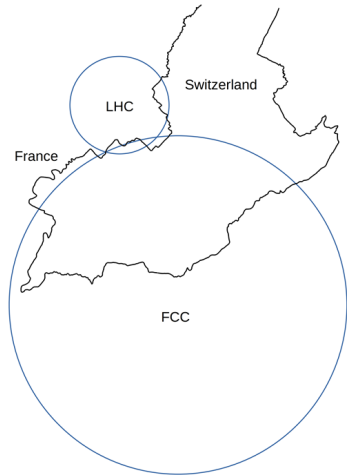




FCC FEASIBILITY STUDY STATUS & INFN ACTIVITY IN FCC-FS

Manuela Boscolo (INFN-LNF)
per il gruppo RD_FCC - WP Acceleratore

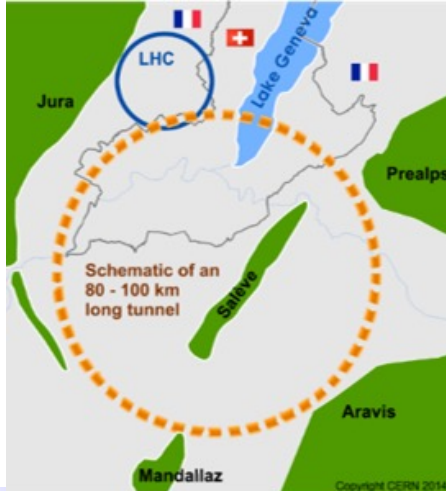
Thanks to: Roberto Tenchini and Franco Bedeschi



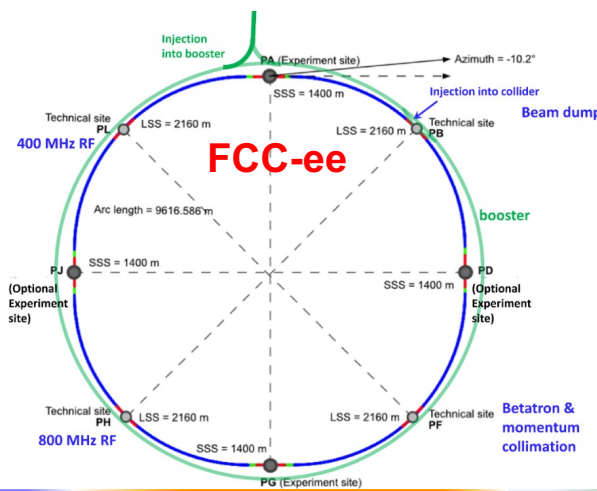
The FCC integrated program inspired by successful LEP – LHC programs at CERN

Comprehensive long-term program, maximizing physics opportunities

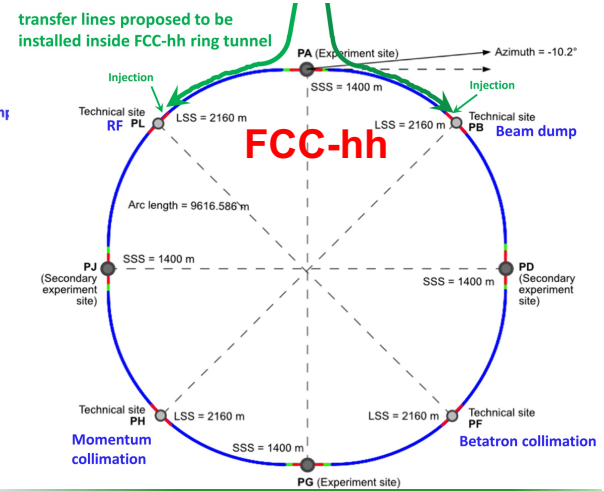
- Stage 1: **FCC-ee** (Z, W, H, $t\bar{t}$) as Higgs factory, electroweak & top factory at highest luminosities
- Stage 2: **FCC-hh** (~100 TeV) as natural continuation at energy frontier, with ion and eh options
- Complementary physics
- Common civil engineering and technical infrastructures
- Building on and reusing CERN's existing infrastructure
- FCC integrated project allows seamless continuation of HEP after HL-LHC



2020 - 2040



2045 - 2060



2065 - 2090

The FCC integrated program inspired by successful LEP – LHC programs at CERN

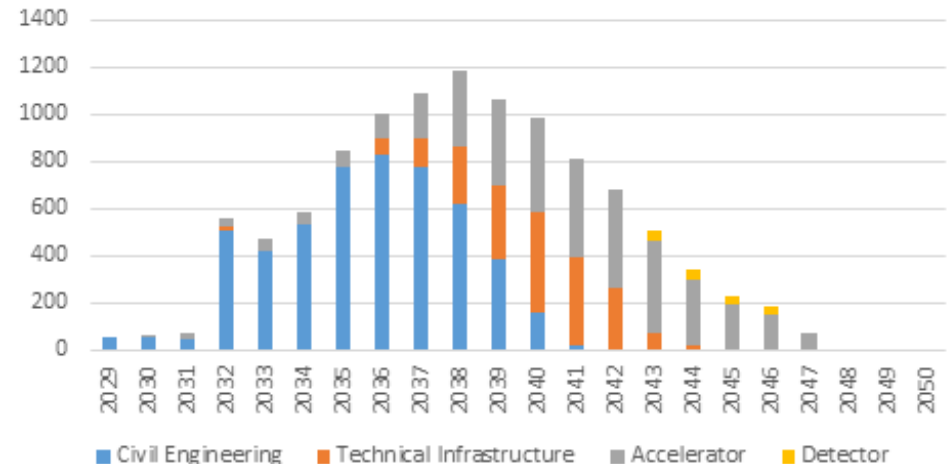
Construction cost estimate for FCC-ee

- Machine configurations for Z, W, H working points included
- Baseline configuration with 2 detectors
- CERN contribution to 2 experiments incl.

cost category	[MCHF]	%
civil engineering	5.400	50
technical infrastructure	2.000	18
accelerator	3.300	30
detector	200	2
total cost (2018 prices)	10.900	100

Spending profile for FCC-ee

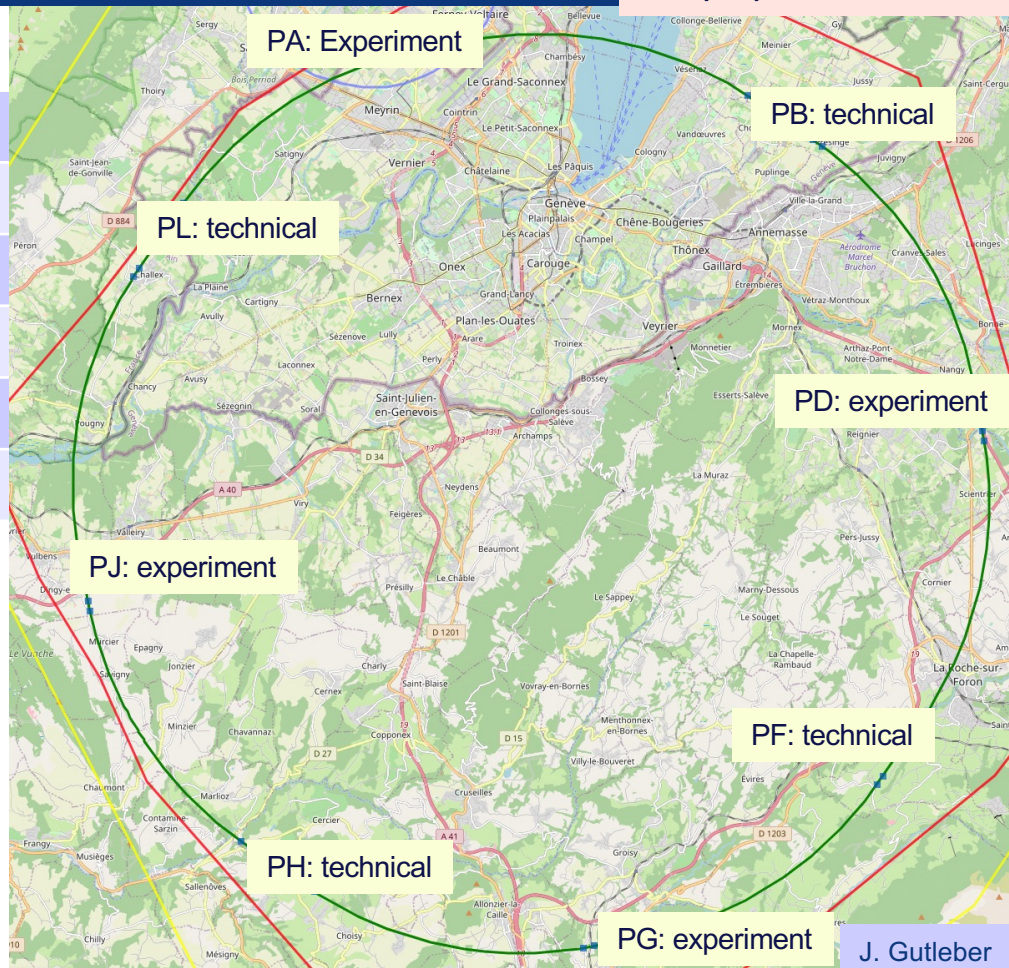
- CE construction 2032 - 2040
- Technical infrastructure 2037 - 2043
- Accelerator and experiment 2032 – 2045
- Commissioning and operation start 2045 -2048.



8-site baseline "PA31-3.0"

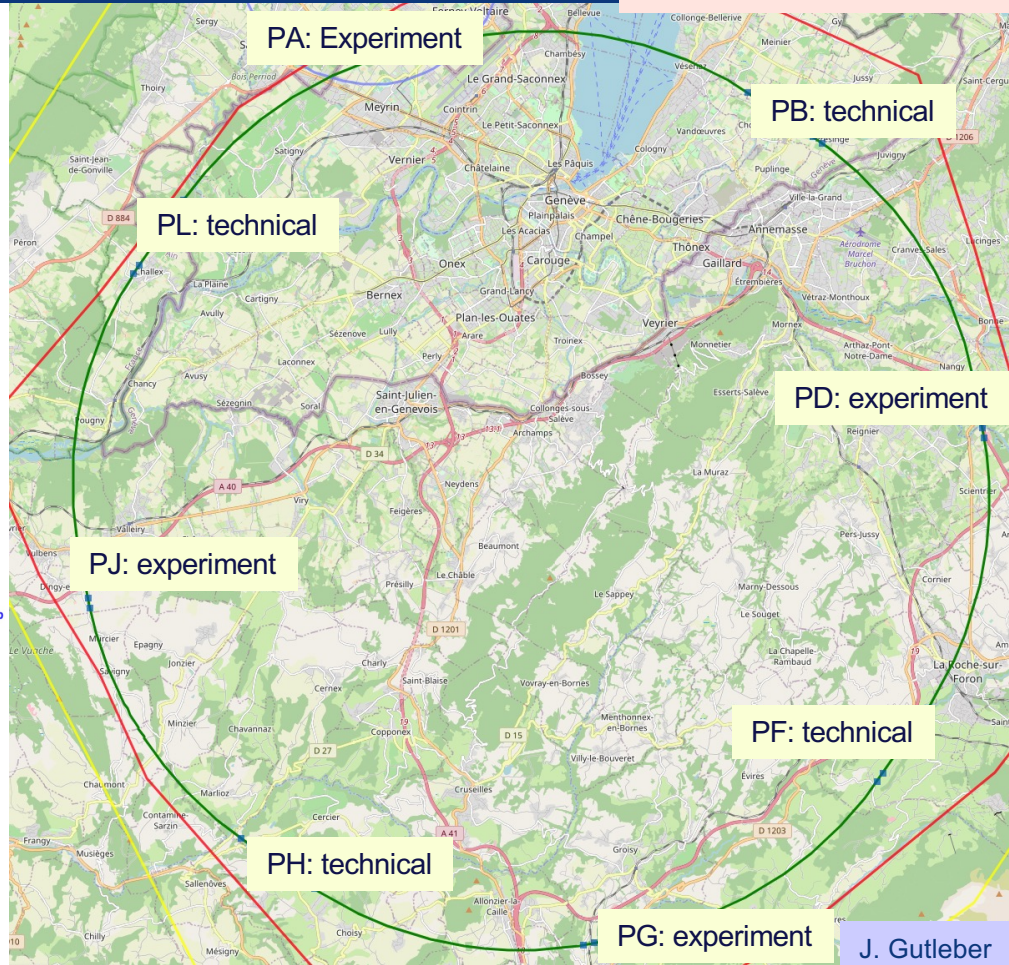
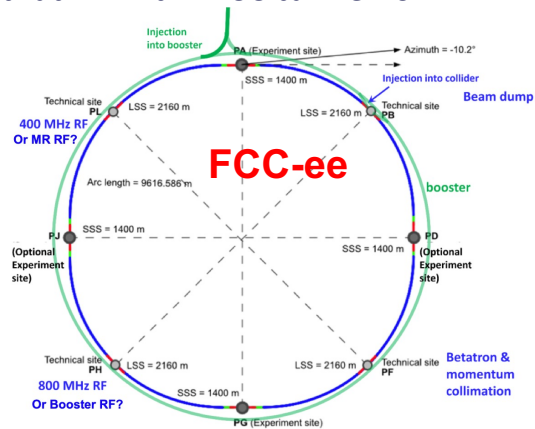
Number of surface sites	8
LSS@IP (PA, PD, PG, PJ)	1400 m
LSS@TECH (PB, PF, PH, PL)	2032 m
Arc length	9.6 km
Sum of arc lengths	76.9 m
Total length	90.6 km

- 8 sites – less use of land, <40 ha instead 62 ha
- Possibility for 4 experiment sites in FCC-ee
- All sites close to road infrastructures (< 5 km of new road constructions for all sites)
- Vicinity of several sites to 400 kV grid lines
- Good road connection of PD, PF, PG, PH suggest operation pole around Annecy/LAPP
- Exchanges with ~40 local communes in preparation



8-site baseline "PA31-3.0"

- New ~90 km circumference placement with 8 access points
- Layout with 4IPs that is consistent with upgrade to FCC-hh
- Optimizing allocation of straight sections
- New FCC-ee optics to optimize beam-beam
- 400 MHz and 800 MHz RF systems
- Tunnel integration studies for RF and Arc sections
- Full energy booster that will fit in FCC tunnel for top-up injection
- e+/e- injector to fill booster



Mid-term review report, supported by additional documentation on each deliverable, will be submitted to review committees and to Council and its subordinate bodies, as input for the review.

