The Large Hadron Electron Collider Project

Deep Inelastic Scattering
Higgs
ep and eA Physics
Accelerator Design
Detector Concept

Max Klein

Seminar at LNF Frascati, Rome, March 21st, 2013

Early ep Scattering

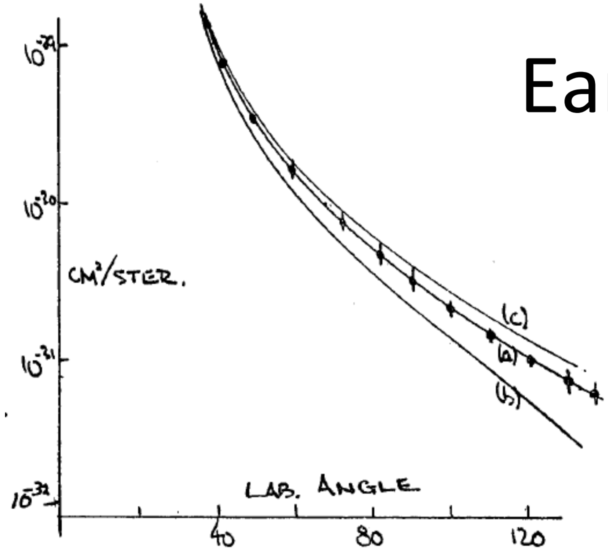
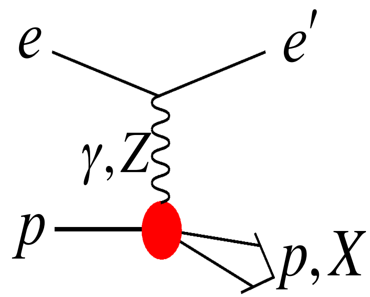
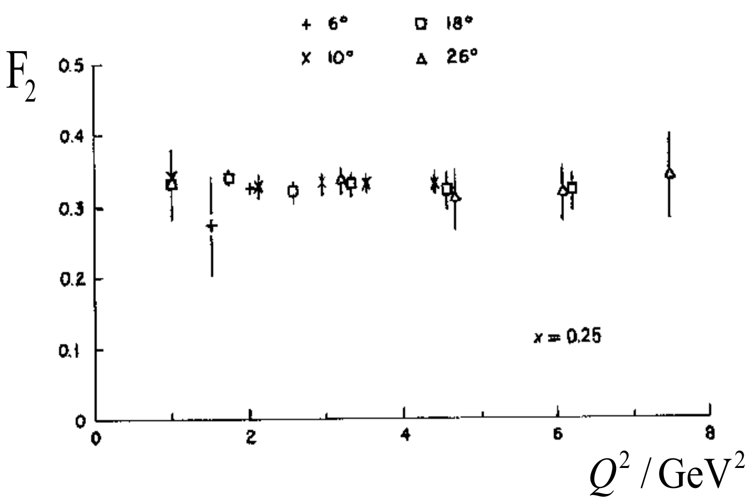


Fig. 2

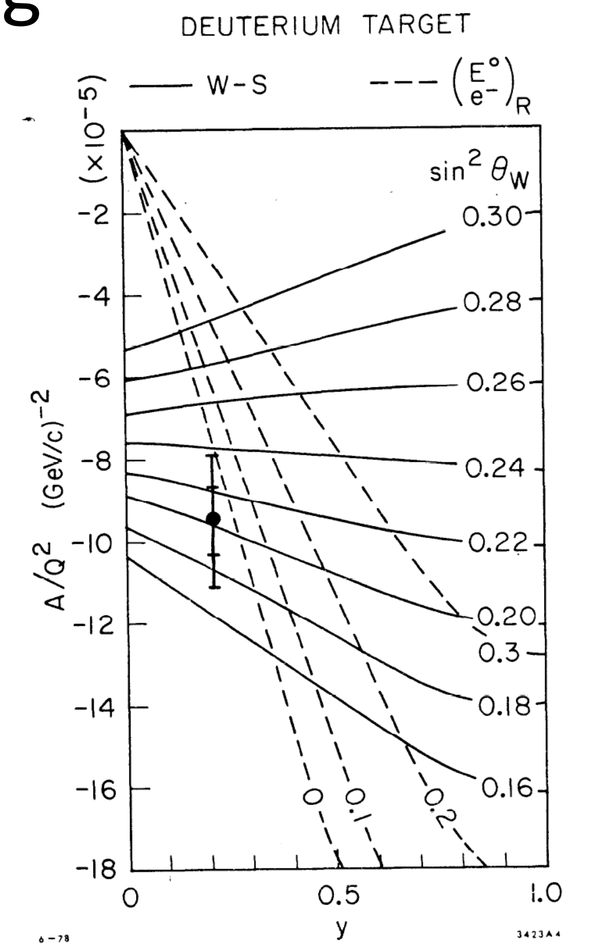
Hofstadter et al, 1955, r_p=0.74±0.20fm





SLAC-MIT 1968 Bj Scaling → Partons

In DIS the x and Q^2 scales are prescribed by the electron kinematics

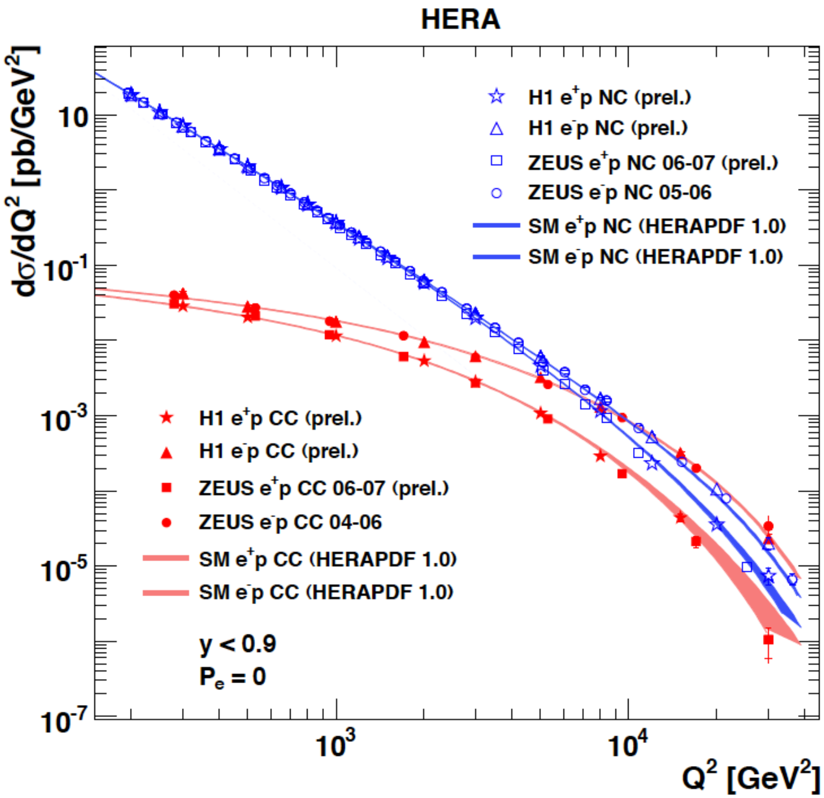


$$A^{\pm} \simeq \mp k a_e \frac{F_2^{\gamma Z}}{F_2}$$

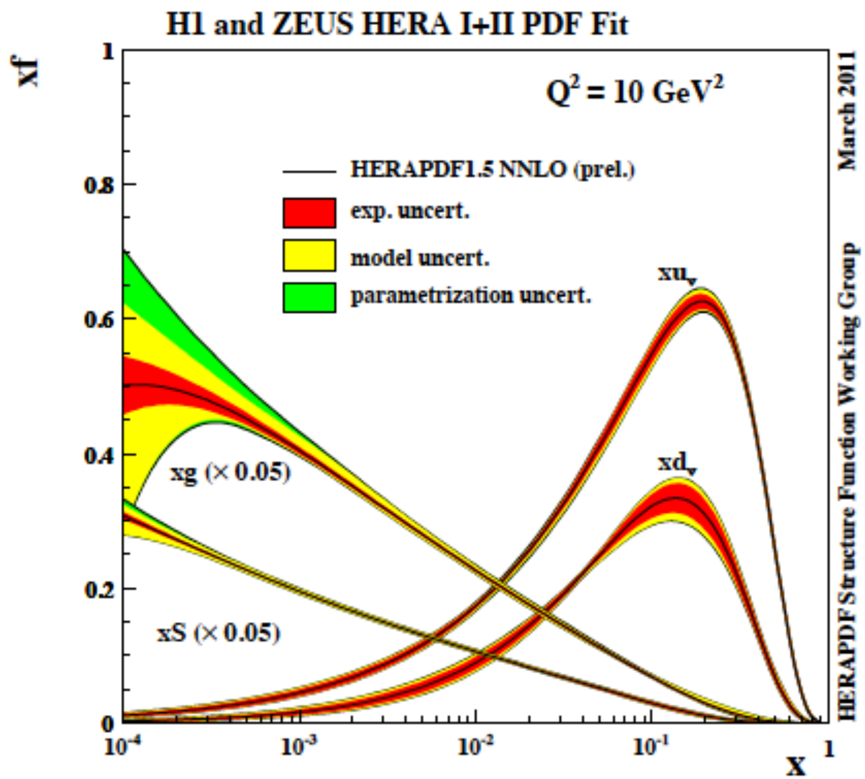
SLAC-PUB-2148
July 1978

Prescott et al, 1978, $I_{3,R}^e$=0

Results from HERA



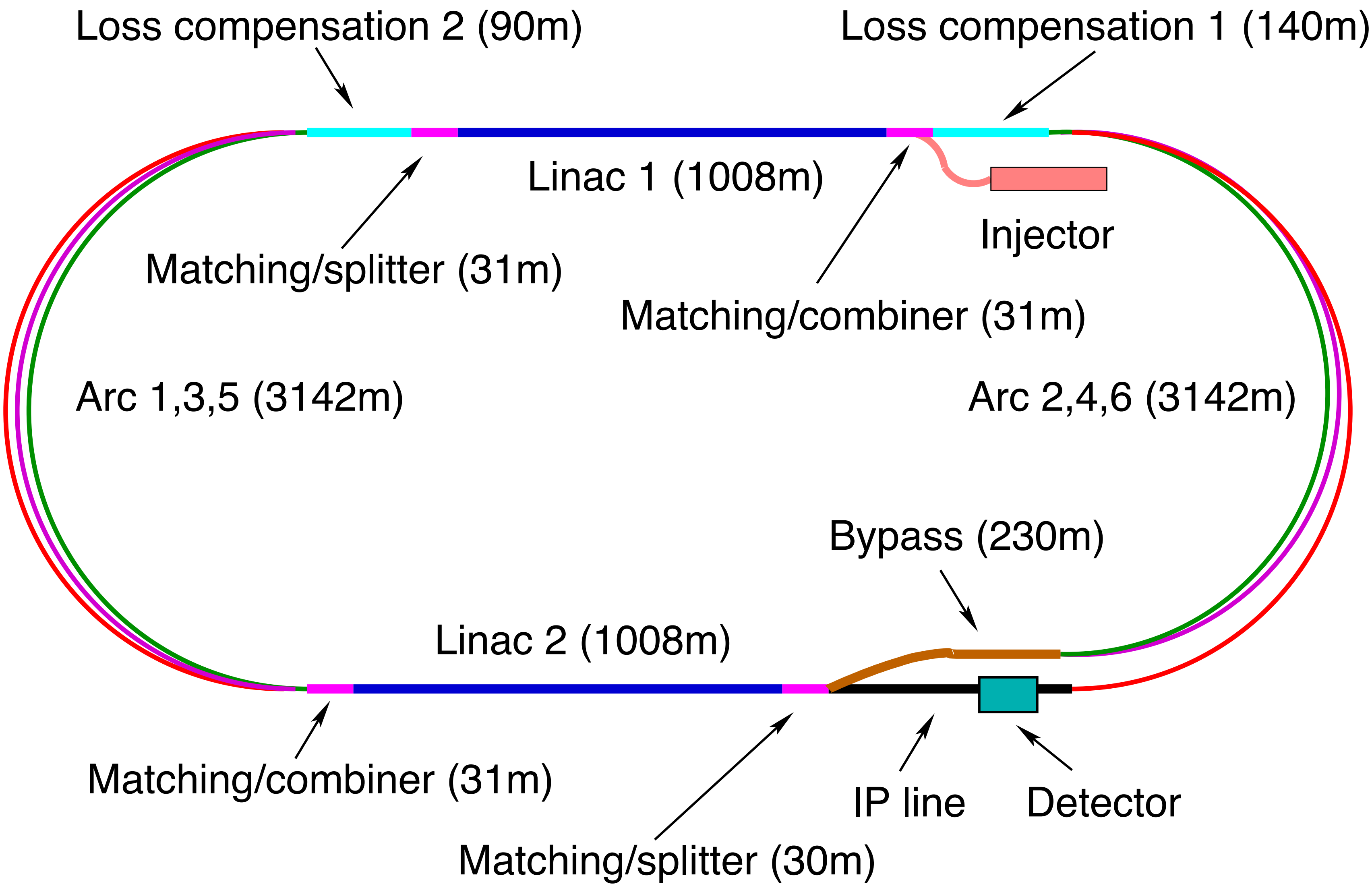
The weak and electromagnetic interactions reach similar strength when $Q^2 \geq M^2_{W,Z}$



F_2 rises towards low x, and xg too.
Parton evolution - QCD to NNLO

Measurements on α_s, Basic tests of QCD: longitudinal structure function, jet production, γ structure
Some 10% of the cross section is diffractive (ep → eXp) : **diffractive partons; c,b quark distributions**
New concepts: unintegrated parton distributions (k_T) , generalised parton distributions (DVCS)
New limits for leptoquarks, excited electrons and neutrinos, quark substructure, RPV SUSY
Interpretation of the Tevatron measurements (high Et jet excess, M_W, searches..), + **base for PDF fits**..

M.Klein, R.Yoshida: **Collider Physics at HERA** Prog.Part.Nucl.Phys. 61 (2008) 343-393 and recent H1,ZEUS results
A Recent review of **The Theory of Deep Inelastic Scattering**: J.Bluemlein arXiv:1208.6087 ProgPartNuclPhys 69(2013)28



60 GeV electron beam energy, $L = 10^{33}\ cm^{-2}s^{-1}$, $\sqrt{s}=1.3$ TeV: $Q^2_{max} = 10^6\ GeV^2$, $10^{-6} < x < 1$
Recirculating linac (2 * 1km, 2*60 cavity cryo modules, 3 passes, energy recovery)
Ring-ring as fall back. “SAPHIRE” 4 pass 80 GeV option to do mainly: $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow H$

LHeC Accelerator Design: Participating Institutes

CERN

SLAC NATIONAL ACCELERATOR LABORATORY

NTNU Norwegian University of Science and Technology

ECFA

CLIC

The Cockcroft Institute of Accelerator Science and Technology

Jefferson Lab Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility

ANKARA ÜNİVERSİTESİ 1946

NİĞDE ÜNİVERSİTESİ 1992

ULUDAĞ ÜNİVERSİTESİ 1975

TOBB ETU

INFN Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare

Laboratori Nazionali di Legnaro

DESY

LAL Physique des accélérateurs

EPFL ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE FÉDÉRALE DE LAUSANNE

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

KEK

BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY

СИБИРСКОЕ ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ РАН
ИНСТИТУТ ЯДЕРНОЙ ФИЗИКИ
им. Г.И.Будкера
630090 Новосибирск

Source	Power [MW]
Cryogenics (linac)	21
Linac grid power	24
SR compensation	23
Extra RF cryopower	2
Injector	6
Arc magnets	3
Total	**78**

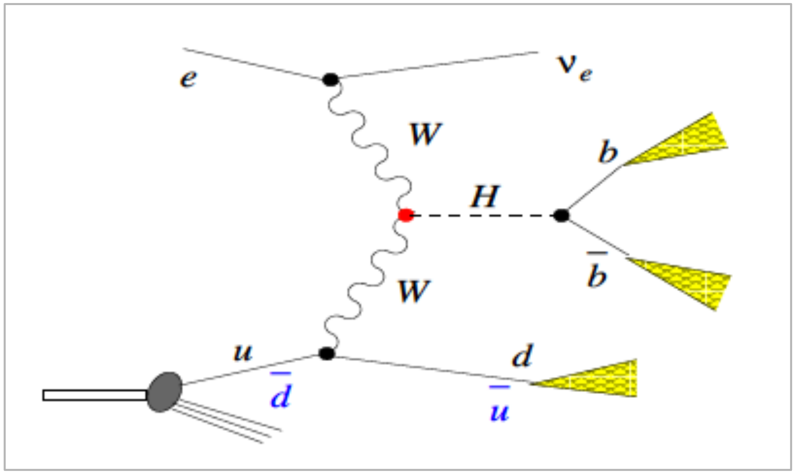
The LHeC Physics Programme

CDR, arXiv:1211.4831 and 5102
http://cern.ch/lhec

QCD Discoveries	$\alpha_s < 0.12$, $q_{sea} \neq \overline{q}$, instanton, odderon, low x: (n0) saturation, $\overline{u} \neq \overline{d}$
Higgs	WW and ZZ production, $H \to b\overline{b}$, $H \to 4l$, CP eigenstate
Substructure	electromagnetic quark radius, e^*, ν^*, W?, Z?, top?, H?
New and BSM Physics	leptoquarks, RPV SUSY, Higgs CP, contact interactions, GUT through α_s
Top Quark	top PDF, $xt = x\overline{t}$?, single top in DIS, anomalous top
Relations to LHC	SUSY, high x partons and high mass SUSY, Higgs, LQs, QCD, precision PDFs
Gluon Distribution	saturation, $x \approx 1$, J/ψ, Υ, Pomeron, local spots?, F_L, F_2^c
Precision DIS	$\delta\alpha_s \simeq 0.1\,\%$, $\delta M_c \simeq 3\,$MeV, $v_{u,d}$, $a_{u,d}$ to $2-3\,\%$, $\sin^2\Theta(\mu)$, F_L, F_2^b
Parton Structure	Proton, Deuteron, Neutron, Ions, Photon
Quark Distributions	valence $10^{-4} \lesssim x \lesssim 1$, light sea, d/u, $s = \overline{s}$?, charm, beauty, top
QCD	N^{3}LO, factorisation, resummation, emission, AdS/CFT, BFKL evolution
Deuteron	singlet evolution, light sea, hidden colour, neutron, diffraction-shadowing
Heavy Ions	initial QGP, nPDFs, hadronization inside media, black limit, saturation
Modified Partons	PDFs "independent" of fits, unintegrated, generalised, photonic, diffractive
HERA continuation	F_L, xF_3, $F_2^{\gamma Z}$, high x partons, α_s, nuclear structure, ..

Ultra high precision (detector, e-h redundancy) - new insight
Maximum luminosity and much extended range - rare, new effects
Deep relation to (HL-) LHC (precision+range) - complementarity

Higgs at the LHeC



In ep the Higgs is radiated from a W or Z exchanged in the t channel. This is a unique production mode. The theoretical uncertainties are very small: J.Blümlein et al, NP B395(1993)35
At the LHC ~90% is gg → H, while VBF is an admixture of WW and ZZ fusion. The ep final state is cleaner than in pp. A first study of the dominant H → bb decay shows the WW-H-bb coupling can be measured to 3% with an S/B=1.
(cf CDR and U.Klein Talk at ICHEP2012)

The rates are high and with a simpler final state and dedicated detector also difficult channels may be accessed (as the charm 2nd generation one). This needs to be studied. With an ep luminosity near to 10^{34}, the LHeC generates as many Higgses as the ILC at that L.

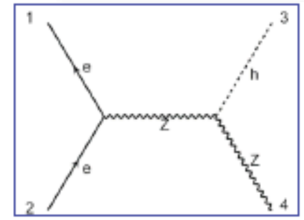
kinematic requirements	CC e^-p	CC e^+p	NC $e^\pm p$
cross section	109 fb	58 fb	20 fb
acceptance	0.92	0.94	0.93
H→ bb	6500	3500	1200
H→ $c\bar{c}$	330	180	60
H→ gg	900	480	160
H→ WW	1400	760	260
H→ ZZ	160	190	30
H→ $\tau\tau$	570	310	100
H→ $\gamma\gamma$	20	12	4

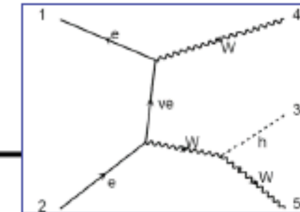
E_e=60GeV

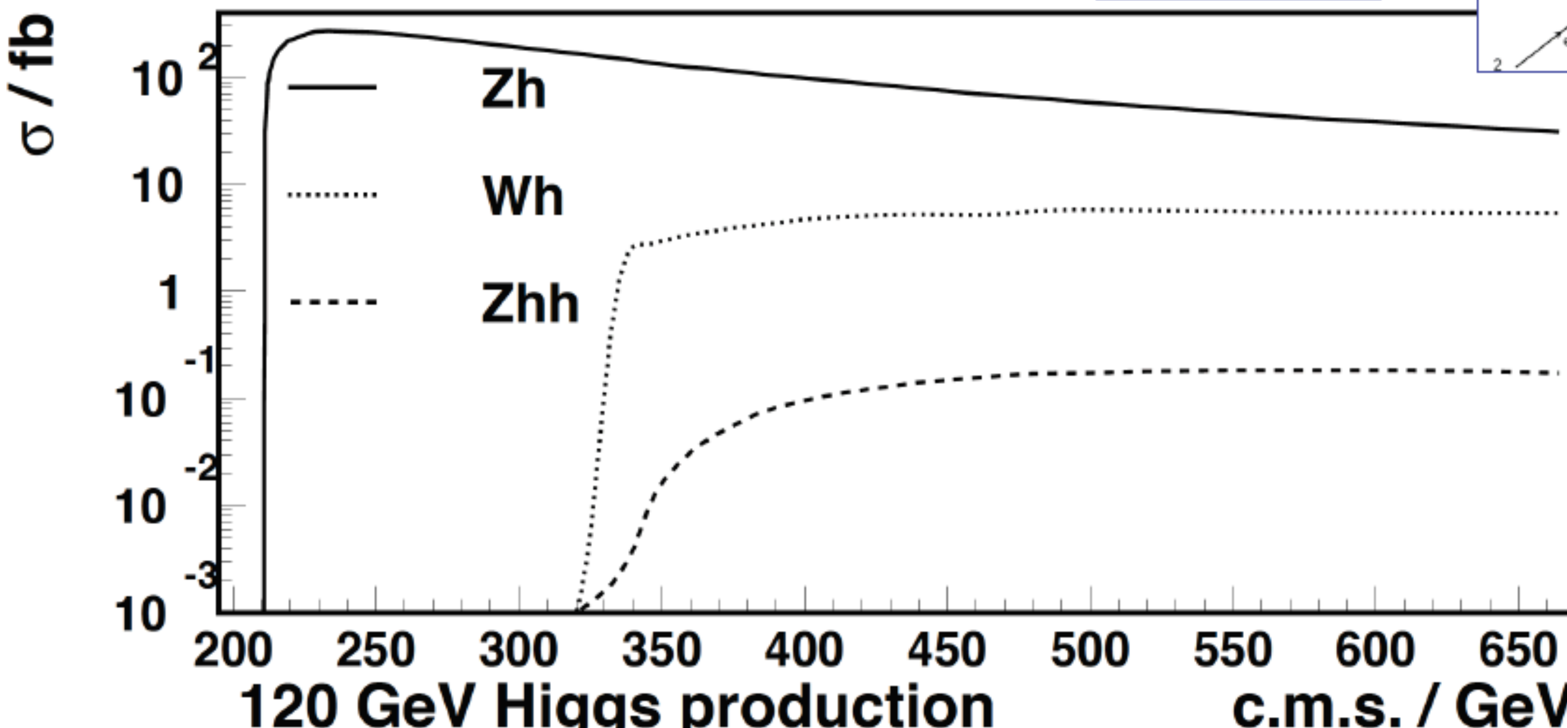
Table 2: Cross sections and events, for an integrated luminosity of 100 fb-1, calculated with MADGRAPH5 (v1.5.4) using the transverse momentum of the scattered quark as scale, the CTEQ6L1 partons and a mas of 125 GeV for a Standard Model Higgs boson and decays as indicated in the left column. A kinematic acceptance is calculated of above 90 % with the following cuts: $|\eta_{jet}| < 5$, $|\eta_{e,\gamma}| < 4.74$, $p_{T,jet} > 1$ GeV, $E_{jet} > 15$ GeV, $E_e > 10$ GeV, $E_\gamma > 5$ GeV. For charm and beauty, tagging is assumed up to $\eta = 3$, the HFL acceptance.

