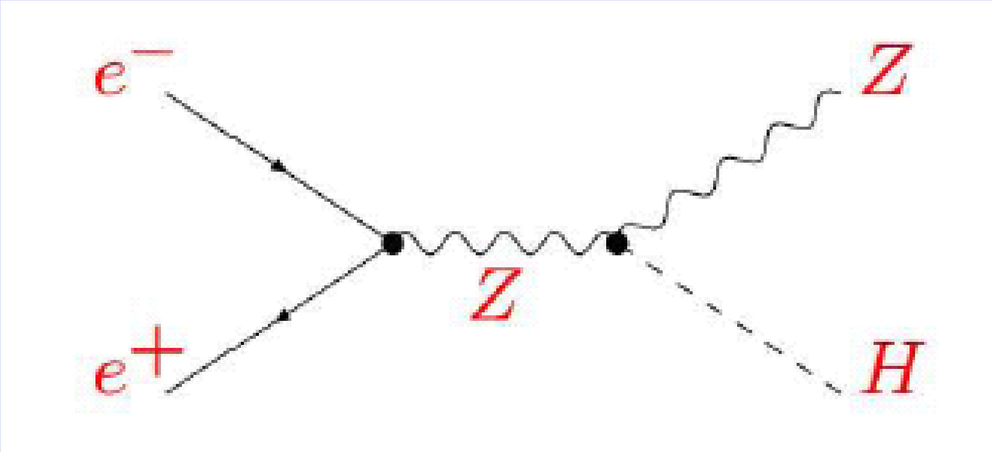
Introduction to the ILC

Lecture I-1



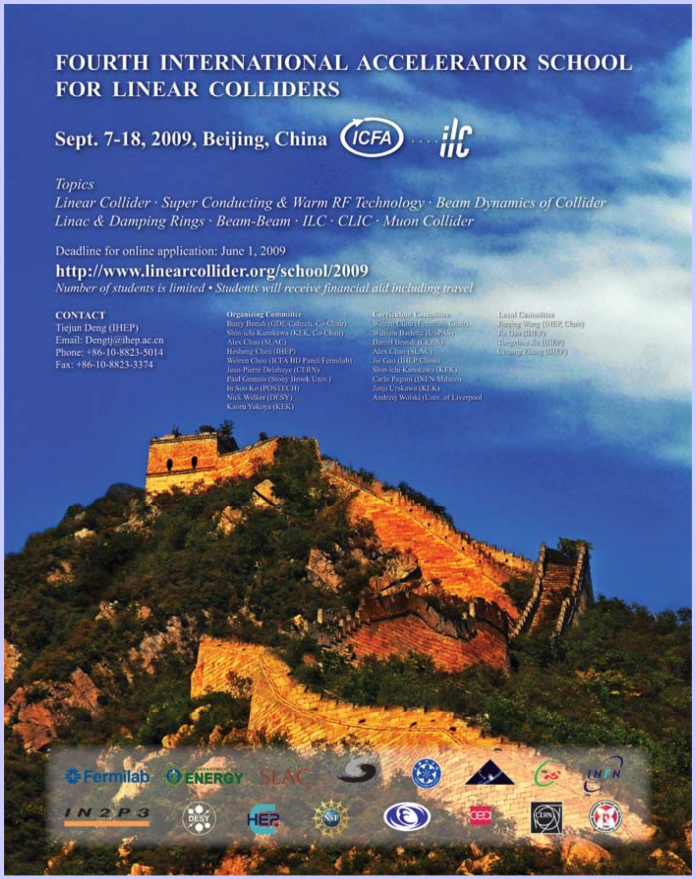
Barry Barish

Caltech / GDE

8-Sept-09

Lecture I-1

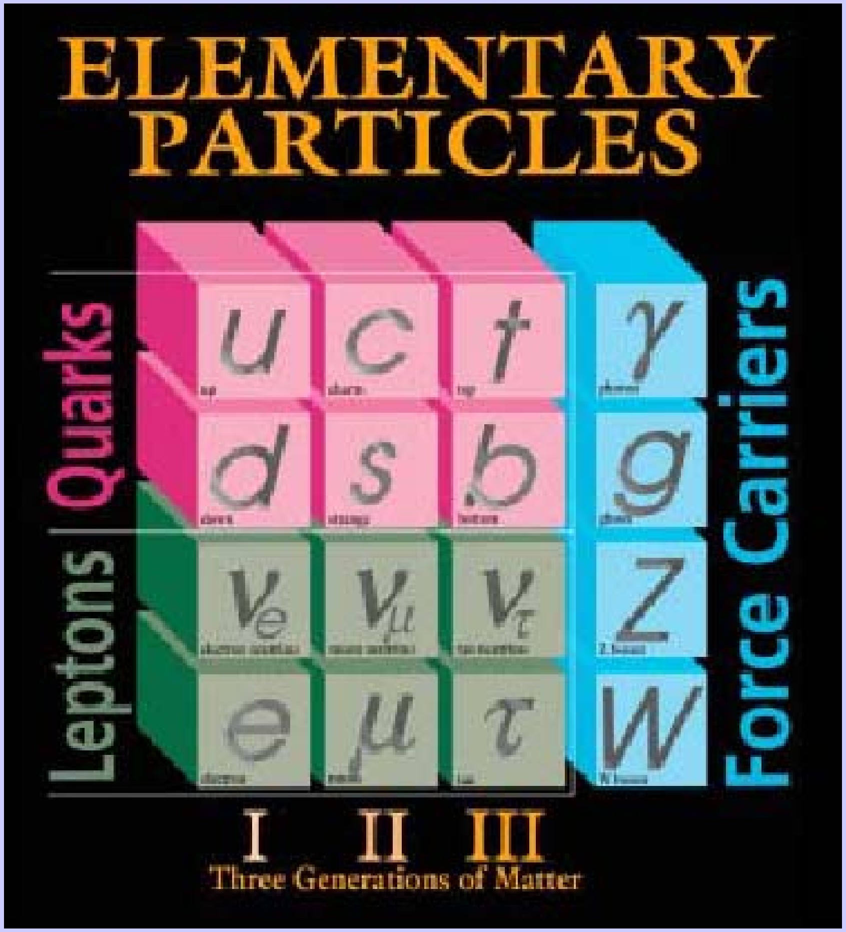
Science Motivation → ILC



- **Frontiers of Particle Physics**
- **The energy frontier**
- **The Large Hadron Collider**
- **Why a complementary lepton collider**
- **The ILC concept**

The Physical World -- Matter

The physical world is composed of Quarks and Leptons interacting via force carriers (Gauge Bosons)



Last discovered quark & lepton

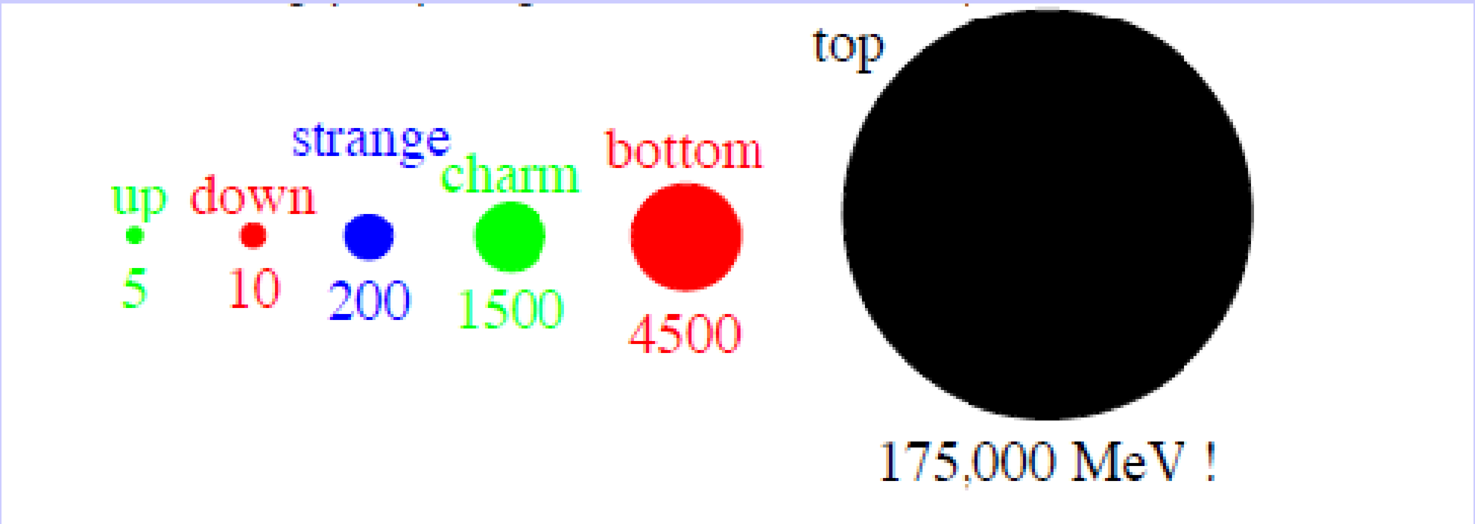
top-quark 1995

tau-neutrino 2000

Relations between the constituents

Ordinary matter is made up of up and down quarks and electrons.

What are the rest? The distinguishing feature is the mass.



The Three families only connected via weak interaction

Matter

- **Three families of *Quarks* and *Leptons, but m*atter around us made up of only first of the three families**
- **At high energies, particles produced democratically, that is all three families are produced equally.**
- **This was the how particles were made in the early universe, near the time of the big bang, BUT .....**
- **We live in a world of particles. Where are the antiparticles? Answer: There was apparently a near cancellation where slightly more particles than antiparticles produced. The reasons are unknown, but leading ideas connect to CP violation and baryon instability.**

The Forces in Nature

type	rel.strength	force carriers	acts on/in
Strong Force	1	Gluons g m = 0	Quarks Atomic Nucleus
Electro-magnet Force	~ 1/1000	Photon γ m = 0	Electric Charge Atoms, Chemistry
Weak Force	~ 10^{-5}	W, Z Bosons m = 80 , 91 GeV	Leptons, Quarks Radioactive Decays (β-decay)
Gravitation	~ 10^{-38}	Graviton m = 0	Mass, Energy

Force Carriers (Bosons) exchange interactions

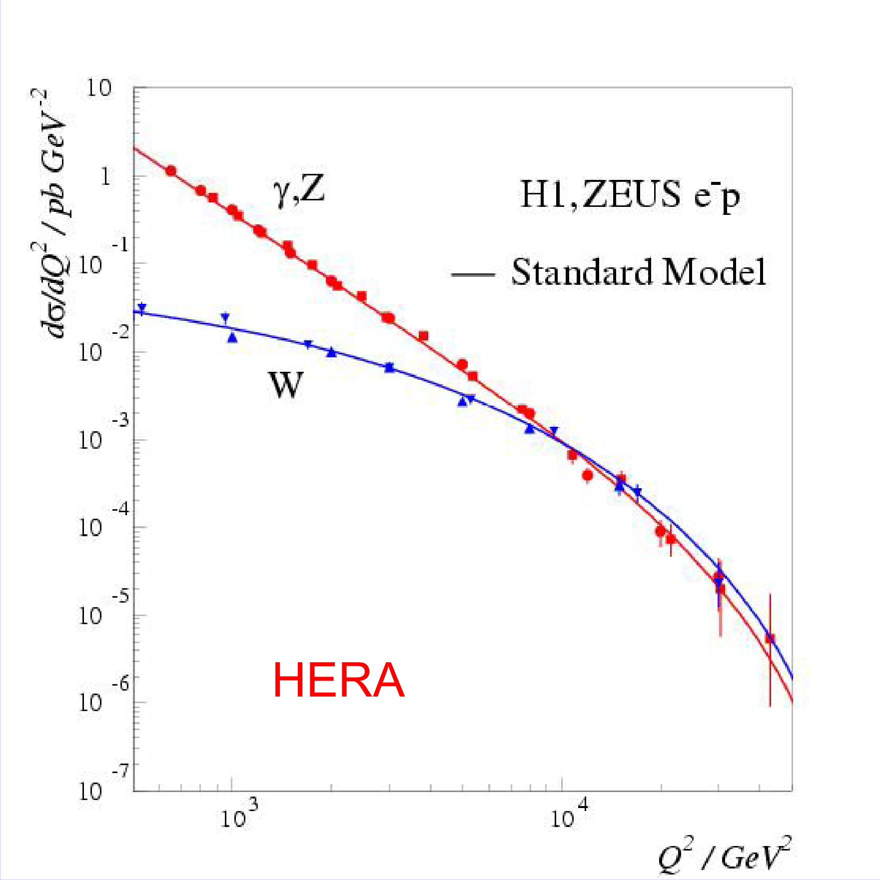
Carriers of Force

Four fundamental *Forces* act between *Matter Particles* through *Force Carriers* (Gluons, $W^{\pm}$ und Z^0, γ, Graviton)

Forces in our energy regime: different strengths

Forces at high energies: democratic……..UNIFICATION

>Situation immediately after creation of the Universe



Unification

Electricity and Magnetism

Maxwell (1873) Unification of Electricity and Magnetism

$$\nabla \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$$

$$\nabla \bullet \vec{D} = \rho$$

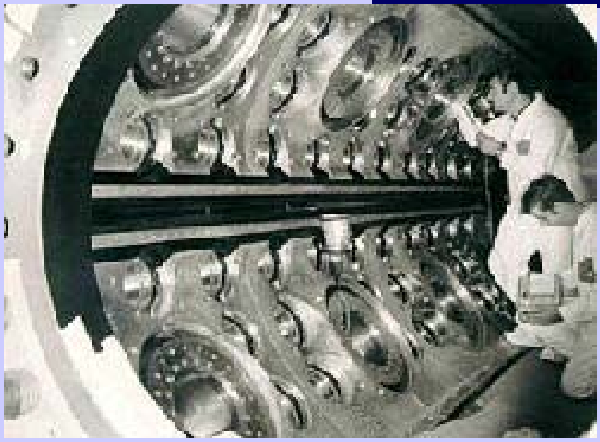
$$\nabla \times \vec{H} = \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} + \vec{J}$$

$$\nabla \bullet \vec{B} = 0$$

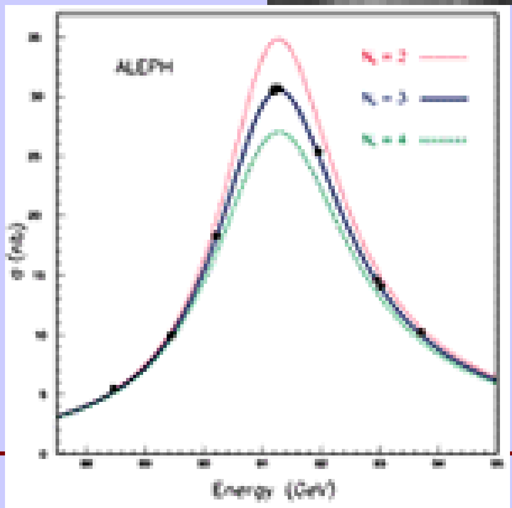
Triumph of the 19^{th} century. Led to understanding of E&M form electromagnets to motors to modern devices like lasers

Further Unification
--- *Electroweak* ---

Proposed by Abdus Salam,
Glashow &
Weinberg



Key tests at LEP



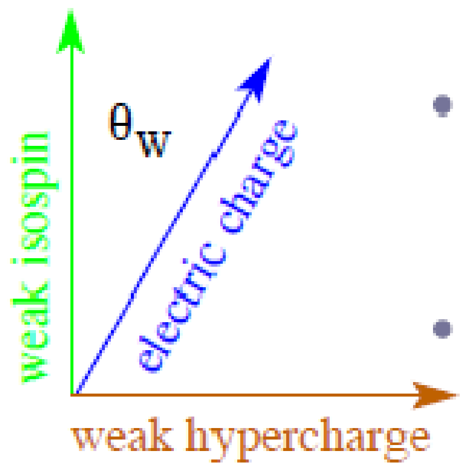
In good agreement with all laboratory experiments

Electroweak Unification

"The standard model" of electroweak interactions
(Glashow, Weinberg, Salam)

Unification of Weak and Electromagnetic Forces

- SU(2) group: "weak isospin" ⇒ isotriplet of gauge bosons
- U(1) group: "weak hypercharge" ⇒ single gauge boson



- Weak isospin is quantum charge associated with Fermi's charge-carrying weak interaction
- Combination of weak isospin and weak hypercharge gives electro-magnetic interaction

Electroweak Unification

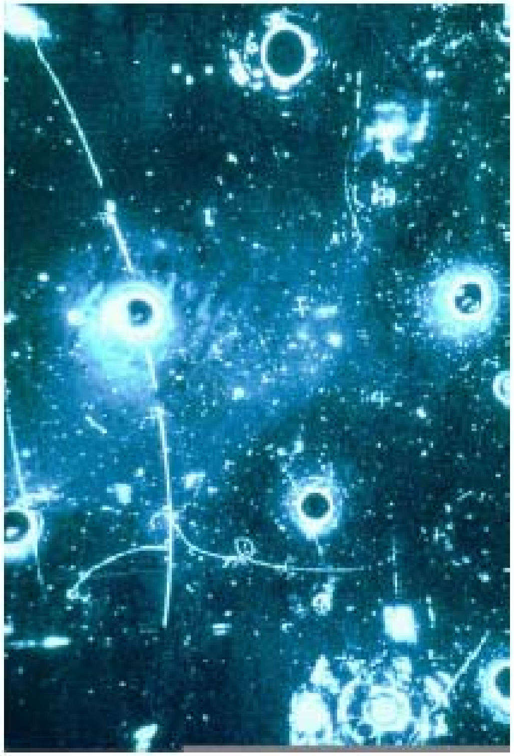
Parameters of unified theory (g, M_W, g') can be related to low energy parameters (e, G_F)

Let $g' \equiv g \tan\theta_W$; then:

$$\begin{aligned} e &= g \sin\theta_W, \\ G_F &= \frac{g^2\sqrt{2}}{8{M_W}^2}, \\ \frac{M_W}{M_Z} &= \cos\theta_W \end{aligned}$$

- Theory not only predicts a new weak interaction. . .
- But all of its properties follow from a single parameter, one of M_W, M_Z or θ_W

Experimental Proof

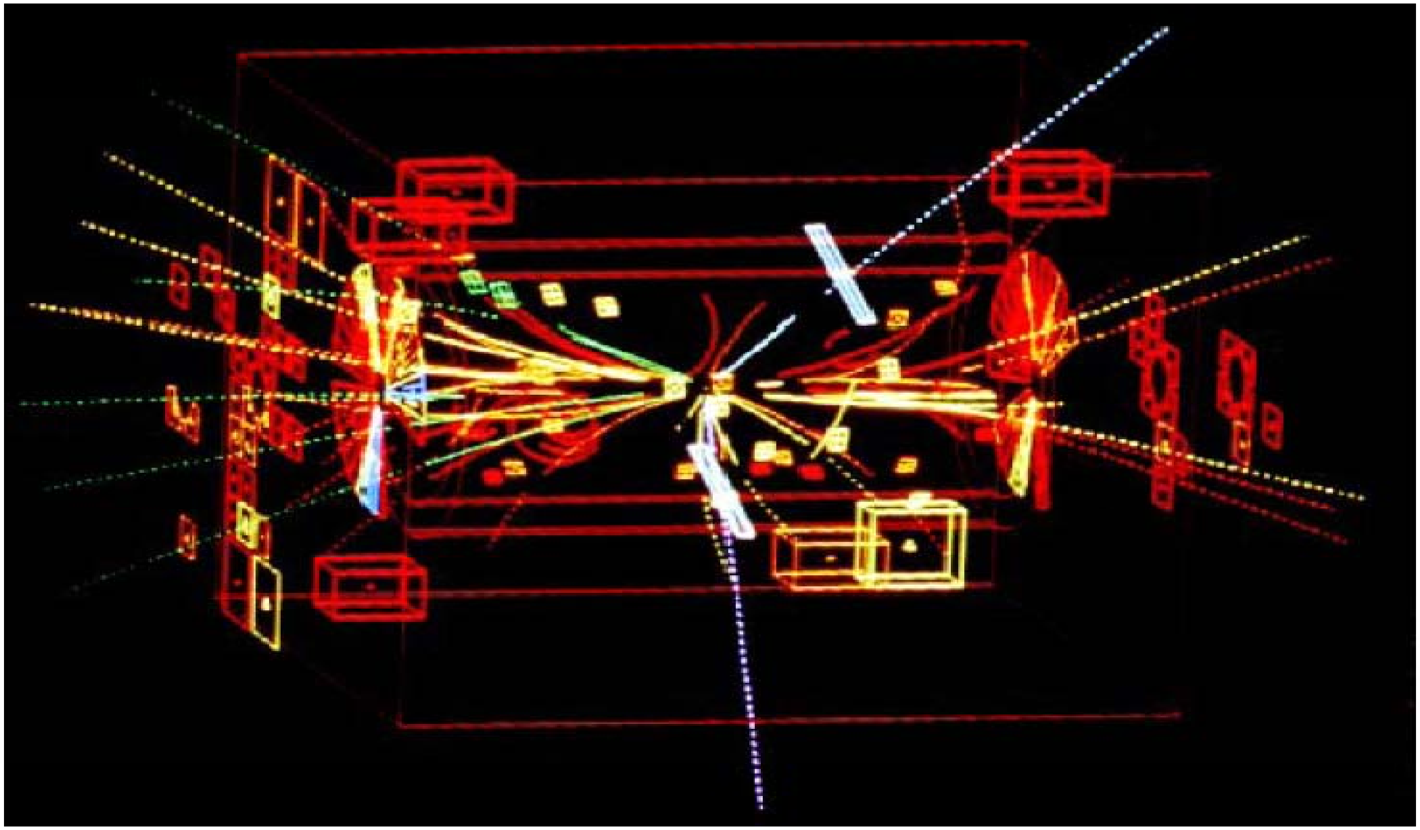


Discovery of the weak neutral current (1974)

ν + N → ν + Hadrons

Direct Confirmation

UA1 experiment at CERN $Sp\bar{p}S$ collider ($\sqrt{s} = 540$ GeV)



$M_W \approx 81$ GeV, $M_Z \approx 91$ GeV

Prediction of the Standard Model

$e^+e^- \longrightarrow Z^0 \longrightarrow f\,\bar{f}$

where $f = q, l, \nu$

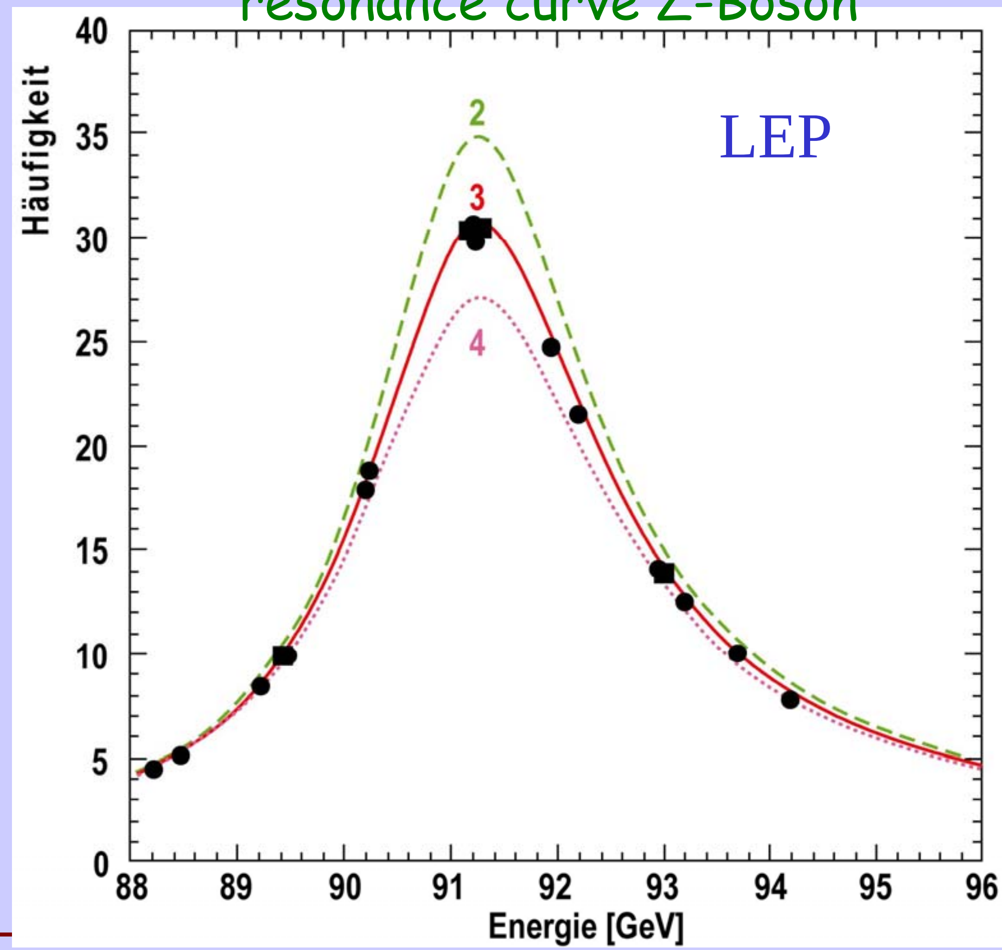
σ_Z and Γ_Z depend on number of (light) neutrinos

Number of families:

N = 2.984 +– 0.008

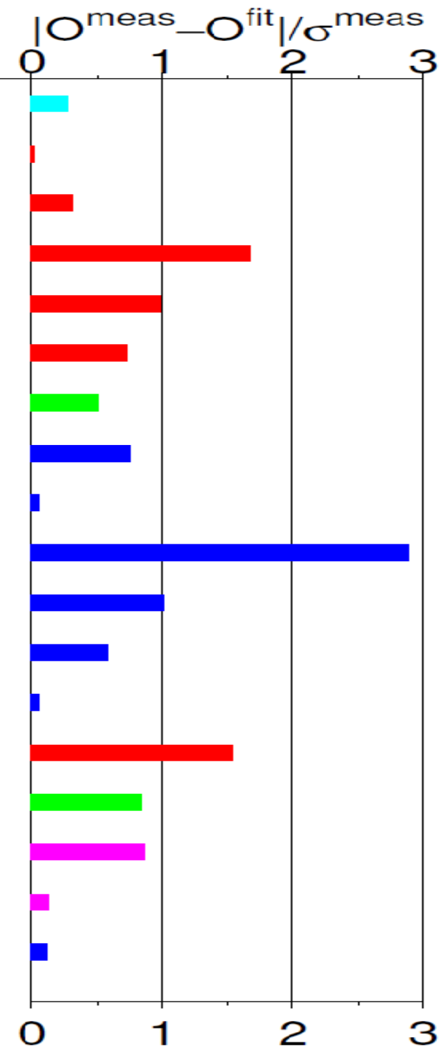
Nobel Prize 2008: Kobayashi-Maskawa)

resonance curve Z-Boson



LEP – Precision Tests of EW Model

	Measurement	Fit
$\Delta\alpha_{had}^{(5)}(m_Z)$	0.02758 ± 0.00035	0.02768
m_Z [GeV]	91.1875 ± 0.0021	91.1874
Γ_Z [GeV]	2.4952 ± 0.0023	2.4959
σ_{had}^{0} [nb]	41.540 ± 0.037	41.478
R_l	20.767 ± 0.025	20.742
$A_{fb}^{0,l}$	0.01714 ± 0.00095	0.01645
$A_l(P_\tau)$	0.1465 ± 0.0032	0.1481
R_b	0.21629 ± 0.00066	0.21579
R_c	0.1721 ± 0.0030	0.1723
$A_{fb}^{0,b}$	0.0992 ± 0.0016	0.1038
$A_{fb}^{0,c}$	0.0707 ± 0.0035	0.0742
A_b	0.923 ± 0.020	0.935
A_c	0.670 ± 0.027	0.668
A_l(SLD)	0.1513 ± 0.0021	0.1481
$\sin^2\theta_{eff}^{lept}(Q_{fb})$	0.2324 ± 0.0012	0.2314
m_W [GeV]	80.399 ± 0.023	80.379
Γ_W [GeV]	2.098 ± 0.048	2.092
m_t [GeV]	173.1 ± 1.3	173.2



August 2009

Today's biggest question

What's beyond the Standard Model?

1. **Are there undiscovered principles of nature:**
   New symmetries, new physical laws?
2. **How can we solve the mystery of dark energy?**
3. **Are there extra dimensions of space?**
4. **Do all the forces become one?**
5. **Why are there so many kinds of particles?**
6. **What is dark matter?**
   How can we make it in the laboratory?
7. **What are neutrinos telling us?**
8. **How did the universe come to be?**
9. **What happened to the antimatter?**

from the Quantum Universe

Answering the Questions
Three Complementary Probes

- **Neutrinos as a Probe**
  - **Particle physics and astrophysics using a weakly interacting probe**

- **High Energy Proton Proton Colliders**
  - **Opening up new energy frontier (~ 1 TeV scale)**

- **High Energy Electron Positron Colliders**
  - **Precision Physics at the new energy frontier**

Neutrinos – Many Questions

- **Why are neutrino masses so small ?**
- **Are the neutrinos their own antiparticles?**
- **What is the separation and ordering of the masses of the neutrinos?**
- **Neutrinos contribution to the dark matter?**

- **CP violation in neutrinos, leptogenesis, possible role in the early universe and in understanding the particle antiparticle asymmetry in nature?**

Neutrinos – Many Questions

Neutrino oscillations, due to mixing of mass eigenstates, have been observed in atmospheric and solar neutrino experiments such as Super-K and SNO, as well as in KamLAND and K2K using prepared neutrino sources.

- In the mixing matrix of three neutrino generations, two parameters have yet to be determined: the smallest mixing angle, θ_{13}, and the CP violating phase, δ_{CP} . Knowing the size of θ_{13} will define the future direction of investigating neutrino oscillation.

Accelerators and Neutrinos

- **Long baseline neutrino experiments – Create neutrinos at an accelerator or reactor and study at long distance when they have oscillated from one type to another.**

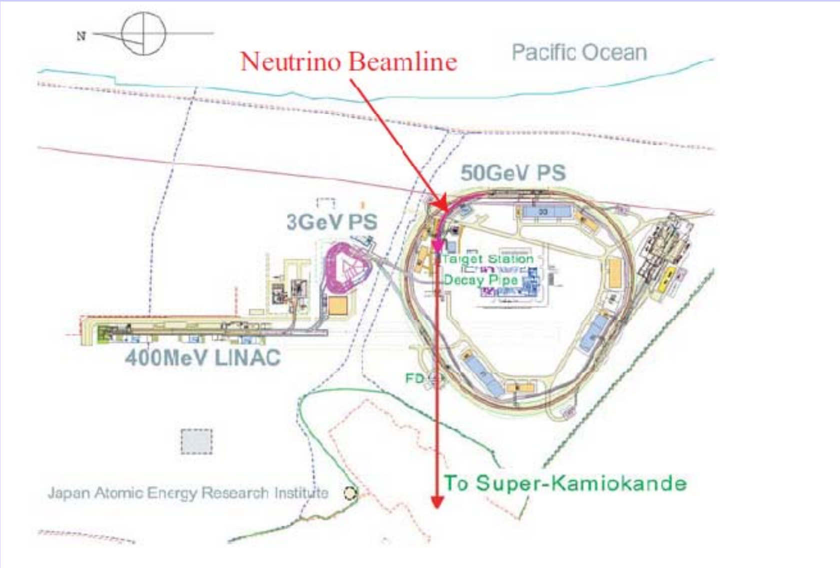
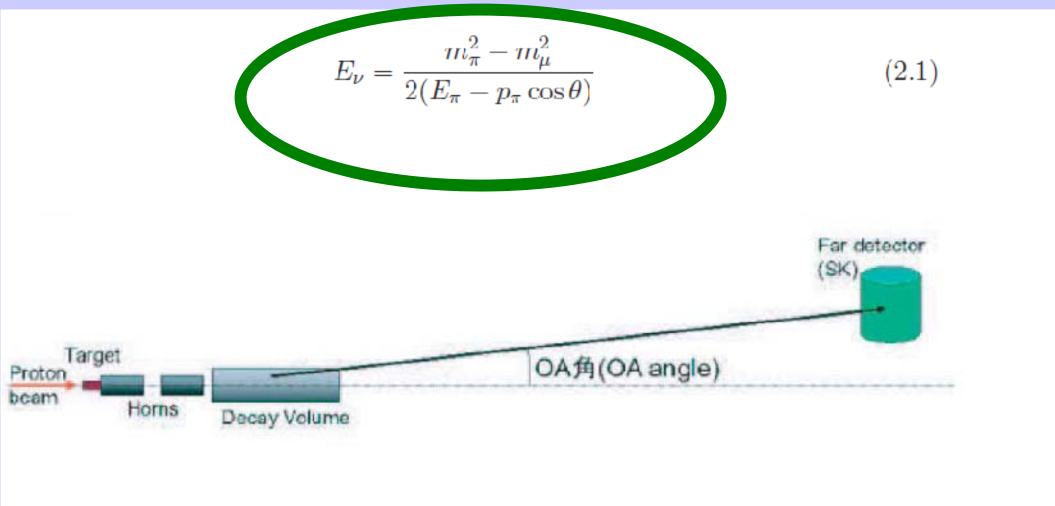


Figure 2.2: Accelerator of J-PARC.

