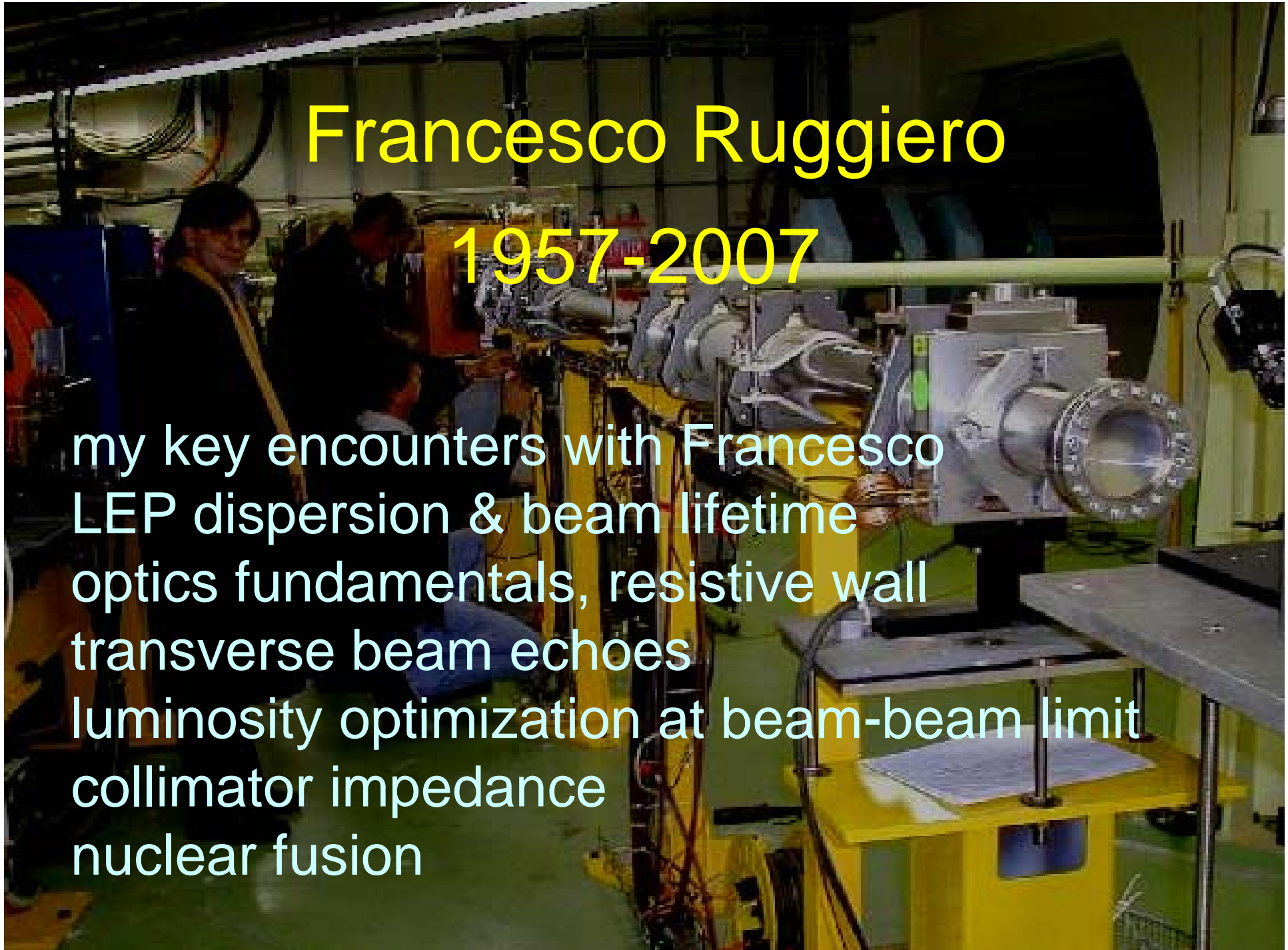


Francesco Ruggiero

1957-2007

my key encounters with Francesco
LEP dispersion & beam lifetime
optics fundamentals, resistive wall
transverse beam echoes
luminosity optimization at beam-beam limit
collimator impedance
nuclear fusion



my key encounters with Francesco

- 1990 or 91: *“living by his bio clock”*
- 1996: *joint summer in Snowmass, Colorado*
- 1997: *Francesco’s invitation to visit CERN, discovery of LHC e-cloud*
- 1999: *I came to CERN to work w. Francesco*
- 1999-2007: *my mentor, section and group leader; many midnight discussions; Pizza d’Oro; evenings at Paola’s home*
- 2003: *official witness at my wedding*
- 2005: *Francesco brought our newborn daughter a set of magnets as present*



