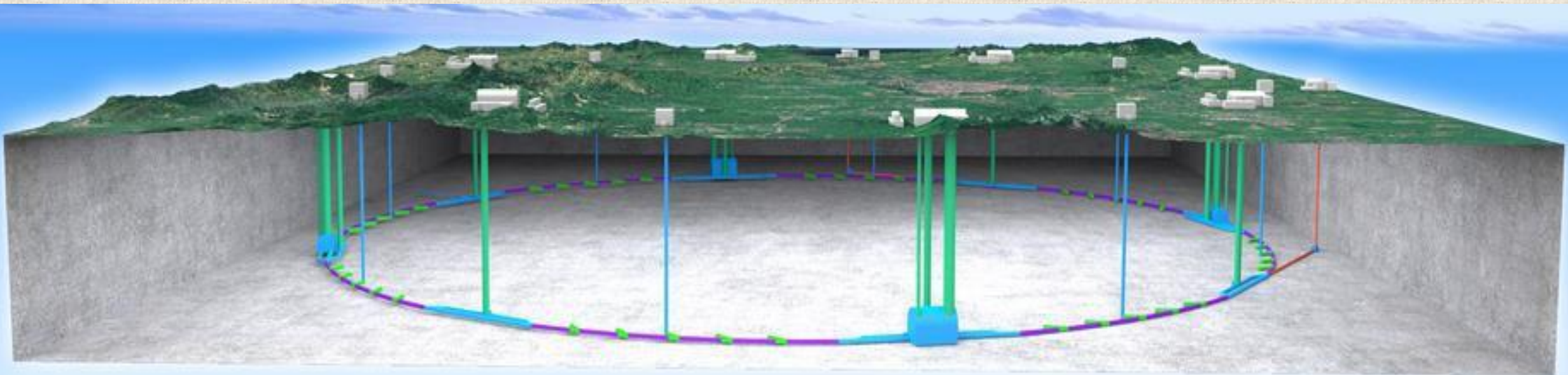


Status of The CEPC

Jianchun Wang (IHEP, CAS)

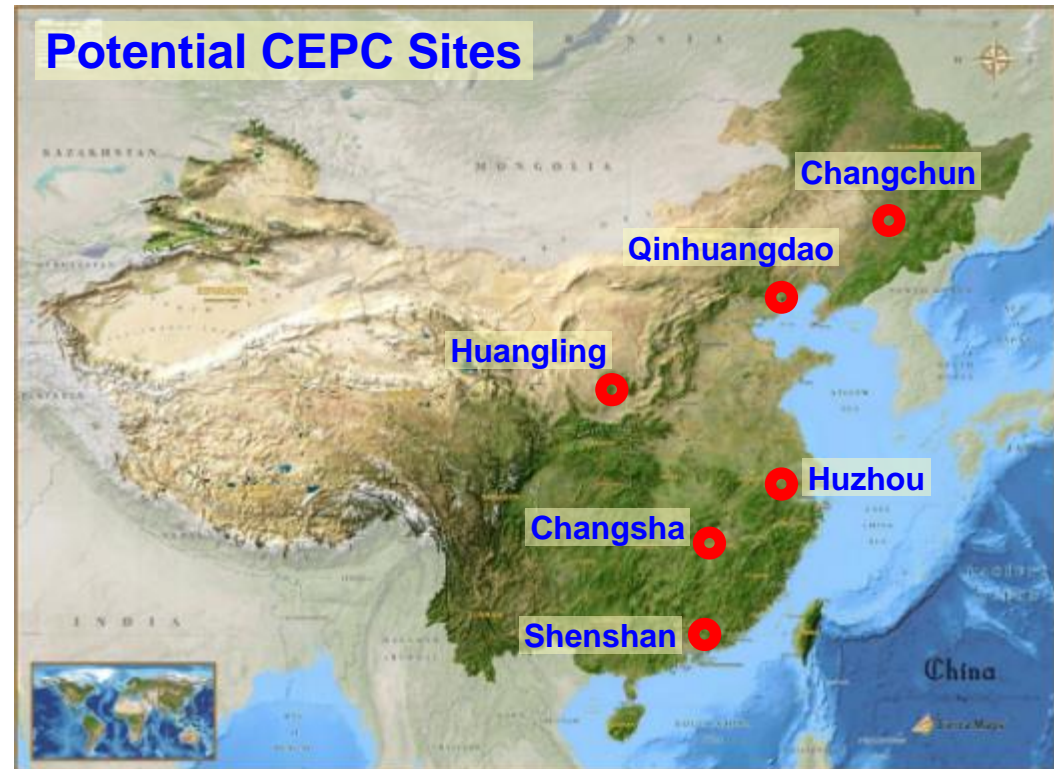
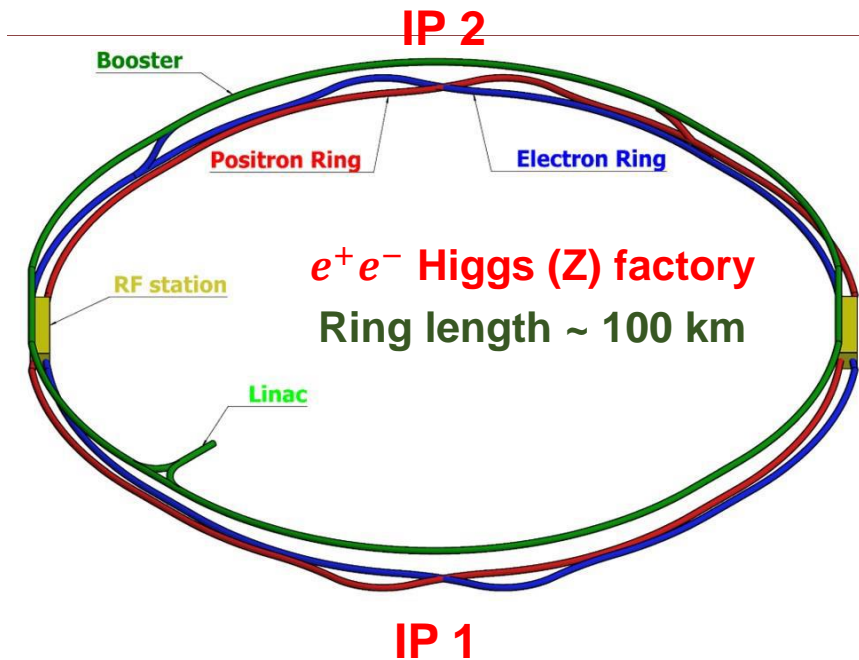
For the CEPC Study Group

109th Plenary ECFA meeting, Nov 18-19, 2021





- ❑ The CEPC aims to start operation in 2030's, as a Higgs (Z / W) factory in China.
- ❑ To run at $\sqrt{s} \sim 240$ GeV, above the **ZH** production threshold for ~ 1 M Higgs; at the **Z** pole for \sim Tera Z; at the **W+W⁻** pair and possible **t \bar{t}** pair production thresholds.
- ❑ Higgs, EW, flavor physics & QCD, probes of physics BSM.
- ❑ Possible *pp* collider (SppC) of $\sqrt{s} \sim 50$ –100 TeV in the future.





CEPC-SPPC Kickoff (2013.9)



CEPC IAC Meeting (2015.9)



CEPC CDR Released (2018.11)



Public release: November 2018

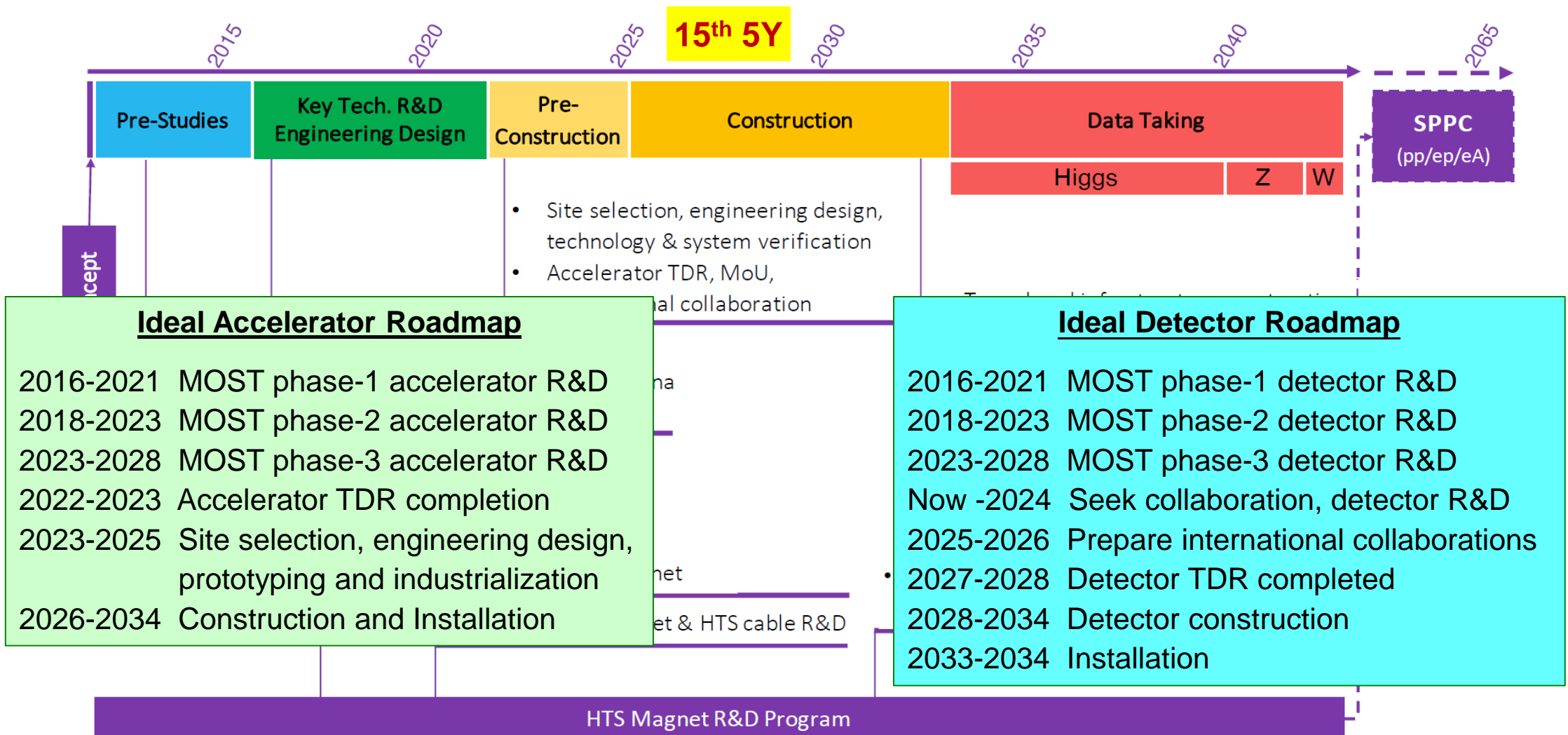
<p>IHEP-CEPC-DR-2018-01 IHEP-AC-2018-01</p> <p>CEPC <i>Conceptual Design Report</i> Volume I - Accelerator</p> <p>arXiv: 1809.00285</p> <p>The CEPC Study Group August 2018</p>	<p>IHEP-CEPC-DR-2018-02 IHEP-EP-2018-01 IHEP-TN-2018-01</p> <p>CEPC <i>Conceptual Design Report</i> Volume II - Physics & Detector</p> <p>arXiv: 1811.10545</p> <p>The CEPC Study Group October 2018</p>
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1143 authors
222 institutes (140 foreign)
24 countries

Editorial Team: 43 people / 22 institutions / 5 countries



- ❑ 2013-2025: Key technology R&D, from CDR to TDR, site selection, international collaboration etc.
- ❑ Ideal case: Approval in the 15th Five-Year Plan, and start construction (~8 years)





- ❖ The International Advisory Committee (IAC) started in 2015. The 7th annual IAC meeting was held between Nov 1-5, 2021.
- ❖ International Accelerator Review Committee (IARC), and International Detector R&D Review Committee (IDRRC) started operating in 2019.
- ❖ Currently the CEPC study group consists of ~1/3 international members. By year 2025-26, two international experiment collaborations should be formed.
- ❖ Domestic R&D are supported by MOST, NSFC, CAS, institutes, local governments, ...
- ❖ International collaborative R&D through various channels, including CALICE, LPTPC, RD*, ...
- ❖ International workshops (with emphasis on the CEPC):
 - In China: Beijing (2017.11, 2018.11, 2019.11), Shanghai (2020.10 / hybrid), Nanjing ([2021.11 / online](#), ~2022.11)
 - In Europe: Rome (2018.05), Oxford (2019.04), Marseille (~2022.05)
 - In USA: Chicago (2019.09), DC (2020.04 / online)
- ❖ Annual IAS program on HEP (HKUST) since 2015 (a conference + small workshops).
- ❖ Various topic-specific workshops at different locations every year.



