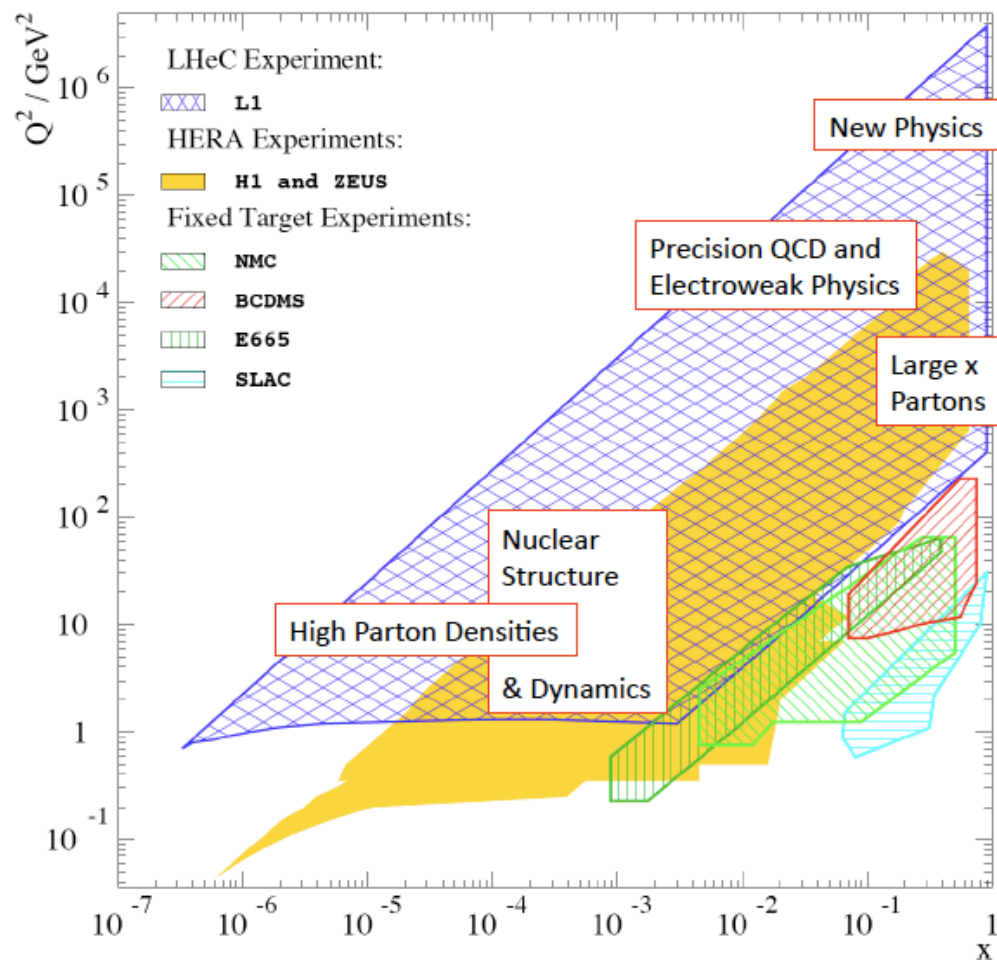


Kinematics and Recent Developments



2008

- September Divonne workshop; NuPECC Meeting at Glasgow
- October ICFA Seminar at SLAC
- November **ECFA Plenary at CERN**
- December Convenor's Meeting at CERN

2009

- March Visit to SLAC [Linac]
- April DIS09 at Madrid:
LHeC premeeting, parallel, SAC
plenary panel (M.K. arXiv:0908.2877 [hep-ex])
- April PAC09 at Vancouver - Papers, Talk, Proceedings
- May Visit to BINP Novosibirsk [Ring Magnets]
- June Low x / HPD meeting at CERN, pre-Blois
- September **Divonne II (CERN-ECFA-NuPECC Workshop)**
~80 talks from ~ 100 participants
- October NuPECC Long Range Planning Workshop

Conceptual Design Report Large Hadron Electron Collider (LHeC) at CERN

DRAFT - February 2009

Extended version by Mid December09

1. Introduction

2. Particle Physics and Deep Inelastic Lepton-Nucleon Scattering

1. DIS from 1 to 100 GeV
2. Status of the Exploration of Nucleon Structure
3. Tera Scale Physics

3. The Physics Programme of the LHeC

1. New Physics at Large Scales
2. Precision QCD and Electroweak Physics
3. Physics at High Parton Densities

4. Design Considerations

1. Acceptance and Kinematics
2. A Series of Measurements
3. Compatibility with the LHC
4. Proton, Deuteron and Ion Beams

5. A Ring-Ring Collider Concept

1. Injector
2. Lepton Ring
3. Synchrotron Radiation
4. Interaction Region
5. Installation
6. Infrastructure and Cost

6. A Linac-Ring Collider Concept

1. Electron and Positron Sources, Polarisation
2. Linac
3. Interaction Region
4. Beam Dump
5. Infrastructure and Cost

7. A Detector for the LHeC

1. Dimensions and General Requirements
2. Coil
3. Calorimeters
4. Tracking
5. Options for the Inner Detector Region
6. Detector Simulation and Performance

8. Summary

1. Physics Highlights
2. Parameters
3. Concluding Remarks

Appendix

1. Tasks for a TDR
2. Building and Operating the LHeC

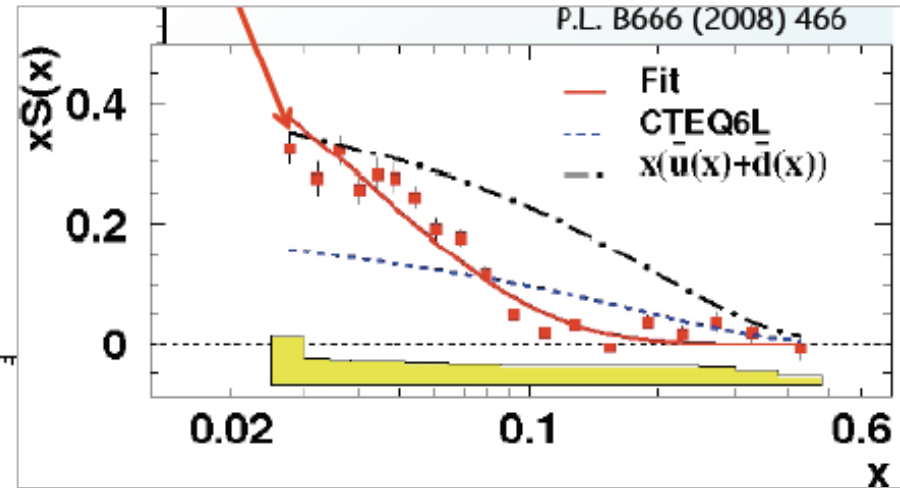
Physics Programme of the LHeC

- + Unfolding completely the **parton structure of the proton** (and of the neutron and photon) and search for sub-substructure down to $6 \cdot 10^{-20}\text{m}$
- + Exploration of **new symmetries and the grand unification** of particle interactions with electroweak and strong interaction measurements of unprecedented precision.
- + Search for and exploration of **new, Terascale physics**, in particular for new states with lepton qu.numbers (RPV SUSY, LQ, excited fermions), complementary to the LHC
- + Exploration of **high density matter** [low x physics beyond the expected unitarity limit for the growth of the nucleon gluon density]
- + Unfolding the substructure and **parton dynamics inside nuclei** by an extension of the kinematic range by four orders of magnitude [initial state of the QGP]

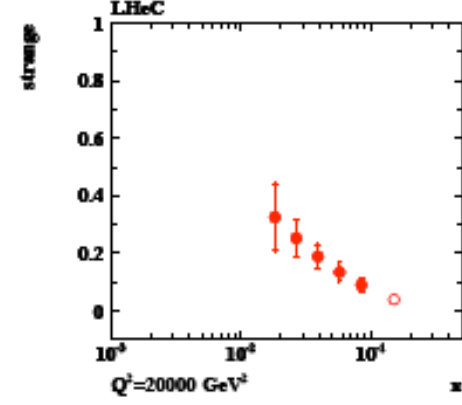
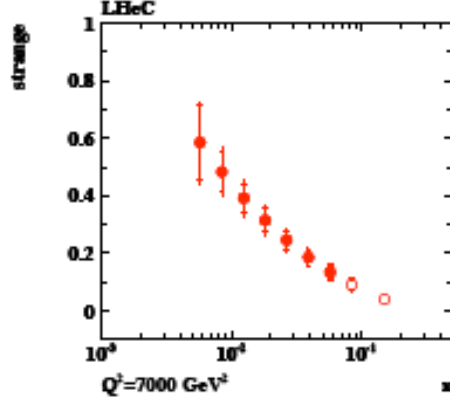
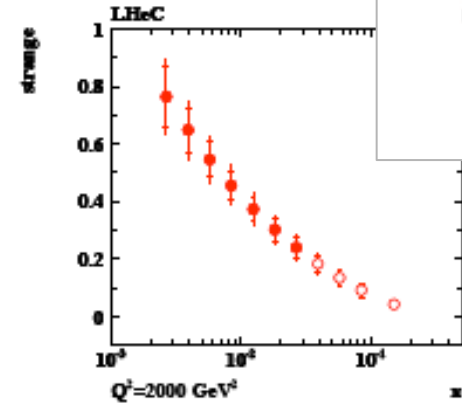
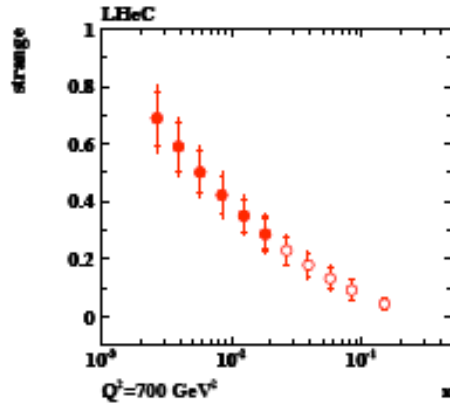
Large amount of studies done and ongoing, without aiming at complete list.
Follows an example per point each. Note that these are final when written up.

Strange and Anti-Strange Quark Distributions

Not measured with H1,ZEUS
 HERMES (N_K): s much larger?
 Dimuon data: $s \neq s\bar{s}$?



