

フェルミ粒子

ゲージ粒子

フェルミ粒子			ゲージ粒子	
クォーク	第1世代	第2世代	第3世代	
	<div>u</div> <div>アップ クォーク</div>	<div>c</div> <div>チャーム クォーク</div>	<div>t</div> <div>トップ クォーク</div>	<div>γ</div> <div>光子</div>
	<div>d</div> <div>ダウン クォーク</div>	<div>s</div> <div>ストレンジ クォーク</div>	<div>b</div> <div>ボトム クォーク</div>	<div>g</div> <div>グルーオン</div>
レプトン				
	<div>e</div> <div>電子</div>	<div>μ</div> <div>ミュー粒子</div>	<div>τ</div> <div>タウ粒子</div>	<div>Z<sup>0</sup></div> <div>W<sup>+</sup></div> <div>W<sup>-</sup></div> <div>ウィークボソン</div>
	<div>ν<sub>e</sub></div> <div>電子 ニュートリノ</div>	<div>ν<sub>μ</sub></div> <div>ミュー ニュートリノ</div>	<div>ν<sub>τ</sub></div> <div>タウ ニュートリノ</div>	
			ヒッグス粒子	
			<div>H</div> <div>ヒッグス粒子</div>	

Pre-preparatory Phase

Main Preparatory Phase

Construction / Operation Phase

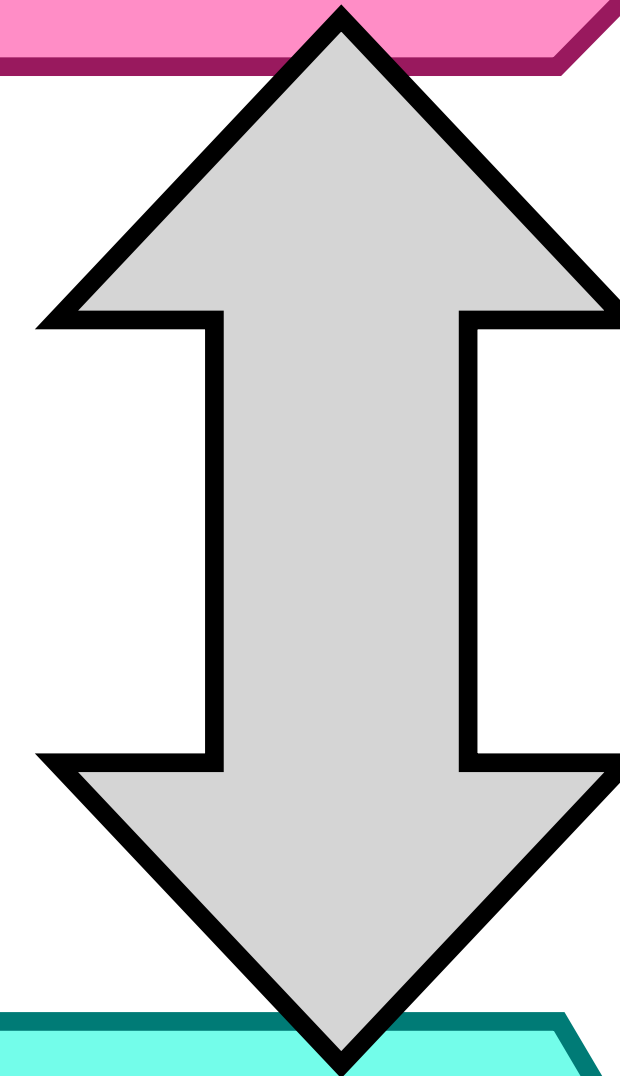
政府間議論

政府間交渉

European Strategy for  
Particle Physicsのアップデート

日本学術会議のマスタープラン

政府間交渉の開始



政府間合意

ILC Laboratory

建設

運転

ILC準備研究所

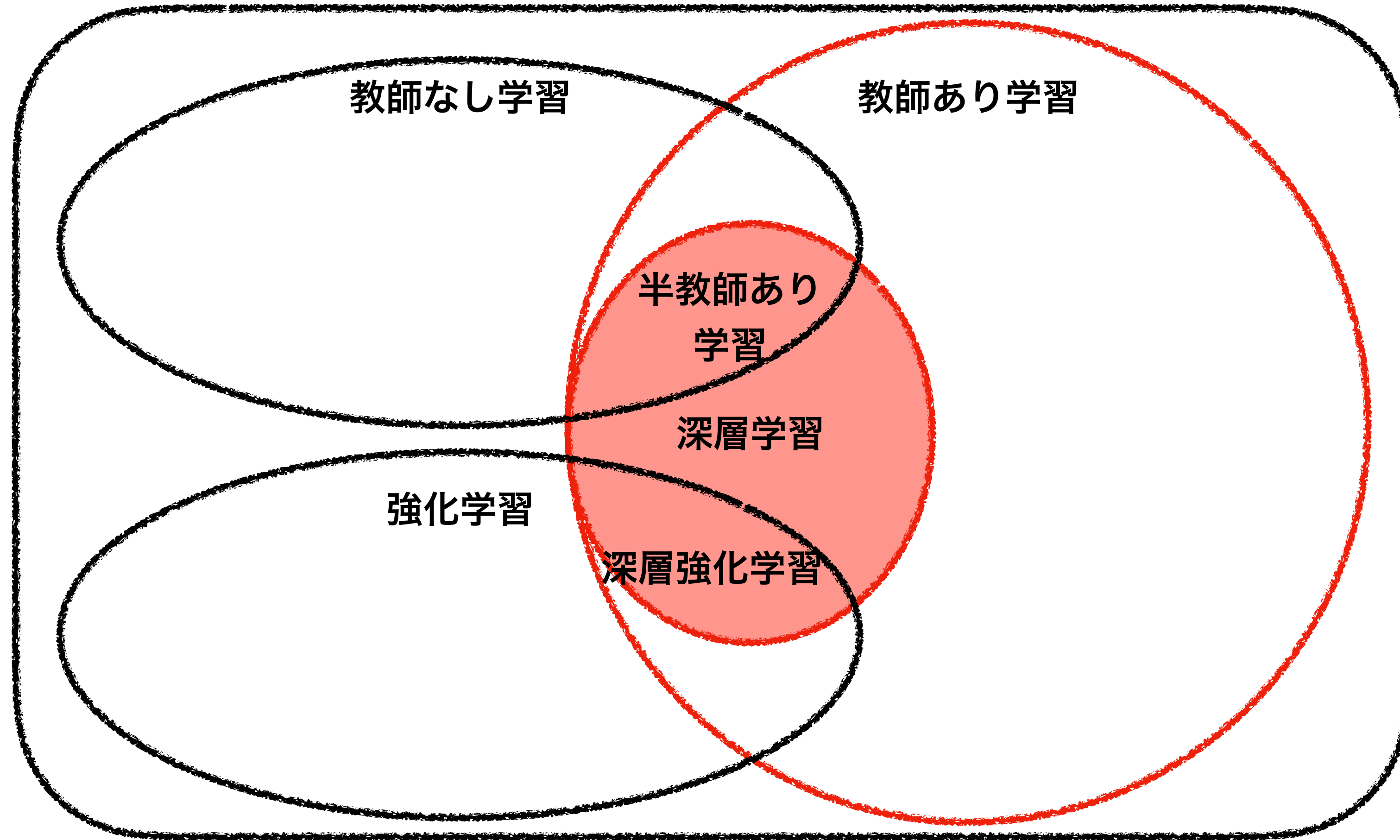
Light-  
weight  
MoUs

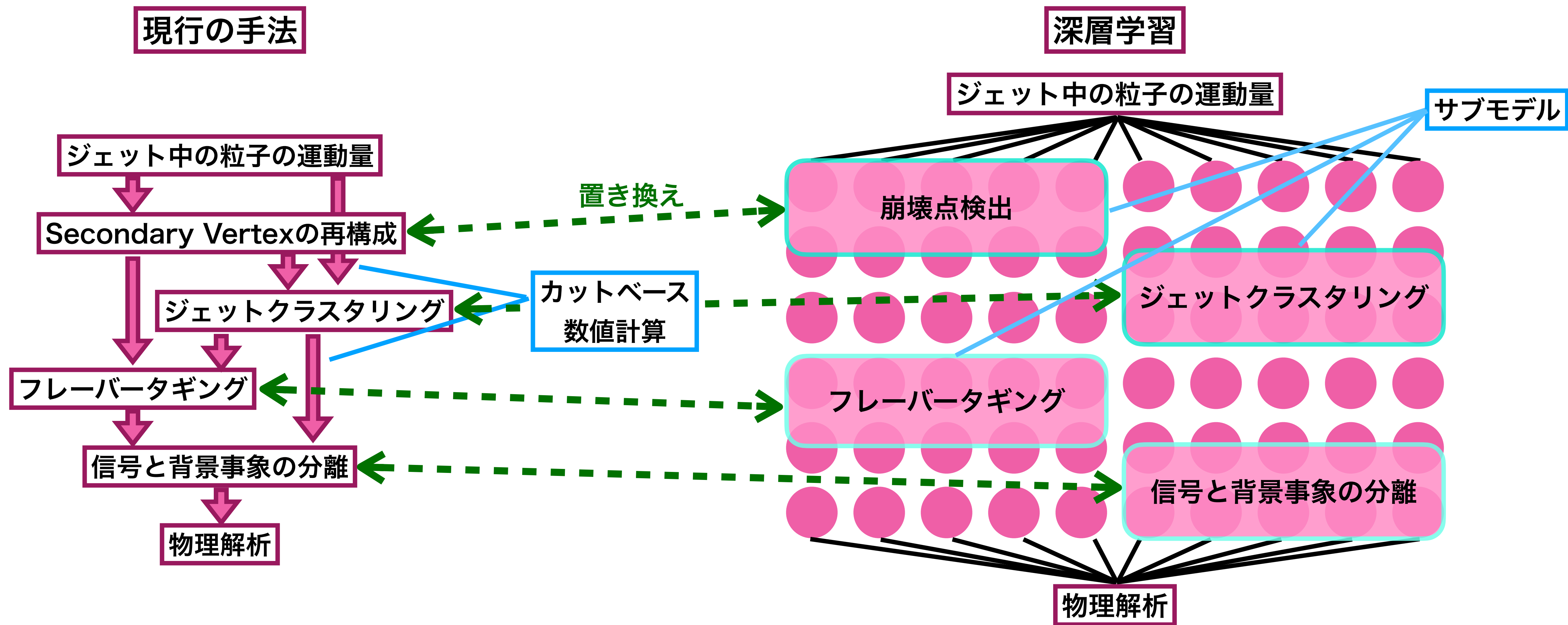
Detailed  
MoUs

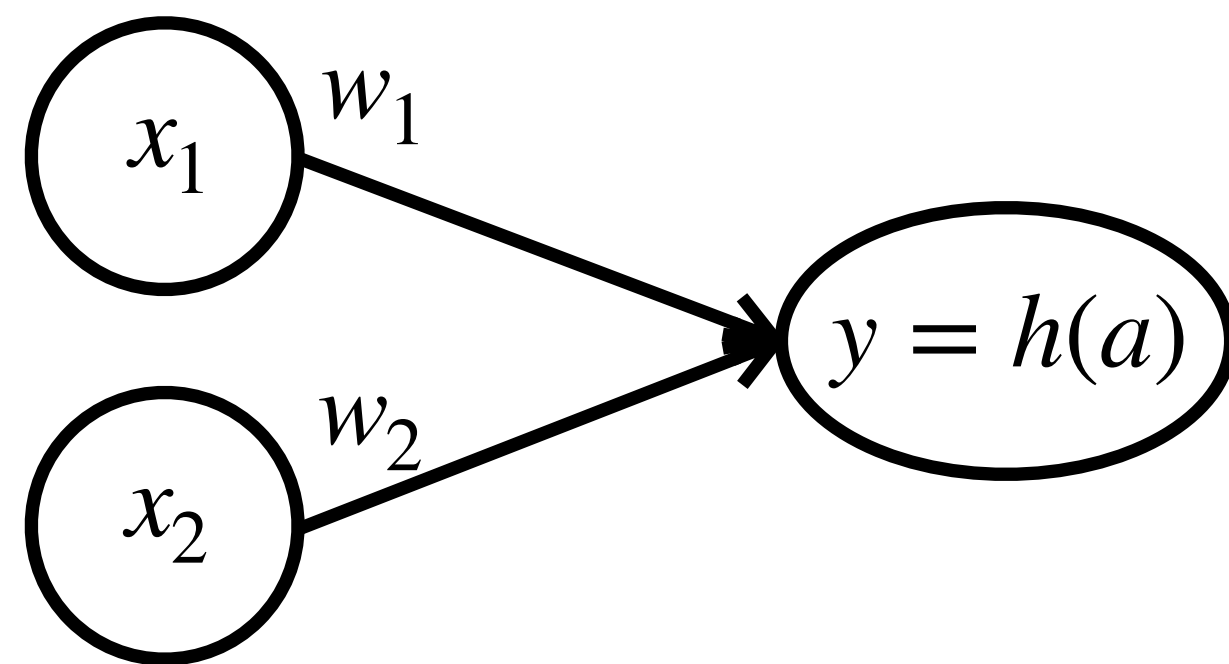
ILCの活動

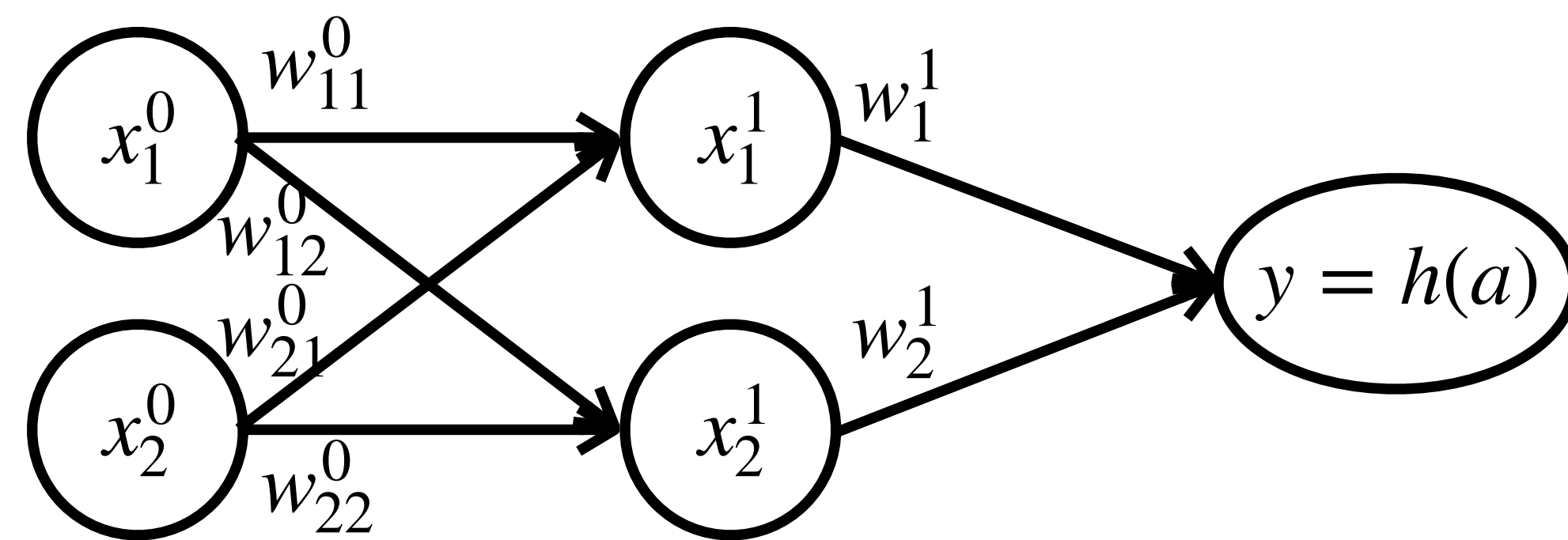
- LCB / LCC
- KEK Planning Office for ILC  
etc.

