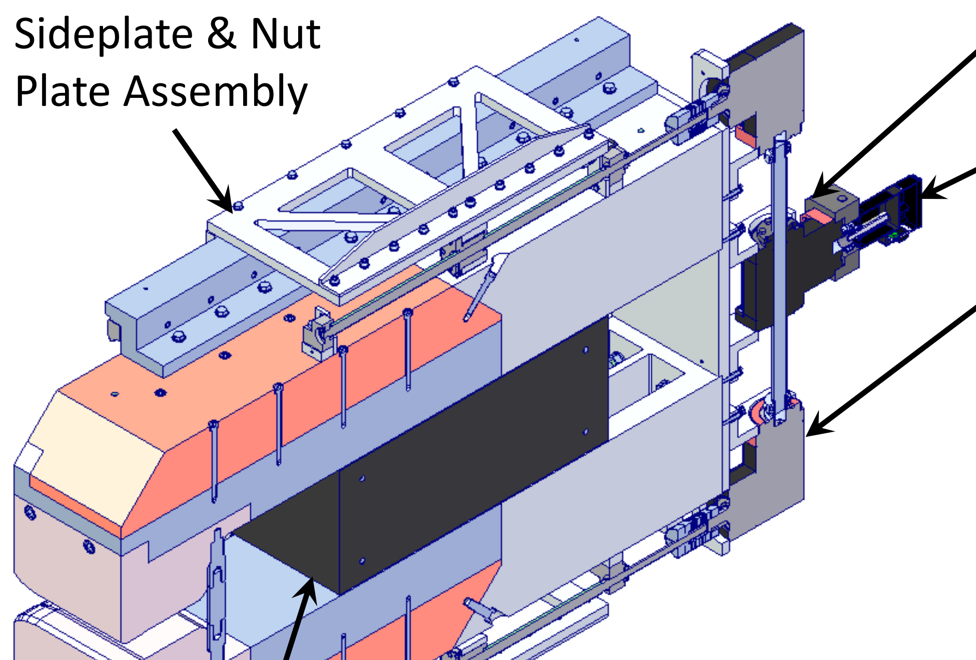
	Type	Magnet type	Total	Effective Length [m]	H	V	Strength Units	Min field	Max field	Rel Field Accuracy	Higher Harmonics [Tm]	per magnet [kW]	total [MW]
PDR	D1.7	Dipole	76	1.3	160	80	1.7T	75%	100%	5E-04		37.5	2.9
PDR	Q30L04	Quadrupole	408	0.4	80	80	30T/m	20%	100%	5E-04		11.4	4.7
PDR	Q30L02	Quadrupole	408	0.2	80	80	30T/m	20%	100%	5E-04		8.2	3.3
PDR	S300	Sextupole	204	0.3	80	80	300T/m²	0%	100%	5E-04		1.2	0.2
PDR	ST0.3	Steerer	312	0.15	80	80	0.3T	-100%	100%	5E-04		1.5	0.5
PDR	SkQ5	Skew Quad	76	0.15	80	80	5T/m	-100%	100%	5E-04		0.8	0.1
DR	CFM D1.7Q10.5	Combined Dipole/Quad	204	0.43	100	20	1.4T	75%	125%	5E-04		2.4	0.5
DR					0	0	10.5T/m						0.0
DR	Q75	Quadrupole	1004	0.2	20	20	75T/m	20%	100%	5E-04		0.8	0.8
DR	S5000	Sextupole	576	0.15	20	20	5000T/m²	0%	100%	5E-04		0.2	0.1
DR	ST0.4	Steerer	712	0.15	20	20	0.4T	-100%	100%	5E-04		0.4	0.3
DR	SkQ20	Skew Quad	96	0.15	20	20	20T/m	-100%	100%	5E-04		0.2	0.0

Adjustable-field PM prototypes

High Energy Quad

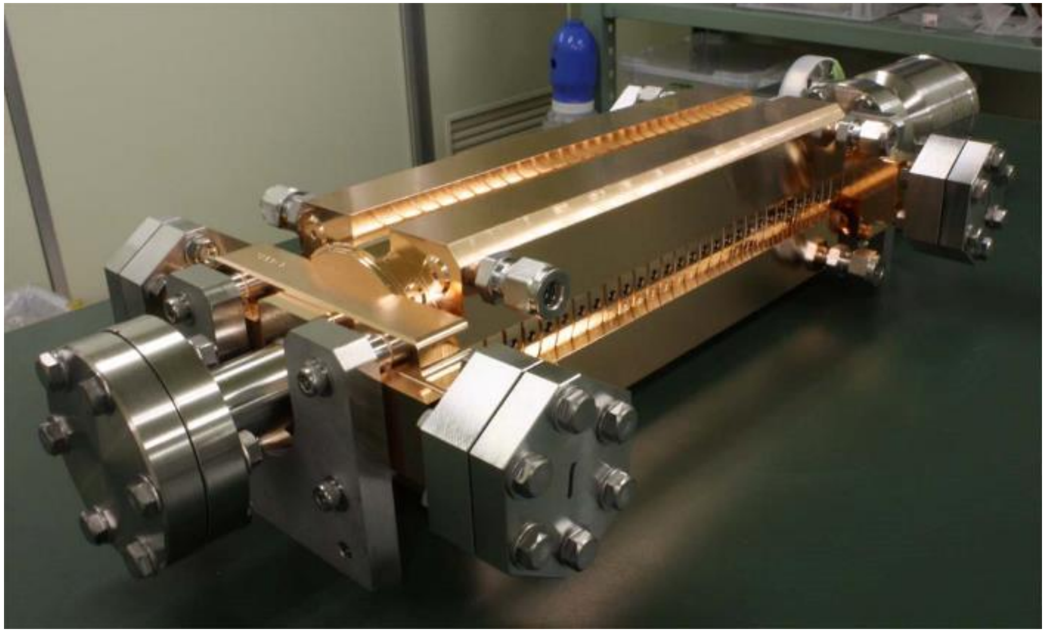
Low Energy Quad

Dipole design



CLIC accelerating structure

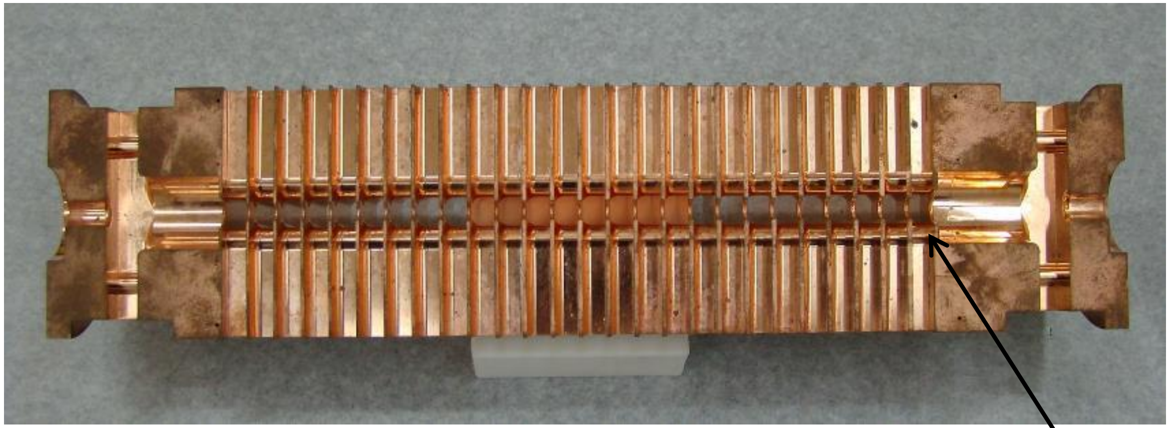
Outside



11.994 GHz X-band
100 MV/m
Input power ≈50 MW
Pulse length ≈200 ns
Repetition rate 50 Hz

HOM damping waveguide

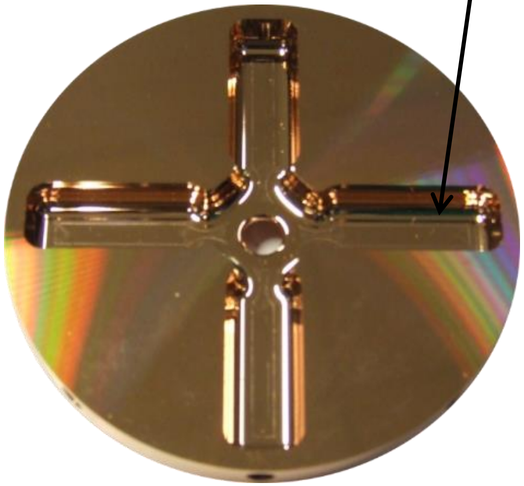
Inside



25 cm

6 mm diameter beam aperture

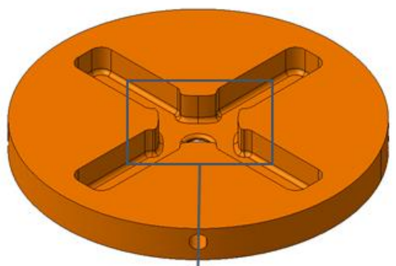
Micron–precision disk

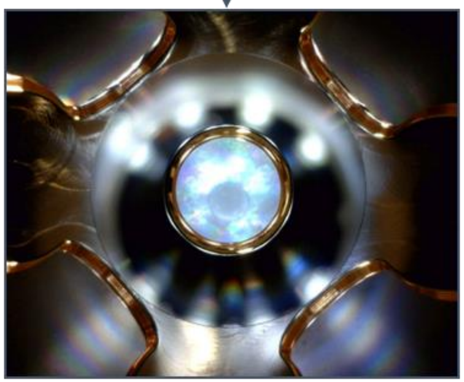



drive beam
main beam
2-beam acceleration module in CTF3
(according to latest CLIC design)

Assembly – towards industrialization

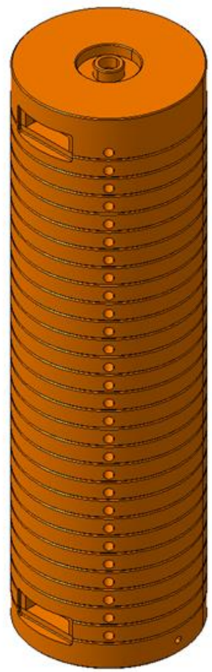
AS DISC





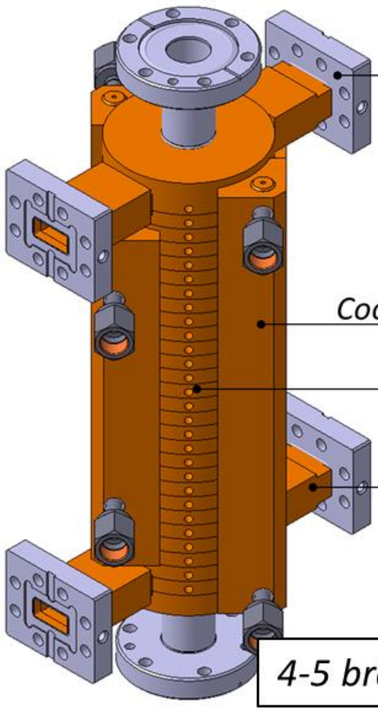
AS DISC STACK BONDING

Acceptance at CERN



Acceptance at CERN

AS ASSEMBLY



4-5 brazing steps

Cell shape accuracy - 0.004 mm
Flatness - 0.001 mm
Surface roughness - Ra 0.025 µm

Commercial suppliers:
- 4 qualified companies for UP machining;
- Single-crystal diamond tool required.