HERMES, K.Rith EPS09



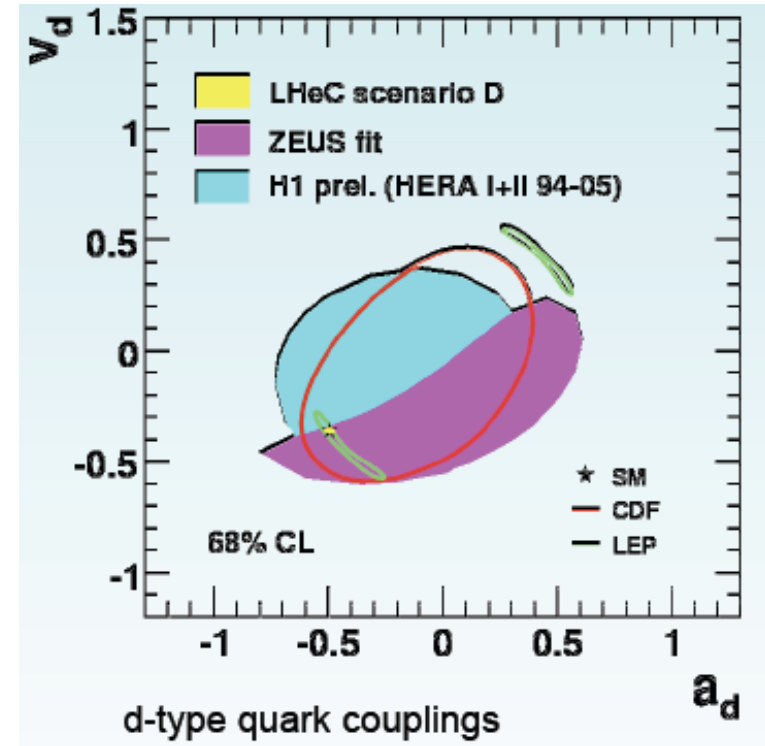
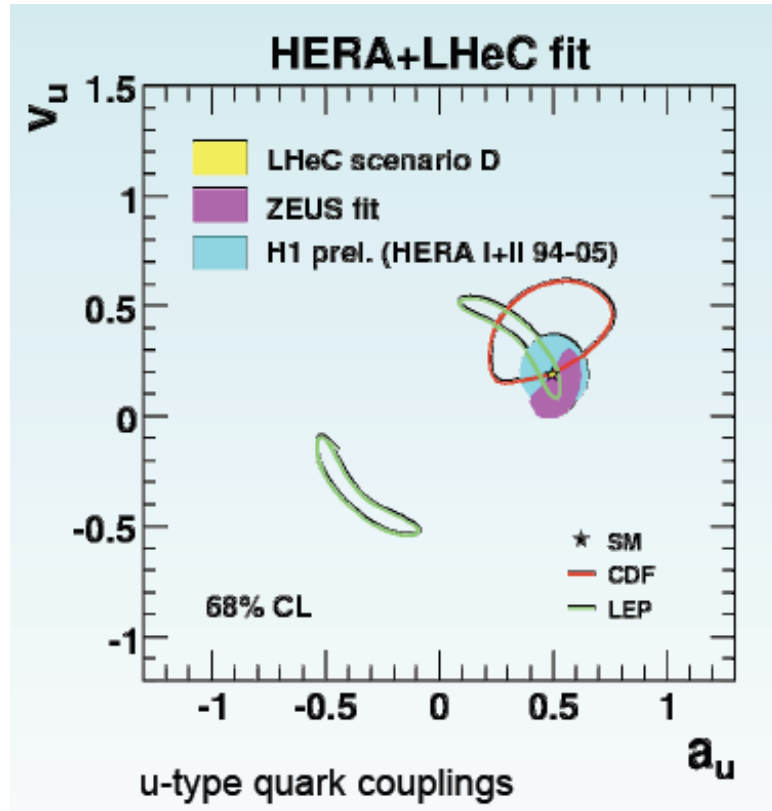
$Q^2 \sim 1 \text{ GeV}^2$

$W^- s\bar{s} \rightarrow c\bar{c}$
 1 fb^{-1}
 $\epsilon_c = 0.1$
 $\epsilon_q = 0.01$
 $\delta_{\text{sys}} = 0.1$
 $\circ - \vartheta_h \geq 1^\circ$
 $\bullet - \vartheta_h \geq 10^\circ$

W,Z sensitive to s

**LHeC: measure both
 strange and anti-s
 with high precision
 for the first time**

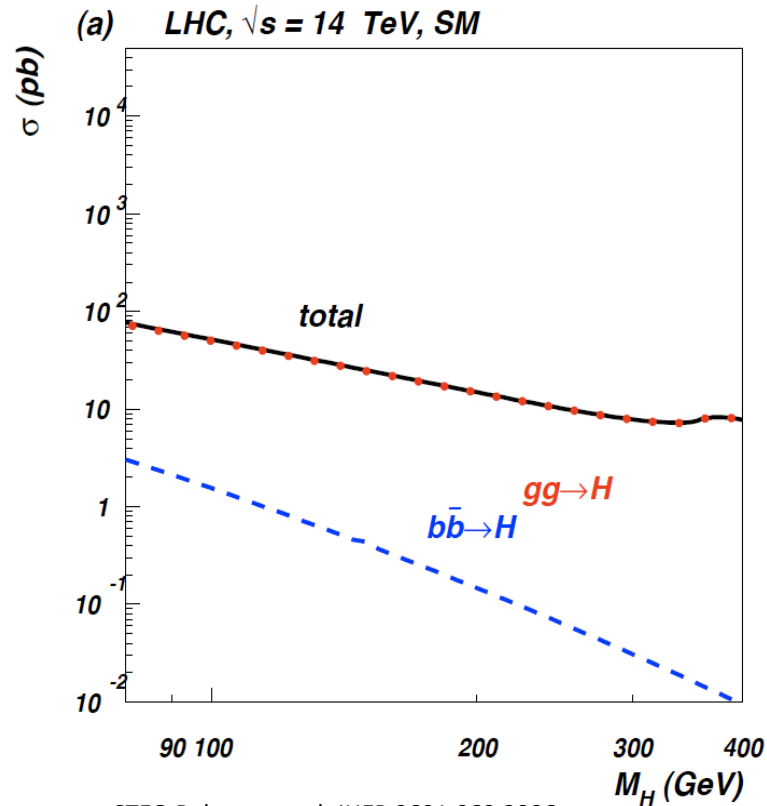
High Precision Electroweak Physics



Precision measurement of weak neutral current couplings (+pdf's): access to new electroweak physics.

40 TeV limits on Contact Interactions and correspondingly on extra dimensions

Glueon - SM Higgs

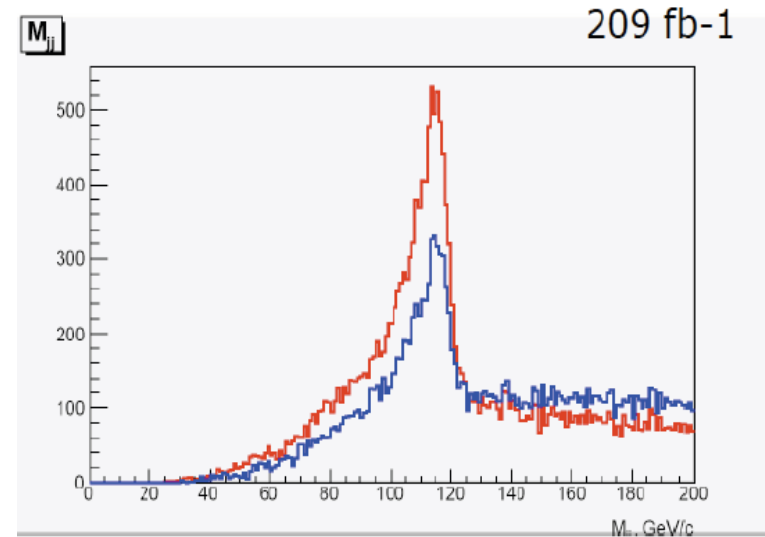
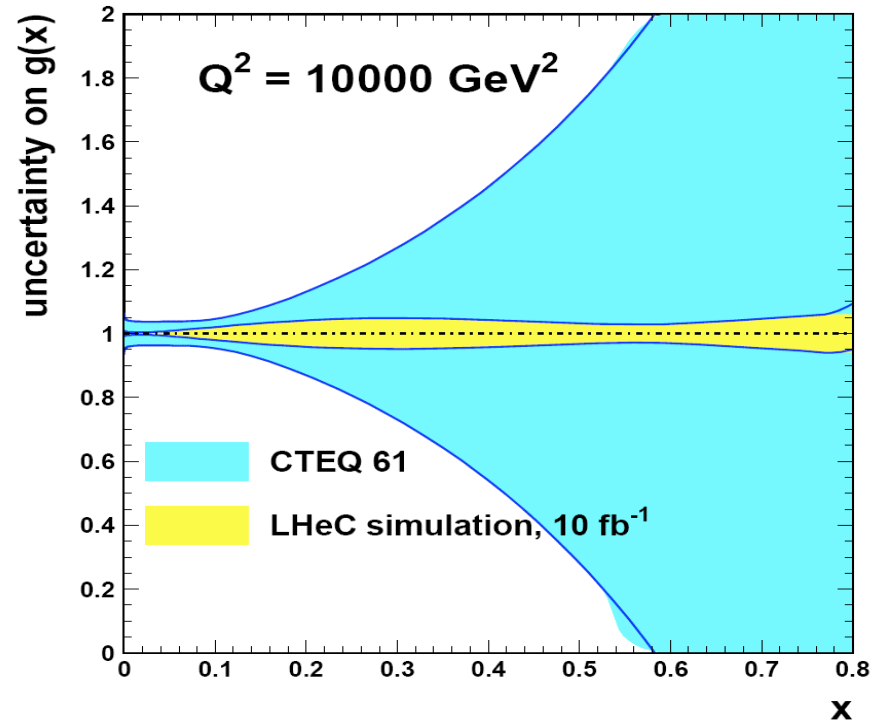


CTEQ Belyayev et al. JHEP 0601:069,2006

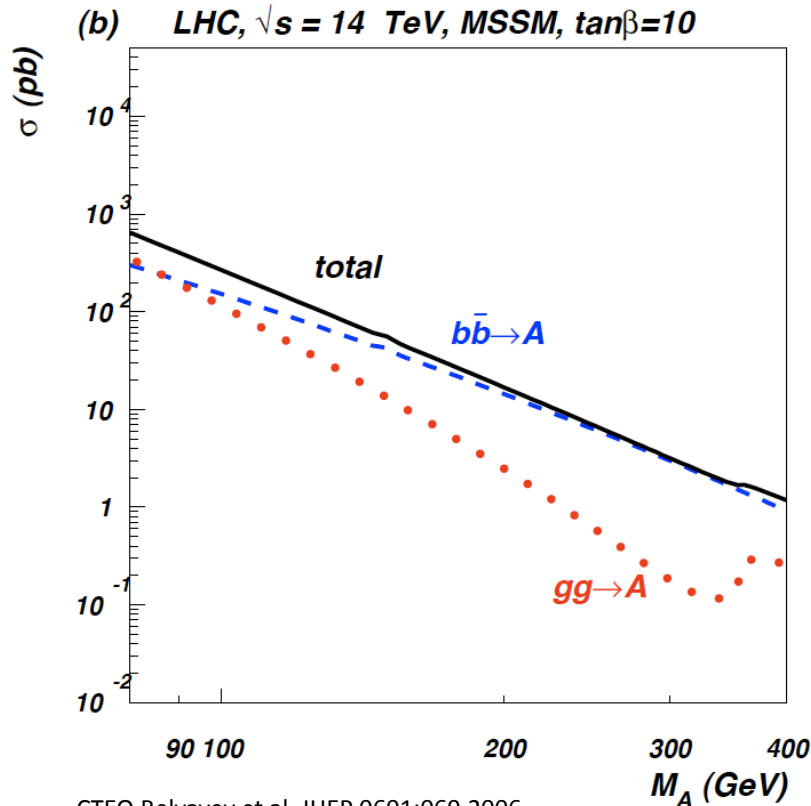
In SM Higgs production is gluon dominated

