Les Rencontres de Physique de la Vallée d'Aoste

The Circular Electron-Positron Collider
The CEPC Project

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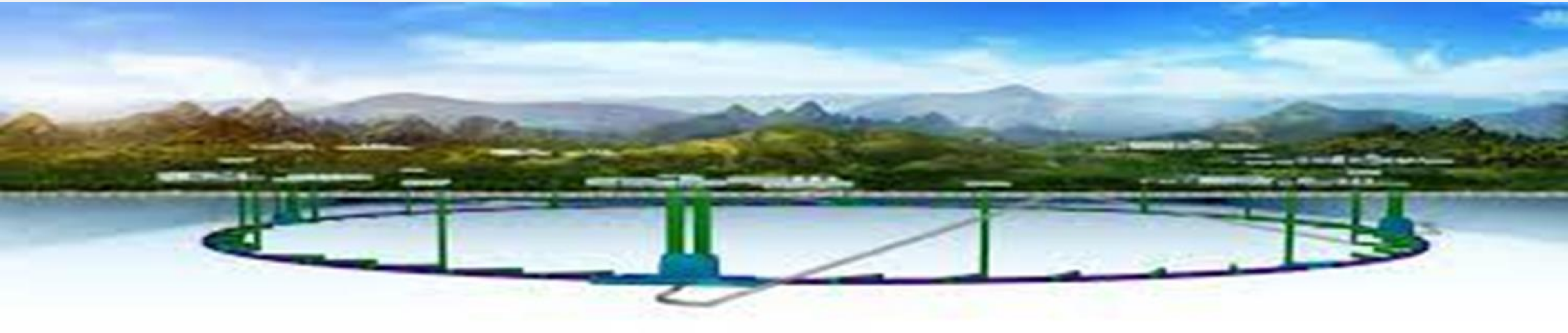
Outline

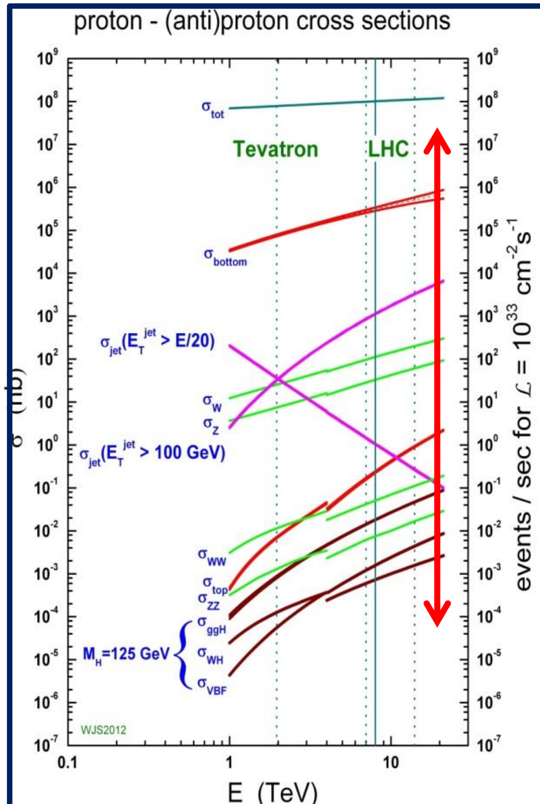
- Introduction and Reminder
- Physics at CEPC (Fcc-ee, ILC)
- CEPC Status and Progress
- Project Development
- Summary



Introduction and Reminder

- The discovery of the Higgs boson solidifies the Standard Model
- The Higgs boson provides rare opportunities to probe new physics
- The e^+e^- Higgs factory is called for
- Such a Higgs factory can also be a factory for top, Z and W
- CEPC covers the Higgs, Z, W and the top
- CEPC can be upgraded to a 100 TeV pp collider in future
- The CEPC Study Group – design + R&D since Sept. 2013

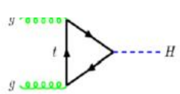
The cases for high energy e^+e^- colliders



LHC –

- large Higgs cross section
- 150M Higgs per exp.

- dominated by QCD events
- **S**(H)/**B**(All) 10^{-10}
- Pile-up and jet overlap
- Not knowing $(\vec{P}_H, E_H)_{initial}$



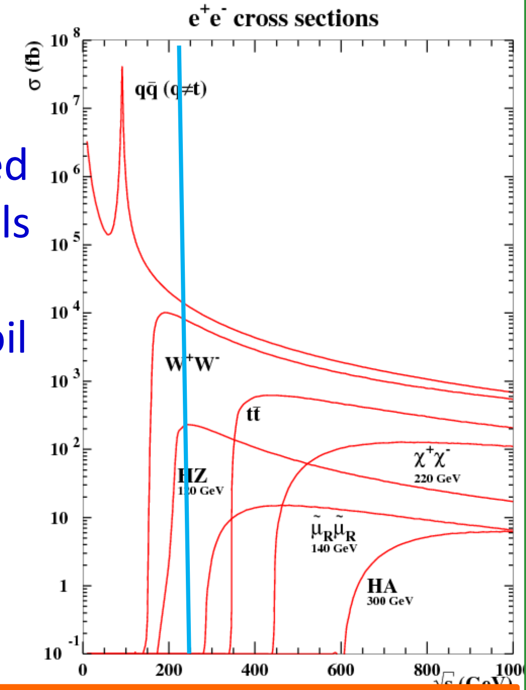
Precisions on H couplings

~(5-10)% expected

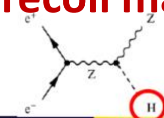
e^+e^- collider –

- Higgs cross section, predicted with (sub)% levels
- Know $(\vec{P}_H, E_H)_{initial}$ allowing for recoil mass reconst.
- Clean events

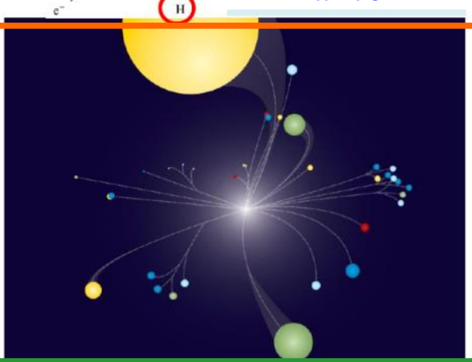
- low Higgs cross section



unbiased H sample can be selected by way of recoil mass against the Z boson



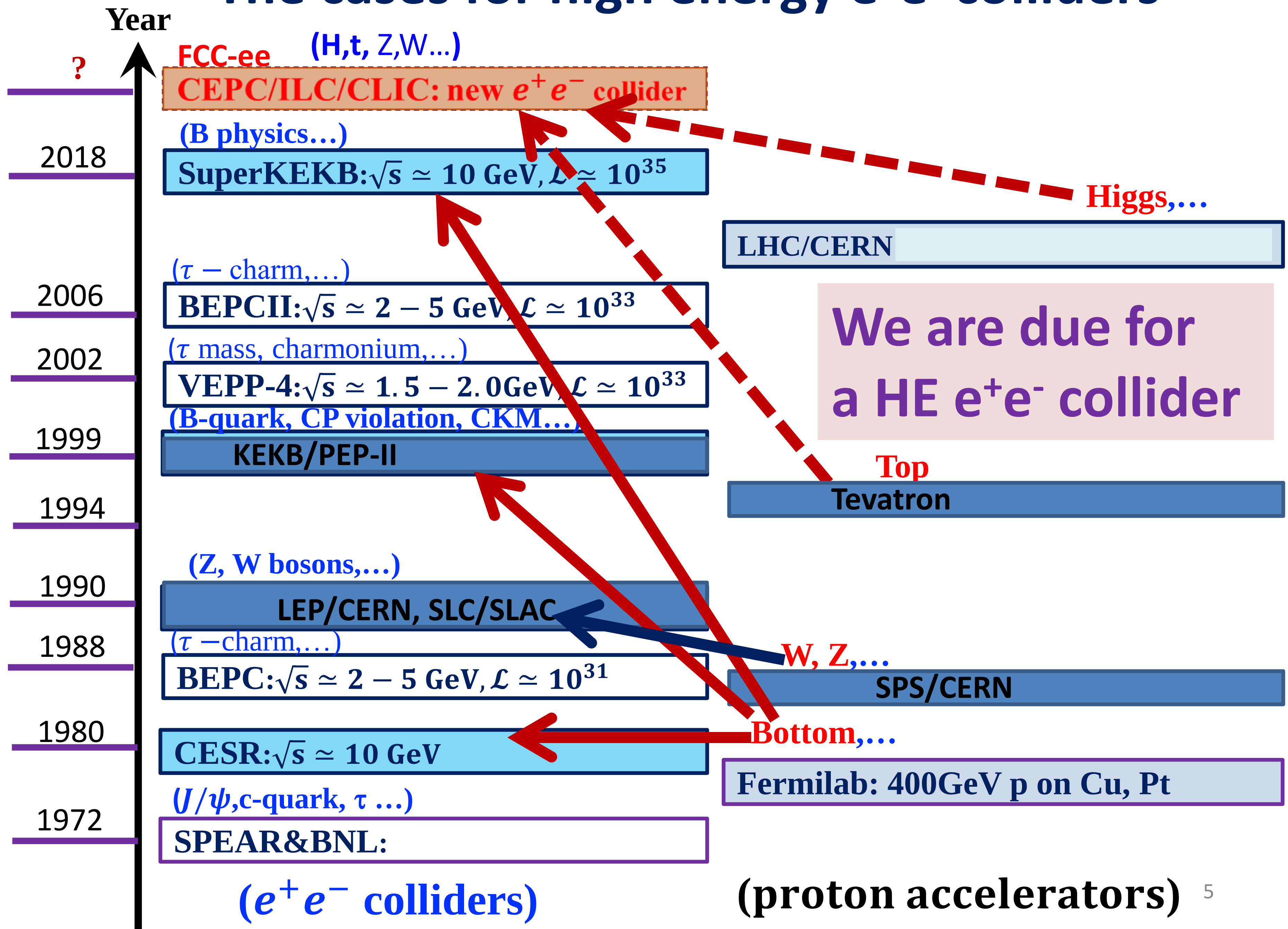
$$M^2_{H\to FS} = (\sqrt{S} - E_Z)^2 - |\vec{P}_Z|^2$$



Precisions on H couplings

~1% or less expected

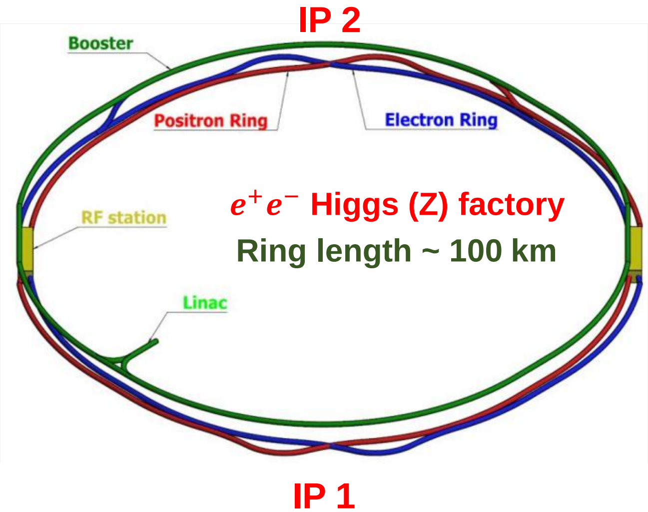
The cases for high energy e^+e^- colliders

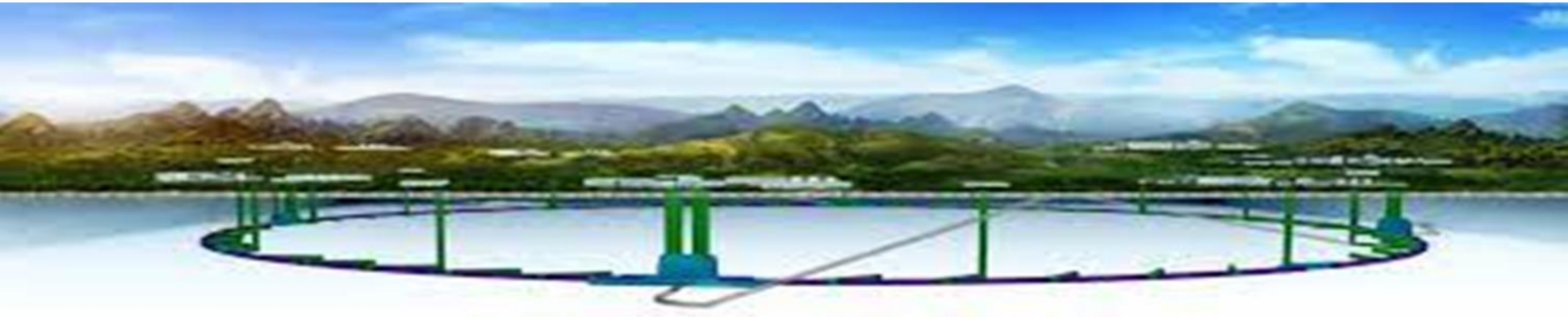


The Concept of CEPC

The idea of CEPC followed by a possible Super proton-proton Collider (SppC) was proposed in Sep. 2012.