Snowmass
Colorado
1996

Snowmass
Colorado, 1996



my wedding, Ferney-Voltaire 2003



Francesco was official witness

wedding dinner, Geneva 2003



LEP dispersion measurement & correction

EUROPEAN LABORATORY FOR PARTICLE PHYSICS
CERN - SL Division

CERN LIBRARIES, GENEVA



CM-P00061080

CERN SL/91-38 (AP)

02

SL-MD Note 26

31 July 1992
LEP

Resonant correction of residual dispersion in LEP

F. Ruggiero and A. Zholents

Keywords: OPTICS

Run no.	Date
1044.00	17/6/92

Effect of residual dispersion at the RF-cavities on the dynamic measurement of dispersion in LEP

Francesco Ruggiero

ABSTRACT

A dynamic measurement of dispersion in LEP will be possible by exciting a longitudinal oscillation and collecting the BOM signal at the synchrotron frequency over a thousand turns. We show that this signal is not simply proportional to the local value of the dispersion, but contains a spurious component depending on the residual dispersion at the RF-cavities. For typical machine conditions, the spurious component can be a sizable fraction of the signal and must be taken into account in order to achieve a reliable dispersion measurement, suitable for applying an efficient correction algorithm.

***original approaches – novel methods –
deep understanding of accelerators***

Geneva, Switzerland
September 1991

Summary

The Fourier spectrum of the residual dispersion usually contains a large peak at the (integer part of the) betatron tune. This resonant component has been successfully compensated by applying special orbit bumps in the arcs of LEP. With the present 90° optics, the amplification factors for such bumps range from 200 to more than 700, i.e., a 1 mm orbit bump can give rise to more than 70 cm peak dispersion. Therefore these resonant bumps, now available in SLOPPYSOFT under the heading SUPERBUMPS and called SYMDISP, ASYMDISP (vertical) or SYMHDISP, ASYMHDISP (horizontal), can be used to control beam size and possibly polarization level without any appreciable effect on the closed orbit.

1 Introduction

During LEP start-up in 1992, large r.m.s. values of residual vertical dispersion (up to 60 cm) have been observed, both with the present 94/100 optics and with the 91/97 optics. Even though the Fourier spectrum of the vertical closed orbit was practically flat, the corresponding spectrum for the vertical dispersion showed a strong line at the integer betatron tune, typically larger than 10 times the average spectral content.

Since the closed orbit in quadrupoles and sextupoles is the driving term for dispersion, we looked for special orbit bumps having a Fourier spectrum dominated by the line at the integer betatron tune, i.e., orbit bumps as close as possible to a pure betatron oscillation. The dispersion created by such a 'resonant' excitation could then be used to cancel the corresponding betatron component of the measured residual dispersion, without any appreciable deterioration of the closed orbit. In order to apply this resonant excitation with the right phase, one has to determine the correct amplitude for two independent bumps in quadrature.

In the following section, we describe the resonant bumps developed for the 94/100 optics and derive a simple analytical formula for the corresponding 'amplification factors'. The same formula can also be used to estimate the sensitivity of a given optics, in terms of vertical dispersion, to correlated residual closed orbit. In Section 3, we report the results of recent dispersion measurements and of a successful attempt to correct the resonant component of the vertical dispersion. Although this resonant component has been reduced

quantum lifetime of electron beams

EUROPEAN LABORATORY FOR PARTICLE PHYSICS

CERN - SL Division



CERN SL/93-05 (AP)

**A correct formula for the longitudinal quantum
lifetime in electron storage rings**

Francesco Ruggiero

ABSTRACT

The usual formula for the beam quantum lifetime in presence of a transverse aperture limit cannot be extended to the longitudinal case, where the amplitude of synchrotron oscillations is limited by the energy aperture of the RF-bucket. Since the problem of particle escape over a potential barrier has been solved many years ago, we 'translate' the correct formula using accelerator physics notation and shortly discuss its (modest) implications for the performance of LEP.

