LHeC Status Report

A Large Hadron electron Collider at the LHC

5-140 GeV $e^{\pm}$ on 1-7 TeV p,A

Max Klein
University of Liverpool and Cockcroft Institute
H1 and ATLAS

Seminar at DESY, Hamburg, 18.11.2008

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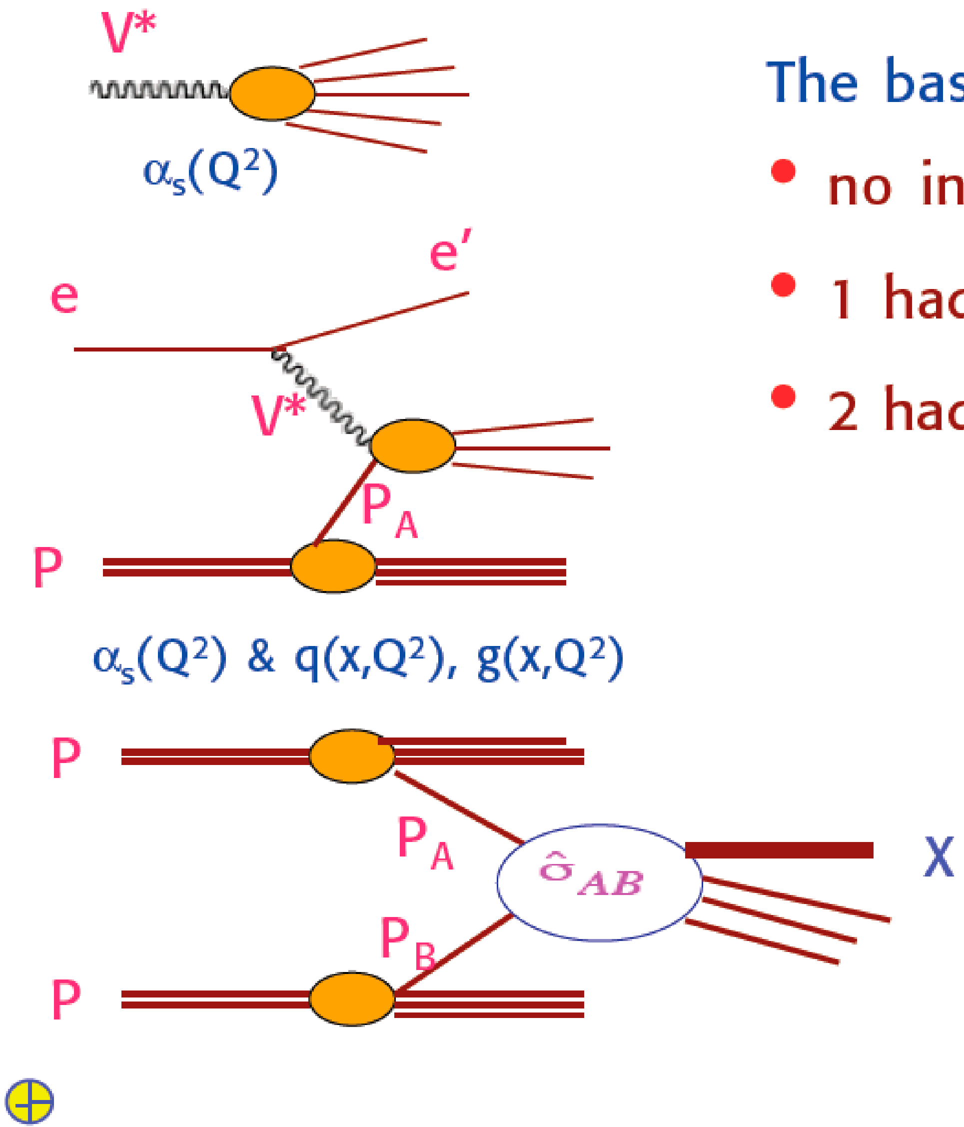

The basic experimental set ups:

- no initial hadron (....LEP, ILC, CLIC)
- 1 hadron (....HERA, LHeC)
- 2 hadrons (....SppS, Tevatron, LHC)

Progress in particle physics needs their continuous interplay to take full advantage of their complementarity

G.Altarelli, LHeC Workshop Divonne 9/08

Scientific Advisory Committee

Guido Altarelli (Rome)
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Anthony Thomas (Jlab)
Steven Vigdor (BNL)
Frank Wilczek (MIT)
Ferdinand Willeke (BNL)

Towards the CDR

ECFA + CERN in 11/07 set the task to work out a CDR within 2 years on the physics, machine and detector for a TeV energy ep collider based on the LHC

DIS workshops since 2005
EPAC08.
ECFA-CERN: Divonne - 9/08.

Steering Group

Oliver Bruening	(CERN)
John Dainton	(Cockcroft)
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)

First ECFA-CERN Workshop on the LHeC Divonne 1.-3.9.08

Opening: J.Ellis, Kh.Meier, G.Rosner, J.Engelen, G.Altarelli

Accelerator Design [RR and LR]

Oliver Bruening (CERN),

John Dainton (CI/Liverpool)

Interaction Region and Fwd/Bwd

Bernhard Holzer (DESY),

Uwe Schneeekloth (DESY),

Pierre van Mechelen (Antwerpen)

Detector Design

Peter Kostka (DESY),

Rainer Wallny (UCLA),

Alessandro Polini (Bologna)

New Physics at Large Scales

Emmanuelle Perez (CERN),

Georg Weiglein (Durham)

Precision QCD and Electroweak

Olaf Behnke (DESY),

Paolo Gambino (Torino),

Thomas Gehrmann (Zuerich)

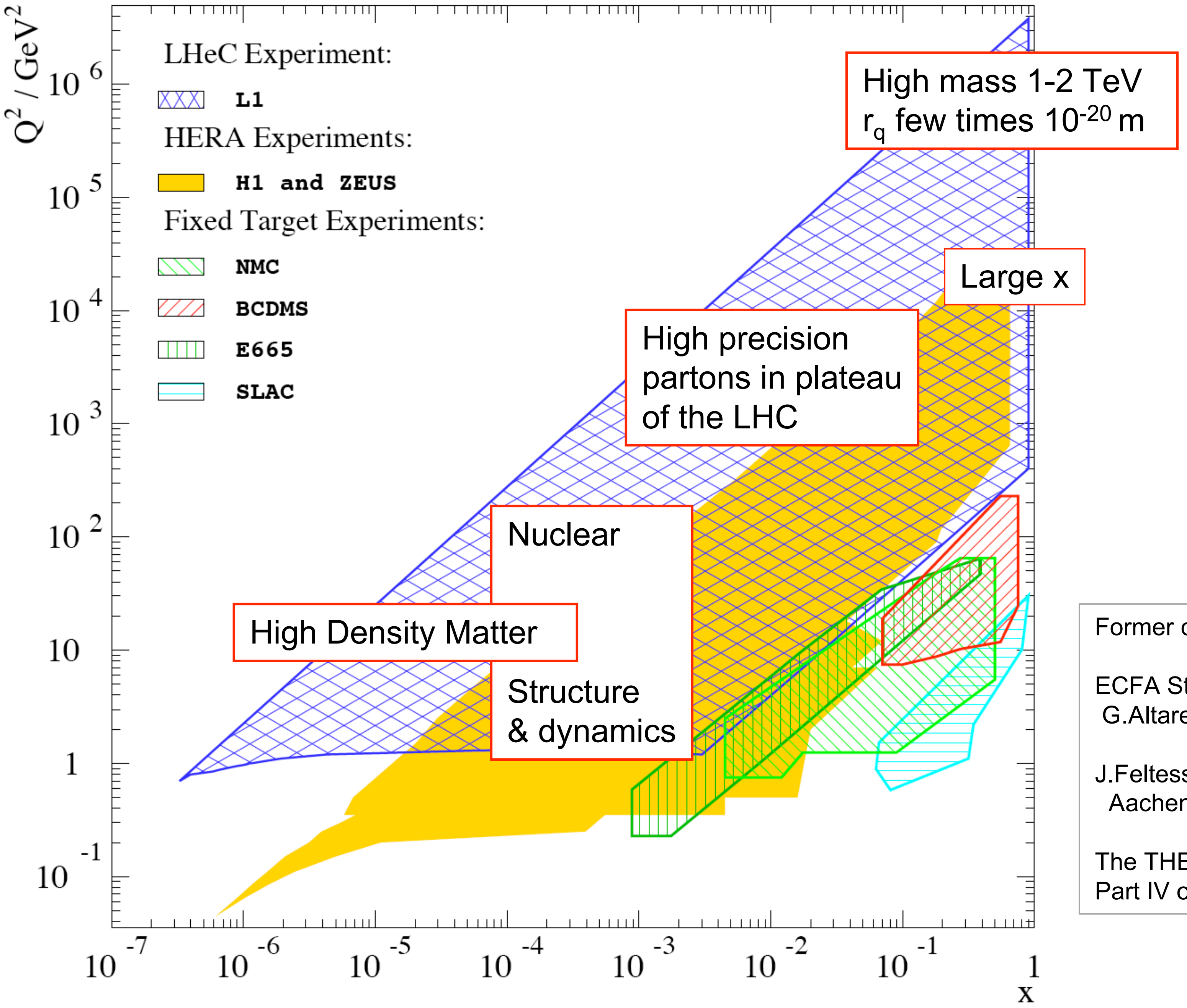
Physics at High Parton Densities

Nestor Armesto (CERN),

Brian Cole (Columbia),

Paul Newman (B'ham),

Anna Stasto (MSU)



Former considerations:

ECFA Study 84-10
G.Altarelli et al.

J.Feltesse, R.Rueckl et al.
Aachen Workshop (1990)

The THERA Book (2001)&
Part IV of TESLA TDR

Machine Requirements

-New physics expected at TeV scale. Low $x=Q^2/sx$, $s=4E_eE_p$

highest possible E_e and E_p **1 TeV with 50 GeV on 5000 GeV**

-New physics is rare [σ_{ep} (Higgs) = O(100)fb] , rate at high Q^2 , large x

L has to exceed 10^{32} and preferentially reaches 10^{33} and beyond

-New states, DVCS, electroweak physics

Need electrons and positrons and lepton beam polarisation

-Neutron structure terra incognita

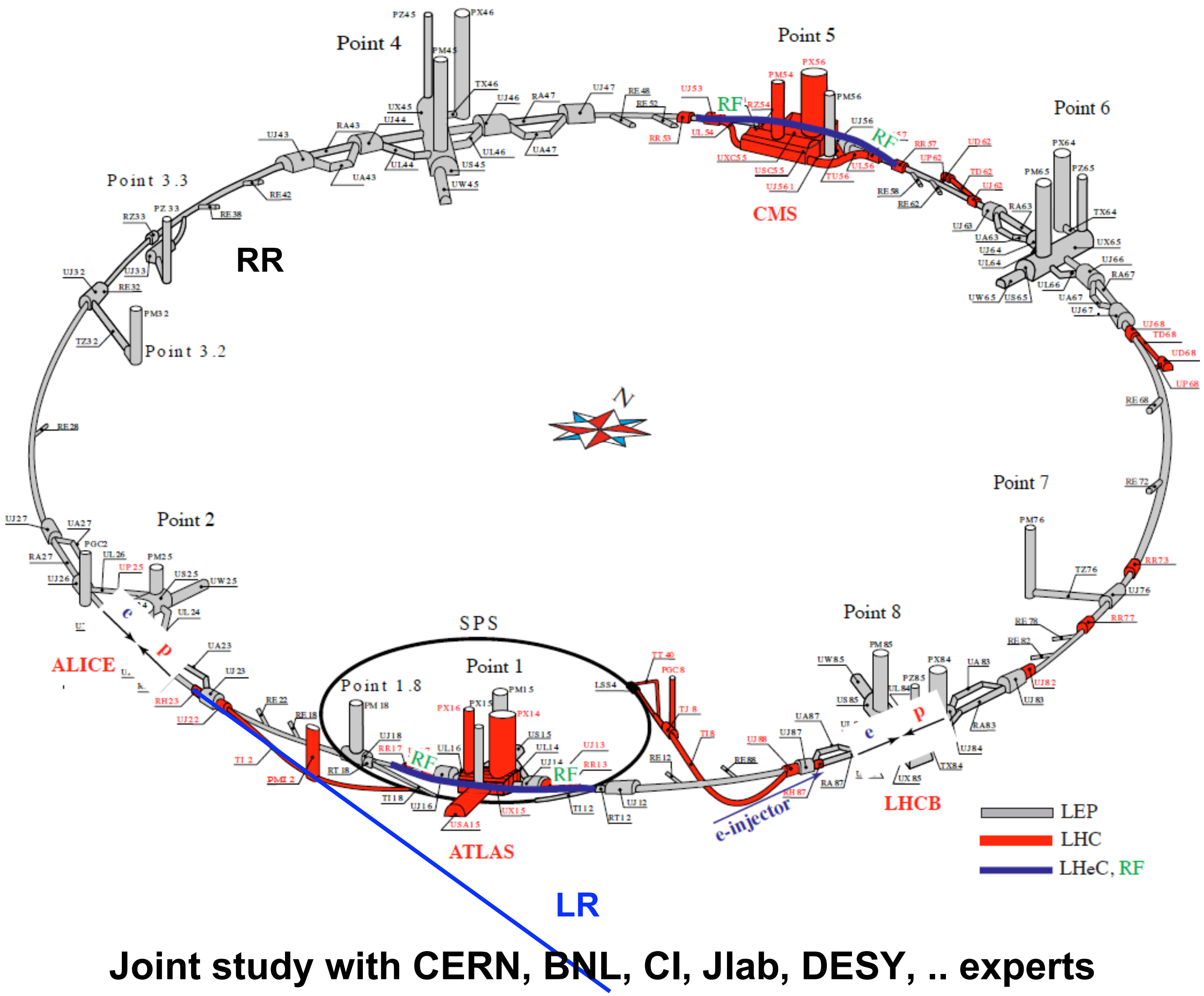
Deuterons

-Partonic Structure of Nuclei

a series of nuclei, Ca, Pb

Machine Considerations and Studies

high $E_{e,p,A}$, $e^{\pm}$ polarised, high Luminosity



Joint study with CERN, BNL, CI, Jlab, DESY, .. experts

generalities

simultaneous ep and pp

power limit set to 100MW

IR at 2 or 8

p/A:

SLHC - high intensity p
(LPA/50ns or ESP/25ns)

Ions: via PS2
new source for deuterons

e Ring:

bypasses: 1 and 5
[use also for rf]

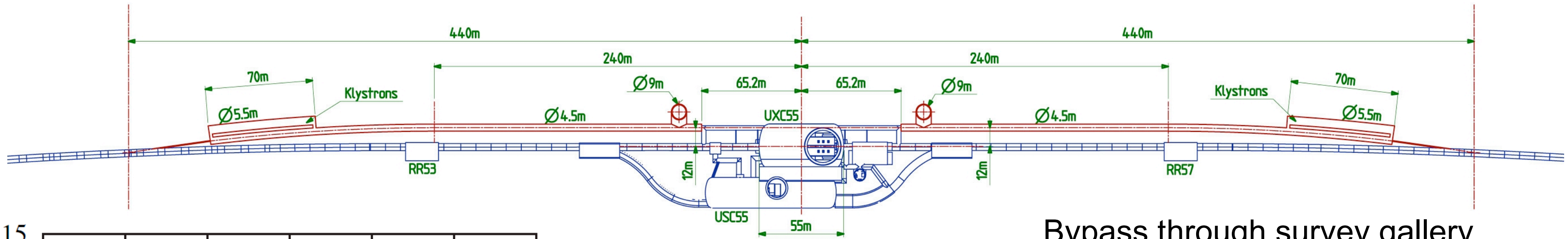
injector: SPL, or dedicated

e LINAC:

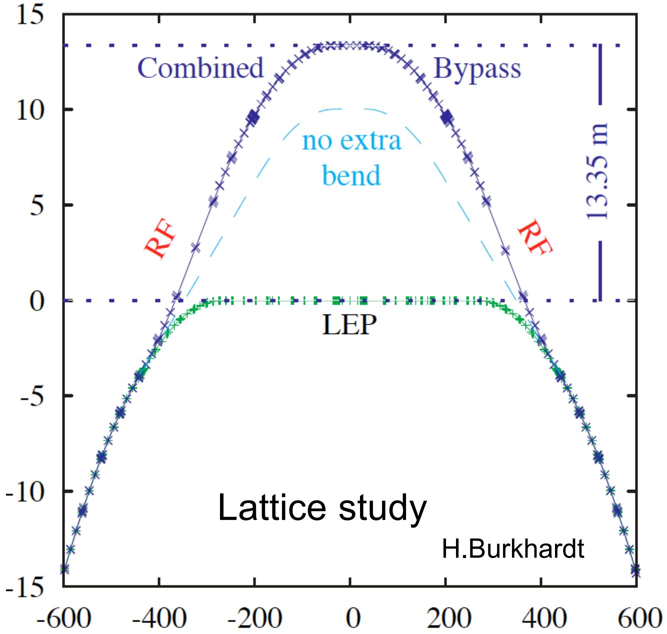
limited to ~6km (Rhone)
for IP2, longer for IP8
CLIC/ILC tunnel.?

LHeC

View from UPS54 Survey Gallery into CMS Cavern on Walkways

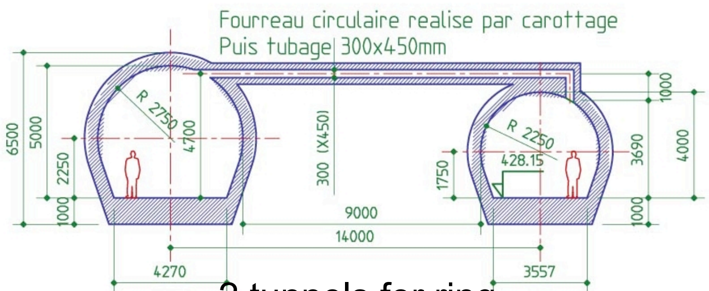


Bypass through survey gallery
13m distance, 2 shafts

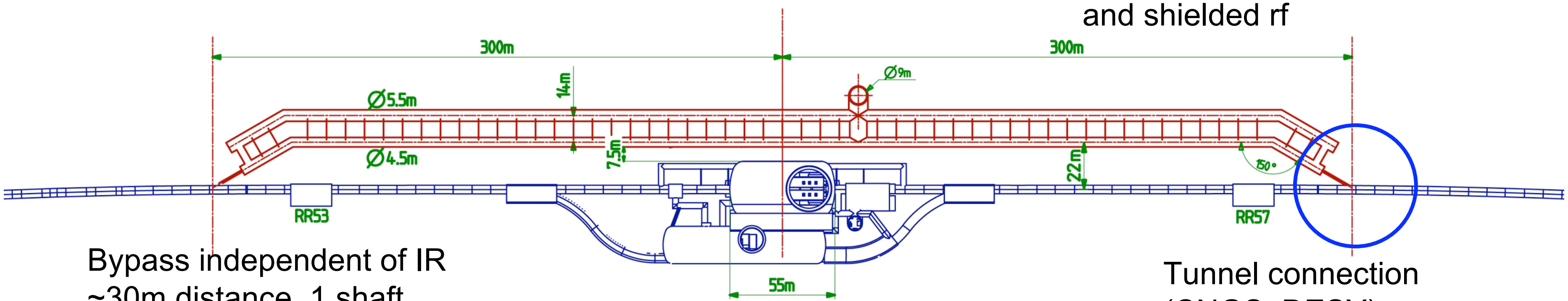


Bypass

point 5



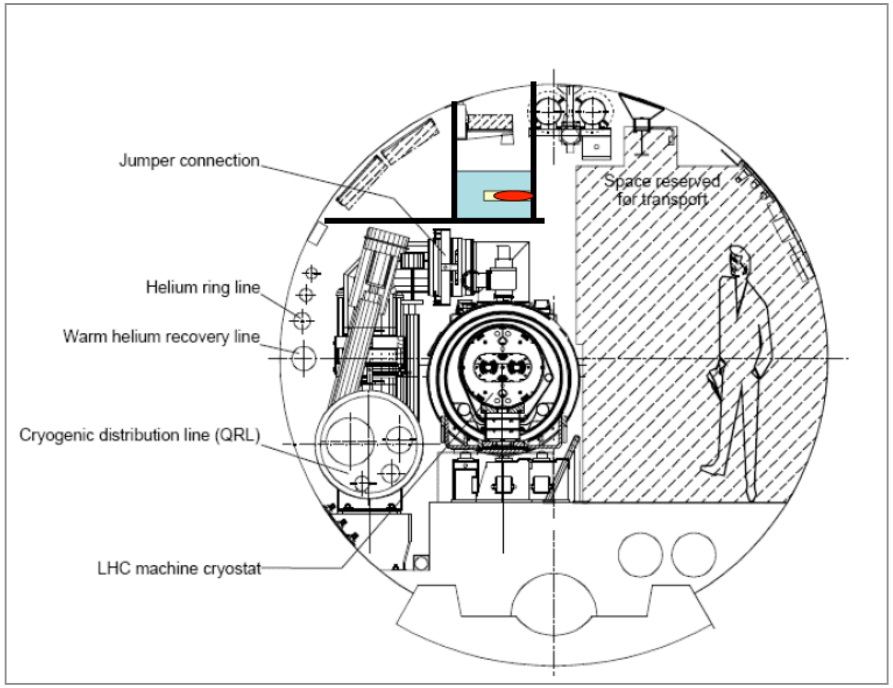
2 tunnels for ring
and shielded rf

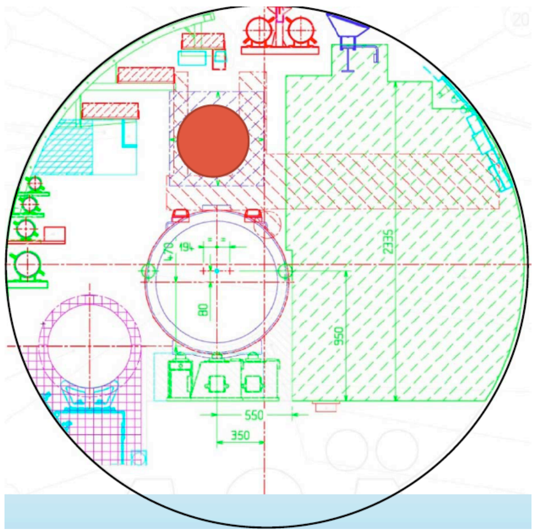


Bypass independent of IR
~30m distance, 1 shaft

Tunnel connection
(CNGS, DESY)

S.Myers, J.Osborne





e Ring Further Considerations

Mount e on top of p - feasible at first sight
needs further, detailed study of pathway

Installation: 1-2 years during LHC shutdowns.
LEP installation was ~1 year into empty tunnel.
Radiation load of LHC pp will be studied.

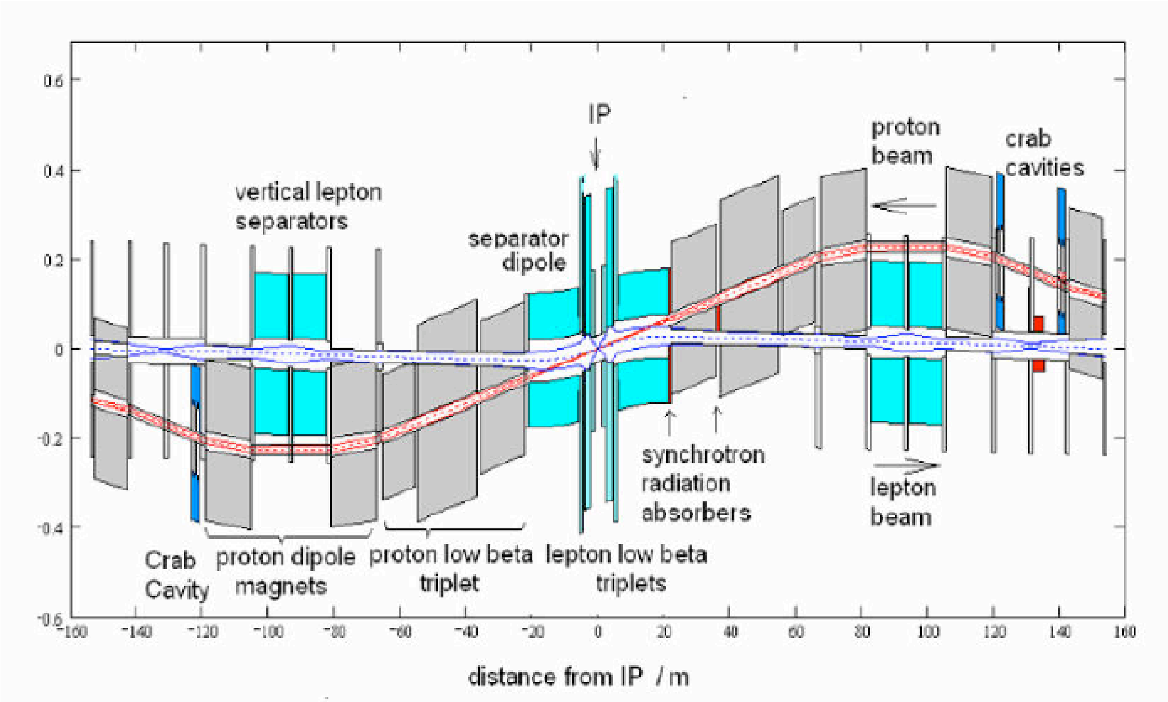
Injection:
LEP2 was 4 10^{11} e in 4 bunches
LHeC is 1.4 10^{10} in 2800 bunches
may inject at less than 20 GeV.

Power for 70 (50) GeV E_e fits into bypasses:

SC system at 1.9° K (1 GHz)
r.f. coupler to cavity: 500 kW CW - R+D
9 MV/cavity.
100(28) cavities for 900(250)MV
cavity: beam line of 150 (42) m
klystrons 100 (28) at 500kW
plus 90 m racks ..
gallery of 540 (150) m length required.

T.Linnecar

IR Design



builds on F.Willeke et al, 2006 JINST 1 P10001
design for 70 GeV on 7000 GeV, 10^{33}
and simultaneous ep and pp operation

Need low x (1°) and hi L (10° ?)

Separation (backscattering)

Synchrotron radiation (100 keV E_{crit})

Crab cavities
(profit from LHC developments)

e optics and beam line

p optics

Magnet designs for IR

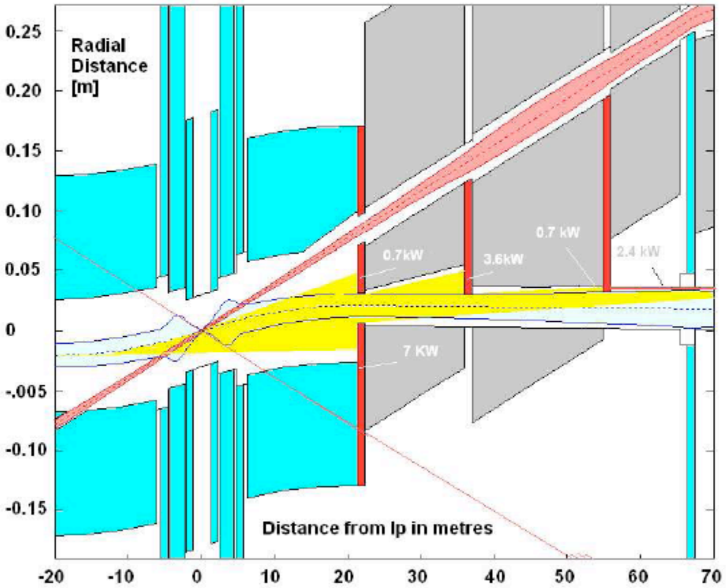
S shaped IR for Linac-Ring option.

