

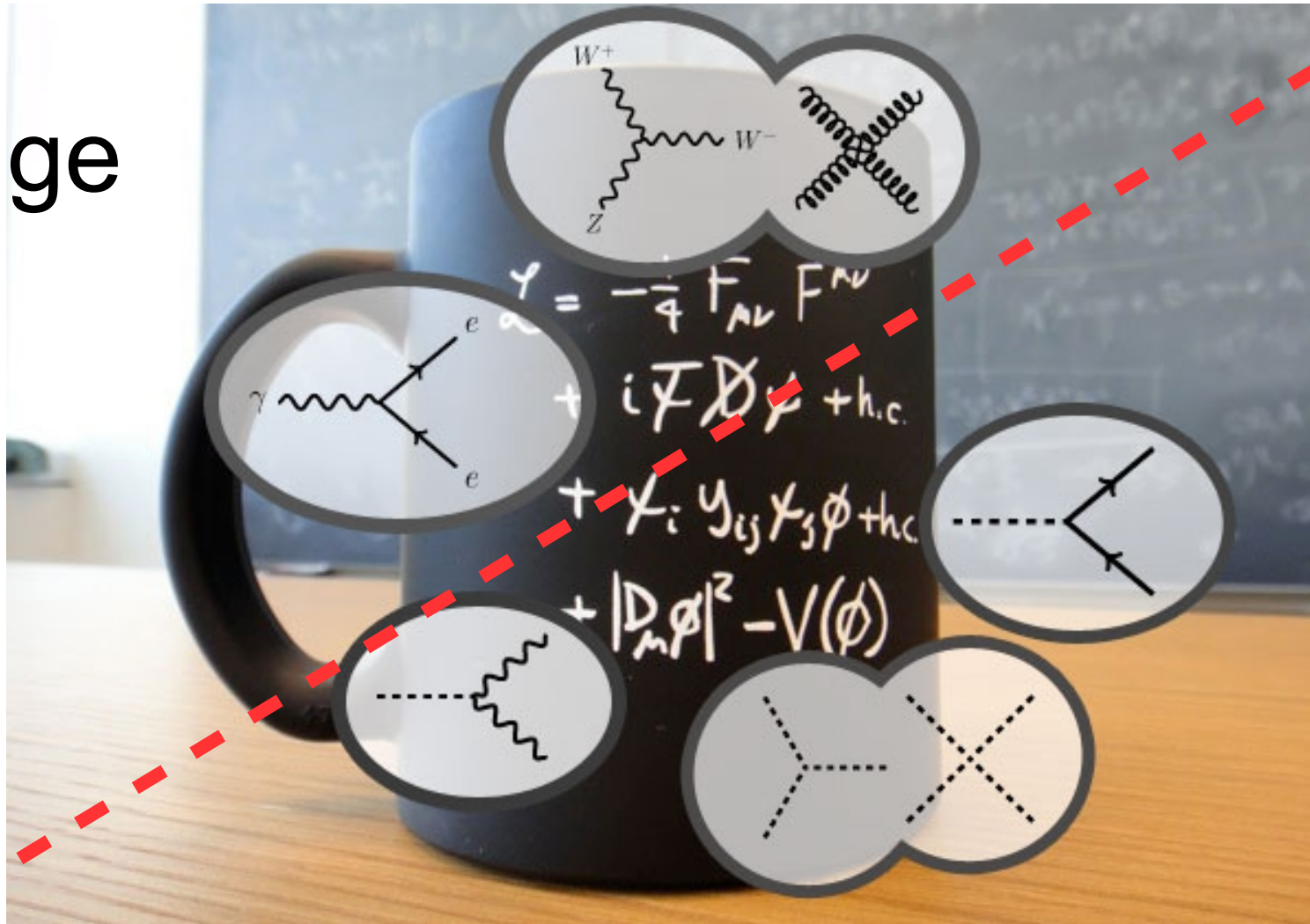


Status of the CEPC

Manqi Ruan

The Higgs field: one of the two pillars of the SM

Gauge

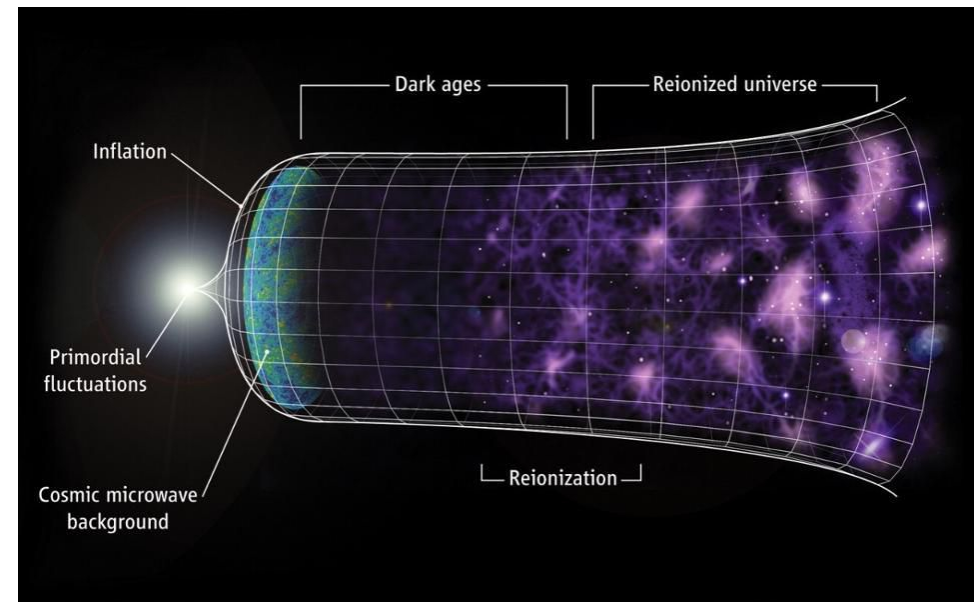


Higgs

Higgs: linked to many known unknowns of the SM

- Hierarchy: From neutrinos to the top mass, masses differs by 13 orders of magnitude
- Naturalness: Fine tuning of the Higgs mass
- Masses of Higgs and top quark: meta-stable of the vacuum
- Unification?
- Dark matter candidate?
- Not sufficient CP Violation for Matter & Antimatter asymmetry

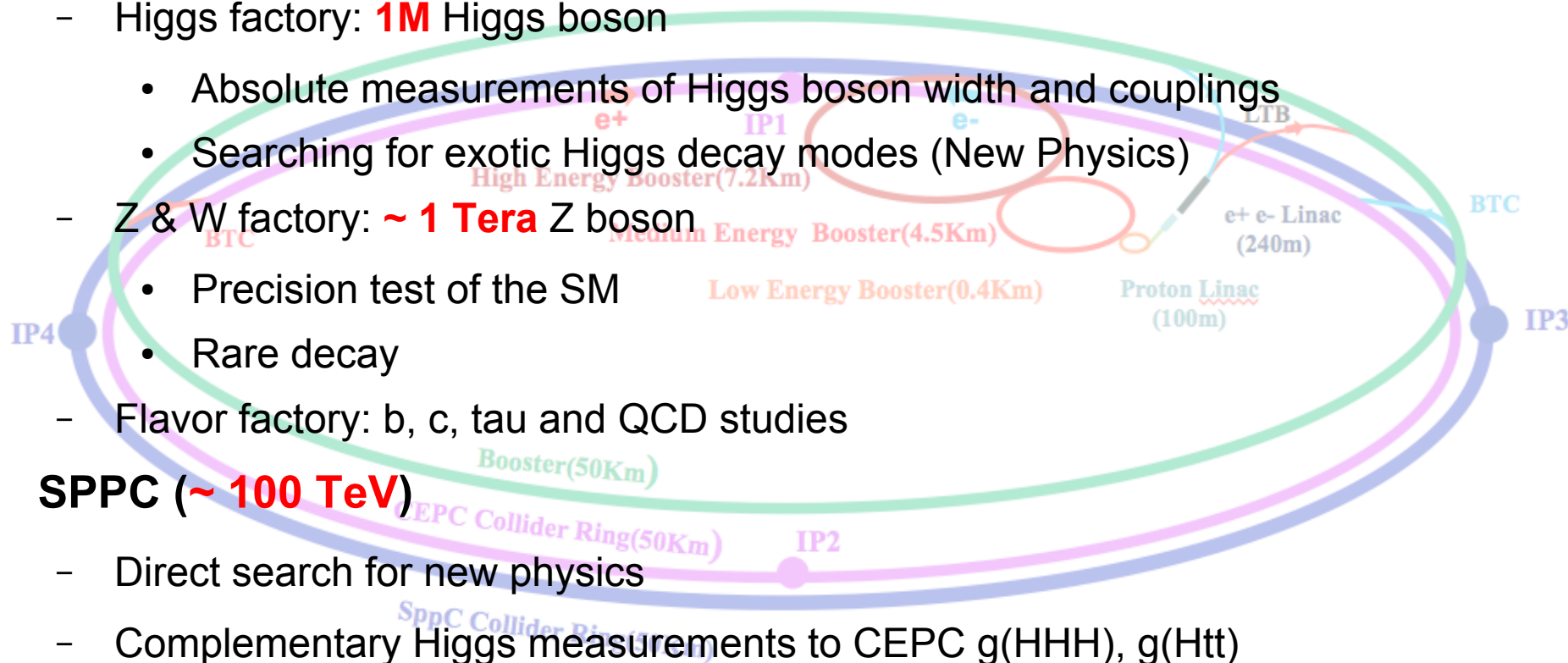
$$\begin{aligned} m_H^2 &= 36,127,890,984,789,307,394,520,932,878,928,933,023 \\ &\quad - 36,127,890,984,789,307,394,520,932,878,928,917,398 \\ &= (125 \text{ GeV})^2 ! ? \end{aligned}$$



- **Most issues related to Higgs**

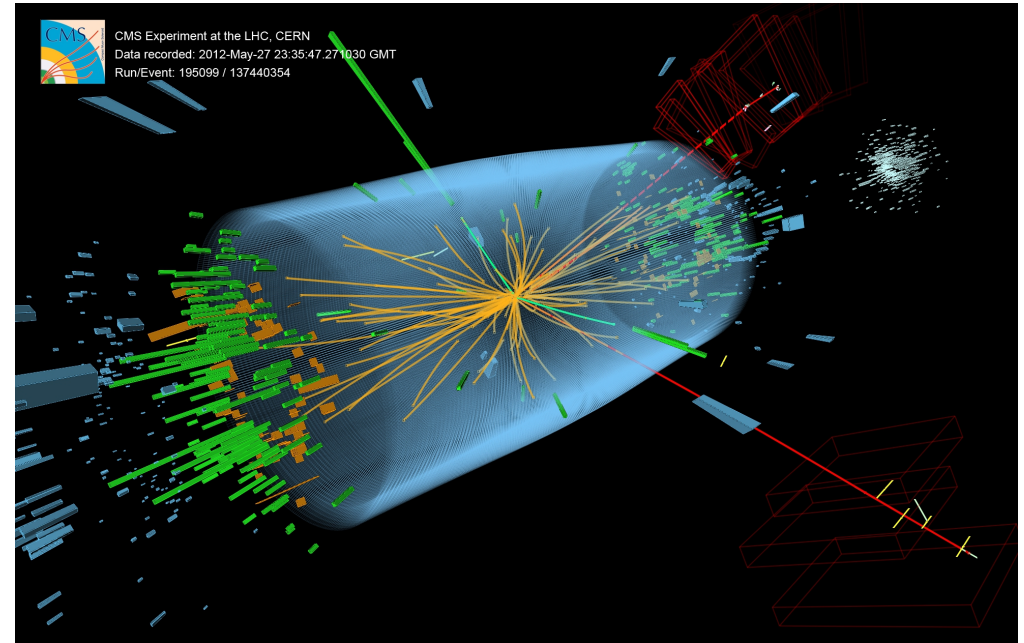
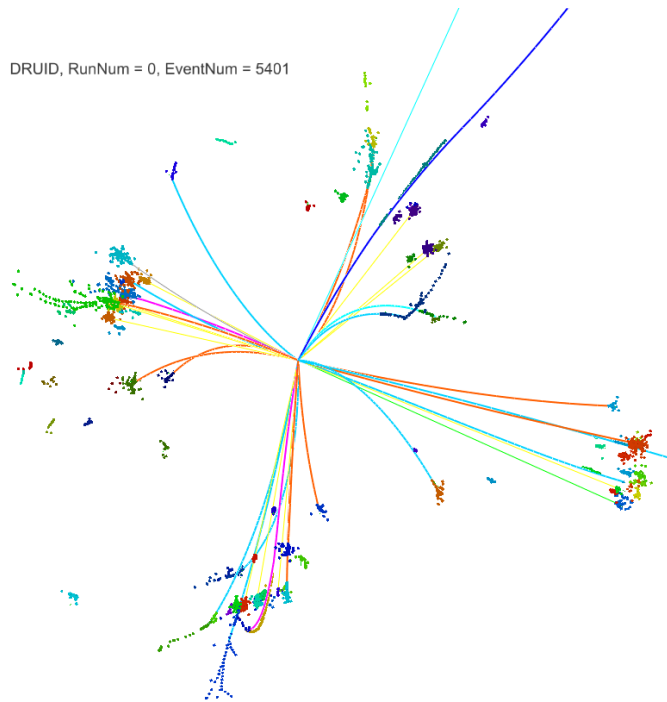
Science at CEPC-SPPC

- Tunnel ~ **100 km**
- CEPC (90 – 250 GeV)
 - Higgs factory: **1M** Higgs boson
 - Absolute measurements of Higgs boson width and couplings
 - Searching for exotic Higgs decay modes (New Physics)
 - Z & W factory: ~ **1 Tera** Z boson
 - Precision test of the SM
 - Rare decay
 - Flavor factory: b, c, tau and QCD studies
- SPPC (~ **100 TeV**)
 - Direct search for new physics
 - Complementary Higgs measurements to CEPC $g(\text{HHH})$, $g(\text{Htt})$
 - ...
- Heavy ion, e-p collision...



