

Future Particle Physics Colliders with Energy Recovery Linacs

an impactful accelerator technology addressing the European Strategy

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16 January 2024

MPP Munich, ~~5 December 2023~~

observable universe

$8.8 \cdot 10^{26} m$

quarks

$< 10^{-19} m$

~ 1'000'000'000'000'000'000'000'000'000'000 meter

~ 0.000'000'000'000'000'000'000'01 meter

distance to galactic center

distance light travels in one year

farthest human object from Earth (Voyager 1)

distance Earth-sun

biological cell

atoms

proton neutron

Develop a model to describe how objects behave in this space and time

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Basic Principles

FROM INTUITION

e.g. the locality principle:

all matter has the same set of constituents

e.g. the causality principle:

a future state depends only on the present state

e.g. the invariance principle:

space-time is homogeneous

FROM LONG-STANDING OBSERVATIONS

the wave-particle duality principle

the quantisation principle

the cosmological principle

the constant speed of light principle

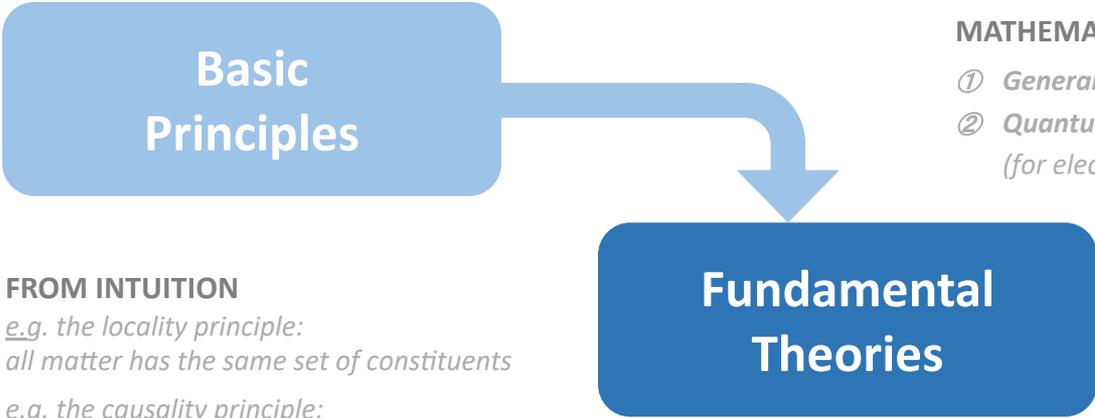
the uncertainty principle

the equivalence principle

*no obvious reason for
these long-standing
observations to be what
they are...*

Develop a model to describe how objects behave in this space and time

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the quantisation principle
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Fundamental Theories

MATHEMATICAL FRAMEWORKS HOW OBJECTS BEHAVE

- ① *General Relativity (for gravity)*
- ② *Quantum Mechanics + Special Relativity = Quantum Field Theory (for electromagnetic, weak and strong forces)*

Develop a model to describe how objects behave in this space and time

Basic Principles

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Concrete Models

APPLY MATHEMATICAL FRAMEWORKS ON OBJECTS

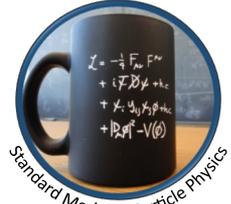
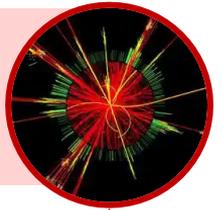
- ① *General Relativity* → **Standard Model of Cosmology**
- ② *Quantum Field Theory* → **Standard Model of Particle Physics**

need to be valid into even the tiniest cracks of space and time and for all energies or masses of the objects... even at the extremes

~ 1'000'000'000'000'000'000'000'000'000'000 meter

~ 0.000'000'000'000'000'000'000'01 meter

observations how
small objects
behave in our
laboratories



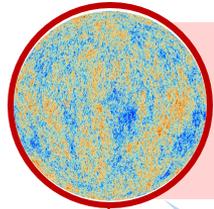
Standard Model of Particle Physics

A century of scientific revolutions

$\sim 1'000'000'000'000'000'000'000'000'000'000'000$ meter

$\sim 0.000'000'000'000'000'000'000'01$ meter

building blocks of life on the human scale

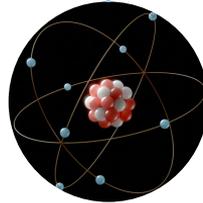


observations how large objects behave in our universe

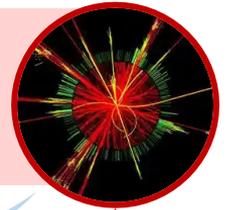


Standard Model of Cosmology

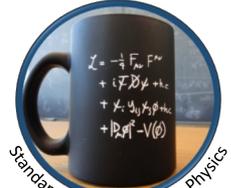
e.g. creation of chemical elements



observations how small objects behave in our laboratories



e.g. nuclei built from quarks and gluons



Standard Model of Particle Physics

The quest for understanding physics

“Problems and Mysteries”

e.g. Abundance of dark matter?

Abundance of matter over antimatter?

What is the origin and engine for high-energy cosmic particles?

Dark energy for an accelerated expansion of the universe?

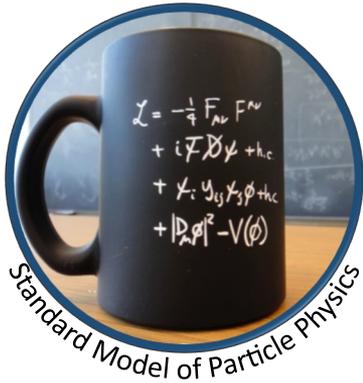
What caused (and stopped) inflation in the early universe?

Scale of things (why do the numbers miraculously match)?

Pattern of particle masses and mixings?

Dynamics of Electro-Weak symmetry breaking?

How do quarks and gluons give rise to properties of nuclei?...



Standard Model of Particle Physics



Standard Model of Cosmology

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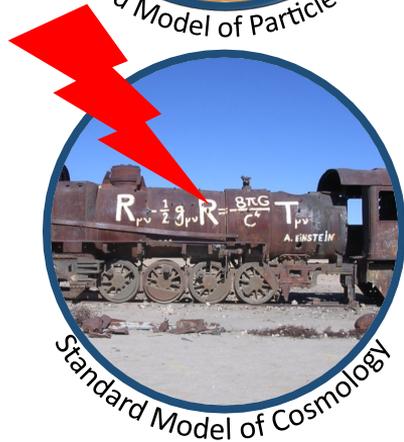
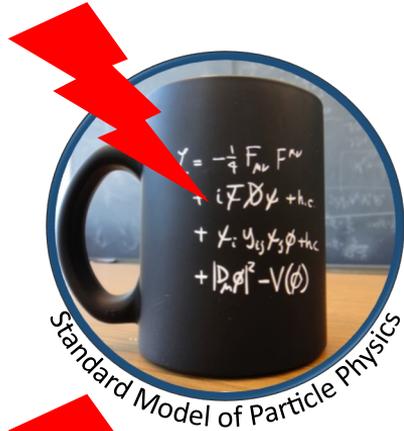
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Observations of new physics phenomena and/or deviations from the Standard Models are expected to unlock concrete ways to address these puzzling unknowns



earlier universe

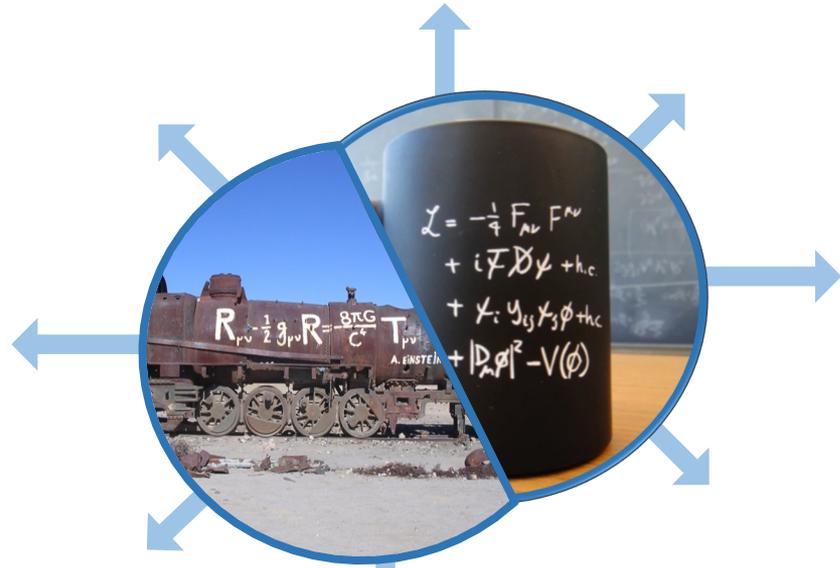
higher precision

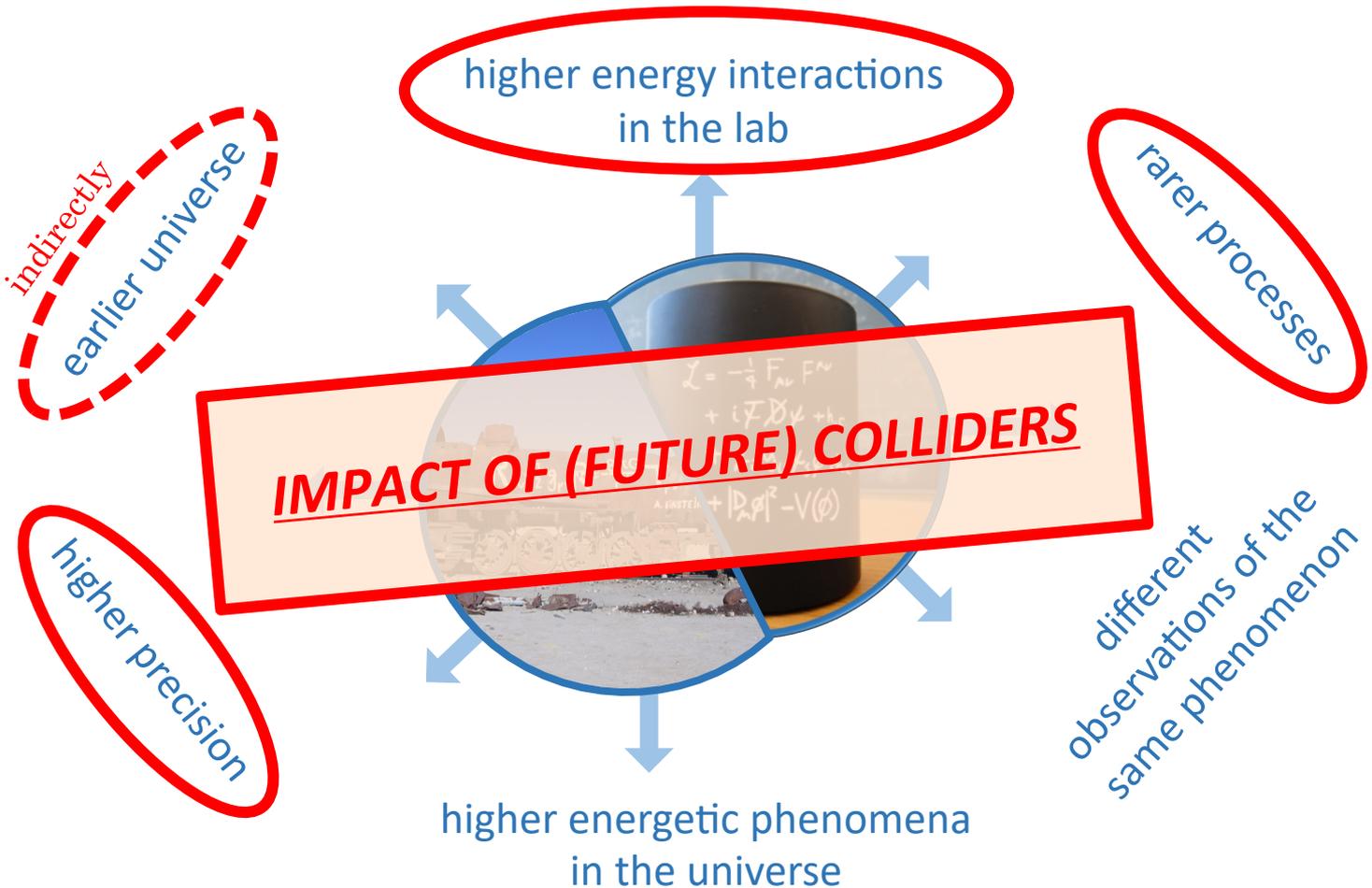
higher energy interactions
in the lab

rarer processes

different
observations of the
same phenomenon

higher energetic phenomena
in the universe





The landscape of future particle physics colliders

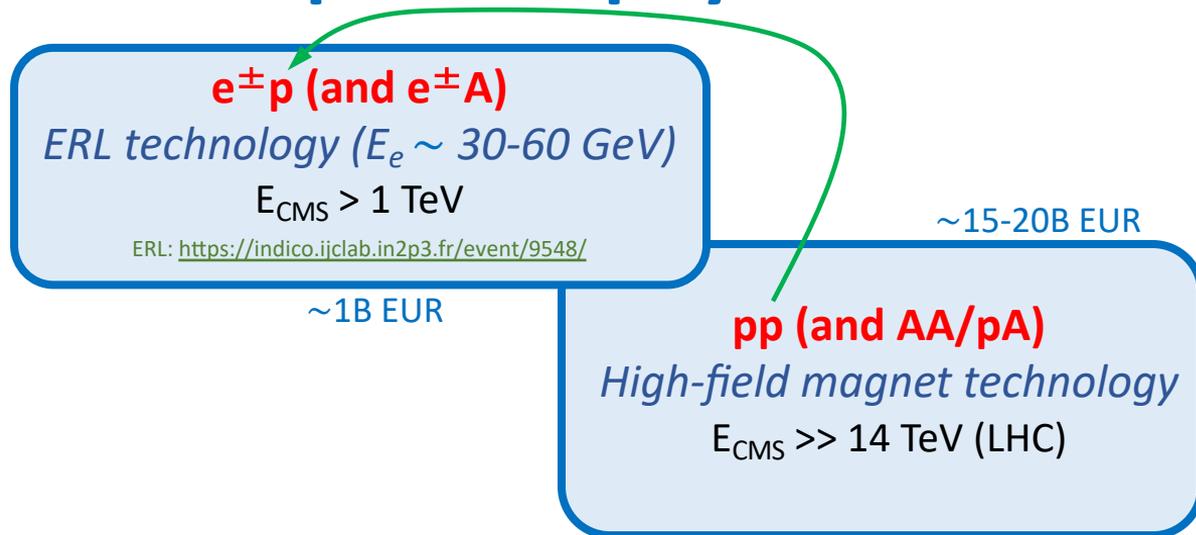
~15-20B EUR

pp (and AA/pA)

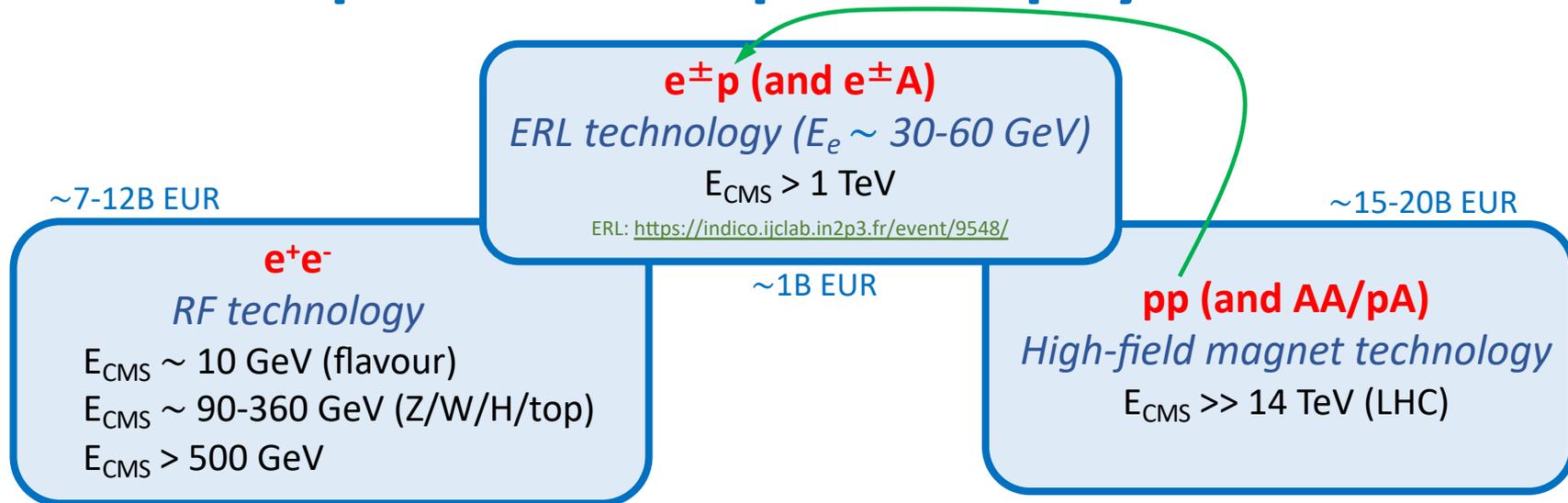
High-field magnet technology

$E_{\text{CMS}} \gg 14 \text{ TeV (LHC)}$

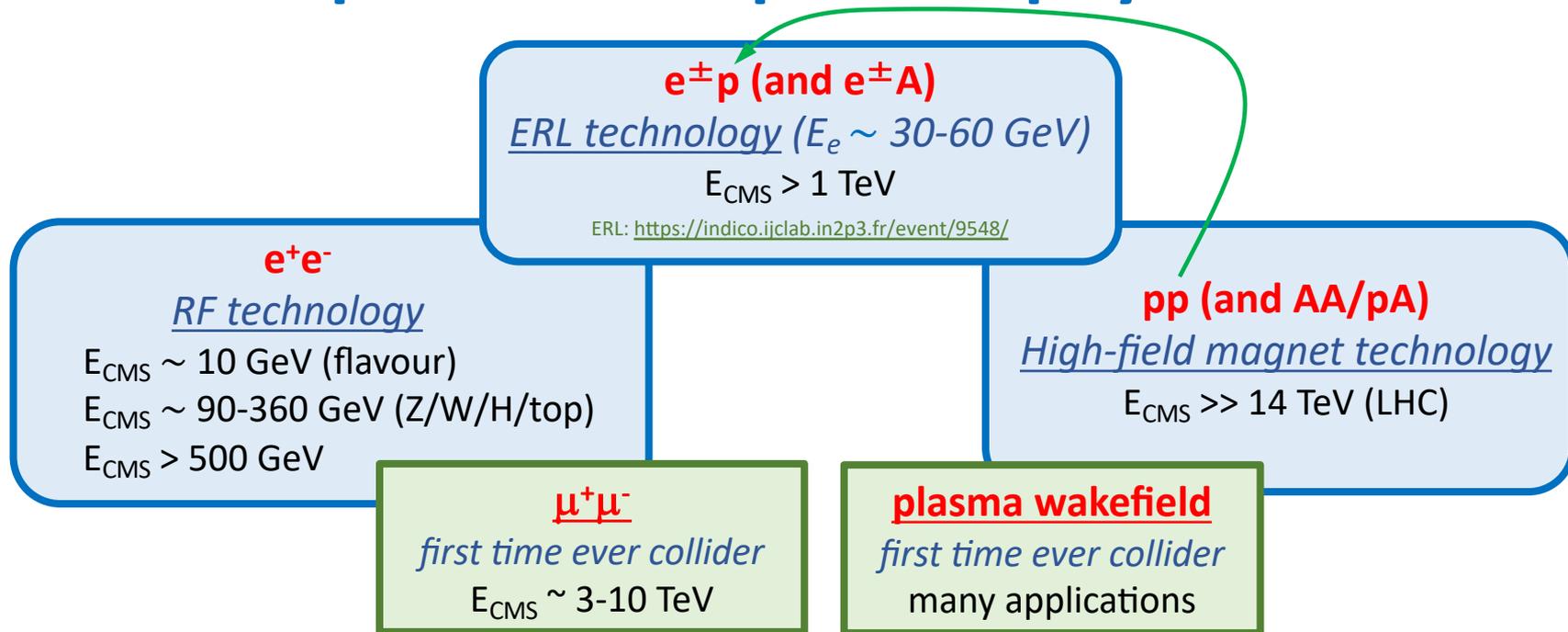
The landscape of future particle physics colliders



The landscape of future particle physics colliders



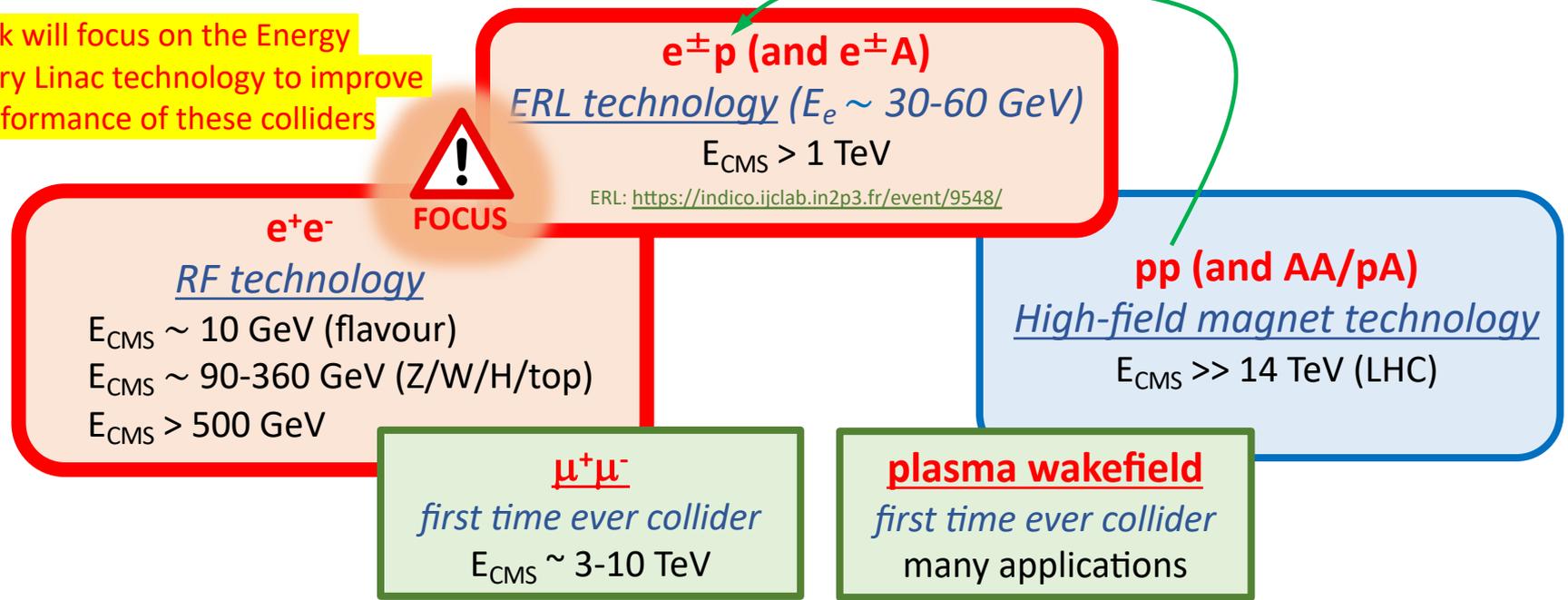
The landscape of future particle physics colliders



Accelerator R&D Roadmap prioritizes progress on these technologies to enable future particle accelerators in a timely, affordable and sustainable way

The landscape of future particle physics colliders

This talk will focus on the Energy Recovery Linac technology to improve the performance of these colliders

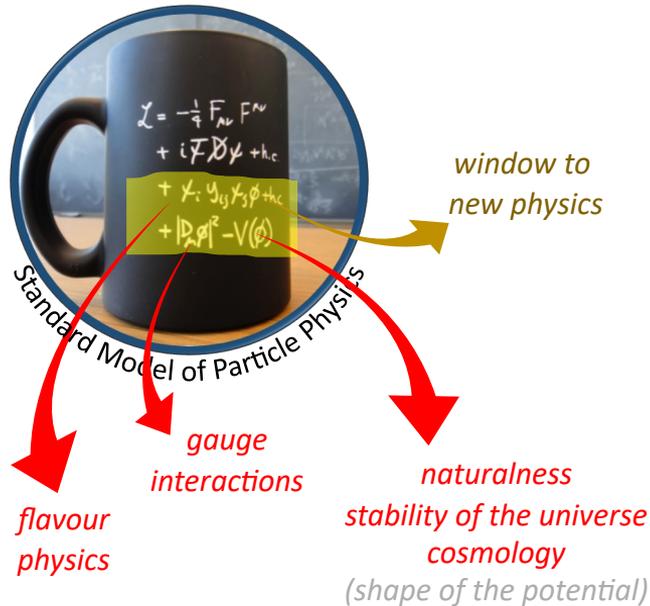


Accelerator R&D Roadmap prioritizes progress on these technologies to enable future particle accelerators in a timely, affordable and sustainable way

**An electron-positron Higgs factory
is the highest-priority next collider.**

European Strategy for Particle Physics 2020

The Higgs field fills the vacuum as a scalar field

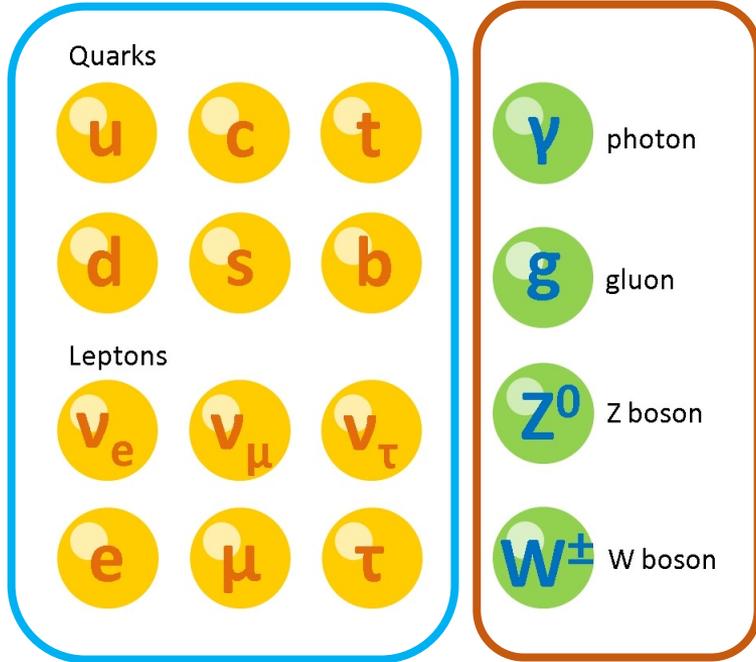


The particle fields in this vacuum feel an interaction with the H field and the particle acquires a mass. (\neq Newton, not slowing down by inertia)

The scalar H field is home to the scalar H boson which is deeply intertwined with the vacuum structure throughout space-time and its mass is wildly sensitive to quantum fluctuations emerging from new physics phenomena at higher energies.

Essentially all problems of the Standard Model are related to the dynamics and couplings of the scalar field, and we do not know very much about them.

Higgs couplings



building blocks of matter
(fermions f)

forces between them
(bosons V)

Theory prediction

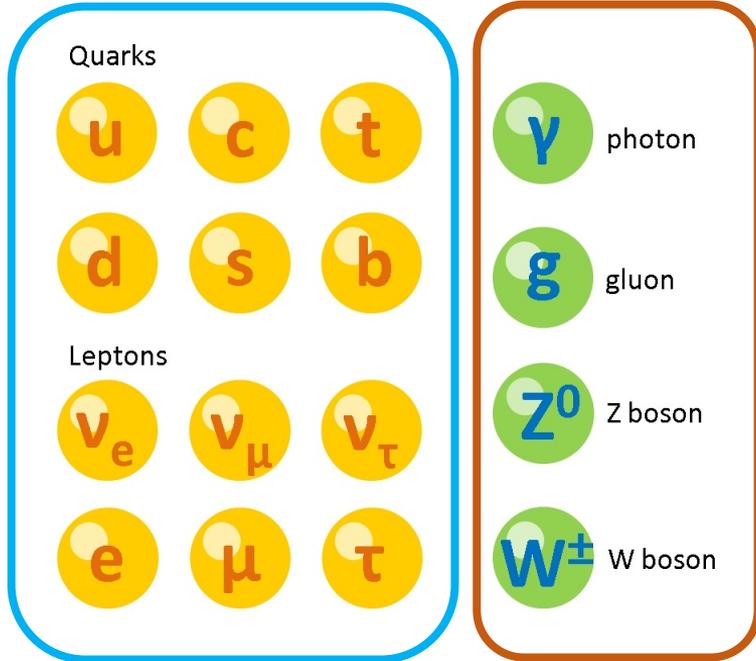
The particle mass depends on the coupling strength with the H field

$$y_f \propto m_f$$

$$g_V^2 \propto m_V^2$$

be aware, only the relation is predicted, and both sides of the relation are to be measured

Higgs couplings



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The particle mass depends on the coupling strength with the H field

$$y_f \propto m_f \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{impact}$$
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Higgs couplings

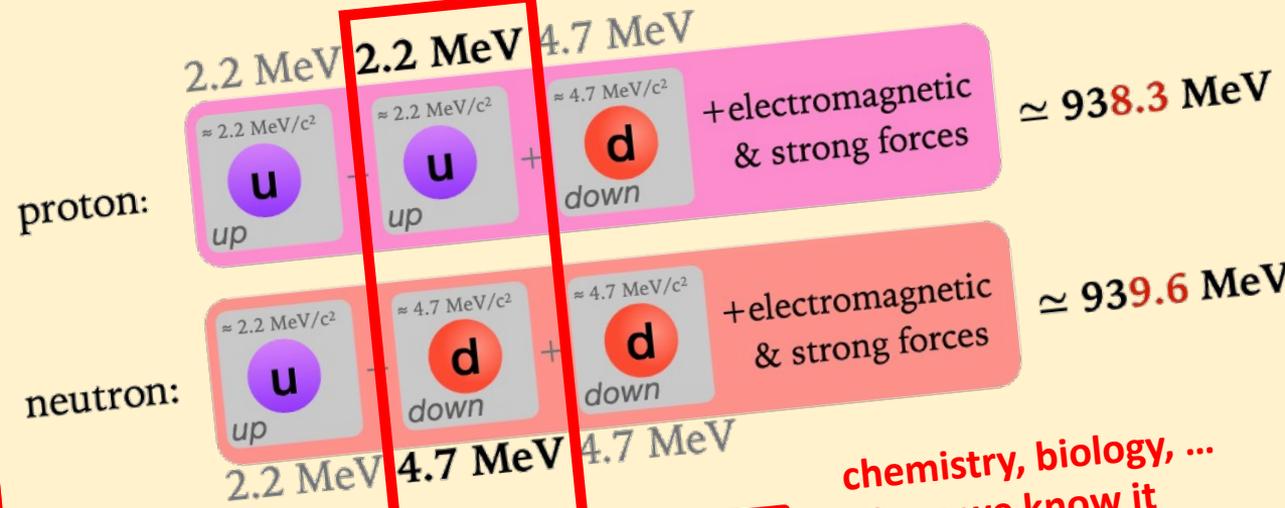
Why do hydrogen atoms exist?

Because the proton is stable!

Quarks



Leptons



hypothesis: because $y_u < y_d$

chemistry, biology, ...
life as we know it
depends on this hypothesis

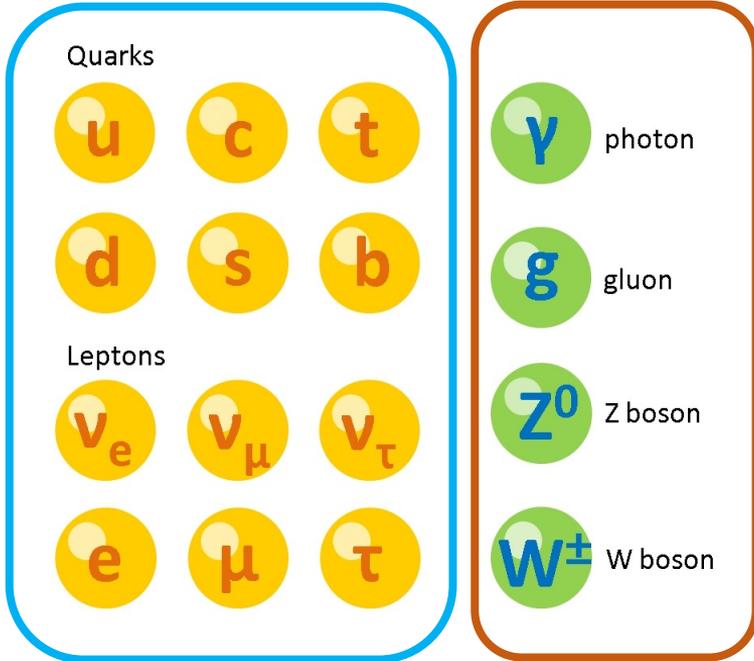
adapted from G. Salam

in the field
impact

is
the
d

building block
(fermion)

Higgs couplings



building blocks of matter
(fermions f)

forces between them
(bosons V)

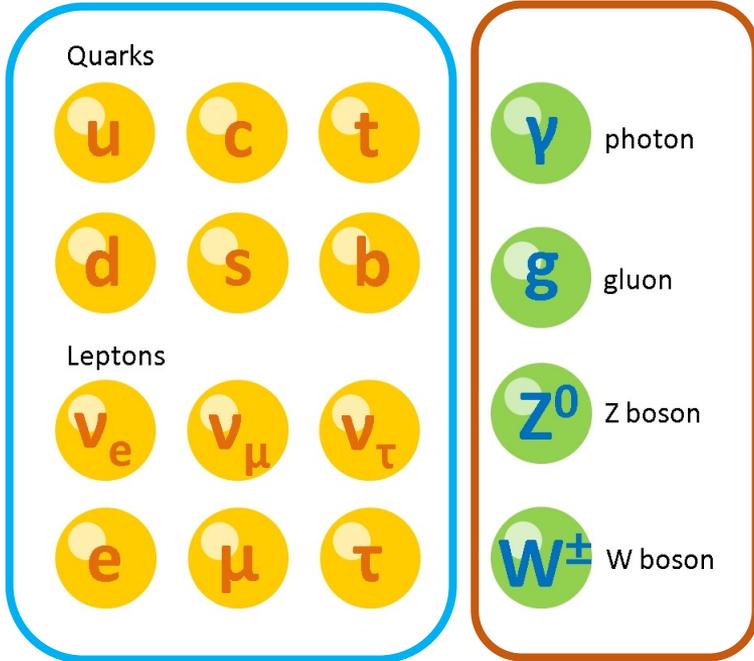
Theory prediction

The particle mass depends on the coupling strength with the H field

$$y_f \propto m_f \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{impact}$$
$$g_V^2 \propto m_V^2$$

Is it so beautifully simple, or does the interaction include a more complex structure beyond the standard model?

