

# Future Accelerators

The background image shows a long, arched tunnel of a particle accelerator. The tunnel is filled with complex machinery, including large cylindrical components and various pipes. The lighting is a mix of bright white and warm yellow, creating a sense of depth and scale. The perspective is from the end of the tunnel, looking down its length.

Preface

Heuer

Large Hadron Collider

Future ee

FCC

China

Contribution to the Christmas Meeting of HEP at the Liverpool University

# Long ago ...

Braun cathode ray tube (1897)



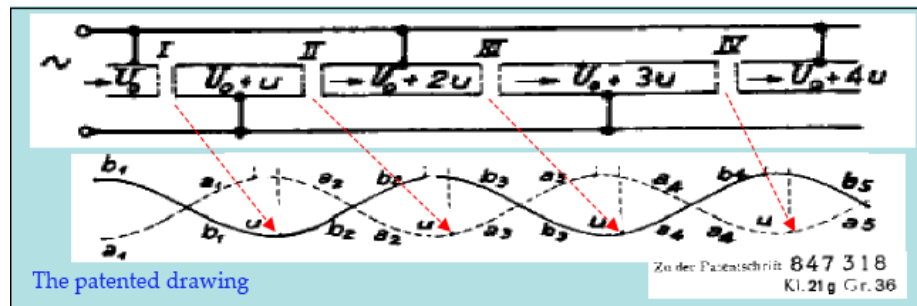
Karl Ferdinand Braun

“What we require is an apparatus to give us a potential of the order of 10 million volts which can be safely accomodated in a reasonably sized room and operated at a few kilowatts of power. We require too an exhausted (evacuated) tube capable of withstanding this voltage.....I see no reason why such requirements can not be made practical.”

Rutherford 1930



1920



R. Wideroe's sketch in: "The Infancy of Particle Accelerators", DESY-Report 94-039.



# What I will not talk about<sup>\*)</sup>

## *Accelerators running in the world*

CATEGORY OF ACCELERATORS	NUMBER IN USE (*)
High Energy acc. (E >1GeV)	~120
<u>Synchrotron radiation sources</u>	<u>&gt;100</u>
<u>Medical radioisotope production</u>	<u>~200</u>
<u>Radiotherapy accelerators</u>	<u>&gt; 7500</u>
Research acc. included biomedical research	~1000
Acc. for industrial processing and research	~1500
Ion implanters, surface modification	>7000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>&gt; 17500</u></b>

(\*) W. Maciszewski and W. Scharf: Int. J. of Radiation Oncology, 2004

• **About half are used for bio-medical applications**

**...Neither will I cover fixed target beams, neutrinos especially ...**

<sup>\*)</sup> very many thanks to Steve Myers (ISR, LEP, LHC + the future) and success with the doctors

# Famous statements I heard ..

**Lev Landau** (2<sup>nd</sup> ear..)

The advantage of accelerators over cosmic rays is that we control the initial conditions.

**Abdus Salam** (Panel on the Future of HEP, ICHEP 1980, Madison, USA)

If we do not invest in new technologies and a new generation of accelerator physicists particle physics will die in 2-3 decades when its accelerators won't be realistic anymore

**Leon Lederman** (same panel)

Someone at CERN recently taught the accelerator physicists that there was nothing new to be expected between the Fermi and the Planck scale, how stupid..

**Carlo Rubbia** (DG, 1990, ICHEP Singapore)

Following LEP there will be pp collisions in the LEP tunnel by 1996 and ep by 1998



# Famous statements may mean..

**Lev Landau** (2<sup>nd</sup> ear..)

- Accelerators are still worth developing as the cosmos is a bad replacement

**Abdus Salam** (Panel on the Future of HEP, ICHEP 1980, Madison, USA)

- We have invested in new technologies and a new generation of accelerator physicists but the next generation of accelerators looks extremely challenging

**Leon Lederman** (same panel)

- We still fear there is nothing between Higgs and a scale of  $10^{11}$  or  $10^{16}$  GeV but  
“we want to view particle physics as driven by experiment” **B. Richter** (Nov.2011)

**Carlo Rubbia** (DG, 1990, ICHEP Singapore)

- Modern time schedules may be less optimistic than Carlo's, yet are still wrong

# Huge success of the HEP Community

4.7.2012 greeting Melbourne from CERN



“The Higgs: So simple and yet so unnatural” G.Altarelli, arXiv:1308.0545

# The LHC has only just begun..





# HL-LHC Upgrade Ingredients

- Geometric reduction factor  $\rightarrow \beta^* \geq 10$  cm & Crab Cavities
- Triplet aperture  $\rightarrow$  New large aperture triplet magnets
- Bunch intensity  $\rightarrow N_b = 2.2 \cdot 10^{11}$  (limited in LHC by e-cloud)  
 $\rightarrow$  injector complex upgrade prerequisite for HL-LHC!!!
- Event pile-up in detectors  $\rightarrow$  luminosity leveling
- Beam Losses and Radiation  $\rightarrow$  shielding, Cryo upgrade & relocation of electronics and PC
- Collective effects and impedance  $\rightarrow$  Collimator Upgrade
- Electron cloud effect  $\rightarrow$  beam scrubbing & feedback

# Higgs with HL-LHC

## LHC 300 fb<sup>-1</sup> at 14 TeV:

- Mass: <100 MeV (statistical)
- Coupling  $\kappa$  rel. precision\*
  - Z, W, b,  $\tau$  10-15%
  - t,  $\mu$  3-2  $\sigma$  observation
  - $\gamma\gamma$  and gg 5-11%

## HL-LHC 3000 fb<sup>-1</sup> at 14 TeV:

- Mass:  $\ll$  50 MeV (statistical)
- Couplings  $\kappa$  rel. precision\*
  - Z, W, b,  $\tau$ , t,  $\mu$  2-10%
  - $\gamma\gamma$  and gg 2-5%

\*Assuming *sizeable (1/2) reduction of theory errors*

- “QCD scale” go to Higher order QCD computation ?
- gg “PDF” from LHC data ?

### Mass Measurement:

Several exp./theory challenges to reach 50 MeV (e/ $\gamma$ / $\mu$  calibration E-scale, Interference, FSR, ..)

F.Cerutti, “Properties of the New Boson” EPS13 Stockholm

Higgs physics at the LHC is a long term challenge [di-H, CP, M, VV damping..]

# The Question of the next Decade(s)

What is really this Higgs boson that might have been discovered at  $\sim 125\text{GeV}$ ?

*"Higgs = emergency tire of the SM"*

Altarelli @ Blois'10

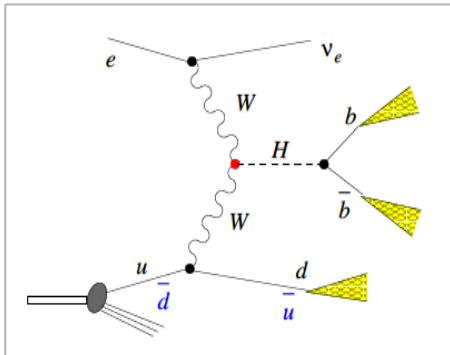


[picture courtesy to Andreas Weiler]

..There is NO decision nor serious long term strategy possible before LHC resumes, 2017



# 10<sup>34</sup> Luminosity can boost LH(e)C to a precision H facility



- Polarised electrons
- Maximum lumi
- Forward tracking
- High resolution
- No pile-up
- Direction asymmetry
- ... STUDY MORE !

LHeC Higgs		CC ( $e^-p$ )	NC ( $e^-p$ )	CC ( $e^+p$ )
Polarisation		-0.8	-0.8	0
Luminosity [ $ab^{-1}$ ]		1	1	0.1
Cross Section [fb]		196	25	58
Decay	BrFraction	$N_{CC}^H e^-p$	$N_{NC}^H e^-p$	$N_{CC}^H e^+p$
$H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$	0.577	113 100	13 900	3 350
$H \rightarrow c\bar{c}$	0.029	5 700	700	170
$H \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$	0.063	12 350	1 600	370
$H \rightarrow \mu\mu$	0.00022	50	5	–
$H \rightarrow 4l$	0.00013	30	3	–
$H \rightarrow 2l2\nu$	0.0106	2 080	250	60
$H \rightarrow gg$	0.086	16 850	2 050	500
$H \rightarrow WW$	0.215	42 100	5 150	1 250
$H \rightarrow ZZ$	0.0264	5 200	600	150
$H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$	0.00228	450	60	15
$H \rightarrow Z\gamma$	0.00154	300	40	10

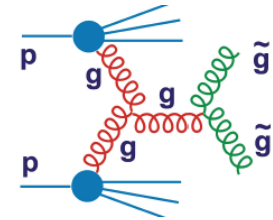
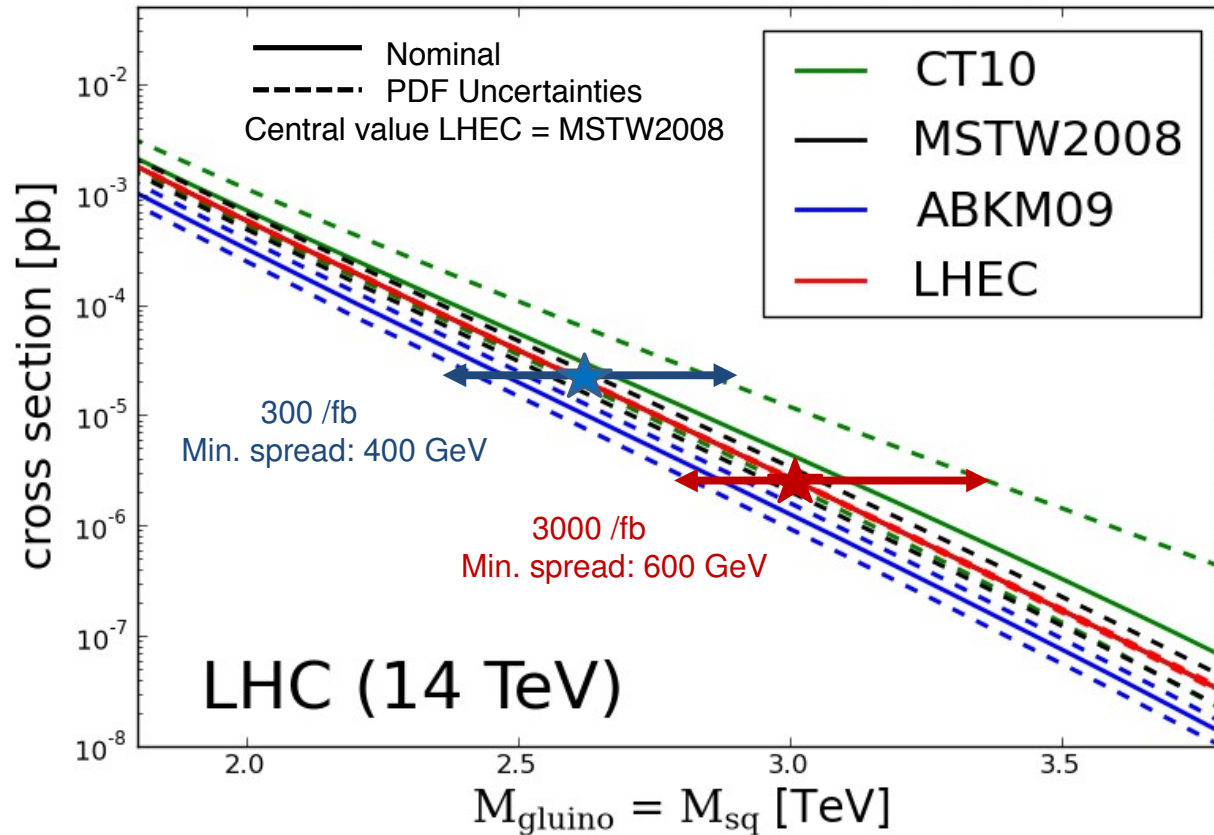
H-bbar coupling to 0.7% precision with  $1ab^{-1}$ , at an S/B of 1 – studies of  $\tau$ , c, .. to come

The LHeC  $WW \rightarrow H$  cross section is as large as the ILC  $Z^* \rightarrow ZH$  cross section (300fb)...

