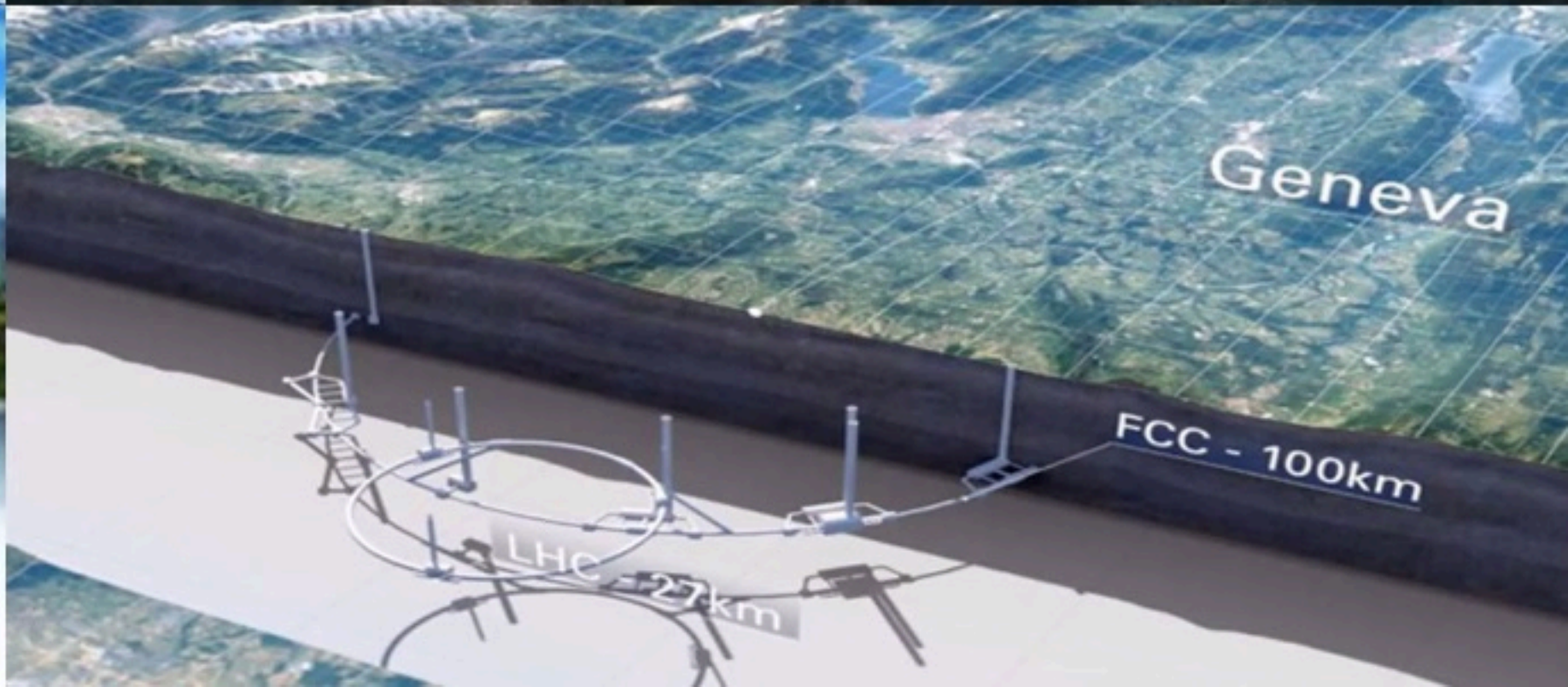
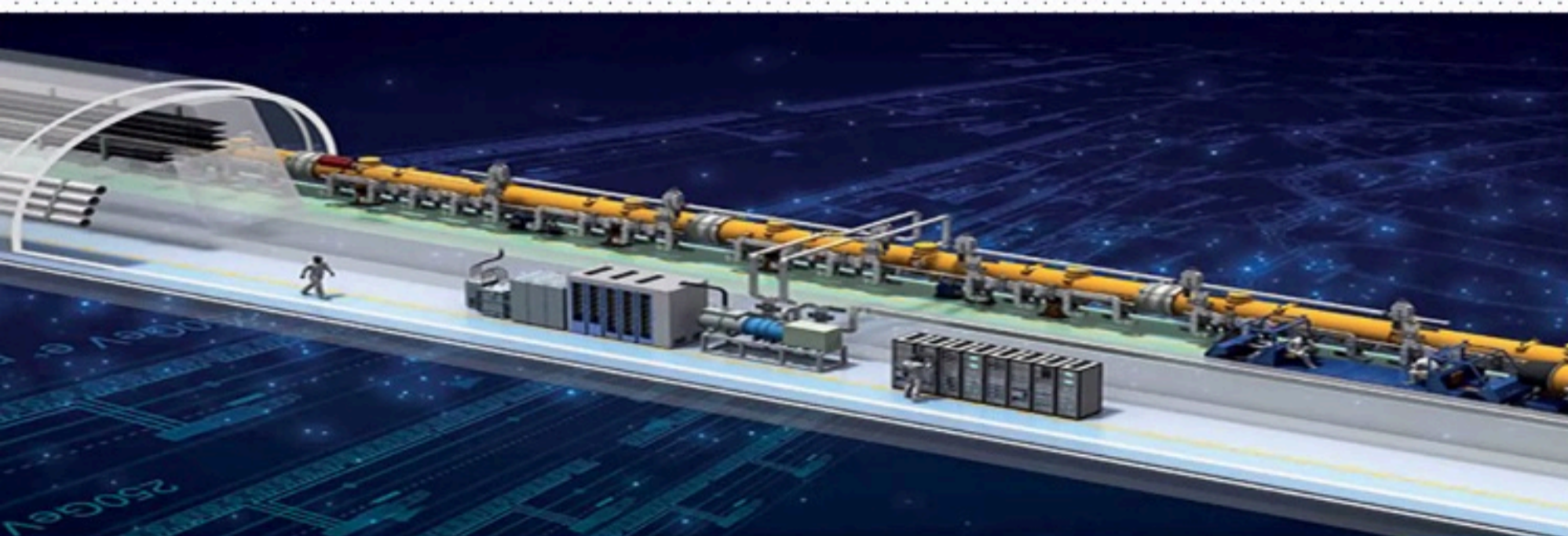


高能前沿粒子物理

国际未来大型加速器势态

娄辛丑
中国科学院高能物理研究所



介绍

科学问题

粒子物理

希格斯粒子发现和机遇

高能粒子加速器回顾

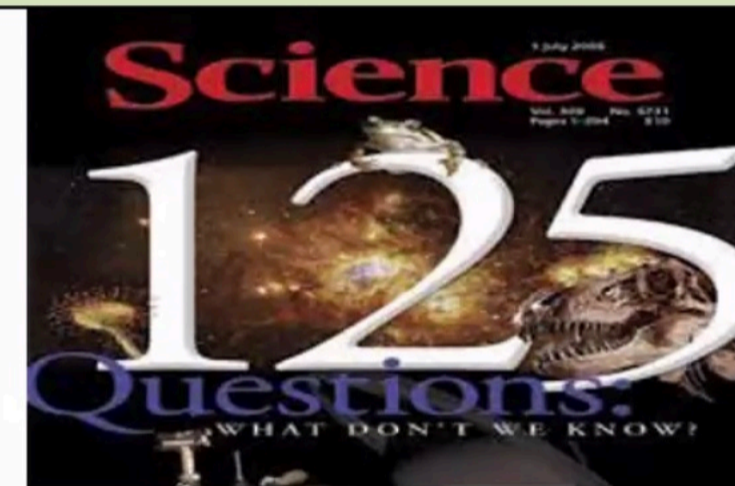
粒子物理面临的科学问题

人类
共性
挑战

物质构成和相互作用；宇宙演化

《2021科学》 125 个根本问题：

大爆炸从何处开始？
宇宙由什么构成？
什么是物质的最小组成部分？
• 什么是暗物质？
质量的起源是什么？

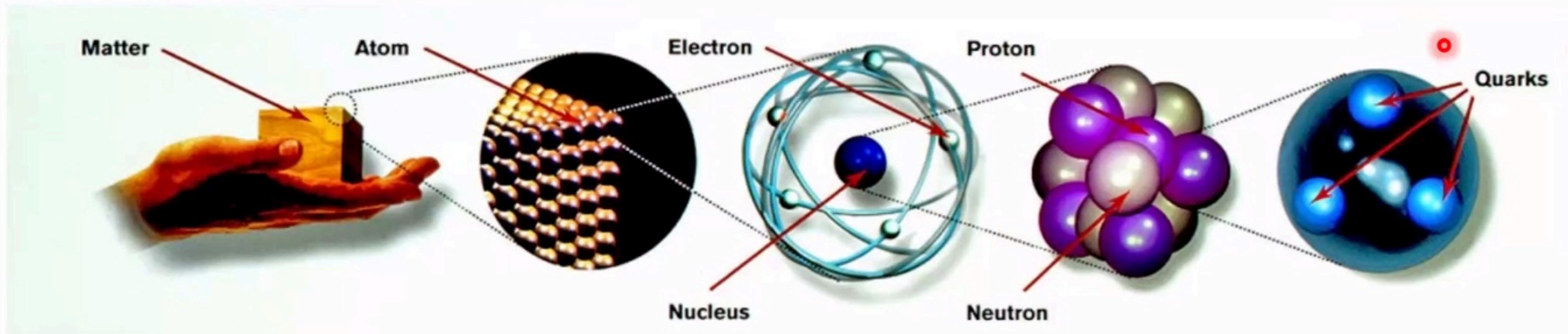


重大
科学
前沿
问题

- 基本粒子的味对称性的根源是什么？
- 基本粒子的质量为什么差别那么大？
- 标准模型的真空为什么不稳定？
- 希格斯粒子的质量哪里来的？
- 超越标准模型的新物理、新粒子在哪里？
- 宇宙中物质-反物质不对称性，暗物质？

询问科学家

物质的结构



物质:

原子

原子核,电子

核子(质子,中子)

夸克,胶子

物质的结构 - 粒子物理

基本粒子分类: 夸克, 轻子, 力传播子

| generation \ particle | I | II | III | gauge bosons |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Quarks | u (0.005) | c (1.5) | t (180) | gluon 1 |
| (mass / strength) | d (0.01) | s (0.2) | b (4.7) | γ 1/1,000 |
| Leptons | e (.0005) | μ (0.106) | τ (1.777) | Z^0 1/10,000 |
| (mass / strength) | ν_e < 7×10^{-9} | ν_μ <.0003 | ν_τ <0.03 | W^\pm |

自然界有三代**夸克**、**轻子**（物质基本组元）和**玻色子**（力传播子）

他们之间的对称极为美妙。

尺度: 质子质量 ~ 1 GeV

91 GeV

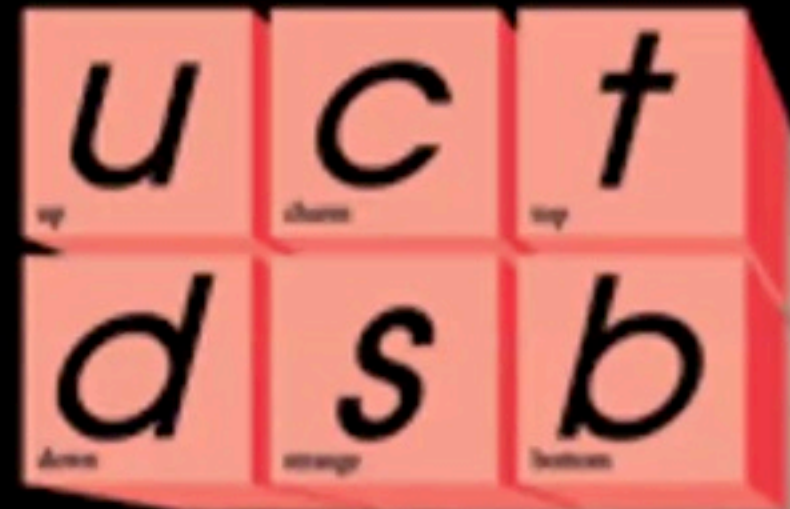
80.4 GeV

基本粒子质量不一样、大跨度

But their masses are so different – a big problem for physicists
夸克, 轻子和力的传播子的质量差别如此巨大, 为什么?

Ordinary Matter

Quarks



Leptons

The Standard Model*

(a.k.a. our best theory of Nature)

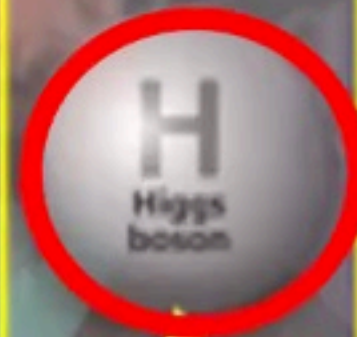
Mediate Matter Interactions

Forces



Heavy!

m=0



Before July 4, 2012,
never directly observed!

希格斯粒子于
2012.7.4被发现

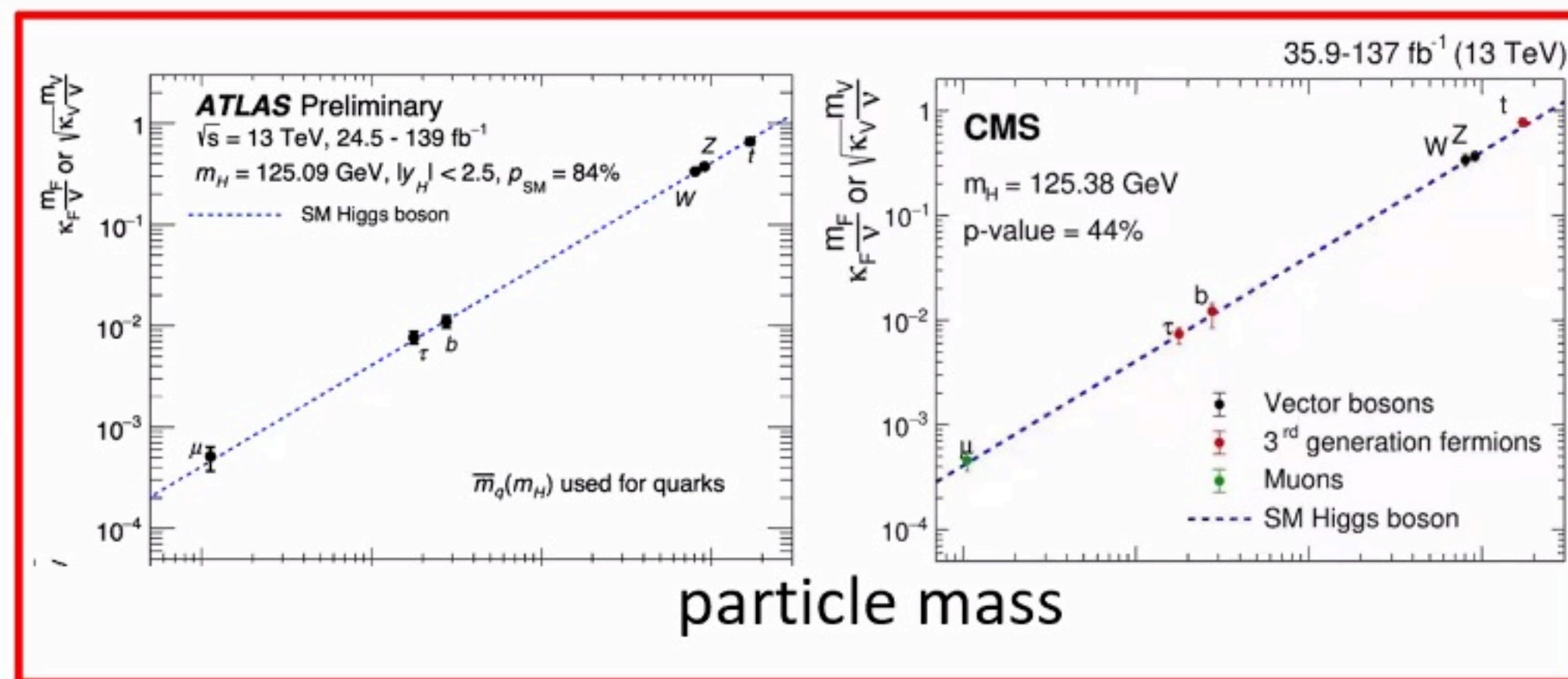
*Some assembly required. Gravity not included.