Factors: geology, electricity supply, transportation, international-friendly, local supports ...

CEPC Site Selection
(Red are actively progressing forward)

1) Qinhuangdao, Hebei Province
 2) Huangling, Shanxi Province
 3) Shenshan, Guangdong Province
 4) Huzhou, Zhejiang Province
 5) Chuangchun, Jilin Province
 6) Changsha, Hunan Province

30



中国（长沙）环形正负电子对撞机暨国际科学城项目论证报告

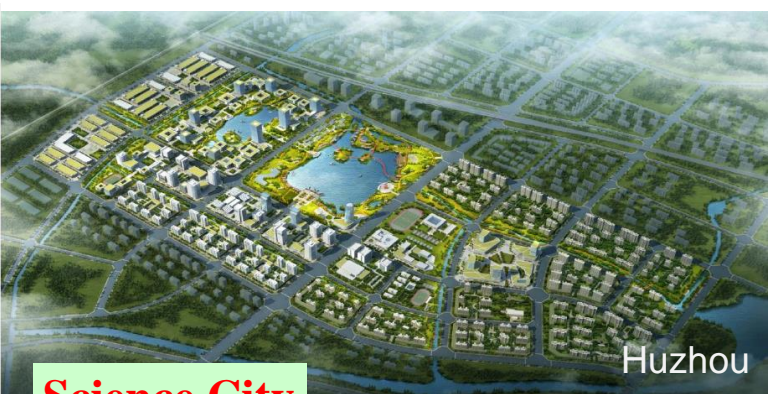
2021年9月



July 5, 2021: Changsha Bureau of S&T entrusted Hunan U. to conduct a feasibility study.

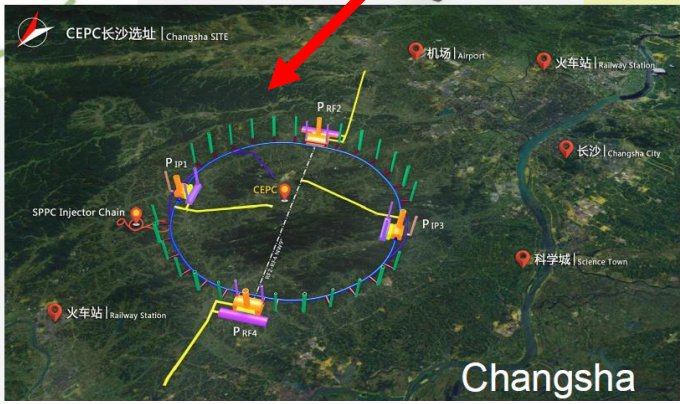
Sept 4, 2021: Hunan U. organized a review by a committee of experts from multiple disciplines. The committee evaluated scientific potential of CEPC, feasibility of a new science city based on CEPC, and overall impact on Changsha. The overall conclusion is very positive. The local government is interested and very supportive to the CEPC project.

Geology of Candidate Sites and Science Cities



Science City

Huzhou

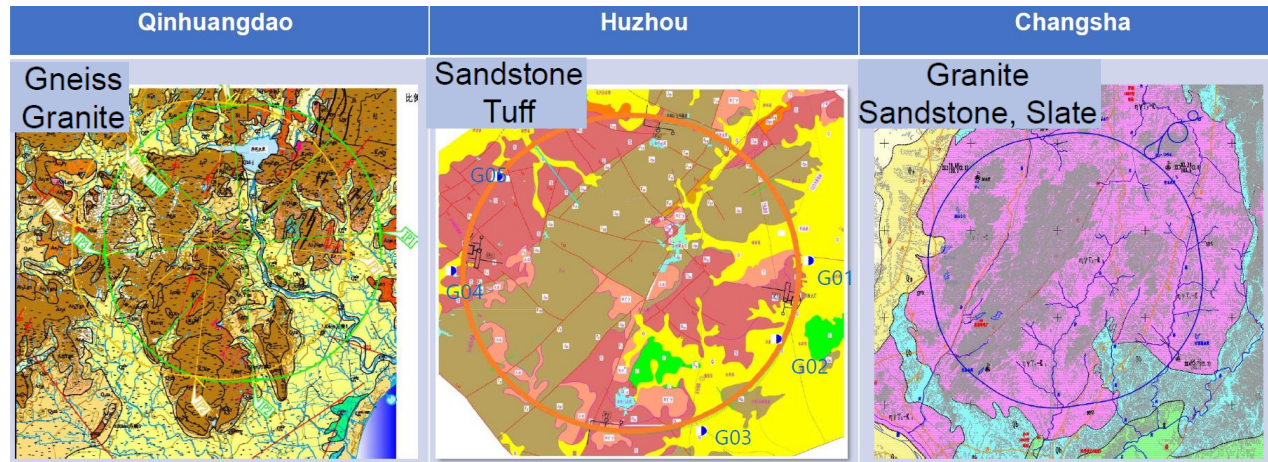


Changsha



Changsha

Three sites were presented at the CEPC2021 workshop
<https://indico.ihep.ac.cn/event/14938/>





Funding Sources	Model #1 (CNY)	Model #2 (CNY)
Central Government	30B	6-10B
Local Government	Land, Infrastructure	25-18B Land, Infrastructure
International Partners	1-5B	1-5B
Companies & Donations	0-3B	0-3B
Total Budget	36B	36B

In Oct 2021: Institute of Science and Technology Strategic Consulting, CAS started an [independent assessment of Social Cost Benefit Analysis for the CEPC project](#), the report will be available in August, 2022.



CEPC 650MHz Klystron at Kunshan Co.



CERN HL-LHC CCT SC magnet



CEPC SC QD0 coil winding at KEYE Co.

CIPC (CEPC Industrial Promotion Consortium) was established in Nov 2017. So far 70+ companies have joined.



CEPC Detector SC coil winding tools at KEYE Company (Diameter ~7m)

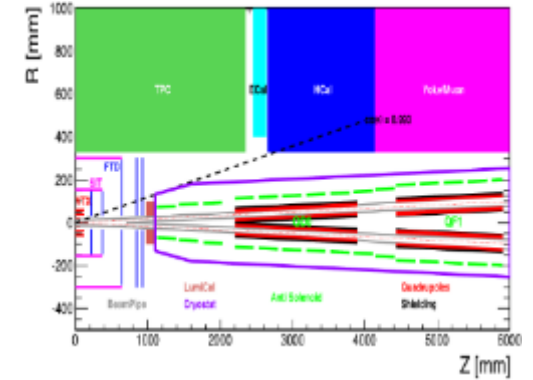
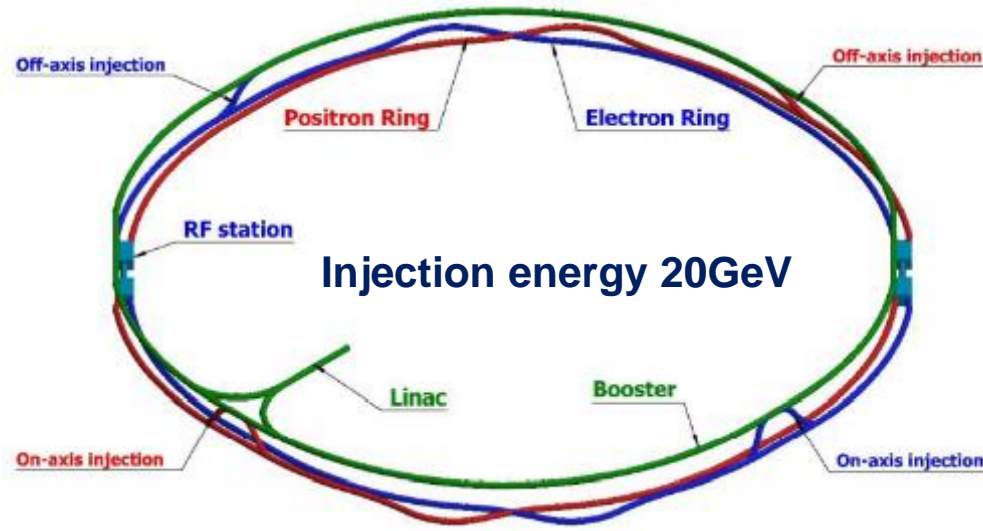
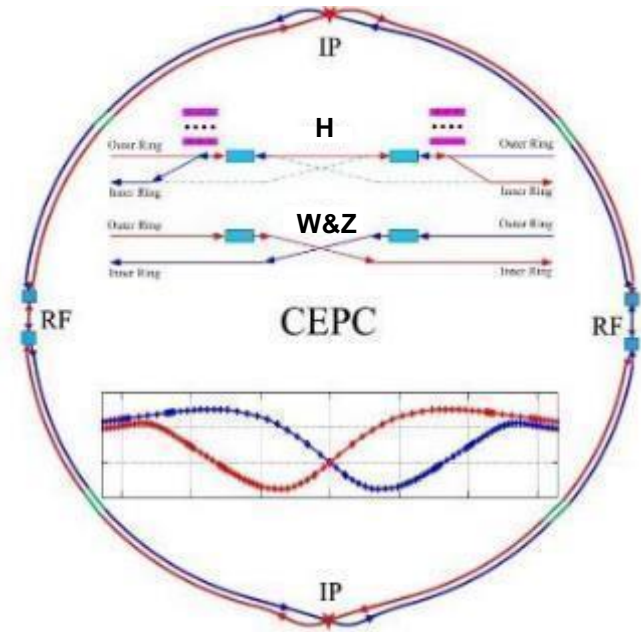


CEPC long magnet measurement coil

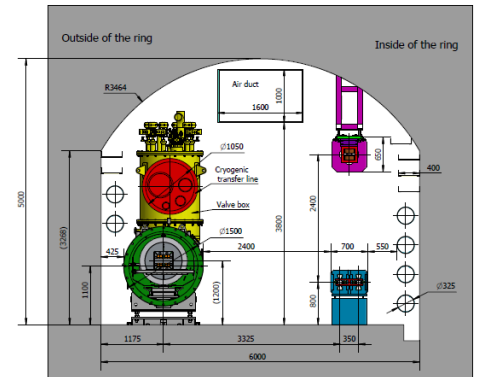
- 1) Superconducting materials (for cavity and for magnets)
- 2) Superconducting cavities
- 3) Cryomodules
- 4) Cryogenics
- 5) Klystrons
- 6) Magnet technology
- 7) Vacuum technologies
- 8) Mechanical technologies
- 9) Electronics
- 10) SRF
- 11) Power sources
- 12) Civil engineering
- 13) Precise machinery
-
- More than **40 companies** joined in first phase of CIPC, and **70 companies now.**



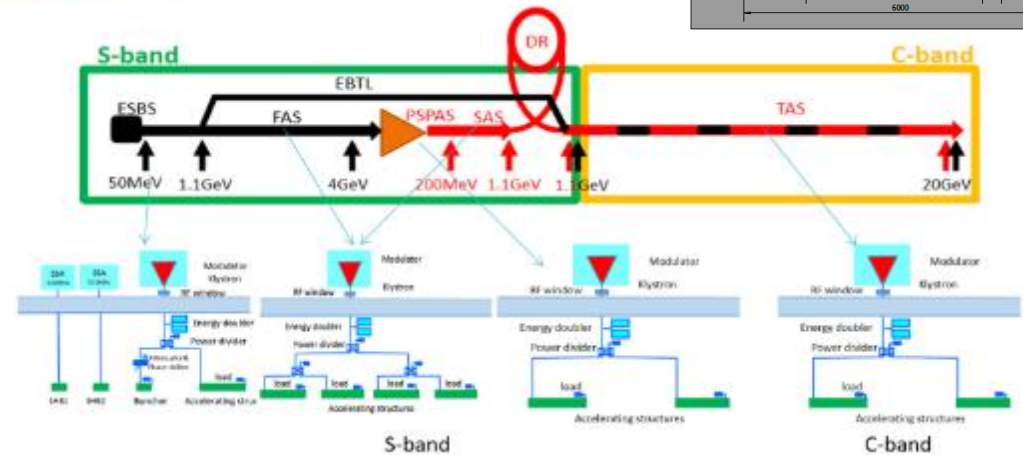
- 100 km double-ring design (30 MW/beam, upgradable to 50).
- New baseline for Linac (C-band, 20GeV) after the CDR.