Accelerators and Neutrinos
PPARC



- **Kinematics off-axis give a Eν that is almost independent of Eπ.**
- **Therefore intense very narrow band beam**

	K2K	J-PARC
Kinetic Energy	12 GeV	50 GeV
Beam Intensity	6.0×10^{12} ppp.	3.3×10^{14} ppp.
Repetition Rate	1pulse/2.2sec	1pulse/3.5sec
Beam Power	0.0052MW	0.75MW
Spill Width	1.1 μsec. (9 bunches/pulse)	$\sim 5\mu$sec. (8bunches/pulse)

Answering the Questions
Three Complementary Probes

- **Neutrinos as a Probe**
  - **Particle physics and astrophysics using a weakly interacting probe**
- **High Energy Proton Proton Colliders**
  - **Opening up new energy frontier (~ 1 TeV scale)**
- **High Energy Electron Positron Colliders**
  - **Precision Physics at the new energy frontier**

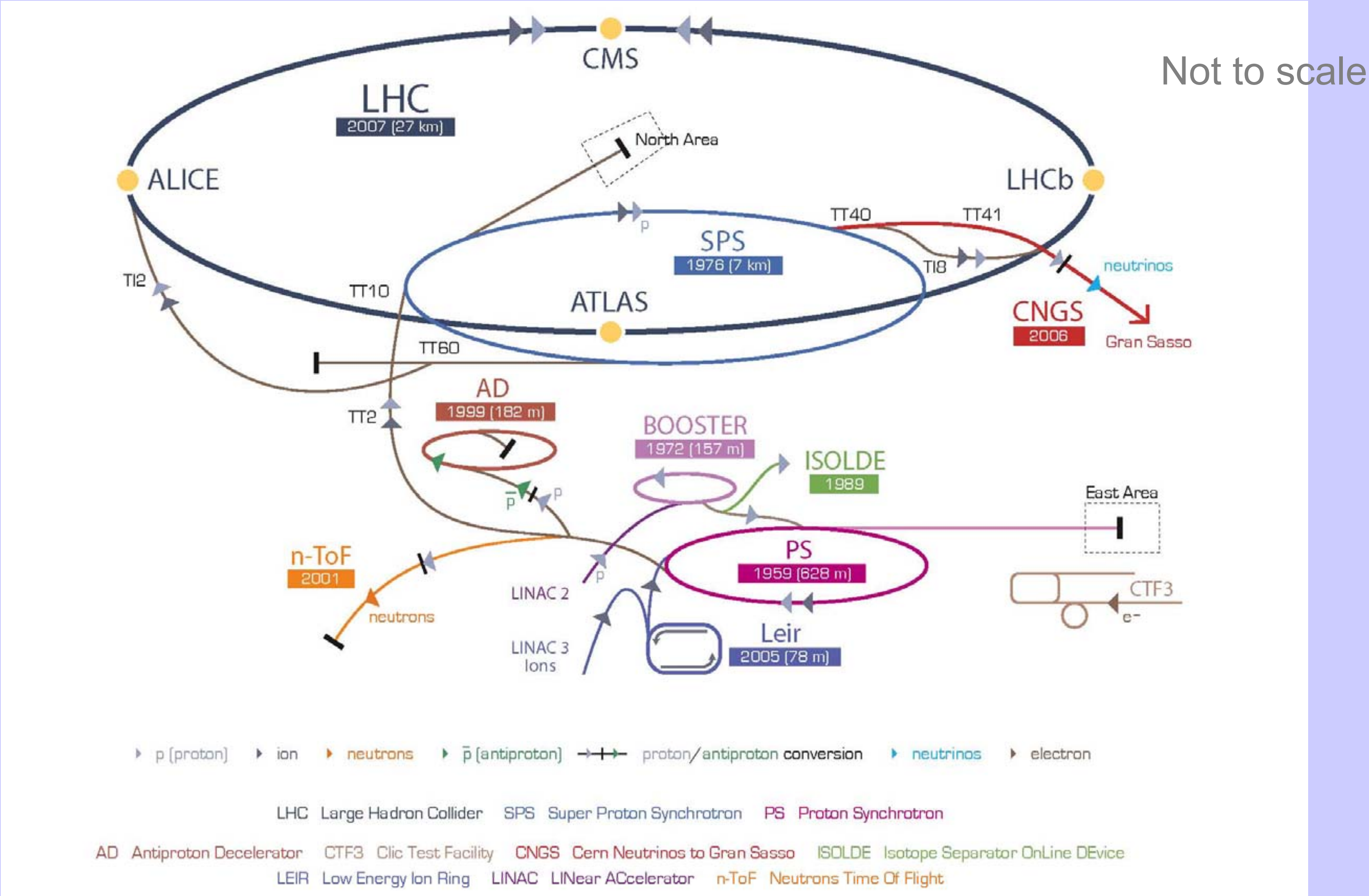
Exploring the Terascale

- **The LHC**
  - **It will lead the way and has large reach**
  - **Quark-quark, quark-gluon and gluon-gluon collisions at 0.5 - 5 TeV**
  - **Broadband initial state**

- **The ILC**
  - **A second view with high precision**
  - **Electron-positron collisions with fixed energies, adjustable between 0.1 and 1.0 TeV**
  - **Well defined initial state**

- **Together, these are our tools for the terascale**

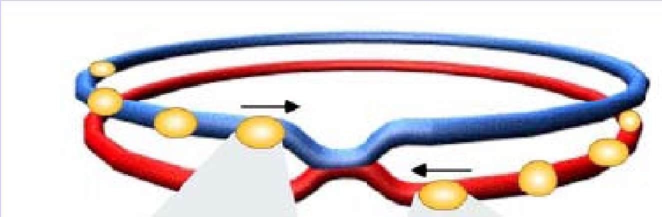
LHC – CERN Accelerator Complex

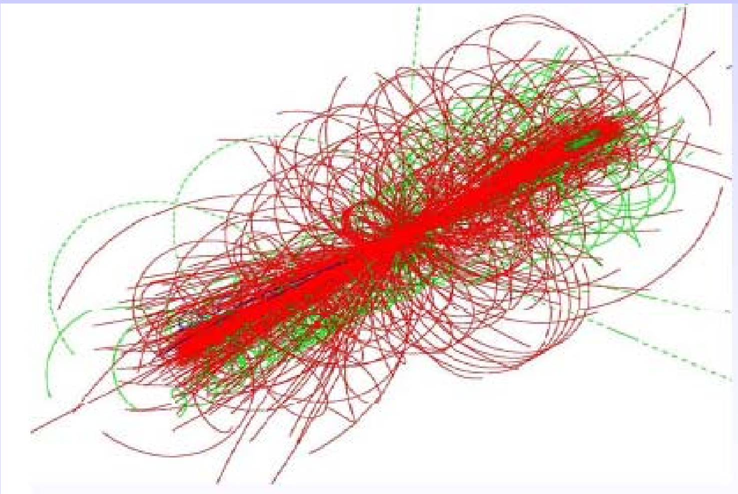


The LHC

- **The LHC will provide particle energies in the laboratory (7 TeV).**
- **It is a multi-purpose facility: proton – proton and ion - ion collisions.**
- **It will open a new energy frontier**

Proton-Proton Collisions at the LHC





- **2835 + 2835 proton bunches separated by 7.5 m**

→ collisions every 25 ns
= 40 MHz crossing rate

- **10^{11} protons per bunch**

- **at 10^{34}/cm²/s**
≈ 35 pp interactions per crossing
<u>pile-up</u>

→ ≈ 10^{9} pp interactions per second !!!

- **In each collision**
≈ 1600 charged particles produced

Enormous challenge for the detectors

The LHC Accelerator

Tests of superconducting magnets
(3 years, 24 hours per day)


Teams from India at the CERN test facility

The LHC Accelerator

Transfer line magnets from SPS to LHC (~5km)

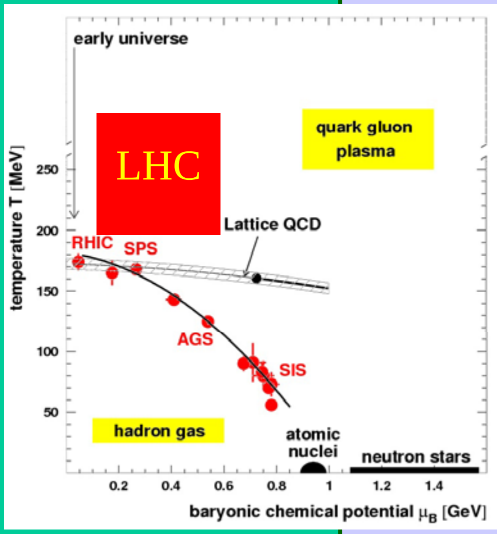
Transfer Line: main quadrupole (blue), followed by a corrector (green) and a series of main dipoles (red). All built by Budker Institute for Nuclear Physics (BINP) in Novosibirsk, Russia

The LHC Accelerator

Inner triplet magnets from US and Japan
focusing the LHC beams towards the collision points

Broad Physics Probe

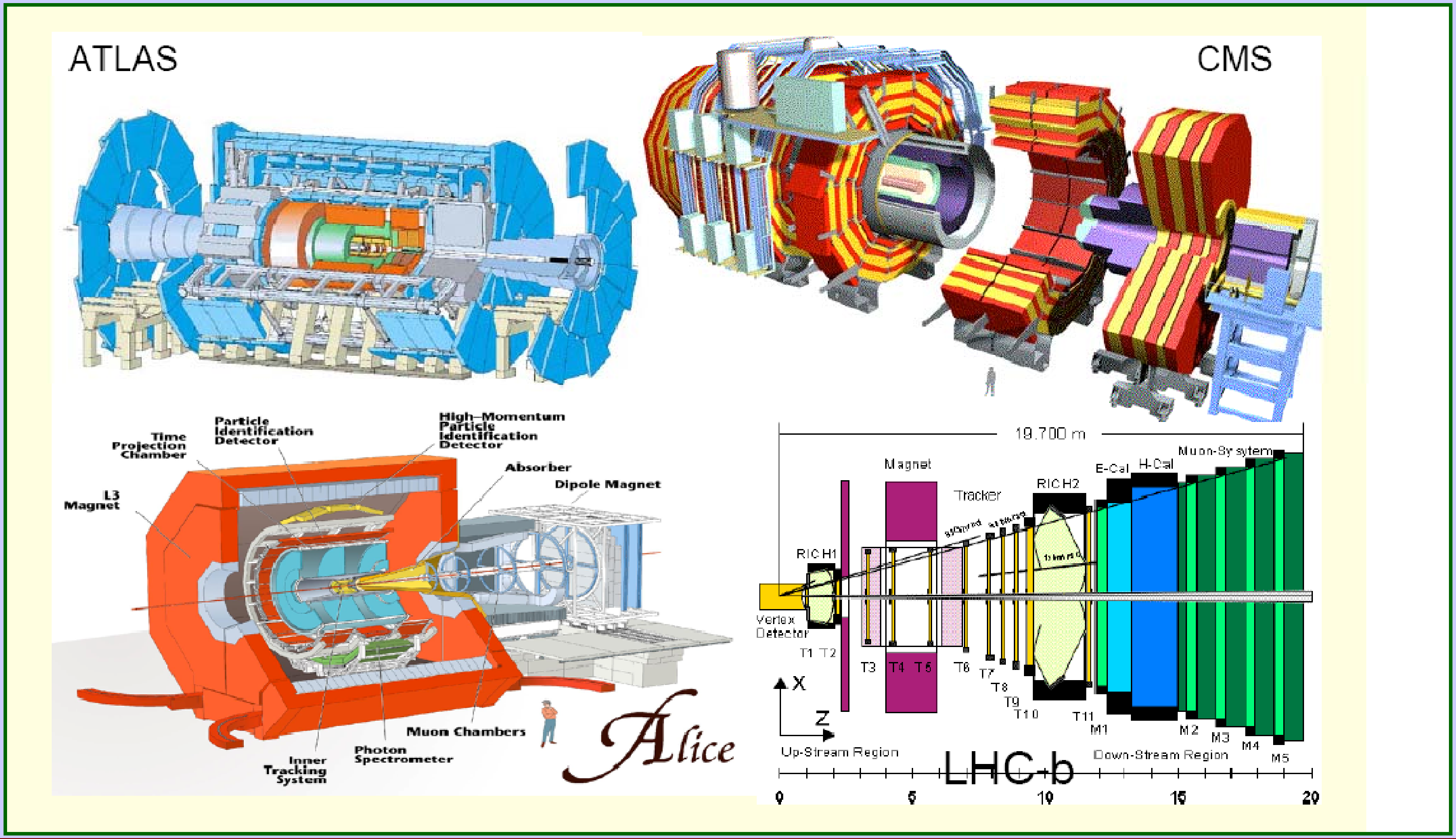
- **Dense hadronic matter**
  - **relativistic heavy-ion collisions**
  - **quark-gluon plasma?**
- **Matter-antimatter asymmetry**
  - **CP violation in B system**



- Connections with cosmology
  - Inflation and dark matter
  - early Universe and the origin of matter

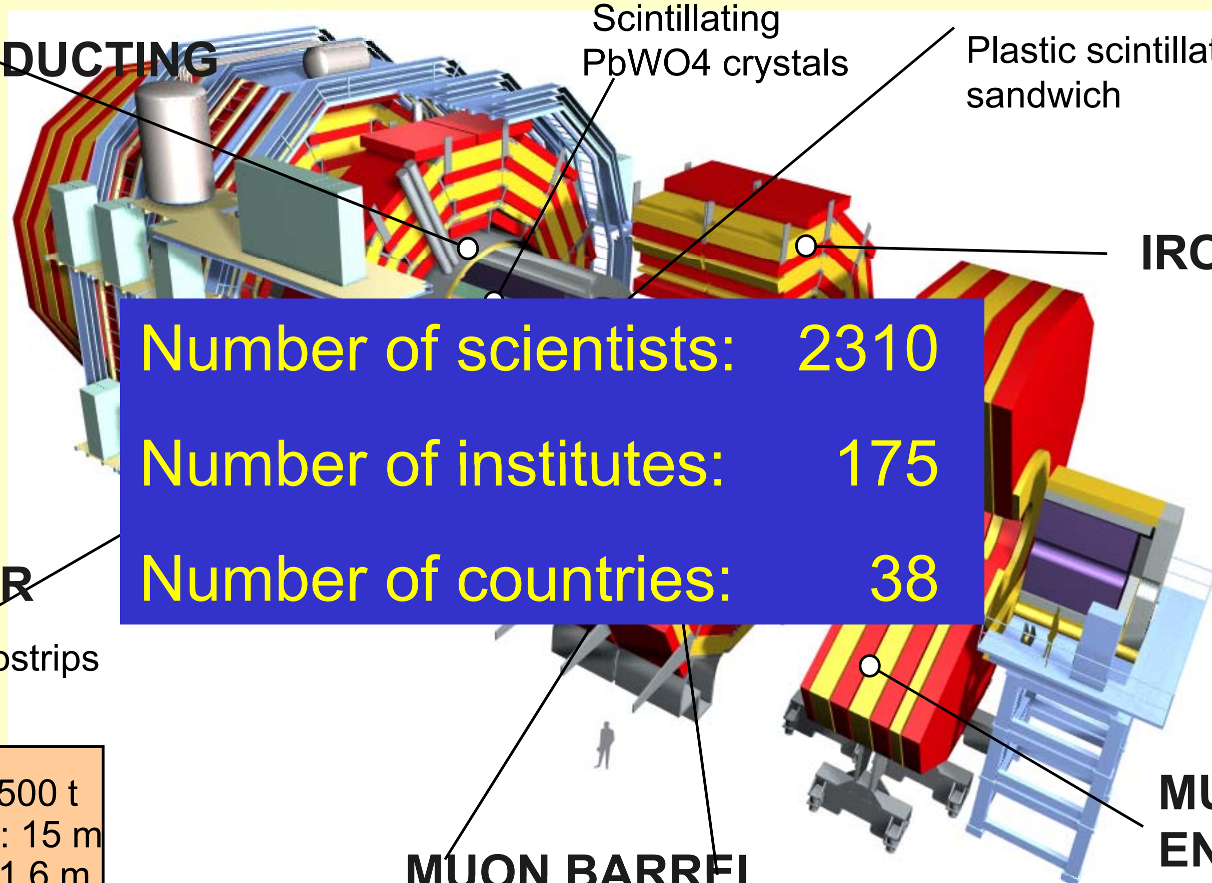
The LHC Experiments

- Each experiment has its own independent management and governance structure



LHC Experiments

Compact Muon Solenoid - CMS



Number of scientists: 2310

Number of institutes: 175

Number of countries: 38

Total weight : 12,500 t
Overall diameter : 15 m
Overall length : 21.6 m
Magnetic field : 4 Tesla

Statistics at High Energy and Luminosity

Event rates in ATLAS or CMS at $L = 10^{33}\ cm^{-2}\ s^{-1}$

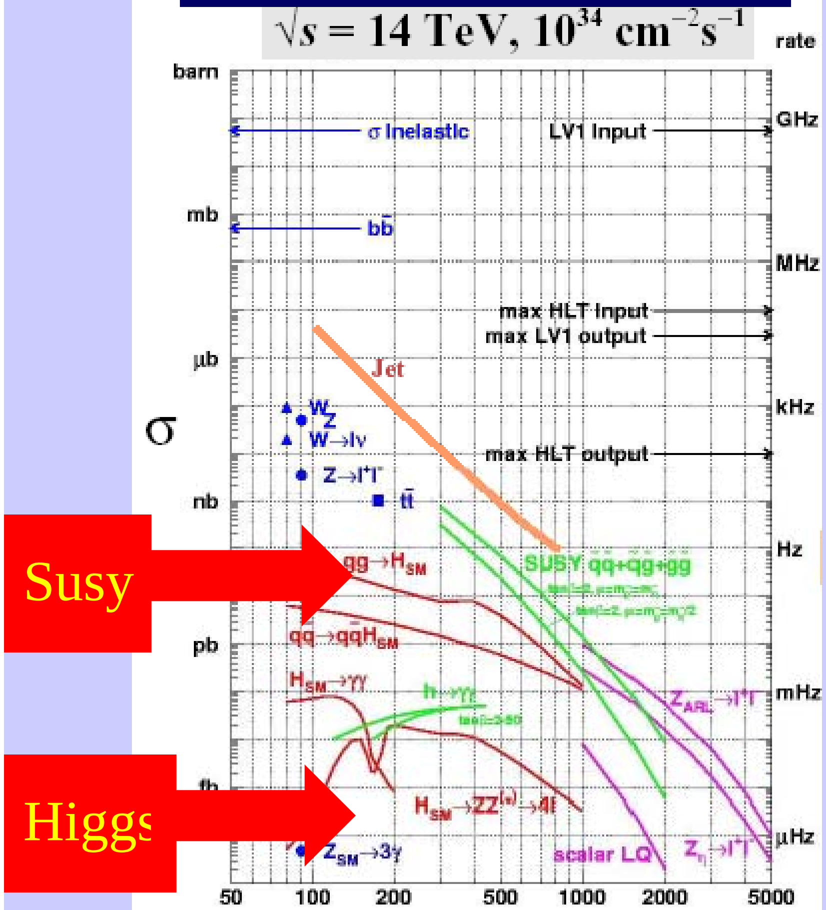
Process	Events/s	Events per year	Total statistics collected at previous machines by 2007
$W \to e\nu$	15	10^8	10^4 LEP / 10^7 Tevatron
$Z \to ee$	1.5	10^7	10^7 LEP
$t\bar{t}$	1	10^7	10^4 Tevatron
$b\bar{b}$ **LHC-b**	10^6	$10^{12} - 10^{13}$	10^9 Belle/BaBar ?
H m=130 GeV	0.02	10^5	?
$\tilde{g}\tilde{g}$ m= 1 TeV	0.001	10^4	---
Black holes m > 3 TeV (M_D=3 TeV, n=4)	0.0001	10^3	---

+ Ion Collisions

LHC is a factory for anything: top, W/Z, Higgs, SUSY, etc….
mass reach for discovery of new particles up to m ~ 5 TeV

LHC Physics

Interesting cross sections



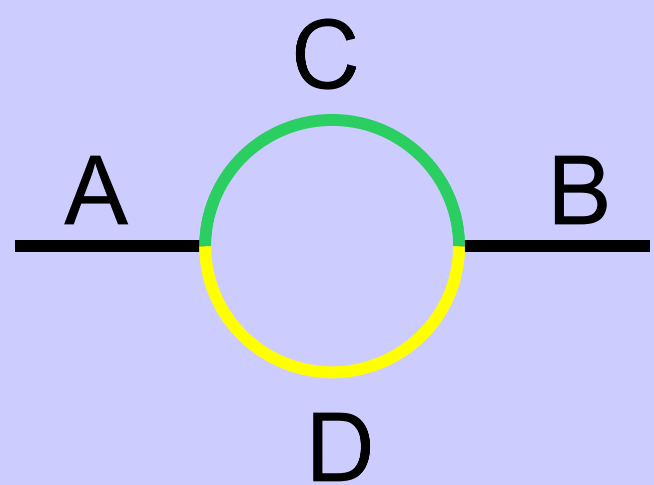
- **Small couplings ~ α^2**
- **Fraction ~ 1/1,000,000,000,000**
- **Need to pull out rare events**
- **Need ~ 1,000 events for signal**

Mass Range of the Higgs

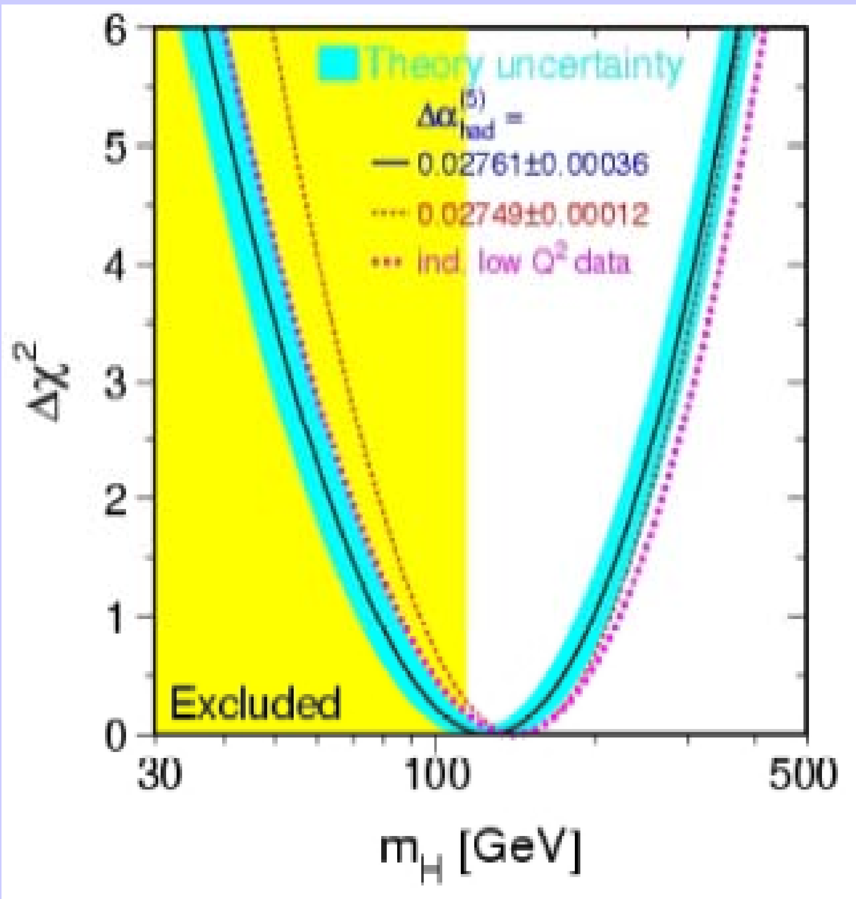
The current knowledge of Mass Range of The Higgs comes from the examination of very precise experimental data collected in the last decades incorporating the "Higher Order effects" of the interactions.

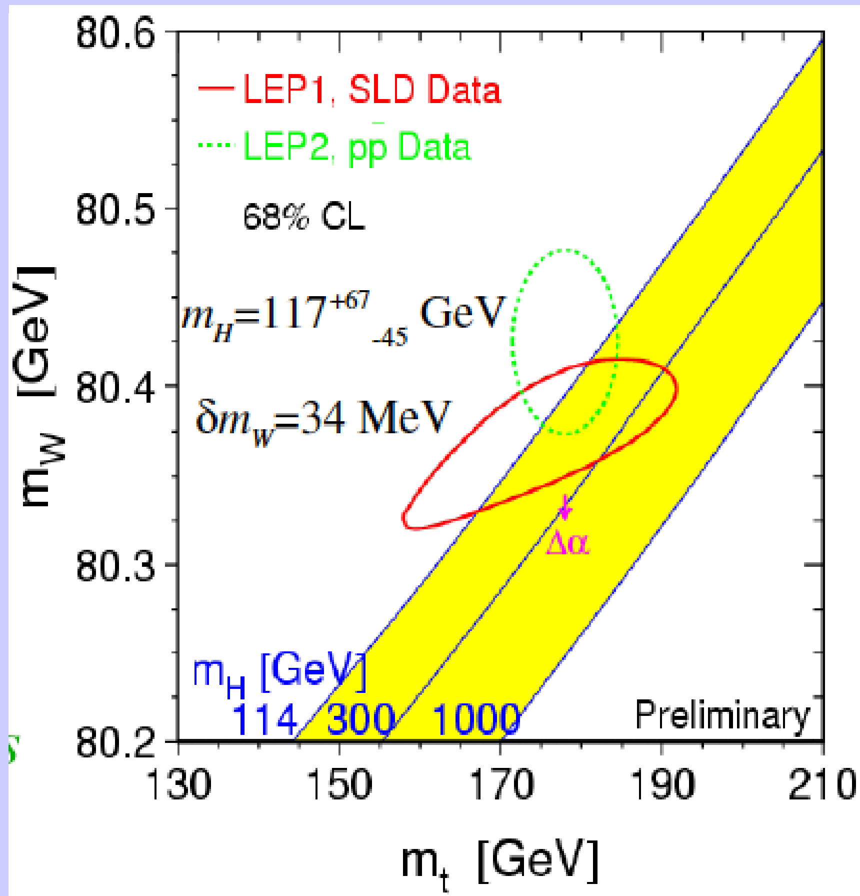
$$m_W^{\,2} = \frac{\pi\alpha_{EM}}{\sqrt{2}G_F \sin^2\theta_W(1 - \Delta r)}$$

Higher Order Correction



Estimation of the Higgs mass range

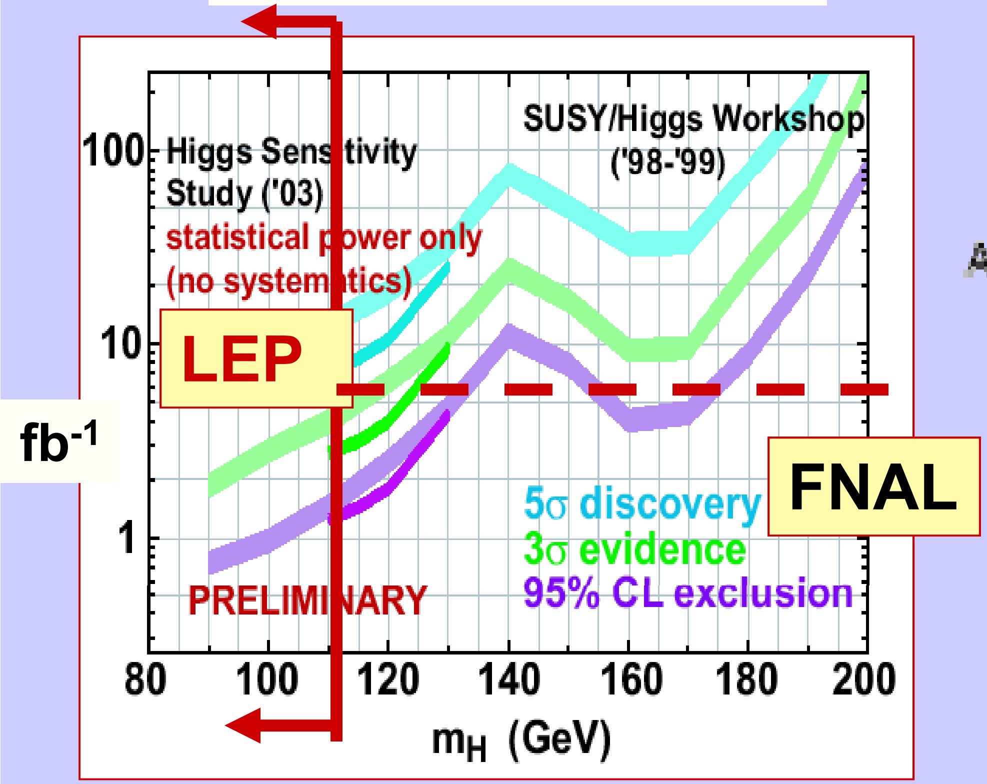




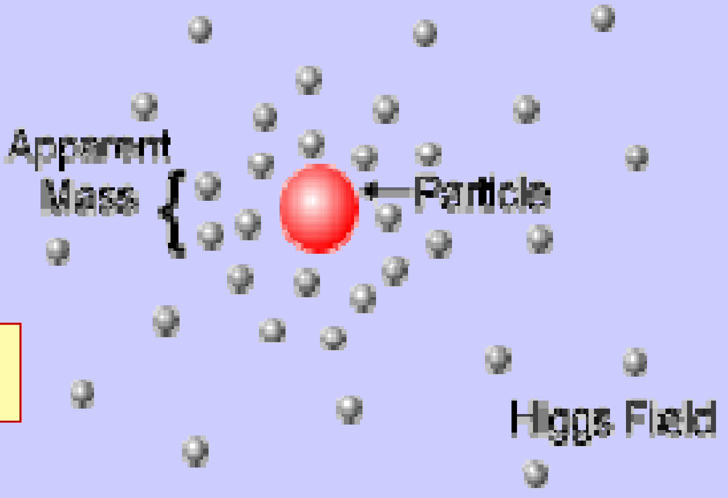
LHC and the Energy Frontier

Source of Particle Mass

Discover the Higgs



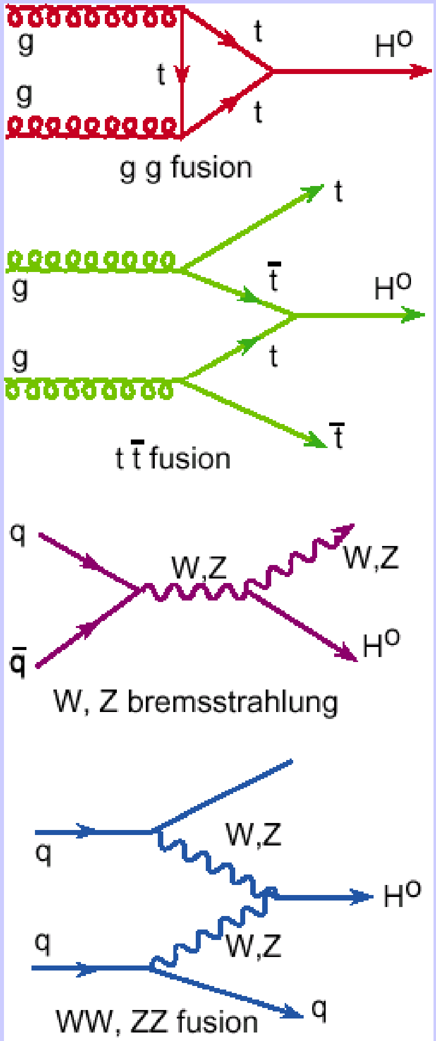
The Higgs Field

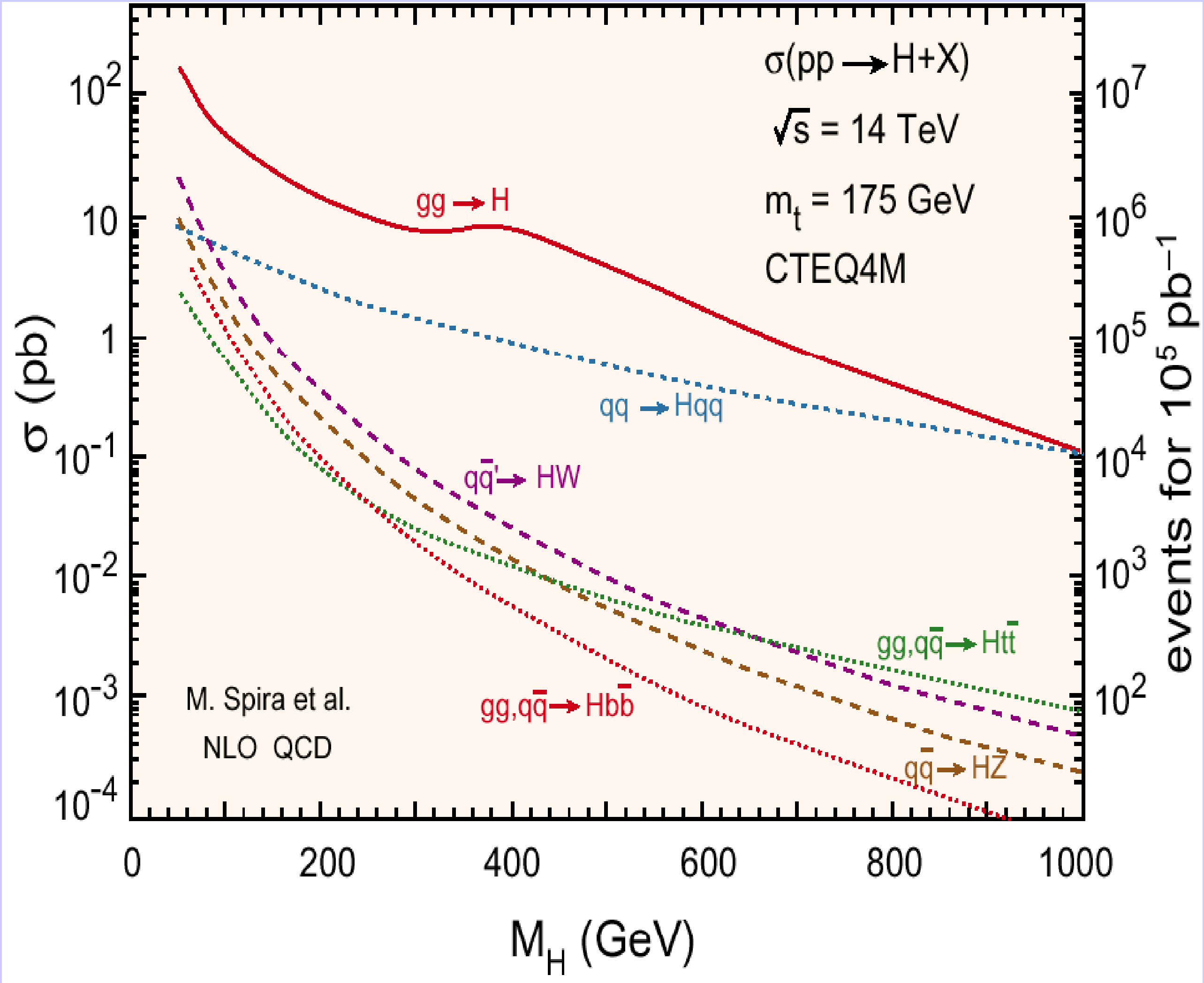


or variants or ???