120 GeV Higgs in e+e-

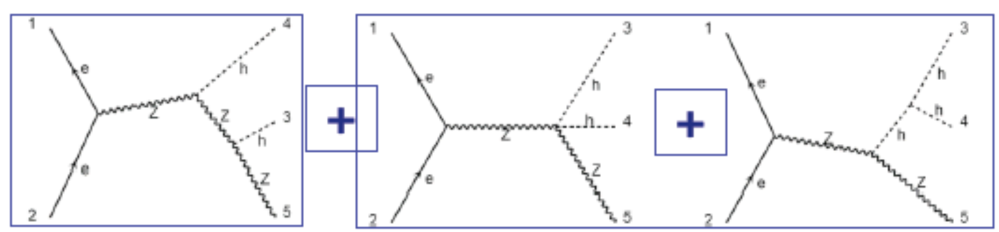
Madgraph5, CTEQ6L1, $M_H^2+P_t^2$, narrow width
Decay into h→ bb and Z→ee : factor 0.025





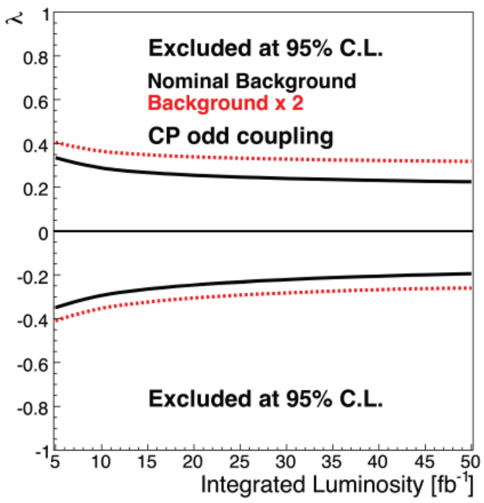


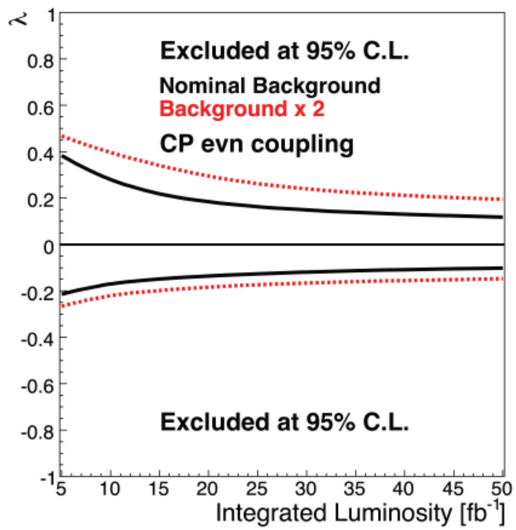
Zh threshold
at 211 GeV
= (120+91) GeV

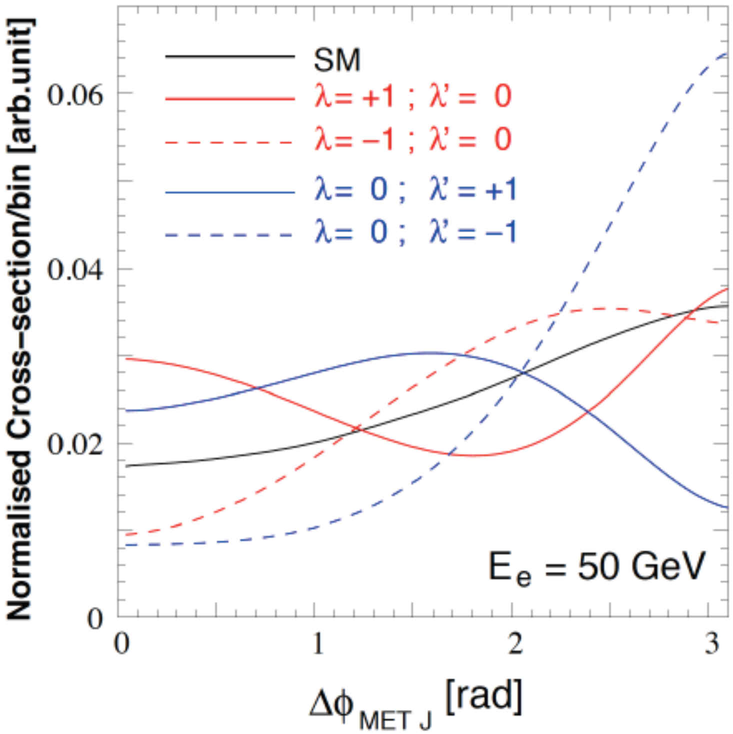


Higgs at the LHeC

In the SM the Higgs is a $J^{PC}=0^{++}$ state.
One needs to measure the EV if CP is conserved, and the mixture of even and odd states if it is not.







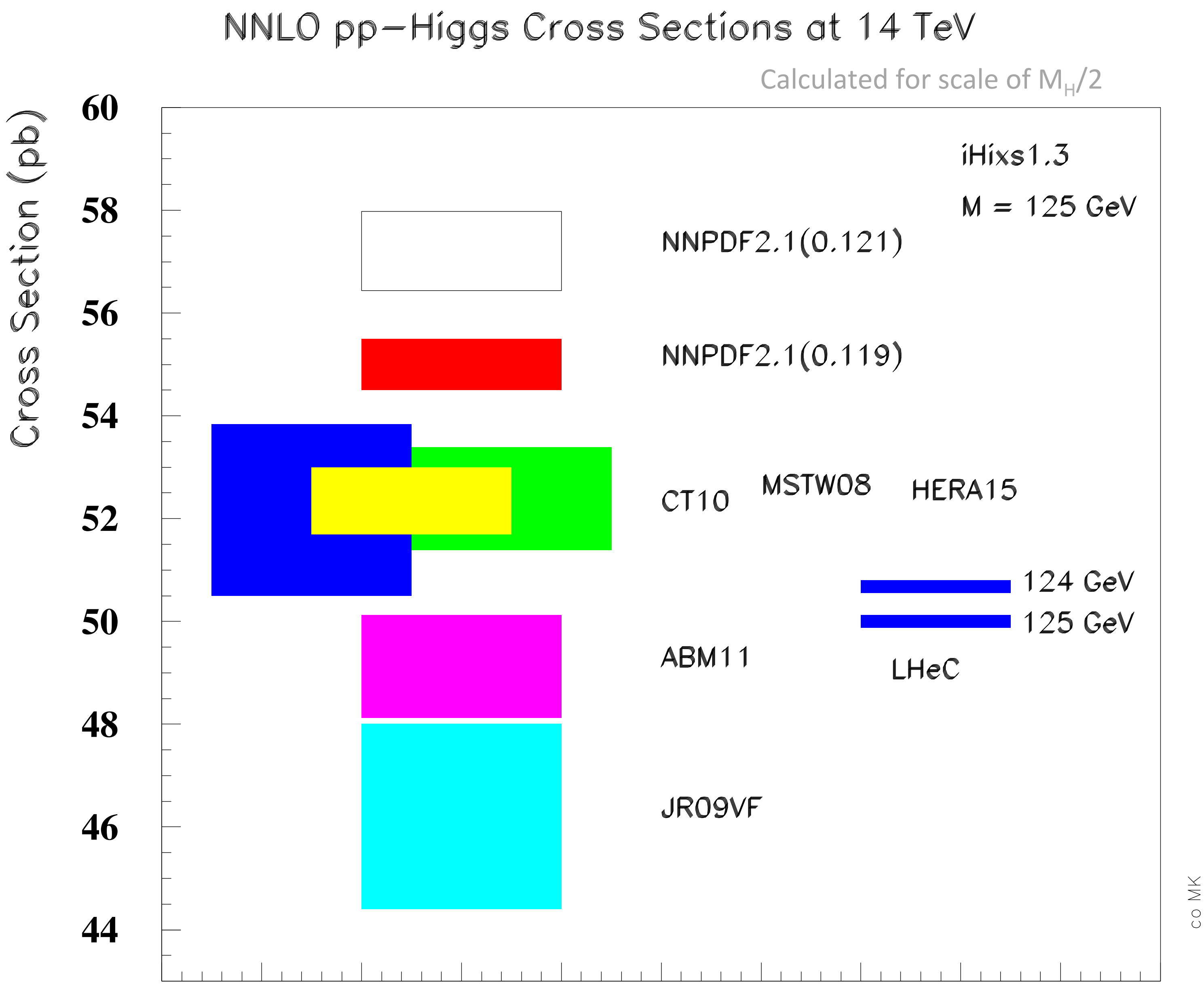
λ (λ') anomalous CP (non) conserving terms

$$\mathcal{L}_{\rm int} = -gM_W\left(W_\mu W^\mu + \frac{1}{2\cos\theta_W} Z_\mu Z^\mu\right) H$$

$$\Gamma^{\mu\nu}_{\rm (SM)}(p,q) = -gM_W\, g^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\Gamma^{\rm BSM}_{\mu\nu}(p,q) = \frac{g}{M_W}\left[\lambda\,(p\cdot q\, g_{\mu\nu} - p_\nu q_\mu) + i\,\lambda'\,\epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}p^\rho q^\sigma\right]$$

S.Biswal et al, PhysRevLett.109.261801



Exp uncertainty of LHeC Higgs cross section is 0.25% (sys+sta), using LHeC only.

Leads to mass sensitivity..

Strong coupling underlying parameter (0.005 – 10%). LHeC: 0.0002

Needs N^3LO

HQ treatment important

PRECISION σ(H)

Higgs production (gg) at the LHC is $\propto \alpha_s^2(M_H^2) xG(x, M_H^2) \otimes xG(x, M_H^2)$

Bandurin (ICHEP12) Higgs physics at the LHC is limited by the PDF knowledge

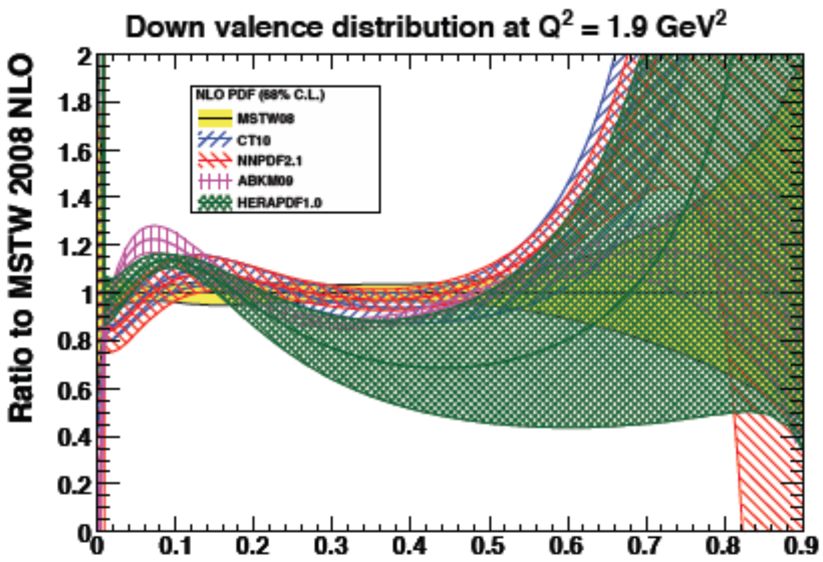
Measurement Simulations

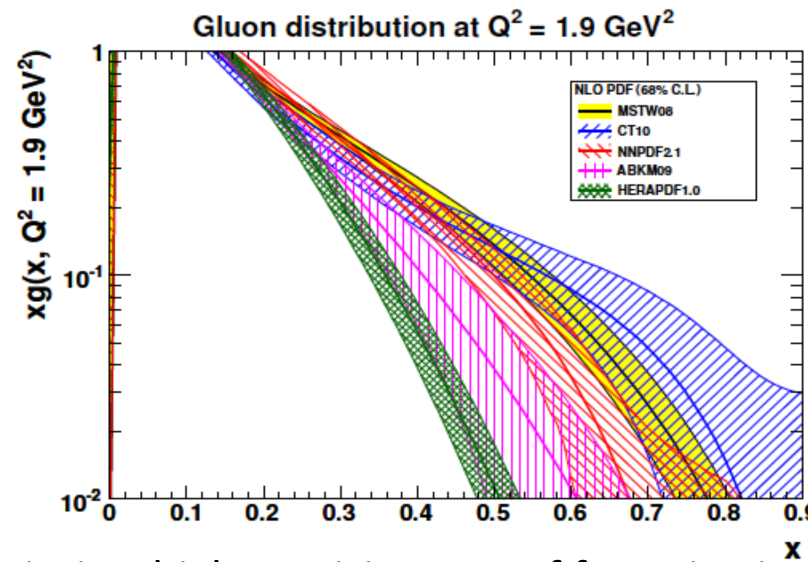
source of uncertainty	error on the source or cross section
scattered electron energy scale $\Delta E'_e/E'_e$	0.1 %
scattered electron polar angle	0.1 mrad
hadronic energy scale $\Delta E_h/E_h$	0.5 %
calorimeter noise (only $y < 0.01$)	1-3 %
radiative corrections	0.5%
photoproduction background (only $y > 0.5$)	1 %
global efficiency error	0.7 %

Table 3.1: Assumptions used in the simulation of the NC cross sections on the size of uncertainties from various sources. These assumptions correspond to typical best values achieved in the H1 experiment. Note that in the cross section measurement, the energy scale and angular uncertainties are relative to the Monte Carlo and not to be confused with resolution effects which determine the purity and stability of binned cross sections. The total cross section error due to these uncertainties, e.g. for $Q^2 = 100\,\mathrm{GeV}^2$, is about 1.2, 0.7 and 2.0 % for $y = 0.84,\ 0.1,\ 0.004$.

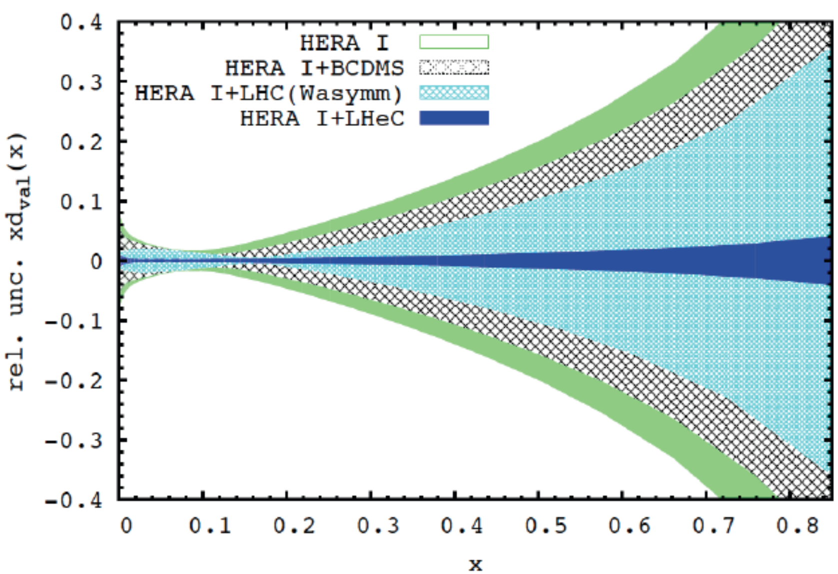
Full simulation of NC and CC inclusive cross section measurements including statistics, uncorrelated and correlated uncertainties – checked against H1 MC

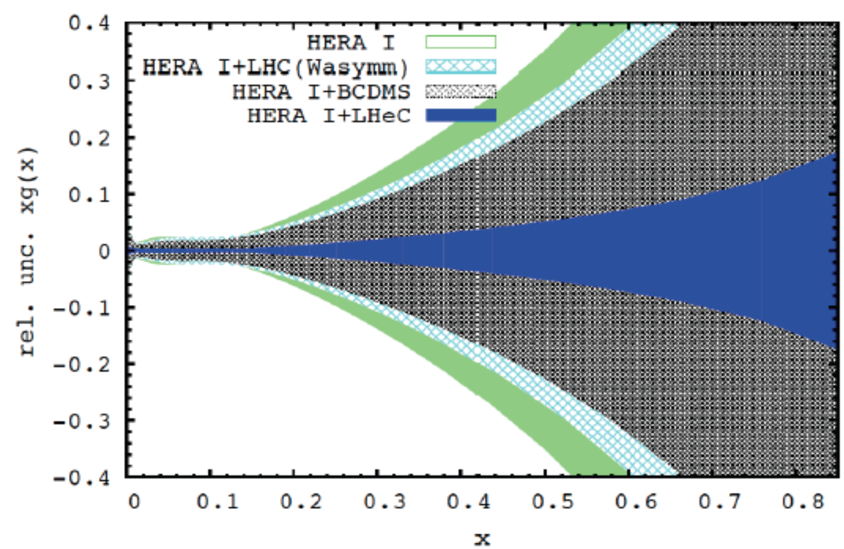
PDFs at Large x



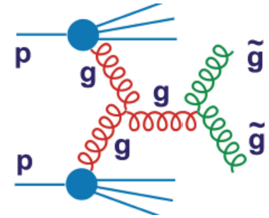


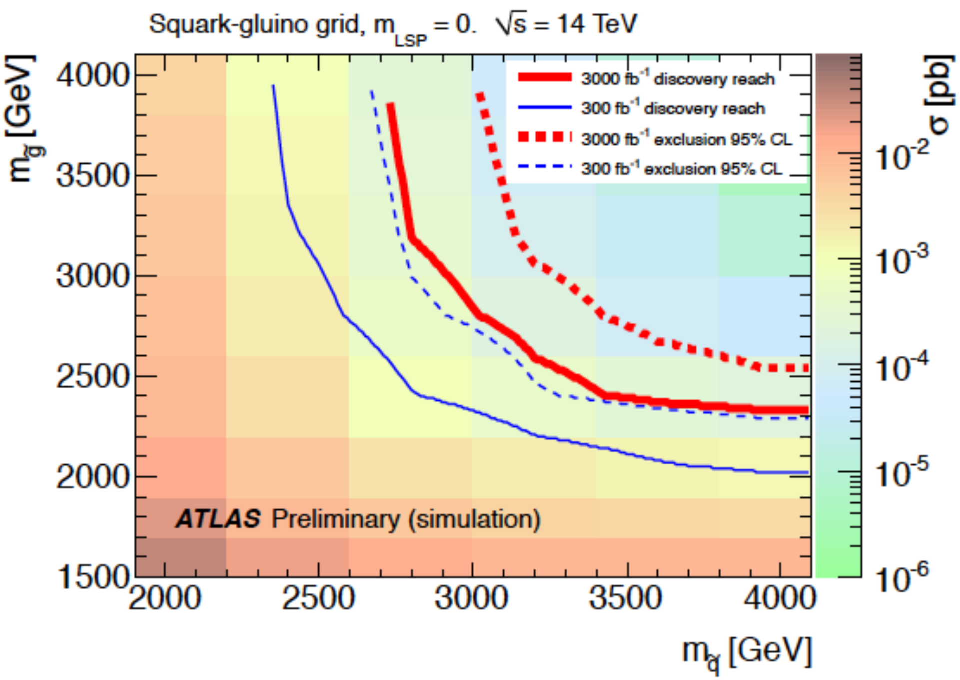
No higher twist corrections, free of nuclear uncertainties, high precision test of factorisation

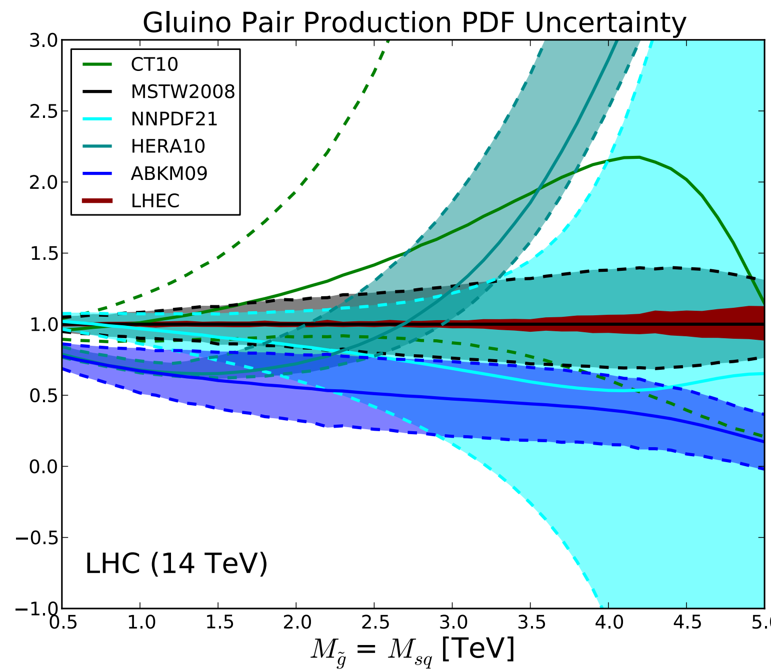




Searching for High Mass SUSY





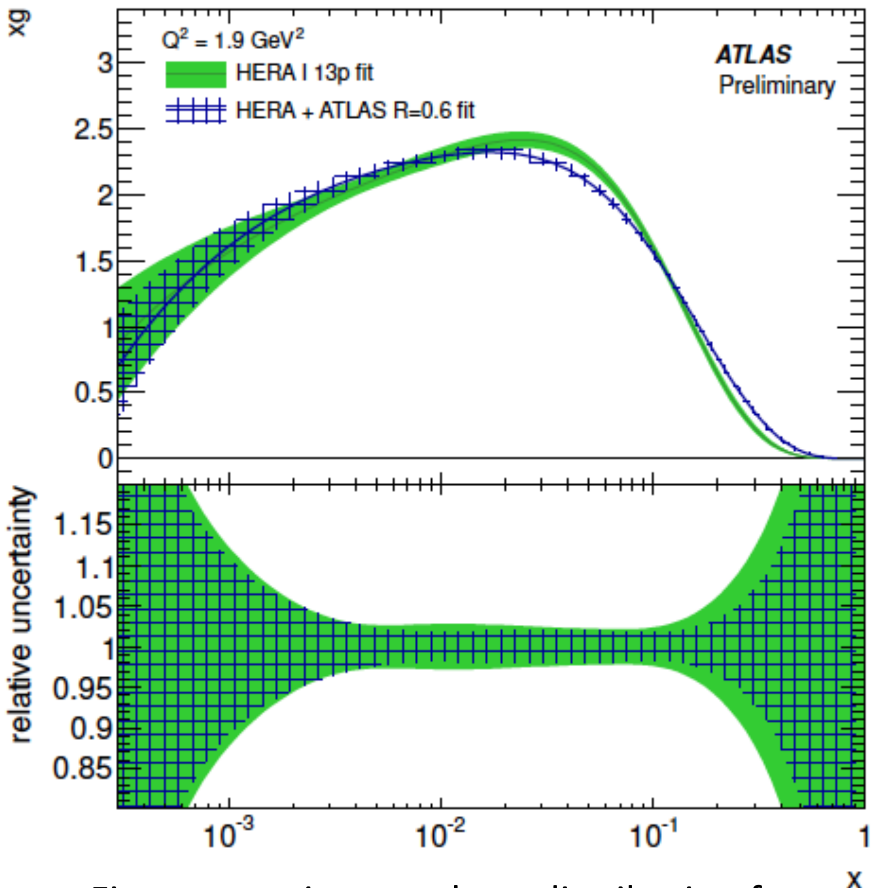


ATLAS October 2012 "Physics at High Luminosity"

LHeC: arXiv:1211.5102

With high energy and luminosity, the LHC search range will be extended to high masses, up to 4-5 TeV in pair production, and PDF uncertainties come in ~ 1/(1-x).

PDF constraints from LHC – Jets

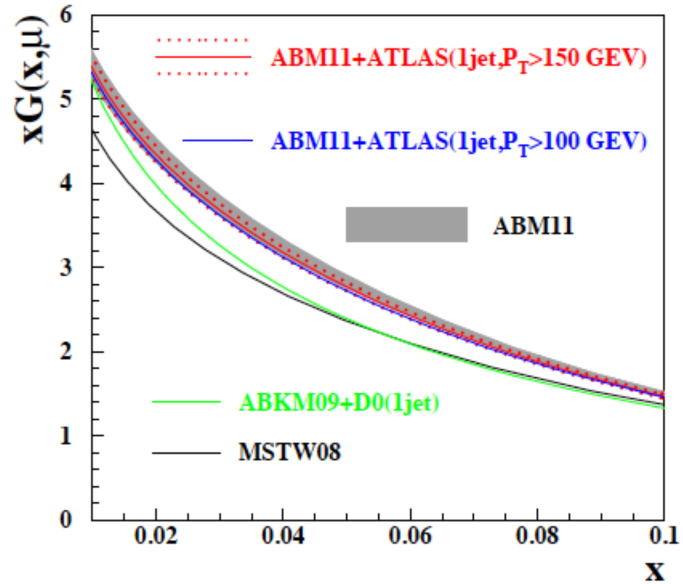


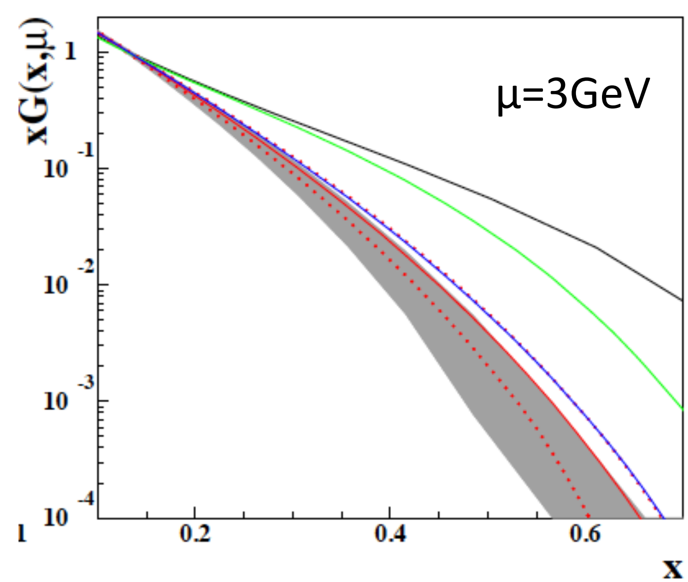
First constraints on gluon distribution from jets: cross sections and ratios 2.7/7 TeV

Will improve, but depends on energy scales, jet definition, non-perturbative effects ..

Similar results from CMS ($W^{\pm}$, DY, top..)