LHeC: huge x, Q^2 range for xg determination

WW to Higgs fusion has sizeable ep xsection



Cf Divonne 09 for QCD bgd studies + btagging



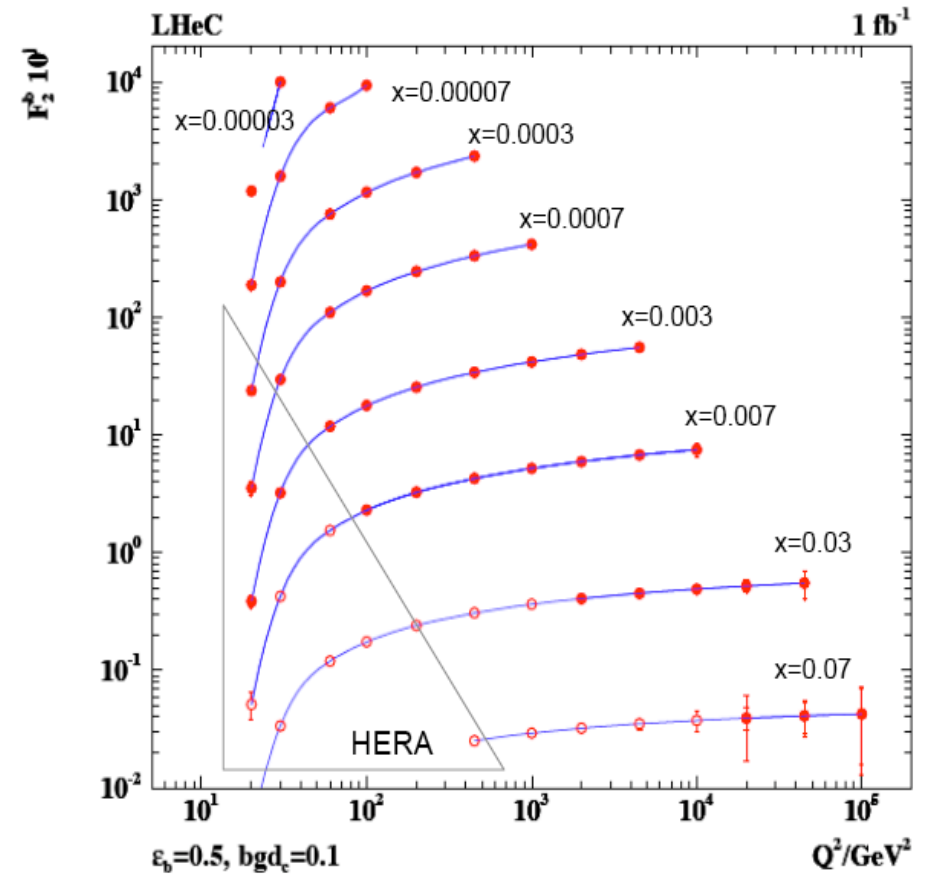
CTEQ Belyayev et al. JHEP 0601:069,2006

In MSSM Higgs production is b dominated

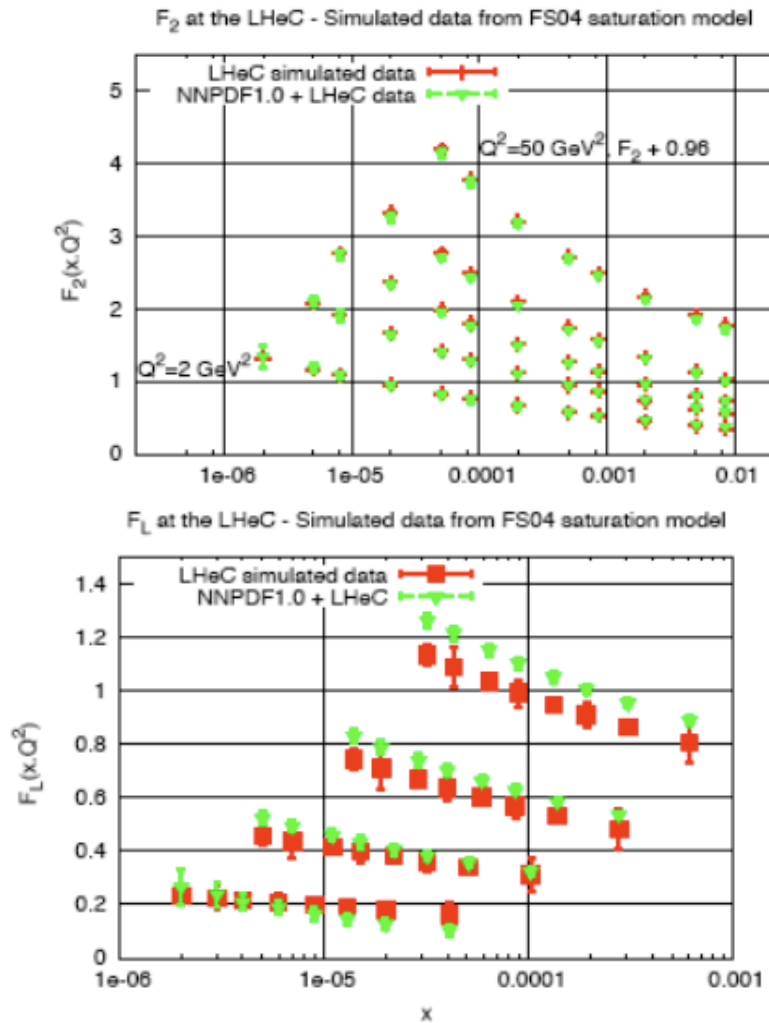
First measurement of b at HERA can be turned to precision measurement.

LHeC: higher fraction of b, larger range, smaller beam spot, better Si detectors

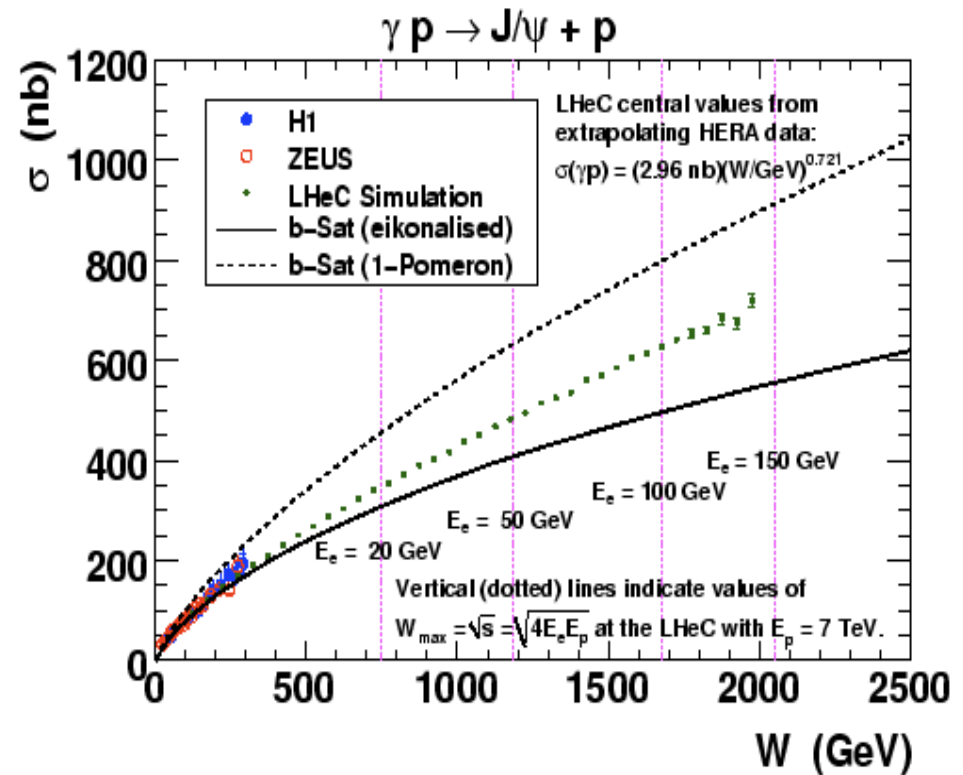
Beauty - MSSM Higgs



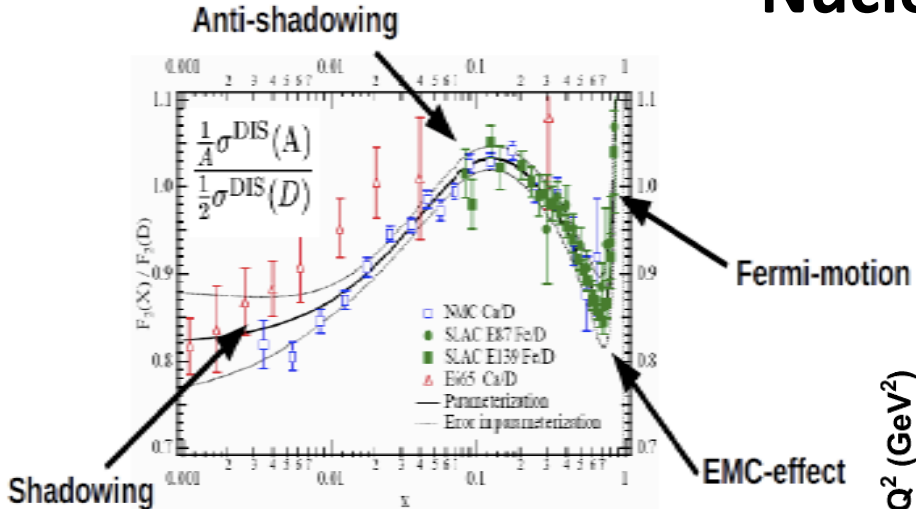
Discovery of Parton Saturation – ep, low x



Full simulation of F_2 and F_L
 Both together must reveal saturation



Nuclear Structure and Dynamics

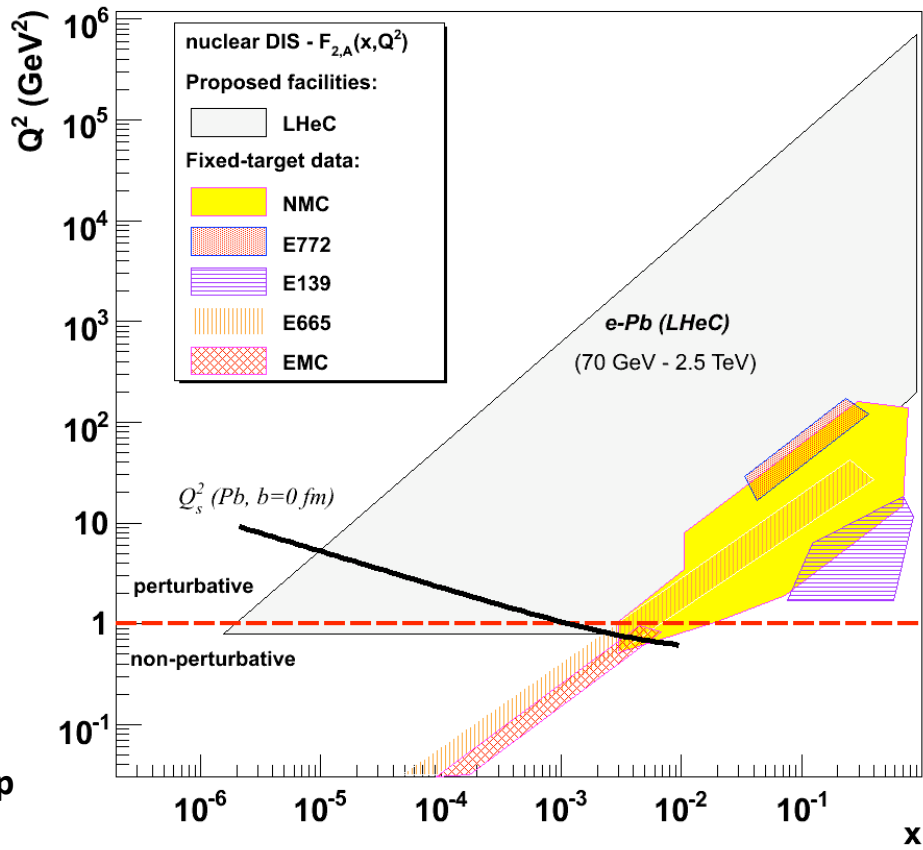


Extension of Q^2 , $1/x$ range by 10^4

Fermi motion -- p tagging
Shadowing -- diffraction

p, D, Ca, Pb beams

Complete determination of nPDFs into nonlinear regime
LHeC is bound to discover parton saturation in eA AND ep