TUNNEL CROSS SECTION OF THE ARC AREA



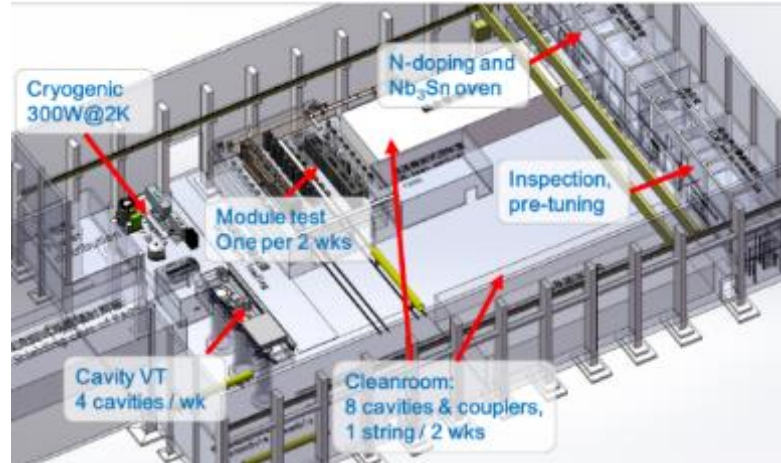
Operation mode		ZH	Z	W+W-	t \bar{t}
\sqrt{s} [GeV]		~240	~91.2	158-172	360
L / IP [$\times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$]	CDR (2018)	3	32	10	
	Latest	5.0	115	16	0.5





@ Huairou Beijing

New SC Lab Design (4500m²)



SC New Lab is available in 2021



Cryogenic system hall in 2020



Vacuum furnace (doping & annealing)



Nb₃Sn furnace



Nb/Cu sputtering device



Cavity inspection camera and grinder



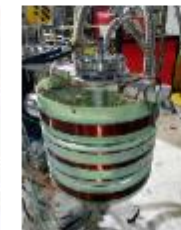
9-cell cavity pre-tuning machine



Temperature & X-ray mapping system



Second sound cavity quench detection system



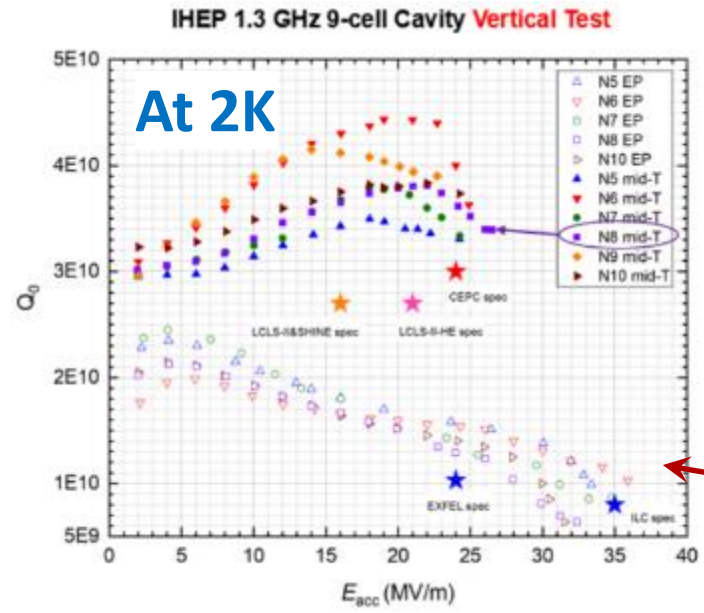
Helmholtz coil for cavity vertical test



Vertical test dewars



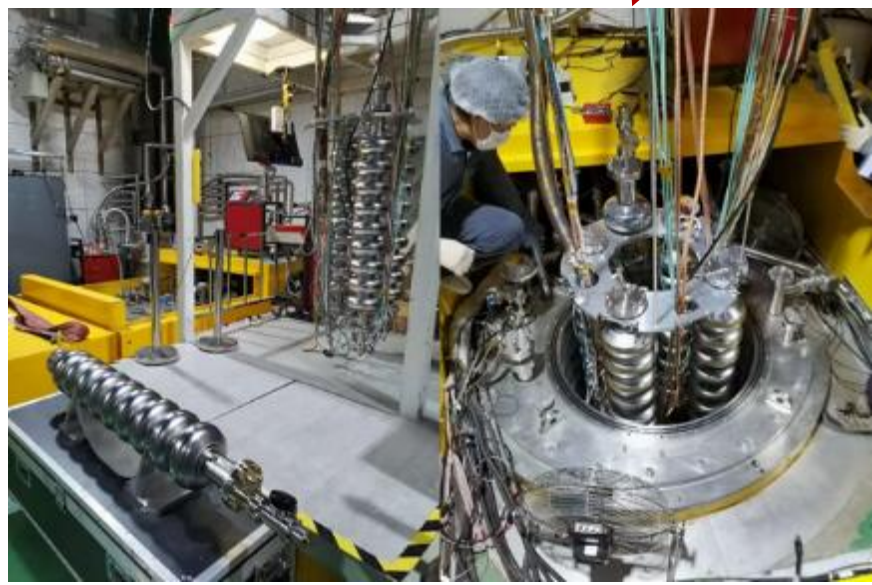
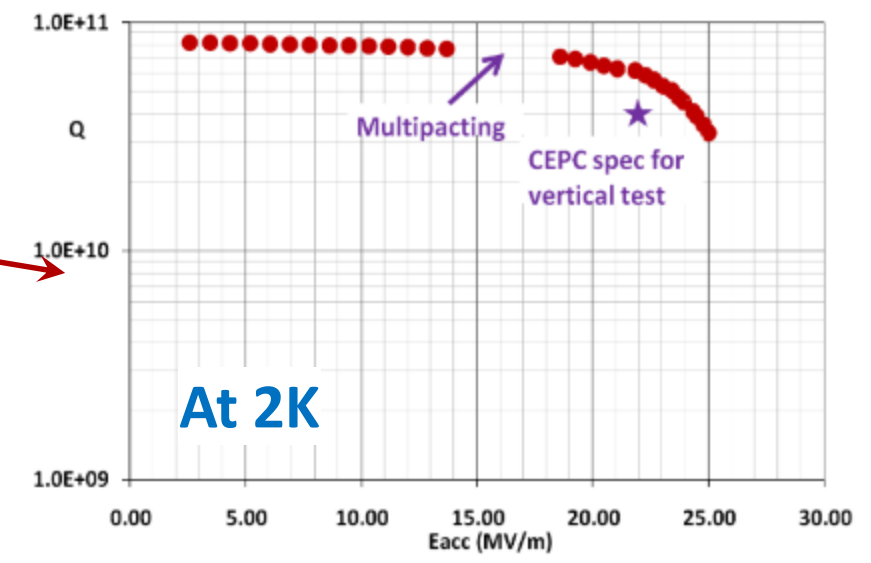
Horizontal test cryostat



Both exceeded the CEPC spec, a milestone towards the TDR

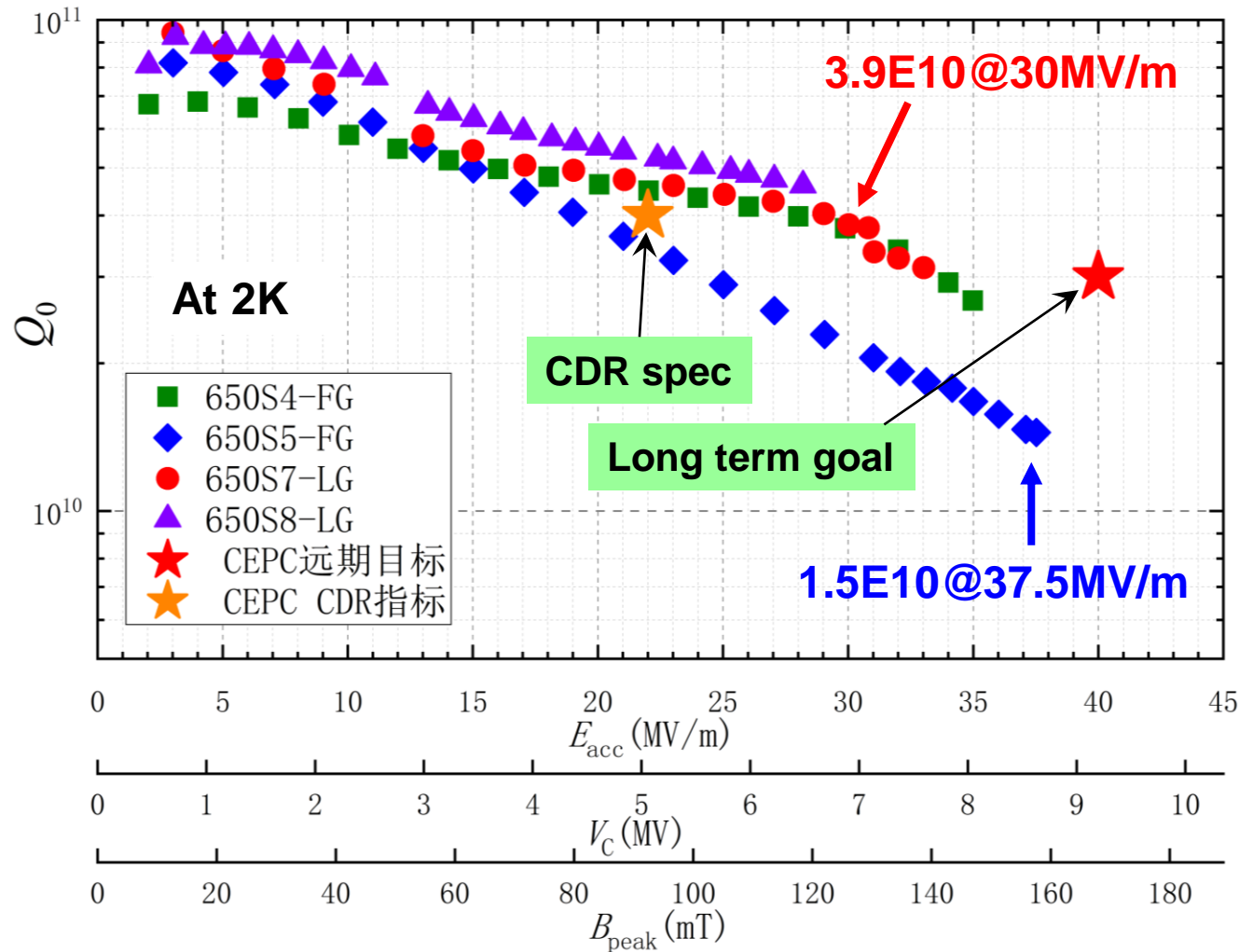
Collider ring 650MHz 2-cell cavity
 $Q = 6.0E10 @ 22MV/m$
 N-infusion adopted