…

Input/experience from
HERA, LHC, ILC, eRHIC, SUPER-B

B.Holzer, A.Kling, et al

Design Details

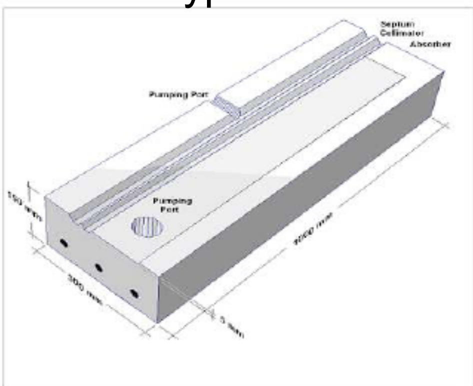


Synchrotron radiation fan

and HERA type absorber

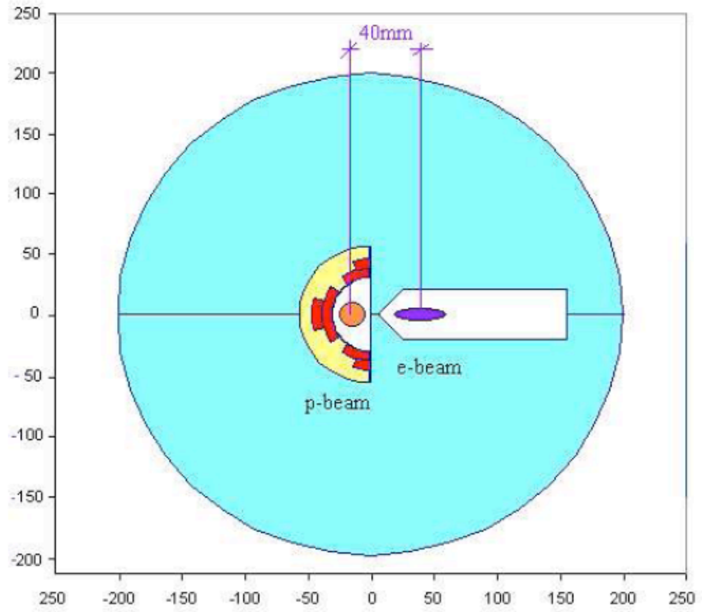
$9.1kW$

$E_{crit} = 76keV$

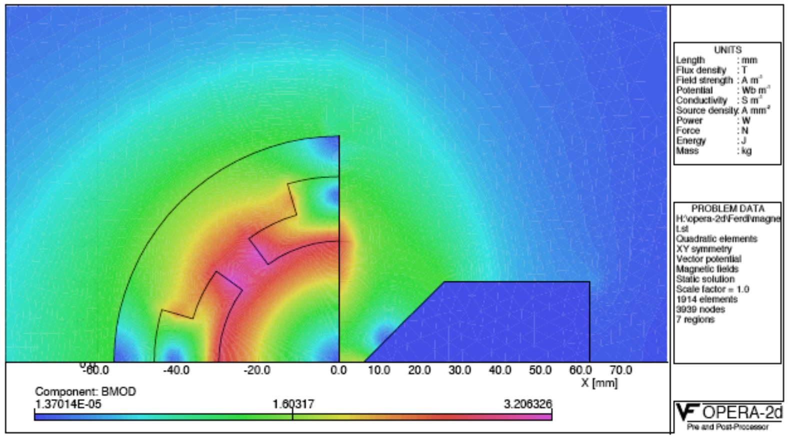


100W/mm^2

cf also W.Bartel Aachen 1990



First p beam lens: septum quadrupole.
Cross section and Field calculation



Ring-Ring Parameters

$$L = \frac{N_p \gamma}{4\pi e \varepsilon_{pn}} \cdot \frac{I_e}{\sqrt{\beta_{px}\beta_{py}}}$$

$$L = 8.310^{32} \cdot \frac{I_e}{50mA} \frac{m}{\sqrt{\beta_{px}\beta_{pn}}} cm^{-2}s^{-1}$$

Luminosity safely $10^{33}cm^{-2}s^{-1}$
HERA was 1-5 10^{31}

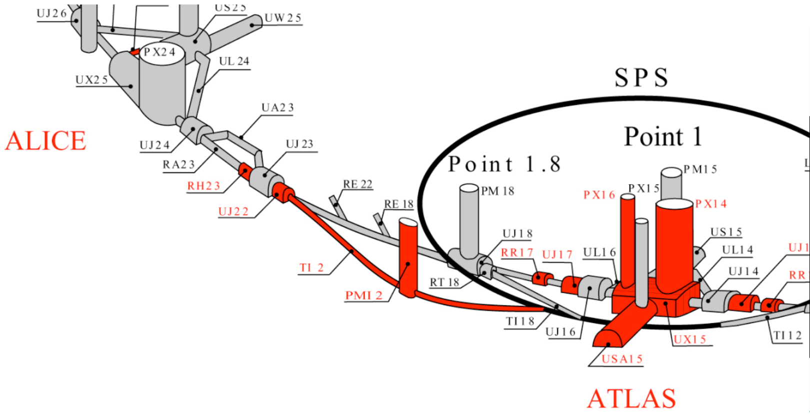
Table values are for 14MW synrad loss (beam power) and 50 GeV on 7000 GeV. May have 50 MW and energies up to about 70 GeV.

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

LHC upgrade: N_p increased.
Need to keep e tune shift low:
by increasing β_p, decreasing β_e
but enlarging e emittance,
to keep e and p matched.

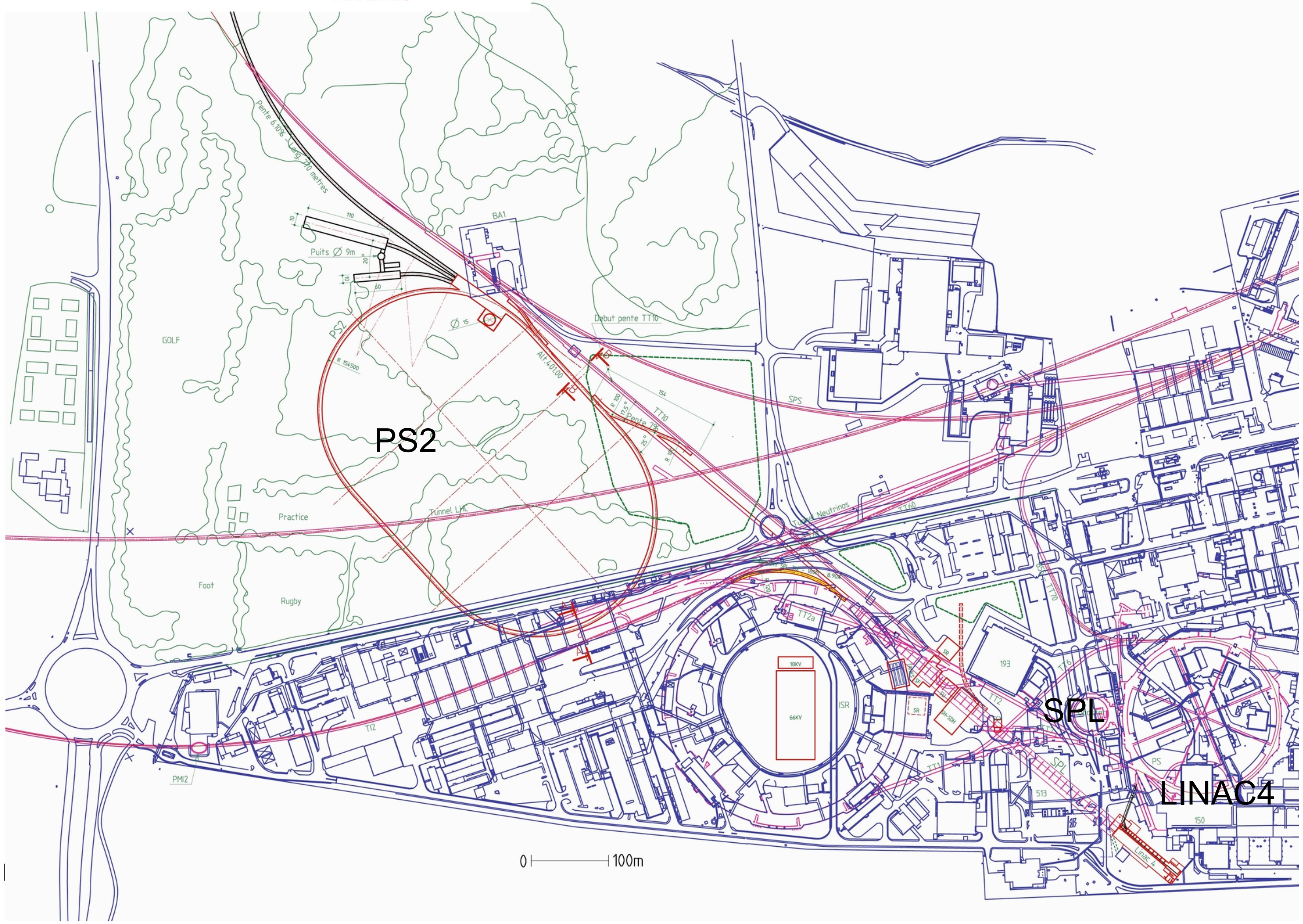
LHeC profits from LHC upgrade but not proportional to N_p

Standard Parameter	Protons	Elektrons
nb=2808	Np=1.15*10^{11}	Ne=1.4*10^{10}
	Ip=582 mA	Ie=71mA
Optics	βxp=180 cm	βxe=12.7 cm
	βyp= 50 cm	βye= 7.1 cm
	εxp=0.5 nm rad	εxe=7.6 nm rad
	εyp=0.5 nm rad	εye=3.8 nm rad
Beamsize	σx=30 μm	
	σy=15.8 μm	
Tuneshift	Δvx=0.00055	Δvx=0.0484
	Δvy=0.00029	Δvy=0.0510
Luminosity	**L=8.2*10^{32}**	
Ultimate [ESP]		
nb=2808	Np=1.7*10^{11}	Ne=1.4*10^{10}
	Ip=860mA	Ie=71mA
Optics	βxp=230 cm	βxe=12.7 cm
	βyp= 60 cm	βye= 7.1 cm
	εxp=0.5 nm rad	εxe=9 nm rad
	εyp=0.5 nm rad	εye=4 nm rad
Beamsize	σx=34 μm	
	σy=17 μm	
Tuneshift	Δvx=0.00061	Δvx=0.056
	Δvy=0.00032	Δvy=0.062
Luminosity	**L=1.03*10^{33}**	
Upgrade [LPA]		
nb=1404	Np=5*10^{11}	Ne=1.4*10^{10}
	Ip=1265mA	Ie=71mA
Optik	βxp=400 cm	βxe= 8 cm
	βyp=150 cm	βye= 5 cm
	εxp=0.5 nm rad	εxe=25 nm rad
	εyp=0.5 nm rad	εye=15 nm rad
Strahlgröße	σx=44 μm	
	σy=27 μm	
Tuneshift	Δvx=0.0011	Δvx=0.057
	Δvy=0.00069	Δvy=0.058
Luminosität	**L=1.44*10^{33}**	



e injector from SPL to Point 2 via TI2

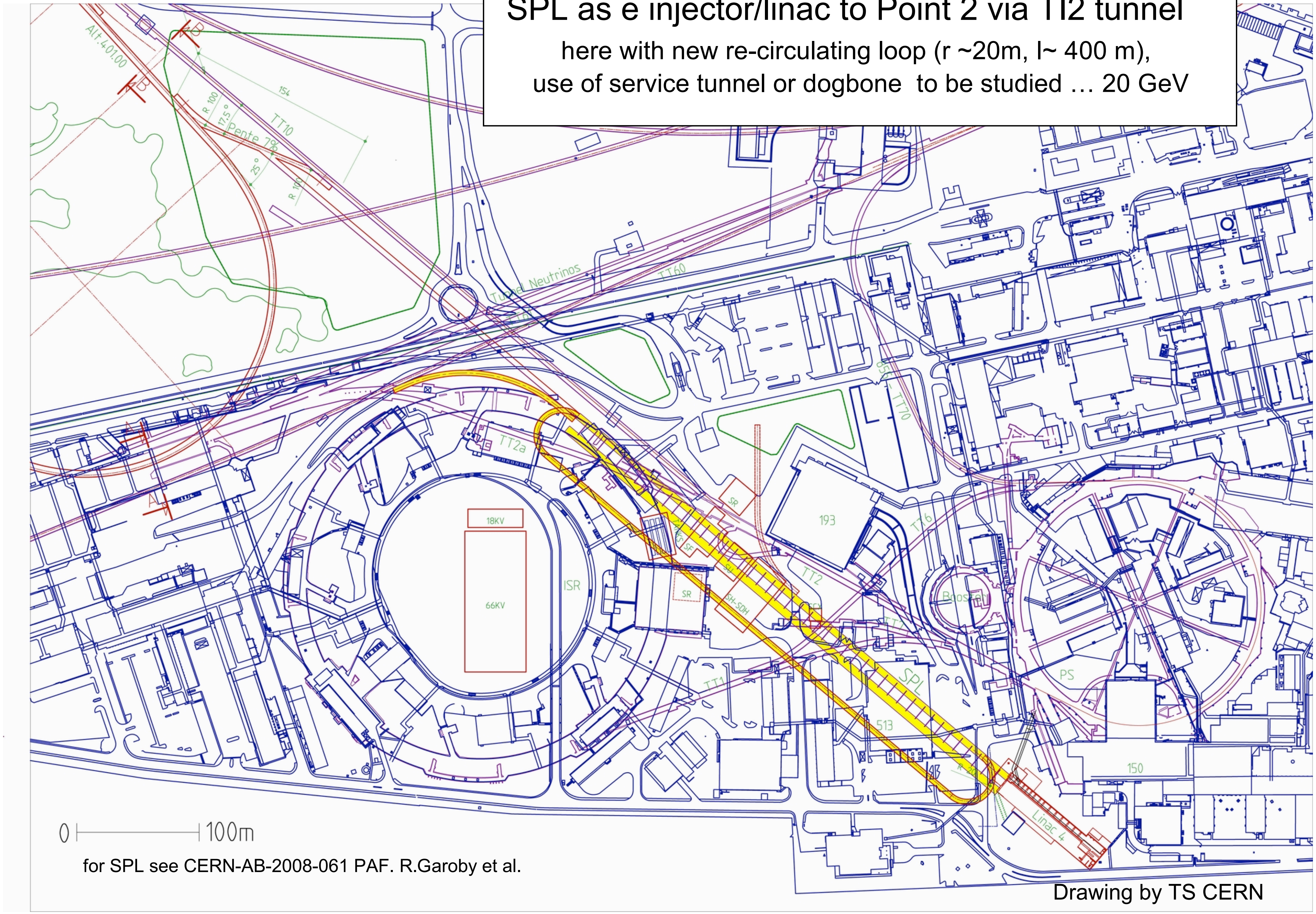
Alternative injectors considered too
(cf H. Burkhard, DIS08, Proceedings)



Max l

SPL as e injector/linac to Point 2 via TI2 tunnel

here with new re-circulating loop (r ~20m, l~ 400 m),
use of service tunnel or dogbone to be studied … 20 GeV



for SPL see CERN-AB-2008-061 PAF. R.Garoby et al.

Drawing by TS CERN

e- energy [GeV]	30	Pulsed 100	CW 100
comment	SPL* (20)+TI2	LINAC	LINAC
#passes	4+1	2	2
wall plug power RF+Cryo [MW]	100 (1 cr.)	100 (3 cr.)	100 (35 cr.)
bunch population [10^9]	10	3.0	0.1
duty factor [%]	5	5	100
average e- current [mA]	1.6	0.5	0.3
emittance $\gamma\varepsilon$ [μm]	50	50	50
RF gradient [MV/m]	25	25	13.9
total linac length β=1 [m]	350+333	3300	6000
minimum return arc radius [m]	240 (final bends)	1100	1100
beam power at IP [MW]	24	48	30
e- IP beta function [m]	0.06	0.2	0.2
ep hourglass reduction factor	0.62	0.86	0.86
disruption parameter D	56	17	17
luminosity [10^{32} cm^{-2} s^{-1}]	**2.5**	**2.2**	**1.3**

proton parameters: LPA upgrade SLHC: N_b=5x10^{11}, 50 ns spacing, $\gamma\varepsilon$=3.75 μm, β^*=0.1 m, σ_z=11.8 cm

F.Zimmermann, S. Chattopadhyay

Luminosity: Linac-Ring

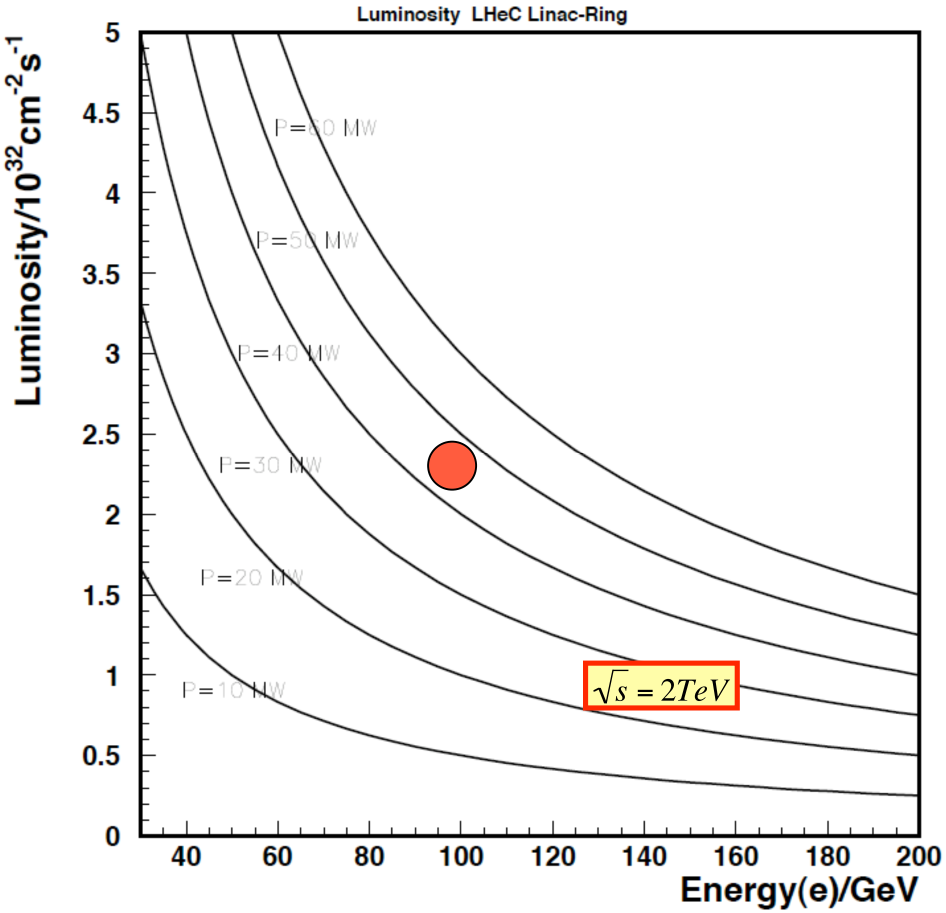
$$L = \frac{N_p \gamma}{4\pi e \varepsilon_{pn} \beta^*} \cdot \frac{P}{E_e} = 5 \cdot 10^{32} \cdot \frac{P/MW}{E_e/GeV} cm^{-2} s^{-1}$$

M.Tigner, B.Wiik, F.Willeke, Acc.Conf, SanFr.(1991) 2910

SLHC - LPA

cf. R.Garoby EPS07,
J.Koutchouk et al PAC07

$$\varepsilon_{pn} = 3.8 \mu m$$
$$N_p = 5 \cdot 10^{11}$$
$$\beta^* = 0.10 m$$



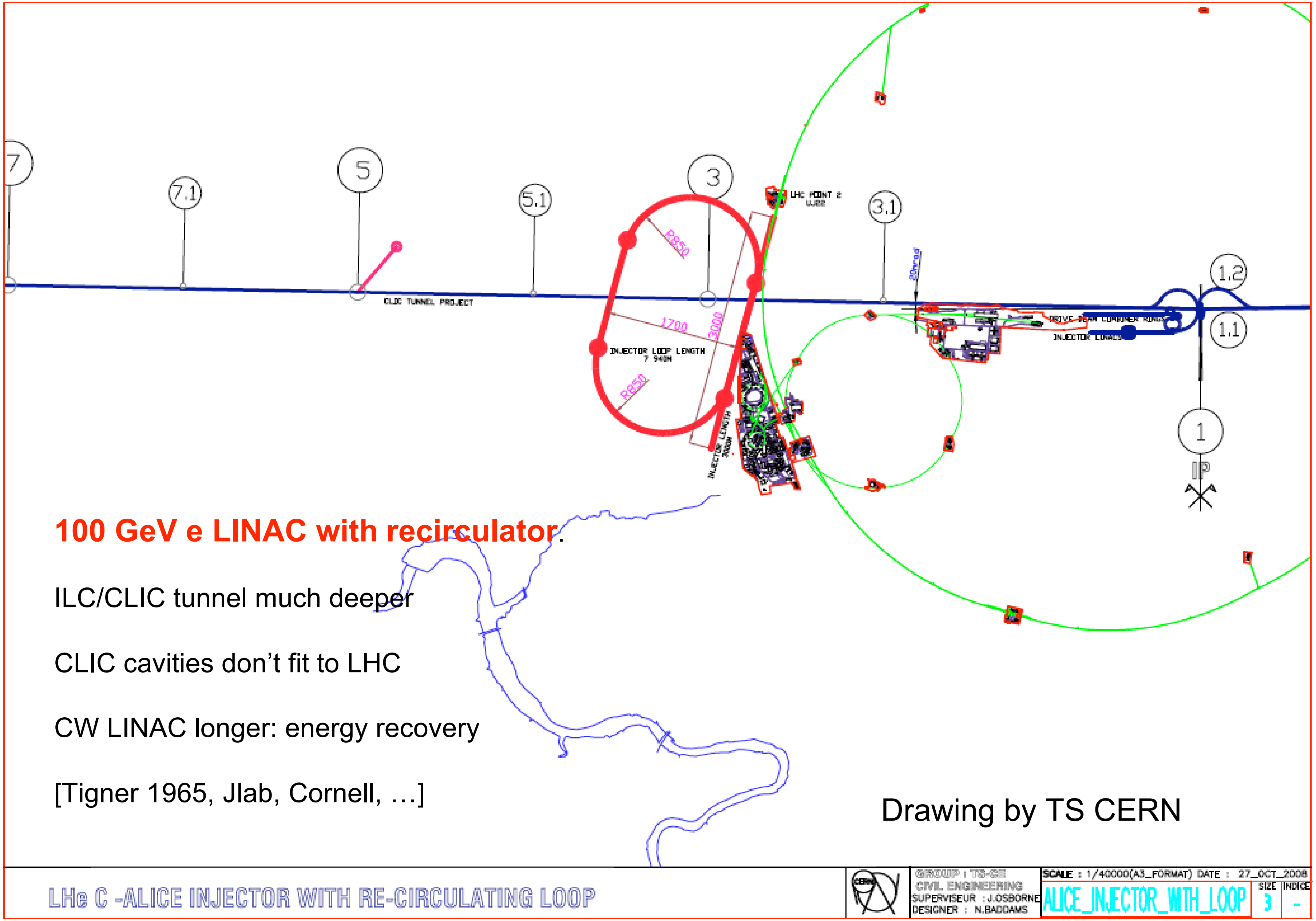
LINAC is not physics limited in energy, but with its cost/length + power

- **10^{32} are in reach at large E_e.**

LINAC - no periodic loss+refill, ~twice as efficient as ring…
8,4,3fb^{-1} /year at (50)100[150] GeV

Note: positron source challenge:

LHeC 10^{32} needs few times 10^{14} /sec



100 GeV e LINAC with recirculator.

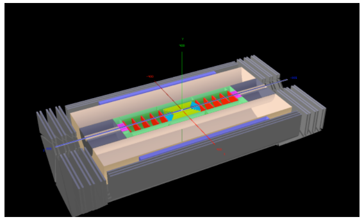
ILC/CLIC tunnel much deeper

CLIC cavities don’t fit to LHC

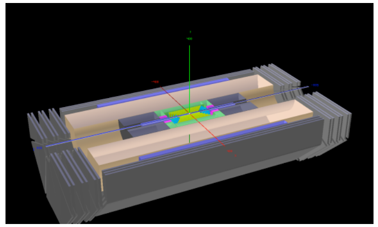
CW LINAC longer: energy recovery

[Tigner 1965, Jlab, Cornell, …]

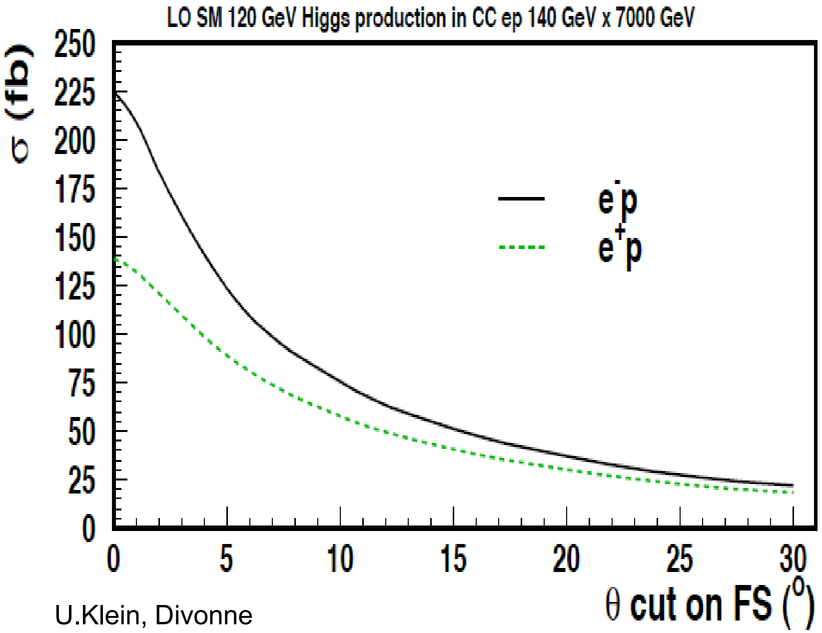
Drawing by TS CERN



Detector Design Considerations



Large fwd acceptance and high luminosity



U.Klein, Divonne

Forward tagging of p,n,d
Backward tagging of e,γ
Tagging of c and b in max. angular range
High resolution final state (Higgs to bbar)

High precision tracking and calorimetry

	LHeC	HERA
Largest possible acceptance	1-179°	7-177°
High resolution tracking	0.1 mrad	0.2-1 mrad
Precision electromagnetic calorimetry	0.1%	0.2-0.5%
Precision hadronic calorimetry	0.5%	1%
High precision luminosity measurement	0.5%	1%

L1 Detector: version for low x Physics

Muon chambers
(fwd,bwd,central)

Coil (r=3m l=8.5m, 2T)
[Return Fe not drawn]