希格斯粒子 (H) 被提出，解释粒子质量巨大差异。
H与除了光子以外的基本粒子都作用。
H 和暗物质，新粒子，新物理世界相通吗？
H 是一个通向新物理世界的通道吗？

物质的结构 - 粒子物理

欧洲大型强子对撞机发现并对希格斯粒子进行测量

希格斯粒子耦合强度：终态粒子质量



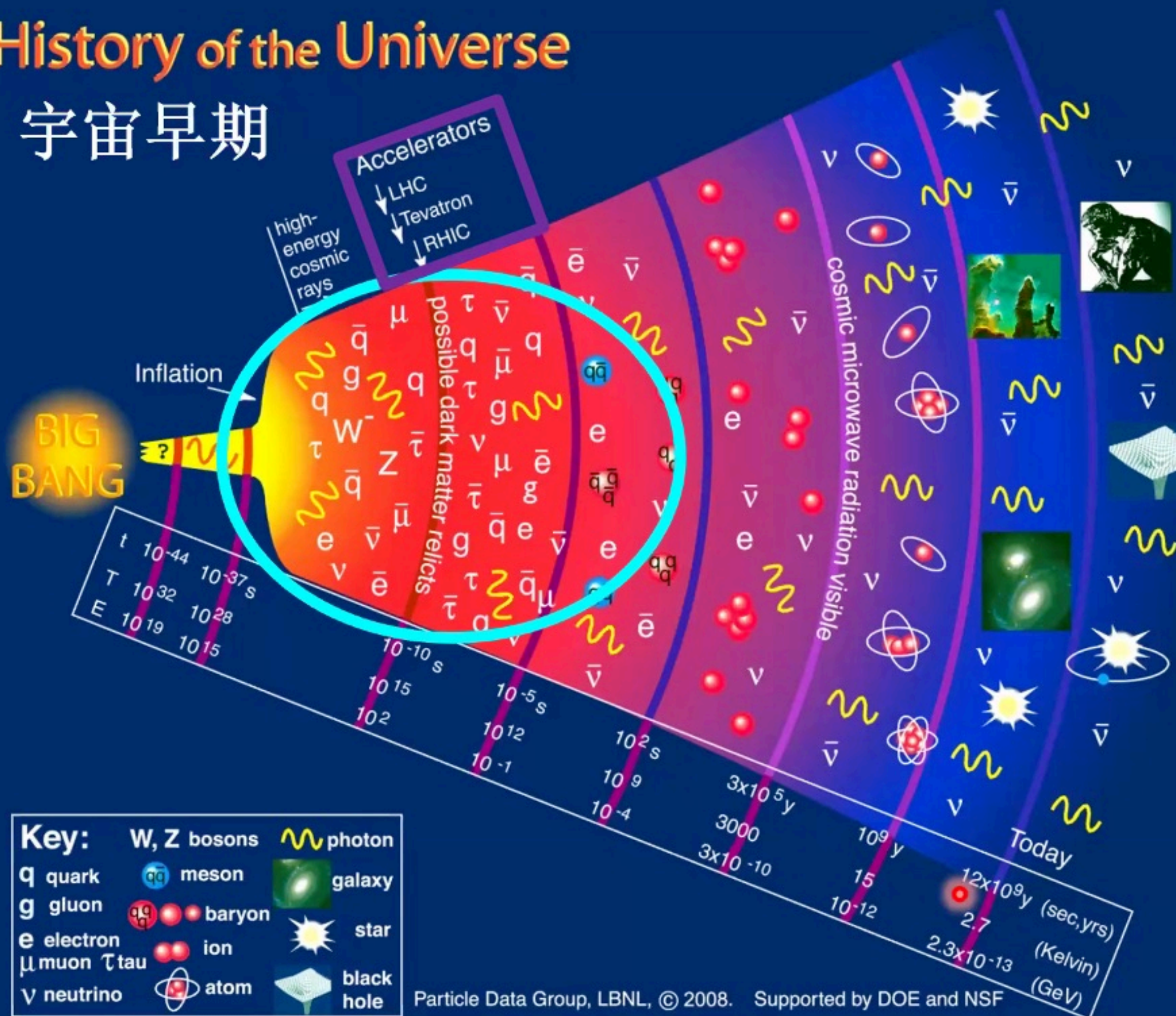
和粒子物理标准模型理论高度符合 \rightarrow 费米子的质量来源的确来自于希格斯
更高精度的测量依赖未来的高能对撞机

大爆炸理论里的宇宙

The Universe according to the Big Bang

History of the Universe

宇宙早期



12 billions years ago, the Universe was filled with **elementary particles, charged leptons, neutrinos, quarks, bosons for mediating interactions.**

It took 12 billions for the Universe to expand and cool down to form the cosmo world.

宇宙早期:
 含有大量的基本粒子;
 高温;
 高密度;

高能粒子加速器中产生的粒子对撞重现宇宙早期物理状态

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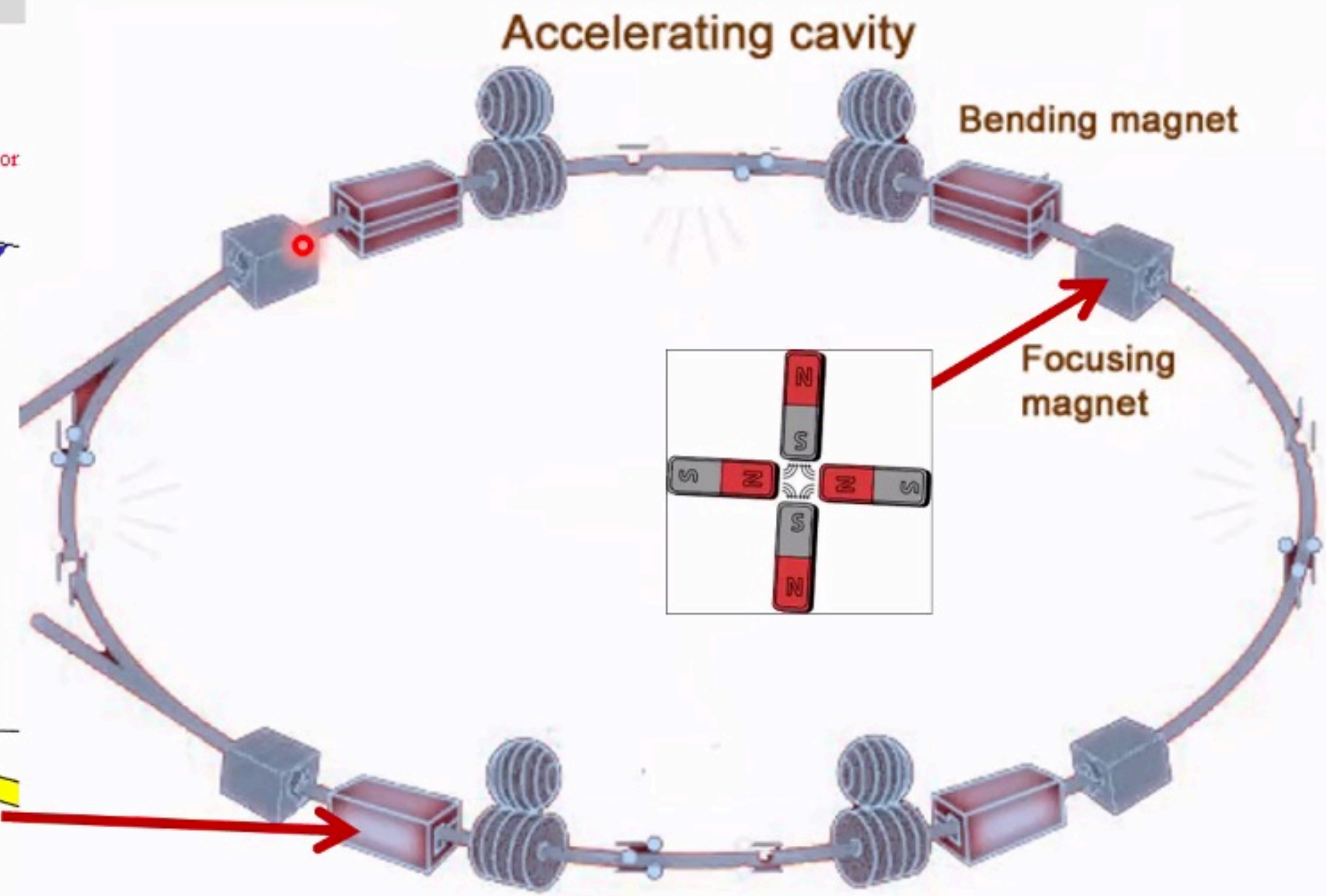
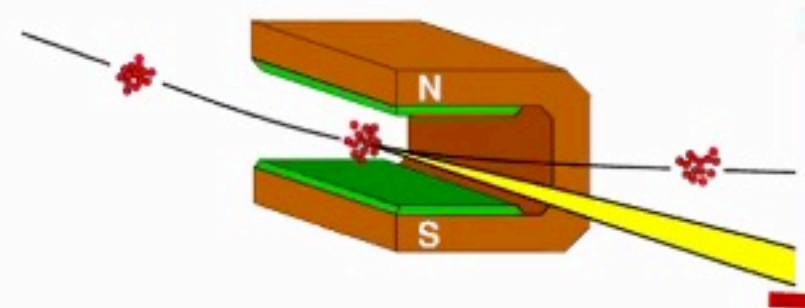
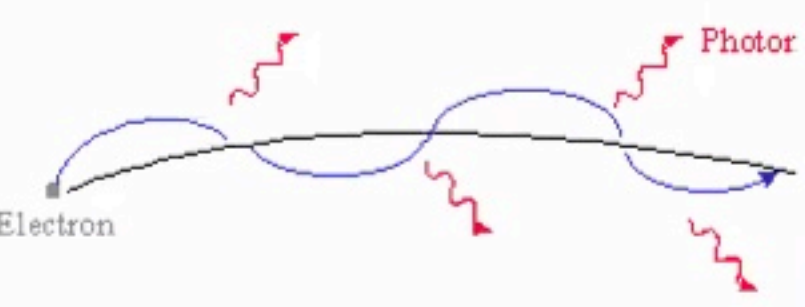
- 基本粒子的味对称性的根源是什么？
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- 宇宙中物质-反物质不对称性，暗物质？

突破口：希格斯 (H) + Z,
W玻色子, top 夸克。

这就需要高能粒子加速器
来产生H, Z, W, 和 t。

同步辐射光

环形加速器



CERN LHC tunnel



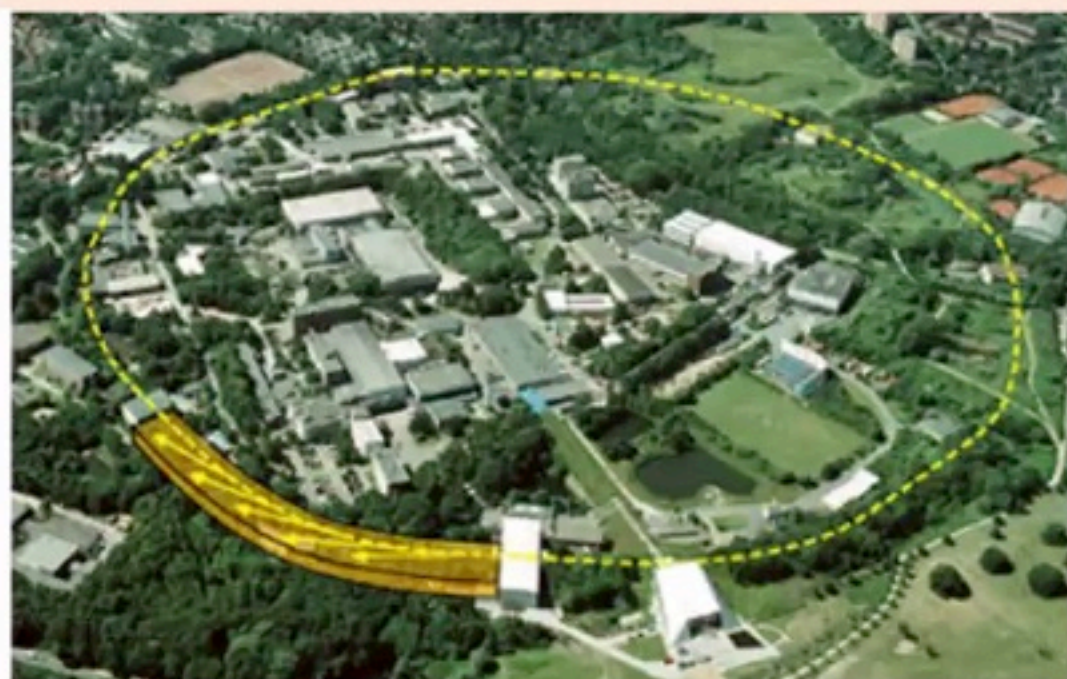
可储存束流
亮度高
能量有限

周长=27km (LHC 隧道)
 $E=500\text{GeV}$, $I=10\text{mA}$
 $\Rightarrow P(\text{功率})=13\text{ GW}$

需要更大的隧道

高能粒子加速器和重大发现

德国PETRA加速器地表面



PETRA加速器 (1978-86)