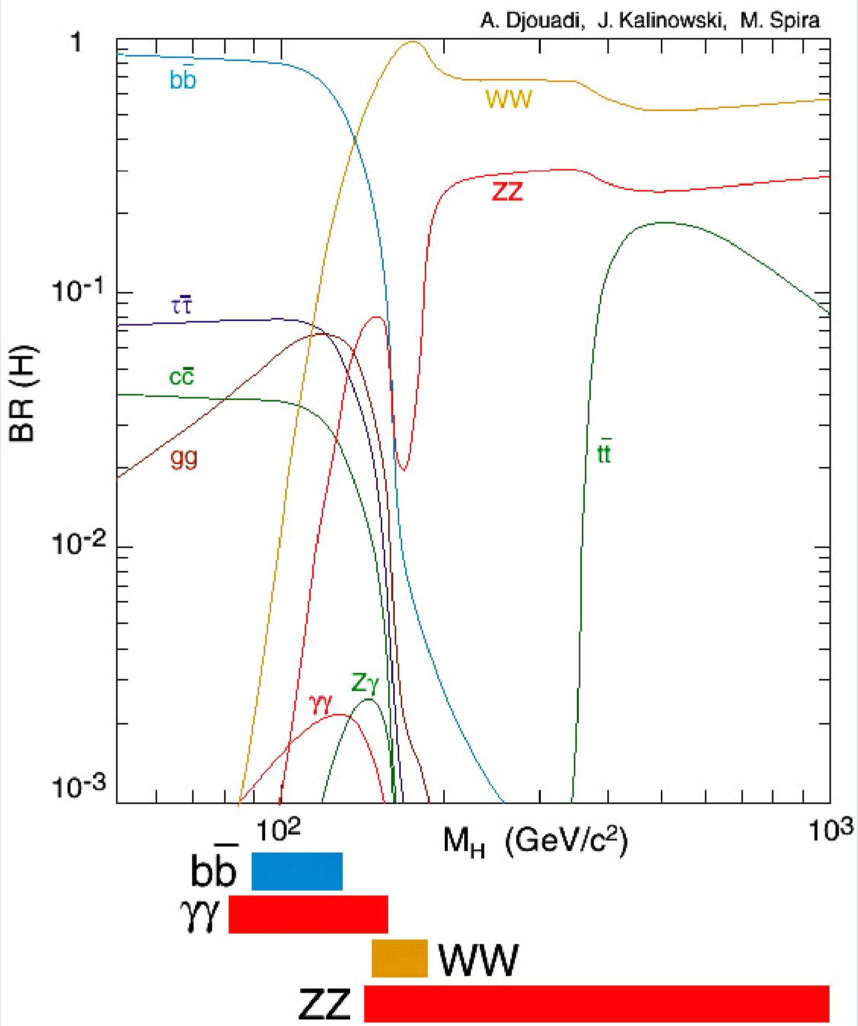
LHC - Higgs Production and Cross Section

four production mechanisms





LHC - Higgs Discovery Channels



Higgs coupling proportional to $m_{f,}$ therefore b-quark dominates until reach WW, ZZ thresholds

Large QCD backgrounds:

σ (H $\rightarrow$ bb) $\approx$ 20 pb
(for M_H =120 GeV)

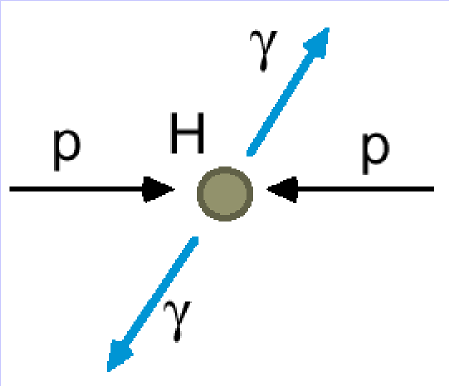
σ (bb) $\approx$ 500 mb

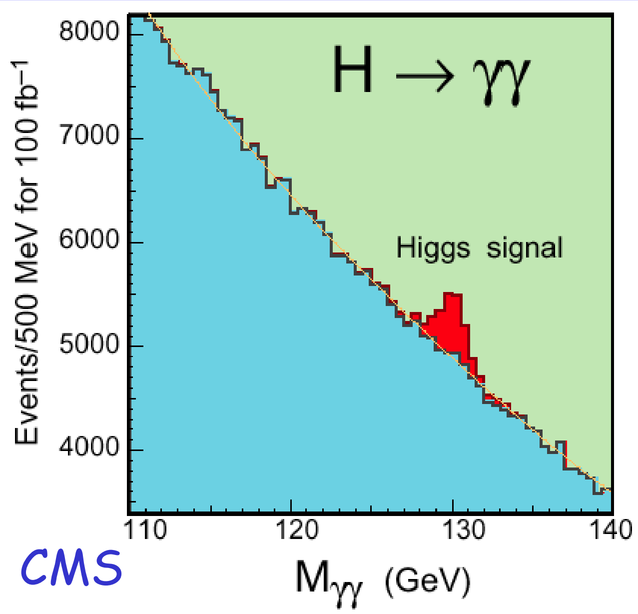
Search for ℓ, γ final states

LHC: Low mass Higgs: H $\rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

$M_H < 150$ GeV/c^2

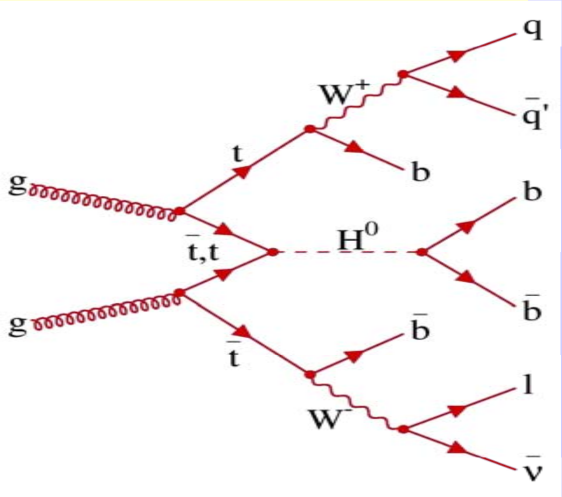
- Rare decay channel: BR~10^{-3}
- Requires excellent electromagnetic calorimeter performance
  - acceptance, energy and angle resolution,
  - γ/jet and γ/π^0 separation
  - Motivation for LAr/$PbWO_4$ calorimeters for CMS
- Resolution at 100 GeV: $\sigma \approx 1$ GeV
- Background large: S/B $\approx$ 1:20, but can estimate from non signal areas



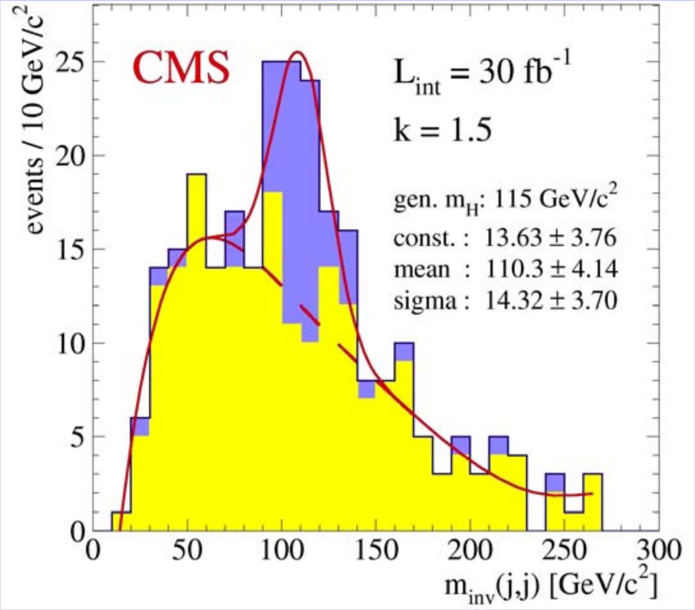


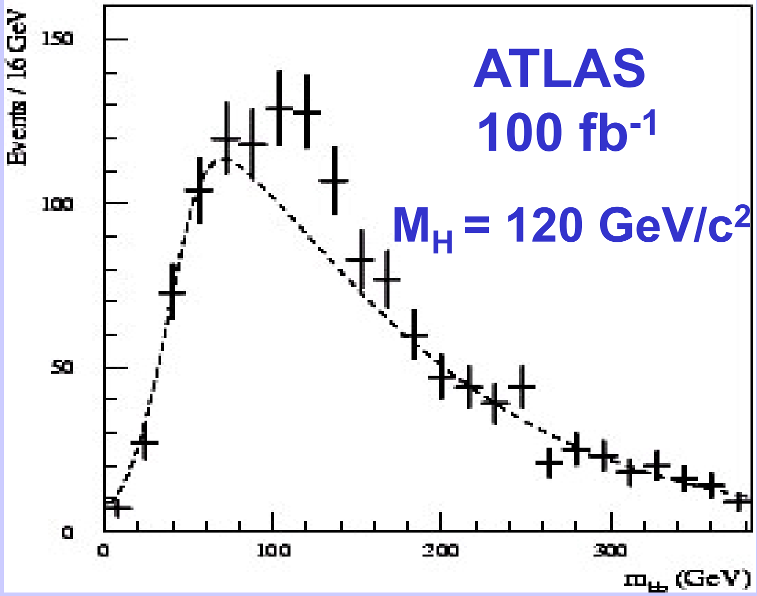
Low mass Higgs: *ttH* $\rightarrow$ *ttbb* channel

$M_H < 130\ GeV/c^2$



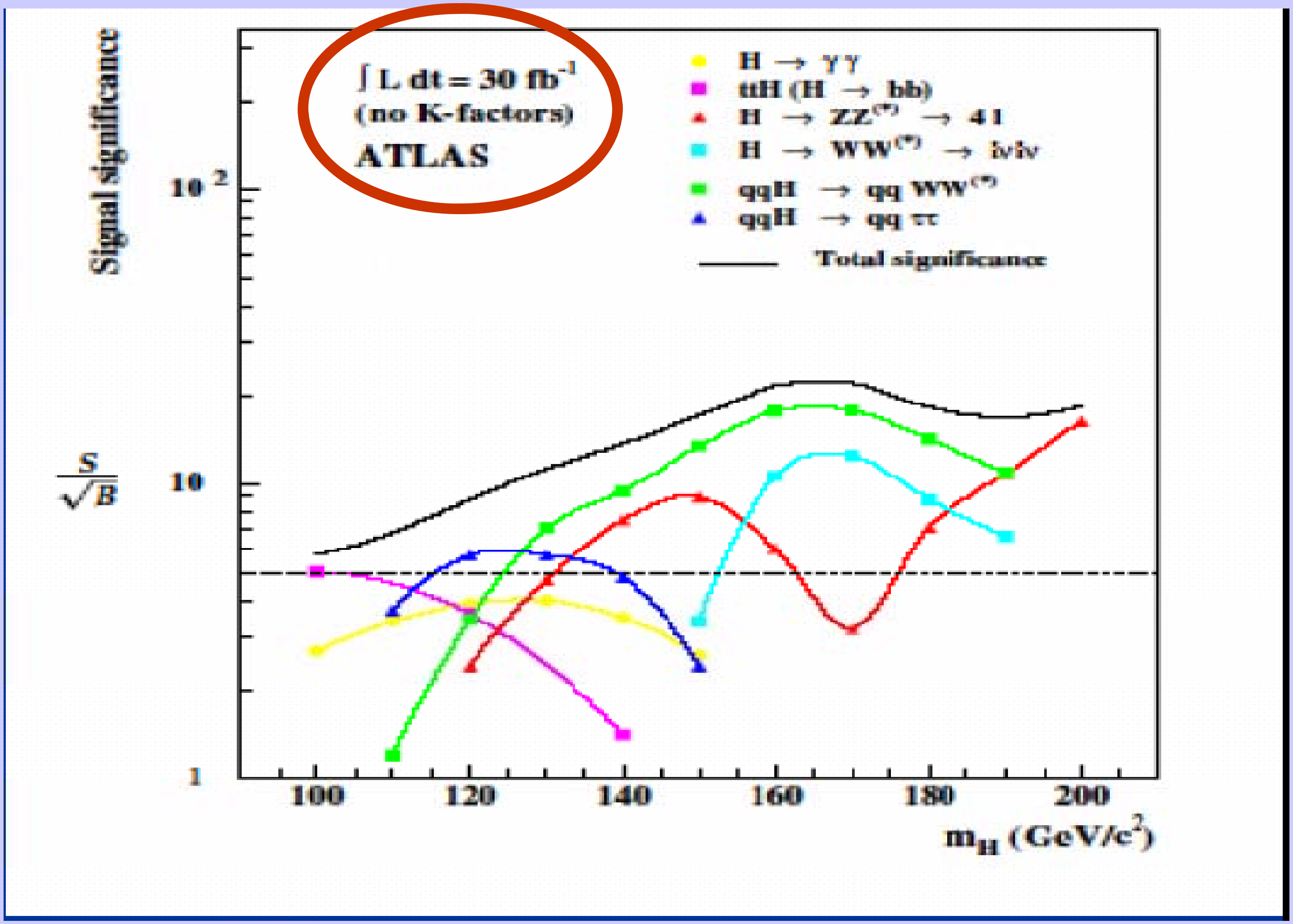
- **Trigger - one lepton + 4 b-jets + 2 jets**
- **Sophisticated background reduction**





LHC: Higgs Discovery

a few years away?

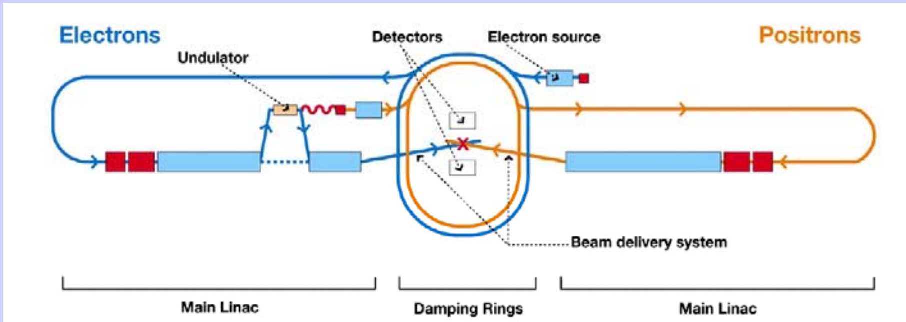


Why a TeV Scale e^+e^- Accelerator?

- **Two parallel developments over the past few years (the science & the technology)**
  - **The precision information from LEP and other data have pointed to a low mass Higgs; Understanding electroweak symmetry breaking, whether supersymmetry or an alternative, will require precision measurements.**
  - **There are strong arguments for the complementarity between a ~0.5-1.0 TeV ILC and the LHC science.**

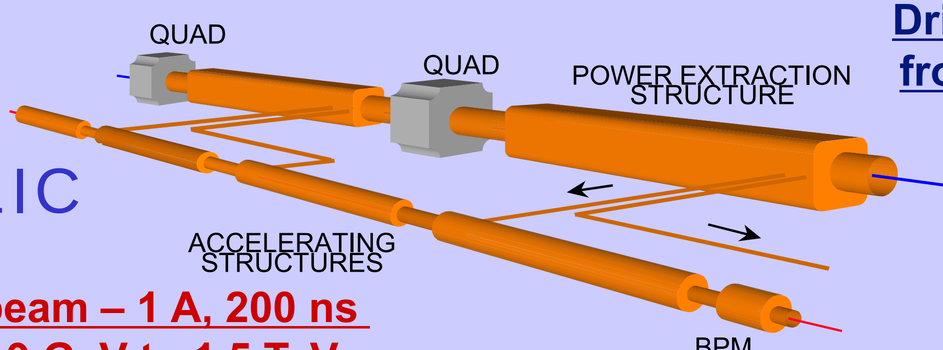
Possible TeV Scale Lepton Colliders

ILC



ILC < 1 TeV
Technically possible
~ 2019

CLIC

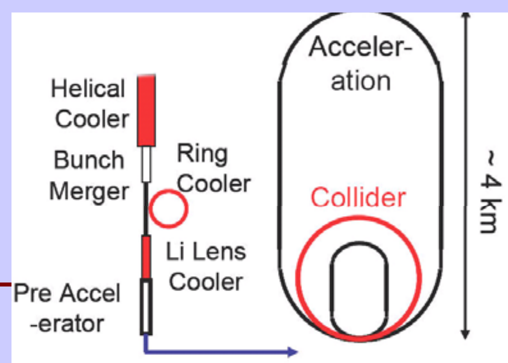


Drive beam - 95 A, 300 ns
from 2.4 GeV to 240 MeV

Main beam – 1 A, 200 ns
from 9 GeV to 1.5 TeV

CLIC < 3 TeV
Feasibility?
ILC + 5-10 yrs

Muon Collider



Much R&D Needed
- **Neutrino Factory R&D +**
- **bunch merging**
- **much more cooling**
- **etc**

Muon Collider
< 4 TeV
FEASIBILITY??
ILC + 15 yrs?

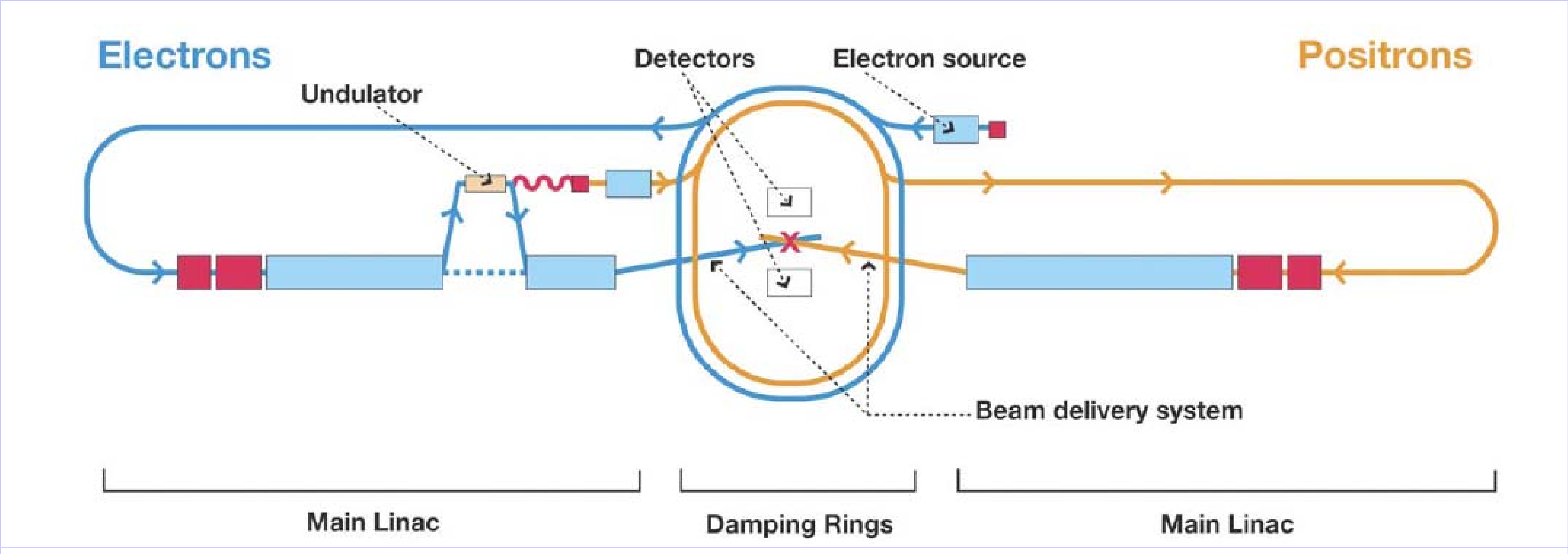
ILC- CLIC Collaboration

- **CLIC – ILC Collaboration has two basic purposes:**
  1. allow a more efficient use of resources, especially engineers
     - CFS / CES
     - Beamline components (magnets, instrumentation…)
  2. promote communication between the two project teams.
     - Comparative discussions and presentations will occur
     - Good understanding of each other's technical issues is necessary
     - Communication network – at several levels – supports it
- **Seven working groups which are led by conveners from both projects**

Collaboration Working Groups

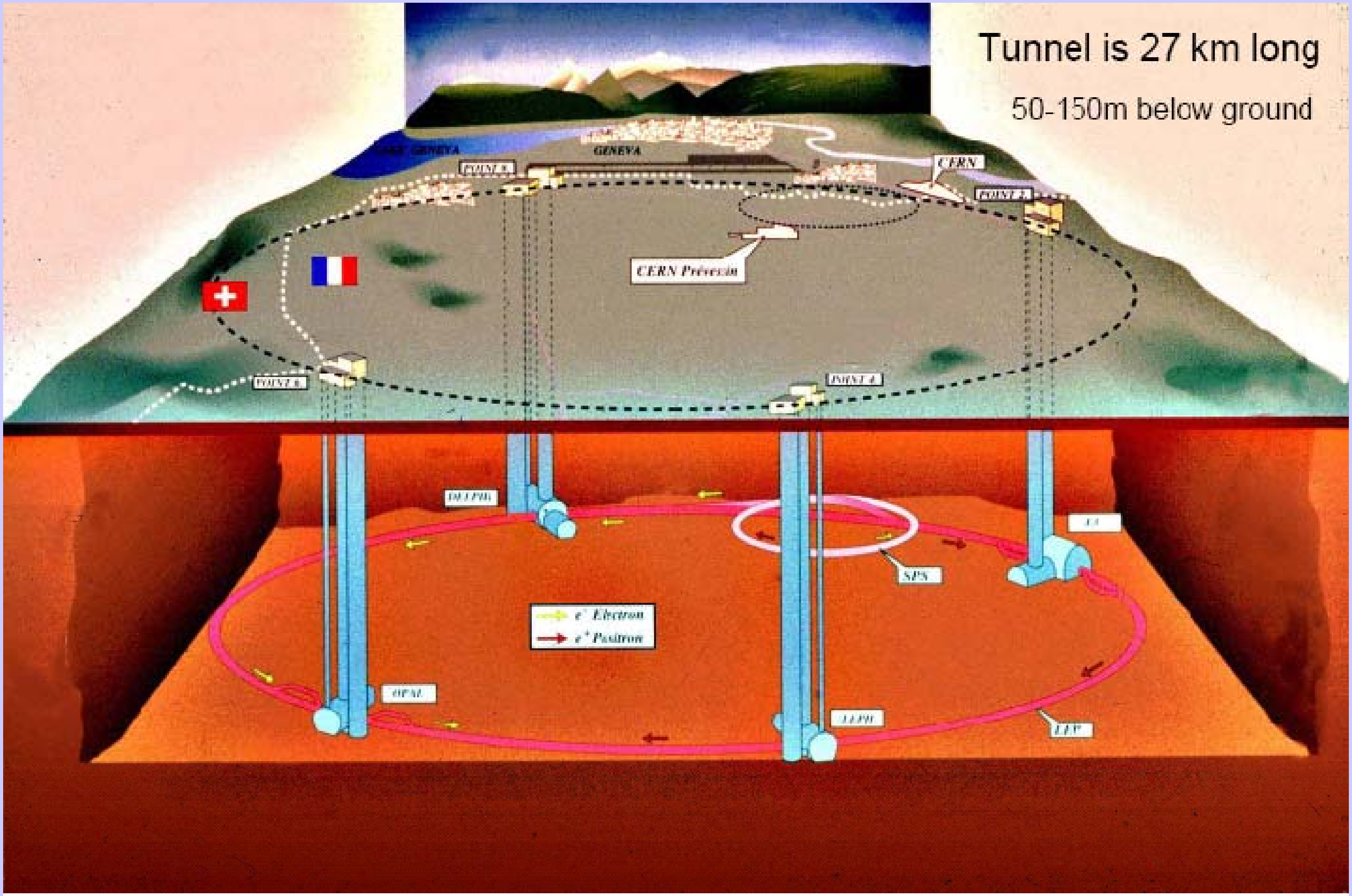
	CLIC	ILC
Physics & Detectors	L.Linssen, D.Schlatter	F.Richard, S.Yamada
Beam Delivery System (BDS) & Machine Detector Interface (MDI)	L.Gatignon D.Schulte, R.Tomas Garcia	B.Parker, A.Seriy
Civil Engineering & Conventional Facilities	C.Hauviller, J.Osborne.	J.Osborne, V.Kuchler
Positron Generation	L.Rinolfi	J.Clarke
Damping Rings	Y.Papaphilipou	M.Palmer
Beam Dynamics	D.Schulte	A.Latina, K.Kubo, N.Walker
Cost & Schedule	P.Lebrun, K.Foraz, G.Riddone	J.Carwardine, P.Garbincius, T.Shidara

The ILC

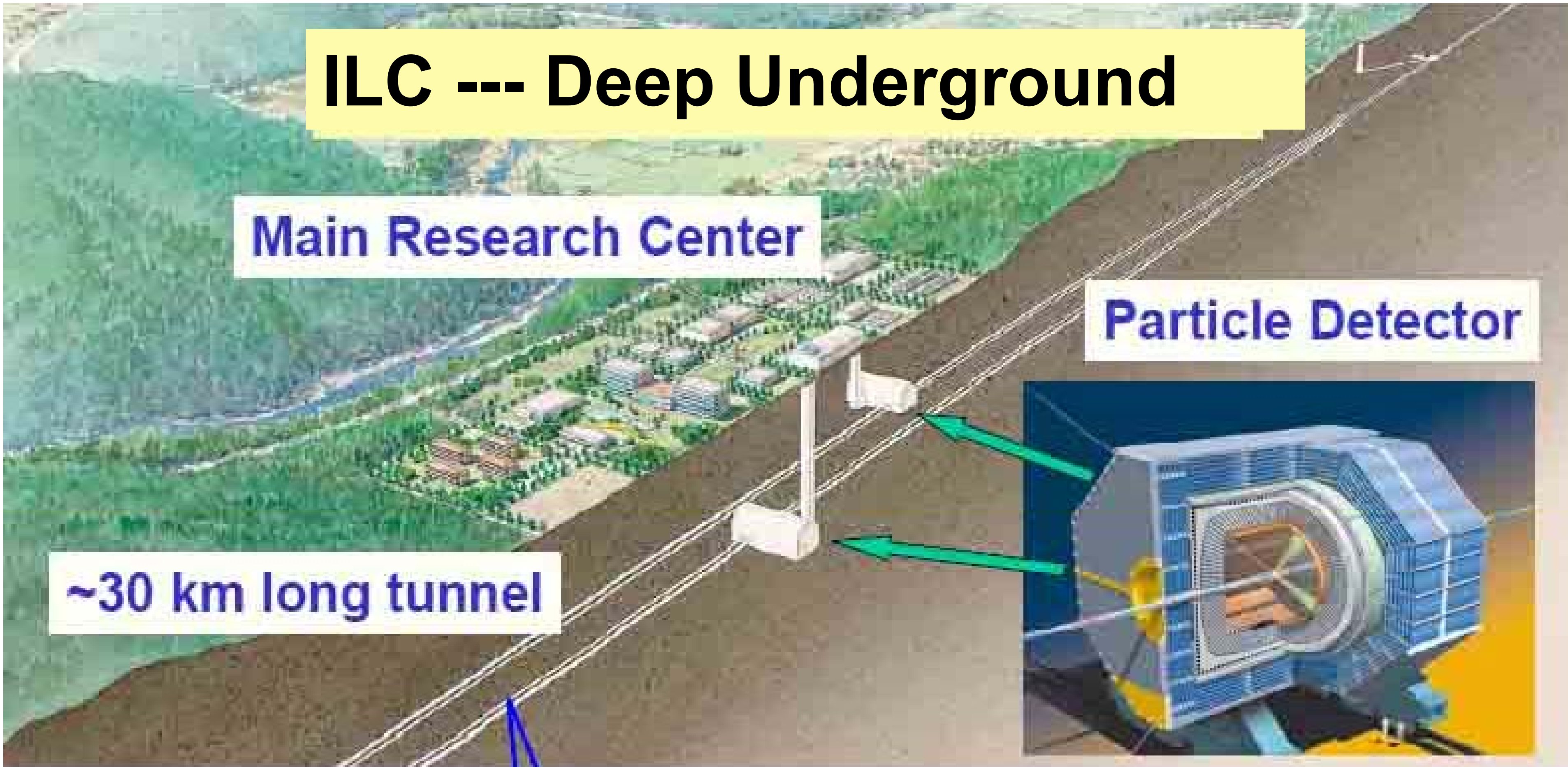


- **Two linear accelerators, with tiny intense beams of electrons and positrons colliding head-on-head**
- **Total length ~ 30 km long (comparable scale to LHC)**
- **COM energy = 500 GeV, upgradeable to 1 TeV**

