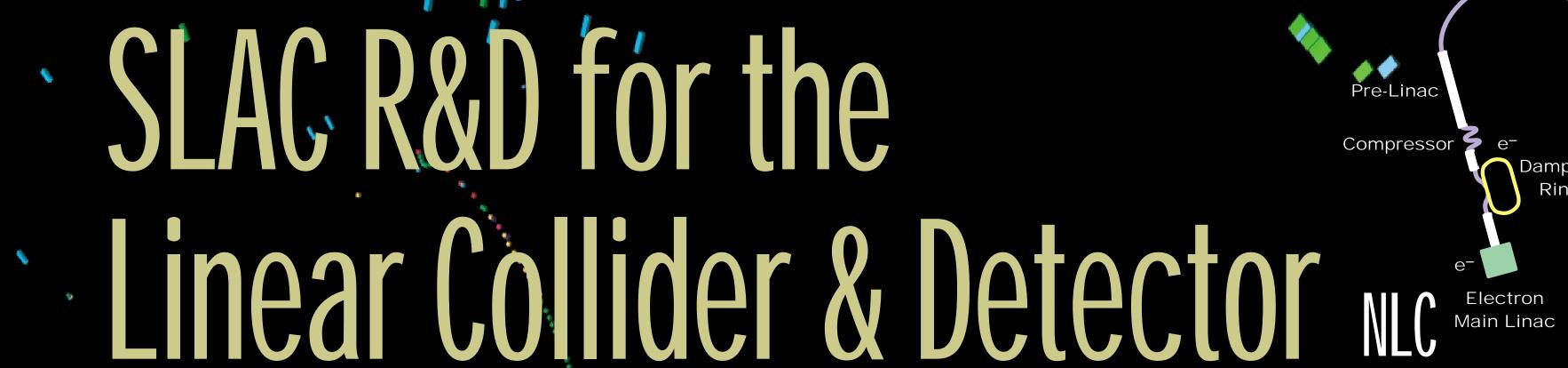
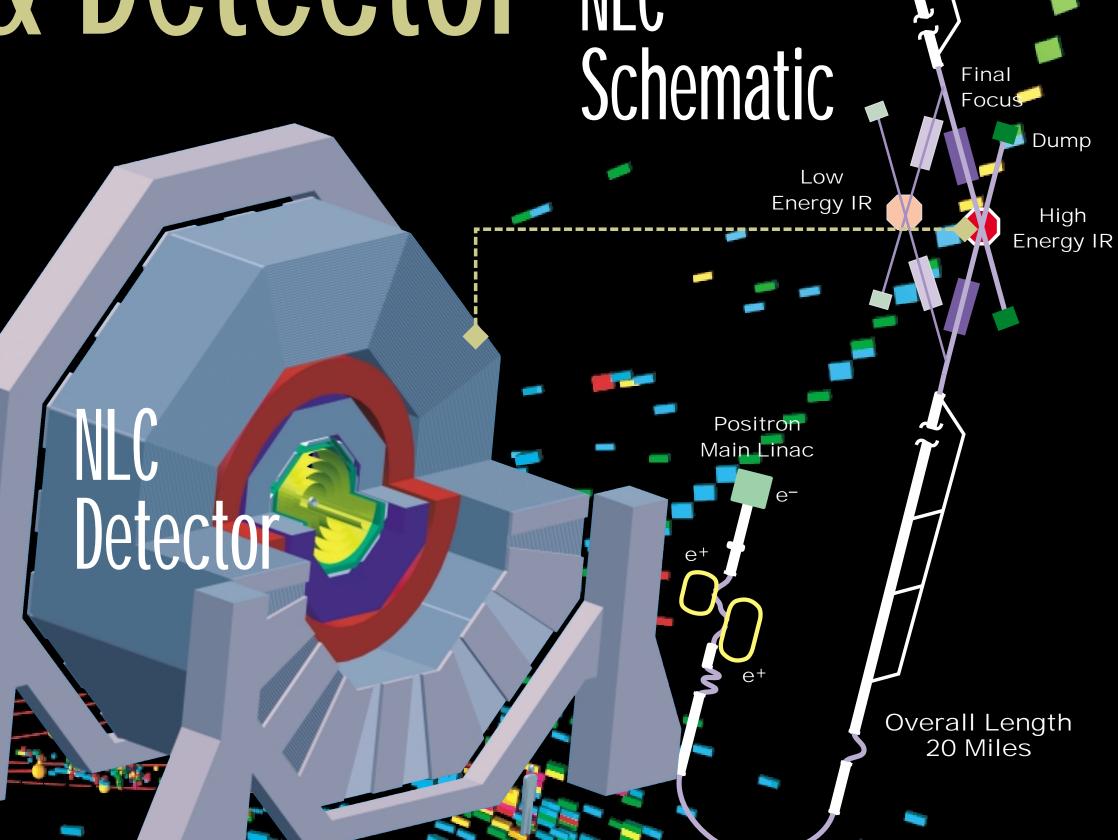
Stanford Linear Accelerator Center