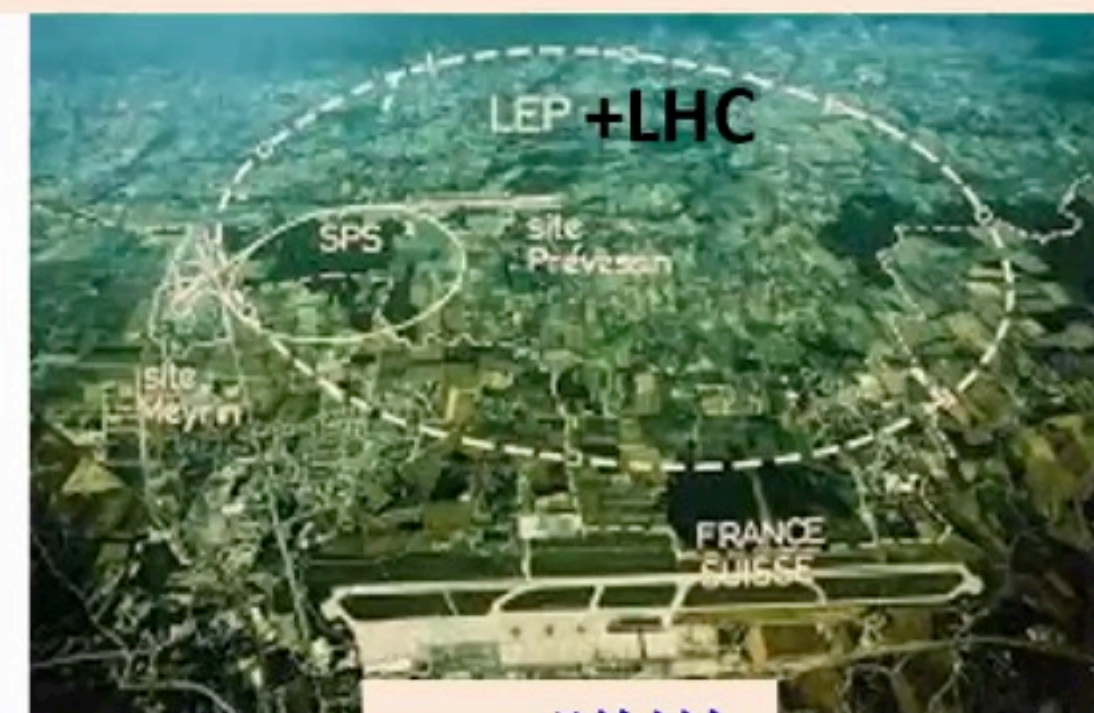
美国Tevatron加速器



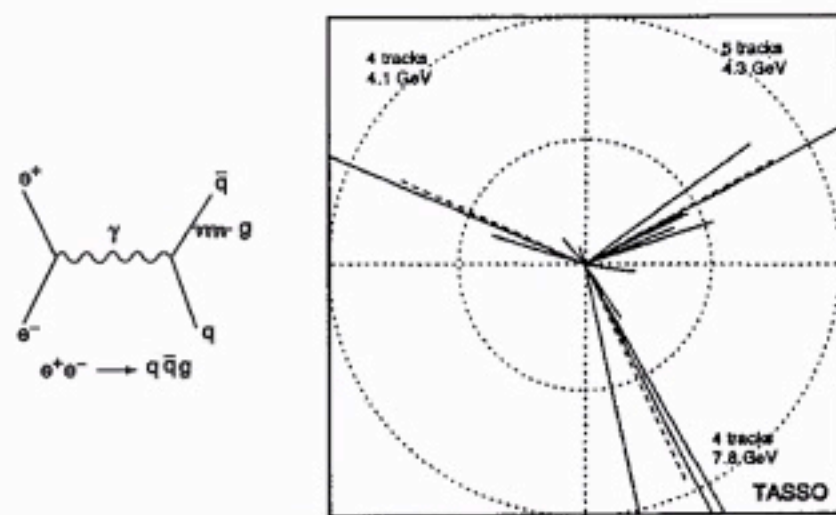
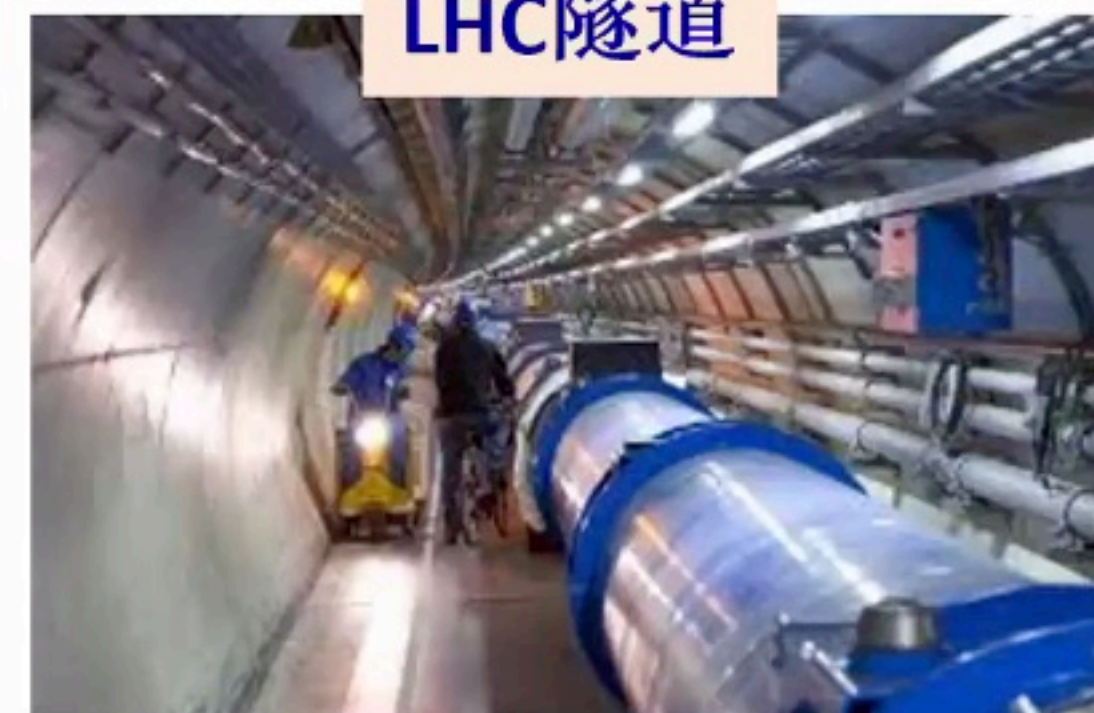
Tevatron加速器(1987-2011)



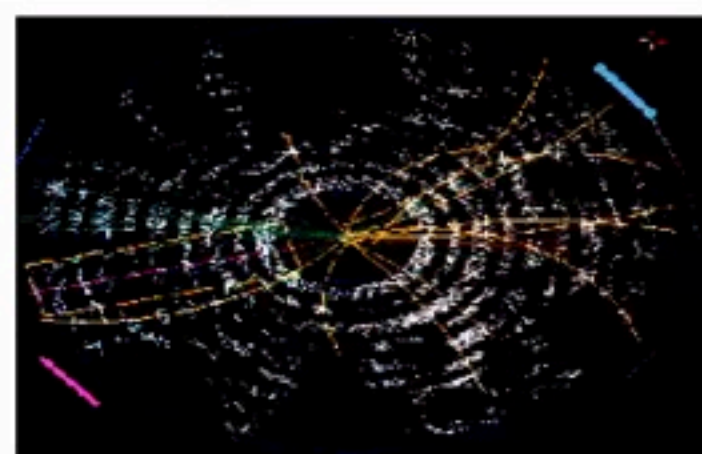
欧洲LEP, LHC对撞机地表面



LHC隧道



正负电子湮灭能量达46GeV
实验发现**胶子喷注**



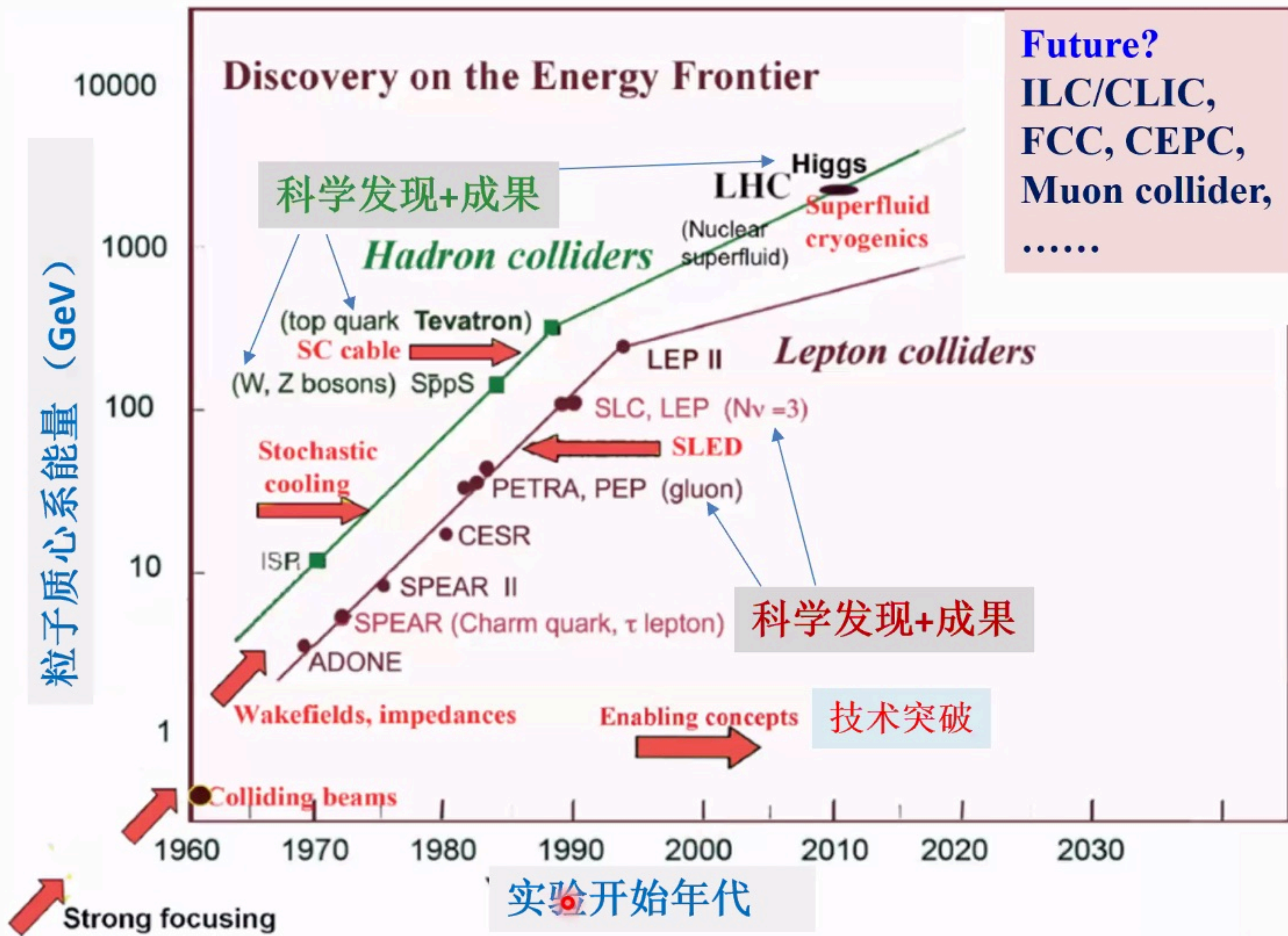
质子-反质子对撞能量~1TeV
实验发现**top 夸克**



质子-质子对撞能量~13TeV
实验发现**希格斯玻色子**

高能前沿加速器历史

“新技术突破+提高能量+先进仪器等”促进了科学成果

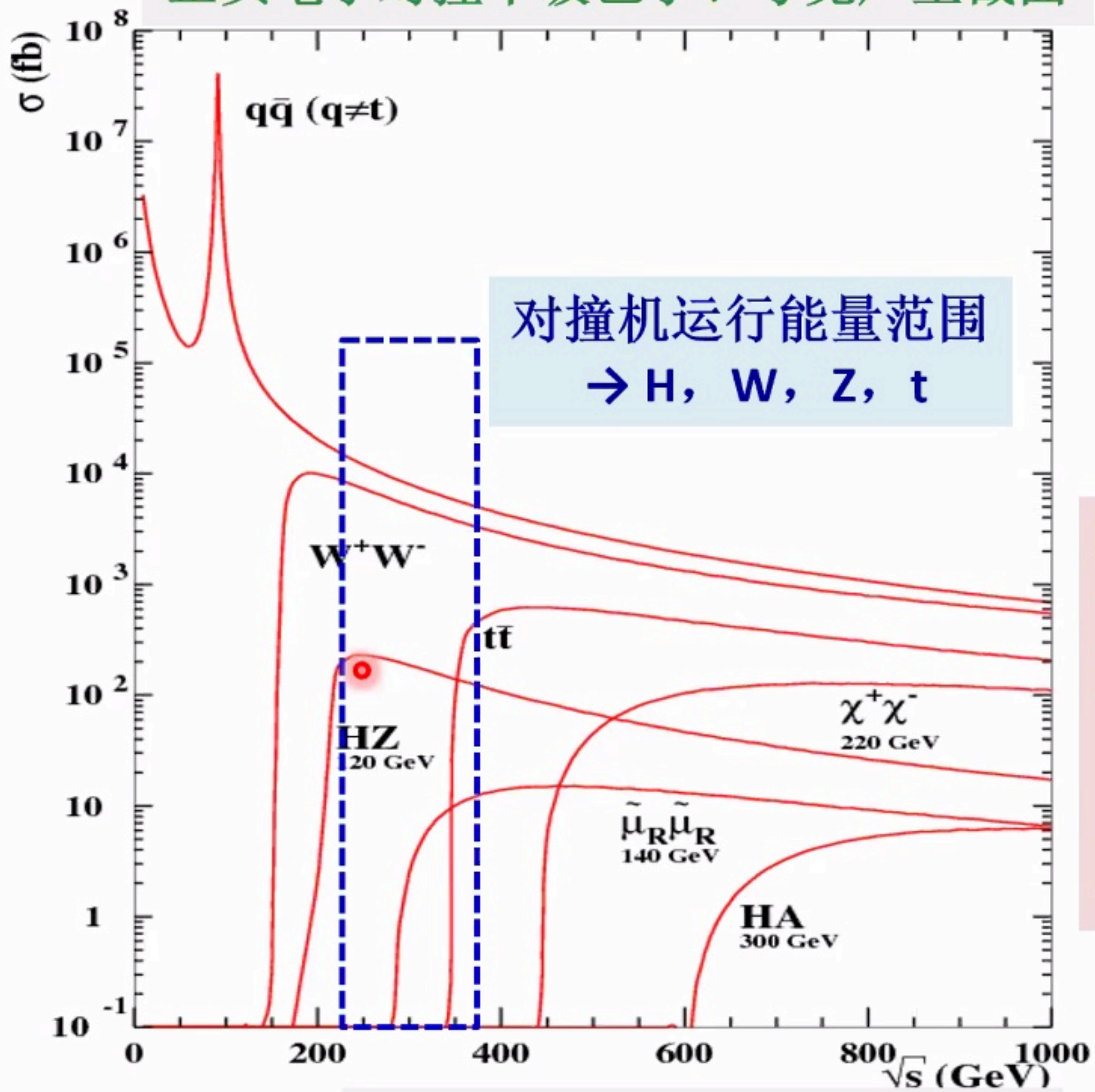


粒子物理成功经验

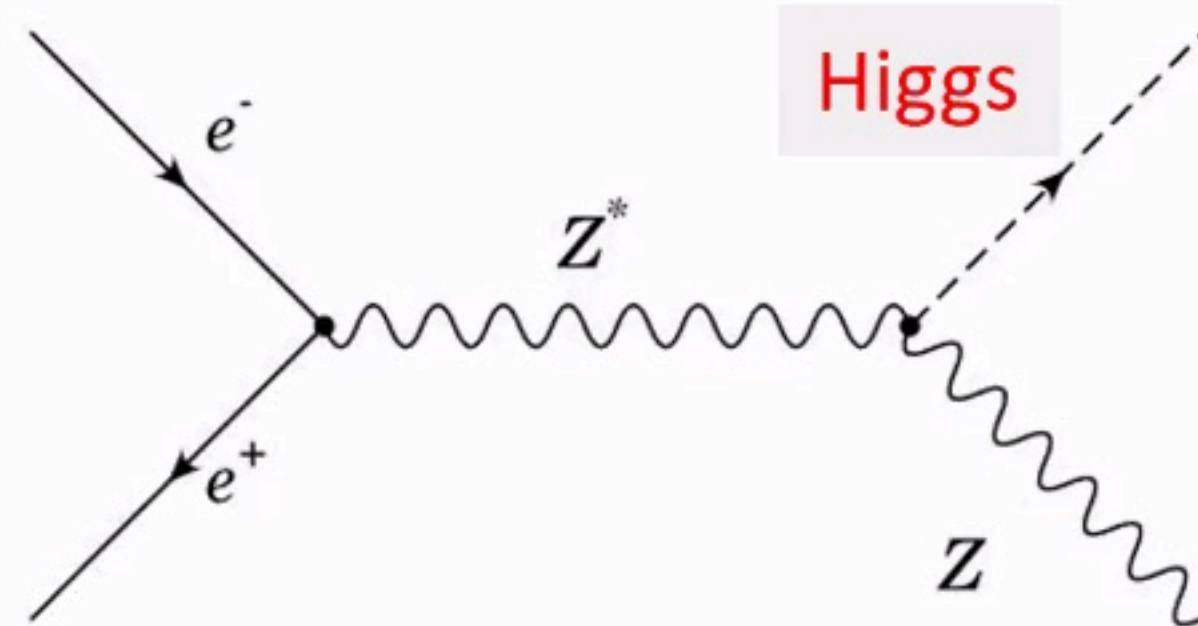
- 技术和设计创新
- 有效组织和领导人才
- 规划和其执行
- 深度、高强度的理论发展
- “Creative mind”，敬业专业人员，大批绝顶聪明的青年科学家梯队
- 政府的强烈支持、持续经费
-