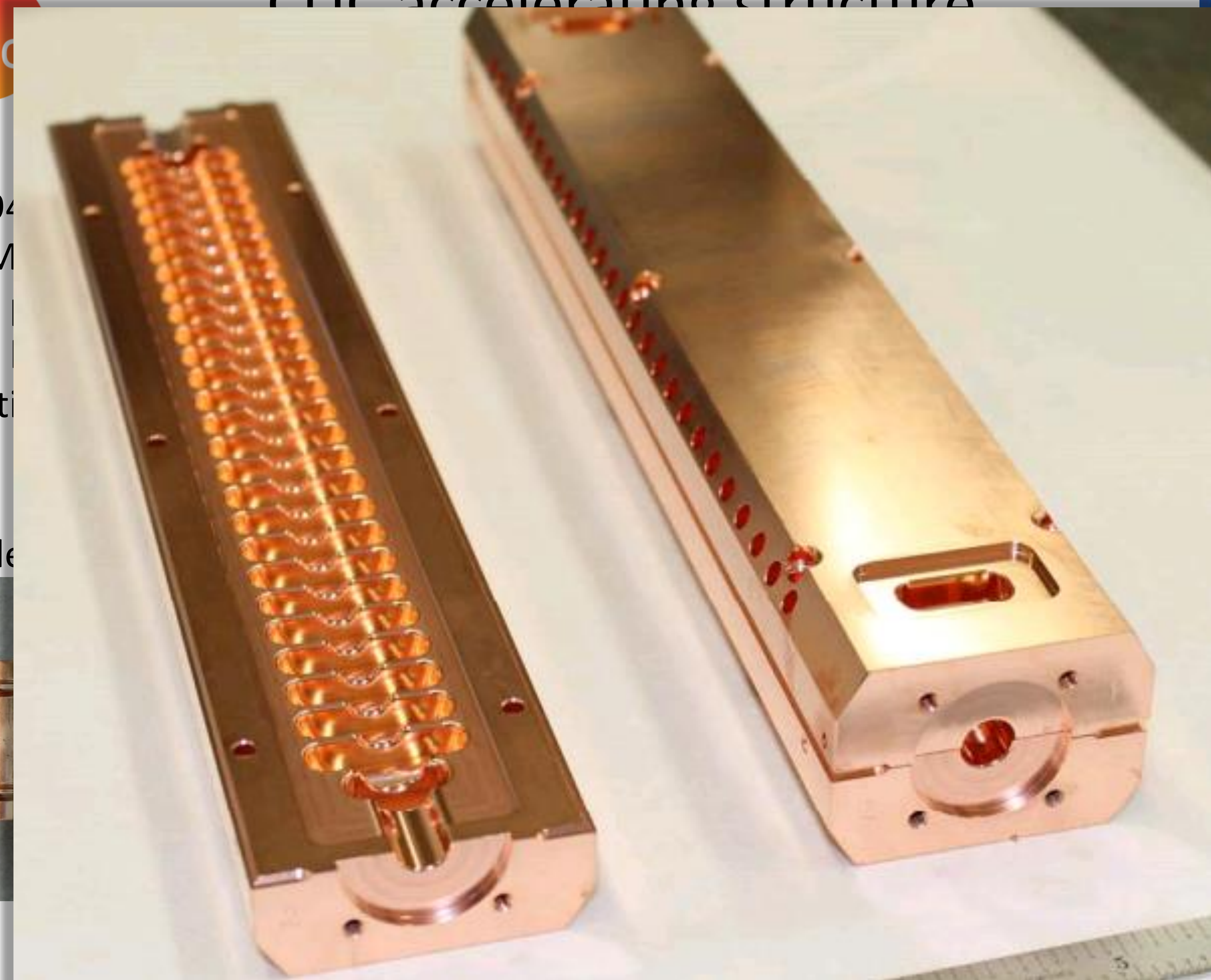
REQUIREMENTS:
- Alignment
- Special tooling
- Clean environment

Suppliers:
- 3 qualified companies for brazing/bonding operations, supervision by CERN;
- Collaborators.

CLIC accelerating structure

11.994
100 M
Input
Pulse
Repeti

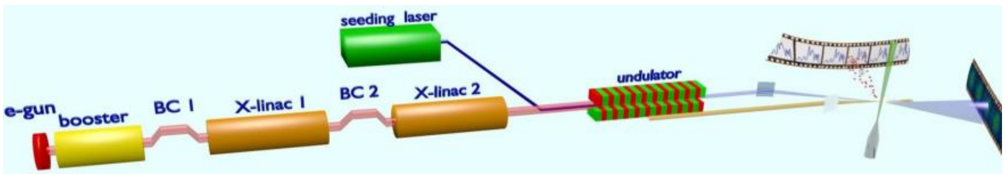
Inside



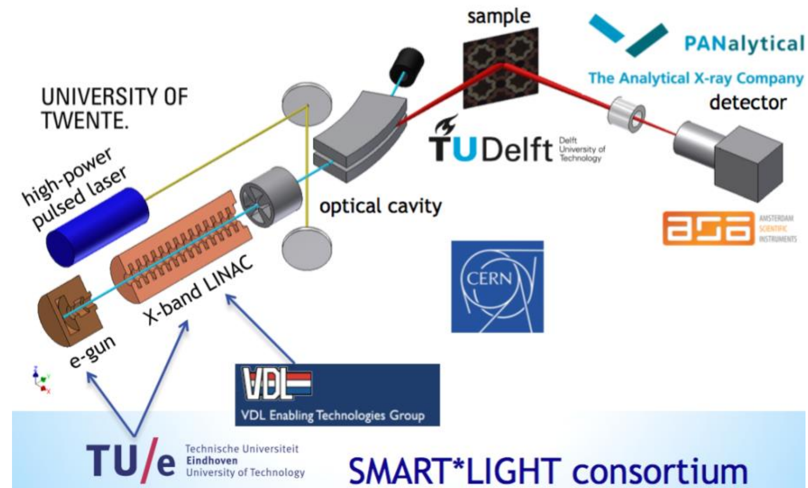
damping
guide

beam aperture

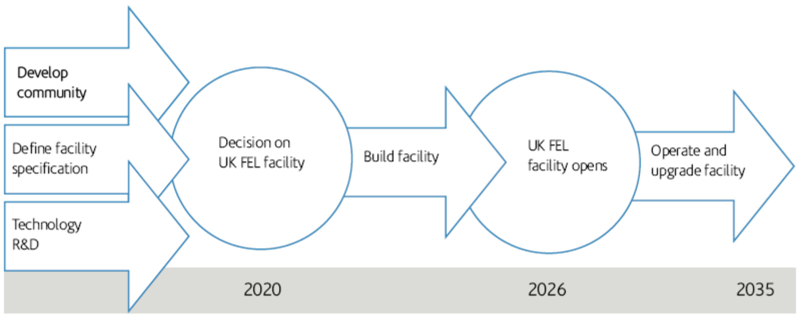
European National/Institute XFEL Ambitions



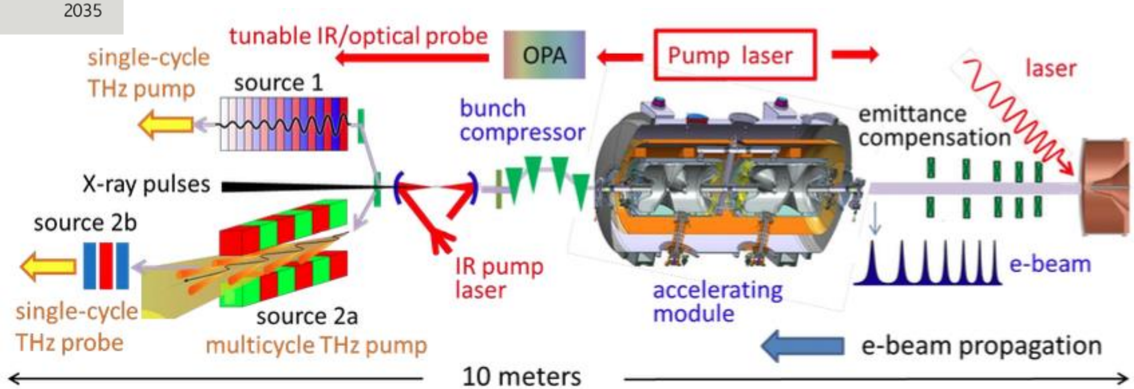
University of Groningen: FEL-NL



Eindhoven University of Technology: Smart*Light



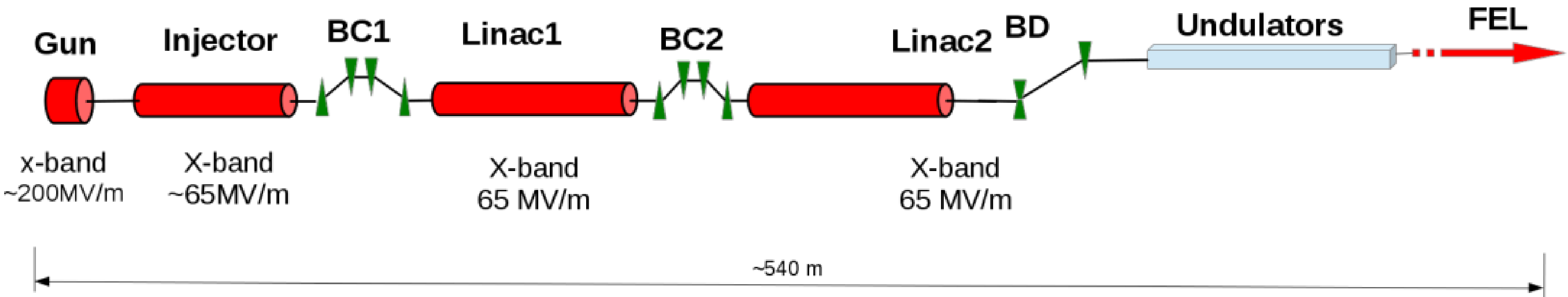
UK FEL Strategy & Timeline towards Hard X-ray FEL