→ 50pb@LHC, hiLumi + ep [H + PDFs] +QCD@h.o. : LHC - a high precision H factory

# HL-LHC - Searches

## Glauino Pair Production

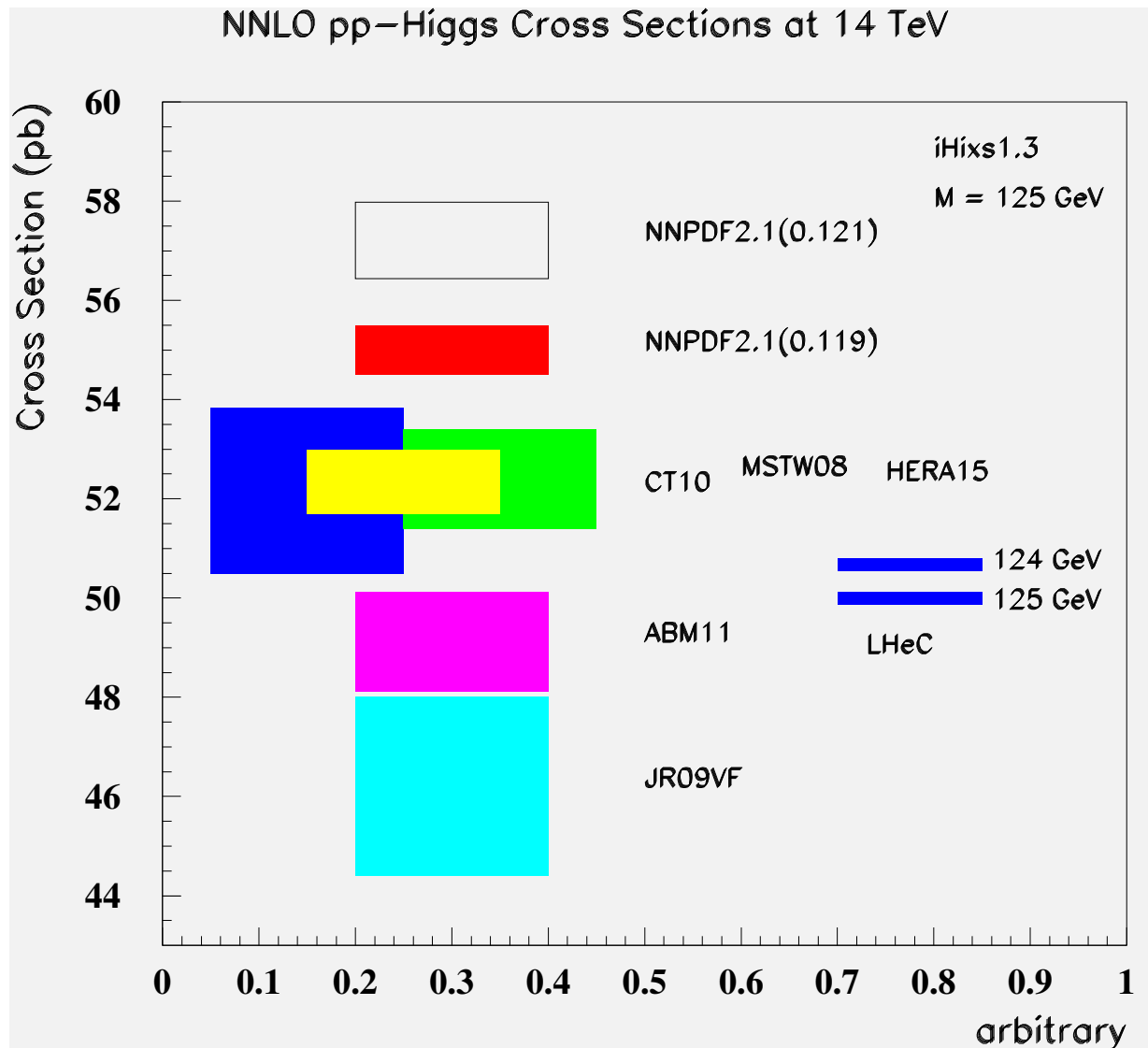


High precision PDFs are needed for the HL-LHC searches in order to probe into the range opened by the luminosity increase and to interpret possibly intriguing effects based on external information.

LHeC BSM poster at EPS13 M.D'Onofrio et al. see also arXiv:1211:5102 Relation LHeC-LHC Simulated PDFs from LHeC are on LHAPDF (Partons from LHeC, MK, V.Radescu LHeC-Note-2013-002 PHY)

# Precision for Higgs at the LHC

LHeC:



Exp uncertainty of predicted H cross section is 0.25% (sys+sta), using LHeC only.

Leads to H mass sensitivity.

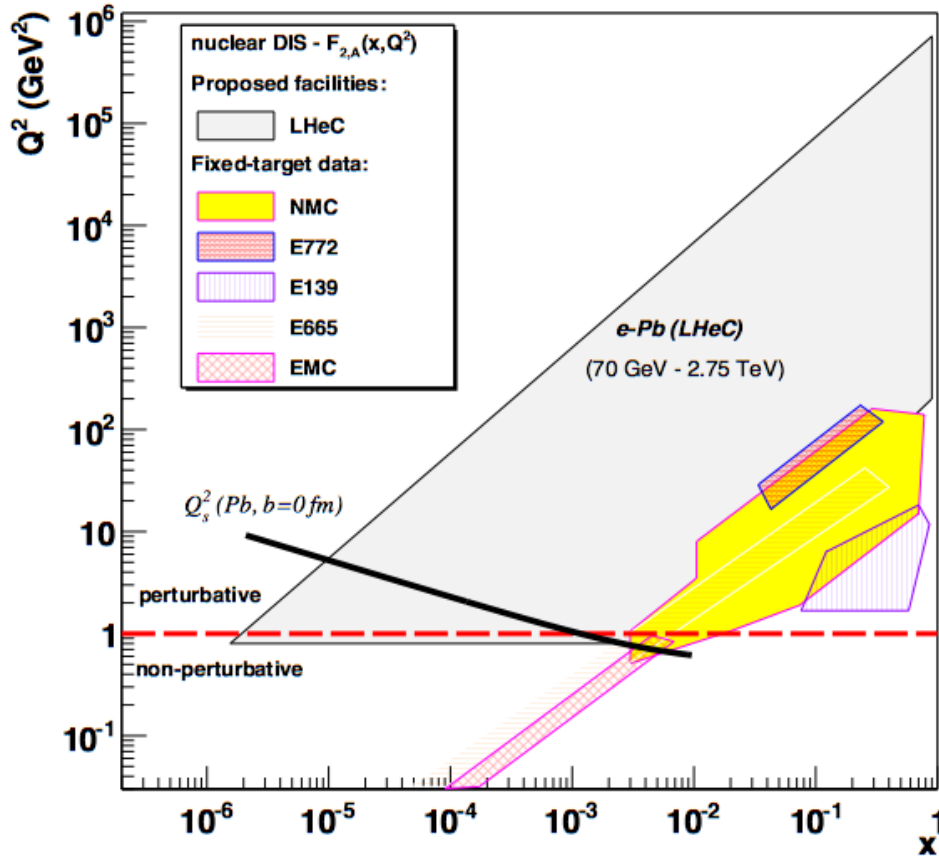
Strong coupling underlying parameter (0.005  $\rightarrow$  10%).  
LHeC: 0.0002 !

Needs N<sup>3</sup>LO

HQ treatment important ...



# LHeC as Electron Ion Collider



LHeC is part of NuPECCs  
 long range plan since 2010  
 $L_{eN} \sim 10^{32} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

Extension of kinematic range in IA  
 by FOUR orders of magnitude will  
 change QCD view on nuclear  
 structure and parton dynamics

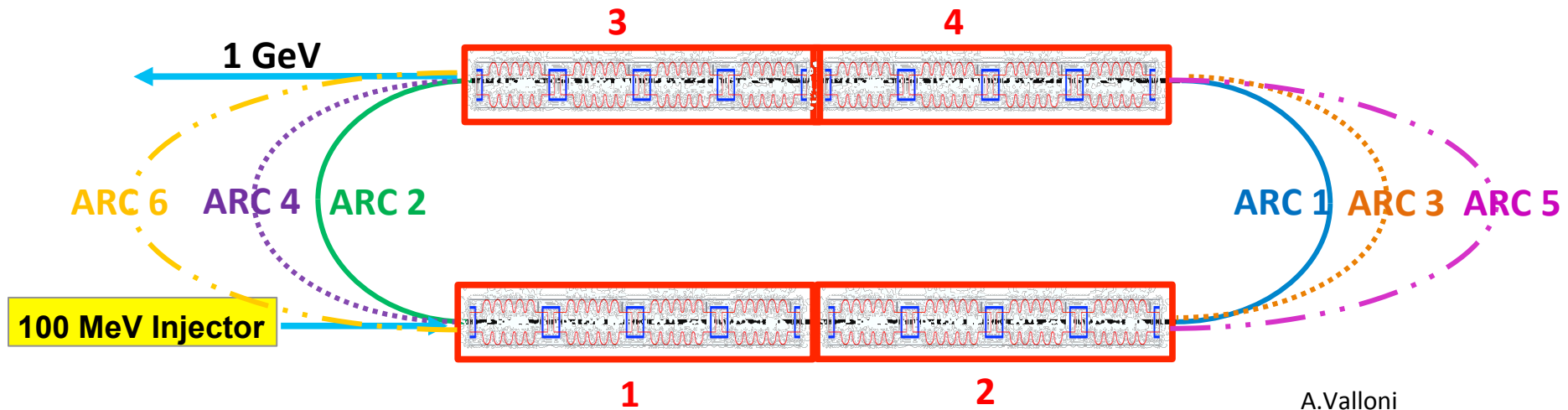
May lead to genuine surprises...

- No saturation of  $xg(x, Q^2)$  ?
- Small fraction of diffraction ?
- Broken isospin invariance ?
- Flavour dependent shadowing ?

Expect saturation of rise at  
 $Q_s^2 \approx xg \alpha_s \approx c x^{-\lambda} A^{1/3}$

Precision QCD study of parton dynamics in nuclei  
 Investigation of high density matter and QGP  
 Gluon saturation at low  $x$ , in DIS region.

## Current CERN ERL Test Facility Design (Final Stage)



$$[(75 \text{ MeV} * 2) * 2] * 3 + 100 \text{ MeV} = 1000 \text{ MeV}$$

Daresbury workshop: January 2013: **802 MHz**, basic parameters reviewed

**Strong international interest in collaborating:**

AsTEC, IHEP Beijing, BINP Novosibirsk, BNL, Cornell, Jefferson Lab, U Mainz..

