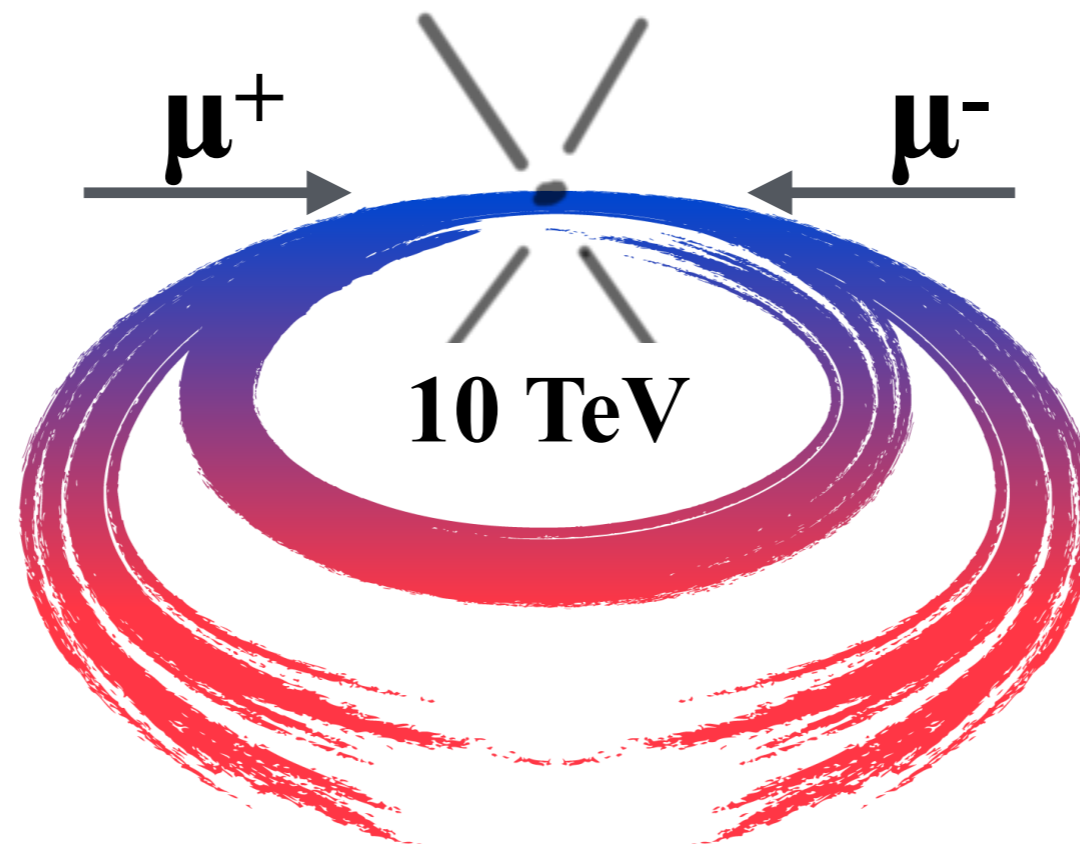


Towards a Muon Collider

Andrea Wulzer



On behalf of



Towards a Muon Collider

Andrea Wulzer



For extensive overview, see the **IMCC EPJC Report**

Towards a Muon Collider

... and updates in the **IMCC Interim Report**

Why Building a Muon Collider

Leptons are the ideal probes of short-distance physics:

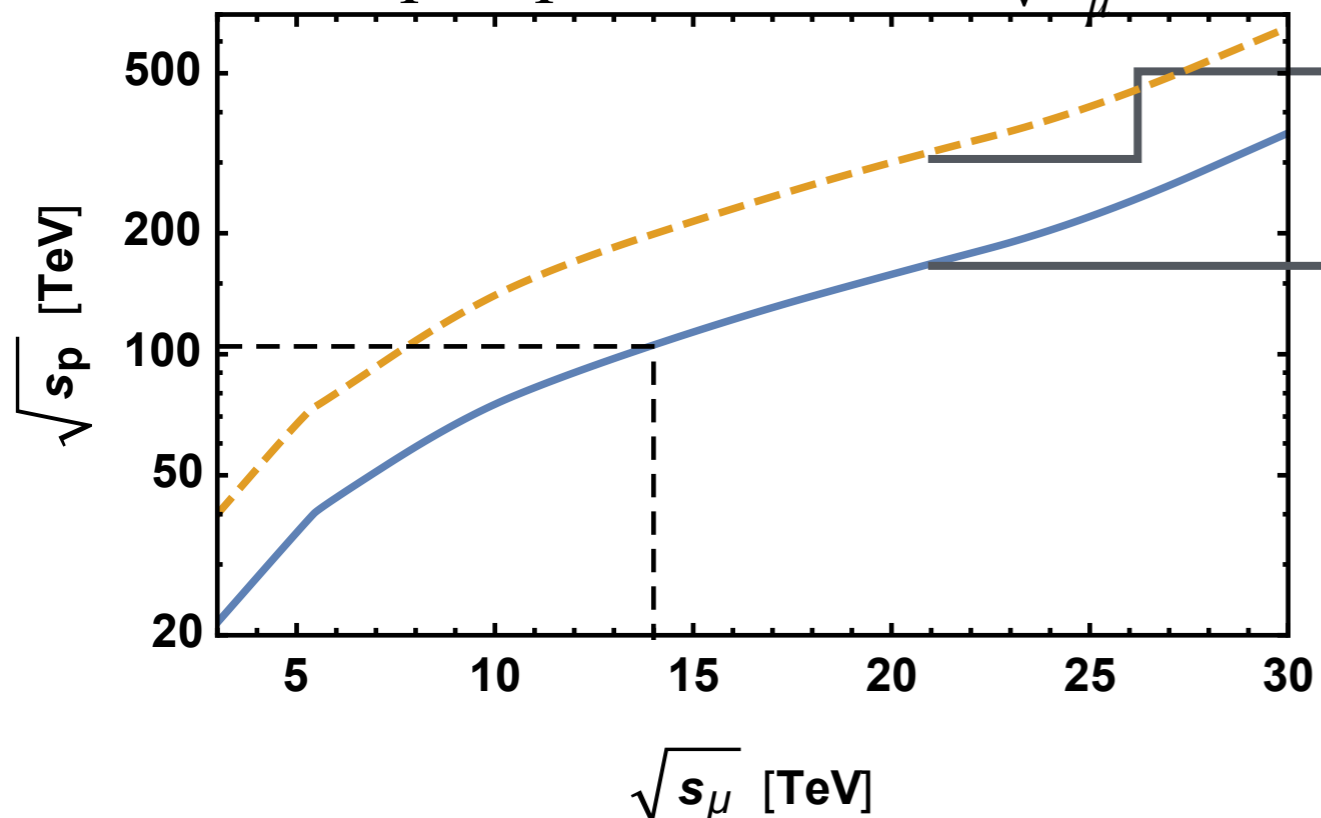
Electroweak is dominant interaction, and EW+Higgs is main future target

All the energy is stored in the colliding partons

No energy “waste” due to parton distribution functions

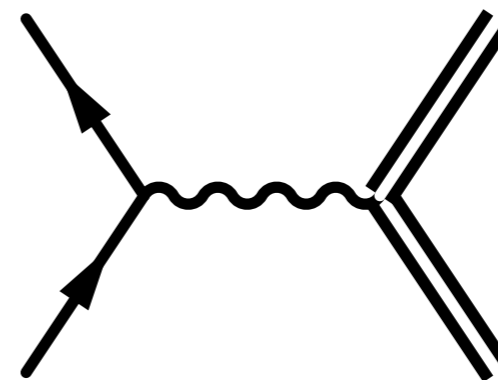
High-energy physics probed with much smaller collider energy

pp \sqrt{s} at which $\sigma_{pp} = \sigma_{\mu\mu}$
for pair prod. with $M \sim \sqrt{s}$



Estimate for EWK-only
charged particles

Estimate for EWK+QCD-
charged particles



Why Building a Muon Collider

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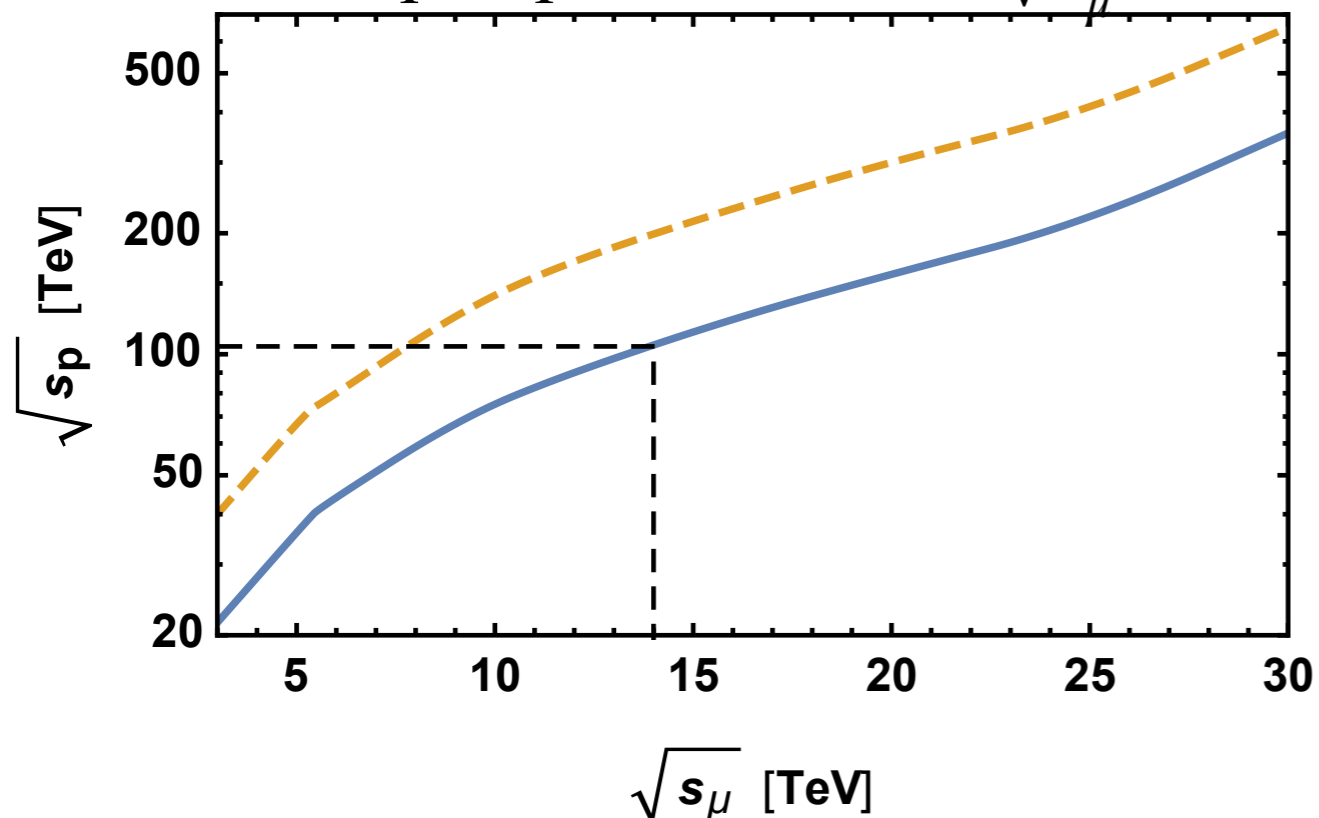
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P5 2023 Report used the simple notion of Partonic Centre of Mass (PCM) Energy

10 TeV PCM

can be reached by **10 TeV** lepton collider
or by a **100 TeV** pp collider
(but with QCD background)

Why Building a Muon Collider

Leptons are the ideal probes of short-distance physics:

Electroweak is dominant interaction, and EW+Higgs is main future target

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High-energy physics probed with much smaller collider energy

Electrons radiate too much

[cannot accelerate them in rings above few 100 GeV]

[linear colliders limited to few TeV by size and power]

Muons are heavy: synchrotron radiation is not an issue



Muon Collider

Muon Colliders Status

Muon Colliders



Muon Colliders Status

Muon Colliders

1980
First ideas

2011-2014 MAP in U.S.
Muon Accelerator Program

2020 Update of EU Strategy
outcome: set up collaboration

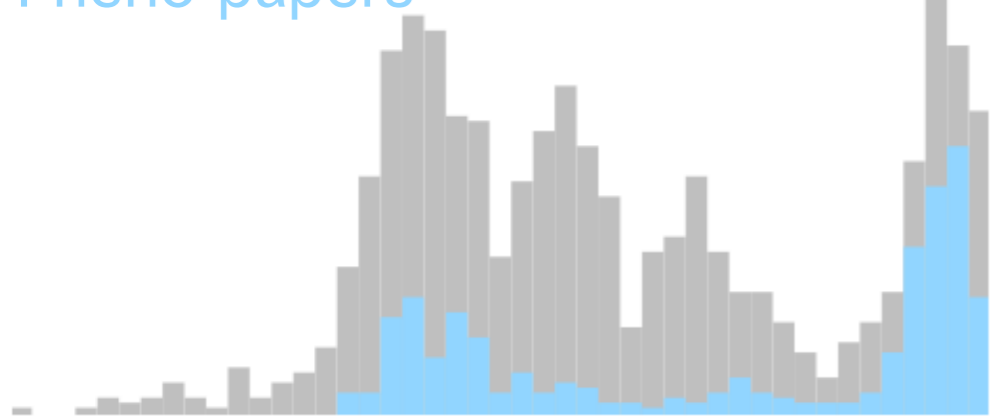
Centre-of-mass energy	E_{cm}	TeV	3	10
Luminosity	\mathcal{L}	$1 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$	1.8	20
Collider circumference	C_{coll}	km	4.5	10

$$5 \text{ yrs run, 1 IP: } \mathcal{L}_{int} = 10 \text{ ab}^{-1} \left(\frac{E_{cm}}{10 \text{ TeV}} \right)^2$$



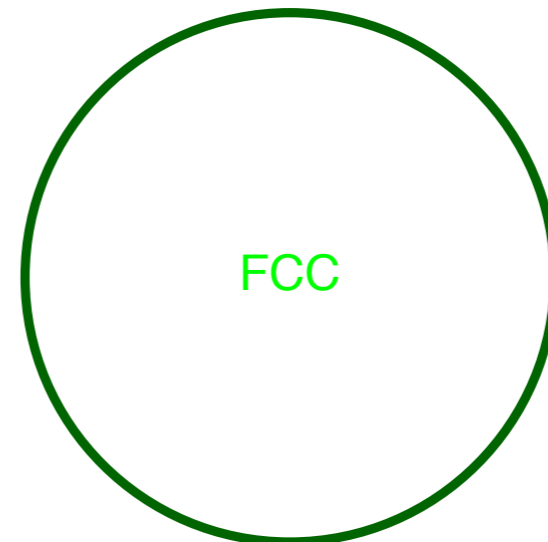
Date of paper (f t muon collider*)