高能正负电子对撞机：物理过程-科学目标

正负电子对撞中玻色子、夸克产生截面



正负电子对撞机能量 (GeV)

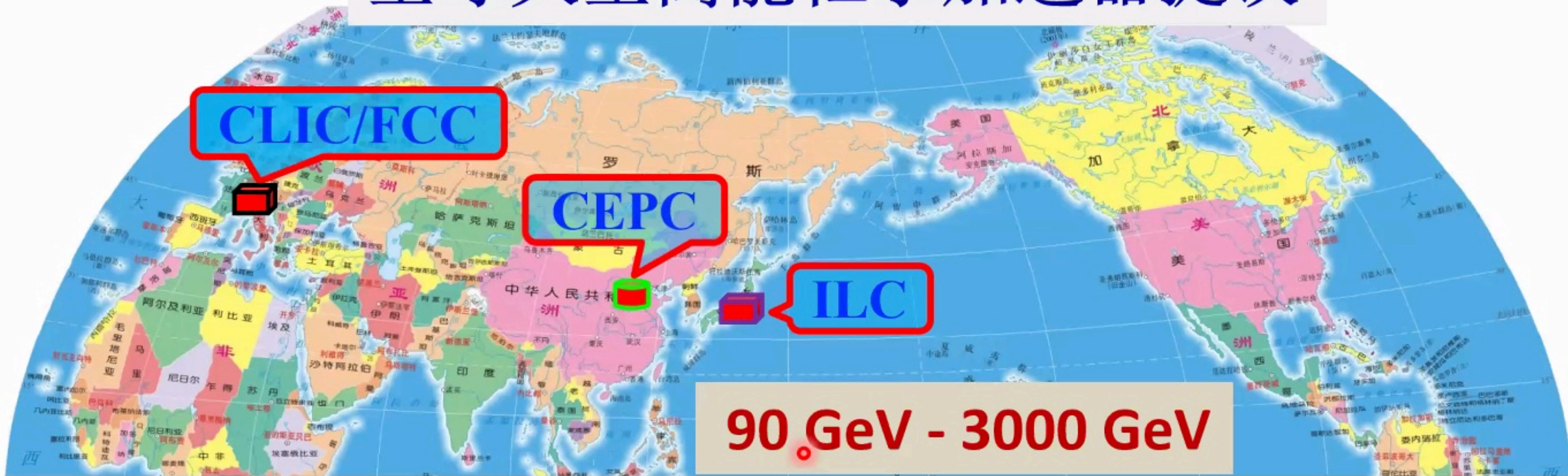


科学研究和目标

- 将希格斯粒子性质的测量精度提高1个量级,
- 将Z、W玻色子测量精度提高1-2量级,
- 将寻找新物理的能区提高1个量级至10TeV,

有望取得重大发现, 深入研究粒子物理微观世界, 回答重大科学前沿问题, 进而回应对人类共性挑战。

全球大型高能粒子加速器提议



3000 GeV

(CLIC)

(+ BSM 新物理, ...)

250-500 GeV

1 TeV

(ILC)

(Higgs, $t\bar{t}$, ...)

90-250 GeV

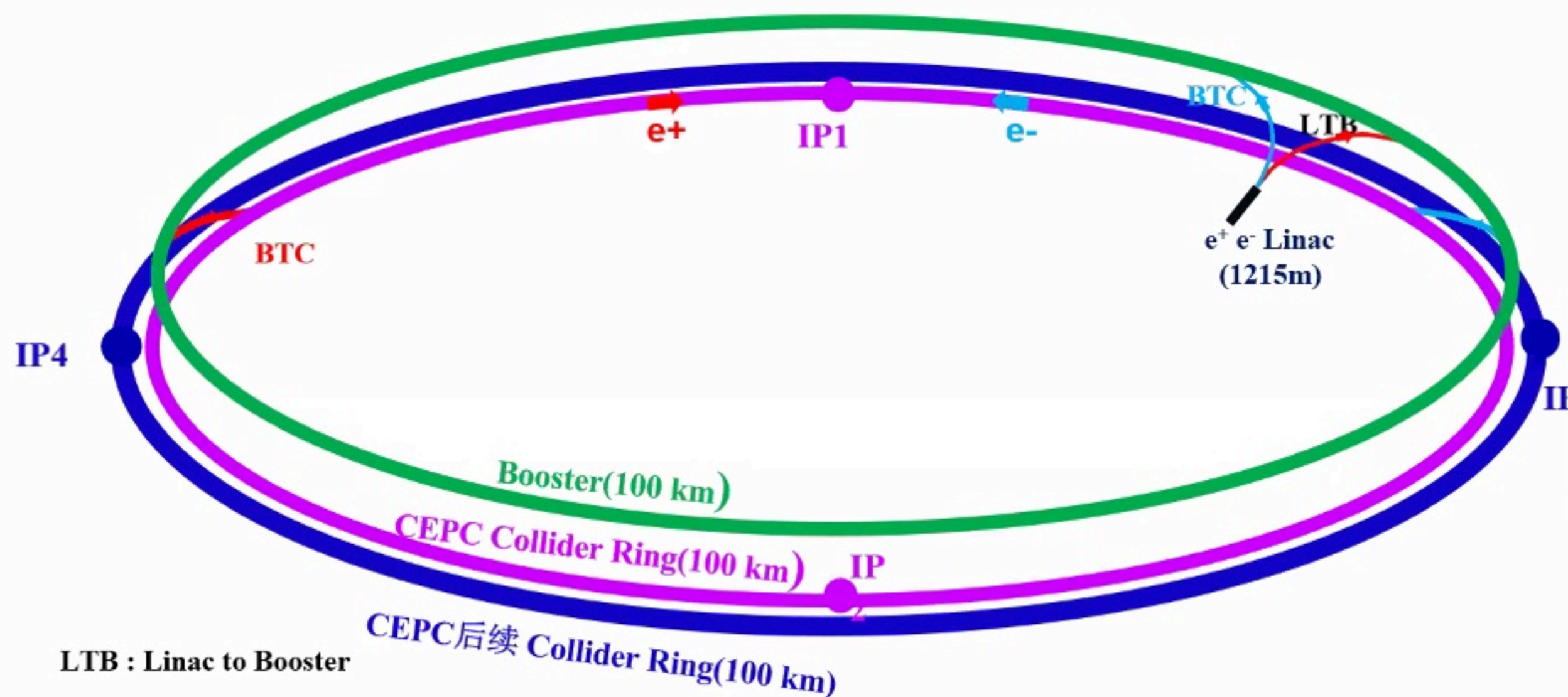
(CEPC, FCC-ee)

(H, W, Z, t , ...)

可以升级到 质子-质子对撞机
→ 100 TeV!

高能环形正负电子对撞机 (CEPC)

- 环形正负电子对撞机 (CEPC) : 周长~100 公里, 质心系能量 90-240 GeV, 可升级到360 GeV (t 夸克)
- 目标是产生 $>10^6$ 希格斯粒子(H), 10^8 W, 10^{12} Z 玻色子
- **2012.9 由中国科学家提出 (希格斯粒子于2012.7.4发现)**
- 继承我国在正负电子对撞机方面的传统和优势; 在BEPC完成“一席之地”的任务后, 通过CEPC跃入国际领先地位, 建设类似CERN的世界科学中心
- 应用: 世界第一个高能量-高品质 γ 同步辐射光源、全新的应用领域; 技术,



- 科学前沿, 先进技术
- 长久的科学寿命:
CEPC+升级>50年
- 国内外科研用户
>数千人

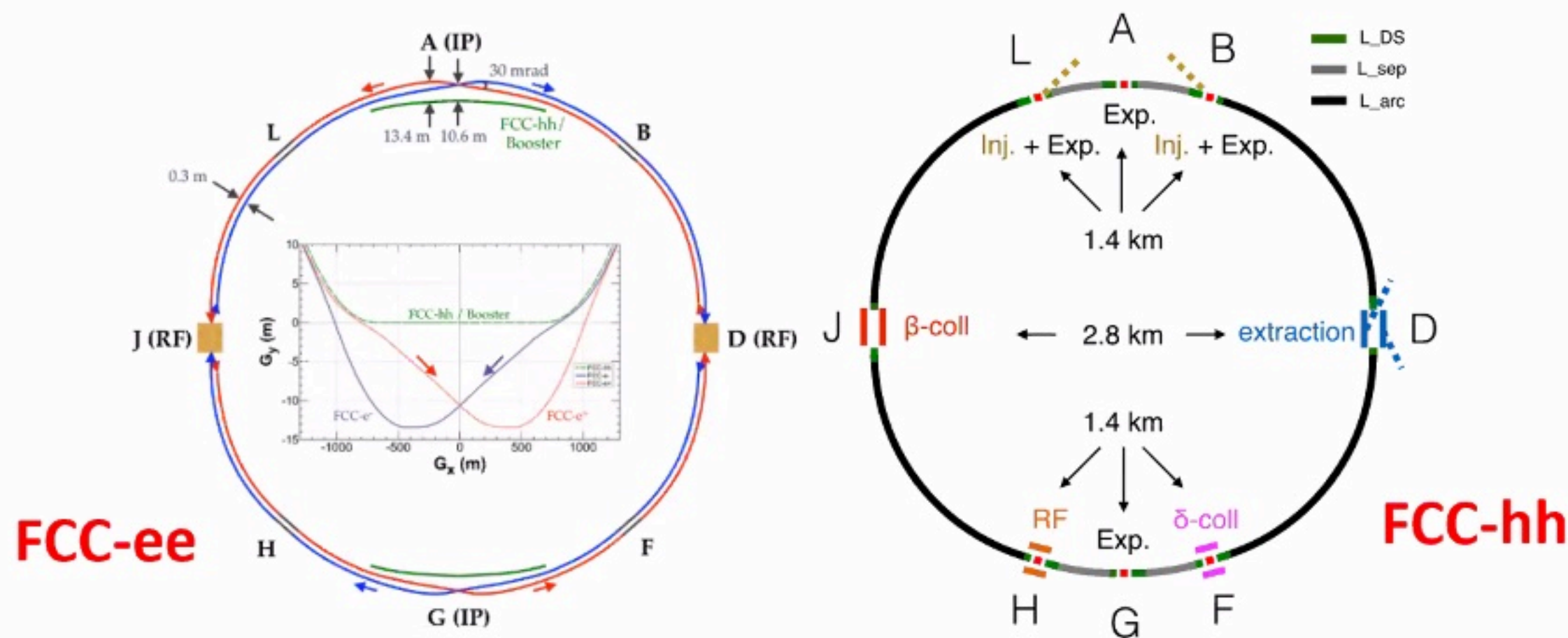
LTB : Linac to Booster

BTC : Booster to Collider Ring

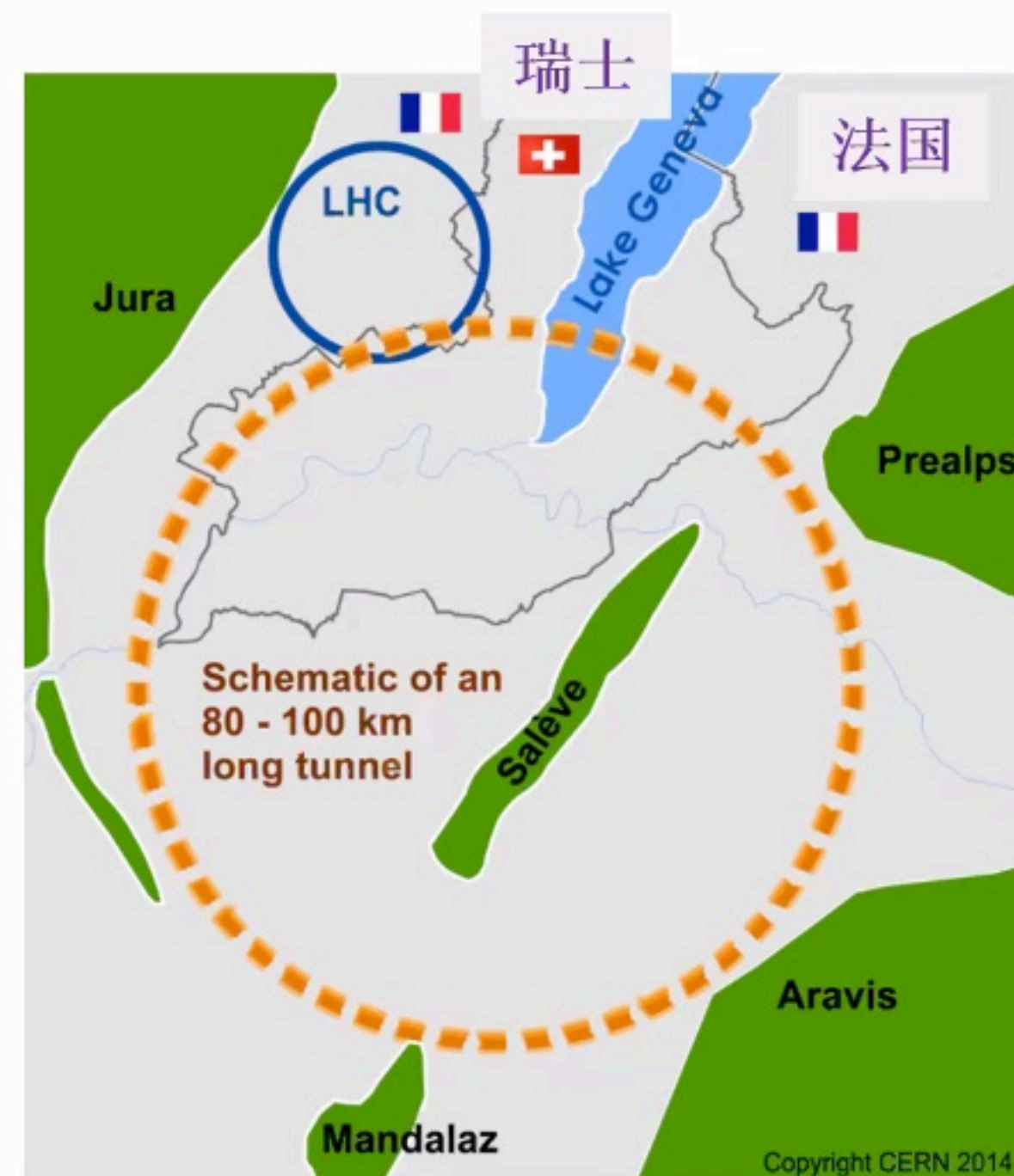
欧洲未来环形对撞机 (FCC)

Comprehensive cost-effective program maximizing physics opportunities

- Stage 1: **FCC-ee (Z, W, H, tt)** as first generation Higgs factory, EW and top factory at highest luminosities.
- Stage 2: **FCC-hh (~100 TeV)** as natural continuation at energy frontier, with ion and eh options.
- Complementary physics
- Integrating an ambitious high-field magnet R&D program
- Common civil engineering and technical infrastructures
- Building on and reusing CERN's existing infrastructure.
- FCC integrated project plan is fully integrated with HL-LHC exploitation and provides for seamless continuation of HEP.



