

Latest results from the Compact Linear Collider (CLIC)

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Lake Louise Winter Institute 2018 February 24th, 2018

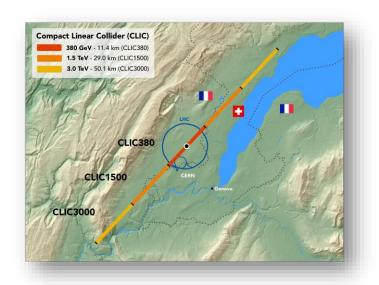
The CLICdp Collaboration



CLIC detector and physics study (CLICdp)

- Physics studies
- Detector technology R&D
- 158 members from 30 institutes in 18 countries
- Close connection to ILC detector concepts, CALICE, FCAL, AIDA-2020 project





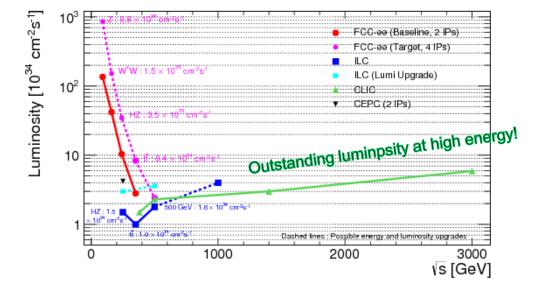
Detector and physics: <u>clicdp.cern.ch</u> Accelerator: <u>clic-study.web.cern.ch</u>

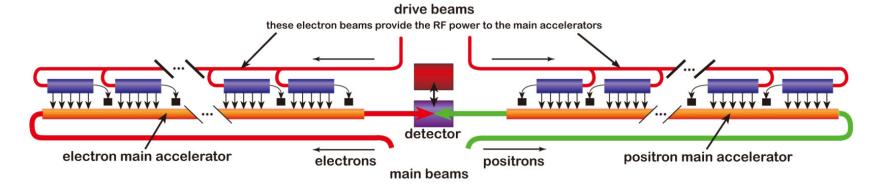
14 February 2018

The CLIC accelerator concept

- Two-beam acceleration scheme (drive/main beams)
 - High accelerating gradient of 100 MV/m
 - About 150'000 room temperature RF cavities
 - Allows a 3 TeV collider to be built in only 50 km (compact)
- Electron beam polarization at all energies
- Energy staging from 380 to 3000 GeV



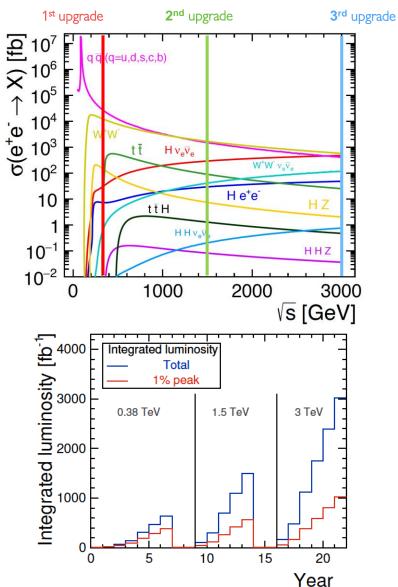






A Staged Physics Program





1) vs = 380 GeV (500 + 100 fb⁻¹)

- Higgs/Top precision physics
- Top mass threshold scan (350 GeV)

2) vs = 1.5 TeV (1.5 ab⁻¹)

- Target: Precision SUSY, BSM reach
- Higgs/Top precision physics
- Rare Higgs decays
- Top Yukawa coupling

3) √s = 3 TeV (3.0 ab⁻¹)

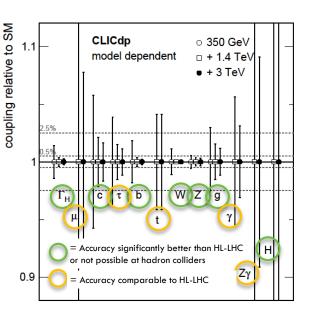
- Target: Precision SUSY, BSM reach
- Higgs self-coupling
- Rare Higgs decays

Staging can be adapted to possible LHC discoveries CLIC staging baseline document: <u>CERN-2016-004</u>

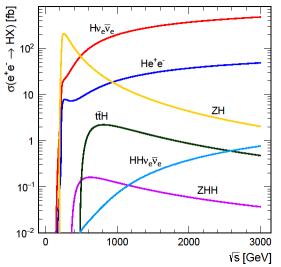
Significantly higher precision than HL-LHC for many observables More information: arXiv:1608.07538