Booster 1.3GHz 9-cell cavity
 $Q_0 = 3.4E10 @ 26.5 MV/m$
 Mid-T annealing adopted





IHEP achieved $Q_0=3.9E10@30$ MV/m (650MHz 1-cell SCRF Cavity)



CEPC CDR Goal :
 $Q_0 = 3.0E10 @ 22$ MV/m

Test Results :
 $Q_0 = 3.9E10 @ 30$ MV/m
 $Q_0 = 1.5E10 @ 37.5$ MV/m



High Efficiency Klystrons



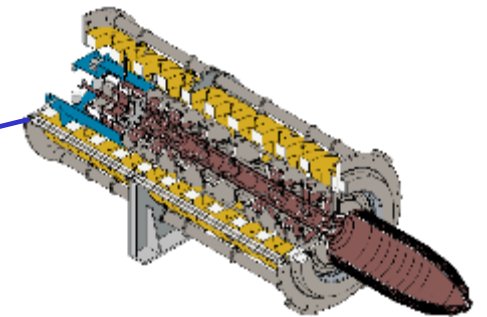
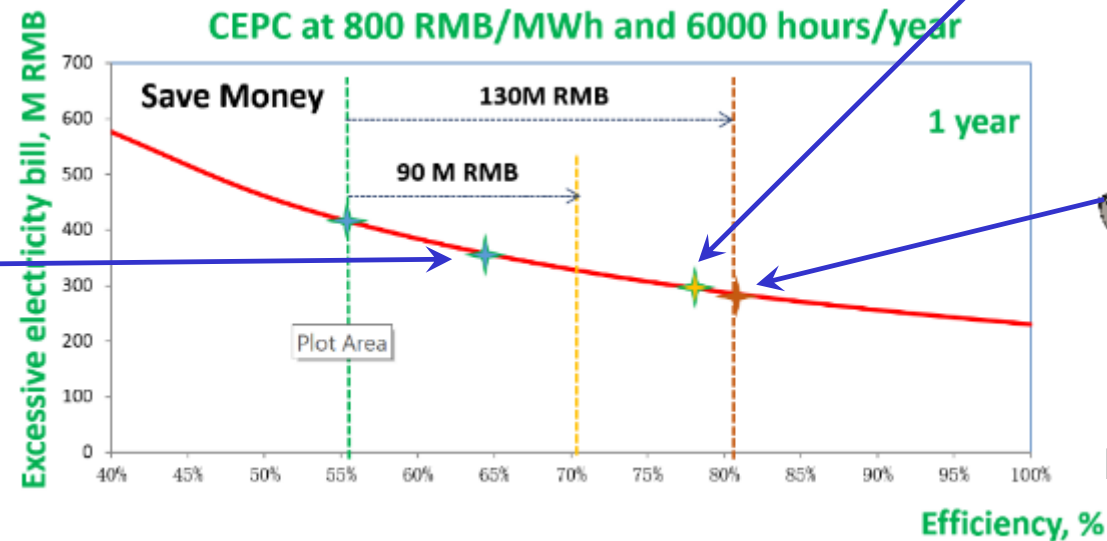
- ❑ The 1st prototype finished fabrication & passed the max. power test. Output power reaches 700 kW in CW mode, 800 kW in pulsed mode. Design efficiency is 65%, achieved efficiency ~ 62%.
- ❑ The 2nd klystron prototype is manufactured and being baked out, to be tested at PAPS in 2021, design efficiency is ~ 77%.
- ❑ Multi-beam Klystron design is finished, design efficiency is ~ 80.5%.
- ❑ High efficiency Klystron helps to reduce electricity consumption.



The 2nd Klystron (assembly)



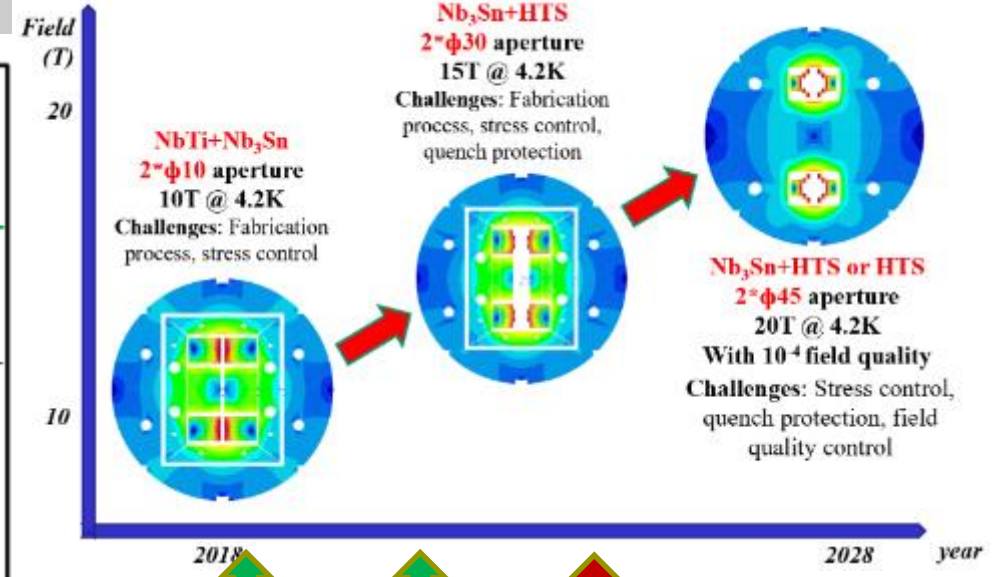
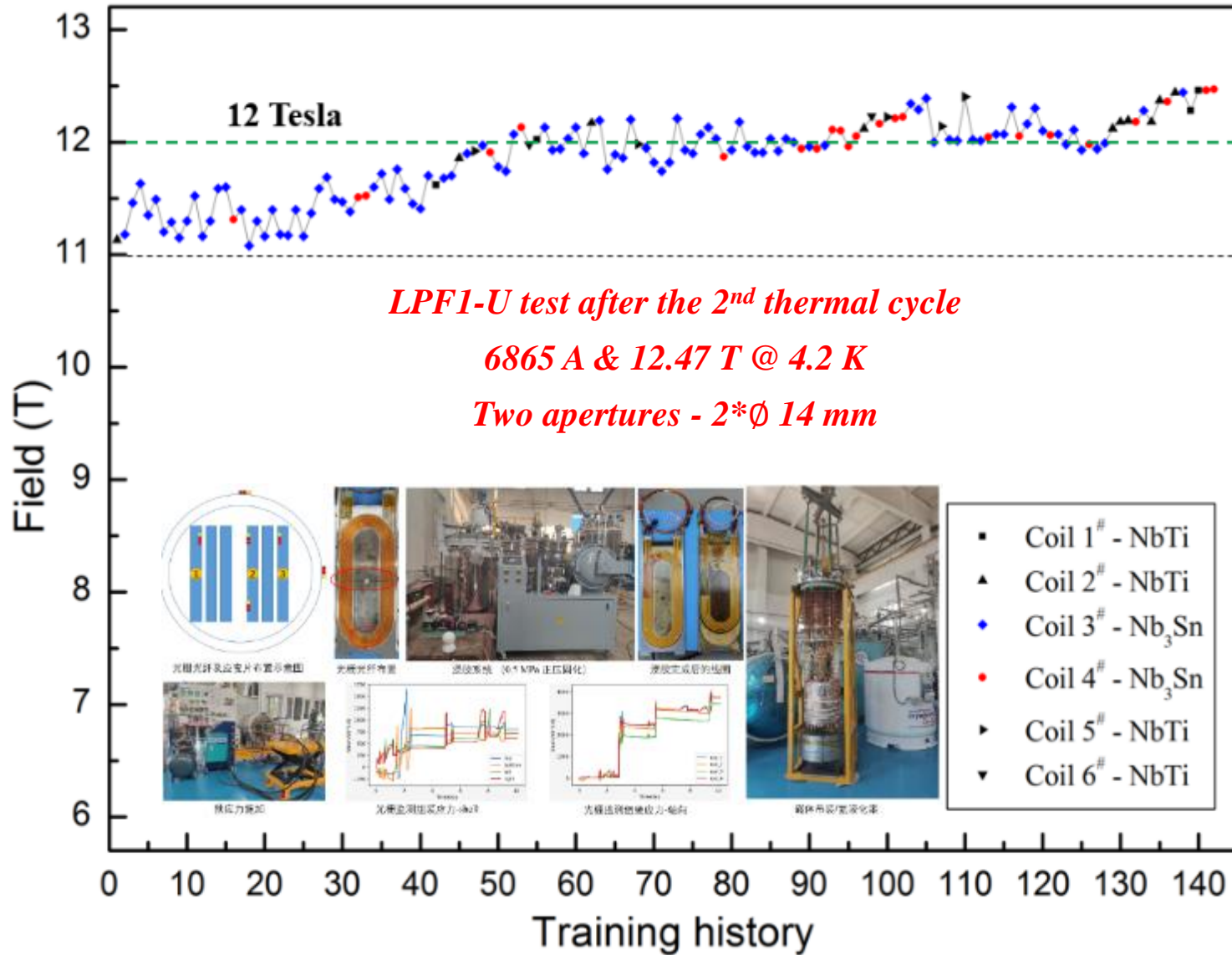
The 1st Klystron (tested)



Multi-beam Klystron

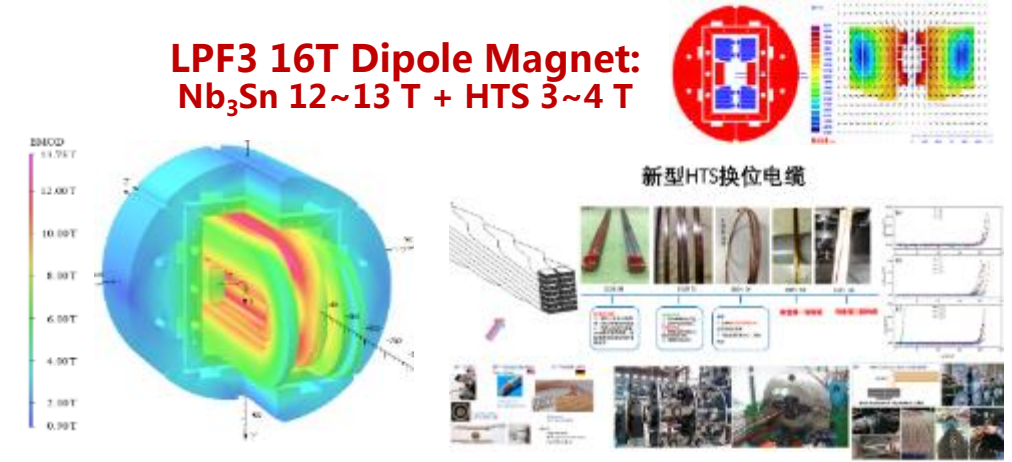


Domestic SC dipole magnet exceeded 12T (IHEP, June, 2021)



10.2T (2018)
12.47T (2021)
16T (2025)

LPF3 16T Dipole Magnet:
Nb₃Sn 12~13 T + HTS 3~4 T





Operation mode		ZH	Z	W+W-	t \bar{t}
\sqrt{s} [GeV]		~240	~91.2	158-172	360
Run time [years]		7	2	1	?
CDR	L / IP [$\times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$]	3	32	10	
	$\int L dt$ [ab^{-1} , 2 IPs]	5.6	16	2.6	
	Event yields [2 IPs]	1×10^6	7×10^{11}	2×10^7	
Latest	L / IP [$\times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$]	5.0	115	16	0.5

