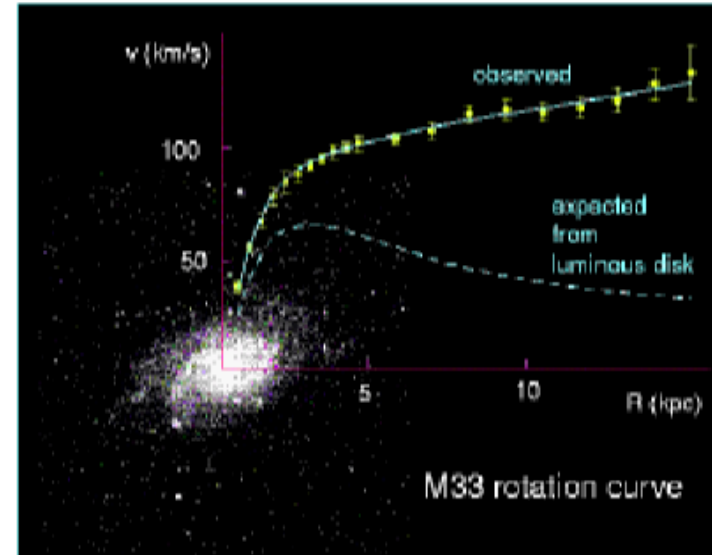
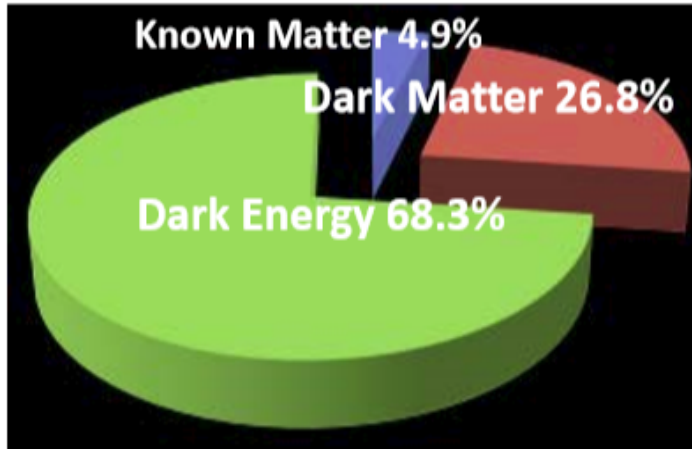


The Future High Energy Collider (FCC)

Planning after HiLumi LHC

(from a talk of Michael Benedikt, CERN)

- Standard model describes known matter, i.e. 5% of the universe!



galaxy rotation curves, 1933 - Zwicky

- what is dark matter?
- what is dark energy?
- why is there more matter than antimatter?
- why do the masses differ by more than 13 orders of magnitude?
- do fundamental forces unify in single field theory?
- what about gravity?
- Is there a “world equation – theory of everything”? ...

K. Borras

FCC Scope: Accelerator and Infrastructure



FCC-hh: **100 TeV pp collider as long-term goal**
 → defines infrastructure needs

FCC-ee: **e^+e^- collider**, potential intermediate step
 HE-LHC: **based on FCC-hh technology**



Launch R&D on key enabling technologies
 in dedicated R&D programmes, e.g.

**16 Tesla magnet program, cryogenics,
 SRF technologies and RF power sources**



Tunnel infrastructure in Geneva area, linked to
 CERN accelerator complex;
site-specific, as requested by European strategy