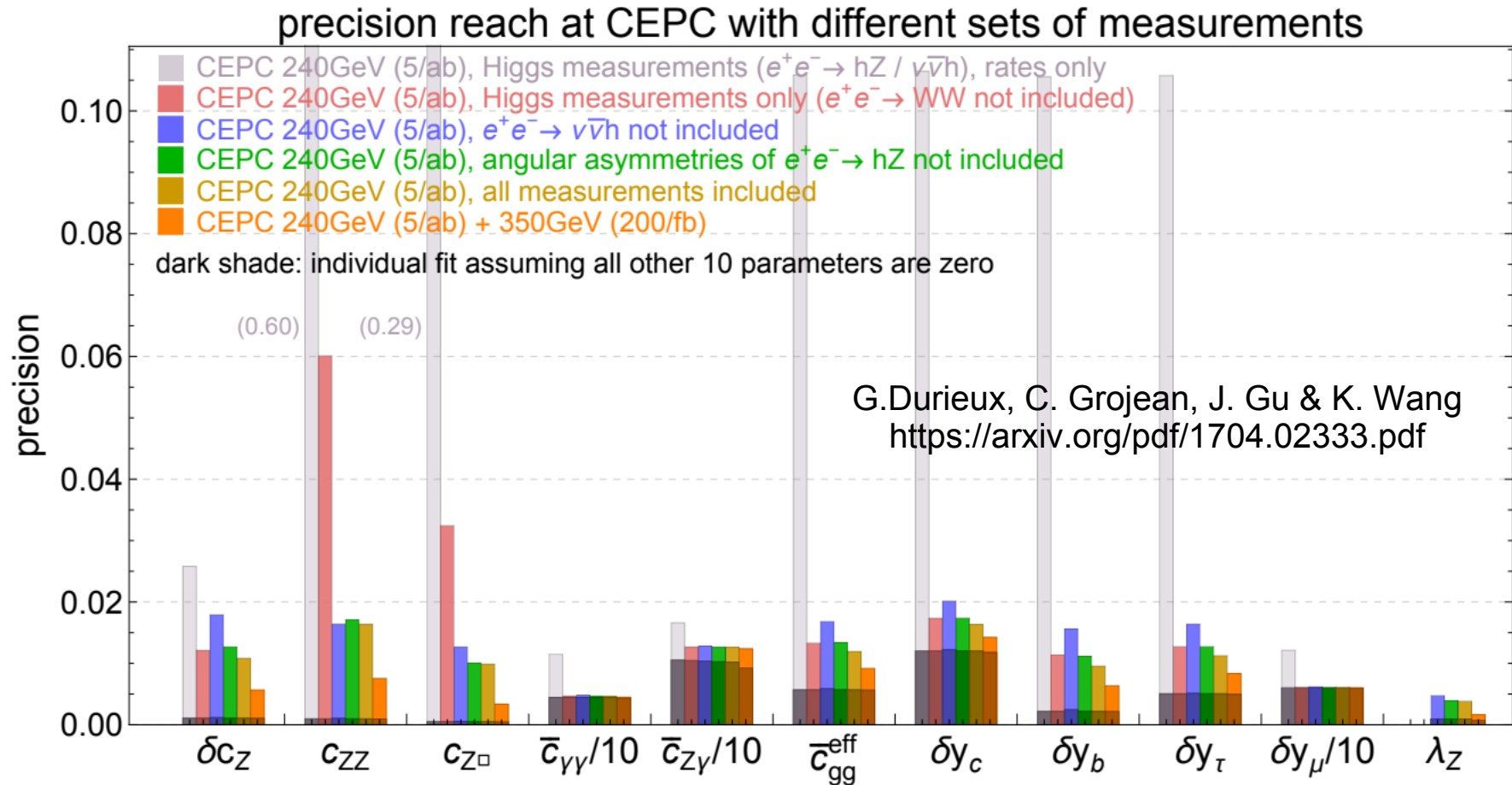
Complementary

Higgs measurement at e+e- & pp



	Yield	efficiency	Comments
LHC	Run 1: 10^6 Run 2/HL: 10^{7-8}	$\sim o(10^{-3})$	High Productivity & High background, Relative Measurements, Limited access to width, exotic ratio, etc, Direct access to $g(ttH)$, and even $g(HHH)$
CEPC	10^6	$\sim o(1)$	Clean environment & Absolute measurement, Percentage level accuracy of Higgs width & Couplings

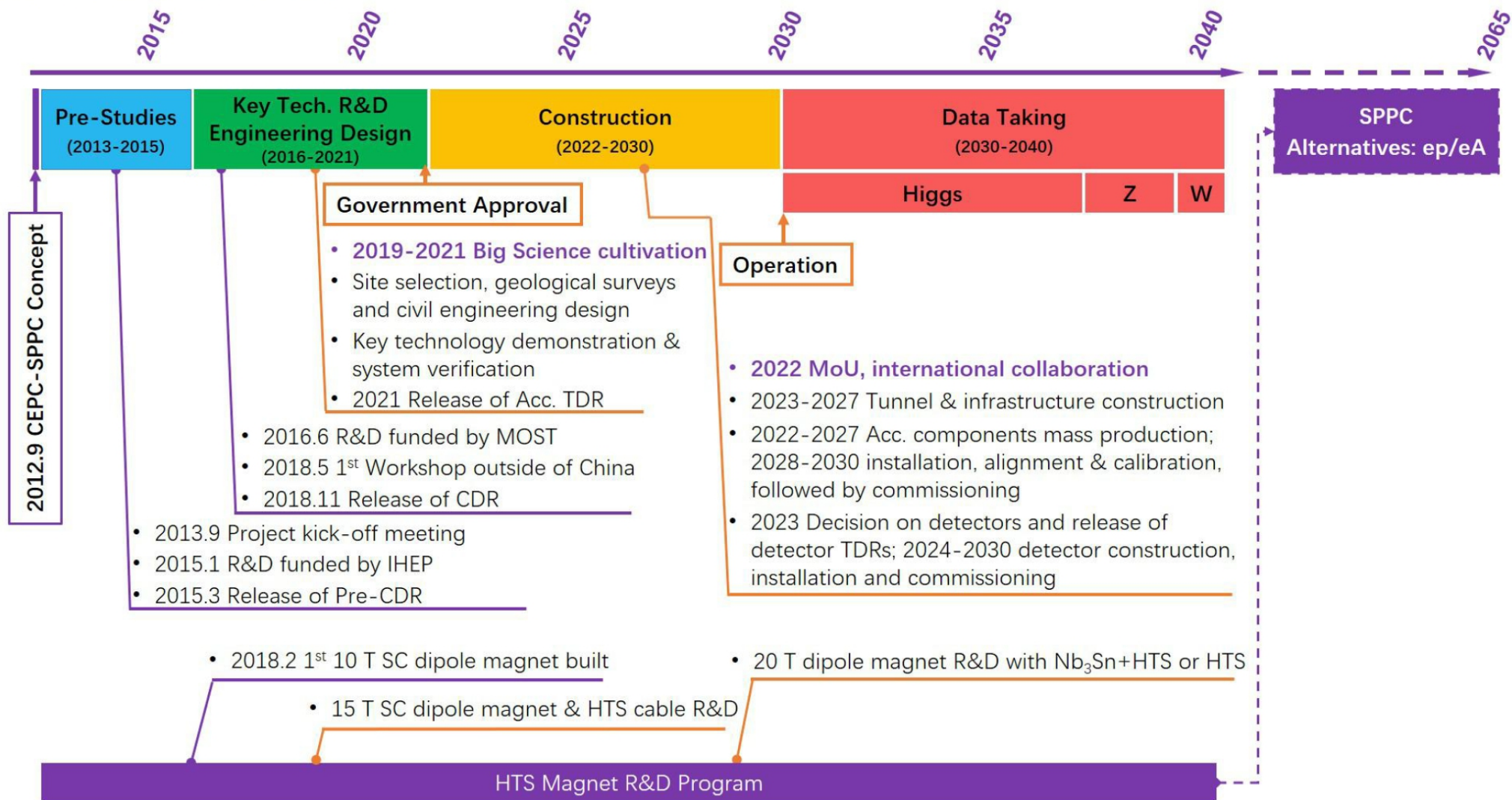
Pheno-studies: EFT & Physics reach



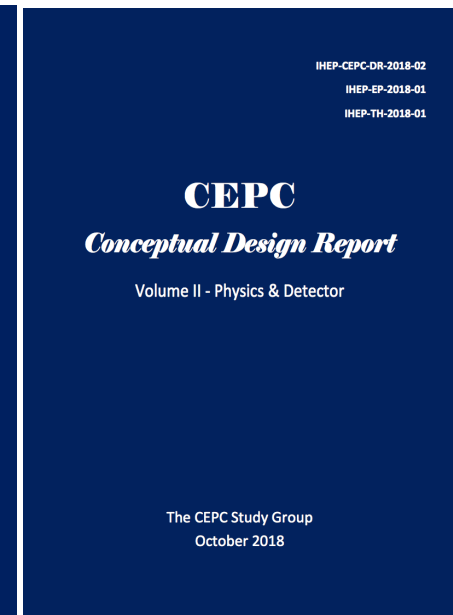
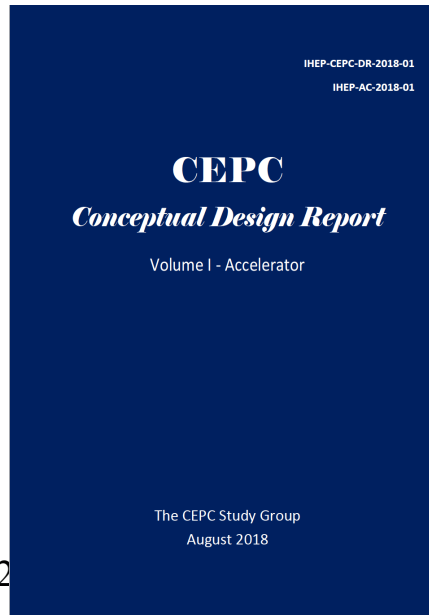
The Physics reach could be largely enhanced if the EW measurements is combined With the Higgs measurements (in the EFT)

