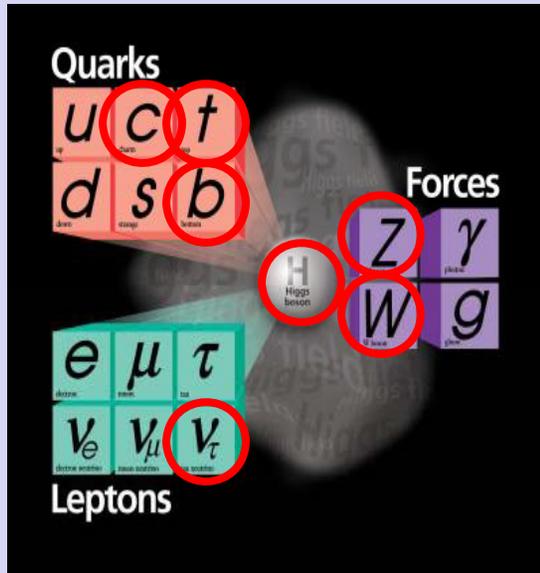
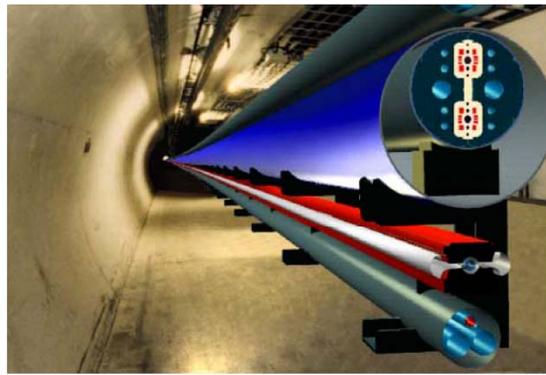


# VLHC - Very Large Hadron Collider



## Design Study for a Staged Very Large Hadron Collider

Report by the collaborators of  
The VLHC Design Study Group:  
Brookhaven National Laboratory  
Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory  
Laboratory of Nuclear Studies, Cornell University  
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory  
Stanford Linear Accelerator Center  
Stanford University, Stanford, CA, 94309



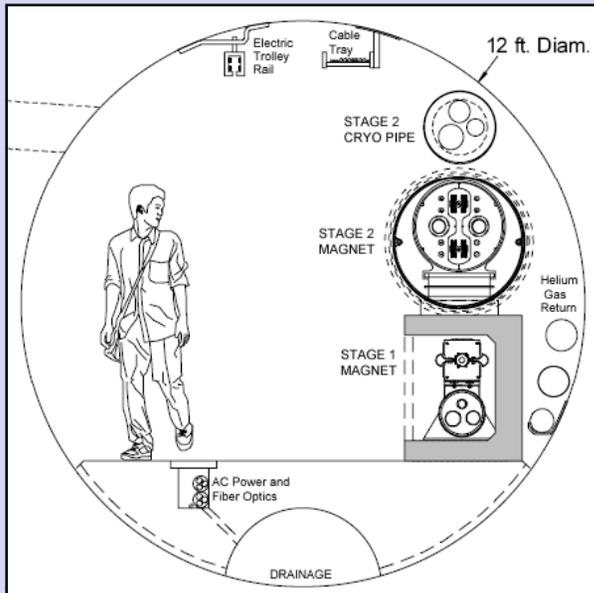
Denisov, Town Hall Meeting

- Progress in experimental particle physics was always driven by advances in experimental tools
  - Accelerators and detectors
- Over last ~40 years majority of discoveries have been made at the energy frontier hadron accelerators
- VLHC is an accelerator with center of mass energy for proton-proton collisions of 40-200 TeV. The only way to
  - Create particles with masses well above 10 TeV
  - Study distances below  $10^{-20}$  cm
- We have a lot of expertise building hadron colliders while innovative ideas are needed to keep this path viable
  - Staged approach to ~100 TeV hadron collider
  - Based on a relatively long tunnel