Results of both general mid-term review and the cost review should indicate the main directions and areas of attention for the second part of the Feasibility Study

Infrastructure & placement

- Preferred placement and progress with host states (territorial matters, initial states, dialogue, etc.)
- Updated civil engineering design (layout, cost, excavation)
- Preparations for site investigations

Technical Infrastructure

- Requirements on large technical infrastructure systems
- System designs, layouts, resource needs, cost estimates

Accelerator design FCC-ee and FCC-hh

- FCC-ee overall layout with injector
- Impact of operation sequence: Z, W, ZH, $t\bar{t}$ vs start at ZH
- Comparison of the SPS as pre-booster with a 10-20 GeV linac
- Key technologies and status of technology R&D program
- FCC-hh overall layout & injection lines from LHC and SC-SPS

Physics, experiments, detectors:

- Documentation of FCC-ee and FCC-hh physics cases
- Plans for improved theoretical calculations to reduce theoretical uncertainties towards matching FCC-ee statistical precision for the most important measurements.
- First documentation of main detector requirements to fully exploit the FCC-ee physics opportunities

Organisation and financing:

- Overall cost estimate & spending profile for stage 1 project

Environmental impact, socio-economic impact:

- Initial state analysis, carbon footprint, management of excavated materials, etc.
- Socio-economic impact and sustainability studies

2013 ESPPU requested FCC Conceptual Design four-volume report → 4 volumes delivered in 2018/19, describing the physics cases, the design of the lepton and hadron colliders, and the underpinning technologies and infrastructures.

2020 ESPPU → 2021 Launch of FCC Feasibility Study (FCC FS) by CERN Council

- Feasibility Study Report (FSR) expected by the end of 2025, not only the technical design, but also numerous other key feasibility aspects, including tunnel construction, financing, and environment
- FSR will be an important input to the next ESPPU expected in 2026/27.

FCC FS is organized as an international collaboration

The FCC FS and a possible future project will profit from CERN's decade-long experience with successful large international accelerator projects, e.g., the LHC and HL-LHC, and the associated global experiments, such as ATLAS and CMS.

Organisational Structure of the FCC Feasibility Study

<http://cds.cern.ch/record/2774006/files/English.pdf>

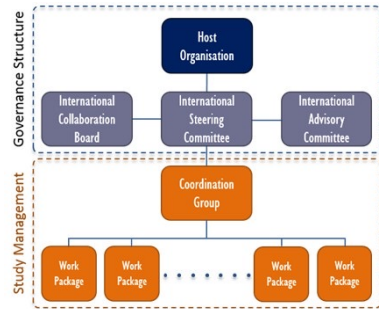
Main Deliverables and Timeline of the FCC Feasibility Study

<http://cds.cern.ch/record/2774007/files/English.pdf>

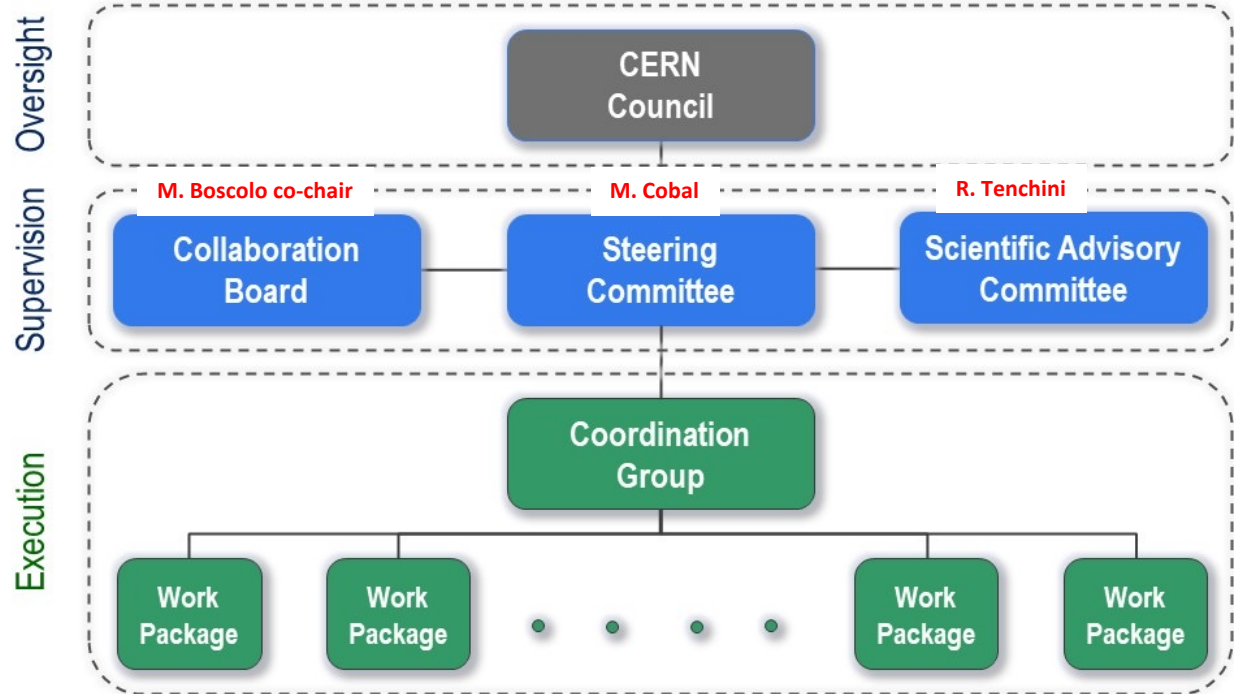
<small>CERN/SPC/1155/Rev.2 CERN/3566/Rev.2 Original: English 21 June 2021</small>			<small>CERN/SPC/1161 CERN/3588 Original: English 21 June 2021</small>		
<small>ORGANISATION EUROPÉENNE POUR LA RECHERCHE NUCLÉAIRE CERN EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH</small>			<small>ORGANISATION EUROPÉENNE POUR LA RECHERCHE NUCLÉAIRE CERN EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH</small>		
<small><i>Action to be taken</i></small>			<small><i>Timing Procedure</i></small>		
For decision	RESTRICTED COUNCIL <small>2019 Session 17 June 2021</small>	Simple majority of Member States represented and voting	For information	RESTRICTED COUNCIL <small>2019 Session 17 June 2021</small>	-
FUTURE CIRCULAR COLLIDER FEASIBILITY STUDY: PROPOSED ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE			FUTURE CIRCULAR COLLIDER FEASIBILITY STUDY: MAIN DELIVERABLES AND MILESTONES		
<small>This document sets out the proposed organisational structure for the Feasibility Study of the Future Circular Collider, to be carried out in line with the recommendations of the European Strategy for Particle Physics updated by the CERN Council in June 2020. It reflects discussion and feedback received from the Council in March 2021 and is now submitted for the latter's approval.</small>			<small>This document describes the main deliverables and milestones of the study being carried out to assess the technical and financial feasibility of a Future Circular Collider at CERN. The results of this study will be summarised in a Feasibility Study Report to be completed by the end of 2025.</small>		

FCC Feasibility Study - organizational structure

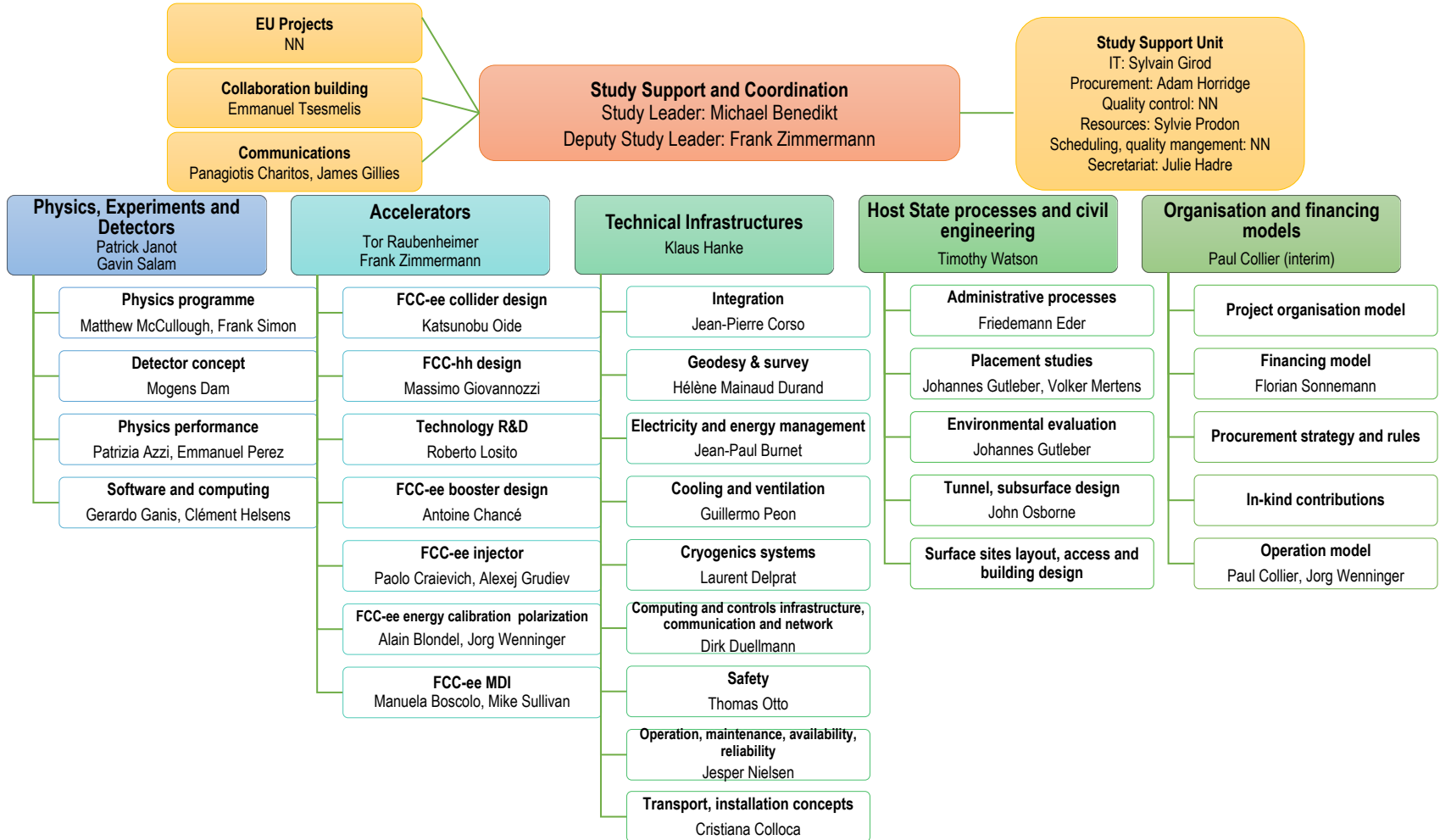
- New structure very similar to the first phase of the FCC Study (2014-2020), leading to the Conceptual Design Report as input to the ESPPU.



- Classical structure common to CERN projects.



FCC Feasibility Study – coordination team and contact persons



Attività FCC è in Gruppo1

Attività' strutturata in work packages, ognuno con coordinatore

WP1 Physics & software

WP2 Accelerator

WP3 Silicon/Vertex detectors

WP4 Drift chamber

WP5 MPGD for muon/preshower

WP6 Dual readout calorimetry

(P. Azzi/PD, N. De Filippis/BA)

(M. Boscolo/LNF)

(M. Caccia/MI, A. Andreazza/MI)

(F. Grancagnolo/LE)

(P. Giacomelli/BO)

(R. Ferrari/PV)

RD_FA (2017-2020)

resp naz F. Bedeschi

WP2: FA MDI

convener M. Boscolo

RD_FCC (2021-)

resp naz F. Bedeschi

WP2: FCC MDI

convener M. Boscolo

WP2: FCC Acceleratore

convener M. Boscolo

2017

2018

2019

2020

2021

2022

First FCC-Italy workshop 21-22 March 2022

Strong interest by the President and the INFN Board to consolidate the Italian collaboration in FCC

<https://agenda.infn.it/event/29752/>

FCC Accelerator activities: Italian involvement (M.Boscolo)



First FCC-Italy Workshop Roma 21-22 marzo 2022

Scientific program committee

F. Bedeschi, M. Boscolo, P. Campana, M. Cobal, C. Meroni, A. Nisati, A. Quaranta, L. Rossi, R. Tenchini, A. Zoccoli



IL PRIMO WORKSHOP ITALIANO SUL GRANDE ACCELERATORE DEL FUTURO

Si è recentemente tenuto a Roma il First FCC-Italy Workshop. Il primo workshop italiano dedicato al progetto per il successore del Large Hadron Collider al CERN, il Future Circular Collider AtTeVion, organizzato dall'INFN, hanno partecipato 120 ricercatori e ricercatrici, e sono state presentate 15 relazioni.

Nell'ultimo documento sulla strategia europea per la fisica delle particelle approvato dal Council del CERN nel giugno 2020, FCC è indicato come il progetto futuro di massima priorità, da qui è iniziato un vasto programma di studi di fattibilità, che costituirà un input importante per la prossima edizione dell'Update della European Strategy for Particle Physics.

Il progetto FCC prevede una nuova macchina acceleratore molto più potente dell'attuale LHC, con una circonferenza di circa 91 km in un tunnel sotto il territorio francese e svizzero, in prossimità del CERN per sfruttare gli esistenti. In una prima fase (FCC-e) il tunnel dovrebbe ospitare un collisore di elettroni e positroni di energia variabile da 90 a 365 GeV. Successivamente, questo verrà sostituito da un collisore di protoni (FCC-hh) con un'energia nel centro di massa di 100 TeV, con un ordine di grandezza superiore a quel di LHC. L'idea è di partire con FCC-e e in parallelo proseguire il lavoro di R&D necessario per realizzare i dipoli di 16 T necessari a mantenere la traiettoria dei protoni di 50 TeV di energia all'interno dell'anello.

"Con FCC si avvia una grande infrastruttura che garantirà all'Europa di mantenere la sua leadership nella ricerca in fisica delle alte energie: il progetto è dunque di importanza strategica nel panorama internazionale negli anni a venire", ha sottolineato Antonio Zoccoli, presidente dell'INFN, nel suo discorso di apertura in occasione del workshop. "INFN ha grandi potenzialità e può dare un contributo notevole alla sua realizzazione. In questa prospettiva è quindi importante identificare con chiarezza le principali attività dove investire, consolidare le necessarie risorse umane e individuare possibili partner industriali".

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FIELD NOTES

momentum allowed the ALICE collaboration to extract the hadron chemistry cross-section in pp collisions. Interestingly, the fraction of A is significantly above the 0^+ baseline. Jet substructure measurements presented by ALICE and CMS allow a detailed comparison to Monte Carlo event generators. Furthermore, the first direct observation of the dead-cone effect, a suppression of forward gluon radiation in case of a massive emitter, was presented by the ALICE collaboration using charm-tagged jets (see p.9).

An element of non-perturbative QCD that keeps theorists on their toes is hadron spectroscopy. This trend continued at Montevideo where the discovery of several new states were presented, including the same-sign doubly charmed Σ_c^{++} ($c-c-0$), Λ_{bc} and the Z_c ($c-c-0$) (BES III). The exploration of the Z_c , earlier known as X(3872), with the hope of revealing its molecular or tetraquark nature, continues in pp as well as in Pb-Pb collisions.

The best constraints of the charge-diffusion coefficient in the quark-gluon plasma (QGP), an quenching studies with Z-hadron collisions (CMS) and surprising results on ridge structure in pp and pPb collisions (ATLAS) were presented during a dedicated heavy-ion session. Interestingly, by studying the abundant nuclei produced in heavy-ion collisions, the ALICE collaboration ruled out simple coalescence models for antineutron production in PbPb collisions (see p.9).

