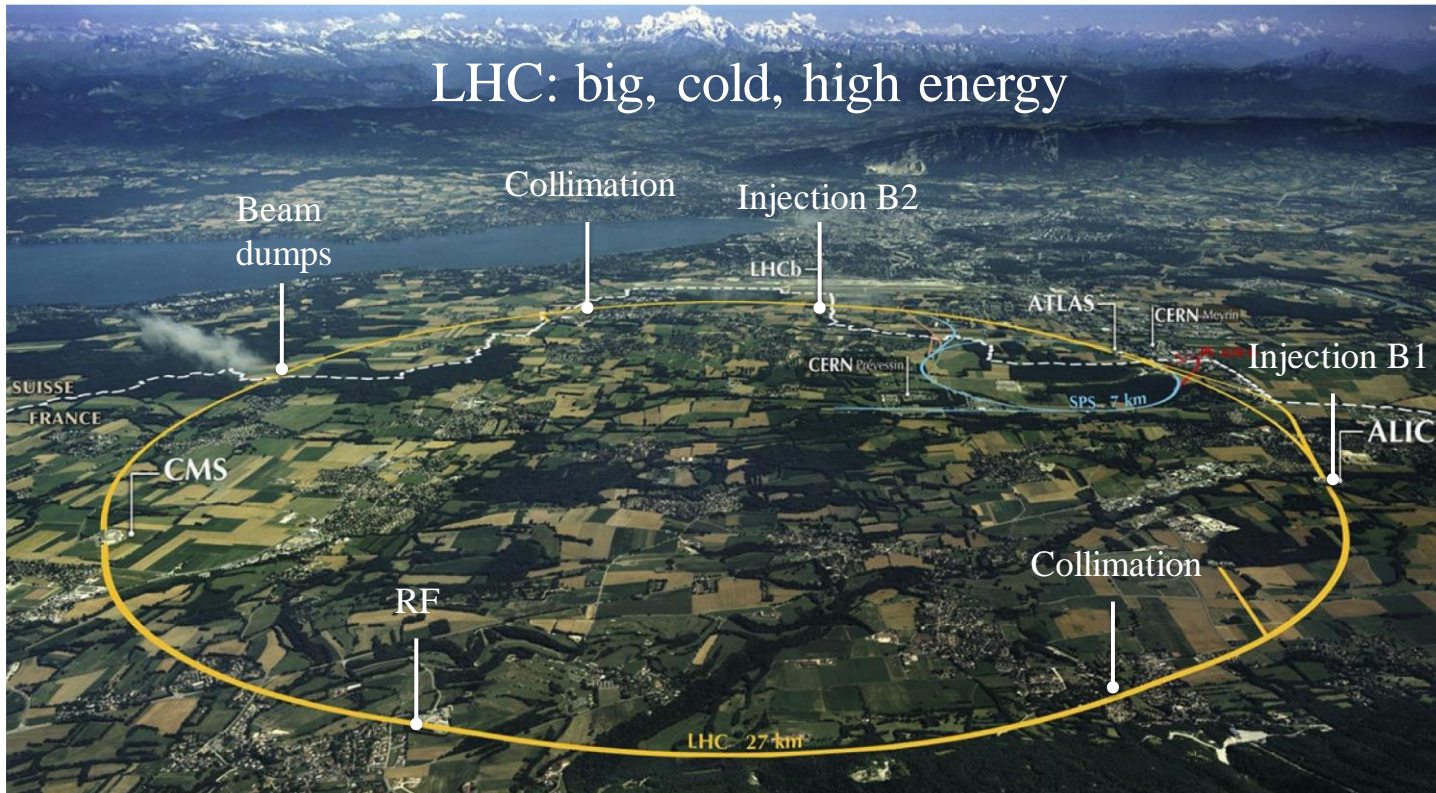


The Large Hadron Collider : the LHC

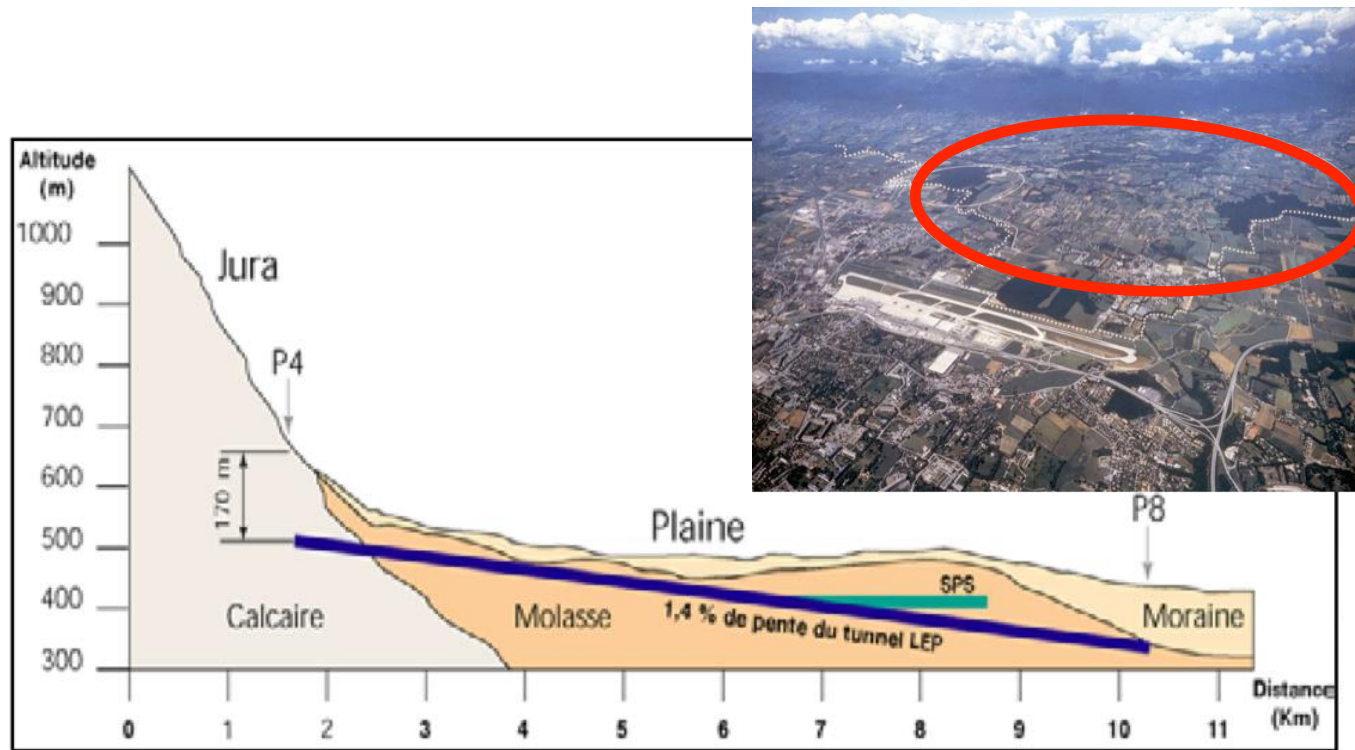
The largest machine and scientific instrument ever built by mankind

.... For the moment....



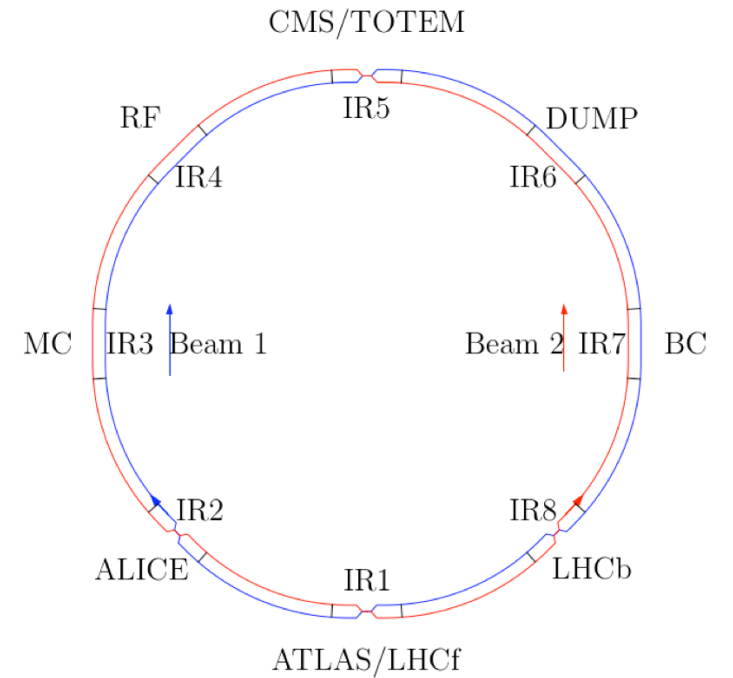
Quantity	Number
Circumference	26 659 m
Dipole operating temperature	1.9 K (-271.3°C)
Number of magnets	9593
Number of main dipoles	1232
Number of main quadrupoles	392
Nominal energy, protons	6.5 TeV (6.8 TeV)
Nominal energy, protons collisions	13 TeV (13.6 TeV)
No. of protons	Some 10^{14}
Number of turns per second	11245
Number of collisions per second	1 billion

LHC geometry: it is not flat... and it is not round



Tunnel build almost entirely on a geological layer called “Molasse”, easy to tunnel, but reach of water.

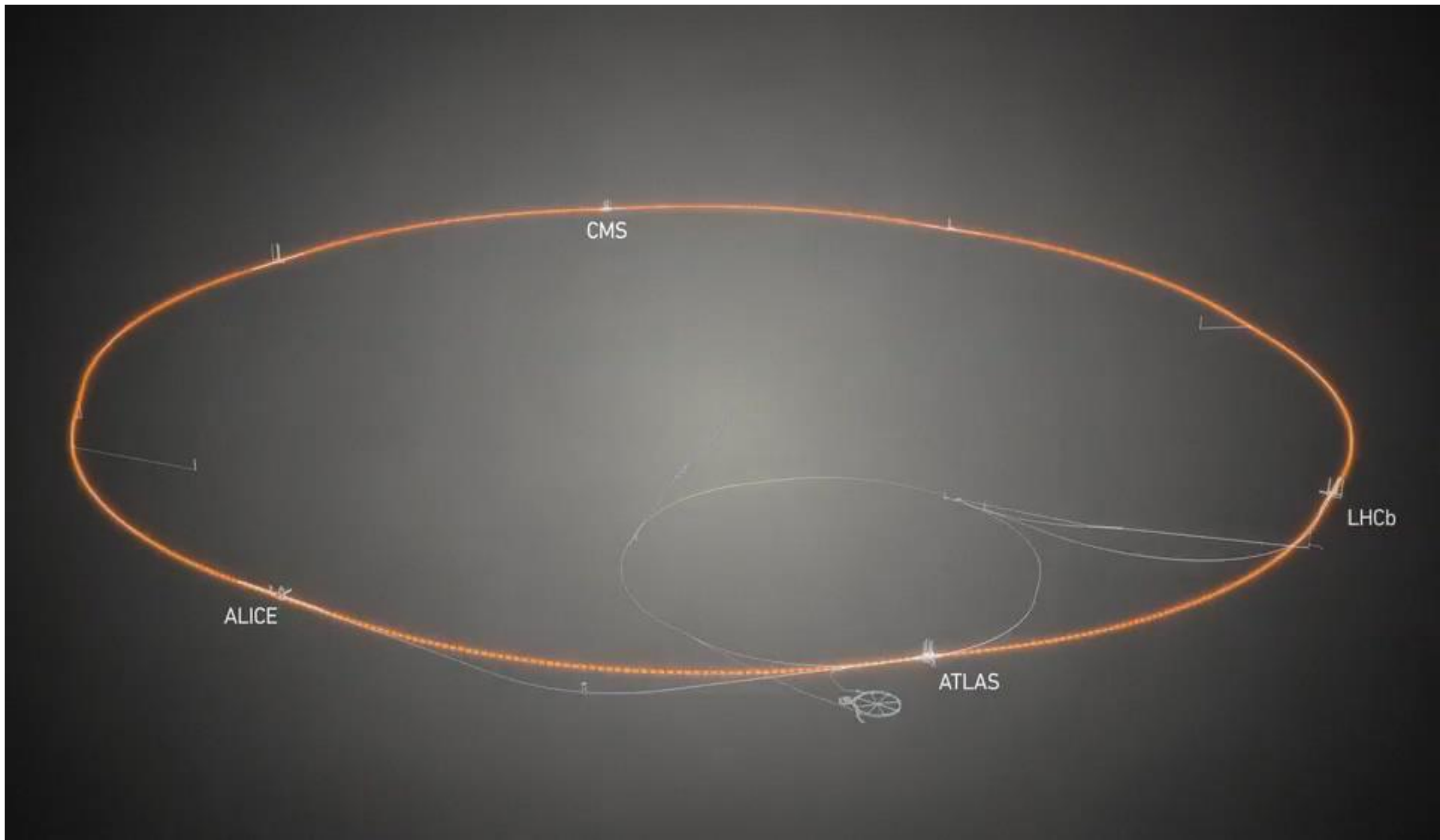
Slope is 1.4%



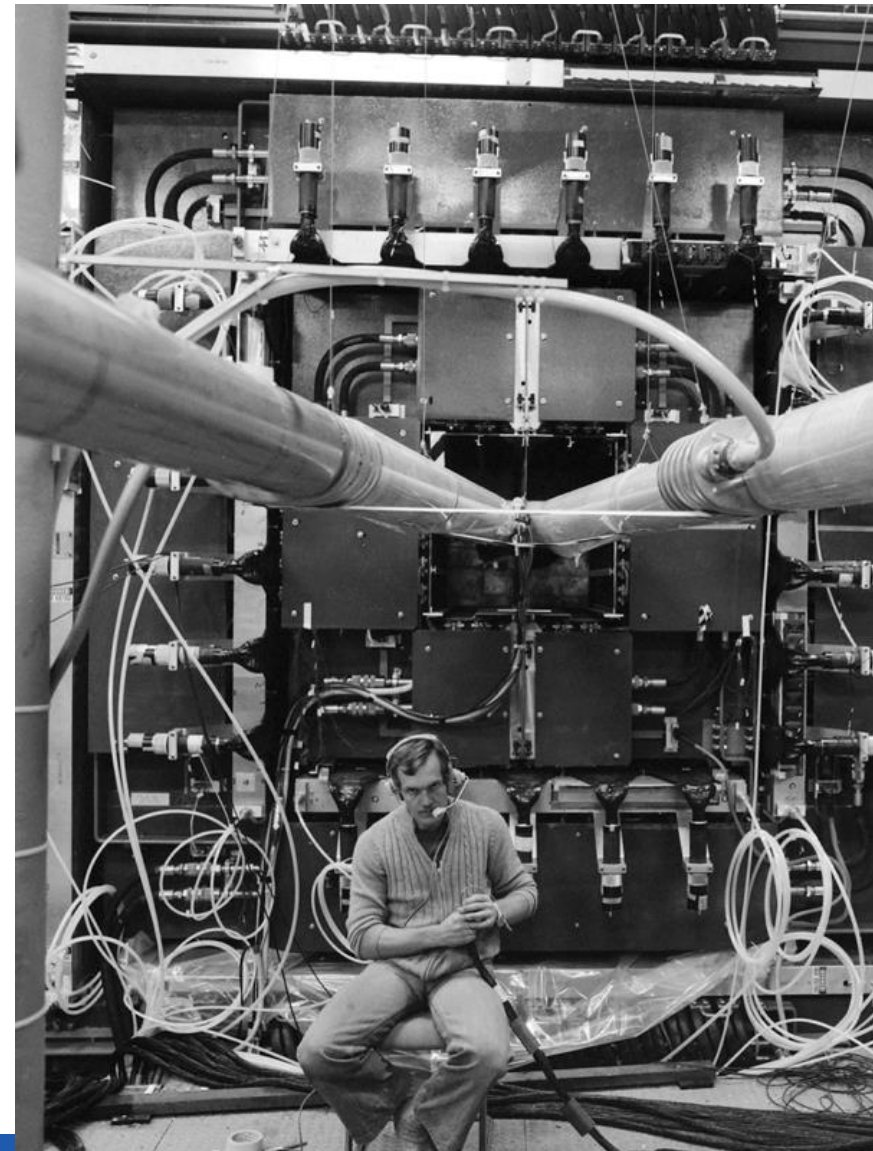
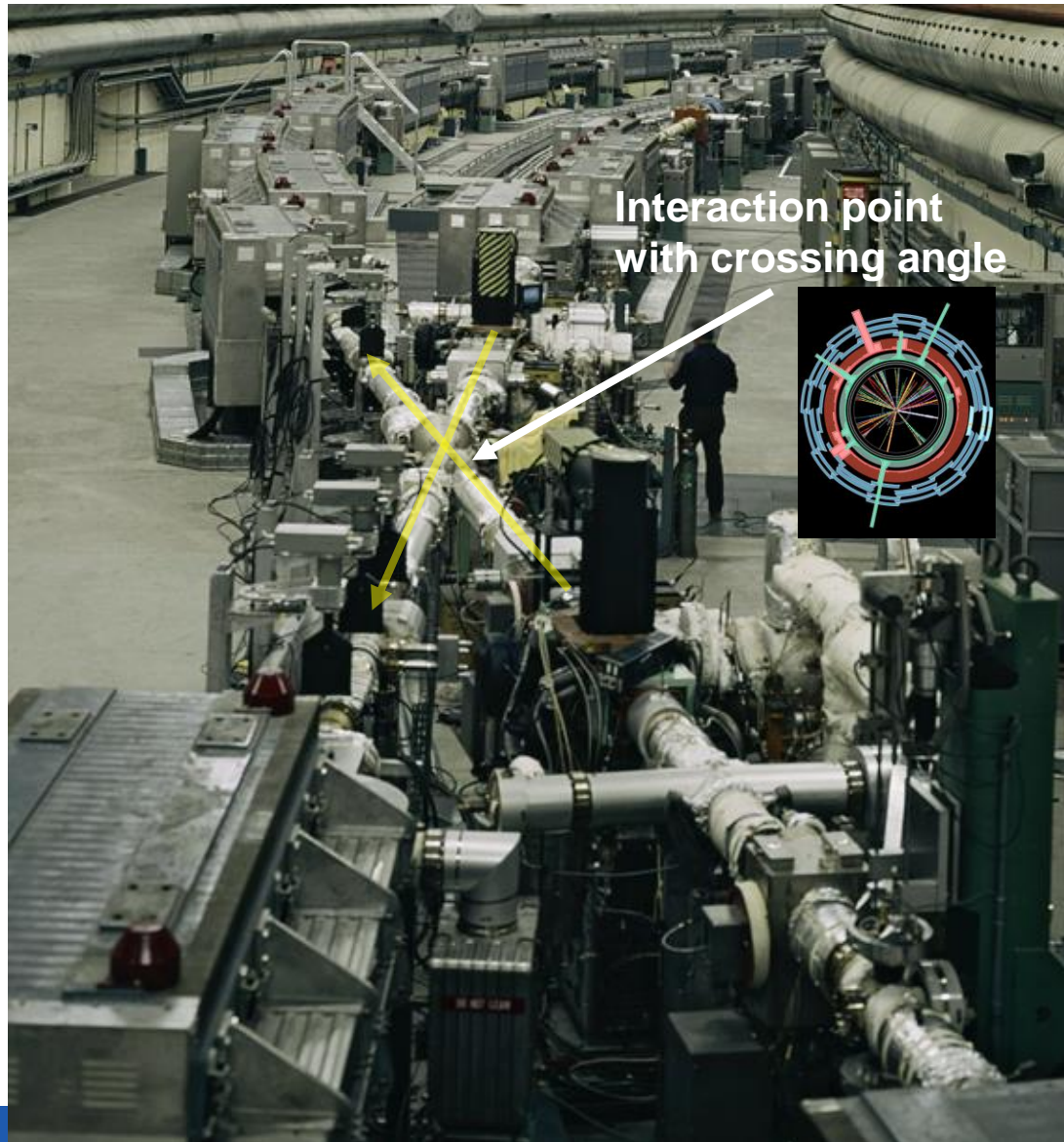
LHC: 8 independent sectors