Central Detector

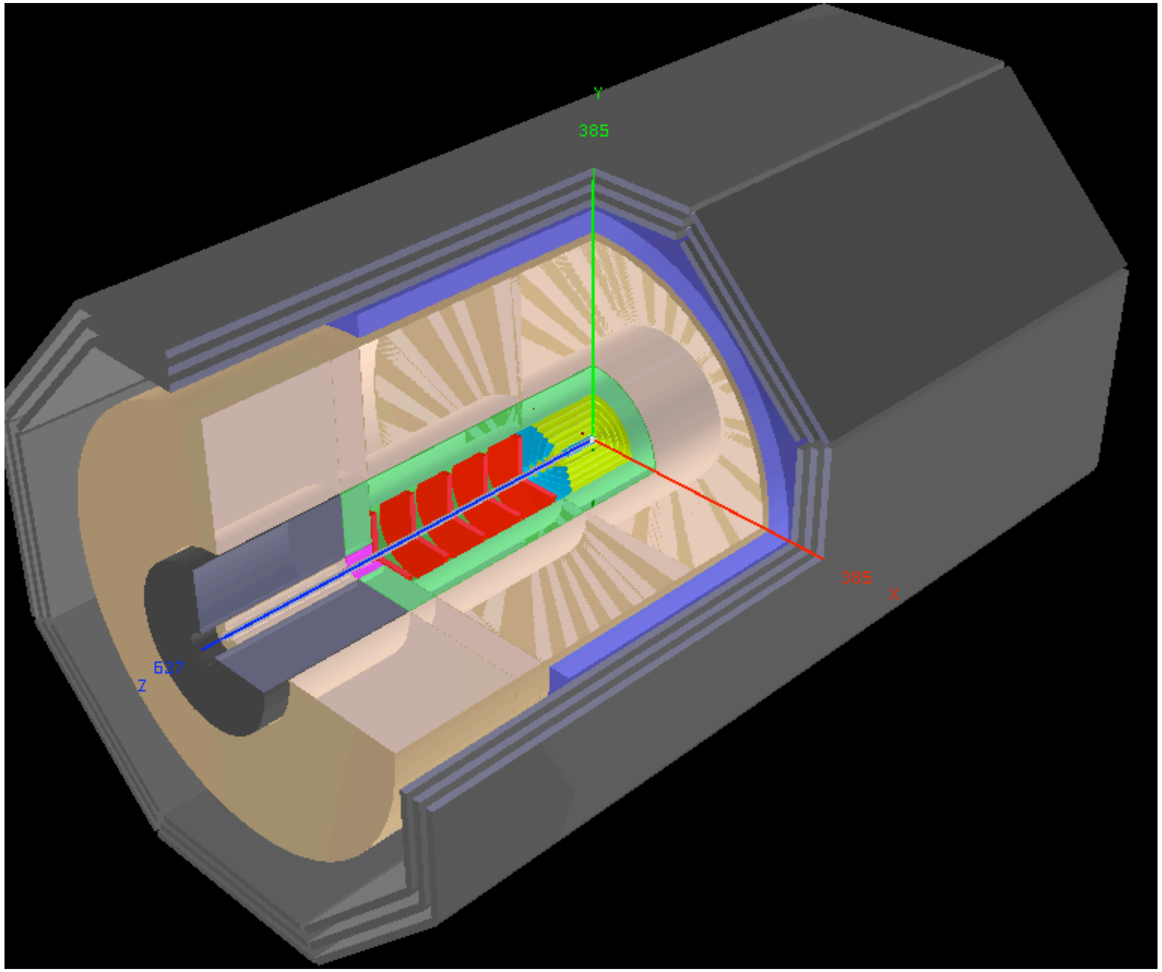
Hadronic Calo (Fe/LAr)
El.magn. Calo (Pb,Sc)
GOSSIP (fwd+central)
[Gas on Slimmed Si Pixels]
[0.6m radius for 0.05% * pt in 2T field]
Pixels
Elliptic beam pipe (~3cm)

Fwd Spectrometer
(down to 1°)

Tracker
Calice (W/Si)
FwdHadrCalo

Bwd Spectrometer
(down to 179°)

Tracker
Spacal (elm, hadr)



P.Kostka, A.Pollini, R.Wallny et al

To be extended further in fwd direction. Tag p,n,d. Also e,γ (bwd)

L1 Detector: version for hiQ^2 Physics

Muon chambers
(fwd,bwd,central)

Coil (r=3m l=8.5m, 2T)

Central Detector

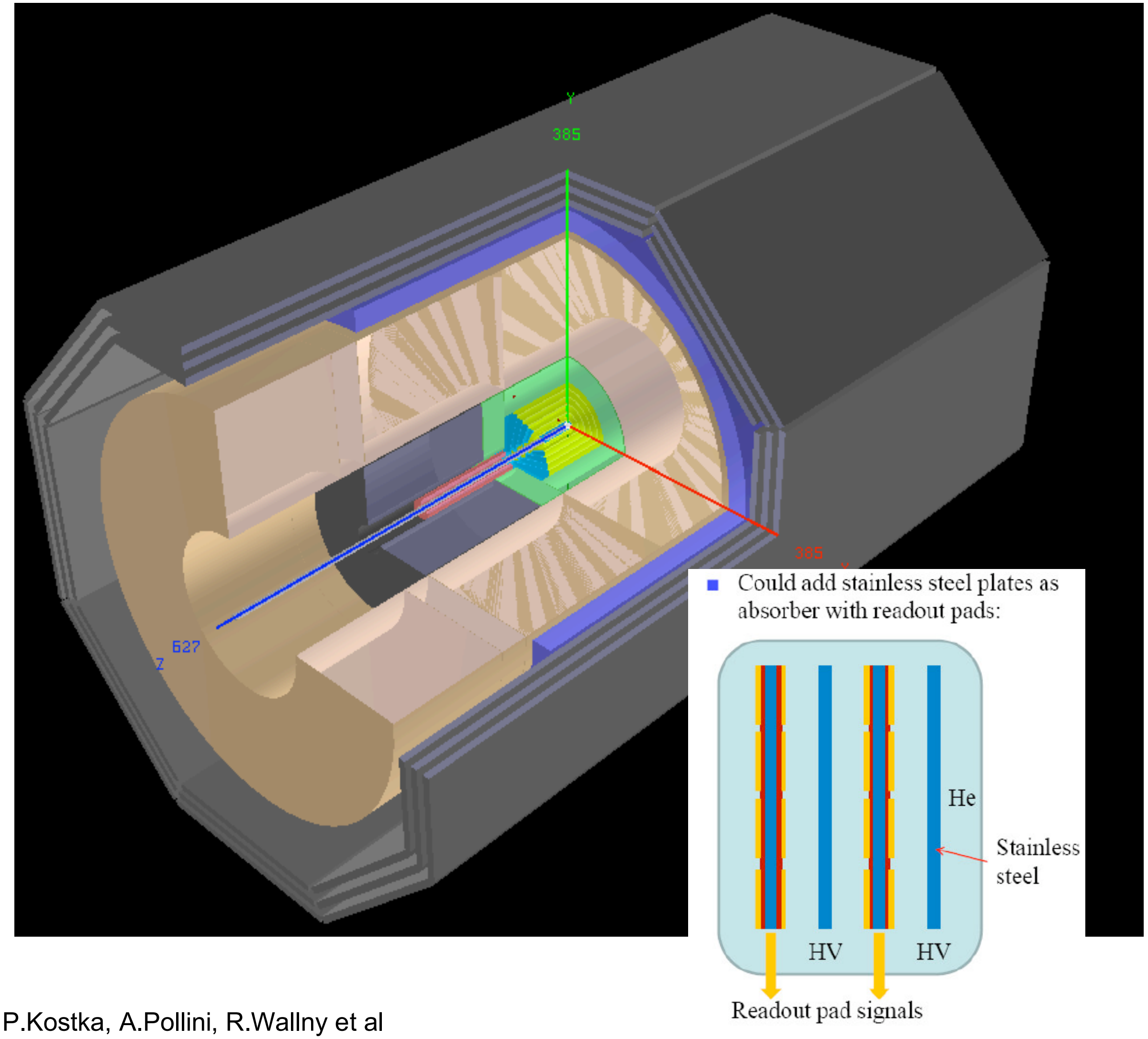
Hadronic Calo (Fe/LAr)
El.magn. Calo (Pb,Sc)
GOSSIP (fwd+central)
Pixels
Elliptic pipe (~3cm)

Fwd Calorimeter
(down to 10°)

Lepton low β magnets
FwdHadrCalo

Bwd Spectrometer
(down to 170°)

Lepton low β magnets
Spacal (elm, hadr)



P.Kostka, A.Pollini, R.Wallny et al

Active magnets? T.Greenshaw

Further Tasks on Machine and Detector

for the CDR - incomplete

-Ring: installation: pathway and radiation
injector (SPL and its possible use for an initial eA phase)

-LINAC: energy recovery for ~100 GeV beam? what is the luminosity in e^+ ?

-Infrastructure (Interaction Region, SPL/TI2, LINAC site)

-IR for ring and for LINAC and its interface with LHC, e beam and the detector

-Optics and lattice designs (high luminosity and small angle acceptance)

-Identification of R+D projects for LHeC (active magnets?, rf Coupler, …)

-Complete Detector Design

-Design Taggers (fwd and bwd)

New Physics at High Scales
Precision QCD and Electroweak Physics
High Parton Densities

New Physics at the LHeC

- **Lepto-Quark Production and Decay (s and t-channel effects)**

Maximum $W < 1.4$ TeV
for $E_e = 140$ GeV, $E_p = 7$ TeV

- **Squarks and Gluinos**
- **ZZ, WZ, WW elastic and inelastic collisions**
- **Technicolor**
- **Novel Higgs Production Mechanisms**
- **Composite electrons**
- **Lepton-Flavor Violation**
- **QCD at High Density in ep and eA collisions**
- **Odderon**

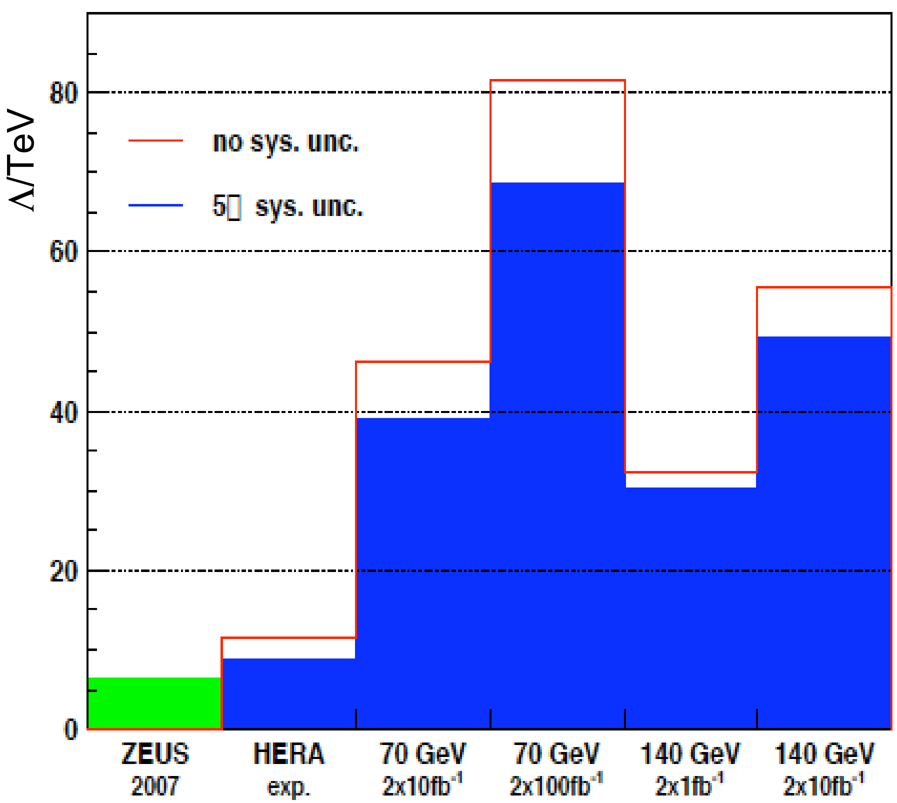
Broad physics goals (to be discussed at the Workshop)

- Proton structure and QCD physics in the domain of x and Q^2 of LHC experiments
- Small-x physics in eP and eA collisions
- Probing the $e^{\pm}$-quark system at ~TeV energy
  eg leptoquarks, excited e*'s, mirror e, SUSY with no R-parity......
- Searching for new EW currents
  eg RH W's, effective eeqq contact interactions...

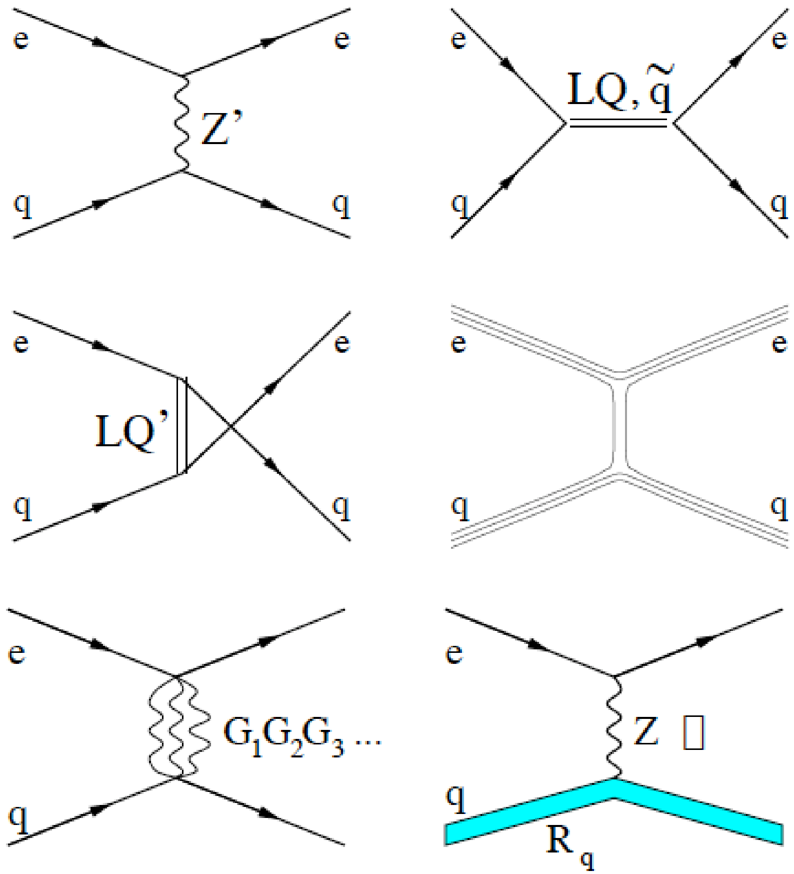
G. Altarelli

Contact Interactions [generic, ED, q formfactor]

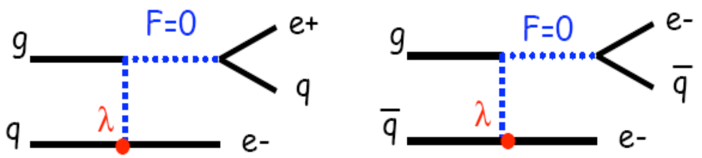
Limits for PC (VV) model A.Zarnecki DIS08

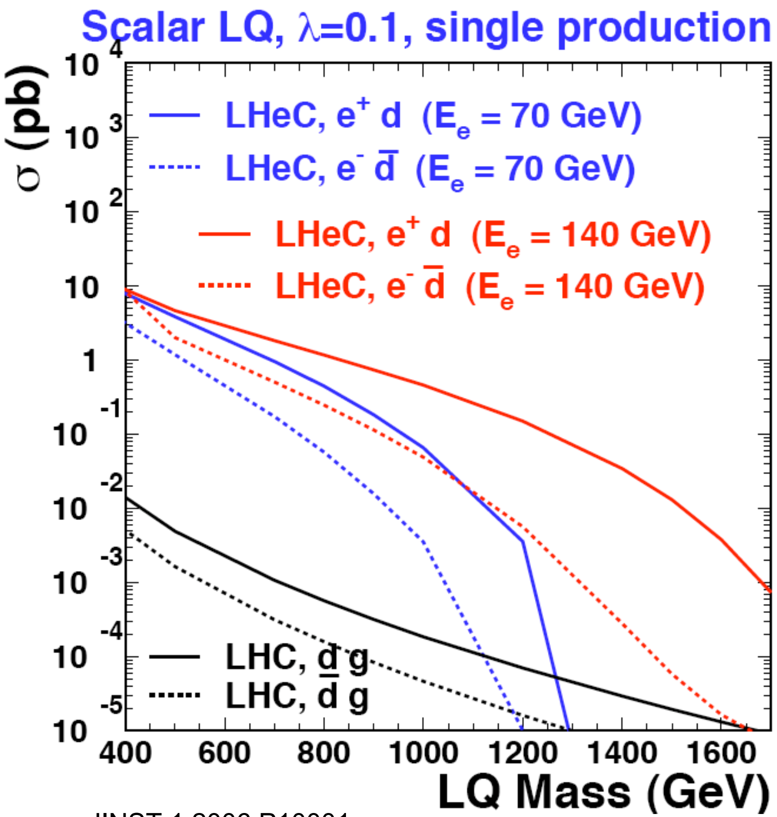


Possible "new physics" processes:

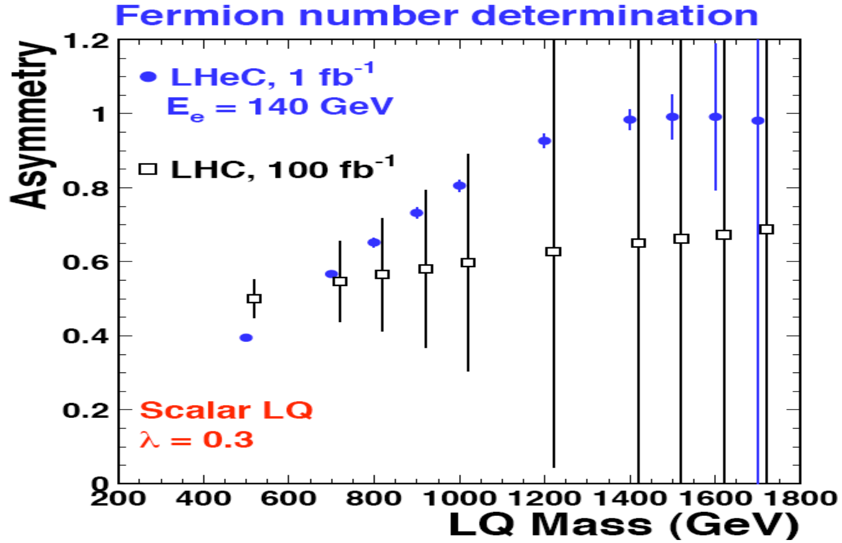


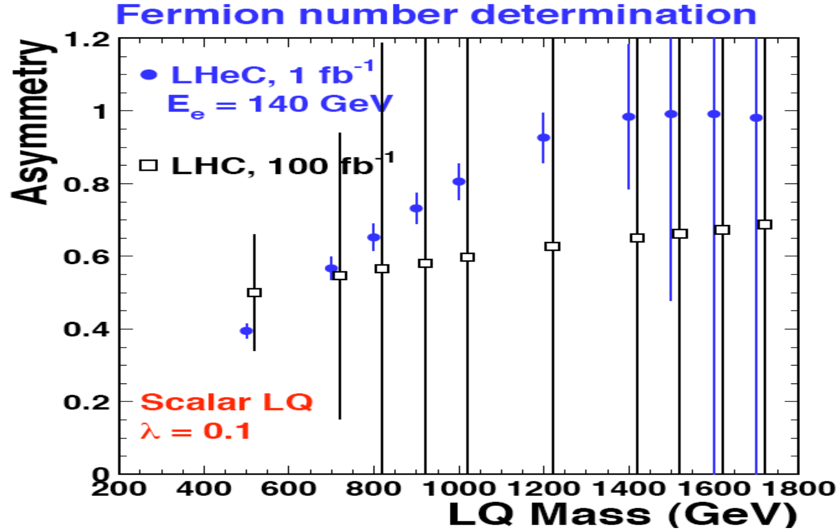
LQ Quantum Numbers





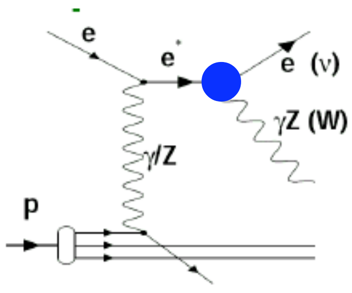
JINST 1 2006 P10001





Charge asymmetry much cleaner in ep than in pp. Similar for simultaneous determination of coupling and quark flavour. Polarisation for spectroscopy

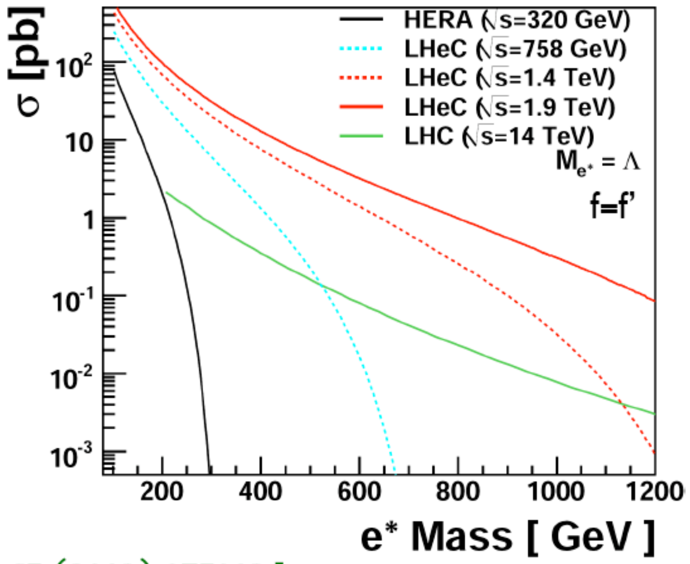
Electron-Boson Resonances : excited electrons



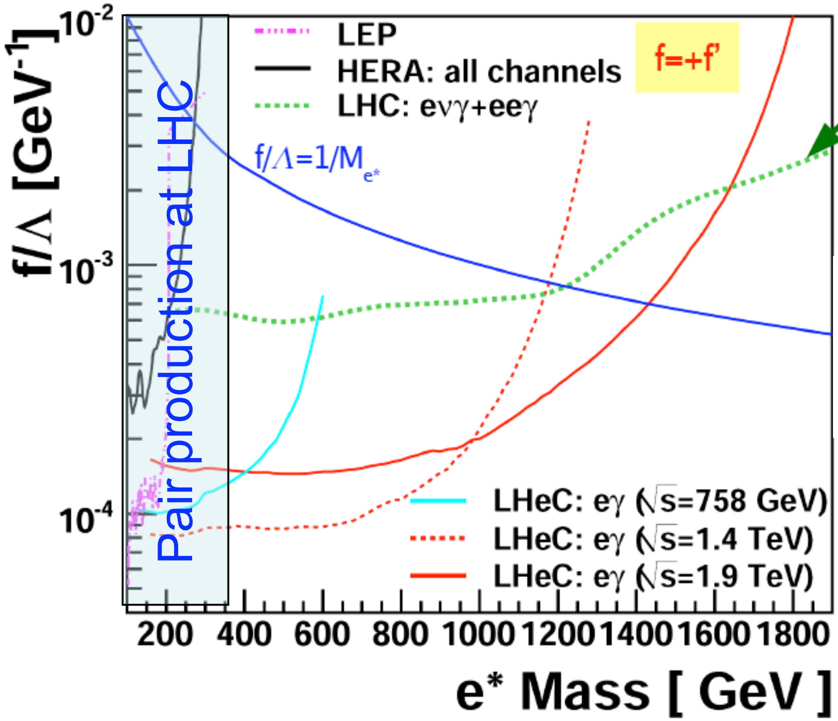
coupling
~ f / Λ

N. Trinh, E. Sauvan, Divonne

Single e* production x-section in ep is high.



LHeC prelim. analysis, looking at e* → eγ



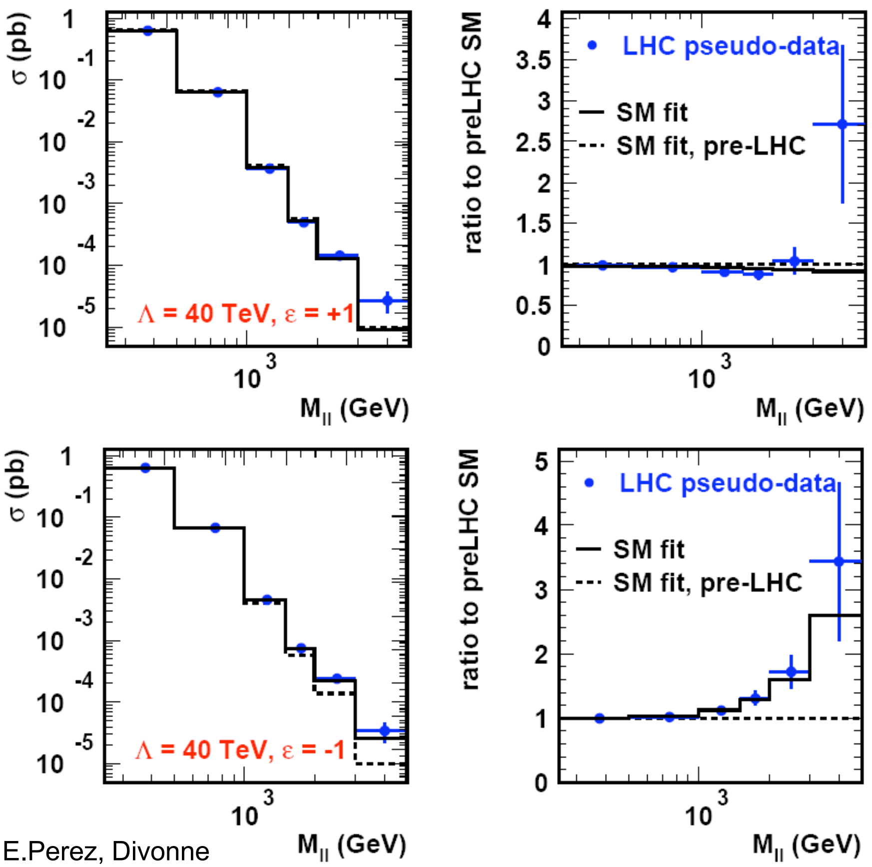
[Phys. Rev D 65 (2002) 075003]

-If LHC discovers (pair prod) an e*:
LHeC would be sensitive to much smaller f/Λ couplings

-Discovery potential for higher masses.
needs high electron beam energy

L assumed 10 (1) fb^{-1} with 20/70 (140) GeV

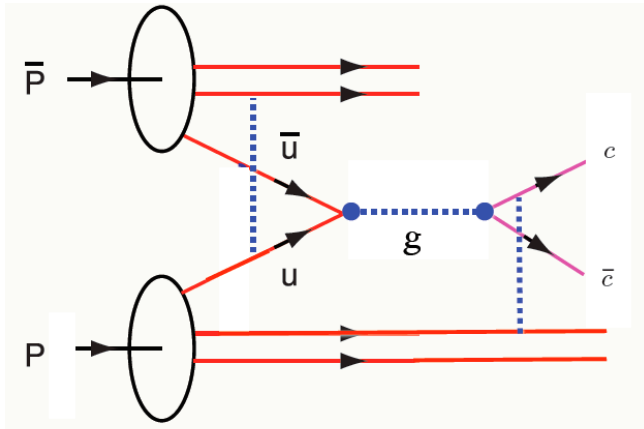
pdf's and New Physics at the LHC



E.Perez, Divonne

NP may be accommodated by HERA/BCDMS DGLAP fit. It can not by the fit to also LHeC.

(recall high Et excess at the Tevatron which disappeared when xg became modified)



Factorisation is violated in production of high p_T particles (IS and FS i.a.s).

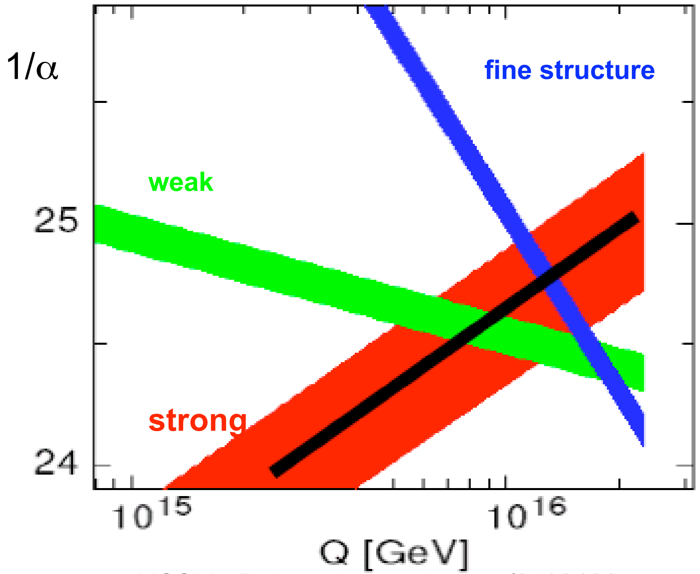
Important, perhaps crucial, to measure pdf's in the kinematic range of the LHC. cf also ED limits vs pdf's.