对撞机设计示意图



对撞机位置示意图

欧洲未来环形对撞机 (FCC)

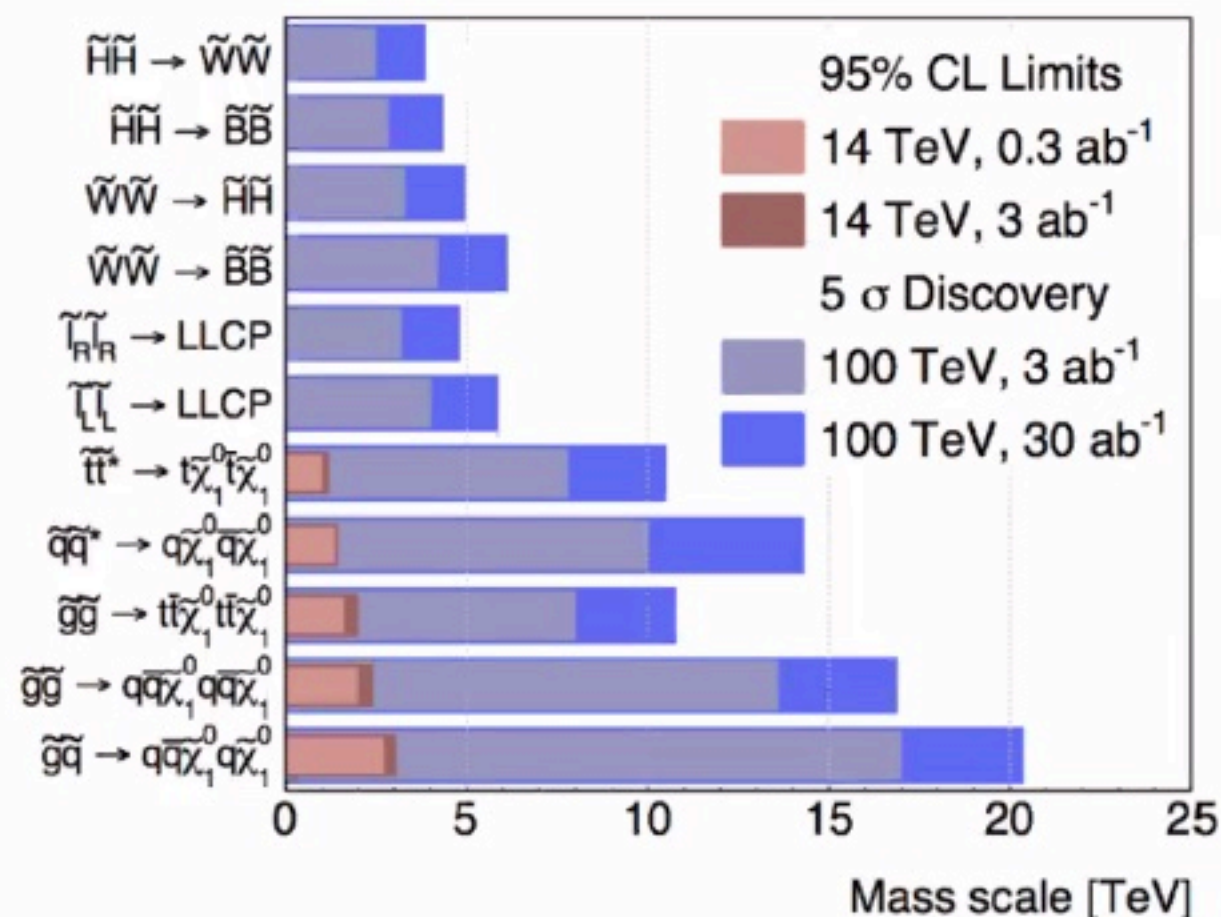
FCC的综合物理研究计划

正负电子对撞机

240/365 GeV (t夸克研究)

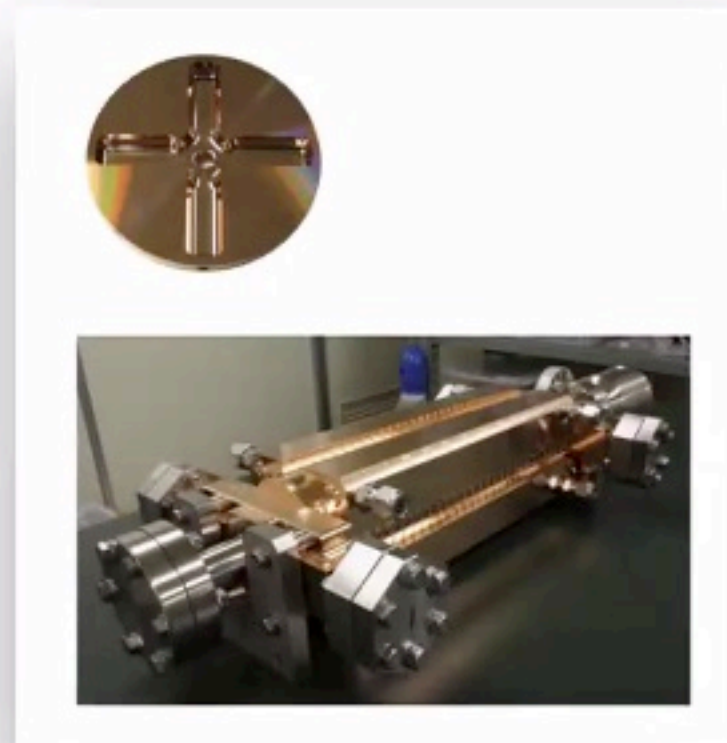
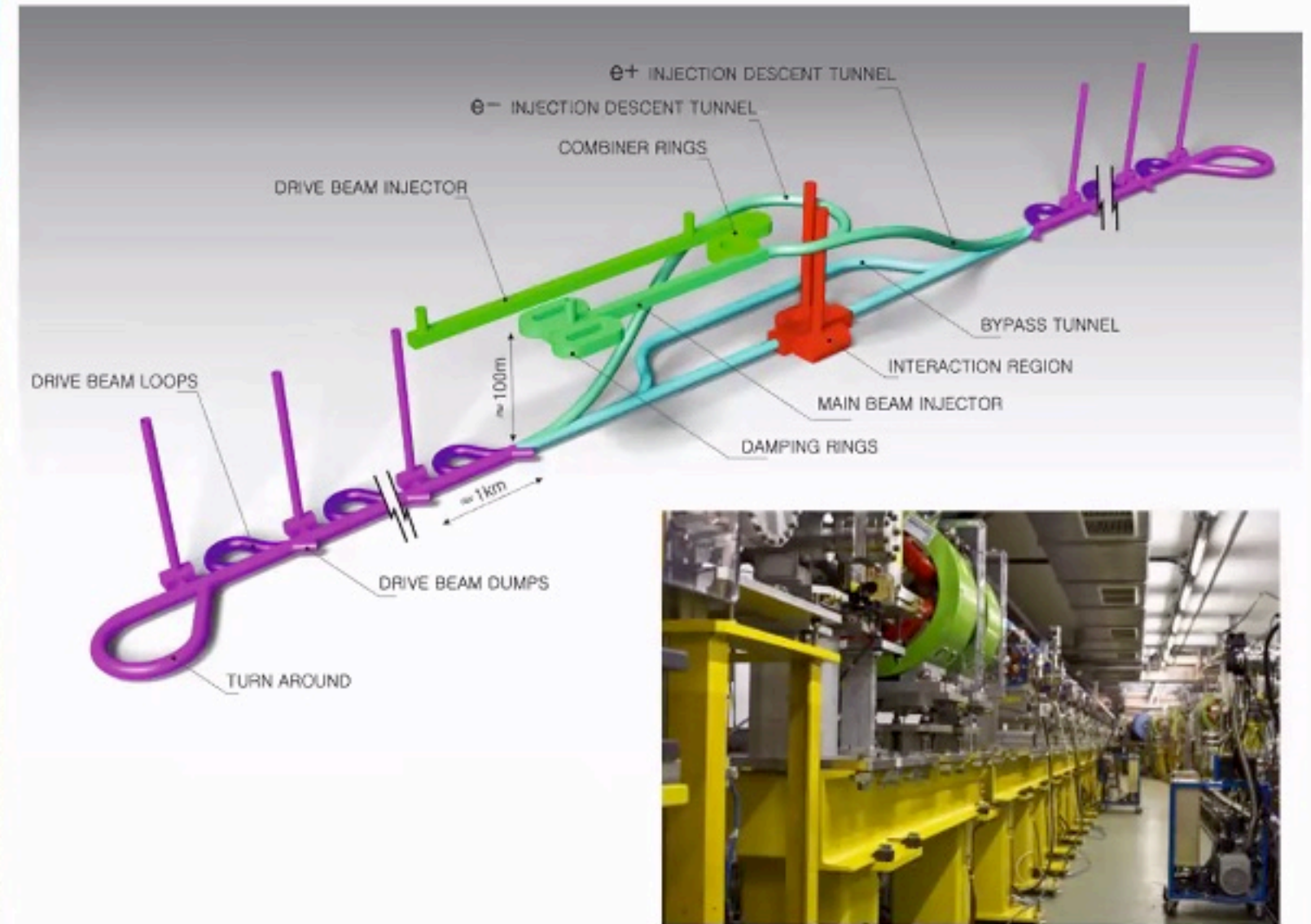
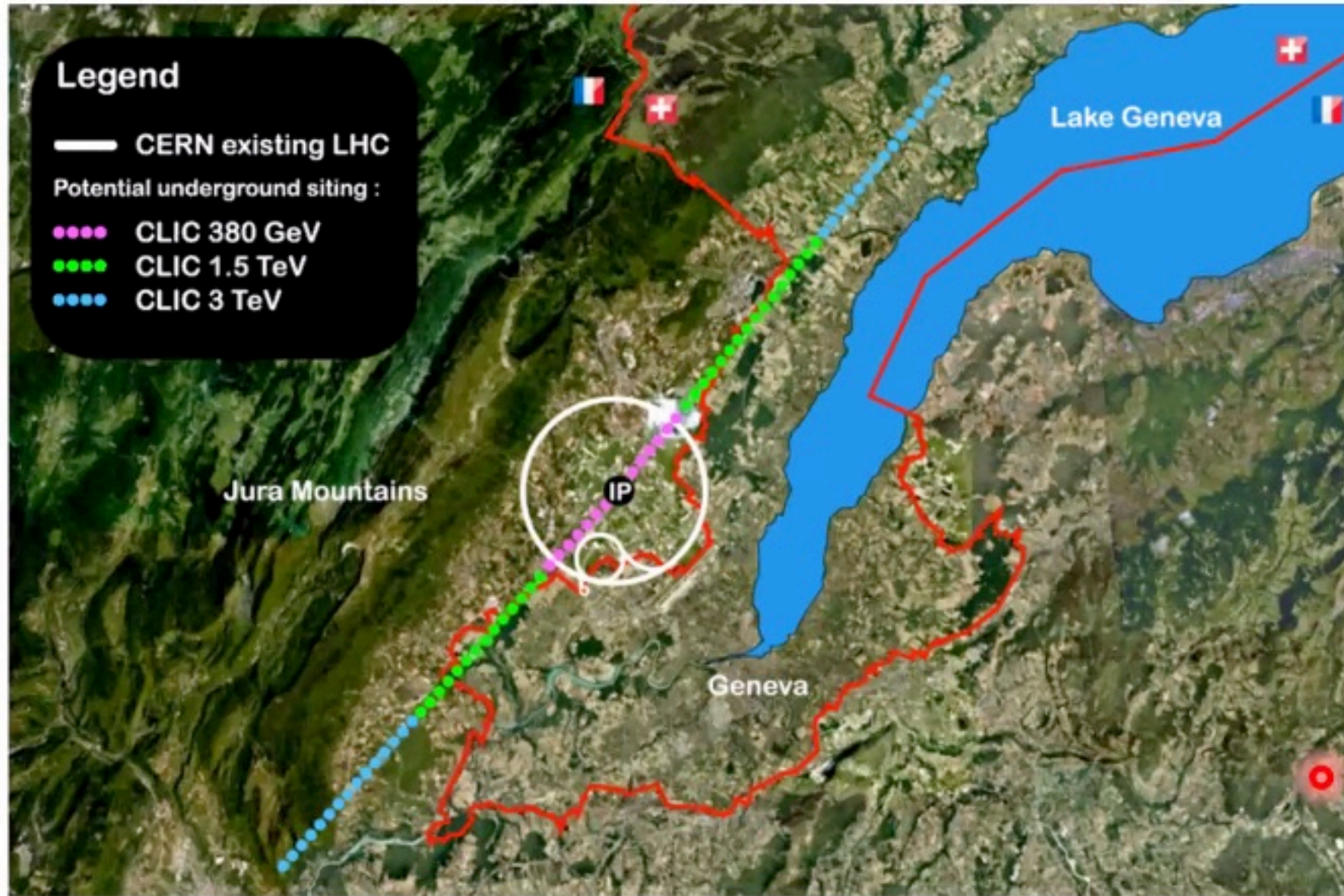
| \sqrt{s} (GeV) | 240 | 365 | | |
|---|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Luminosity (ab^{-1}) | 5 | 1.5 | | |
| $\delta(\sigma\text{BR})/\sigma\text{BR}$ (%) | HZ | $\nu\bar{\nu}H$ | HZ | $\nu\bar{\nu}H$ |
| $H \rightarrow \text{any}$ | ± 0.5 | ± 0.9 | | |
| $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ | ± 0.3 | ± 3.1 | ± 0.5 | ± 0.9 |
| $H \rightarrow c\bar{c}$ | ± 2.2 | | ± 6.5 | ± 10 |
| $H \rightarrow gg$ | ± 1.9 | | ± 3.5 | ± 4.5 |
| $H \rightarrow W^+W^-$ | ± 1.2 | | ± 2.6 | ± 3.0 |
| $H \rightarrow ZZ$ | ± 4.4 | | ± 12 | ± 10 |
| $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ | ± 0.9 | | ± 1.8 | ± 8 |
| $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ | ± 9.0 | | ± 18 | ± 22 |
| $H \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ | ± 19 | | ± 40 | |
| $H \rightarrow \text{invisible}$ | < 0.3 | | < 0.6 | |