Higgs couplings



building blocks of matter
(fermions f)

forces between them
(bosons V)

Theory prediction

The particle mass depends on the coupling strength with the H field

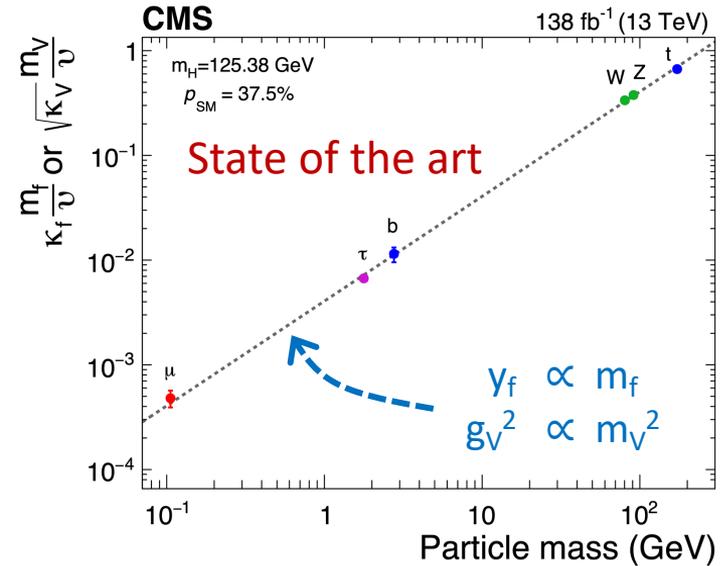
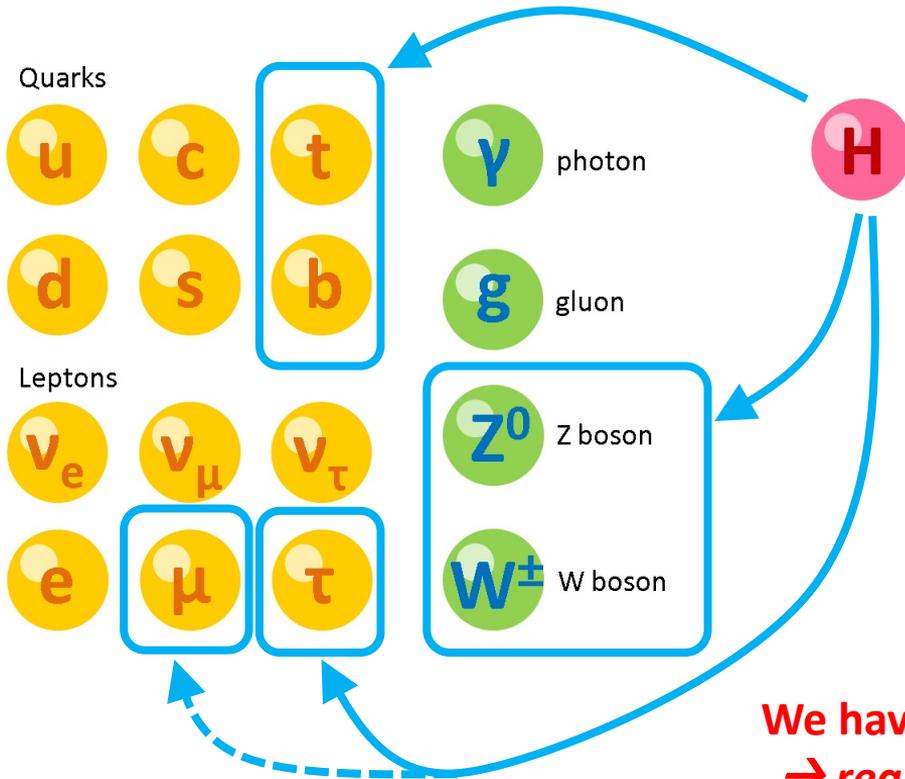
$$y_f \propto \kappa_f m_f \oplus \text{others}$$

$$g_V^2 \propto \kappa_V m_V^2 \oplus \text{others}$$

simple coupling modifiers

involving new particles and/or new interactions

Higgs couplings



**We have only seen a first glimpse of the H sector
 → require more observations & more precision**

Future flagship at the energy & precision frontier

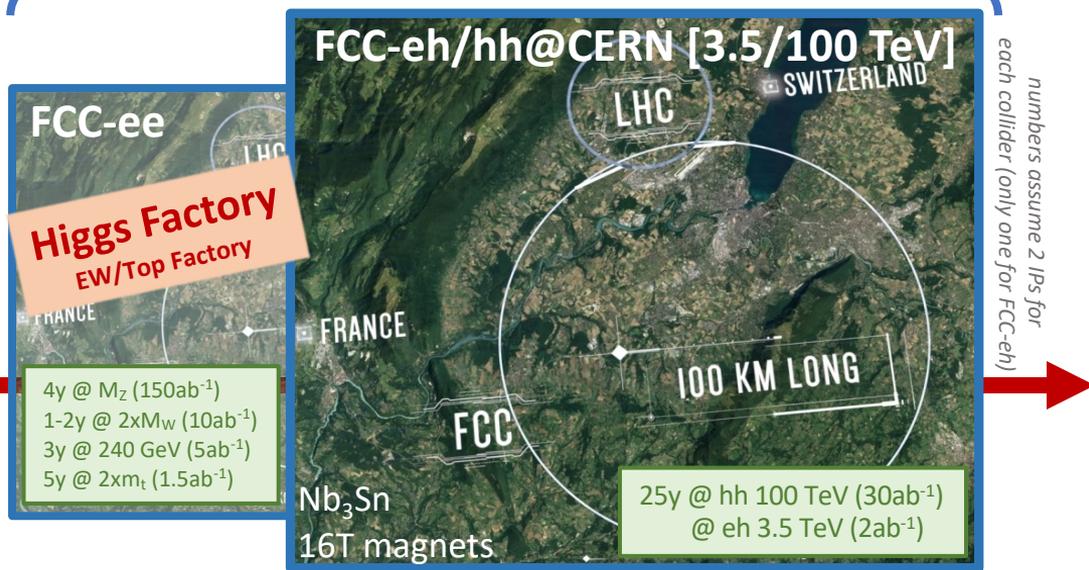
Current flagship (27km)
impressive programme up to 2042

Future Circular Collider (FCC)

big sister future ambition (100km), beyond 2048
attractive combination of precision & energy frontier



ep-option with HL-LHC: LHeC
10y @ 1.2 TeV (1ab^{-1})
updated CDR 2007.14491



*by around 2026, verify if it is feasible to plan for success
(techn. & adm. & financially & global governance)*

potential alternatives pursued @ CERN: CLIC & muon collider

Breakthroughs with more precise observations

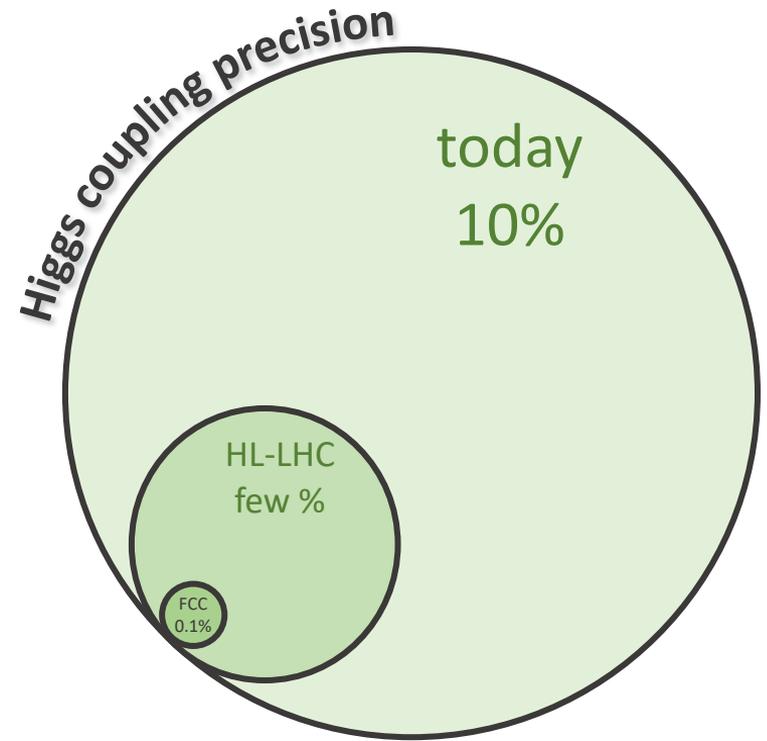
e.g., a more precise analysis of measured UV light reaching Earth revealed the ozone hole

e.g., with improved interferometers gravitational waves were finally directly observed

e.g., more precise measurements of the nature of the CMB unlocked early universe cosmology

Unless dramatic new insights appear, we might have to built a Higgs Factory to ever be able to answer our open fundamental questions.

i.e. finding our ozone hole, our missing link, the true nature of fundamental interactions, ...



Surely, future collider programmes go beyond only precision Higgs physics

Breakthroughs with more precise observations

e.g., a more precise analysis of measured UV light reaching Earth revealed the ozone hole

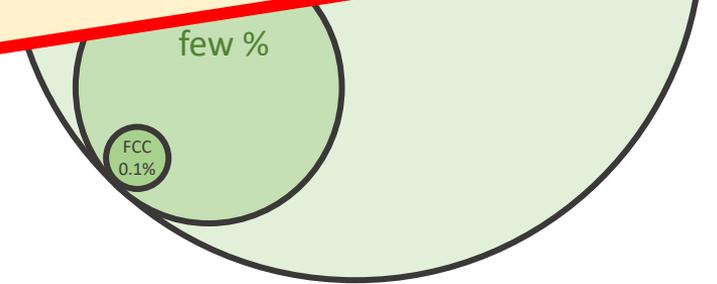
e.g., with improved instruments

Numerous arguments for building new colliders dedicated to produce copiously Higgs bosons in order to map precisely its interactions with other particles and itself.

**U
W
to build a Higgs Factory**

to ever be able to answer our open fundamental questions.

i.e. finding our ozone hole, our missing link, the true nature of fundamental interactions, ...



Surely, future collider programmes go beyond only precision Higgs physics

particle physics ambition

high-energy & high-current beams

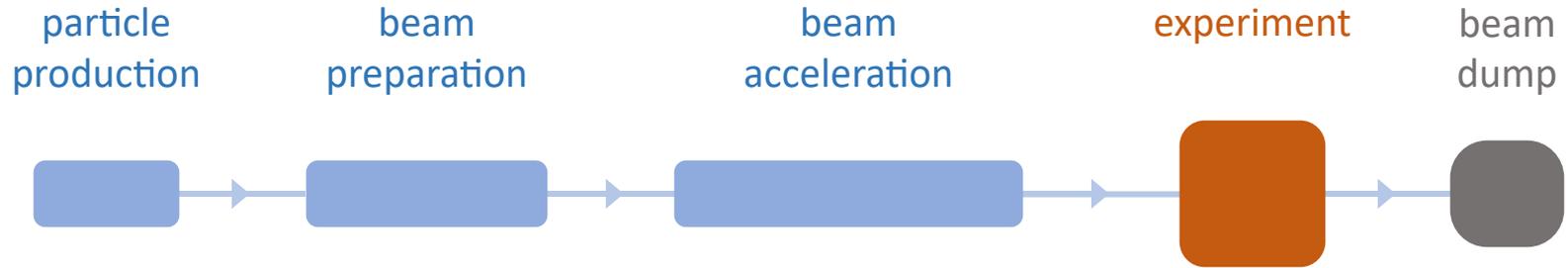
(energy x current = power)

particle physics ambition
high-energy & high-current beams
(energy x current = power)

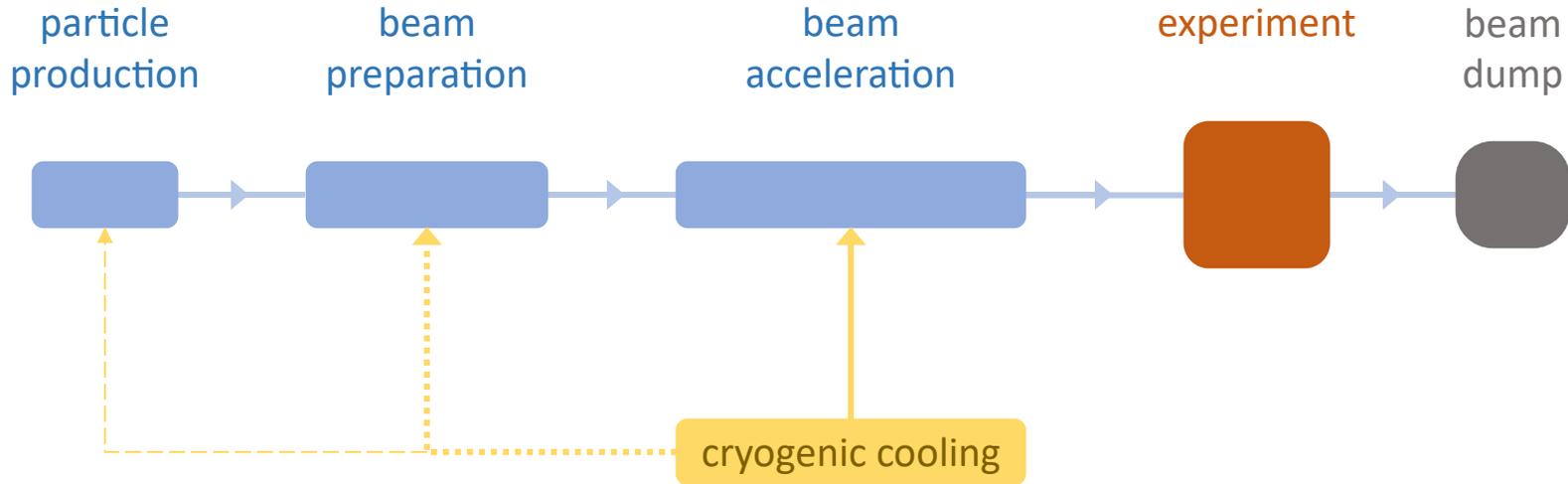
caveat
power requirements of future colliders

focus on electron/positron accelerators

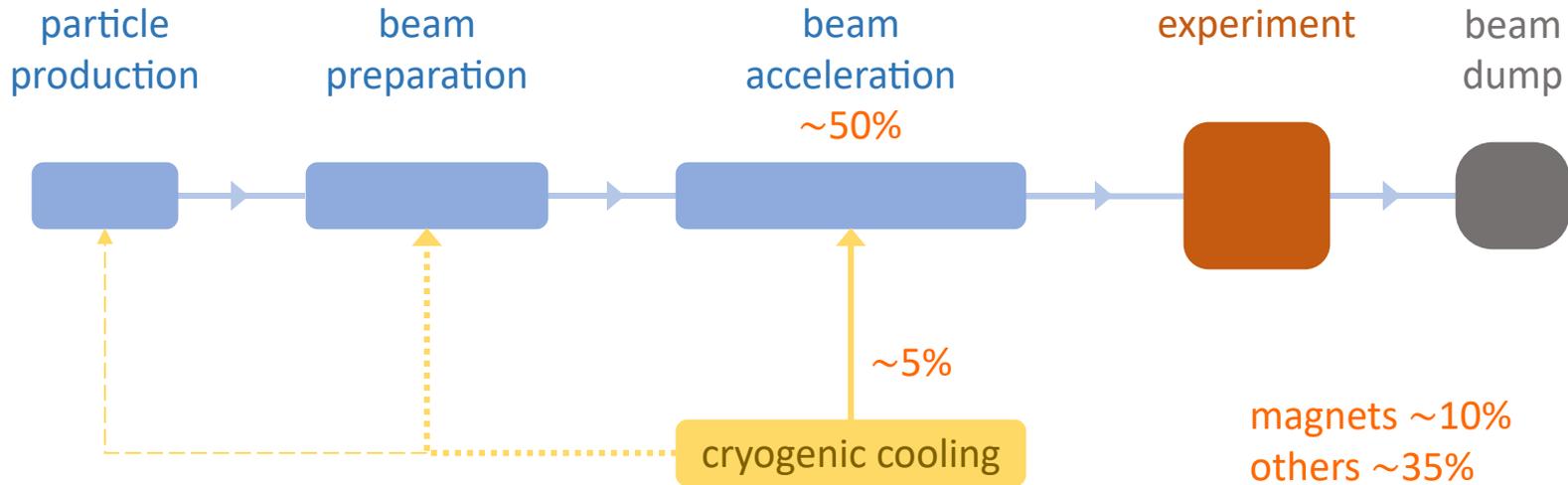
Basic structures of a particle accelerator



Basic structures of a particle accelerator



Basic structures of a particle accelerator

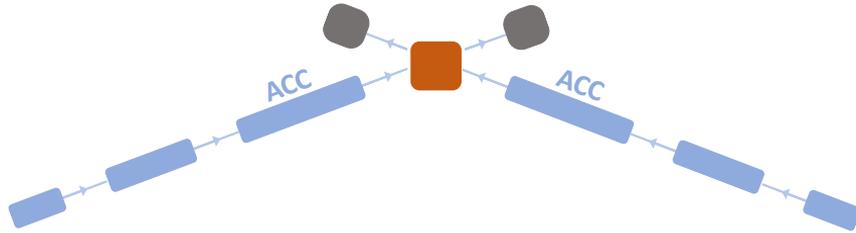


Typical power consumption for an electron-positron Higgs Factory
the highest priority next collider for particle physics

example FCC-ee@250GeV

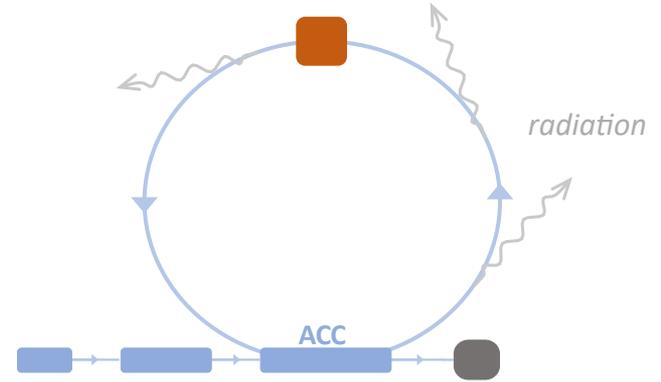
FCC CDR, Eur. Phys. J. Special Topics 228, 261–623 (2019)

Linear colliders



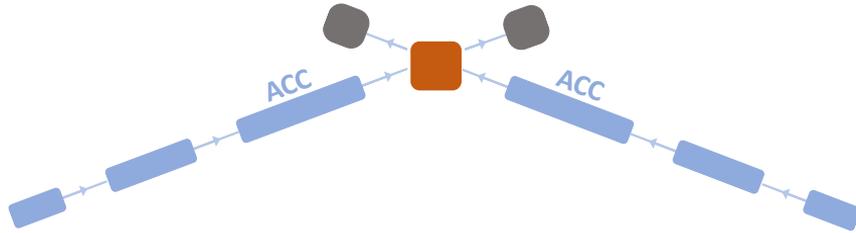
**dump >99.9999% of
the beam power**

Circular colliders



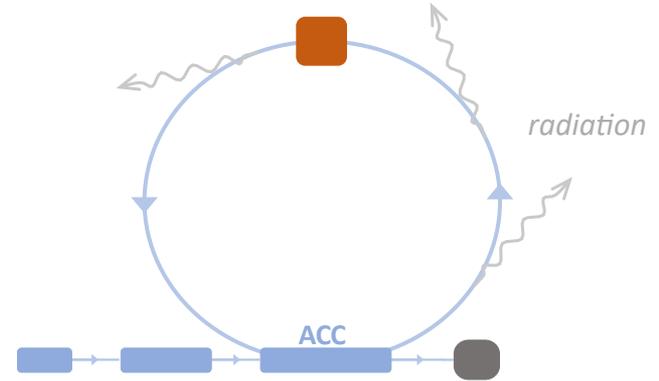
**radiate away very quickly the beam power
& loose beam quality**

Linear colliders



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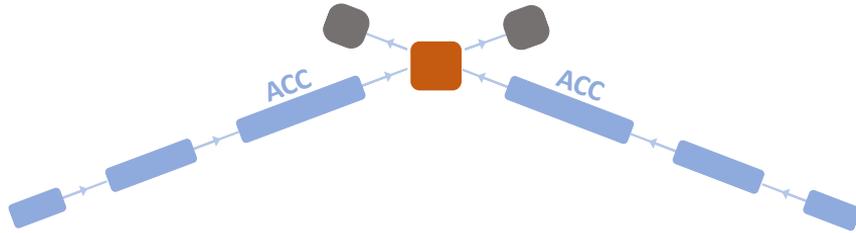
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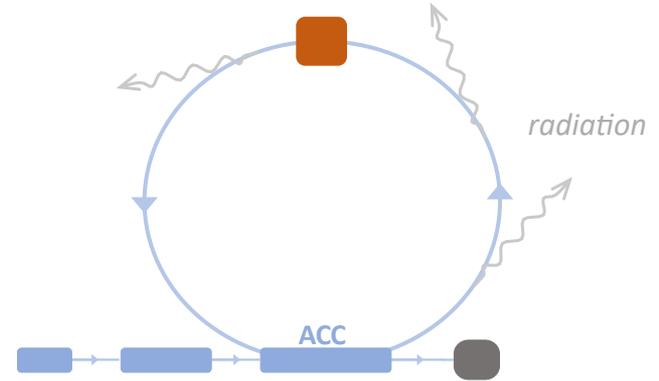
FCC-ee@250 \approx 300 MW
~2% of annual electricity
consumption in Belgium

Linear colliders



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Circular colliders



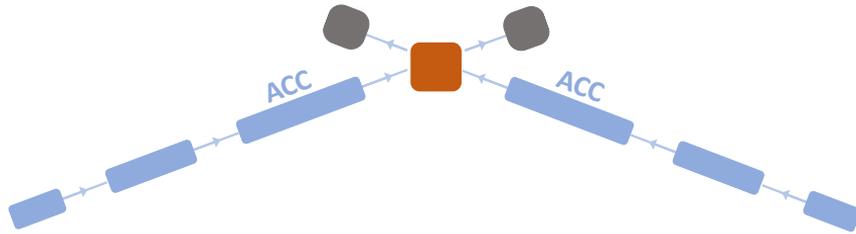
radiate away very quickly the beam power
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FCC-ee@250 \approx 300 MW

**~4% of annual electricity
consumption in Belgium**

**Energy consumption is reducing in Europe,
not excluded with $\frac{1}{2}$ by 2050-2060**

Linear colliders

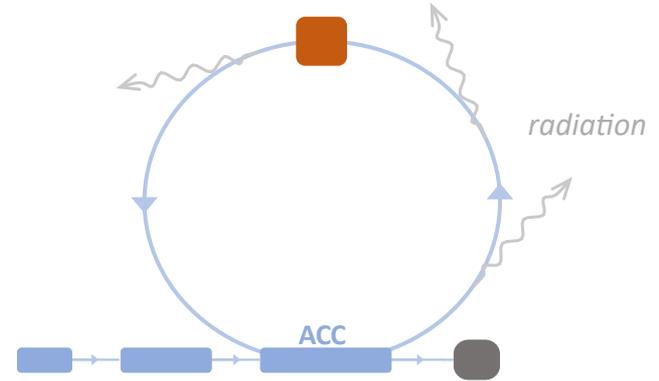


dump >99.9999% of
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Energy consumption is reducing in Europe,
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Circular colliders



radiate away very quickly the beam power
& loose beam quality

*about half of this is dumped
or lost due to radiation*

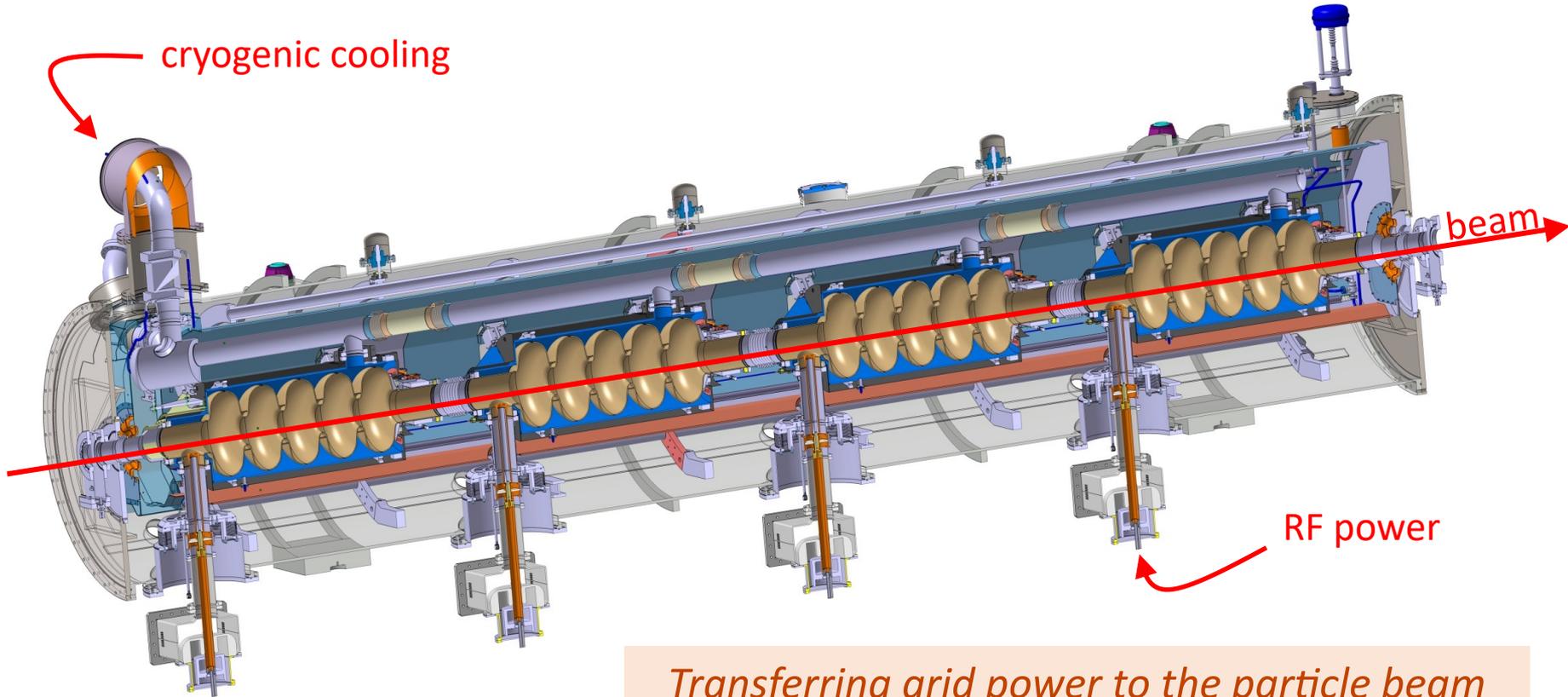
The energy efficiency of present and future accelerators [...] is and should remain an area requiring constant attention.

A detailed plan for the [...] saving and re-use of energy should be part of the approval process for any major project.

European Strategy for Particle Physics 2020

Key building block for beam acceleration: the SRF cryomodule

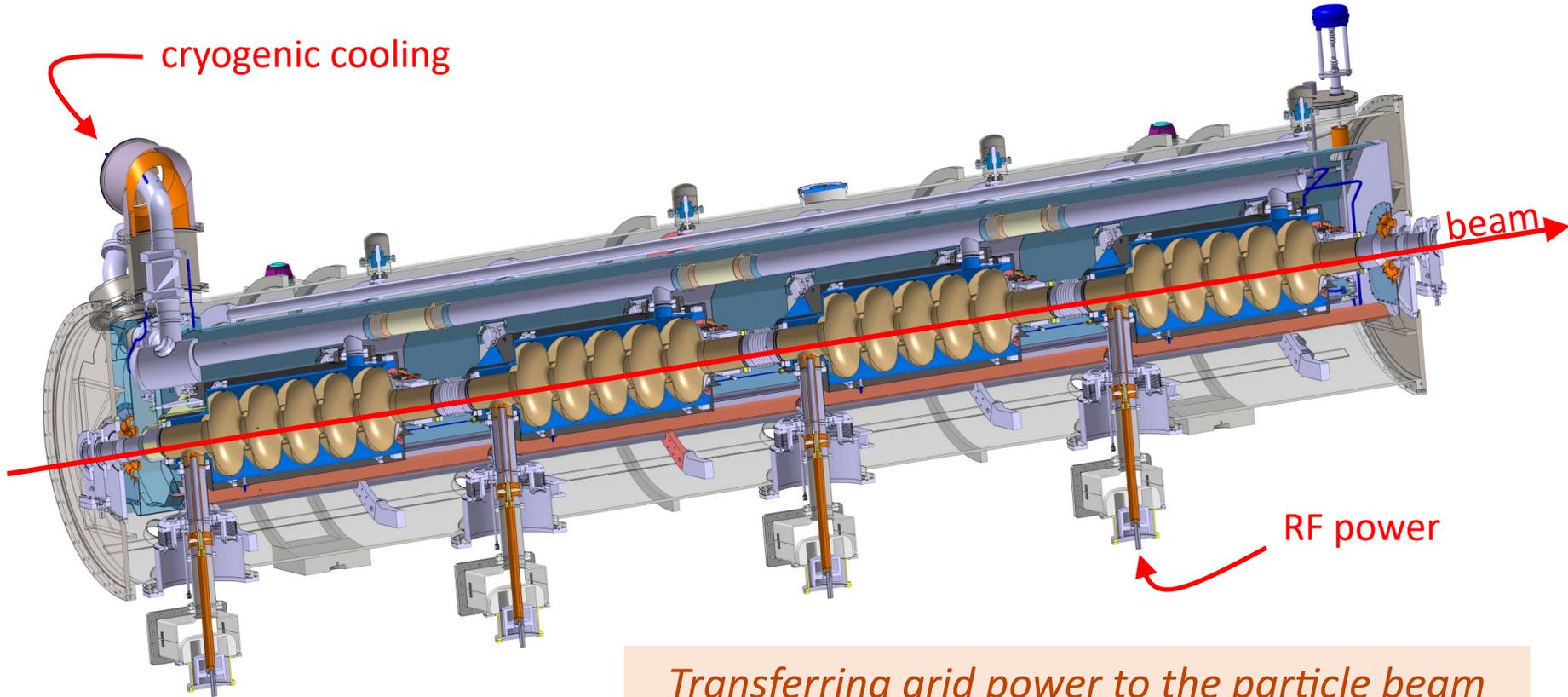
SRF: Superconducting Radio Frequency



Transferring grid power to the particle beam

Key building block for beam acceleration: the SRF cryomodule

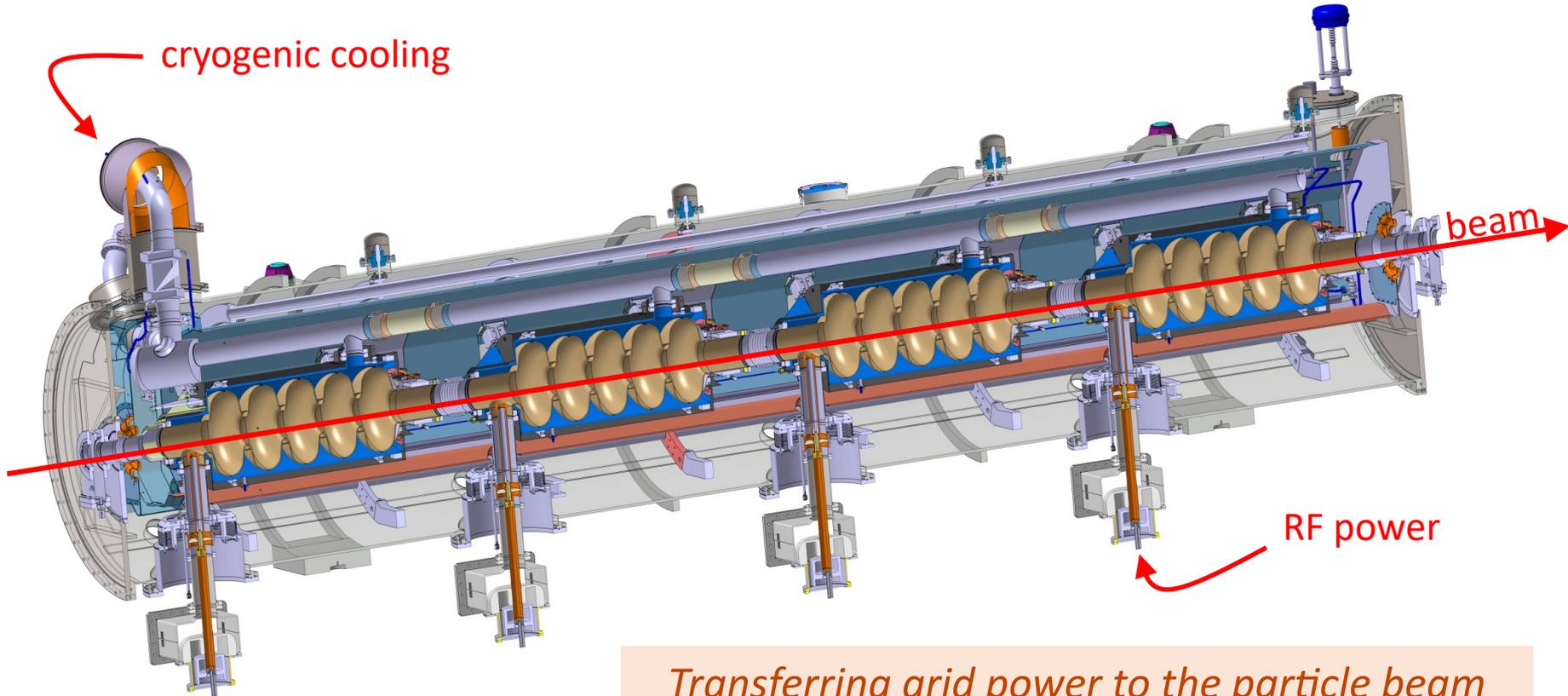
SRF: Superconducting Radio Frequency



Transferring grid power to the particle beam
EVERY NEW BEAM REQUIRES NEW RF POWER