Timeline

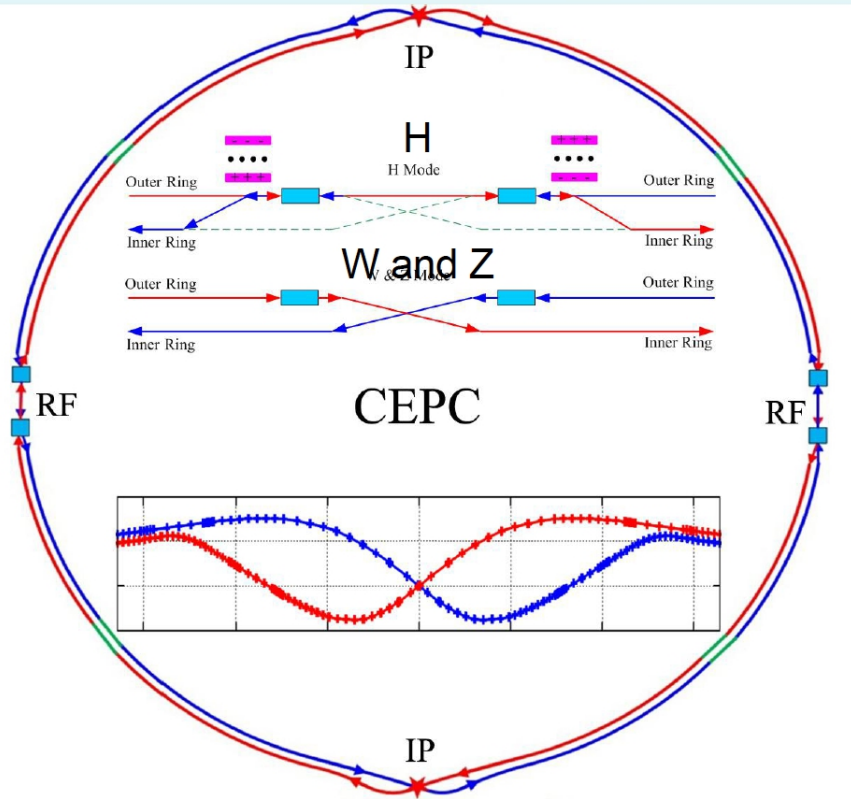
CEPC Project Timeline



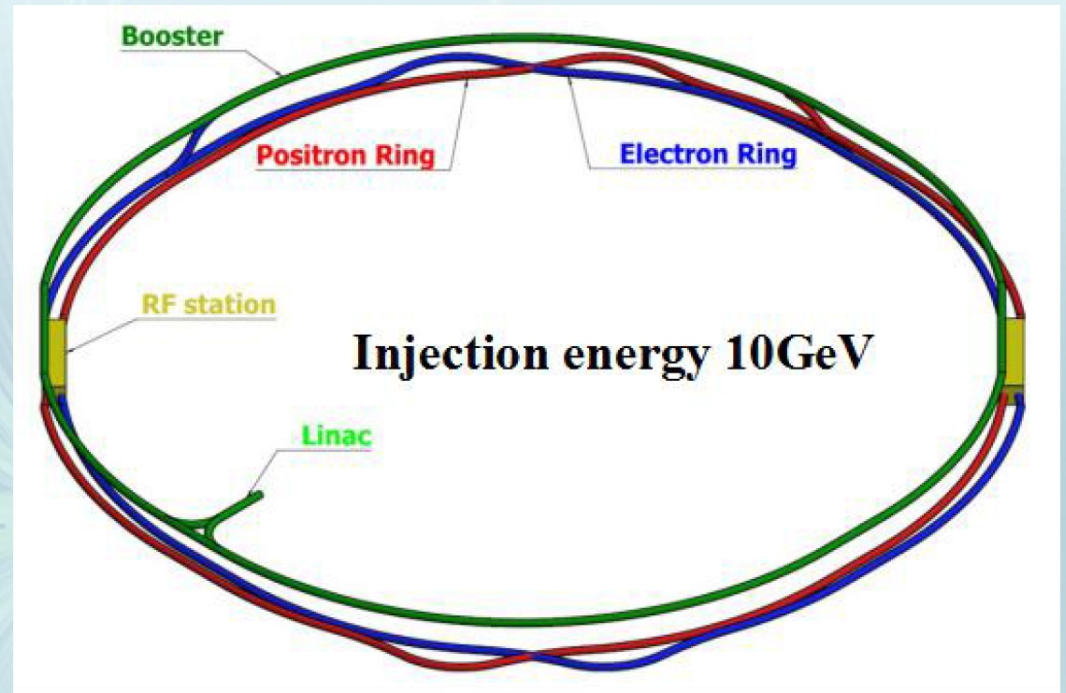
CDR released in Nov. 2018



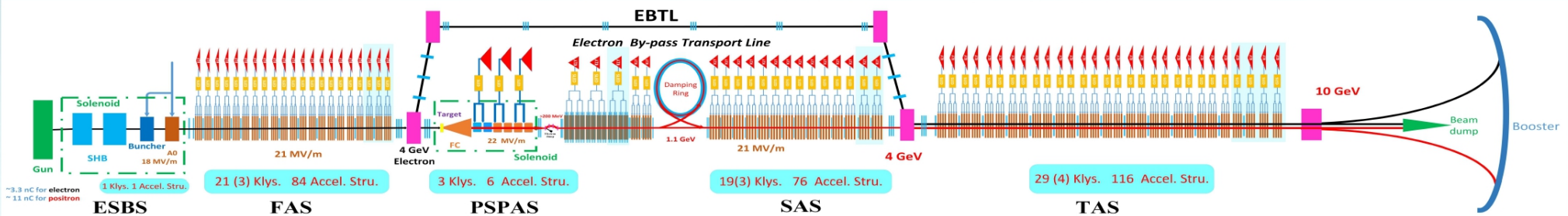
CEPC Accelerator Baseline Layout



CEPC collider ring (100km)



CEPC booster ring (100km)



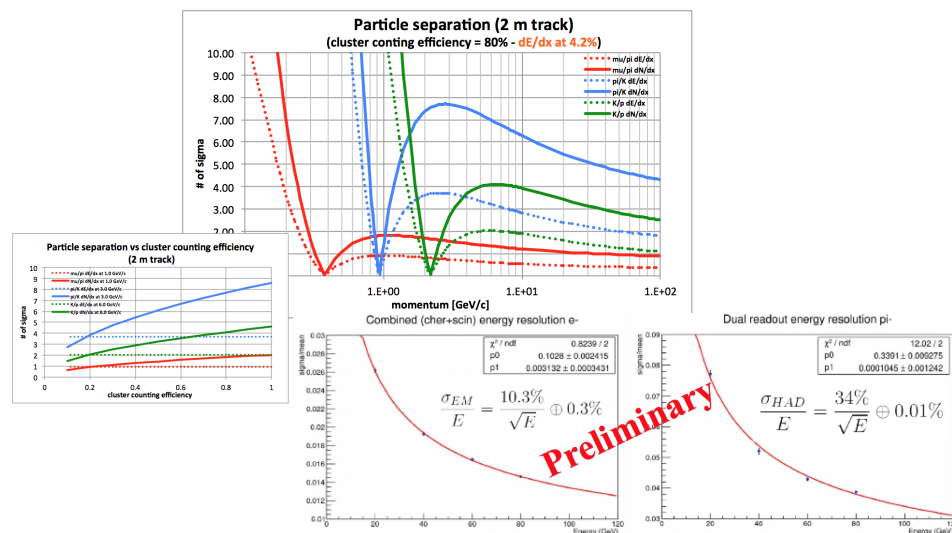
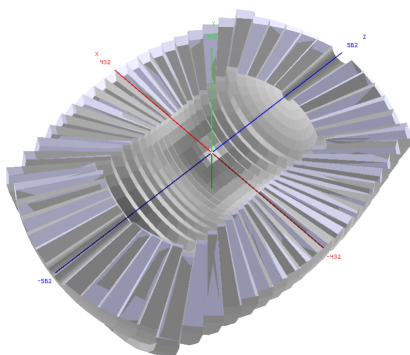
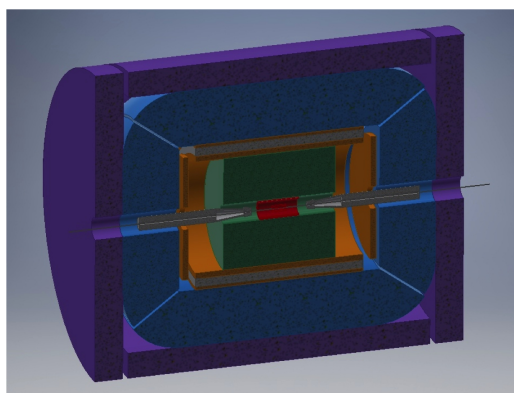
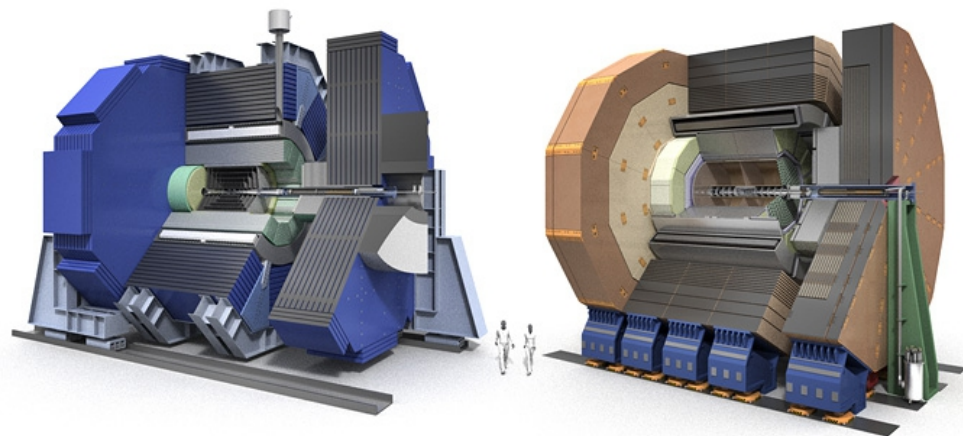
CEPC CDR Parameters

D. Wang

	<i>Higgs</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Z (3T)</i>	<i>Z (2T)</i>
Number of IPs	2			
Beam energy (GeV)	120	80	45.5	
Circumference (km)	100			
Synchrotron radiation loss/turn (GeV)	1.73	0.34	0.036	
Crossing angle at IP (mrad)	16.5×2			
Piwinski angle	2.58	7.0	23.8	
Number of particles/bunch N_e (10^{10})	15.0	12.0	8.0	
Bunch number (bunch spacing)	242 (0.68μs)	1524 (0.21μs)	12000 (25ns+10%gap)	
Beam current (mA)	17.4	87.9	461.0	
Synchrotron radiation power /beam (MW)	30	30	16.5	
Bending radius (km)	10.7			
Momentum compact (10^{-5})	1.11			
β function at IP β_x^*/β_y^* (m)	0.36/0.0015	0.36/0.0015	0.2/0.0015	0.2/0.001
Emittance ϵ_x/ϵ_y (nm)	1.21/0.0031	0.54/0.0016	0.18/0.004	0.18/0.0016
Beam size at IP σ_x/σ_y (μm)	20.9/0.068	13.9/0.049	6.0/0.078	6.0/0.04
Beam-beam parameters ξ_x/ξ_y	0.031/0.109	0.013/0.106	0.0041/0.056	0.0041/0.072
RF voltage V_{RF} (GV)	2.17	0.47	0.10	
RF frequency f_{RF} (MHz) (harmonic)	650 (216816)			
Natural bunch length σ_z (mm)	2.72	2.98	2.42	
Bunch length σ_z (mm)	3.26	5.9	8.5	
HOM power/cavity (2 cell) (kw)	0.54	0.75	1.94	
Natural energy spread (%)	0.1	0.066	0.038	
Energy acceptance requirement (%)	1.35	0.4	0.23	
Energy acceptance by RF (%)	2.06	1.47	1.7	
Photon number due to beamstrahlung	0.1	0.05	0.023	
Lifetime _simulation (min)	100			
Lifetime (hour)	0.67	1.4	4.0	2.1
F (hour glass)	0.89	0.94	0.99	
Luminosity/IP L ($10^{34}\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$)	2.93	10.1	16.6	32.1

Two classes of Concepts

- PFA Oriented concept using High Granularity Calorimeter
 - + TPC (ILD-like, **Baseline**)
 - + Silicon tracking (SiD-like)
- Low Magnet Field Detector Concept (IDEA)
 - Wire Chamber + Dual Readout Calorimeter