- Looking for Hints@e+e-Collider ➔ If yes, direct search@pp collider
- The tunnel can be re-used for pp, AA, ep colliders up to ~ 100 TeV





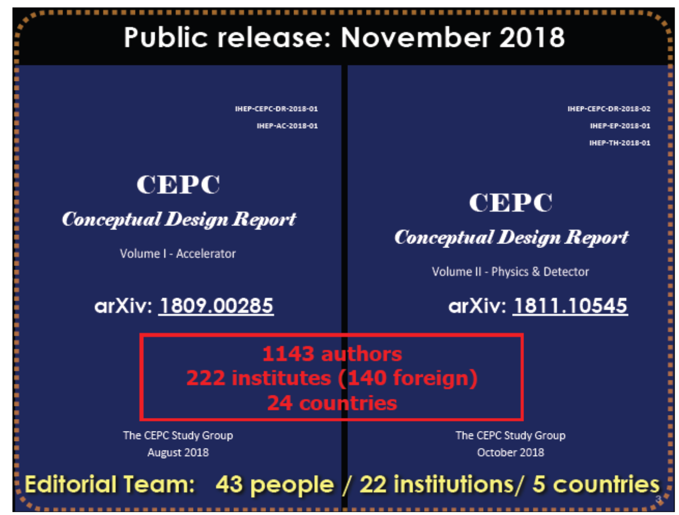
Introduction

CEPC team took steps to advance

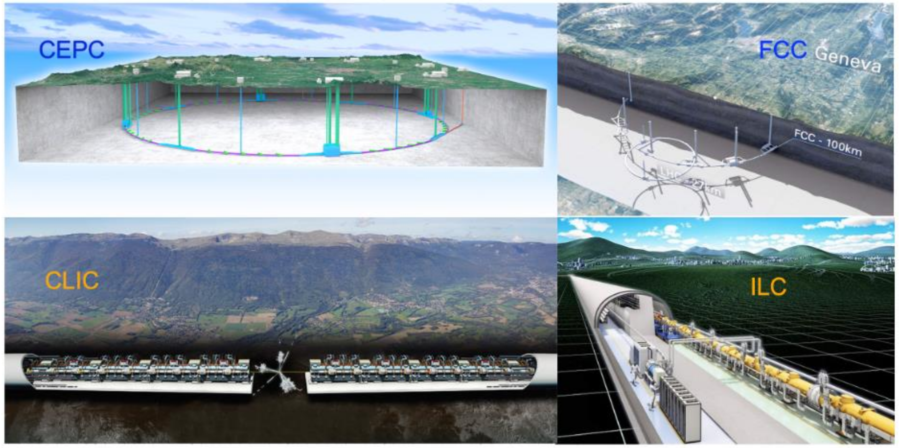
CEPC-SPPC Kickoff (2013.9)

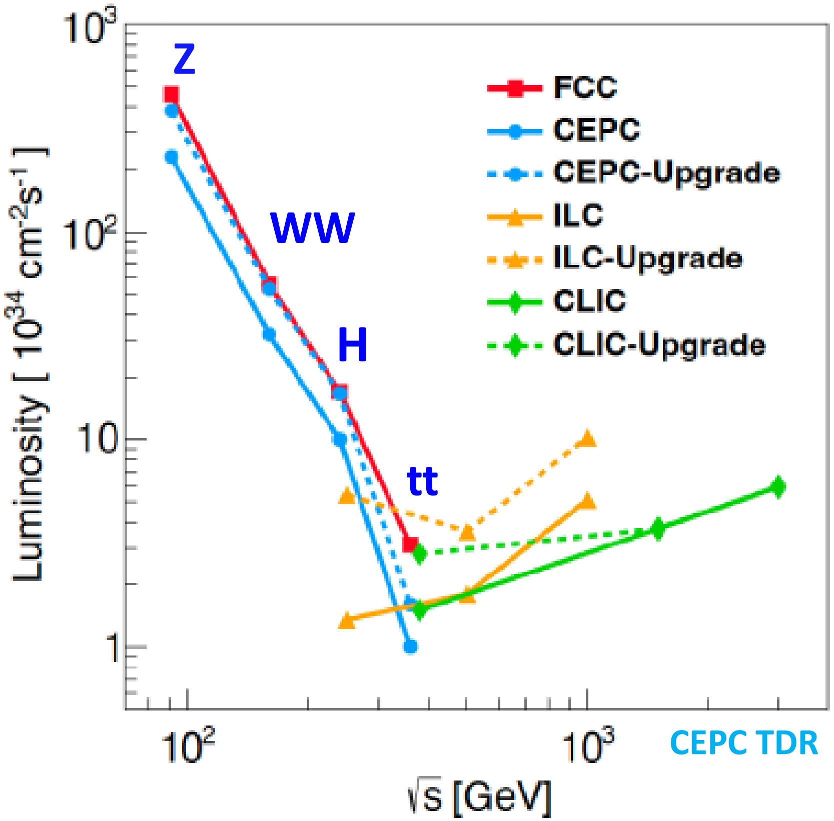
First CEPC IAC Meeting (2015.9)

CEPC CDR Released (2018.11)



Circular or Linear?





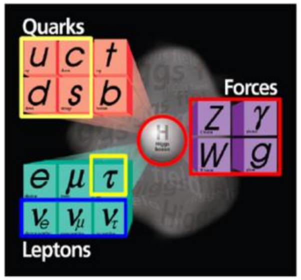
- Electron-positron Higgs factories identified as top priority for future collider (ESPPU).
- CEPC has strong advantages among mature electron-positron Higgs factories (design report delivered),
  - **Earlier data**: collision expected in 2030s (vs. FCC-ee ~ 2040s), **larger tunnel cross section**（ee, pp coexistence)
  - **Higher precision** vs. linear colliders with more Higgs & Z; potential for **proton collider upgrade**.

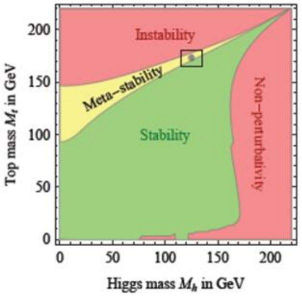
Physics at CEPC

- Probing new physics to 10 TeV (direct-indirect)
- Unprecedented precision on EW and QCD
- Rich flavor physics
- With a future 100 TeV pp collider, fully testing SM and extending search for NP to the limit
- Theoretical developments crucial and exciting

Higgs Factory – Great Scientific Value

- We have a very successful Standard Model
- But we still have a lot of issues and questions:
  - Anything fundamentals behind the flavor symmetry ?
  - Mass hierarchy of elementary particles normal ?
  - Fine tuning of Higgs mass natural ?
  - Why a meta-stable vacuum ?
  - What are dark matter particles ?
  - No CP in the SM to explain Matter-antimatter asymmetry
  - Dirac or Majorana Neutrino mass ?
  - Unification of interactions at a high energy ?
- We are at a turning point:
  - a new, much deeper theory ?
  - Choices of experimental approaches ?
    - e^+e^-, pp, ep, $\mu^+\mu^-$ or no machine ?





- "Small cost" to look for hints. If yes, go for direct searches

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \sum_i \frac{c_i}{M^2}\mathcal{O}_{6,i} \qquad \delta \sim c_i \frac{v^2}{M^2}$$

No signal at LHC:

Direct searches: M ~ 1 TeV

10% precision: M ~ 1 TeV

Look for signals at CEPC/FCC-ee:

Precisions exceed HL-LHC ~ 1 order of magnitude (1% precision) ➔ M ~10 TeV

CEPC CDR

Naturalness will be at ~10^{-4} up to 10 TeV
If no New Physics up to 10 TeV, there will be no naturalness ➔ even bigger discovery ?

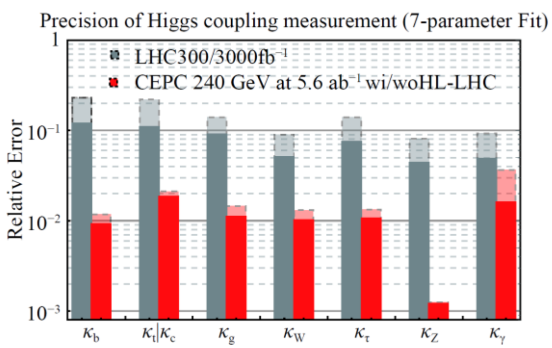
Pressing science questions, best addressed by an e^+e^- Higgs factory (~1% precision or better)

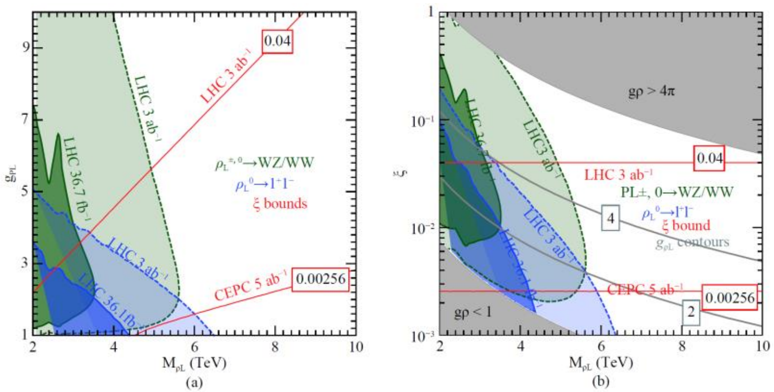
Physics at CEPC

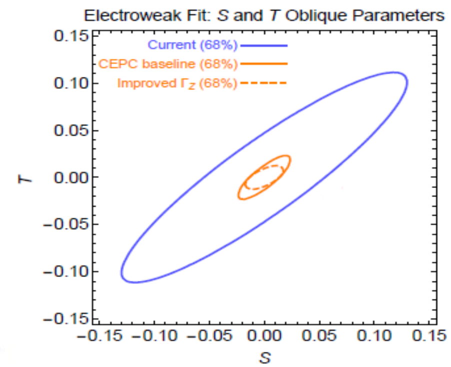
Higgs coupling measurement can be improved by orders magnititude

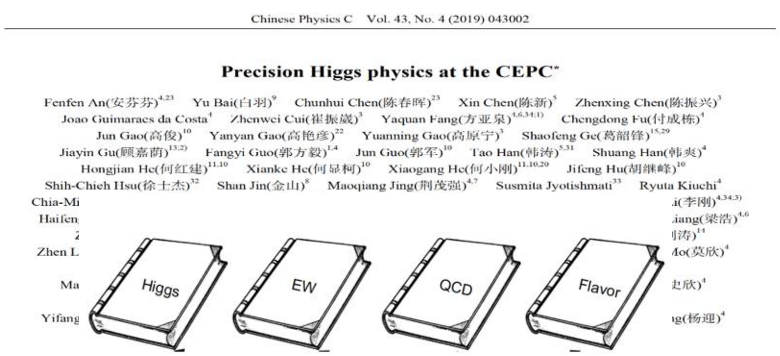
Direct and indirect proble to new physics up to 10 TeV, an order of magntitude higher then HL-LHC

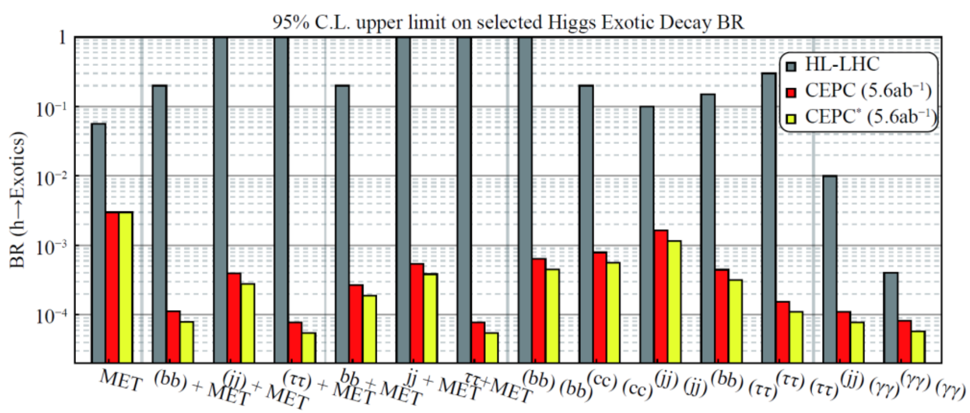
Electroweak measurement can be improved by a large factor