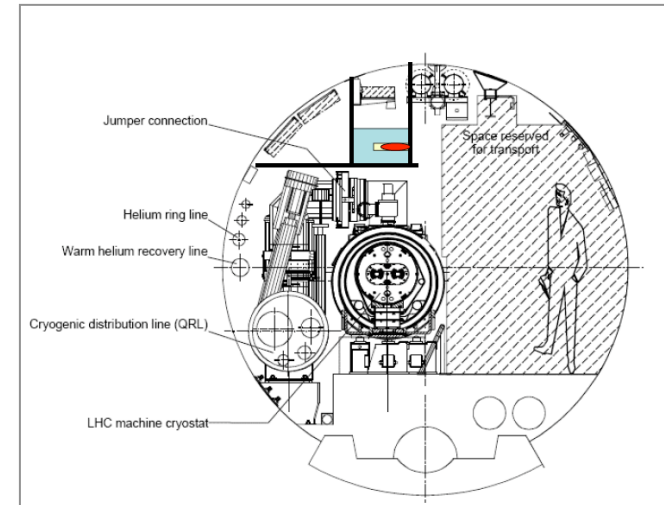
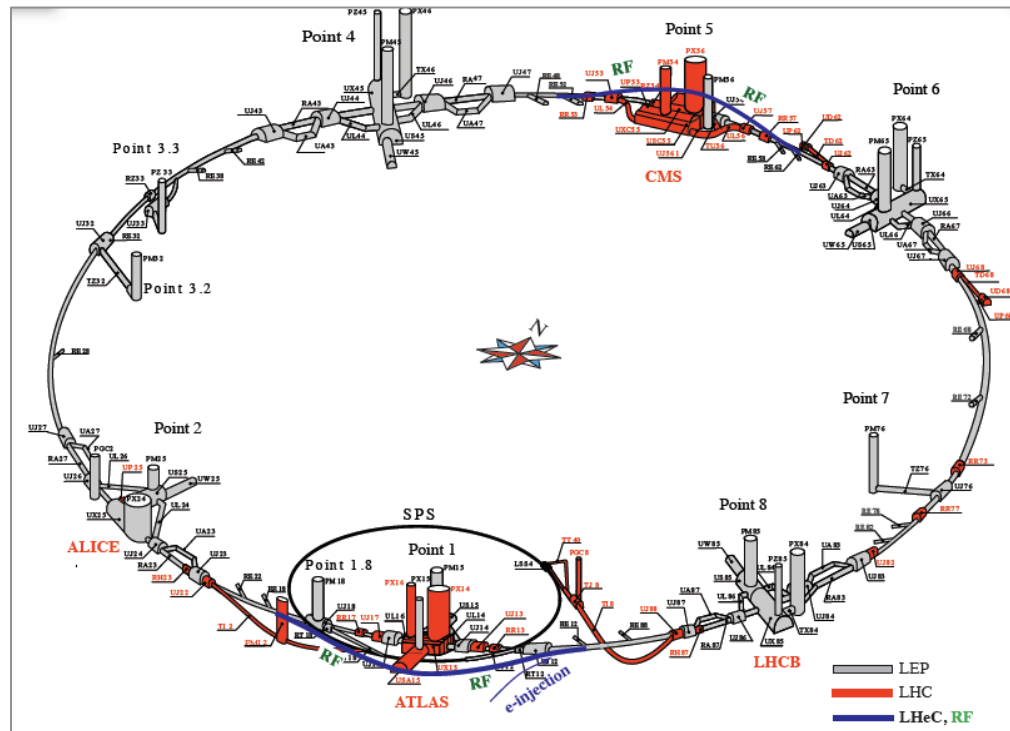
Accelerator and Detector Design

Collaborations of CERN

with experts from Cockcroft, BNL, DESY, KEK Lausanne, Novosibirsk, SLAC, TAC

20 workpackages with identified responsables

Ring-Ring ep/eA

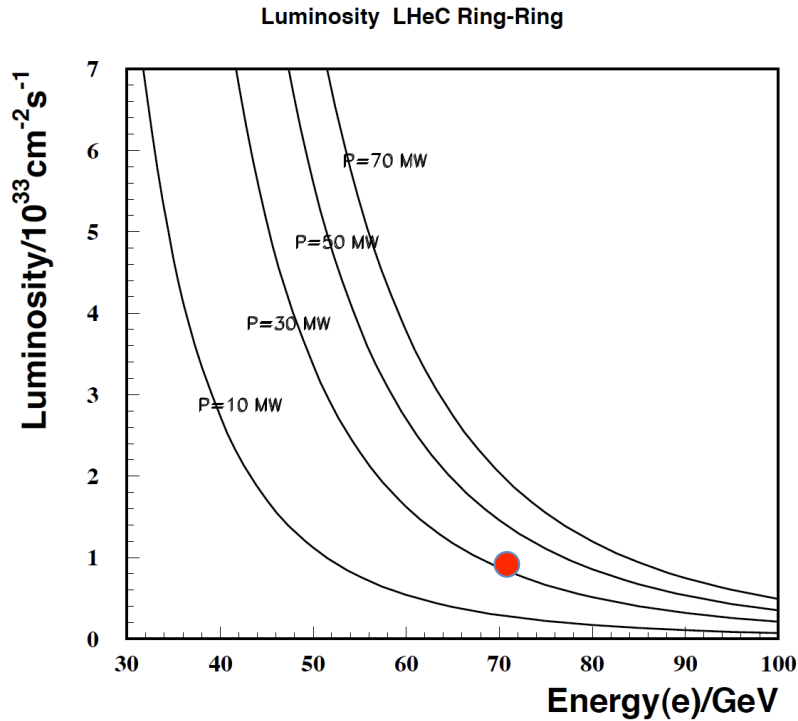


$E_e = 10 \dots 70 \text{ GeV}$. $L_{ep} \sim 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ (100 times HERA)

Injector: dedicated or SPL based.

Detailed first design study in JINST P1001 (2006)

RR Luminosity and Parameters



$$L = \frac{N_p \gamma}{4\pi e \epsilon_{pn}} \cdot \frac{I_e}{\sqrt{\beta_{px} \beta_{py}}} = 8.310^{32} \cdot \frac{I_e}{50mA} \cdot \frac{m}{\sqrt{\beta_{px} \beta_{pn}}} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$I_e = 0.35mA \cdot \frac{P}{MW} \cdot \left(\frac{100GeV}{E_e} \right)^4$$

Luminosity for $e^{\pm}p$ safely above $10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

Used “ultimate” LHC beam parameters

Energy limited by injection and syn.rad losses

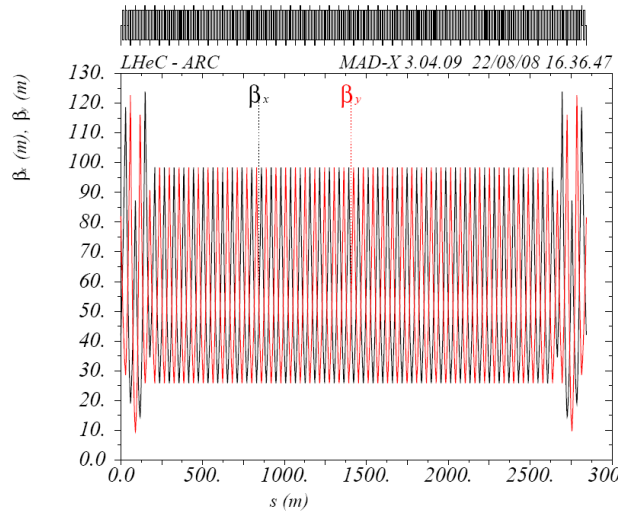
Power limit set to 100 MW

Small p tuneshift: simultaneous pp and ep

| Ultimate Parameter | Protons | Electrons | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| | $Np=1.7*10^{11}$ | $Ne=1.4*10^{10}$ | $nb=2808$ |
| | $Ip=860mA$ | $Ie=71mA$ | |
| Optics | $\beta xp=230 \text{ cm}$ | $\beta xe=12.7 \text{ cm}$ | |
| | $\beta yp=60 \text{ cm}$ | $\beta ye=7.1 \text{ cm}$ | |
| | $\epsilon xp=0.5 \text{ nm rad}$ | $\epsilon xe=9 \text{ nm rad}$ | |
| | $\epsilon yp=0.5 \text{ nm rad}$ | $\epsilon ye=4 \text{ nm rad}$ | |
| Beamsize | $\sigma x=34 \mu m$ | | |
| | $\sigma y=17 \mu m$ | | |
| Tuneshift | $\Delta vx=0.00061$ | $\Delta vx=0.056$ | |
| | $\Delta vy=0.00032$ | $\Delta vy=0.062$ | |
| Luminosity | $L=1.03*10^{33}$ | | |

e Ring – Optics

Optics in the arcs



β functions for LHeC - 2008

Dispersion was 50-90cm

and horiz. emittance 22 nm

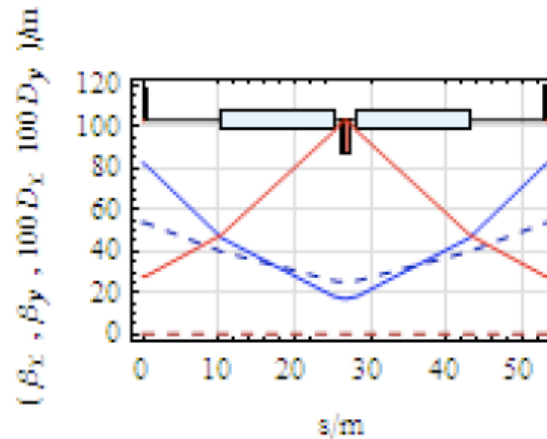
384 60m long cells

2009: optimisation of FODO cell

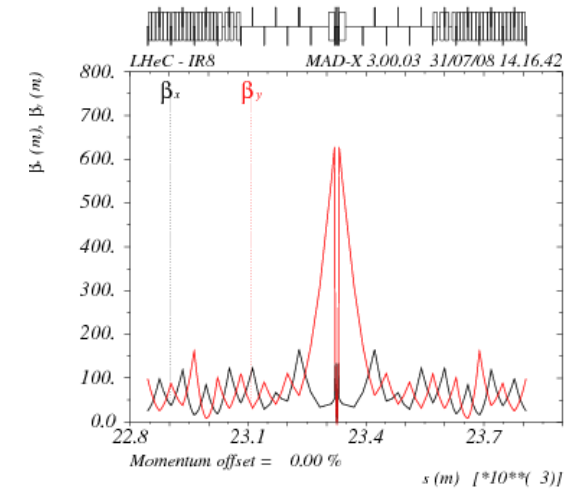
Dispersion reduced to 20-50cm

emittance $\epsilon_x=7.5\text{nm}$ $\epsilon_y=3.7\text{nm}$

MEDIUM or WEAK BEND SOLUTION



Optimisation ongoing

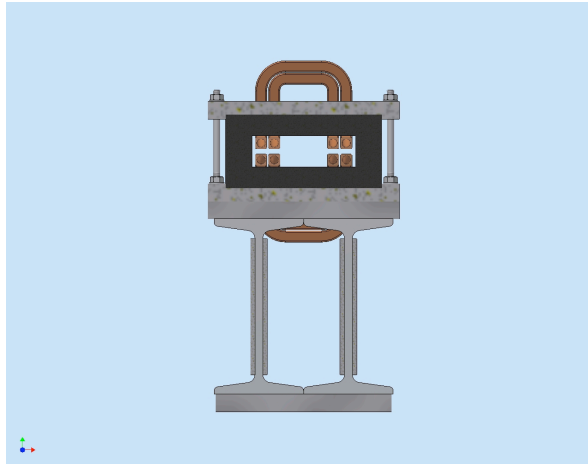


“inner” triplet focus

$\beta_x=7.1\text{cm}$ $\beta_y=12.7\text{cm}$

Mini beta design

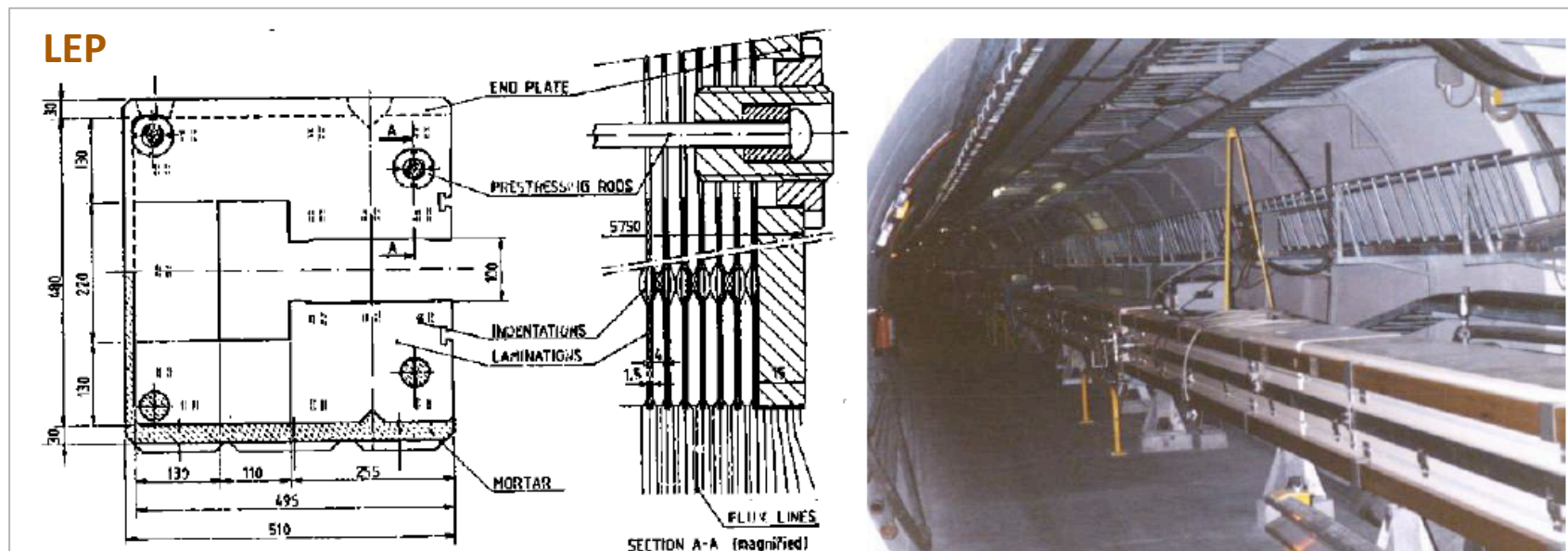
Dipole Magnets



O-shaped magnet with ferrite core [BINP-CERN]