8 straight sections

8 arcs



ISR: first proton-proton collider



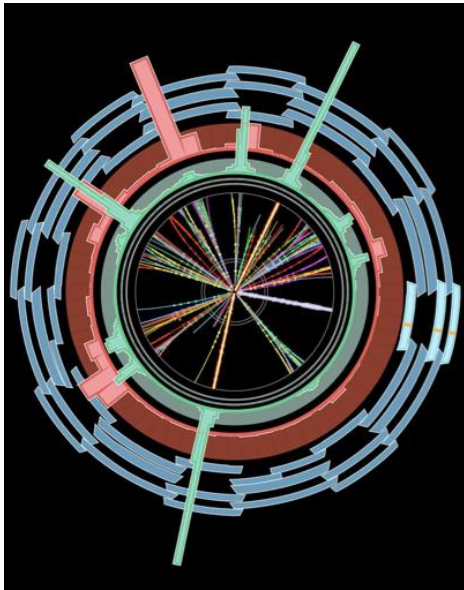
Luminosity of a collider

Given by Nature: what we want to study

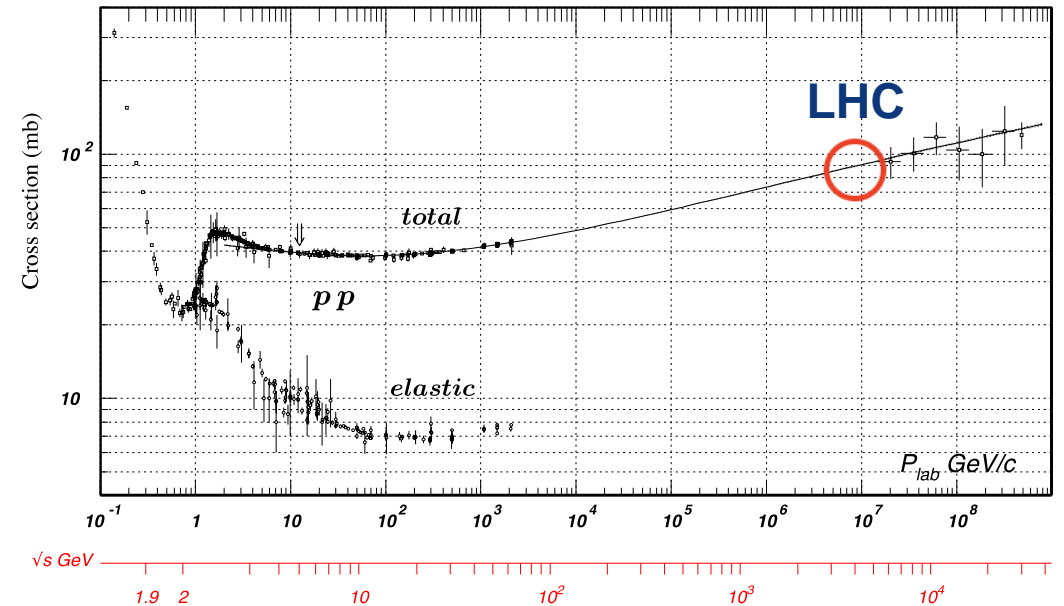
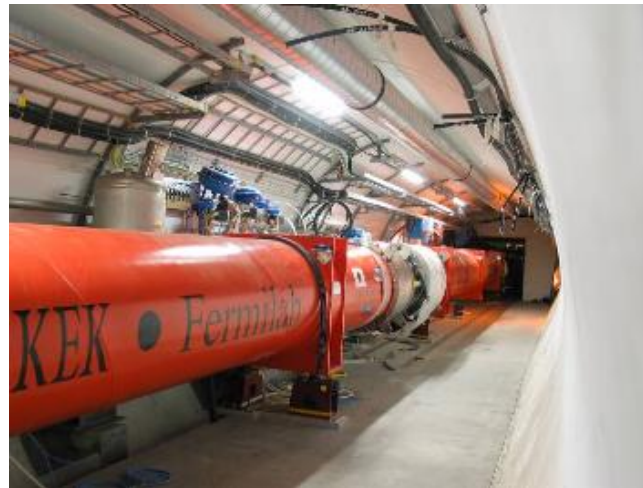
$$N_{event} = L\sigma_{event}$$

What we can measure

Cross section
→ probability that something occurs in p-p collisions

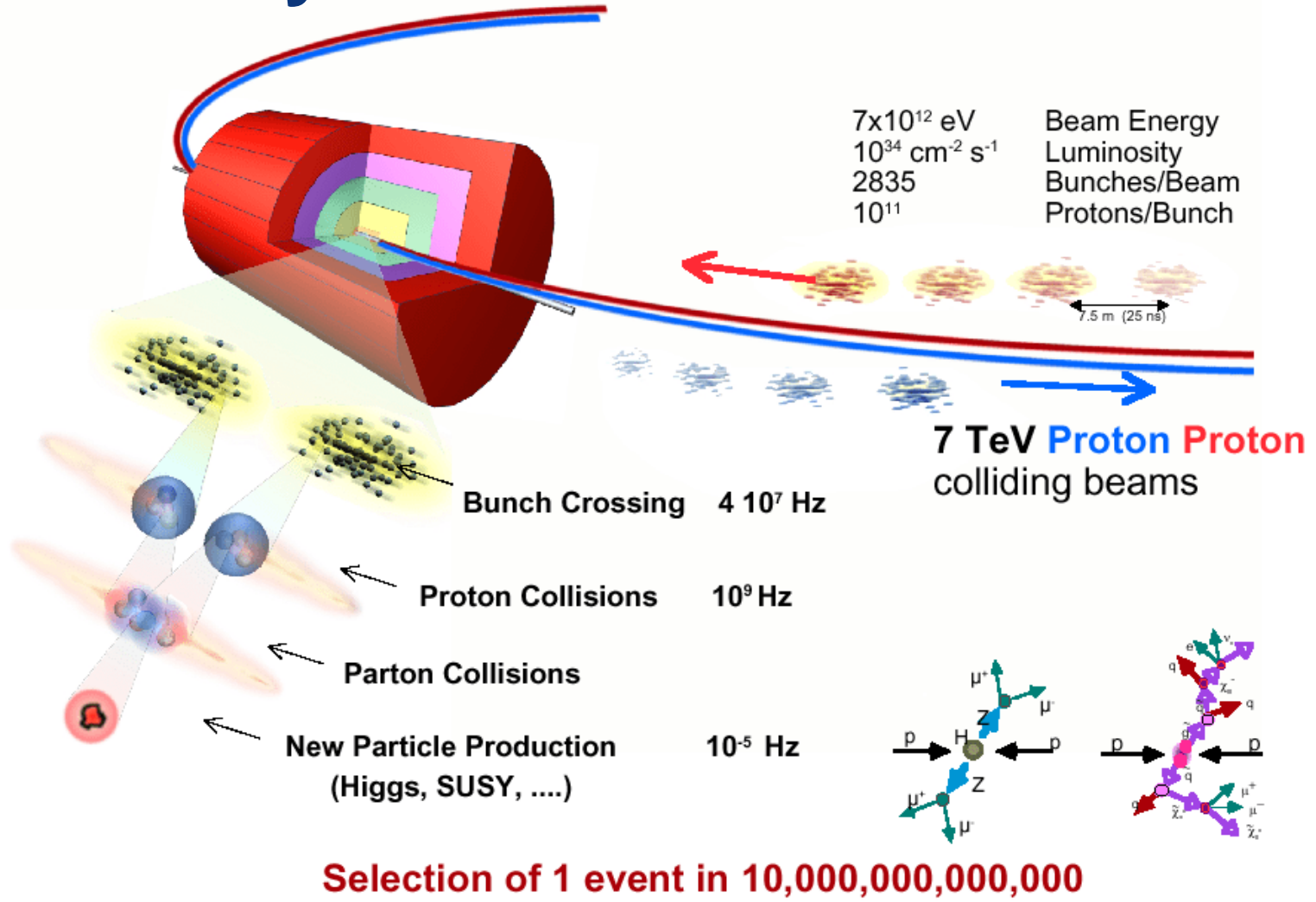
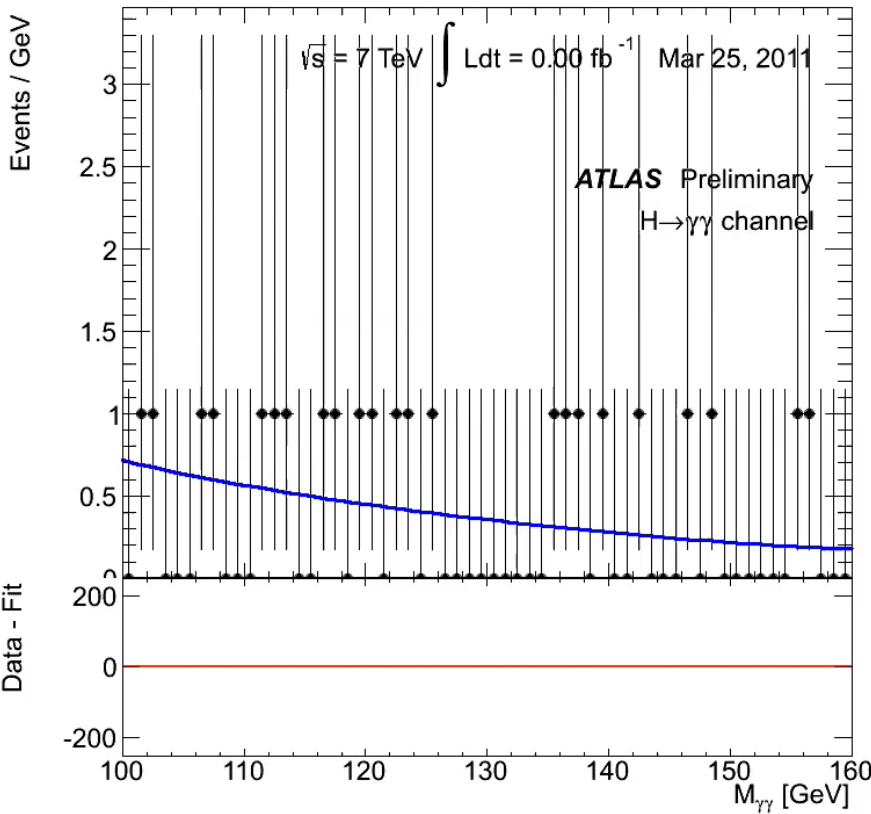


Accelerator Technology



The events we want to study are rare

$$N_{event} = L\sigma_{event}$$



We want to have the maximum Luminosity

Proton Intensity per bunch
This comes from the injectors
10 years of development
Being done now

Revolution frequency
This is fixed by the LHC circumference

Number of bunches
This is more or less fixed

How the bunches collides
This can be changed

$$L = \frac{N^2 \cdot f \cdot n_b}{4\pi \cdot \sigma_x^* \cdot \sigma_y^*} \cdot F$$

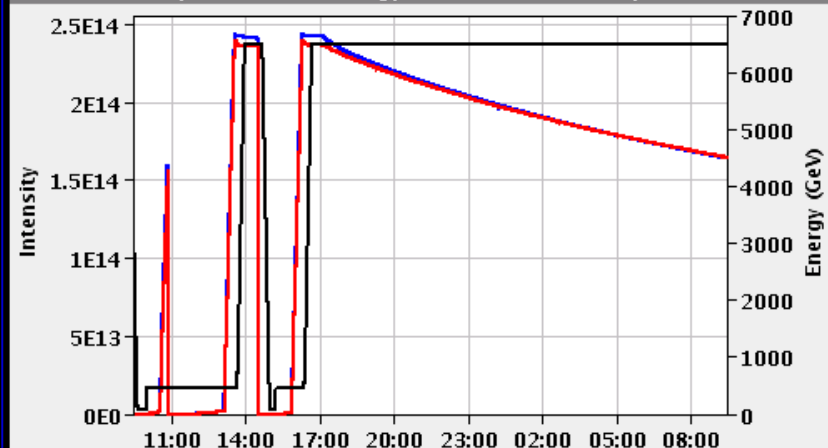
Beam Spot size at collision point
This can be minimised by building new magnets → LS3 → post 2029
Technology development 10-15 years long

PROTON PHYSICS: STABLE BEAMS

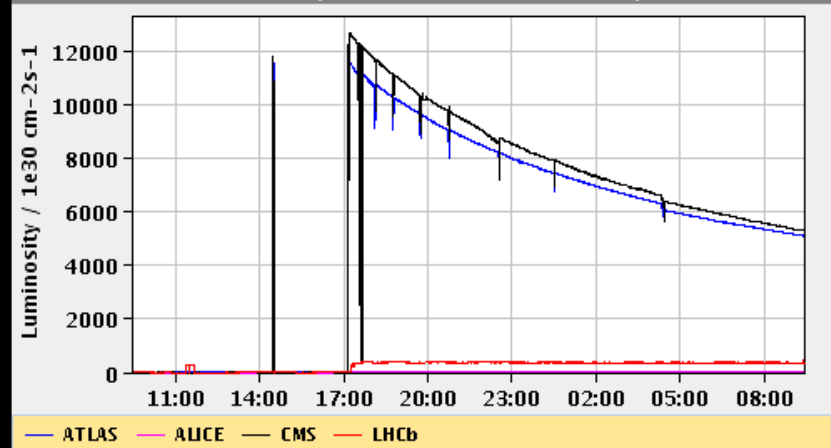
Energy: 6499 GeV I(B1): 1.63e+14 I(B2): 1.68e+14

Inst. Lumi [(ub.s)⁻¹] IP1: 5097.01 IP2: 5.17 IP5: 5290.36 IP8: 369.43

FBCT Intensity and Beam Energy Updated: 09:25:43



Instantaneous Luminosity Updated: 09:25:44



Comments (07-Sep-2016 08:56:28)

fill for physics 2220 bunches
Programmed dump at 9:30am
Access: CMS and ALFA

BIS status and SMP flags

B1

B2

Link Status of Beam Permits

true true

Global Beam Permit

true true

Setup Beam

false false

Beam Presence

true true

Moveable Devices Allowed In

true true

Stable Beams

true true

AFS: 25ns_2220b_2208_1940_2036_96bpi_24inj

PM Status B1

ENABLED

PM Status B2

ENABLED



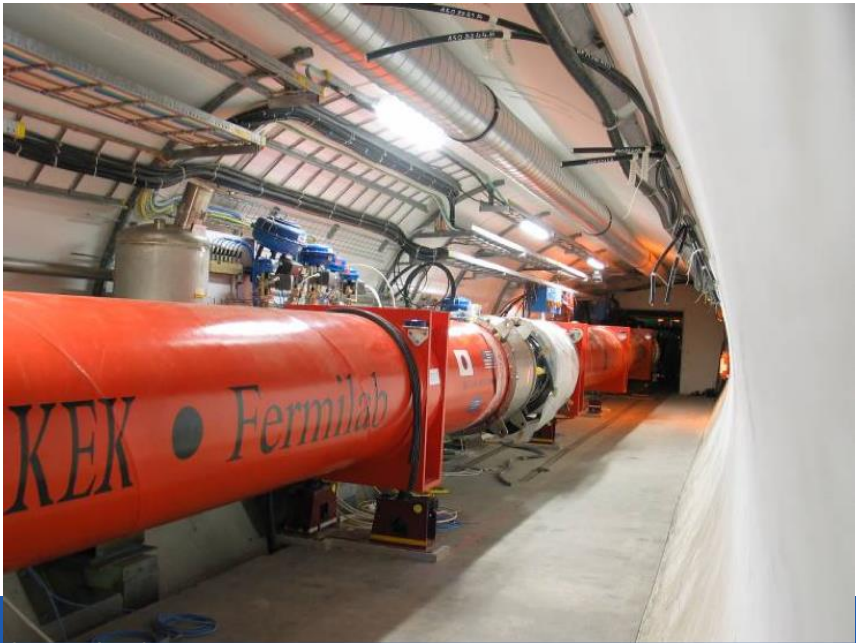
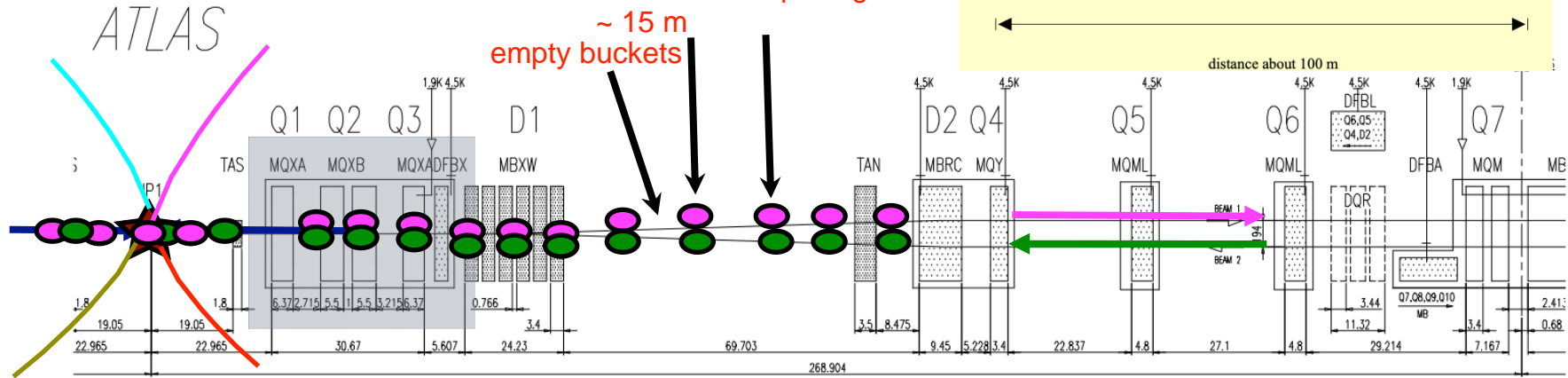
Magnets for the LHC, every magnet has a role in the optics design

Name	Quantity	Purpose
MB	1232	Main dipoles
MQ	400	Main lattice quadrupoles
MSCB	376	Combined chromaticity/ closed orbit correctors
MCS	2464	Dipole spool sextupole for persistent currents at injection
MCDO	1232	Dipole spool octupole/decapole for persistent currents
MO	336	Landau octupole for instability control
MQT	256	Trim quad for lattice correction
MCB	266	Orbit correction dipoles
MQM	100	Dispersion suppressor quadrupoles
MQY	20	Enlarged aperture quadrupoles

In total 6628 cold magnets ...

Inner triplet: final focusing

⇒ how to make the beam small at the IP



Triplets before lowering in the tunnel



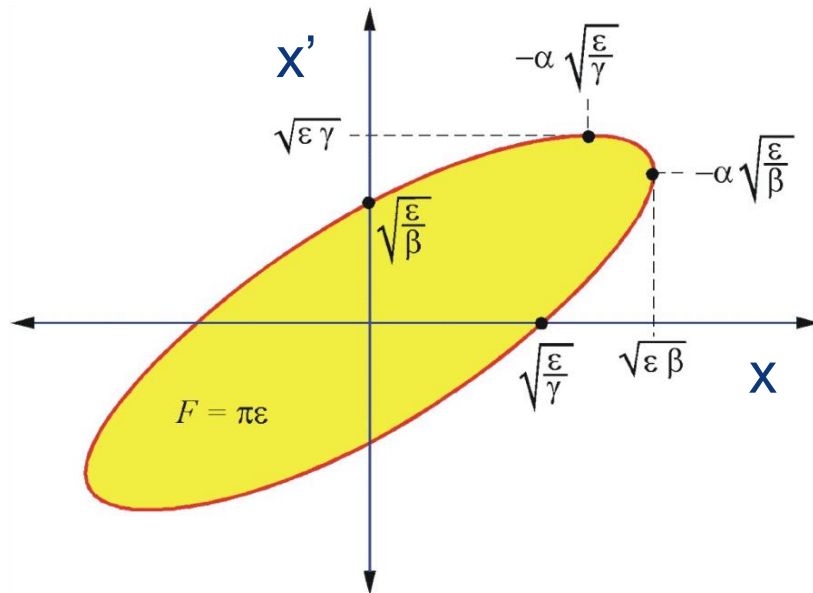
..... what we wanted...

oh surprise... $\longrightarrow \gamma x^2 + 2\alpha x x' + \beta x'^2 = \epsilon$

Learned:

a) definition of Twiss parameters comes from the equation of motion and beta function

b) The dynamics is really on/within an ellipse

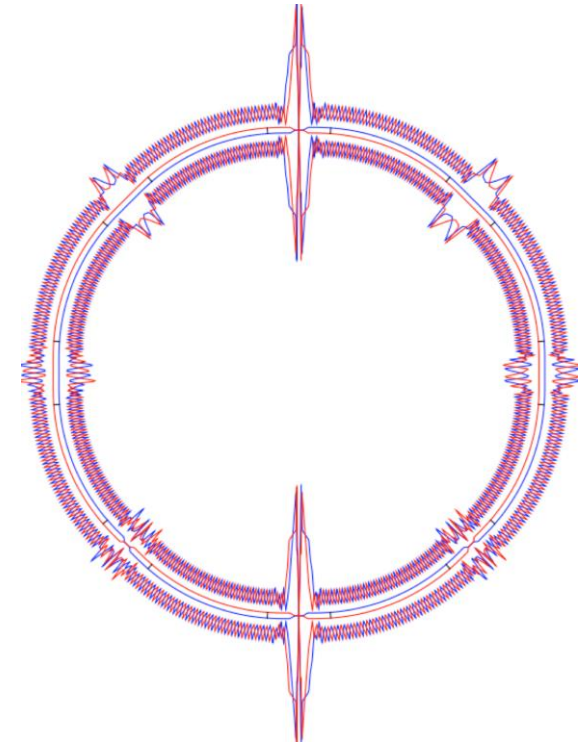


Twiss parameters:

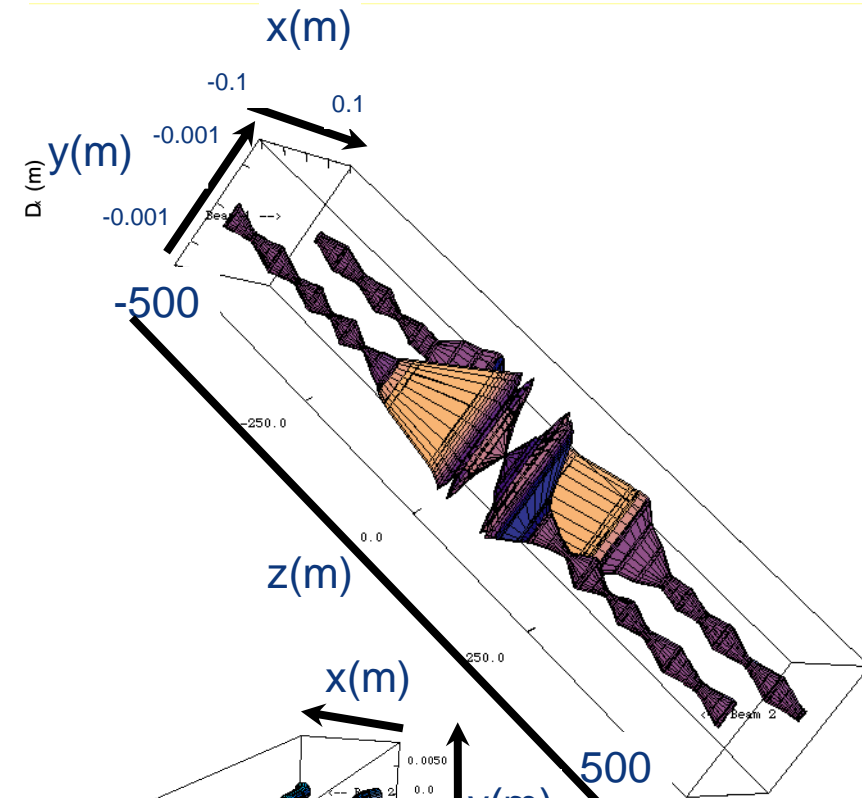
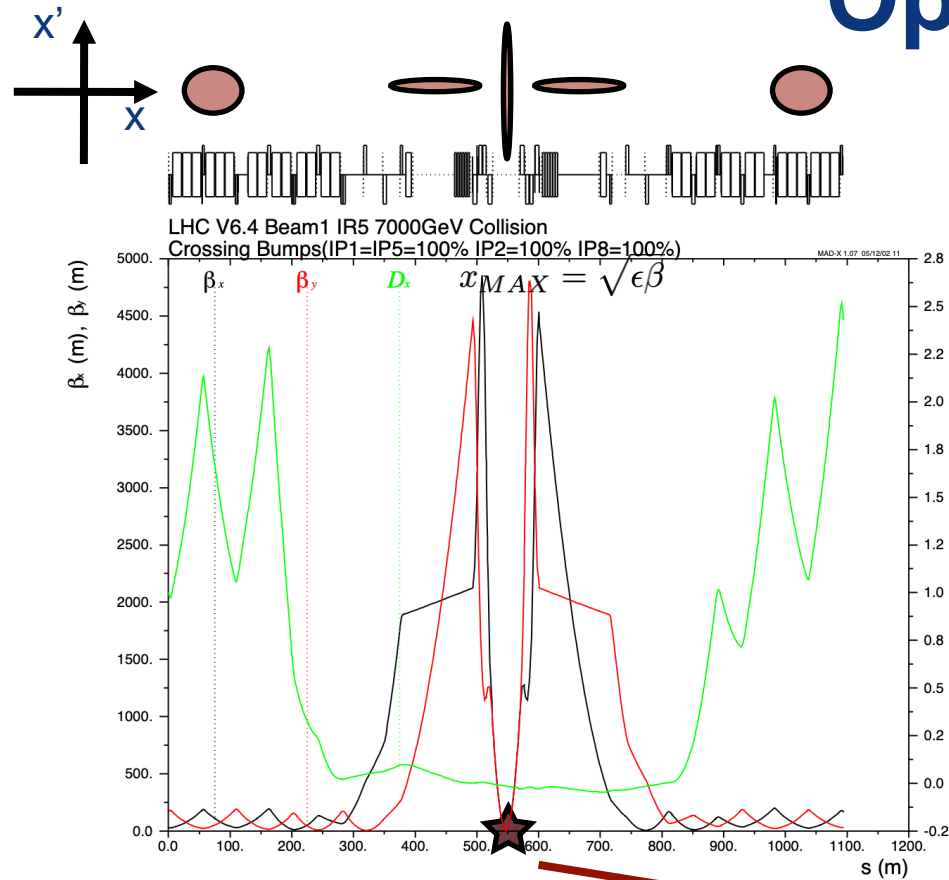
$$\alpha(s) := -\frac{\beta'(s)}{2}$$

$$\gamma(s) := \frac{1 + \alpha^2(s)}{\beta(s)}$$

$$\beta(s)$$

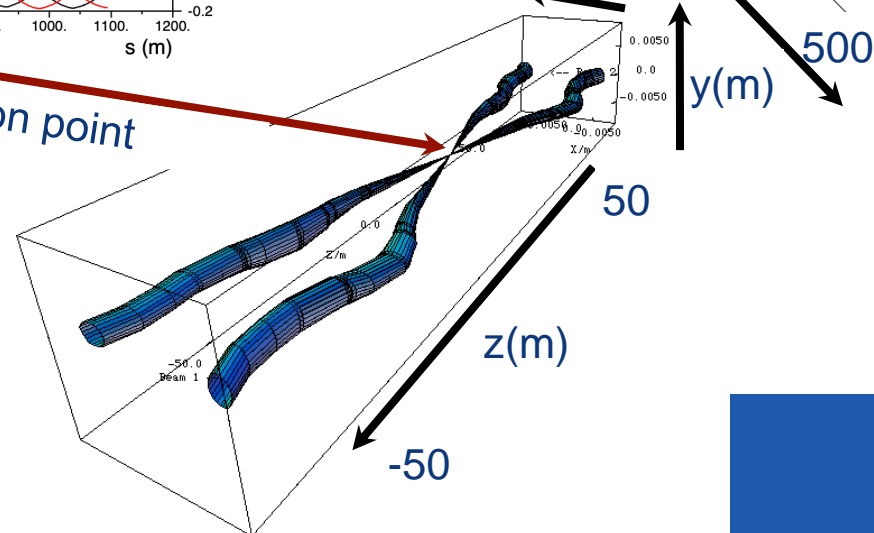


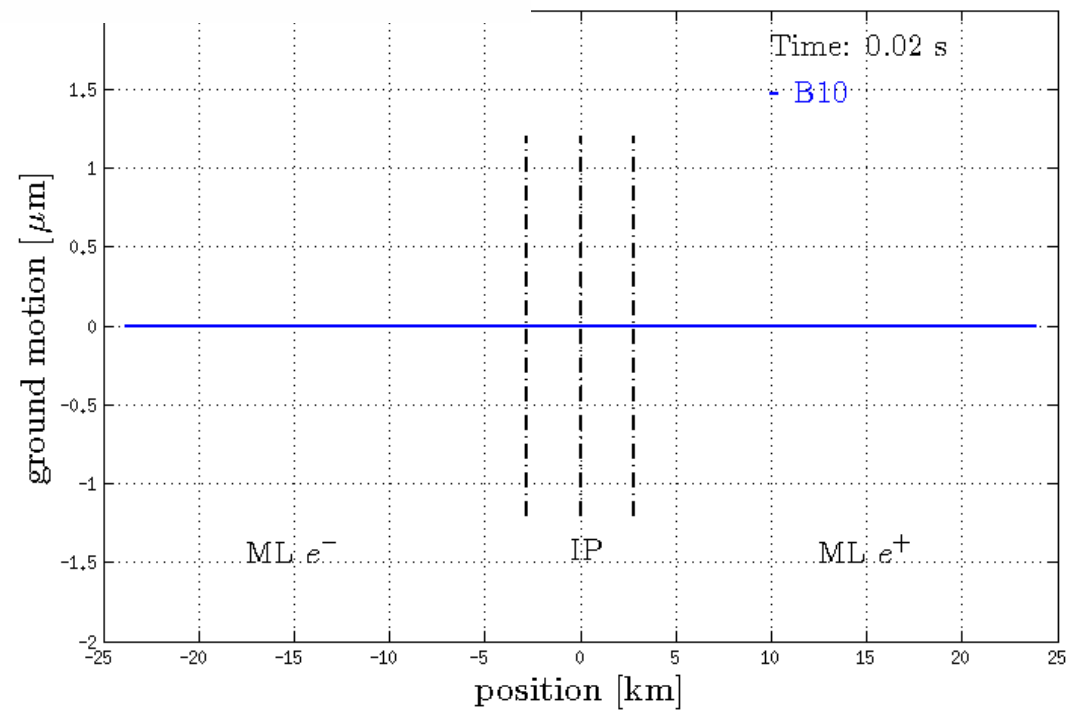
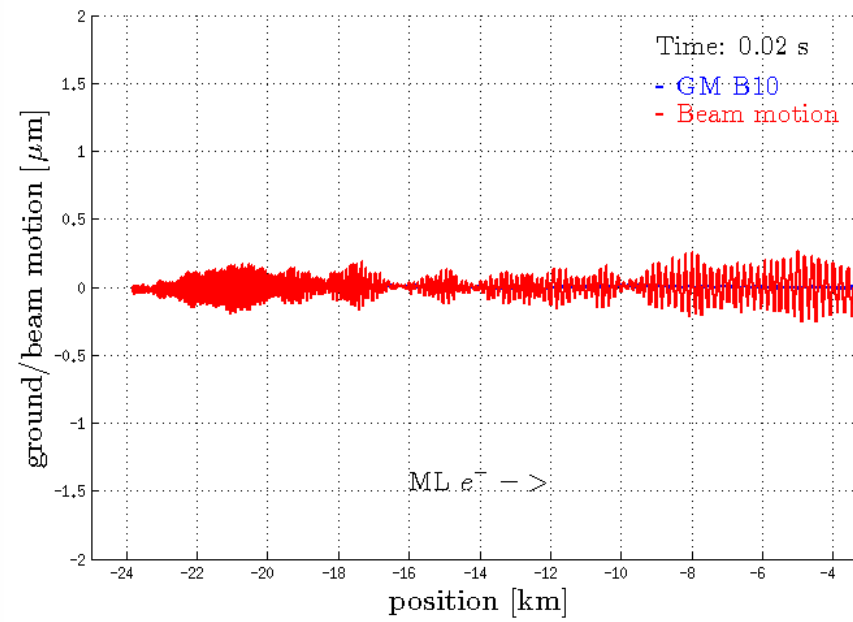
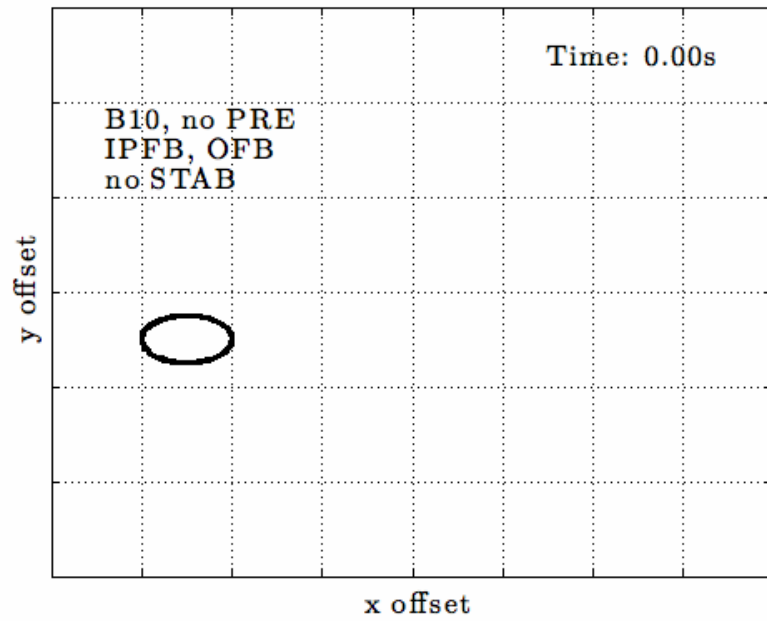
Optics at collision IP5- CMS

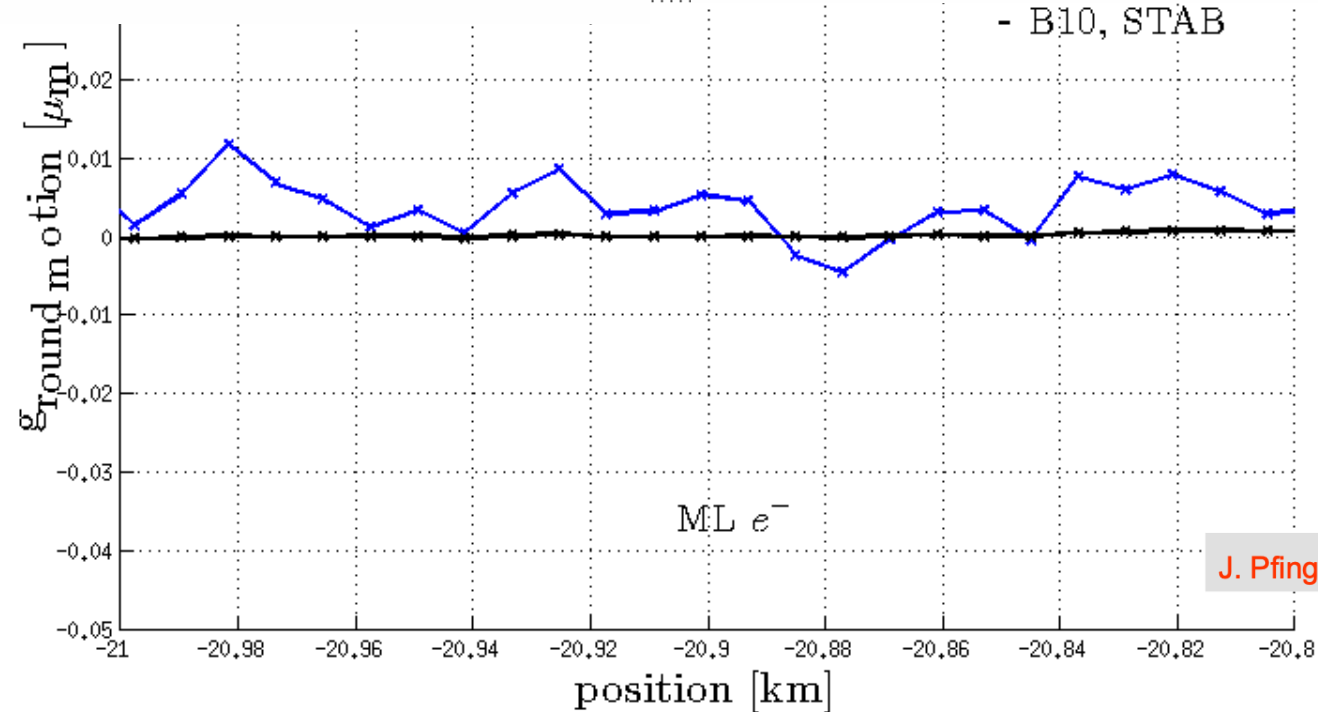
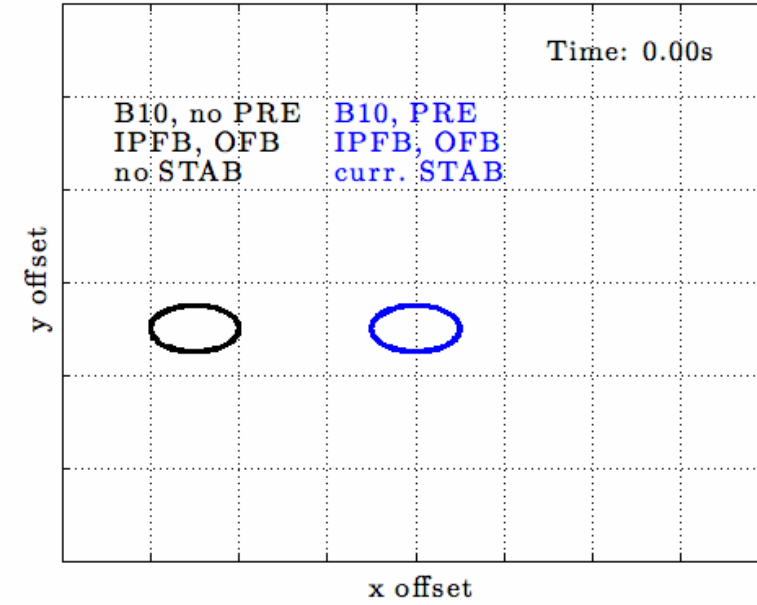
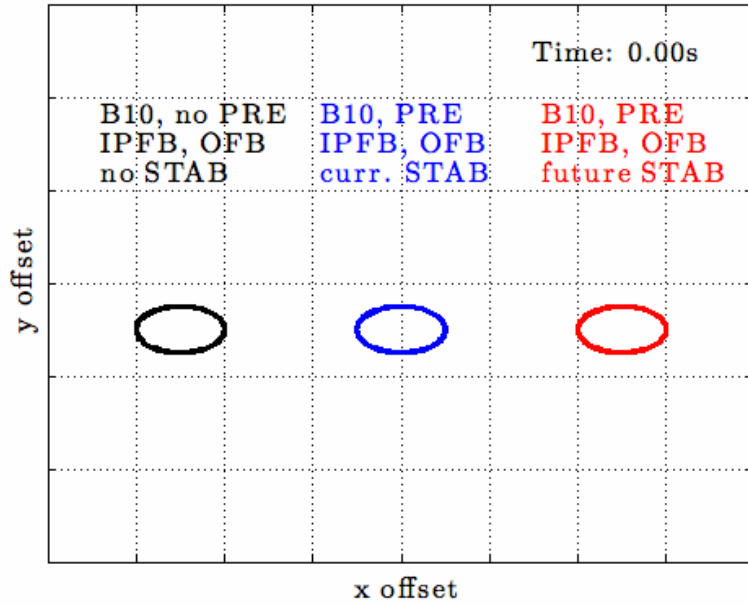


Interaction point

At collision the beams are “squeezed” down to few microns at the interaction point

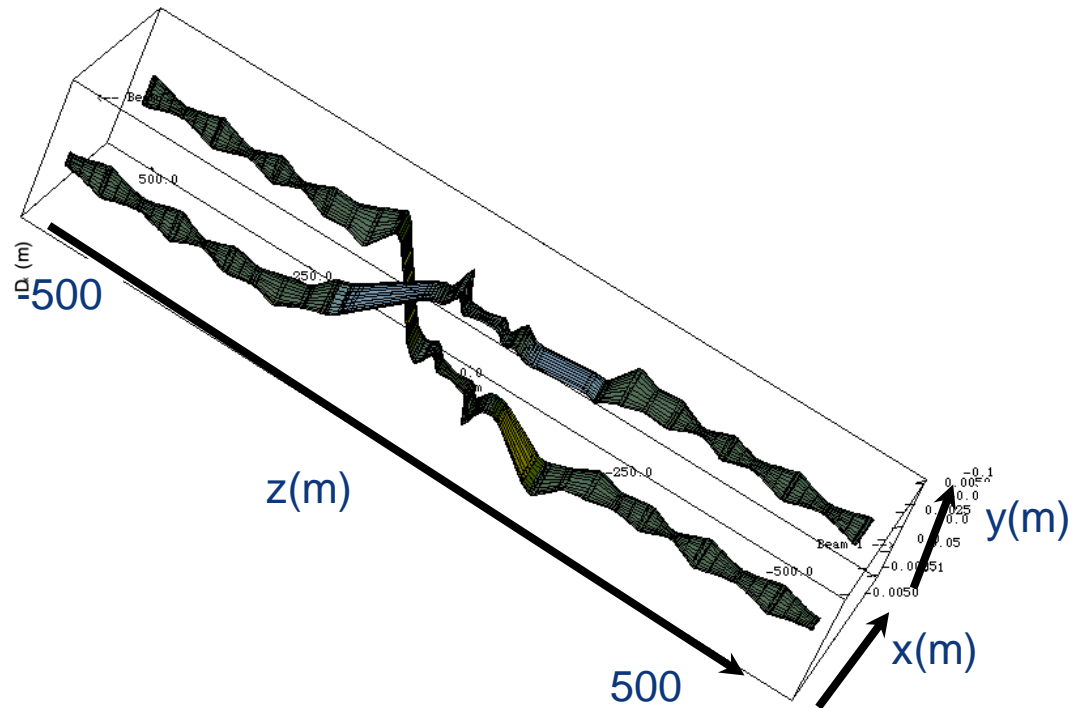
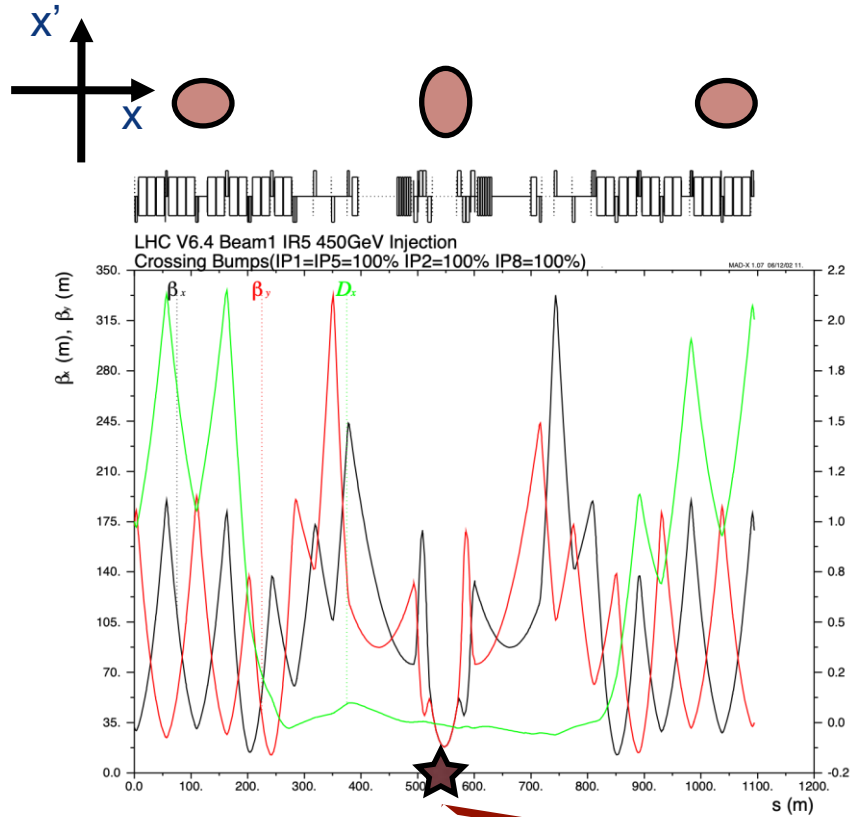