First steps endorsed recently: Development of 2 cavity cryo modules by 2016 and design of the testfacility by 2014 (CDR) and 2016 (“TDR”)

# Road beyond Standard Model

LHC results vital to guide the way at the energy frontier

At the energy frontier through synergy of

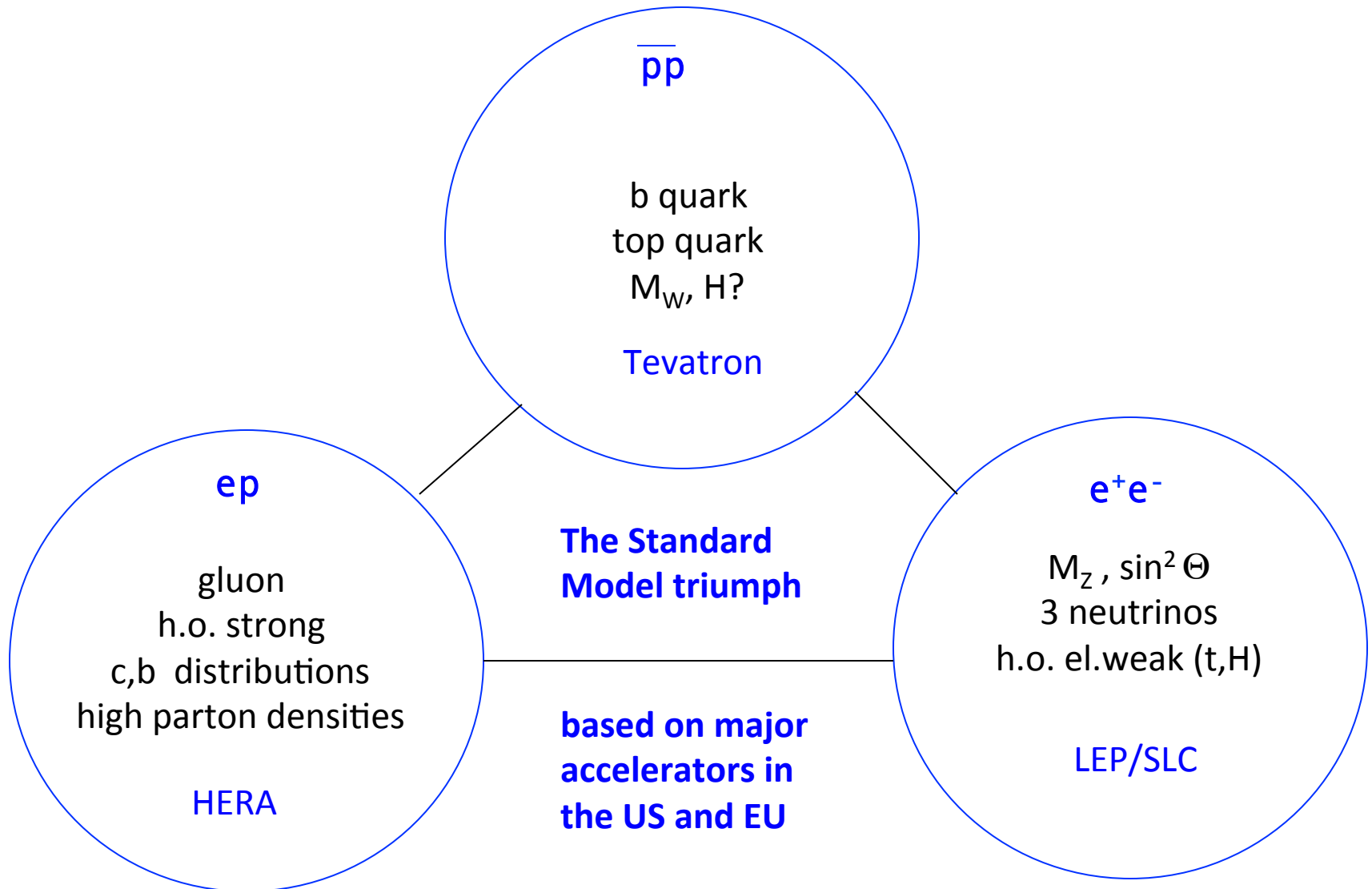
hadron - hadron colliders (LHC, (V)HE-LHC?)

lepton - hadron colliders (LHeC ??)

lepton - lepton colliders (LC (ILC or CLIC) ?)

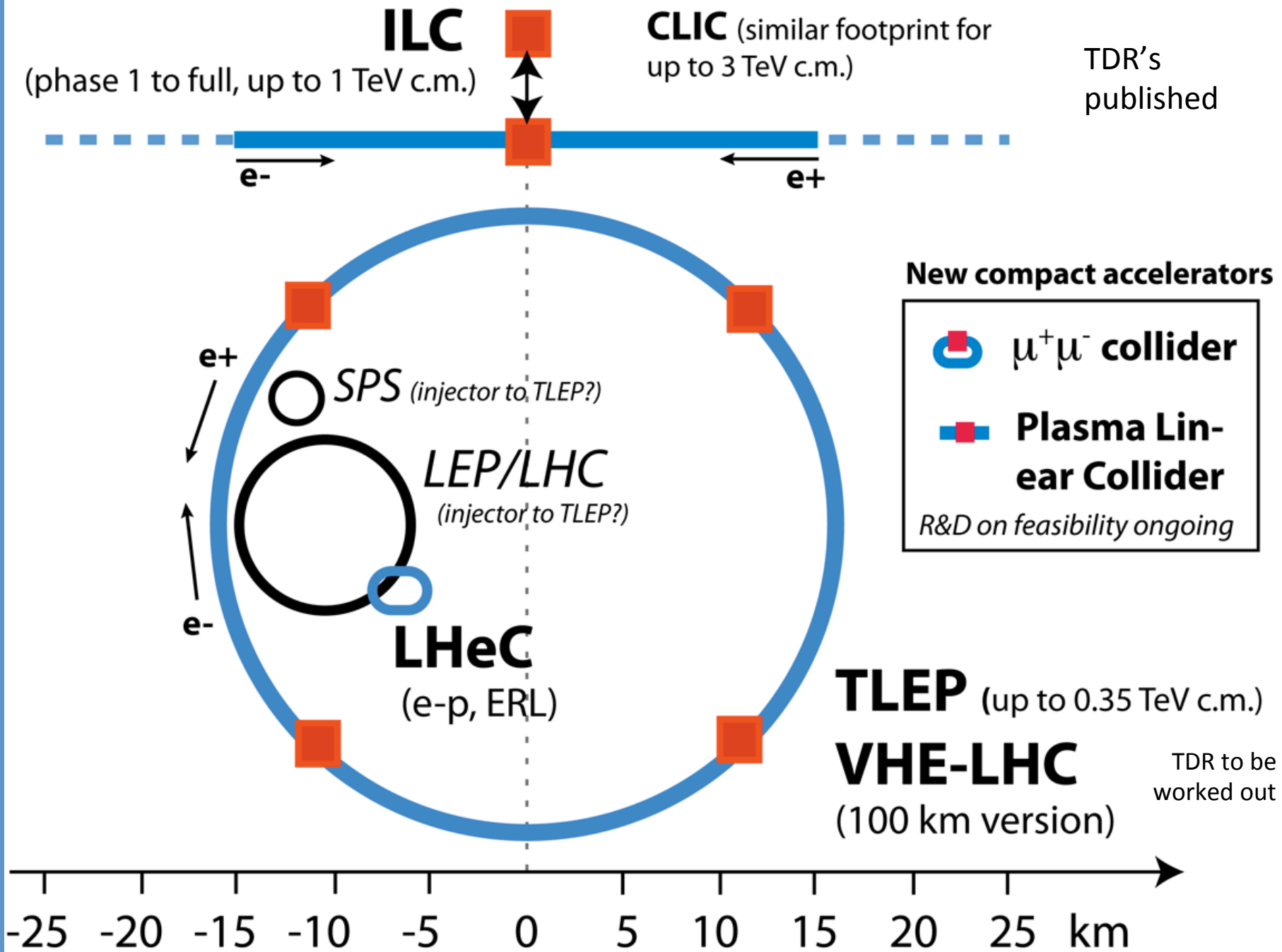


# Exploration of the Fermi Scale [1985-2015]



With size of investments and efforts, HEP eventually dependent on global economics

Lepton collider options beyond LHC



# FEC- future electron-positron colliders



LINEAR COLLIDER COLLABORATION

Juan Fuster's  
~~My summary of the summary~~



Sense títol, 2009

El Roto, Andrés Rábago García

22/11/2013

J. Fuster

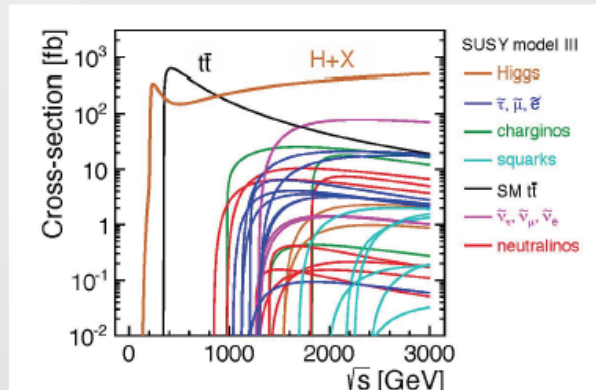
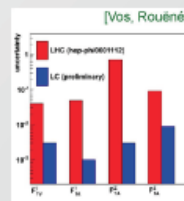
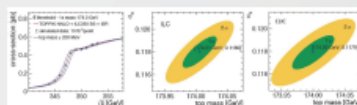
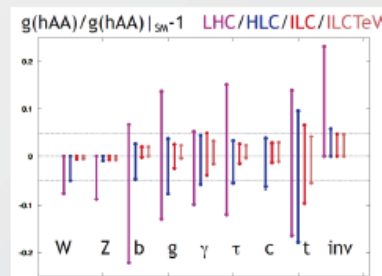
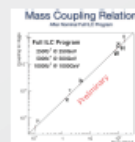
An “expert” has  
advised me that only  
the biggest and most  
aggressive will  
survive

48

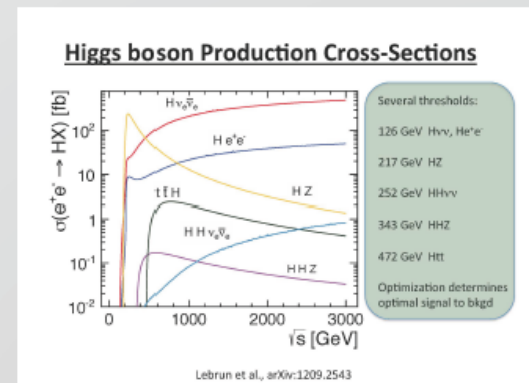
Plenary ECFA talk by Juan Fuster, November 2013 at CERN, on the Linear Collider

- **Physics case for the Linear Collider:**

- Higgs physics (SM and non-SM)
- Top
- SUSY
- Higgs strong interactions
- New  $Z'$  sector
- Contact interactions
- Extra dimensions
- ....



- **ILC and CLIC physics case is very similar,**  
(energy range, technical readiness are the issue)



<b>J. Brau et al.</b>	The Physics Case for an e+e- Linear Collider, arXiv:1210.0202
<b>L. Linssen et al</b> <b>P. Lebrun et al</b>	CLIC CDR, arXiv:1202.5940,1209.2543
<b>H. Baer et al.</b>	ILC Technical Design Report, Volume 2, Physics at the International Linear Collider, 2013

# Concerns<sup>\*)</sup>

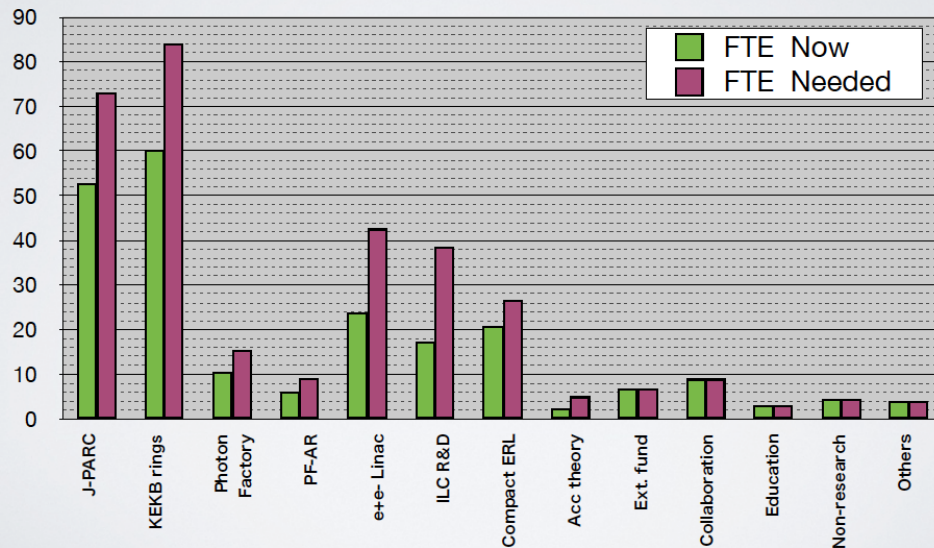
**Physics reach** vs LHC and HL-LHC, compare with SpS and LEP?

**Technical parameters:**

6nm spot,  $e^+$  from 150m undulators (no experience),  
10k cavities at high gradient and their uniformity

**Human resources:**

- KEK has only about 300 accelerator scientists and engineers, which are 30% of staffs required for the ILC construction, even if all other projects are sacrificed.
- No concrete plan has been proposed to gather from abroad.



