Accelerators in Particle Physics

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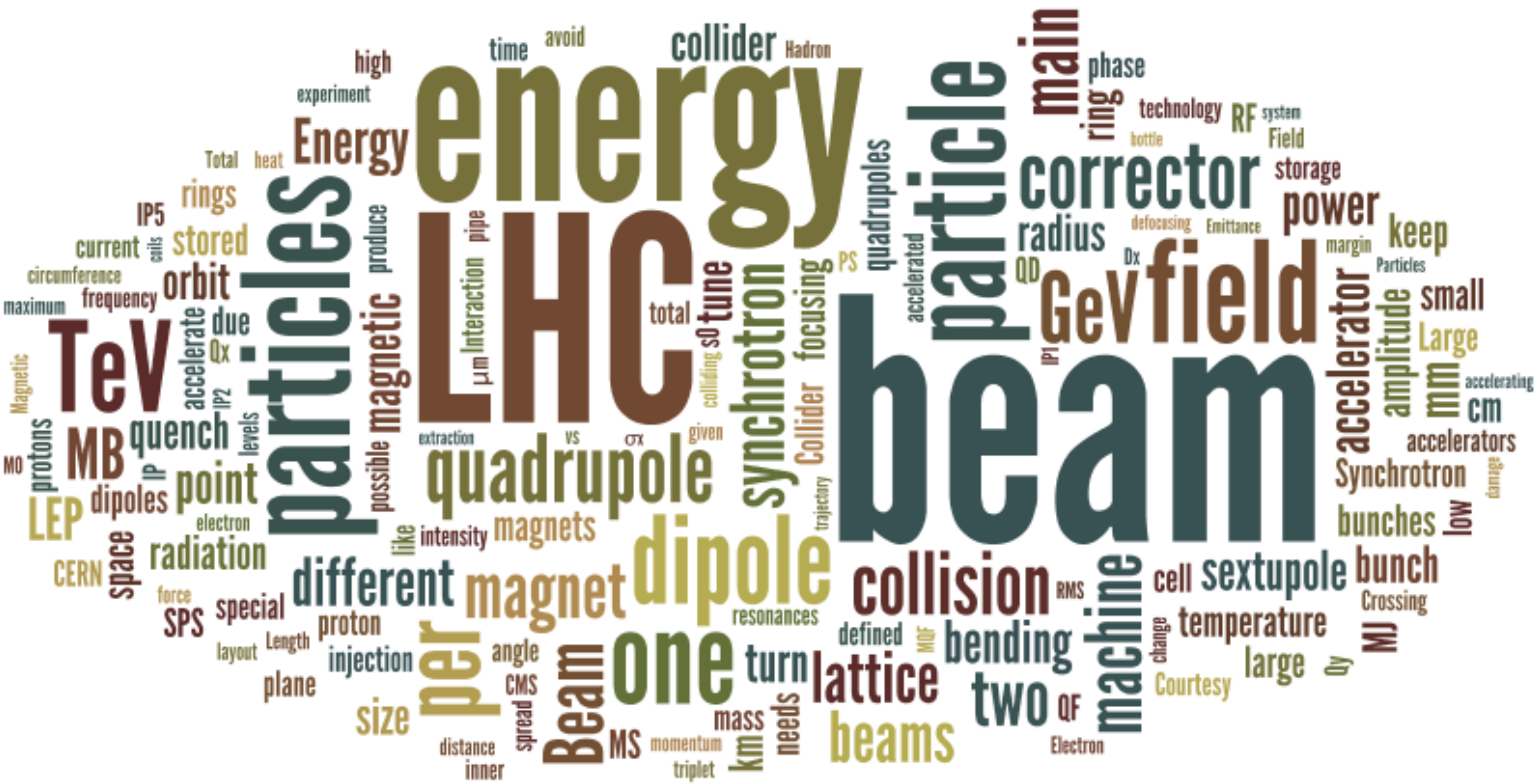
The agenda...


energy
LHC
beam
particle
particles
corrector
field
GeV
TeV
quadrupole
dipole
one
collision
magnet
Beam
per
synchrotron
lattice
two
machine
main
Energy
collider
different
magnetic
accelerator
bending
beams
turn
sextupole
bunch
power
radius
MB
quench
point
orbit
radiation
stored
rings
LEP
magnets
dipoles
temperature
large
bunches
Synchrotron
accelerators
amplitude
mm
small
keep
Large
storage
technology
phase
ring
quadrupoles
focusing
tune
Collider
high
time
avoid
Hadron
experiment
Total
heat
IP5
current
circumference
maximum
frequency
due
accelerate
Qx
protons
MO
IP2
levels
IP
space
CERN
SPS
special
force
layout
Length
plane
proton
injection
size
angle
CMS
spread
distance
inner
MS
momentum
triplet
mass
km
needs
resonances
defined
MQF
QF
Courtesy
Electron
change
Qy
MJ
Crossing
low
damage
cm
accelerating
Particles
margin
Dx
Emittance
defocusing
bottle
system
RF
Field
QD
PS
accelerated
IP1
RMS
cell
trajectory
given
colliding
s0
total
Interaction
pipe
produce
possible
like
intensity
electron
extraction
vs
coils
Magnetic

A Google view of high energy accelerators

https://maps.google.com/maps/ms?ie=UTF8&hl=en&t=h&msa=0&msid=100574363331995850370.000495f3c601139ebb21e&ll=31.052934,0&spn=163.748232,181.054688&z=2

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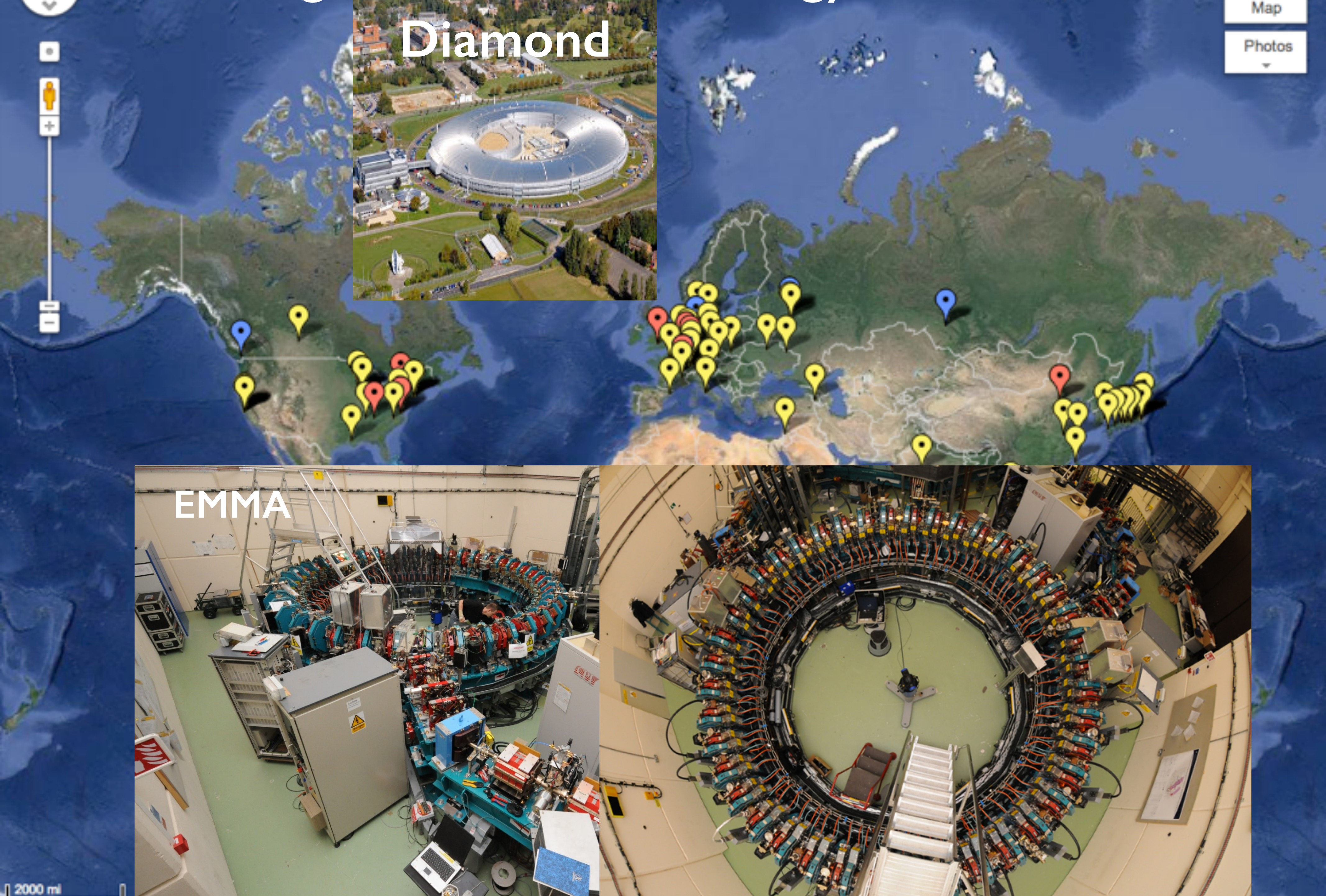

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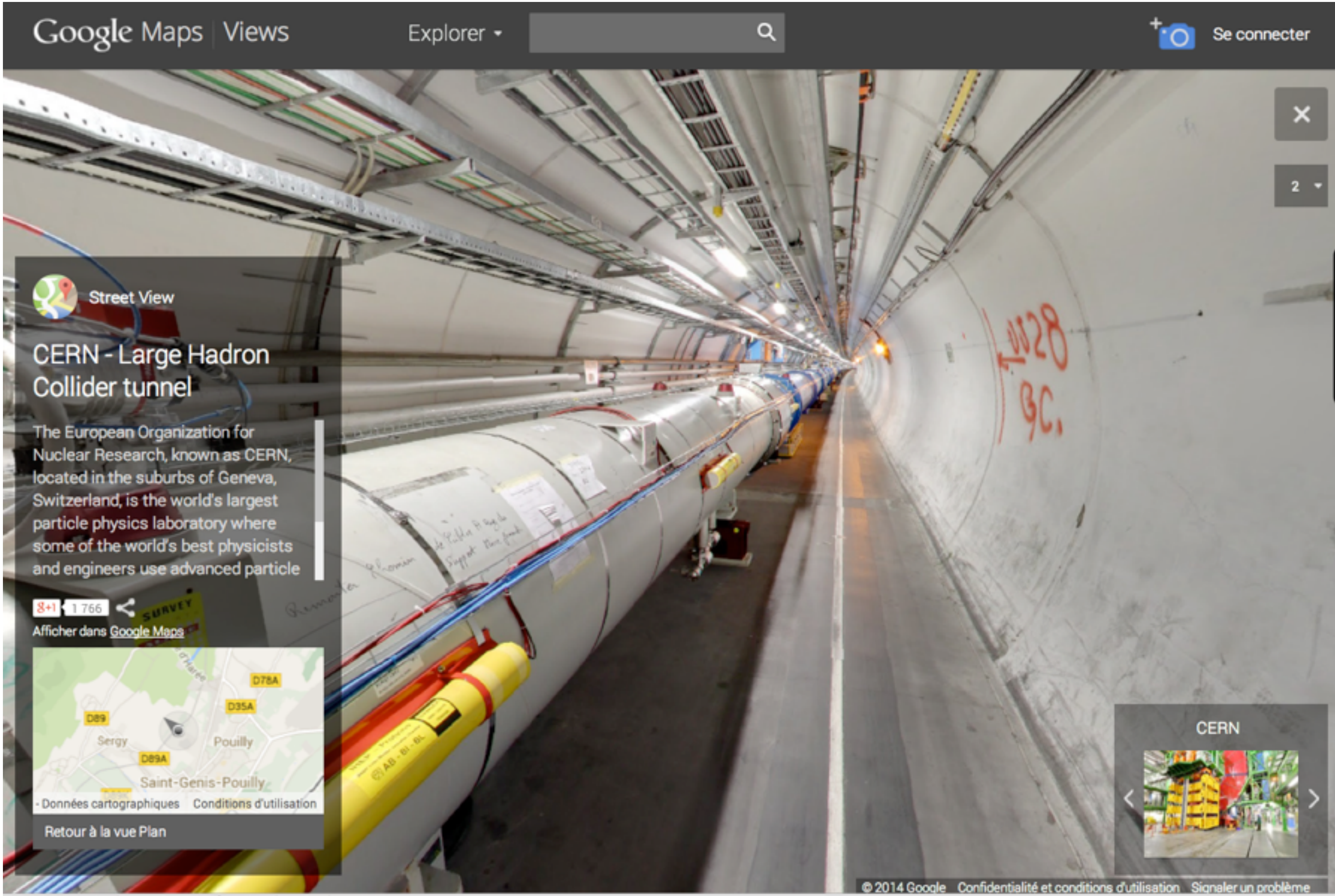
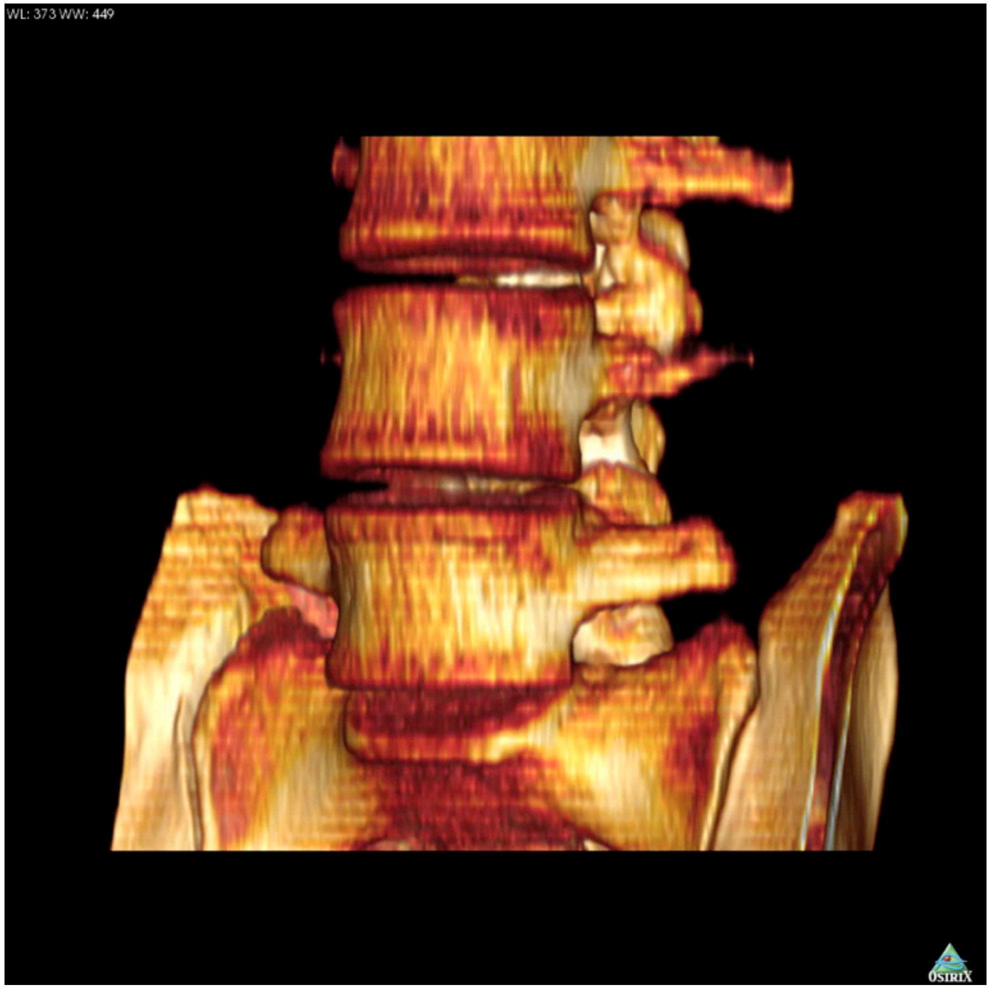
Where we are going to go ....



Medical imagery



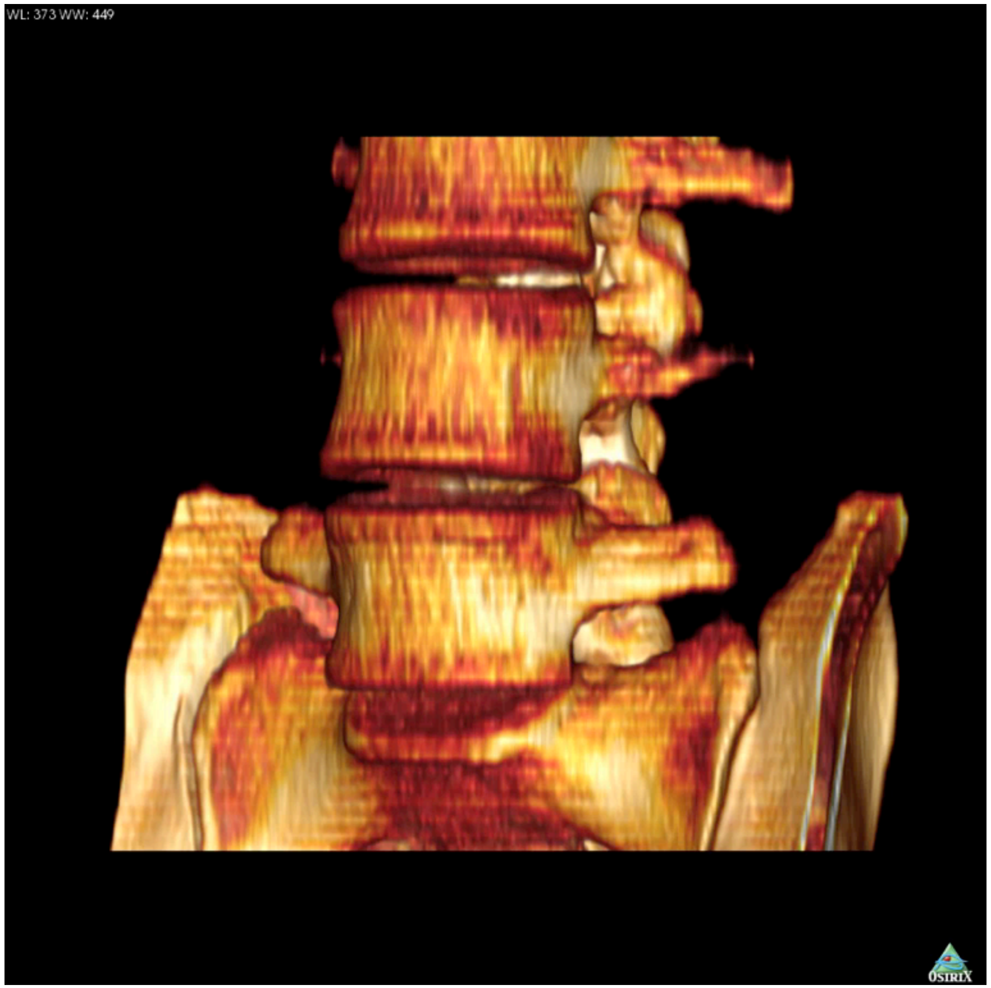
A CT (computerized tomography) scanner,
or CAT (computerized axial tomography).

x-ray machine plus detector, both rotating around the patient

Kind of low energy particle physics fix target experiment

Image reconstruction similar to what we do for beam property diagnosis

Medical imagery



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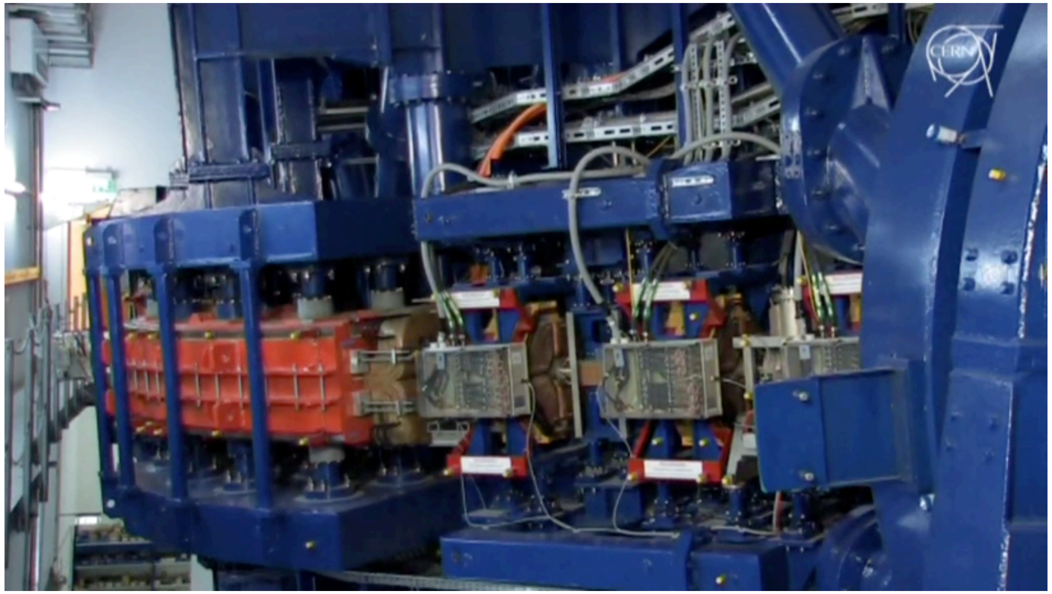
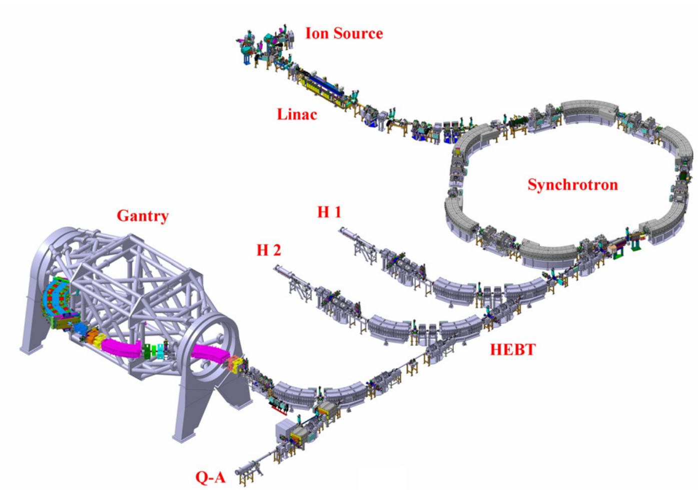
Learn through a use-case: hadron therapy

http://cern.ch/virtual-hadron-therapy-centre

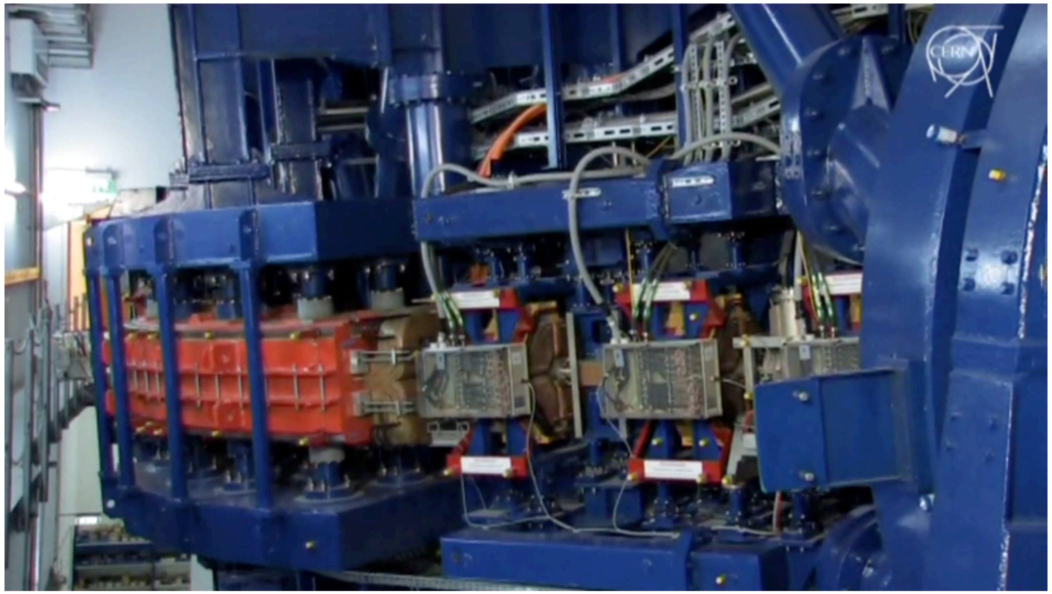
Accelerators for cancer therapy



THE HEIDELBERG ION THERAPY (HIT)



Accelerators for cancer therapy



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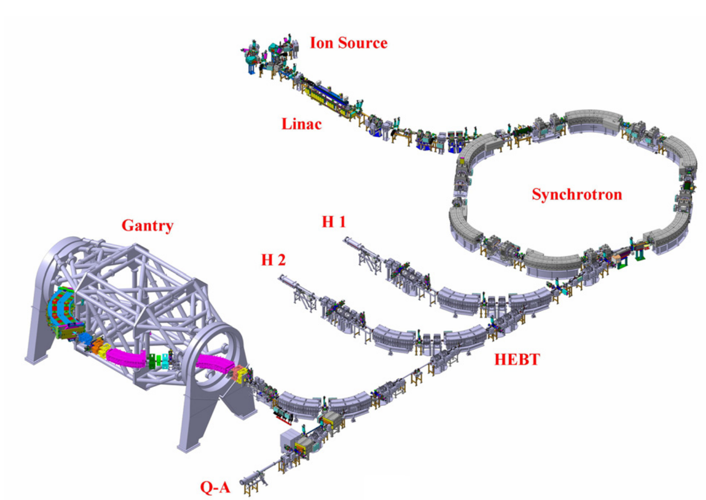
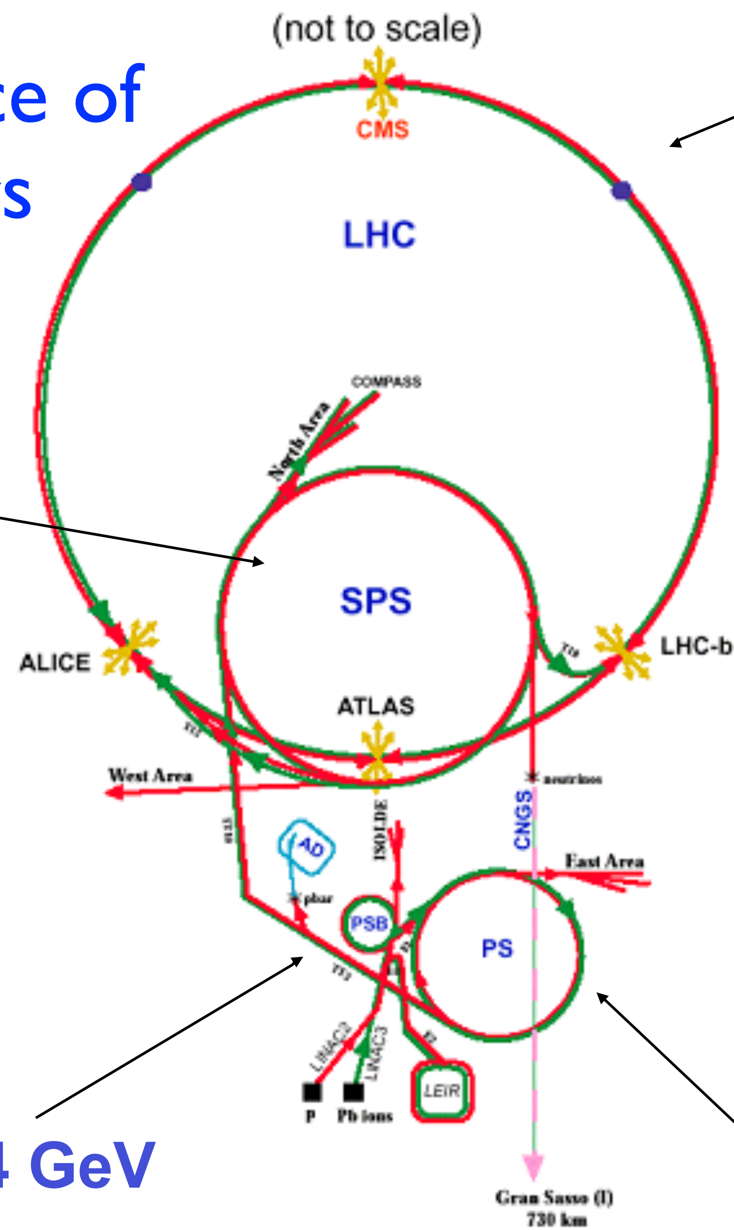


CERN accelerator complex overview

Chain/sequence of accelerators

450 GeV /c – 7 TeV /c

26 - 450 GeV/c



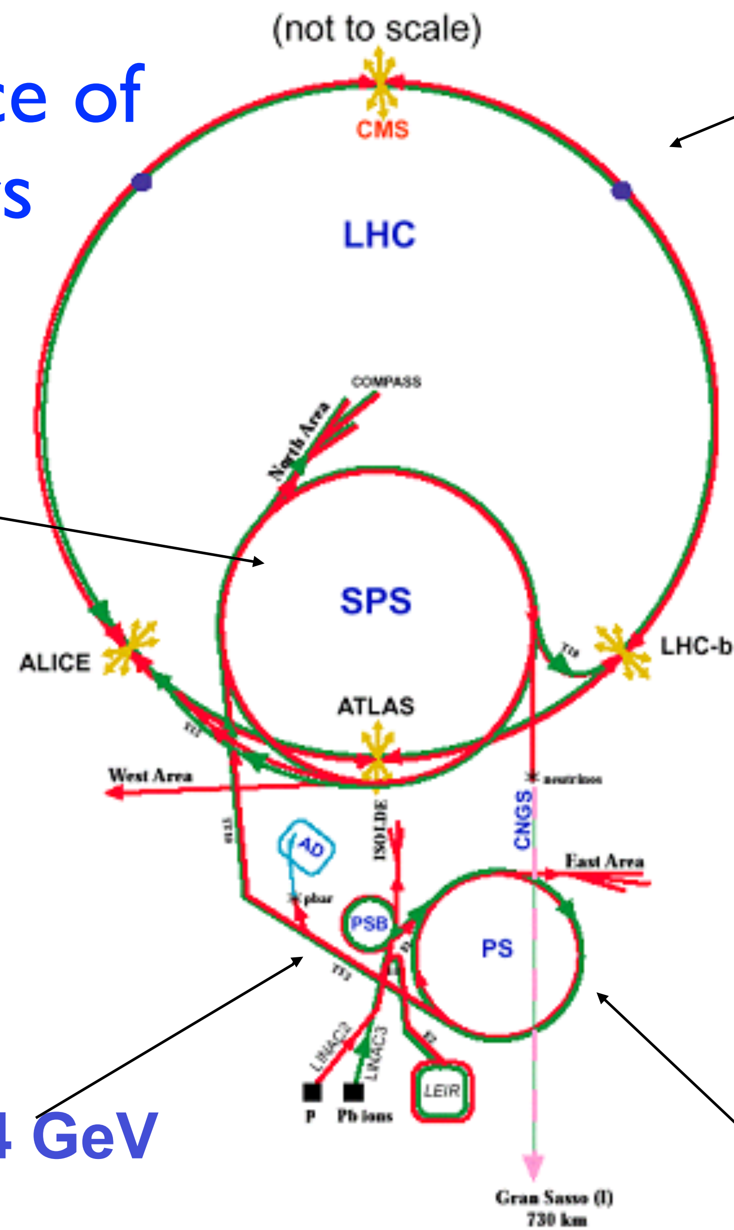
LHC: Large Hadron Collider
SPS: Super Proton Synchrotron
AD: Antiproton Decelerator
ISOLDE: Isotope Separator OnLine DEvice
PSB: Proton Synchrotron Booster
PS: Proton Synchrotron
LINAC: LINear ACcelerator
LEIR: Low Energy Ion Ring
CNGS: Cern Neutrinos to Gran Sasso

50 MeV – 1.4 GeV

1.4 GeV – 26 GeV/c

CERN accelerator complex overview

Chain/sequence of accelerators



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450 GeV/c – 7 TeV/c

C ~ 27 km

26 - 450 GeV/c

C ~ 6 km

1.4 GeV – 26 GeV/c

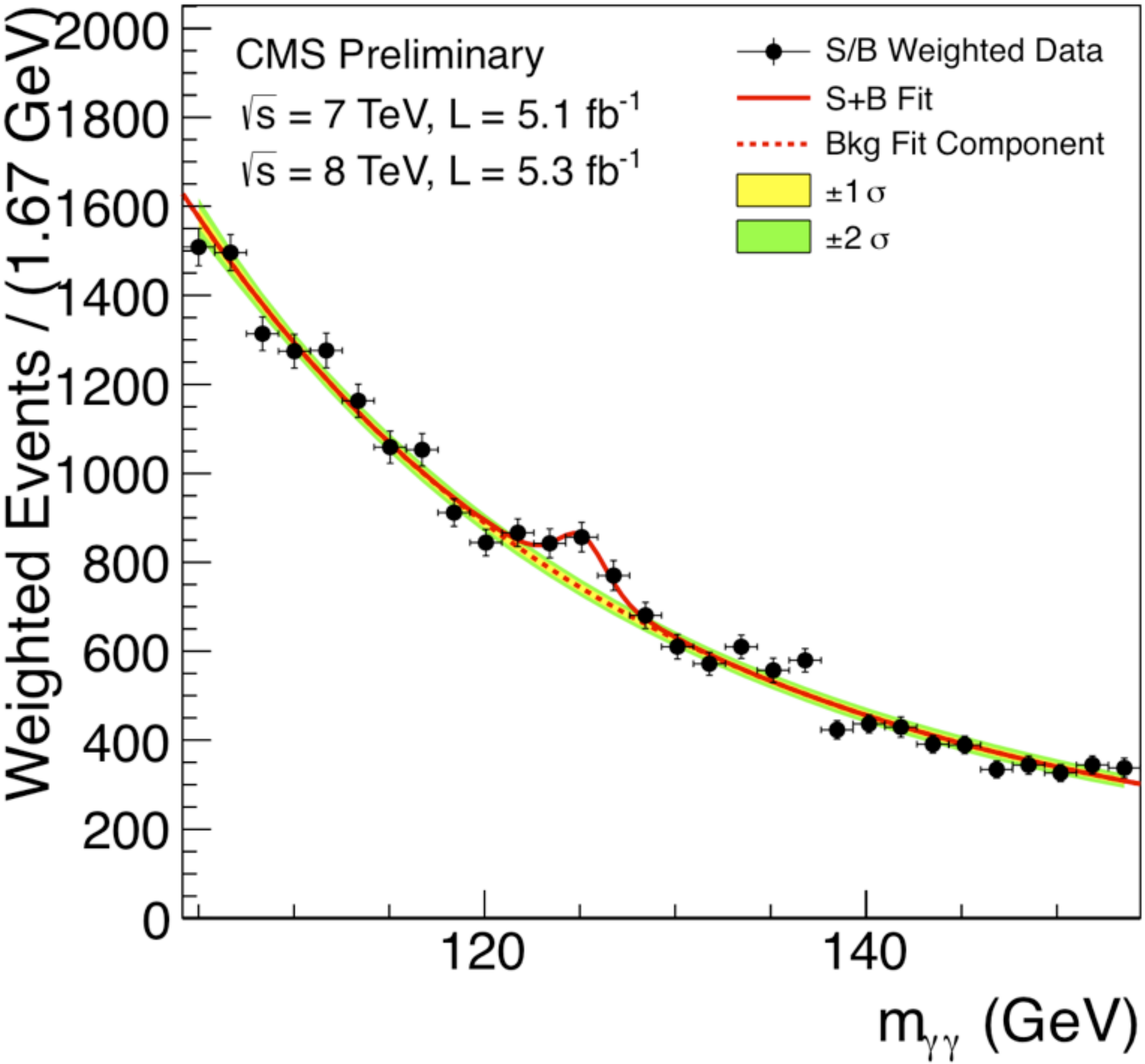
C ~ 630 m

50 MeV – 1.4 GeV

C ~ 157 m

Questions:

- why so many accelerators and not just the LHC?
- why rings of increasing circumference?
- why rings and linear accelerators?
- how particles go from one machine to the other?


CMS Preliminary
√s = 7 TeV, L = 5.1 fb-1
√s = 8 TeV, L = 5.3 fb-1
S/B Weighted Data
S+B Fit
Bkg Fit Component
±1 σ
±2 σ
Weighted Events / (1.67 GeV)
0
200
400
600
800
1000
1200
1400
1600
1800
2000
120
140
mγγ (GeV)

SPEECH DELIVERED BY PROFESSOR NIELS BOHR

ON THE OCCASION OF THE INAUGURATION OF THE CERN PROTON SYNCHROTRON

ON 5 FEBRUARY, 1960

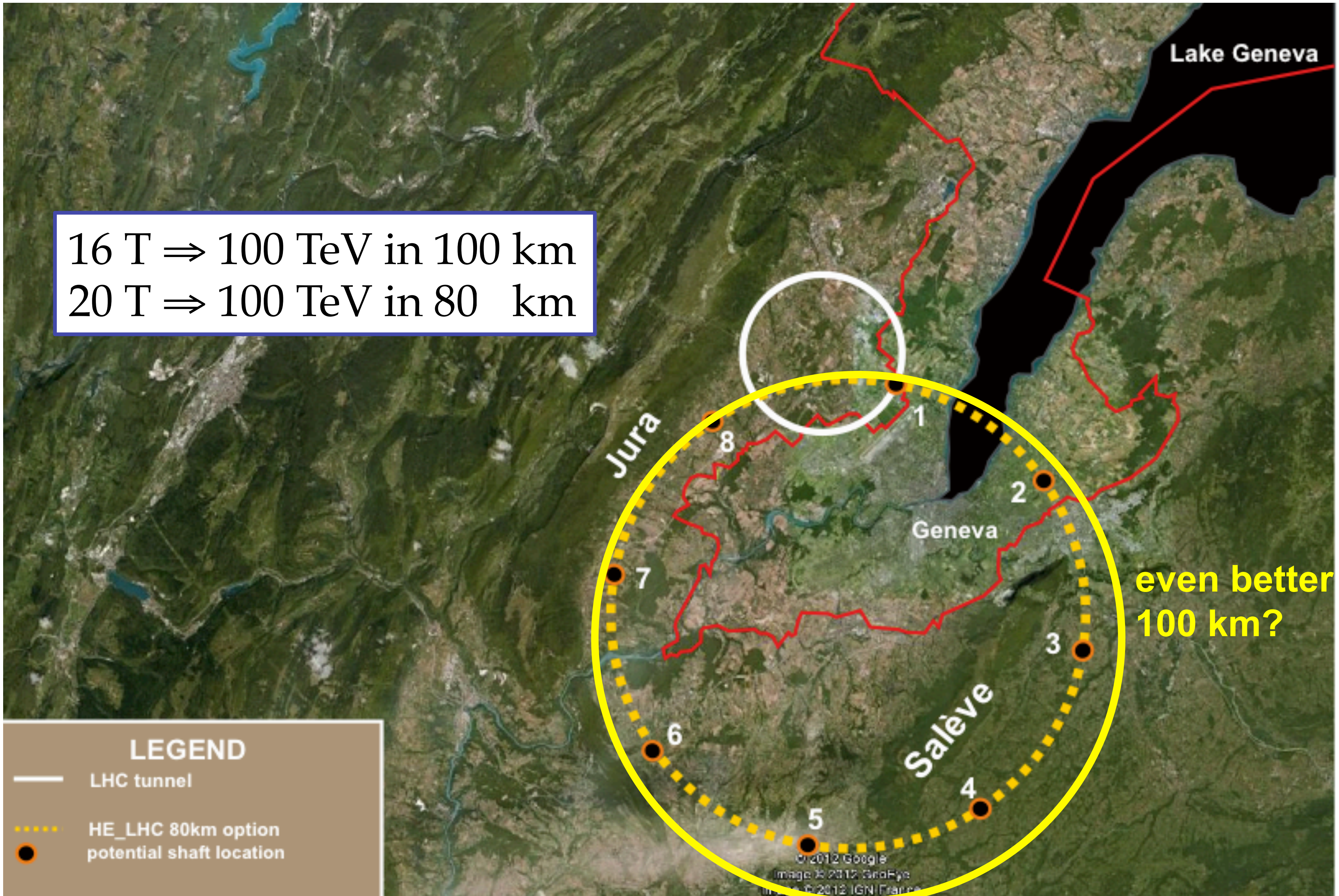
Press Release PR/56
12 February, 1960

It may perhaps seem odd that apparatus as big and as complex as our gigantic proton synchrotron is needed for the investigation of the smallest objects we know about. However, just as the wave features of light propagation make huge telescopes necessary for the measurement of small angles between rays from distant stars, so the very character of the laws governing the properties of the many new elementary particles which have been discovered in recent years, and especially their transmutations in violent collisions, can only be studied by using atomic particles accelerated to immense energies. Actually we are here confronted with most challenging problems at the border of physical knowledge, the exploration of which promises to give us a deeper understanding of the laws responsible for the very existence and stability of matter.

All the ingredients are there: we need high energy particles produced by large accelerators to study the matter constituents and their interactions laws. This also true for the LHC.

Small detail... Bohr was not completely right, the "new" elementary particles are not elementary but mesons, namely formed by quarks

What's the future ? (see B. Holzer 23/7)



Interlude: a brief recall of energy scales

- WARNING: for purists or non-experts: Energy, Masses and Momentum have different units, which turn to be the same since c (speed of light) is considered equal to one.
  - Energy[GeV], Momentum [GeV/c], Masses [GeV/c^2]
    (Remember golden rule, $E=mc^2$ has to be true also for units...)
- Just an as a rule of thumb: **0.511 MeV/c^2** (electron mass) corresponds to about **9.109 10^{-31} kg**

An Example about energy scales: my cellular phone battery.

Voltage: 3.7 V
Height: 4.5 cm
proton mass ~ 1 GeV
To accelerate an electron to an energy equivalent to a proton mass:

1 GeV/3.7 eV = 270 270 270 batteries
270 270 270 batteries * 0.045 m ~ 12 000 000 m

12 000 000 m ~ THE EARTH DIAMETER

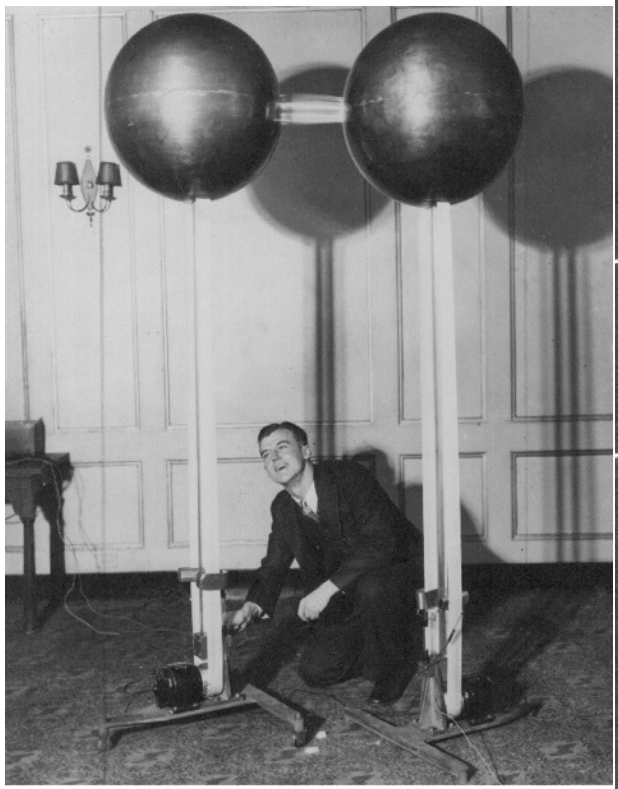
Obviously one has to find a smarter way to accelerate particles to high energies instead of piling up cellular phone batteries ....

Van De Graaf electrostatic generator (1928)

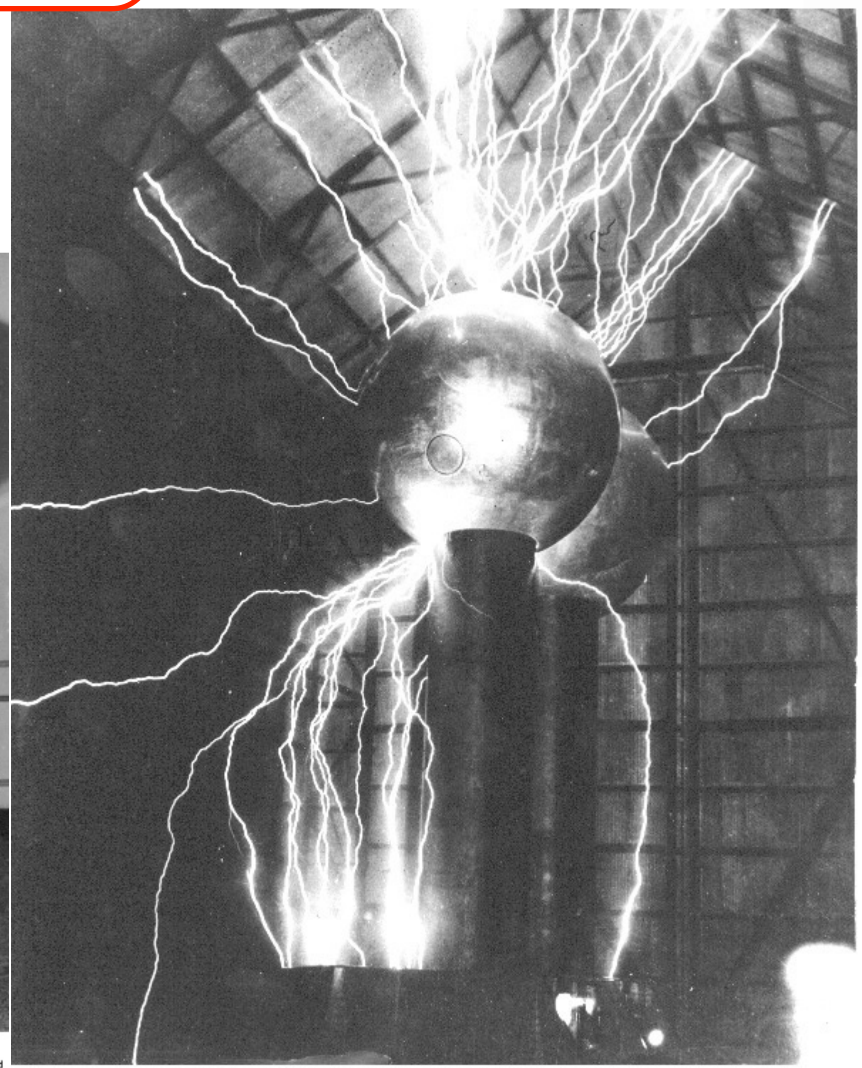
A rotating belt charges a top terminal up to the maximum voltage before sparking.

Maximum accelerating Voltage: 10 MV

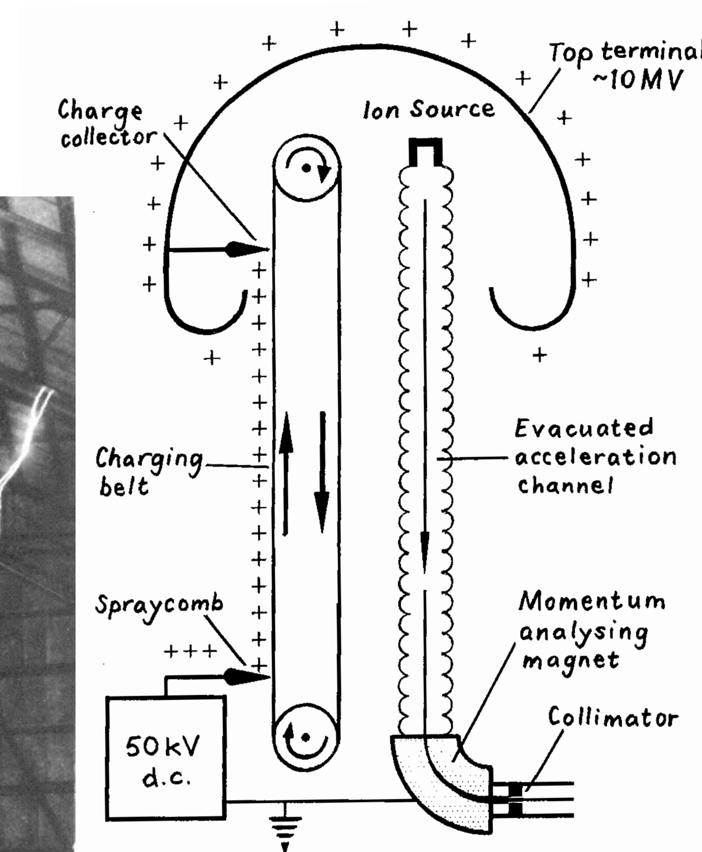
Typical speed: 20 m/s
Hight: 0.5 m
Top terminal: 1 MV - 10 MV



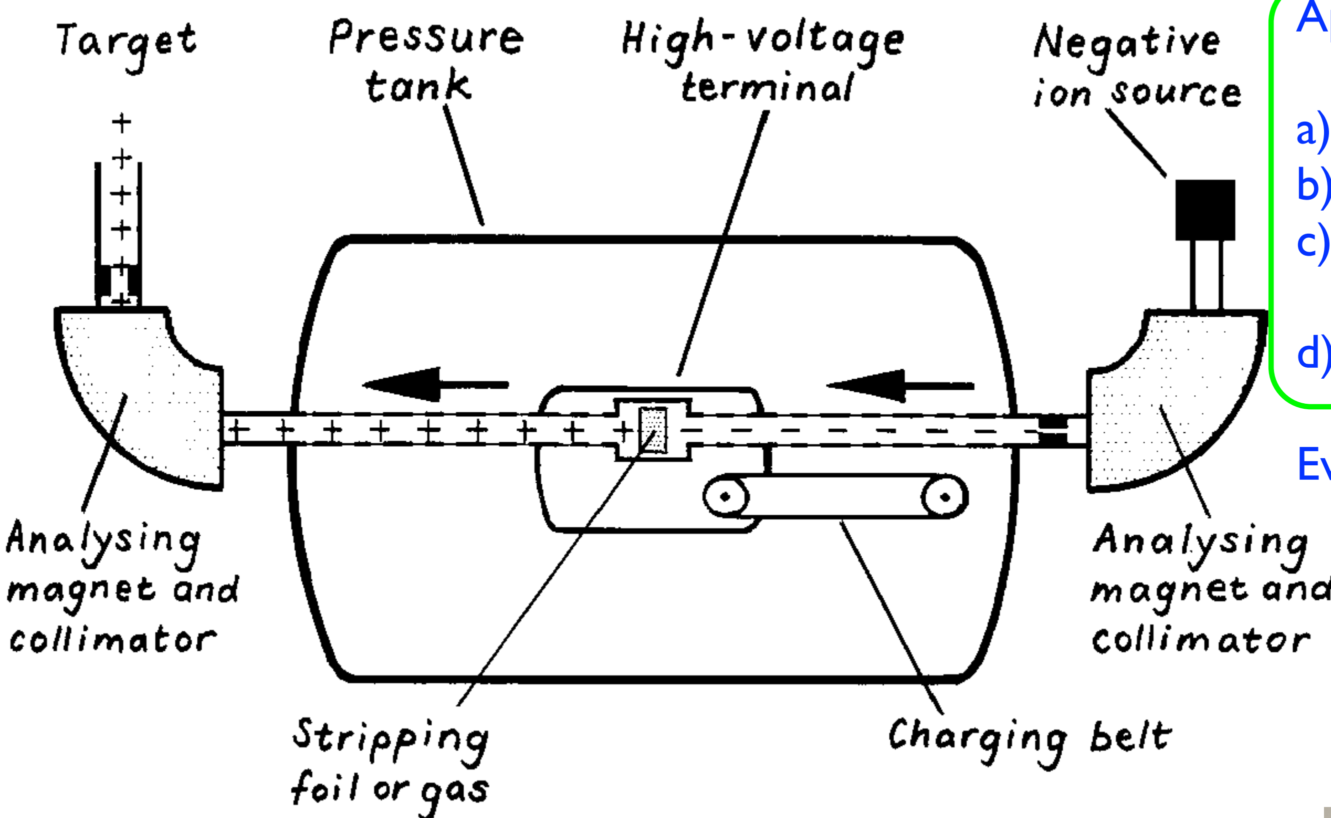
R. J. VAN DE GRAAFF WITH FIRST GENERATOR



AT ROUND HILL SPARKING TO HANGAR (LONG EXPOSURE)



Tandem



Application of Van der Graaf generator

a) Source of negative ions (150 keV)
b) Van Der Graff column (25 MV)
c) Stripping foil
change in charge
d) Further re-acceleration

Everything in a pressurized vacuum tank

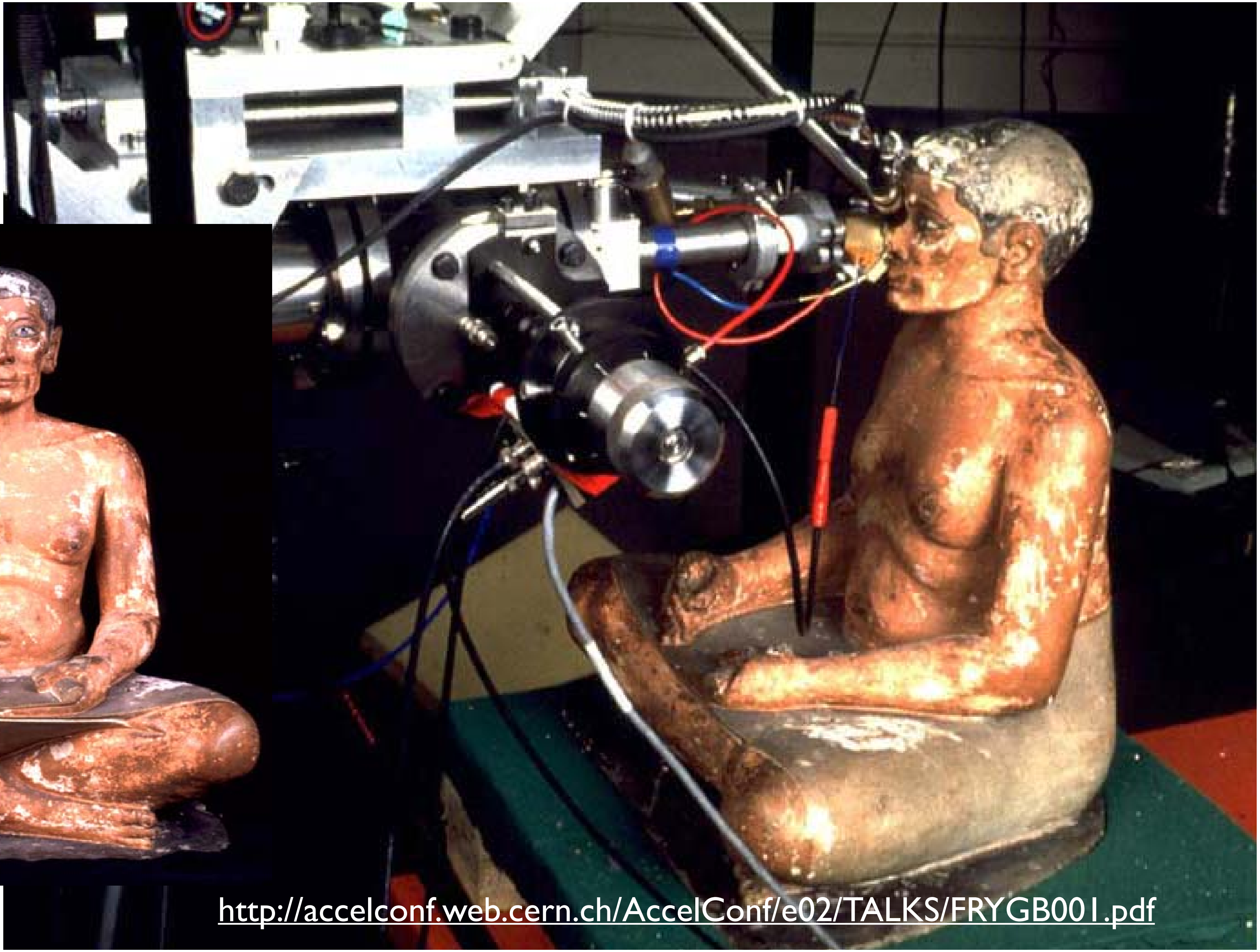
Since negative and positive multicharge states are used, different energies can be obtained

Current applications:

a) Low energy injector for Ions
Still in use at Brookeven (US) as injector for Cu and Au ions

b) Compact system for "other uses"
Dating of samples at Louvre.

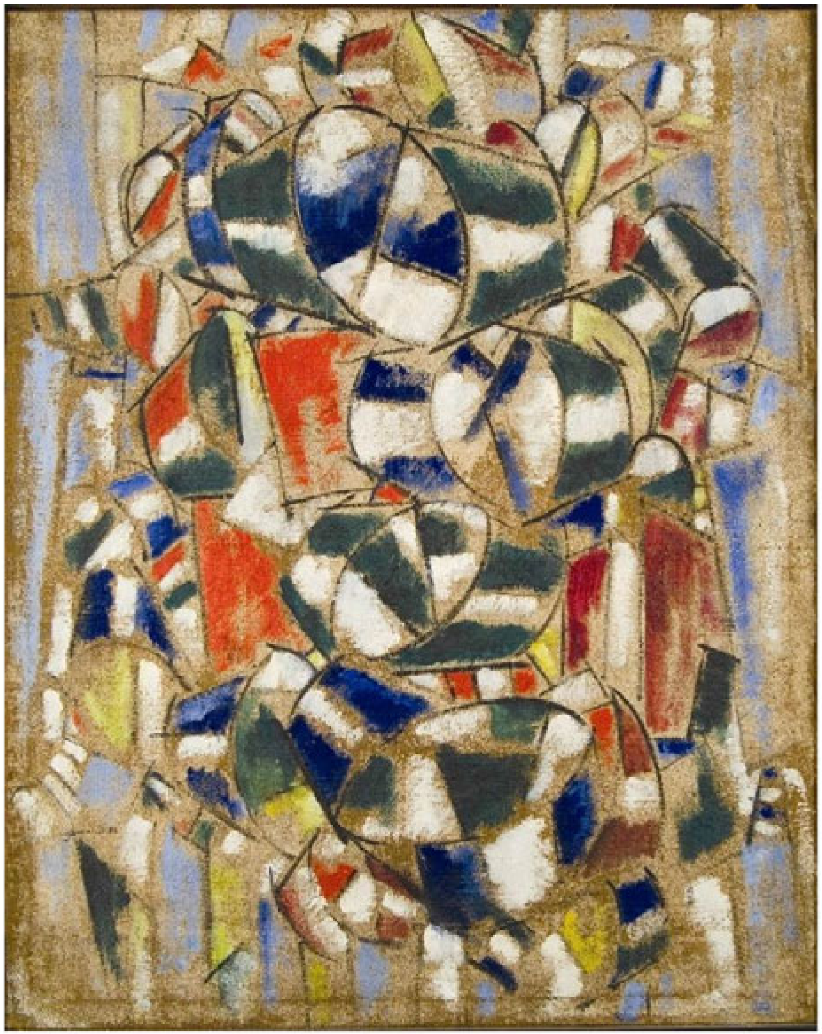
Application of Louvre Tandem: composition of scribe eyes



http://accelconf.web.cern.ch/AccelConf/e02/TALKS/FRYGB001.pdf

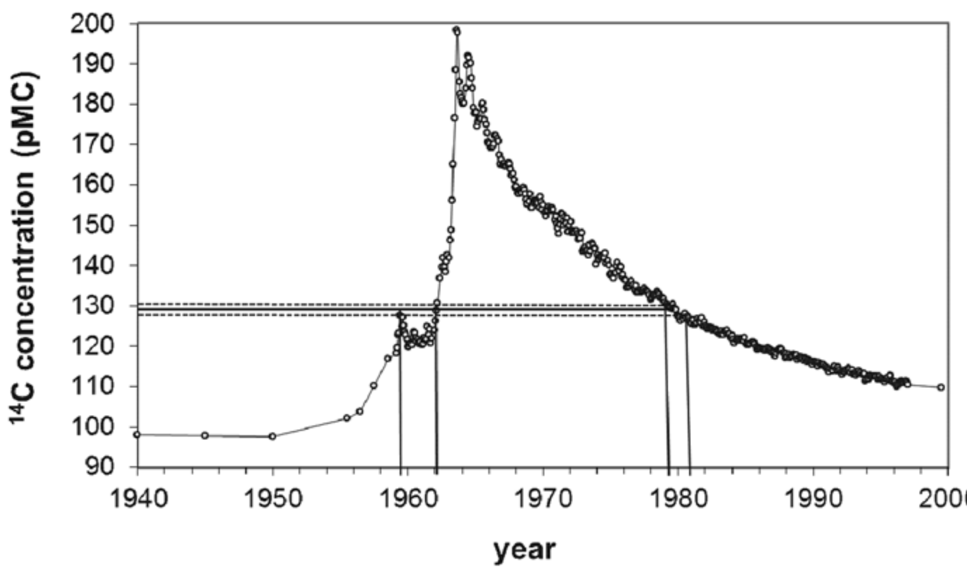
Discovering forgeries of modern art by the 14C Bomb Peak

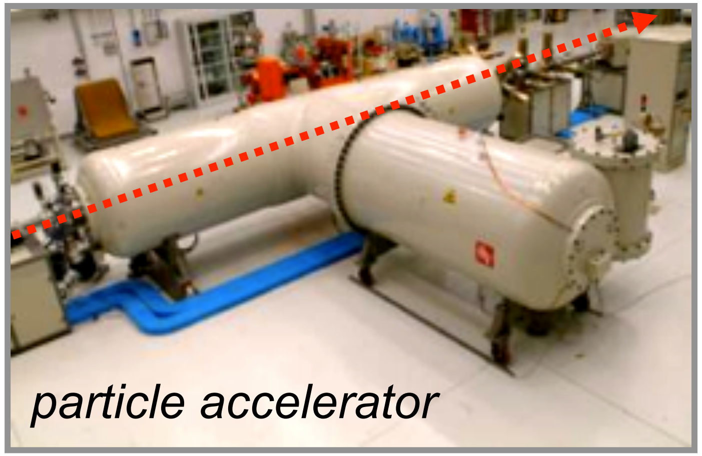
Eur. Phys. J. Plus (2014) **129**: 6
DOI 10.1140/epjp/i2014-14006-6



Contraste de formes, Fernard Leger (?)
Peggy Guggenheim Collection, Venice.

Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) to measure rare isotopes abundance with 3MV Tandetron accelerator of INFN-LABEC in Florence.