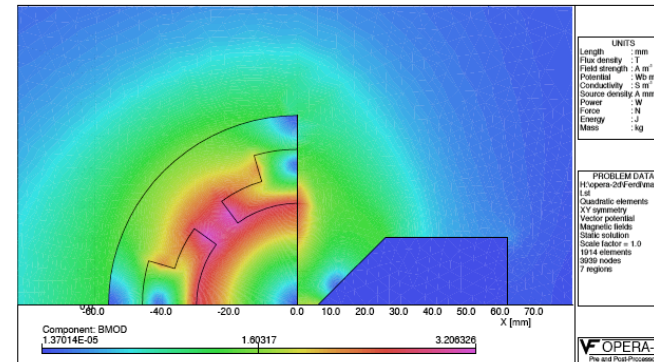
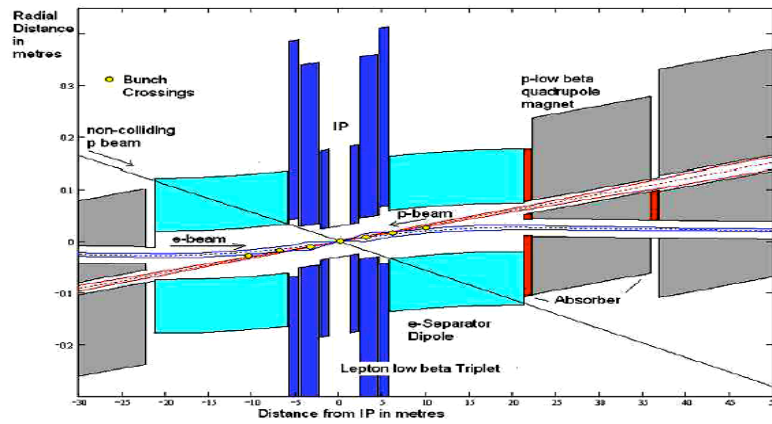
| Accelerator | LEP | LHeC |
|---------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Cross Section/ cm ² | 50 x 50 | 20 x 10 |
| Magnetic field/ T | 0.02-0.11 | 0.02-0.135 |
| Energy Range/GeV | 20-100 | 10-70 |
| Good Field Area/cm ² | 5.9 x 5.9 | 6 x 3.8 |
| FODO length/m | 76 | 53 |
| Magnet length/m | 2 x 34.5 | 2 x 14.76 |
| segmentation | 6 cores | 14 |
| Number of magnets | 736 | 488 |
| Weight / kg/m | 800 | 240 |

Prototype design under way at Novosibirsk, May 2010



Ring – Work in progress

Interaction region design

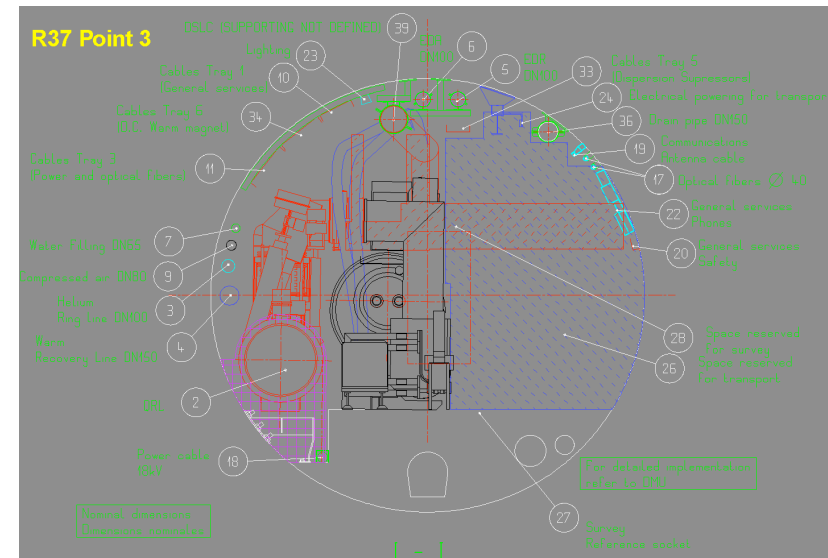


Installation study

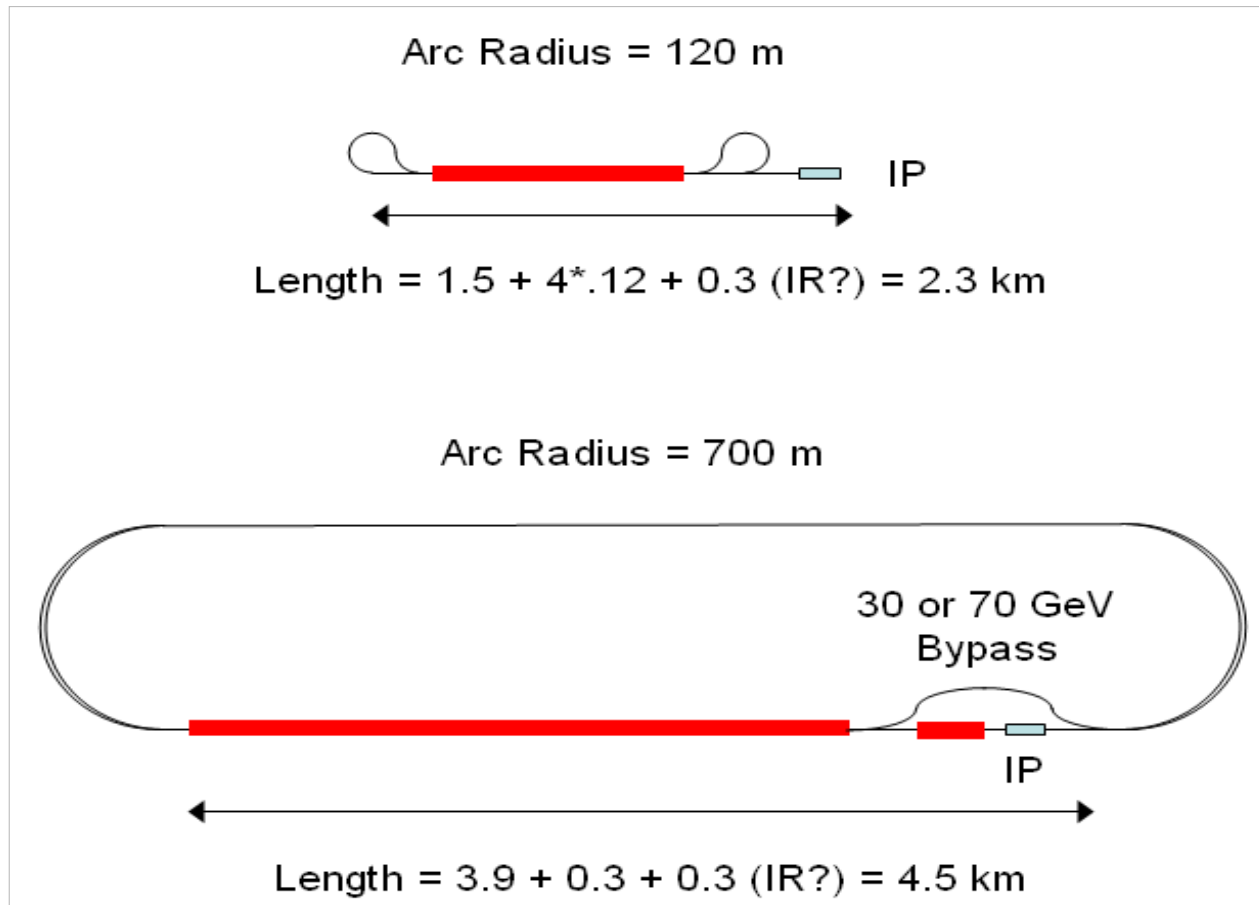
Systematic investigation of clashes with LHC installation and possible ways 'around'

Installation sequence - timeline

Polarisation



Two LINAC Configurations [CERN-SLAC]



60 GeV
31 MV/m, pulsed
two passes

60 GeV
13 MV/m CW ERL
4 passes

140 GeV
31 MV/m, pulsed
2 passes

LINAC-Ring Parameters

| Configuration | 60 GeV, pulsed | 60 GeV CW ERL | 140 GeV pulsed |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| N_e /bunch/ 10^9 /50ns | 4 | 1.9 | 2 |
| gradient MV/m | 32 | 13 | 32 |
| normalised ϵ / μm | 50 | 50 | 100 |
| cryo power/MW | 3 | 20 | 6 |
| effective beam power/MW | 50 | $40/(1-\eta_{\text{ERL}})$ | 50 |

Luminosity for ultimate beam

$$N_p = 1.7 \cdot 10^{11}, \epsilon_p = 3.8 \mu\text{m}, \beta^* = 0.2\text{m}, \gamma = 7000/0.94$$

$$L = 8 \cdot 10^{31} \text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1} \cdot \frac{N_p 10^{-11}}{1.7} \cdot \frac{0.2}{\beta^* / \text{m}} \cdot \frac{P / \text{MW}}{E_e / \text{GeV}}$$

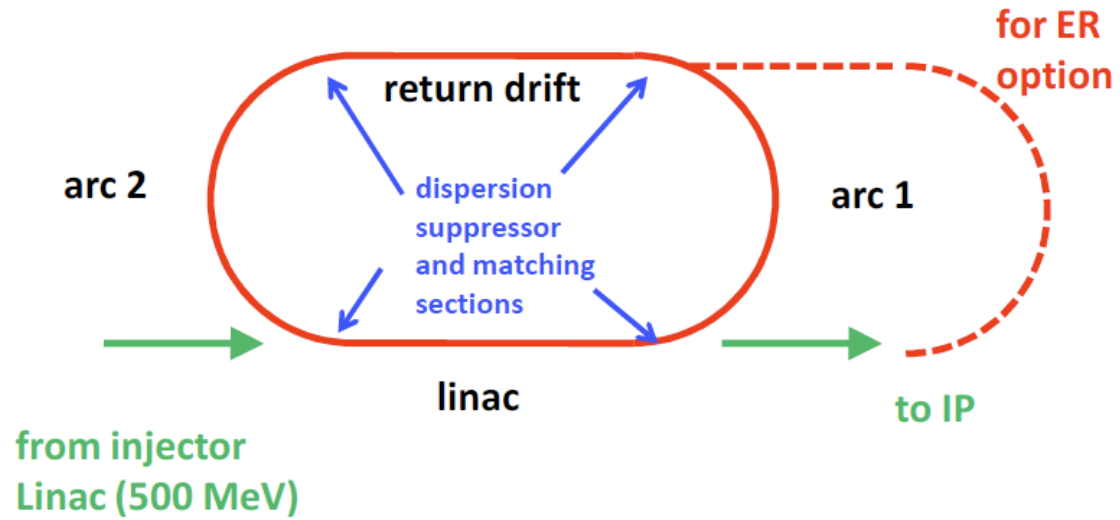
An Electron-Proton Collider in the TeV Range

M. Tigner, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY
B. Wiik, F. Willeke, DESY, Hamburg, FRG

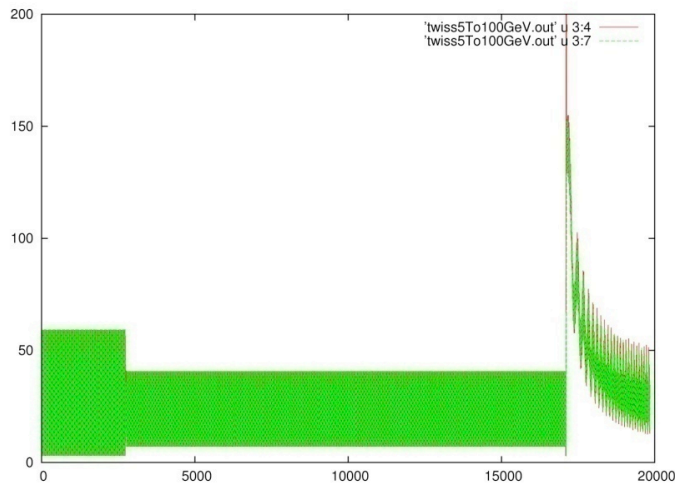
As the era of e-p colliders begins we need to begin a search for practical schemes for increasing the available center of mass energies. The use of an SC linac on SC proton ring approach may offer a practical possibility while maintaining a favorable electron to proton beam energy ratio.

