

The Large Hadron electron Collider

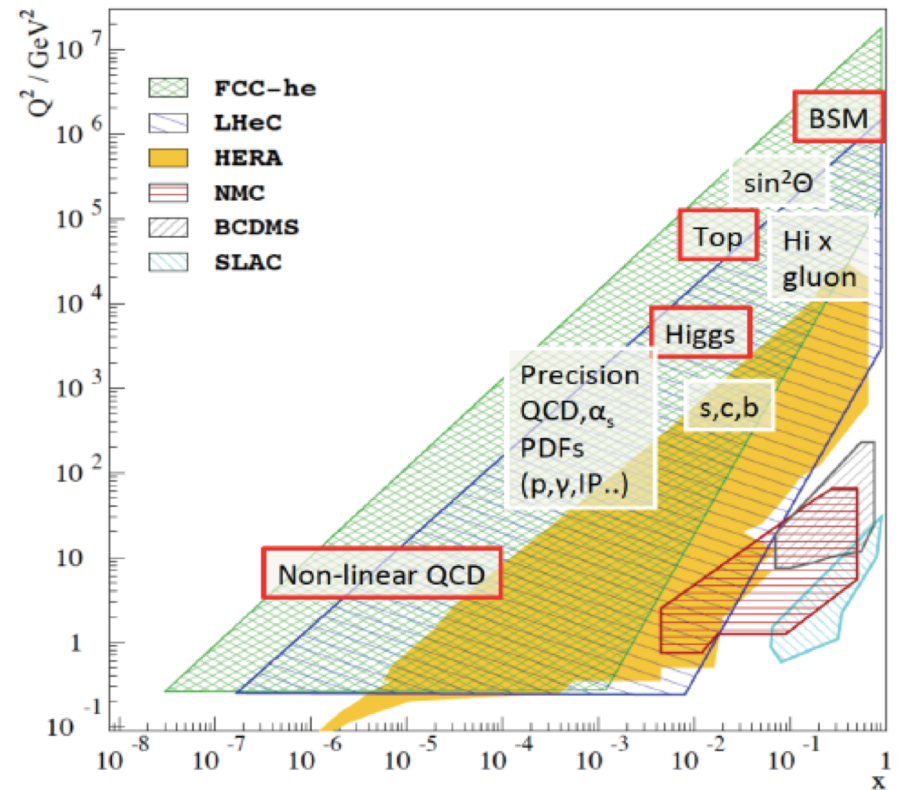
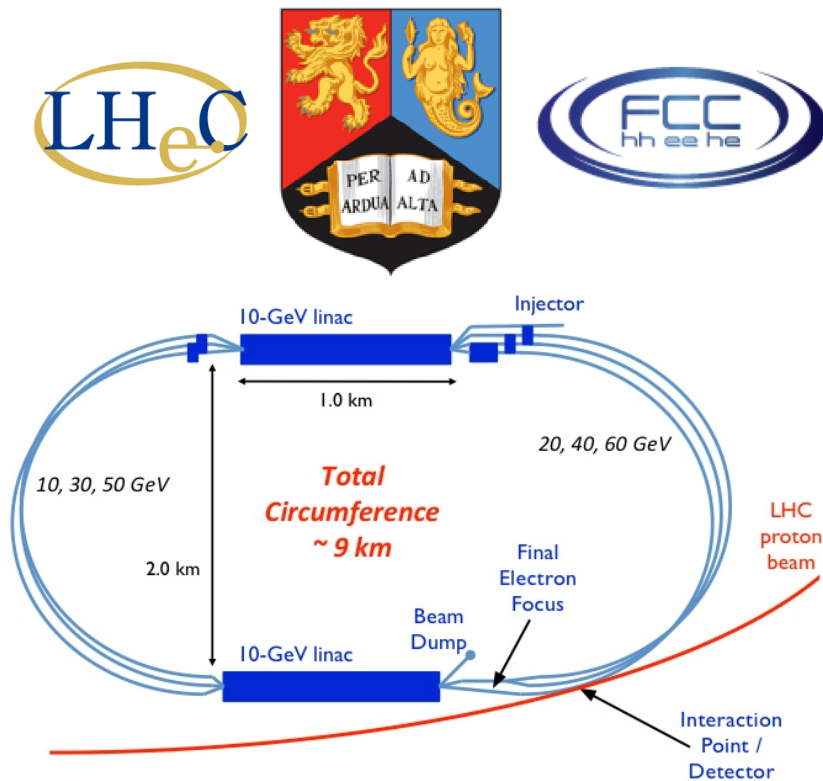
INT Program INT-18-3

Probing Nucleons and Nuclei in High Energy Collisions

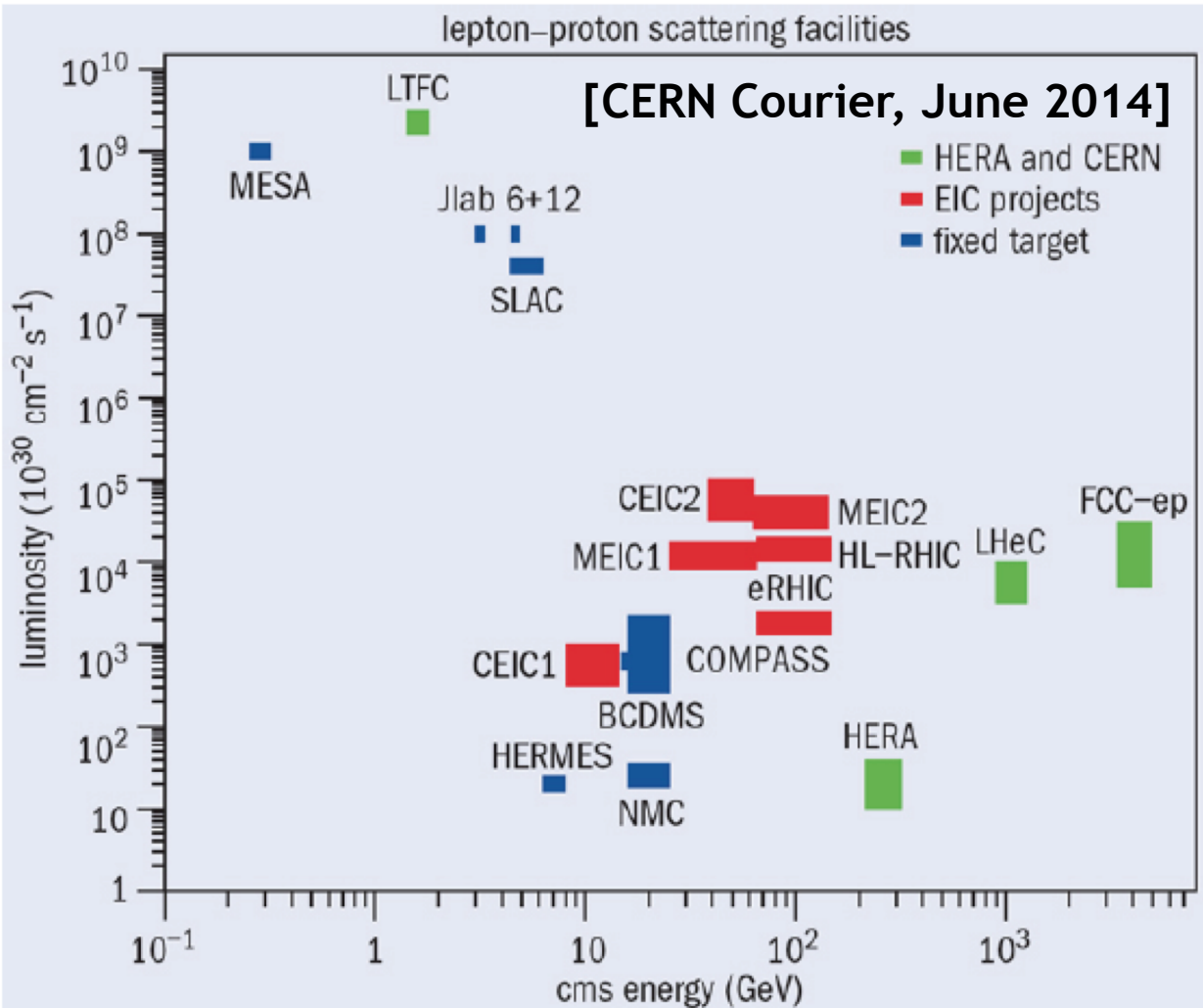
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LHeC Context



LHeC: 60 GeV
 electrons x LHC
 protons & ions
 $\rightarrow 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
 \rightarrow Simultaneous
 running with ATLAS /
 CMS in HL-LHC period

FCC-ep: 60 GeV
 electrons x 50 TeV
 protons from FCC

CDR
2012:
“Fake
news?”
 ... lots
 changed



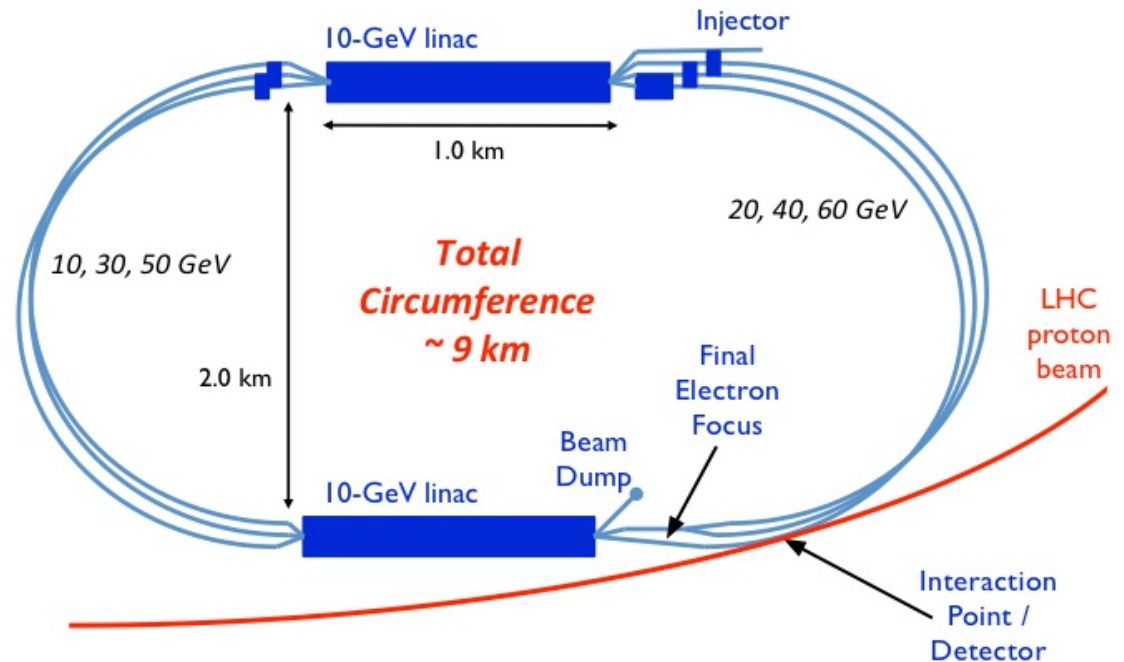
Proposed energy frontier high luminosity
 ep / eA facility \rightarrow TeV scale physics at
 $10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

Baseline# Design (Electron “Linac”)

LHeC CDR, July 2012 [arXiv:1206.2913]

Design constraint: power consumption < 100 MW $\rightarrow E_e = 60$ GeV

- Two 10 GeV linacs,
- 3 returns, 20 MV/m
- Energy recovery in same structures



- ep lumi $\rightarrow 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
 $\rightarrow \sim 100 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ per year $\rightarrow \sim 1 \text{ ab}^{-1}$ total
- eD and eA collisions have always been integral to programme
- e-nucleon Lumi estimates $\sim 10^{31}$ ($3 \cdot 10^{32}$) $\text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ for eD (ePb)

Alternative designs based on electron ring and on higher energy, lower luminosity, linac also exist

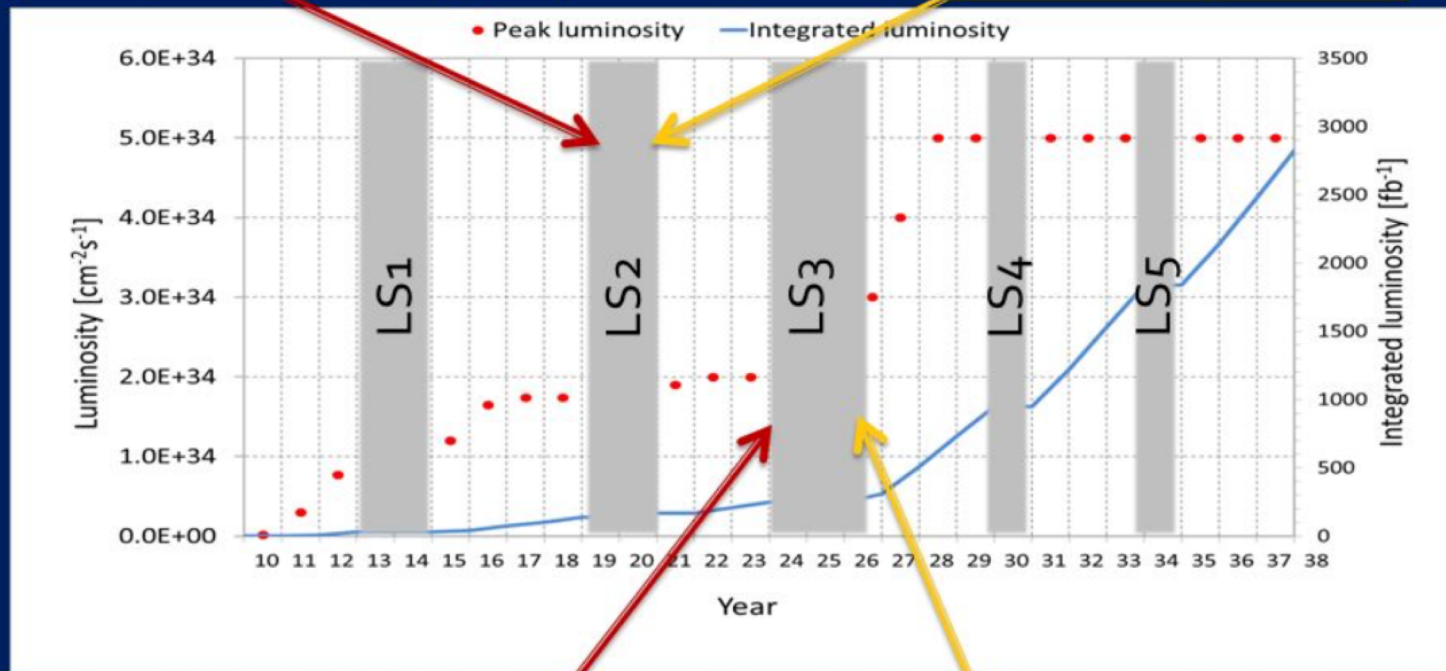
LHeC Timeline

Long Term LHC Schedule

PHASE I Upgrade

ALICE, LHCb major upgrade
ATLAS, CMS, minor upgrade

- LHC Injector Upgrade
- Heavy Ion Luminosity
from 10^{27} to 7×10^{27}



PHASE II Upgrade

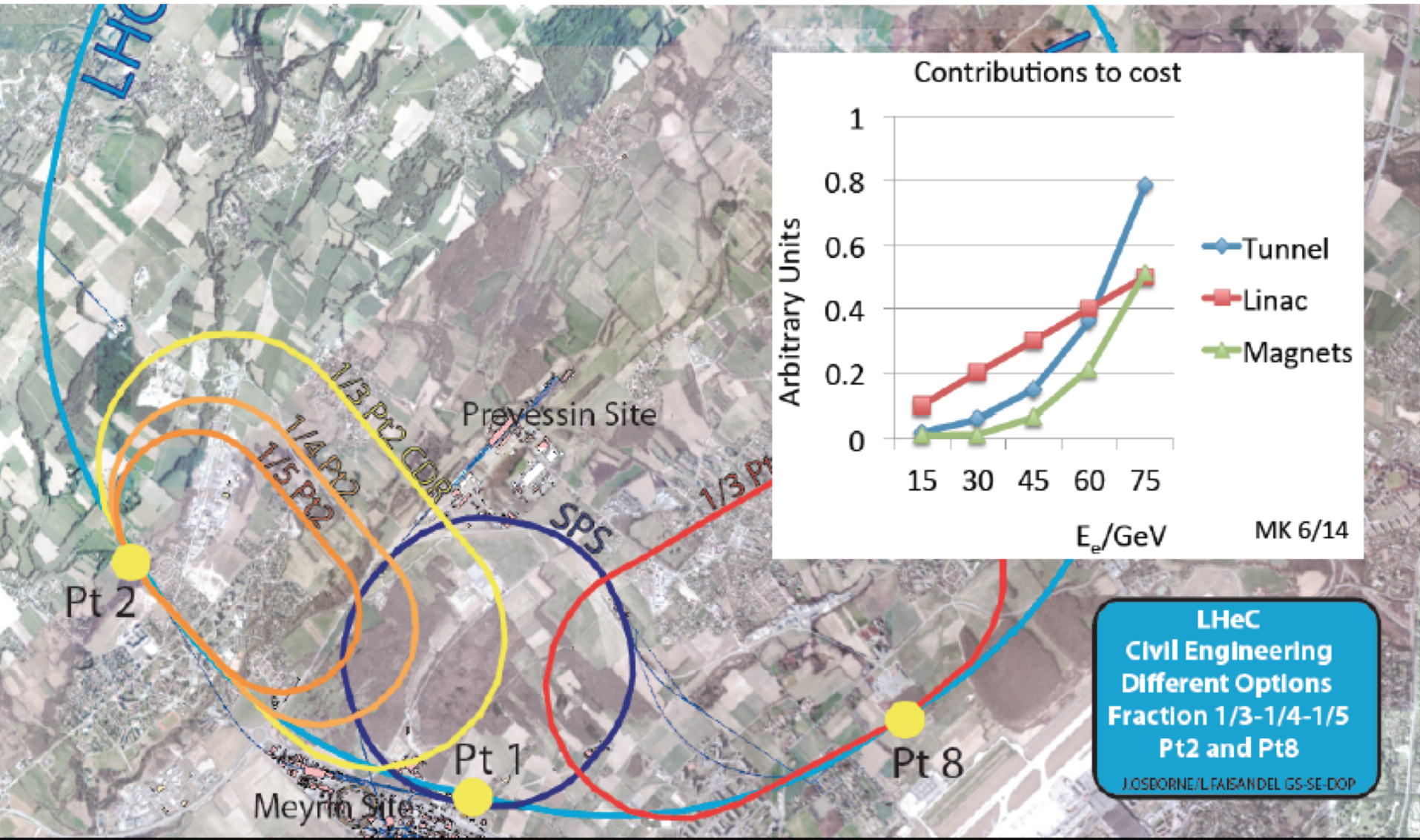
ATLAS, CMS major upgrade

HL-LHC, pp luminosity
from 2×10^{34} (peak) to 5×10^{34} (levelled)

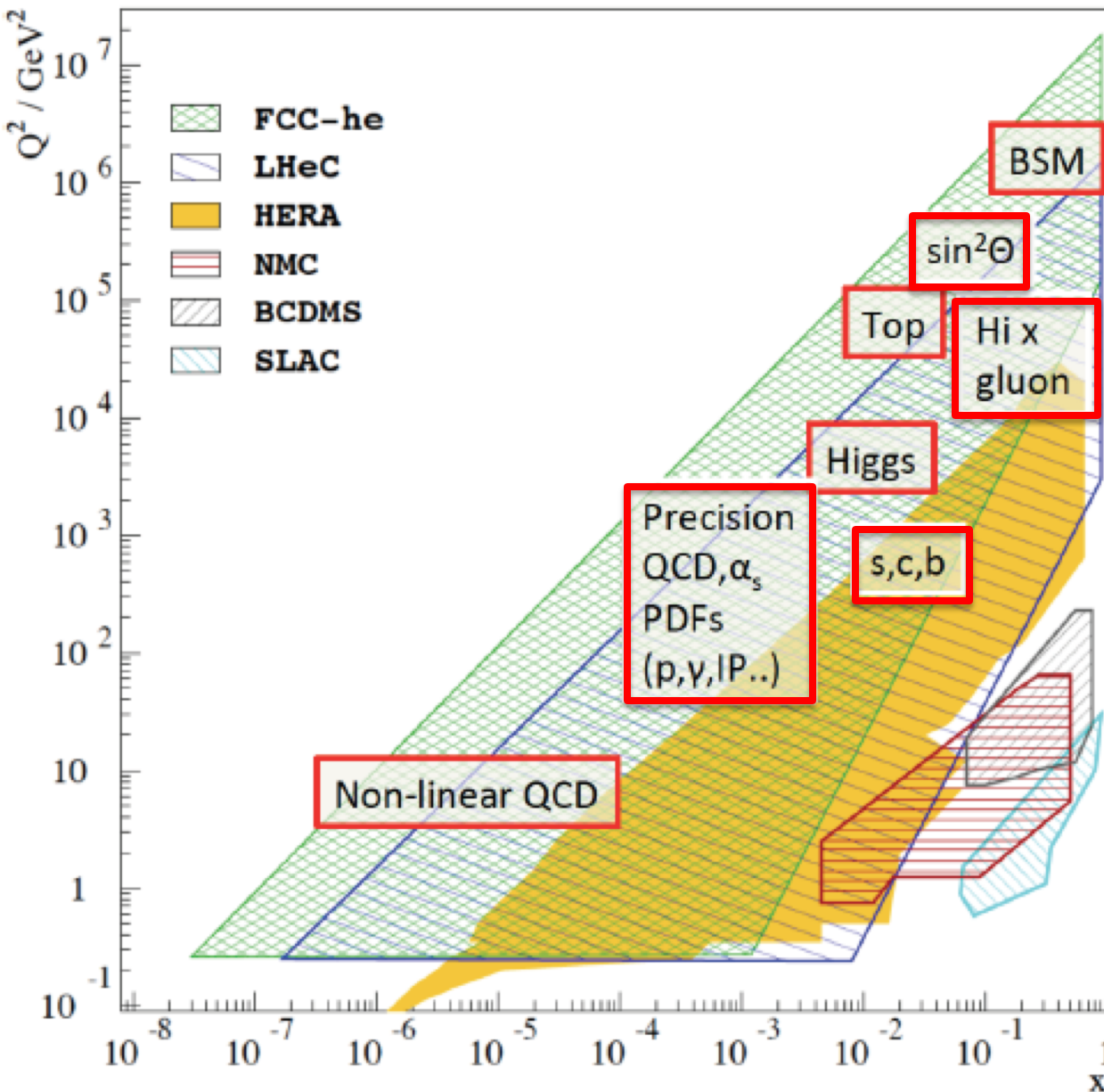
Not defined ... but makes best sense in parallel with HL-LHC₄...
schedule extends to ~2026-2040, with multiple shutdowns

Where could the LHeC be built?