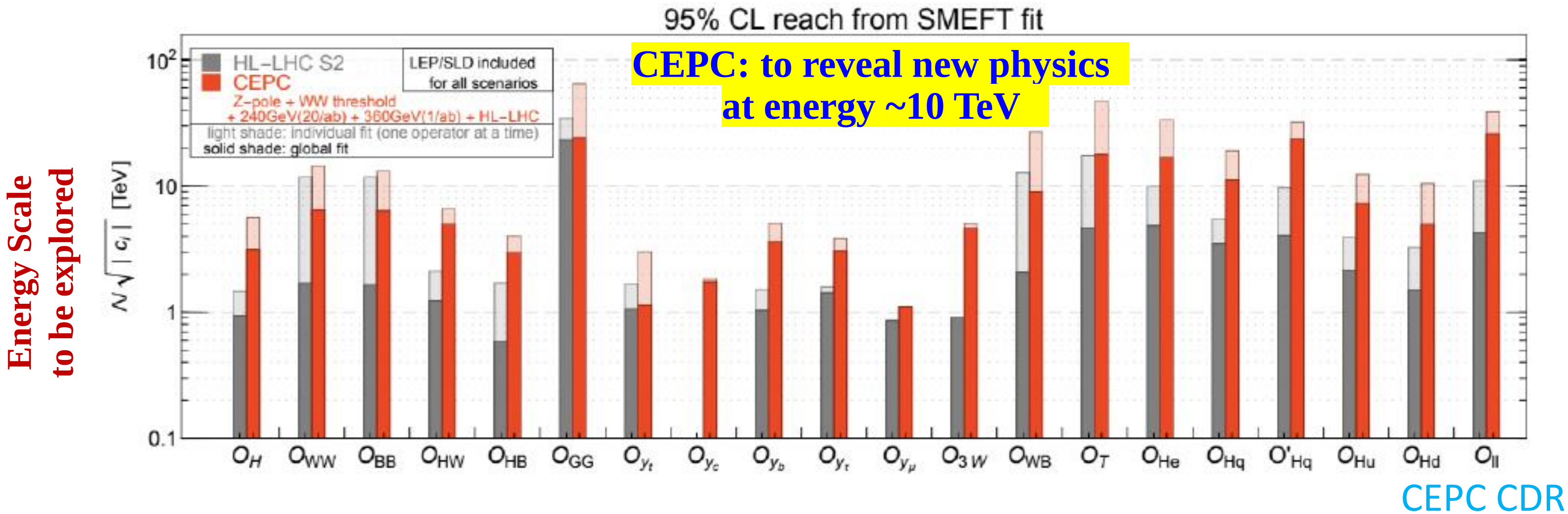






Physics white papers published and to be published

Physics at CEPC



Covered energy scales of new physics from CPEC and HL-LHC, based on measurements of operators in the framework of the Standard Model Effective Field Theory (SMEFT).

CEPC Status and Progress

- CEPC CDR released in 2018, outlining the R&D program
- Design improvement, R&D continuously pursued since
- Benefitted from constructing an advanced light source, operation experience of the BEPCII
- Majority of R&D completed
- Accelerator TDR released in December 2023
- CEPC is for the worldwide HEP community, and the CEPC Study Group actively engages in international collaboration

CEPC Concepts

New Physics
~10 TeV

- ✓ Dark Matter
- ✓ Extended Higgs
- ✓ Composite Higgs
- ✓ Supersymmetry
- ……

High Precision
~1%

- ✓ Higgs: 1%-0.1%
- ✓ EW : O(10^2-10^3) vs current
- ✓ Flavor
- ……

Detector
Particle Flow

- ✓ High Granularity
- ✓ Good Resolution
- ✓ Reliable PID
- ……

Design & Implementation
Detector & Accelerator

- ✓ Multi-purposed Acc.
- ✓ New concept Detector
- ✓ Cost, added values
- ✓ Spill-over
- ……

- ✓ Management
- ✓ Collaboration
- ……

High Lumi.
~$10^{34-36}cm^{-2}s^{-1}$

- ✓ Higgs: 20 ab^{-1}
- ✓ Z: 100 ab^{-1}
- ✓ W: 6 ab^{-1}
- ✓ Top: 1 ab^{-1}

Accelerator
2 IPs/100 km

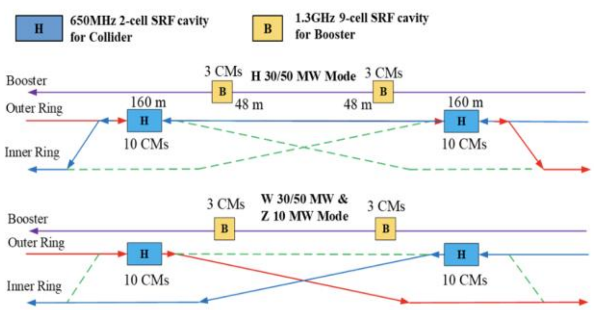
- ✓ Switchable Operations
- ✓ Upgradability
- ✓ Large Piwinski angle with Crab-waist
- ……

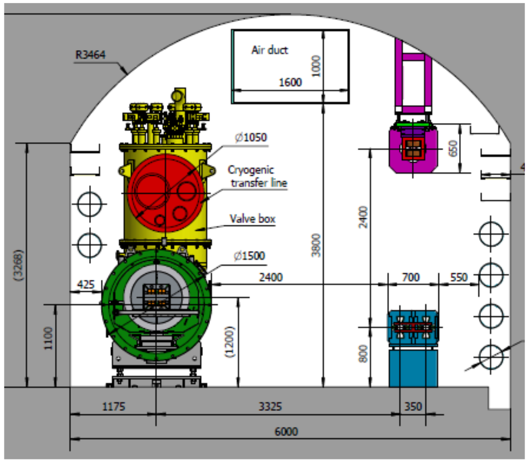
Operation mode	Z	W	Higgs
Center-of-mass energy (GeV)	91	160	240
Operation time (year)	2	1	10
Instantaneous luminosity/IP ($10^{34}cm^{-2}s^{-1}$)	115	16.0	5.0
Integrated luminosity (ab^{-1}, 2 IPs)	60	3.6	12
Event yield (30 MW)	2.5×10^{12}	1.0×10^8	2.5×10^6
Event yield (50 MW)	4.0×10^{12}	1.6×10^8	4.0×10^6

CEPC Layout and Design Essentials

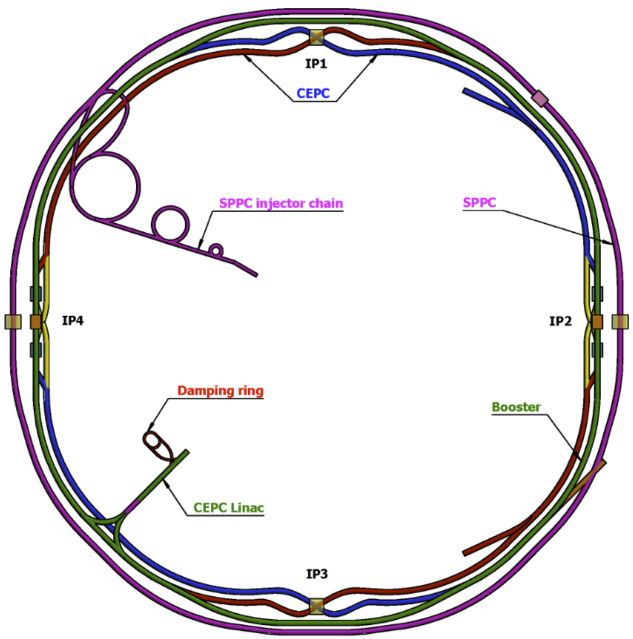
- **Circular collider**: **Higher luminosity than a linear collider**
- **100km circumference**: **Optimal total cost**
- **Shared tunnel**: **Compatible design for CEPC and SppC**
- **Switchable operation**: **Higgs, W/Z, top**
- Accelerator complex comprised of a Linac, a 100 km booster and a collider ring

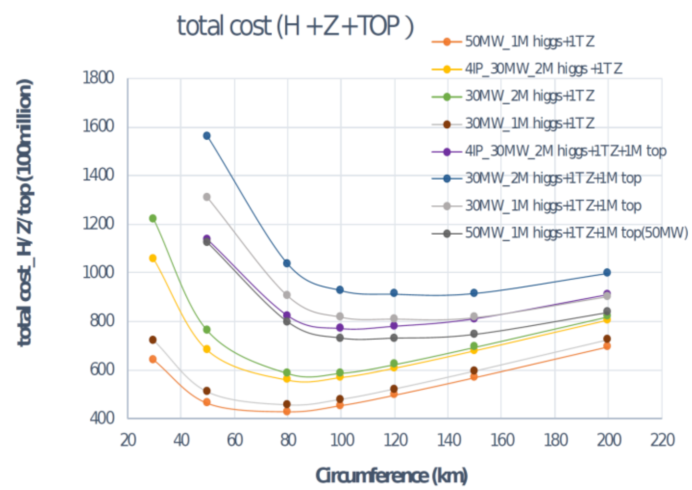
Switchable operation for Higgs W and Z





Common tunnel for booster/collider & SppC





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

CEPC Operation Plan

Particle	$E_{c.m.}$ (GeV)	Years	SR Power (MW)	Lumi. /IP ($10^{34}cm^{-2}s^{-1}$)	Integrated Lumi. /yr (ab^{-1}, 2 IPs)	Total Integrated L (ab^{-1}, 2 IPs)	Total no. of events
H*	240	10	50	8.3	2.2	21.6	4.3×10^6
			30	5	1.3	13	2.6×10^6
Z	91	2	50	192**	50	100	4.1×10^{12}
			30	115**	30	60	2.5×10^{12}
W	160	1	50	26.7	6.9	6.9	2.1×10^8
			30	16	4.2	4.2	1.3×10^8
$t\bar{t}$	360	5	50	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.6×10^6
			30	0.5	0.13	0.65	0.4×10^6

* Higgs is the top priority. The CEPC will commence its operation with a focus on Higgs.
** Detector solenoid field is 2 Tesla during Z operation, 3Tesla for all other energies.
*** Calculated using 3,600 hours per year for data collection.

CEPC R&D Program

- **Polarized electron gun**
  - Super-laIce GaAs photocathode DC-Gun
- **High current positron source**
  - bunch charge of ~3nC,
  - 6Tesla Flux Concentrator peak magnetic field
- **SCRF system**
  - High Q cavity - Max operation Q_0 = 2E10 @ 2 K
  - High power coupler - 300kW（Variable）
- **High efficiency CW klystron**
  - Efficiency goal > 80%
- **Low field dipole magnet（booster）**
  - Lmag=5m, Bmin=30Gs, Errors <5E-4
- **Vacuum system**
  - 6m long cooper chamber
  - RF shielding bellows
- **Electro-static separator**
  - Maximum operating field strength: 20kV/cm
  - Maximum deflection: 145 urad
- **Large scale cryogenics**
  - 12 kW @4.5K refrigerator, Oversized,
  - Custom-made, Site integration
- **HTS magnet**
  - Advanced HTS Cable R&D: > 10kA
  - Advanced High Field HTS Magnet R&D: main field 12~12T

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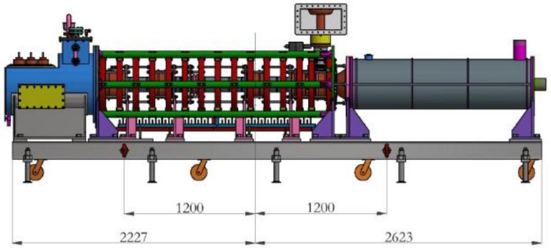
N-doping of 650MHz 1-cell cavities

