



Welcome and Introduction

Joint CERN-Korea Committee (CKC)

Emmanuel Tsesmelis

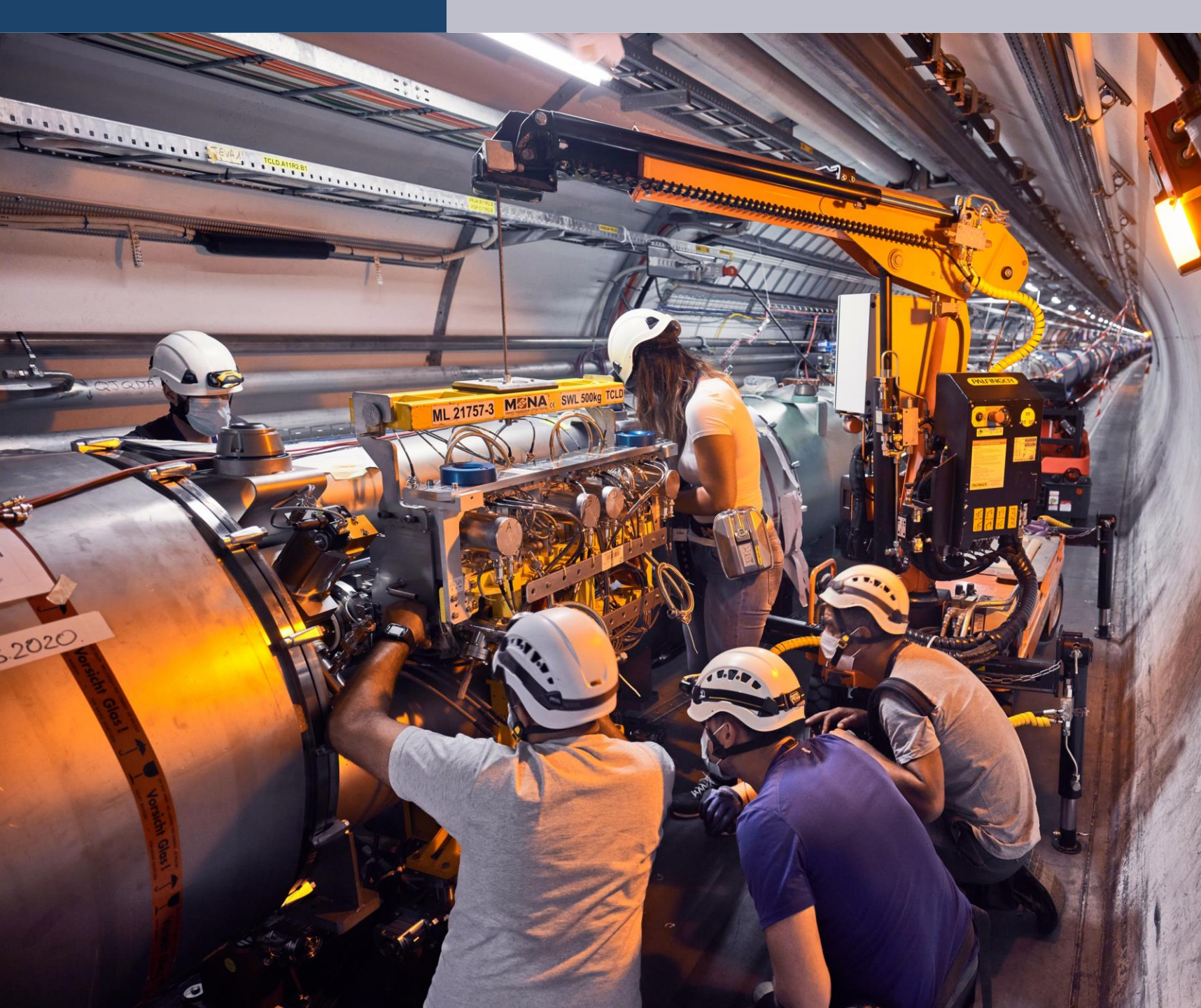
Head of Associate Member State and Non-Member State Relations

CERN

22 April 2024

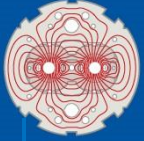
Four pillars underpin CERN's mission





Upgrade to the High-Luminosity LHC is under way

- The HL-LHC will use new technologies to provide 10 times more collisions than the LHC.
- It will give access to rare phenomena, greater precision and discovery potential.
- It will start operating in 2029, and run until 2041.



LHC / HL-LHC Plan



EU funded HiLumi Design Study

Approval of HL-LHC Project
LHC

We are here

HL-LHC Operation
HL-LHC

Run 1 Run 2 Run 3 Run 4 - 5...