John Collins, Jian-Wei Qiu . ANL-HEP-PR-07-25, May 2007.

e-Print: **arXiv:0705.2141** [hep-ph]

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) $\gamma_h > 5°$	0.36% :=(2)
(1) +BCDMS	0.22%
(2) +BCDMS	0.22%
(1) stat. *= 2	0.35%

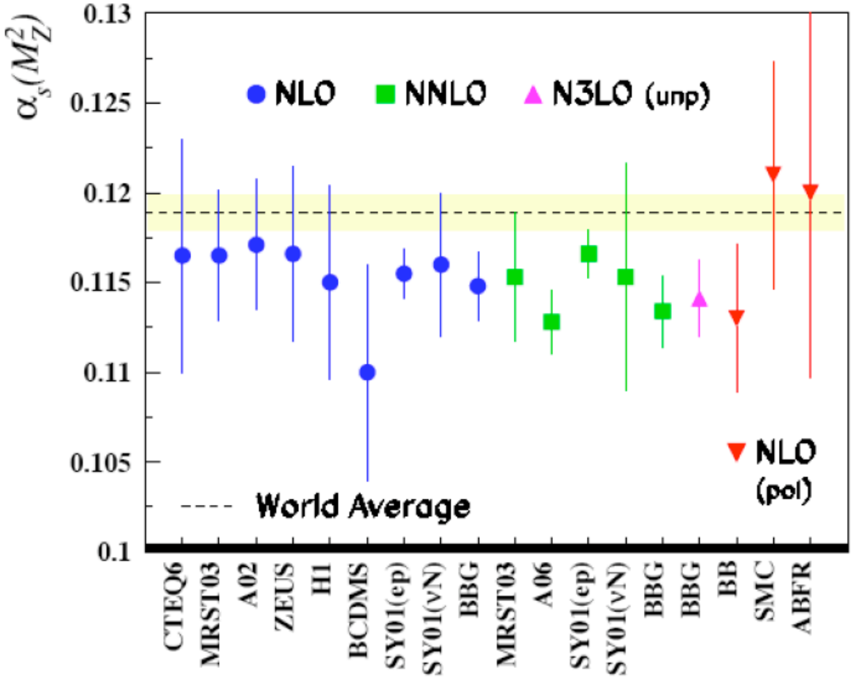
DIS08, T.Kluge

α_s least known of coupling constants
Grand Unification predictions suffer from $\delta\alpha_s$

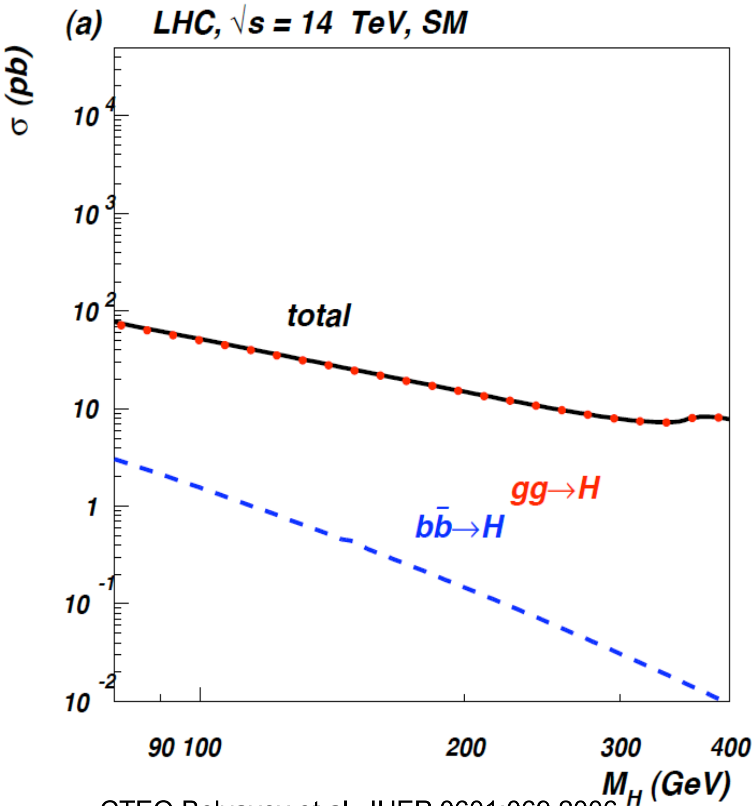
DIS tends to be lower than world average

LHeC: per mille accuracy indep. of BCDMS.
Challenge to experiment and to h.o. QCD

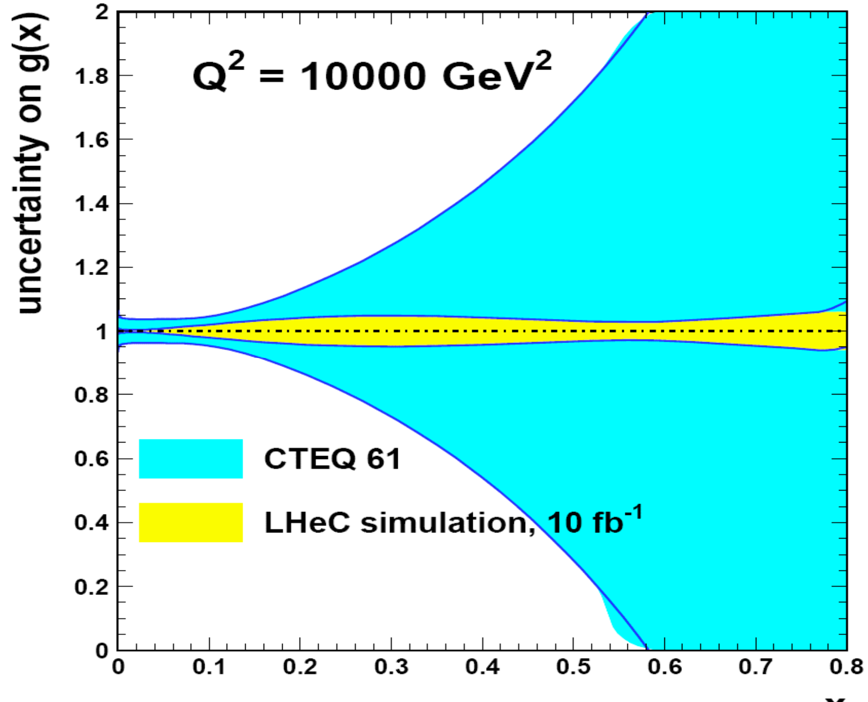
Blumlein et al '06



Gluon - SM Higgs



CTEQ Belyayev et al. JHEP 0601:069,2006

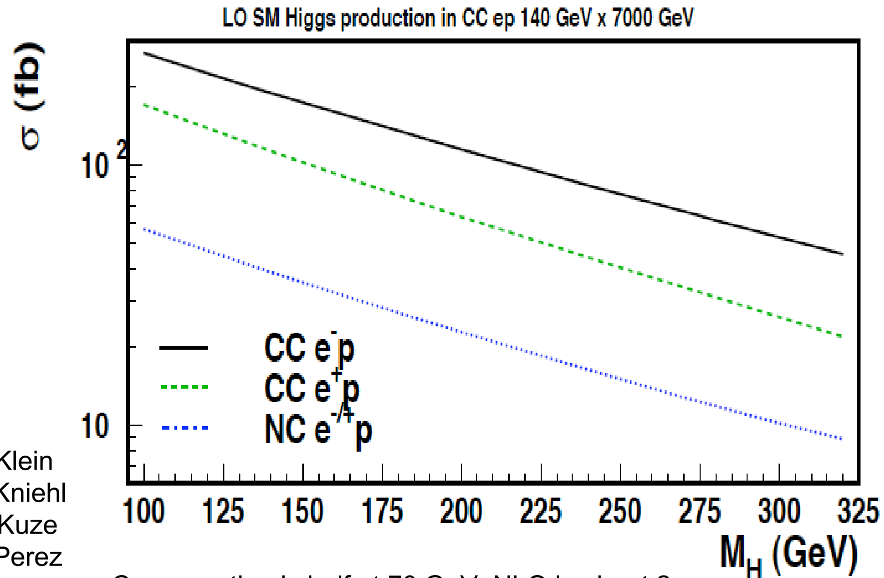


E.Perez, DIS07

In SM Higgs production is gluon dominated

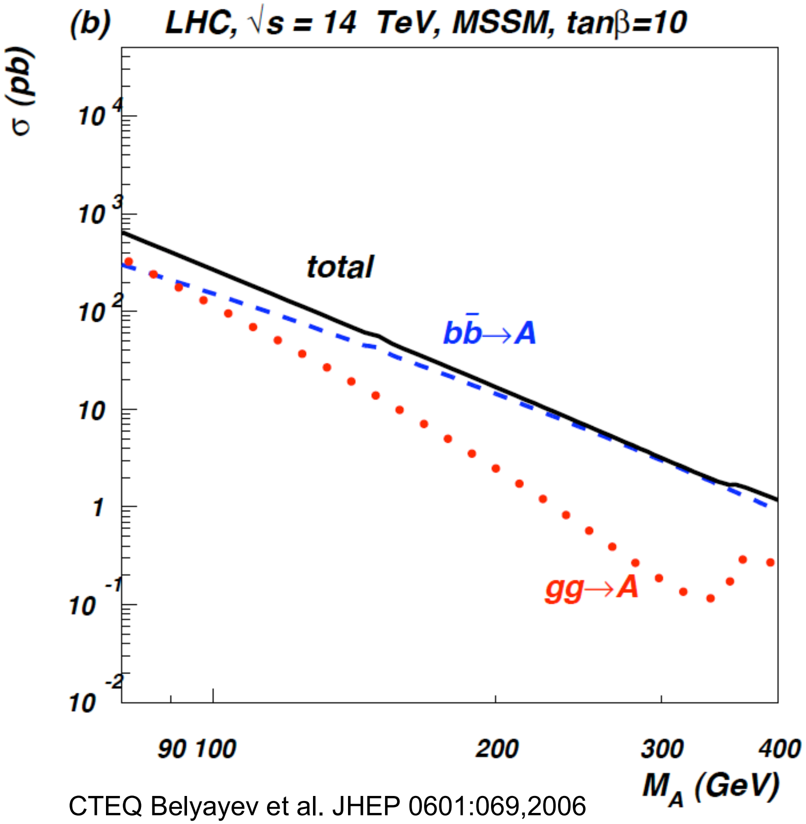
LHeC: huge x,Q^2 range for xg determination

WW to Higgs fusion has sizeable ep xsection



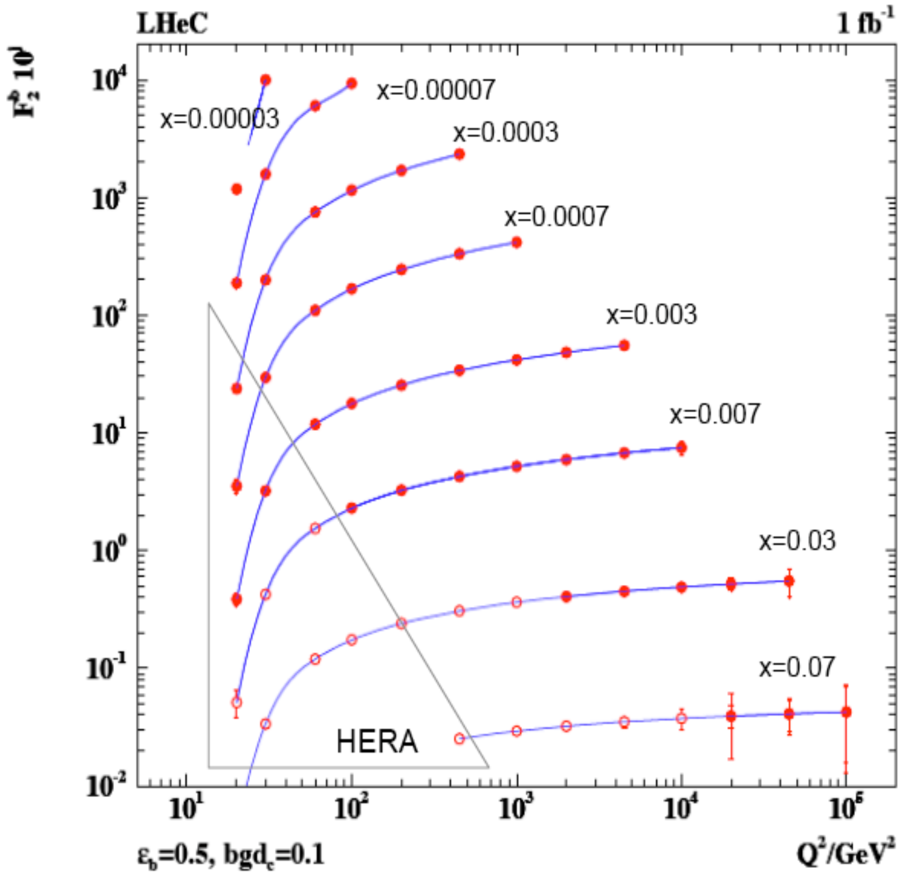
U.Klein
B.Kniehl
M.Kuze
E.Perez

Cross section is half at 70 GeV. NLO is about 2



CTEQ Belyayev et al. JHEP 0601:069,2006

Beauty - MSSM Higgs



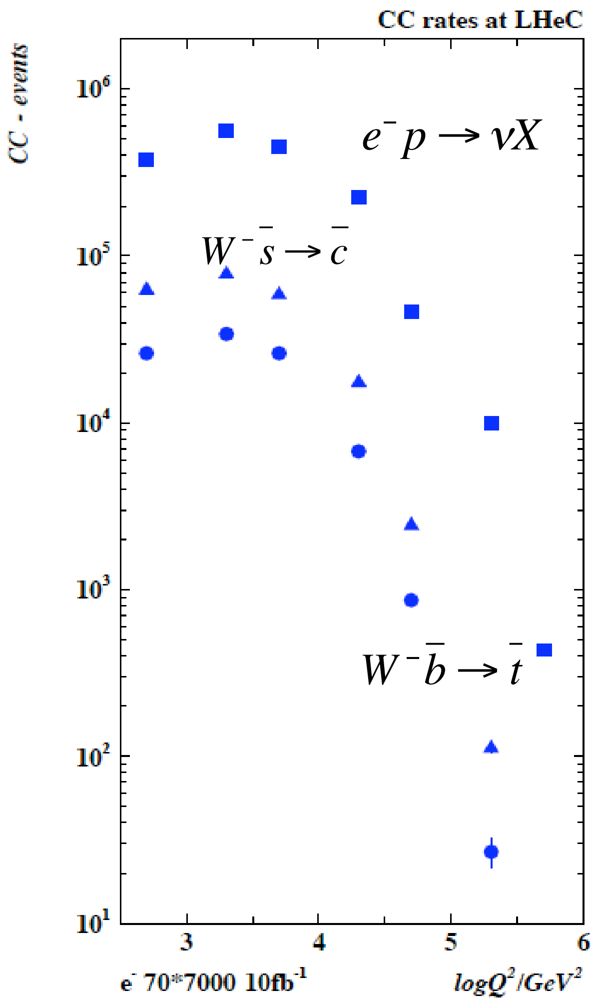
MK, A.Mehta (DIS07)

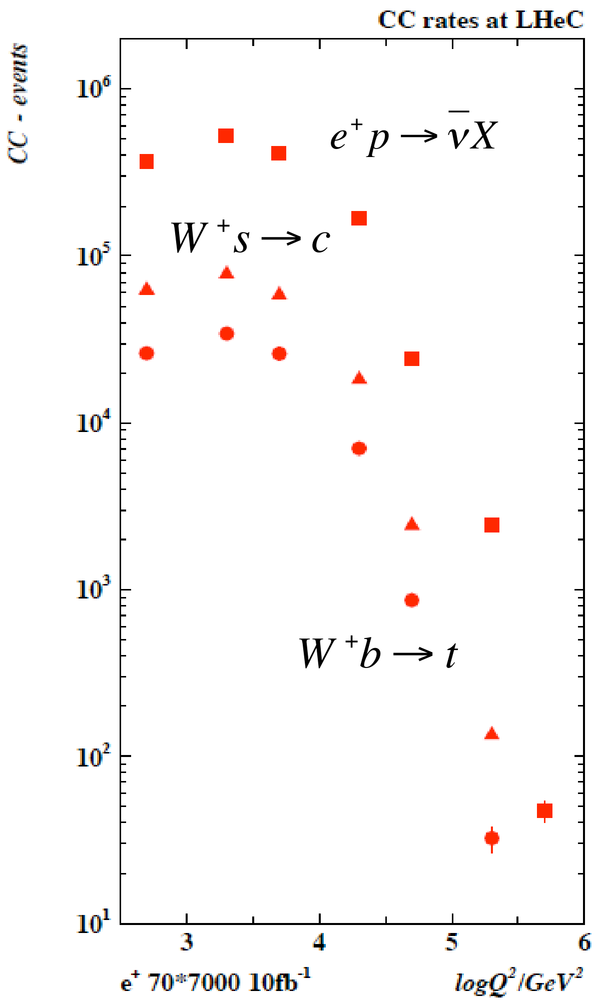
In MSSM Higgs production is b dominated

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

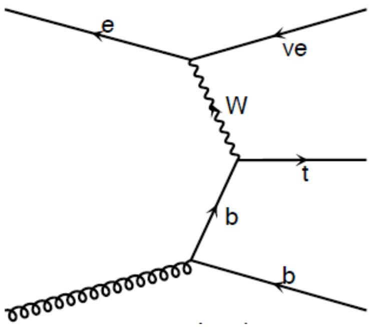
LHeC: higher fraction of b, larger range, smaller beam spot, better Si detectors

Single (anti) t and s Quark Production in CC





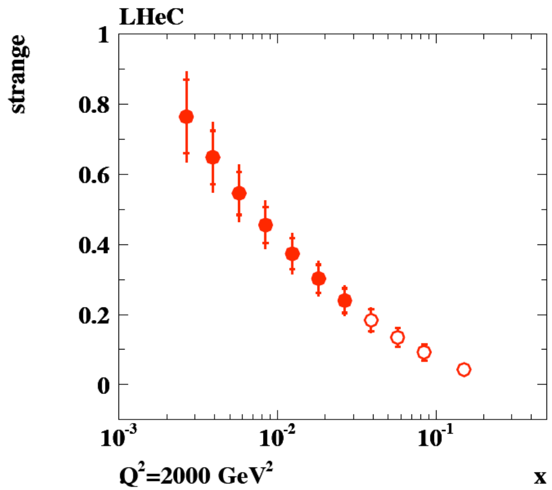
G.Brandt, MK



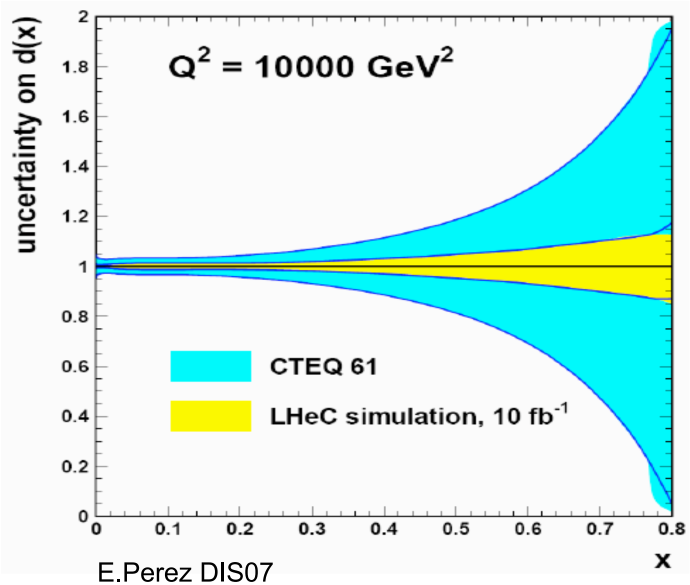
LHeC is a single top and single tbar quark `factory'

CC t cross section O(5)pb

s, sbar-df for the 1st time.



Light Quark Distributions

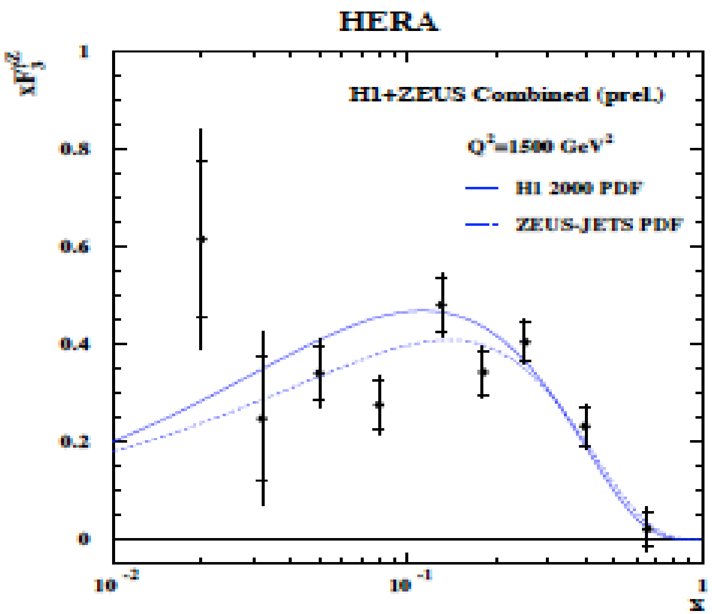


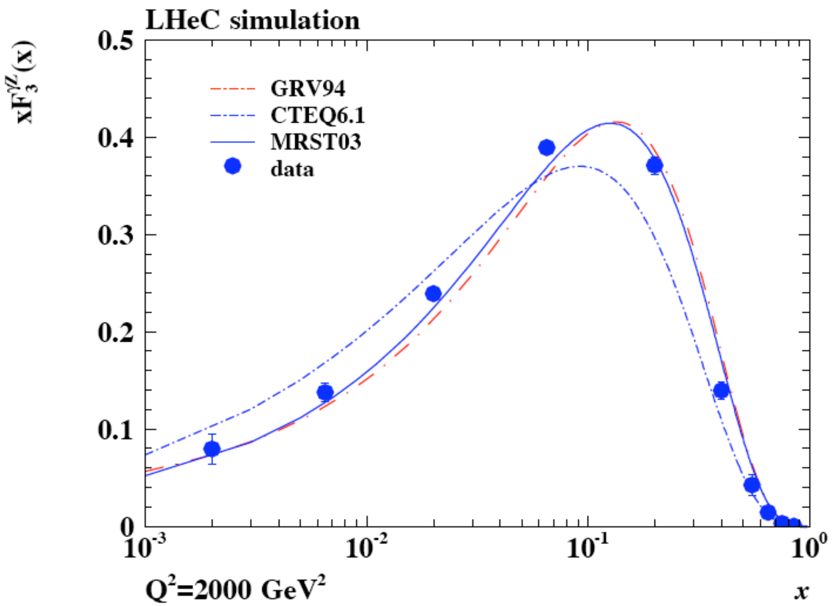
E.Perez DIS07

d and u at high x: a longstanding puzzle
NC/CC: free of HT, nuclear corrections.
Essential for predictions at high x

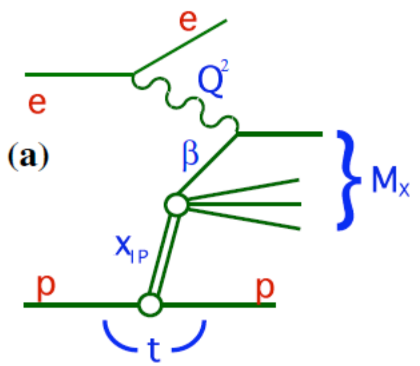
LHeC is an electroweak machine.
e.g.: Charge asymmetry in NC measures
valence quarks down to x ~10^{-3} at high Q^2

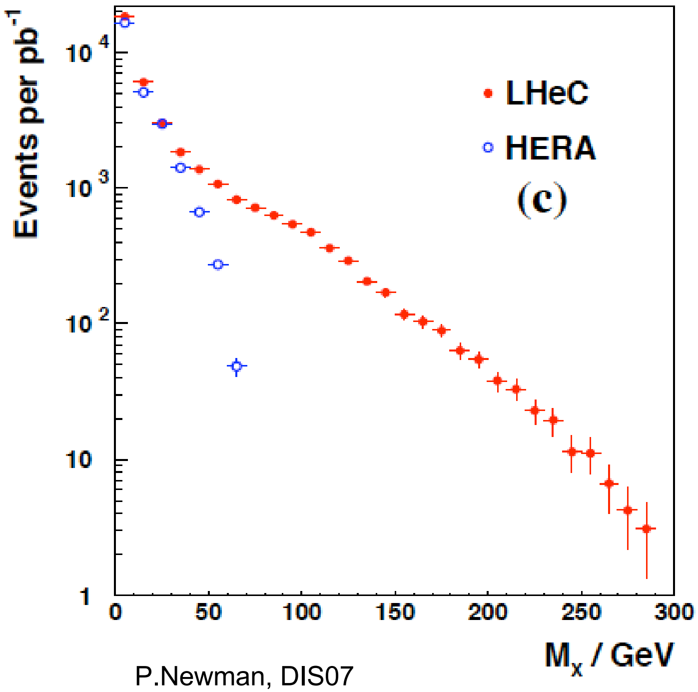
$$xF_3^{\gamma Z} = \frac{x}{3}(2u_v + d_v)$$



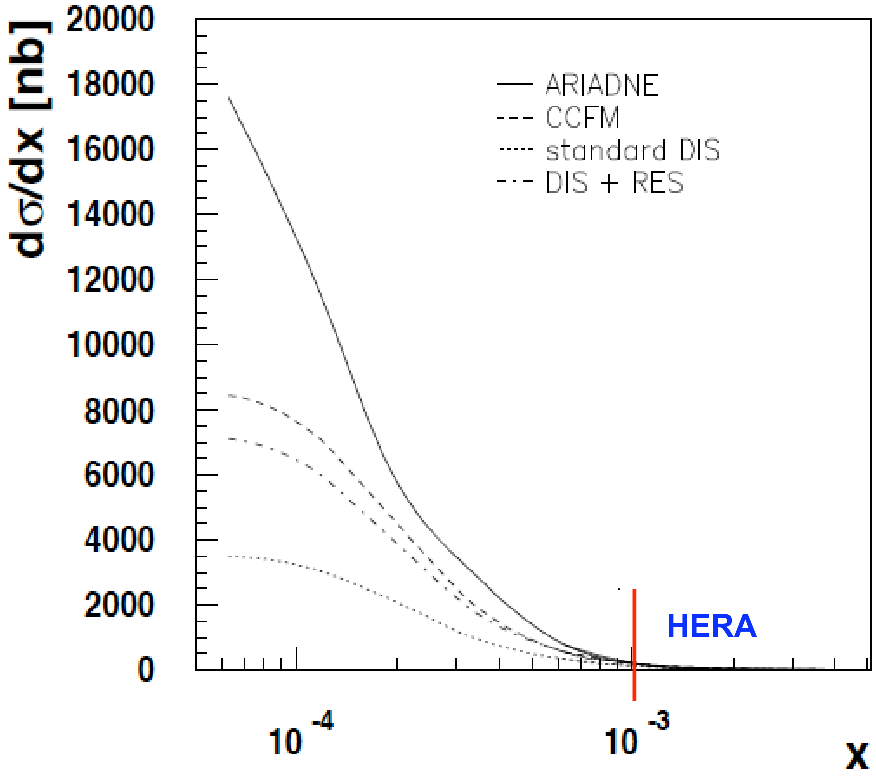


Quark-Gluon Dynamics - Diffraction and HFS (fwd jets)





