The Circular Electron Positron Collider

Status of the proposal and plans

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XV Latin American Symposium on High Energy Physics (SILAFAE)
Mexico City, November 8, 2024

Contents:

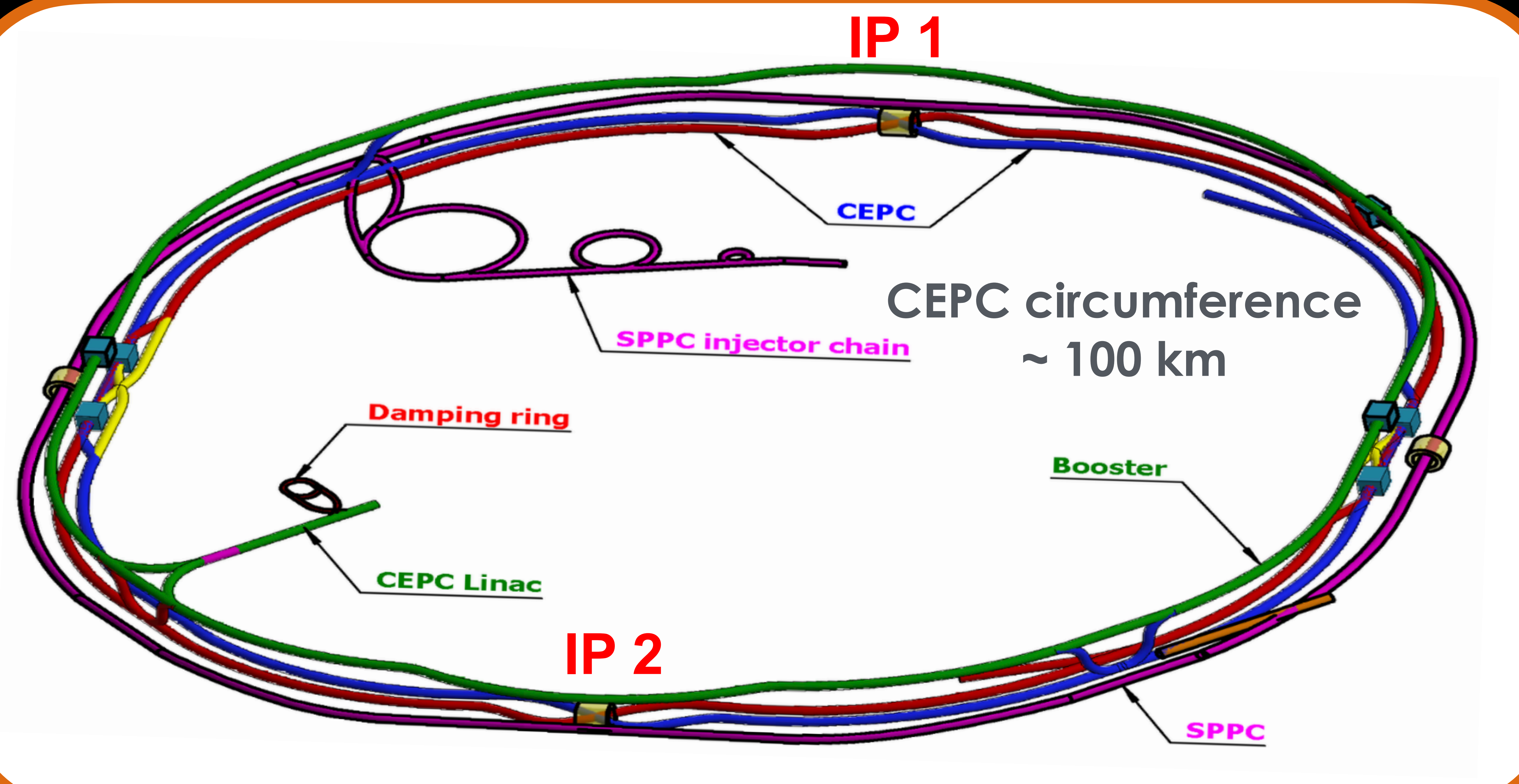
- Introduction
- CEPC Project Status and Progress
  - Accelerator Status
  - Detector Status
- The Super proton-proton Collider (SppC)
- CEPC Plan
- Final Remarks

Introduction: Project Overview

CEPC is an e^+e^- Higgs factory
possibly to be followed by a Super proton-proton Collider (SPPC)

Proposed in September 2012 right after the Higgs discovery

Tunnel can be reused for pp, heavy-ions, or ep collisions up to ~100 TeV



Mode	√s (GeV)	Events
WH	240	>1 million
WW	160	
Z	90	Tera-Z

Upgrade path

1. Higher power: 30 MW → 50 MW
2. Higher energy → top quark pair production
3. Super pp Collider (SppC) at ~100 TeV

CEPC to start construction in ~2027/8 and deliver Higgs data in the 2030s

Introduction: Steps Towards Implementation

IHEP-CEPC-DR-2015-01
IHEP-EP-2015-01
IHEP-TH-2015-01

2015

CEPC-SPPC

Preliminary Conceptual Design Report

Volume I - Physics & Detector

The CEPC-SPPC Study Group

March 2015

IHEP-CEPC-DR-2015-01
IHEP-AC-2015-01

2015

CEPC-SPPC

Preliminary Conceptual Design Report

Volume II - Accelerator

The CEPC-SPPC Study Group

March 2015

Preliminary CDR

2018

IHEP-CEPC-DR-2018-01
IHEP-AC-2018-01

CEPC

Conceptual Design Report

Volume I - Accelerator

The CEPC Study Group
August 2018

IHEP-CEPC-DR-2018-02
IHEP-EP-2018-01
IHEP-TH-2018-01

2018

CEPC

Conceptual Design Report

Volume II - Physics & Detector

The CEPC Study Group
October 2018

CDR

2023

IHEP-CEPC-DR-2023-01
IHEP-AC-2023-01

CEPC

Technical Design Report

Accelerator

The CEPC Study Group
December 2023

VOLUME 8 · NUMBER 1 · MARCH 2024

中国核学会核电子学与核探测技术分会会刊

RADIATION DETECTION TECHNOLOGY AND METHODS

辐射探测技术与方法（英文）

Springer

2024

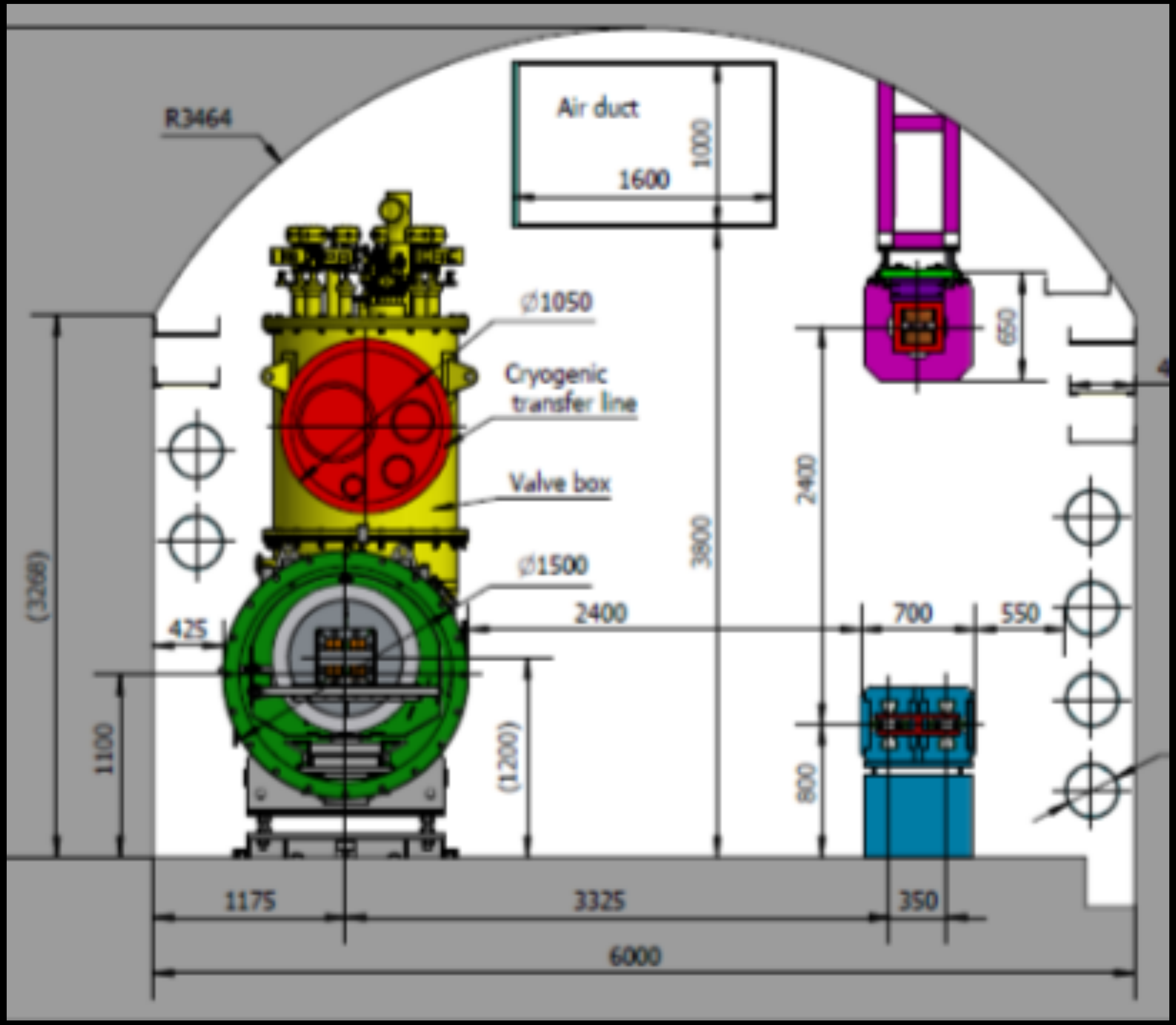
Accelerator TDR

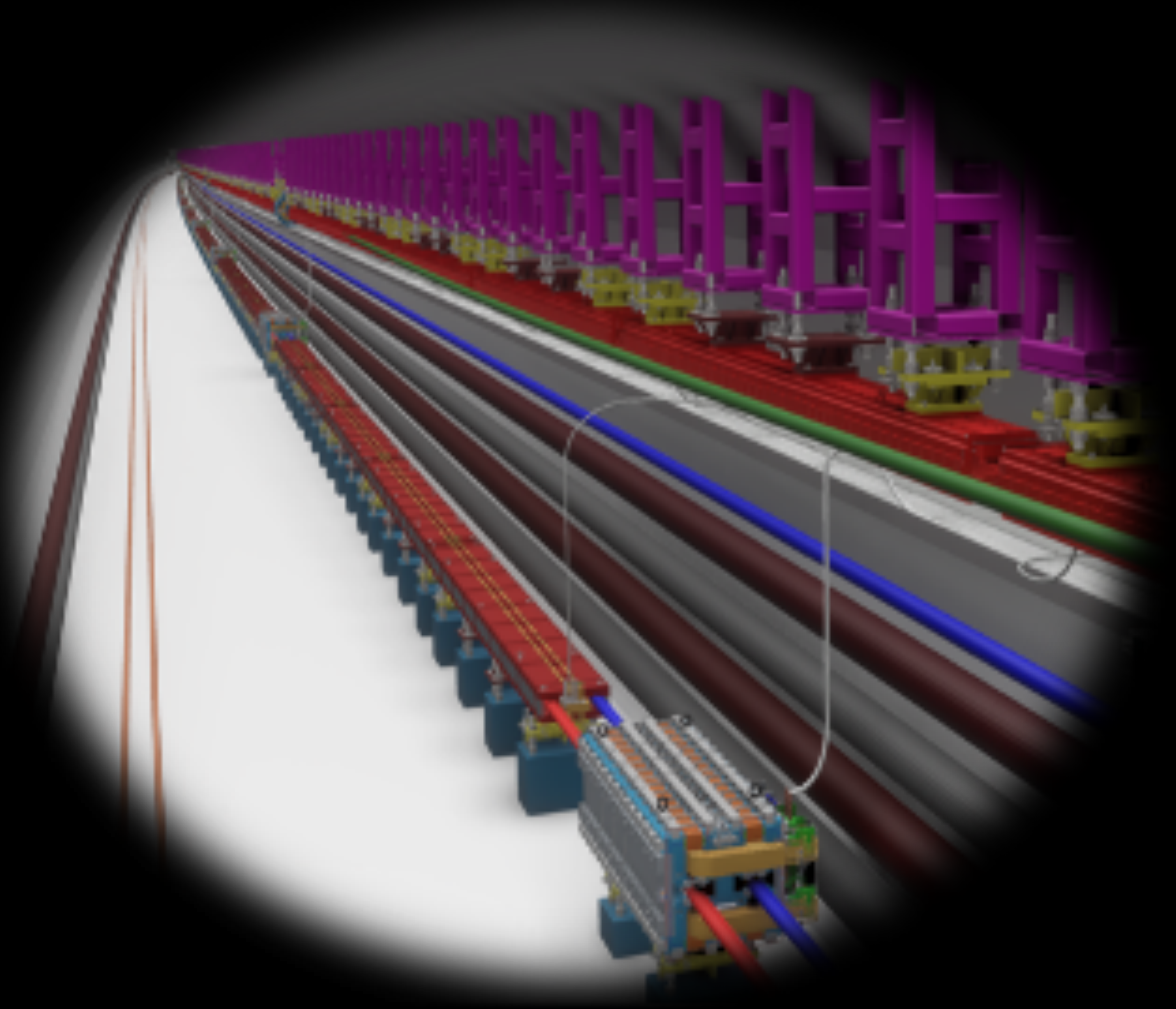
2025

Reference Detector TDR

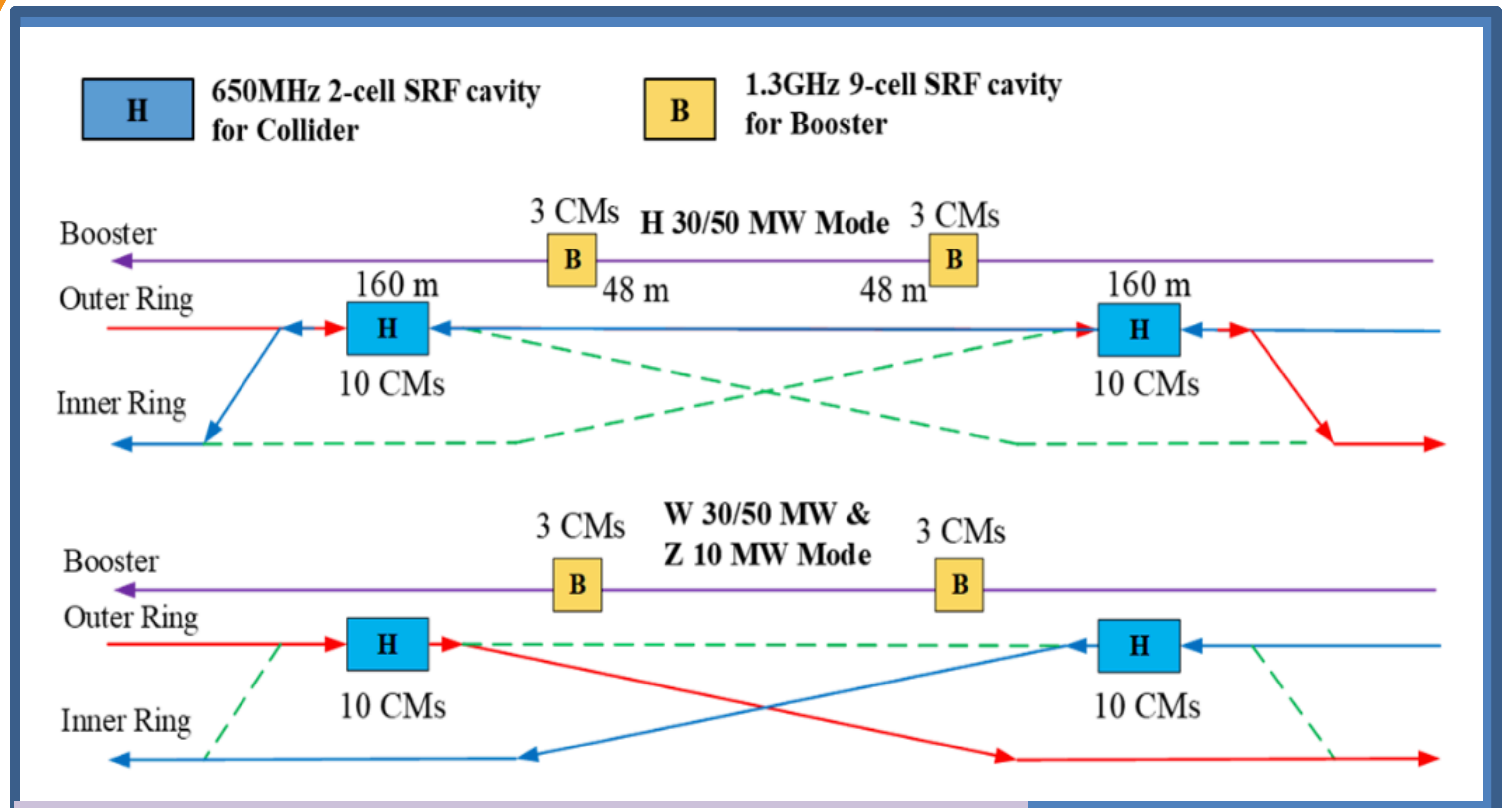
http://cepc.ihep.ac.cn

CEPC Status and Progress

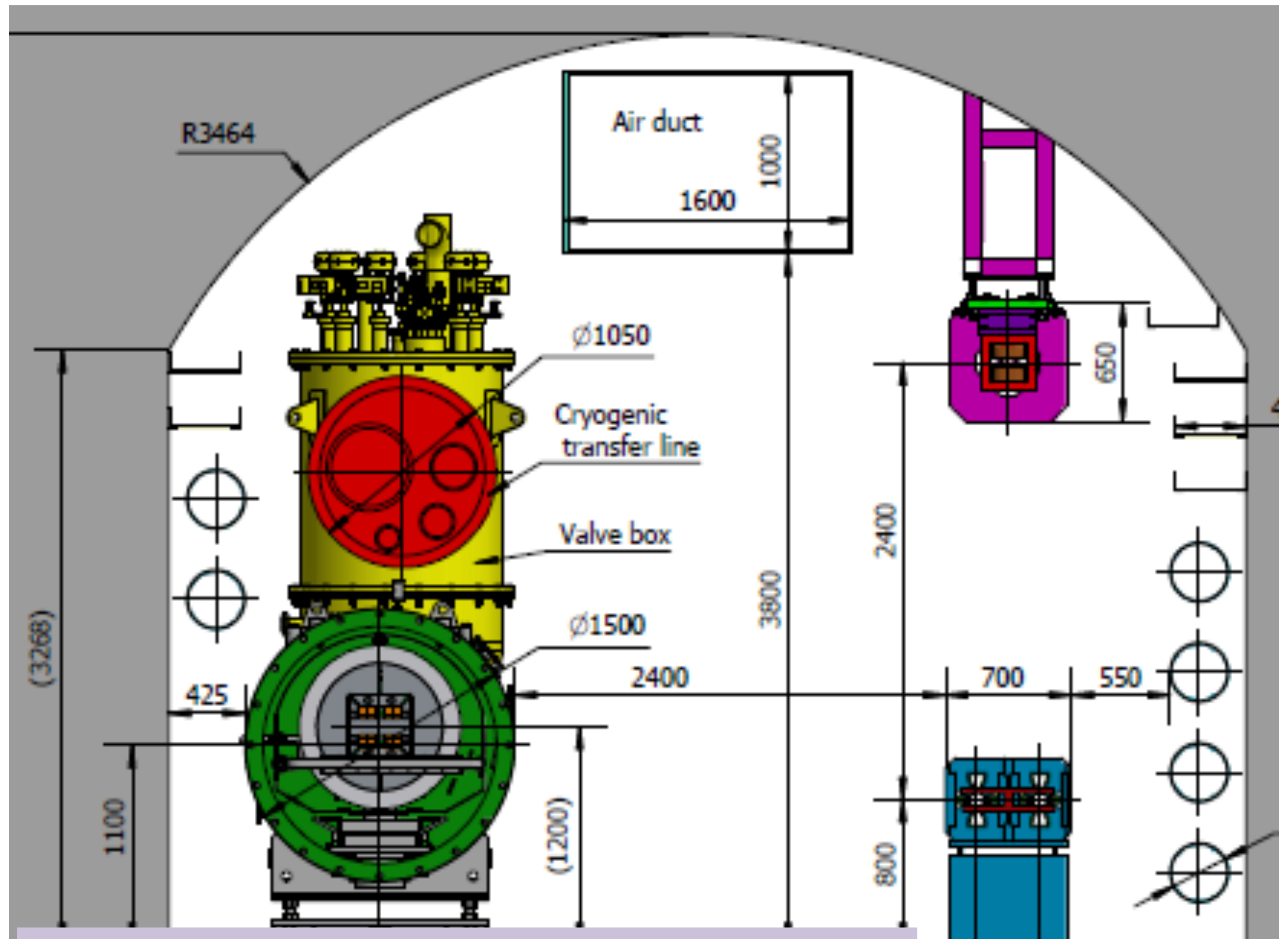




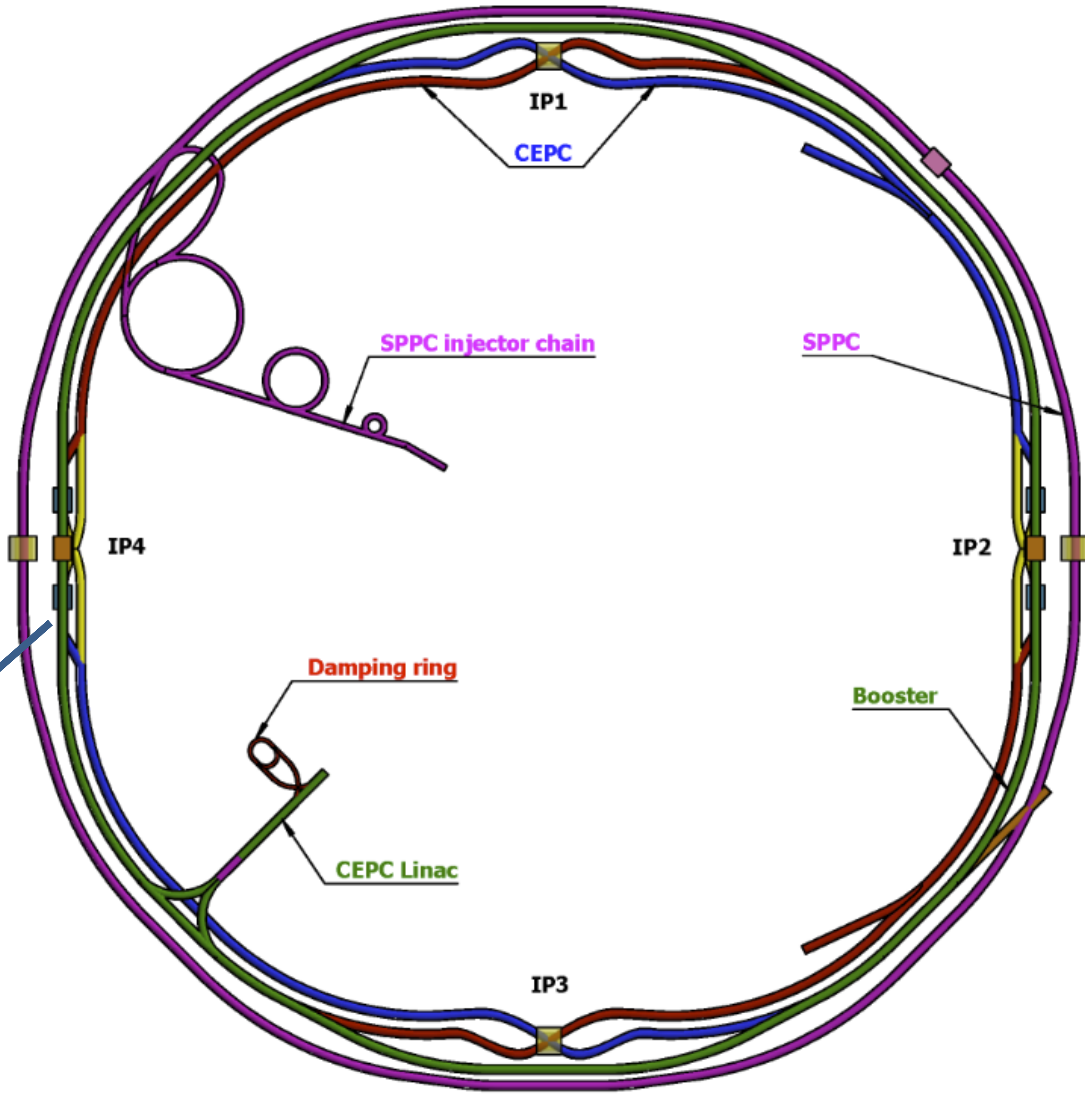
CEPC Higgs Factory and SppC in Accelerator TDR



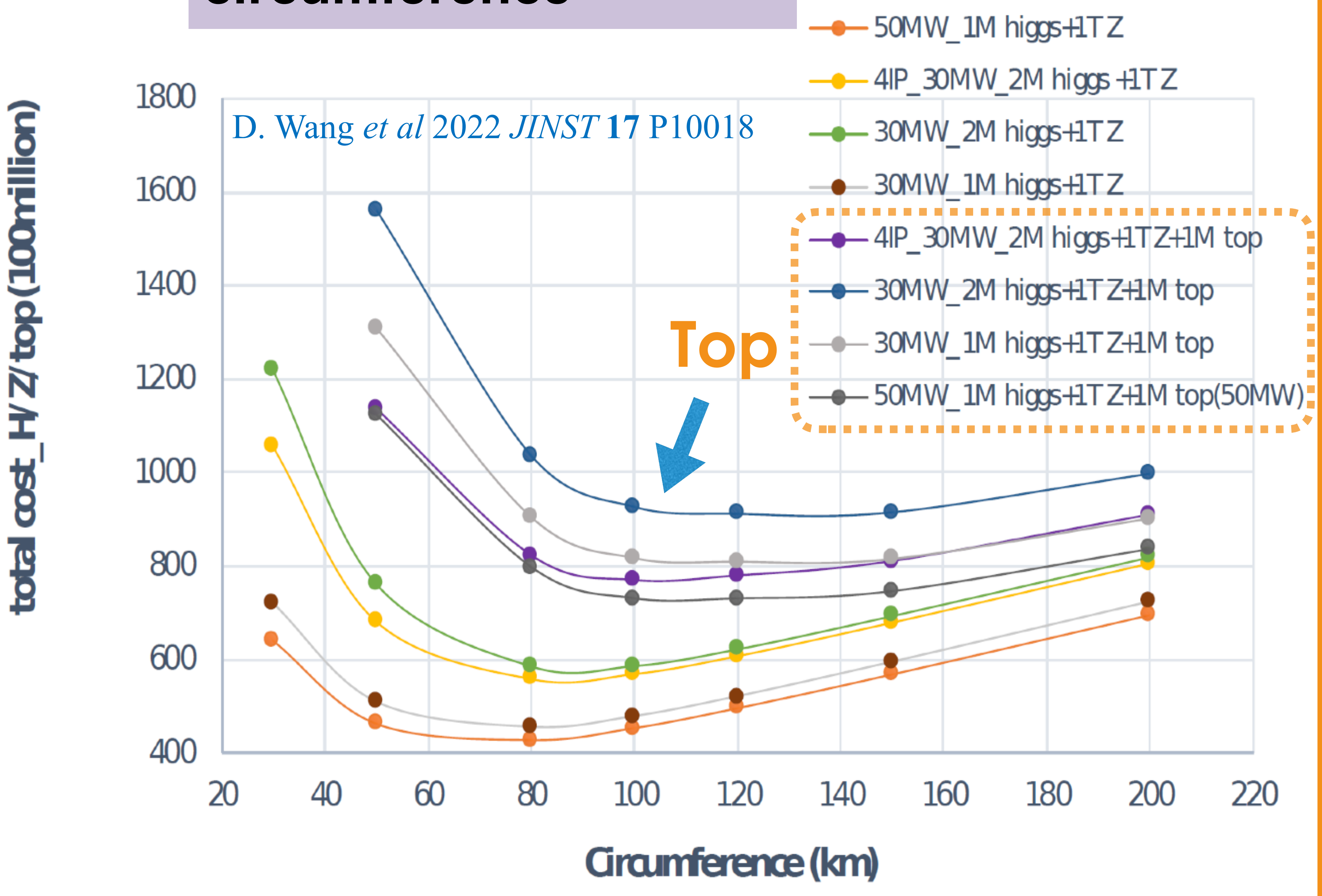
Switchable operation for Higgs W and Z



Common tunnel for booster/collider & SppC



Cost optimization v.s. circumference



- **Circular collider**: Higher luminosity with crabwaist collision of double ring
- **100km circumference**: Optimum total cost
- **Shared tunnel**: Compatible design for CEPC and SppC
- **Switchable operation**: Higgs, W/Z, ttbar

Baseline: 100 km, 30 MW; Upgradeable to 50 MW, High Lumi Z, ttbar

CEPC Accelerator TDR Published

CEPC accelerator TDR has been completed and formally released on December 25, 2023

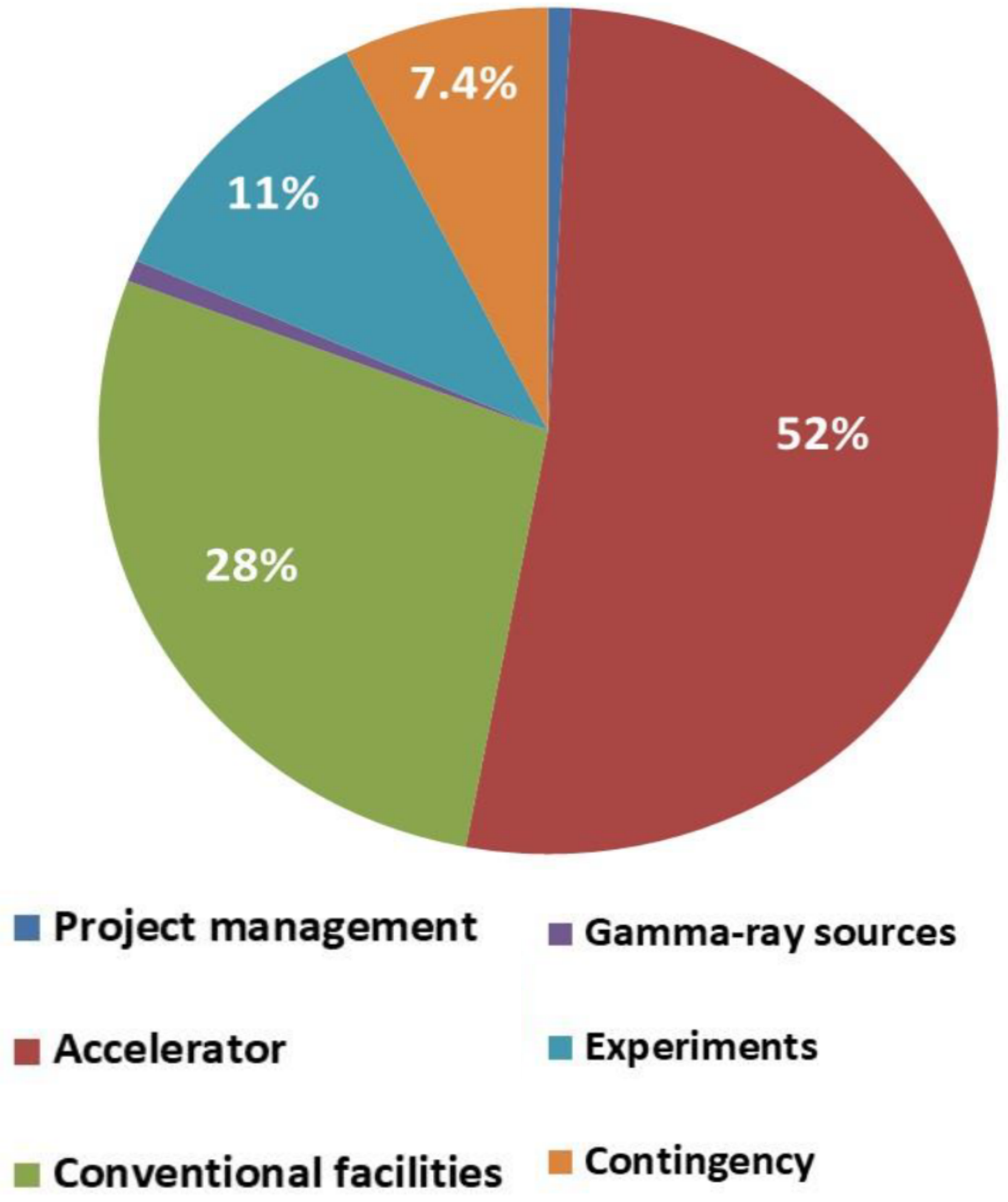
CEPC accelerator TDR link: (arXiv: 2312.14363)

CEPC accelerator TDR releasing news:

http://english.ihep.cas.cn/nw/han/y23/202312/t20231229_654555.html

published in
RDTM Vol.8
June 2024

Distribution of CEPC project total cost from TDR of
36.4B RMB (~ 5B €)

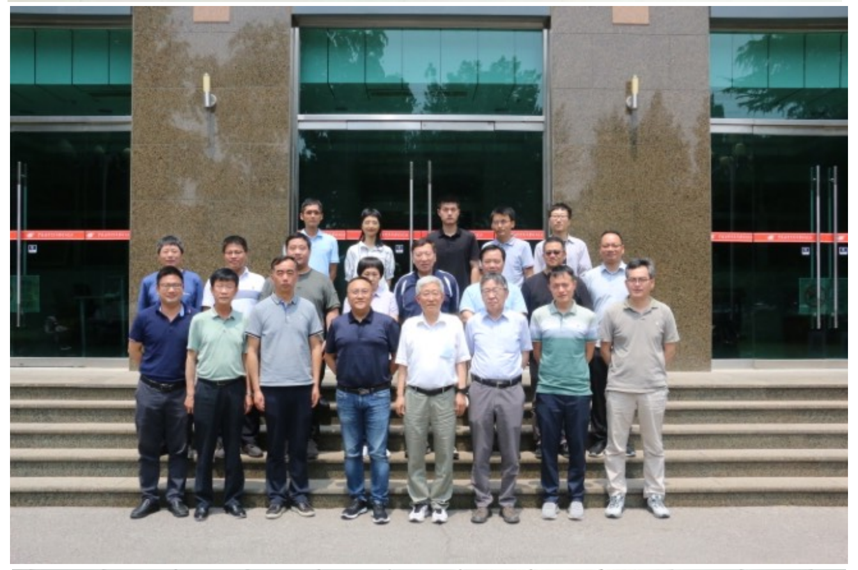
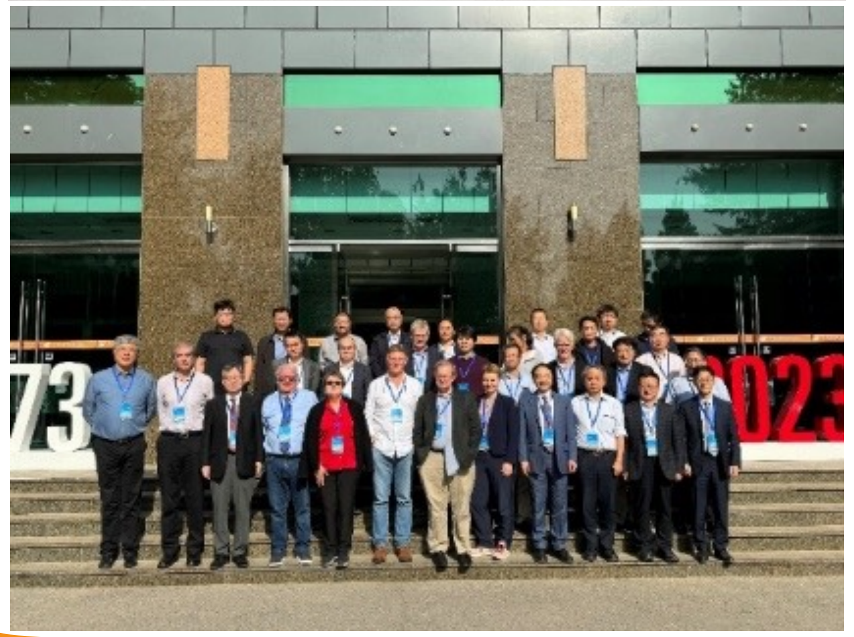


	Percentage	Cost (M€)
Total	100%	4,709
Project management	0.8%	38
Accelerator	52%	2,449
Conventional facilities	28%	1,318
Gamma-ray beam lines	0.8%	38
Experiments	11%	518
Contingency (8%)	7.4%	348

From TDR, Table 12.1.2
Converted with today's rate of 1 € = 7.73 RMB

CEPC Accelerator TDR Published



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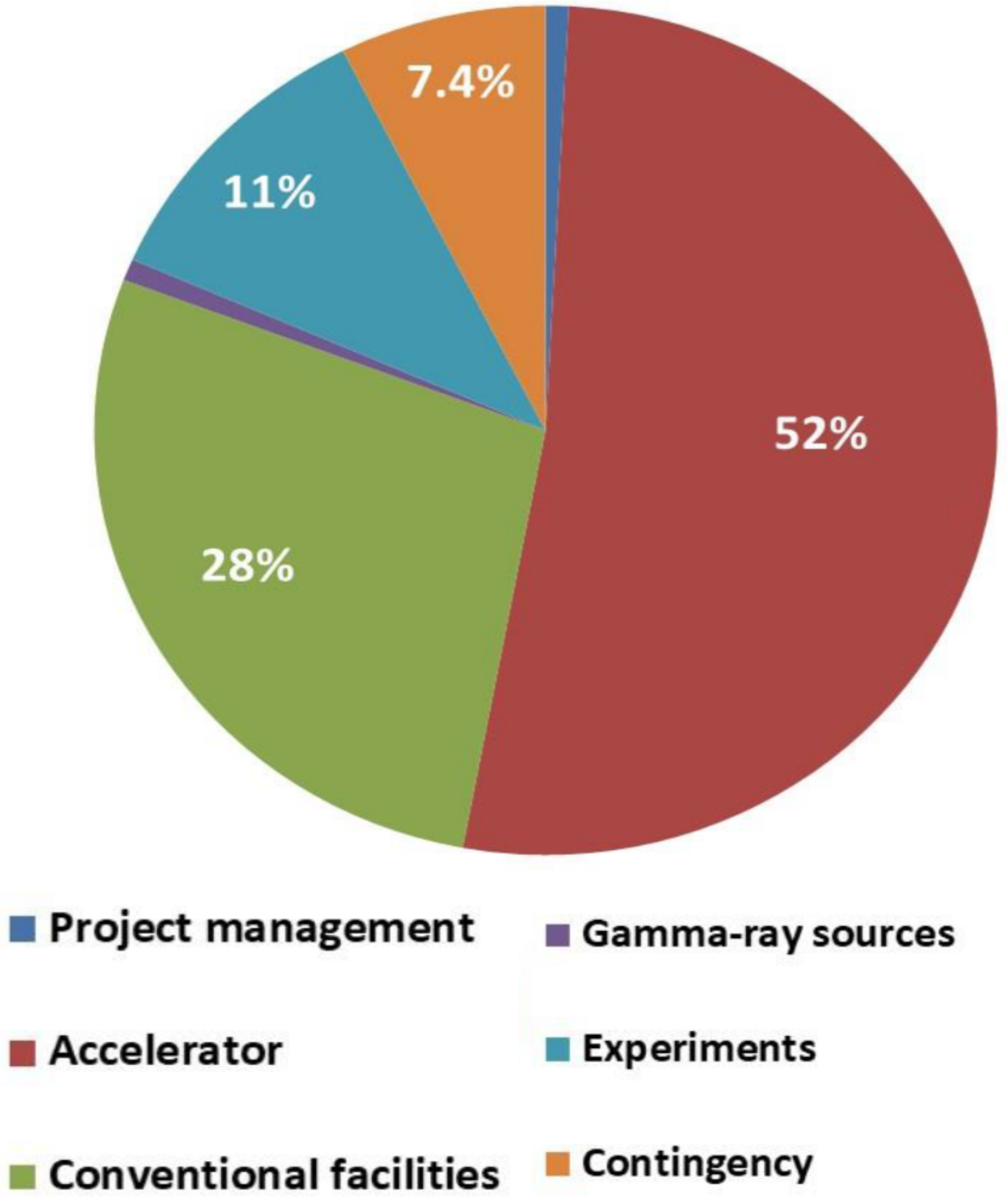