Pheno papers



1995

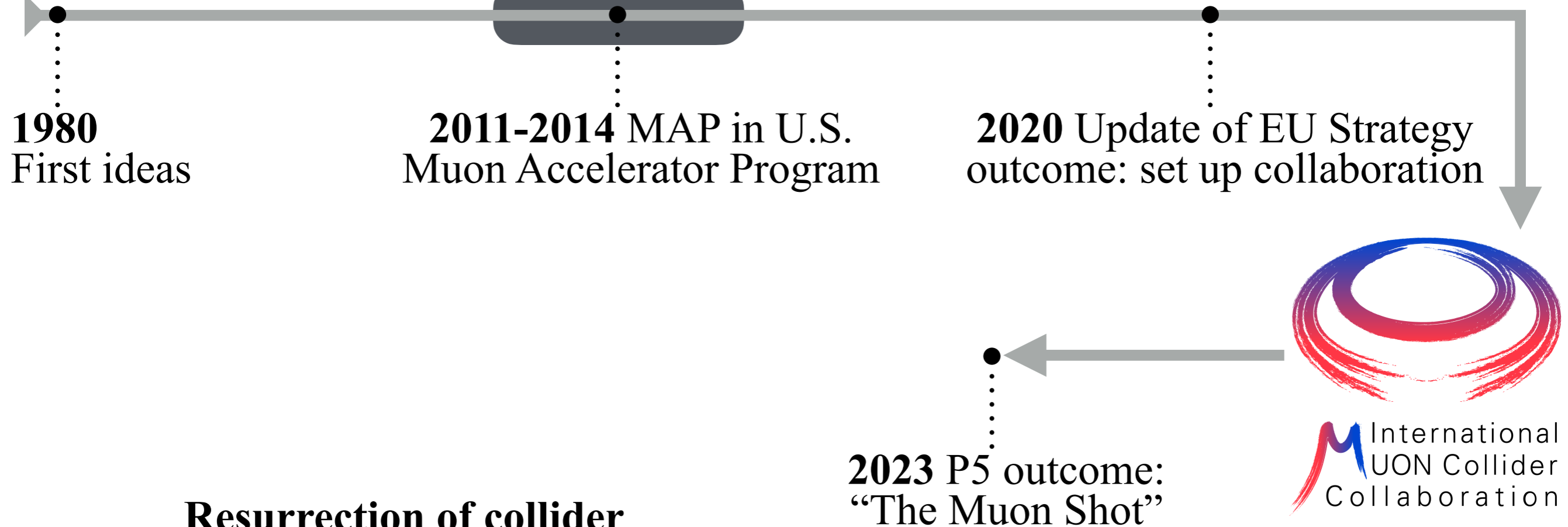
2024



CLIC

Muon Colliders Status

Muon Colliders

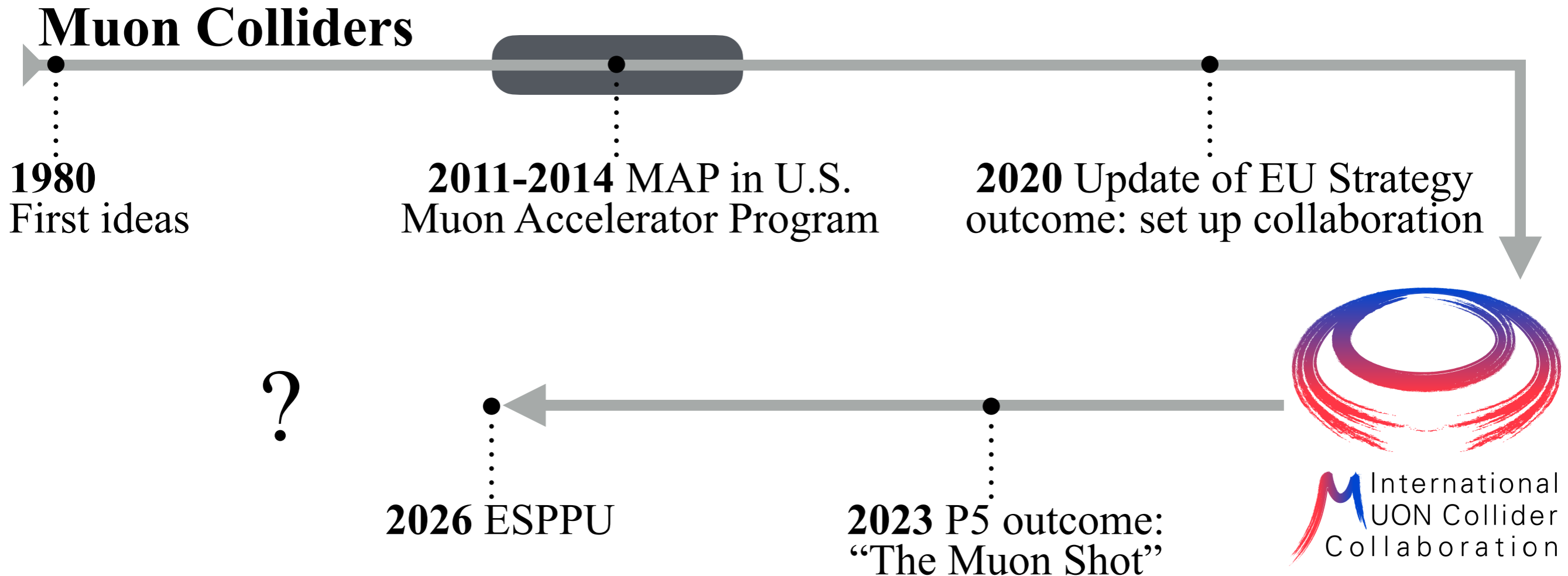


Resurrection of collider ambitions in USA!

*Although we do not know if a muon collider is ultimately feasible, the road toward it leads to a series of proton beam improvements and neutrino beam facilities, each producing world-class science while performing critical R&D towards a muon collider. At the end of the path is an unparalleled global facility on **US soil**.*

This is our Muon Shot.

Muon Colliders Status



As per ESPPU 2020 and LDG mandate, IMCC will provide ESPPU 2026 with an evaluation report, aimed at:

Assessing MuC potential (no showstopper identified)

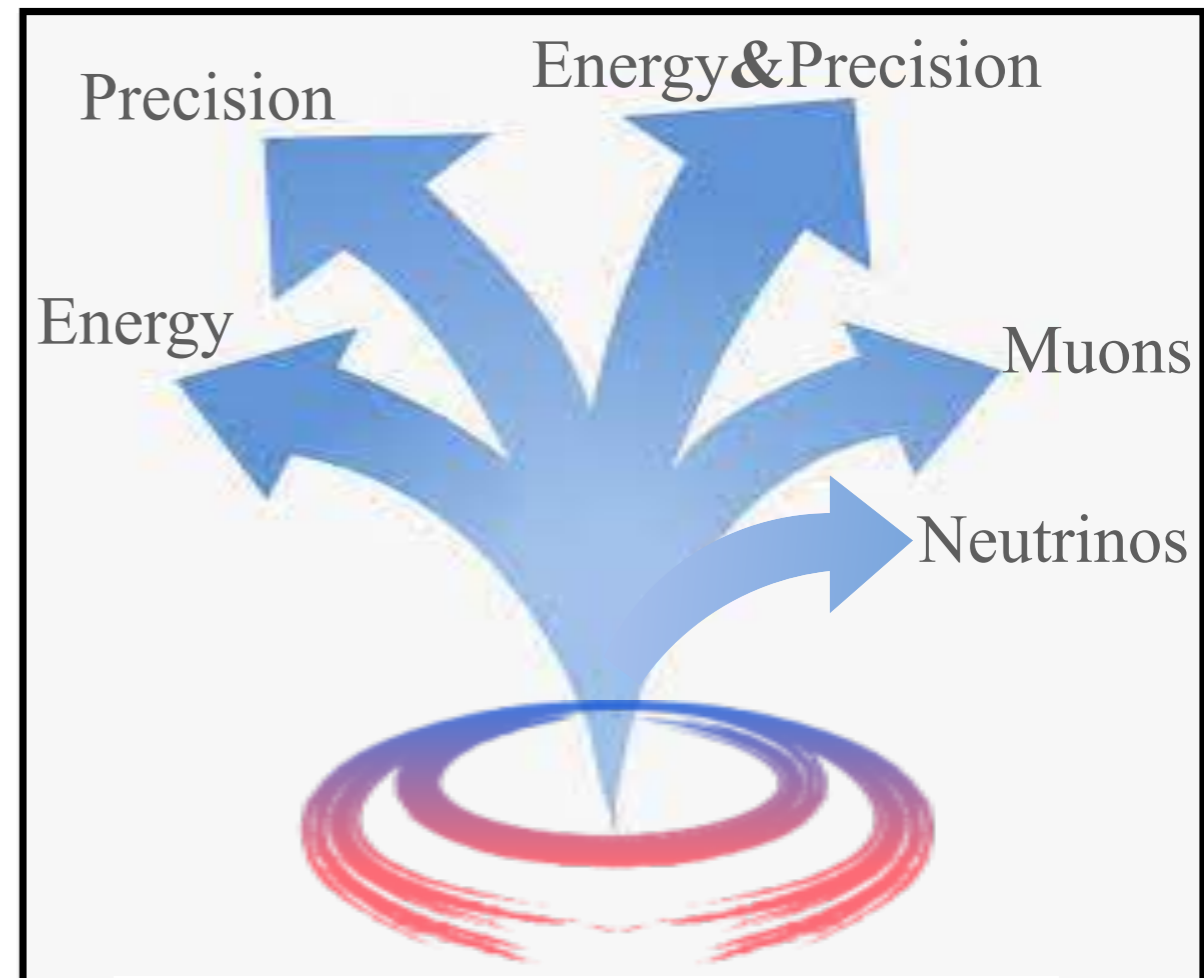
Detailing R&D path plan (including technical **demonstrator(s)**)

We are few years away from establishing MuC feasibility!

Muon Collider Physics

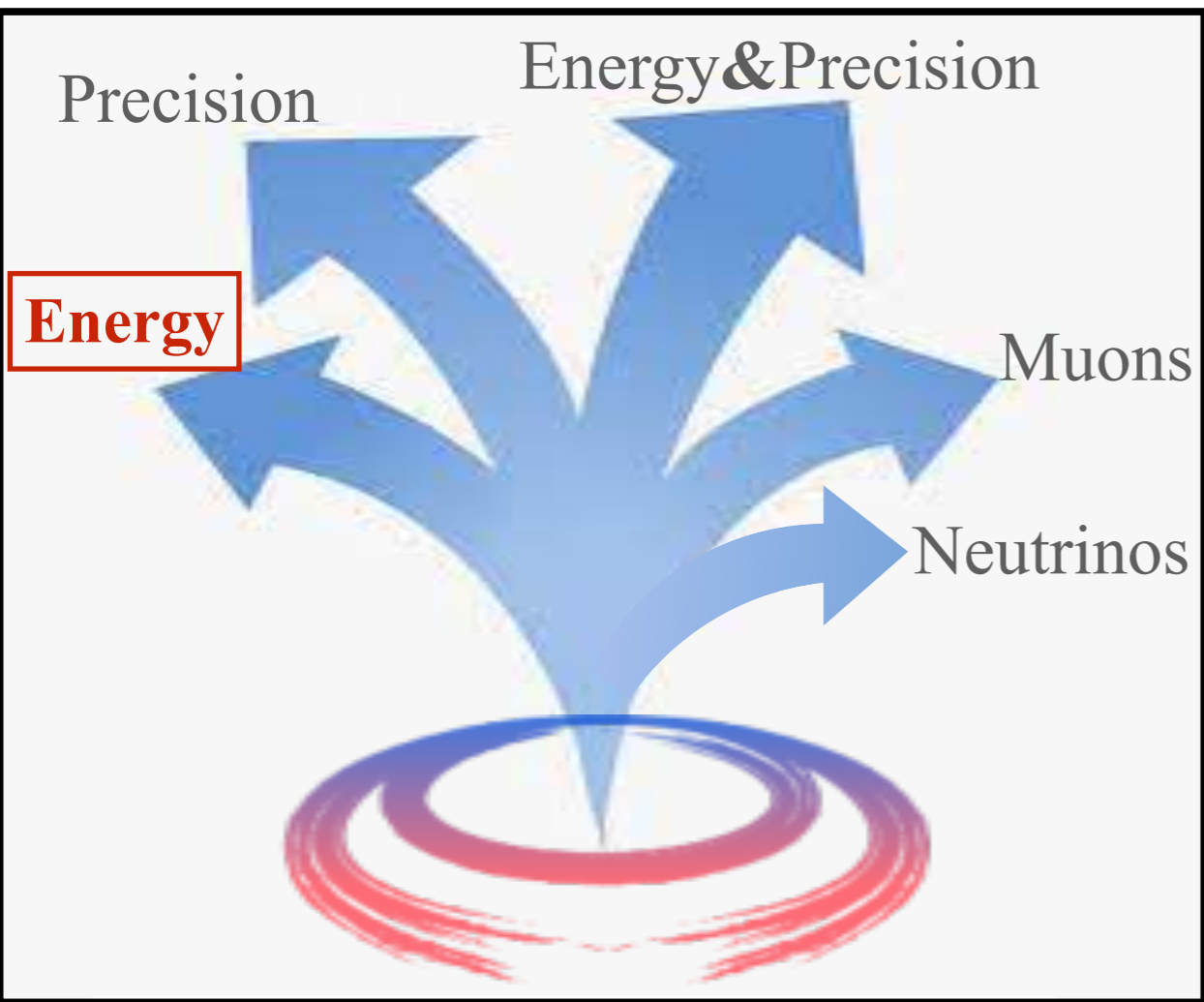
In short:

- *discover new particles with presently inaccessible mass, including WIMP dark matter candidate*
- *discover cracks in the SM by the precise study of the Higgs boson, including the precise direct measurement of triple Higgs coupling.*
- *uniquely pursue the quantum imprint of new phenomena in novel observables by combining precision with energy.*
- *give unique access to new physics coupled to muons and delivers beams of neutrinos with unprecedented properties from the muons decay.*

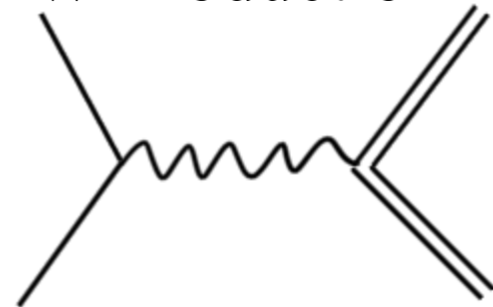


But also:

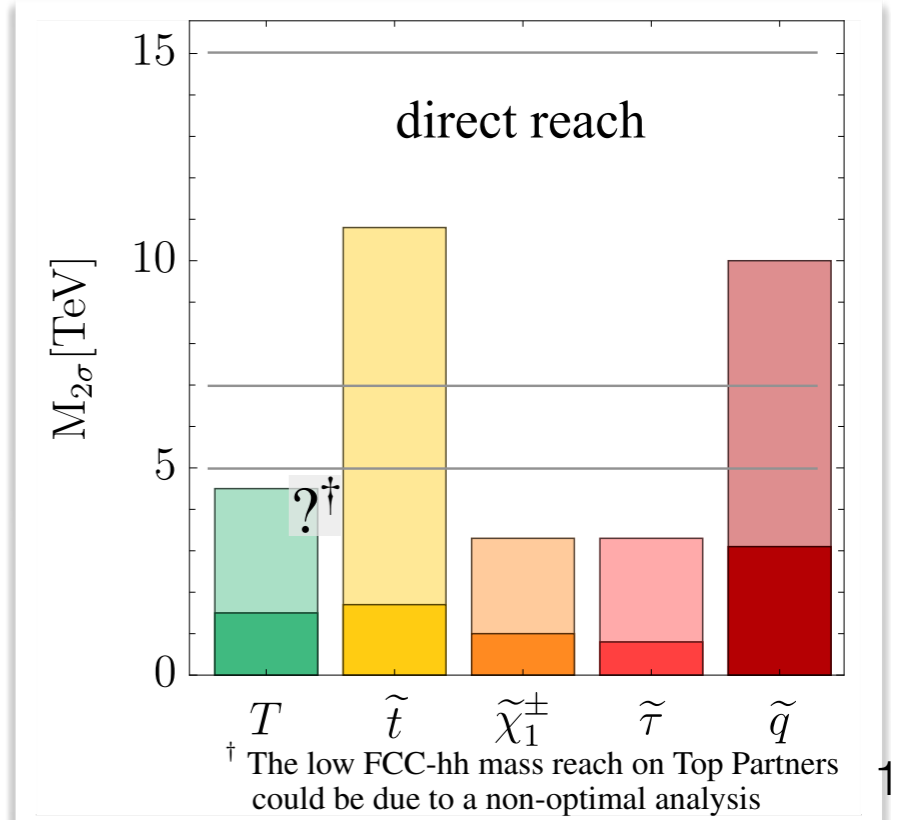
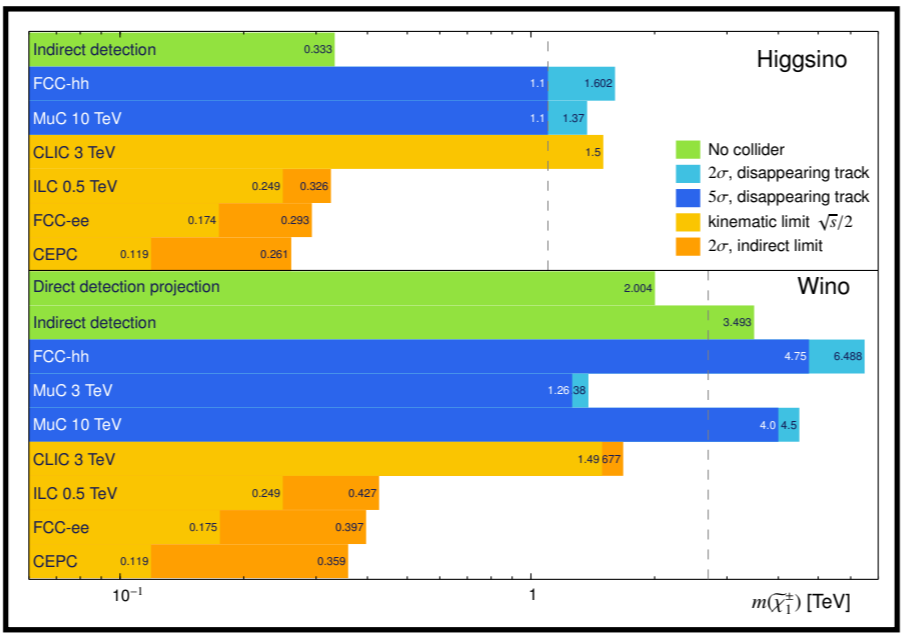
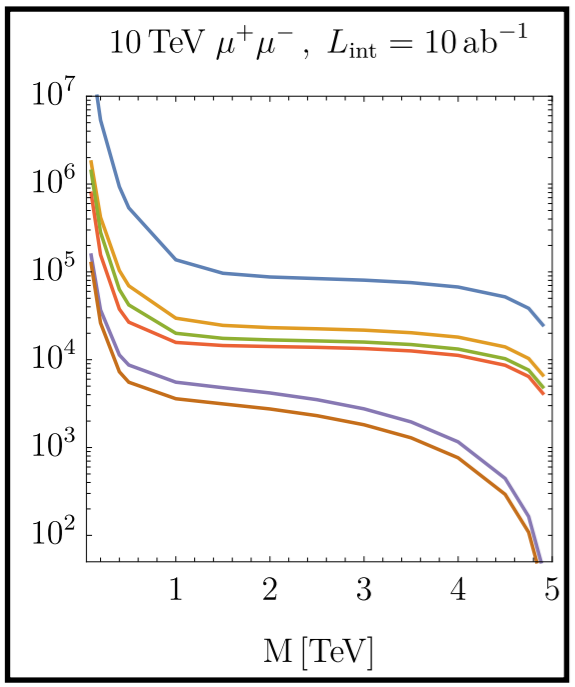
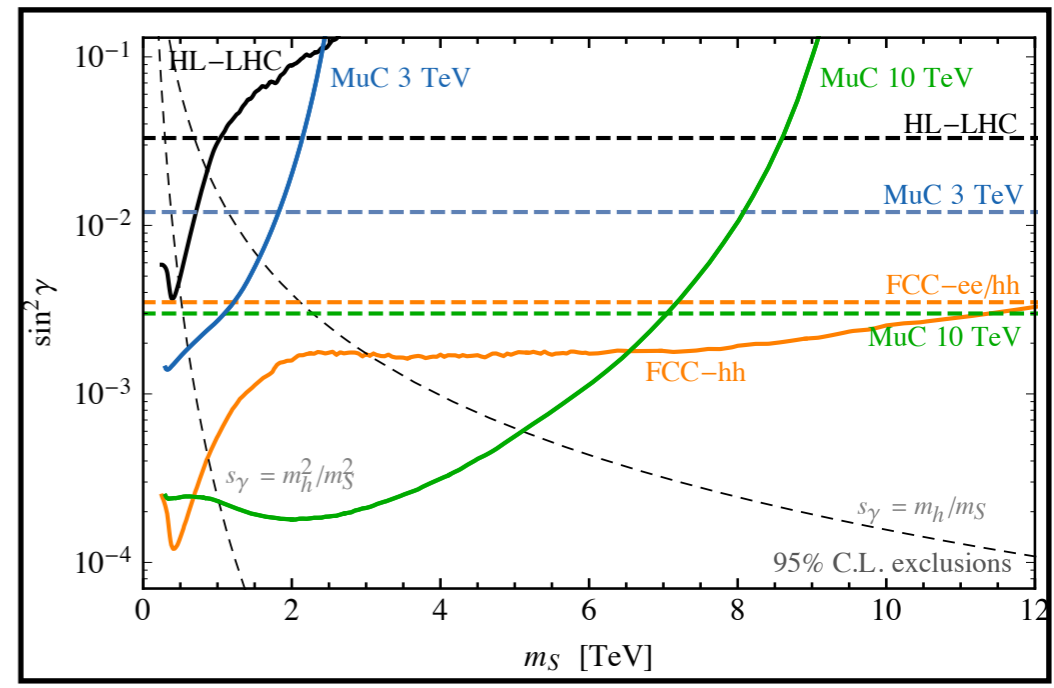
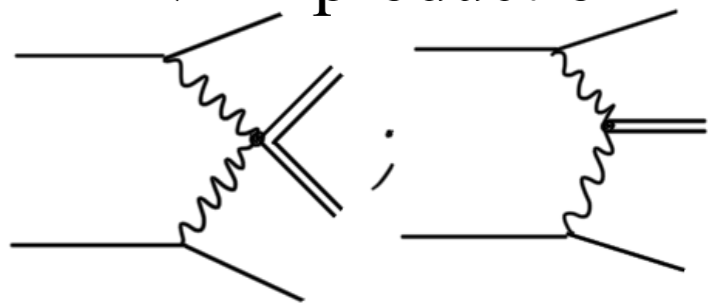
- *unique probe of EW+Higgs in novel high-energy regime.*
- The SM is a great physics case!*



EW Production



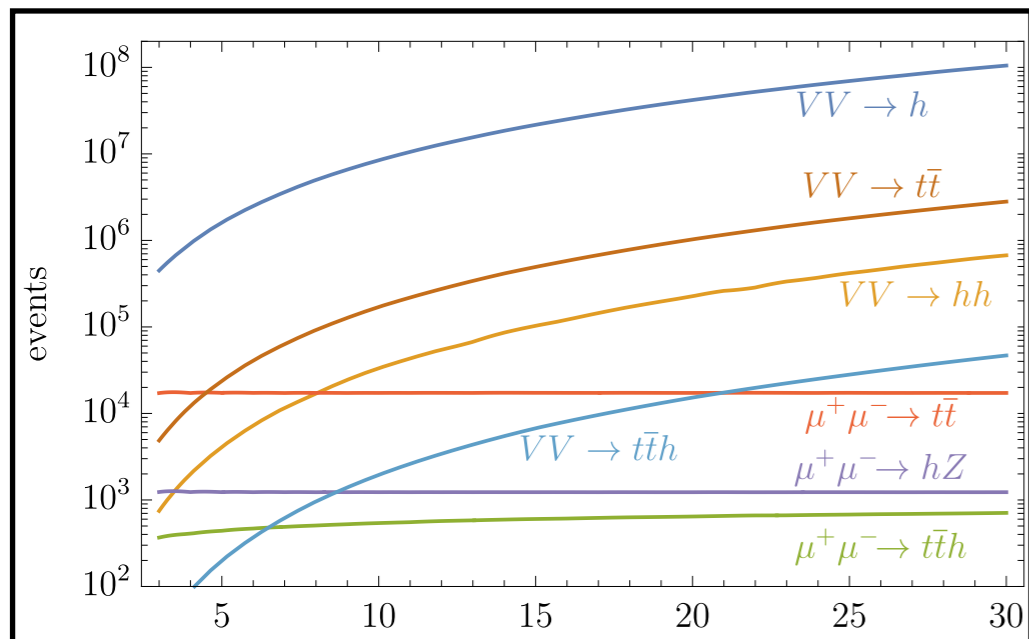
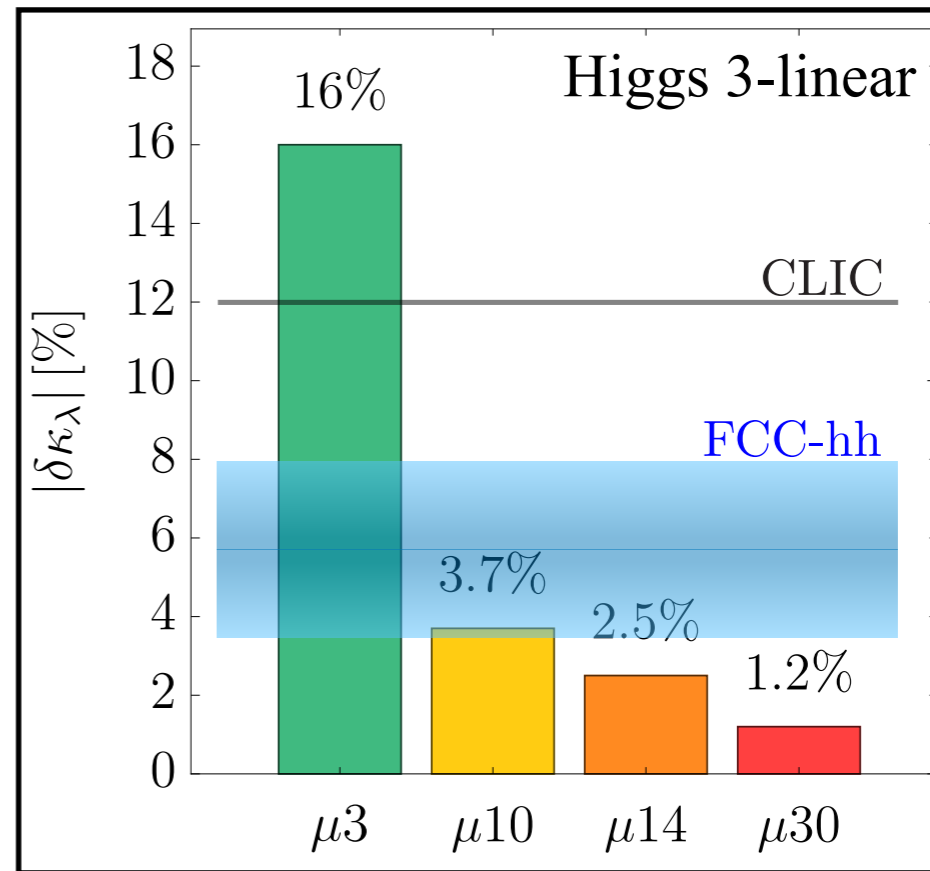
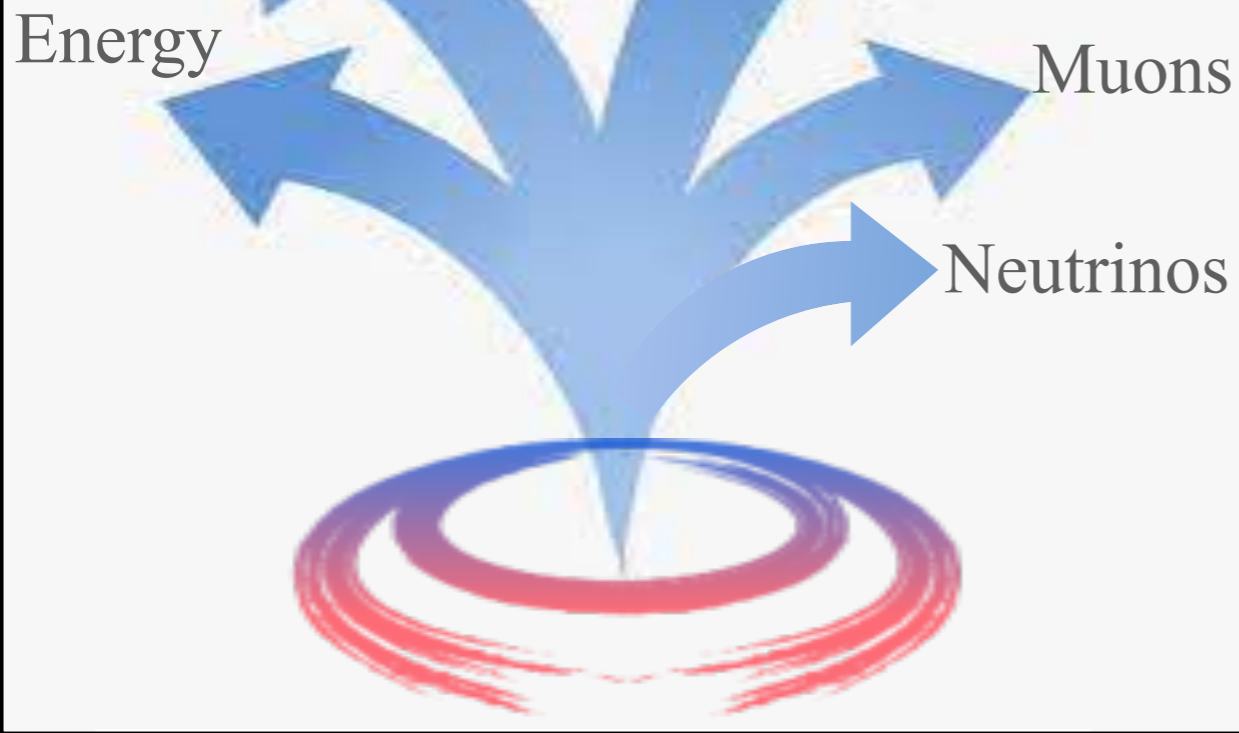
VBF production