LHC --- Deep Underground

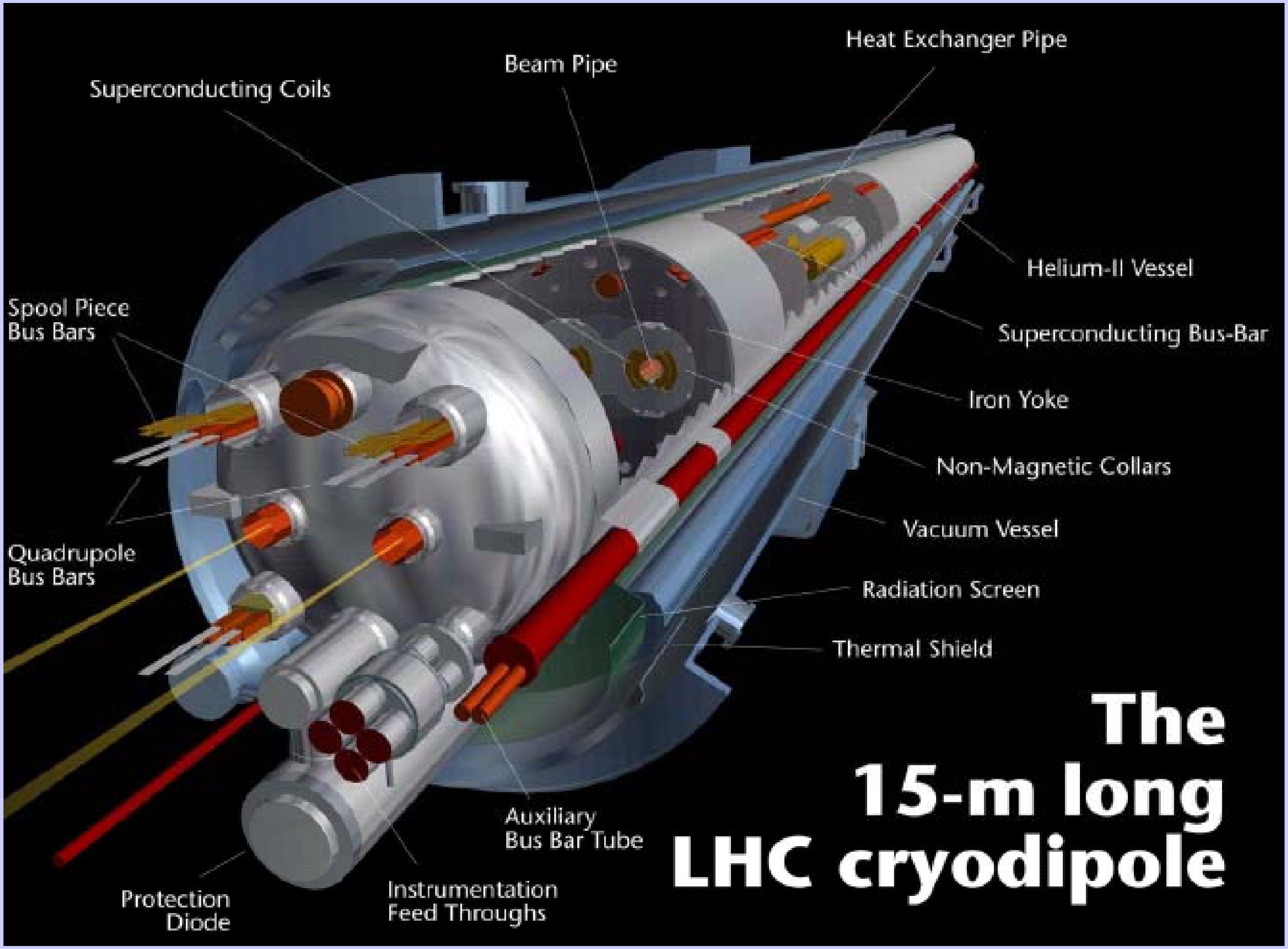


ILC --- Deep Underground



Two tunnels
- accelerator units
- other for services - RF power

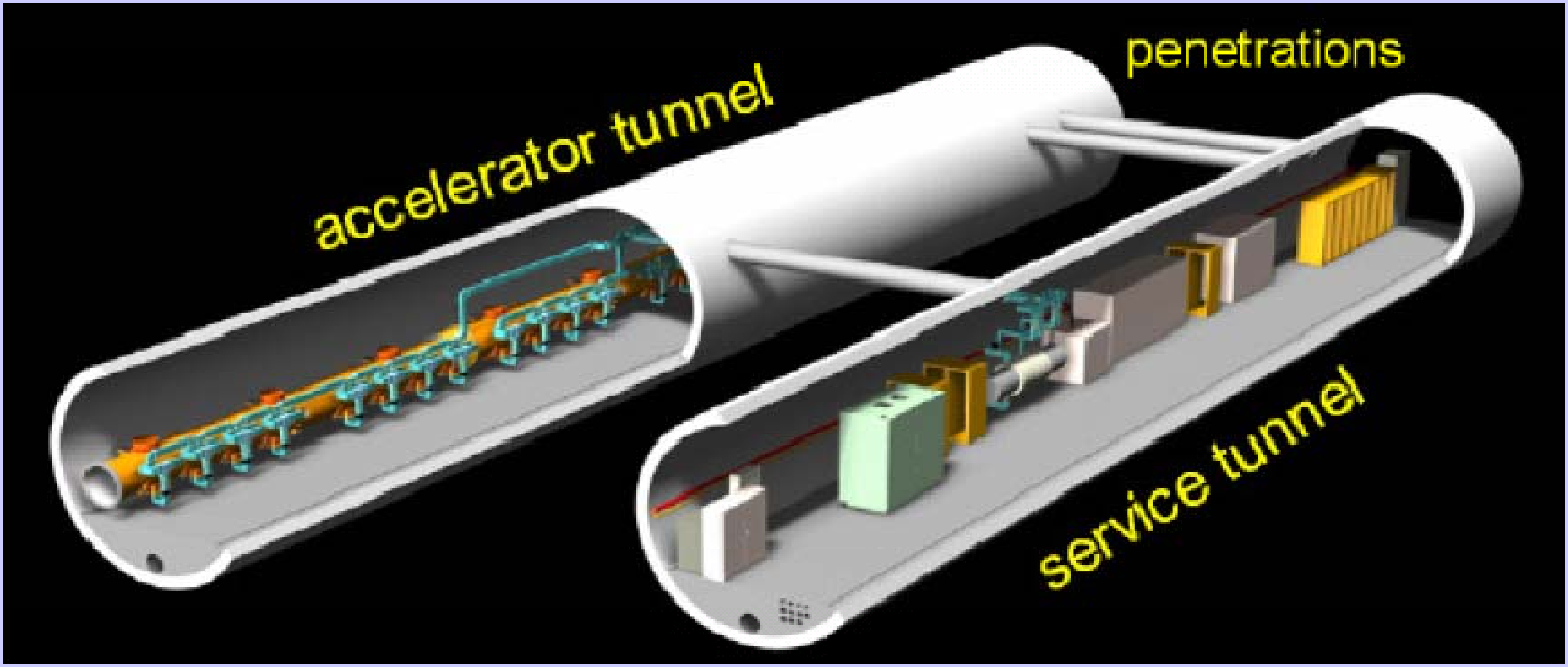
LHC --- Superconducting Magnet



ILC - Superconducting RF Cryomodule

LHC --- Magnets Installed

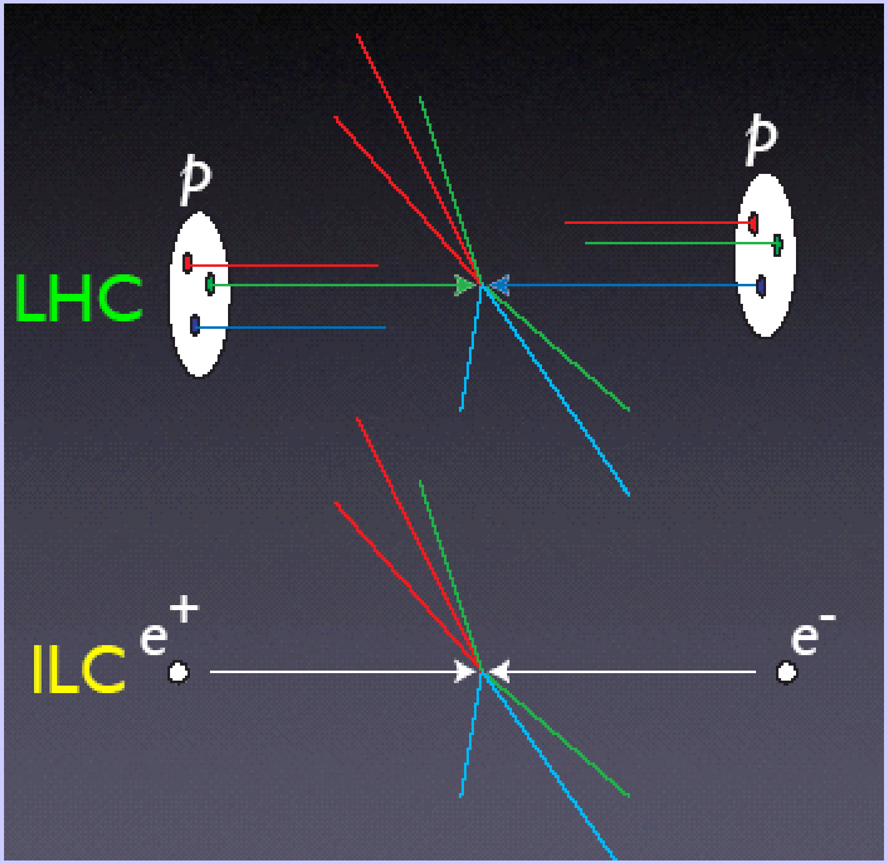
Main Linac Double Tunnel



- Three RF/cable penetrations every rf unit
- Safety crossovers every 500 m
- 34 kV power distribution

What will e^+e^- Collisions Contribute?

- elementary particles
- well-defined
  - energy,
  - angular momentum
- uses full COM energy
- produces particles democratically
- can mostly fully reconstruct events



What will e^+e^- Collisions Contribute?

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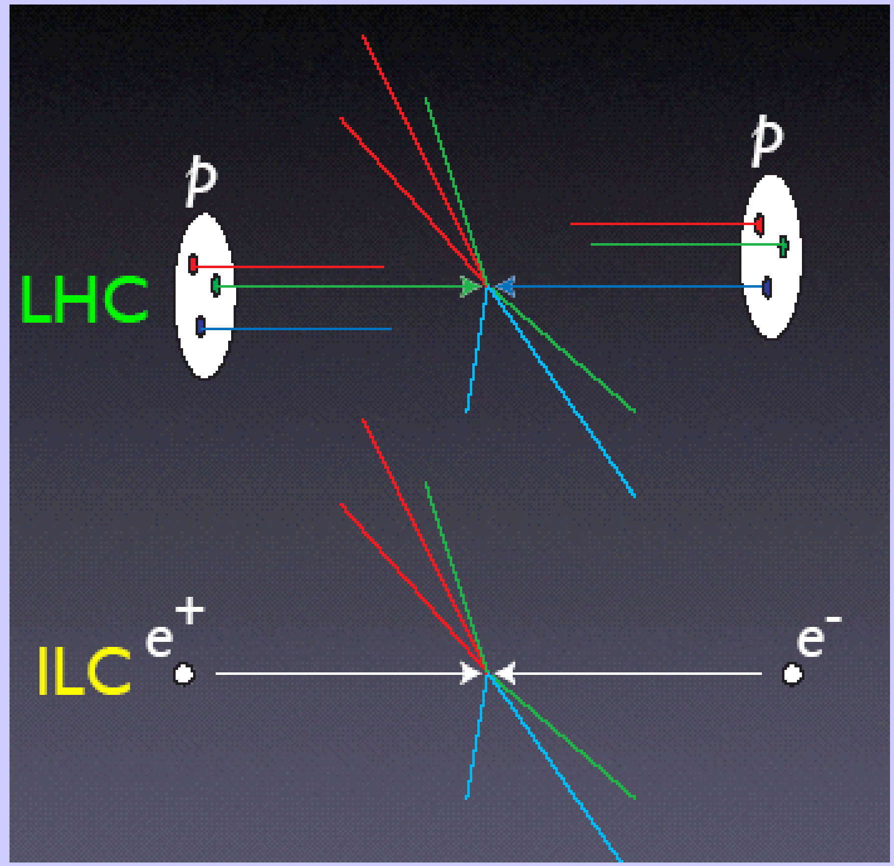
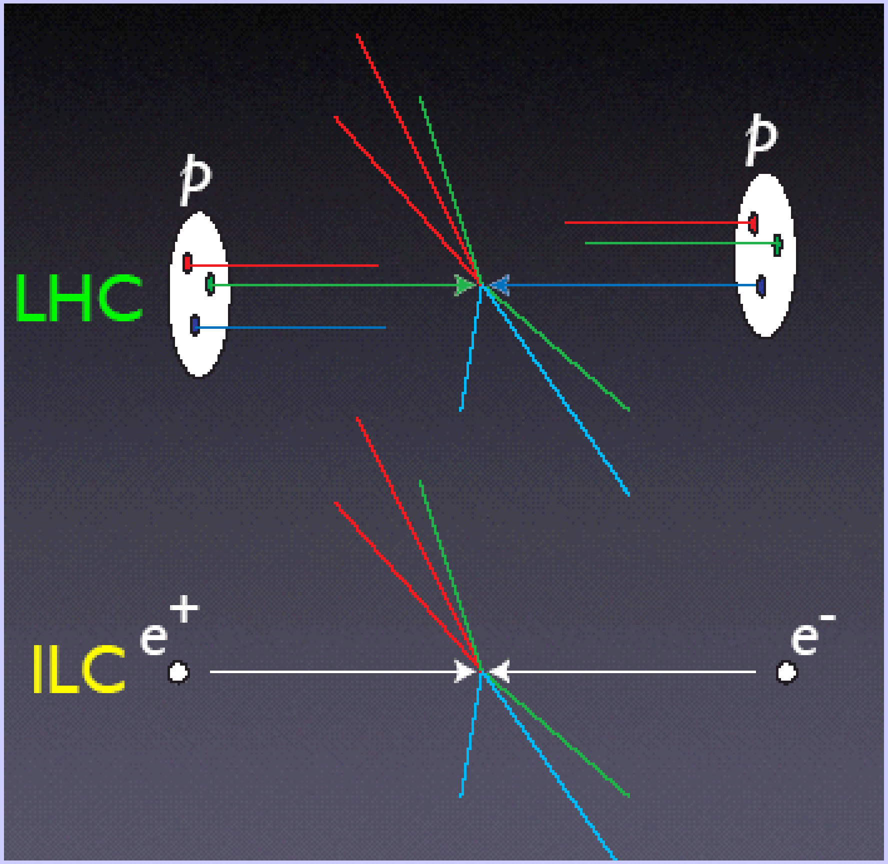


BREAK

What will e^+e^- Collisions Contribute?

- elementary particles
- well-defined
  - energy,
  - angular momentum
- uses full COM energy
- produces particles democratically
- can mostly fully reconstruct events



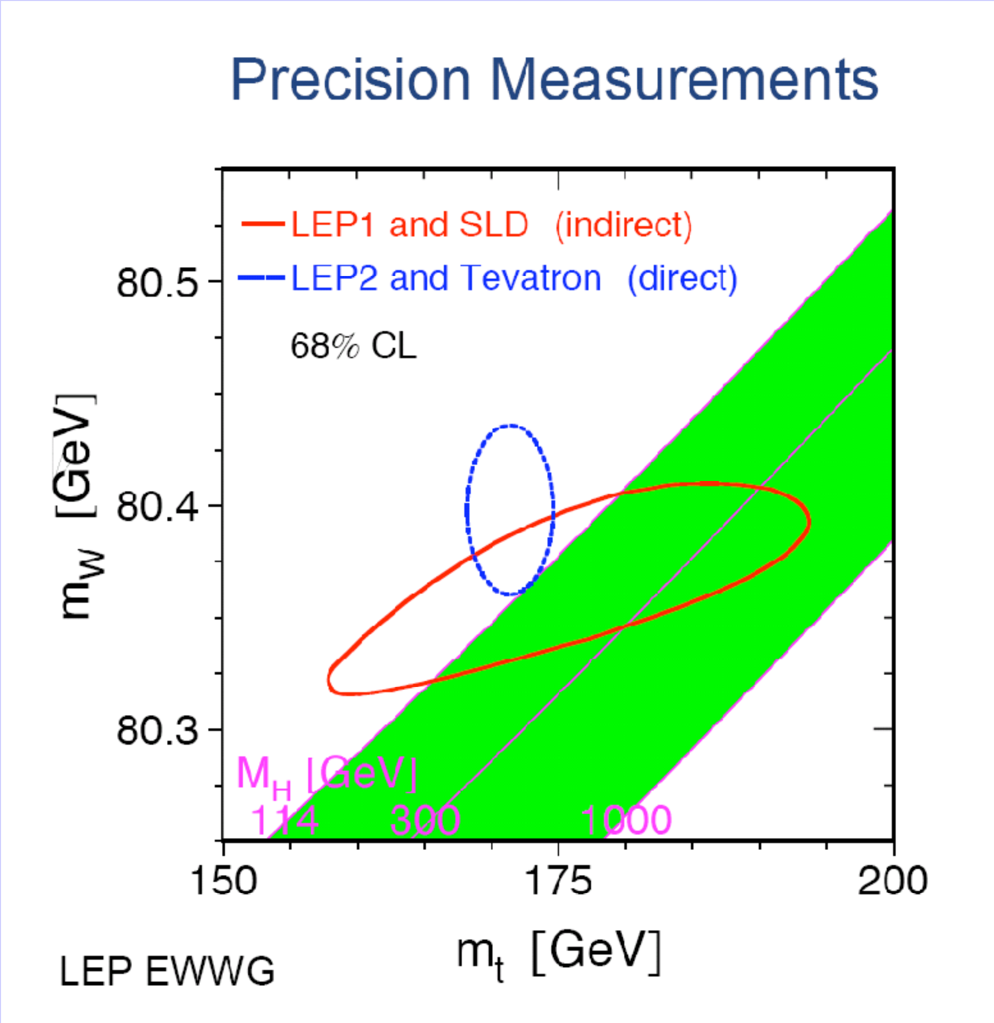
Comparison: ILC and LHC

	ILC	LHC
Beam Particle :	Electron x Positron	Proton x Proton
CMS Energy :	0.5 – 1 TeV	14 TeV
Luminosity Goal :	2×10^{34} /cm^2/sec	1×10^{34} /cm^2/sec
Accelerator Type :	Linear	Circular Storage Rings
Technology :	Supercond. RF	Supercond. Magnet

Comparison: ILC and LHC

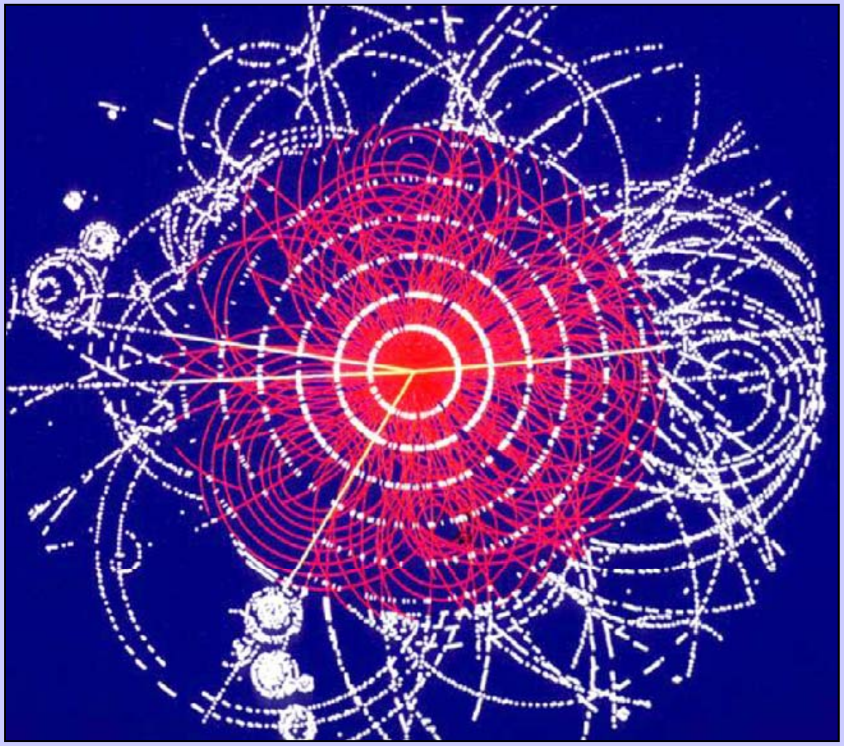
	ILC	LHC
σ_{total} :	5×10^{-36} cm^2 @ 500 GeV σ (Annihilation)	$10^{10} \times 10^{-36}$ cm^2 σ (Inelastic)
Typical $\sigma_{Higgs\ Prod}$:	0.05×10^{-36} cm^2 $\sigma(ee \to ZH)$	0.07×10^{-36} cm^2 $\sigma(pp \to H\,X)\,Br(H \to \gamma\gamma)$
Experimental features	CMS energy : fixed	Reaction Energy **: uncontrollable**
Experimental features	Smaller background	Huge Backgrounds

The Higgs and the ILC

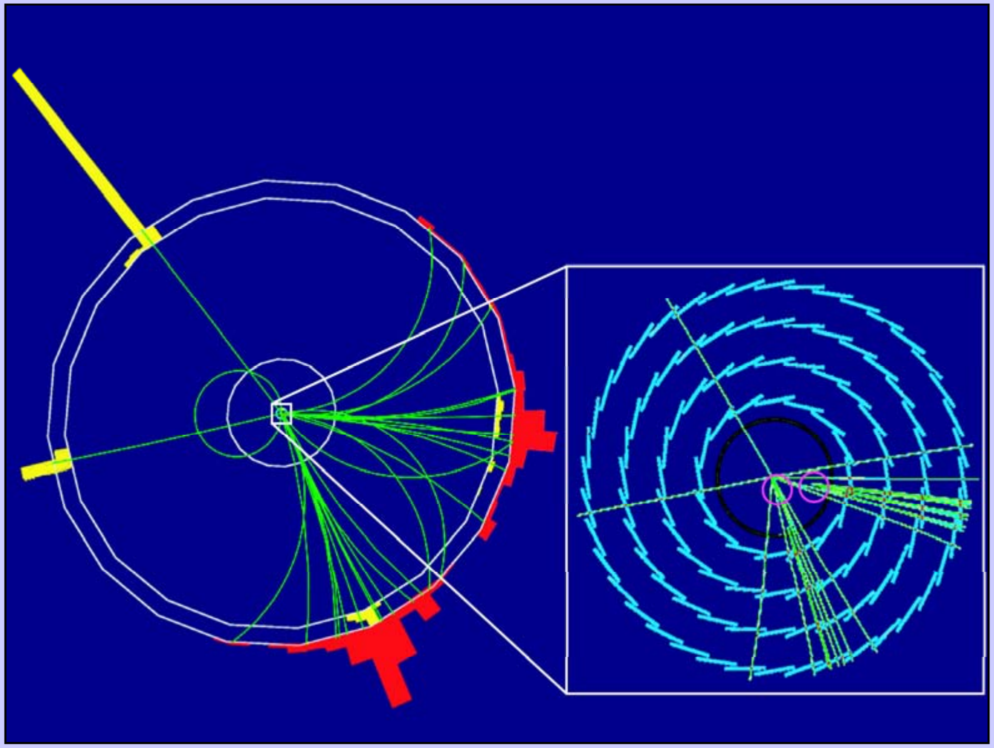


- The Higgs discovery appears around the corner (at the LHC)
- The mass appears below 200 GeV, well within the range of a 500 GeV linear collider
- Is the Higgs the Higgs? Are there more? Is it a variant?

Higgs event Simulation Comparison



LHC

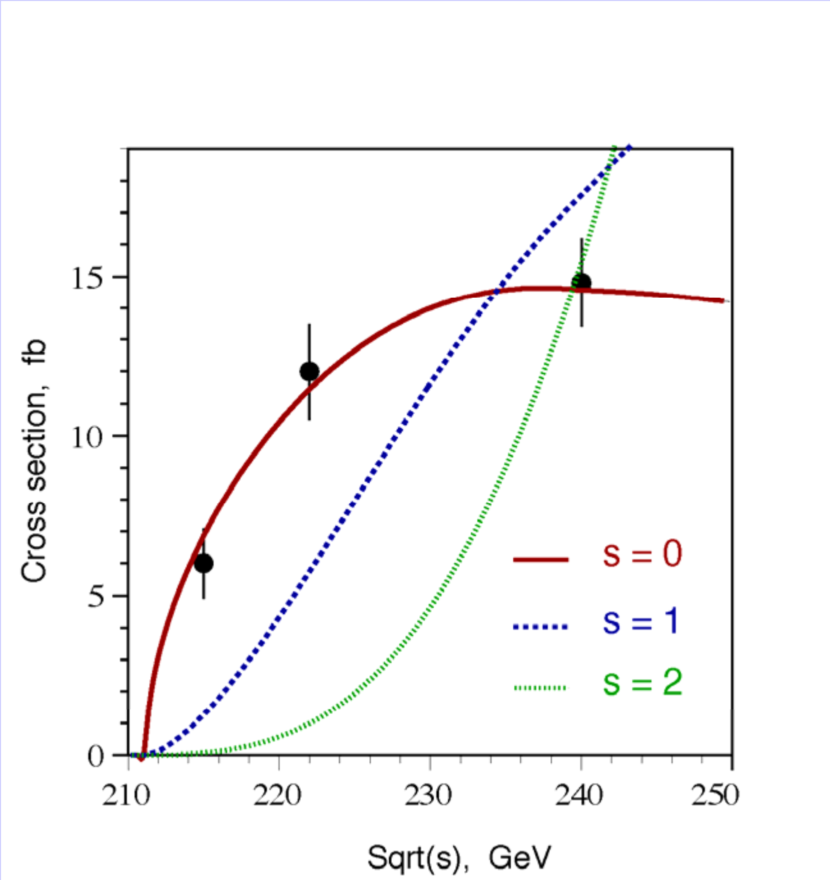


ILC

$e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z H$

$Z \rightarrow e^+ e^-, H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ …

ILC: Is it really the Higgs ?

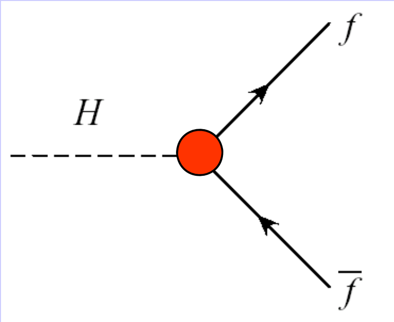


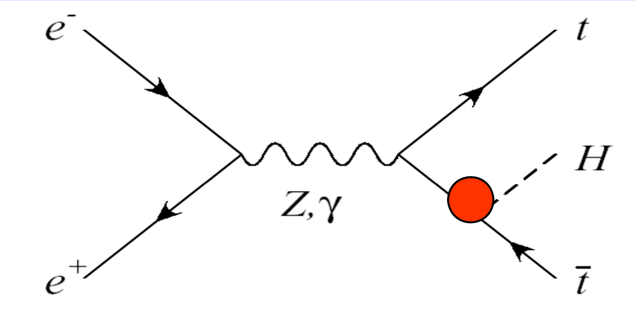
Measure the quantum numbers. The Higgs must have spin zero !

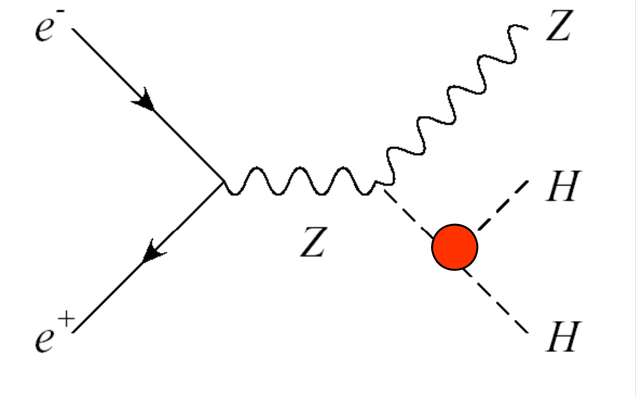
The linear collider will measure the spin of any Higgs it can produce by measuring the energy dependence from threshold

Remember - the Higgs is a Different!