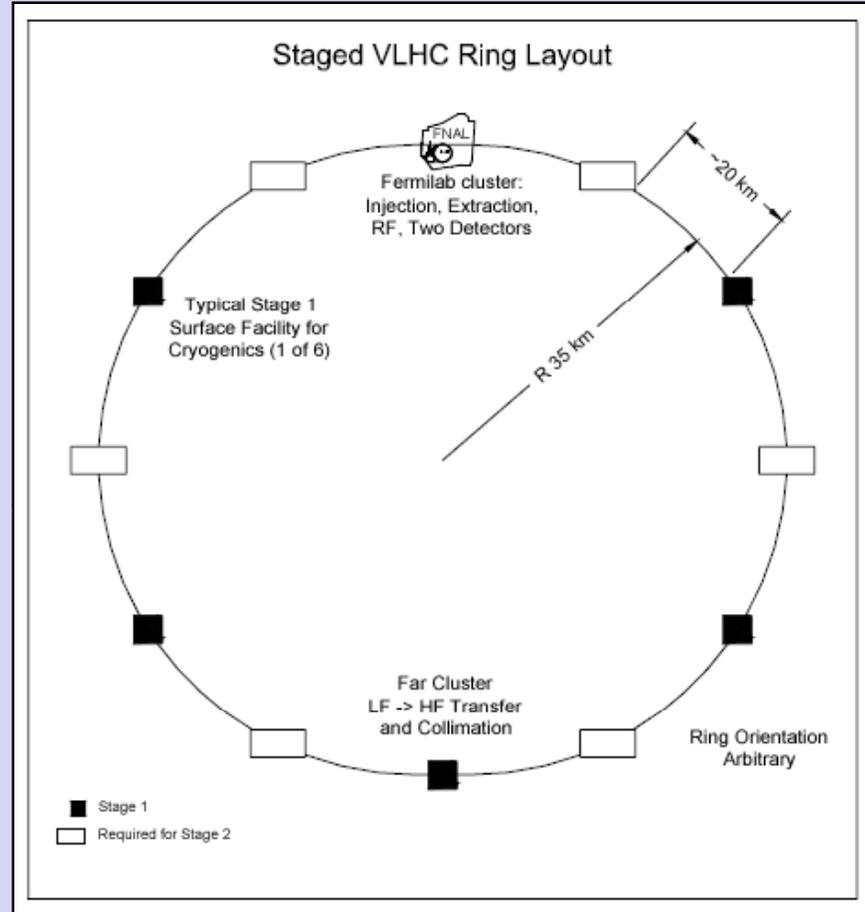
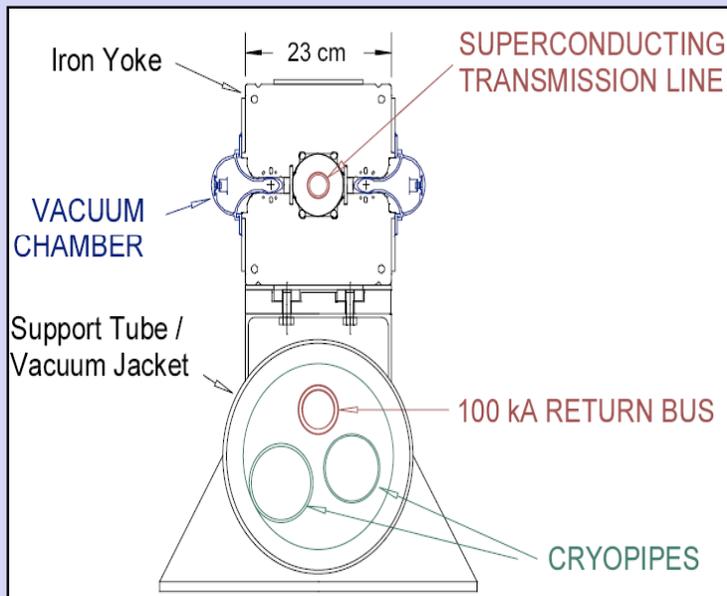
Table 1.1. The high-level parameters of both stages of the VLHC.