- Default design is 1/3 at Point 2 (currently ALICE)
- Point 8 (currently LHCb) has also been considered



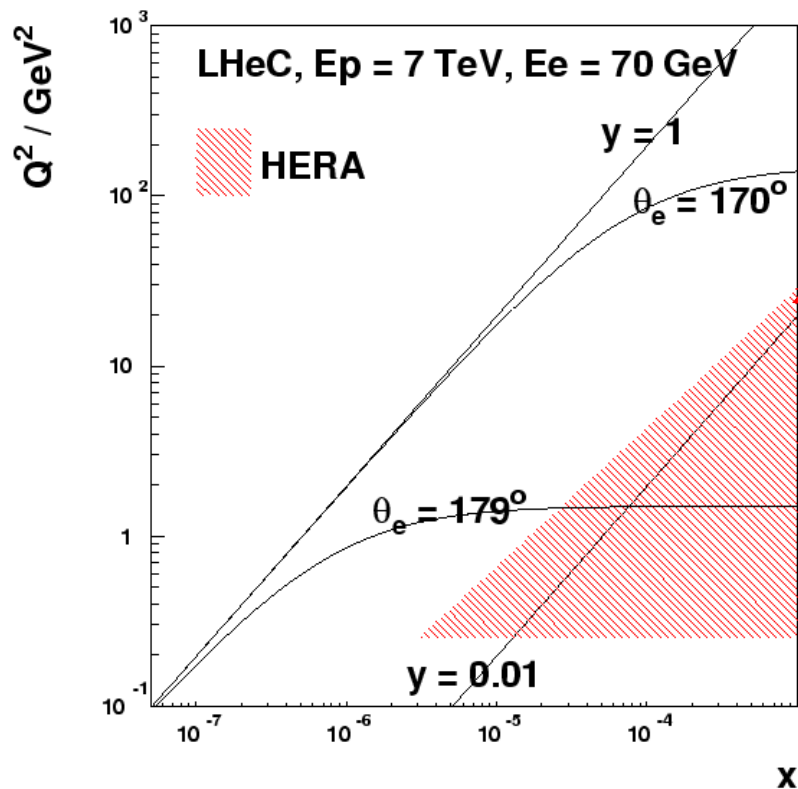
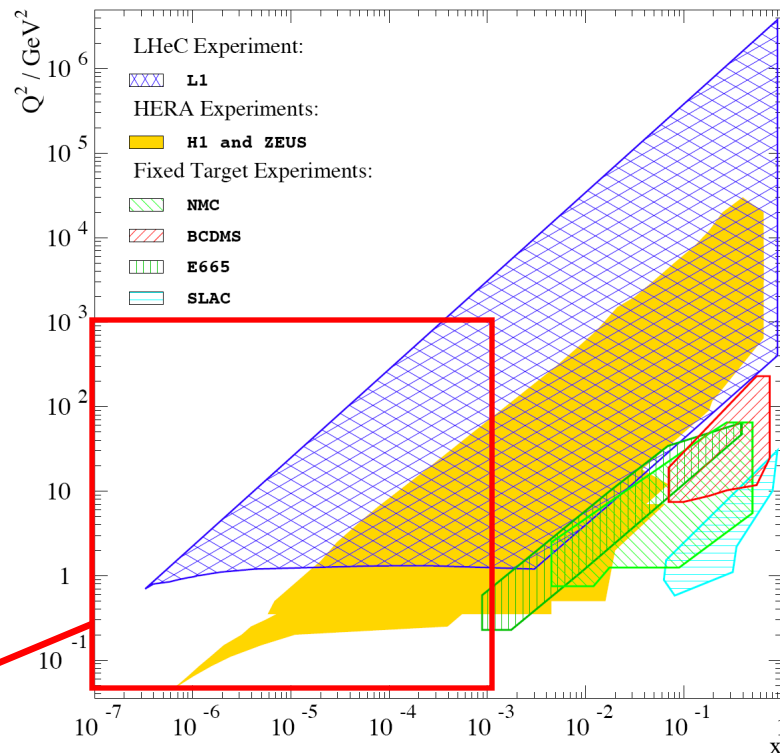
Complementary Physics Programme to EIC



- Standalone Higgs programme
- Revolutionary proton PDF precision, enhancing LHC BSM physics sensitivity
- Elucidates low x dynamics in ep & eA
- 4 orders of mag. in kinematic range of nuclear structure
- No polarised targets

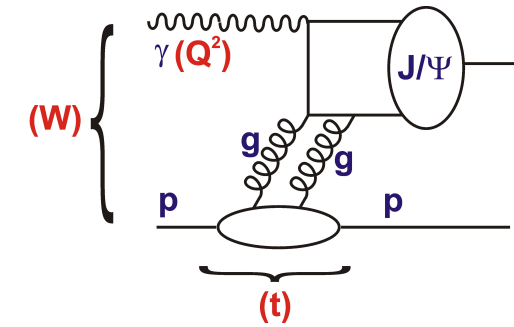
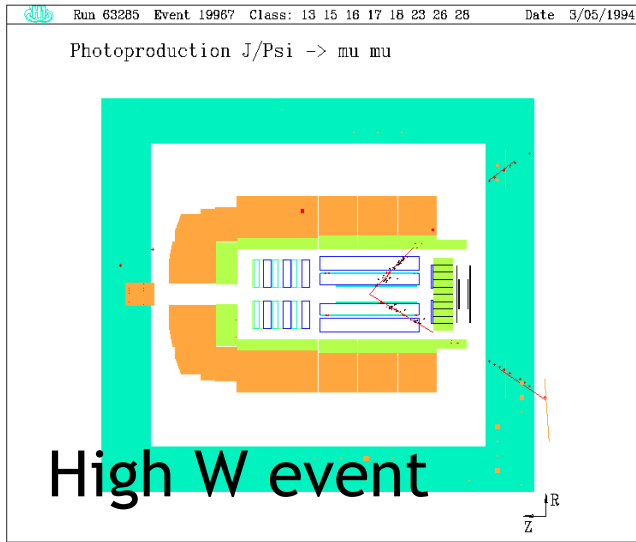
LHeC Detector Acceptance Requirements

Access to $Q^2=1 \text{ GeV}^2$ in ep mode for all $x > 5 \times 10^{-7}$ requires scattered electron acceptance to 179°

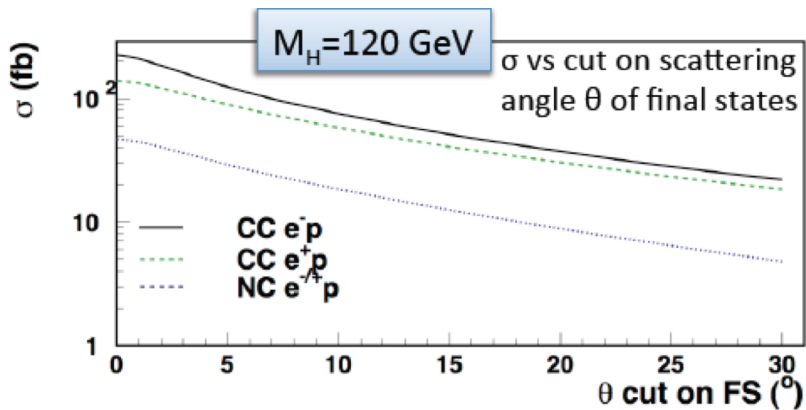
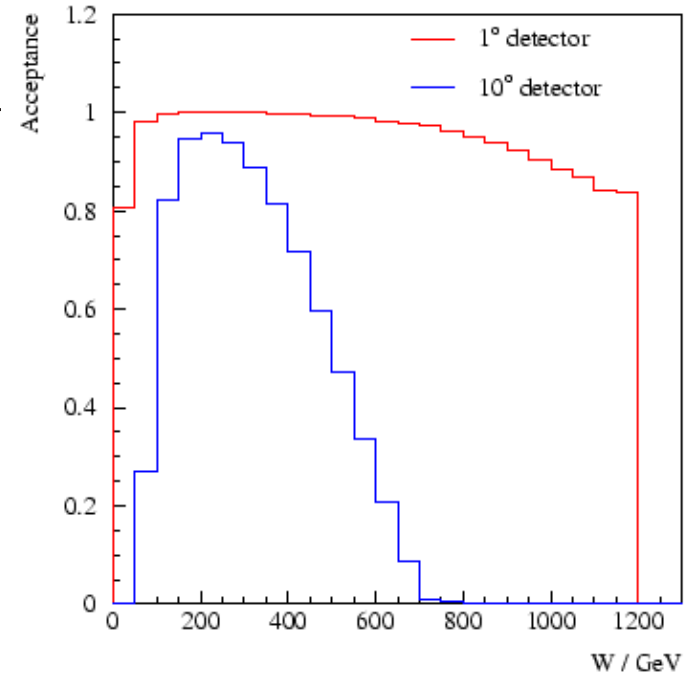


Similarly, need 1° acceptance in outgoing proton direction to contain hadrons at high x (essential for good kinematic reconstruction)

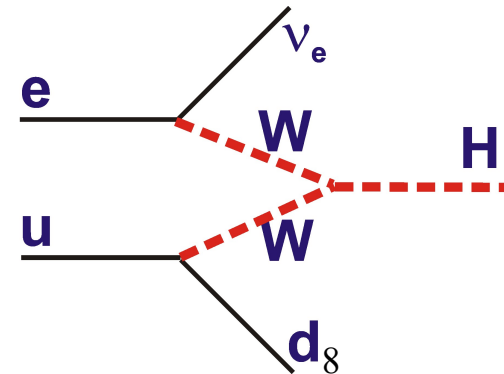
Acceptance Requirements, Final States



- Elastic J/ Ψ
Photoproduction



- Higgs Production



Detector Design: Philosophy

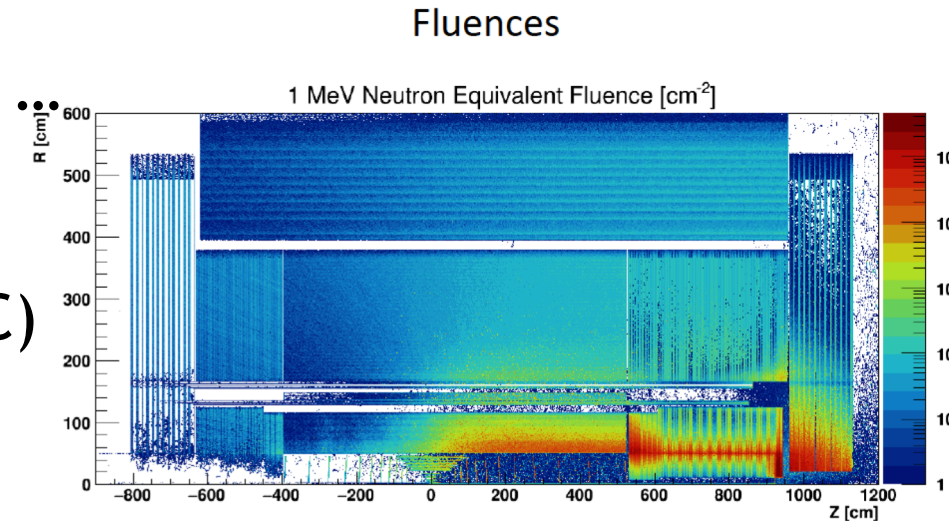
- Detector technologies evolve fast; current designs can only be indicative / based on current knowledge ... will change

- Conditions are relatively 'easy'
... fluences $< \sim 10^5$ 1 MeV n cm^{-2}
equiv (tiny fractions of HL-LHC)
... pile-up ~ 0.1 (cf 200 at HL-LHC)

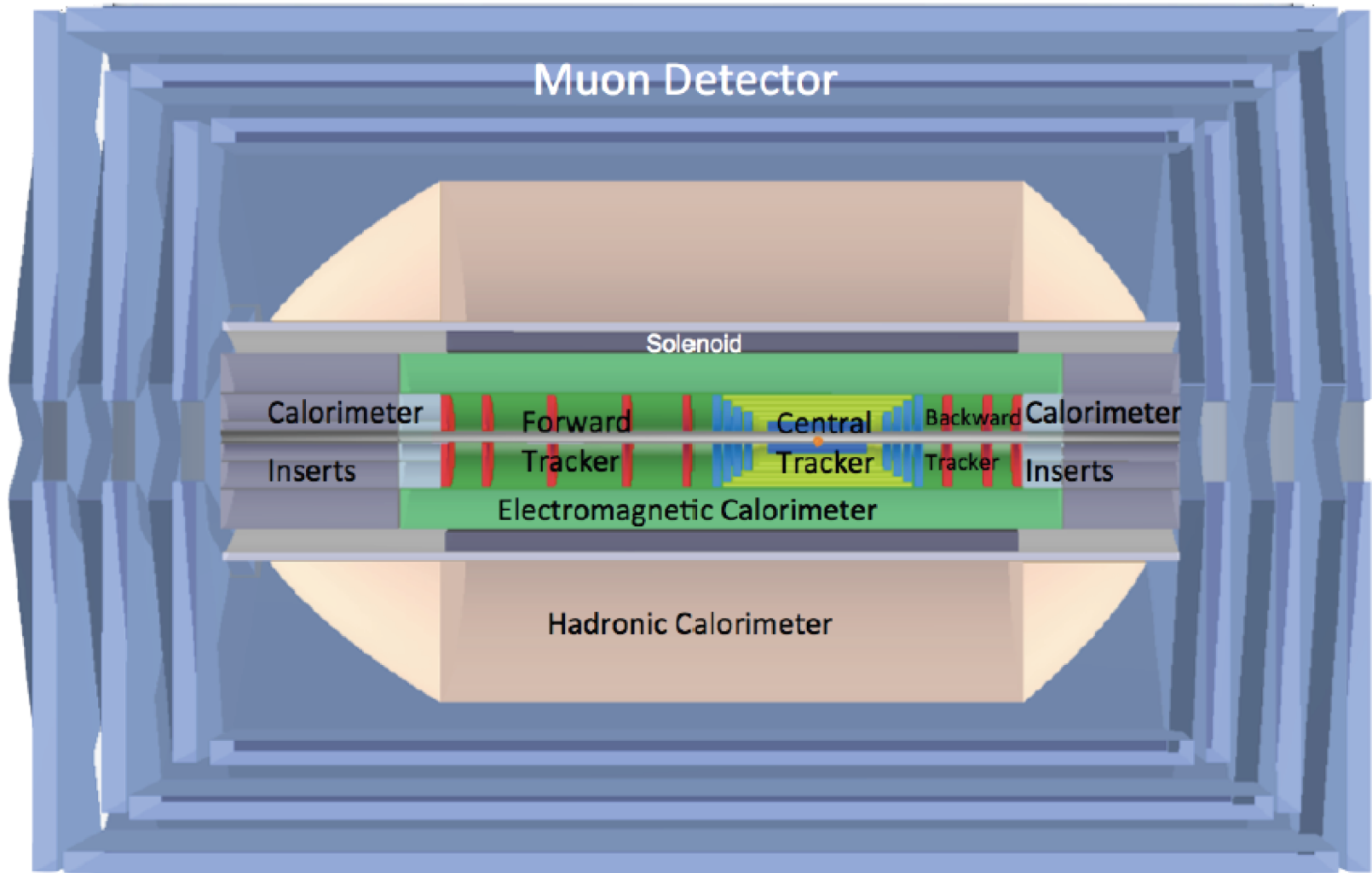
- Most of current 'baseline' remains the 2012 CDR

- Leans heavily on LHC (esp. ATLAS) technologies
- Was costed at CHF106M core cost
- Feasibility and optimisation studies ongoing

- Most challenging technology aspects are interaction region (synchrotron) and ER linac



LHeC Detector Design from the CDR (2012)



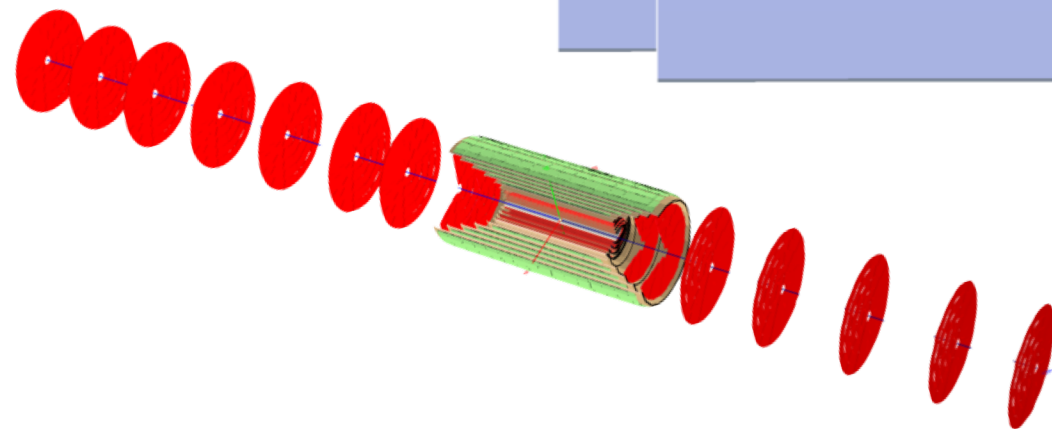
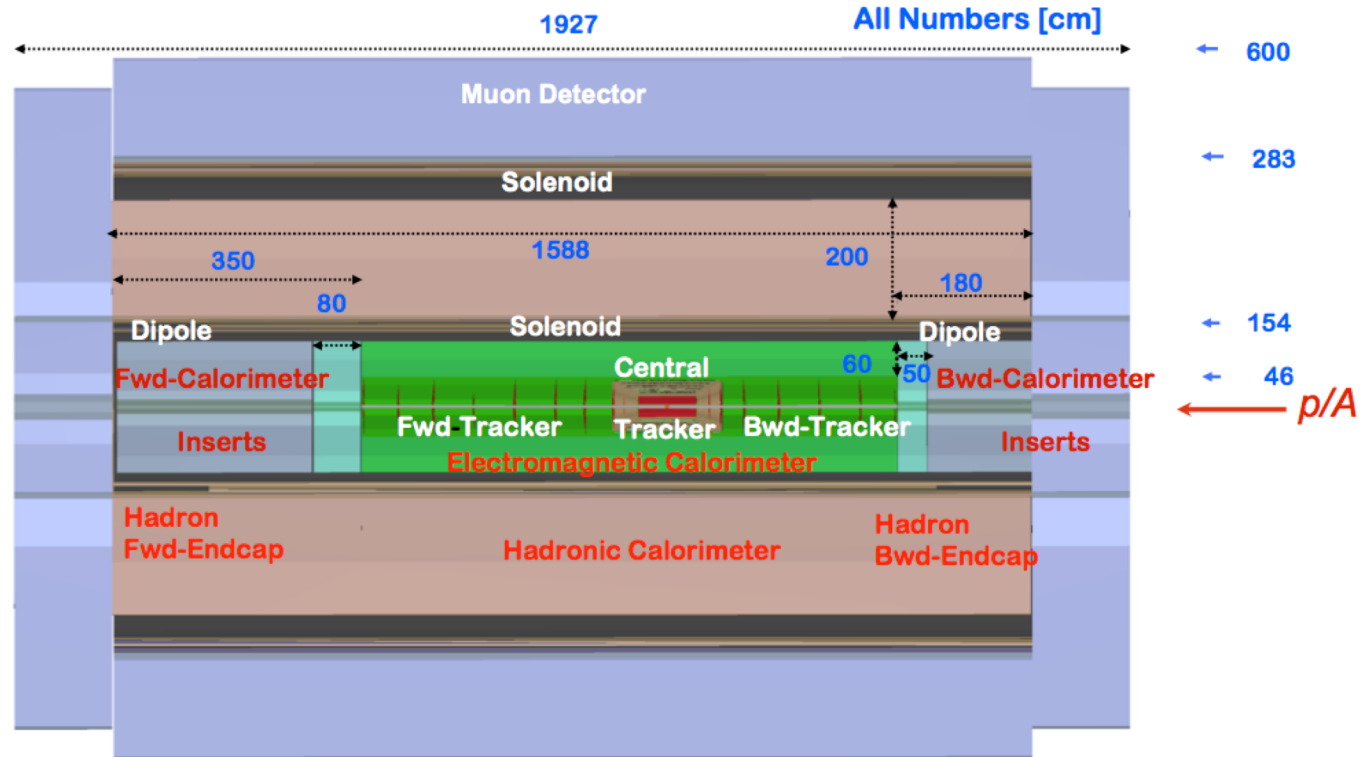
- Size 13m x 9m (c.f. CMS 21m x 15m, ATLAS 45m x 25m)
- 1° tracking acceptance in both forward & backward directions
- Forward & backward beam-line instrumentation integrated