*applying the formalism
of S. Chandrasekhar,
"stochastic problems in
physics and astronomy",
Rev. Mod. Phys. 1943*

*Francesco told me that
after publishing this report
he received a phone call
from Matt Sands*

optics foundations, resistive-wall impedance...

*Francesco published novel
fundamental papers on
many subjects of
accelerator physics*

Variational formulation for linear optics in a periodic focussing system

Robert L. Gluckstern and Francesco Ruggiero*

Part.Accel.39:125-136,1992

ABSTRACT

We derive the equation for the betatron function $\beta(s)$ from a variational principle; the corresponding stationary value of the action integral equals the betatron phase advance μ . This permits us to obtain an accurate value of μ even for a simple trial function $\tilde{\beta}(s)$ and simplifies the derivation of the change in μ caused by errors in the focussing gradient $K(s)$. We also present a variational form for the dispersion function $D(s)$ and apply our results to the example of alternating gradients (FD lattice), obtaining accurate estimates for the phase advance and the transition energy. These variational forms are special cases of a general principle for the eigenvalues of a (stable) symplectic matrix.

PHYSICAL REVIEW E

VOLUME 53, NUMBER 3

MARCH 1996

Resistive wall impedance as derivative of the electric capacitance for a beam pipe of arbitrary cross section

Francesco Ruggiero

SL Division, CERN, CH 1211, Geneva, Switzerland

(Received 8 November 1995)

We derive a general formula expressing the resistive wall impedance in the ultrarelativistic limit for a beam pipe of arbitrary cross section through the “normal derivative” of its electric capacitance. An application to the case of rectangular cross section yields a closed form expression of the corresponding longitudinal impedance in terms of elliptic integrals.

PACS number(s): 41.75.-i

Single-Beam Collective Effects in the LHC

Francesco Ruggiero

ABSTRACT

Single-beam collective effects can limit the current and therefore the performance of the Large Hadron Collider (LHC), unless the impedance of the different vacuum chamber discontinuities seen by the beam is kept below certain limits. Together with parasitic losses considerations, this has an impact on the design of several machine components, such as monitors, kickers, bellows, warm sections, experimental beam pipes, rf-cavities, feedback systems and especially on the thermal beam screen, with its millions of pumping slots. After revising the LHC impedance budget in view of the most recent design options, we compute rise times and thresholds for different instabilities, as well as coherent and incoherent tune shifts and parasitic losses.