# 機械学習

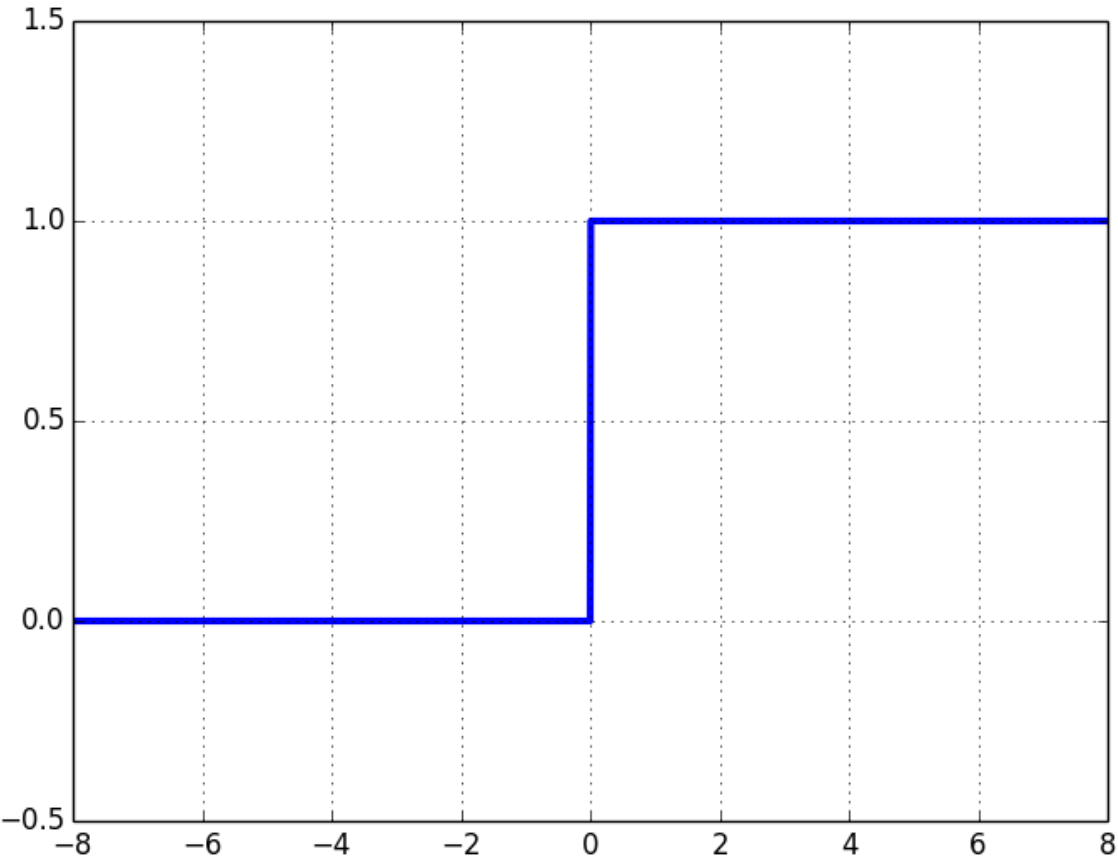




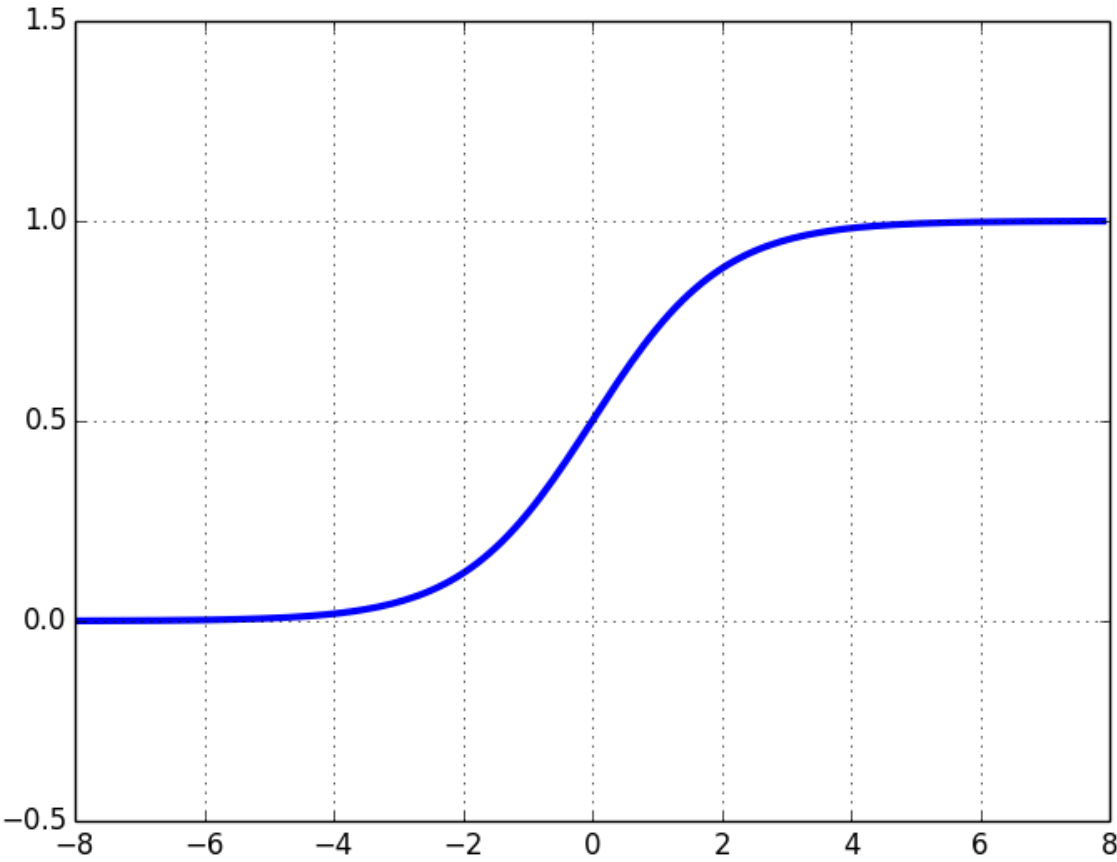




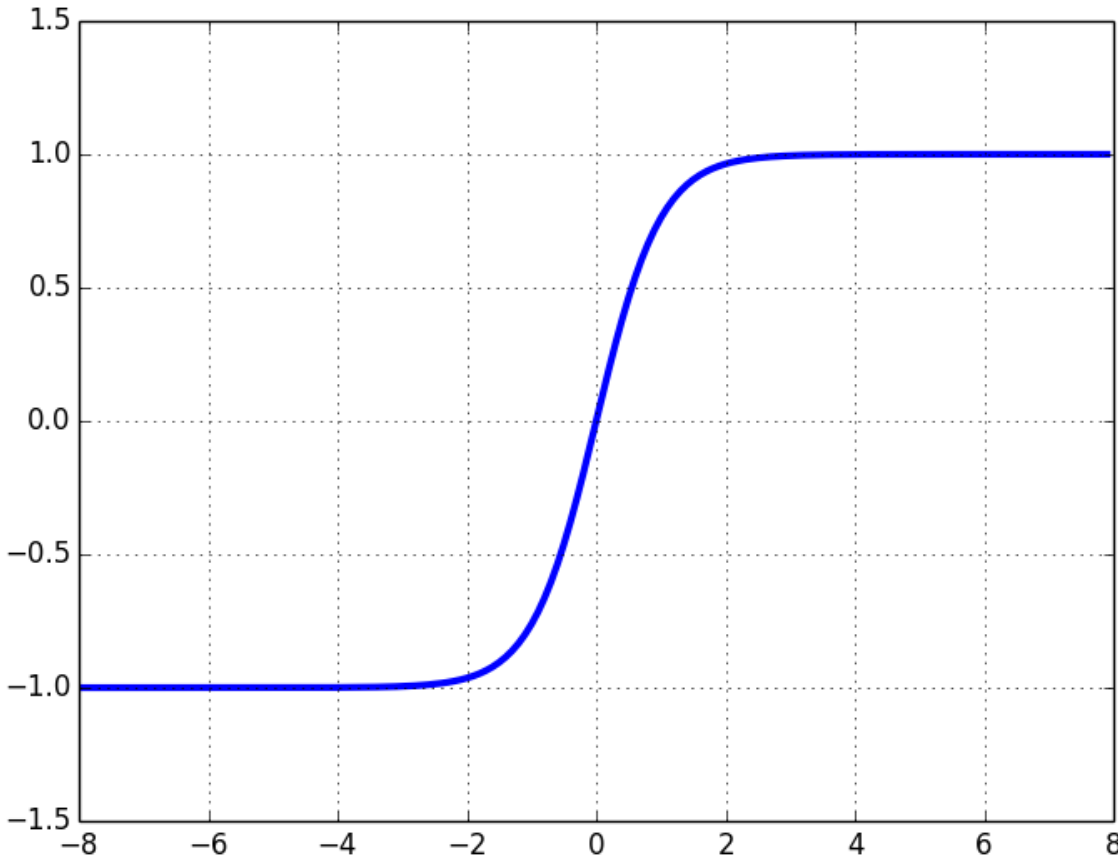
階段関数



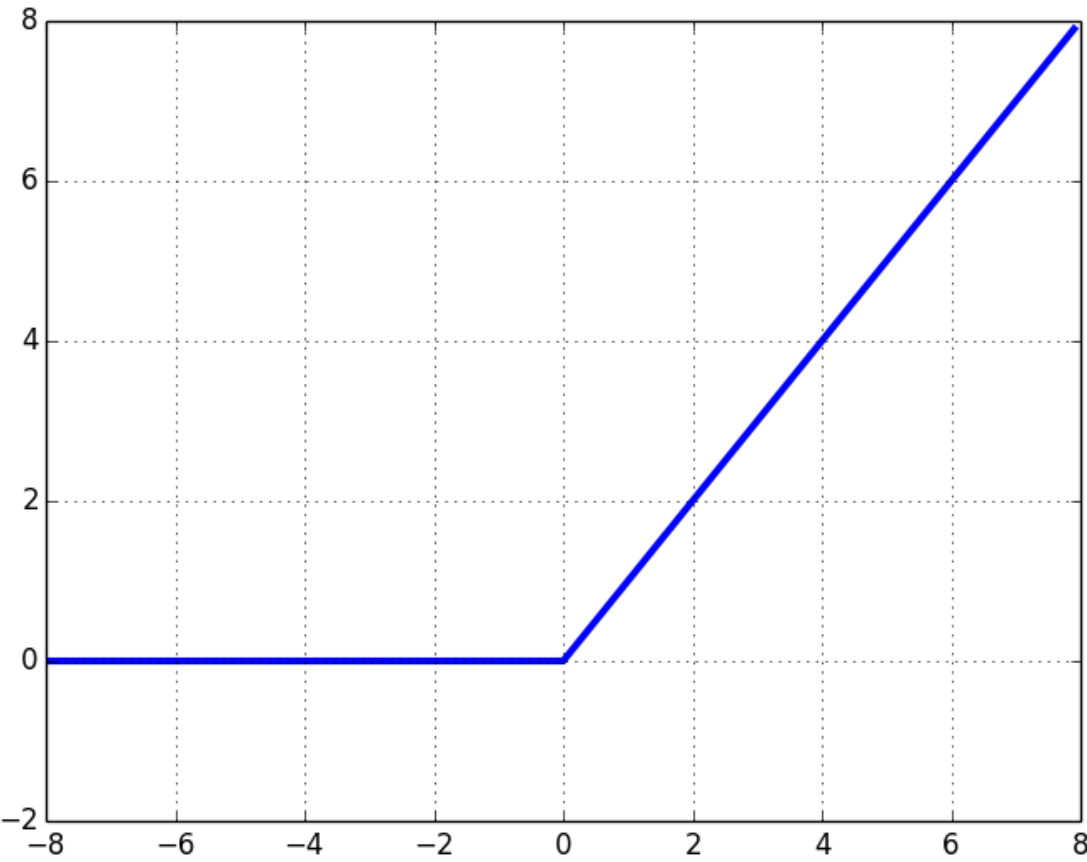
シグモイド関数

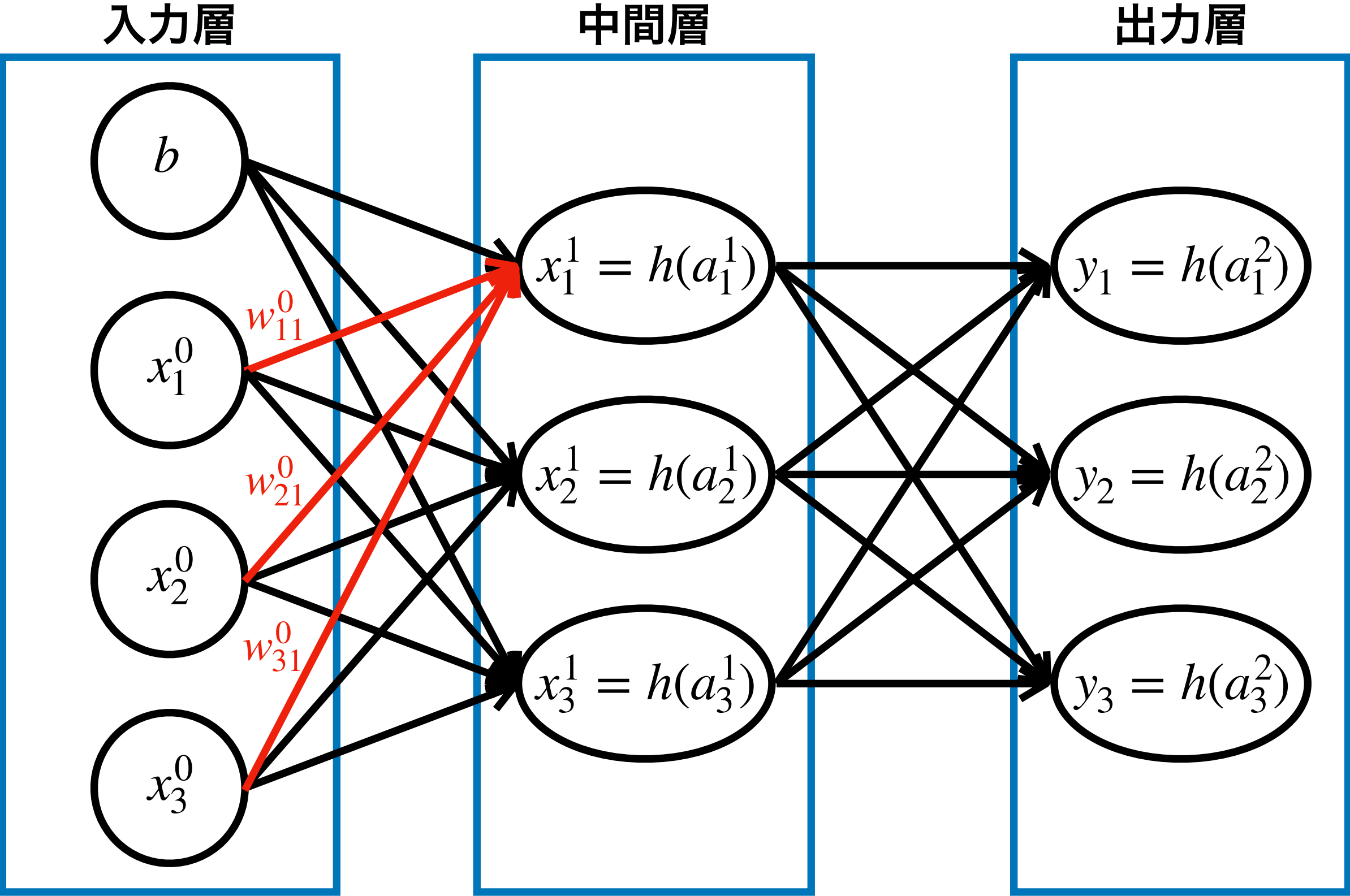


tanh関数

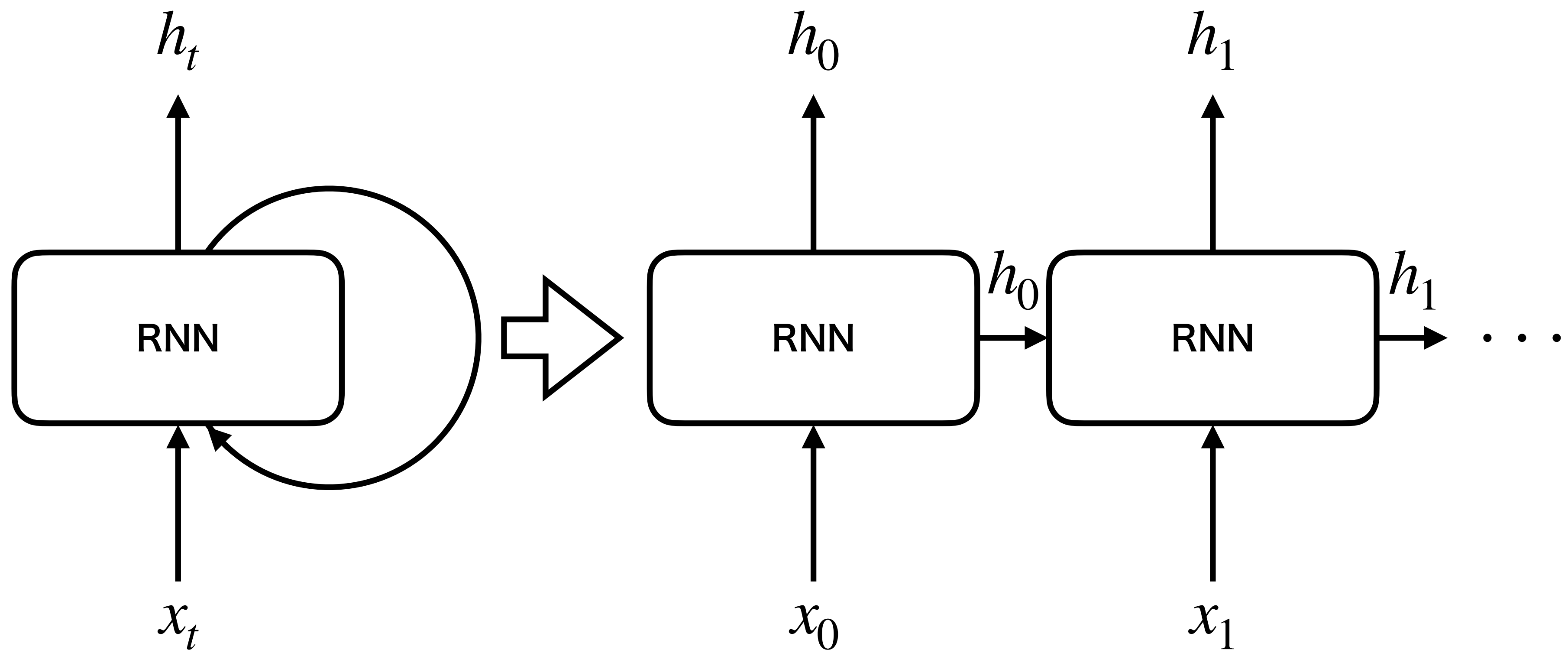


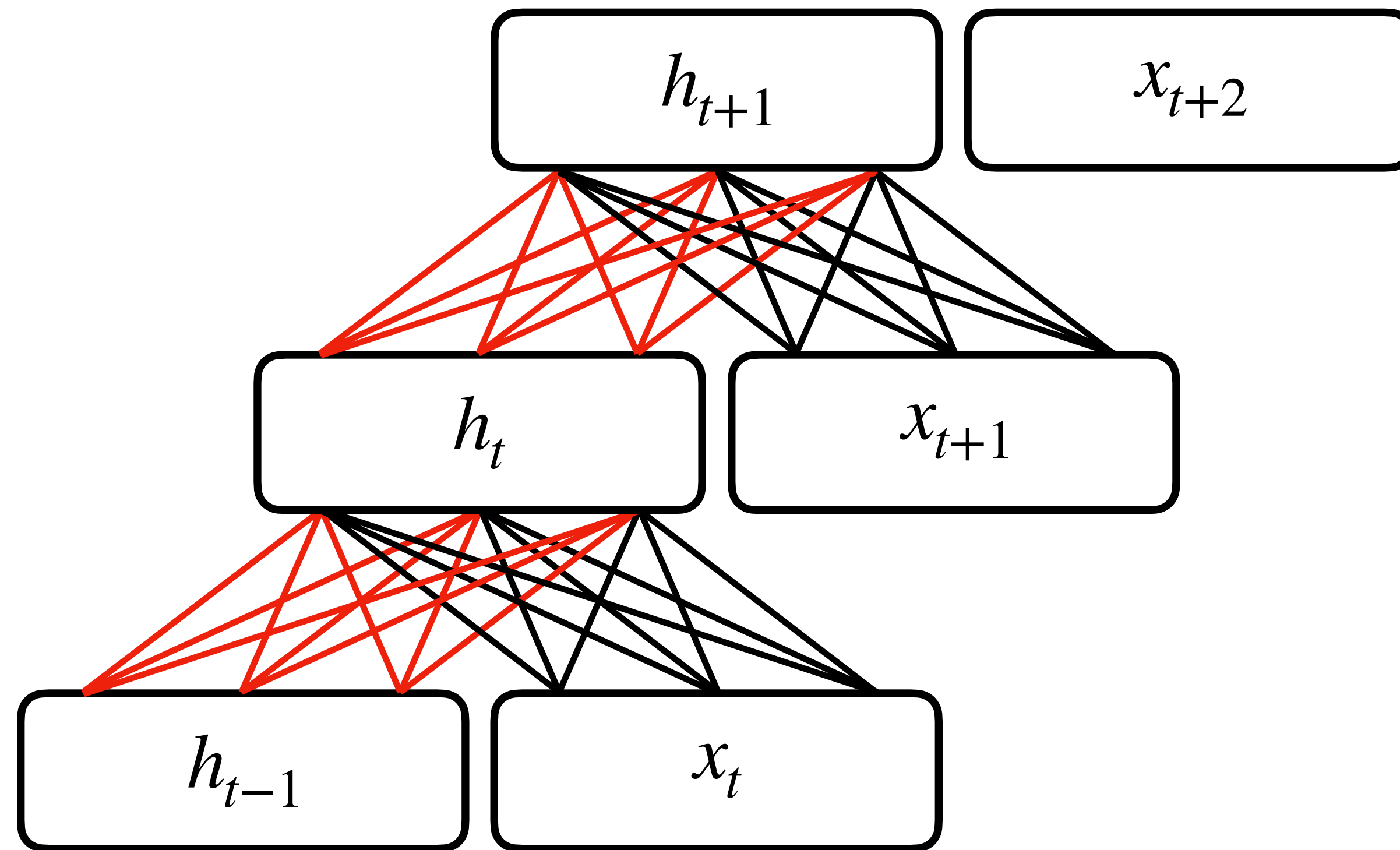
ReLU関数