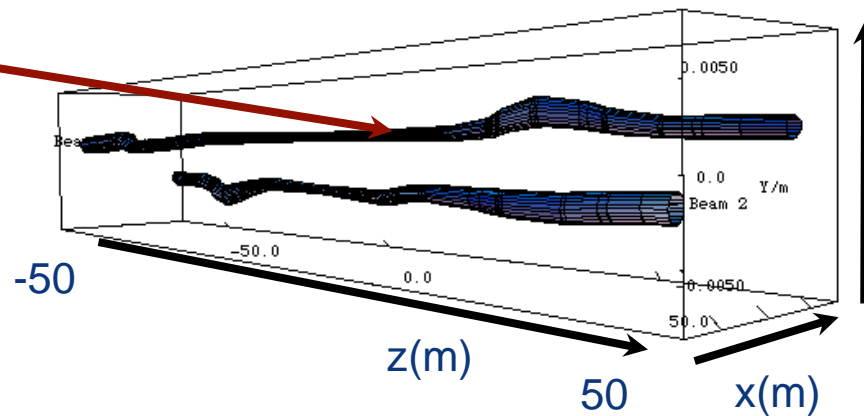
J. Pfungstner

Injection optics and during acceleration IP5- CMS



During acceleration the beams are separated and their dimensions is few mm

Interaction point



We want to have the maximum Luminosity

Proton Intensity per bunch
This comes from the injectors
10 years of development

Revolution frequency
This is fixed by the LHC circumference

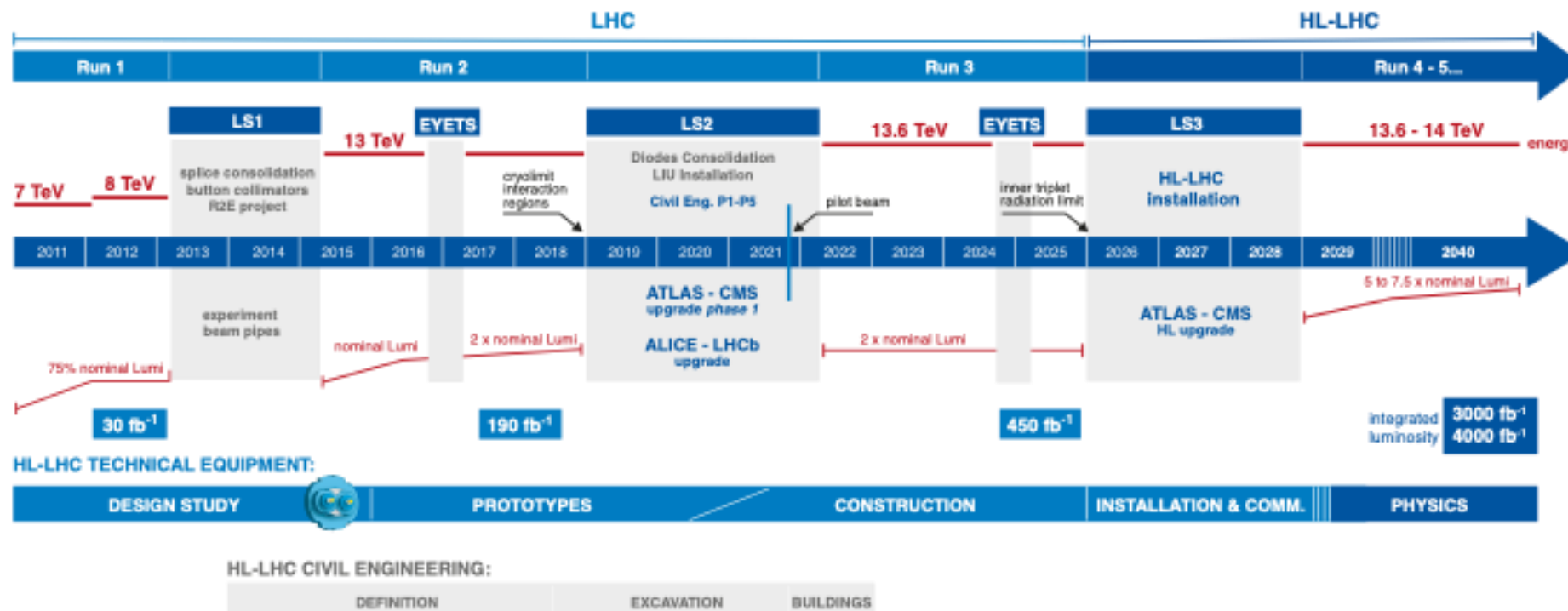
Number of bunches
This is more or less fixed

How the bunches collides
This can be changed

$$L = \frac{N^2 \cdot f \cdot n_b}{4\pi \cdot \sigma_x^* \cdot \sigma_y^*} \cdot F$$

Beam Spot size at collision point
This can be minimised by building new magnets → LS3 → post 2029
Technology development 10-15 years long





Technical limitation on **integrated luminosity**:

- Collider** (radiation damage to the IT magnets – correctors and quadrupoles)
- Experiments** (radiation damage in the Inner Tracker)

Technical limitation on the **instantaneous luminosity**:

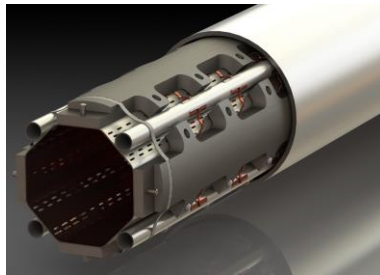
- Collider** (cryolimit in the triplet region) at $2 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ twice the nominal design luminosity)
- Experiments** (pile up in the detectors). Designed for PU 40 they are actually dealing with 60 (average)

HL-LHC: High Luminosity LHC in a nutshell



CERN May 2016

Technology landmarks



CIVIL ENGINEERING
2 new caverns and two new 300-metre service galleries, two new large shafts; 10 new technical buildings on surface in P1 and P5 (ATLAS and CMS)



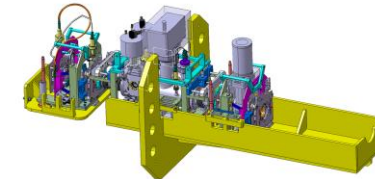
"CRAB" CAVITIES
8 superconducting "crab" cavities for each of the ATLAS and CMS experiments to tilt the beams before collisions.



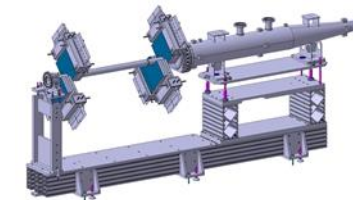
BENDING MAGNETS
2 pairs of shorter and more powerful dipole bending magnets to free up space for the new collimators.



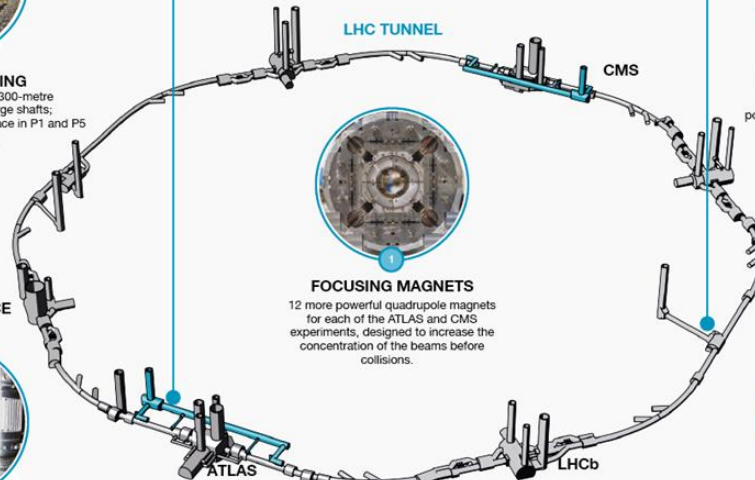
FOCUSING MAGNETS
12 more powerful quadrupole magnets for each of the ATLAS and CMS experiments, designed to increase the concentration of the beams before collisions.



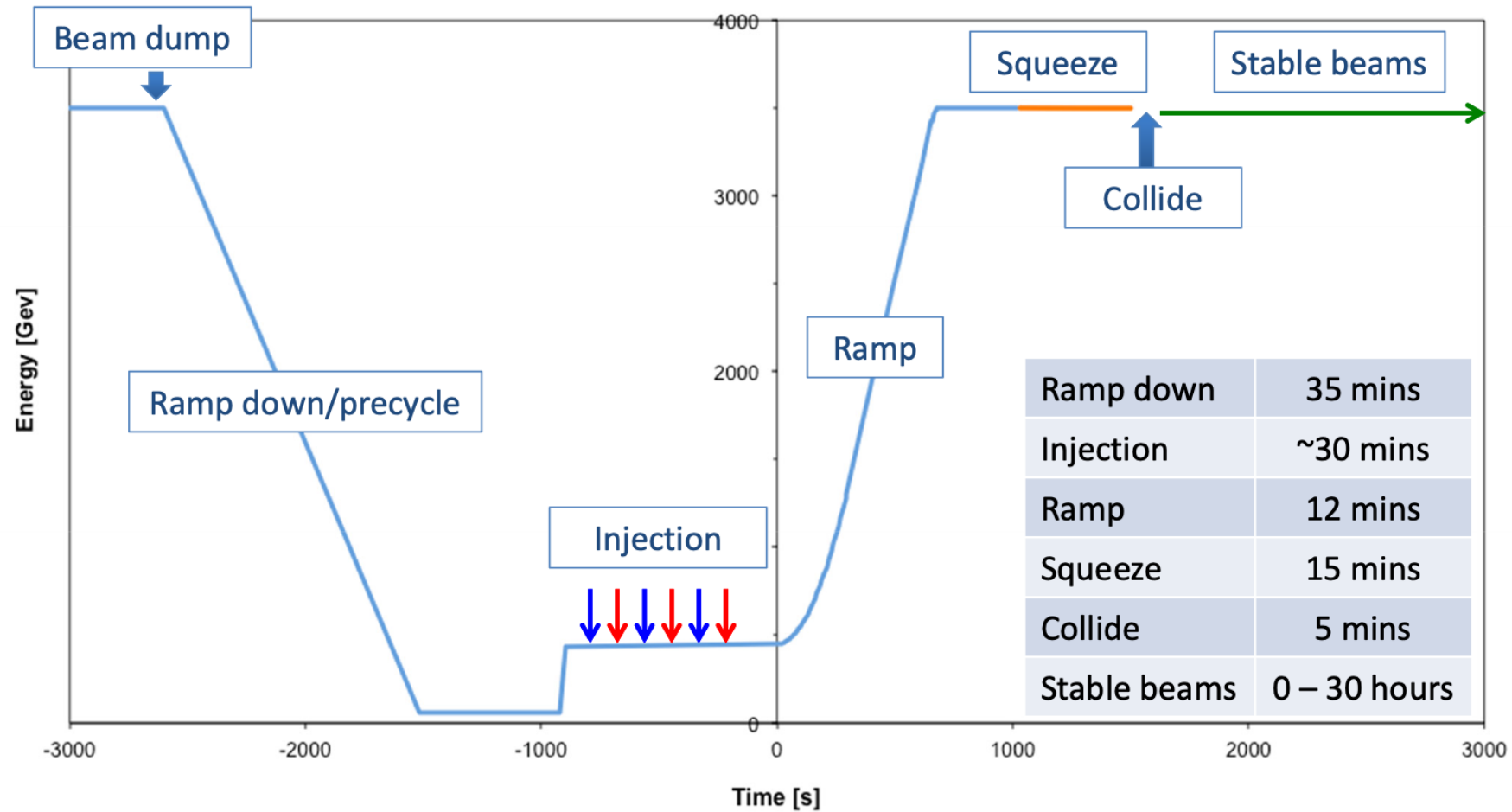
COLLIMATORS
15 to 20 new collimators and 60 replacement collimators to reinforce machine protection.



SUPERCONDUCTING LINKS
Electrical transmission lines based on a high-temperature superconductor to carry current to the magnets from the new service galleries to the LHC tunnel.

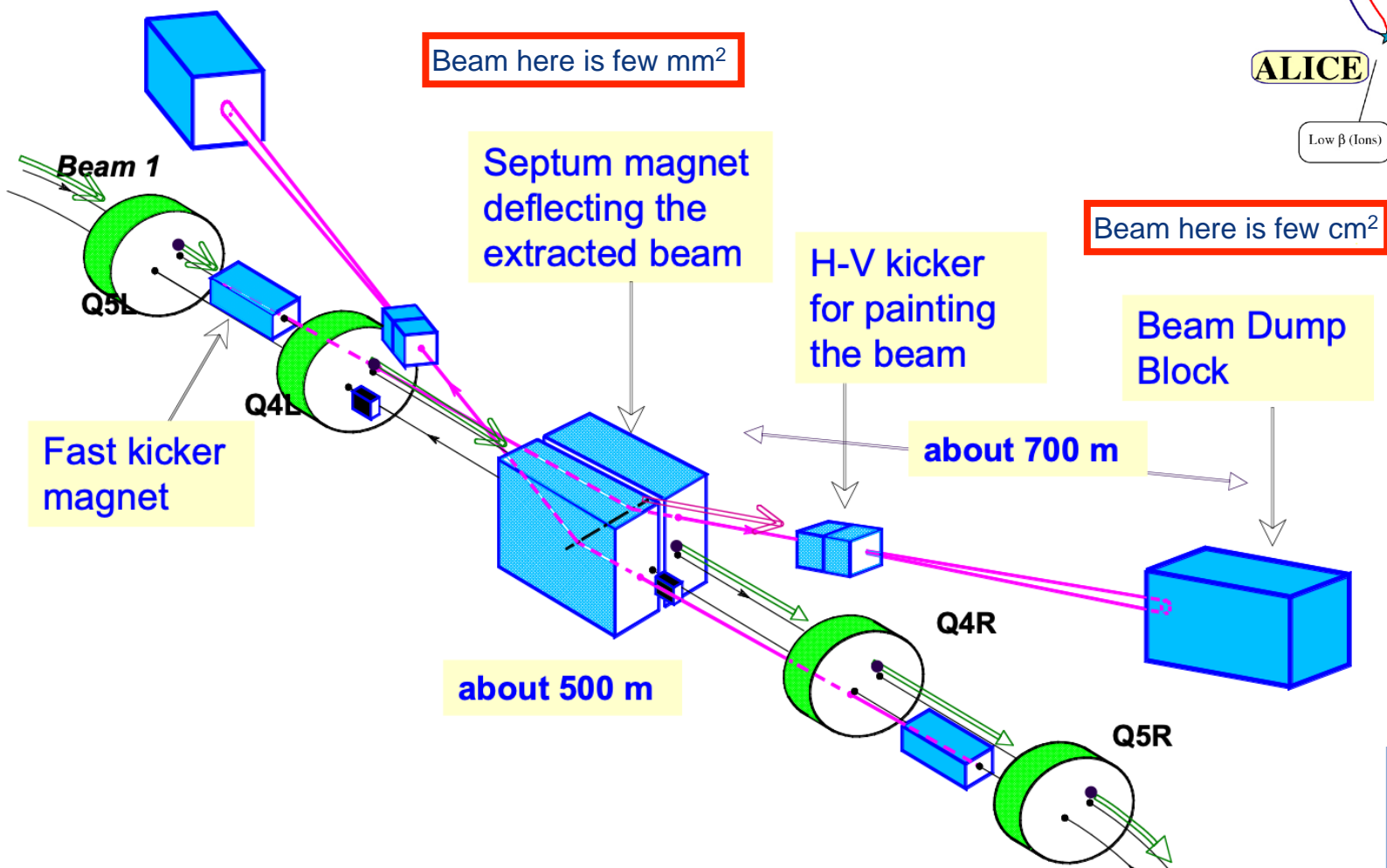
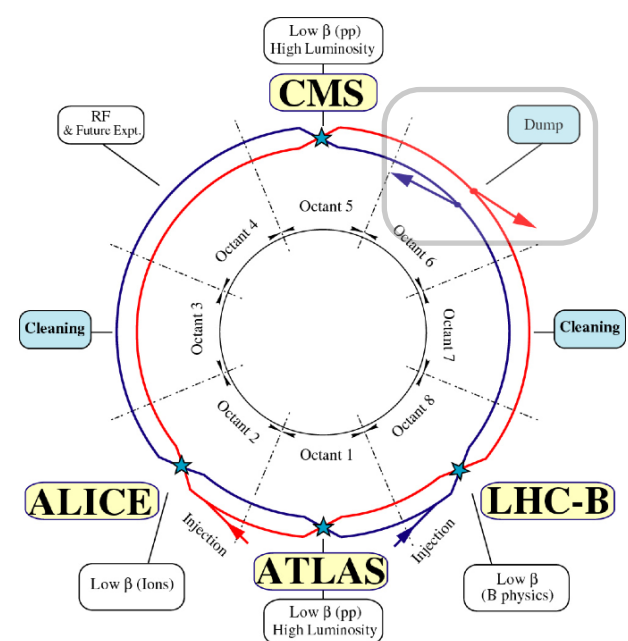


LHC Operational cycle as synchrotron

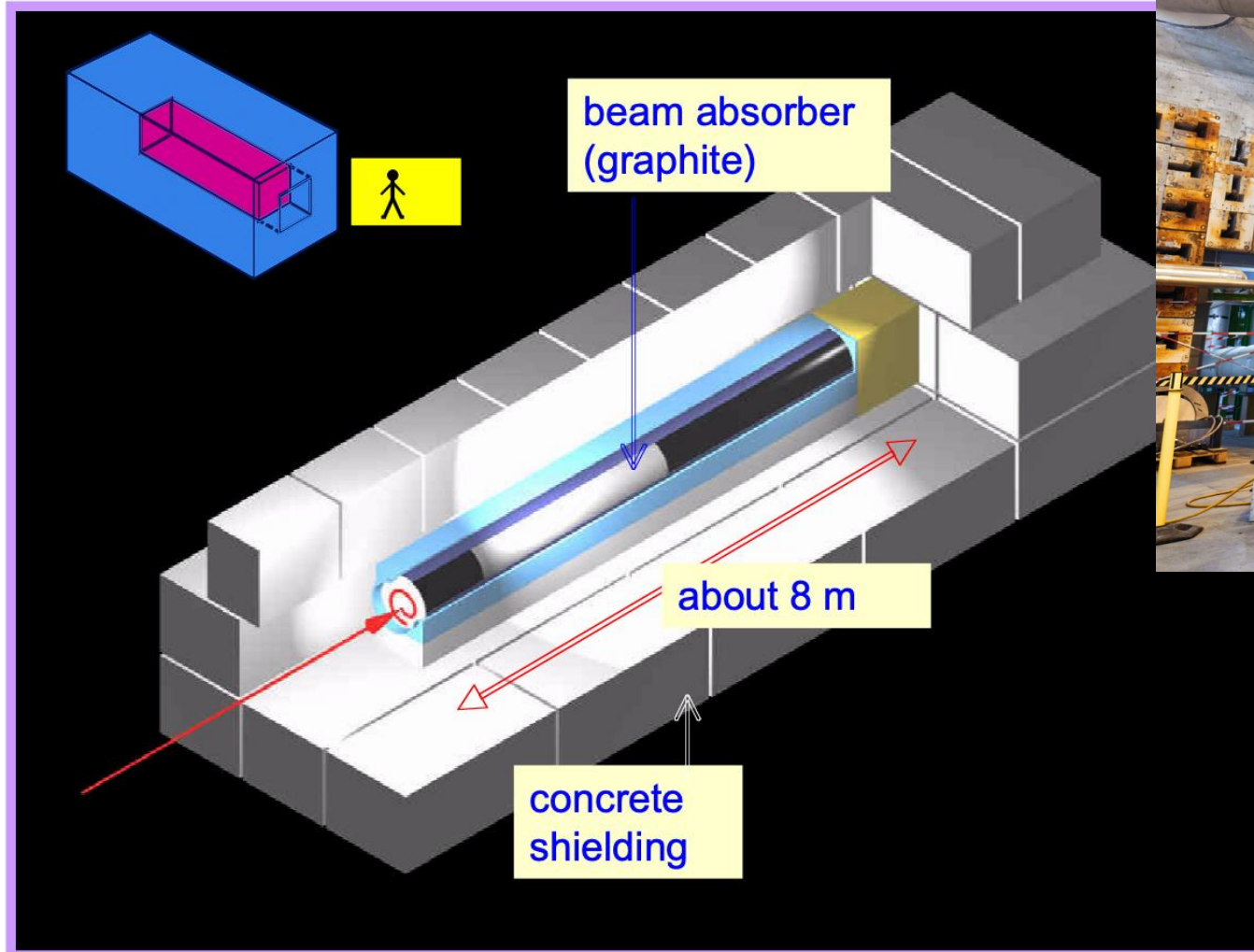


Beam extraction, emergency or not...