Detector for ep at a Future Circular Collider



-Detector Scales in size by up to $\ln(50/7) \sim 2$

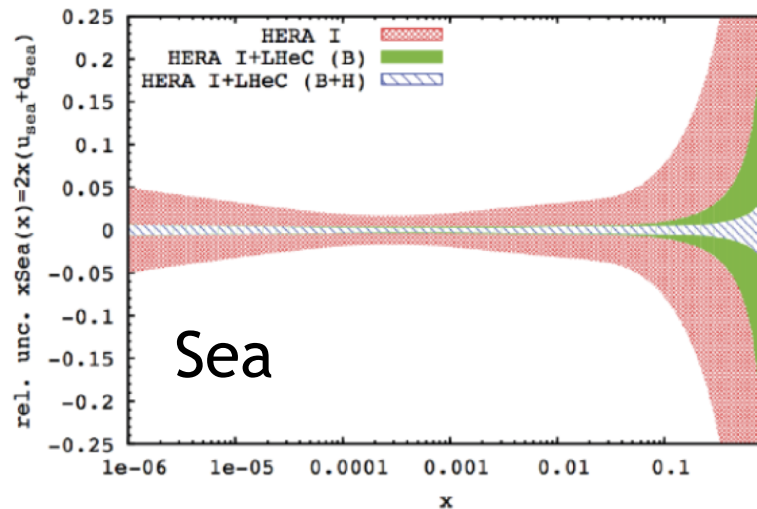
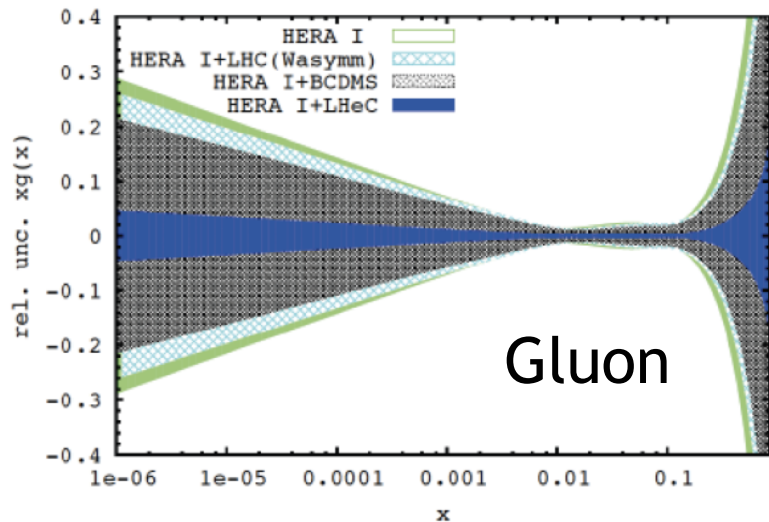
$e\bar{\nu}$ →



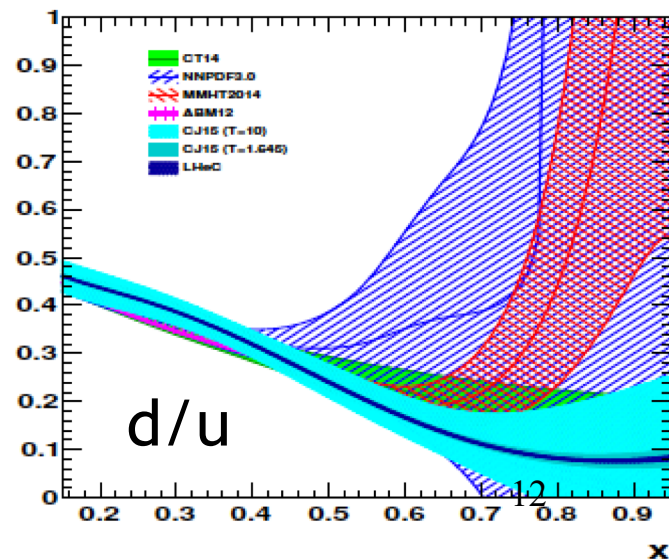
- Double solenoid + Dipole
- Even longer tracking region

PDF Constraints at LHeC: Example Study

Full simulation of inclusive NC and CC DIS data, including systematics \rightarrow NLO DGLAP fit using HERA technology...



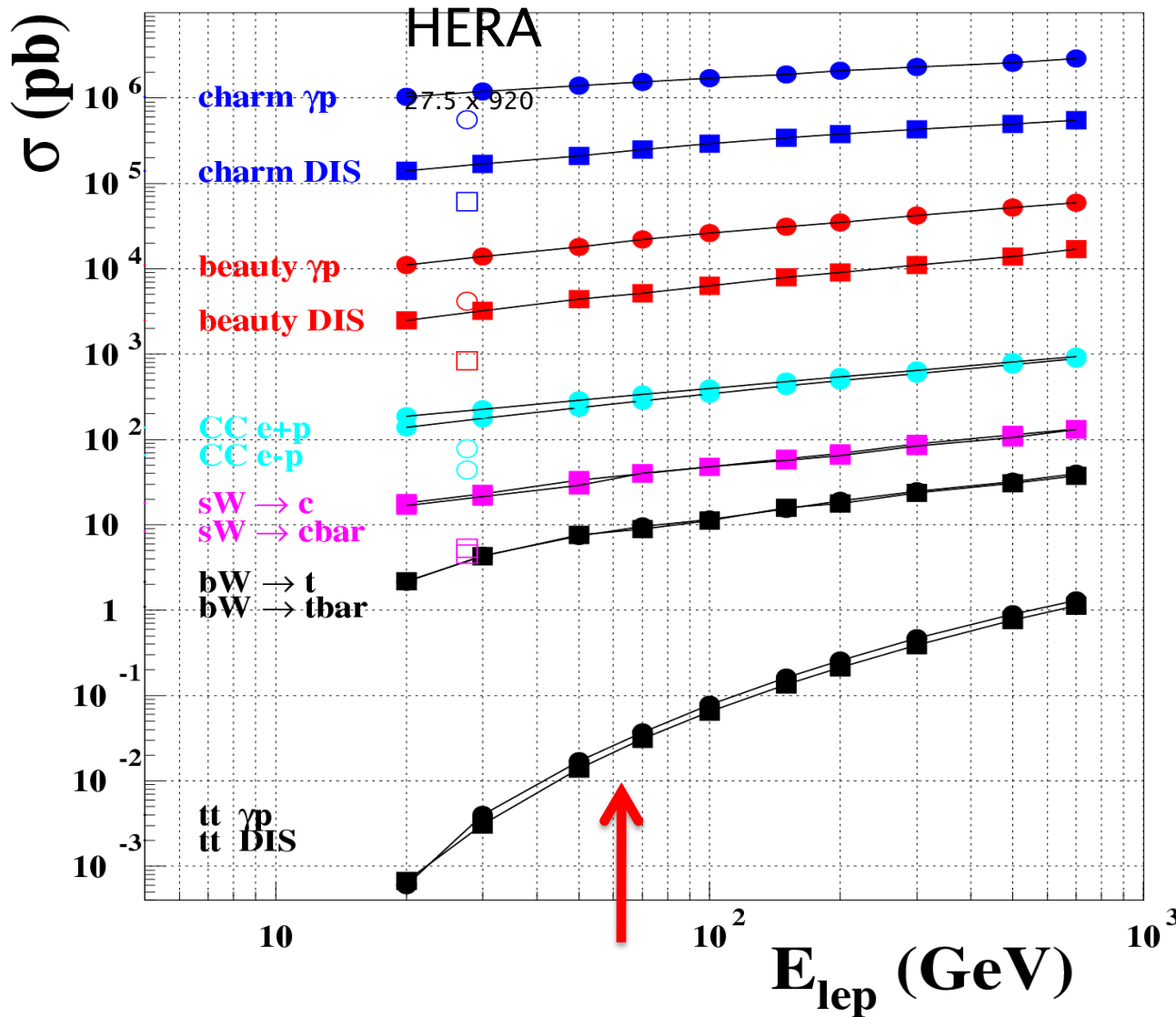
dV/uV distribution at $Q^2 = 10^4 \text{ GeV}^2$



- Low $x \rightarrow$ novel QCD / unitarity
- Medium $x \rightarrow$ precision Higgs and EW
- High $x \rightarrow$ new particle mass frontier
- Per-mille experimental α_s precision
- Full **Flavour** decomposition

Cross Sections and Rates for Heavy Flavours

LHeC total cross sections (MC simulated)



Charm [10^{10} / 10 fb^{-1}]

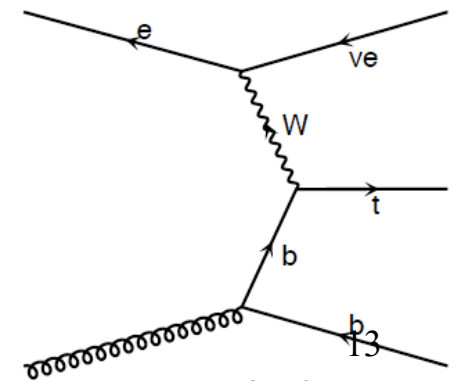
Beauty [10^8 / 10 fb^{-1}]

CC

sW \rightarrow c [$4 \cdot 10^5$ / 10 fb^{-1}]

bW \rightarrow t [10^5 / 10 fb^{-1}]

ttbar [10^3 / 10 fb^{-1}]



c.f. luminosity of $\sim 10\text{-}100 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ per year ...

Flavour Decomposition

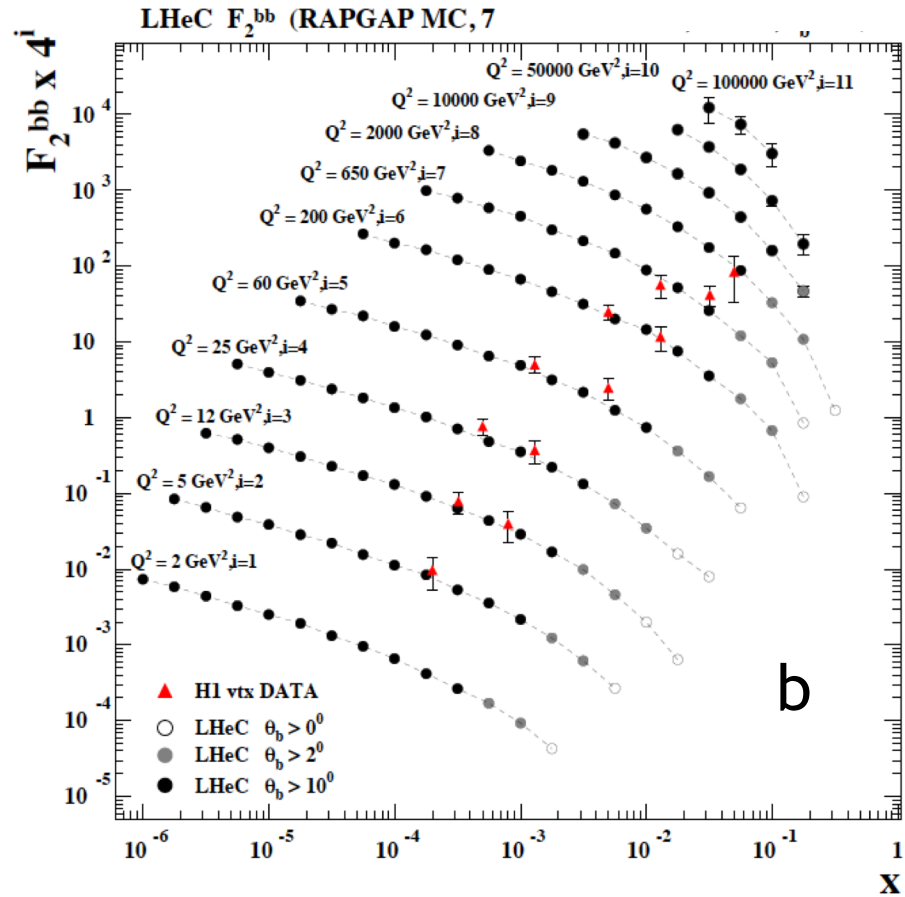
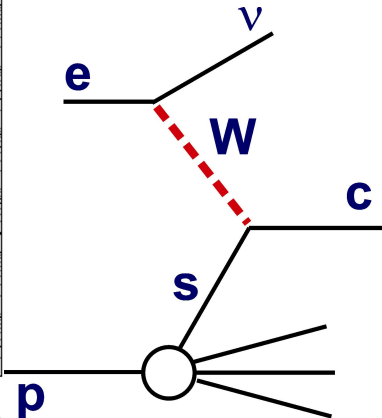
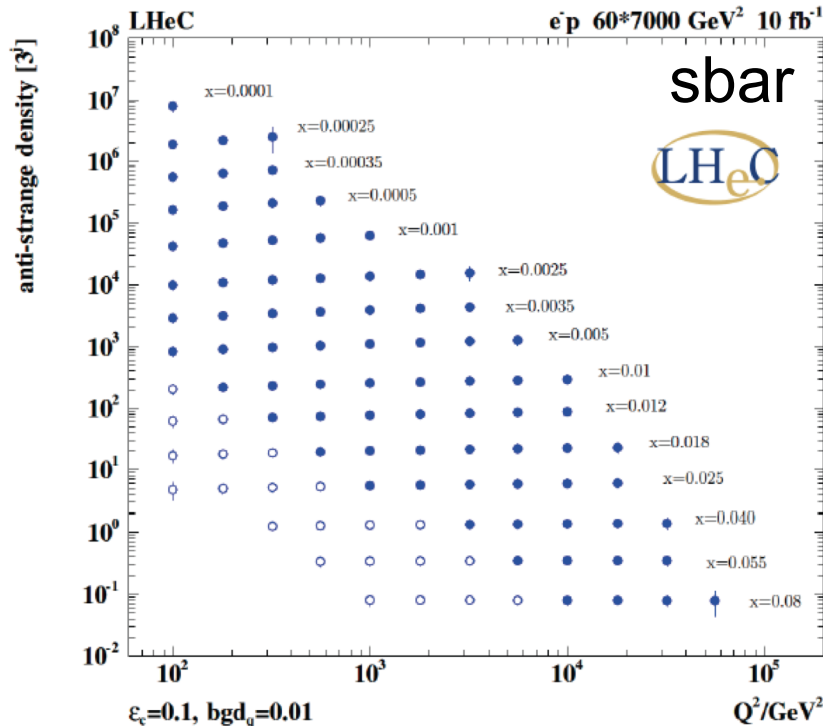
Precision c, b measurements

(modern Si trackers, beam spot $15 * 35 \mu\text{m}^2$, increased HF rates at higher scales).

Systematics at 10% level

→ beauty as a low x observable

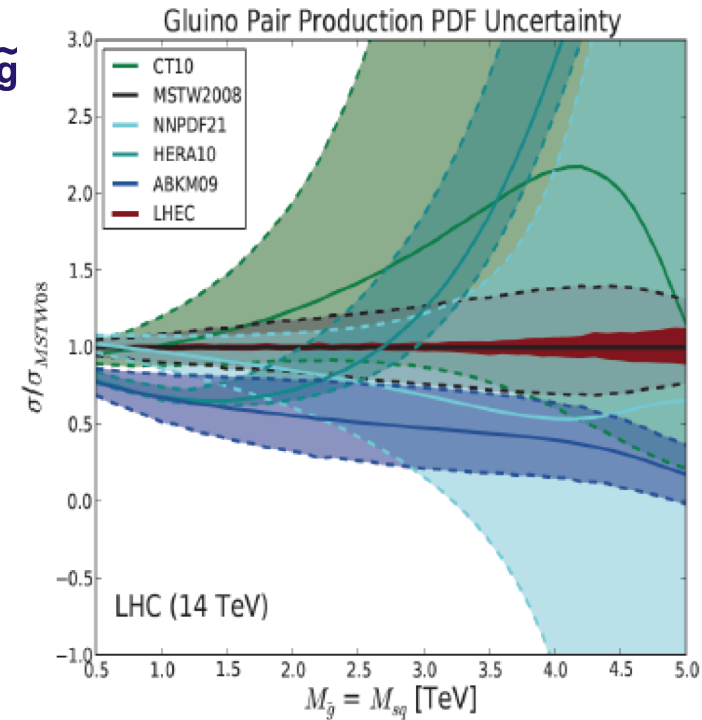
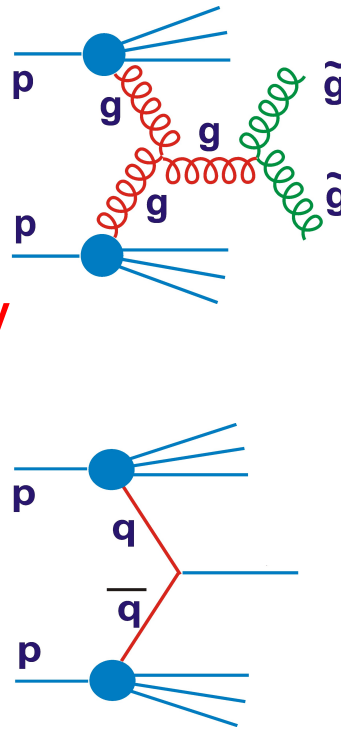
→ s, \bar{s} from charged current



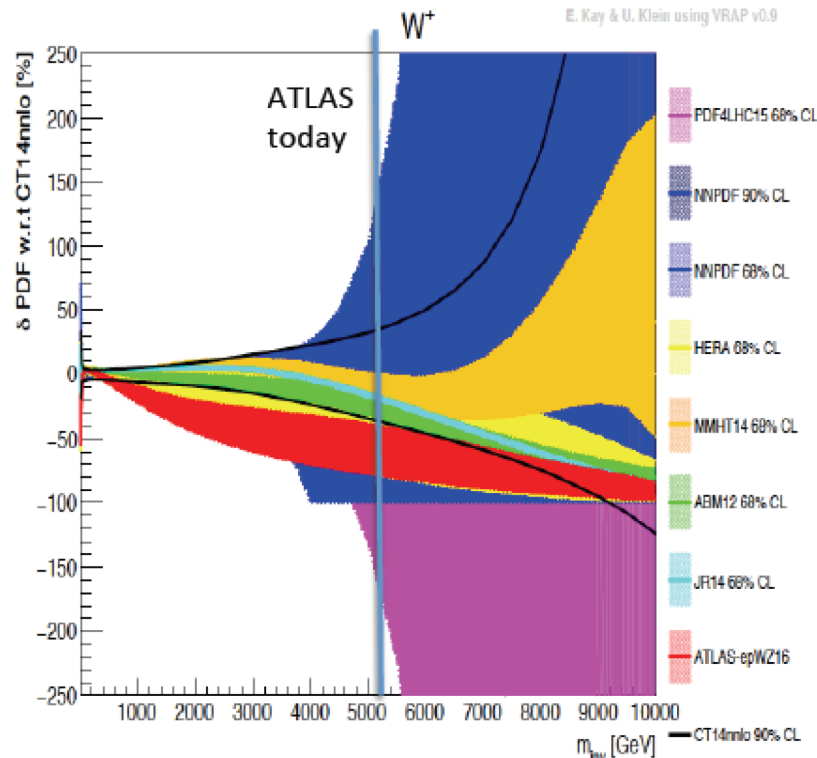
(Assumes 1 fb^{-1} and
- 50% beauty, 10% charm efficiency
- 1% $uds \rightarrow c$ mistag probability.
- 10% $c \rightarrow b$ mistag)

PDFs and New High Mass LHC Particles

- Gluino signature is excess @ large invariant mass
- Both signal & background uncertainties driven by error on gluon density ... **essentially unknown beyond ~2 TeV**



- BSM sensitivity to heavy W boson through excess in high mass $l\nu$ or jj already limited by high x valence quark and antiquark uncertainties



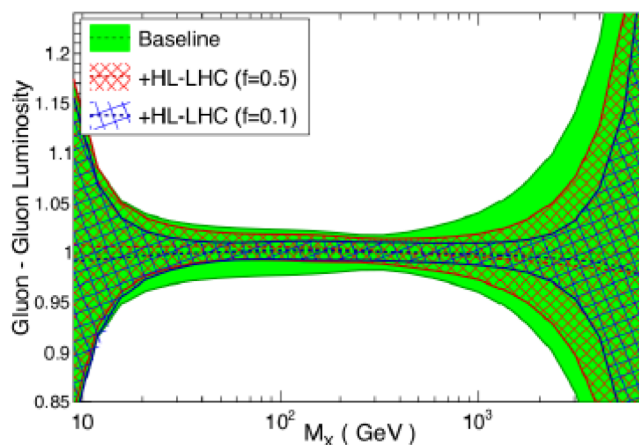
Future PDF precision in the context of LHC discovery potential

... much of LHC physics will become limited by PDFs \rightarrow high x uncertainties limit searches, medium x limit Higgs precision etc

Current data + LHC 'ultimate'