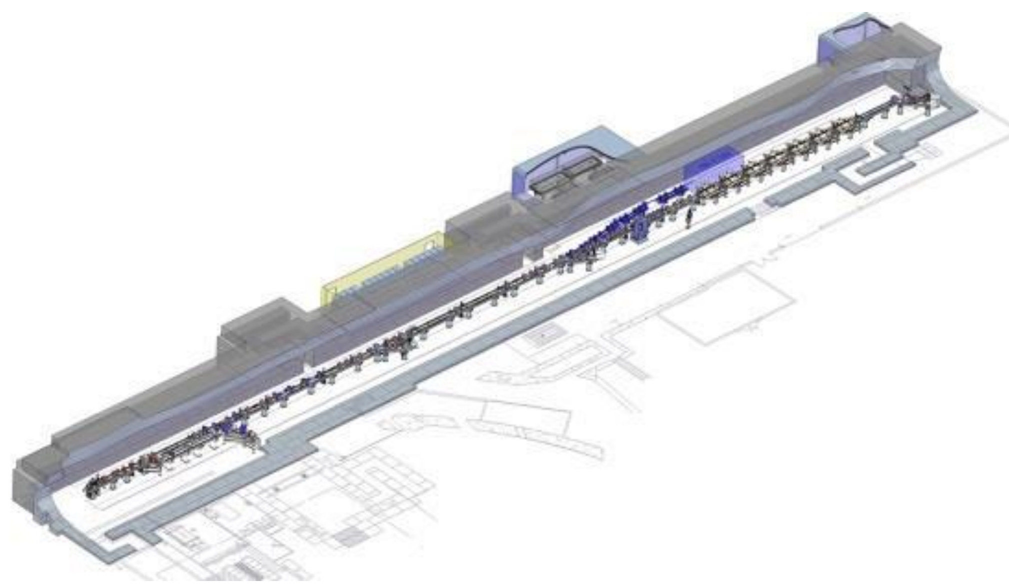
Stockholm/Uppsala FEL centre: X-ray & THz radiation

Andrea Latina

CompactLight – EU H2020 design study for a compact XFEL based on X-band structures



1 (Coordinator)	Elettra - Sincrotrone Trieste S.C.p.A.	Italy
2	CERN - European Organization for Nuclear Research	International
3	STFC - Daresbury Laboratory	UK
4	SINAP, Chinese Academy of Sciences	China
5	Institute of Accelerating Systems and Applications	Greece
6	Uppsala Universitet	Sweden
7	The University of Melbourne	Australia
8	Australian Nuclear Science and Tecnology Organisation	Australia
9	Ankara University Institute of Accelerator Technologies	Turkey
10	Lancaster University	UK
11	VDL Enabling Technology Group Eindhoven BV	Netherlands
12	Technische Universiteit Eindhoven	Netherlands
13	Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare	Italy
14	Kyma S.r.l.	Italy
15	University of Rome "La Sapienza"	Italy
16	Italian National agency for new technologies, Energy and sustainable economic development, ENEA	Italy
17	Consorcio para la Construccion Equipamiento y Explotacion del Laboratorio de Luz Sincrotron	Spain
18	Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, CNRS	France
19	Karlsruher Institut für Technologie	Germany
20	Paul Scherrer Institut PSI	Switzerland
21	Agencia Estatal Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicias	Spain
22	University of Helsinki - Helsinki Institute of Physics	Finland
23	Pulsar Physics	Netherlands
24	VU University Amsterdam	Netherlands
Third Parties	**Third party's organisation name**	**Country**
	Universitetet i Oslo - University of Oslo	Norway
	Advanced Research Center for Nanolithography (JRU of VU)	Netherlands



Approved by EC!

Outlook → European Strategy

Aim to:

- **Present CLIC as a credible post-LHC option for CERN**
- **Provide optimized, staged approach starting at 380 GeV, with costs and power not excessive compared with LHC, and leading to 3 TeV**
- **Upgrades in 2-3 stages over 20-30 year horizon**
- **Maintain flexibility and align with LHC physics outcomes**

LINEAR COLLIDER COLLABORATION

CLIC roadmap

2013 - 2019 Development Phase

Development of a Project Plan for a staged CLIC implementation in line with LHC results; technical developments with industry, performance studies for accelerator parts and systems, detector technology demonstrators

2020 - 2025 Preparation Phase

Finalisation of implementation parameters, preparation for industrial procurement, Drive Beam Facility and other system verifications, Technical Proposal of the experiment, site authorisation

2026 - 2034 Construction Phase

Construction of the first CLIC accelerator stage compatible with implementation of further stages; construction of the experiment; hardware commissioning

2019 - 2020 Decisions

Update of the European Strategy for Particle Physics; decision towards a next CERN project at the energy frontier (e.g. CLIC, FCC)

2025 Construction Start

Ready for construction; start of excavations

2035 First Beams

Getting ready for data taking by the time the LHC programme reaches completion

LINEAR COLLIDER COLLABORATION

Outlook → European Strategy

Key deliverables:

Project plan: physics, machine parameters, cost, power, site, staging, construction schedule, summary of main tech. issues, prep. phase (2020-2025) summary, detector studies

Preparation-phase plan: critical parameters, status and next steps - what is needed before project construction, strategy, risks and how to address them

Thanks for your attention

Questions?

Have a good workshop!

Backup slides

LINEAR COLLIDER COLLABORATION

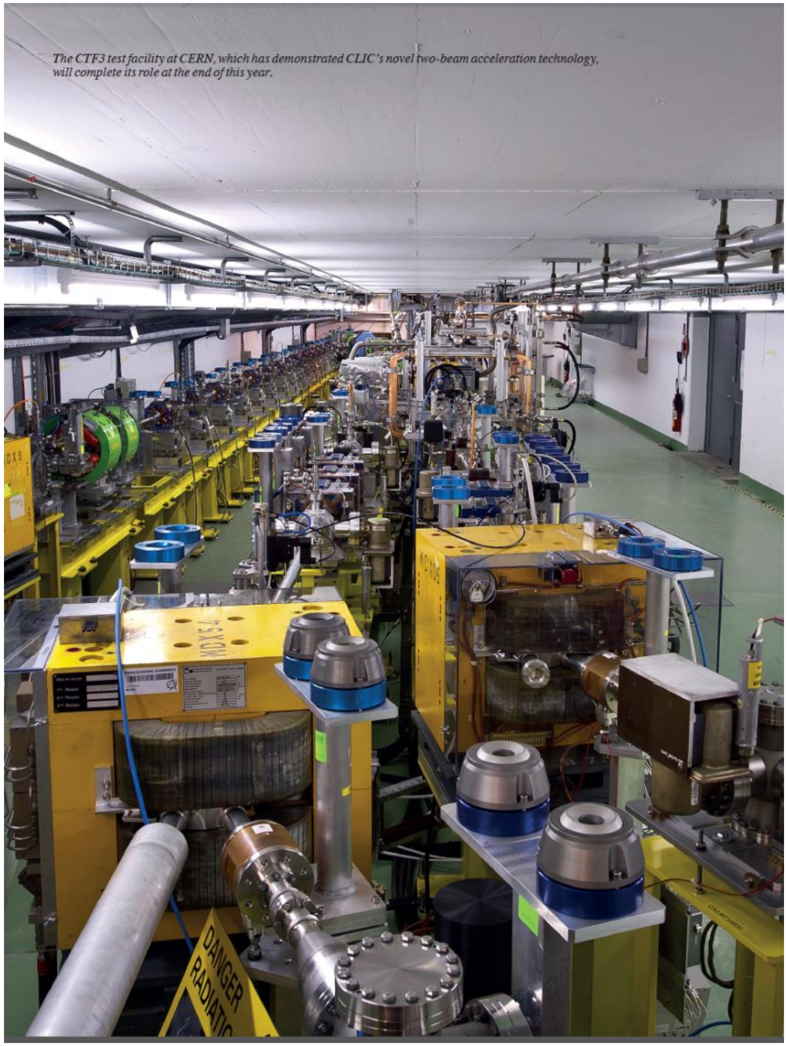
CERN Courier article

"CLIC steps up to the TeV challenge"

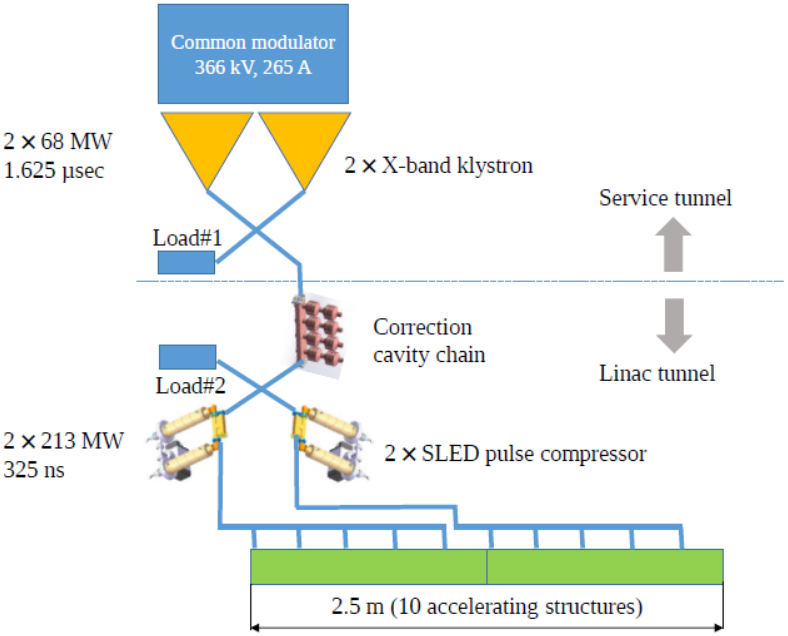
by Philipp Roloff and Daniel Schulte

(November 2016)