P.Newman, DIS07

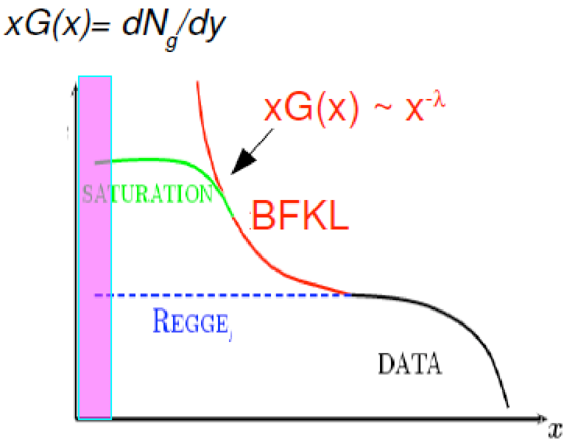


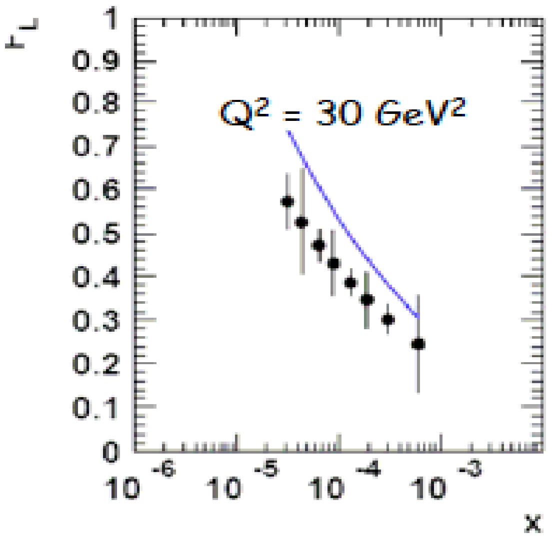
H.Jung, L.Loennblad, THERA study

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

Quark-Gluon Dynamics (saturation, GPDs)

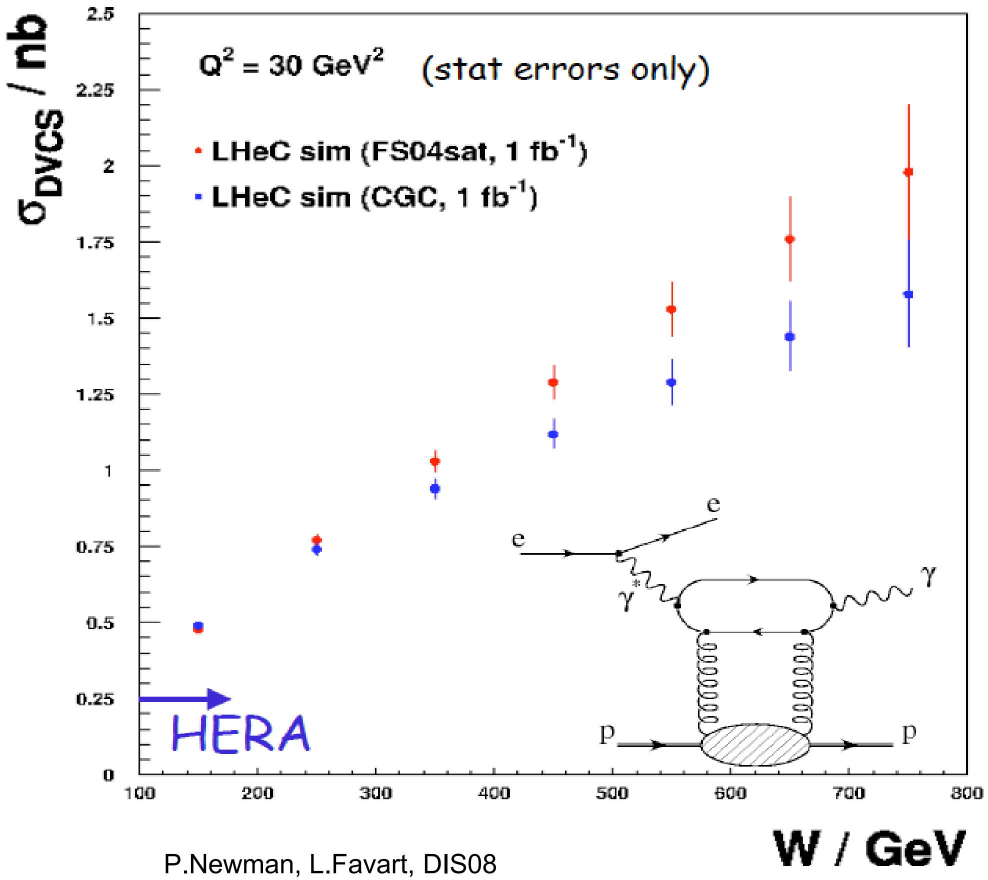




J.Forshaw et al, DIS08

LHeCsat data in NNPDF1.0

Divonne



P.Newman, L.Favart, DIS08

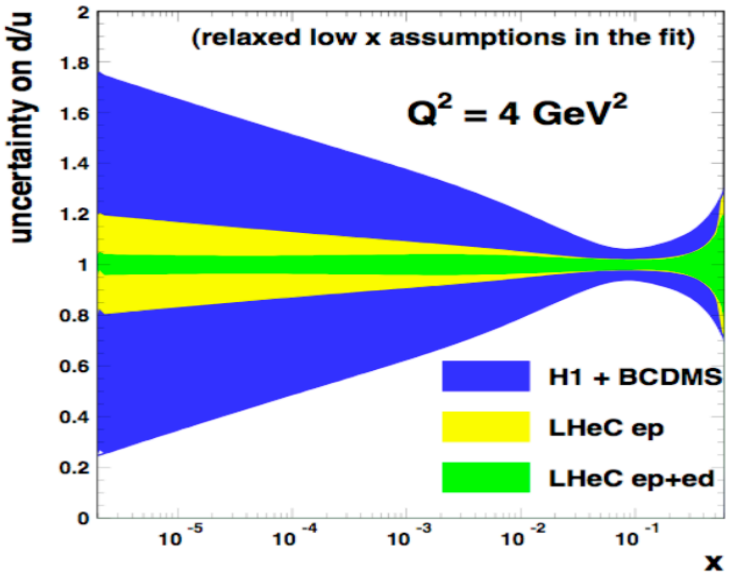
LHeC opens phase space to discover saturation in DIS

J.Bartels at Divonne on low x theory

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

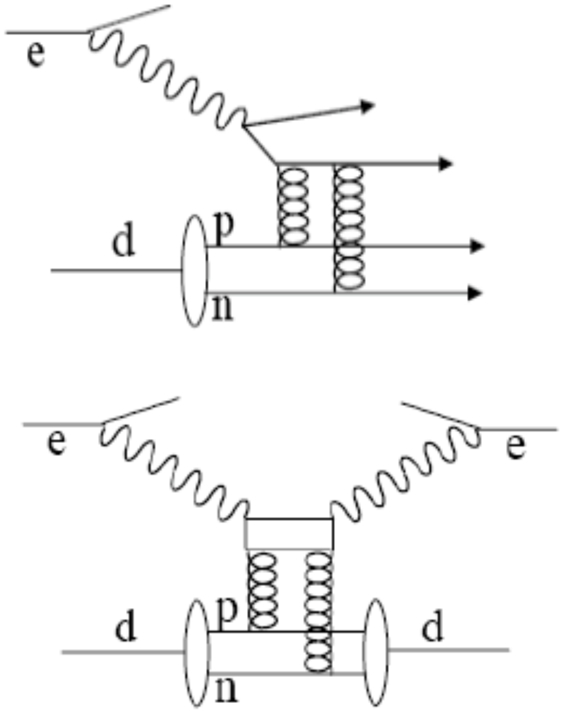
Neutron Structure (ed → eX)

d/u at low x from deuterons



(13) There are five color-singlet combinations of the deuteron wavefunction in QCD, only one of which is the standard proton-neutron state. The "hidden color" [13] components will lead to high multiplicity final states in deep inelastic electron-deuteron scattering.

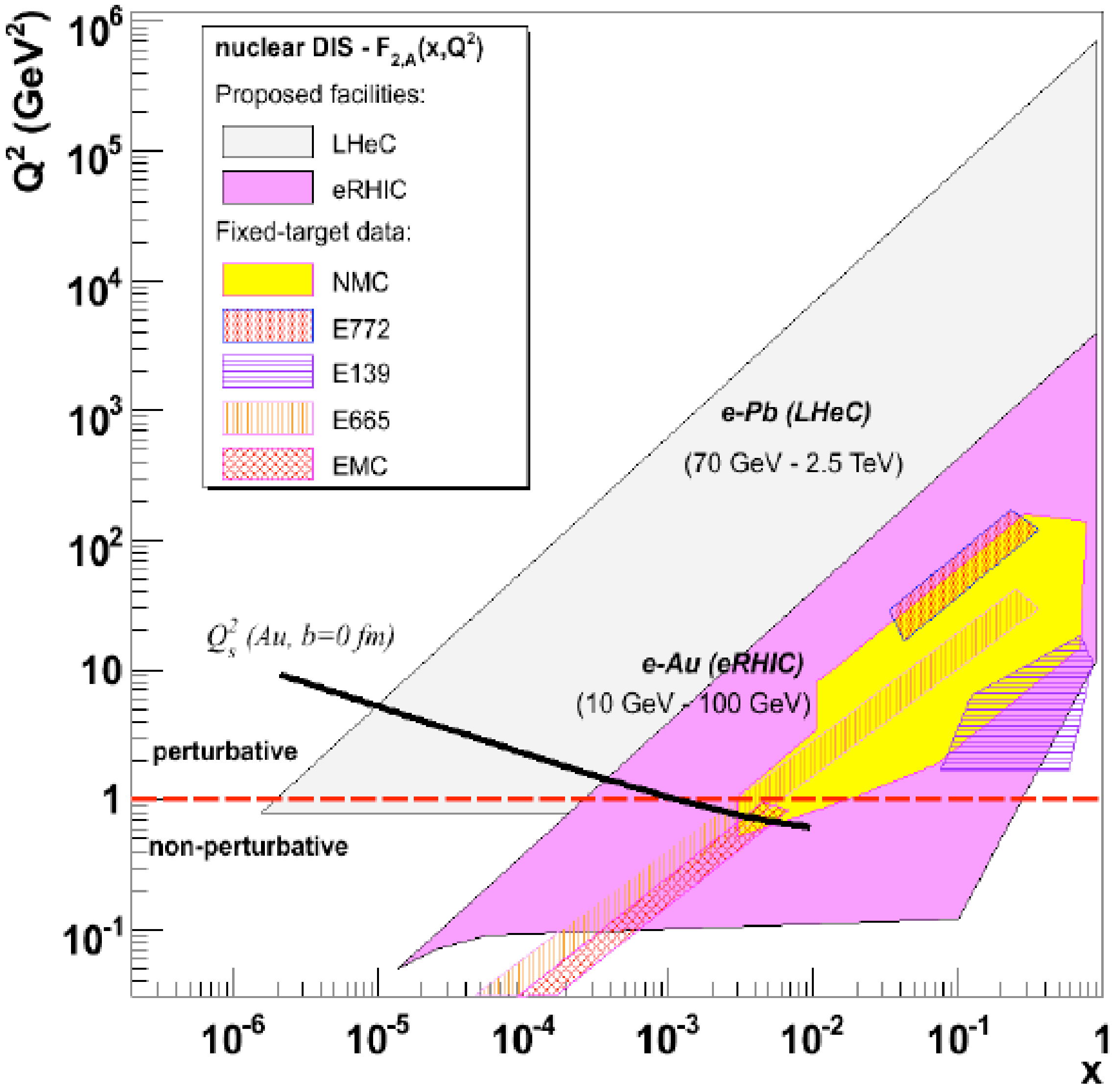
crucial constraint on evolution (S-NS), improved α_s



In eA at the collider, test Gribovs relation between shadowing and diffraction, control nuclear effects at low Bjorken x to high accuracy

Deep Inelastic Scattering off Nuclei (D,A)

DdE, arXiv:0706.4182



LHeC extends kinematic range of partonic structure of nuclei by 3-4 orders of magnitude.

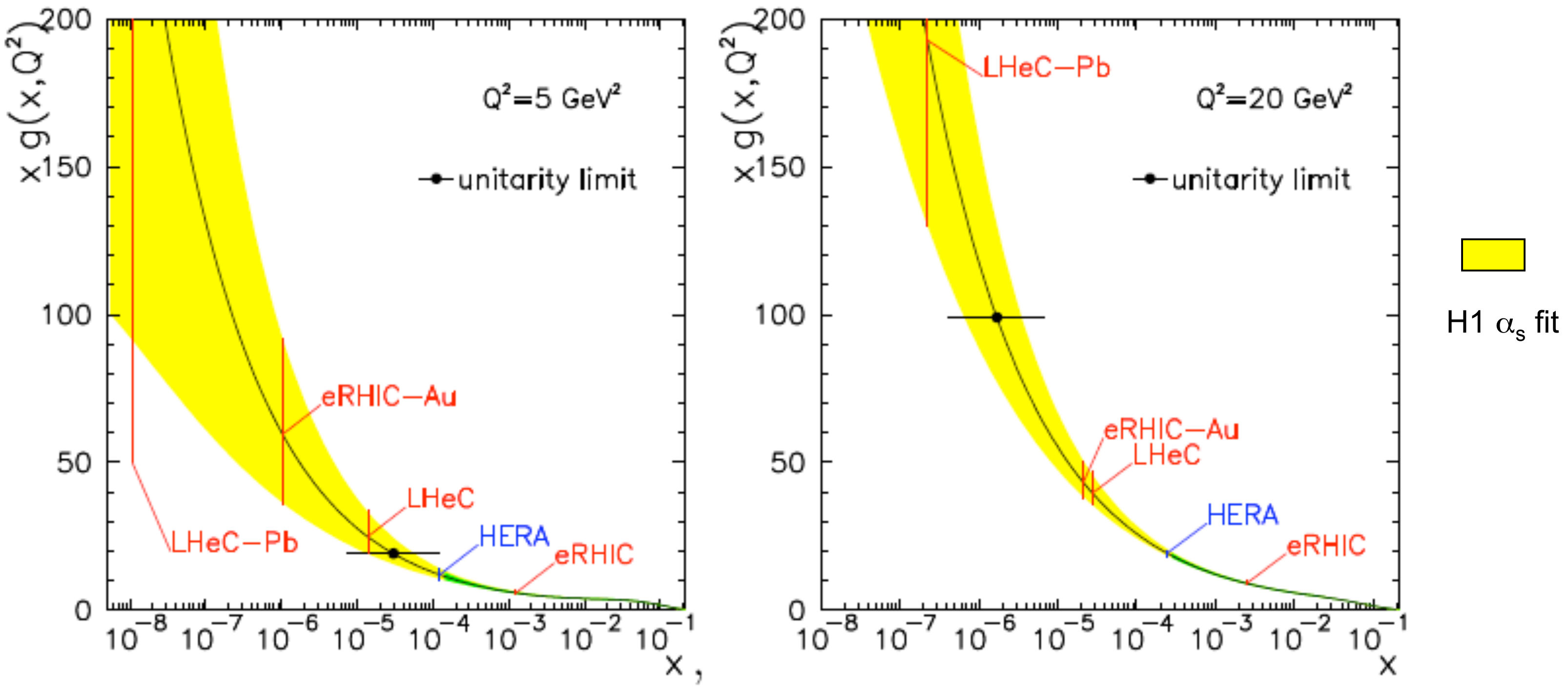
It accesses saturation effects at low x in DIS region ("beyond unitarity")

$$\frac{g_A / \pi r_A^2}{g_p / \pi r_p^2} = A^{1/3} \frac{g_A}{A g_p}$$

eRHIC with nuclei could be complementary.

LHeC-A appears as natural complement and possible extension of ALICE physics programme.

Density Amplification and Unitarity Limit



High density
$$\frac{g_A / \pi r_A^2}{g_p / \pi r_p^2} = A^{1/3} \frac{g_A}{A g_p}$$

Unitarity
$$xg(x,Q^2) \leq \frac{1}{\pi N_c \alpha_s(Q^2)} Q^2 R^2 \simeq \frac{Q^2}{\alpha_s}$$

Striking effects predicted:

Bj → black disc limit $F_2 \sim Q^2 \ln(1/x)$
~50% diffraction
colour opacity, change of $J/\Psi(A)$ ...

Saturation - Black Hole Duality.?

4d Perturbative QCD

1. Dilute/dense transition
2. Geometric scaling
3. Critical exponent 2.44
4. IR/UV competition

5d Tiny Black hole

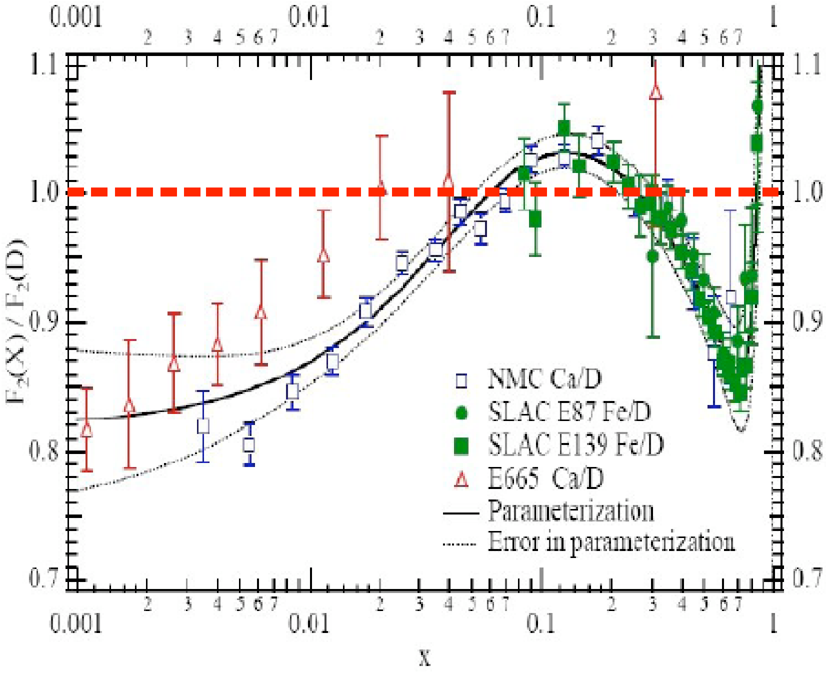
1. Flat/black hole transition
2. CSS
3. Critical exponent 2.58
4. Gravity/kinetic competition

Agustin Sabio Vera (Divonne)

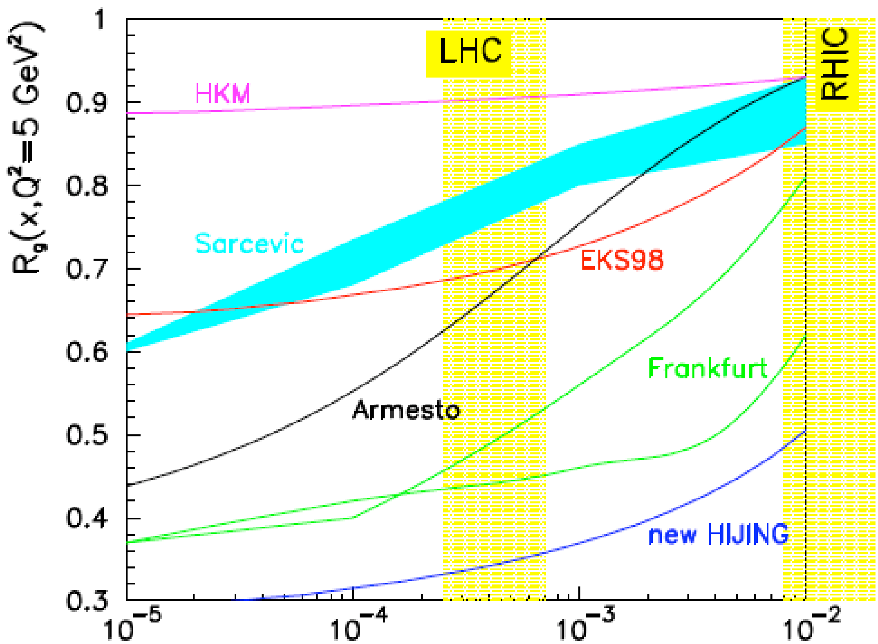
Need eA collider data to determine nuclear parton distributions in the kinematic range of pA/AA collisions at the LHC

NuPECC EIC-LHeC Study group

Tullio Bressani, INFN, Torino Univ.
Jens Jørgen Gaardhøje, Niels Bohr Inst.
Günther Rosner, Glasgow Univ.
Hans Ströher, FZ Juelich



See e.g. M.Arneodo
Phys. Rept. 240 (94) 301



K.Eskola et al. JHEP 0807 (08)102

Further Tasks on Physics

for the CDR - incomplete

-Complete studies on Physics Beyond the Standard Model

-Simulations on top and Higgs Physics

-Potential on electroweak measurements

-DVCS and final state physics

-Nuclear Parton Distributions

-Luminosity measurement

-LHC/LC and LHeC complementarity

Steps towards Conceptional Design Report

1st ECFA CERN Workshop 9/08

NuPECC (9/08), ICFA (10/08), ECFA (11/08)

Joint workshop of convenors and steering group (12/08)

Technical Workshop (3/09)

Physics Workshop (4/09)

2nd ECFA CERN Workshop 9/09

Final Report to ECFA 11/09

Written CDR (4/10)

A Final Remark

"Now we are entering the post-TeV era, jumping not one but two orders of magnitude to a lab equivalent of order 50 TeV at HERA. If the LHC is successfully commissioned in the LEP tunnel in 1997, then we may hope to see collisions between electrons from LEP and protons from the LHC in the next millenium giving a lab equivalent around 10^3 TeV (1 PeV). "

F.Close Singapor 1990

A new eN machine operating at TeV energies so far appears doable, luminous and interesting. It is a complement to the LHC.

The CDR on the LHeC aims at contributing to an informed decision on the development of high energy accelerator physics. You are very welcome to join.

http://www.lhec.org.uk

Backup slides

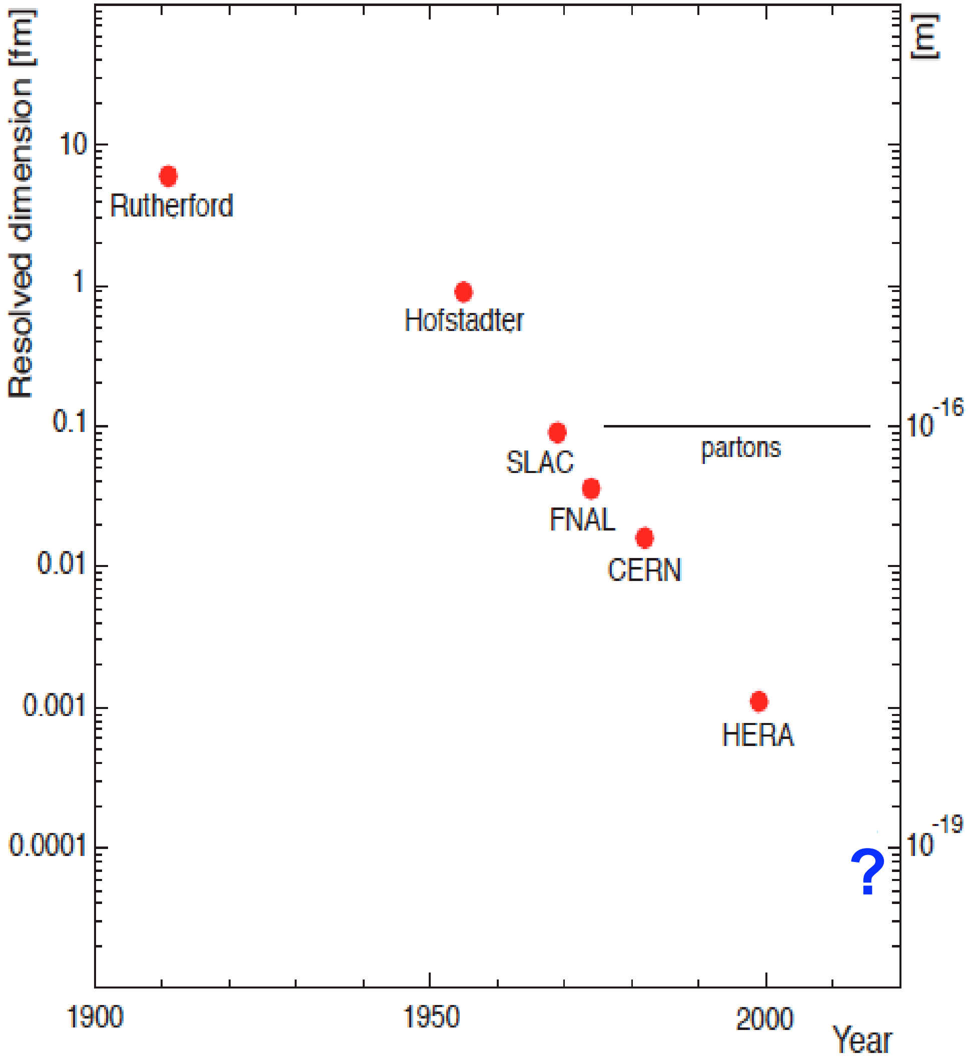
The LHeC is a PeV equivalent fixed target ep scattering experiment.

At ~50 000 times higher Q^2 than the SLAC MIT experiment it needs an only few times longer LINAC (or a ring).

Its physics potential is extremely rich.

Its technology is at hand, but it poses R&D challenges too.