FCC SC main magnet options and requirements

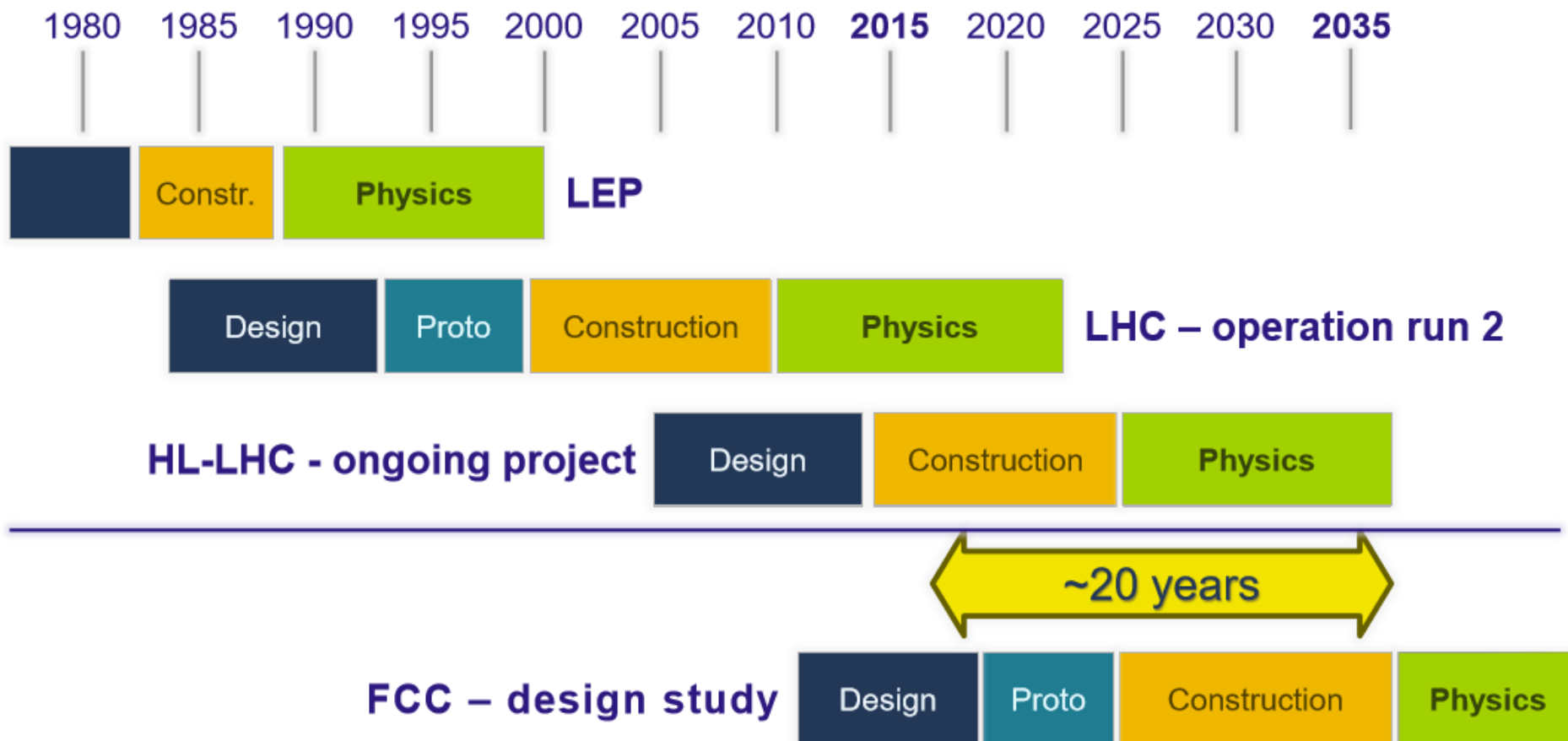


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LHC	HE-LHC baseline	FCC-hh baseline	FCC-hh
27 km, 8.33 T	27 km, 16 T	100 km, 16 T	80 km, 20 T
14 TeV (c.o.m.)	26 TeV (c.o.m.)	100 TeV (c.o.m.)	100 TeV (c.o.m.)
1300 tons NbTi	2500 tons Nb₃Sn	10000 tons Nb₃Sn	2000 tons HTS 8000 tons LTS



CERN Circular Colliders & FCC



Must advance fast now to be ready for the period 2035 – 2040

Goal of phase 1: CDR by end 2018 for next update of European Strategy



Main SC Magnet system

FCC (16 T) vs LHC (8.3 T)

FCC

Bore diameter: 50 mm

Dipoles: 4578 units, 14.3 m long, 16 T $\Leftrightarrow \int Bdl \sim 1 \text{ MTm}$

Stored energy $\sim 200 \text{ GJ}$ (GigaJoule) $\sim 44 \text{ MJ/unit}$

Quads: 762 magnets, 6.6 m long, 375 T/m

LHC

Bore diameter: 56 mm

Dipoles: 1232 units, 14.3 m long, 8.3 T $\Leftrightarrow \int Bdl \sim 0.15 \text{ MTm}$

Stored energy $\sim 9 \text{ GJ}$ (GigaJoule) $\sim 7 \text{ MJ/unit}$

Quads: 392 units, 3.15 m long, 233 T/m



HTS coating for beam screen

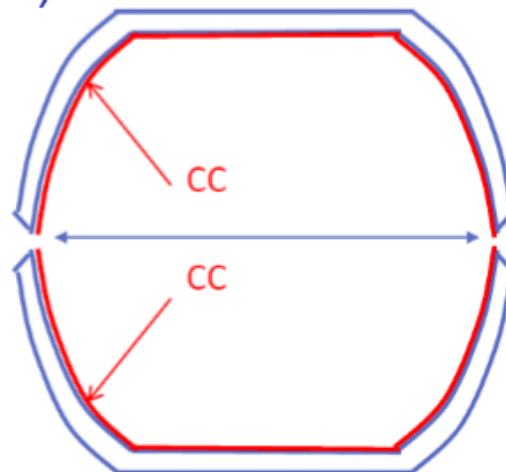
Goals: lower FCC-hh beam impedance for stability, while allowing higher beam-screen temperature for efficiency