Finally, the current status of the moon anomalous magnetic moment was reviewed. The experimental value presented last year by the Fermilab g-2

An element of non-perturbative QCD that keeps theorists on their toes is hadron spectroscopy

collaboration shows a 1.4–2.0- σ discrepancy with the SM prediction, depending on the theoretical baseline. An interesting comparison between continuum and lattice computation of the hadronic vacuum polarization contribution was presented, and a new lattice result on hadronic light-by-light scattering was described, indicating that this "troubling" contribution is being brought under theoretical control.

Jan Florin Grosse - Osterrichian CERN and RWTH Aachen University

Future Circular Collider workshop debuts in Italy

The first Italian workshop on the Future Circular Collider (FCC) took place in Rome from 20 to 22 March and was attended by around 120 researchers.

The FCC study is exploring the technical and financial feasibility of a six-to-eight circumferential collider situated under French and Swiss territory near CERN, thus exploiting existing tunnels and structures. In a first phase (FCC-e) the tunnel would host a super-proton collider at energies from 90 to 365 GeV, which would be replaced by a proton-proton collider (FCC-hh) with a centre-of-mass energy of 100 TeV. It is almost an order of magnitude higher than that of the LHC. The proposed roadmap between the R&D for the SSC supercollider dipole magnets needed to keep the FCC-hh proton beams on track is taking place in parallel with FCC-e construction and operation.

"The FCC is a large infrastructure that would allow Europe to maintain its worldwide leadership in high-energy physics research. This project is therefore of strategic importance and has national science significance for the coming years," remarked INFN president Antonio Zoccoli in his introduction. "INFN has great potential, in which INFN is already involved. Scientific and technological R&D areas where collaboration with the main activities in Italy were also identified, prompting an interesting discussion with CERN colleagues."

The workshop was opened by FCC study leader Michael Benedikt, who

several ongoing studies, having participated in the project since its beginning, and provides important contributions on all aspects of the FCC study. These range from accelerator and detector R&D, such as the development of superconducting magnets, to experimental and theoretical physics studies. This place in December was postponed due to COVID-19, as well as the postponed involvement in FCC-related European Commission work, such as Future Circular Collider-hh and FCC-hh for FCC-e, and ATLAS studies on the development of technologies for future accelerators. INFN is committed to the development of experimental support for FCC-hh, for which substantial additional funding could come from a project in the context of the next-generation funding programme Horizon Europe.

The second day of the workshop focused on the ways that experimental and theoretical physicists have been carrying out to deeply understand the properties of the quark-gluon plasma (QGP), the specific requests of experimental support for FCC-hh, R&D activities.

This workshop was the first in a series organised by INFN to promote and support the FCC project and to demonstrate its feasibility by the next update of the European strategy for particle physics.

Franco Bedeschi (INFN Pisa, Manuela Boscolo (INFN Trieste) and Marina Cobal (University of Udine).

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FIELD NOTES

SECOND AFRICAN CONFERENCE ON FUNDAMENTAL AND APPLIED PHYSICS Accelerating knowledge transfer with physics

Science and technology are key instruments for a society's economic growth and development. Yet Africa's science, innovation and education have been chronically underfunded. Transferring knowledge, building research capacity and developing competent researchers through training and education are major priorities for the African continent. The African Science and Technology Centre (ASTC) programme is the ASAF community planning meeting, where physics and community engagement groups discuss progress in realising the vision of the programme. The report will outline the direction for the next decade: more engagement with high education, capacity building and scientific research in Africa. The motivation and enthusiasm of the ASAF participants was notable, and the efforts in support of research and education in Africa were encouraged.

The next ACT in 2023 will be hosted by South Africa.

Baridha Faizi (Mohammed VI University, Morocco)

was followed by a plenary talk by former CERN Director-General Rolf Hoyer, "Science Bridging Cultures and Nations" and an overview of the African Strategy for Fundamental and Applied Physics (ASAF), launched in 2020. The ASAF aims to increase African education and research capabilities, build the foundations and frameworks to attract the participation of African universities and establish a culture of awareness of grassroots physics activities contrary to the top-down strategies initiated by governments (CERN Courier November/December 2022 p.24). Shamma Nair-Bedouelle (INFN) conveyed a deep appreciation of and support for the ASAF initiative, which is aligned with the agenda of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. At her panel discussion followed, raising different views on physics education and research roadmaps in Africa. A central element of the ACT2022 programme is the ASAF community planning meeting, where physics and community engagement groups discuss progress in realising the vision of the programme. The report will outline the direction for the next decade: more engagement with high education, capacity building and scientific research in Africa. The motivation and enthusiasm of the ASAF participants was notable, and the efforts in support of research and education in Africa were encouraged.

The next ACT in 2023 will be hosted by South Africa.

Baridha Faizi (Mohammed VI University, Morocco)



Science for society Map showing the countries in Africa with home institutes participating in ACT2022 (green)

Instrumentation and detectors. The programme also included topics in quantum computing and quantum information, as well as machine learning and artificial intelligence. Furthermore, ACT2022 focused on topics related to physics education, community engagement, women in physics and early-career physicists. The agenda was stretched to accommodate different time zones and 14 parallel sessions took place.

Welcome speeches by Hassan Khadi Ad Ayad (University of Mohammed VI) and Mohammed Elhachimi (Mohammed VI University)

SESAME CERN HERITAGE DAY SESAME revives the ancient Near East

The Synchrotron-Light for Experimental Research and Applications in the Middle East (SESAME) is a 5 GeV third-generation synchrotron radiation (SR) source developed under the auspices of UNESCO and modified after CERN. Located in Allan, Jordan, it aims to foster scientific and technological excellence as well as international cooperation among its members, which are currently Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Pakistan, Palestine and Turkey. As a user facility, SESAME hosts visiting scientists from a wide range of disciplines, allowing them to access advanced SR techniques that link the functions and properties of samples and materials to their nano, micro and atomic structure.

The location of SESAME is known for its rich history in archaeological and cultural heritage. Many important museums, collections, research institutions and universities have departments dedicated to the study of materials and tools that are most closely linked to prehistoric and human history, demanding interdisciplinary research agendas and teams. As materials science and condensed-

matter physics play an increasing role in the study of materials and their properties, it is important to understand the properties of artifacts, SESAME offers a highly relevant tool for the researchers, conservators and cultural-heritage specialists in the region.

SESAME offers a versatile tool for researchers, conservators and cultural-heritage specialists in the region

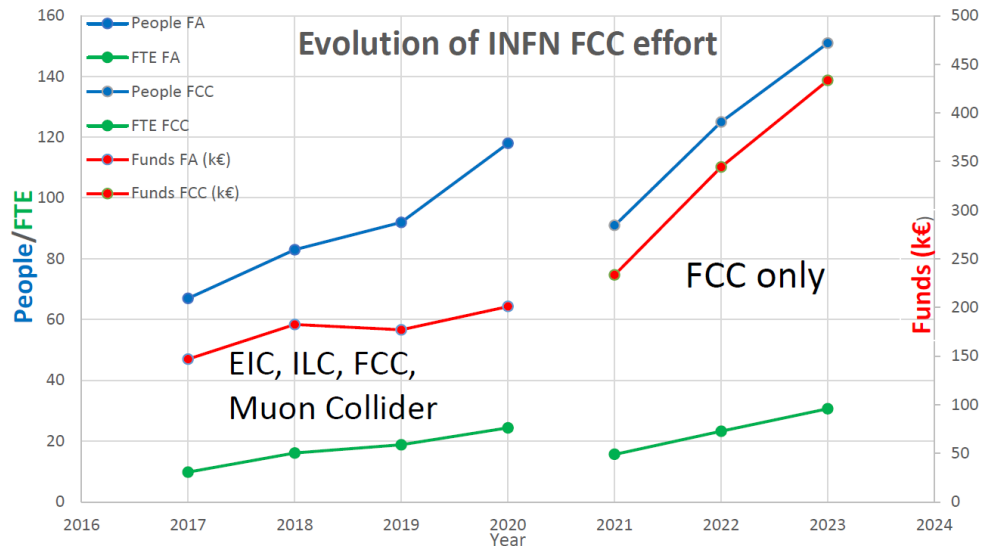
RD_FCC

INFN FCC Work Packages

- **WP1: Physics and software**
 - All 19 INFN sections
- **WP2: Accelerator**
 - GE, LNF, LNL, MI, RM1
- **WP3: Silicon Detectors**
 - GE, MI, PI, TO
- **WP4: Drift Chamber**
 - BA, LE
- **WP5: MPGD muon**
 - BO, FE, LNF
- **WP6: DR calorimetry**
 - BO, MI, MIB, NA, PI, PV, RM1, RM3

Current situation

Sezione	Total FTE	Scientists
BA	2.40	11
BO	3.40	16
CT	1.80	4
FE	1.50	7
FI	0.15	2
GE	0.75	8
LE	1.10	6
LNF	4.85	15
LNL	0.10	1
MI	3.45	7
MIB	0.10	1
NA	1.00	9
PD	1.25	9
PI	2.10	21
PV	4.10	12
RM1	0.30	2
RM3	0.90	5
TO	0.90	10
UD	0.55	5
Totale	30.70	151



Encouraging Evolution of the person power and of the support

RD_FCC WP Acceleratore

Nel 2022 ci sono state molte novità
Acceleratori crescono come richiesto dal top management

Alcune attività già ben inserite in FCC FS e in corso da tempo, quindi con accordi CERN-INFN MoU/addenda e fondi esterni, altre sono nuove

Oltre CSN1, finanziamenti da fondi esterni, sinergie, CSN5

- | | | |
|--|------------------|---|
| • Disegno IR & MDI | LNF, Pisa | FCCIS-INFRADEV + MoU (CERN-LNF), AidaInnova |
| • Effetti collettivi | RM1, LNF | FCCIS+MoU(CERN-Sapienza), sinergia Arya(CSN5) |
| • Cavita' SRF | LNL | sinergia SAMARA(CSN5) + iFAST |
| • Damping Ring | LNF | CHART(Swiss program) + Addendum (LNF) |
| • Sorgente di positroni | INFN-Mi | |
| • Diagnostics for bunch intensity control | INFN-Mi | |
| • Detector Solenoid e magneti della IR | INFN-Ge | sinergia con PNRR-IRIS |

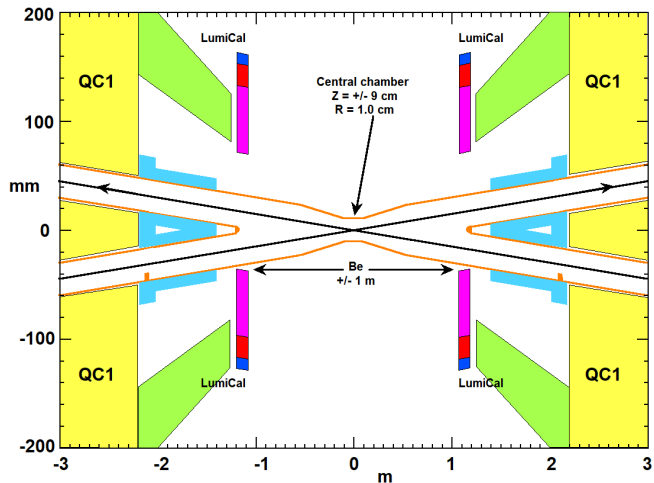
Progetti su FCC presentati alla giunta INFN per la European Strategy for Particle Physics Update (ESPPU)

- **IR and MDI full-scale Experimental Validation**
 - Interaction Region design including mock-up (first attempt toward executive design)
 - Beam backgrounds, beam and synchrotron radiation collimators
 - Background shielding and dump
- **Injector**
 - damping ring and transfer lines design
- **SRF**

Review del MAC appena conclusa per fondi aggiuntivi rispetto a CSN1

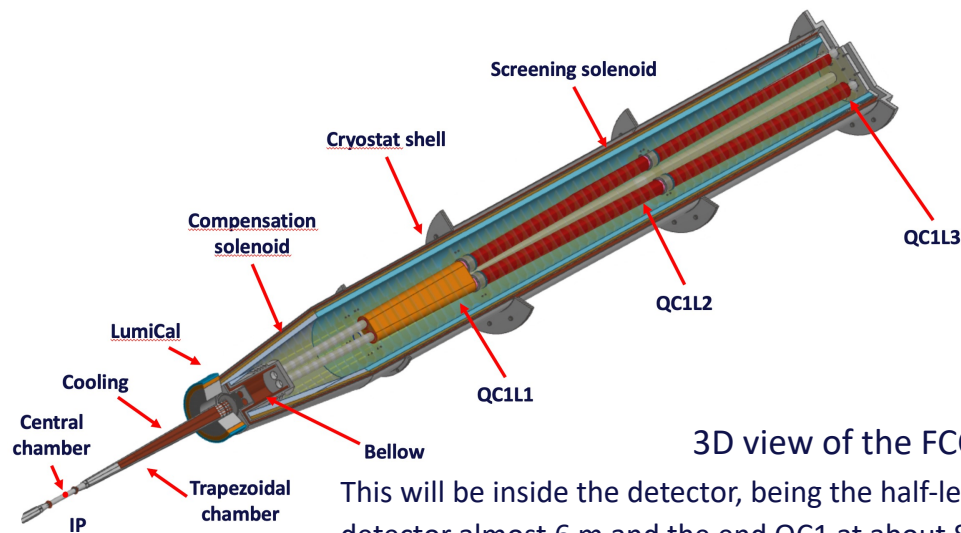
Sulla base di questi risultati verrà preparata una proposta da sottoporre a breve alla GE

FCC-ee Interaction Region



L^* , is 2.2 m. The 10 mm central radius is for ± 9 cm from the IP, the two symmetric beam pipes with radius of 15 mm are merged at 1.2 m from the IP.

Crab-waist scheme: nano-beams & CW sextupoles



3D view of the FCC-ee IR

This will be inside the detector, being the half-length of the detector almost 6 m and the end QC1 at about 8.4 m.