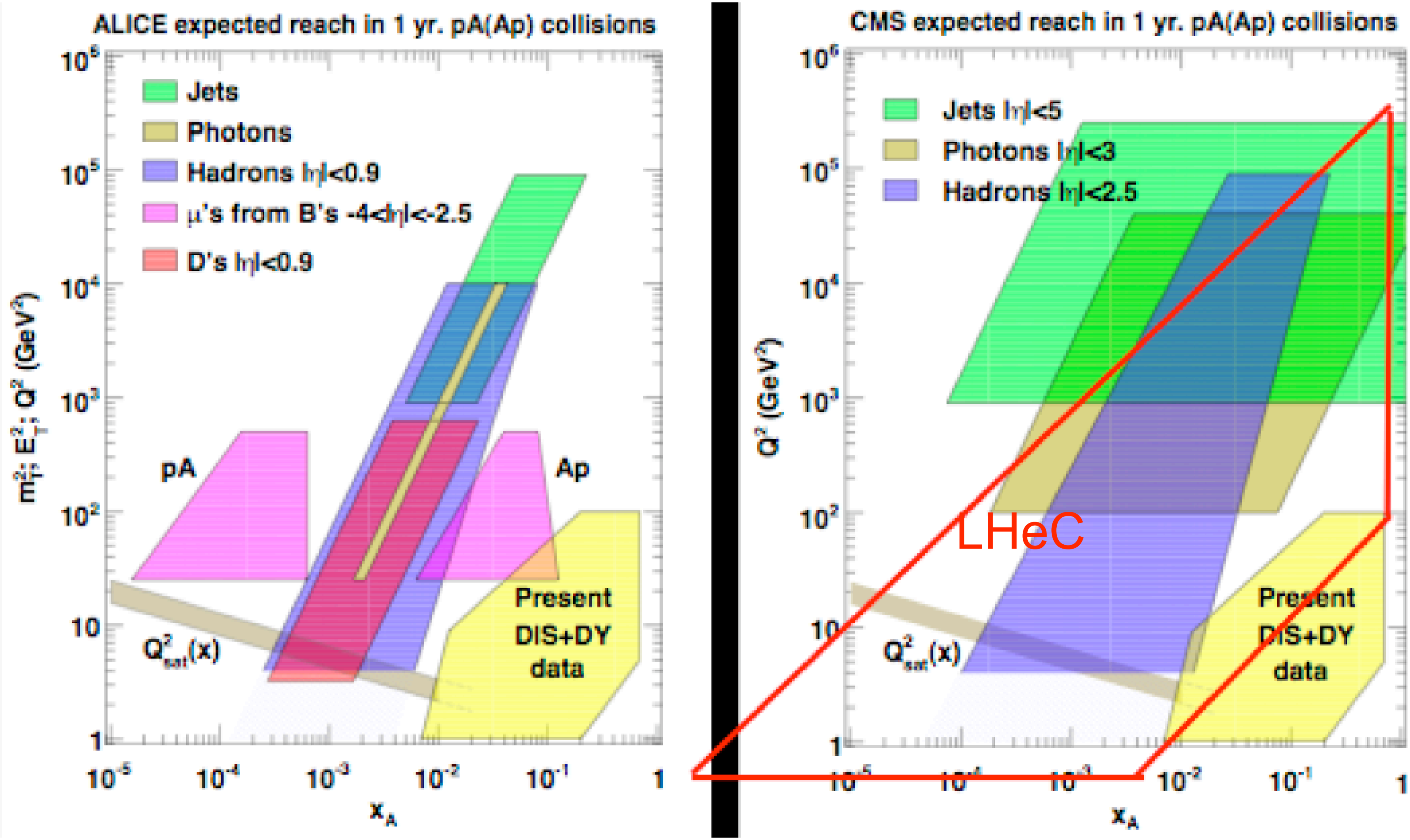
"It would be a vaste not to exploit the LHC for ep / A at some stage" (G.Altarelli)



The LHeC would be a tribute to Wolfgang P. and Bjoern W. and the continuation of an historic path

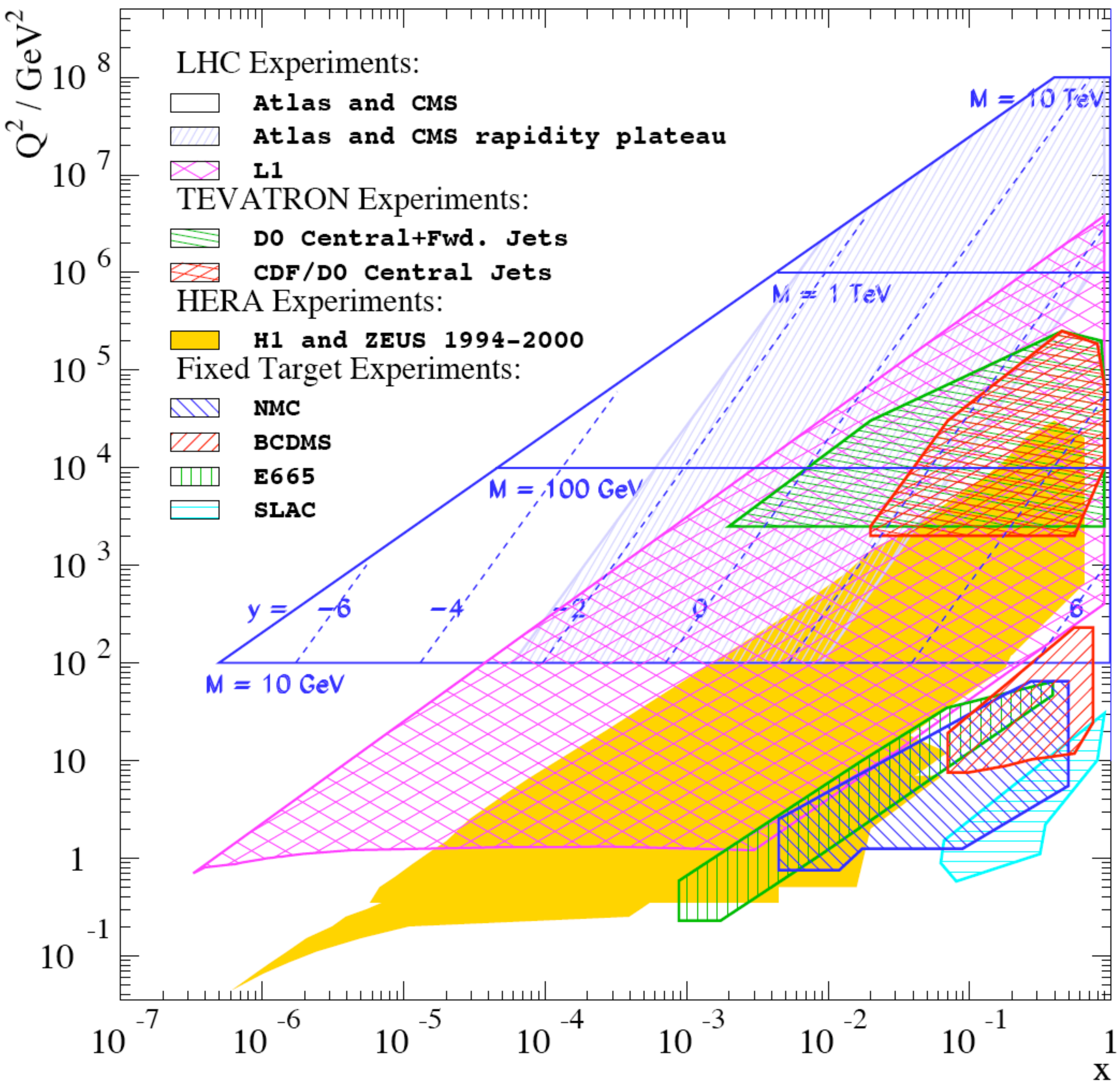
http://www.lhec.org.uk

Complementarity of Ap and ep



D'Enterria Divonne

Note that DY is not DIS



Q^2 / GeV^2
LHC Experiments:
Atlas and CMS
Atlas and CMS rapidity plateau
L1
TEVATRON Experiments:
D0 Central+Fwd. Jets
CDF/D0 Central Jets
HERA Experiments:
H1 and ZEUS 1994-2000
Fixed Target Experiments:
NMC
BCDMS
E665
SLAC
M = 10 TeV
M = 1 TeV
M = 100 GeV
M = 10 GeV
y = −6 −4 −2 0 6
x

THE UNCONFINED QUARKS AND GLUONS

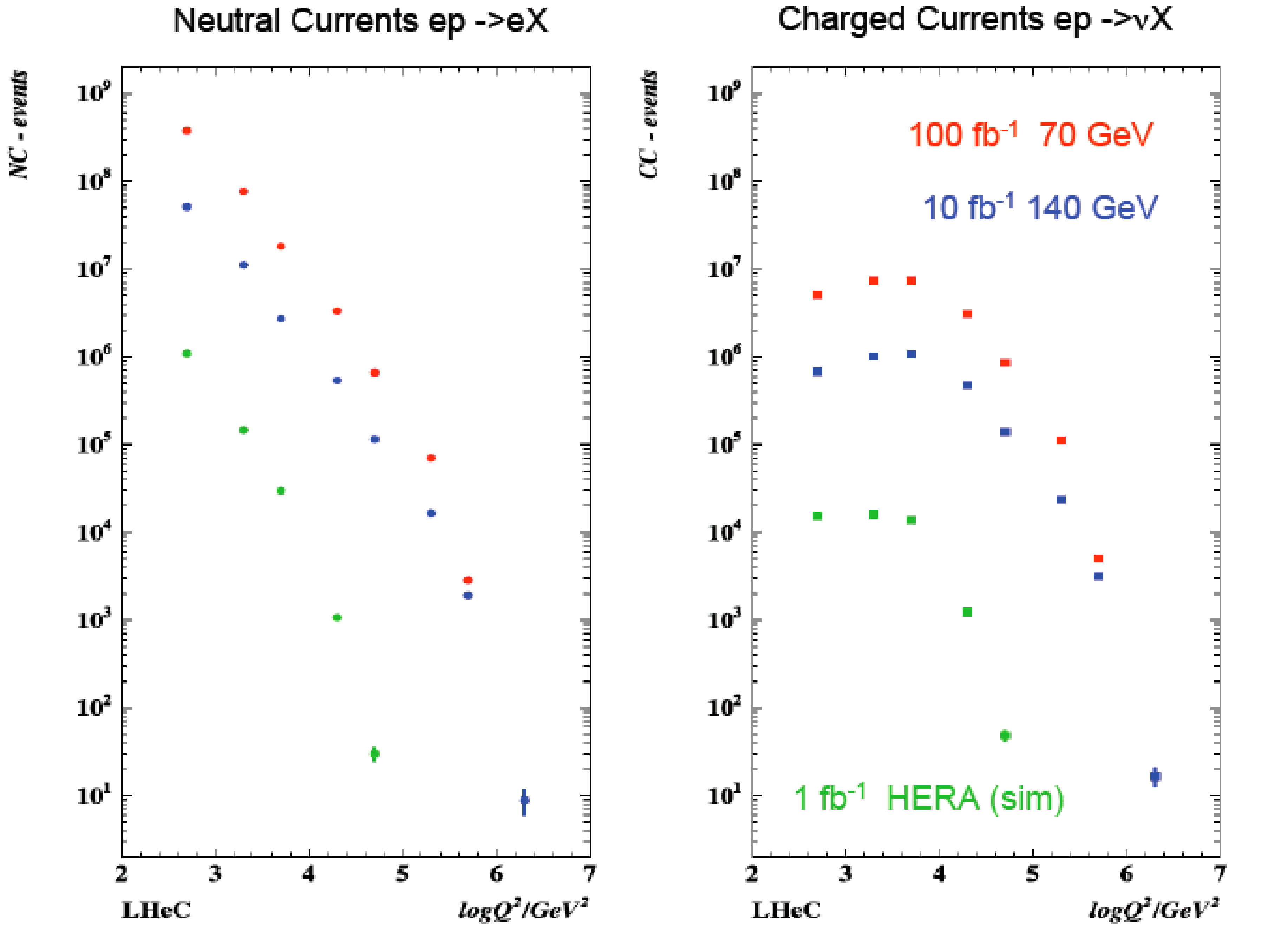
Abdus Salam

International Centre for Theoretical Physics,
Trieste, Italy and Imperical College, London,
England

1. Introduction

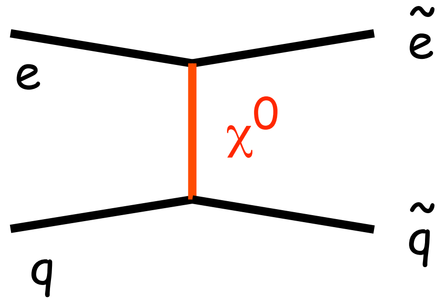
Leptons and hadrons share equally three of the basic forces of nature: electromagnetic, weak and gravitational. The only force which is supposed to distinguish between them is strong. Could it be that leptons share with hadrons this force also, and that there is just one form of matter, not two?

ICHEP1976 Tbilissi



Neutral Currents ep ->eX
Charged Currents ep ->νX
NC - events
CC - events
100 fb-1 70 GeV
10 fb-1 140 GeV
1 fb-1 HERA (sim)
LHeC
LHeC
logQ2/GeV2
logQ2/GeV2

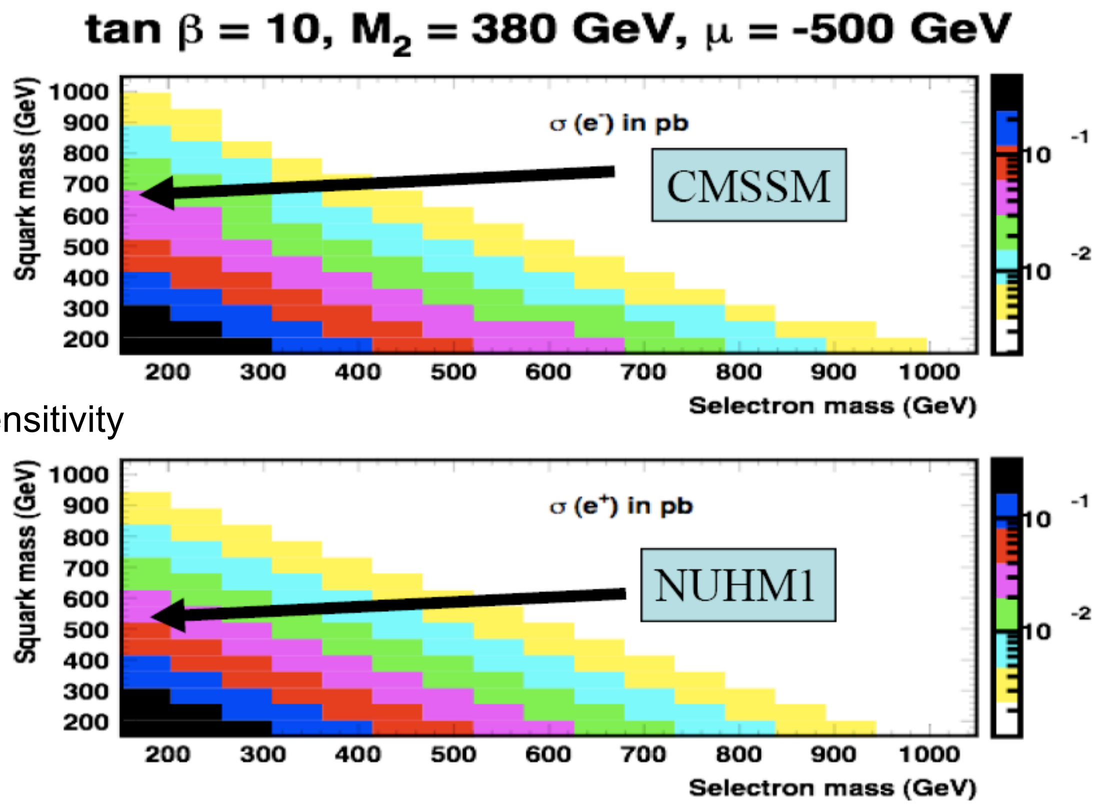
Supersymmetry (R-parity conserved)



Pair production via t-channel exchange of a neutralino.
Cross-section sizeable when ΣM below ~ 1 TeV.
Such scenarios are "reasonable".

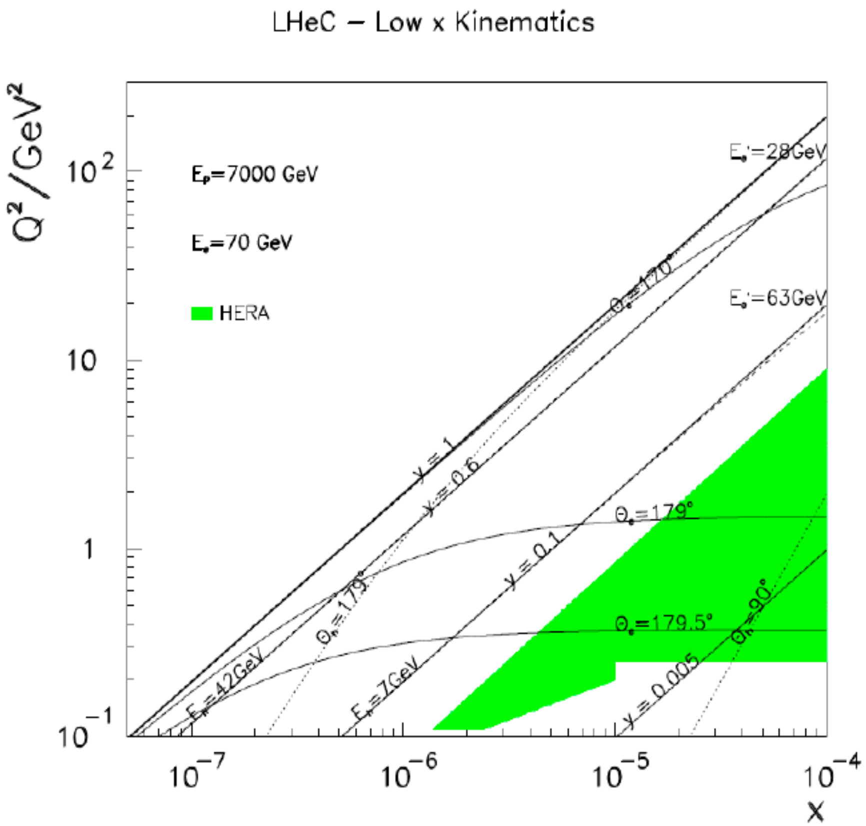
E.g. global SUSY fit to EW & B-physics observables plus cosmological constraints (O. Buchmueller et al, 2008), within two SUSY models (CMSSM & NUHM) leads to masses of ~ (700, 150) GeV.

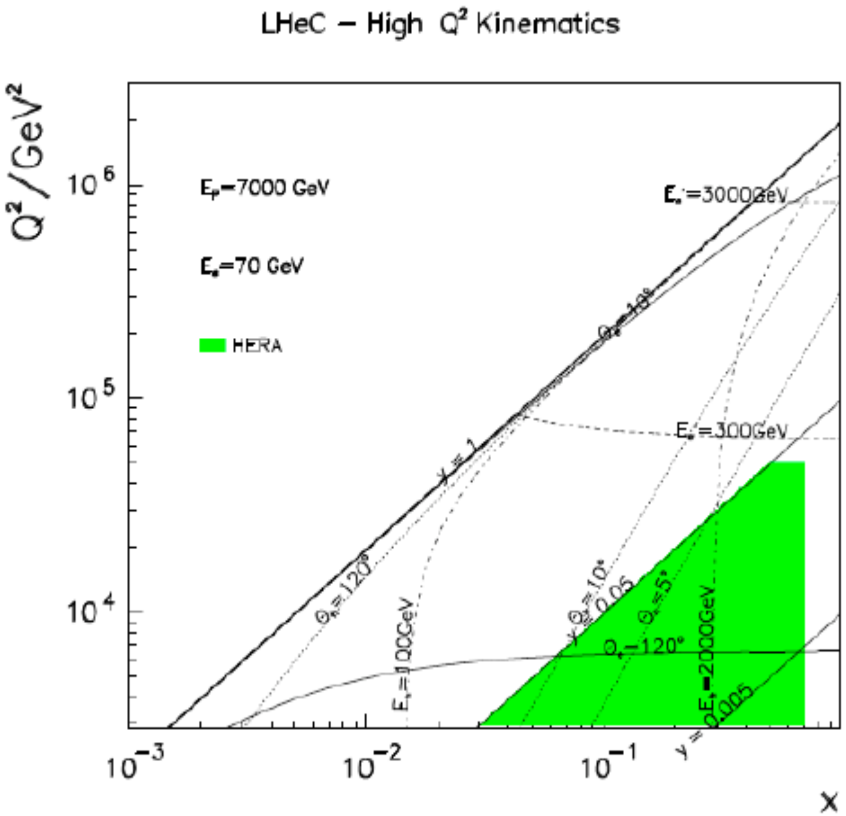
SUSY cross-section at LHeC: about 15 fb for these scenarios.



Added value w.r.t. LHC to be studied :
- could extend a bit over the LHC slepton sensitivity
- precise mass measurements
- relevant information on χ^0 sector

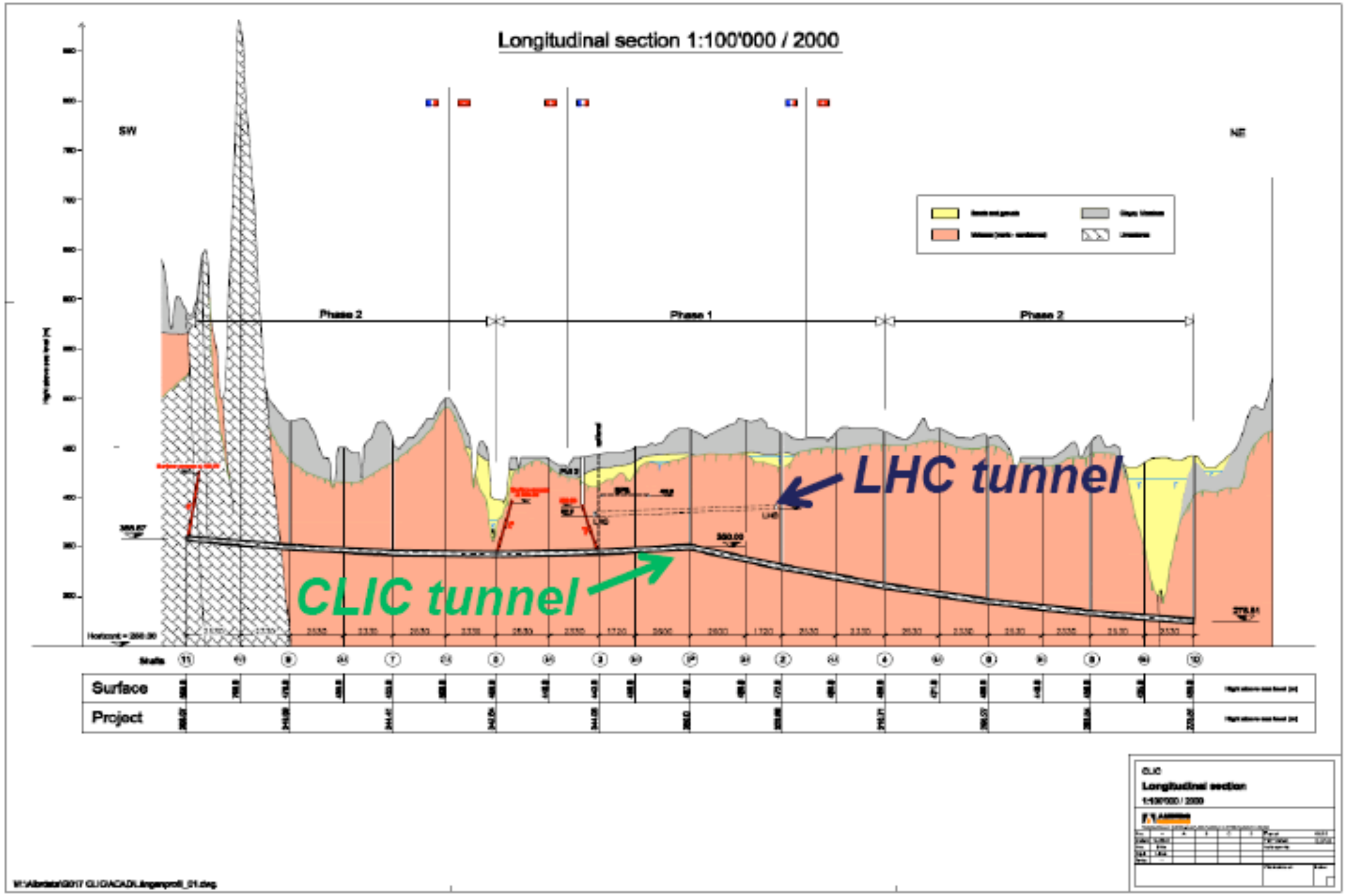
Interaction Region - Kinematics





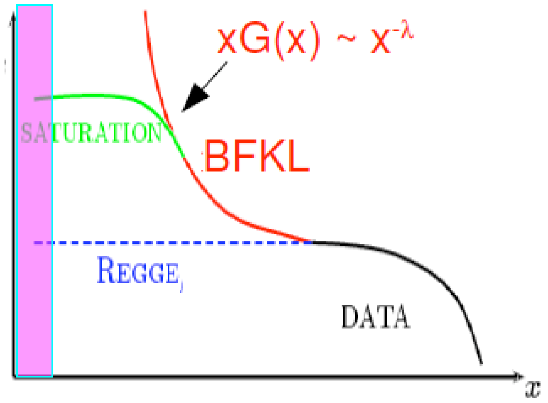
Can tunnel for LHeC Linac be build as first part of a LC tunnel at CERN ?

Tunnel studies for CLIC and ILC at CERN both have tunnels which are deeper underground than LHC and seen from top they both pass close to LHC ring center. Therefore they are not suited to send e^- beam tangential to LHC ring.



$xG(x) = dN_g/dy$

Saturation?

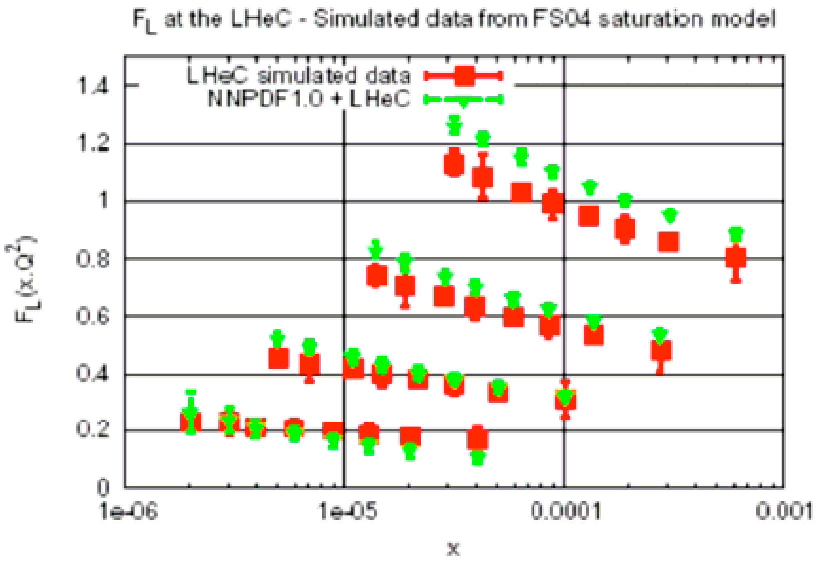


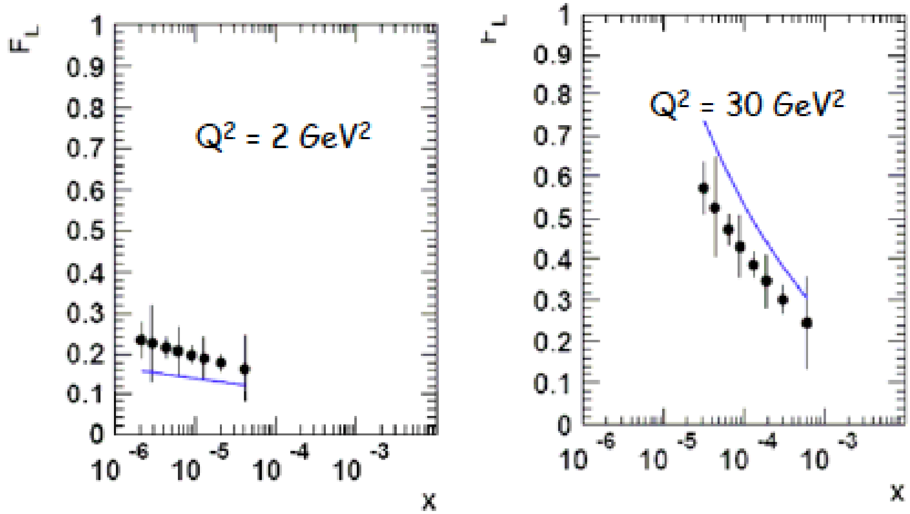
Cross sections shall saturate because of unitarity.
(notice link to superhigh energy neutrino physics)

A new phase of matter:
density high but coupling is small (CGC).

HFS, fwd jets, unintegrated pdf's, diffraction, F_L
The dynamics at low x is not settled with HERA
(energy too small, no nuclei)

LHeCsat data in NNPDF1.0





Measurements of F_2 and F_L at LHeC should allow to establish saturation in DIS range

Lepton Polarisation

Self polarization / depolarization.

- Electrons in storage rings can become spin POLARIZED due to emission of synchrotron radiation: Sokolov–Ternov effect (1964).
- The polarization is perpendicular to the machine plane.
- The maximum value is $P_{st} = 92.4\%$.
- Sync. radn. also excites orbit motion. This leads to DEPOLARIZATION!
- The attainable polarization results from a balance between polarization and depolarization.

$$P_\infty \approx P_{st} \frac{1}{1 \;+\; (\frac{\tau_{dep}}{\tau_{st}})^{-1}}$$

- Depolarization is worst at RESONANCES:

$$\nu_s = k_0 + k_1 Q_1 + k_2 Q_2 + k_3 Q_3$$

At high energy the synchrotron sideband resonances take control:

$$\text{Strength scale :} \qquad \xi = (\frac{a\gamma\,\sigma_\delta}{Q_s})^2$$

- Overall, roughly at each energy:

$$\tau_{dep}^{-1} \;\propto\; (\text{a polynomial in } \gamma^{2N}) \times \tau_{st}^{-1}$$

- For longitudinal polarization the polarization vector must be rotated into the longitudinal direction before an IP and back to the vertical afterwards ===> spin rotators.
- Depolarization can be strongly enhanced by misalignments, regions where the polarization vector is horizontal between spin rotators etc, etc.....