LS1

13 TeV

EYETS

LS2

13.6 TeV

EYETS

LS3

13.6 - 14 TeV

energy

7 TeV

8 TeV

splice consolidation
button collimators
R2E project

cryolimit
interaction
regions

Diodes Consolidation
LIU Installation
Civil Eng. P1-P5

pilot beam

inner triplet
radiation limit

HL-LHC
installation

2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040

5 to 7.5 x nominal Lumi

75% nominal Lumi

nominal Lumi

2 x nominal Lumi

2 x nominal Lumi

HL-LHC TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT:

30 fb⁻¹

190 fb⁻¹

450 fb⁻¹

integrated
luminosity
3000 fb⁻¹
4000 fb⁻¹

Run3 operation

→ 2 years until start of Long Shutdown 3

→ The project is ready for installation start in 2026! → endorsed by 2023 C&SR

Goal of HL-LHC Upgrade Project

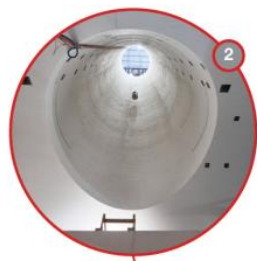
The main objective of the HL-LHC is to determine and build a hardware configuration and a set of beam parameters that will allow the LHC to reach the following targets:

- Prepare machine for operation beyond 2025 and up to **2040**
- Devise beam parameters and operational scenarios for:
 - Enabling a total integrated luminosity of **3000 fb⁻¹**
 - Implies an integrated luminosity of **250 fb⁻¹ per year**
 - Operation at $\mu \leq 140$ (\rightarrow peak luminosity **5 x 10³⁴ cm⁻² s⁻¹**)

\rightarrow A challenge as well for the experiments!
Operation with levelled luminosity!

Technology Landmarks

NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR THE HIGH-LUMINOSITY LHC



CIVIL ENGINEERING
2 new 300-metre service tunnels and 2 shafts near ATLAS and CMS.

"CRAB" CAVITIES
16 superconducting "crab" cavities for the ATLAS and CMS experiments to tilt the beams before collisions.