At the end of every "fill", when too low luminosity, or when BLM system triggers, both beams extracted on an external beam dump, in one turn. Beam dump built to absorb full power at full energy.

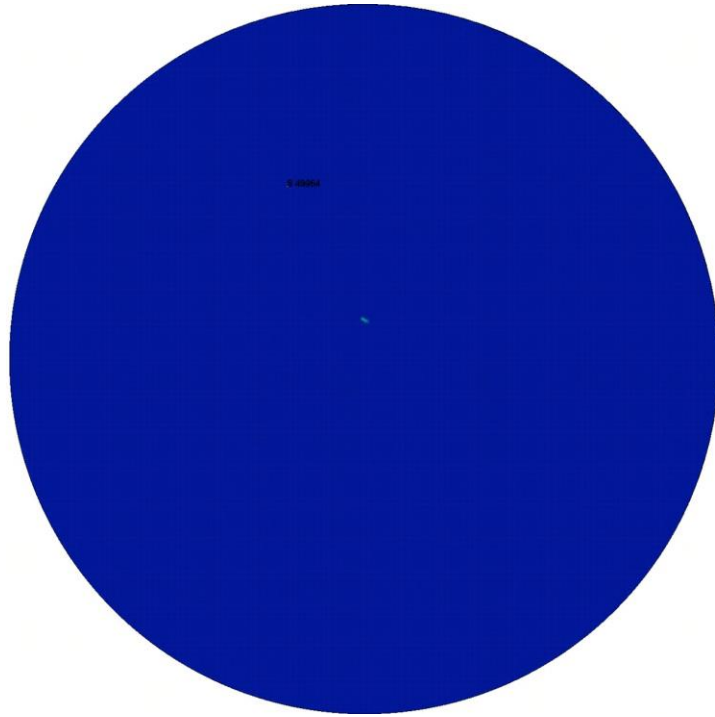


Scheme of one of the beam absorbers



Spot size on the beam dump

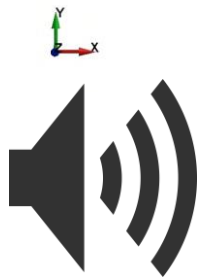
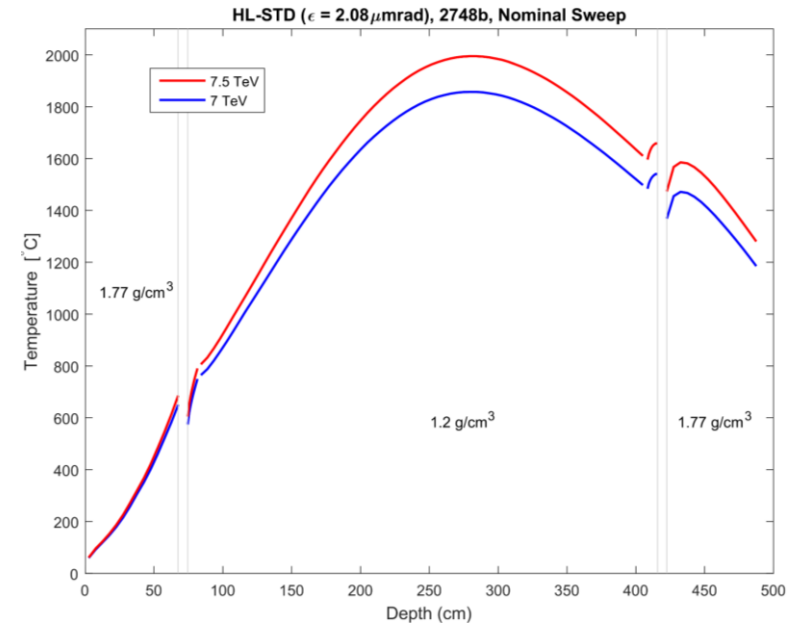
TDE - Front Window - R3 - 6V4H
Time = 2.9862e-007
Contours of Effective Stress (v-m)
max IP. value
max=5.5808e+07, at elem# 46521



To reduce energy deposition peak, proton swept by fast kickers to for a spiral on the transverse face of the dump.

Beam impact in less than 0.1 ms

Even like this, maximum temperature rise about 1500 C – 2000 C in the future.



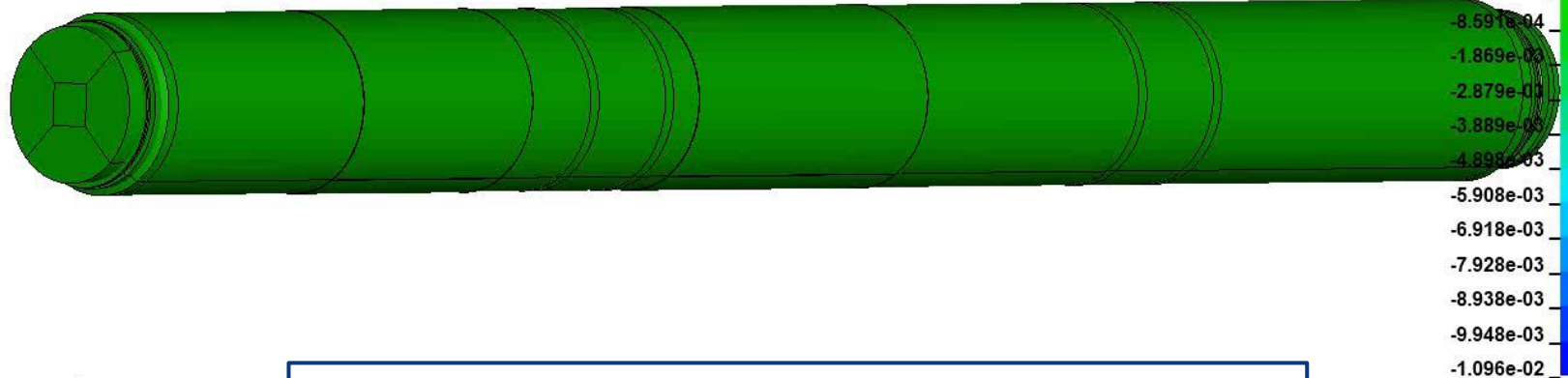
FE simulations during LS2

Acceleration up to 600 g

25 ms

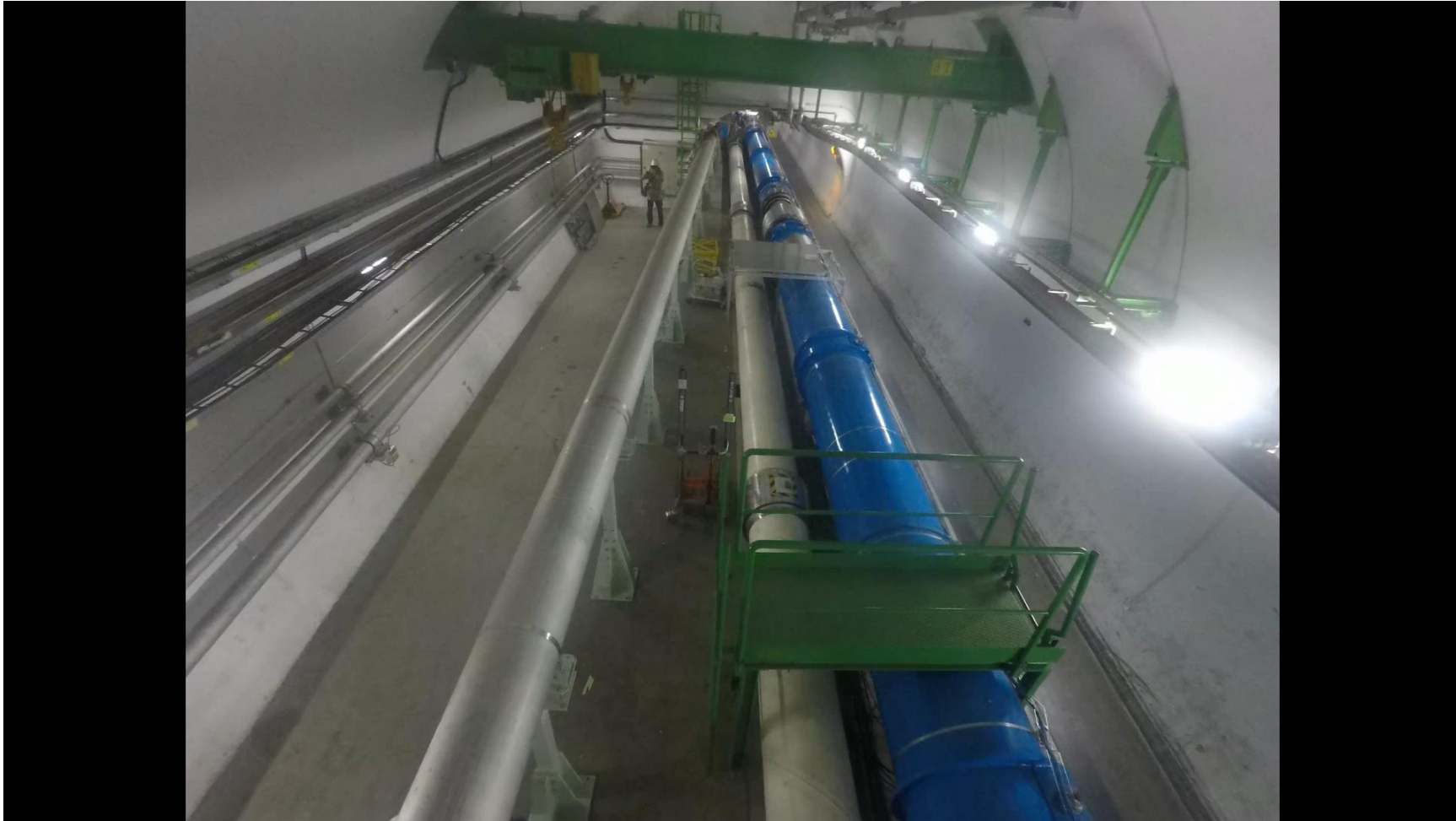
Time = 0
Contours of Z-displacement
min=0, at node# 873647
max=0, at node# 873647
max displacement factor=50

Z-displacement



- Max. displacement at the center of the windows $\approx 9 \text{ mm}$
- Displacement at the upstream flange $\approx 3 \text{ mm}$

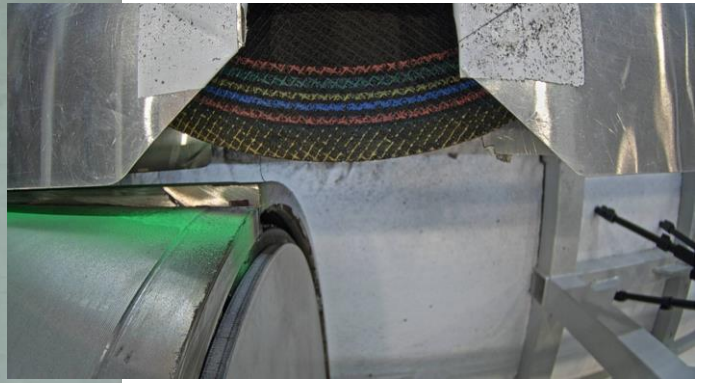
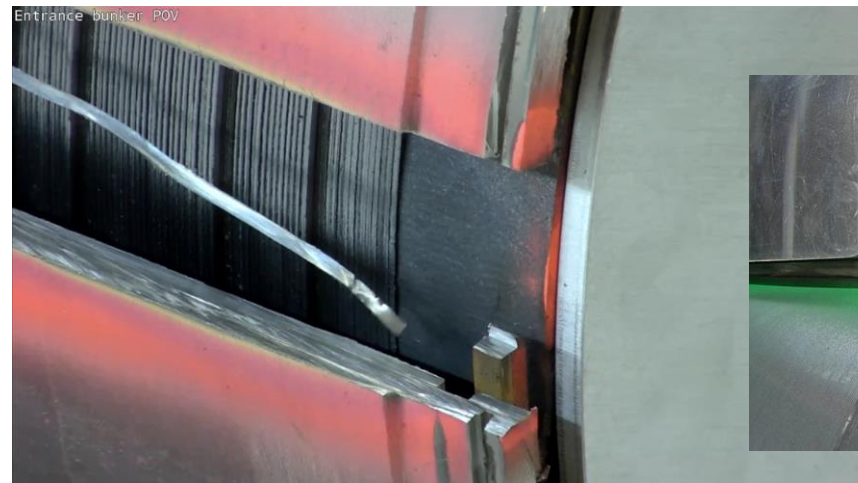
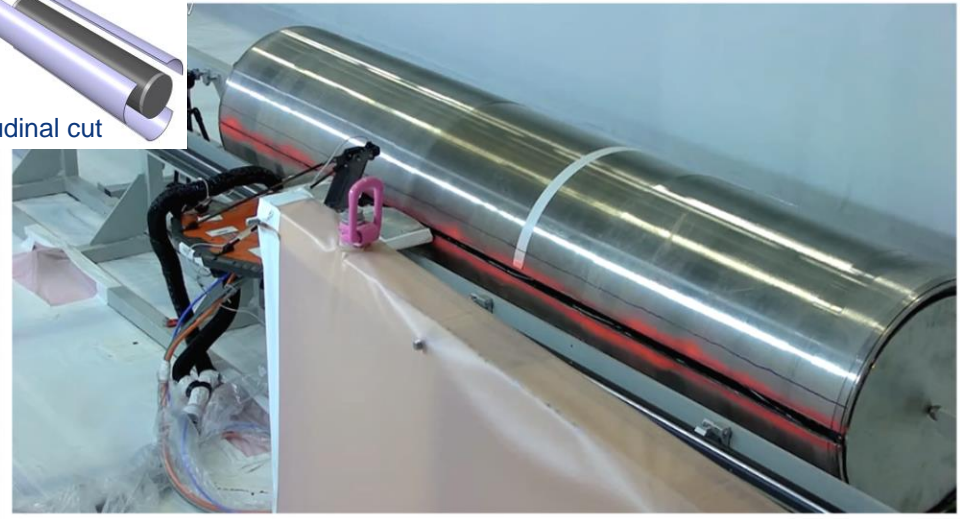
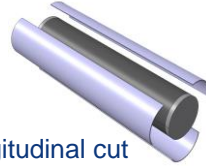
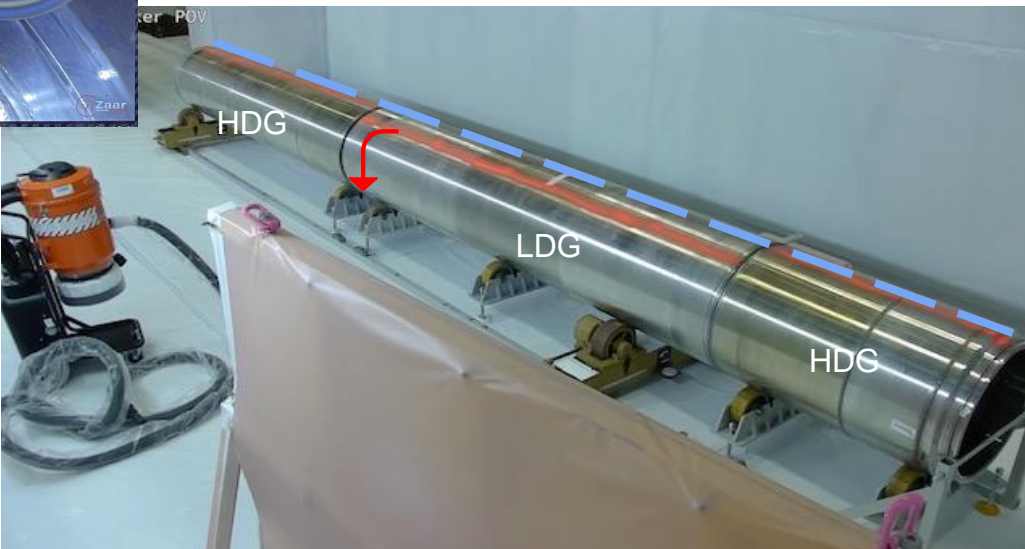
Dump removal for replacement



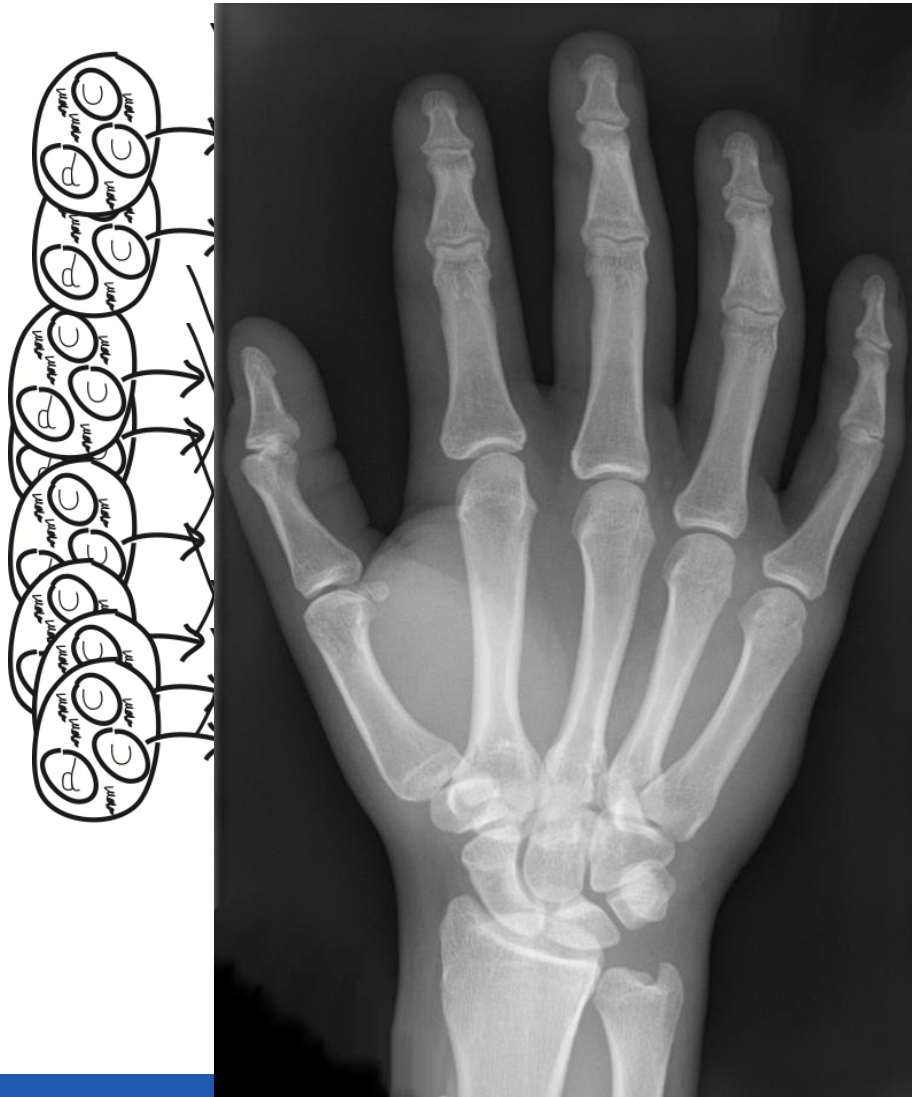
Autopsy Cuts



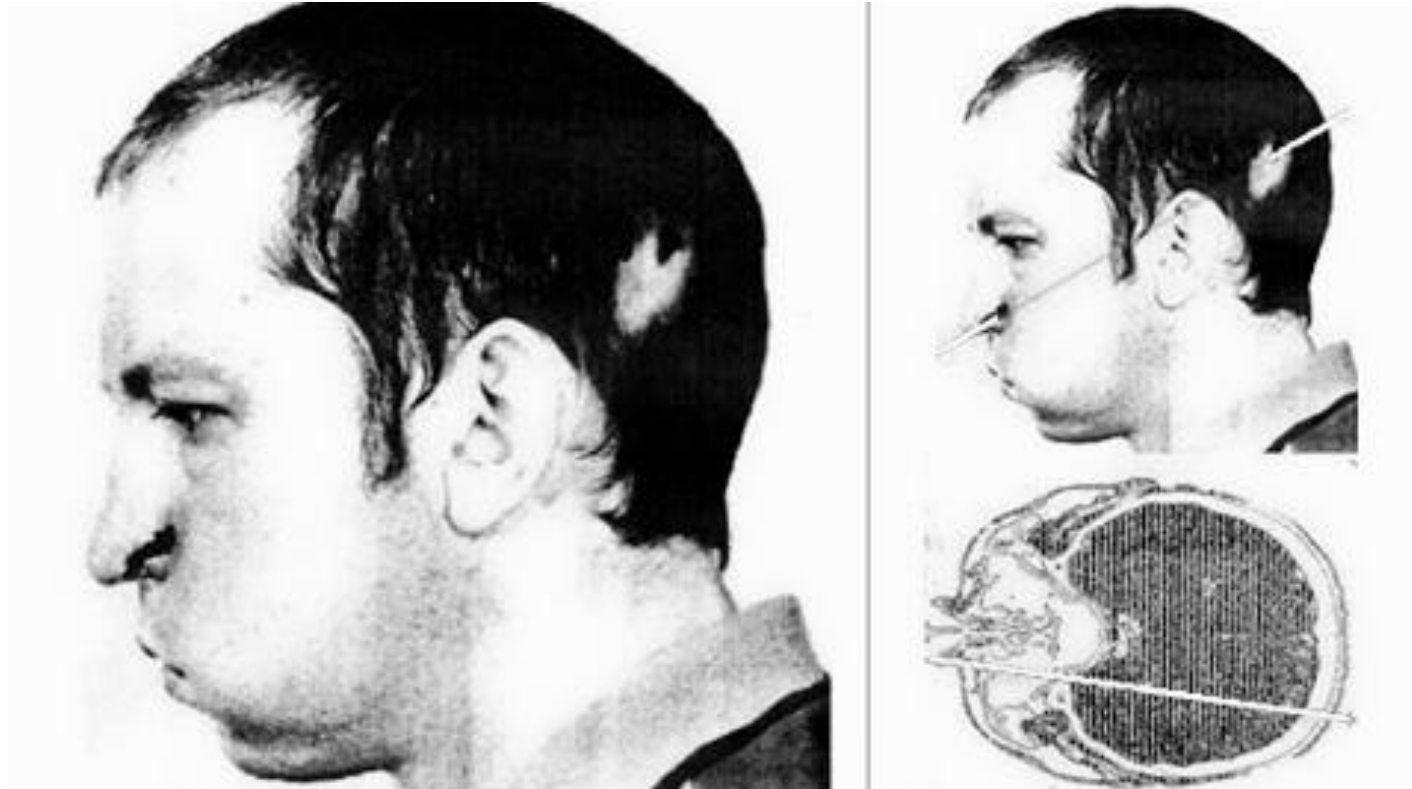
Max dose rate :
3.5 mSv/h at contact



What happens if I put a hand in front of the beam?