Candidate materials:

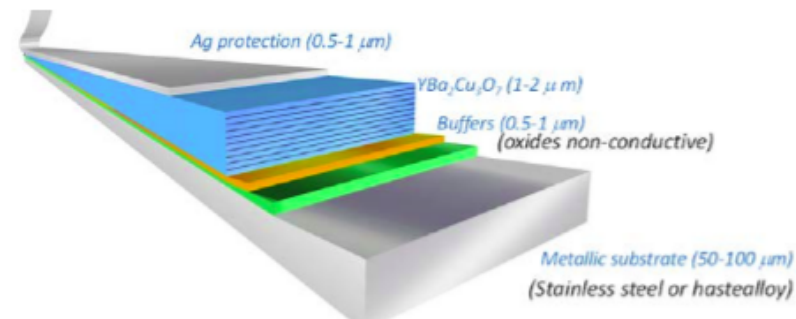
TI-1223 (promising performance, opens up >100 K temperature window, scalable coating, R&D with CNR-SPIN and TU-Vienna)

YBCO (proven performance, requires forming technology, R&D with ICMAB-ALBA-IFAE)

HTS can have surface resistance lower than Cu at $T < 77$ K and $f < 10$ GHz



CC: coated conductor



Beyond the LHC: the FCC's

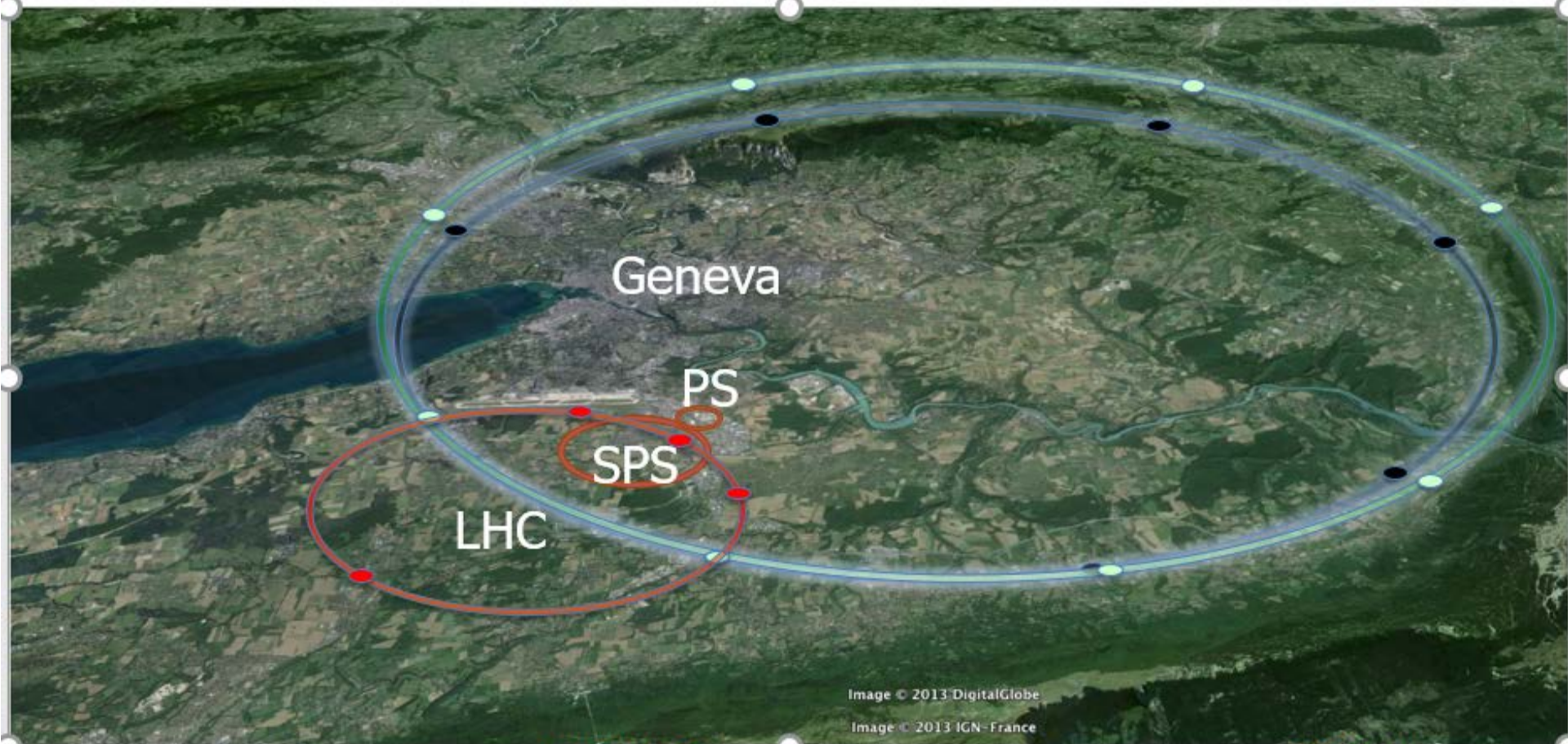


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LHC
27 km, 8.33 T
14 TeV (c.o.m.)
1300 tons NbTi
0.2 tons HTS