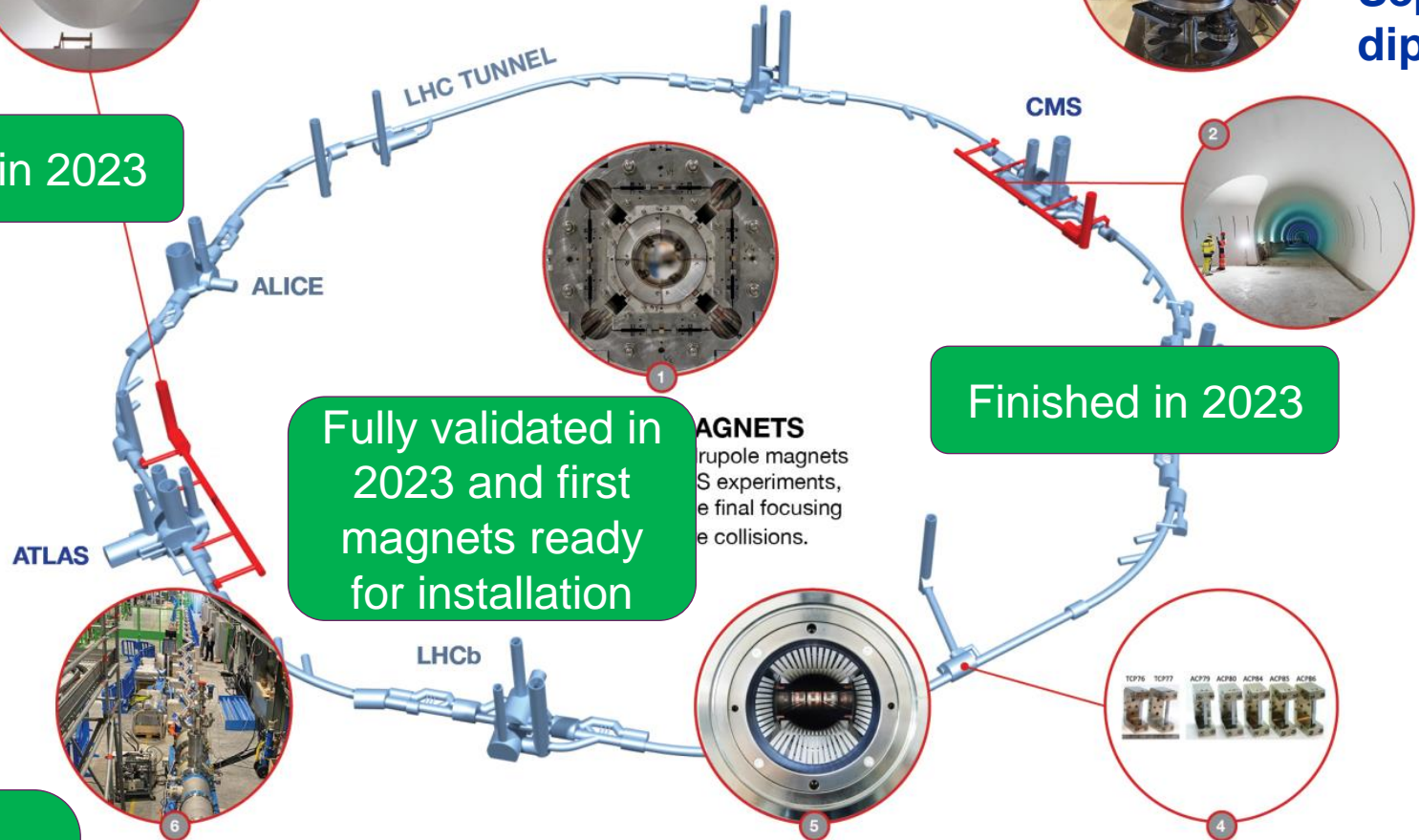


Series production in Industry well underway

Prototype and first series delivered to CERN

Separation dipole

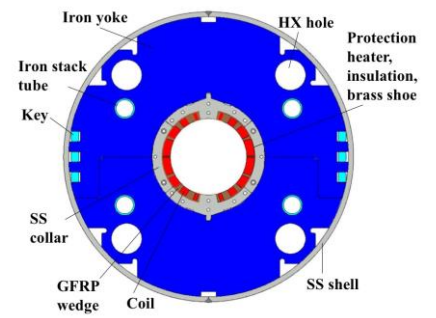
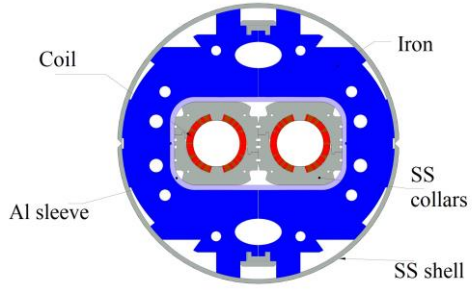
Finished in 2023



Fully validated in 2023 and first magnets ready for installation

Finished in 2023

MAGNETS
Dipole magnets for ATLAS and CMS experiments, the final focusing magnets for the collisions.



Complete Prototype System installed in SM18 and under testing

CONDUCTING LINKS
Transmission lines based on a high-temperature superconductor to carry the very high currents to the magnets from the power systems installed in the new service tunnels near ATLAS and CMS.