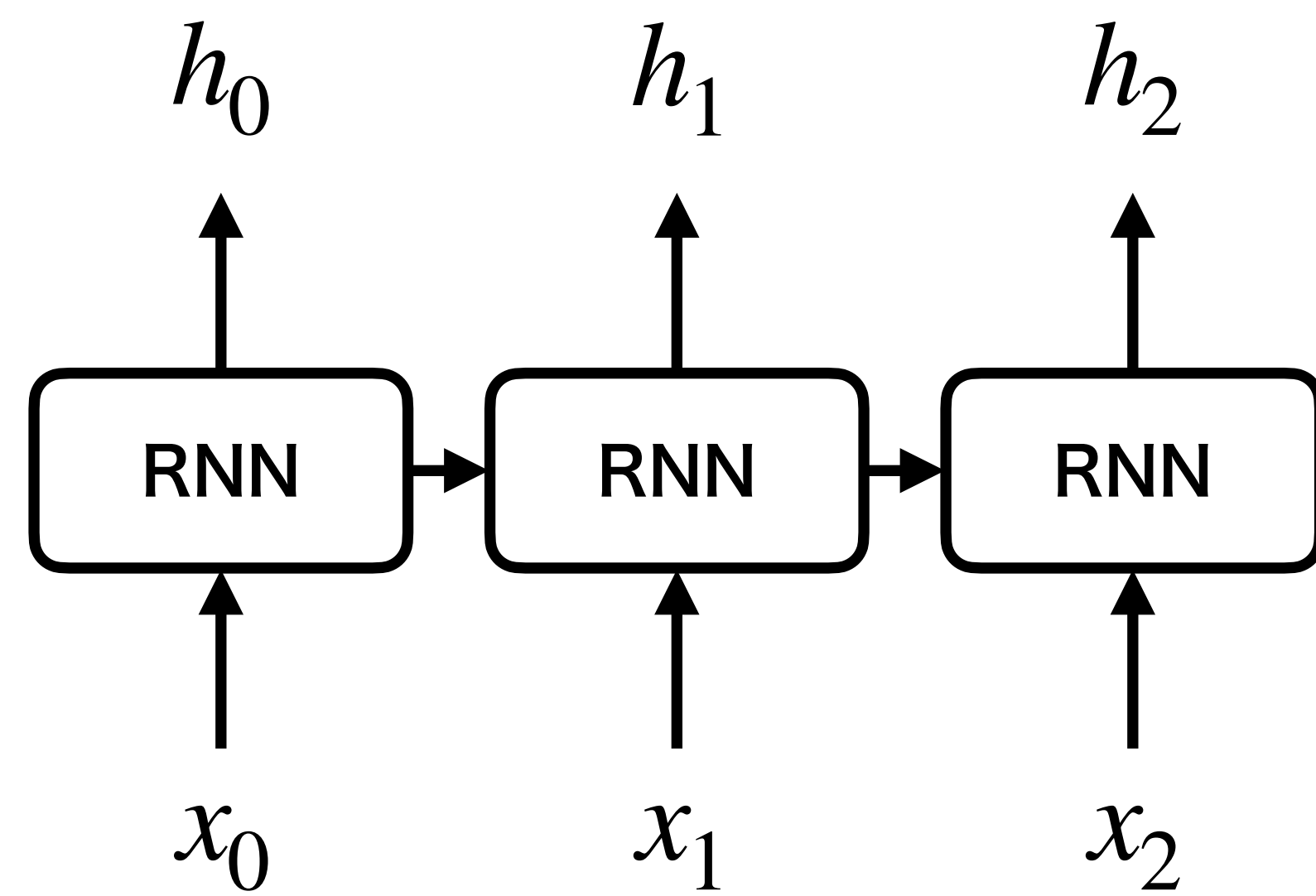




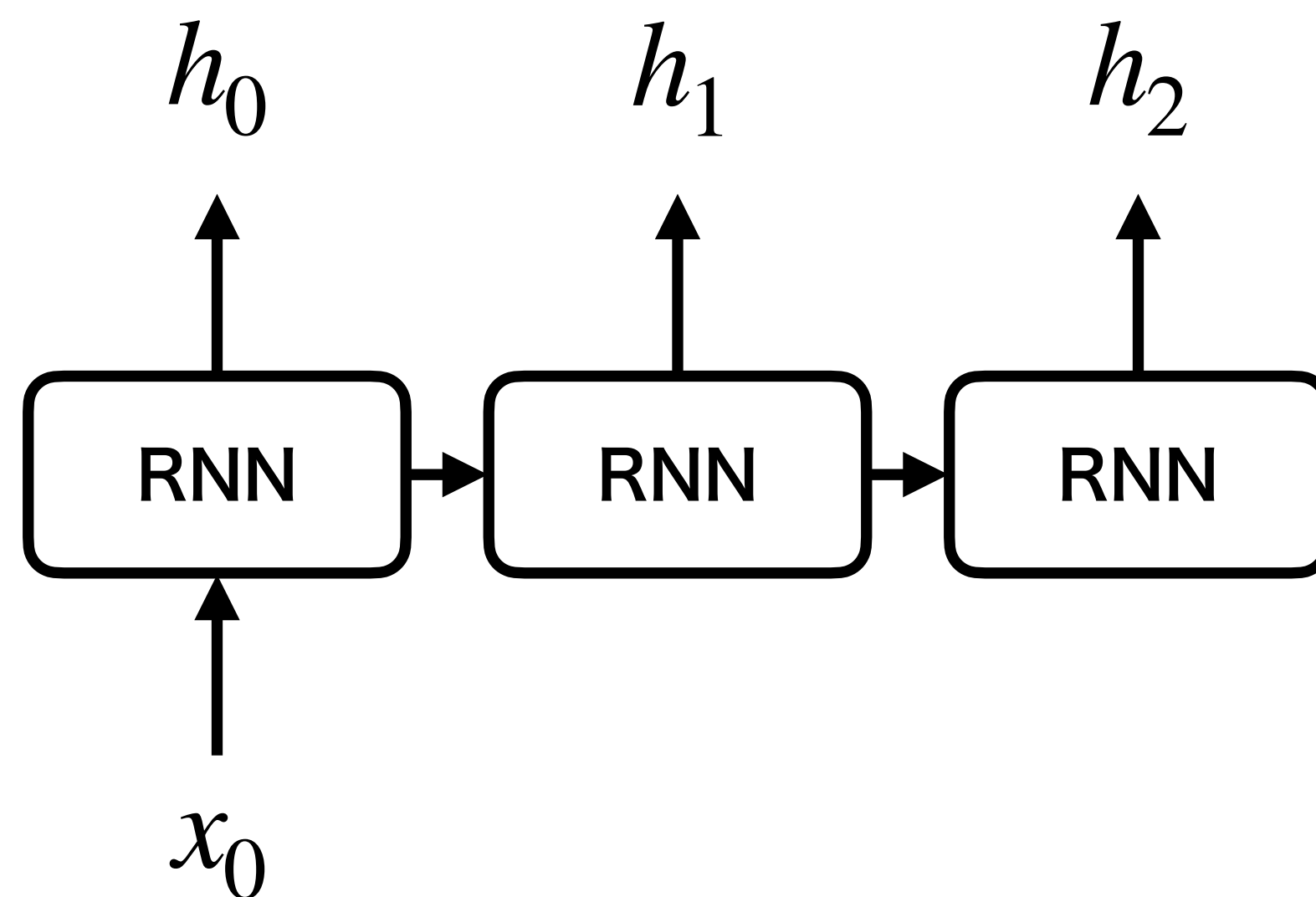




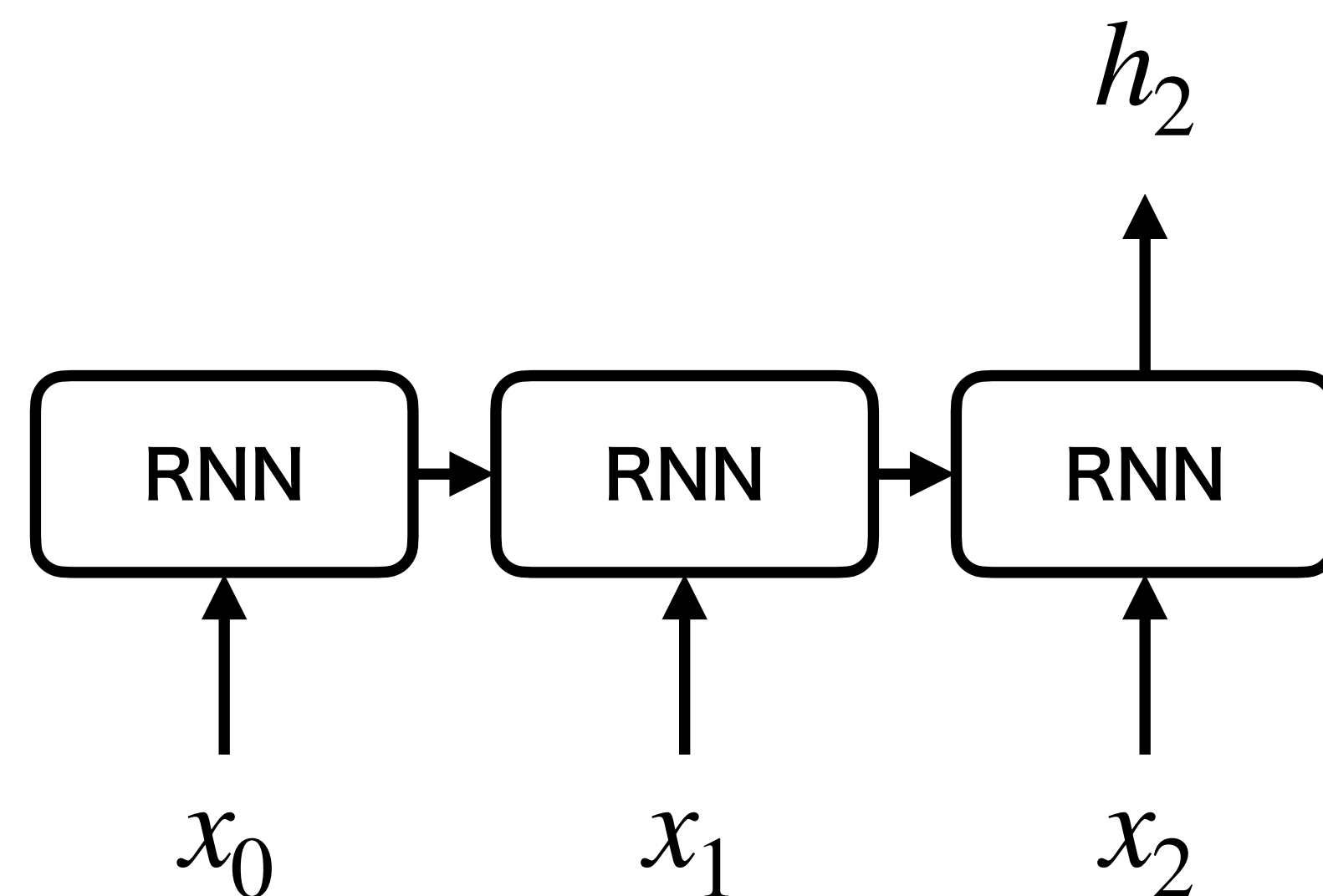
Many to Many

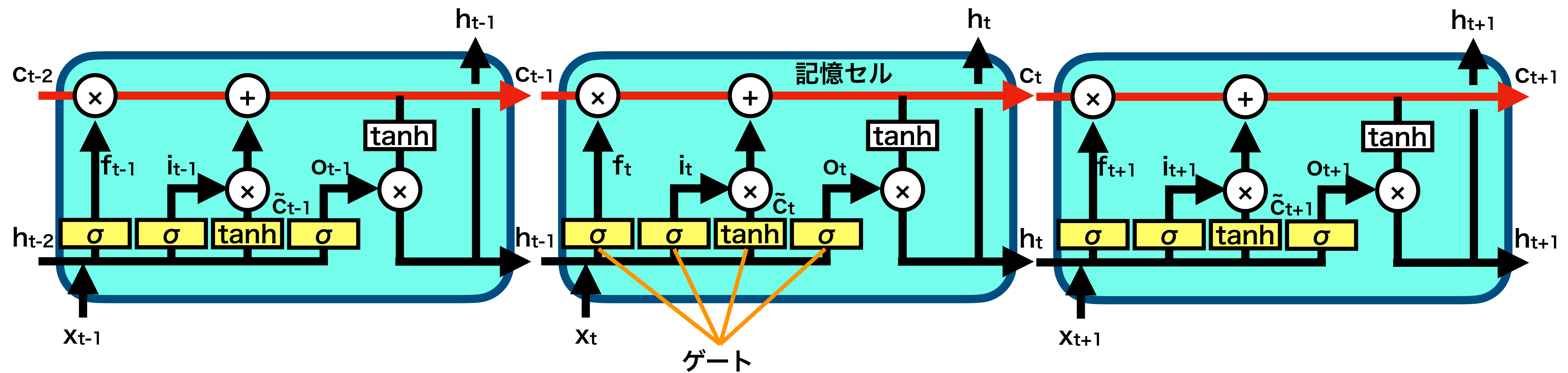


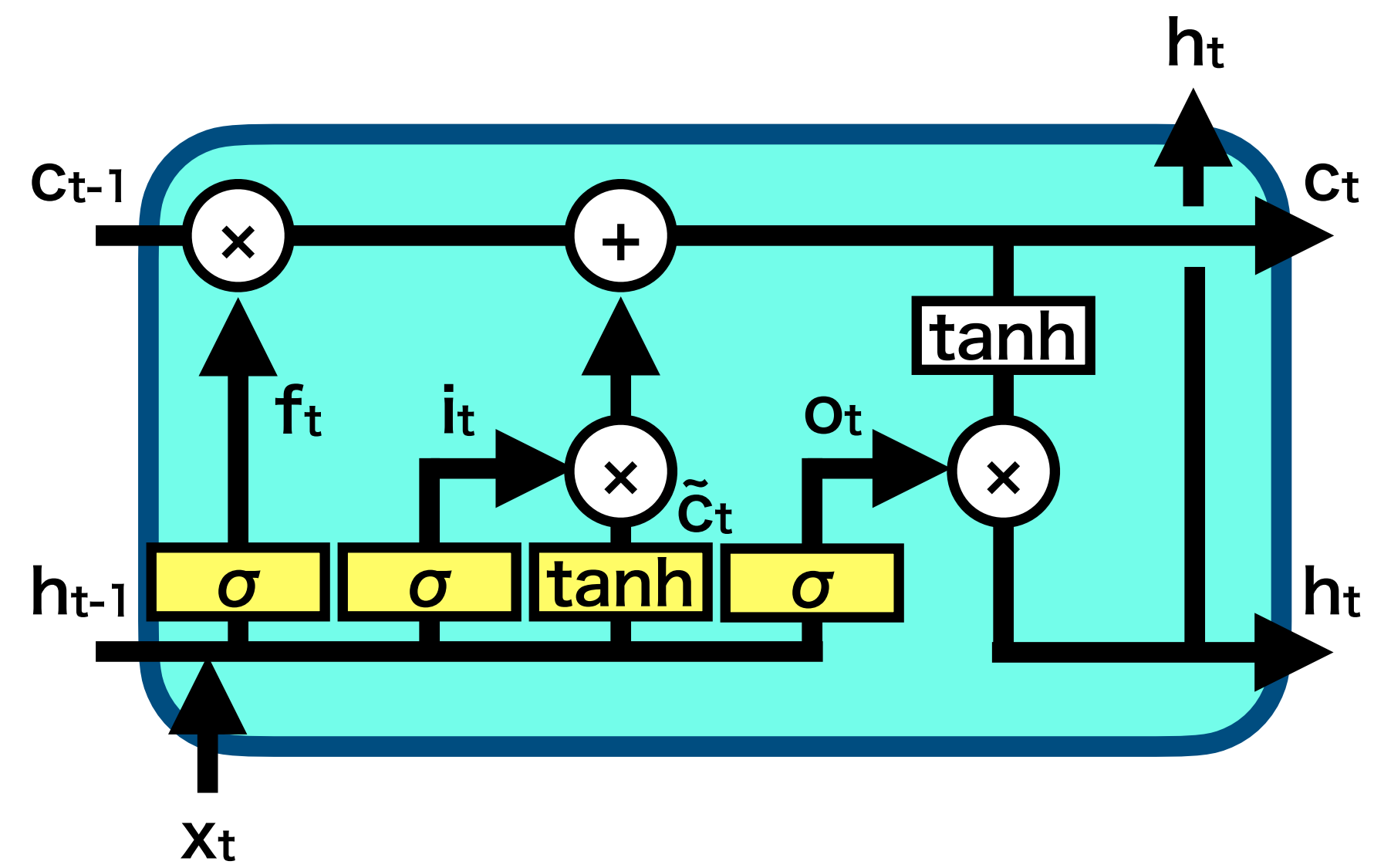
One to Many

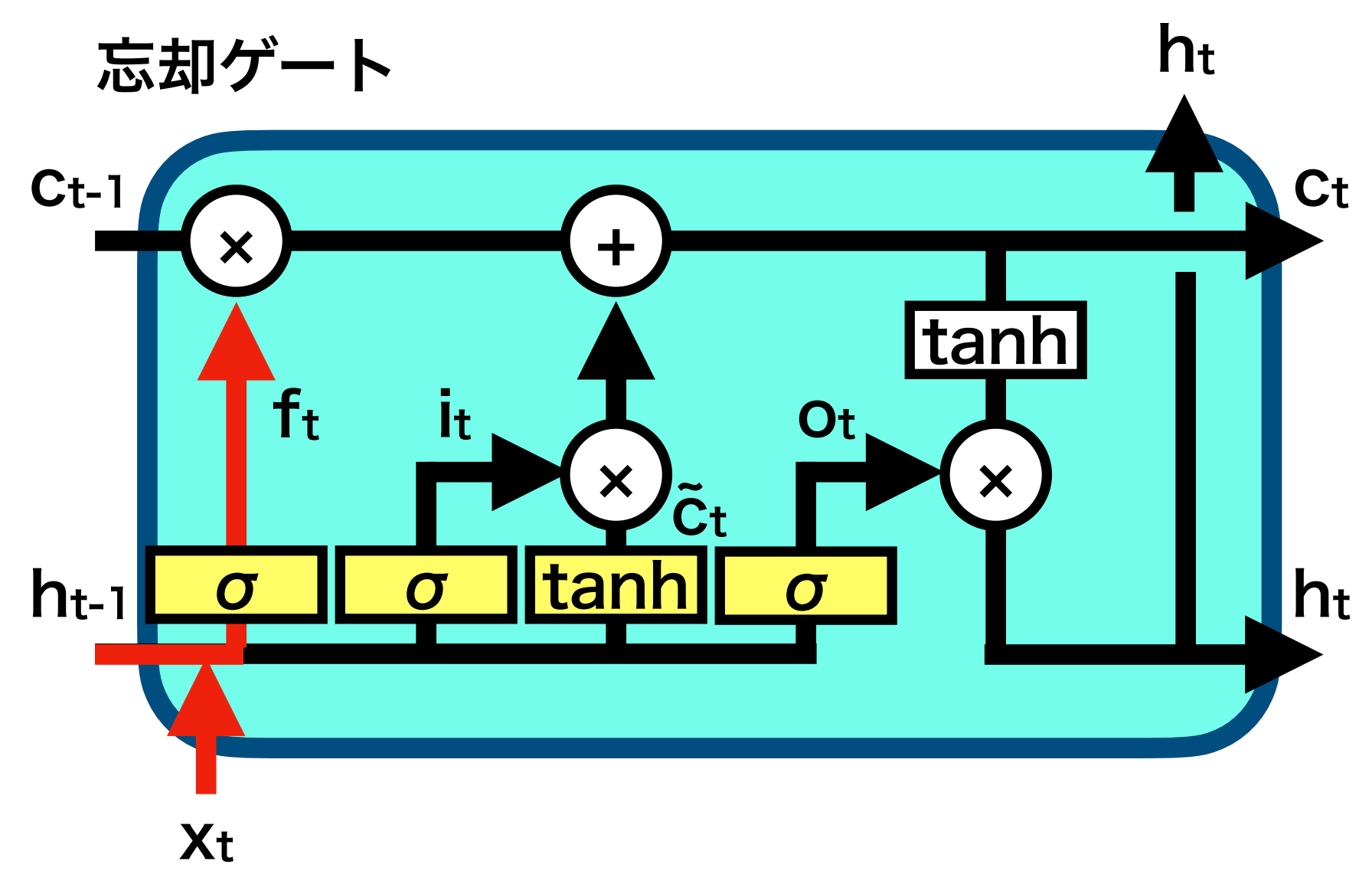


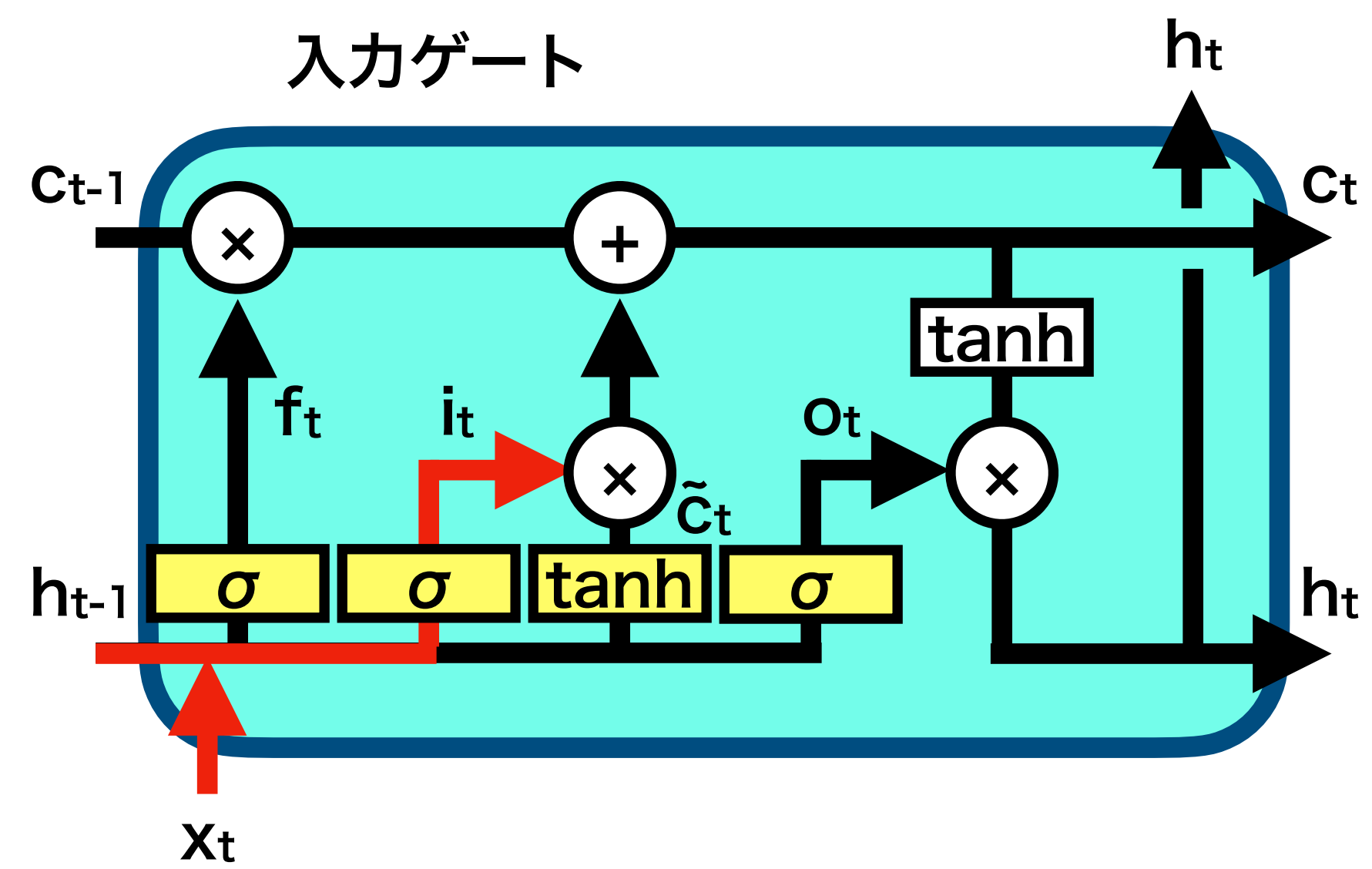
Many to One