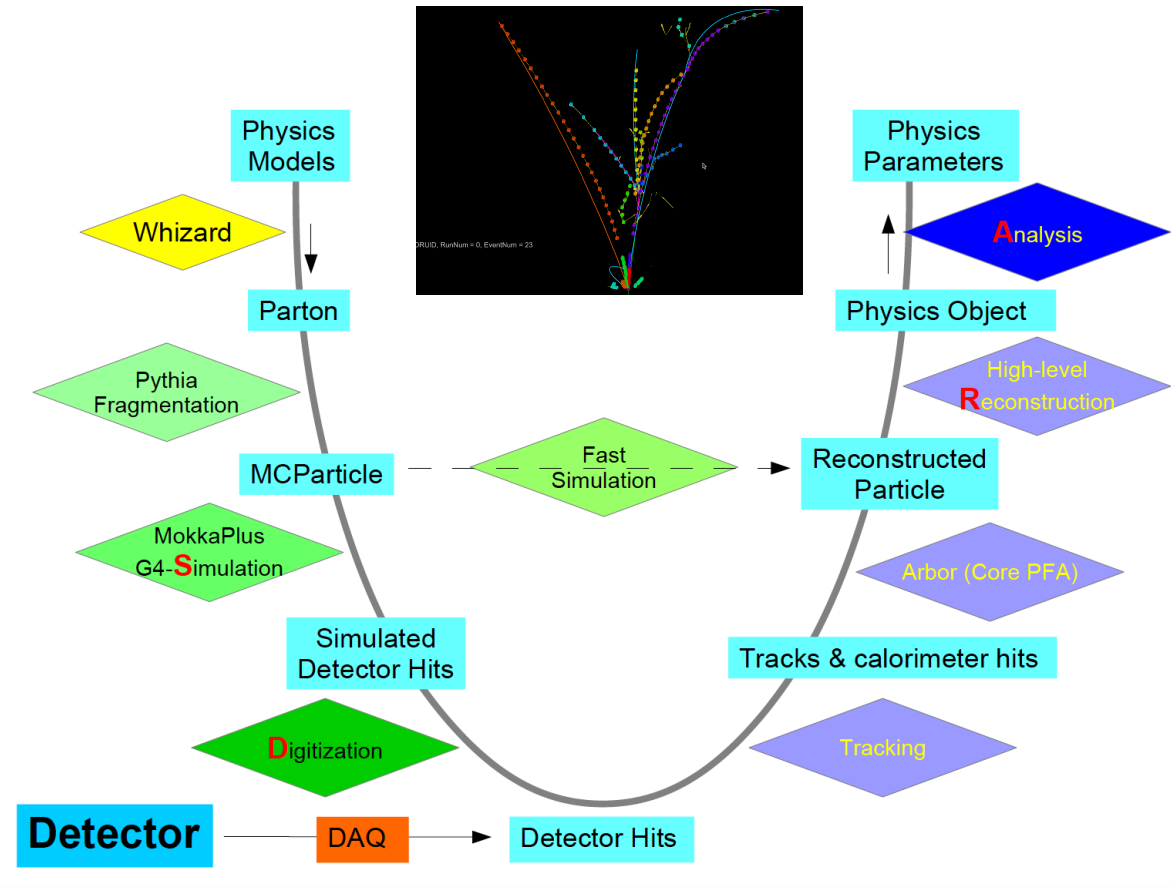
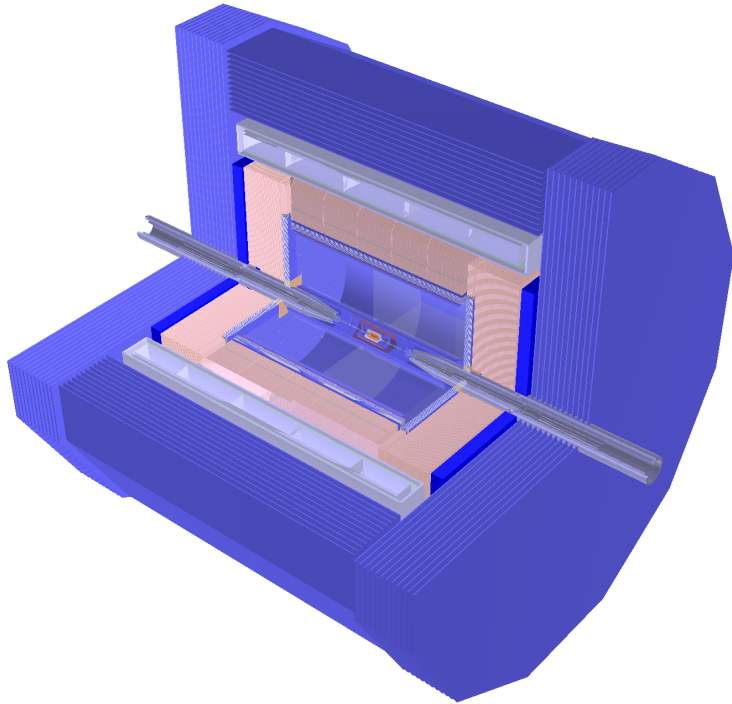
<https://indico.ihep.ac.cn/event/6618/>

<https://agenda.infn.it/conferenceOtherViews.py?view=standard&confId=14816>

14/5/2020

FCC@in2p3-CEA

Software & Reconstruction



Starting from the ilcsoft & rewriting all the PFA/high-level reconstruction algorithms.

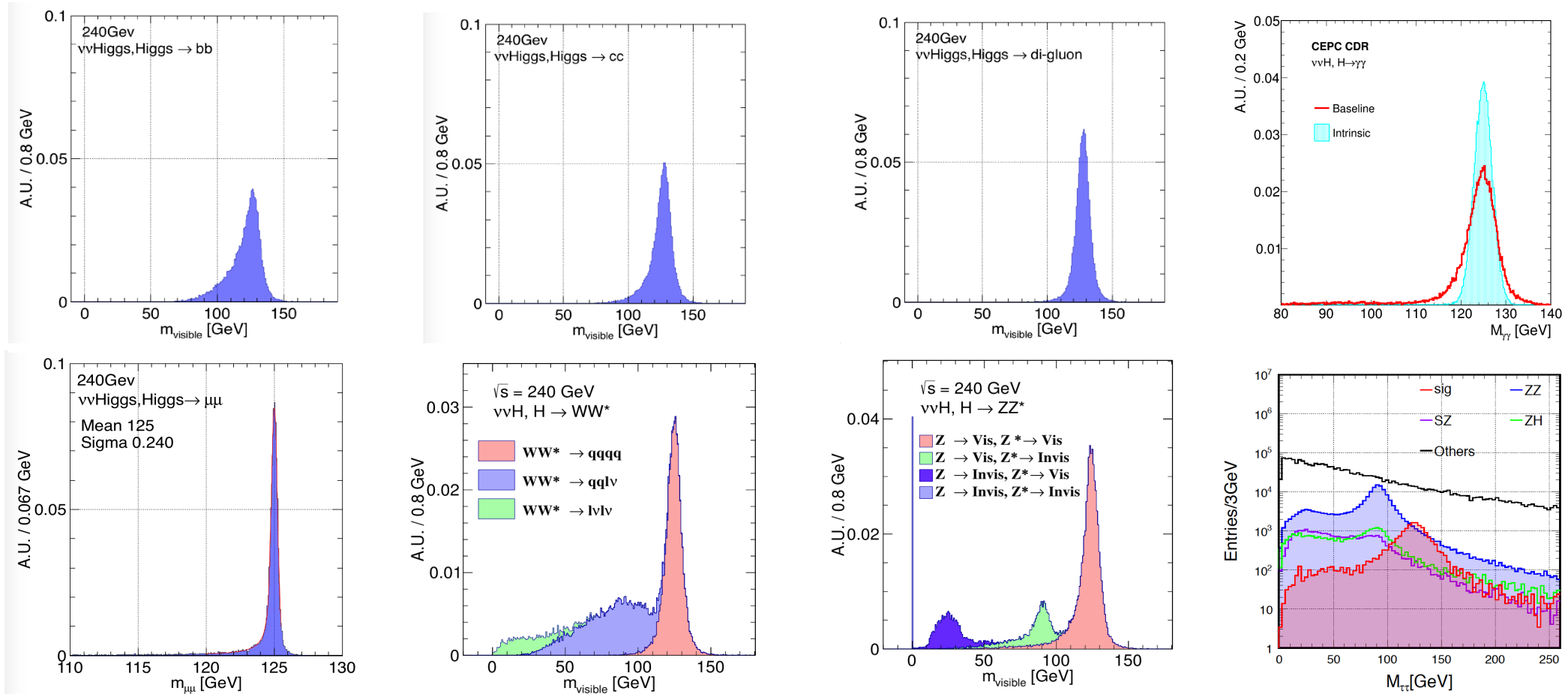
$Z \rightarrow 2 \text{ muon}$,
 $H \rightarrow 2 \text{ b}$
 $\sim 2\%$

$Z \rightarrow 2 \text{ jet}$,
 $H \rightarrow 2 \text{ tau}$
 $\sim 5\%$

$ZH \rightarrow 4 \text{ jets}$
 $\sim 50\%$

$Z \rightarrow 2 \text{ muon}$
 $H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow eevv$
 $\sim 1\%$

Reconstructed Higgs Signatures

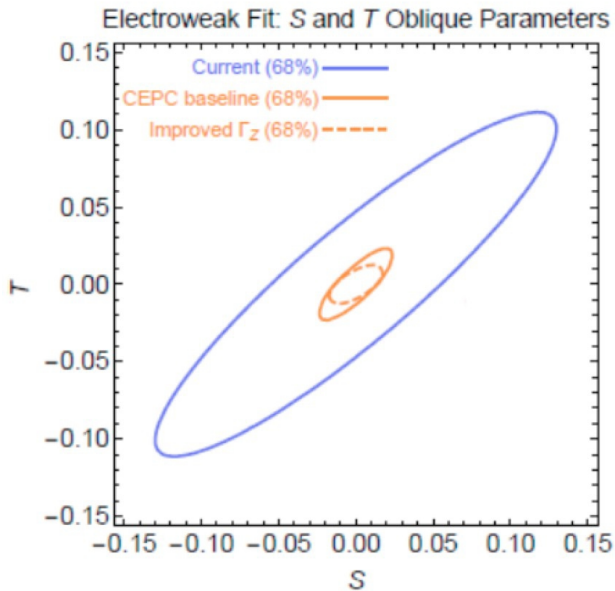
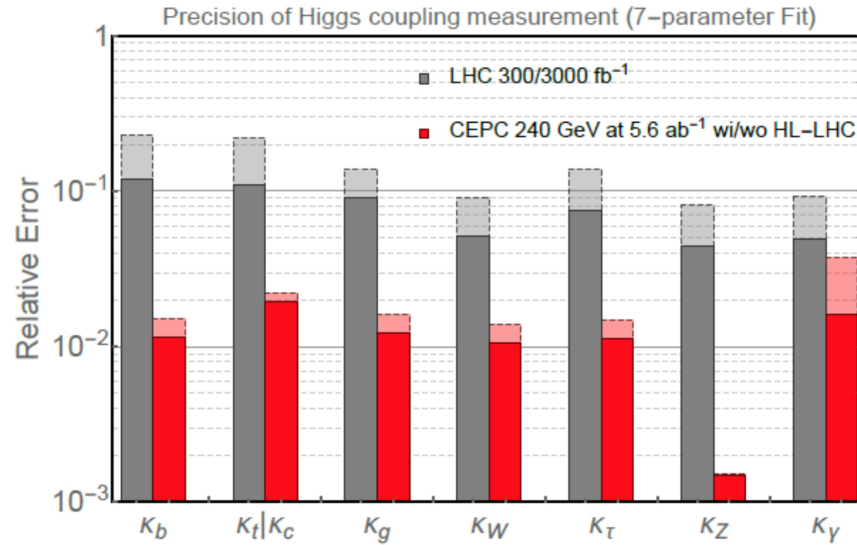
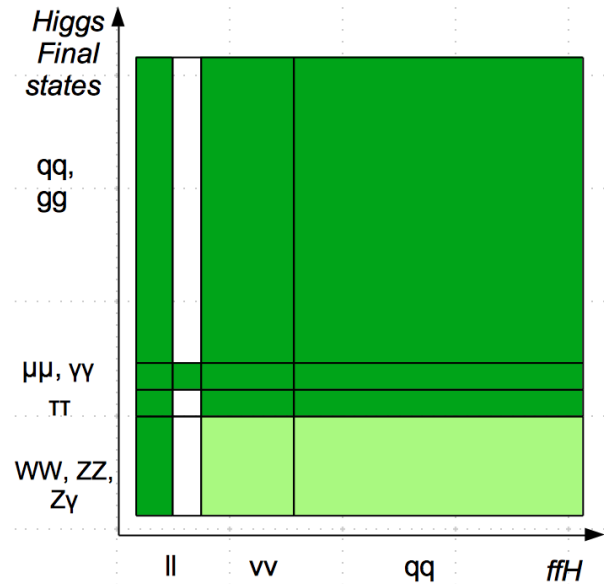


Clear Higgs Signature in all SM decay modes

Massive production of the SM background (2 fermion and 4 fermions) at the full Simulation level

Right corner: di-tau mass distribution at qqH events using collinear approximation

Quantify the physics potential



Precision Higgs Physics at CEPC

Initial assessments of Higgs physics potential at the CEPC based on the white paper (to be submitted)

Chinese Physics C Vol. XX, No. X (201X) 010201

Precision Higgs Physics at the CEPC*

Fenfen An^{4,21} Yu Bai⁹ Chunhui Chen²¹ Xin Chen⁹ Zhenxing Chen³ Joao Guimaraes da Costa⁴
 Zhenwei Cui⁹ Yaquan Fang^{4,6} Chengdong Fu⁴ Jun Gao¹⁰ Yanyan Gao²⁰ Yuanning Gao⁵
 Shao-Feng Ge^{15,27} Jiayin Gu¹³ Fangyi Guo^{1,4} Jun Guo^{10,11} Tao Han^{5,29} Shuang Han⁴
 Hong-Jian He^{10,11} Xianke He¹⁰ Xiao-Gang He^{10,11} Jifeng Hu¹⁰ Shih-Chieh Hsu²⁰ Shan Jin⁸
 Maoqiang Jing^{4,7} Ryuta Kiuchi⁴ Chia-Ming Kuo¹⁹ Pei-Zhu Lai¹⁹ Boyang Li⁵ Congqiao Li³ Gang Li⁴
 Haifeng Li¹² Liang Li¹⁰ Shu Li^{10,11} Tong Li¹² Qiang Li³ Hao Liang^{4,6} Zhijun Liang⁴
 Libo Liao⁴ Bo Liu^{4,21} Jianbei Liu¹ Tao Liu¹¹ Zhen Liu^{24,28} Xinchou Lou^{4,6,31} Lianliang Ma¹²
 Bruce Mellado¹⁷ Xin Mo⁴ Mila Pandurovic¹⁶ Jianming Qian²² Zhmoni Qian¹⁸
 Nikolaos Rompotis²⁰ Manqi Ruan⁴ Alex Schuy³⁰ Lian-You Shan⁴ Jingyuan Shi⁹ Xin Shi⁴
 Shufang Su²³ Dayong Wang³ Jing Wang⁴ Lian-Tao Wang²⁵ Yifang Wang^{4,6} Yuqian Wei⁴
 Yue Xu⁵ Haijun Yang^{10,11} Weiming Yao²⁶ Dan Yu⁴ Kaili Zhang^{4,6} Zhaoru Zhang⁴
 Mingrui Zhao² Xianghu Zhao⁴ Ning Zhou¹⁰