\*) From K.Oide:  
input to  
Japanese  
Science  
Council  
20. July 2013



# Concerns<sup>\*)</sup>

- Although more than 1,000 people are needed at the construction, only about 200 are necessary for the operation.
- It is hard to train specialists only through such a temporal employment.
- It works only when there exists a big lab such as CERN or Fermilab as a buffer, but nothing comparable exists in Japan.

Labs	Main projects	People in accelerators
CERN	LHC SPS/PS/Linac/CTF	~1,200
FNAL	Main Injector Project-X R&D	~600
DESY	PETRA-III / DORIS Euro XFEL	~600
SLAC	LCLS R&D	~800
BNL	RHIC NSLS/NSLS-II	~900
KEK	J-PARC KEKB Linac PF PF-AR STF ATF ERL	~300 (Acc Lab: 220)

\*) From K.Oide:  
input to  
Japanese  
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- You have to pay attention on a tendency of some people at the US who ask counter contributions from Japan to the US, if US collaborates in the Japan hosted ILC, which is recognized as a Japanese domestic project by them.

The ILC in Japan can only come as a global enterprise, and it would be after the LHC. At DESY since ~1993 the LC was promised to begin in 10 years hence, for H AND SUSY. It is in my view crucial for HEP and the ILC community that a decision was taken soon.

← MK not KO



# Legend

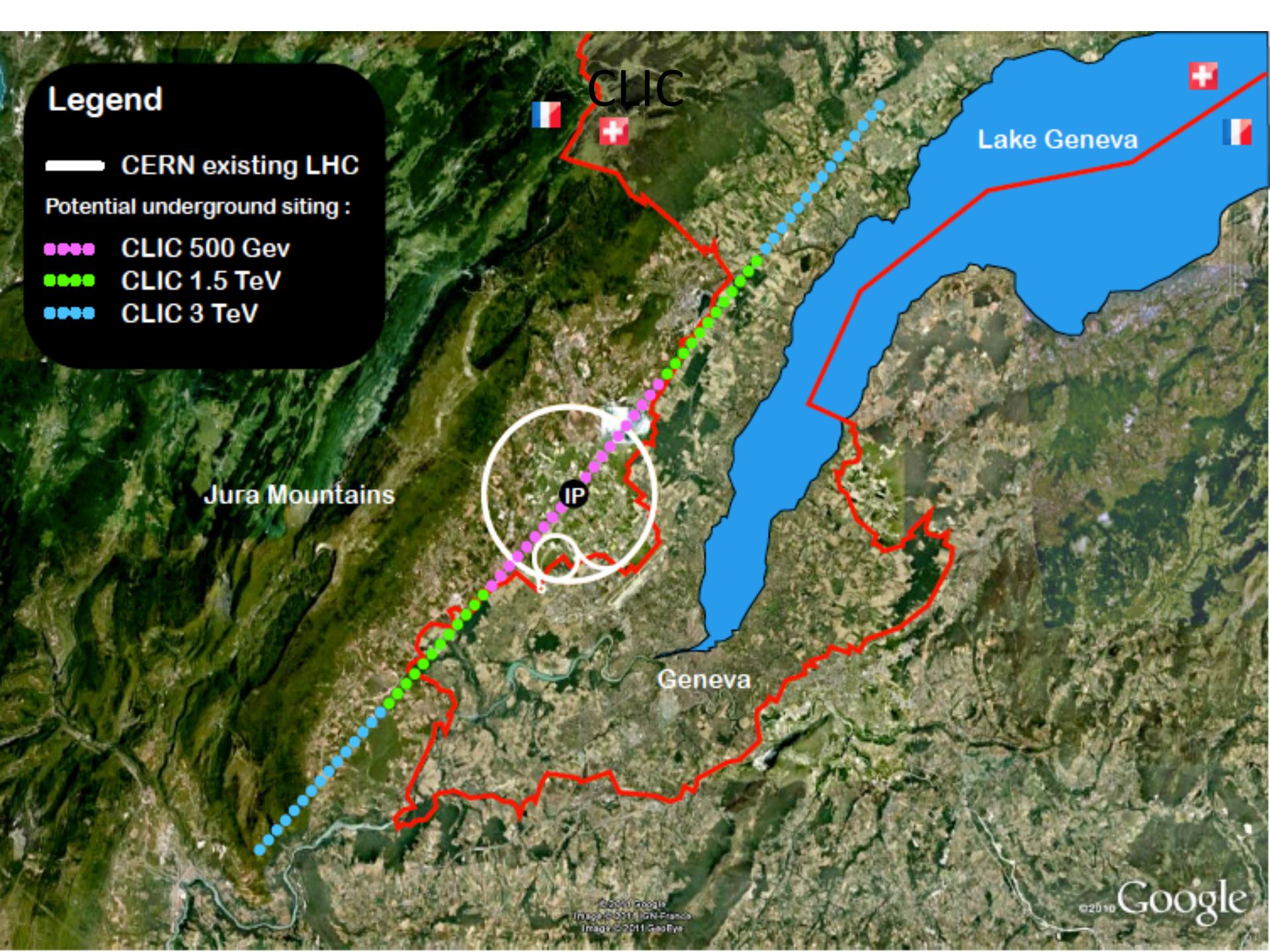
— CERN existing LHC

Potential underground siting :

●●●● CLIC 500 GeV

●●●● CLIC 1.5 TeV

●●●● CLIC 3 TeV





## Legend

— CERN existing LHC

Potential underground siting :

●●●● CLIC 500 GeV

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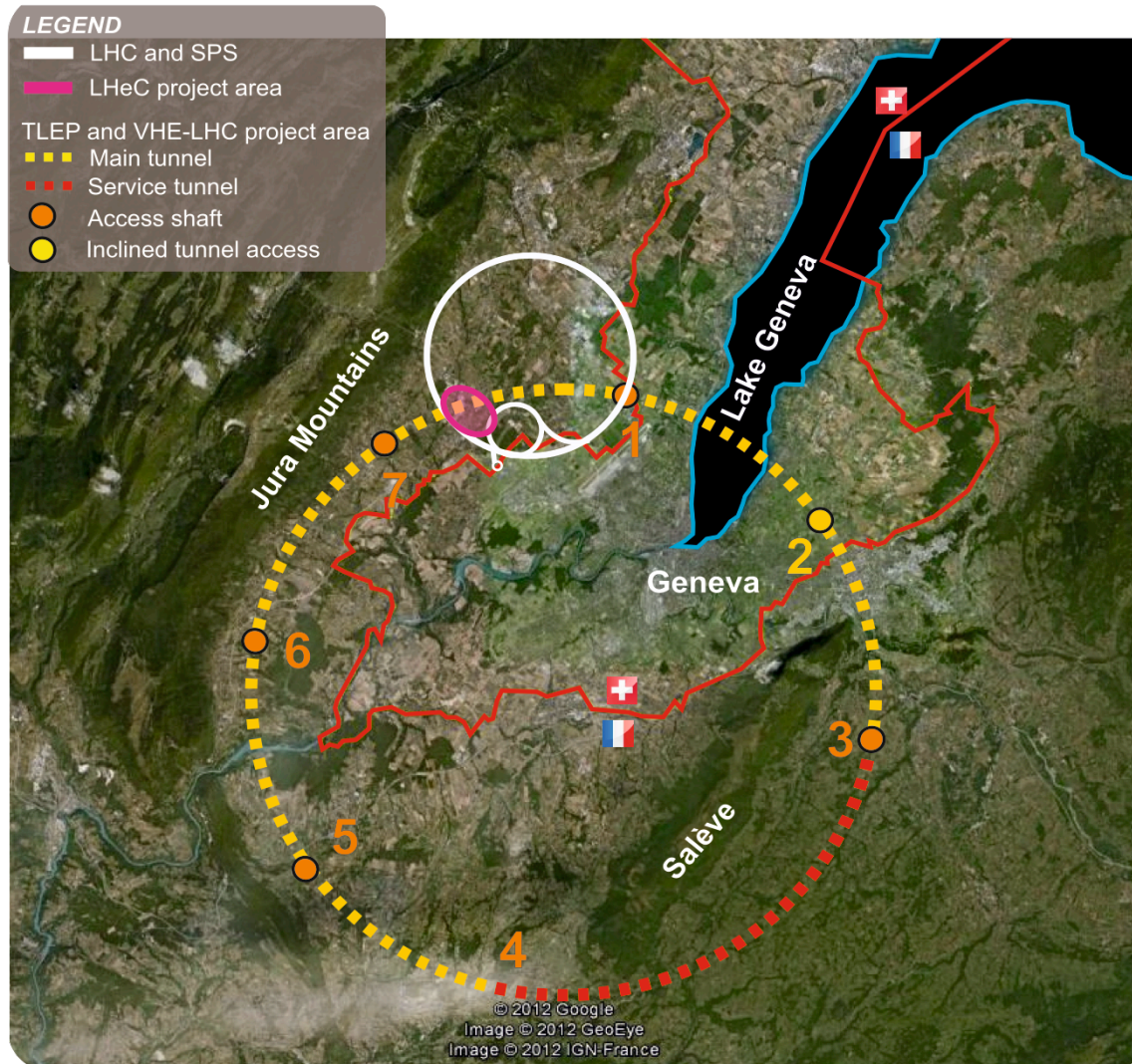


Table 1: Parameters for the CLIC energy stages of scenario A.

Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Centre-of-mass energy	$\sqrt{s}$	GeV	500	1400	3000
Repetition frequency	$f_{rep}$	Hz	50	50	50
Number of bunches per train	$n_b$		354	312	312
Bunch separation	$\Delta t$	ns	0.5	0.5	0.5
Accelerating gradient	$G$	MV/m	80	80/100	100
Total luminosity	$\mathcal{L}$	$10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$	2.3	3.2	5.9
Luminosity above 99% of $\sqrt{s}$	$\mathcal{L}_{0.01}$	$10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$	1.4	1.3	2
Main tunnel length		km	13.2	27.2	48.3
Charge per bunch	$N$	$10^9$	6.8	3.7	3.7
Bunch length	$\sigma_z$	$\mu\text{m}$	72	44	44
IP beam size	$\sigma_x/\sigma_y$	nm	200/2.6	$\sim 60/1.5$	$\sim 40/1$
Normalised emittance (end of linac)	$\varepsilon_x/\varepsilon_y$	nm	2350/20	660/20	660/20
Normalised emittance (IP)	$\varepsilon_x/\varepsilon_y$	nm	2400/25	—	—
Estimated power consumption	$P_{wall}$	MW	272	364	589



# Future Rings at CERN<sup>\*)</sup>



FCC

FHC

FHeC

FLC (or FEC)