the “bible” of LHC collective effects

echoes with two dipole kicks

SL-Note-2000-048 MD

SPS

06 September 2000

Francesco's idea,
1st simulations,
+ guidance of SPS
machine experiment

*first observation of
transverse beam echo*

Transverse beam echo measurements on a single proton bunch at the SPS

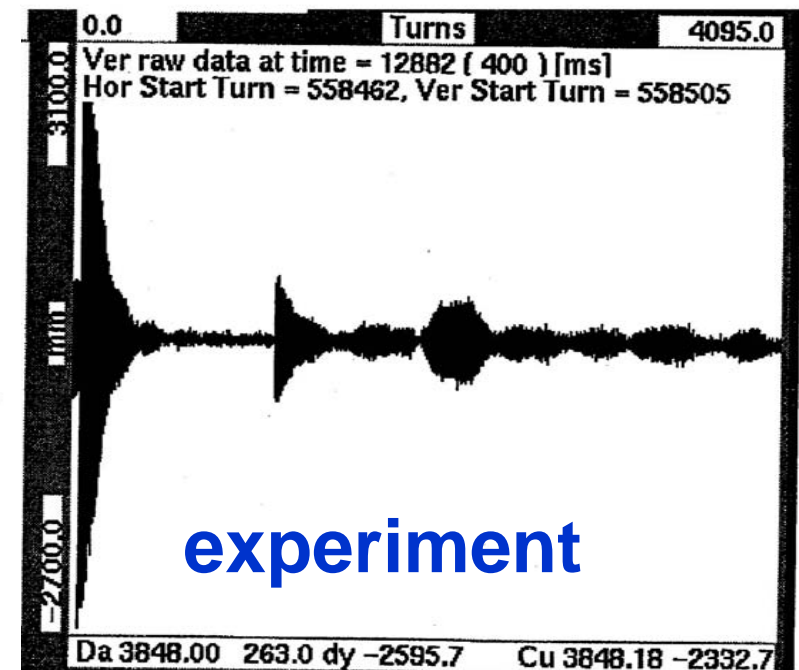
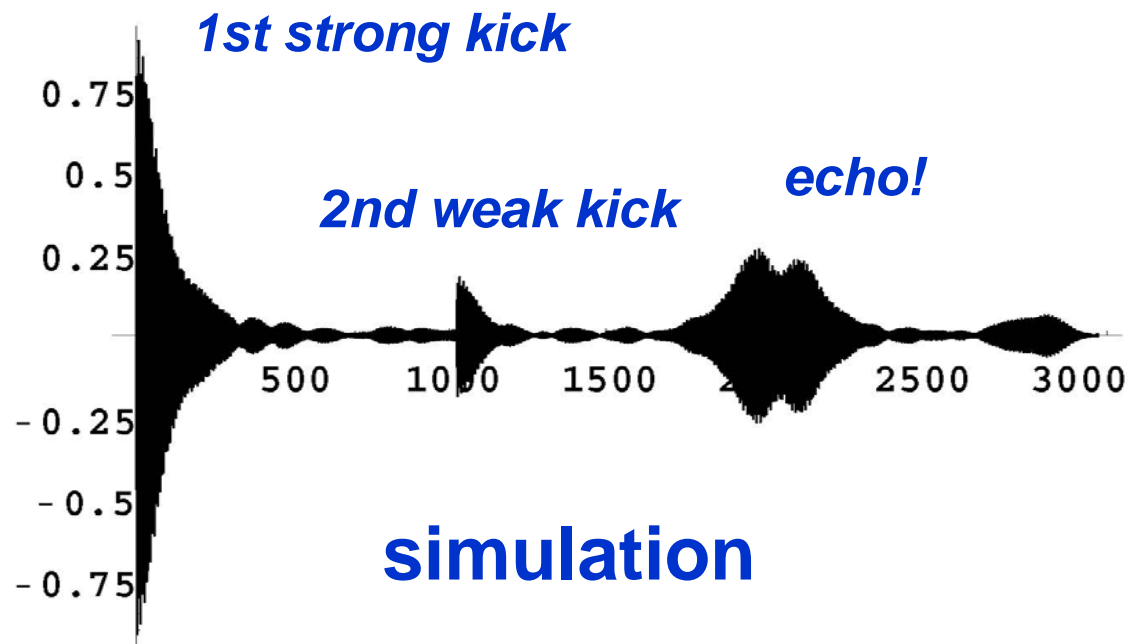
G. Arduini, F. Ruggiero, F. Zimmermann,
M.P. Zorzano

Keywords: echo, proton, transverse, dipole kick

No run numbers specified.

Summary

This MD was aimed at proving the possibility of detecting beam echo signals in the transverse plane by using two dipole kicks. We have confirmed that when a proton bunch suffers a transverse dipole kick and the betatron oscillations of the centroid are damped due to the decoherence induced by nonlinearities, a subsequent dipole kick restores, after a delay, those betatron oscillations in the form of an echo signal.