LEP: 46 GeV 1993. R. Assmann et al. reached 57 percent by tuning the orbit for many hours: $\tau_{pol} \leq 300$ min and $\xi = O(1)$

The good news: at 70 GeV $\tau_{pol} \approx\leq 36$ min (scales like γ^{-5}).

The bad news: depolarization is relatively much stronger than at 46 GeV.

The way forward

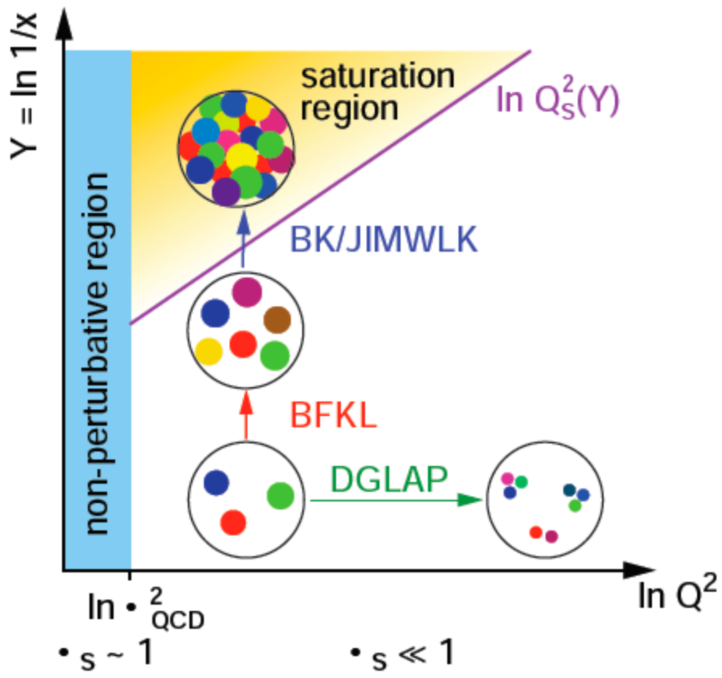
Plan for polarization from the start! Polarization can never be an after thought!

Begin NOW with intense careful study based on experience to investigate tricks.

- Need very good alignment – better than at LEP.
- Siberian Snakes to suppress the effect of energy spread and synchrotron motion on spin motion?
  These are essential in proton rings to suppress depolarising resonances during acceleration (e.g., RHIC).
  But in electron rings they kill the S-T effect if the synchrotron radiation is evenly distributed around the ring!!!
- Can an arrangement be found based on a correct snake layout combined with uneven synchrotron radiation from super bends?

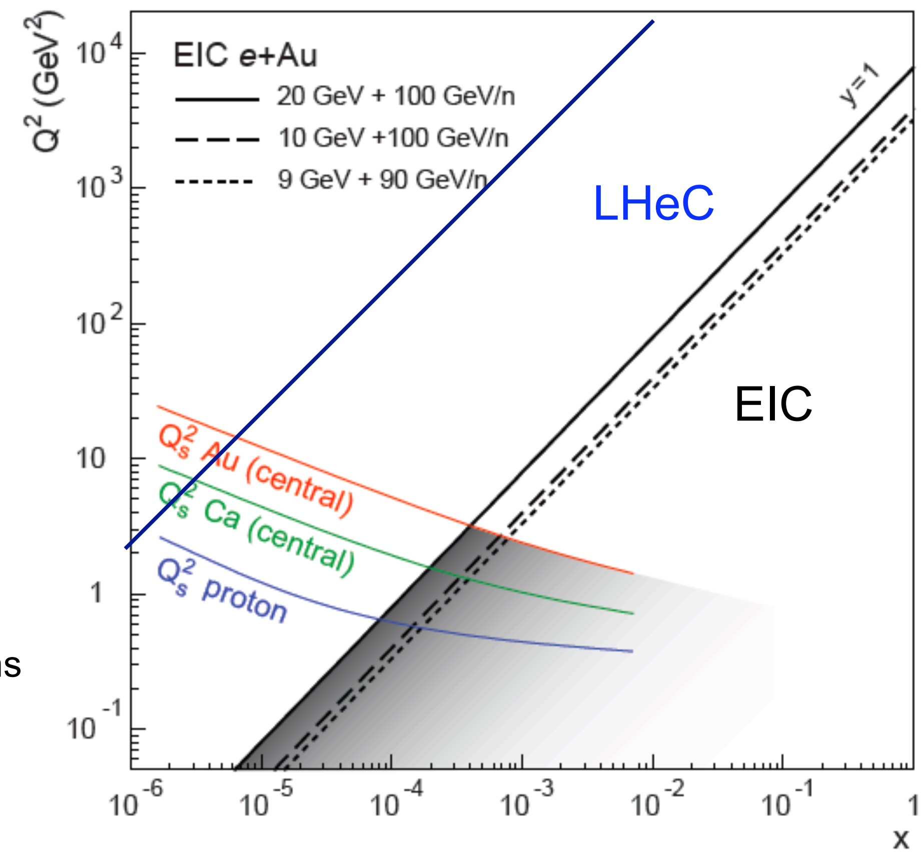
D.Barber

eA@LHeC



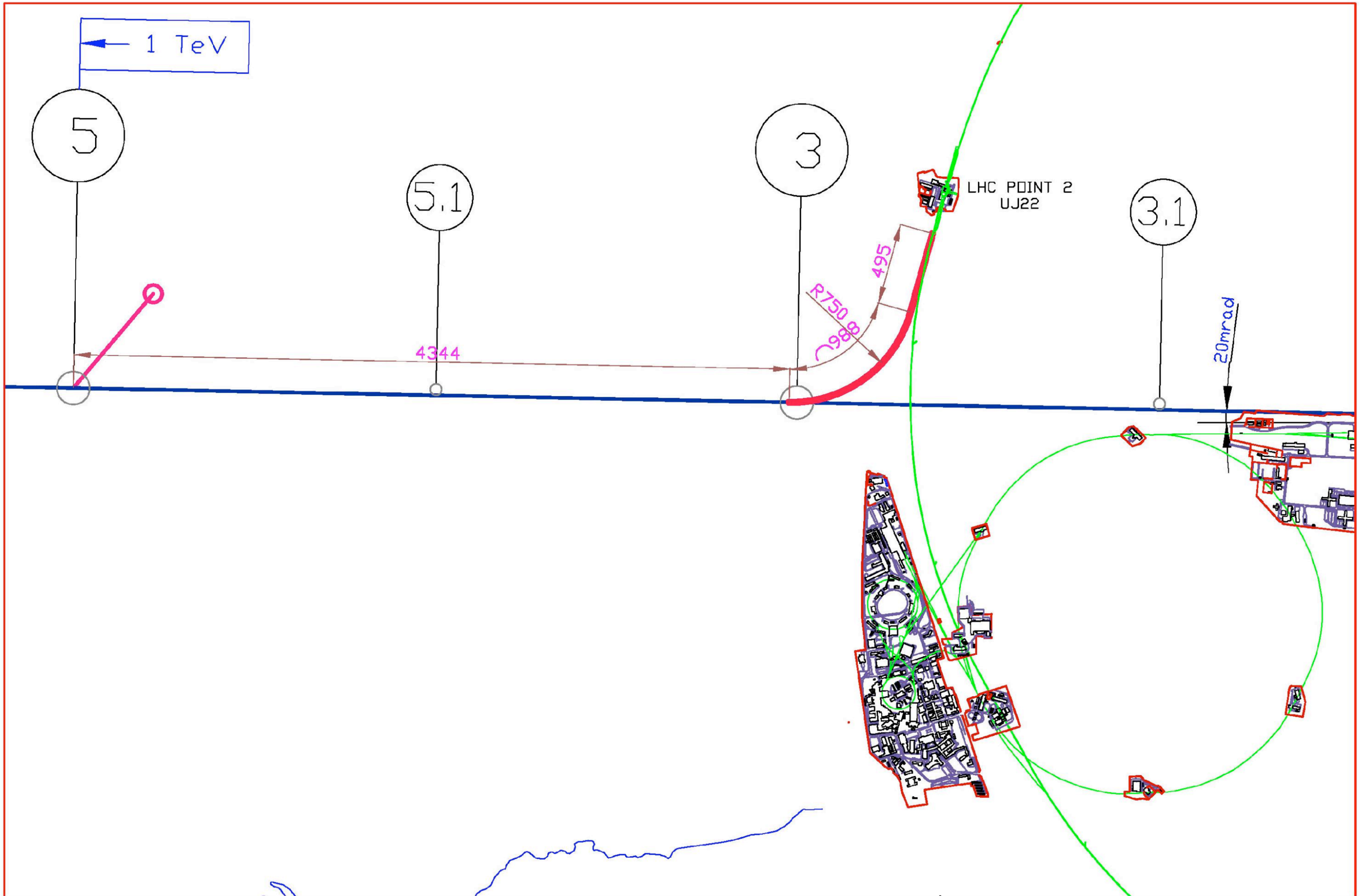
Welcome to the NuPECC study group

Tullio Bressani, INFN, Torino Univ.
Jens Jørgen Gaardhøje, Niels Bohr Inst.
Günther Rosner, Glasgow Univ. (chair)
Hans Ströher, FZ Juelich



Measurement of nuclear parton distributions
Non-linear effects (xg ‘beyond’ unitarity)
50% diffraction ..

The LHeC extends the measurement of nuclear structure in lA by four orders of magnitude as HERA did skip the eA phase. eA in relation to ALICE programme and the EIC



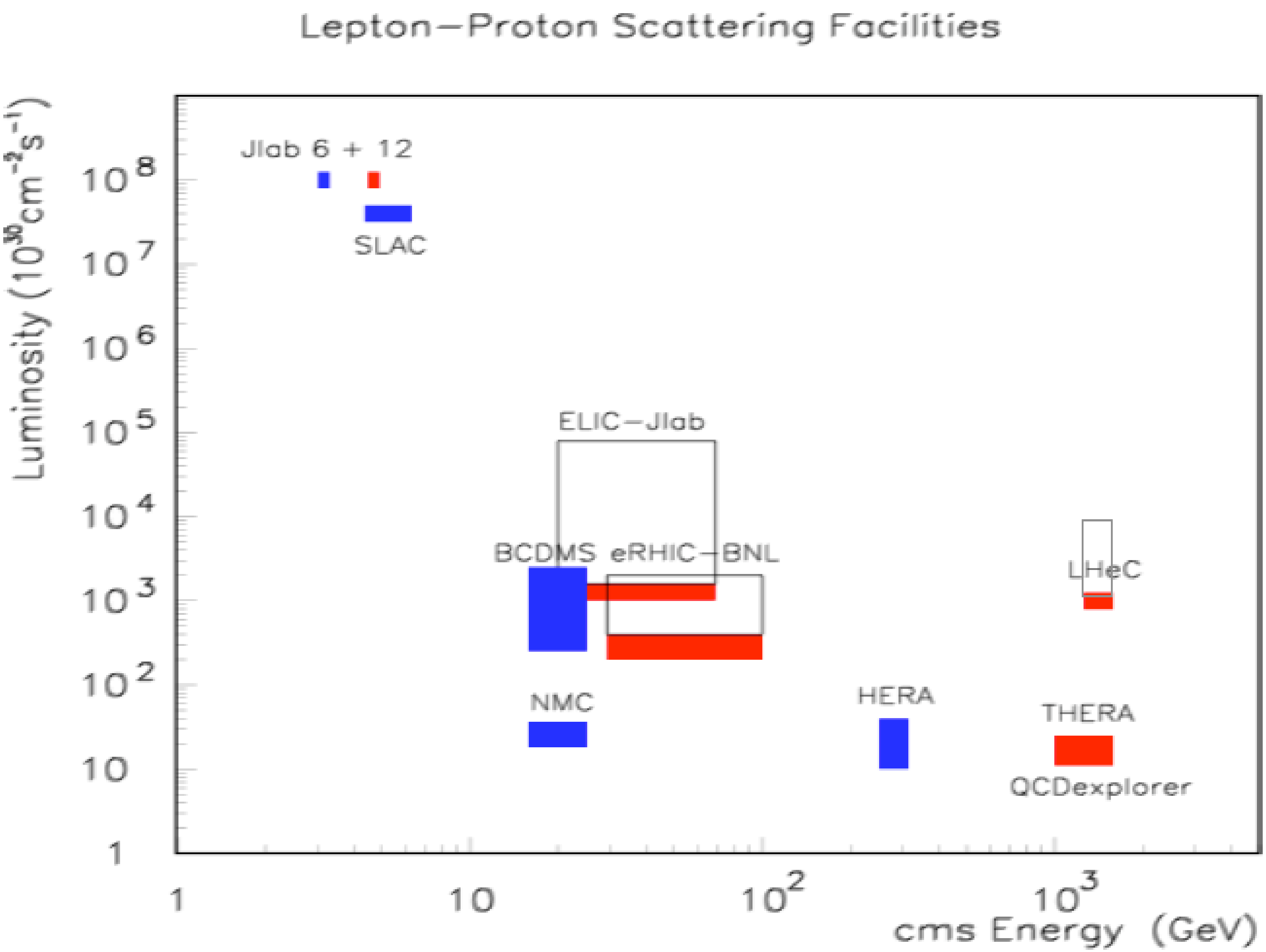
LHe C -ALICE INJECTOR FROM CLIC 1 TeV PHASE

GROUP : TS-CE
CIVIL ENGINEERING
SUPERVISEUR : J.OSBORNE
DESIGNER : N.BADDAMS

SCALE : 1/20000(A3_FORMAT) DATE : 14_OCT_2008

ALICE_INJECTOR_FROM_CLIC_1_TEV

SIZE 3 INDICE -



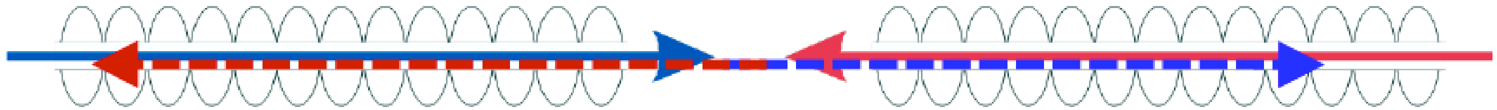
Lepton−Proton Scattering Facilities
Luminosity (10^30cm^-2s^-1)
cms Energy (GeV)
1
10
10^2
10^3
10^4
10^5
10^6
10^7
10^8
Jlab 6 + 12
SLAC
ELIC−Jlab
BCDMS
eRHIC−BNL
LHeC
NMC
HERA
THERA
QCDexplorer

Energy Recovery

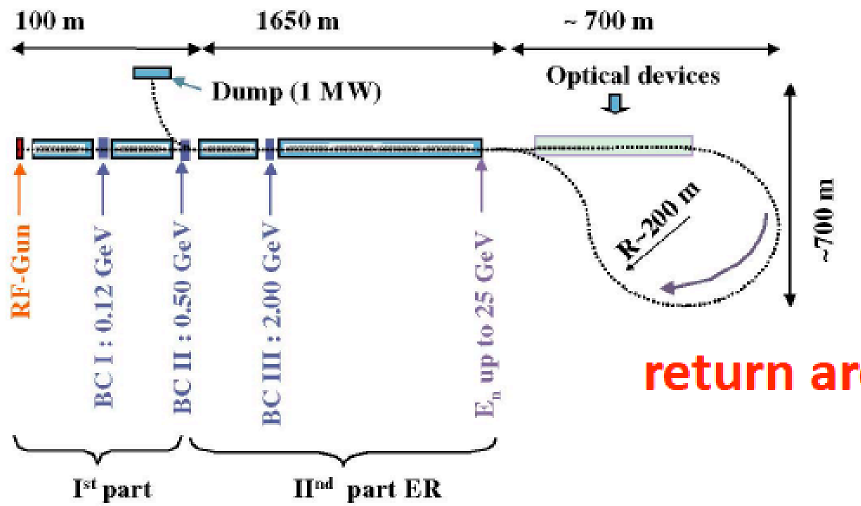
Jlab: **recirculating linac**, 99.5% of energy recovered at 150 MeV and 10 mA, ~98% recovery at 1 GeV and 100 μA with beam swung between 20 MeV to 1 GeV, plans for multi-GeV linacs withcurrents of ~100 mA

S. Chattopadhyay

M. Tigner, "A possible apparatus for electron clashing-beam experiments," Nuovo Cim.37:1228-1231 (1965).



J. Sekutowicz et al, "Proposed continuous wave energy recovery operation of an XFEL," Phys.Rev.ST Accel.Beams 8:010701,2005, up to 98% efficient



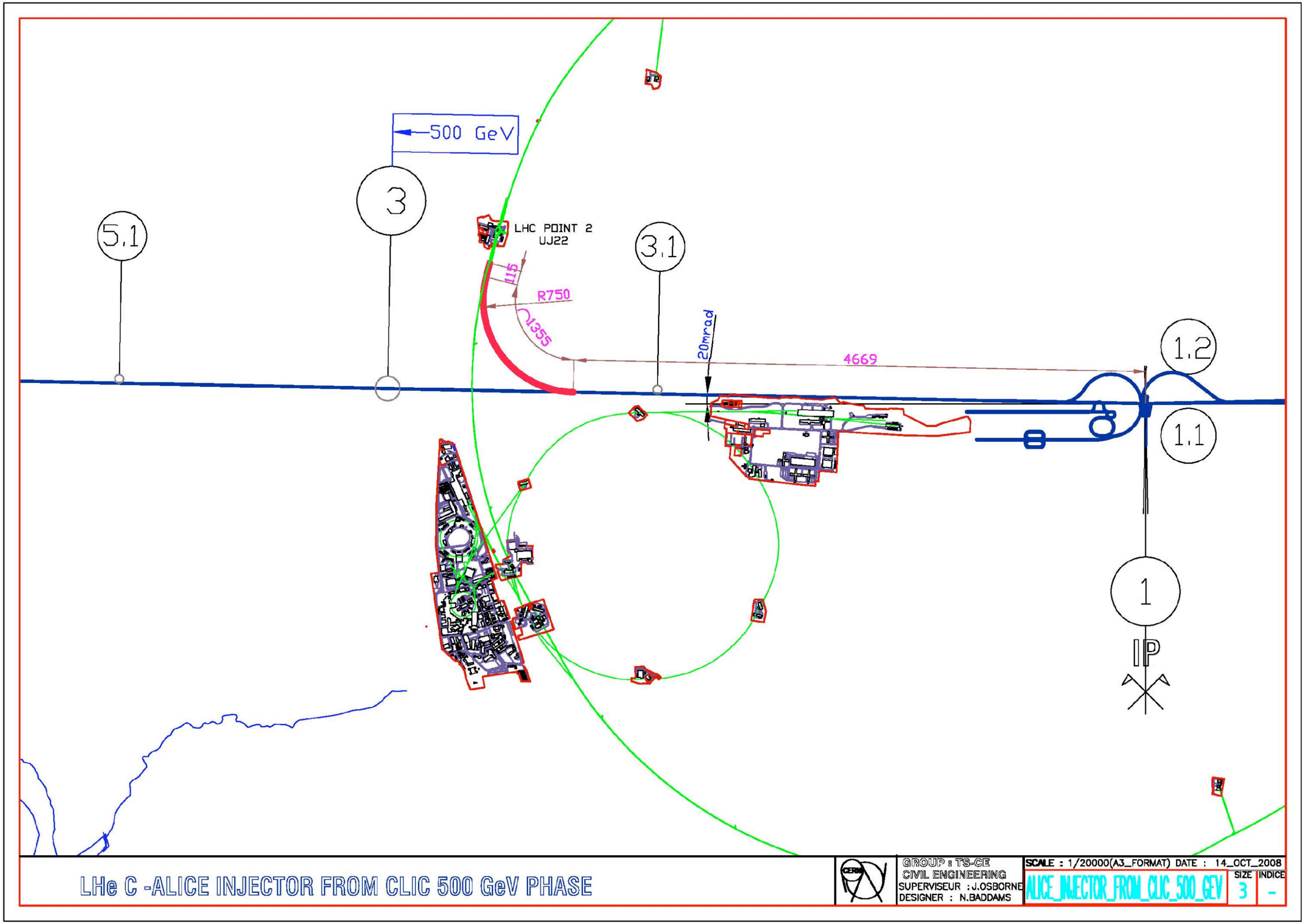
return arc

Parameters for pulsed Linacs for 140 GeV, $10^{32} cm^{-2} s^{-1}$

SC technology ↓ **NC technology** ↓

	X FEL 20 GeV	LHeC 140 GeV, $10^{32} cm^{-2} s^{-1}$	LHeC 140 GeV, $10^{32} cm^{-2} s^{-1}$
I_{Beam} during pulse	5 mA	11.4 mA	0.4 A
N_E	$0.624 \cdot 10^{10}$	$5.79 \cdot 10^{10}$	$6.2 \cdot 10^{10}$
Bunch spacing	0.2 μs	0.8 μs	25 ns
Pulse duration	0.65 ms	1.0 ms	4.2 μs
Repetition rate	10 Hz	10 Hz	100 Hz
G	23.6MV/m	23.6MV/m	20.0 MV/m
Total Length	1.27 km	8.72 km	8.76 km
P_{Beam}	0.65 MW	16.8 MW	16.8 MW
Grid power for RF plant	4 MW	59 MW	96 MW
Grid power for Cryoplant	3 MW	20 MW	-
P_{Beam}/P_{AC}	10%	21%	18%

H.Braun, DIS08 workshop, cf also EPAC paper and F.Zimmermann here.


500 GeV
3
5.1
LHC POINT 2
UJ22
3.1
115
R750
1355
20mrad
4669
1.2
1.1
1
IP
GROUP : TS-CE
CIVIL ENGINEERING
SUPERVISEUR : J.OSBORNE
DESIGNER : N.BADDAMS
SCALE : 1/20000(A3_FORMAT) DATE : 14_OCT_2008
ALICE_INJECTOR_FROM_CLIC_500_GEV
SIZE
3
INDICE
-
LHe C -ALICE INJECTOR FROM CLIC 500 GeV PHASE

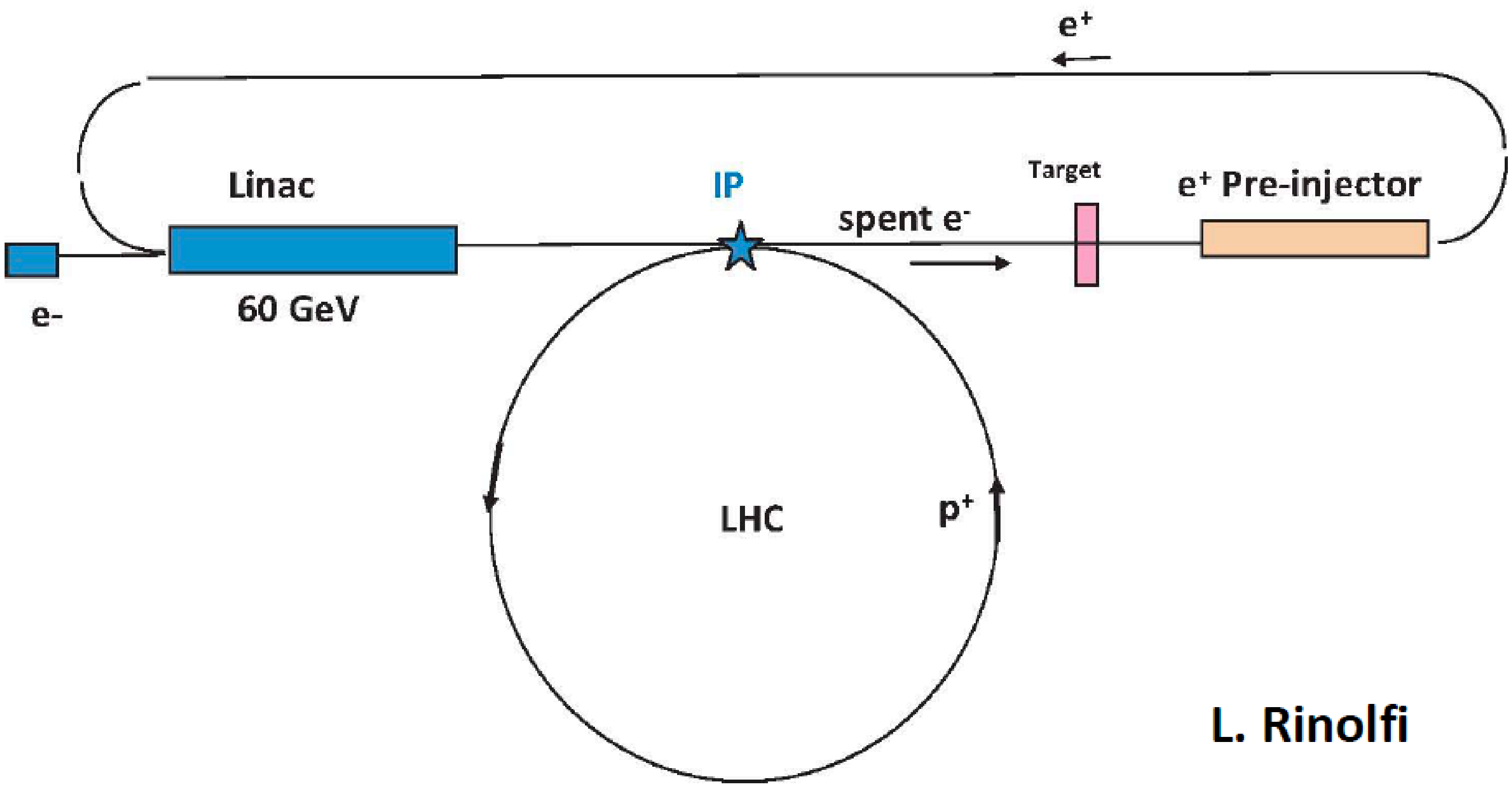
e- source

the e- beam can be produced from a polarized dc gun (e.g. SLC, E-158, or NLC type), with 90% polarization

depending on the bunch charge a normalized emittance between 10 and 100 μm is expected after bunching and acceleration

this is much (~3 orders of magnitude) smaller than might be hoped for in a ring at 70 GeV beam energy

e+ production

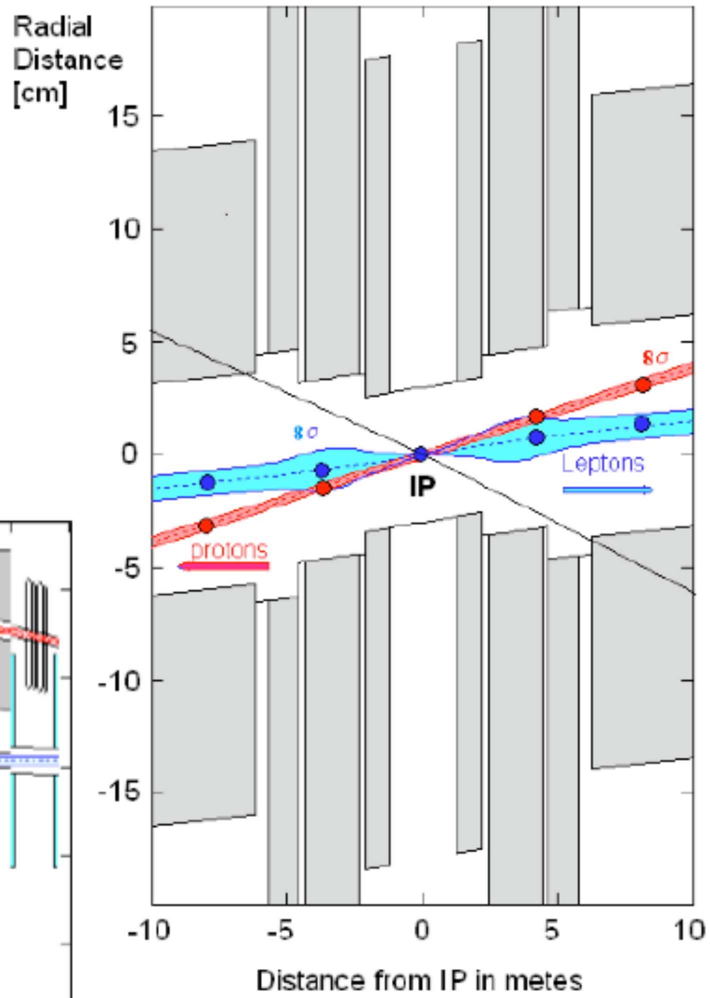


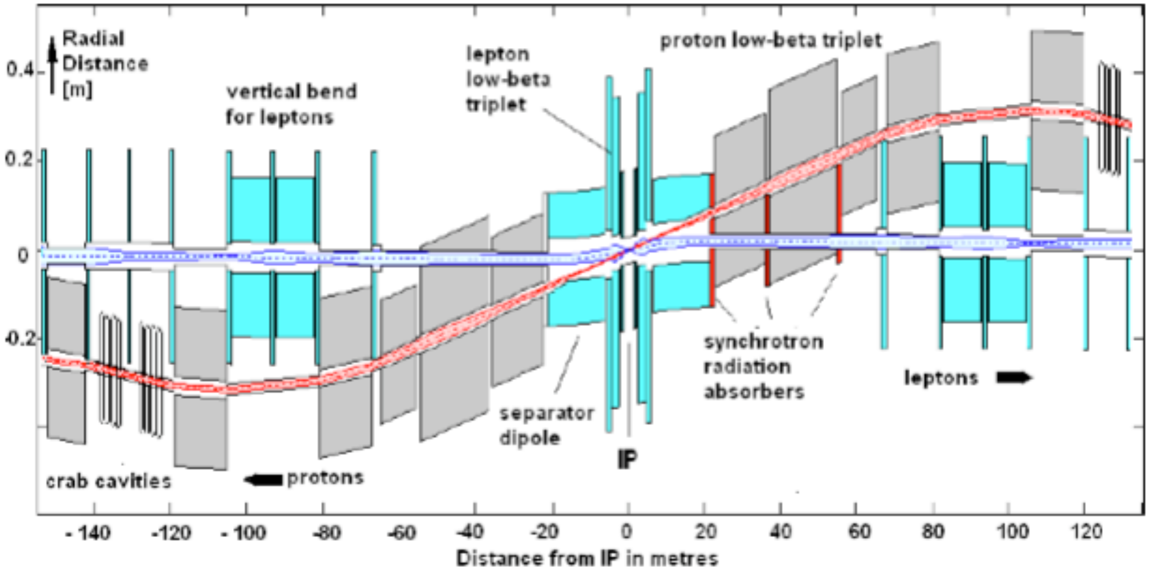
schematic linac-ring collider with integrated e+ production