Discover new heavy particles ... such as long-sought WIMP dark matter candidates

Precision

Energy & Precision

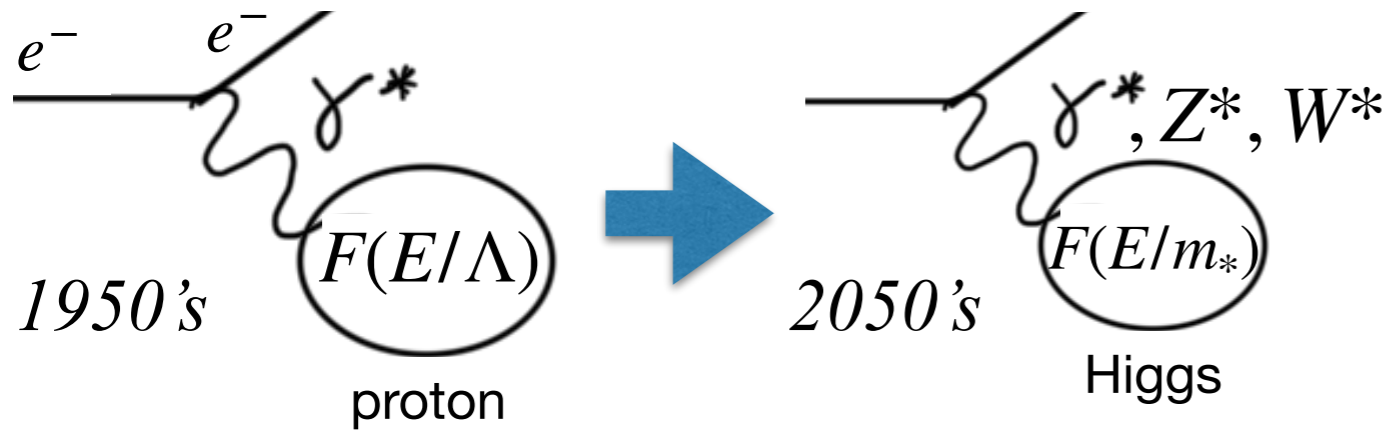
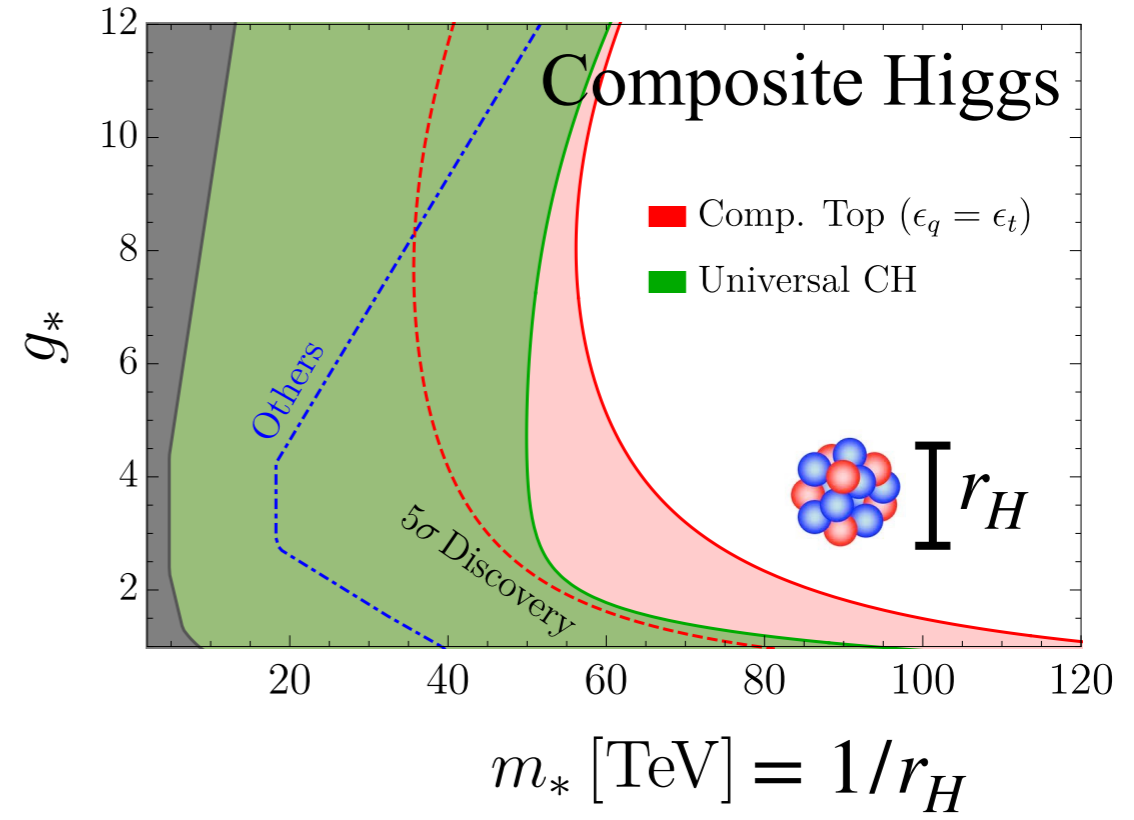
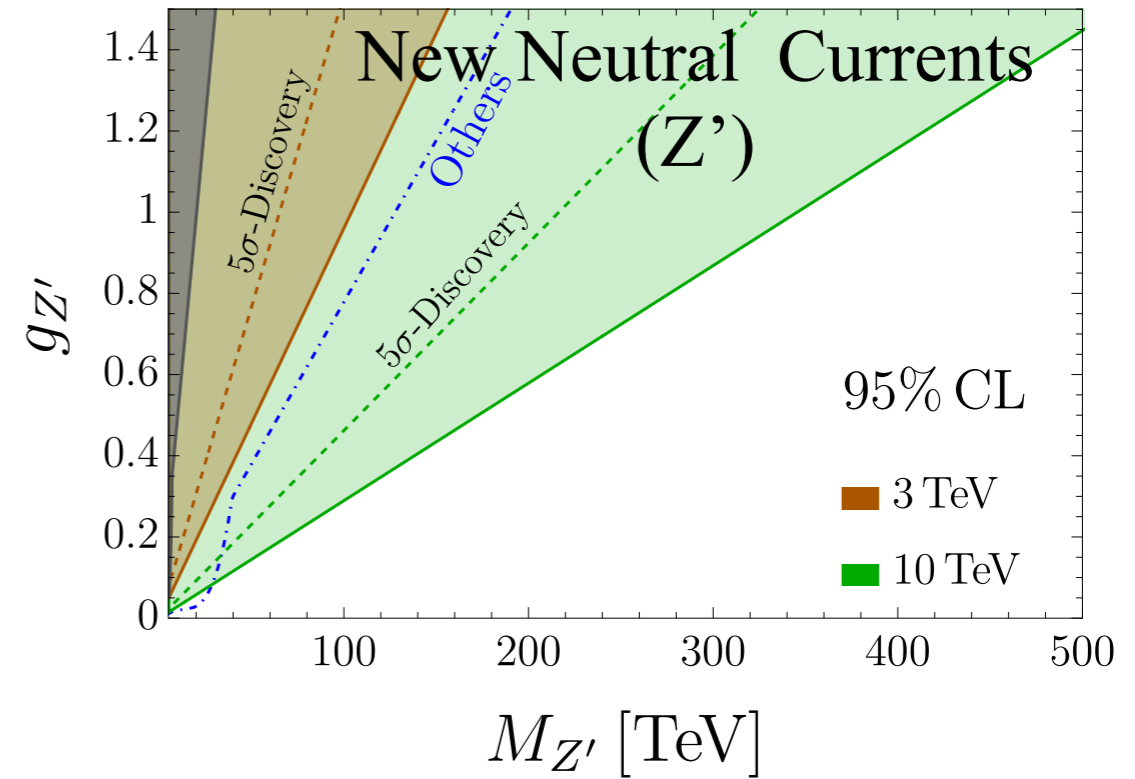
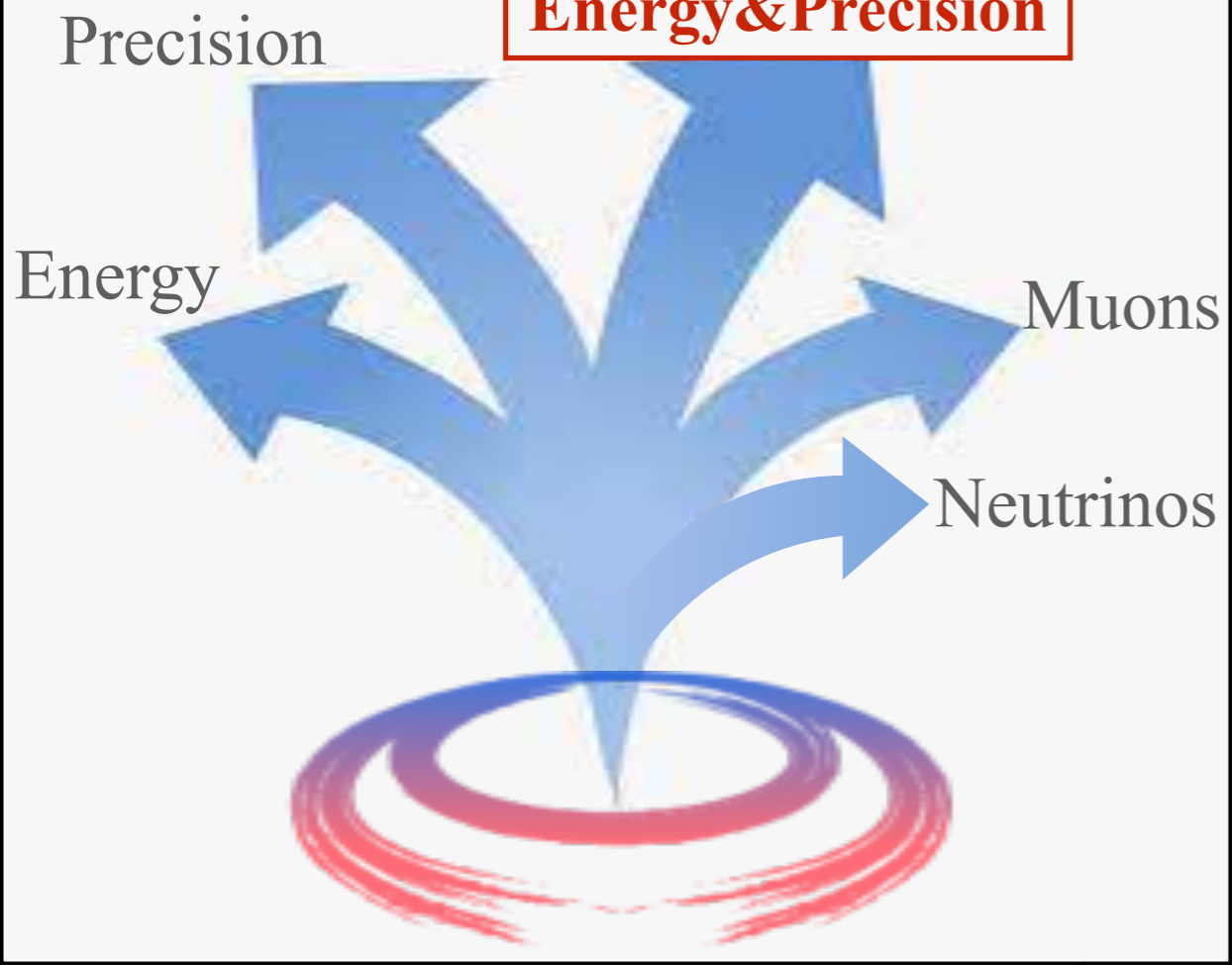


10 M Higgs bosons produced

	HL-LHC	HL-LHC +10 TeV	HL-LHC +10 TeV + ee
κ_W	1.7	0.1	0.1
κ_Z	1.5	0.4	0.1
κ_g	2.3	0.7	0.6
κ_γ	1.9	0.8	0.8
$\kappa_{Z\gamma}$	10	7.2	7.1
κ_c	-	2.3	1.1
κ_b	3.6	0.4	0.4
κ_μ	4.6	3.4	3.2
κ_τ	1.9	0.6	0.4
κ_t^*	3.3	3.1	3.1

Permille-level precision
on Higgs couplings

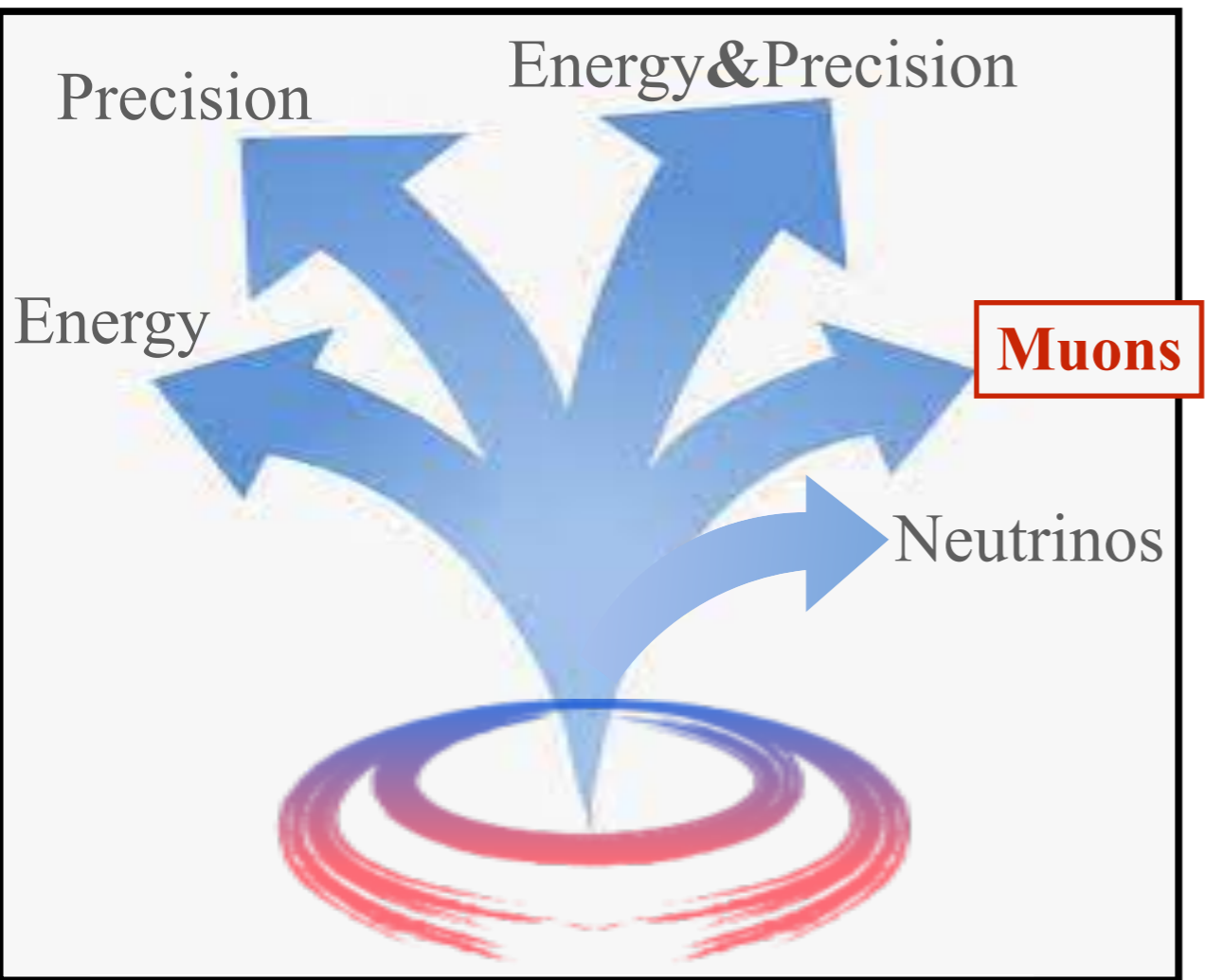
Energy & Precision



Higher-energy observables are more sensitive to heavy physics:

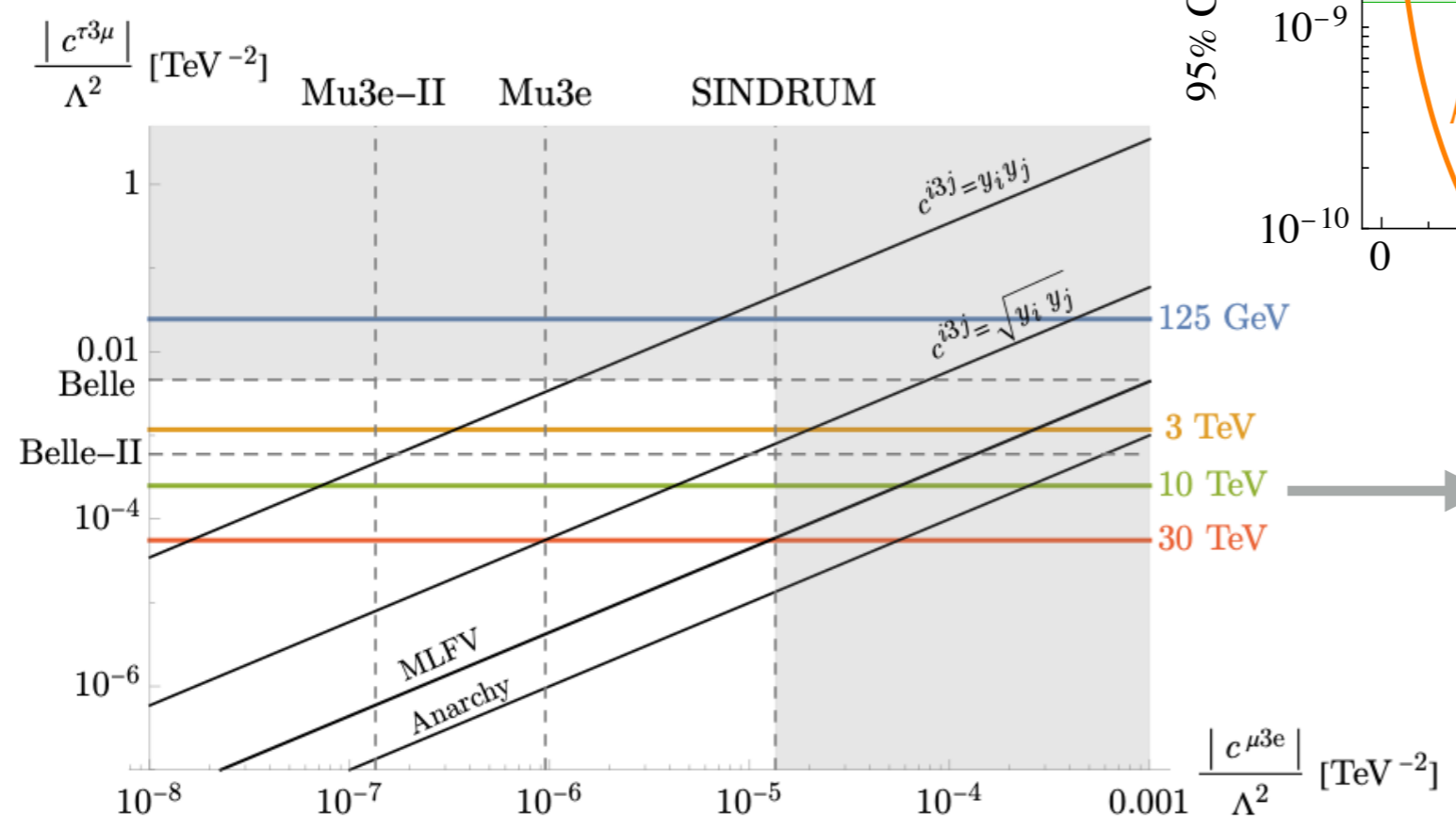
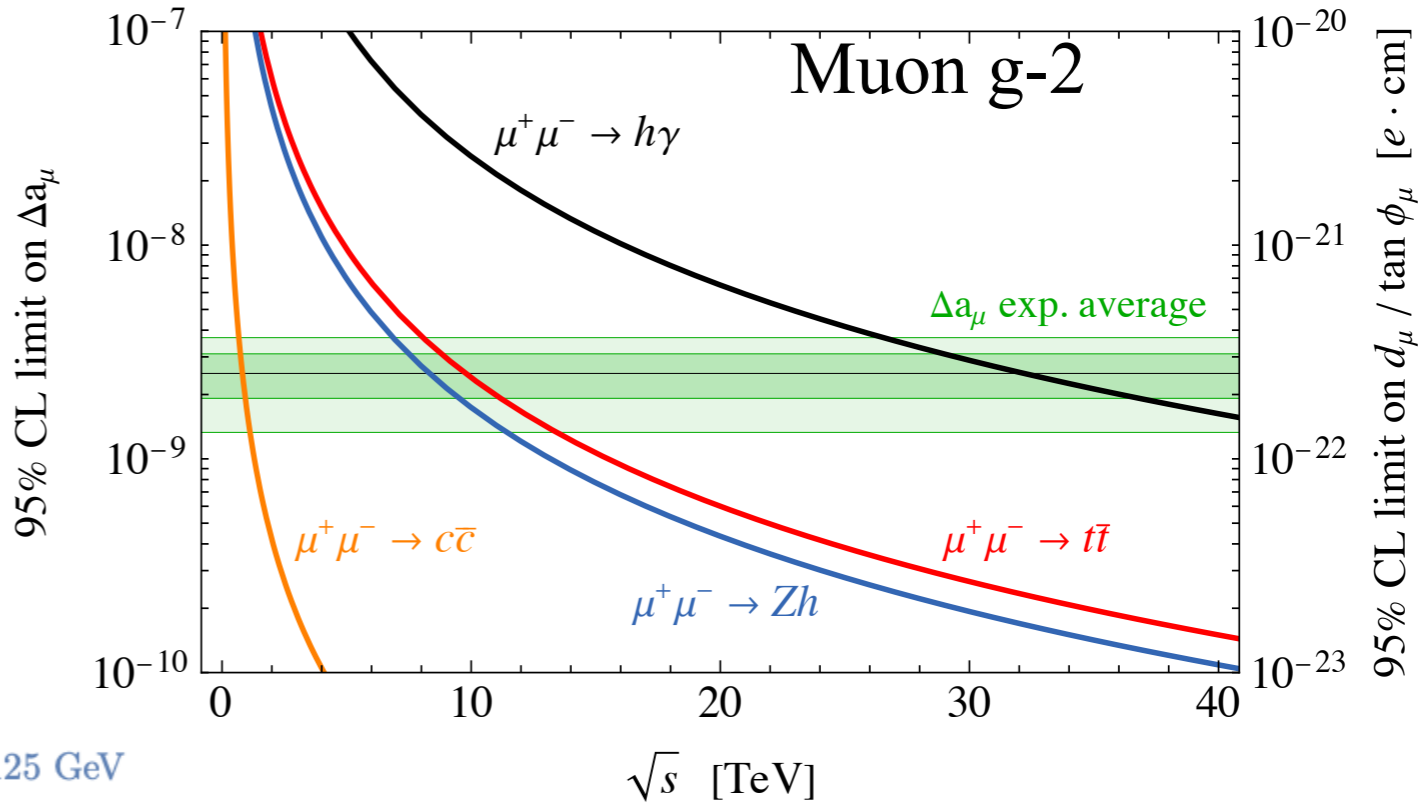
$$\frac{\Delta\sigma(E)}{\sigma_{\text{SM}}(E)} \propto \frac{E^2}{\Lambda_{\text{BSM}}^2} \quad [\text{say, } \Lambda_{\text{BSM}} = 100 \text{ TeV}]$$