luminosity @ b-b limit & LHC upgrade

Francesco Ruggiero,
LHC upgrade meeting,
March 2002

***this approach
led to today's
LHC upgrade
scenario
of intense
bunches, with
50 ns spacing,
& large
Piwinski angle***

if bunch intensity and brilliance are not limited by the injectors or by other effects in the LHC (e.g. electron cloud) \implies luminosity can be increased without exceeding the beam-beam limit $\Delta Q_{bb} \sim 0.01$ by increasing the crossing angle and/or the bunch length

express beam-beam limited brilliance N_b/ε_n in terms of maximum total beam-beam tune shift ΔQ_{bb} , then

$$L \simeq \gamma \Delta Q_{bb}^2 \frac{\pi \varepsilon_n f_{rep}}{r_p^2 \beta^*} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\theta_c \sigma_z}{2\sigma^*} \right)^2}$$

luminosity is proportional to collision energy and normalized transverse emittance $\varepsilon_n = \gamma \varepsilon \implies$ an increased injection energy (Super-SPS) allows a larger normalized emittance and thus more intensity and more luminosity at the beam-beam limit

Another possibility to achieve significant luminosities with large crossing angles consists in colliding very long 'super-bunches'.

F. Ruggiero and F. Zimmermann, *Luminosity Optimization near the Beam-Beam Limit by Increasing Bunch Length or Crossing Angle*,
CERN SL-2002-005-AP (2002) and Phys. Rev. ST Accel. Beams. **5**, 061001 (2002).

Transverse resistive impedance of LHC collimators versus impedance of cold beam screen in the arcs

$$\frac{Z_{\perp}^{\text{coll}}}{Z_{\perp}^{\text{arc}}} \sim \frac{(L^{\text{coll}}/L^{\text{arc}}) \times \sqrt{\rho^{\text{coll}}/\rho^{\text{arc}}}}{(a^{\text{coll}}/a^{\text{arc}})^3} \sim$$

$$\sim \frac{(20 \text{ m}/20 \text{ km}) \times \sqrt{\text{RRR} \sim 100}}{(1.8 \text{ mm}/18 \text{ mm})^3} \sim$$

$$\sim \frac{10^{-3} \times 10}{10^{-3}} \sim 10!$$

using simple scaling arguments, Francesco was the first to point out that the LHC collimators had an impedance problem

$$a^{\text{coll}} \sim n\sqrt{\beta\epsilon} \sim \sqrt{\beta}$$

$$\tau_{\text{resist-wall}}^{-1} \propto \langle \beta Z_{\perp}^{\text{coll}} \rangle \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}}$$

tensor transformation for skew collimators

SKEW COLLIMATOR IMPEDANCE

$$Z = \frac{1}{\beta I \Delta x} \int_0^{2\pi R} (E + v B) ds \quad \text{1D impedance} \quad \beta = v/c$$

$$\langle F_{\perp} \rangle = \langle e(E + v \wedge B)_{\perp} \rangle = -j \frac{e \beta I}{2\pi R} \underline{\underline{Z}}_{\perp} \cdot \Delta \underline{\underline{z}}_{\perp} \quad \text{2D}$$

Suppose the TENSOR impedance $\underline{\underline{Z}}_{\perp}$ is diagonal in a tilted frame

$$\underline{\underline{Z}}'_{\perp} = \begin{pmatrix} Z^{(1)} & 0 \\ 0 & Z^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{in a frame rotated by angle } \alpha \text{ around } z$$

In this frame the force F_{\perp} and the transversed displacement $\Delta \underline{\underline{z}}_{\perp} = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta x \\ \Delta y \end{pmatrix}$ become

$$\langle F'_{\perp} \rangle = \underline{\underline{R}} \cdot \langle F_{\perp} \rangle = -j \frac{e \beta I}{2\pi R} \underline{\underline{Z}}'_{\perp} \cdot \underline{\underline{R}} \cdot \Delta \underline{\underline{z}}_{\perp}$$

Therefore

$$\langle F_{\perp} \rangle = -j \frac{e \beta I}{2\pi R} (\underline{\underline{R}}^{-1} \underline{\underline{Z}}'_{\perp} \underline{\underline{R}}) \cdot \Delta \underline{\underline{z}}_{\perp}$$

$$\underline{\underline{R}} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{rotation matrix}$$

$$\underline{\underline{Z}}_{\perp} = \underline{\underline{R}}^{-1} \underline{\underline{Z}}'_{\perp} \underline{\underline{R}} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2 \alpha Z^{(1)} + \sin^2 \alpha Z^{(2)} & \sin \alpha \cos \alpha (Z^{(1)} - Z^{(2)}) \\ \sin \alpha \cos \alpha (Z^{(1)} - Z^{(2)}) & \sin^2 \alpha Z^{(1)} + \cos^2 \alpha Z^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{For } \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{Z}}_{\perp} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} Z^{(1)} + Z^{(2)} & Z^{(1)} - Z^{(2)} \\ Z^{(1)} - Z^{(2)} & Z^{(1)} + Z^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}$$