... by the way, one can also date French wine with isotopes

Activity of ^{137}Cs in Bordeaux wine

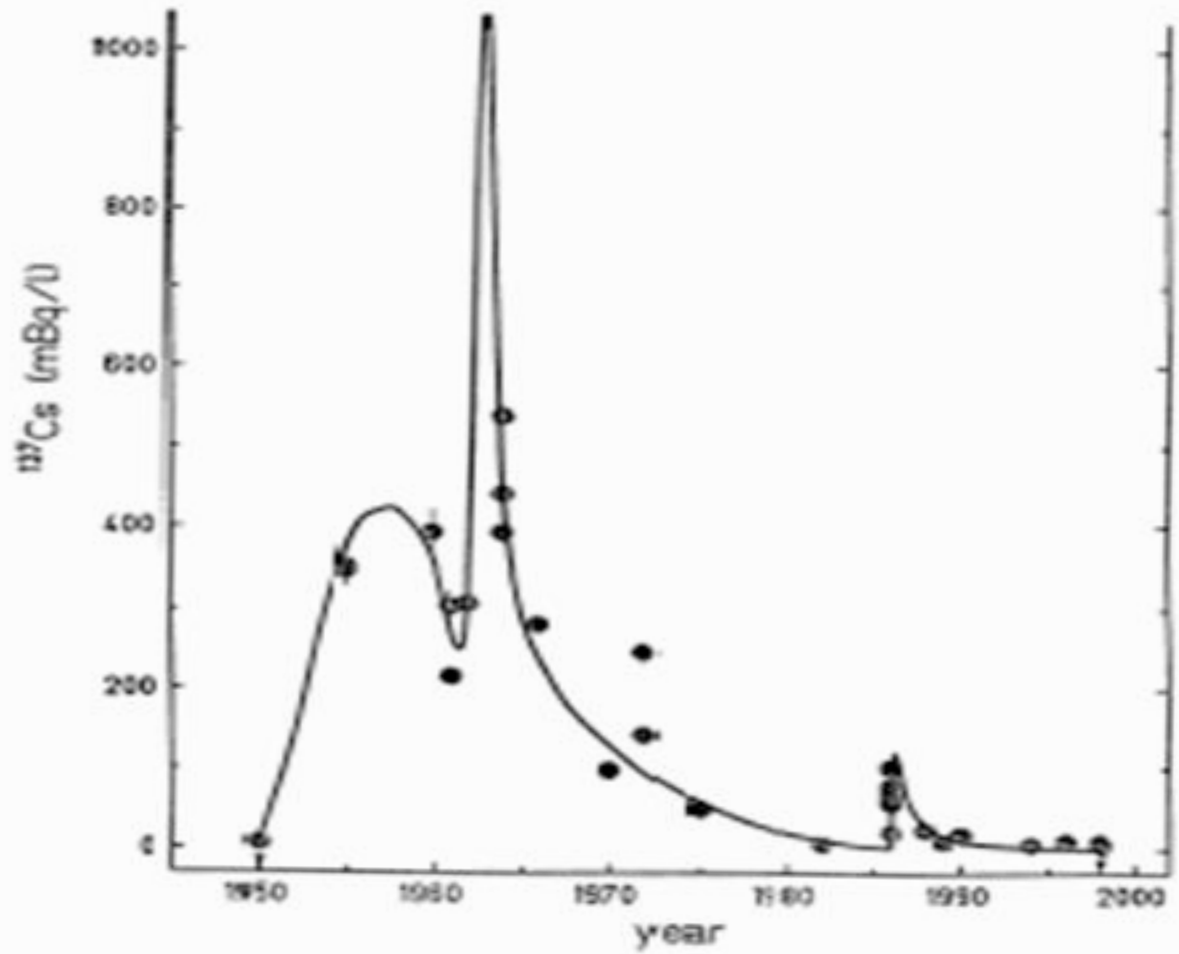
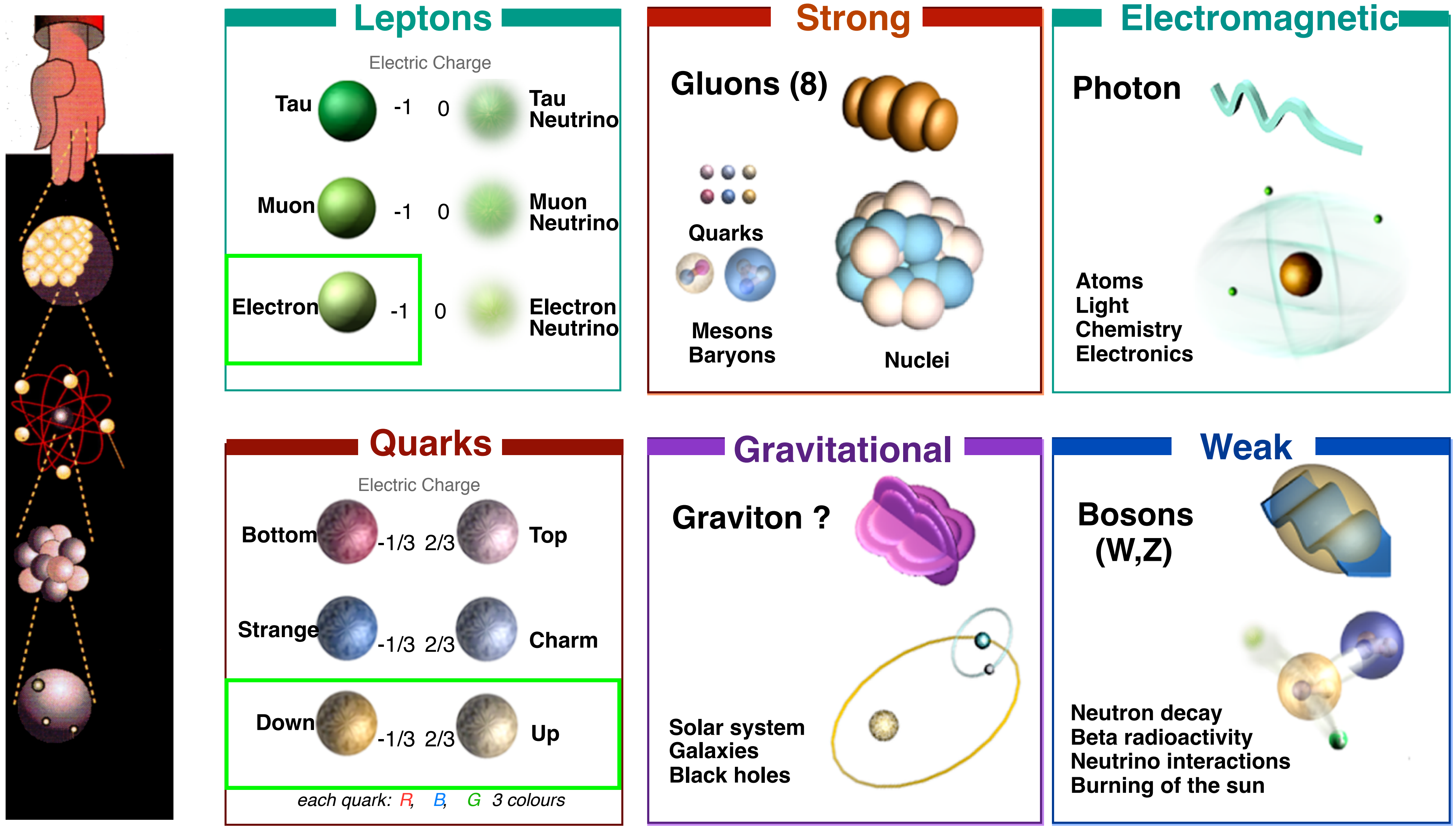


Figure 1. *Cesium activity in the Bordeaux wine as a function of the millésime.*

Matter constituents and interaction laws, the actors of our play

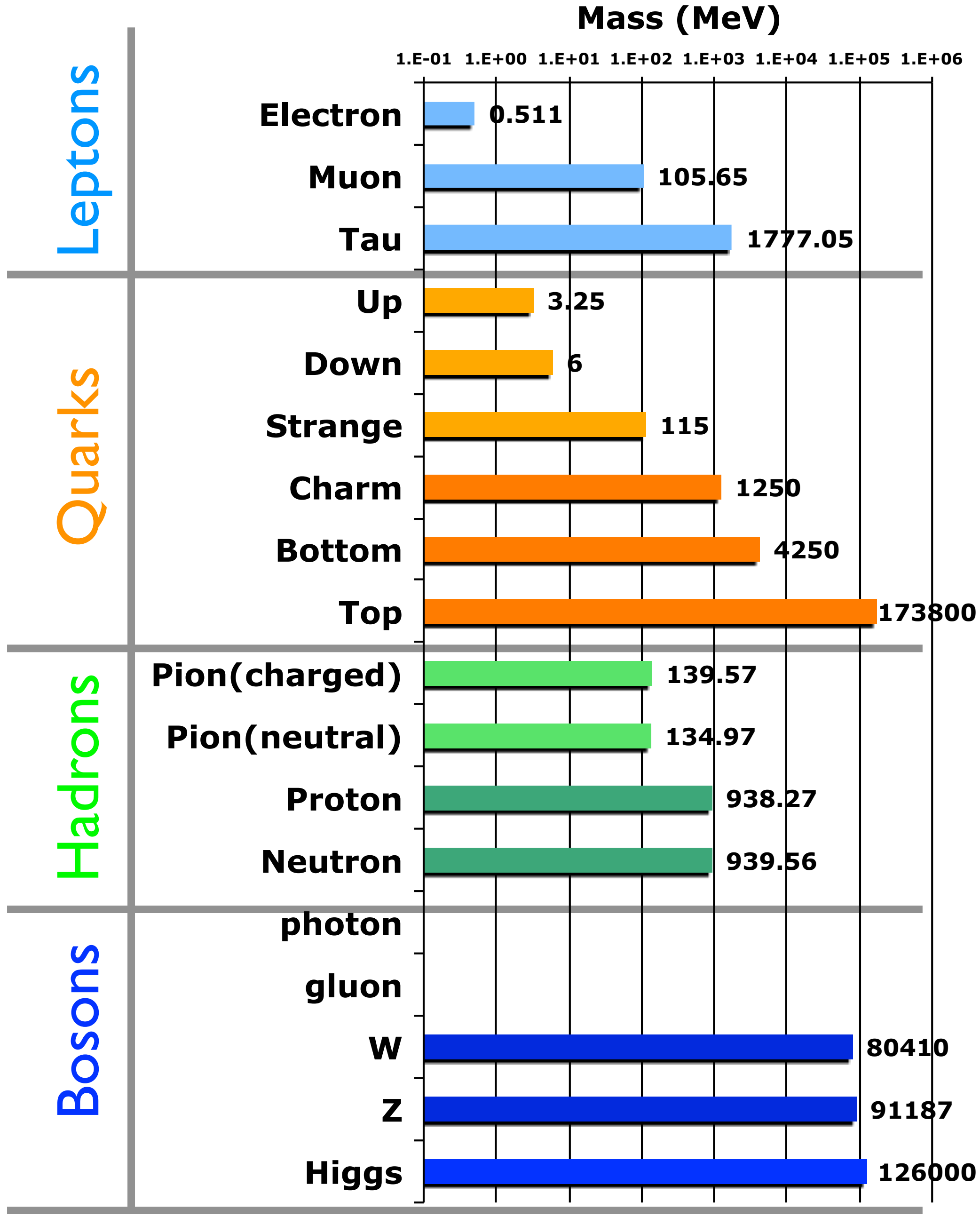


The particle drawings are simple artistic representations

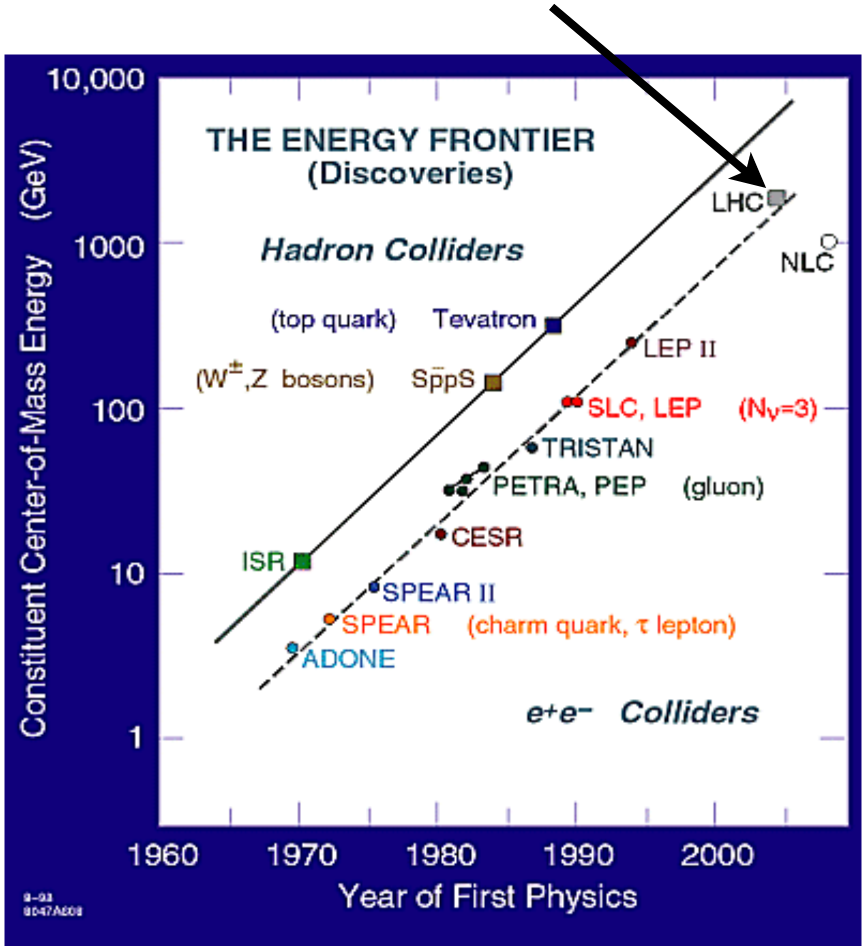
We need **enough energy** to produce directly the different particles, **at least their mass**

We need **enough intensity** (i.e. particle interactions) **to produce enough particles**

History/Energy line vs discovery



Higgs and super-symmetry ?
Or something else maybe

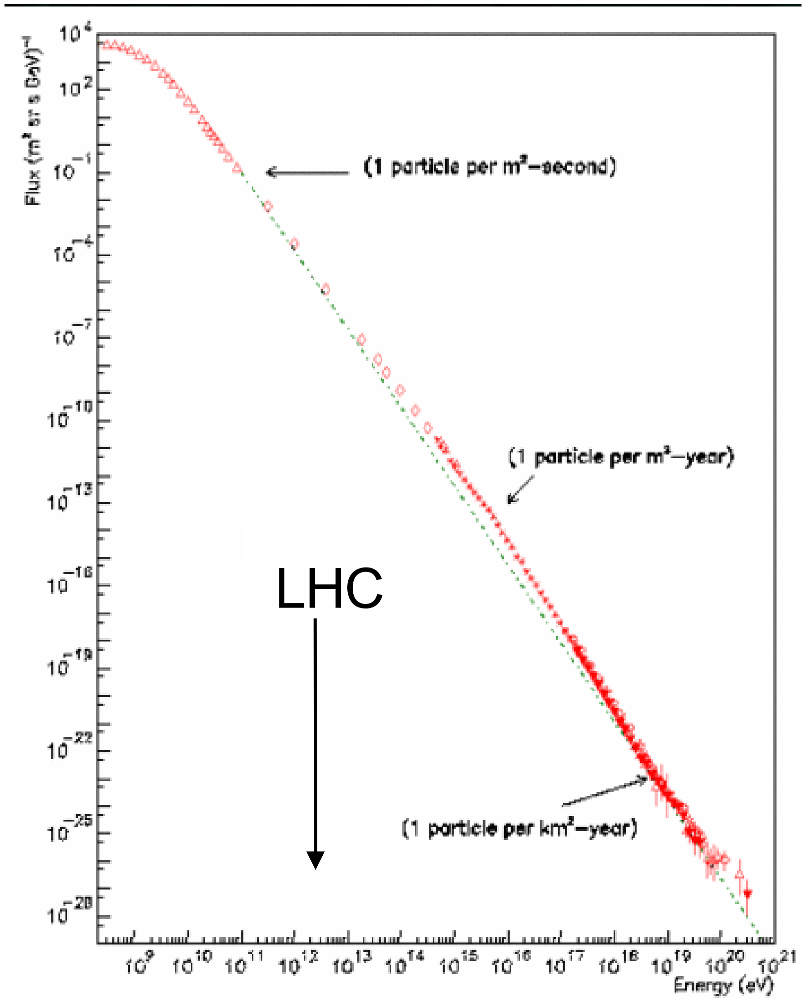


Constant increase in energy to discover heavier and heavier particles or very rare processes

Obs: you can notice different particle species used in the different colliders electron-positrons and hadron colliders (either p-$\bar{p}$ as Tevratron, p-p as LHC)

Why particle accelerators ?

- *Why accelerators?:* need to produce under <u>controlled conditions</u> HIGH INTENSITY, at a CHOSEN ENERGY particle beams of GIVEN PARTICLE SPECIES to do an EXPERIMENT
- An experiment consists of studying the results of colliding particles either onto a fixed target or with another particle beam.



The cosmos accelerates already particles more than the TeV

While I am speaking about **66 10^9 particles/cm²/s** are traversing your body, about 10^5 LHC-equivalent experiment done by cosmic rays

With a space distribution too dispersed for today's HEP physics!

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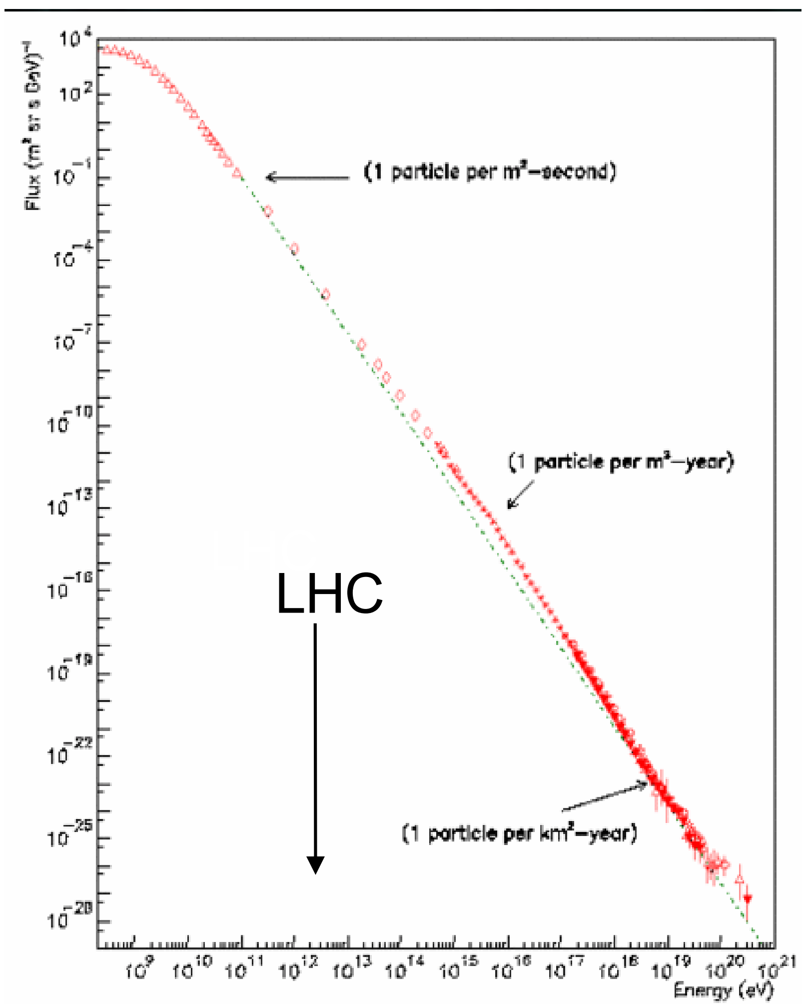

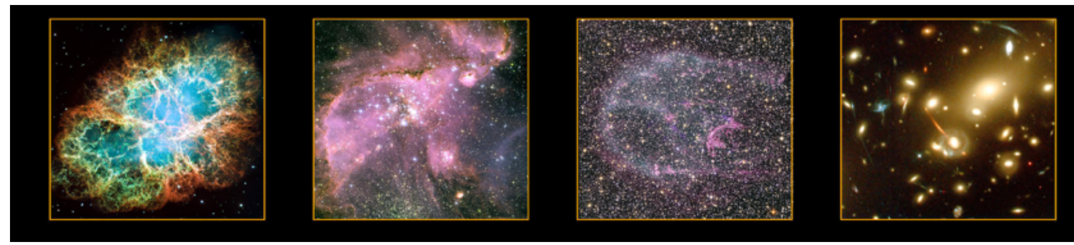

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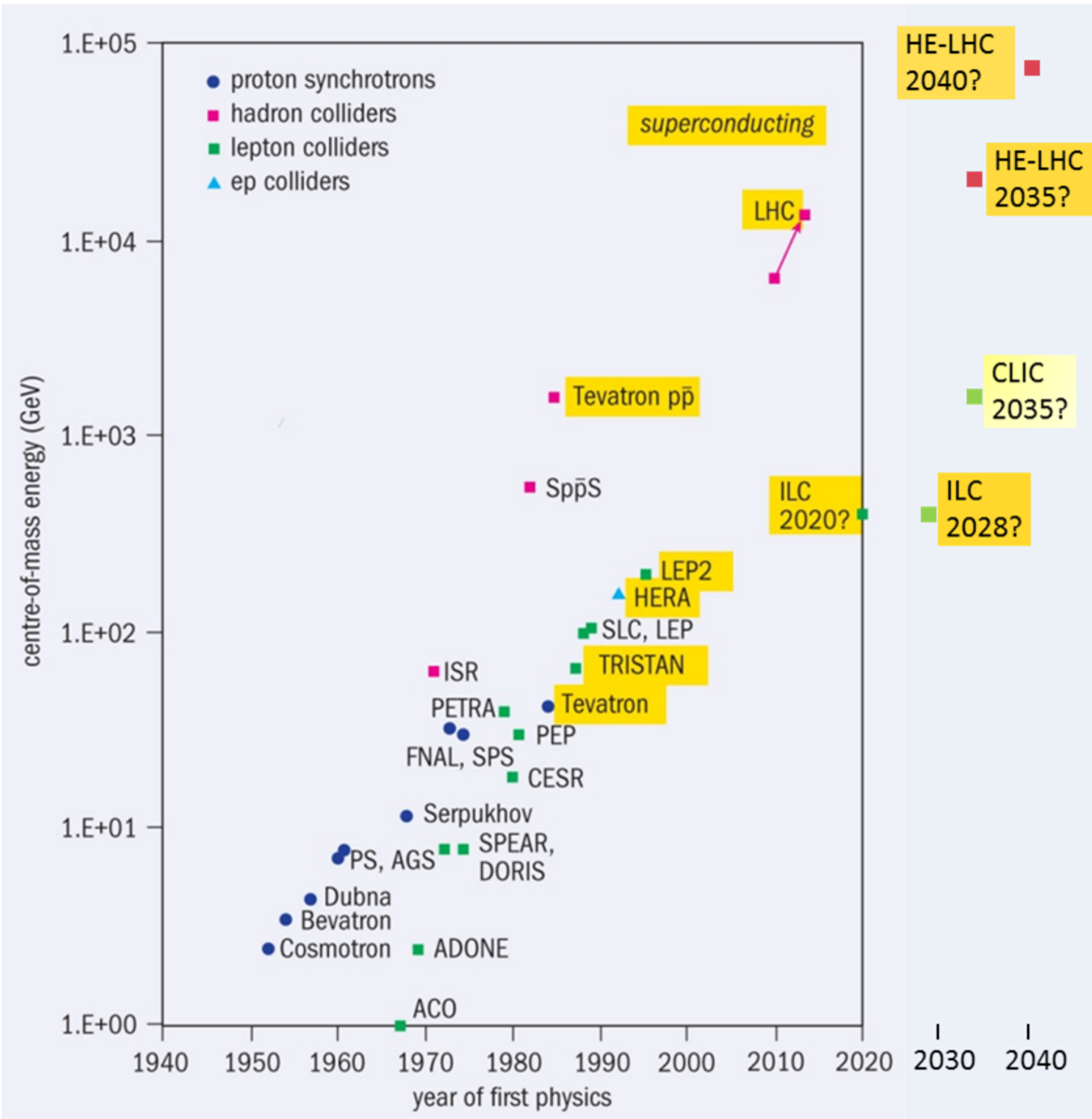
Cloud chamber, from YOUTUBE

What's the future ?



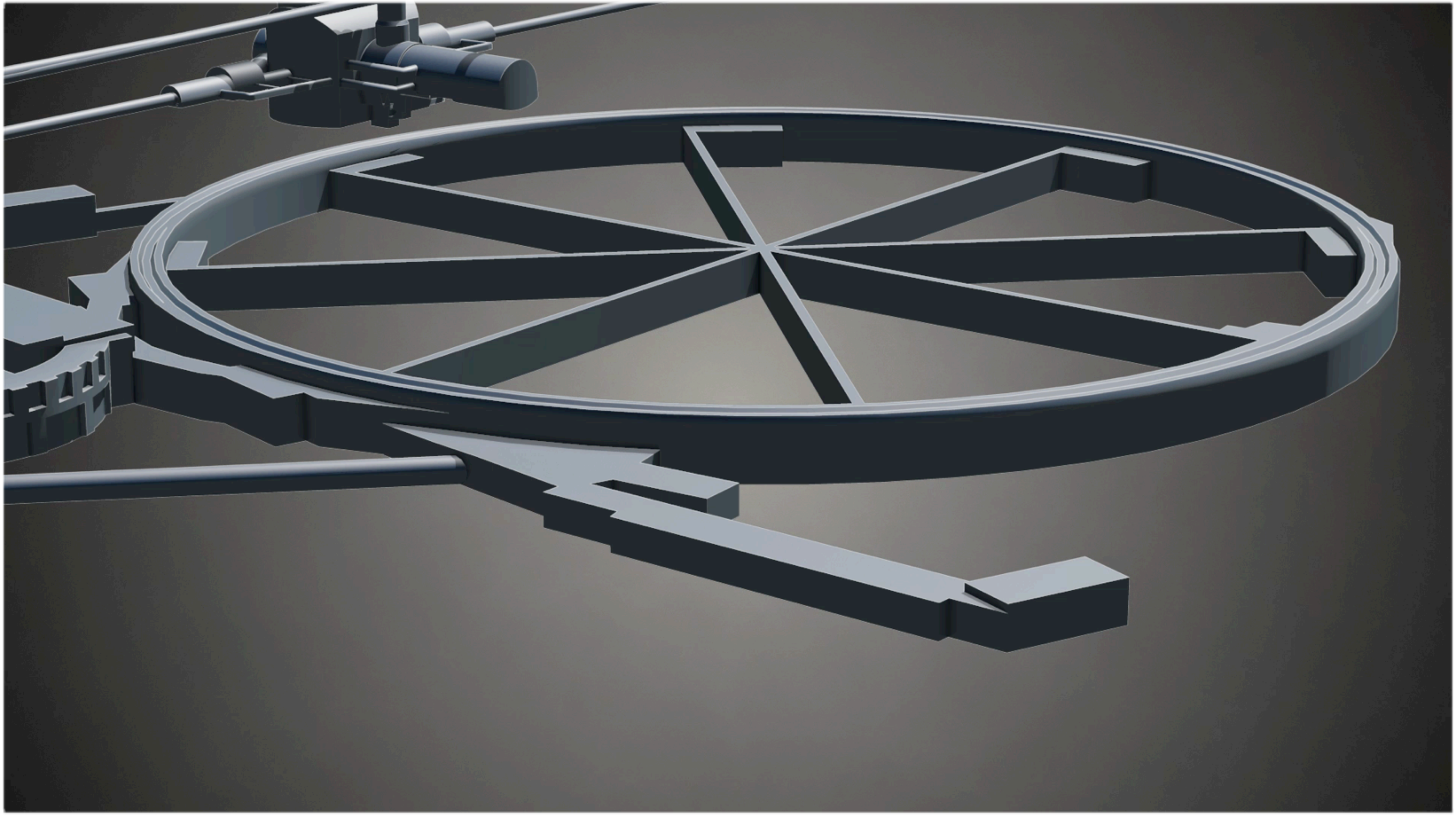
Building Blocks of an accelerator

1) A particle source

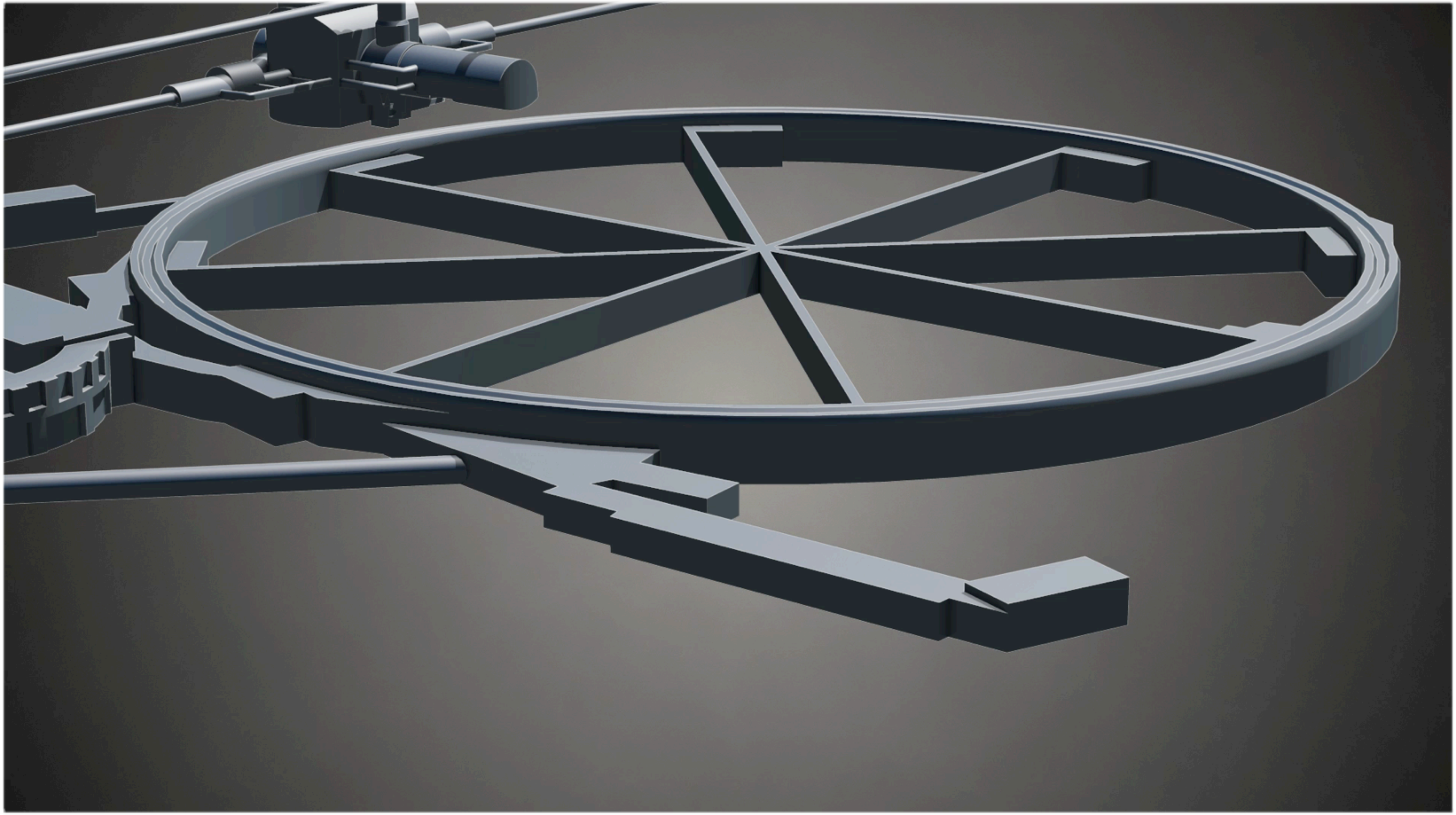
2) An accelerating system

3) A series of guiding and storage devices

Everything under vacuum



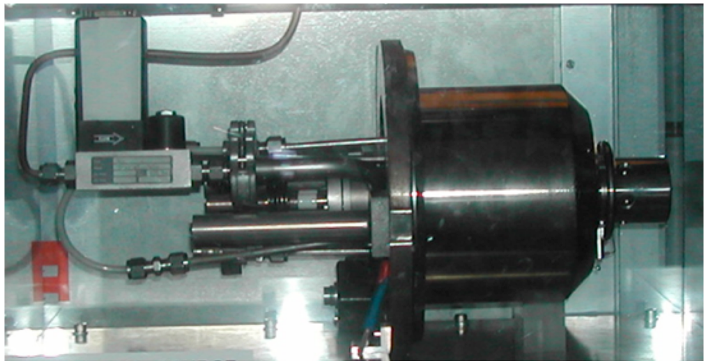
http://cern60.web.cern.ch/fr/exhibitions/duoplasmatron

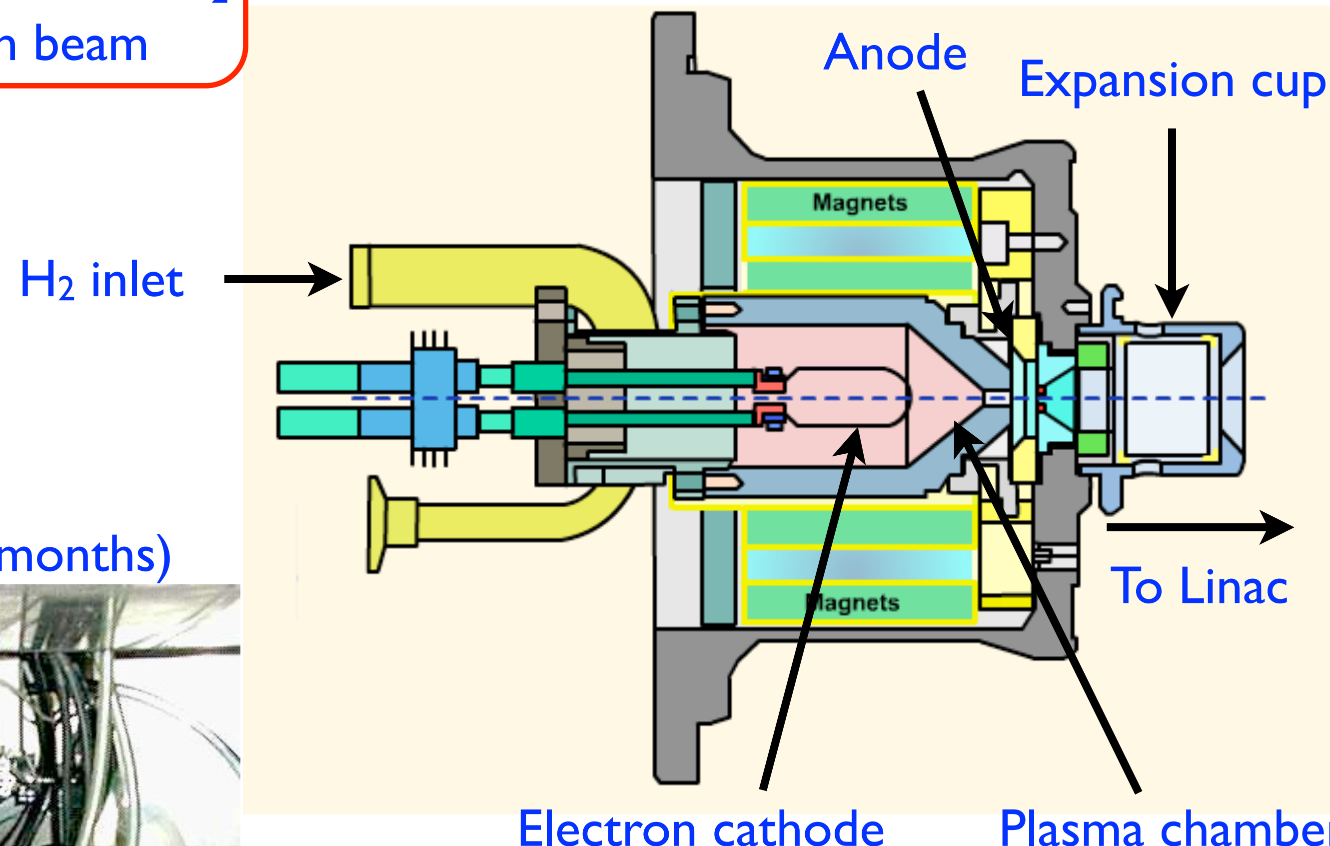


http://cern60.web.cern.ch/fr/exhibitions/duoplasmatron

How to get protons: duoplasmatron source

Protons are produced by the ionization of H_2 plasma enhanced by an electron beam





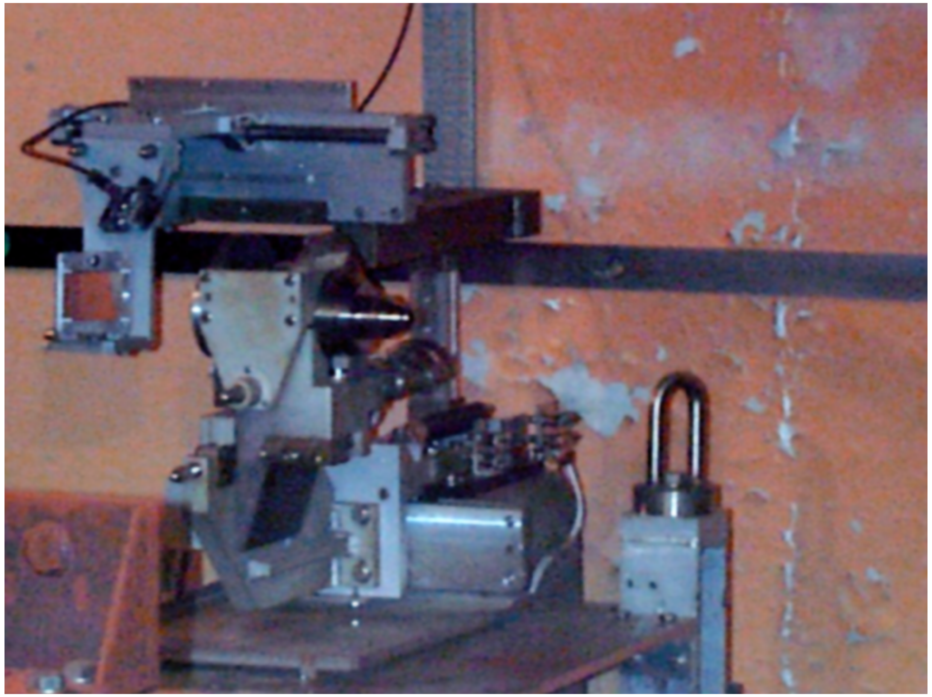
Hydrogen supply (one lasts for 6 months)

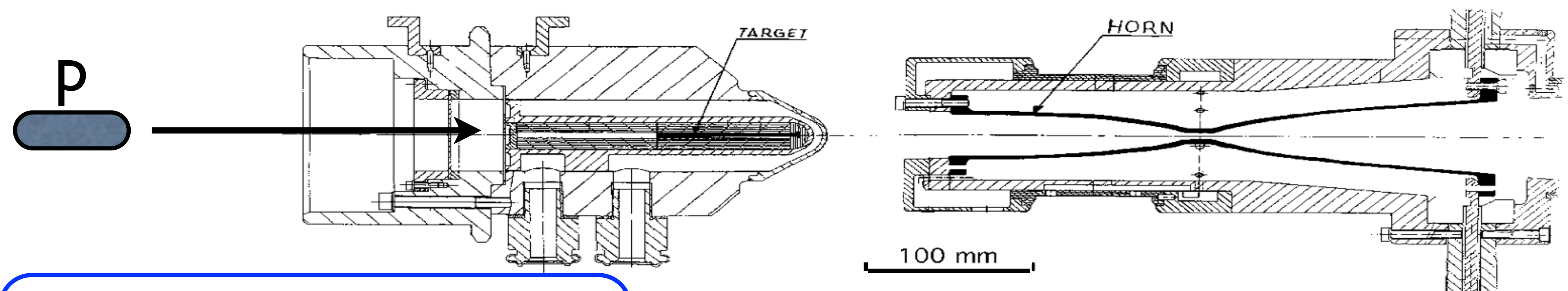
Proton exiting from the about 1 mm^2 hole have a speed of 1.4 % c, $v \approx 4000$ km/s

The SPACE SHUTTLE goes only up to 8 km/s

Cern Control Center: first LHC day

How to get antiprotons



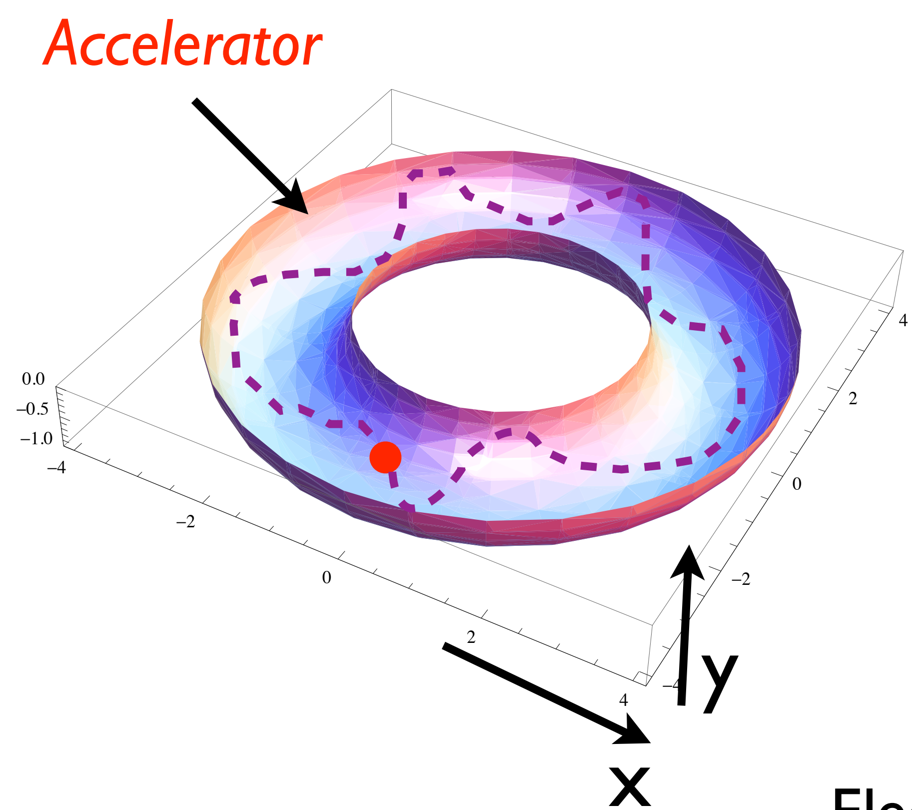


Starting from high energy p and with a very low efficiency

$$p + p \rightarrow p + p + p + \bar{p}$$

10^{13} p to have about 10^{7} antiprotons

How an accelerator works ?



Goal: *keep enough* ***CHARGED*** *particles confined in a well defined volume to accelerate them for a sufficiently long time* ***(ms - hours)***

How ? Lorentz Force!

$$\overline{F(t)} = q\left(\overline{E(t)} + \overline{v(t)} \otimes \overline{B(t)}\right)$$

Electric field accelerates particles

Particles of different energy (speed) behave differently

Magnetic field confines particles on a given trajectory

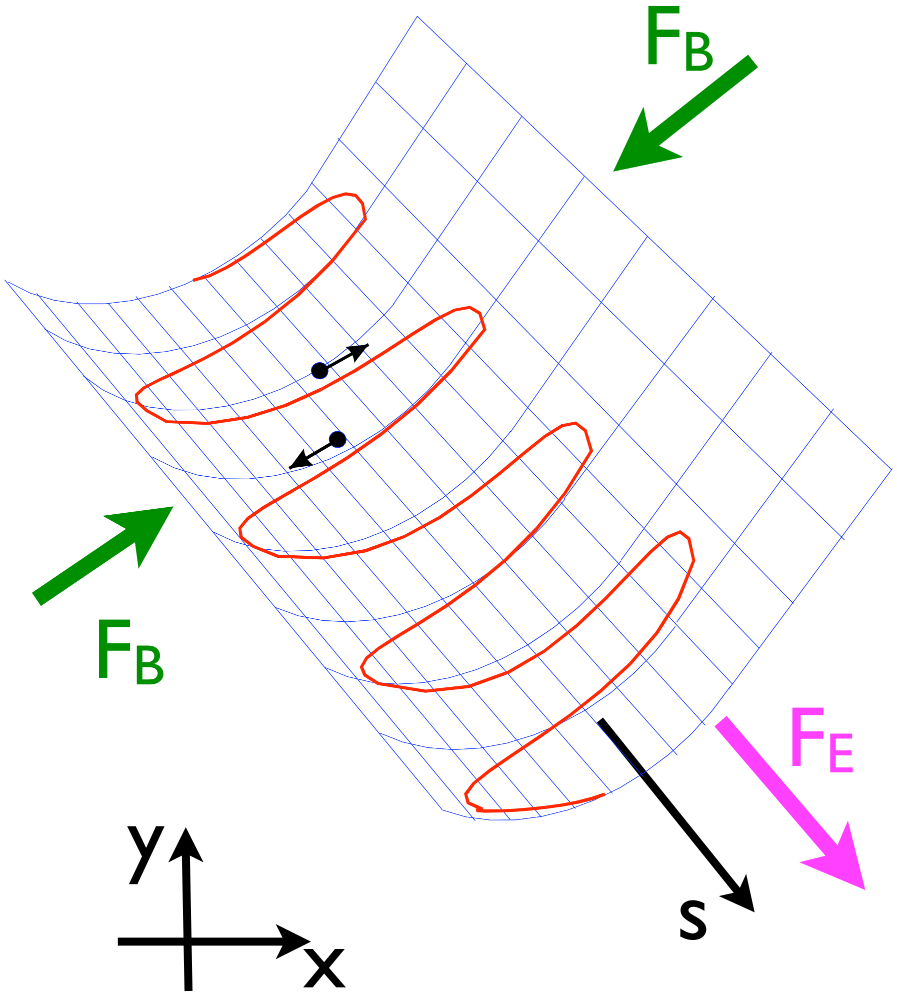
An ***accelerator*** *is formed by a sequence (called* ***lattice****) of:*

a) Magnets → Magnetic Field

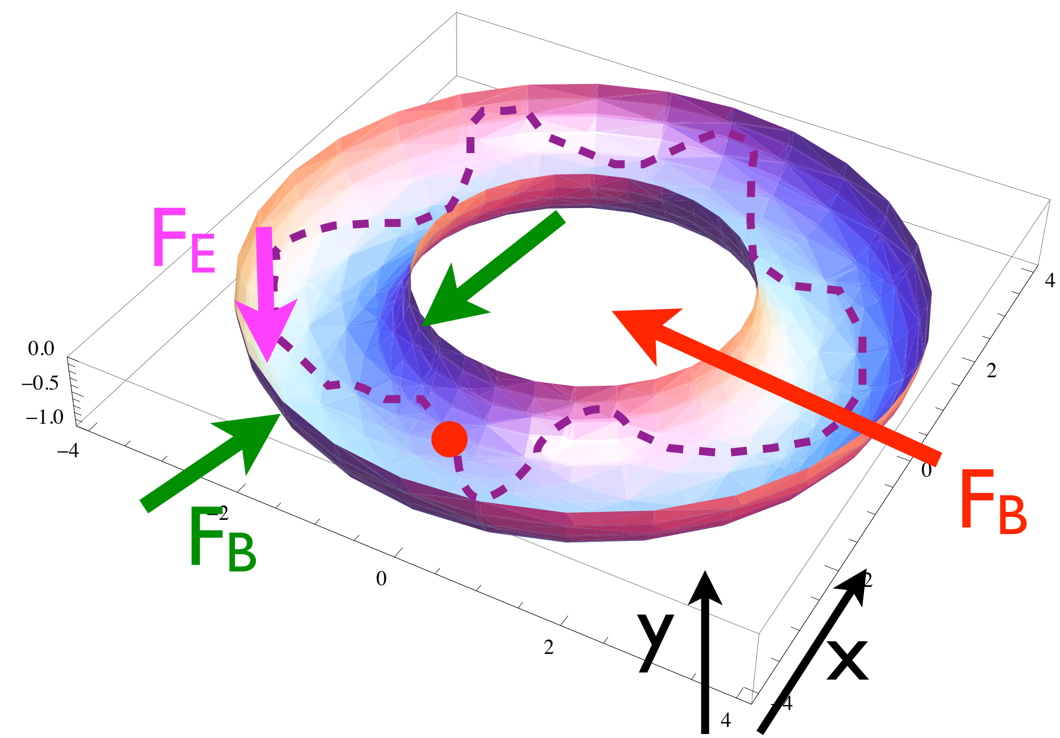
b) Accelerating Cavity → Electric Field

$$\overline{F(t)} = \underbrace{q\left(\overline{E(t)}\right.}_{F_E} + \underbrace{\overline{v(t)} \otimes \overline{B(t)}}_{F_B}\left.\right)$$

Linear Accelerator



Circular Accelerator



Cyclotron

Particle source located in a vertical B field near the center of the ring

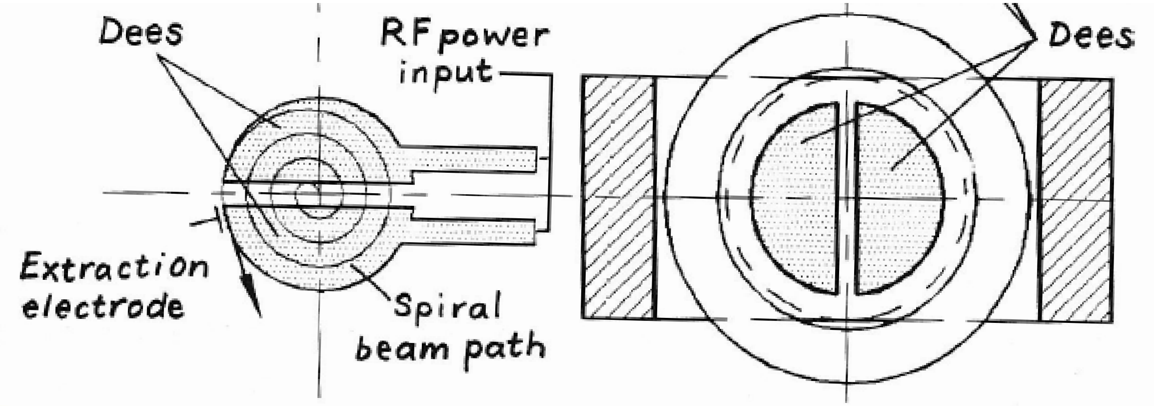
Electrical (E) RF field generated between two gaps with a fixed frequency

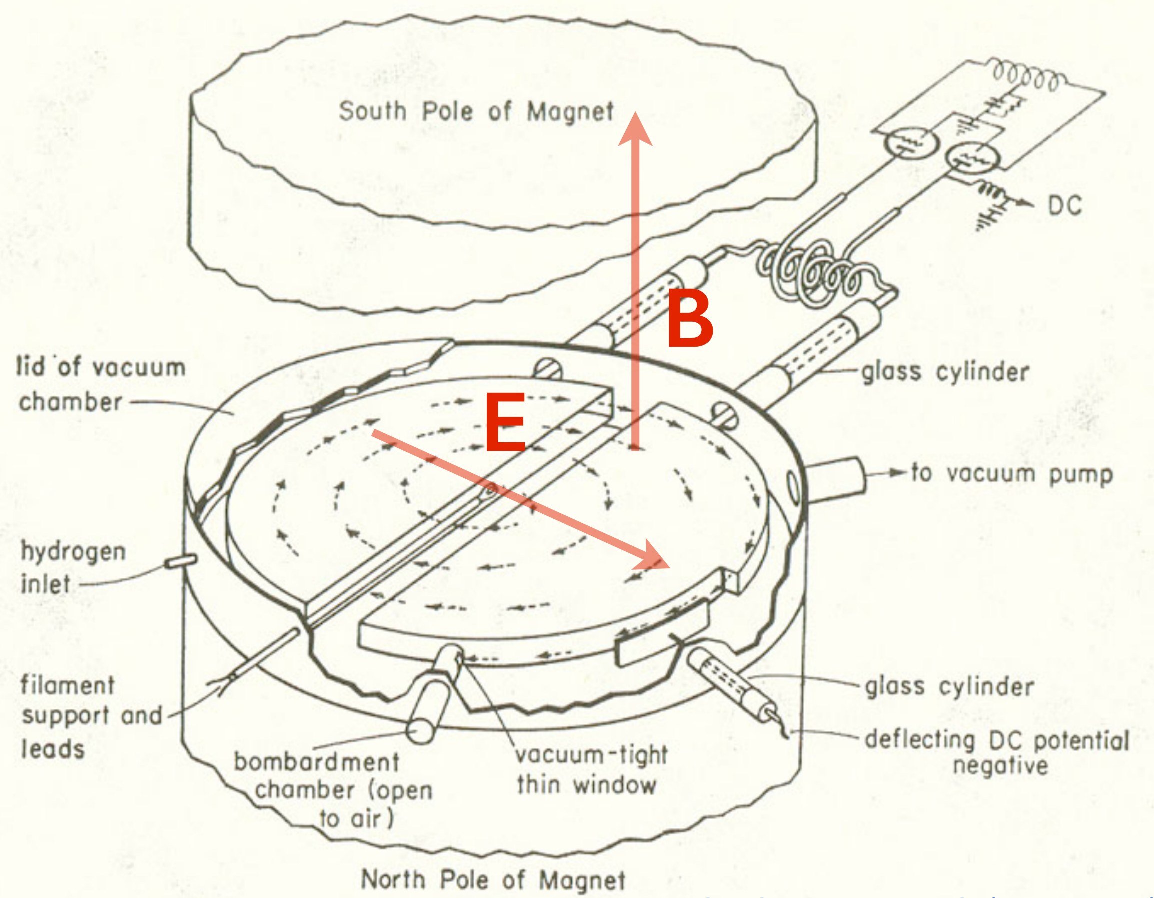
Particles spiral while accelerated by E field every time they go through the gap

$$Ep = \frac{1}{2}\frac{e^2}{m_0}B^2R^2_{max}$$

Max energy for protons: 20 MeV

Main limitations:
1) not working for relativistic particles, either high energy or electrons
2) B field at large radius not vertical





www.physics.rutgers.edu/ cyclotron/

Invented by Lawrence, got the Noble prize in 1939

PARTICLE SPECTRUM

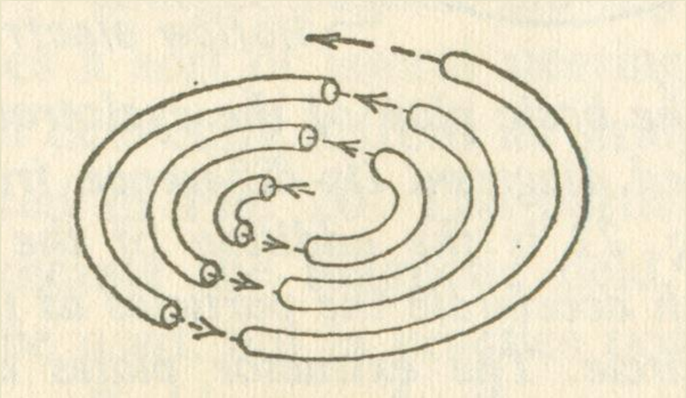
1931 - 1955

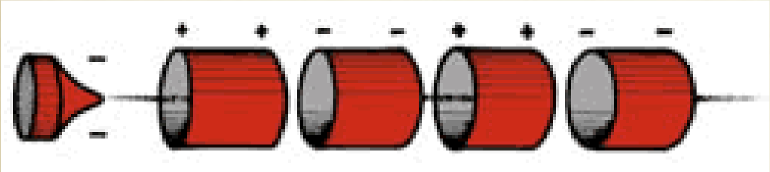
Accelerators

"Man-made cosmic rays"

Rolf Wideroe, 1928

Ernest Lawrence, 1931





Cyclotron

Linear accelerator

Accelerate particles between electrode gaps
Tune RF frequency to match particle motion

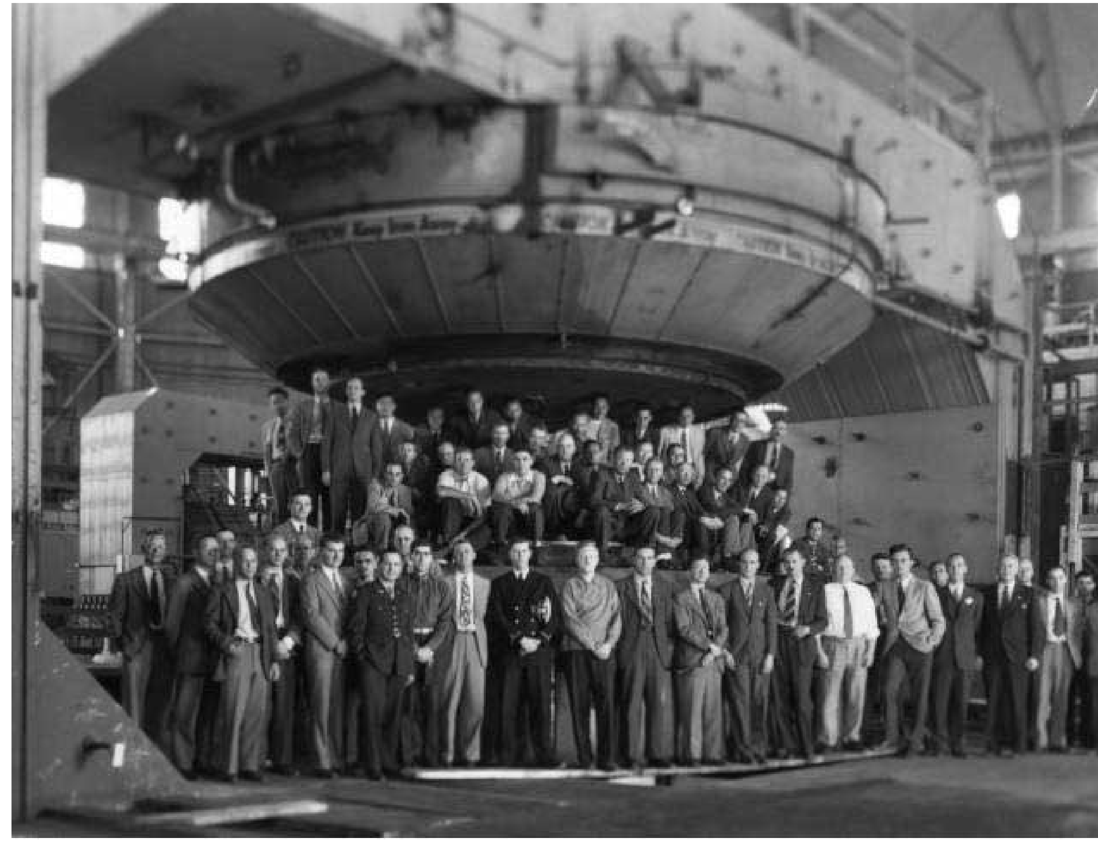
Use magnetic field to bend particles into circular orbit
Particles pass through same accelerating gap many times and reach higher energies

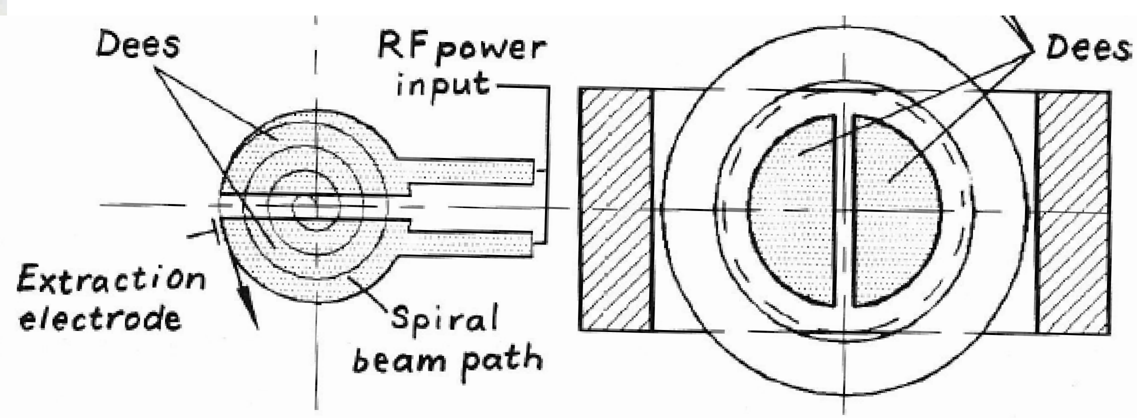
1931: 80 keV
1932: 1000 keV
1939: 19 MeV*
1946: 195 MeV ("synchrocyclotron")

* first limitations by relativistic mass increase

STRUCTURE OF MATTER
Discoveries and Mysteries
Rolf Landua CERN

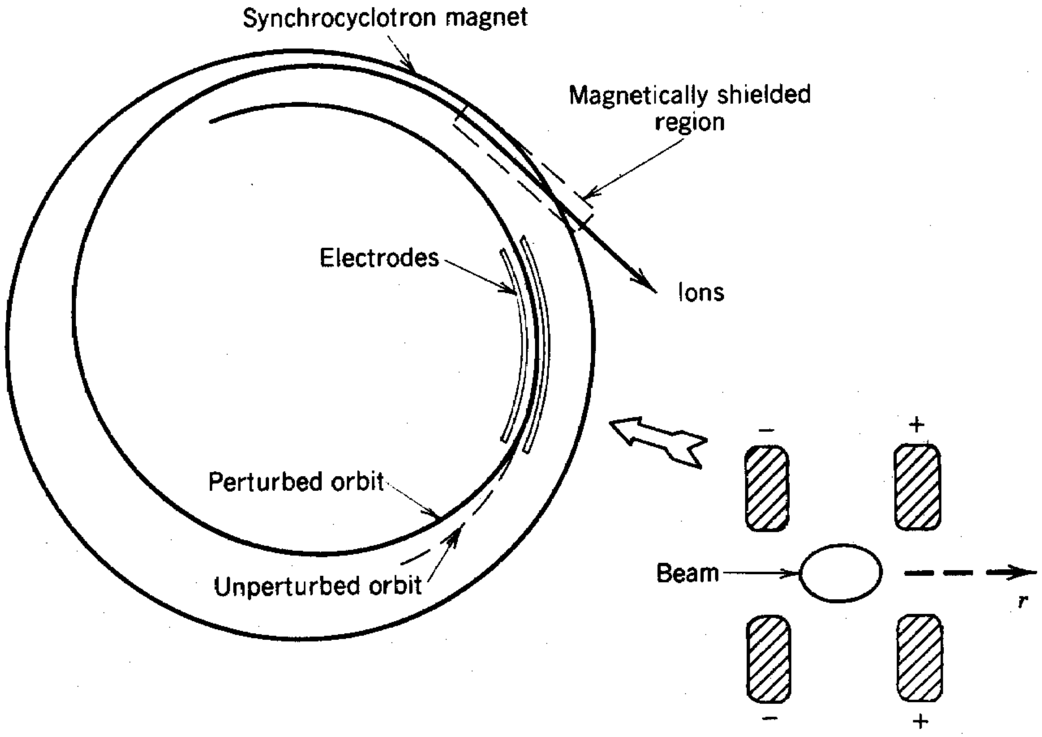
The first cyclotron and the Berkeley one





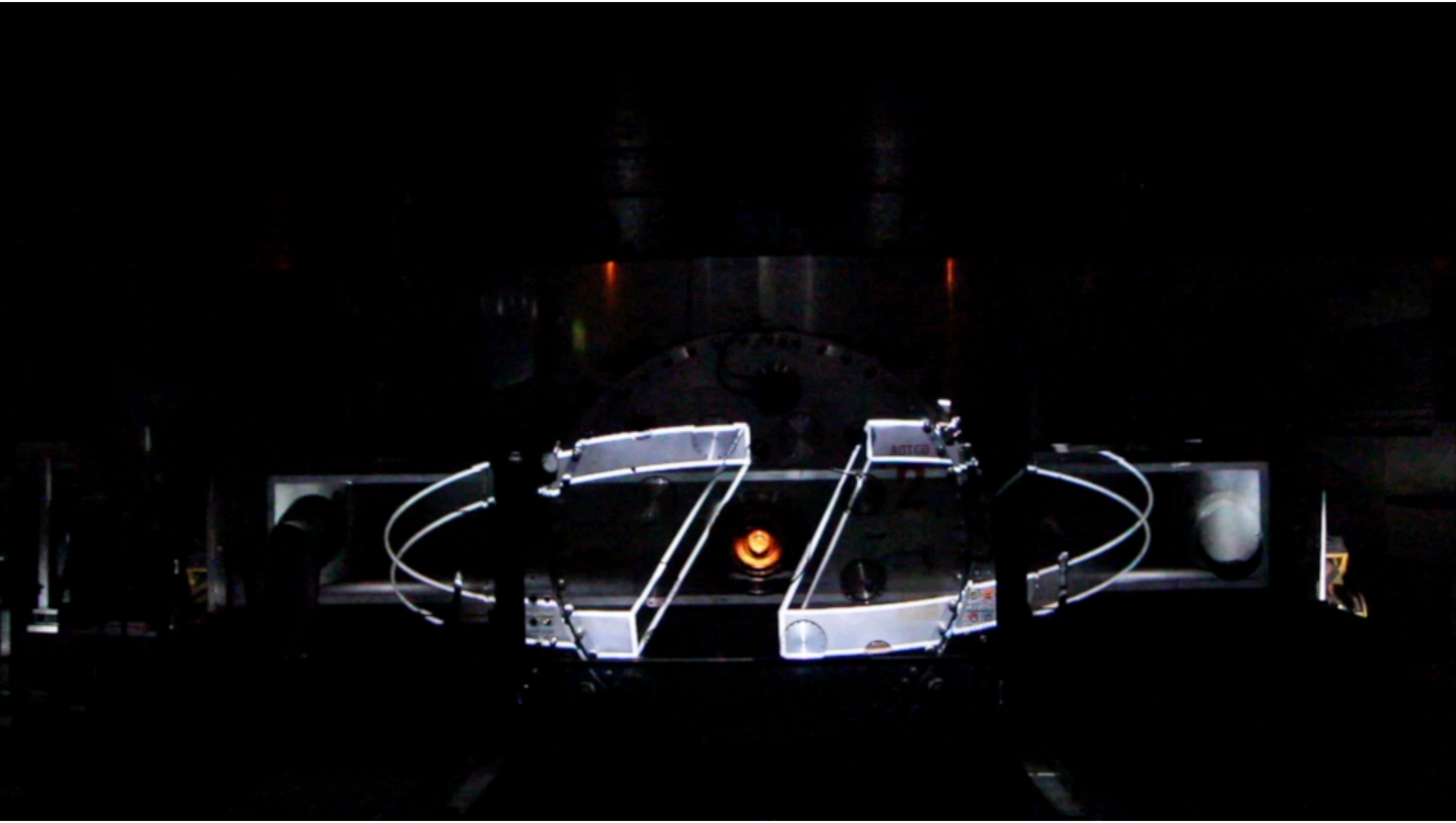
Synchrocyclotron

- Synchrocyclotrons have a constant magnetic field with geometry similar to the uniform-field cyclotron. The main difference is that the rf frequency is varied to maintain particle synchronization into the relativistic regime.