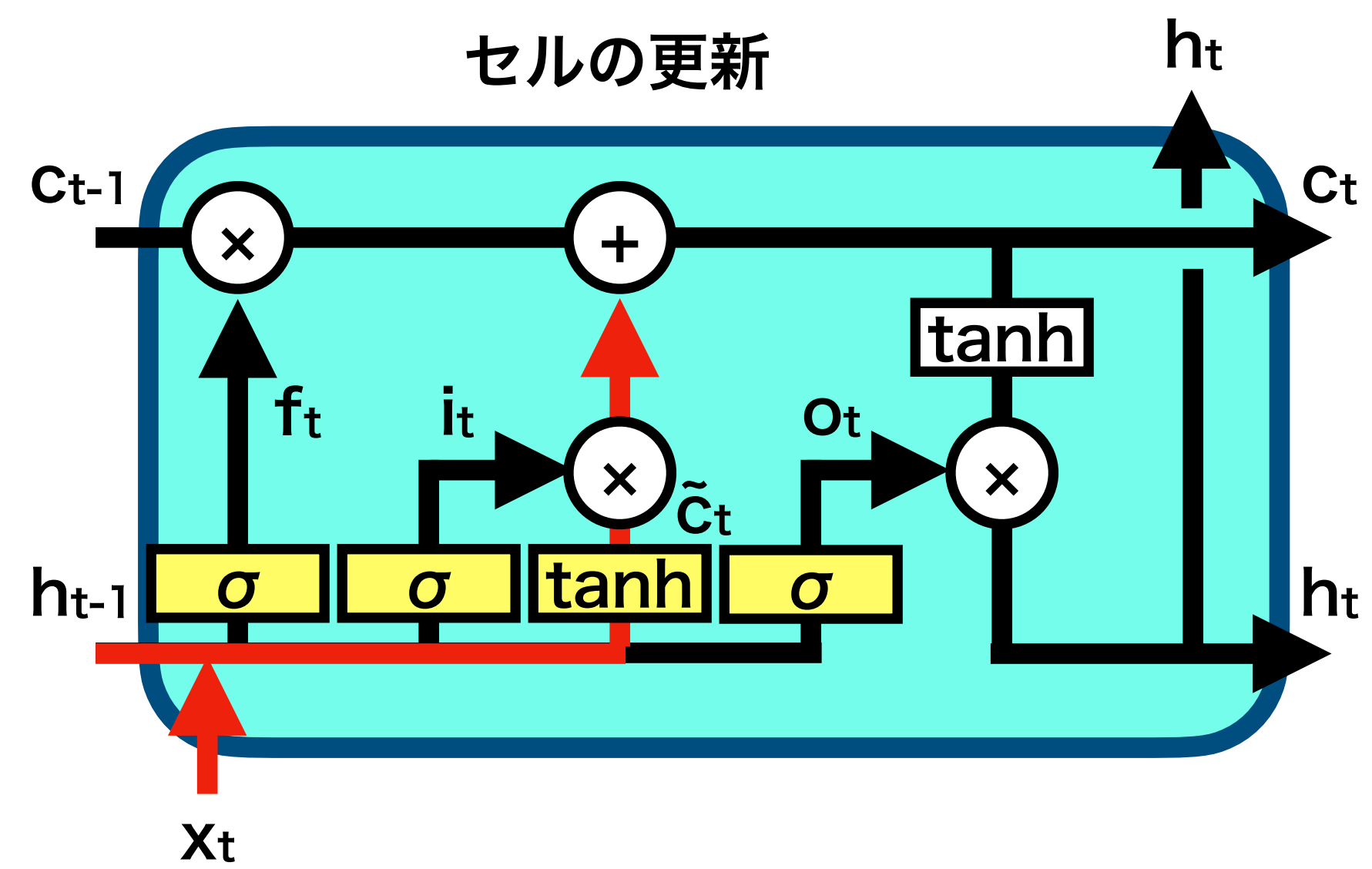




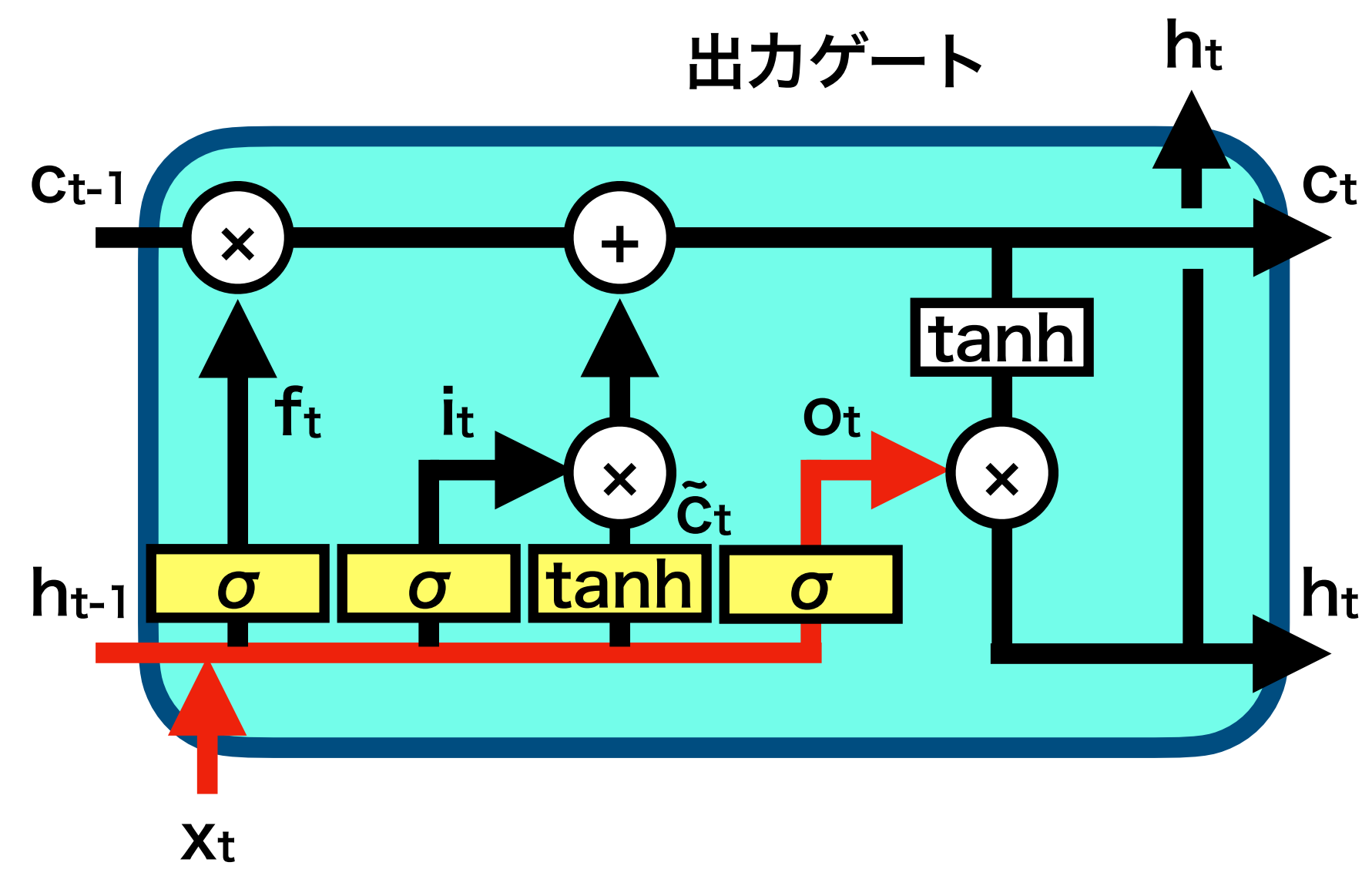


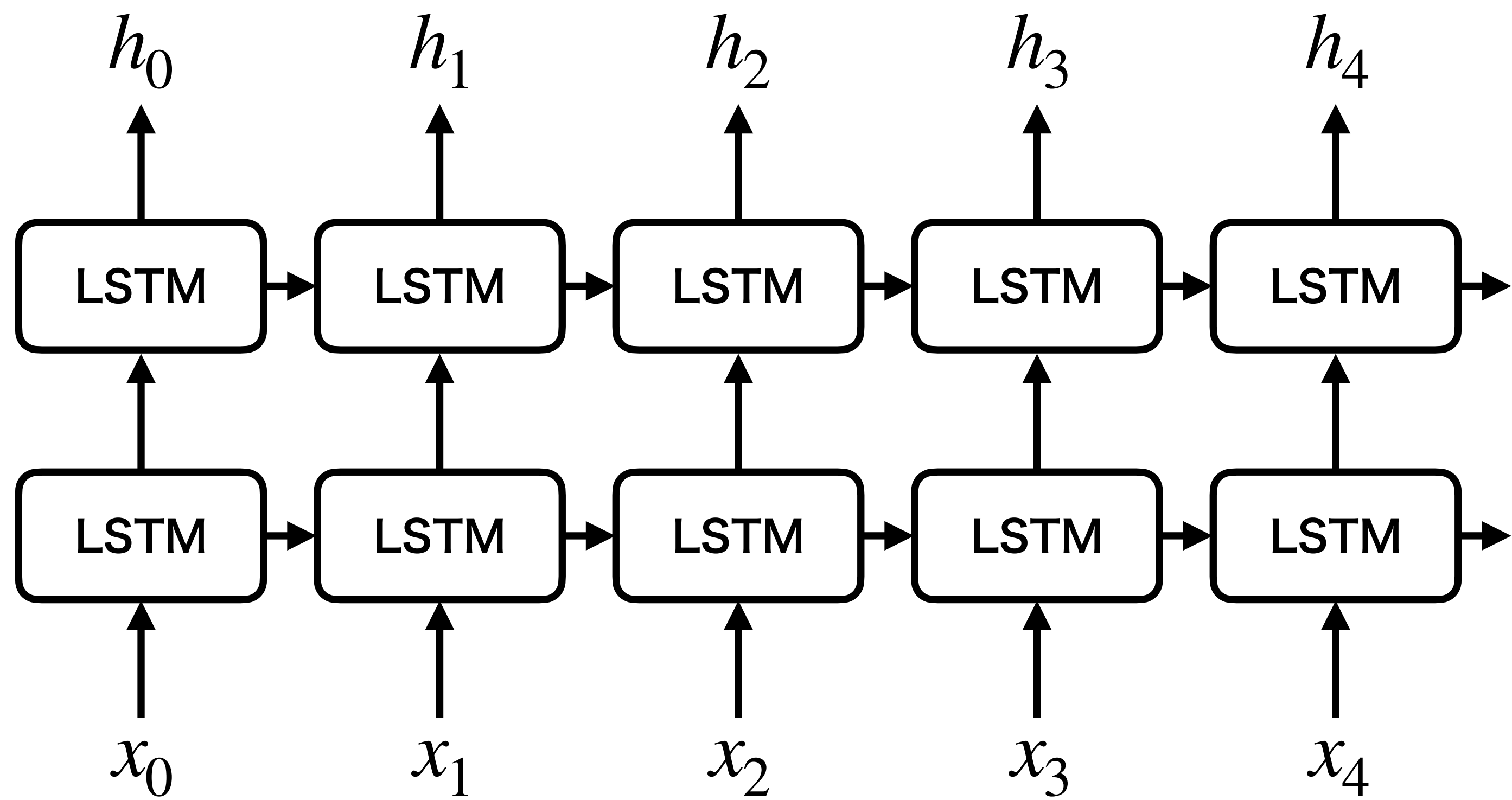


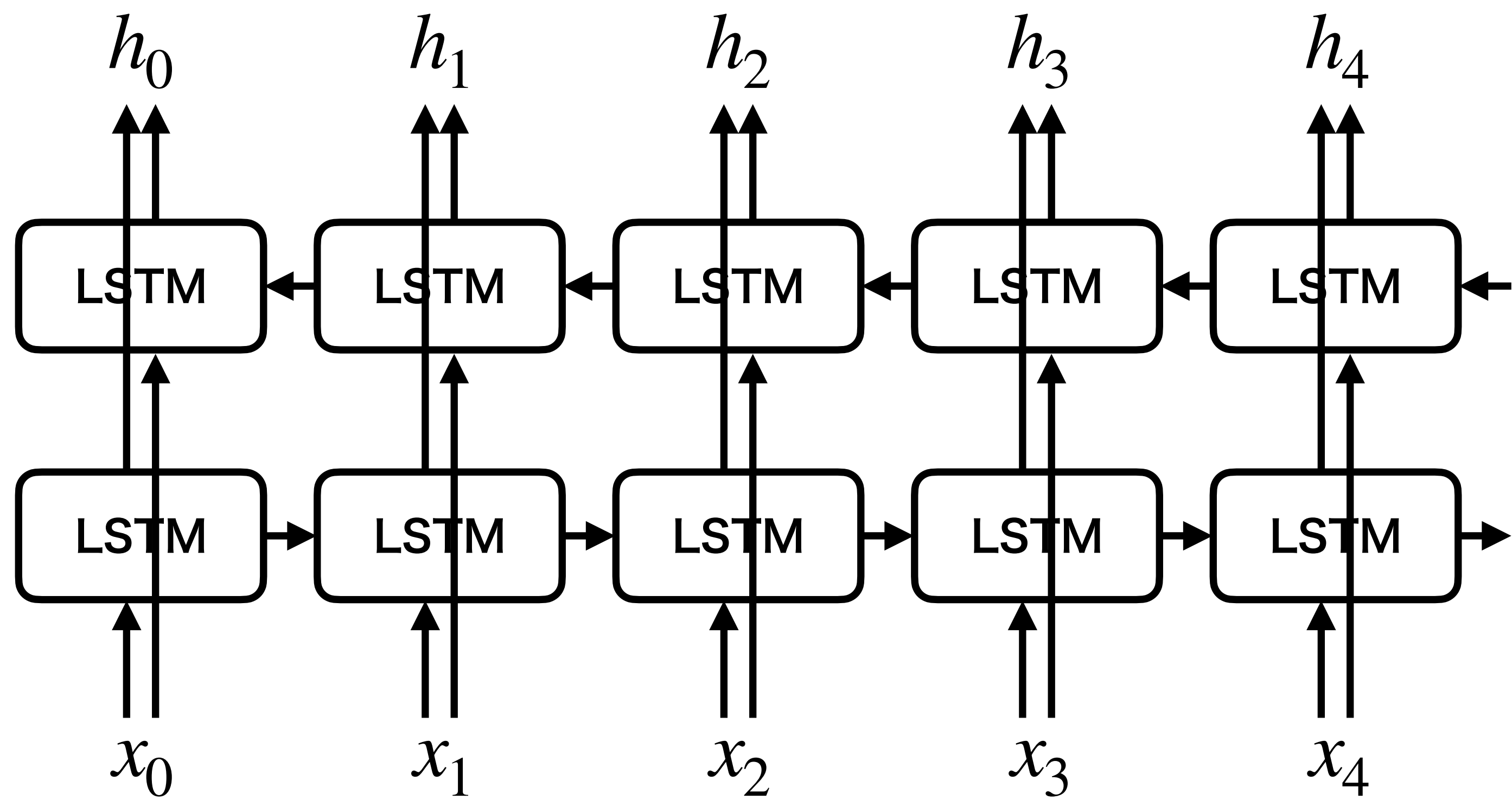


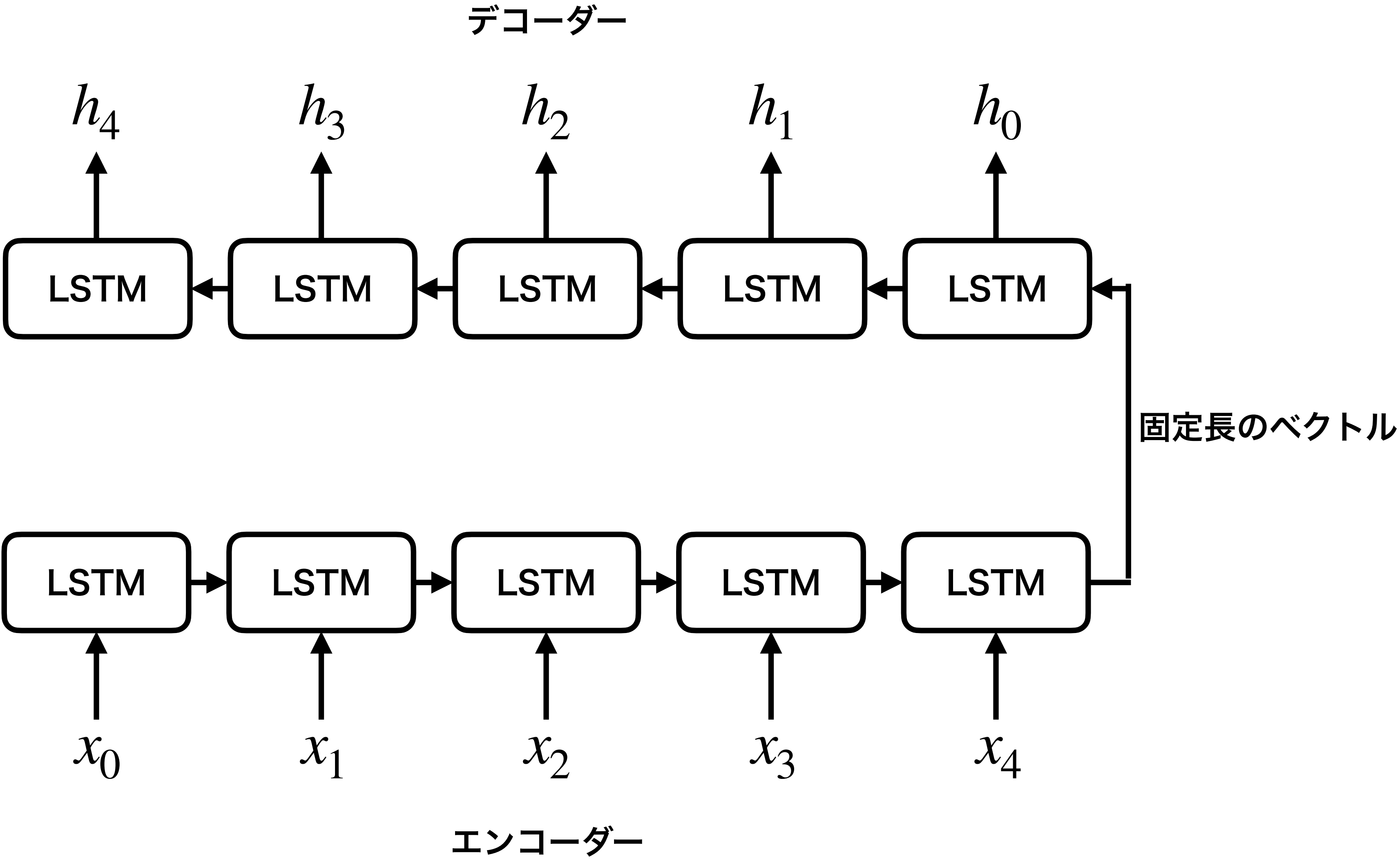


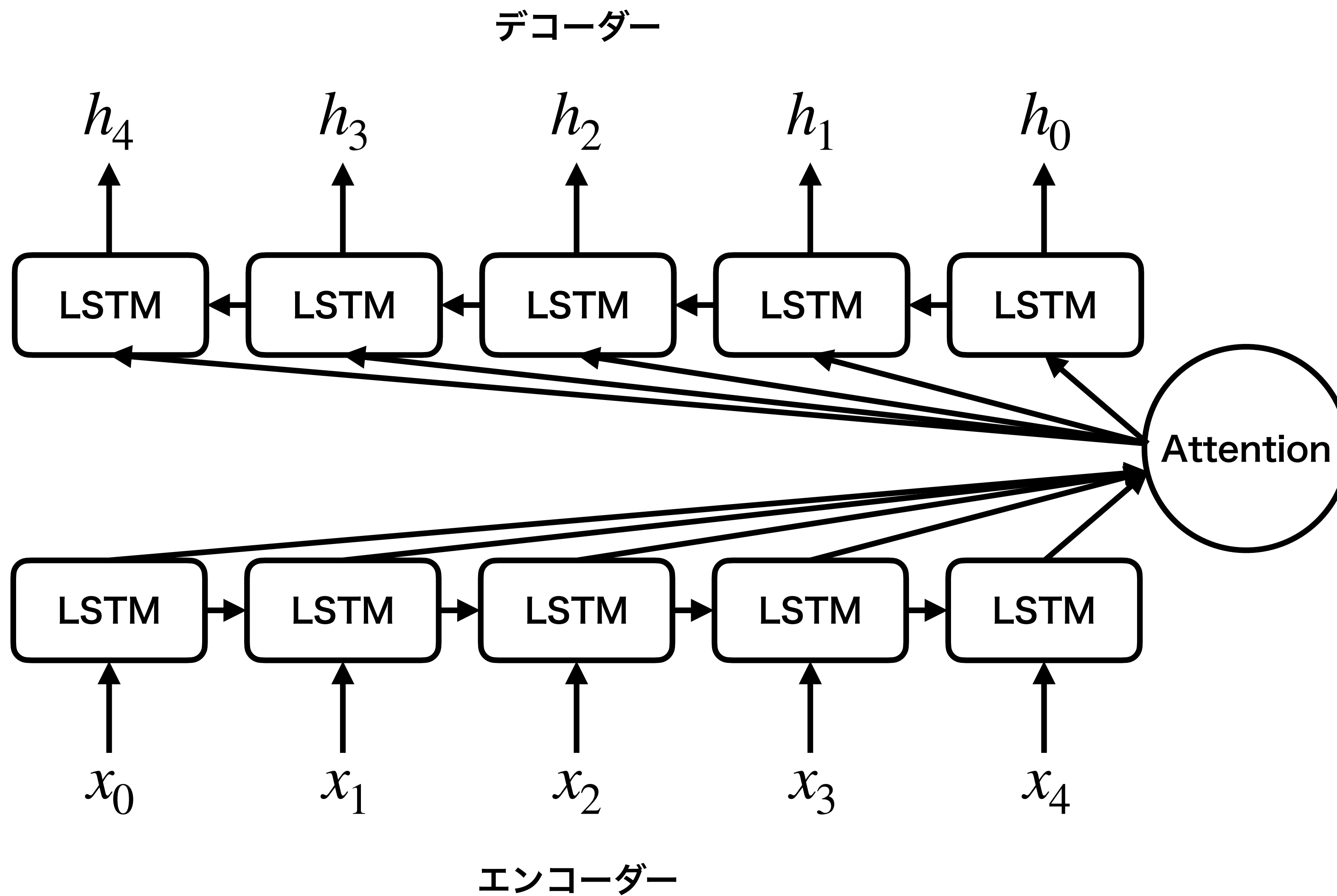


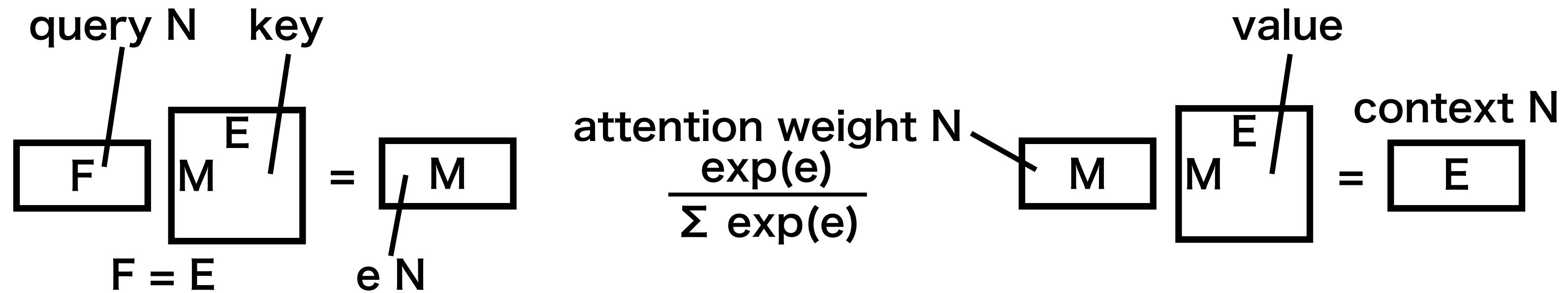
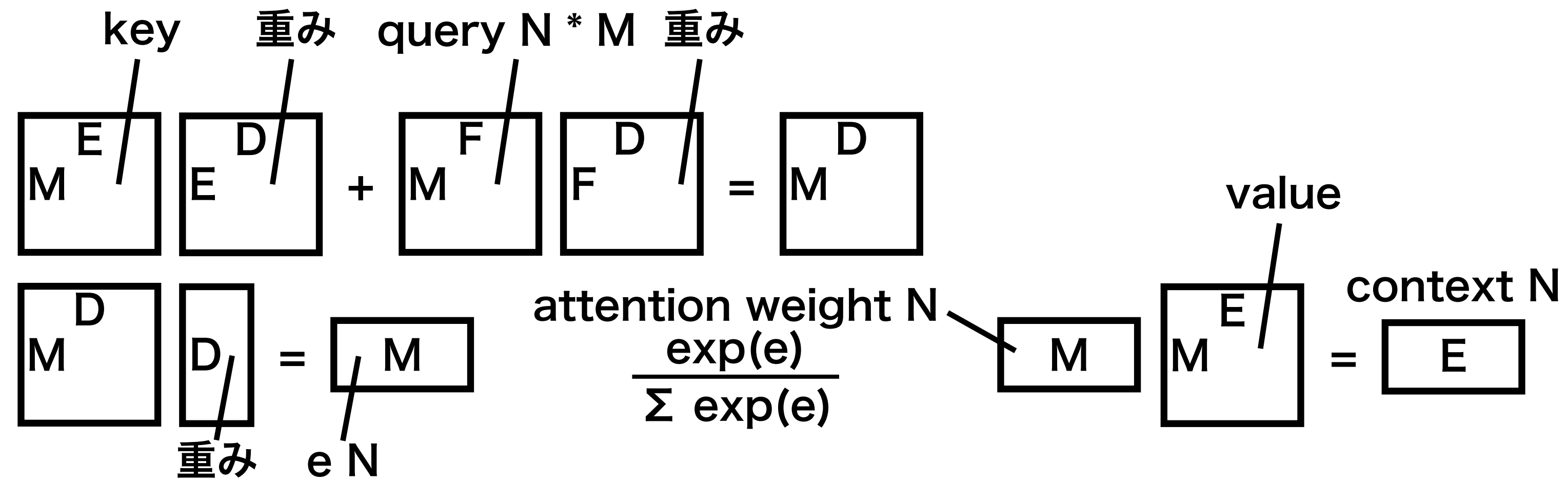