Time shift tensor:

$$\underline{\underline{\Delta Q}} = j \frac{N e p}{2\pi b} \frac{1}{Z_0 R} \underline{\underline{\beta}}_{\perp} \underline{\underline{Z}}_{\perp} \underline{\underline{\beta}}_{\perp}^{1/2}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\beta}}_{\perp} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_x & 0 \\ 0 & \beta_y \end{pmatrix}, \quad \underline{\underline{\Delta Q}}_{xy} : \text{coupling coefficient (compensated by incoherent time shift)}$$

$$\text{For } \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\Delta Q}} = j \frac{N e p}{2\pi b} \frac{1}{Z_0 R} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_x \frac{Z^{(1)} + Z^{(2)}}{2} & \sqrt{\beta_x \beta_y} \frac{Z^{(1)} - Z^{(2)}}{2} \\ \sqrt{\beta_x \beta_y} \frac{Z^{(1)} - Z^{(2)}}{2} & \beta_y \frac{Z^{(1)} + Z^{(2)}}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

For a skew collimator tilted by $\frac{\pi}{4}$

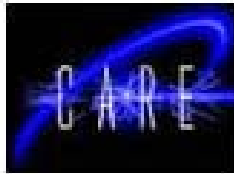
$$Z^{(2)} = \frac{1}{2} Z^{(1)} \quad \text{Yokoye coefficient for non-collimator plane}$$

Therefore

$$\underline{\underline{\Delta Q}}_x = j \frac{N e p}{2\pi b} \frac{\beta_x}{Z_0 R} \frac{3}{4} Z^{(1)}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\Delta Q}}_y = j \frac{N e p}{2\pi b} \frac{\beta_y}{Z_0 R} \frac{3}{4} Z^{(1)}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\Delta Q}}_{xy} = j \frac{N e p}{2\pi b} \frac{\sqrt{\beta_x \beta_y}}{Z_0 R} \frac{1}{4} Z^{(1)}$$



High Energy
High Intensity
Hadron Beams



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CARE-HHH
accelerator-physics
simulation codes
web repository

-

an initiative of Francesco

http://oraweb.cern.ch:9000/pls/hhh/code_website.startup

VELA

VUITTON IN SVEZIA

DISABILI Europei di ciclismo

Grande Italia a pedali Due generazioni per sei medaglie

di FABRIZIO MACCHI

■ Quattordici atleti in gara e sei medaglie conquistate agli Europei di ciclismo di Alkmaar (Ola). Il Comitato italiano paralimpico può essere orgoglioso dei risultati azzurri in una rassegna che ha visto in gara 478 atleti di 32 nazioni, essendo aperta anche a paesi extraeuropei: in pista e su strada c'erano anche cinesi, statunitensi, venezuelani, e australiani.

L'astro nascente Alessio Borgato si è laureato campione d'Europa su strada nella categoria LC1, grazie anche al lavoro di squadra orchestrato da Elisio Torresi, Fabio Triboli e dal c.t. Valentini.

Il medagliere azzurro è stato completato dalla vecchia guardia: Fabio Triboli, di Mandello (Lecco), bronzo all'Olimpiade di Atene nella cat. LC1, ha ottenuto l'argento nell'inseguimento dietro all'austriaco Wolfgang Elbeck, che ha stabilito il record del mondo, e un bronzo nella cronometro. A tenere alta la bandiera dei vecchietti ha contribuito anche il sottoscritto (cat. LC3) con tre argenti: nell'inseguimento, dietro a Graf (Ger), nel chilometro, battuto da Thirionet (Fra), e nella prova in linea, dove sono rientrati in gruppo dopo una caduta al 2° giro, ma sono stati bruciati in volata da Champenois (Fra). L'Italia ha presentato anche Emanuele Bersini pilotato da Fabrizio Di Somma, Daniele Ingianni con la guida Mirko Pinton, Giorgio Faroni nella categoria CP3 e il pescarese Pierpaolo Addesi nella LC1. Ora appuntamento con i Mondiali del prossimo anno e la Paralimpiade di Pechino: con una squadra così è lecito sognare.