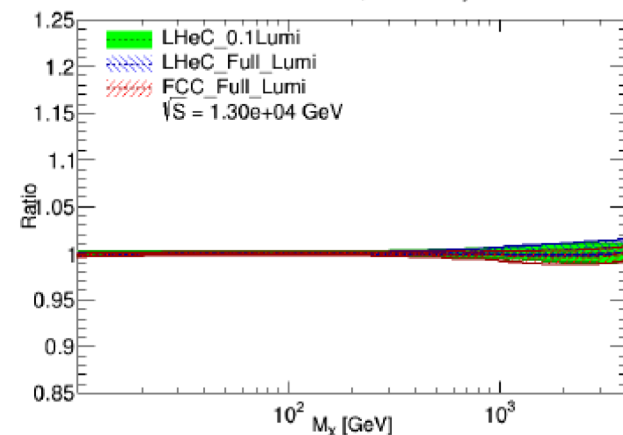
PDF4LHC15 NNLO, HL-LHC $\sqrt{s}=14$ TeV

$gg \rightarrow X$



Current data + LHeC

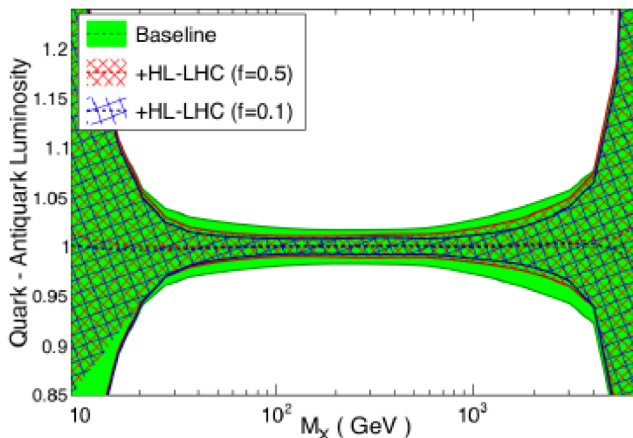
Gluon-Gluon, luminosity



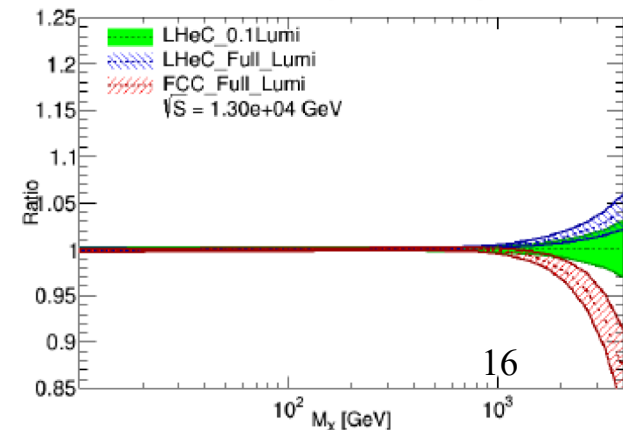
[ongoing study in context of Euro-strategy]

$qqbar \rightarrow X$

PDF4LHC15 NNLO, HL-LHC $\sqrt{s}=14$ TeV

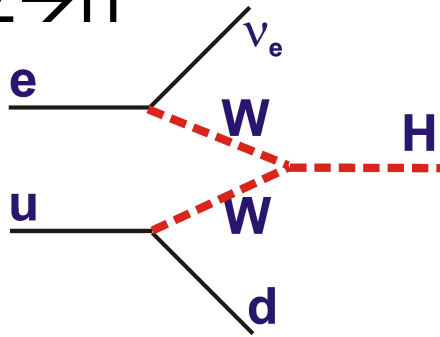


Quark-Antiquark, luminosity



Higgs Production at LHeC & FCC-eh

Clearly distinguishable
 $WW \rightarrow H$ and $ZZ \rightarrow H$
 production
 modes



Higgs in e^-p	CC - LHeC	NC - LHeC	CC - FHeC
Polarisation	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8
Luminosity [ab^{-1}]	1	1	5
Cross Section [fb]	196	25	850
Decay BrFraction	N_{CC}^H	N_{NC}^H	N_{CC}^H
$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	113 100	13 900	2 450 000
$H \rightarrow c\bar{c}$	5 700	700	123 000
$H \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$	12 350	1 600	270 000
$H \rightarrow \mu\mu$	50	5	1 000
$H \rightarrow 4l$	30	3	550
$H \rightarrow 2l2\nu$	2 080	250	45 000
$H \rightarrow gg$	16 850	2 050	365 000
$H \rightarrow WW$	42 100	5 150	915 000
$H \rightarrow ZZ$	5 200	600	110 000
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	450	60	10 000
$H \rightarrow Z\gamma$	300	40	17 6 500

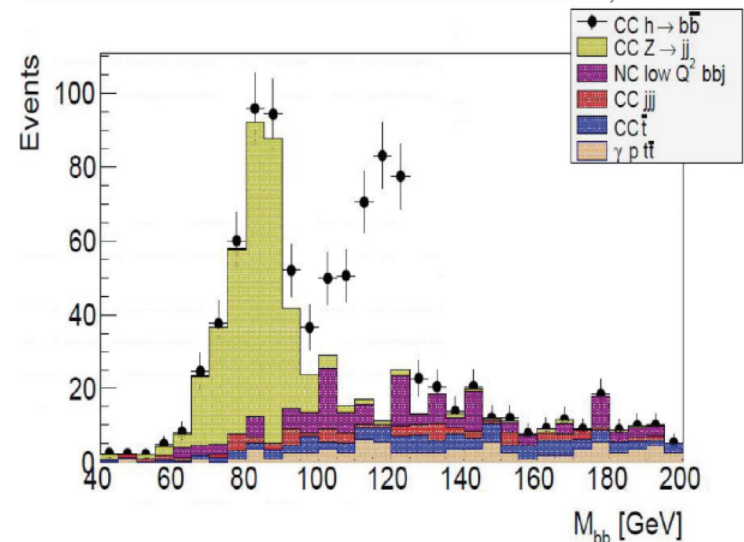
Estimated integrated yields ...

Example study of $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ in generic simulated LHC detector:

Signal:Background $\sim 1-2$

With 1ab^{-1} , sub-percent level precision seems possible

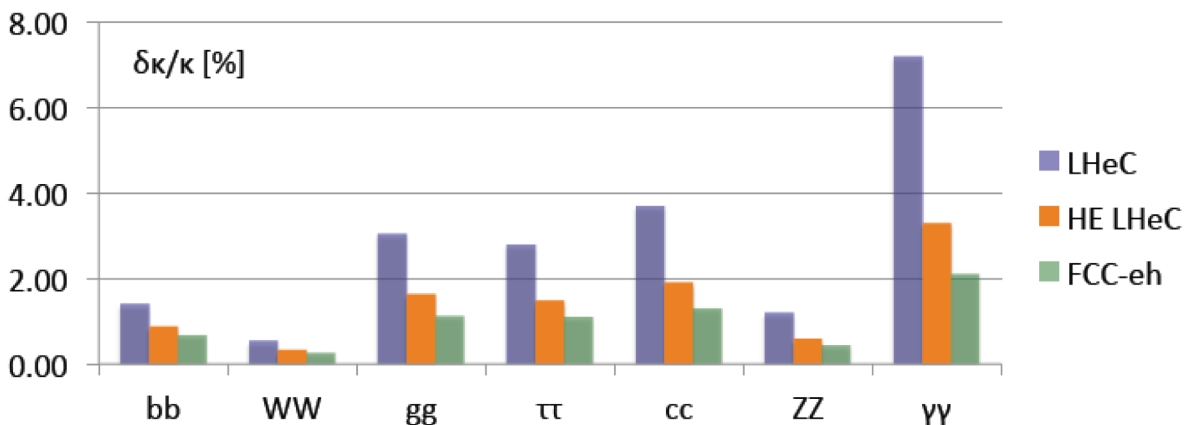
Simulation of $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ Measurement at the LHeC, 100fb^{-1}



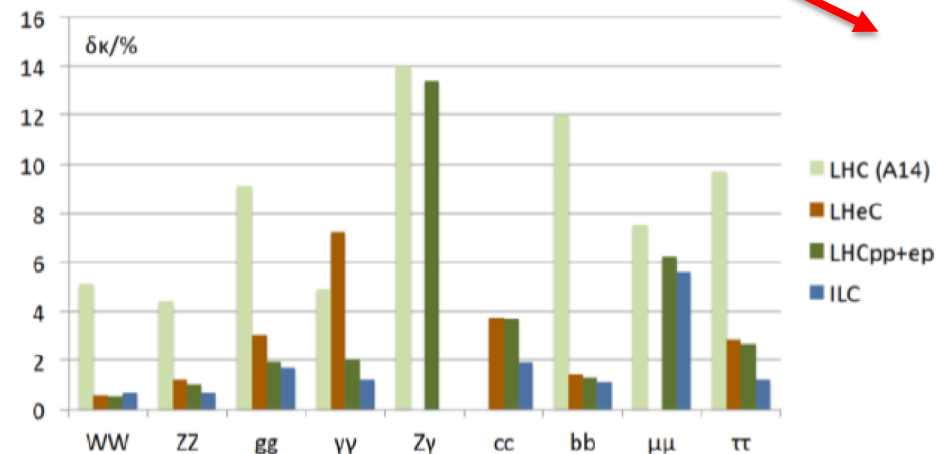
LHeC Standalone Higgs Sensitivity

Detailed $b\bar{b}$, $c\bar{c}$ studies, extrapolations of LHC performance for other modes

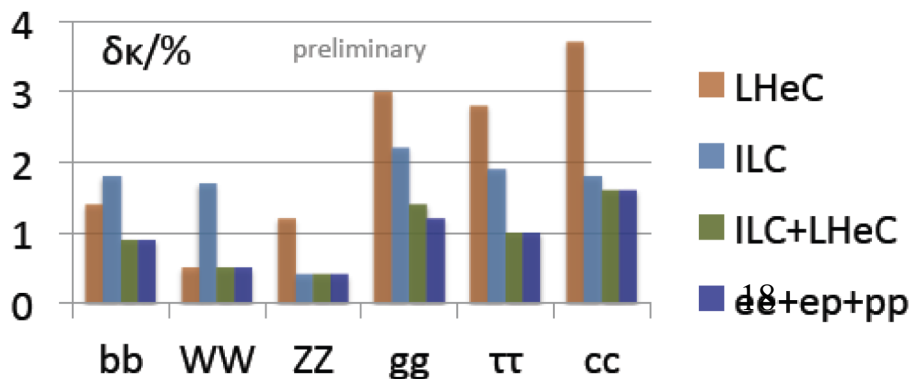
Comparison of different LHeC versions



Comparisons with ee and pp machines (LHC-alone will improve)



Most abundant SM Higgs decays

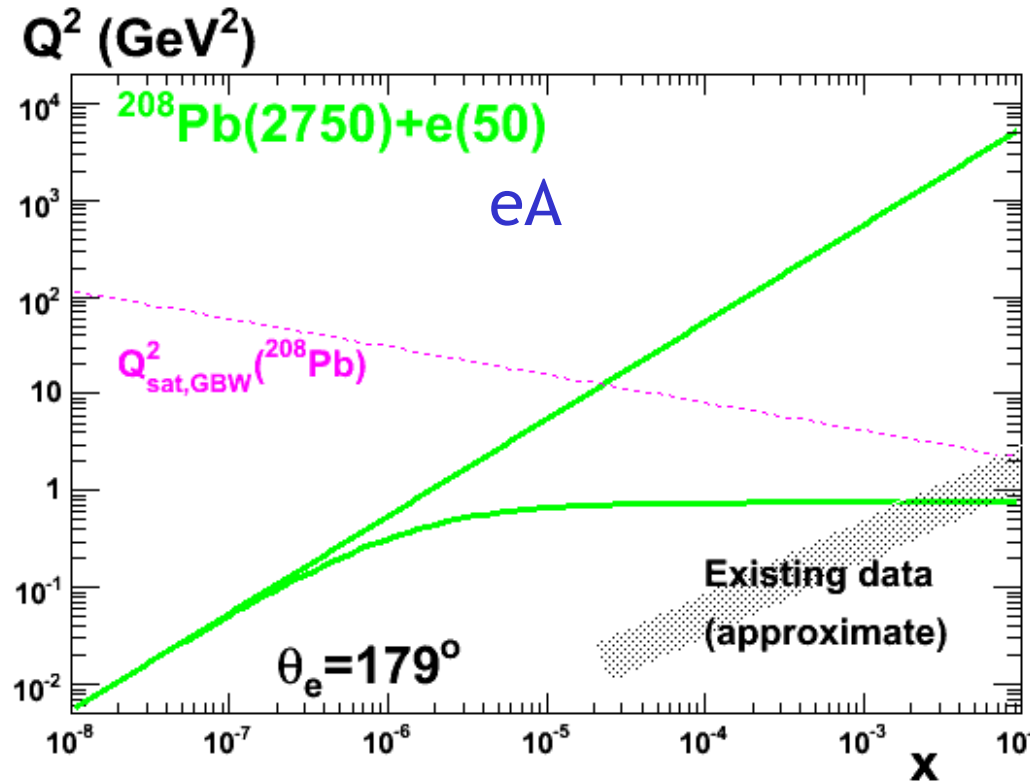
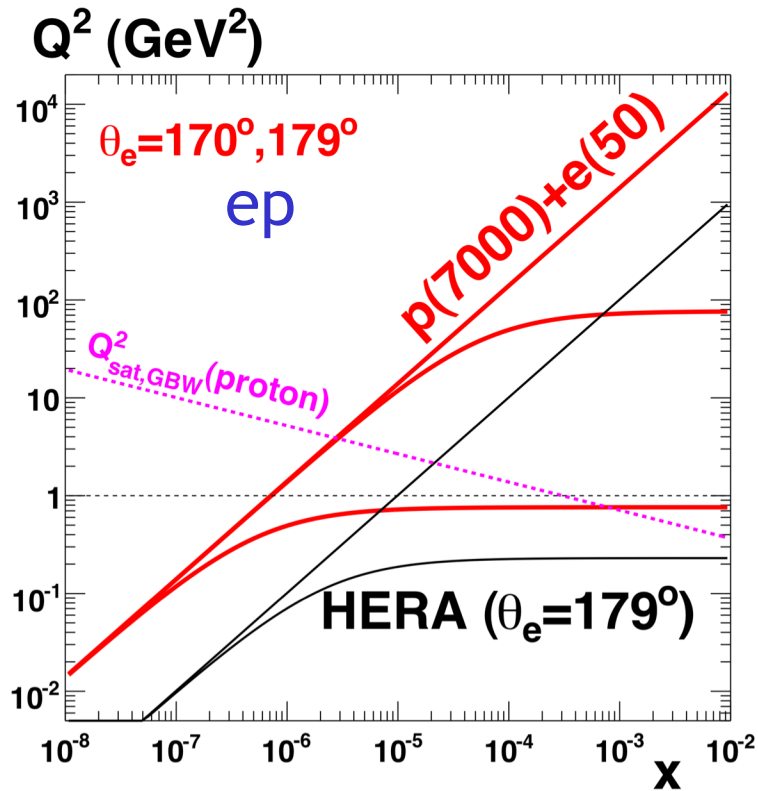


Wide-ranging BSM Interest

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Low x : 2 orders of magnitude extension for ep, 4 for eA ... Saturation at perturbative Q^2

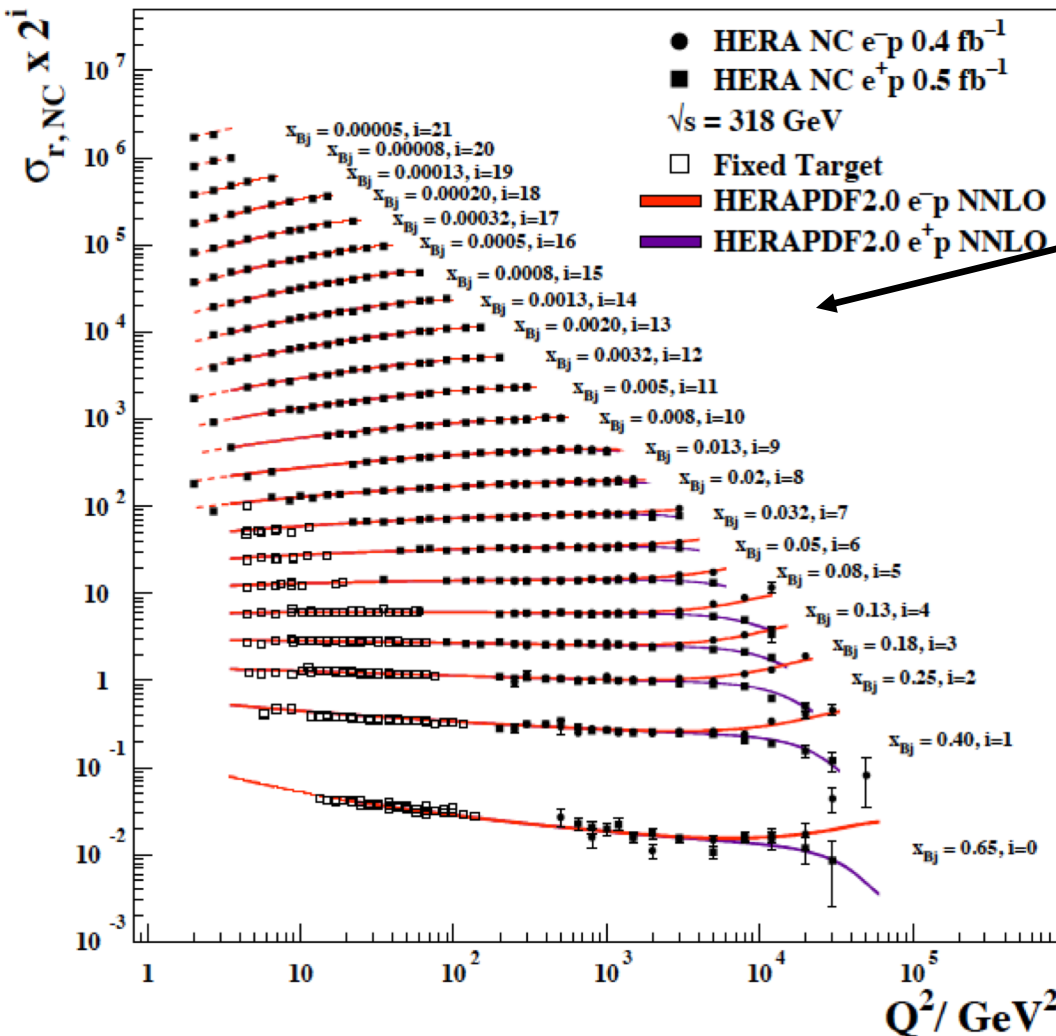


- Low x , Q^2 corner of phase space accesses expected saturated region in both ep & eA at perturbative Q^2 according to models

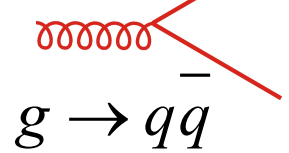
Low x Physics is Driven by the Gluon

... knowledge comes mainly from inclusive NC HERA data

H1 and ZEUS



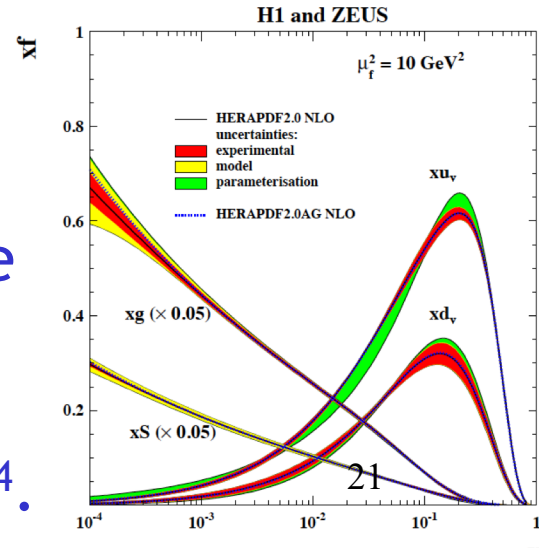
- NC Q^2 dependence in perturbative region driven by ...



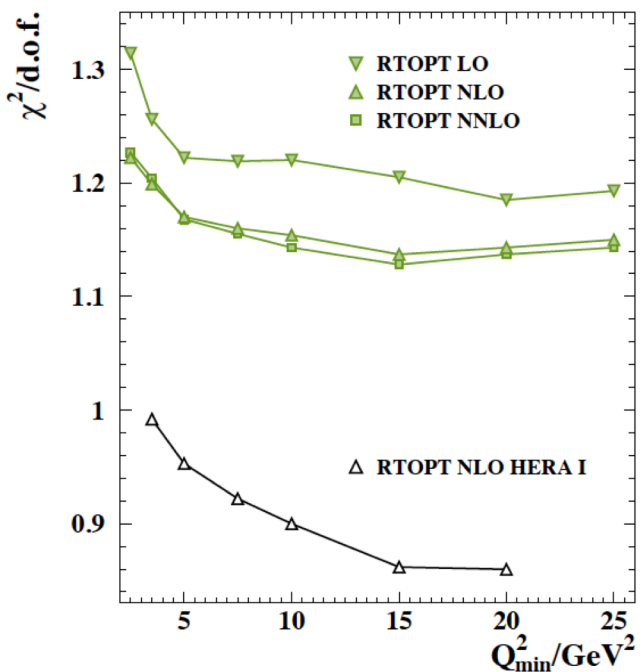
- e.g. Prytz approx:

$$\frac{dF_2(x, Q^2)}{d \ln Q^2} \sim G(2x)$$

- needs lever-arm in Q^2 ... reasonable precision only to $x \sim 10^{-3}/10^{-4}$.