Key building block for beam acceleration: the SRF cryomodule

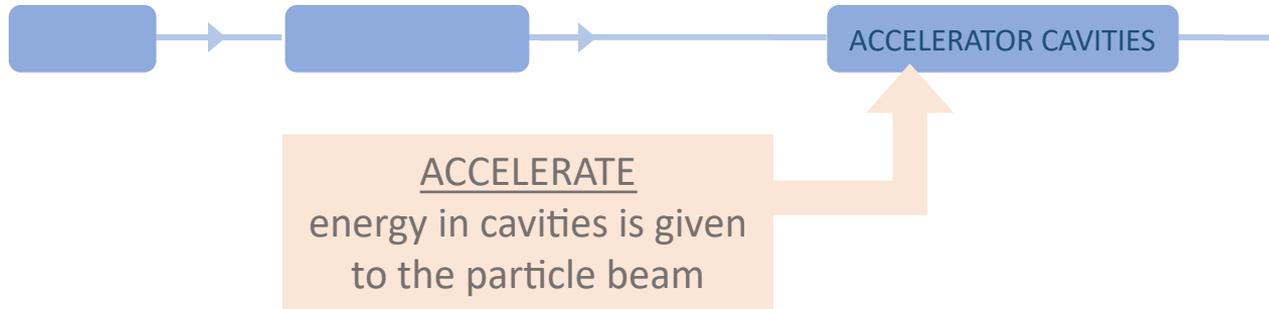
SRF: Superconducting Radio Frequency



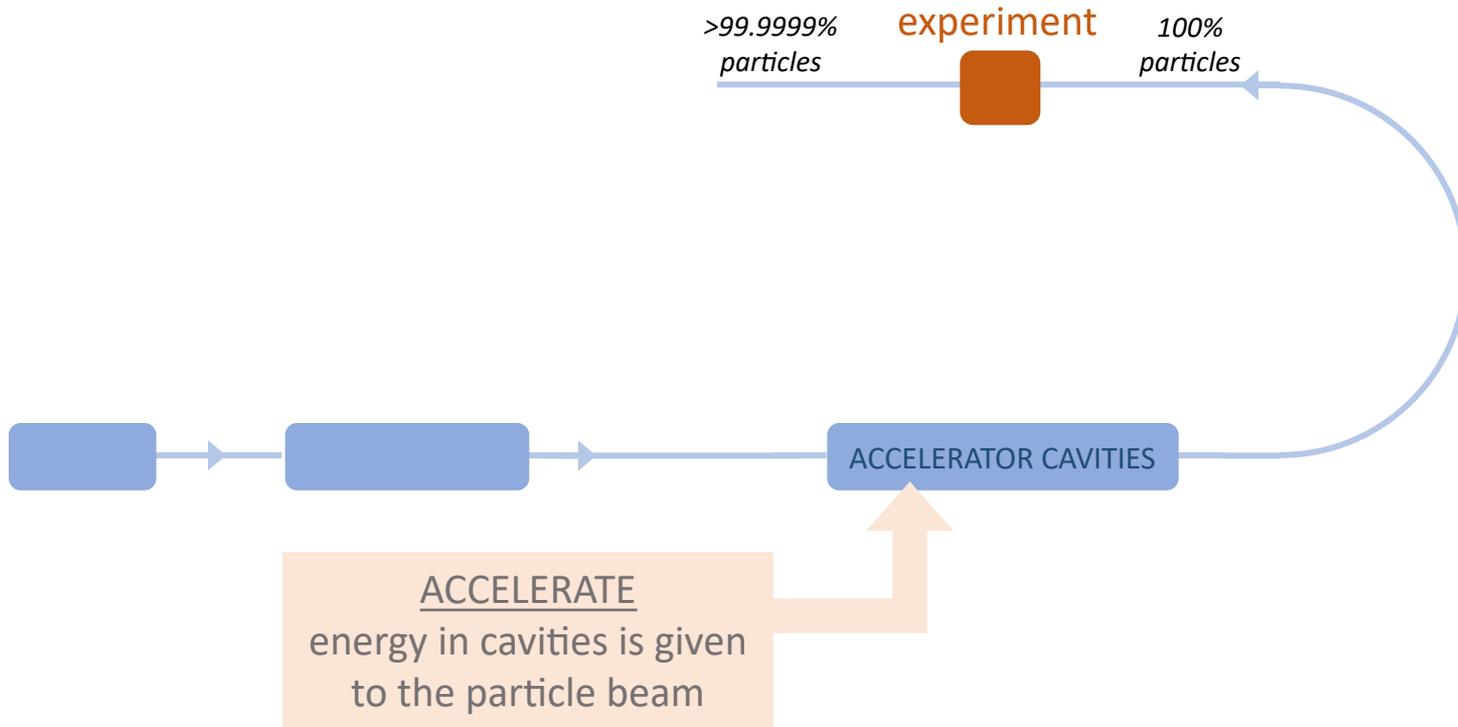
ENERGY RECOVERY →

*Transferring grid power to the particle beam
RECOVER THE ENERGY FROM THE USED BEAM*

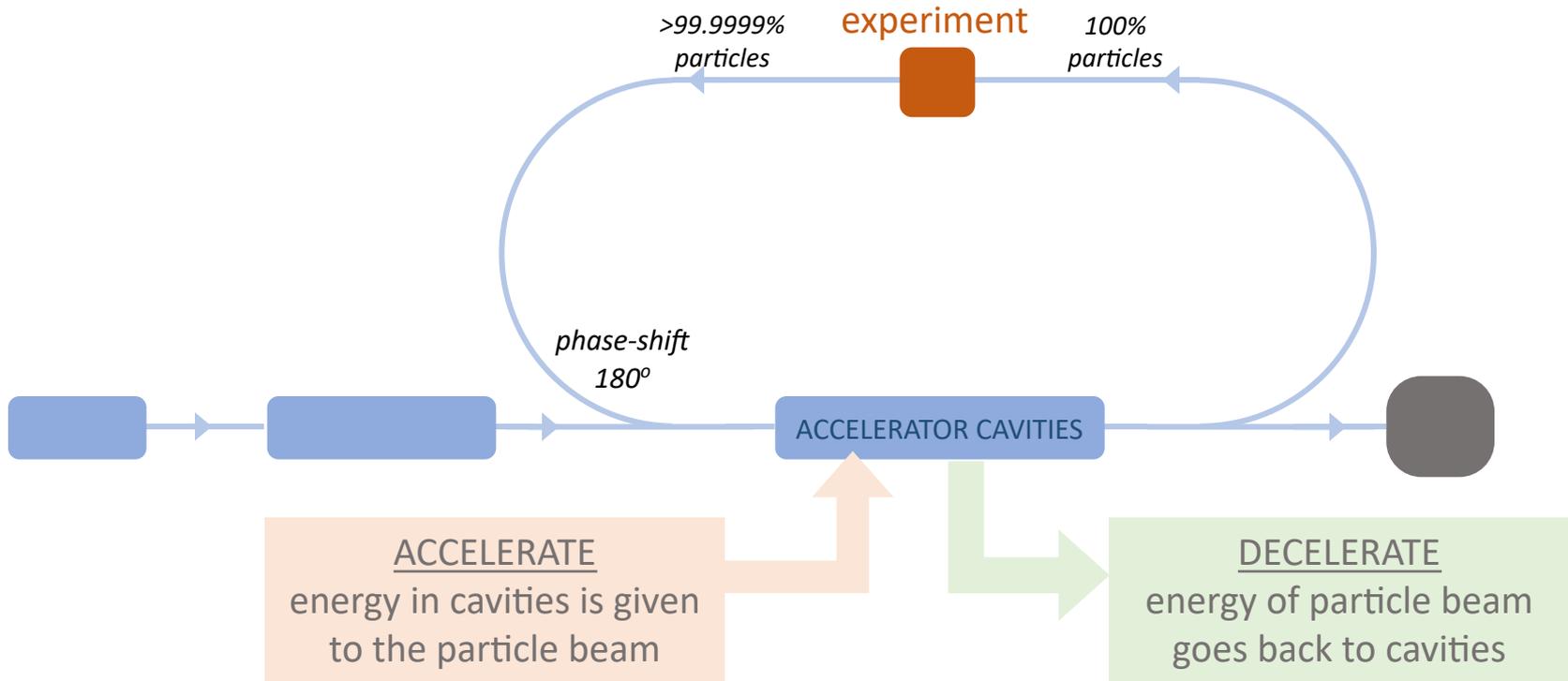
The principle of Energy Recovery



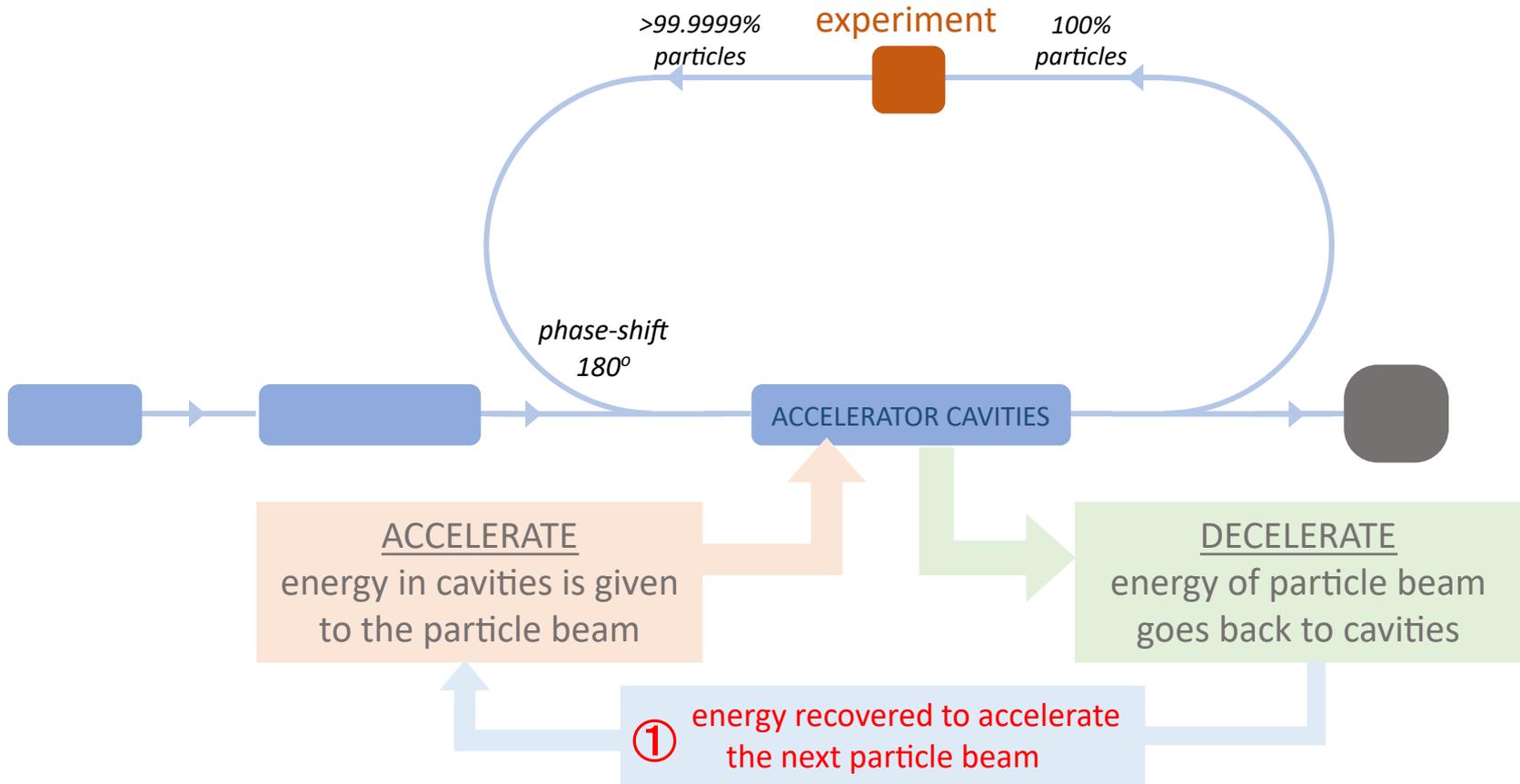
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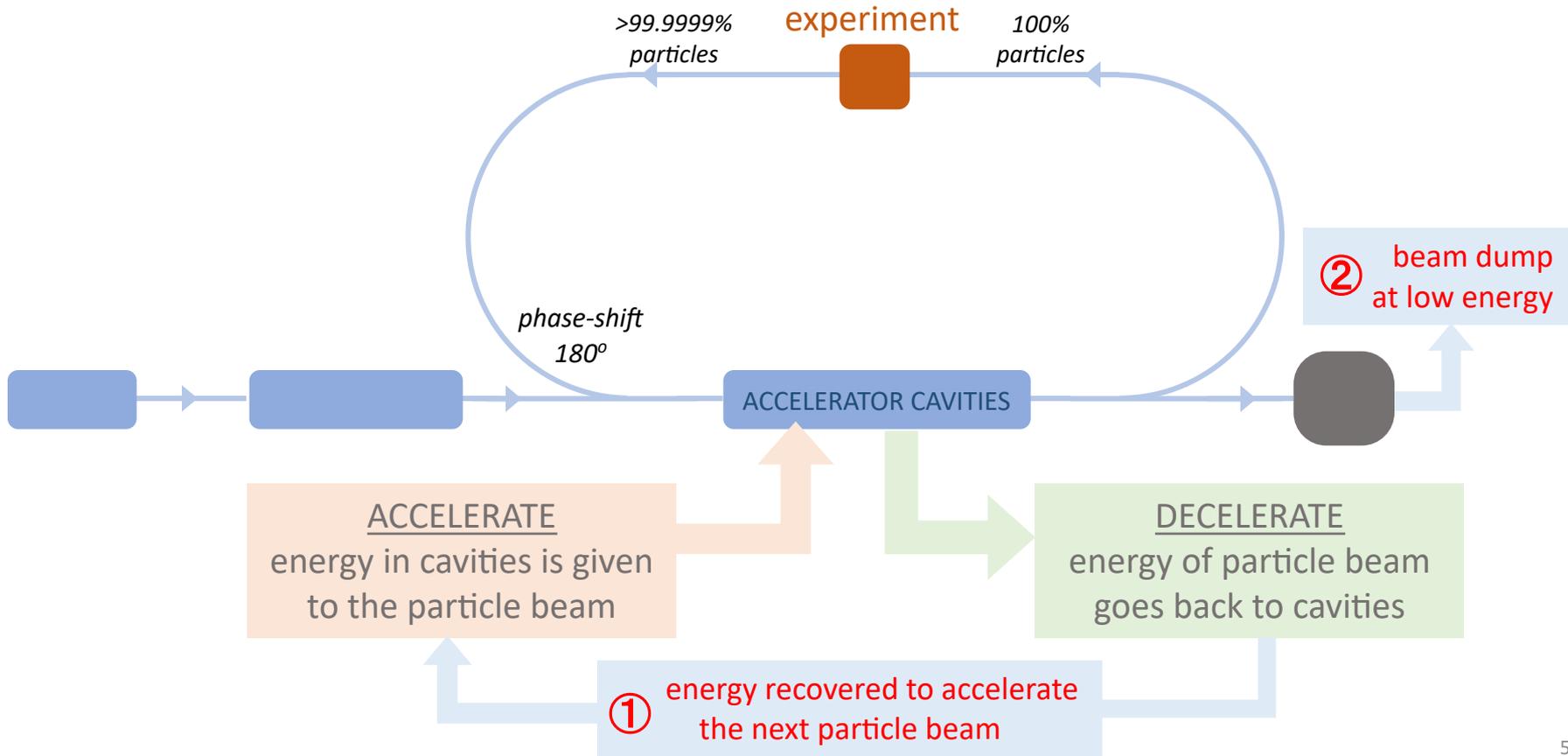
The principle of Energy Recovery



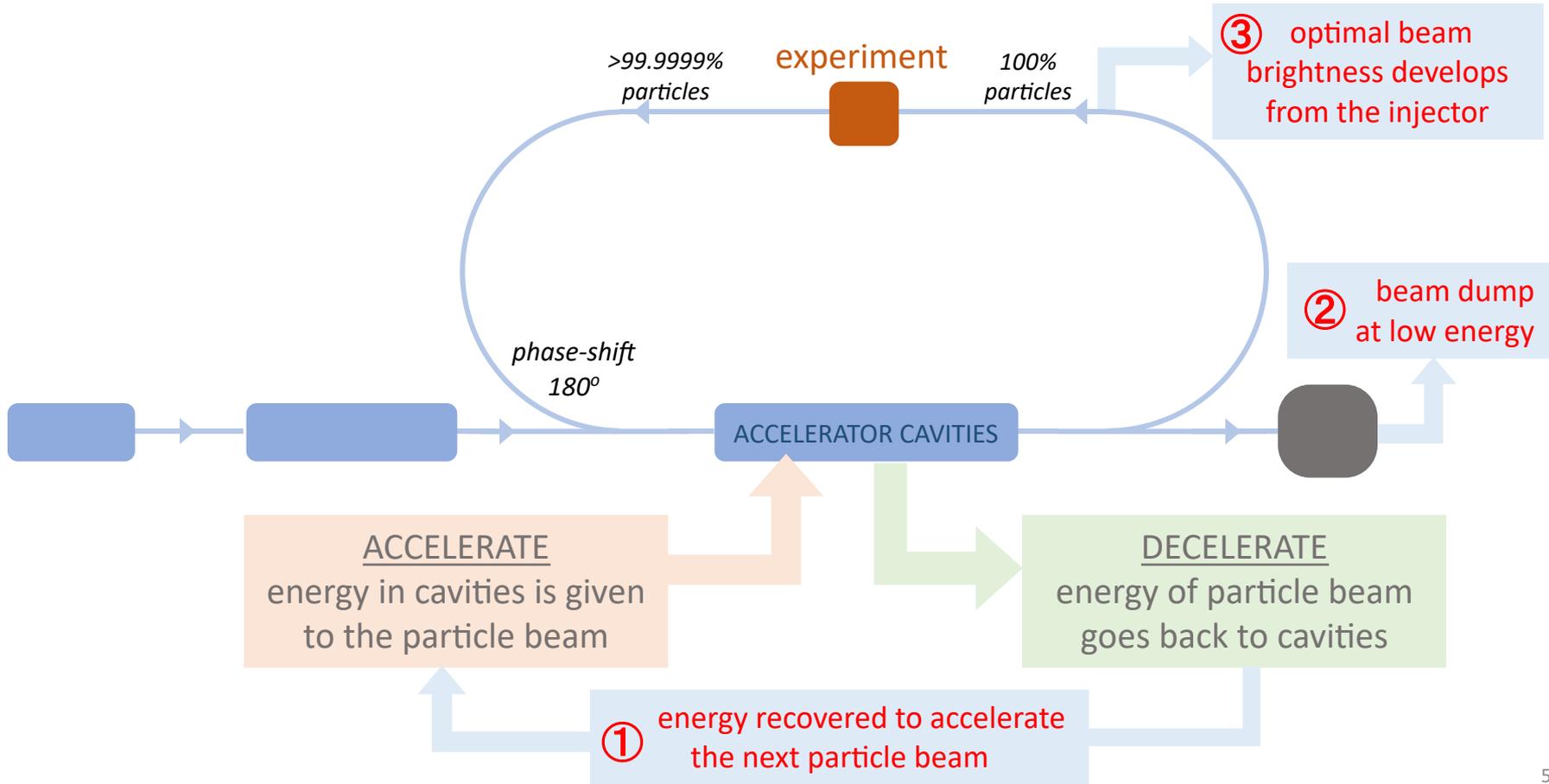
The principle of Energy Recovery



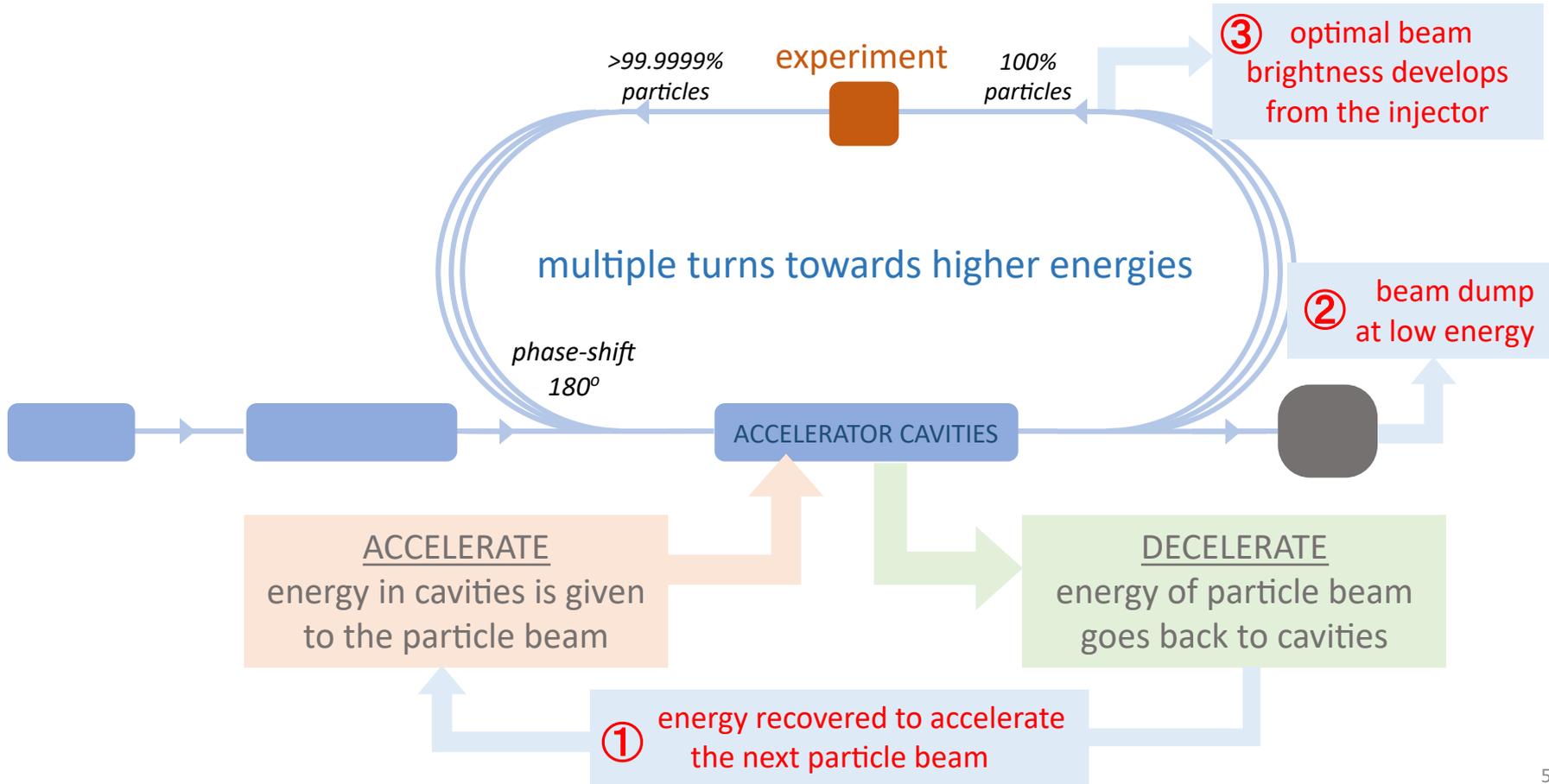
The principle of Energy Recovery



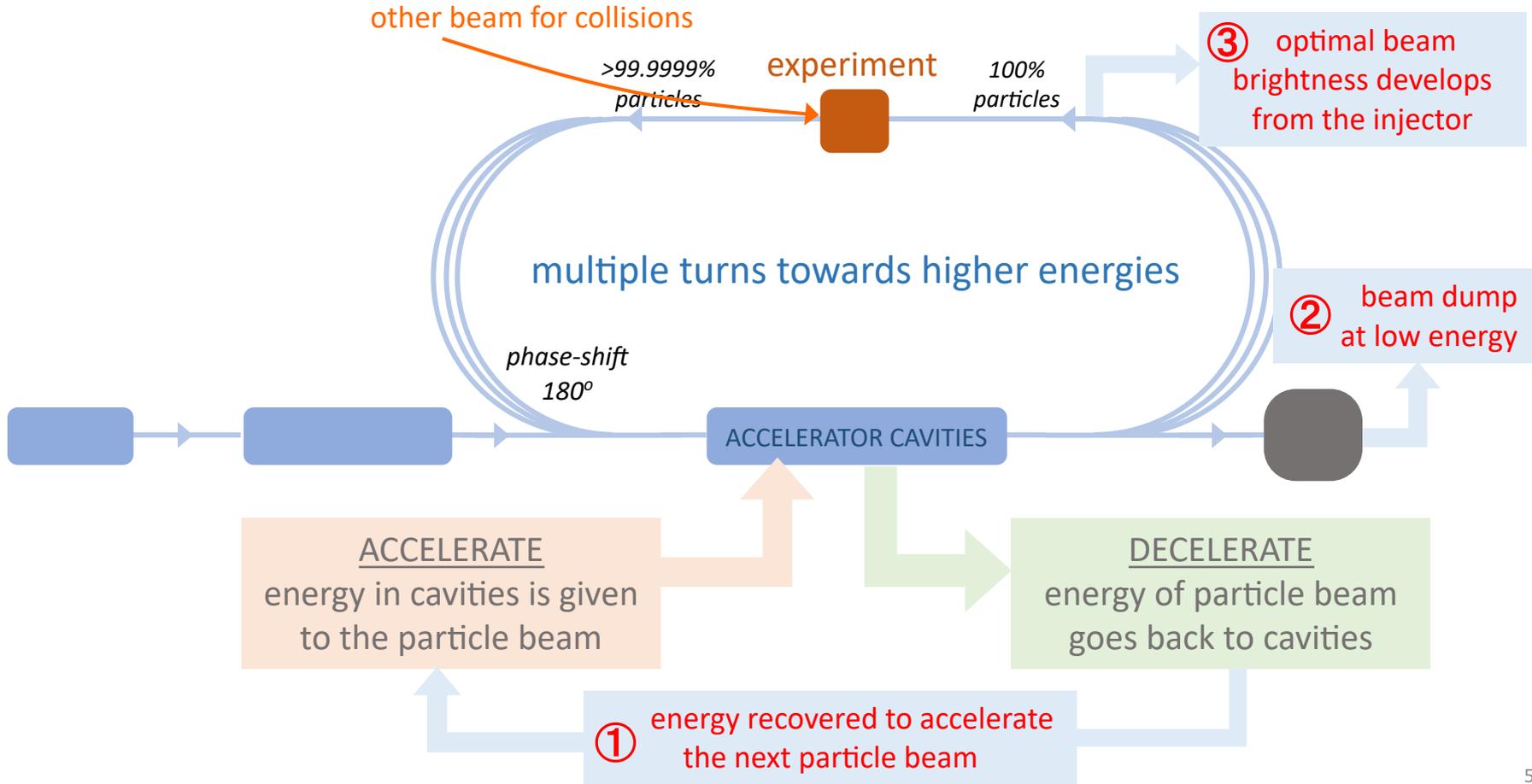
The principle of Energy Recovery



The principle of Energy Recovery



The principle of Energy Recovery



The principle of Energy Recovery

other beam for collisions

>99.9999%
particles

experiment

100%
particles

③ optimal beam
brightness

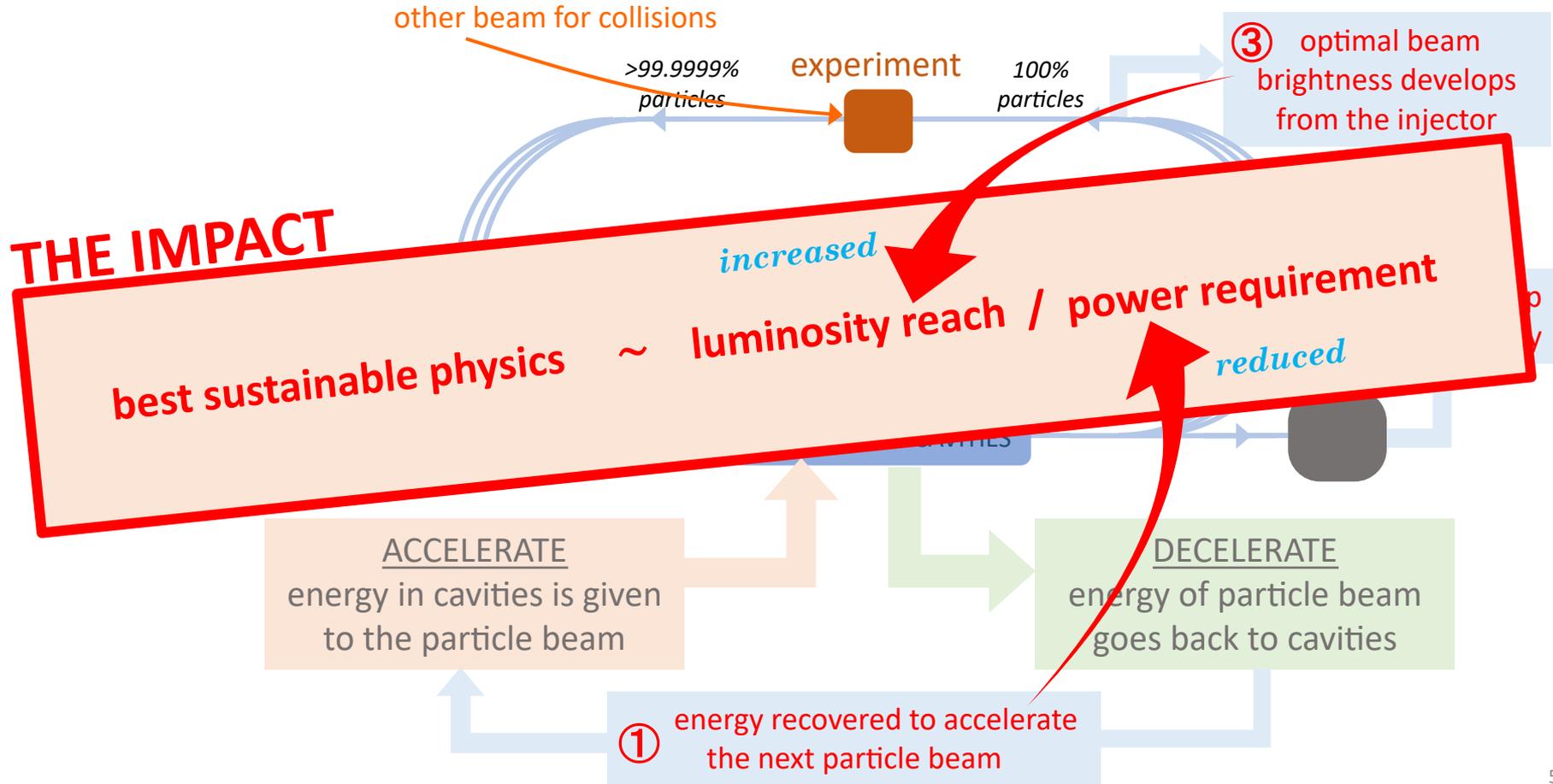
instead of re-circulating the beam (and losing brightness),
the power is re-circulated (achieving optimal brightness with the next beam)
*we cannot beat the physics of synchrotron radiation,
but we can adapt to recover the beam energy & to collide only the brightest beams*

energy in cavities is given
to the particle beam

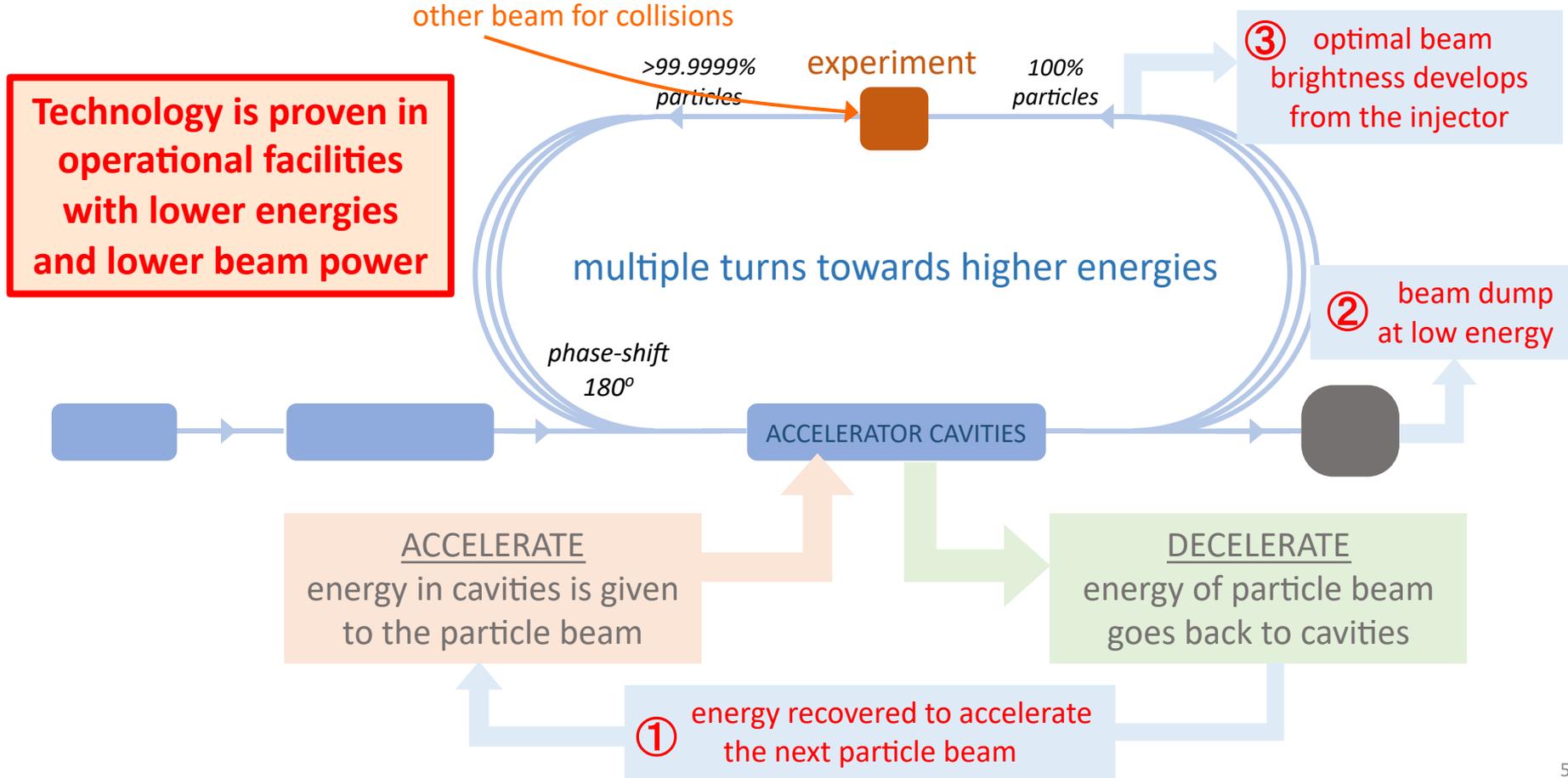
DECELERATE
energy of particle beam
goes back to cavities