1/2 system already installed for Run3

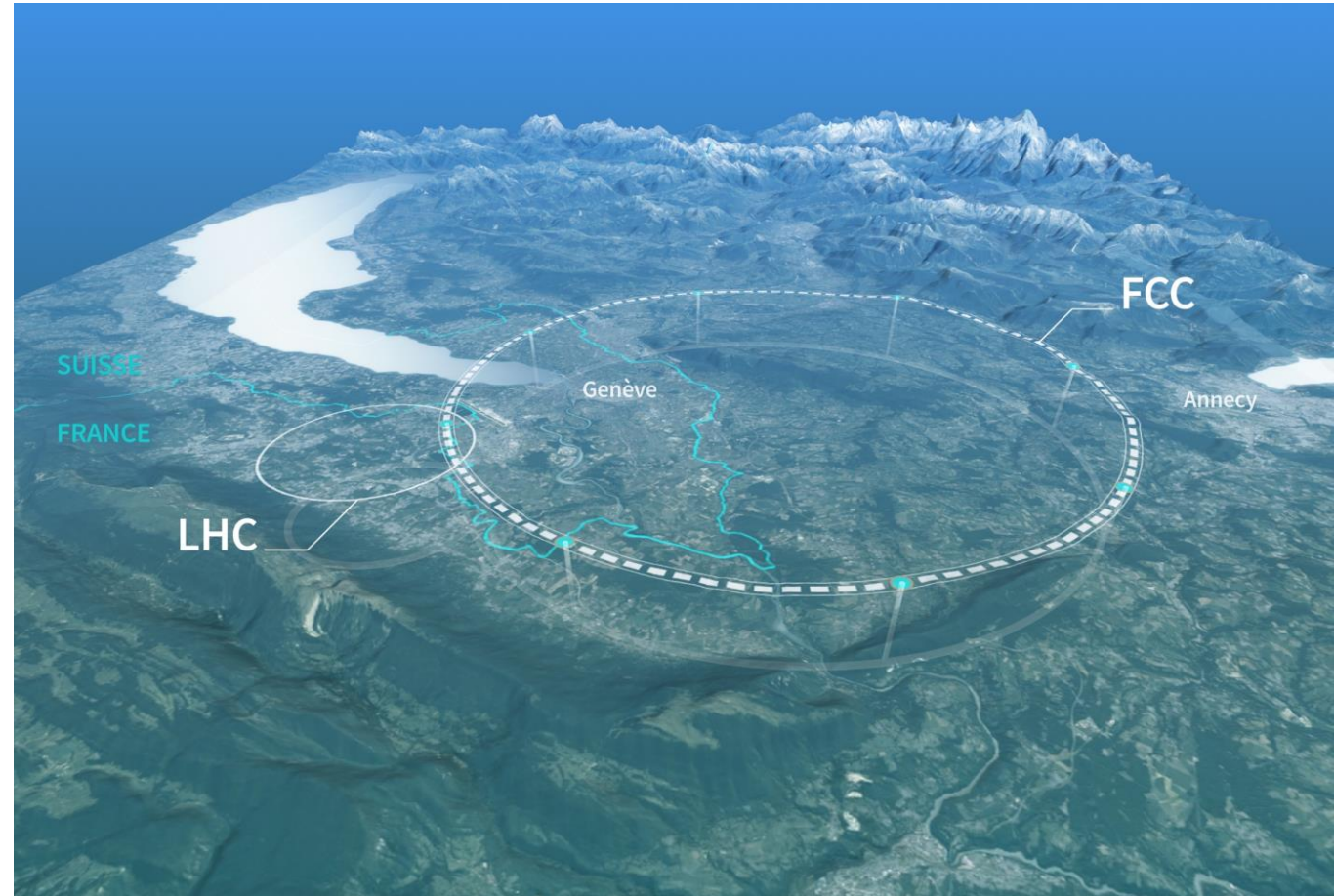
Successfully deployed in 2023 Pb-Pb run

Prototype cryostated @ CERN

Preparing CERN's future

Driven by the **2020 Update of the European Strategy for Particle Physics**

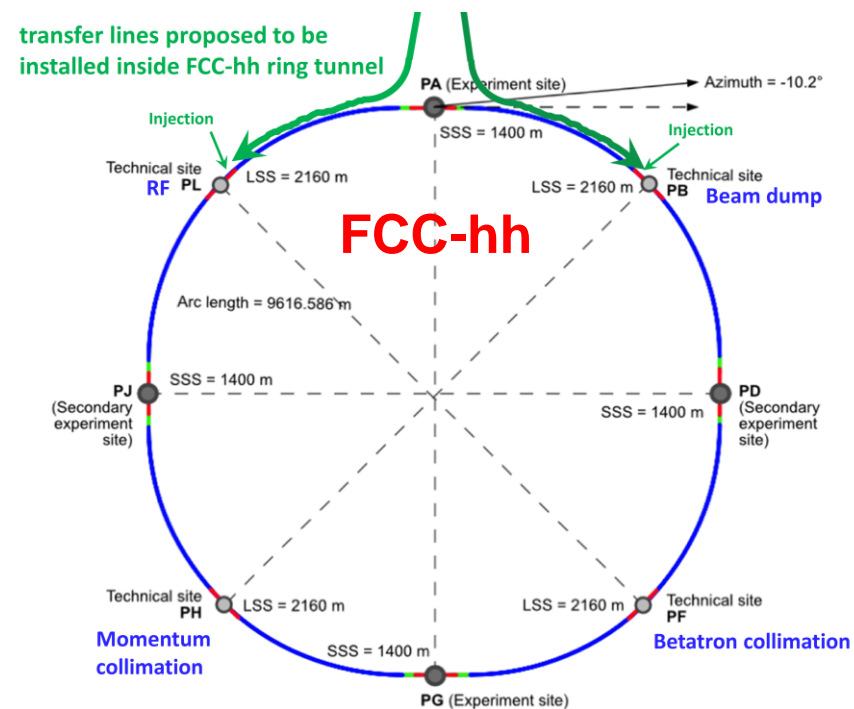
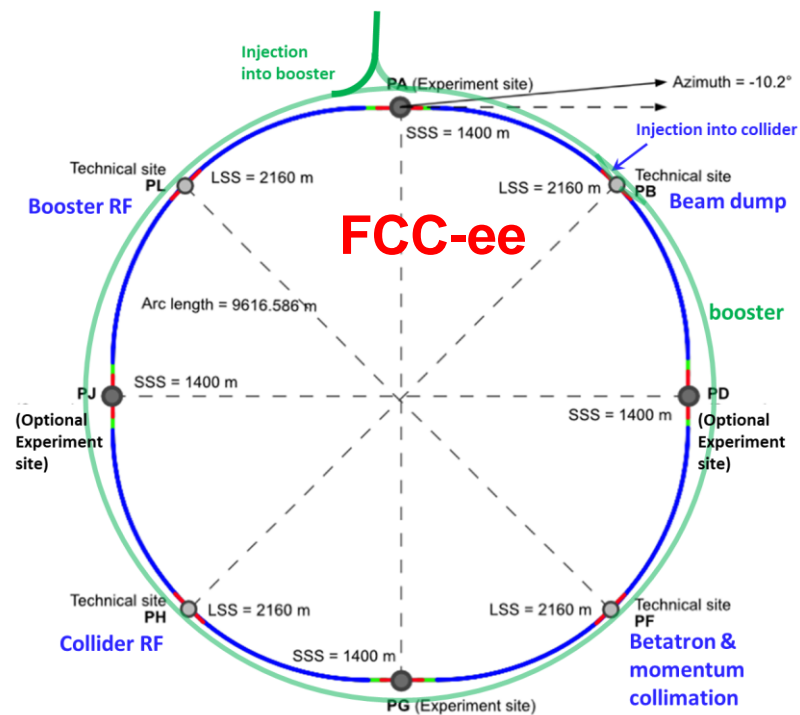
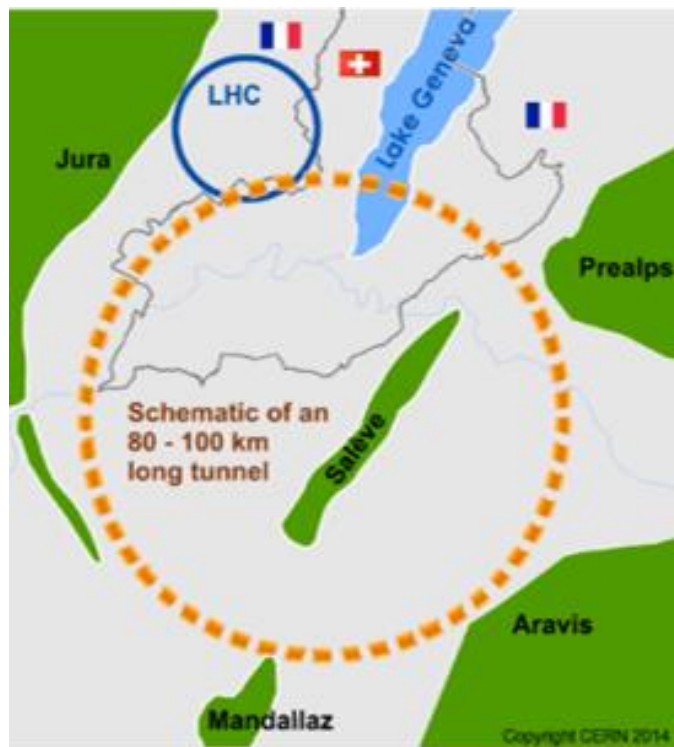
- Technical and financial feasibility study of a Future Circular Collider (report for end 2025)
- Accelerator R&D to develop technologies for FCC and for alternative options
- Detector and computing R&D
- Maintain and expand a compelling scientific diversity programme
- Continue to support other projects around the world