Anatoli Bugorski



Few years ago something went wrong during a test ...

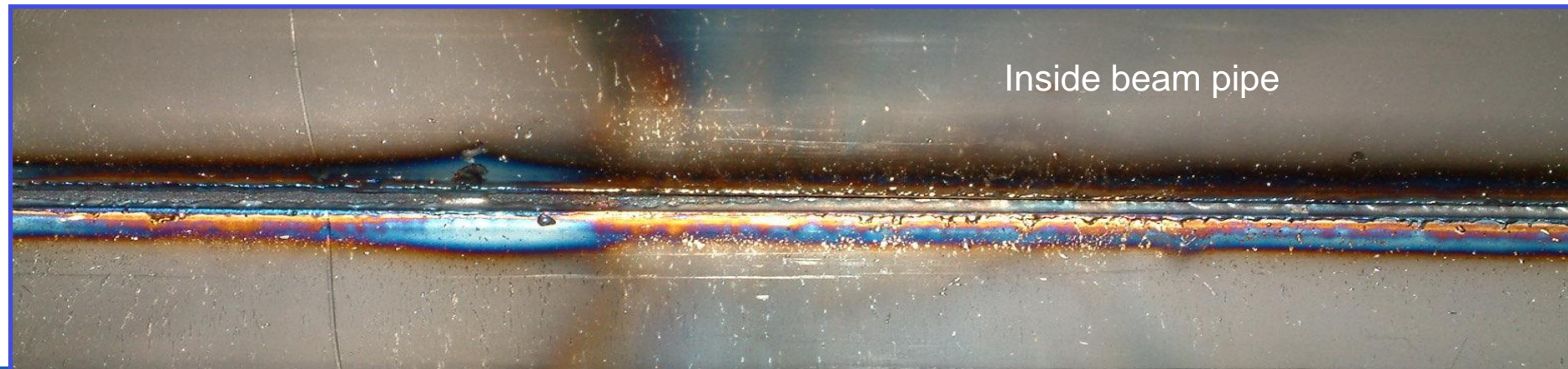
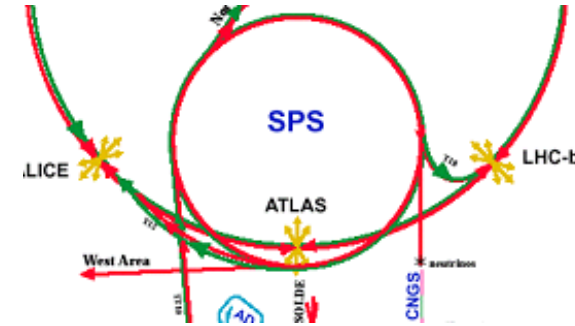
LHC extraction from the SPS

450 GeV/c, 288 bunches

Transverse beam size 0.7 mm (1σ)

1.15×10^{11} p+ per bunch, for total intensity of 3.3×10^{13} p+

Total beam energy is 2.4 MJ, lost in extraction test (LHC 334 MJ)

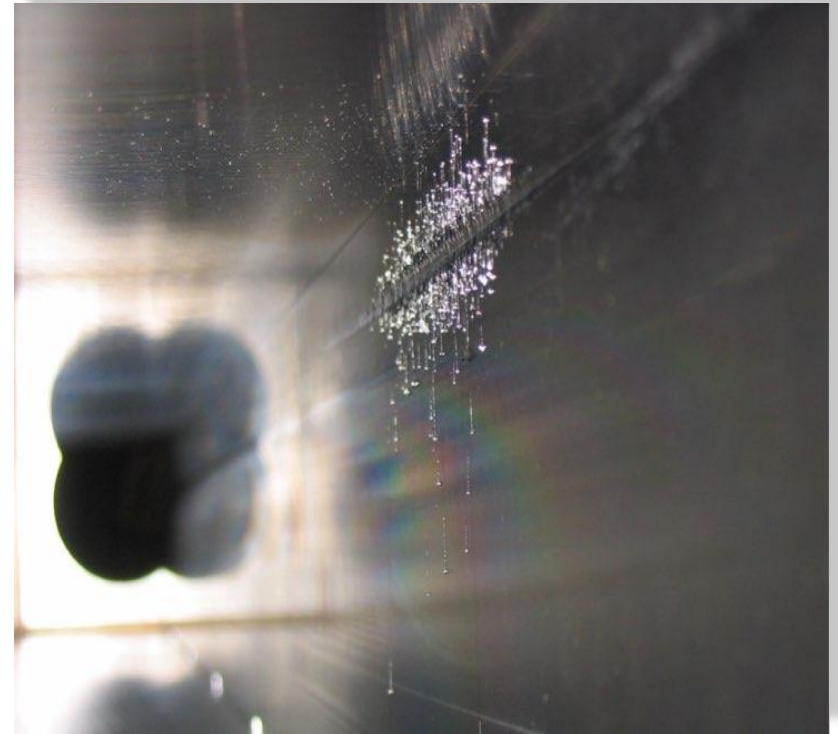
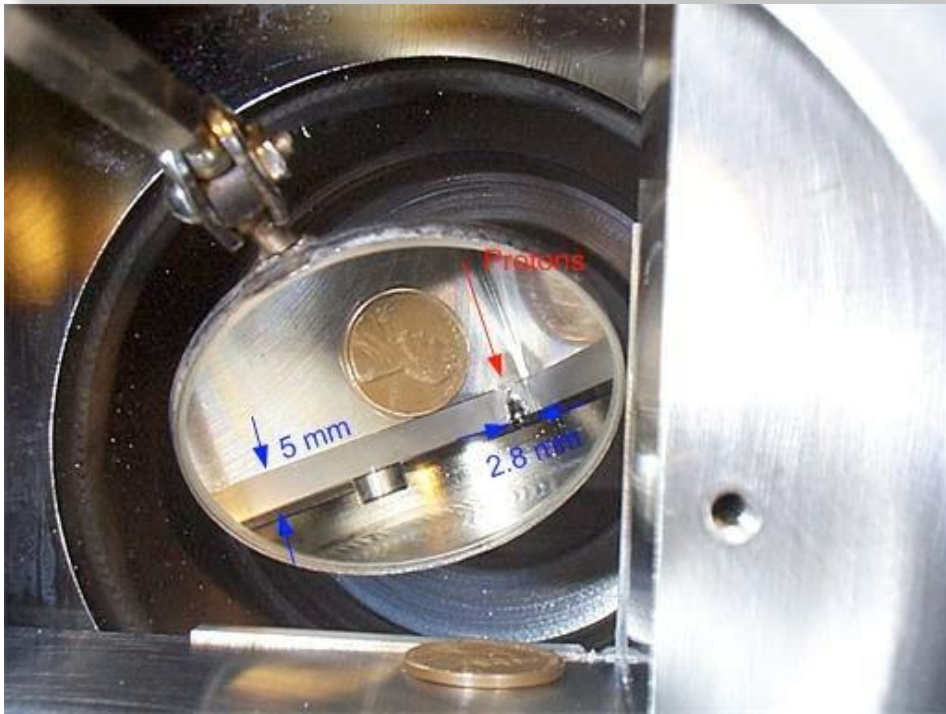


Tevatron accident in 2003 (courtesy of N. Mokhov)

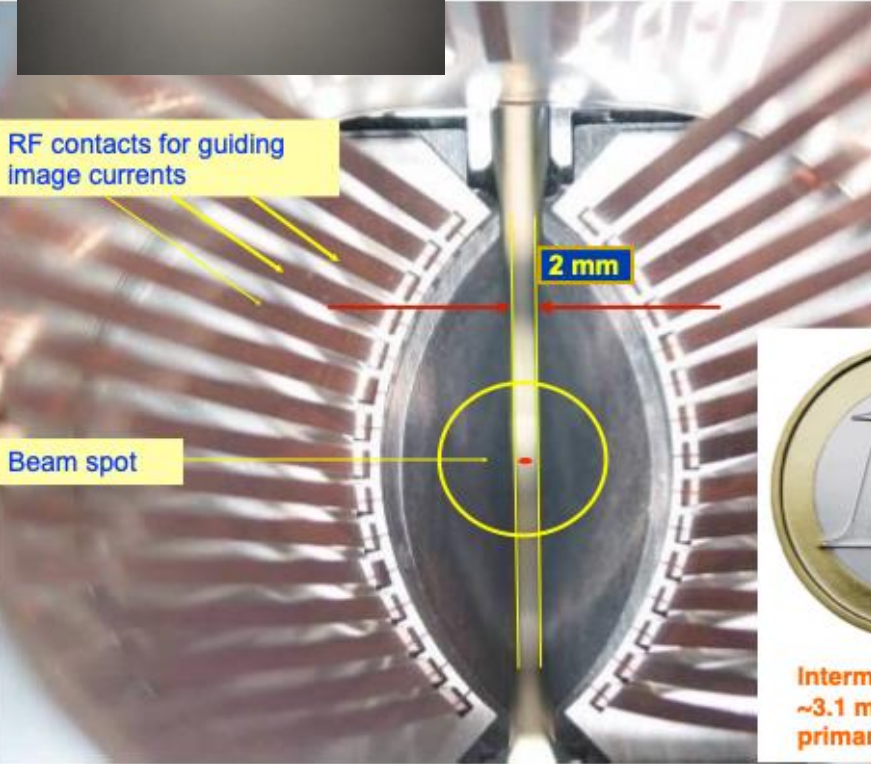
Accident caused by uncontrolled movement of beam detectors (Roman Pots) which caused a secondary particle shower
magnet quench → no beam dump → damage on approximately 550 turns

Tungsten collimator. $T_{\text{melting}} = 3400 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

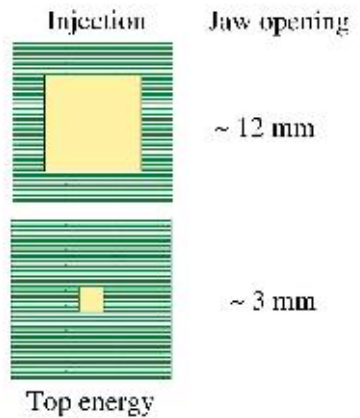
1.5 m long stainless steel collimator



How to protect the LHC against the beam



10 mm



Norway

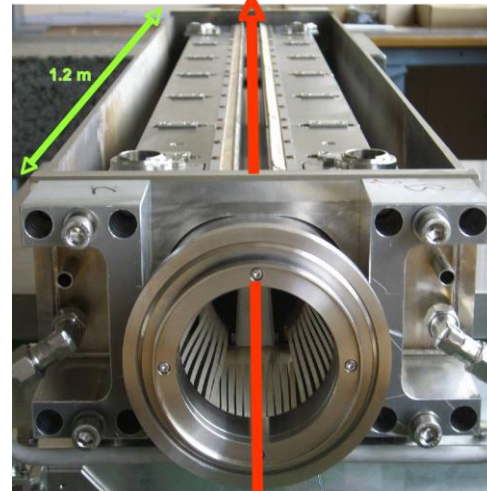
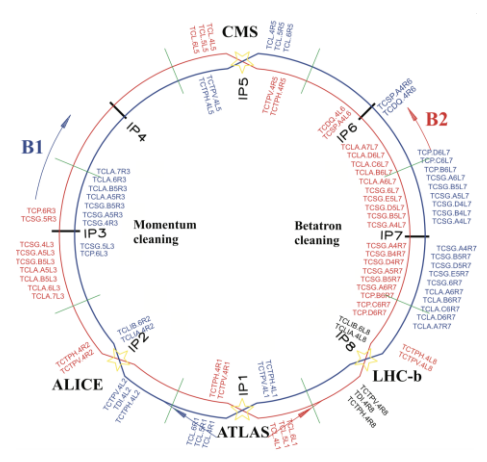


Iberian peninsula

Intermediate settings (2011):
~3.1 mm gap of primary collimator

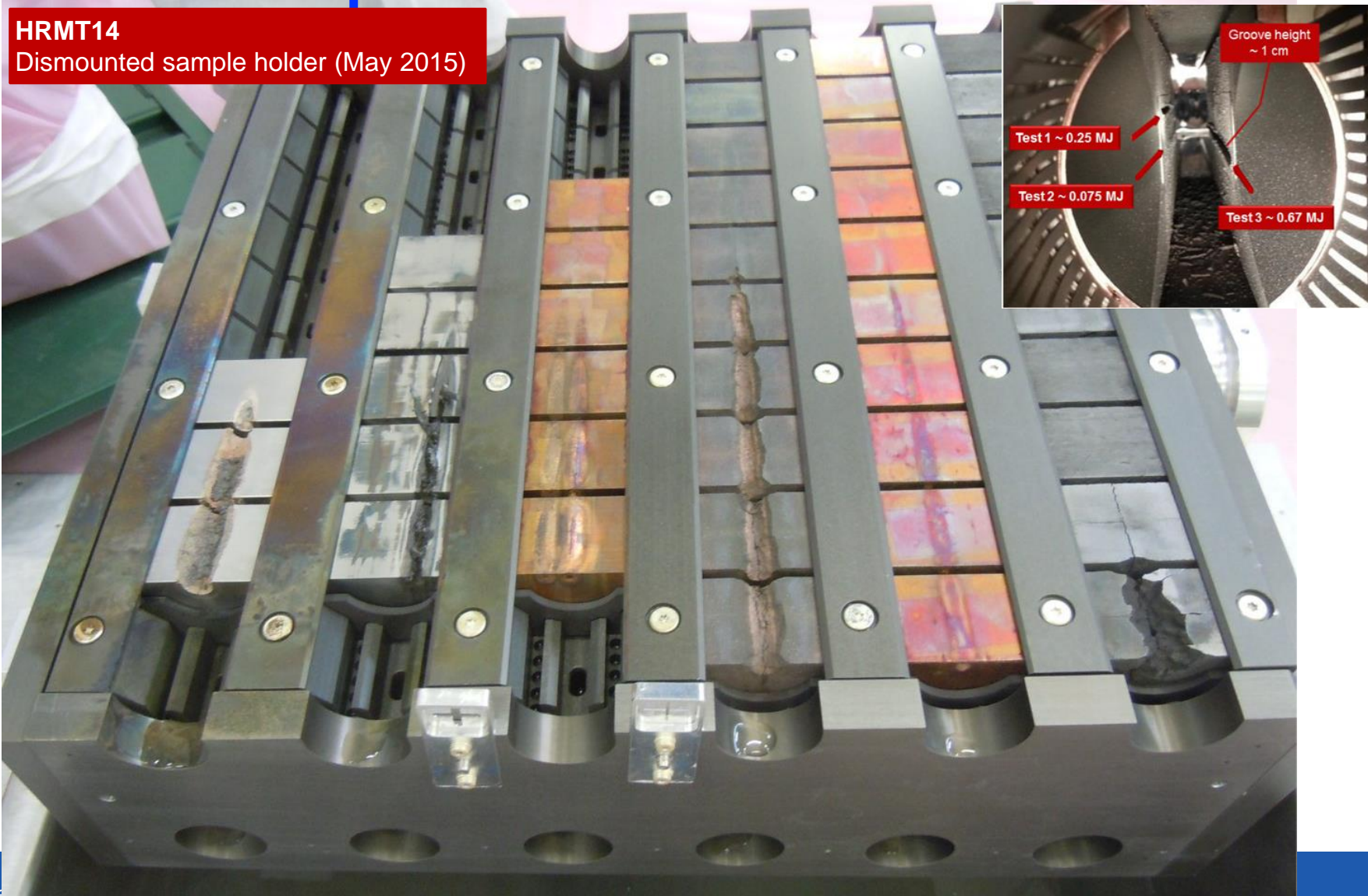
Tight settings:
~2.2 mm gap of primary collimator

Precision required for collimator movements about 25 μ m



360 MJ proton beam

Update on HRMT09 and HRMT14 Experiments

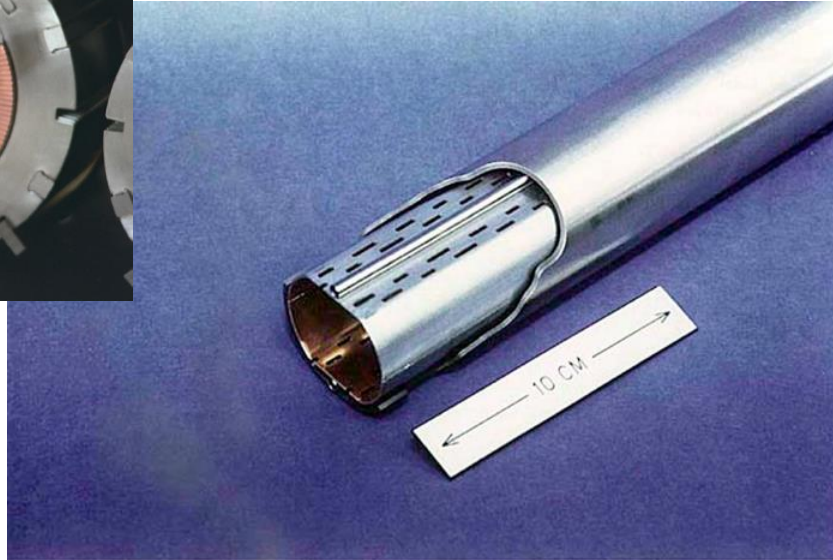
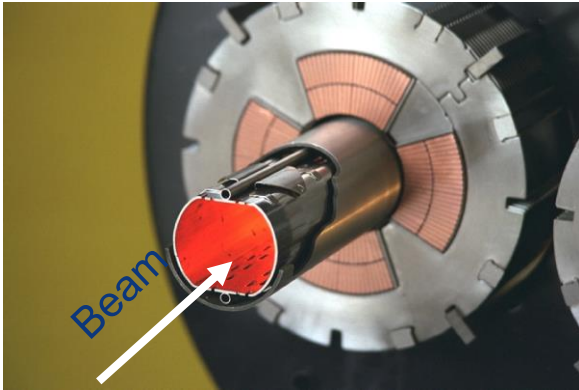


First Results Overview – CuCD

- Impacts on CuCD jaw.
- 48 b. σ 0.35 mm. Impact depth 0.5 σ



LHC beam screen with cooling pipes



Beam screen to protect Superconducting magnets from Synchrotron radiation.