$\rightarrow 10^{-6}$ at EW [FCC-ee] energies
 $\rightarrow 10^{-2}$ at muon collider energies

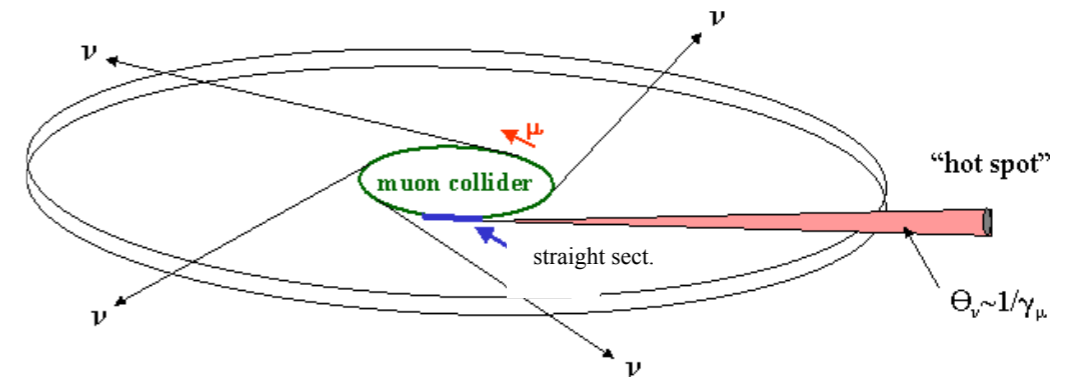
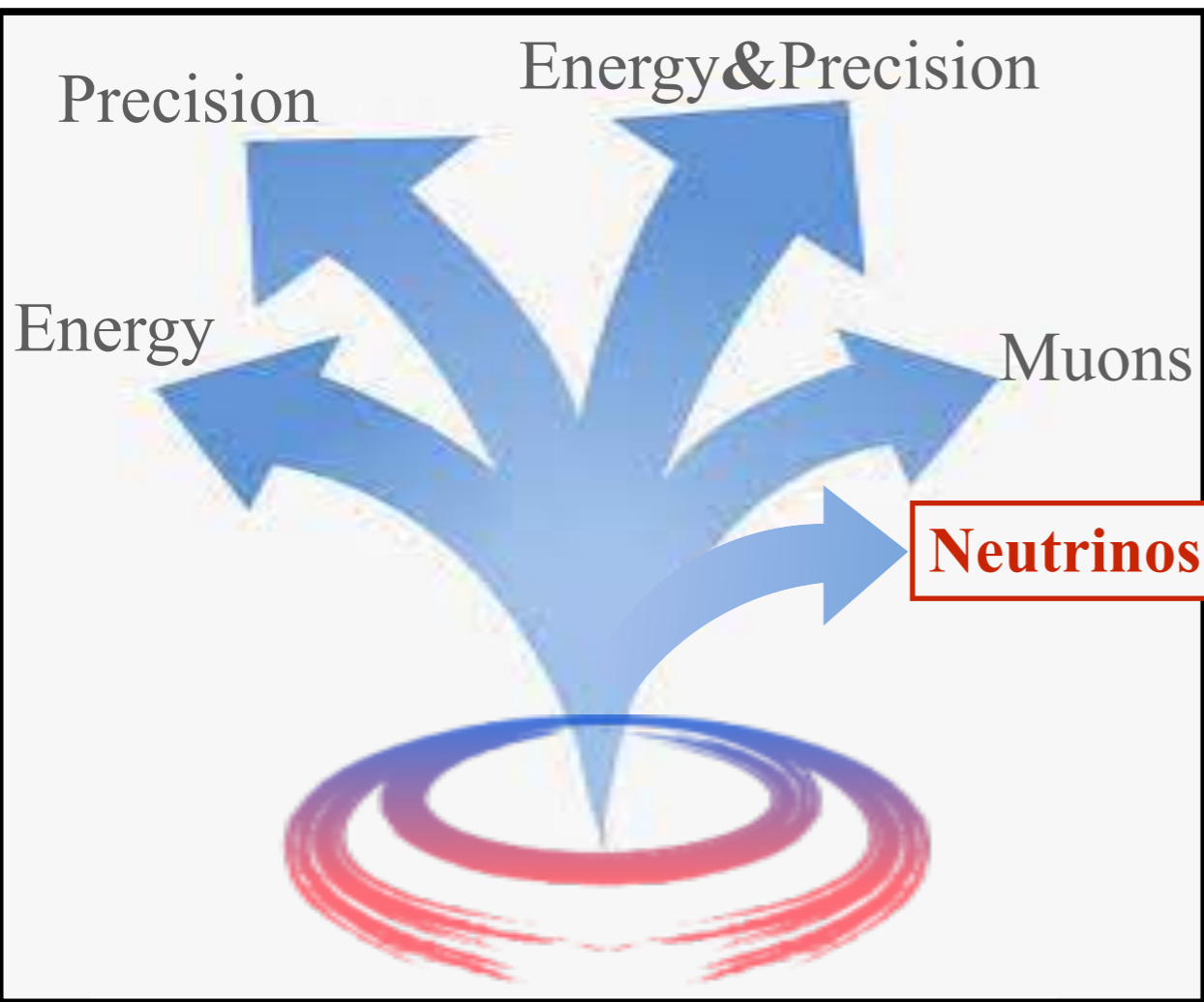


NP might couple primarily to muons because:

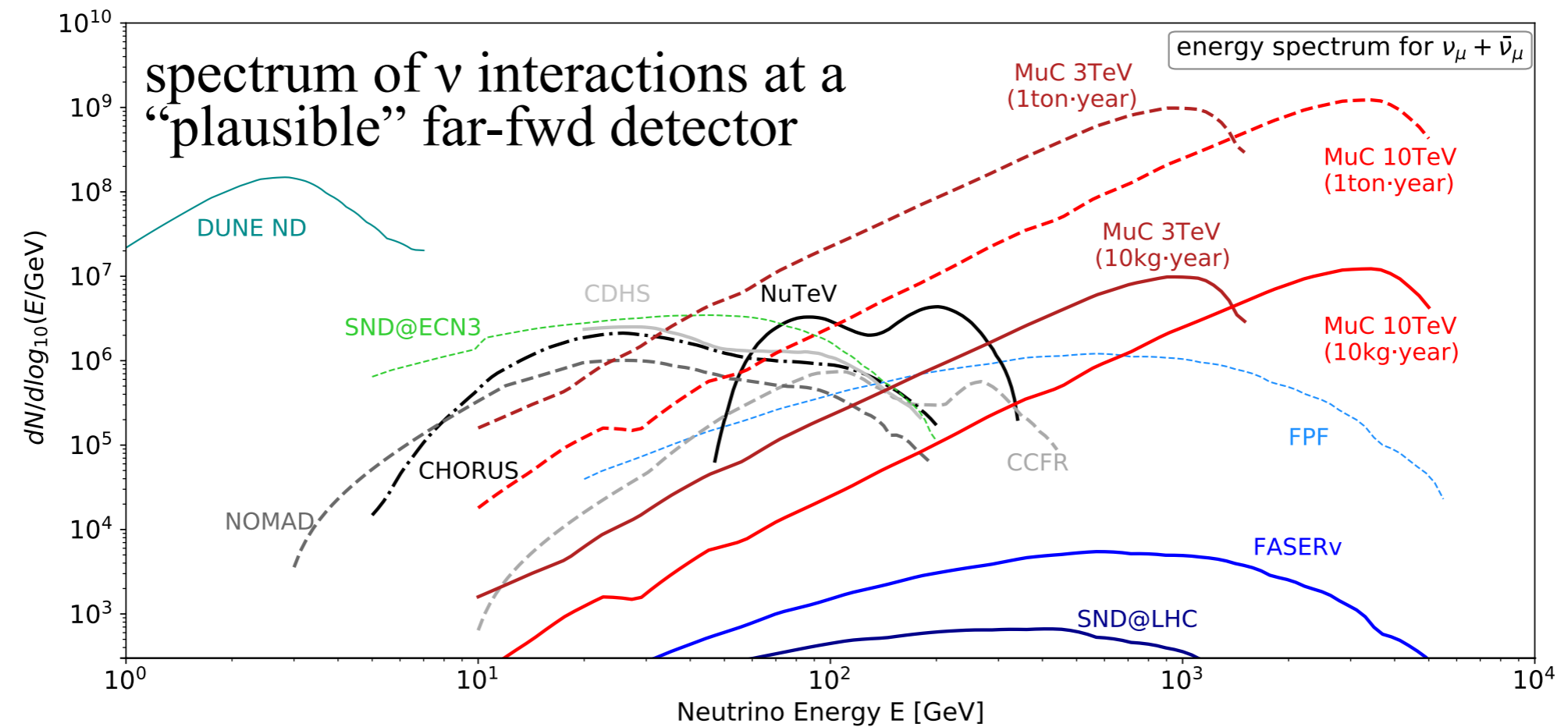
1. The Higgs does (so maybe NP in EWSB as well)
2. Possible connection with flavour
3. And because we haven't checked!



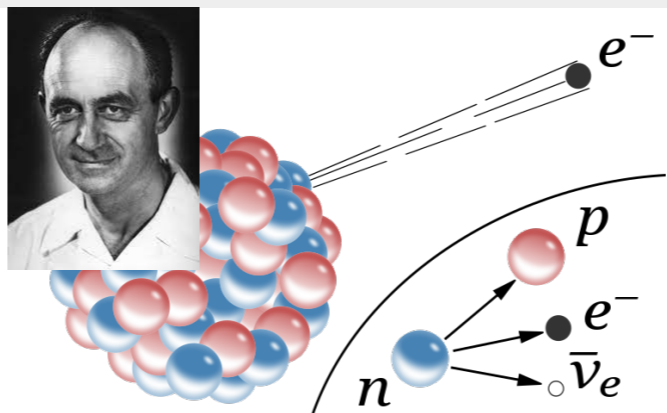
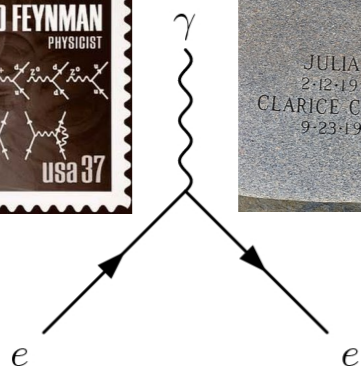
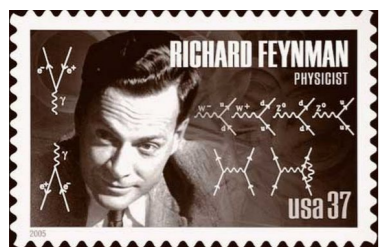
Complementarity with low-energy Lepton Flavour Violation probes



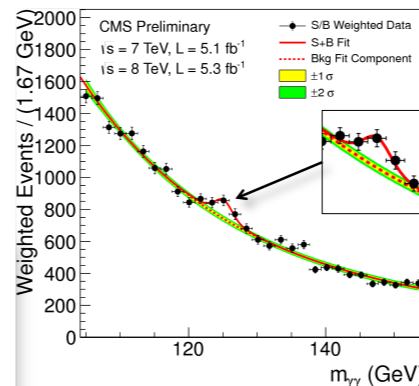
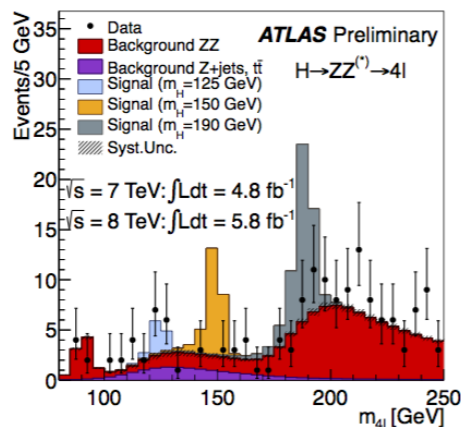
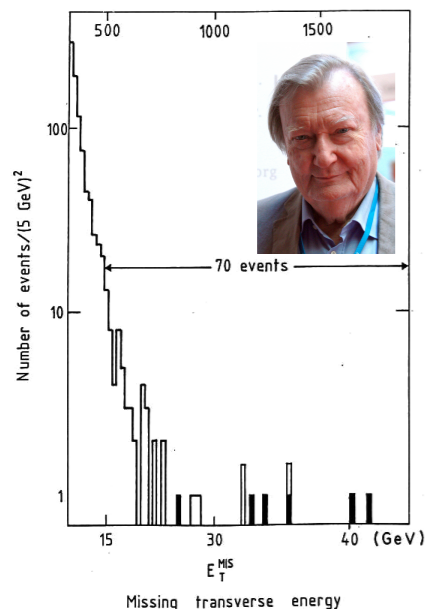
Muons decay to neutrinos:
 Collimated, perfectly known, TeV-energy neutrino beams
 First flux estimate with IMCC MuC beam will appear in Interim Report
 Still unexplored physics opportunities