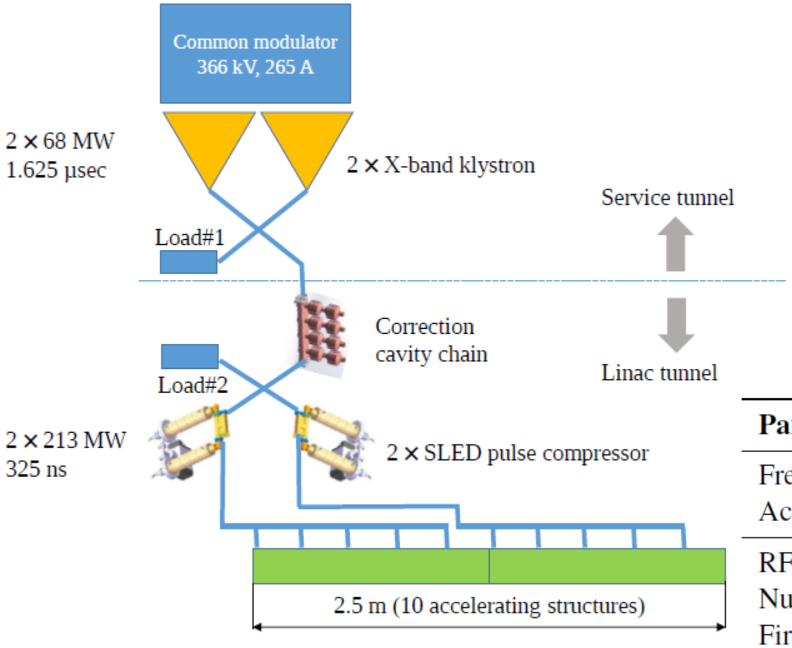
http://cerncourier.com/cws/article/cern/66567



Klystron version (380 GeV)



Klystron version (380 GeV)



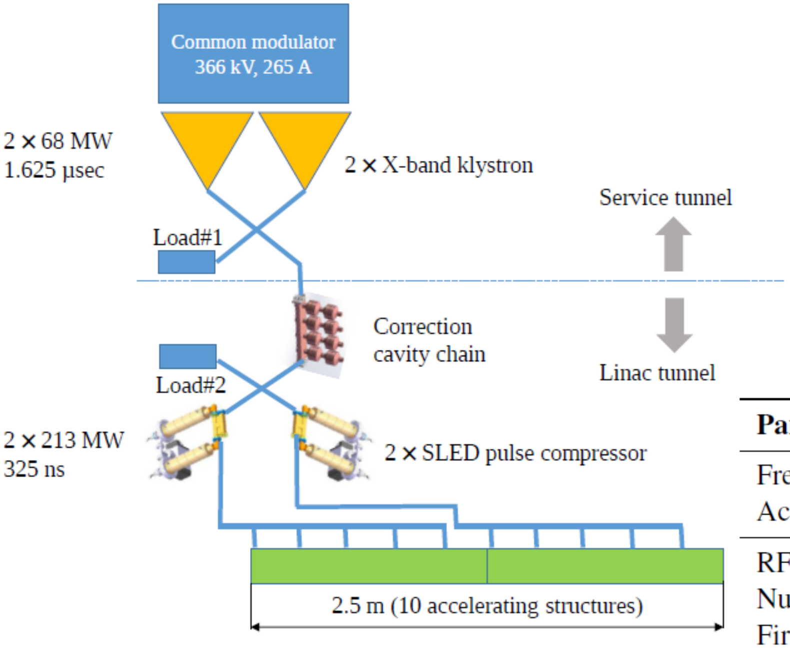
First look at costs – preliminary

High-efficiency klystron work very promising – not yet included

Table 12: The parameters for the structure designs that are detailed in the text.

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	DB	K	DB244	K244
Frequency	f	GHz	12	12	12	12
Acceleration gradient	G	MV/m	72.5	75	72	79
RF phase advance per cell	$\Delta\phi$	°	120	120	120	120
Number of cells	N_c		36	28	33	26
First iris radius / RF wavelength	a_1/λ		0.1525	0.145	0.1625	0.15
Last iris radius / RF wavelength	a_2/λ		0.0875	0.09	0.104	0.1044
First iris thickness / cell length	d_1/L_c		0.297	0.25	0.303	0.28
Last iris thickness / cell length	d_2/L_c		0.11	0.134	0.172	0.17
Number of particles per bunch	N	10^9	3.98	3.87	5.2	4.88
Number of bunches per train	n_b		454	485	352	366
Pulse length	τ_{RF}	ns	321	325	244	244
Peak input power into the structure	P_{in}	MW	50.9	42.5	59.5	54.3
Cost difference (w. drive beam)	$\Delta C_{w.\,DB}$	MCHF	-50	(20)	0	(20)
Cost difference (w. klystrons)	$\Delta C_{w.\,K}$	MCHF	(120)	50	(330)	240

Klystron version (380 GeV)



Costings relative to drive-beam version may be lower ~ 5%

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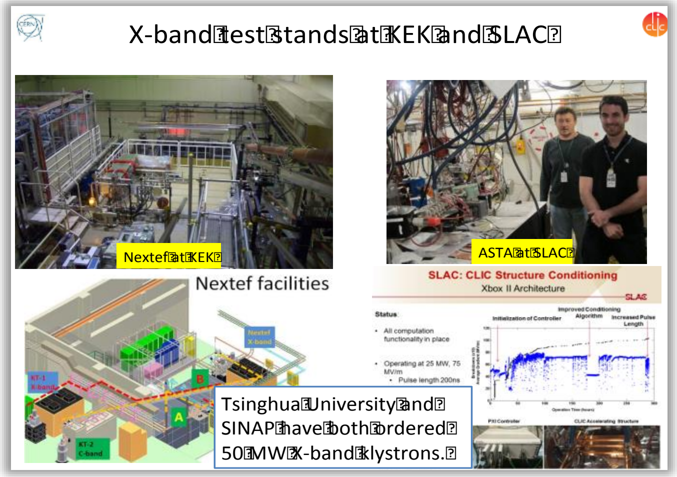
Cost and power updates foreseen

A WBS based bottom up costing and power estimate, for drive-beam and klystron based machines, will be done for the Project Plan in ~2019.
Power and cost related studies that are expected to make significant changes:

Action (X = significant impact expected)	Cost	Power/Energy	Comments
Structure/parameters optimisation, minor other changes	X	X	Ok for now, 380 GeV, 1.5 10^34
Further possibility: lower inst. luminosity or initial energy (250 GeV)	X	X	Integrated lum. goal can be maintained
Known corrections needed for injectors and Cooling/Ventilation	X	X	Combination of over-estimates and average vs max in CDR
Structure manufacturing	X		Optimise, remove steps, halves
High eff. Klystrons and RF distribution	X	X	Technical studies where gains can be large
Magnets	?	X	Technical studies
Running scenario (daily, weekly, yearly)		X (energy, cost)	Take advantage of demand changes
Commercial studies, currencies and reference costing date	X	X	Examples: klystrons, CHF, CLIC and FCC will use similar convention

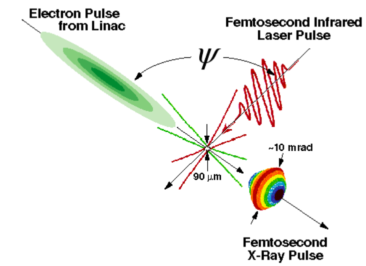
Existing and planned Xband infrastructures

CERN	XBox-1 test stand	50 MW	Operational
	Xbox-2 test stand	50 MW	Operational
	XBox-3 test stand	4x6 MW	Commissioning
KEK	NEXTEF	2x50 MW	Operational, supported in part by CERN
SLAC	ASTA	50 MW	Operational, one structure test supported by CERN
	Design of high-efficiency X-band klystron	30 MW	Under discussion
Trieste	Linearizer for Fermi	50 MW	Operational
PSI	Linearizer for SwissFEL	50 MW	Operational
	Deflector for SwissFEL	50 MW	Planning
DESY	Deflector for FLASHforward	50 MW	Planning (note first two may share power unit)
	Deflector for FLASH2	50 MW	Planning
	Deflector for Sinbad	50 MW	Planning