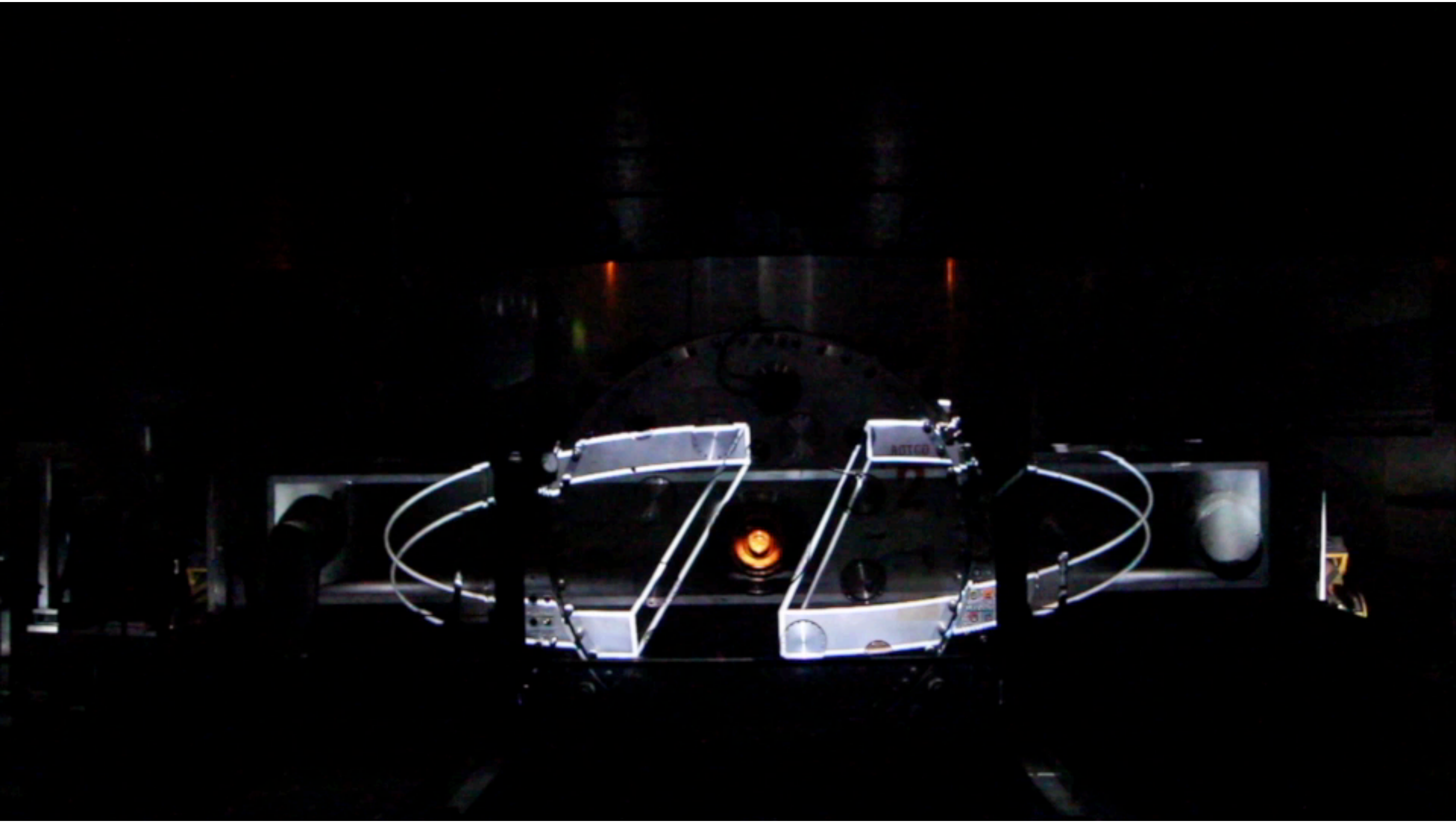


Synchrocyclotron

Synchrocyclotron



Synchrocyclotron



Synchrotron (1952, 3 GeV, BNL)

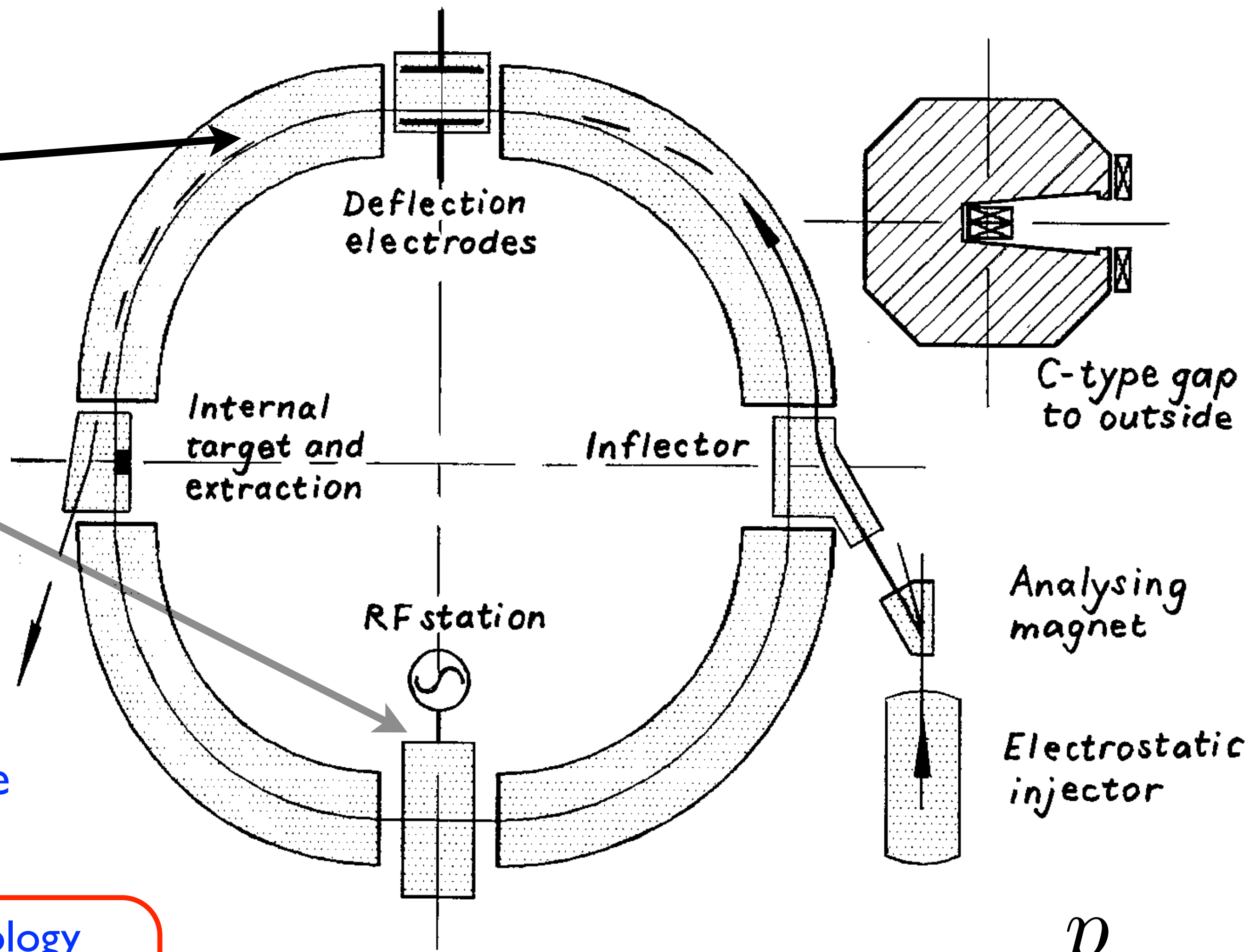
New concept of circular accelerator. The magnetic field of the bending magnet varies with time.
As particles accelerate, the B field is increased proportionally.
The frequency of the accelerating cavity, used to accelerate the particles, has also to change.

B = B(t) magnetic field from the bending magnets

p = p(t) particle momentum varies by the RF cavity

e electric charge

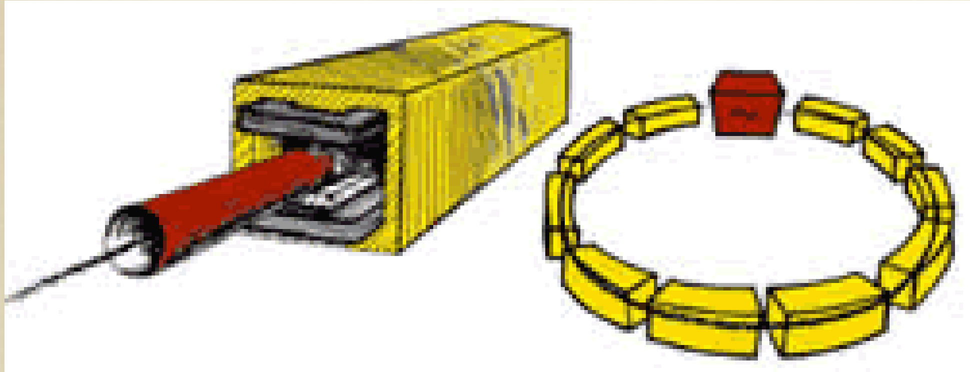
ρ constant radius of curvature



Bending strength limited by used technology to max ~ 1 T for room temperature conductors

Particle rigidity: $B\rho = \frac{p}{e}$

Accelerators (2)



Synchrotron

Similar to cyclotron, but change magnetic field to keep particles on the same orbit (also overcomes relativistic mass increase)

1947: US constructs two 'synchrotrons'

Brookhaven (1952) - 3 GeV

Berkeley (1954) - 6.2 GeV ('antiproton')

1954: Europe competes with US

CERN (1959) - 24 GeV

Brookhaven (1960) - 30 GeV

Detectors

Geiger counters
Cloud chambers
Emulsions
Bubble chambers

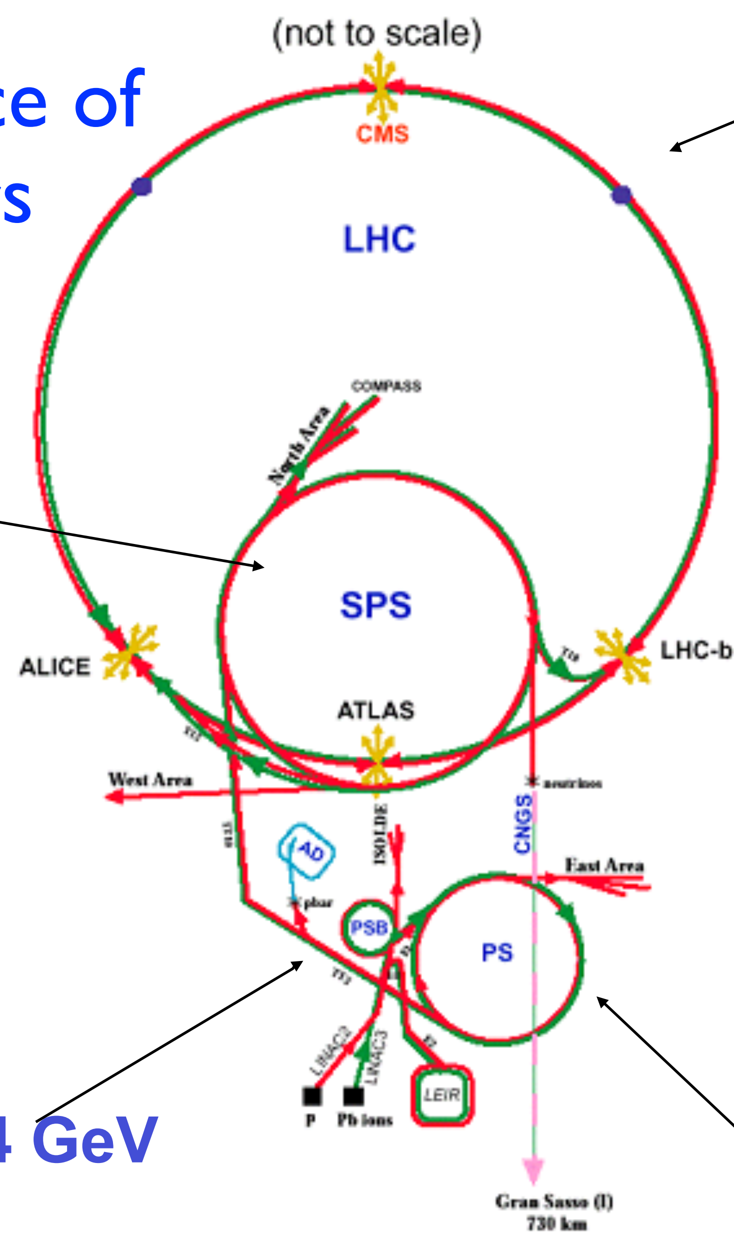
Cerenkov counters
Photomultipliers
Spark chambers

After 1967:

Wire chambers
Drift chambers
Calorimeters

CERN accelerator complex overview

Chain/sequence of accelerators



450 GeV/c – 7 TeV/c

C ~ 27 km

26 - 450 GeV/c

C ~ 6 km

1.4 GeV – 26 GeV/c

C ~ 630 m

50 MeV – 1.4 GeV

C ~ 157 m

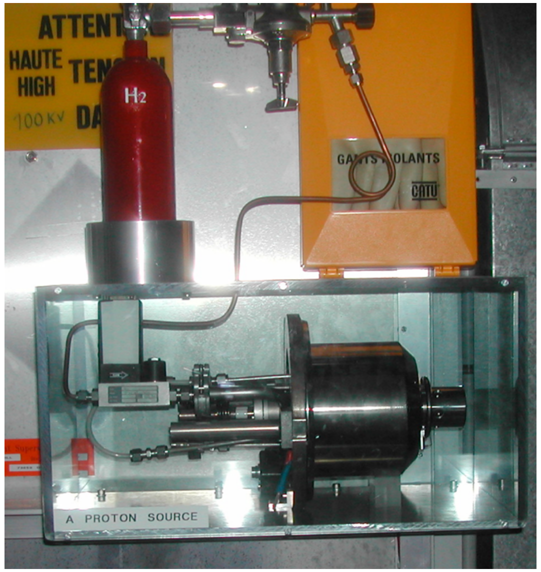
protons
antiprotons
ions
neutrinos to Gran Sasso (I)

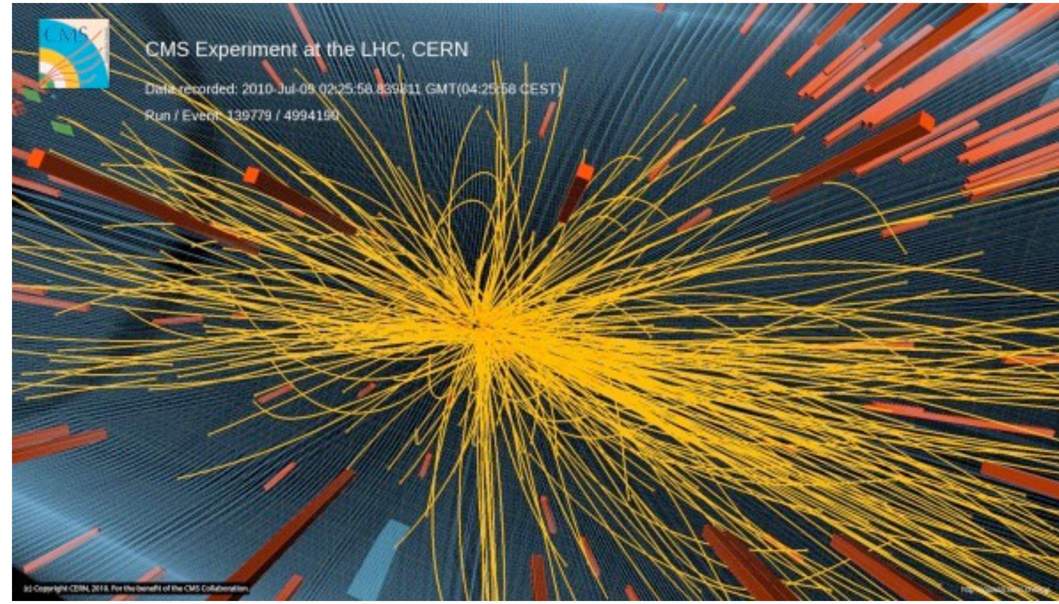
LHC: Large Hadron Collider
SPS: Super Proton Synchrotron
AD: Antiproton Decelerator
ISOLDE: Isotope Separator OnLine DEvice
PSB: Proton Synchrotron Booster
PS: Proton Synchrotron
LINAC: LINear ACcelerator
LEIR: Low Energy Ion Ring
CNGS: Cern Neutrinos to Gran Sasso

Questions:

- why so many accelerators and not just the LHC?
- why rings of increasing circumference?
- why rings and linear accelerators?
- how particles go from one machine to the other?

Basically accelerators brings you ...

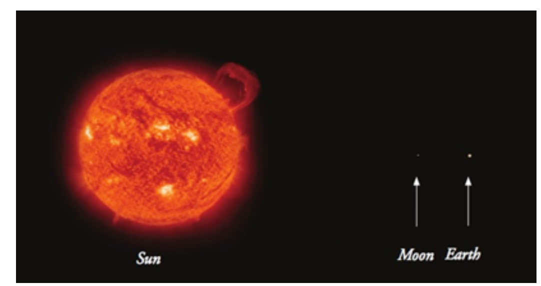




from nearly a bottle of hydrogen

to a little bit before this

How much time(distance) does it take from the source to collisions ?
(assumption, protons travels always at the speed of light)

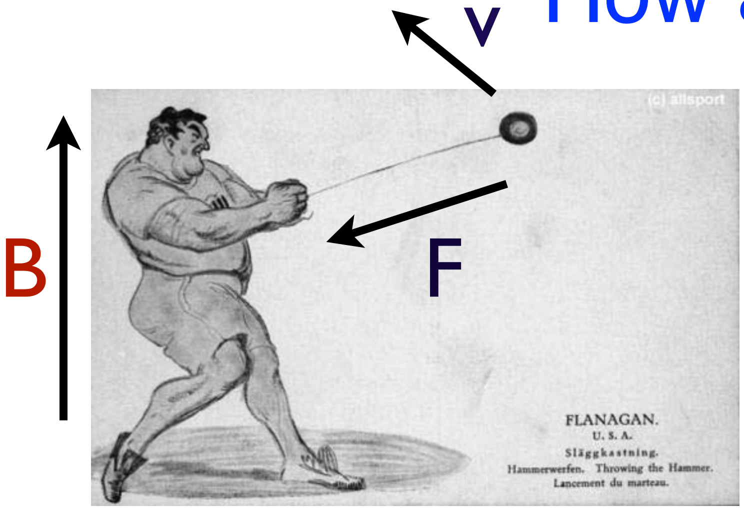


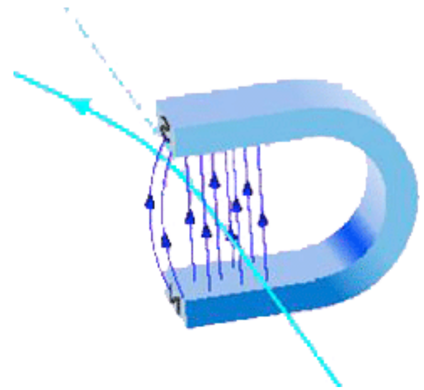
In the Linac 2, basically nothing.
In the **PSB,** a bit less than than 1.2 s.
In the **PS**, a bit less than 3.6 s
In the **SPS**, a bit less than 16.8 s
In the **LHC**, minimum 30 minutes

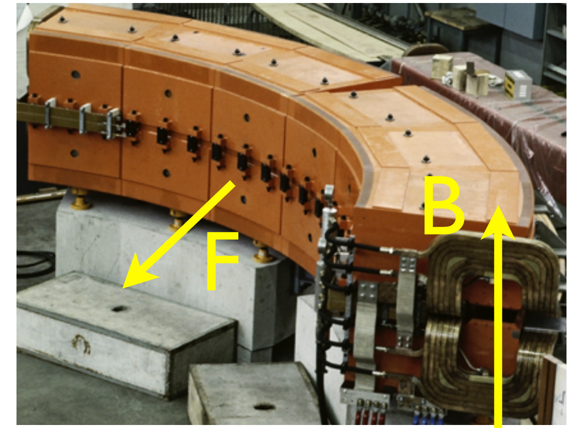
} **1 821.6 s → 546 480 000 km**

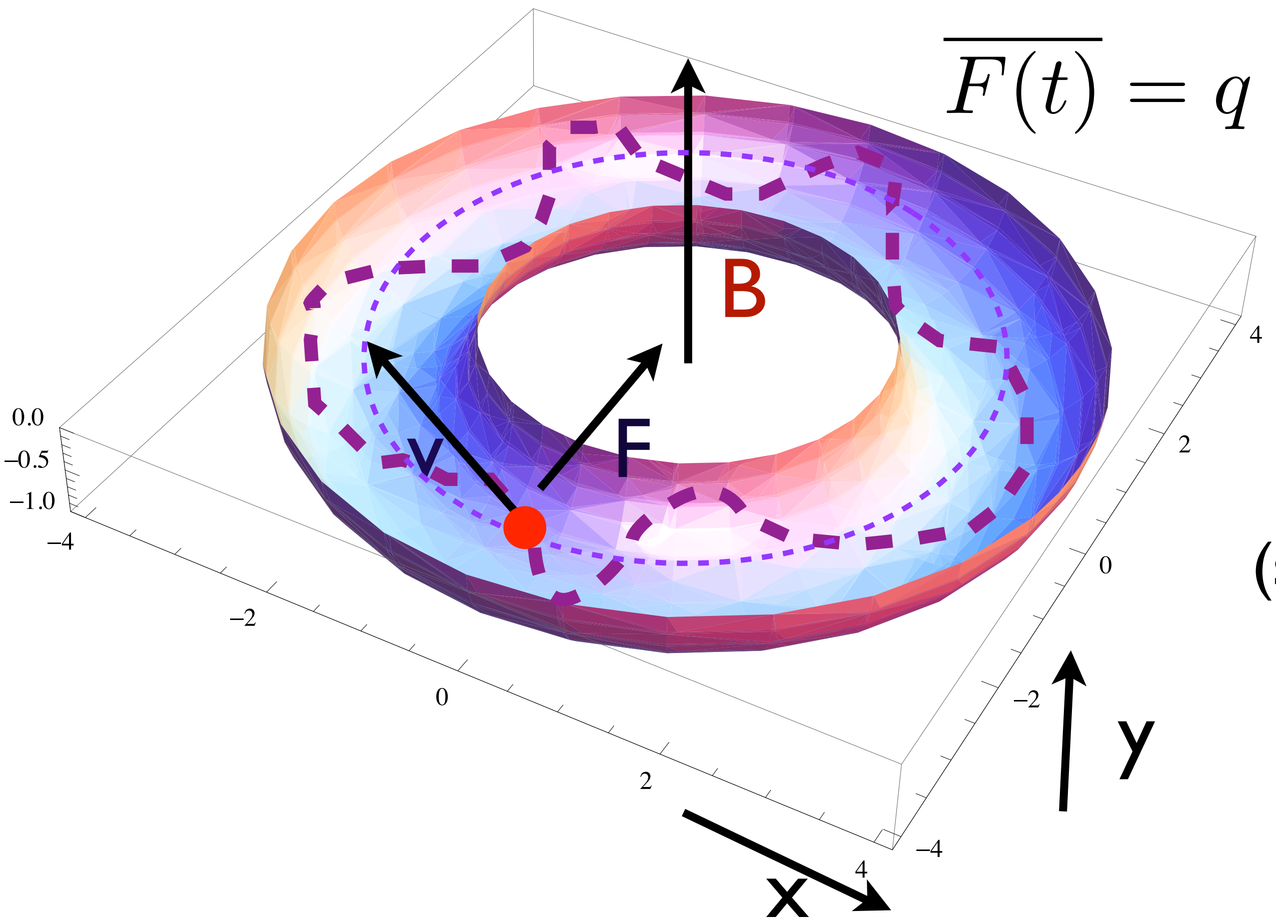
about 3.7 time the distance Sun-Earth

How an accelerator works ? A dipole







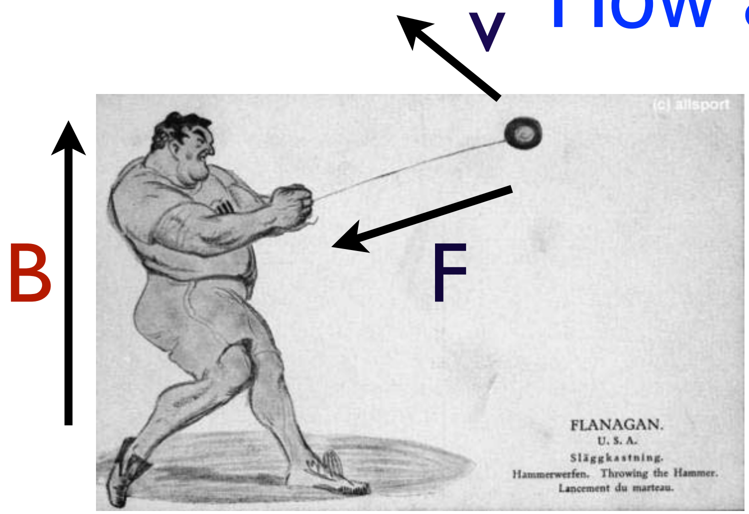


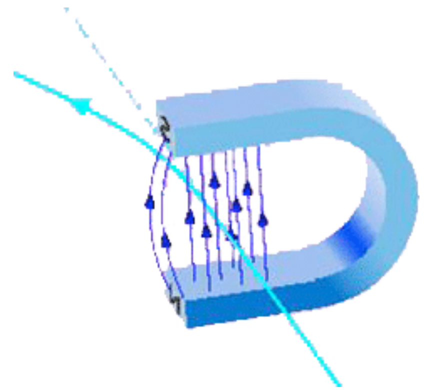
$$\overline{F(t)} = q\left(\cancel{\overline{E(t)}} + \overline{v(t)} \otimes \overline{B(t)}\right)$$

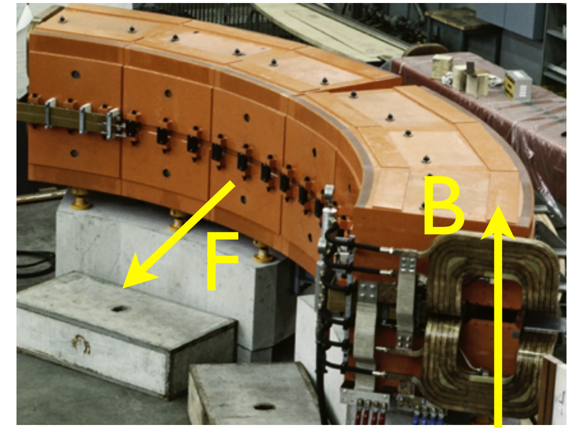
Particles of
different energy
(speed) behave differently

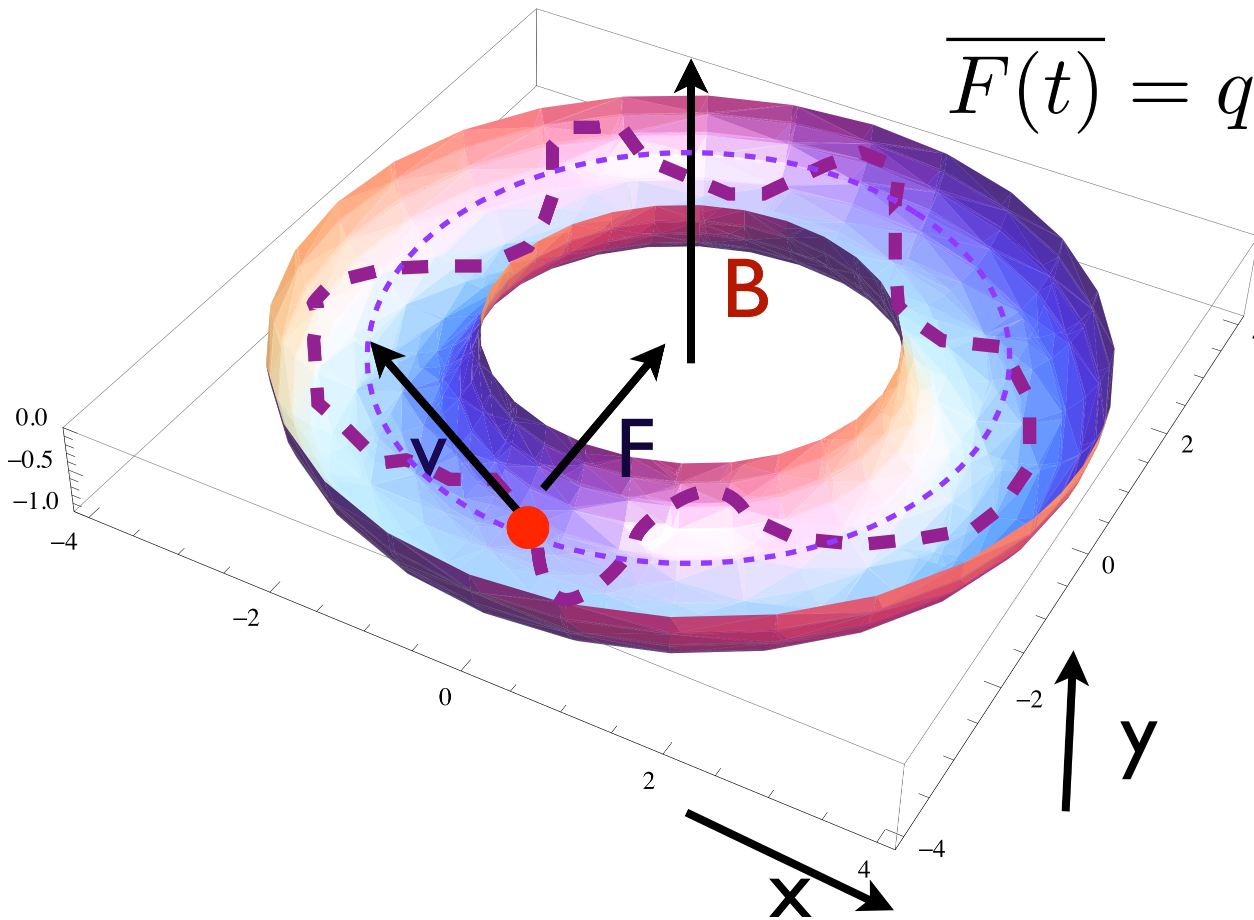
Magnetic field confines
particles
on a given trajectory

How an accelerator works ? A dipole









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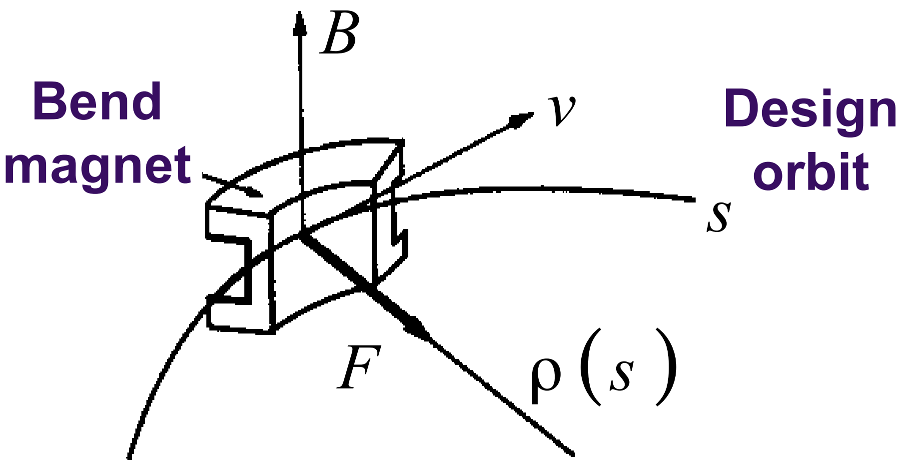
Particles of different energy (speed) behave differently

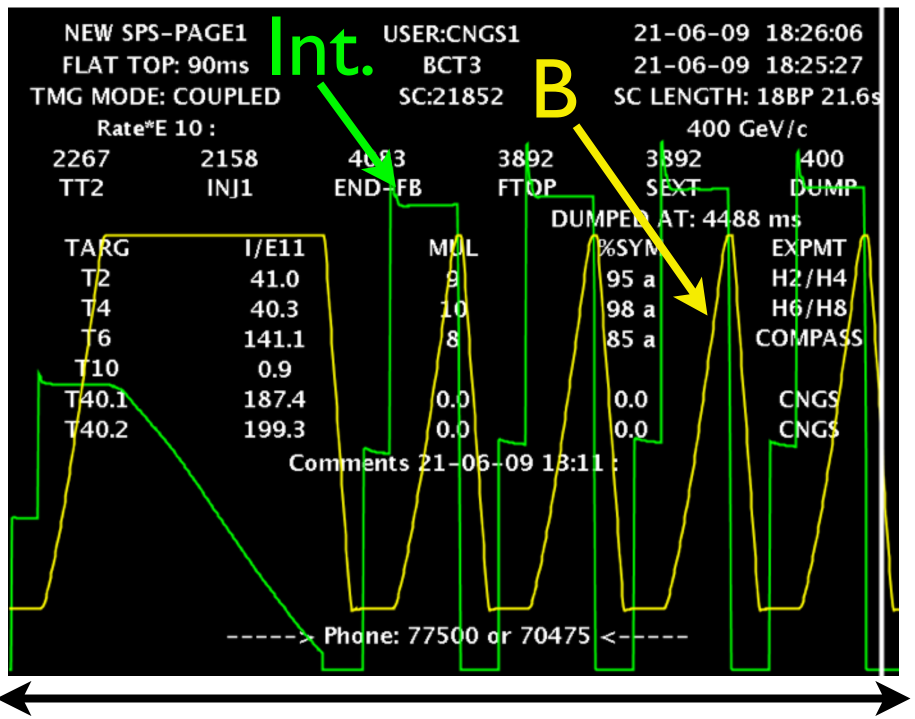
Magnetic field confines particles on a given trajectory

Dipoles



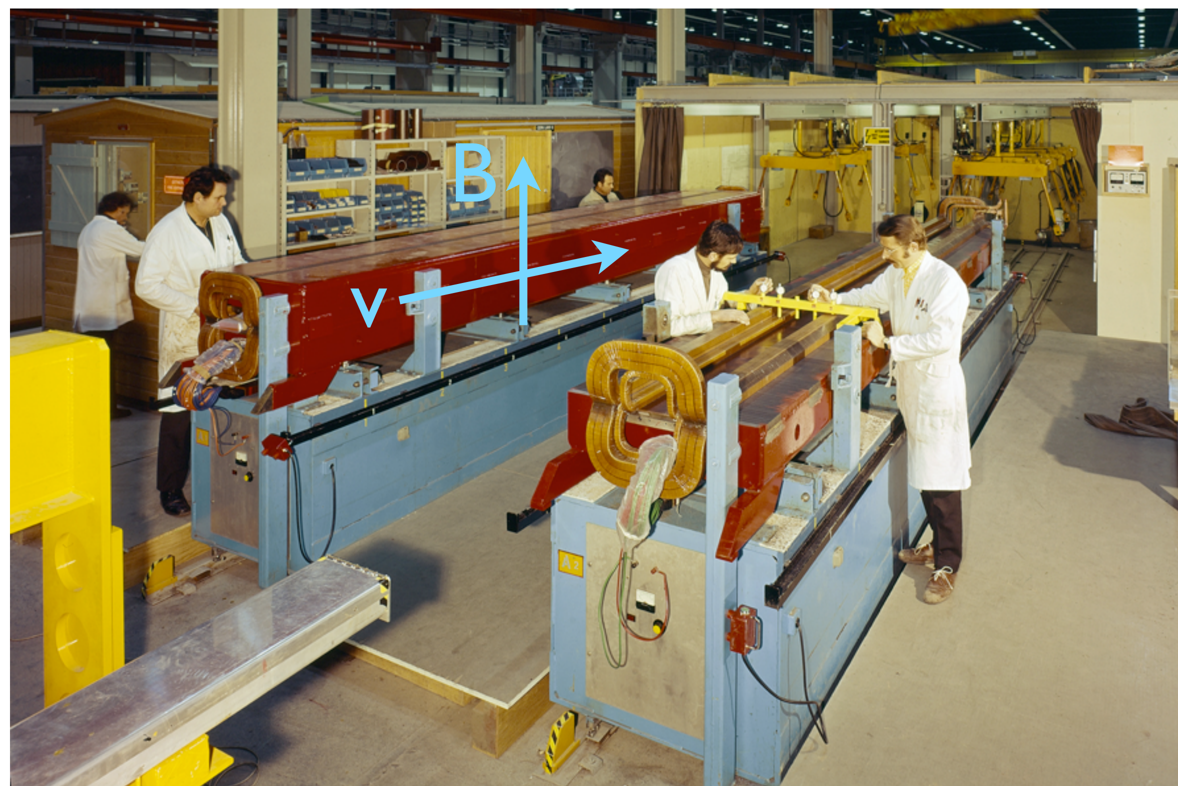
Force given by the vertical magnetic field compensates the centrifugal force to keep the particles on the central trajectory, i.e. in the center of the beam pipe.

A fast dipole, able to deflect the beam in few μs is called **kicker**. A kicker is used to extract the beam from the machine.



time (s) [21.6 s]

CERN-SPS dipoles, in total about 500



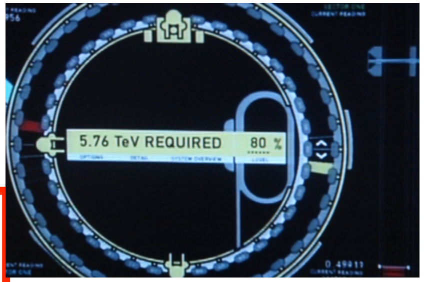
INTERLUDE:
THE TERMINATOR-3 ACCELERATOR

We apply some concepts to the accelerator shown in Terminator-3 [Columbia Pictures, 2003]

- Estimation of the magnetic field

No way!

  - Energy = 5760 GeV
  - Radius ~30 m
  - Field = 5760/0.3/30 ~ 700 T (a lot !)

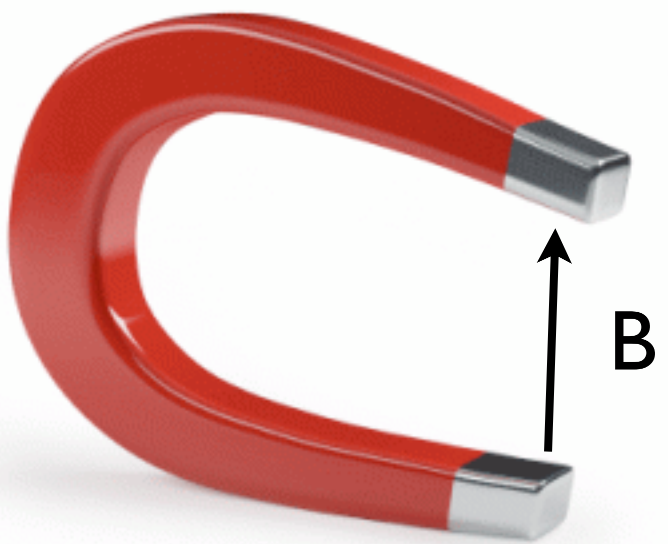


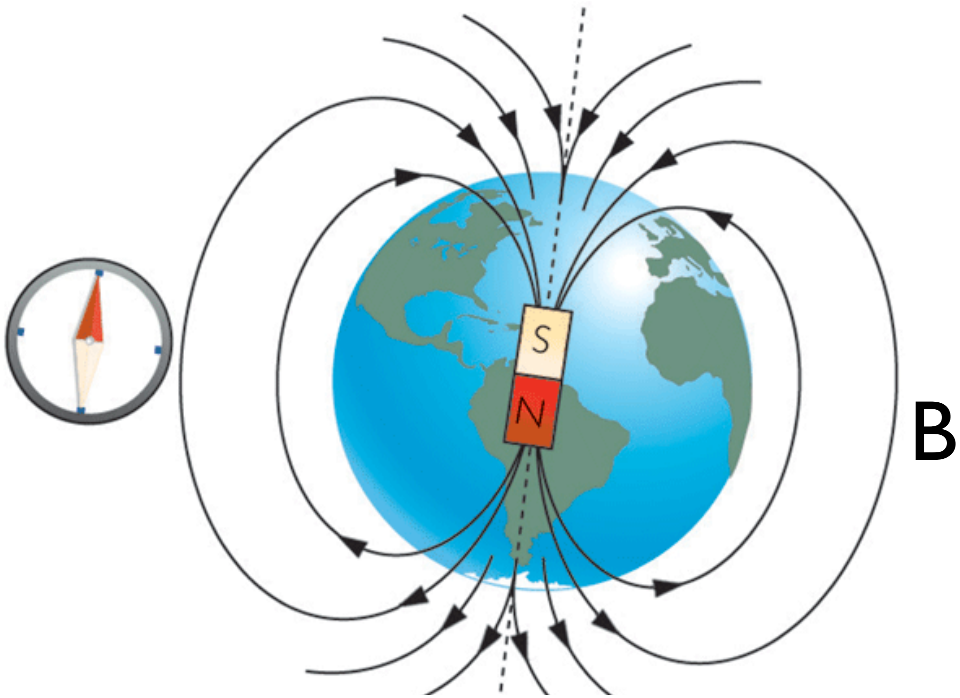
Energy of the machine (left) and size of the accelerator (right)

- Why the magnet is not shielded with iron ?
  - Assuming a bore of 25 mm radius, inner field of 700 T, iron saturation at 2 T, one needs 700*25/2=9000 mm=9 m of iron … no space in their tunnel !
  - In the LHC, one has a bore of 28 mm radius, inner field of 8 T, one needs 8*25/2=100 mm of iron
- Is it possible to have 700 T magnets ??

A magnet whose fringe field is not shielded

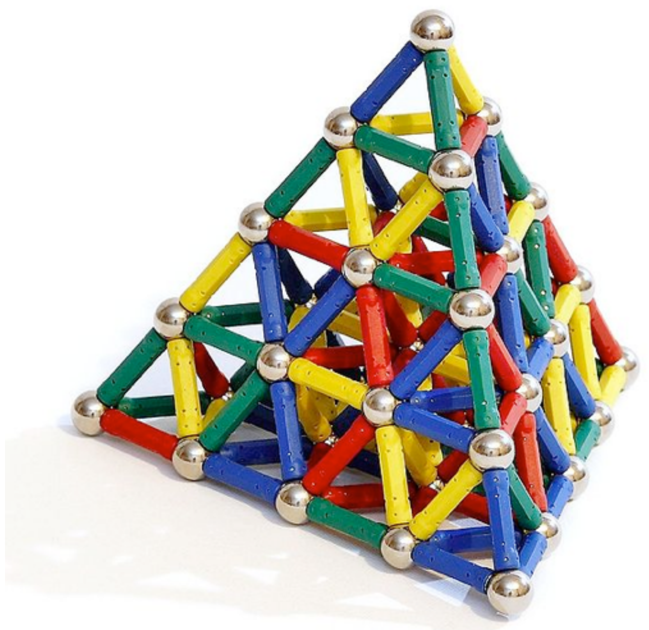
Two dipoles and magnets you should know very well



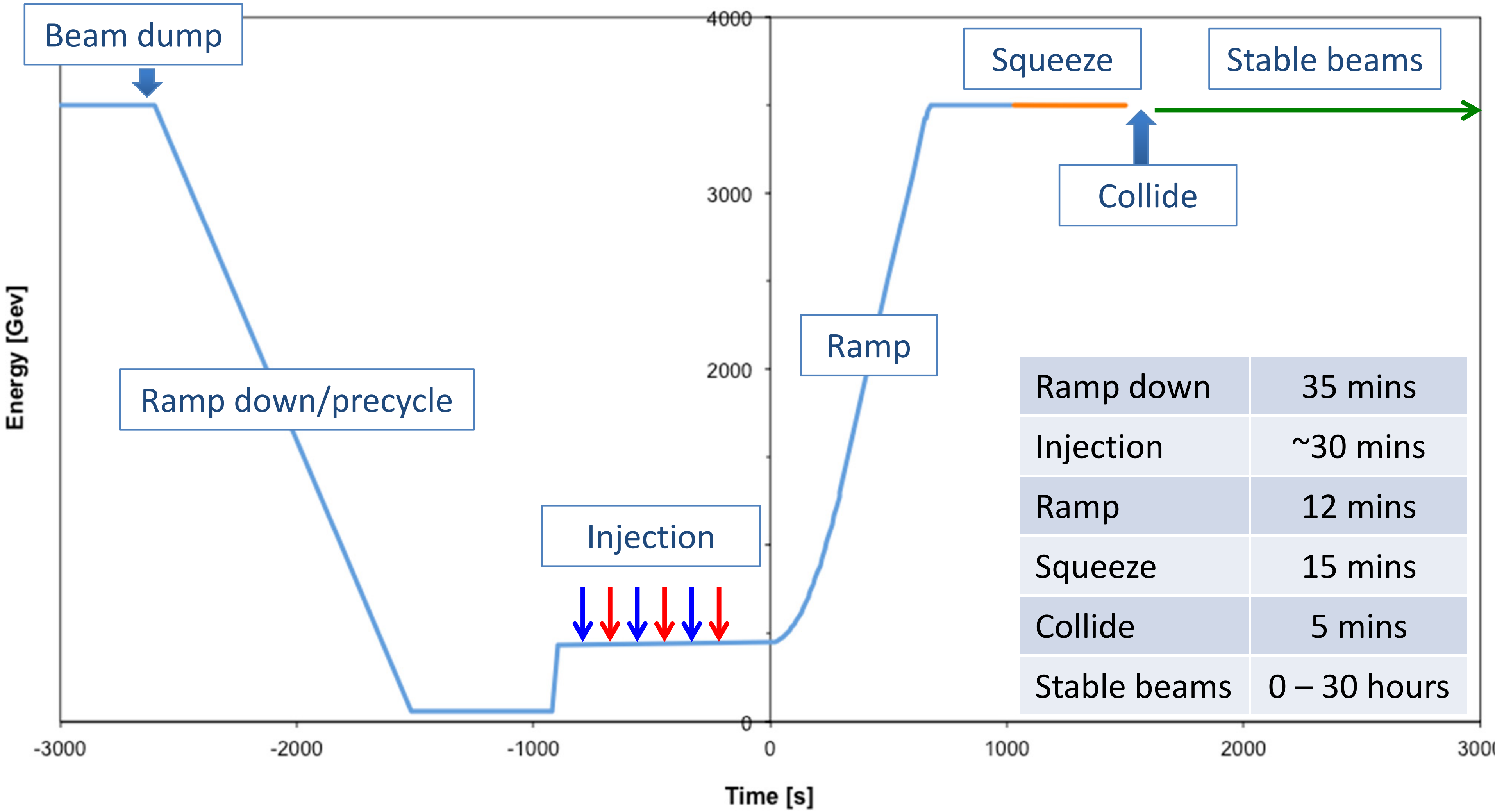


Earth Magnetic Field : ~ 0.6 Gauss

Typical SPS dipole field: ~ 20000 Gauss (2 Tesla)

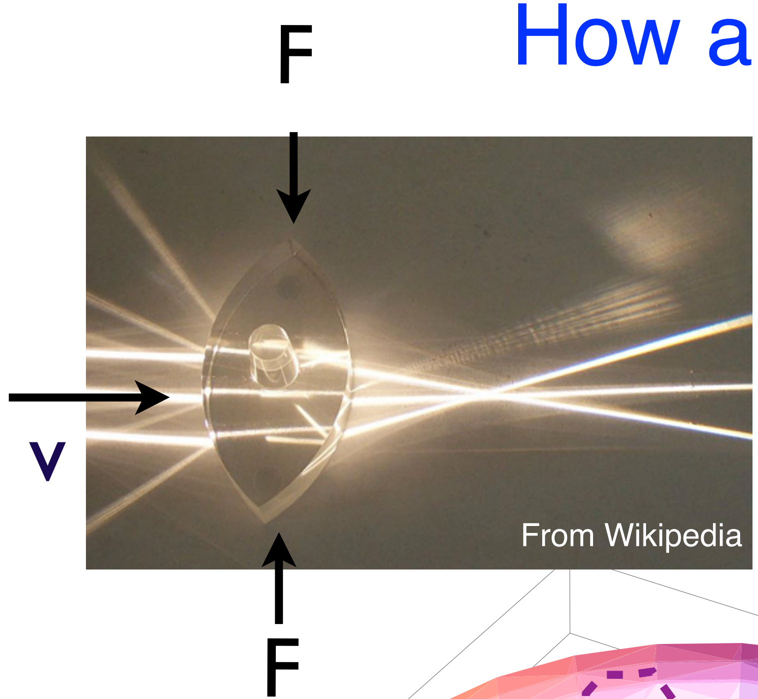


Typical LHC Operational cycle



Ramp down	35 mins
Injection	~30 mins
Ramp	12 mins
Squeeze	15 mins
Collide	5 mins
Stable beams	0 – 30 hours

How an accelerator works ?



Goal: keep enough particles confined in
a well defined volume to accelerate them.

How ? Lorentz Force!

$$\overline{F(t)} = q\left(\overline{\cancel{E}(t)} + \overline{v(t)} \otimes \overline{B(t)}\right)$$

Particles of
different energy
(speed) behave differently

Magnetic field confines
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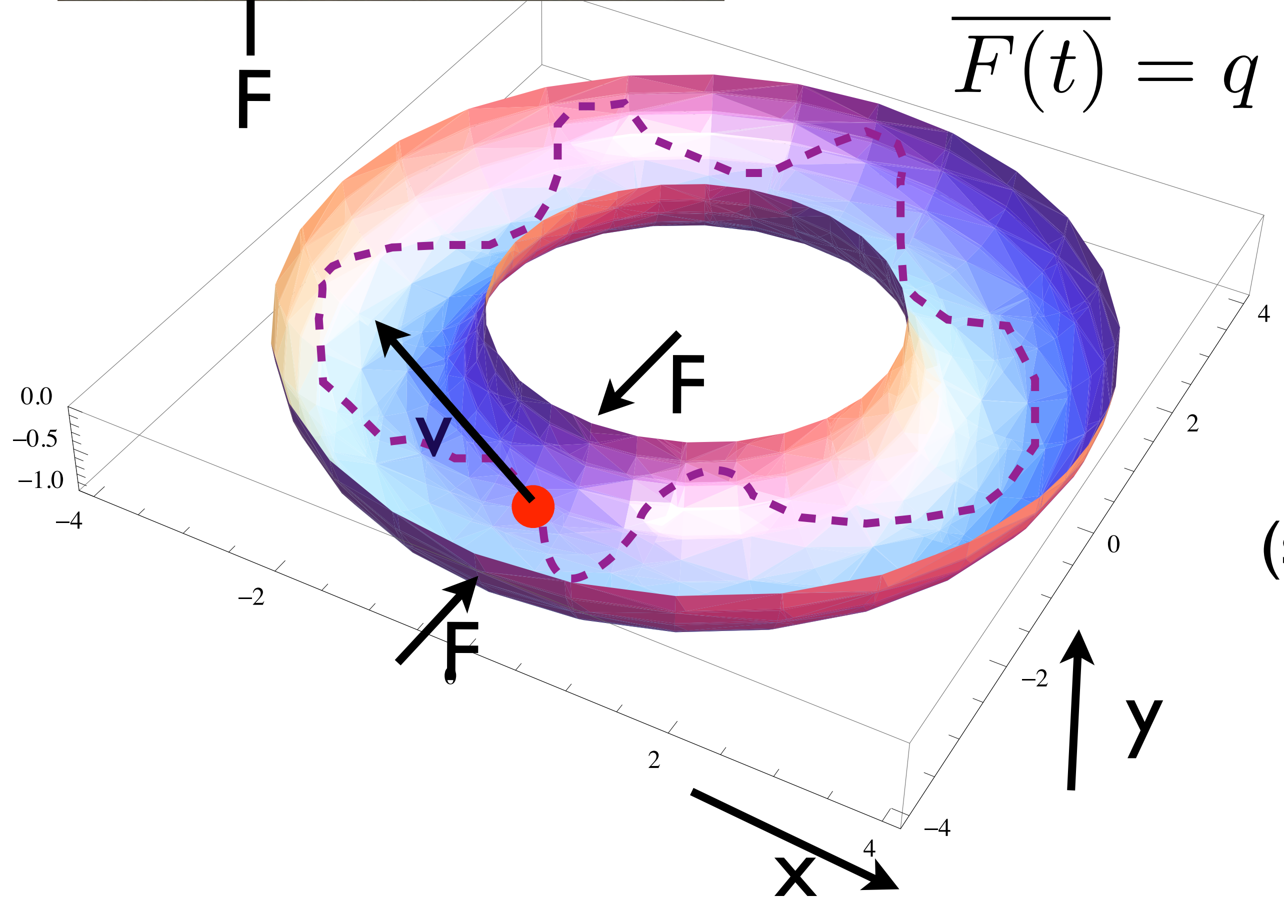
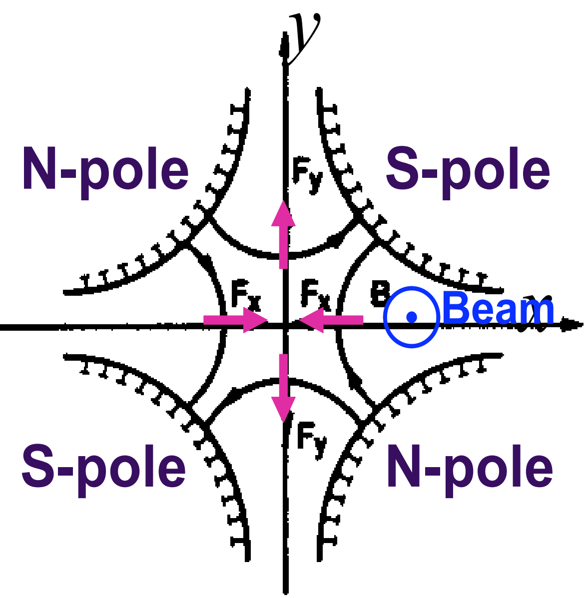
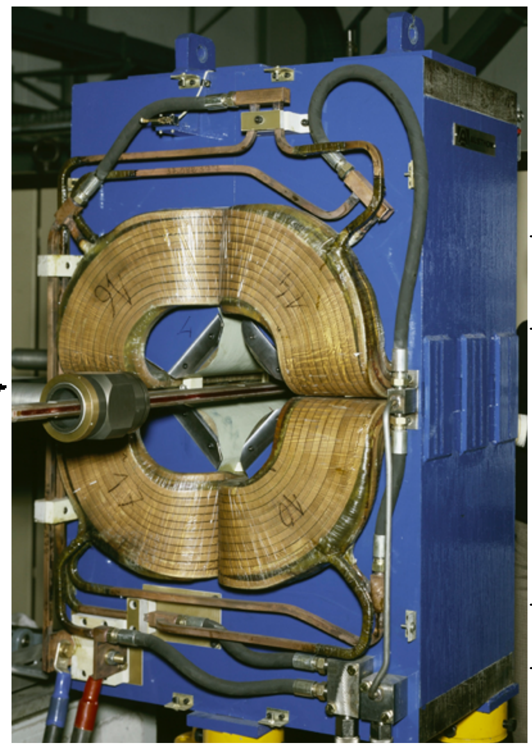


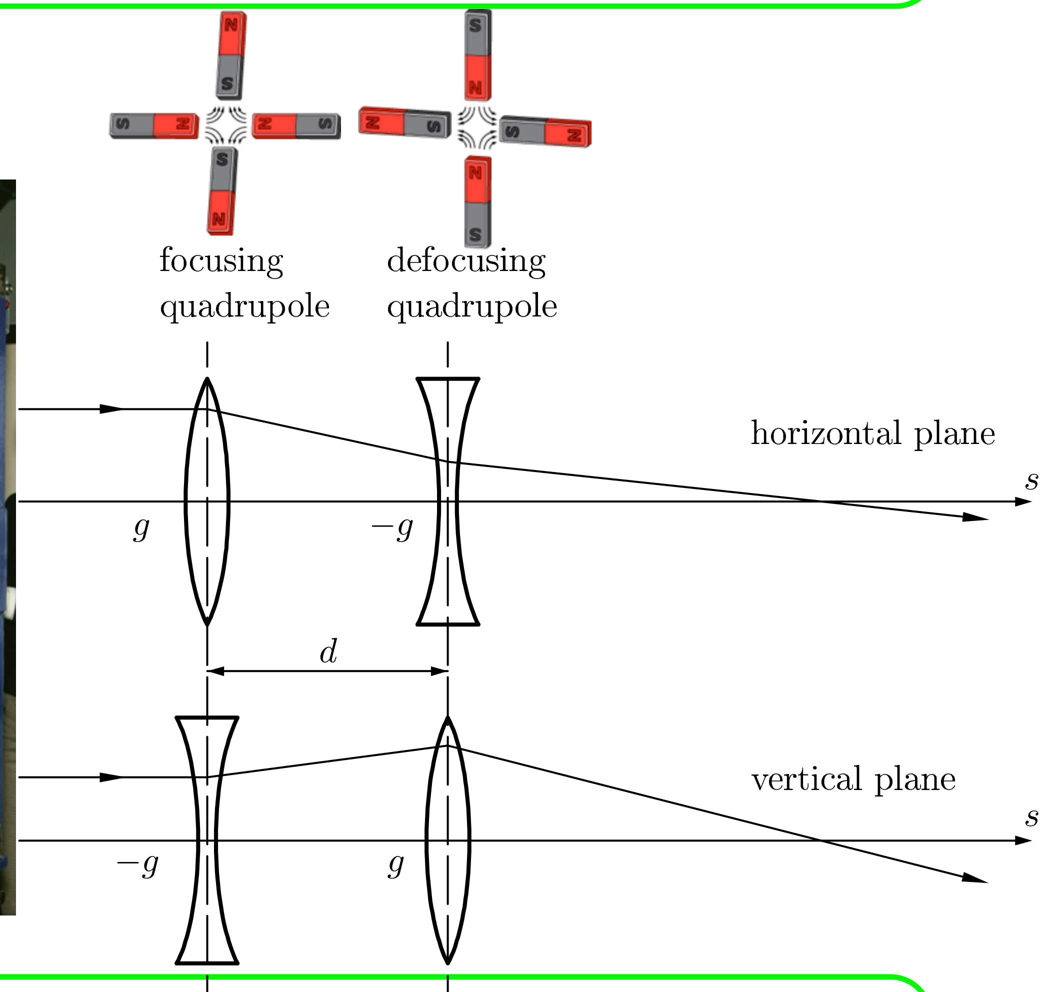
Synchrotrons: strong focusing machine

Dipoles are interleaved with quadrupoles to focus the beam.
Quadrupoles act on charged particles as lens for light. By alternating focusing and defocusing lens (Alternating Grandient quadrupoles) the beam dimension is kept small (even few mum^2).