Some Refs.: in preparation for EPJ+ Tech. and Instr., *Mechanical model for the FCC-ee MDI*

MB et al., *IR design of the FCC-ee*, for IPAC23

A. Novokhatski, F. Franesini, S. Lauciani, L. Pellegrino, MB, "Estimated heat load and proposed cooling system in the FCC-ee IR beam pipe", IPAC23

MB, H. Burkhardt, K. Oide, and M. Sullivan, *IR Challenges and the MDI at FCC-ee*, [EPJ+ 2021](#);

MB et al. [Proc. of IPAC 2021](#)

Attività INFN disegno IR & MDI

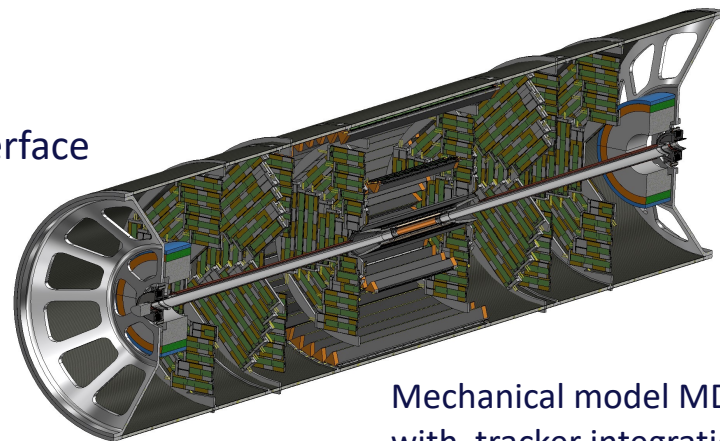
- Disegno della regione di interazione e machine-detector-interface with mockup (first attempt toward executive design)

Ingegnerizzazione IR & MDI

- Definizione camera da vuoto centrale e fino ai final focus quads
 - Disegno soffietto, studio impedenza, carico termico
 - Supporti meccanici, tubo di supporto in fibra di Carbonio, ancoraggio al rivelatore
 - Integrazione vertex detector, tracker e luminometro
- Studio dell'impatto dei fondi macchina e radiazione di sincrotrone sui rivelatori, studio delle schermature
 - Valutazione e *mitigation* della radiazione di sincrotrone e di Beamstrahlung prodotta nella IR

Also the following topics relevant/critical for the design of the IR

- Remote flange design based on shape-memory-alloy (SMA)
- IR magnets design, key component for the MDI
- Supports & vibration control, Alignment system



Mechanical model MDI with tracker integration

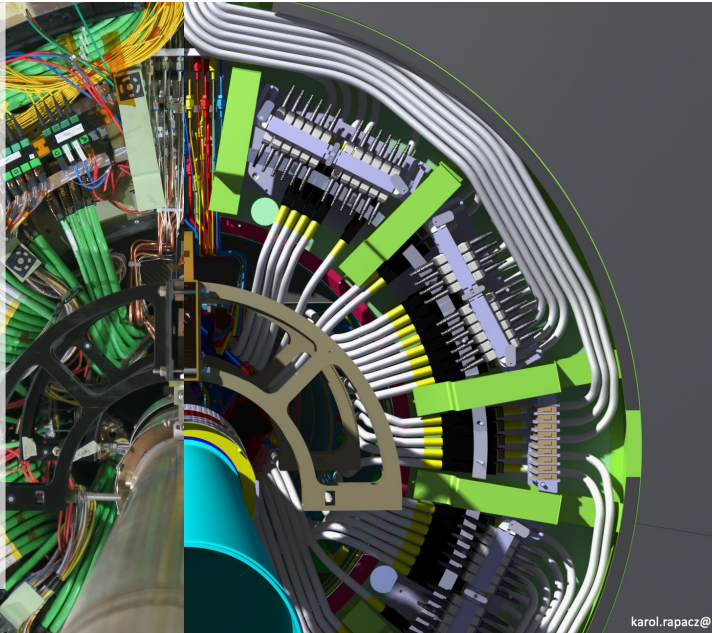
MB, F. Franesini, S. Lauciani (LNF), F. Palla, F. Bosi (Pisa) *et al.*

FCC-ee IR mock-up at Frascati

- Progetto complementare al disegno della IR & MDI
- Progetto presentato alla giunta, previo accordo e con pieno supporto del direttore LNF
- Processo in corso

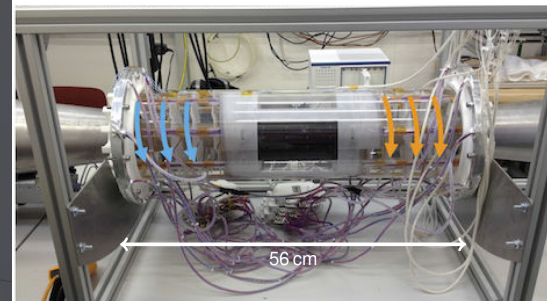
Lessons learnt:

1. **Start with a simple, cheap design** – get a general feeling of the possible problems, then upgrade. Don't go for the too sophisticated mockup too early.
2. **Iterate with CAD models in parallel**, don't wait for the final beautiful CAD models to be finished to find out that they don't work. Check your 3D design on the physical objects as soon as possible and iterate.
3. **Don't hesitate to make the assumptions** – getting all the solid inputs in R&D projects is a rare thing. Assumptions even if wrong can trigger useful discussions.
4. **Try to predict other possible functions** for the mockup and leave as much flexibility for the coming modifications as possible.
5. If possible, locate your mockup **in the proximity of the workshop**.

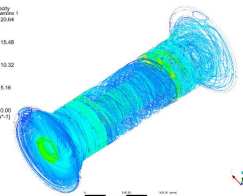


Lessons Learnt from CMS Mock-ups
link talk [Andrea Gaddi\(CERN\)](#)

with considerations on
a mock-up for FCC-ee IR



(a)



(b)

courtesy F. Duarte Ramos

Detector Backgrounds

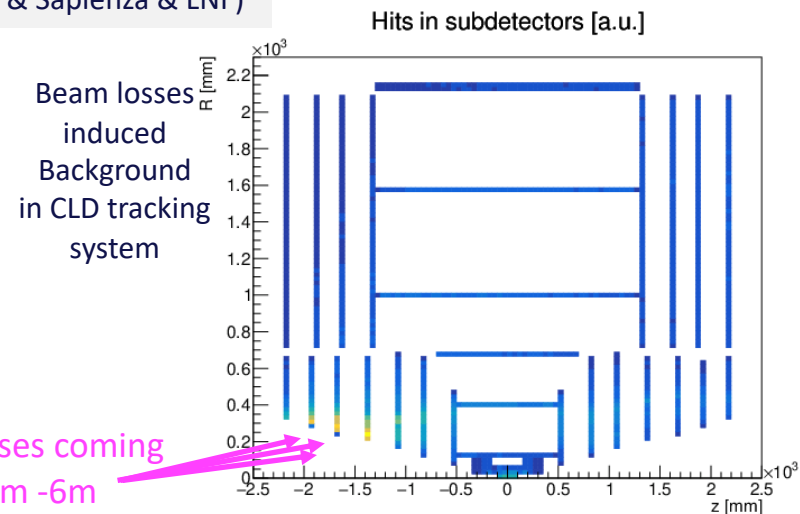
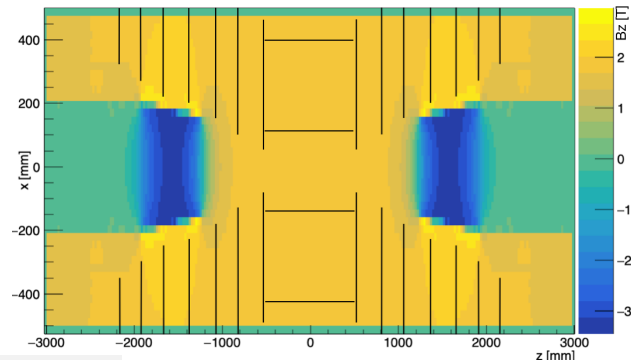
Backgrounds tracking studies in **CLD detector** in Key4HEP, including screening and compensating solenoids **magnetic field map**.

- Occupancy from incoherent pair production (**IPC**) below safety values at all working points.

Beam Backgrounds & Collimation

G Broggi (CERN Doctoral & Sapienza & LNF)

- Failure scenarios: beam losses in the MDI region
 - horizontal **primary** collimators: not concerning at Z, high occupancy at $t\bar{t}$
 - off-momentum** collimators: only Z data available, occupancy above 1% for negative mom. offset
 - energy density deposited in FFQs **below quenching limit**, but total power may be an issue $O(1-10\text{ W})$
- SR induced background** studies has started:
 - study the efficiency of the CDR tungsten shielding (180kg)



Beamstrahlung Photon Dump

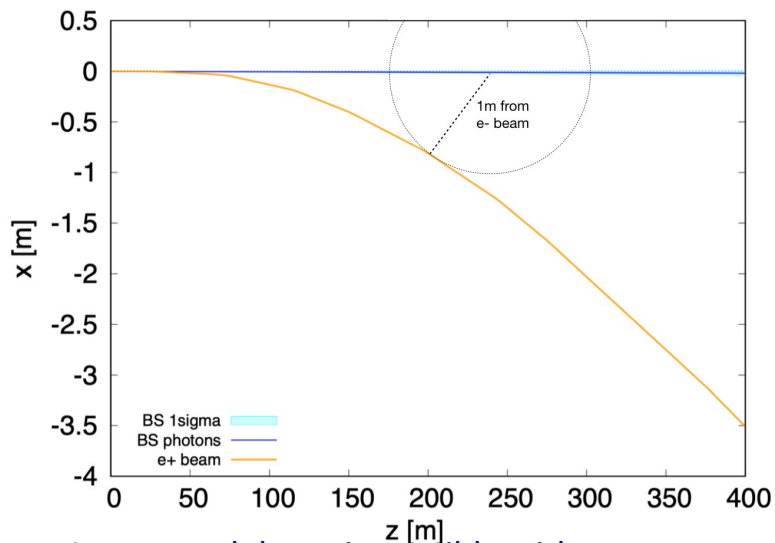
GuineaPig++

	Total Power [kW]	Mean Energy [MeV]
Z	370	1.7
WW	236	7.2
ZH	147	22.9
Top	77	62.3

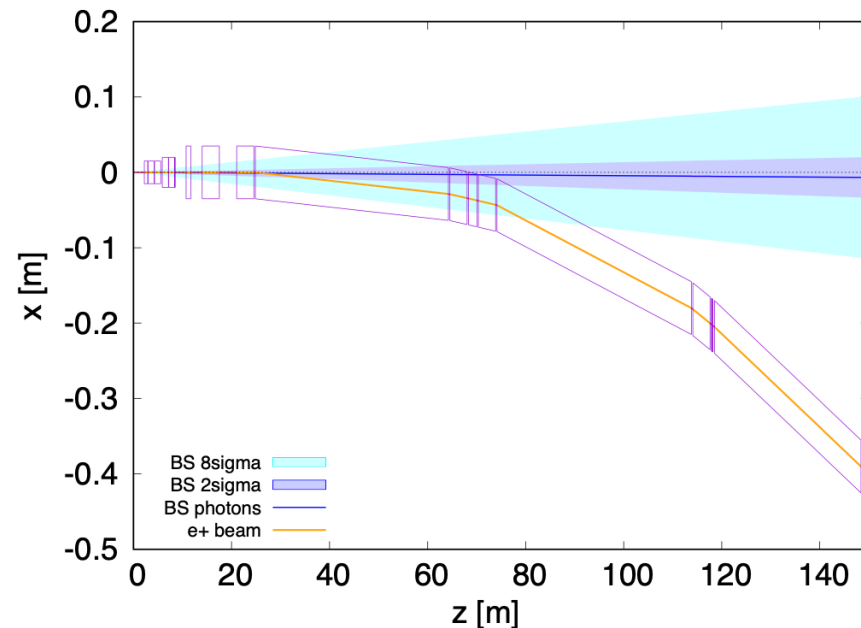
Radiation from the colliding beams is very intense **370 kW at Z**

Synchrotron Radiation from the fringe solenoid and anti-solenoid is **~ 77 kW**

An external dump is preferable



An external dump is possible with an extraction line up to at least **400 m** downstream of the IP.

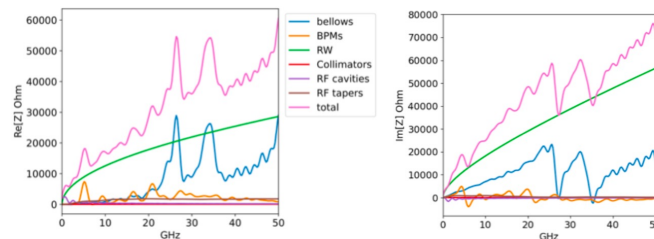


The **size of the shadow** on the pipe wall depends on the amount of radiation which is necessary to collect with the extraction line, and it is **10 meters at just 2 sigmas**.

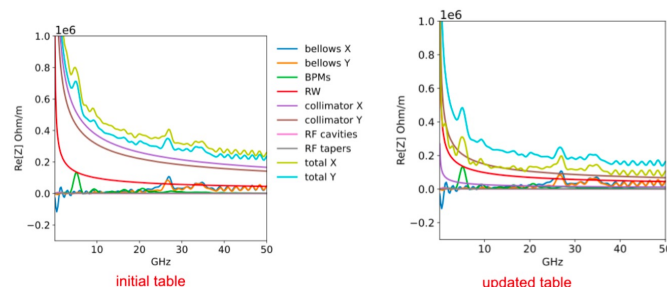
Collective effects

- Impedance budget evaluation in longitudinal and transverse planes for the 4IP layout and for the booster (booster in collab. with DESY)
 - Refined collimators design (SuperKEKB geometry)
- Single beam collective effects in longitudinal plane: microwave instability
 - can be cured with beam-beam
- Single beam collective effects in transverse plane: transverse mode coupling instability (TMCI)
 - typically not cured in beam-beam collisions. Simulations give us an indication if we can expect problems with the transverse impedance.
- Beam-beam interaction including the longitudinal impedance

Total impedance: longitudinal



Total impedance: transverse dipolar



Refs.

