

Accelerating Technology Business





Danfysik company history

□ 1964 – Foundation of Danfysik □ 1964 – First power supplies □ 1967 – First ion accelerator system □ 1974 – First synchrotron magnet system □ 1995 – First insertion device ☐ Turnkey synchrotron systems ☐ 1998 — Injection systems for ANKA, Karlsruhe, Germany ■ 2002 – Booster synchrotron for Canadian Light source □ 2006 – Injection system and booster for Australian Synchrotron ☐ Particle Therapy accelerator systems — with Siemens □ 2006 – Start of system development □ 2011 – PartikelTherapie Zentrum, Marburg, Germany □ 2012 – NRoCK, Kiel, Germany □ 2014 – ShaPHIH, Shanghai, China DANFYSIK

DANFYSIK products

Power Supply Technology





- Magnet power supply design
- Magnet power supply production
- Magnet power supply test

- 10 A 30000 A
- kW to MW
- 0.3 ppm 100 ppm stability



DANFYSIK products

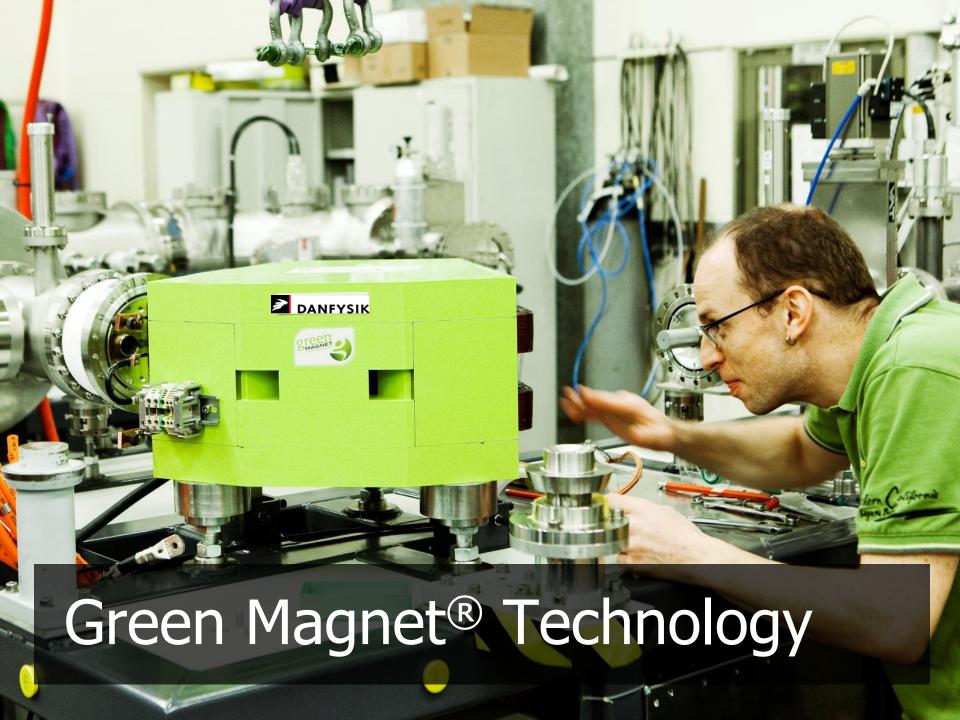
Magnet Technology



- Beam optics design and magnet specification
- Magnet design
- Magnet production
- Magnet test

- Dipole
- Multipole
- Combined function
- Insertion devices



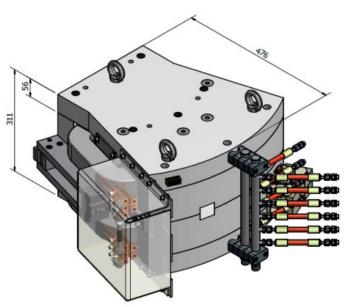


GREEN MAGNETS®

Green Magnets project

- Collaboration with universities and other companies – supported by the Danish government
- Sustainable accelerator systems:
 Minimum power consumption
- Reduction of total cost of ownership of magnet solutions
- Improve uptime of accelerator
- Use of permanent magnets
- New generation of highly efficient and reliable power supplies