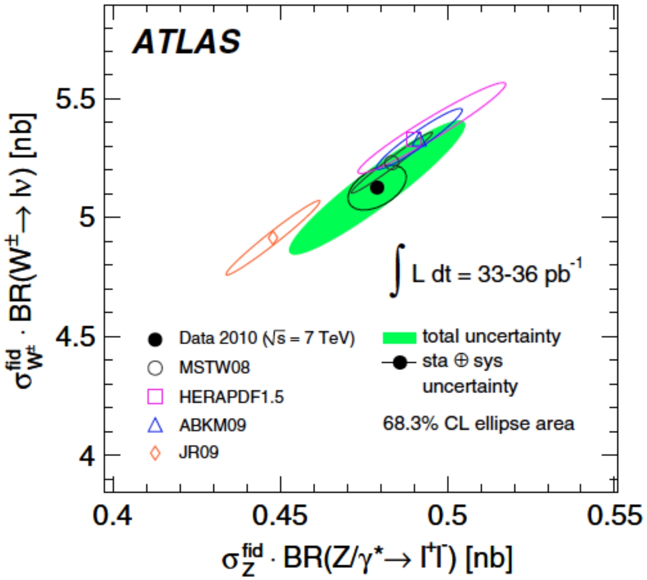
ATLAS-CONF-2012-128





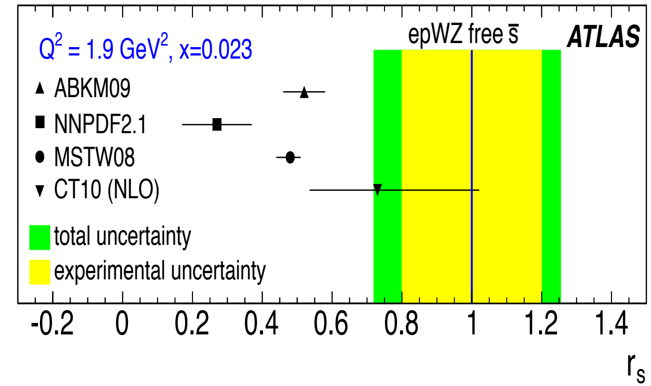
S.Moch 6th Terascale Workshop (Hamburg, 3.12.12)

PDF constraints from LHC - Di-Lepton Production

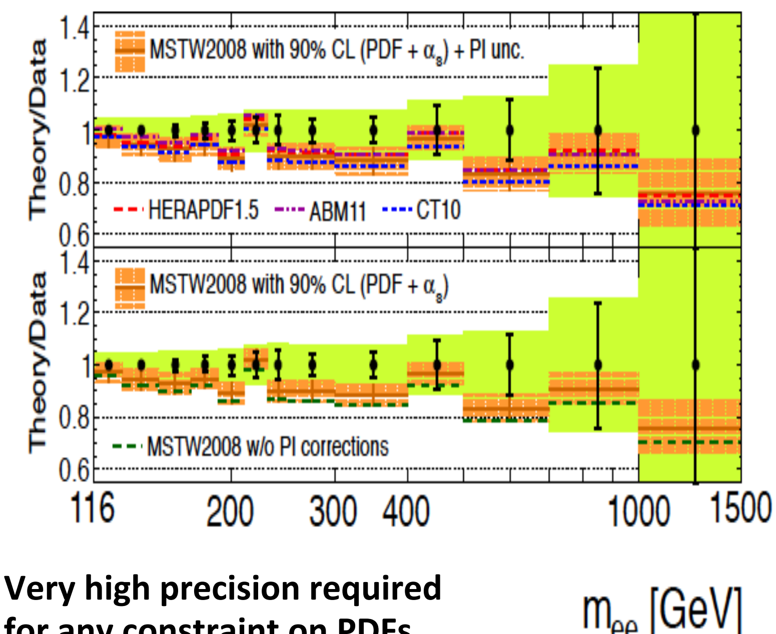


PRD D85 (2012) 072004

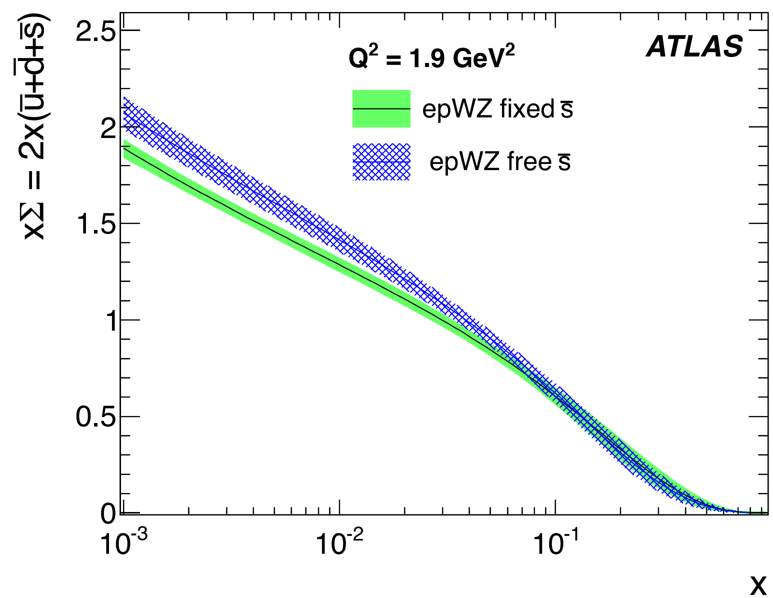
Precision Drell-Yan (W,Z) data constrain PDFs



according to the ATLAS data and HERA+ATLAS QCD analysis: s = d !



ATLAS-CONF-2012-159

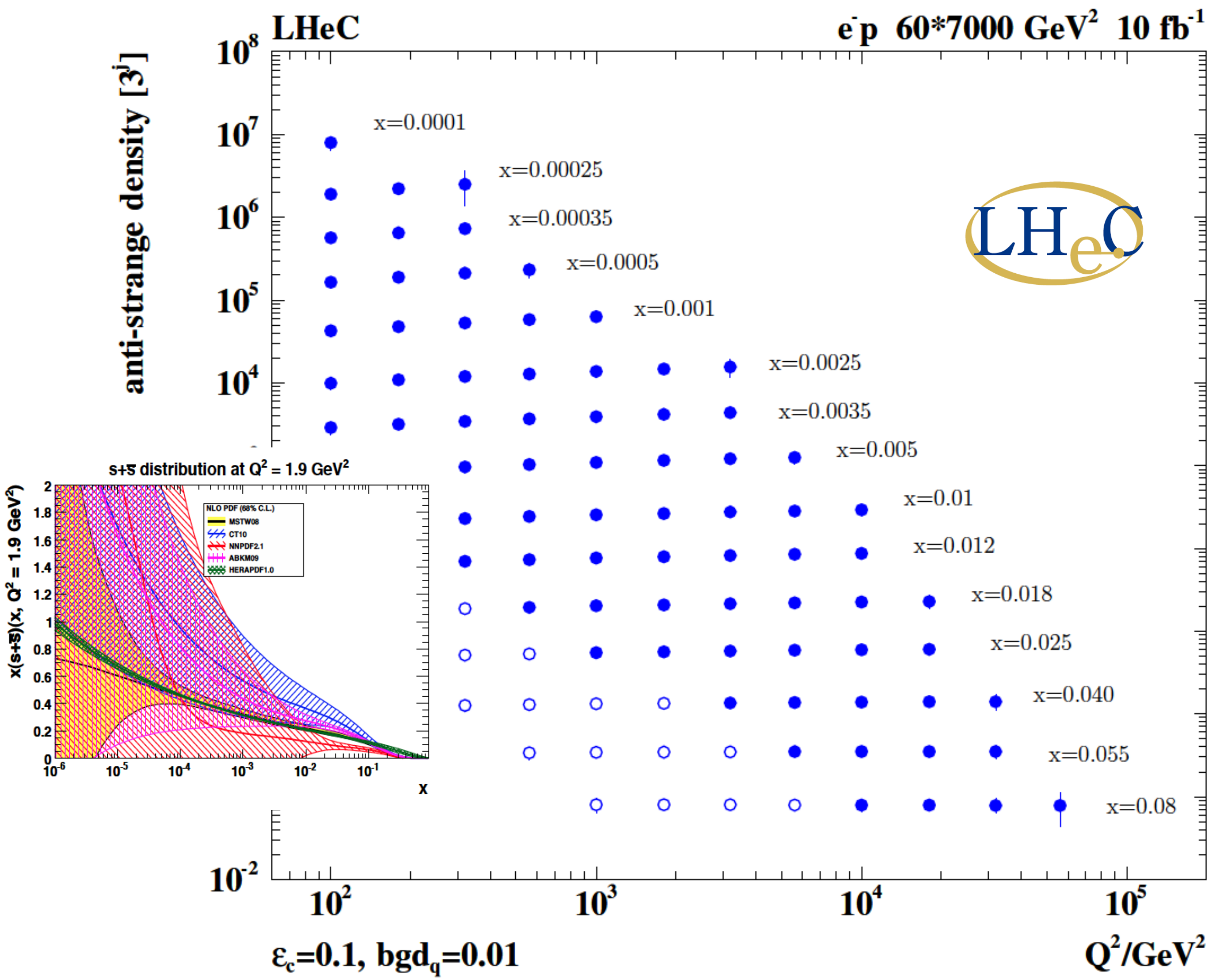


PRL 109(2012)012001

Very high precision required for any constraint on PDFs

Change of strange affects sea - UHE ν

Strange Quark Distribution



High luminosity

High Q^2

Small beam spot

Modern Silicon

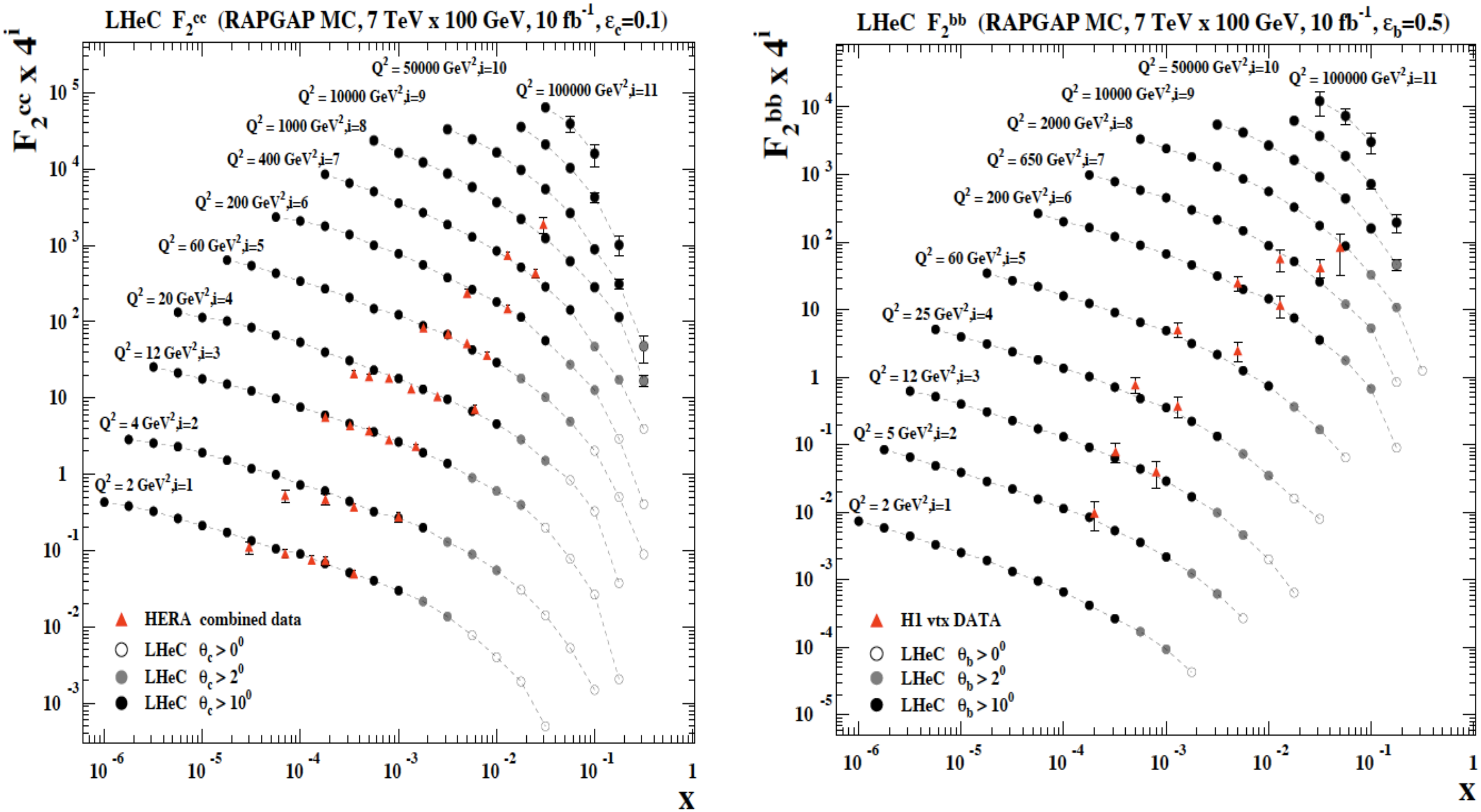
NO pile-up..

→ First (x,Q^2) measurement of the (anti-)strange density, HQ valence?

$x = 10^{-4}$ .. 0.05
$Q^2 = 100 - 10^5$ GeV^2

Initial study (CDR): Charm tagging efficiency of 10% and 1% light quark background in impact parameter

F_2^{charm} and F_2^{beauty} from LHeC



Hugely extended range and much improved precision (δM_c=60 HERA → 3 MeV)

will pin down heavy quark behaviour at and far away from thresholds, crucial for precision t,H..

In MSSM, Higgs is produced dominantly via bb → H (Pumplin et al) , but where is the MSSM..

The strong coupling constant

	$\alpha_s(M_Z)$	
BBG	$0.1134 \begin{smallmatrix} +0.0019 \\ -0.0021 \end{smallmatrix}$	valence analysis, NNLO [235, 236]
BB	0.1132 ± 0.0022	valence analysis, NNLO [237]
GRS	0.112	valence analysis, NNLO [238]
ABKM	0.1135 ± 0.0014	HQ: FFNS $n_f = 3$ [228]
ABKM	0.1129 ± 0.0014	HQ: BSMN-approach [228]
JR	0.1124 ± 0.0020	dynamical approach [231]
JR	0.1158 ± 0.0035	standard fit [231]
ABM11	0.1134 ± 0.0011	[229]
MSTW	0.1171 ± 0.0014	[239]
NN21	0.1173 ± 0.0007	[233]
CT10	0.118 ± 0.005	[240]
Gehrmann et al.	$0.1153 \pm 0.0017 \pm 0.0023$	e^+e^- thrust [241]
Abbate et al.	$0.1135 \pm 0.0011 \pm 0.0006$	e^+e^- thrust [242]
3 jet rate	0.1175 ± 0.0025	Dissertori et al. 2009 [243]
Z-decay	0.1189 ± 0.0026	BCK 2008/12 (N^3LO) [121, 244]
τ decay	0.1212 ± 0.0019	BCK 2008 [244]
τ decay	0.1204 ± 0.0016	Pich 2011 [20]
τ decay	0.1180 ± 0.0008	Beneke, Jamin 2008 [245]
lattice	0.1205 ± 0.0010	PACS-CS 2009 (2+1 fl.) [246]
lattice	0.1184 ± 0.0006	HPQCD 2010 [247]
lattice	0.1200 ± 0.0014	ETM 2012 (2+1+1 fl.) [248]
BBG	$0.1141 \begin{smallmatrix} +0.0020 \\ -0.0022 \end{smallmatrix}$	valence analysis, $N^3LO(*)$ [235]
BB	0.1137 ± 0.0022	valence analysis, $N^3LO(*)$ [237]
world average	0.1184 ± 0.0007	[249] (2009)
	0.1183 ± 0.0010	[20] (2011)

α_s is the worst measured fundamental coupling constant. Is there grand unification?

In DIS, values (NNLO) range from 0.113 to 0.118.

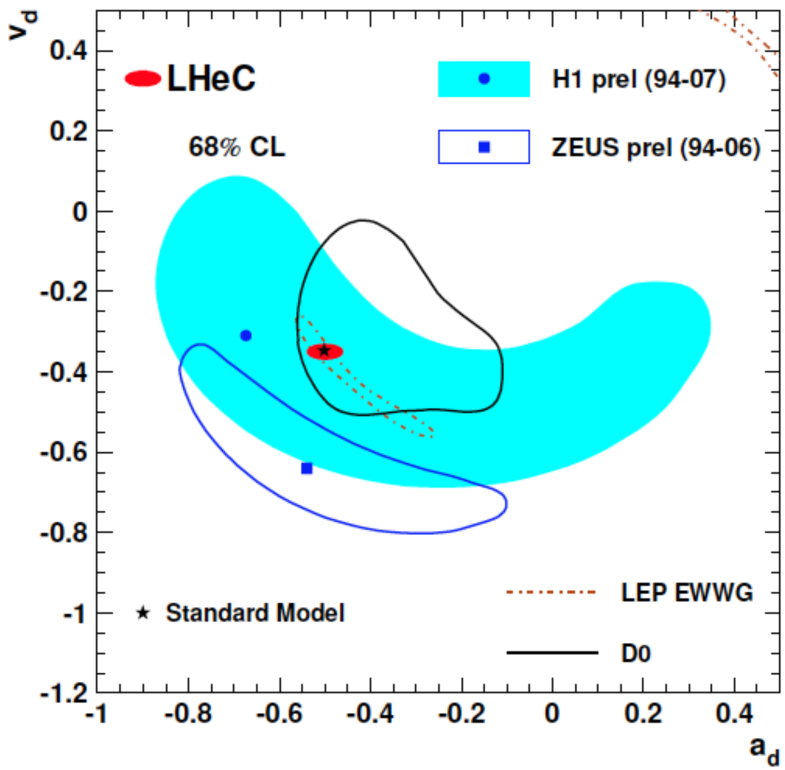
τ leads to about 0.120

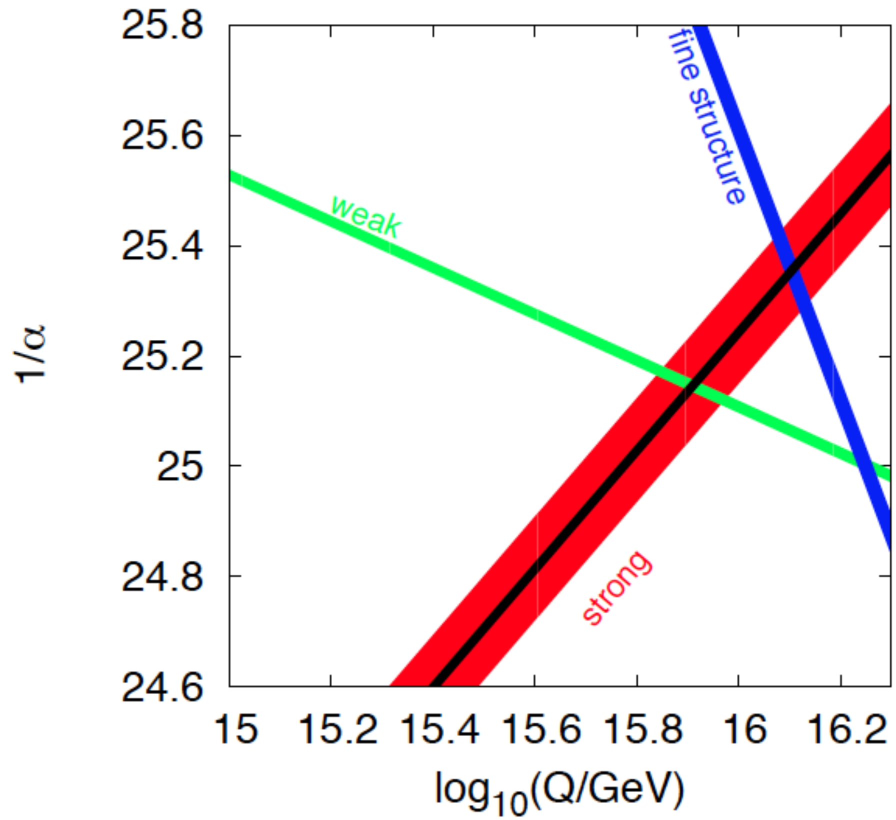
Lattice predictions seem to determine the world average.

The LHeC has the potential to measure αs to permille accuracy (0.0002) from a consistent data set. This leads to high precision understanding of all related effects (low x, δM_c=3MeV) and pQCD at N^3LO

J.Bluemlein, Why Precision, arXiv:1205.4991

High Precision DIS





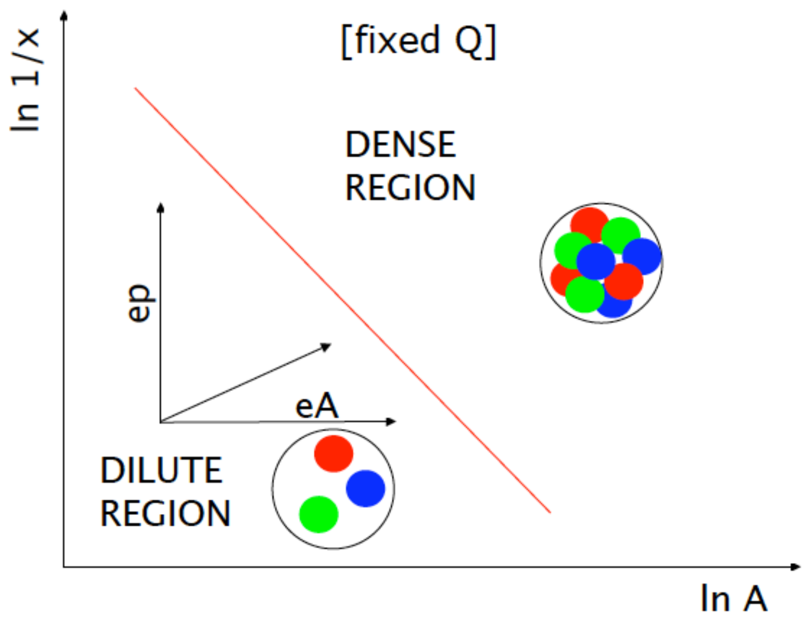
$Q^2 >> M_{Z,W}^2$, high luminosity, large acceptance
Unprecedented precision in NC and CC
Contact interactions probed to 50 TeV
Scale dependence of $\sin^2\theta$ left and right to LEP

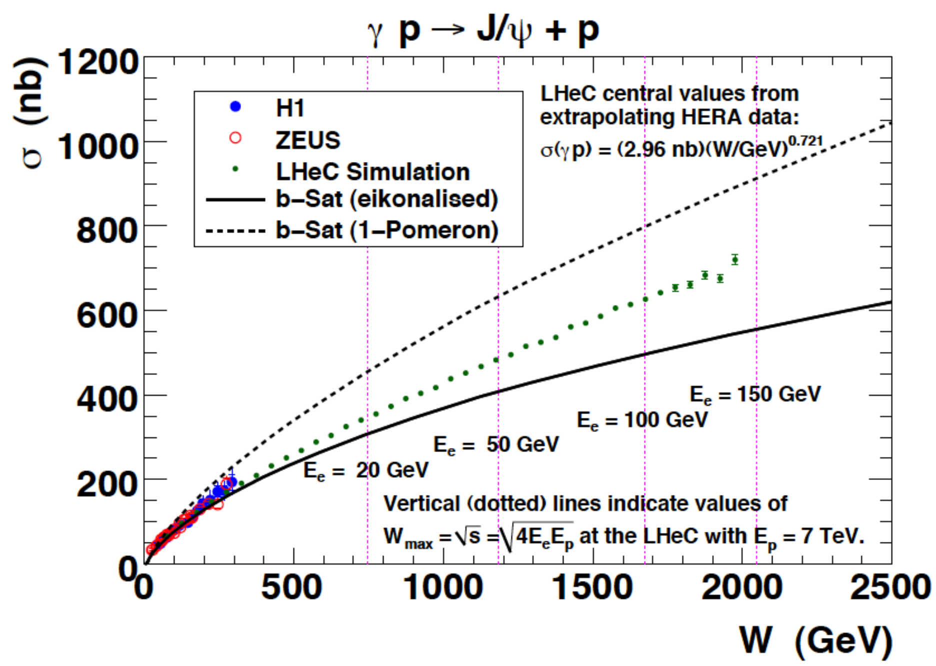
→ **A renaissance of deep inelastic scattering** ←

Solving a 30 year old puzzle:
α_s small in DIS or high with jets?
Per mille measurement accuracy
Testing QCD lattice calculations
Constraining GUT (CMSSM40.2.5)
Charm mass to 3MeV, N^3LO

Low x Physics – Gluon Saturation?

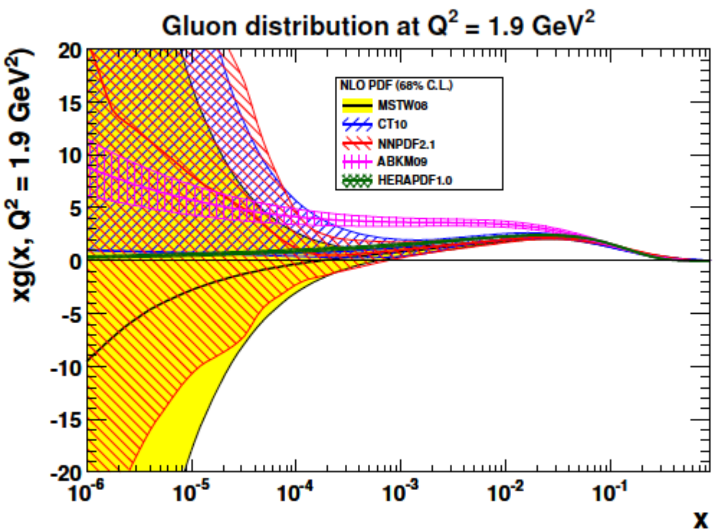
Precision Measurements of various
crucial observables (F_2, F_L, J/ψ, diffraction

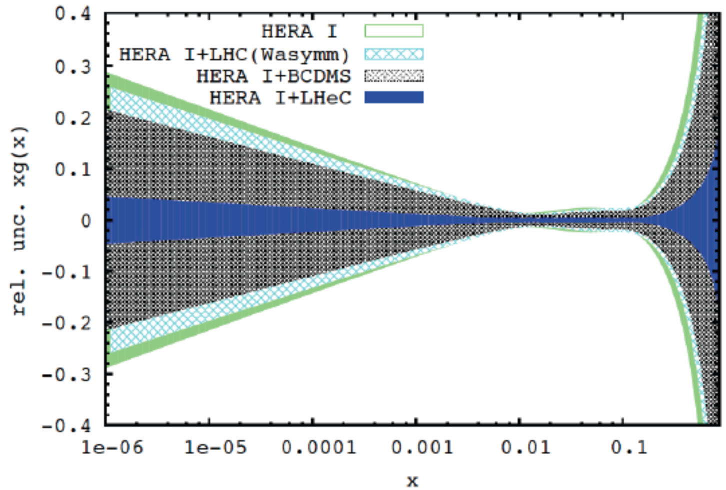


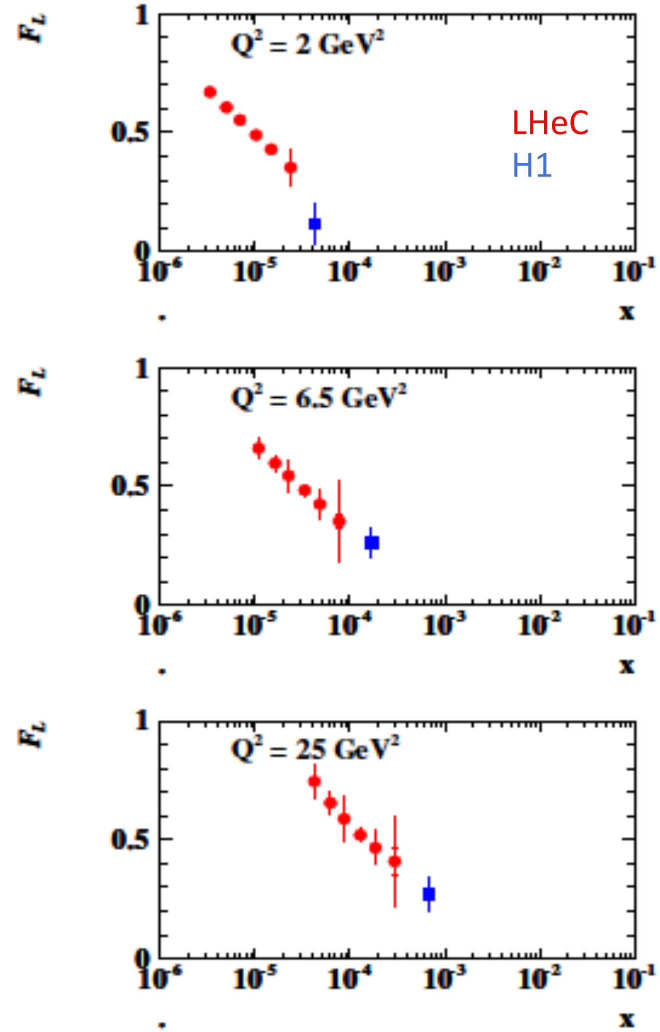


also GPDs with polarisation, charge asymmetries..

