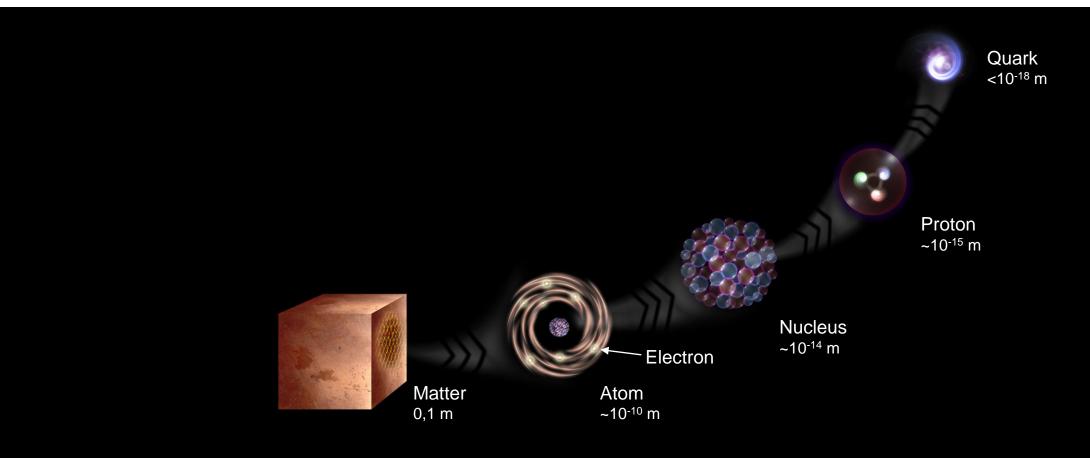


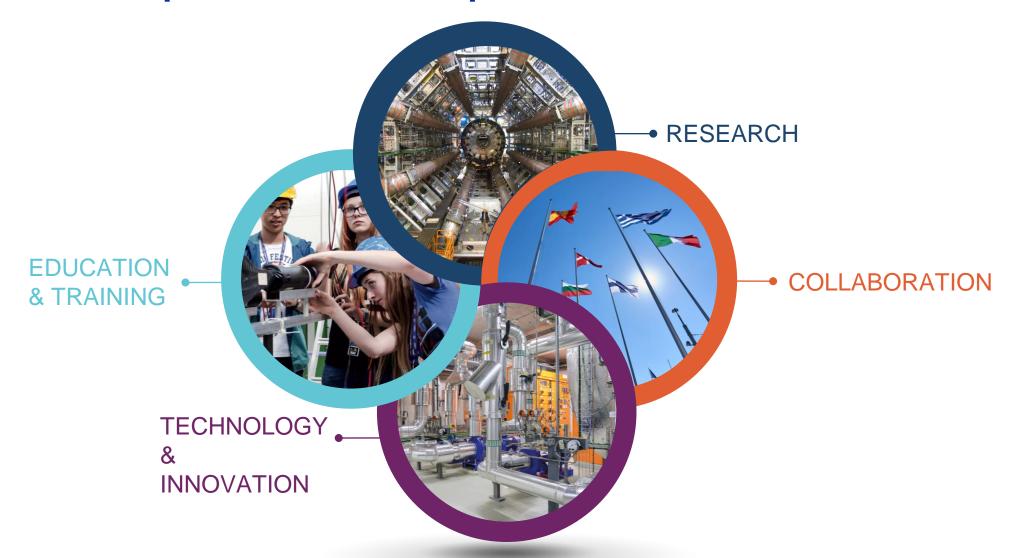
What is the universe made of?