① energy recovered to accelerate
the next particle beam

The principle of Energy Recovery



The principle of Energy Recovery



Ongoing & Upcoming facilities with ERL systems

worldwide several facilities are operational or are emerging

ongoing

s-DALINAC TU Darmstadt, Germany
two pass operation demonstrated



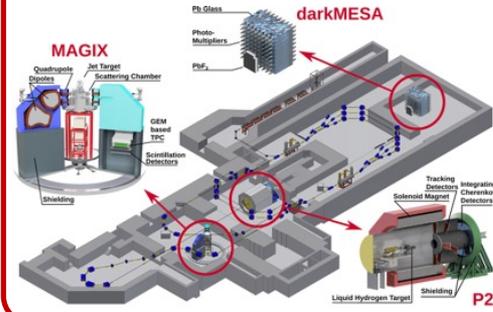
ongoing

CBETA Cornell University, USA
highest number of passes achieved in SRF ERL



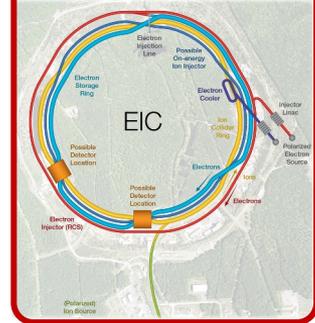
in progress

MESA U Mainz, Germany
complete ERL facility for particle and nuclear physics



in progress

EIC Cooler BNL, USA
electron cooling with ERL

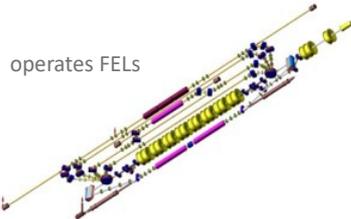


cERL KEK, Japan
highest gun voltage (500 keV)



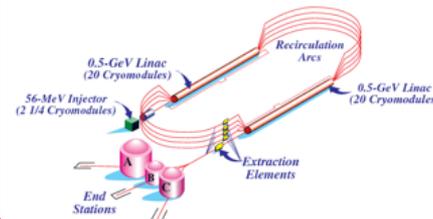
ongoing

Recuperator BINP, Russia
highest current (10 mA)



ongoing

CEBAF 5-pass JLab, USA
highest energy & highest number of passes

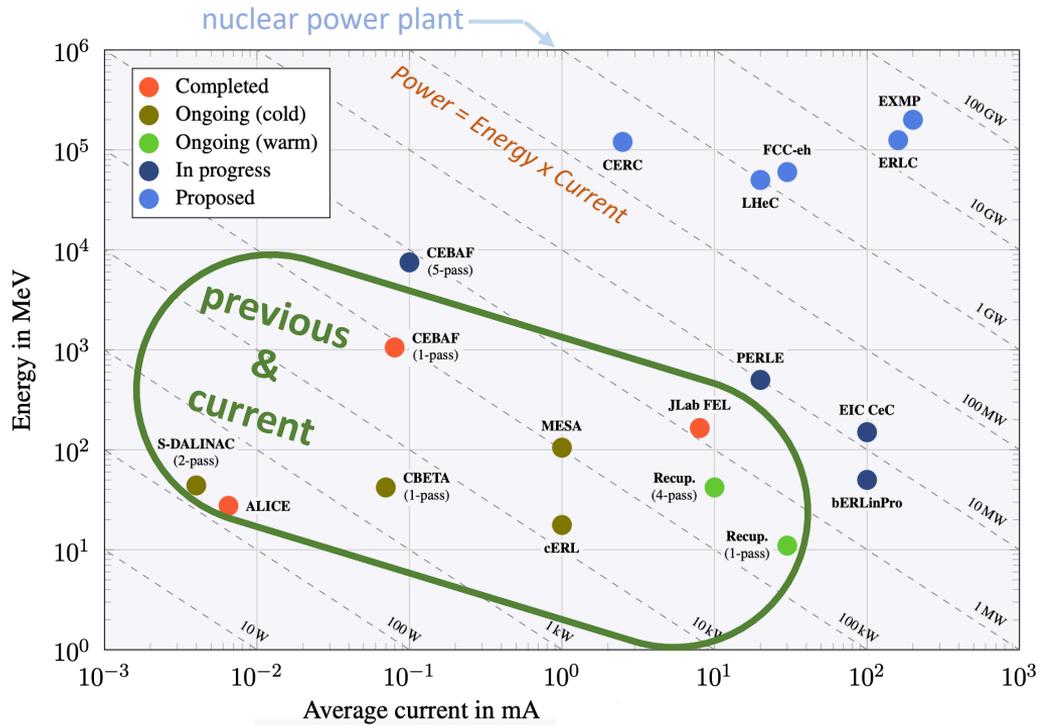


in progress

Upcoming: bERLinPro & PERLE

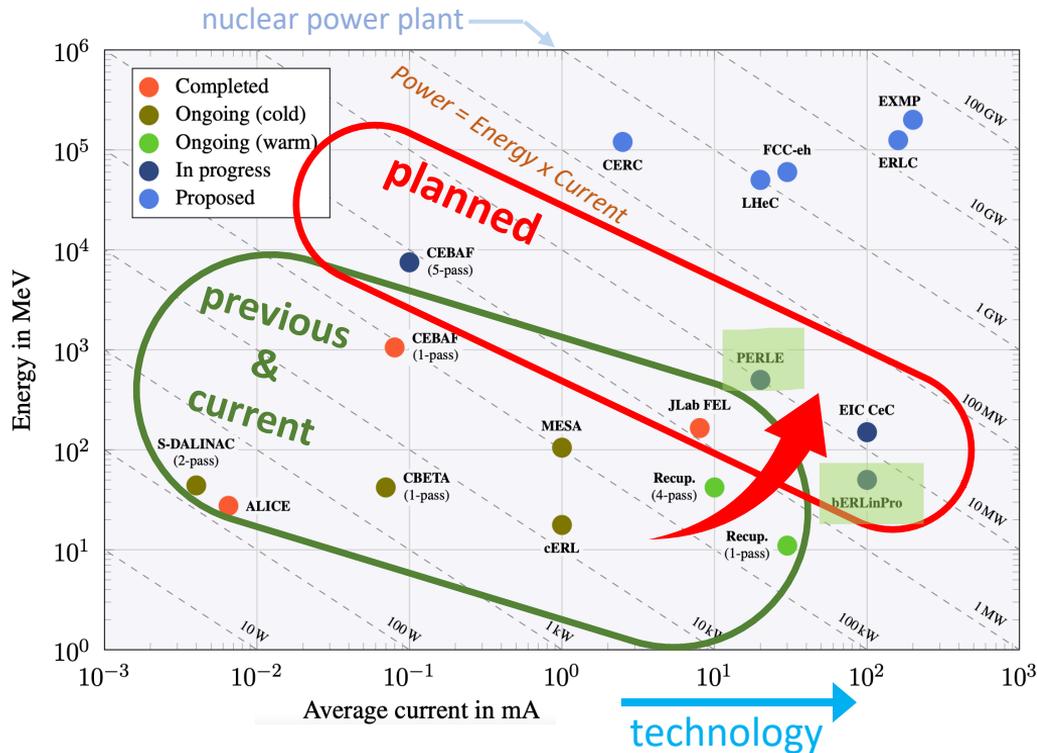
More facilities in design

- DIANA (STFC, UK)
- DICE (Darmstadt, Germany)
- BriXSino (Milano, Italy)



Energy Recovery demonstrated

great achievements on all aspects and large research infrastructures based on Energy Recovery systems have been operated successfully



bERLinPro & PERLE

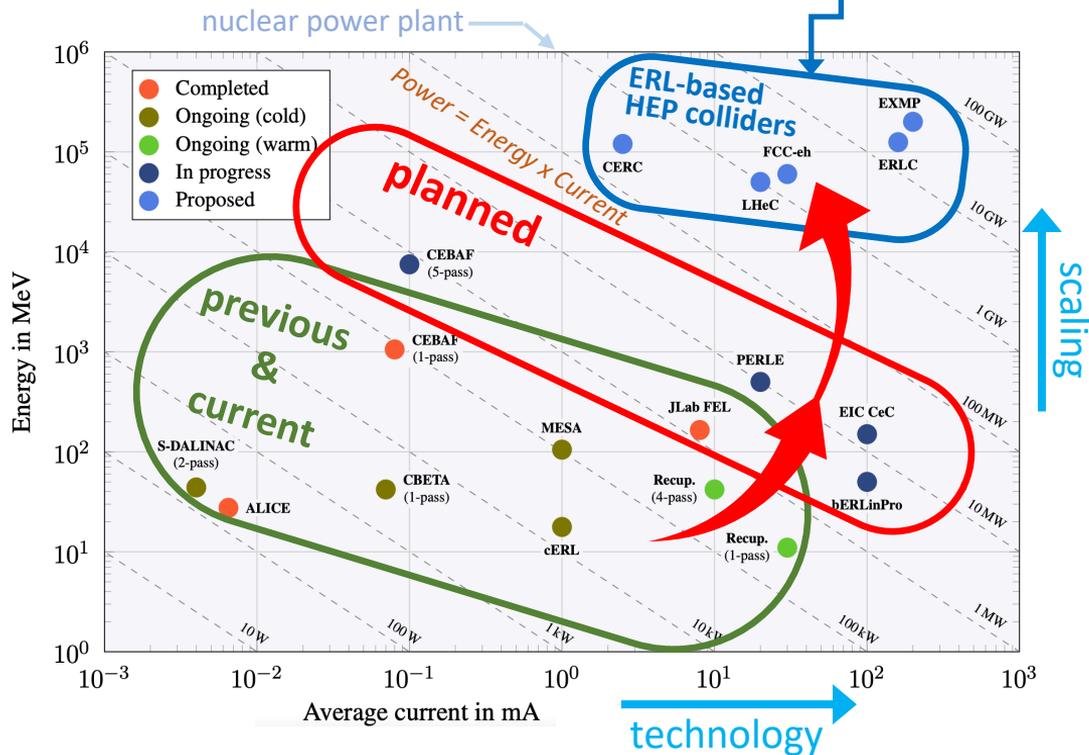
essential accelerator R&D labs with ambitions overlapping with those of the particle physics community

towards high power

Energy Recovery demonstrated

great achievements on all aspects and large research infrastructures based on Energy Recovery systems have been operated successfully

ERL to enable high-power beams that would otherwise require one or more nuclear power plants



Future ERL-based Colliders

H, HH, ep/eA, muons, ...

bERLinPro & PERLE

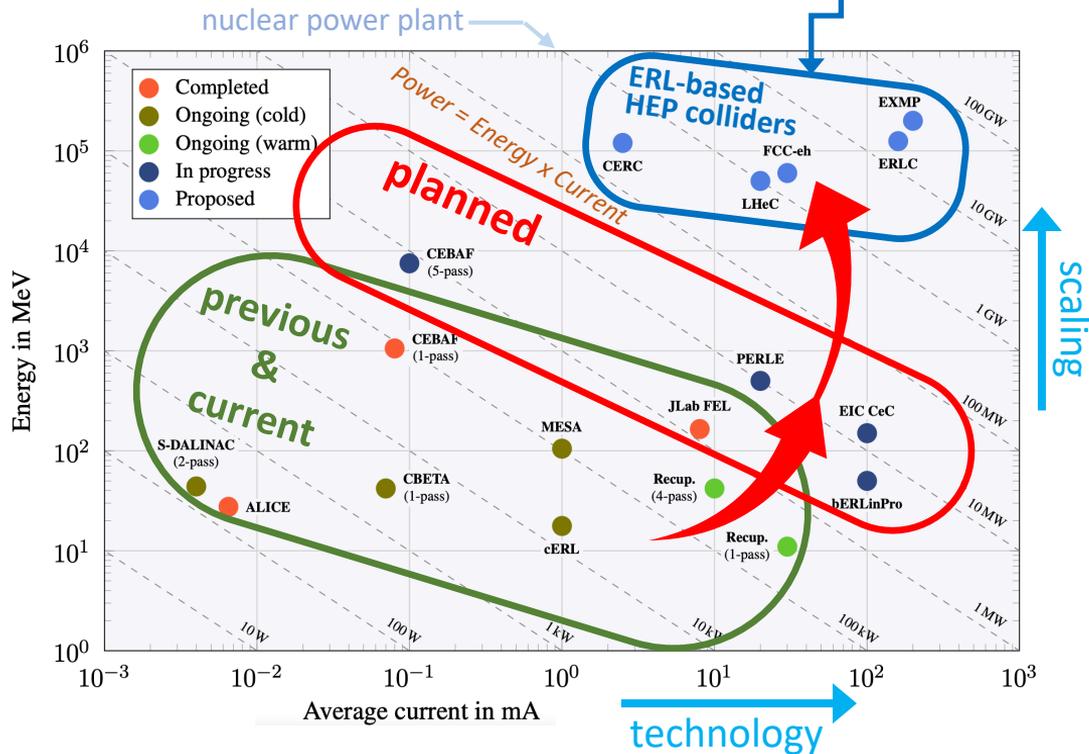
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Future ERL-based Colliders

H, HH, ep/eA, muons, ...

R&D Roadmap

bERLinPro & PERLE

essential accelerator R&D labs with ambitions overlapping with those of the particle physics community

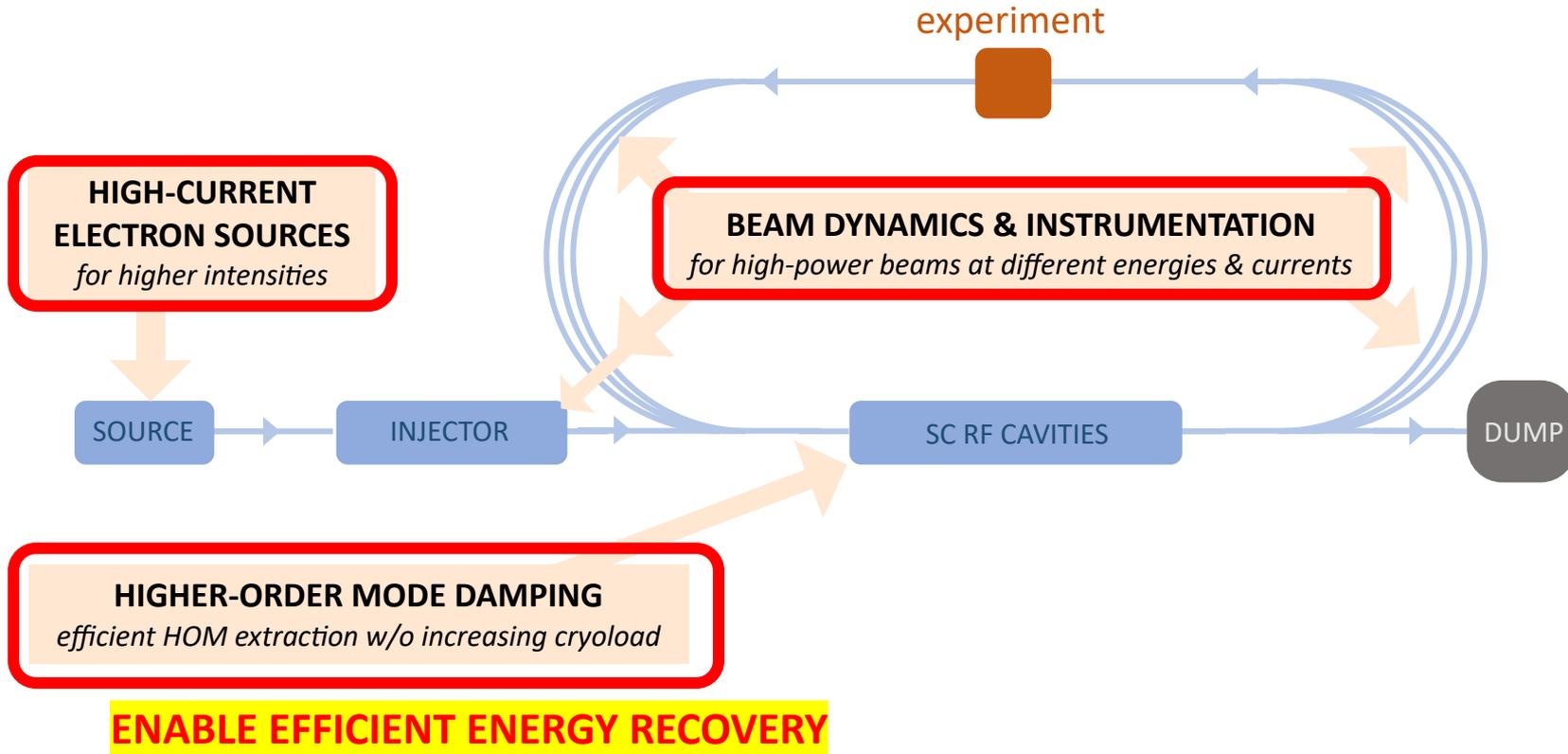
towards high power

Energy Recovery demonstrated

great achievements on all aspects and large research infrastructures based on Energy Recovery systems have been operated successfully

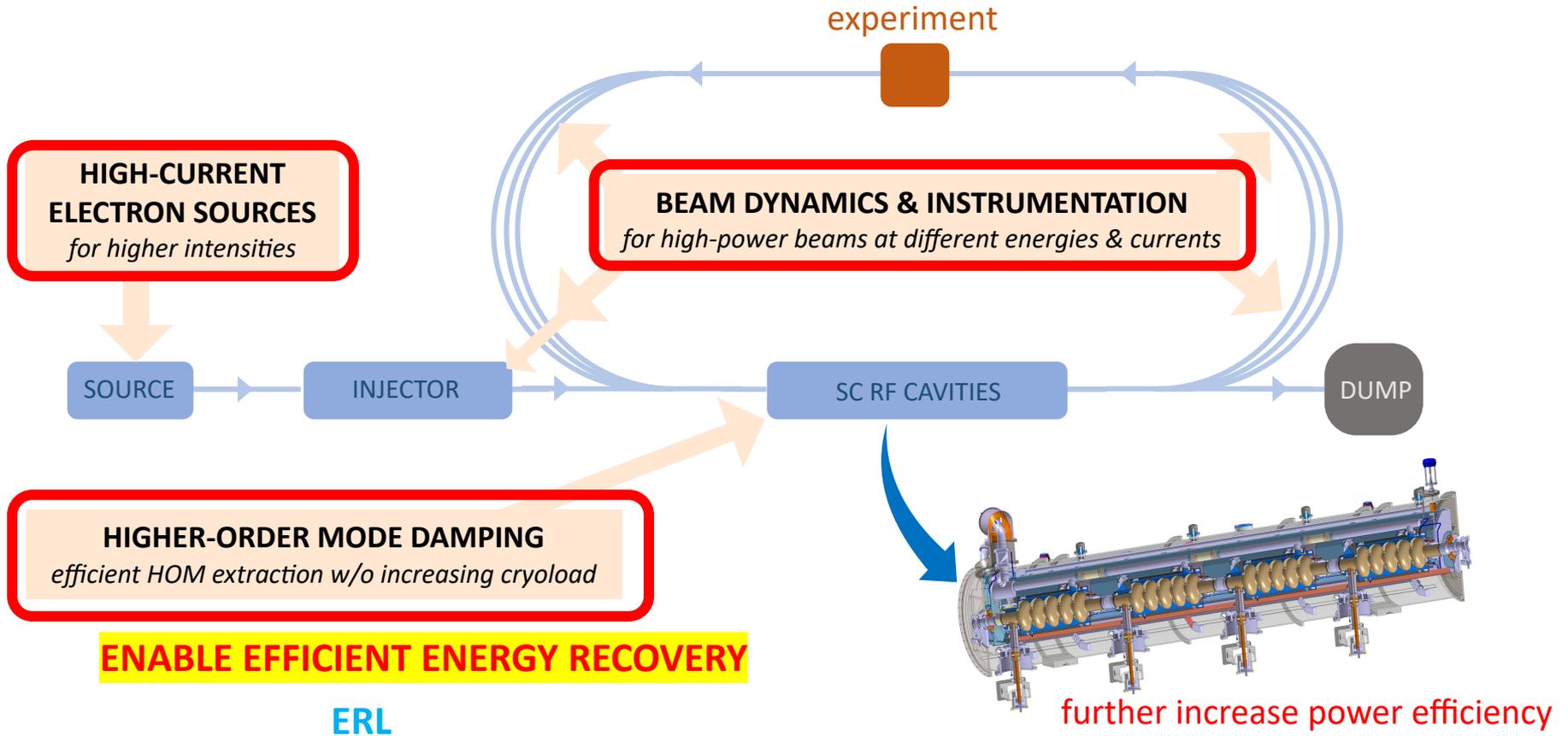
Energy Recovery Linacs (ERL): reaching higher luminosities with less power requirements