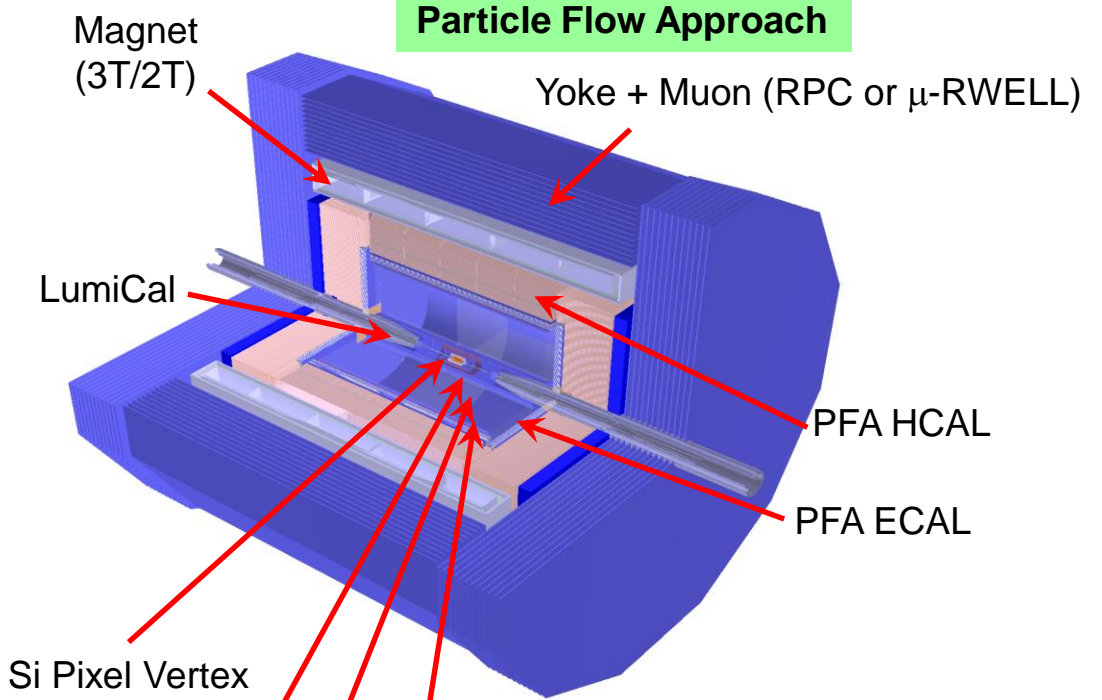
The large samples: $\sim 10^6$ Higgs, $\sim 10^{12}$ Z, and $\sim 10^8$ W bosons

- ❖ **Physics goals are similar to FCC-ee, ILC, CLIC.**
- ❖ 2019.3 **Higgs** White Paper published (*CPC V43, No. 4 (2019) 043002*)
- ❖ 2019.7 Workshop@PKU: **EW, Flavor, QCD** working groups formed
- ❖ 2020.1 Workshop@HKUST-IAS: Review progress, EW draft ready
- ❖ 2021.4 Workshop@Yangzhou: **BSM** working group formed



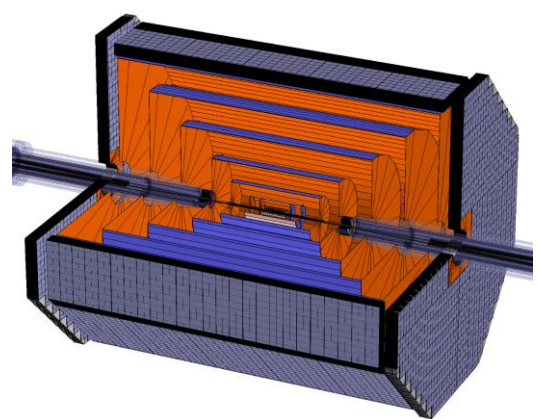


(Baseline Design) Particle Flow Approach

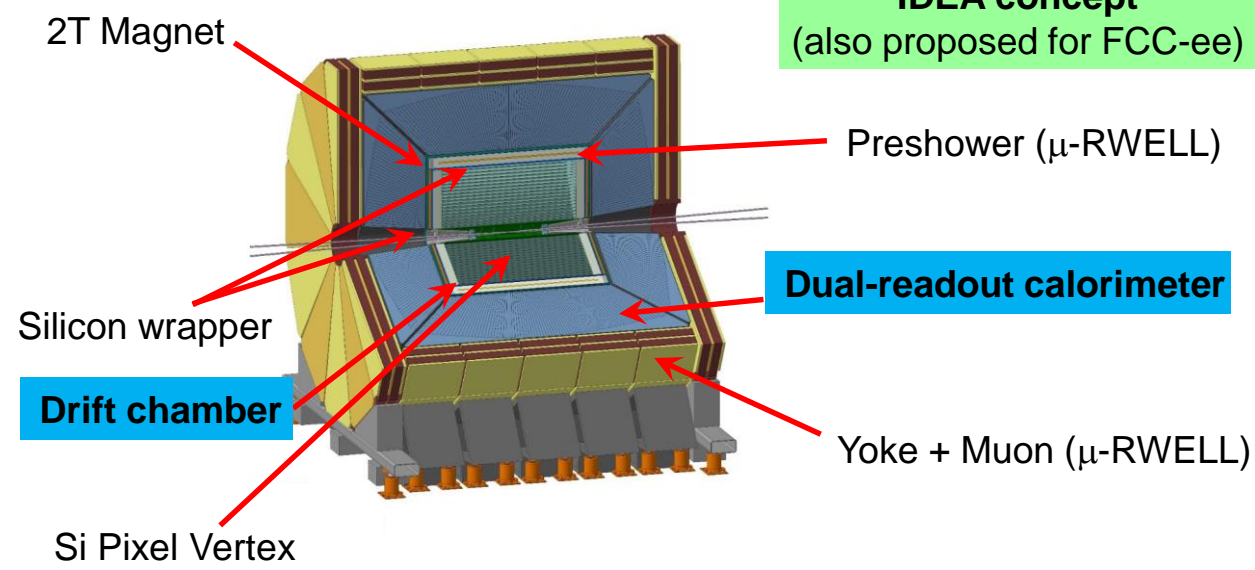


- SIT
- TPC
- SET
- FTD
- ETD

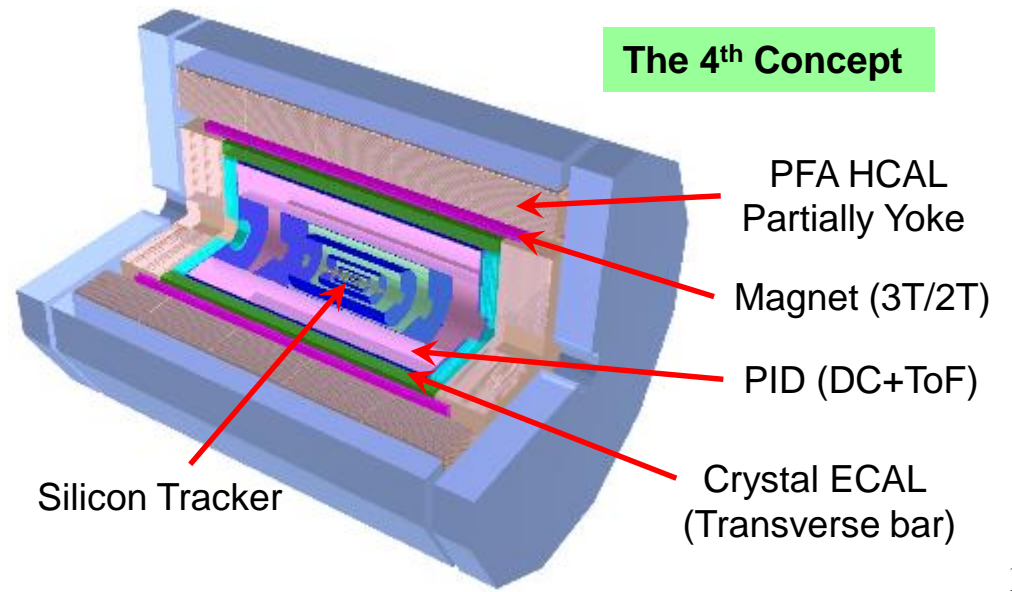
FST concept (Full Silicon Tracker)



IDEA concept (also proposed for FCC-ee)

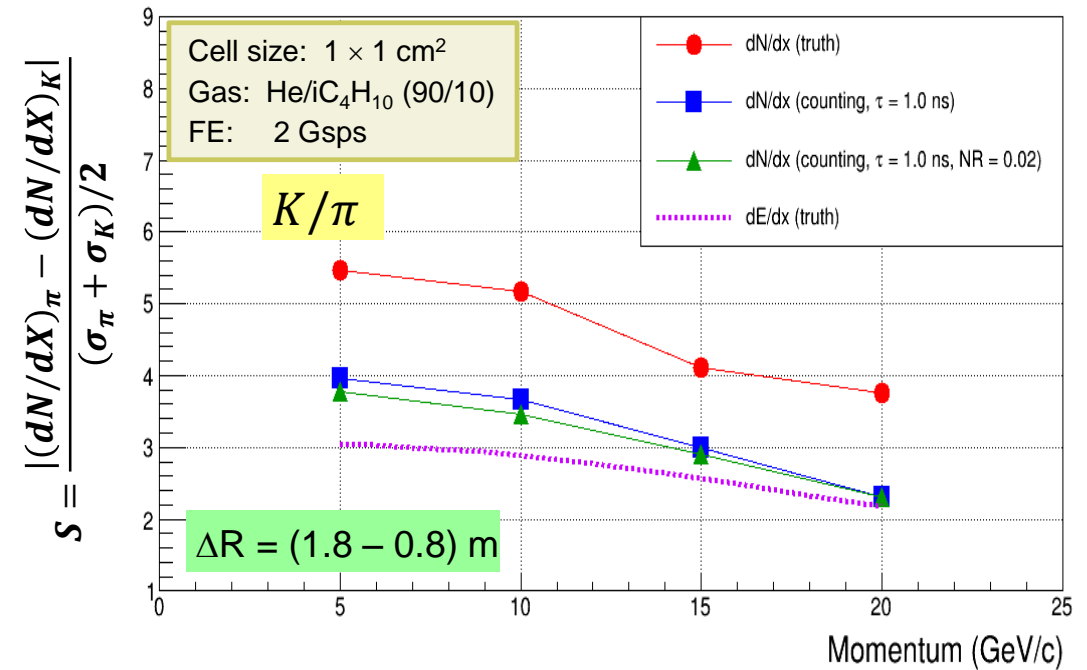
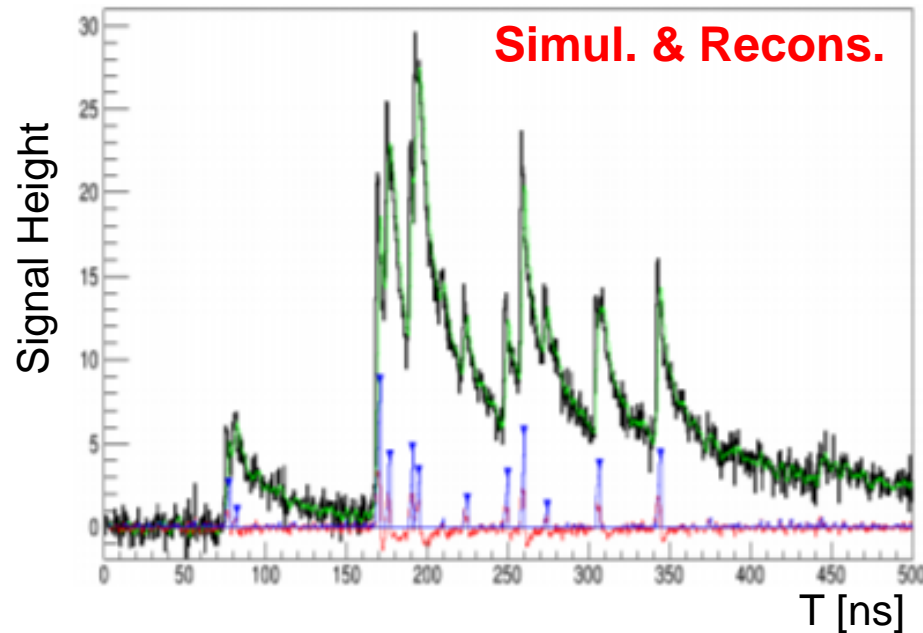
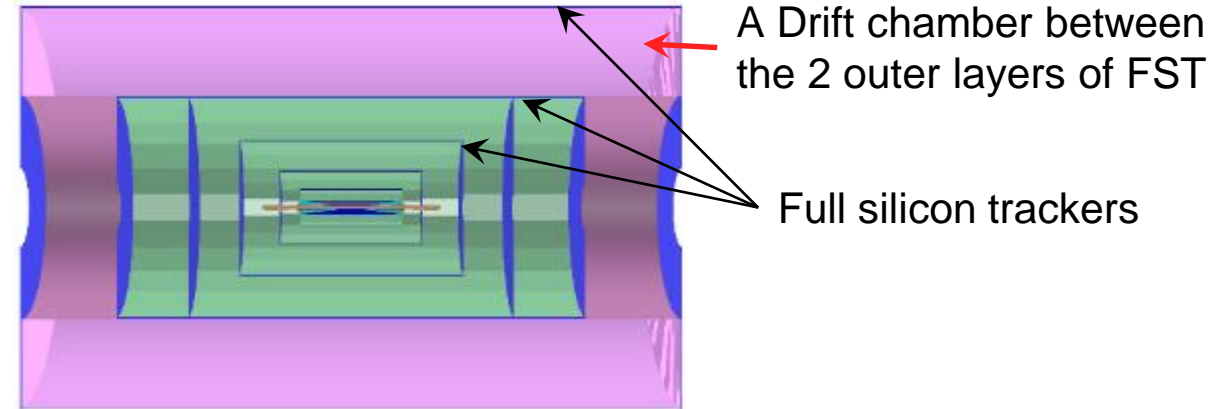