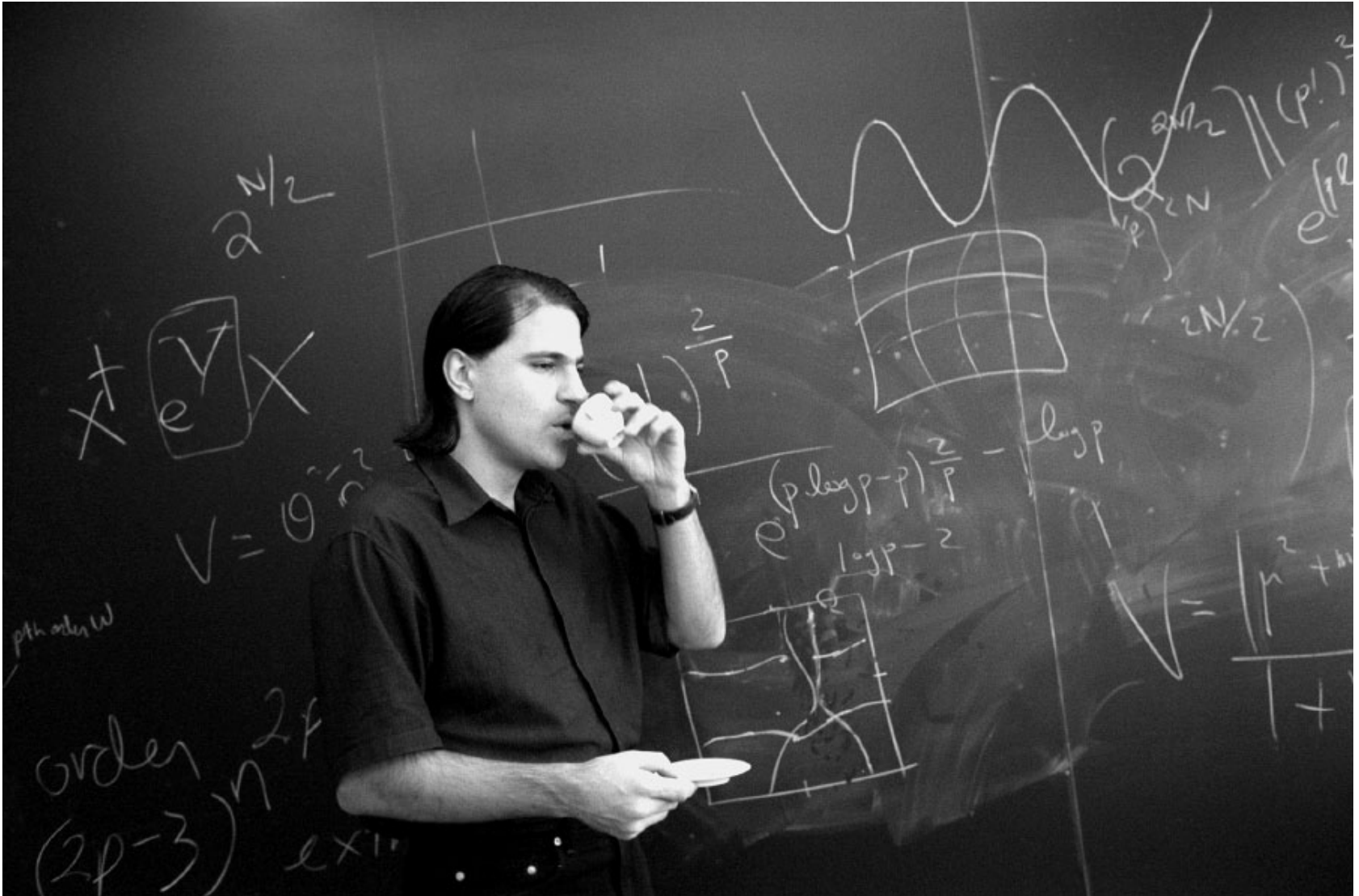
<sup>\*)</sup>“Civil Engineering Feasibility Studies for Future Ring Colliders at CERN”, Contributed by O.Brüning, M.Klein, S.Myers, J.Osborne, L.Rossi, C.Waaijer, F.Zimmerman to **IPAC13 Shanghai**

# Team preparing FCC Kick-Off & Study

<b>Future Circular Colliders - Conceptual Design Study</b> Study coordination, host state relations, global cost estimate <b>M. Benedikt, F. Zimmermann</b>					
<b>Hadron injectors</b> <b>B. Goddard</b>	<b>VL Hadron collider</b> <b>D. Schulte</b>	<b>Infrastructure, cost estimates</b> <b>P. Lebrun</b>	<b>e+ e- collider</b> <b>J. Wenninger</b>	<b>High Field Magnets</b> <b>L. Bottura</b>	<b>Physics and experiments</b>  Hadron physic Experiments, infrastructure <b>A. Ball, F. Gianotti, M. Mangano</b>  e+ e- exper., physics <b>A. Blondel J.Ellis, P.Janot</b>  e- p physics + <b>M. Klein</b>
				Superconducting RF <b>E. Jensen</b>	
Cryogenics <b>L. Tavian</b>					
Specific Technologies (MP, Coll, Vac, BI, BT, PO) <b>JM. Jimenez</b>					
<b>e- p option</b> Integration aspects <b>O. Brüning</b>			<b>Operation aspects,</b> energy efficiency, OP & mainten., safety, environment. <b>P. Collier</b>		
<b>Planning (Implementation roadmap, financial planning, reporting)</b> <b>F. Sonnemann</b>					



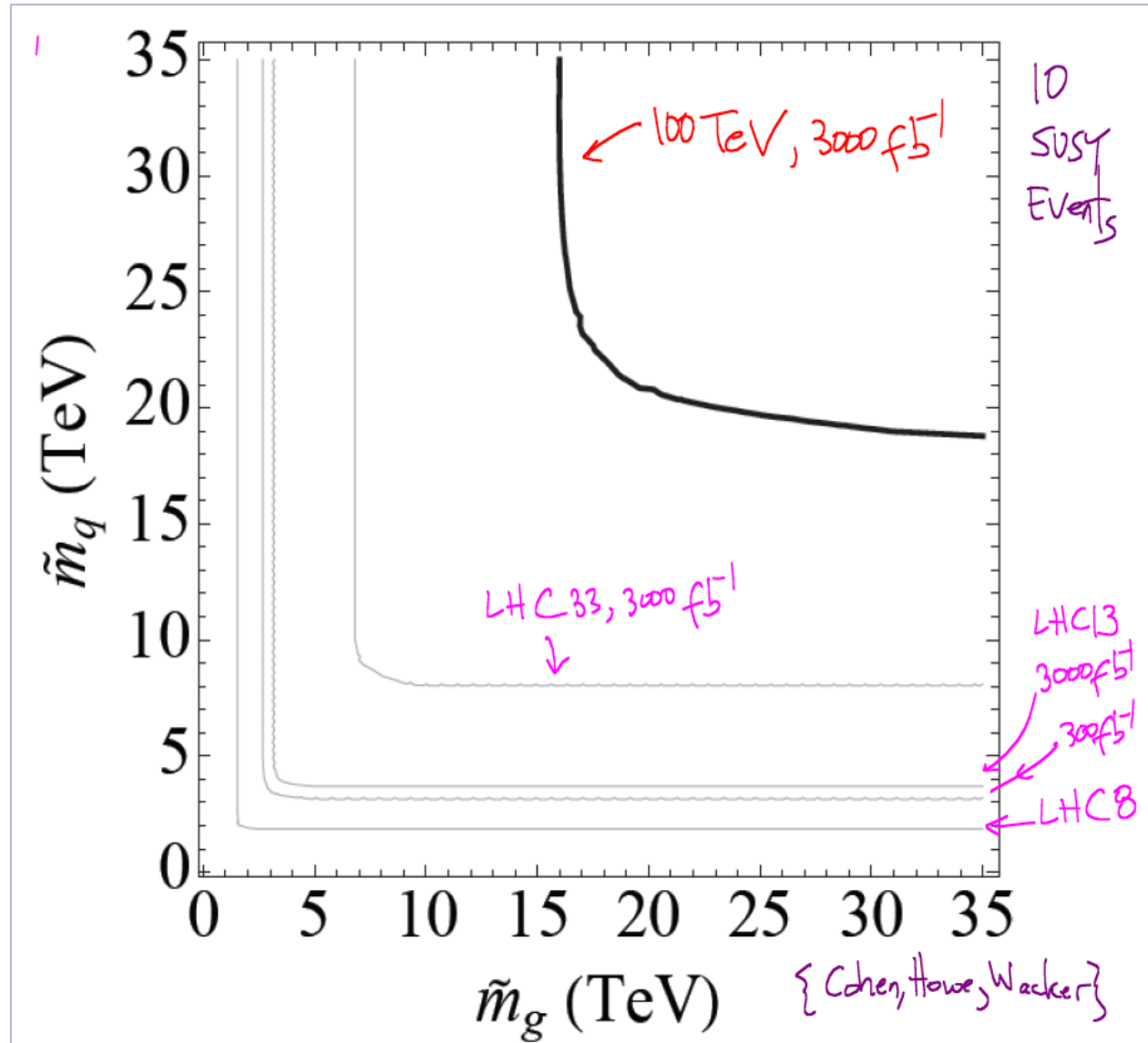
# No New Big Accelerator without Big Theory<sup>\*)</sup>



Nima Arkani-Hamed

<sup>\*)</sup> and coffee..

# SUSY still on ?



Nima  
at Beijing  
16.12.13

# Main Parameters for FHC (VHE-LHC)

- Energy **100 TeV c.m.**
- Dipole field **15 T** (baseline) [20 T option]
- Circumference  $\sim 100$  km
- #IPs 2+2
- Beam-beam tune shift 0.01 (total for 2 IPs)
- Bunch spacing 25 ns [15 ns option]
- Bunch population (25 ns)  $10^{11} - 10^{12}$  (beam current 0.5-1 A)
- Normalized rms emittance  $2.2 \mu\text{m}$
- Luminosity  $5 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
- $\beta^*$  1.1 m [2 m conservative option]
- Synchrotron radiation arc 26 W/m/ap. [arc fill factor 78%]
- Stored beam energy 8.3 GJ/beam
- Longit. emit damping time 0.5 h
- Straight section length 1400-2000 m (8 or 12)
- Option: Polarized proton beams (with Siberian snakes)







# Main Parameters for FLC (TLEP)

- Energy c.m. **91 (Z), 160 (W), 240 (H), 350 (*tt*) GeV**  
(energy upgrade 500-ZHH/ttH)
- Circumference  $\sim 100$  km
- Total SR power  **$\leq 100$  MW**
- #IPs 4
- Beam-beam tune shift / IP scaled from LEP
- Beam current 7 mA (TLEP-t) to 1400 mA (TLEP-Z)
- Horiz. geom. emittance  $2-30$  nm
- Vert. geom. Emittance  $1-50$  pm
- Luminosity / P  $6 \times 10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$  at 91 GeV c.m.  
 $5 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$  at 240 GeV c.m.  
 $1 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$  at 350 GeV c.m.
- Top-up injection to cope with short lifetime from rad. Bhabha scattering & beamstrahlung
- Polarization at Z pole and WW threshold
- $\beta_y^*$   $1 \text{ mm} \sim \sigma_z$

# Tentative Parameters for FHeC (RR)

collider parameters	$e^\pm$ scenarios			protons
species	$e^\pm$	$e^\pm$	$e^\pm$	$p$
beam energy [GeV]	<b>60</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>50000</b>
bunch spacing [ $\mu$ s]	0.125	2	33	0.125 to 33
bunch intensity [ $10^{11}$ ]	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.0
beam current [mA]	477	29.8	1.6	384 (max)
rms bunch length [cm]	0.25	0.21	0.18	2
rms emittance [nm]	6.0, 3.0	7.5, 3.75	4, 2	0.06, 0.03
$\beta_{x,y}$ *[mm]	5.0, 2.5	4.0, 2.0	9.3, 4.5	500, 250
$\sigma_{x,y}$ * [ $\mu$ m]	5.5, 2.7			
b-b parameter $\xi$	<b>0.13</b>	0.050	0.056	0.017
hourglass reduction	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.36</b>	0.68	
CM energy [TeV]	3.5	4.9	7.1	
luminosity [ $10^{34}\text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ ]	<b>21</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.07</b>	

## SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

FCC Coordination Group:

Austin Ball

Michael Benedikt

Alain Blondel

Frédéric Bordry

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Jonathan Ellis

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Erk Jensen

José Miguel Jimenez

Max Klein

Philippe Lebrun

Michelangelo Mangano

Daniel Schulte

Florian Sonnemann

Laurent Tavian

Jorg Wenninger

Frank Zimmermann

# FCC at Geneva

## LOCAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

University of Geneva

Alain Blondel, Chairperson

Catarina Doglioni

Giuseppe Iacobucci

Michael Koratzinos

Catherine Blanchard, Admin. support

CERN

Michael Benedikt

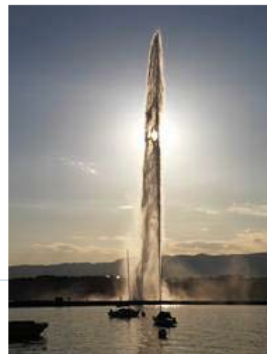
Frank Zimmermann

Johannes Gutleber

Evelyne Delucinge, Admin. support

Dawn Hudson, Admin. support

Connie Potter, Admin. Support



UNIVERSITÉ  
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FCC


Future Circular Colliders Study  
Kickoff Meeting

12-15 February  
2014  
University of  
Geneva, Geneva  
Europe/Zurich timezone

Search

Future Circular Colliders Kickoff Meeting

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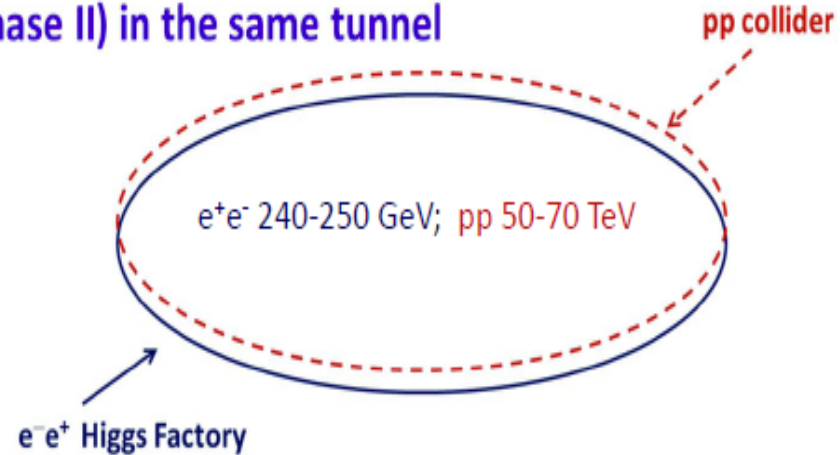
.... [Guide to program of IPAC13 Shanghai May 2013](#)



# CEPC+SppC

- We are looking for a machine after BEPCII
- A circular Higgs factory fits our strategic needs in terms of timing, science goal, technological & economical scale, manpower reality, etc.
- Its life can be extended to a pp collider: great for the future

- Circular Higgs factory (phase I) + super pp collider (phase II) in the same tunnel

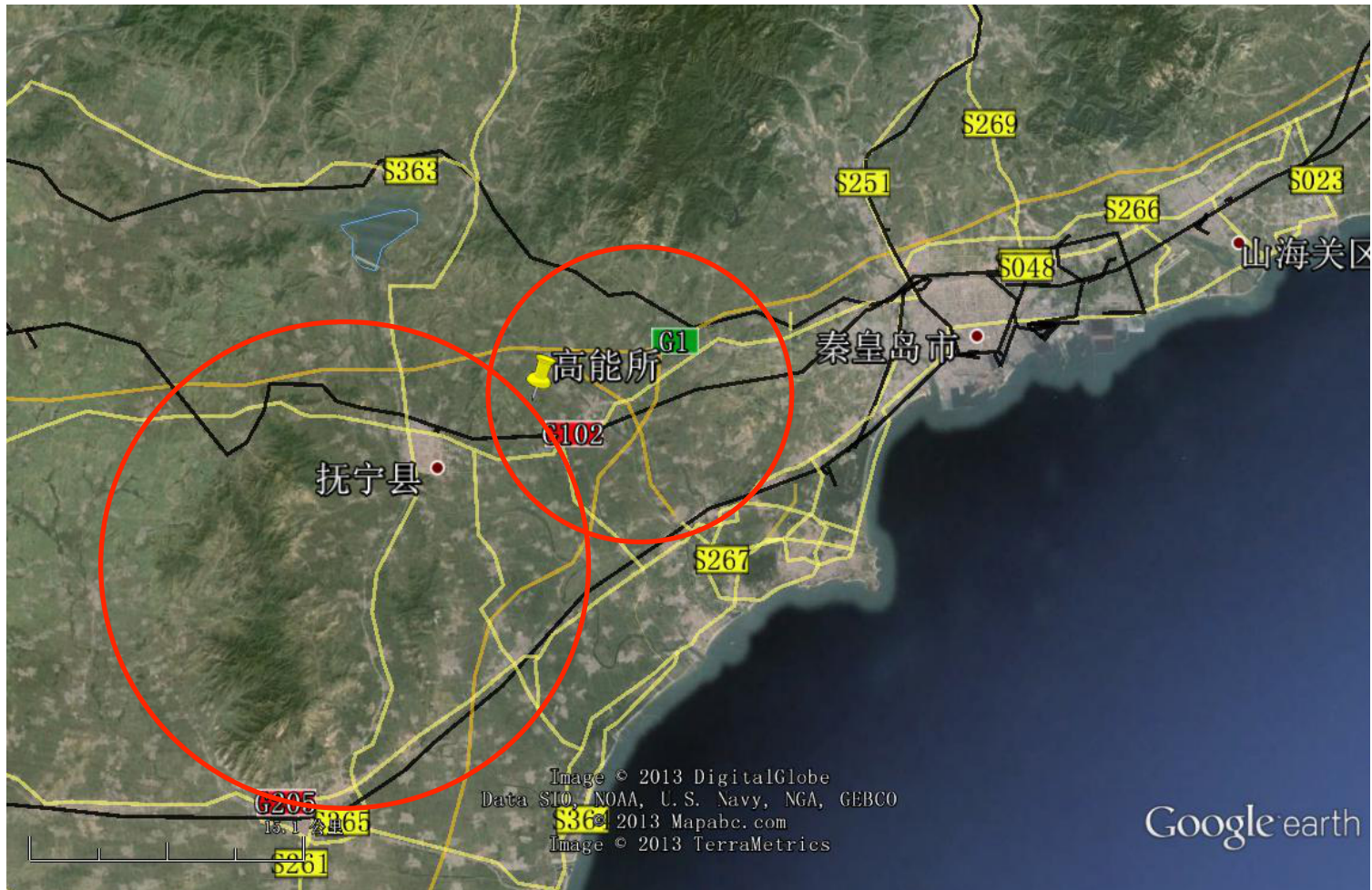


- Circular Higgs factory is complementary to ILC
  - Push-pull option
  - Low energy vs high energy

We hope to collaborate with anyone who is willing to host this machine. Even if the machine is not built in China, the process will help us to build the HEP in China

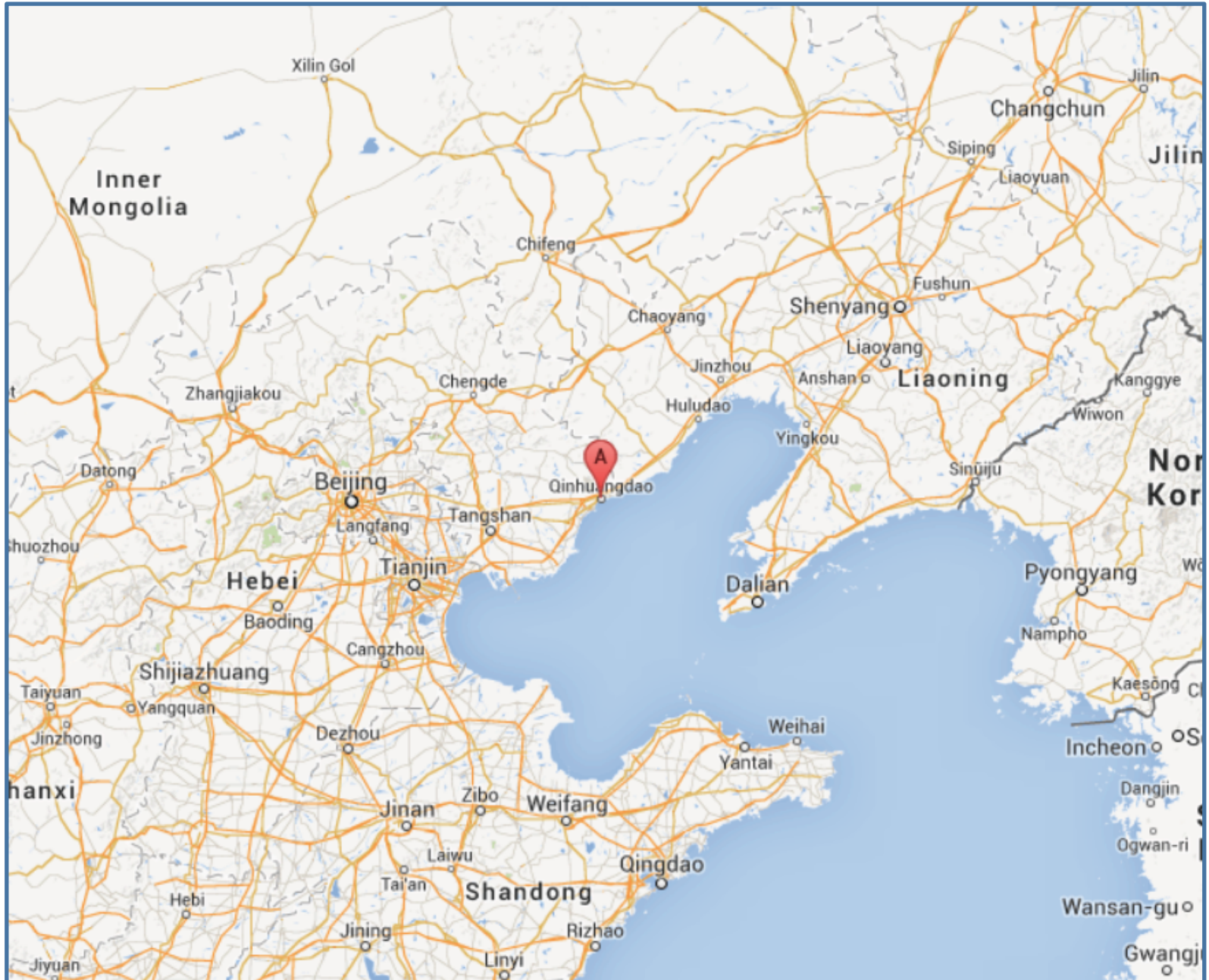
# CEPC+SppC

– For example, Qin-Huang-Dao





# Qin-Huang-Dao



# CEPC+SppC

- When(dream):

- CPEC

- Pre-study, R&D and preparation work
  - Pre-study: 2013-15
  - R&D: 2015-2020
  - Engineering Design: 2015-2020
- Construction: 2021-2027
- Data taking: 2028-2035

- SPPC

- Pre-study, R&D and preparation work
  - Pre-study: 2013-2020
  - R&D: 2020-2030
  - Engineering Design: 2030-2035
- Construction: 2035-2042
- Data taking: 2042 -



# Kick-off @ Sep 2013

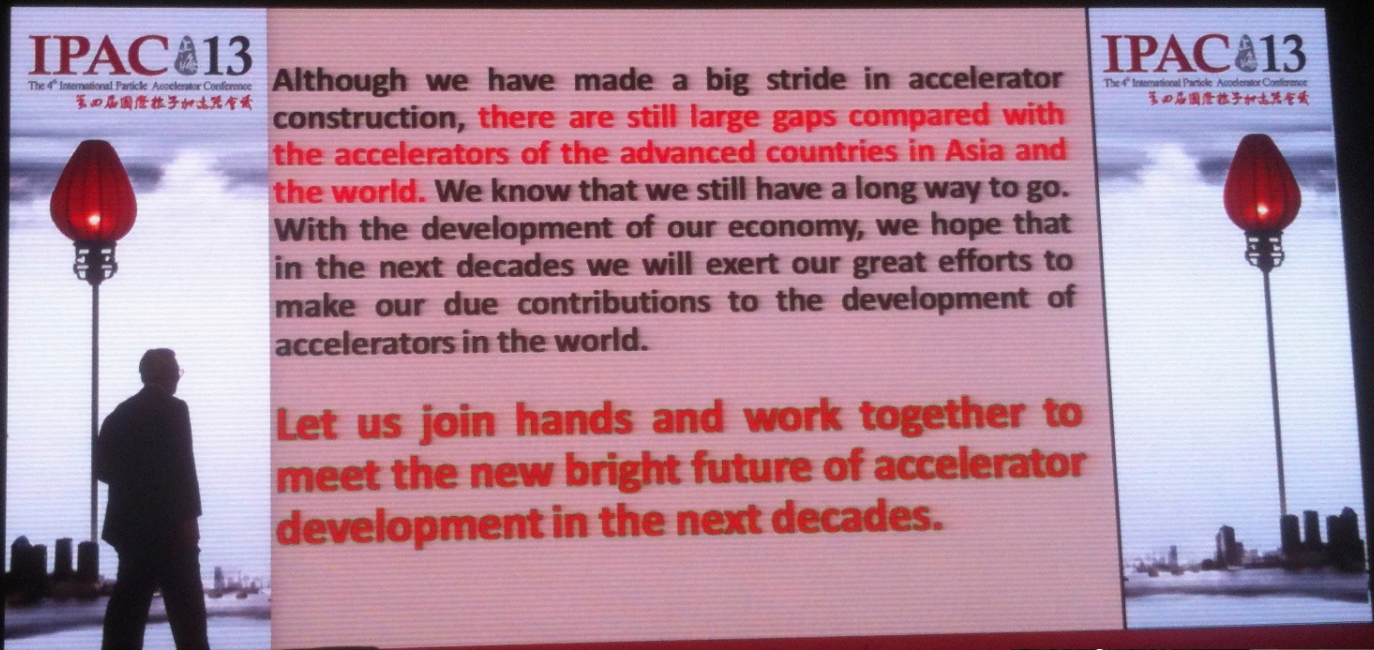
环行正负电子对撞机 - 超级质子对撞机  
(CEBC-SPPC) 项目启动会  
2013. 9. 13--14. 北京