Atmosphere pressure = 750 Torr

Moon atmospheric pressure = $5 \cdot 10^{-13}$ Torr

Vacuum required to avoid unwanted collision far from the IPs and decrease the Luminosity

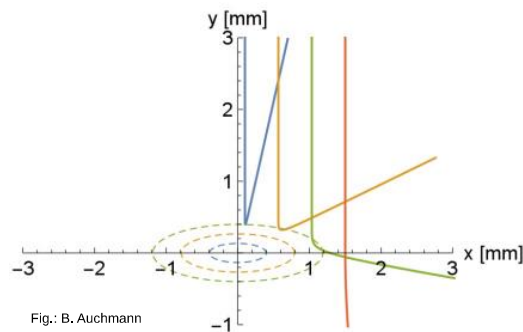
Typical vacuum: 10^{-13} Torr

There is $\sim 6500 \text{ m}^3$ of total pumped volume in the LHC, like pumping down a cathedral.

UFO's in the LHC : Unidentified Falling Objects

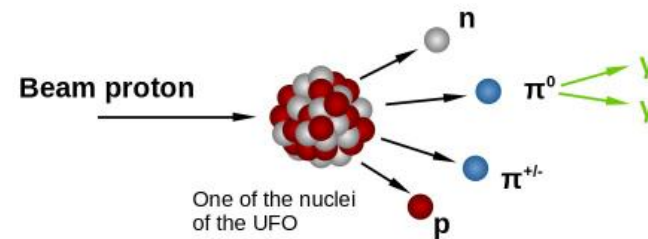
- UFOs = Unidentified Falling Objects
- Likely negatively charged dust particles which are attracted by the beam
- Maximum radius of a few tens of μm
- Give rise to loss events all around the LHC

1 **Electromagnetic interactions:** ionising energy loss of protons traversing the UFO



Dust particle falls into the beam
→ gets ionized because of traversing protons
→ gets repelled from the beam

2 **Hadronic interactions:** inelastic nuclear collisions between protons and nuclei



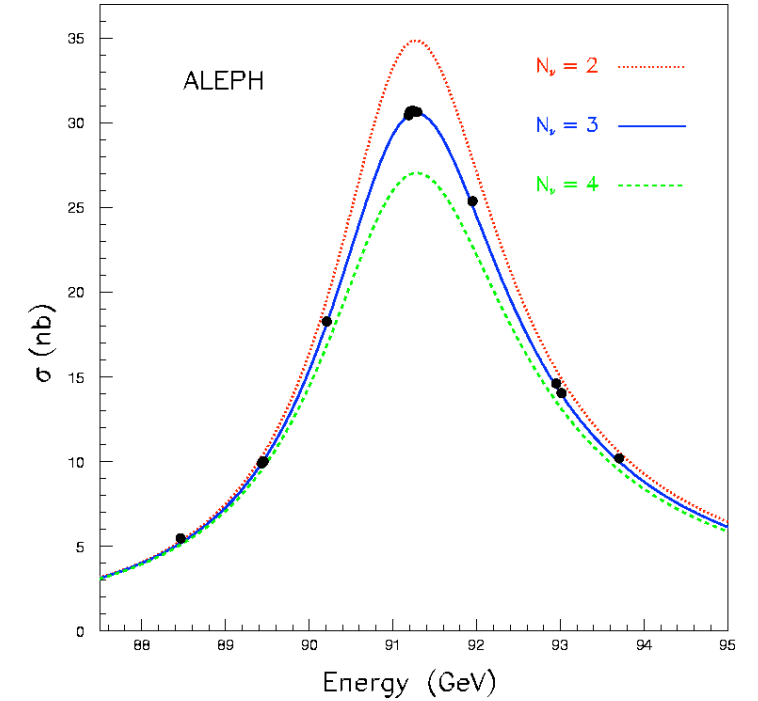
Secondary particles impact on aperture and induce particle showers:
→ magnet quench
→ BLM dumps

What can influence an accelerator?

The physics case:
the Z mass at LEP has been measured with an error of 2 MeV.
Energy of the accelerator has to be know better than 20 ppm.

Energy measurements obtained
by during last years of LEP
operation

Nominal (GeV)	E_{CM} (LEP) (GeV)
181	180.826 ± 0.050
182	181.708 ± 0.050
183	182.691 ± 0.050
184	183.801 ± 0.050
Combined	182.652 ± 0.050



What can influence the energy of a collider?



“Rappel” of strong focusing synchrotron optics

Stable orbit is bent by the main dipoles, centered in the quadrupoles, no field

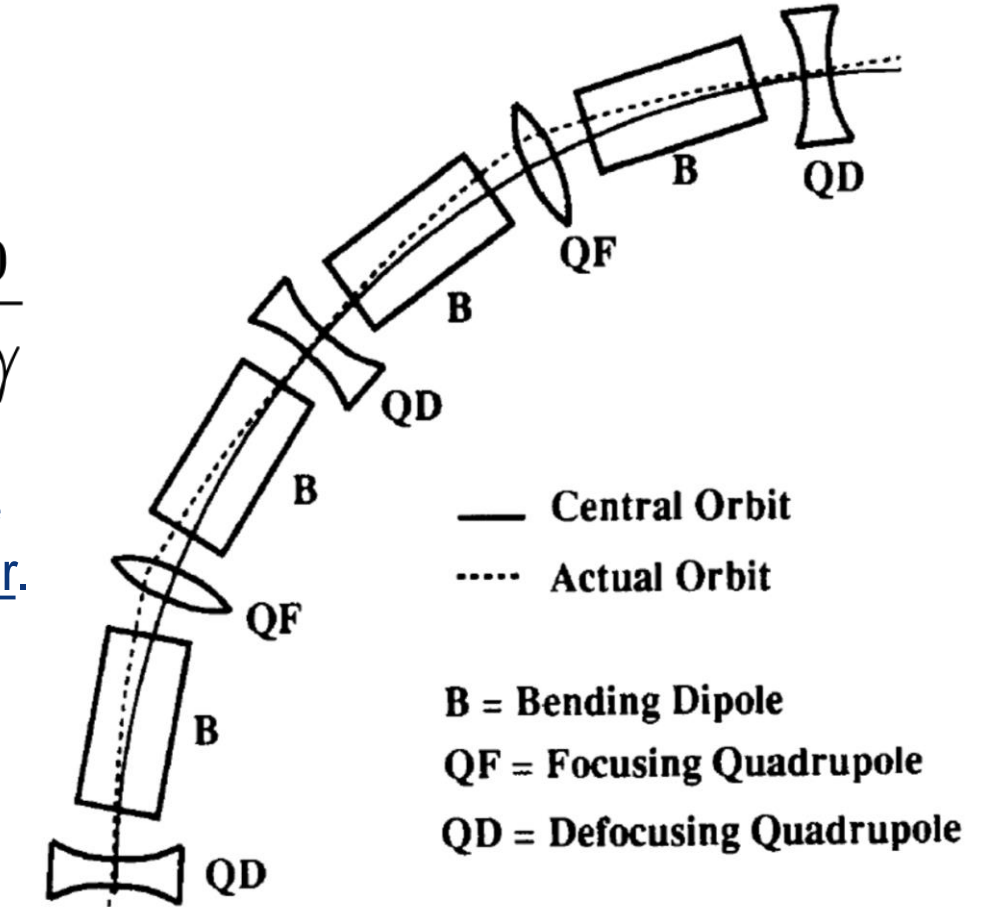
Energy fixed by bending strength and cavity frequency

$$f_{RF} = h \cdot f_{rev}$$
$$f_{rev} = \frac{v}{C_c} = \frac{v}{2\pi\rho} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{qB_0}{m_0\gamma}$$

A variation of the Circumference C induces changes in the energy proportional to α , the momentum compaction factor.

$$\frac{\Delta E(t)}{E_0} = -\frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\Delta C(t)}{C_c}$$

In LEP $\alpha = 1.86 \cdot 10^{-4}$ a small variation the circumference induces a large variation in energy



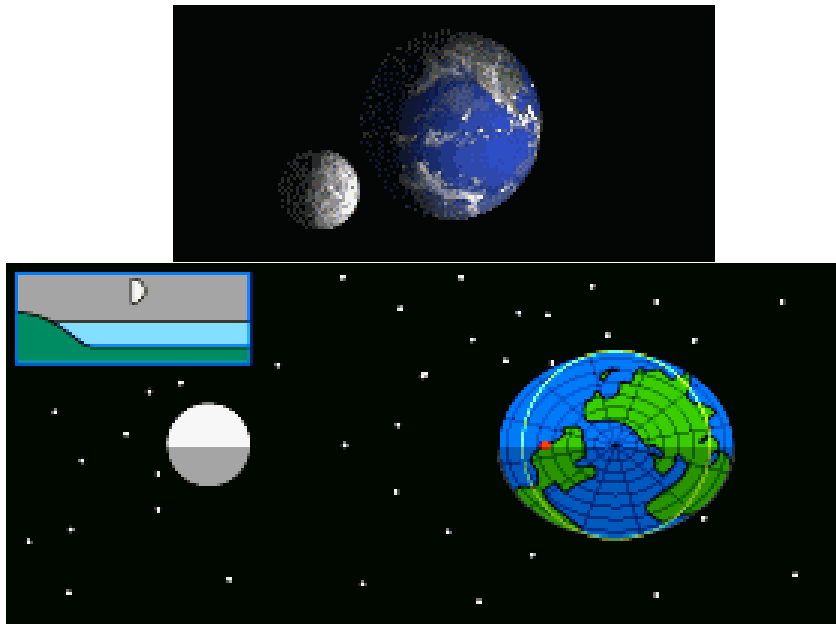
Moon tides can change earth geometry

Moon induces a earth deformation similar to water tide.

Total deformation of the LEP about 4 mm

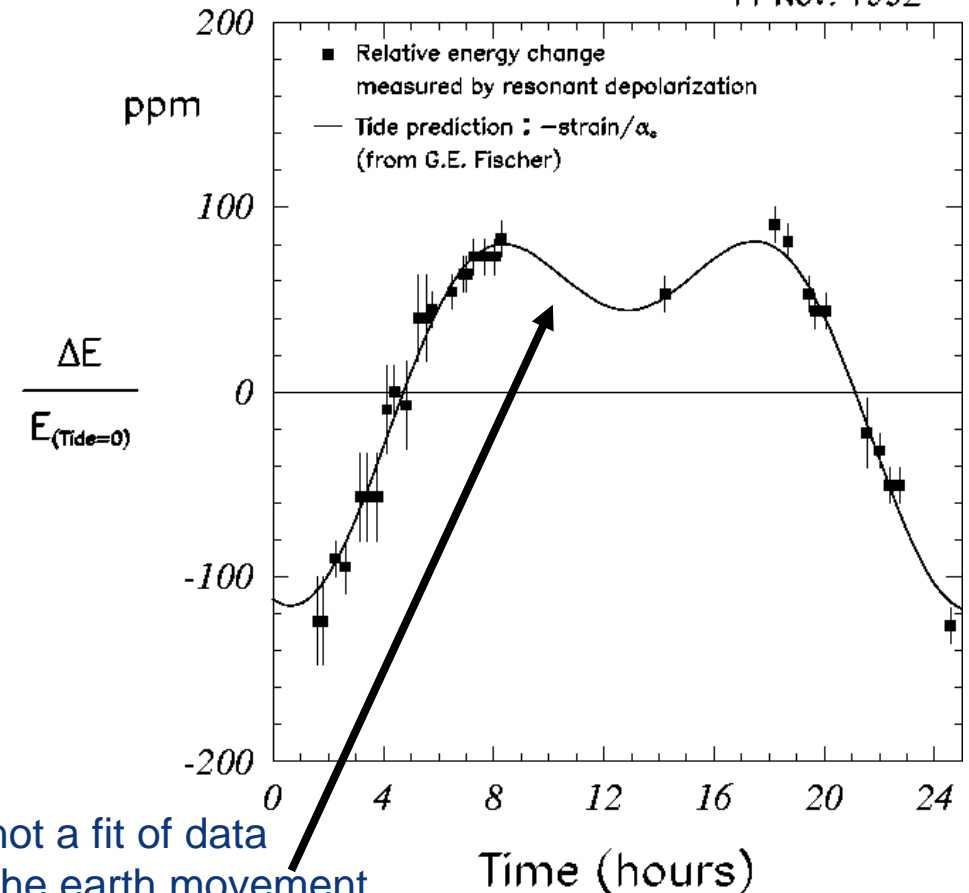
Energy variation of 100 ppm

The 12 h cycle is due to the earth deformation

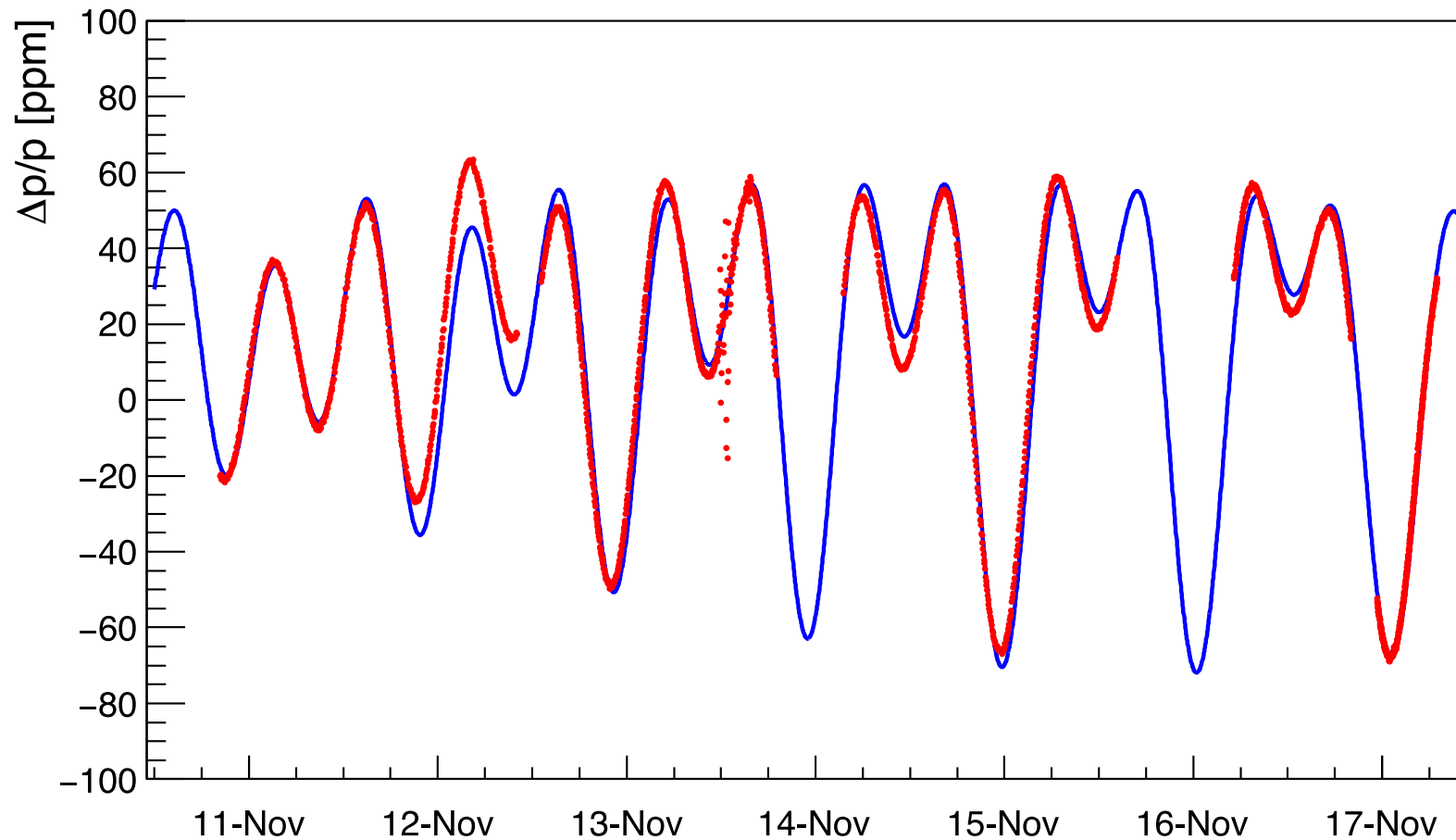


LEP TidExperiment

11 Nov. 1992



The effect is modulated by the different tide intensities and by the SUN tides



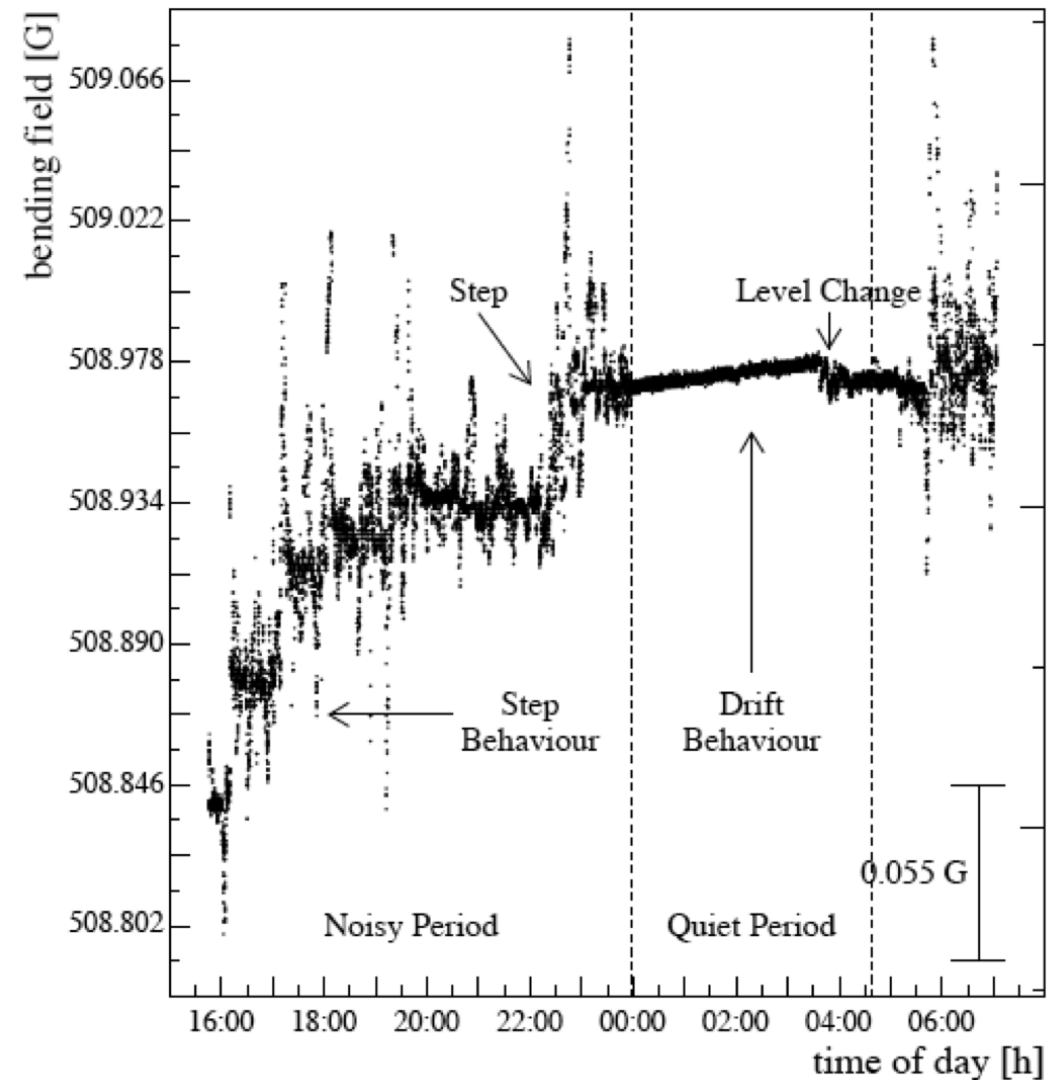
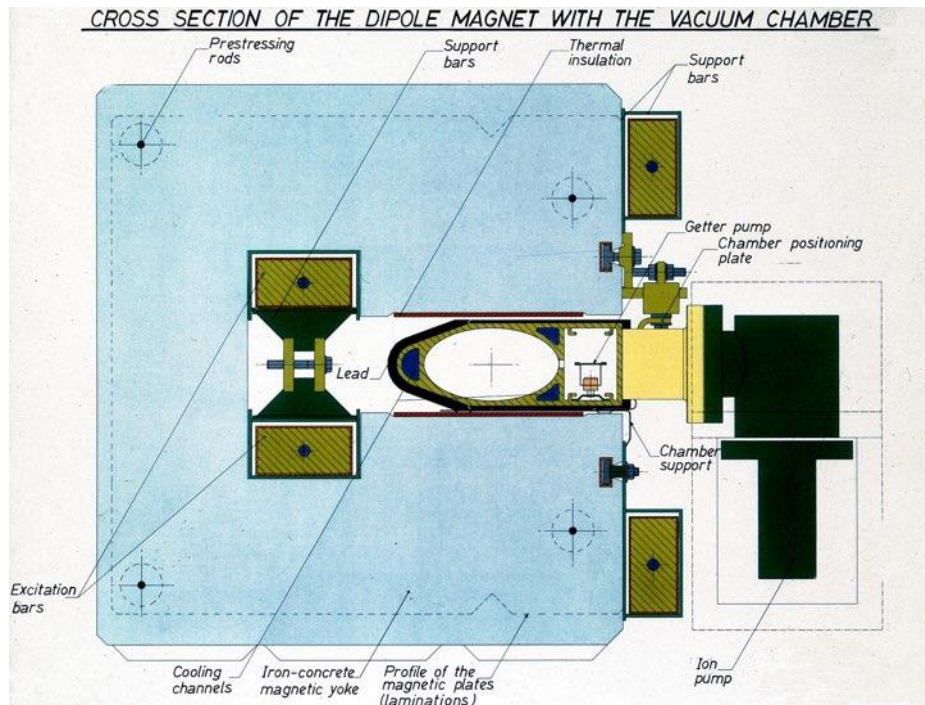
Predicted (blue line) and observed (red point) tidal energy variations of the LHC ring in November 2016 during long consecutive fills at 4 TeV/c spanning almost an entire week.