M. Migliorati et al, Study of Beam-Beam Interaction in FCC-ee Including Updated Transverse and Longitudinal Impedances», for IPAC23

M. Migliorati et al, Studies of FCC-ee Single Bunch Instabilities with an Updated Impedance Model», for IPAC23

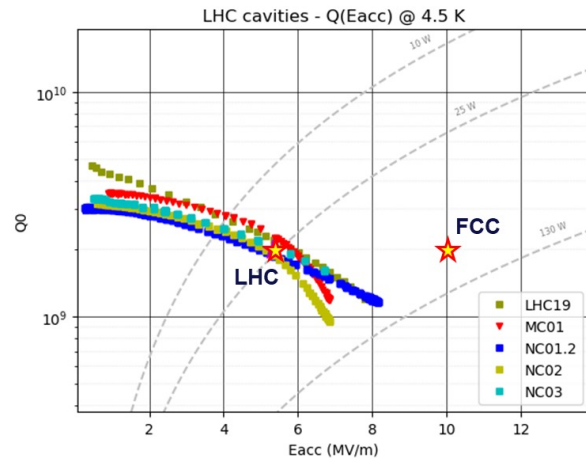
IPAC22

M. Migliorati, M. Zobov, et al. EPJ+ (2021) [link](#)

Thin film SRF cavities R&D @LNL

Cristian Pira (LNL)

CERN-INFN Collaboration proposal
(INFN European Strategy for Particle Physics)
CERN contacts: G. Rosaz e W. Venturini



FCC-ee requires
higher cavities performances rather
than LHC



Mandatory improve all
production steps



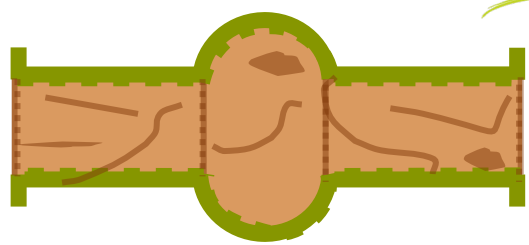
IPAC2023 e SRF2023:

Pira C. et al, "Nb3Sn on Cu Coating By Magnetron Sputtering From Target Synthesized via Liquid Tin Diffusion",

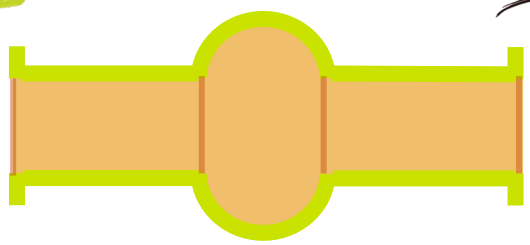
Chyhyrnyets at al, "Progress of application and surface enhancement by Plasma Electrolytic Polishing as a new treatment for SRF substrates and accelerator components preparation",

Proposed 3 Different R&D on:

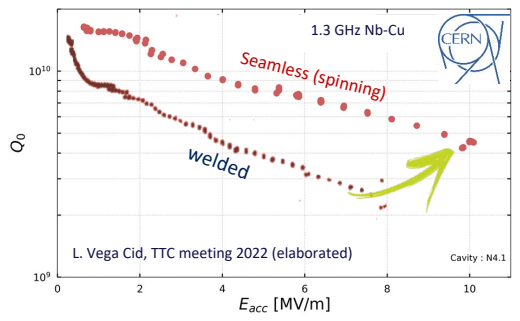
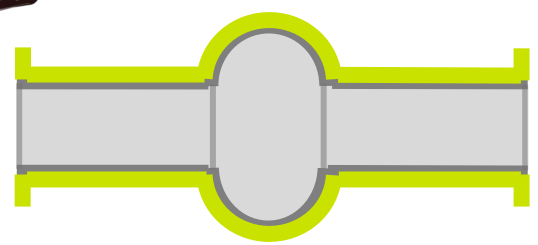
Cavity Forming



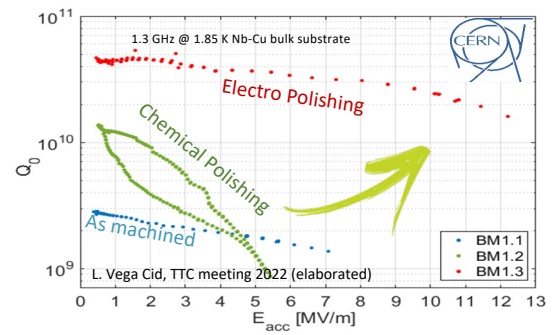
Surface Polishing



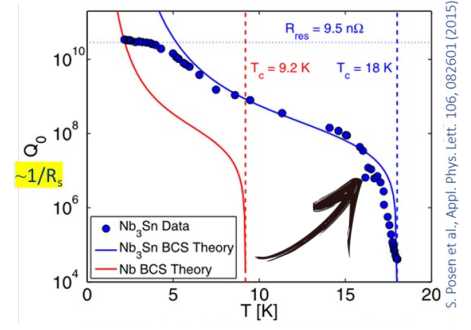
SC Coating



Seamless Spinning



Plasma Electrolytic Polishing (PEP)

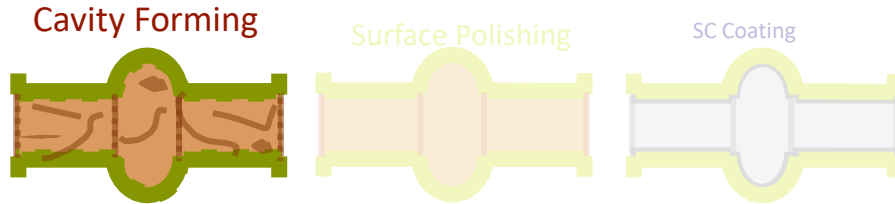


Nb₃Sn

Higher Tc than Nb → Lower R_{BSC} @4.2 K

Cristian Pira (LNL)

Seamless Cavity Fabrication @LNL by spinning



PROPOSAL:

CNC Machine process evaluation

on 1.3 GHz cavities

to increase process reproducibility and geometrical accuracy of seamless spinning



1.3 GHz seamless copper production by spinning

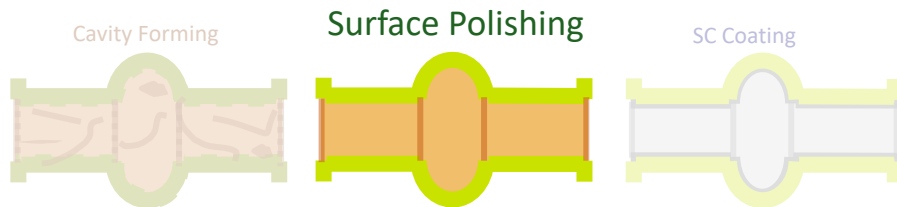
Azzolini et al, SRF2019 proceedings



400 MHz seamless copper Prototype

Cristian Pira (LNL)

Plasma Electrolytic Polishing @LNL



INFN PATENT

PEP Compared to standard electropolishing:
 10 times faster and 3 times more efficient
 Safer and more eco-friendly than EP
 Polishing of large areas challenging

PROPOSAL:

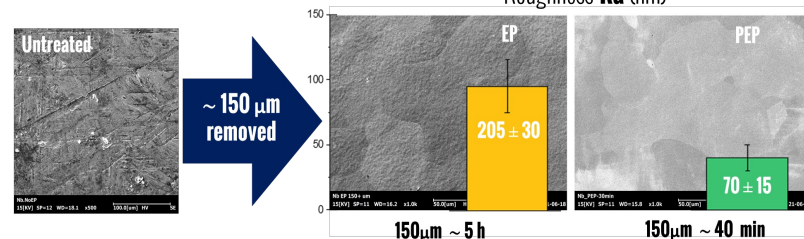
Polishing technique comparison
 on small samples to define
 the best polishing technique for FCC cavities

Developing @LNL a 1.3 GHZ PEP system

Polishing a 1.3 GHZ CERN cavity @LNL
 and coating @ CERN

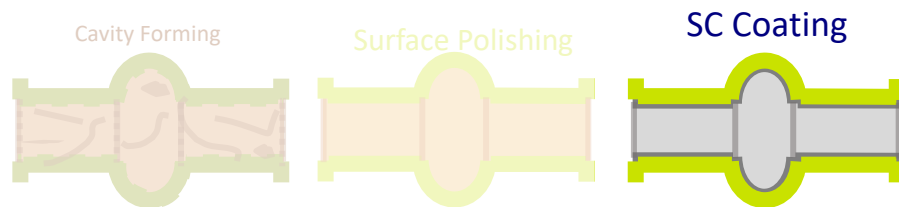


Pira et al., SRF2021 proceedings



Nb₃Sn on Cu @LNL

Cristian Pira (LNL)



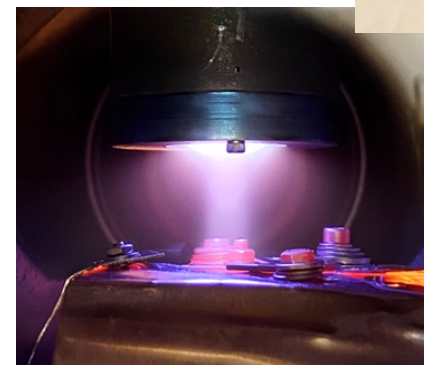
PROPOSAL:

Information exchange on coating R&D
(CERN is studying HIPIMS and LNL DC
Magnetron Sputtering)

1.3 GHz target production by dipping @INFN
for CERN coatings



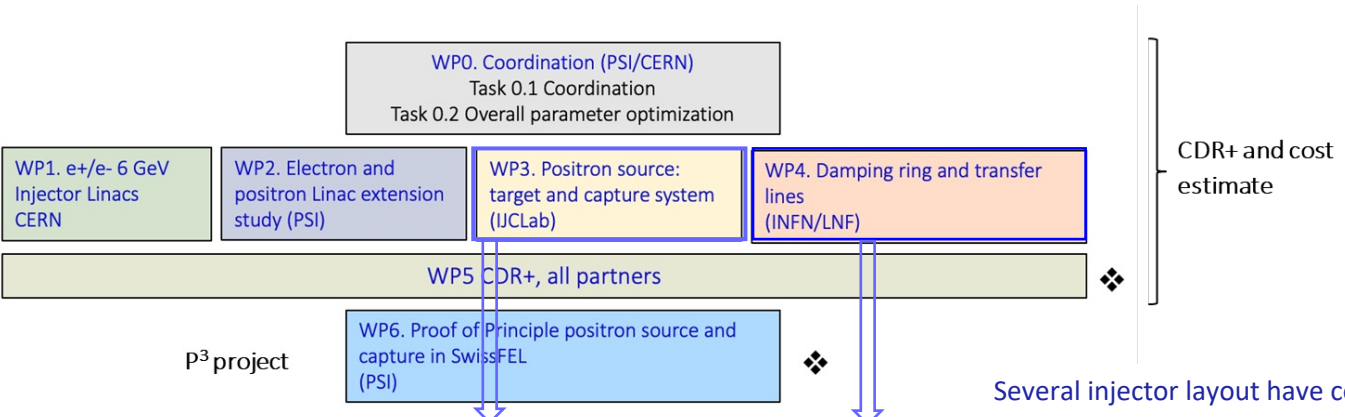
Nb₃Sn target
by dipping



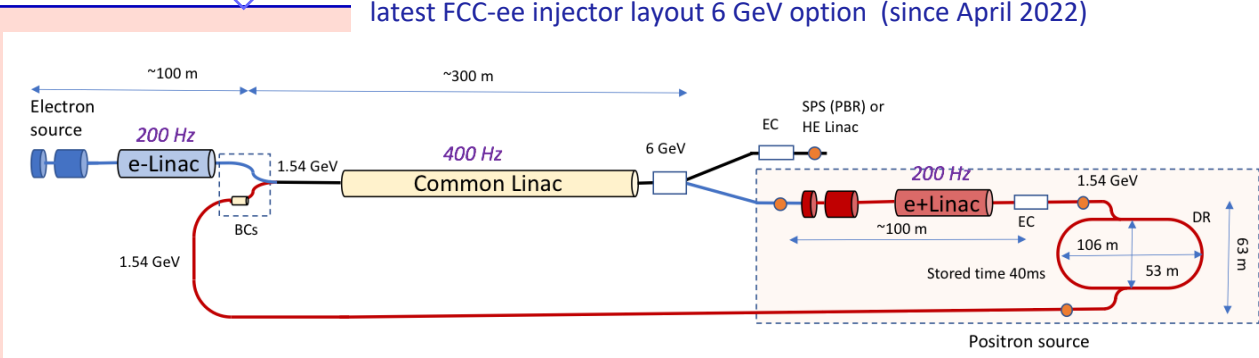
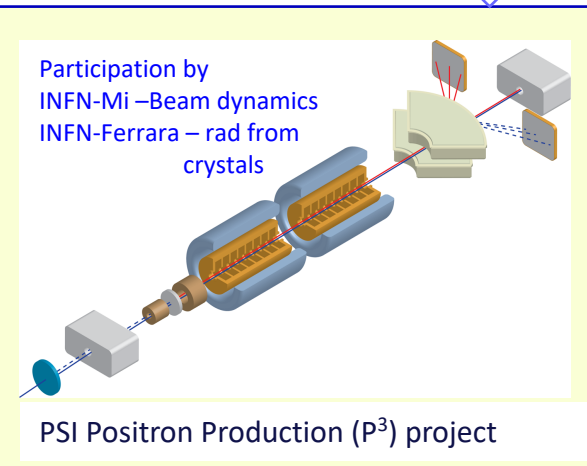
Sputtering Nb₃Sn

Funded by CHART –Swiss program: Collaboration between PSI and CERN with external partners

FCC-ee Injector



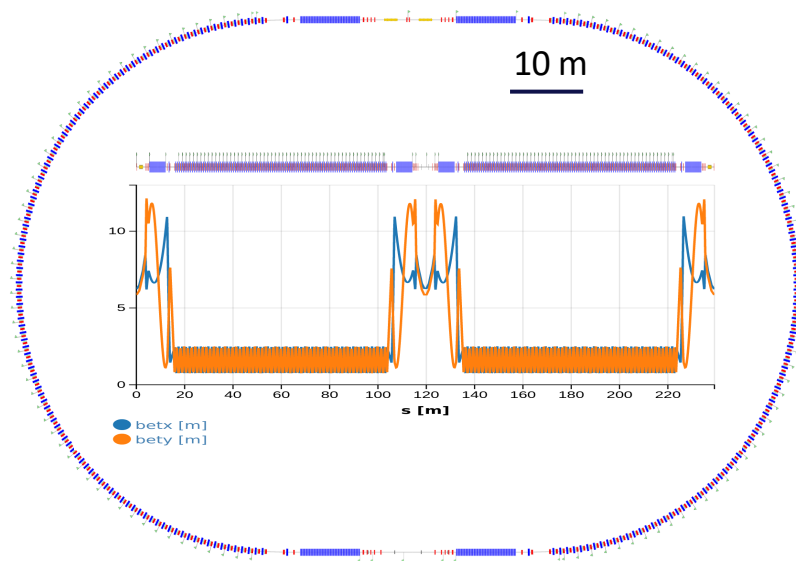
Several injector layout have considered with different TL arrangements, latest FCC-ee injector layout 6 GeV option (since April 2022)



C. Milardi, Damping Ring and Transfer Lines Overview, FCC-ee Injector Studies Mini-Workshop, Nov. 24-25, 2022, IJCLab, France

FCC_ee Injector complex: transfer line and damping ring

Damping Ring optics has been optimized starting from the layout initially proposed by K. **Oide** and S. **Ogur** in 2020, with special attention to: dynamic aperture evaluation, beam acceptance and injection section design.