	Percentage	Cost (MPesos)
Total	100%	100,831
Project management	0.8%	807
Accelerator	52%	52,432
Conventional facilities	28%	28,233
Gamma-ray beam lines	0.8%	807
Experiments	11%	11,091
Contingency (8%)	7.4%	7,461

From TDR, Table 12.1.2
Converted with today's rate of 1 Peso = 0.361 RMB

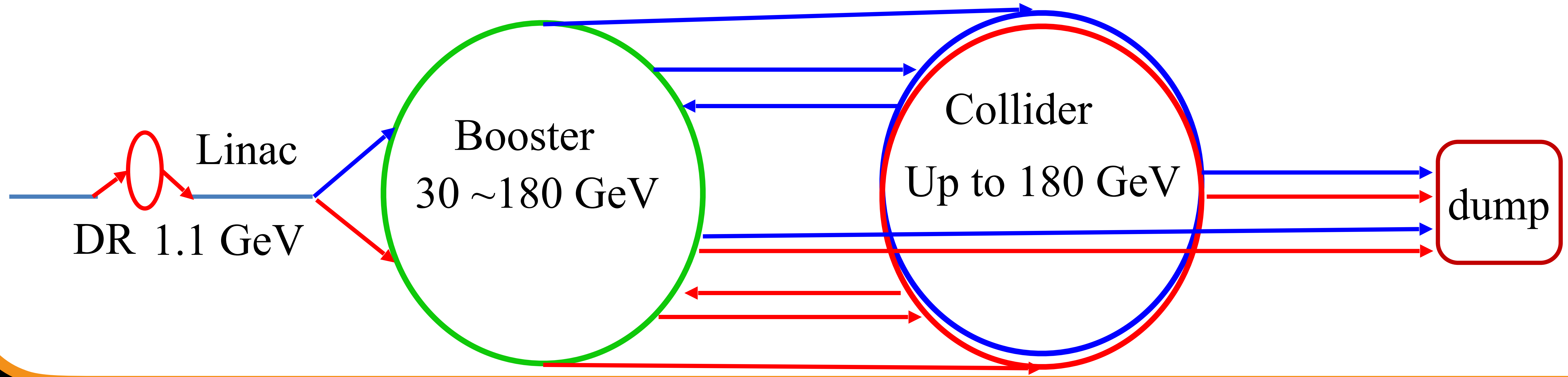
CEPC Accelerator Parameters

Booster

		Higgs		*W*	*Z*		*tt*
		Off axis injection	On axis injection	Off axis injection	Off axis injection		Off axis injection
Circumference	km	100					
Injection energy	GeV	30					
Extraction energy	GeV	120		80	45.5		180
Bunch number		268	261+7	1297	3978	5967	35
Maximum bunch charge	nC	0.7	20.3	0.73	0.8	0.81	0.99
Beam current	mA	0.94	0.98	2.85	9.5	14.4	0.11
SR power	MW	0.94	1.66	0.94	0.323	0.49	0.93
Emittance	nm	1.26		0.56	0.19		2.83
RF frequency	GHz	1.3					
RF voltage	GV	2.17		0.87	0.46		9.7
Full injection from empty	h	0.14	0.16	0.27	1.8	0.8	0.1

Baseline Collider

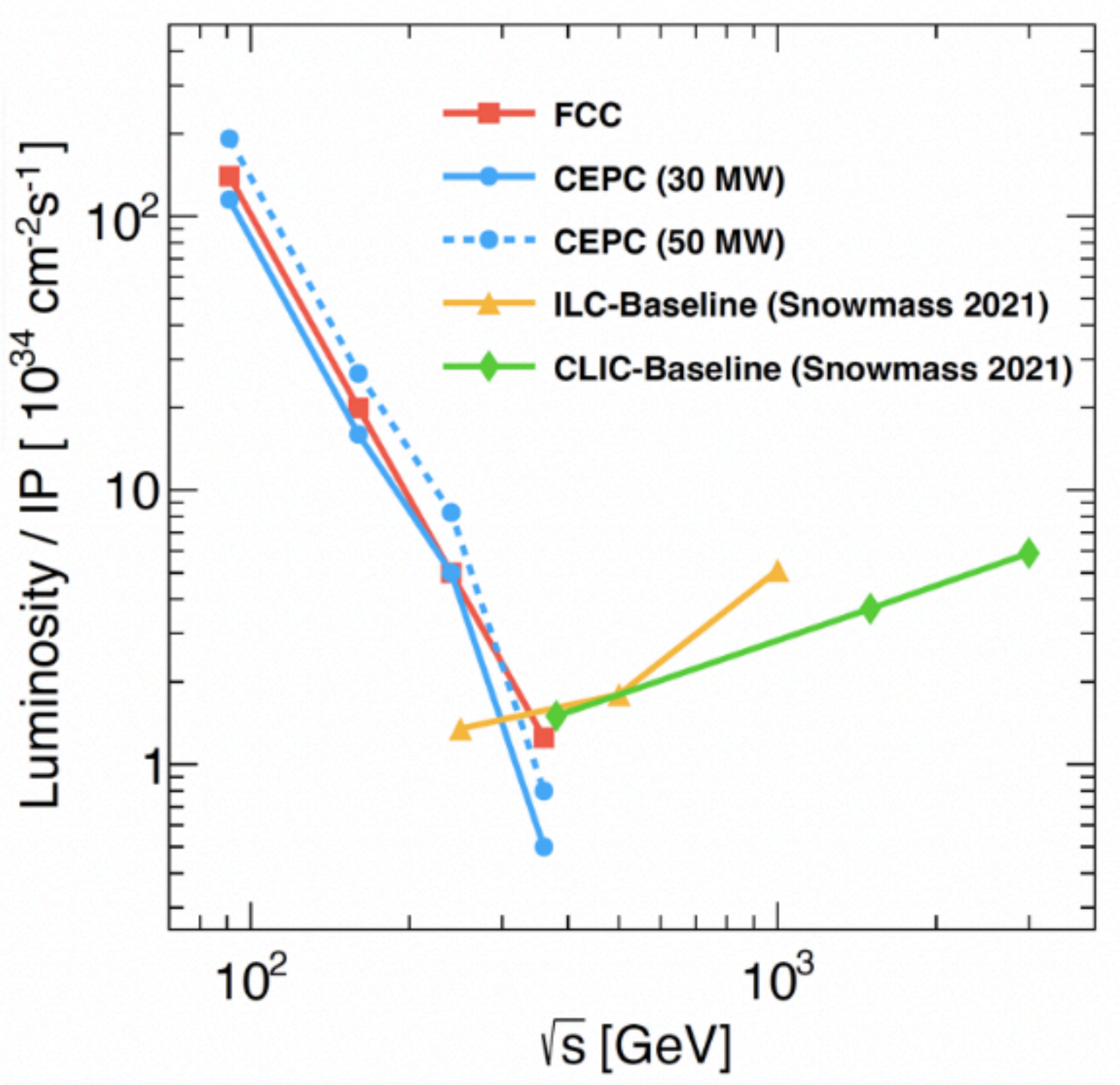
	Higgs	Z	W	tt
Number of IPs	2			
Circumference (km)	100			
SR power per beam (MW)	30			
Energy (GeV)	120	45.5	80	180
Bunch number	268	11934	1297	35
Emittance $\varepsilon_x/\varepsilon_y$ (nm/pm)	0.64/1.3	0.27/1.4	0.87/1.7	1.4/4.7
Beam size at IP σ_x/σ_y (um/nm)	14/36	6/35	13/42	39/113
Bunch length (natural/total) (mm)	2.3/4.1	2.5/8.7	2.5/4.9	2.2/2.9
Beam-beam parameters ξ_x/ξ_y	0.015/0.11	0.004/0.127	0.012/0.113	0.071/0.1
RF frequency (MHz)	650			
Luminosity per IP (10^{34} cm^{-2} s^{-1})	5.0	115	16	0.5



Running scenarios:
- Higgs 10 years
- Z 3 years
- W 1 year
- ttbar 5 years

CEPC Expected Performance

Luminosity per Interaction Point



CEPC baseline: 2 interaction points

FCC: 2 or 4 interaction points

CEPC numbers from Snowmass White Paper

arXiv: 2203.09451v1, Tables 1 (30 MW) and Table 2 (50 MW)
(Similar as CEPC TDR)

FCC numbers from Frank Zimmerman

FCC Week, June 10; Barcelona, Oct 7

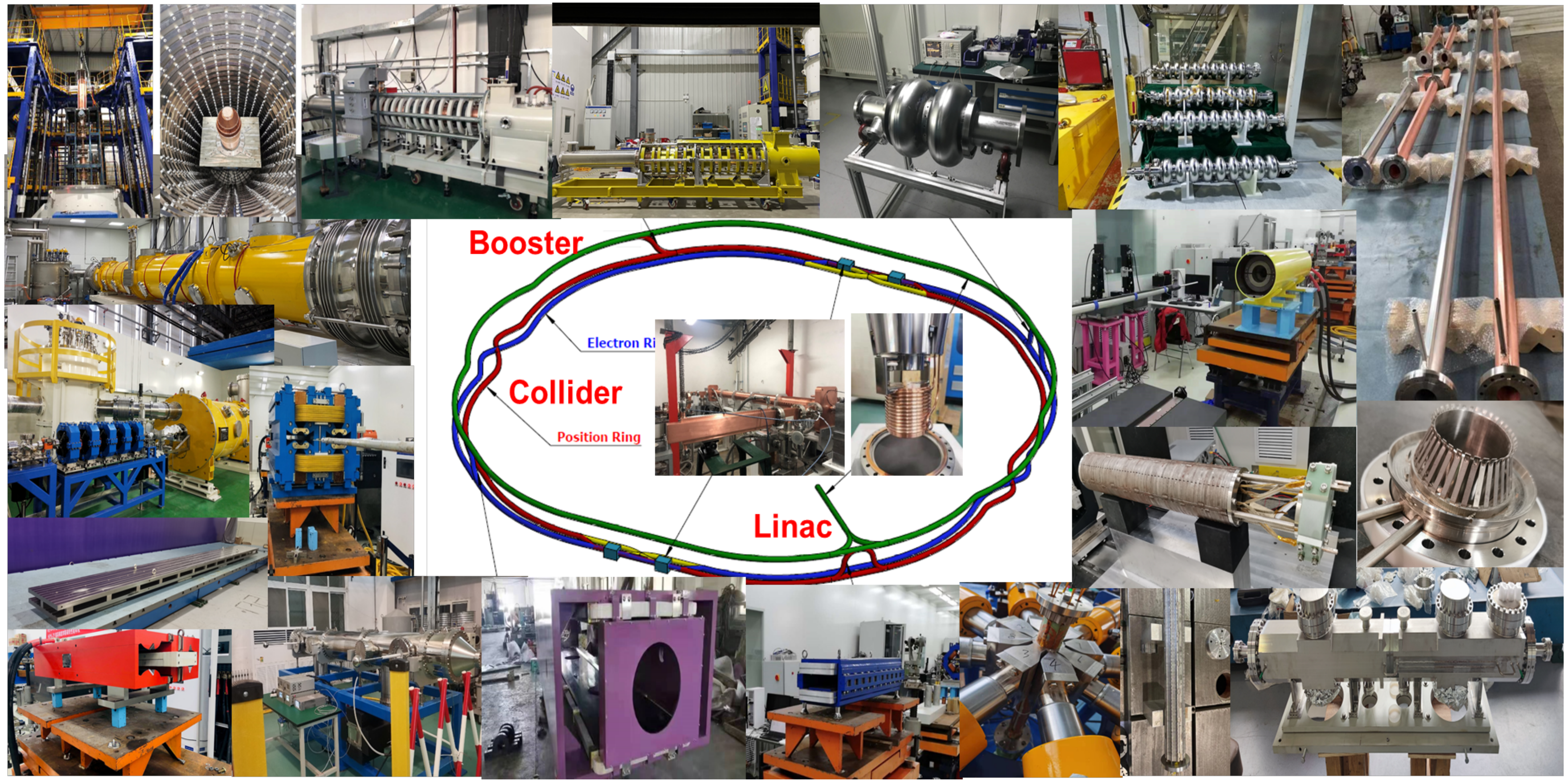
https://indico.cern.ch/event/1440785/contributions/6063263/attachments/2942055/5169598/FCC-accelerator-RD-short.pdf

https://indico.cern.ch/event/1298458/contributions/5975662/attachments/2874361/5035180/accelerator-FCCW-2024-final.pdf

CEPC Accelerator: Key Technology Readiness

R&D and Validation: Key technology R&D spanning all component in CEPC accelerator TDR

Ready for construction by 2027/2028



High Energy Photon Source (HEPS) just completed by IHEP
(many similar technologies to CEPC accelerator)

Cost

Accelerator	Ratio
✔ Magnets	27.3%
✔ Vacuum	18.3%
☑ RF power source	9.1%
✔ Mechanics	7.6%
✔ Magnet power supplies	7.0%
✔ SC RF	7.1%
✔ Cryogenics	6.5%
✔ Linac and sources	5.5%
✔ Instrumentation	5.3%
☑ Control	2.4%
☑ Survey and alignment	2.4%
✔ Radiation protection	1.0%
☑ SC magnets	0.4%
✔ Damping ring	0.2%

✔ Specification met

☑ Prototype manufactured but evaluation not finalized

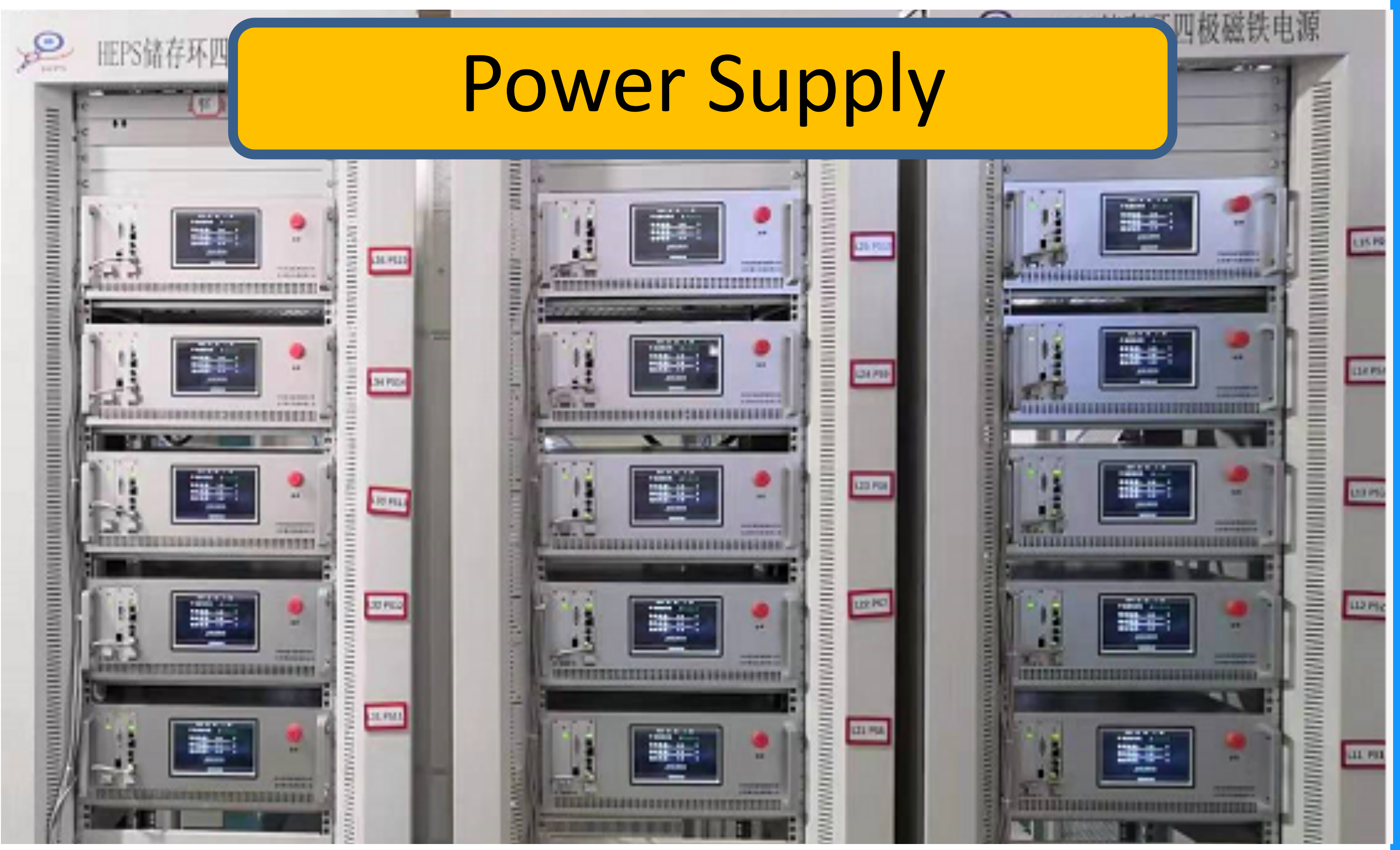
Highlight: conventional technology from HEPS/BEPC

- Many of the key technologies needed for CEPC were developed and verified in projects such as BEPCII and HEPS, conducted by IHEP. These technologies include conventional magnets, vacuum system, magnet power supply, mechanical system, alignment, etc.

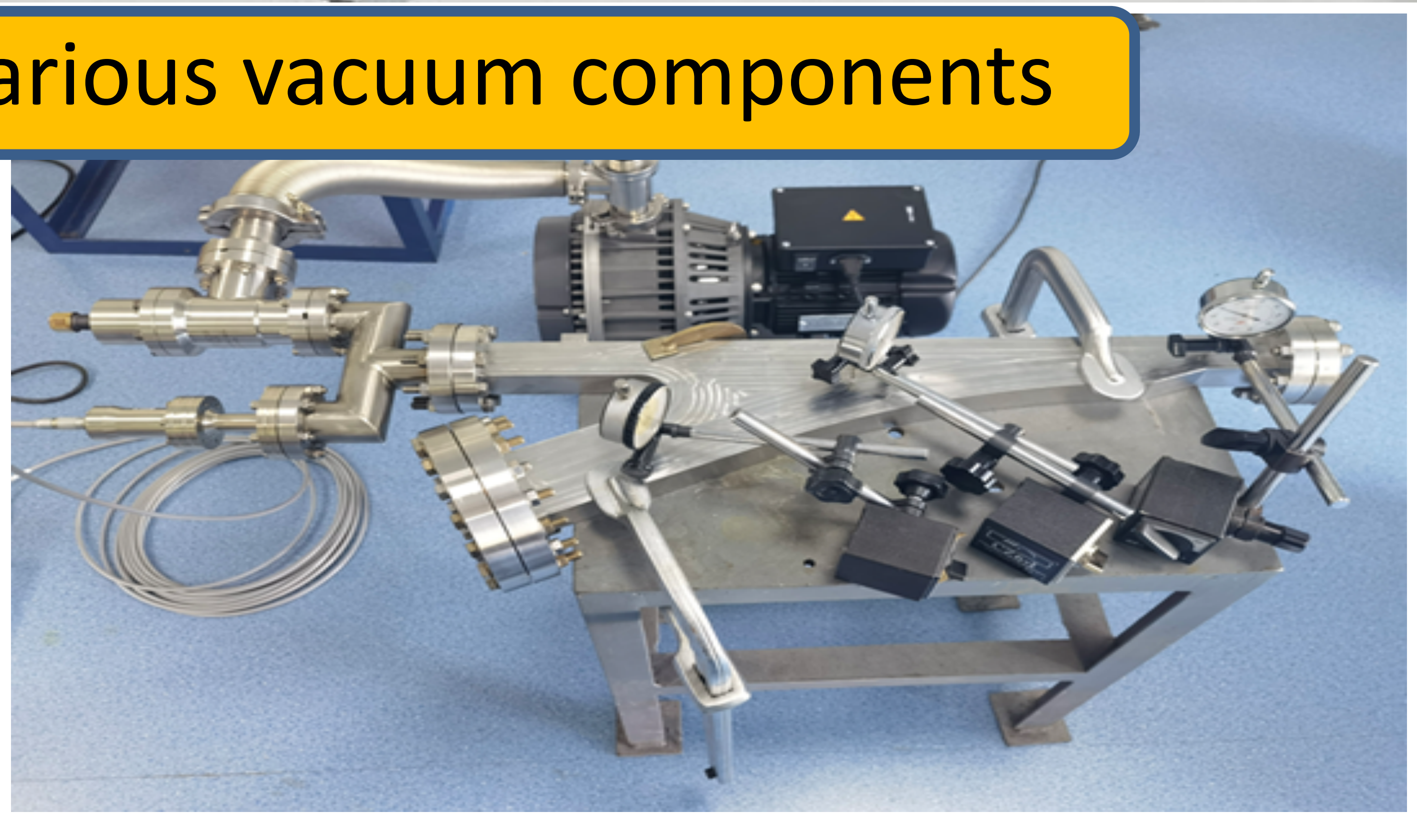
The relevant system cost for CEPC can be accordingly evaluated precisely

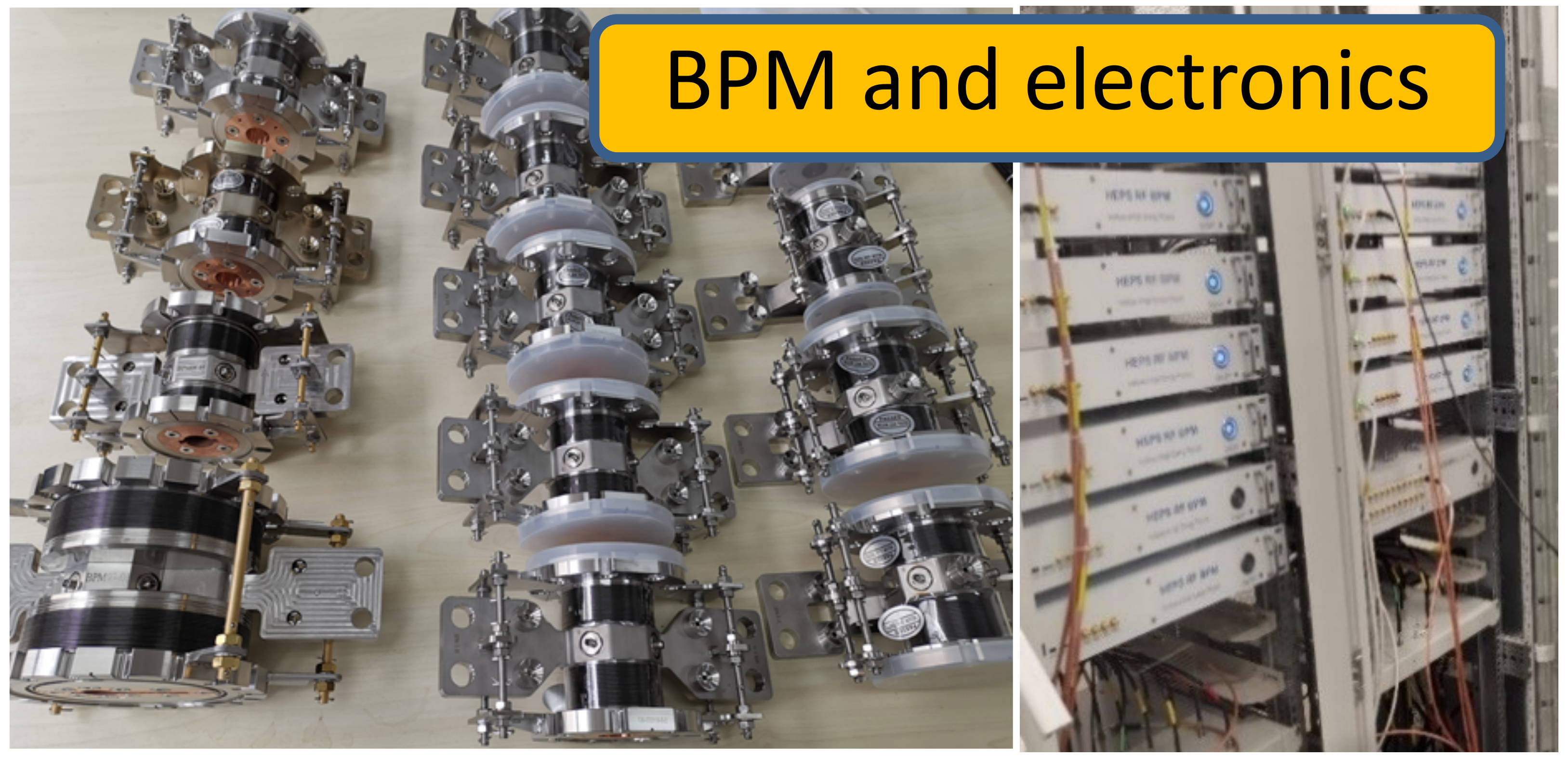

Linac Complex


Conventional magnet


Power Supply


Alignment


Various vacuum components


BPM and electronics

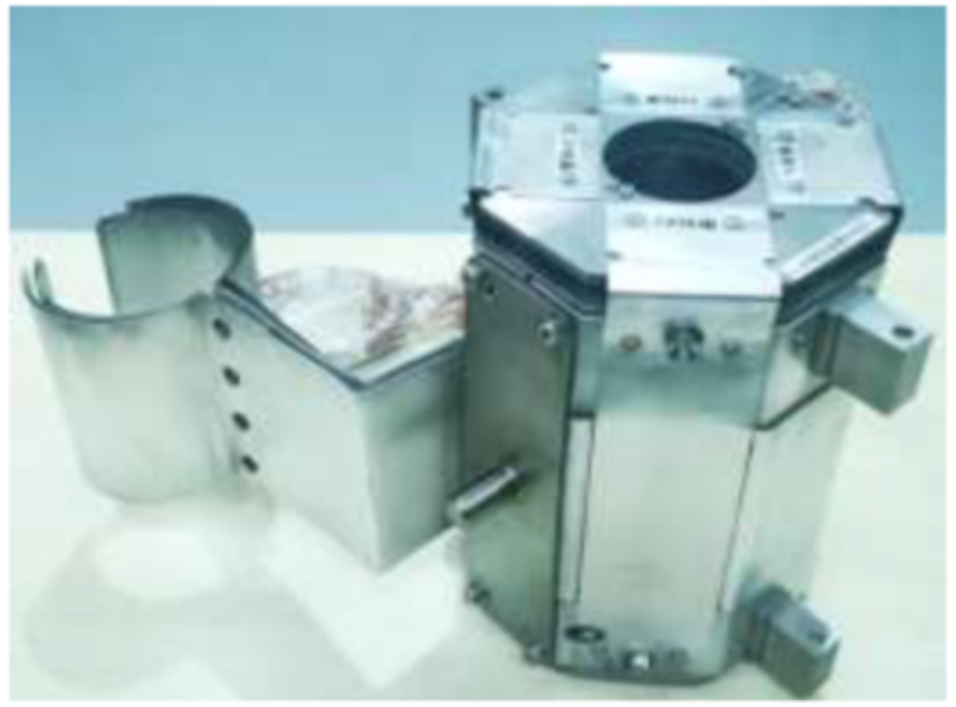
Key Accelerator Technology Readiness

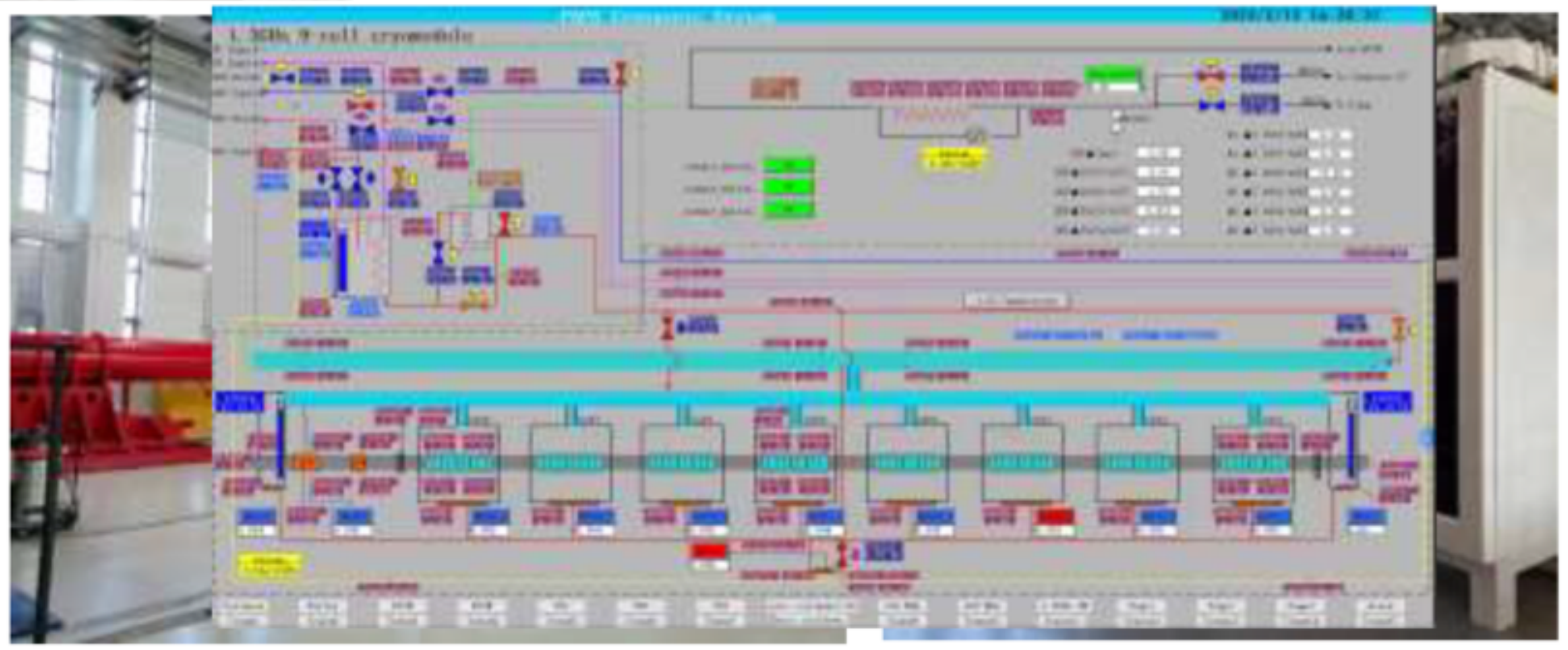
CEPC Booster 1.3 GHz 8 x 9-cell High Q Cryomodule

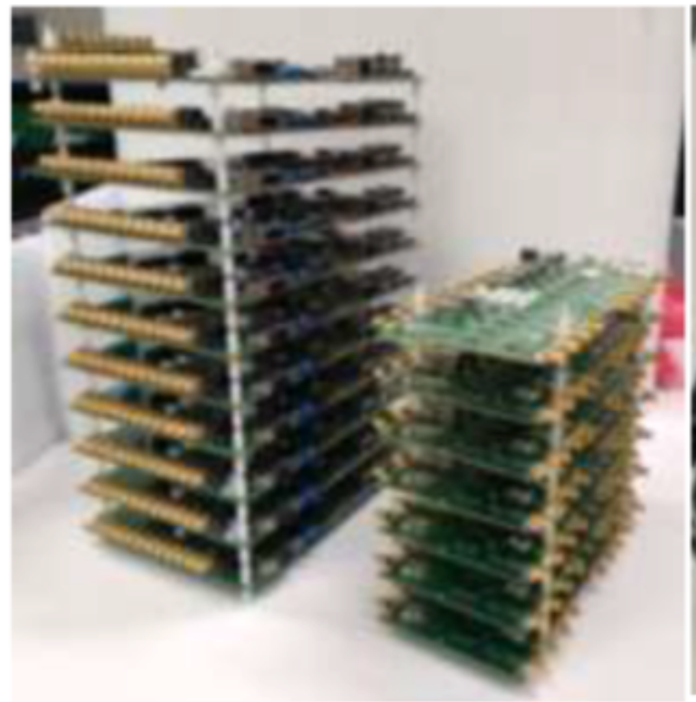
CEPC booster 1.3 GHz SRF R&D and industrialization in synergy with CW FEL projects.

Parameters	Horizontal test results	CEPC Booster Higgs Spec	LCLS-II, SHINE Spec	LCLS-II-HE Spec
Average usable CW E_{acc} (MV/m)	23.1	3.0×10^{10} @ 21.8 MV/m	2.7×10^{10} @ 16 MV/m	2.7×10^{10} @ 20.8 MV/m
Average Q_0 @ 21.8 MV/m	3.4×10^{10}			



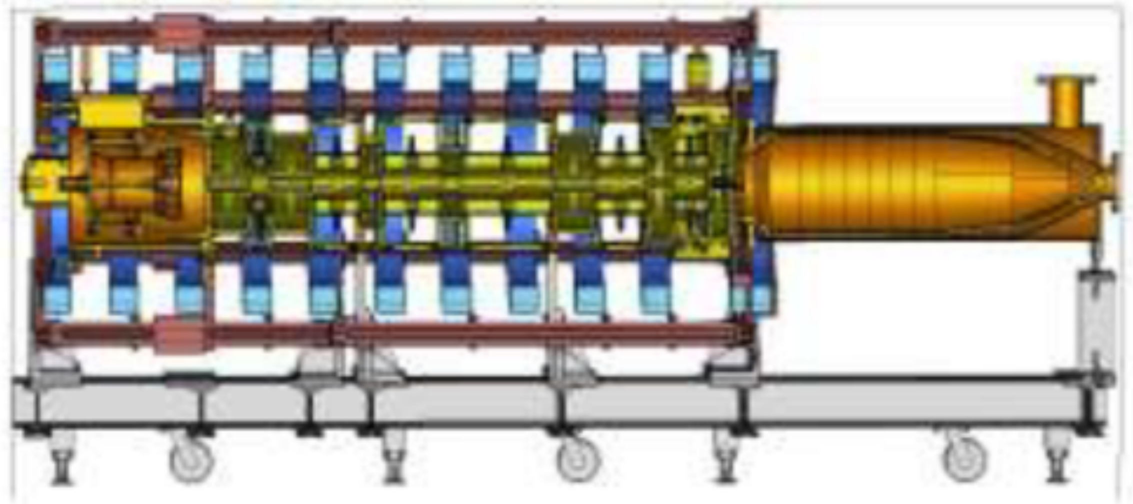



Key Accelerator Technology Readiness

Klystron R&D

Klystron No. 1
Efficiency 65%
(2020)

Klystron No. 2
Efficiency 77%
(2021)



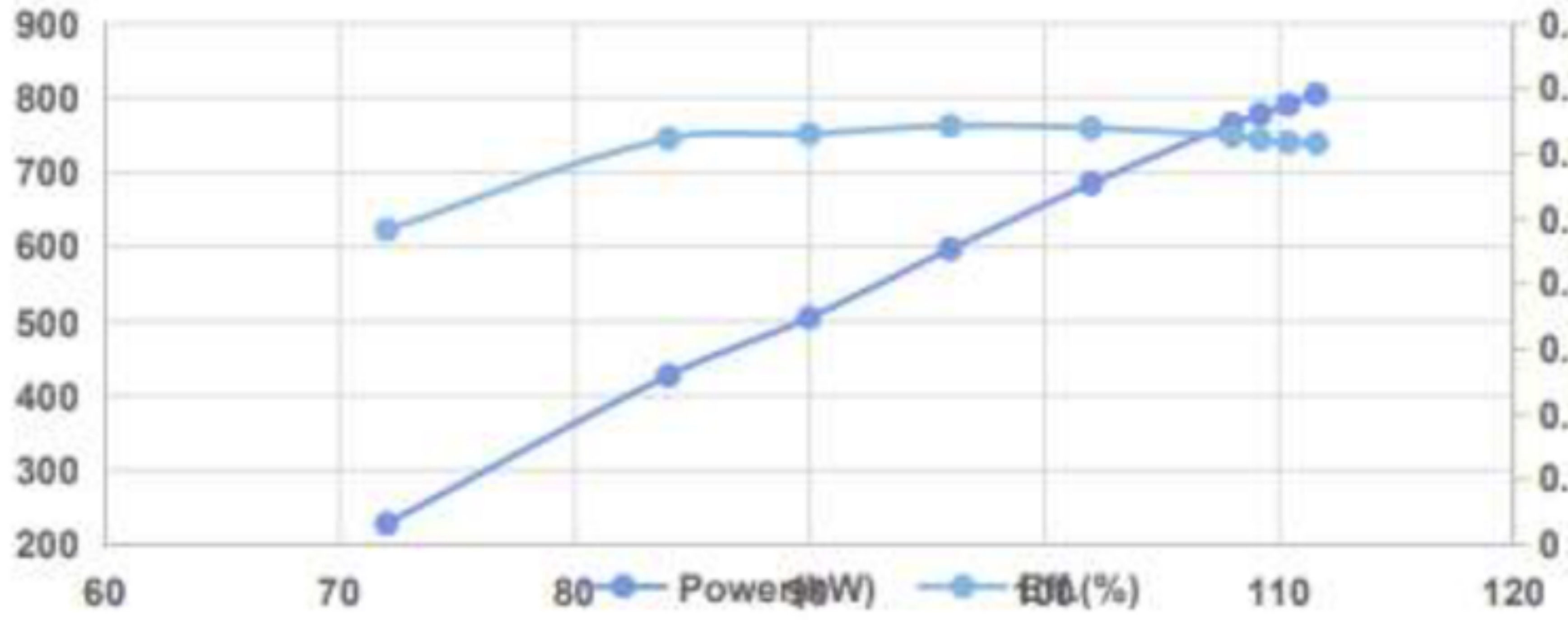
Klystron No. 3 （MBK
Efficiency 80.5%

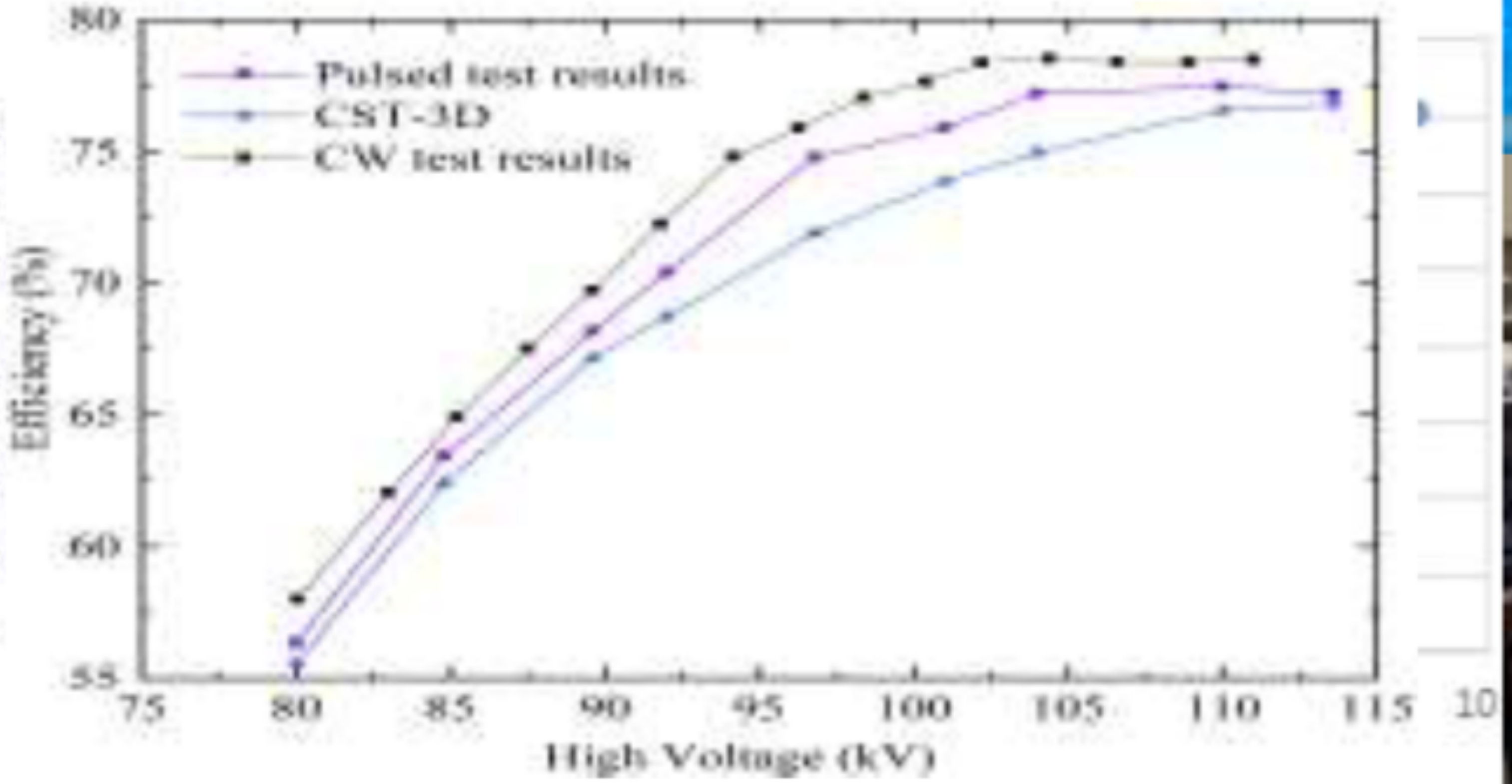
To be completed in 2024

Pulsed RF Mode (30% duty factor, 60ms/5Hz)

78.5%@803kW CW in 2024

High Voltage vs. Power&Efficency





CEPC collider ring 650MHz klystron development in TDR phase

Domestic civil review — site evaluation

Civil construction cost was evaluated by 3 experienced companies:

Yellow River Engineering Consulting Co., Ltd
HUADONG Engineering Corporation Limited,
ZHONGNAN Engineering Corporation Limited

Three sites were considered: Changsha, Huzhou and Qinhuangdao

International Panel has reviewed the cost evaluation given by the 3 companies

All sites can satisfy requirements for CEPC construction. The main geological problems encountered can be solved by engineering measures.