质子-质子对撞机100TeV

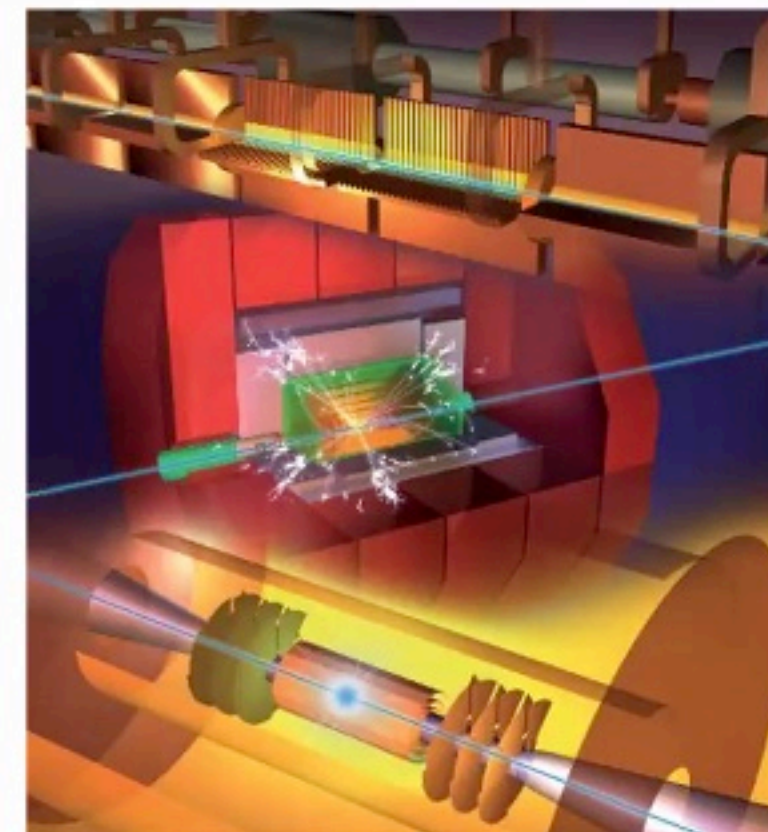


丰富的物理和新发现潜力

欧洲紧凑直线对撞机 (CLIC)



加速结构样机
12 GHz ($L \sim 25$ cm)



探测器

欧洲紧凑直线对撞机 (CLIC)

The Compact Linear Collider (CLIC)

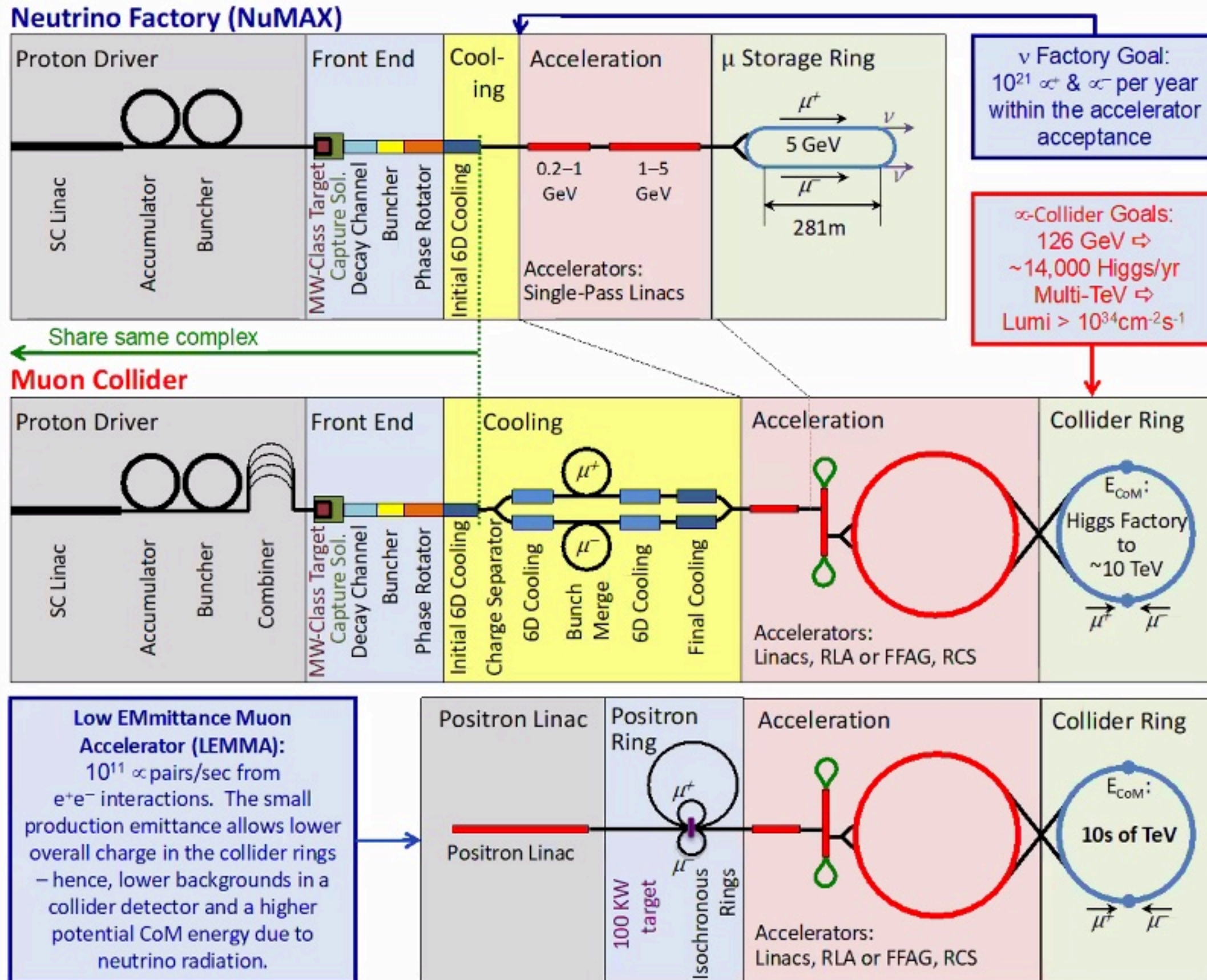
- **Timeline:** at CERN (~2035) 启动: ~2035年
- **Compact:** Novel and unique two-beam accelerating technique with high-gradient room temperature RF cavities (~20'500 cavities at 380 GeV), ~11km in its initial phase
- **Expandable:** Staged programme with collision energies from 380 GeV (Higgs/top) up to 3 TeV

“高”温RF腔加速 (380-3000GeV)

- CDR in 2012. Updated project overview documents in 2018 (Project Implementation Plan). See resource slide.
- **Cost:** 5.9 BCHF for 380 GeV (stable wrt 2012)
- **Power:** 168 MW at 380 GeV (reduced wrt 2012), some further reductions possible
- **造价~400亿人民币**
- Comprehensive **Detector and Physics** studies

缪子对撞机 (CERN)

新兴技术，待发展成熟



Broad Applications:

- Neutrino Factories
- Colliders from ~100 GeV to 10s of TeV scale

同步辐射小，能量高 10s TeV

Potential Sources:

- Proton-driver with ionization cooling
- Positron-driver with low emittance

Muon Accelerator Design Status

- Full conceptual designs for NFs
- Key feasibility tests from MAP/MICE completed successfully!
- Now ready for a more detailed collider conceptual design study

复杂程度高

需要概念设计和技术突破
很长的道路要走

基于质子驱动源的缪子对撞机设计

CLIC紧凑直线加速器物理研究

➤ **3步曲**: 380 GeV (updated from 350 GeV for $t\bar{t}$ coupling measurement), 1.5 TeV, 3.0 TeV.

➤ **Physics**

➤ **380 GeV run**: Higgs **希格斯测量, top 夸克质量和耦合** measurement.

The precisions of Higgs parameters are 1-5% and can reach 1% or better combining 1.5/3 TeV runs

Top mass measurement can reach tens of MeV

➤ **1.5,3 TeV runs**: Higgs self coupling, top-Yukawa coupling, search for BSM new physics.

Di-Higgs (Heavy Higgs), $t\bar{t}H$ **希格斯自耦合测量, top-Yukawa, 新物理等**
SUSY, Z' , etc.

缪子对撞机物理研究

➤ Larger mass of the muon allows a smaller foot print and higher energies compared to e^+e^- counterparts, although suffering from major challenges of finite lifetime and cooling.

➤ **Physics:**

➤ **Higgs factory at ~125 GeV**: line-shape scan of the Higgs boson **希格斯工厂** measurement of the Higgs boson mass, width and muon Yukawa at unprecedented precision.

➤ **High Energy runs up to 100 TeV to probe**:

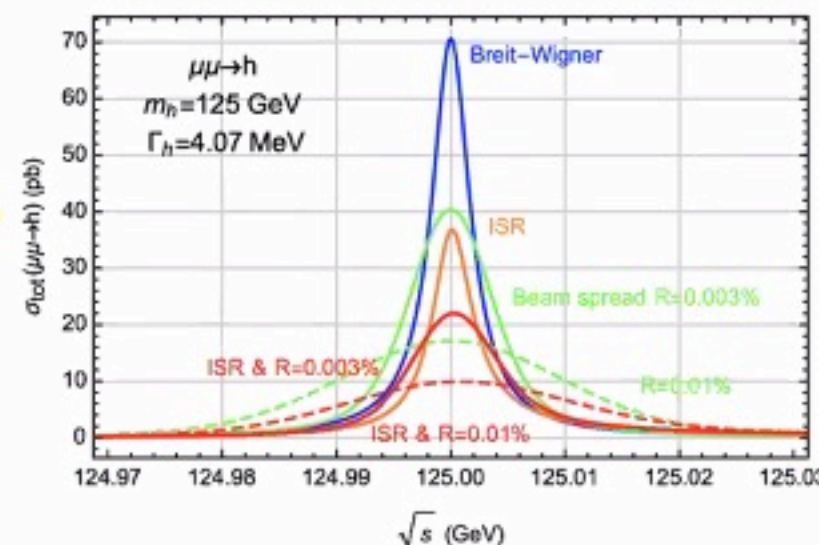
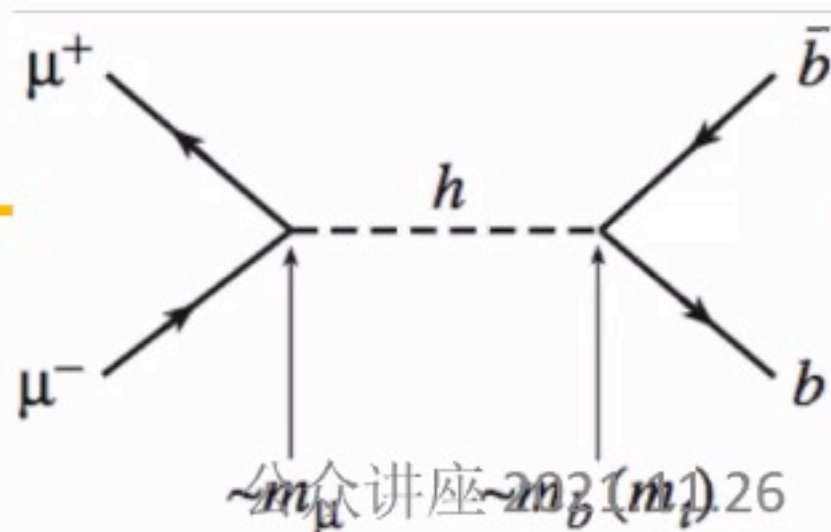
高能量至100 TeV

Top Yukawa coupling, Multi-Higgs, possible new physics contributed to Muon $g-2$

Muon has a structure

Vector boson machine

WIMP dark matter



New Strategy 2020 新规划

High-priority future initiatives 最高优先级未来新举措

- a) **An electron-positron Higgs factory is the highest-priority next collider. For the longer term, the European particle physics community has the ambition to operate a proton-proton collider at the highest energy.** Accomplishing these compelling goals will require innovative technology: **《2020欧洲粒子物理战略规划更新》确定正负电子对撞机希格斯工厂为最高优先级**
- b) **Innovative accelerator technology** underpins the physics reach of high-energy and high-intensity colliders. must **intensify accelerator R&D** resources..... A **roadmap** should prioritise the technology development in a consistent fashion and coordinated among CERN and national laboratories and institutes. **《2020欧洲粒子物理战略规划更新》对撞机技术研发布局**

Europe's funding for future energy frontier collider projects (2021-2025):

FCC 20 MCHF/year

CLIC 5.5 MCHF/year

muon collider 2 MCHF/year

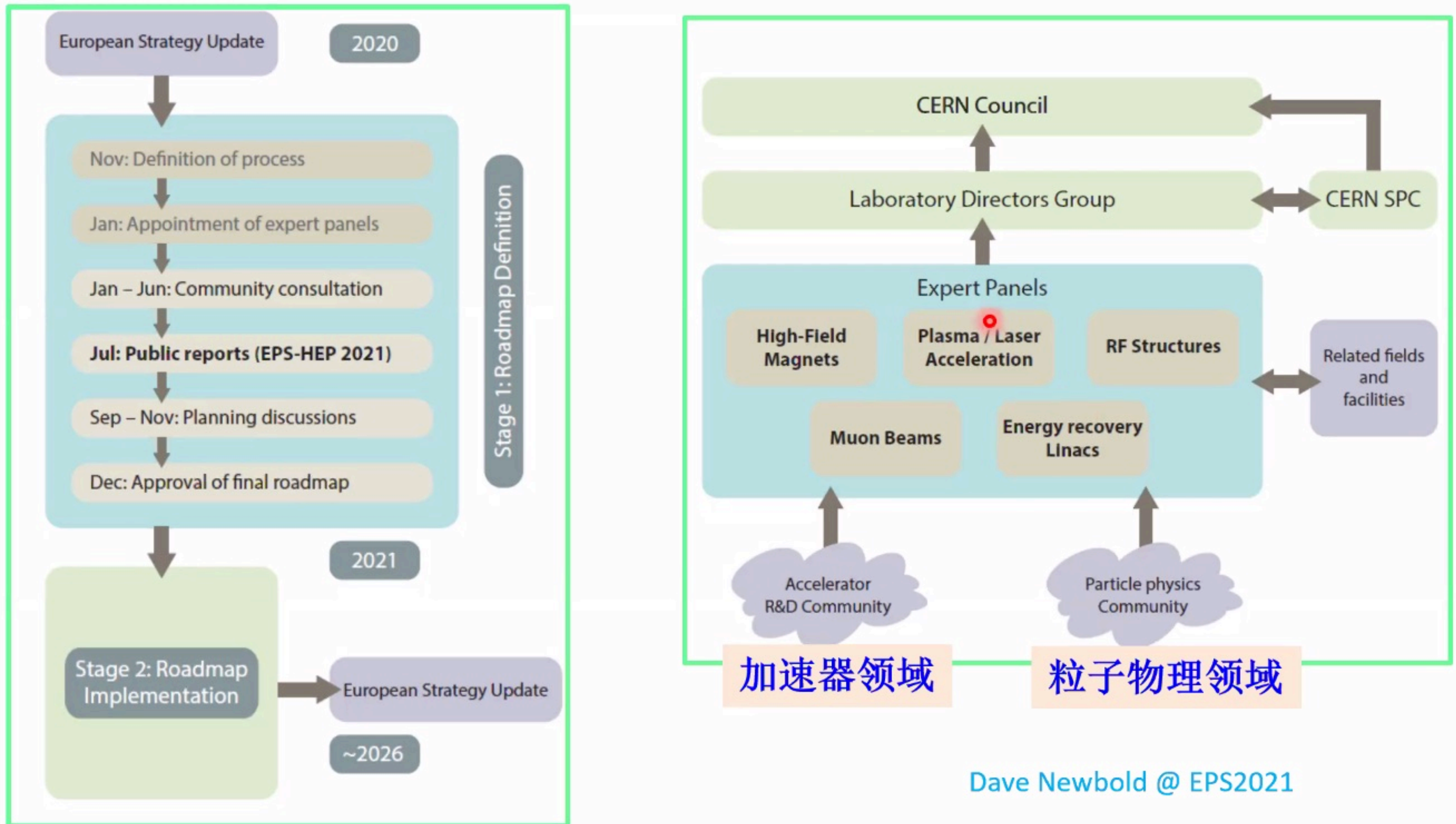
SC magnet 190 MCHF/10 years; **detector** 90 MCHF/11 years