A first ‘complete’ design for 10^{33}

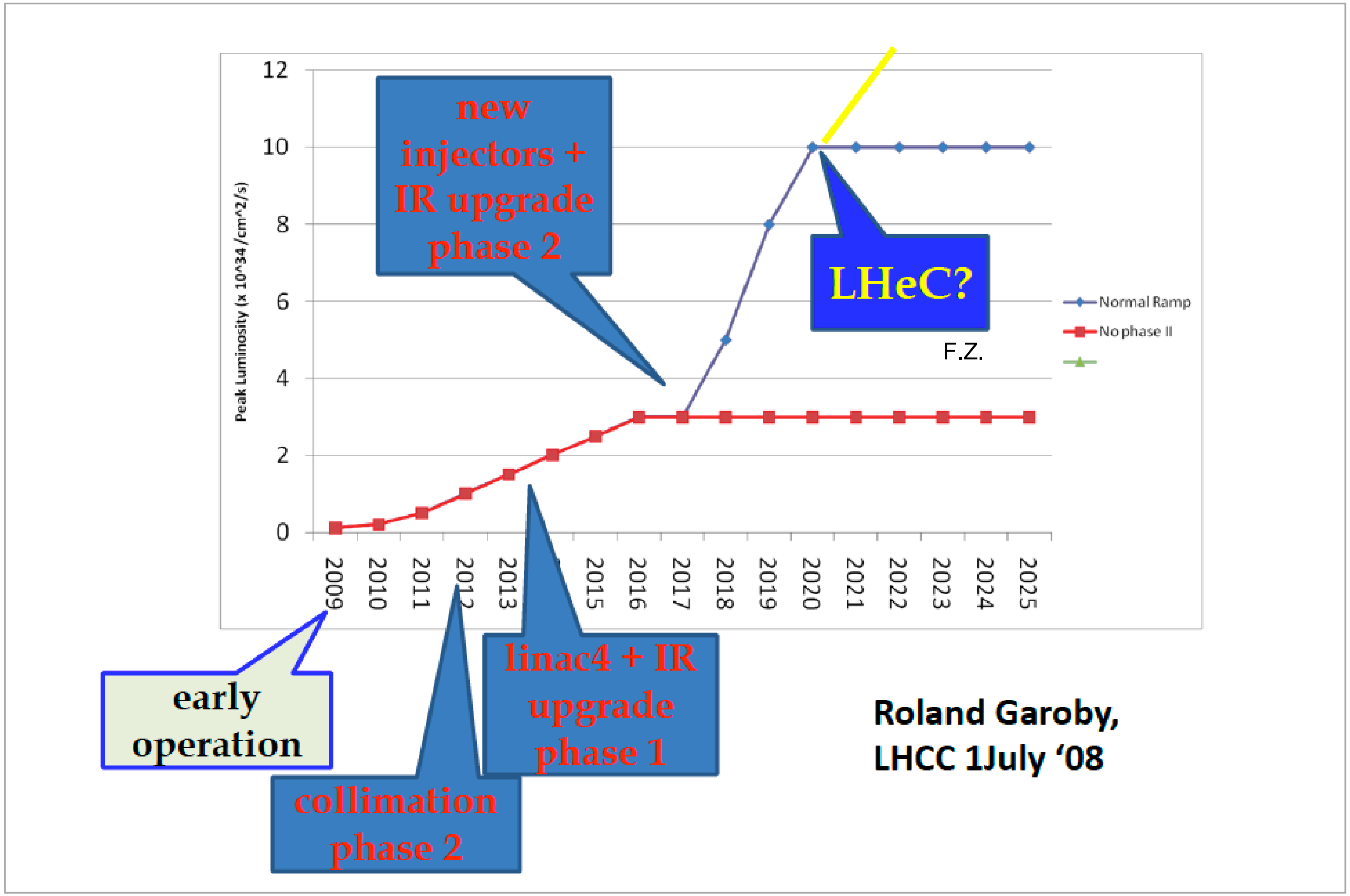
Table 3: *Main Parameters of the Lepton-Proton Collider*

Property	Unit	Leptons	Protons
Beam Energies	GeV	70	7000
Total Beam Current	mA	74	544
Number of Particles / bunch	10^{10}	1.04	17.0
Horizontal Beam Emittance	nm	7.6	0.501
Vertical Beam Emittance	nm	3.8	0.501
Horizontal β-functions at IP	cm	12.7	180
Vertical β-function at the IP	cm	7.1	50
Energy loss per turn	GeV	0.707	$6 \cdot 10^{-6}$
Radiated Energy	MW	50	0.003
Bunch frequency / bunch spacing	MHz / ns	40 / 25	
Center of Mass Energy	GeV	1400	
Luminosity	$10^{33}\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$	1.1	





LHC Time Schedule

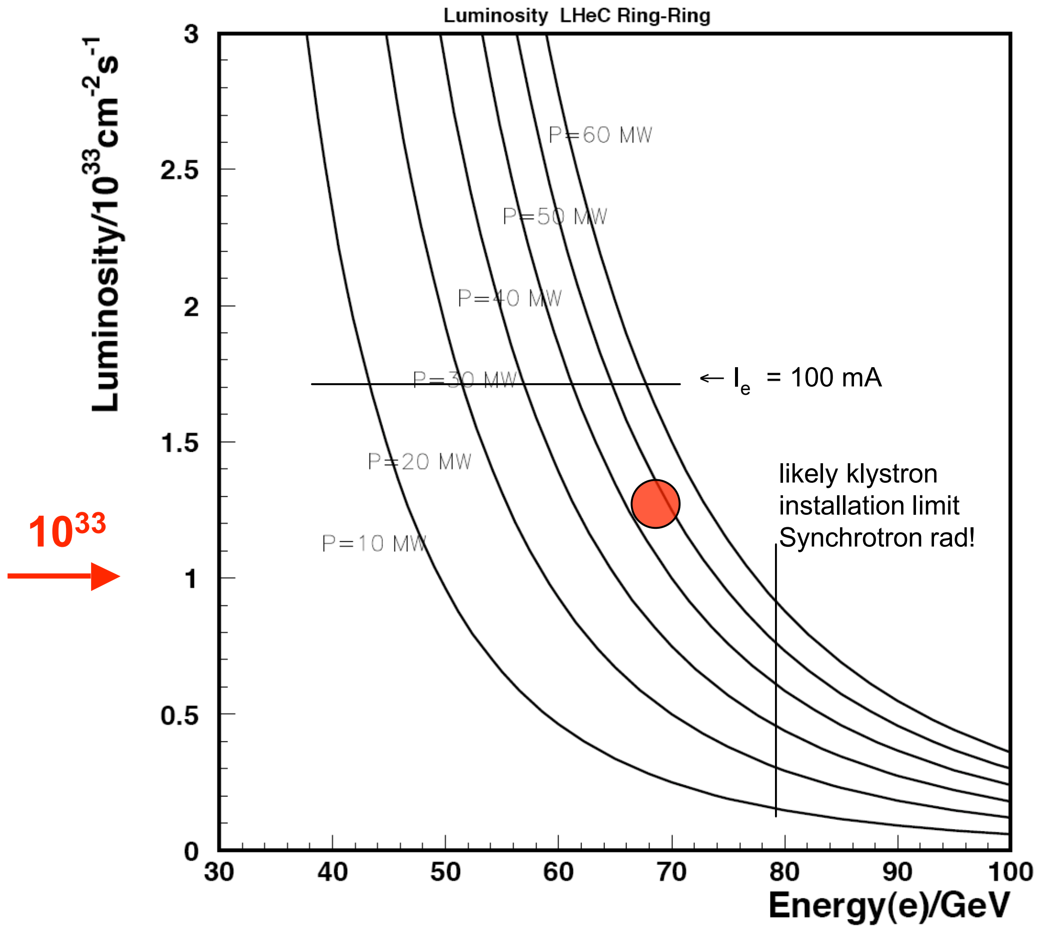


Luminosity: Ring-Ring

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

$$\varepsilon_{pn} = 3.8\mu m$$
$$N_p = 1.1 \cdot 10^{11}$$
$$\sigma_{p(x,y)} = \sigma_{e(x,y)}$$
$$\beta_{px} = 1.8m$$
$$\beta_{py} = 0.5m$$

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



Power to beam ~ 50 MW:
50 (70) GeV: 4 (1) 10^{33}cm^{-2} s^{-1}
2x larger for ESP (‘ultimate’) beam

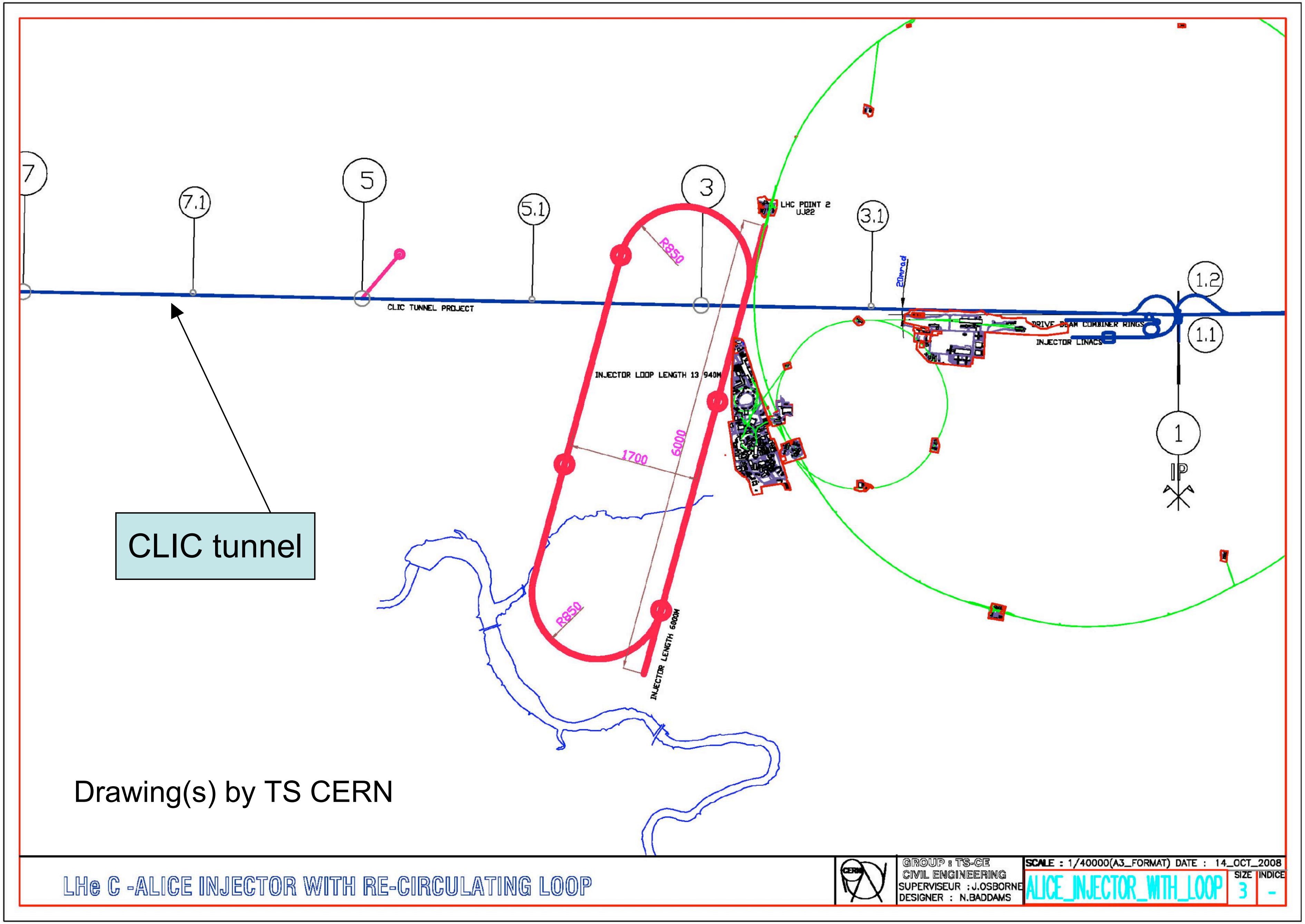
HERA was 1-5 10^{31} cm^{-2} s^{-1}

At E_e=50 GeV: ∫ L~100 fb^{-1} /a
with SLHC: L near to 10^{34}cm^{-2} s^{-1}

Ten times lower than SLHC, but
300 times higher than HERA II
and no pile up ….

● F.Willeke et al (JINST 2006)

cf also A.Verdier 1990, E.Keil 1986


CLIC tunnel
Drawing(s) by TS CERN
7
7.1
5
5.1
3
3.1
1.2
1.1
1
IP
LHC POINT 2
UJ22
CLIC TUNNEL PROJECT
R850
20mrad
DRIVE BEAM COMBINER RINGS
INJECTOR LINACS
INJECTOR LOOP LENGTH 13 940M
1700
6000
INJECTOR LENGTH 6000M
LHe C -ALICE INJECTOR WITH RE-CIRCULATING LOOP
GROUP : TS-CE
CIVIL ENGINEERING
SUPERVISEUR : J.OSBORNE
DESIGNER : N.BADDAMS
SCALE : 1/40000(A3_FORMAT) DATE : 14_OCT_2008
ALICE_INJECTOR_WITH_LOOP
SIZE
3
INDICE
-

ep with the LHC

three ECFA CERN Studies

If a hadron collider will be built in the LEP tunnel then ep collisions are really a must

G.Altarelli et al, **Lausanne LHC Workshop 1984**, Proc. p549

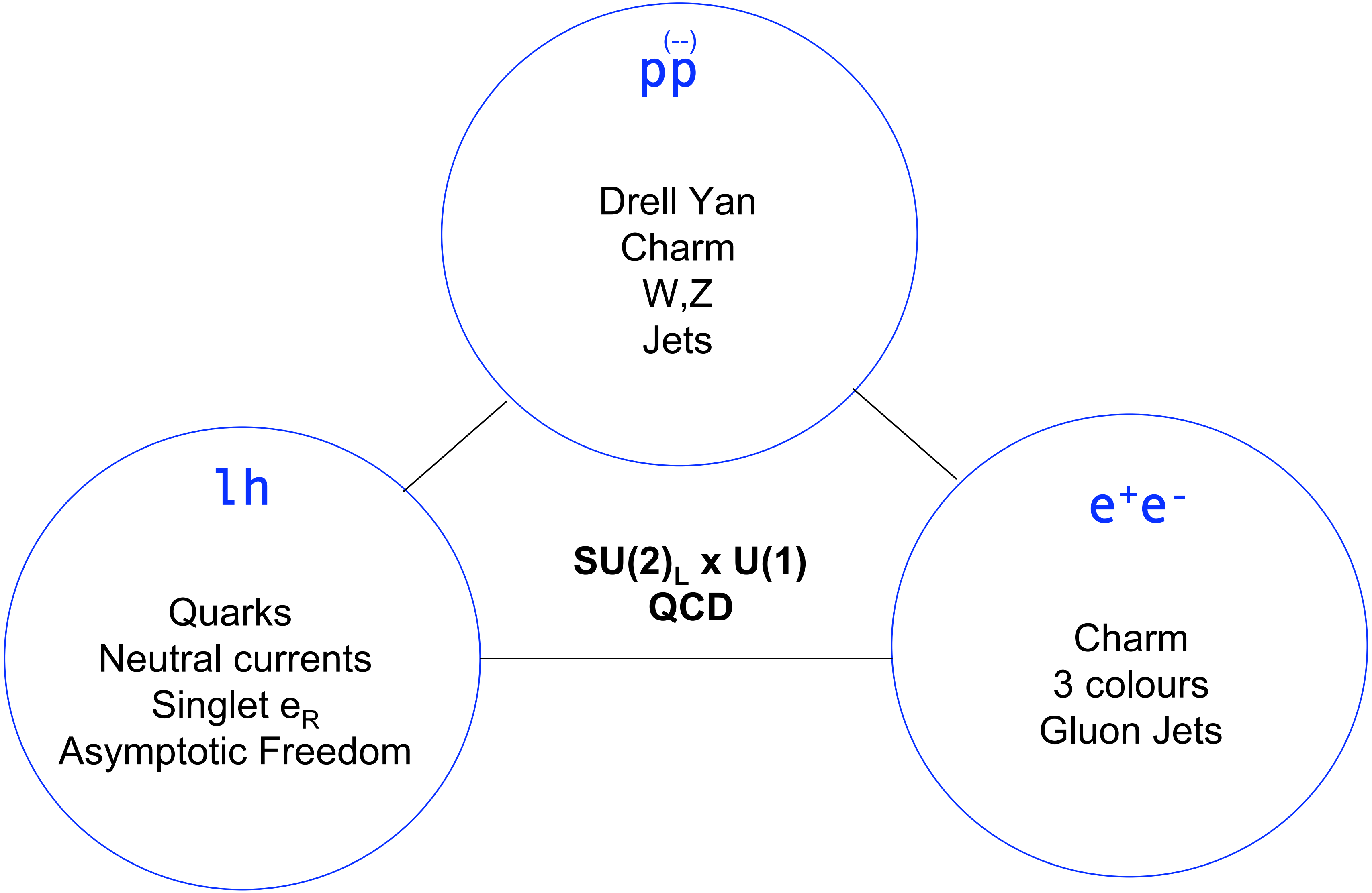
"Now we are entering the post-TeV era, jumping not one but two orders of magnitude to a lab equivalent of order 50 TeV at HERA. If the LHC is successfully commissioned in the LEP tunnel in 1997, then we may hope to see collisions between electrons from LEP and protons from the LHC in the next millenium giving a lab equivalent around 10 TeV (1 PeV). " F.Close Singapor 1990

Aachen Workshop 1990

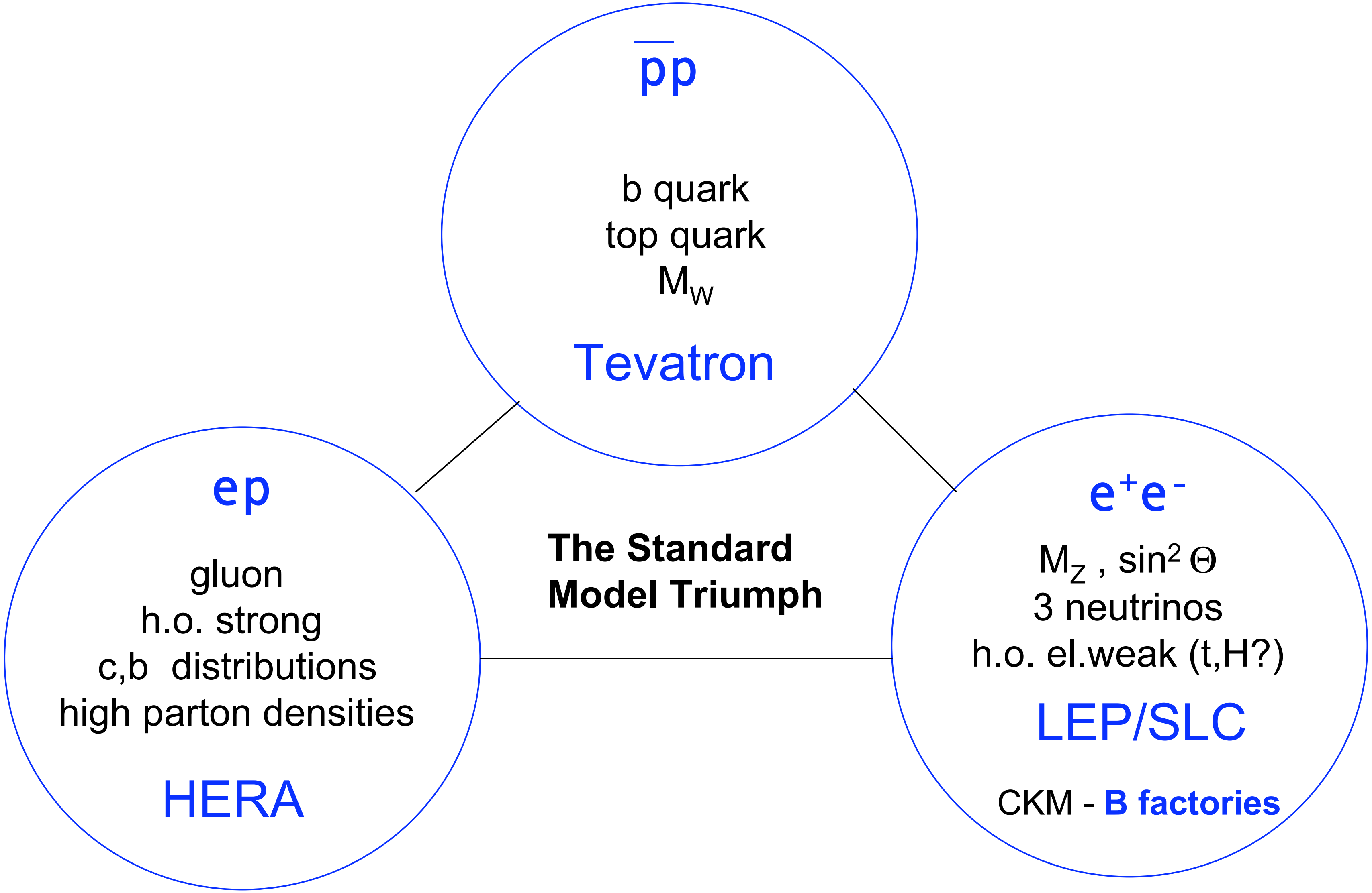
It would be a waste not to exploit the 7 TeV beams for eP and eA physics at some stage during the LHC time

G.Altarelli et al, **Divonne LHeC Workshop 2008**

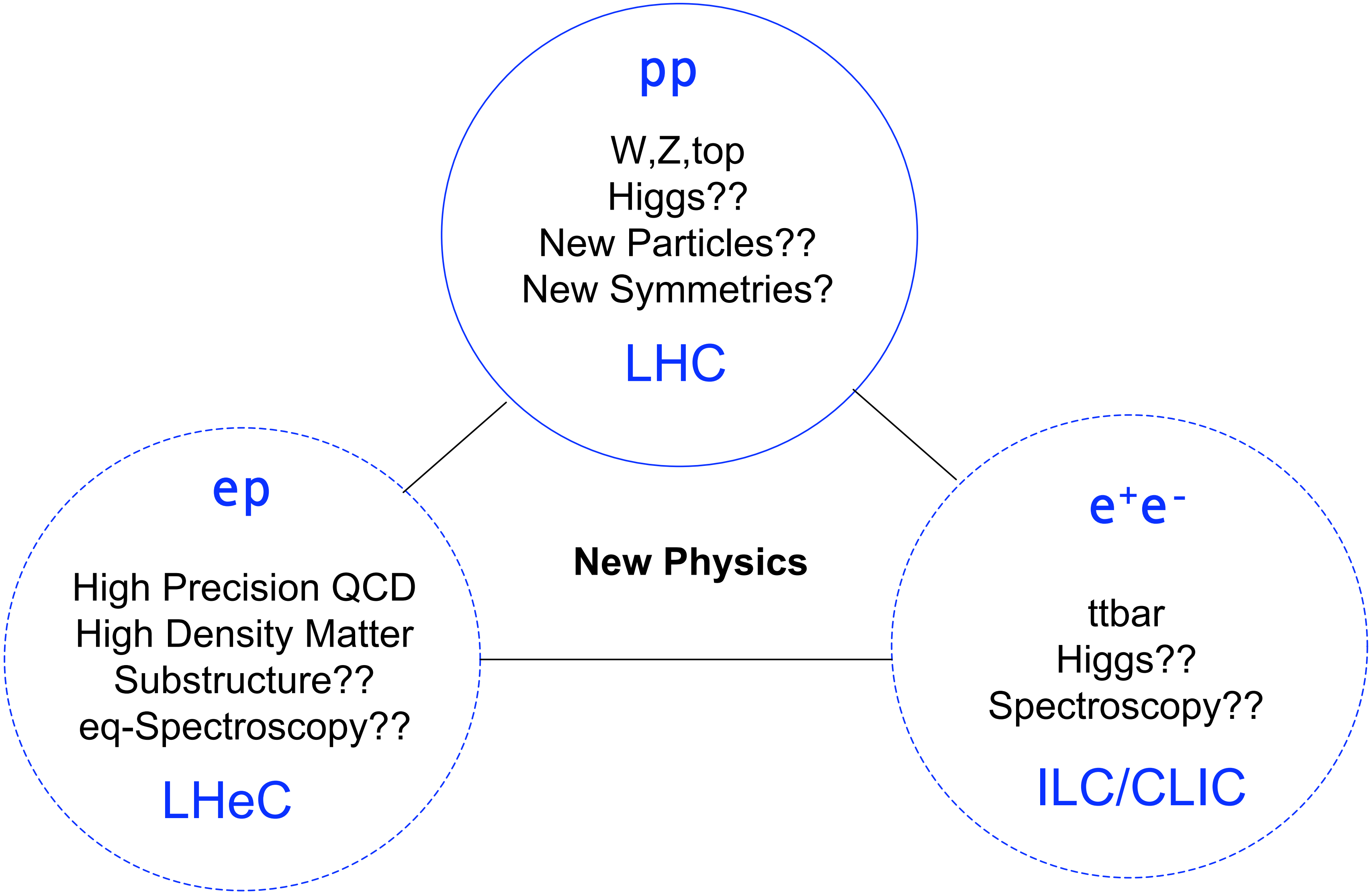
The 10-100 GeV Energy Scale [1968-1986]



The Fermi Scale [1985-2010]



The TeV Scale [2008-2033..]



Predicting is difficult, in particular if it concerns the future