cf detector talk yesterday by Manqui Ruan at Beijing workshop



# China



**IPAC 13**  
The 13<sup>th</sup> International Particle Accelerator Conference  
第十三屆國際粒子加速器會議

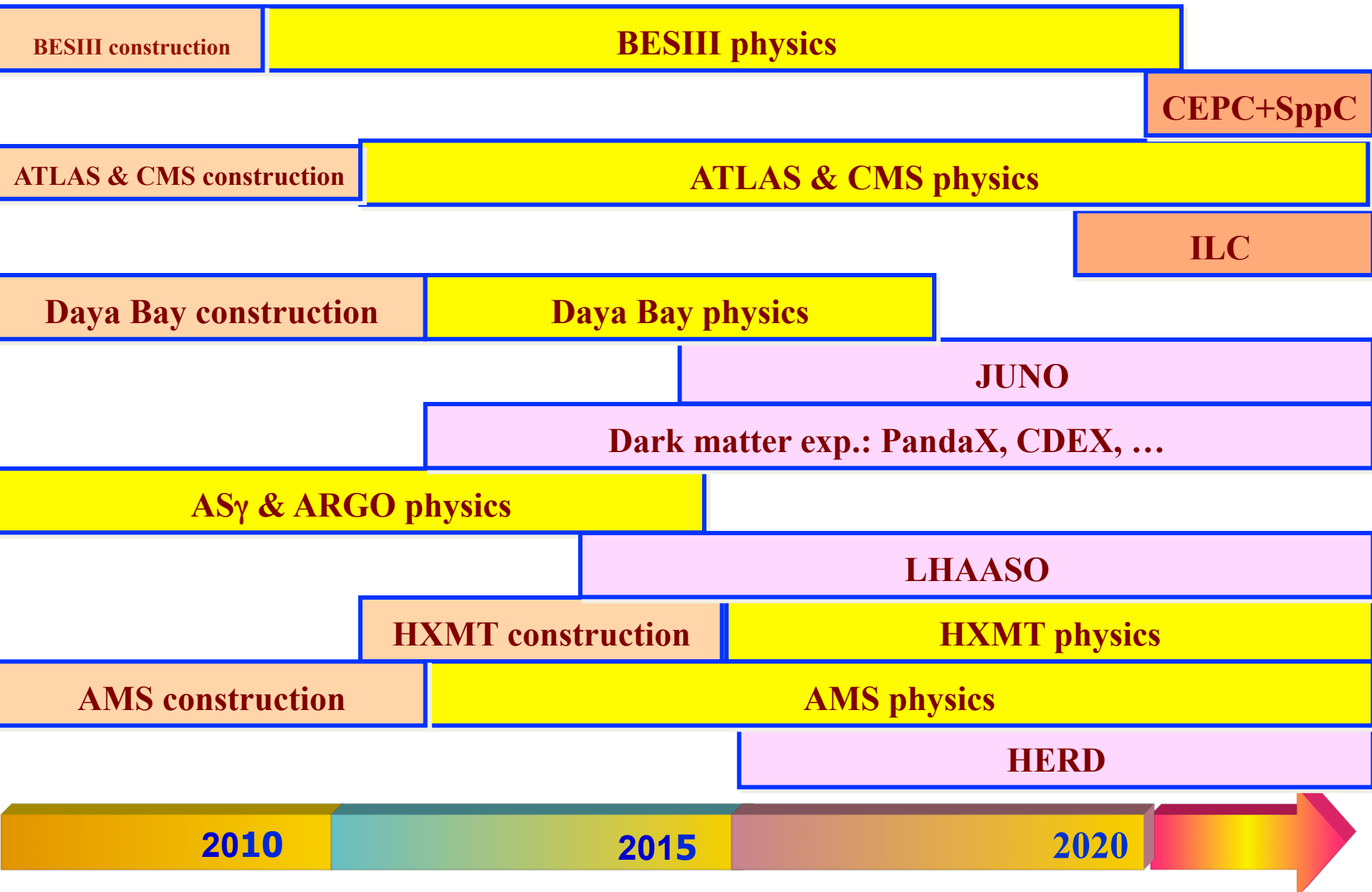
Although we have made a big stride in accelerator construction, **there are still large gaps compared with the accelerators of the advanced countries in Asia and the world.** We know that we still have a long way to go. With the development of our economy, we hope that in the next decades we will exert our great efforts to make our due contributions to the development of accelerators in the world.

**Let us join hands and work together to meet the new bright future of accelerator development in the next decades.**

Shouxian Fang



# Particle Physics in China: a Possible Future



# Remarks

The future collider is the LHC at high luminosity.

It may be complemented by the LHeC for Higgs precision, search range & QCD.

The future planning of  $e^+e^-$  (Higgs) machines runs a bit wild, where is ICFA

An 80- 100km tunnel is being considered at CERN as a base for a new pp collider, with an ep complement based on the 60 GeV ERL linac, or the e ring, and an  $e^+e^-$  circular Higgs facility “as an intermediate step” (RH).

Kick off meeting February 12-14 at Geneva, 2014. This needs overriding reasons.

Technically, for pp the goal are high field SC magnets and for ee and ep are high quality SC RF cavities [cf backup]

Apparently a focus of HEP moves from the US to Asia, and CERN has to struggle.

**Merry Christmas and Many Christmases to enjoy**



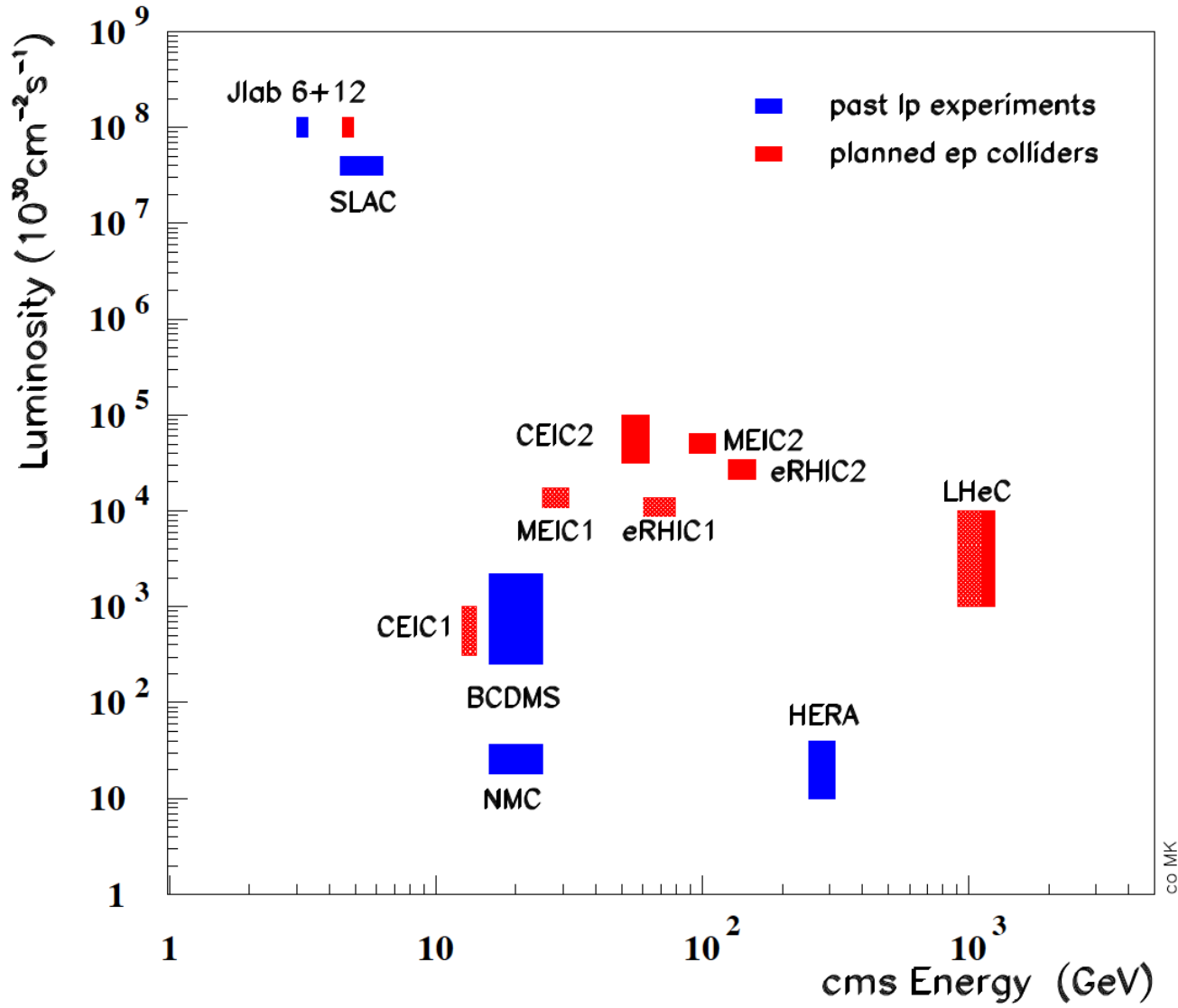
# Victor Weisskopf

Predicting is difficult especially when it concerns the future.