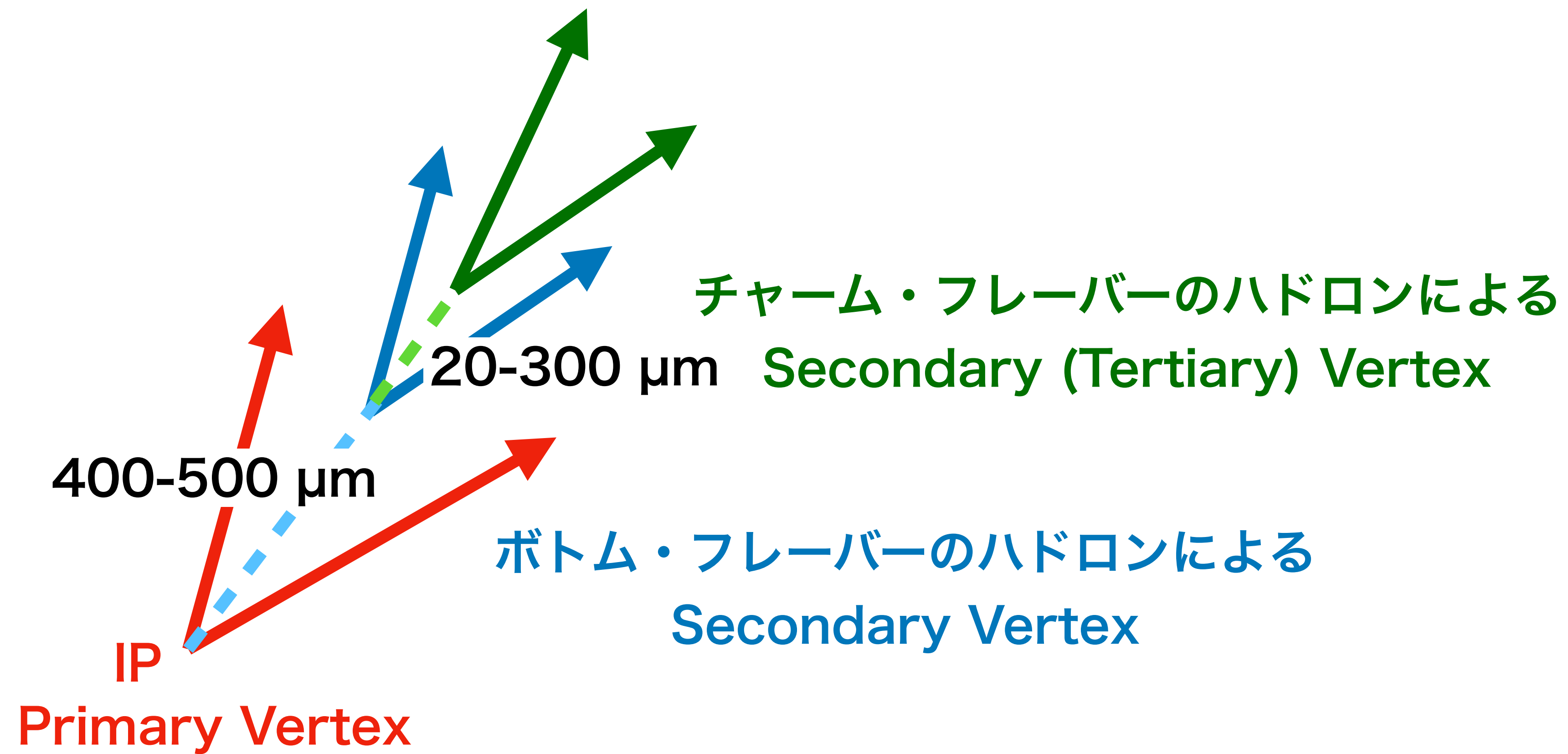


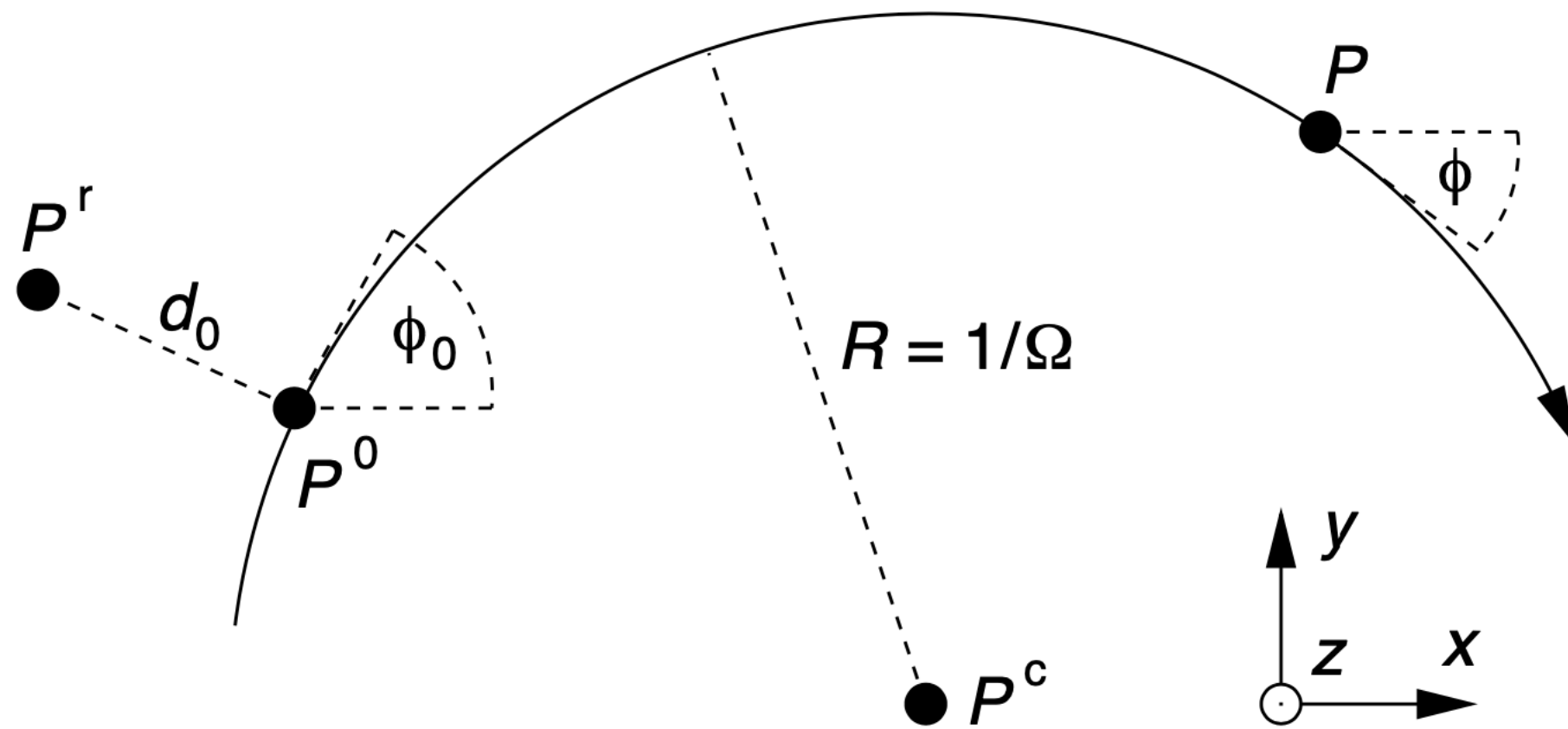




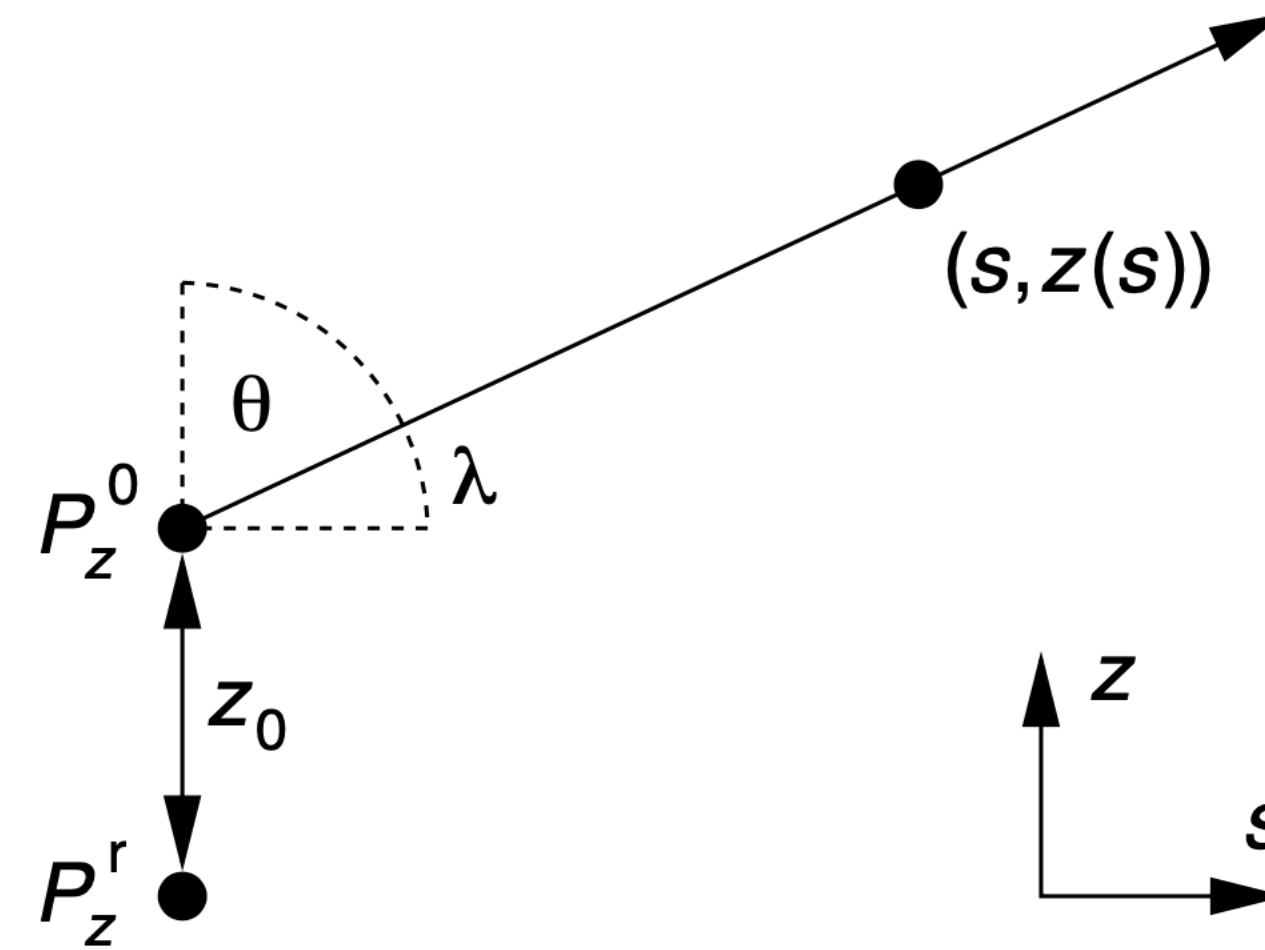






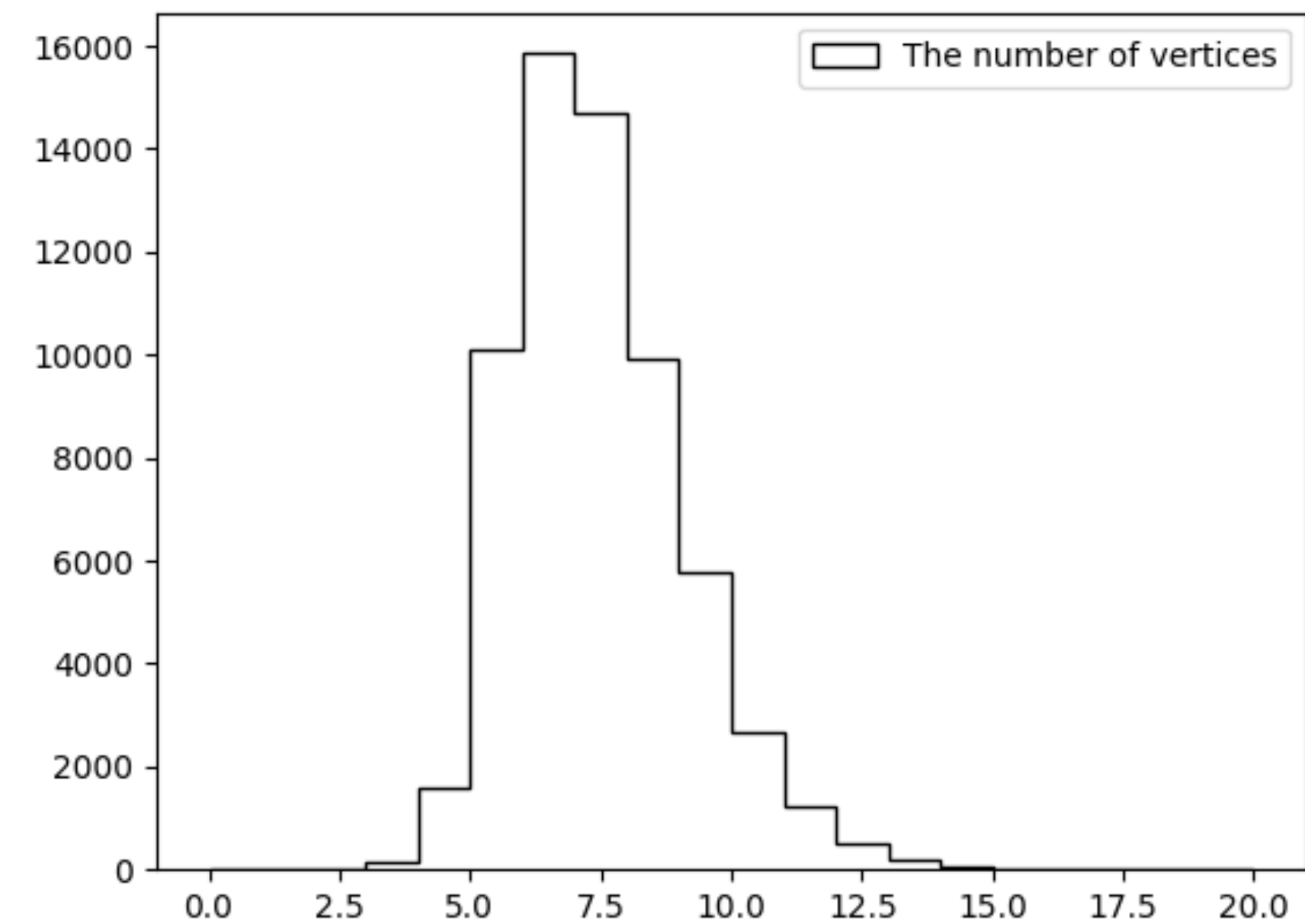
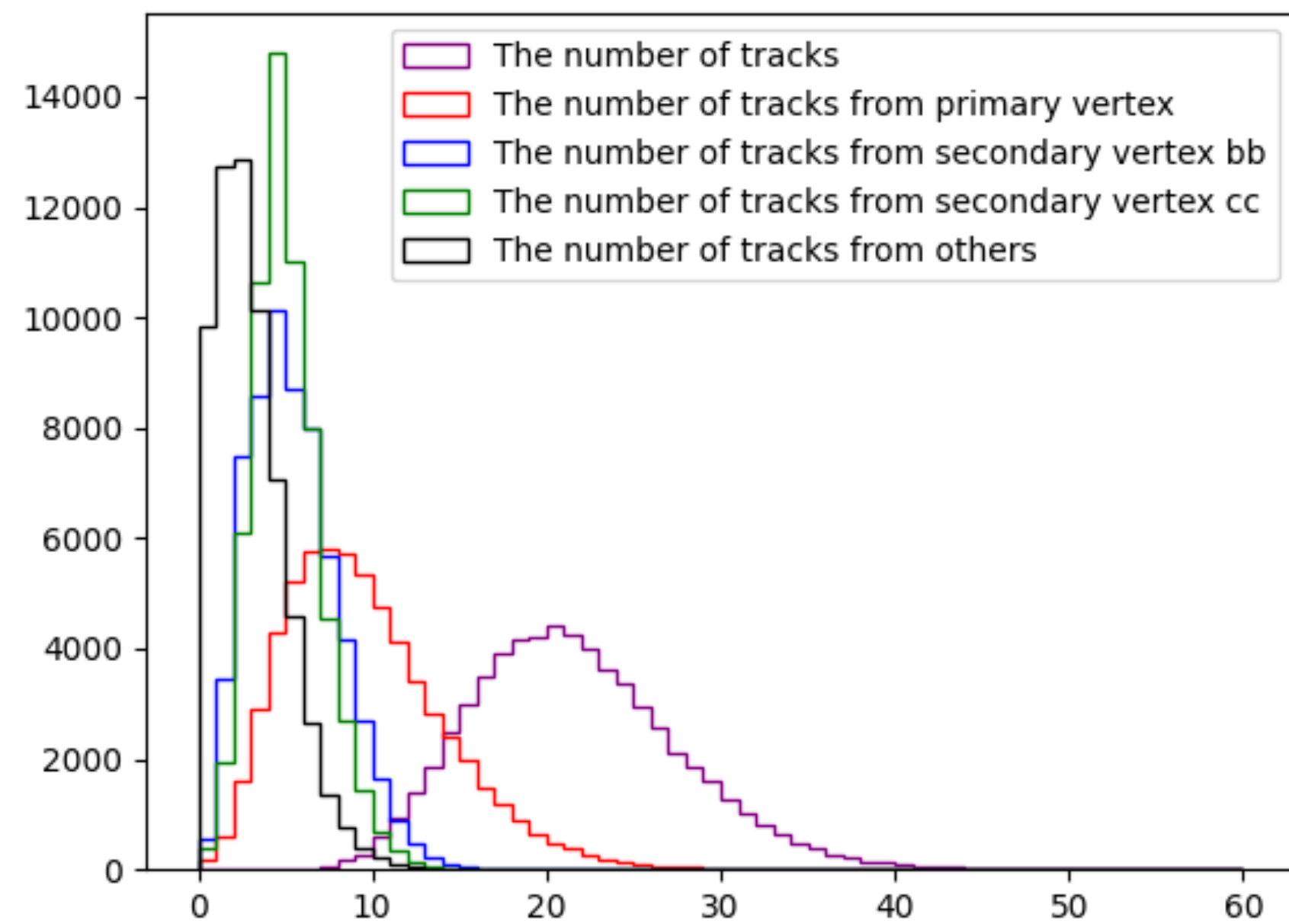


**Figure 1:** The projection of a helix segment in the  $xy$  plane is a part of an arc with centre  $P^c$  and radius  $R$ . The direction of the particle is shown with the arrow at the arc. All track parameters are given relative to the reference point  $P^r$ .

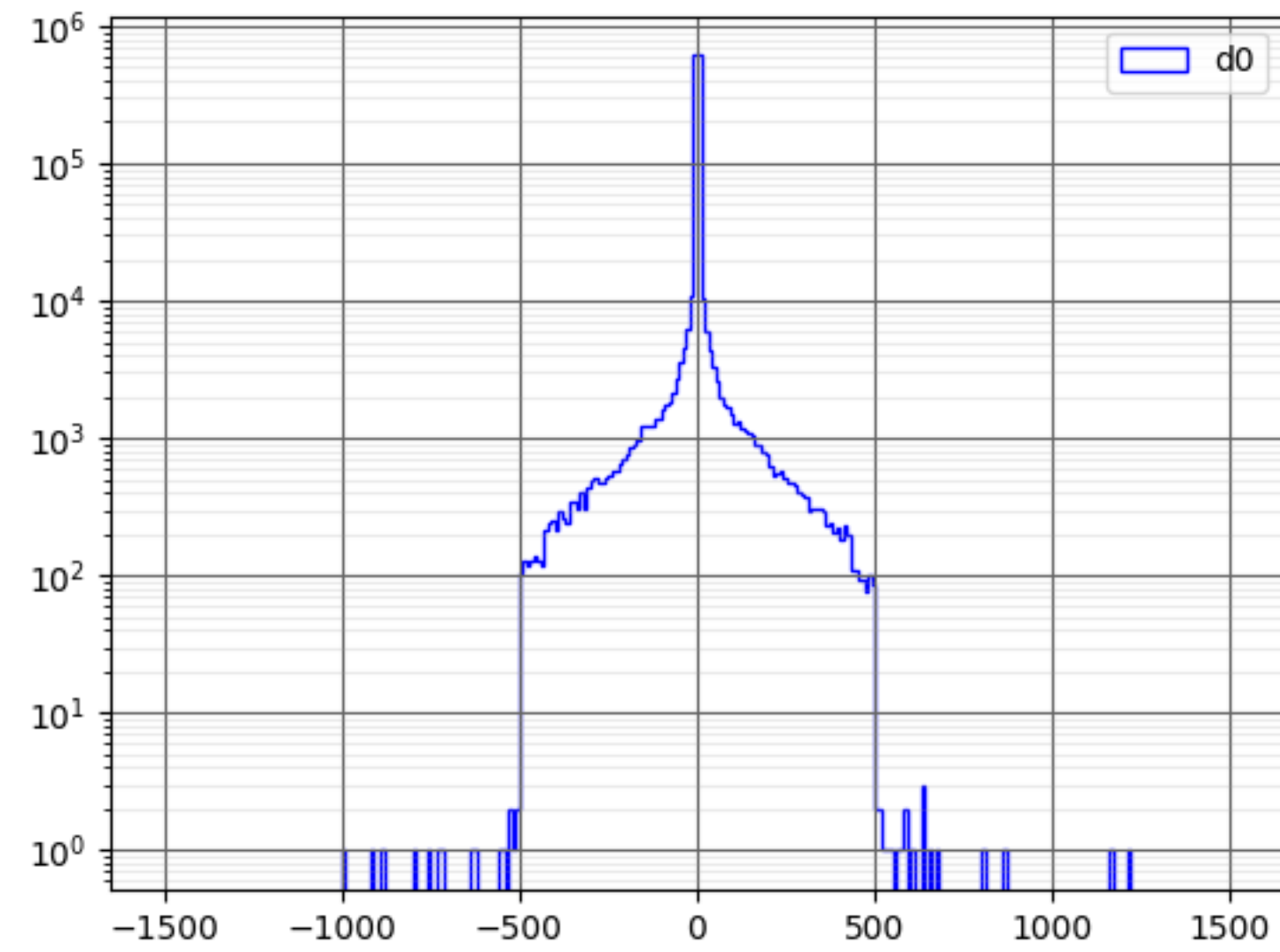


**Figure 2:** The projection of a helix in the  $sz$  plane is a straight line (see Eq. 10). The variable  $s$  at a point  $P$  is the arc length in the  $xy$  plane from  $P^0$  to  $P$ . This also implies that  $s = 0$ , if  $z = z_0$ .