Gluon Saturation at Low x?



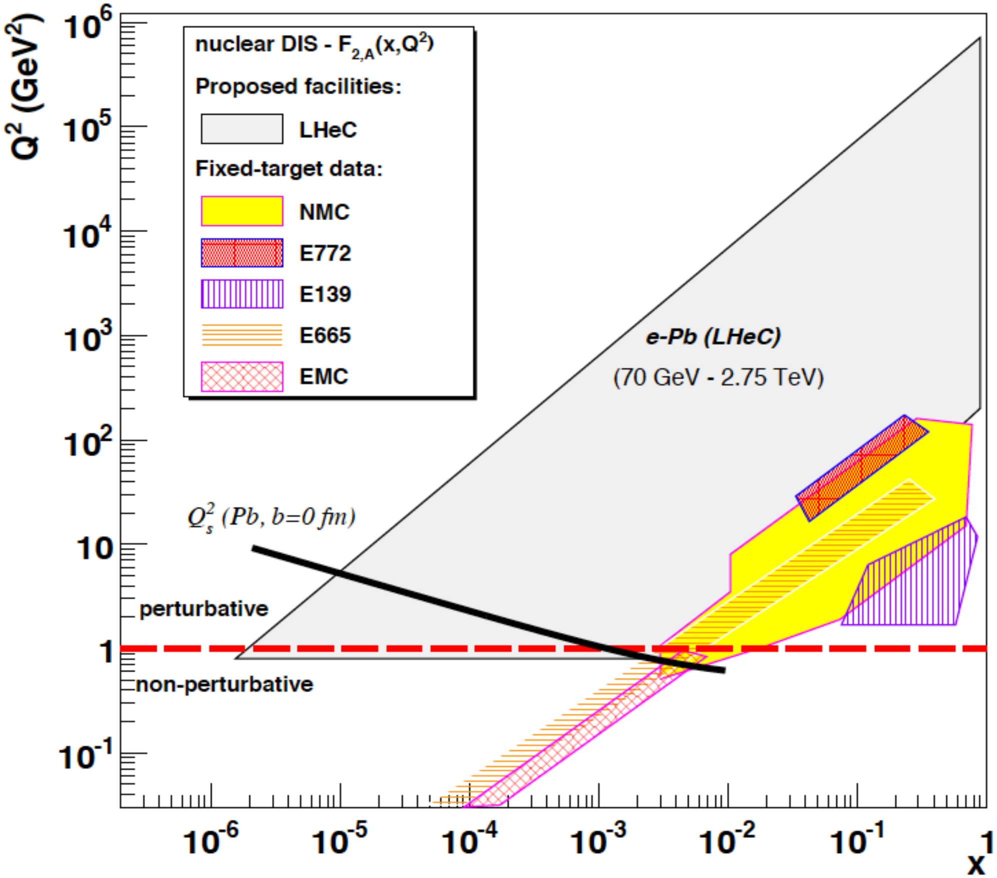


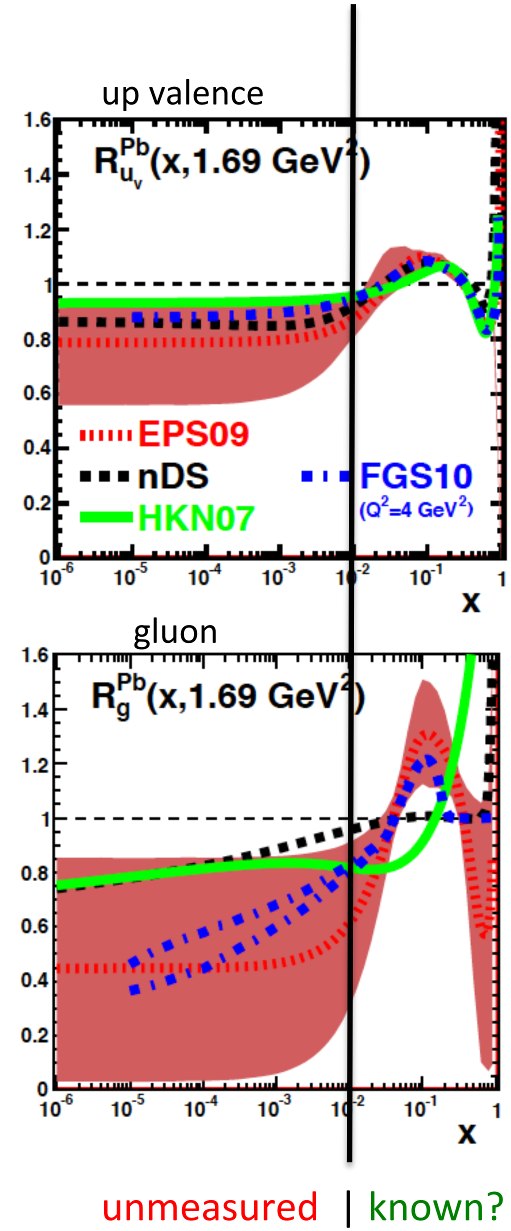


Gluon measurement down to $x=10^{-5}$, **Saturation or no saturation** (F_2 and precise F_L)
Non-linear evolution equations? Relations to string theory, and **SUSY at ~10 TeV**?

cf H.Kowalski, L.Lipatov, D.Ross, arXiv:1205.6713

LHeC as an electron-ion collider



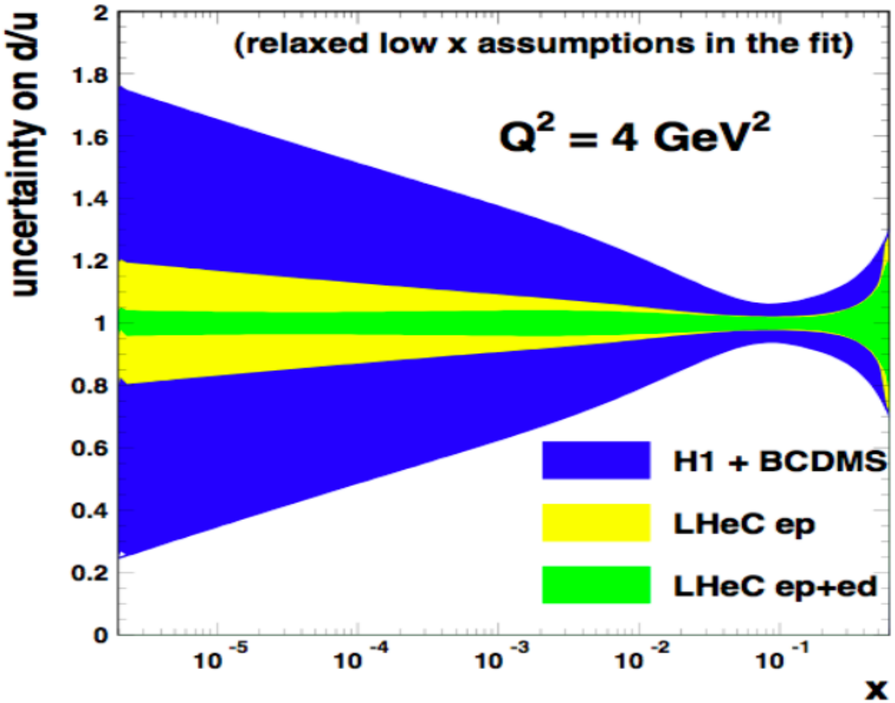


3-4 orders of magnitude extension of lA kinematic range

→ LHeC has huge discovery potential for new HI physics
(bb limit, saturation, deconfinement, hadronisation,QGP..)
will put nPDFs on completely new ground - **Deuterons**

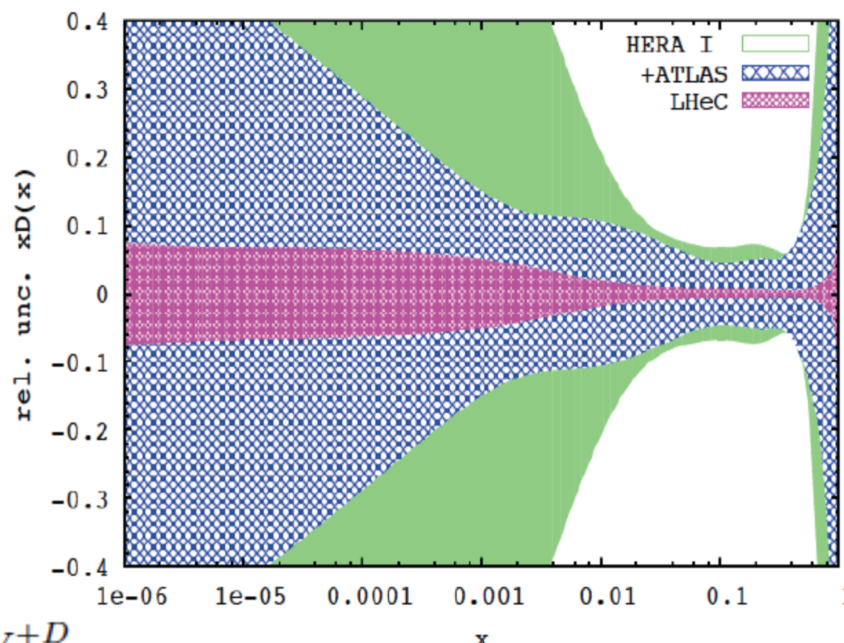
Deuterons and Light Sea Quark Asymmetry

d/u at low x from deuterons



D="total down" from LHeC (ep) fit with FREE d-u difference, including simulated high precision LHC W,Z

CDR



Deuterons: Crucial for
- NS-S decomposition
- Neutron structure
- Flavour separation

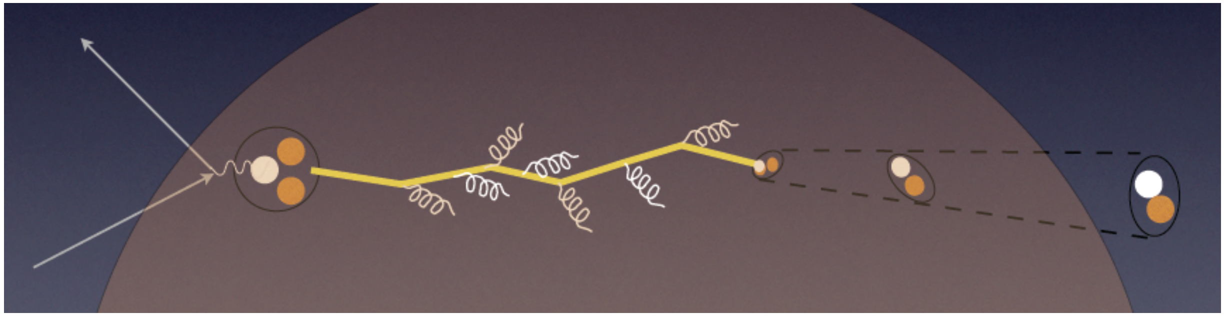
$$R^- = 2\frac{W_2^{-D} - W_2^{+D}}{W_2^{-p} + W_2^{+p}}$$

Nice: Gribov relation and spectator tagging to get rid off shadowing and Fermi motion!!

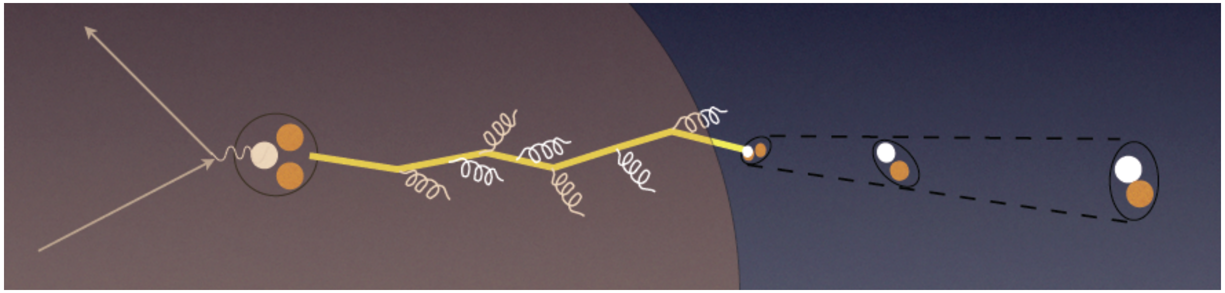
In-medium Hadronisation

The study of particle production in eA (fragmentation functions and hadrochemistry) allows the study of the space-time picture of hadronisation (the final phase of QGP).

Low energy (ν): need of hadronization inside.
Parton propagation: pt broadening
Hadron formation: attenuation

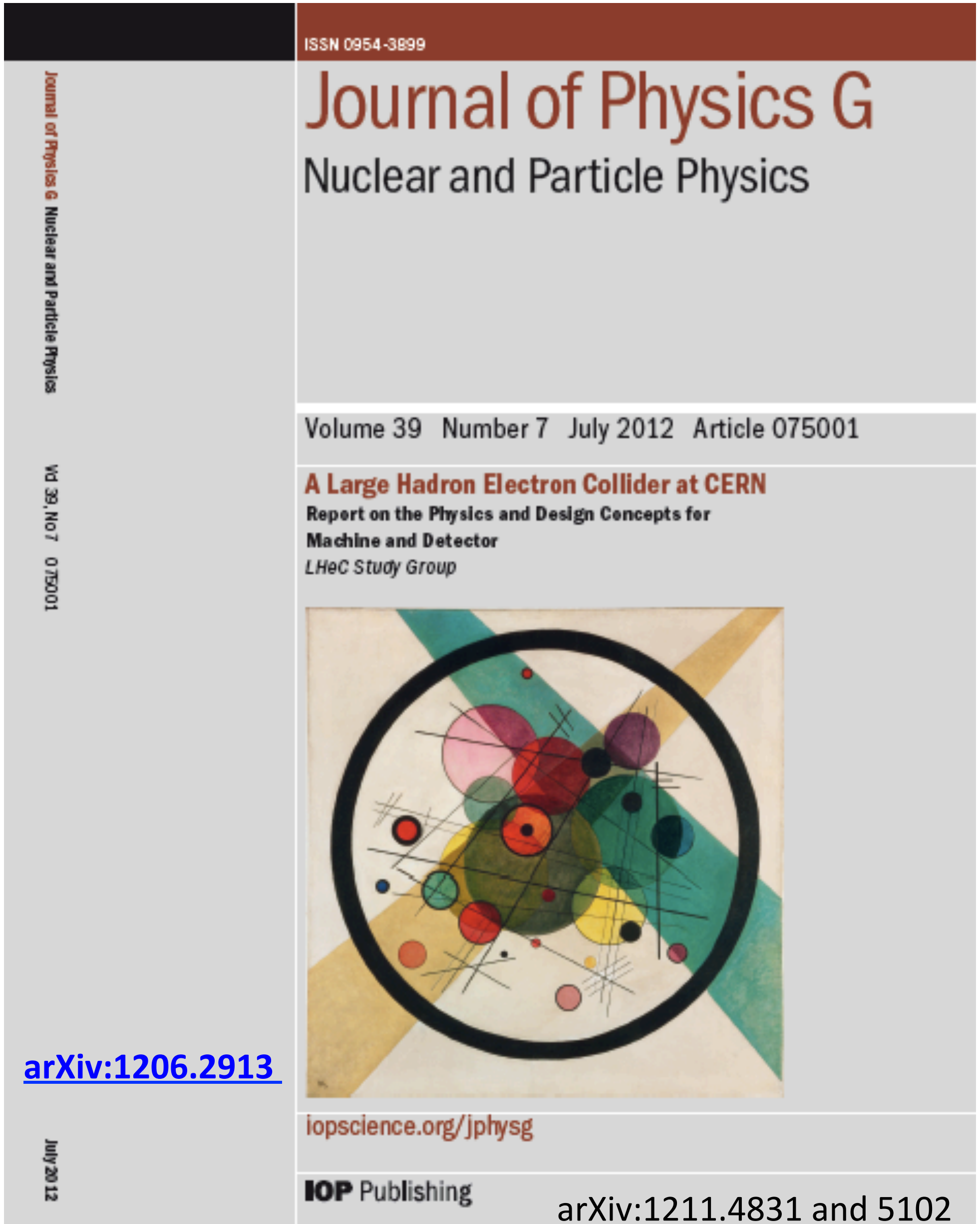


High energy (ν): partonic evolution altered in the nuclear medium.



W.Brooks, Divonne09

LHeC :
+ study the transition from small to high energies in much extended range wrt. fixed target data
+ testing the energy loss mechanism crucial for understanding of the medium produced in HIC
+ detailed study of heavy quark hadronisation …



arXiv:1206.2913

arXiv:1211.4831 and 5102

CERN Referees

Ring Ring Design
Kurt Huebner (CERN)
Alexander N. Skrinsky (INP Novosibirsk)
Ferdinand Willeke (BNL)
Linac Ring Design
Reinhard Brinkmann (DESY)
Andy Wolski (Cockcroft)
Kaoru Yokoya (KEK)
Energy Recovery
Georg Hoffstaetter (Cornell)
Ilan Ben Zvi (BNL)
Magnets
Neil Marks (Cockcroft)
Martin Wilson (CERN)
Interaction Region
Daniel Pitzl (DESY)
Mike Sullivan (SLAC)
Detector Design
Philippe Bloch (CERN)
Roland Horisberger (PSI)
Installation and Infrastructure
Sylvain Weisz (CERN)
New Physics at Large Scales
Cristinel Diaconu (IN2P3 Marseille)
Gian Giudice (CERN)
Michelangelo Mangano (CERN)
Precision QCD and Electroweak
Guido Altarelli (Roma)
Vladimir Chekelian (MPI Munich)
Alan Martin (Durham)
Physics at High Parton Densities
Alfred Mueller (Columbia)
Raju Venugopalan (BNL)
Michele Arneodo (INFN Torino)

Published 600 pages conceptual design report (CDR) written by 150 authors from 60 Institutes. Reviewed by ECFA, NuPECC (long range plan), Referees invited by CERN. Published June 2012.

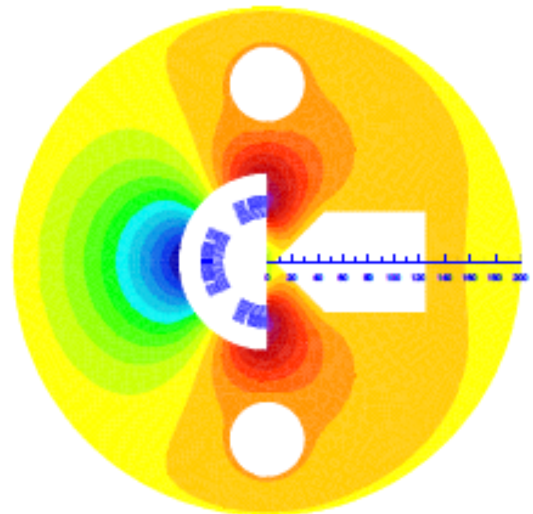
Parameters and Design

257 pages of technical design in the CDR arXiv:1206:2913, e.g.

parameter [unit]	LHeC	
species	e	p, $^{208}\mathrm{Pb}^{82+}$
beam energy (/nucleon) [GeV]	60	7000, 2760
bunch spacing [ns]	25, 100	25, 100
bunch intensity (nucleon) [10^{10}]	0.1 (0.2), 0.4	17 (22), 2.5
beam current [mA]	6.4 (12.8)	860 (1110), 6
rms bunch length [mm]	0.6	75.5
polarization [%]	90 (e^+ none)	none, none
normalized rms emittance [μm]	50	3.75 (2.0), 1.5
geometric rms emittance [nm]	0.43	0.50 (0.31)
IP beta function $\beta^*_{x,y}$ [m]	0.12 (0.032)	0.1 (0.05)
IP spot size [μm]	7.2 (3.7)	7.2 (3.7)
synchrotron tune Q_s	—	1.9×10^{-3}
hadron beam-beam parameter	0.0001 (0.0002)	
lepton disruption parameter D	6 (30)	
crossing angle	0 (detector-integrated dipole)	
hourglass reduction factor H_{hg}	0.91 (0.67)	
pinch enhancement factor H_D	1.35 (0.3 for e^+)	
CM energy [TeV]	1.3, 0.81	
luminosity / nucleon [10^{33} cm^{-2}s^{-1}]	1 (10), 0.2	

Update of parameter table in view of H - arXiv:1211:5102

Designed for synchronous ep and pp operation



“Q1” SC 3-beam IR magnet

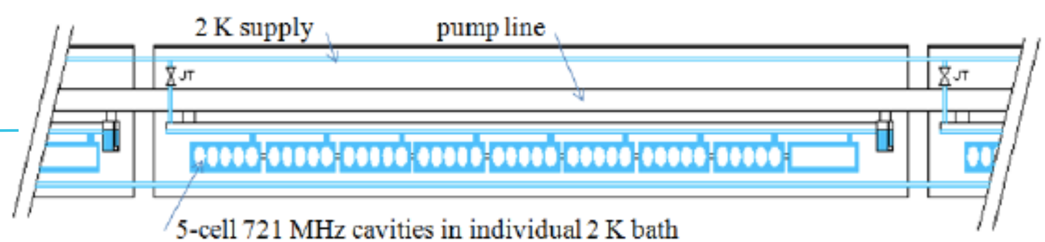
1→3 beam spreader design

Chapter 9 of CDR

Components and Cryogenics

	Ring	Linac
magnets		
number of dipoles	3080	3504
dipole field [T]	0.013 – 0.076	0.046 – 0.264
number of quadrupoles	968	1514
RF and cryogenics		
number of cavities	112	960
gradient [MV/m]	11.9	20
linac grid power [MW]	–	24
synchrotron loss compensation [MW]	49	23
cavity voltage [MV]	5	20.8
cavity R/Q [Ω]	114	285
cavity Q_0	–	$2.5\ 10^{10}$
cooling power [kW]	5.4@4.2 K	30@2 K

Jlab: $4\ 10^{11}$



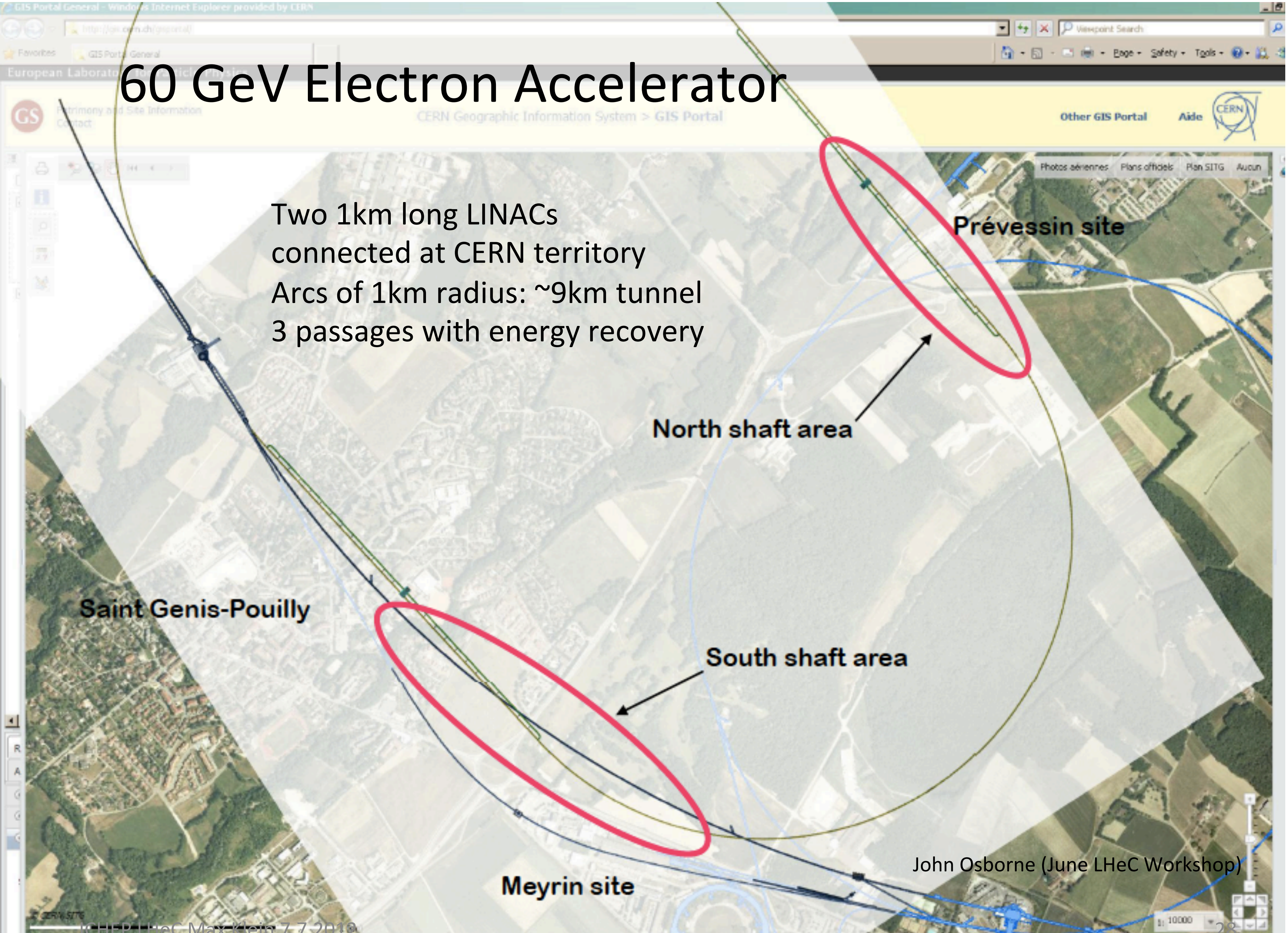
Need to develop LHeC cavity (cryo-module)

systems will consist of a complex task. Further cavities and cryomodules will require a limited R&D program. From this we expect improved quality factors with respect to today's state of the art. The cryogenics of the L-R version consists of a formidable engineering challenge, however, it is feasible and, CERN disposes of the respective know-how.