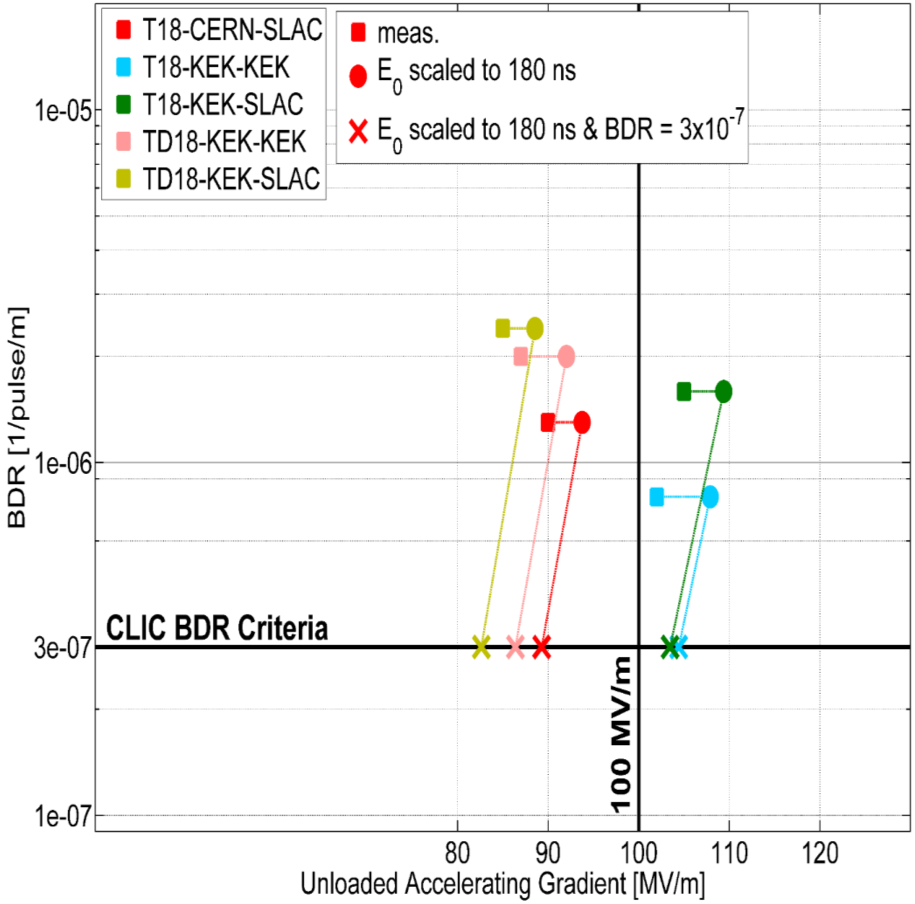


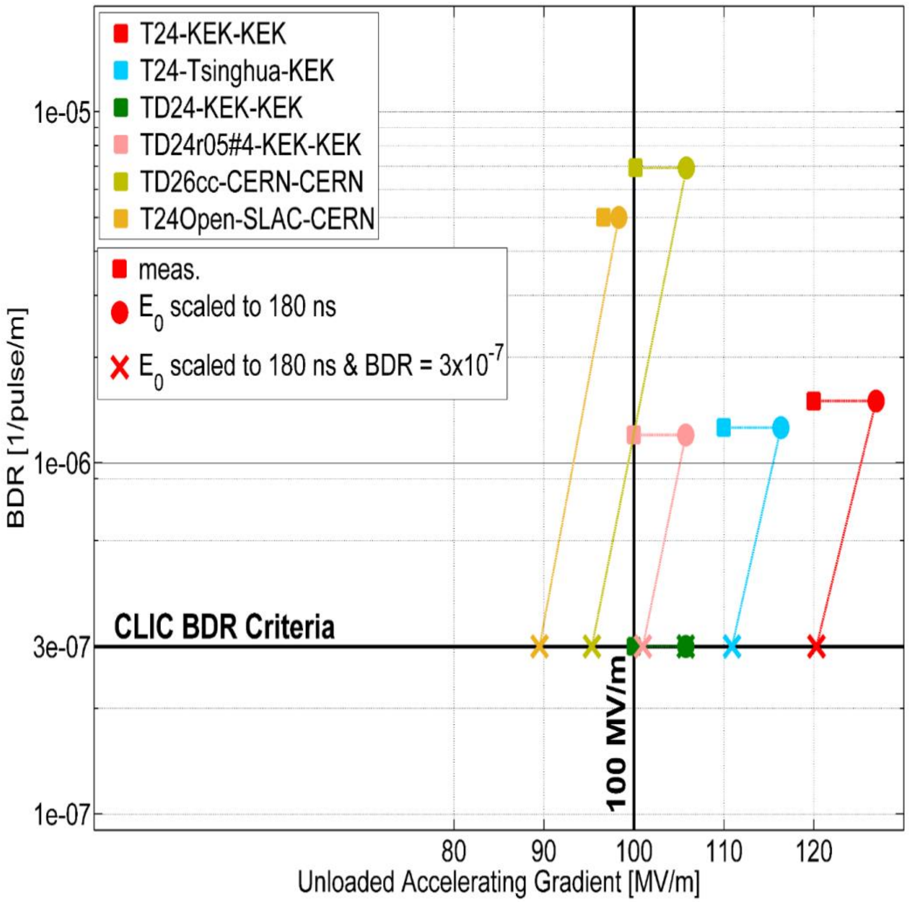
Existing and planned Xband infrastructures

Australia	Test stand	2x6 MW	Proposal, loan agreement from CERN
Eindhoven	Compact Compton source	6 MW	Proposal, request for loan from CERN
Uppsala	Test stand	50 MW	Proposal, request for loan of spare klystron from CERN
Tsinghua	Deflector for Compton source	50 MW	Ordered
	Linearizer for Compton source	6 MW	Planning
SINAP	Linearizer for soft X-ray FEL	6 MW	Ordered
	Deflectors for soft X-ray FEL	3x50 MW	Planning
Valencia	S-band test stand	2x10 MW	Under construction
STFC	Linearizer	6 MW	Under discussion
	Deflector	10 MW	Under discussion
	Accelerator	tbd	Under discussion



Accelerating gradient summary



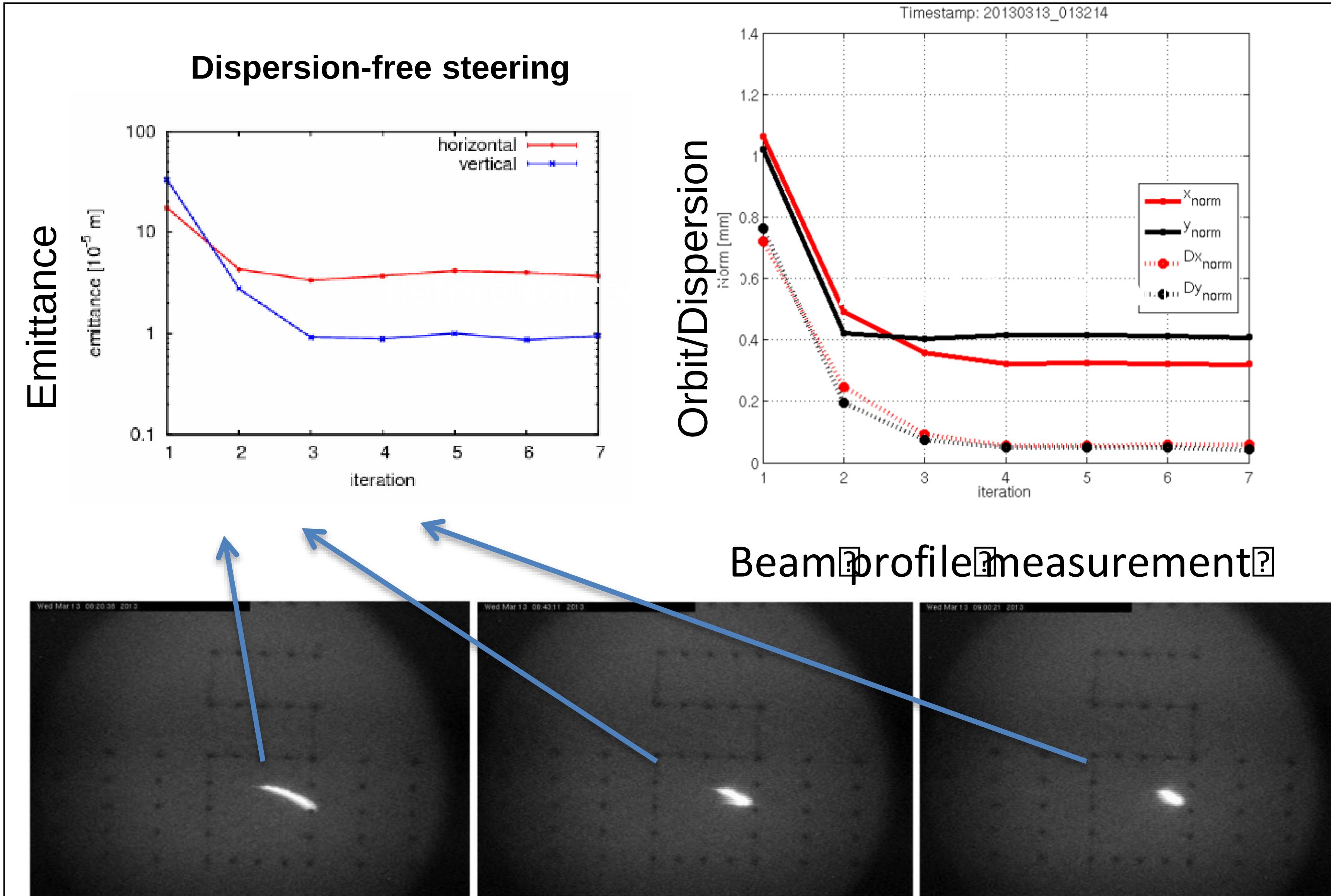


Original test structure geometry.

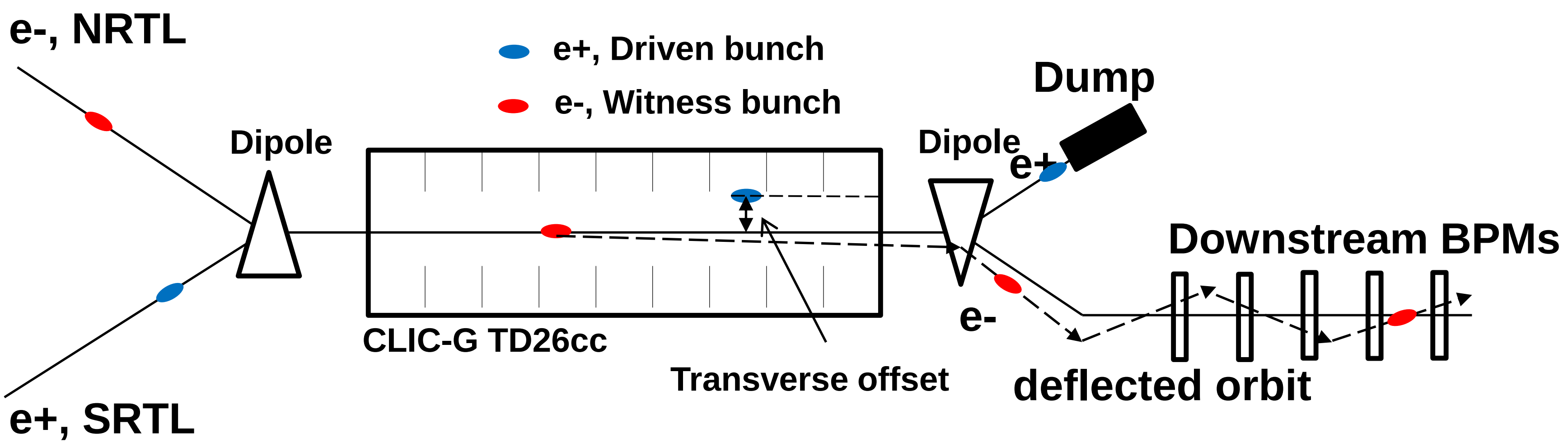
Baseline geometry, CLIC-G.
Newly optimized geometry, based on these results,
CLIC-G* now in production pipeline.