Advance the civil engineering design as soon as possible.

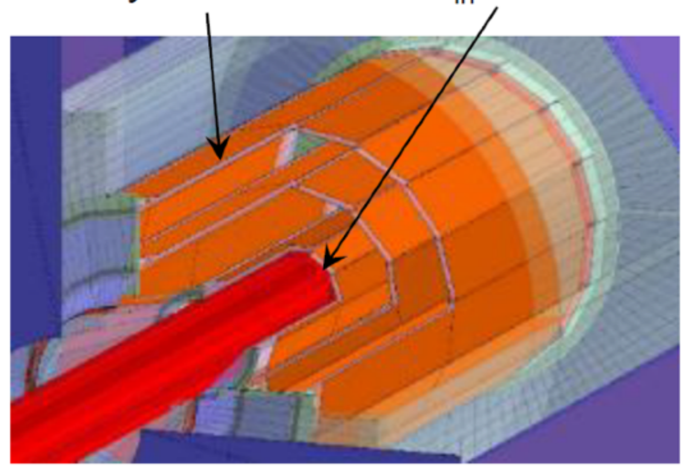
Decide the site
Complete the project proposal, feasibility study, preliminary design, and tender design before construction

CEPC Detector R&D

Vertex detector

Full vertex detector prototype (TaichuPix-3, JadePix-3) has TB at DESY in Dec. 2022.

2 layers / ladder R_{in}~16 mm

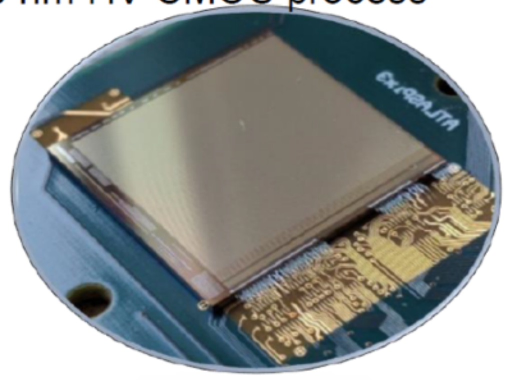


Goal: σ(IP) ~ 5 μm for high P track

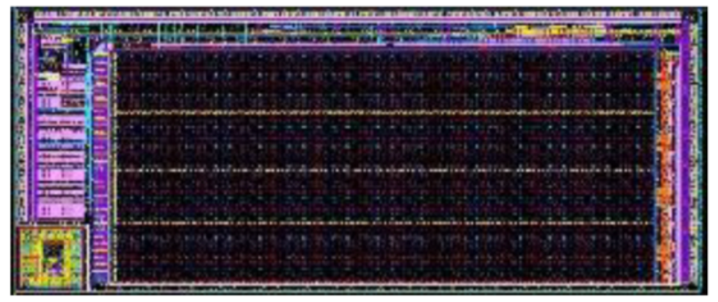
CDR design specifications
- Single point resolution ~ 3μm
- Low material (0.15% X_0 / layer)
- Low power (< 50 mW/cm²)
- Radiation hard (1 Mrad/year)

Silicon pixel sensor develops in 5 series:
JadePix, TaichuPix, CPV, Arcadia, CEPCPix

Develop... basing on ATLASPIX3 ...
TSI 180 nm HV-CMOS process

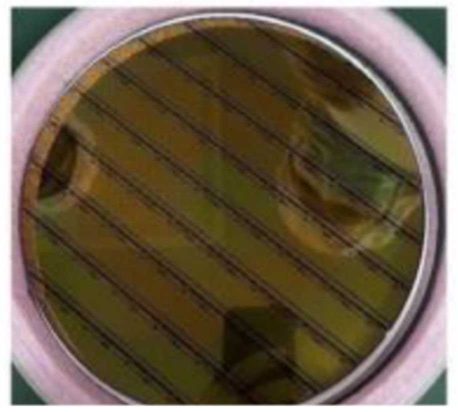


JadePix-3 Pixel size ~16×23 μm²

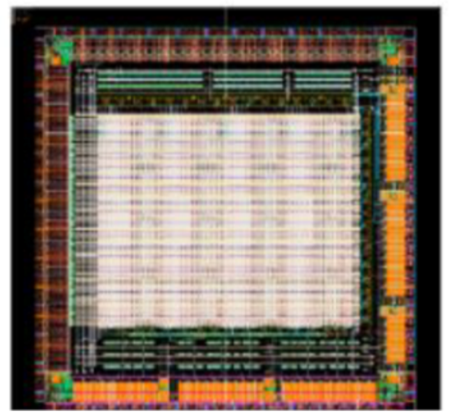


Tower-Jazz 180nm CiS process
Resolution 5 microns, 53mW/cm²

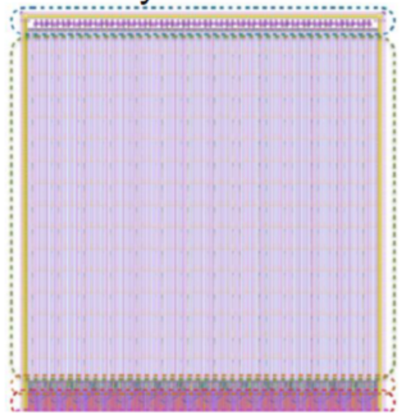
TaichuPix-3, FS 2.5x1.5 cm²
25×25 μm² pixel size

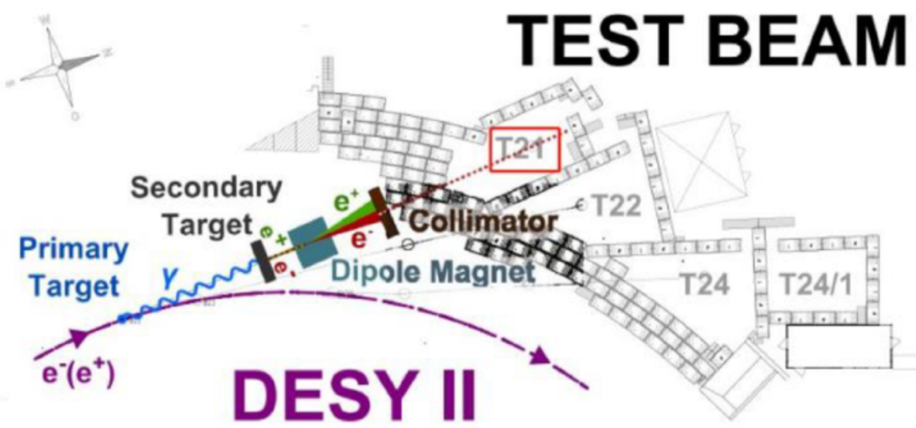


CPV4 (SOI-3D), 64×64 array
~21×17 μm² pixel size

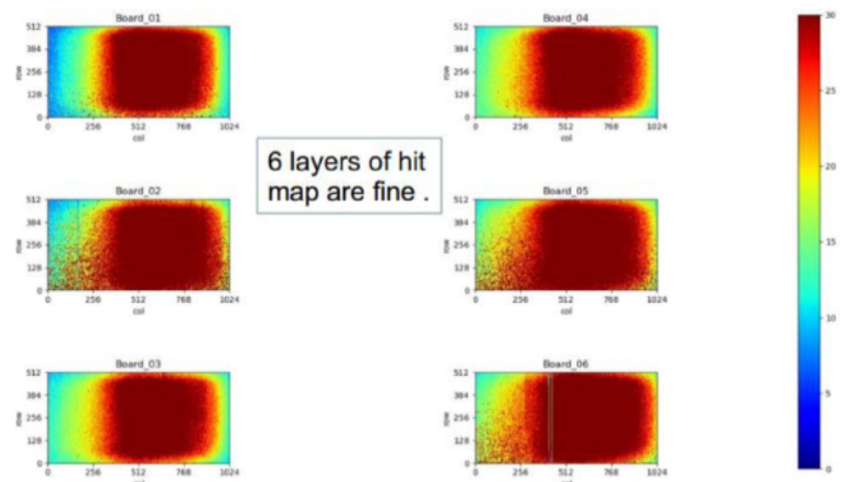


Arcadia by Italian groups
for IDEA vertex detector
LFoundry 110 nm CMOS



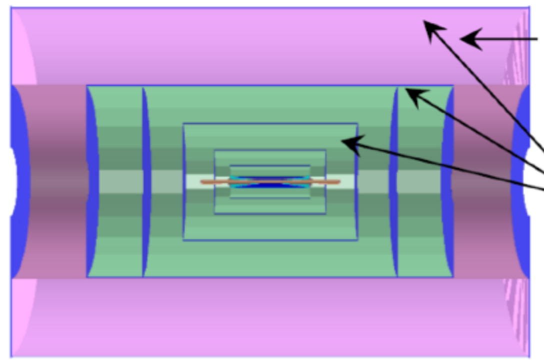


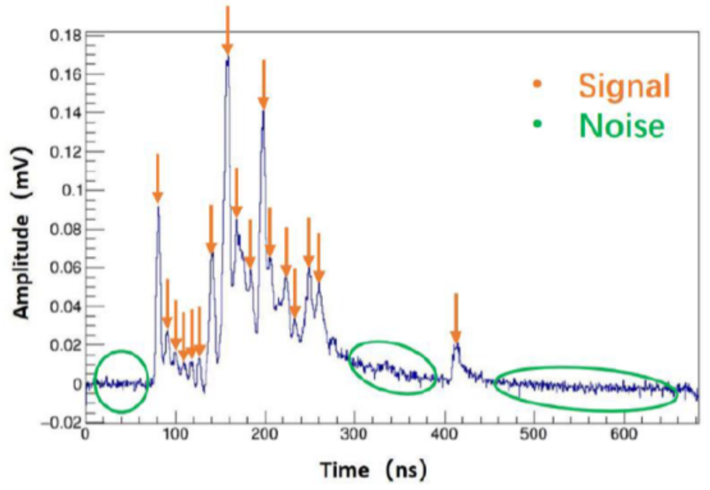
Hitmap of 4 GeV e⁺/e⁻ beam

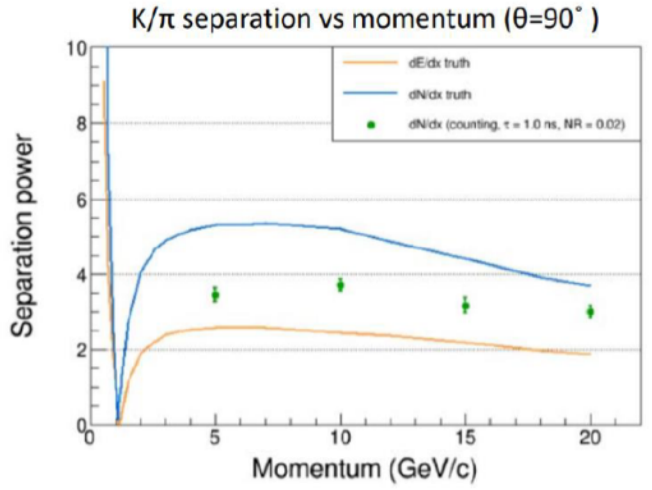


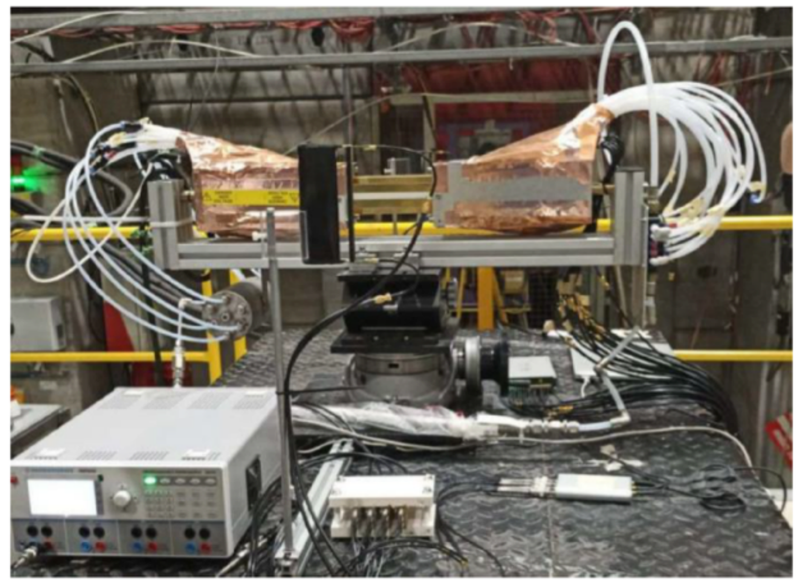
particle ID +main tracker

- **Goal: 3σ π/K separation up to ~20 GeV/c.**
- Cluster counting method, or **dN/dx**, measures the number of primary ionization
- **Can be optimized specifically for PID**: larger cell size, no stereo layers, different gas mixture.
- Garfield++ for simulation, realistic electronics, peak finding algorithm development.

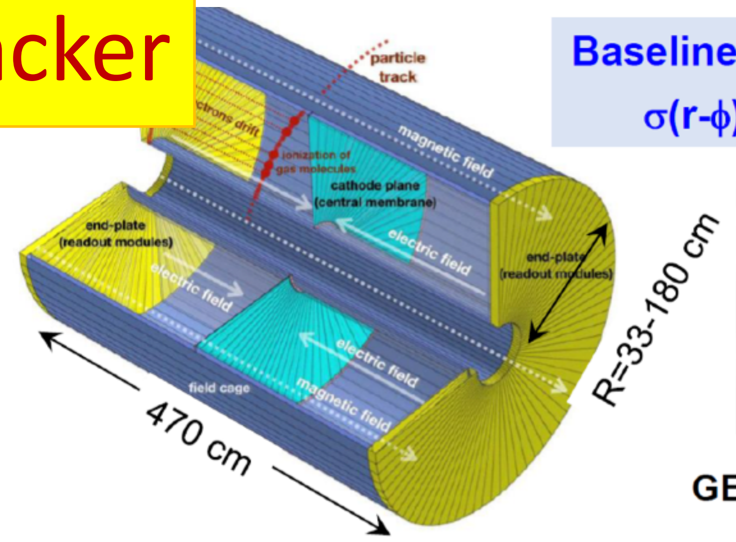




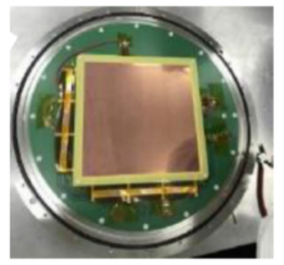




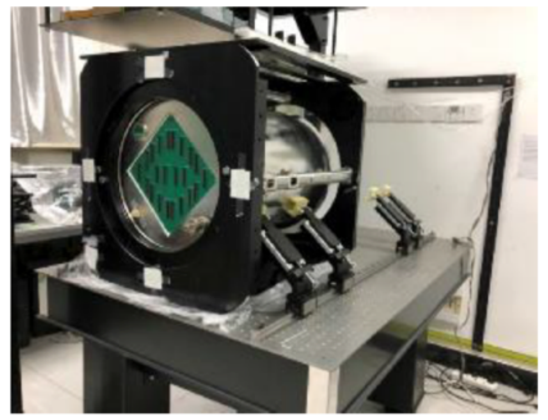
IHEP and Italian INFN groups have close collaboration and regular meetings.
IHEP joined the TB (led by INFN group) in 2021 and 2022



Baseline main tracker
σ(r-ϕ) ~100 μm

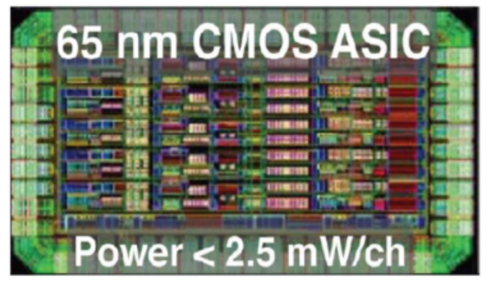


GEM-MM cathode



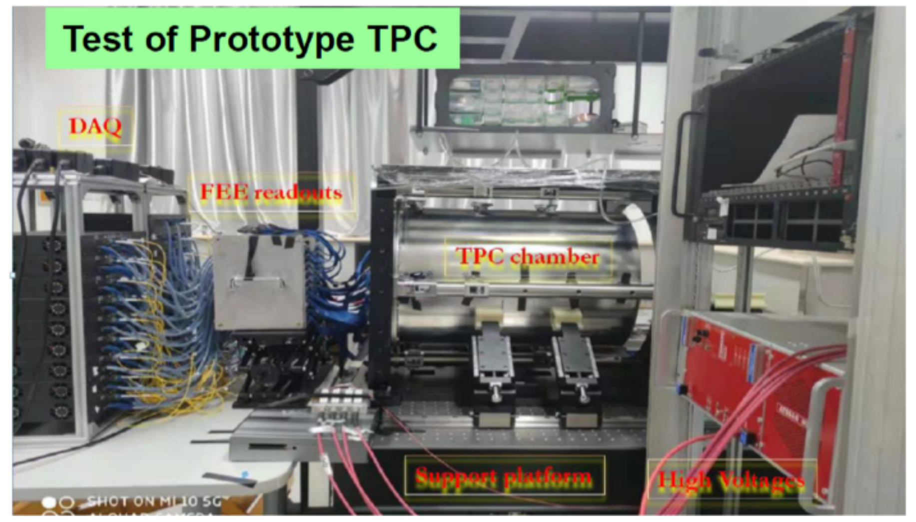
TPC Prototype + UV laser beams

MOST 1 (IHEP+THU)

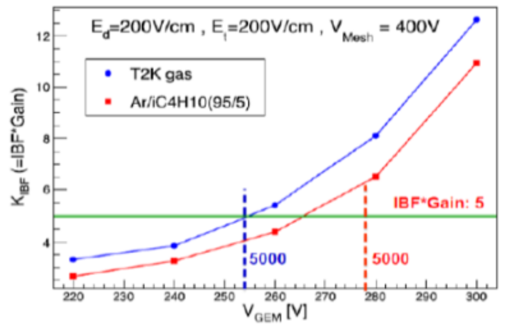


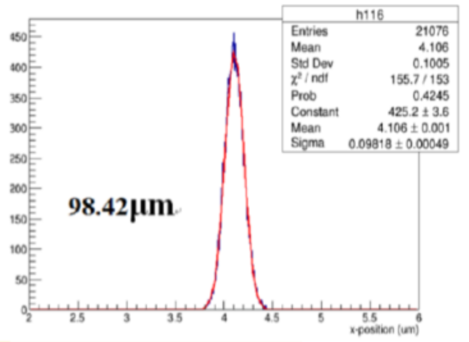
Low power FEE ASIC

Test of Prototype TPC



Challenge: Ion backflow (IBF) affects the resolution. It can be corrected by a laser calibration at low luminosity, but difficult at high luminosity Z-pole.



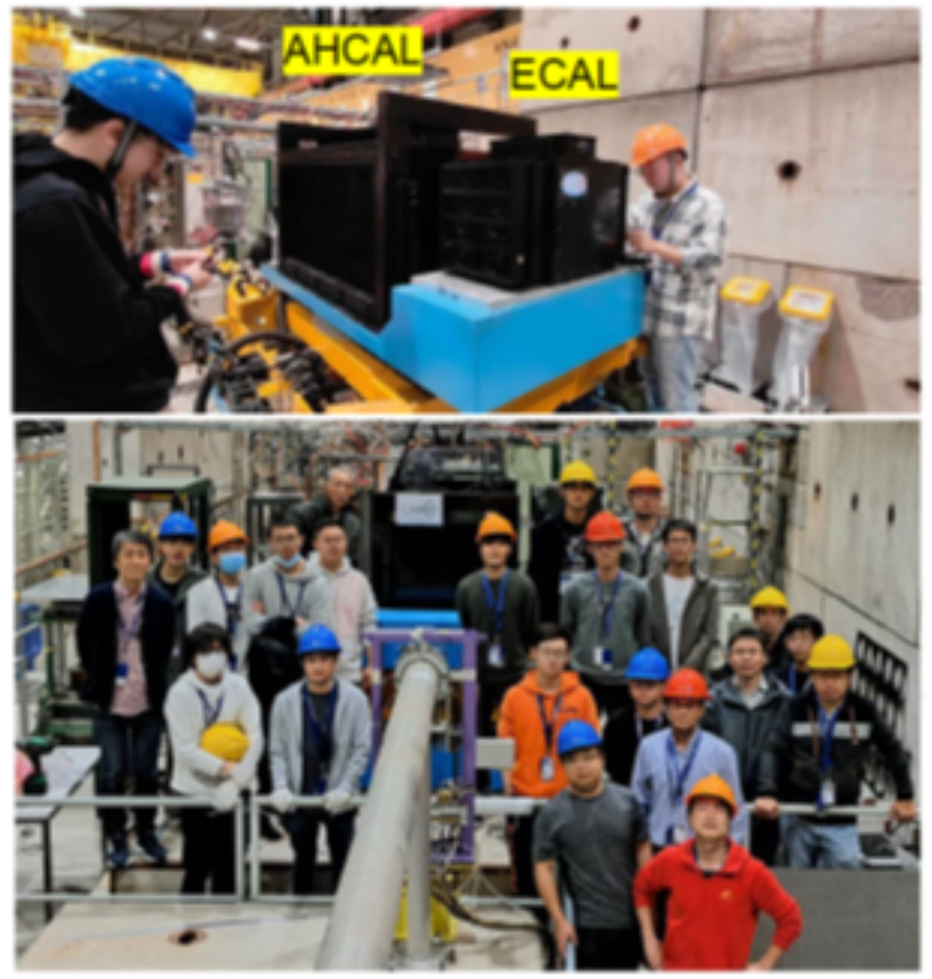


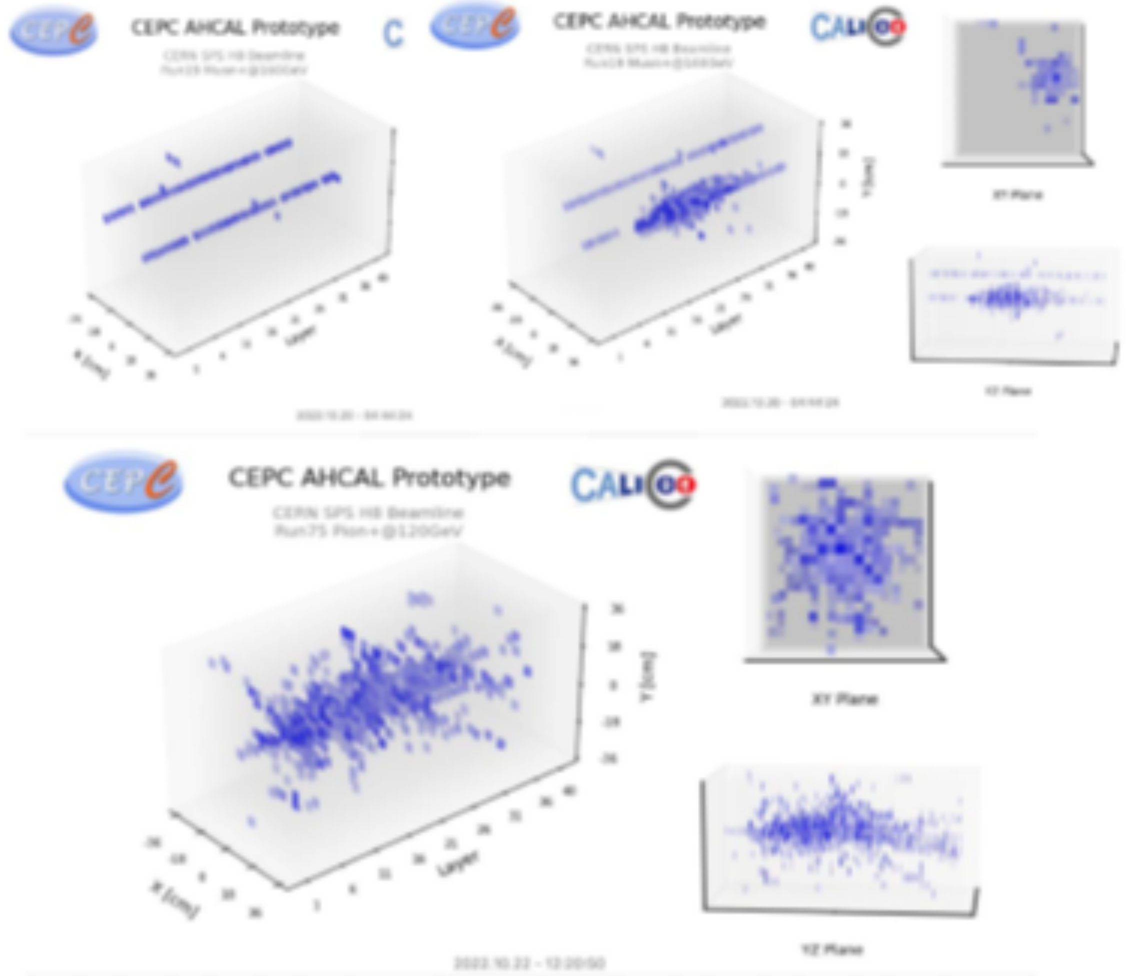
σ_x < 100 μm for drift length of 27cm

CEPC Detector R&D

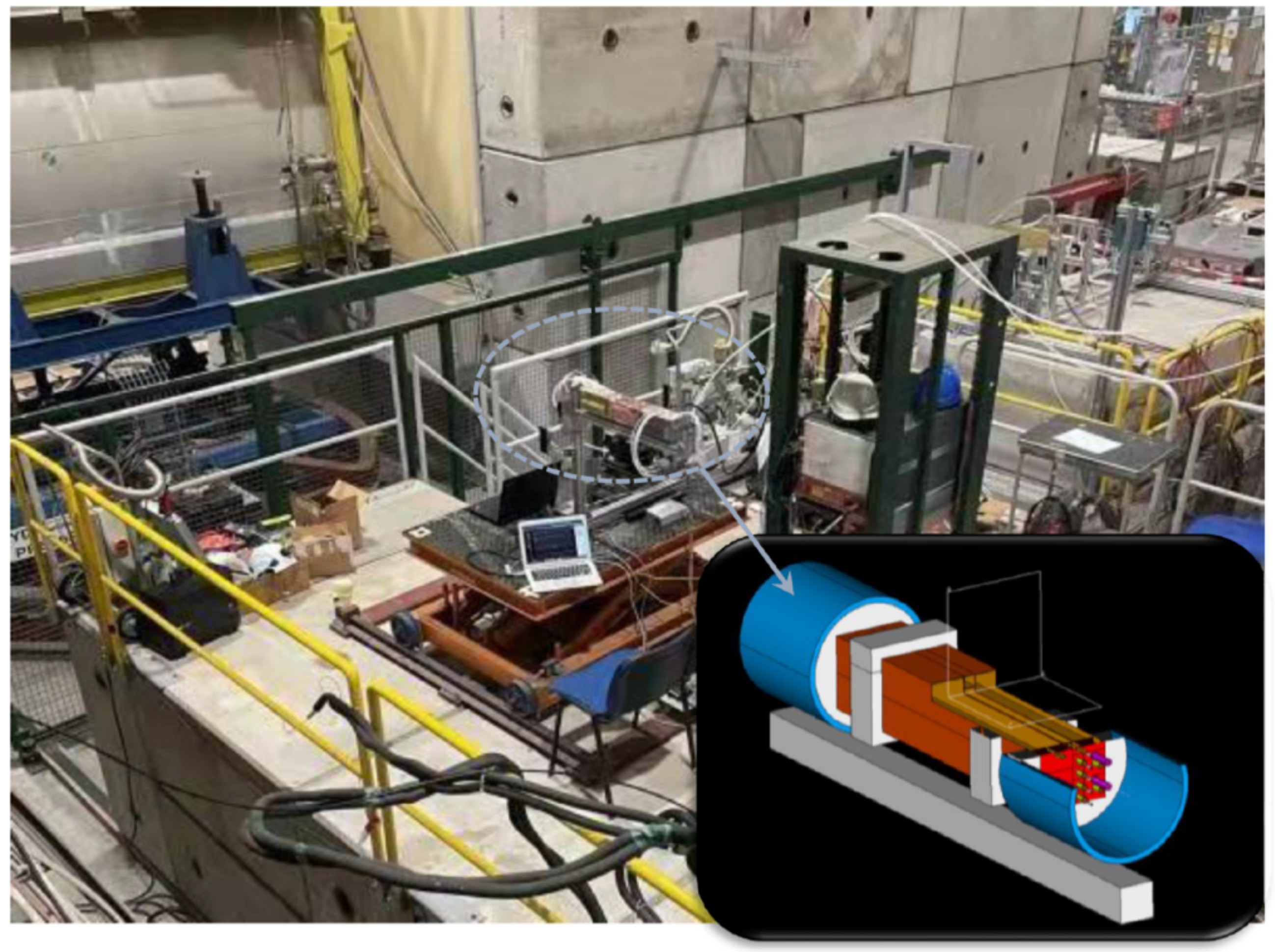
EM + hadron calorimeters： prototypes

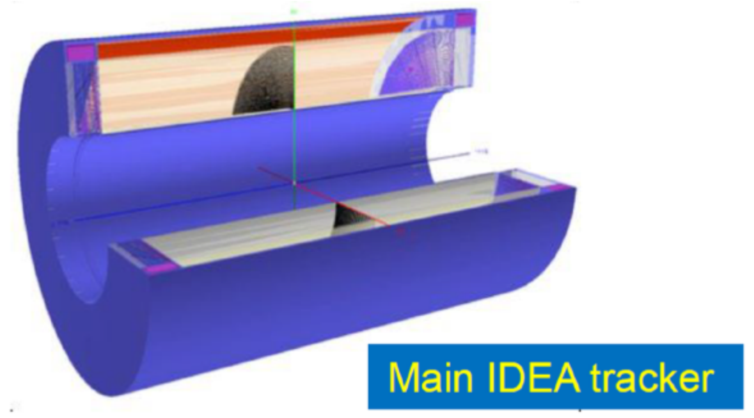
➤ PFA ScW-ECAL & AHCAL prototypes: Test Beam at CERN SPS H8 (Oct. 2022)

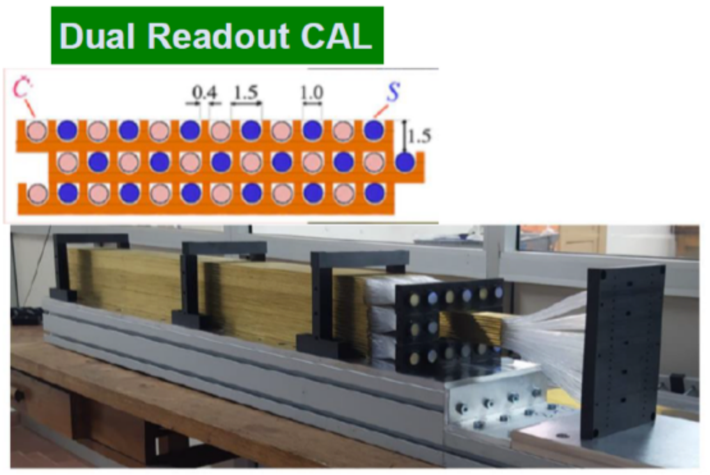




USTC, IHEP, SJTU, Japanese & Israel groups have close collaboration and regular meetings

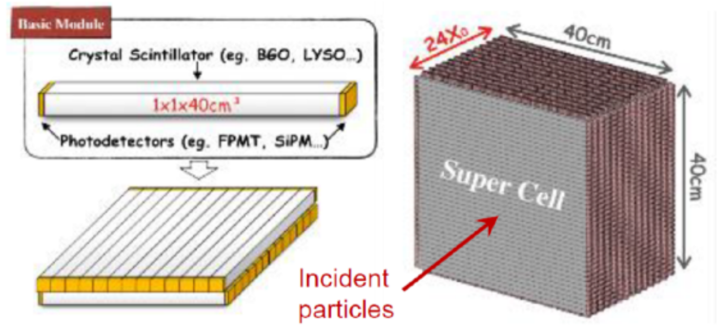






Italian groups and IHEP colleagues participated the test beam at CERN.

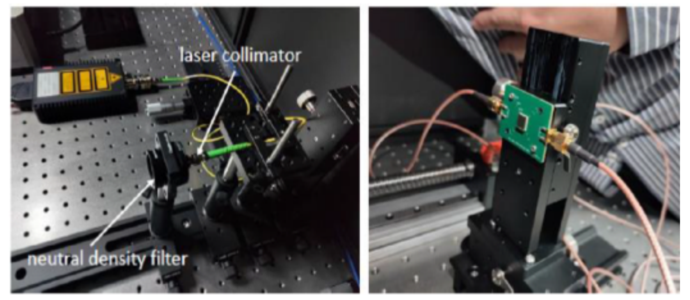
New crystal EM calorimeter for better resolution



Goal

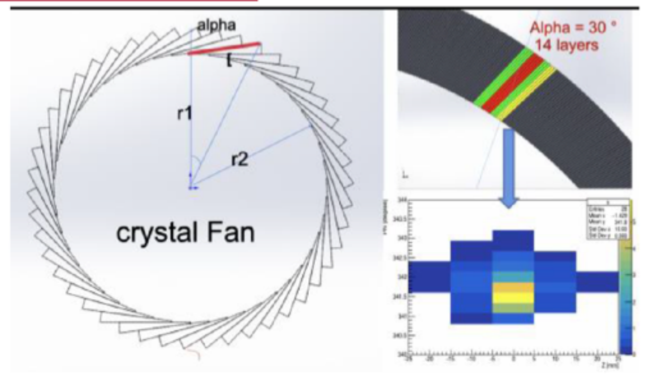
- Boson Mass Resolution < 4%
- Better BMR than ScW-ECAL
- Much better sensitivity to γ/e, especially at low energy.

Bench Test

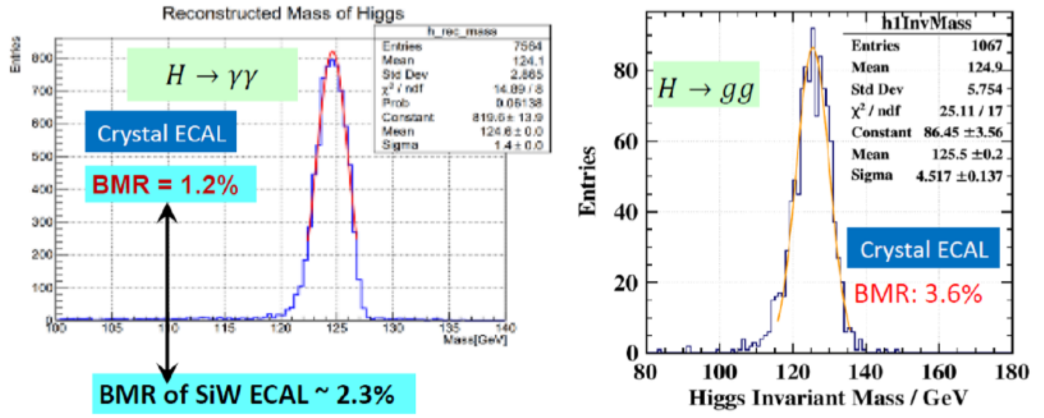


- Long bars: 1 x 40 cm, super-cell: 40x40 cm²
- Timing at both ends for positioning along bar.
- Significant reduction of number of channels.