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1810.09037.pdf>

FCC@in2p3-CEA

IHEP-CEPC-DR-2018-02
 IHEP-EP-2018-01
 IHEP-TH-2018-01

CEPC
Conceptual Design Report

Volume II - Physics & Detector

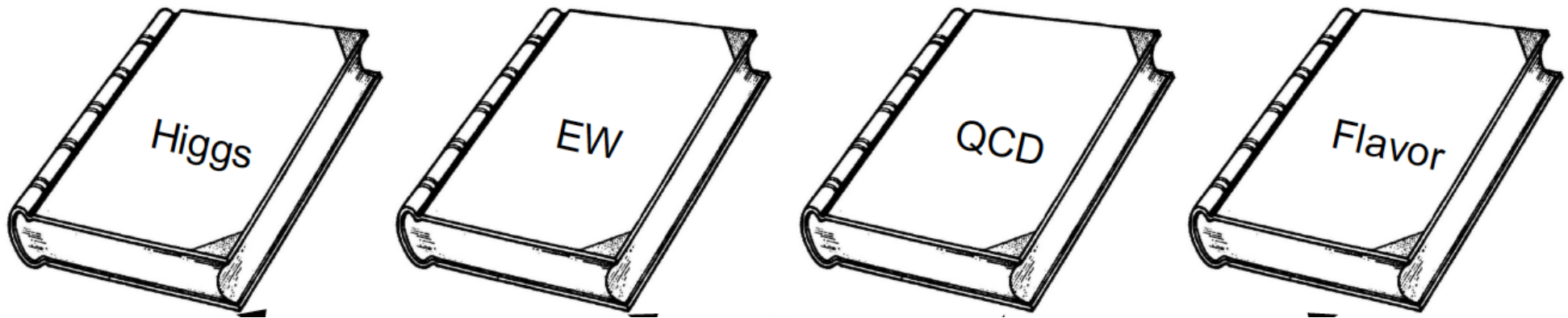
The CEPC Study Group
 October 2018

Recent Progresses

- Physics studies
- New beam parameters
- Accelerator technologies
 - SRF
 - Klystron
- High Temperature Super Conductor
- Link to the industrial

- *Reference to Prof. Foster and Prof. Gao's summary talks at the CEPC Oxford Workshop as well as Prof. Chi's slides at HK IAS meeting*

Ongoing physics potential studies



- To promote the physics study at TDR & to converge to the Physics White Papers
- Physics white papers:
 - Physics handbooks for new comers: PostDoc/Student
 - Official references for the physics potential
 - Guideline for future detector design/optimization
- Current Focus: Flavor

Beam parameters: higher Luminosity

	<i>Higgs</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Z (3T)</i>	<i>Z (2T)</i>
Number of IPs	2			
Beam energy (GeV)	120	80	45.5	
Circumference (km)	100			
Synchrotron radiation loss/turn (GeV)	1.73	0.34	0.036	
Crossing angle at IP (mrad)	16.5 × 2			
Piwinski angle	2.58	7.0	23.8	
Number of particles/bunch N_e (10^{10})	15.0	12.0	8.0	
Bunch number (bunch spacing)	242 (0.68μs)	1524 (0.21μs)	12000 (25ns+10%gap)	
Beam current (mA)	17.4	87.9	461.0	
Synchrotron radiation power /beam (MW)	30	30	16.5	

CDR Parameters:

Lifetime (hour)	0.67	1.4	4.0	2.1
F (hour glass)	0.89	0.94	0.99	
Luminosity/IP L ($10^{34}\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$)	2.93	10.1	16.6	32.1

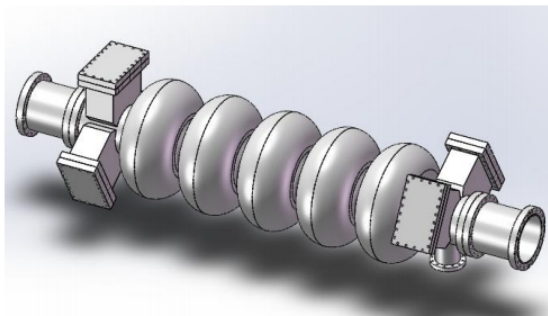
HL-Higgs operation Parameters:

Lifetime (hour)	0.22	1.2	3.2	2.0
F (hour glass)	0.85	0.92	0.98	
Luminosity/IP L ($10^{34}\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$)	5.2	14.5	23.6	37.7

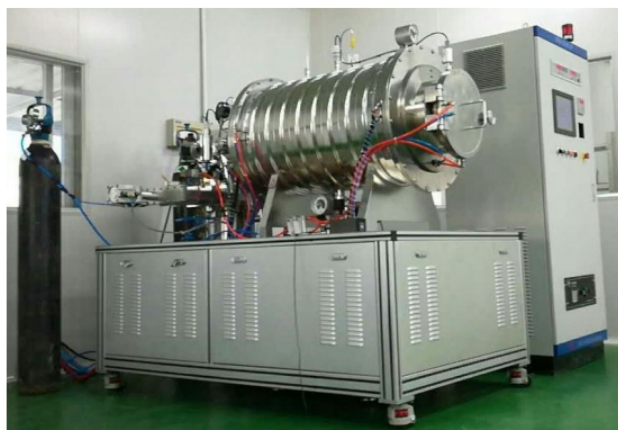
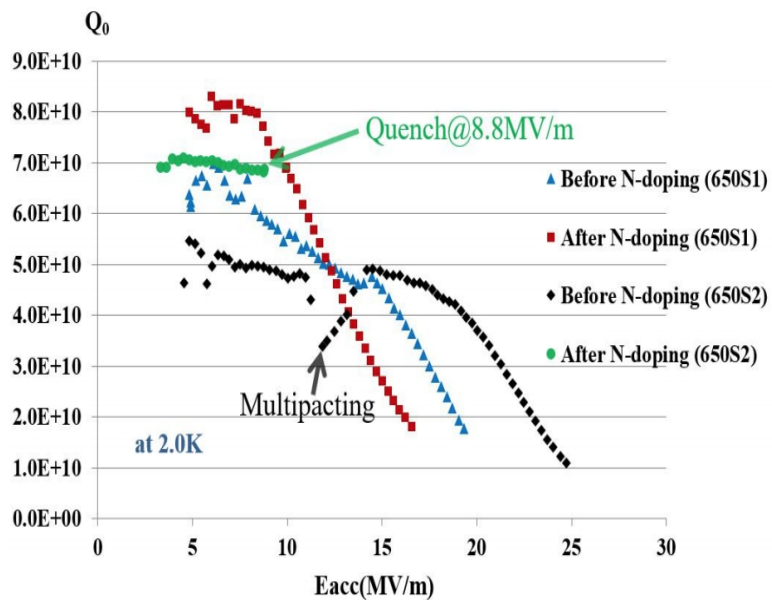
SRF prototyping & tests



650 MHz 2-cell cavity



650 MHz 5-cell cavity with waveguide HOM coupler



New furnaces for N-doping and infusion study



Helmholtz coil & flux gate for high Q research

1st 650MHz Klystron Manufacturer and Infrastructure Preparation Progress

Z.S. Zhou



Modulator anode components



Klystron output window



Assembly plant construction



Cavities components



Large size baking furnace commissioning

Domestic Collaboration for HTS R&D

Applied High Temperature Superconductor Collaboration (AHTSC)

- R&D from Fundamental sciences of superconductivity, advanced HTS superconductors to Magnet & SRF technology.
- Regular meetings every 3 months from Oct. 2016
- Goal:
 - Increasing J_c of iron-based superconductor by 10 times.
 - Reducing the cost of HTS conductors to be similar with “NbTi conductor”
 - Industrialization of the advanced superconductors, magnets and cavities



Proposal for
Strategic Priority Research Program
of Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)
Science and Technology Frontier
Research
for High Field Applications of High
Temperature Superconductors

中科院B类先导专项
360M RMB for 2018-2023
Ranked No. 1 in 7 candidates

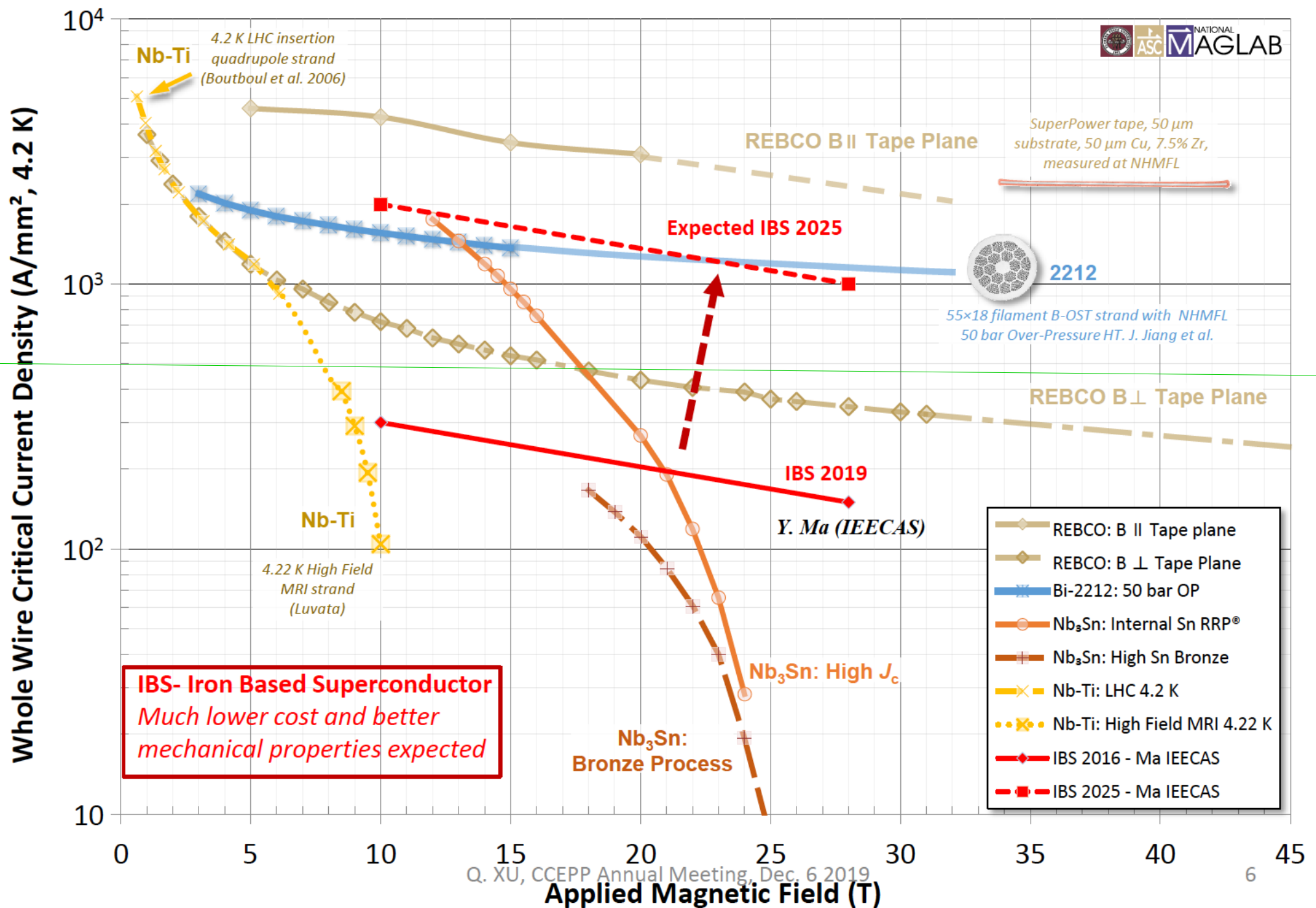
The National Key Research and
Development Program of China