- It is a zero spin particle that fills the vacuum
- It couples to mass; masses and decay rates are related



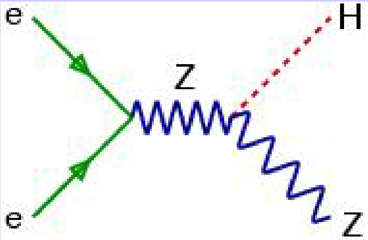


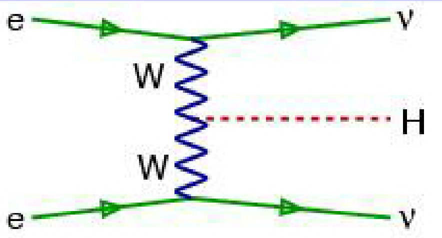


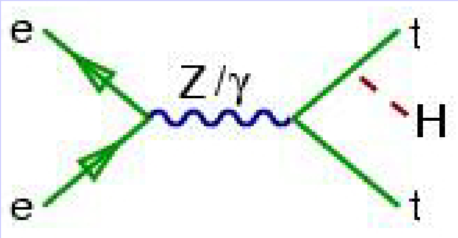
Higgs Coupling-mass relation

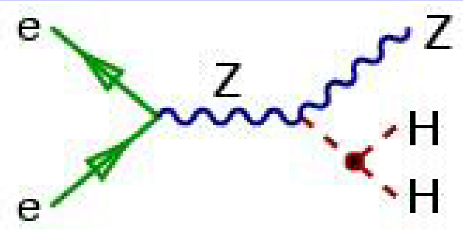
$$m_i = v \times \kappa_i$$

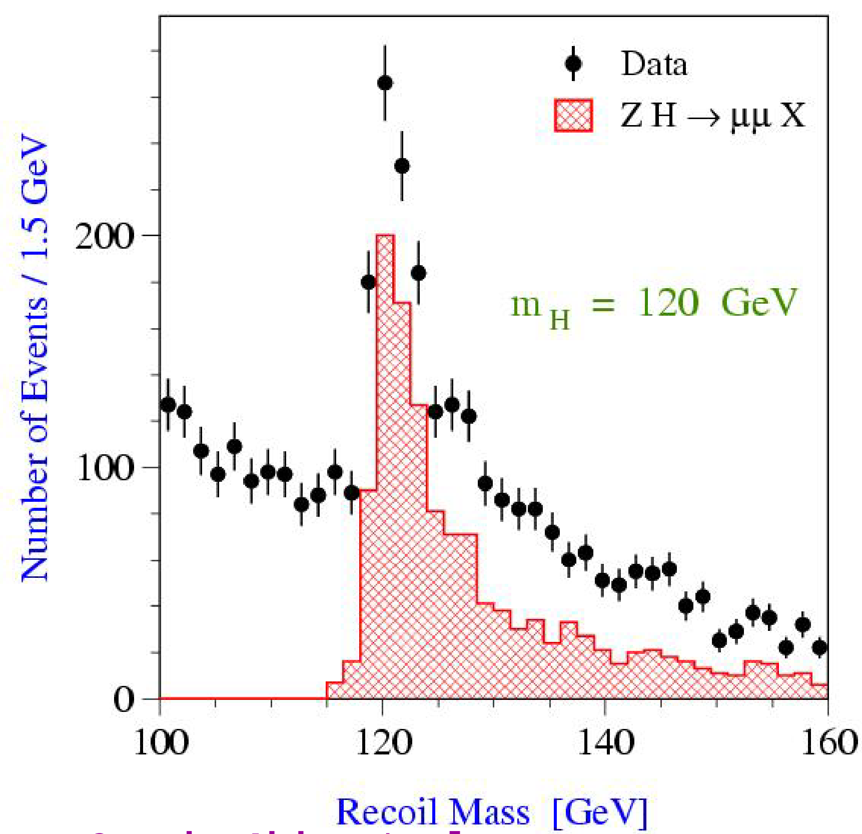
Precision Higgs physics







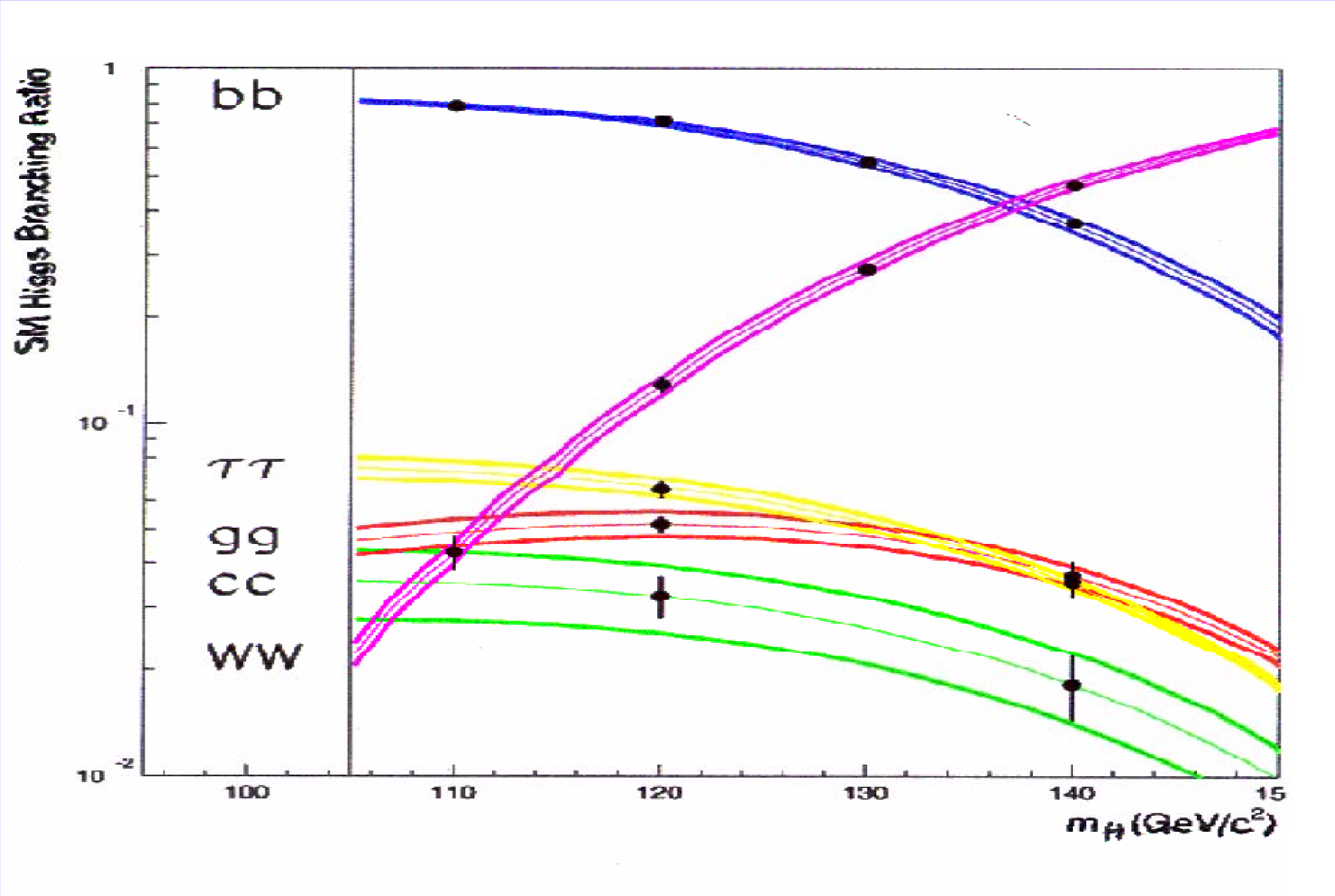




Garcia-Abia et al

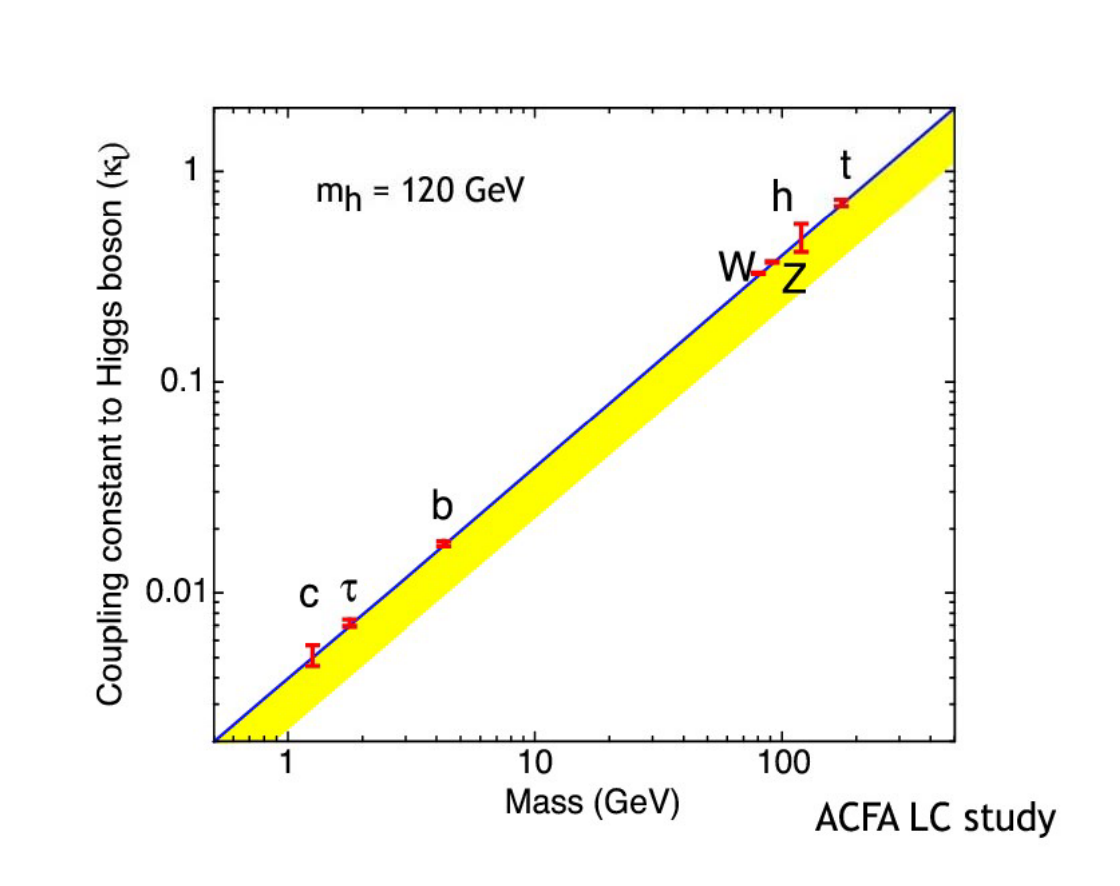
- **Model-independent Studies**
  - **mass**
  - **absolute branching ratios**
  - **total width**
  - **spin**
  - **top Yukawa coupling**
  - **self coupling**
- **Precision Measurements**

Higgs Branching Ratios



What can we learn from the Higgs?

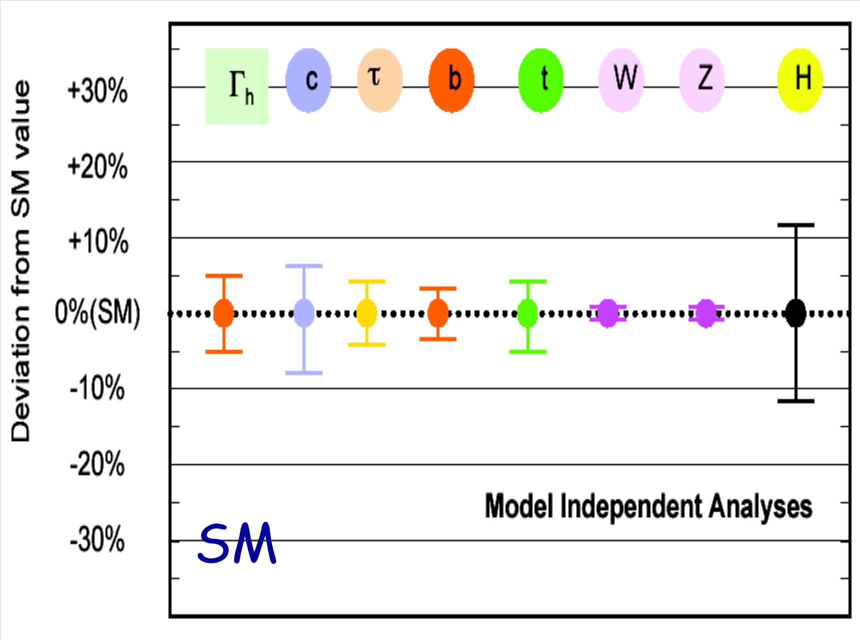
Precision measurements of Higgs coupling

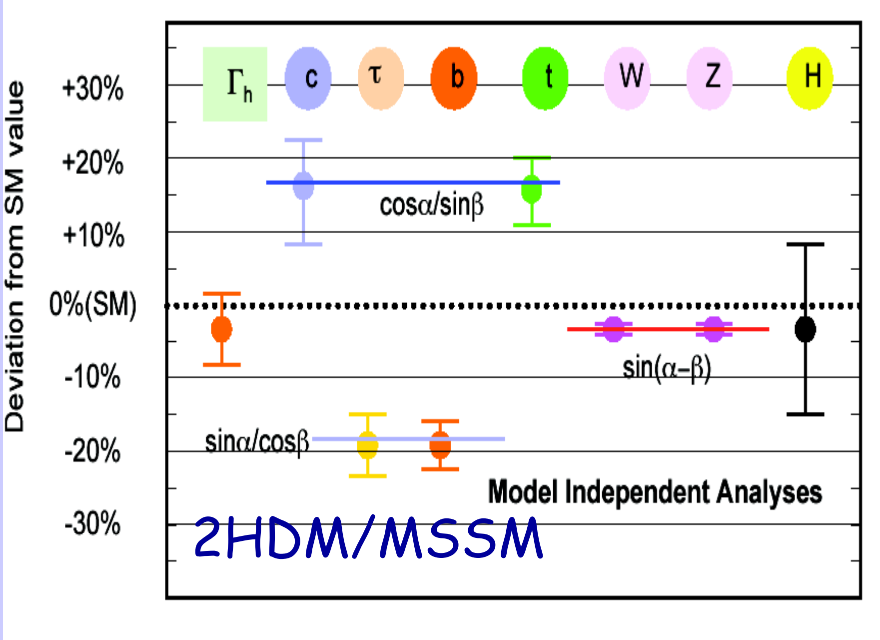


Higgs Coupling strength is proportional to Mass

e^+e^- : Studying the Higgs

determine the underlying model

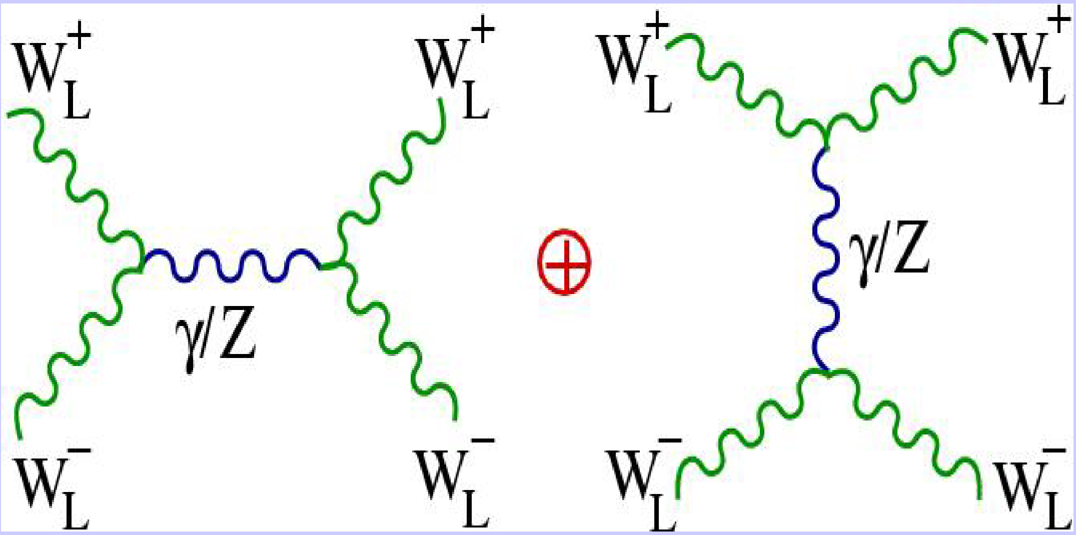




Yamashita et al

Zivkovic et al

If the Higgs is not found?



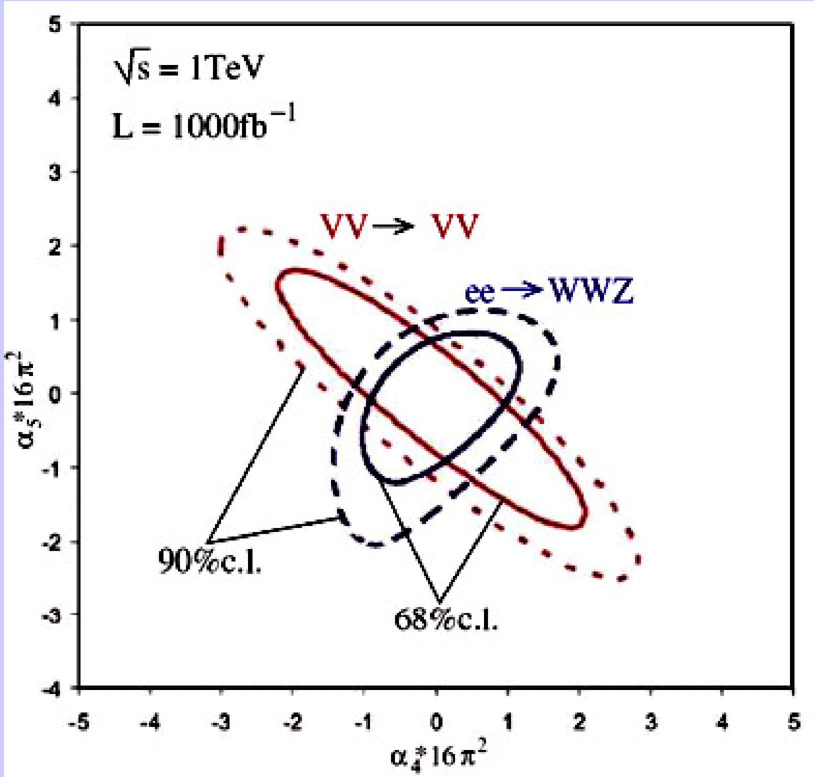
Cross section for WW scattering violates unitarity at ~1.2 TeV, unless there are new resonances

ILC has sensitivity into multi-TeV region

Krstonosic et al.

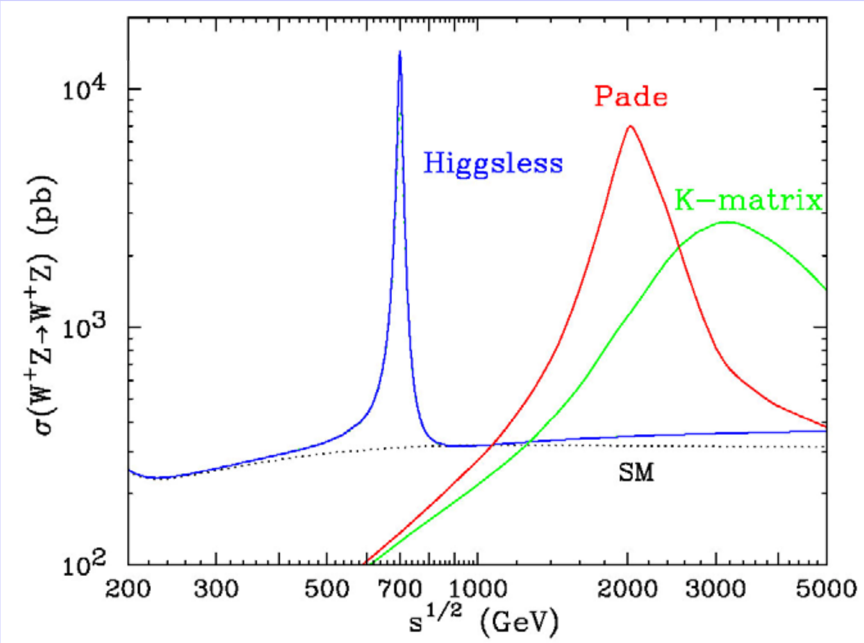
Higgs not found

Effective Lagrangian Strong EWSB:



Krstonosic et al.

New resonance in WZ→WZ



Birkedal et al.

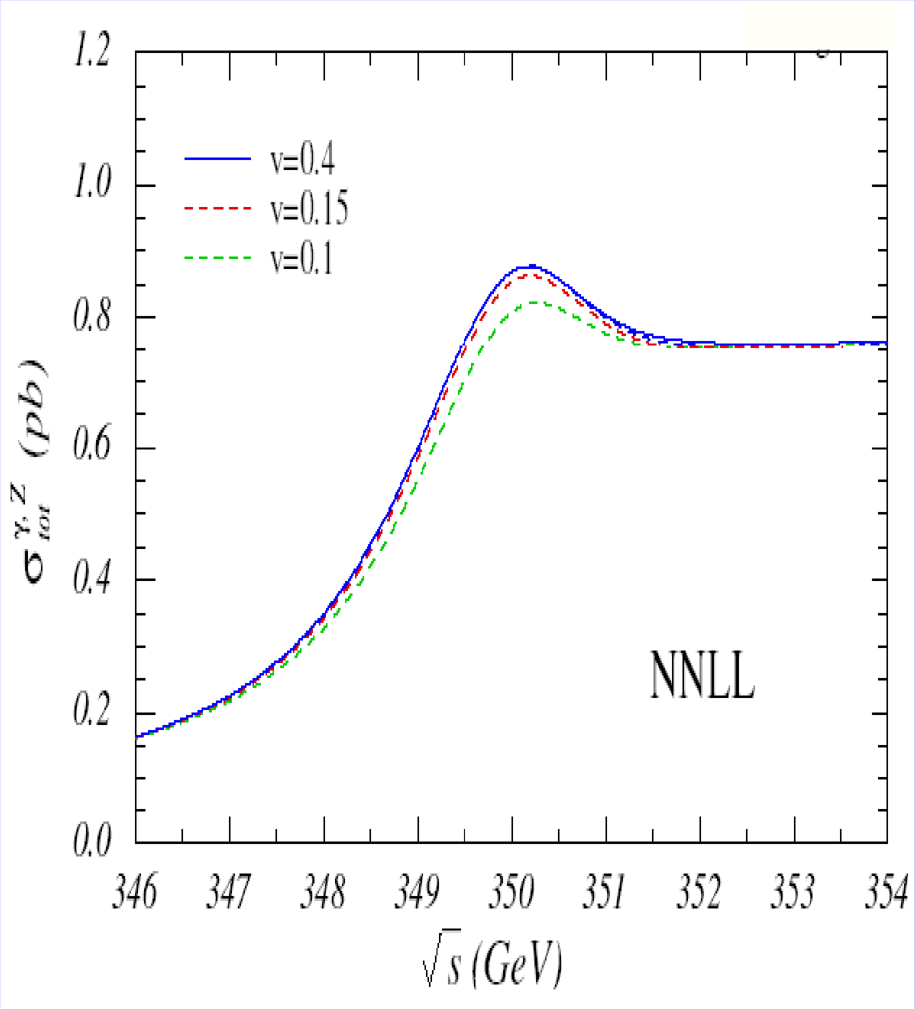
Coupling structure can be determined at ILC if resonance seen by LHC

Top Quark Measurements

Threshold scan provides mass measurement

—

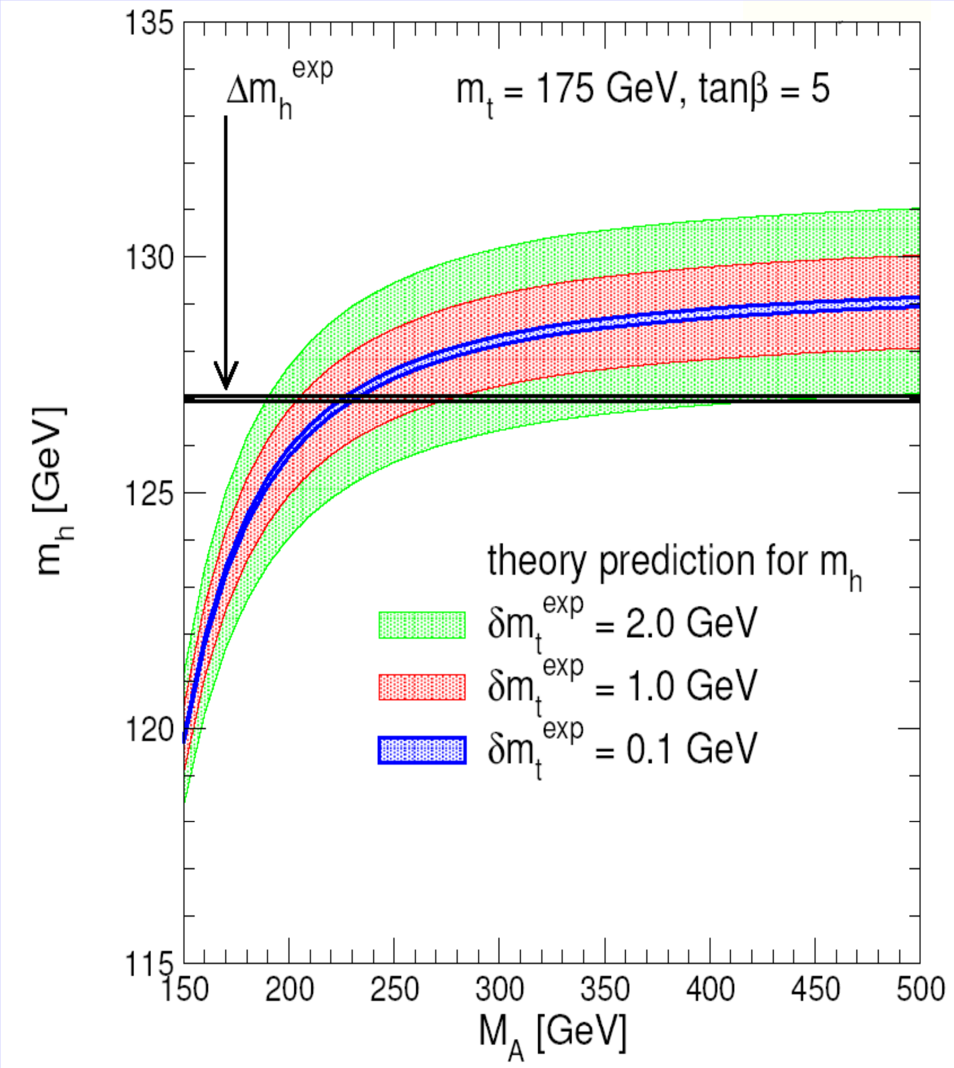
Theory (NNLL) controls m_t(MS) to 100 MeV



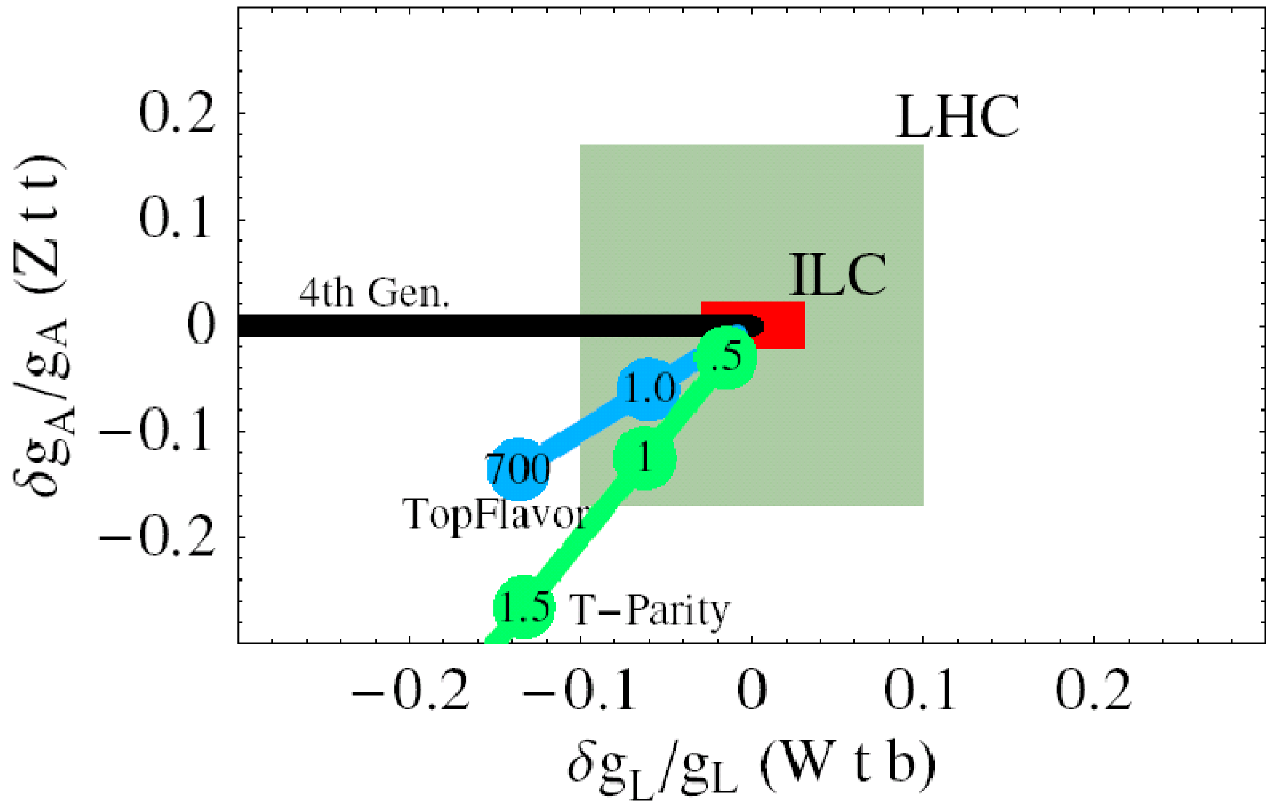
Top Quark Measurements

Precision top mass

- **Improved Standard Model fits**
- **MSSM (m_h prediction)**
- ...

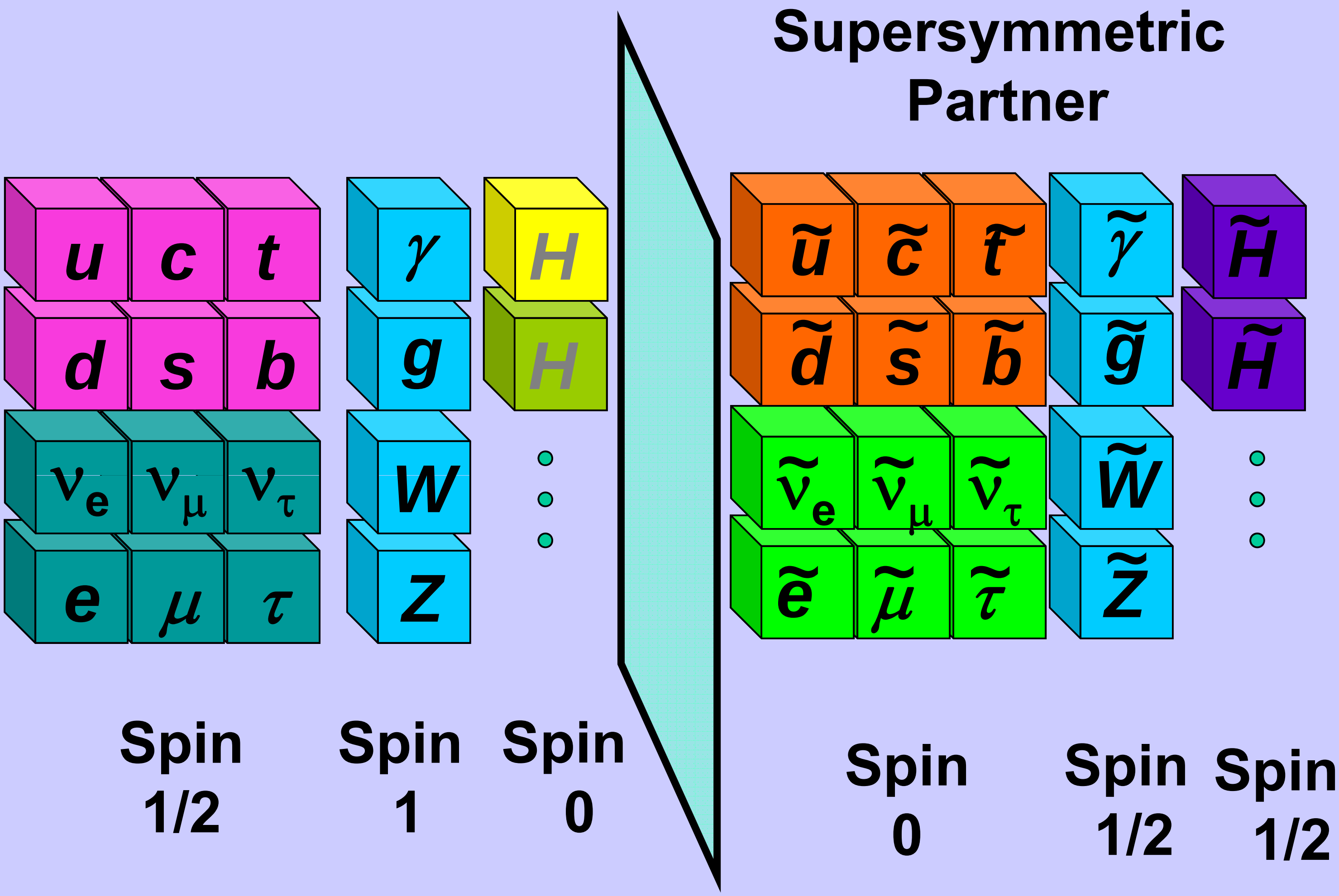


Top Quark Measurements



Bounds on axial ttbarZ and left handed tbW for LHC and ILC compared to deviations in various models

Supersymmetry



Is there a New Symmetry in Nature?