Crystal Fan Design Fine segmentation in Z, ϕ, r



Full Simulation Studies + Optimizing PFA for crystals



Dual readout crystal calorimeter also being considered by USA and Italian colleagues

Software

Key4hep: an international collaboration with CEPC participation
CEPCSW: a first application of Kep4hep – Tracking software
CEPCSW is already included in Key4hep software stack

https://github.com/cepc/CEPCSW

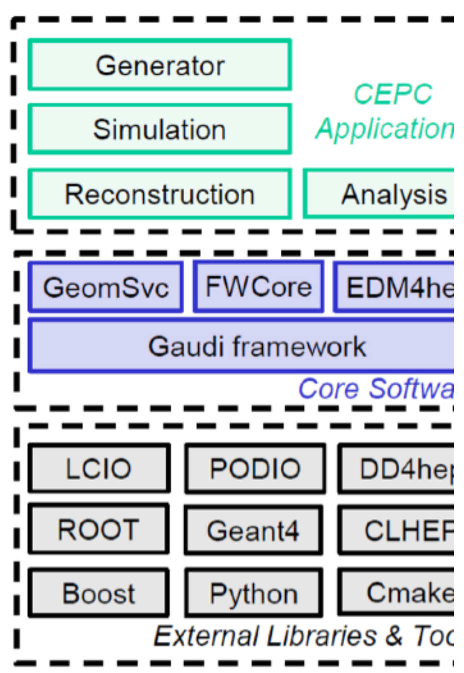
Architecture of CEPCSW

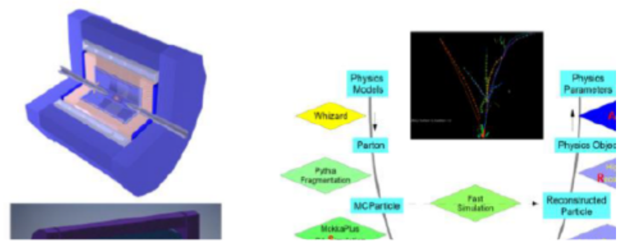
- External libraries
- Core software
- CEPC applications for simulation, reconstruction and analysis

Core Software

- Gaudi framework: defines interfaces of all software components and controls the event loop
- EDM4hep: generic event data model
- FWCore: manages the event data
- GeomSvc: DD4hep-based geometry management service

CEPCSW Structure





CEPC Management Structure

CEPC Organization and Management Team

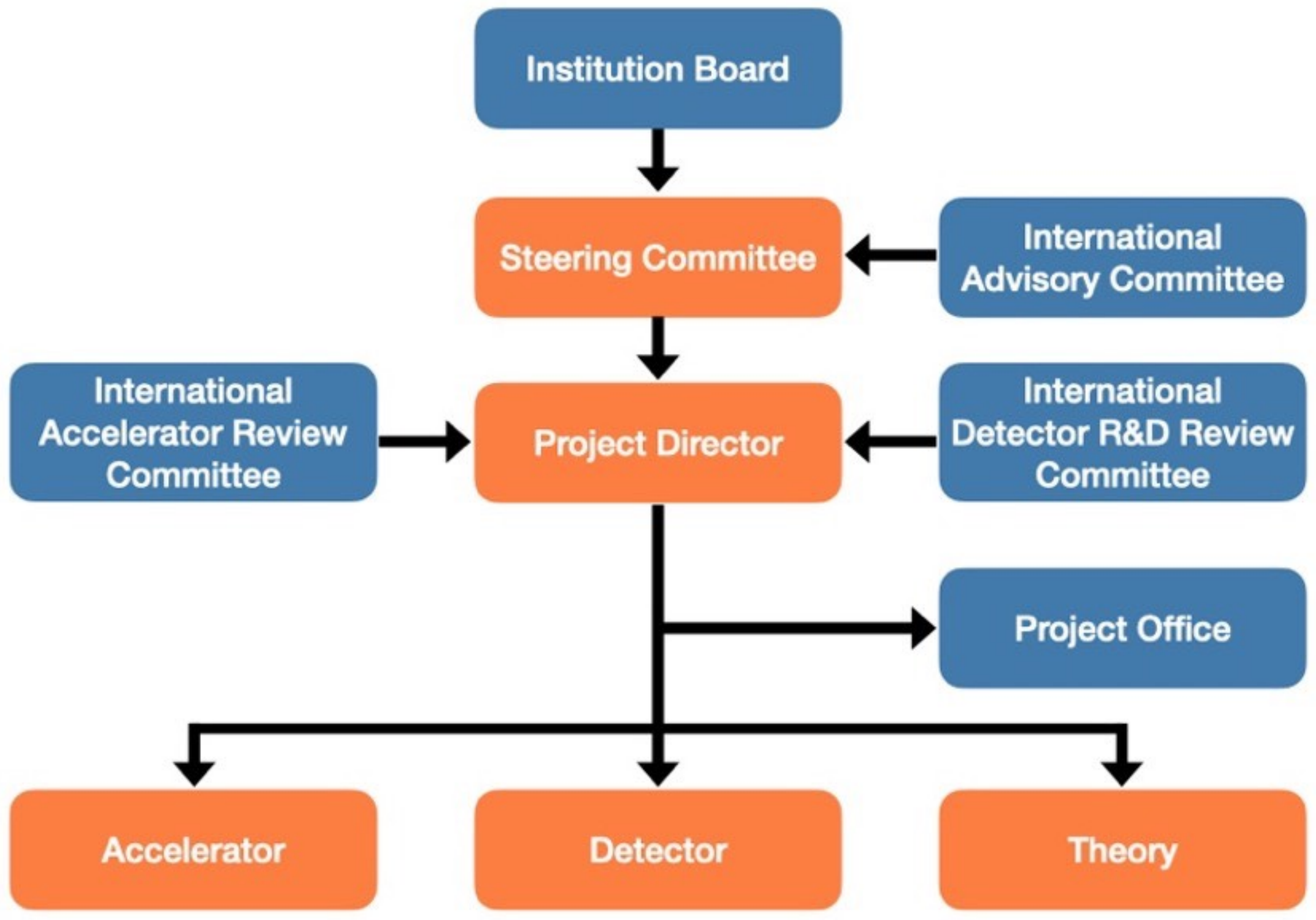


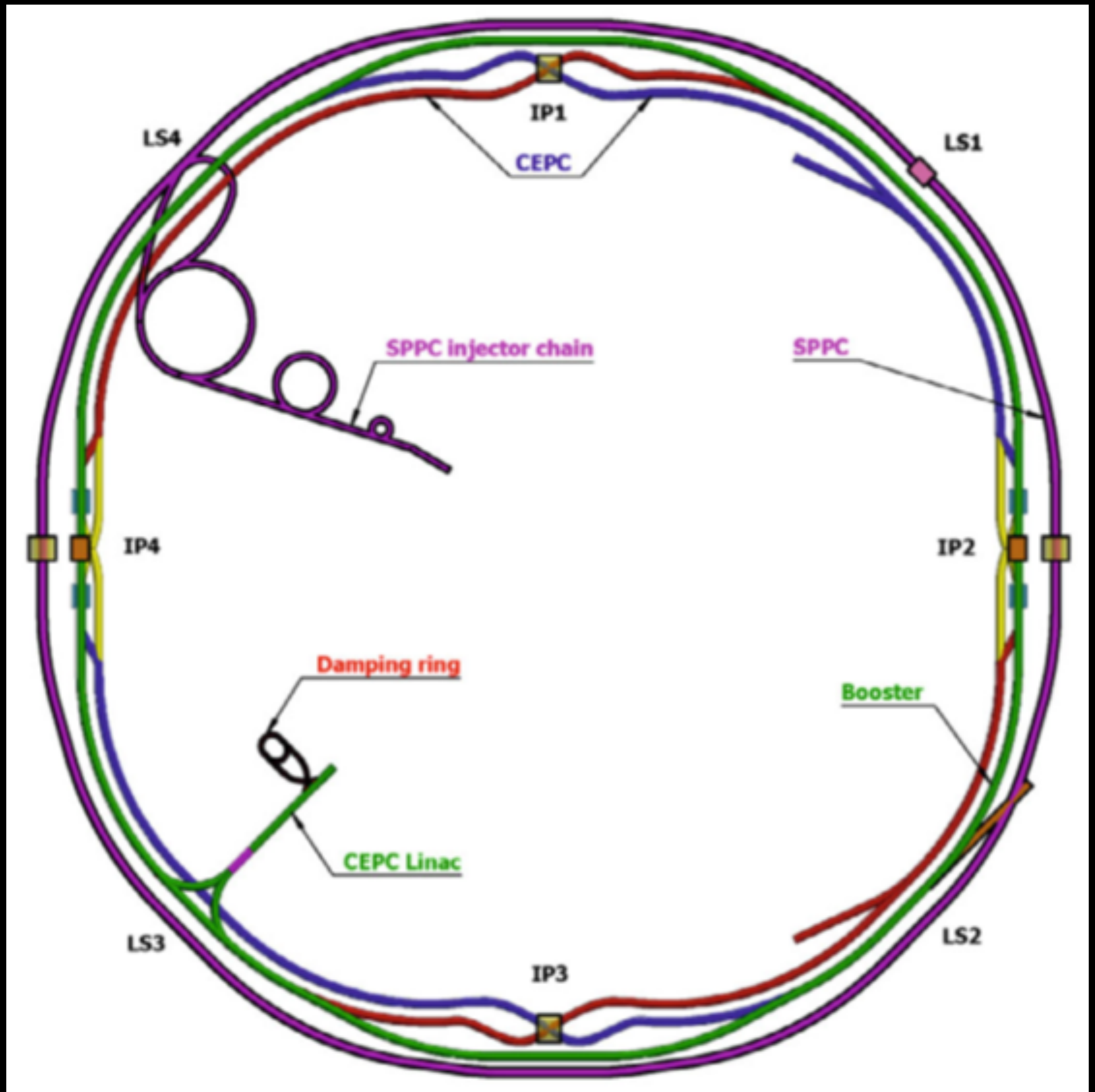
Table 7.2: Team of Leading and core scientists of the CEPC

Name	Brief introduction	Role in the CEPC team
Yifang Wang	Academician of the CAS, director of IHEP	The leader of CEPC, chair of the SC
Xinchou Lou	Professor of IHEP	Project manager, member of the SC
Yuanning Gao	Academician of the CAS, head of physics school of PKU	Chair of the IB, member of the SC
Jie Gao	Professor of IHEP	Convener of accelerator group, vice chair of the IB, member of the SC
Haijun Yang	Professor of SJTU	Deputy project manager, member of the SC
Jianbei Liu	Professor of USTC	Convener of detector group, member of the SC
Hongjian He	Professor of USTC	Convener of theory group, member of the SC
Shan Jin	Professor of NJU	Member of the SC
Nu Xu	Professor of IMP	Member of the SC
Meng Wang	Professor of SDU	Member of the SC
Qinghong Cao	Professor of PKU	Member of the SC
Wei Lu	Professor of THU	Member of the SC
Joao Guimaraes da Costa	Professor of IHEP	Convener of detector group
Jianchun Wang	Professor of IHEP	Convener of detector group
Yuhui Li	Professor of IHEP	Convener of accelerator group
Chenghui Yu	Professor of IHEP	Convener of accelerator group
Jingyu Tang	Professor of IHEP	Convener of accelerator group
Xiaogang He	Professor of SJTU	Convener of theory group
Jianping Ma	Professor of ITP	Convener of theory group

International Advisory Committee (IAC)

Name	Affiliation	Country
Tatsuya Nakada	EPFL	Japan
Steinar Stapnes	CERN	Norway
Rohini Godbole	CHEP, Bangalore	India
Michelangelo Mangano	CERN	Switzerland
Michael Davier	LAL	France
Lucie Linssen	CERN	Holland
Luciano Maiani	U. Rome	San Marino
Joe Lykken	Fermilab	U.S.
Ian Shipsey	Oxford/DESY	U.K.
Hitoshi Murayama	IPMU/UC Berkeley	Japan
Geoffrey Taylor	U. Melbourne	Australia
Eugene Levichev	BINP	Russia
David Gross	UC Santa Barbara	U.S.
Brian Foster	Oxford	U.K
Marcel Demarteau	ORNL	USA
Barry Barish	Caltech	USA
Maria Enrica Biagini	INFN Frascati	Italy
Yuan-Hann Chang	IPAS	Taiwan, China
Akira Yamamoto	KEK	Japan
Hongwei Zhao	Institute of Modern Physics, CAS	China
Andrew Cohen	University of Science and Techbnology	Hong Kong, China
Karl Jakobs	University of Freiburg/CERN	Germany
Beate Heinemann	DESY	Germany

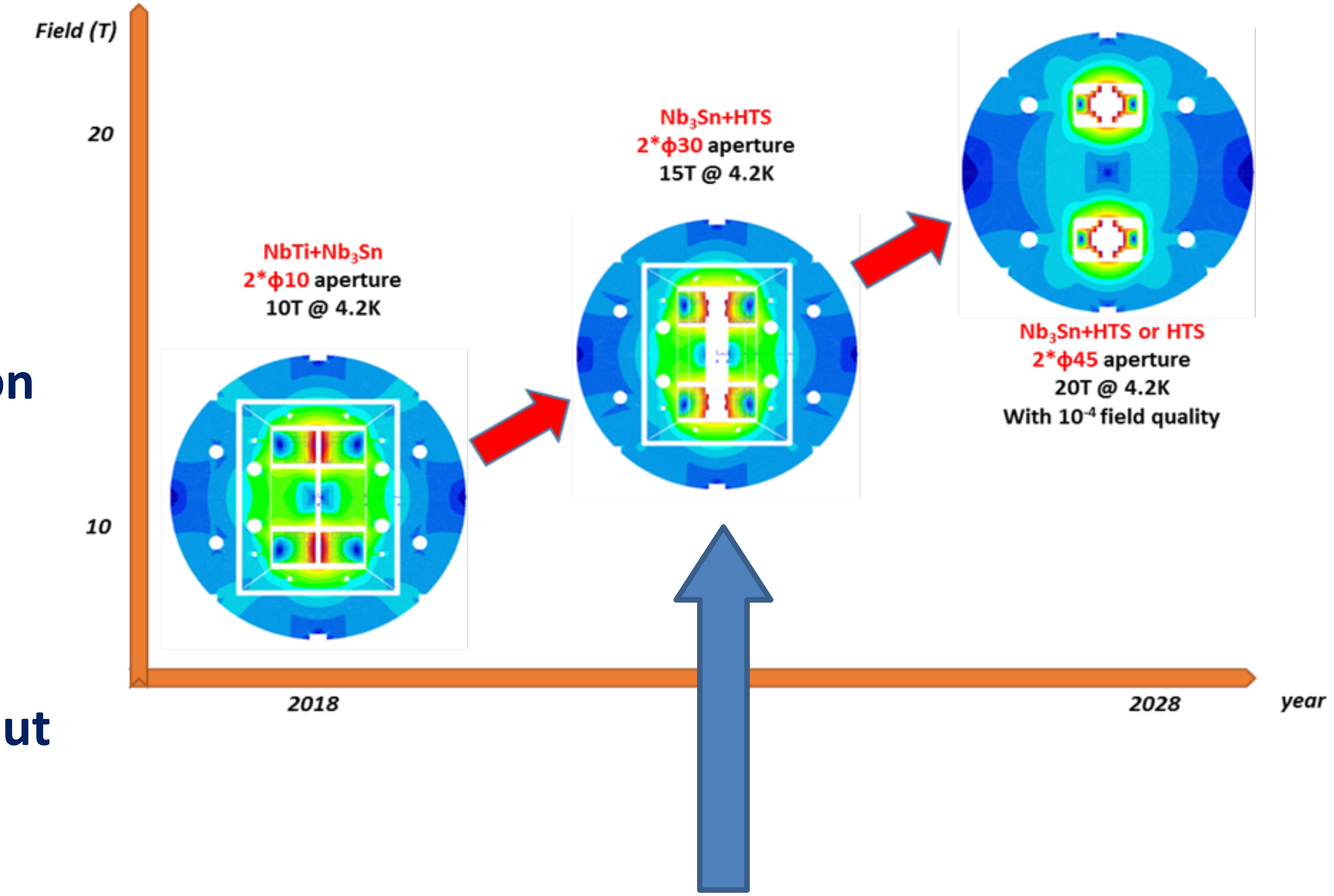
Super proton proton Collider (SppC)



Super proton-proton Collider (SppC)

Super proton-proton Collider

- E_{cm} up to 125 TeV with 100 km ring
- 2 IPs, 10^{35} $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$ per IP
- new machine after the CEPC
- can extend to heavy ion collisions
- retaining the CEPC collider add possible ep option



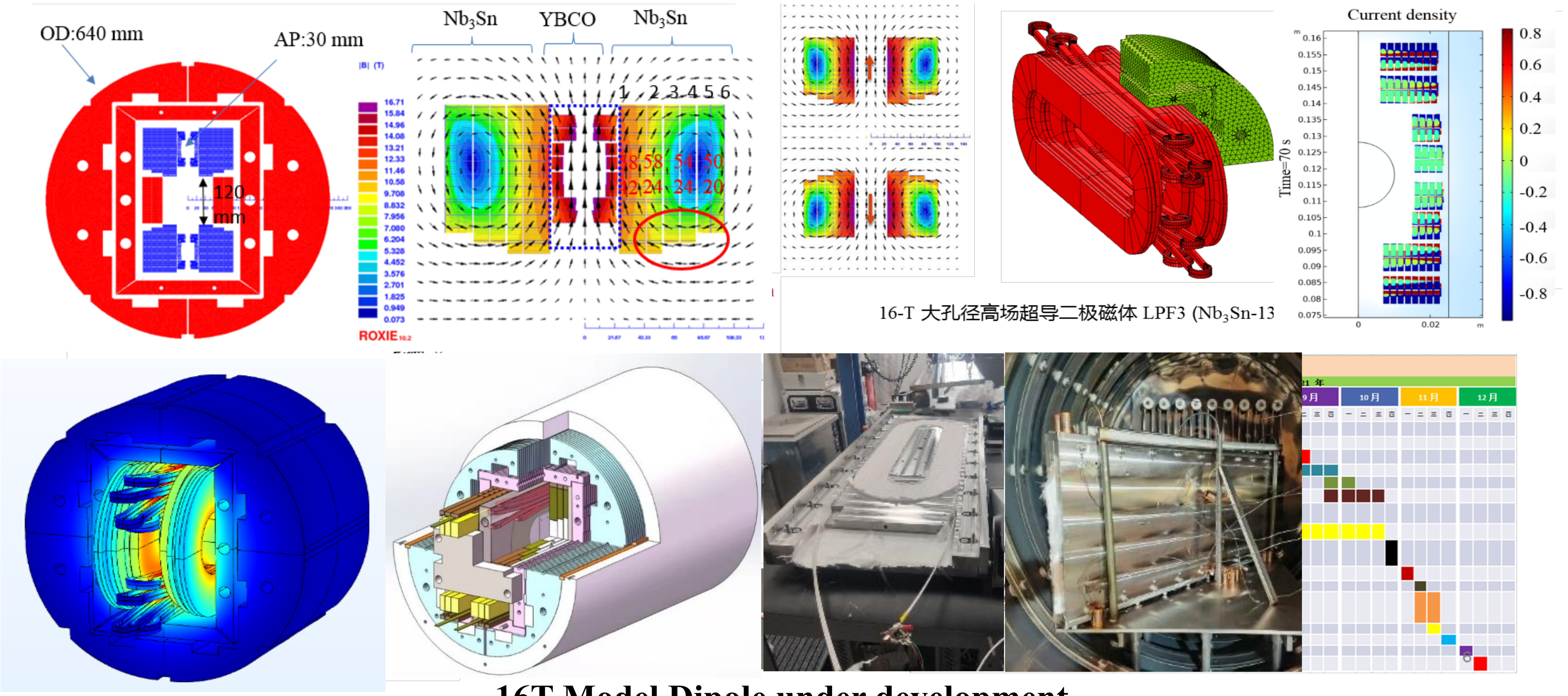
Current consideration for SppC

- CEPC design compatible with a future SppC layout
- 20T B field, twin-aperture magnets
- new HTS (even IBS) magnets (in 20-30 years)

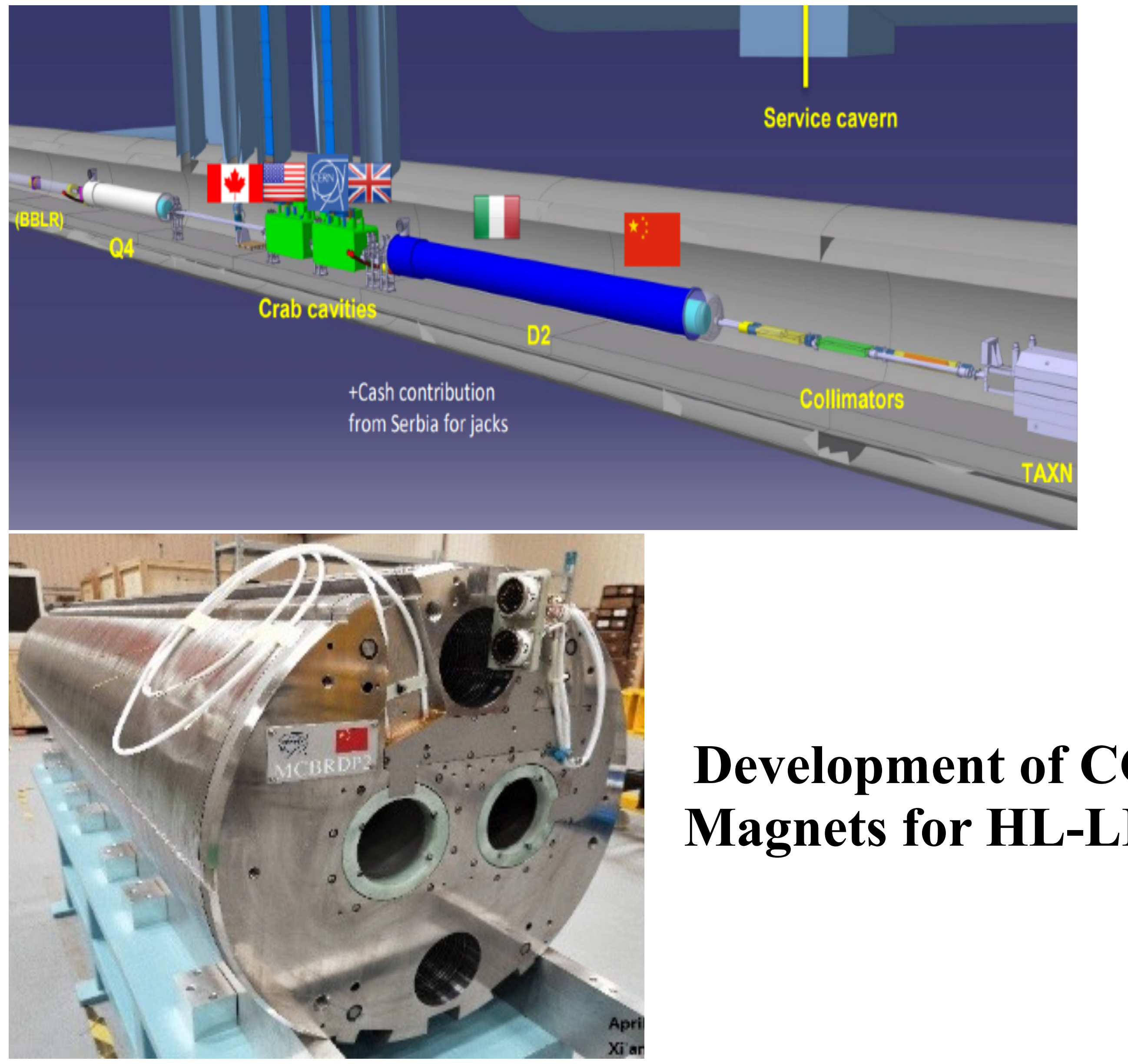
Super proton-proton Collider (SppC)

- **16T model dipole magnet under development:** Nb_3Sn 12~13T + HTS 3~4T
  - **The highest quench field reached over 14T @4.2K in 2023 → Goal: 16T @4.2K to be realized in 2024**
- **Stainless-steel stabilized IBS tape achieved the highest J_e in 2022.**
  - **Significantly reduced cost and raised mechanical properties IBS model coils reached 60A @32T**

- **China & CERN Collaboration on accelerator technology: development of HL-LHC CCT magnets going well.**
  - **Half of 12+1 magnets have been delivered to CERN**



16T Model Dipole under development



Development of CCT Magnets for HL-LHC

CEPC Plan

- Engineering Design towards an EDR
- Reference detector TDR for domestic evaluation
- 15th Five Year Plan

Engineering Design towards an EDR

2012.9	2015.3	2018.11	2023.10	2025	2027 15th five year plan
CEPC proposed	Pre-CDR	CDR	TDR	CEPC Proposal	EDR Start of construction

today

CEPC EDR Phase General Goal (2024-2027):

CEPC accelerator is entering the Engineering Design Report (EDR) phase (2024-2027);
Its also the preparation phase with the aim for CEPC proposal to the Chinese government ~2025 for approval

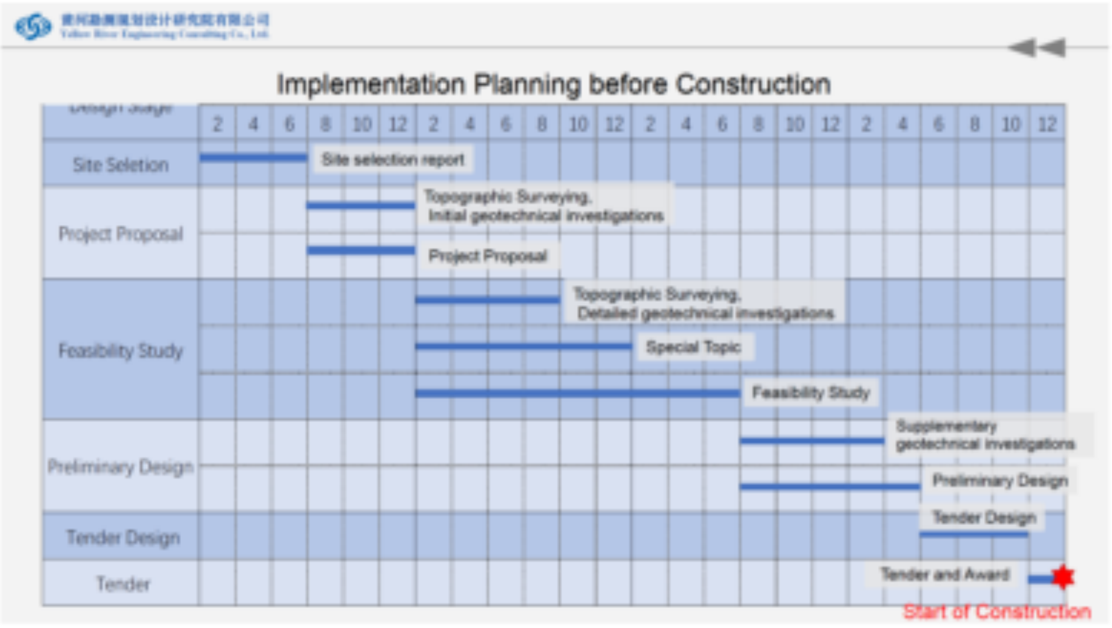
CEPC EDR includes accelerator and detector (TDRrd)
CEPC detector TDR reference design (rd) will be released by June 30, 2025

CEPC Accelerator EDR Phase goals, scope and the working plan (preliminary) of 35 Working Groups summarized in a document of 20 pages to be reviewed by IARC in 2024

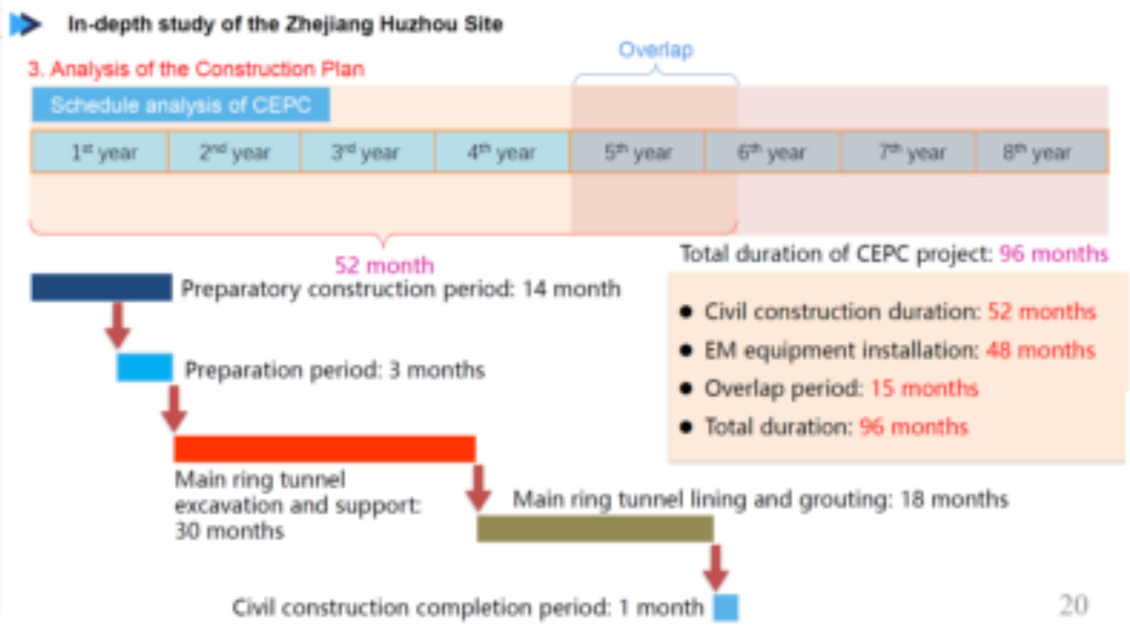
Engineering Design towards an EDR

CEPC Site Implementation and Construction Plans

CEPC site implementation plan in EDR



CEPC construction plan

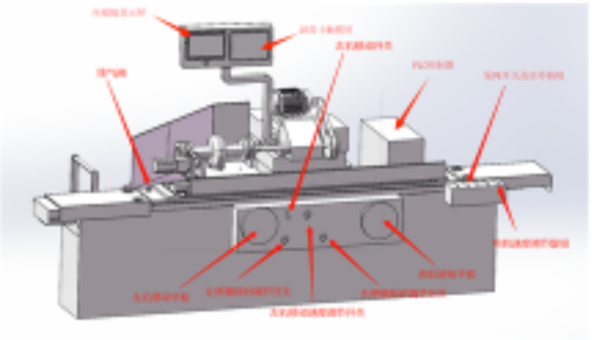


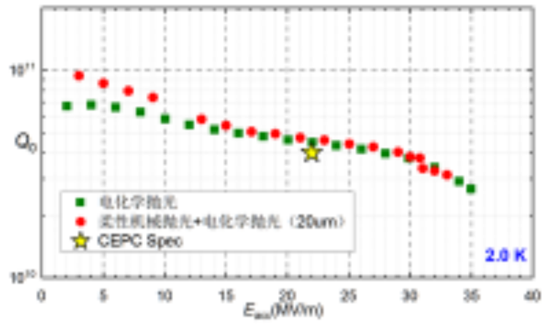
Future Plan for CEPC SRF

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034-2035	2036-2045	2046-2047	2048	2049-2053
EDR																
Civil construction																
Acc. construction & installation																
Commission & operation													H	Z	W	ttbar
SRF system engineering design	Layout, cost, module, beam-cavity, LLRF, interfaces ...															
650 MHz test module (2x2-cell)	Beam operation, replace with high Q cav & variable coupler															
650 MHz H module (6x2-cell)	Design	pCM fabrication		pCM test	Prepare	Production of 32 CM / 192 2-cell CAV for 30 MW H				Installation, Commissioning			Op & +24 CM	Operation		
1.3 GHz H module	High Q module	Mass production of modules with SCM and BPM			pCM fab	pCM test	Production of 12 CM / 96 9-cell CAV			Installation, Commissioning			Operation			
1.3 GHz Z module (high current)		Design and R&D			pCM fabrication		pCM test		Production of 4 CM / 32 9-cell CAV		Installation, Commissioning		Operation			
650 MHz HL-Z module	Conceptual design. 500 MHz high current module production.				Design and R&D							Produce and Install 60+40 1-cell CM	Op			
ttbar cavity and module	Design and R&D of high gradient high Q and new material (Nb3Sn etc.) 650 MHz and 1.3 GHz cavities and module for ttbar								pCM fabrication and test				Production and Installation of 48 CM / 192 650 MHz 5-cell CAV 32 CM / 256 1.3 GHz 9-cell CAV			Op

CEPC SRF Industrial Production Technology

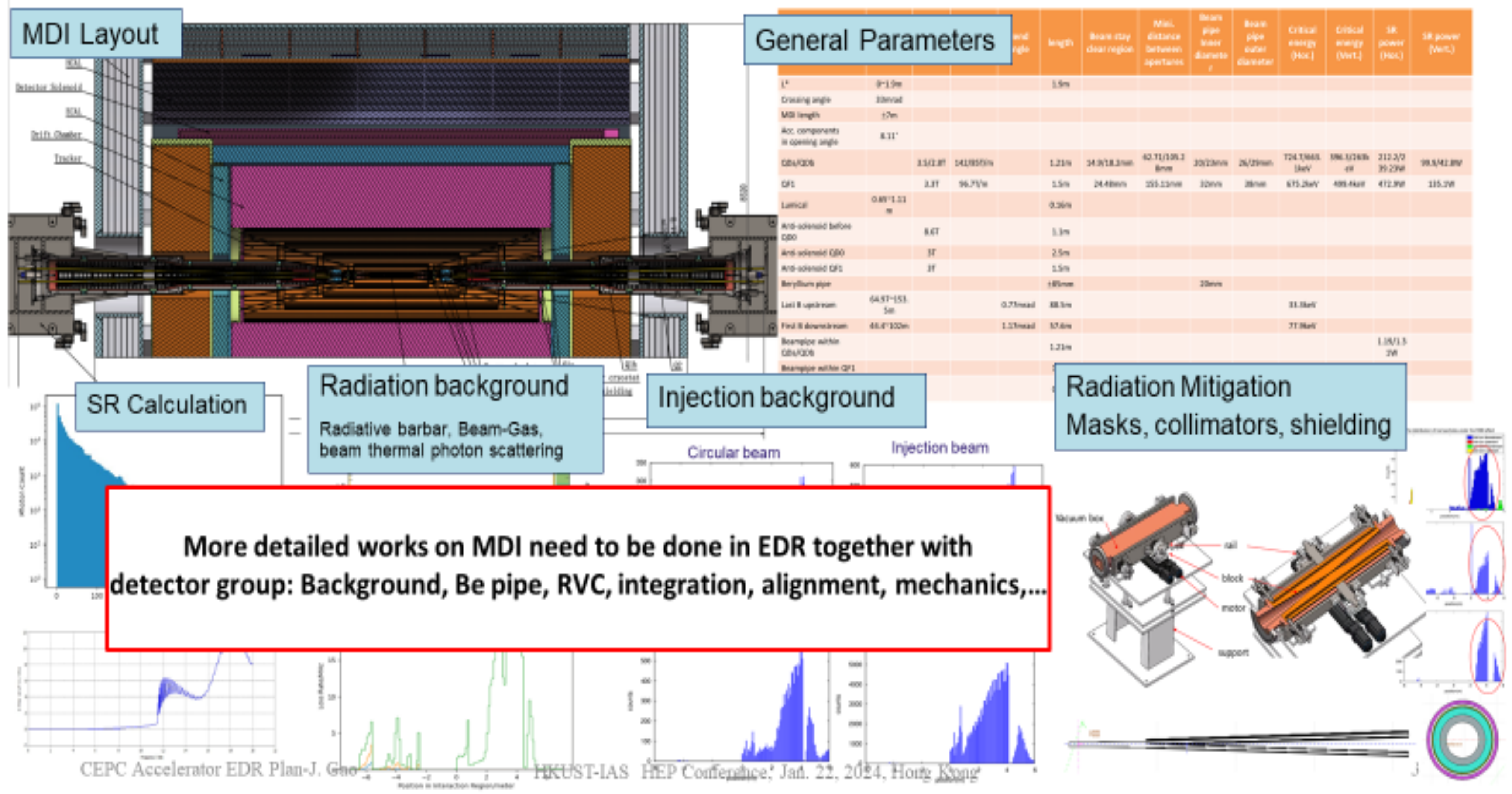
- In 2023, IHEP invented soft SRF cavity polishing equipment has been completed and it will be installed at IHEP soon, and it reached the same surface roughness as EP. CEPC 650 MHz cavity treated by the soft polishing equipment reached the CEPC specification





650 MHz SC measurement result with soft polishing technology

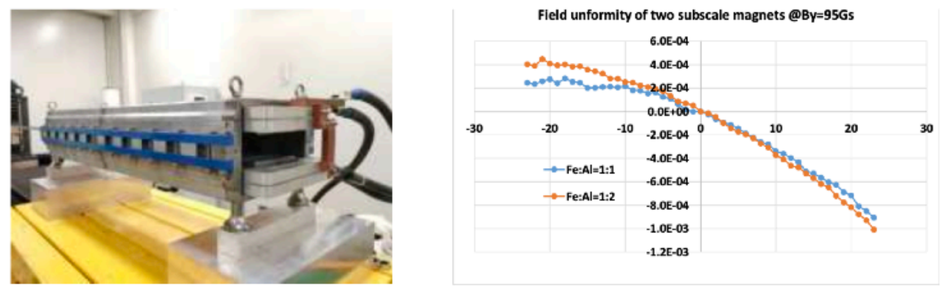
CEPC MDI in EDR



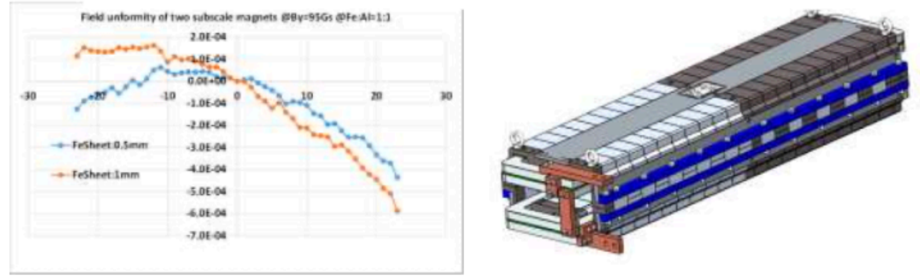
EDR - Examples

CEPC Booster Dipole Magnets in EDR

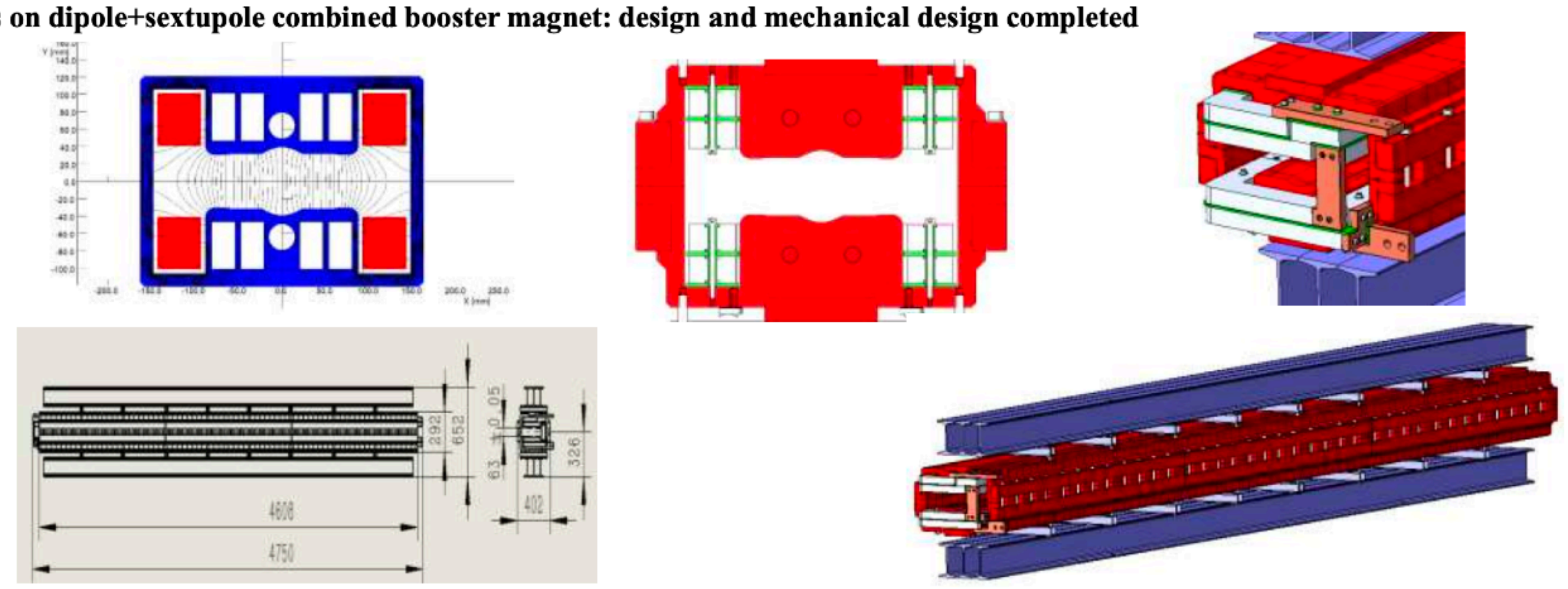
A) Studies on silicon steel: aluminum (plastic) ration studies 1:1 and 1:2
Conclusion: 1:2 ration could be used



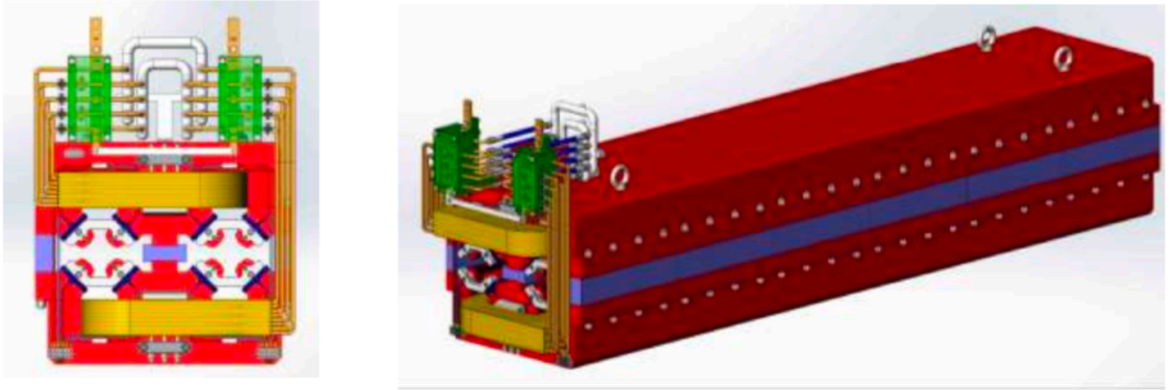
B) Studies on silicon steel sheet thickness studies: 0.5mm and 1mm
Conclusion: 1mm thickness sheet could be used