Muon Collider Physics: a SM view



$$E \ll m_W$$

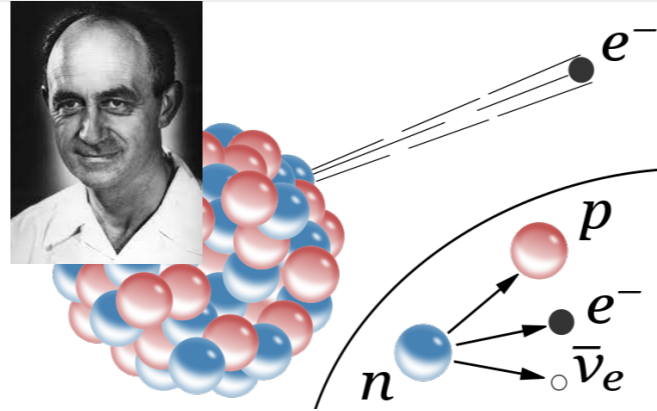
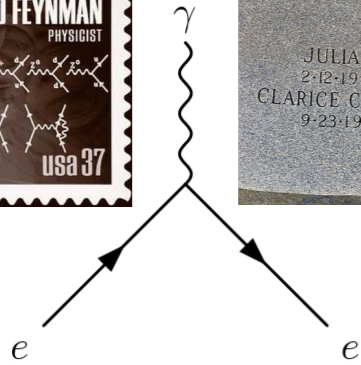
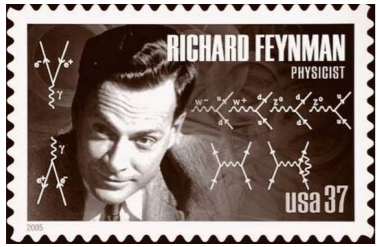


$$E \gtrsim m_W$$

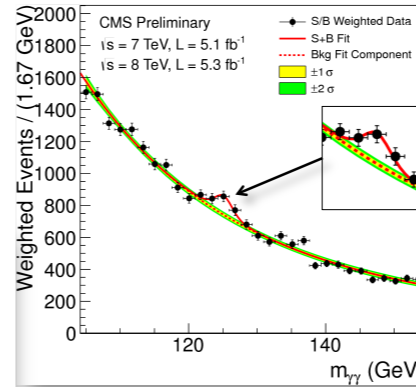
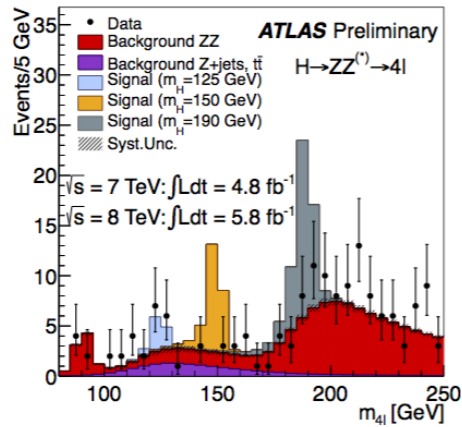
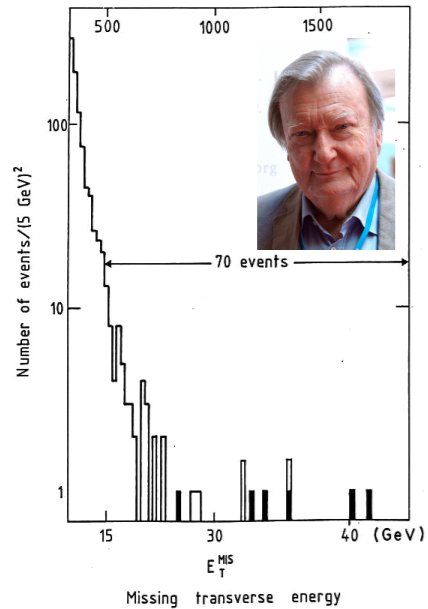
The Higgs particle shows up **here**
 but theory needs it in order to go **there**

$$E \gg m_W$$

Muon Collider Physics: a SM view



$$E \ll m_W$$



$$E \gtrsim m_W$$

The Higgs particle shows up **here**
 but theory needs it in order to go **there**

Most direct theory implications are at high En.

The role of the Higgs as part of the microscopic description of the EW force must be verified by **high energy** experiments

$$E \gg m_W$$

Muon Collider Physics: a SM view

The muon collider will **probe a new regime of EW (+H) force:**

$$E \gg m_W$$

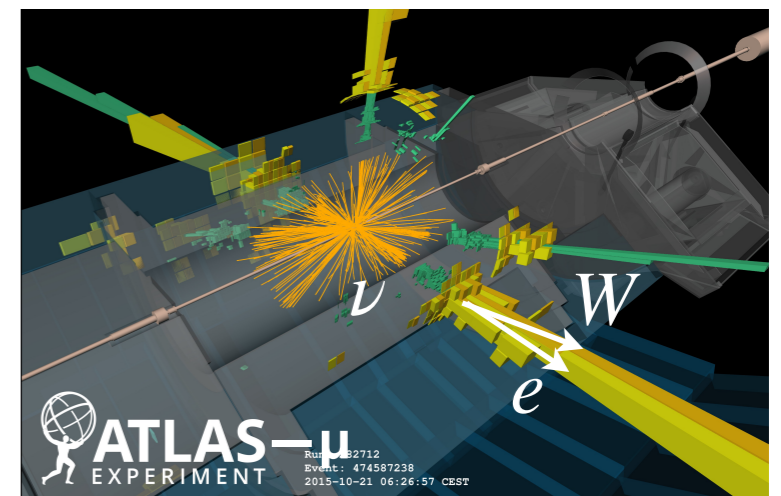
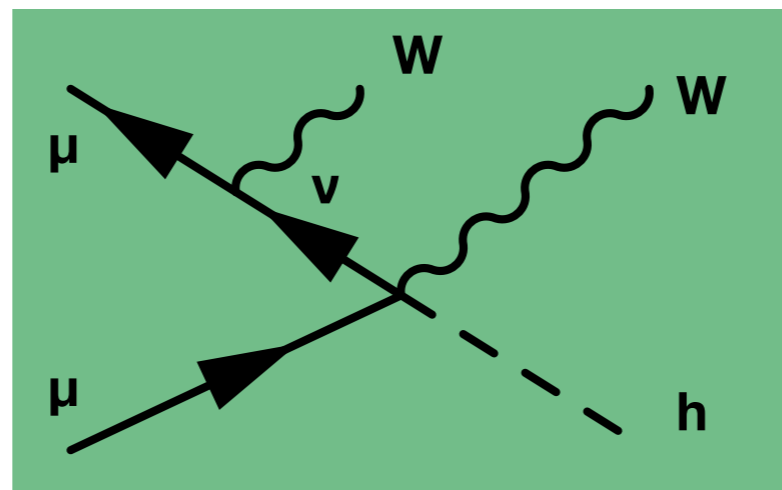
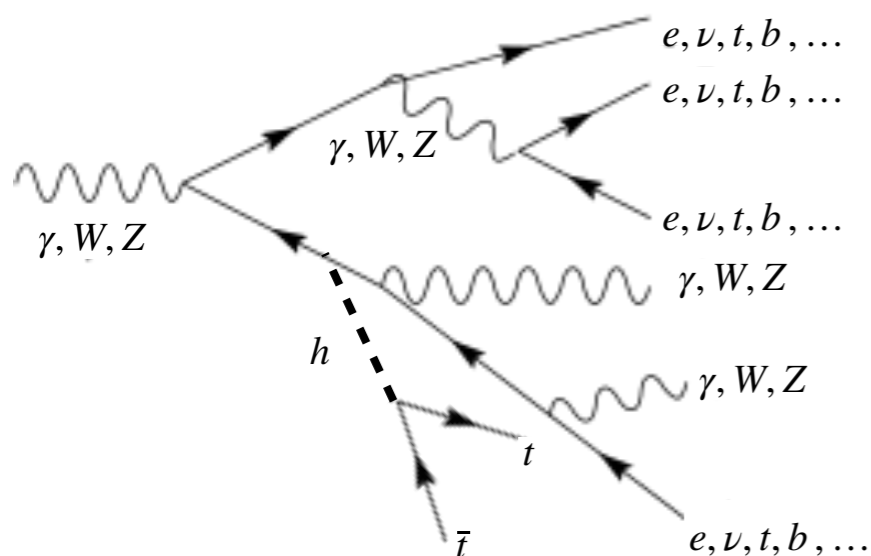
Plenty of cool things will happen:

Electroweak Restoration. The $SU(2) \times U(1)$ group emerging, finally!

Electroweak Radiation in nearly massless broken gauge theory.
Never observed, never computed (and we don't know how!)

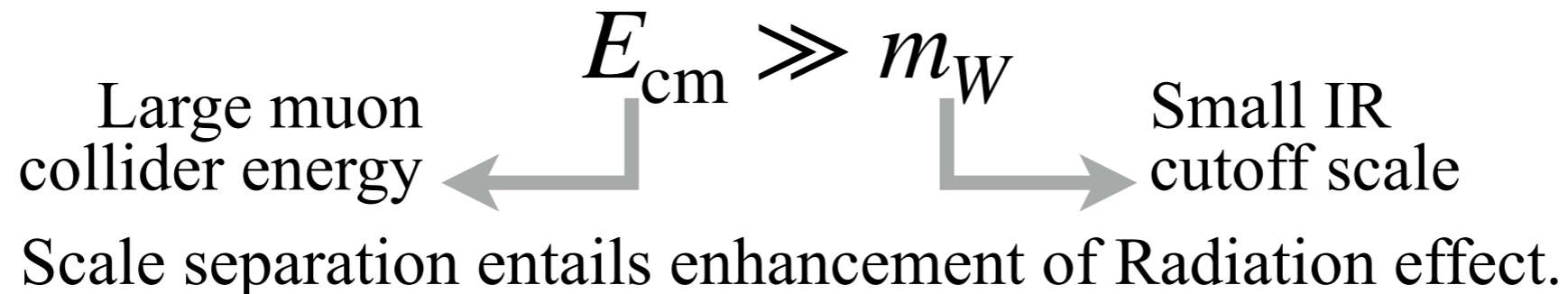
The **partonic content of the muon:** EW bosons, neutrinos, gluons, tops, ...
Copious scattering of 5 TeV neutrinos!

The **particle content of partons:** e.g., find Higgs in tops, or in W's, etc
Neutrino jets will be observed, and many more cool things



Theory Challenges

EW theory is weakly coupled, but observables are not IR safe



Like QCD ($E \gg \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$) and QED ($E \gg m_\gamma = 0$), **but:**

EW symmetry is broken:
EW color is observable ($W \neq Z$).
KLN Theorem non-applicable.
(inclusive observables not safe)

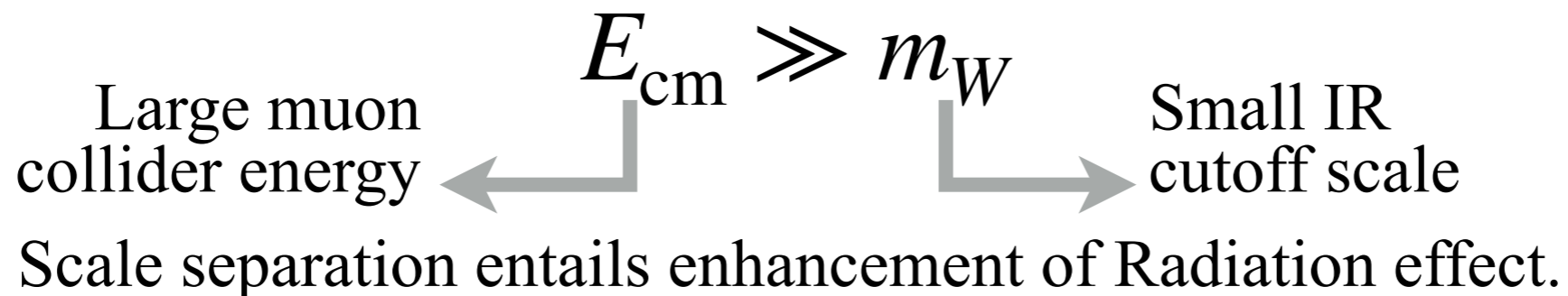
Practical need of computing
EW Radiation effects
Enhanced by $\log^{(2)} E^2/m_{\text{EW}}^2$

EW theory is Weakly-Coupled
The IR cutoff is physical

First-Principle predictions
must be possible
For arbitrary multiplicity final state

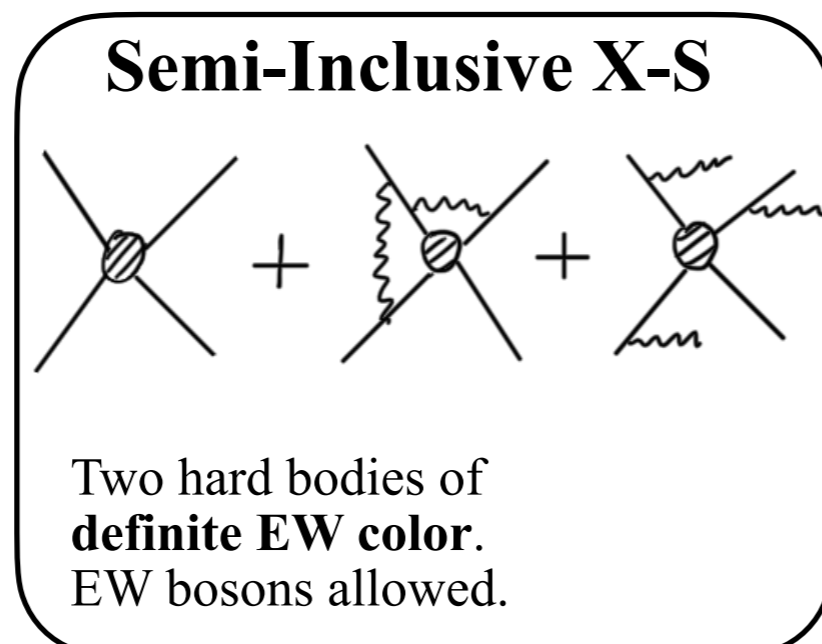
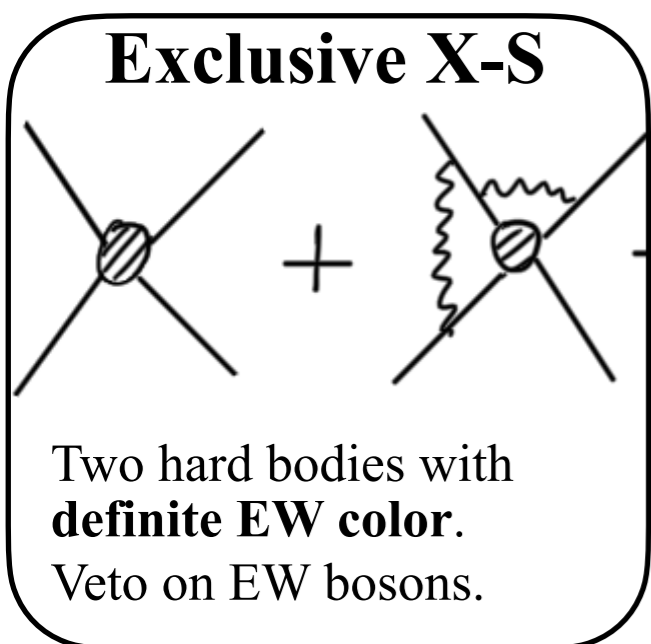
Theory Challenges

EW theory is weakly coupled, but observables are not IR safe



Quantitatively, resummation is needed.

$$\exp \left[-g^2 / 16\pi^2 \log^2(E_{\text{cm}}^2 / m_W^2) \times \text{Casimir} \right] \approx \exp[-1] \quad \xrightarrow{10 \text{ TeV MuC}}$$



Process	N (Ex)	N (S-I)
$e^+ e^-$	6794	9088
$e\nu_e$	—	2305
$\mu^+ \mu^-$	206402	254388
$\mu\nu_\mu$	—	93010
$\tau^+ \tau^-$	6794	9088
$\tau\nu_\tau$	—	2305
jj (Nt)	19205	25725
jj (Ch)	—	5653
$c\bar{c}$	9656	12775
cj	—	5653

■ = charged

$b\bar{b}$	4573	6273
$t\bar{t}$	9771	11891
bt	—	5713
$Z_0 h$	680	858
$W_0^+ W_0^-$	1200	1456
$W_T^+ W_T^-$	2775	5027
$W^\pm h$	—	506
$W_0^\pm Z_0$	—	399
$W_T^\pm Z_T$	—	2345

Principal Challenges — Key R&D

[More in backup]

Environmental impact:

- MuC is smaller and less power-consuming than other options
- Requires mitigation of the effect of neutrinos from muon decay
Beam movers plus adequate orientation make **environmental impact negligible**
- Possible infrastructure reuse would strongly impact full lifecycle assessment

Detector and MDI:

- **BIB from muon decay is manageable.**
First detector design and full sim results already available and more will come
- Timing resolution and radiation hardness for components R&D

Muons production and cooling:

- Proton beam and target design; R&D of 20T HTS solenoid in synergy with fusion
- Prototyping cooling cell (RF in MF could be built soon)
- **Cooling demonstrator facility:** go way beyond already successful MICE
- Build final cooling cell (30/40 T w/ absorber integration)
- Plus RF test stand, target/materials radiation tests, ...