Fabrizio Macchi

In Olanda il giovane Borgato è oro su strada, la vecchia guardia non molla e conquista 5 podi

Malmoe, giallo sulla bilancia

Nessuna modifica ma barche più pesanti che a Valencia: colpa della gravità

Sorpresa durante le operazioni di stazzatura, scafi fuori norma di circa 50 kg: questioni di latitudine

segue dalla prima

Immaginate le proteste dei velisti che si professavano innocenti e giuravano che durante le vacanze non c'erano stati «stravizi», nessuna modifica era stata apportata a Spa67, la vecchia One World, (ogni variazione va comunicata).

Forse sarebbe scoppiato uno di quei casi che hanno reso famosa la coppa America, quando un collega di McAlpine, Guy Roland Perrin, ha gettato sul tavolo l'intuizione giusta. «Sarà colpa della latitudine», vale a dire la distanza di un punto dall'equatore: 55° Nord 13° Est per Malmoe, Svezia; 39° Nord, 0°2' Ovest per Valencia, Spagna. Silvio Arrivabene, navigatore e componente del design team di Mascalzone Latino, ha trovato su Internet le risposte numeriche al dubbio. «Seguendo la formula matematica — spiega Arrivabene — trovavo una giustificazione i chilogrammi in eccesso che aveva la barca, lo abbia-



OSSERVATORE SPECIALE Luna Rossa e Emirates Team New Zealand si allenano nelle acque di Malmoe, seguite da uno spettatore d'eccezione: un sottomarino (Sea&see)

mo detto a McAlpine che ha disposto altre verifiche». «In parole povere — ha spiegato poi lo stazzatore — la forza di gravità si sente maggiormente mano a mano che ci si avvicina al Polo Nord». Mascalzone Latino e le sue sorelle a Malmoe pesano di più della stessa barca caricata a Valencia: la differenza fra equatore e Polo Nord è di un aumento

di peso dell'1,5%. Una regoletta che conoscevano anche i Vichinghi di Erik il Rosso, i quali avevano opportune tacche sulla nave. Gli stazzatori hanno fatto prove anche sulle altre barche per verificare se tutte erano tornate dagli ozi estivi con chili di troppo.

Tanti se si parla di linea, piccola parte di decimali quando si considera che questi bestioni saliti sulla bilancia fanno girare la lancetta fino a 24.000 chili. Chiarito che nessuno voleva cercare una scorciatoia per la vittoria e che questo è uno dei tanti effetti che si hanno quando la coppa America abbandona i tradizionali secolarismi e diventa un fenomeno itinerante, si è provveduto a risolvere il

LA GUIDA

DOMANI ACT 6 COI MATCH RACE

Inizia domani a Malmoe, in Svezia, l'Act 6 della Louis Vuitton Cup. Undici sfidanti e un defender si affronteranno in due regate quotidiane (oggi alle 12 la prima partenza) fino al 1° settembre.

ACT 7

L'Act 7, in programma dal 2 al 4 settembre sempre a Malmoe, prevede lo svolgimento di 5 regate di flotta. Il vincitore della regata guadagna 12 punti, un punto per ogni barca iscritta, il secondo un punto in meno e così via.