Sustainable Accelerating Systems

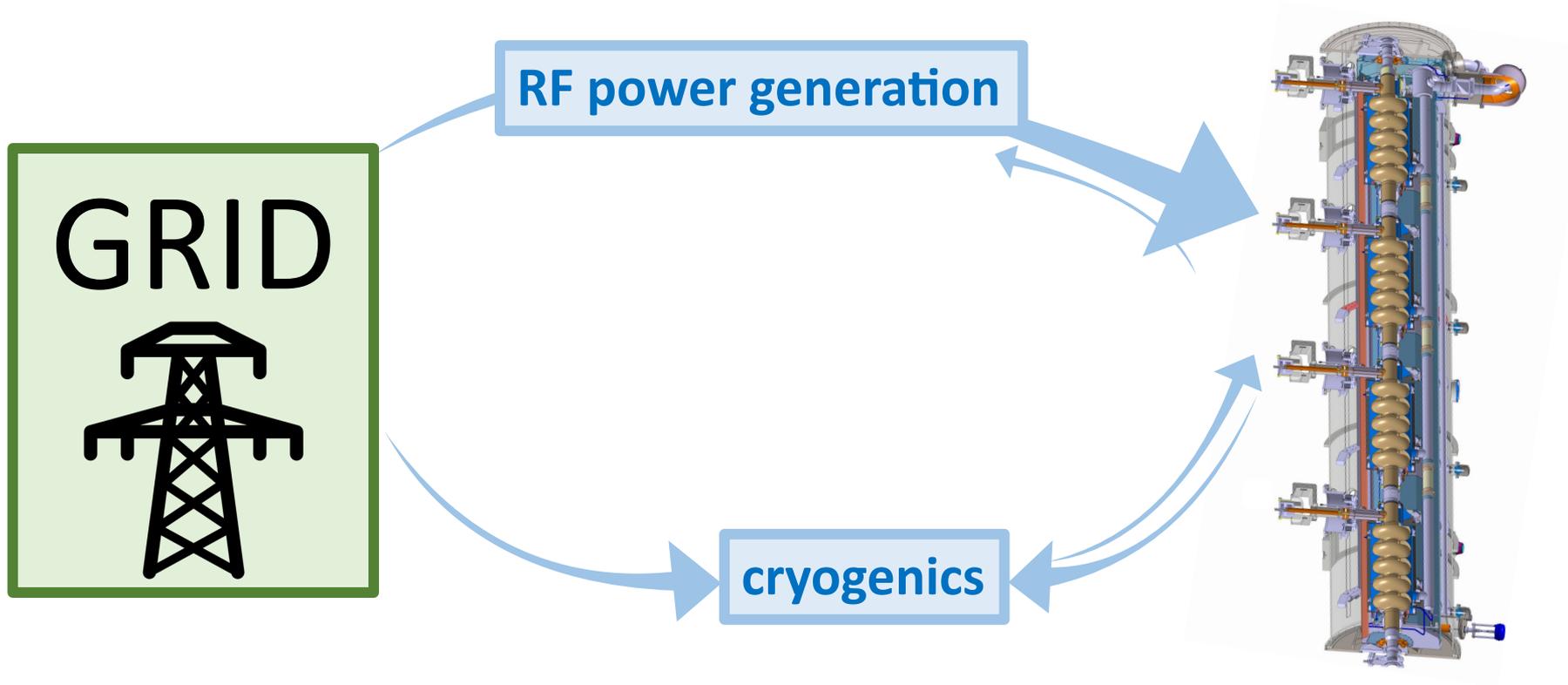


ERL

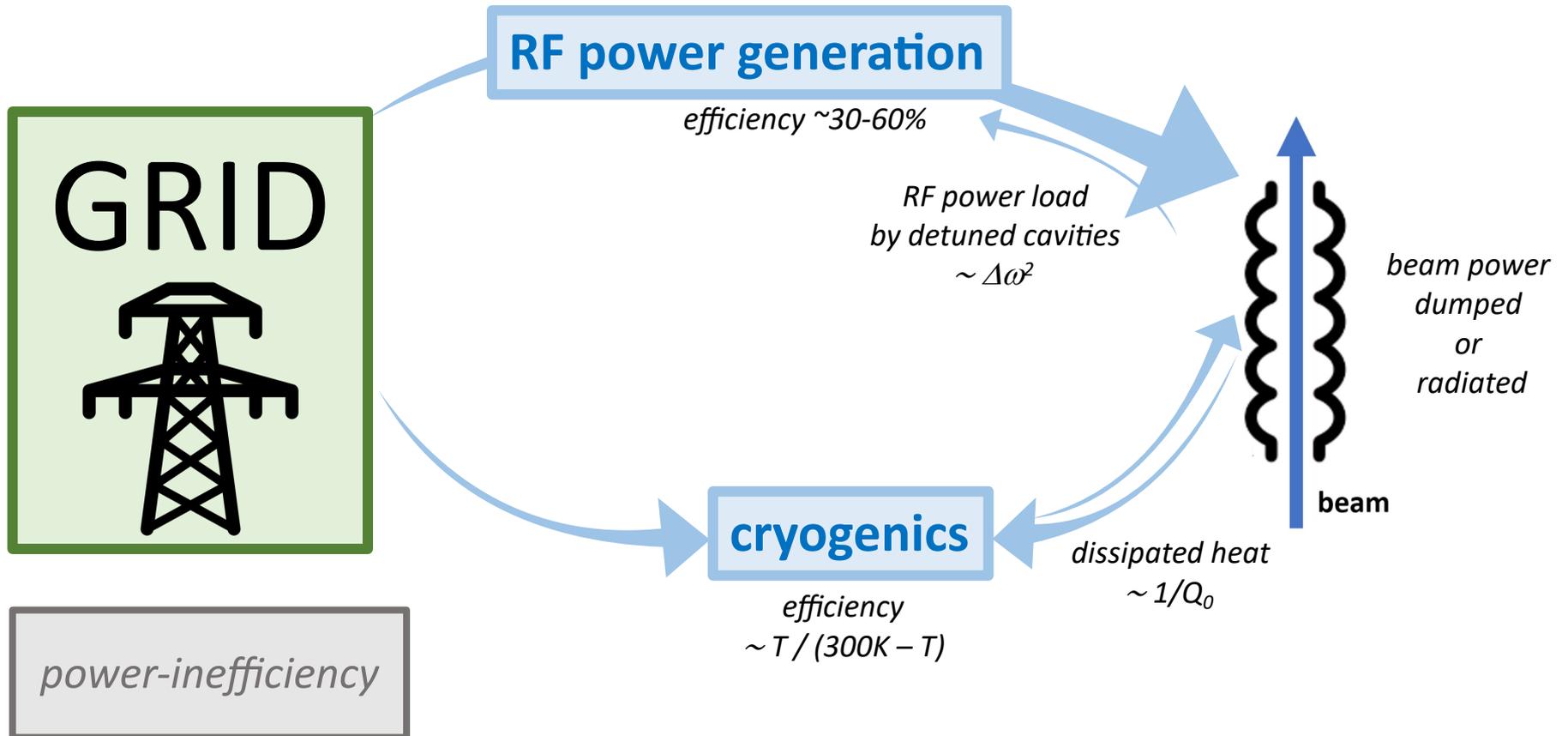
Sustainable Accelerating Systems



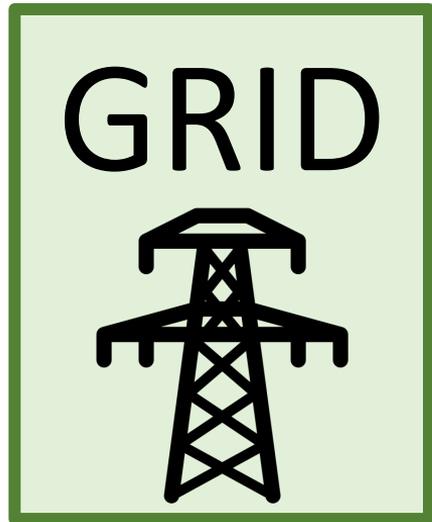
From Grid to Beam



From Grid to Beam



From Grid to Beam



mitigation with novel technologies

improve amplifier efficiency

e.g. solid state amplifiers for oscillating power demands

RF power generation

efficiency ~30-60%

*RF power load
by detuned cavities
 $\sim \Delta\omega^2$*

dealing with microphonics

e.g. Fast Reactive Tuners

recover the energy from the beam

*e.g. ERL reaching
100% recovery*

*beam power
dumped
or
radiated*

beam

*dissipated heat
 $\sim 1/Q_0$*

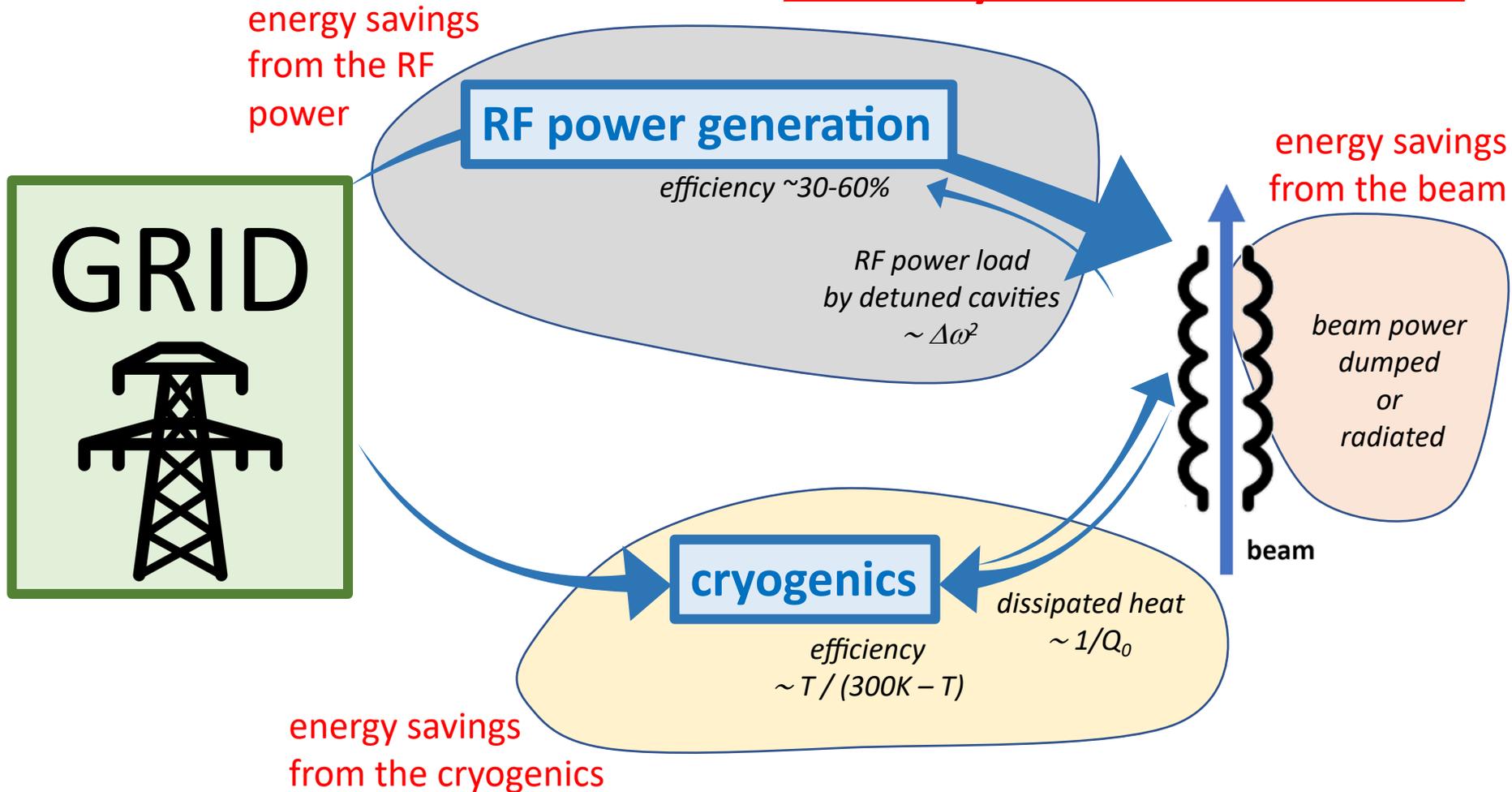
cryogenics

*efficiency
 $\sim T / (300K - T)$*

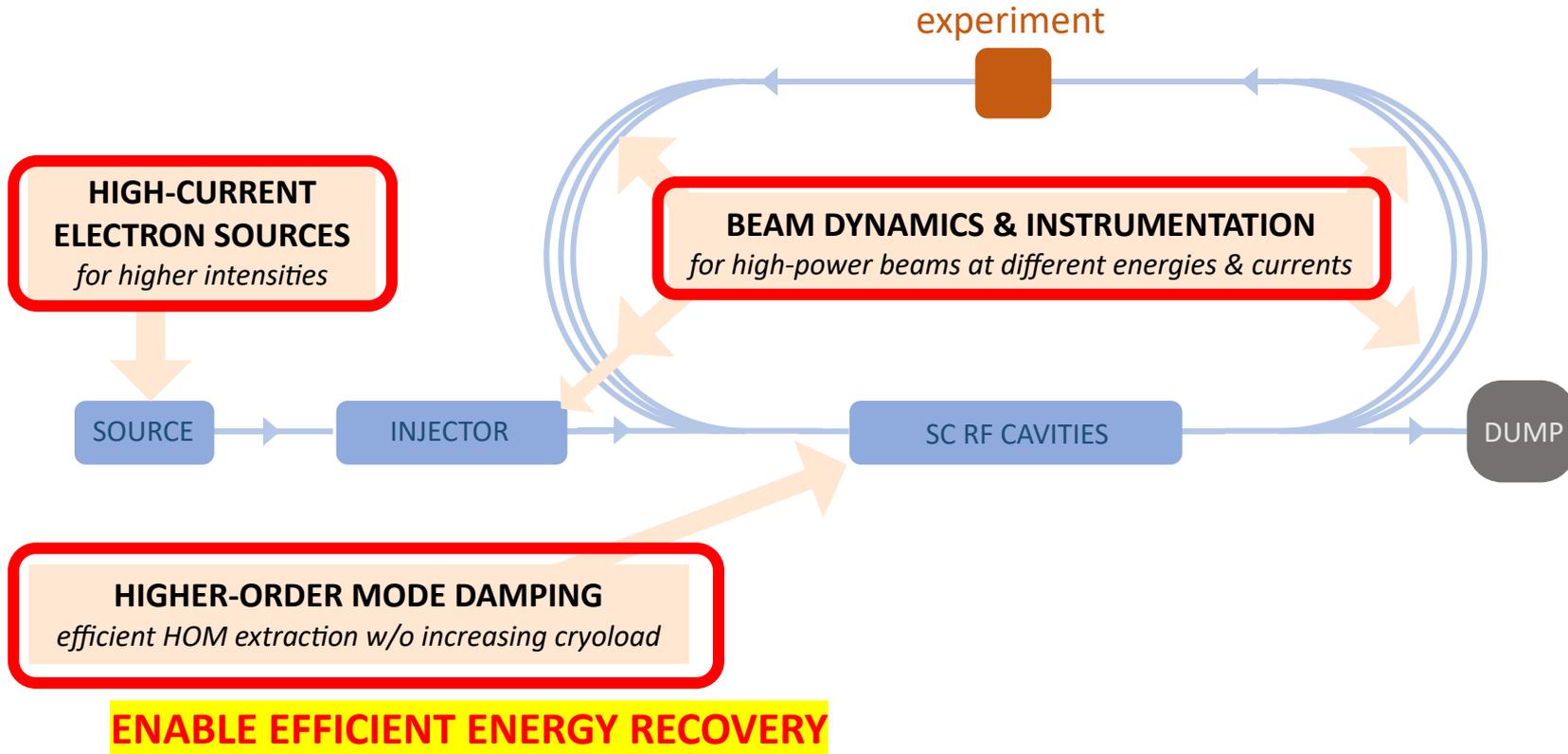
operate cavities at higher T & improve Q_0 of cavities

e.g. Nb_3Sn from 2K to 4.4K \rightarrow 3x less cooling power needed

Three key innovation directions



Sustainable Accelerating Systems



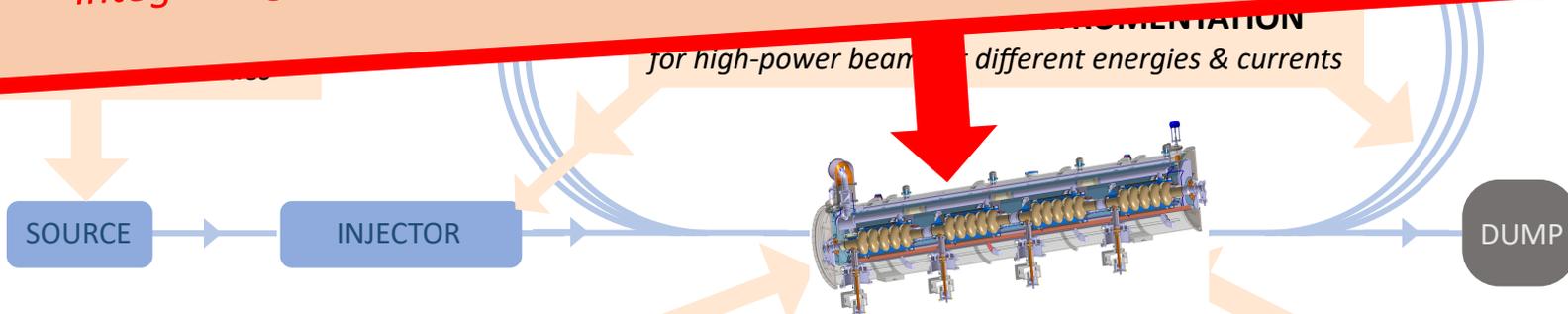
ERL

Sustainable Accelerating Systems

Innovate for Sustainable Accelerating Systems (iSAS)

<https://indico.jjclab.in2p3.fr/event/9521/>

develop a new design of an SRF cryomodule
integrating the most impactful energy-saving technologies (incl. RF & ERL aspects)



HIGHER-ORDER MODE DAMPING
efficient HOM extraction w/o increasing cryoload

HIGH-TEMPERATURE SC TECHNOLOGY
towards 4.2 K operation

FRT/RF power source
efficient RF operation

ENABLE EFFICIENT ENERGY RECOVERY & FURTHER REDUCE POWER REQUIREMENTS

ERL

RF

iSAS is now an approved Horizon Europe project

Grant Agreement has been signed in Nov 2023 – project starts on March 1, 2024

Spread over 4 years: ~1000 person-months of researchers and ~12.6M EUR

(of which 5M EUR was requested to Horizon Europe)



UK Research
and Innovation



EUROPEAN
SPALLATION
SOURCE

Lancaster
University



ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE
FÉDÉRALE DE LAUSANNE



VRIJE
UNIVERSITEIT
BRUSSEL



+ industrial companies: ACS Accelerators and Cryogenic Systems (France), RI Research Instruments GmbH (Germany), Cryoelectra GmbH (Germany), TFE Thin Film equipment srl (Italy), Zanon Research (Italy), EuclidTechLab (USA)

Three key innovation directions

energy savings
from the RF

Innovate for Sustainable Accelerating Systems (iSAS)

<https://indico.ijclab.in2p3.fr/event/9521/>

ambition: significantly reduce the energy footprint of SRF accelerators

achieving an ALARA principle for power requirements of SRF accelerators
ALARA = As Low As Reasonably Achievable

energy savings
from the cryogenics

efficiency
 $\sim T / (300\text{K} - T)$

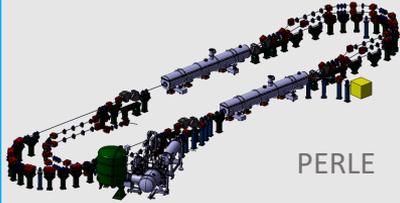
dissipated heat
 $\sim 1/Q_0$

High-power ERL technology timeline

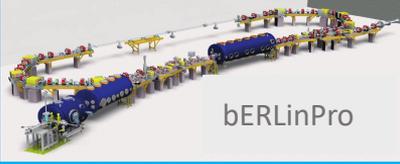
2020'ies



iSAS

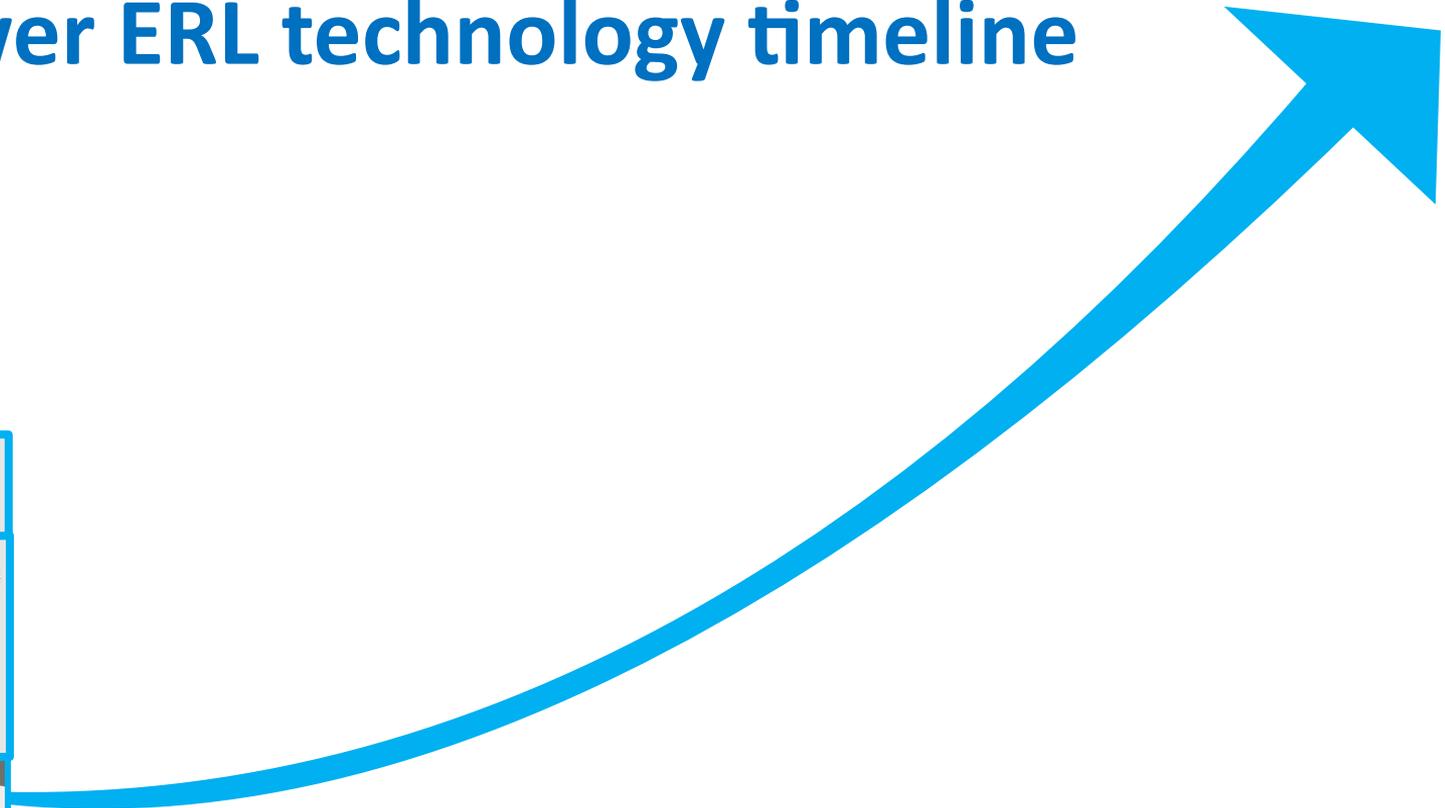


PERLE



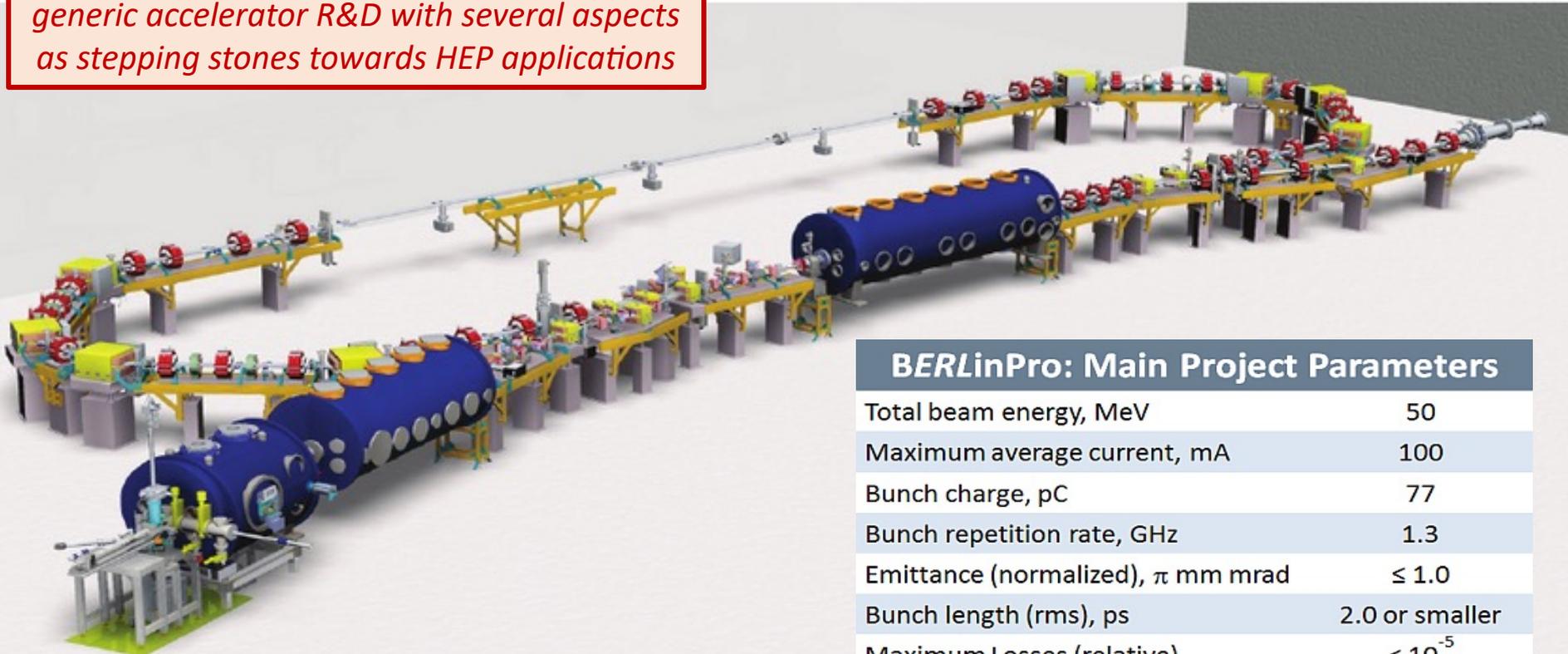
bERLinPro

*high-power ERL
demonstrated*



Upcoming facilities for Energy Recovery Linac R&D

bERLinPro @ Helmholtz Zentrum Berlin
*generic accelerator R&D with several aspects
as stepping stones towards HEP applications*



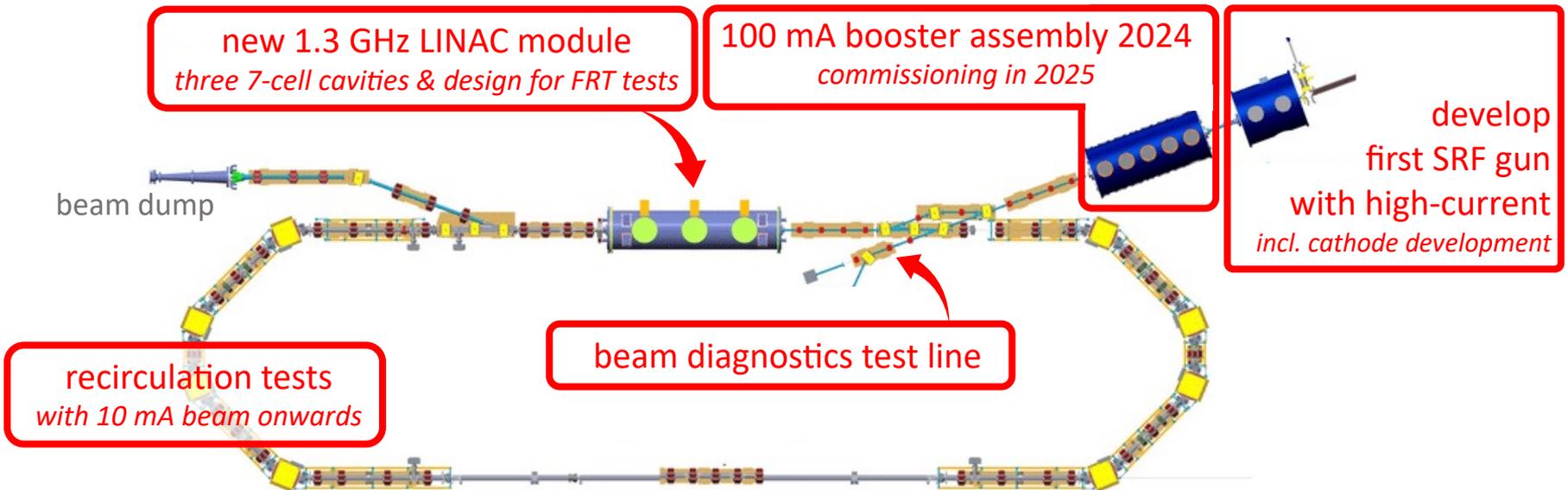
BERLinPro: Main Project Parameters

Total beam energy, MeV	50
Maximum average current, mA	100
Bunch charge, pC	77
Bunch repetition rate, GHz	1.3
Emittance (normalized), π mm mrad	≤ 1.0
Bunch length (rms), ps	2.0 or smaller
Maximum Losses (relative)	$< 10^{-5}$

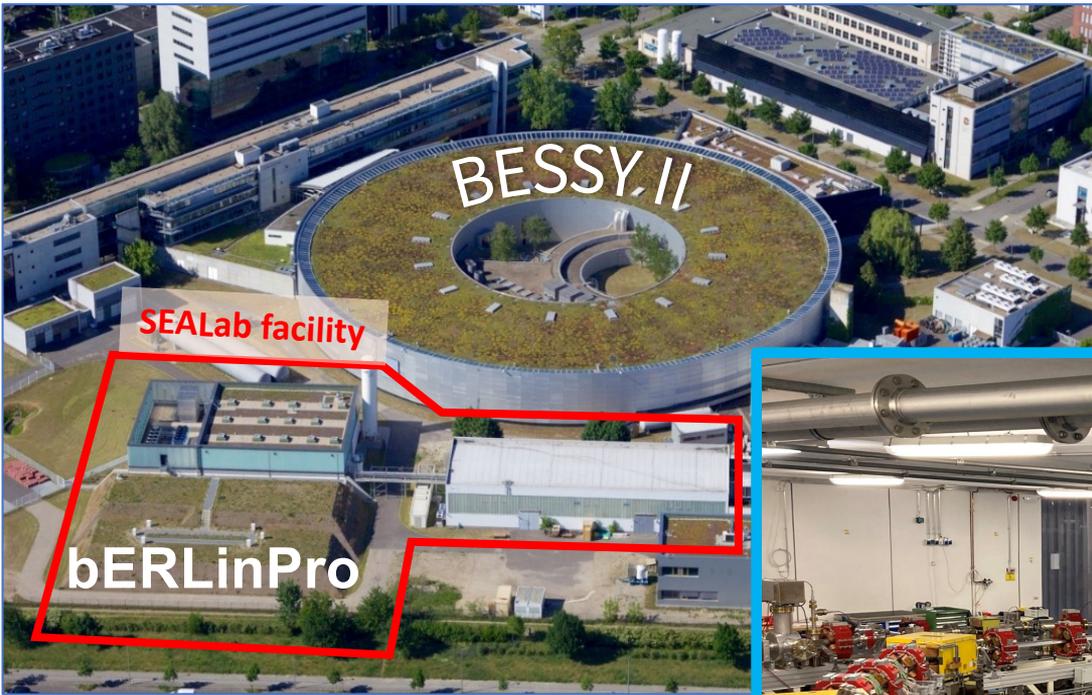
Upcoming facilities for Energy Recovery Linac R&D

bERLinPro @ Helmholtz Zentrum Berlin
addressing HEP related challenges

bERLinPro ready for operation at 10 mA
*contingent on additional budgets upgrades to 100 mA and
ERL at 50 MeV can be planned to be operational by 2028*



First beam of bERLinPro@SEALab
to be expected in 2024



- focus on commissioning injector with SRF gun + diagnostic line
(map out the reachable parameter space)
- installation of the Booster module
- recirculation, when LINAC funding is secured

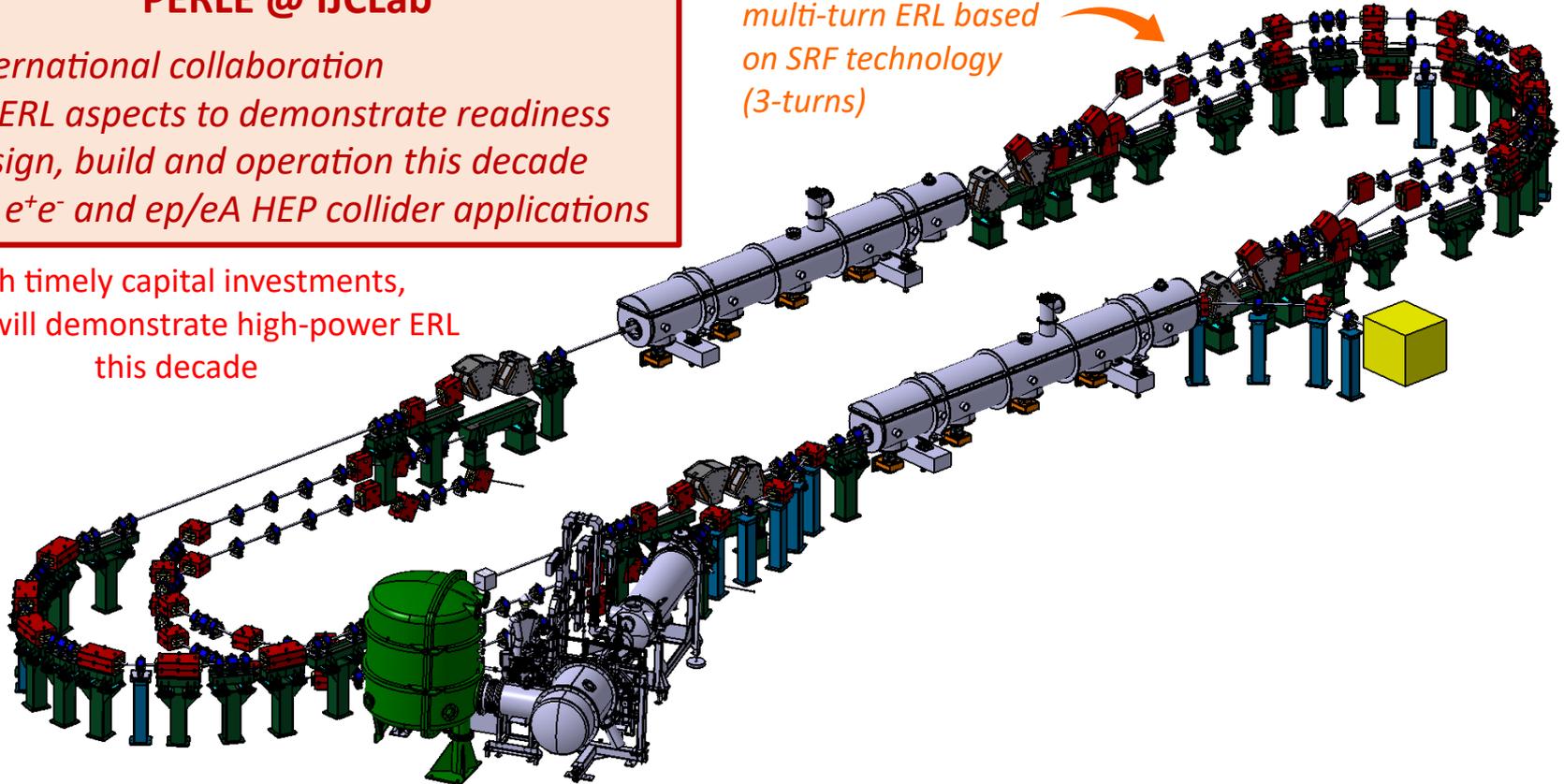
Upcoming facilities for Energy Recovery Linac R&D

PERLE @ IJCLab

- international collaboration
- all ERL aspects to demonstrate readiness
- design, build and operation this decade
- for e^+e^- and ep/eA HEP collider applications

With timely capital investments,
PERLE will demonstrate high-power ERL
this decade

multi-turn ERL based
on SRF technology
(3-turns)



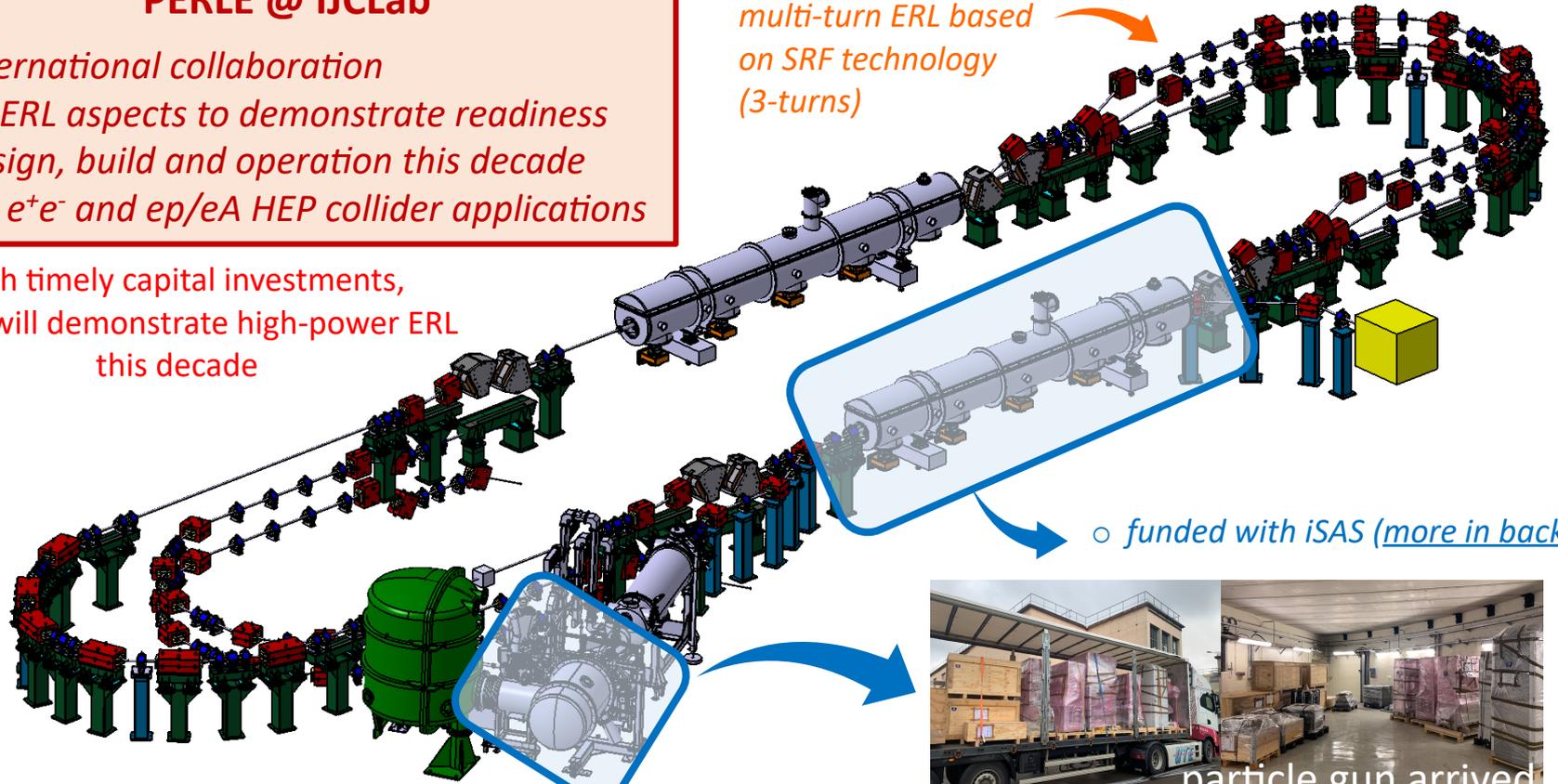
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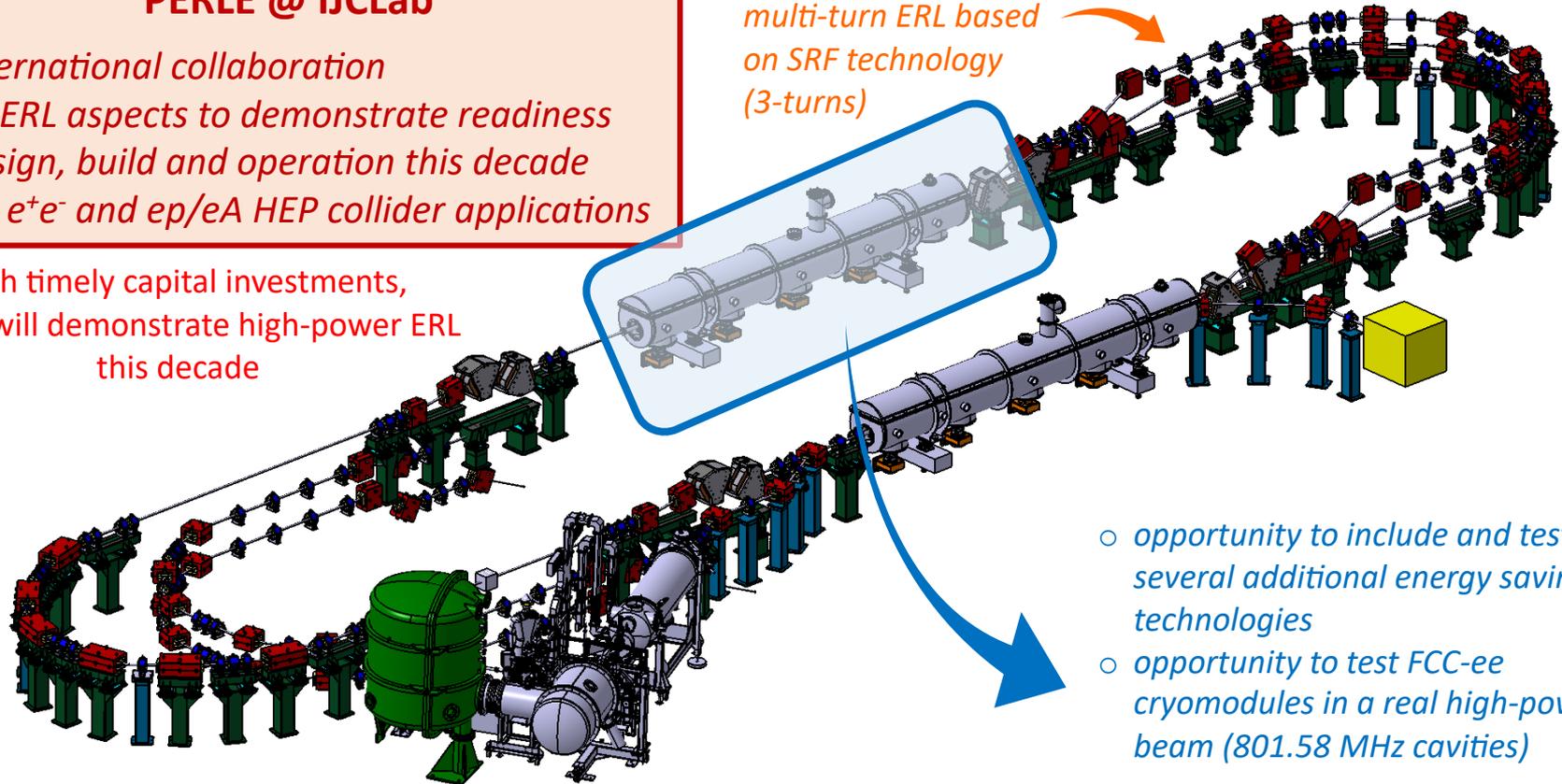
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With timely capital investments,
PERLE will demonstrate high-power ERL
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multi-turn ERL based
on SRF technology
(3-turns)