QUADRUPOLE



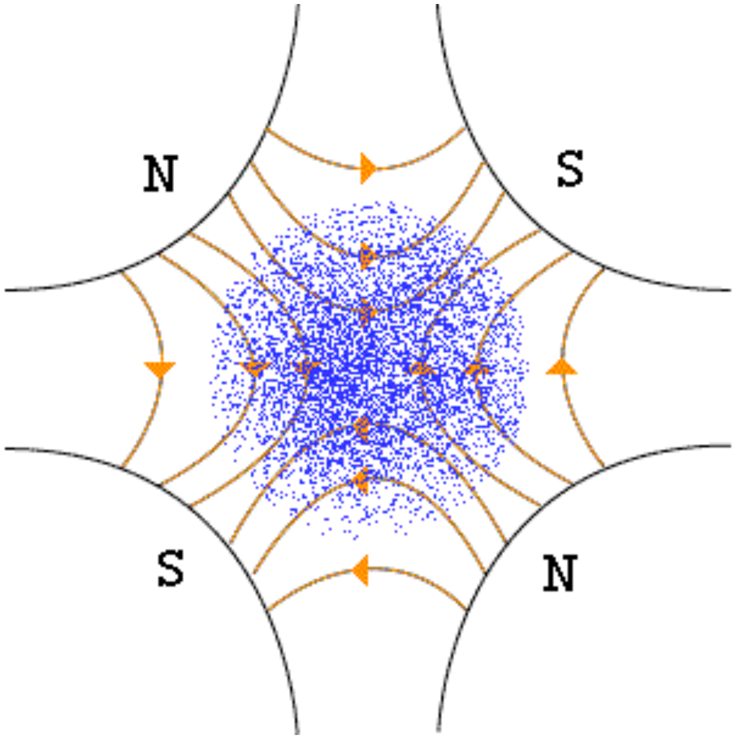




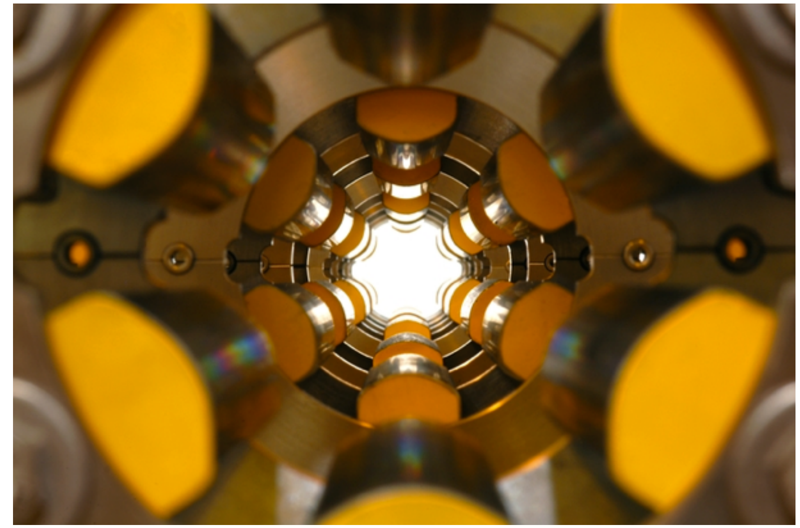
B field is focusing in one plane but defocusing in the other.

Typical lattice is FODO,
focusing-drift-defocusing

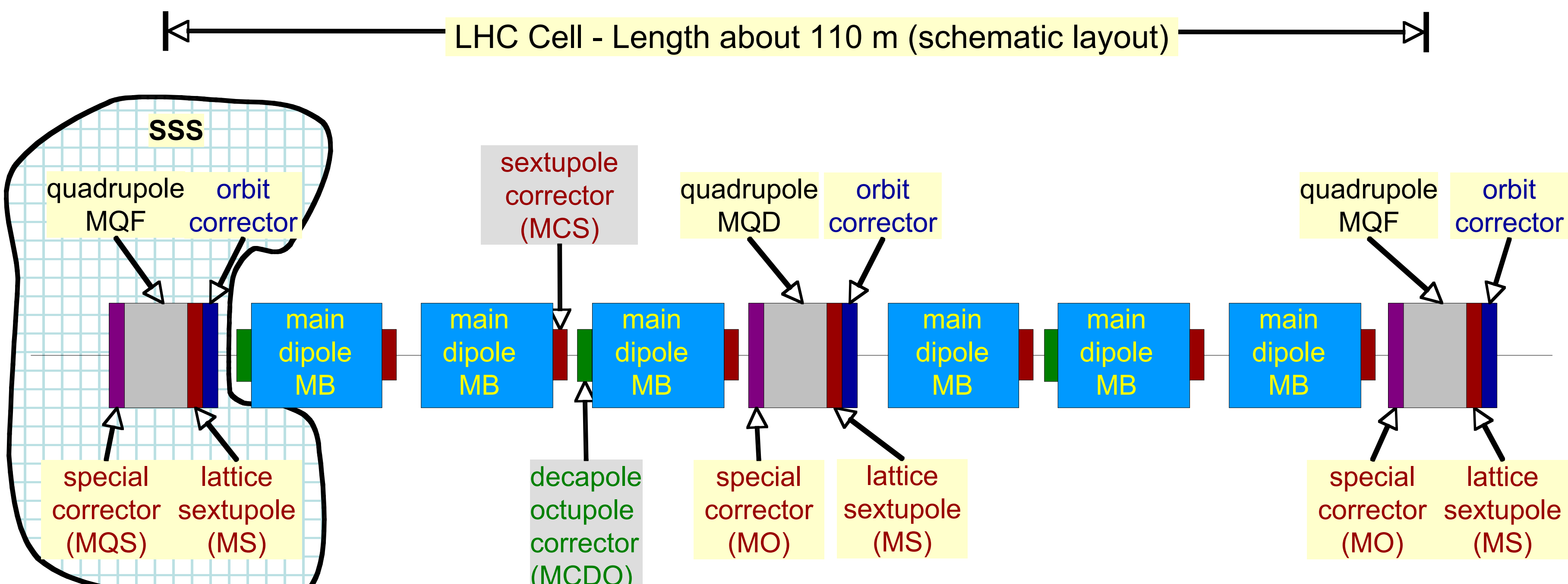
Example of FODO lattice



The beam point of view - Those are sextupoles - Six poles



Diamond light source - UK



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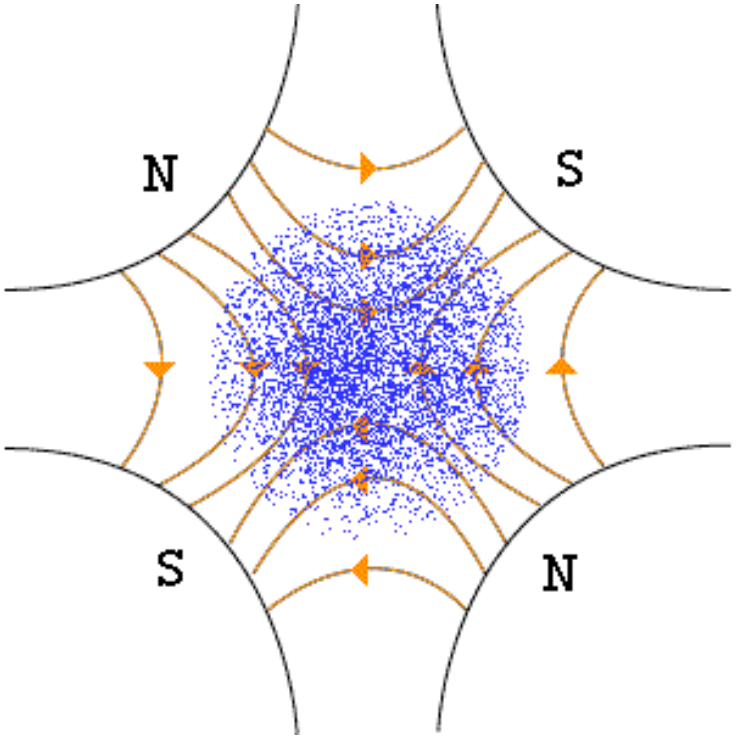

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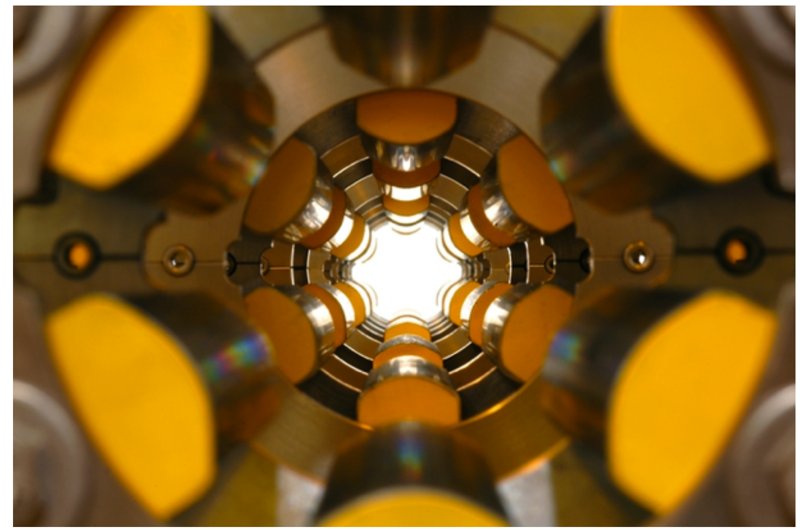

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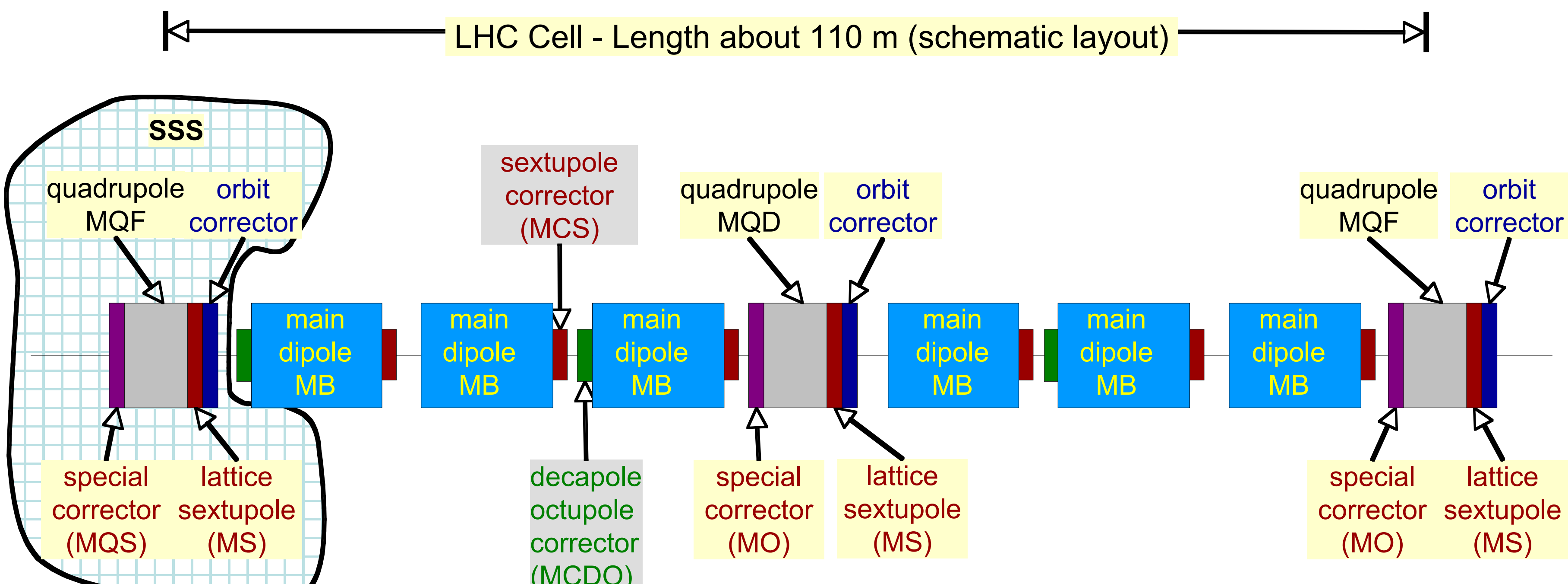
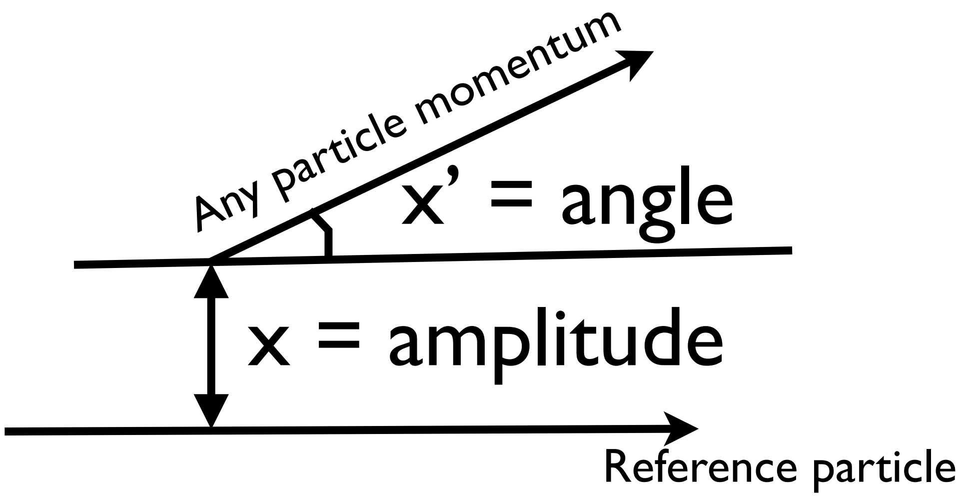
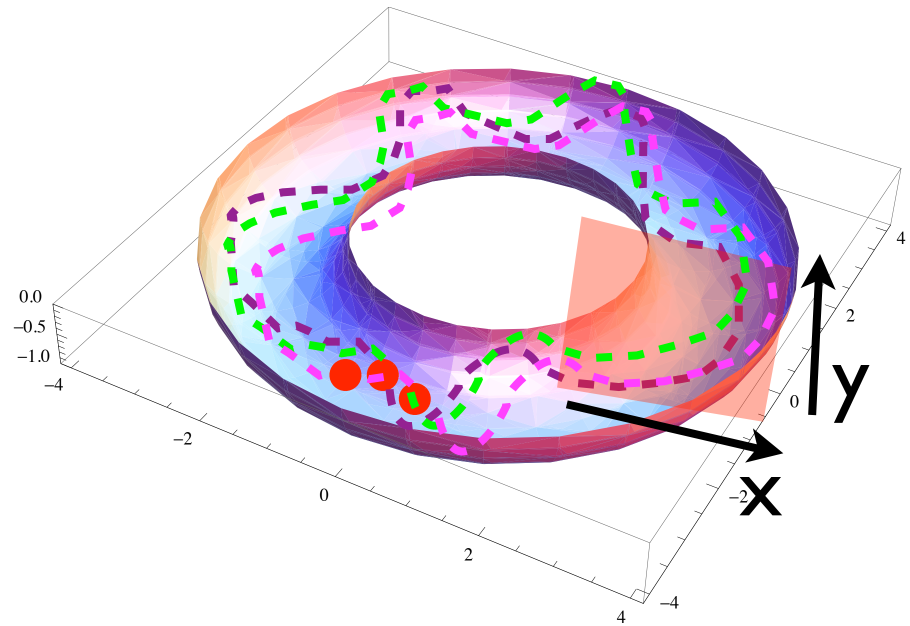
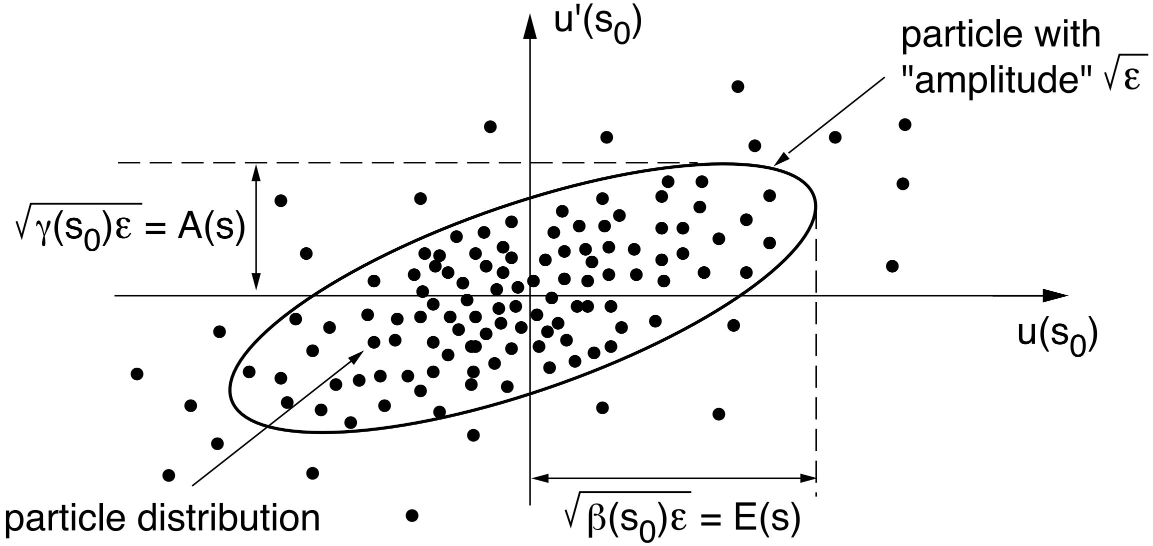


Our reference frame: xx', the phase space



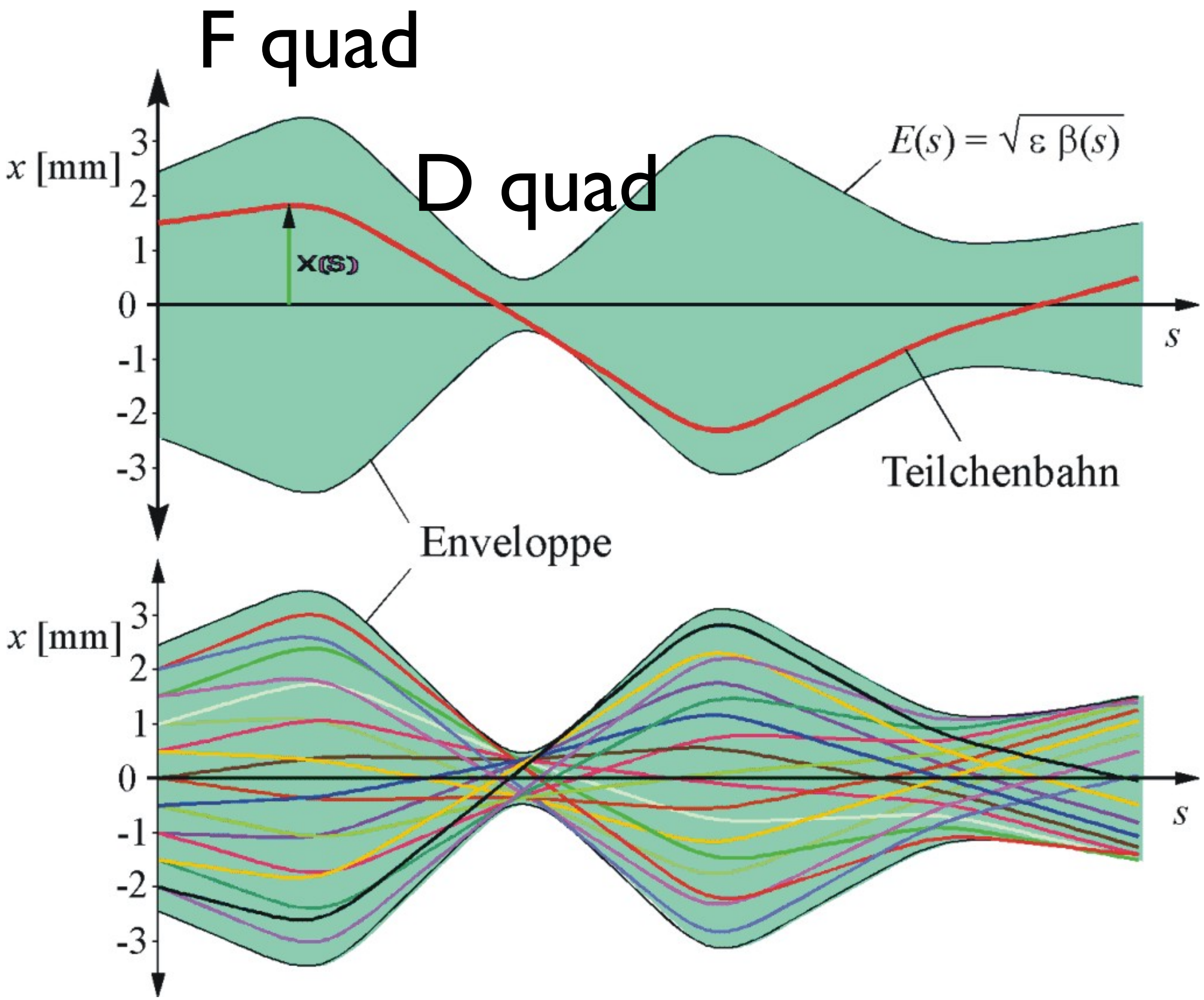




The space occupied in the xx' (or yy') plane by the beam at a given position in the machine is defined as Emittance

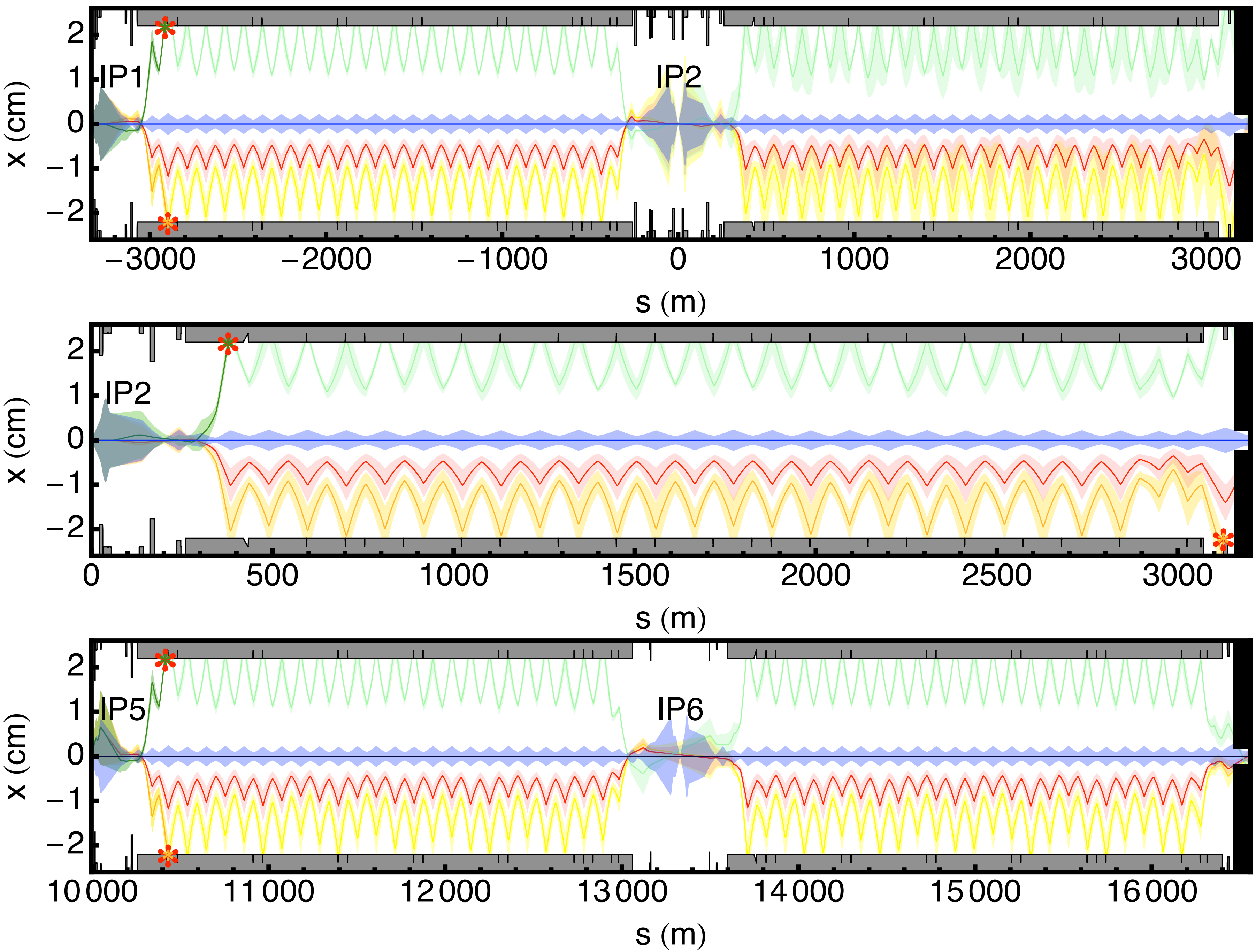
Definition of envelope

Beam physical dimension

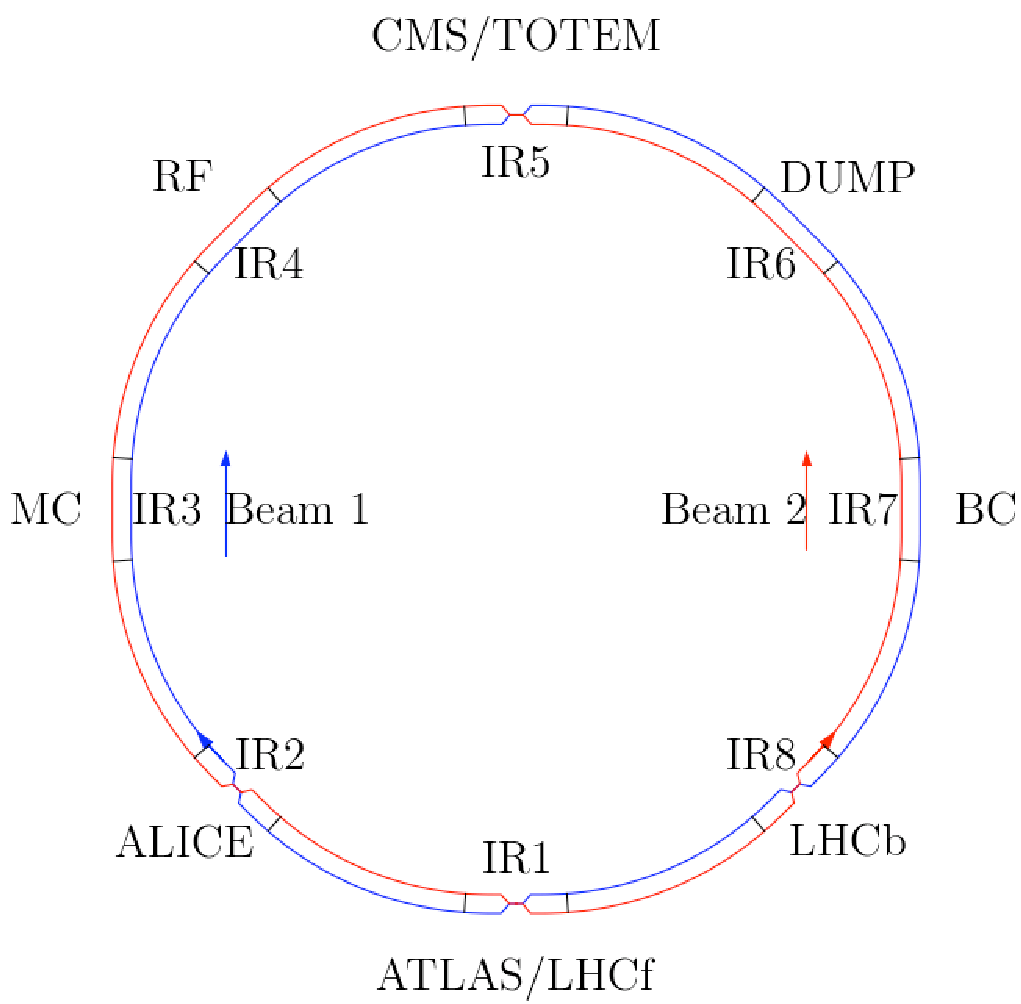


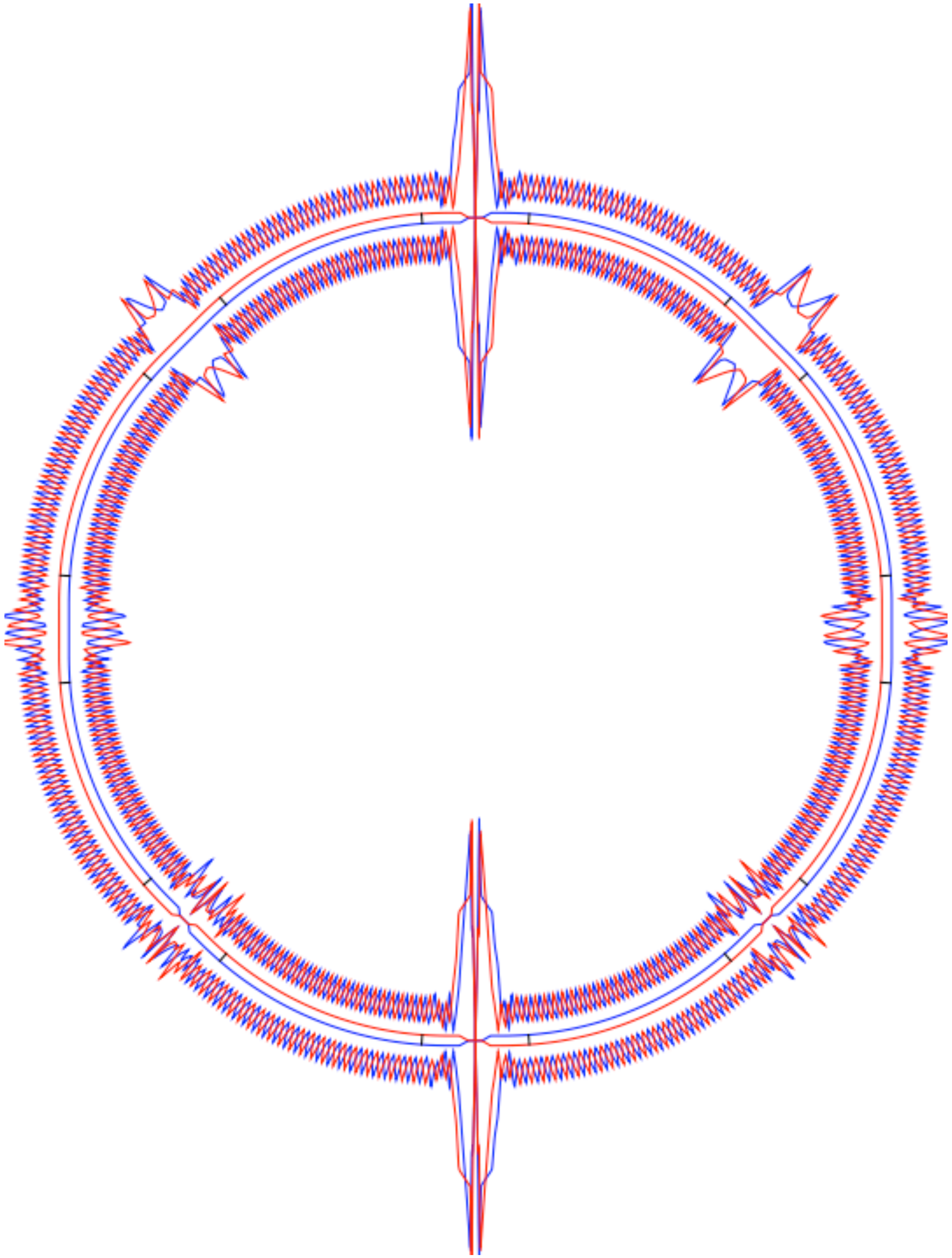
The enveloppe is defined as the maximum amplitude for which the particle remains in the machine vacuum chamber.

Envelope around the LHC

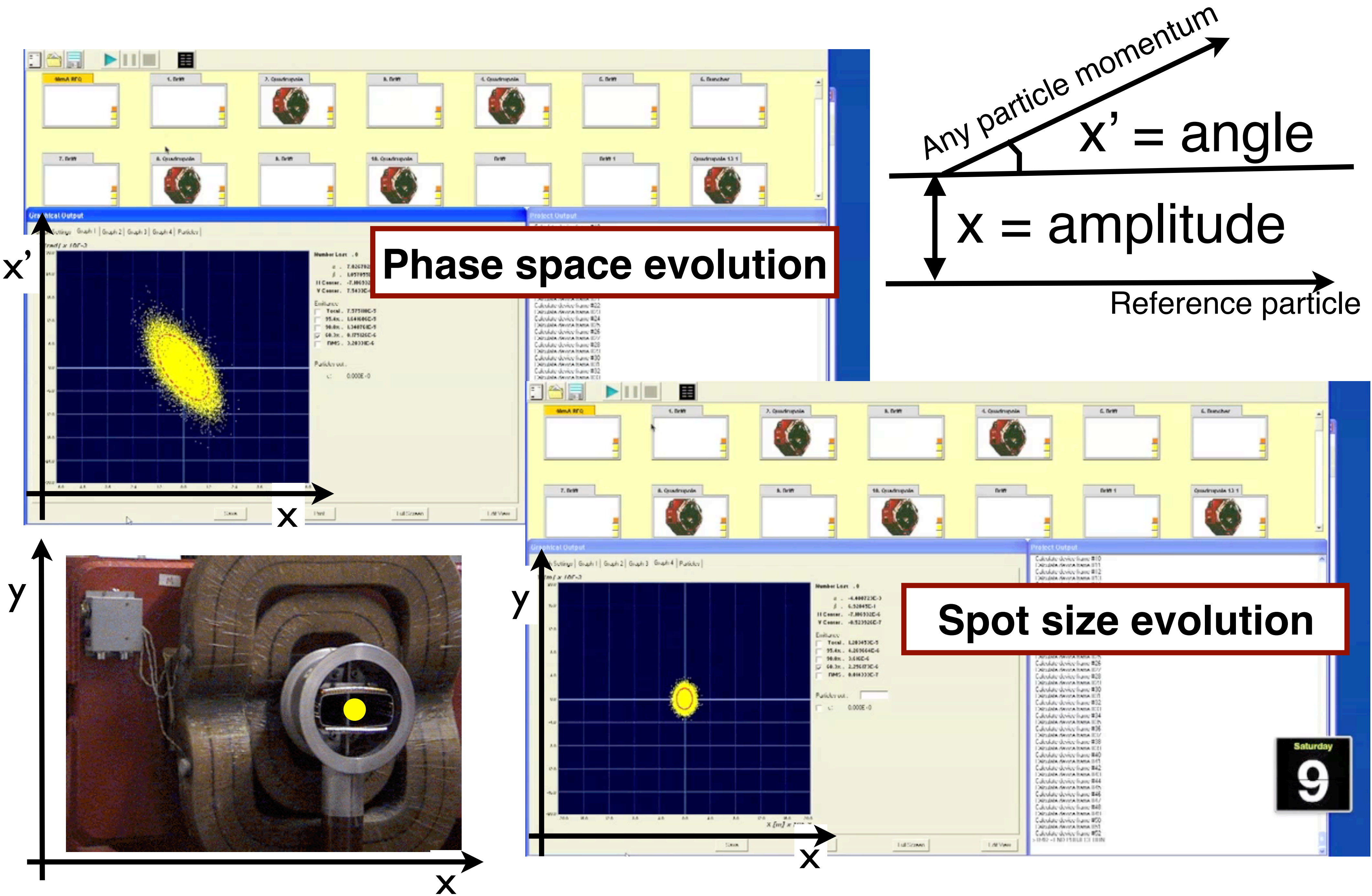


The LHC collision optics in one slide





Particle transport in a lattice



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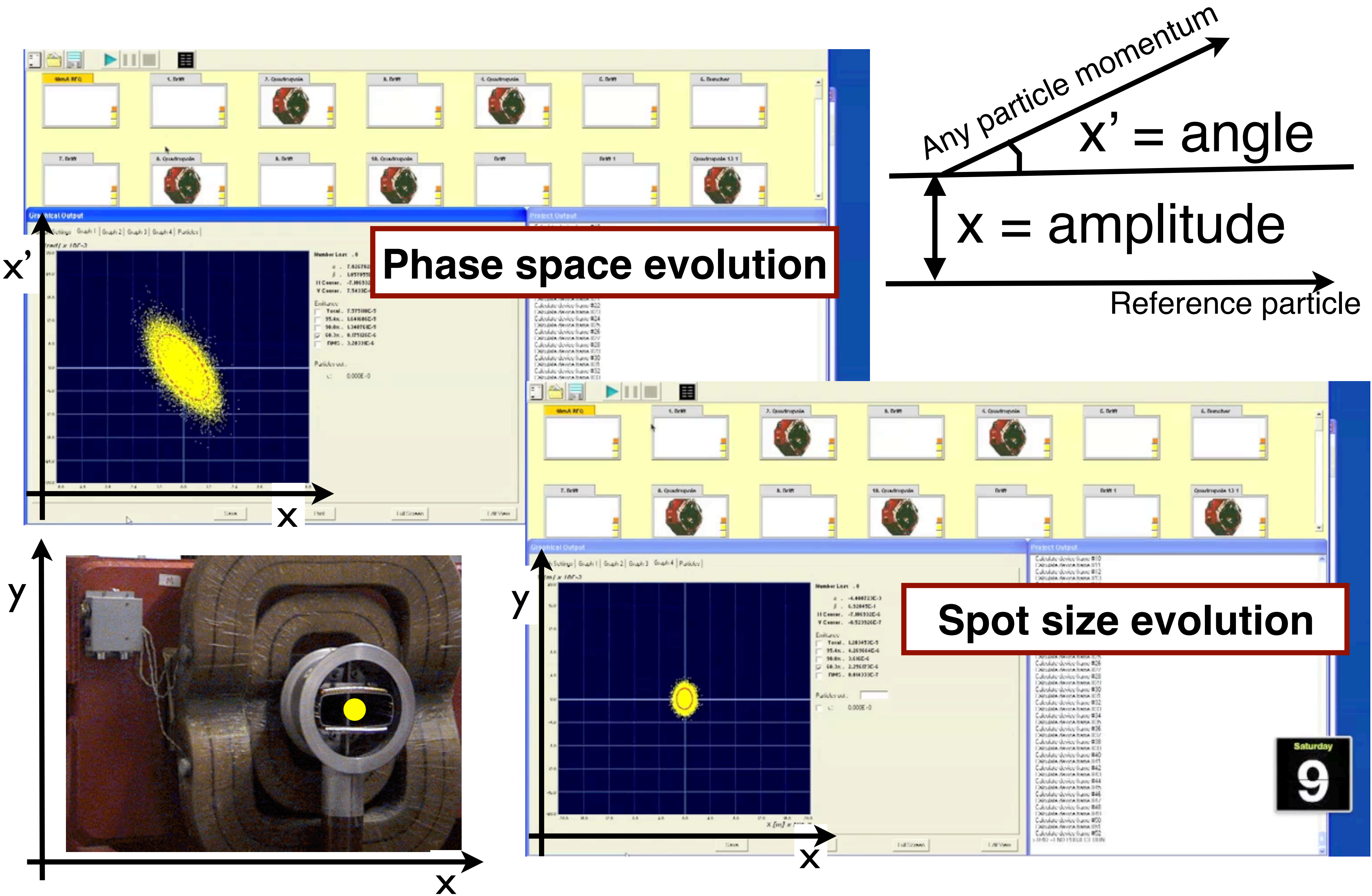
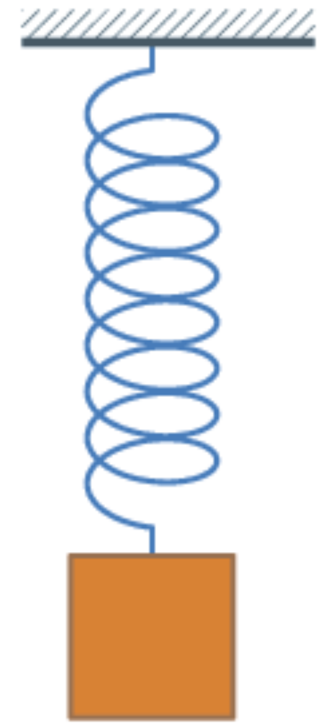


Classical mechanics.... spring with a mass

$$F = ma = m\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -kx$$



with *k* the spring constant and *m* the mass

Solution of the equation of motion is a periodic function:

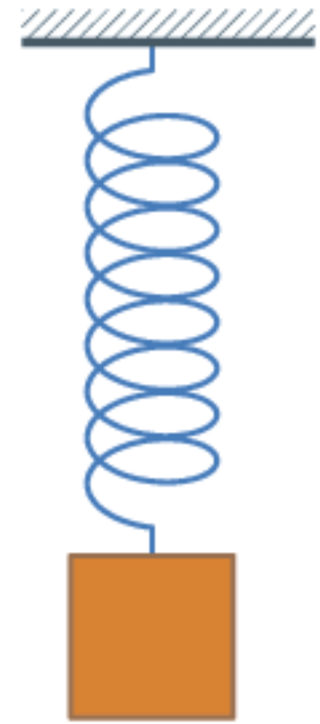
$$x(t) = A\cos(2\pi f\, t + \phi)$$

with 1/period equals to

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

Classical mechanics.... spring with a mass

$$F = ma = m\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -kx$$



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with 1/period equals to

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi}\sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

Equation of motion, not too in details

Equation of motion of a particle in an accelerator composed by a sequence of elements, each one eventually with a ***k*** at a position ***s*** of the ring, repeated at every ***C***

***Hill's equation: pendulum-like with non-constant spring force wrt to *s*.**

$$\frac{d^2x}{ds^2} + K(s)x = 0$$

beer **= solution** →

$$x(s) = a\sqrt{\beta(s)}\cos(\phi(s) + \phi_0)$$

Local force at a position ***s*** in the ***ring***

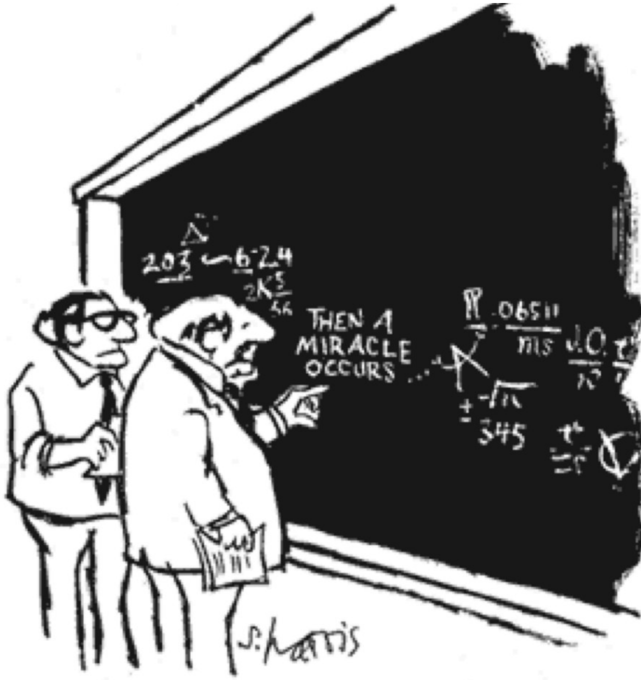
$$K(s) = 1/\rho^2 + k(s)$$

$$K(s) = K(s + C)$$

Dipoles → **forget them for a moment**

Quadrupoles

This imply periodicity of the solution



"I THINK YOU SHOULD BE MORE EXPLICIT HERE IN STEP TWO."

me too... in a moment...

***there was a Mr. Hill, an astronomer**

Solution of Hill's equation

$$x(s) = a\sqrt{\beta(s)}\cos(\phi(s) + \phi_0)$$

this "probably" contains k

Spring solution

$$x(t) = A\cos(2\pi f\, t + \phi)$$

this contains k and m

This actually... look alike should not be there...

The beta function is a product of the locally changing force in the accelerator, i.e., of the quadrupoles.

Every section of an accelerator has a constant k, so alone would be similar to an harmonic oscillator

By definition (*ipse dixit...*)**:** $$\phi(s) = \int \frac{1}{\beta(s)} ds$$

is called the *phase advance*

Relationship between beam ellipse and beta

***Nearly no beer* ... full proof ...**

if the emittance is a surface this can be an amplitude (I am cheating... I know)

1) Let's suppose

$$x''(s)+K(s)\cdot x(s)=0 \longrightarrow x(s)=\sqrt{\varepsilon}\cdot u(s)\cdot\cos\left(\phi(s)+\varphi_0\right)$$

2) Let's apply

What is this???

$$\left[u''-u\cdot\phi'^2+K\cdot u\right]\cdot\cos\left(\phi+\varphi_0\right)-\left[2\cdot u'\cdot\phi'+u\cdot\phi''\right]\sin\left(\phi+\varphi_0\right)=0$$

beer + trick. Coeffs in front of sin et cos should be zero and $\phi(s)=\int_0^s\frac{d\tilde{s}}{u^2(\tilde{s})}$

$$u''-\frac{1}{u^3}+K\cdot u=0 \xrightarrow{\text{def.}} \beta(s):=u^2(s) \longrightarrow x(s)=\sqrt{\varepsilon}\cdot\sqrt{\beta(s)}\cdot\cos\left(\phi(s)+\varphi_0\right)$$

def.

$$\alpha(s):=-\frac{\beta'(s)}{2} \longrightarrow x'(s)=-\frac{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}{\sqrt{\beta(s)}}\left\{\alpha(s)\cdot\cos\left(\phi(s)+\varphi_0\right)+\sin\left(\phi(s)+\varphi_0\right)\right\}$$

beer

$$\sin^2\left(\phi+\varphi_0\right)=\left(\sqrt{\frac{\beta}{\varepsilon}}\cdot x'+\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\varepsilon\beta}}\cdot x\right)^2 \xrightarrow{\text{def.}} \gamma(s):=\frac{1+\alpha^2(s)}{\beta(s)}$$

We brilliantly find... $\longrightarrow$

..... what we wanted...

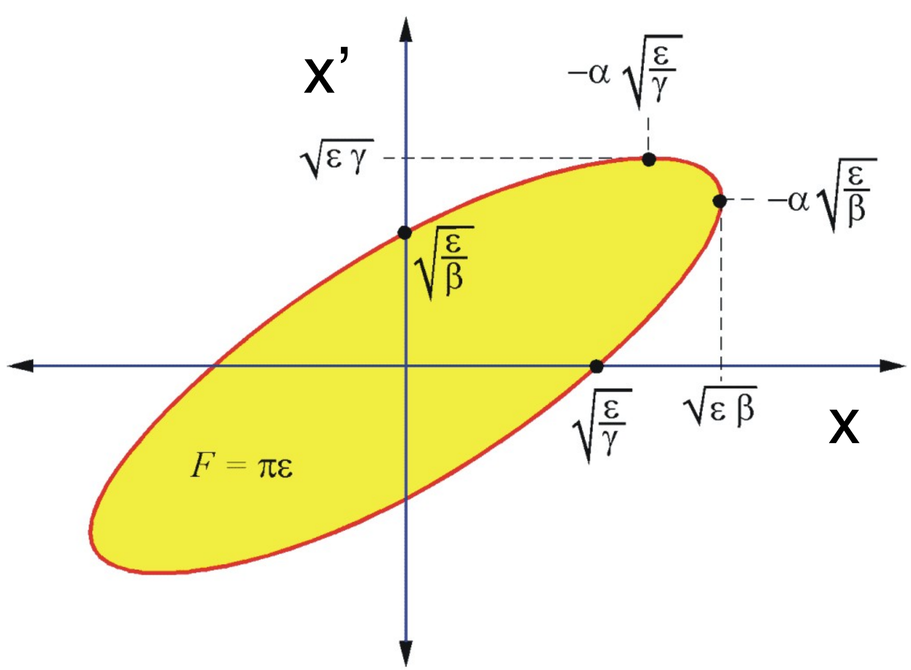
oh surprise... →

$$\gamma x^2 + 2\alpha\, x x' + \beta x'^{\,2} = \epsilon$$

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:

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

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

$$\beta(s)$$

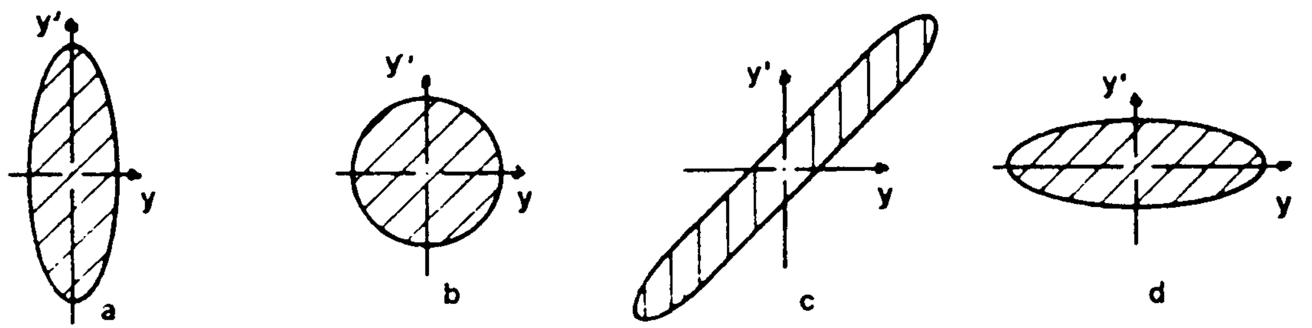
Those are not the relativistic homonyms

THE LAW: Liouville theorem

Theorem: In the vicinity of a particle, the particle density in phase space is a constant if the particle move in an external magnetic field or in a general field which the force do not depend upon velocity (*ipse dixit*...), i.e., **the beam is like an incompressible fluid in phase space**

Implications:

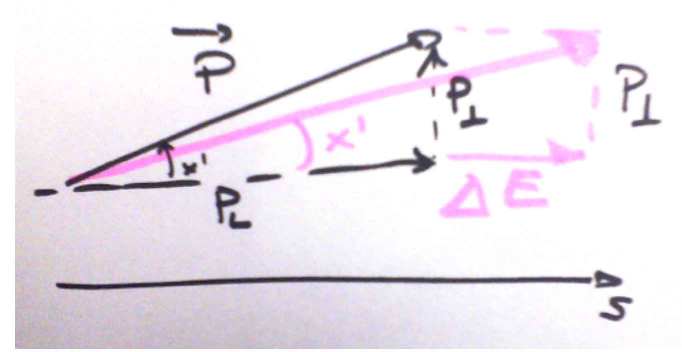
a) the emittance is conserved when the beam is transported via a magnetic system



The ellipse is distorted/streched but the surface is conserved.

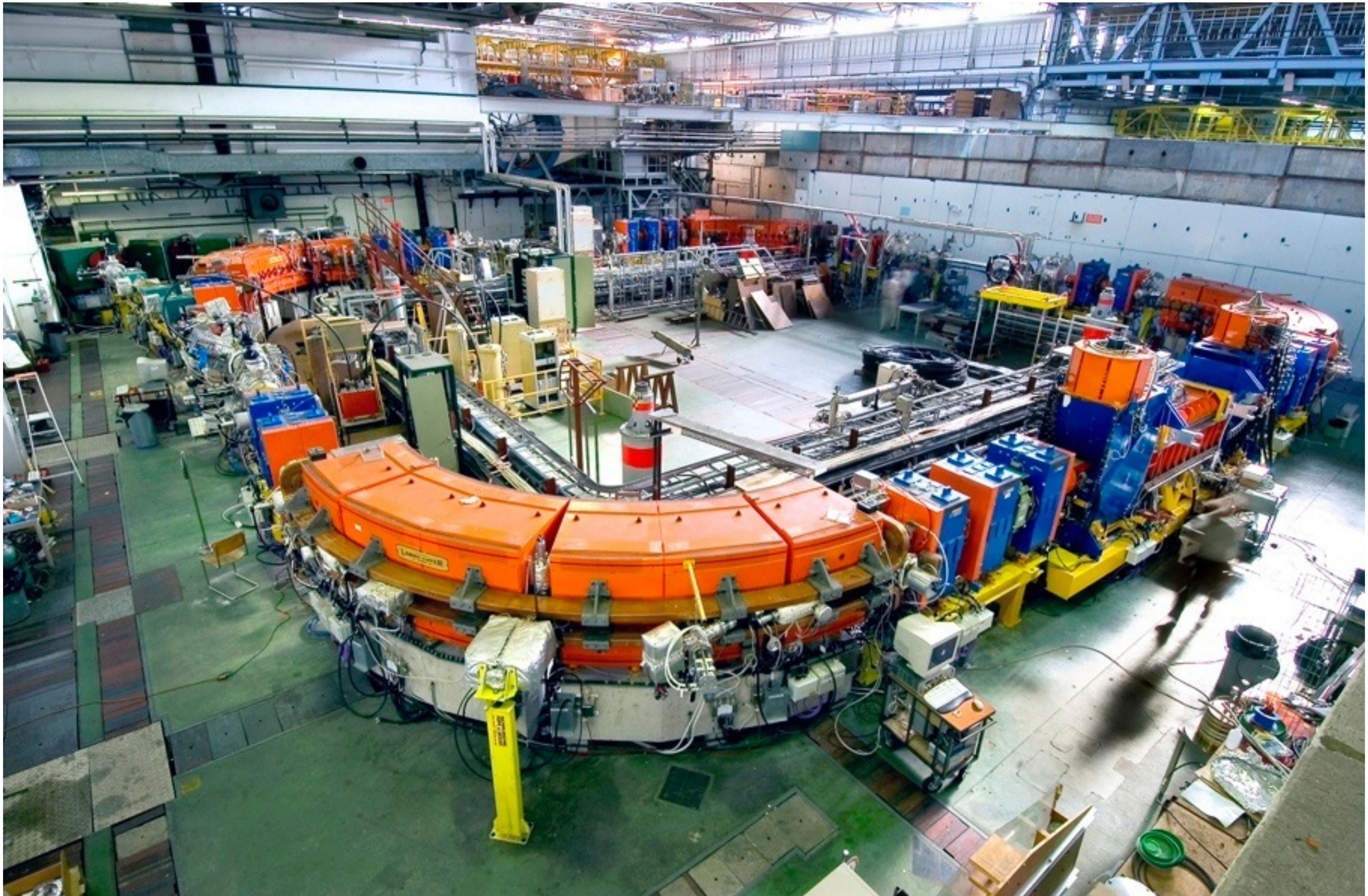
b) the emittance is **NOT** conserved if we accelerate, except if we normalize the emittance wrt to βγ (relativistic). **x' is reduced by the acceleration.**

$$\epsilon_{norm} = \epsilon_{phys} * \beta_{rel} * \gamma_{rel}$$

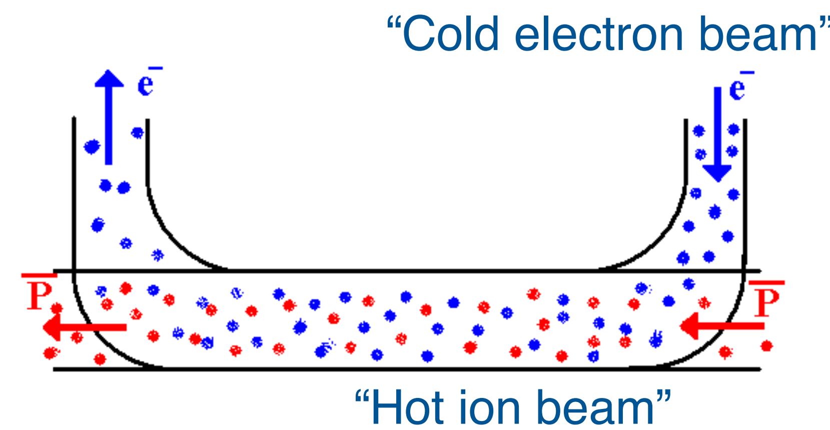


c) if we want to reduce emittance at constant energy, we have to "cheat": **BEAM COOLING**

A synchrotron in a view: LEIR (Low Energy Ion Ring)



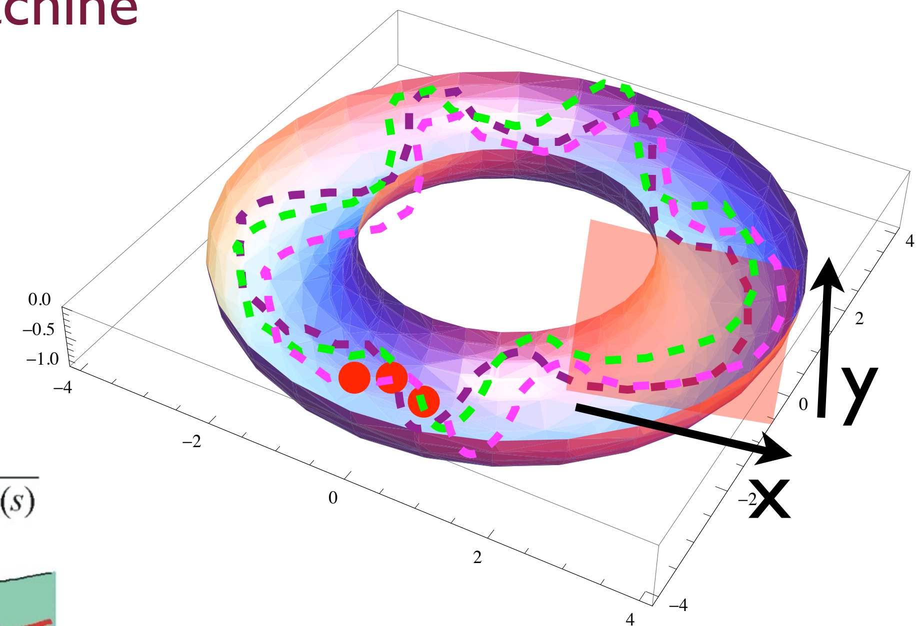
Electron cooling

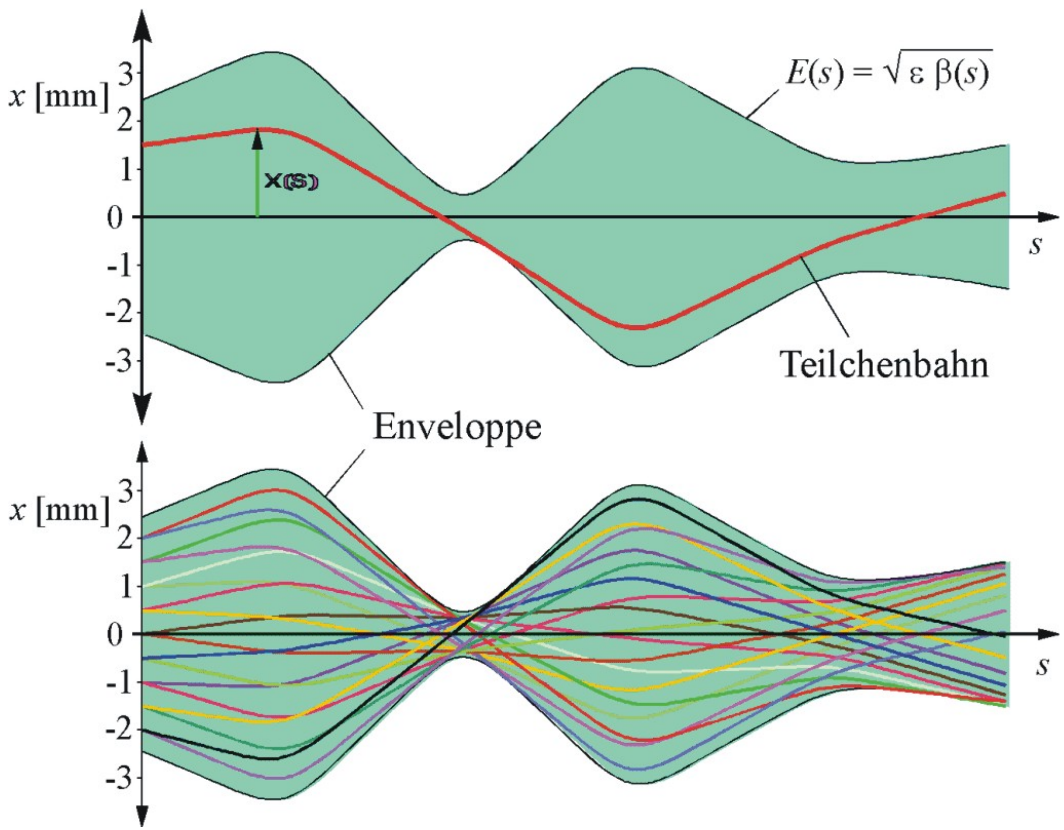


Tune

Tune: number of oscillations (called betatronic) in the xx‘ plane a particle does in one machine turn.

The tune depends on the quadrupoles setting





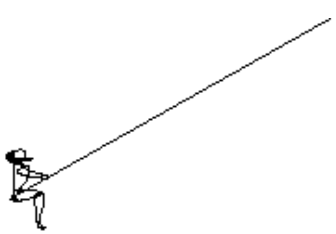
Tune and resonances

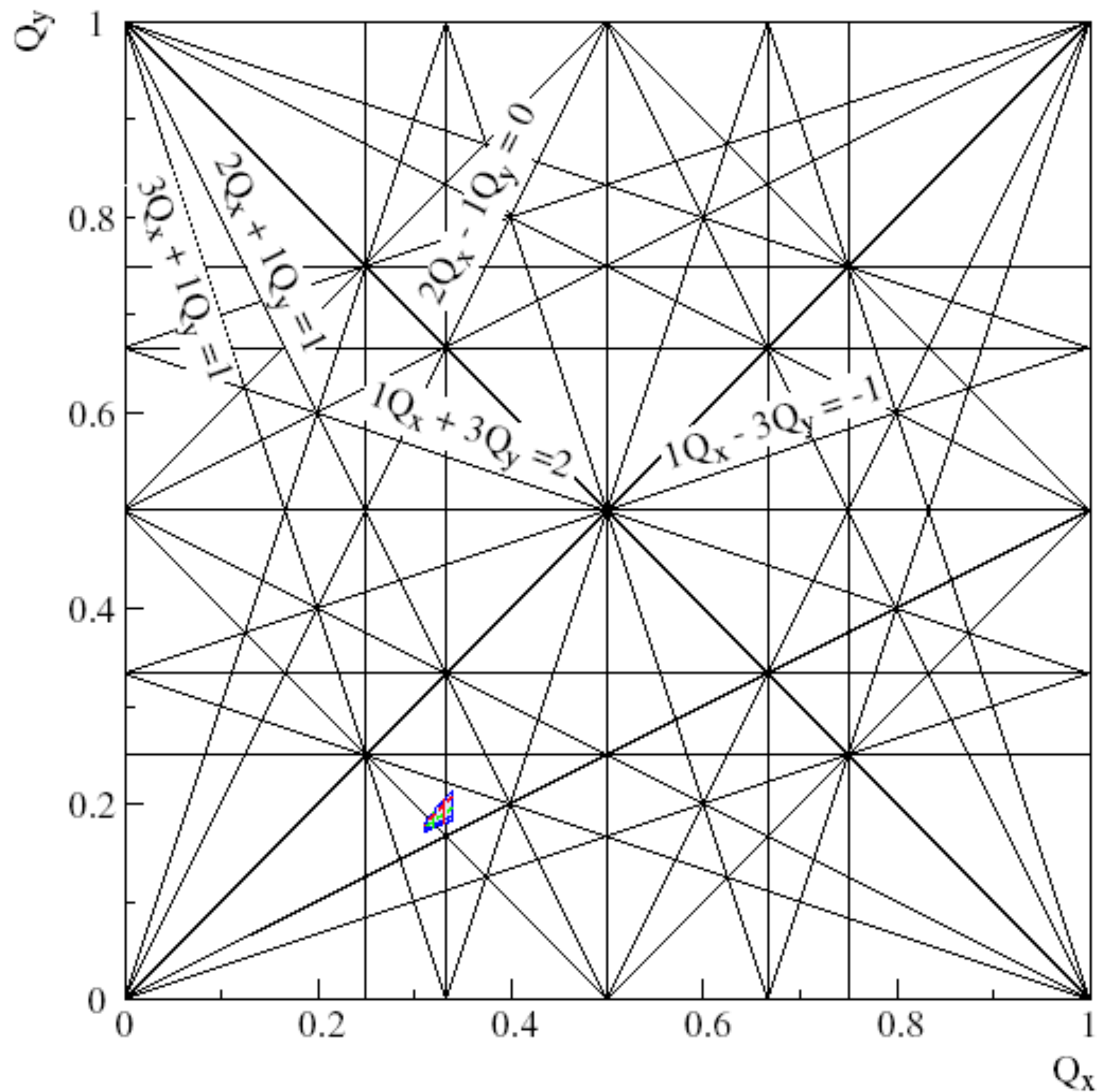
To avoid

$$M\,Q_x + N\,Q_y = P$$

Like on a swing, to keep the oscillations bounded in amplitude, one has to avoid to excite the beam in a resonant way.