The LR combination yet requires a still better p beam or/and E_e recovery to come to luminosity beyond $10^{32}\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

e Optics for LINAC

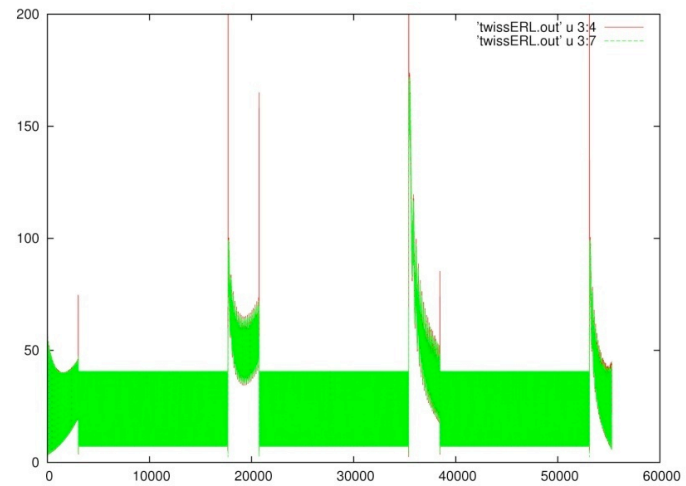


$\beta_{x,y}$



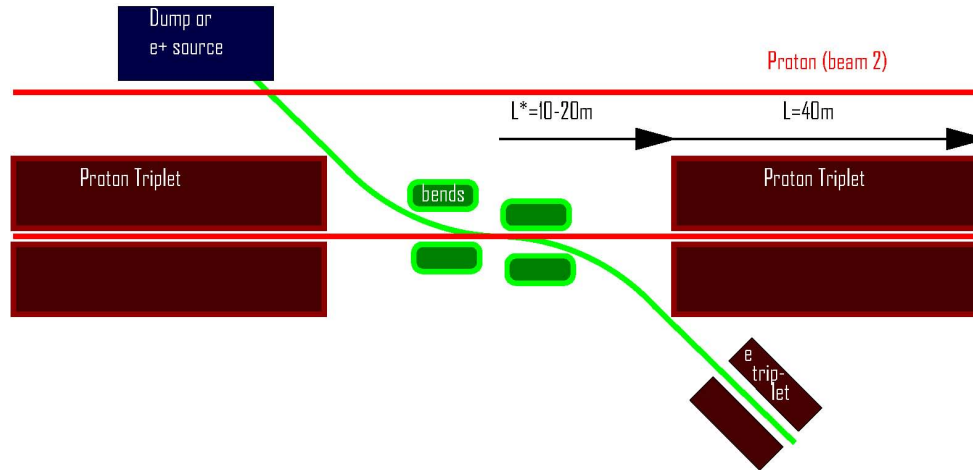
2 passes

$\beta_{x,y}$



4 passes - ERL

LINAC - Work in Progress



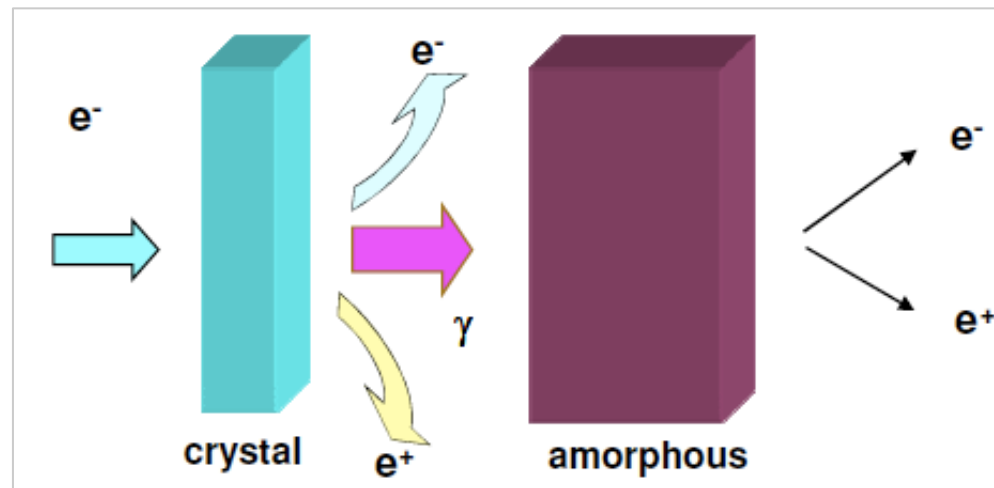
IR Options:

Head on \rightarrow dipoles

Crossing \rightarrow like RR IR

Positron source

Difficult to reach high intensity. Perhaps best suited: hybrid target production of unpolarised positrons. Several stations? cf Divonne



LHeC Detector

version for low x and eA

Muon chambers
(fwd,bwd,central)

Coil (r=3m l=11.8m, 3.5T)

[Return Fe not drawn,
2 coils w/o return Fe studied]

Central Detector

Pixels

Elliptic beam pipe (~3cm - or smaller)

Silicon (fwd/bwd+central)

[Strip or/and Gas on Slimmed Si Pixels]
[0.6m radius for 0.03% * pt in 3.5T field]

El.magn. Calo (Pb,Scint. 9-12X₀)

Hadronic Calo (Fe/LAr; Cu/Brass-Scint. ~30λ)

Fwd Detectors

(down to 1°)

Silicon Tracker

[Pix/Strip/Strixel/Pad Silicon or/and Gas on Slimmed Si Pixels]

Calice (W/Si); dual ReadOut - Elm Calo

FwdHadrCalo:

Cu/Brass-Scintillator

Bwd Detectors

(down to 179°)

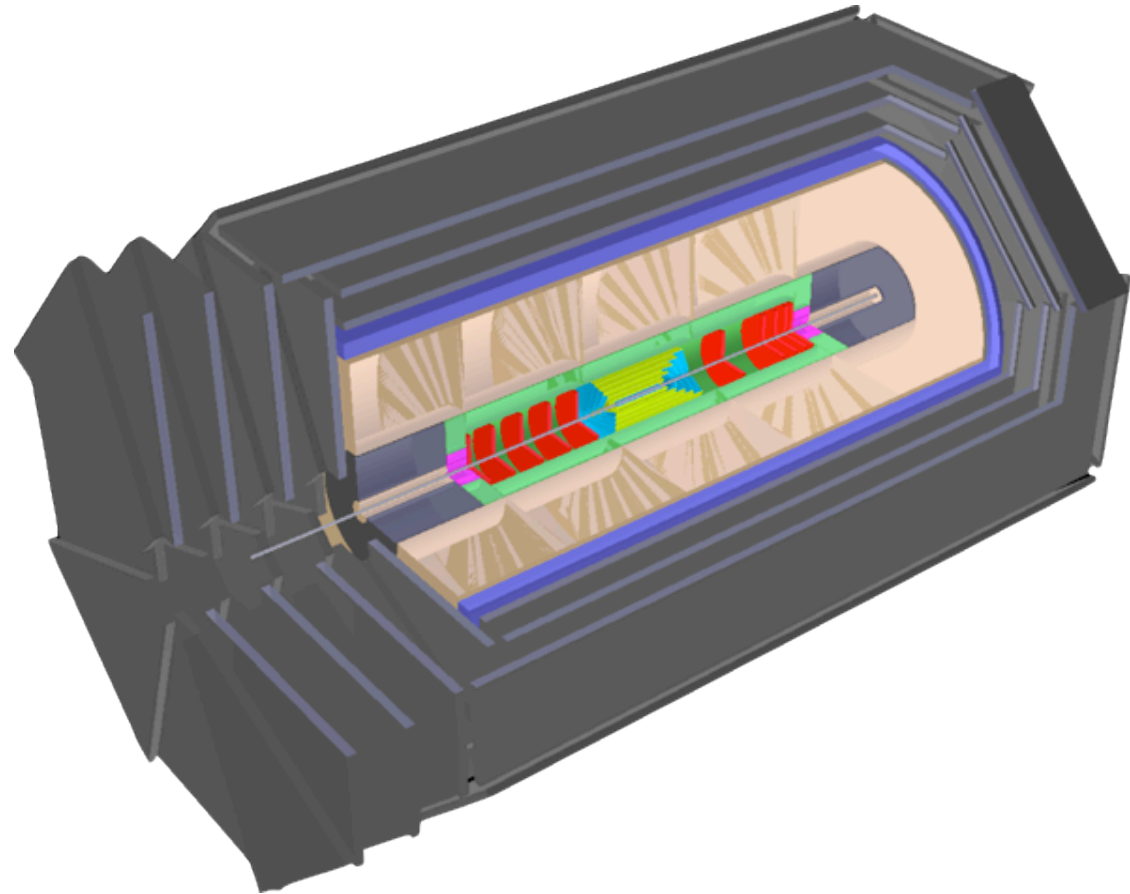
Silicon Tracker

[Pix/Strip/Strixel/Pad Silicon or/and Gas on Slimmed Si Pixels]

Cu/Brass-Scintillator,

Pb-Scintillator

(SpaCal - hadr, elm)



Extensions in fwd direction (tag p,n,d) and backwards (e, γ) under study.