Bosons ⟷ **Fermions**

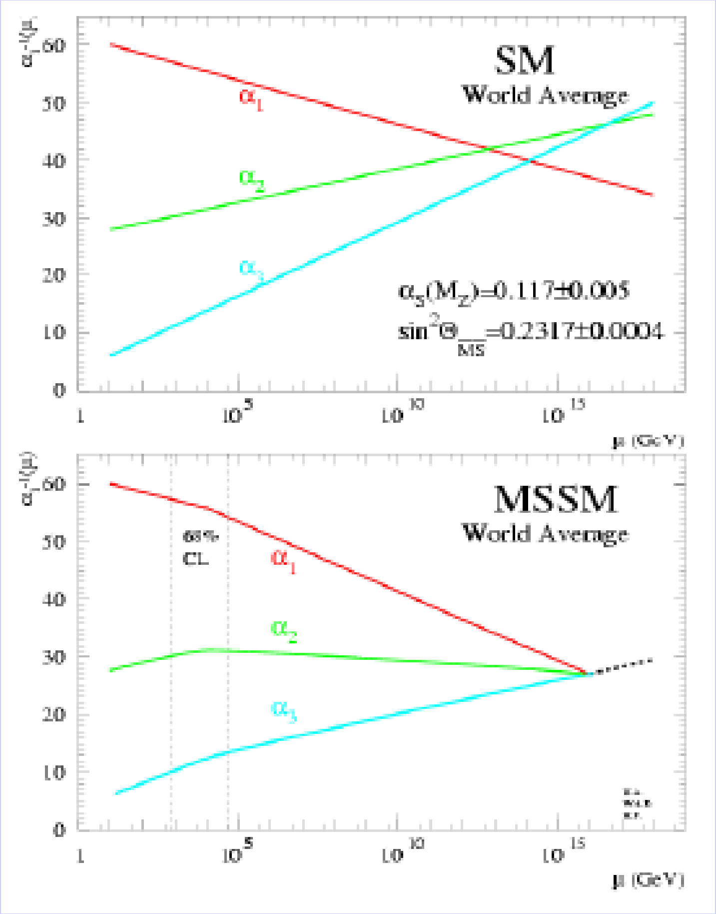
Integer Spin: 0, 1,..

Half integer Spin: 1/2, 3/2,..

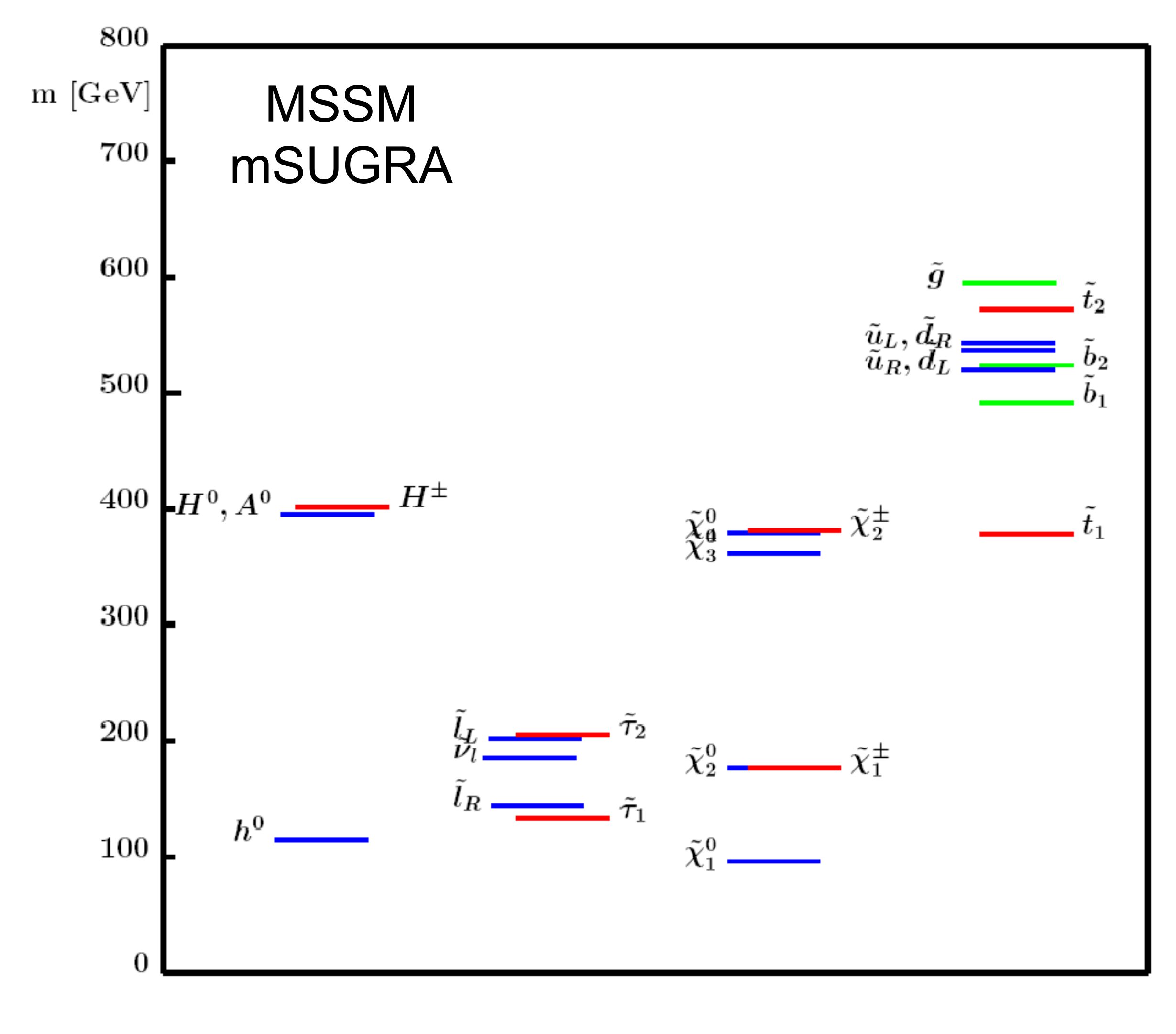
The virtues of Super-symmetry:

- **Unification of Forces**
- **The Hierarchy Problem**
- **Candidate for the Dark Matter**

…

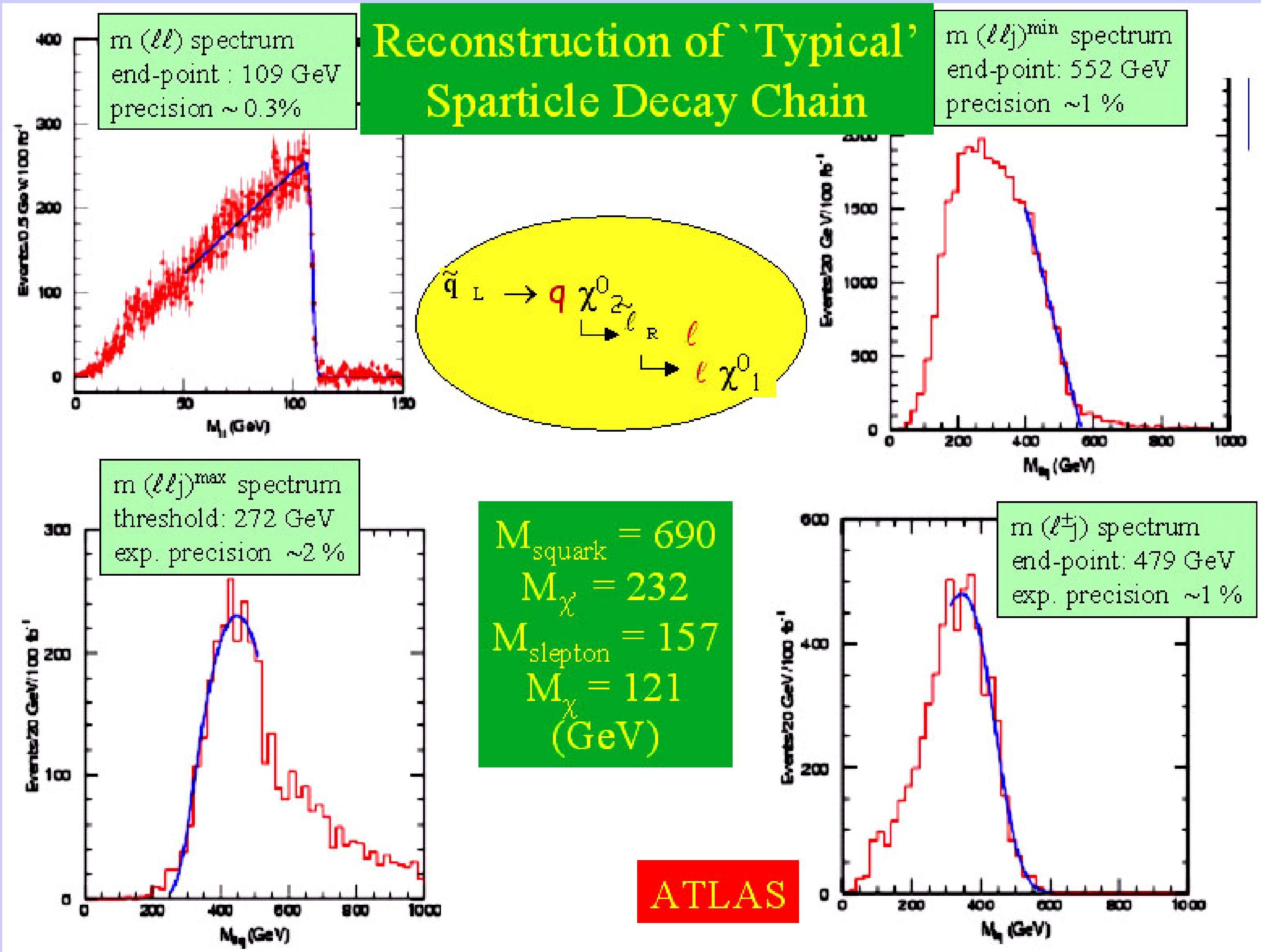


Spectrum of Supersymmetric Particles

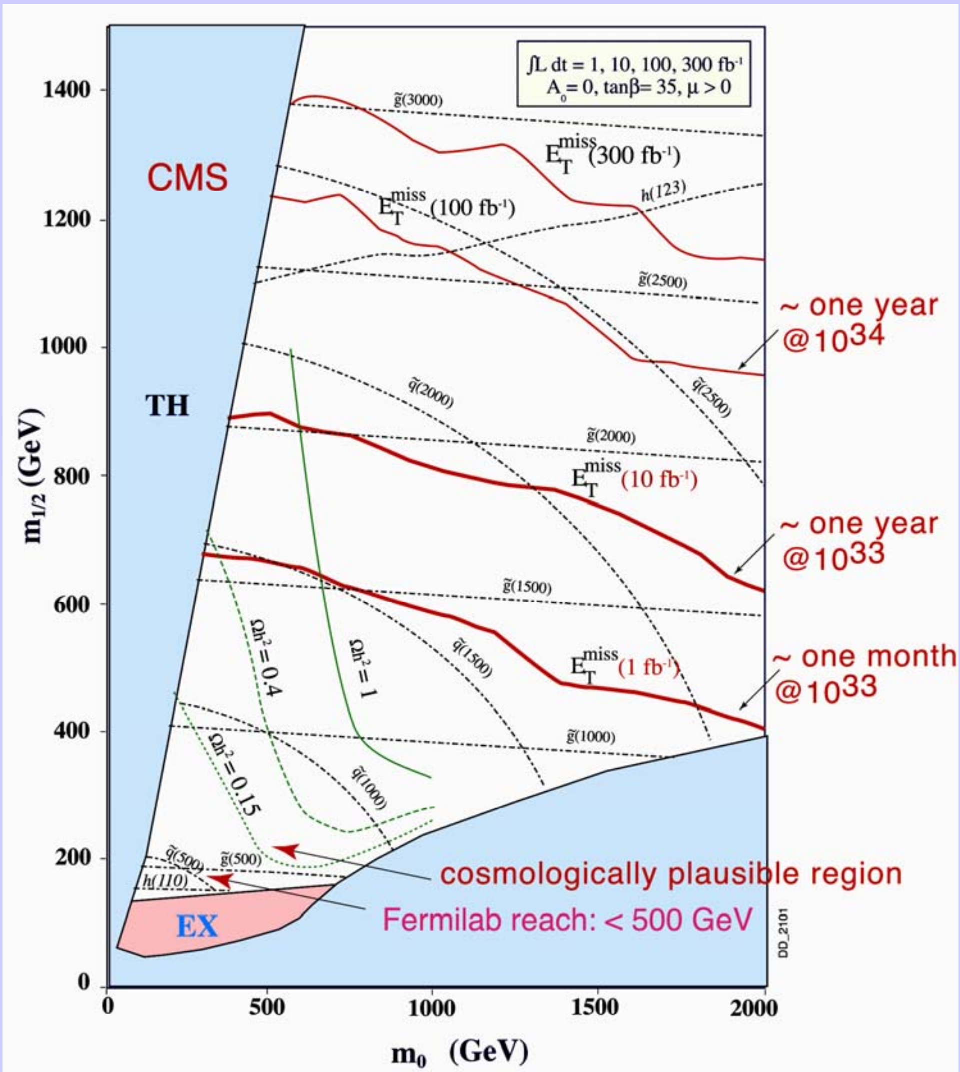


squarks and sgluons heavy yielding long decay chains ending with LSP neutrilino

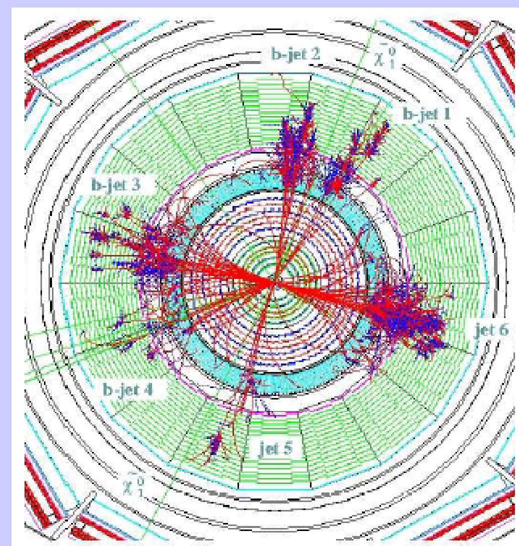
Supersymmetric Detection at LHC



Supersymmetry Reach at LHC

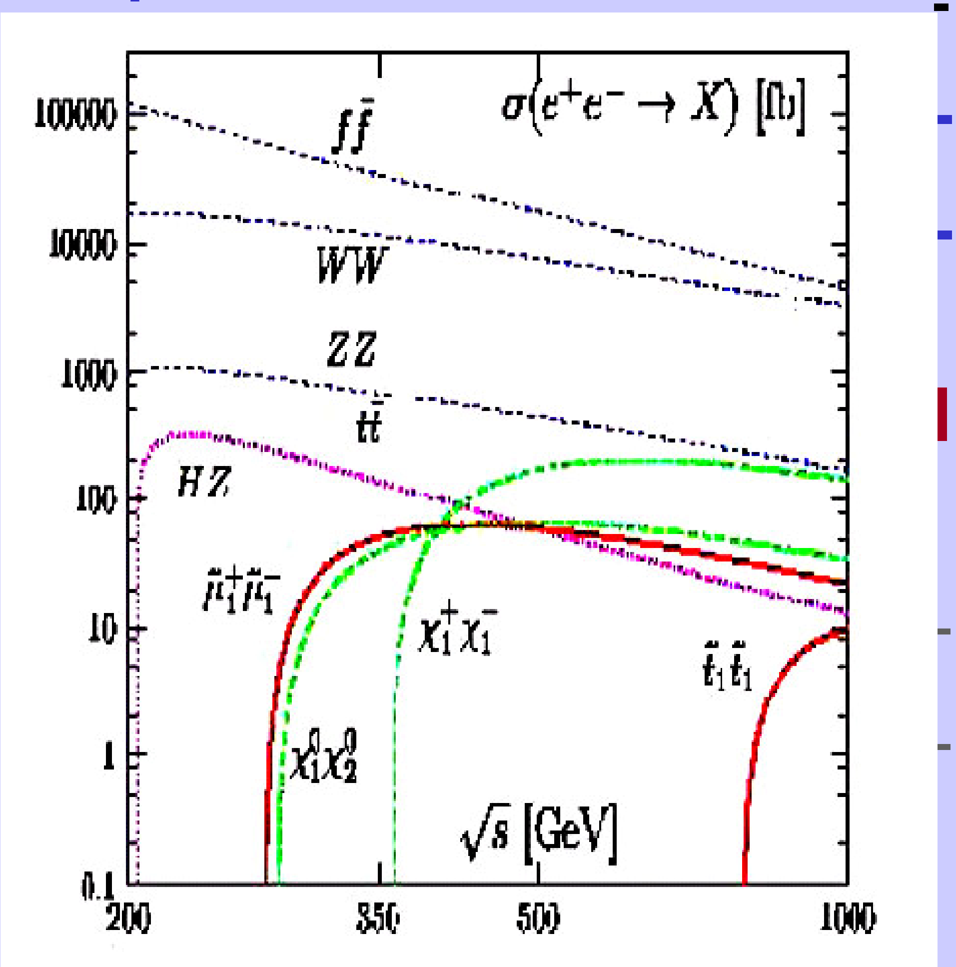


Supersymmetric Parameter Space



Supersymmetry at ILC

e^+e^- production crosssections



- Measure quantum numbers
- Is it MSSM, NMSSM, …?
- How is it broken?

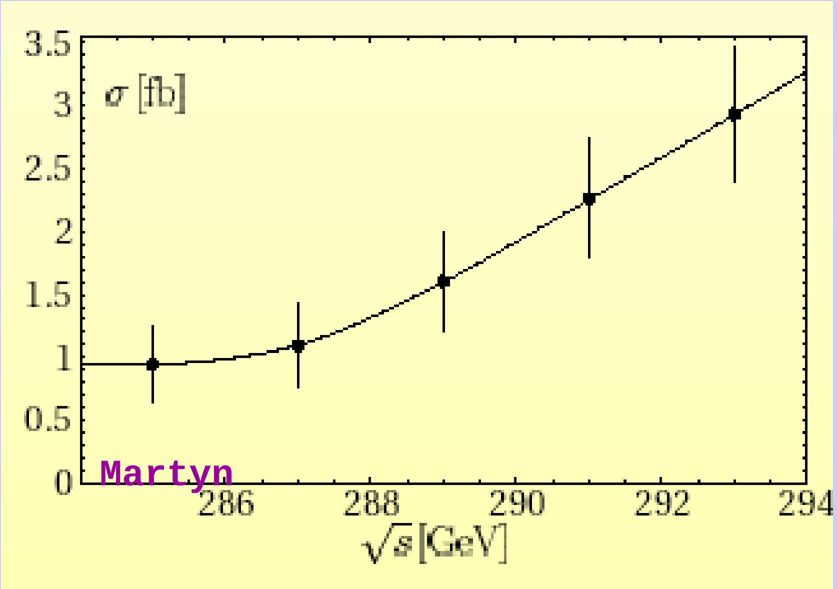
ILC can answer these questions!

- tunable energy
- polarized beams

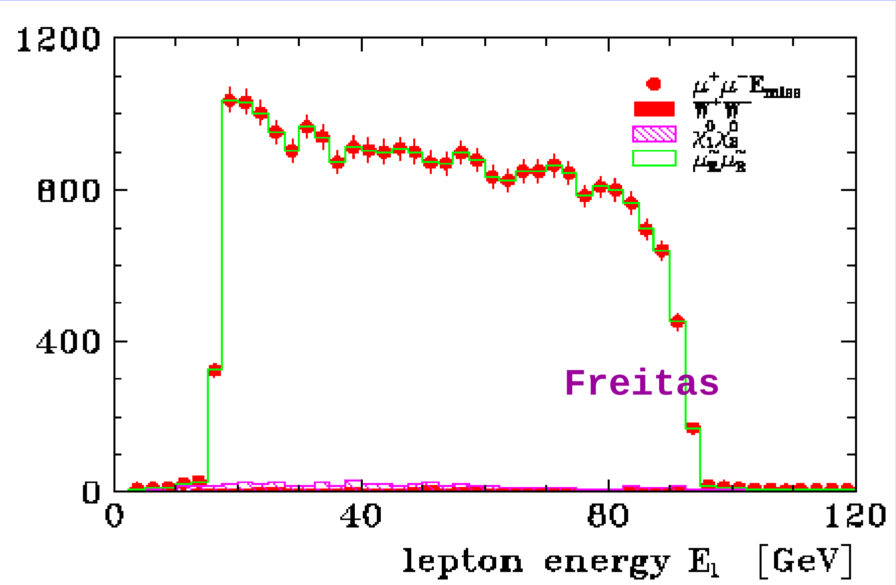
ILC Supersymmetry

Two methods to obtain absolute sparticle masses:

Kinematic Threshold:



In the continuum

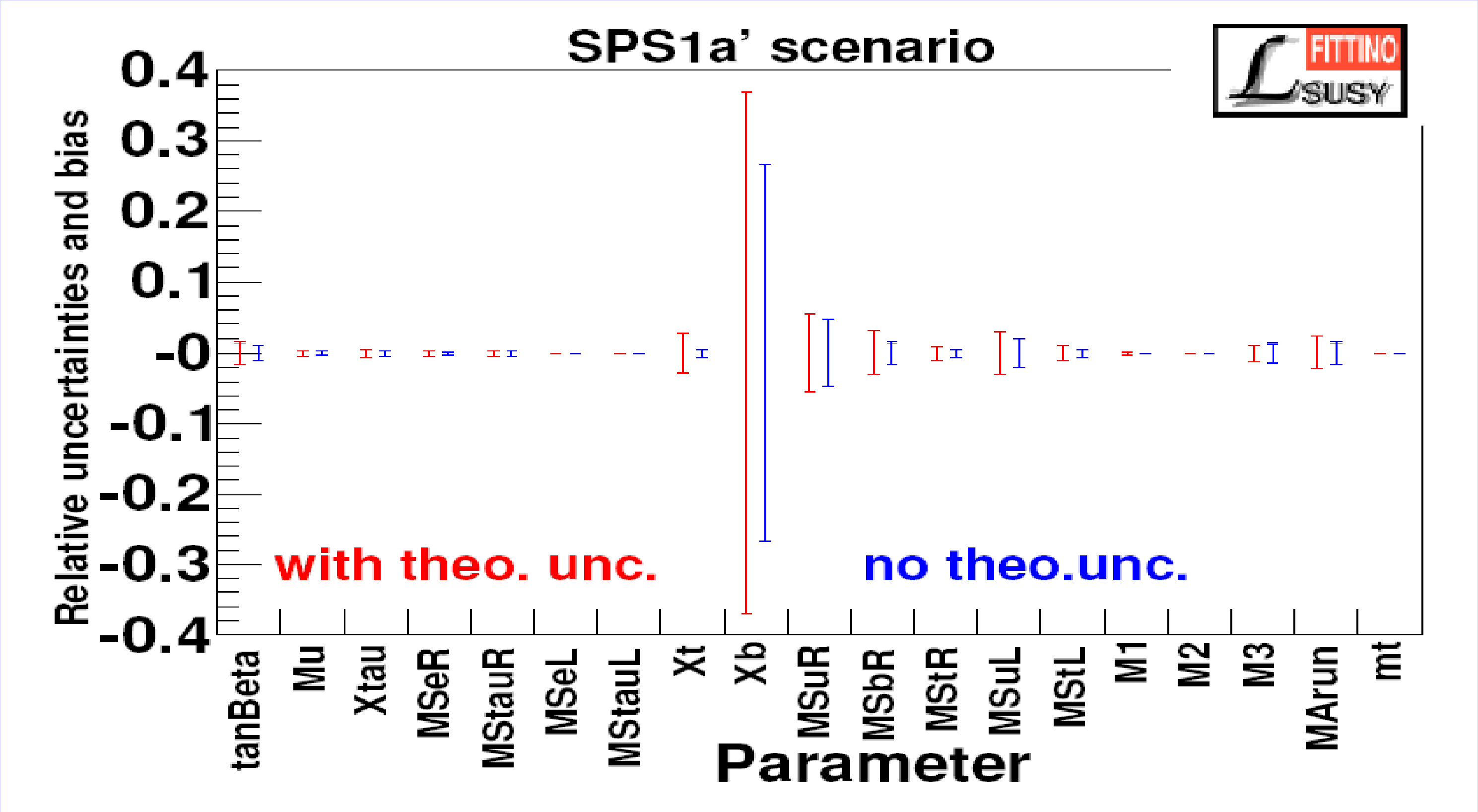


Determine SUSY parameters without model assumptions

Minimum and maximum determines masses of primary slepton and secondary neutralino/chargino

LHC + ILC Supersymmetry

ILC precision + LHC mass reach for squarks/gluinos

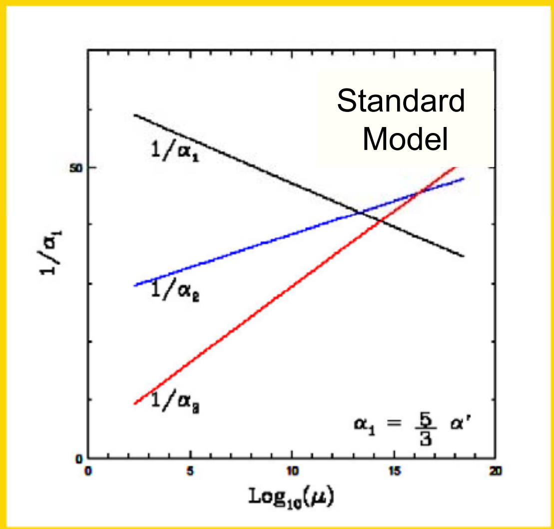


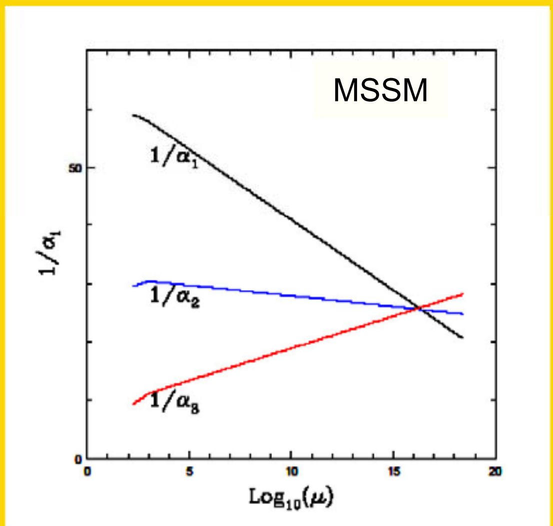
Errors

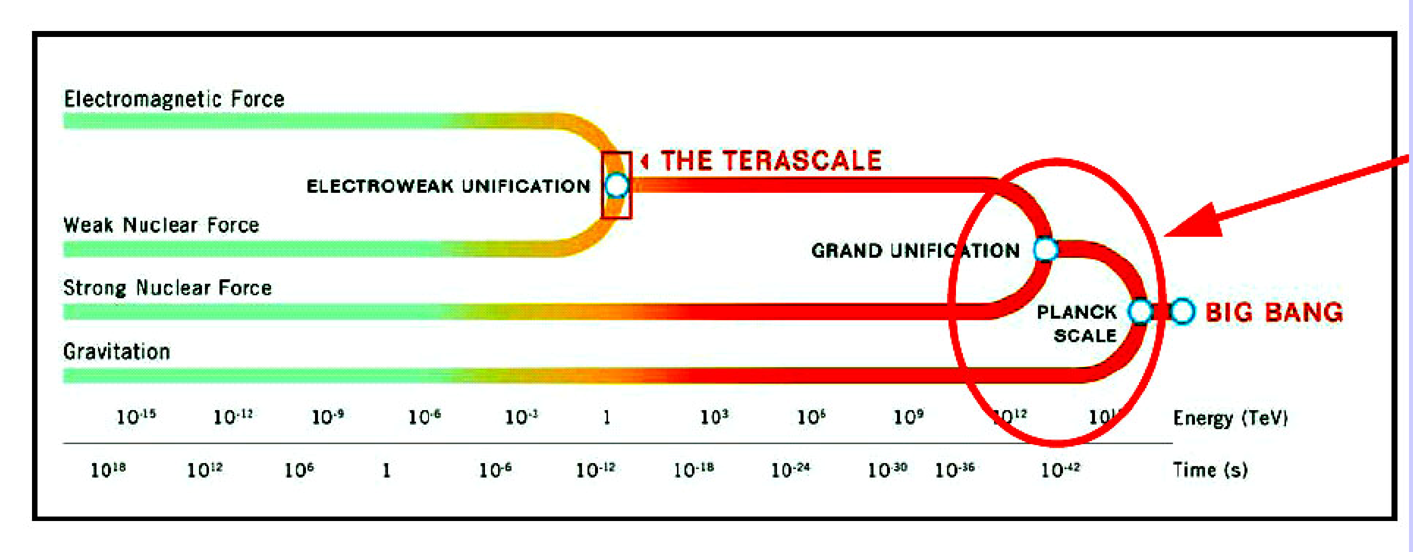
19-parameter fit using ILC+LHC:

Only possible with both LHC and ILC data

The Ultimate Unification

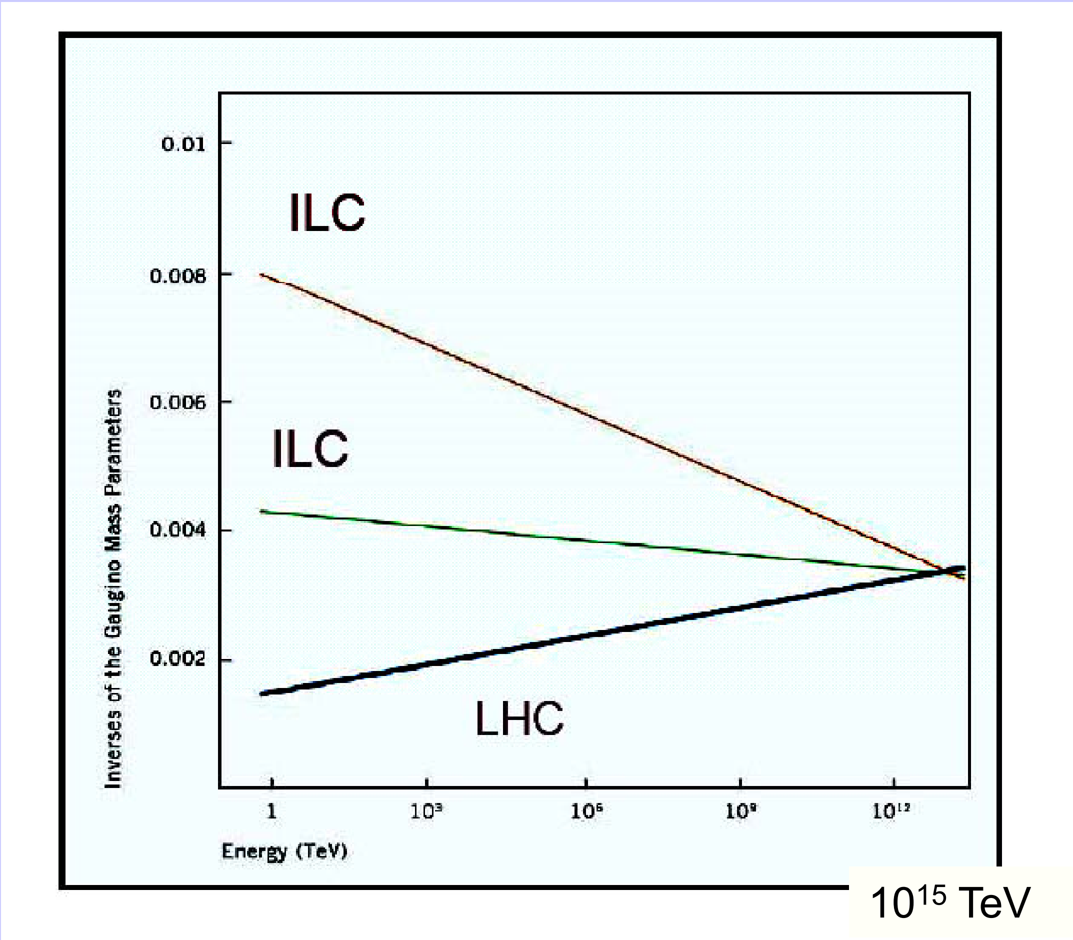






Supersymmetry

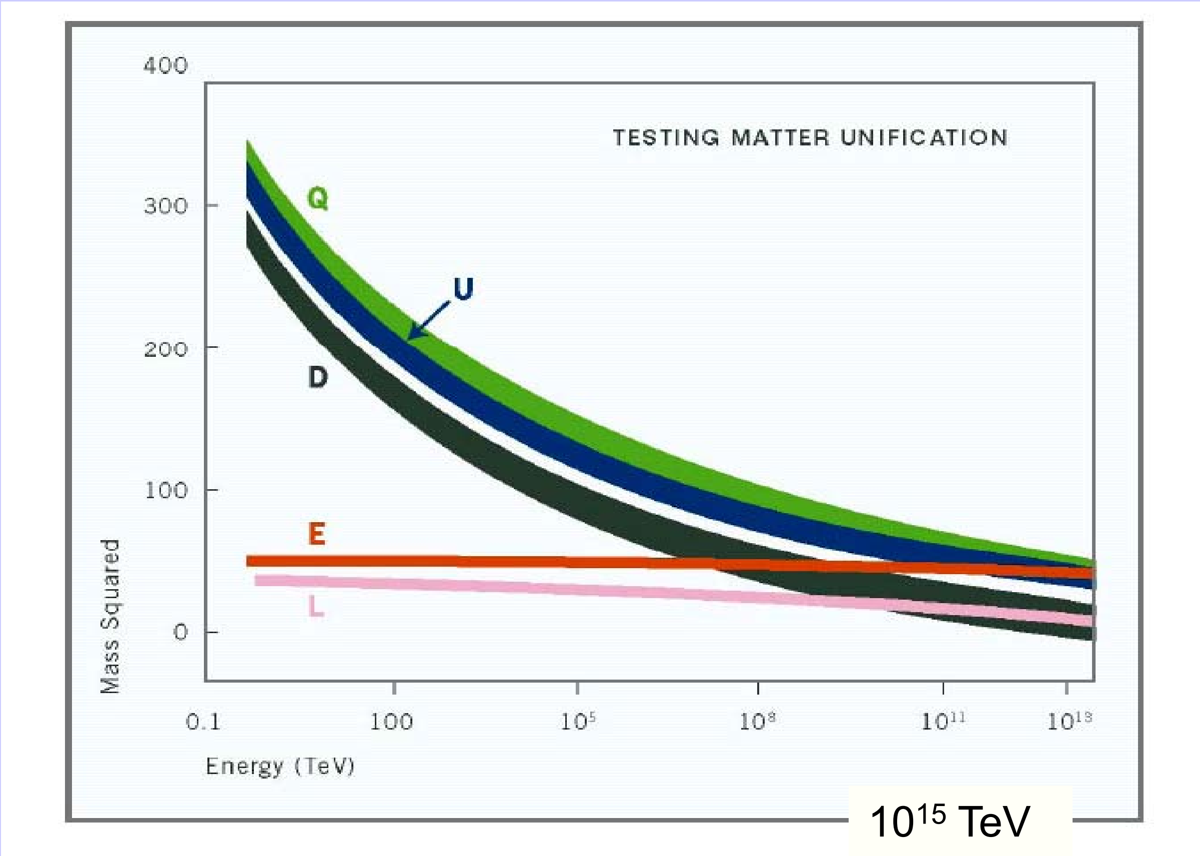
Model-independent investigation of GUT/Planck scale features of the theory



Evolution from low to high scales of gauginos and scalar mass parameters

- **LHC → gluino**
- **ILC → wino, zino, photino**

Supersymmetry
quark and lepton unification

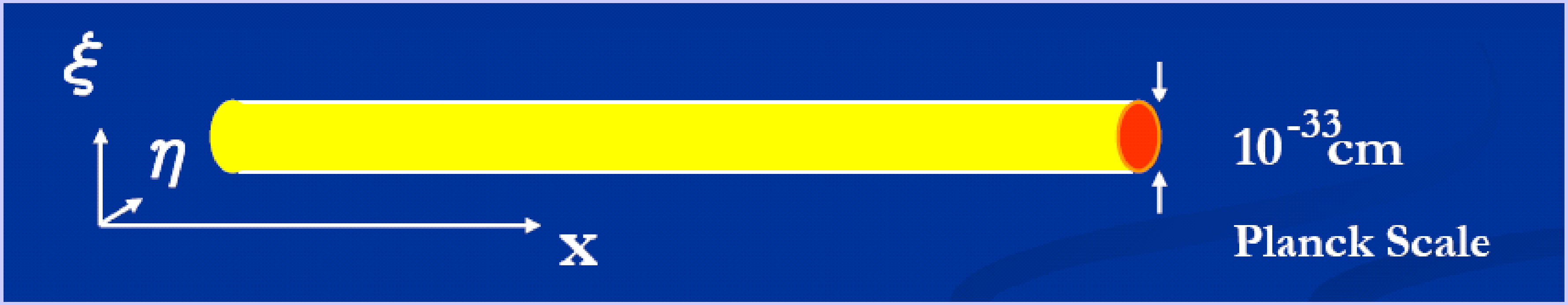


Do Quarks and Leptons also Unify?

- **Predicted in most models**
- **Can be tested at the ILC**

Superstring Theory
extra dimensions

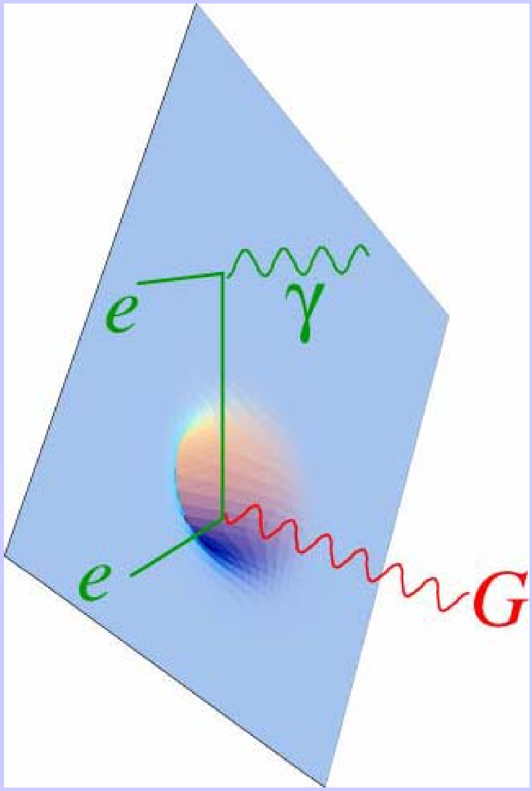
- In addition to the 3+1 dimensional space-time, extra space-dimensions exist, presumably curled into a small space size.



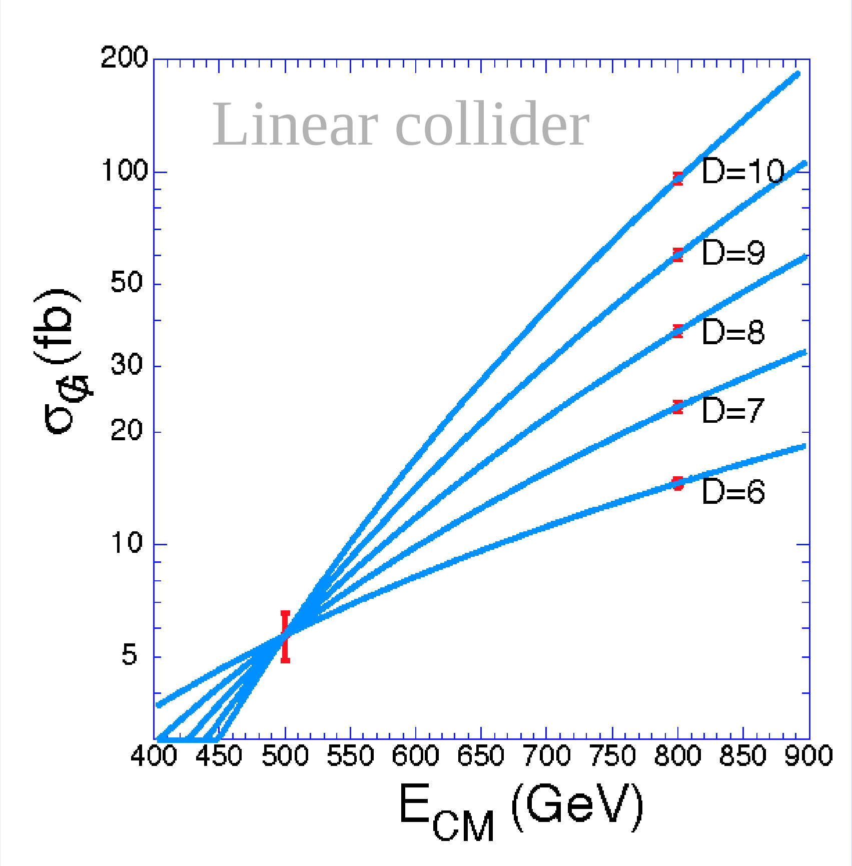
Internal quantum numbers of elementary particles are determined by the geometrical structure of the extra dimensions

Kaluza-Klein - Bosonic partners

Direct production from extra dimensions ?

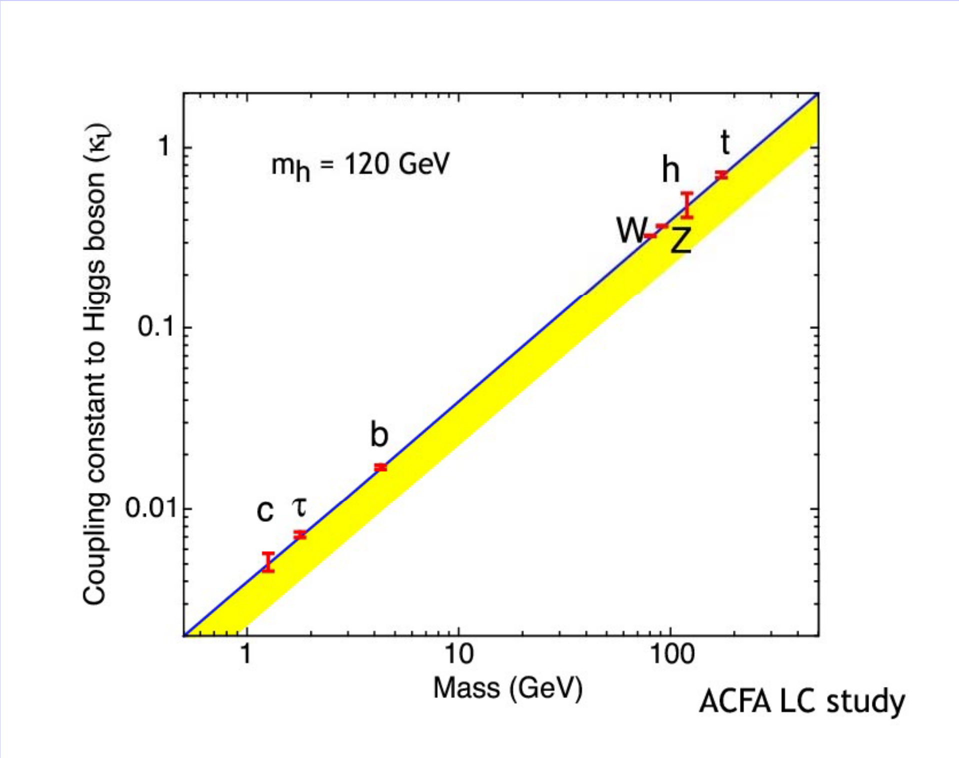


New space-time dimensions can be mapped by studying the emission of gravitons into the extra dimensions, together with a photon or jets emitted into the normal dimensions.

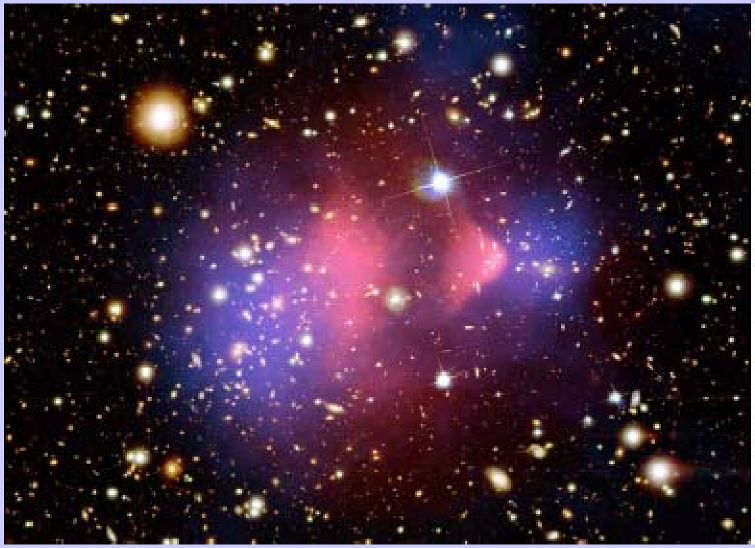


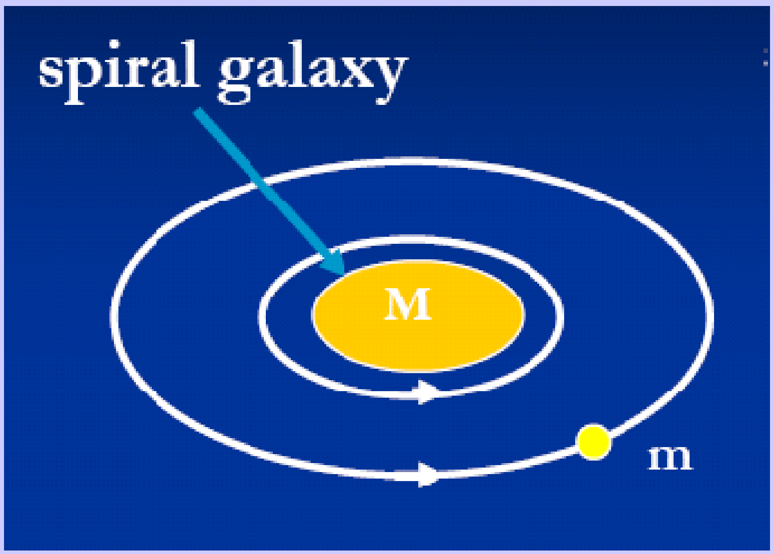
Extra dimensions and the Higgs?

Precision measurements of Higgs coupling can reveal extra dimensions in nature



- Straight blue line gives the standard model predictions.
- Range of predictions in models with extra dimensions -- yellow band, (at most 30% below the Standard Model
- The red error bars indicate the level of precision attainable at the ILC for each particle





Dark Matter

- gravity = centrifugal

  $GMm/r^2 = mv/r^2$

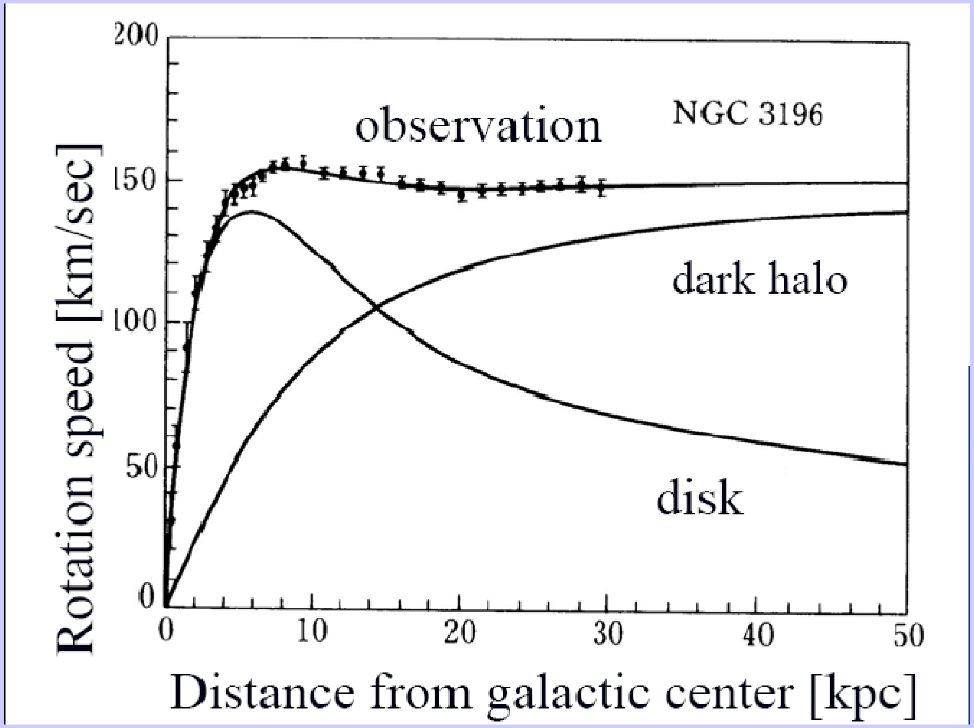
- outside of galaxy

  $v = \sqrt{GM/r}$

- inside of galaxy

  $v = \sqrt{4\pi G\rho/3}\ r$

Dark Matter in our Galaxy



- **Rotation speed of the spiral is almost constant over wide distance from the center**

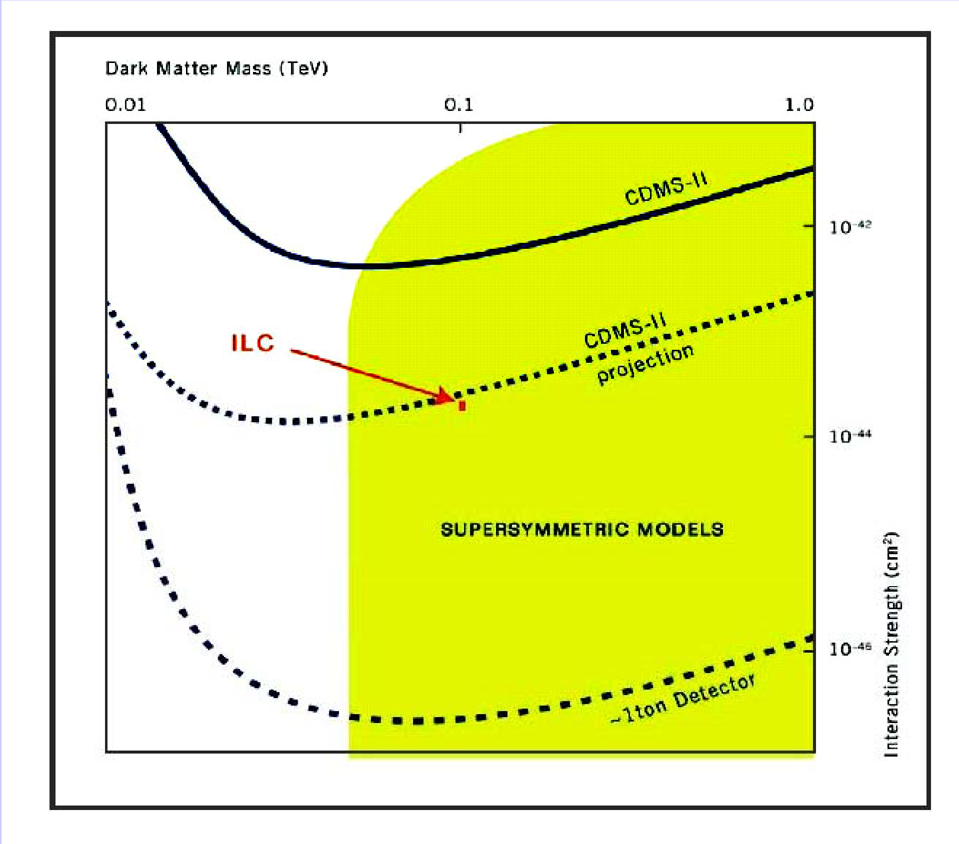
→ ~ 0.3 GeV/cm of Dark Matter exists in our Galaxy

Dark Matter Candidates

LSP

The most attractive candidate for the dark matter is the lightest SUSY particle

- **The abundance of the LSP as dark matter can be precisely calculated, if the mass and particle species are given.**
- **ILC can precisely measure the mass and the coupling of the LSP**
- **The Dark Matter density in the universe and in our Galaxy can be calculated.**

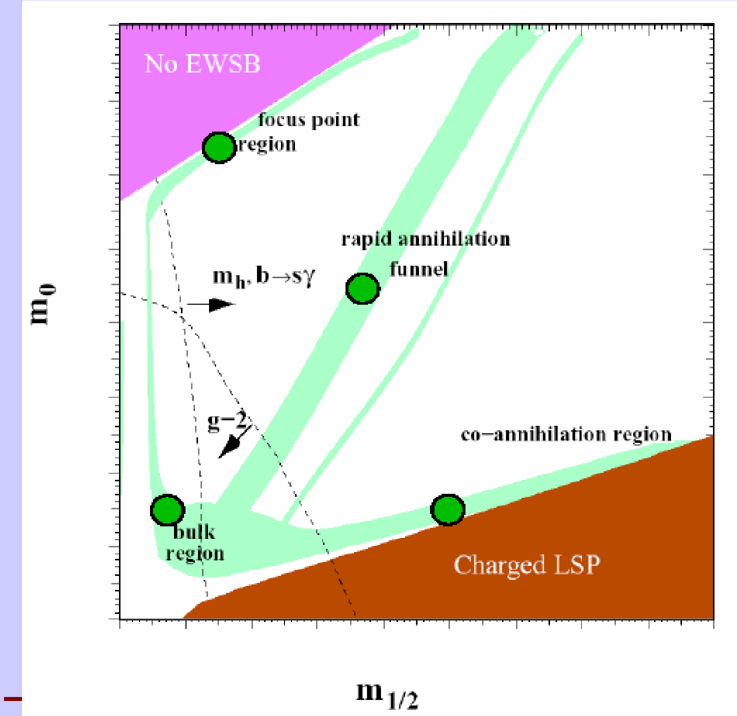


The Cosmic Connection

SUSY provides excellent candidate for dark matter (LSP)

Other models also provide TeV-scale WIMPs

How well can the properties of the DM-candidates (to be found at accelerators) be compared to the properties of the real DM (inferred from astrophysical measurements) ?



	$\Delta\Omega_{DM}/\Omega_{DM}$	main sensitivity
bulk	3.5%	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{e}_R, \tilde{\mu}_R, \tilde{\tau}_1$
focus	1.9%	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_2^0 - \tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_3^0 - \tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^+ - \tilde{\chi}_1^0, \sigma(\tilde{\chi}_1^+\tilde{\chi}_1^-)$
co-ann.	6.5%	$\tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0 - \tilde{\tau}_1$
funnel	3.1%	$A^0, \tilde{\chi}_1^0, \tilde{\tau}_1$

Matches precision of future CMB exp.

How the physics defines the ILC

Parameters for the Linear Collider

September 30, 2003

Asia: Sachio Komamiya, Dongchul Son
Europe : Rolf Heuer (chair), Francois Richard
North America: Paul Grannis, Mark Oreglia

How the physics defines the ILC

charge

The group comprises two members each from Asia, Europe and North America. It shall produce a set of parameters for the future Linear Collider and their corresponding values needed to achieve the anticipated physics program. This list and the values have to be specific enough to form the basis of an eventual cost estimate and a design for the collider and to serve as a standard of comparison in the technology recommendation process. The parameters should be derived on the basis of the world consensus document "Understanding Matter, Energy, Space and Time: The case for the e+e- Linear Collider" using additional input from the regional studies. The final report will be forwarded to the ILCSC for its acceptance or modification by end of September, 2003.

The parameter set should describe the desired baseline (*phase 1*) collider as well as possible subsequent phases that introduce new options and/or upgrades.

How the physics defines the ILC?
charge (continued)

The parameter set should describe the desired baseline (*phase 1*) collider as well as possible subsequent phases that introduce new options and/or upgrades.

For all phases and options/upgrades priorities should be discussed wherever possible and appropriate, and the description should include at least the following parameters:

- Operational energy range
- Minimum top energy
- Integrated luminosity and desired time spent to accumulate it, for selected energy values
  (e.g. at the top energy, at the Z-pole, at various energy thresholds…)
- Polarisation and particle type for each beam
- Number and type of interaction regions

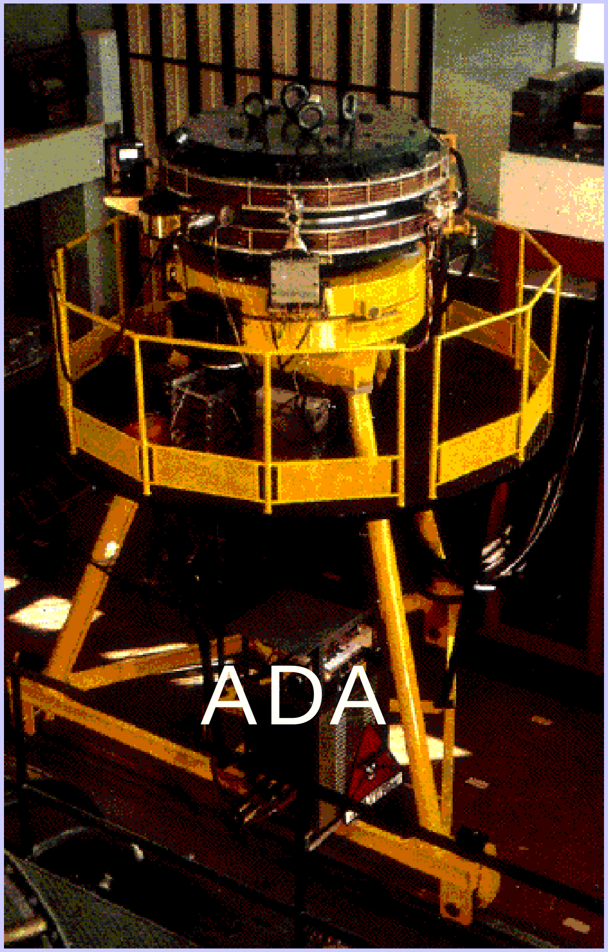
The committee may include any other parameter that it considers important for reaching the physics goals of a particular phase, or useful for the comparison of technologies, subject to the approval of the ILCSC.

Parameters for the ILC

- E_{cm} adjustable from 200 – 500 GeV
- Luminosity → $\int L dt$ = 500 fb^{-1} in 4 years
- Ability to scan between 200 and 500 GeV
- Energy stability and precision below 0.1%
- Electron polarization of at least 80%

- The machine must be upgradeable to 1 TeV

Electron-Positron Colliders

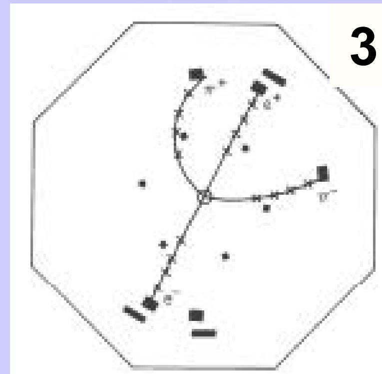


Bruno Touschek built the first successful electron-positron collider at Frascati, Italy (1960)

Eventually, went up to 3 GeV

But, not quite high enough energy ….