科学技术部
高技术研究中心
43M RMB for 2019-2024
国科高发字〔2019〕55号

关于印发国家重点研发计划
“变革性技术关键科学问题”重点专项
2018年度项目立项的通知



J_c of IBS: 2016-2025

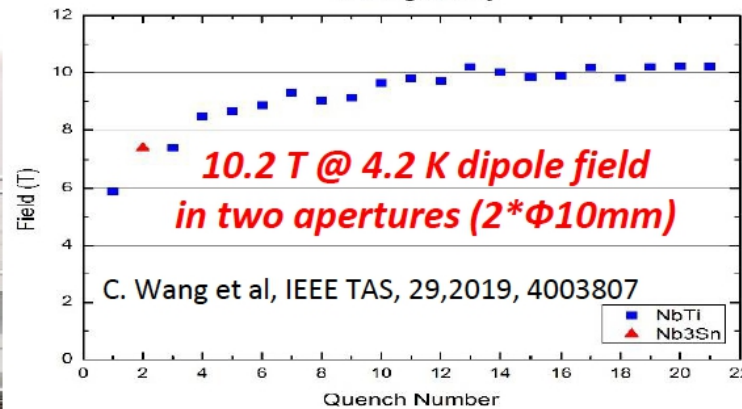


The 1st High-Field Dipole Magnet LPF1

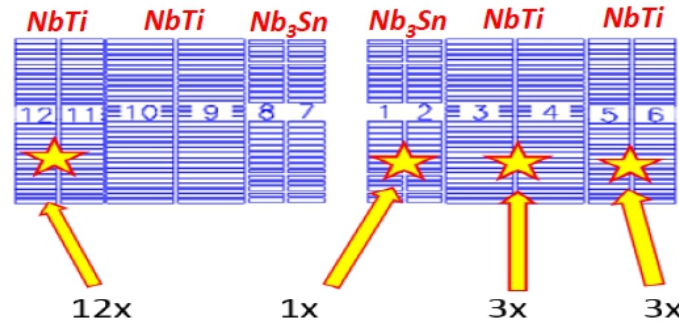
Test results of LPF1

(NbTi+Nb₃Sn)

Training History

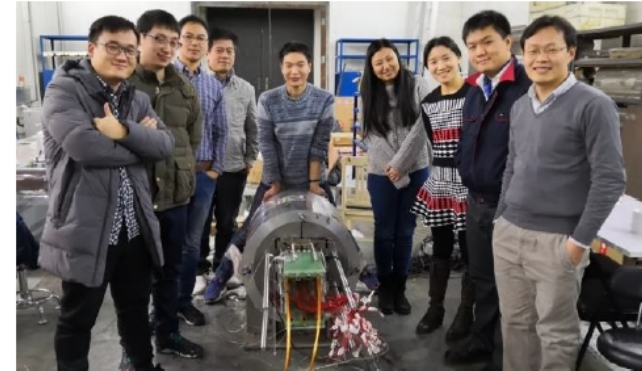


C. Wang et al, IEEE TAS, 29,2019, 4003807

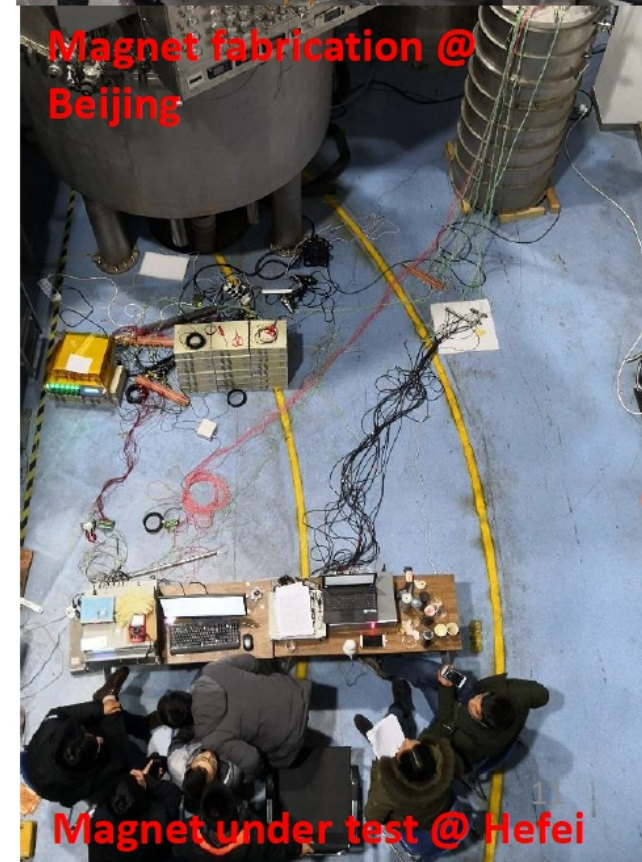


- Performance limited by the outermost NbTi coil.
- Very possibly caused by *less of pre-stress*.
- Being tested again with higher Pre-stress (from 30 MPa to 80 MPa).

Q. XU, CCEPP Annual Meeting, Dec. 6 2019



Magnet fabrication @ Beijing



Magnet under test @ Hefei

Test system setup @ Hefei

Performance of the 1st IBS solenoid Coil

Fabrication and test of IBS solenoid coil at 24T



IOP Publishing
Supercond. Sci. Technol. 32 (2019) 04LT01 (5pp)

Superconductor Science and Technology
<https://doi.org/10.1088/1361-6688/ab09e4>

Letter

First performance test of a 30mm iron-based superconductor single pancake coil under a 24T background field

Dongliang Wang^{1,2,5}, Zhan Zhang^{3,5}, Xianping Zhang^{1,2},
Donghui Jiang⁴, Chiheng Dong¹, He Huang^{1,2}, Wenge Chen⁴,
Qingjin Xu^{3,6} and Yanwei Ma^{1,2,6}

¹Key Laboratory of Applied Superconductivity, Institute of Electrical Engineering, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100190, People's Republic of China

²University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, People's Republic of China

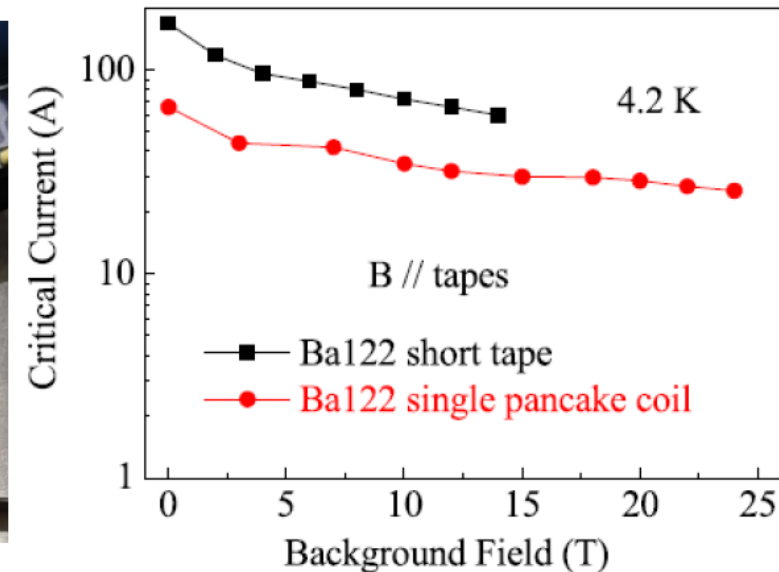
³Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, People's Republic of China

⁴High Magnetic Field Laboratory, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Hefei 230031, People's Republic of China

Viewpoint by NHMFL

‘From a practical point of view, IBS are ideal candidates for applications. Indeed, some of them have quite a high critical current density, even in strong magnetic fields, and a low superconducting anisotropy.

Moreover, the cost of IBS wire can be four to five times lower than that of Nb₃Sn.....



IOP Publishing

Supercond. Sci. Technol. 32 (2019) 070501 (3pp)

Superconductor Science and Technology

<https://doi.org/10.1088/1361-6688/ab11c9>

Viewpoint

Constructing high field magnets is a real tour de force

Jan Jaroszynski
National High Magnetic Field,
Laboratory, Tallahassee, FL,
32310, United States of America
E-mail: jaroszy@magnet.fsu.edu

This is a viewpoint on the letter by Dongliang Wang *et al* (2019 *Supercond. Sci. Technol.* **32** 04LT01).

Following the discovery of superconductivity in 1911, Heike Kamerlingh Onnes foresaw the generation of strong magnetic fields as its possible application. He designed a 10 T electromagnet made of lead-tin wire, citing only the difficulty



CrossMark

PAPS- Platform of Advanced Photon Source Technology R&D

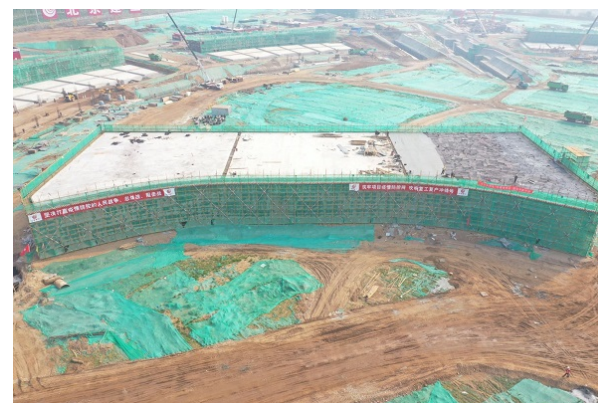
- Budget: 500M CNY funded by Beijing Gov., from 2017.5-2020.6

http://ias.usthk.cn/program/shared_doc/2020/202001hep/conf/20200121_I_t_pm_Yunlong_CHI.pdf



- 4500m² SRF Lab for Superconducting Accelerator Projects R&D
- Cryogenic system with a capacity of 2.5kW@4.5K/300W@2K
- Beam Test System
- Precision Magnet center for precision machining and measurement for HEPS magnets
- X-ray research center for advanced X-ray related technologies R&D

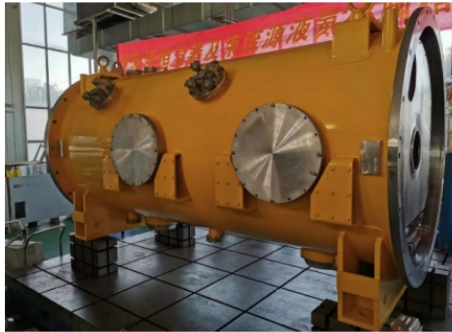
Main structure of HEPS booster RF system complete



PAPS SRF Facility implementation

- Beam test system

- Complete the development of a 650MHz test Cryomodule
- A 1.3GHz CW operation buncher, a 1.3GHz coupler and a 1.3GHz/10kW solid state amplifier have been developed
- A 150kW beam collector, magnets and vacuum boxes for beam line is ready



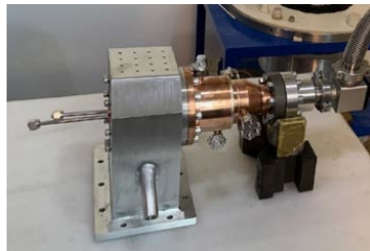
A 650MHz test cryomodule



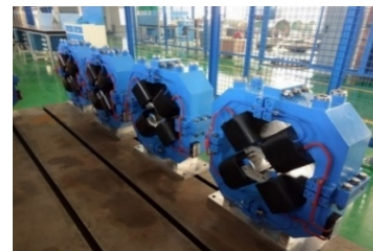
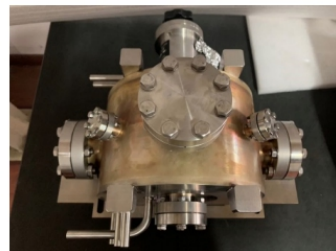
1.3GHz/10kW amplifier



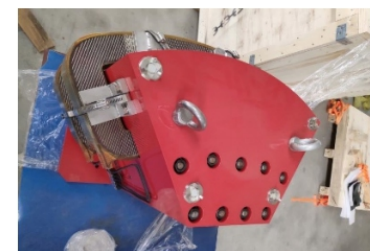
150kW beam collector



1.3GHz-CW buncher and coupler



Magnets



http://ias.usthk.cn/program/shared_doc/2020/202001hep/conf/20200121_It_pm_Yunlong_CHI.pdf

Collaboration with industry



The CEPC Industrial Promotion Consortium (CIPC) is established in Nov 2017. Till now, More than 60 companies joined CIPC, with expertise on superconductor, superconducting cavities, cryogenics, vacuum, klystron, electronics, power supply, civil engineering, precise machinery, etc. The CIPC serves as a communication forum for the industrial and the HEP community.

Summary

- CEPC, a productive and clean Higgs/W/Z factory,
 - Boost the Higgs/EW precision by ~ 10 times w.r.t HL-LHC/current boundary
 - Huge potential on QCD, Flavor, BSM
- CDR released
 - Accelerator baseline secures high productivity for Higgs, Z and W bosons.
 - Detector baseline fulfills the requirements: clear physics objects + Higgs signal
 - Alternative designs, New ideas are always welcome
- Key technology – civil development:
 - Towards the TDR & significant progresses & link to industrial
- Giving the importance of electron positron Higgs factory, we hope at least one of them (ILC, CLIC, CEPC, FCC) can be realized. We fully support this global effort, no matter where it will be constructed

Backup



Civil Engineering & Site Selection



Factors affecting site selection:

1、 Social factors:

National planning, Regional economic conditions, Cultural environment, Immigration, Environmental protection.