FCC Integrated Programme

Comprehensive long-term programme maximising 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, pp & AA collisions; e-h option
- Highly synergetic and complementary programme boosting the physics reach of both colliders
- Common civil engineering and technical infrastructures, building on and reusing CERN's existing infrastructure
- FCC integrated project allows the start of a new, major facility at CERN within a few years of the end of HL-LHC

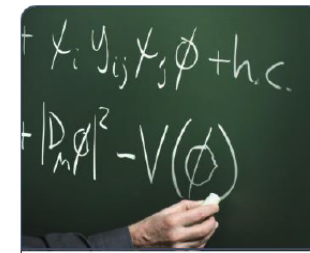


High-level goals of Feasibility Study

- optimisation of placement and layout of the ring and related infrastructure, and demonstration of the geological, technical, environmental and administrative feasibility of the tunnel and surface areas;
- pursuit, together with the Host States, of the preparatory administrative processes required for a potential project approval, with a focus on identifying and surmounting possible showstoppers;
- optimisation of the design of the colliders and their injector chains, supported by targeted R&D to develop the needed key technologies;
- development and documentation of the main components of the technical infrastructure;
- elaboration of a sustainable operational model for the colliders and experiments in terms of human and financial resource needs, environmental aspects and energy efficiency;
- identification of substantial resources from outside CERN's budget for the implementation of the first stage of a possible future project;
- consolidation of the physics case and detector concepts for both colliders.