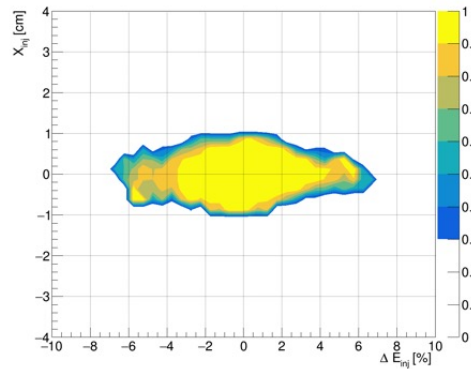
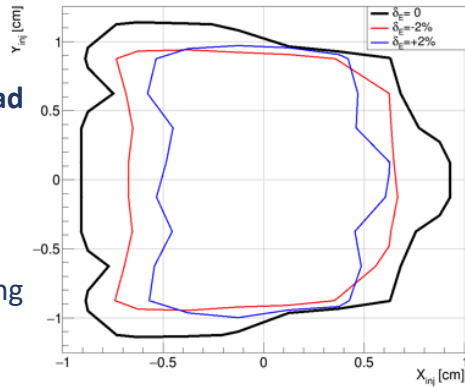
Parameter	FCC_ee DR (CDR)
Circumference	241.8 m
Equilibrium emittance (x/y/z)	0.96 nm/ - /1.46 μ m
Dipole length, Field	0.21 m / 0.66 T
Wiggler #, Length, Field	4, 6.64 m, 1.8 T
Cavity #, Length, Voltage	2, 1.5 m, 4 MV
Bunch # Stored, Charge	16, 3.5 nC
Damping Time $\tau_x/\tau_y/\tau_z$	10.5 / 10.9 / 5.5 ms
Store Time	40 ms
Kicker Rise Time @1.54 GeV	50 ns
Energy Loss per Turn	0.225 MV
SR Power Loss Wiggler	15.7 kW

Project Timeline

- TDR frozen by summer 2023 for the FCC-ee mid-term review
- Cost evaluation by the end 2023
- It might very well be that the FCC-ee Injector study will be prolonged beyond the end of 2023.
- FCC-ee feasibility report document by end 2025

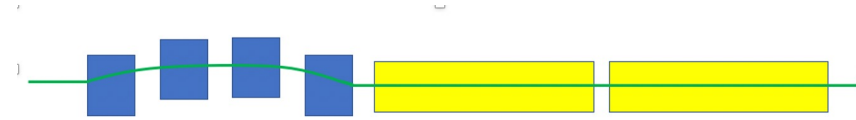
Damping Ring dynamic aperture

- The stable region is kept quite constant within **2% energy spread** and it drops significantly for higher deviations.
- Full simulation to esteem the dynamic aperture of the damping ring have been performed
- The **color map** represents the fraction of survived particles at the end of the tracking as a function of the initial horizontal position and energy deviation.
- A gaussian beam with the value of horizontal and vertical emittances (1.29 and 1.22 mm mrad) indicated in the CDR is used



Courtesy of A. De Santis (LNF)

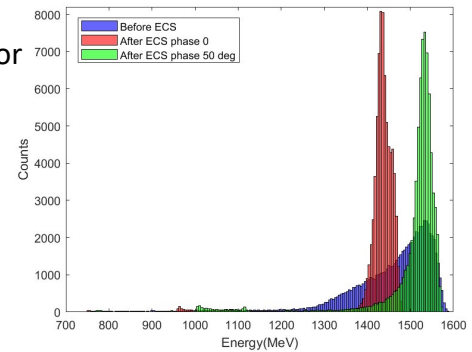
Energy Compression System design



ECS Dispersive path R56

RF cavity at zero crossing to compensate the linear chirp

- A four bending C-shape chicane is a simple choice for the dispersive region
- Two cavities of the type used for the positron linac **R56=-0.25m**
Total RF voltage **120M**
RF frequency **2GHZ**



- System simulated with ELEGANT including CSR (1-D model)
- ECS compresses the beam energy distribution**
- The fraction of the beam accepted by the damping ring (+/-2%) is increased by more than a factor 2 from 0.36 to 0.86**

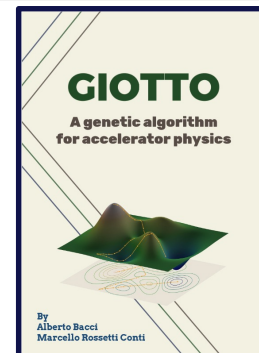
Courtesy of S. Spampinati (LNF)

Genetic Interface for Optimizing Tracking with Optics

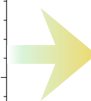
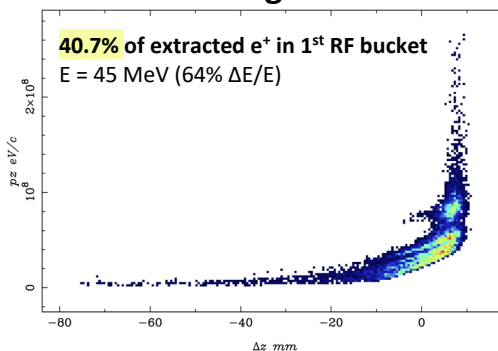
One of first AI codes for beam line design & optimization born @ INFN-Milano.
Solves complex multi-objective problems (space-charge BD) & statistical analysis (BD jitters studies).

Successfully used for
EUPRAXIA, MARIX, SPARC_LAB, ELI-NP

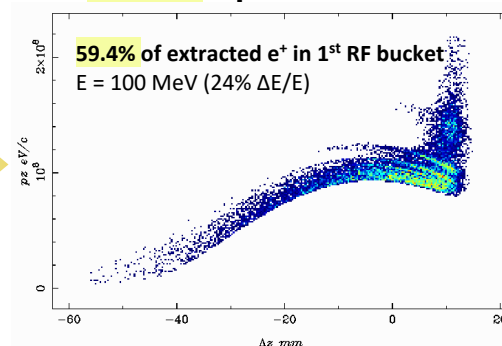
- ❑ Electron acceleration to drive the positron source by using code like Astra and Elegant
- ❑ Simulation of the electron+target interaction (i.e. positron generation) by using codes like Geant4 and/or Fluka
- ❑ Entrapment chain study and optimization **by using the GIOTTO code. Main goals: to maximize positrons flux and beam quality.**
- ❑ Last activities under development: Coding of GIOTTO postpro for a new fitness function based on Damping ring dynamic aperture



Starting Point



GIOTTO Optimized Point



@ FCC-ee: first application in e^+ capture line

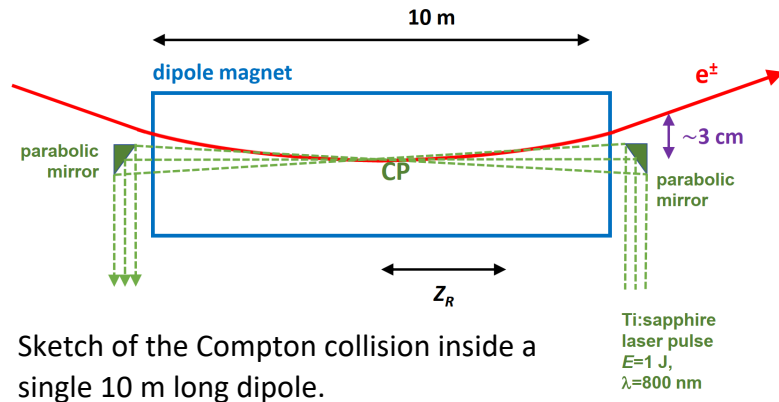
presented by M. Rossetti Conti in Lyon FCC-workshop 21-nov-22

Refs.: PRAB **22** (2019) - NIM A **909** (2019) - JAP **133** (2013)
New study Submitted @ PRAB in January (2023)

Intensity control and diagnostic by Compton scattering

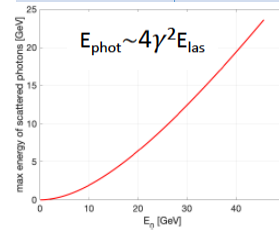
Motivation:

- In FCC-ee the intensity of colliding bunches must be tightly controlled, with a maximum charge imbalance between collision partner bunches of less than 3–5%.
- Laser Compton backscattering could be used to adjust and fine-tune the bunch intensity.**

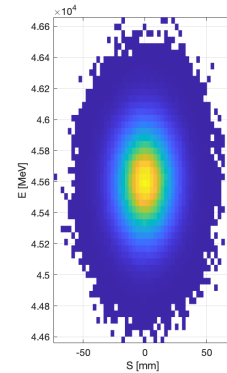


Sketch of the Compton collision inside a single 10 m long dipole.

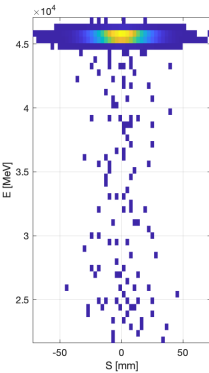
Laser	
α_0	0. [deg]
Pulse Energy	1 [J]
$\sigma_{x,y}$	400 [μm]
λ	800 [nm]
σ_t	300 [ps]



Before collision



After collision



$$N_{\text{tot}} = 2.68 \times 10^{11}; N_{\text{scat}} = 3.45 \times 10^7;$$

- To-Do:** Find optimal position for Compton IP and optimise focusing parameters to increase efficiency of collision
- Next:** Make full tracking simulation using beam after collision
Find application and users for 25 and 150 GeV photon beam

IPAC23

“Optimization of the FCC-ee positron capture line”, A. Bacci, F. Broggi, M. Rossetti Conti, (INFN-Mi), F. Alharthi, I. Chaikovska, V. Mytrochenko (IJCLab)

“Optimizing the beam intensity control by Compton back-scattering in FCC-ee”, Illya Drebot (INFN-Mi), Michael Hofer, Frank Zimmermann

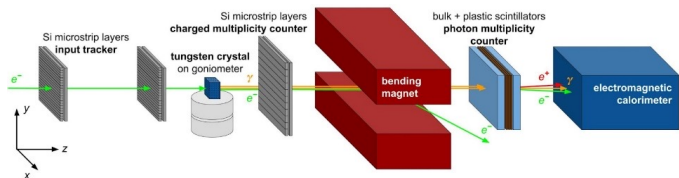
“Positron beam dynamics at the beginning of a large aperture FCC-ee capture linac”, V. Mytrochenko (Nat. Sc. C.), A. Bacci, M. Rossetti Conti (INFN-Mi), F. Alharthi, E. Bulyak, I. Chaikovska, R. Chehab (IJCLab)

Hybrid crystal based e⁺ source for FCC-ee

Main advantages of the hybrid source:

- Enhancement of photon generation in crystals in channeling conditions -> enhancement of pair production in the converter target
- High rate of soft photons -> creation of soft e⁺ easily captured in matching systems
- Decrease of the deposited energy and Peak Energy Deposition Density (PEDD) in the converter target

2022 Experimental activities: irradiation and testbeam



Test beam with a 2mm W crystal and 6 GeV electrons at CERN PS T9 beamline to validate the MC

- Involved Italian teams: INFN Ferrara, LNL, MiB, Sapienza
Other: IJCLab Orsay and INP Minsk
- MoU on crystal based positron source between INFN-Ferrara & CNRS IJCLab signed in September 2022

Current and future plans

- ❑ Continuation of the irradiation test also with different materials for amorphous target (purchased by IJCLab). Test of radiation enhancement @CERN PS/SPS in different crystals*.
- ❑ The simulation environment has now been fully developed and can be used for more sophisticated studies (capture system etc...) and to be included in the full injection chain for direct comparison with the conventional scheme.

*Irradiation tests and crystal targets financed within CSN1 RD-MUCOL for 2023

Some Refs.:

L. Bandiera et al., EPJC 82, 699 (2022) Crystal-based pair production for a lepton collider positron source

M. Soldani, A. Sytov (INFN-Fe) Hybrid source optimization for FCC, <https://indico.ijclab.in2p3.fr/event/8920/contributions/28017/>

Detector solenoid & IR magnets

- **Contributo allo sviluppo del solenoide per il rivelatore IDEA con R&D sul conduttore.**

Attualmente i magneti per rivelatori sono avvolti con conduttori basati sulla lega NbTi ($T_c=9$ K). La stabilità rispetto a eventi che possono provocare il quench è garantita da un rivestimento di alluminio puro realizzato per co-estrusione. Al momento non esistono più aziende che forniscono questi conduttori.

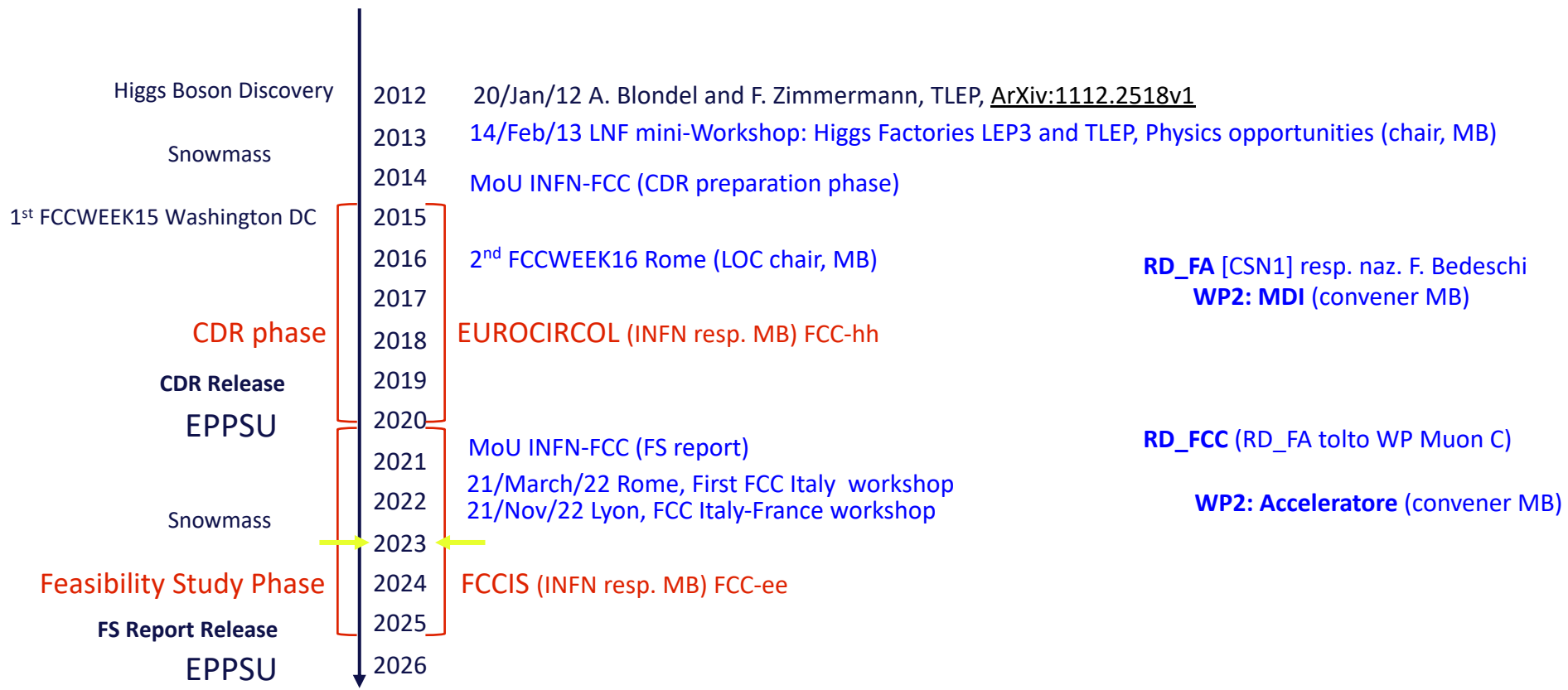
Tra le possibili alternative, l'uso di conduttori a base di MgB_2 ($T_c=39$ K) è particolarmente interessante e promettente.

La fase iniziale (2023) riguarda uno studio di principio di magneti avvolti con MgB_2 . La seconda fase richiederà un R&D specifico sui conduttori .

- **Contributo alla modellizzazione final focus quads QD0, molto simile a quello di SuperB, e test.**

La Sezione di Genova ha il software e le competenze per la modellizzazione nonché le attrezzature per i test funzionali (a 4.2 K) su modelli e prototipi.