H1 and ZEUS



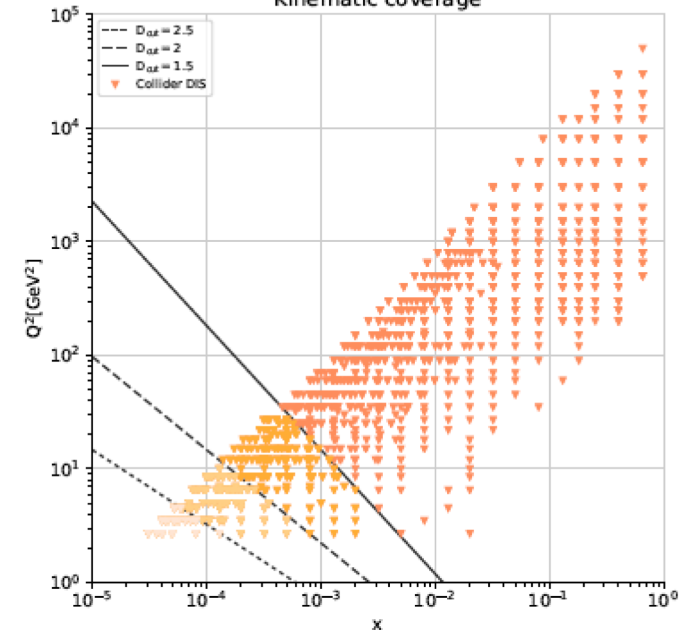
Low x effects in HERA data

Final HERA-2 Combined PDF Paper:

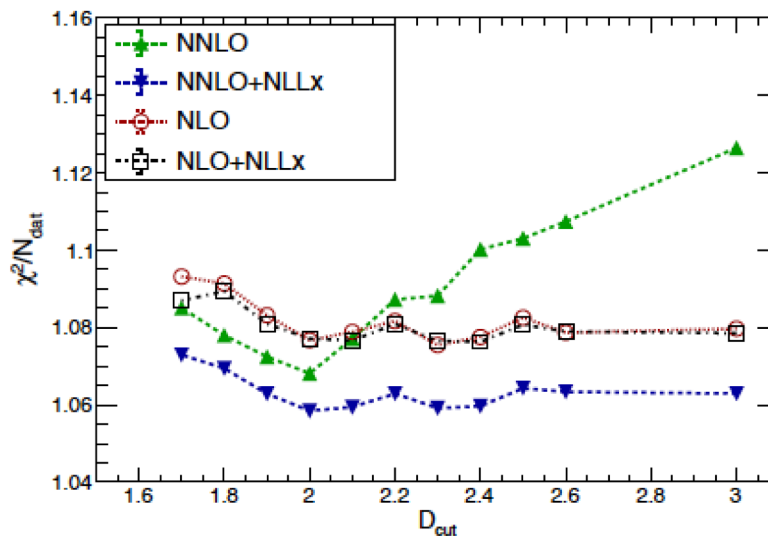
“some tension in fit between low & medium Q^2 data... not attributable to particular x region”
(though there is a kinematic correlation)

- Saturation (density effects)?
 - Linear resummation (energy effects)?
- [Ball et al, also describing F_L]

Kinematic coverage



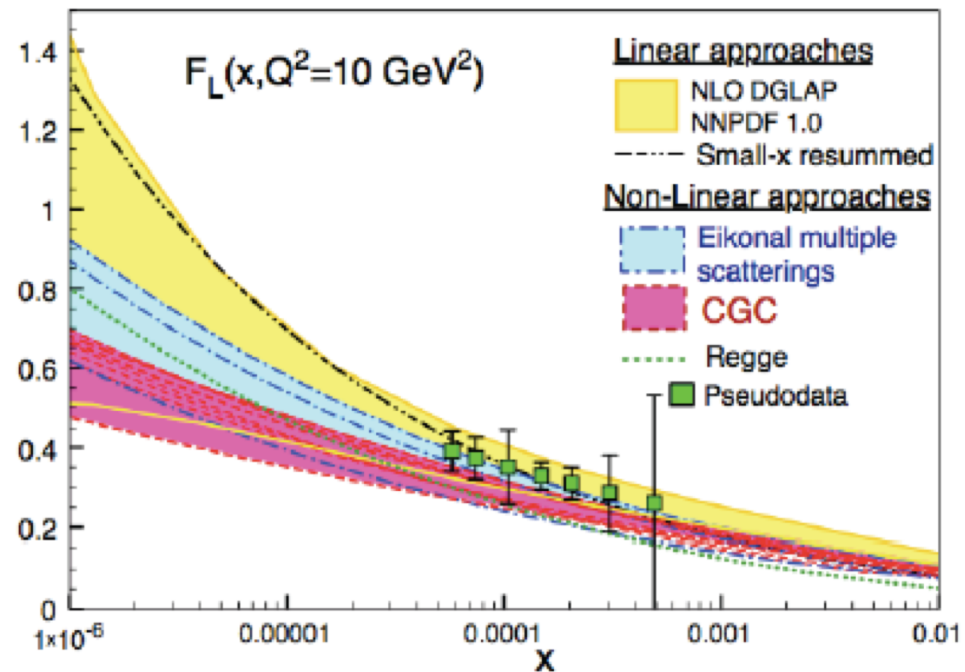
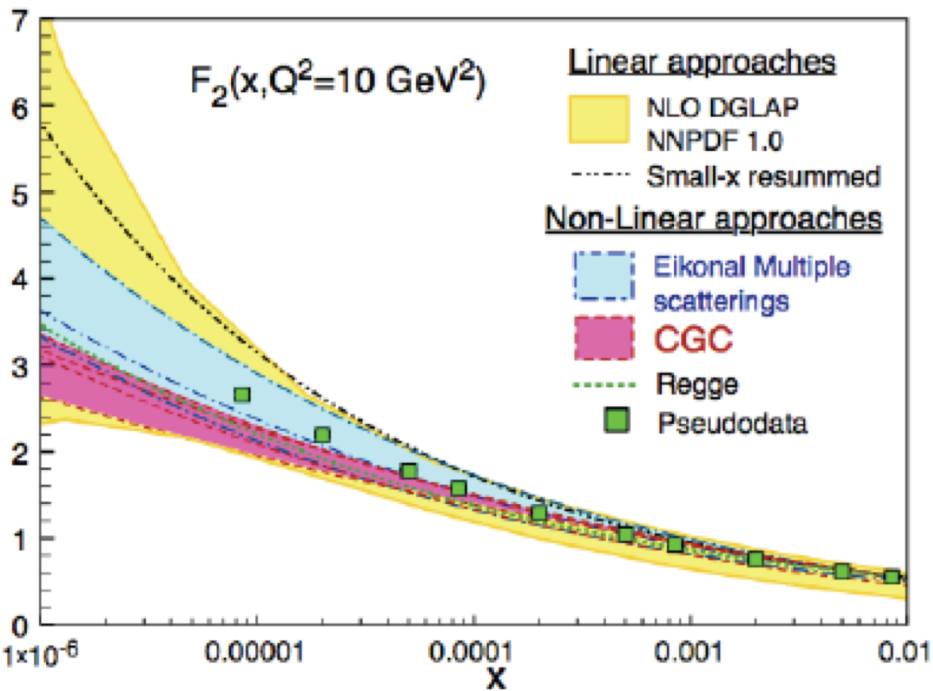
NNPDF3.1sx, HERA NC inclusive data



... effects are subtle and live in a small & difficult corner of kinematic plane

LHeC: Establishing & Characterising Saturation

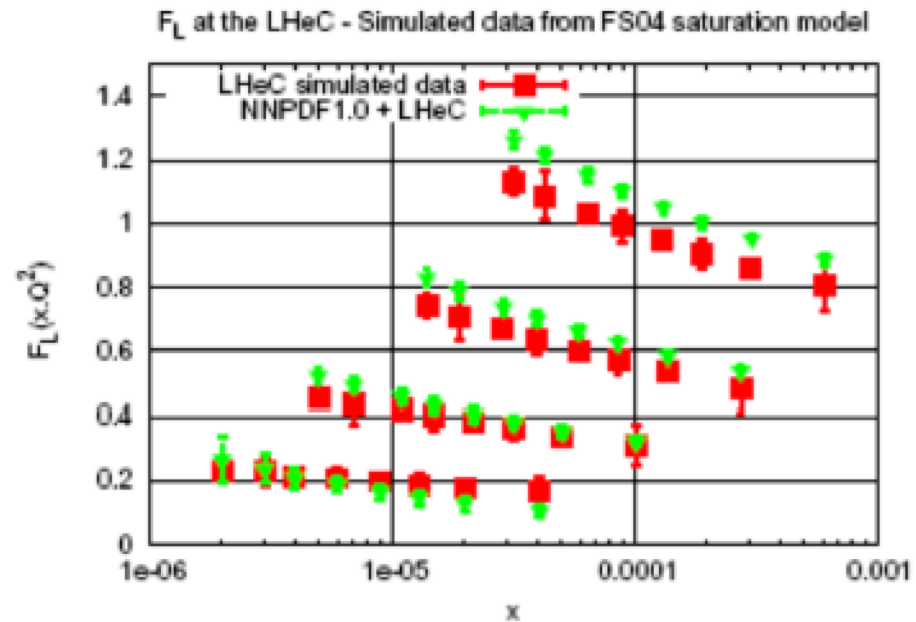
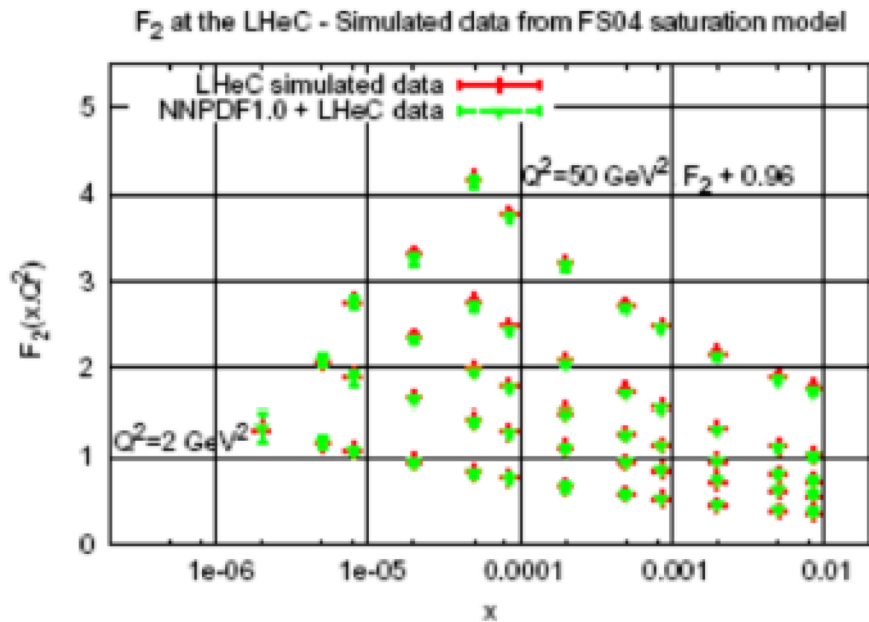
With 1 fb^{-1} (1 month at $10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$), F_2 stat. $< 0.1\%$, syst, 1-3%
 F_L measurement to 8% with 1 year of varying E_e or E_p



- LHeC can distinguish between different QCD-based models for the onset of non-linear dynamics

LHeC: Establishing & Characterising Saturation

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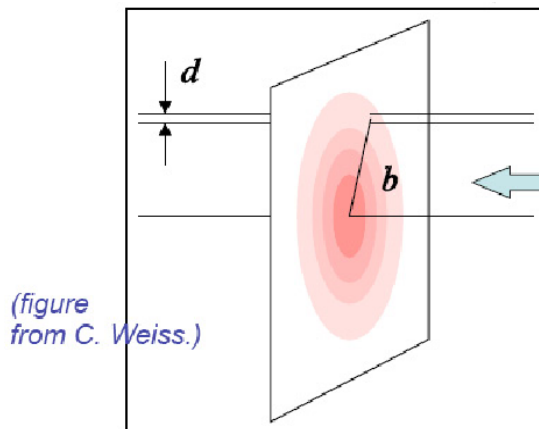
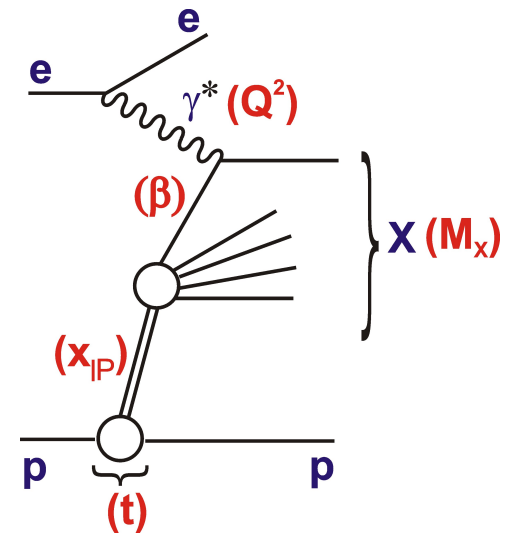
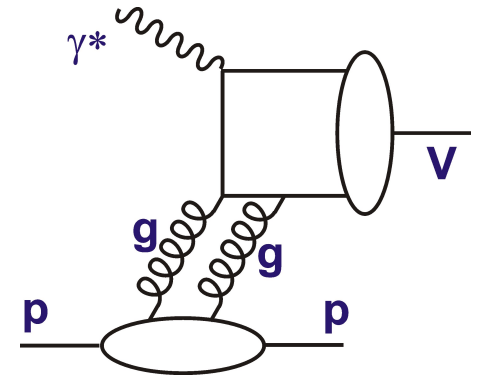
- LHeC can distinguish between different QCD-based models for the onset of non-linear dynamics
- Unambiguous observation of saturation will be based on tension between different observables e.g. F_2 v F_L in ep or F_2 in ep v eA

Exclusive / Diffractive Channels and Low x

1) [Low-Nussinov] interpretation as 2 gluon exchange enhances sensitivity to low x gluon (at least for exclusives)

1) Additional variable t gives access to impact parameter (b) dependent amplitudes

→ Large t (small b) probes densest packed part of proton?

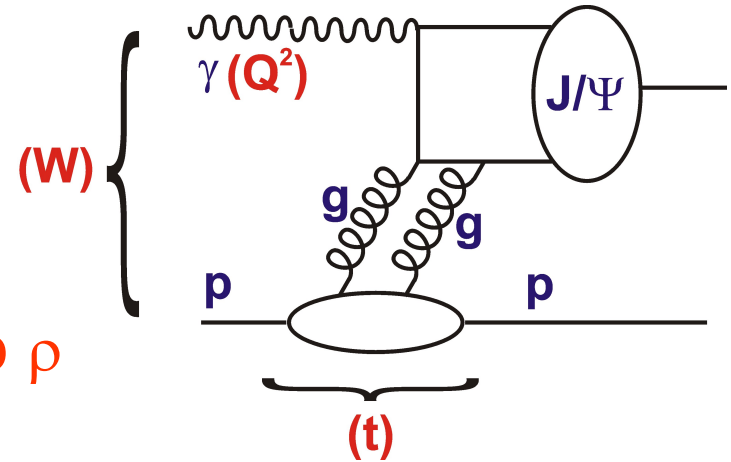


(figure from C. Weiss.)

Central black region growing with decrease of x .

A Test Case: Elastic J/Ψ Photoproduction

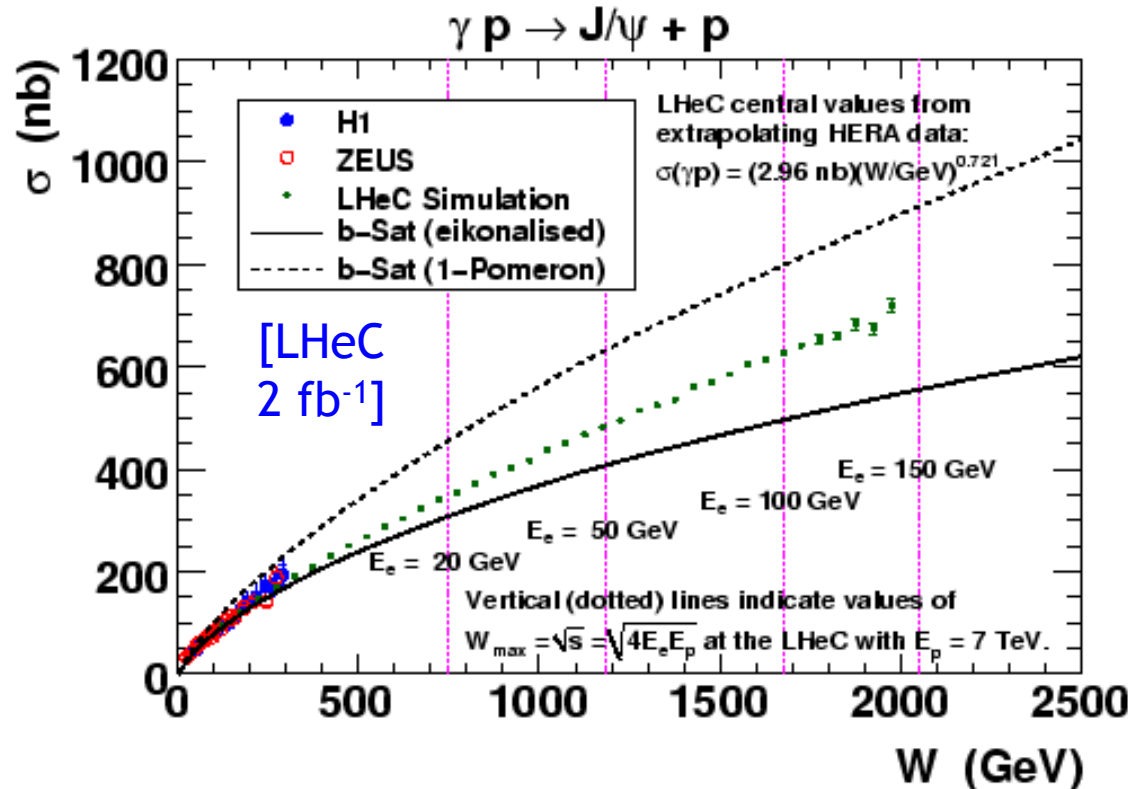
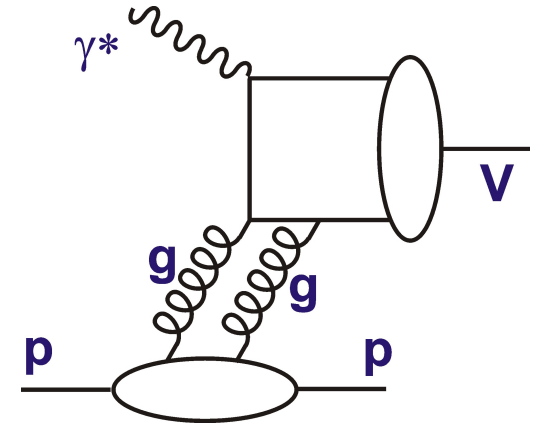
- 'Cleanly' interpreted as hard 2g exchange coupling to qqbar dipole
- c and c-bar share energy equally, simplifying VM wavefunction relative to ρ
- Clean experimental signature (just 2 leptons)
- Scale $\overline{Q^2} \sim (Q^2 + M_V^2) / 4 > \sim 3 \text{ GeV}^2$ ideally suited to reaching lowest possible x whilst remaining in perturbative regime
- ... eg LHeC reach extends to: $x_g \sim (Q^2 + M_V^2) / (Q^2 + W^2) \sim 5 \cdot 10^{-6}$
- Simulations (DIFFVM) of elastic J/Ψ → μμ photoproduction
→ scattered electron untagged, 1° acceptance for muons
(similar method to H1 and ZEUS)³⁶



J/Ψ from future ep ν Dipole model Predictions

e.g. “b-Sat” Dipole model

- “eikonalised”: with impact-parameter dependent saturation
- “1 Pomeron”: non-saturating