施工工程设计（2021-25） **100 MCHF**

约30亿人民币投资

欧洲各国和CERN的路线图 流程

欧洲认真布局、执行其粒子物理战略规划更新



欧洲各国和CERN的路线图 流程

欧洲认真布局、执行其粒子物理战略规划更新

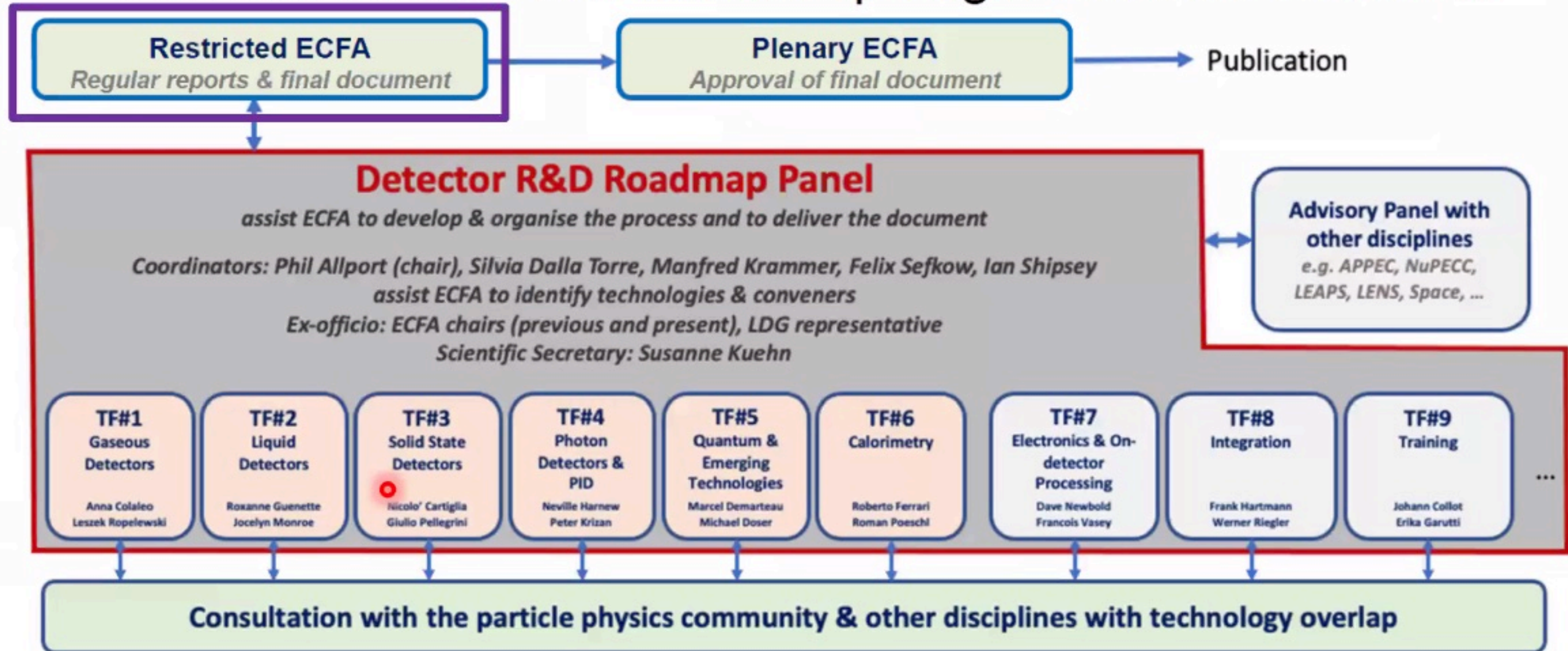
ECFA

European Committee for Future Accelerators

Roadmap Organisation

ECFA Detector R&D Roadmap Organisational Structure

注意



<https://indico.cern.ch/e/ECFADetectorRDRoadmap>

30 July 2021

ECFA Detector R&D Roadmap

Phill Allport at EPS 2021

SNOWMASS 2021

美国高能物理规划

- ① Define the most important questions for HEP & related fields
- ② Identify the most promising opportunities to address these questions in a global context

U.S. Strategic Planning Process for Particle Physics

~year-long process
Snowmass Community-Wide “Science” Study
Organized by Division of Particles and Fields (DPF) of APS



Input to P5

The Snowmass community planning exercise, that had been delayed since January 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, resumed the full activity in September 2021

Snowmass Book 和在线文献完成: **October 31, 2022.**

日本国家战略和路线图

高能量前沿现在集中HL-LHC实验研究

Japan's Strategy for Energy Frontier

➤ Current HE research concentrates on (HL-)LHC

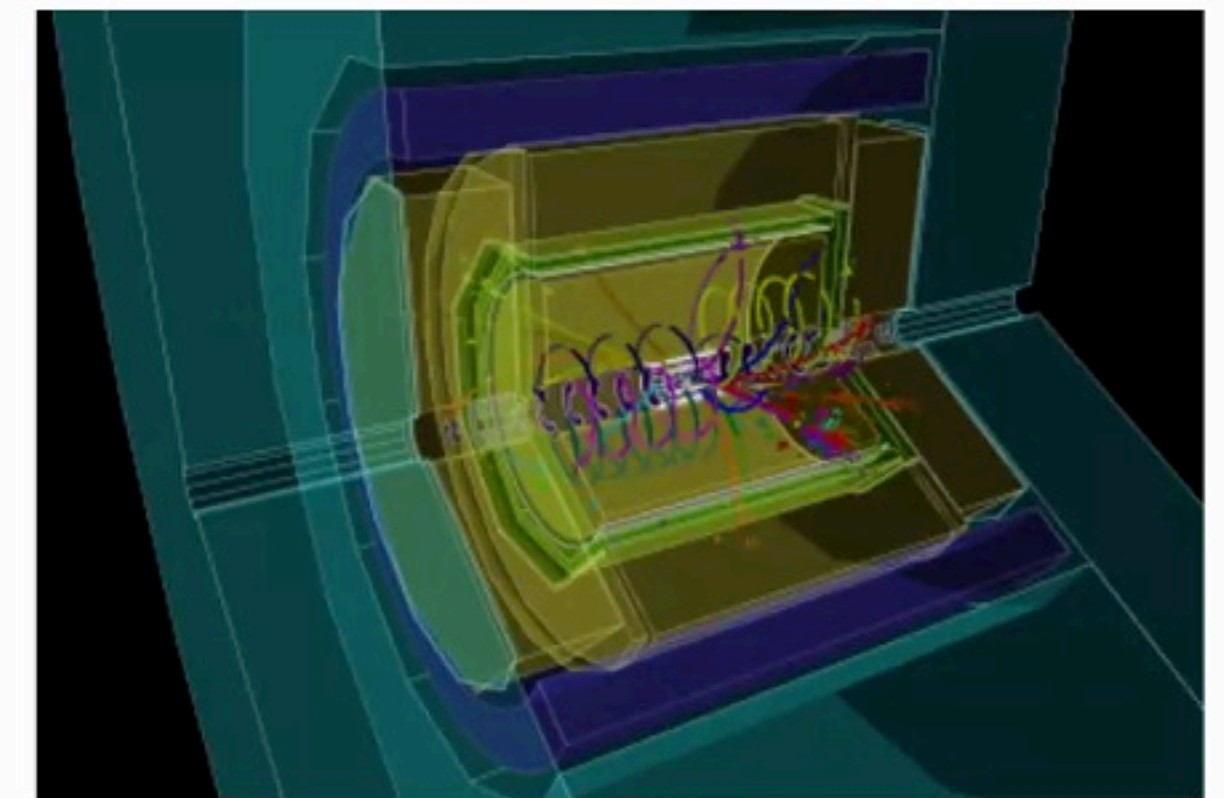
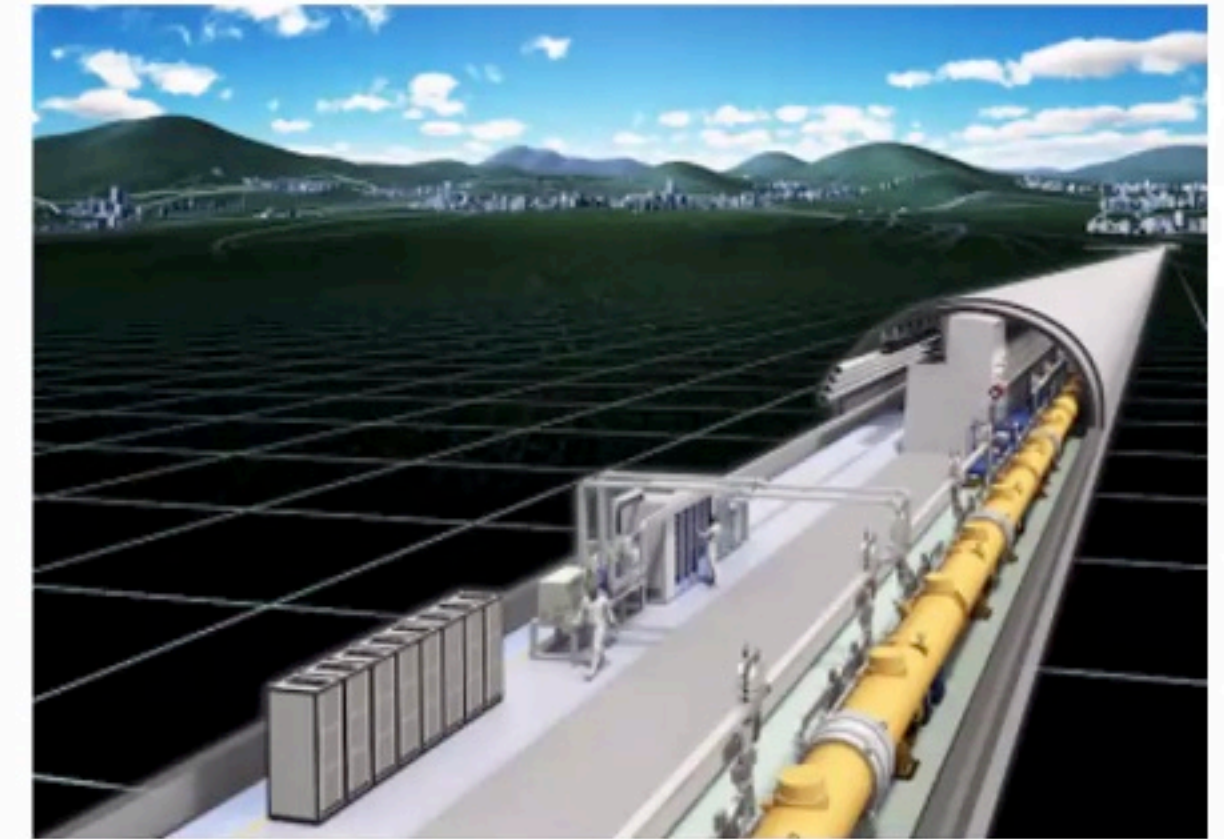
“... continuing studies of new physics should be pursued using the LHC and its upgrades.”

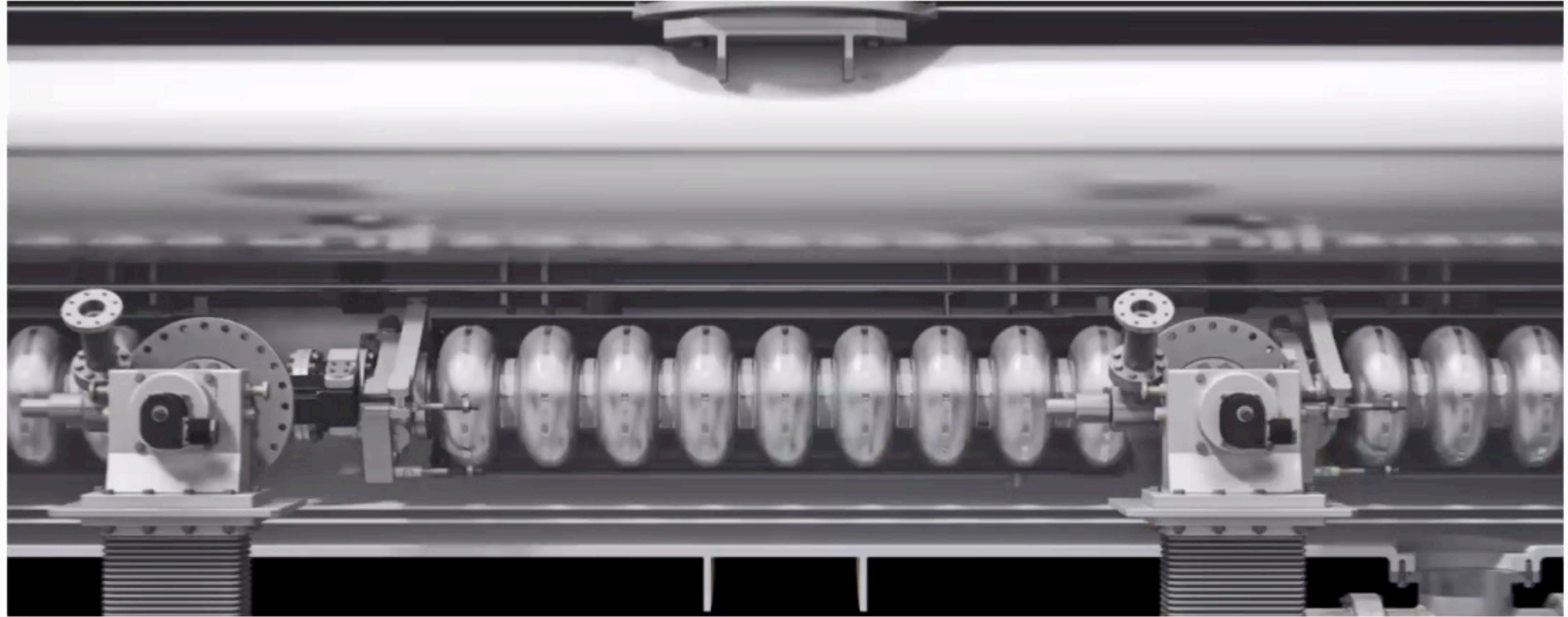
➤ Future HE project in Japan is the ILC

“... construction of the International Linear Collider with a collision energy of 250 GeV should start in Japan immediately without delay so as to guide the ... through the research of the Higgs particle .. 未来高能量前沿是国际直线对撞机 (ILC)”

Final Report by the Committee on Future Projects in High Energy Physics, September 2017

<http://www.jahep.org/files/20170906-en.pdf>





日本国家战略和路线图

2020.08.02 ICFA announces a new phase towards preparation for the International Linear Collider. ICFA approved the formation of the **ILC International Development Team** as the first step towards **the preparatory phase of the ILC project**, with a mandate to make preparations for the **ILC Pre-Lab** in Japan.

2020.08.31 Snowmass2021 LOI "Update of the Japanese Strategy for Particle Physics"

2020.10.28 The **ILC Steering Panel** was established by the Japan High Energy Physics Committee (HEPC) of the Japan Association of High Energy Physicists (JAHEP). **"Leading the high energy physics community in Japan toward a timely realization of the ILC"**

2021.01.16 The JAHEP **ILC Steering Panel** released a report **"Recent Progress Towards the Realization of the ILC in Japan: Cooperative Efforts by Academia, Industry, and Local Region"**.