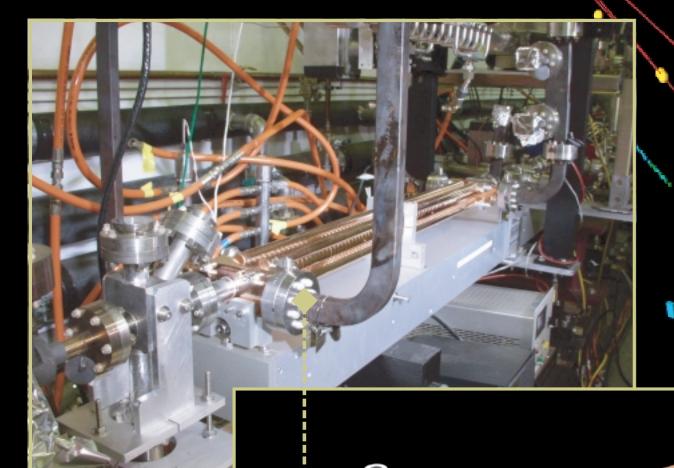
XXI International Symposium on Lepton and Photon Interactions at High Energies



A trillion-electron-volt (TeV) e+e-Linear Collider will be a crucial partner to the LHC in the next-generation of particle accelerators, as we seek to unravel dominant mysteries of particle physics and cosmology. SLAC's experience with the pioneering SLC linear collider has expedited development of the technologies and experimental techniques needed to make the next generation feasible. SLAC is a leader in the world-wide implementation of linear collider technology and physics exploitation.



SLAC's Next Linear Collider Test Accelerator



Colliding Beam Parameters

	Stage 1		Stage 2	
CMS Energy (GeV)	500		1000	1300
Luminosity (10 ³²)	20		30	5
Repetition Rate (Hz)	120		120	
Bunch Charge (10 ¹⁰)	0.75		0.75	
Bunches/RF Pulse	192		192	25
Bunch Separation (ns)	1.4		1.4	
Loaded Gradient (MV/m)	50		50	
γ ε _x at IP (10 ⁻⁸ mrad)	360		360	
γ ε _x at IP (10 ⁻⁸ mrad)	4		4	
β _X /β _y at IP (nm)	8	3	13	
$\sigma_{\rm X}/\sigma_{\rm y}$ at IP (nm) $\beta \sigma$	243	/3.0	219/2.1	
σ _z at IP (um)	1	10	110	
Two Linac Length (km)	13	13.8 27.6		⁷ .6

Components developed for an advanced linear collider are tested in SLAC's Next Linear Collider Test Accelerator. The accelerator is composed of copper disks that surround the electron and positron beams and transfers energy that speeds them to the interaction region within the detectors. The test accelerator has two parts: one shown here to test structures; and a facility to test integrated accelerator-ready components acting as they would in a full-scale accelerator.

Quarks to Cosmos and Back Again

Experiments at Particle Accelerators have found that Matter is made of Quarks and Leptons that interact through the

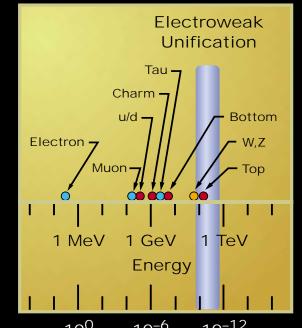
Strong Nuclear Force and the unified (20%)

Electro-Weak Force.

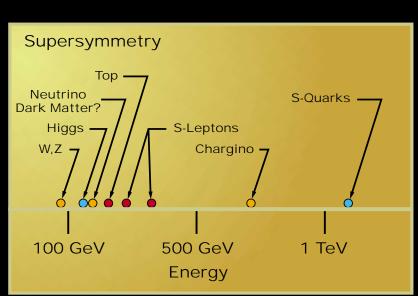
Now observations of the Cosmos reveal that only 5% of the universe is

made of particles found at today's accelerators.
The rest is mysterious Dark Matter and Dark Energy!
The LHC and a Linear Collider are the next
generation of particle accelerators poised to
explore this new side of Nature.

Experiments at the Linear Collider will resolve details of the physics of the Universe when it was less than a nanosecond old, and will search for Dark Matter and clues to the Dark Energy.



Cosmological Time (seconds after Big Bang)



Bypass