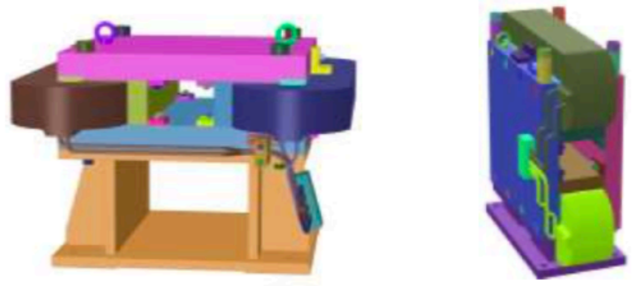
C) Studies on dipole+sextupole combined booster magnet: design and mechanical design completed



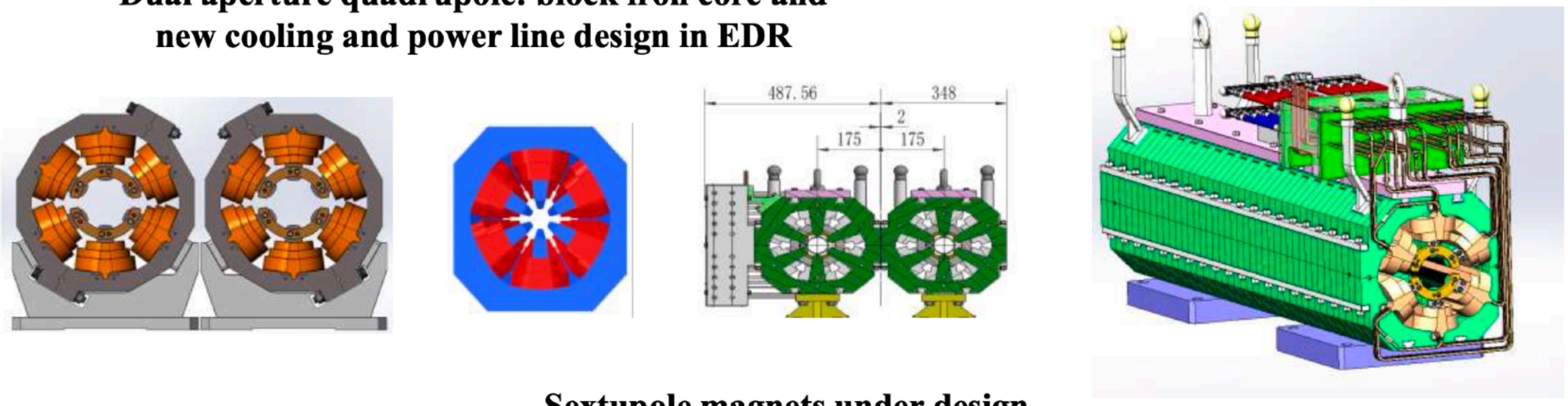
CEPC Collider Ring Magnets in EDR



Dual aperture quadrupole: block iron core and new cooling and power line design in EDR



Correctors: mechanical design completed



Sextupole magnets under design

CEPC Accelerator Control and Timing in EDR

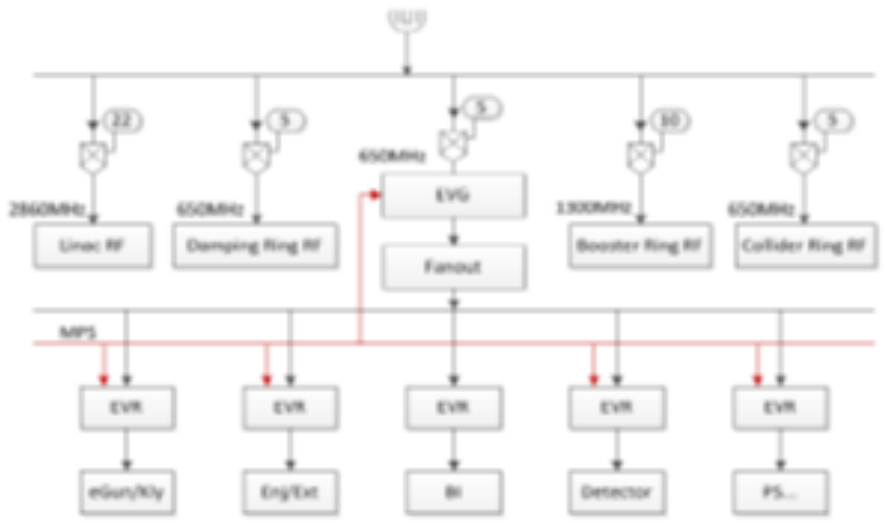
The basic structure of Timing System

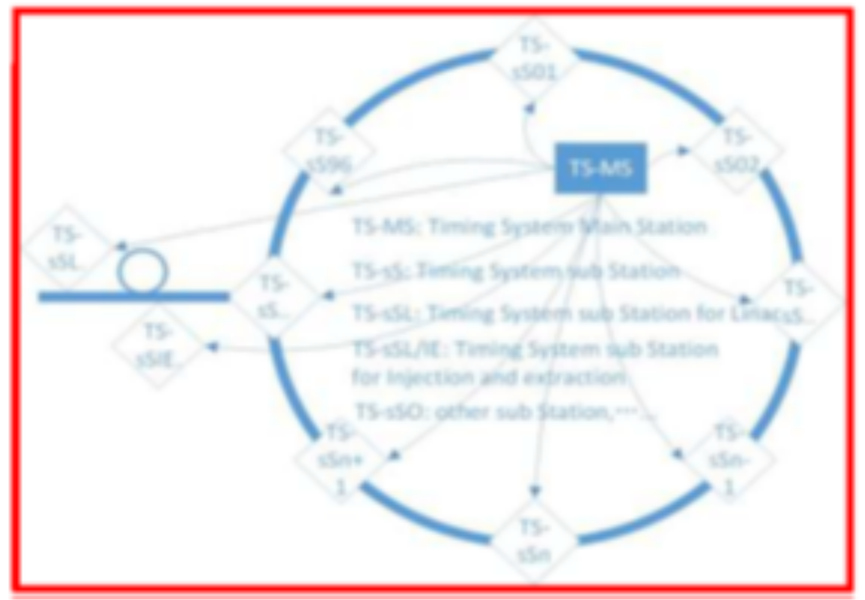
- Event system and RF transmission system
- Event system: Trigger signal and Low frequency clock signal
- RF transmission system: Transmit high stability RF signal

In EDR phase CEPC high precision timing and control technology will be developed

Temperature variation induced drift compensation

0.7ns for 10km optical fiber with 1 ℃ change normally



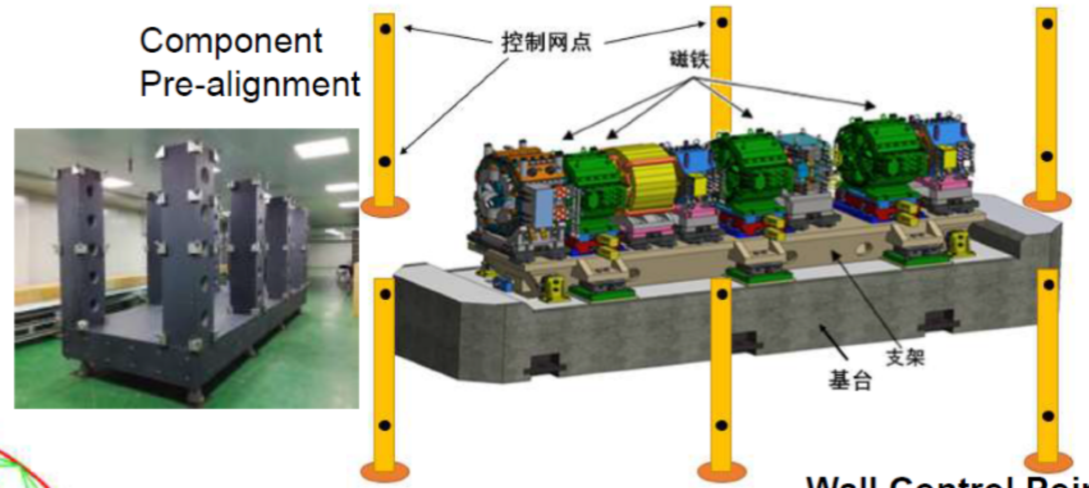


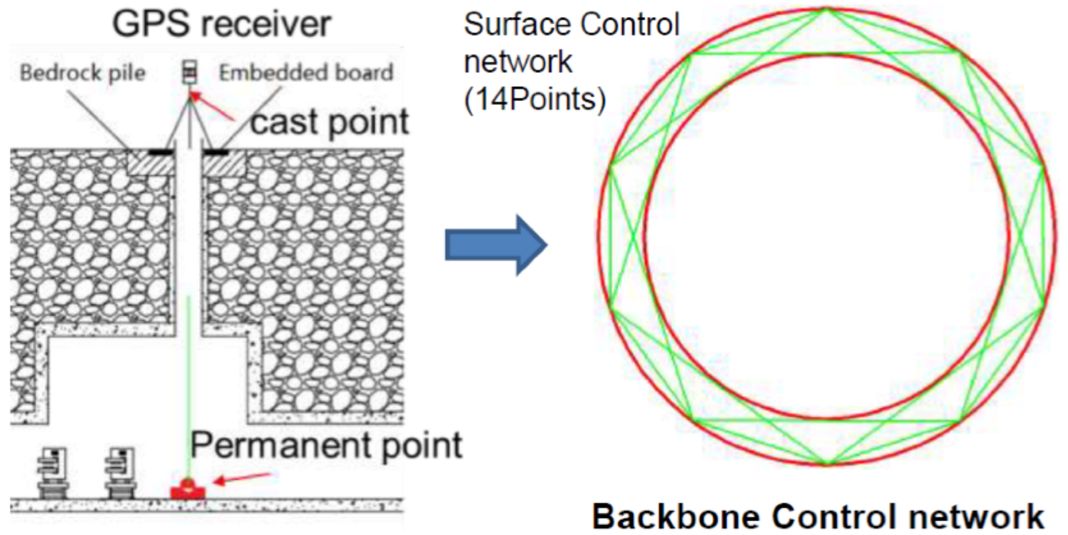
CEPC Alignment and Installation Plan in EDR

- Alignment accuracy requirement

Component	Δx (mm)	Δy (mm)	Δθ$_z$ (mrad)
Dipole	0.10	0.10	0.10
Arc Quadrupole	0.10	0.10	0.10
IR Quadrupole	0.10	0.10	0.10
Sextupole	0.10*	0.10*	0.10

*implement beam-based alignment





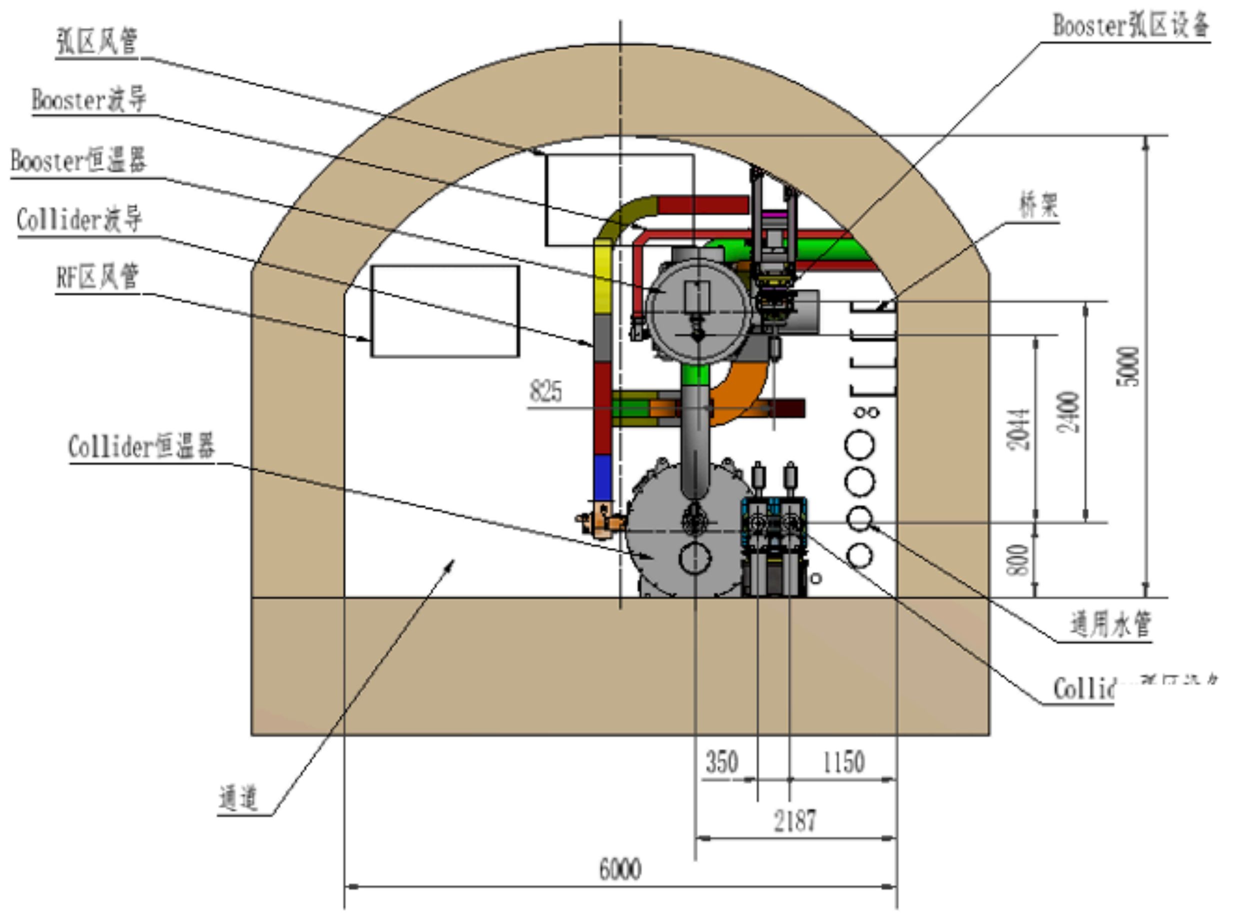
Backbone Control network (short line:300m; long line 600m)

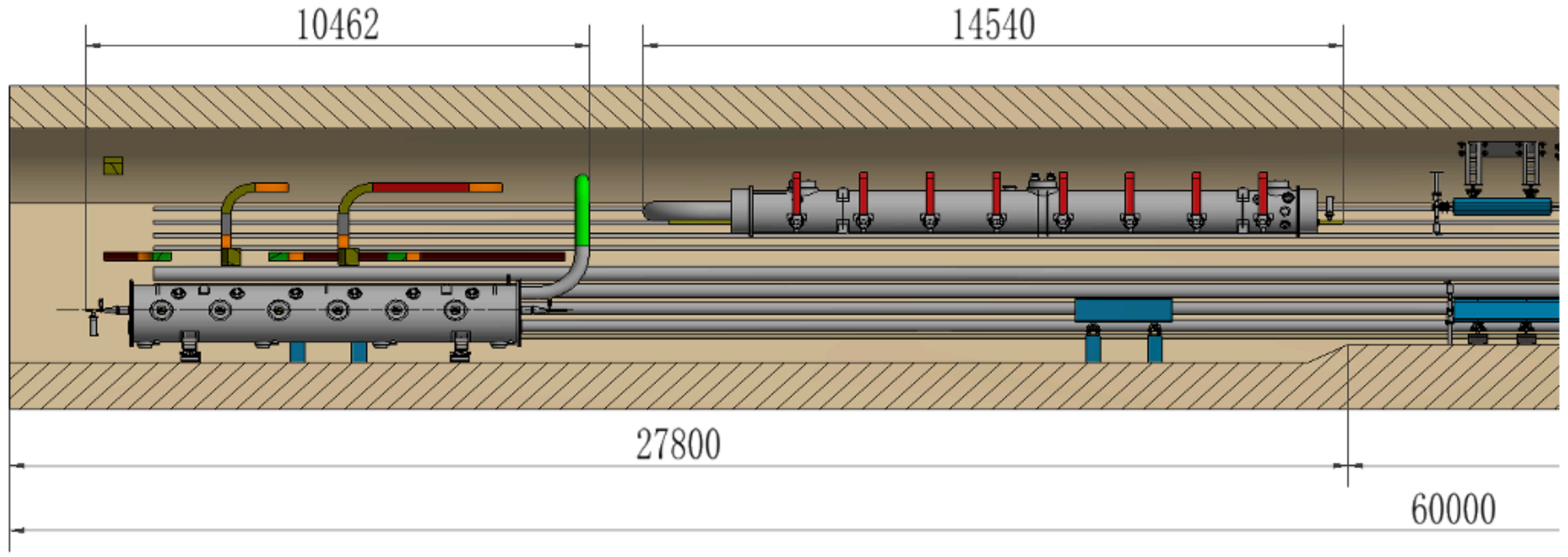
Tunnel Control network (interval of 6 meters)

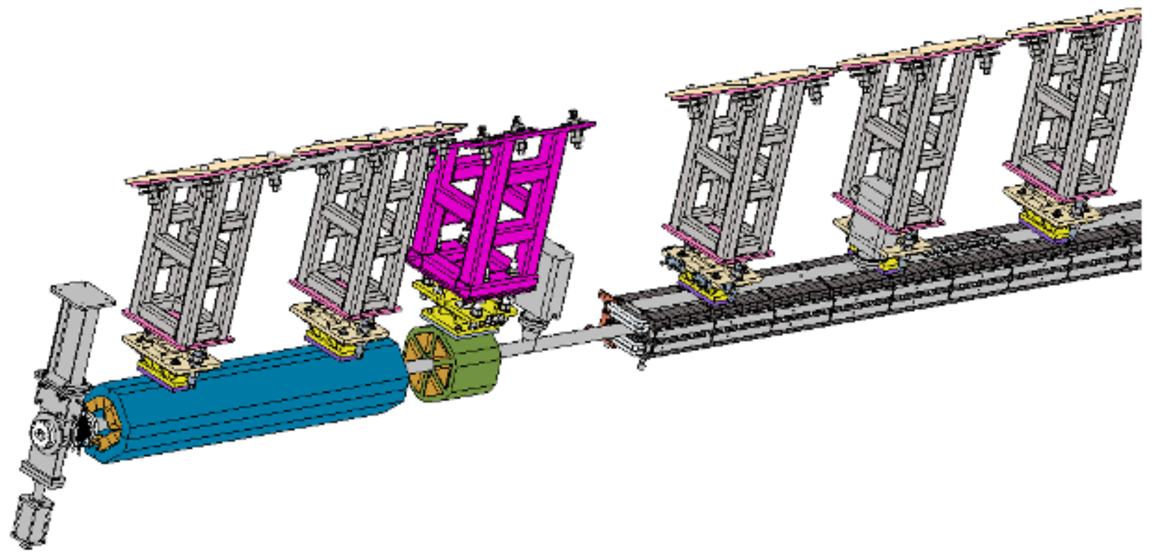
CEPC Accelerator EDR Plan-J. Gao

EDR - Examples

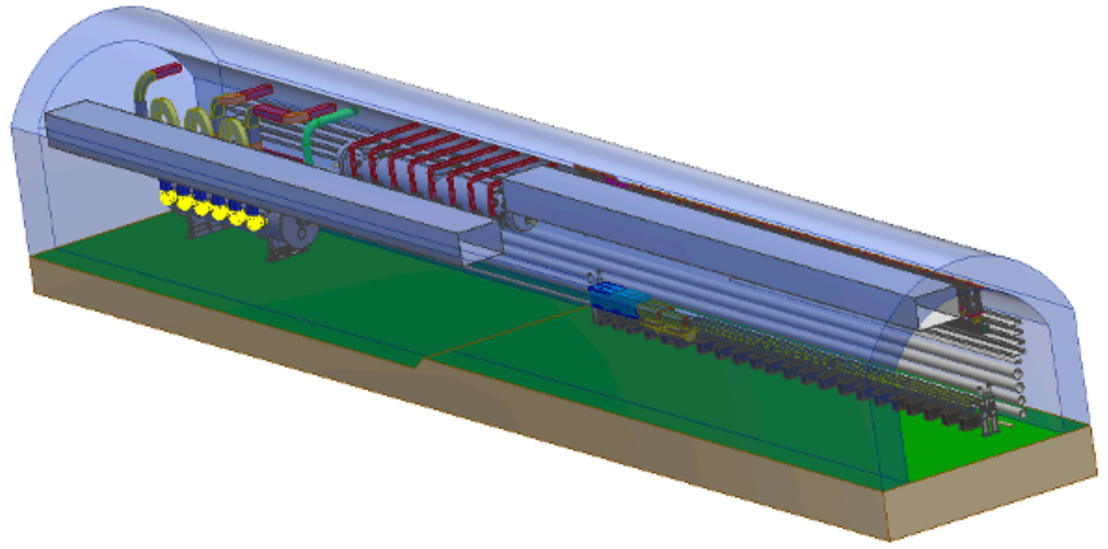
CEPC Tunnel Mockup for Installation in EDR

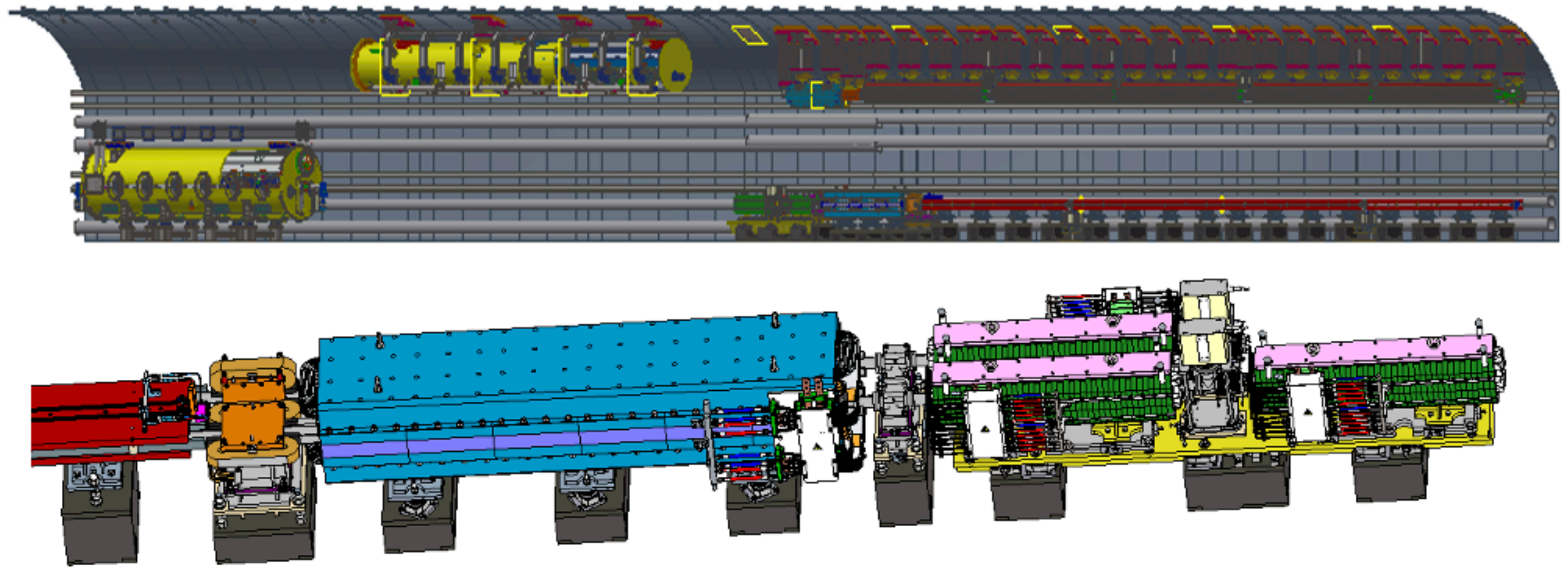


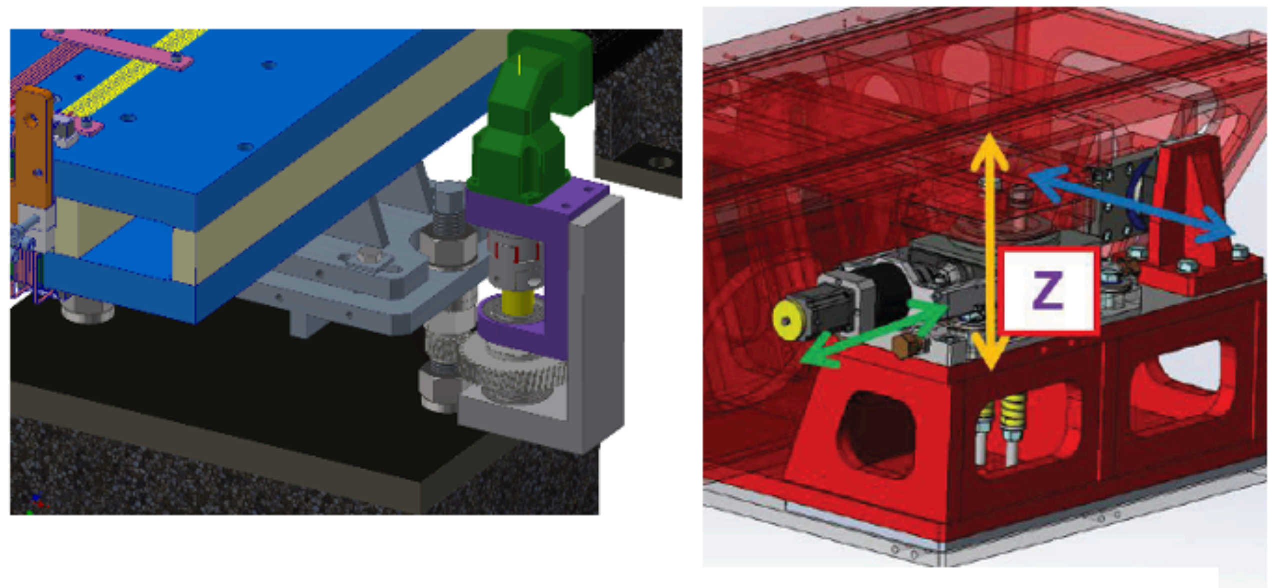




Booster magnets installation







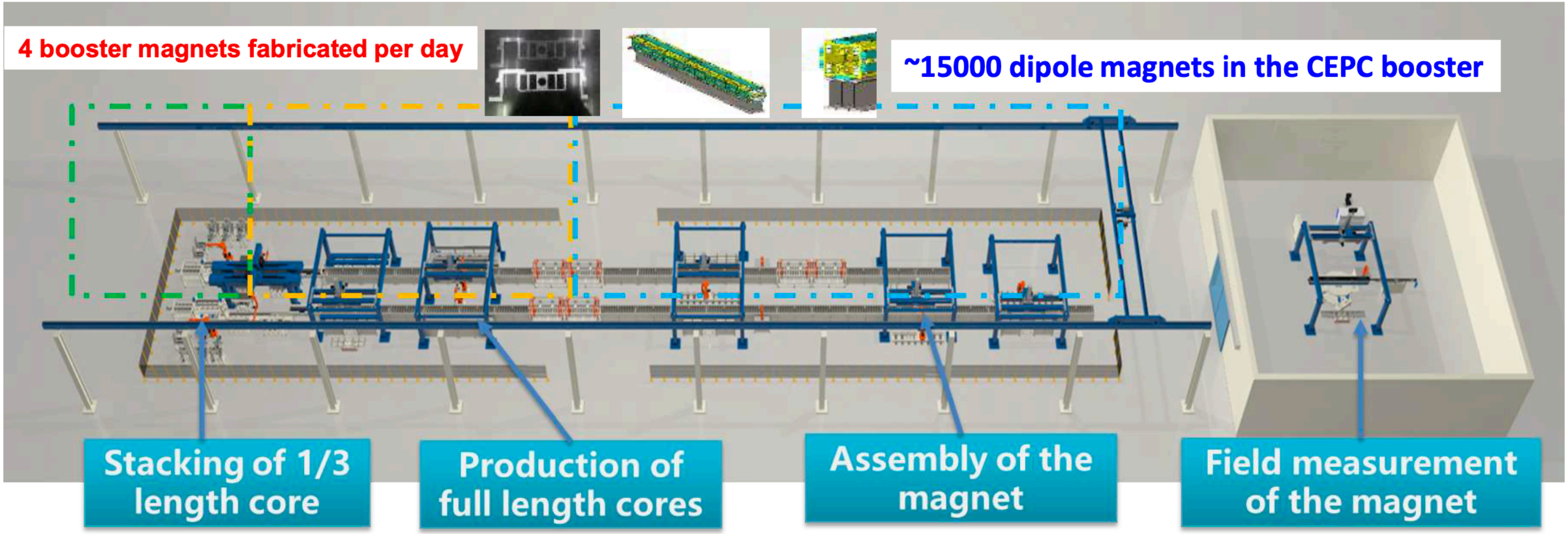
Collider ring magnets supports

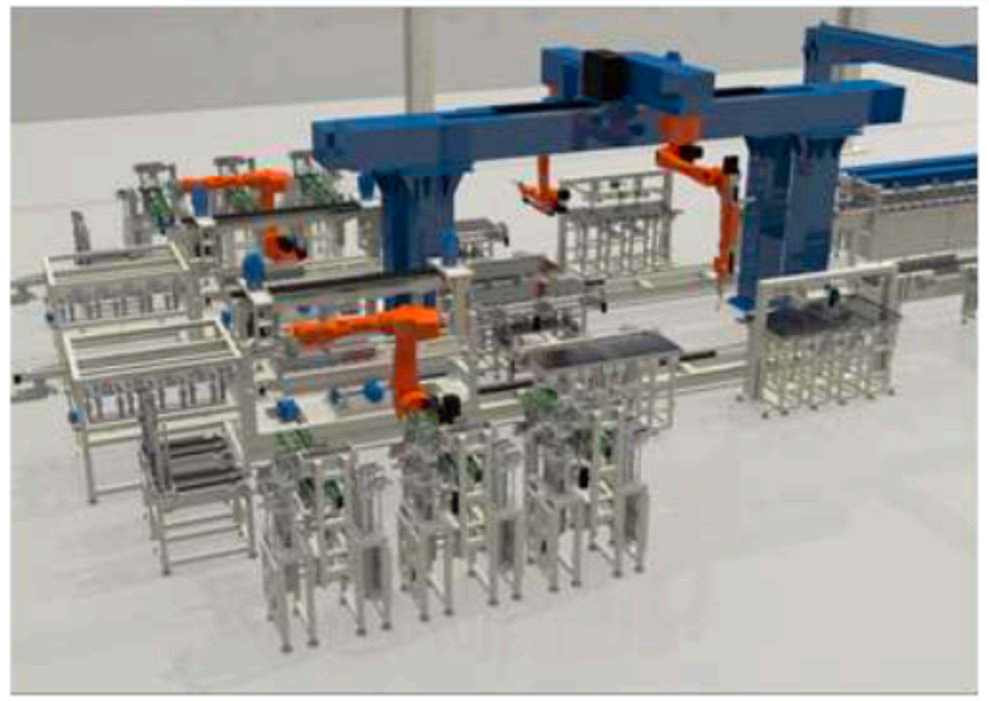
A 60 m long tunnel mockup, including parts of arc section and part of RF section

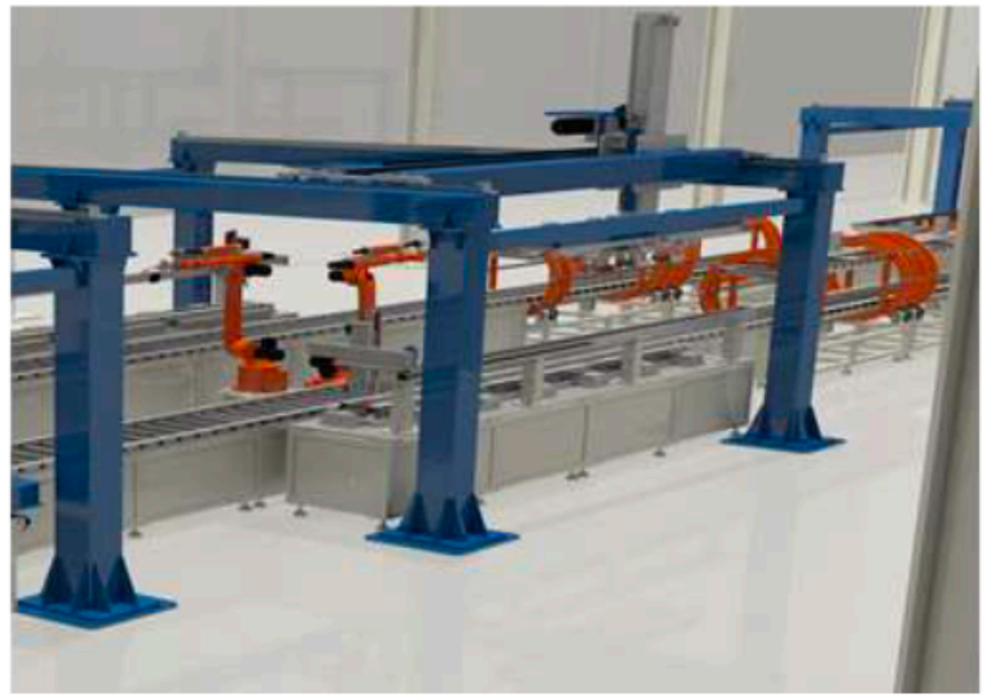
To demonstrate the inside tunnel alignment and installation, especially for booster installation on the roof of the tunnel

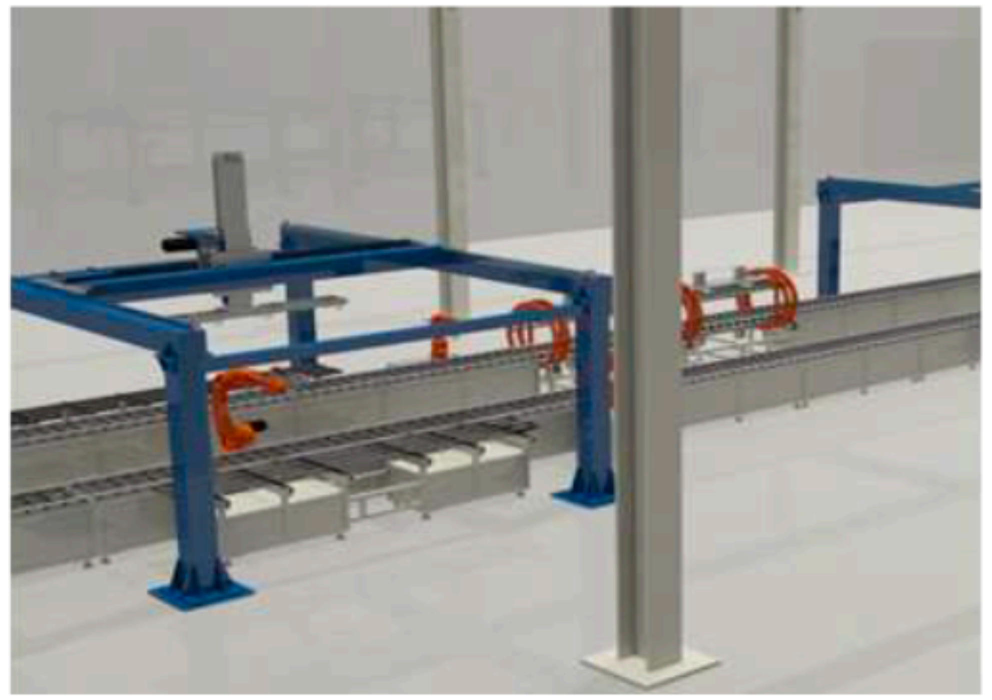
Technical review has been done on August 16, 2024, and construction will start soon

CEPC Magnet Automatic Production Line in EDR





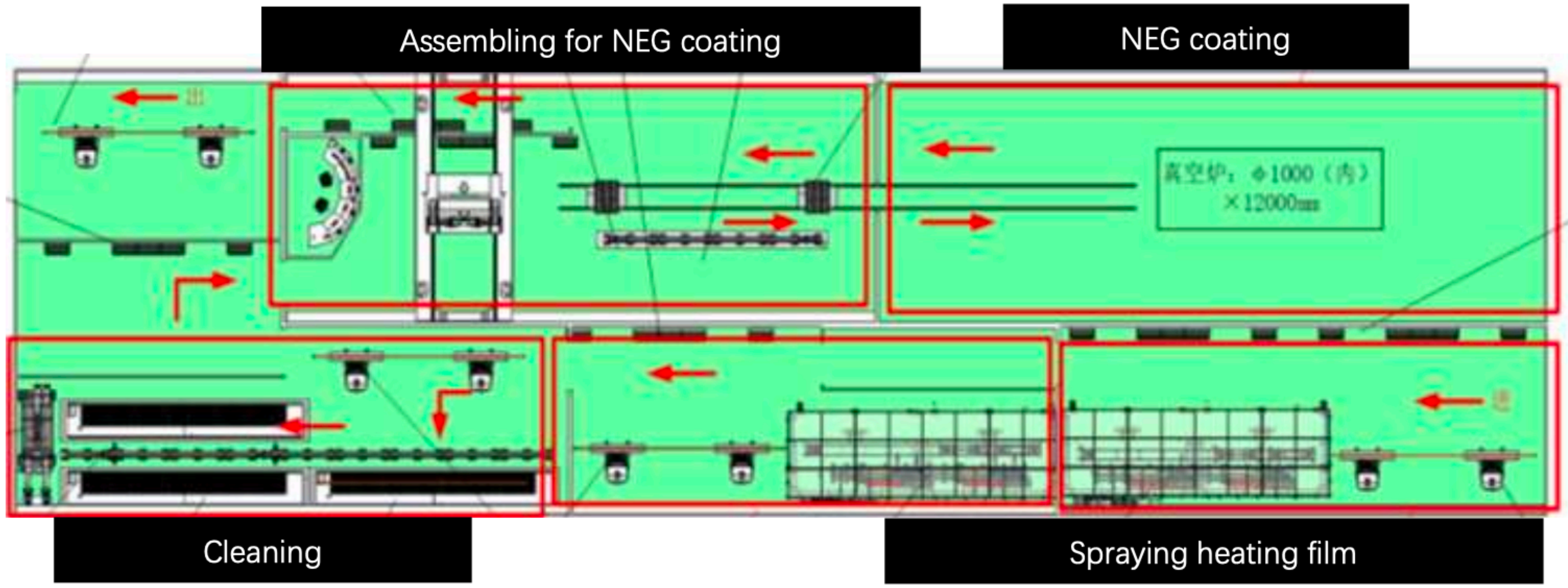




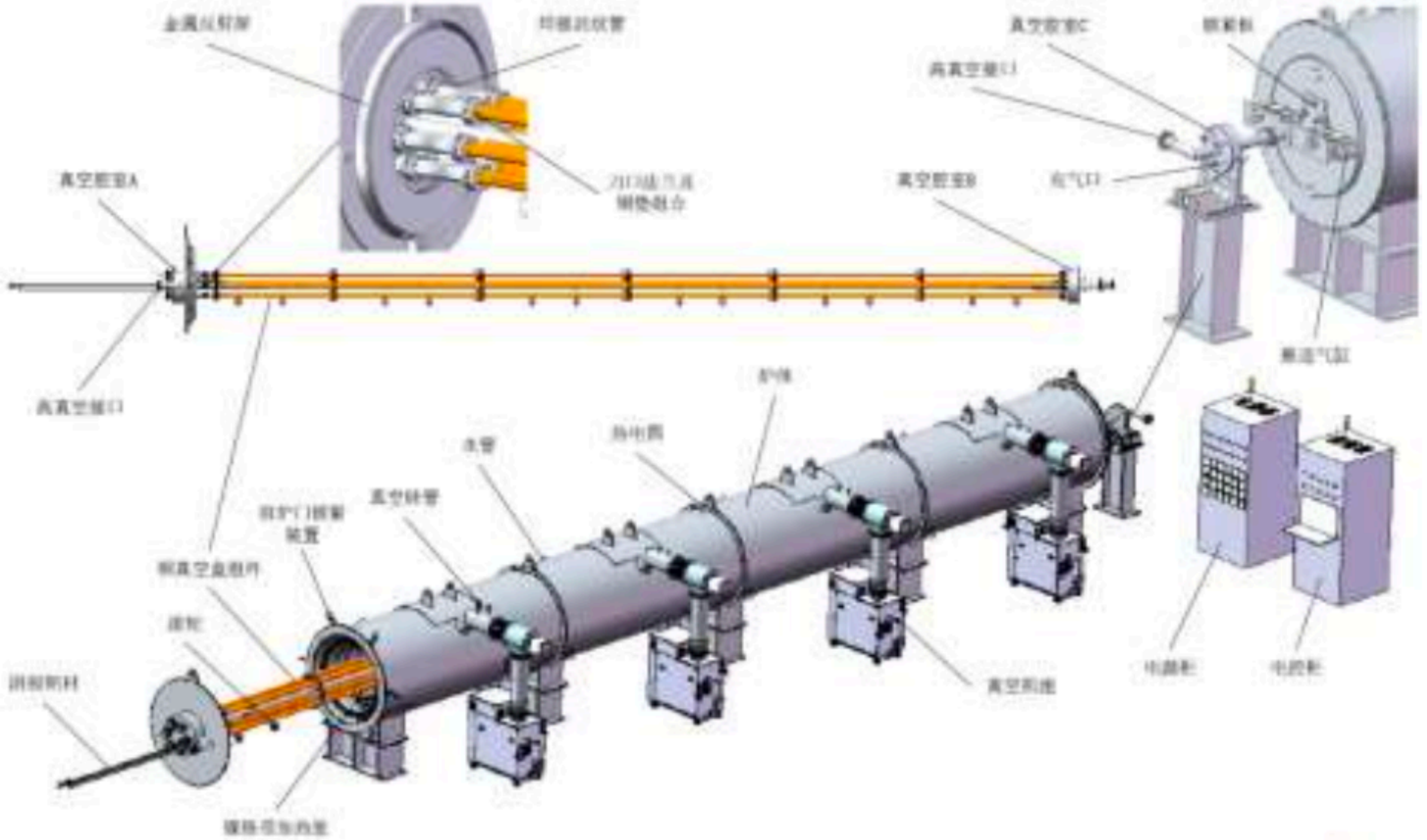
Pilot infrastructure line to be completed in 2025