from CDR LHeC

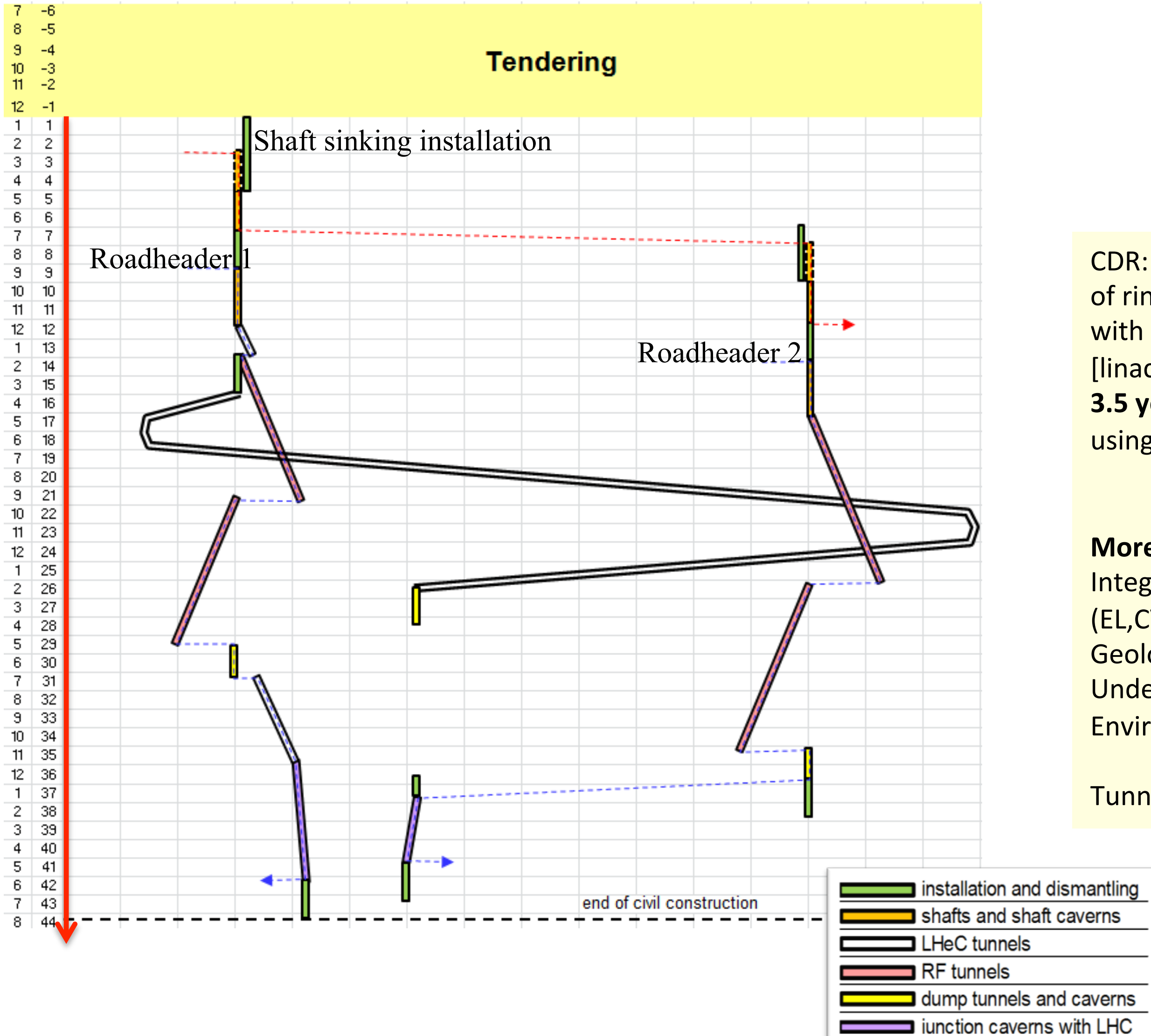
60 GeV Electron Accelerator

Two 1km long LINACs
connected at CERN territory
Arcs of 1km radius: ~9km tunnel
3 passages with energy recovery



John Osborne (June LHeC Workshop)

Civil Engineering



CDR: Evaluation of CE, analysis of ring and linac by Amber Zurich with detailed cost estimate [linac CE: 249,928 kSF..] and time: **3.5 years for underground works** using 2 roadheaders and 1 TBM

More studies needed for
Integration with all services (EL,CV, transport, survey etc).
Geology
Understanding vibration risks
Environmental impact assessment

Tunnel connection in IP2

J.Osborne, Chavannes

CERN Mandate – TDR by ~2015

The mandate for the technology development **includes studies and prototyping of the following key technical components:**

- Superconducting RF system for CW operation in an Energy Recovery Linac, (high Q0 for efficient energy recovery). The studies require design and prototyping of the cavity, couplers and cryostat.
- Superconducting magnet development of the insertion regions of the LHeC with three beams. The studies require the design and construction of short magnet models.
- Studies related to the experimental beam pipes with large beam acceptance in a high synchrotron radiation environment.
- The design and specification of an ERL test facility for the LHeC.
- The finalization of the ERL design for the LHeC including a finalization of the optics design, beam dynamic studies and identification of potential performance limitations.

The above technological developments require close collaboration between the relevant technical groups at CERN and external collaborators.

Given the rather tight personnel resource conditions at CERN **the above studies should exploit where possible synergies within existing CERN studies** (e.g. SPL and ESS SC RF, HL-LHC triplet magnet development and collaboration with ERL test facility outside CERN).

S.Bertolucci at Chavannes workshop 6/12 based on
CERN directorate's decision to include LHeC in the MTP

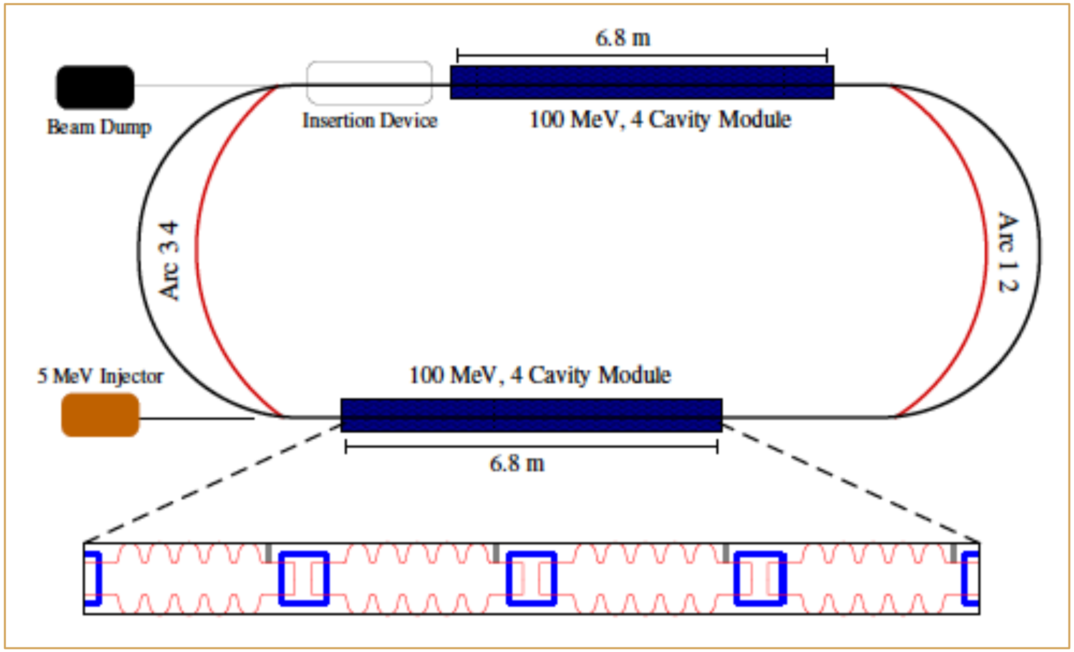
Frequency and LHeC ERL Testfacility at CERN

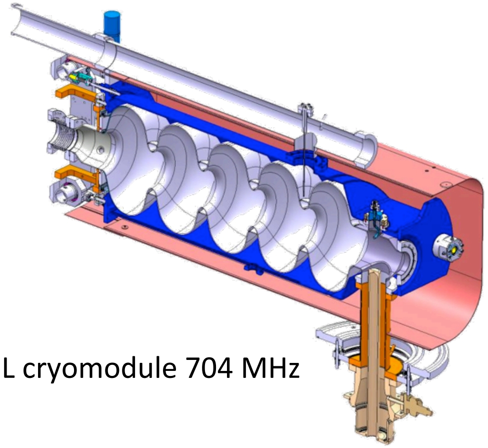
Frequency choice: *n* * 40.079 MHz
n=20: 802 MHz, n=33: 1.3GHz

Lower frequency (than 1.3 GHz)
is preferred: beam stability,
current limitation, higher order
modes, synchrotron loss compensation

→ 801.58 MHz chosen

SPS and LHC harmonic system.





SPL cryomodule 704 MHz

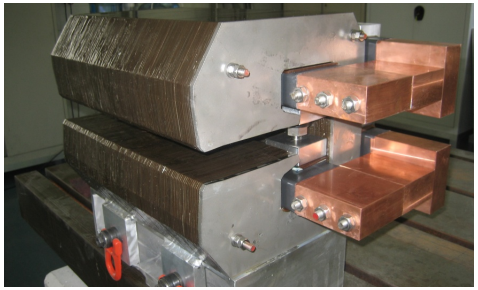
R.Calaga, E.Ciapala, E.Jensen, LHeC-Note-2012-005 ACC

Collaboration with AsTEC, Jlab, Mainz, BNL, Novosibirsk…

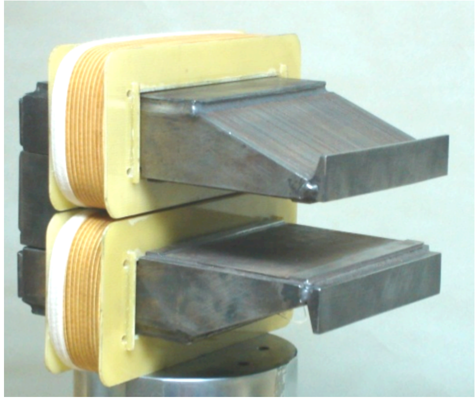
~400 MeV, CW, 2 pass ERL
Prototypes: source, magnets, cavity-cryo module (high Q_0)
Operation: stability, HOMs, cryogenics, …

May become injector to the LHeC

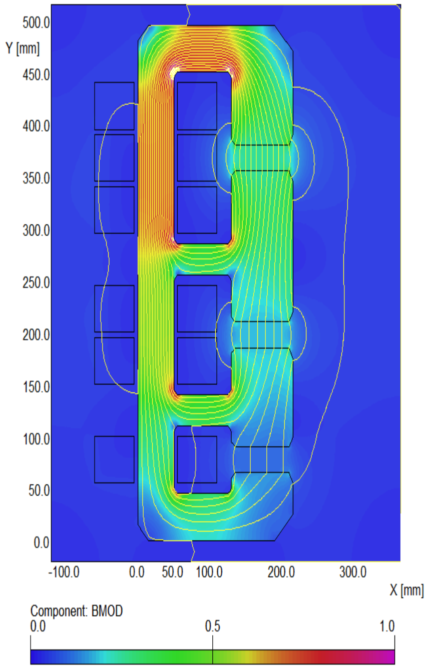
Magnets Developments



Prototypes for Ring dipoles
Fabricated and tested by
CERN (top) and Novosibirsk



LR recirculator dipoles and quadrupoles
New requirements (aperture, field)?
Combined apertures?
Combined functions (for example, dipole + quad)?
LR linac quadrupoles and correctors
New requirements (aperture, field)?
More compact magnets, maybe with at least two families for quadrupoles?
Permanent magnets / superconducting for quads?
A.Milanese, Chavannes workshop



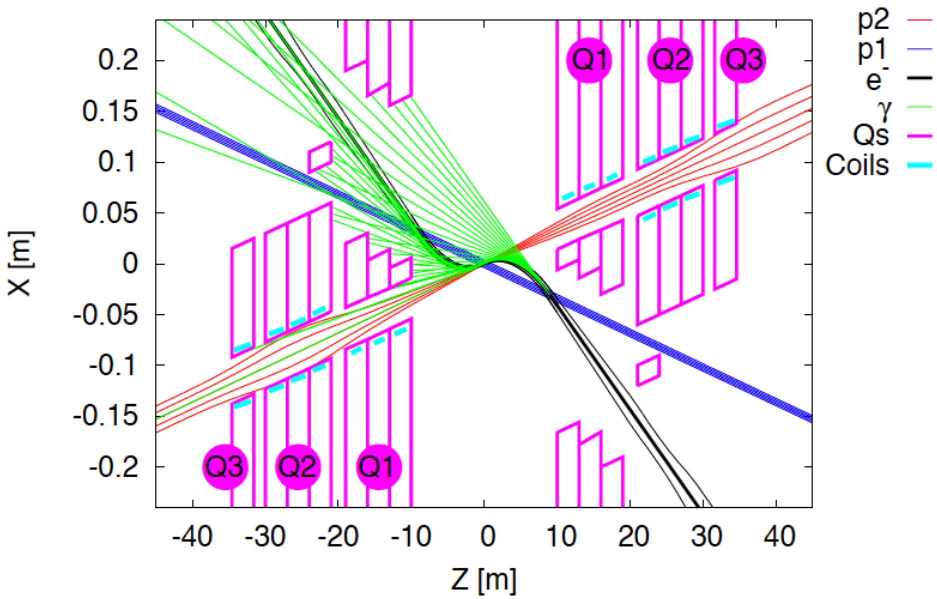
1/2m dipole model
Full scale prototype
Quadrupole for Linac

Magnets for ERL test stand

Collaboration of CERN, Daresbury and Budker (Novosibirsk)

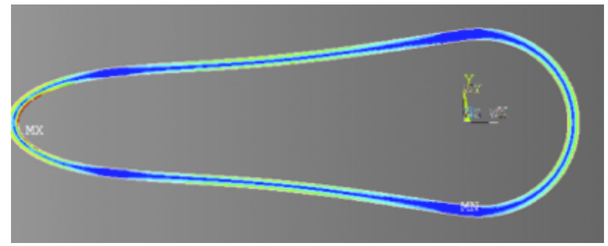
flux density in the gaps	0.264 T 0.176 T 0.088 T
magnetic length	4.0 m
vertical aperture	25 mm
pole width	85 mm
number of magnets	584
current	1750 A
number of turns per aperture	1 / 2 / 3
current density	0.7 A/ mm^2
conductor material	copper
resistance	0.36 mΩ
power	1.1 kW
total power 20 / 40 / 60 GeV	642 kW
cooling	air

Interaction Region Developments



Beam pipe: in CDR 6m, Be, ANSYS calculations

Composite material R+D, prototype, support..
→ Essential for tracking, acceptance and Higgs



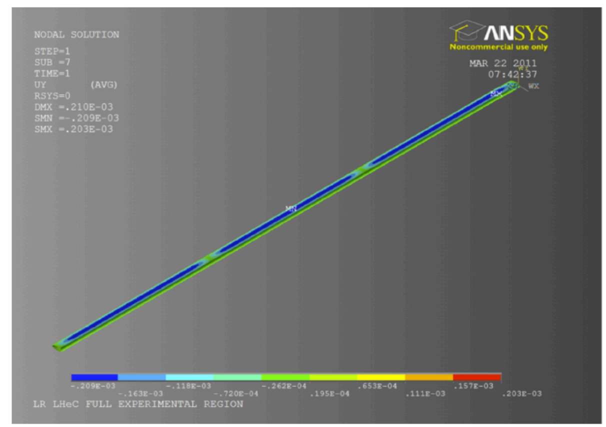


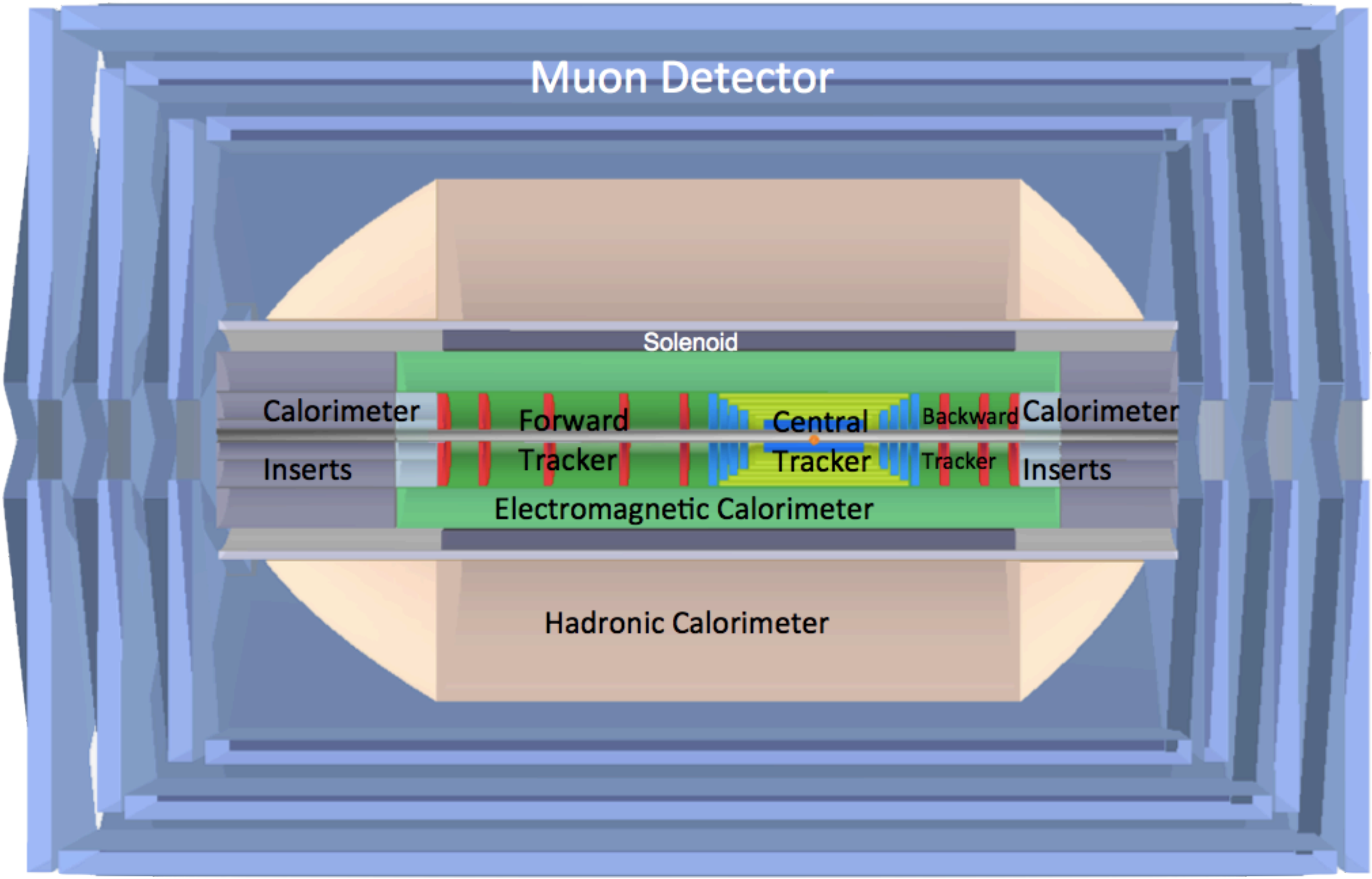
Figure 9.32: 3-D view of the LR geometry showing contours of bending displacement [m].

Have optics compatible with LHC and β*=0.1m
Head-on collisions mandatory →
High synchrotron radiation load, dipole in detector

Specification of Q1 – NbTi prototype (with KEK?)
Revisit SR (direct and backscattered),
Masks+collimators
Beam-beam dynamics and 3 beam operation studies

Optimisation: HL-LHC uses IR2 quads to squeeze IR1
(“ATS” achromatic telescopic squeeze) Start in IR3.? R.Tomas et al.

LHeC Detector Overview



Detector option 1 for LR and full acceptance coverage

Forward/backward asymmetry in energy deposited and thus in geometry and technology
Present dimensions: LxD =14x9m^2 [CMS 21 x 15m^2, ATLAS 45 x 25 m^2]
Taggers at -62m (e),100m (γ,LR), -22.4m (γ,RR), +100m (n), +420m (p)

Detector Magnets

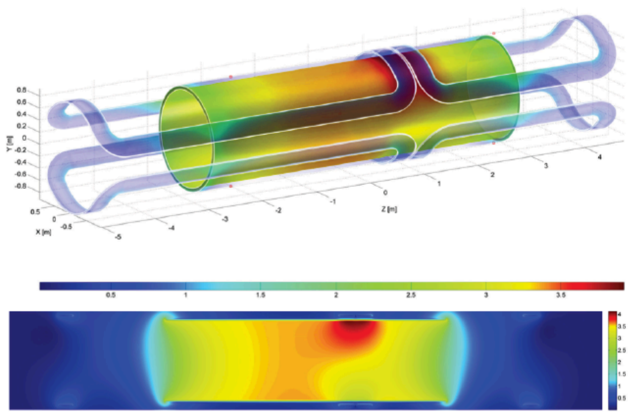


Figure 13.13: Magnetic field of the magnet system of solenoid and the two internal superconducting dipoles at nominal currents (effect of iron ignored). The position of the peak magnetic field of 3.9 T is local due to the adjacent current return heads on top of the solenoid where all magnetic fields add up.

Dipole (for head on LR) and solenoid in common cryostat, perhaps with electromagnetic LAr

3.5T field at ~1m radius to house a Silicon tracker

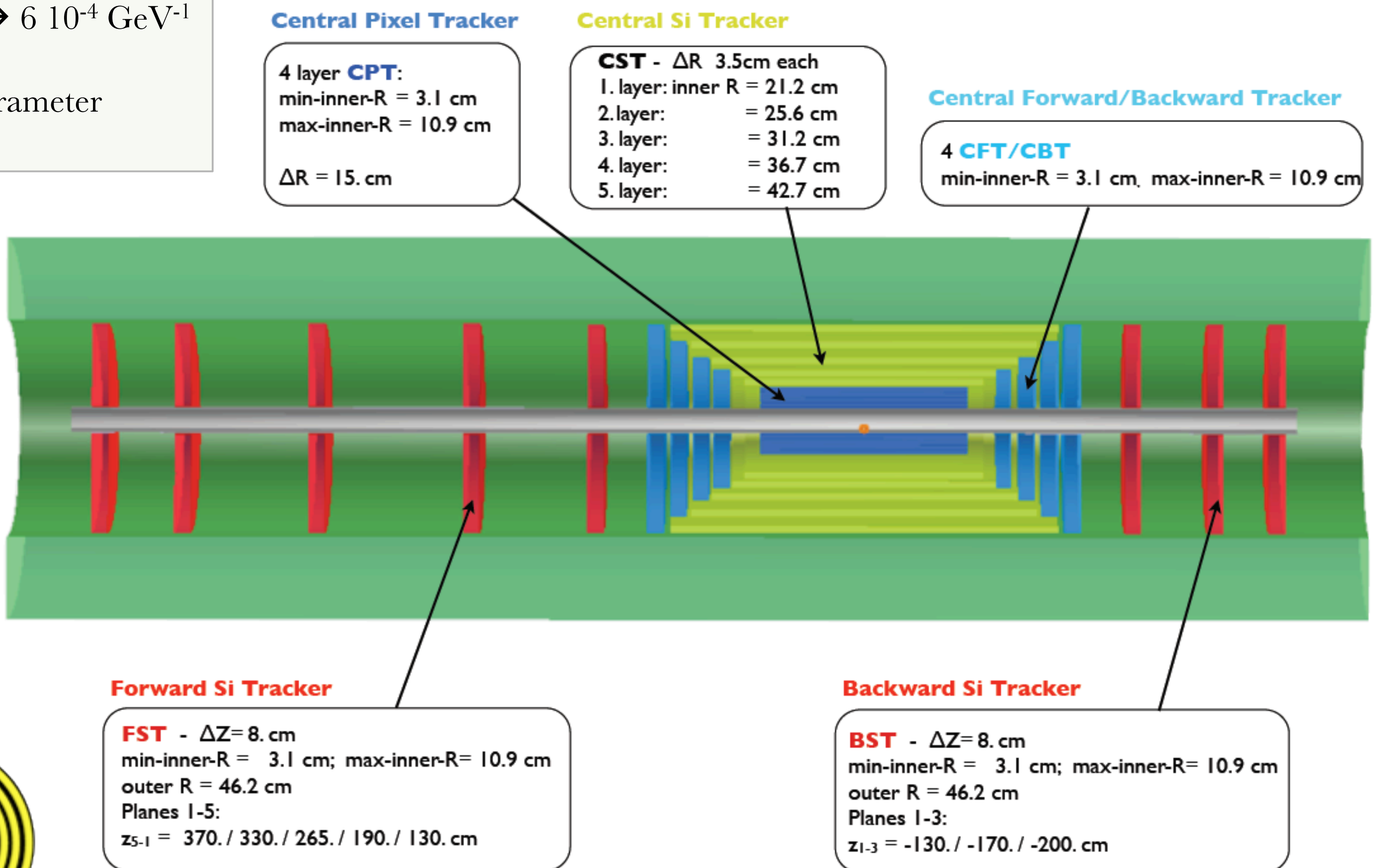
Based on ATLAS+CMS experience

Property	Parameter	value	unit
Dimensions	Cryostat inner radius	0.900	m
	Length	10.000	m
	Outer radius	1.140	m
	Coil windings inner radius	0.960	m
	Length	5.700	m
	Thickness	60.0	mm
	Support cylinder thickness	0.030	m
	Conductor section, Al-stabilized NbTi/Cu + insulation	30.0×6.8	mm^2
	Length	10.8	km
	Superconducting cable section, 20 strands	12.4×2.4	mm^2
	Superconducting strand diameter Cu/NbTi ratio = 1.25	1.24	mm
Masses	Conductor windings	5.7	t
	Support cylinder, solenoid section + dipole sections	5.6	t
	Total cold mass	12.8	t
	Cryostat including thermal shield	11.2	t
	Total mass of cryostat, solenoid and small parts	24	t
Electro-magnetics	Central magnetic field	3.50	T
	Peak magnetic field in windings (dipoles off)	3.53	T
	Peak magnetic field in solenoid windings (dipoles on)	3.9	T
	Nominal current	10.0	kA
	Number of turns, 2 layers	1683	
	Self-inductance	1.7	H
	Stored energy	82	MJ
	E/m, energy-to-mass ratio of windings	14.2	kJ/kg
	E/m, energy-to-mass ratio of cold mass	9.2	kJ/kg
	Charging time	1.0	hour
	Current rate	2.8	A/s
	Inductive charging voltage	2.3	V
Margins	Coil operating point, nominal / critical current	0.3	
	Temperature margin at 4.6 K operating temperature	2.0	K
	Cold mass temperature at quench (no extraction)	~ 80	K
Mechanics	Mean hoop stress	~ 55	MPa
	Peak stress	~ 85	MPa
Cryogenics	Thermal load at 4.6 K, coil with 50% margin	~ 110	W
	Radiation shield load width 50% margin	~ 650	W
	Cooling down time / quench recovery time	4 and 1	day
	Use of liquid helium	~ 1.5	g/s

Table 13.1: Main parameters of the baseline LHeC Solenoid providing 3.5 T in a free bore of 1.8 m.