DANFYSIK products

Accelerator Systems





Australian Synchrotron Melbourne

PartikelTherapie Zentrum Marburg

- Beam optics design
- System specification
- Installation
- Project management
- Commissioning



Particle Therapy accelerator projects

PTZ Uni-klinikum Giessen-Marburg, Marburg, Germany



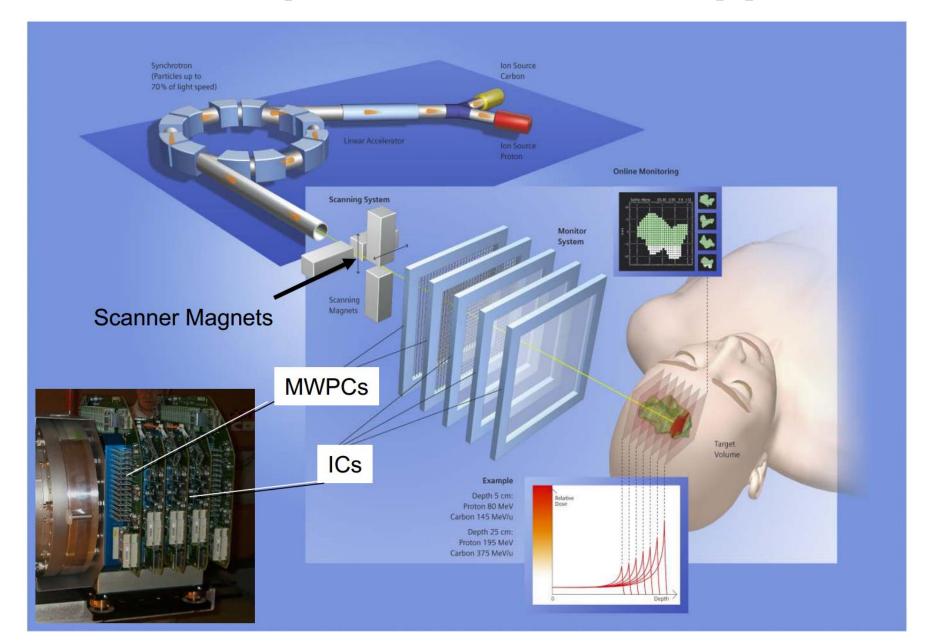
New name:
MIT:
Marburg IonenTherapie

Shanghai Proton and Heavy Ion Hospital, Shanghai, China

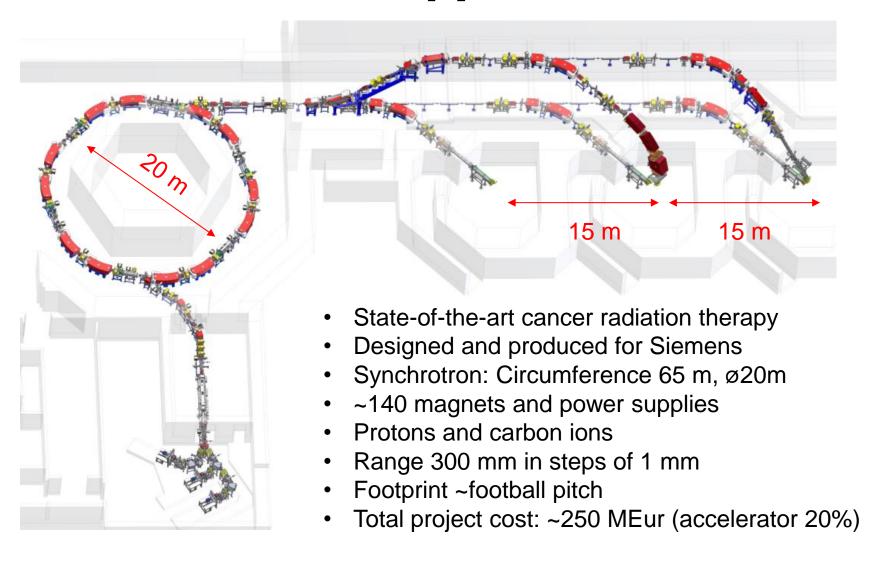




Principle of Particle Therapy



Particle Therapy accelerator







Teknologisk Institut



 Founded 1906 - "To support Danish industry, mainly small enterprises, by providing technical assistance in the form of teaching, advice, testing and technological research"

Today:

- ~1050 employees (Danfysik ~110 employees)
- 2 main campuses: Taastrup and Aarhus
- Revenue 2013: 144 MEur (Danfysik 19 MEur)





























Research and development at Danfysik

- Development is typically part of order execution (one-off's)
- Internal development projects
- Consultant services for costumers
- Participation in research networks (LA3NET, Green magnet)

R&D is divided into three groups:

- Mechanical and magnet design (14 engineers)
- Electronics design (13 engineers and 1 physicist)
- Physics design (7 physicists)



Research and development at Danfysik

Tasks of the Physics Design group:

- Beam optics design of accelerators and beamlines
- Specification of magnets and power supplies
- Specification of accelerator control systems
- Experts on magnet test methods and equipment
- Experts on insertion devices
- Experts on beam diagnostics
- Commissioning of accelerators
- Participation in research networks: LA3NET, Green magnet



Physics job opportunities

Danfysik's Physics Design: We're busy, but not hiring right now

Europe:

- Several big facilities: MAX IV, ESS, XFEL, FAIR, ITER
- New positions at universities driven by retirement of staff
- Healthcare: Particle Therapy is becoming increasingly widespread.
- Industry: Medico, Energy, Finance, IT

Physicists are very attractive for high-tech industry because they:

- have good analytical skills
- are trained in solving tough problems independently