The outliers that can be observed around midday November 13th are radial oscillations of the ring induced by the surface waves from a magnitude 7.8 Earthquake in New-Zealand.

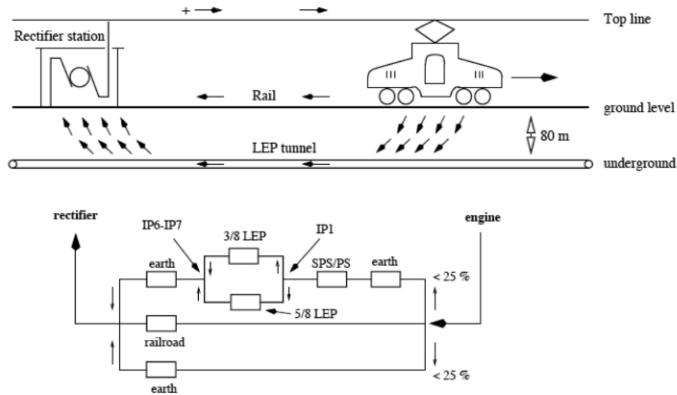
From: Large Hadron Collider momentum calibration and accuracy, E.Todesco and J.Wenninger

The problem: an accelerator is not in the middle of nothing

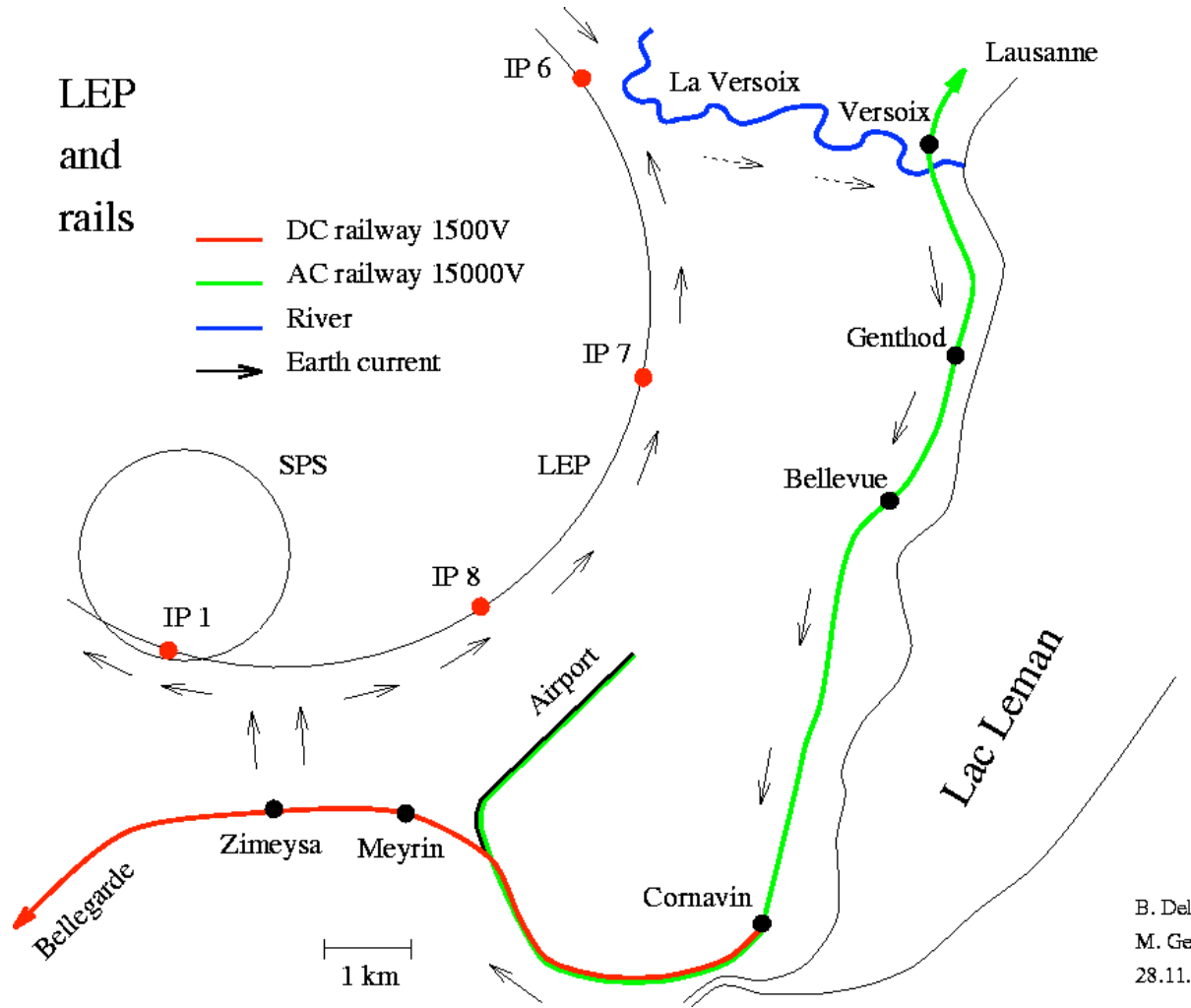
Observed variation of the bending strength of the LEP dipoles during the day



Influence of train leakage current



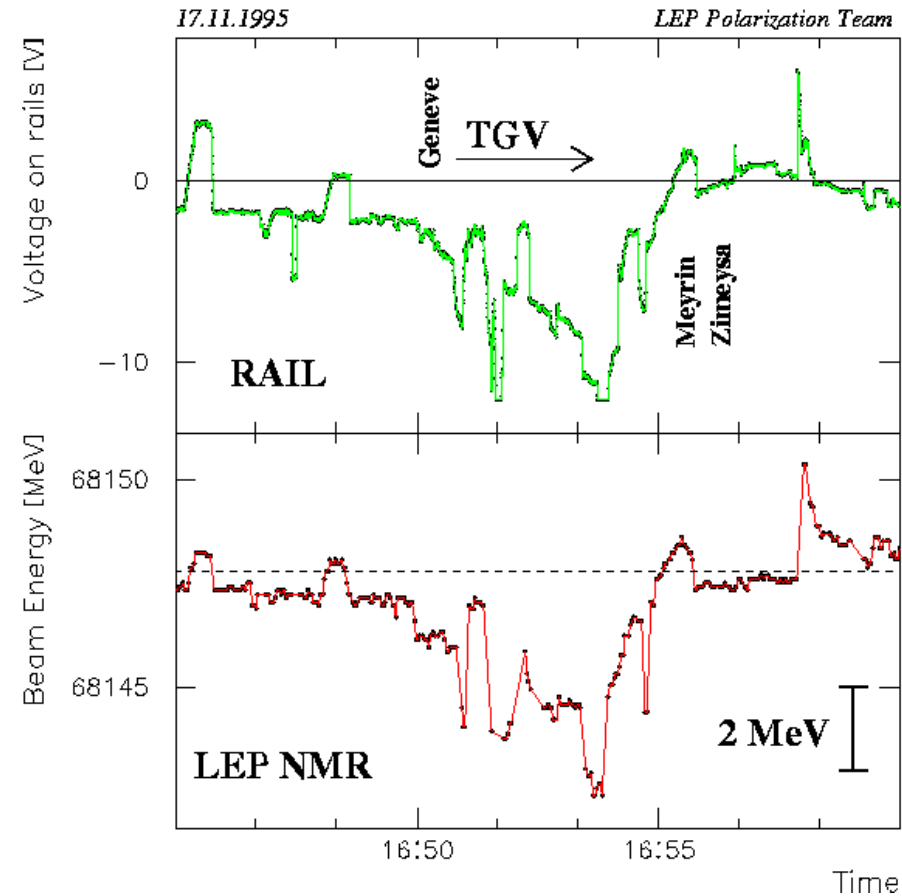
LEP beam pipe as ground for leakage current.
 Variation of the dipole field due to the current .
 Change in energy following the SNCF train table



B. Dehning
 M. Geitz
 28.11.1995

The evidence, TGV to Paris at 16:50 ...

Correlation between trains and LEP energy



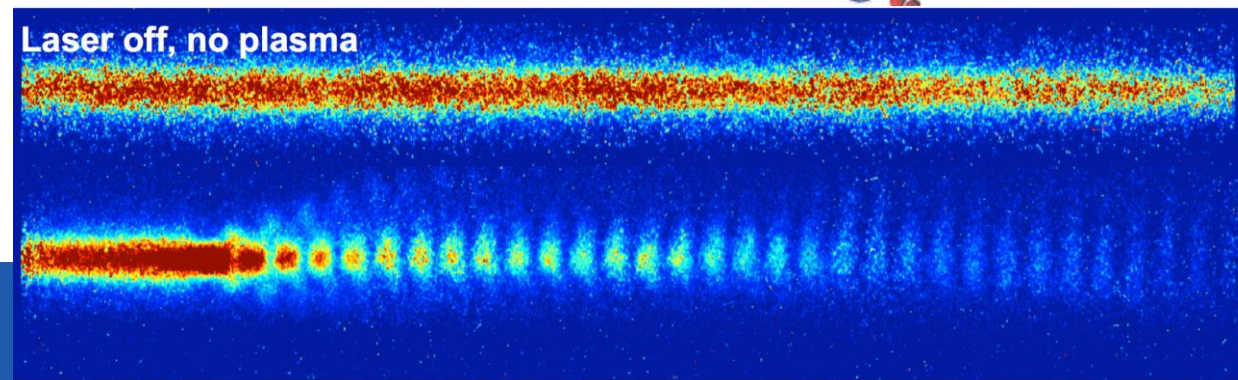
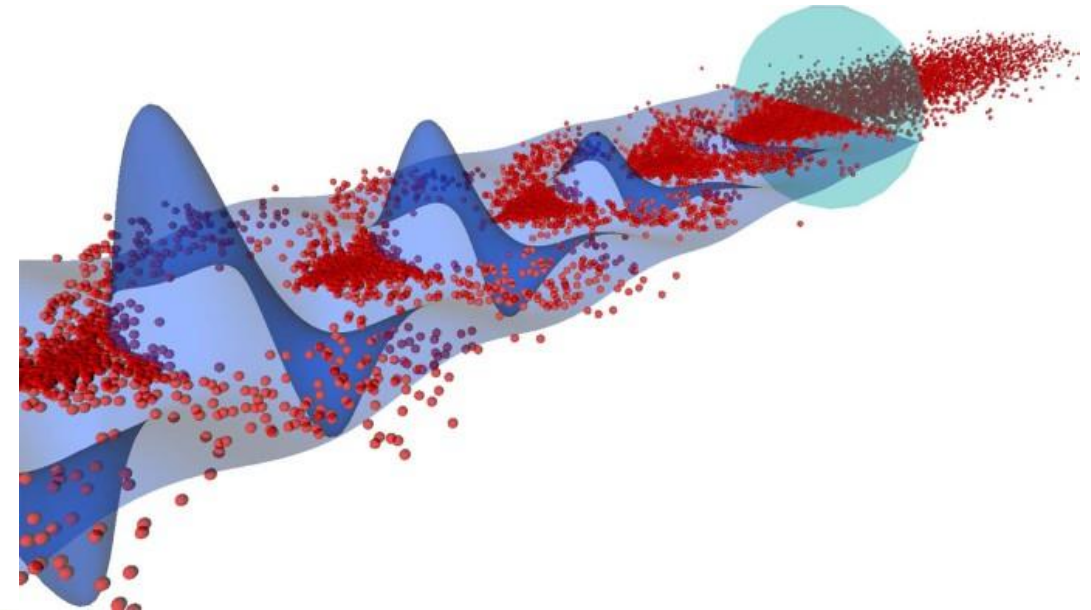
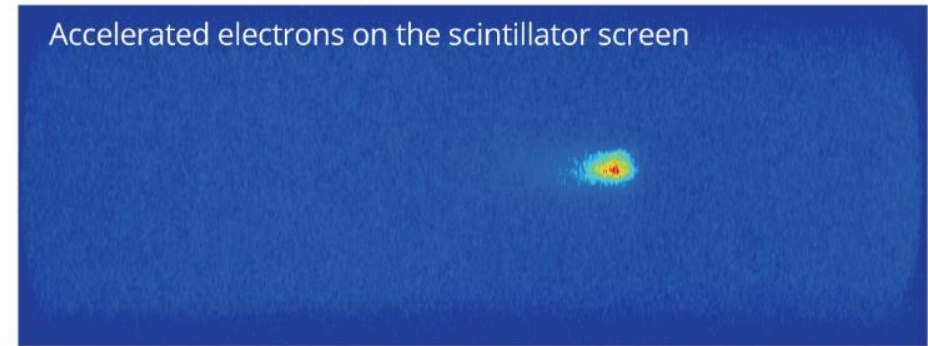
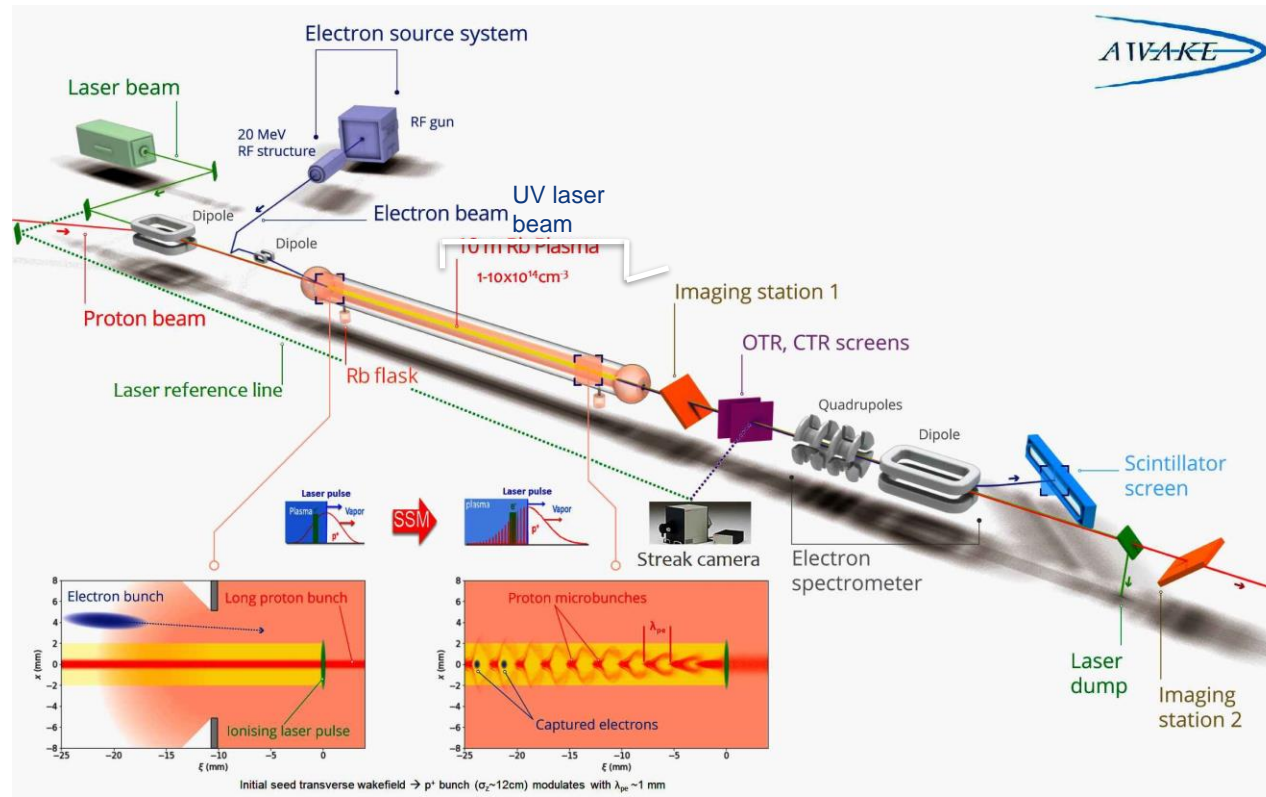
The future (personal view, pretty long term...)

Laser plasma acceleration : few GeVs per meter

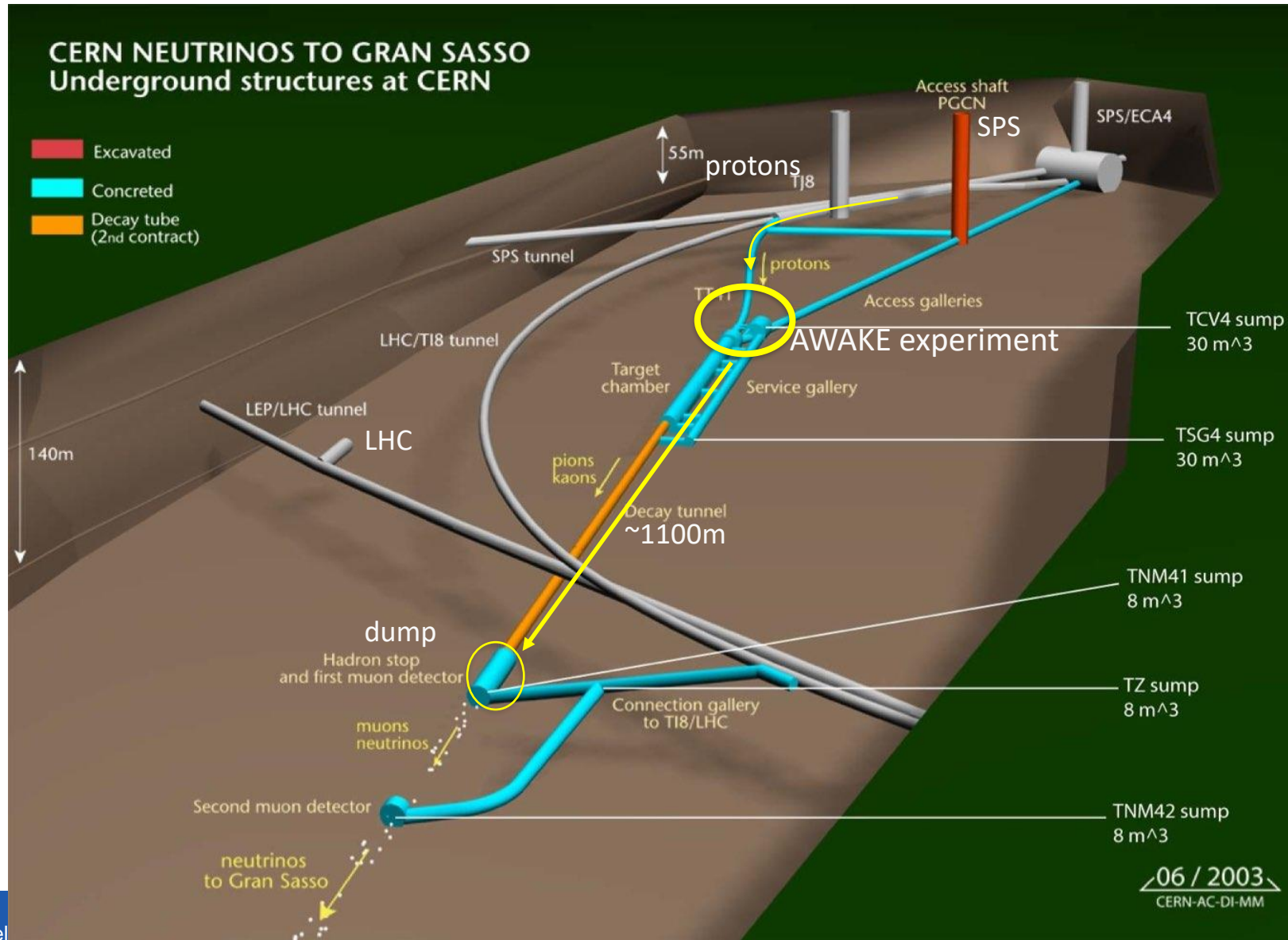


<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MINxgmPVF6U>

Experiment on proton-driven plasma wake acceleration - AWAKE



AWAKE at CERN



Thanks for your attention!!!