Silicon Tracker and EM Calorimeter

Transverse momentum
$\Delta p_t/p^2_t \rightarrow 6\ 10^{-4}\ GeV^{-1}$
transverse
impact parameter
$\rightarrow 10\ \mu m$



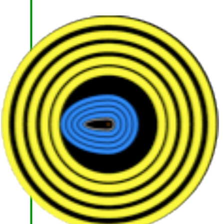


Figure 13.18: Tracker and barrel Electromagnetic-Calorimeter rz view of the baseline detector (Linac-Ring case).

LHeC-LHC: no pile-up, less radiation, smaller momenta apart from forward region

Liquid Argon Electromagnetic Calorimeter

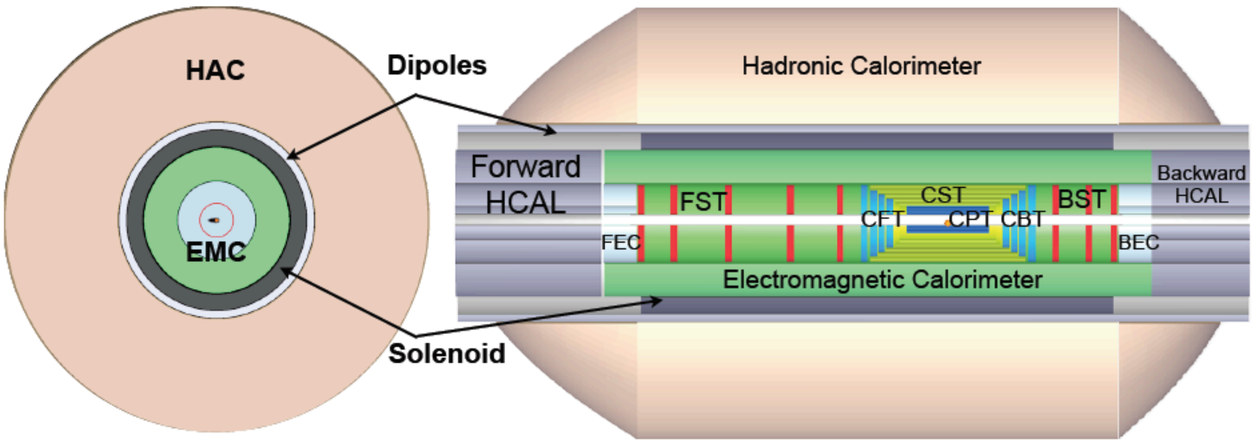


Figure 13.30: x-y and r-z view of the LHeC Barrel EM calorimeter (green).

Inside Coil
H1, ATLAS experience.

Barrel: Pb, 20 X_0 , 11m^3

fwd/bwd inserts:

FEC: Si -W, 30 X_0 ,0.3m^3

BEC: Si -Pb, 25 X_0,0.3m^3

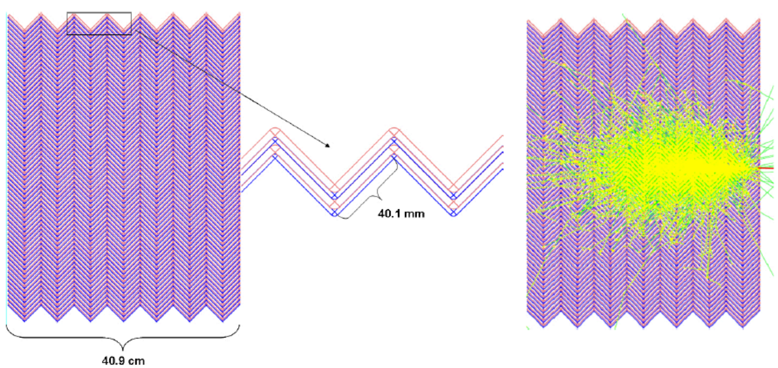


Figure 13.35: View of the parallel geometry accordion calorimeter (left) and simulation of a single electron shower with initial energy of 20 GeV (right).

GEANT4 Simulation

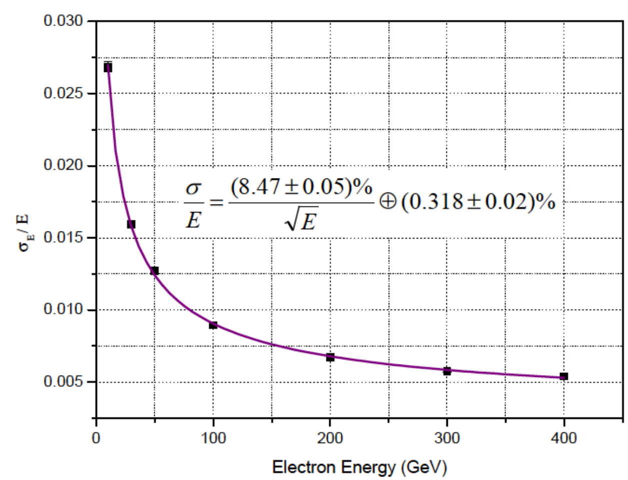


Figure 13.36: LAr accordion calorimeter energy resolution for electrons between 10 and 400 GeV.

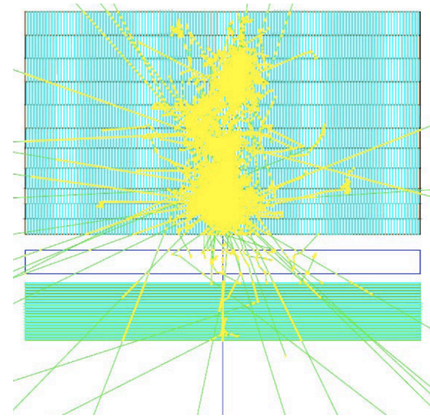
Hadronic Tile Calorimeter

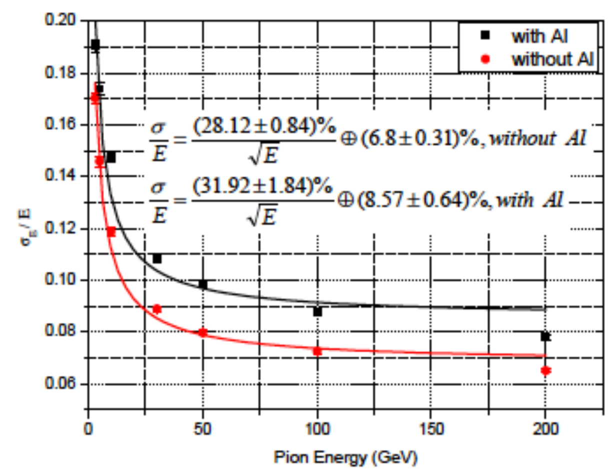
E-Calo Parts	FEC1	FEC2		EMC		BEC2	BEC1
Min. Inner radius R [cm]	3.1	21		48		21	3.1
Min. polar angle θ [°]	0.48	3.2		6.6/168.9		174.2	179.1
Max. pseudorapidity η	5.5	3.6		2.8/-2.3		-3.	-4.8
Outer radius [cm]	20	46		88		46	20
z-length [cm]	40	40		660		40	40
Volume [m^3]	0.3			11.3		0.3	
H-Calo Parts barrel			FHC4	HAC	BHC4		
Inner radius [cm]			120	120	120		
Outer radius [cm]			260	260	260		
z-length [cm]			217	580	157		
Volume [m^3]				121.2			
H-Calo Parts Inserts	FHC1	FHC2	FHC3		BHC3	BHC2	BHC1
Min. inner radius R [cm]	11	21	48		48	21	11
Min. polar angle θ [°]	0.43	2.9	6.6		169.	175.2	179.3
Max/min pseudorapidity η	5.6	3.7	2.9		-2.4	-3.2	-5.
Outer radius [cm]	20	46	88		88	46	20
z-length [cm]	177	177	177		117	117	117
Volume [m^3]		4.2				2.8	

Table 13.6: Summary of calorimeter dimensions.
The electromagnetic barrel calorimeter is currently represented by the barrel part EMC (LAr-Pb module); the setup reaches $X_0 \approx 25$ radiation length) and the movable inserts forward FEC1, FEC2 (Si-W modules ($X_0 \approx 30$) and the backward BEC1, BEC2 (Si-Pb modules; $X_0 \approx 25$).
The hadronic barrel parts are represented by FHC4, HAC, BHC4 (forward, central and backward - Scintillator-Fe Tile modules; $\lambda_I \approx 8$ interaction length) and the movable inserts FHC1, FHC2, FHC3 (Si-W modules; $\lambda_I \approx 10$), BHC1, BHC2, BHC3 (Si-Cu modules, $\lambda_I \approx 8$) see Fig. 13.9.

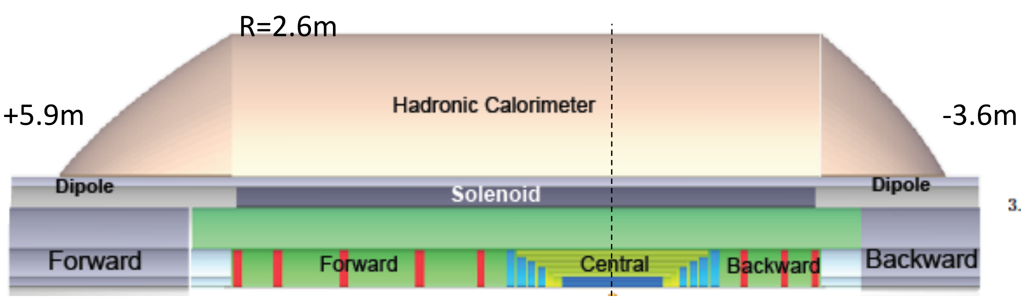
Outside Coil: flux return

Modular. ATLAS experience.

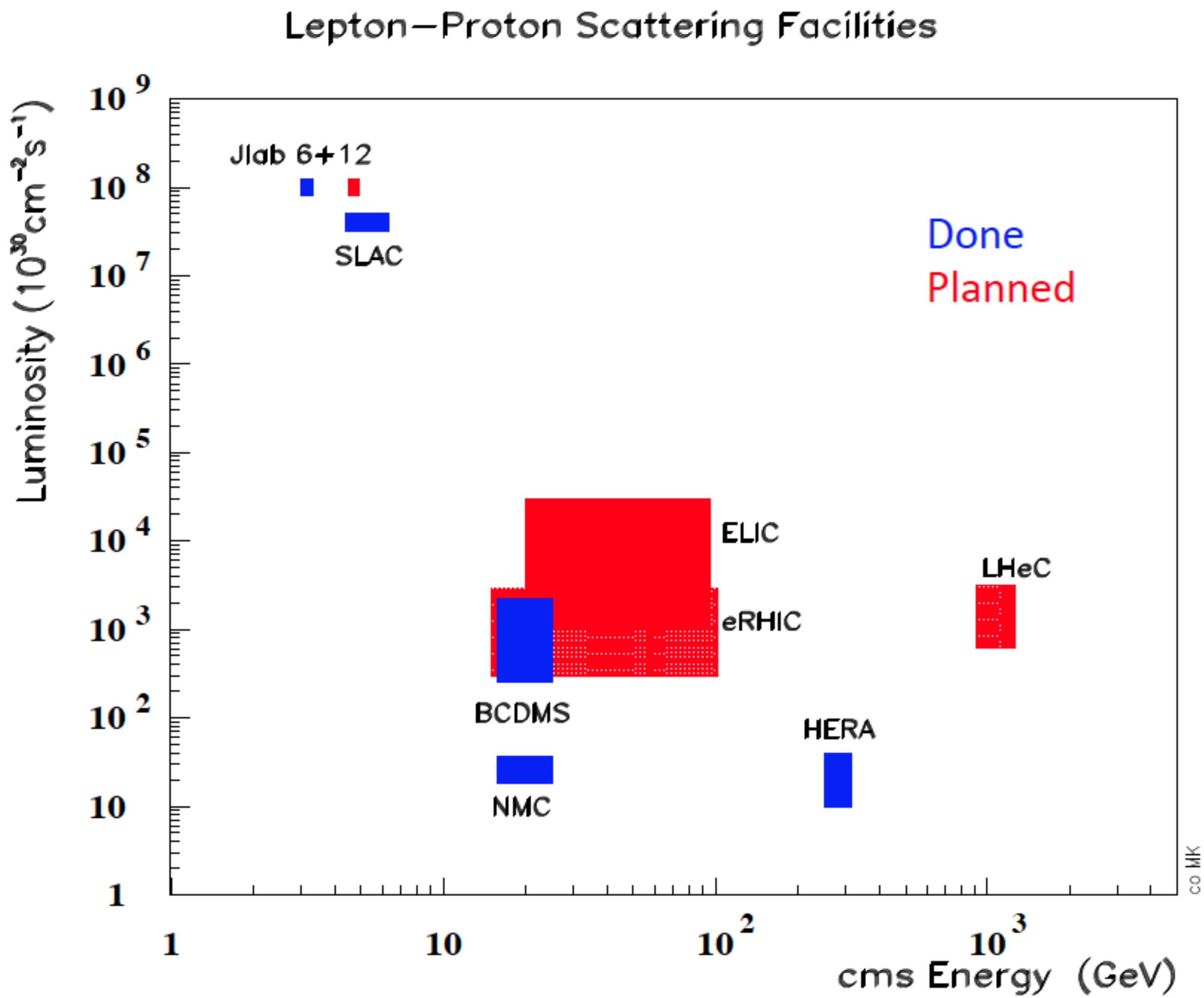




3.37: Accordion and Tile Calorimeter energy resolution for pions with and without 14cm Al block.



Combined GEANT4 Calorimeter Simulation



The LHeC provides the only, single opportunity to develop DIS as part of HEP for decades, enriching the LHC physics… “it would be a waste not to use it” (G.Altarelli, 2008) http://cern.ch/lhec

LHeC

J.L.Abelleira Fernandez[16,23], C.Adolphsen[57], P.Adzic[74], A.N.Akay[03], H.Aksakal[39], J.L.Albacete[52], B.Allanach[73], S.Alekhin[17,54], P.Allport[24], V.Andreev[34], R.B.Appleby[14,30], E.Arikan[39], N.Armesto[53,a], G.Azuelos[33,64], M.Bai[37], D.Barber[14,17,24], J.Bartels[18], O.Behnke[17], J.Behr[17], A.S.Belyaev[15,56], I.Ben-Zvi[37], N.Bernard[25], S.Bertolucci[16], S.Bettoni[16], S.Biswal[41], J.Blümlein[17], H.Böttcher[17], A.Bogacz[36], C.Bracco[16], J.Bracinik[06], G.Brandt[44], H.Braun[65], S.Brodsky[57,b], O.Brüning[16], E.Bulyak[12], A.Buniatyan[17], H.Burkhardt[16], I.T.Cakir[02], O.Cakir[01], R.Calaga[16], A.Caldwell[70], V.Cetinkaya[01], V.Chekelian[70], E.Ciapala[16], R.Ciftci[01], A.K.Ciftci[01], B.A.Cole[38], J.C.Collins[48], O.Dadoun[42], J.Dainton[24], A.De.Roeck[16], D.d'Enterria[16], P.DiNezza[72], M.D'Onofrio[24], A.Dudarev[16], A.Eide[60], R.Enberg[63], E.Eroglu[62], K.J.Eskola[21], L.Favart[08], M.Fitterer[16], S.Forte[32], A.Gaddi[16], P.Gambino[59], H.García Morales[16], T.Gehrmann[69], P.Gladkikh[12], C.Glasman[28], A.Glazov[17], R.Godbole[35], B.Goddard[16], T.Greenshaw[24], A.Guffanti[13], V.Guzey[19,36], C.Gwenlan[44], T.Han[50], Y.Hao[37], F.Haug[16], W.Herr[16], A.Hervé[27], B.J.Holzer[16], M.Ishitsuka[58], M.Jacquet[42], B.Jeanneret[16], E.Jensen[16], J.M.Jimenez[16], J.M.Jowett[16], H.Jung[17], H.Karadeniz[02], D.Kayran[37], A.Kilic[62], K.Kimura[58], R.Klees[75], M.Klein[24], U.Klein[24], T.Kluge[24], F.Kocak[62], M.Korostelev[24], A.Kosmicki[16], P.Kostka[17], H.Kowalski[17], M.Kraemer[75], G.Kramer[18], D.Kuchler[16], M.Kuze[58], T.Lappi[21,c], P.Laycock[24], E.Levichev[40], S.Levonian[17], V.N.Litvinenko[37], A.Lombardi[16], J.Maeda[58], C.Marquet[16], B.Mellado[27], K.H.Mess[16], A.Milanese[16], J.G.Milhano[76], S.Moch[17], I.I.Morozov[40], Y.Muttoni[16], S.Myers[16], S.Nandi[55], Z.Nergiz[39], P.R.Newman[06], T.Omori[61], J.Osborne[16], E.Paoloni[49], Y.Papaphilippou[16], C.Pascaud[42], H.Paukkunen[53], E.Perez[16], T.Pieloni[23], E.Pilicer[62], B.Pire[45], R.Placakyte[17], A.Polini[07], V.Ptitsyn[37], Y.Pupkov[40], V.Radescu[17], S.Raychaudhuri[35], L.Rinolfi[16], E.Rizvi[71], R.Rohini[35], J.Rojo[16,31], S.Russenschuck[16], M.Sahin[03], C.A.Salgado[53,a], K.Sampei[58], R.Sassot[09], E.Sauvan[04], M.Schaefer[75], U.Schneekloth[17], T.Schörner-Sadenius[17], D.Schulte[16], A.Senol[22], A.Seryi[44], P.Sievers[16], A.N.Skrinsky[40], W.Smith[27], D.South[17], H.Spiesberger[29], A.M.Stasto[48,d], M.Strikman[48], M.Sullivan[57], S.Sultansoy[03,e], Y.P.Sun[57], B.Surrow[11], L.Szymanowski[66,f], P.Taels[05], I.Tapan[62], T.Tasci[22], E.Tassi[10], H.Ten.Kate[16], J.Terron[28], H.Thiesen[16], L.Thompson[14,30], P.Thompson[06], K.Tokushuku[61], R.Tomás García[16], D.Tommasini[16], D.Trbojevic[37], N.Tsoupas[37], J.Tuckmantel[16], S.Turkoz[01], T.N.Trinh[47], K.Tywoniuk[26], G.Unel[20], T.Ullrich[37], J.Urakawa[61], P.VanMechelen[05], A.Variola[52], R.Veness[16], A.Vivoli[16], P.Vobly[40], J.Wagner[66], R.Wallny[68], S.Wallon[43,46,f], G.Watt[69], C.Weiss[36], U.A.Wiedemann[16], U.Wienands[57], F.Willeke[37], B.-W.Xiao[48], V.Yakimenko[37], A.F.Zarnecki[67], Z.Zhang[42], F.Zimmermann[16], R.Zlebcik[51], F.Zomer[42]

Present LHeC Study group and CDR authors

About 200 Experimentalists and Theorists from 76 Institutes

Supported by
CERN, ECFA, NuPECC

Project Development

2007: Invitation by SPC to ECFA and by (r)ECFA to work out a design concept

2008: First CERN-ECFA Workshop in Divonne (1.-3.9.08)

2009: 2nd CERN-ECFA-NuPECC Workshop at Divonne (1.-3.9.09)

2010: Report to CERN SPC (June)
3rd CERN-ECFA-NuPECC Workshop at Chavannes-de-Bogis (12.-13.11.10)
NuPECC: LHeC on Longe Range Plan for Nuclear Physics (12/10)

2011: Draft CDR (530 pages on Physics, Detector and Accelerator) (5.8.11)
refereed and being updated

2012: Discussion of LHeC at LHC Machine Workshop (Chamonix)
Publication of CDR + 2 Contributions to European Strategy [arXiv]
Chavannes workshop (June14-15, 2012) – CERN: Linac+TDR Mandate
ECFA final endorsement of CDR

2013: EU Strategy places lower priority to the LHeC.
Workshop in early fall. Testfacility at CERN.

http://cern.ch/lhec

“BFKL evolution and Saturation in DIS”

Circles in a circle
V. Kandinsky, 1923
Philadelphia Museum of Art

“Critical gravitational collapse”

5d tiny black holes and perturbative saturation
Talk by A.S.Vera at LHeC Workshop 2008

Summary

1. The LHeC is the natural (and the only possible) successor of the energy frontier exploration of deep inelastic scattering with fixed target experiments and HERA at 10, 100 and then 1000 GeV of cms energy.

2. Its physics programme has key topics (WW→ H, RPV SUSY, α_s , gluon mapping, PDFs, saturation, eA…) which ALL are closely linked to the LHC (Higgs, searches for LQ and at high masses, QGP ..). With the upgrade of the LHC by adding an electron beam, the LHC can be transformed to a high precision energy frontier facility which is crucial for understanding new+"old" physics and its sustainability.

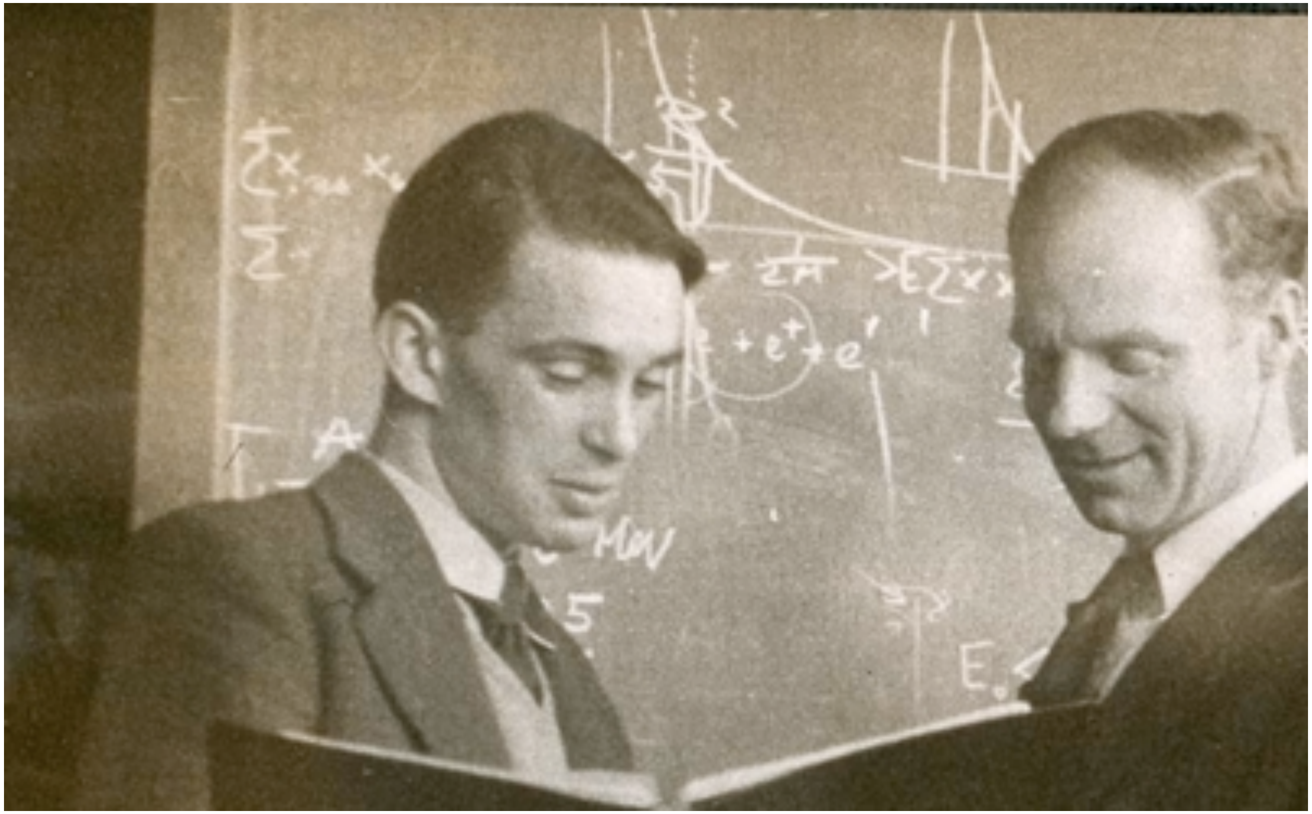
3. The LHeC will deliver vital information to future QCD developments (N3LO, resummation, factorisation, non-standard partons, neutron and nuclear structure, AdS/CFT, non-pQCD, SUSY..) and as a gigantic next step into DIS physics it promises to find new phenomena (no saturation, instantons, substructure of heavy elementary particles ??).

4. The default LHeC configuration is a novel ERL (with < 100MW power demand) in racetrack shape which is built inside the LHC ring and tangential to IP2. This delivers multi-100fb^{-1} (> 100 * HERA) and a factor of larger than 10^3 increased kinematic range in lN DIS, accessing the range of saturation at small α_s in ep+eA.

5. The LHeC is designed for synchronous operation with the LHC (3 beams) and has to be operational for the final decade of its lifetime. This gives 10-12 years for its realisation, as for HERA or CMS.

6. A detector concept is described in the CDR suitable for the Linac-Ring IR and to obtain full coverage and ultimate precision. This can be realised with a collaboration of 500 physicist.

7. Half of the LHeC is operational. The other half requires next: an ERL test facility at CERN, IR related proto-typing (Q1, pipe), to develop the LHC-LHeC physics links, to simulate and preparing for building the detector.