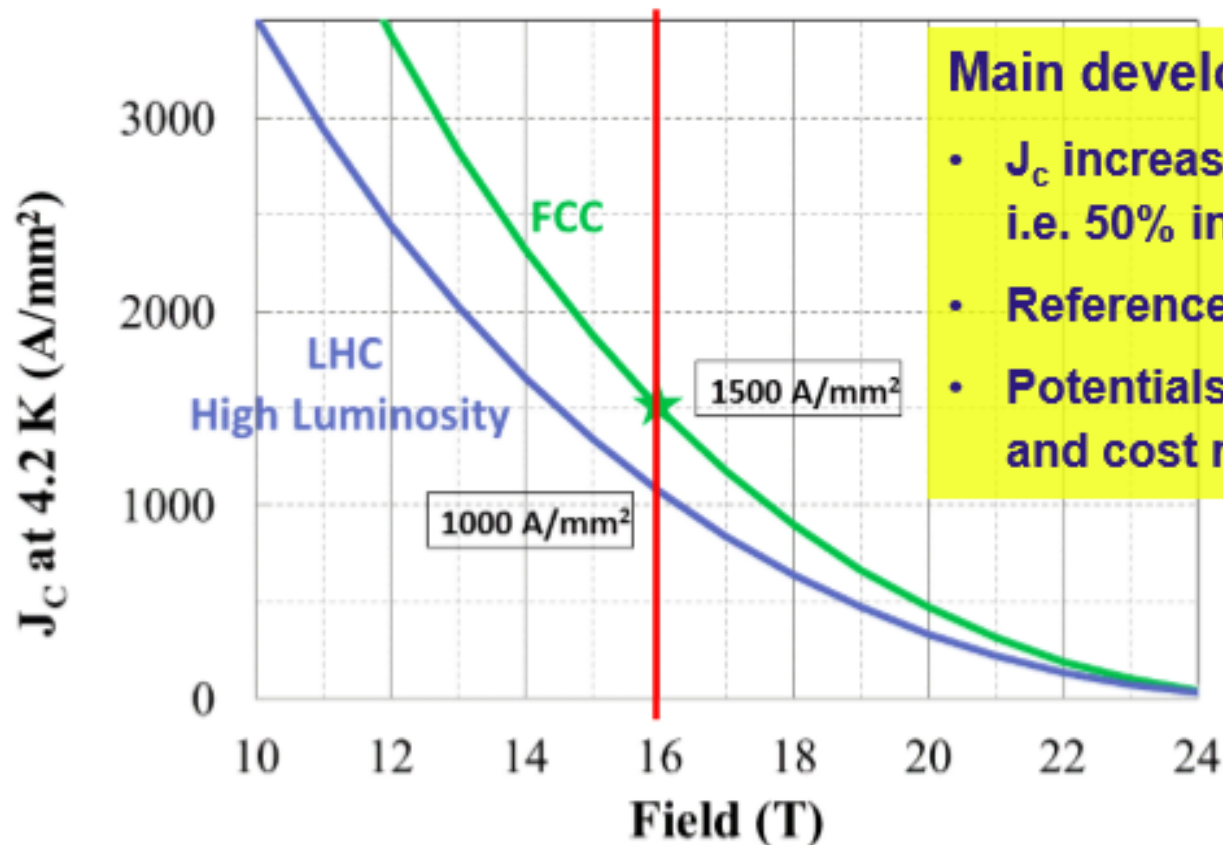
HE-LHC
27 km, **20 T**
33 TeV (c.o.m.)
3000 tons LTS
700 tons HTS

FCC-hh
80 km, **20 T**
100 TeV (c.o.m.)
9000 tons LTS
2000 tons HTS

FCC-hh
100 km, **16 T**
100 TeV (c.o.m.)
6000 tons Nb₃Sn
3000 tons Nb-Ti

Nb₃Sn conductor program

Nb₃Sn is one of the major cost & performance factors for FCC-hh and must be given highest attention



Main development goals until 2020:

- J_C increase (16T, 4.2K) > 1500 A/mm² i.e. 50% increase wrt HL-LHC wire
- Reference wire diameter 1 mm
- Potentials for large scale production and cost reduction