We study the elementary building blocks of matter and the forces that control their behaviour



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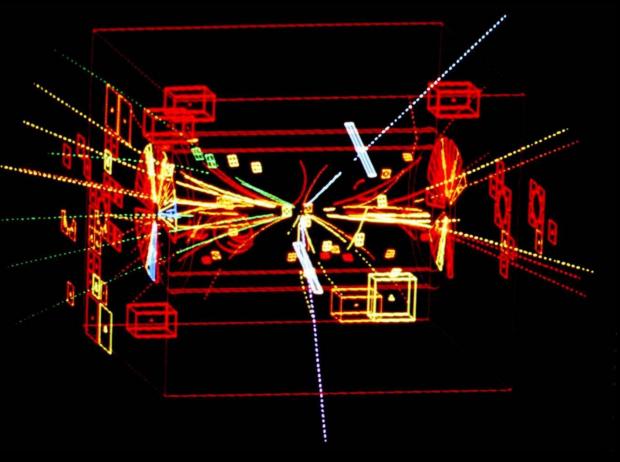
Four pillars underpin CERN's mission



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Accelerators and Experiments



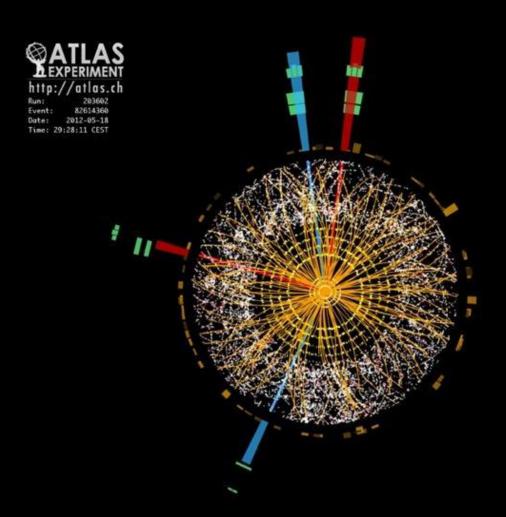


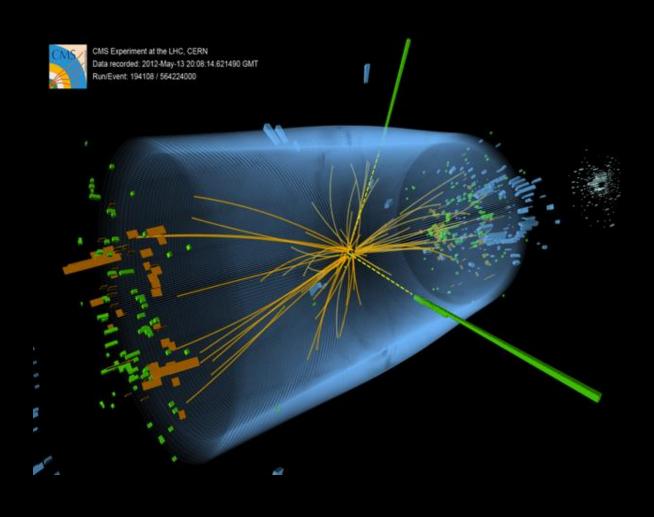


Large Hadron Collider (LHC)

- 27 km in circumference
- About 100 m underground
- Superconducting magnets steer the particles around the ring
- Particles are accelerated to close to the speed of light