Bruno Touschek (1921-1978) Sam Currant (1912-1988)

ringrazio per la vostra attenzione

-backup-

L vs E_e

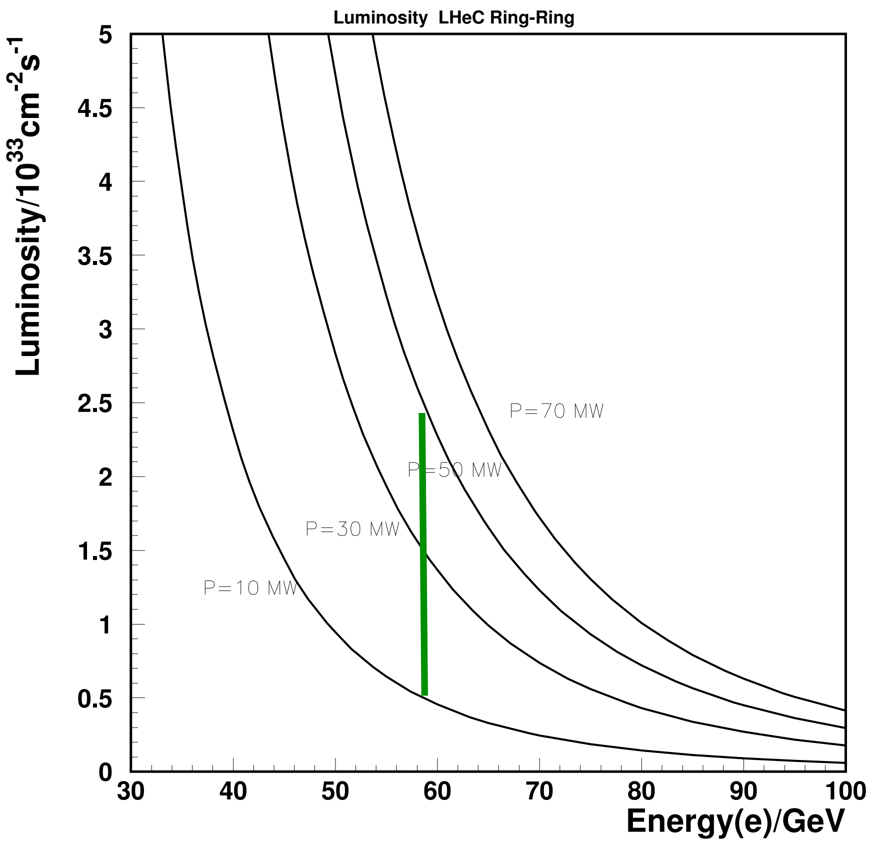
Storage Ring

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

$$N_p = 1.7 \cdot 10^{11}, \varepsilon_p = 3.8\mu m, \beta_{px(y)} = 1.8(0.5)m, \gamma = \frac{E_p}{M_p}$$

$$L = 8.2 \cdot 10^{32} cm^{-2} s^{-1} \cdot \frac{N_p 10^{-11}}{1.7} \cdot \frac{m}{\sqrt{\beta_{px}\beta_{py}}} \cdot \frac{I_e}{50mA}$$

$$I_e = 0.35mA \cdot P[MW] \cdot (100 / E_e[GeV])^4$$



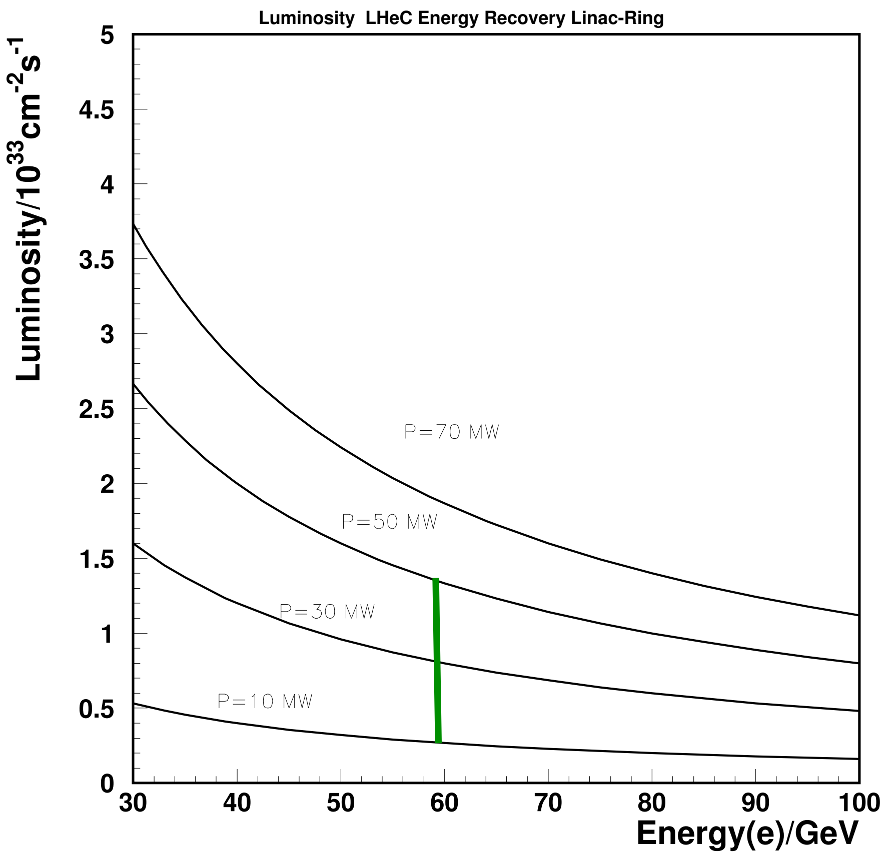
Energy Recovery Linac

$$L = \frac{1}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{N_p}{\varepsilon_p} \cdot \frac{1}{\beta^*} \cdot \gamma \cdot \frac{I_e}{e}$$

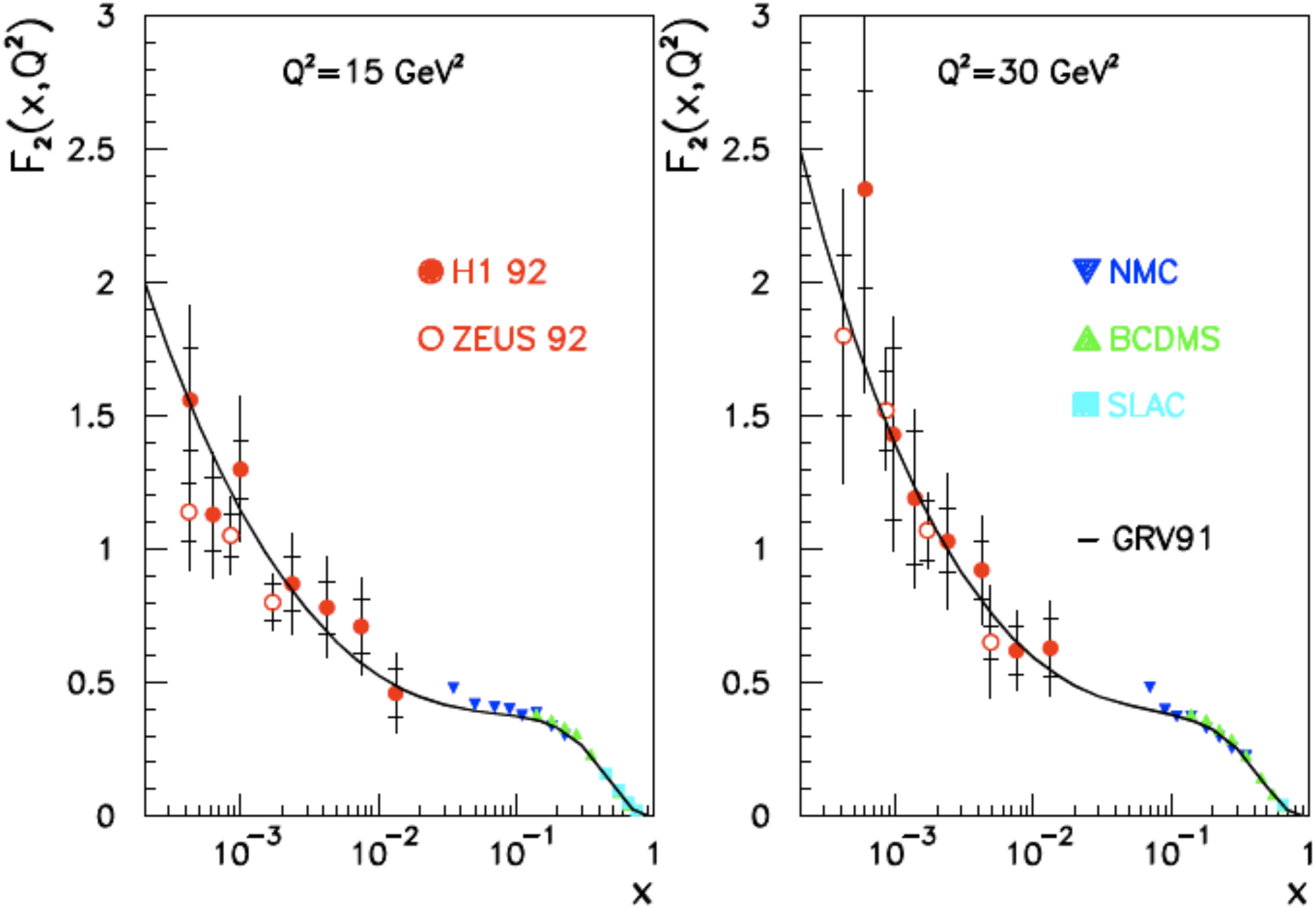
$$N_p = 1.7 \cdot 10^{11}, \varepsilon_p = 3.8\mu m, \beta^* = 0.2m, \gamma = 7000 / 0.94$$

$$L = 8 \cdot 10^{31} cm^{-2} s^{-1} \cdot \frac{N_p 10^{-11}}{1.7} \cdot \frac{0.2}{\beta^* / m} \cdot \frac{I_e / mA}{1}$$

$$I_e = mA \frac{P_E / MW}{E_e / GeV}, P_E = P / (1 - \eta), \eta \approx 0.95$$



The first F_2 from HERA



H1 Collaboration, Nucl. Phys. B407 (1993) 515
ZEUS Collaboration, Phys. Lett. B316(1993) 412

Not too steep, not flat (Regge)
in accord with 1974 expectation
hidden in pioneering pQCD paper

Industry of PDF Determinations

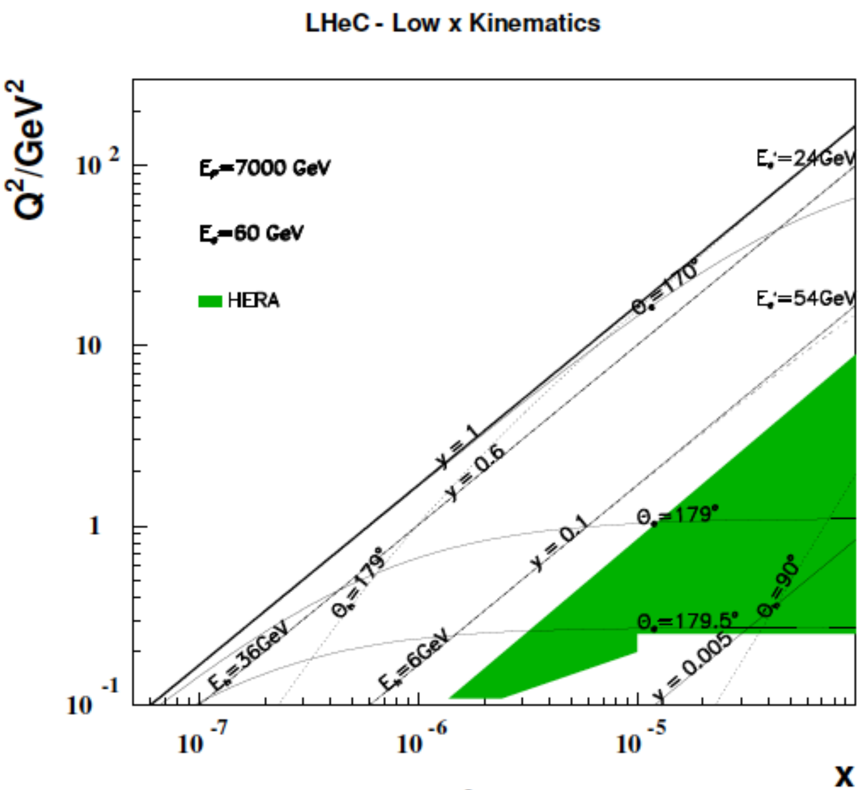
	MSTW08	CTEQ6.6/CT10	NNPDF2.1/2.3	HERAPDF1.0/1.5	ABKM09/ABM11	GJR08/JR09
PDF order	LO, NLO, NNLO	LO, NLO, NNLO	LO, NLO, NNLO	NLO, NNLO	NLO, NNLO	NLO, NNLO
HERA DIS	✔ (old)	✔ (old/new)	✔ (new)	✔ (new/newest)	✔ (new)	✔ (new)
Fixed target DIS	✔	✔	✔	-	✔	✔
Fixed target DY	✔	✔	✔	-	✔	✔
Tevatron W, Z	✔	✔	some	-	some	some
Tevatron jets	✔	✔	✔	-	✔	✔
LHC	-	-	-/W,Z+jets	-	-	-
HF Scheme	RTGMVF	SACOT GMVFN	FONLL GMVFN	RT GMVFN	BMSN FFNS	FFNS
Alphas (NLO)	0.120	0.118(f)	0.119	0.1176(f)	0.1179	0.1145
Alphas (NNLO)	0.1171	0.118(f)	0.1174	0.1176(f)	0.1135	0.1124

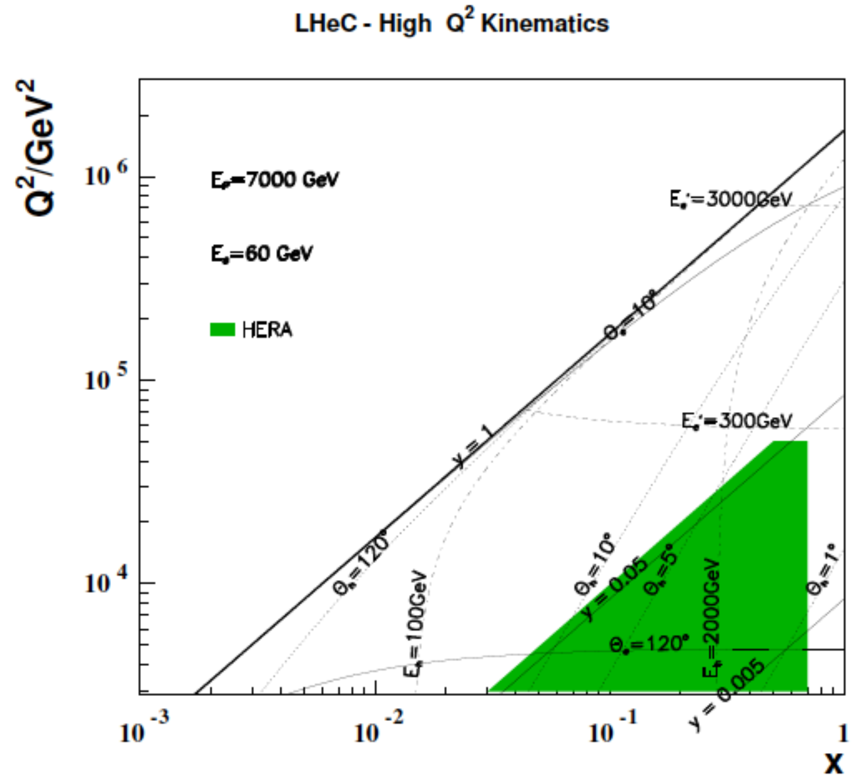
V.Radescu

The determination of the partonic contents of the proton is a subtle, complex task.
It often involves data which are barely compatible as is tolerated with χ^2 innovations..
Future high precision needs a new, complete PDF data basis and precision h.o. theory.
(cf arXiv:1310.1073,jb)

Kinematics - LHeC and HERA

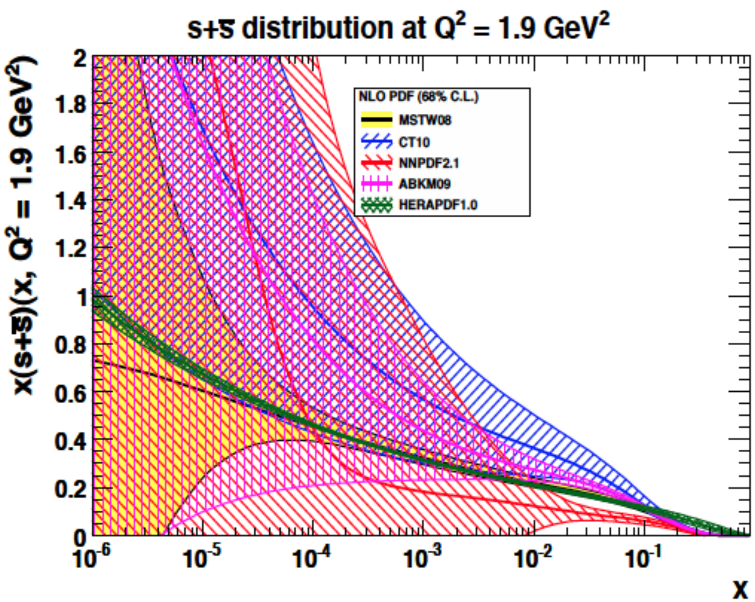
Access to “saturation” (?) region in DIS ($Q^2 > 1$ GeV^2) and ep

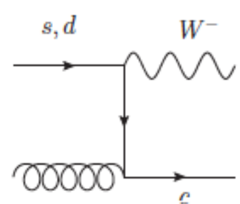




Extending beyond the Fermi scale with precision Z and W exchange data → high x, top PDF, flavour & new physics,

Constraints on Strange Quark Distribution - LHC

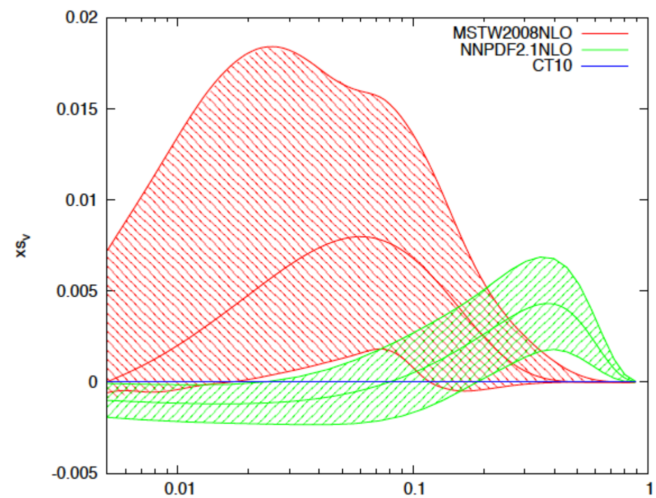




- Large non-perturbative effects to control
- Ratios (W+c/W+j)
- Use charges to access **valence strange**

Scale
$Q^2 = M^2_{W,Z}$

CMS:
PAS-EWK-11-03



W.Stirling, E.Vryonidou, Phys.Rev.Lett. 109 (2012) 082002

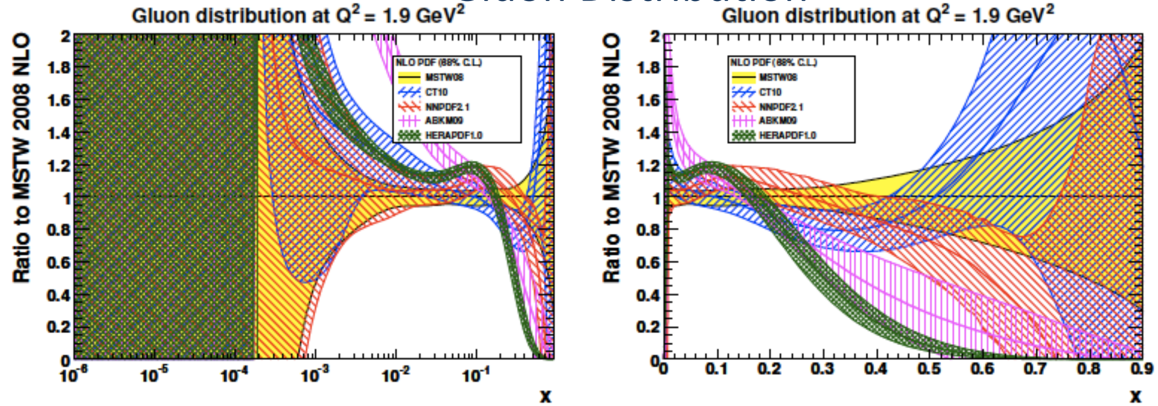
CDR

153 pages

now

then

Gluon Distribution



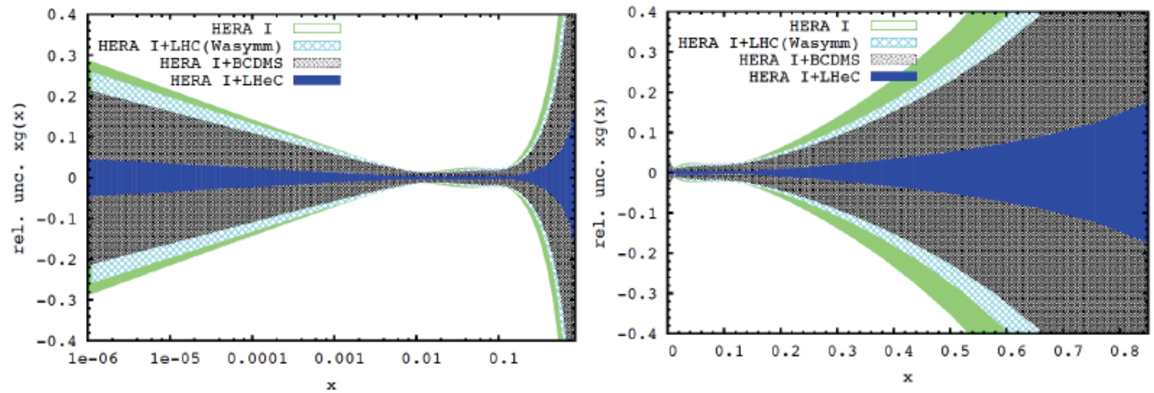
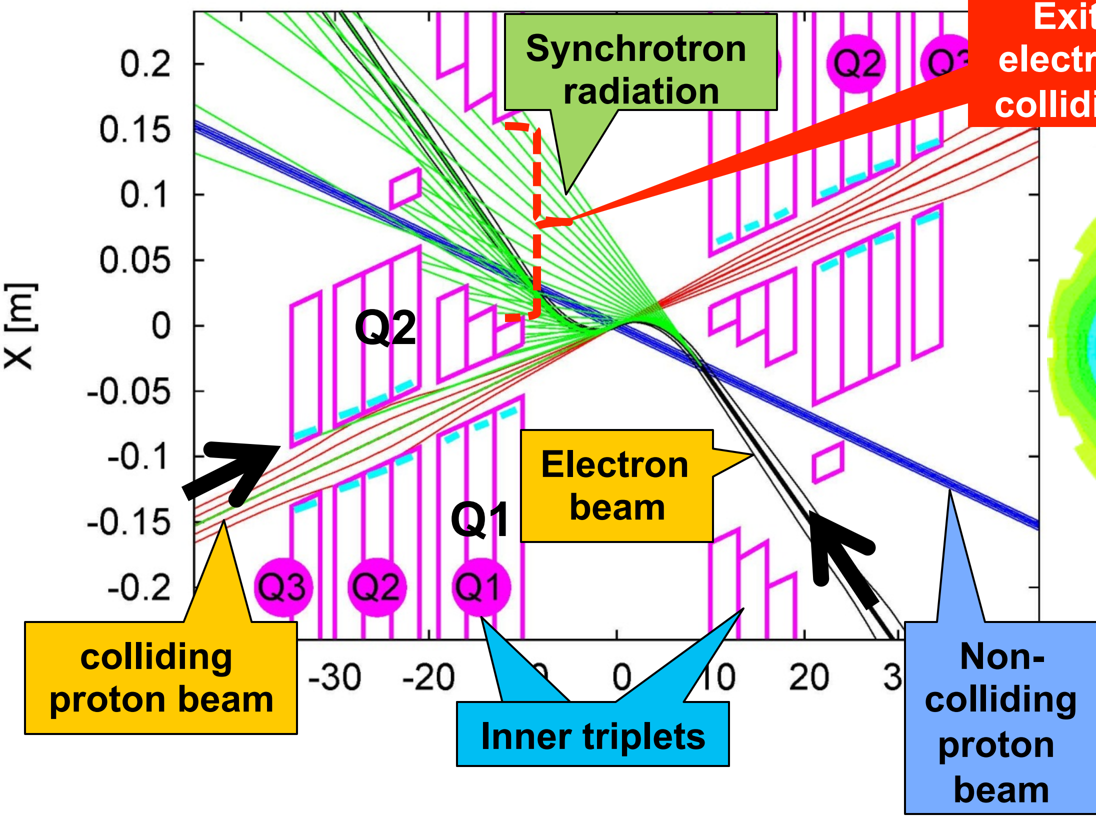
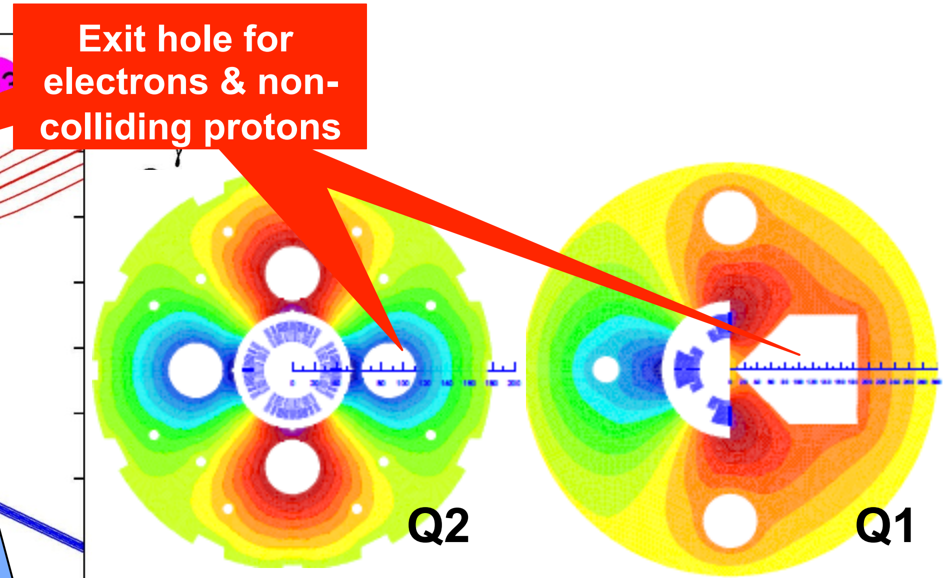


Figure 4.17: Relative uncertainty of the gluon distribution at $Q^2 = 1.9$ GeV^2, as resulting from an NLO QCD fit to HERA (I) alone (green, outer), HERA and BCDMS (crossed), HERA and LHC (light blue, crossed) and the LHeC added (blue, dark). Left: logarithmic x, right: linear x.

Precision measurement of gluon density to extreme x → α_s
Low x: saturation in ep? Crucial for QCD, LHC, UHE neutrinos!
High x: xg and valence quarks: resolving new high mass states!
Gluon in Pomeron, odderon, photon, nuclei.. Local spots in p?
Heavy quarks intrinsic or only gluonic?