Timeline LEP3-TLEP-FCC



First US FCC Workshop

This workshop aims to better organize the FCC-ee community within the US and identify the most important and feasible areas of research to enable optimal FCC-ee accelerator, detectors and physics output by leveraging our domestic expertise.

We will discuss the most needed elements and venues of FCC research in the US that can benefit the anticipated “integrated future colliders R&D program” for the next decade.

Outcomes of this workshop will provide input to the P5 discussions.

Covered Topics:

Physics, Detector, MDI, IR design, Backgrounds, IR magnets

Brookhaven National Laboratory

FIRST ANNUAL U.S.

FUTURE CIRCULAR COLLIDER WORKSHOP

BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY
APRIL 24-26, 2023, UPTON, NY

Program Committee:
 Anadi Canepa (FNAL)
 Sergei Chekanov (ANL)
 Regina Demina (University of Rochester)
 Sarah Eno (University of Maryland)
 Michelangelo Mangano (CERN)
 Christoph Paus (MIT)
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 Tor Raubenheimer (SLAC)
 Sally Seidel (University of New Mexico)
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 Kétóví Assamagan
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 Viviana Cavaliere
 Kiel Heck
 Eileen Morello
 Marc-André Pleier
 Carlene Santiago
 Scott Snyder
 Robert Szafron
 Abraham Tishelman-Charny
 Alessandro Tricoli

<https://www.bnl.gov/usfccworkshop/>

Joint FCC-France & Italy Workshop in Lyon

Nov. 21-23, 2022

<https://indico.in2p3.fr/event/27968/>

Important opportunity to develop R&D collaborations on theory, software, accelerator, experiments/detectors

Proposta di rendere questi workshop periodici



Nov 21 – 23, 2022
IP21 Lyon
Europe/Paris timezone

Accueil

Timetable

Inscription

Participant List

Practical information

FCC organization in France and in Italy

Committees

contact

✉ gregorio@in2p3.fr

✉ smgascon@in2p3.fr

Dear Colleagues,

The first joint FCC-France&Italy workshop on Higgs, Top, EW, HF and SM physics will take place at the Institut de physique des 2 infinis de Lyon (IP21 Lyon) from Nov 21st to 23rd, 2022, on the Université Claude Bernard Lyon 1 Campus, Domaine Scientifique de la Doua, Villeurbanne (next to Lyon). This meeting corresponds also to the 4th FCC-France / Higgs, Top & ElectroWeak Factory workshop.

Since this is an in-person workshop to strengthen the community, all the speakers are expected to be on-site for their presentations, while remote access will be available to the registered colleagues who just want to follow the plenary sessions of Monday and Wednesday (no zoom for the parallel sessions on Tuesday).

The Workshop will take place from Monday November 21st noon, to Wednesday 23rd 2022 early afternoon.

Registration for on-site participation will close on November 11th. Practical information can be found in the registration section and in the practical information section.

The workshop aims at intensifying French and Italian collaboration and participation to the FCC feasibility study through accelerator and detector concepts studies, concrete studies on physics and the constraints that this physics entails on detectors, in particular the physics of FCC-ee, but also FCC-hh. Detector R&D. Progress on Theory and on Accelerators for FCC will be presented in details. Synergies with developments for the ILC will also be discussed.

A quasi complete version of the agenda is on-line.

🕒 Starts Nov 21, 2022, 8:30 AM
Ends Nov 23, 2022, 4:00 PM
Europe/Paris

📍 IP21 Lyon
zoom: <https://cern.zoom.us/j/68076047>
pwd=NWNsVy9Hc0hEaWVwWVpqVlErV
Lyon, campus de la Doua, University Clai
Bernard
4 Rue Enrico Fermi, 69100 Villeurbanne
[Go to map](#)

👤 [Franco Bedeschi](#)
[Gregorio Bernardi](#)
[Manuela Boscolo](#)
[Suzanne Gascon-Shotkin](#)

📎 [GeraldPlan_local.pdf](#)

FCC-EIC Collaboration

FCC-EIC Joint & MDI Workshop

Chair M. Boscolo, 2 weeks, 91 participants, Indico page: [link](#)

- Common challenges and collaborative opportunities
- MDI and IR topics

CERN FCC – EIC collaboration, contact persons - *preliminary*

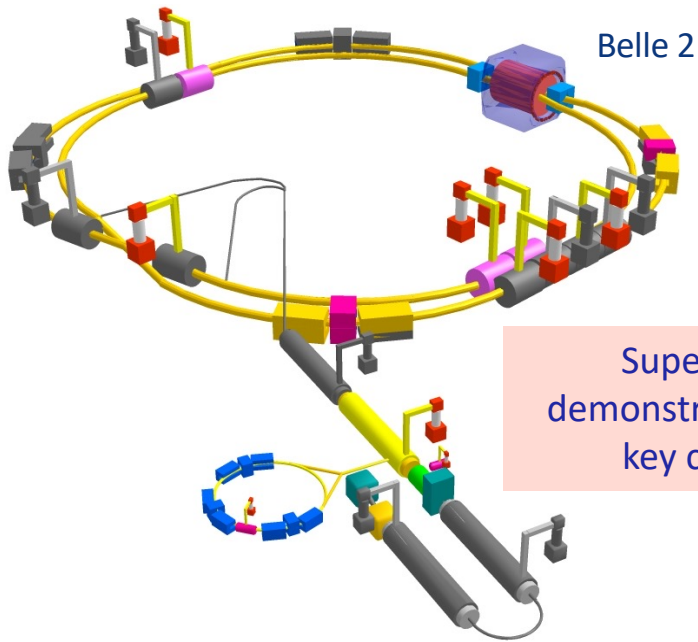
Domain	CERN/FCC contacts	BNL/EIC contacts	JLAB/EIC contacts	Other contacts FCC	Other contacts EIC
impedance model, instabilities, HOM, ion instability polarization	Mauro Migliorati (INFN), Ivan Karpov (CERN)	Mike Blaskiewicz, Alexei Blednykh, Silvia Verdu (?)	Todd Satogata	Alexander Novokhatski (SLAC)	
beam instrumentation, SR monitors (BPMs)	Jorg Wenninger (CERN), Jacqueline Keintzel (CERN)	David Gassner, Dany Padrazo	Todd Satogata	Eliana Gianfelice (FNAL), Guy Wilkinson (Oxford)	
beam feedback systems	Thibaut Lefevre (CERN), Manfred Wendt (CERN)	Wolfgang Hofle (CERN)	Mike Blaskiewicz (BNL), Another ?	Anke Susanne Mueller (KIT)	
vacuum system	Wolfgang Hofle (CERN)	Roberto Kersevan, Cedric Garion (CERN)	Charles Hetzel	John Fox (SU)	
final focus quadrupoles		Brett Parker, Holger Witte	Mark Wiseman	Walter Wittmer	Mike Koratzinos (MIT)
SRF	Erk Jensen, Frank Gerigk, (CERN)	Kevin Smith	Robert Rimmer		
MDI, IR shielding, handling equipment associated with the IR	Manuela Boscolo (INFN), Helmut Burkhardt (CERN)	Holger Witte	Walter Wittmer	Mike Sullivan (SLAC)	
Collimation – beam tails	Andrey Abramov (CERN)				Dmitry Shatilov (BINP)
Beam-beam interactions (limits with multiple IPs)	Xavier Buffat (CERN)				Dmitry Shatilov (BINP)

- Initiative to strengthen collaboration
- Collaboration is endorsed by management on both sides ([link](#))
- Currently identifying common areas of interest and contact persons

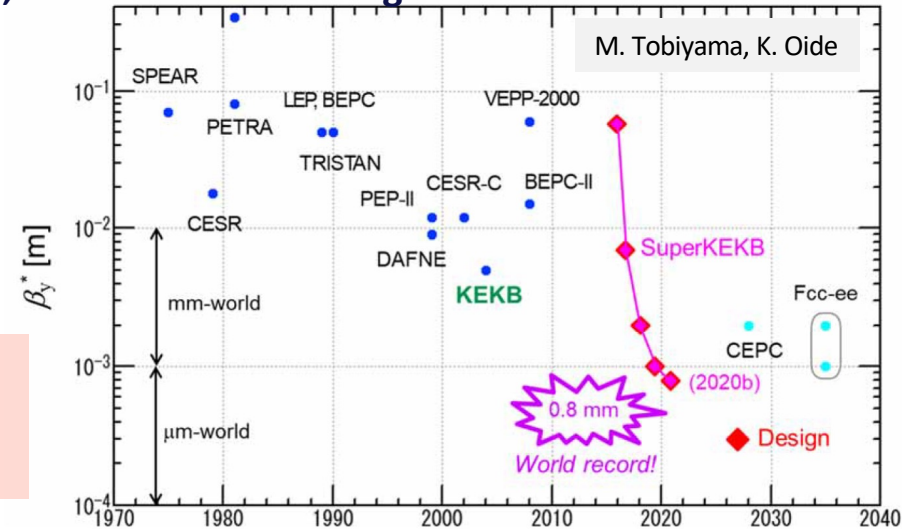
Frank Zimmermann's closing remarks: [link](#)

SuperKEKB – “FCC-ee demonstrator”

Double ring e^+e^- collider B -factory at $7(e^-)$ & $4(e^+)$ GeV; design luminosity $\sim 8 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$; design $\beta_y^* \sim 0.3 \text{ mm}$; beam lifetime $\sim 5 \text{ min}$; top-up inj.; $\sim 2.5 \cdot 10^{12} e^+ / \text{s}$; under commissioning



SuperKEKB is demonstrating FCC-ee key concepts



$\beta_y^* = 0.8 \text{ mm}$ achieved in both rings – using the FCC-ee-style “virtual” crab-waist collision scheme

Invitata nel SuperKEKB IR Upgrade group recentemente creato, siamo in contatto costante in questi anni sin dall’inizio. CERN fellows andati a fare esperienza di commissioning, discussione su soluzioni tecnologiche e disegno per FCC-ee.

Summary

- Fase preparatoria dello studio di fattibilità di FCC per la prossima Strategy
- INFN ben rappresentata nella governance FCC
- Anche l'INFN prepara i suoi contributi per la Strategy su FCC
- Attività di macchina su FCC è finanziata da CSN1 in RD_FCC
- WP-Acceleratore fondato l'anno scorso espandendo il gruppo MDI, nuove attività avviate
- Partecipazione al progetto FCCIS, CHART Swiss program, collaborazioni internazionali

Outlook

Long term goal: **world-leading HEP infrastructure for 21st century** to push the particle-physics **precision and energy frontiers** far beyond present limits.

Success of FCC relies on strong global participation in all domains.

Unique (might be the only one) opportunity for the community involved on high luminosity and high energy colliders!

Italian contribution well in place at the coordination and individual activity level.

Need to follow the acceleration of the project to secure full support, strongly needed for its success.

Infos about FCCIS & EUROCIRCOL INFRADEV EU-H2020 e sinergie con altri fondi esterni

FCCIS H2020-INFRADEV Design Study

INFN Scientific coordinator M.Boscolo

WP2: collider design (DESY) Deliver a performance optimised machine design, integrated with the territorial requirements and constraints, considering cost, long-term sustainability, operational efficiency and design for socio-economic impact generation.

Task Interaction region and machine detector interface design [Deliverable: 1/7/2023 IR & MDI Design]
(lead: M. Boscolo, participants: CERN, CNRS, DESY partners BINP and UOXF)

Subtask: Analyse and mitigate **impedance and single-beam collective effects** in the collider rings (M. Migliorati)

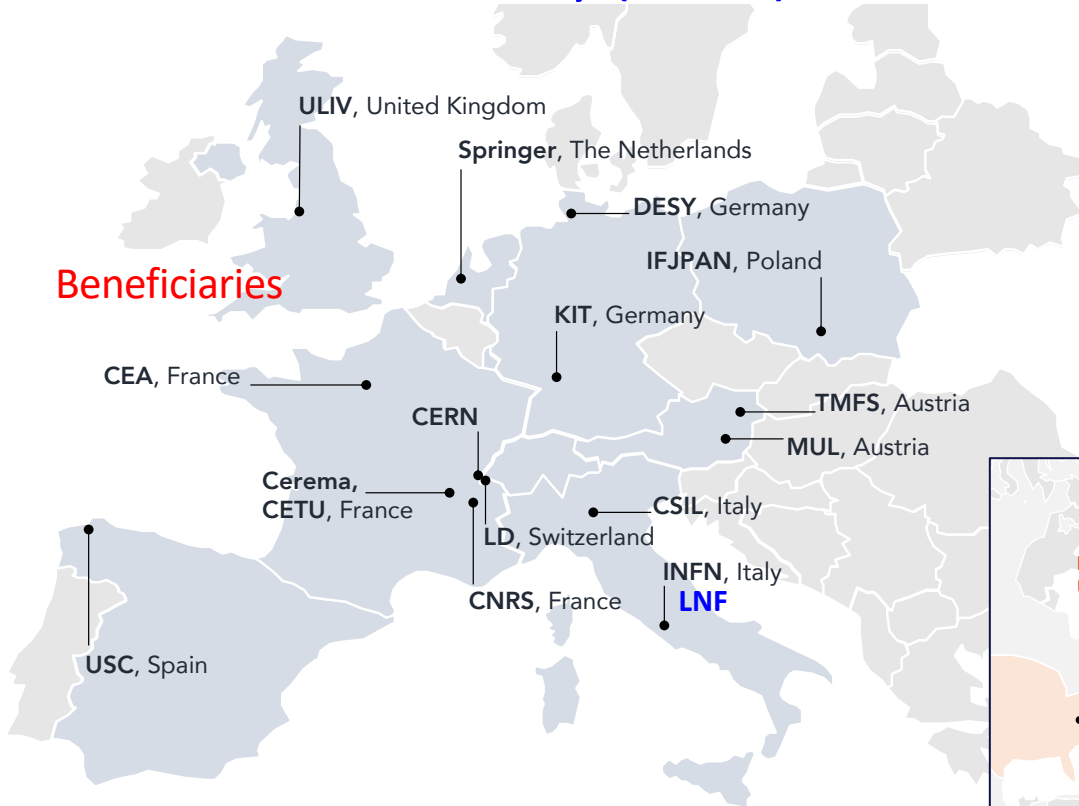
WP3: integrate Europe (CERN) Develop a feasible project scenario compatible with local – territorial constraints while guaranteeing the required physic performance.

WP4: impact & sustainability (CSIL, Centro Studi Industria Leggera, Italy) Develop the financial roadmap of the infrastructure project, including the analysis of socio-economic impacts.

WP5: leverage & engage (IFJ PAN) Engage stakeholders in the preparation of a new research infrastructure. Communicate the project rationale, objectives and progress. Create lasting impact by building theoretical and experimental physics communities, creating awareness of the technical feasibility and financial sustainability, forging a project preparation plan with the host states (France, Switzerland).