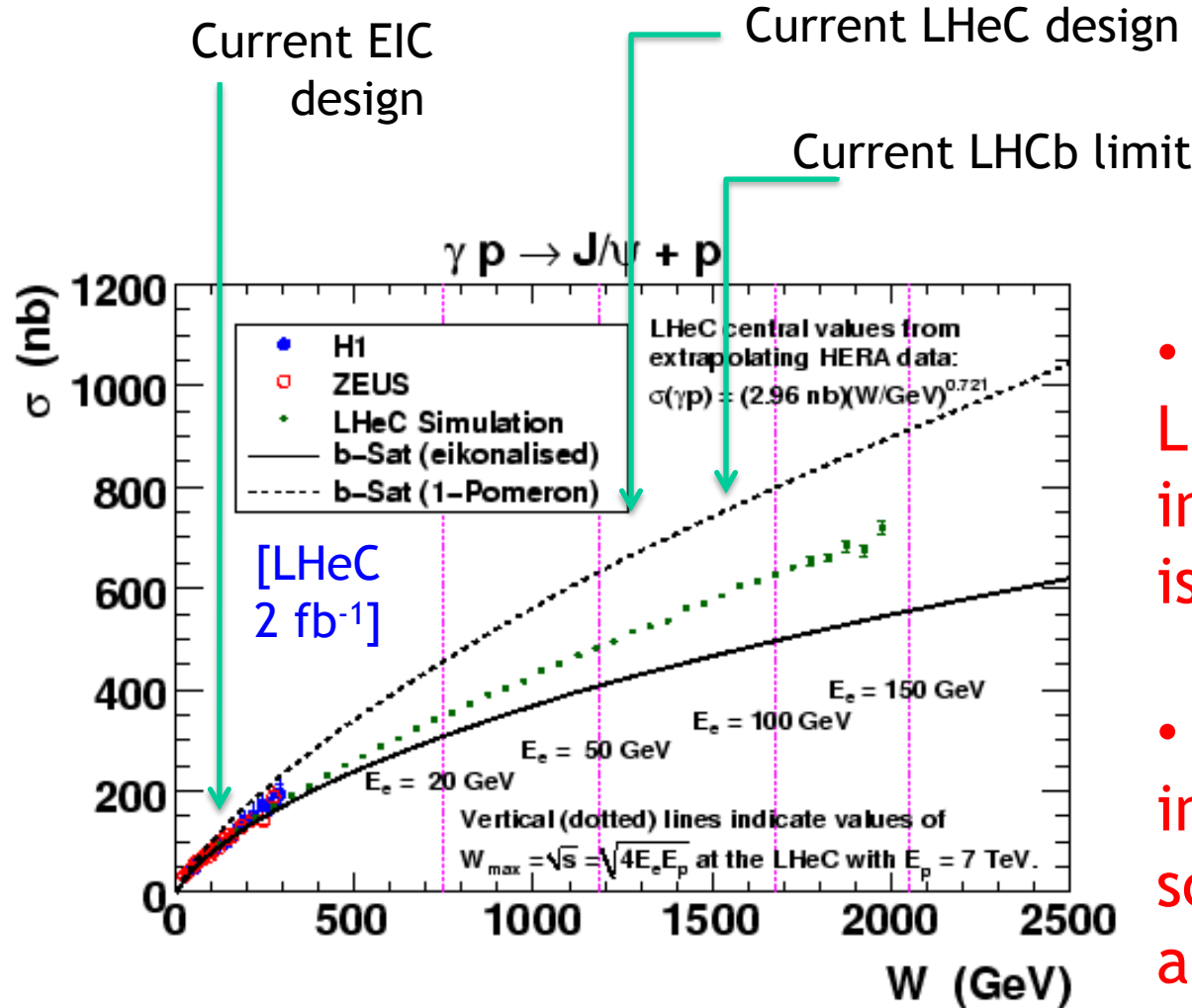
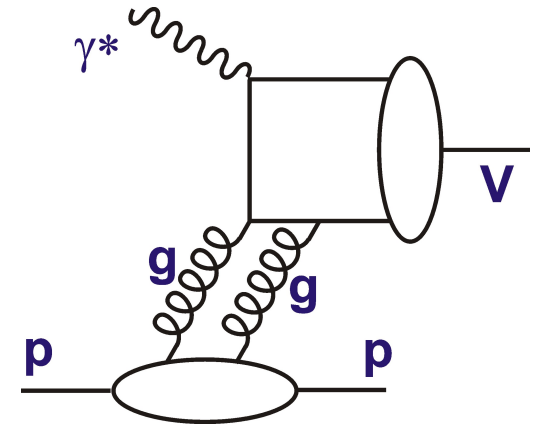


• Significant non-linear effects expected in LHeC kinematic range

... ‘smoking gun’?...

J/Ψ from future ep v Dipole model Predictions

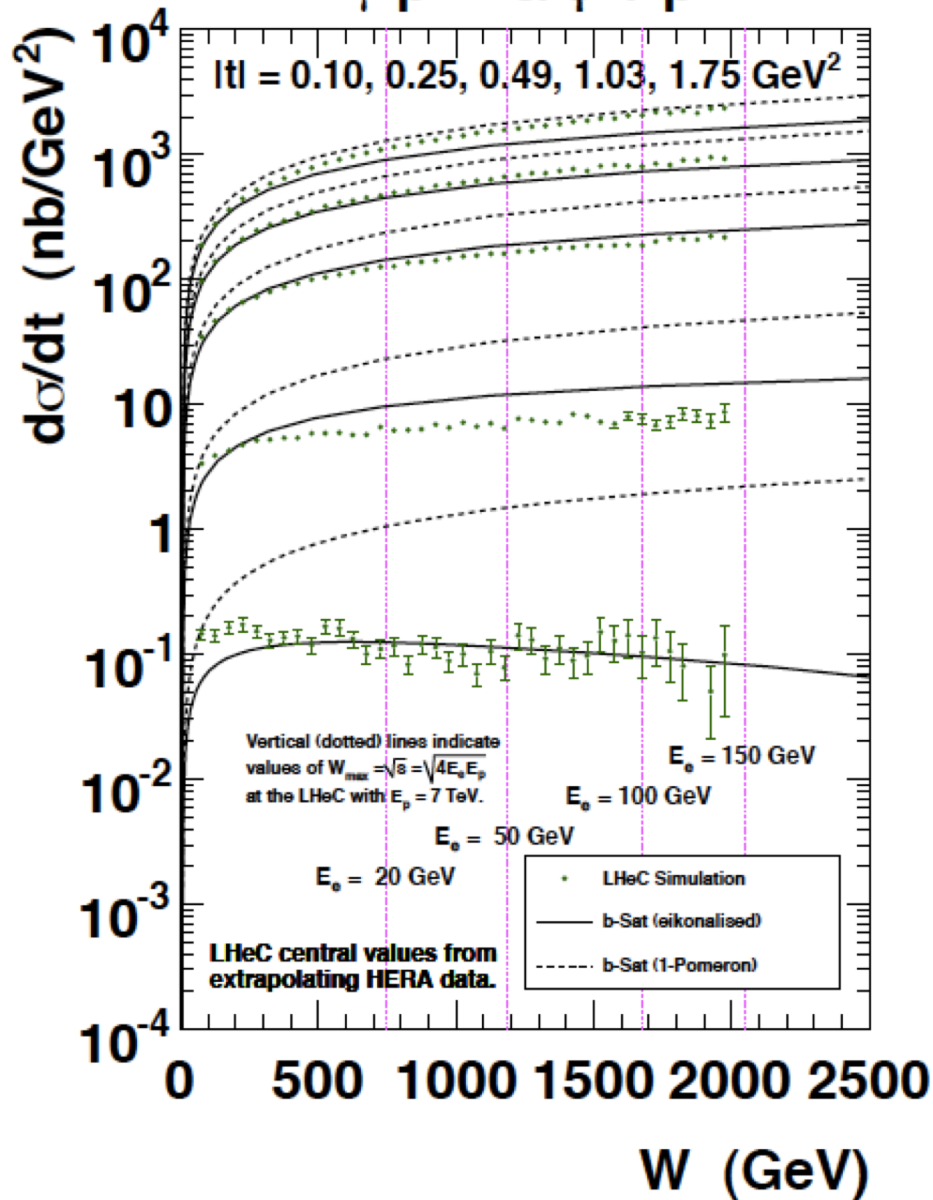
“beware unrealistic non-saturation straw men” [T. Lappi]



- Lack of satⁿ signal at LHC to date suggests increasing energy alone is not the answer
- Need detailed mapping in ep and eA and scanning of t (& maybe also of Q^2).

t Dependence of Elastic J/ψ at LHeC

$$\gamma p \rightarrow J/\psi + p$$

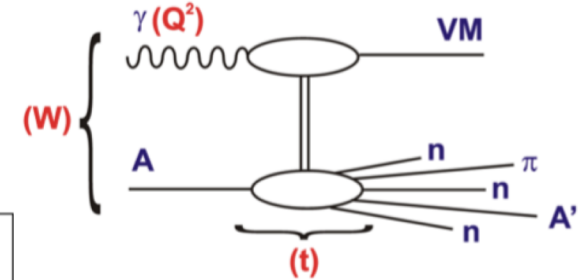
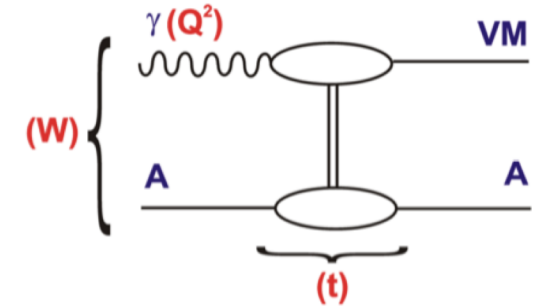
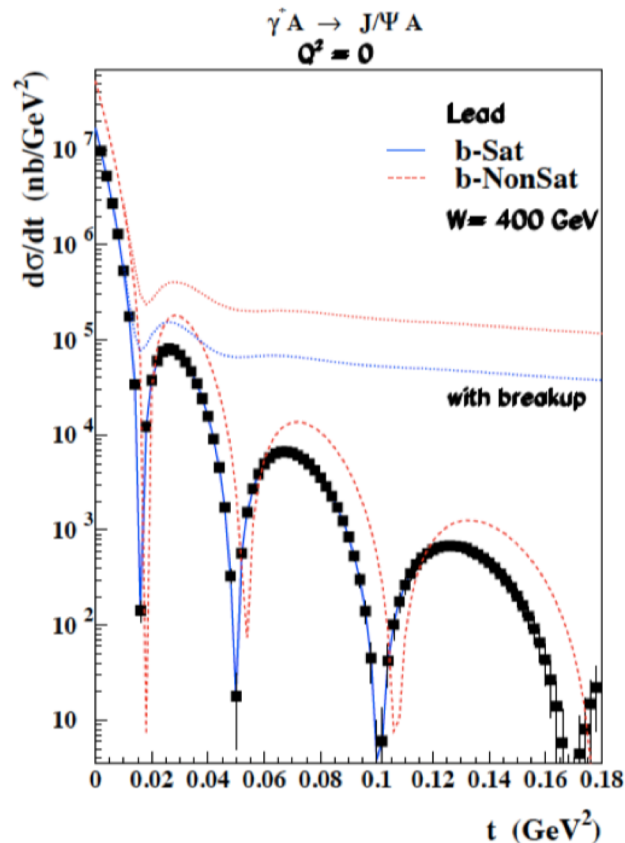
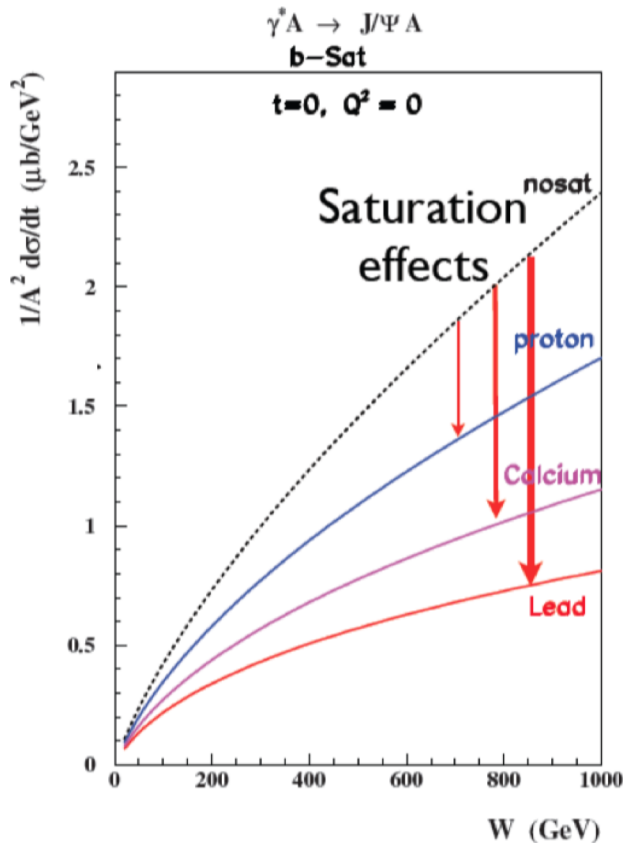


- Precise t measurement from decay μ tracks over wide W range extends to $|t| \sim 2 \text{ GeV}^2$ and enhances sensitivity to saturation effects

- Measurements also possible in multiple Q^2 bins

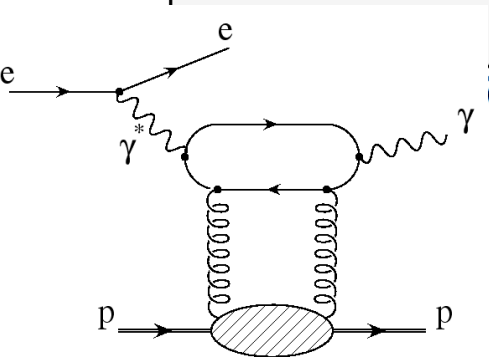
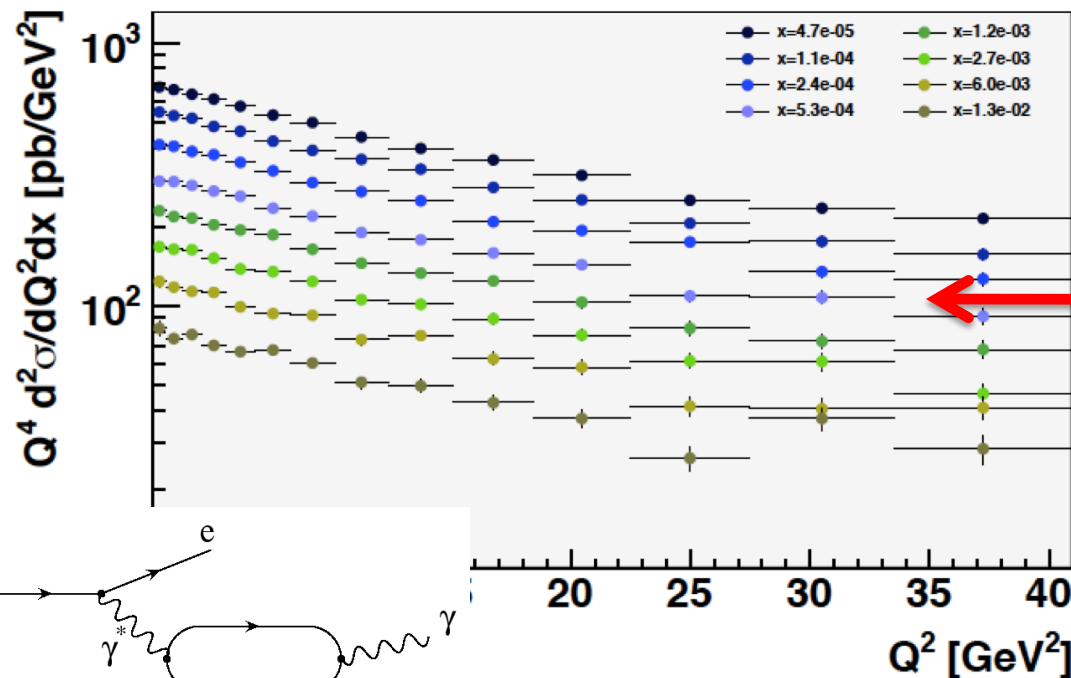
Exclusive Diffraction in eA

Experimentally clear signatures and theoretically cleanly calculable saturation effects in coherent diffraction case (eA \rightarrow eVA)



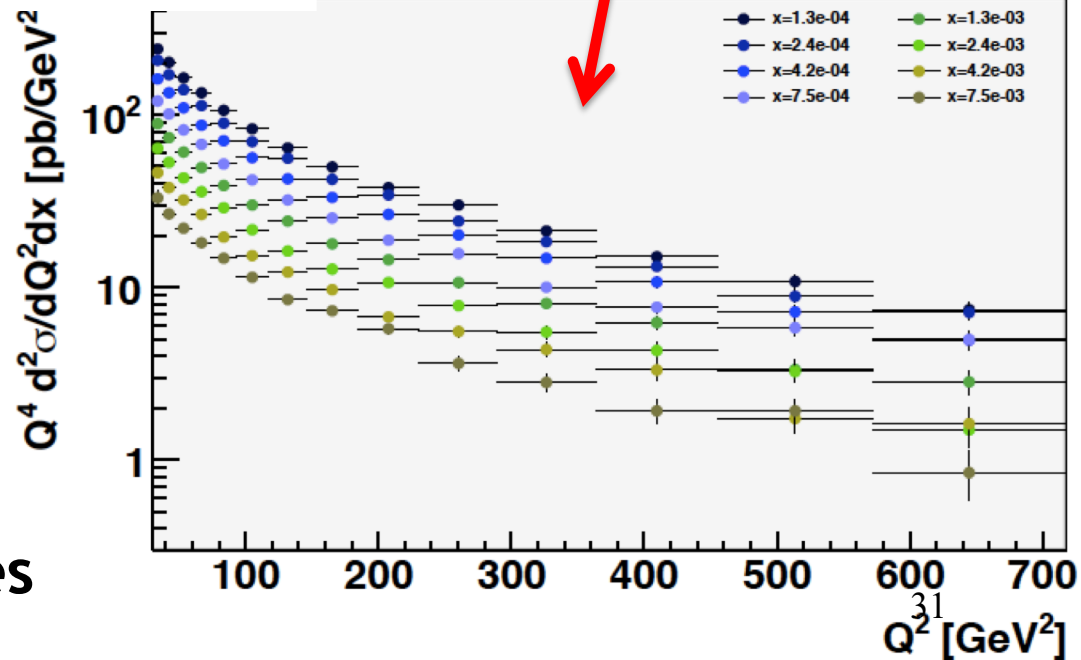
Experimental separation of incoherent diffraction based mainly on ZDC

DVCS (MILOU simulation)



1 fb⁻¹, E_e = 50 GeV,
1° acc'nce, p_T^γ > 2 GeV

100 fb⁻¹, E_e = 50 GeV,
10° acc'nce, p_T^γ > 5 GeV

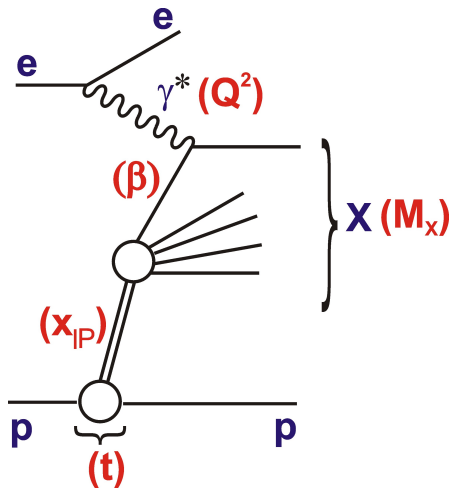


Precise data with
W → 1 TeV, Q² → 700 GeV²,
x → 5 · 10⁻⁵

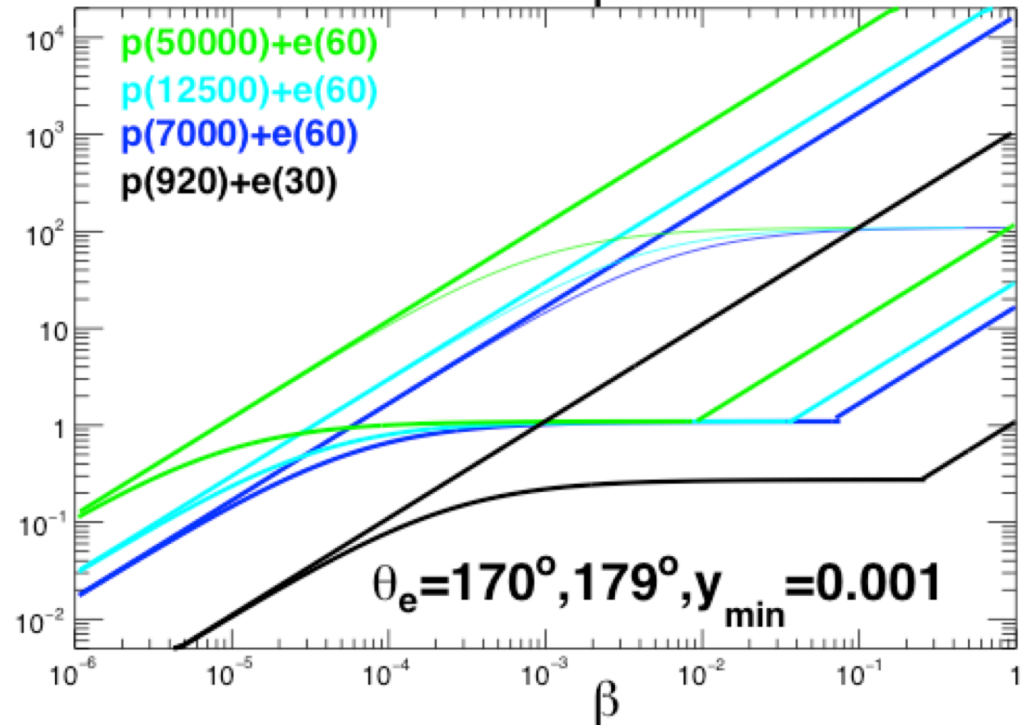
Still to do:

- Beam charge asymmetries
- Sensitivity to GPDs

Inclusive Diffraction at LHeC and FCC-eh



Q^2 (GeV²), diffractive, $x_p = 10^{-2}$



→ Diffractive structure in wider (β, Q^2) range than proton (x, Q^2) range at HERA

- Low x_{IP} → cleanly separate diffraction
- Low β → Novel low x effects
- High Q^2 → Lever-arm for gluon, flavour decomposition
- Large M_x → Jets, heavy flavours, W/Z ...
- Large E_T → Precision QCD with jets ...