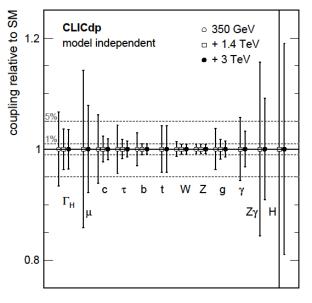
Higgs Physics at CLIC

- CLIC covers several Higgs production processes
- Highlights:
 - Higgsstrahlung e⁺e⁻ → ZH- model independent measurement of Higgs properties using the Z-recoil mass (unique to lepton colliders)
 - Vector-boson fusion (dominates at high energies)
 - Extraction of top Yukawa coupling $(e^+e^- \rightarrow t\bar{t}H)$
 - Double Higgs production: simultaneous extraction of model-independent tri-linear self-coupling (Δλ CLIC: ~10% from differential distributions) and quartic coupling (gHHWW: ~3%)
 - Higgs couplings and width can be determined with a percent-level statistical uncertainty





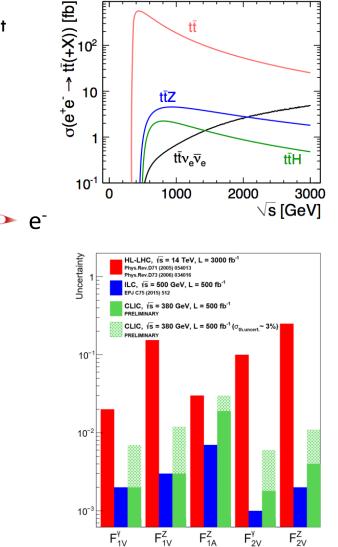




Comprehensive report on our Higgs studies in Eur. Phys. J. C 77 (2017) 475

Top Physics at CLIC





- Several tens of thousands of top quark pairs are produced at CLIC
- Top quarks have not been studied in e^+e^- collisions yet
- The top quark is of particular interest:
 - Couples strongly to the Higgs field
 - Relation to SM gauge bosons
 - Connection to BSM scenarios
- CLICdp is preparing a comprehensive top physics report

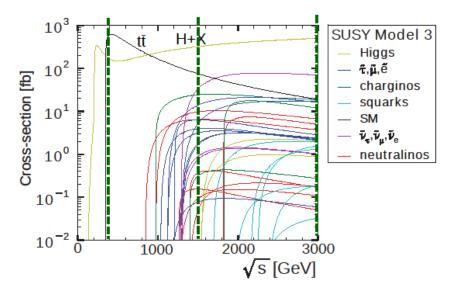
- Highlights
 - Complete $t\bar{t}$ study at all three stages: 380 GeV (resolved), 1.5 TeV (semi-boosted), 3 TeV (boosted)
 - Threshold scan: 1S-mass with precision O(10) MeV
 - FCNC top decays: competitive limits on rare decays such as $t \to cH$ and $t \to c\gamma$
 - **Top couplings** at high precision
 - **Combined EFT*** interpretation, dim-6 operators (TeV operation provides better sensitivity to contact-interaction operators)

*Effective Field Theory and CLIC, see JHEP05(2017)096

BSM Physics at CLIC



- Indirect searches: through precision observables
 - discovery beyond the center-of-mass energy
- Direct Production: of new particles
 - Up to the kinematic limit ($\sqrt{s/2}$ for pair production)
 - Precision measurements measure the mass and production cross-sections to percent-level
 - Complements the HL-LHC program to measure heavy SUSY partners
- Highlights:
 - Lepton colliders offer superior sensitivity to EW state
 - Expected sensitivities ~15-20 times better than limits set by LEP
 - 3 TeV energy stage yields factor 10 more precision compared to 1.5 TeV → benefit of multi-TeV operation
 - Vector boson scattering for tests of EW symmetry breaking <u>CLICdp-Conf-2017-018</u>
 - Di-photon production (3 TeV) for deviations from QED <u>CLICdp-Conf-2017-018</u>

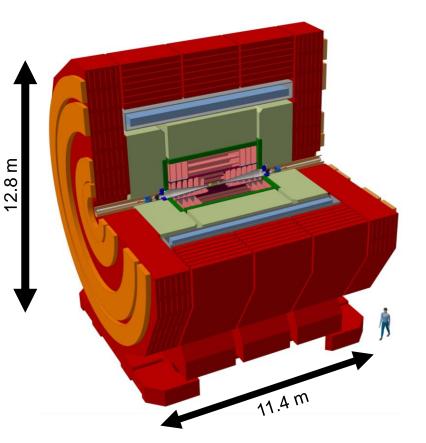


New particle/scenario	CLIC3000 reach
Anomalous gauge couplings*	-0.001 < α ₄ < 0.0011 -0.00070 < α ₅ < 0.00074
Extra dimensions $M_s/\lambda^{1/4}$ (95% CL)	~16 TeV
Contact interactions (A') (95% CL)	~21 TeV
Chargino, neutralinos	≲1.5 TeV
Sleptons	≲1.5 TeV
Z' (SM couplings)	~20 TeV
Triple gauge coupling (95% CL)	λ _¥ : 0.0001
Higgs composite scale	~70 TeV