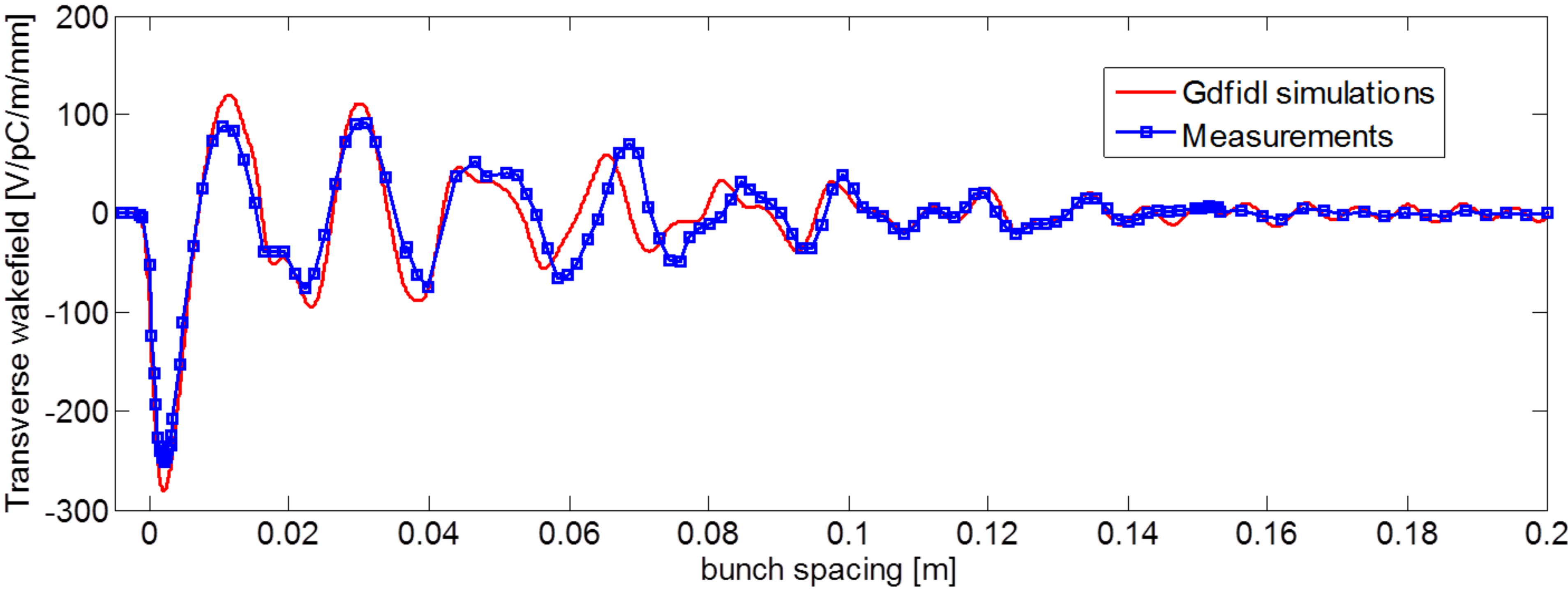
Walter Wuensch

Beam tuning at FACET (SLAC)