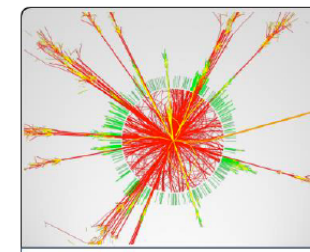
Infrastructures



Physics Cases



Collider Designs



Experiments



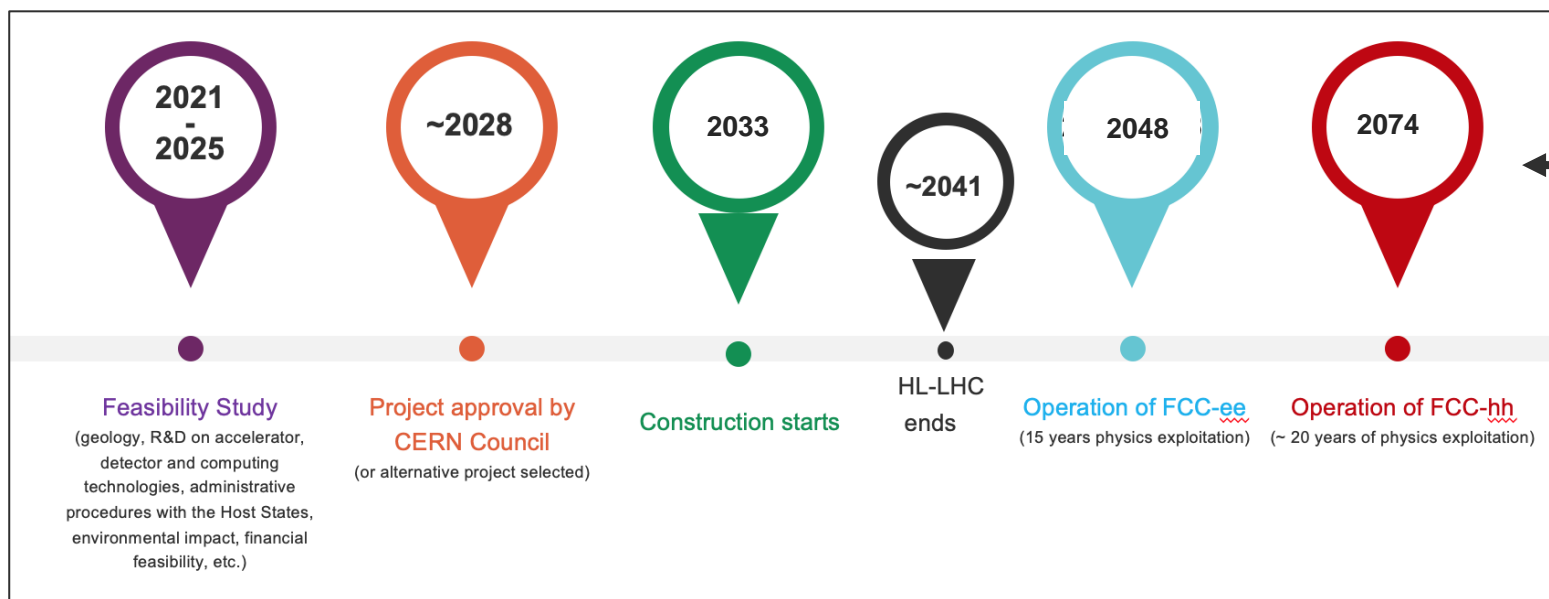
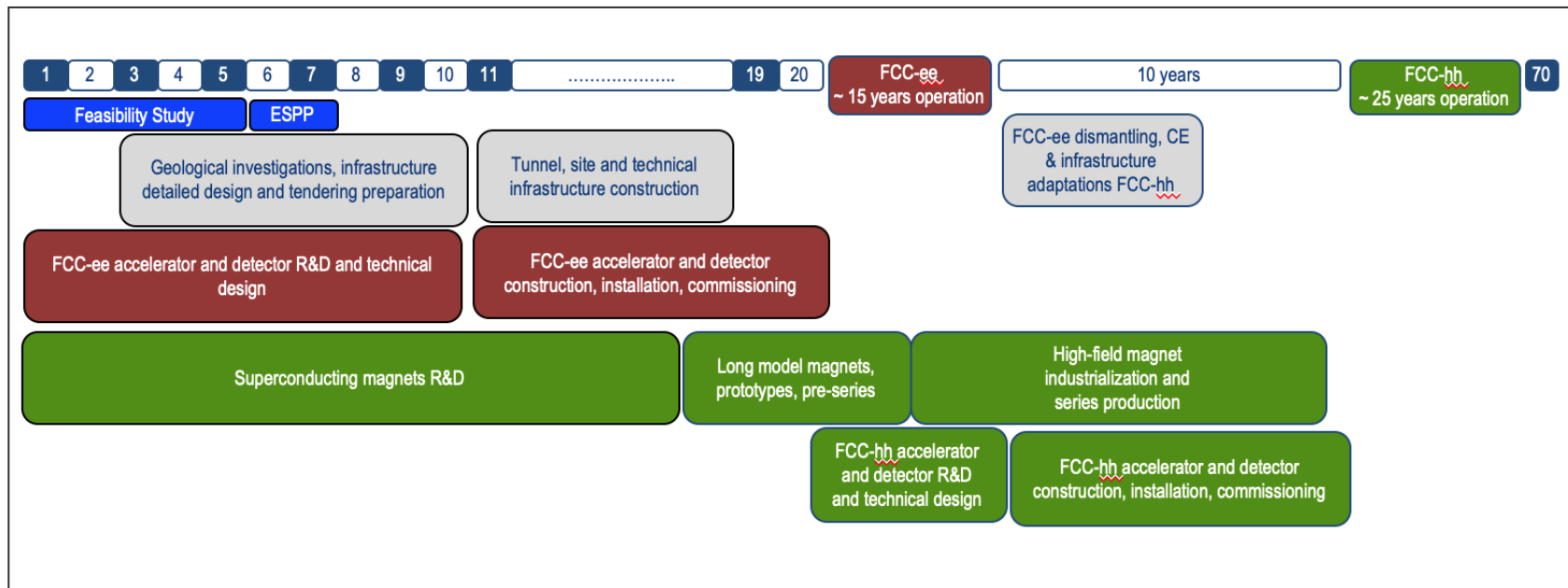
R&D Programs