- know basic science => can quickly learn new stuff
- often are advanced IT users (or programmers)
- have good language skills due to research background



My career path

•	Born 1971	
•	1977-1990:	Elementary school and gymnasium (high school)
•	1990-1998:	Studied physics at Aarhus University, Denmark PhD thesis: Experimental studies of H-related point defect in Si and Ge.
•	1998-2000:	Research assistant professor, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN Continuation of PhD work (with new techniques)
•	2000-2002:	Research associate professor, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA Quantum optics in ultracold atomic gases
•	2002-2007:	Associate professor, Aarhus University, Denmark Leader of Quantum Gas group, supervisor of PhD students Lecturer in Atomic Physics and other courses
•	2007-2008	Accelerator physicist at Danfysik
•	2008-2012	Manager of System Architect group, Siemens Healthcare PT
•	2012-2014	Team leader of PT physicist group, Danfysik
•	2014-	Head of Physics Design group, Danfysik



My career path

Key decisions:

- After gymnasium: Engineer or physicist? Decision driven by (lack of) mobility.
- MSc → PhD: PhD because I could and liked being at Aarhus University
- PhD → Post doc: Wanted to become professor at Aarhus University
- Post doc → Group leader: Got the opportunity; my goal was in sight.
- At age 36: Very close to my long-term goal:

Realized that academic research didn't fulfill my expectations

Result:

- Experience in different fields of physics (good)
- International experience worked in US for 4.5 years (good)
- Enjoyed the journey most of the time (good)
- Had project management and group lead experience when I first applied in industry (good)
- Stayed in academia longer than necessary (not optimal)

No regrets!

Not direct career path – but I gained a lot of experience on the way



Recommendations

- Be spotted in the crowd:
 - Demonstrated relevant work experience is very important for first industry job.
 - Do something (relevant) that makes you stand out in the crowd.
- Which direction? Specialist, project management, line management
- Make yourself attractive by attending relevant courses
- Evaluate your goals and achievements regularly