CEPC NEG Coated Vacuum Chamber (200km)

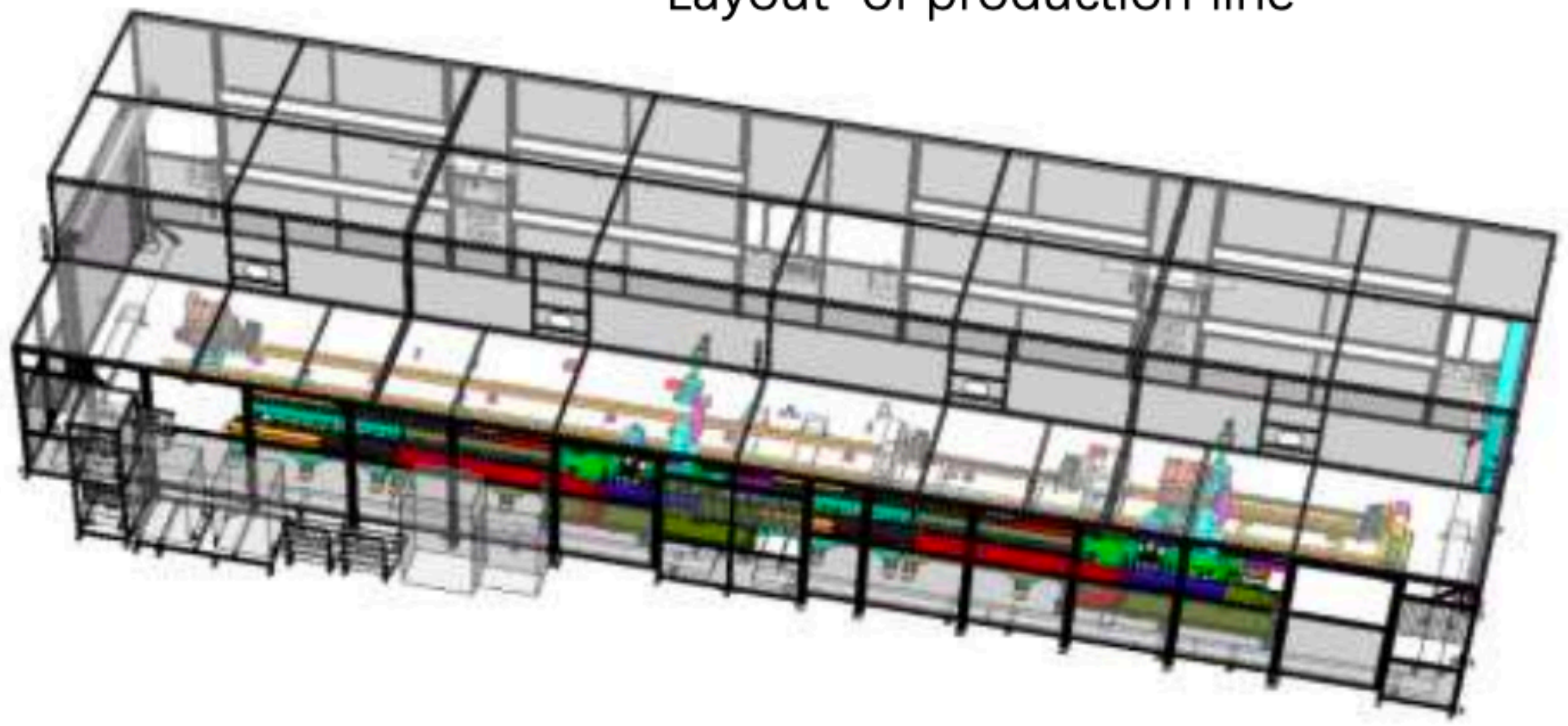
Automatic Production Line in EDR



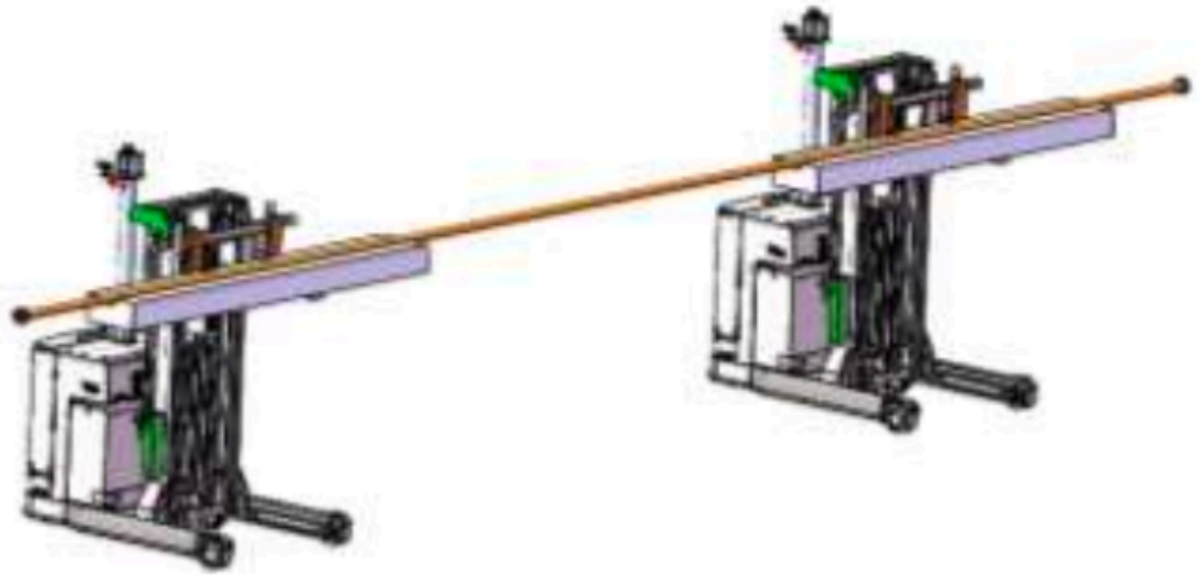
Layout of production line



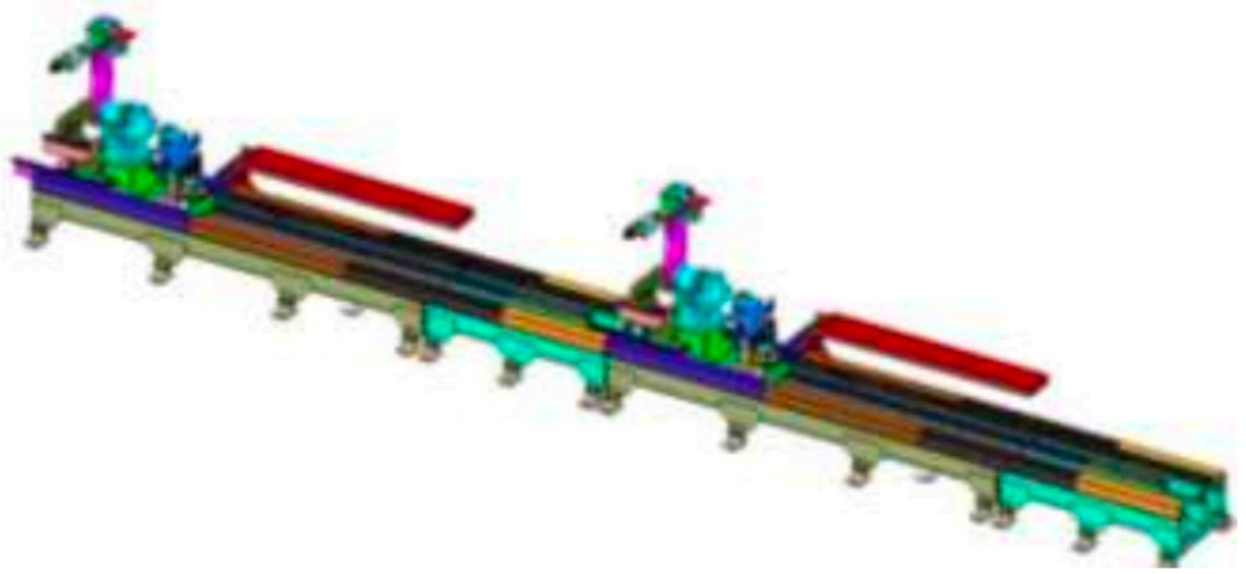
NEG coating facility by horizontal method



Production line of NEG coating, spraying



AGV(Automatic Guided Vehicle) transport



7-axis robot for assembling

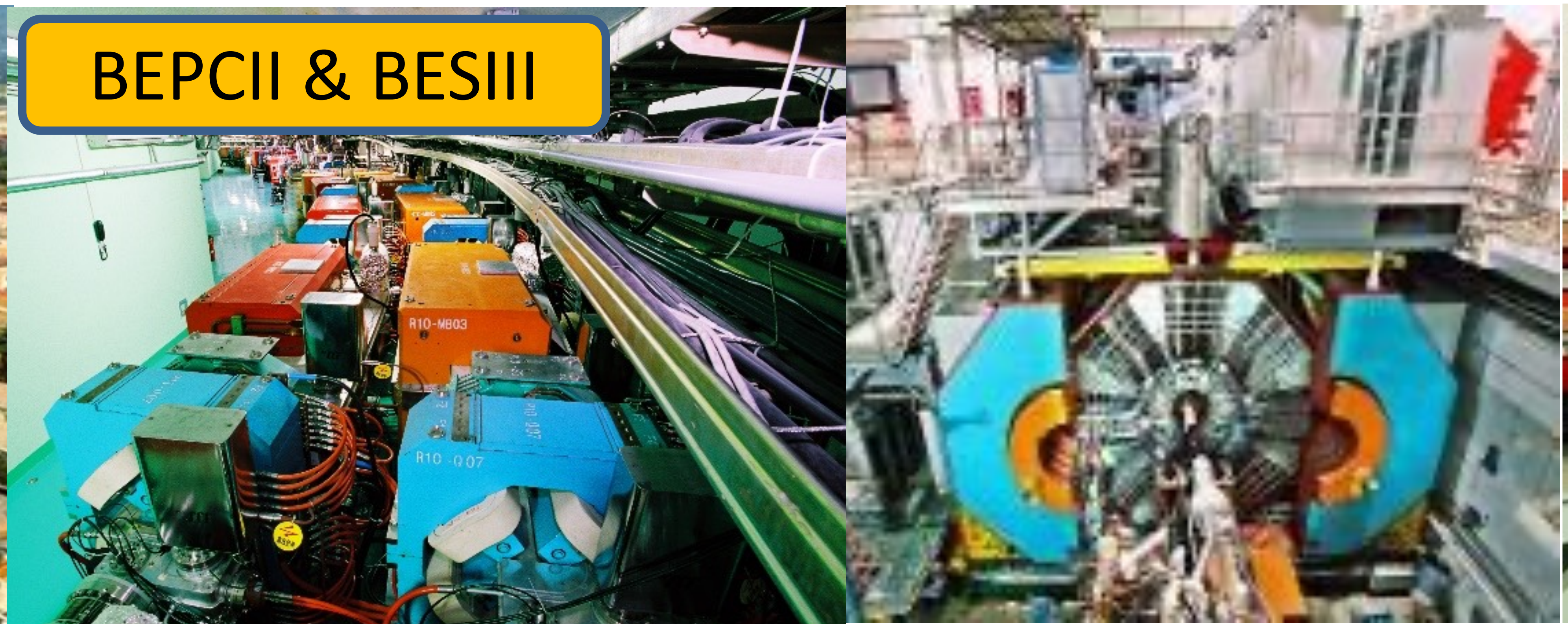
Technical design review will be done soon. Pilot infrastructure line to be completed in 2025

IHEP Experience on Accelerator Construction

BEPC

Construction years: 1984-1988
Budget: 0.24 Billion CNY
On time, on budget

BEPCII & BESIII



Construction years: 2004-2008
Budget: 0.64 Billion CNY
On time, on budget

ADS

Construction years: 2011-2016
Budget: 0.40 Billion CNY
On time, on budget

CSNS

Construction years: 2011-2018
Budget: 1.87 Billion CNY
On time, on budget

HEPS

Construction years: 2019-2025
Budget: 4.8 Billion CNY
Completed in 2024, on schedule, on budget

IHEP has constructed large-scale accelerator facilities since 1980's, including **circular collider**, **proton superconducting linac**, **spallation neutron source**, and a **synchrotron radiation source**. All these high-budget accelerators have been built on schedule and on budget

CEPC in Synergy with Other Accelerator Projects in China

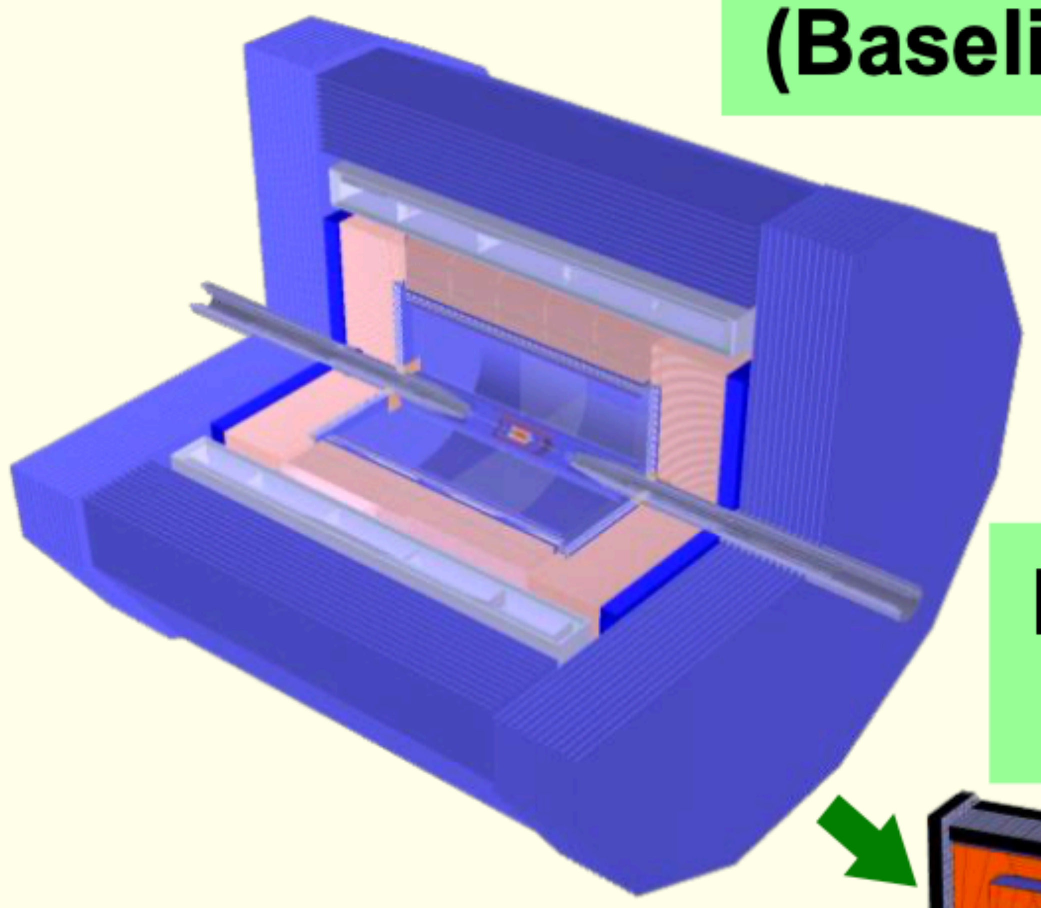
CEPC

Total cost of accelerator projects under construction: 39B RMB

(more than CEPC cost of 36.4B RMB)

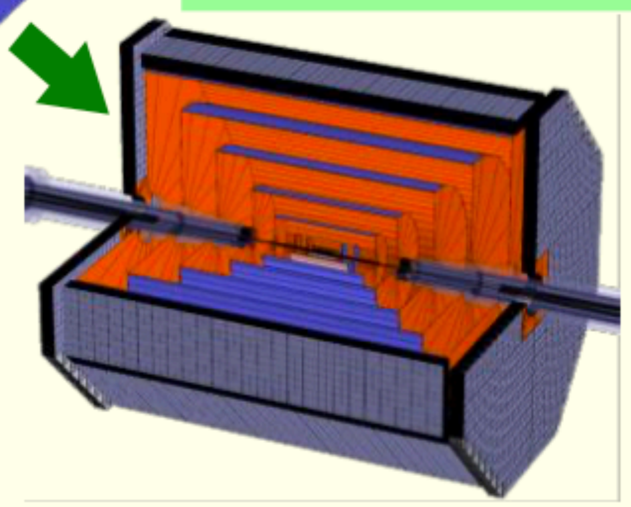
Project name	Machine type	Location	Cost (B RMB）	Completion time
CEPC	Higgs factory Up to ttbar energy	Led by IHEP, China	**36.4 (where 19B for accelerator)**	Around 2035 (starting time around 2027)
BEPCII-U	e+e- collider 2.8 GeV/beam	IHEP (Beijing)	**0.15**	2025
HEPS	4th generation light source of 6 GeV	IHEP (Huairou)	**5**	2025
SAPS	4th generation light source of 3.5 GeV	IHEP (Dongguan)	**3**	2031 (in R&D, to be approved)
HALF	4th generation light source of 2.2 GeV	USTC (Hefei)	**2.8**	2028
SHINE	Hard XFEL of 8 GeV	Shanghai-Tech Univ., SARI and SIOM of CAS (Shanghai)	**10**	2027
S3XFEL	S3XFEL of 2.5 GeV	Shenzhen IASF	**11.4**	2031
DALS	FEL of 1 GeV	Dalian DICP	**-**	(in R&D, to be approved,)
HIAF	High Intensity heavy ion Accelerator Facility	IMP, Huizhou	**2.8**	2025
CIADS	Nuclear waste transmutation	IMP, Huizhou	**4**	2027
CSNS-II	Spallation Neutron source proton injector of 300 MeV	IHEP, Dongguan	**2.9**	2029

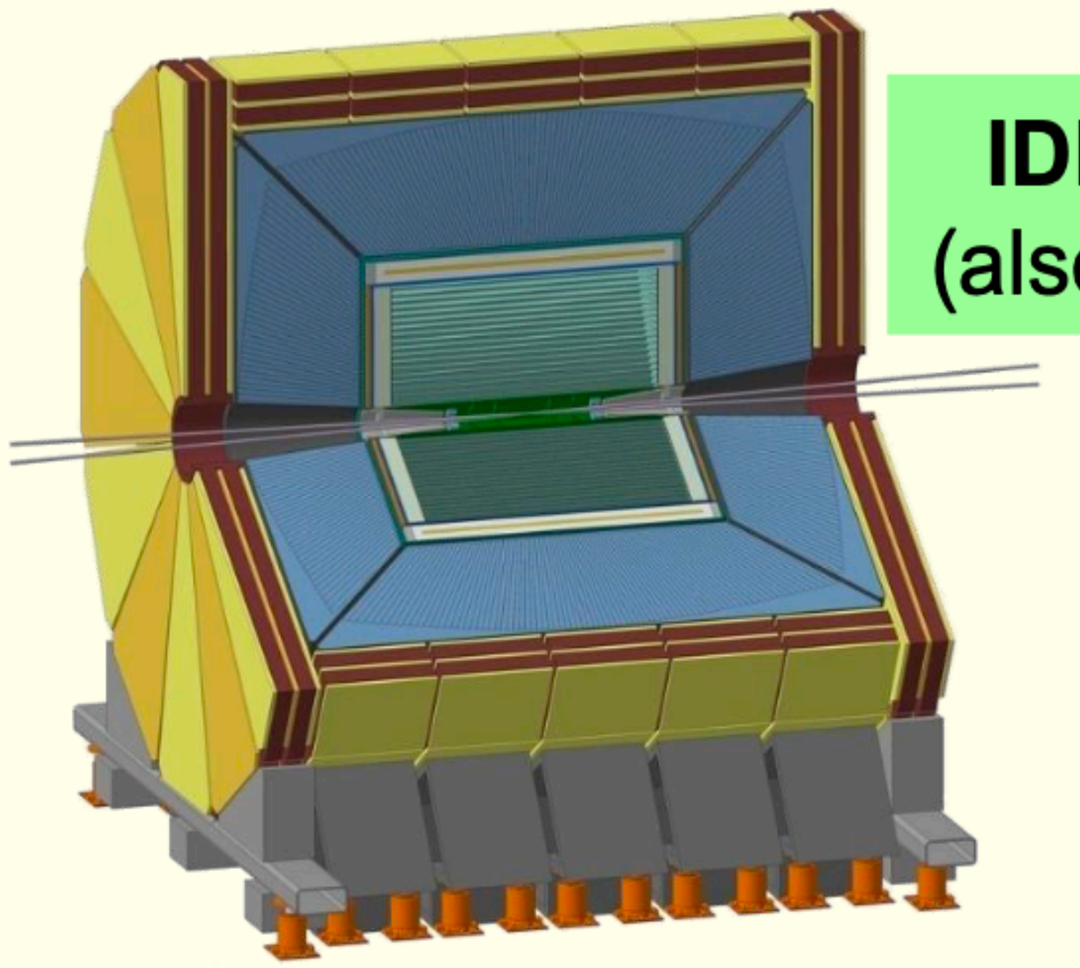
Conceptual Detector Designs



(Baseline Design)

Full Silicon Tracker

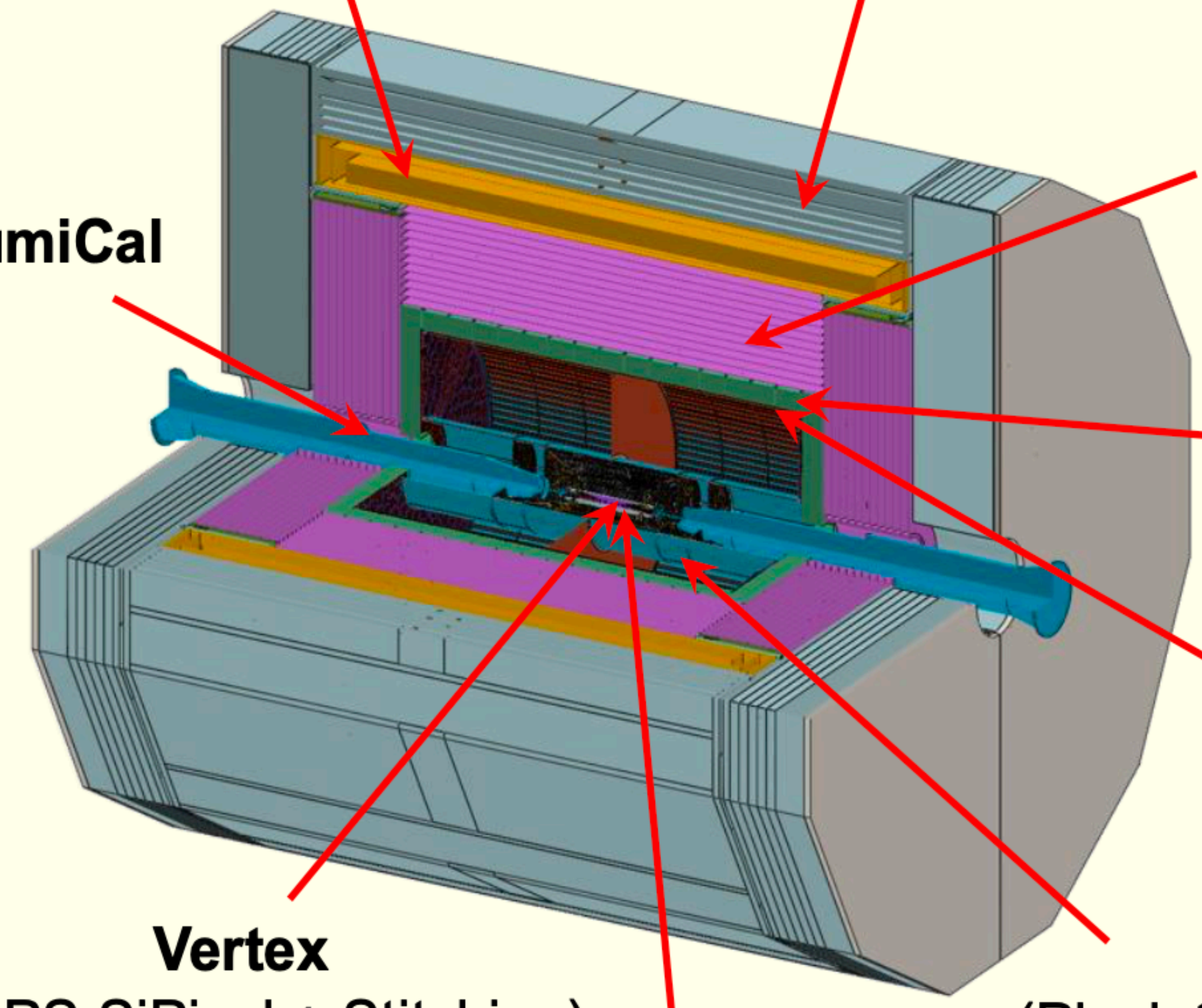




IDEA concept
(also for FCC-ee)

The 4th Concept

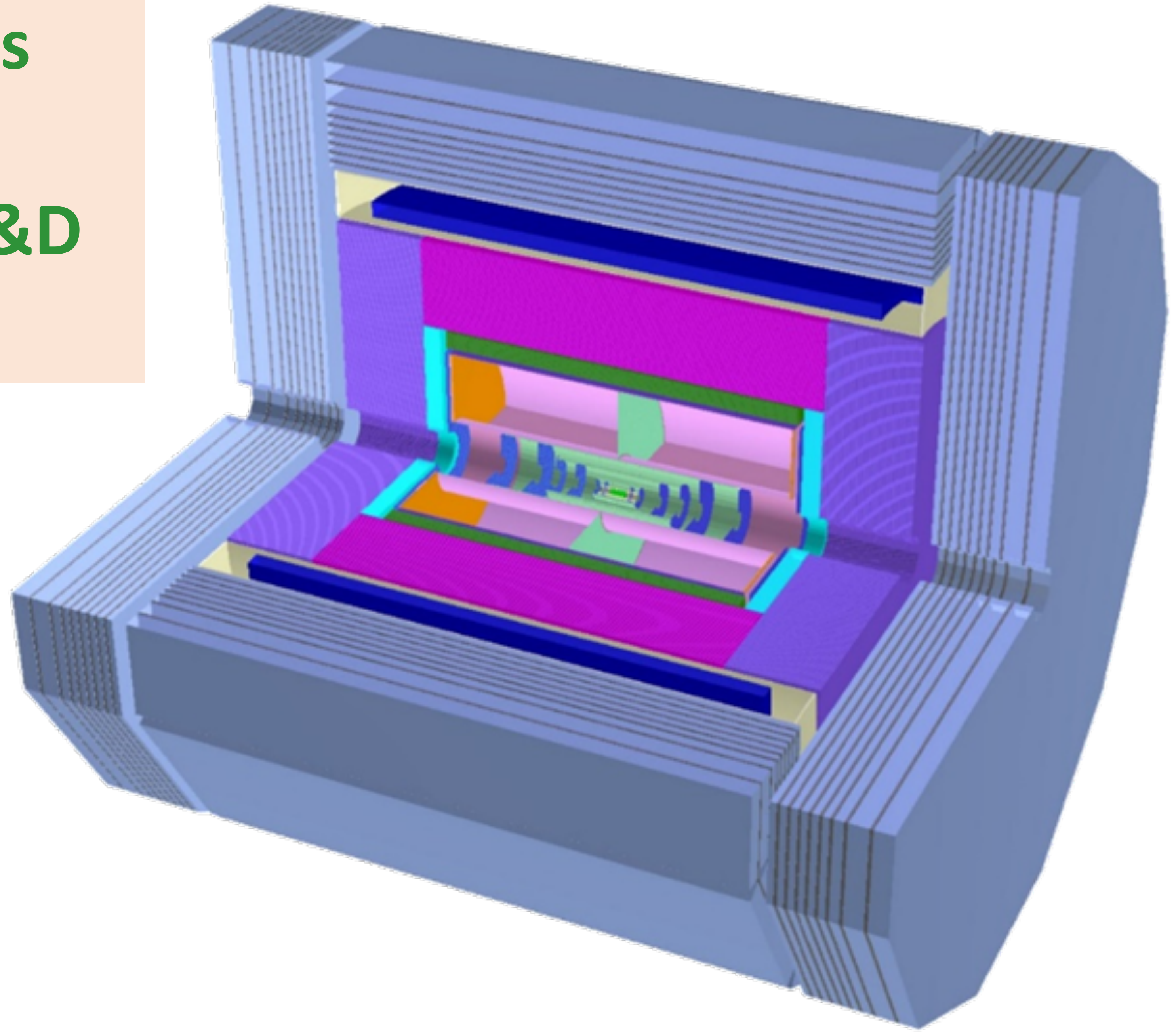
Ref-TDR is based on this configuration



TDR of a Reference Detector

- The CEPC study group is producing the TDR of a reference detector (ref-TDR) by **June 2025**
  - Aiming primarily to domestic endorsement
  - An international review committee has been formed to guide and review the design

Foundations:
- CEPC Instrumentation R&D
- LHC detector upgrade projects
- other HEP experiments
- progress in HEP worldwide R&D
- development in industry



System	Technologies	
	Baseline	For comparison
Beam pipe	Φ20 mm	
LumiCal	SiTrk+Crystal	
Vertex	CMOS+Stitching	CMOS Pixel
Tracker	CMOS SiDet ITrk	
	Pixelated TPC	PID Drift Chamber
	AC-LGAD OTrk	SSD / SPD OTrk
		LGAD ToF
ECAL	4D Crystal Bar	PS+SiPM+W, GS+SiPM, etc
HCAL	GS+SiPM+Fe	PS+SiPM+Fe, etc
Magnet	LTS	HTS
Muon	PS bar+SiPM	RPC
TDAQ	Conventional	Software Trigger
BE electr.	Common	Independent

- CEPC will continue to evolve and adopting better technologies

Final detectors will be determined later by international detector collaborations

International Exchanges and Collaboration

- **Strong participation by international scientists for both CDR and TDR**
  - **Authors from 140-159 international institutions (24-38 countries)**
- **Reviews and guidance from many overseas experts**

- **Workshops and conferences at overseas sites**
  - **Rome, Oxford, Chicago, Edinburgh, Marseille, Barcelona (2025)**
- **More than 20 MoUs signed with international institutions and universities**

CEPC attracts significant International participation and collaborations

Accelerator TDR report: 1114 authors from 278 institutes (including 159 International Institutes, 38 countries) Published in **Radiation Detection Technology and Methods (RDTM)** on June 3, 2024:
DOI: 10.1007/s41605-024-00463-y
https://doi.org/10.1007/s41605-024-00463-y

- More than 20 MoUs have been signed with international institutions and universities
- CEPC International Workshop since 2014
- EU-US versions of CEPC WS since 2018
- Annual working month at HKUST-IAS (mini workshops and HEP conference) since 2015

HKIAS23 HEP Conference, Feb. 14-16, 2023
https://indico.cern.ch/event/1215937/

The 2024 HKUST IAS Mini workshop and conference were held from Jan. 18-19, and Jan. 22-25, 2024, respectively.
https://indico.cern.ch/event/1335278/timetable/?view=standard

The 2025 HKUST IAS HEP conference: Jan. 13-17, 2025.

CEPC Workshop EU Edition (Barcelona, Spain), May 5-8, 2024

The 2023 International Workshop on Circular Electron Positron Collider, EUEdition,University of Edinburgh, July 3-6, 2023
https://indico.ph.ed.ac.uk/event/259/overview

The 2024 international workshop on the high energy Circular Electron Positron Collider (CEPC) will be held from Oct. 23-27, 2024, Hangzhou, China
https://indico.ihep.ac.cn/event/22089/

The 2023 international workshop on the high energy Circular Electron Positron Collider (CEPC)
https://indico.ihep.ac.cn/event/19316/

Professor Peter Higgs passed away on **April 8, 2024**. We miss him.

The 2024 international workshop of CEPC, EU-Edition were held in Marseille, France, April 8-11, 2024.
https://indico.in2p3.fr/event/20053/overview

FCPPNL, Bordeaux, France, June 10-14, 2024
https://indico.in2p3.fr/event/20434/overview

The 2024 International Workshop on the High Energy CEPC

Held in China since 2014

October 22-27, 2024, Hangzhou, China
https://indico.ihep.ac.cn/event/22089/

446 participants (online + in-person) → a record attendance

As usual, colleagues from all international projects were invited to attend and contribute

Accelerator International Review Committee (IARC)

CEPC International Accelerator Review Committee (IARC) Meeting held on September 18-20, 2024 at IHEP → towards the EDR

CEPC International Accelerator Review Committee (IARC) Meeting was held from Sept. 18-20, 2024 at IHEP

The CEPC International Accelerator Review Committee (IARC) members visited IHEP 4th Generation 6GeV HEPS light source in Huairou campus of IHEP on Sept. 20, 2024 at IHEP

	Name	Institution	Country/Regic
1	A. Sidorin	JINR	Russia
2	Makoto Tobiyama	KEK	Japan
3	Marica Biagini **(chair)**	INFN	Italy
4	Phillip bambade	LAL	France
5	Eugene Levichev (IAC)	BINP	Russia
6	Steinar Stapnes (IAC)		CERN
7	Katsunobu Oide (IAC)		KEK
8	Brian Foster (IAC)	Oxford	U.K
9	Zhentang Zhao	SINAP	China
10	Carlo Pagani	INFIN-Milano	Italy
11	Norihito Ohuchi	KEK	Japan
12	Paolo Pierini	ESS,	Sweden
13	Michael Koratzinos	CERN/GSI	Swiss
14	Roberto Kersevan	CERN	Swiss
15	Akira Yamamoto	KEK	Japan
16	K. Furukawa	KEK	Japan
17	Gero Kube	DESY	Germany
18	Hiroyuki Nakayama	KEK	Japan
19	Xiaoye He,	USTC	China

First CEPC IARC EDR Review Report

CEPC IARC EDR Review Committee

11 October 2024

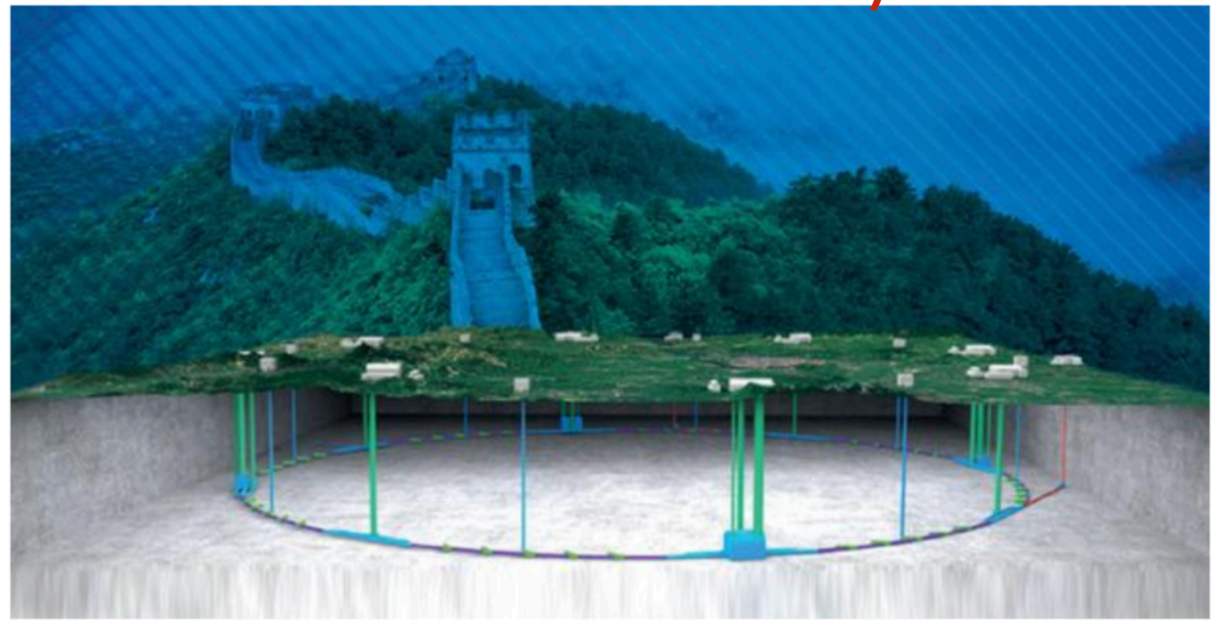
Detector International Review Committee (IDRC)

CEPC International Detector Review Committee (IDRC) Meeting held on October 21-23, 2024 at IHEP → towards the reference Detector TDR

wide range of expertise in the committee

Name	Affiliation
Anna Colaleo	INFN, Bari
Frank Gaede	DESY
Daniela Bortoletto (chair)	**Oxford**
Paul Colas	Saclay
Maxim Titov	Saclay
Tommaso Tabarelli de Fatis	INFN Milano-Bicocca
Jim Brau	Oregon
Colin Gay	UBC
Bob Kowalewski	U Victoria
Burkhard Schmidt	CERN
Liang Han	USTC
Hitoshi Yamamoto	Tohoku U., Valencia
Gregor Kramberger	IJS
Roberto Tenchini	INFN, Pisa
Akira Yamamoto	KEK
Cristinel Diaconu	CPPM
Roman Poeschl	IJCLab
Christophe De La Taille	OMEGA, CNRS
Ivan Villa Alvarez	Santander

FIRST IDRC MEETING REPORT
IHEP
21-23 October 2024
Preliminary



Industrial Partners and Suppliers

CEPC

	System
1	Magnet
2	Power supplier
3	Vacuum
4	Mechanics
5	RF Power
6	SRF/ RF
7	Cryogenics
8	Instrumentation
9	Control
10	Survey and alignment
11	Radiation protection
12	e-e+Sources

CEPC Industrial Promotion Consortium (CIPC, established in Nov. 2017)

LEIKE, KAITENG SIFANG, BBEF, VACREE, TOLY ELECTRIC, 高能锐新, 上海超导, PUSU, 中科富海, FULLCRYO, 普达迪泰, PRODETEC, 中铁装备, CREG, 君和慧博, ACTIONPOWER, 正帆科技, GENTECH, SEALTECH, SKY, RuiYuan, HUALUN, 东方钽业, OTIC, NVT, 冰轮环境, MOON-TECH, 东方晨景, East Changing, EDWARDS, CBVAC, HZC PHOTONICS, 中国电建, POWERCHINA

Potential international collaborating suppliers and partners worldwide

DANFYSIK, SCANDITRONIX, TOKINARC, HEINZINGER, DAWONSYS, CAEN Technologies Inc., nichicon, PFEIFFER VACUUM, Leybold, VAT, EDWARDS, mks, Sanei-Kikai, Fujikin, MPC MIRAPRO, CPI, Canon, THALES, Air Liquide, Linde, Lake Shore, GL research, Osprey, bergoz, COSYLAB, dimtel, Thermo Fisher Scientific, ELSE, HEXAGON