	Stage 1	Stage 2
Total Circumference (km)	233	233
Center-of-Mass Energy (TeV)	40	175
Number of interaction regions	2	2
Peak luminosity ( $\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ )	$1 \times 10^{34}$	$2.0 \times 10^{34}$
Luminosity lifetime (hrs)	24	8
Injection energy (TeV)	0.9	10.0
Dipole field at collision energy (T)	2	9.8

# VLHC – Design Options

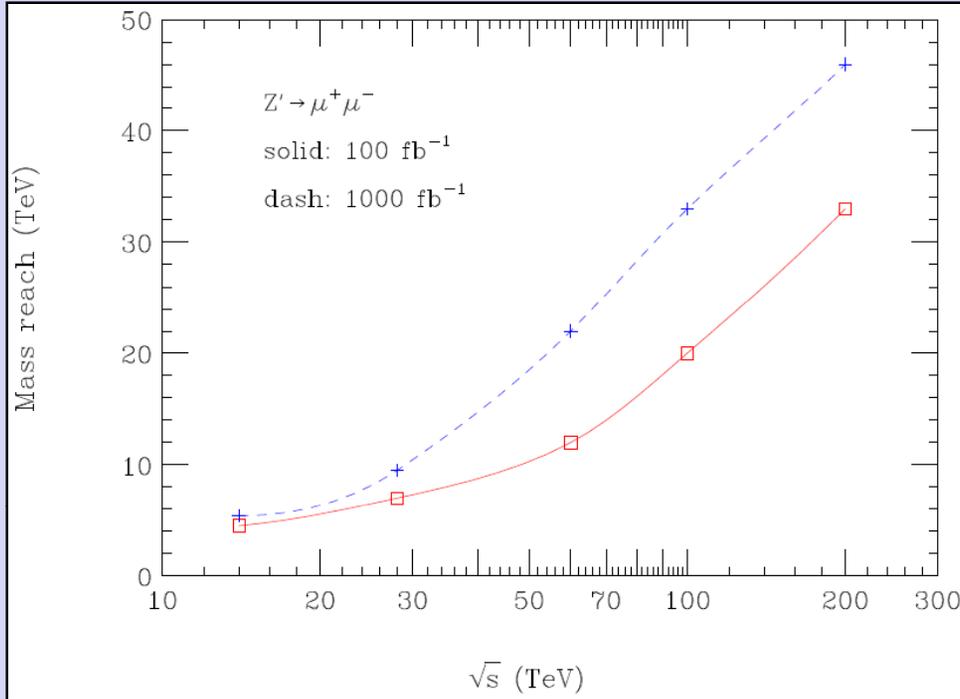


**Low cost underground construction**  
**New magnets technologies**



- VLHC could be built based on reasonable extrapolation of today's expertise
- Developments and technological advances would benefit the project and develop new technologies

# Very Large Hadron Collider



- VLHC is an experimental **tool** to advance our understanding of sub-atomic world by over an order of magnitude
  - **Smaller distances probed**
  - **Higher mass objects created**
- The option is viable and with continuing technological advances could become even more affordable

channel	LHC	LHC	28 TeV	40 TeV	200 TeV
particle	$100 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$1 \text{ ab}^{-1}$	$100 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$100 \text{ fb}^{-1}$	$100 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
$\tilde{q}, \tilde{g}$	2	2.5	4	5.5	> 10
$W' Z'$	4.5	5.4	7	8.5	33
$q^*$	7	8	10	13	50
$\Lambda$ comp.	33	50	60	75	130
$M_D (\delta = 2)$	9	12	15	20	75