Scientific Advisory Committee

Guido Altarelli (Rome)
Sergio Bertolucci (CERN)
Stan Brodsky (SLAC)
Allen Caldwell -chair (MPI Munich)
Swapam Chattopadhyay (Cockcroft)
John Dainton (Liverpool)
John Ellis (CERN)
Jos Engelen (CERN)
Joel Feltesse (Saclay)
Lev Lipatov (St.Petersburg)
Roland Garoby (CERN)
Roland Horisberger (PSI)
Young-Kee Kim (Fermilab)
Aharon Levy (Tel Aviv)
Karlheinz Meier (Heidelberg)
Richard Milner (Bates)
Joachim Mnich (DESY)
Steven Myers, (CERN)
Tatsuya Nakada (Lausanne, ECFA)
Guenter Rosner (Glasgow, NuPECC)
Alexander Skrinsky (Novosibirsk)
Anthony Thomas (Jlab)
Steven Vigdor (BNL)
Frank Wilczek (MIT)
Ferdinand Willeke (BNL)

Steering Committee

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Albert DeRoeck (CERN)
Stefano Forte (Milano)
Max Klein - chair (Liverpool)
Paul Newman (Birmingham)
Emmanuelle Perez (CERN)
Wesley Smith (Wisconsin)
Bernd Surrow (MIT)
Katsuo Tokushuku (KEK)
Urs Wiedemann (CERN)

Completion of the CDR

Steps to go in 2010

1. Finalise physics and technical studies
2. DIS10 Firenze [April] and IPACC Japan [May]
3. Draft CDR June 2010
4. Divonne III – Updates and Discussion with referees
5. November 10: Final report to ECFA
6. Submit CDR to CERN, ECFA, NuPECC

LHeC relies on expertise and enthusiasm of many colleagues and support by ECFA, NuPECC and CERN



LHeC barack 561

Working Group Convenors

Accelerator Design [RR and LR]

Oliver Bruening (CERN),
John Dainton (C/Liverpool)

Interaction Region and Fwd/Bwd

Bernhard Holzer (DESY),
Uwe Schneekloth (DESY),
Pierre van Mechelen (Antwerpen)

Detector Design

Peter Kostka (DESY),
Rainer Wallny (UCLA),
Alessandro Polini (Bologna)

New Physics at Large Scales

George Azuelos (Montreal),
Emmanuelle Perez (CERN),
Georg Weiglein (Hamburg)

Precision QCD and Electroweak

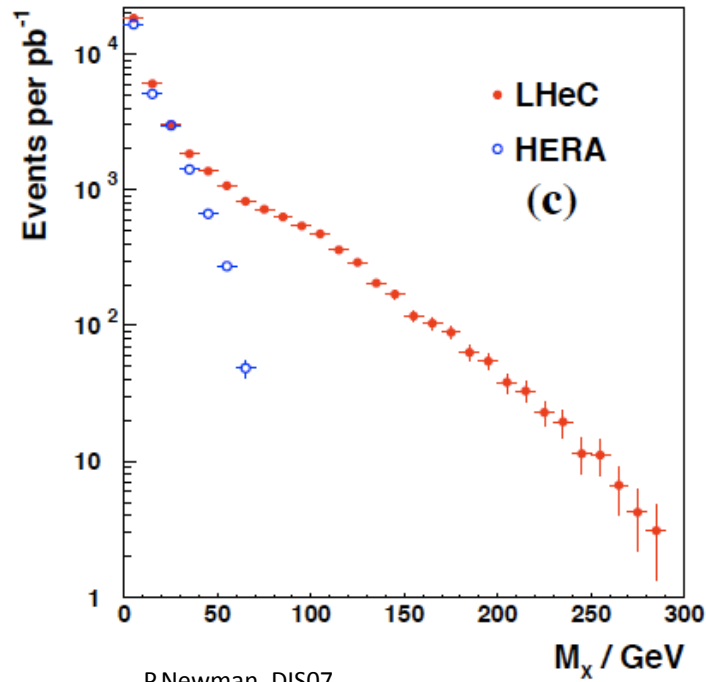
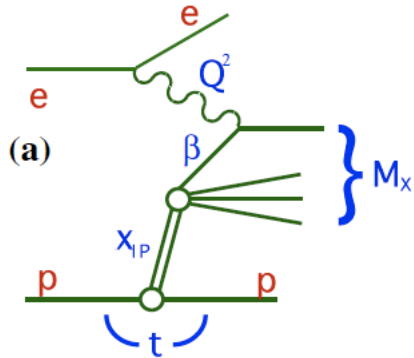
Olaf Behnke (DESY),
Paolo Gambino (Torino),
Thomas Gehrmann (Zuerich)
Claire Gwenlan (Oxford)

Physics at High Parton Densities

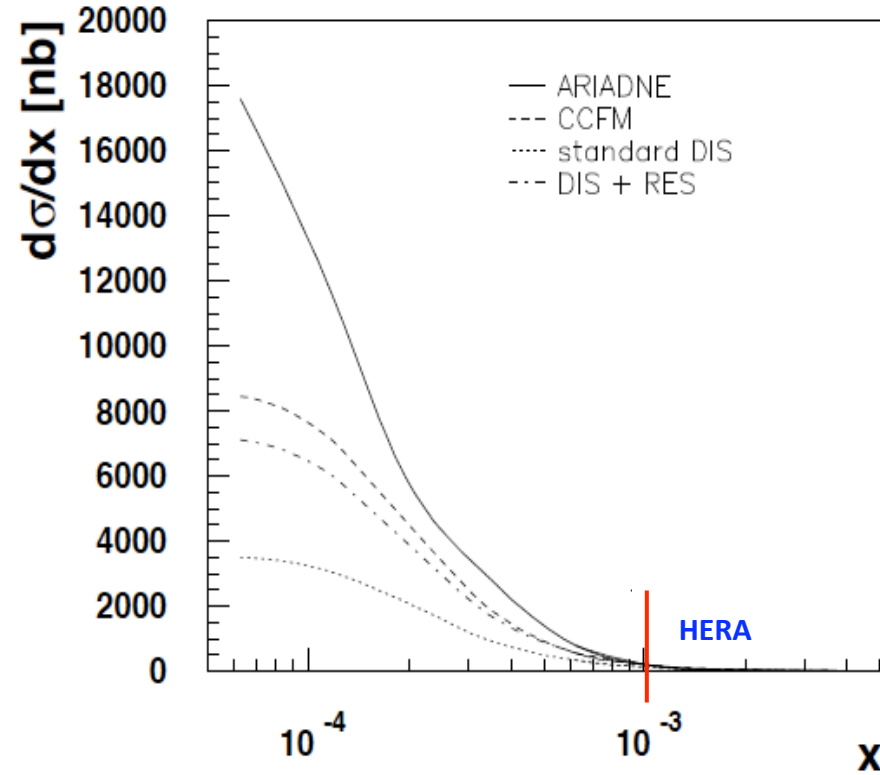
Nestor Armesto (Santiago),
Brian Cole (Columbia),
Paul Newman (Birmingham),
Anna Stasto (PennState)

Backup slides

Quark-Gluon Dynamics - Diffraction and HFS (fwd jets)



P.Newman, DIS07



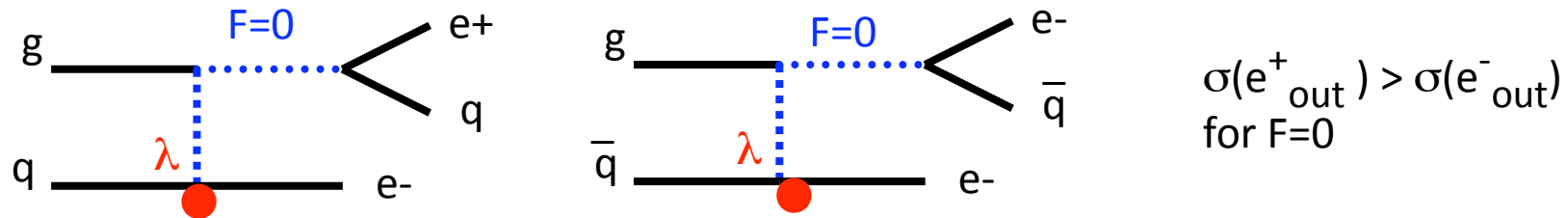
H.Jung, L.Loennblad, THERA study

Diffraction to accompany (SUSY) Higgs fwd physics at LHC

Understand multi-jet emission (unintegr. pdf's), tune MC's
 At HERA resolved γ effects mimic non-kt ordered emission
 Crucial measurements for QCD, and for QCD at the LHC

Determination of LQ properties in single production: e.g. Fermion Number

In pp: look at signal separately when resonance is formed by $(e^+ + \text{jet})$ and $(e^- + \text{jet})$:

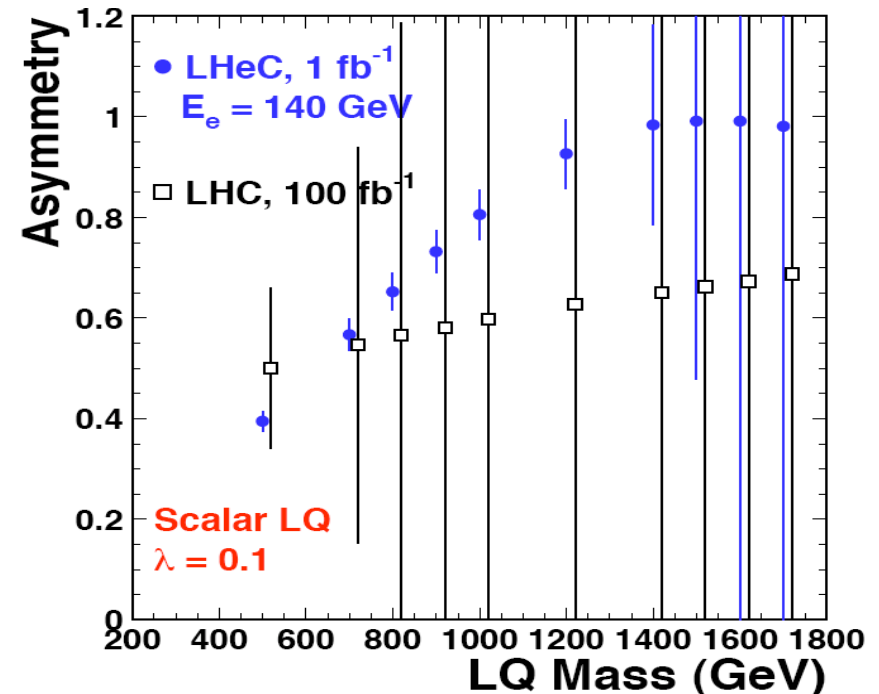


Sign of the asymmetry gives F , but **could be statistically limited at LHC. (*)**

Easier in ep ! Just look at the signal with incident e^+ and incident e^- , build the asymmetry between $\sigma(e^+_{\text{in}})$ and $\sigma(e^-_{\text{in}})$.

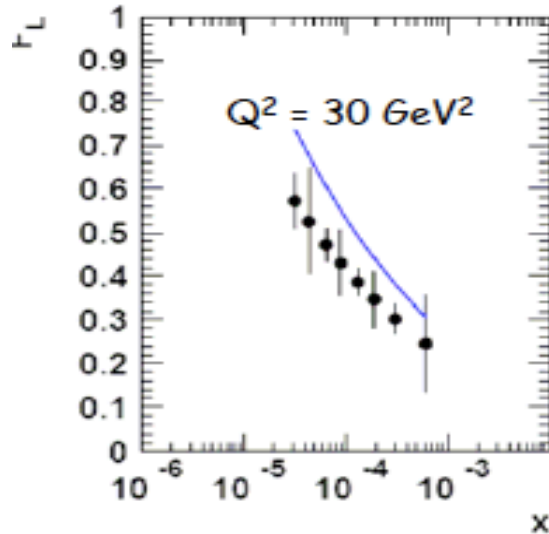
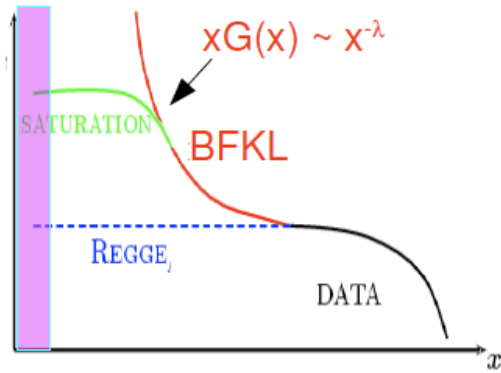
If LHC observes a LQ-like resonance, $M < 1 - 1.5$ TeV, LHeC could determine F if λ not too small.

(*) First rough study done for the 2006 paper.
Need to check / refine with a full analysis of signal and backgrounds.