- opportunity to include and test several additional energy saving technologies
- opportunity to test FCC-ee cryomodules in a real high-power beam (801.58 MHz cavities)

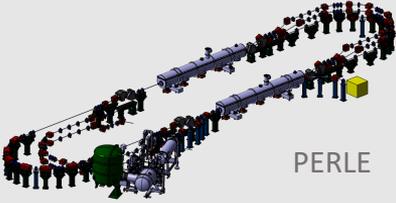
Potential impact of ERL technology

**demonstrate
multi-turn high-power ERL**

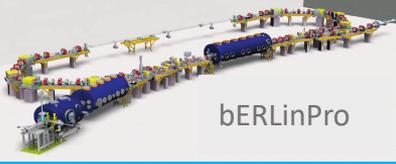
2020'ies



iSAS

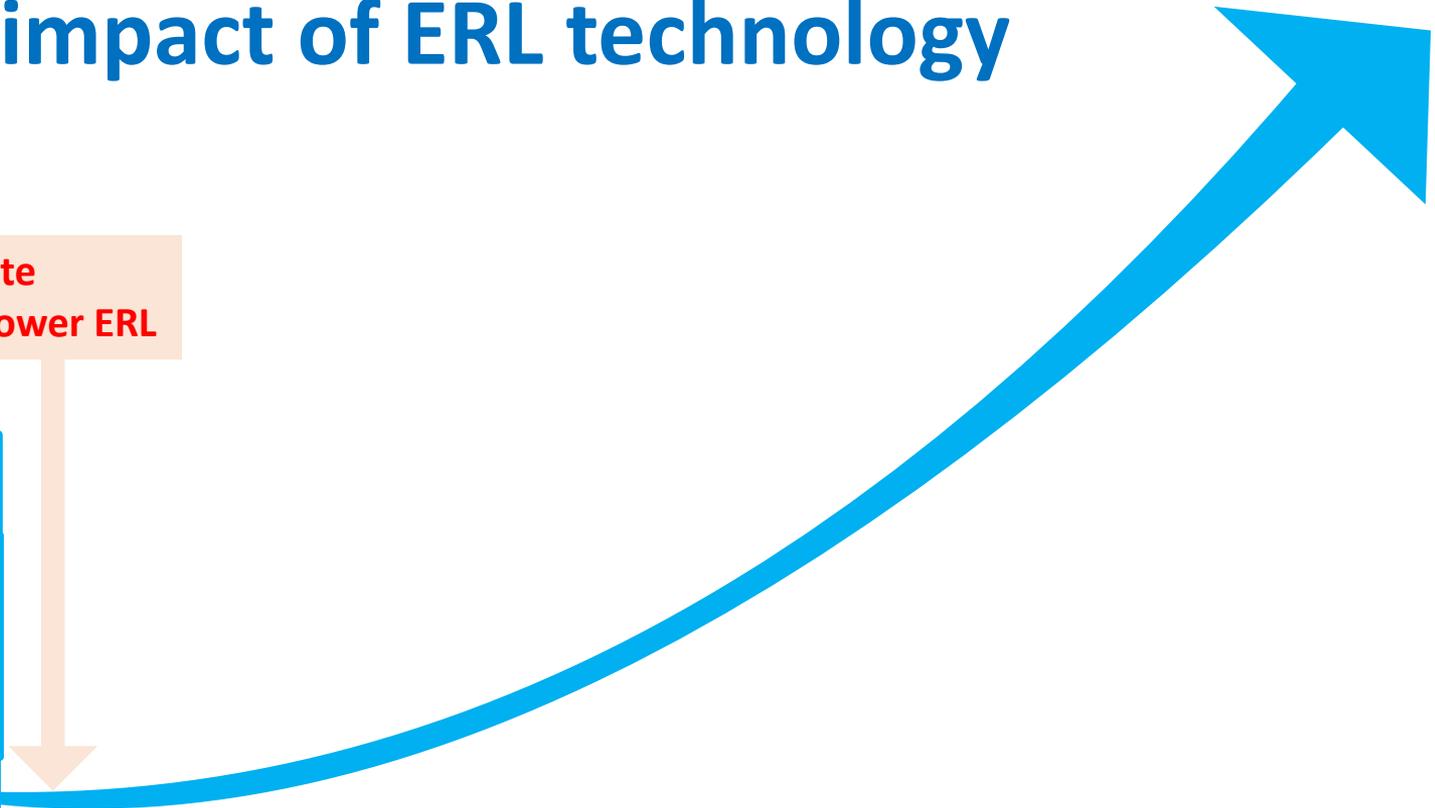


PERLE



bERLinPro

*high-power ERL
demonstrated*



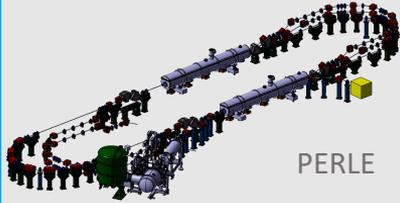
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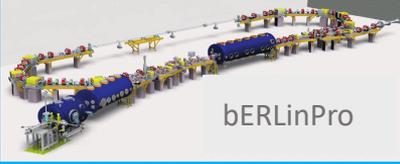
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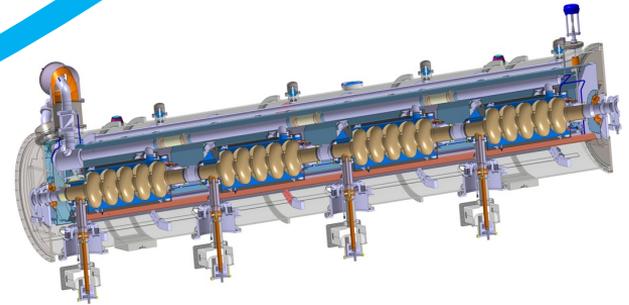


PERLE



bERLinPro

high-power ERL
demonstrated



*iSAS: new design including various energy-saving
and energy-recovery technologies*

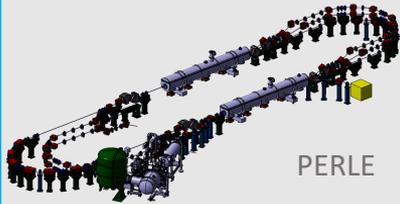
Potential impact of ERL technology

demonstrate
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2020'ies



iSAS



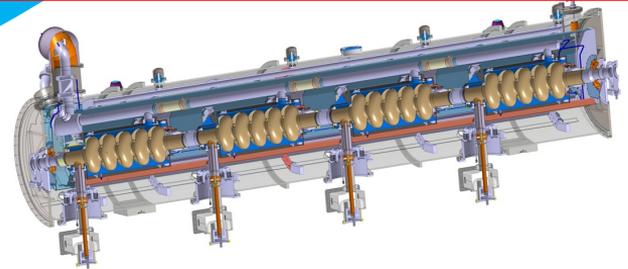
PERLE



bERLinPro

high-power ERL
demonstrated

Beyond the iSAS timescale and resources:
build and test this new cryomodule
(applications, e.g. FCC, LHeC, XFEL, ESS, ...)



*iSAS: new design including various energy-saving
and energy-recovery technologies*

Potential impact of ERL technology

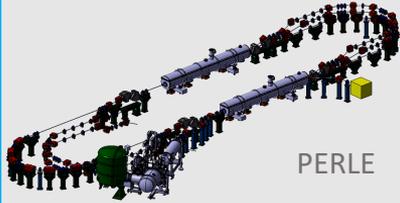


demonstrate
multi-turn high-power ERL

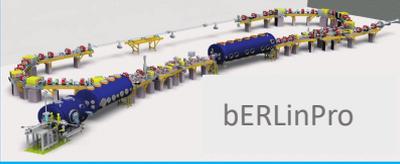
2020'ies



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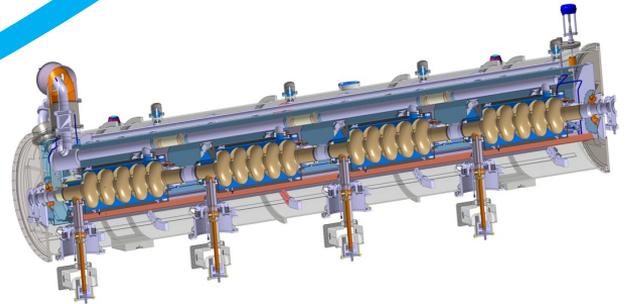
PERLE



bERLinPro

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demonstrated

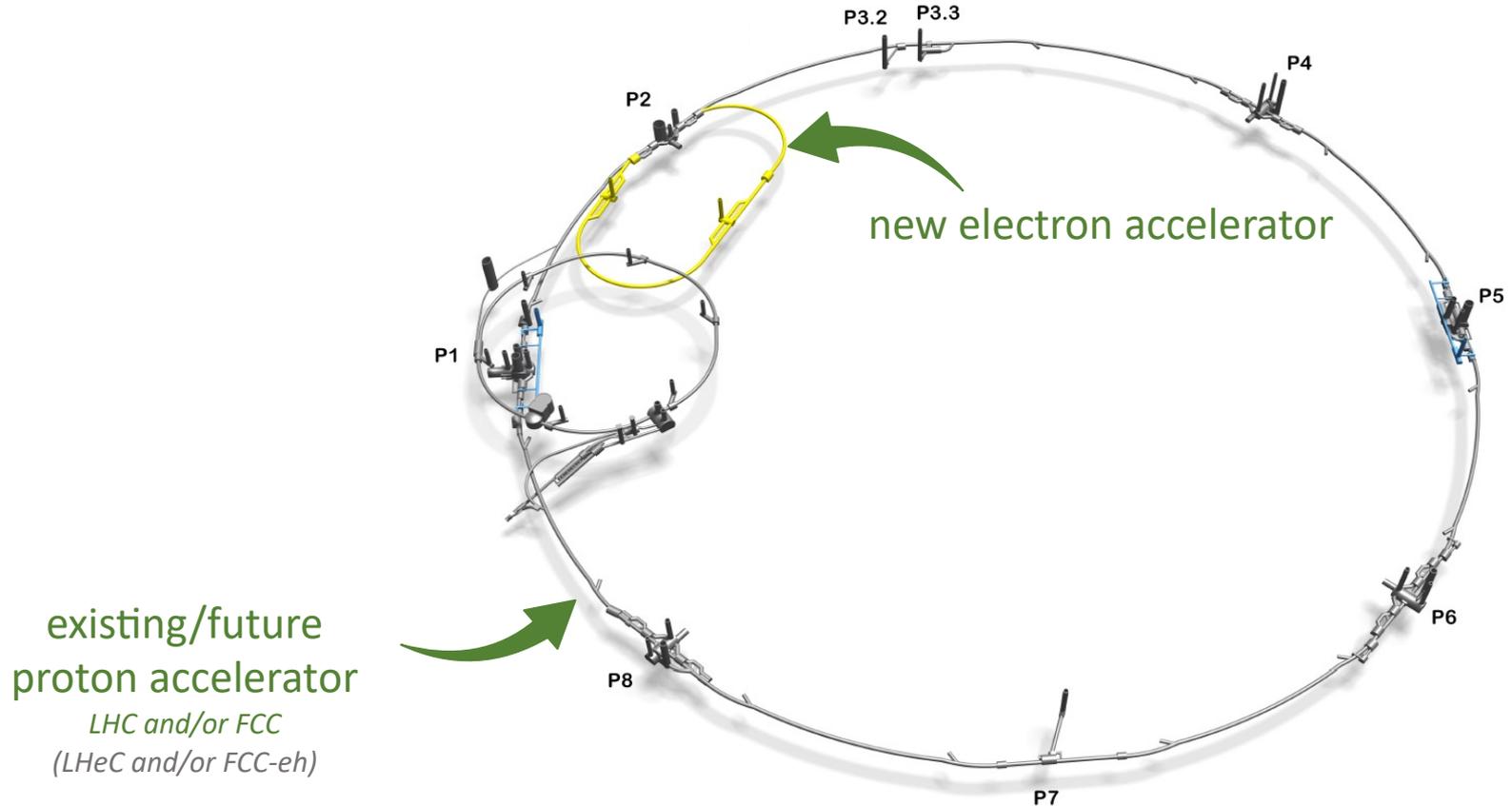
ERL ready for high-energy and
high-luminosity colliders



*iSAS: new design including various energy-saving
and energy-recovery technologies*

ERL-based ep/eA colliders at CERN

high-energy & high-luminosity electron-proton collisions



The challenge

High-intensity electron beam

From HERA@DESY to LHeC@CERN

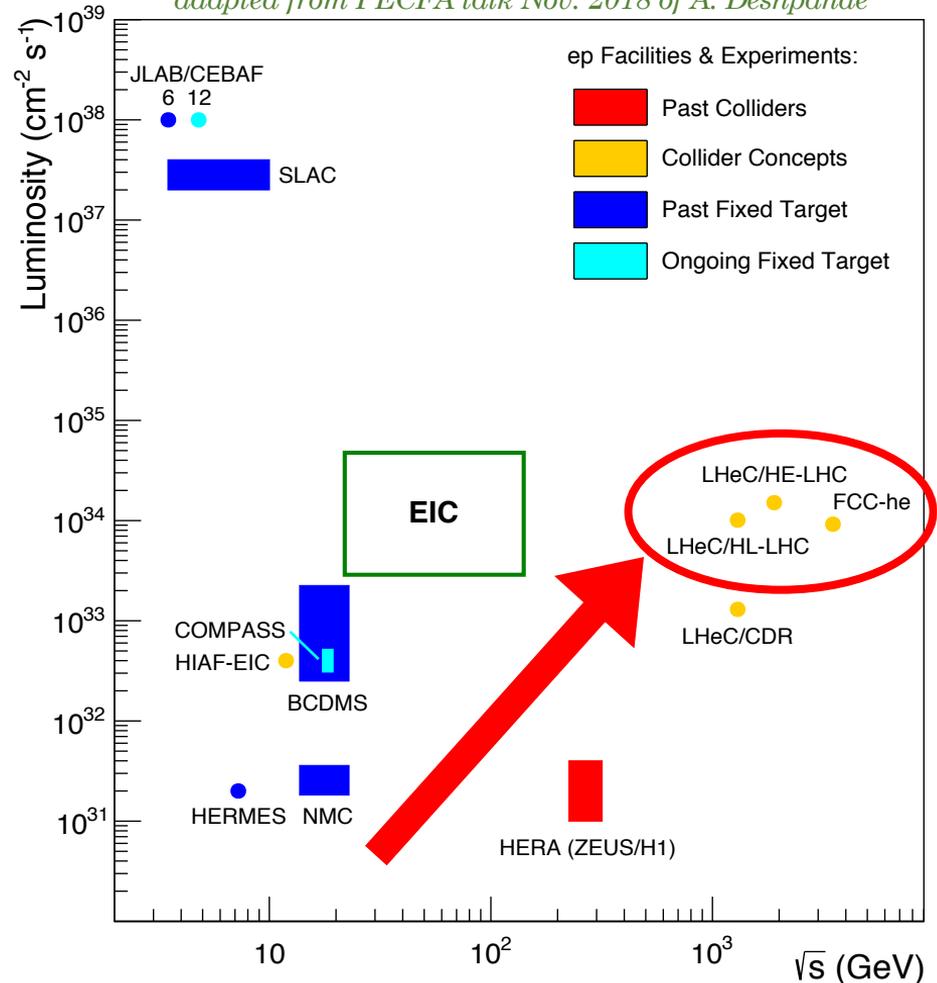
3 orders in magnitude in luminosity
1 order in magnitude in energy

beam current \times beam energy
= beam power

LHeC \sim 1 GW beam power

equivalent to the power delivered by a nuclear power plant

adapted from PECFA talk Nov. 2018 of A. Deshpande



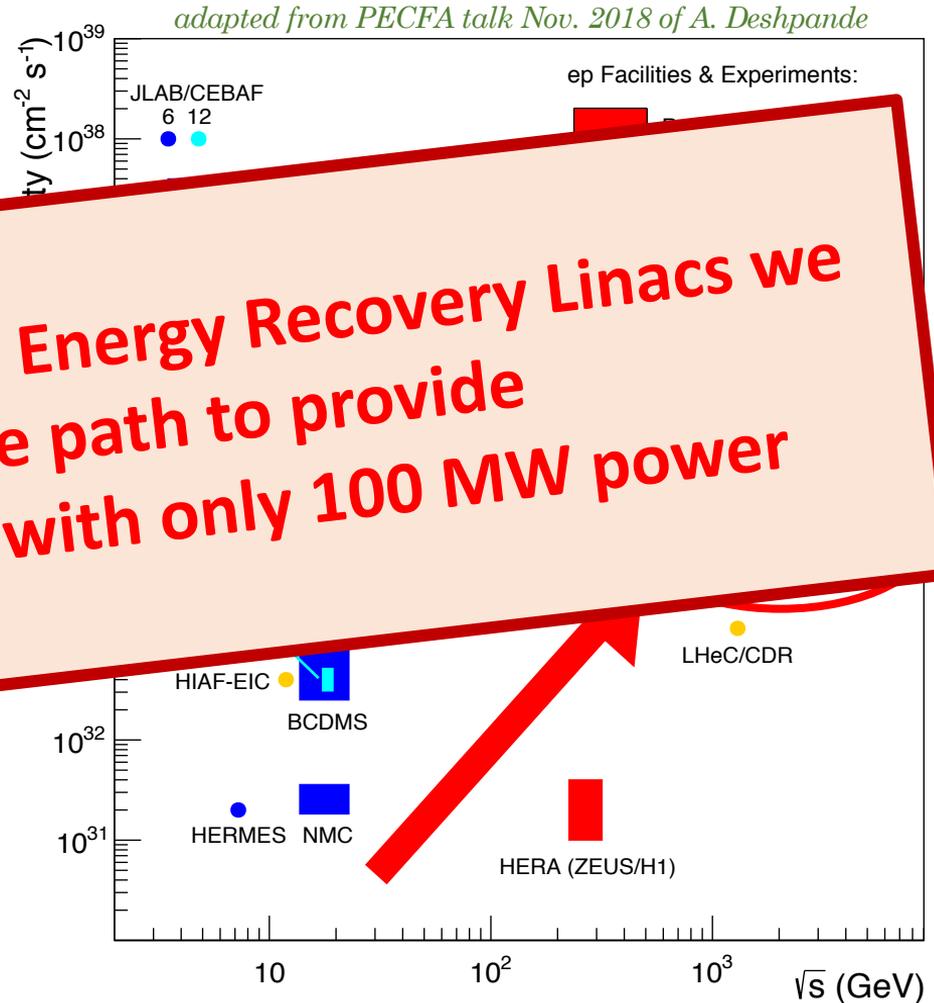
The challenge

High-intensity electron beam

From HERA to LHeC

With the planned R&D on Energy Recovery Linacs we will prepare the path to provide a 1 GW electron beam with only 100 MW power

LHeC ~ 1 GW beam power
equivalent to the power delivered by a nuclear power plant



Future flagship at the energy & precision frontier

Current flagship (27km)
impressive programme up to ~2040

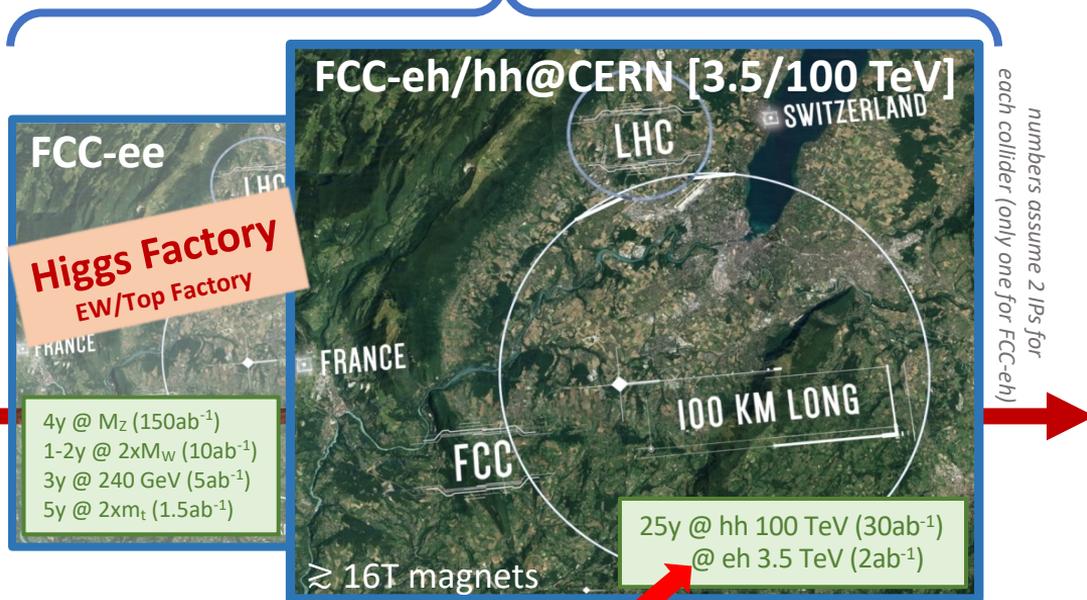
Future Circular Collider (FCC)
big sister future ambition (100km), beyond 2040
attractive combination of precision & energy frontier



ep-option with HL-LHC: LHeC

10y @ 1.2 TeV ($1ab^{-1}$)

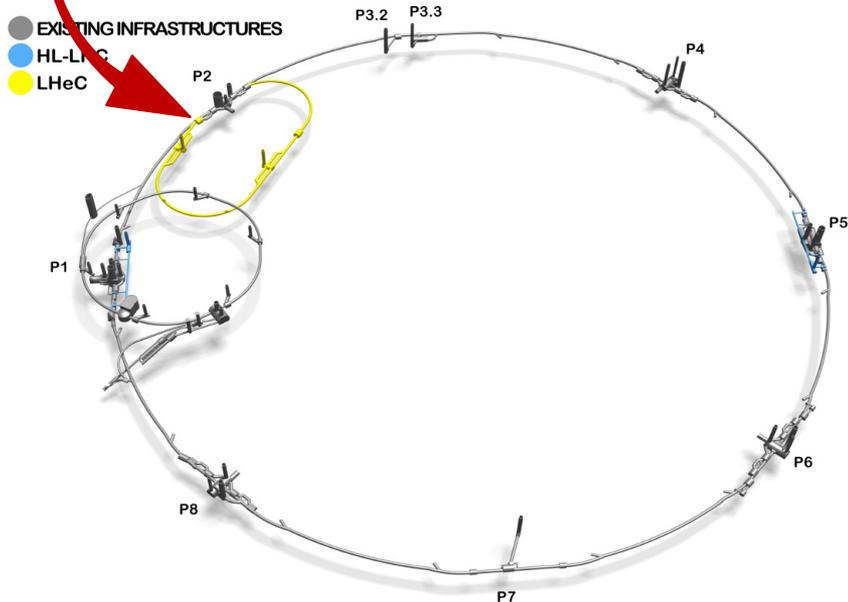
updated CDR: J.Phys.G 48 (2021) 11, 110501



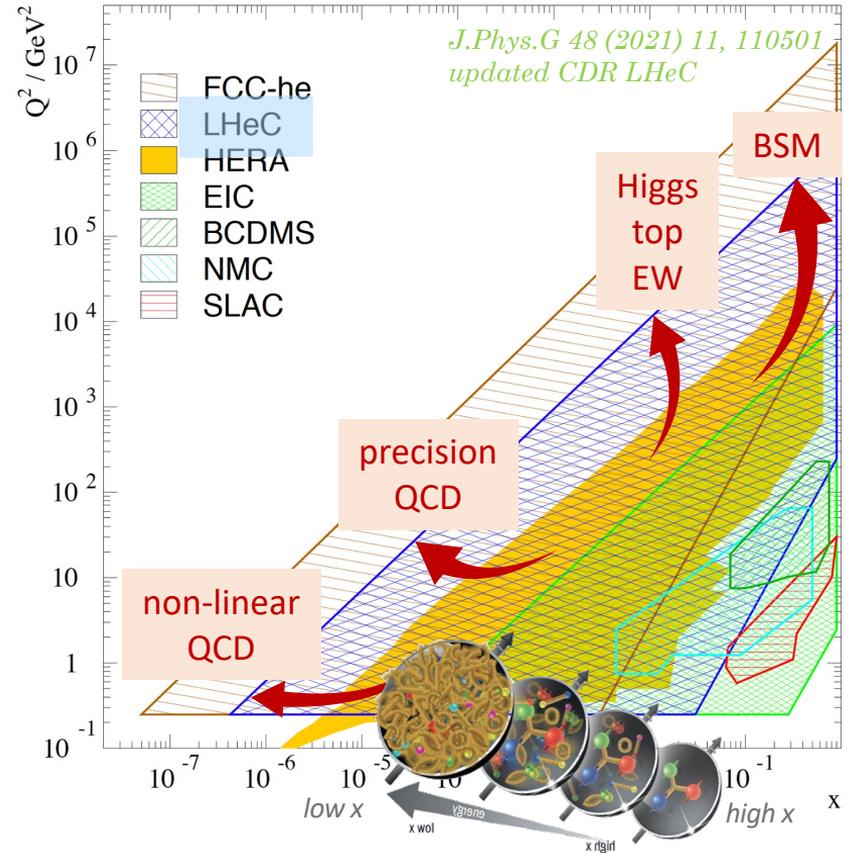
The LHeC program

LHeC (>50 GeV ERL electron beams)

$E_{cms} = 0.2 - 1.3$ TeV, (Q^2, x) range far beyond HERA
run ep/pp together with the HL-LHC (\gtrsim Run5)



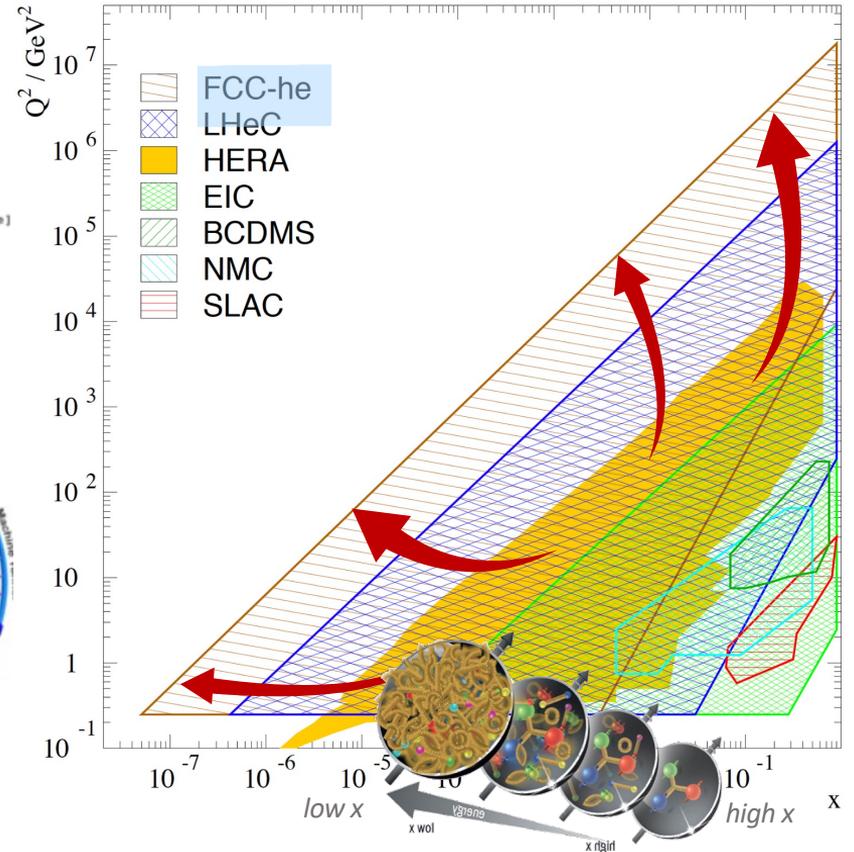
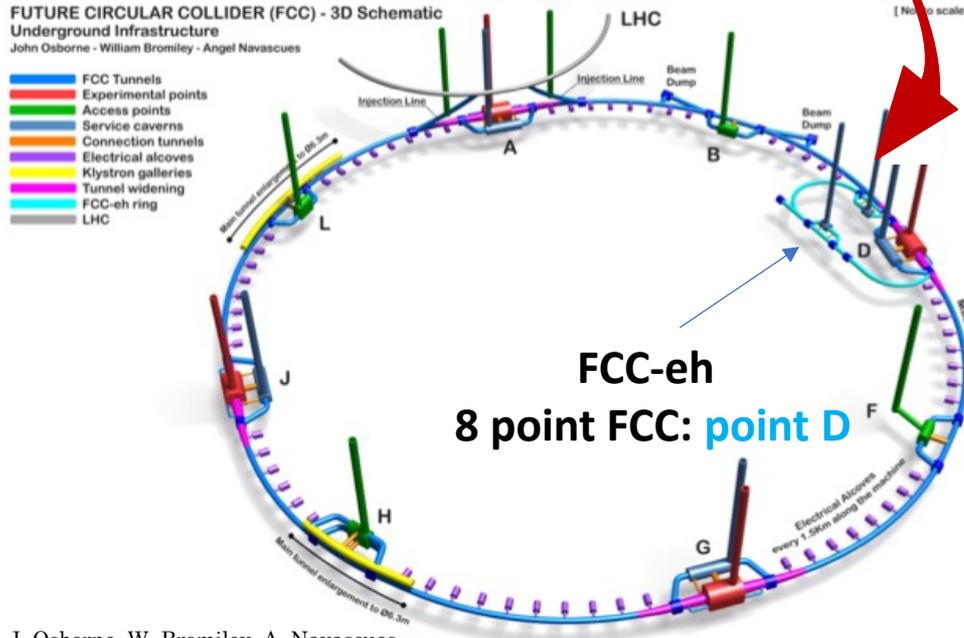
Not to scale



The FCC-eh program

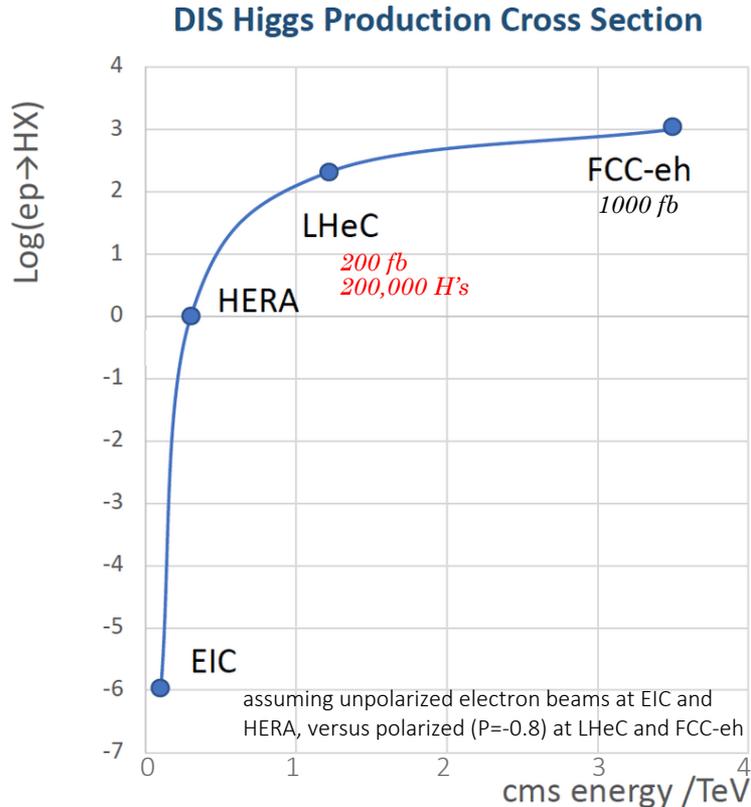
FCC-eh (60 GeV ERL electron beams)

$E_{cms} = 3.5 \text{ TeV}$, described in CDR of the FCC
run ep/pp together: FCC-hh + FCC-eh

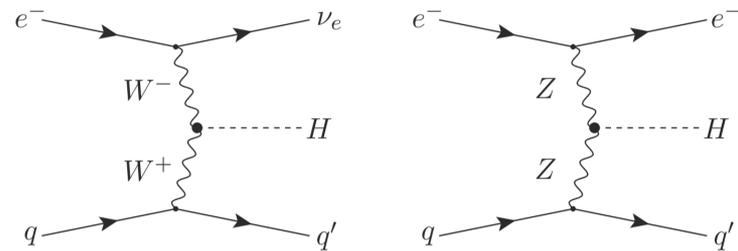


the physics impact

Collision energy above the threshold for EW/Higgs/Top



The real game change between
HERA and LHC/FCC

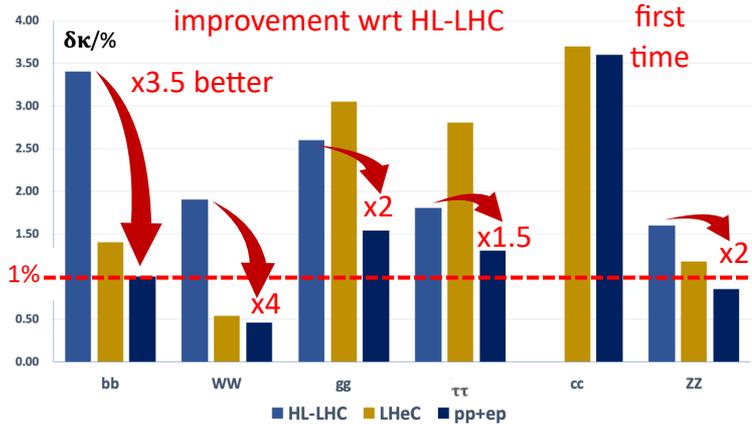


compared to proton collisions, these are reasonably clean Higgs events with much less backgrounds

at these energies and luminosities, interactions with all SM particles can be measured precisely