Accelerator and collider:

- RCS and collider ring are being designed
- Non-available 16 T would still allow 10 TeV with less luminosity

Take-home messages

Coordinated MuC R&D effort is progressing:

- Led by **Europe** after extraordinarily quick expertise ramp-up
- Key US competences will re-enter after P5 recommendation implementation

IEIO	CERN	UK	RAL	US	Iowa State University	KO	KEU
FR	CEA-IRFU		UK Research and Innovation		Wisconsin-Madison		Yonsei University
	CNRS-LNCMI		<i>University of Lancaster</i>		<i>Pittsburg University</i>	India	CHEP
DE	DESY		University of Southampton		Old Dominion	IT	INFN Frascati
	Technical University of Darmstadt		University of Strathclyde		BNL		INFN, Univ. Ferrara
	University of Rostock		University of Sussex	China	<i>Sun Yat-sen University</i>		INFN, Univ. Roma 3
	KIT		Imperial College London		IHEP		INFN Legnaro
IT	INFN		Royal Holloway		Peking University		INFN, Univ. Milano Bicocca
	INFN, Univ., Polit. Torino		University of Huddersfield	EST	<i>Tartu University</i>		INFN Genova
	INFN, Univ. Milano		University of Oxford	AU	HEPHY		INFN Laboratori del Sud
	INFN, Univ. Padova		University of Warwick		<i>TU Wien</i>		INFN Napoli
	INFN, Univ. Pavia	SE	University of Durham	ES	I3M	US	FNAL
	INFN, Univ. Bologna		University of Uppsala		CIEMAT		LBL
	INFN Trieste	PT	LIP		ICMAB		JLAB
	INFN, Univ. Bari	NL	University of Twente	CH	PSI		Chicago
	INFN, Univ. Roma 1	FI	Tampere University		University of Geneva		Tennessee
	ENEA	LAT	Riga Technical Univers.		EPFL		
Mal	Univ. of Malta						
BE	<i>Louvain</i>						

Take-home messages

Coordinated MuC R&D effort is progressing:

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IMCC Evaluation Report will detail R&D path

- A cooling **demonstrator facility**.
- Many smaller-scale technology demonstrators

Unique physics opportunities

- Explore 10 TeV scale
- **New strategies** to address old questions:
 - Higgs characterisation in VBF
 - Energy & Accuracy
 - Lepton and quark flavour at high-energy
- **New questions from new strategies:**
 - EW+Higgs physics in novel regime
 - Neutrino beam



Take-home messages

Why working on the MuC? — Because is **new!**

- **The first collider of its species!**
- Challenges/opportunities in **all areas** of accelerator physics
- Plus, technology **synergies**
- Opportunity also for **Physics, Experiment, Detector:**
A lot of cool LHC physics was done decades before the LHC started
And LHC physics was built on decades of previous proton collider experience!
Twenty years is barely enough to be ready!

New enthusiasm on muon colliders:

- In spite of (actually, because of!) the risk of failure
- Scientists like working on what is new and difficult
- **Opportunity—see P5 outcome—for collider physics at large**

Thank You

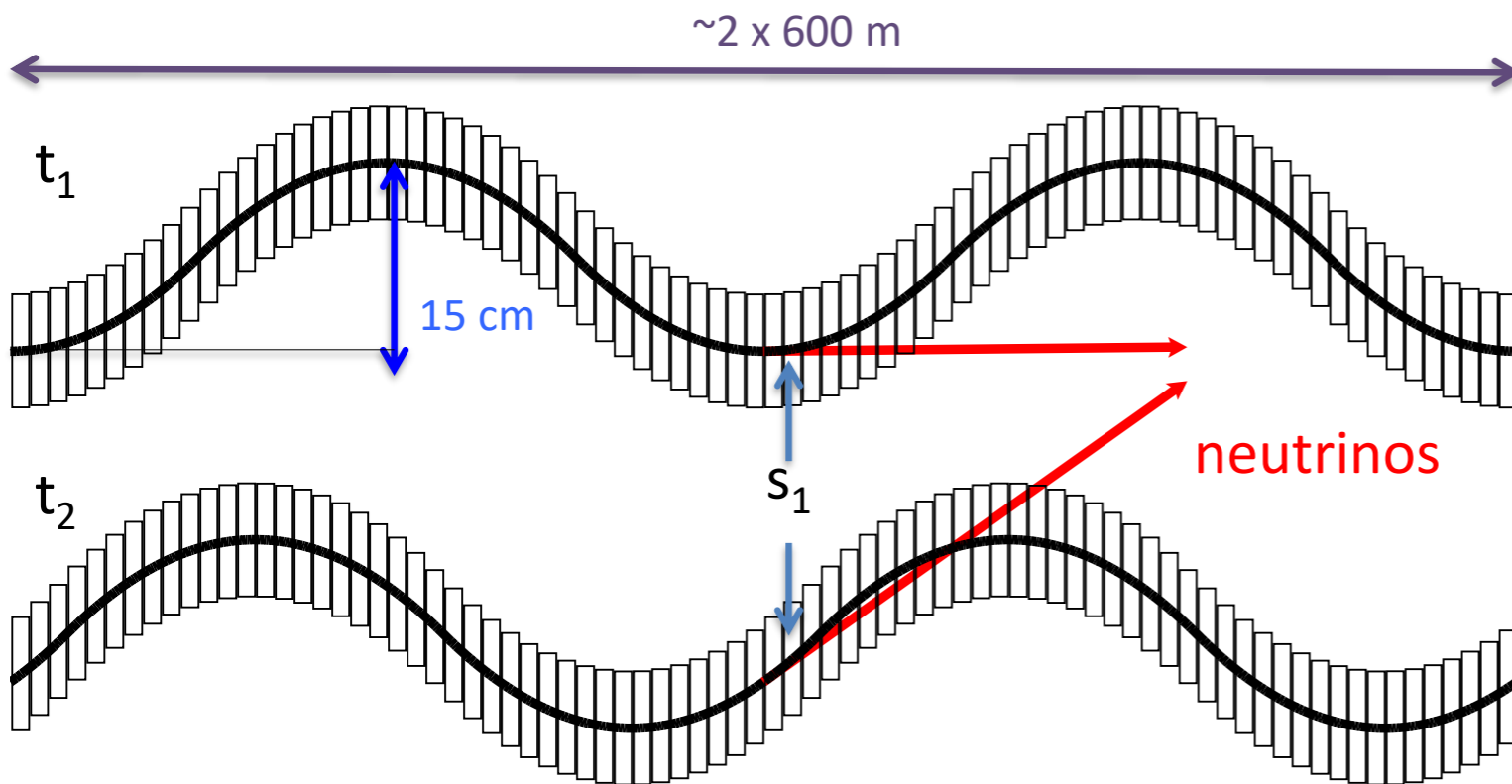
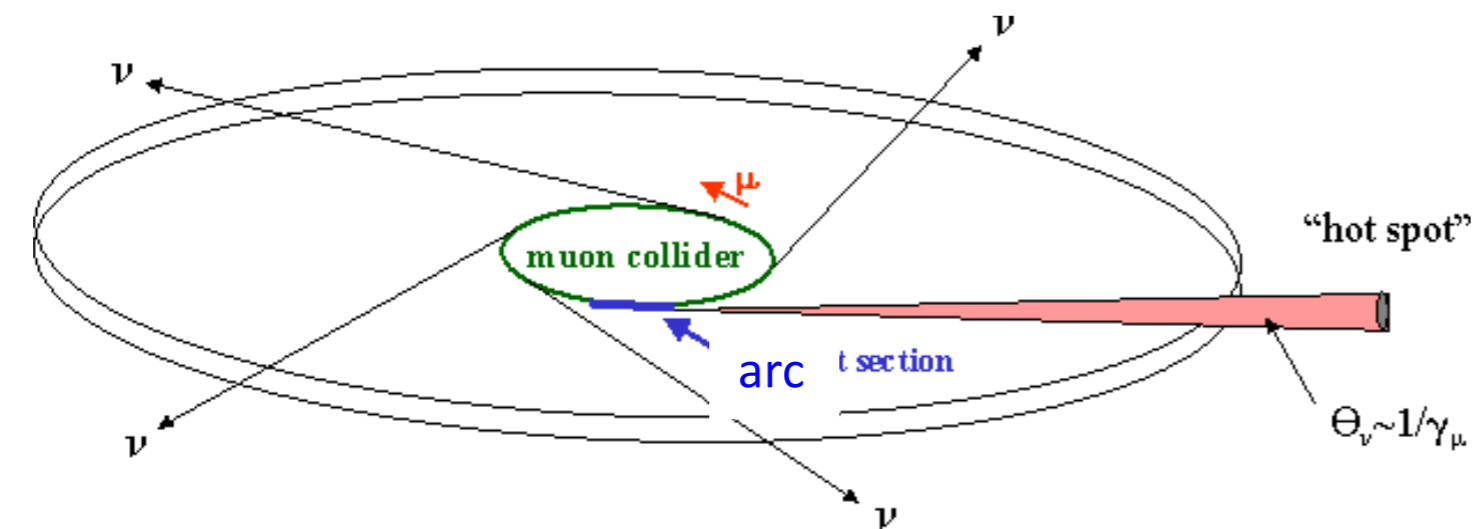
Backup

Principal Challenges — Key R&D

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- Possible infrastructure reuse would strongly impact full lifecycle assessment

Radiation dose from neutrinos



Legal limit: 1 mSv/year

IMCC goal: **below threshold for legal procedure**
 $< 10 \mu\text{Sv/year}$

LHC achieved: $< 5 \mu\text{Sv/year}$

With opening angle of 1 mrad:

14 TeV MuC as safe as LHC

Need to engineer mover system and study impact on beams

Principal Challenges — Key R&D

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First detector design and full sim results already available and more will come
- Timing resolution and radiation hardness for components R&D

Experiment Design

Design detector for precision at multi-TeV scale

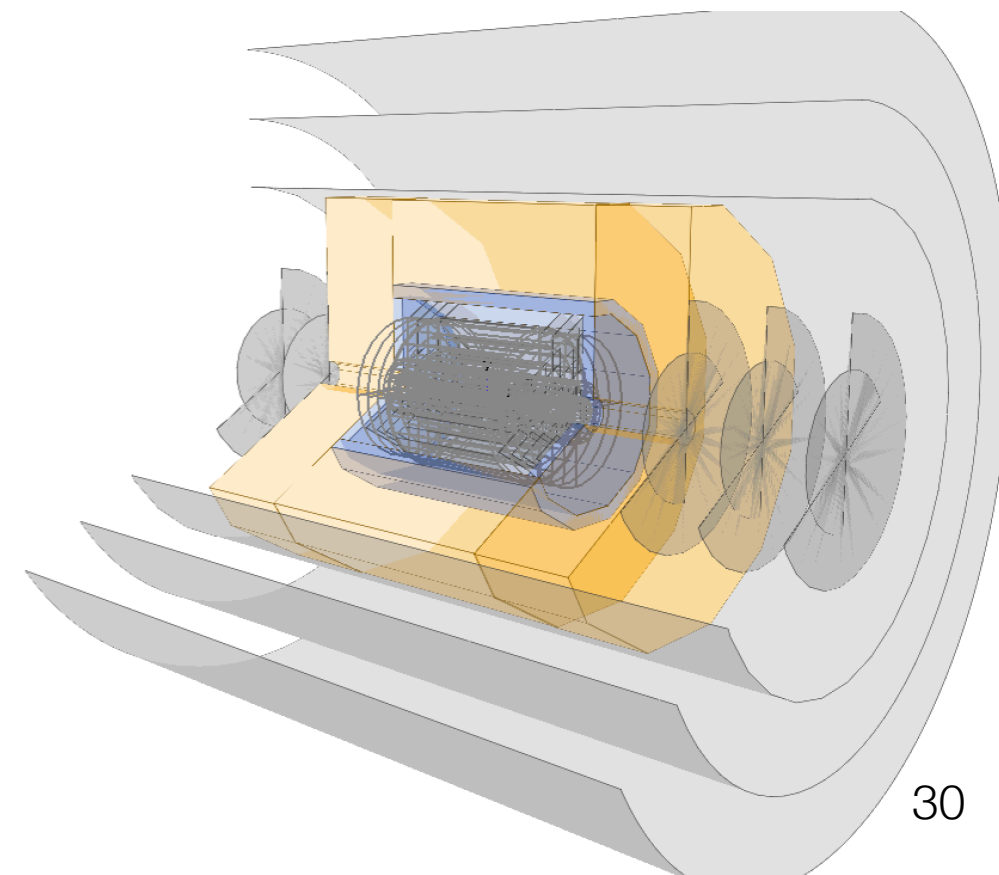
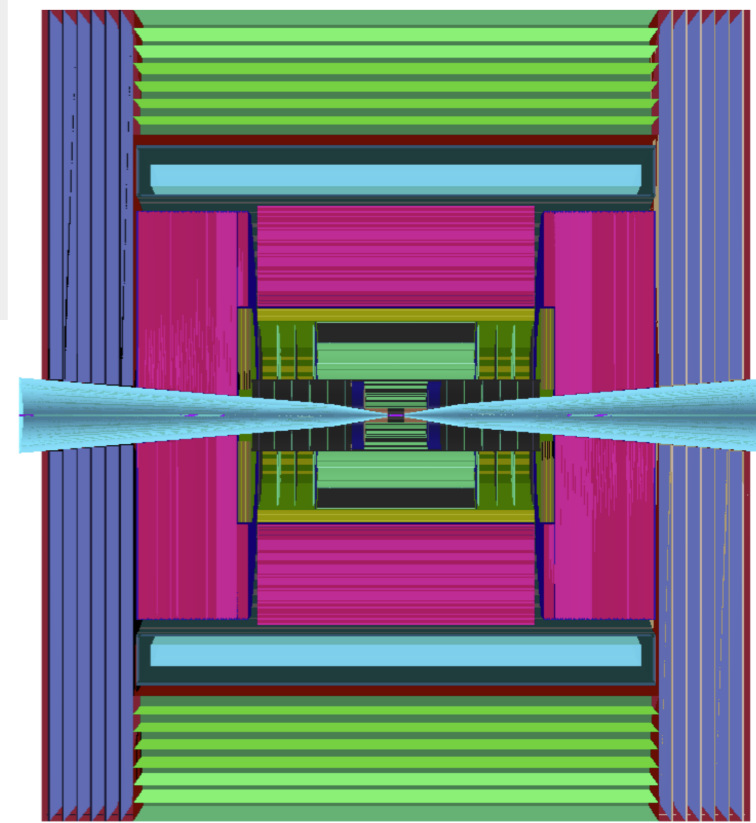
- Extract physics from GeV- and from TeV-energy particles
- Built-in sensitivity to “unconventional” signatures

The BIB is under control. See EPJC Review

- Demonstrated LHC-level performances with CLIC-like design
- Sensitivity to Higgs production
- Disappearing/short tracks detection
→ Thermal Higgsino & 3 TeV MuC!

Exciting opportunities ahead

- Explore new detector concepts
- Identify and pursue key R&D requirements for technology development in next 20 years
- New challenges → new techniques that could be ported back to HL-LHC and F.C.
- Tackle the gigantic physics program of the MuC!