The tune has to be far away from some values, like exciting the beam with the same force at each turn





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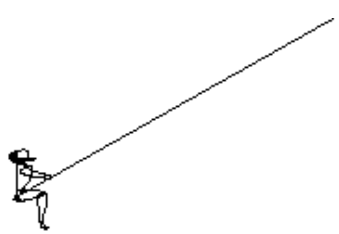
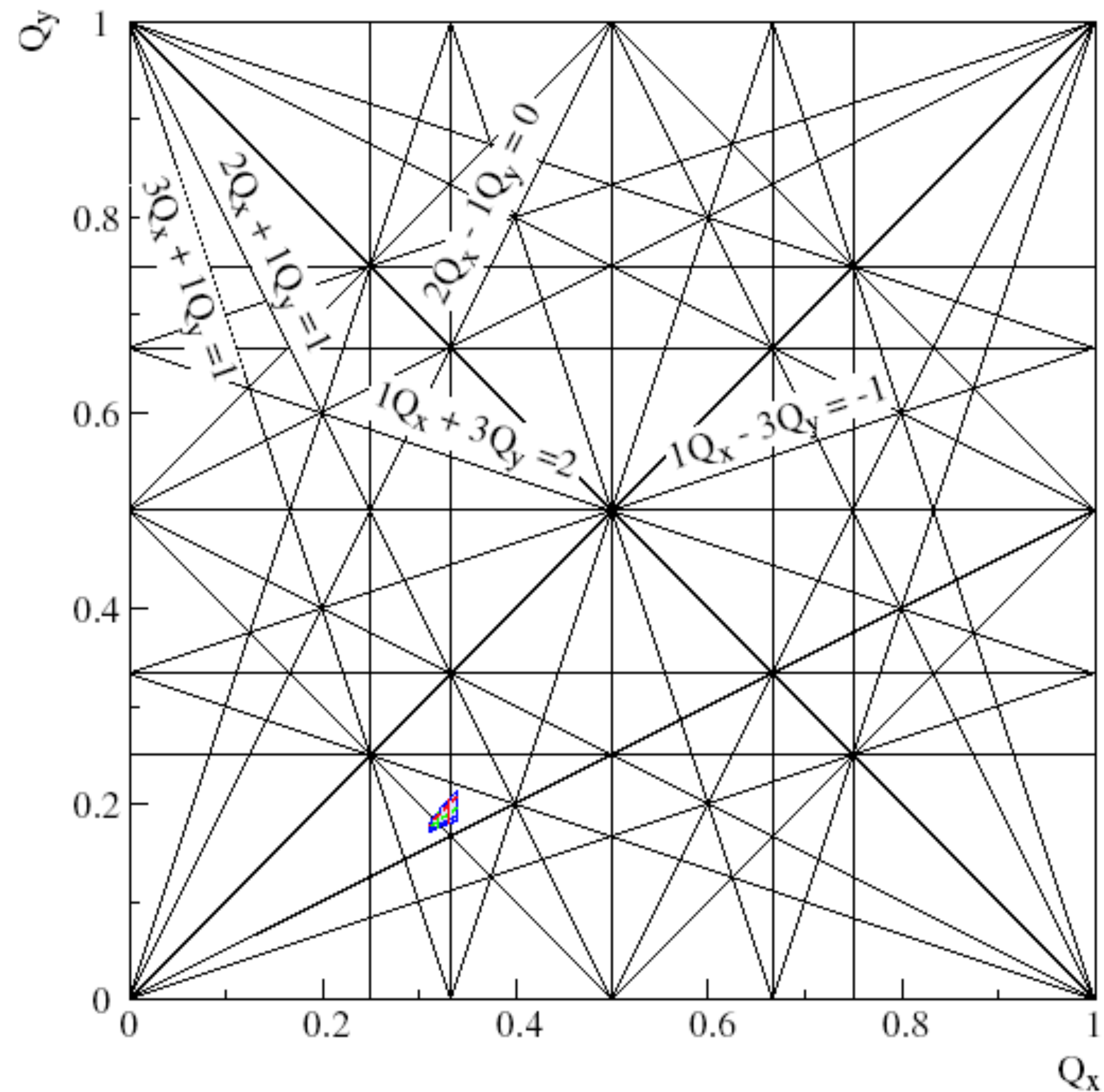
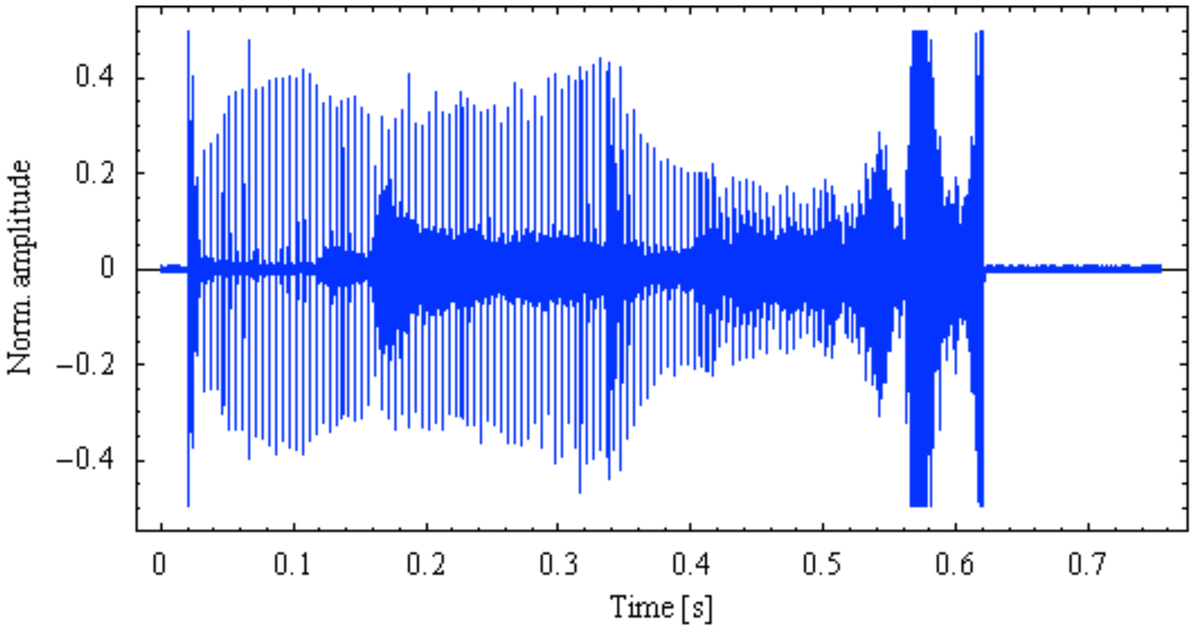
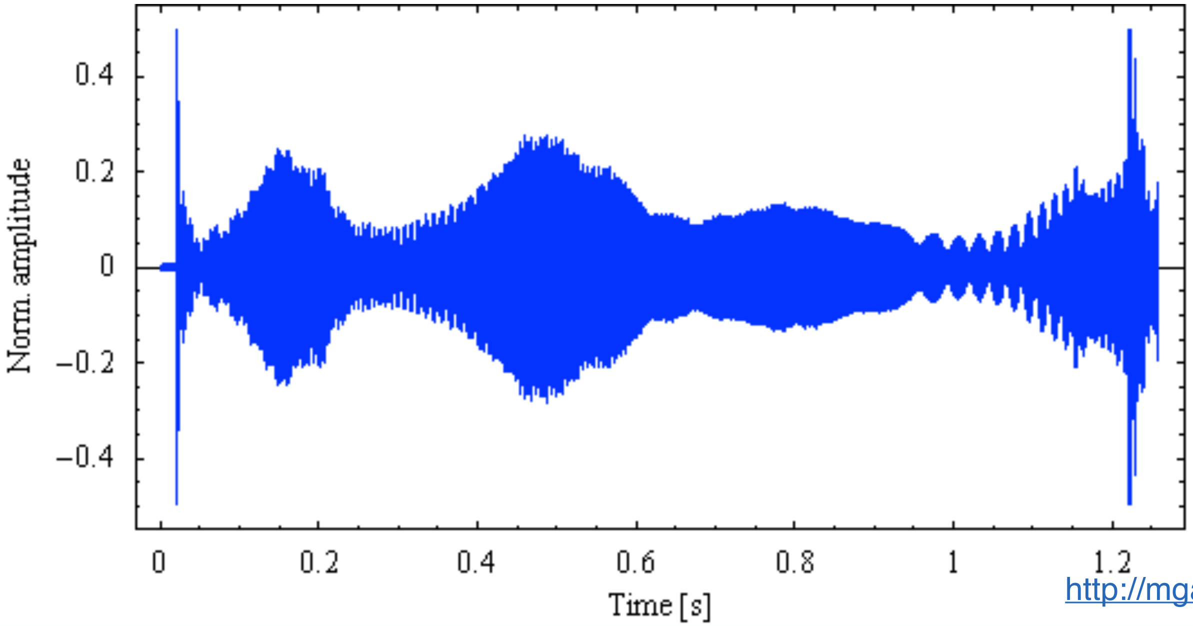
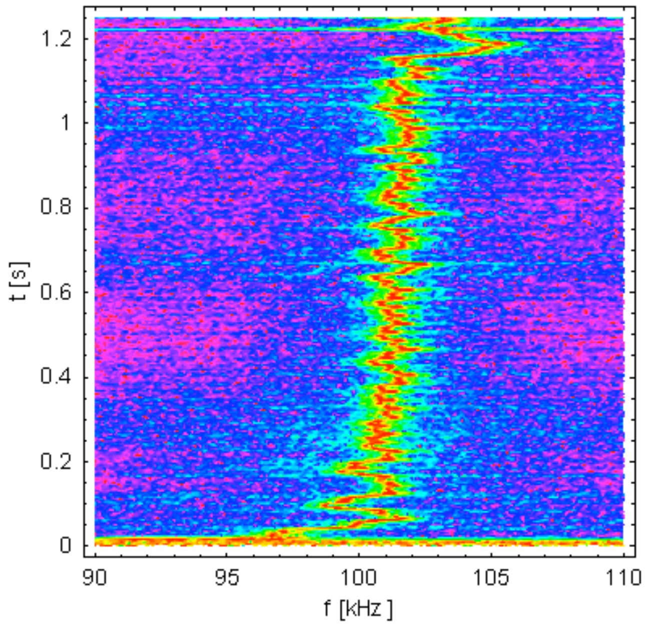




Tune: number of betatron oscillation in the transverse plane







http://mgasior.web.cern.ch/mgasior/pro/3D-BBQ/ps.html

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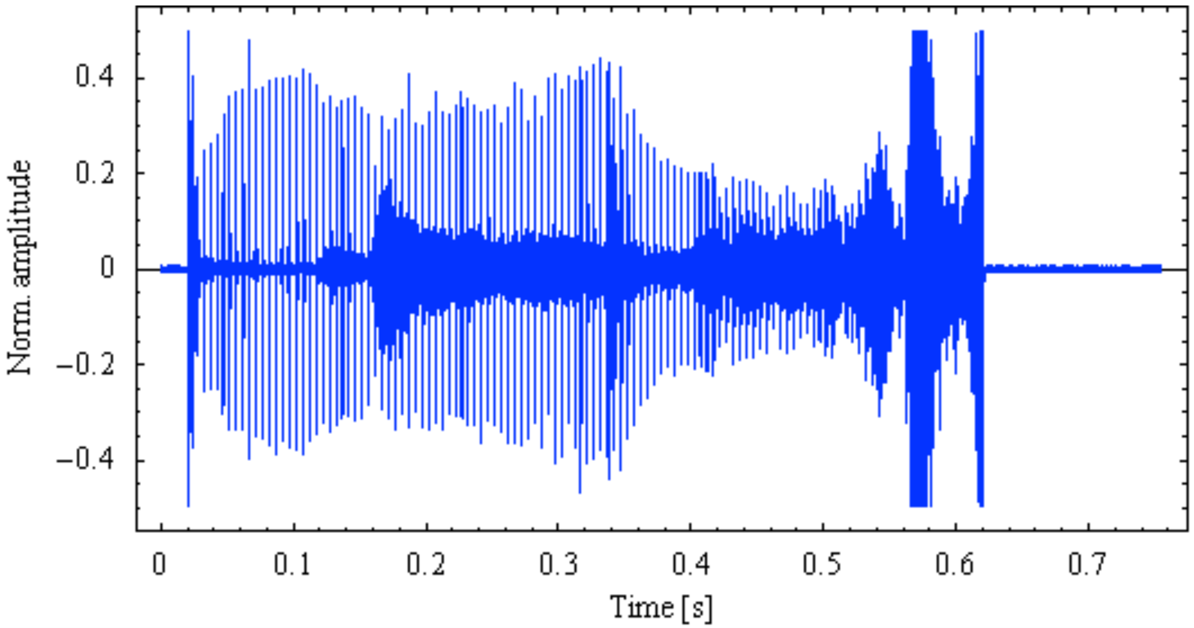
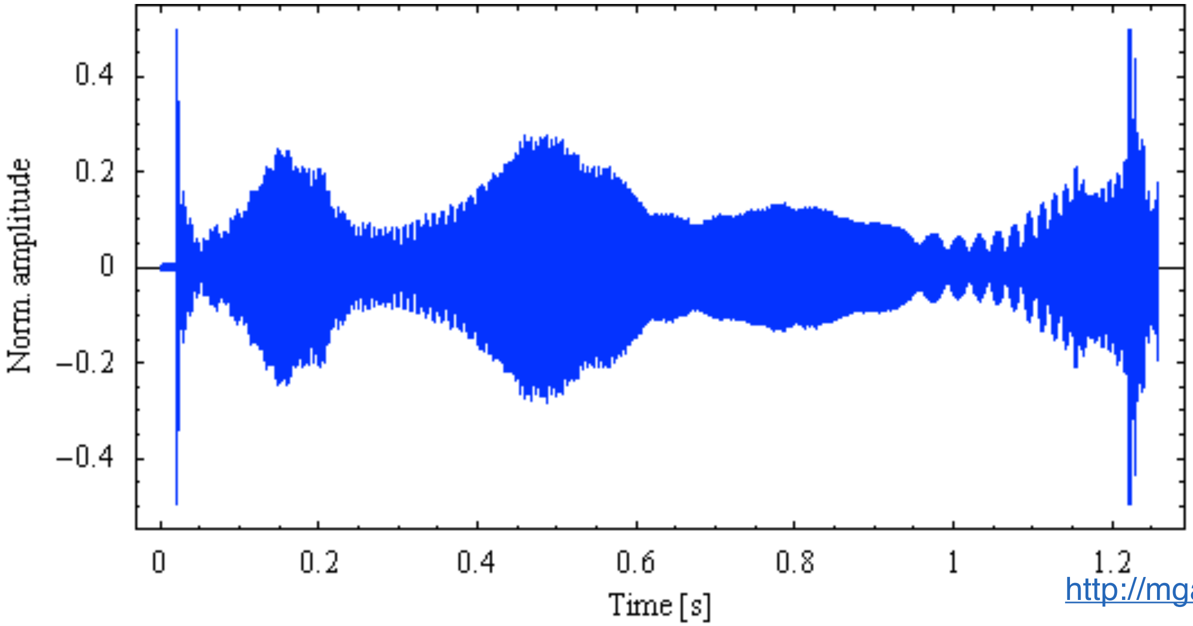
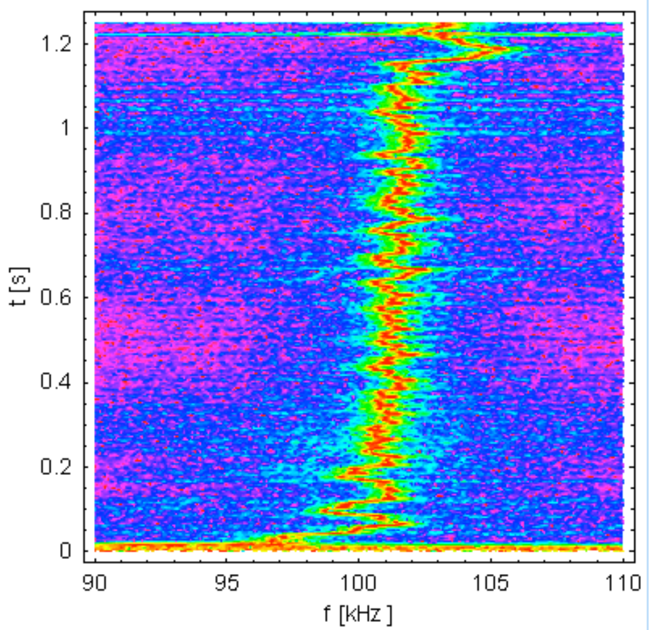
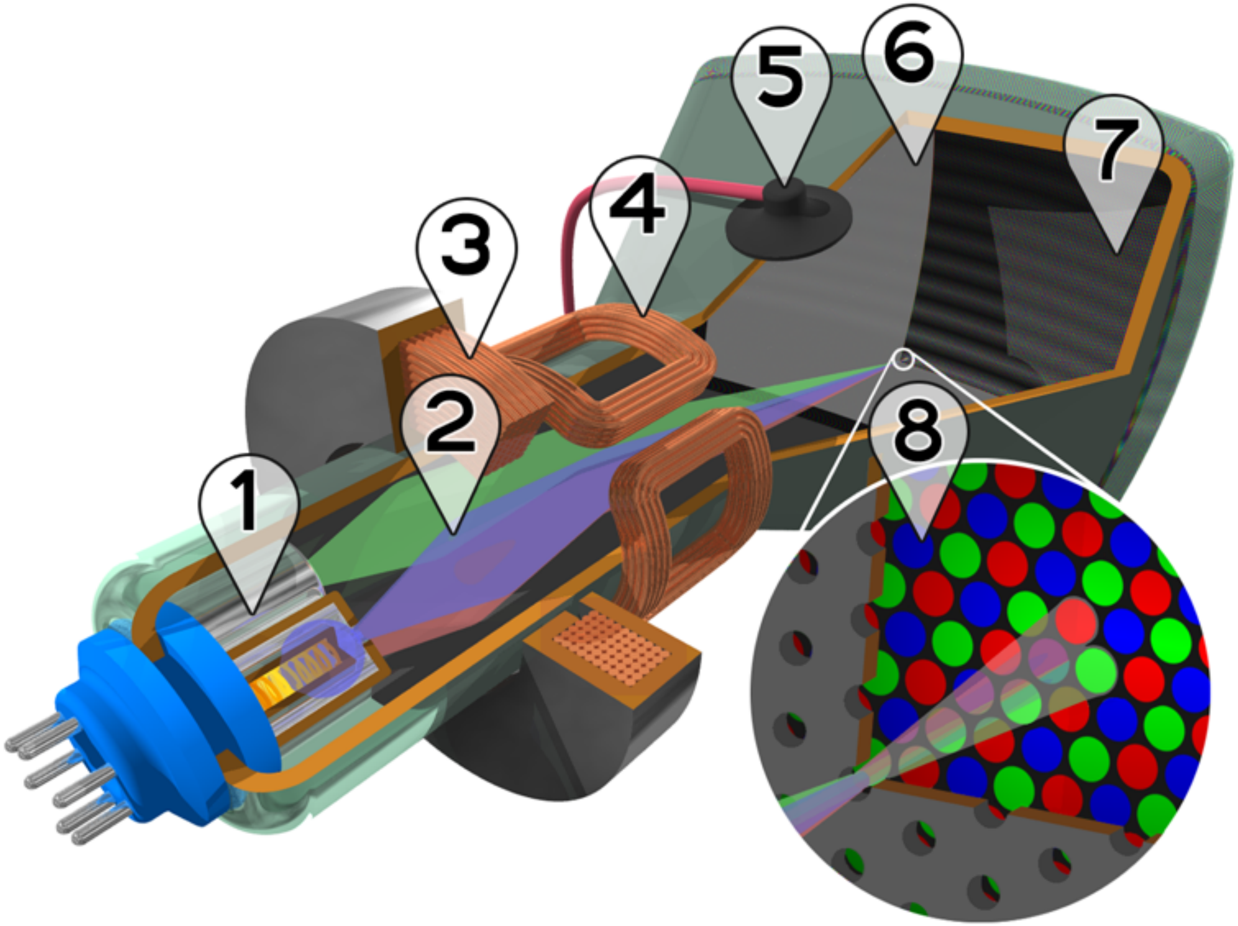






http://mgasior.web.cern.ch/mgasior/pro/3D-BBQ/ps.html

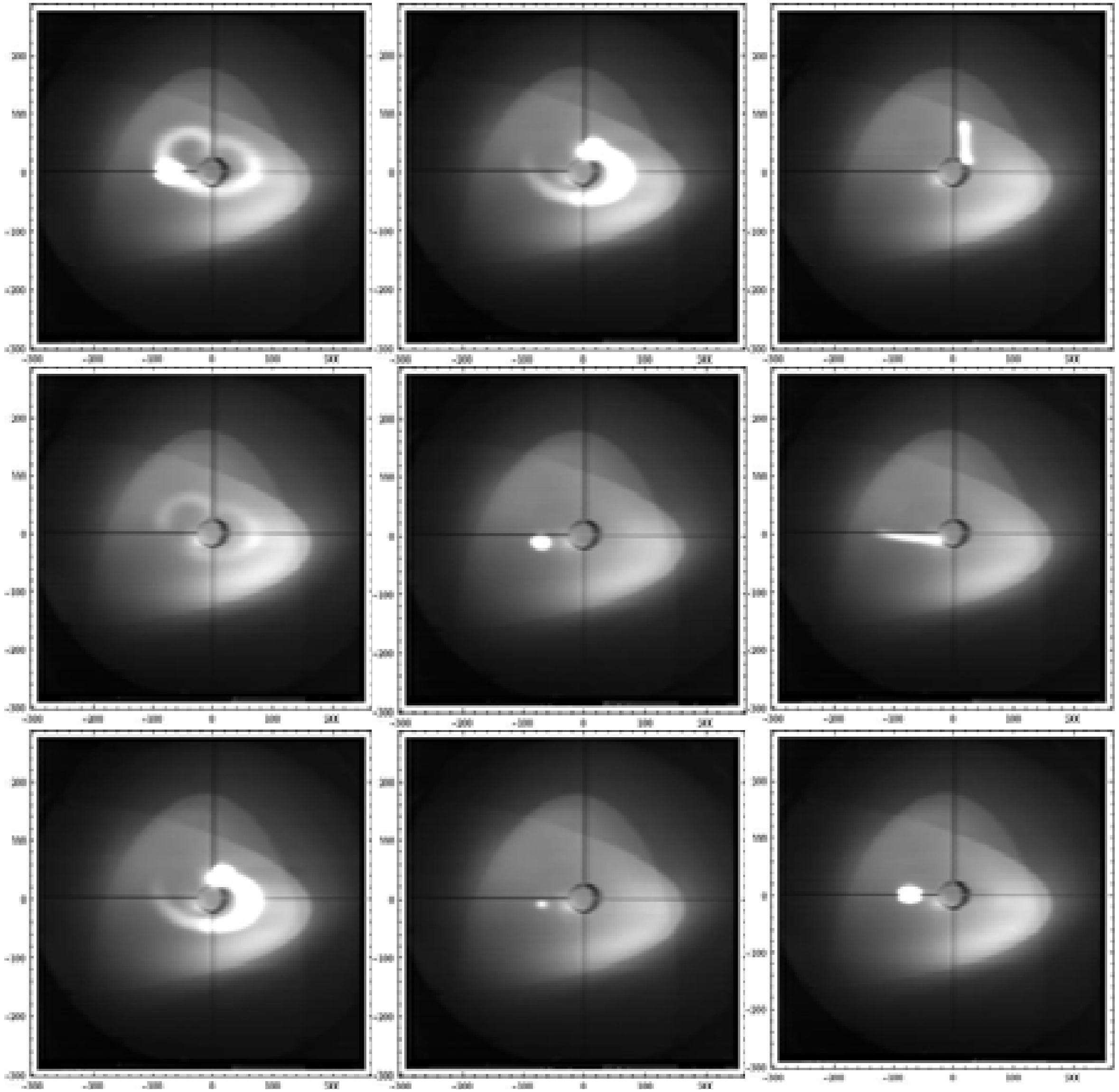
Summary: an accelerator that you know very well

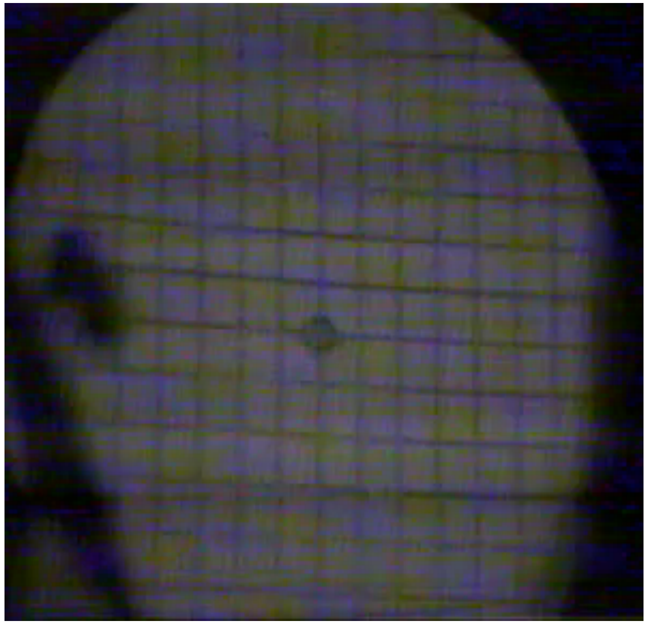


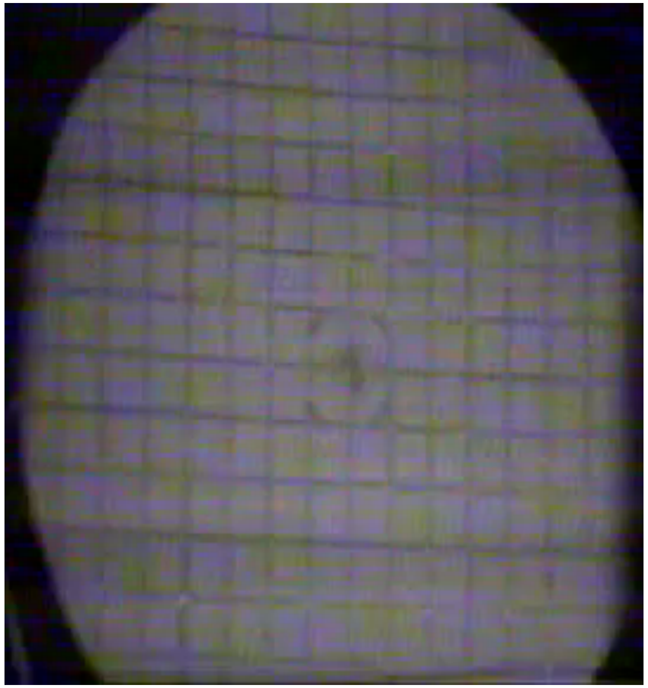
1. **Three Electron guns** (for red, green, and blue phosphor dots)
2. **Electron beams**
3. **Focusing coils**
4. **Deflection coils**
5. Anode connection
6. Mask for separating beams for red, green, and blue part of displayed image
7. Phosphor layer with red, green, and blue zones
8. Close-up of the phosphor-coated inner side of the screen

From Wikipedia

Real beam images

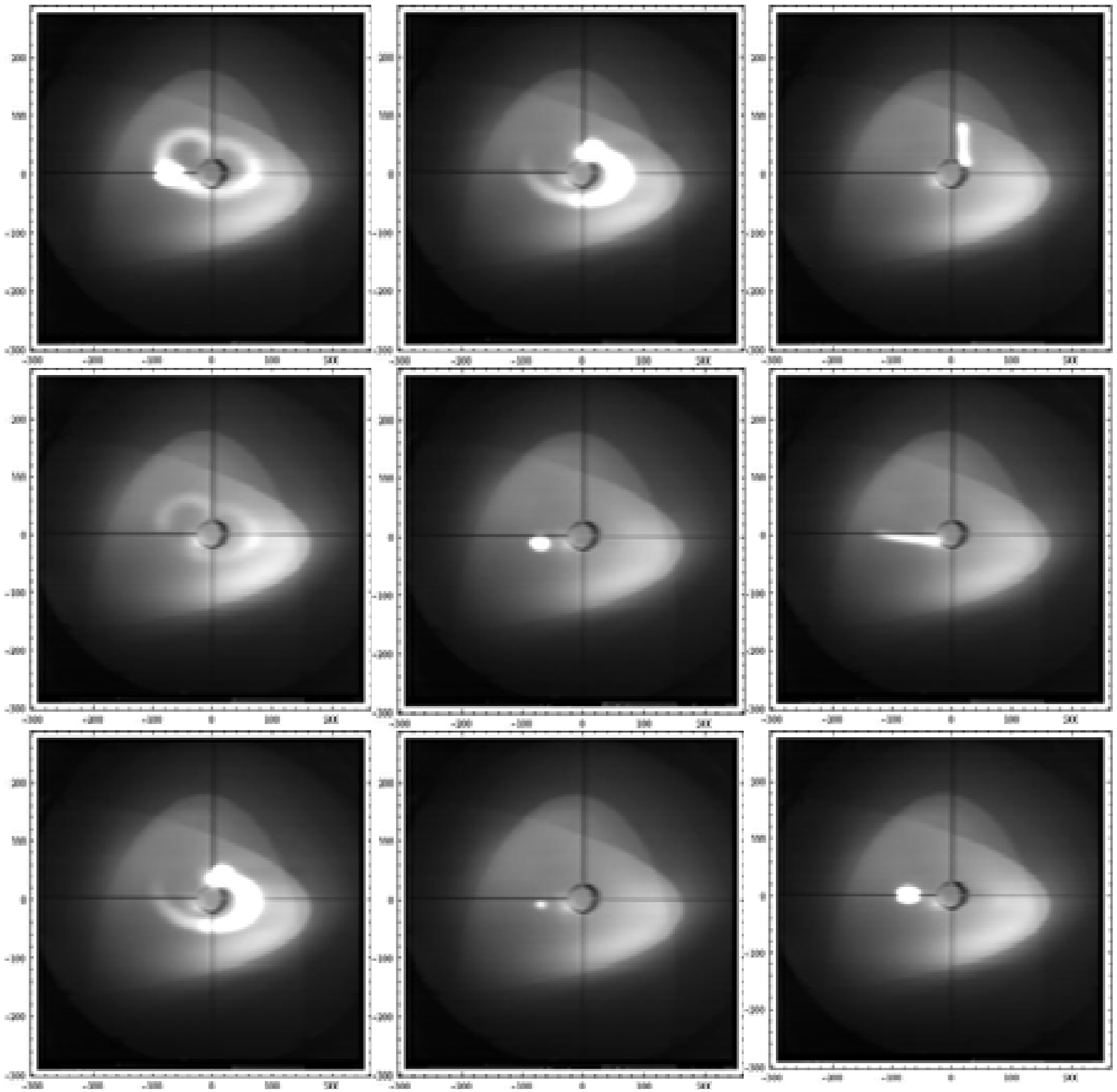


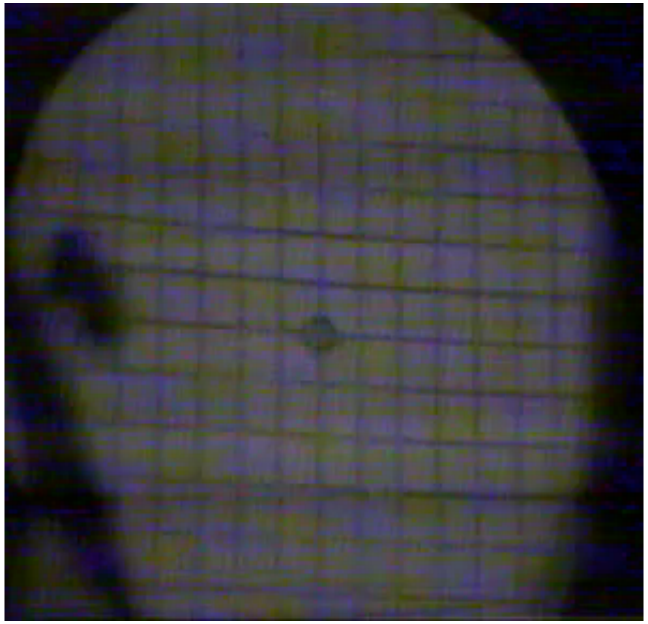


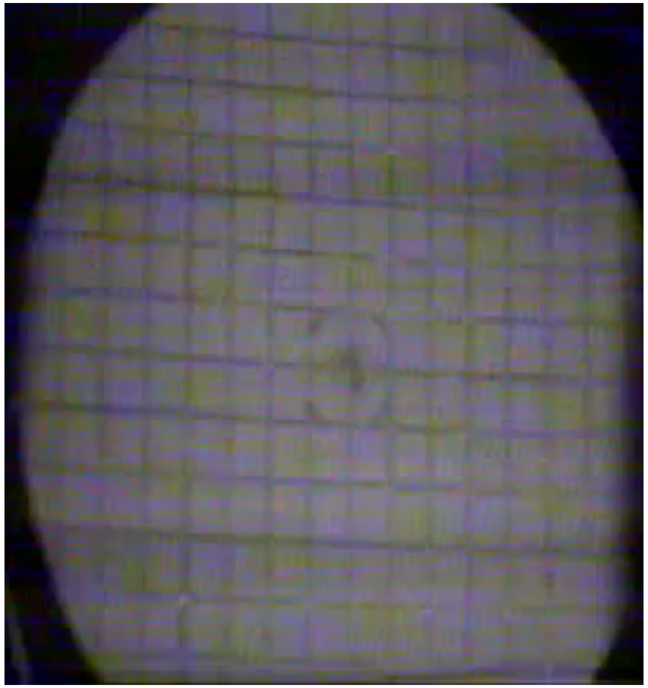


Courtesy of B. Goddard

Real beam images



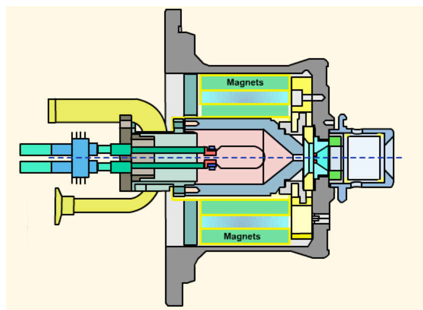




Courtesy of B. Goddard

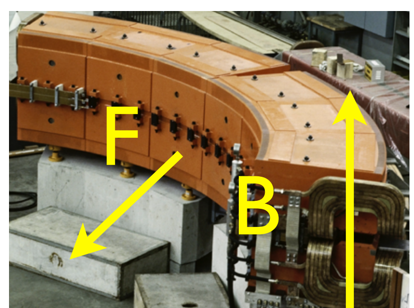
Summary: Building Blocks of an accelerator

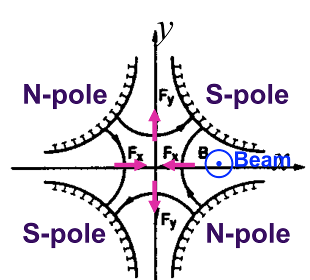
1) A particle source

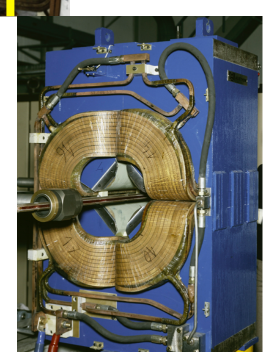


2) An accelerating system

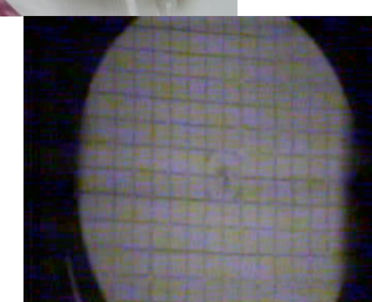
3) A series of guiding and focusing devices







Everything under vacuum



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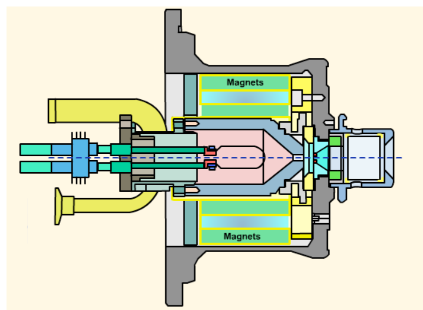

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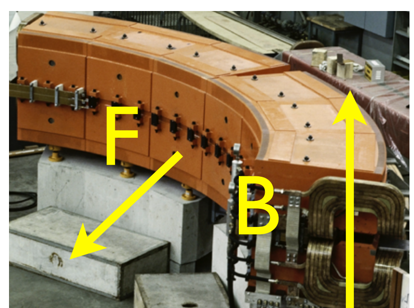

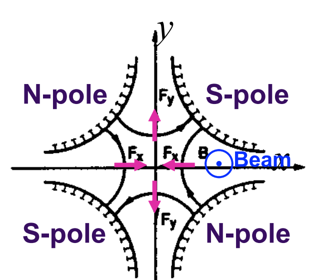

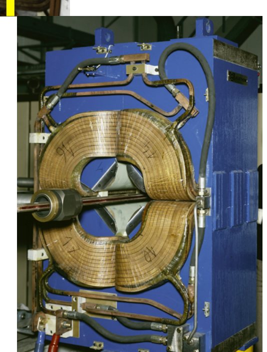

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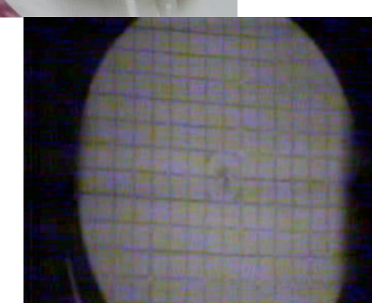

Apples vs Antiapples: protons vs antiprotons

Do protons fall in an accelerator?

And what about antiprotons?

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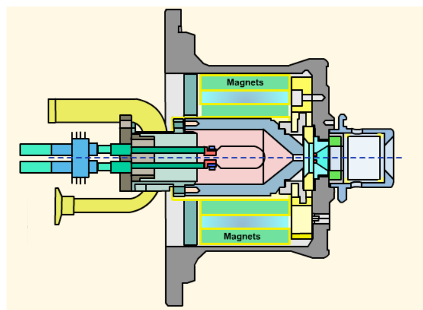

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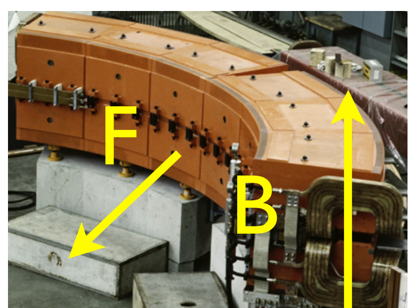

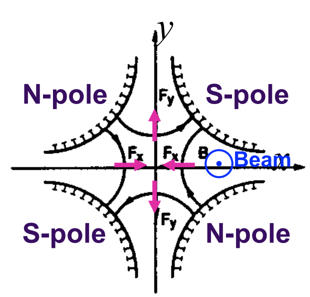

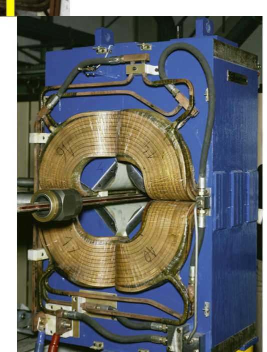

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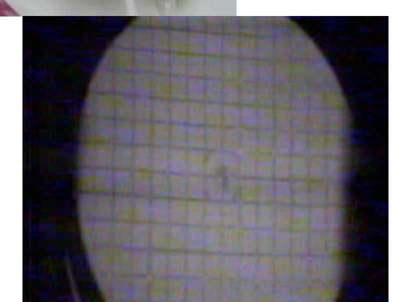

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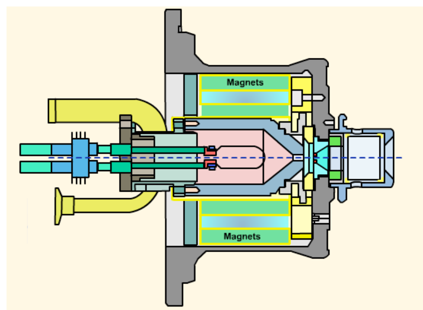

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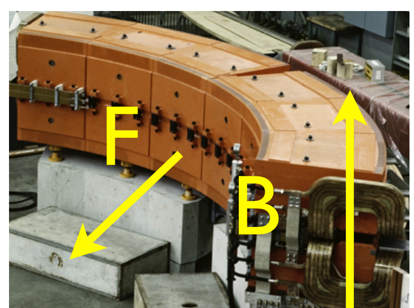

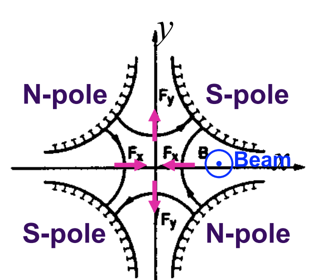

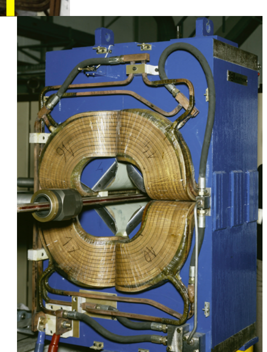

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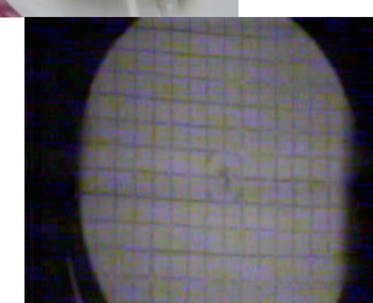
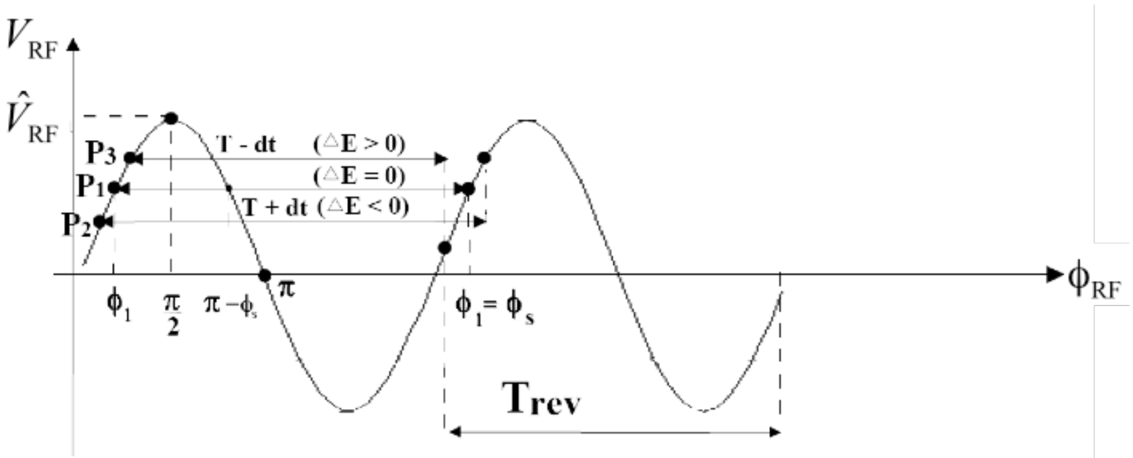
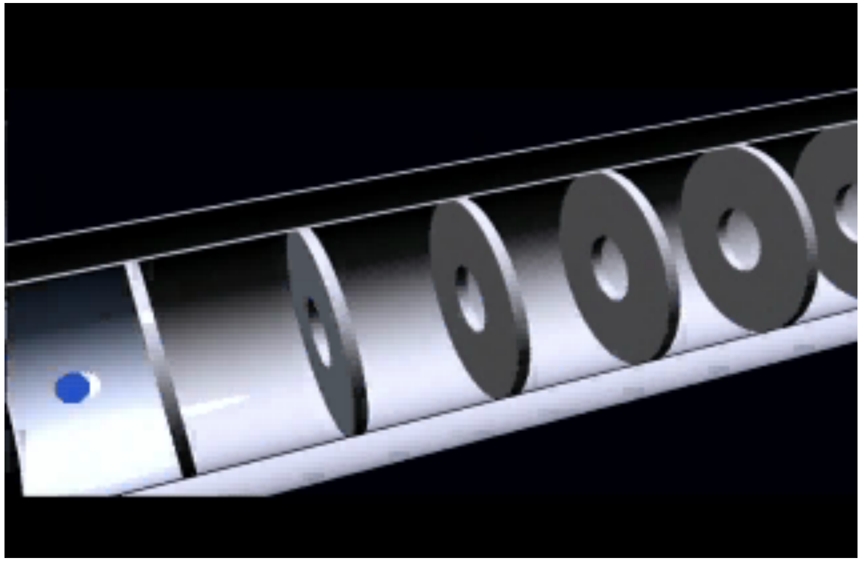


Acceleration

- Particles are accelerated by an **RF (radio frequency) electric field which is confined in cavities.**
- **The electric field varies in time as a sinus wave in such a way, that at each revolution, the particle comes back at the RF to see the acceleration.**

$$\Rightarrow \Delta E_1 = e\,\hat{V}_{RF}\,\sin\phi_1$$





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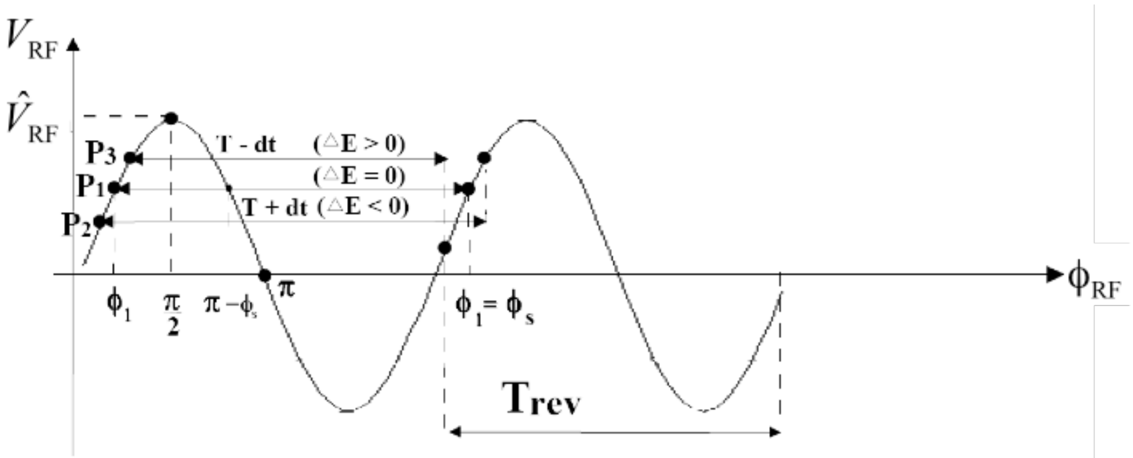
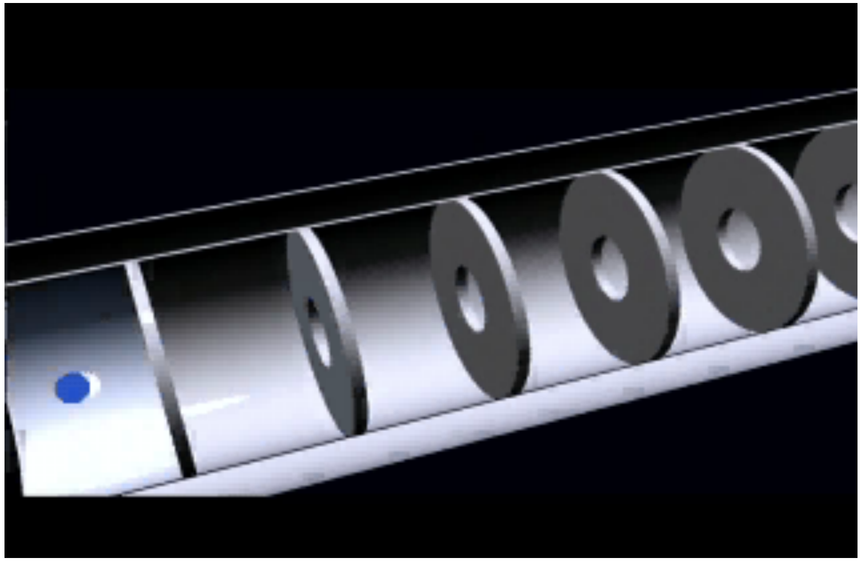
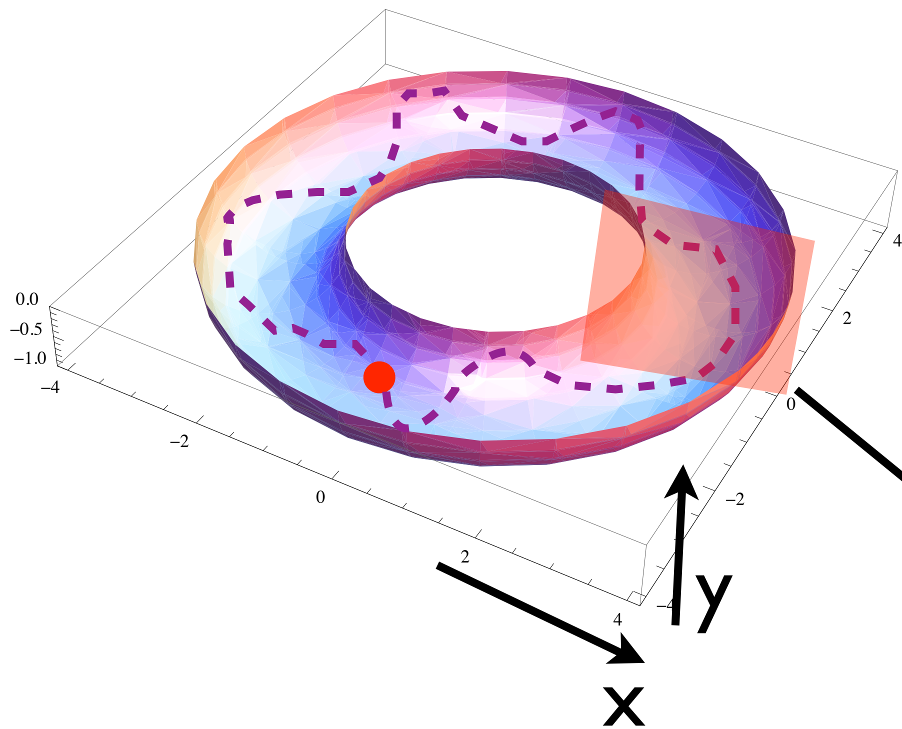
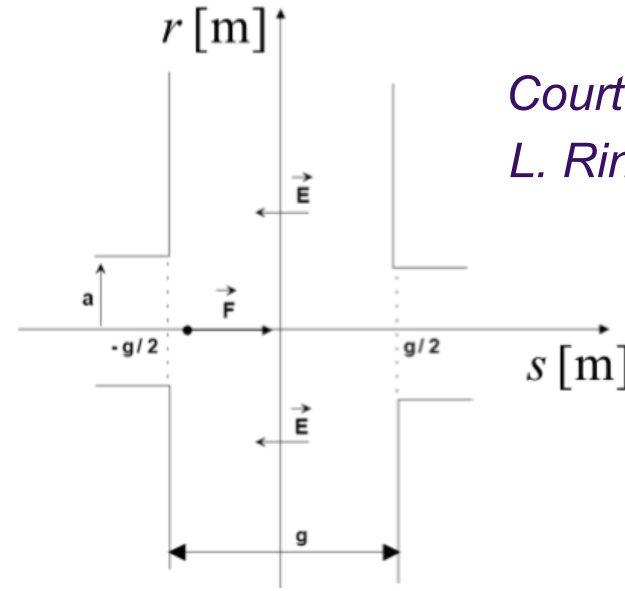




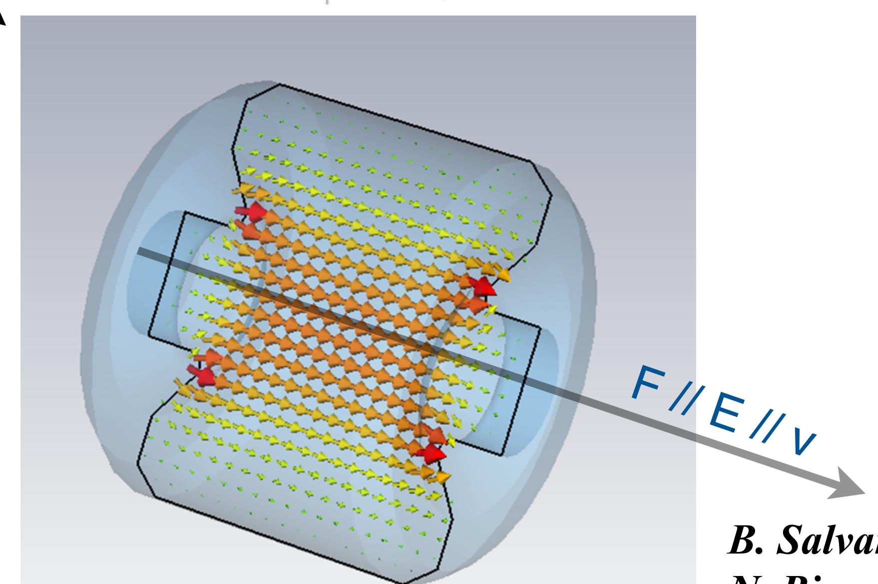
Acceleration I

Acceleration again with Lorentz force: $$\overline{F(t)} = q\left(\overline{E(t)} + \cancel{\overline{v(t)} \otimes \overline{B(t)}}\right)$$





Courtesy
L. Rinolfi

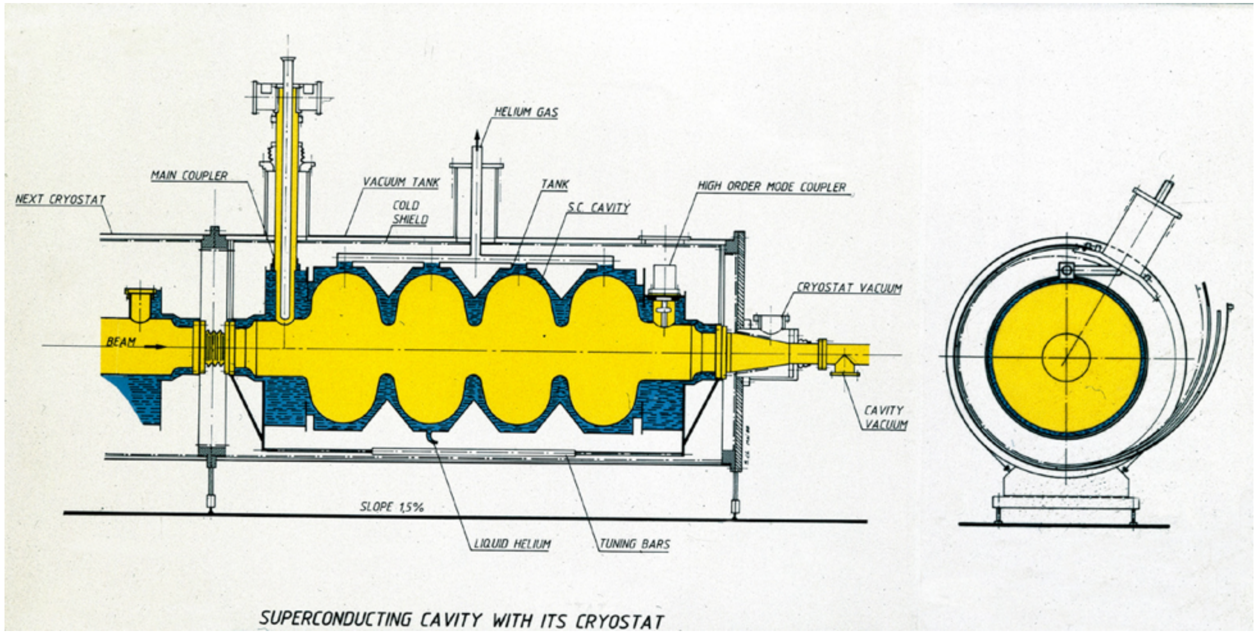


B. Salvant
N. Biancacci

In a well defined part of the accelerator,
a RF (radio frequency) cavity generates an electric field parallel to the velocity of a zero divergence particle.
The cavity itself acts as a resonator.

Obs: The magnetic field associated to the RF wave is negligible (for us).

RF systems, LEP, LHC



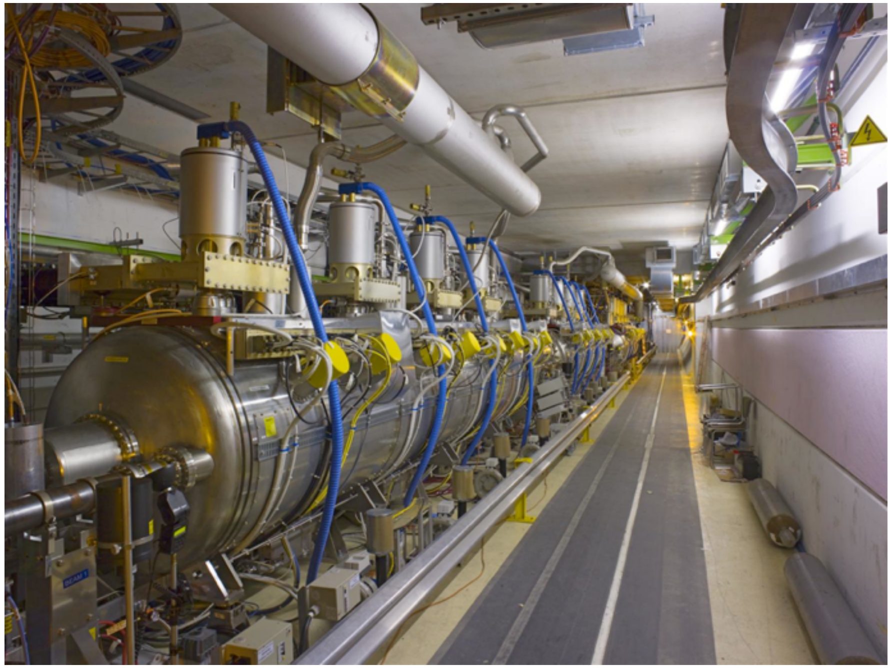
Example for LHC:

485 keV gain per turn
ACCELERATION TAKES TIME

How long is a wave?
fcav= 400 MHz

λ= c / fcav ~ 75 cm

A typical cavity can provide from few kV/m few MV/m



Example for LEP:

120 cavities (room temperature) at 352 MHz, provided over **300 MV circumferential voltage**
(! that's why we do not bend with E fields...)