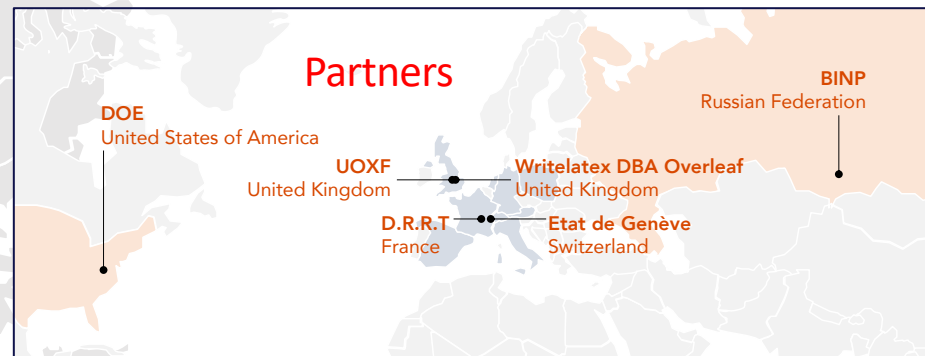
FCC Innovation Study (FCCIS) EU- H2020

Beneficiaries



Topic	INFRADEV-01-2019-2020
Grant Agreement	FCCIS 951754
Duration	48 months
From-to	2 Nov 2020 – 1 Nov 2024
Project cost	7 435 865 €
EU contribution	2 999 850 €
Beneficiaries	16
Partners	6

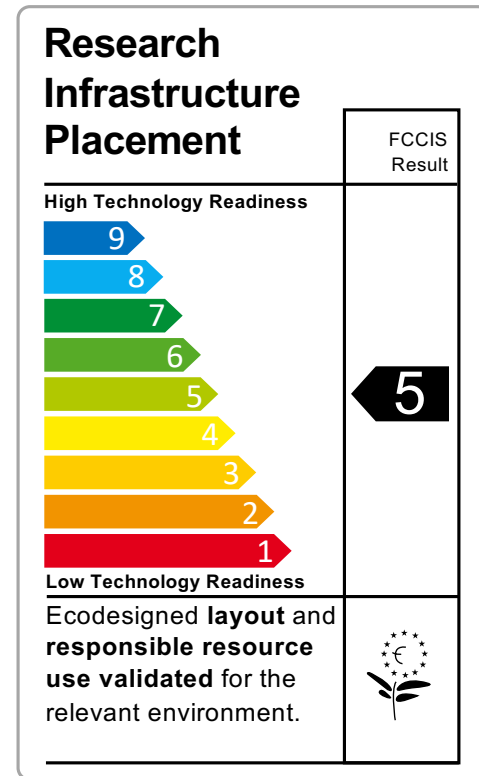
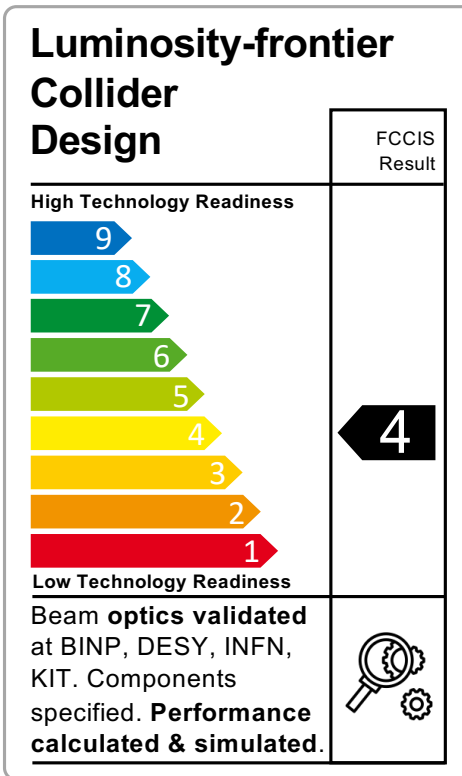
Partners



2 AdR, 1 art.36

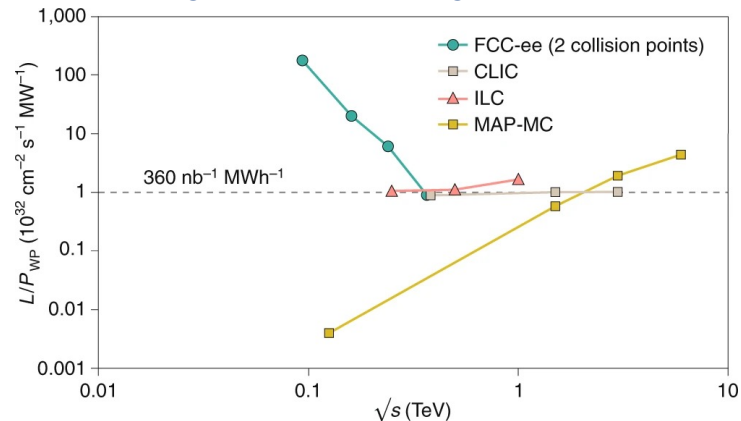
Objectives of FCCIS (Description of Action)

- **O1: Design a circular luminosity frontier particle collider** with a research programme to remain at the forefront of research
- **O2: Demonstrate the technical and organizational feasibility** of a 100 km long, circular particle collider
- **O3: Develop an innovation plan for a long-term sustainable research infrastructure** that is seamlessly integrated in the European research landscape
- **O4: Engage stakeholders** from different sectors of the society
- **O5: Demonstrate the role and impact of the research infrastructure in the innovation chain**, focusing on responsible resource use and managing environmental impacts



highly sustainable Higgs factory

luminosity vs. electricity consumption



Thanks to twin-aperture magnets, thin-film SRF, efficient RF power sources, top-up injection

FCC-ee annual energy consumption ~ LHC/HL-LHC

120 GeV	Days	Hours	Power OP	Power Com	Power MD	Power TS	Power Shutdown		
Beam operation	143	3432	293					1005644	MWh
Downtime operation	42	1008	109					110266	MWh
Hardware, Beam commissioning	30	720		139				100079	MWh
MD	20	480			177			85196	MWh
technical stop	10	240				87		20985	MWh
Shutdown	120	2880					69	199872	MWh
Energy consumption / year	365	8760						1.52	TWh
Average power								174	MW

J.-P. Burnet, FCC Week

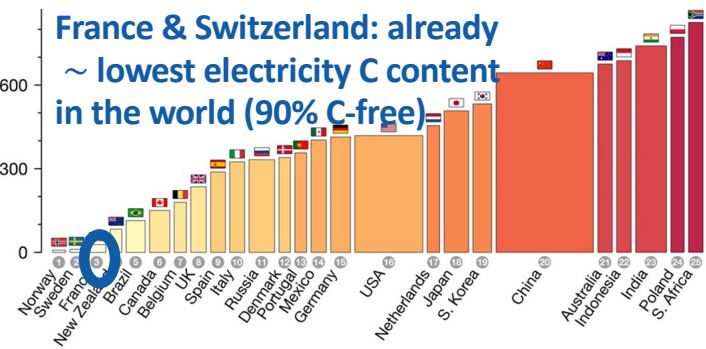
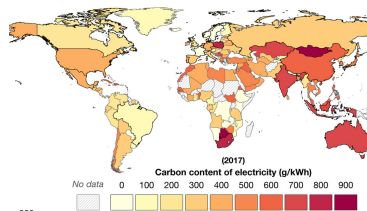
2022

incl. CERN site & SPS

CERN Meyrin, SPS, FCC	Z	W	H	TT
Beam energy (GeV)	45.6	80	120	182.5
Energy consumption (TWh/y)	1.82	1.92	2.09	2.54

powered by mix of renewable & other C-free sources

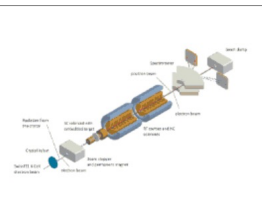
France & Switzerland: already
~ lowest electricity C content
in the world (90% C-free)



<https://www.carbonbrief.org/>

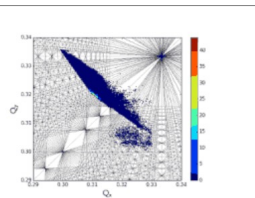
optimum usage of excavation material
int'l competition "mining the future®"

<https://indico.cern.ch/event/1001465/>



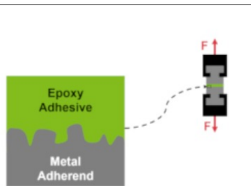
FCCee Injector

Design and positron production test program for FCC-ee Injector



FCChh Stability

Long term coherent stability and diffusion studies for the Future Circular Hadron Colliders



MagAM

Additive Manufacturing for Structural Components in Superconducting Coils



MagDev1

Superconducting Accelerator Magnet R&D



MagNum

Sustainable and Consistent Integrated Modelling of Superconducting Magnets



MagRes

Development of optimized resin systems for SC magnet coil production



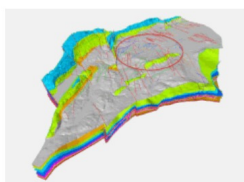
FCCee-Beam Dynamics Simulations

Accelerator design and simulation framework for FCC-ee: optics and collective effects



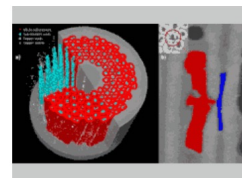
FCC Geodesy

Determination of a high-precision gravity field model for the FCC region and improvement of the Geodetic Reference Frames and the Geodetic Infrastructure



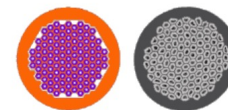
FCC Geology 3D Model

Development of a high-resolution 3D geological model and associated GIS-based subsurface data set for the FCC tunnelling work



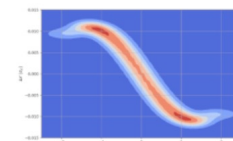
WireChar

Multiphysical characterization of Nb3Sn wires and of REBCO coated conductors



WireDev

Development of recipes and methods for the fabrication of Nb3Sn multifilamentary wires with enhanced current carrying capabilities



FCC / LHC-Lumi

Luminosity Precision Measurements for Hadron Colliders

FCC-hh Key aspects funded by H2020-INFRADEV Design Study

EUROCIRCOL

resp. M. Boscolo

Strategic activity for the FCC CDR and cost review for the EPPSU in 2019

(2015-2019) 3 MEuro, INFN grant: **422 k€**

AdR + Art.36
3 TI ai LNF
+ ... INFN

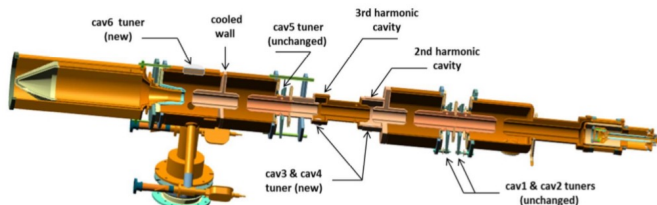
- **WP3: Experimental insertion region design** (M. Boscolo, LNF)
Impact of synchrotron radiation emitted by protons on detector and machine components and develop mitigation techniques (outcome study: only tens of W reach the central Be chamber, not an issue)
- **WP4: Cryogenic beam vacuum system** (R. Cimino, LNF)
SR power $\sim 30\text{W/m/beam}$ in arcs, total 5 MW (LHC 7kW), 100 MW of cooling power
→ R&D planned at DAFNE (MoU)
- **WP5: High field magnet design** (S. Farinon, Ge)
The target field strengths to the order of 16 T require novel concepts and R&D studies
→ High field magnet program

Additional Material

Accelerator R&D examples

efficient RF power sources (400 & 800 MHz)

I. Syratchev

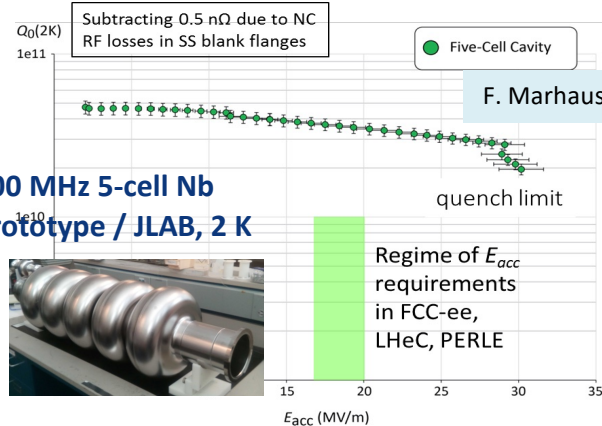


400 MHz
1-,2- &
4-cell
Nb/Cu,
4.5 K

FPC & HOM coupler, cryomodule, thin-film coatings...

energy efficient twin aperture arc dipoles

efficient SC cavities

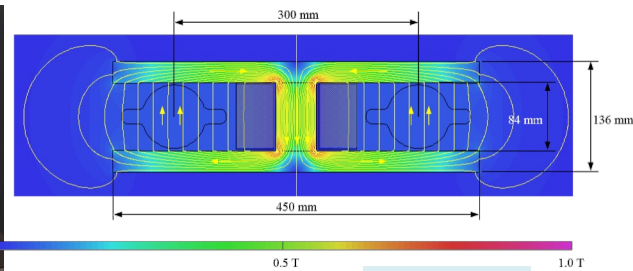
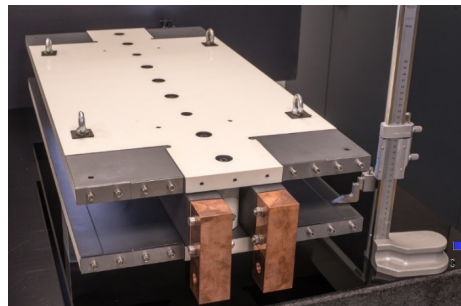


800 MHz 5-cell Nb prototype / JLAB, 2 K

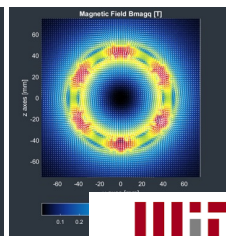
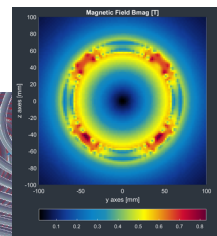
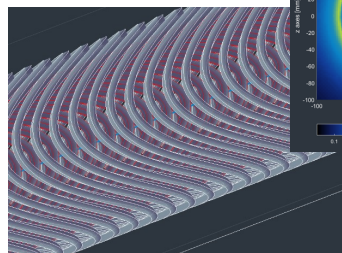


F. Marhauser

under study: CCT HTS quad's & sext's for arcs



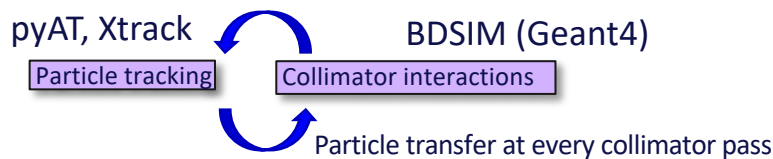
A. Milanese



M. Koratzinos

Collimation studies & IR loss maps

- Using newly-developed simulation tools to study collimation for the FCC-ee



- First collimation scheme
- Currently focussing on beam halo losses with a workflow similar to LHC studies
- Various beam loss scenarios are being considered
- The beam loss maps are used to evaluate the impact to the detector using the detector software (Key4HEP)