Vertical test of 650MHz 1-cell cavity

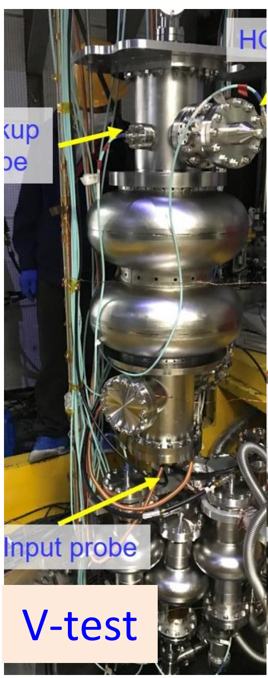
High voltage DC Gun

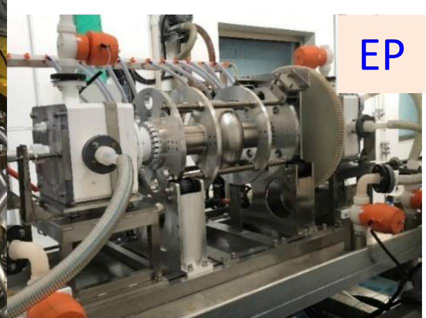


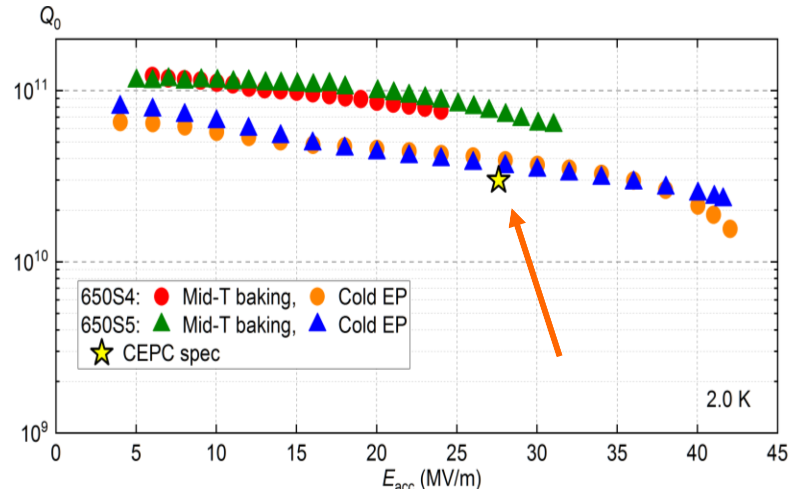
Mechanical design of conventional klystron

CEPC R&D: 650 MHz SRF Cavities for collider

- First three 2-cell cavities based mainly on BCP shows reasonable performance
- Recent 1-cell cavity based on cold-EP and Mid-temperature baking achieved the world best results, exceeding CEPC spec.
- Continue to develop multi-cell cavities



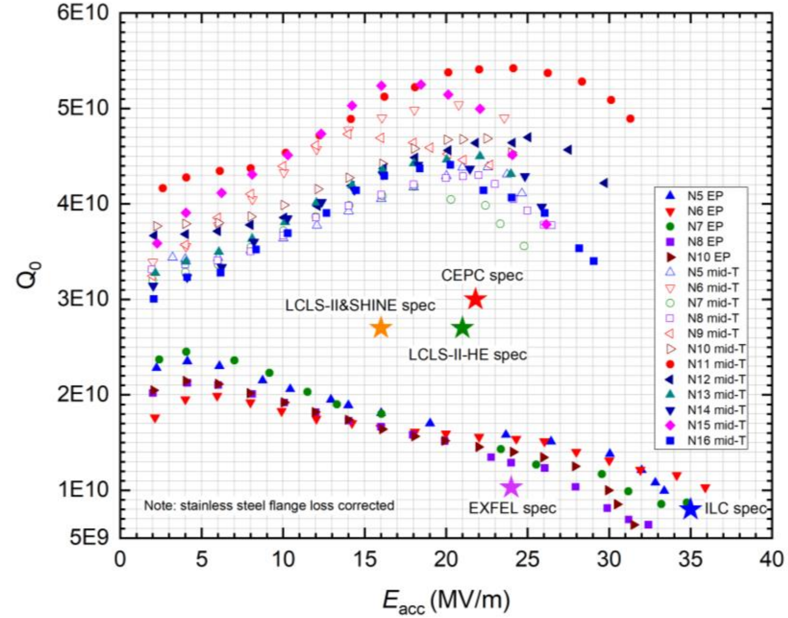


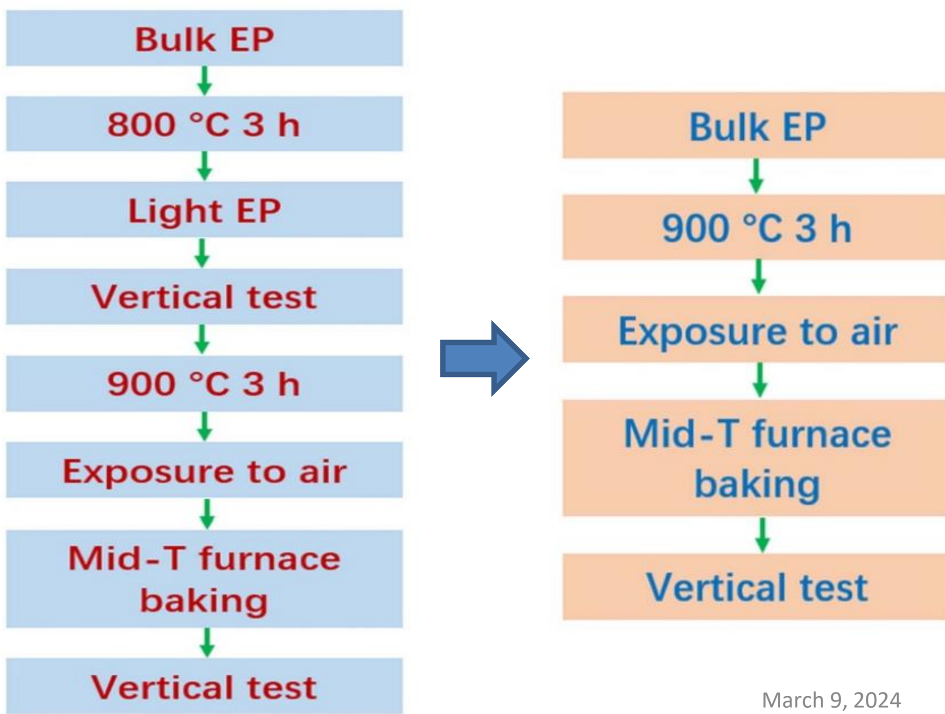


Vertical test of 650 MHz 1-cell cavity

CEPC R&D: 1.3 GHz SRF Cavities for booster

- Mid-T baking (O-doping) VS N-doping: higher E_{acc} & Q, simple process, less EP.
- Excellent results obtained, exceeding requirements by CEPC, SHINE, LCLS-II, etc.
- ILC type of cavity with higher E_{acc} is also under development



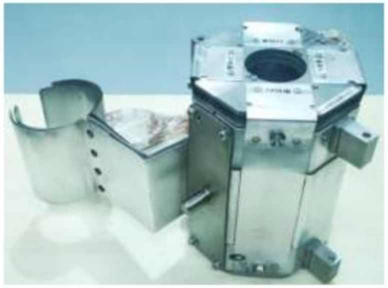


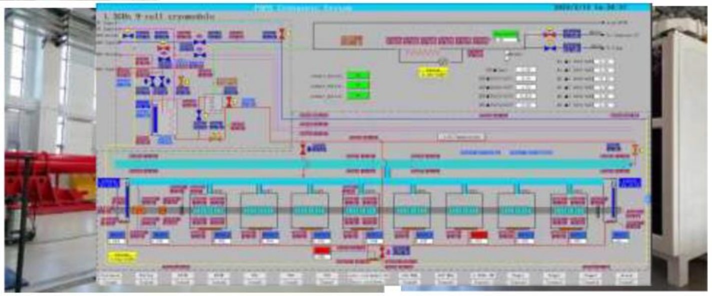
CEPC R&D: 8×9 Cell High Q Cryomodule

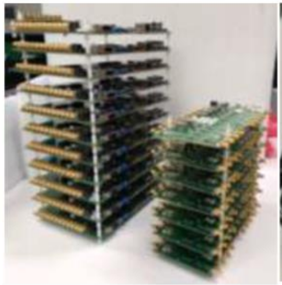
CEPC booster 1.3 GHz SRF R&D and industrialization in synergy with CW FEL projects.

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}			



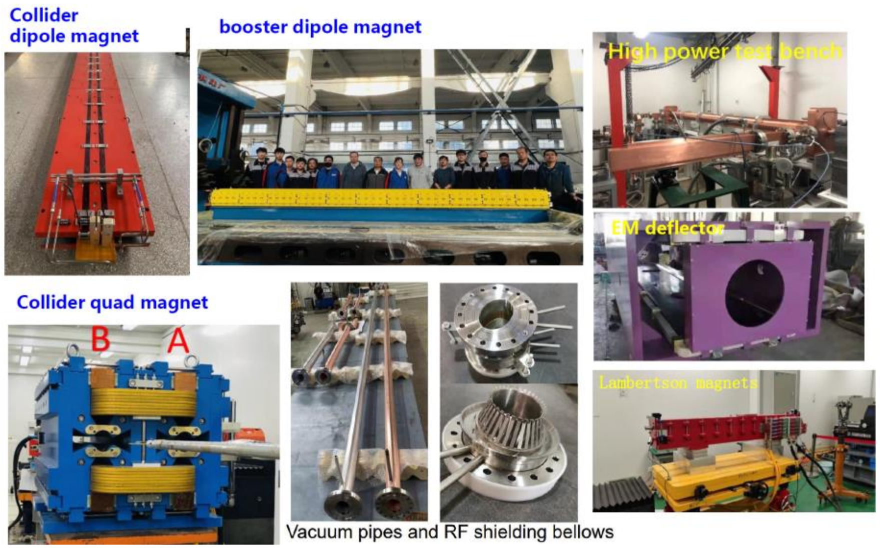





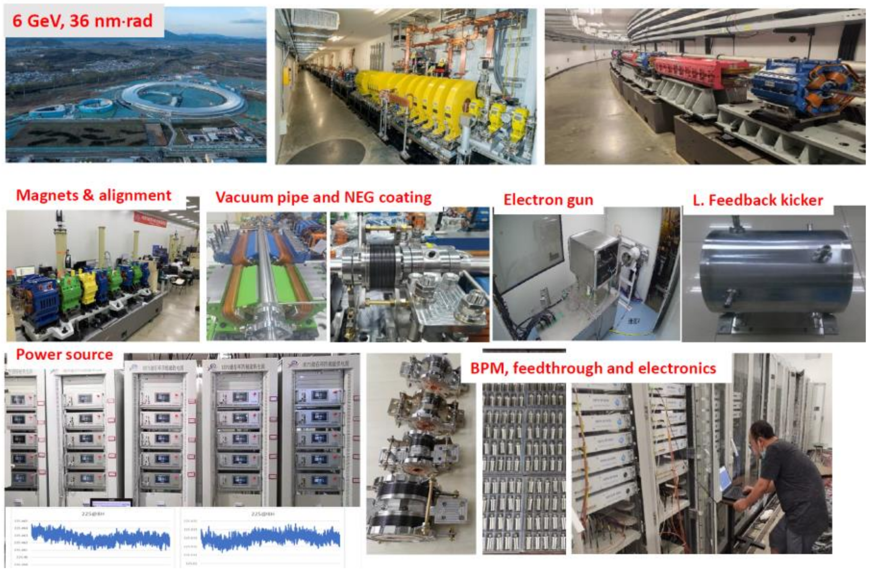

Exceeds the CEPC specifications

CEPC R&D and Prototypes

R&D: Other Prototypes



Experience at HEPS & BEPCII



Summary of Key Technology R&D

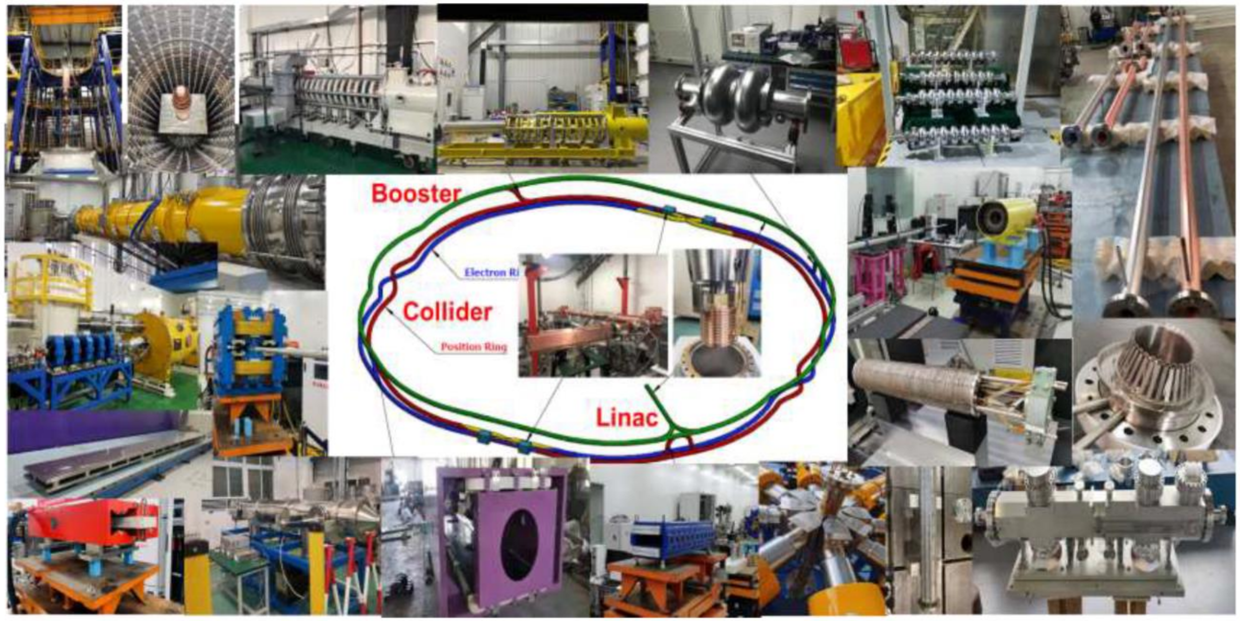
- CEPC received ~ 260 Million CNY from MOST, CAS, NSFC for key technology R&D
- Large amount of key technology validated in other project by IHEP: BEPCII, HEPS, …