LO SCIENZIATO

Perché ai poli pesiamo di più

di FRANCESCO RUGGIERO*

A causa della rotazione della Terra intorno al suo asse, che passa per i due poli, una persona robusta pesa 100 chili al Polo Nord ma circa mezzo chilo in meno all'Equatore. Infatti, la rotazione terrestre crea una forza centrifuga che cresce con la nostra distanza dall'asse e che dipende dal quadrato della velocità angolare di rotazione, come l'effetto di una fronda. La forza centrifuga compensa parzialmente la forza di gravità e quindi riduce il peso degli oggetti. Ai poli la distanza dall'asse di rotazione si annulla e sentiamo tutto il nostro peso. All'Equatore la distanza dall'asse è massima (pari al raggio terrestre: circa 6370 km), quindi la forza centrifuga riduce al massimo l'attrazione gravitazionale e quindi il peso. A latitudini intermedie L la riduzione di peso R di un oggetto di peso P è pure intermedia e si può esprimere mediante la formula $R = P \times 0,0053 \cos^2 L$, dove il coseno della latitudine è pari alla distanza dall'asse diviso per il raggio della Terra. Questa formula approssimata vale a livello del mare, tiene conto della forma appiattita ai poli (ellissoide di riferimento) e del fatto che la forza centrifuga forma un angolo con la forza di gravità.

La latitudine di Malmoe è di circa 55° e la sua distanza dall'asse vale 0,573 volte il raggio della Terra. Perciò il peso di una barca di 24.000 kg è ridotto di circa 42 kg rispetto al peso misurato al polo. A latitudini più vicine all'Equatore, come i 39° di Valencia, la distanza dall'asse vale 0,777 volte il raggio della Terra e la riduzione di peso rispetto al polo Nord è di circa 77 kg. Per una barca di 24.000 kg l'aumento di peso fra Valencia e Malmoe è dunque di circa 35 kg. Ulteriori piccole variazioni possono dipendere da deviazioni della forma della Terra rispetto all'ellissoide di riferimento e da anomalie gravimetriche causate da variazioni locali della densità terrestre.

* fisico degli acceleratori di particelle e ricercatore presso il Cern di Ginevra

Gian Luca Pasini

GUIDA AI PROGRAMMI TV

Francesco's article in *La Gazzetta dello Sport*, August 2005, explained to a general audience why boat weights measured in Valencia and Malmoe differ by some 35 kg, thus addressing a mystery that arose during the weighing of boats between different races of the America's Cup

nuclear scattering

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH
European Laboratory for Particle Physics



Large Hadron Collider Project

LHC Project Report 942

Lifetime Limit From Nuclear Intra-bunch Scattering For High-energy Hadron Beams

H.H. Braun, F. Ruggiero, F. Zimmermann
CERN, Geneva, Switzerland

***last paper with
Francesco***

Abstract

We discuss the possibility and importance of nuclear scattering processes inside a bunched hadron beam. Estimates are presented for the LHC.

nuclear fusion

*“... my original motivation was to understand **whether "clean" nuclear fusion can be achieved in a high energy hadron machine**, thus overcoming difficult problems of confinement in plasma fusion.*

*It would be interesting to **push the LHC ion beam intensity, for oxygen or other ions species (deuterium?), and set limits on the residual vacuum density and other machine parameters (e.g. space charge) such that nuclear fusion and the associated energy production becomes the dominant process.**”*

Francesco's last scientific email to me, 24 June 2006

sympathy card for Francesco from
Toshio and Yasuko Suzuki

To: Francesco RUGGIERO

Toshio & Yasuko SUZUKI



*sympathy card
for Francesco
from Toshio
and Yasuko
Suzuki*

Toshio Suzuki
Yasuko Suzuki

Arrivederci.

Toshio & Yasuko SUZUKI

Dear Francesco,

All of us, we regret that
you passed away so quickly.

We really appreciate your
good smile, twinkle eyes
and kindness.

May you find comfort and peace
during this difficult time

We never forget your
smart brains for physics
and everything.

We pray to you for your
peaceful sleep in the
Heaven as well as in the
Earth.

See you again.

my own “sympathy card”

Dear Francesco,

It is so hard to believe that you have left us.

I miss you dearly and I will never forget you.

I would like to thank you for having given me the chance to work at CERN, for having enjoyed a lot of physics together with me, and for the many evening hours of exciting discussions.

I will always remember the things you taught me.

And CERN will continue along the LHC upgrade path which you laid out so clearly.



*many thanks
for everything
& good bye,
Francesco!*