Cost Estimates

FCC Integrated Programme - Timeline

Note: FCC Conceptual Design Study started in 2014 leading to CDR in 2018



“Realistic” schedule taking into account:

- past experience in building colliders at CERN
- approval timeline: ESPP, Council decision
- that HL-LHC will run until 2041

Can be accelerated if more resources available



The first part of the FCC Feasibility Study has been completed with the Mid-term Review

- 20 – 22 November 2023: SPC and FC review meetings on mid-term review
- 2 February 2024: CERN Council meeting on mid-term review

Focus 2021 - 2023:

- Identifying best placement & layout and adapting entire project to new placement.
- This provided the input for the mid-term review documentation and cost estimate update.

Fruitful collaboration between scientific & technical actors, in close cooperation with the CERN Host State services, at departmental/cantonal and local level. Direct exchange in place with communes concerned by surface sites. Environmental studies ongoing.

Focus 2024 - 2025:

- Subsurface investigations, further optimisation of implementation, surface sites, synergies, etc.
- Full design iteration in view of technical and cost optimisation of entire project.
- Cost containment and reduction of cost uncertainties, development of risk register.
- Further development of an affordable funding model and related governance implications (with Council).
- Environmental impact (civil engineering, excavated materials, sustainability); geological investigations
- Completion of the FCC Feasibility Study in 2025.

Status of FCC Global Collaboration

The CERN Council reviewed the work undertaken in a fruitful meeting on 2 February 2024. It congratulated and thanked all the teams involved in the study for the excellent and significant work done so far and for the impressive progress, and looks forward to receiving the final report in 2025.

150

Institutes

32

Companies

34

Countries



FCC Feasibility Study: Aim is to increase further the collaboration, on all aspects, in particular, on Accelerator and Particle/Experiments/Detectors (PED).



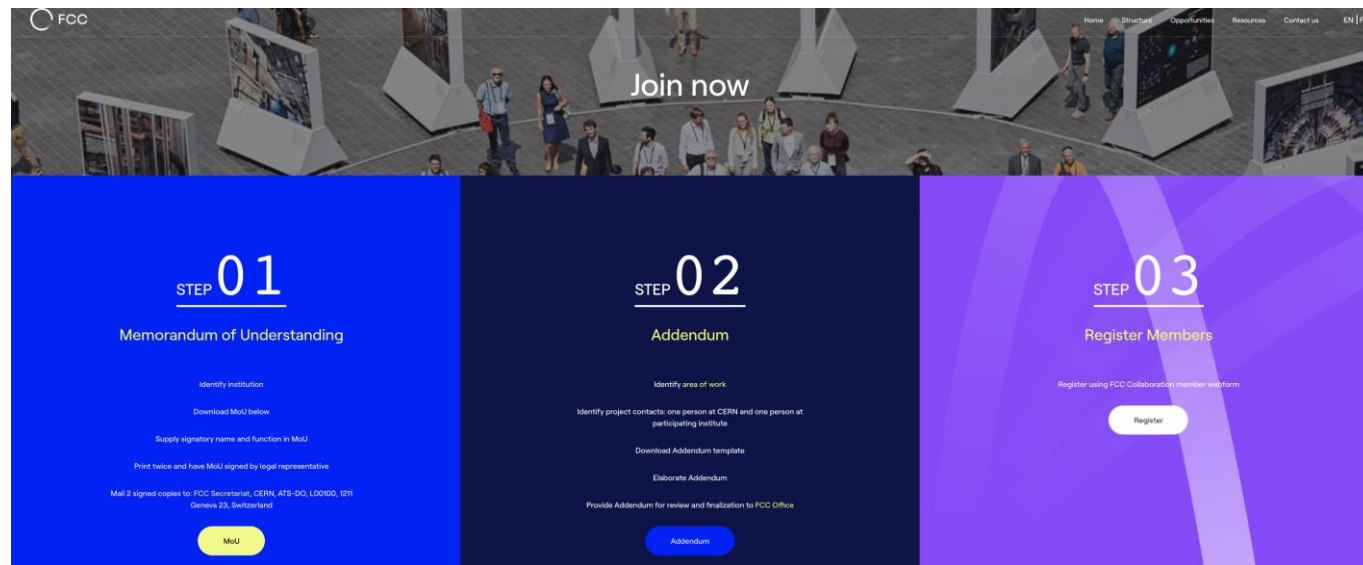
Participation in FCC through **MoU and Addenda**.