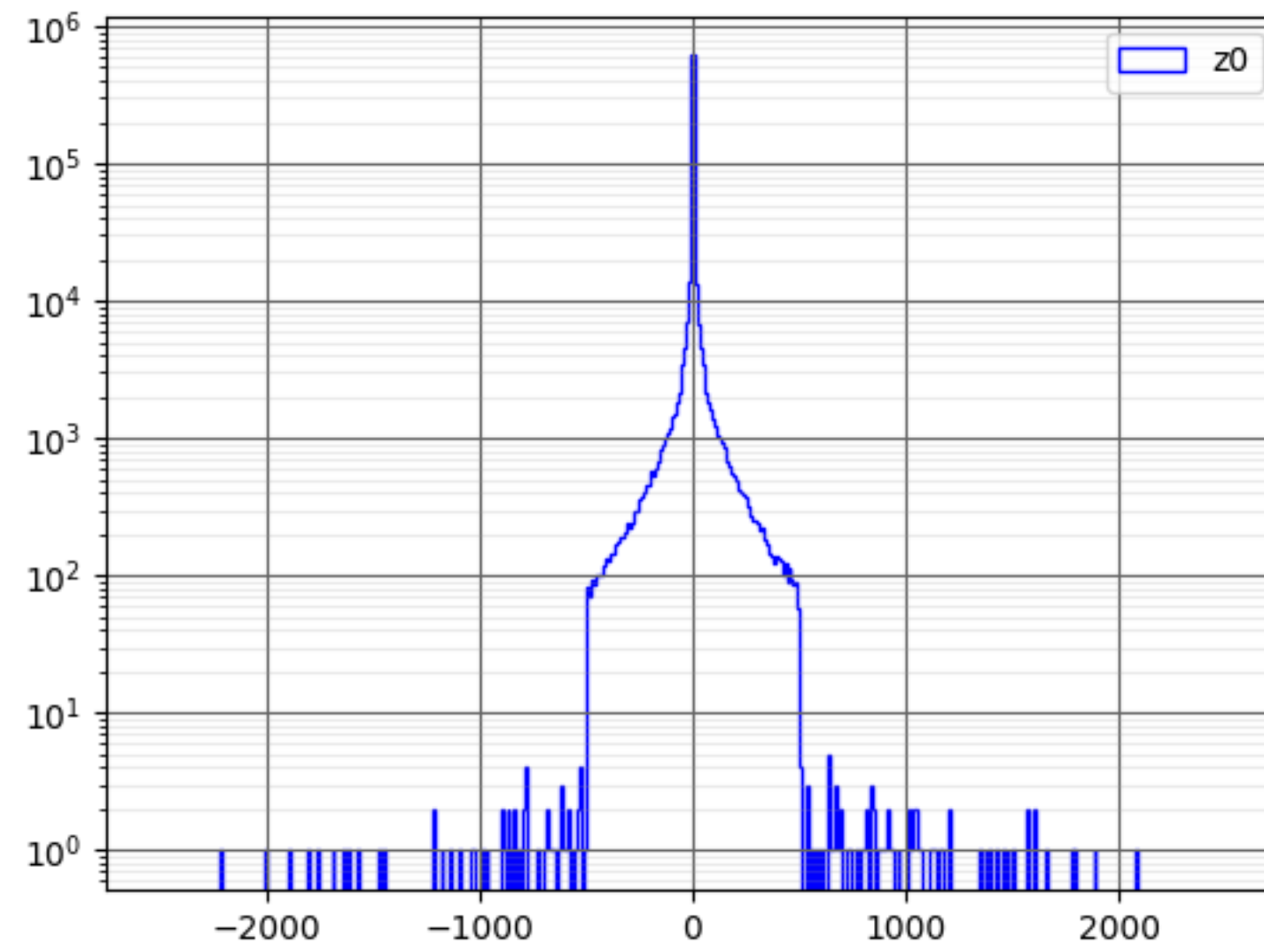




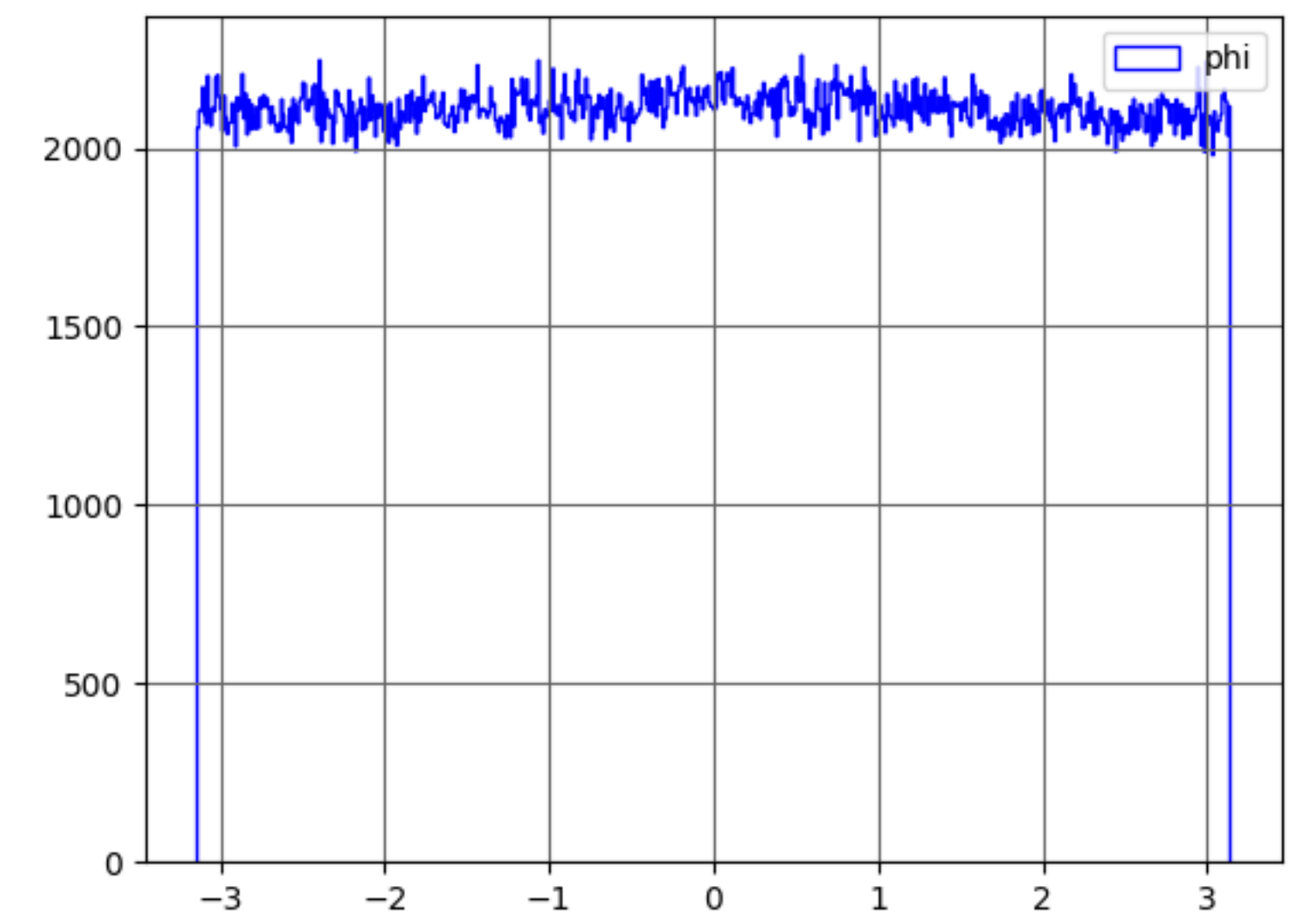
# BB



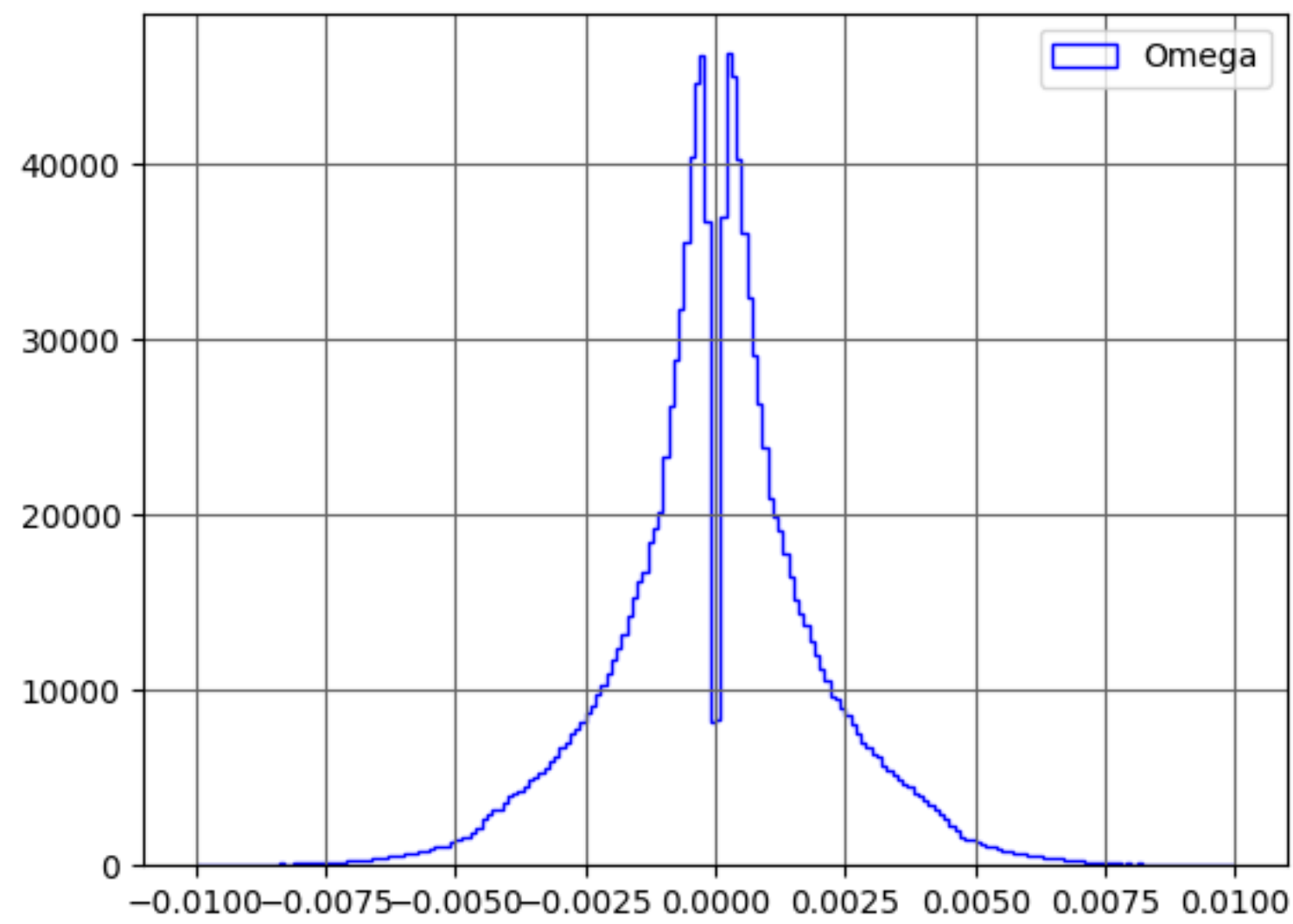
$d_0$



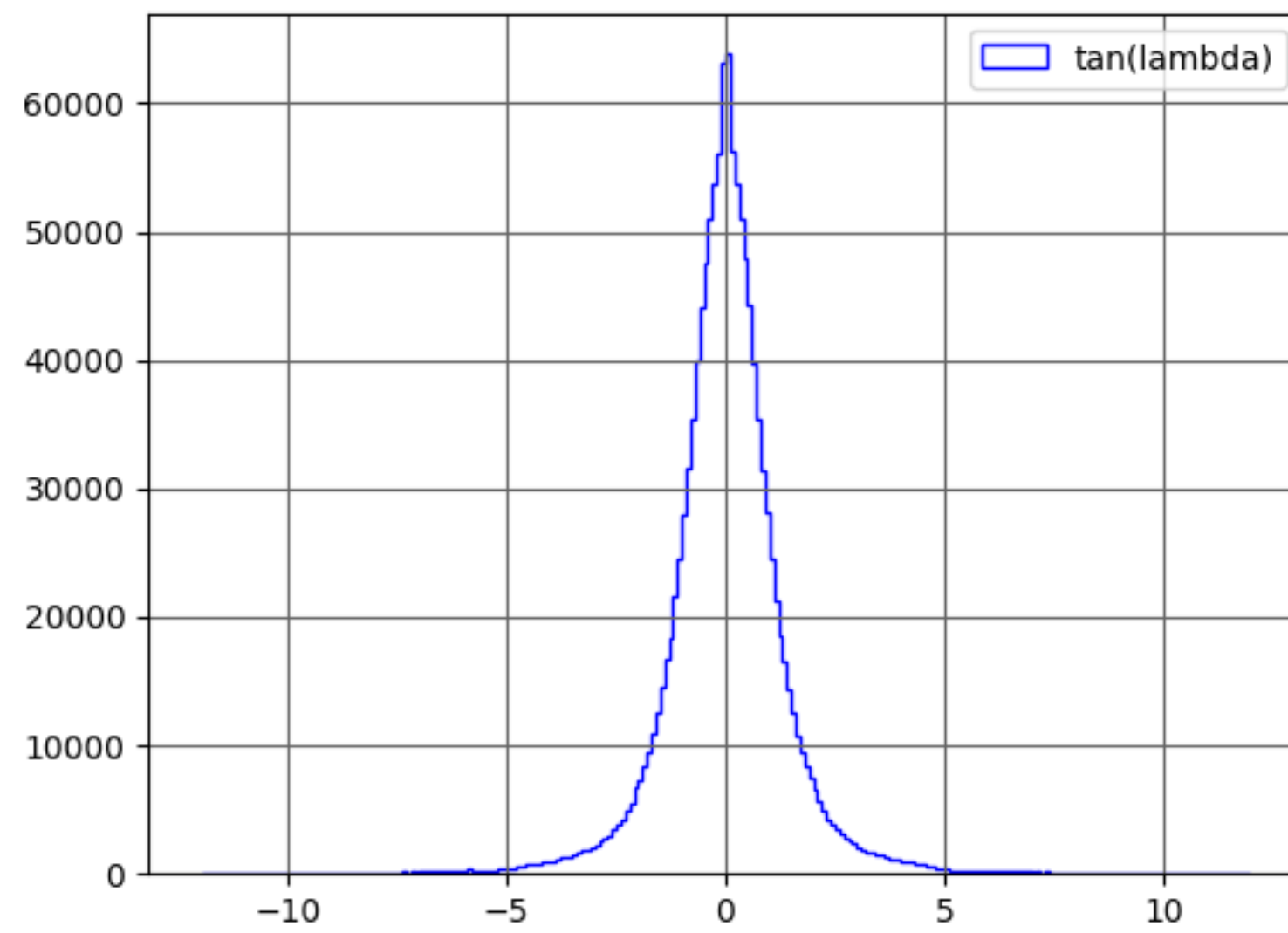
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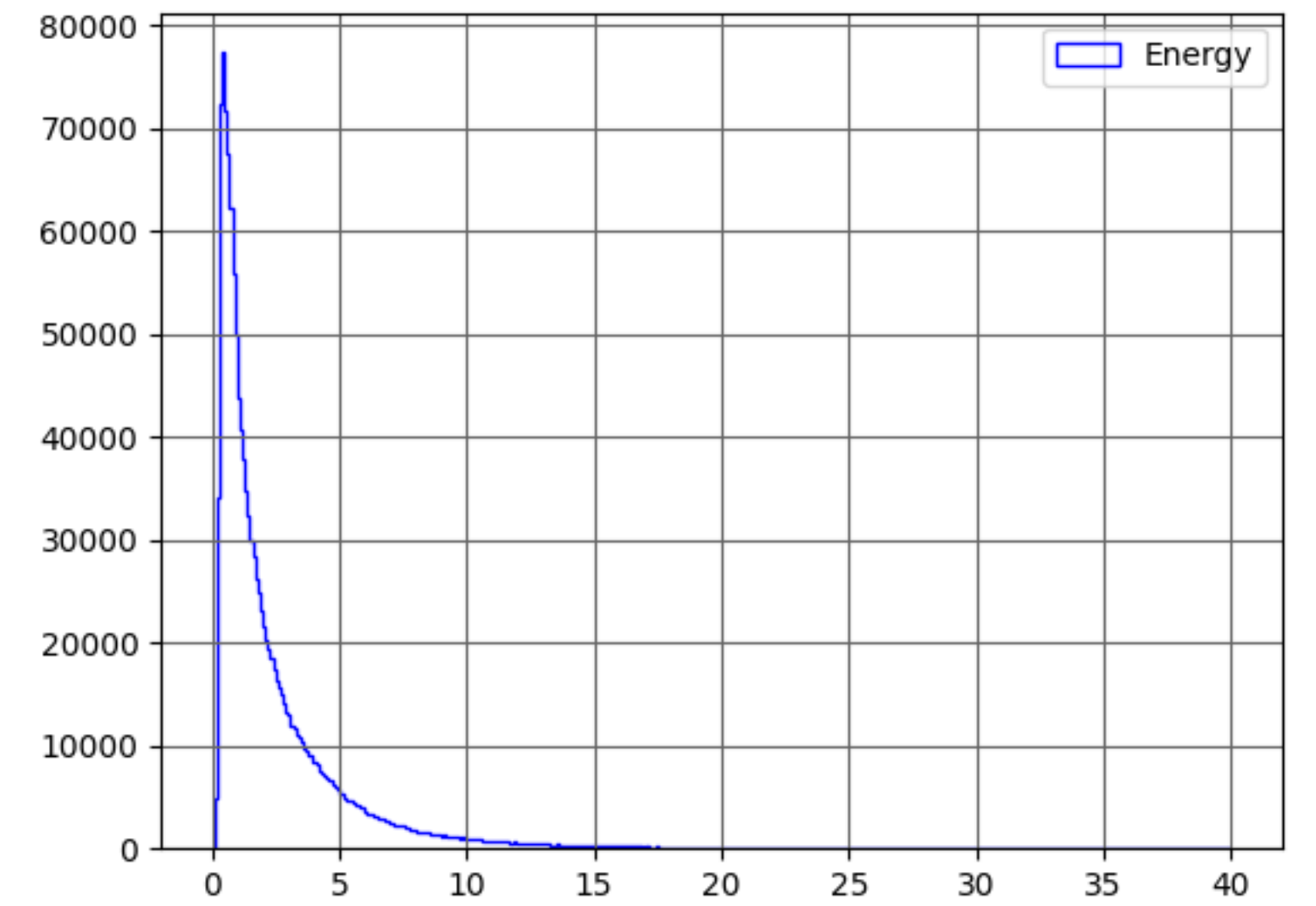
$\phi$



$\Omega$

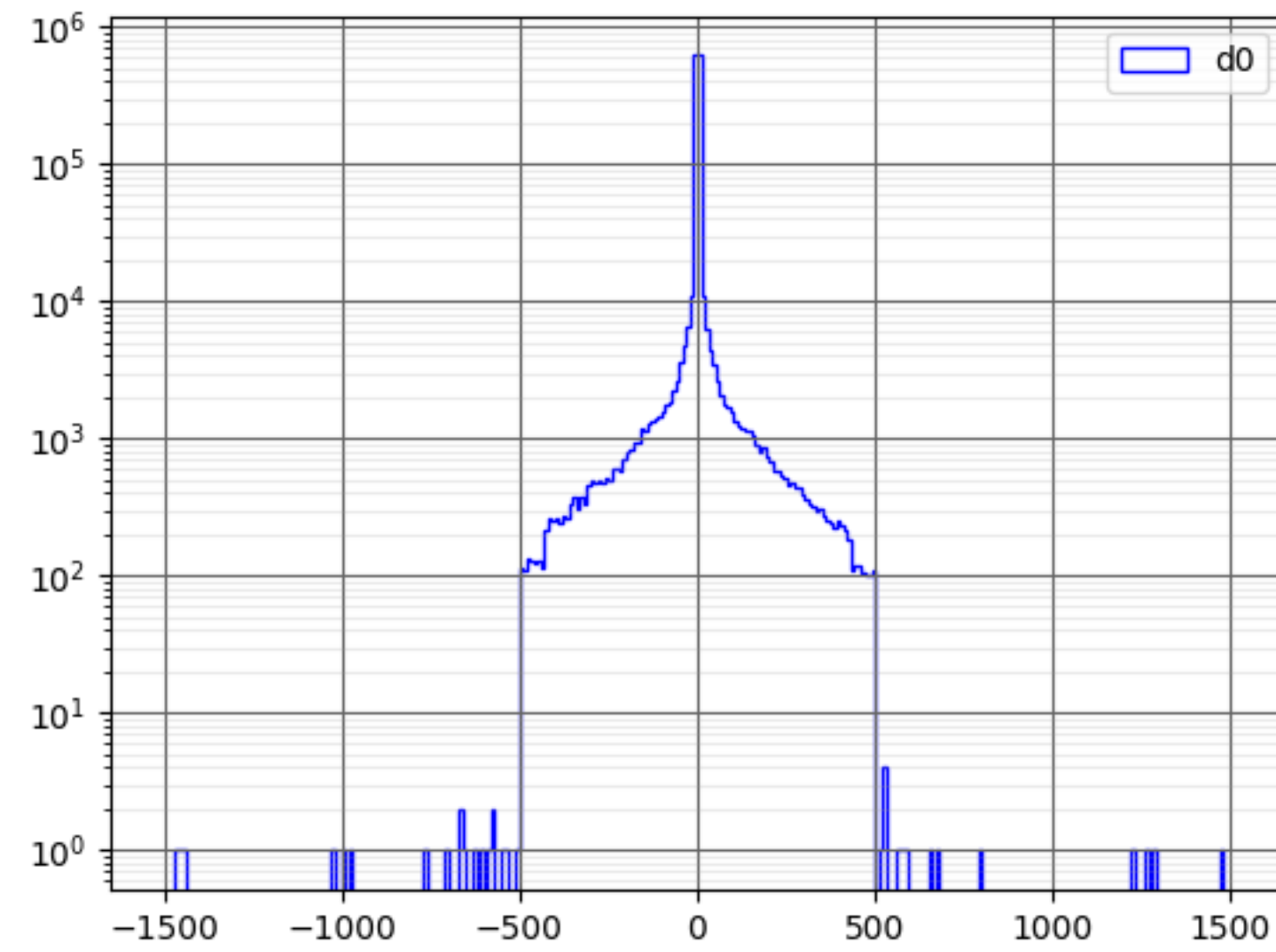


$\tan(\lambda)$

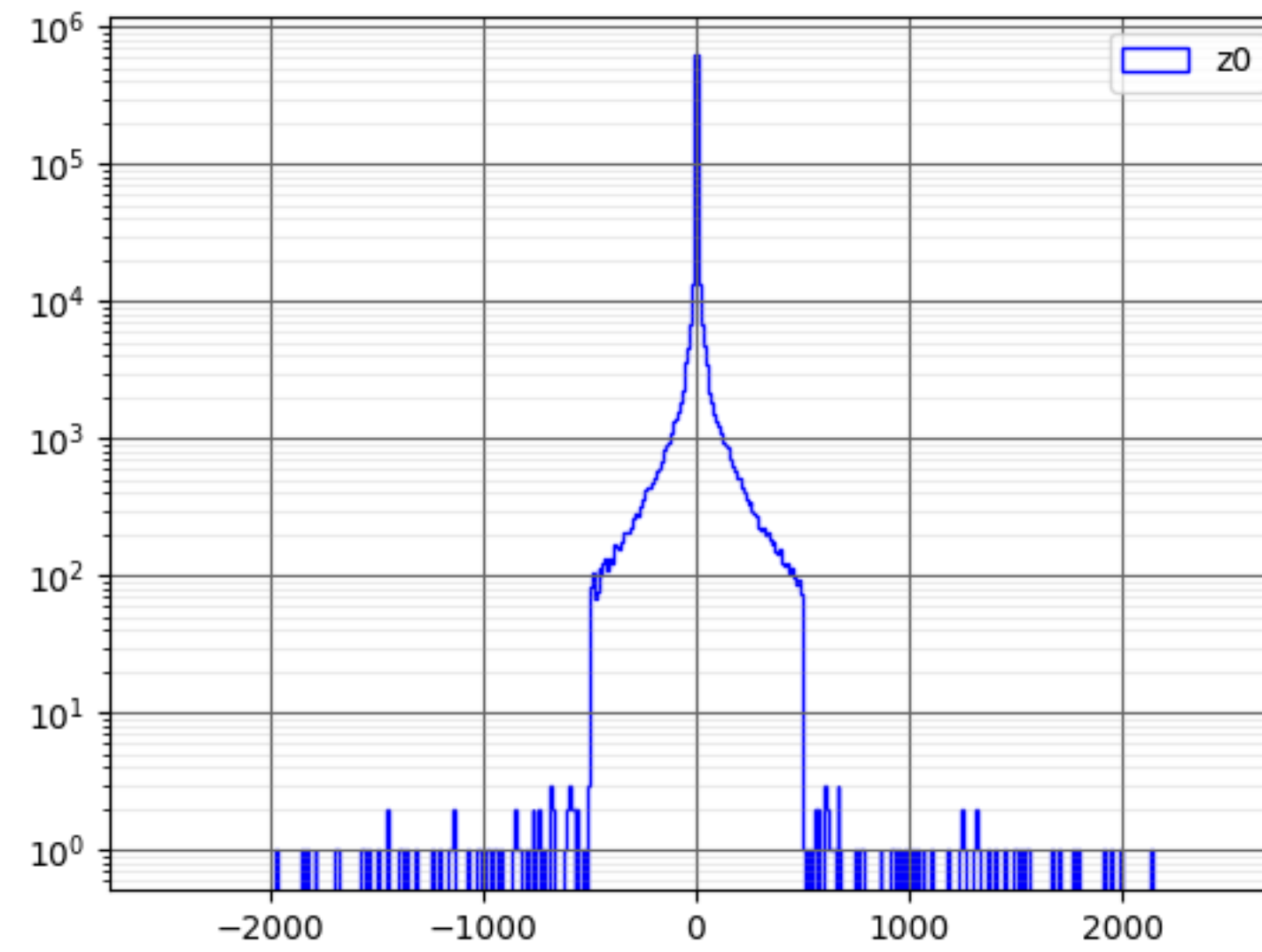


Energy

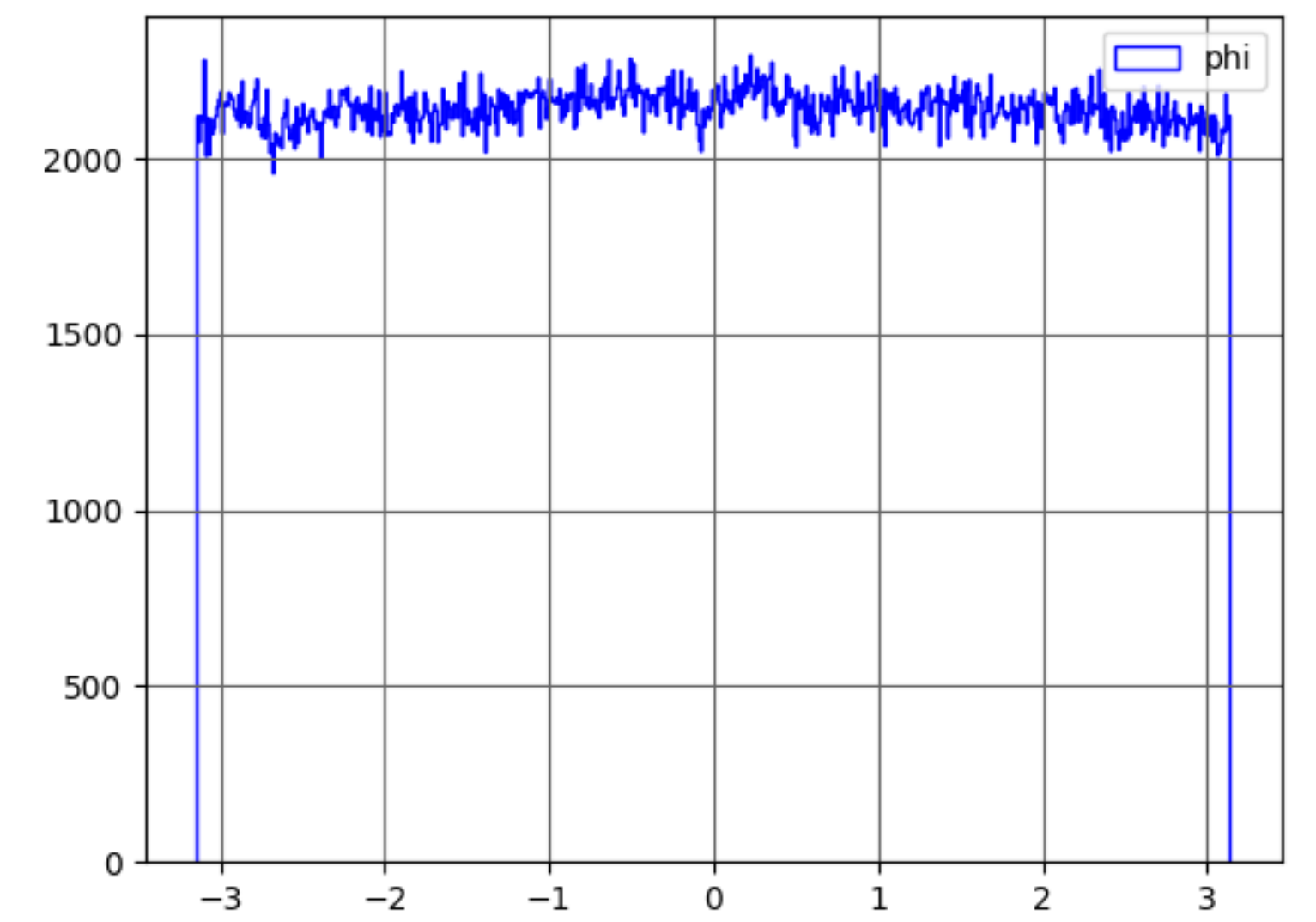
CC



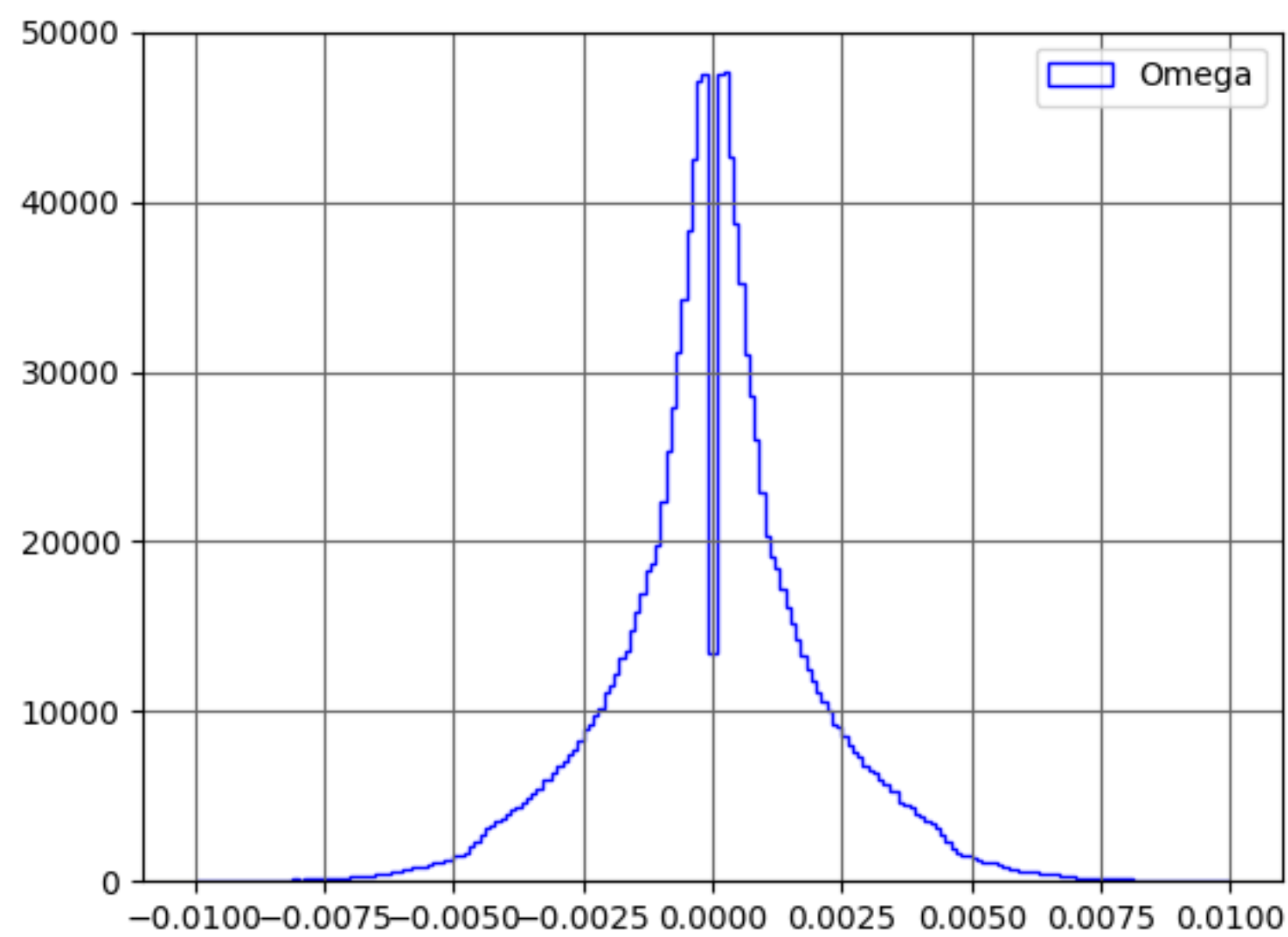
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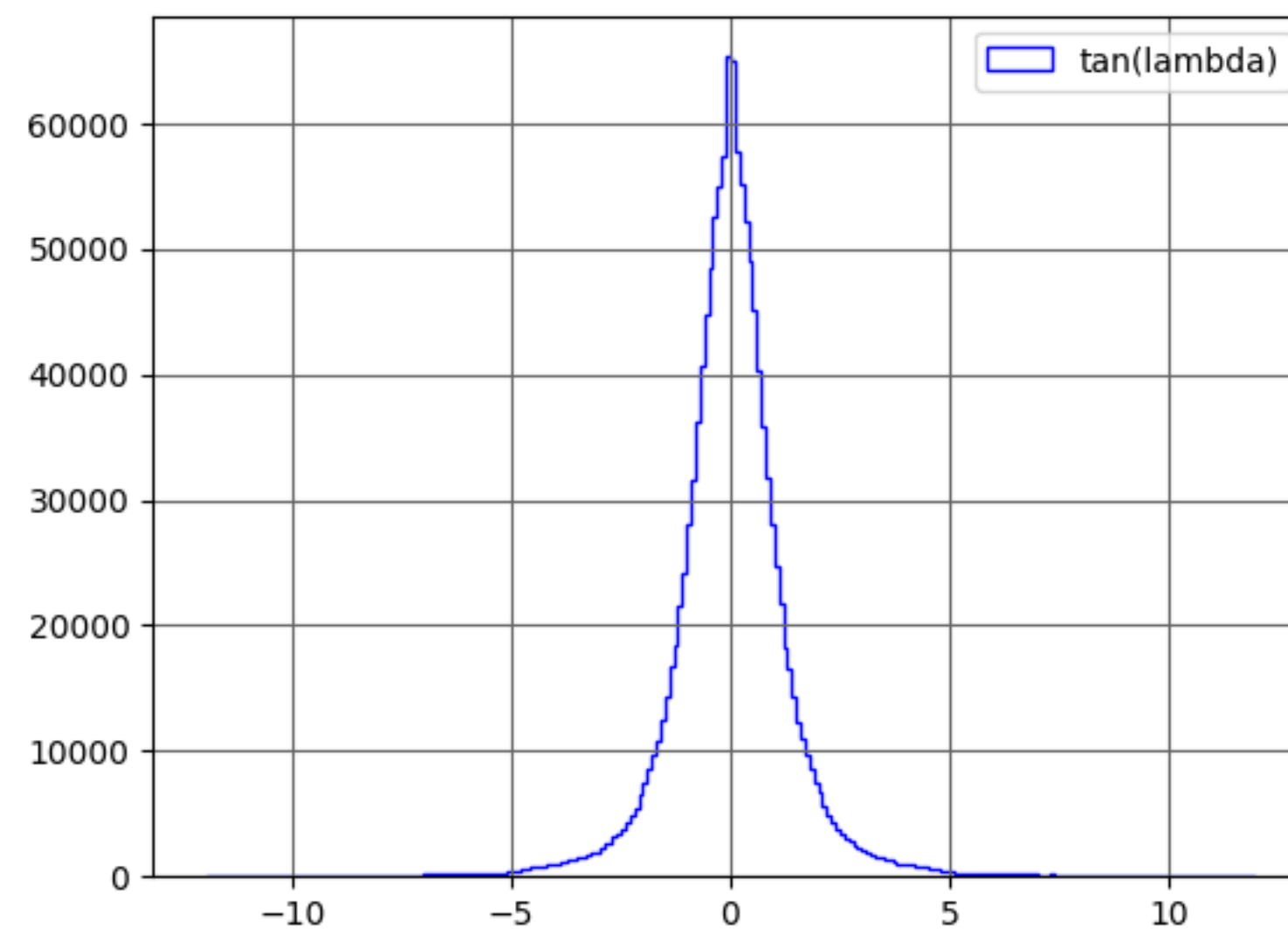
$z_0$