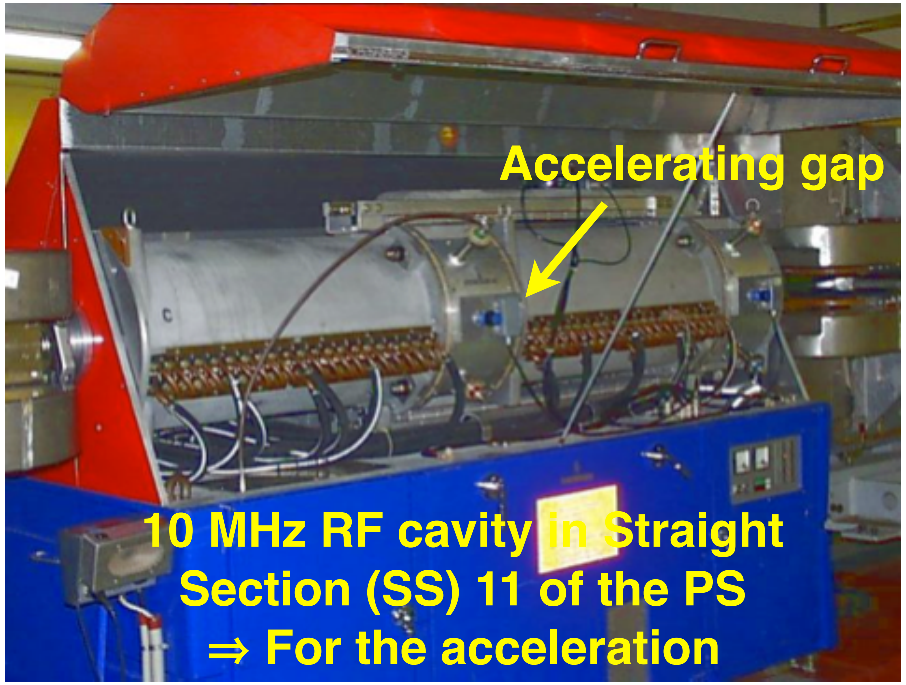
Then, the new superconducting RF provided
2000 MV circumferential voltage
(LEP was 27 km circumference, basically filled by RF cavities)

RF Cavity 2013

RF Cavity 2013

Example of RF cavities in the PS

The dimension of the cavity changes with the RF wave length



World Radio Switzerland: 88.4 MHz

Some UK radios (in MHz)

87.7: Radio North Angus (Brechin Infirmary)
87.7: Radio North Angus (Montrose Infirmary)
87.7: 87.7 Bailrigg FM
87.7: UWS Radio
87.7: Bridge fm (Ashludie Hospital)
87.7: Bridge fm (Royal Victoria Hospital)
87.7: Bridge fm (Ninewells Hospital & Carseview Centre)
87.7: Radio Branwen
87.7: Fresh FM
87.7: Radio Lonsdale
87.7: Hospital Radio Plymouth
87.7: Xpression FM (Duryard Halls and Birks Halls)
87.7: Xpression FM (Lafrowda and Exeter Halls)
87.7: Withybush FM
87.7: Storm 87.7FM
87.7: Radio Glangwili
87.8: Radio Bronglais
88.0: Real Radio (Wrexham)
88.1-90.3: BBC Radio 2
88.4: Gaydio (Manchester)
88.6: BBC Radio Sheffield (Sheffield)
88.8: BBC Radio Jersey
89.0: Manx Radio
89.1: Big City Radio
89.3: BFBS Blandford

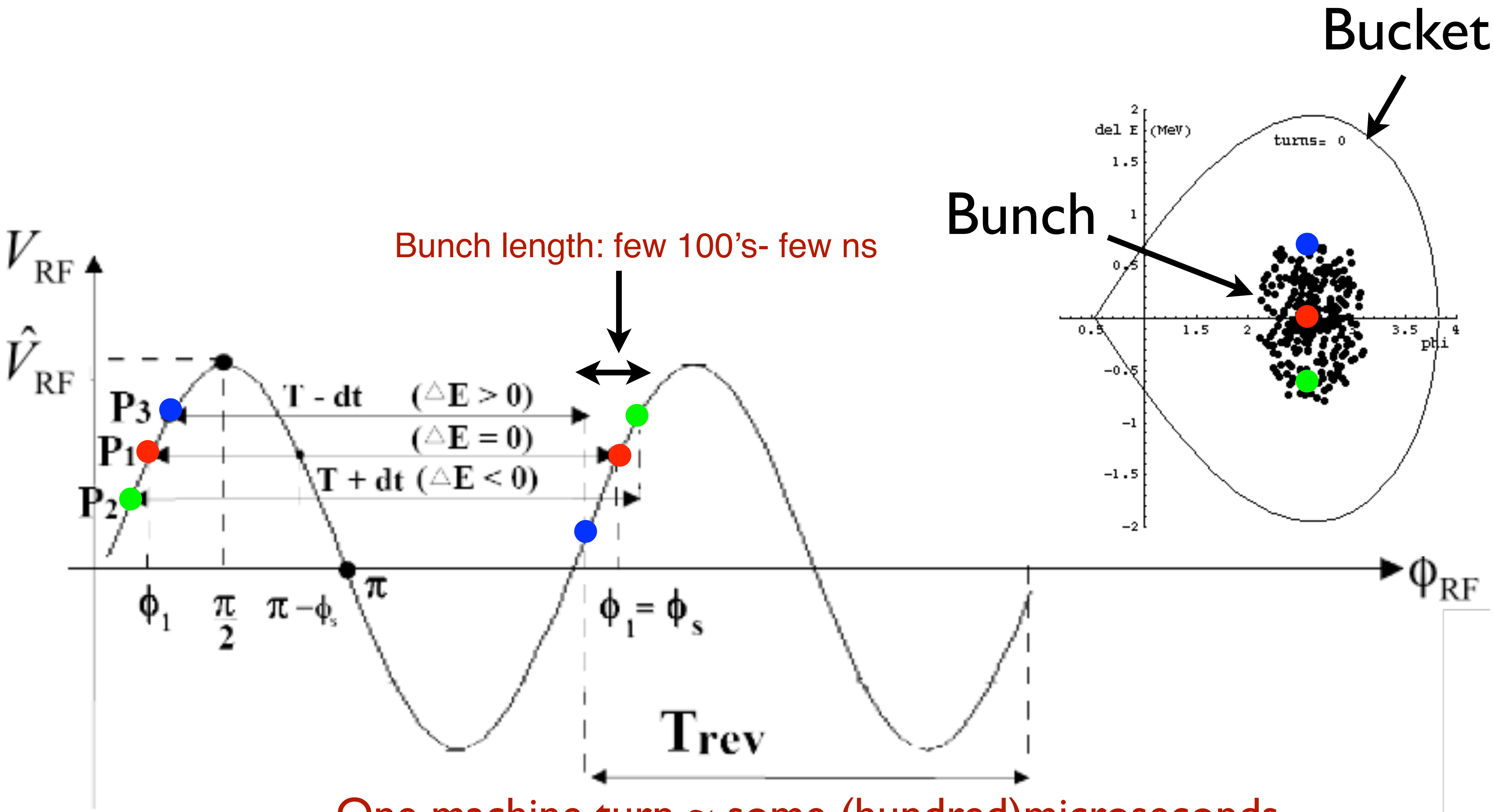
102.5: Citybeat 96.7 102.5FM (Newtownabbey, Carrickfergus, Bangor)
102.5: Clyde 1
102.5: MFR
102.5: The Pulse of West Yorkshire (Halifax & Huddersfield)
102.5: 102.5 Radio Pembrokeshire
102.5: Soundart Radio
102.5: Caithness FM
102.5: 102.5 FM Skyline
102.5: NE1fm 102.5
102.5: 102.5 The Bridge
102.5: Eava FM
102.5: BFBS Aldershot
102.6: Heart (Chelmsford)
102.6: Star Radio (Richmond)
102.6: Heart (Yeovil and Taunton)
102.6: Metro Radio (Alnwick)
102.6: NECR (Kildrummy)
102.6: Signal 1
102.6: Heart (Oxford)
102.6: Sine FM
102.7: Heart (Peterborough)
102.7: Heart (Reigate and Crawley)
102.7: BBC Radio Leeds (Keighley)
102.7: Cuillin FM

Radio Caroline: 1485/1520 kHz

from wikipedia

Longitudinal focusing, a pendulum ...

- Particles are confined within a range in phase and energy called **BUCKET** and are grouped into **bunches by the electric field**.



One machine turn ~ some (hundred)microseconds

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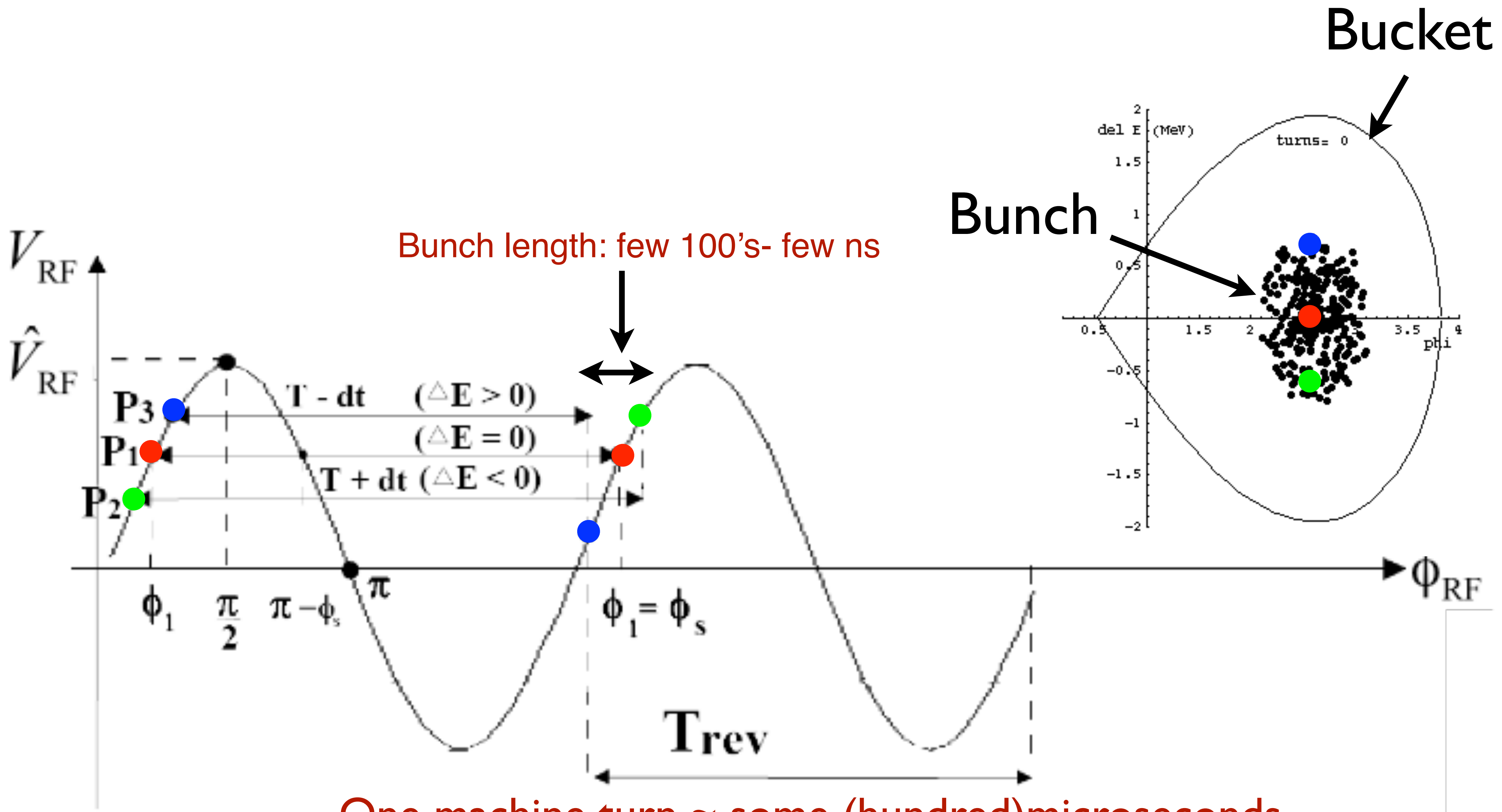

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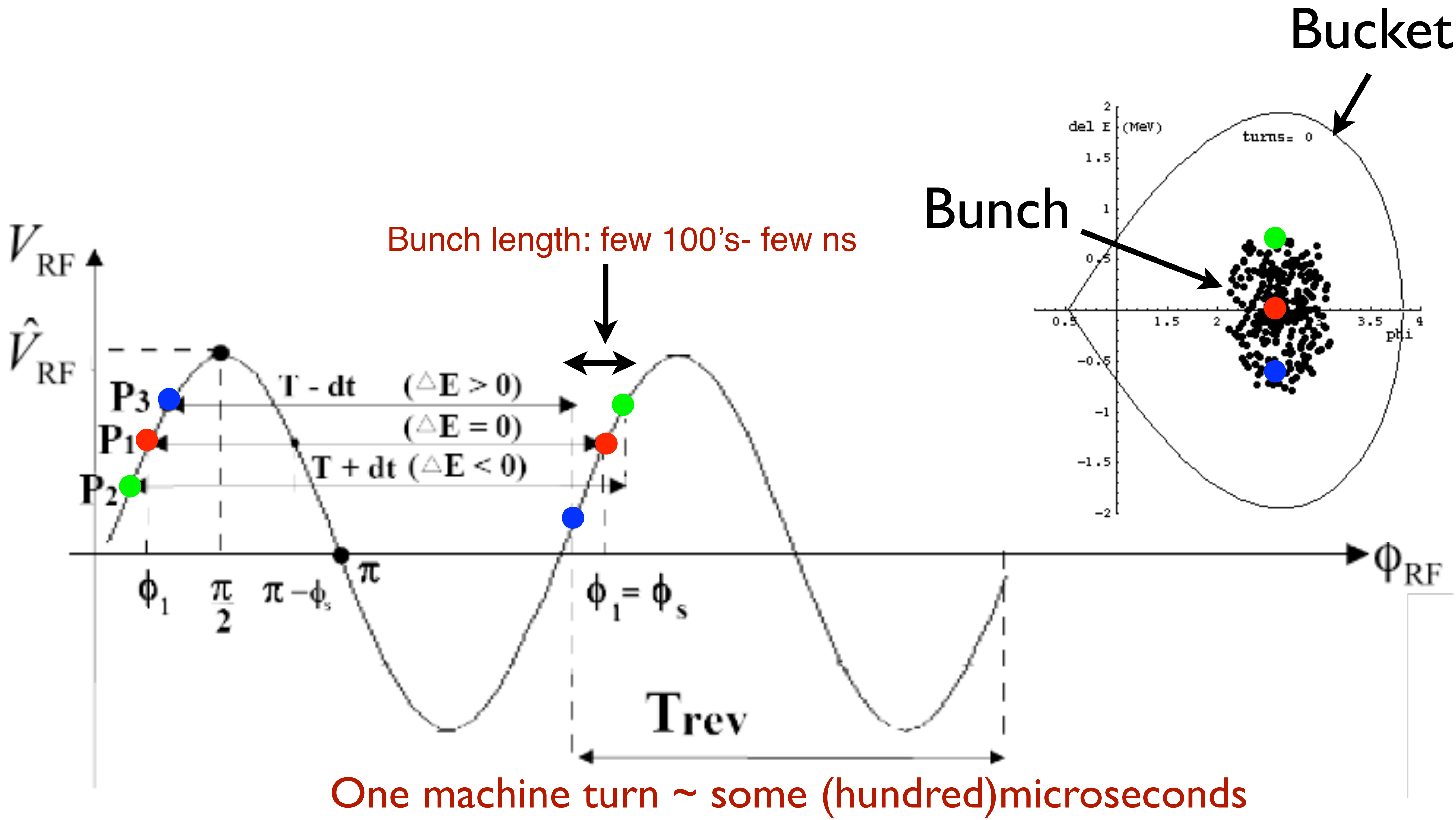
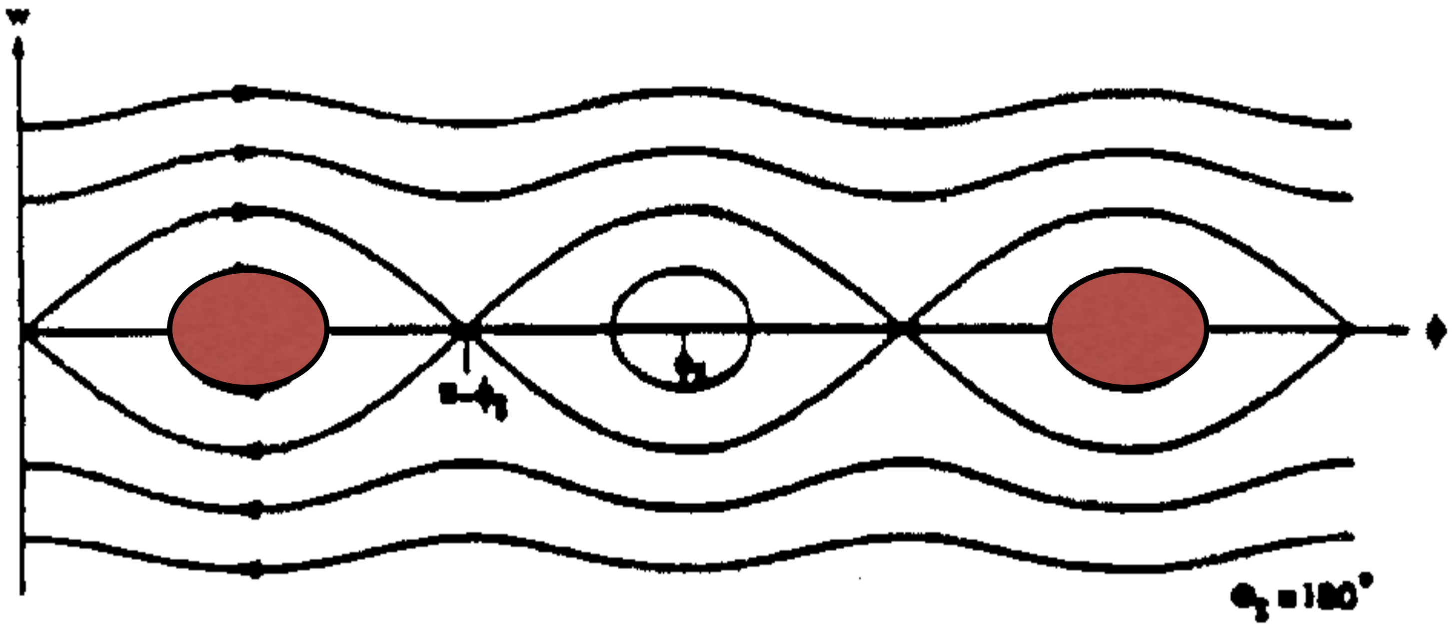


A chain of buckets



Courtesy
E. Wilson

Number of buckets:

possible positions along the machine circumference where ***there could be a bunch.***

In the example: 3 buckets and 2 bunches

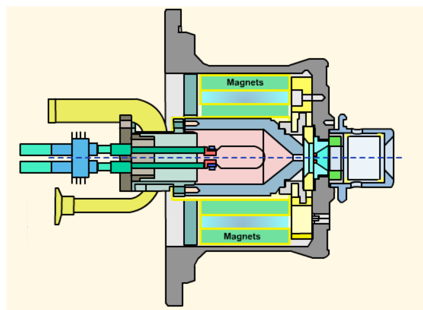
Summary part I ....

- **Lattice of a machine:**
  - sequence of *dipoles* (to bend), *quadrupoles* (to focus), and *RF cavities* (to accelerate or keep the beam bunched)
- **A synchrotron** is an accelerator where:
  - Magnetic fields and energy change in a synchronous way to keep the beam on a fixed radius of curvature
- **The beam is described by:**
  - *Transverse emittance*: surface occupied on the (displacement, divergence) plane by a group of particles
  - *Longitudinal emittance*: surface occupied on the (time, energy) plane by a group of particles defined as a bunch sitting in a bucket

[redacted]

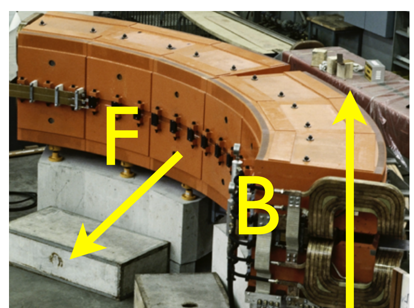
Summary: Building Blocks of an accelerator

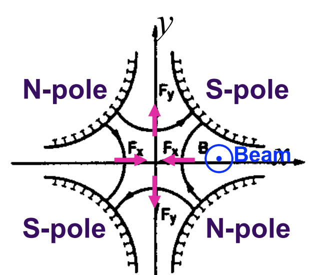
1) A particle source

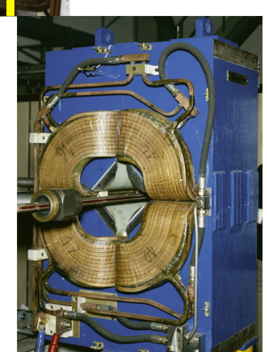


2) An accelerating system

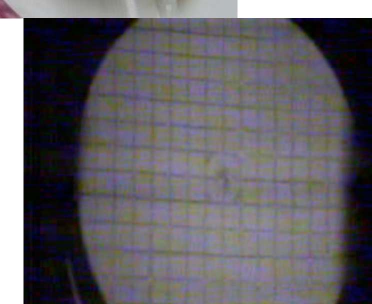
3) A series of guiding and focusing devices







Everything under vacuum



Summary: Building Blocks of an accelerator

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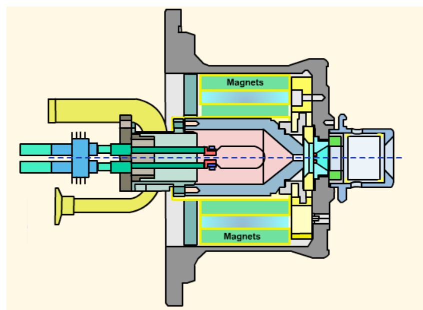

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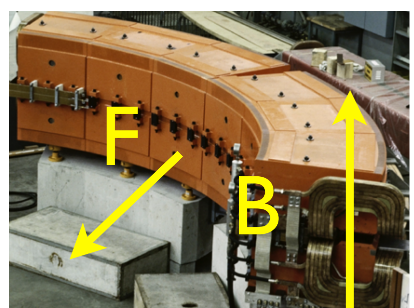

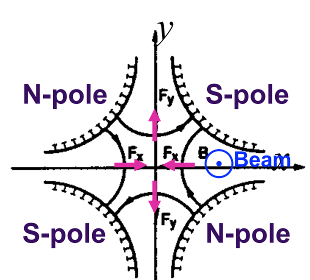

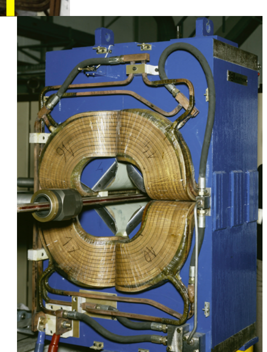

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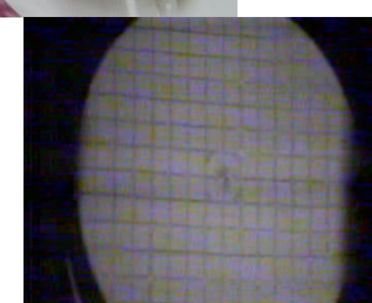


What is the LHC ?

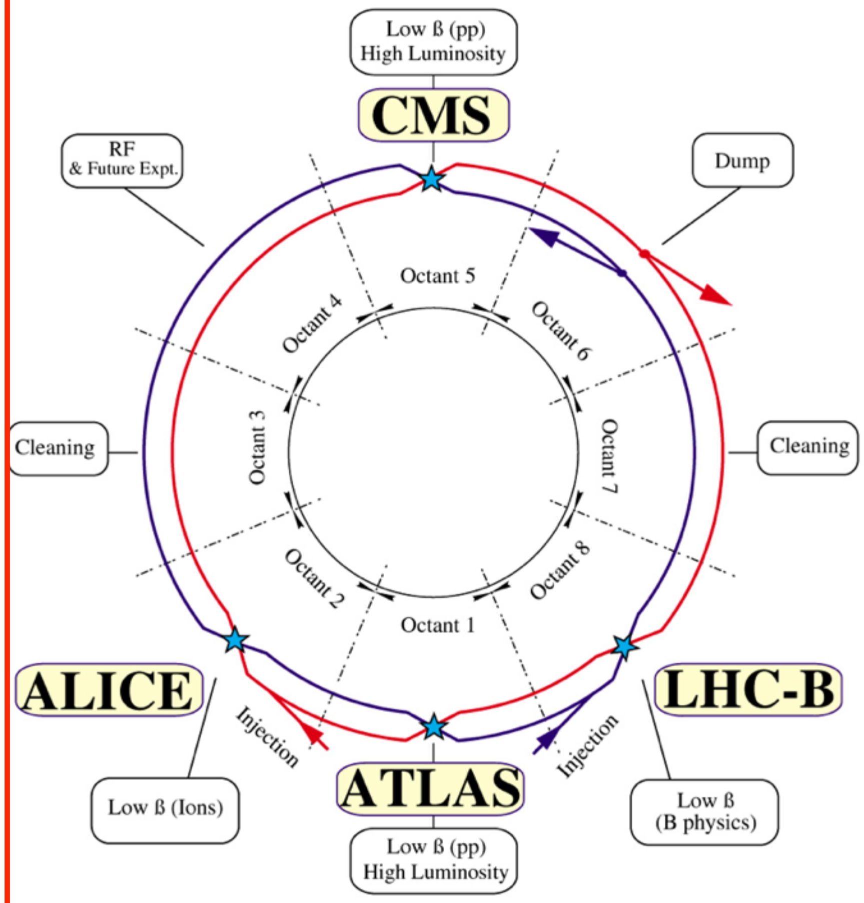
LHC: Large Hadron Collider

LHC is a ***collider*** and ***synchrotron storage ring:***

Large: high energy needs large bending radius *due to the maximum magnetic field existing technology can produce*
26.7 km circumference

Hadrons:
p p collision ⇒ a) synchrotron radiation
b) discovery machine.

Collider: particles are stored in two separated rings which are <u>synchrotrons</u>, and accelerated from injection energy (450 GeV) to 7 TeV.
At 7 TeV the two beams are forced to cross in collision points to interact.
The beams are stored at 7 TeV for few 10 h to produced collisions. When the intensity is too low, the two rings are emptied and the process of injecting, accelerating, storing and colliding is restarted, until one finds the Higgs or supersymmetry... then one needs a bottle of Champaign and a nobel price ...

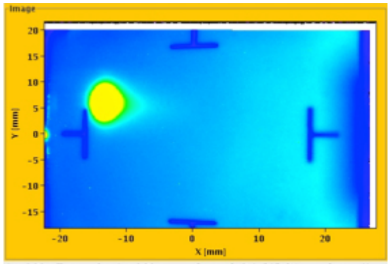


The LHC run1 timeline 1/2

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012

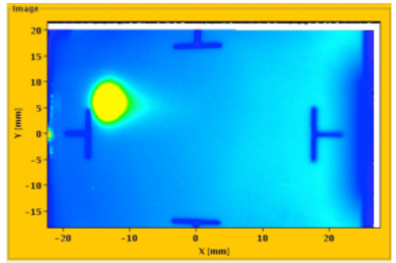
The LHC run1 timeline 1/2

August 2008
First Injection tests



2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012

The LHC run1 timeline 1/2



August 2008
First Injection tests

September 10, 2008
Circulating beams

2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012

The LHC run1 timeline 1/2

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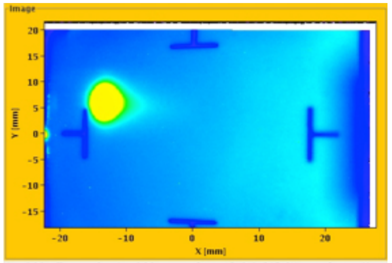

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September 19, 2008
Incident

The LHC run1 timeline 1/2

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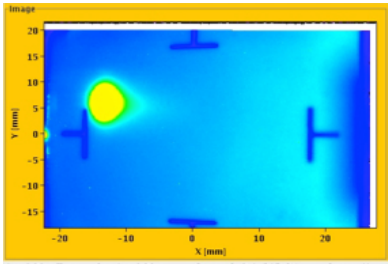

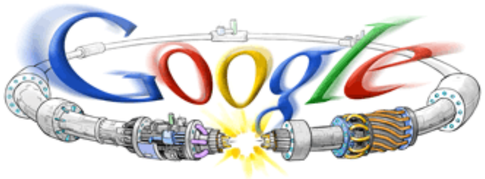

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Beams back

2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012

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The LHC run1 timeline 1/2

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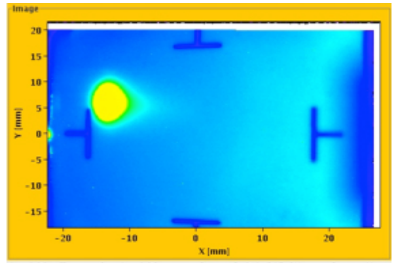

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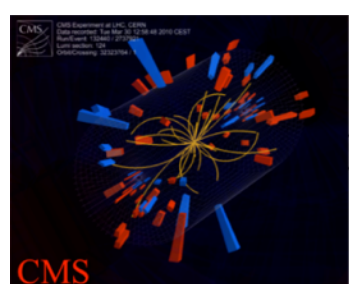

The LHC run1 timeline 1/2

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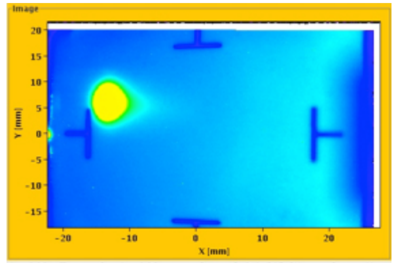

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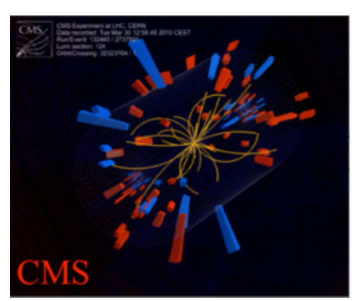
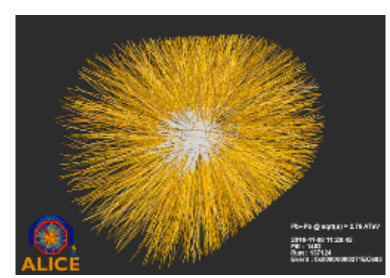


November 2010
First Lead ion run



The LHC run1 timeline 1/2

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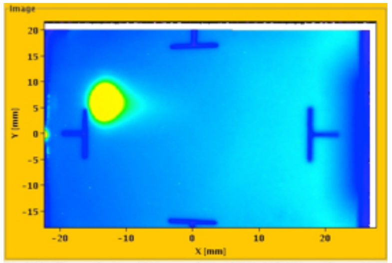

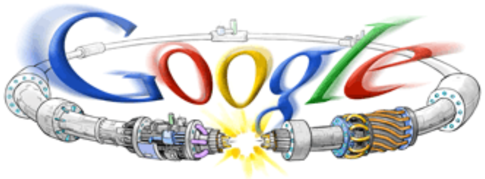

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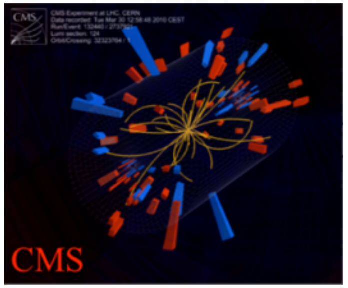

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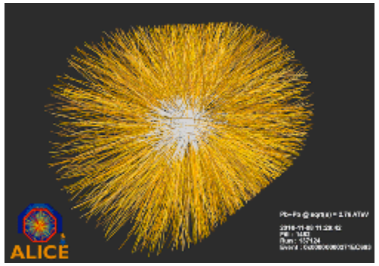

June 28, 2011
1380 bunches

1380

2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

The LHC run1 timeline 1/2

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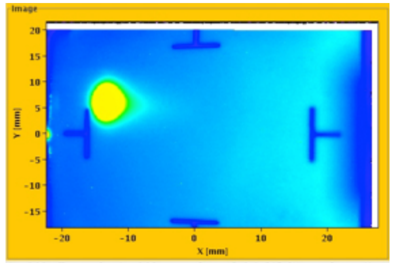

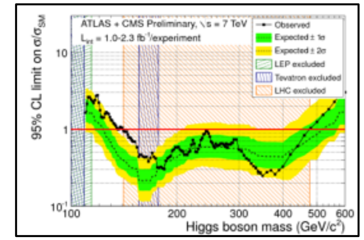

December 2011
5.6 fb^{-1}

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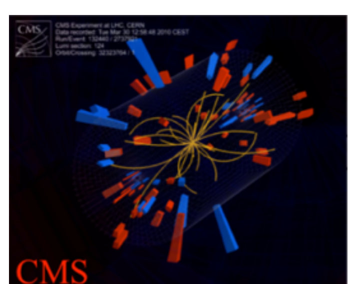

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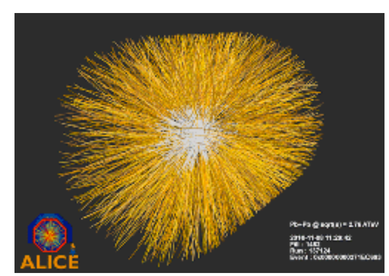
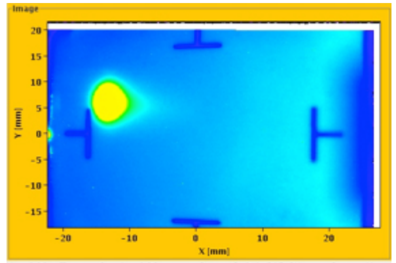
First Lead ion run



The LHC run1 timeline 1/2



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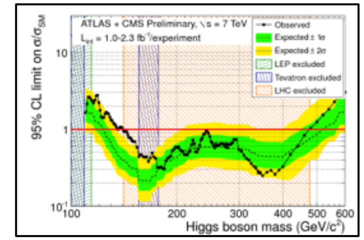

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1380 bunches

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Energy:	4 TeV

March 2012
4 TeV

2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

September 19, 2008
Incident

March 30, 2010
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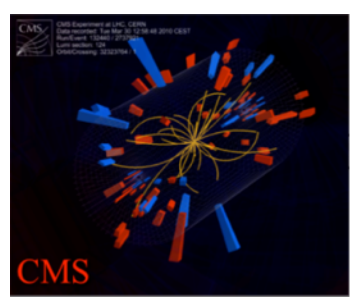
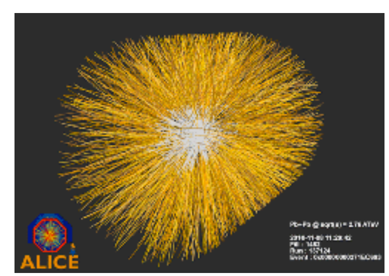


November 2010
First Lead ion run



The LHC run1 timeline 1/2

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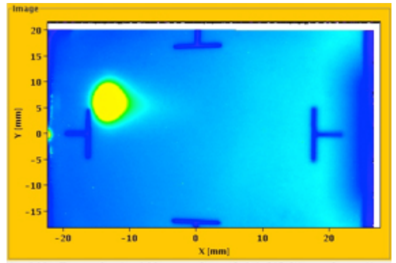

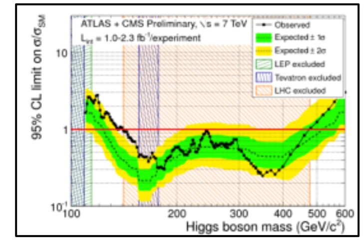

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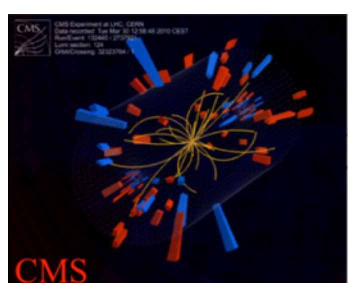

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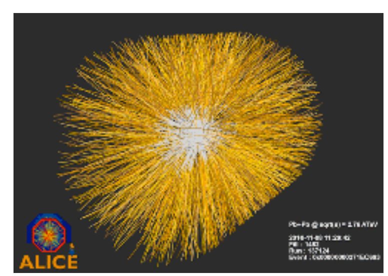
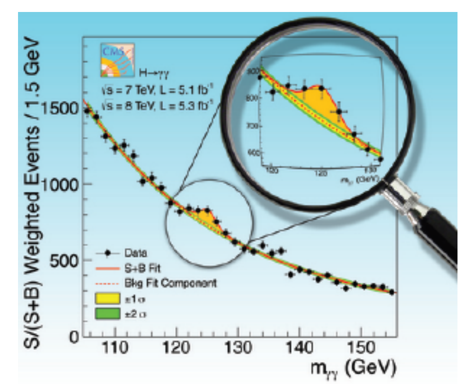
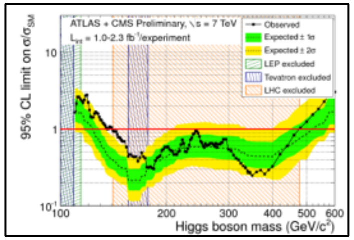


July 4, 2012
Higgs Seminar



The LHC run1 timeline 2/2



December 2011
5.6 fb^{-1}

Comments (21-Feb-2013 09:05:25)
Phone:77600

*** END OF RUN 1 ***
No beam for a while. Access required
time estimate: ~2 years

Energy: 4 TeV

March 2012
4 TeV

February 21, 2013
Long shutdown 1

June 28, 2011
1380 bunches

1380

2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013

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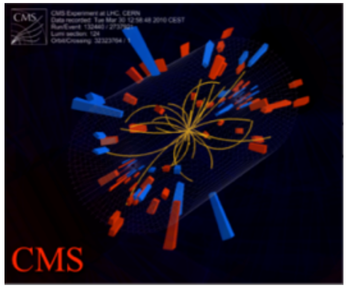
First collisions at 7 TeV CM



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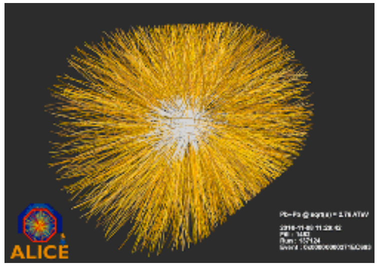

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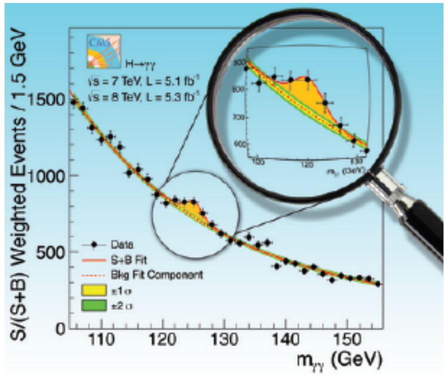
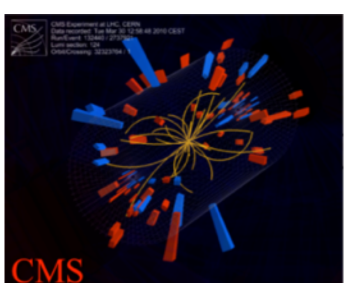


The LHC run1 timeline 2/2

March 30, 2010
First collisions at 7 TeV CM



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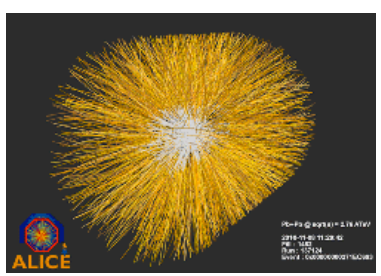

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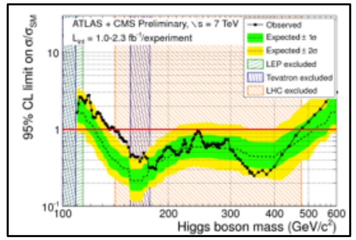

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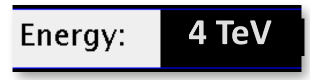

March 2012
4 TeV

July 4, 2012
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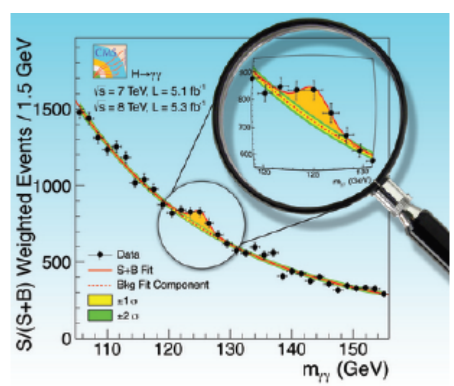
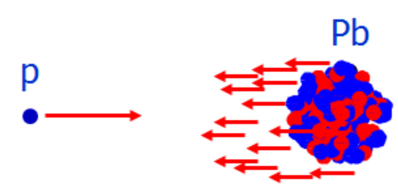
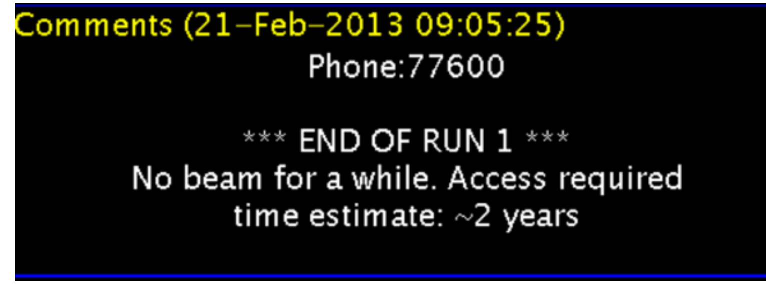


January 2013
Protons & Lead



February 21, 2013
Long shutdown 1



2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013

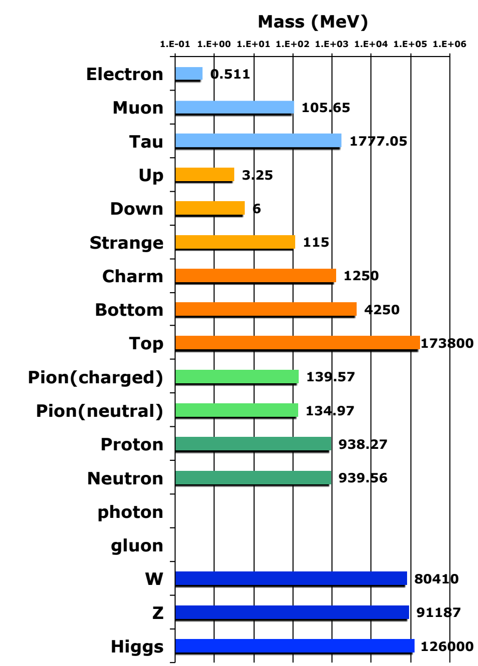
What is the LHC ?

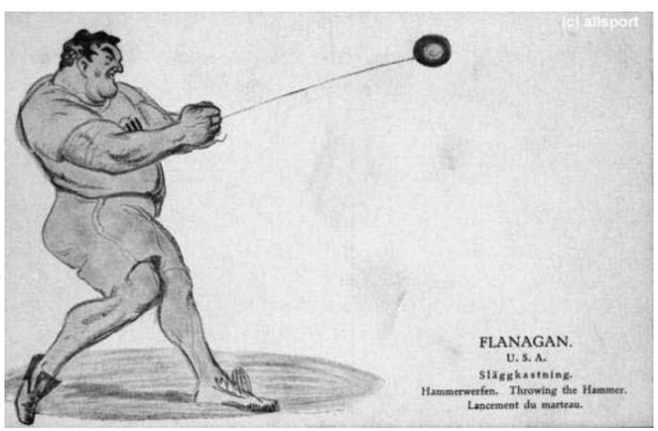
LHC: Large Hadron Collider

LHC is a ***collider*** and ***synchrotron storage ring:***
ILC is a collider but is not a synchrotron storage ring

Large: high energy needs large bending radius *due to the maximum magnetic field existing technology can produce*
26.7 km circumference

Limited by technology



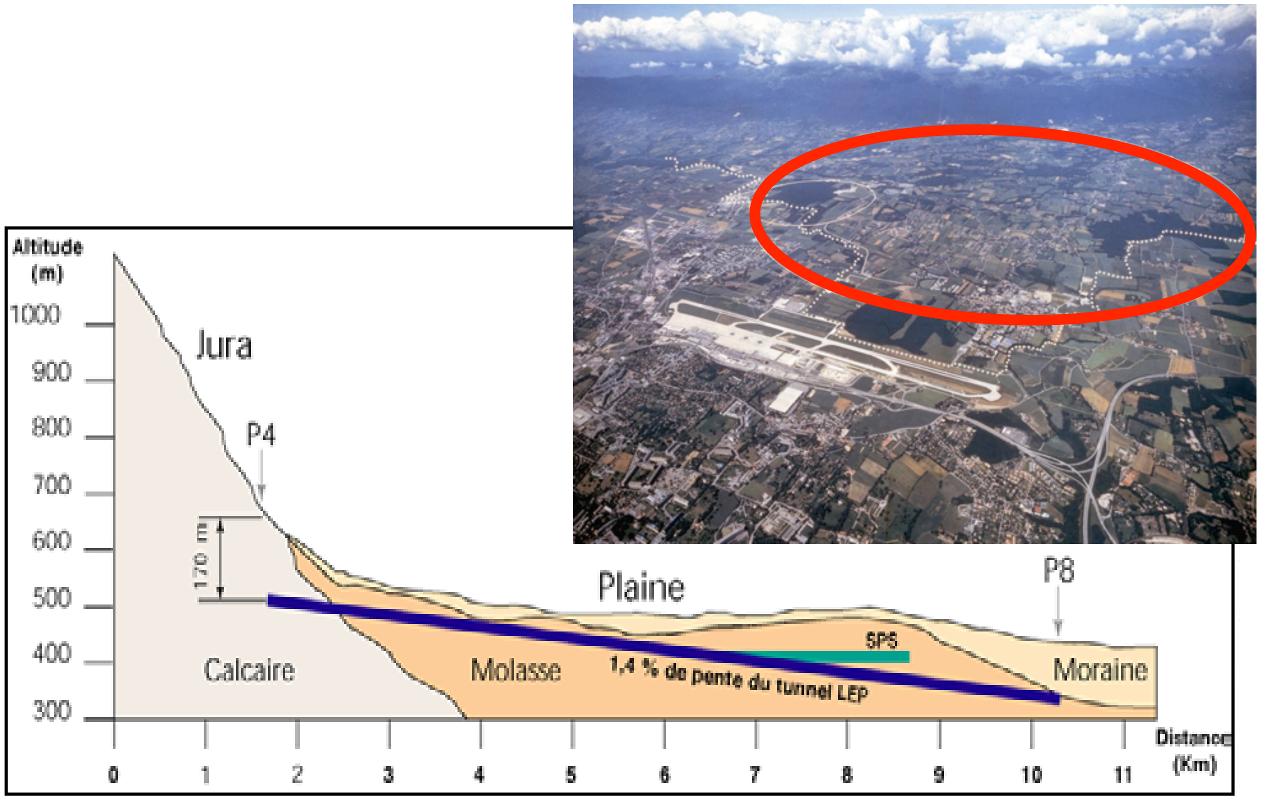


$$k = \frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{e}{p}B = \frac{e\mu_0}{p}\frac{nI}{h}$$

Radius: limited by cost,
and by the radius of the earth...

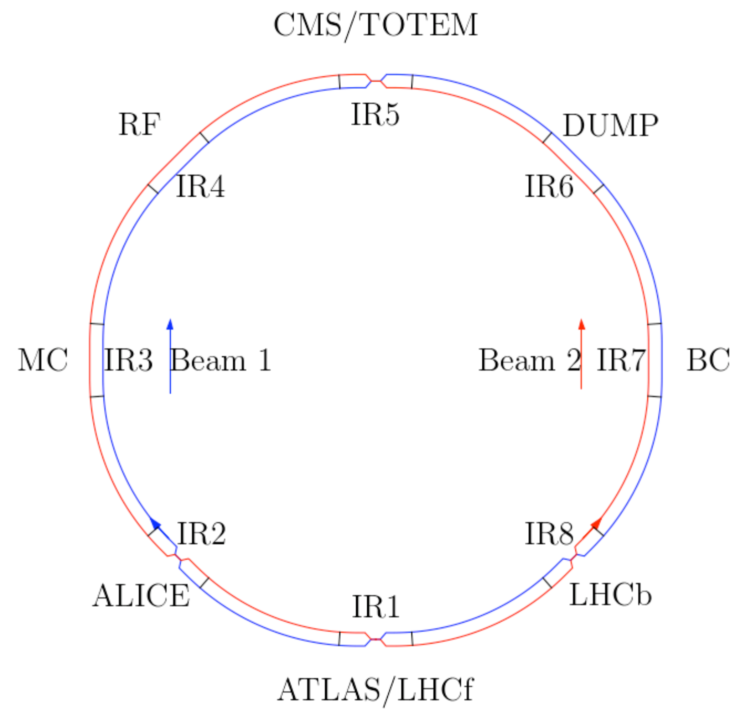
Given by the physics
This will depend on the mass of the particles we want to discover

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%



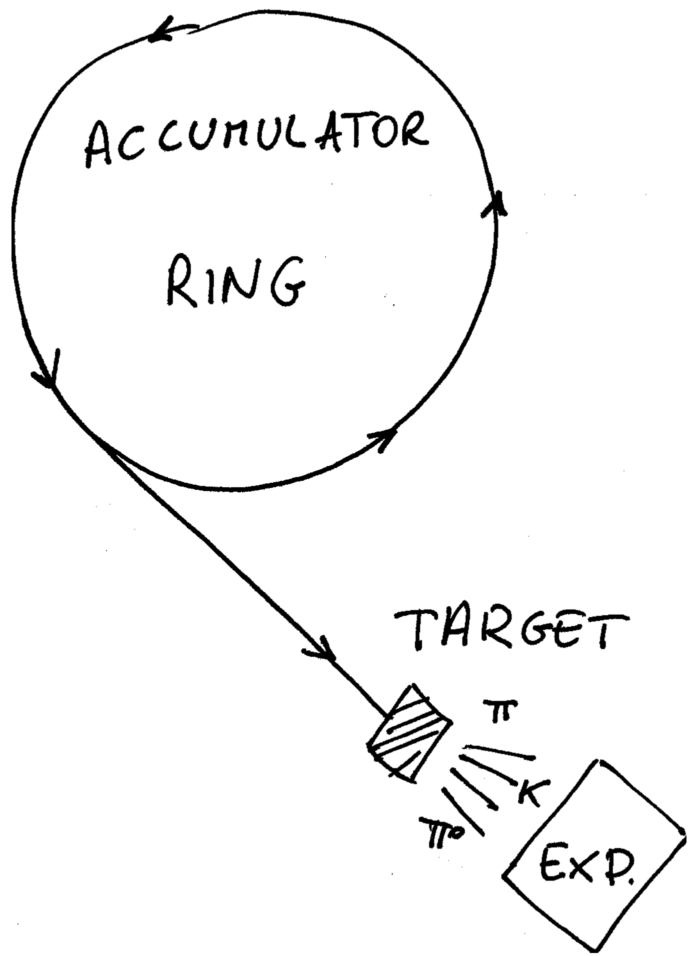
LHC: 8 independent sectors

8 straight sections

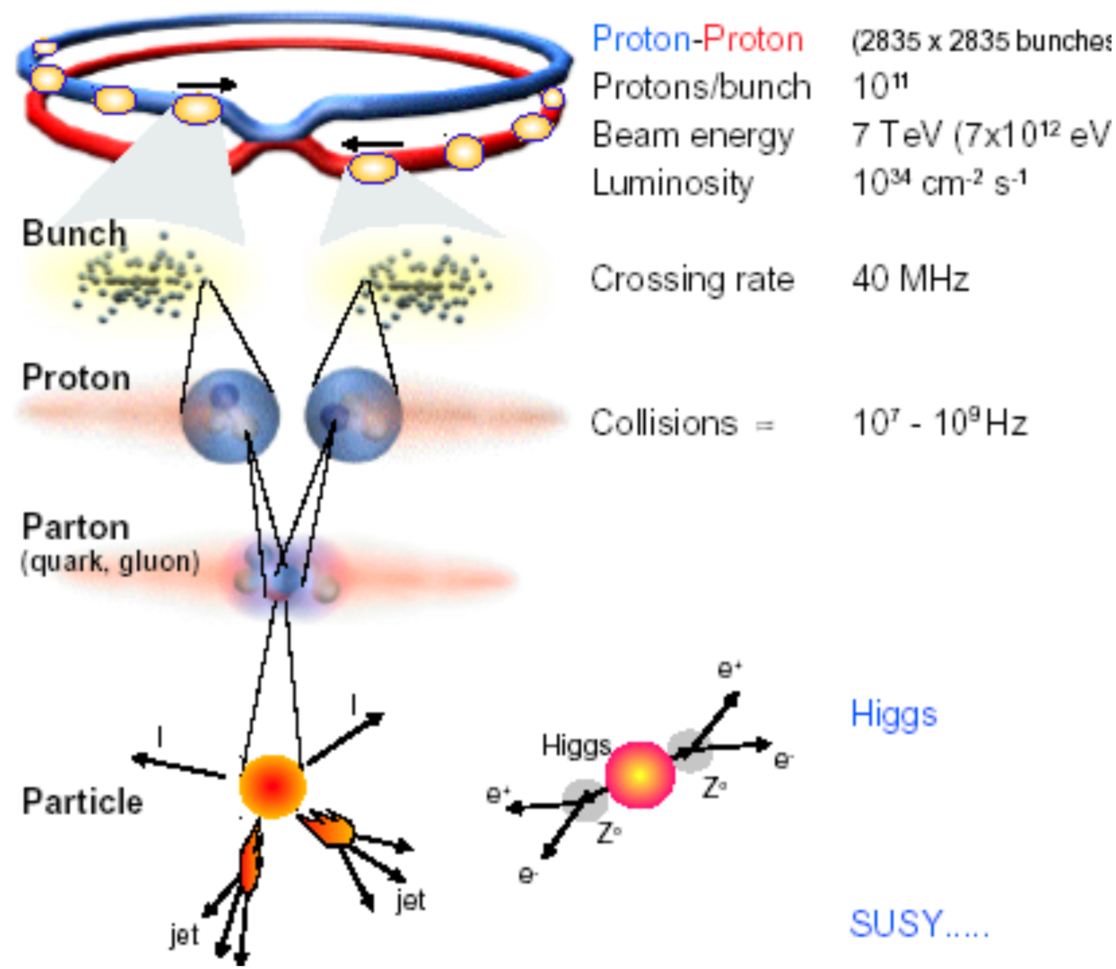
8 arcs

Different approaches: fixed target vs collider

Fixed target



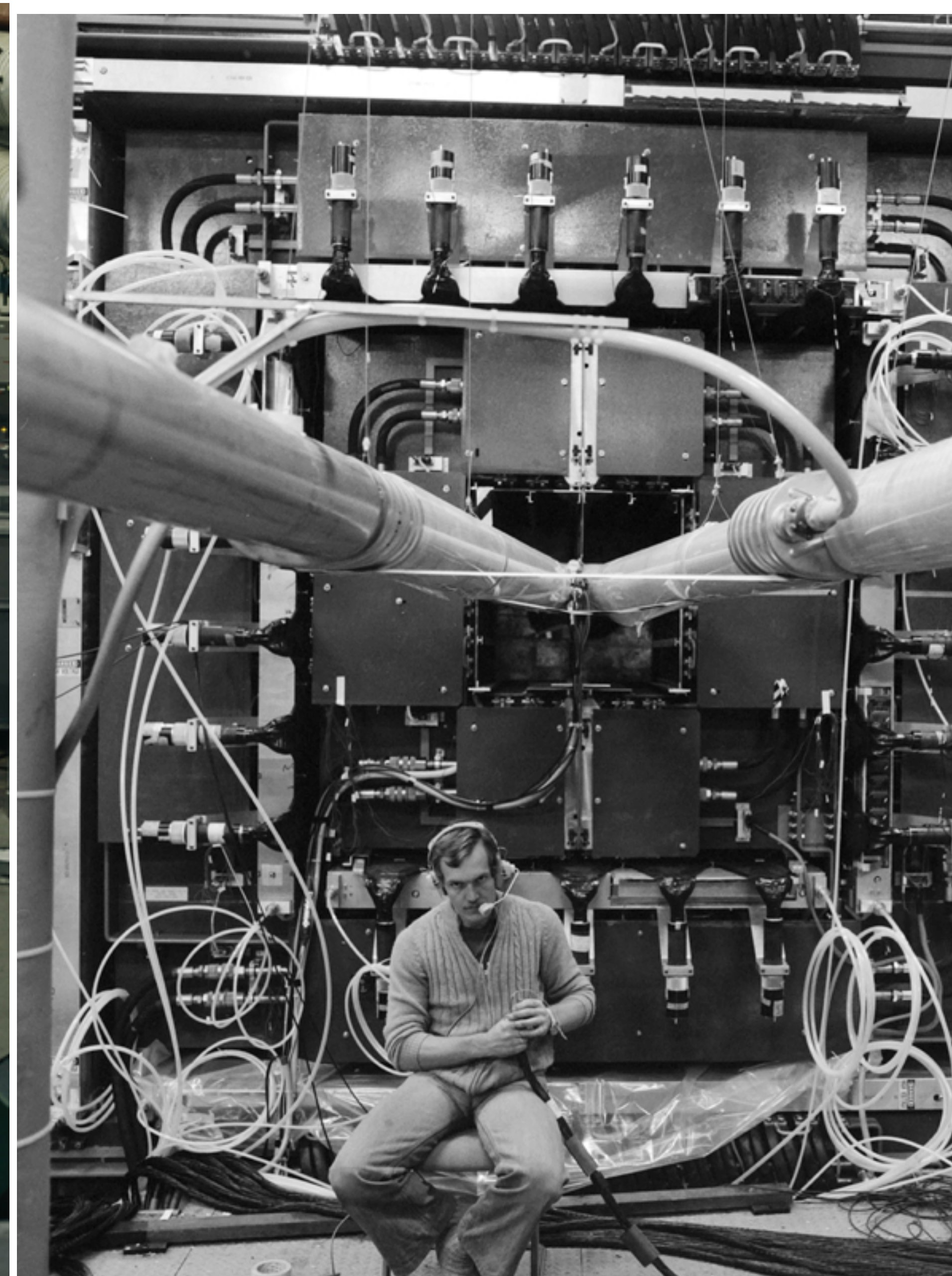
Storage ring/collider

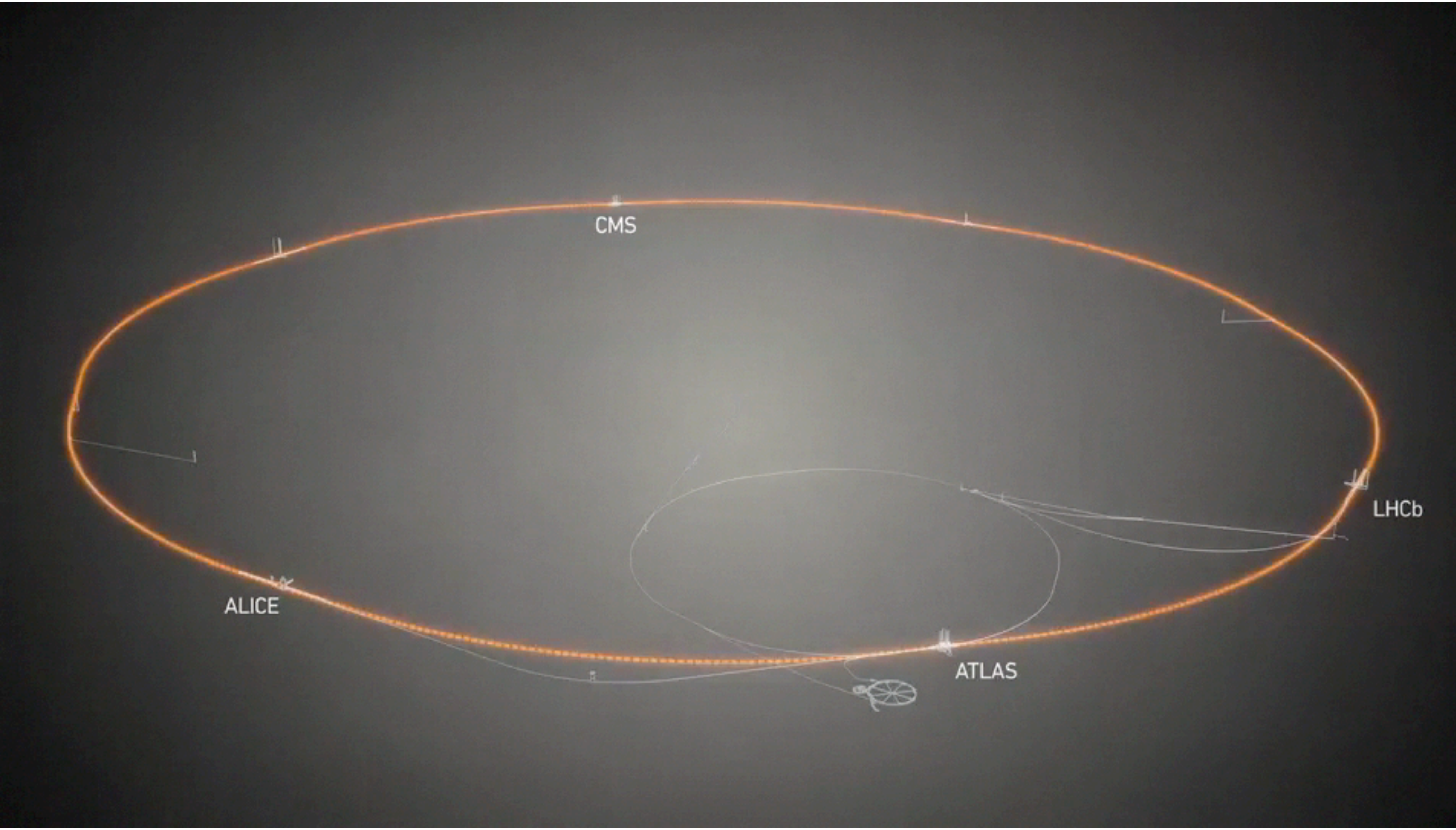


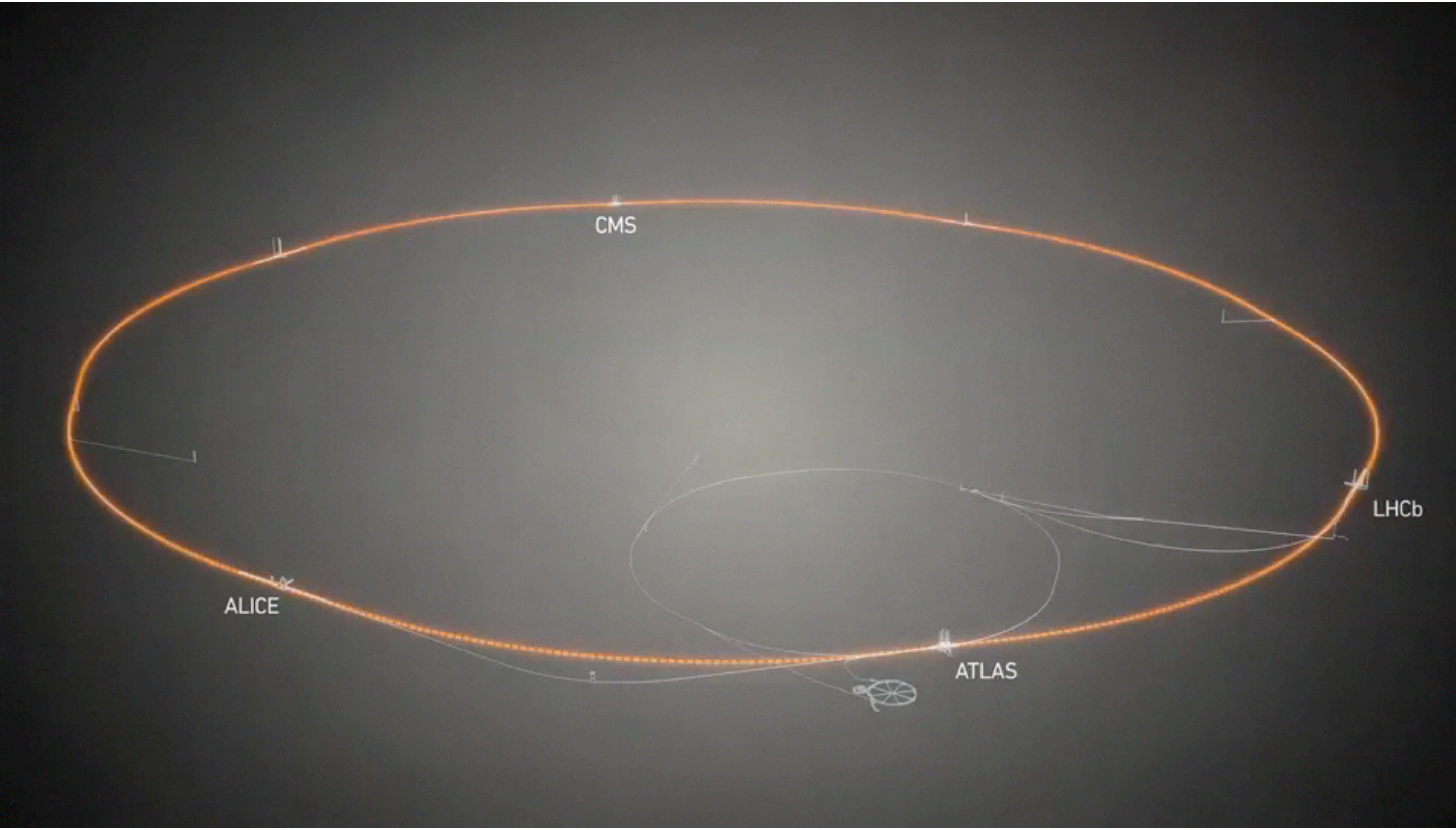
$$E_{CM} = \sqrt{2\left(E_{beam}mc^2 + m^2c^4\right)} \quad << \quad E_{CM} = 2\left(E_{beam} + mc^2\right)$$

This usually is defined as $\sqrt{s}$

ISR: first proton-proton collider

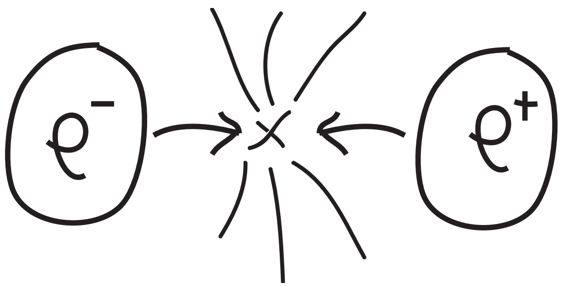



CMS
LHCb
ALICE
ATLAS


CMS
LHCb
ALICE
ATLAS

The proper particle for the proper scope

Electrons (and positrons) are (so far) point like particles: no internal structure



The energy of the collider, namely two times the energy of the beam colliding is totally transferred into the collision

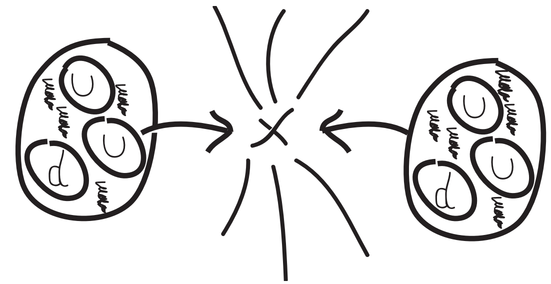
Ecoll= Eb1+ Eb2= 2Eb = 200 GeV (LEP)

<u>Pros</u>: the energy can be precisely tuned to scan for example, a mass region.