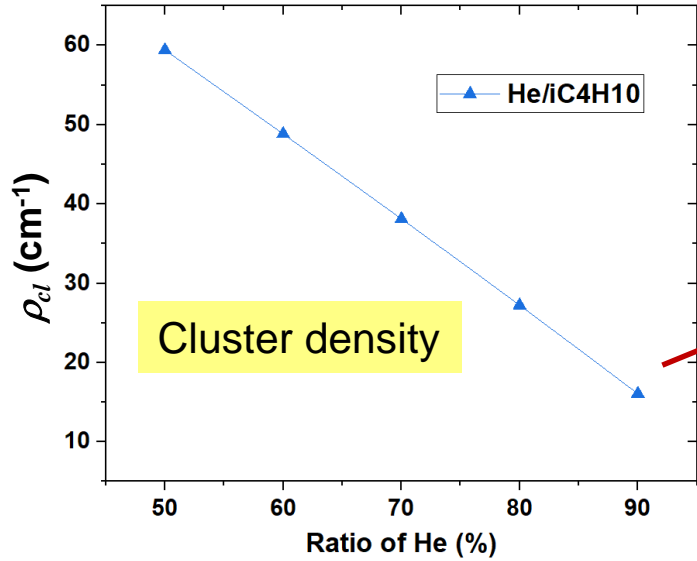
The 4th Concept





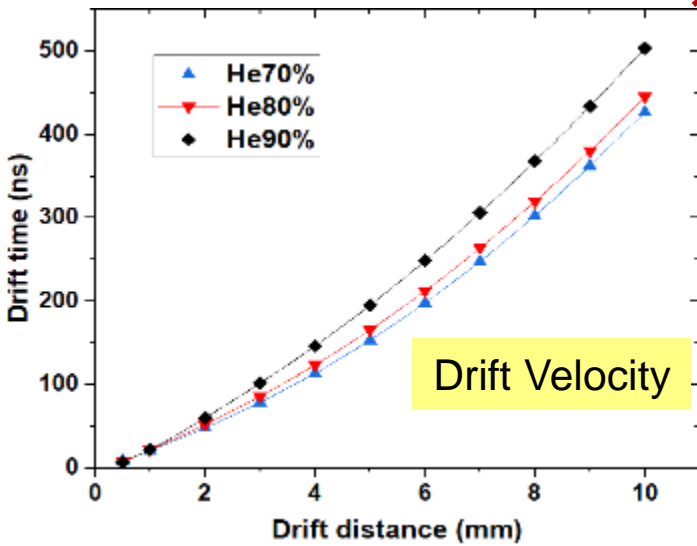
- ◆ Goal: 2σ π/K separation at $P < \sim 20$ GeV/c.
- ◆ Use the cluster counting method, or dN/dx , by measuring the number of primary ionizations.
- ◆ **It can be optimized specifically for PID:** larger cell size, no stereo layers, different gas mixture, ...
- ◆ Garfield++ for simulation, realistic electronics, peak finding algorithm development.



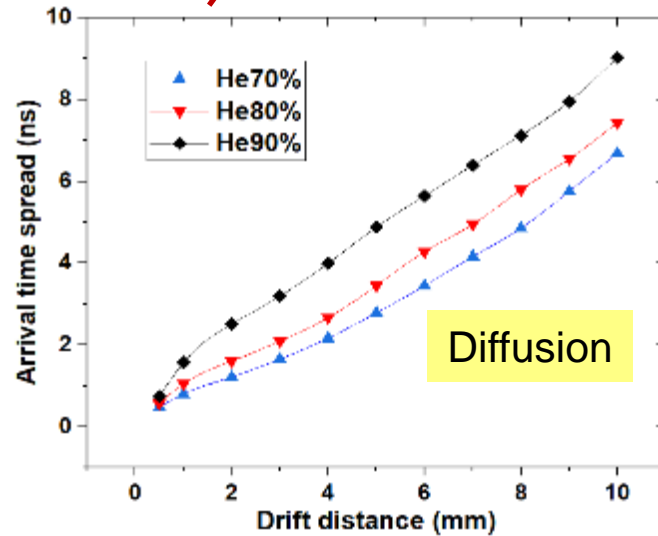


$$\frac{\sigma_{dN/dx}}{dN/dx} \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{L \cdot \rho_{cl} \cdot \epsilon}}$$

Electronic Performance



Drift Velocity

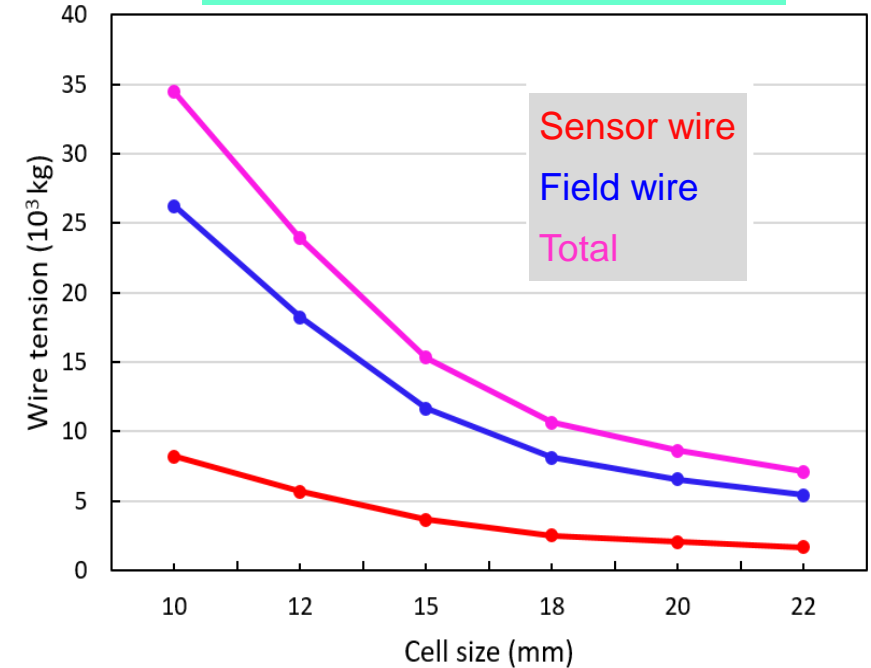


Diffusion

Reducing the number of cells

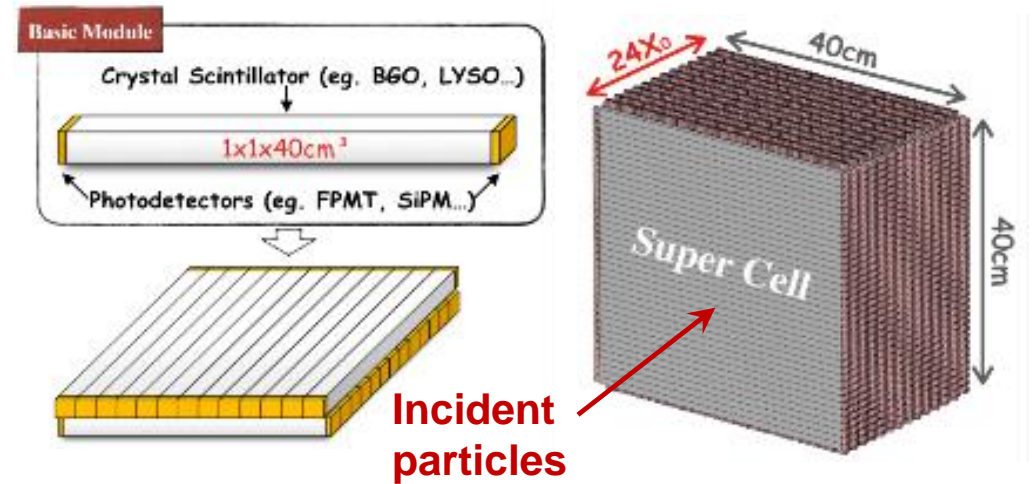
- ❖ Has small effect on dN/dX .
- ❖ Reduce material of support structure
- ❖ Reduce construction difficulty

$L \sim 5.4$ m, Sag ~ 240 μm
 $\Delta R = (1.8 - 0.6)$ m, S:F $\sim 1:3$



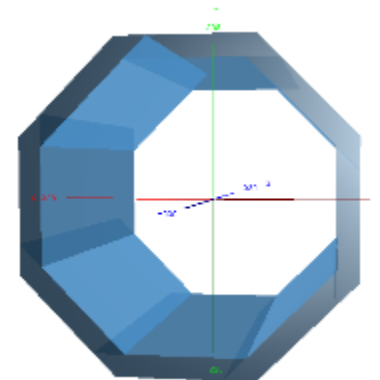
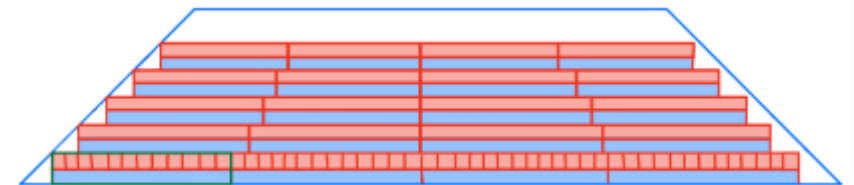


- ❖ A crystal bar ECAL
 - Homogeneous BGO crystal.
 - Bar size $\sim 40 \times 1 \times 1 \text{ cm}^3$, time measurements at two ends for positioning along the bar.
 - Crossed arrangement in adjacent layers. Two layers form a super cell module: $\sim 40 \times 40 \times 2 \text{ cm}^3$.
 - Reduce readout channels, minimize dead materials.