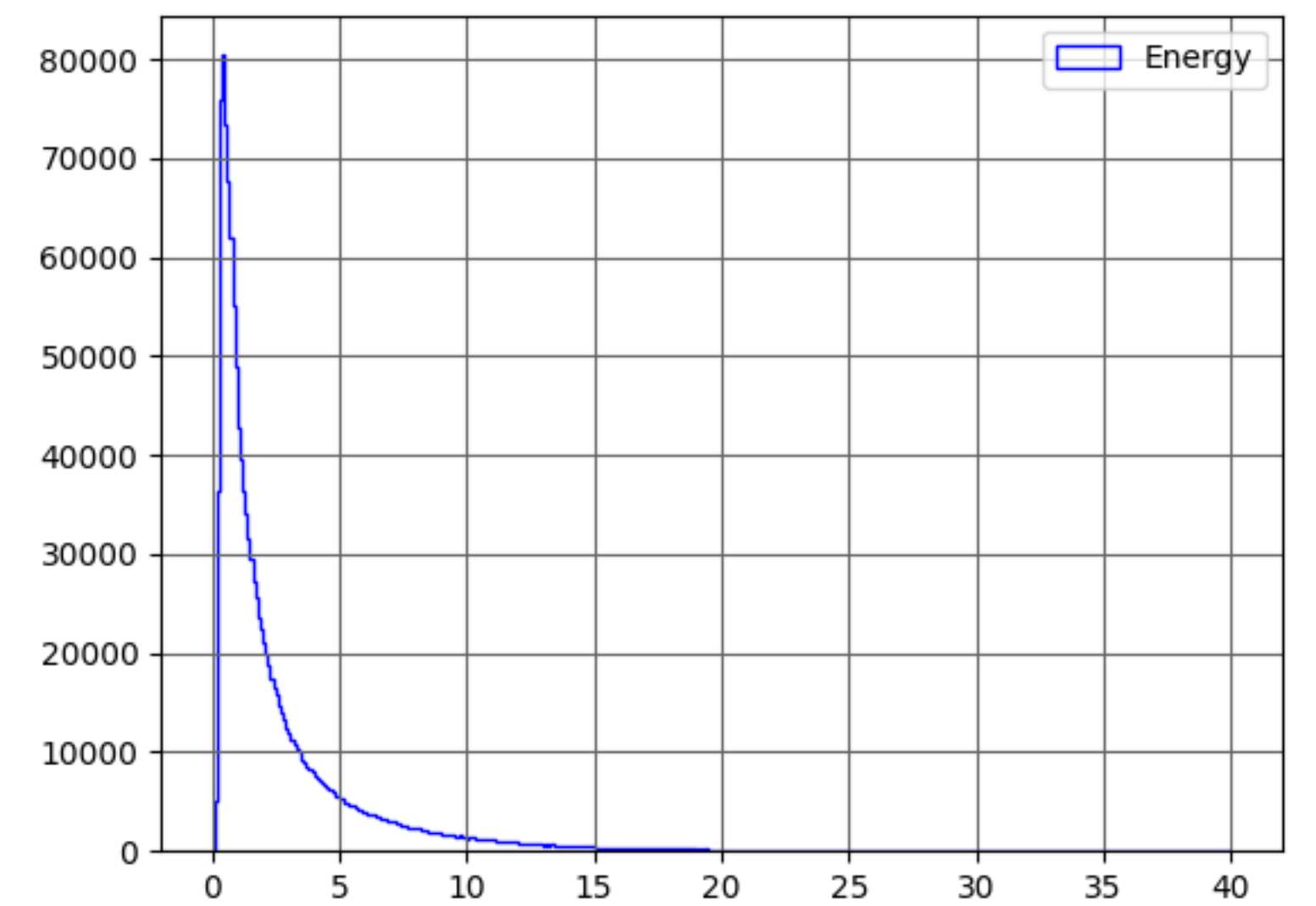
$\phi$



$\Omega$

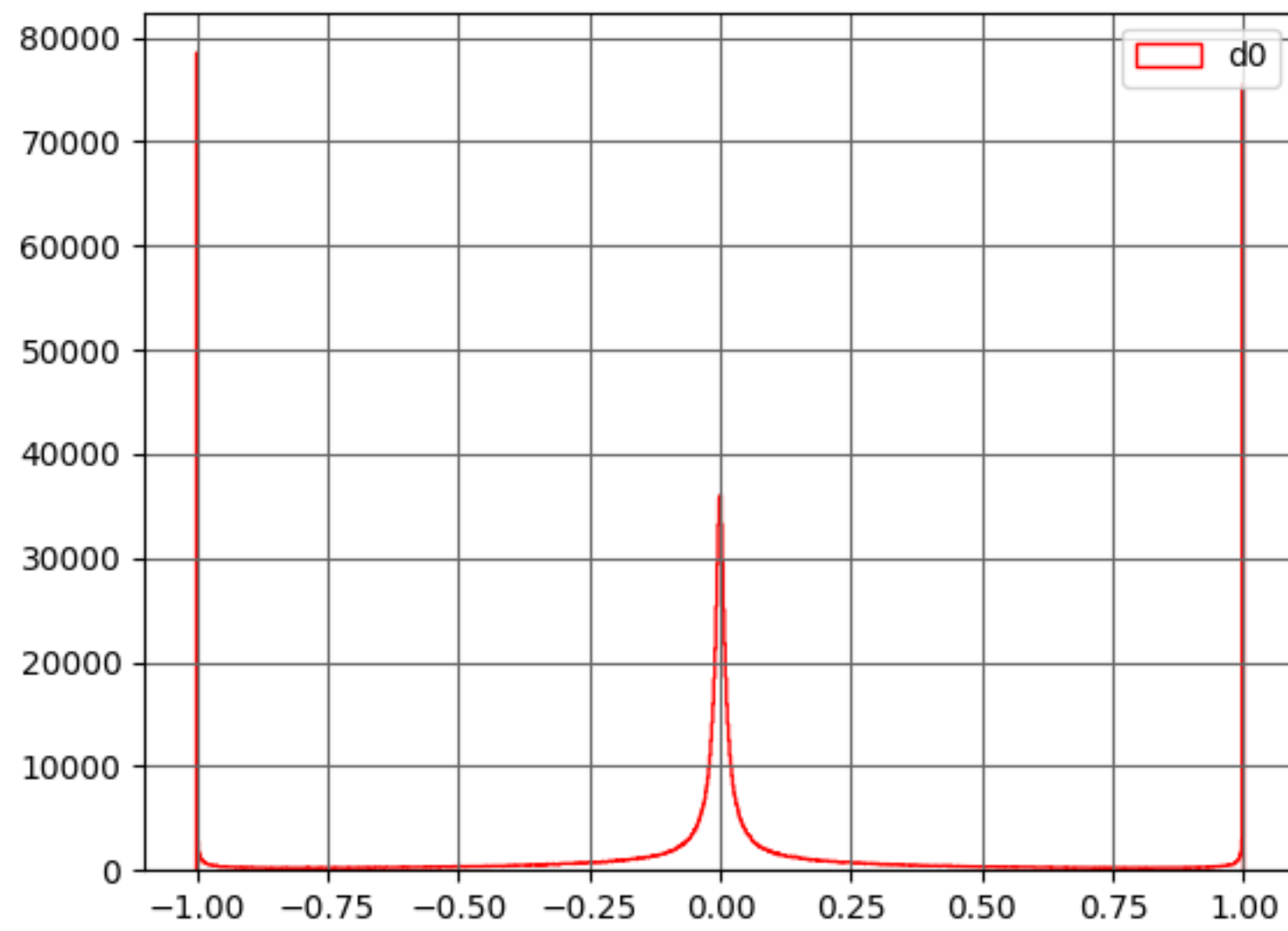


$\tan(\lambda)$

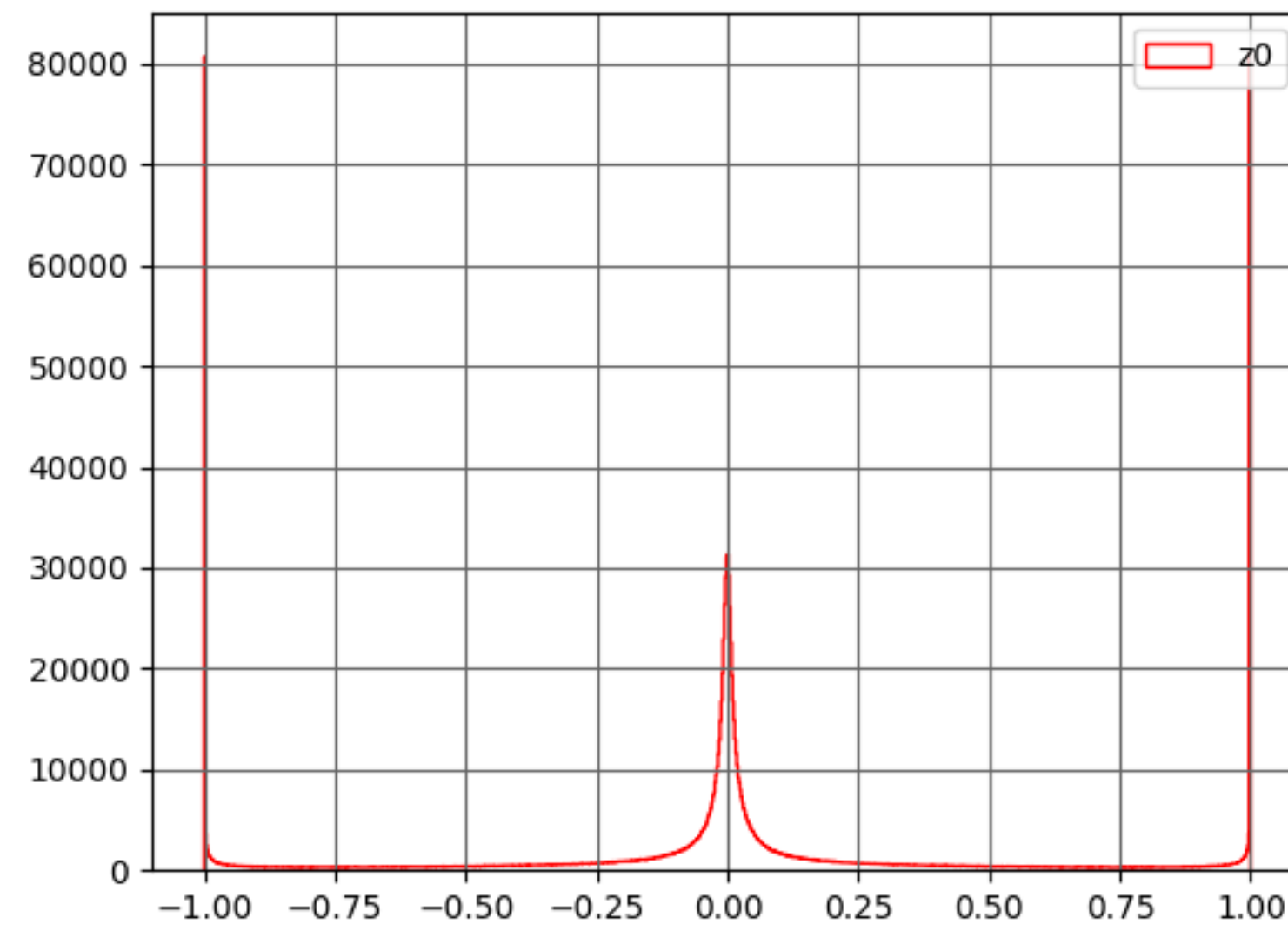


Energy

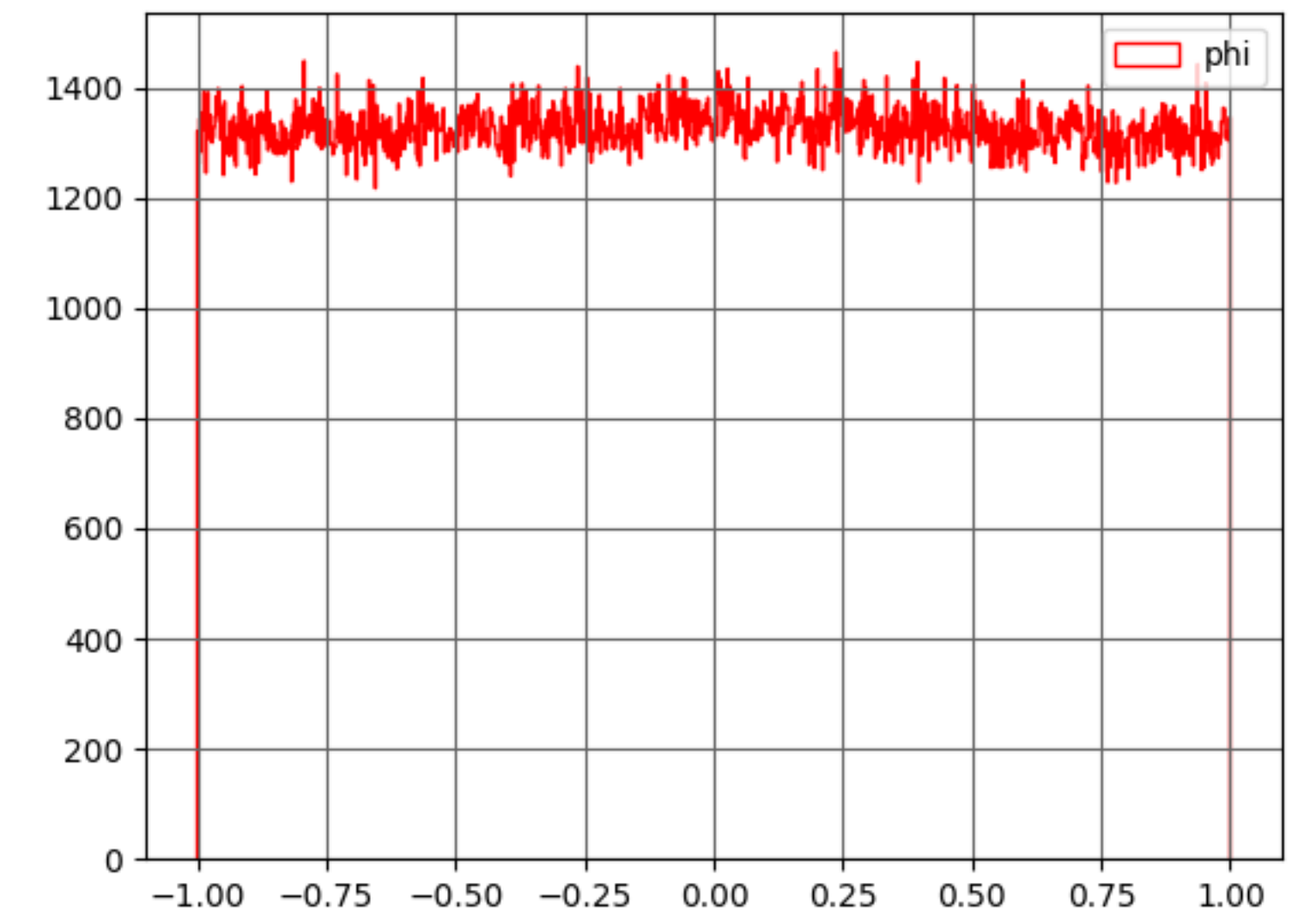
BB



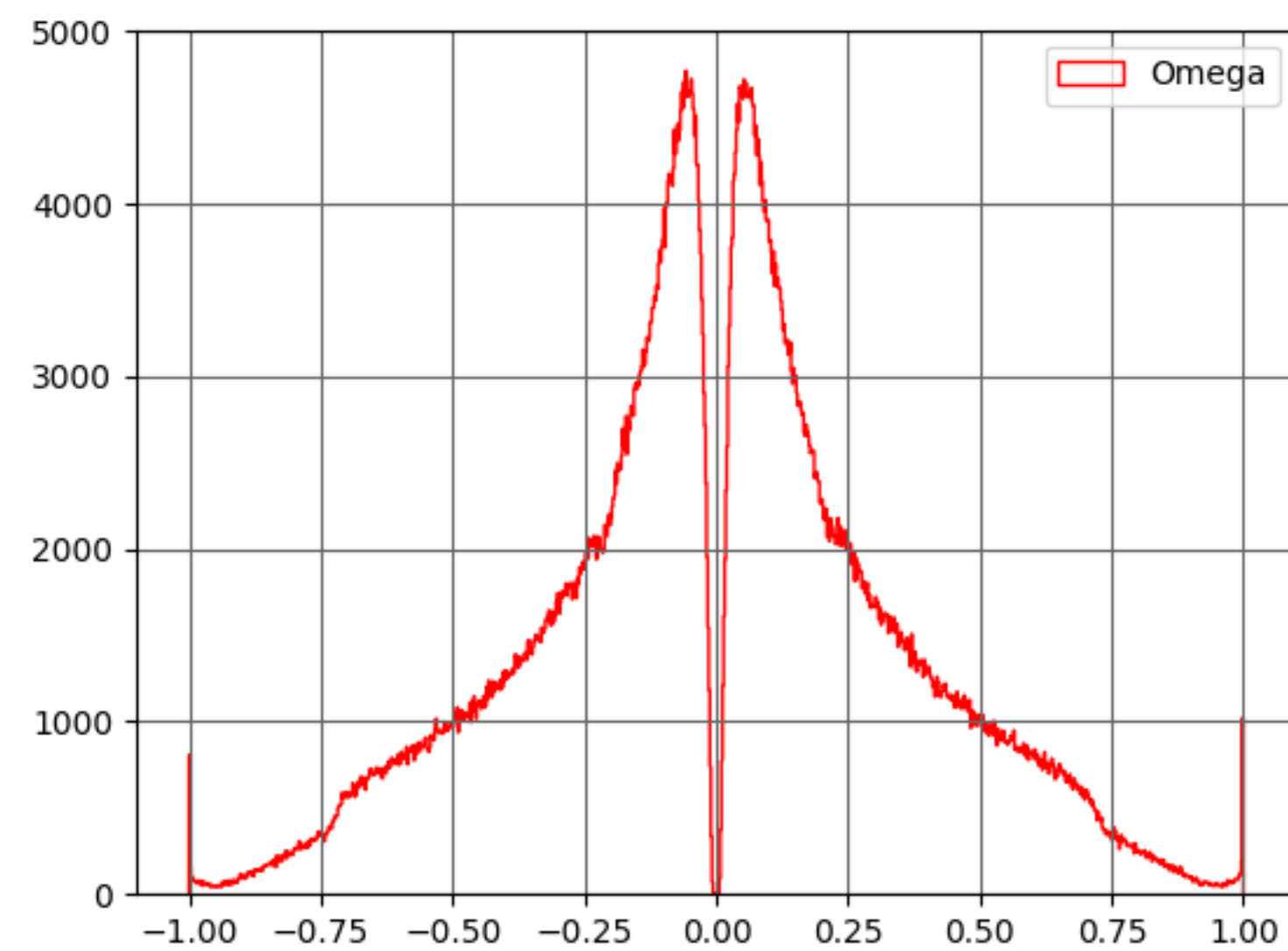
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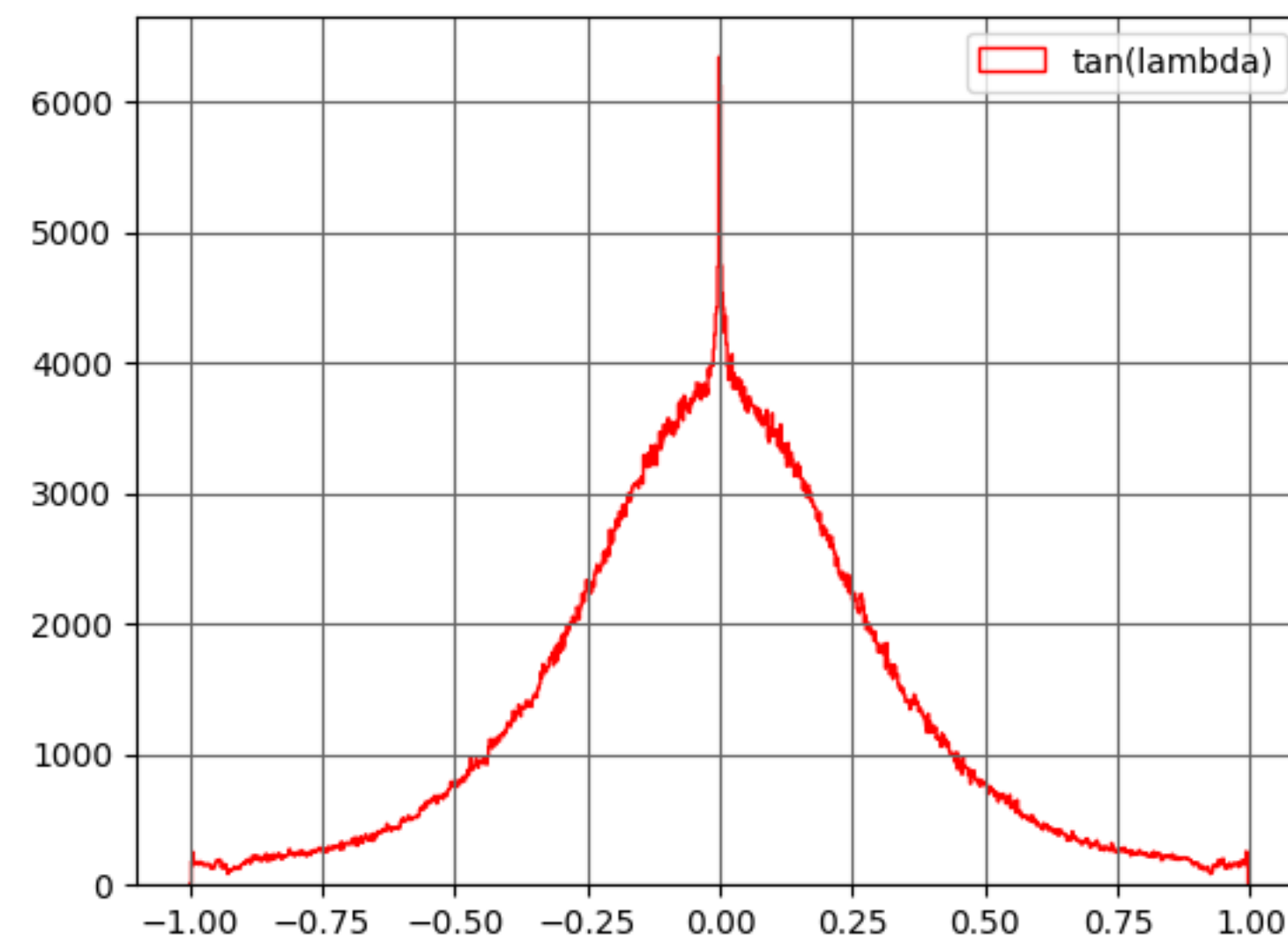
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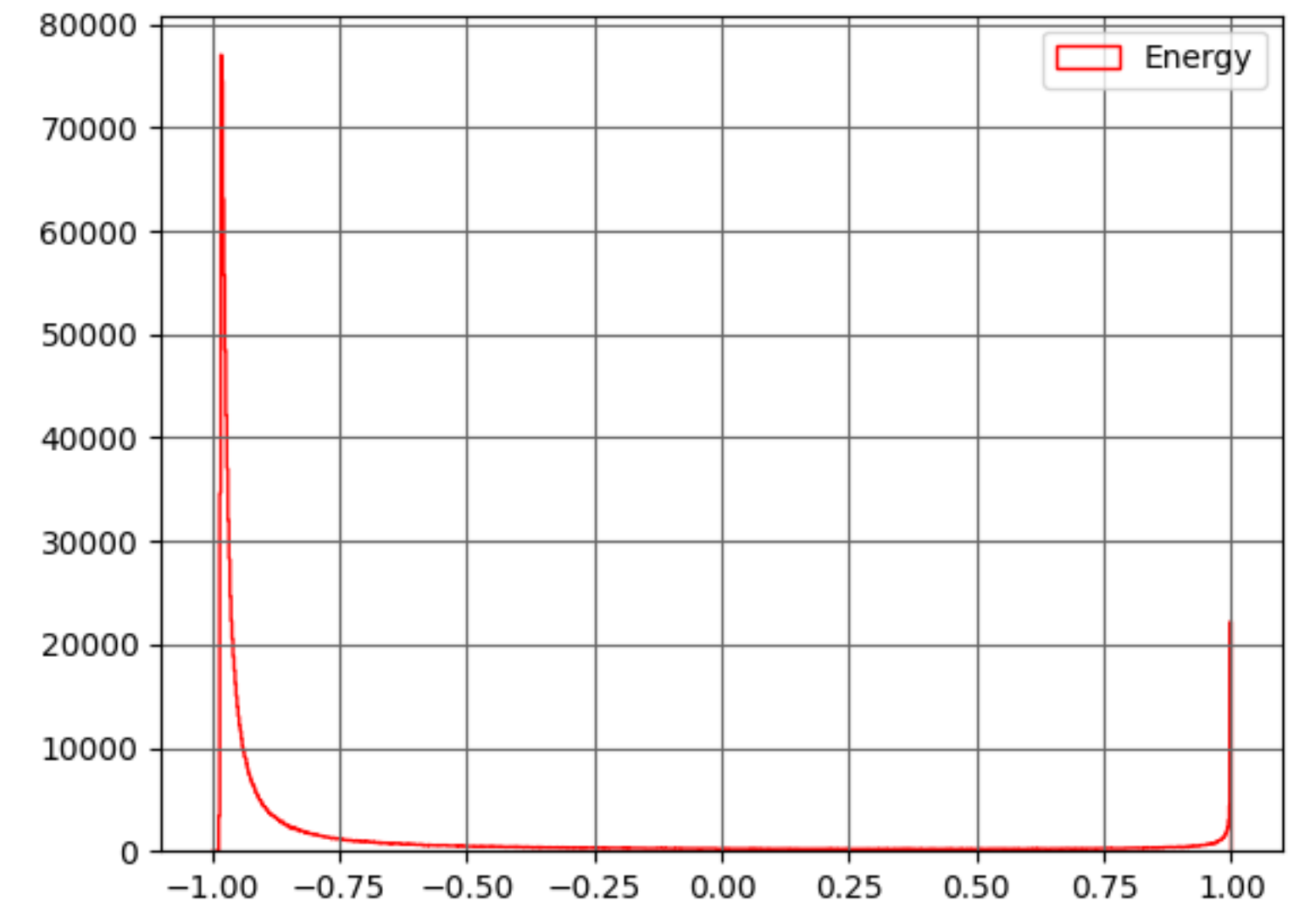
$\phi$