LR LHeC IR layout & SC IR quadrupoles





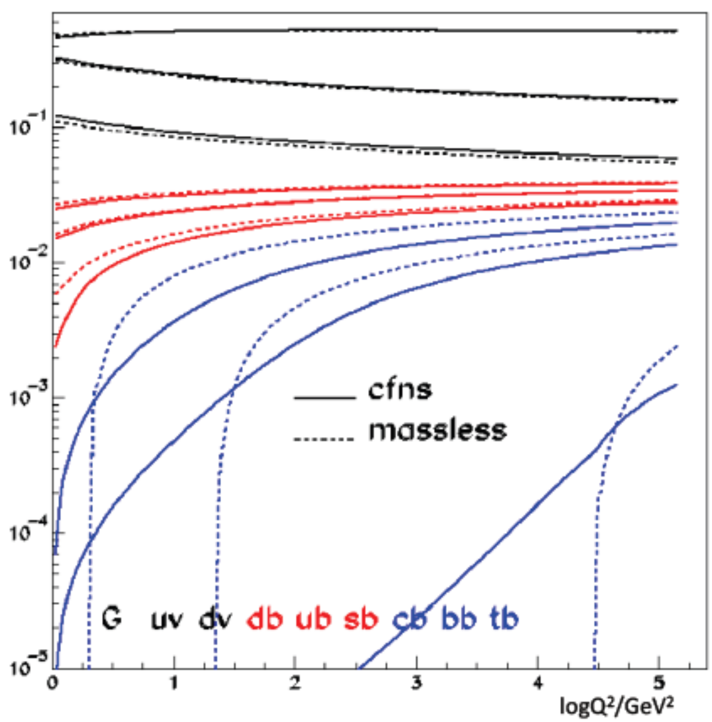
Nb_3Sn (HFM46): 5700 A, 175 T/m, 4.7 T at 82% on LL (4 layers), 4.2 K	Nb_3Sn (HFM46): 8600 A, 311 T/m, at 83% LL, 4.2 K
46 mm (half) ap., 63 mm beam sep.	23 mm ap.. 87 mm beam sep.
0.5 T, 25 T/m	0.09 T, 9 T/m

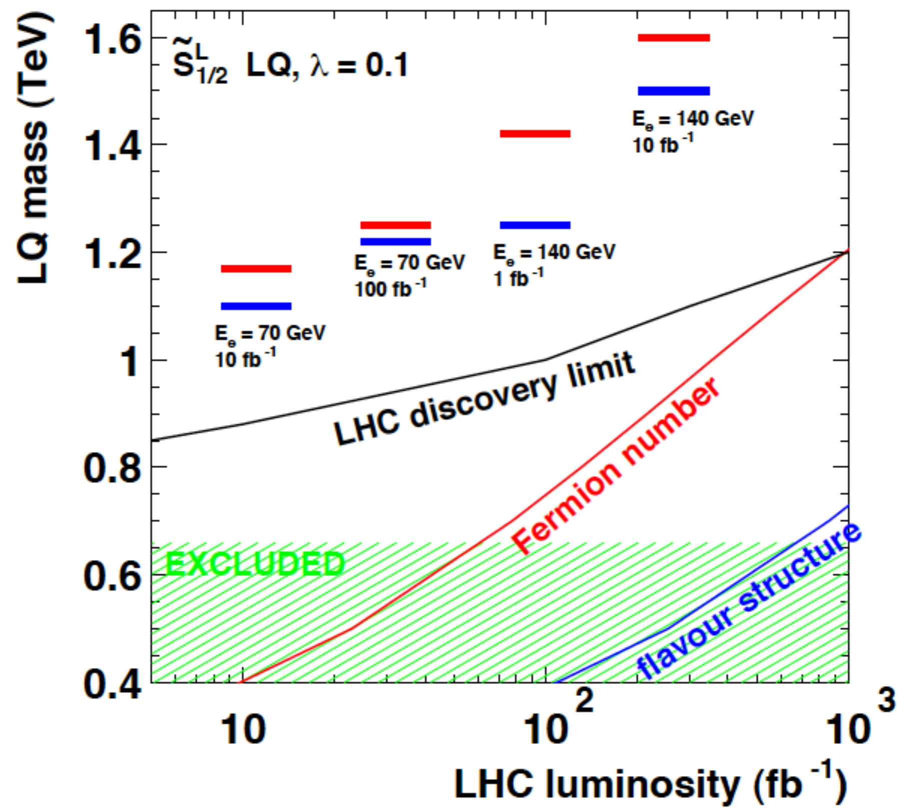
High-gradient SC IR quadrupoles based on Nb_3Sn for colliding proton beam with common low-field

As shown by F. Zimmermann at Chamonix12

Top Quark and Leptoquarks

The LHeC is a (single) top quark production factory, via Wb → t. Top was never observed in DIS. With ep: top-PDF → 6 flavour VFNS, precision M_t direct and from cross section, anomalous couplings [to be studied]

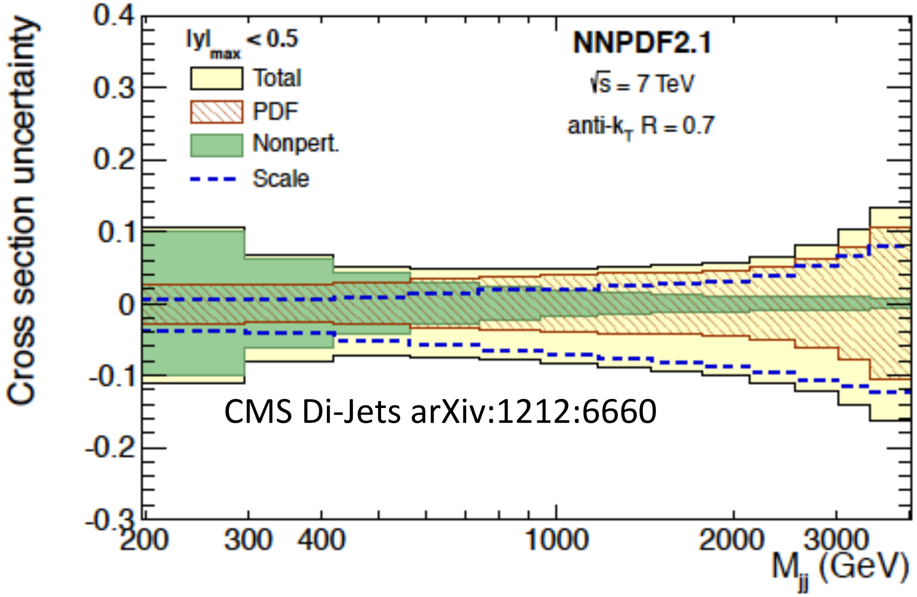




Leptoquarks (-gluons) are predicted in RPV SUSY, E6, extended technicolour theories or Pati-Salam.

The LHeC is the appropriate configuration to do their spectroscopy, should they be discovered at the LHC.

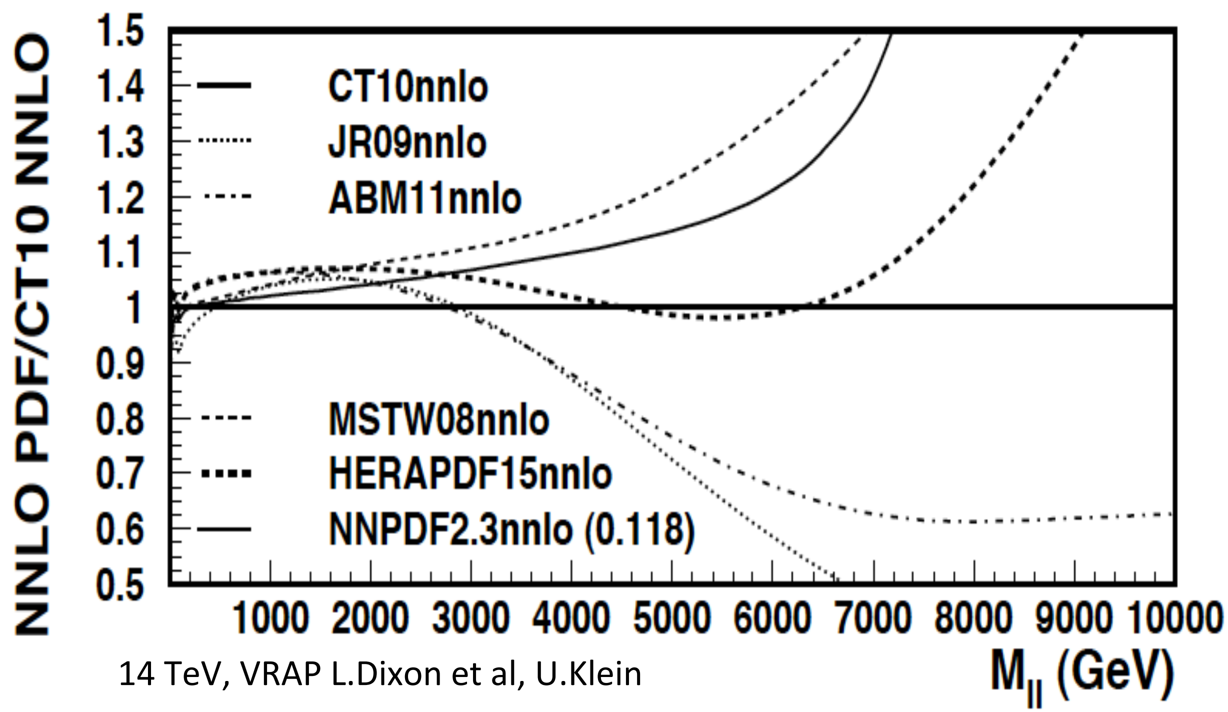
High Mass Drell Yan



CMS Di-Jets arXiv:1212:6660

Towards high mass the PDF uncertainties rise, strongly towards the edge (√s) x → 1…

For HL-LHC:
Need to study limits and interferences (ED?) in context with energy calibrations, and thy uncertainties, + PDFs vs BSM expectations



14 TeV, VRAP L.Dixon et al, U.Klein

What HERA could not do or has not done

HERA in one box
the first ep collider

$E_p * E_e =$
$920*27.6\text{GeV}^2$
$\sqrt{s}=2\sqrt{E_e E_p}=320$ GeV

$L=1..4\ 10^{31}\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
→ $\Sigma L=0.5\text{fb}^{-1}$
1992-2000 & 2003-2007

$Q^2= [0.1 -- 3 * 10^4]\ \text{GeV}^2$
-4-momentum transfer^2

$x=Q^2/(sy) \cong 10^{-4}$ .. 0.7
Bjorken x

$y \cong 0.005$ .. 0.9
inelasticity

Test of the isospin symmetry (u-d) with eD - no deuterons
Investigation of the q-g dynamics in nuclei - no time for eA
Verification of saturation prediction at low x – too low s
Measurement of the strange quark distribution – too low L
Discovery of Higgs in WW fusion in CC – too low cross section
Study of top quark distribution in the proton – too low s
Precise measurement of F_L – too short running time left
Resolving d/u question at large Bjorken x – too low L
Determination of gluon distribution at hi/lo x – too small range
High precision measurement of α_s – overall not precise enough
Discovering instantons, odderons – don't know why not
Finding RPV SUSY and/or leptoquarks – may reside higher up
…

The H1 and ZEUS apparatus were basically well suited
The machine had too low luminosity and running time

HEP needs a TeV energy scale machine with 100 times higher luminosity than HERA to develop DIS physics further and to complement the physics at the LHC. The Large Hadron Collider p and A beams offer a unique opportunity to build a second ep and first eA collider at the energy frontier.

Strong Coupling Constant

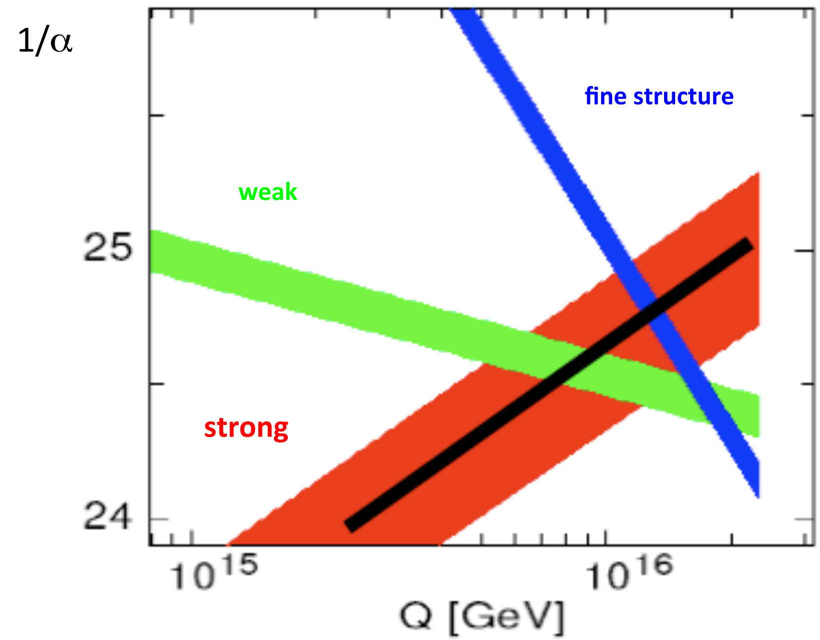
α_s least known of coupling constants

Grand Unification predictions suffer from $\delta\alpha_s$

DIS tends to be lower than world average (?)

LHeC: per mille - independent of BCDMS.

Challenge to experiment and to h.o. QCD → A genuine DIS research programme rather than one outstanding measurement only.

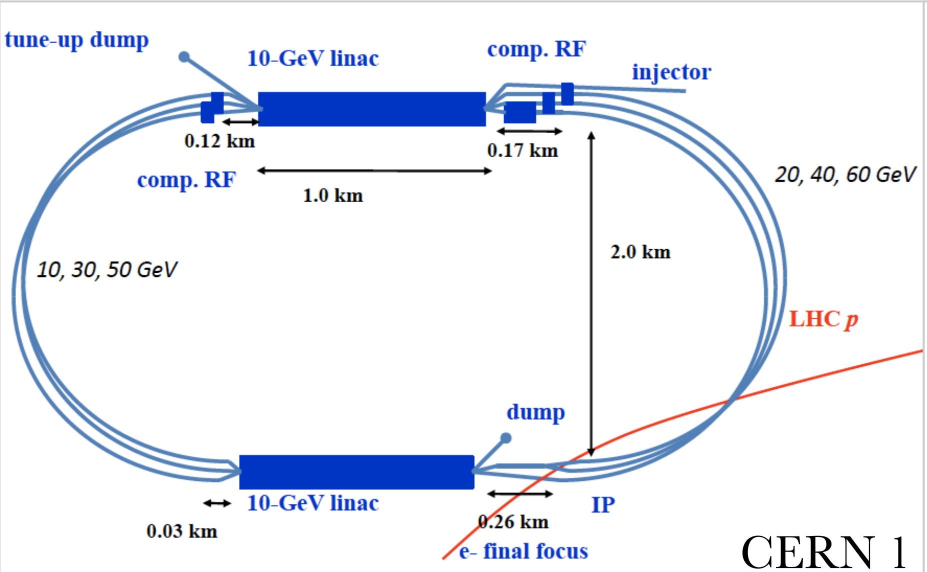


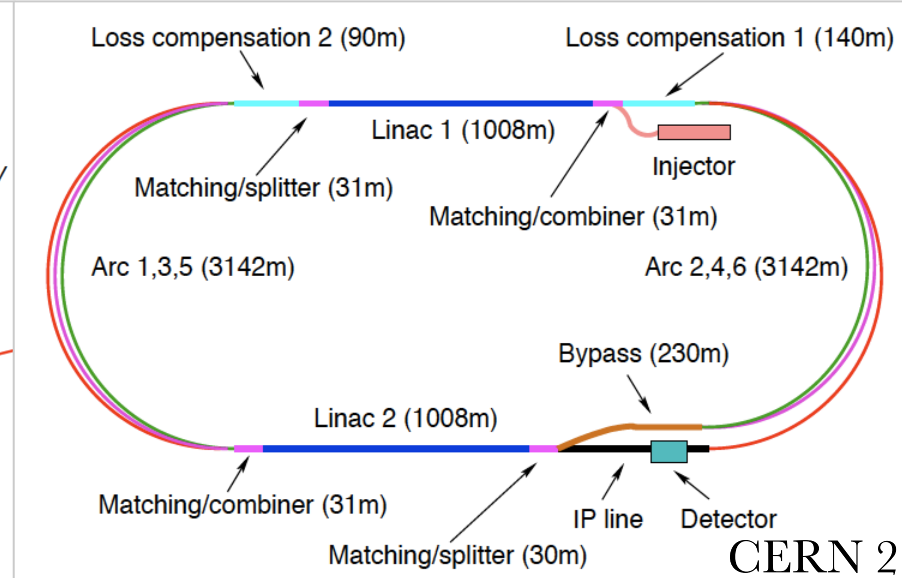
case	cut [Q^2 in GeV^2]	relative precision in %
HERA only (14p)	$Q^2 > 3.5$	1.94
HERA+jets (14p)	$Q^2 > 3.5$	0.82
LHeC only (14p)	$Q^2 > 3.5$	0.15
LHeC only (10p)	$Q^2 > 3.5$	0.17
LHeC only (14p)	$Q^2 > 20.$	0.25
LHeC+HERA (10p)	$Q^2 > 3.5$	0.11
LHeC+HERA (10p)	$Q^2 > 7.0$	0.20
LHeC+HERA (10p)	$Q^2 > 10.$	0.26

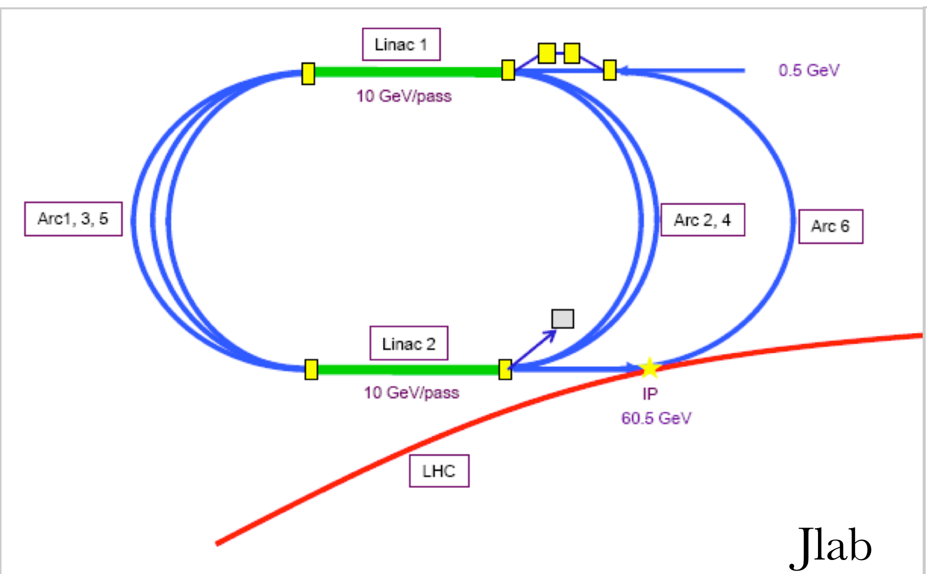
Two independent QCD analyses using LHeC+HERA/BCDMS

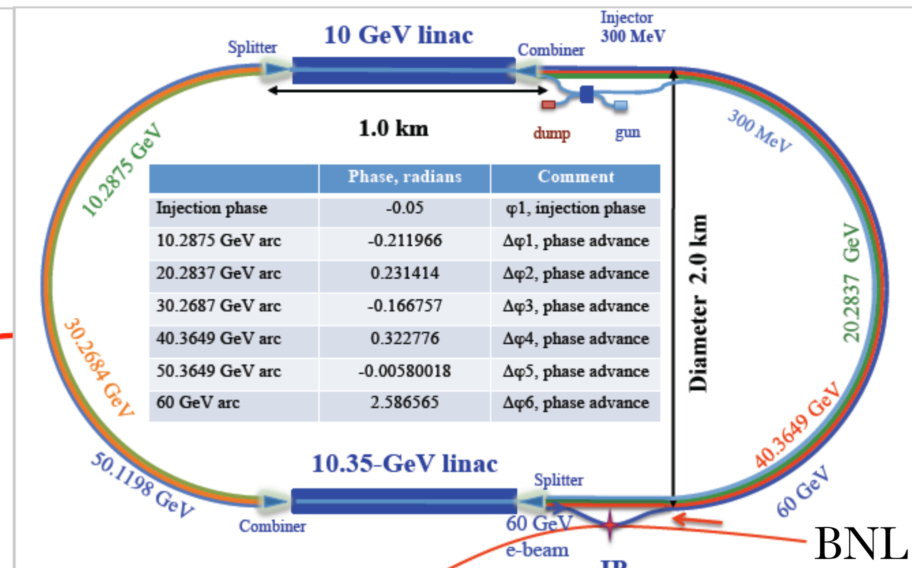
DATA	exp. error on α_s
NC e^+ only	0.48%
NC	0.41%
NC & CC	**0.23% :=(1)**
(1) $\gamma_h > 5°$	0.36% :=(2)
(1) +BCDMS	0.22%
(2) +BCDMS	0.22%
(1) stat. *= 2	0.35%

60 GeV Energy Recovery Linac





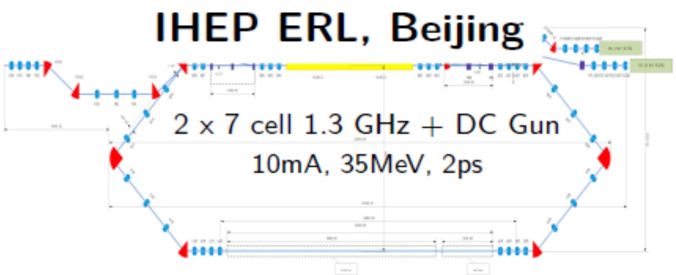


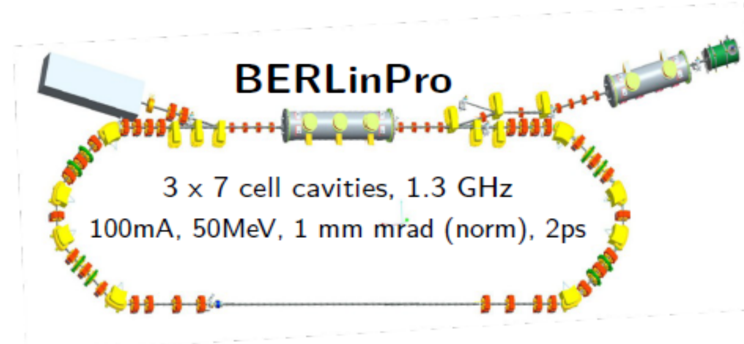


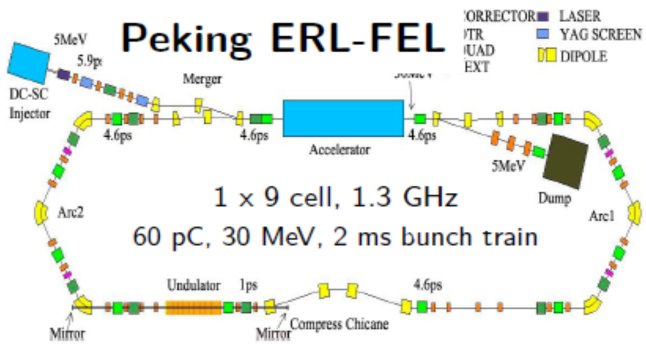
	Phase, radians	Comment
Injection phase	-0.05	φ1, injection phase
10.2875 GeV arc	-0.211966	Δφ1, phase advance
20.2837 GeV arc	0.231414	Δφ2, phase advance
30.2687 GeV arc	-0.166757	Δφ3, phase advance
40.3649 GeV arc	0.322776	Δφ4, phase advance
50.3649 GeV arc	-0.00580018	Δφ5, phase advance
60 GeV arc	2.586565	Δφ6, phase advance

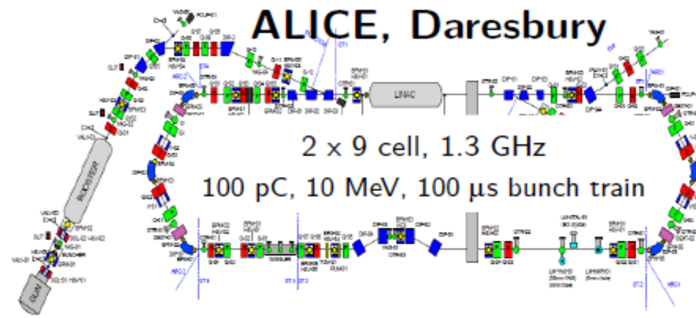
Two 10 GeV energy recovery Linacs, 3 returns, 720 MHz cavities

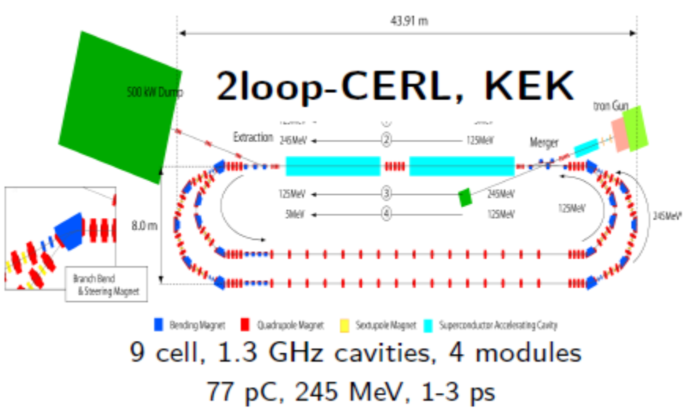
Collaboration on ERL

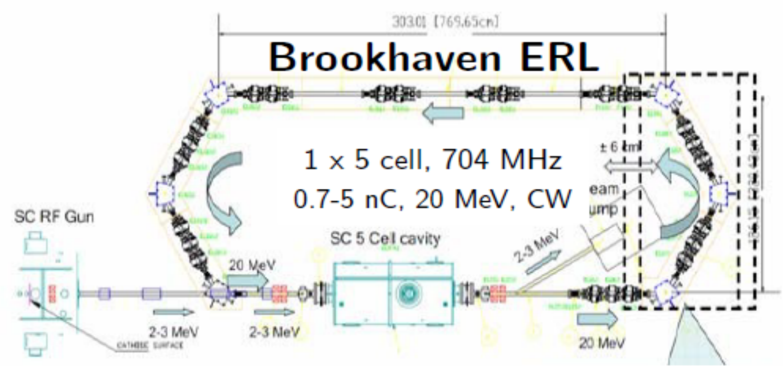












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