Precision measurement (LEP)

<u>Cons</u>: above a certain energy is no more possible to use electrons because of too high <u>synchrotron radiation</u>

Protons (and antiprotons) are formed by quarks (uud) kept together by gluons



The energy of each beam is carried by the proton constituents, and it is not the entire proton which collides, but one of his constituent

Ecoll < 2 Eb (8 TeV)

<u>Pros</u>: with a single energy possible to scan different processes at different energies.

Discovery machine (LHC)

<u>Cons:</u> the energy available for the collision is lower than the accelerator energy

Synchrotron radiation

Radiation emitted by charged particles accelerated longitudinally and/or transversally

Power radiated per particle goes like:

4th power of the energy
(2nd power)$^{-1}$ of the bending radius
(4th power)$^{-1}$ of the particle mass

$$P = \frac{2c \times E^4 \times r_0}{3\rho^2 \left(m_0 \times c^2\right)^3}$$

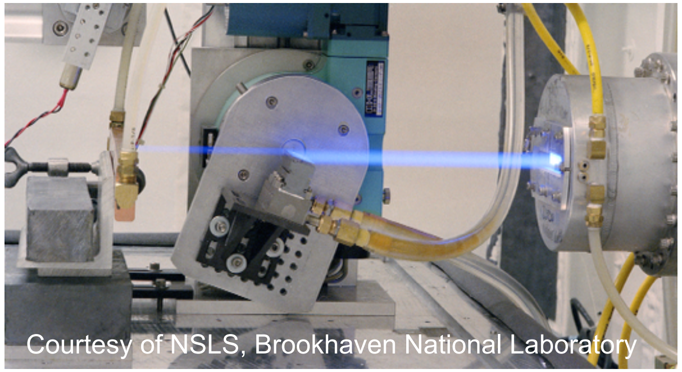
$r_0 = \frac{q^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0 m_0 c^2}$ particle classical radius

ρ particle bending radius

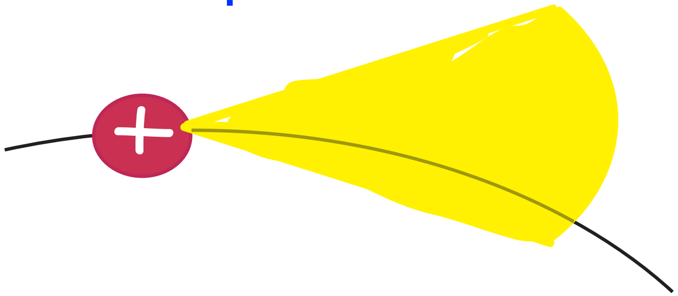
Energy lost per turn per particle due to synchrotron radiation:

e- ≈ some GeV (LEP)

p ≈ some keV (LHC)



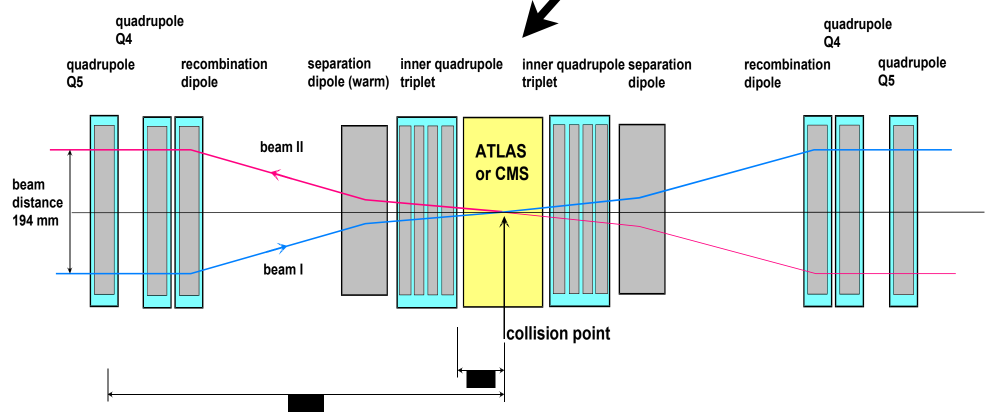
We must protect the LHC coils even if energy per turn is so low



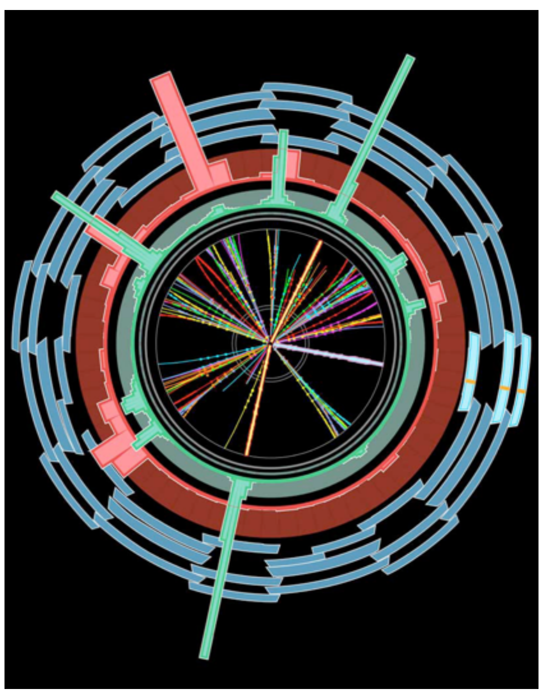
Power lost per m in dipole: some W
Total radiated power per ring: some kW

Luminosity

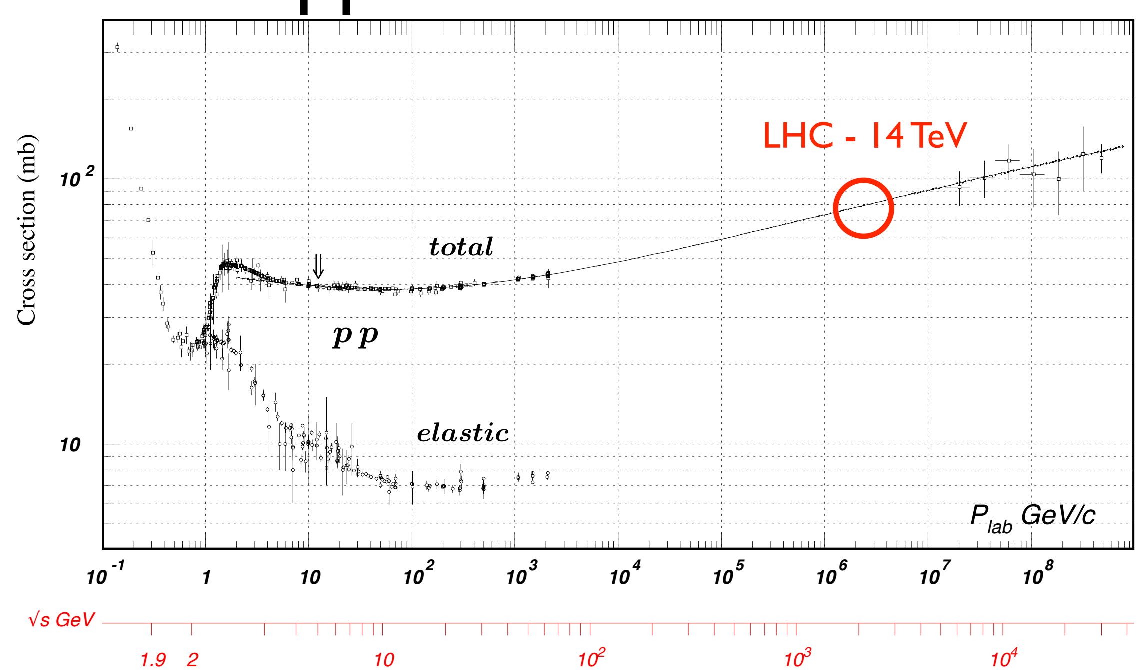
$$N_{event} = L\sigma_{event}$$



Example for an LHC insertion with ATLAS or CMS



pp cross section



Luminosity

Number of particles per bunch
$N_{beam1} * N_{beam2} = N^2$

Revolution frequency

Number of bunches

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

Geometric Reduction factor
due to crossing angle

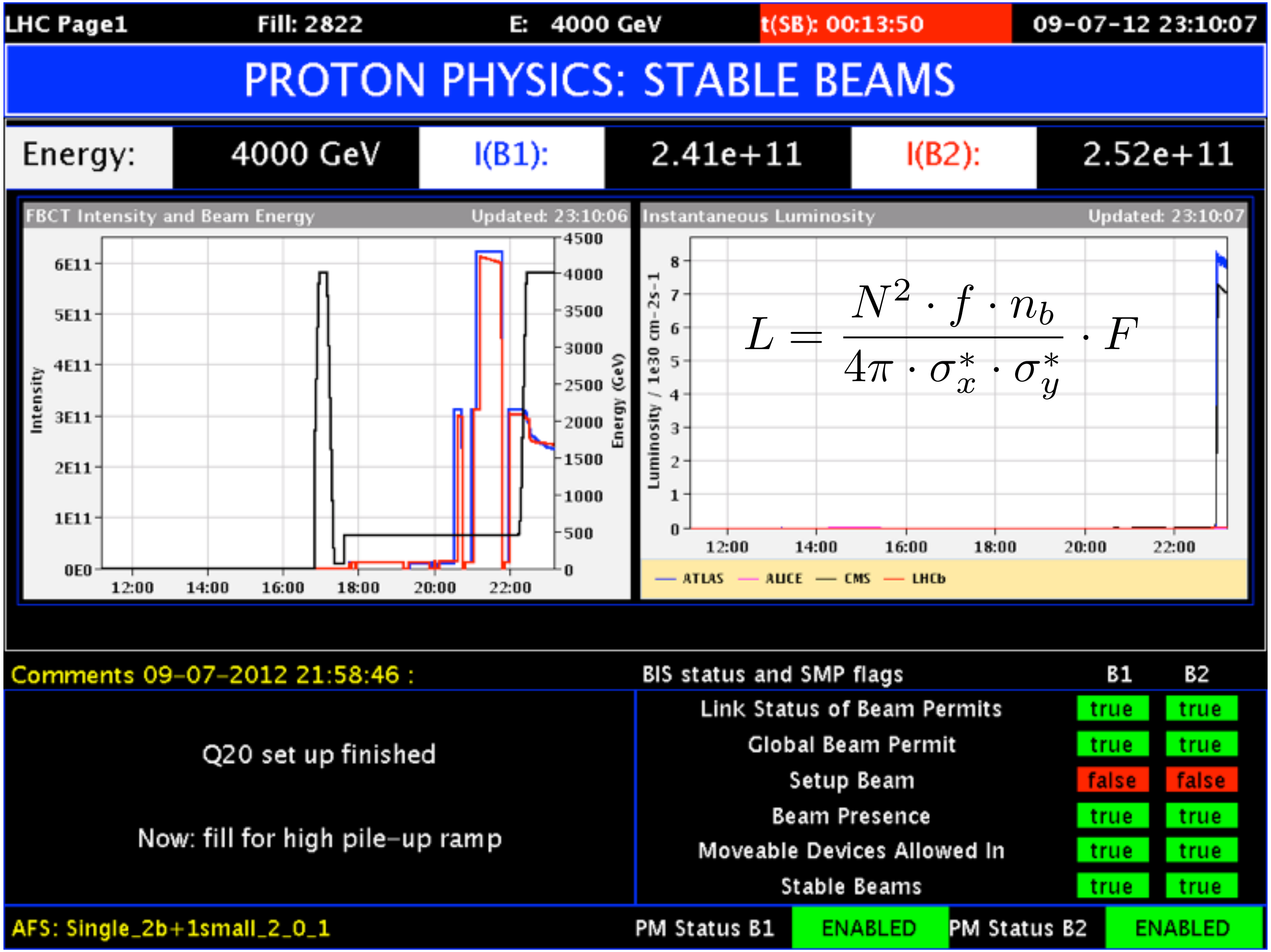
Beam dimension at the IP

$$\sigma_{x,y}^* = \sqrt{\beta_{x,y}^* \cdot \epsilon_{x,y}}$$

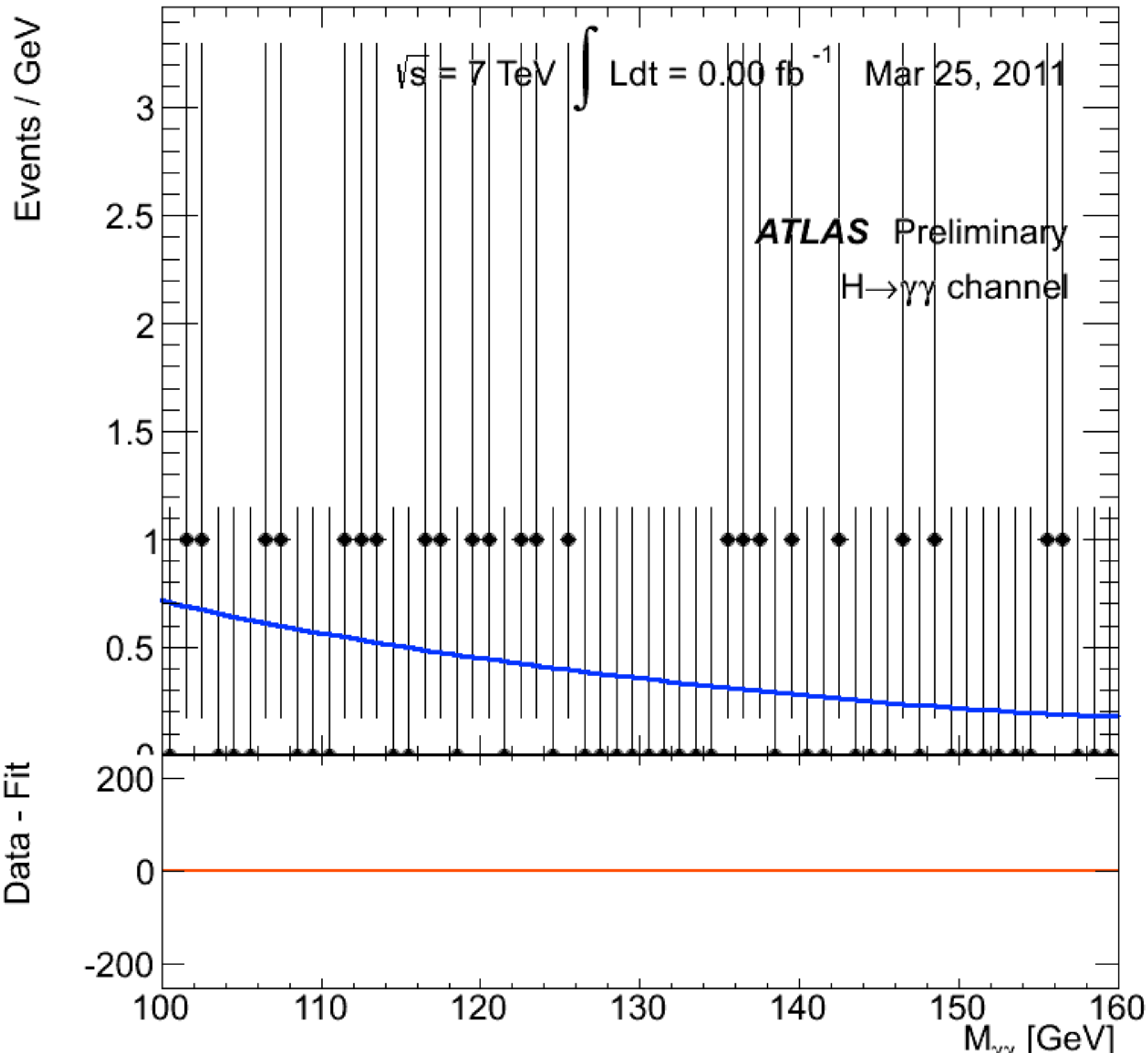
At first look, the smaller the better

$$F = 1 / \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\theta_c \sigma_z}{2 \cdot \sigma^*}\right)^2}$$

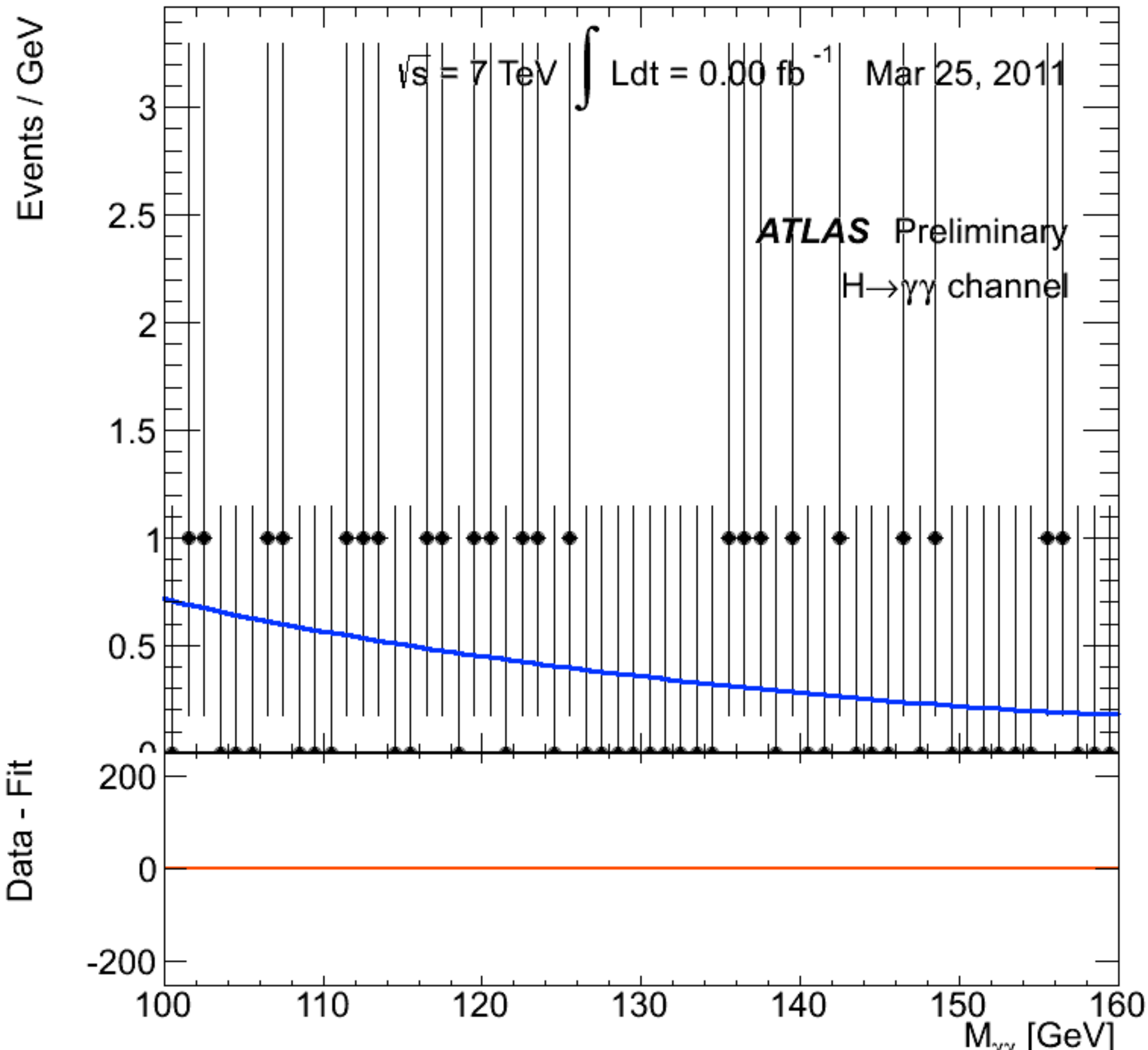
LHC Operational page



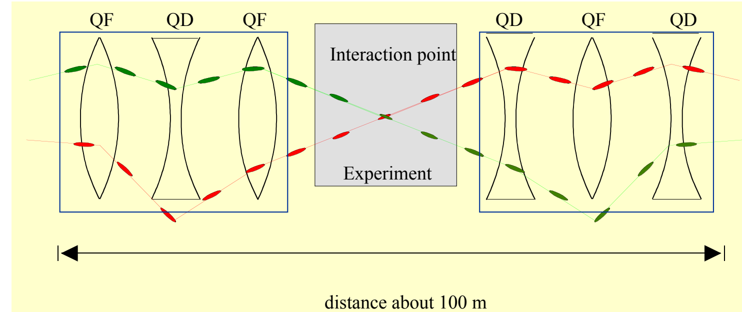
Where we are now ...

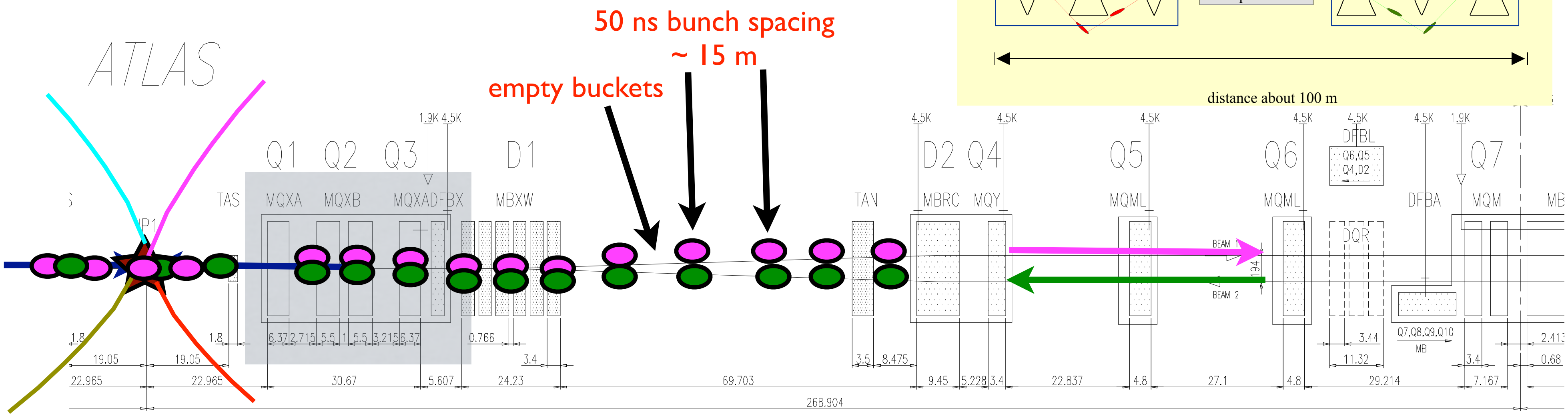


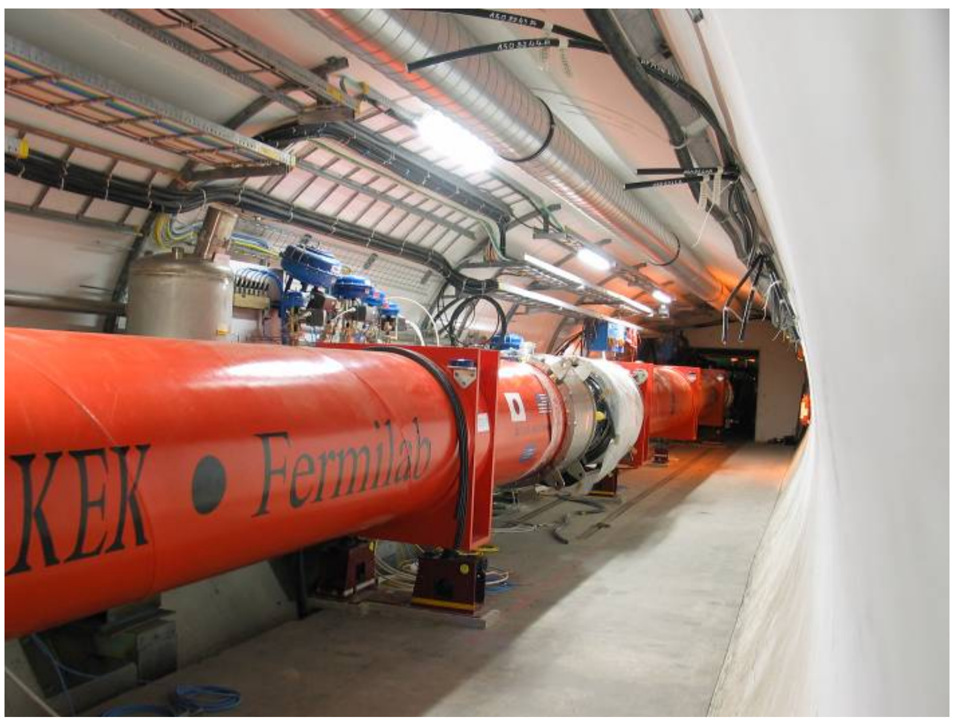
Where we are now ...



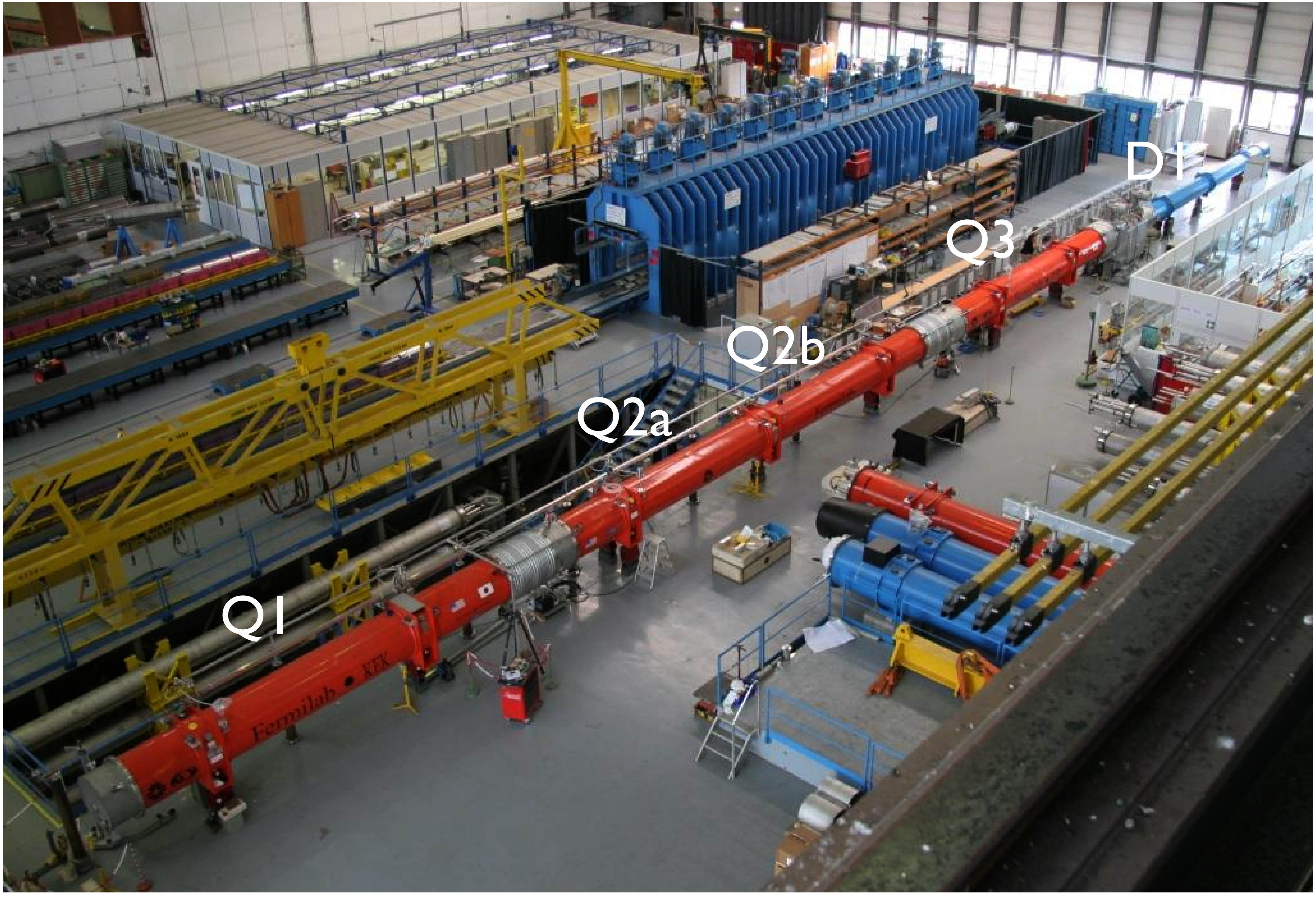
Inner triplet: final focusing
⇒ how to make the beam small at the IP



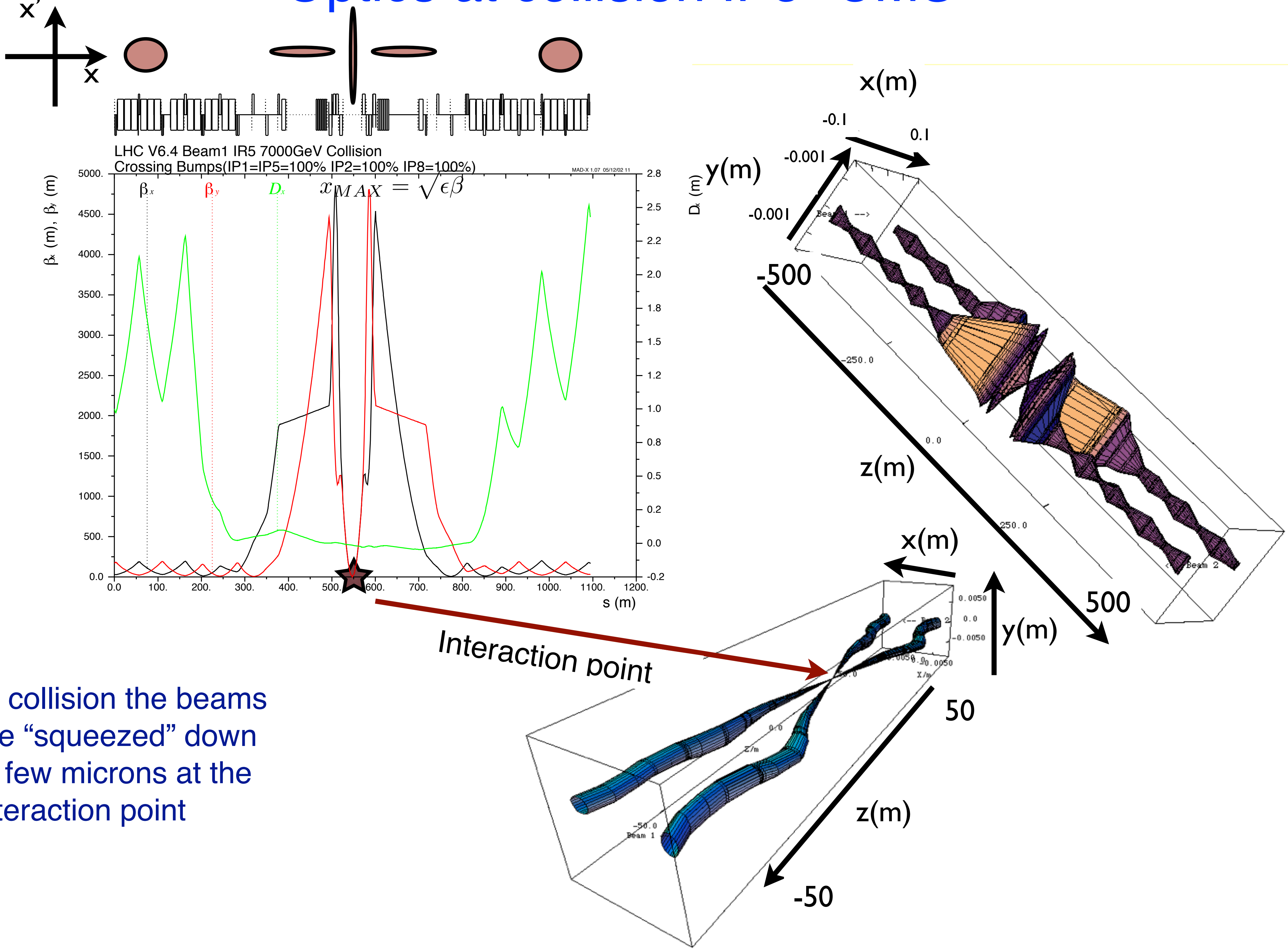




Triplets before lowering in the tunnel

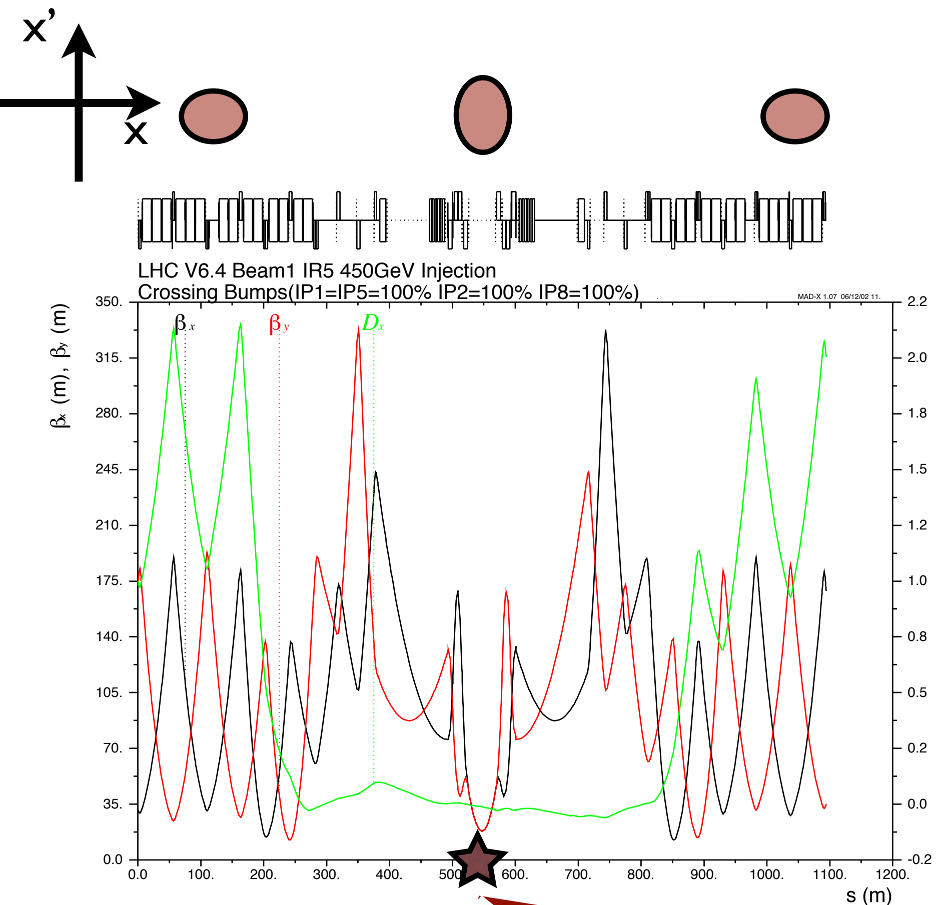


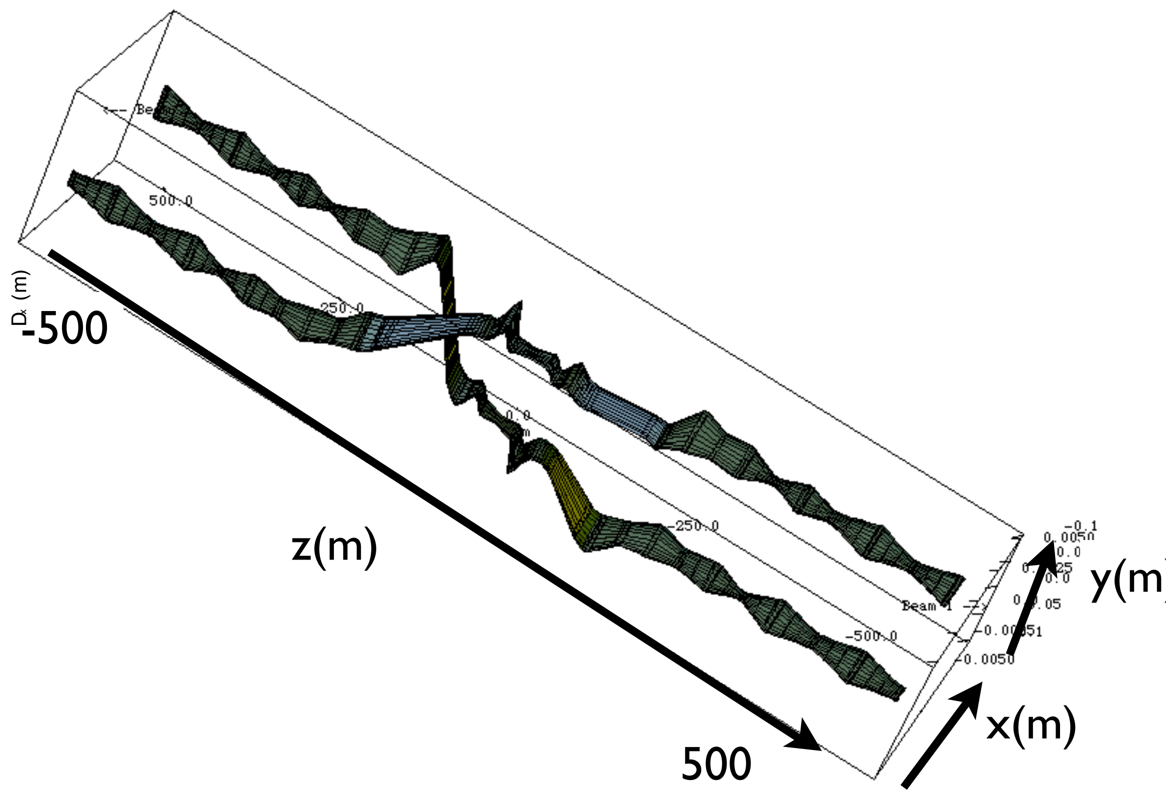
Optics at collision IP5- CMS

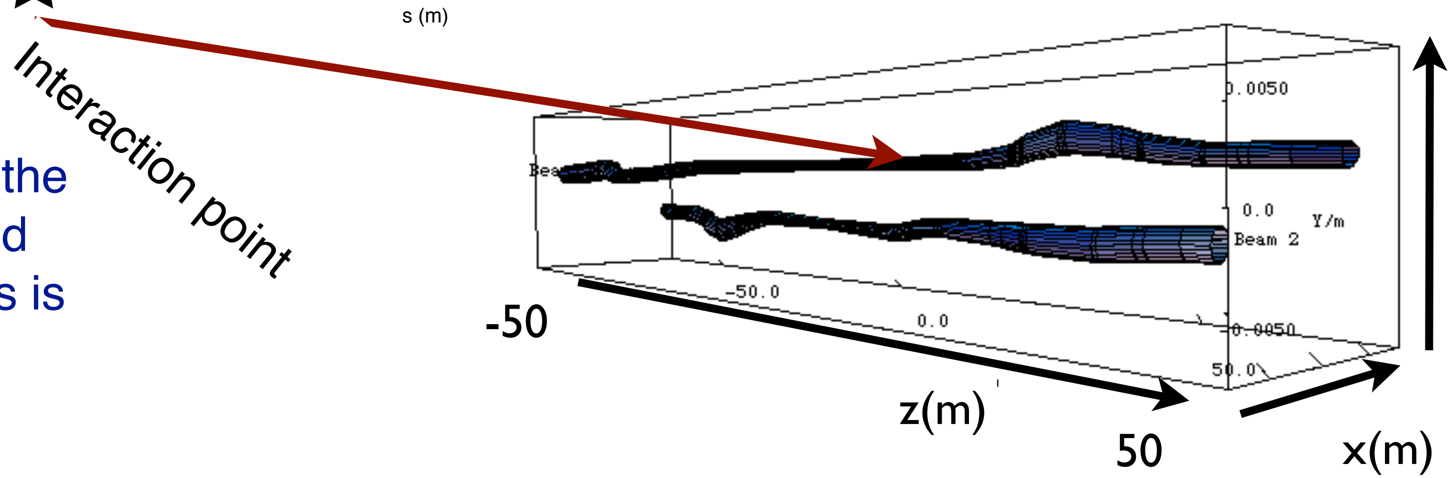


At collision the beams are “squeezed” down to few microns at the interaction point

Injection optics and during acceleration IP5- CMS

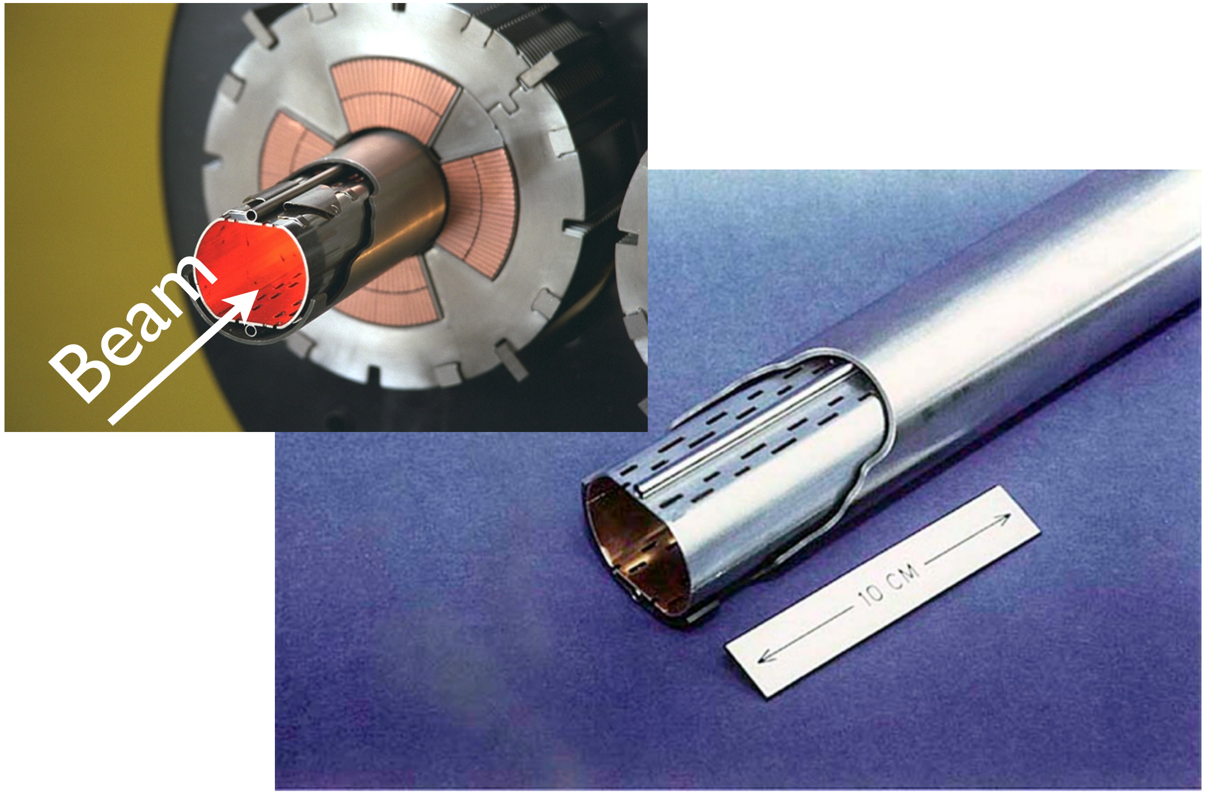






During acceleration the beams are separated and their dimensions is few mm

LHC beam screen with cooling pipes



Beam screen to protect Superconducting magnets from Synchrotron radiation.

Holes for vacuum pumping

Atmosphere pressure = 750 Torr
Moon atmospheric pressure = 5 10^{-13} Torr

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

Typical vacuum: 10^{-13} Torr

<u>There is ~6500 m^3 of total pumped volume in the LHC, like pumping down a cathedral.</u>

What is the LHC ?

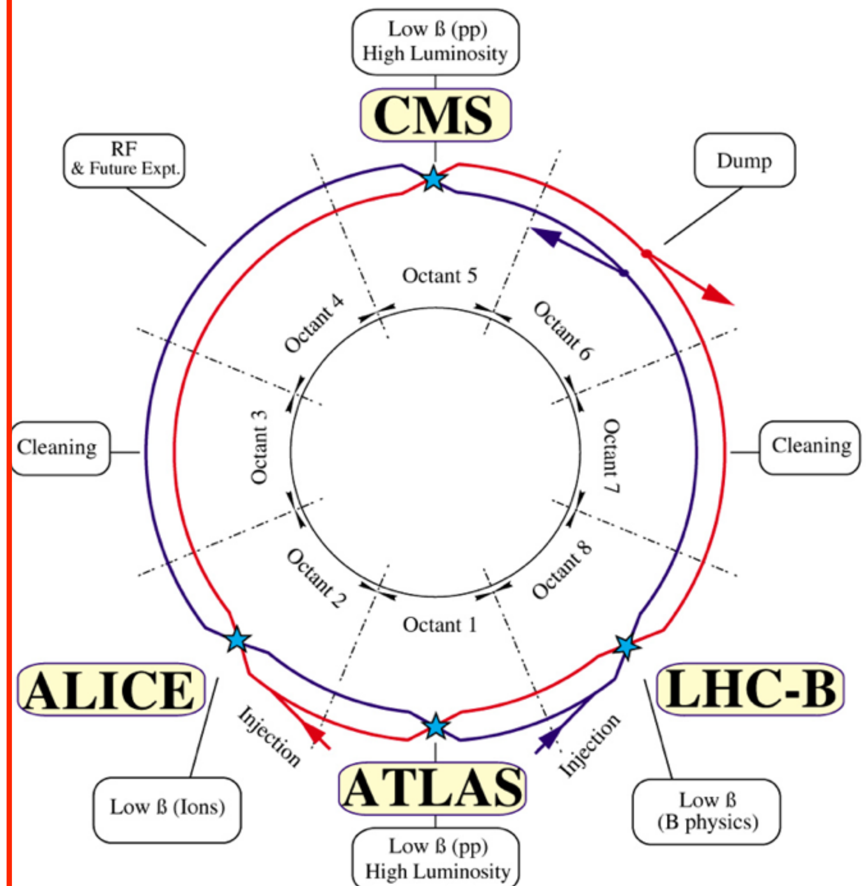
LHC: Large Hadron Collider

LHC is a ***collider*** and ***synchrotron storage ring:***
ILC is a collider but is not a synchrotron storage ring

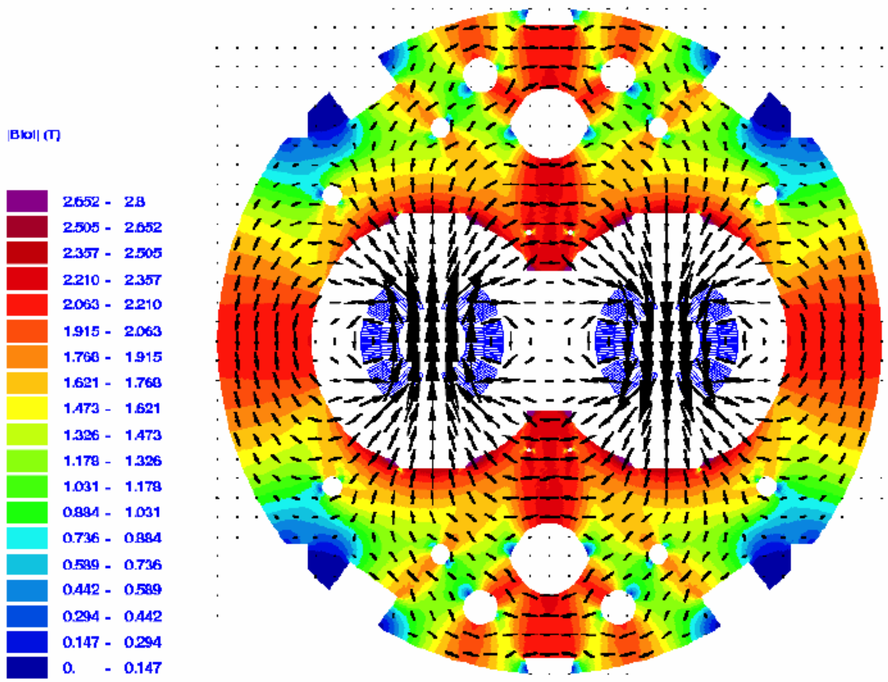
Large: high energy needs large bending radius *due to the maximum magnetic field existing technology can produce*
26.7 km circumference

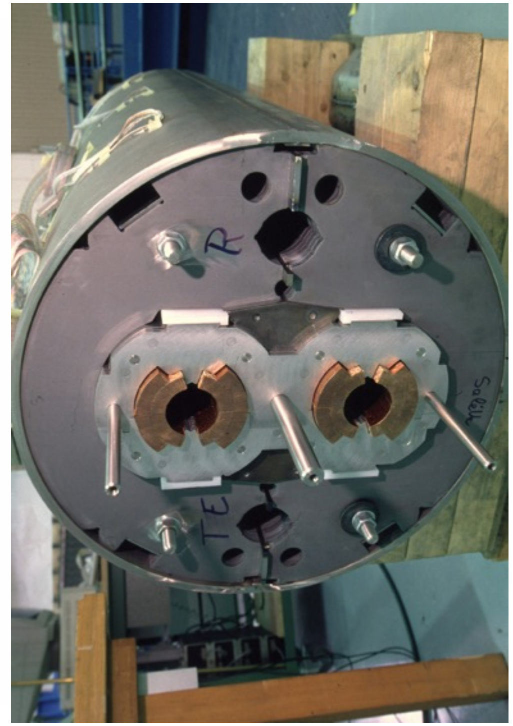
Hadrons: p p collision ⇒ synchrotron radiation and discovery machine.

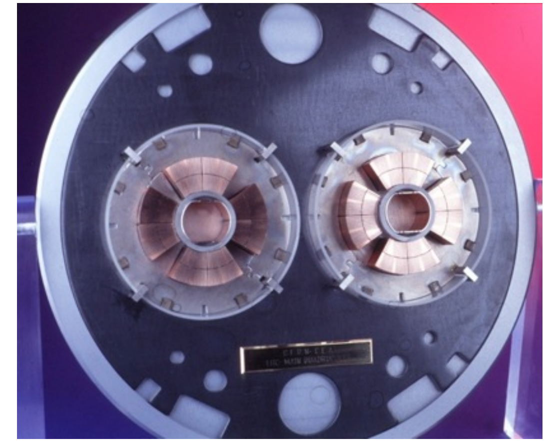
Collider: particles are stored in two separated rings which are synchrotrons, and accelerated from injection energy (450 GeV) to 7 TeV.
At 7 TeV the two beams are forced to cross in collision points to interact.
The beams are stored at 7 TeV for few 10 h to produce collisions. When the intensity is too low, the two rings are emptied and the process of injecting, accelerating, storing and colliding is restarted, until one finds the higgs or supersymmetry... then one needs a bottle of Champaign and a nobel price ...



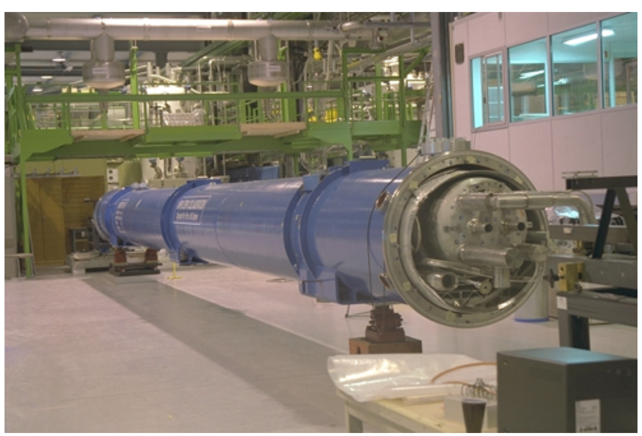
Two-in-one magnet design

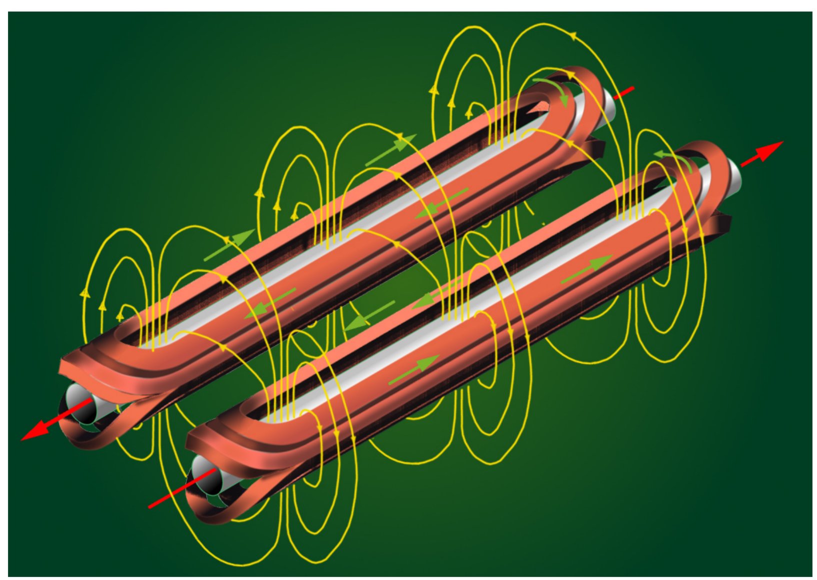




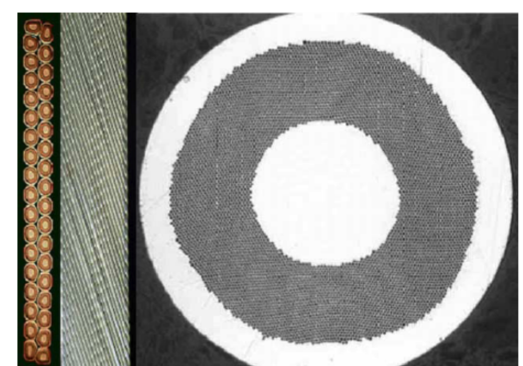


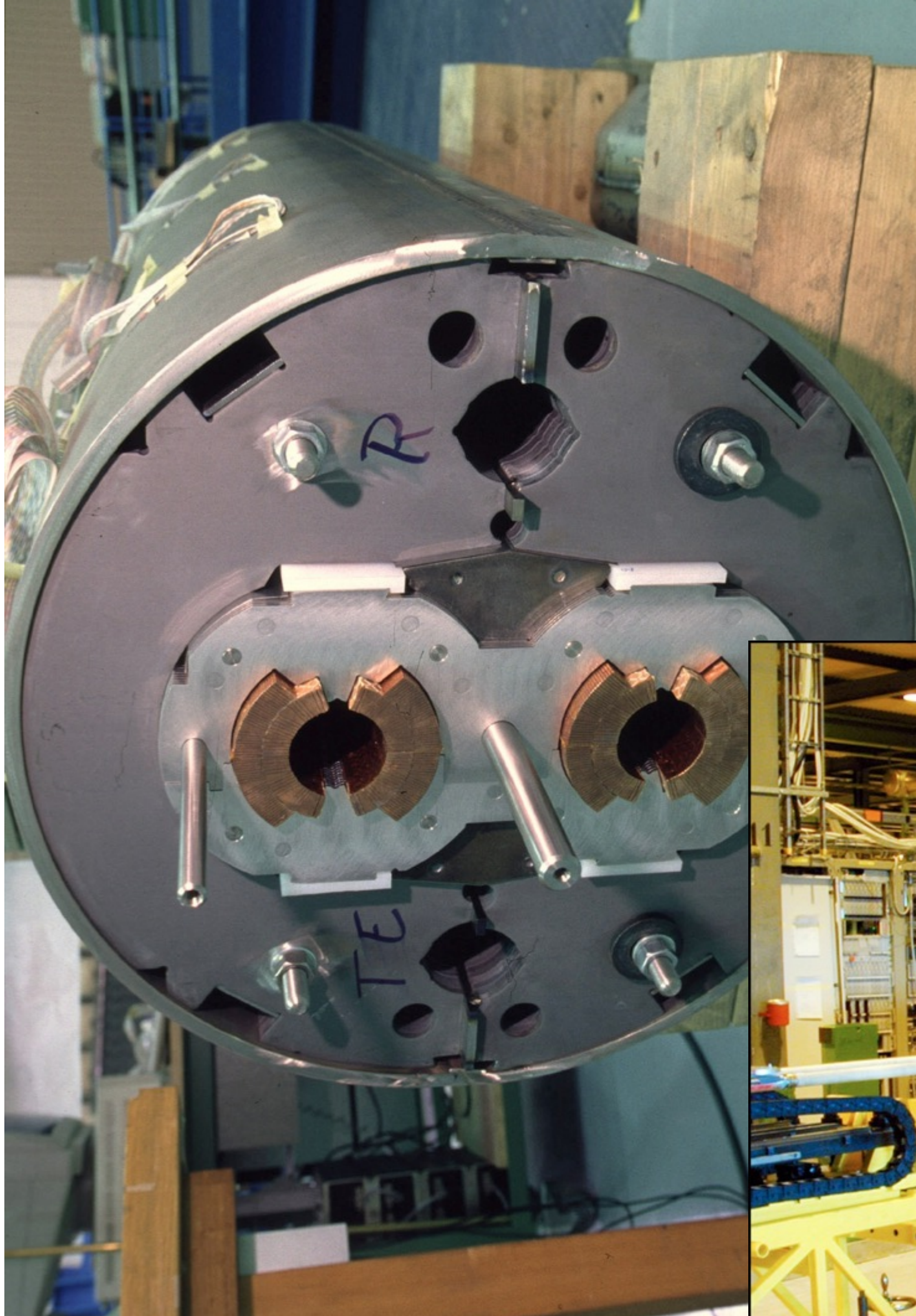
The LHC is <u>one ring</u> where <u>two accelerators</u> are coupled by the magnetic elements.





Nb -Ti superconducting cable in a Cu matrix





At 7 TeV:

I_{max} = 11850 A Field=8.33 T

Stored energy= 6.93 MJ

The energy stored in the entire LHC could lift the Eiffel tower by about 84 m

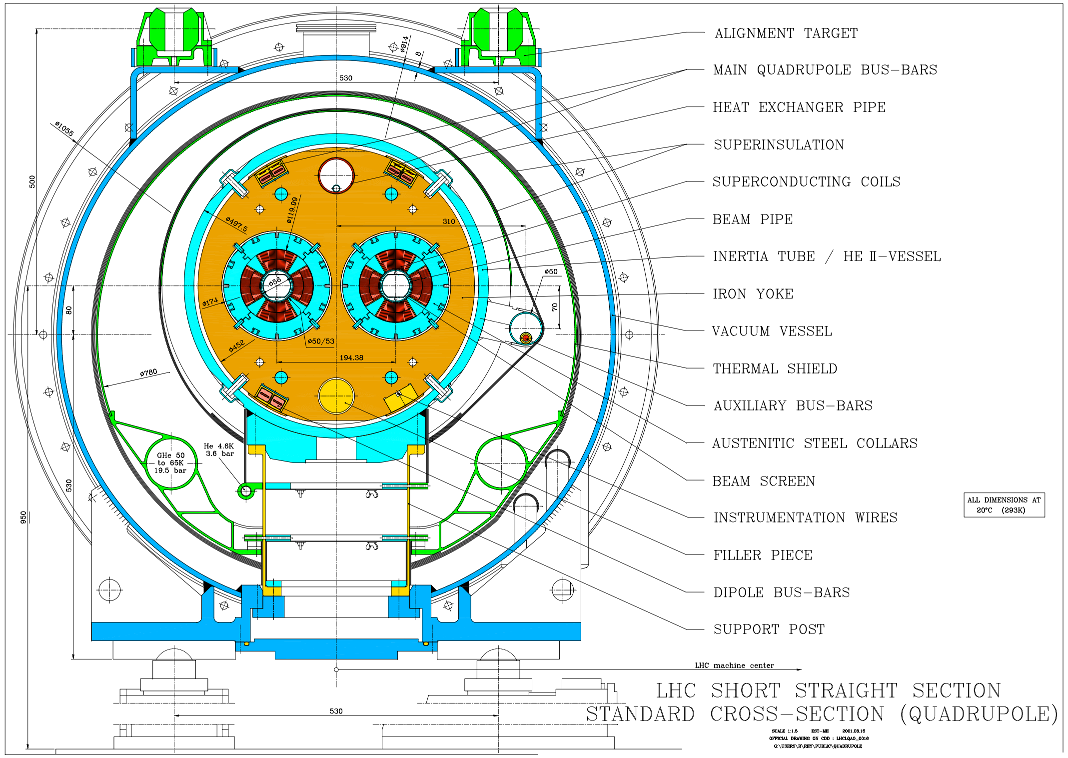
Weight = 27.5 Tons

Length =15.18 m at room temp.