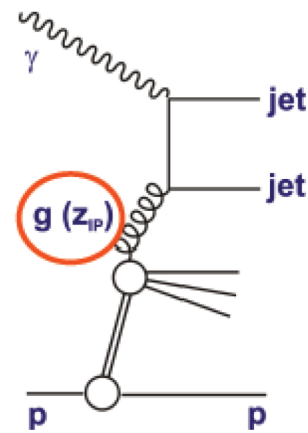
Dijet production in diffractive deep-inelastic scattering in next-to-next-to-leading order QCD

D. Britzger^{a1}, J. Currie^{b2}, T. Gehrmann^{c3}, A. Huss^{d4}, J. Niehues^{e2}, R. Žlebčič^{f5}

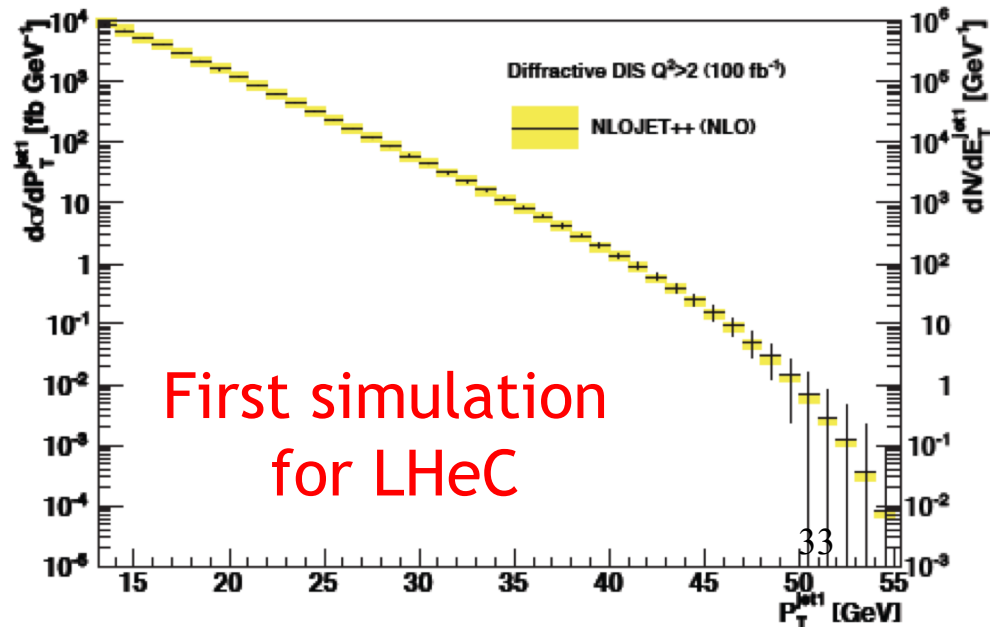
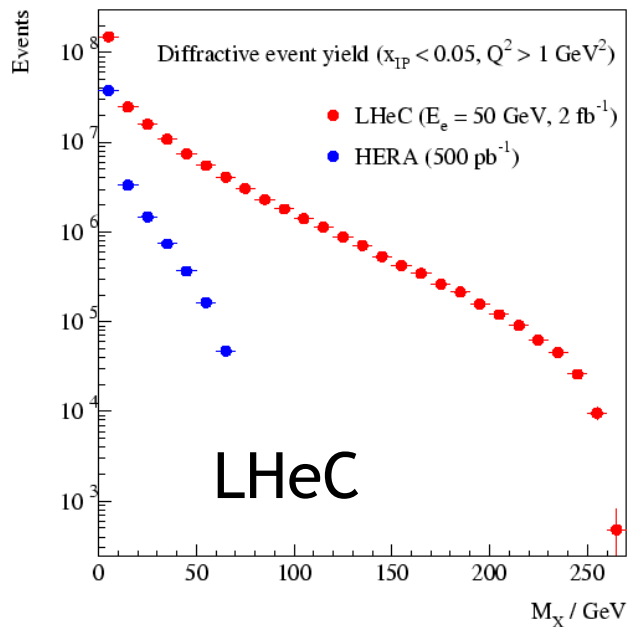
- ¹ Physikalisches Institut, Universität Heidelberg, Im Neuenheimer Feld 226, 69120 Heidelberg, Germany
 - ² Institute for Particle Physics Phenomenology, Durham University, Durham, DH1 3LE, UK
 - ³ Physik-Institut, Universität Zürich, Winterthurerstraße 190, CH-8057 Zürich, Switzerland
 - ⁴ Theoretical Physics Department, CERN, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland
 - ⁵ DESY, Notkestraße 85, D-22607 Hamburg, Germany
- Received: date / Accepted: date

Abstract Hard processes in diffractive deep-inelastic scattering can be described by a factorisation into parton-level subprocesses and diffractive parton distributions. In this framework, cross sections for inclusive dijet production in diffractive deep-inelastic electron-proton scattering (DIS) are computed to next-to-next-to-leading order (NNLO) QCD accuracy and compared to a comprehensive selection of data. Predictions for the total cross sections, 39 single-differential and four double-differential distributions for six measurements at HERA by the H1 and ZEUS collaborations are calculated. In the studied kinematical range, the NNLO corrections are found to be sizeable and positive. The NNLO predictions typically exceed the data, while the kinematical shape of the data is described better at NNLO than at next-to-leading order (NLO). A significant reduction of the scale uncertainty is achieved in comparison to NLO predictions. Our results use the currently available NLO diffractive parton distributions, and the discrepancy in normalisation highlights the need for a consistent determination of these distributions at NNLO accuracy.

Diffractive Dijets



... precision theory deserves precision data!



Dijet production in diffractive deep-inelastic scattering in next-to-next-to-leading order QCD

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² Institute for Particle Physics Phenomenology, Durham University, Durham, DH1 3LE, UK

³ Physik-Institut, Universität Zürich, Winterthurerstraße 190, CH-8057 Zürich, Switzerland

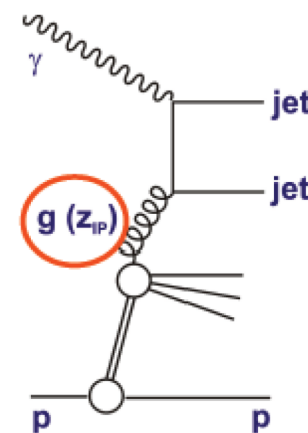
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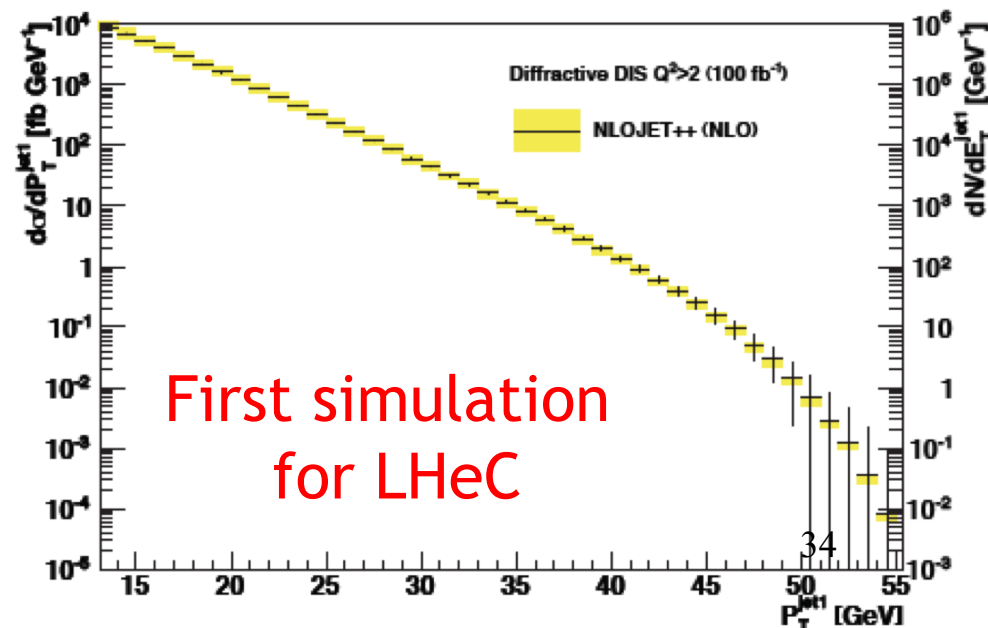
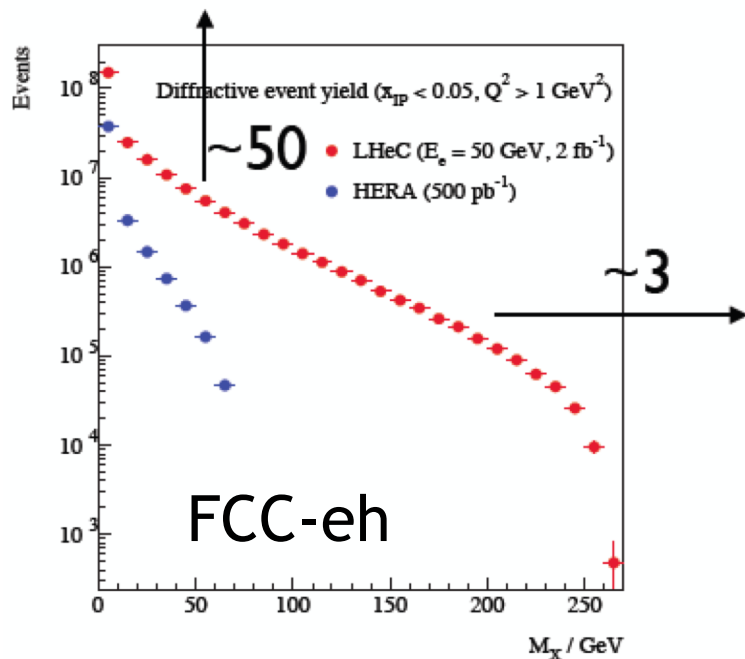
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Diffractive Dijets



... precision theory deserves precision data!



LHeC and Diffractive PDFs

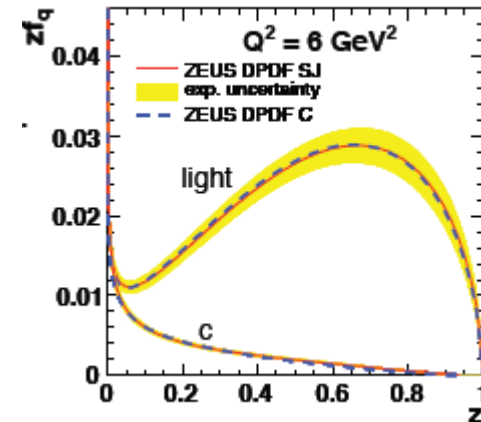
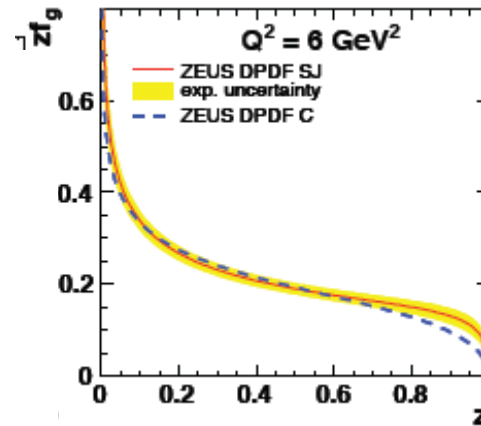
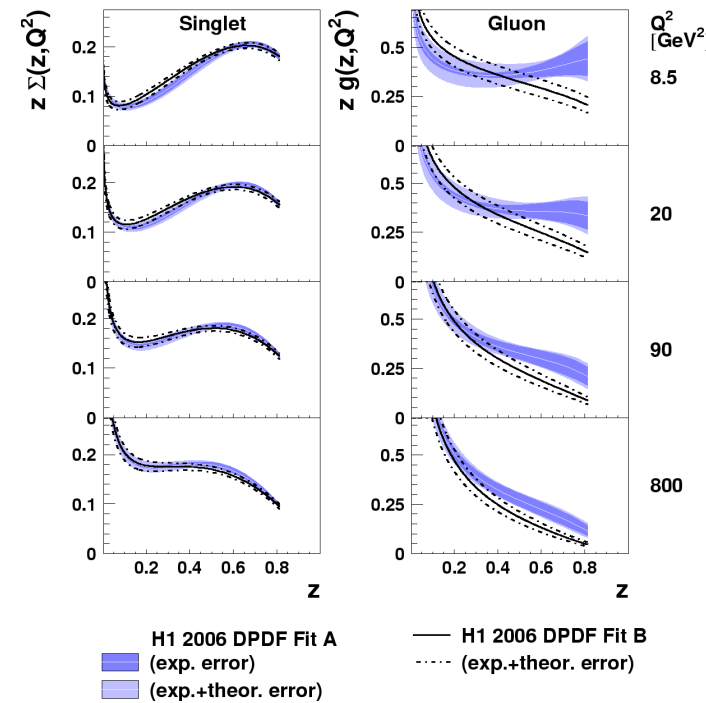
Investigate LHeC and FCC-eh potential for diffractive parton densities

- So far using same framework as at HERA (ZEUS version) with factorising x_{IP} dependence (IP) and (β, Q^2) dependence from NLO DGLAP fit

$$f_k = A_k x^{B_k} (1 - x)^{C_k}$$

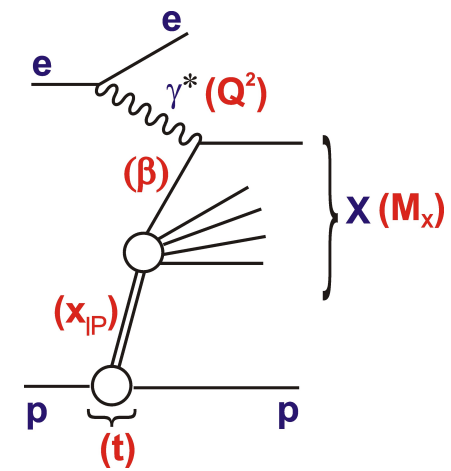
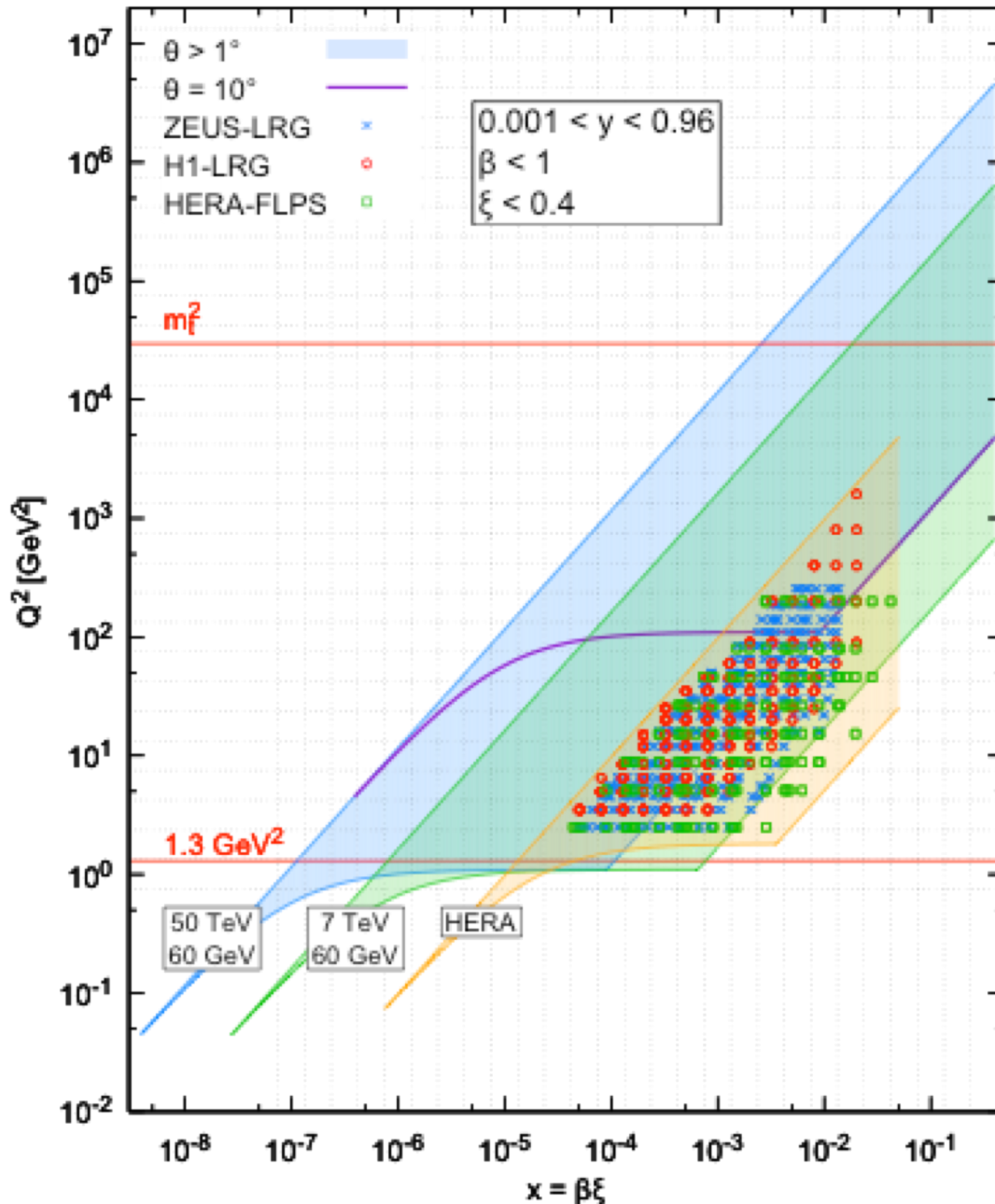
$k=g, d$ and A_k, B_k, C_k free

$d = u = s = \bar{d} = \bar{u} = \bar{s}$



- Small sub-leading (IR) exchange required at largest x_{IP}

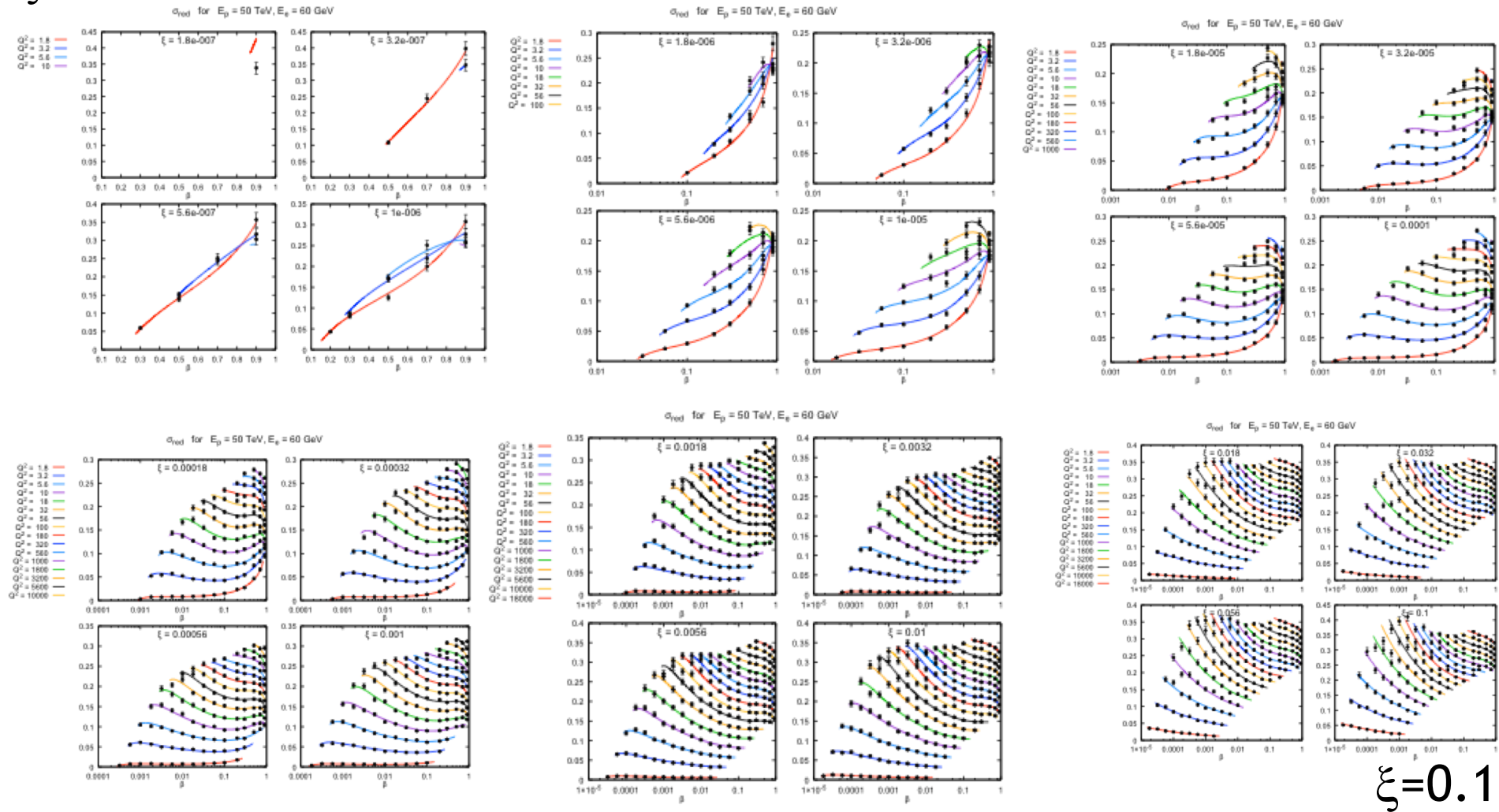
HERA Data v LHeC and FCC-eh Phase Space



- Start with HERA data
- Add LHeC and FCC-eh bins according to extrapolated ZEUS-SJ fits (4 bins per decade in each of ξ , β , Q^2)