CEPC Workshop 2024 Sponsorship

- We have 17 sponsors for the CEPC Workshop 2024

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大有科能
Htc 日扬科技
Aurubis
宇天真空 YUTIAN VACUUM
宇称电子 MICROPARITY Sensor and Science
H3C
PhyClover Member of CloverTG 中检电子
大有晶垚 DAYOUJINGYAO
Fullde Electric
浙江紫明低温科技有限公司 ZHEJIANG CHILLMAKING CRYOGENIC TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD
API NOTHING BEYOND MEASURE
imdetek 迪泰克
高能锐新 HE-RACING TECHNOLOGY

- More companies （16） gave presentations or showed support on the Industrial Connection & CIPC

KEYSIGHT
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诚鑫 CHENGXIN
中色东方 CNMNC
东方铝业 OTIC 中国有色集团成员企业
上创超导 Shanghai Creative SuperConductor
GL 国力股份 电真空科技
科烨 KEYE 合肥科烨 专业电物理设备制造商
中国钢研 钢研总院
北京高能
华立 无锡市华康广播电视设备厂 WUXI HUAKANG RADIO AND TELEVISION EQUIPMENT FACTORY
世华尖锋

CEPC Workshop 2024 Sponsorship - International

- We have 17 sponsors for the CEPC Workshop 2024

TELEDYNE LECROY Everywhereyoulook™ PFEIFFER VACUUM+FAB SOLUTIONS

Participation of international companies for the first time

- More companies （16） gave presentations or showed support on the Industrial Connection & CIPC

KEYSIGHT N.A.T. CAENels Gear For Science HAMAMATSU PHOTON IS OUR BUSINESS

International Industrial Connection Session for the first time: 12 talks

CEPC Plan: 15th Five Year Plan

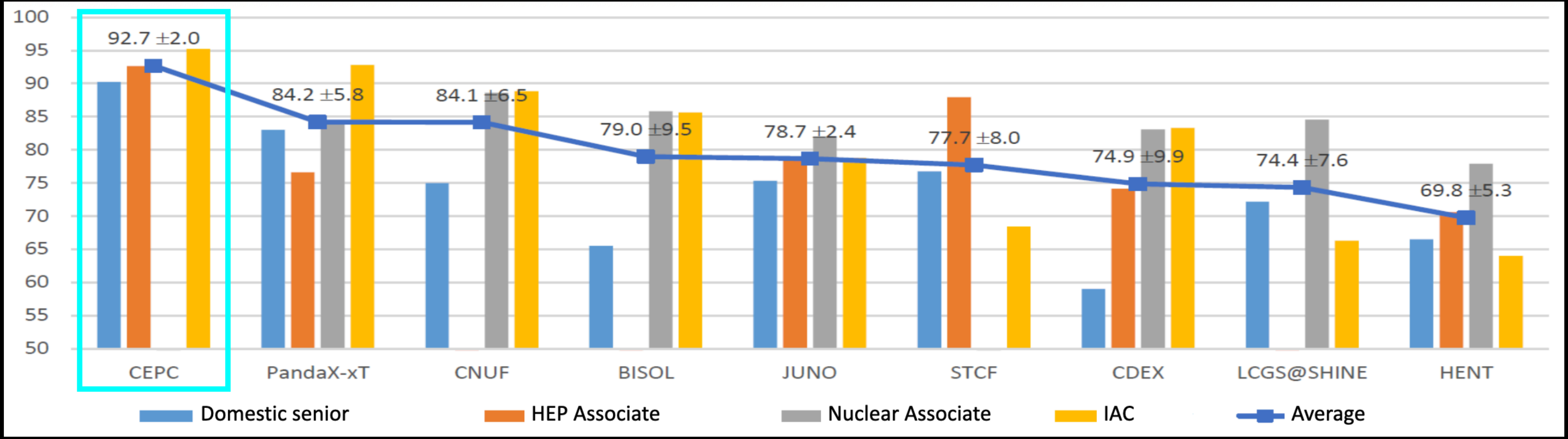
Preparation for China's 15th Five-Year-Plan (2026-2030)

- Preparation is beginning….
- Procedure not clear yet
- The overall funding not known yet
- Coordination among IHEP, CAS, local and national governments expected
- CEPC aims at a start date in 2027-8, in the middle of the 15th Five-Year-Plan

In the near future, the CEPC team will:
- complete the detector TDR_rd
- proceed well into the EDR work
- make ready the necessary documents for the proposal

CEPC Plan: 15th Five Year Plan — Chinese Academy of Sciences

- CAS planning for the 15th 5-years plan for large science projects
  - A steering committee has been established, chaired by the president of CAS
- High energy physics, as one of the 8 groups, accomplished the following:
  - Set up rules and selection standards (based on scientific and technological merits, strategic value and feasibility, R&D status, team and capabilities, etc.); established domestic and international advisory committees
  - 9 proposal selected (from 15 submitted)
  - Evaluations and ranking by committees after oral presentations by each project
- CEPC was ranked No. 1, with the smallest uncertainties, by every committee
- A final report was submitted to CAS for consideration



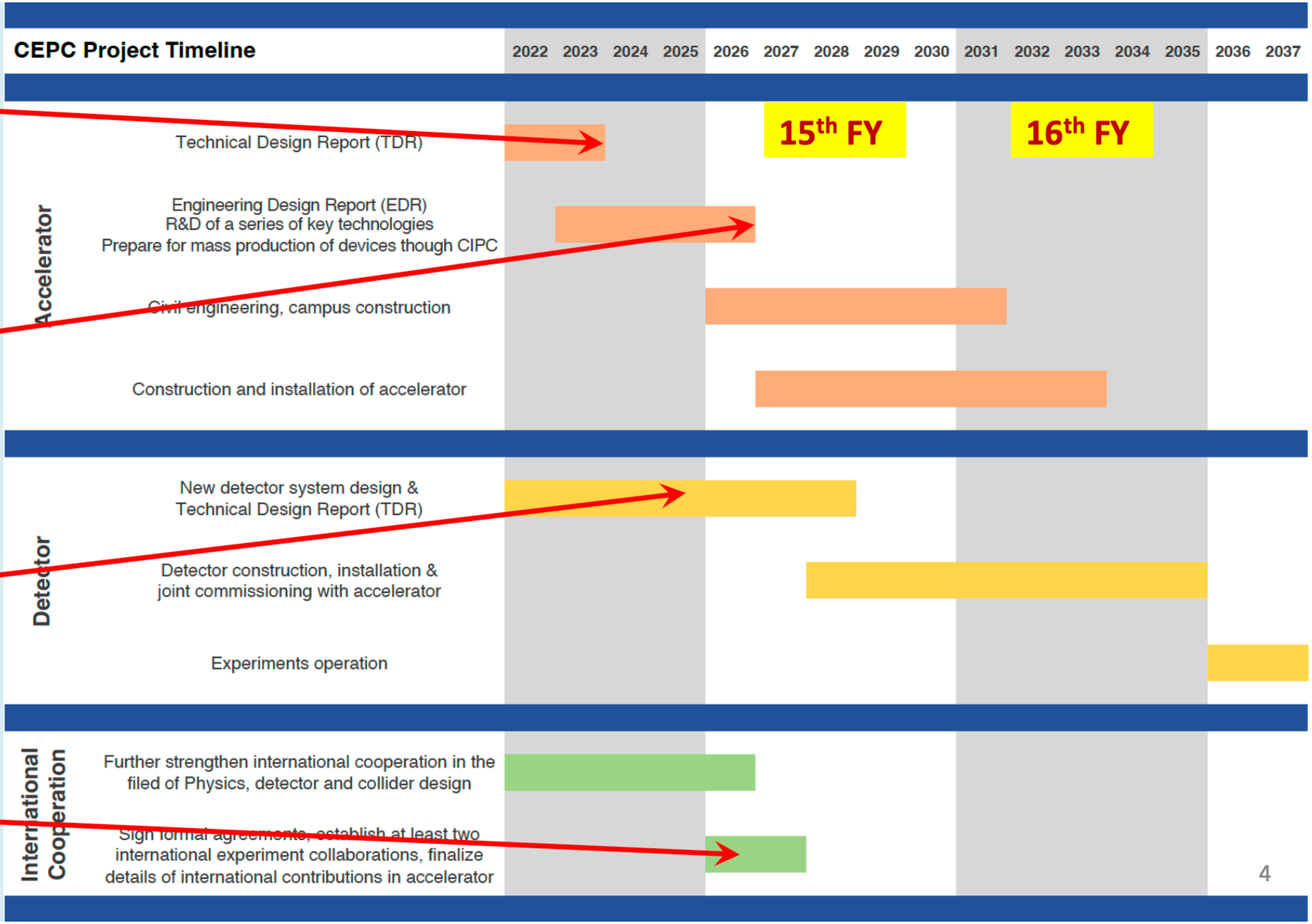
Ideal timeline for CEPC

Completion of Accelerator TDR

Completion of Accelerator EDR

TDR of a Ref-Detector @ June 30, 2025

International Collaborations



Internationalization and Schedule

The expectation is for a full international project with international contributions both at the Accelerator and Detector levels

Example: International collaborations in IHEP

Europe (18/115)

Germany (6): Bochum University, GSI Darmstadt, Helmholtz Institute Mainz, Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz, Universitaet Giessen, University of Münster

Italy (3): Ferrara University, INFN, University of Torino

Netherlands (1): KVI/University of Groningen

Russia (2): Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, Dubna JINR

Sweden (1): Uppsala University

Turkey (1): Turkish Accelerator Center Particle Factory Group

UK (3): University of Manchester, University of Oxford, *University of Bristol*

Poland (1) National Centre for Nuclear Research

USA (4/8)

Carnegie Mellon University
Indiana University
University of Hawaii
University of Minnesota

Asia (6/10)

Pakistan (2): COMSATS Institute of Information Technology
University of the Punjab, University of Lahore

Mongolia (1): Institute of Physics and Technology

Korea (1): Chung-Ang University

India (1): Indian Institute of Technology madras

Thailand (1): Suranaree University of Technology

South America (1/1)

Chile: University of Tarapaca

China (58/367)

Institute of High Energy Physics (146), other units(221): Beijing Institute of Petro-chemical Technology, Beihang University, China Center of Advanced Science and Technology, Fudan University, Guangxi Normal University, Guangxi University, Hangzhou Normal University, Henan Normal University, Henan University of Science and Technology, Huazhong Normal University, Huangshan College, Hunan University, Hunan Normal University, Henan University of Technology, Institute of modern physics, Jilin University, Lanzhou University, Liaoning Normal University, Liaoning University, Nanjing Normal University, Nanjing University, Nankai University, North China Electric Power University, Peking University, Qufu normal university, Shanxi University, Shanxi Normal University, Sichuan University, Shandong Normal University, Shandong University, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Soochow University, South China Normal University, Southeast University, Sun Yat-sen University, Tsinghua University, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, University of Jinan, University of Science and Technology of China, University of Science and Technology Liaoning, University of South China, Wuhan University, Xinyang Normal University, Zhejiang University, Zhengzhou University, YunNan University, China University of Geosciences

BESIII

~600 members
(more than 130 from outside of China)
From 87 institutions in 16 countries

Example: International collaborations in IHEP

Juno: 300 collaborators, 74 institutions from 17 countries and regions

Country	Institute	Country	Institute	Country	Institute
Armenia	Yerevan Physics Institute	China	Tsinghua U.	Germany	U. Tuebingen
Belgium	Universite libre de Bruxelles	China	UCAS	Italy	INFN Catania
Brazil	PUC	China	USTC	Italy	INFN di Frascati
Brazil	UEL	China	U. of South China	Italy	INFN-Ferrara
Chile	SAPHIR	China	Wu Yi U.	Italy	INFN-Milano
Chile	UNAB	China	Wuhan U.	Italy	INFN-Milano Bicocca
China	BISEE	China	Xi'an JT U.	Italy	INFN-Padova
China	Beijing Normal U.	China	Xiamen University	Italy	INFN-Perugia
China	CAGS	China	Zhengzhou U.	Italy	INFN-Roma 3
China	ChongQing University	China	NUDT	Pakistan	PINSTECH (PAEC)
China	CIAE	China	CUG-Beijing	Russia	INR Moscow
China	DGUT	China	ECUT-Nanchang City	Russia	JINR
China	Guangxi U.	China	CDUT-Chengdu	Russia	MSU
China	Harbin Institute of Technology	Czech	Charles U.	Slovakia	FMPICU
China	IHEP	Finland	University of Jyvaskyla	Taiwan-China	National Chiao-Tung U.
China	Jilin U.	France	IJCLab Orsay	Taiwan-China	National Taiwan U.
China	Jinan U.	France	LP2i Bordeaux	Taiwan-China	National United U.
China	Nanjing U.	France	CPPM Marseille	Thailand	NARIT
China	Nankai U.	France	IPHC Strasbourg	Thailand	PPRLCU
China	NCEPU	France	Subatech Nantes	Thailand	SUT
China	Pekin U.	Germany	RWTH Aachen U.	U.K.	U. Liverpool
China	Shandong U.	Germany	TUM	U.K.	U. Warwick
China	Shanghai JT U.	Germany	U. Hamburg	USA	UMD-G
China	IGG-Beijing	Germany	GSI	USA	UC Irvine
China	SYSU	Germany	U. Mainz		

Final remarks

CEPC continues to evolve towards possible approval in the near future

CEPC EDR Phase: 2024 - 2027

Reference Detector TDR: by June 2025

Documentation to be completed for government's approval within 15^{th} Five-Year-Plan of China

Aim to start construction in 2027-2028 → Physics collisions in 2030's

CEPC is committed to strive to maximize international collaboration

Help from international scientists and labs will be essential to maximize the CEPC physics outcome (at least 2 international experiments are expected)

Important to continue exploring the R&D synergies between CEPC, FCC-ee and other international HEP projects

If successful, CEPC will offer the HEP community an early Higgs factory

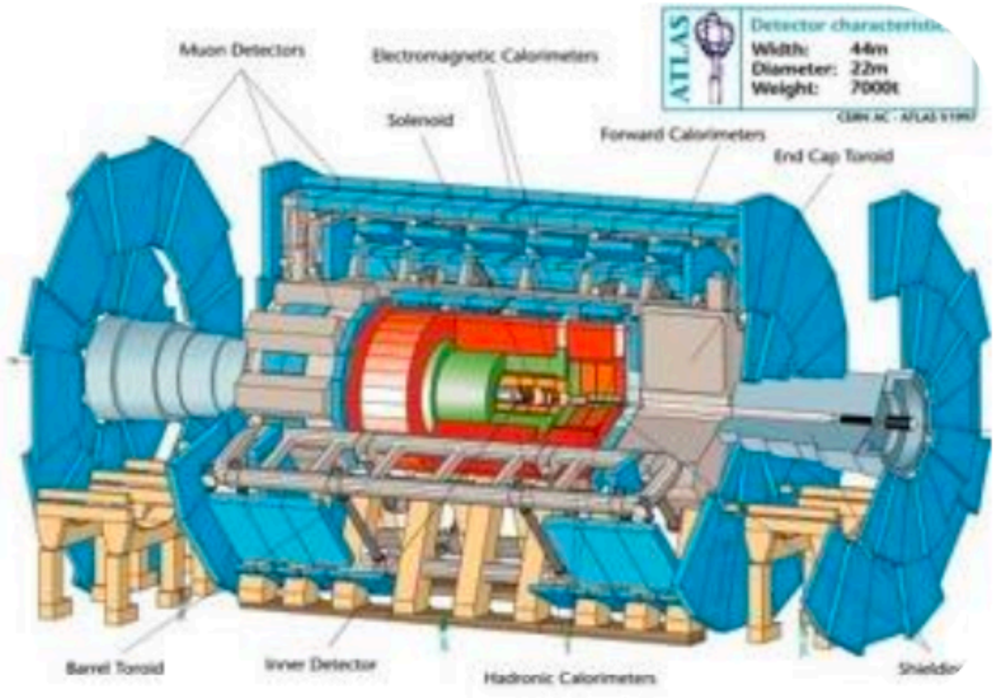
Acknowledgments

- ➢ CEPC team's hard work, very fruitful international and CIPC collaborations have been critical to the CEPC program
- ➢ Special thanks to CEPC IB, SC, IAC, IARC, IDRC and TDR review (+cost) Committee for their critical advices, suggestions and supports
- ➢ Funding agencies, CAS and IHEP for their financial supports

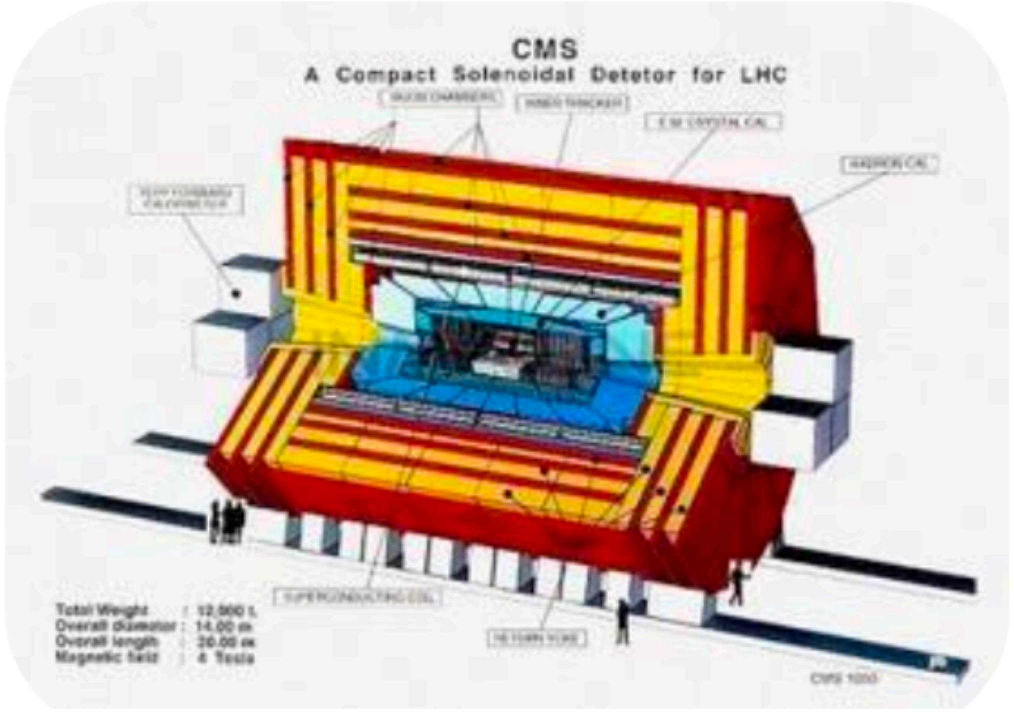
The end

Chinese participation in LHC Upgrades

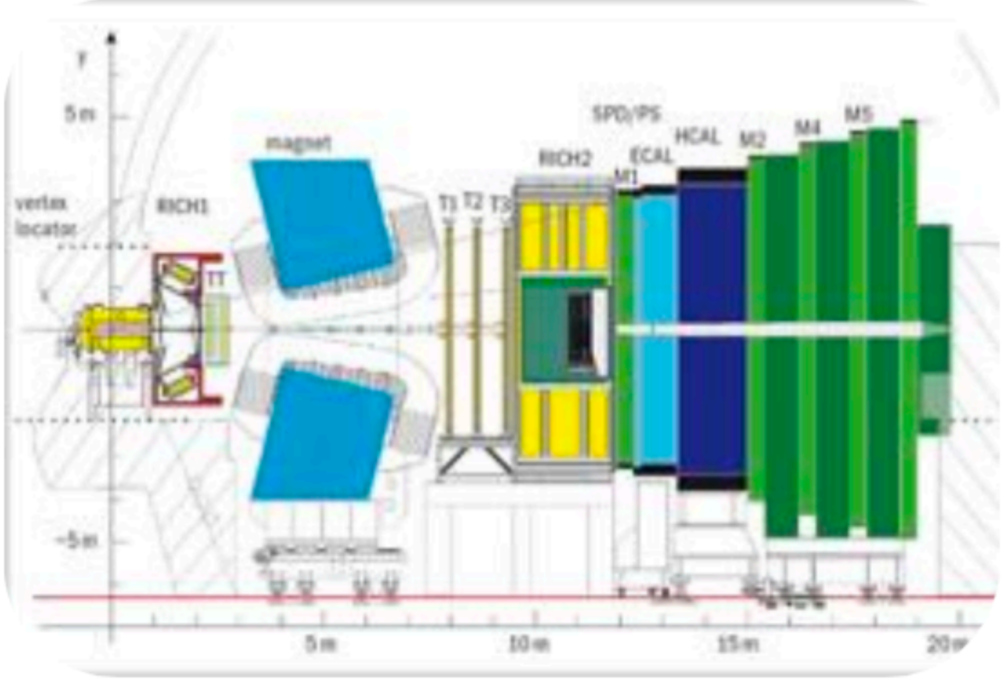
ATLAS



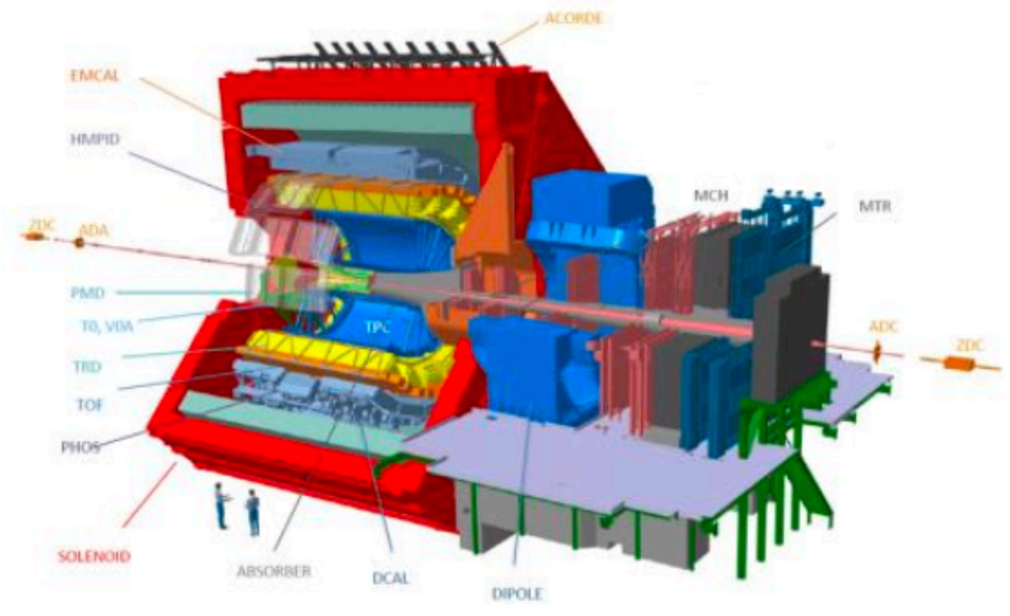
CMS



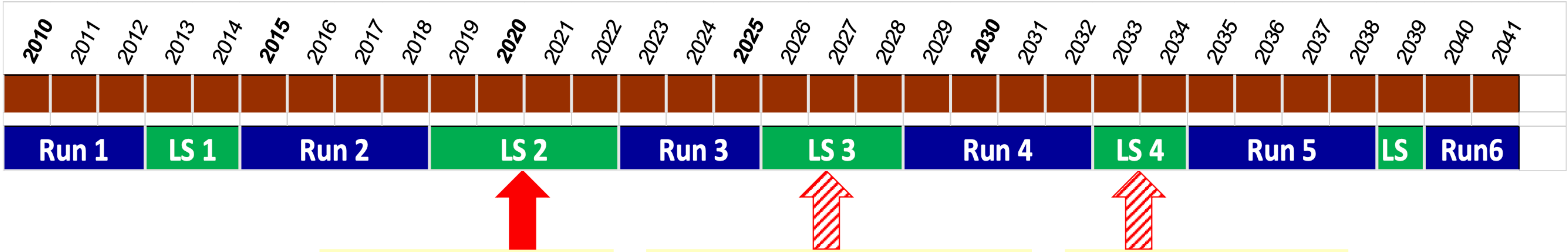
LHCb



ALICE



Old HL-LHC schedule



ATLAS	NSW
CMS	CPPF, CSC
LHCb	UT, SciFi
ALICE	ITS2, MFT

ATLAS	ITK, HGTD, Muon
CMS	HGCAL, MIP-TD
	Muon, Muon trigger
ALICE	ITS3, FoCal

LHCb	UT, ECAL
ALICE	ITS4?,TOF
ATLAS/CMS ??	

Participated by the Chinese group

Chinese participation in LHC Upgrades

	Detector	Basic technology	Major Contributions
ATLAS	NSW / LS2	Small strip thin gap chamber	sTGC panel, FEBs
	ITk / LS3	Silicon strip detector	Module production
	HGTD / LS3	LGAD	Whole process, project management
	Muon / LS3	RPC, sMDT, TGC	RPC trigger detector, MDT TDC ASIC, high-eta tagger
CMS	CPPF / LS2	Electronics for muon trigger	Concentrator, preprocessor and fan-out for Muon L1 trigger
	CSC / LS2	Cathode Strip Chambers	Module production
	HGCAL / LS3	Endcap calorimeter, sampling	Module construction
	MIP-TD / LS3	Mip timing detector, LYSO+SiPM	Electronics board, module test, …
	Muon & Trigger / LS3	Large area GEM, and electronics	GEM electronics board, GEM modules,
LHCb	UT / LS2	Silicon strip detector	Radiation hardness, installation & commissioning
	SciFi / LS2	Scintillation fibers + SiPM	Front end electronics
	UT / LS4	Monolithic silicon pixel detector	Sensor design, module/stave construction, project management
	SPACAL / LS4,3	Spaghetti calorimeter	GAGG crystal sensor, 3D printing W absorber
ALICE	ITS2 / LS2	ALPIDE pixel detector	Module production
	MFT / LS2	ALPIDE	Disc boards
	ITS3 / LS3	Monolithic stitched sensor MOSS	Sensor design
	FoCal / LS3	ALPIDE + absorber	R&D on pixel layer for 2 gamma separation, …
	ITS4 / LS4	Large size ALPIDE chip	Planning
	ToF / LS4	LGAD, or LGAD with MAPS	Planning

TDR main parameters

Brief TDR design parameters for the different accelerator complex

Linac

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Baseline
Energy	E_e/E_{e+}	GeV	**30**
Repetition rate	f_{rep}	Hz	100
Bunch number per pulse			1 or 2
Bunch charge		nC	1.5 (3)
Energy spread	σ_E		1.5×10^{-3}
Emittance	ε_r	nm	6.5

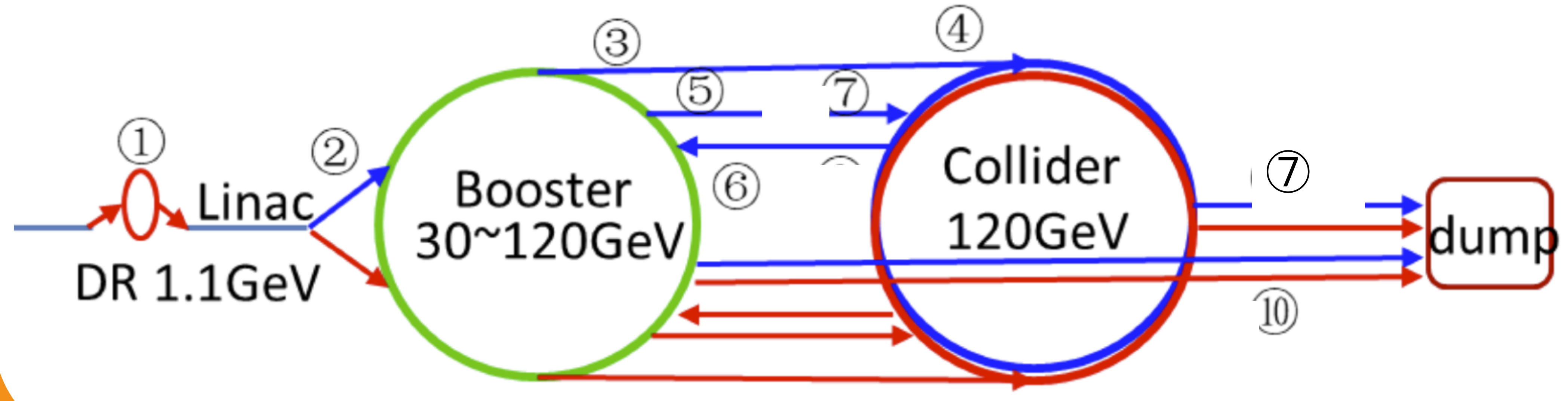
Booster

		tt	*H*		*W*	*Z*	
		Off axis injection	Off axis injection	On axis injection	Off axis injection	Off axis injection	
Circumfer.	km	**100**					
Injection energy	GeV	**30**					
Extraction energy	GeV	**180**	**120**		**80**	**45.5**	
Bunch number		35	268	261+7	1297	3978	5967
Maximum bunch charge	nC	0.99	0.7	20.3	0.73	0.8	0.81
Beam current	mA	0.11	0.94	0.98	2.85	9.5	14.4
SR power	MW	0.93	0.94	1.66	0.94	0.323	0.49
Emittance	nm	2.83	1.26		0.56	0.19	
RF frequency	GHz	1.3					
RF voltage	GV	9.7	2.17		0.87	0.46	
Full injection from empty	h	0.1	0.14	0.16	0.27	1.8	0.8

Collider

	Higgs	Z	W	
Number of IPs	2			
Circumference (km)	**100.0**			
SR power per beam (MW)	**30**			
Energy (GeV)	**120**	**45.5**	**80**	**180**
Bunch number	268	11934	1297	35
Emittance $\varepsilon_x/\varepsilon_y$ (nm/pm)	0.64/1.3	0.27/1.4	0.87/1.7	1.4/4.7
Beam size at IP σ_x/σ_y (um/nm)	14/36	6/35	13/42	39/113
Bunch length (natural/total) (mm)	2.3/4.1	2.5/8.7	2.5/4.9	2.2/2.9
Beam-beam parameters ξ_x/ξ_y	0.015/0.11	0.004/0.127	0.012/0.113	0.071/0.1
RF frequency (MHz)	650			
Luminosity per IP (10^{34} cm^{-2} s^{-1})	**5.0**	**115**	**16**	**0.5**

Transport line



1. Injection/Extraction to the Damping ring (e^+)
2. Injection to the Booster ring from Linac (e^+/e^-)
3. Booster ring extraction system (e+/e-)
4. Collider off-axis injection system (e+/e-)
5. collider on-axis swap-out injection (e+/e-)
6. Collider swap-out extraction (e+/e-)
7. beam dump system (e+/e-)

CEPC TDR Parameters (upgrade version - 50 MW)

Main Parameters: High luminosity

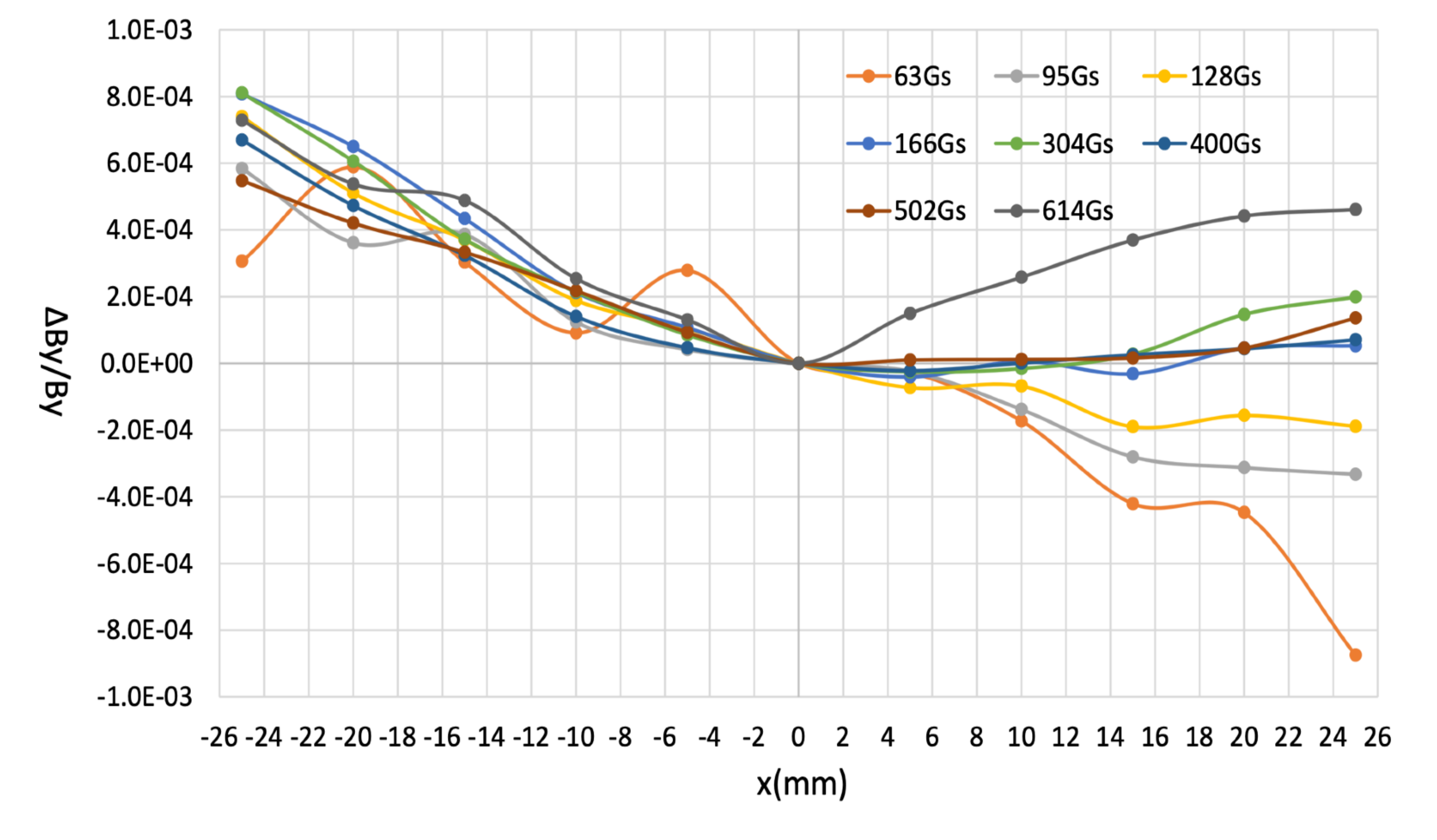
	Higgs	W	Z	ttbar
Number of IPs	2			
Circumference [km]	100.0			
SR power per beam [MW]	**50**			
Energy [GeV]	**120**	**80**	**45.5**	**180**
Bunch number	415	2161	19918	59
Emittance (εx/εy) [nm/pm]	0.64/1.3	0.87/1.7	0.27/1.4	1.4/4.7
Beam size at IP (σx/σy) [um/nm]	15/36	13/42	6/35	39/113
Bunch length (SR/total) [mm]	2.3/3.9	2.5/4.9	2.5/8.7	2.2/2.9
Beam-beam parameters (ξx/ξy)	0.015/0.11	0.012/0.113	0.004/0.127	0.071/0.1
RF frequency [MHz]	650			
Luminosity per IP[10^{34}/cm^2/s]	**8.3**	**27**	**192**	**0.83**

Increase relative to CDR: x 2.8 x 2.7 x 6

Highlights: weak field dipole for booster

MOST2

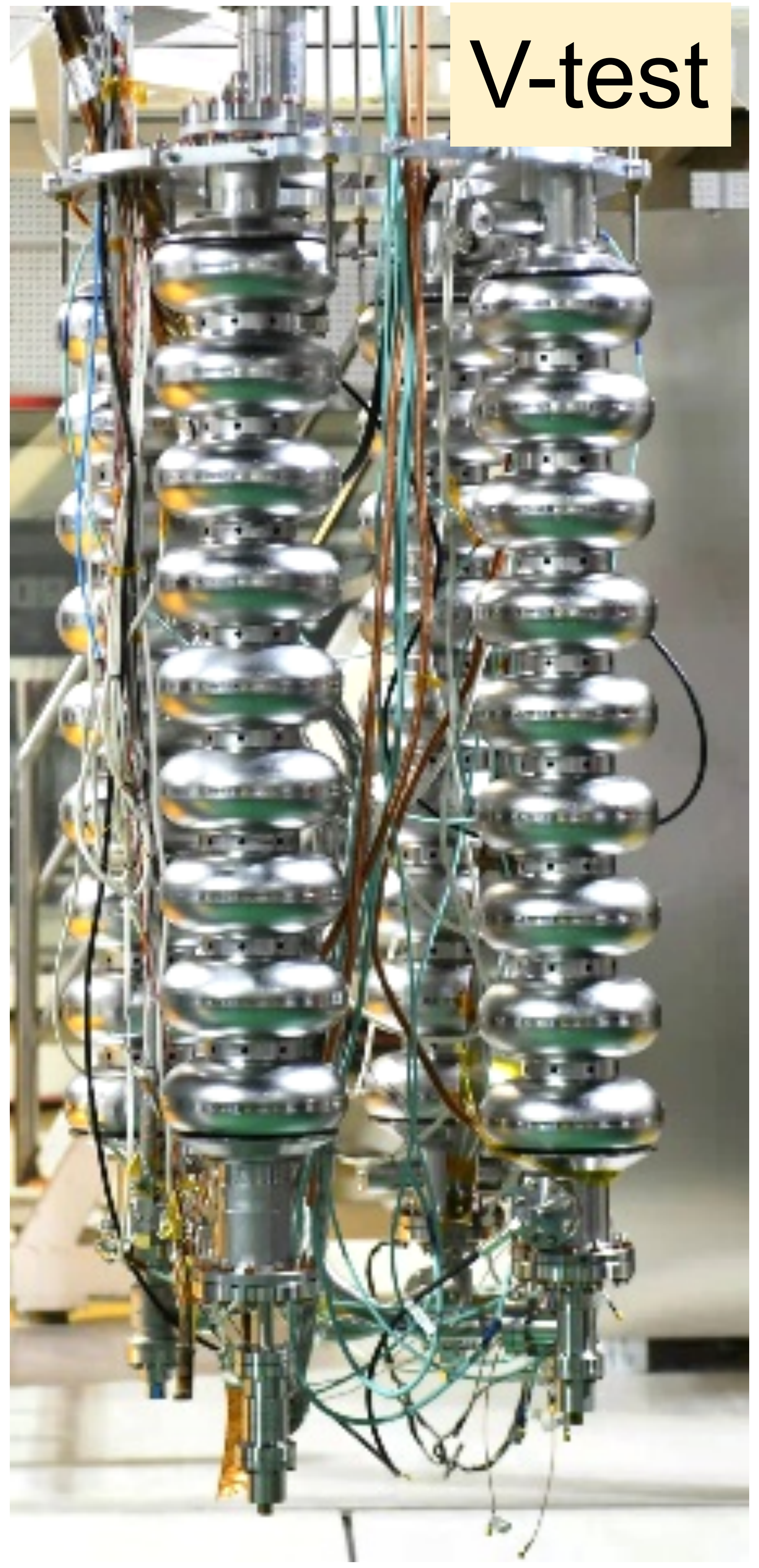
Magnet name	BST-63B-Arc	BST-63B-Arc-SF	BST-63B-Arc-SD	BST-63B-IR
Quantity	10192	2017	2017	640
Aperture [mm]	63	63	63	63
Dipole Field [Gs] @180 GeV	564	564	564	549
Dipole Field [Gs] @120 GeV	376	376	376	366
Dipole Field [Gs] @30 GeV	95	95	95	93
Sextupole Field [T/m^2] @180 GeV	0	16.0388	19.1423	0
Sextupole Field [T/m^2] @120 GeV	0	10.6925	12.7615	0
Sextupole Field [T/m^2] @30 GeV	0	2.67315	3.19035	0
Magnetic length [mm]	4700	4700	4700	2350
GFR [mm]	±22.5	±22.5	±22.5	±22.5
Field errors	$\pm 1\times10^{-3}$	$\pm 1\times10^{-3}$	$\pm 1\times10^{-3}$	$\pm 1\times10^{-3}$