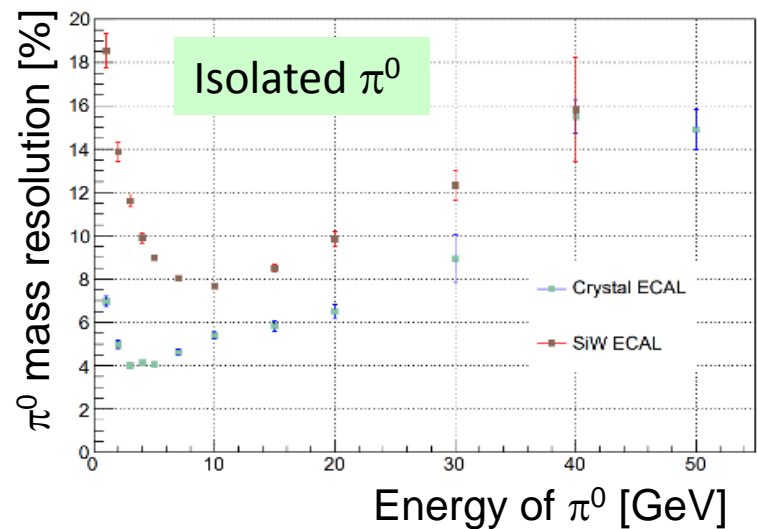
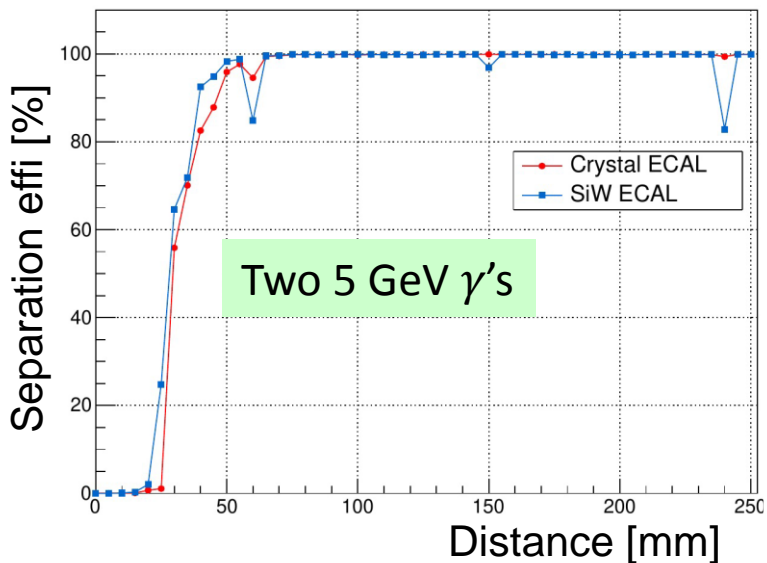


- ❖ Key issues:
 - Ambiguity caused by 2D measurements (**ghost hit**).
 - Identification of energy deposits from individual particles (**confusion**).

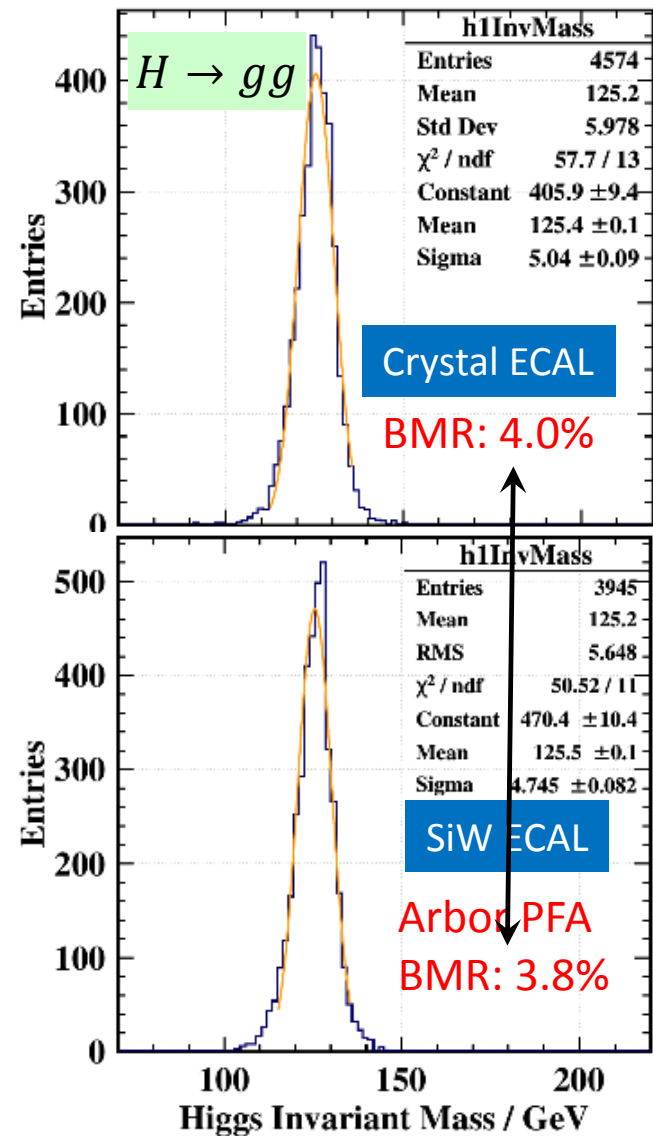
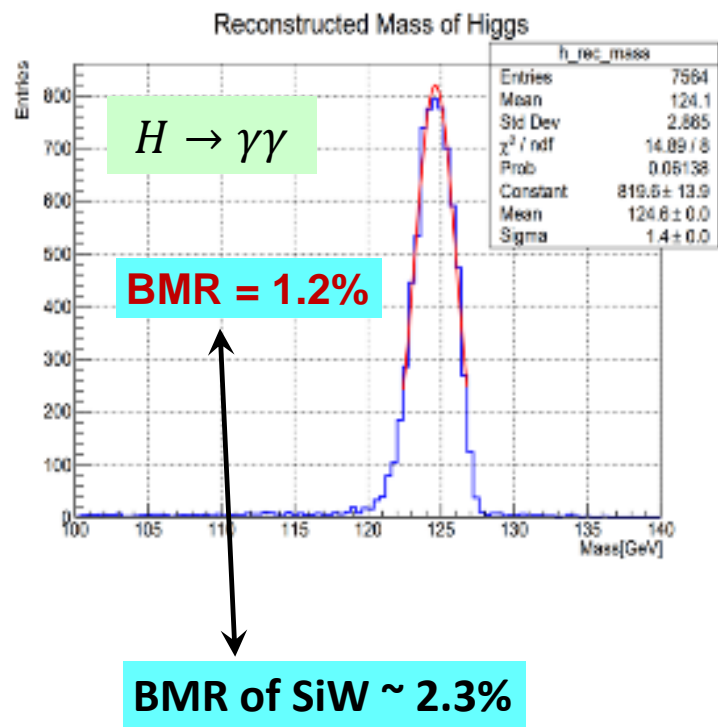
- ❖ Ongoing work:
 - Use ArborPFA software & crystal cubes of 1 cm^3 in size to study PFA performance, compare with SiW ECAL.
 - Develop a proto-PFA new software that has separation capability of multiple incident particles.
 - Bench test of crystal bars.



8 trapezoidal staves
 $R=1.8\text{m}$, $L=4.6\text{m}$, $H=28\text{cm}$



Shower profile & timing info can further improve the Crystal ECAL.

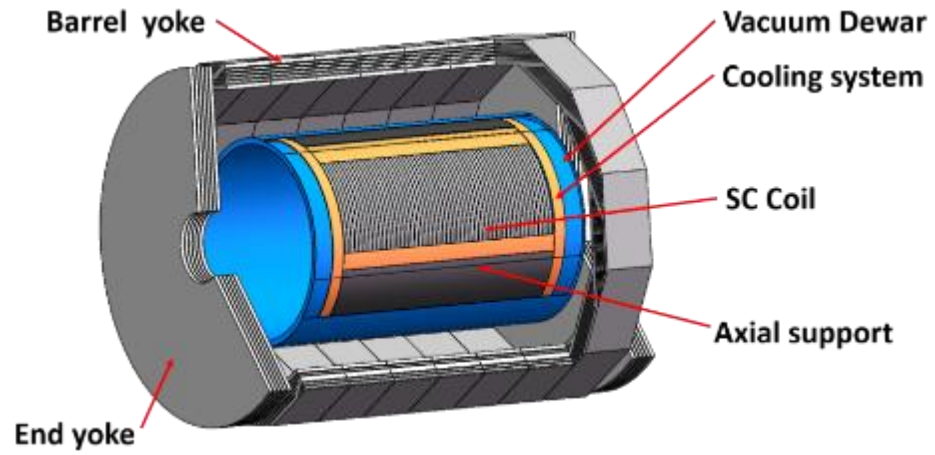




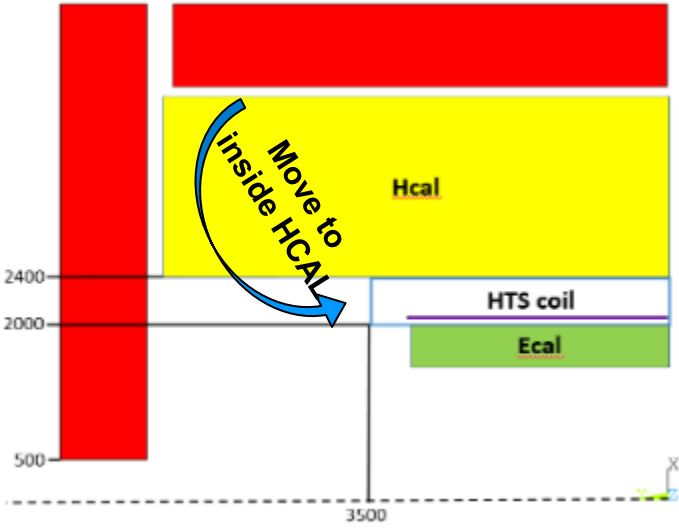
Challenges

Low mass, ultra-thin, high strength cable

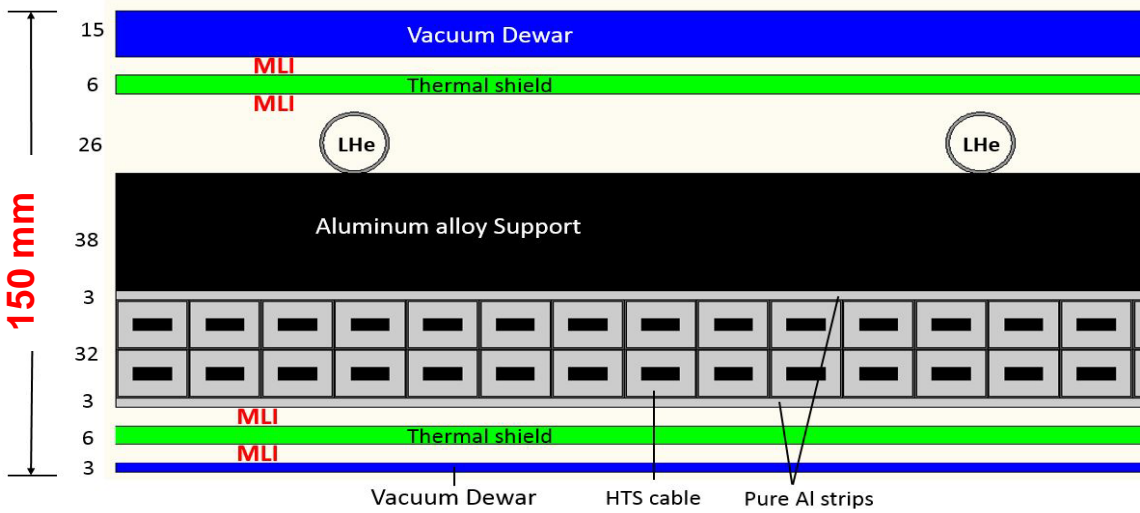
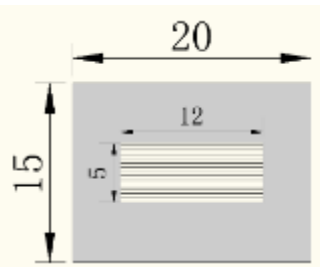
- Inner radius = 2.33m, length < 8m, central magnetic field: 3 T
- Magnet radial thickness < 150 mm
- Mass of magnet < $1.5X_0$



R&D: high strength HTS cable, ultra-thin cryostat.