Higgs boson



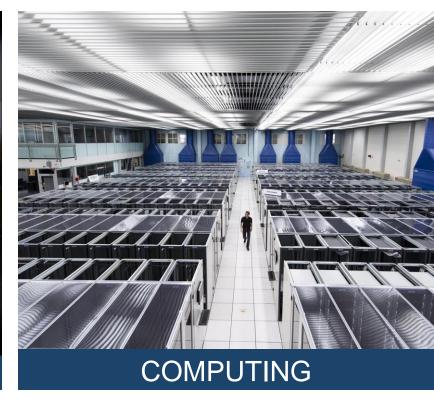


Discovered in 2012

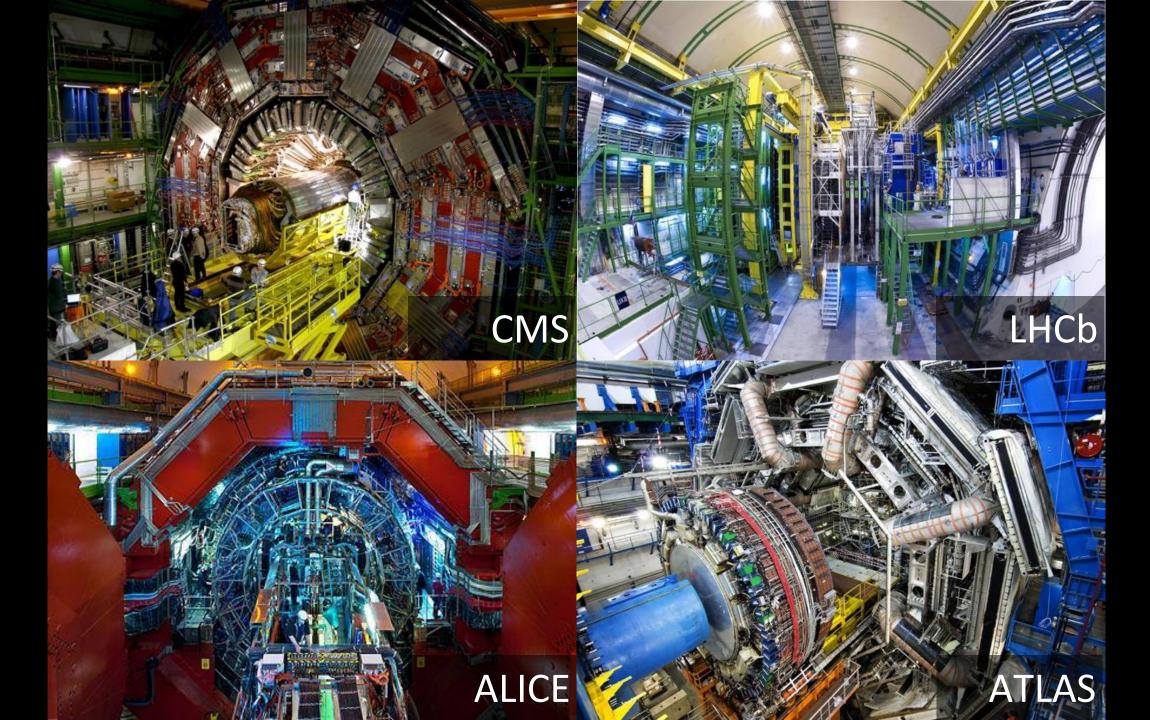
We develop technologies in three key areas







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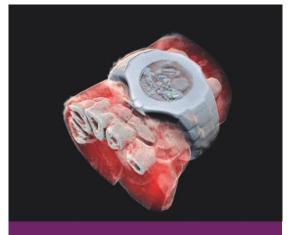


CERN's technological innovations have important applications in medicine and healthcare



Accelerator technologies are applied in cancer radiotherapy with protons, ions and electrons. Technologies applied at CERN are also used in PET, for medical imaging and diagnostics.





Pixel detector technologies are used for high resolution 3D colour X-ray imaging. CERN produces innovative radioisotopes for nuclear medicine research.



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There are many unanswered questions in fundamental physics