CEPC R&D **~ 40% cost of acc. components**	➢ High efficiency klystron ➢ SRF cavities ➢ Positron source ➢ High performance accelerator	➢ Novel magnets: Weak field dipole, dual aperture magnets ➢ Extremely fast injection/extraction ➢ Electrostatic deflector ➢ MDI
BEPCII / HEPS **~ 50% cost of acc. components**	➢ High precision magnet ➢ Stable magnet power source ➢ Vacuum chamber with NEG coating ➢ Instrumentation, Feedback	➢ Survey & Alignment ➢ Ultra stable mechanics ➢ Radiation protection ➢ Cryogenic system ➢ MDI

- **~10% remaining (the machine integration, commissioning etc.) to be completed by 2026.**
- **International contribution/collaboration important**

Key Accelerator Technology Readiness

Specification Met ✓ Prototype Manufactured ✓

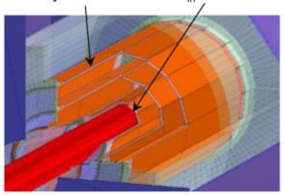


Key technology R&D in TDR spans all component lists in CEPC CDR

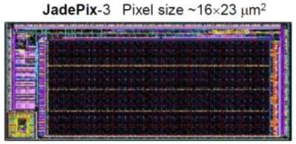
Accelerator	Fraction
✓ Magnets	27.3%
✓ Vacuum	18.3%
✓ RF power source	9.1%
✓ Mechanics	7.6%
✓ Magnet power supplies	7.0%
✓ SC RF	7.1%
✓ Cryogenics	6.5%
✓ Linac and sources	5.5%
✓ Instrumentation	5.3%
✓ Control	2.4%
✓ Survey and alignment	2.4%
✓ Radiation protection	1.0%
✓ SC magnets	0.4%
✓ Damping ring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

CEPC Detector R&D covering all sub-detector technologies

2 layers / ladder R_{in}~16 mm



JadePix-3 Pixel size ~16×23 μm²



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

Goal: σ(IP) ~ 5 μm for high P track

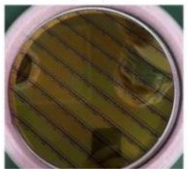
CDR design specifications

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

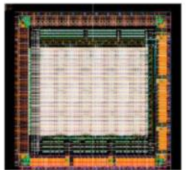
Silicon pixel sensor develops in 5 series: JadePix, TaichuPix, CPV, Arcadia, CEPCPix

Develop **CEPCPix** for a CEPC tracke
basing on **ATLASPix3** CN/IT/UK/DE
TSI 180 nm HV-CMOS process

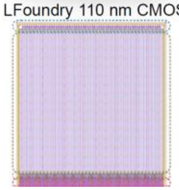
TaichuPix-3, FS 2.5x1.5 cm²
25×25 μm² pixel size



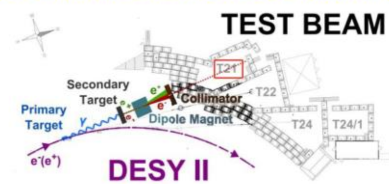
CPV4 (SOI-3D), 64×64 array
~21×17 μm² pixel size

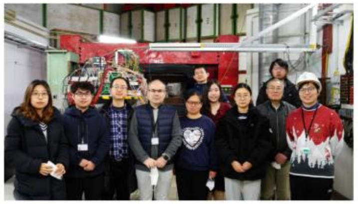


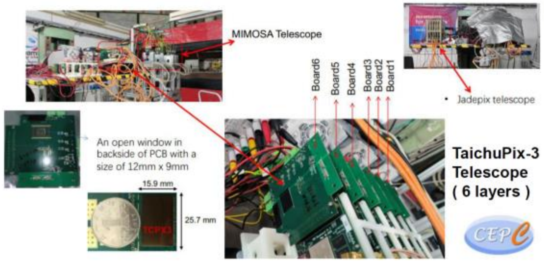
Arcadia by Italian groups
for IDEA vertex detector
LFoundry 110 nm CMOS



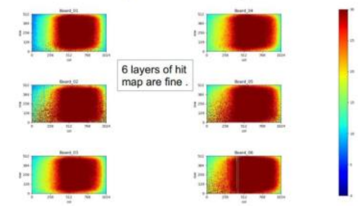
Full vertex detector prototype (TaichuPix-3, JadePix-3) has TB at DESY in Dec. 2022.



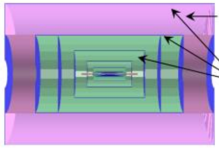


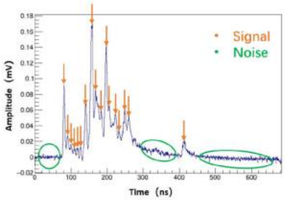


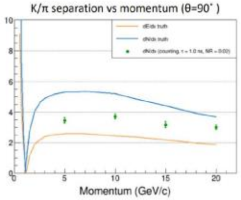
Hitmap of 4 GeV e⁺/e⁻ beam



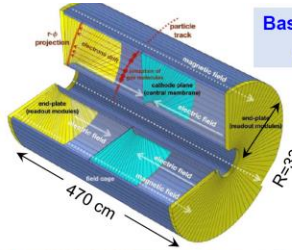
- **Goal: 3σ π/K separation up to ~20 GeV/c.**
- Cluster counting method, or **dN/dx**, measures the number of primary ionization
- **Can be optimized specifically for PID**: larger cell size, no stereo layers, different gas mixture.
- Garfield++ for simulation, realistic electronics, peak finding algorithm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



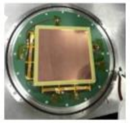




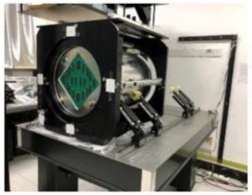
IHEP and Italian INFN groups have close collaboration and regular meetings.
IHEP joined the TB (led by INFN group) in 2021 and 2022



Baseline main tracker
σ(r-ϕ) ~100 μm

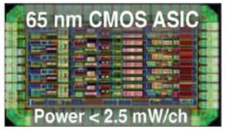


GEM-MM cathode

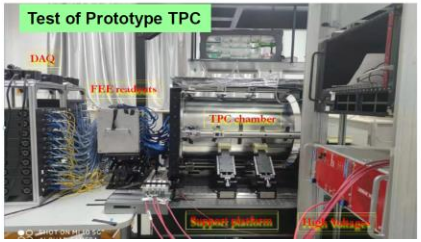


TPC Prototype + UV laser beams

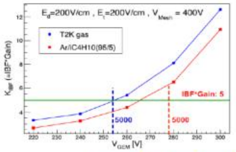
MOST 1 (IHEP+THU)

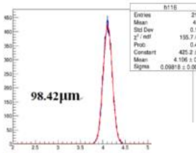


Low power FEE ASIC



- 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.

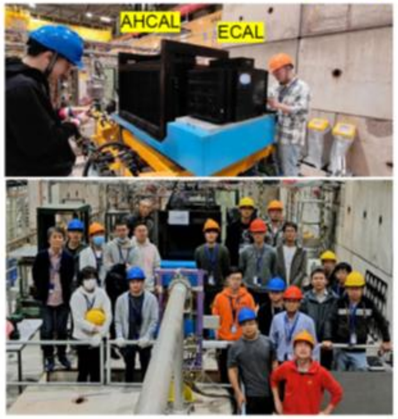


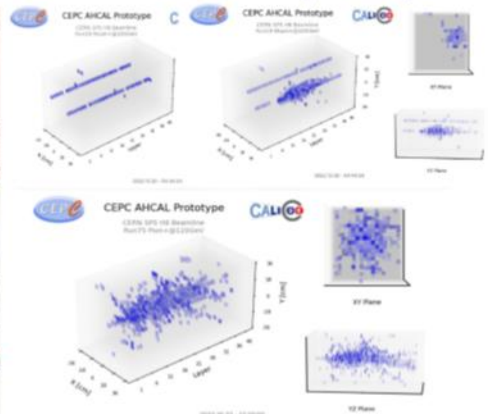


σ_x < 100 μm for drift length of 27cm

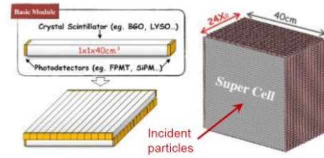
CEPC Detector R&D covering all sub-detector technologies

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





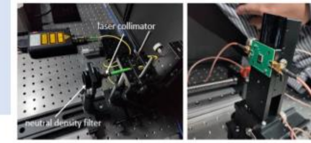
USTC, IHEP, SJTU, Japanese & Israel groups have close collaboration and regular meetings 32



Goal

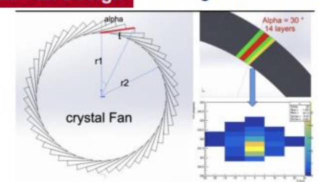
- Boson Mass Resolution < 4%
- Better BMR than ScW-ECAL
- Much better sensitivity to γ/e, especially at low energy.

Bench Test



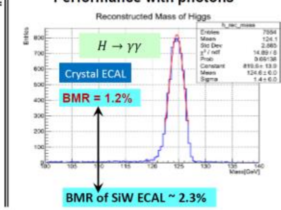
- Long bars: 1 x 40 cm, super-cell: 40x40 cm^2
- Timing at both ends for positioning along bar.
- Significant reduction of number of channels.

Crystal Fan Design Fine segmentation in Z, ϕ, r

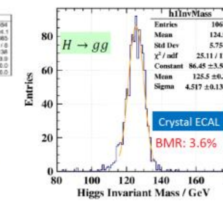


Full Simulation Studies + Optimizing PFA for crystals

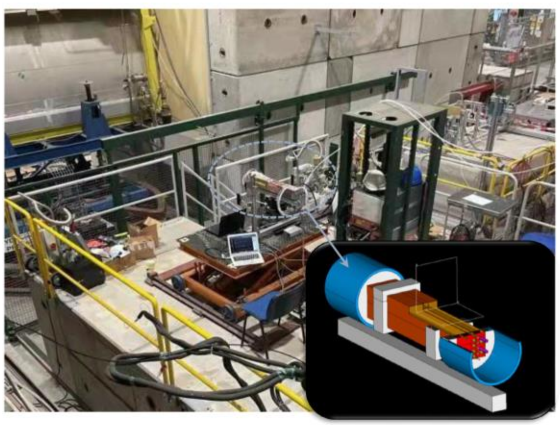
Performance with photons

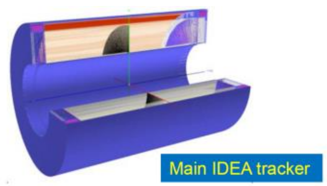


Performance with jets



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





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

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

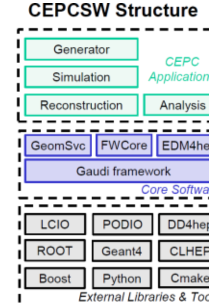
Architecture of CEPCSW

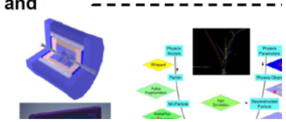
- External libraries
- Core software
- CEPC applications for simulation, reconstruction and analysis