SPEAR at SLAC

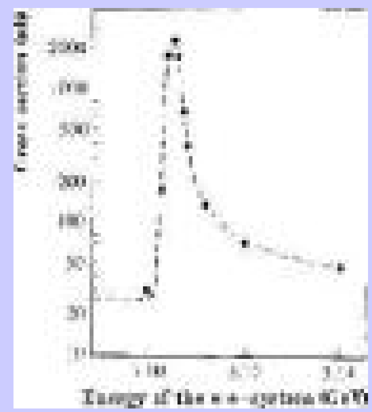


3.1 GeV

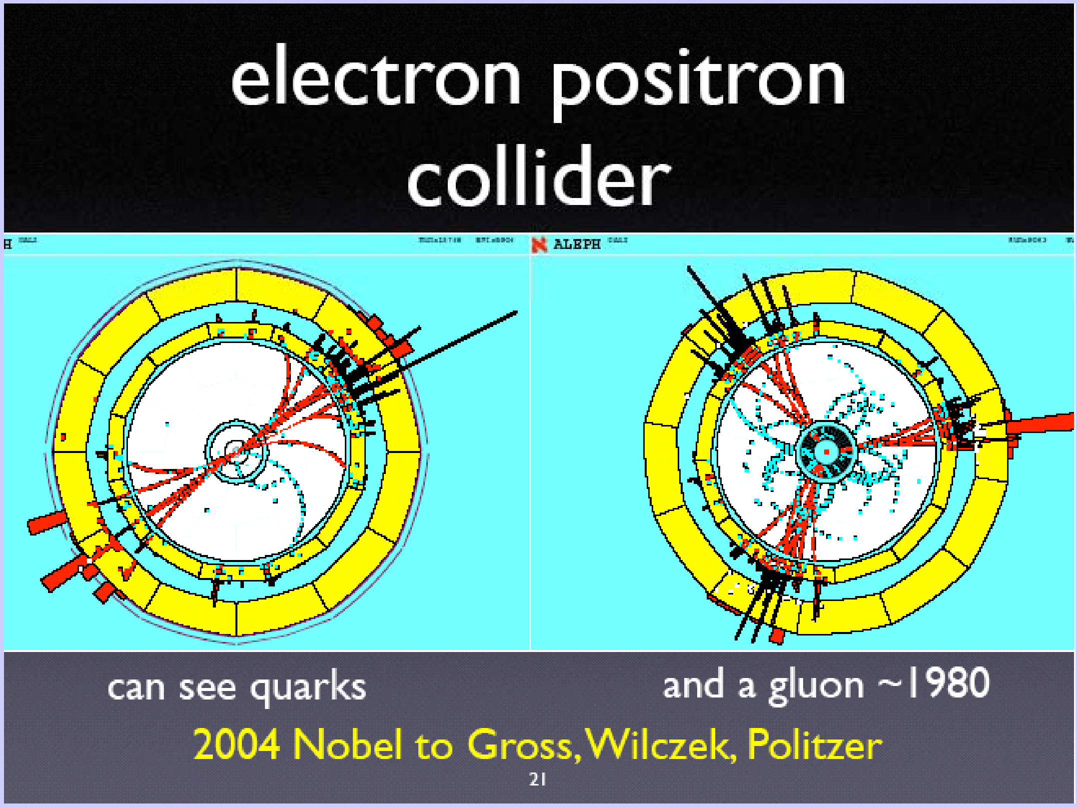
Burt Richter
Nobel Prize

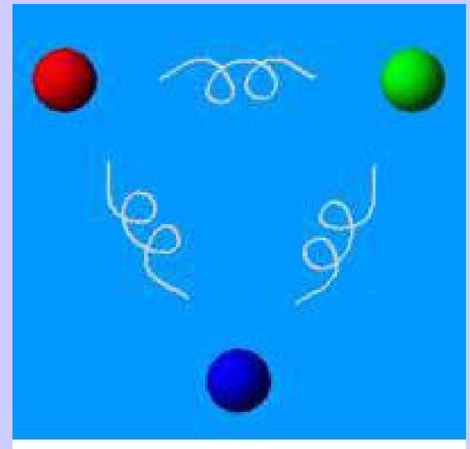
and

Discovery
Of
Charm
Particles



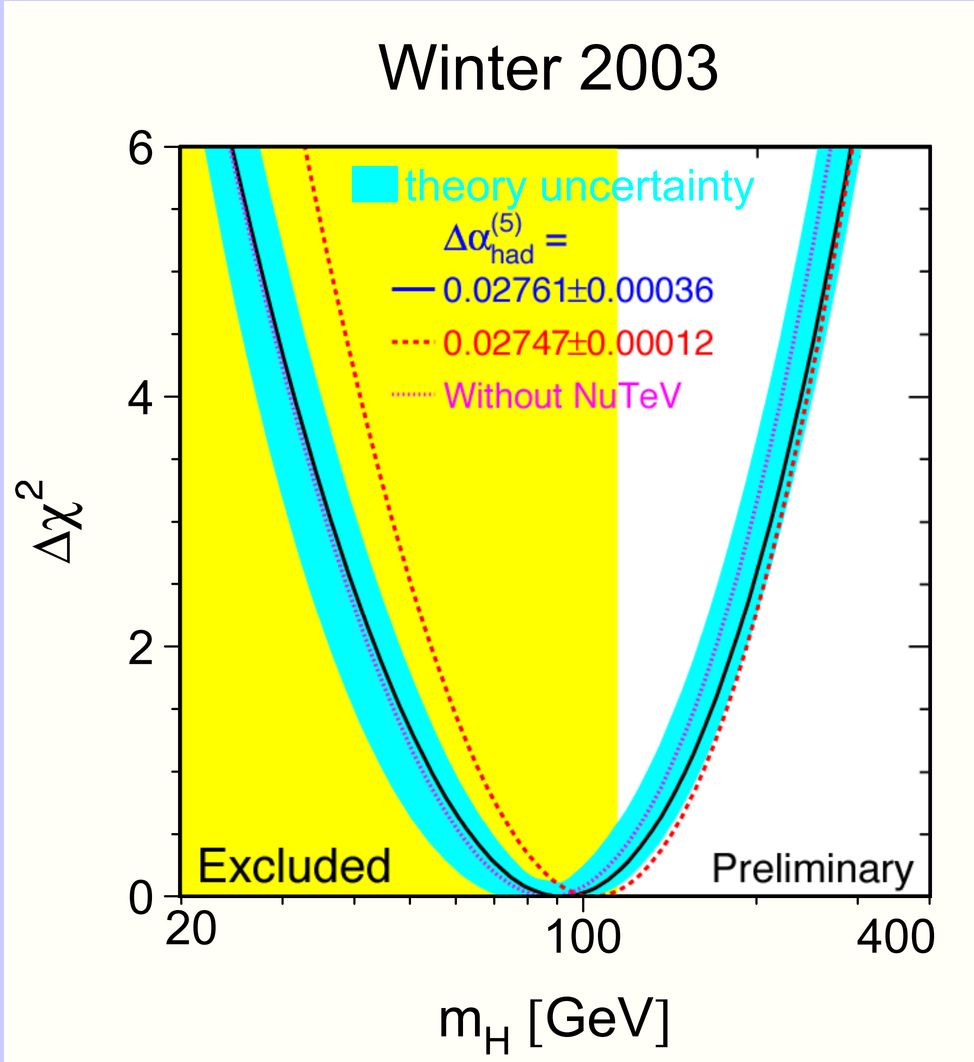
The rich history for e^+e^- continued as higher energies were achieved …





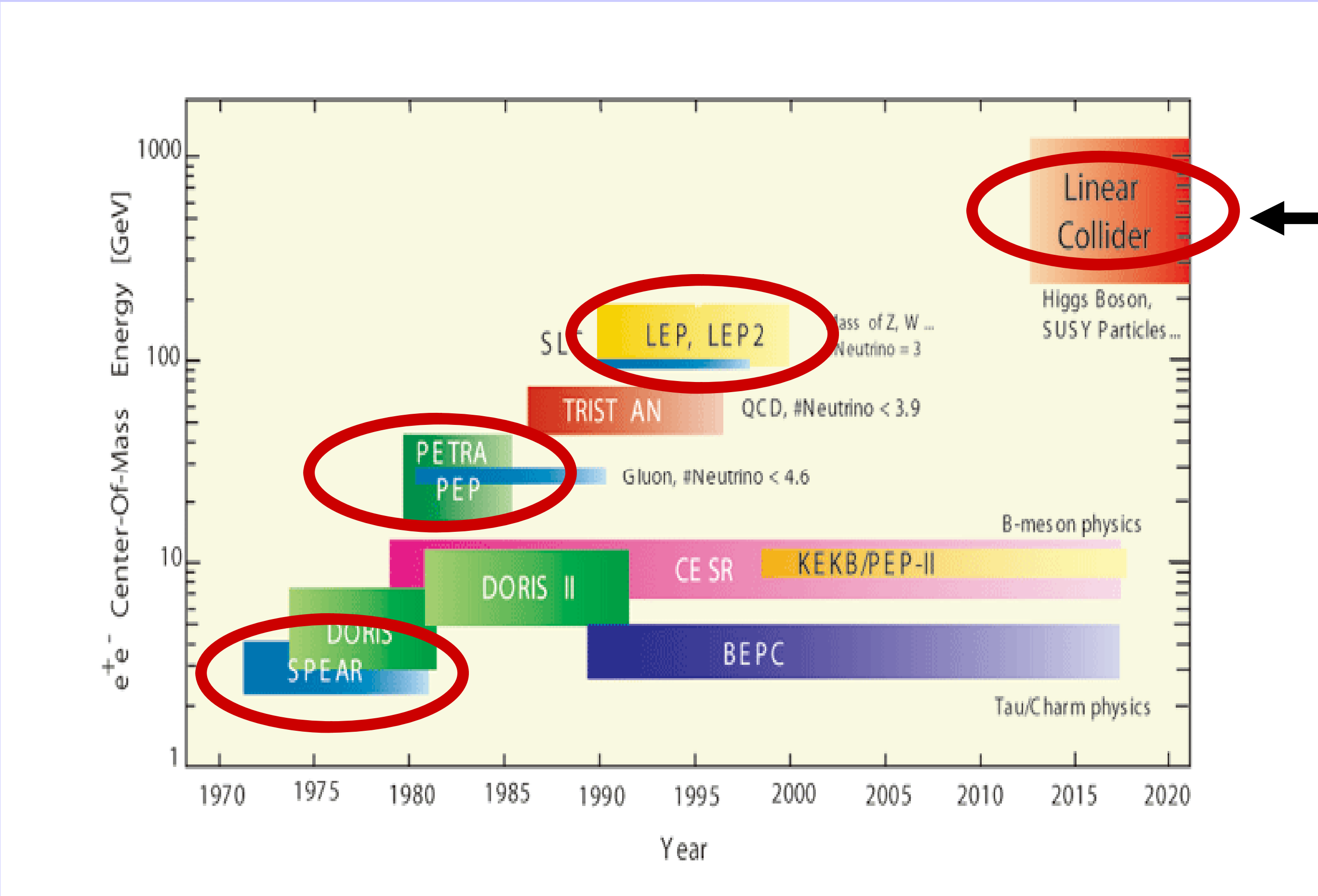
DESY PETRA Collider

LEP: Electroweak Precision Measurements



Three Generations of e^+e^- Colliders

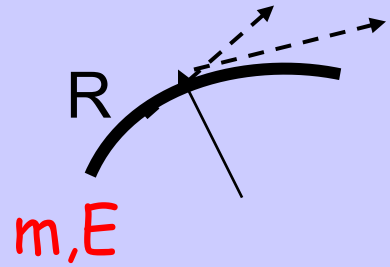
The Energy Frontier



Fourth Generation?

Circular or Linear Collider?

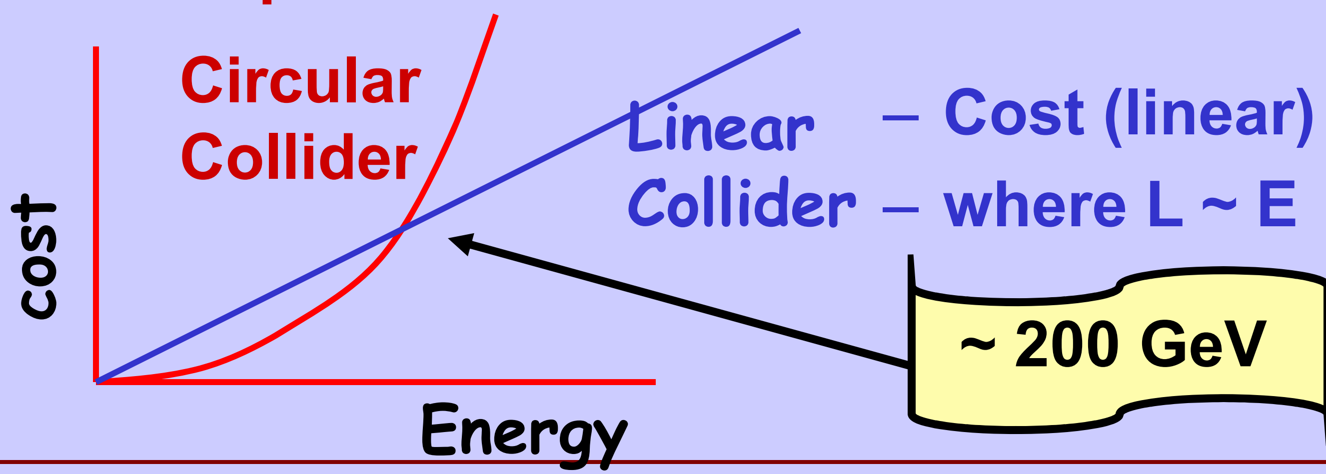
- **Circular Machine**



Synchrotron Radiation

  - $\Delta E \sim (E^4/m^4 R)$
  - Cost $\sim a R + b \Delta E$

    $\sim a R + b (E^4/m^4 R)$
  - Optimization : $R \sim E^2 \Rightarrow$ Cost $\sim c E^2$

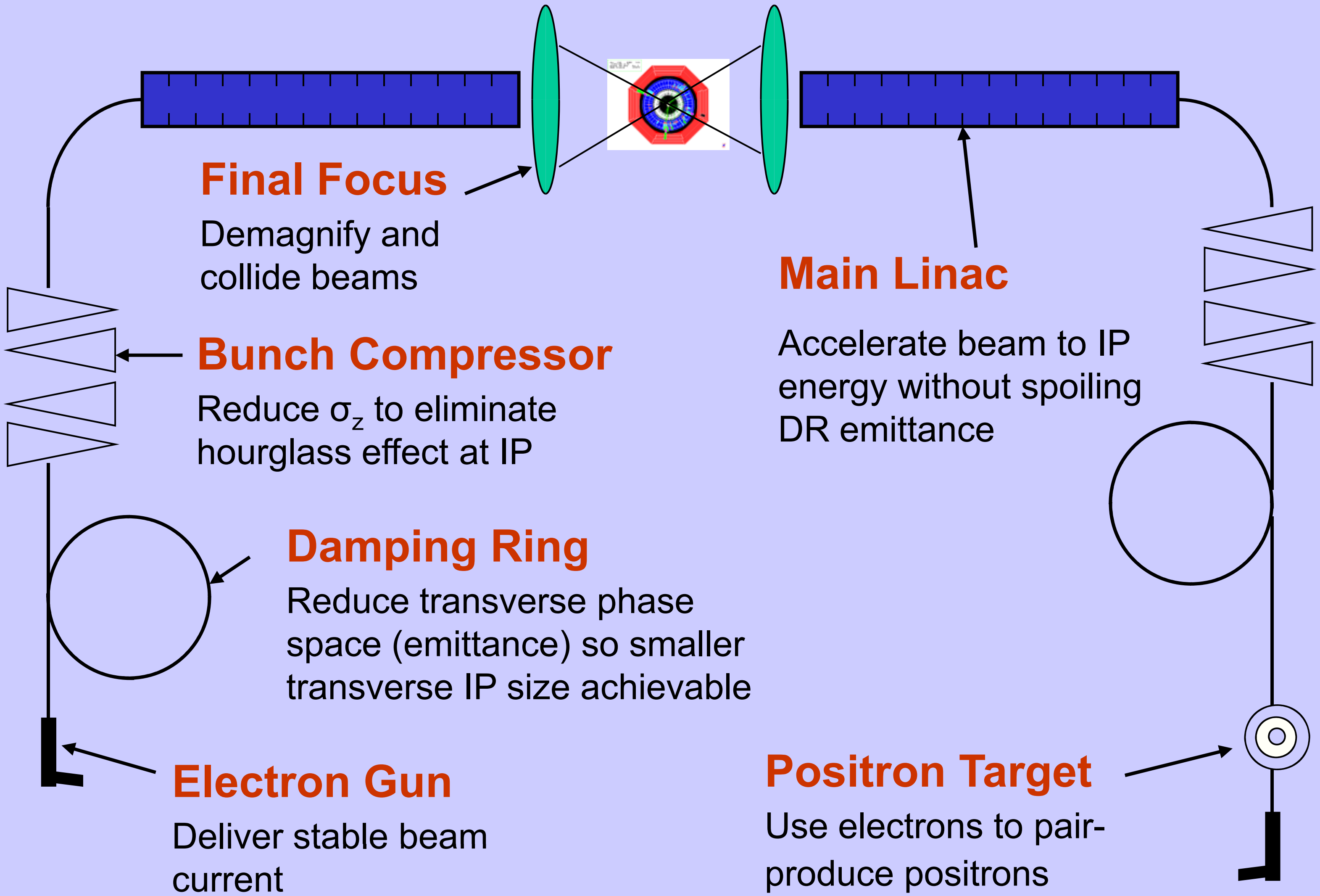


- Cost (linear) $\sim a' L$
- where $L \sim E$

A TeV Scale e^+e^- Accelerator?

- **Two parallel developments over the 1990s (the science & the technology)**
  - **Two alternate designs -- “warm” and “cold” had come to the stage where the “show stoppers” had been eliminated and the concepts were well understood.**
  - **A major step toward a new international machine required uniting behind one technology, and then make a unified global design based on the recommended technology.**

Linear Collider Conceptual Scheme



ILC Subsystems

- **Electron source**

  To produce electrons, light from a titanium-sapphire laser hit a target and knock out electrons. The laser emits 2-ns "flashes," each creating billions of electrons. An electric field "sucks" each bunch of particles into a 250-meter-long linear accelerator that speeds up the particles to 5 GeV.

- **Positron source**

  To produce positron, electron beam go through an undulator. Then, photons, produced in an undulator, hit a titanium alloy target to generate positrons. A 5-GeV accelerator shoots the positrons to the first of two positron damping rings.

- **Damping Ring for electron beam**

  In the 6-kilometer-long damping ring, the electron bunches traverse a wiggler leading to a more uniform, compact spatial distribution of particles. Each bunch spends roughly 0.2 sec in the ring, making about 10,000 turns before being kicked out. Exiting the damping ring, the bunches are about 6 mm long and thinner than a human hair.

- **Damping Ring for positron beam**

  To minimize the "electron cloud effects," positron bunches are injected alternately into either one of two identical positron damping rings with 6-kilometer circumference.

- **Main Linac**

  Two main linear accelerators, one for electrons and one for positrons, accelerate bunches of particlesup to 250 GeV with 8000 superconducting cavities nestled within cryomodules. The modules use liquid helium to cool the cavities to - 2° K. Two 12-km-long tunnel segments, about 100 meters below ground, house the two accelerators. An adjacent tunnel provides space for support instrumentation, allowing for the maintenance of equipment while the accelerator is running. Superconducting RF system accelerate electrons and positrons up to 250 GeV.

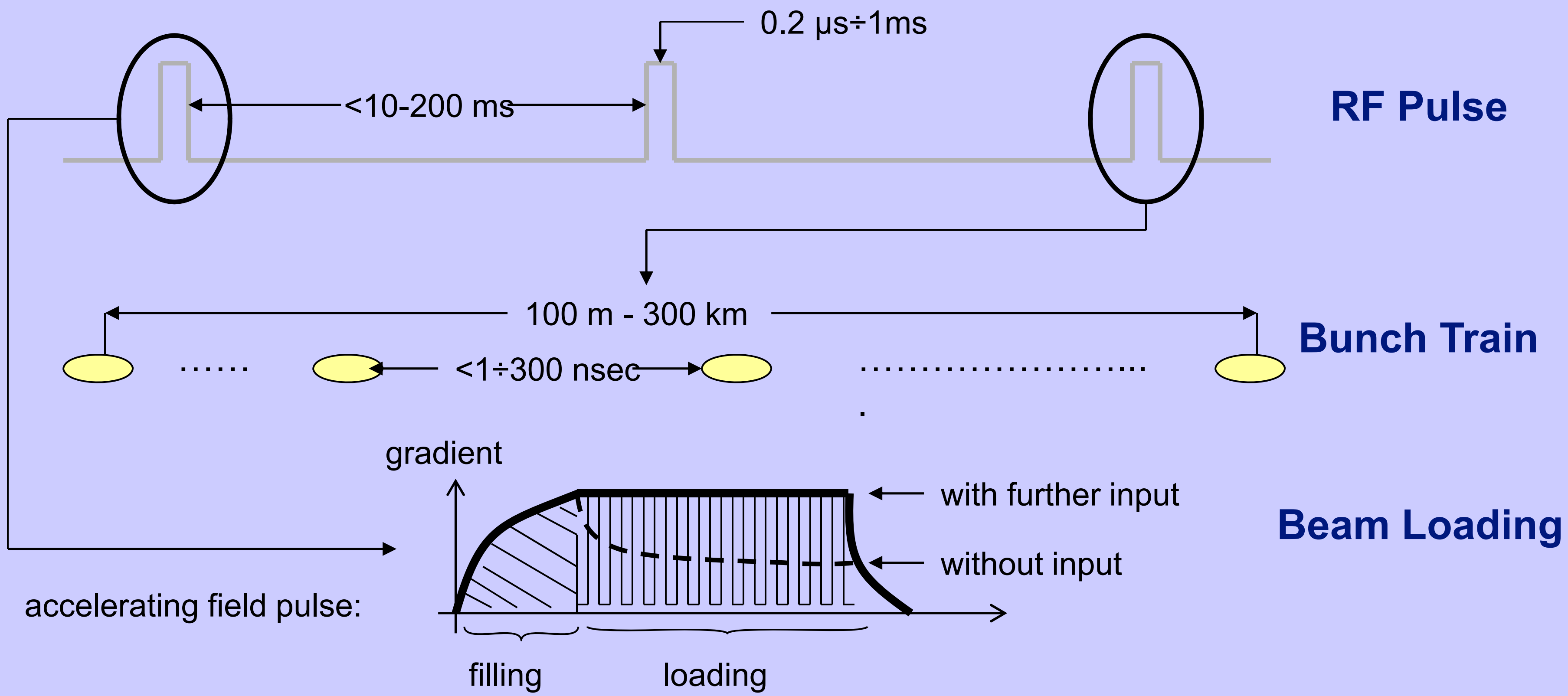
- **Beam Delivery System**

  Traveling toward each other, electron and positron bunches collide at 500 GeV. The baseline configuration of the ILC provides for two collision points, offering space for two detectors.

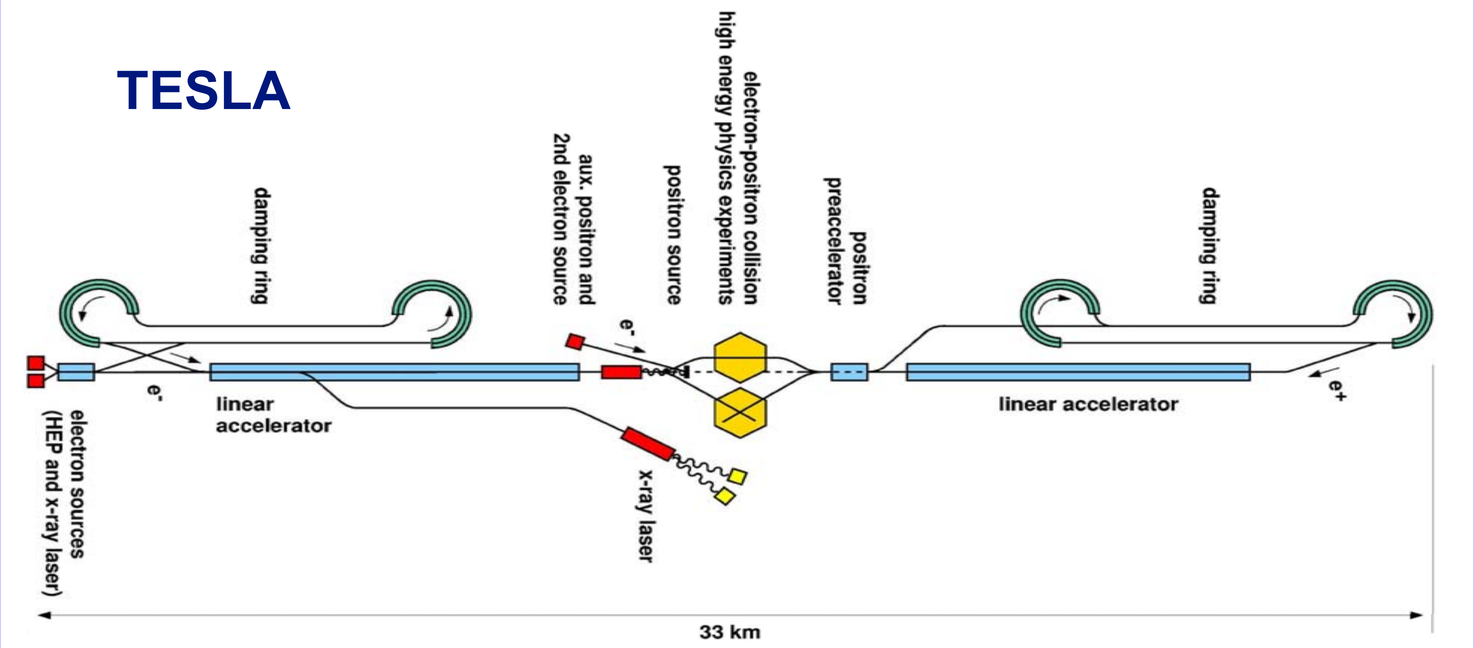
Linear Colliders are pulsed

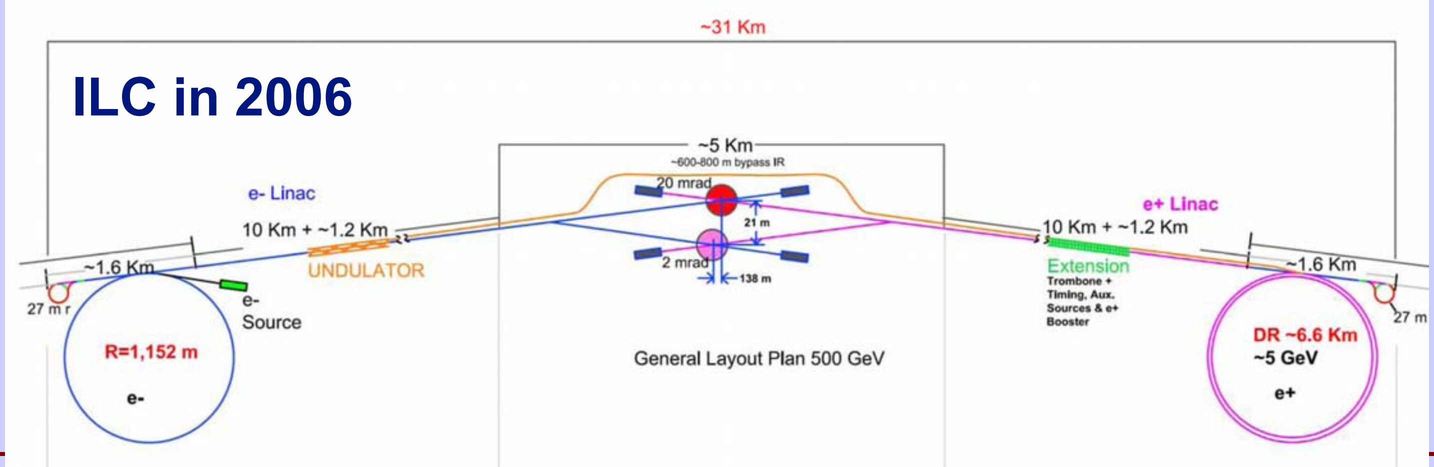
All LCs are pulsed machines to improve efficiency. As a result:

- **duty factors are small**
- **pulse peak powers can be very large**

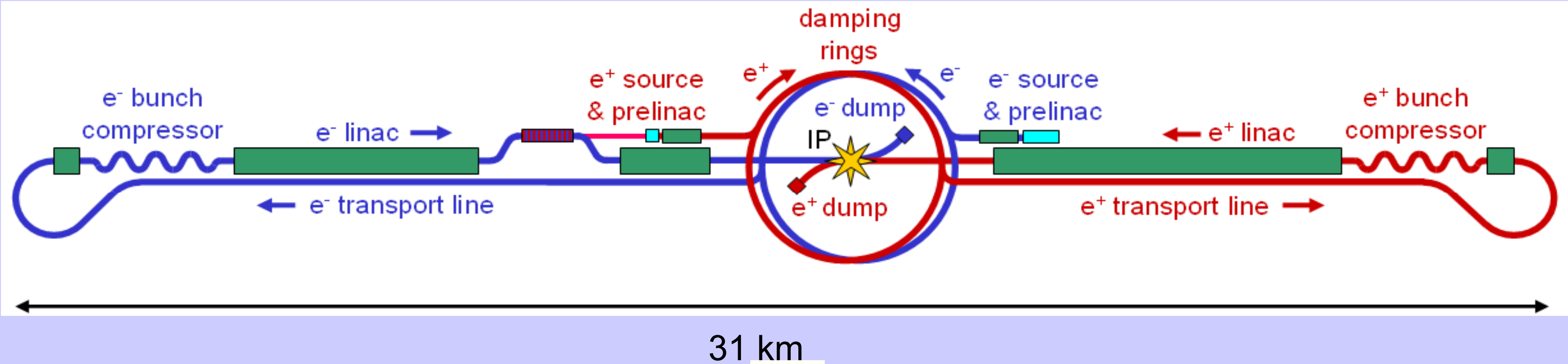


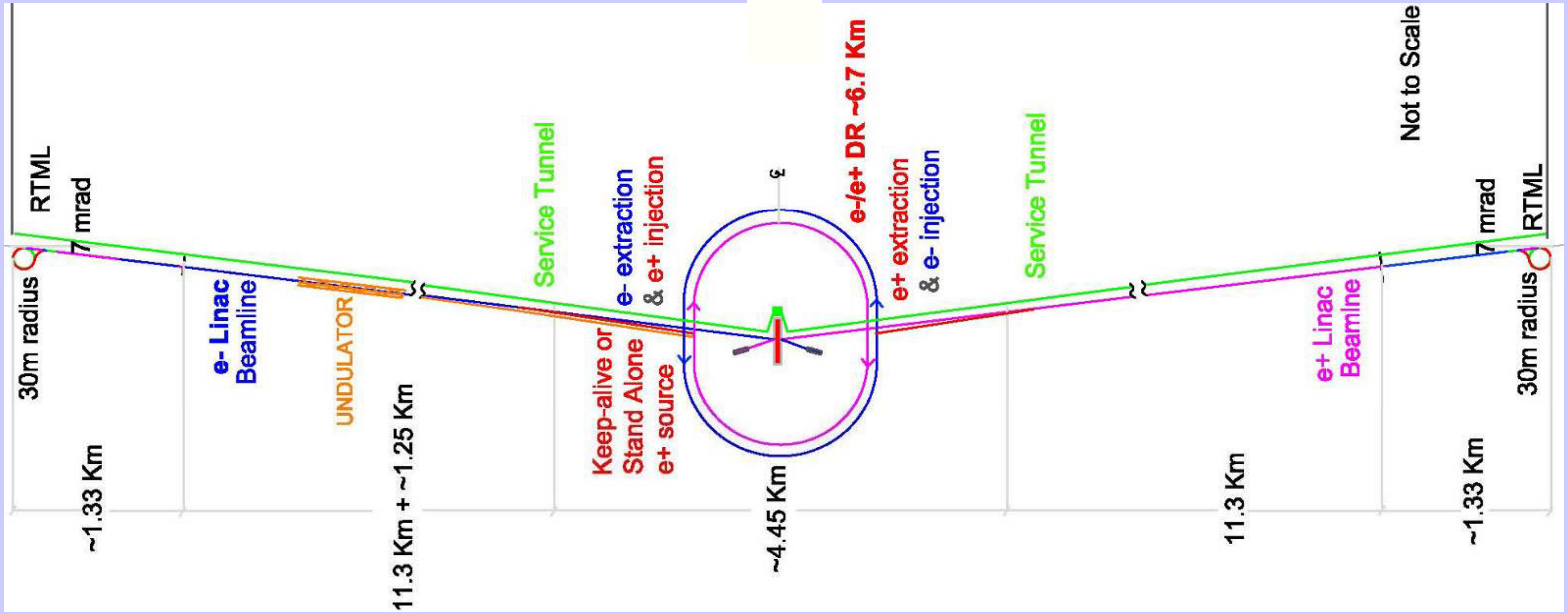
ILC Design Evolution



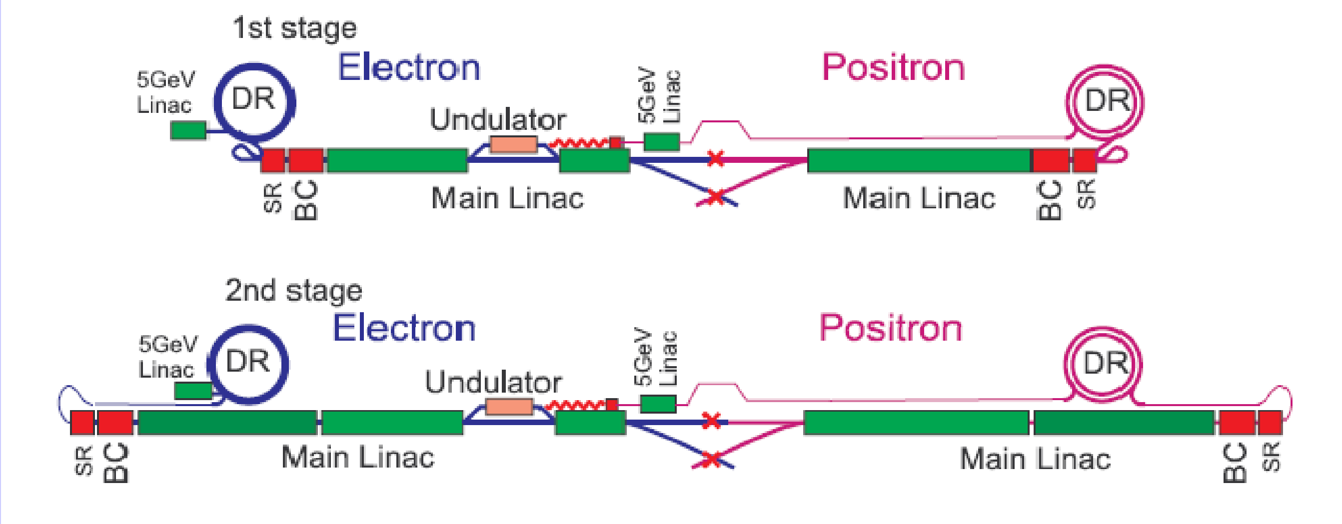


The ILC Reference Design





ILC Baseline Configuration



		min		nominal		max	
Bunch charge	N	1	-	2	-	2	$\times 10^{10}$
Number of bunches	n_b	1330	-	2820	-	**5640**	
Linac bunch interval	t_b	**154**	-	308	-	461	ns
Bunch length	σ_z	**150**	-	300	-	500	μm
Vert.emit.	$\gamma\epsilon_y^*$	**0.03**	-	0.04	-	0.08	mm-mrad
IP beta (500GeV)	β_x^*	**10**	-	21	-	21	mm
	β_y^*	**0.2**	-	0.4	-	0.4	mm
IP beta (1TeV)	β_x^*	**10**	-	30	-	30	mm
	β_y^*	**0.2**	-	0.3	-	0.6	mm

Lecture I-2
this afternoon

OVERVIEW of the ILC

- **Technologies and techincal challenges**
- **Designing the ILC**
- **Detectors for the ILC**