2021.06.02 The ILC International Development Team has released **"ILC Preparatory Laboratory proposal"**. http://www.jahep.org/files/input_JapanHEPC_20191213.pdf

就国际直线对撞机（ILC），日本布局了一系列规划、行动和报告发布

MEXT is cautious

国内、国际上倡议的大型高能加速器

创新和挑战

创新和挑战

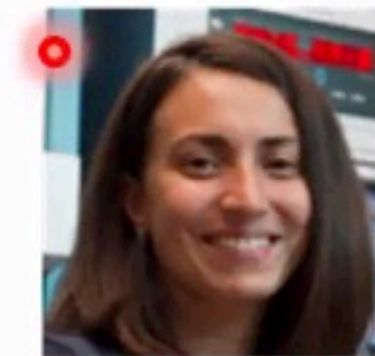
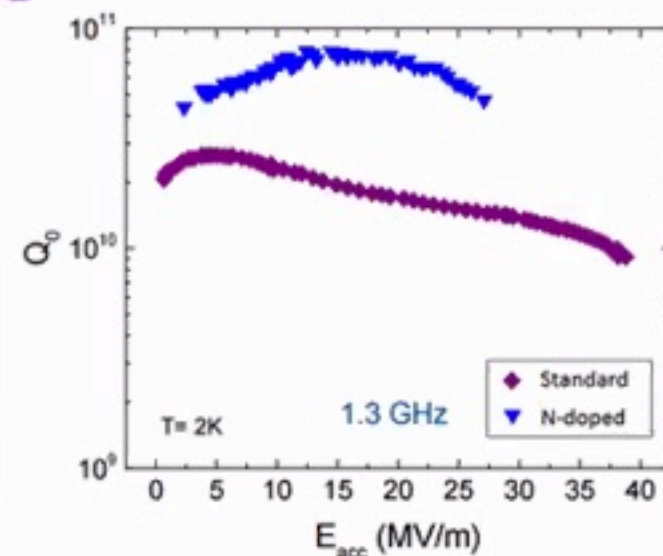
United States 美国

Landscapes and national roadmaps

Innovations

掺氮技术

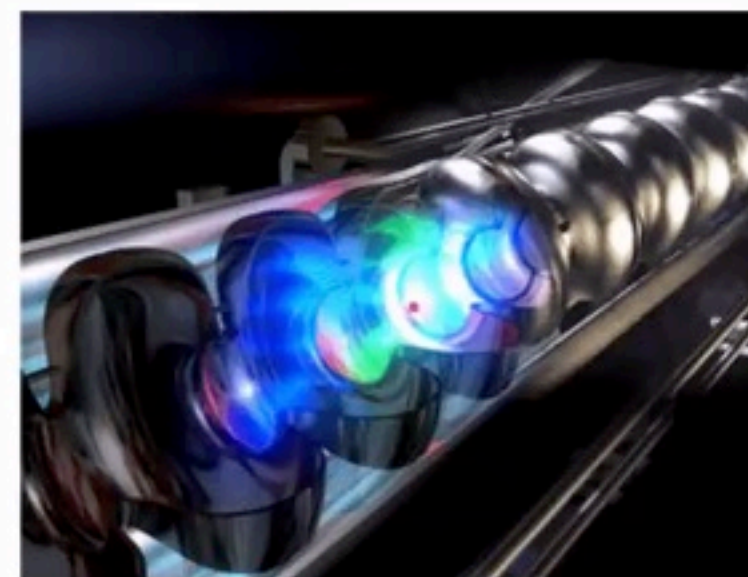
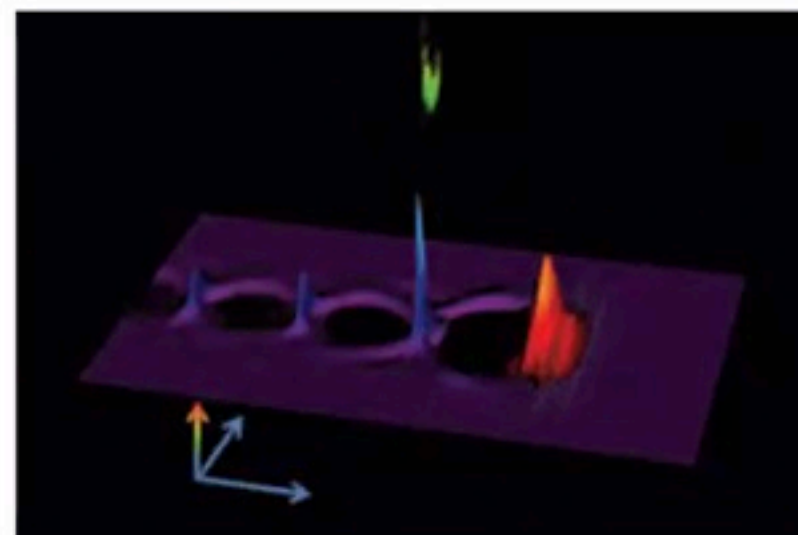
N₂ doping
High Q RF



Fermilab

激光加速

laser-plasma
accelerators



BELLA group
Berkeley Lab

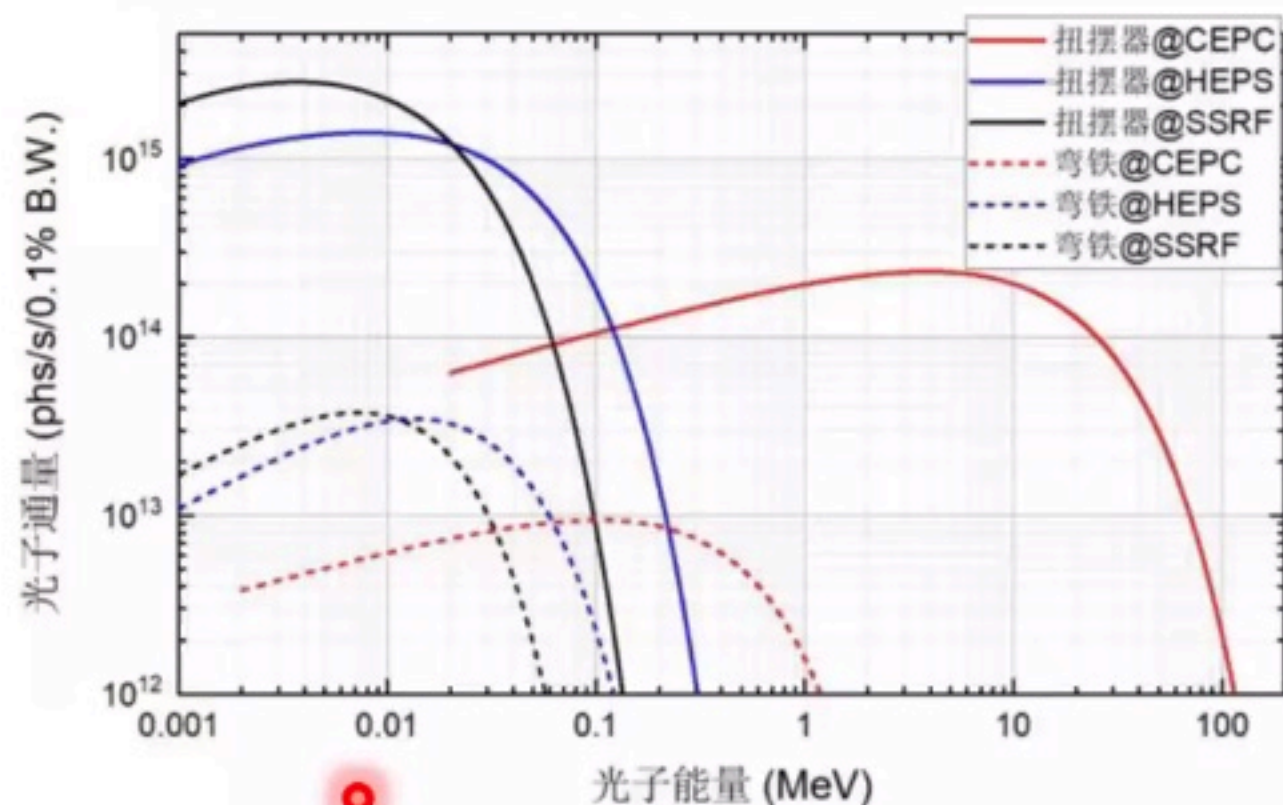
量子计算 (Quantum computing - quantum support vector machine (QSVM), detects Higgs bosons at the LHC. The algorithm run both on quantum simulators and on physical quantum hardware (on Google Tensorflow Quantum, IBM Quantum and Amazon Braket, ~20 qubits and a 5K-event dataset,)

quantum algorithm for the parton shower by LBNL theorist
[PhysRevLett.126.062001](https://arxiv.org/abs/1106.4269)

创新和挑战

世界第一个高能量-高品质的 γ 同步光源、开辟新的应用领域

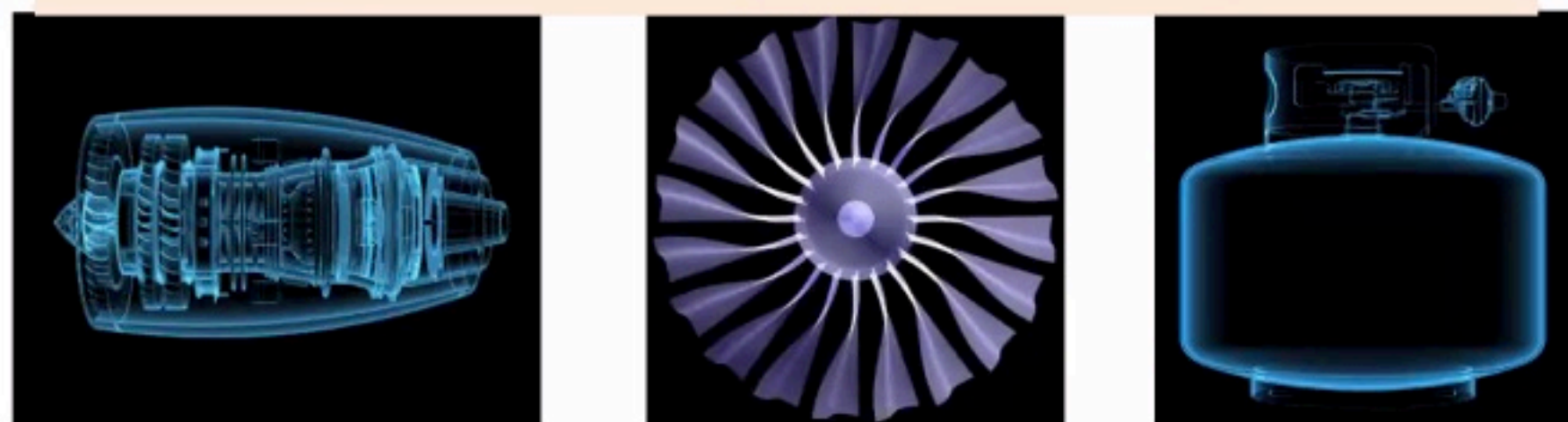
- 有高能同步辐射，光子能量可以超过**100MeV**
- 前所未有的**MeV级**同步辐射光源
 - 核物理、国防、材料结构及缺陷、微加工、极端条件、高压、辐照改性、育种。。。核医学



CEPC是最好的MeV高能同步辐射光源

王贻芳老师提出这个思路，CEPC概念设计报告包括了束流线。

无损内部结构分析 - 1KHz高穿透能力



光-核物理科学

宇宙演化时间尺度

伽马催化嬗变

同位素制备



创新和挑战

2019年5月17日，在西班牙Granada市，日本KEK实验室设立了**国际直线对撞机 (ILC) 工作组**，商讨国际费用分担计划。



工作组成员

Klaus Desch, 德国波恩大学
Andrew J. Lankford, 美国加州大学
Kajari Mazumdar, 印度塔塔研究所
Patricia McBride, 美国费米国家实验室
Shinichiro Michizono, 日本KEK实验室
Yasuhiro Okada(主席), 日本KEK实验室
Claude Vallée, 法国CNRS/IN2P3/CPPM

ILC International Development Team

Created by the ICFA for preparing the ILC Pre-lab proposal
Unlike LCB/LCC, this is focused on the ILC

established in August 2020

ICFA

Published the ILC Pre-Lab Proposal
in June 2021

ILC-IDT

Executive Board

Andrew Lankford (UC Irvine): Americas Liaison
Shinichiro Michizono (KEK): Working group 2 Chair
Hitoshi Murayama (UC Berkeley/U. Tokyo): Working group 3 Chair
Tatsuya Nakada (EPFL): Executive Board Chair and Working group 1 Chair
Yasuhiro Okada (KEK): KEK Liaison
Steinar Stapnes (CERN): Europe Liaison
Geoffrey Taylor (U. Melbourne): Asia-Pacific Liaison

Working group 1
Pre-lab set-up

Working group 2
Accelerator

Working group 3
Physics & Detectors

不对中国开放

对中国开放

- ILC管理、加速器组现在不对中国开放
- 我们在未来高能对撞机国际合作需要努力

创新和挑战

Collaboration: 围绕未来高能加速器的合作

欧美日在关键技术上有合作

Continued collaboration and coordination among Europe, US and Japan

Shared R&D on critical technologies (nano beam, design and components,...)

Close organization association and consultation, with funding agency involvement

Europe and US have strong roles in the ILC

政府、资助部分参与、跟踪

Cooperation with the FCC (ee, hh) group in key technologies

Push the field to find ways to probe the Universe and strive for discovery

推动领域 – 探索自然、力争发现

Geopolitical realities: 现实

National interest and politics can get in the way, sometimes

Some HEP technologies may be restricted

意味着中国需要加强R&D和创新

Scientific exchange would be more challenging

创新和挑战

nature
REVIEWS

PHYSICS



EDITORIAL

NATURE REVIEWS | PHYSICS
VOLUME 1 | APRIL 2019 | 231

《自然》物理综述评论：

We believe that the case for big science enterprises, such as a future particle collider, is strong. What are the options? In a series of Comments we explore different projects: the Circular Electron Positron Collider, the Compact Linear Collider, the Future Circular Collider, the High-Luminosity Large Hadron Collider, the International Linear Collider and plasma wave accelerators.

It is too early to say which of these projects will go ahead and whether they will reach their goals, but it is clear that to discover new physics beyond the SM we need to throw in everything we have: large-scale high-energy particle accelerators, small-scale low-energy experiments and astrophysical observations. In science there is no final frontier, just many frontiers to unimaginable places. One ship at a time is not enough. We need a fleet of ships to explore all those strange new worlds.

“……我们相信未来粒子对撞机的出发点是强烈的。”

“现在尚不能确定那些项目会被批准，能否达到目标，很清楚的是，为了发现超出SM的新物理，我们需要尽全力：大的、小的、高能、低能的加速器实验和天体物理观测。

……一条船不够，我们需要一个舰队，向前驶行，探索奇特的新世界。”

总结

- 粒子物理实验针对的是一系列重大科学问题。
- 希格斯玻色子是一个难得的窥探宇宙的窗口。
- 高能粒子加速器历史上发挥了至关重要的作用，
未来高能加速器被寄予厚望。
- 国际科技强国
布局粒子物理能量前沿战略规划
准备下一代高能粒子对撞机
投资相关的关键技术和工程设计 ⇒ **创新**
- 国际合作和竞争逐渐趋于“保守”和“保护主义”。
- 高能同步伽马辐射线、一系列技术发展、技术应用等
是高能正负电子对撞机可能为人类提供可见的红利。