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 Site Selection

Three sites documented in the Accelerator TDR

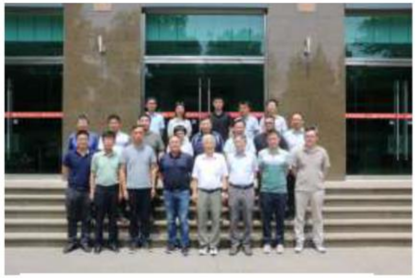
CEPC Accelerator TDR Released

Positive review outcomes and endorsement by the CEPC IAC

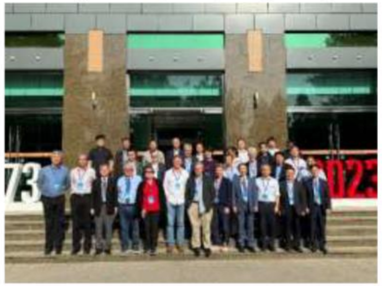
International Reviews of the CEPC Accelerator TDR, HKUST-IAS, Hong Kong

CEPC Accelerator TDR Review
June 12-16, 2023, Hong Kong

CEPC Accelerator TDR Cost Review
Sept. 11-15, 2023, Hong Kong



Domestic Civil Engineering
Cost Review, June 26, 2023, IHEP



9th CEPC IAC 2023 Meeting
Oct. 30-31, 2023, IHEP

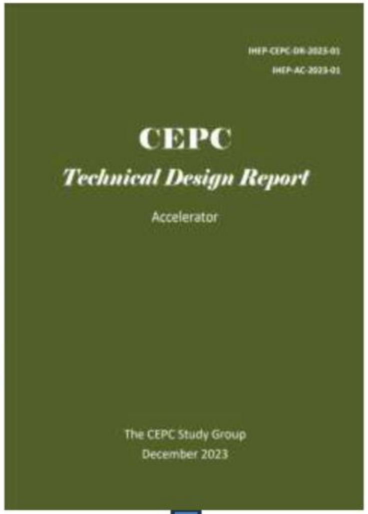
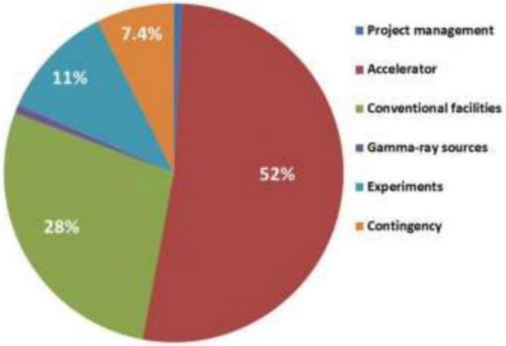


Table 12.1.2: CEPC project cost breakdown, (Unit: 100,000,000 yuan)

Total	364	100%
Project management	3	0.8%
Accelerator	190	52%
Conventional facilities	101	28%
Gamma-ray beam lines	3	0.8%
Experiments	40	11%
Contingency (8%)	27	7.4%



Distribution of CEPC Project total TDR cost of **36.4B RMB**

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

Project Development

- The detector reference technical design (TDR) is ongoing
- The Engineering Design towards a EDR has begun
- Remaining R&D work to be completed
- Automatic mass production systems being designed
- Site specific development/construction plan will go forward
- Advanced studies being pursued
- Positioning for construction starting in 2027-8

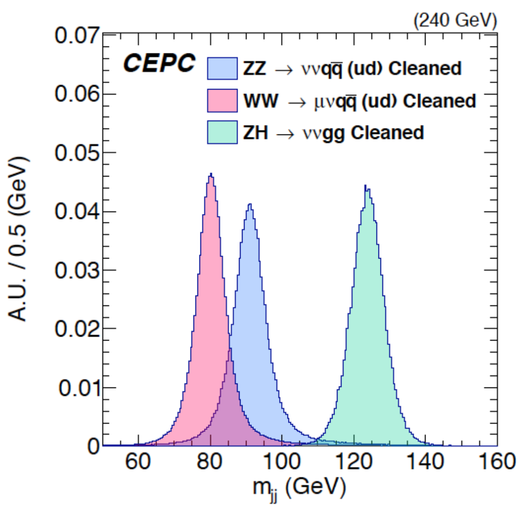
TDR – a New 'Concept Detector System'

Requirements

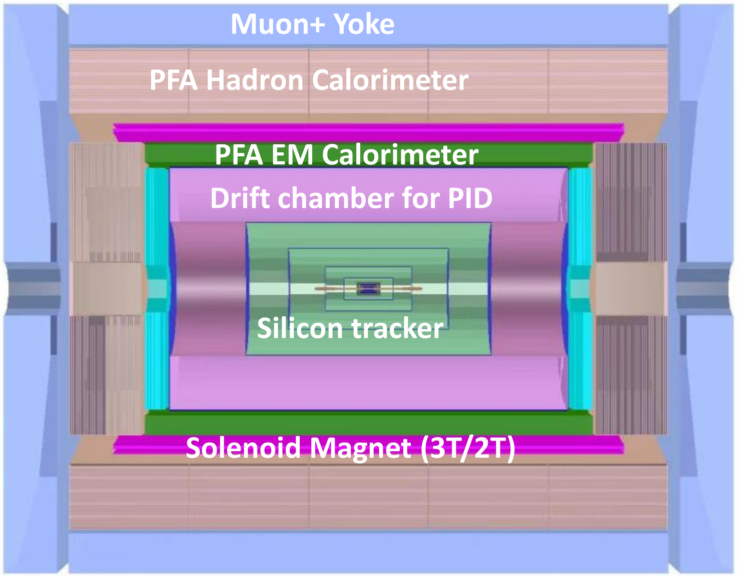
boson mass resolution (BMR ~3%)

Challenges

- Support Particle flow with
  - High granularity
  - High precision



Novel detector design based on PFA calorimeter. Aim at improving BMR from 4% to 3%



Detector	Key parameter	World level	4th concept
PFA based EM calorimeter	EM shower E resolution	~20%/√E	<3%/√E
PFA based Hadron calorimeter	Single hadron E resolution	~50%/√E	~40%/√E

- Silicon combined with TPC or drift chamber for better tracking and PID
- ECAL based on crystals with timing for 3D shower profile for PFA and EM energy
- Scintillation glass HCAL for better hadron sampling and energy

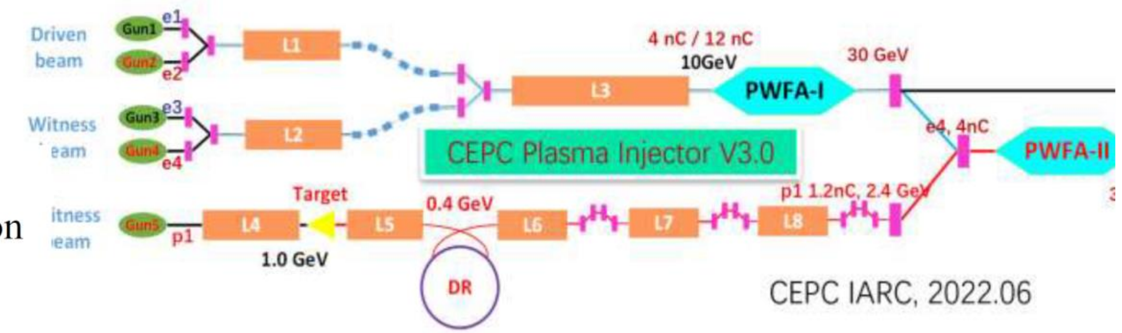
Outcomes of the R&D provide important inputs to this detector system design

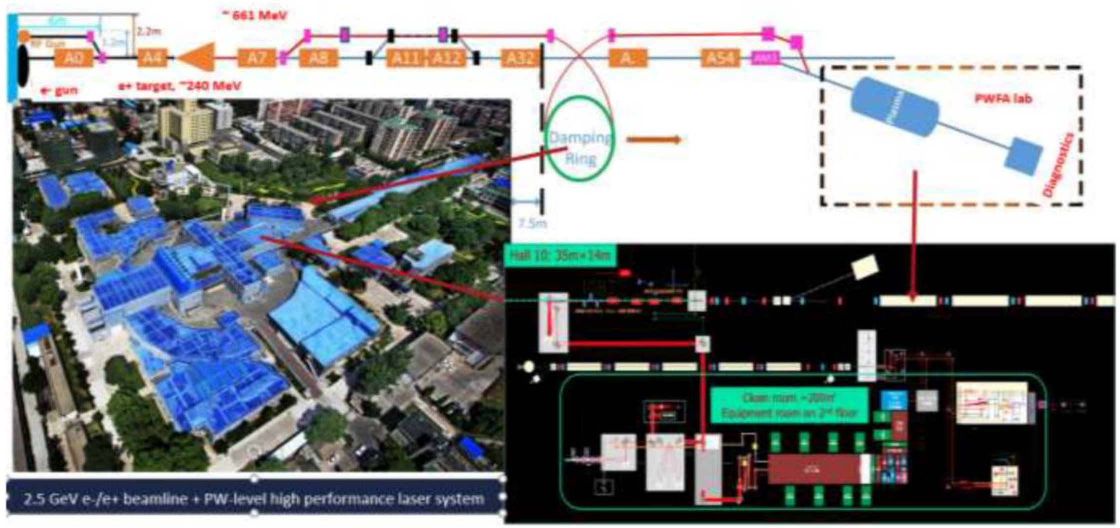
CEPC Plasma Injector (alt. option) and TF Plan

CEPC plasma injector scheme:

From 10 GeV → 30 GeV → **TR ≥ 2**

Simulation results show that it works on paper with reasonable error tolerances for both electron and positron beams injected to the booster





Phase I（Year0-Year2）

1. Re-design and install transport beamlin… …ystem, optimize the e- / e+ beam quality
2. Clean room and high power las… …TW) installation200TW
3. Beam instrumentatio…
4. RF Gun platform…
5. Commissioni… …ystems

Phase II（Yea…

1. U… …es (1PW + 20/40 TW) …n and install it on the

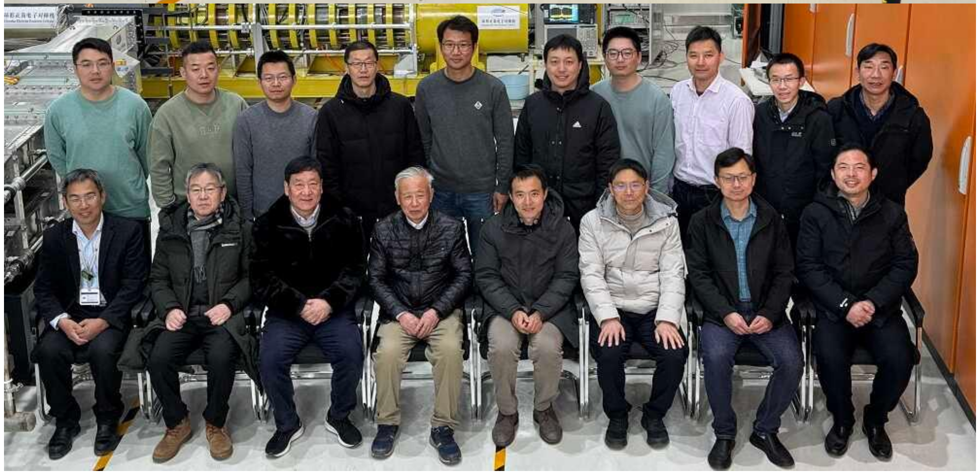
Phase II…

1. A… …mping ring the bunch compression bea… …nprove the e+ quality
2. PBA-… …d FEL studies

- **Positron and electron acceleration**
- **Cascading acceleration**
- **Future linear collider technologies**
- **High energy beam for detector R&D (possible application)**

PWFA/LWFA TF based on BEPC-II Linac and HPL has been founded by CAS 120M RMB in Sept. 2023