Some physics highlights of the LHeC (ep/eA@LHC)

Higgs physics



EW physics

- Δm_W down to **2 MeV** (today at ~ 10 MeV)
- $\Delta \sin^2 \theta_W^{\text{eff}}$ to **0.00015** (same as LEP)

Top quark physics

- $|V_{tb}|$ precision better than **1%** (today $\sim 5\%$)
- top quark FCNC and γ , W, Z couplings

DIS scattering cross sections

- PDFs extended in (Q^2, x) by **orders of magnitude**

Strong interaction physics

- α_s precision of **0.2%**
- **low-x**: a new discovery frontier

Some physics highlights of the LHeC (ep/eA@LHC)

Higgs physics

EW/Top

The LHeC is a general-purpose experiment

i.e. H/EW/top/QCD/search factory

EW/Higgs/top: improvement from LHC → HL-LHC similar to HL-LHC → LHeC

Open Kick-Off meeting on Oct 31, 14:00-16:00 (ZOOM-only): <https://indico.cern.ch/event/1335332/>

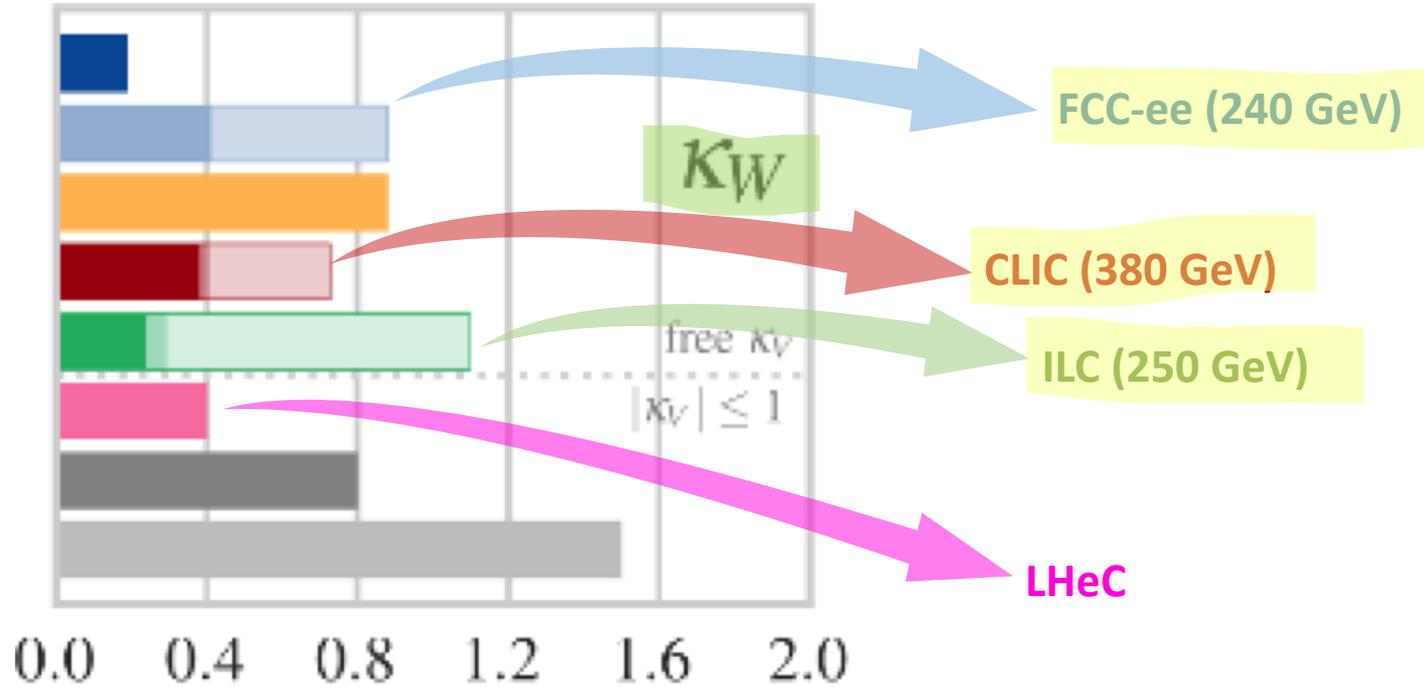
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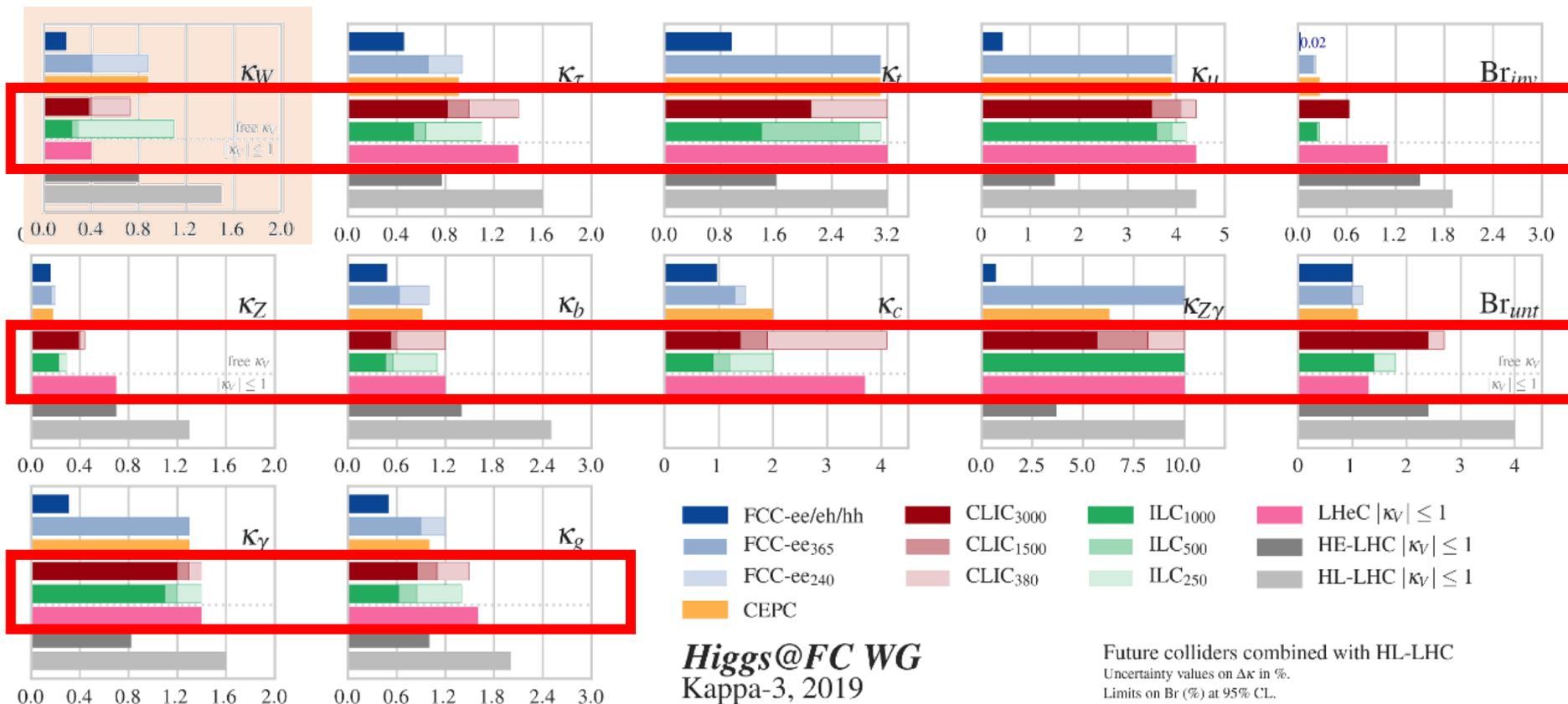
Higgs physics precision: LHeC versus e^+e^- colliders



LHeC: assumption is $|\kappa_V| \leq 1$ ($V = W, Z$), which is theoretically motivated as it holds in a wide class of BSM models albeit with some exceptions

Higgs physics precision: LHeC versus e⁺e⁻ colliders

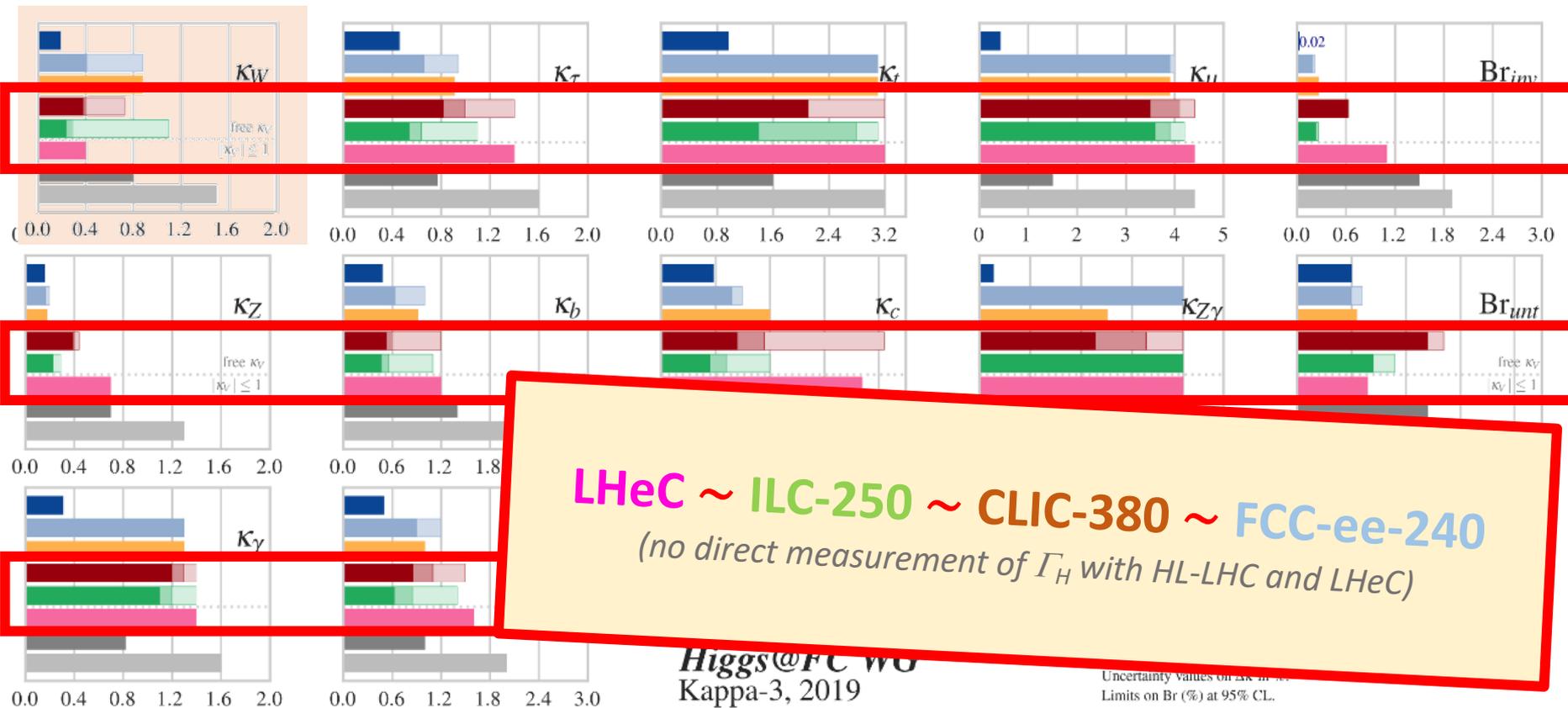
J. de Blas et al., JHEP 01 (2020) 139



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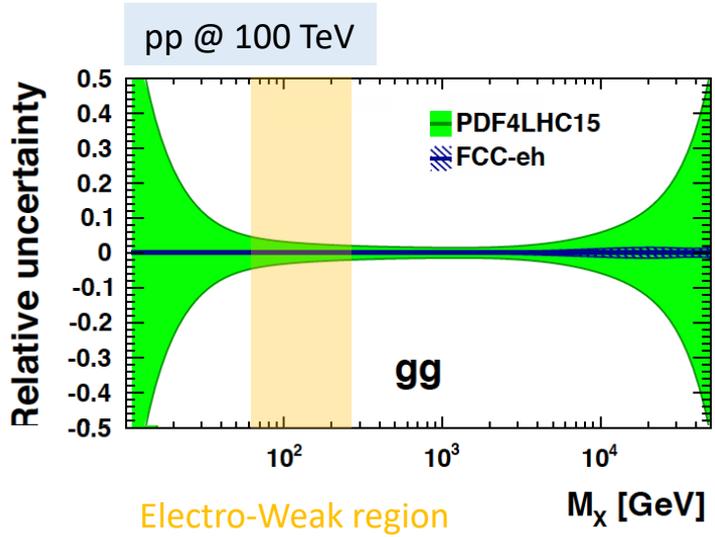
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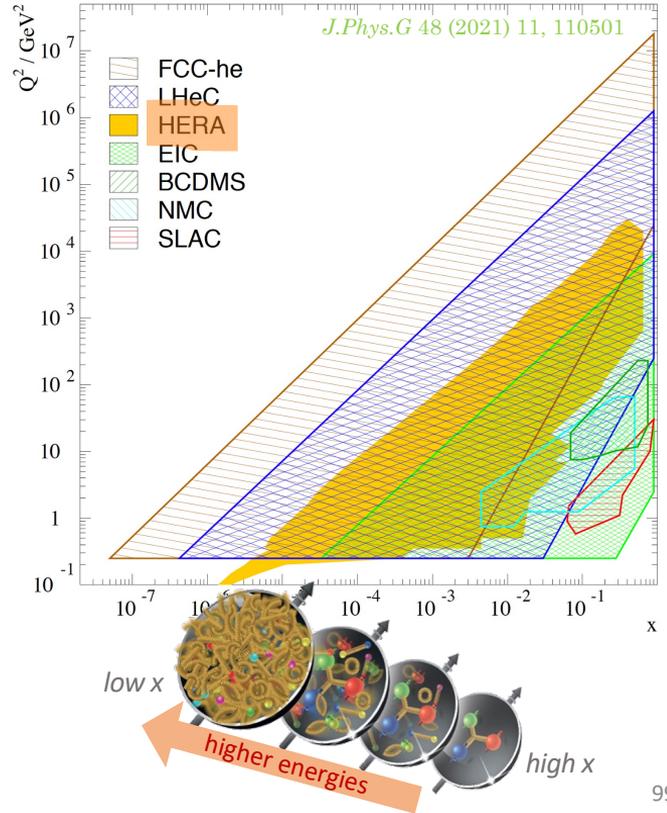
Empowering the FCC-hh program with the FCC-eh



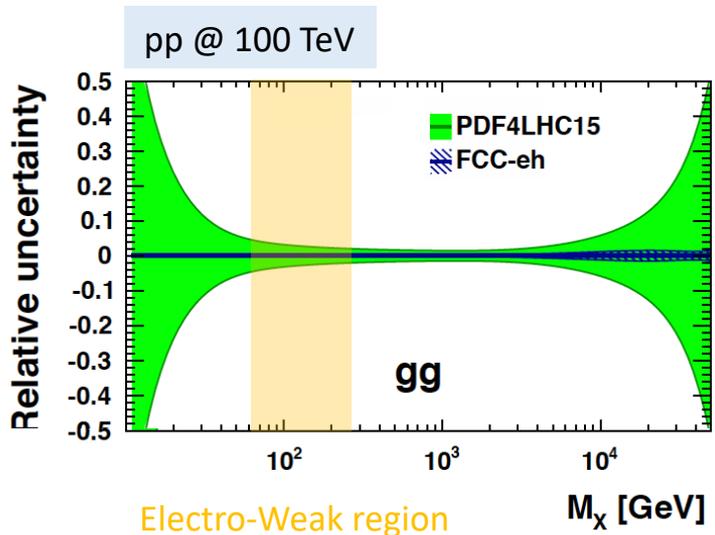
~5-7% uncertainty on the $\sigma(W,Z,H)$

no FCC-eh

Kinematic range Parton Distribution Functions



Empowering the FCC-hh program with the FCC-eh



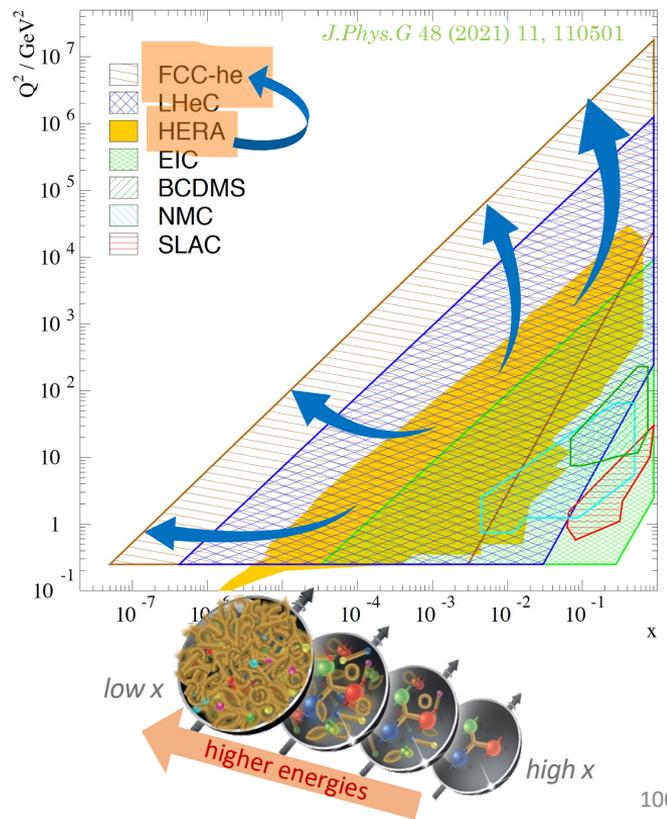
~5-7% uncertainty on the $\sigma(W,Z,H)$

no FCC-eh

with FCC-eh

~1% uncertainty on the $\sigma(W,Z,H)$

Kinematic range Parton Distribution Functions



FCC-eh essential to unlock FCC-hh science potential

Complementarity for Higgs physics in the FCC program

(Higgs coupling strength modifier parameters κ_i – assuming no BSM particles in Higgs boson decay)
(expected relative precision)

kappa-0-HL	HL+FCC-ee ₂₄₀	HL+FCC-ee	HL+FCC-ee (4 IP)	HL+FCC-ee/hh	HL+FCC-eh/hh	HL+FCC-hh	HL+FCC-ee/eh/hh
κ_W [%]	0.86	0.38	0.23	0.27	0.17	0.39	0.14
κ_Z [%]	0.15	0.14	0.094	0.13	0.27	0.63	0.12
κ_g [%]	1.1	0.88	0.59	0.55	0.56	0.74	0.46
κ_γ [%]	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.29	0.32	0.56	0.28
$\kappa_{Z\gamma}$ [%]	10.	10.	10.	0.7	0.71	0.89	0.68
κ_c [%]	1.5	1.3	0.88	1.2	1.2	–	0.94
κ_t [%]	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.95	0.95	0.99	0.95
κ_b [%]	0.94	0.59	0.44	0.5	0.52	0.99	0.41
κ_μ [%]	4.	3.9	3.3	0.41	0.45	0.68	0.41
κ_τ [%]	0.9	0.61	0.39	0.49	0.63	0.9	0.42
Γ_H [%]	1.6	0.87	0.55	0.67	0.61	1.3	0.44

only FCC-ee@240GeV

only FCC-hh

Complementarity for Higgs physics in the FCC program

(Higgs coupling strength modifier parameters κ_i – assuming no BSM particles in Higgs boson decay)
(expected relative precision)

kappa-0-HL	HL+FCC-ee ₂₄₀	HL+FCC-ee	HL+FCC-ee (4 IP)	HL+FCC-ee/hh	HL+FCC-eh/hh	HL+FCC-hh	HL+FCC-ee/eh/hh
κ_W [%]	0.86	0.38	0.23	0.27	0.17	0.39	0.14
κ_Z [%]	0.15	0.14	0.094	0.13	0.27	0.63	0.12
κ_g [%]	1.1	0.88	0.59	0.55	0.56	0.74	0.46
κ_γ [%]	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.29	0.32	0.56	0.28
$\kappa_{Z\gamma}$ [%]	10.	10.	10.	0.7	0.71	0.89	0.68
κ_c [%]	1.5	1.3	0.88	1.2	1.2	–	0.94
κ_t [%]	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.95	0.95	0.99	0.95
κ_b [%]	0.94	0.59	0.44	0.5	0.52	0.99	0.41
κ_μ [%]	4.	3.9	3.3	0.41	0.45	0.68	0.41
κ_τ [%]	0.9	0.61	0.39	0.49	0.63	0.9	0.42
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FCC-ee prospect

FCC-hh/eh prospect

only FCC-ee@240GeV

only FCC-hh

Complementarity for Higgs physics in the FCC program

(Higgs coupling strength modifier parameters κ_i – assuming no BSM particles in Higgs boson decay)
(expected relative precision)

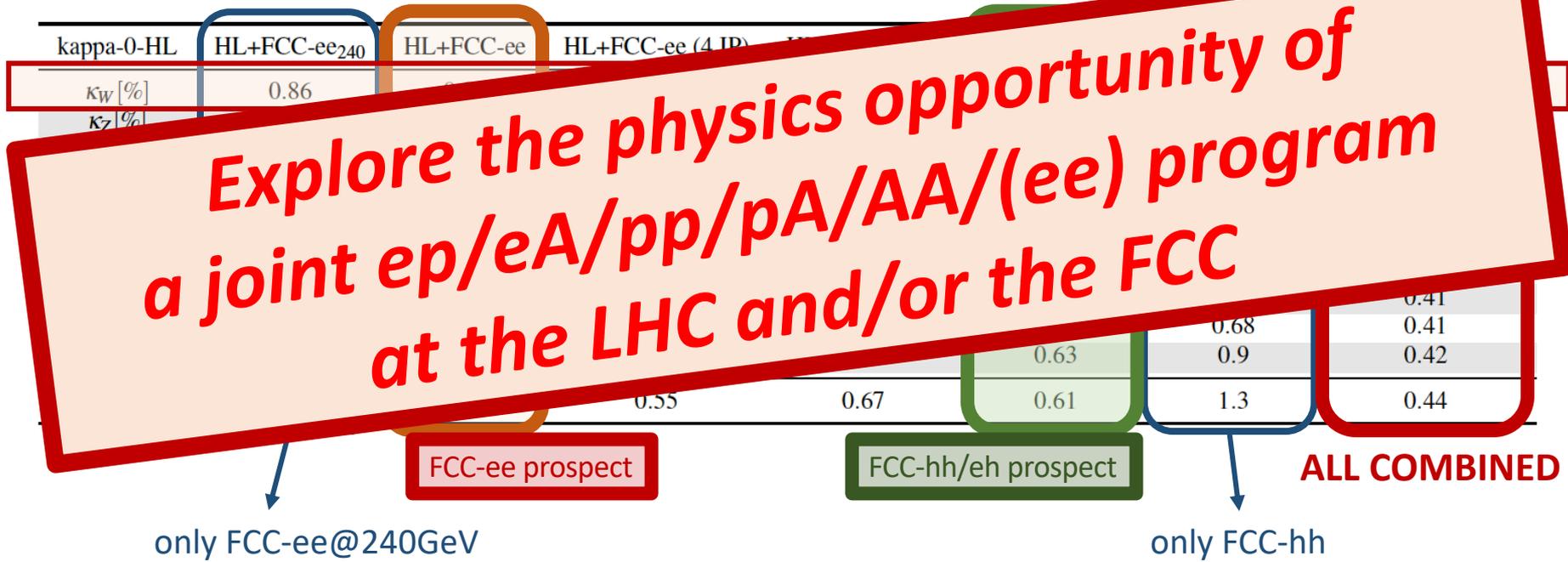
kappa-0-HL	HL+FCC-ee ₂₄₀	HL+FCC-ee	HL+FCC-ee (4 IP)	HL+FCC-ee/hh	HL+FCC-eh/hh	HL+FCC-hh	HL+FCC-ee/eh/hh
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only FCC-ee@240GeV
FCC-ee prospect
FCC-hh/eh prospect
only FCC-hh
ALL COMBINED

Ultimate Higgs Factory = {ee + eh + hh}

Complementarity for Higgs physics in the FCC program

(Higgs coupling strength modifier parameters κ_i – assuming no BSM particles in Higgs boson decay)
(expected relative precision)



Ultimate Higgs Factory = {ee + eh + hh}

The ep/eA study at the LHC and FCC – new impactful goals for the community

More information:

<https://indico.cern.ch/event/1335332/>

2023

WS

2024

WS

2025

TWS

input to ESPP

proton and nuclear structure from EIC and HERA to LHeC and FCC-eh

novel QCD with high-energy DIS physics: what do we discover when breaking protons and nuclear matter in smaller pieces

general-purpose high-energy physics programme: precision physics and searches

enabling direct discoveries and measurements in EW, Higgs and top physics with high-energy DIS collisions

ep/eA-physics empowering pp/pA/AA-physics (LHC and FCC)

improving the ATLAS, CMS, LHCb and ALICE discovery potential with results from a high-energy DIS physics programme

developing a general-purpose ep/eA detector for LHeC and FCC-eh

critical detector R&D (DRD collaborations), integrate in the FCC framework, one detector for joint ep/pp/eA/pA/AA physics

developing a sustainable LHeC and FCC-eh collider programme

design the interaction region, power and cost, coherent collider parameters & run plan, beam optimization, ...

- typically 2-3 conveners per theme
- annual ep/eA workshops (WS)
- final thematic workshop with closing reports to inform the upcoming Strategy process with impactful information (TWS)
- inform the community with regular ep/eA Newsletters
- everybody is welcome to join

Coordination Panel: N. Armesto, M. Boonekamp, O. Brüning, D. Britzger, J. D'Hondt (spokesperson), M. D'Onofrio, C. Gwenlan, U. Klein, P. Newman, Y. Papaphilippou, C. Schwanenberger, Y. Yamazaki

The ep/eA study at the LHC and FCC – new impactful goals for the community

More information:

<https://indico.cern.ch/event/1335332/>

2023

WS

2024

WS

2025

WS

proton and nuclear

Mandate: "CERN continues to support studies for the LHeC and the FCC-eh as potential options for the future and to provide input to the next Update of the European Strategy for Particle Physics. The study is to further develop the scientific potential and possible technical realization of an ep/eA collider and the associated detectors at CERN, with emphasis on FCC."

design the LHeC and FCC-eh collider programme

design the interaction region, power and cost, coherent collider parameters & run plan, beam optimization, ...

ep/eA physics

community
with regular ep/eA
Newsletters

- everybody is welcome to join

Coordination Panel: N. Armesto, M. Boonekamp, O. Brüning, D. Britzger, J. D'Hondt (spokesperson), M. D'Onofrio, C. Gwenlan, U. Klein, P. Newman, Y. Papaphilippou, C. Schwanenberger, Y. Yamazaki

The ep/eA study at the LHC and FCC – new impactful goals for the community

More information:

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2023

WS

2024

WS

2025

WS

proton and nuclear

Mandate: "CERN continues to support studies for the LHeC and the FCC-eh as potential options for the future and to provide input to the next Update of the European Strategy for Particle Physics. The study is to further develop the scientific potential and possible technical realization of an ep/eA collider and the associated detectors at CERN, with emphasis on FCC."

design the LHeC and FCC-eh collider pro

design the interaction region, power and cost, coherent collider param

ep/eA physics

community
with regular ep/eA
Newsletters

- everybody is welcome to join

very impactfull German leadership

Coordination Panel: N. Armesto, M. Boonekamp, O. Brüning, D. Britzger, J. D'Hondt (spokesperson), M. D'Onofrio, C. Gwenlan, U. Klein, P. Newman, Y. Papaphilippou, C. Schwanenberger, T. Yamazaki

Potential impact of ERL technology

demonstrate
multi-turn high-power ERL

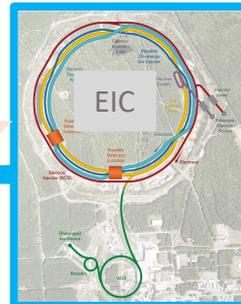
2020'ies



high-power ERL
demonstrated

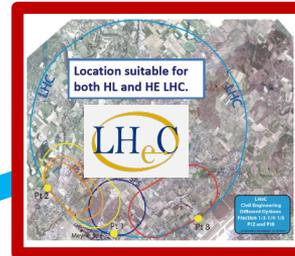
enables the ultimate
upgrade of the
LHC program

2030'ies



ERL application
electron cooling

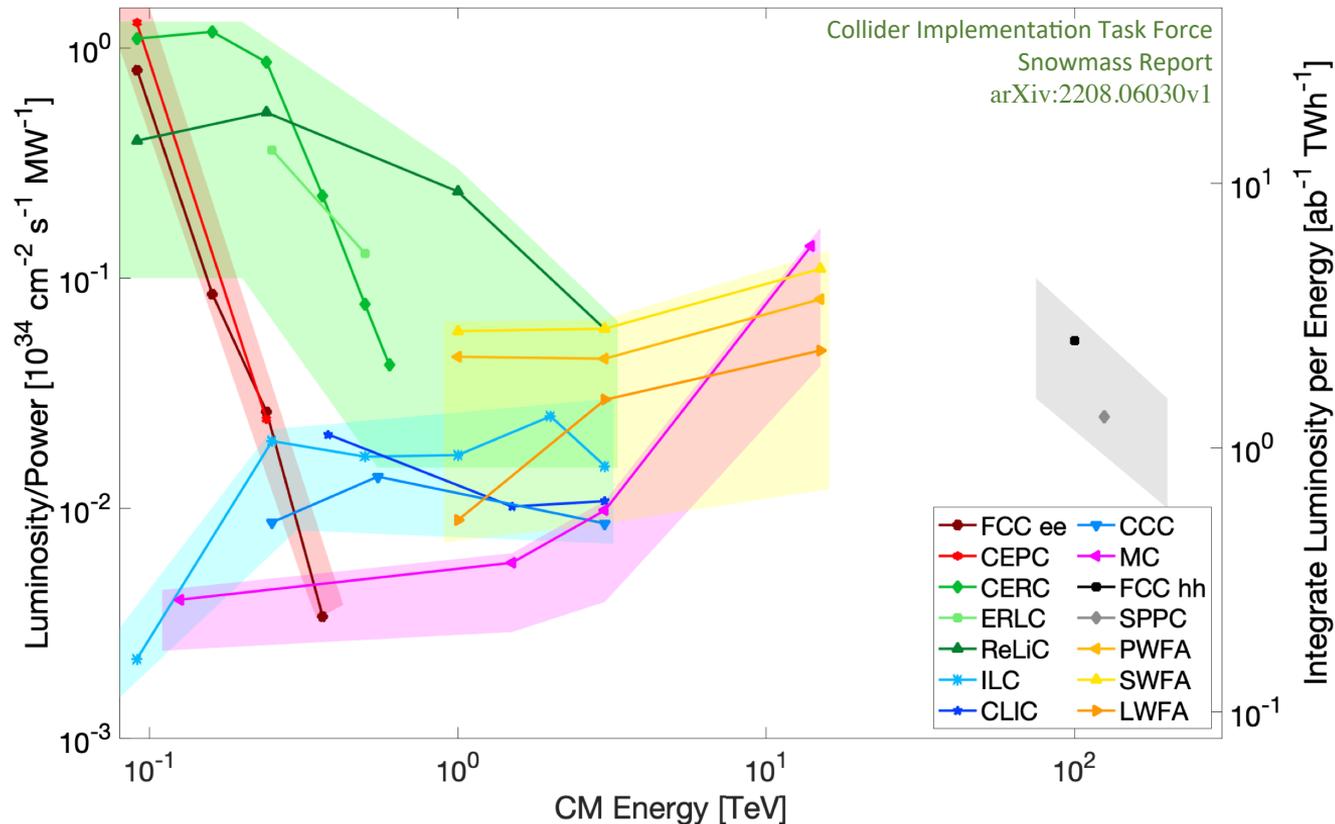
2030-2040'ies



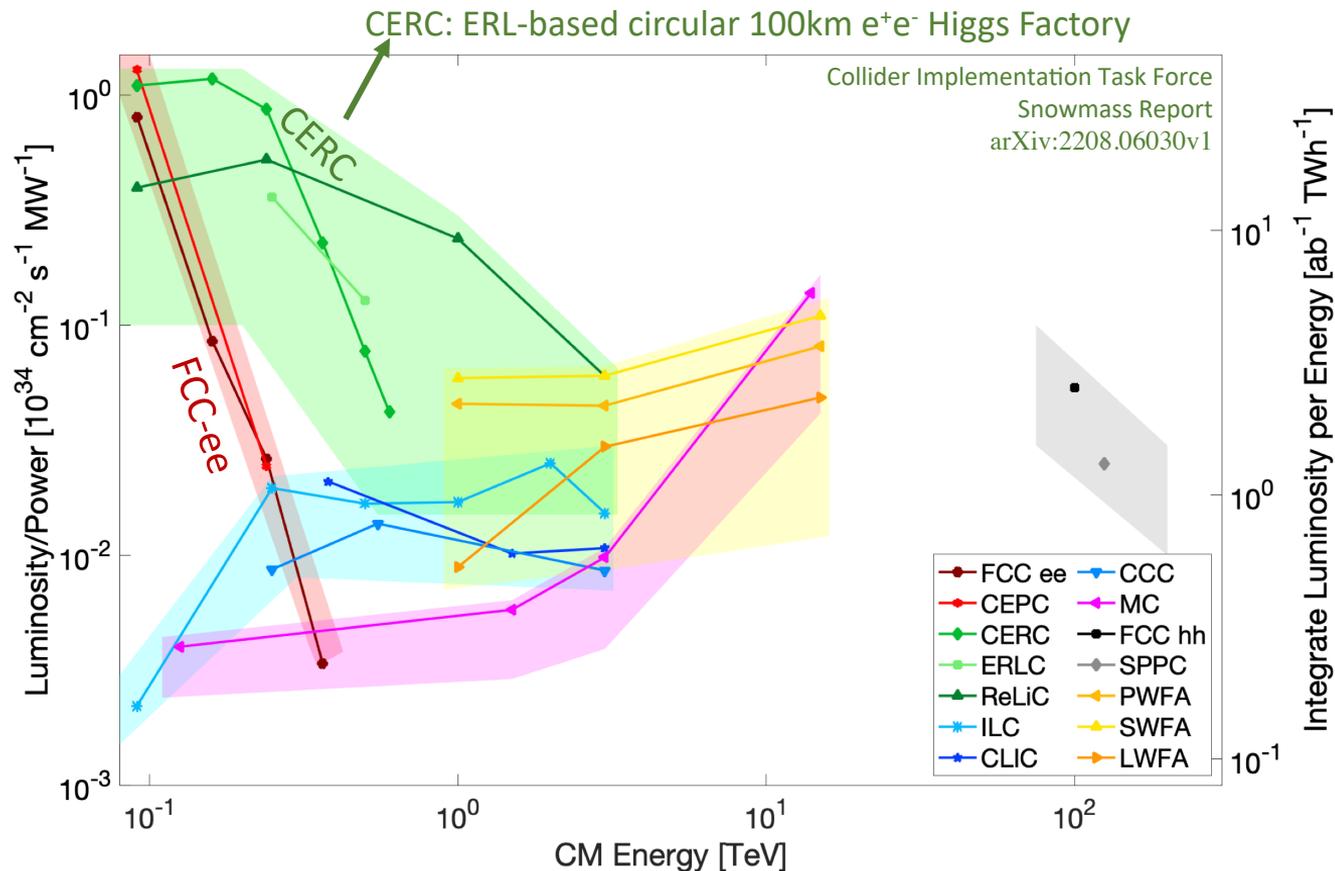
high-power ERL
 e^- beam in collision
(ep/eA @ LHC program)