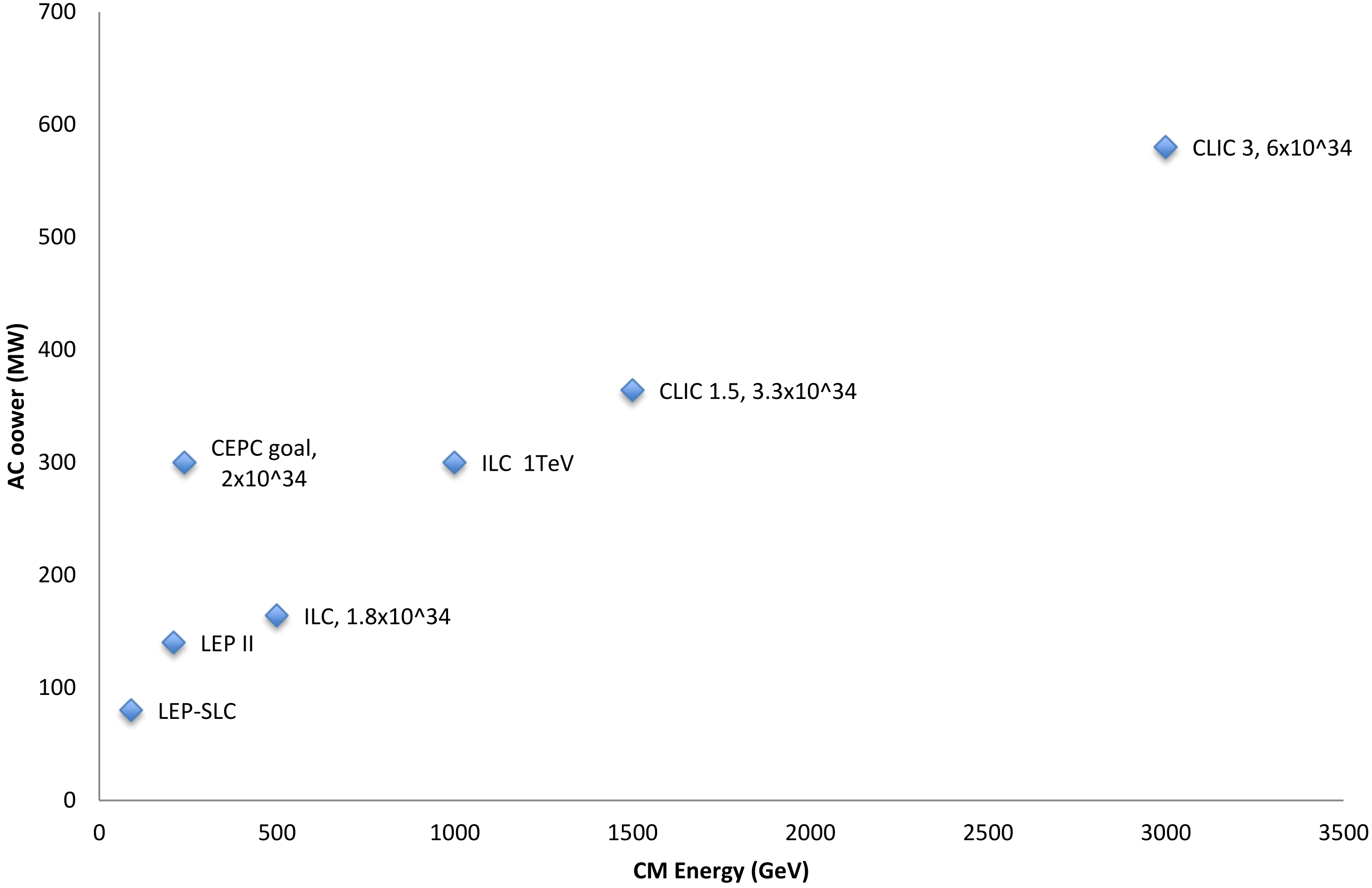


FACET measurements of wakefields



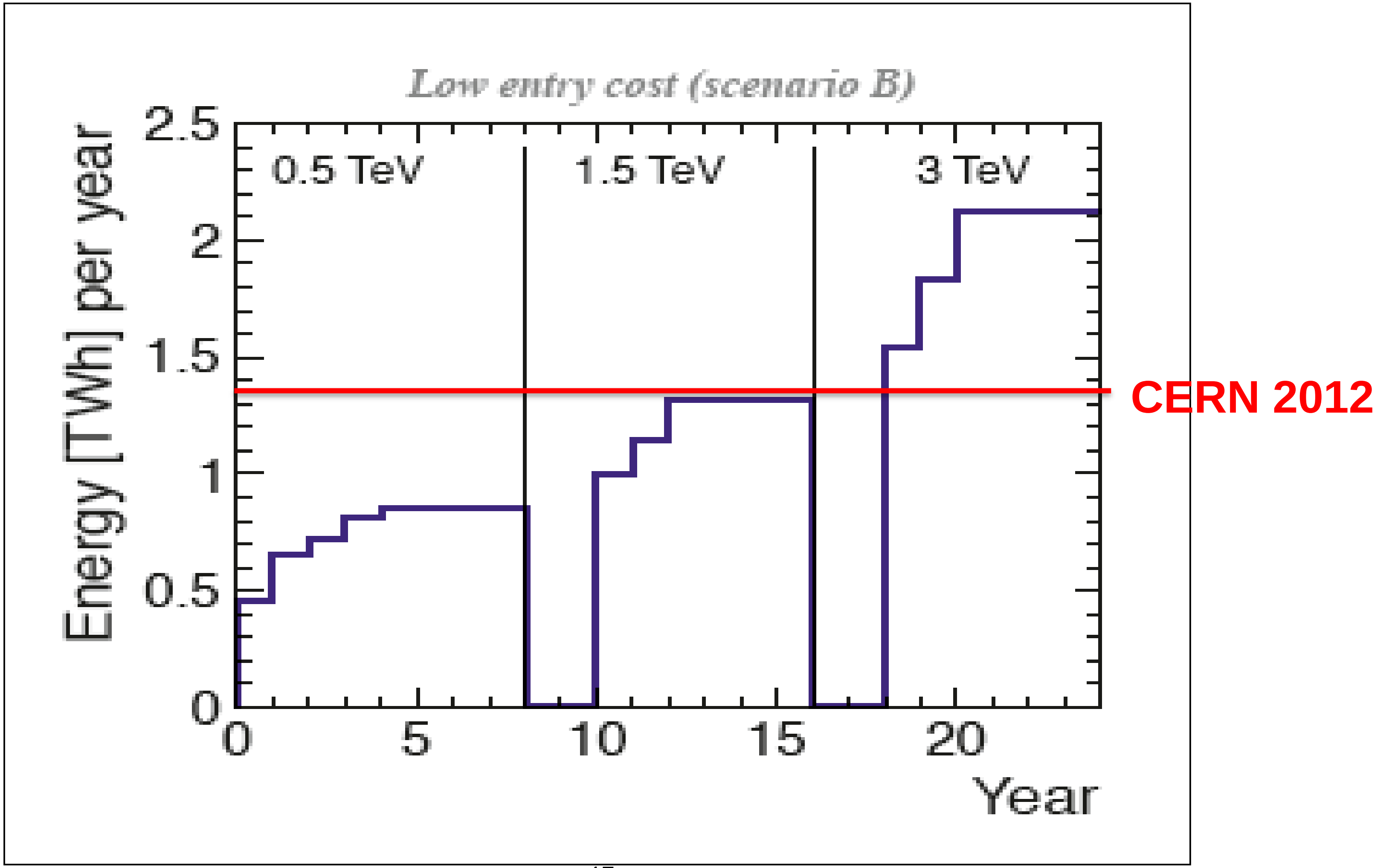


AC power



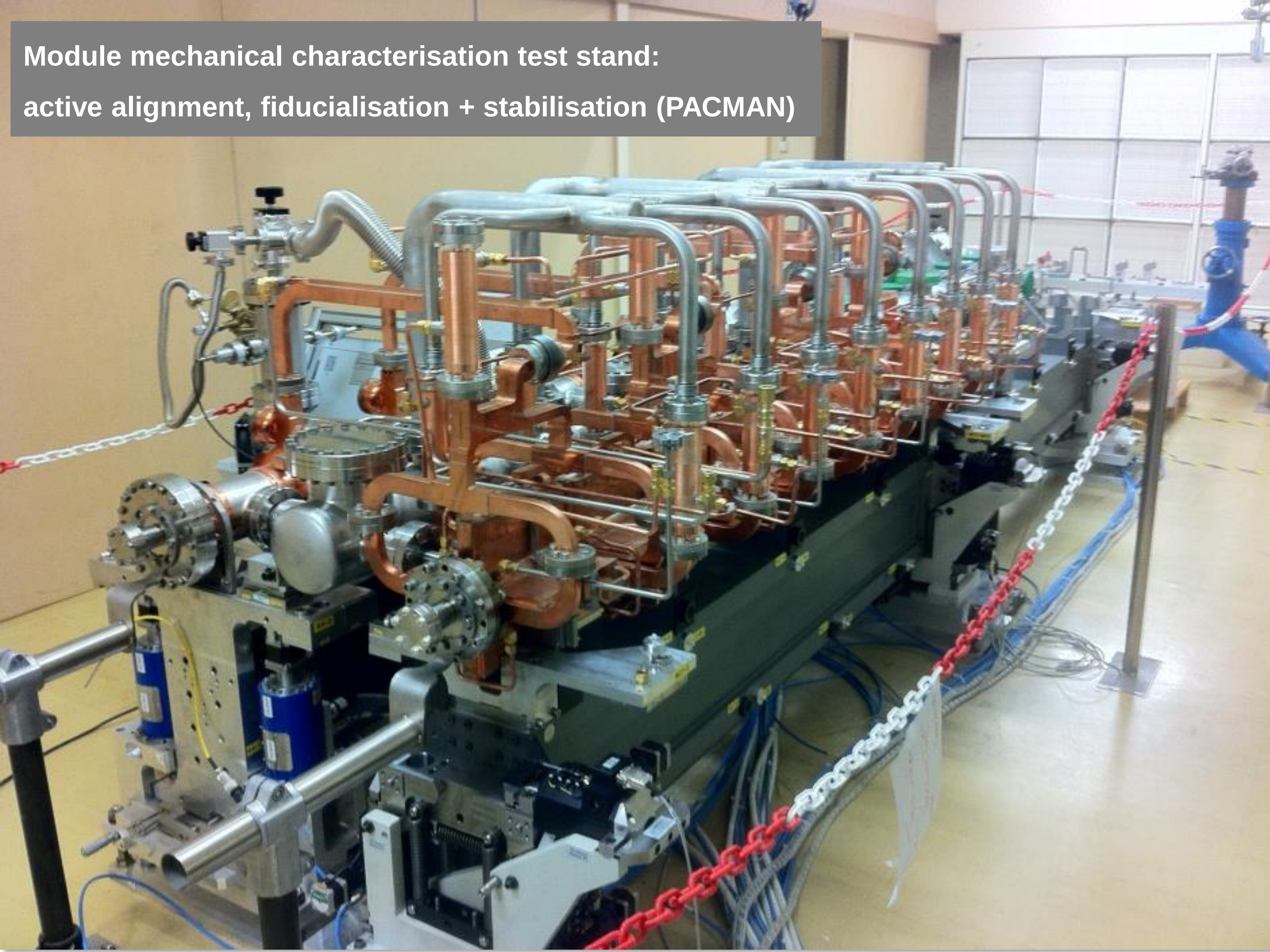
AC oower (MW)
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
0
500
1000
1500
2000
2500
3000
3500
CM Energy (GeV)
CLIC 3, 6x10^34
CLIC 1.5, 3.3x10^34
CEPC goal,
2x10^34
ILC 1TeV
ILC, 1.8x10^34
LEP II
LEP-SLC

Energy consumption



Module mechanical characterisation test stand:

active alignment, fiducialisation + stabilisation (PACMAN)



CLIC Higgs physics processes

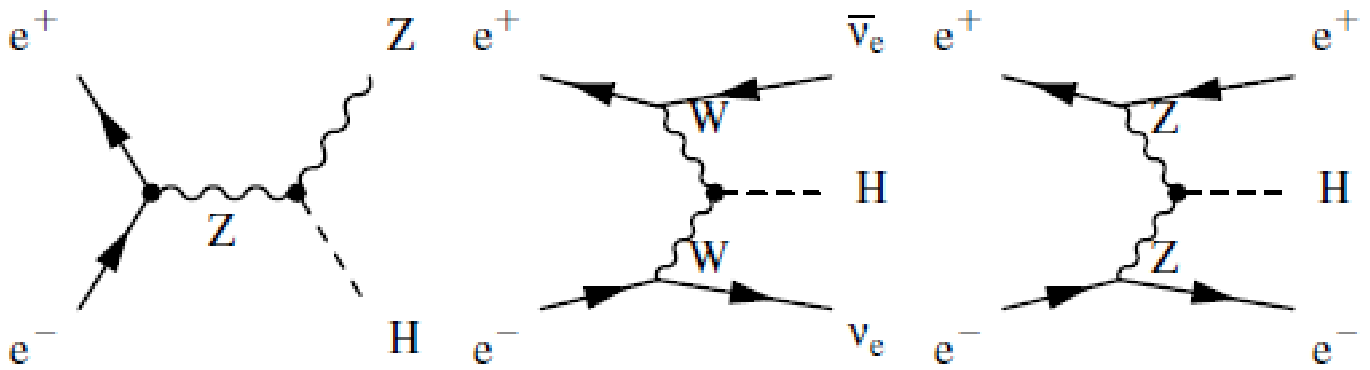


Figure 2: The three highest cross section Higgs production processes at CLIC.

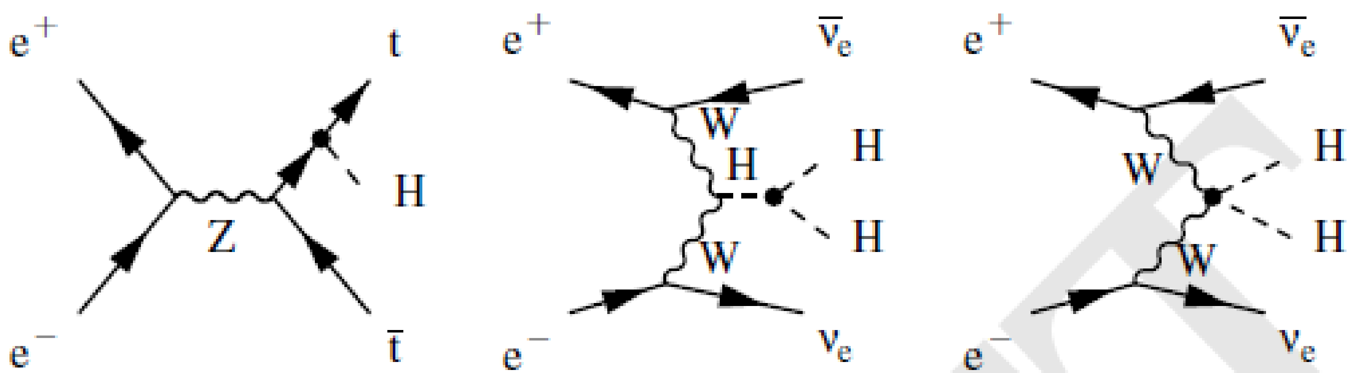
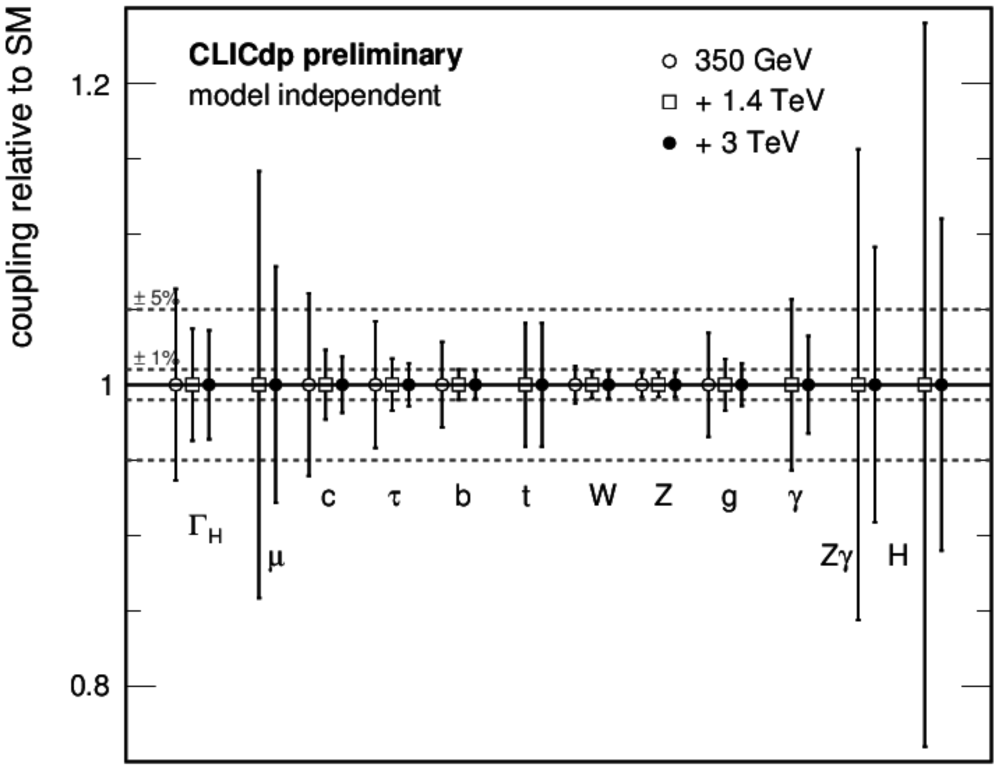


Figure 3: The main processes at CLIC involving the top Yukawa coupling g_{Htt}, the Higgs boson trilinear self-coupling λ and the quartic coupling g_{HHWW}.