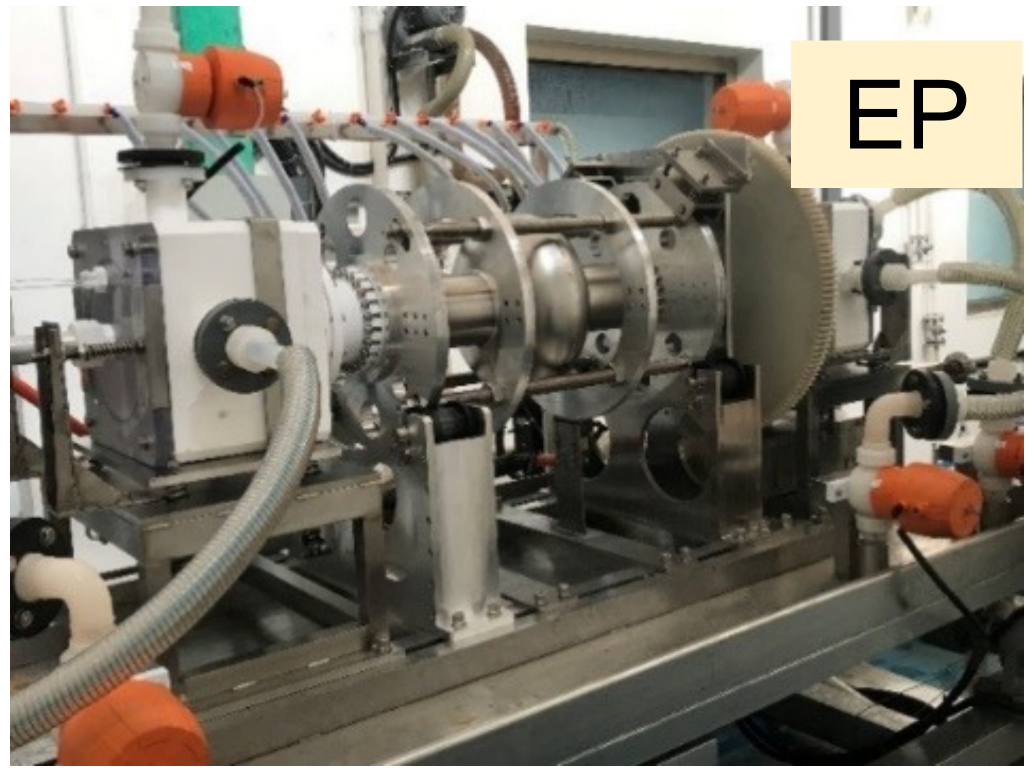


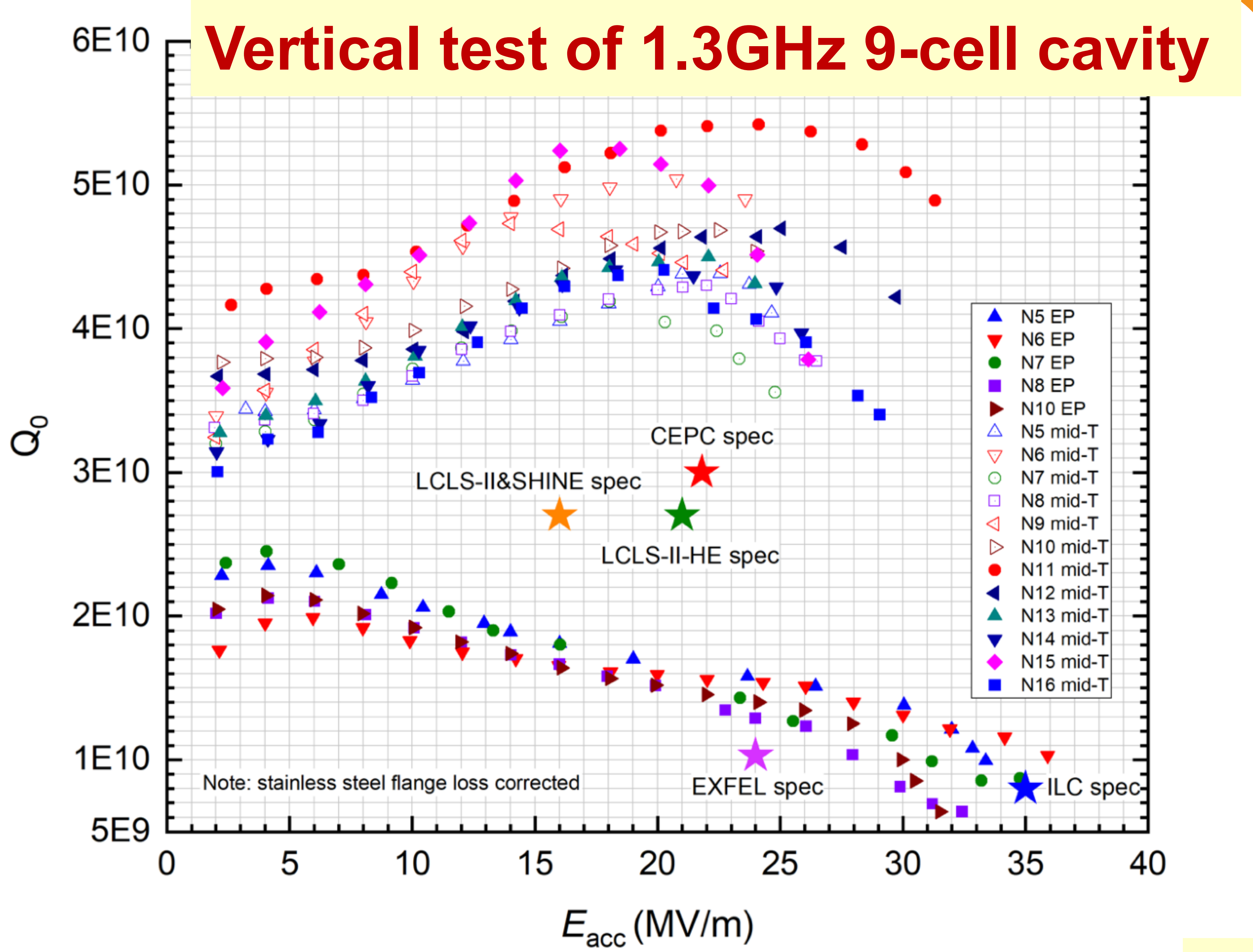
- Booster requires ~15k pieces magnets (68km);
- Booster dipoles are required to work at the low field of 95 Gs (30cGeV) with error smaller than **1×10^{-3}** ;
- Full length (4.7m) dipole was developed, and it meets the field specification;

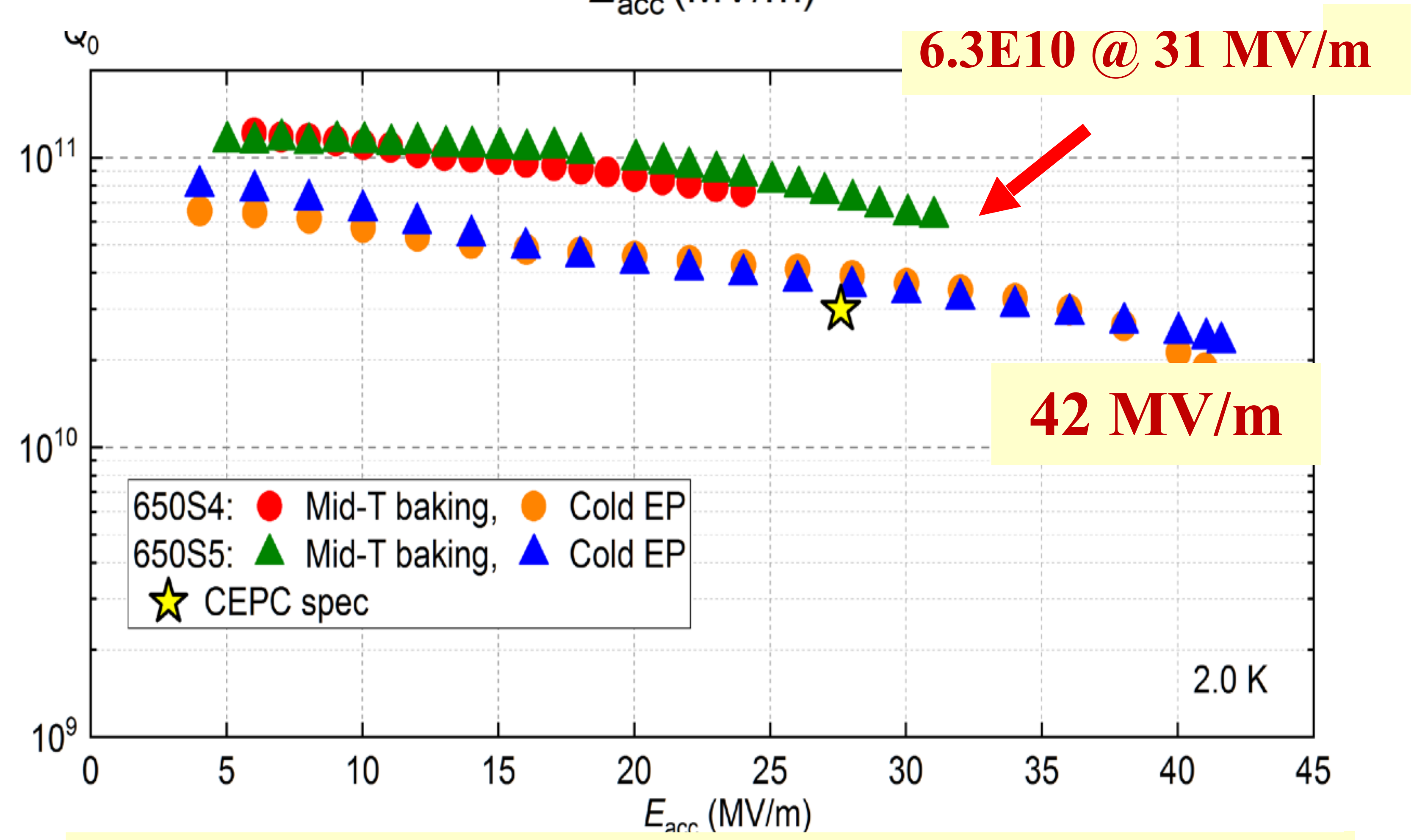
Highlights: SRF cavities and modules

- Mid-T baking applied to 1.3GHz/650MHz cavities, resulting in High Q SRF cavity that meets the CEPC specification;
- Completed SRF modules for both 1.3GHz and 650MHz cavities were assembled;









Vertical test of 650 MHz 1-cell cavity

Highlight: Vacuum system

Collider

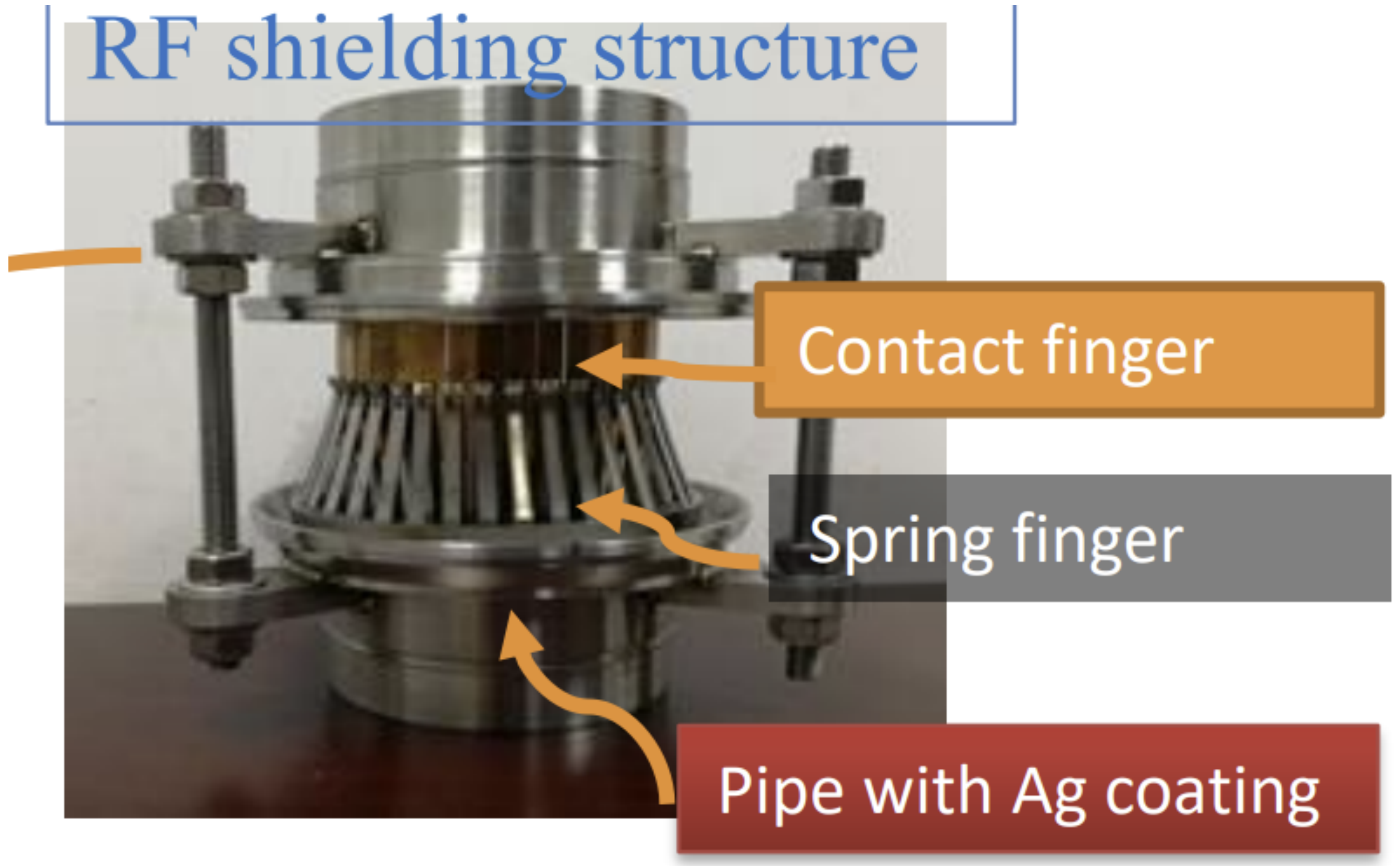
Classification	length/m
Arc beam pipe	78752
Straight section beam pipe	8456
RF Substitute pipe	1192
RF system	352
Insertion and extraction	286
Manifold for SIP	1333
Bellows	2082
BPM	300
Manifold for Gauge & RGA	247
Detector 1	12
Detector 2	12
Collider section	7000
Total length	100000

Booster

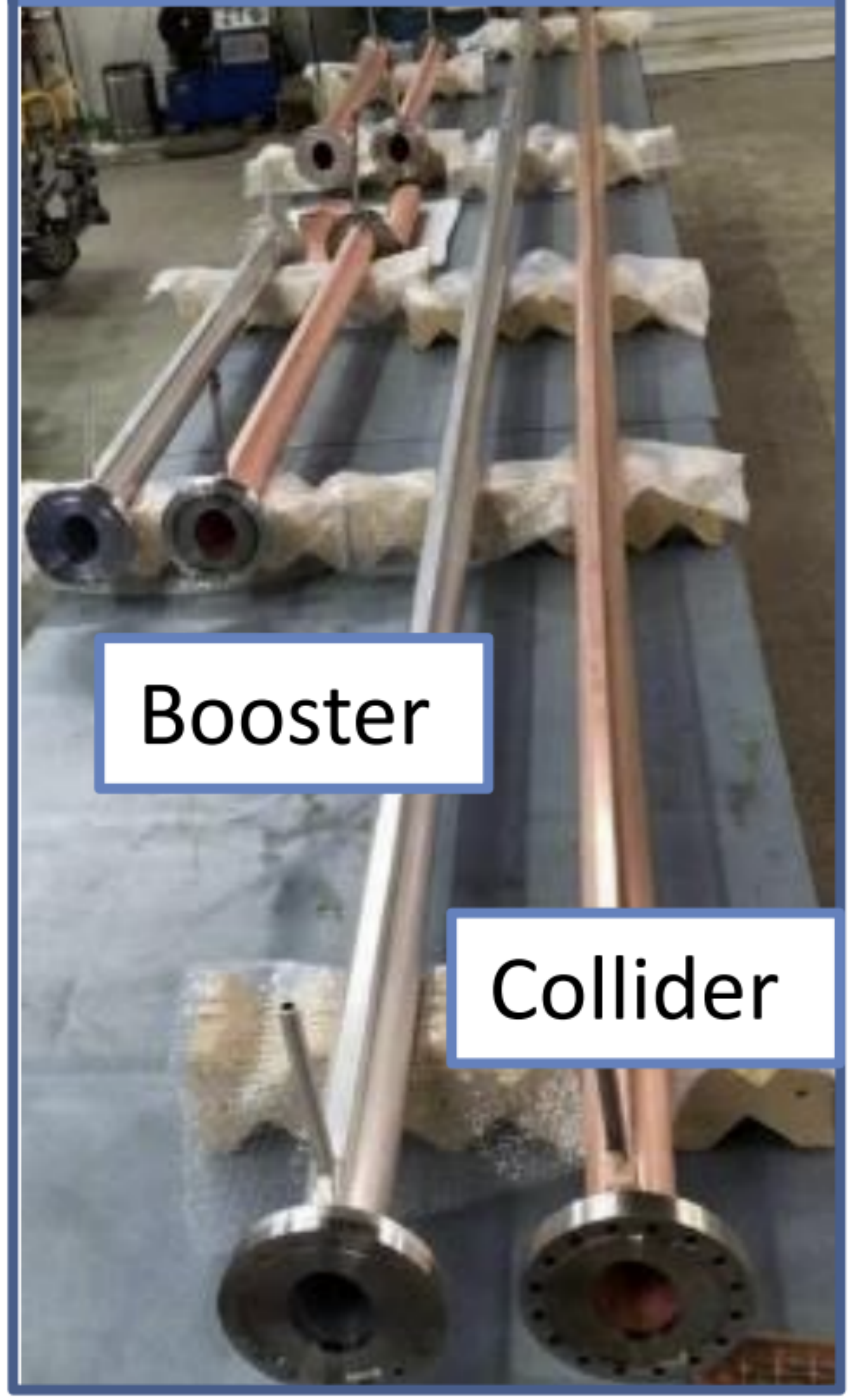
Classification	length/m
arc beam pipe	78428
Straight section beam pipe	17010
RF Substitute pipe	384
RF system	96
insertion and extraction	198
Manifold for SIP	1250
Bellows	850
BPM	240
Manifold for Gauge & RGA	1544
total length	100000

MOST2

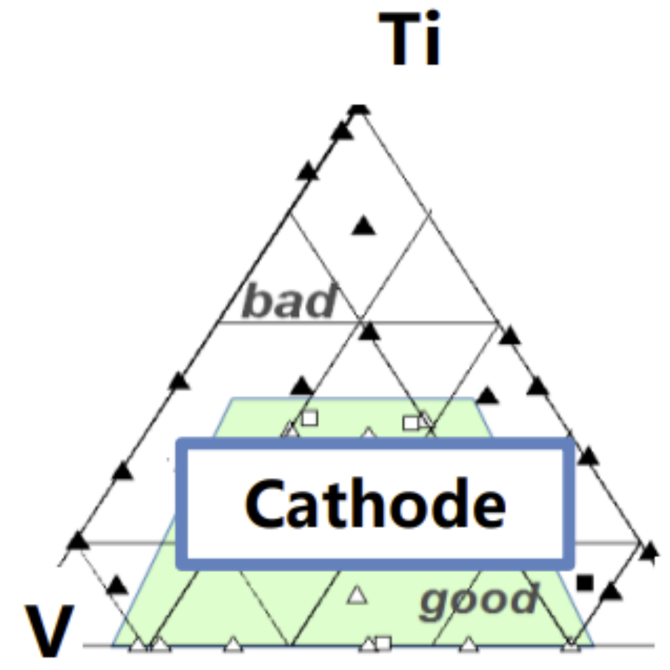
Key component

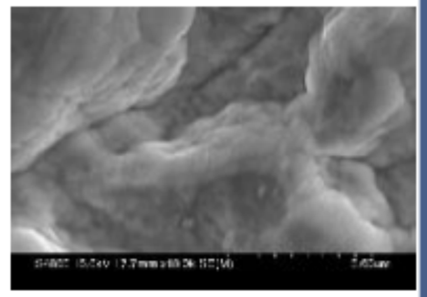


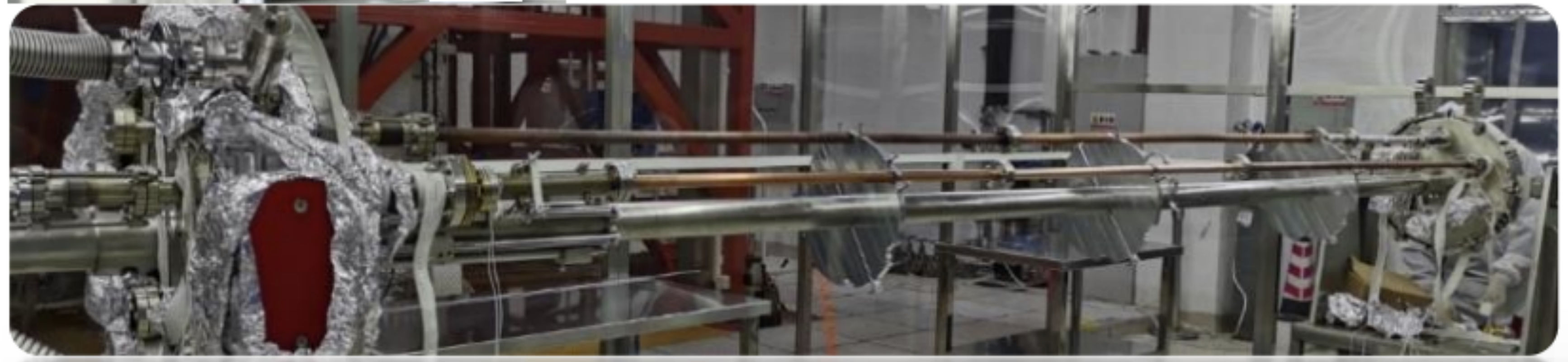
VC Prototypes with 6m length

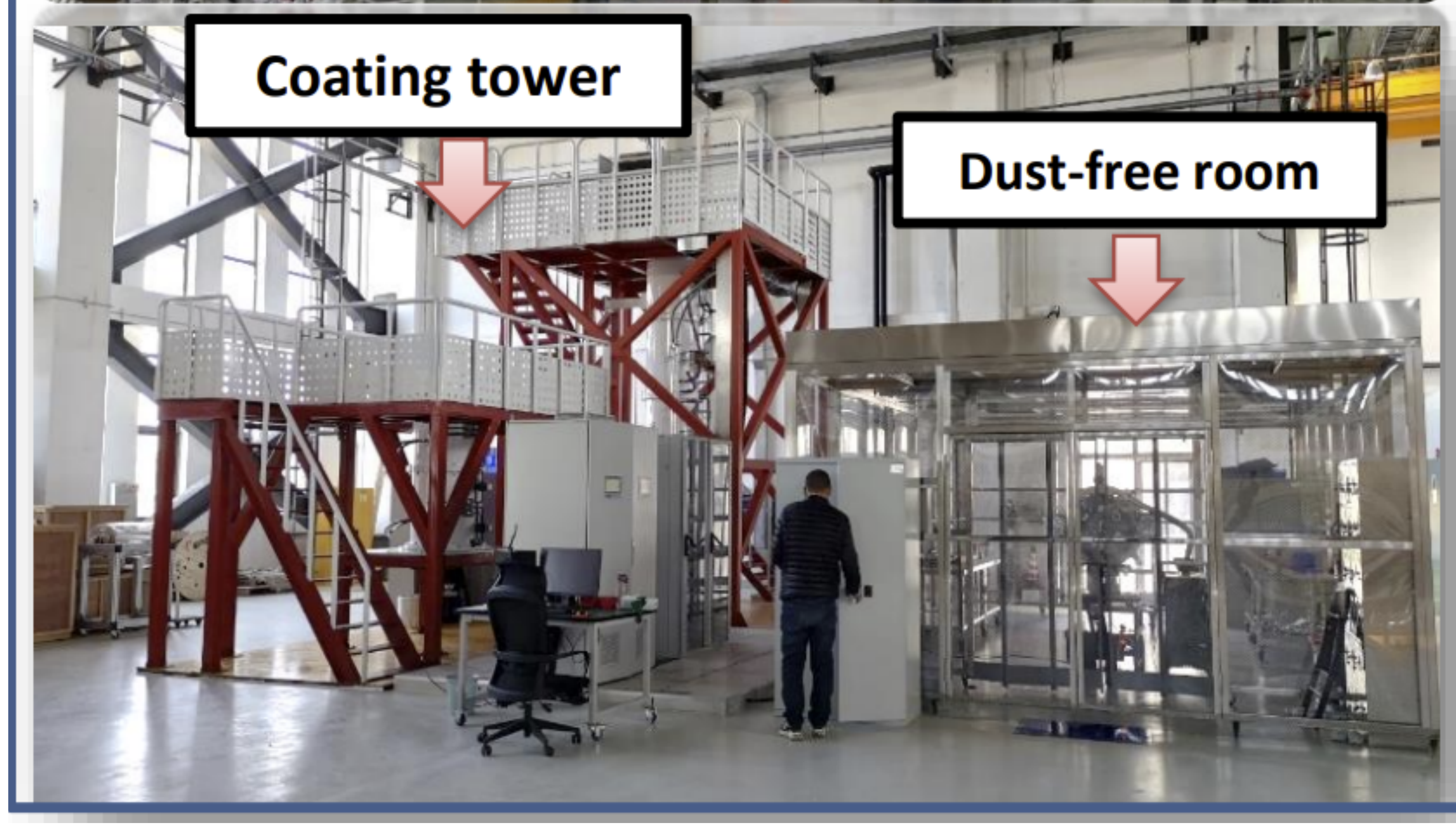


HEPS massive NEG coating e.g.







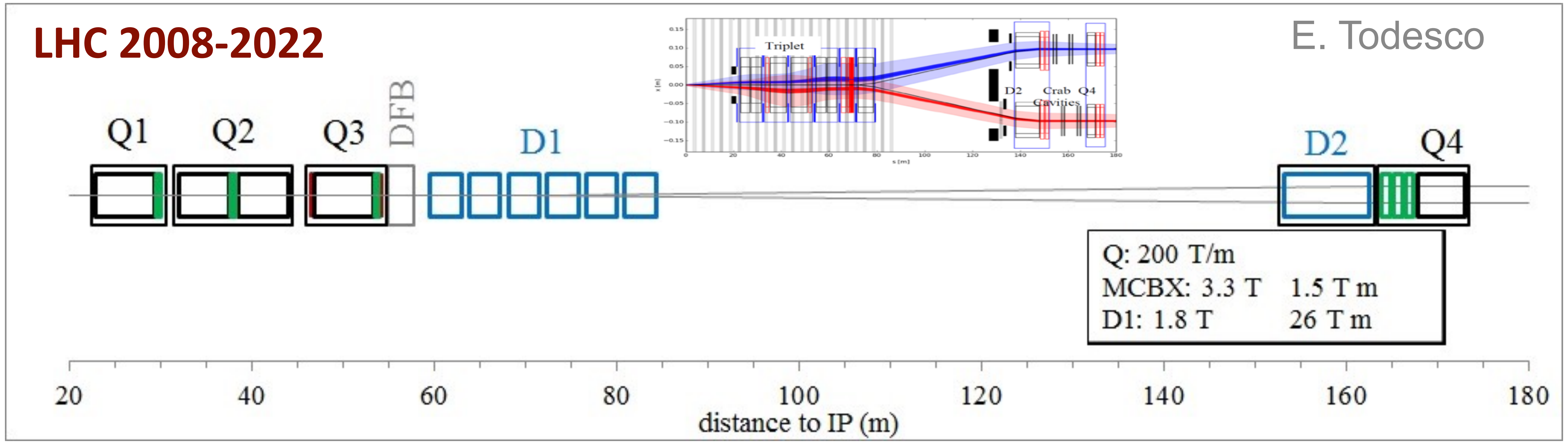


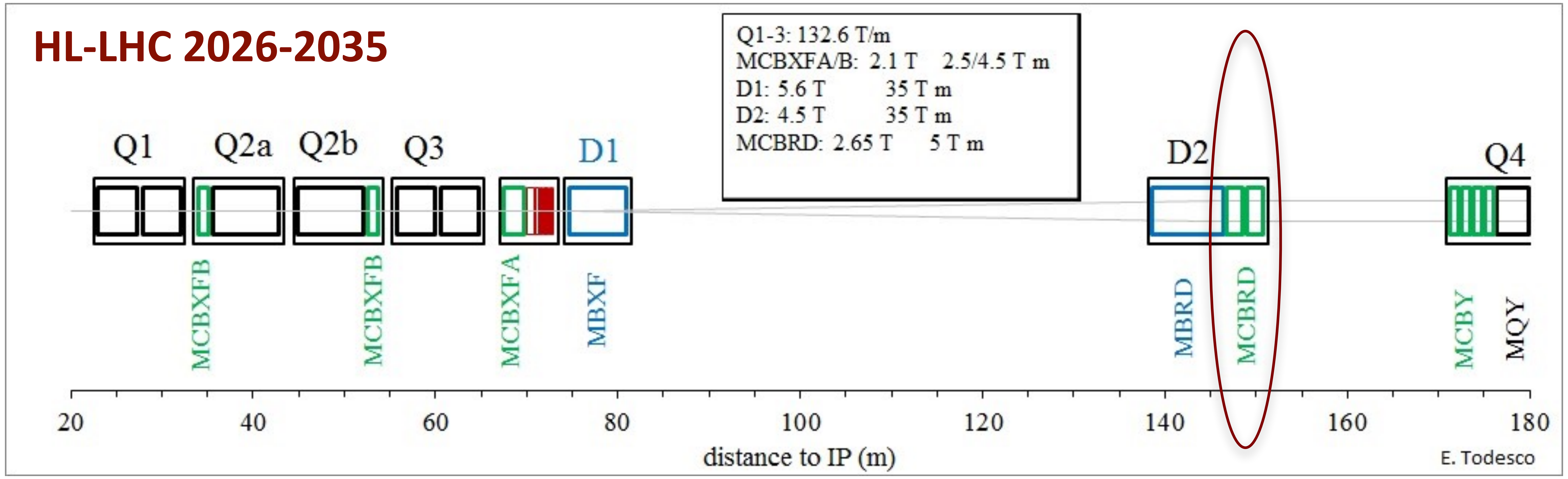
Development of HL-LHC CCT Magnets

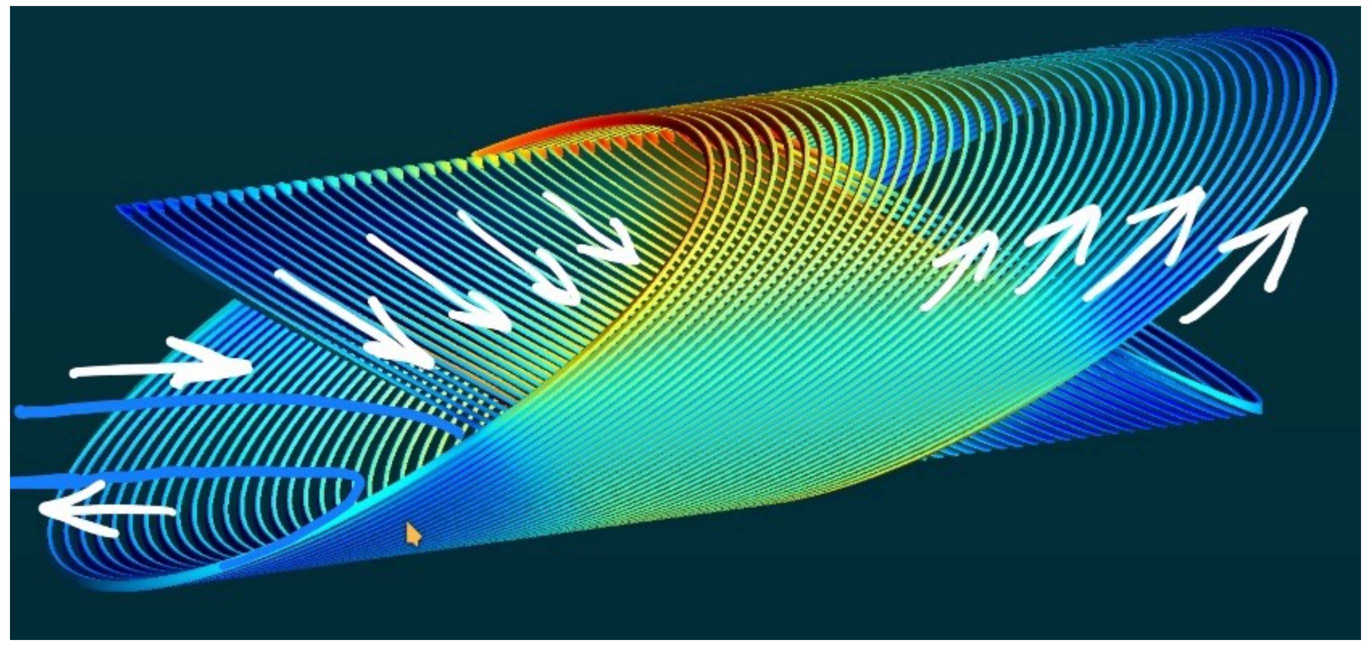
China provides 12+1 units of CCT twin-aperture dipole magnets for HL-LHC

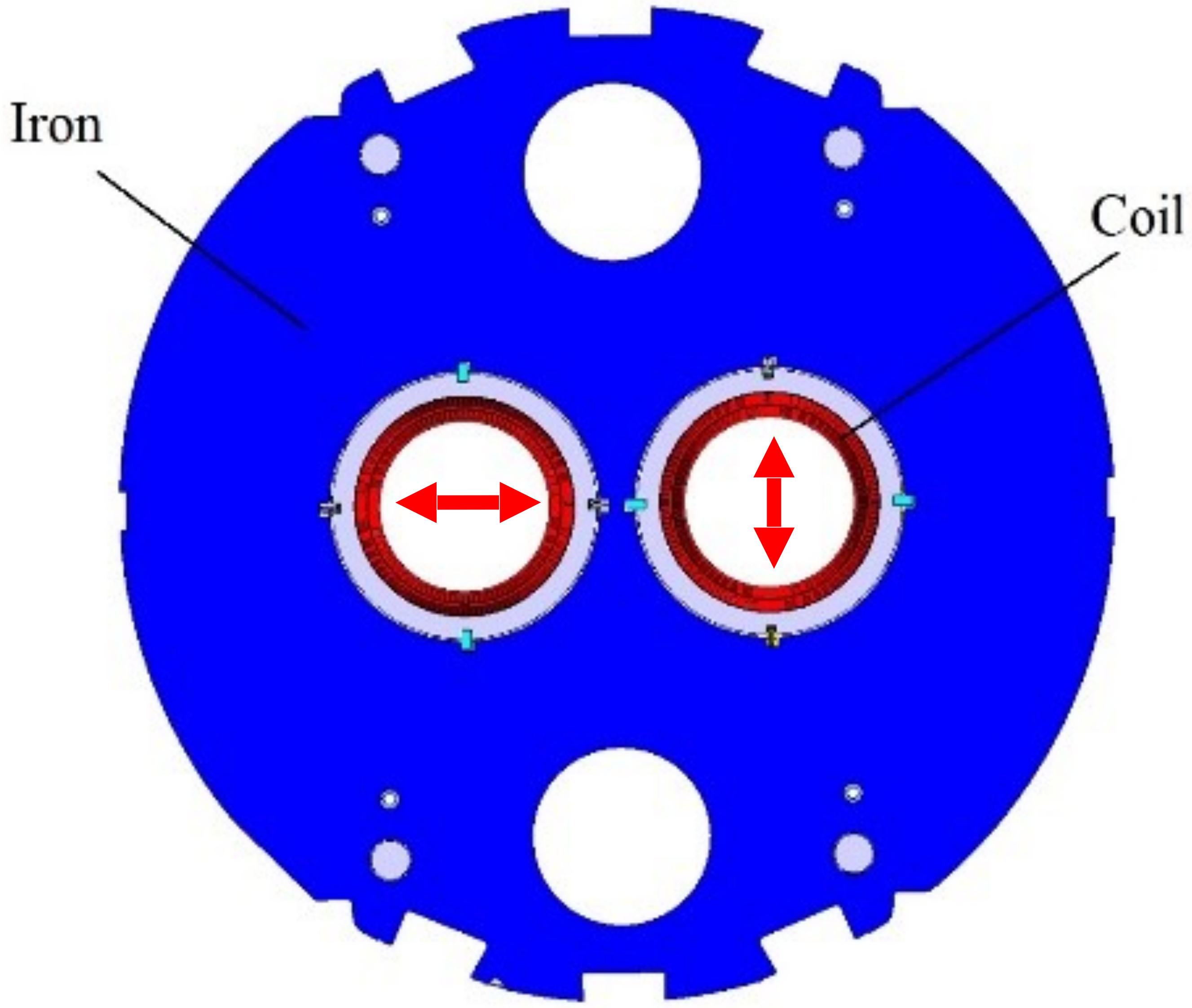
MCBRD: the HL-LHC D2 orbit correctors, 12+1 units, providing a 5 Tm integrated field in two apertures

To be installed in the ATLAS and CMS interaction regions, helps increase the luminosity by 5 times









EDR Scope and Plan

Based on the CEPC TDR accelerator design, demonstrate a complete and coherent feasibility EDR design, which will guarantee the construction, commissioning, operation, and upgrade possibilities .

The CEPC EDR accelerator design should guarantee the physics goals with required energies (Higgs, W and Z pole, with ttbar as upgrade possibility) and corresponding required luminosities with 30MW synchrotron radiation power/beam as a baseline, and 50MW as upgrade possibility.

Based on the CEPC TDR accelerator key technology R&D achievement, complete the accelerator engineering design and necessary EDR R&D to be ready for industrial fabrications.

Complete a practical procurement strategy and logistics with both domestic and international suppliers.

In the Engineering Design Phase, create and maintain a complete database, such as cost items with information regarding technology maturity (TRL), design completeness, and cost basis, to identify and prioritize areas for R&D, prototyping and industrialization.

Work out a detailed construction time line and plan in relation with industrial fabrications, measurements, transportations, storage warehouses, installation, human resource evolution, etc.

Workout details on 3% installation and 3% commissioning items of the total accelerator cost.

Improve design maturity of several systems (particularly MDI and cryogenics) and develop system integration.

Implement the risk-mitigation plan in the production and procurement plans to eliminate major risk during the mass production, providing multiple vendors and multiple production lines (for example, demonstrate automatic magnets production line and NEG coated vacuum chambers mass production facility)

Reviewed by IARC committee in September

In collaboration with local government, CAS and MOST (central government), CEPC sites converge from serval candidates to a EDR construction site satisfying the required geological conditions, electric power and water resources, social and environment conditions, domestic and international transportation network conditions, international science city, and sustainable development , etc.

Complete detailed construction site geological studies and corresponding site dependent civil engineering design and general utility facility design.

Complete the radiation, security, environment assessment studies and necessary documents –so called CEPC PROPOSAL, around 2025ready for the application to the central government to get the formal approval of construction in the “15th five year plan”

Make detailed analysis and preparation for the human resources needed for the completion of CEPC construction.

Consider re-optimizing the technical design of components and systems with large electricity consumption taking into account both capital and operational expenditure

Define unambiguously what constitutes the end of the construction project.

For labour-intensive, high-volume activities, in particular the components of the collider and booster, refine and review the production model to check the availability of in-house resources.

Risk assessment and risk management

Based on TDR cost estimate, make an updated EDR cost estimate.

Carefully consider the recommendations from CEPC accelerator TDR review and TDR cost review committees, IARC and IAC, etc.

Continues efforts in green collider and sustainable development with energy saving technologies, wast heat reuse, energy recovery, and green energy utilization, etc.

Establish more international collaborations, international involvement, and industrial preparations both from domestic and international companies and suppliers.

Refine the CEPC management structure in relation with host lab. Refine the CEPC construction funding modes.

Obtain the necessary EDR plan and scope related fundings.

Complete “CEPC Proposal” around 2025 ready for application of final selection of the 15th 5-year plan, and complete EDR around 2027 before the construction.

HL-LHC Magnets