ERL-based H/HH Factories

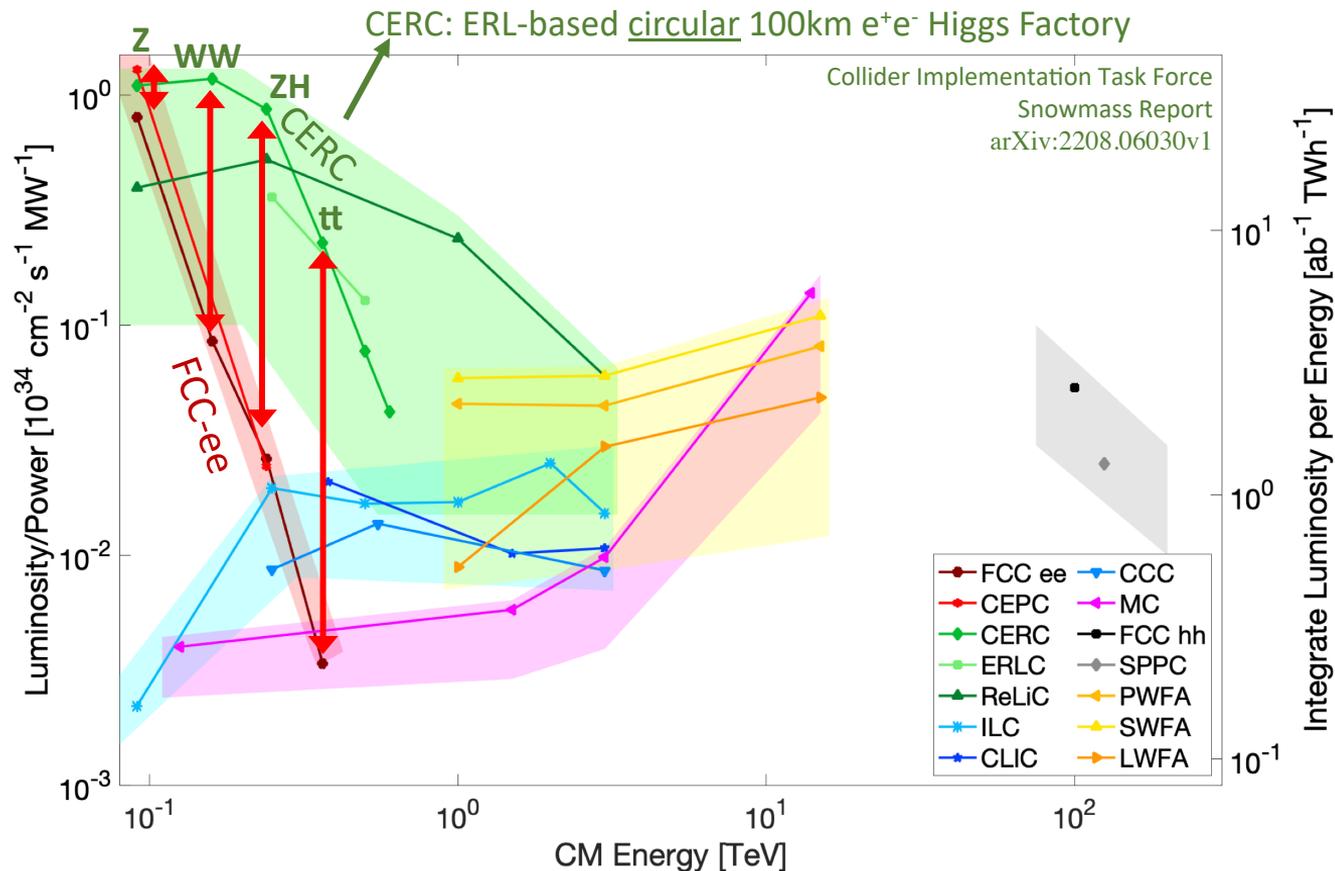
Energy Recovery applications for HEP e⁺e⁻ colliders



Energy Recovery applications for HEP e⁺e⁻ colliders



Energy Recovery applications for HEP e^+e^- colliders



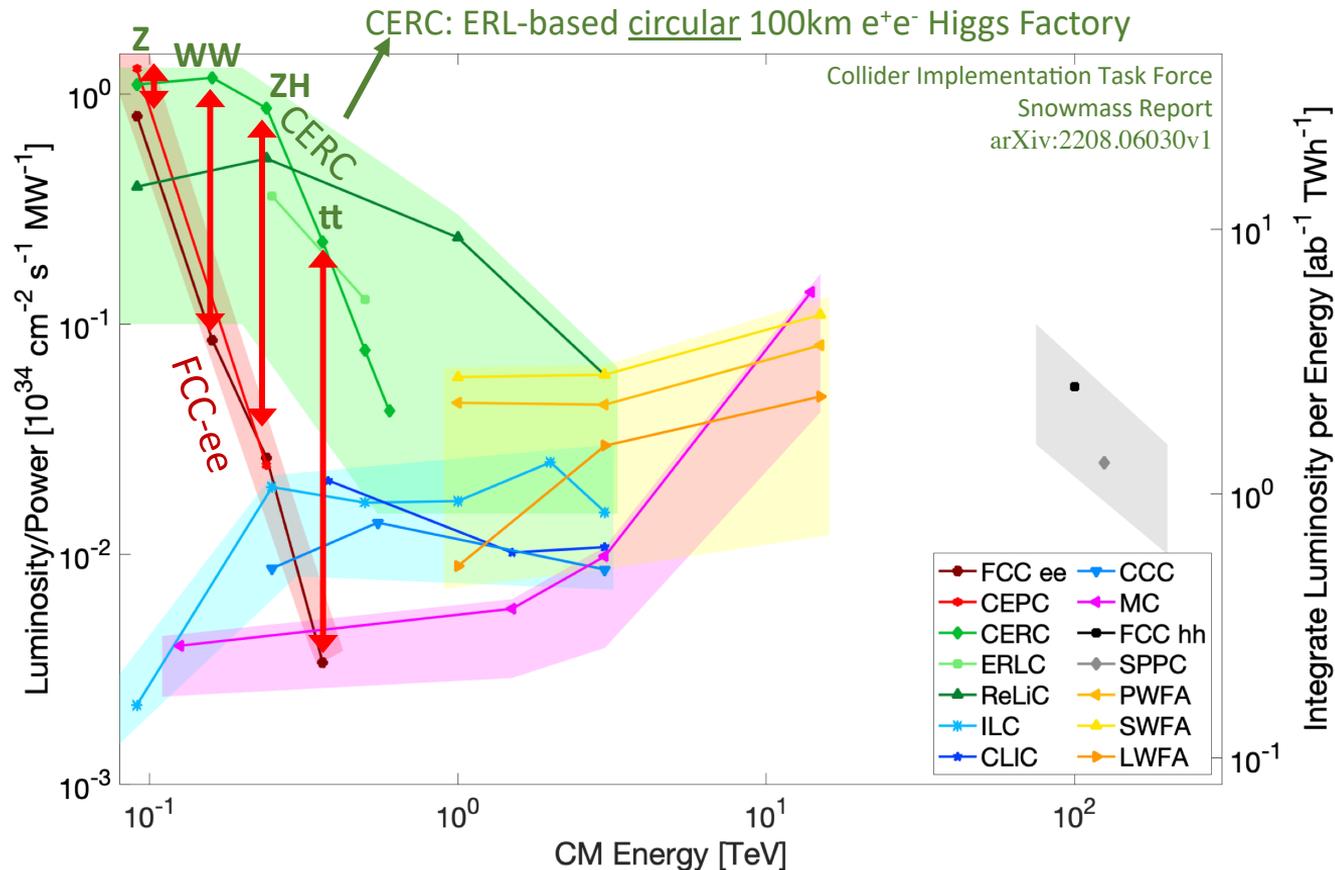
Energy Recovery applications for HEP e⁺e⁻ colliders

This plot suggests that with an ERL version of a Higgs Factory one might reach

x10 more H's

or

x10 less electricity costs



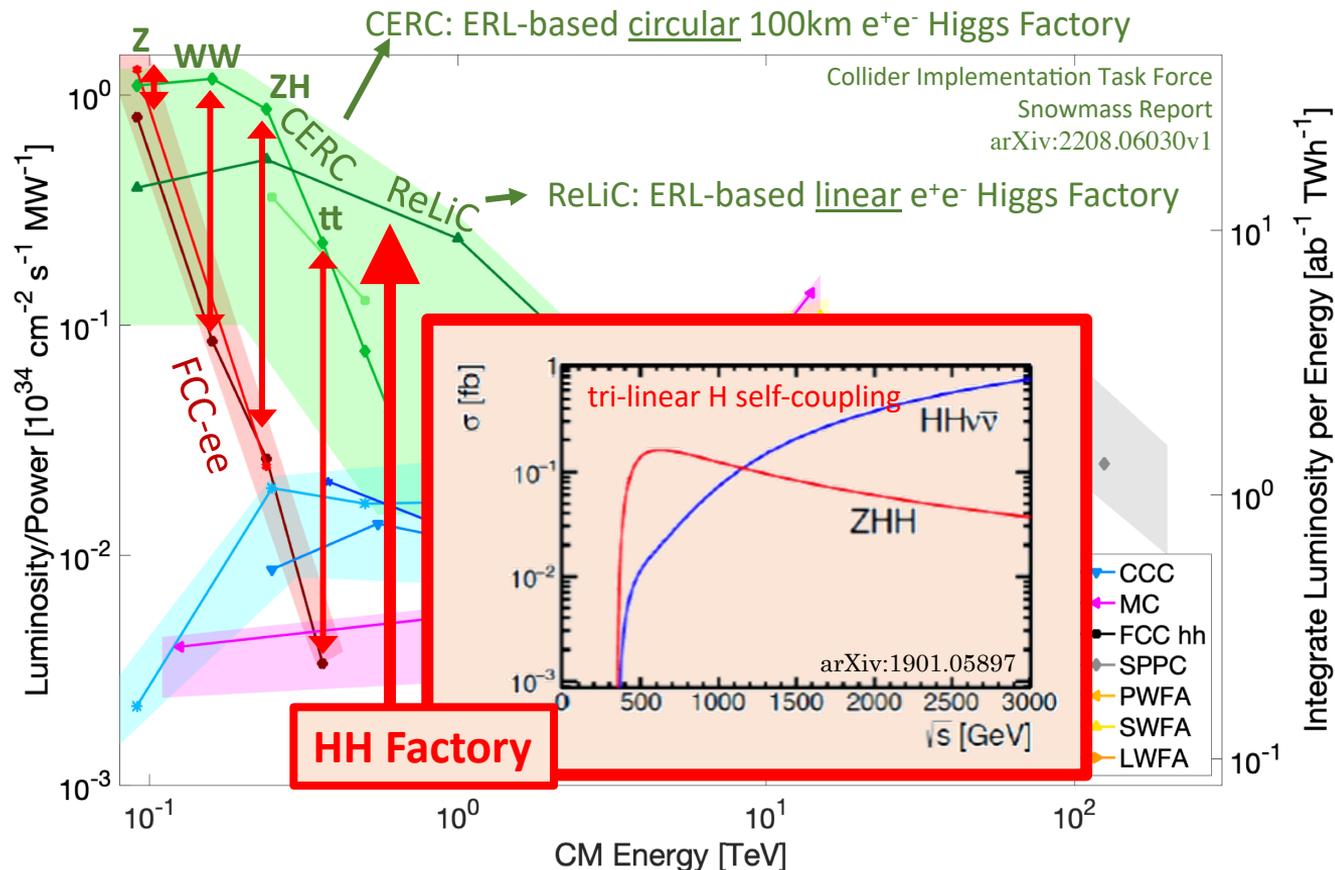
Energy Recovery applications for HEP e⁺e⁻ colliders

This plot suggests that with an ERL version of a Higgs Factory one might reach

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Energy Recovery applications for HEP e⁺e⁻ colliders

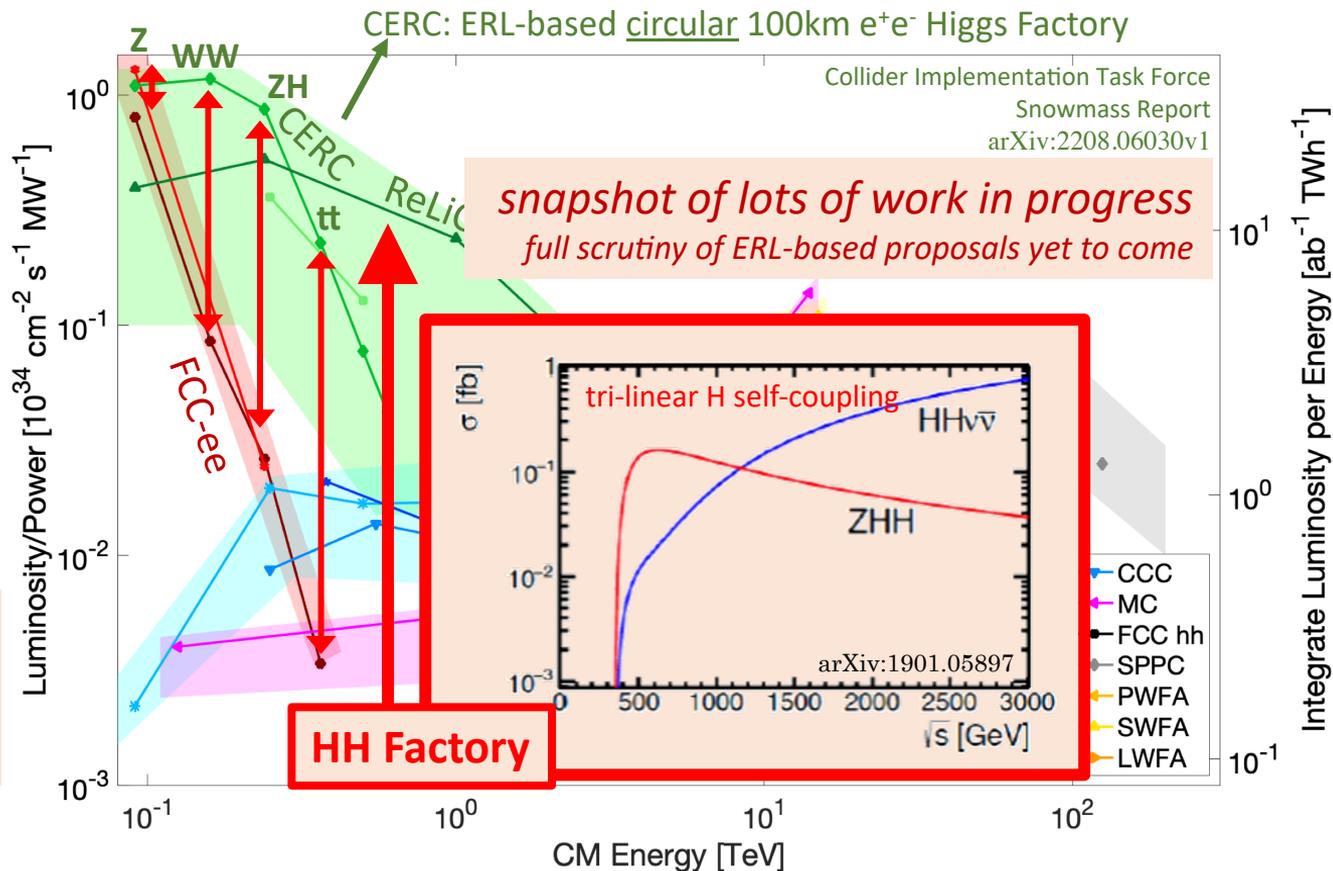
This plot suggests that with an ERL version of a Higgs Factory one might reach

x10 more H's

or

x10 less electricity costs

NOTE: several additional challenges identified to realise these ERL-based Higgs Factories (hence the large uncertainty band in the plot)



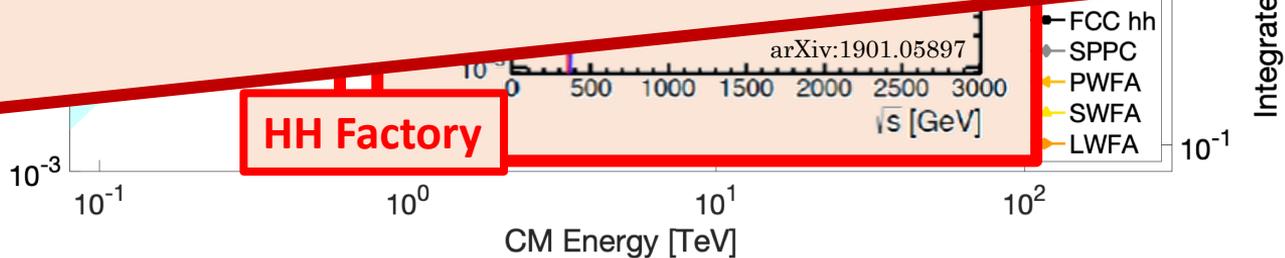
Energy Recovery applications for HEP

Can we dream to have an ERL-based Higgs Factory in the LHC tunnel?

Power of Synchrotron Radiation $\sim 1/R$
R : radius of circular collider

Synchrotron Radiation in 27km versus 100km e^+e^- collider $\sim x4$

LHC ERL-based Higgs Factory versus non-ERL FCC-ee
 same electricity cost and same number of Higgses without new tunnels



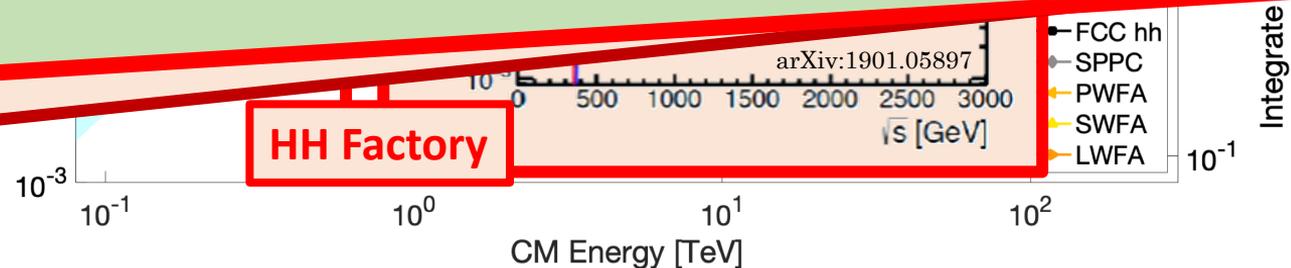
HH Factory

Energy Recovery applications for HEP

...with UIC tunnel?

Through beam dynamics studies develop a self-consistent set of operating parameters with associated achievable luminosity and power requirements.

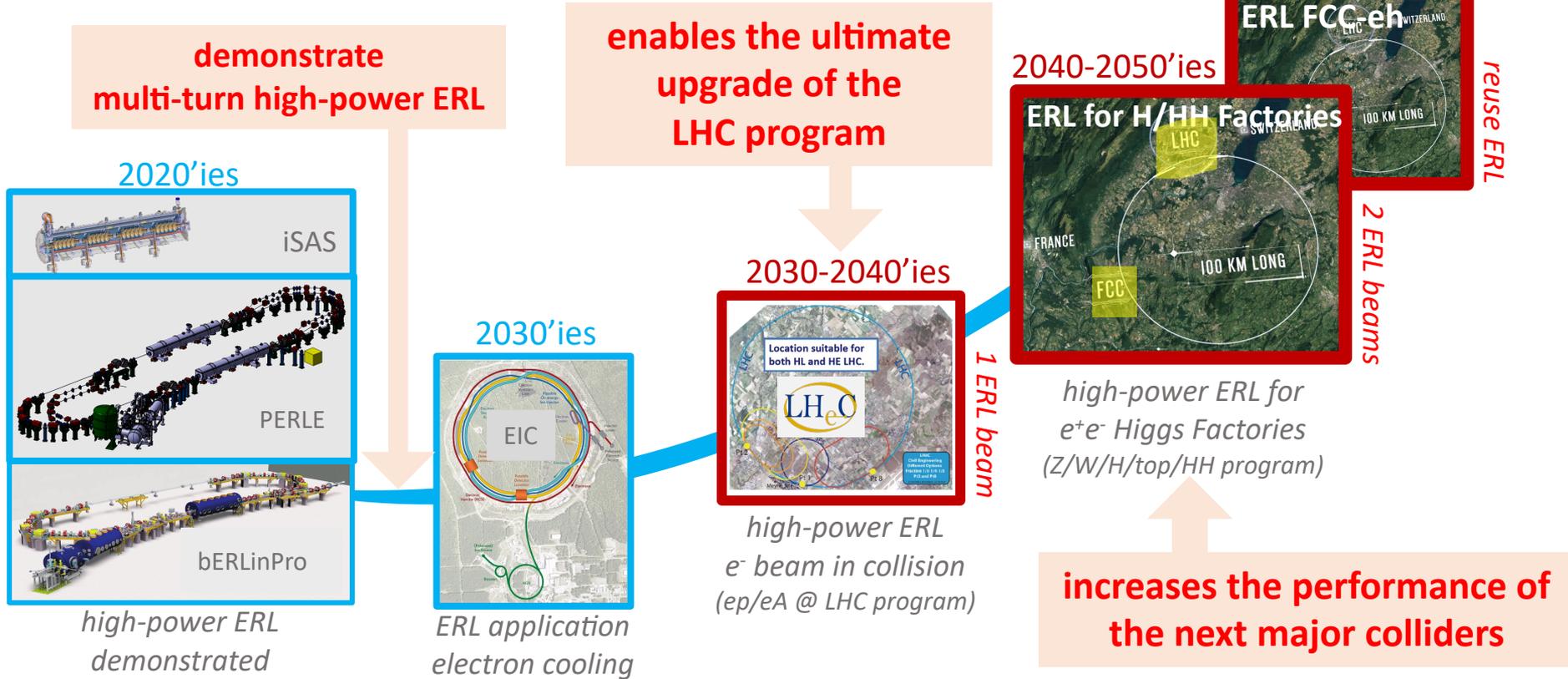
*Reduce uncertainties on performance indicators
&
Develop confidence for the feasibility of ERL-based H/HH factories*



Ch...
these E...
(hence the ... band in the plot)

Potential impact of ERL technology

With stepping stones for innovations in technology to boost our physics reach



Potential impact of ERL technology

With stepping stones for innovations in technology to boost our physics reach

An electron-positron Higgs factory is the highest-priority next collider.

European Strategy for Particle Physics 2020

enables

demonstrates

An ERL-route towards an e^+e^- Higgs Factory

*potentially enabling additional (ep/eA) and more (e^+e^-) physics
with less impact on the environment and less power requirements
with a timely and affordable realisation*

*application
electron cooling*

**increases the performance of
the next major colliders**

Potential impact of ERL technology

With stepping stones for innovations in technology to boost our physics reach

An electron-positron Higgs factory is the highest-priority next collider.

European Strategy for Particle Physics 2020

An ERL-route towards an e^+e^- Higgs Factory

*potentially enabling additional (ep/eA) and more (e^+e^-) physics
with less impact on the environment and less power requirements
with a timely and affordable realisation*

*requires additional support to complete the R&D program (e.g. PERLE, bERLinPro, iSAS)
requires enhanced interest and resources for design efforts of ERL-based colliders*

Not without challenges!

increases the performance of the next major colliders

*application
electron cooling*

Future Particle Physics Colliders with Energy Recovery Linacs

- ERL is an enabling technology for our most prominent future ep/eA and e⁺e⁻ colliders, delivering breakthrough performances on an interesting timeline
- The engine of our curiosity-driven exploration with particle physics is society's appreciation for the portfolio of technological innovations and knowledge transfer that we continue to realize: ERL technology delivers on this front
- To achieve the best physics for the least power, with iSAS we connect leading European institutions and industry to expedite the development of various sustainable technologies that are essential to realize the ambition expressed in the European Strategy for Particle Physics

Future Particle Physics Colliders with Energy Recovery Linacs

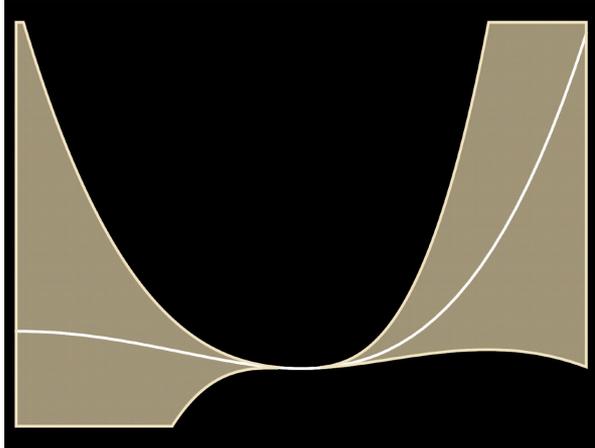
- ERL is an enabling technology for our most prominent future ep/eA and e⁺e⁻ colliders, delivering breakthrough performances on an interesting timeline
- The engine of our curiosity-driven exploration with particle physics is society's appreciation for the portfolio of technological innovations and knowledge transfer that we continue to realize: ERL technology delivers on this front
- To achieve the best physics for the least power, with iSAS we connect leading European institutions and industry to expedite the development of various sustainable technologies that are essential to realize the ambition expressed in the European Strategy for Particle Physics

<https://indico.ijclab.in2p3.fr/event/9548/>

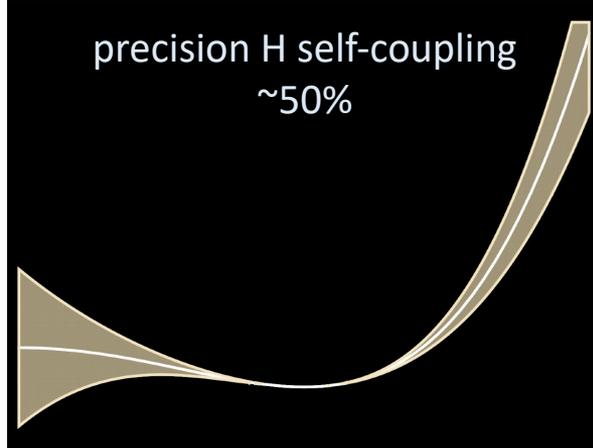
The potential impact of ERL is so appealing that we must foster this R&D path

Ultimate Higgs Factory = {ee + eh + hh}

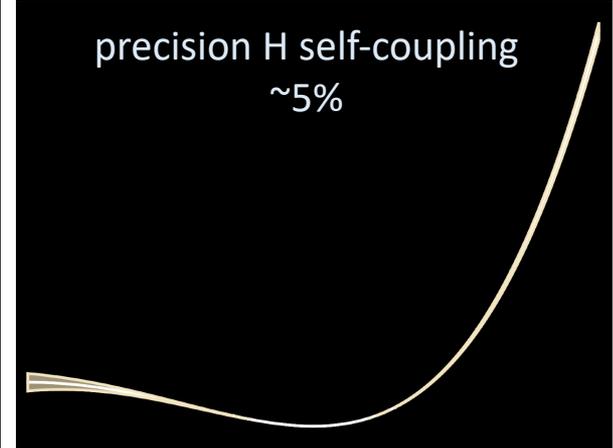
NOW



HL-LHC



FCC

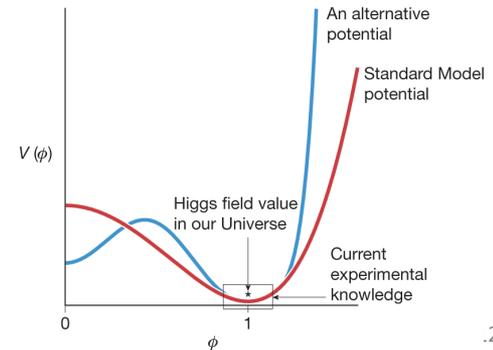
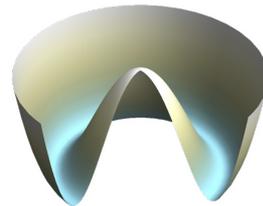


Adapted from Nathaniel Craig

Is the H-field indeed represented by the standard model H-potential?

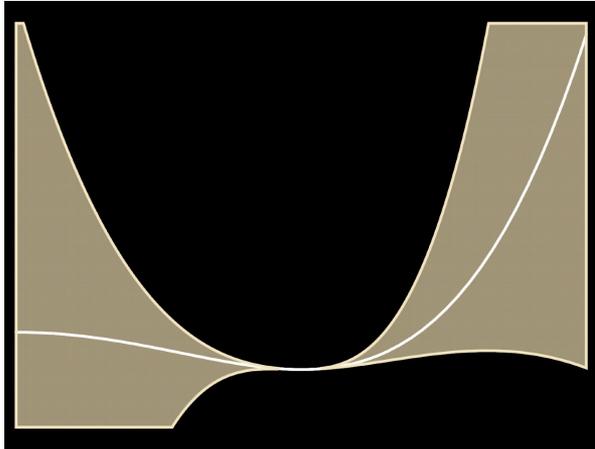
$$V_{\text{higgs}} = -\frac{1}{2}m^2|\varphi|^2 + \frac{\lambda}{4}|\varphi|^4$$

↑ m_H ↑ H self-coupling

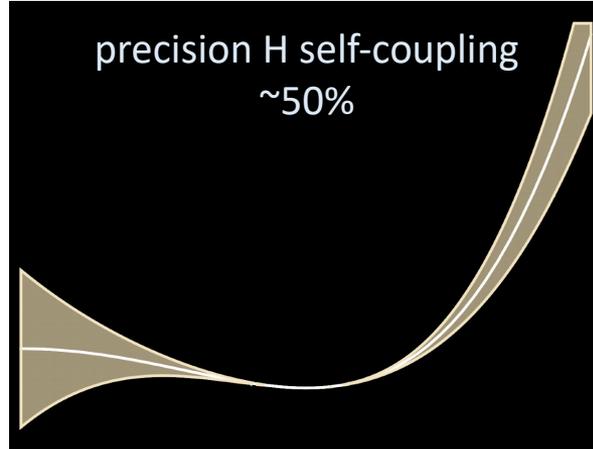


Ultimate Higgs Factory = {ee + eh + hh}

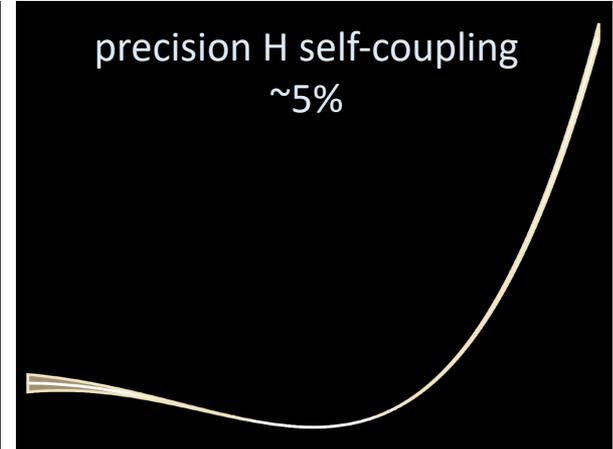
NOW



HL-LHC



FCC



Adapted from Nathaniel Craig

Is the H-field indeed represented by the standard model H-potential?

Was the electro-weak symmetry broken (from $\phi=0$ to $\phi \neq 0$) via a smooth transition or via a tunneling effect where two vacuum states emerge together with potentially lots of new physics?