Including

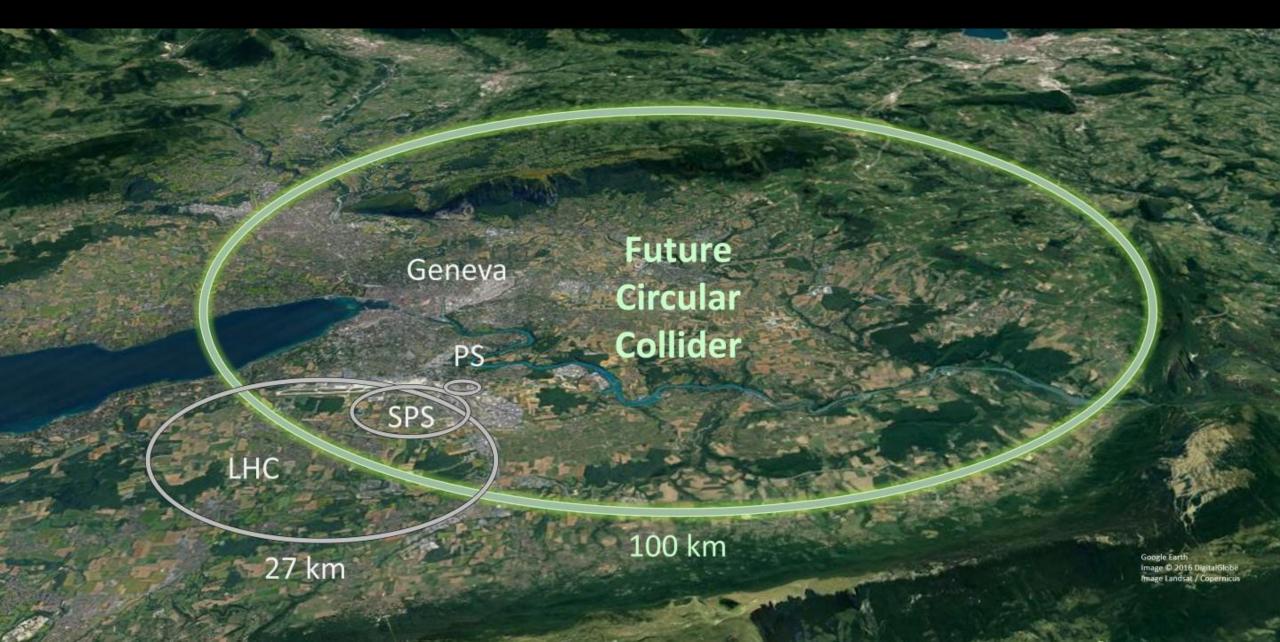
What is the unknown 95% of the mass and energy of the universe?

Is there only one Higgs boson, and does it behave exactly as expected?

Why is the universe made only of matter, with hardly any antimatter?

Why is gravity so weak compared to the other forces?

The Future Circular Collider

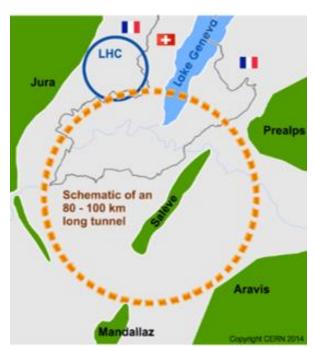


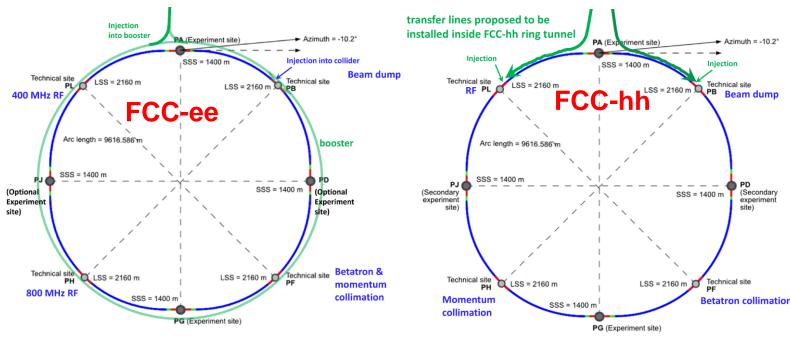


FCC integrated program inspired by successful LEP – LHC programs at CERN

comprehensive long-term program maximizing physics opportunities

- stage 1: FCC-ee (Z, W, H, tt) 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 completion of the HL-LHC program





2020 - 2040

2045 - 2060

2065 - 2090

(Secondary

experimen

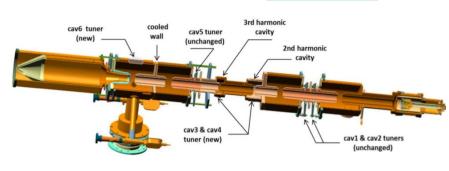


FCC-ee accelerator R&D examples

efficient RF power sources

(400 & 800 MHz)