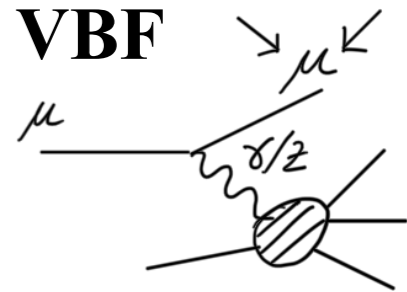


Target Detector performances

Requirement	Baseline		Aspirational
	$\sqrt{s} = 3 \text{ TeV}$	$\sqrt{s} = 10 \text{ TeV}$	
Angular acceptance	$ \eta < 2.5$	$ \eta < 2.5$	$ \eta < 4$
Minimum tracking distance [cm]	~ 3	~ 3	< 3
Forward muons ($\eta > 5$)	–	tag	$\sigma_p/p \sim 10\%$
Track σ_{p_T}/p_T^2 [GeV^{-1}]	4×10^{-5}	4×10^{-5}	1×10^{-5}
Photon energy resolution	$0.2/\sqrt{E}$	$0.2/\sqrt{E}$	$0.1/\sqrt{E}$
Neutral hadron energy resolution	$0.5/\sqrt{E}$	$0.4/\sqrt{E}$	$0.2/\sqrt{E}$
Timing resolution (tracker) [ps]	$\sim 30 - 60$	$\sim 30 - 60$	$\sim 10 - 30$
Timing resolution (calorimeters) [ps]	100	100	10
Timing resolution (muon system) [ps]	~ 50 for $ \eta > 2.5$	~ 50 for $ \eta > 2.5$	< 50 for $ \eta > 2.5$
Flavour tagging	b vs c	b vs c	b vs c , s -tagging
Boosted hadronic resonance ID	h vs W/Z	h vs W/Z	W vs Z

Note **unique** muon collider **opportunity to tag very forward muons from VBF**

- Invisible or untagged Higgs (absolute coupling)
- Angular correlations for Higgs CP, VBS characterisation, etc
- Higgs-portal DM and other BSM



Physics targets for optimisation: Higgs precision; heavy resonances; disappearing tracks
 Timing for BIB suppression, but also low- β particles tagging

Principal Challenges — Key R&D

Environmental impact:

- MuC is smaller and less power-consuming than other options
- Requires mitigation of the effect of neutrinos from muon decay
Beam movers plus adequate orientation make **environmental impact negligible**
- Possible infrastructure reuse would strongly impact full lifecycle assessment

Detector and MDI:

- **BIB from muon decay is manageable.**
First detector design and full sim results already available and more will come
- Timing resolution and radiation hardness for components R&D

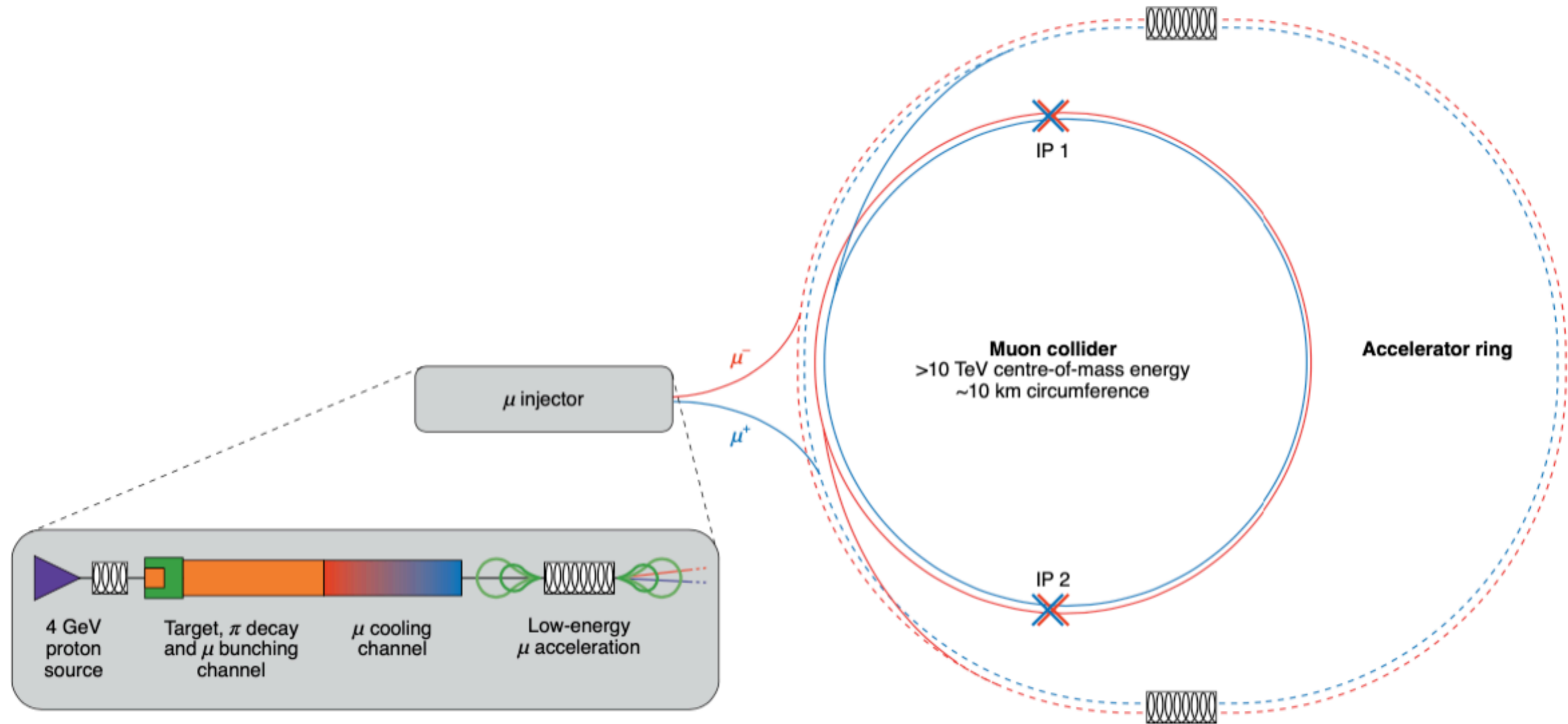
Muons production and cooling:

- Proton beam and target design; R&D of 20T HTS solenoid in synergy with fusion
- Prototyping cooling cell (RF in MF could be built soon)
- **Cooling demonstrator facility:** go way beyond already successful MICE
- Build final cooling cell (30/40 T w/ absorber integration)
- Plus RF test stand, target/materials radiation tests, ...

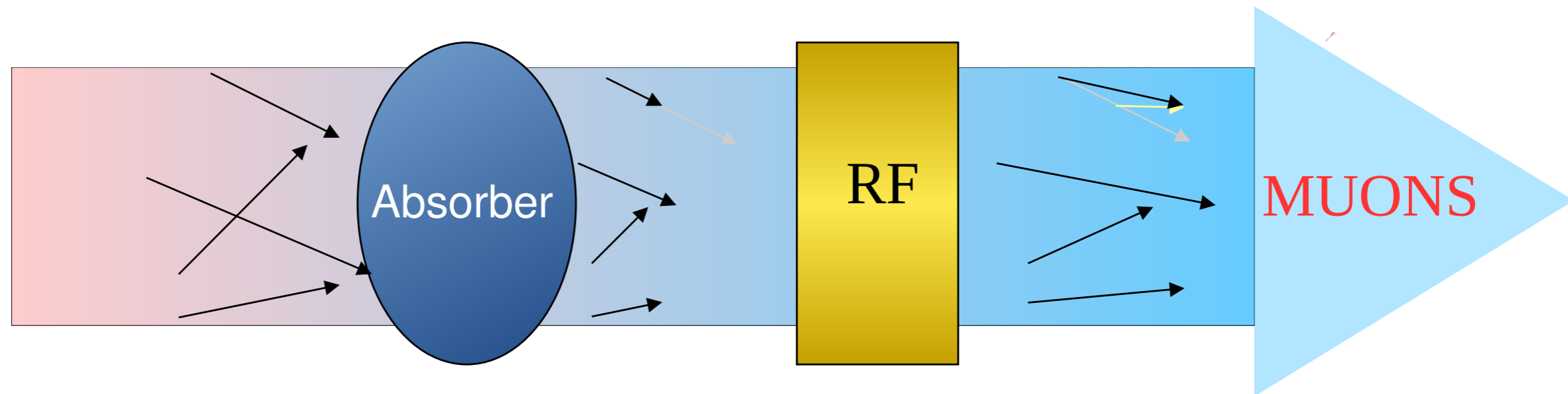
Accelerator and collider:

- RCS and collider ring are being designed
- Non-available 16 T would still allow 10 TeV with less luminosity

Muon Collider Facility

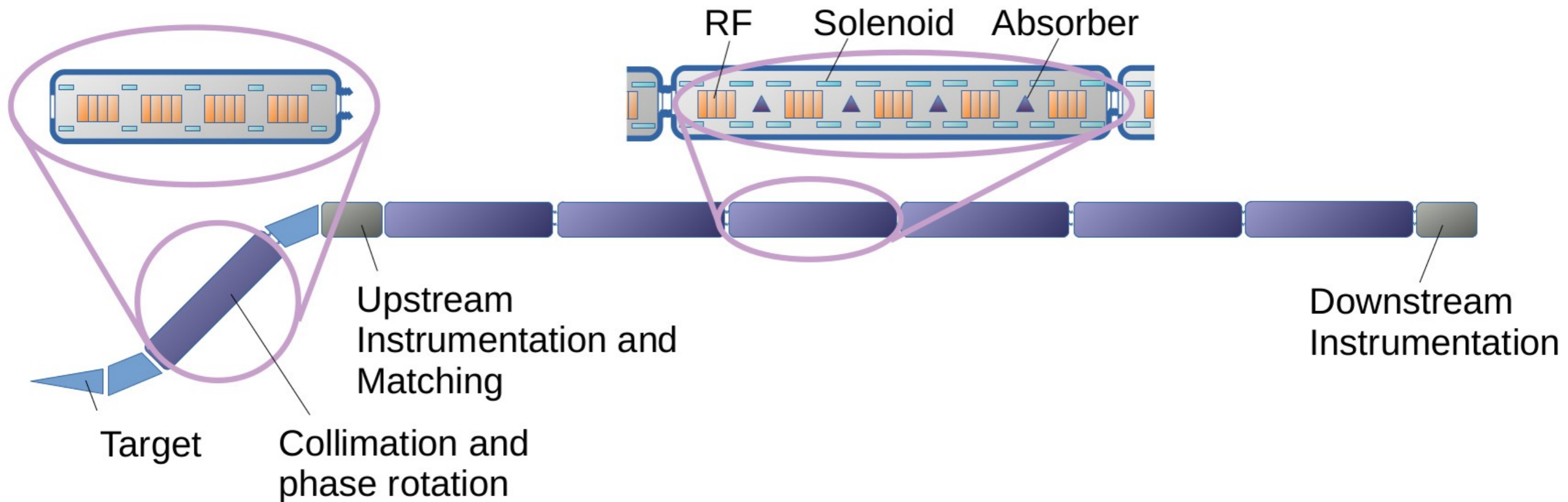


Ionisation Cooling



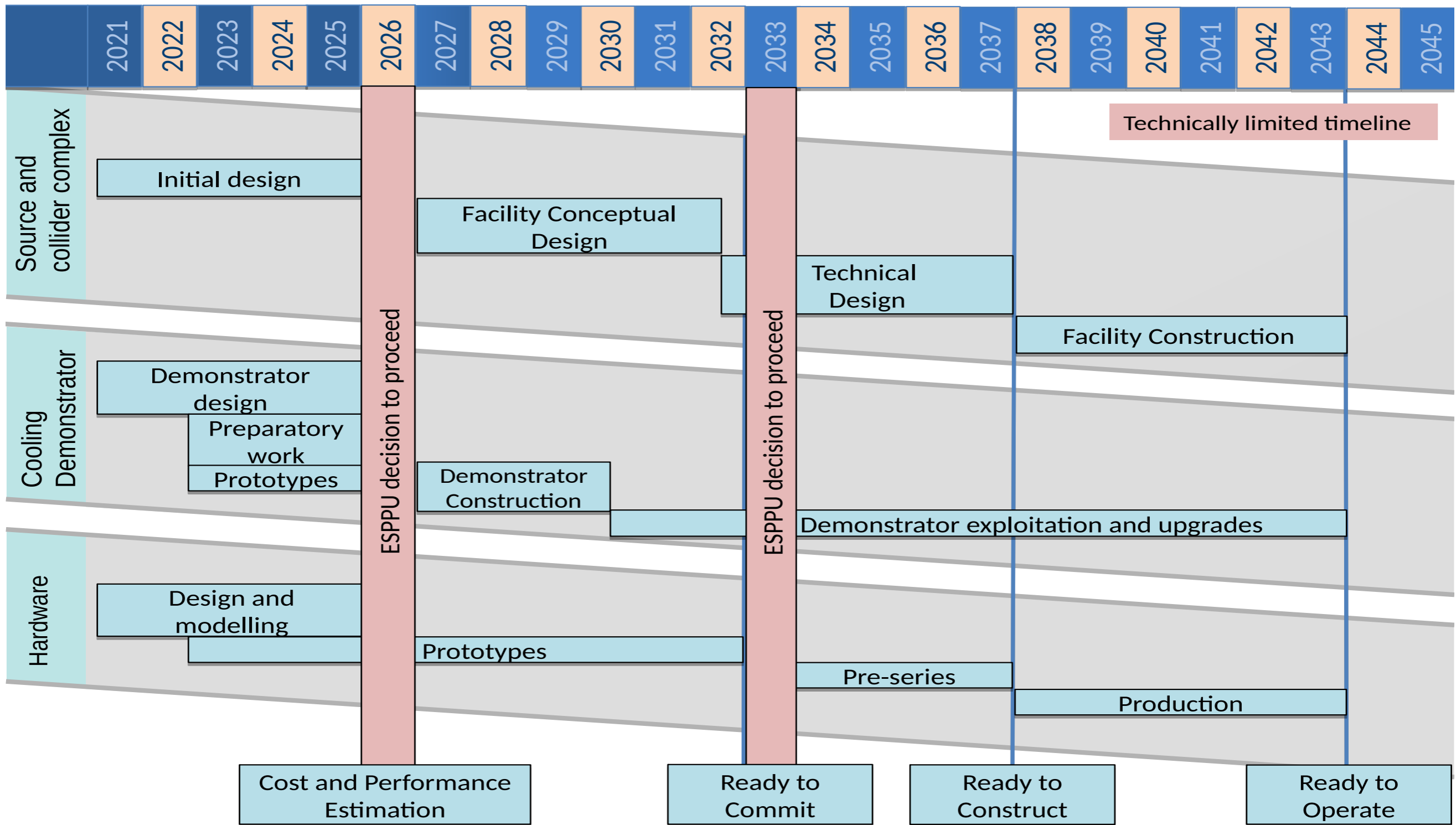
- Beam loses energy in absorbing material
 - Absorber removes momentum in all directions
 - RF cavity replaces momentum only in longitudinal direction
 - End up with beam that is more straight
- Demonstrated by the Muon Ionisation Cooling Experiment

Cooling Demonstrator



- Build on MICE
 - Longitudinal and transverse cooling
 - Re-acceleration
 - Chaining together multiple cells
 - Routine operation

Technically limited timeline [Stay tuned for consolidated timeline release]



Particle Physics Community



- Huge “grass roots” interest from the particle and accelerator physics community

IEIO	CERN	UK	RAL	US	Iowa State University	KO	KEU
FR	CEA-IRFU		UK Research and Innovation		Wisconsin-Madison		Yonsei University
	CNRS-LNCMI		<i>University of Lancaster</i>		<i>Pittsburg University</i>		
DE	DESY		University of Southampton		Old Dominion	India	<i>CHEP</i>
	Technical University of Darmstadt		University of Strathclyde		BNL	IT	INFN Frascati
	University of Rostock		University of Sussex	China	<i>Sun Yat-sen University</i>		INFN, Univ. Ferrara
	KIT		Imperial College London		IHEP		INFN, Univ. Roma 3
IT	INFN		Royal Holloway		Peking University		INFN Legnaro
	INFN, Univ., Polit. Torino		University of Huddersfield	EST	<i>Tartu University</i>		INFN, Univ. Milano Bicocca
	INFN, Univ. Milano		University of Oxford	AU	HEPHY		INFN Genova
	INFN, Univ. Padova		University of Warwick		<i>TU Wien</i>		INFN Laboratori del Sud
	INFN, Univ. Pavia		University of Durham	ES	I3M		INFN Napoli
	INFN, Univ. Bologna	SE	ESS		CIEMAT	US	FNAL
	INFN Trieste		University of Uppsala		ICMAB		LBL
	INFN, Univ. Bari	PT	LIP	CH	PSI		JLAB
	INFN, Univ. Roma 1	NL	University of Twente		University of Geneva		Chicago
	ENEA	FI	Tampere University		EPFL		Tennessee
Mal	Univ. of Malta	LAT	Riga Technical Univers.				
BE	<i>Louvain</i>						

Collaboration Board (ICB)

- Elected chair: **Nadia Pastrone**
- **50 full members, 60+ total**

Steering Board (ISB)

- Chair **Steinar Stapnes**
- CERN members: Mike Lamont, Gianluigi Arduini
- ICB members: Dave Newbold (STFC), Pierre Vedrine (CEA), N. Pastrone (INFN), Beate Heinemann (DESY), successor of Mats Lindroost† (ESS)
- Study members: SL and deputies

Advisory Committee

Coordination committee (CC)

- Study Leader: **Daniel Schulte**
- Deputies: Andrea Wulzer, Donatella Lucchesi, Chris Rogers

Will integrated the US also in the leadership