$\Omega$

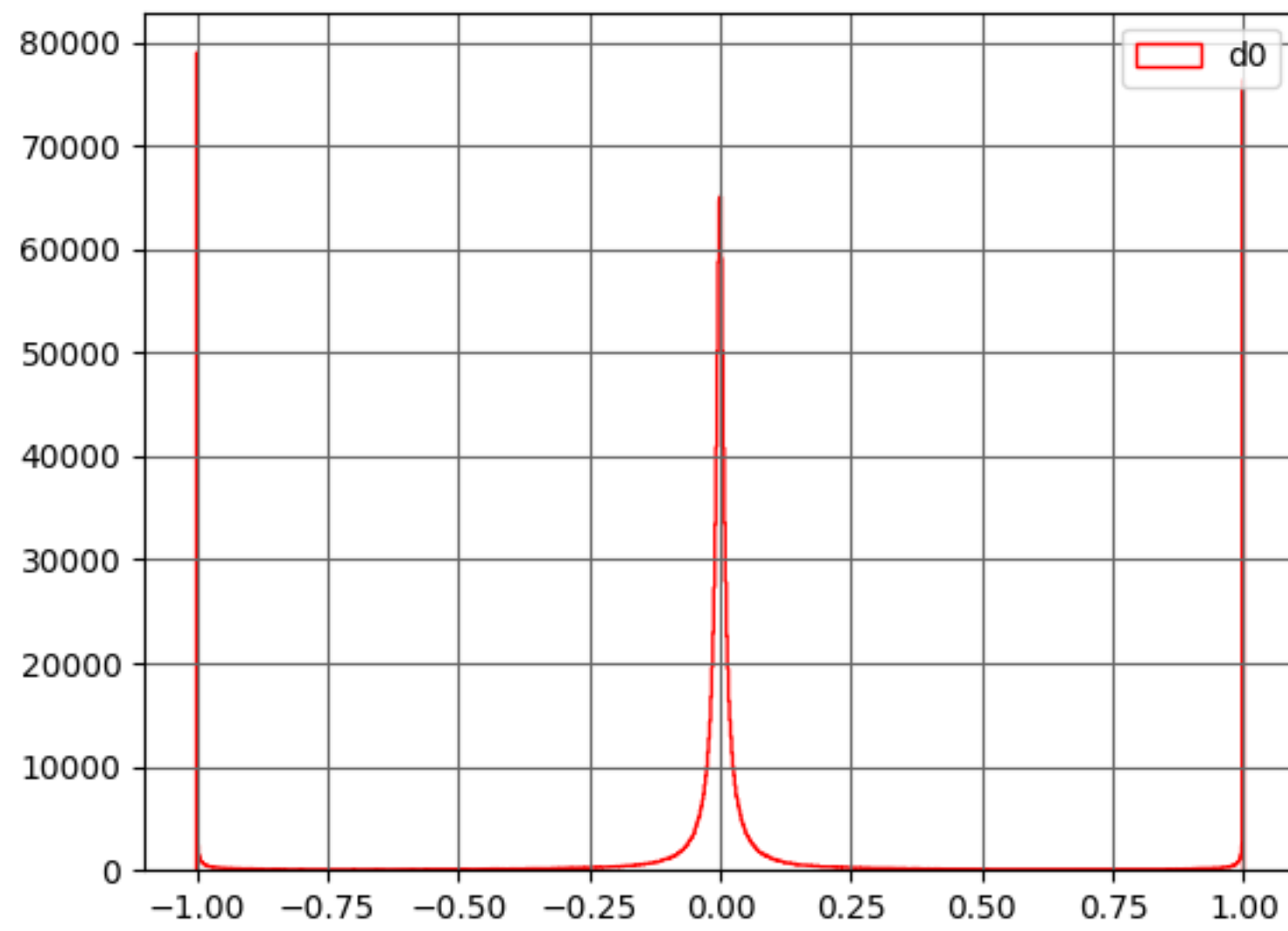


$\tan(\lambda)$

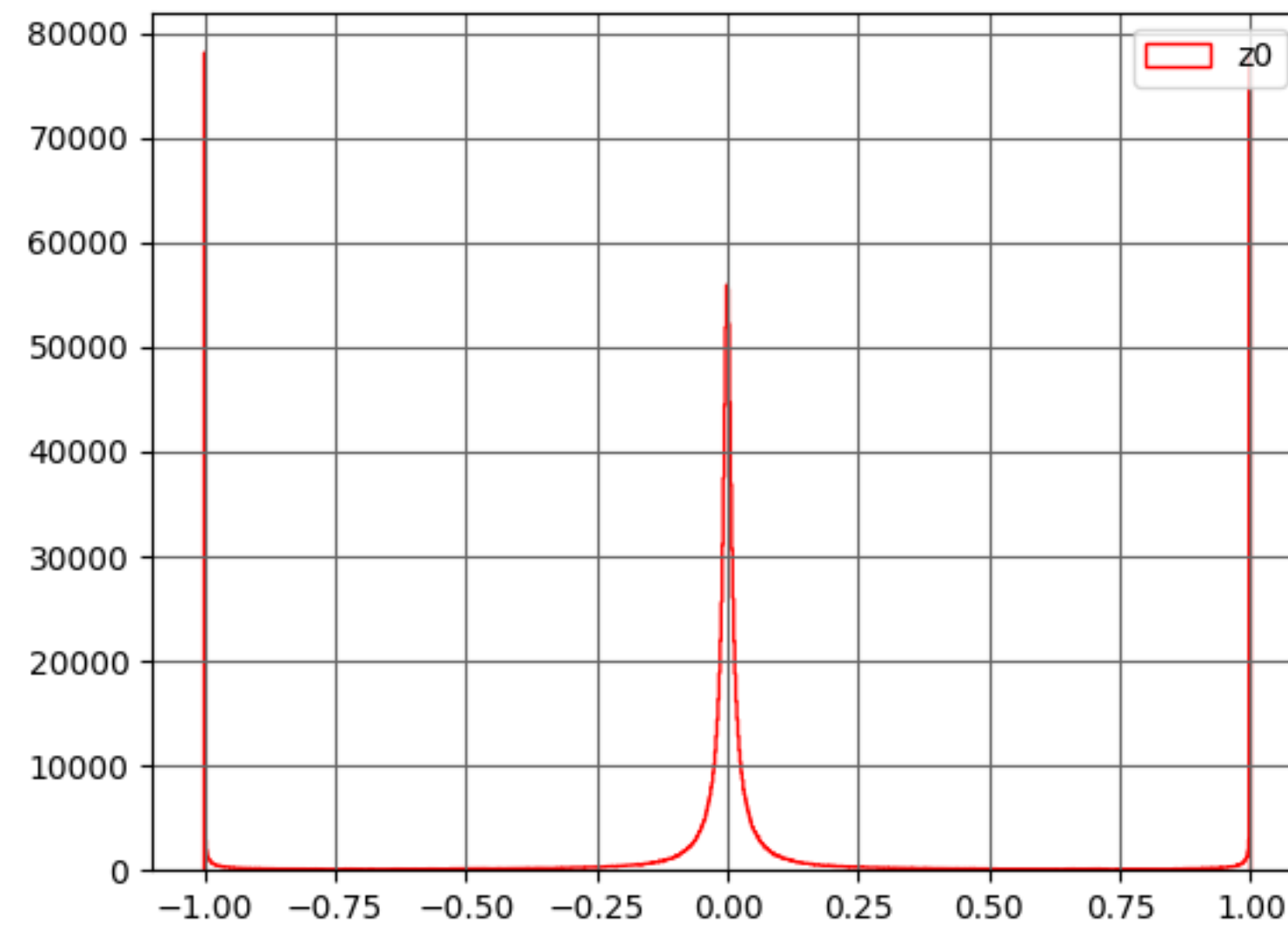


Energy

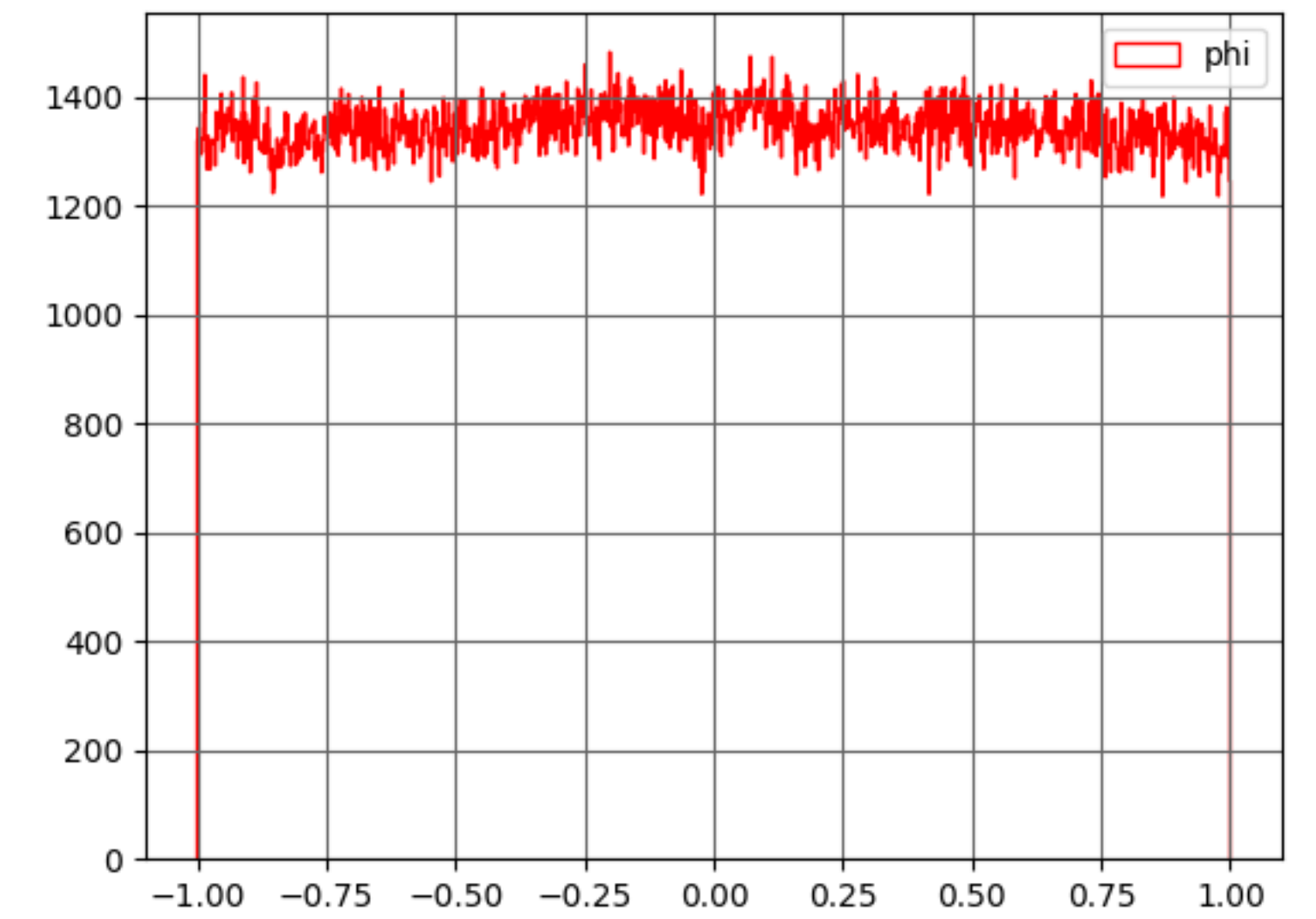
CC



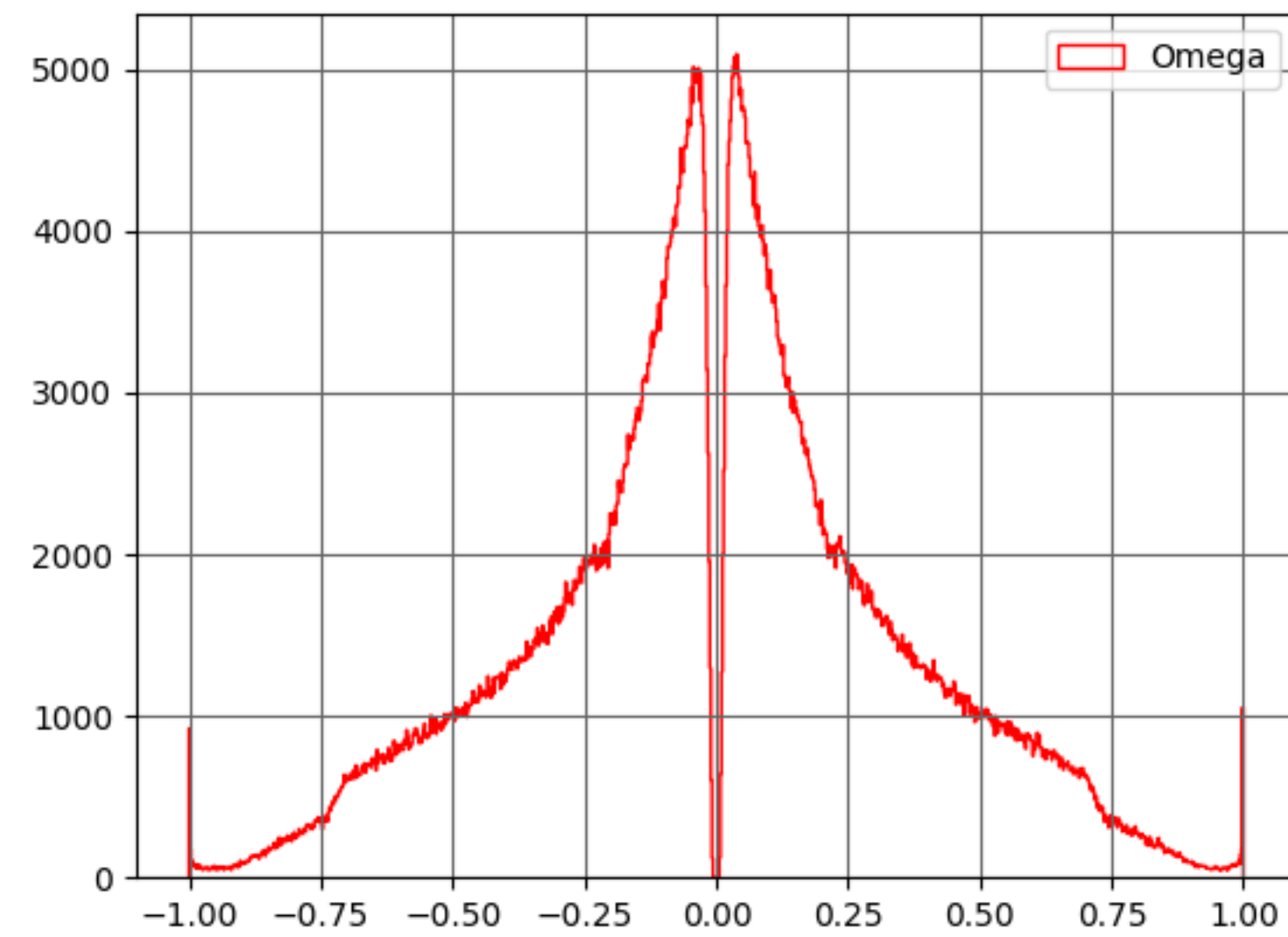
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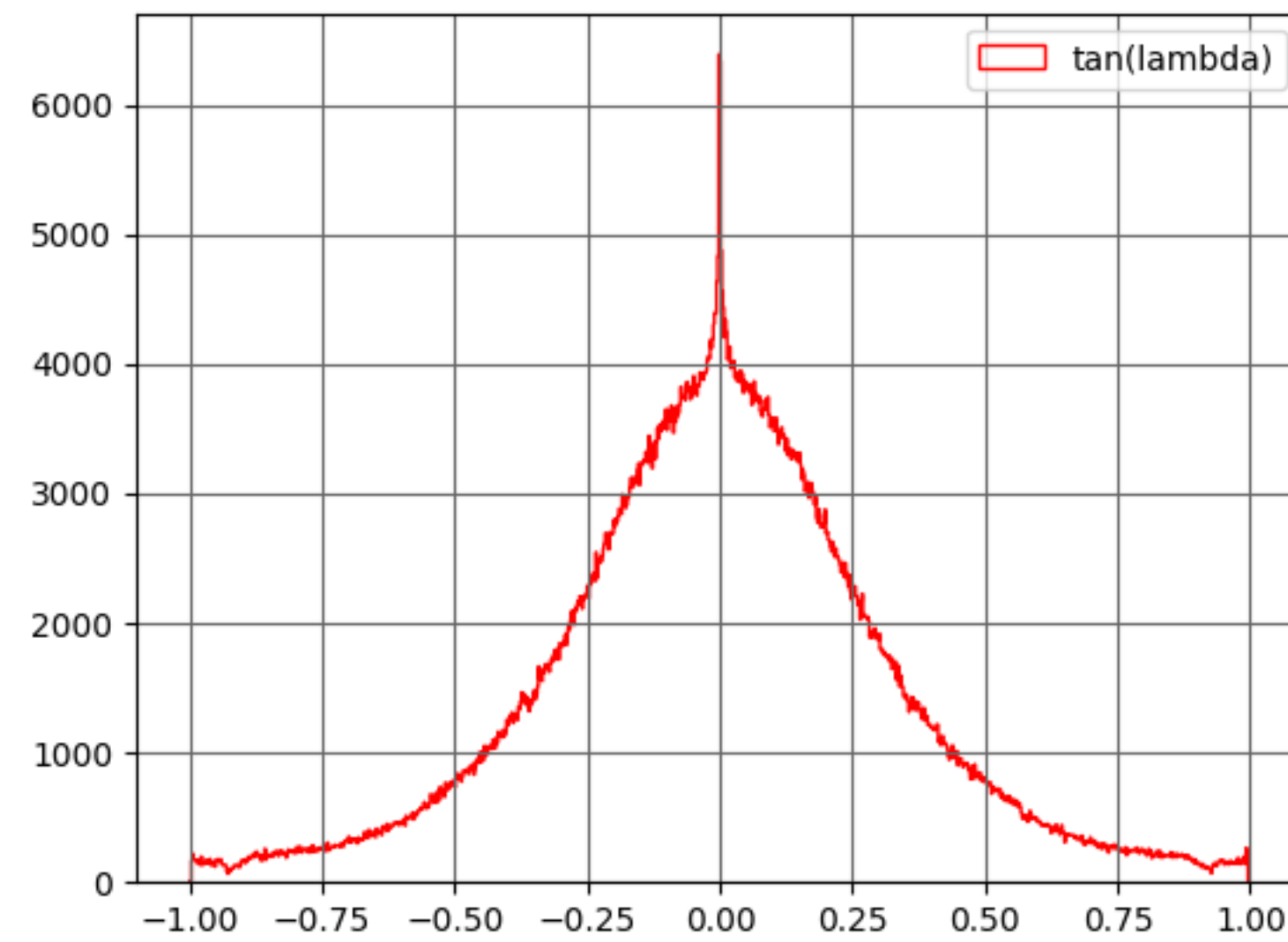
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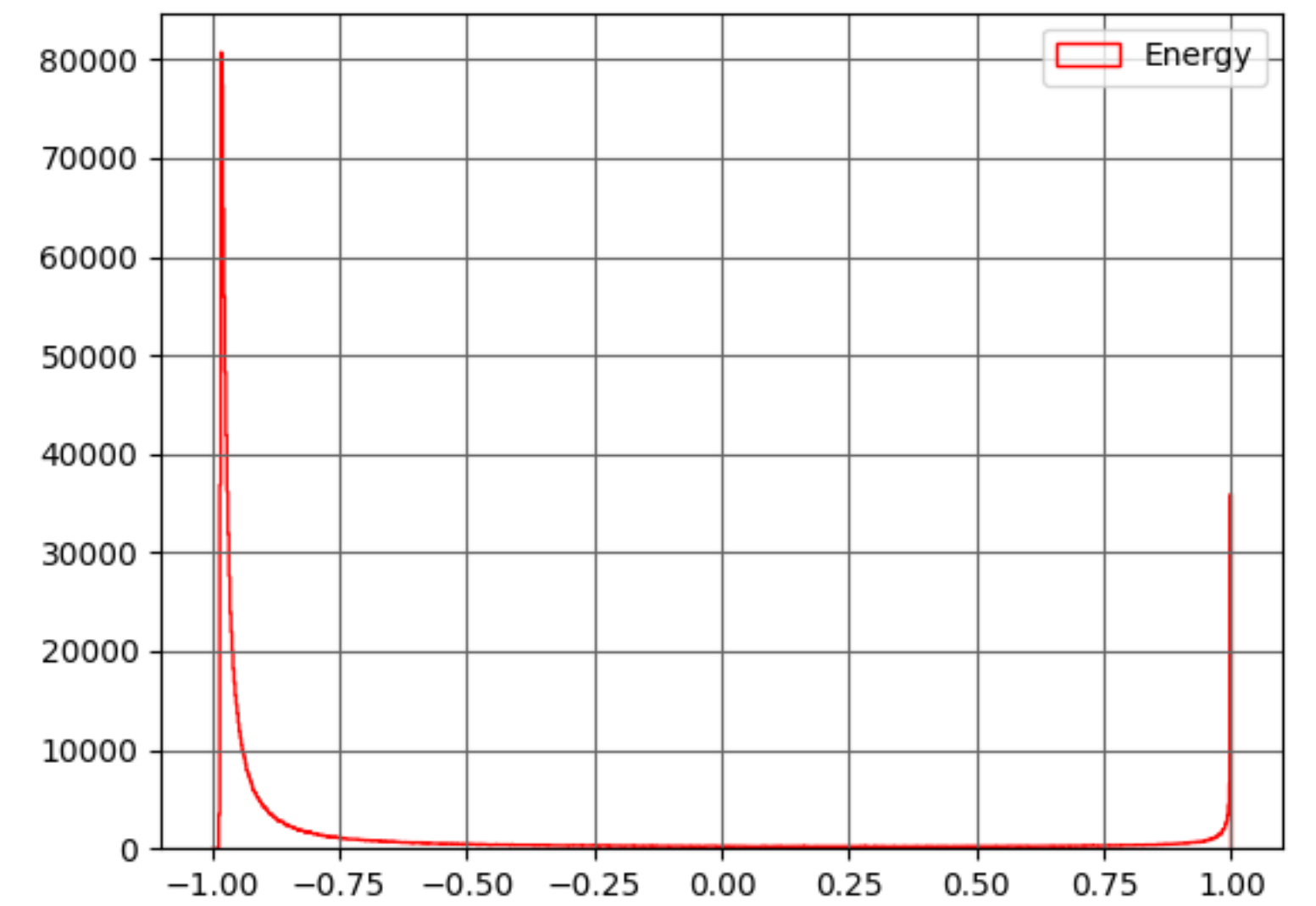
$\phi$



$\Omega$



$\tan(\lambda)$



Energy