I heard this from VW at Leipzig in a seminar on the MIT bag model, 1975

backup

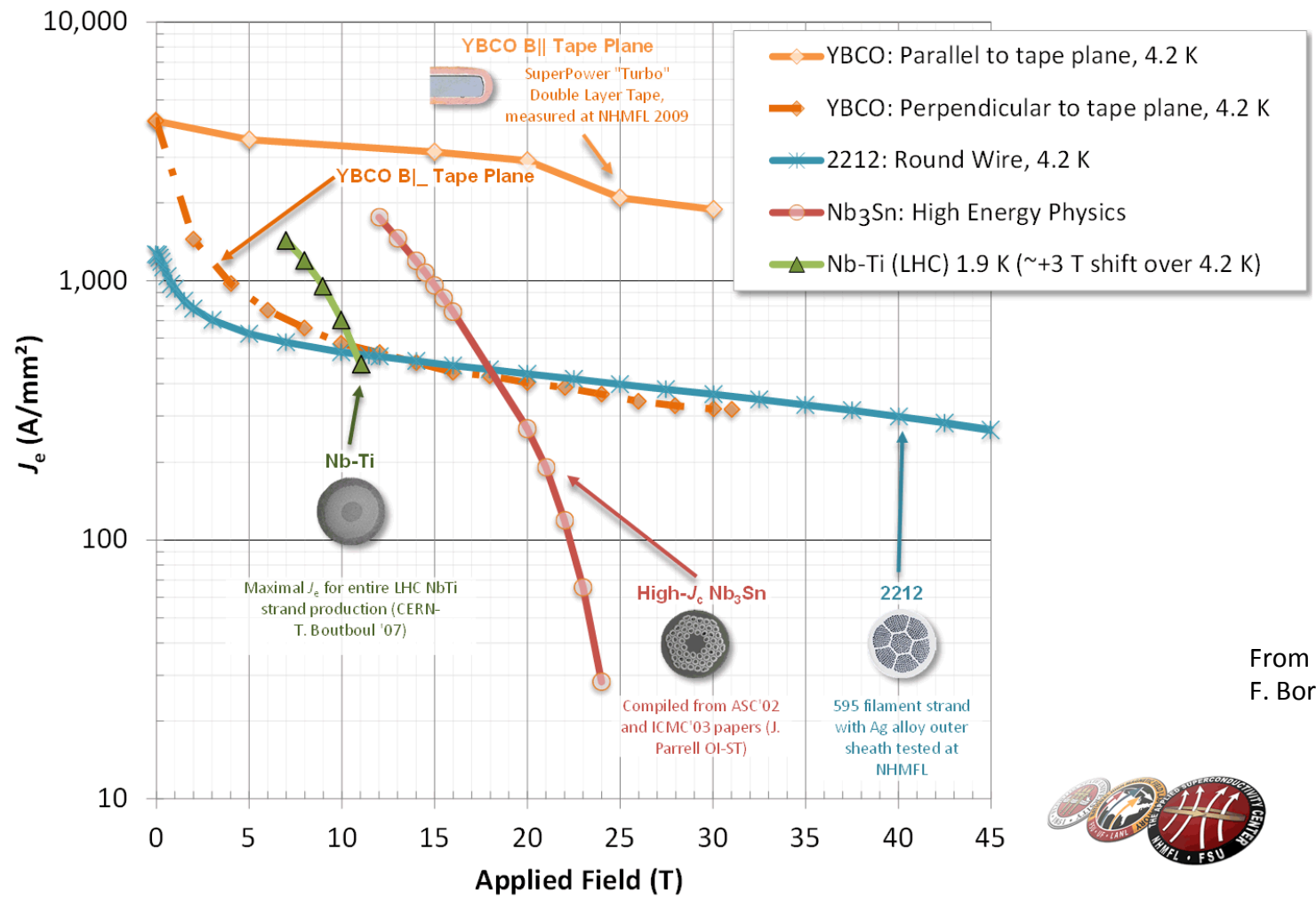
# Lepton-Proton Scattering Facilities



**Energy frontier deep inelastic scattering:** Higgs, top, searches, PDFs low x, nuclear matter. These and further physics topics require maximum beam energy and high luminosity.

# Development of SuperConductorMagnets

Current Density Across Entire Cross-Section



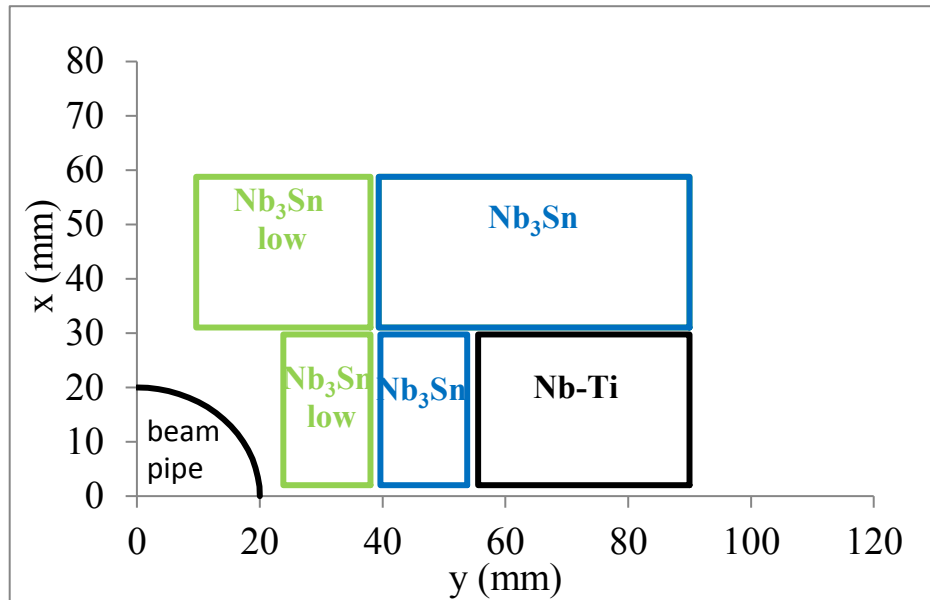
From a talk by F. Bordry at EPS13



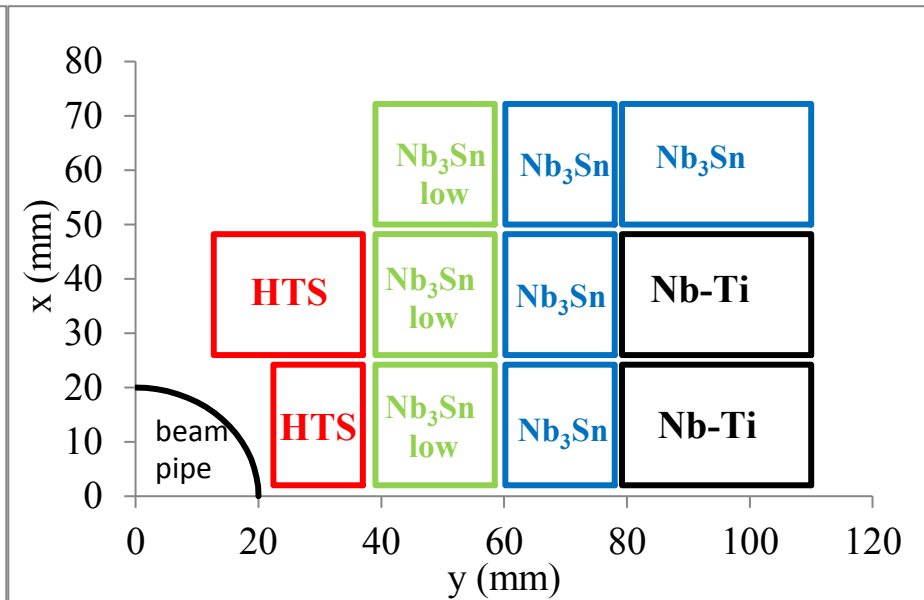
Nb<sub>3</sub>Sn to reach 15 T → 100 TeV cms energy in pp in a 100 km tunnel. HTS - current ??

# Cost-Optimized Magnets for FHC

## 15-T dipole



## 20-T dipole



15 T dipoles + 100 km circumference

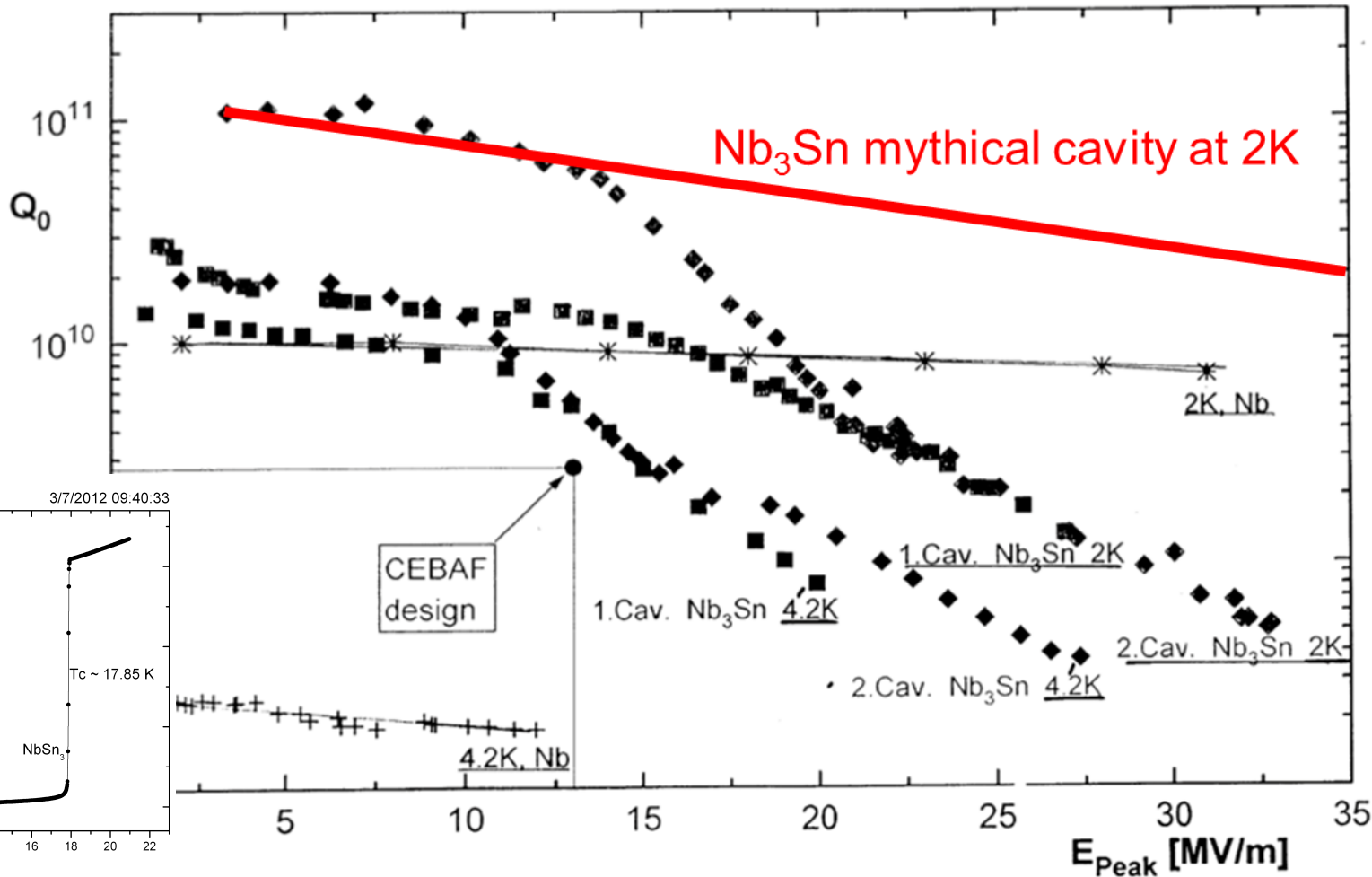
→ 100 TeV *pp*

# potential of $Nb_3Sn$ for SRF cavities

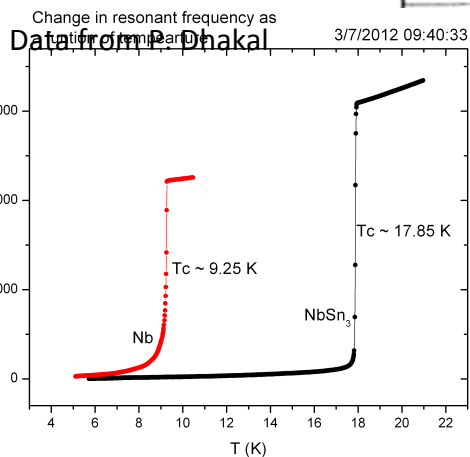
Q(E)-performance of the first two  $Nb_3Sn$ -coated 1.5GHz singel-cell cavities

in comparison to pure Nb at 4.2K and 2K

measured by Peter Kneisel at CERN



R&D progressing at JLAB & Cornell



Robert Rimmer, JLAB



# From KEKB to SuperKEKB

$$L = 8 \times 10^{-35} \left[ \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1} \right] \propto \frac{I_{e\pm} \xi_{\pm y}}{\beta_y^*}$$

Take advantage of existing items

- the KEKB tunnel,
- the KEKB components as much as possible!

**New beam pipe & bellows**  
TiN-coated beam pipe with antechambers

**Build new beam line Tsukuba section**

**New design for Near-IR**

**New QCS magnet for Nano-beam scheme**

New superconducting / permanent final focusing quads near the IP

**Main ring arc and straight section:**  
Redesign the lattices of both rings to reduce the emittance

KEKB

Super KEKB

**Main ring arc section:**  
**LER: Replace all main dipoles**  
**HER: Preserve the present cells**

**New low emittance e<sup>-</sup> gun**

**Positron damping ring**

**New e<sup>+</sup> source**

**Add / modify RF systems for higher beam current**

**New and re-use wiggler magnets are mixed:**

Oho section (LER & HER)

Nikko section (LER)