I. Syratchev

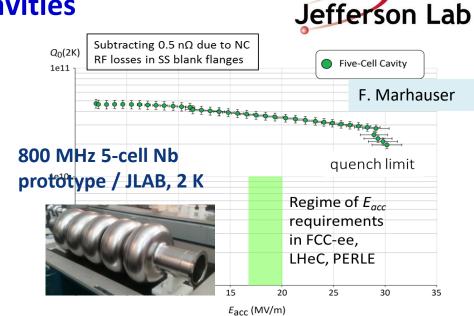


400 MHz 1-,2- & 4cell Nb/Cu, 4.5 K

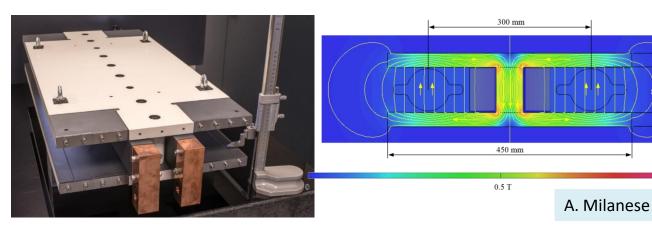
FPC & HOM coupler, cryomodule, thin-film coatings...

efficient SC cavities

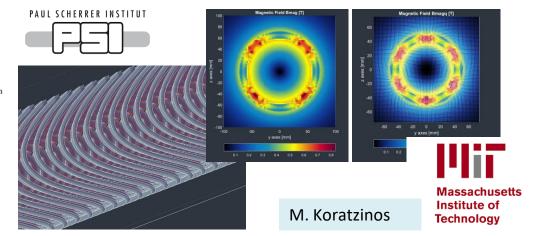




energy efficient twin aperture arc dipoles



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





FCC implementation - footprint baseline



- 95% in molasse geology for minimising tunnel construction risks
- 8 surface sites with ~5 ha area each.

Site investigations planned for 2024 and 2025 in areas with uncertain geological conditions:

- Limestone-molasse border, karstification, water pressure, moraine properties, water bearing layers, etc.
- ~40-50 drillings, 100 km of seismic lines



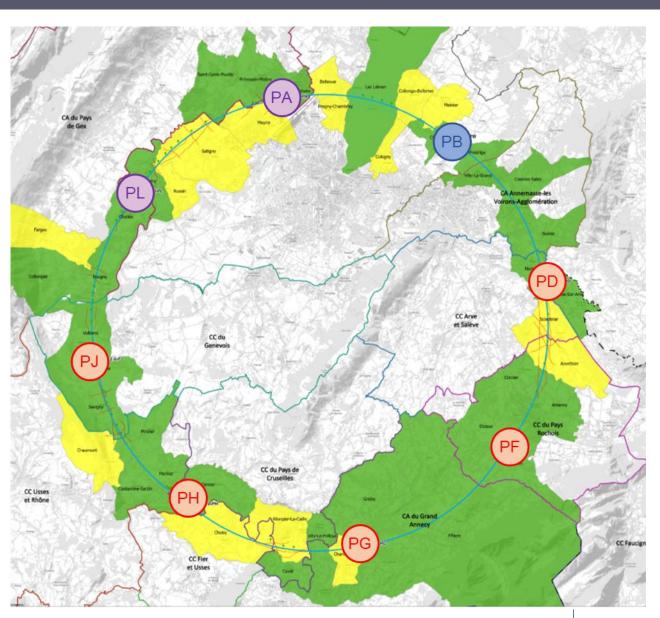
Implementation baseline PA31-3.0 91 km

- 1. PA Ferney Voltaire (FR) experimental site
- 2. **PB Présinge/Choulex** (CH) technical site
- 3. **PD Nangy** (FR) technical/experimental site
- 4. **PF Etaux** (FR) technical site
- 5. **PG Charvonnex/Groisy** (FR) experimental site
- 6. **PH Cercier** (FR) technical site
- 7. PJ Vulbens/Dingy en Vuache (FR)
- technical/experimental site
- 8. **PL Challex** (FR) technical site

First meetings with communes concerned in France (31) and Switzerland (10)

Rencontrée

Rendez-vous proposé / programmé





FCC key points

- FCC-ee and FCC-hh are long-term largest-scale technology projects
- Requiring R&D in all technical areas with medium- and long-term opportunities for cooperation with industrial partners
- Development production operation maintenance
- Looking forward to common R&D projects