CLIC Higgs physics capabilities



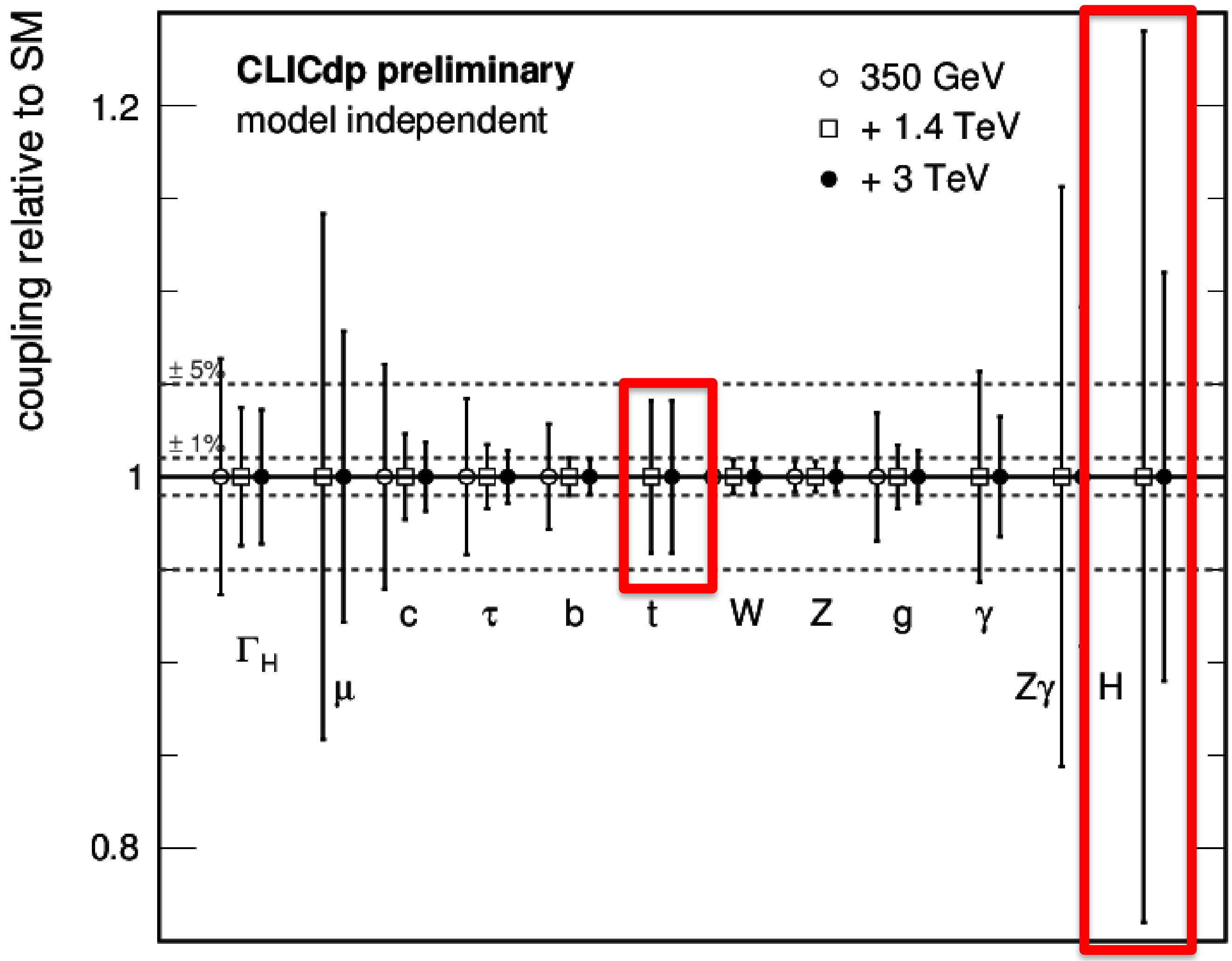
Parameter	Relative precision		
	350 GeV 500 fb^{-1}	+ 1.4 TeV + 1.5 ab^{-1}	+ 3 TeV + 2 ab^{-1}
g_{HZZ}	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
g_{HWW}	1.3%	0.9%	0.9%
g_{Hbb}	2.8%	1.0%	0.9%
g_{Hcc}	6.0%	2.3%	1.9%
$g_{H\tau\tau}$	4.2%	1.7%	1.4%
$g_{H\mu\mu}$	–	14.1%	7.8%
g_{Htt}	–	4.1%	4.1%
$g^{\dagger}_{Hgg}$	3.6%	1.7%	1.4%
$g^{\dagger}_{H\gamma\gamma}$	–	5.7%	3.2%
$g^{\dagger}_{HZ\gamma}$	–	15.6%	9.1%
Γ_H	6.4%	3.7%	3.6%

CLIC Higgs physics capabilities

Higgs couplings to heavy particles benefit from higher c.m. energies:

ttH ~ 4%

HH ~ 10%



CLIC Higgs physics paper

Higgs Physics at the CLIC Electron-Positron Linear Collider (CLICdp collaboration paper)

40 pages, 123 authors, >25 full-simulation studies

CLICdp-Pub-2016-001 and arXiv:1608.07538 (29/8/2016)

Submitted to EPJC – now addressing referees' comments

CLIC top physics example:
form factors (380 GeV)

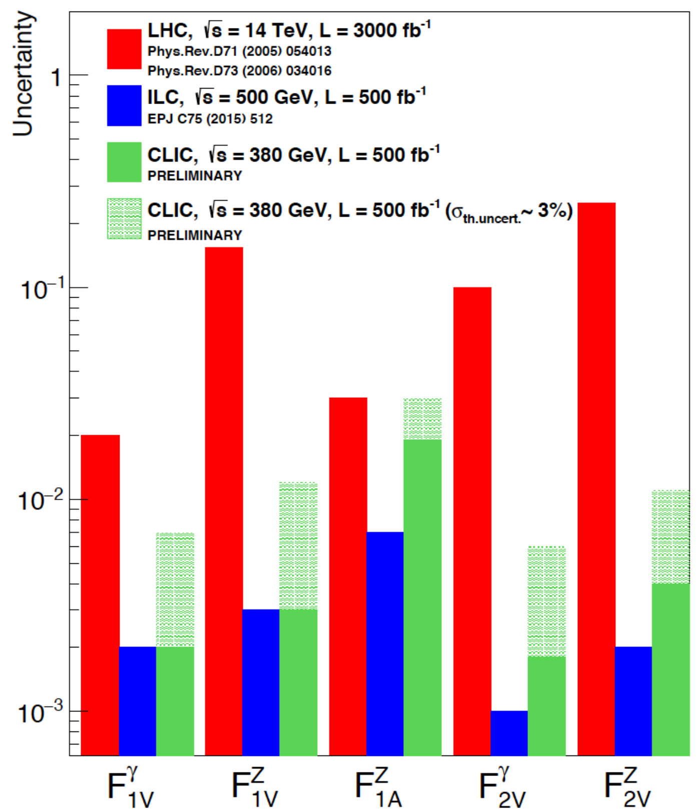


Figure 9: Uncertainties of the top quark form factors (assuming SM values for the remaining form factors) compared between estimations for LHC, ILC and CLIC [10]. The form factors are extracted from the measured forward backward asymmetry and cross-section. For the ILC, $\pm 80\%$ e^- polarisation and $\mp 30\%$ e^+ polarisation are considered and for CLIC, $\pm 80\%$ e^-

New CLIC detector model

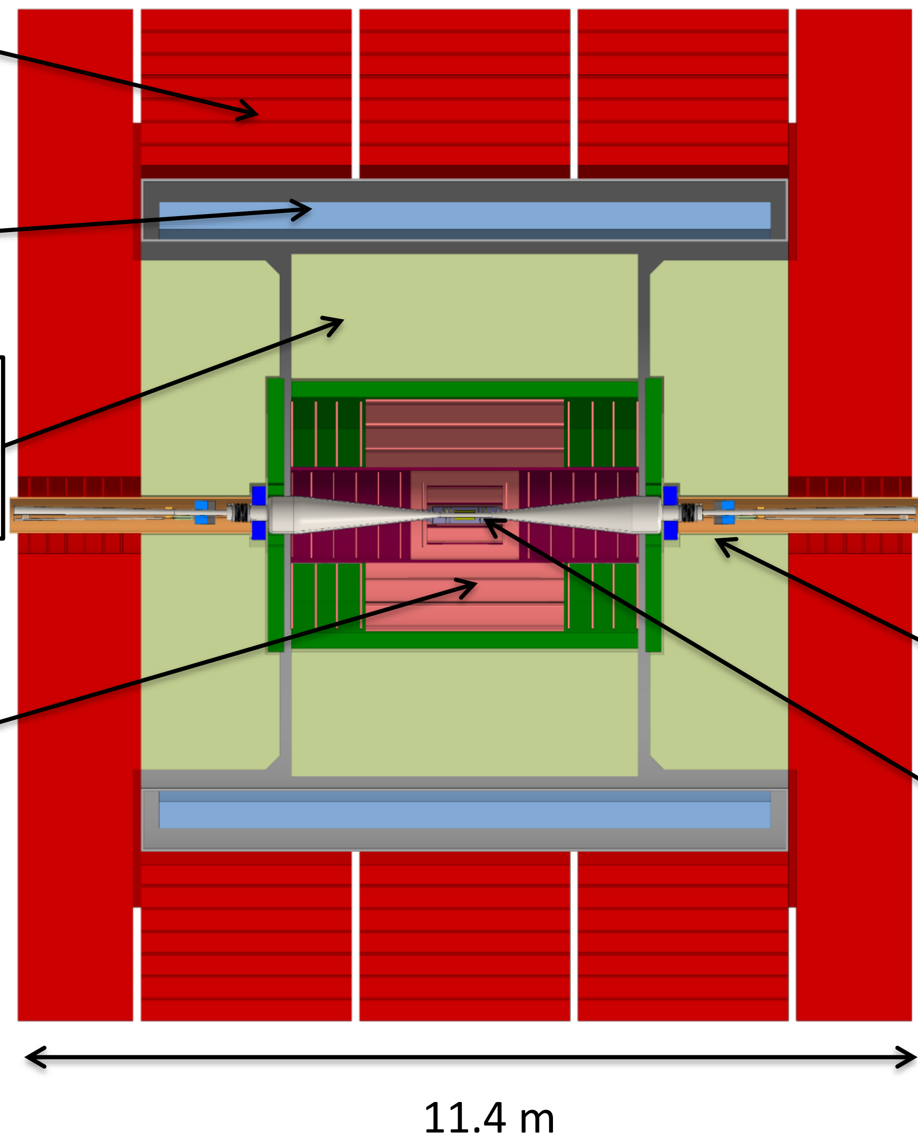
return yoke (Fe) with muon-ID detectors

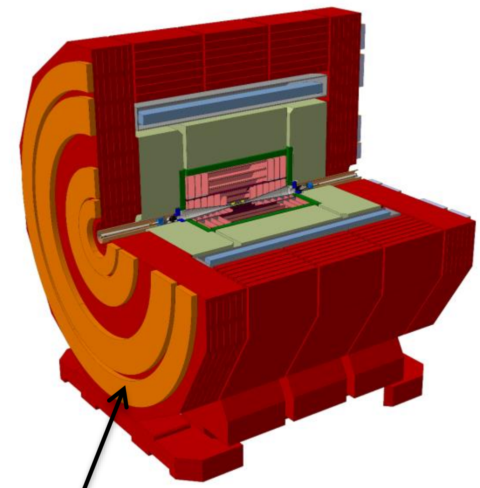
superconducting solenoid, 4 Tesla

fine grained (PFA) calorimetry, 1 + 7.5 Λ_i, Si-W ECAL, Sc-FE HCAL

silicon tracker, (large pixels / short strips)

Note: final beam focusing is outside the detector





end-coils for field shaping

forward region with compact forward calorimeters

ultra low-mass vertex detector, ~25 µm pixels