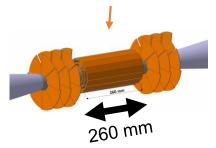
CLIC detector model 'CLICdet'



- Iron return yoke instrumented with muon detectors, for muon identification
- 4 T superconducting solenoid magnet (R_{in} = 3.4 m, L = 8.3 m)
- Fine grained calorimetry system (ECAL and HCAL) using particle flow approach
 - Strong contribution to the CALICE and FCAL calorimeter R&D collaborations



 Low-mass all-silicon tracking system with separate tracker and vertex detector



 Enclosed in forward region: LumiCal (luminosity monitoring), BeamCal (extended coverage)

More details: "CLICdet: The post-CDR CLIC detector model", CLICdp-Note-2017-001

Silicon R&D

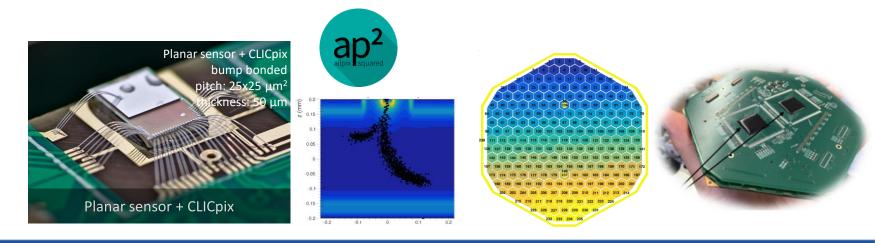


Pixel technology

- Research areas: sensors, readout, powering, mechanical integration and cooling
- Beam tests: of both hybrid (readout ASICs down to 65 nm) and monolithic assemblies
- Challenging: position-resolution target of $\sim 3 \ \mu m$ for the vertex detector
- Software development:
 - CaRIBOu detector readout system
 - Allpix² generic pixel detector simulation

Silicon calorimeter: synergy with CMS

- CMS High Granularity Calorimeter (HGCAL) (installation in 2024) shares a lot of technology with CLICdet
- Key parameters:
 - 600 m² of silicon (hexagonal sensors)
 - Power at end of life ~60 kW per endcap
 - CO2-cooled operation at -30°C
- Synergy in sensor design, electrical tests, beam tests

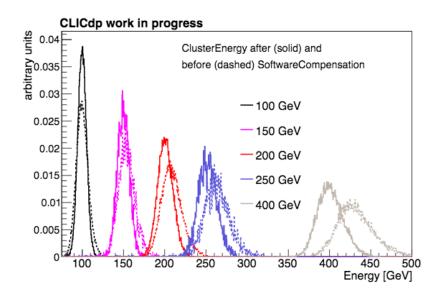


Reconstruction and Simulation



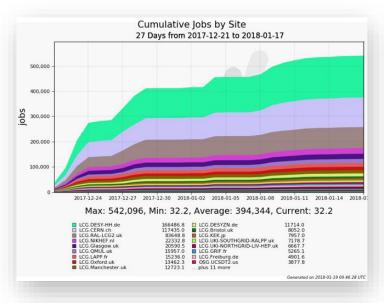
Validation of CLICdet

- Flavor tagging
- Tracking muon momentum resolution of <2x10-5 GeV⁻¹
- Particle Flow Algorithm (PFA) jet energy resolution of < 3.5-5%



Computing

- iLCSoft for simulation and reconstruction, DD4hep-based detector description
- Physics simulation and reconstruction is performed on the grid (iLCDirac for submissions)



Time plan



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

Update of the European Strategy for

CERN project at the energy frontier

(e.g. CLIC, FCC)

Particle Physics; decision towards a next

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



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



Summary and conclusions



- CLIC: a future multi-TeV e⁺e⁻ collider at CERN
 - **Powerful** tool to address the open questions in particle physics
 - **Optimized** for a broad precision physics program
 - Affordable first stage at 380 GeV, upgradable to 3 TeV
 - Well-established and **flexible** physics program (potential LHC/ HL-LHC discoveries)
- Feasibility demonstrated through extensive simulation and prototyping, accelerator and detector R&D
 - Optimization studies of the CLICdet detector model finalized
 - Broad and active R&D on the vertex and tracking detectors with focus of finding technologies that simultaneously fulfil all the CLIC requirements
 - Contributing to the CALICE and FCAL calorimeter R&D collaborations on fine-grained prototypes of SiW ECALs, Scintillator-W HCAL, and forward calorimeters
 - Collaboration with CMS to construct the silicon calorimeter HGCAL
- The CLICdp Collaboration is currently preparing a series of reports and summary documents for the European Strategy Update

Thank you for your attention!