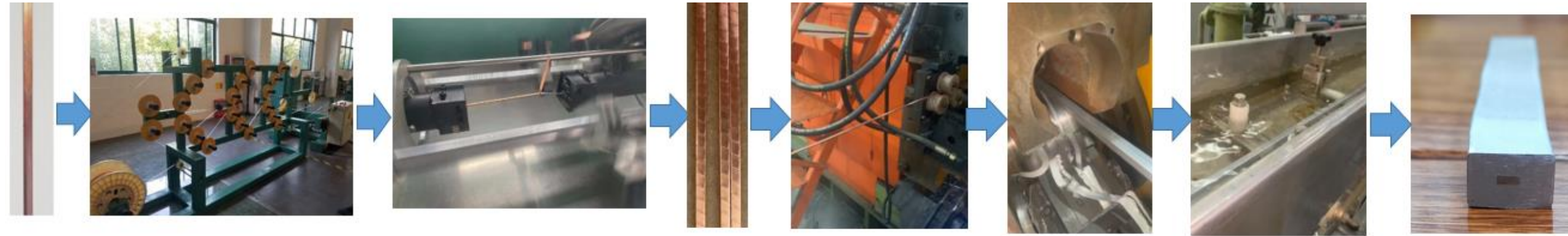
Al stabilized ReBCO stacked tape cable



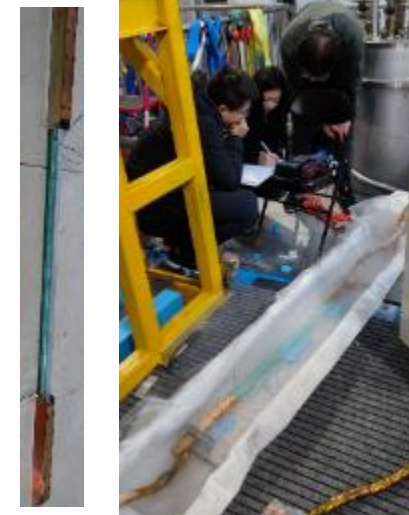
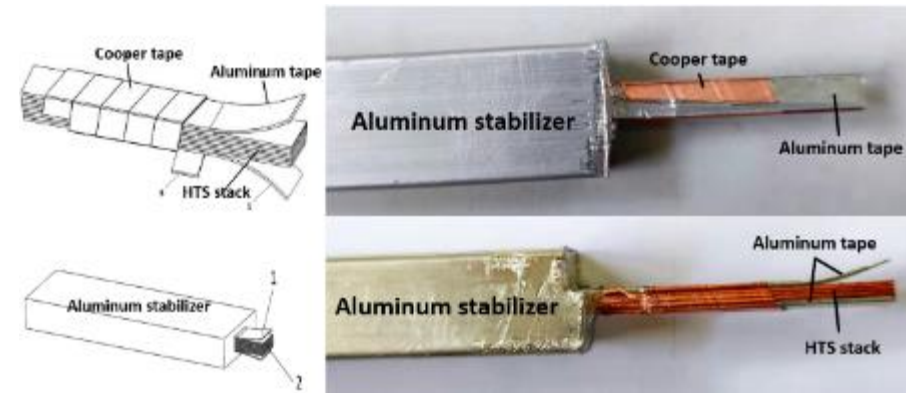
HTS cable length (km)	9
ASTC weight(ton)	9
Operating current(A)	29700
Cold mass weight (ton)	20
Total weight (ton)	35



Prototype cable: 15×20 mm², tape width: 4 mm, thickness: 80 μm;
 tape layer: 20, expected operating current: 6000 A@5K



Big Progress: 10 m ASTC prototype cable is ready. Cable test is ongoing.





Pixel Vertex Arcadia

JadePix

CPV test

TaichuPix

Scintillator Bar Muon

The image shows a physical assembly of a scintillator bar with associated electronics and a histogram showing detector response peaks.

Drift Chamber

AD9689 – 2000 EBZ Xilinx KCU105

TPC Prototype

HV-CMOS Tracker

HV-CMOS test setup

Fe source test

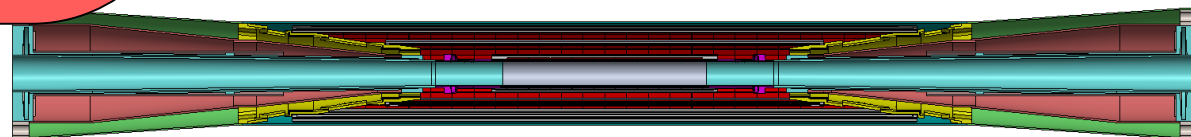
Demonstrator To be built

LGAD ToF

μ RWELL for PS & Muon

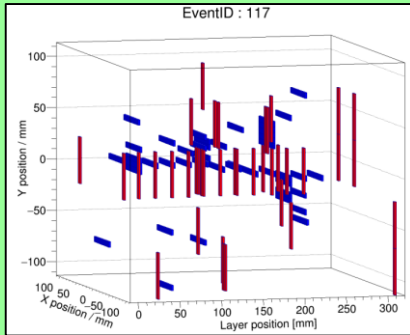
Top Copper (5 μ m)
Polyimide
Cathode PCB
Pitch 140 μ m
70 μ m
50 μ m
DLC layer (<0.1 μ m)
p-10+100 M Ω / \square
Pre-preg
PCB electrode

M4
M3
M2
M1

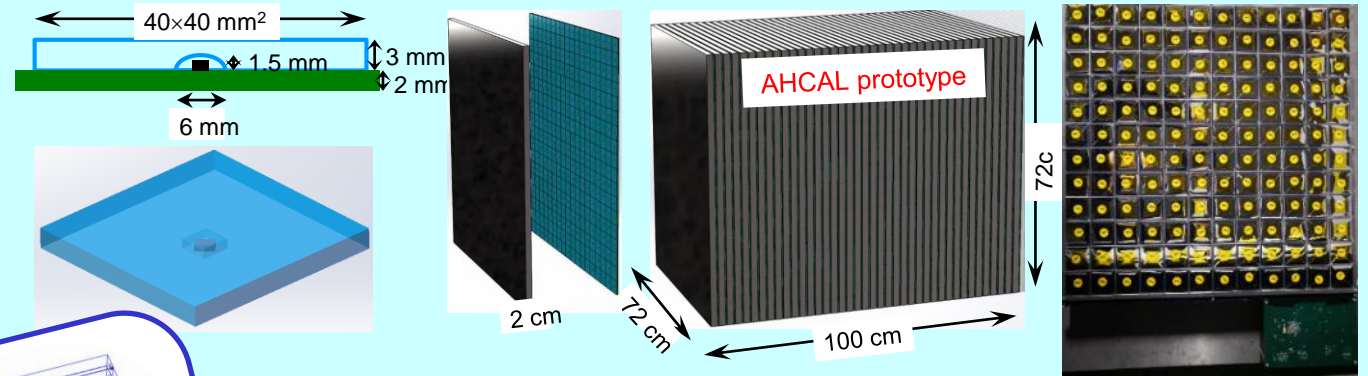




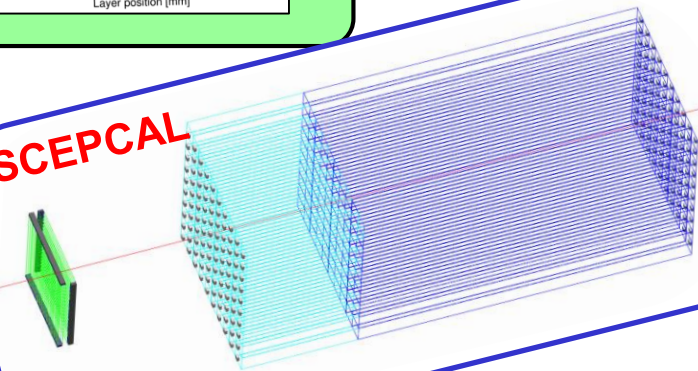
Prototype ScECAL



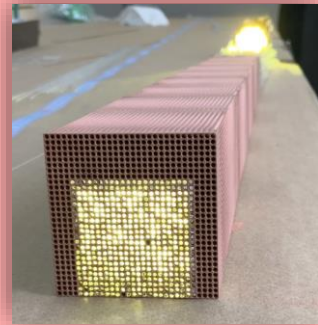
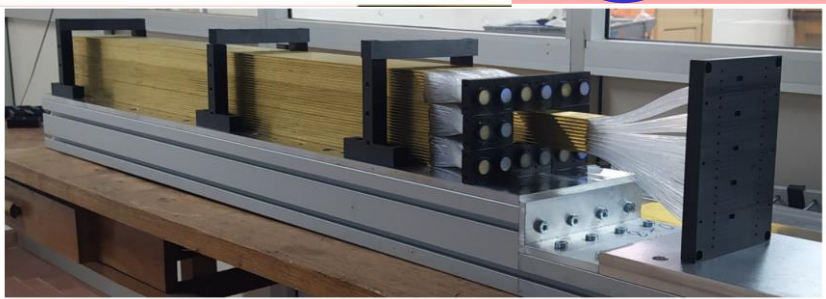
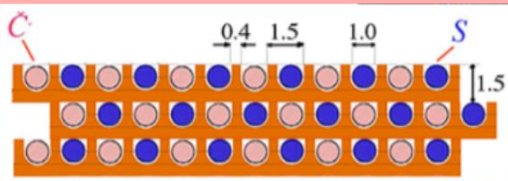
Scint-Steel HCAL



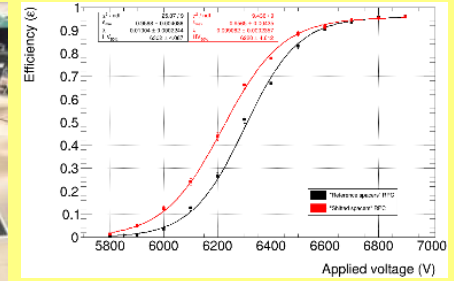
SCEPCAL



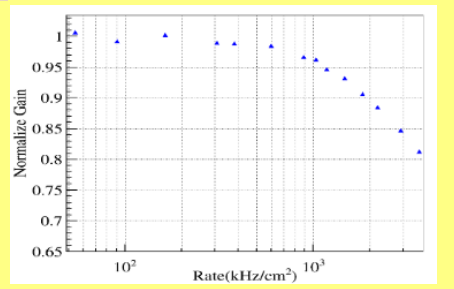
Dual Readout CAL



GRPC SDHCAL



RWell SDHCAL





- ❖ The CEPC study group continues its efforts to
 - Conduct R&D's on key technologies of accelerator & detector; has made pre-proposals recently to the MOST for more funding support.
 - Explore physics potentials of the CEPC and complete the physics whitepapers.
 - Investigate further the candidate sites; win support from local government and industry.
 - Work hard to be approved by the government in the 15th five-year plan.
 - Form international experiment collaborations, and proceed on TDR, construction, ..., eventually real experiments. We welcome new members to join.

- ❖ Further strengthen the international efforts towards our common goal.
 - More collaborations in detector & accelerator R&D, among the potential Higgs factories,
 - Joint research laboratories and shared workshops.
 - ...