All pseudodata bins at FCC-eh

$$\xi = 1.8 \times 10^{-7}$$



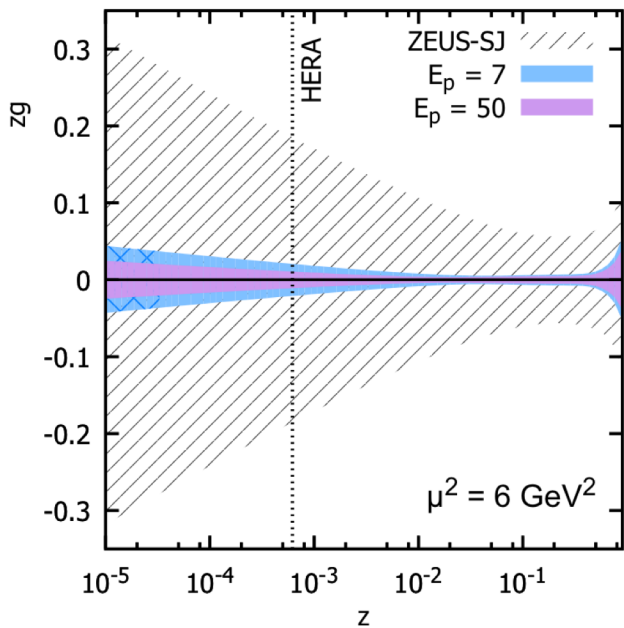
$$\xi = 0.1$$

Data uncertainties:
 - 5% uncorrelated systematic
 - 2% statistical uncertainty

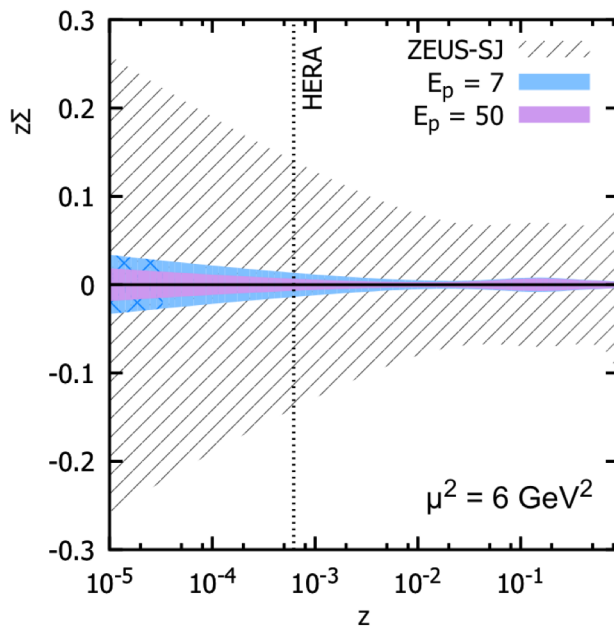
Fit range:
 $Q^2_{\min} = 5 \text{ GeV}^2$
 $\xi_{\max} \stackrel{37}{=} 0.1$

Simulated DPDF Precision

Gluons



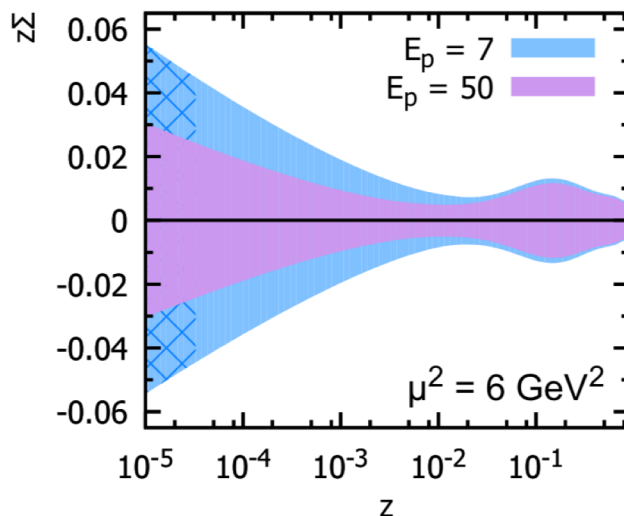
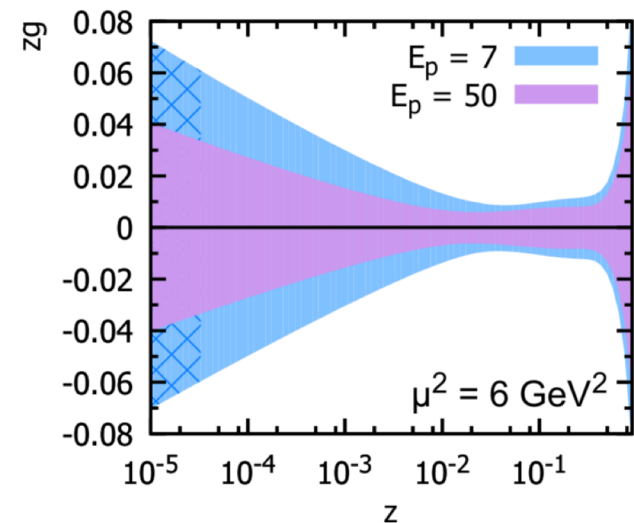
Quarks



→ 2-6% precision on gluon density at low momentum fraction

→ Not lumi limited (2fb⁻¹ is enough)

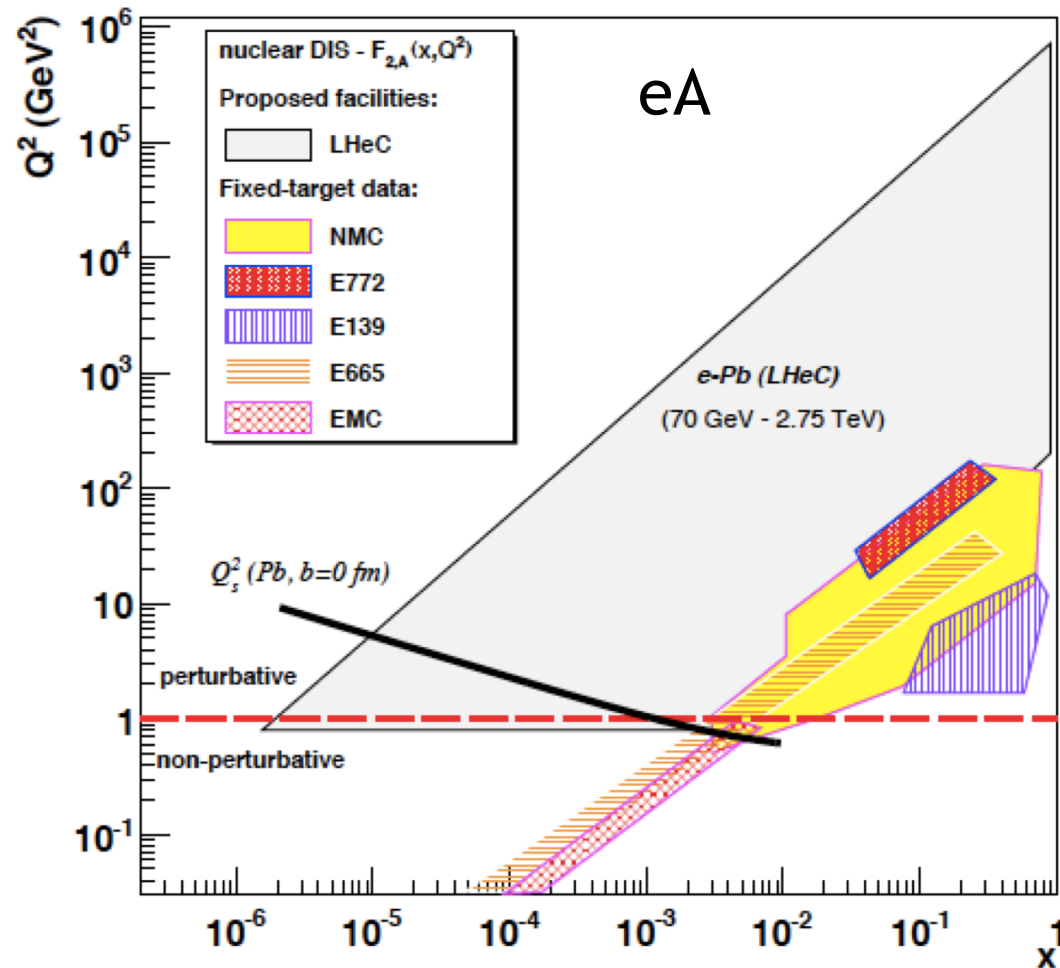
→ Can also constrain 'pomeron Intercept'



[Zoom]

LHeC as an Electron-Ion Collider

Four orders of magnitude increase in kinematic range over previous DIS experiments → Wide ranging programme ...

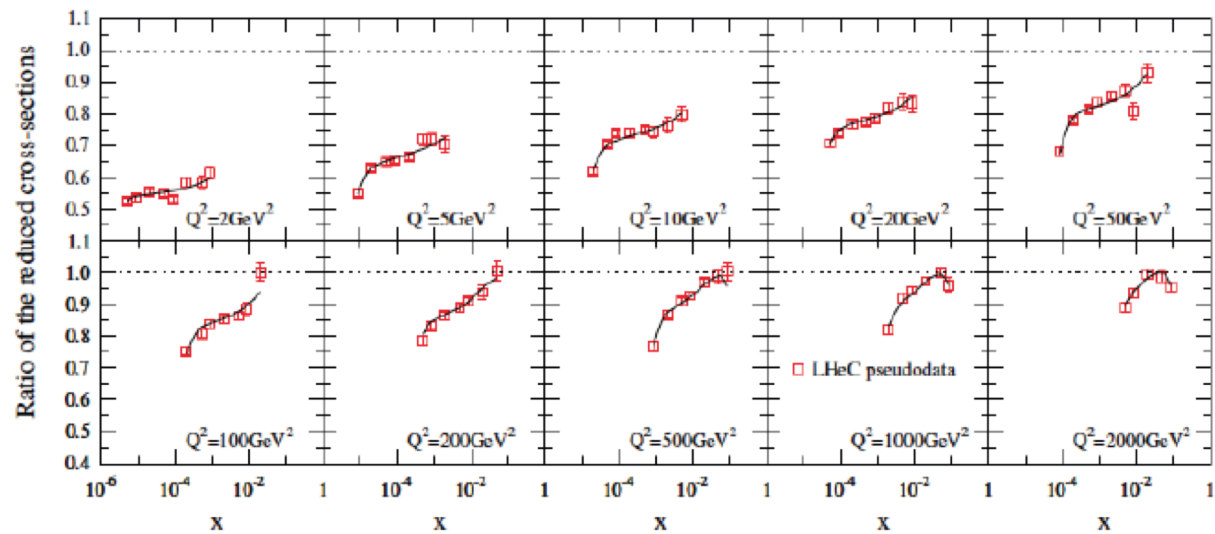


→ Revolutionises knowledge of nuclear partonic structure

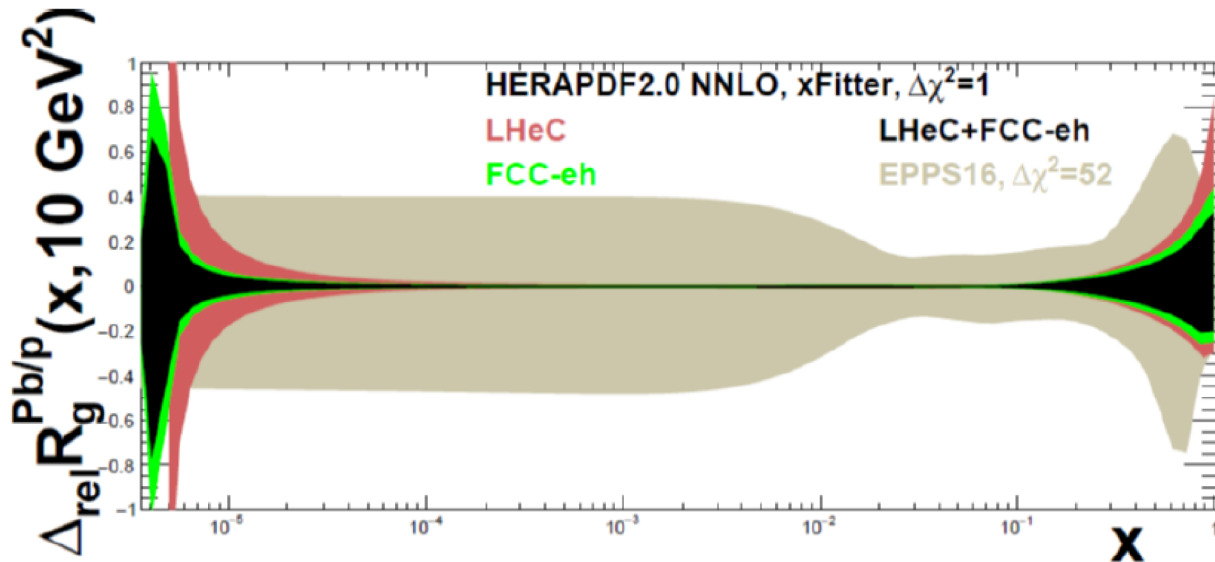
→ Low x / diffractive eA programme gives additional lens on densely packed, weakly coupled, partons

→ Ultra-clean probe of passage of 'struck' partons through cold nuclear matter

Impact of Simulated ePb LHeC F_2 & F_L data



- Recent fits to detailed LHeC pseudodata
- LHeC data have huge impact on low x gluon & sea uncertainties



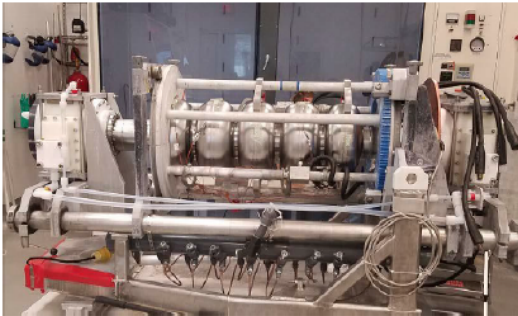
Relative error on $R_g = \text{Nuclear gluon} / (A * \text{proton gluon})$

Critical Path Towards Realisation: PERLE

... Prototype high current energy recovery linac with superconducting RF ...

Powerful **ERL** for **E**xperiments at **O**rsay

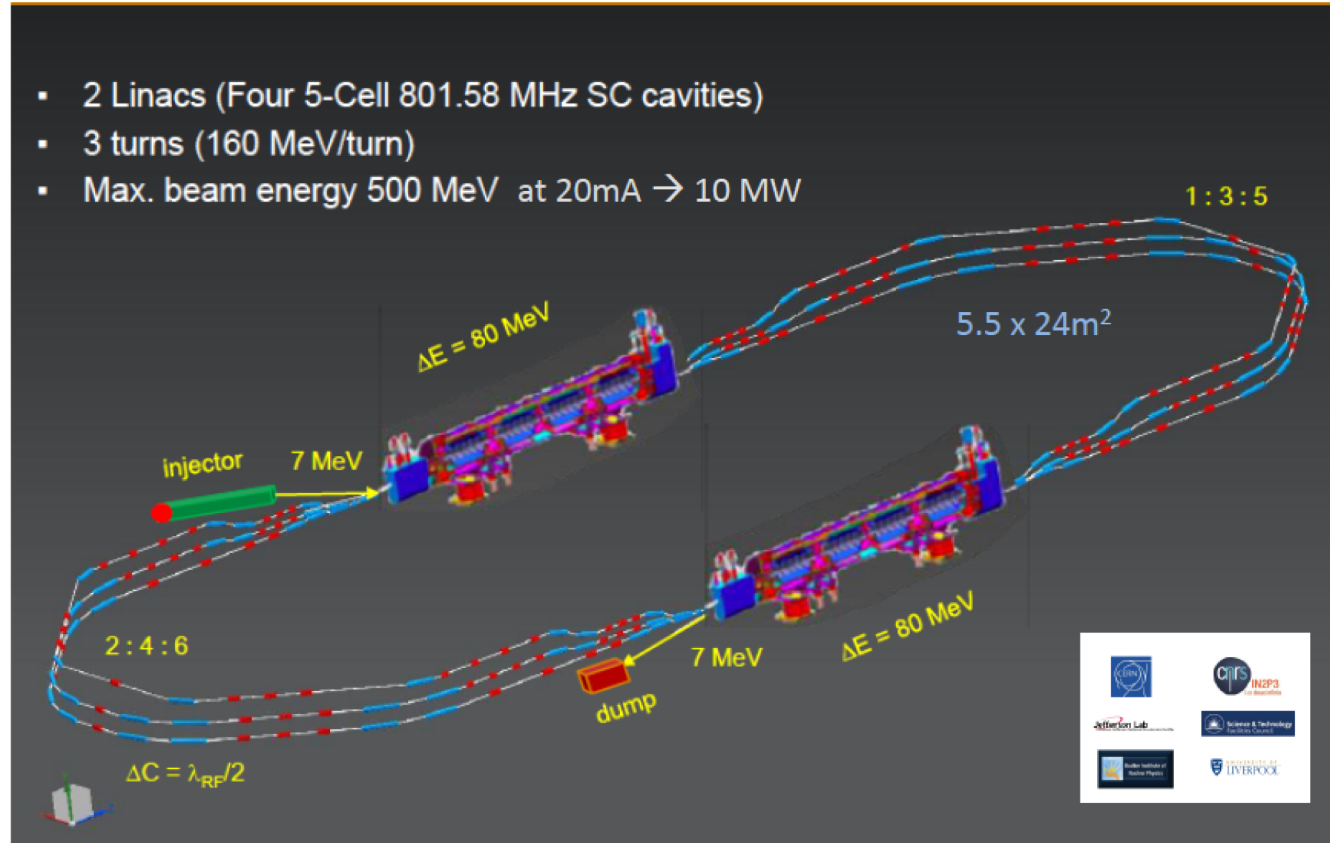
First 802 MHz cavity successfully built (Jlab)



... with excellent performance ...

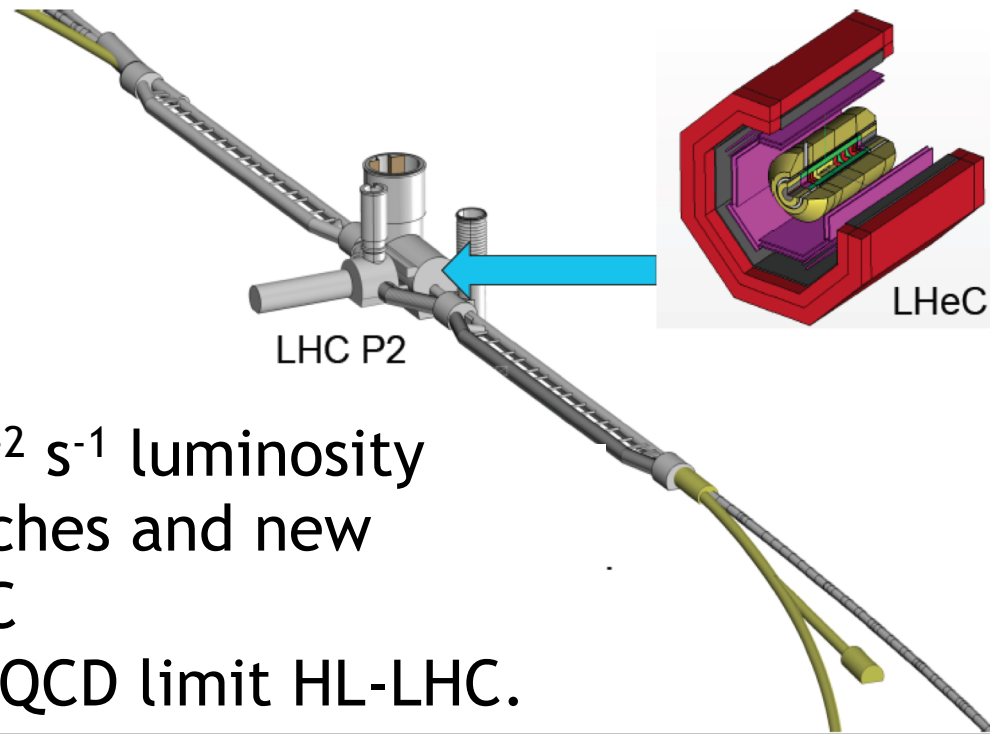
- Test centre for LHeC accelerator development with significant

standalone physics potential (EW parameters, proton radius, photonuclear physics, dark photons)



New SCRF, High Intensity (100 x ELI) ERL Development Facility with unique low E Physics

LHeC Summary



- CDR 2012

- Changes since then ...

1) Possibility of $10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ luminosity

2) Higgs discovery, searches and new measurements at LHC

→ PDFs & QCD limit HL-LHC.

3) Technical interest (high gradient cavities, ER linacs ...)

4) Longer term perspective of FCC

- Next goals ...

1) Preparing input to 2020 Euro Strategy

2) TDR for PERLE

3) Further development of FCC concept and physics

...