2、 Natural conditions and engineering factors:

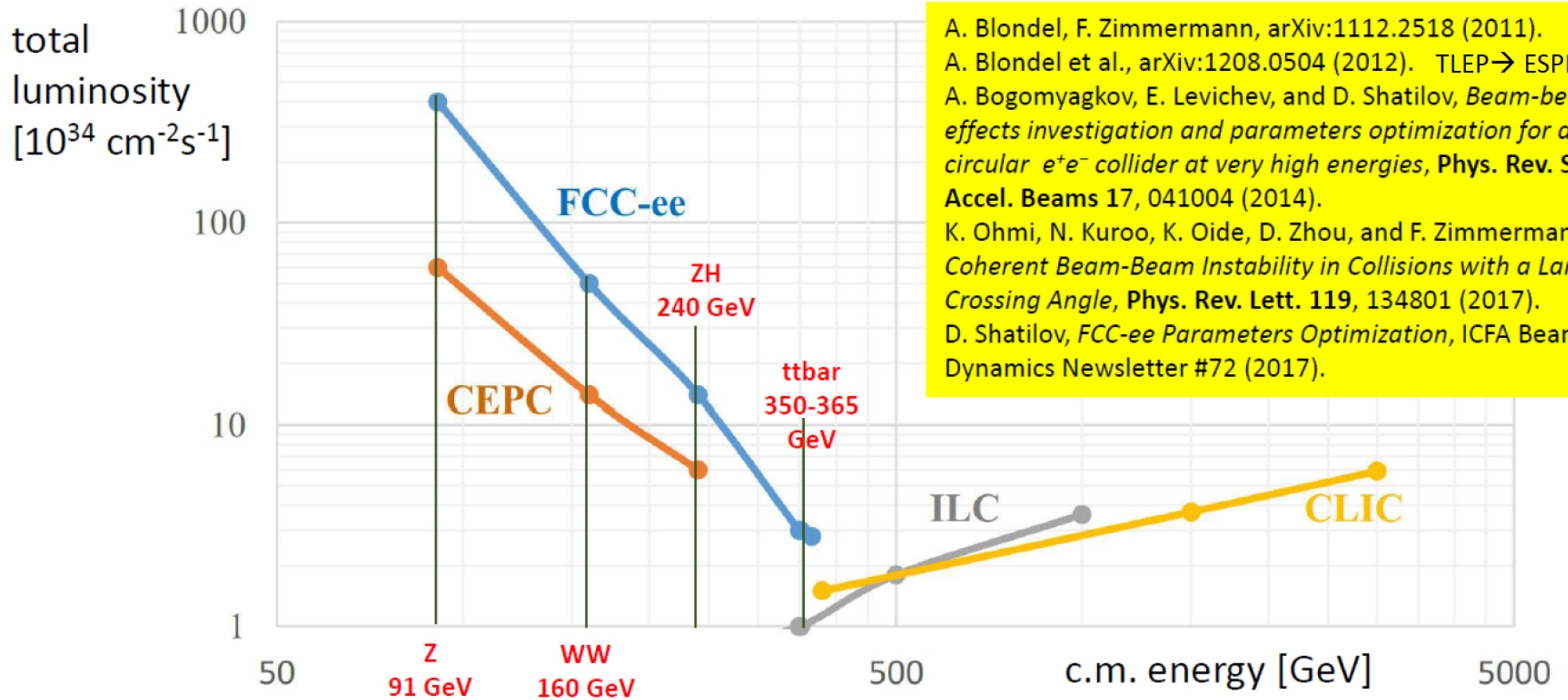
Climate, Traffic, Topographical geology, Engineering layout, Construction Conditions, Engineering investment.

3、 Operating factor:

Water supply, power supply, operating costs

In China, there are many sites that meet the construction conditions.

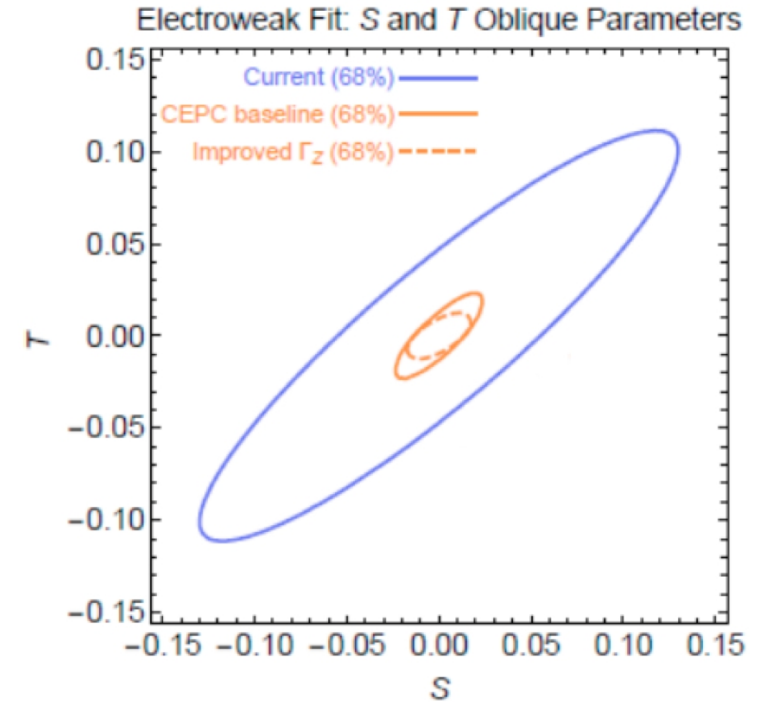
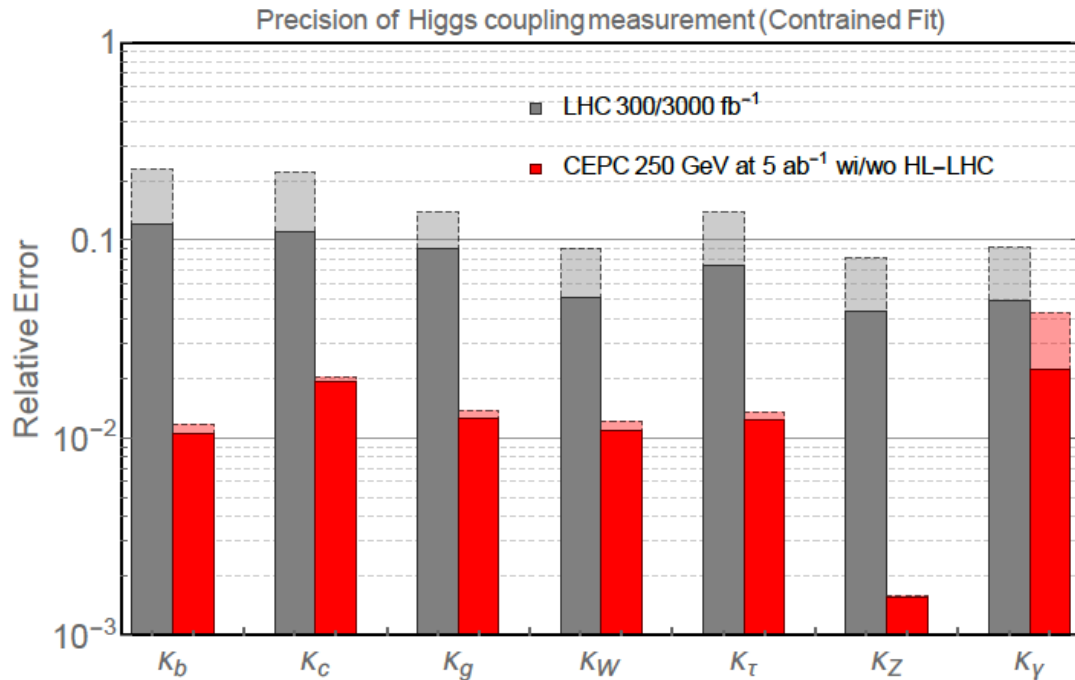
Comparison: Linear & Circular



A. Blondel, F. Zimmermann, arXiv:1112.2518 (2011).
 A. Blondel et al., arXiv:1208.0504 (2012). TLEP → ESPP2012
 A. Bogomyagkov, E. Levichev, and D. Shatilov, *Beam-beam effects investigation and parameters optimization for a circular e^+e^- collider at very high energies*, *Phys. Rev. ST Accel. Beams* **17**, 041004 (2014).
 K. Ohmi, N. Kuroo, K. Oide, D. Zhou, and F. Zimmermann, *Coherent Beam-Beam Instability in Collisions with a Large Crossing Angle*, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **119**, 134801 (2017).
 D. Shatilov, *FCC-ee Parameters Optimization*, ICFA Beam Dynamics Newsletter #72 (2017).

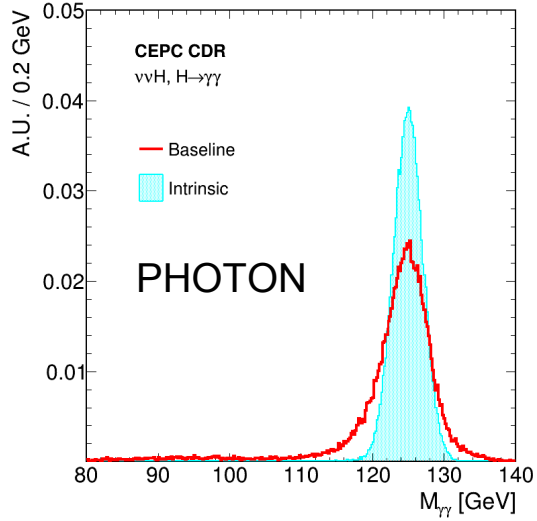
From A. Blondel's presentation at CEPC Oxford WS

Physics Potential

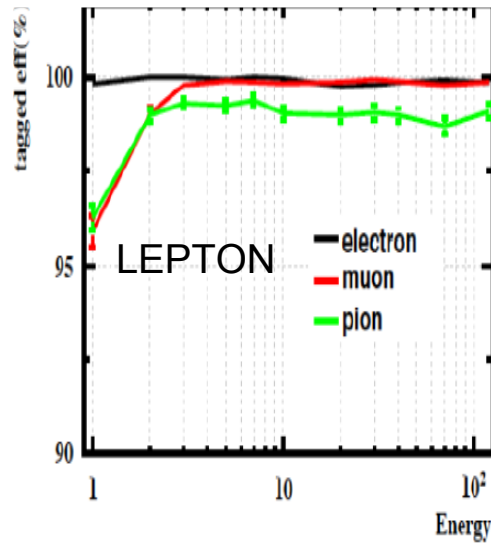


- The nature of Higgs boson & EWSB, + flavor physics...
 - Higgs signal strengths (In kappa framework): expected accuracy roughly 1 order of magnitude better than HL-LHC
 - Absolute measurement to the Higgs boson: 2-3% level accuracy of Higgs boson width, 10^{-3} - 10^{-5} up limit to Higgs invisible/exotic decay modes (improved by at least 2 orders of magnitude comparing to HL-LHC)
 - Improve EW measurement precision by also 1 order of magnitude

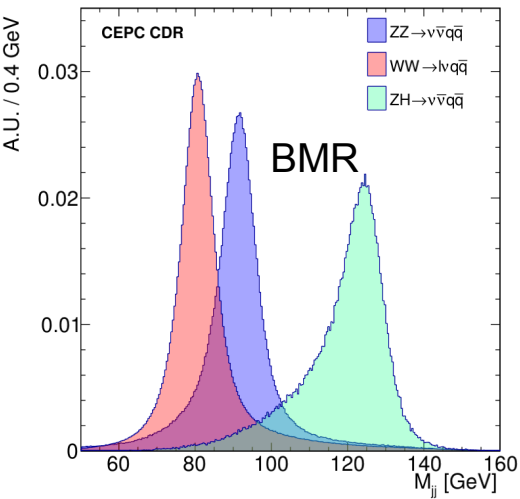
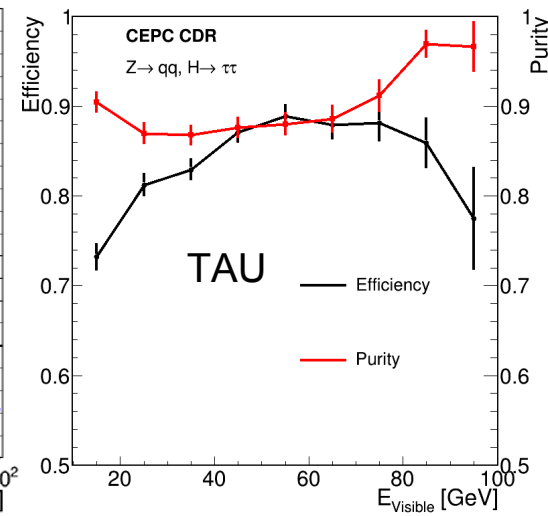
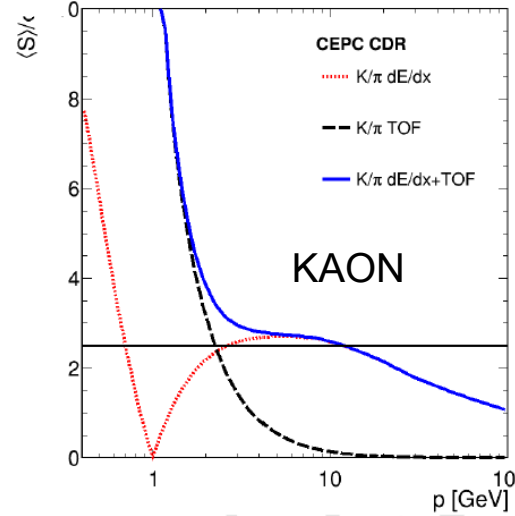
Physics Objects