Advanced Studies for ‘State of Art” CEPC



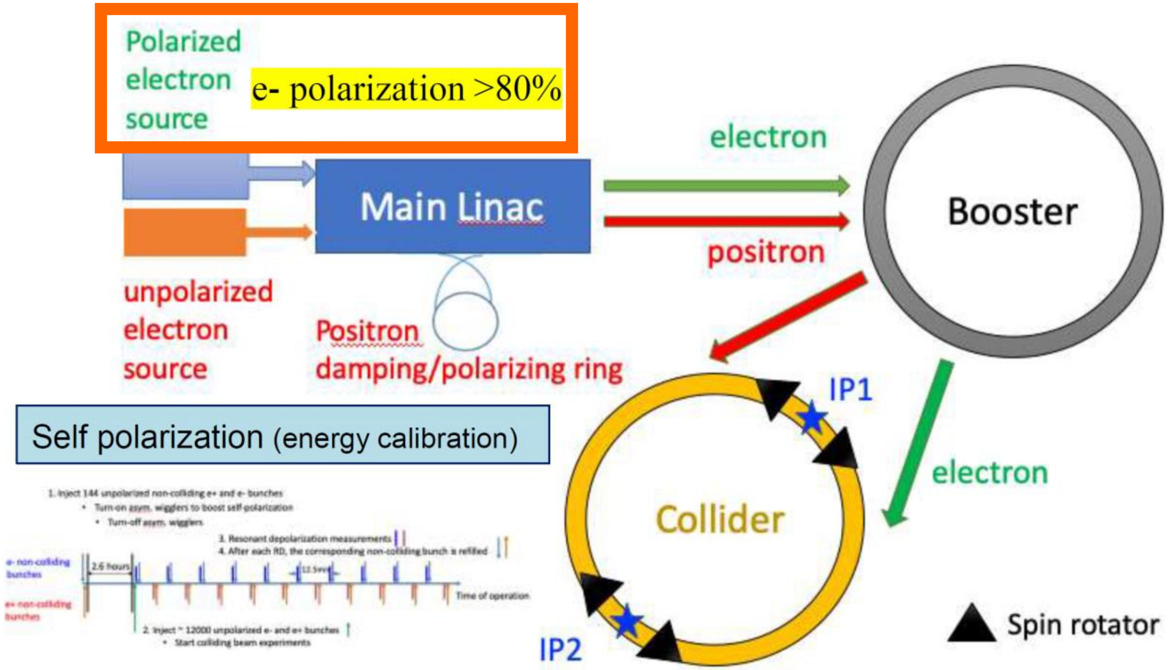
Feb. 2, 2024

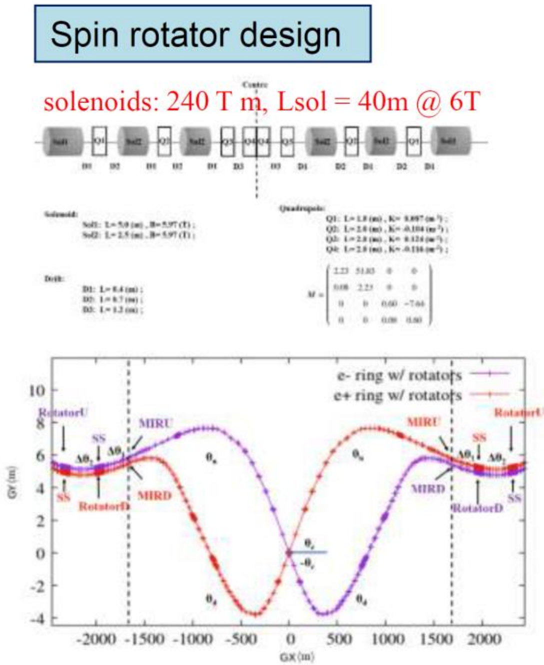
CEPC 650 MHz/800 KW high efficiency klystron

tested efficiency 77.2%

Advanced Studies for 'State of Art" CEPC

- LEP successfully applied spin rotator to the beam to produce polarized beam;
- CEPC attempts to inject polarized beam at the source to rid of deadtime, and to achieve high/fast polarization for the Higgs run





Key issues of study:

- Energy calibration in collider ring with transverse polarization (self polarization & inj. polarization)
- Longitudinal polarization for collision
- Polarization beam injection, positron polarization and ramping in booster

Critical for energy calibration, important EW measurements

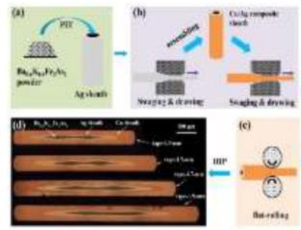
Advanced Studies for 'State of Art" SppC

R&D under way

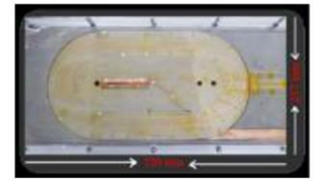
Z. Zhao
IBS (T_c 55K)

H. Hosono
IBS (T_c 26K)

- **2008.02** — Discovery of IBS
- **2008.04**
- **2008.09** — Discovery of 122 phase IBS
- **2016** — 100-m 7-core IBS tape fabricated, J_e= 100 A/mm² @ 10 T, 4.2 K

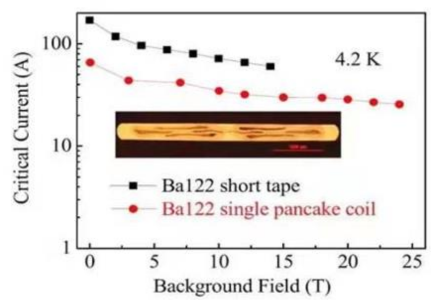


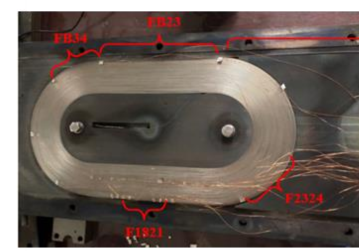
- **2018**
  - IBS solenoid at 24 T
  - Racetrack at 8 T
  - J_e= 300 A/mm² @ 10 T, 4.2 K



- **2020**
- **2022** — IBS solenoid at 32 T; Racetrack at 10 T; 1.3 kA transposed cable; J_e > 450 A/mm² @ 10 T, 4.2 K

- A collaboration formed in 2016 by IHEP, IOP, IOEE, SJTU, etc., and supported by CAS
- World first: 1000m IBS cable, IBS coil



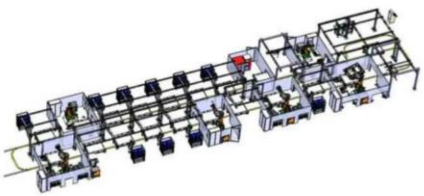


1st Iron-based Superconducting solenoid Coil at 24T

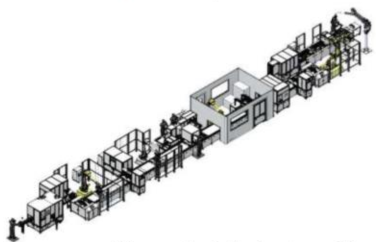
Getting Ready for Mass Production & Installation

Automatic magnet production lines

To reduce the fabrication cost of the magnets of CEPC, automatic magnet production lines will be demonstrated in EDR and used during construction



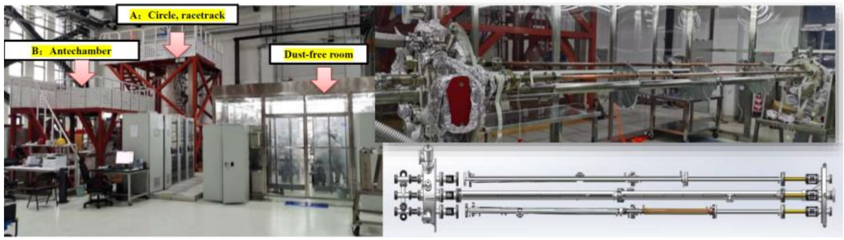
Conceptual design type-I (Booster magnet)



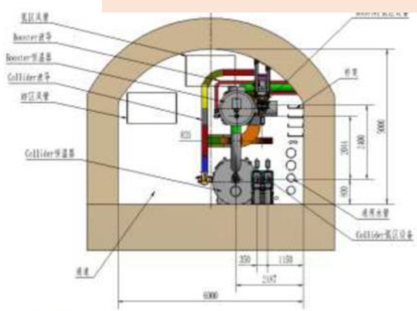
Conceptual design type-II (Collider ring magnet)

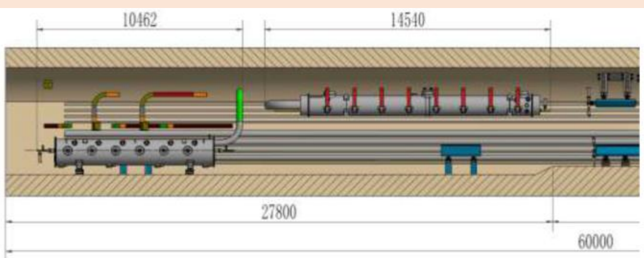
Production line for NEG Coating (vacuum chambers)

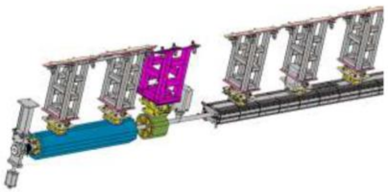
- The coating device A: Vacuum chambers are connected in parallel to 6 groups, each group of vacuum chambers length should be lower than 3.5m, outer diameter is about 0.47m;
- The coating device B: Antechamber are connected in parallel to 4 groups, each group of vacuum chambers length should be lower than 1.5m, due to its discharge difficulty.
- Two setups of NEG coating have been built for vacuum pipes of HEPS at IHEP Lab. And a lot of test vacuum pipes have been coated, which shows that NEG film has good adhesion and thickness distribution.
- **In EDR phase a dedicated CEPC NEG coated vacuum chamber production line is planned**



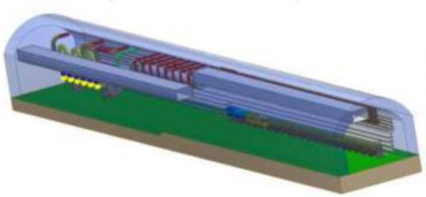
Mockup CEPC Tunnel for Optimizing Installation, Alignment, …

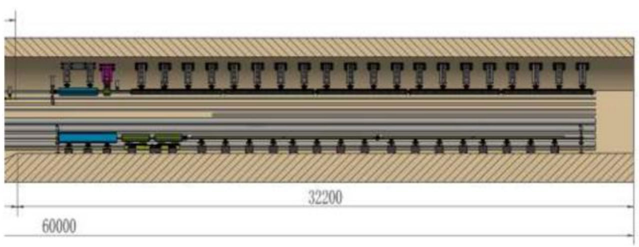


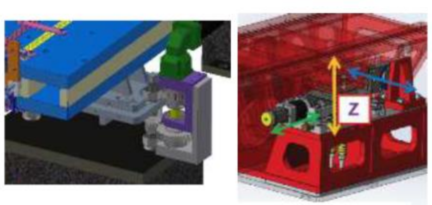




Booster magnets installation







Collider ring magnets supports

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

Industrial Partners and Suppliers

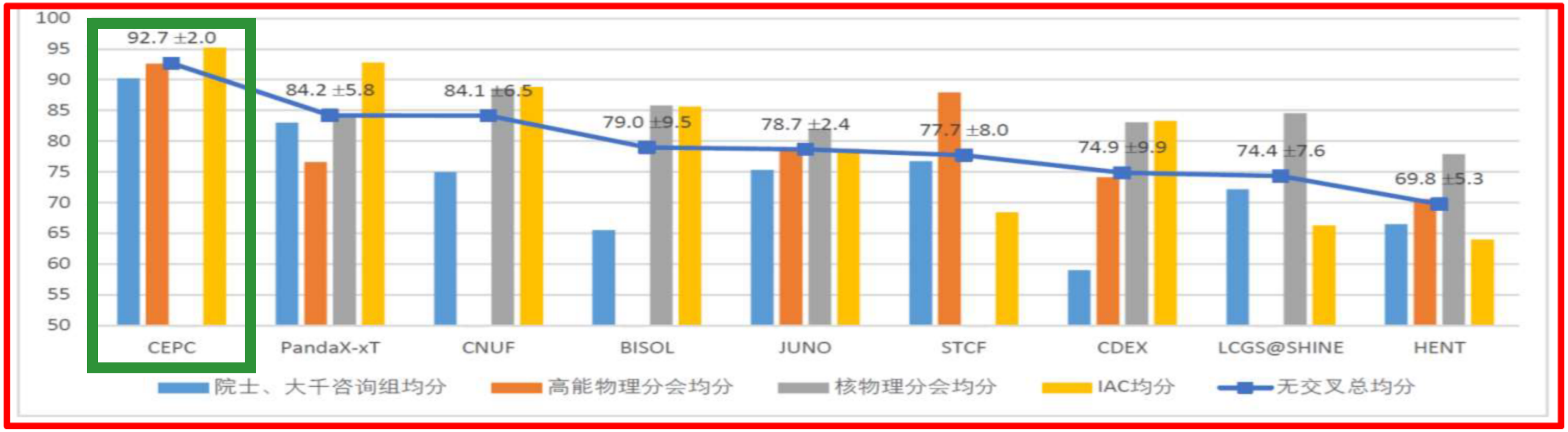
	System
1	Magnet
2	Power supplier
3	Vacuum
4	Mechanics
5	RF Power
6	SRF/ RF
7	Cryogenics
8	Instrumentation
9	Control
10	Survey and alignment
11	Radiation protection
12	e-e+Sources

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

Potential international collaborating suppliers and partners worldwide

Project Planning and Development

- **CAS is planning for the 15th 5-years plan for large science projects**, and a steering committee has been established, **chaired by the president of CAS**.
- **High energy physics and nuclear physics**, is one of the 8 groups (fields).
- **CEPC is ranked No. 1, with the smallest uncertainties, by every evaluation committee both domestic and international one** among all the collected proposals.
- **A final report has been submitted to CAS for consideration.**
- **The above mentioned actual process is within CAS and the following national selection process will be decisive.**



Planning & Schedule

2012.9	2015.3	2018.11	2023.10	2025	2027	15^{th} five year plan
CEPC proposed	Pre-CDR	CDR	TDR	CEPC Proposal CEPC Detector reference design	EDR	Start of construction

CEPC EDR Phase General Goal: 2024-2027

After completion CEPC accelerator TDR in 2023, CEPC accelerator will enter into the Engineering Design Report (EDR) phase (2024-2027), which is also the preparation phase with the aim for CEPC proposal to be presented to and selected by Chinese government around 2025 for the construction start during the "15th five year plan (2026-2030)" (for example, around 2027) and completion around 2035 (the end of the 16th five year plan).