The FCC MoU for the first phase of the study is being **updated to cover the Feasibility Study**.



The current participating institutes who wish to take part in the Feasibility Study can continue to participate on the basis of the previously signed MoU until the updated MoU is signed.



The screenshot displays the 'Join now' process on the FCC website. It is divided into three main steps:

- STEP 01: Memorandum of Understanding**
 - Identify institution
 - Download MoU below
 - Supply signatory name and function in MoU
 - Print twice and have MoU signed by legal representative
 - Mail 2 signed copies to: FCC Secretariat, CERN, ATS-DQ, L00900, 1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland
 - MOU button
- STEP 02: Addendum**
 - Identify area of work
 - Identify project contacts: one person at CERN and one person at participating institute
 - Download Addendum template
 - Elaborate Addendum
 - Provide Addendum for review and finalization to FCC Office
 - Addendum button
- STEP 03: Register Members**
 - Register using FCC Collaboration member webform
 - Register button

<https://fccis.web.cern.ch/join-now>

COLLABORATION



Science for peace

CERN was founded in 1954 with 12 European Member States



23 Member States

Austria – Belgium – Bulgaria – Czech Republic
Denmark – Finland – France – Germany – Greece
Hungary – Israel – Italy – Netherlands – Norway
Poland – Portugal – Romania – Serbia – Slovakia
Spain – Sweden – Switzerland – United Kingdom

3 Associate Member States in the pre-stage to membership

Cyprus – Estonia – Slovenia

8 Associate Member States

Brazil – Croatia – India – Latvia – Lithuania – Pakistan
Türkiye – Ukraine

6 Observers

Japan – Russia (suspended) – USA
European Union – JINR (suspended) – UNESCO

Around 50 Cooperation Agreements with non-Member States and Territories

Albania – Algeria – Argentina – Armenia – Australia – Azerbaijan – Bangladesh – Belarus – Bolivia
Bosnia and Herzegovina – Canada – Chile – Colombia – Costa Rica – Ecuador – Egypt – Georgia – Honduras
Iceland – Iran – Jordan – Kazakhstan – Lebanon – Malta – Mexico – Mongolia – Montenegro – Morocco – Nepal
New Zealand – North Macedonia – Palestine – Paraguay – People's Republic of China – Peru – Philippines – Qatar
Republic of Korea – Saudi Arabia – Sri Lanka – South Africa – Thailand – Tunisia – United Arab Emirates – Vietnam

CERN's annual budget
is 1200 MCHF (equivalent
to a medium-sized European
university)

As of 31 December 2023
Employees:
2666 staff, **1002** graduates
Associates:
12 370 users, **1513** others

A laboratory for people around the world

Distribution of all CERN Users by the country of their home institutes as of 31 December 2023



Geographical & cultural diversity
Users of **110 nationalities**
22.5 % women

Member States 7438

Austria 86 – Belgium 129 – Bulgaria 46 – Czech Republic 252
Denmark 47 – Finland 88 – France 842 – Germany 1296
Greece 112 – Hungary 80 – Israel 74 – Italy 1609 – Netherlands 167
Norway 77 – Poland 322 – Portugal 105 – Romania 113
Serbia 38 – Slovakia 67 – Spain 413 – Sweden 106
Switzerland 419 – United Kingdom 950

Associate Member States in the pre-stage to membership 69

Cyprus 14 – Estonia 29 – Slovenia 26

Associate Member States 541

Brazil 135 – Croatia 37 – India 145 – Latvia 21 – Lithuania 17 – Pakistan 30
Türkiye 129 – Ukraine 27

Observers 3005

Japan 219 – Russia (suspended) 779 – United States of America 2007



Non-Member States and Territories 1317

Algeria 2 – Argentina 16 – Armenia 16 – Australia 26 – Azerbaijan 3 – Bahrain 3 – Belarus 14 – Canada 206
Chile 45 – China 414 – Colombia 24 – Costa Rica 3 – Cuba 3 – Ecuador 4 – Egypt 24 – Georgia 34 – Hong Kong 15
Iceland 3 – Indonesia 7 – Iran 14 – Ireland 4 – Jordan 3 – Kazakhstan 3 – Kuwait 2 – Lebanon 7 – Madagascar 1
Malaysia 4 – Malta 1 – Mexico 56 – Montenegro 3 – Morocco 18 – New Zealand 2 – Nigeria 2 – Oman 1
Palestine 1 – Peru 3 – Philippines 1 – Republic of Korea 168 – Saudi Arabia 6 – South Africa 61 – Sri Lanka 10
Taiwan 52 – Thailand 17 – Tunisia 4 – United Arab Emirates 10 – Vietnam 1

CERN Science Gateway



CERN's new education and outreach centre for all publics aged 5-plus.

Inaugurated
7 October 2023.

Number of visitors: **>150 000**

Immersive exhibitions,
education labs, events
and shows.

Centrepiece of CERN 70th Anniversary on 1 October 2024



Thank you