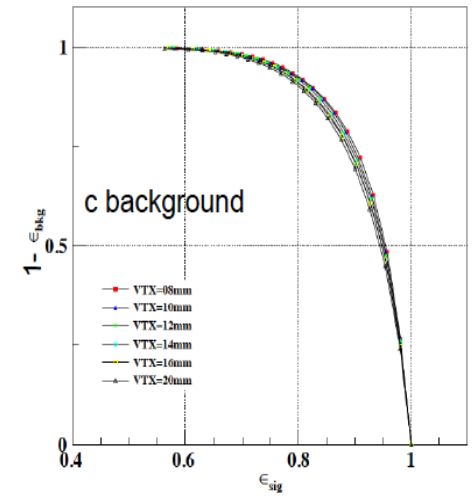
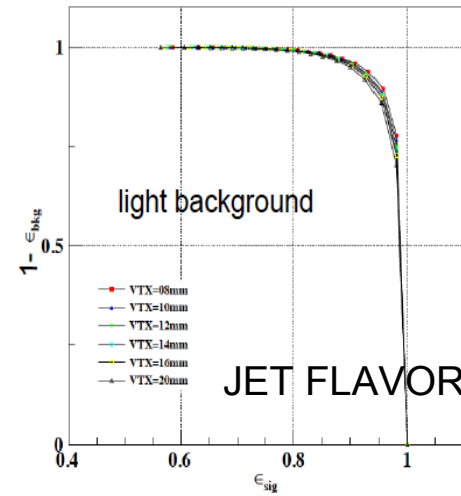
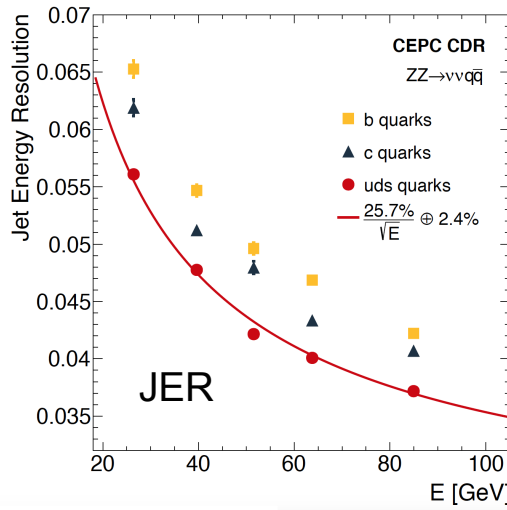
Eur. Phys. J. C (2017) 77: 591



Eur. Phys. J. C (2018) 78:464

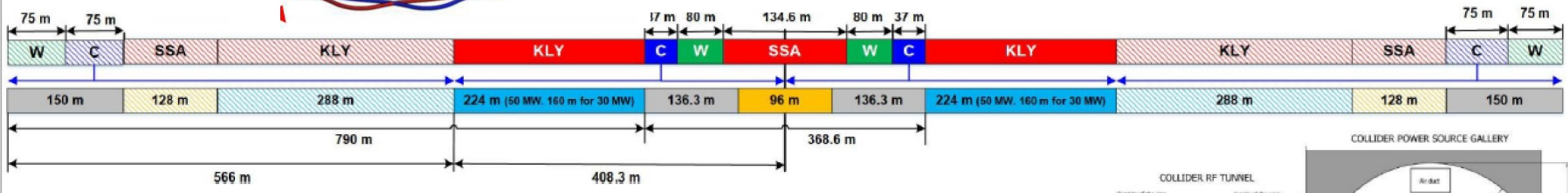
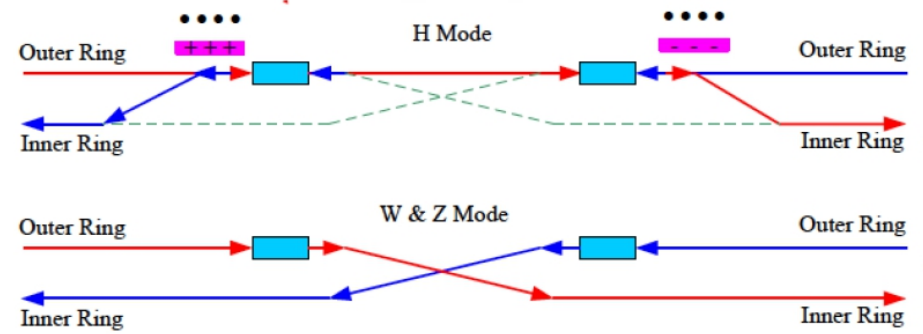
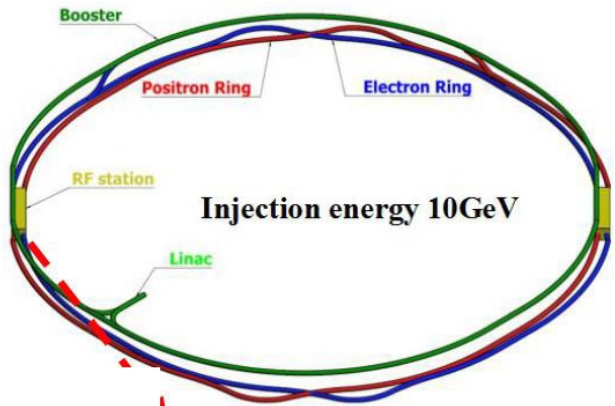


Eur. Phys. J. C (2018) 78: 426





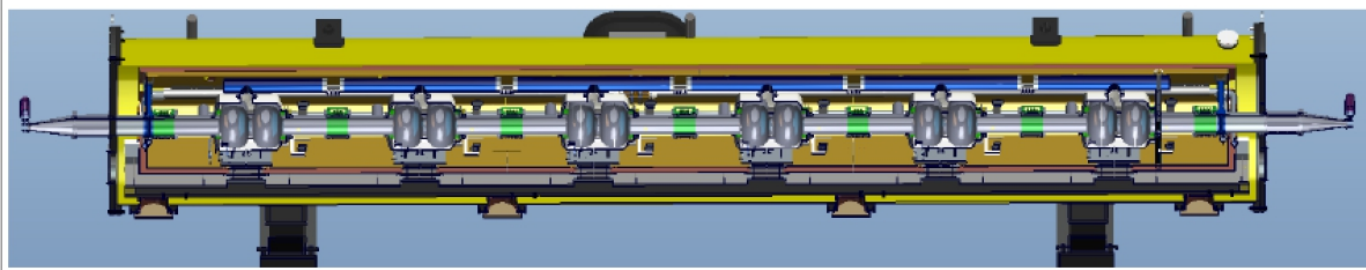
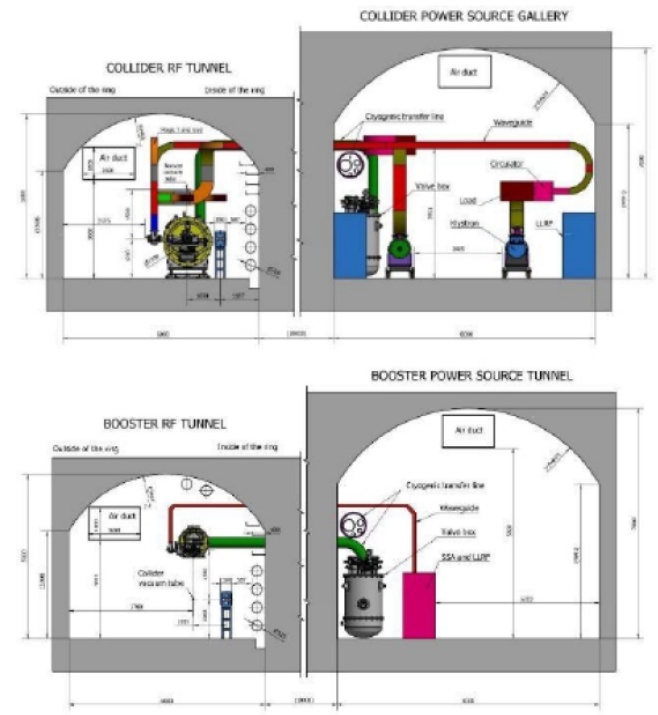
CEPC SCRF Cavities



30 MW Higgs:

Collider: 240 650 MHz 2-cell cavities in 40 cryomodules (6 cav./ module).

Booster: 96 1.3 GHz 9-cell cavities in 12 cryomodules (8 cav. / module).



For higher Z lumi, look at 1-cell cavity design.

International topical workshop on the CEPC Physics and Detector July 1 – 5, 2019 Peking University, Beijing, China



75 registrant + several visitors; ~ 50 talks. Covers Physics, Pheno, and Performance studies

Supported by IHEP CFHEP & PKU



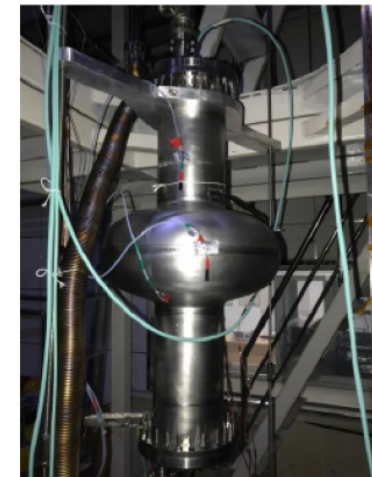
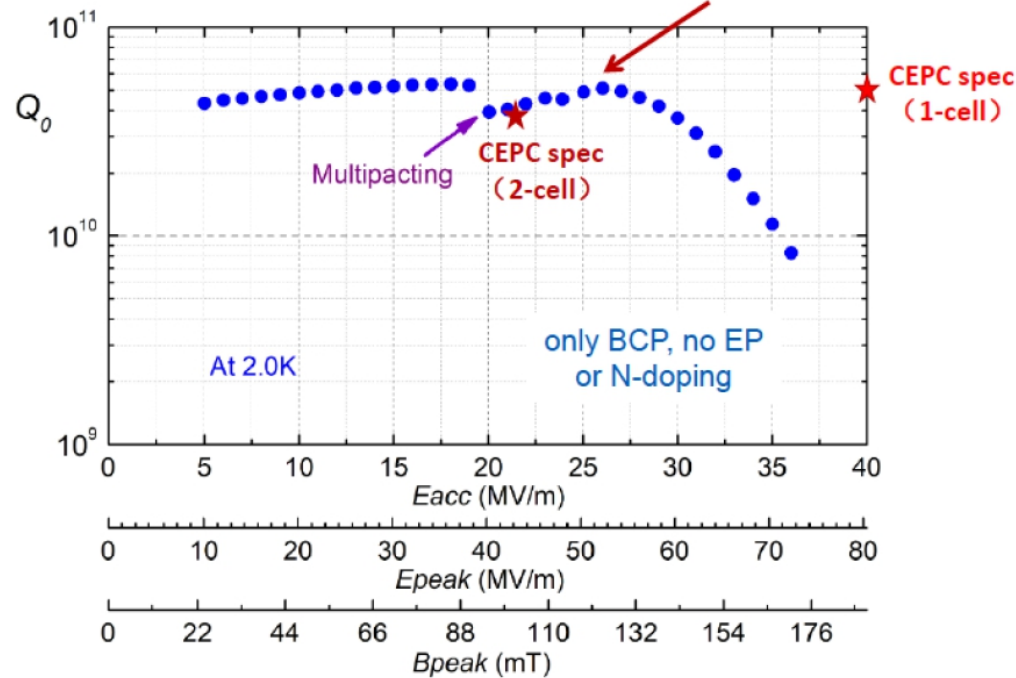
CEPC SCRF Cavities

650 MHz 1-cell cavity

Accelerating gradient (E_{acc}) reach 36.0 MV/m, $Q = 5.1E10 @ E_{acc} = 26 \text{ MV/m}$.

Next, increase the Q and E_{acc} through N-doping, EP, etc. Target: $5E10 @ 42 \text{ MV/m}$ for vertical test.

Record highest Q-factor in China



650 MHz 1-cell cavity