Quark-Gluon Dynamics (saturation, GPDs) - ep

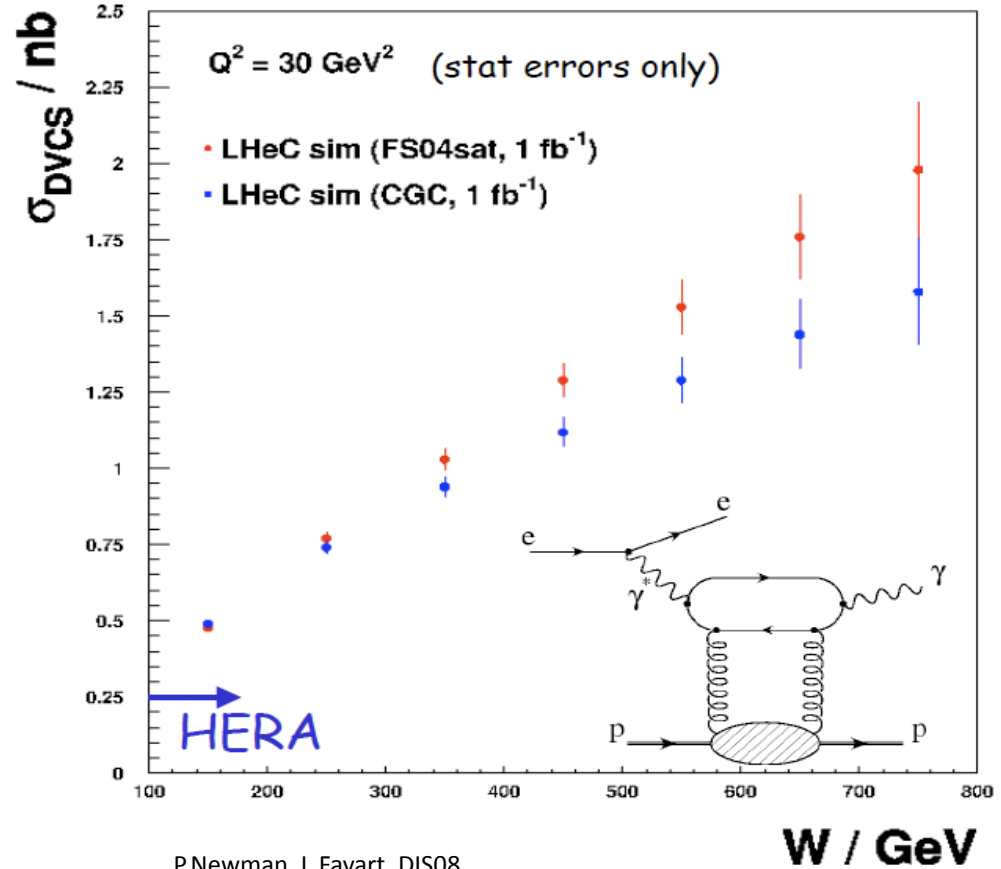
$$xG(x) = dN_g/dy$$



J.Forshaw et al, DIS08

LHeCsat data in NNPDF1.0

Divonne 08



P.Newman, L.Favart, DIS08

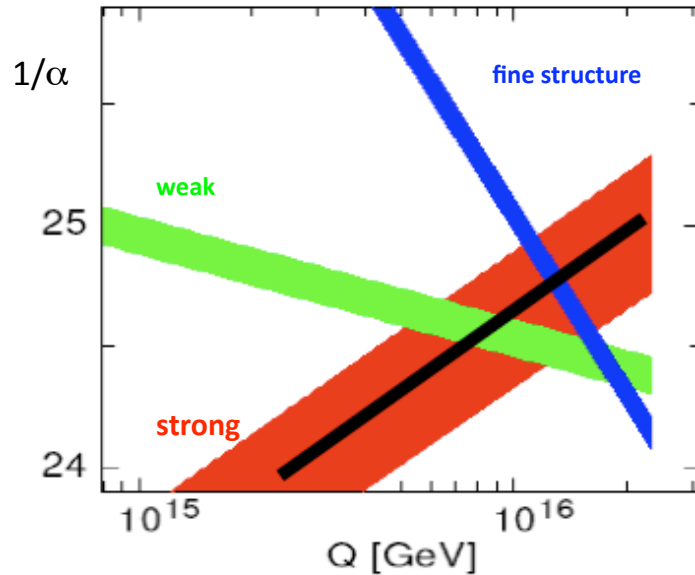
LHeC opens phase space to discover saturation in DIS

J.Bartels at Divonne on low x theory

High luminosity, polarisation, accuracy for GPD's (DVCS)

Strong Coupling Constant

Simulation of α_s measurement at LHeC



MSSM - B.Allnach et al, hep-ex/0403133

| DATA | exp. error on α_s |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| NC e ⁺ only | 0.48% |
| NC | 0.41% |
| NC & CC | 0.23% :=⁽¹⁾ |
| (1) $\gamma_h > 5^\circ$ | 0.36% := ⁽²⁾ |
| (1) +BCDMS | 0.22% |
| (2) +BCDMS | 0.22% |
| (1) stat. *= 2 | 0.35% |

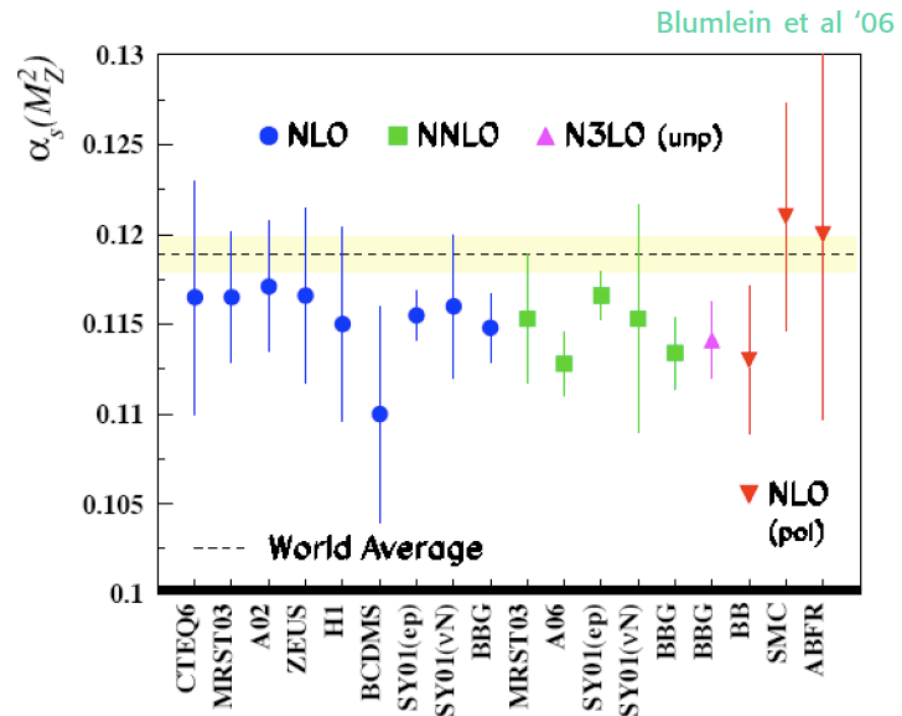
α_s least known of coupling constants

Grand Unification predictions suffer from $\delta\alpha_s$

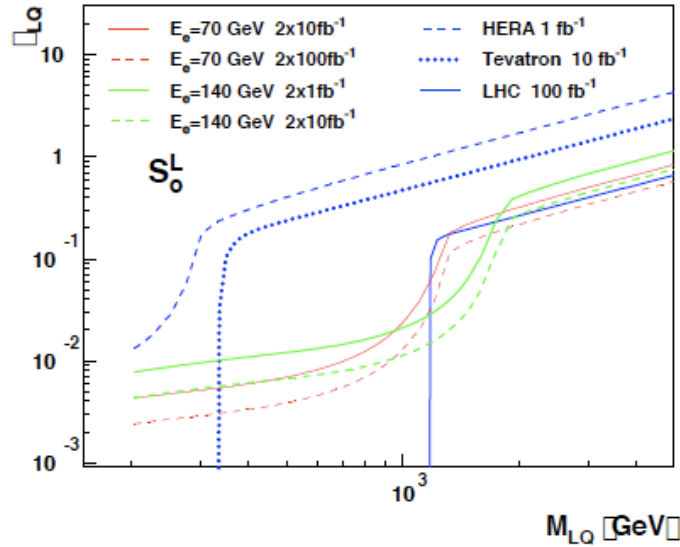
DIS tends to be lower than world average

LHeC: per mille accuracy indep. of BCDMS.

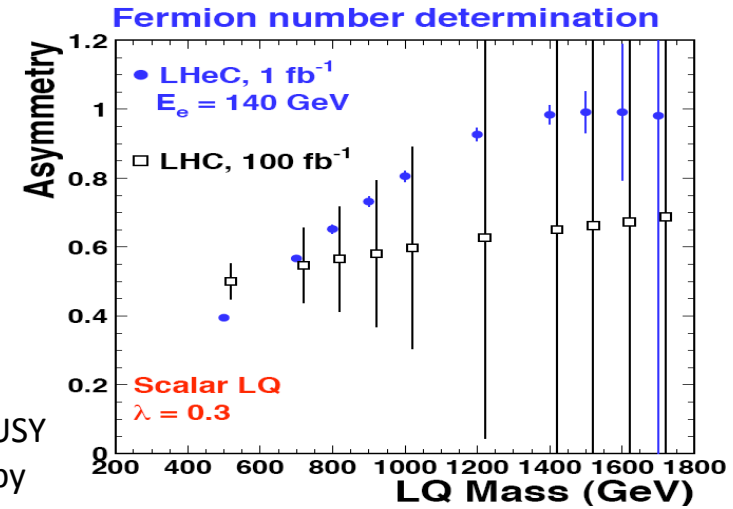
Challenge to experiment and to h.o. QCD



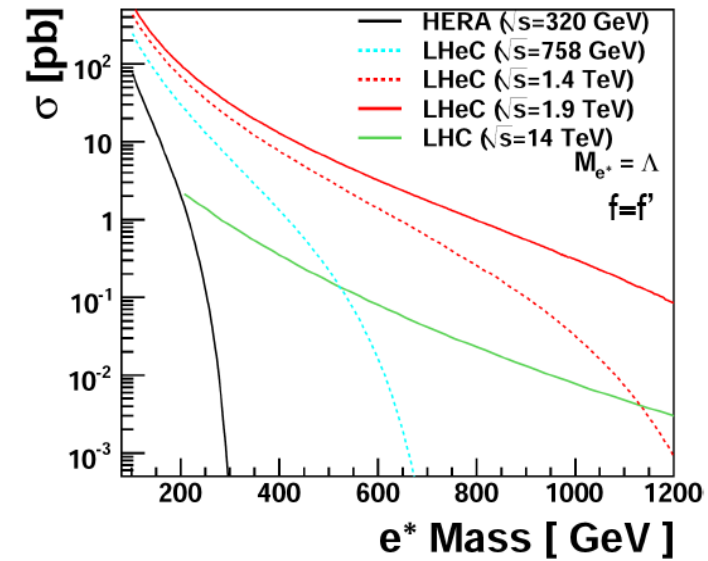
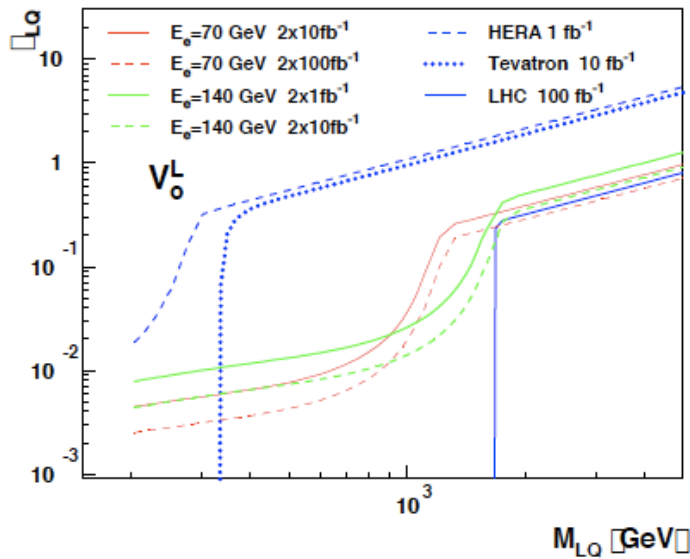
New Physics in the eq Sector



?LQ, RPV SUSY Spectroscopy



?Excited fermions



Exact knowledge of pdf's may be crucial to understand CI's