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 WGs summarized in a documents of 20 pages to be reviewed by IARC in 2024

Summary

- CEPC addresses many most pressing & critical science problems in particle physics.
- The CEPC design and technologies are reaching maturity with the accelerator TDR as a (H, Z, W, top) factory.
- CEPC is working on a reference design of the detector TDR.
- Both the accelerator and the detector have entered a EDR phase to complete the remaining R&D, the site-construction plan and the engineering design.
- CEPC schedule follows China's 5-year planning; expects to complete the R&D and the preparation to build the facility and carry out the science program.
- CEPC will offer the worldwide HEP community an early Higgs factory.

Backup Slides

International Collaboration

- Great international participation to CDR, similar for TDR
- Many MoUs signed and executed
- Substantial collaboration on Physics studies and detector R&D, fewer on accelerator
- Substantial International advice through many committees and conferences, particular to accelerator
- Joined CALICE, ILD TPC, and RD collab.s, in addition to LHC exp. and many others
- Actively involved in the European Strategy update and the Snowmass process
- Annual CEPC International Workshop in China and EU/US-edition since 2014
- Annual working month at HKIAS (since 2015), resumed in 2023

International Collaboration

International cooperation

CEPC Input to the ESPP 2018 - Physics and Detector

CEPC Physics-Detector Study Group

Abstract

The Higgs boson, discovered in 2012 by the ATLAS and CMS Collaborations at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC), plays a central role in the Standard Model. Measuring its properties precisely will advance our understandings of some of the most important questions in particle physics, such as the naturalness of the electroweak scale and the nature of the electroweak phase transition. The Higgs boson could also be a window for exploring new physics, such as dark matter and its associated dark sector, heavy sterile neutrino, et al. The Circular Electron Positron Collider (CEPC), proposed by the Chinese High Energy community in 2012, is designed to run at a center-of-mass energy of 240 GeV as a Higgs factory. With about one million Higgs bosons produced, many of the major Higgs boson couplings can be measured with precisions about one order of magnitude better than those achievable at the High Luminosity-LHC. The CEPC is also designed to run at the Z-pole and the W pair production threshold, creating close to one trillion Z bosons and 100 million W bosons. It is …

ESPPU input

arXiv: 1901.03170
1901.03169

… collaboration would be crucial at this stage. This submission for consideration by the ESPP is part of our dedicated effort in seeking international collaboration and support. Given the importance of the precision Higgs boson measurements, the ongoing CEPC activities do not diminish our interests in participating in the international collaborations of other future electron-positron collider based Higgs factories.

Snowmass2021 White Paper AF3- CEPC

CEPC Accelerator Study Group[1]

1. Design Overview

1.1 Introduction and status

The discovery of the Higgs boson at CERN's Large Hadron Collider (LHC) in July 2012 raised new opportunities for large-scale accelerators. The Higgs boson is the heart of the Standard Model (SM), and is at the center of many biggest mysteries, such as the large hierarchy between the weak scale and the Planck scale, the nature of the electroweak phase transition, the original of mass, the nature of dark matter, the stability of vacuum, etc. and many other related questions. Precise measurements of the properties of the Higgs boson serve as probes of the underlying fundamental physics principles of the SM and beyond. Due to the modest Higgs boson mass of 125 GeV, it is possible to produce it in the relatively clean environment of a circular electron-positron collider with high luminosity, new technologies, low cost, and reduced power consumption. In September 2012, Chinese scientists proposed a 240 GeV *Circular Electron Positron Collider* (CEPC), serving two large detectors for Higgs studies …

Snowmass input

arXiv: 2203.09451
2205.08553

… design with higher performance compared with CDR and the key technologies such as 650MHz high power and high efficiency klystron, high quality SRF accelerator technology, high precision magnets for booster and collider rings, vacuum system, MDI, etc. have been carried out, and the CEPC accelerator TDR will be completed at

[1] Correspondance: J. Gao, Institute of High Energy Physics, CAS, China
Email: gaoj@ihep.ac.cn

- CEPC provides critical input to ESPPU & Snowmass as a **major player**
- Team member actively participated International study(ESPPU and Snowmass committees) and Panel discussions

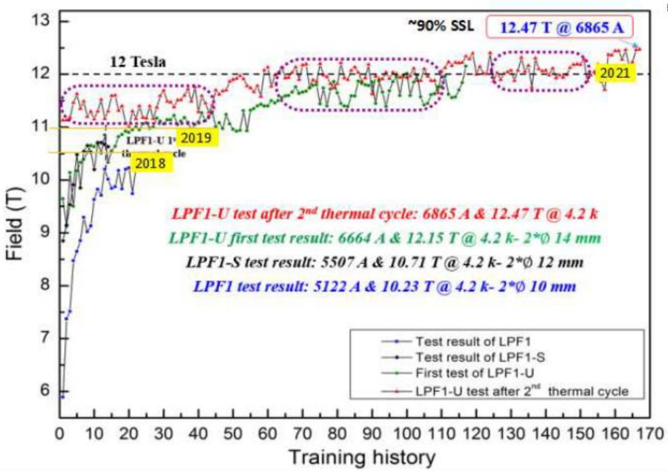
"**Circular Electron Positron Collider - status & possible synergies on circular collider developments**"
Xinchou LOU, FCC Week, May 30, 2022, Paris, France.

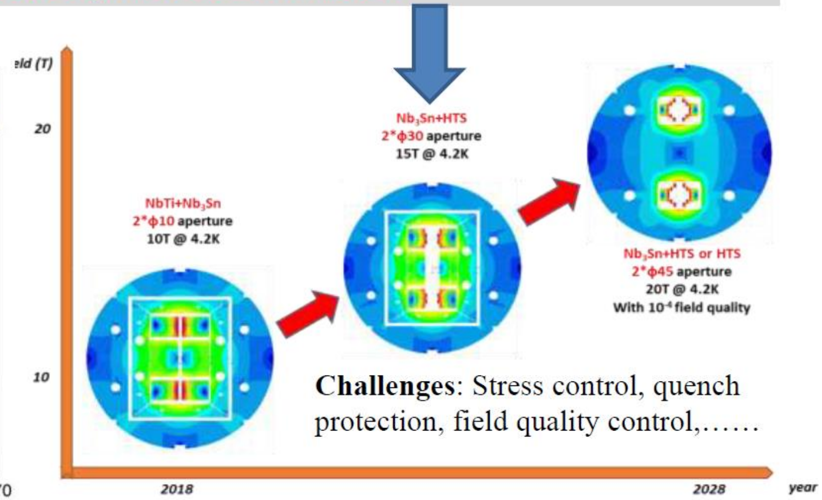
"**Circular Electron Positron Collider** "
Xinchou LOU, Snowmass Community Meeting, July 24, 2022, Seattle, USA.

SppC HF Magnet Development

SppC 16 T Model Dipole: Nb_3Sn 12~13 T + HTS 3~4 T;
14T has been reached, more test in 2024

Picture of LPF1-U





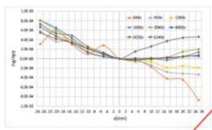
Dual aperture superconducting dipoles achieve 12T@4.2 K and 14T@4.2K entirely fabricated in China. The next step is reaching 16-20T

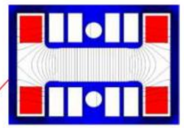
Major EDR Tasks

CEPC Accelerator Main EDR Development: booster magnet

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/m²] @180 GeV	0	16.0388	19.1423	0
Sextupole Field [T/m²] @120 GeV	0	10.6925	12.7615	0
Sextupole Field [T/m²] @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	$\pm1\times10^{-3}$	$\pm1\times10^{-3}$	$\pm1\times10^{-3}$	$\pm1\times10^{-3}$

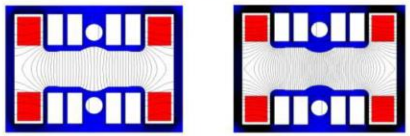
- Booster requires ~19k pieces of magnets (68km);
- Booster dipoles are required to work at the low field of 95 Gs (30GeV) with an error smaller than 1×10^{-3} ;
- Full length (4.7m) dipole was developed, and it meets the field specification;





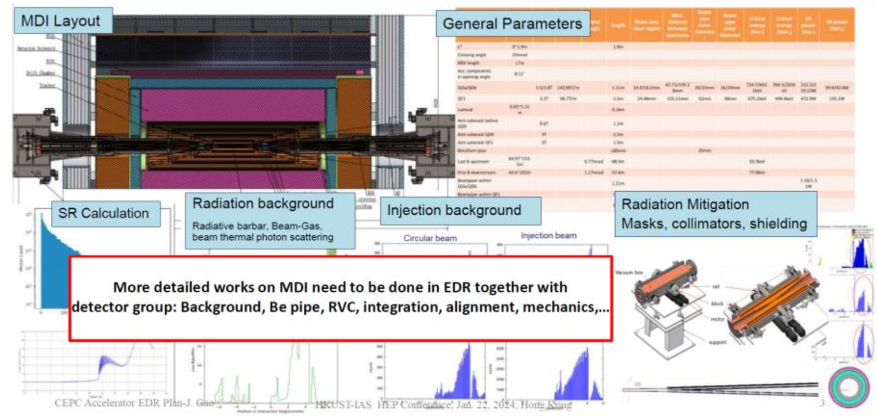
TDR booster dipole magnets: type I

In the TDR stage, the dipole magnets are grouped into three families. One family is the pure dipoles, while the other two families are the dipole sextupole combined magnets with the sextupole field of 10.69 T/m² and -12.76 T/m² at 120GeV.



EDR booster dipole magnets with sextupoles: type II and III

CEPC MDI in EDR



CEPC Accelerator Control and Timing in EDR

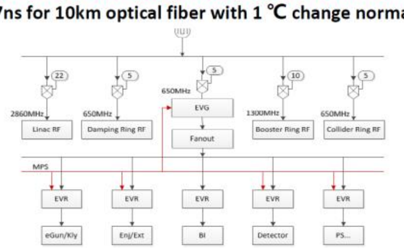
The basic structure of Timing System

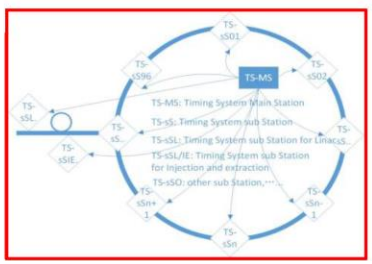
- Event system and RF transmission system
- Event system: Trigger signal and Low frequency clock signal
- RF transmission system: Transmit high stability RF signal

Temperature variation induced drift compensation

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

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





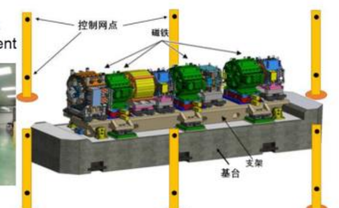
CEPC Alignment and Installation Plan in EDR

- Alignment accuracy requirement

Component	Δx (mm)	Δy (mm)	$\Delta\theta_z$ (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

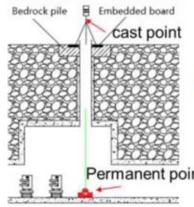
Component Pre-alignment



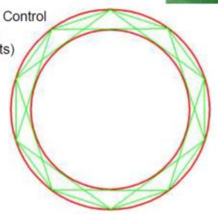
Wall Control Point

Ground Control Point

GPS receiver



Surface Control network (14Points)



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

Tunnel Control network (interval of 6 meters)

CEPC Accelerator EDR Plan-J. Gao