Length (1.9 K)=15 m - ~10 cm

PS: they are not straight, small bending of 5.1 mrad

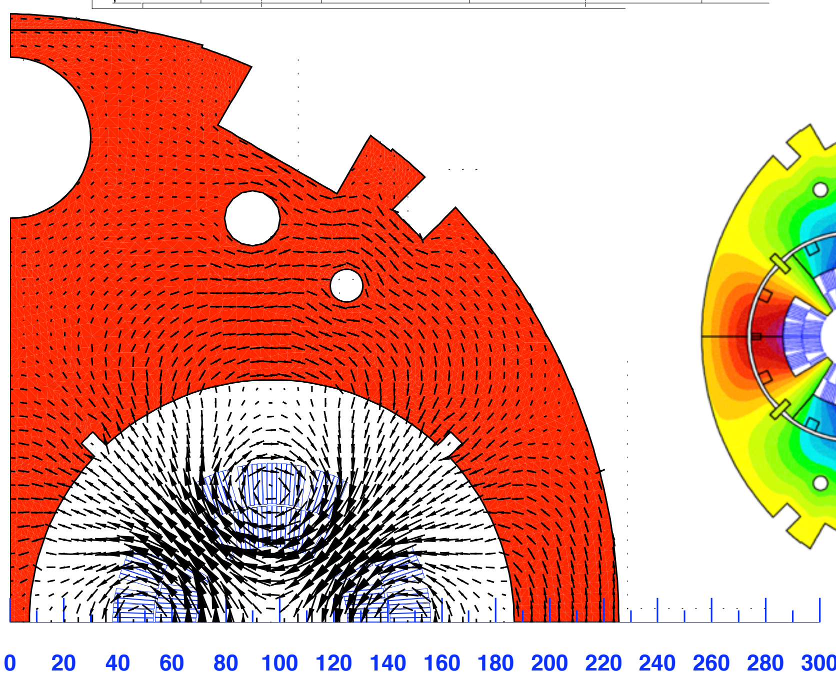
Quadrupoles are also two-in one

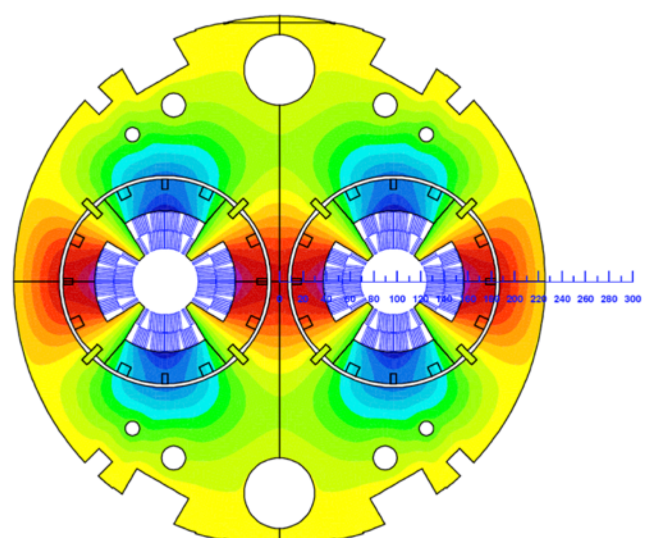


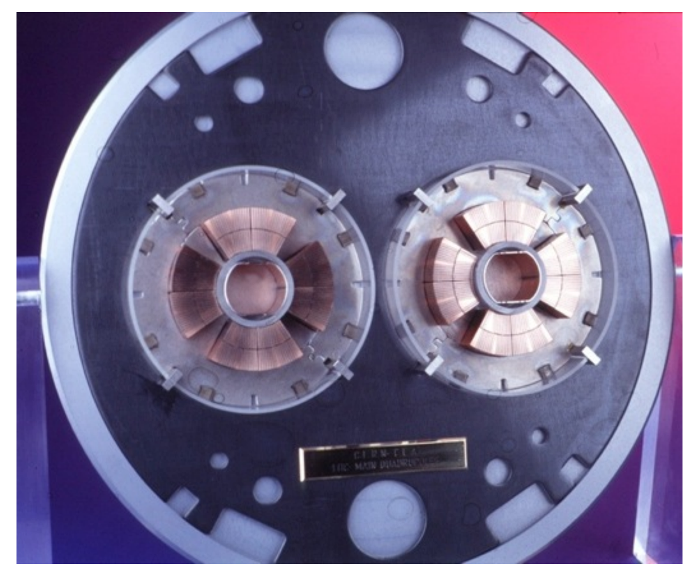
At 7 TeV:

I_{max} = 11850 A
Field=225 T/m

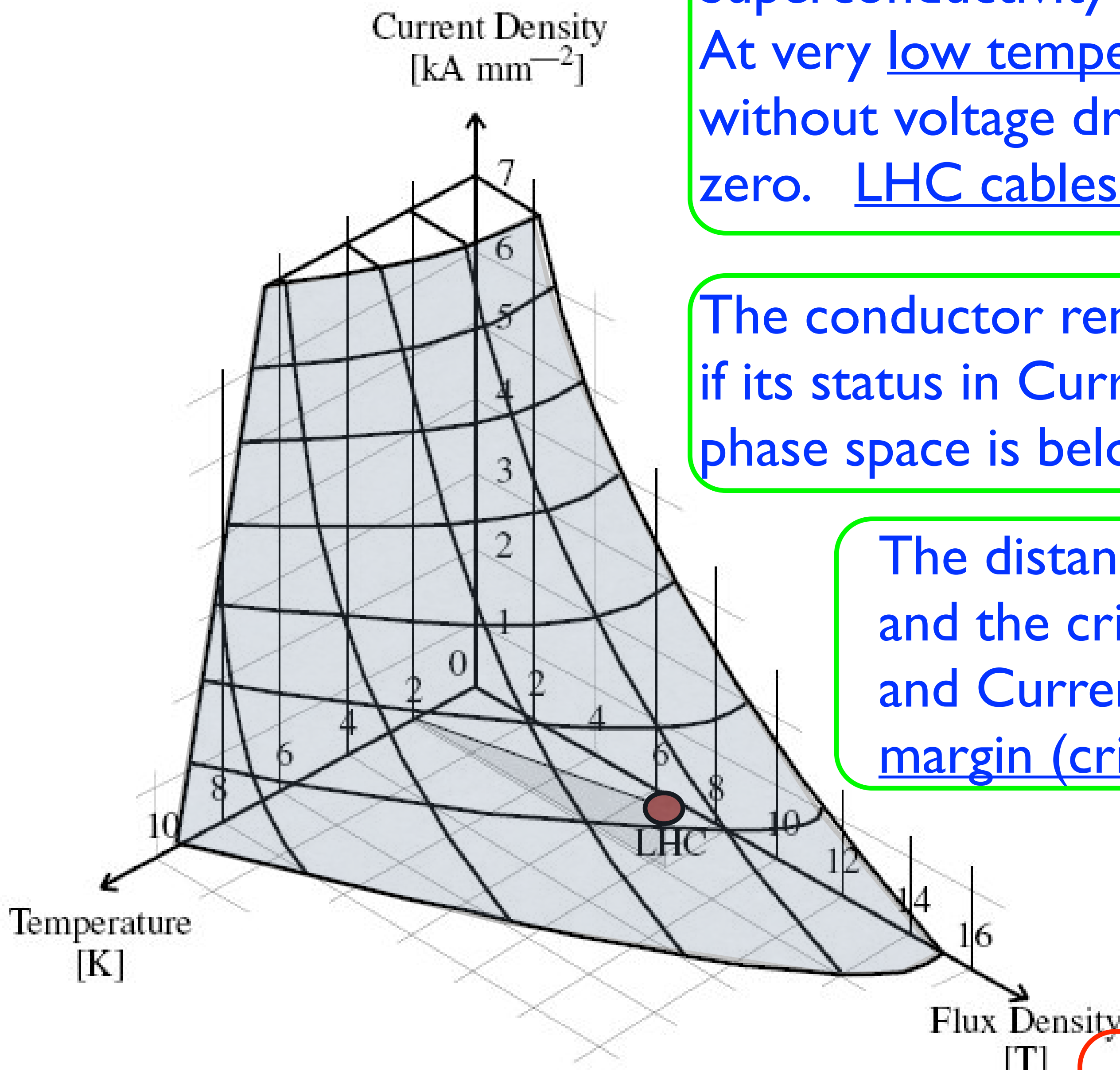
Weight = 6.5 Tons
Length =3.1 m







Very, very short introduction to Superconductivity for accelerators



Superconductivity is a property of some materials. At very low temperature they can carry currents without voltage drop, i.e. their resistivity goes to zero. LHC cables: Nb-Ti working at 1.9 K

The conductor remains Superconductor if its status in Current Density, Temperature, B field phase space is below the Critical Surface

The distance between the working point and the critical surface for a fixed B field and Current Density is the temperature margin (critical temperature)

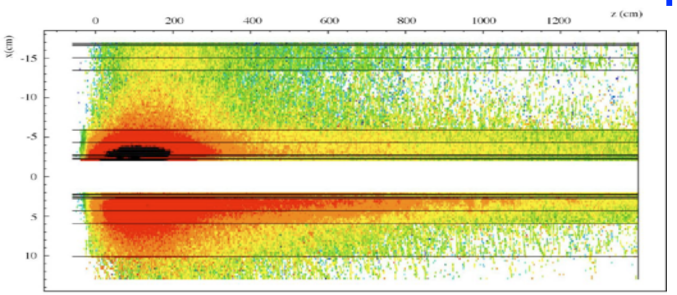
Transition to a normal conducting state is called magnet quench

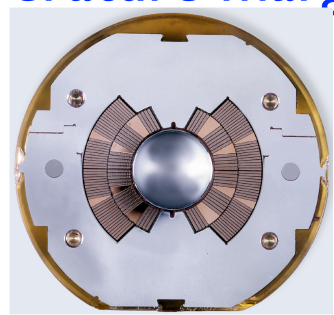
What can increase the temperature in a magnet ?

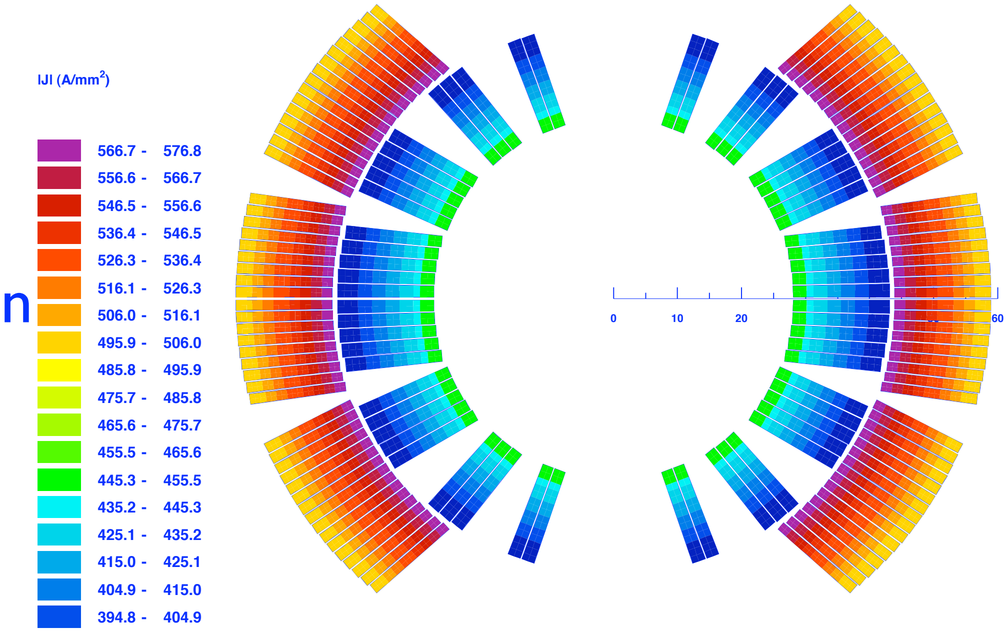
V. V. S. Introduction to Superconductivity II

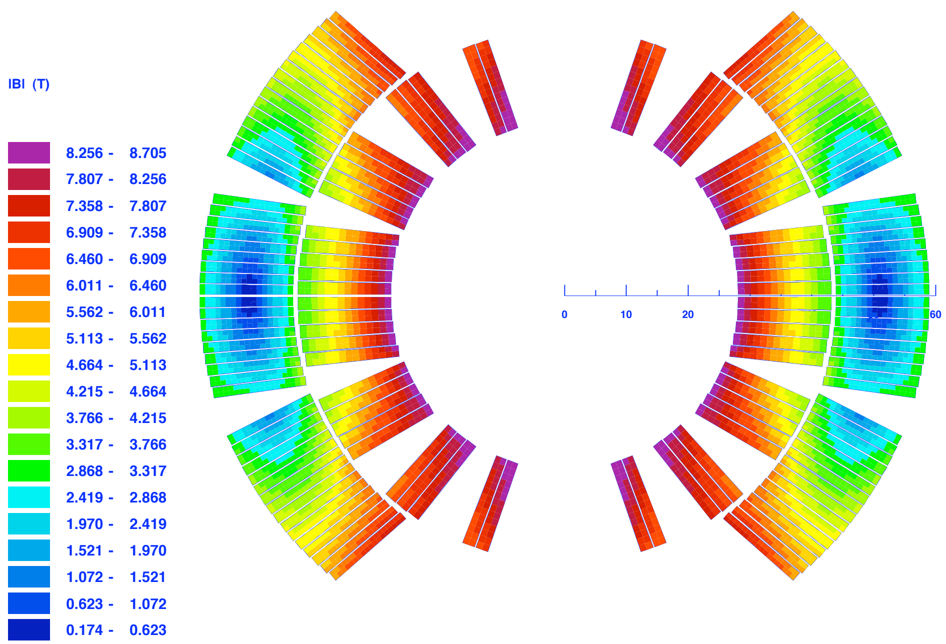
Beam losses can eat the temperature margin because of energy deposition

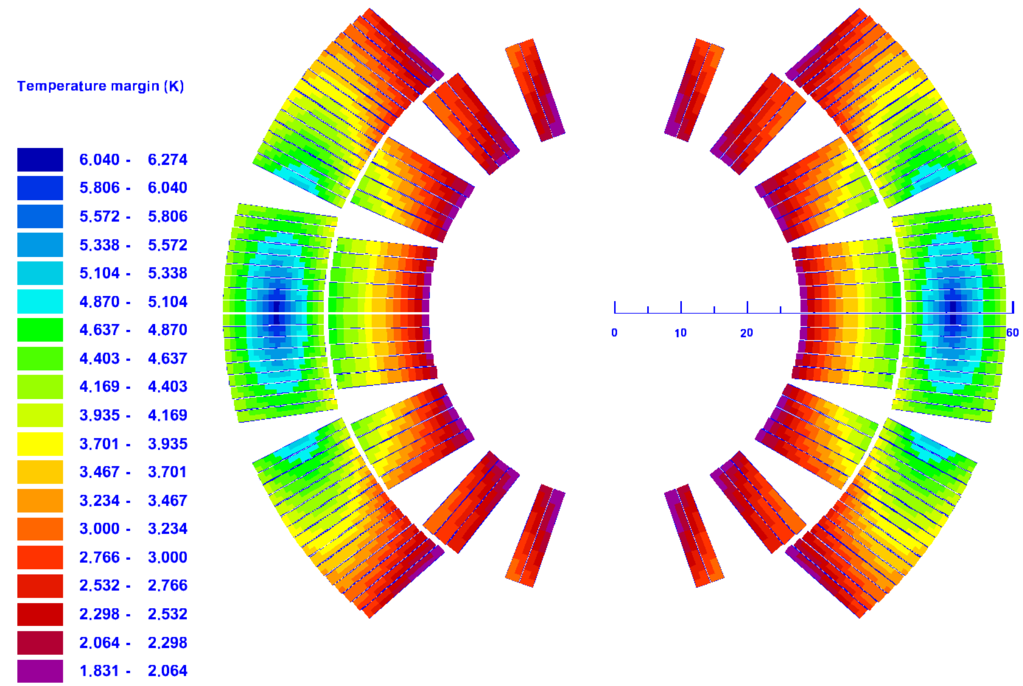
Limit of accepted losses: ~ <u>10 mW/cm^3</u>
to avoid $\Delta T > 2$ K, the temperature margin











Courtesy of Stephan Russenschuck

How much is 10 mW/cm^3 ?

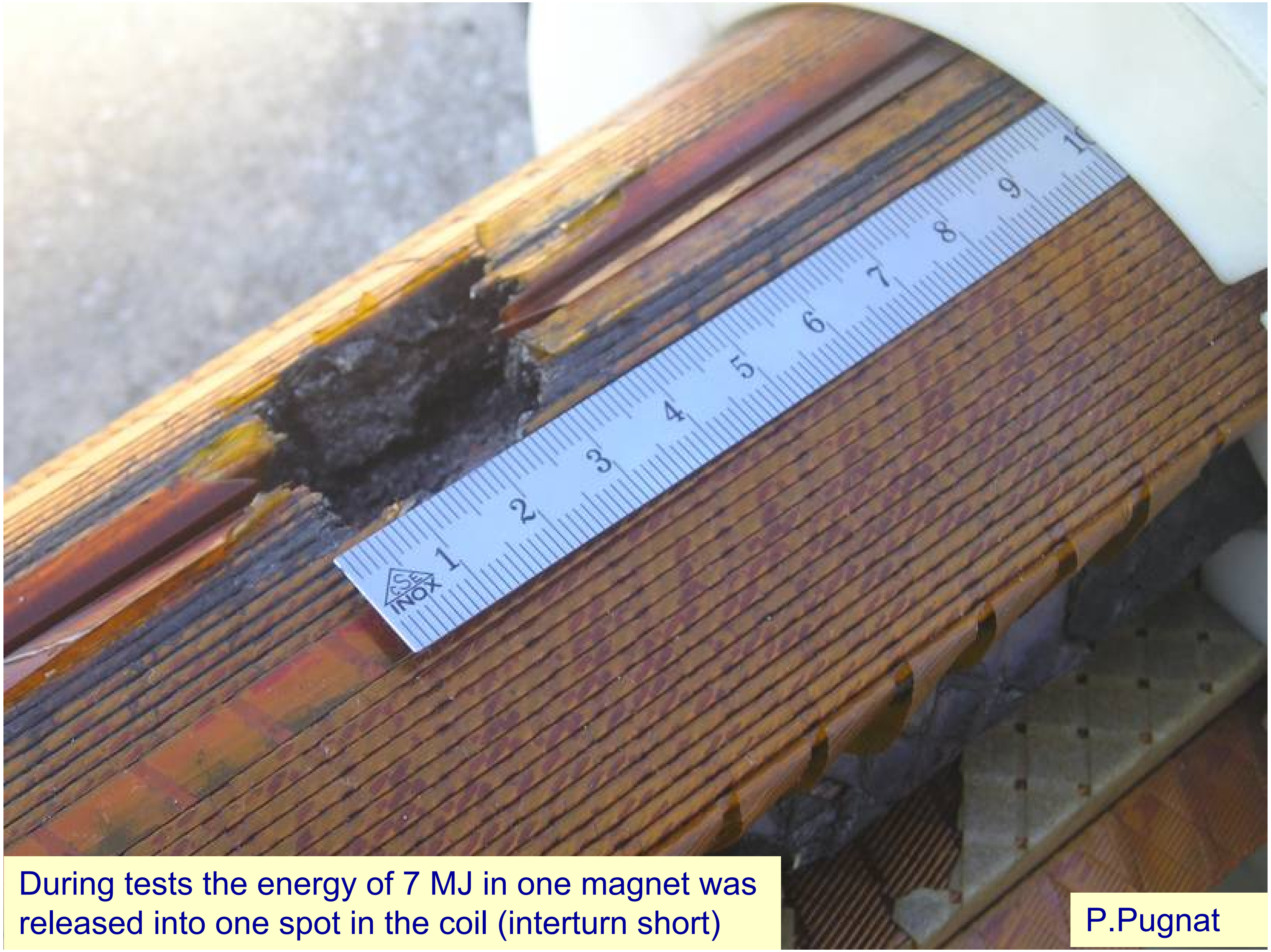
A fluorescente (known as neon) tube can be typically 1.2 m long with a diameter of 26 mm, with an input power of 36 W.

This makes a power density of about 56 mW/cm^3.

The power of a neon tube can quench about 5 LHC dipoles at collision energy.... because one does not need 10 mW/cm^3 for the entire volume of a magnet, but for about 1 cm^3.

If you do the same basic computation with a normal 100 W resistive bulbs is even worst

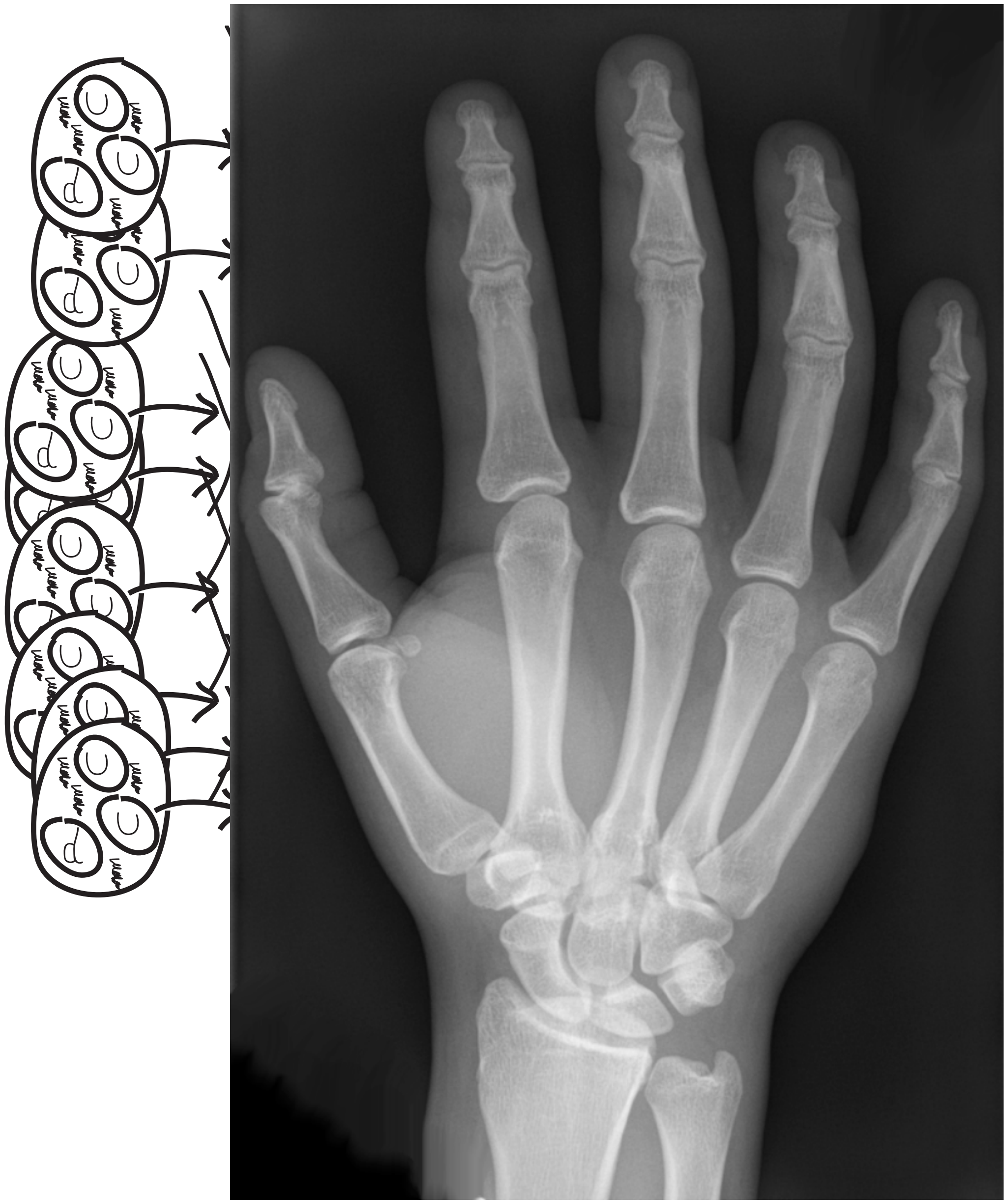
When something goes wrong… bad quench…



During tests the energy of 7 MJ in one magnet was released into one spot in the coil (interturn short)

P.Pugnat

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



HADRON THERAPY

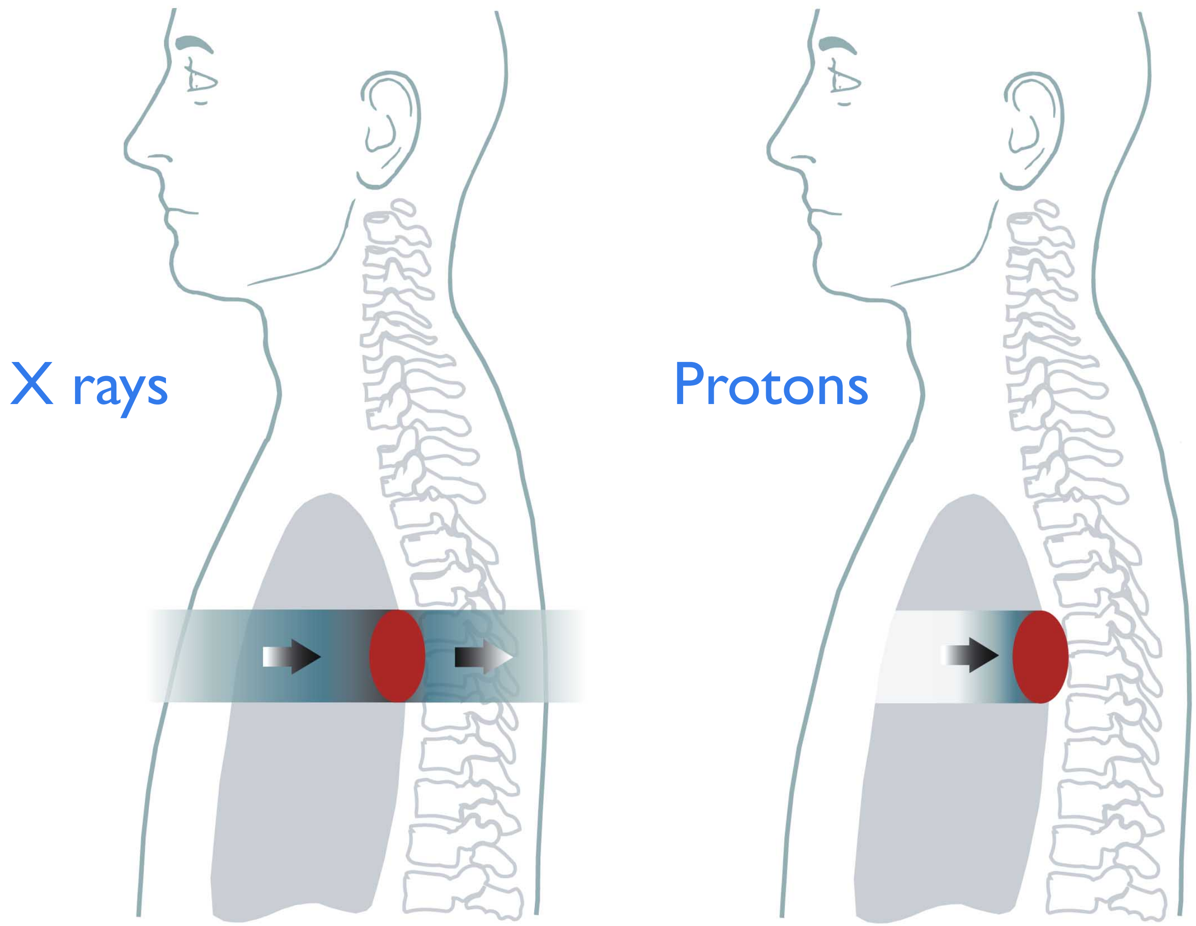


Image courtesy MedAustron

Why do we have to protect the machine ?

Total stored beam energy at top energy (7 TeV), nominal beam, 334 MJ (or 120 kg TNT)
Nominal LHC parameters: $1.15\ 10^{11}$ protons per bunch
2808 bunches
0.5 A beam current

British aircraft carrier:
HMS Illustrious and Invincible weigh 20,000 tons all-up and fighting which is 2×10^7 kg.
Or the USS Harry S. Truman (Nimitz-class) - 88,000 tons.

Energy of nominal LHC beam = 334 MJ or 3.34×10^8 J

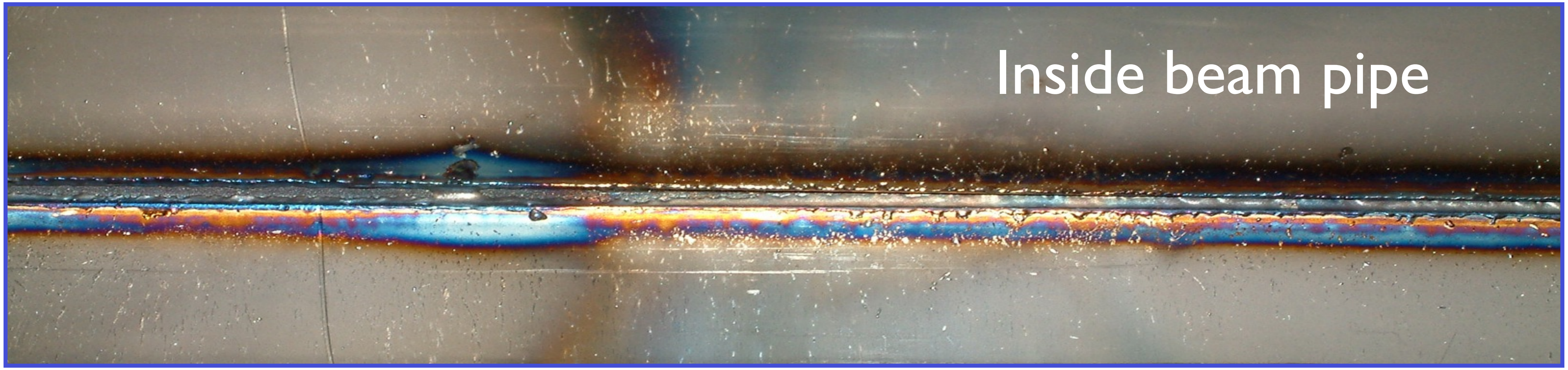
which corresponds to the aircraft carrier navigating
at v=5.8 m/s or 11.2 knots (or around 5.3 knots if you're an American aircraft carrier)

So, what if something goes wrong?

What is needed to intercept particles at large transverse amplitude or with the wrong energy to avoid quenching a magnet?

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 (1 σ)
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)

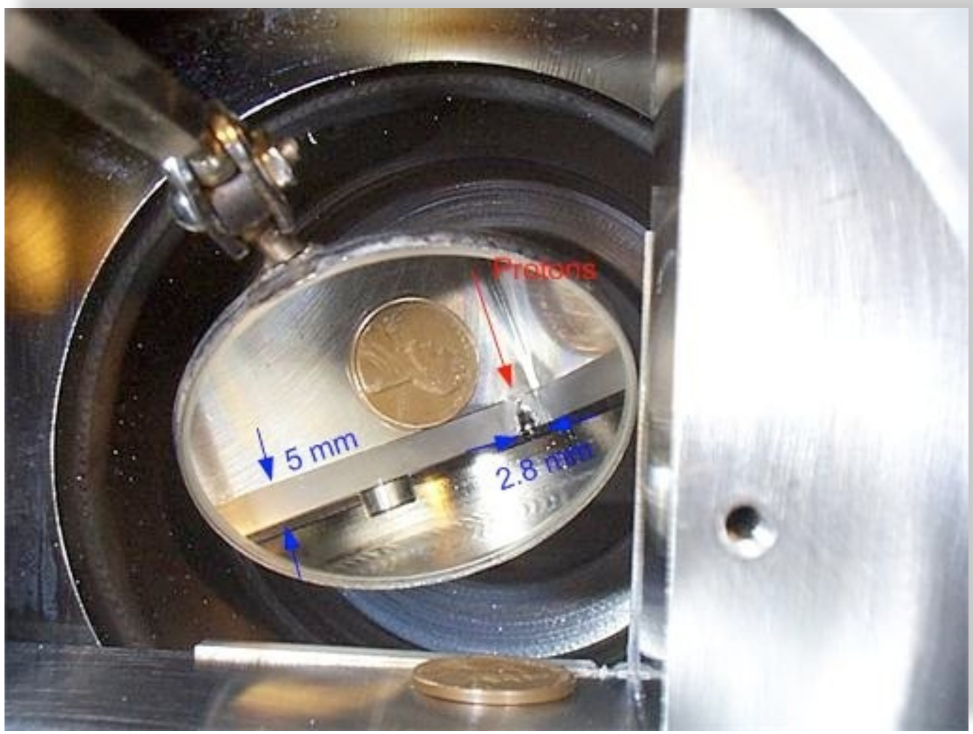


B.Goddard CERN AB/BT

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 approximatively 550 turns

Tungsten collimator. Tmelting = 3400 °C



1.5 m long stainless steel collimator

Movable collimators, they to be robust

Materials chosen:
Metals where possible
or C-C fibers

Robustness required,
listen to 10^{13} p on a
C-C Jaw

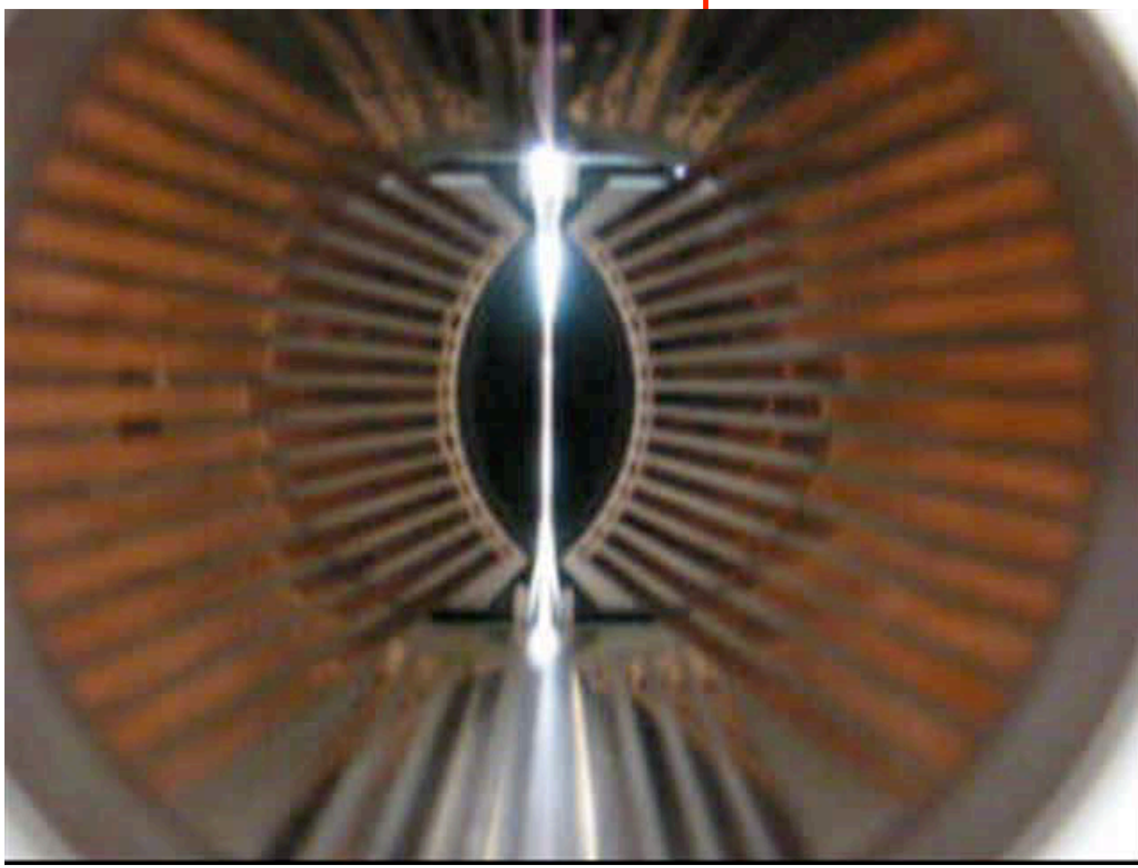
SPS experiment:

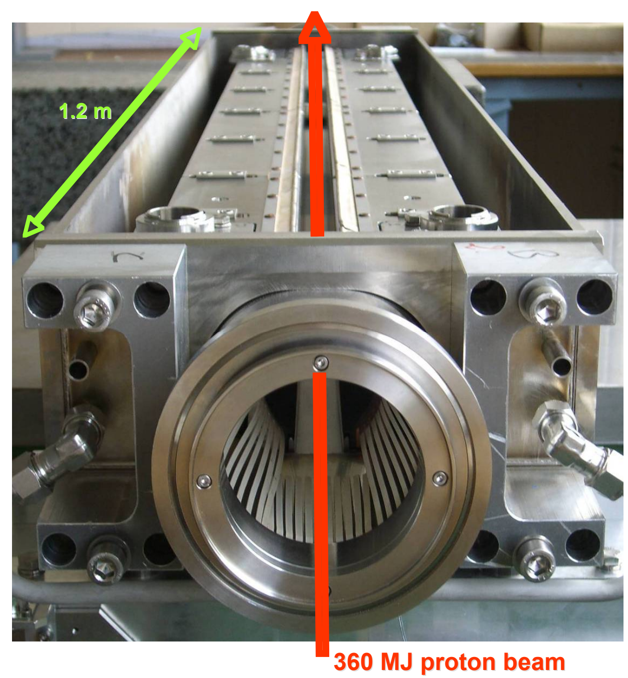
a) 1.5e13 protons, 450 GeV, 0.7*1.2 mm^2 (rms) on CC jaw

b) 3e13 protons , 450 GeV, 0.7*1.2 mm^2 (rms)
on CC jaw ⇒ full design CASE

equivalent to about 1/2 kg of TNT

from S. Redaelli





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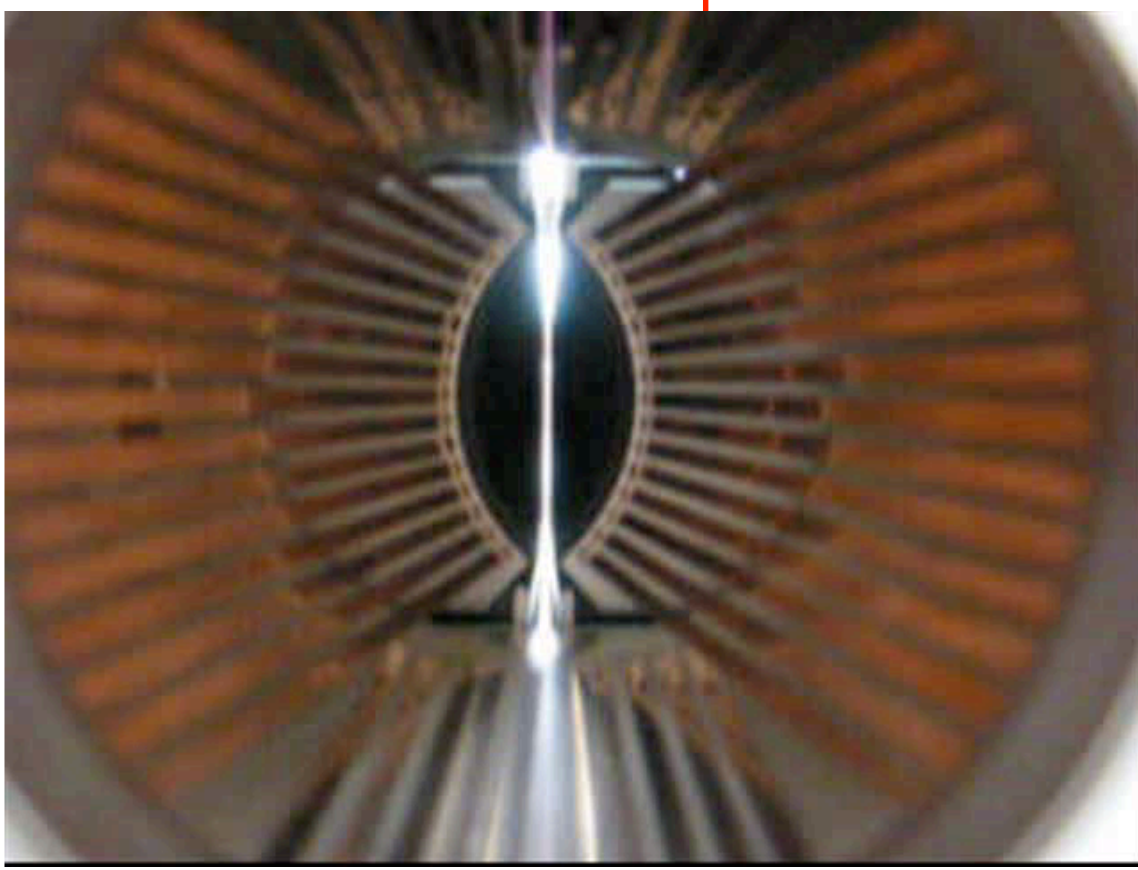

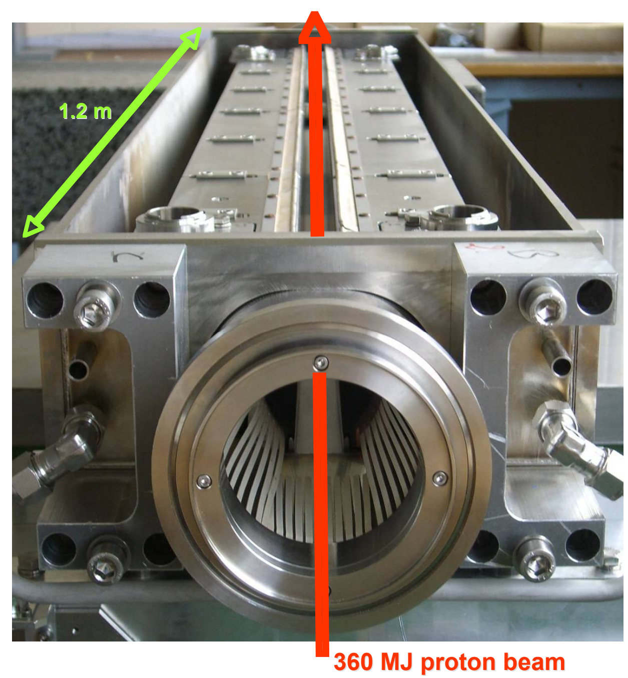

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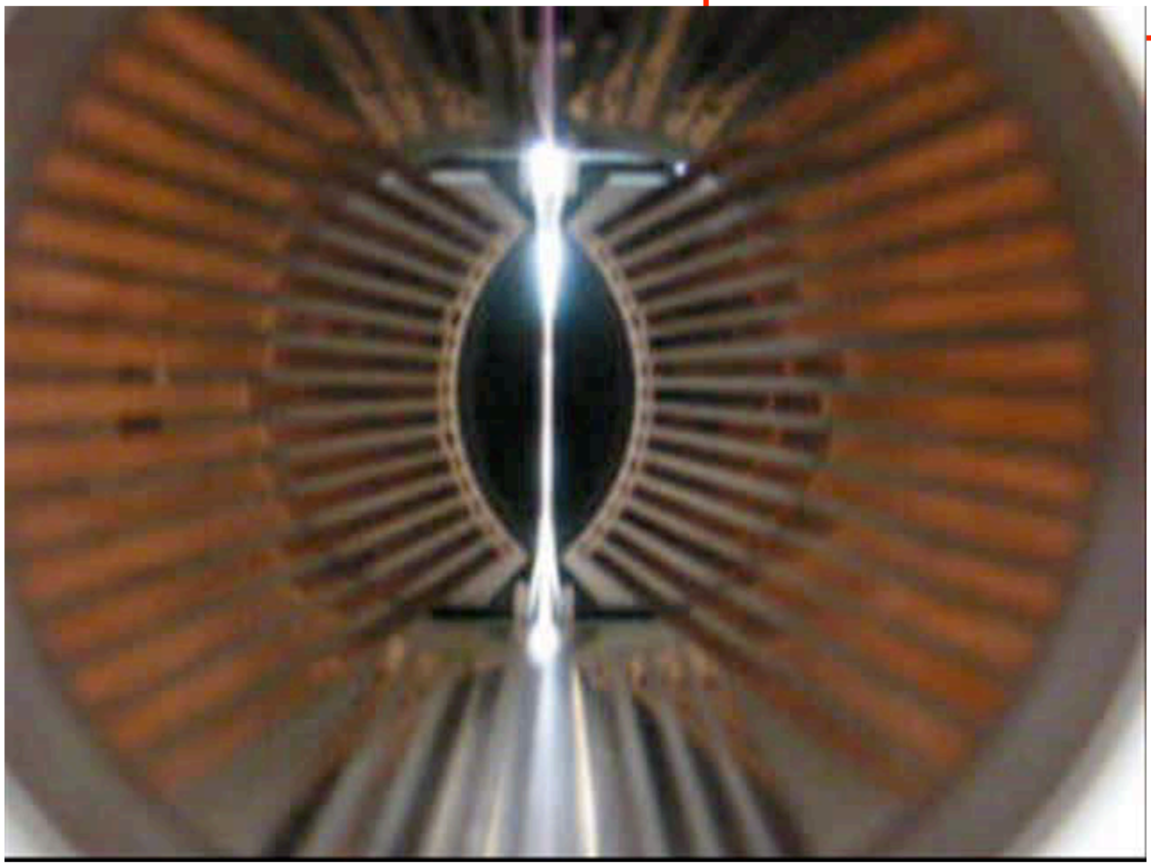

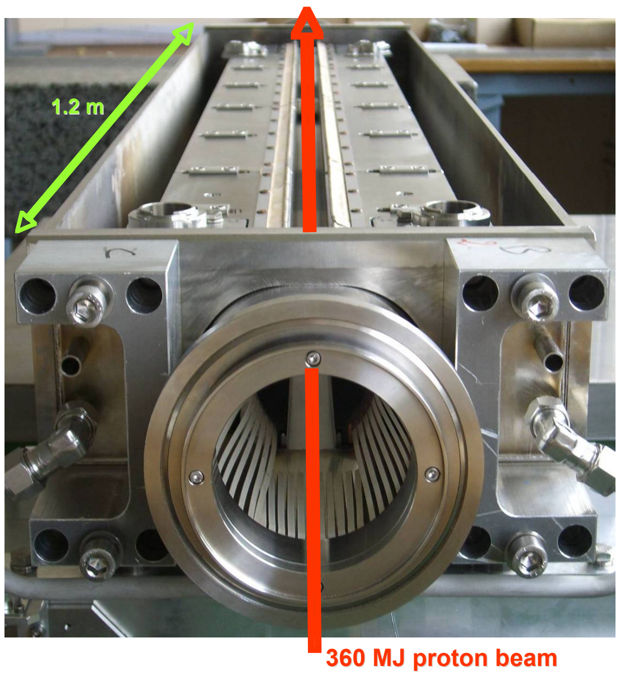

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Metals where possible
or C-C fibers

Robustness required,
listen to 10^{13} p on a
C-C Jaw

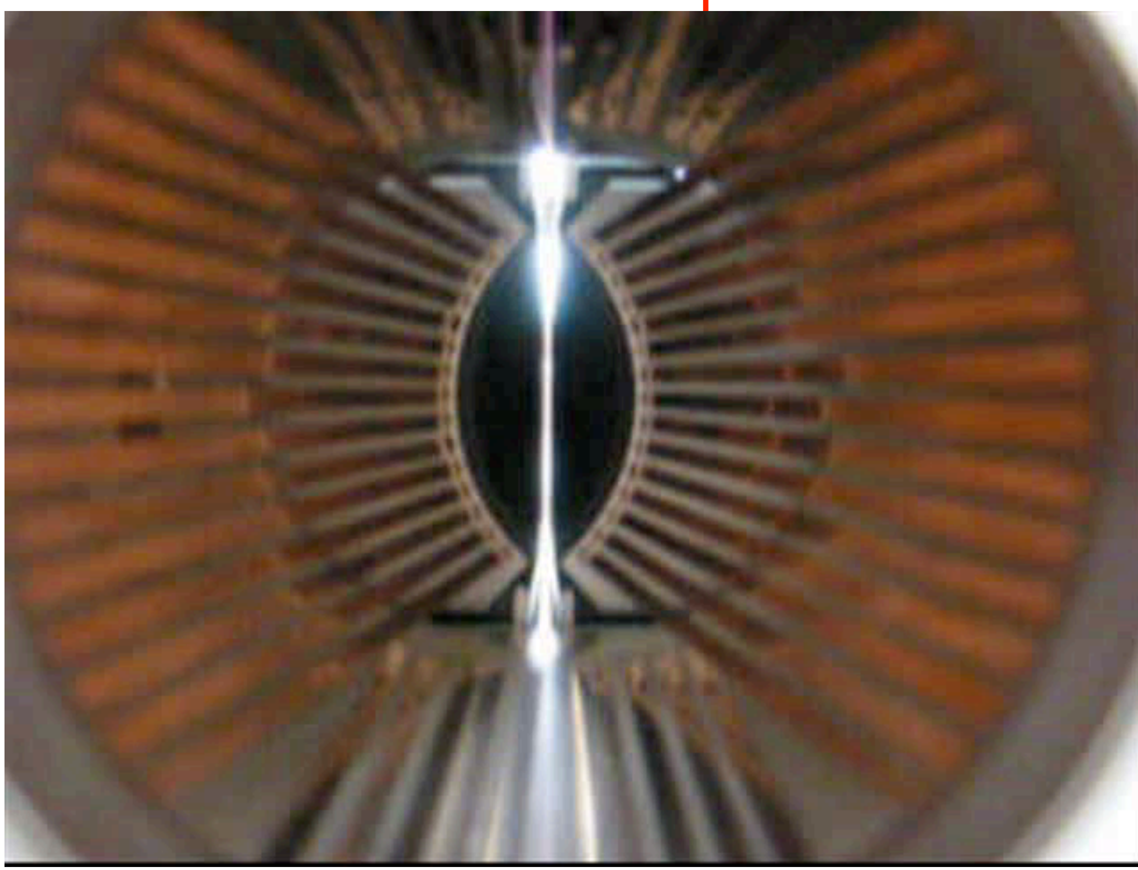
SPS experiment:

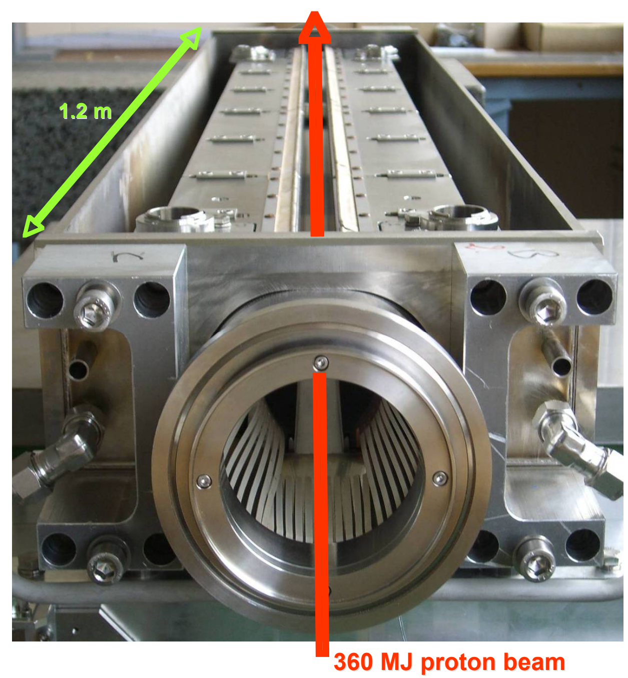
a) 1.5e13 protons, 450 GeV, 0.7*1.2 mm^2 (rms) on CC jaw

b) 3e13 protons , 450 GeV, 0.7*1.2 mm^2 (rms)
on CC jaw ⇒ full design CASE

equivalent to about 1/2 kg of TNT

from S. Redaelli

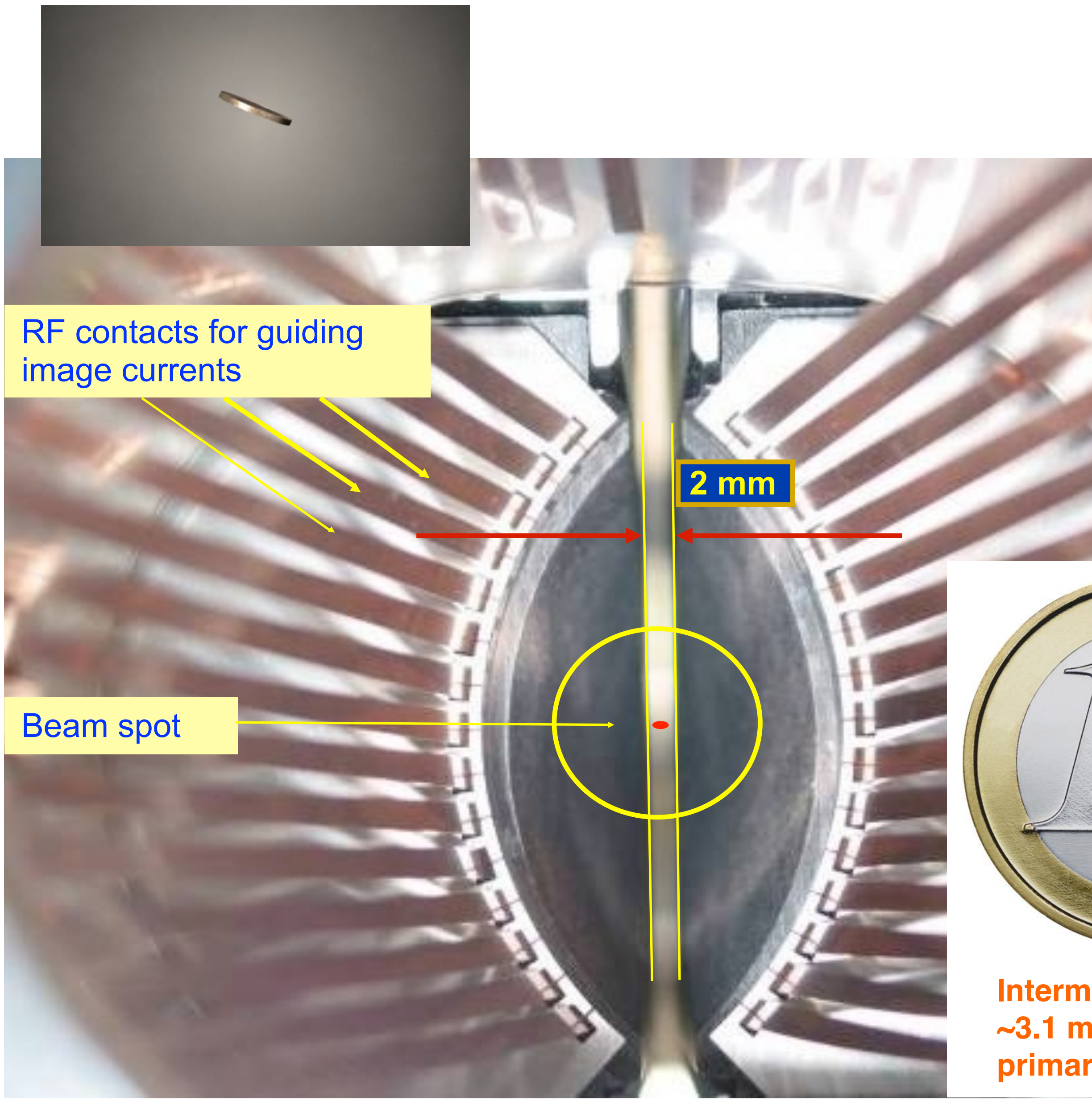


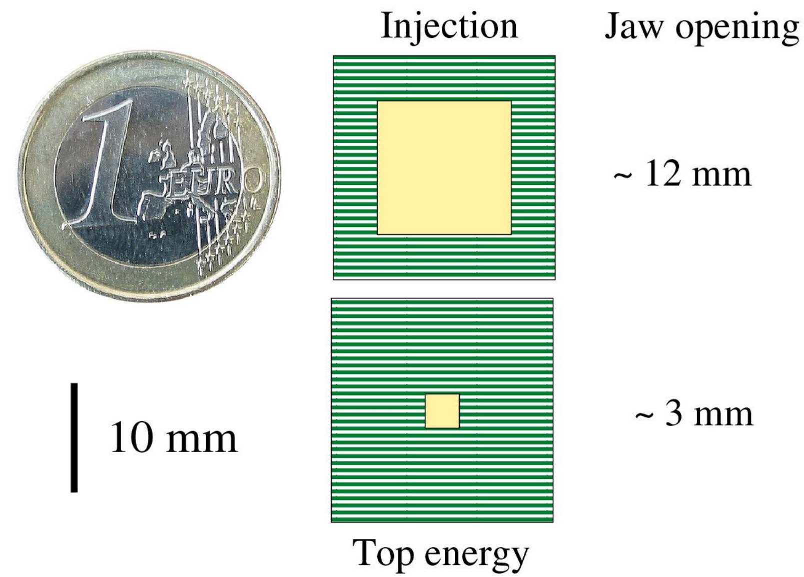


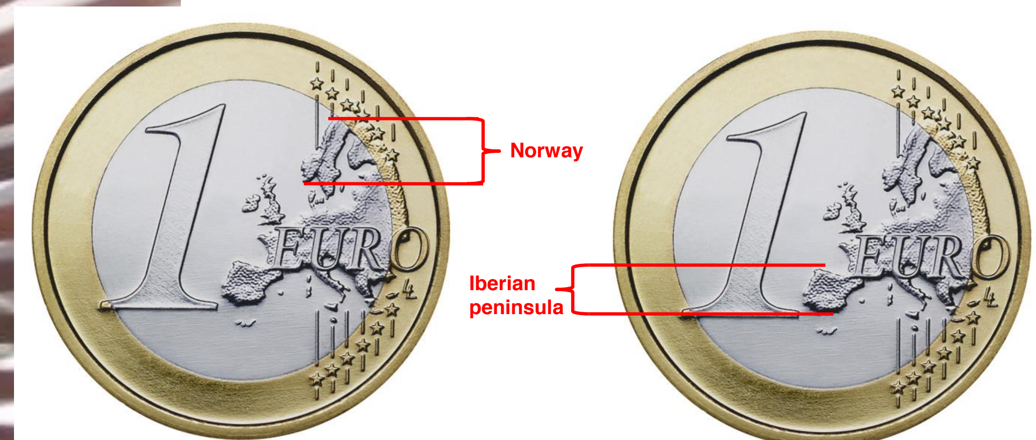
Collimator animation 2013

Collimator animation 2013

At 7 TeV, beam really small, 3σ diam. ~ 1.2 mm





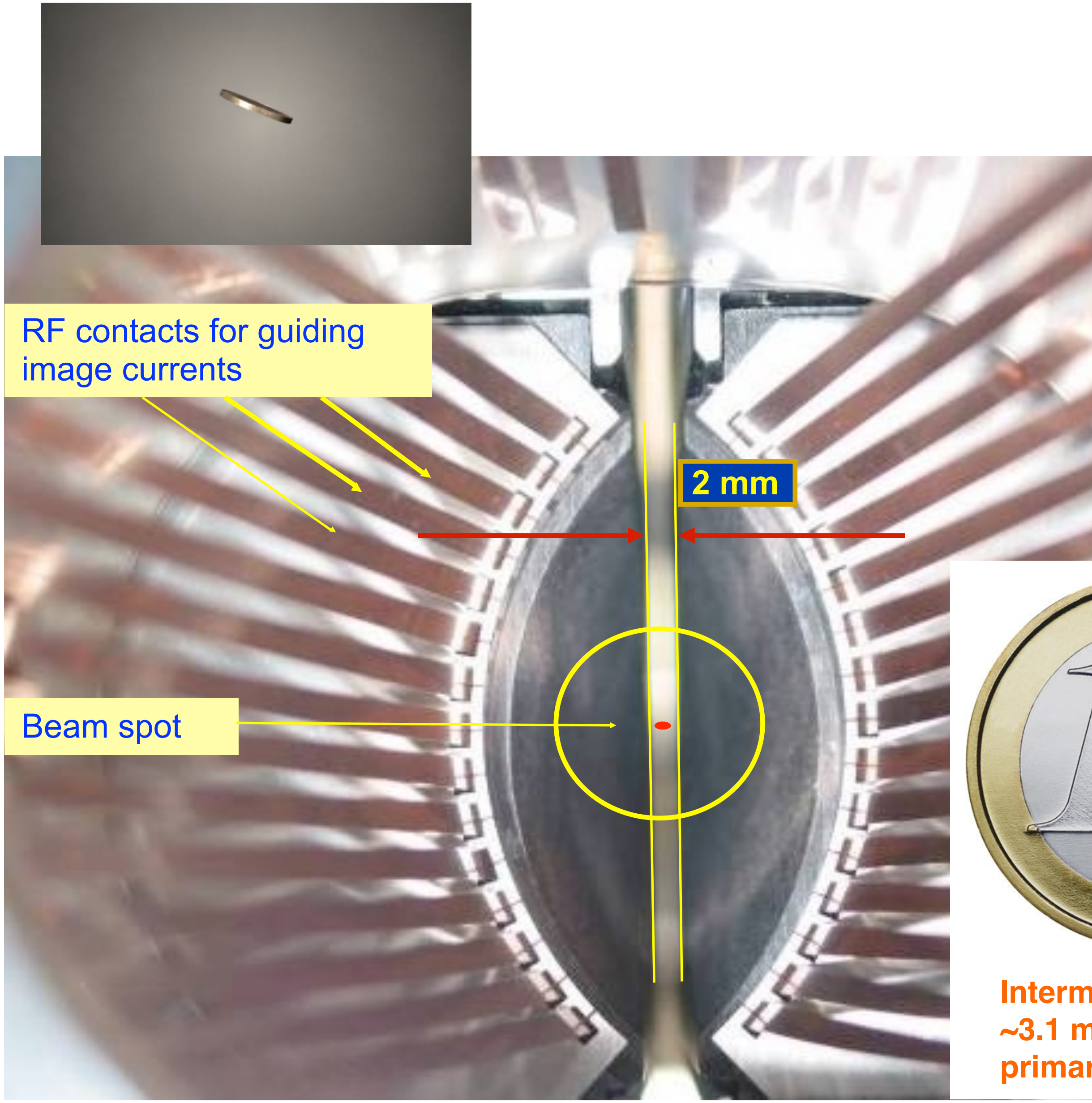


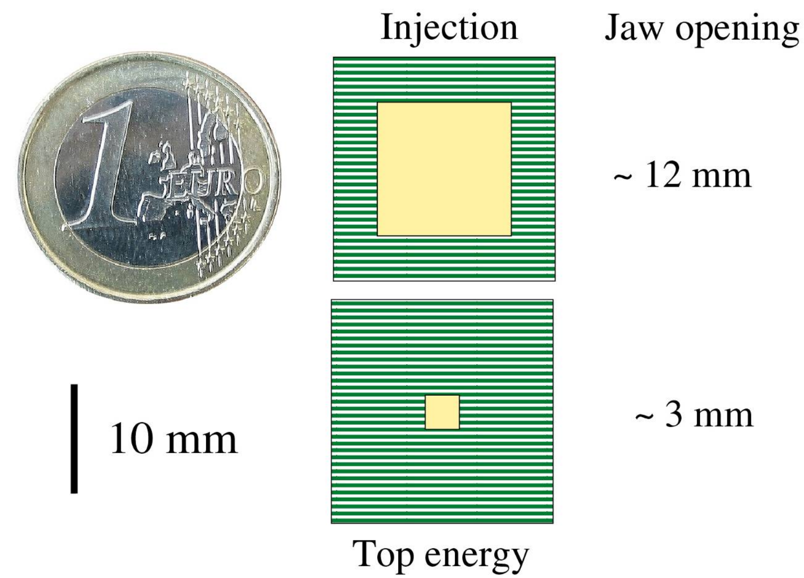
Intermediate settings (2011): ~3.1 mm gap of primary collimator

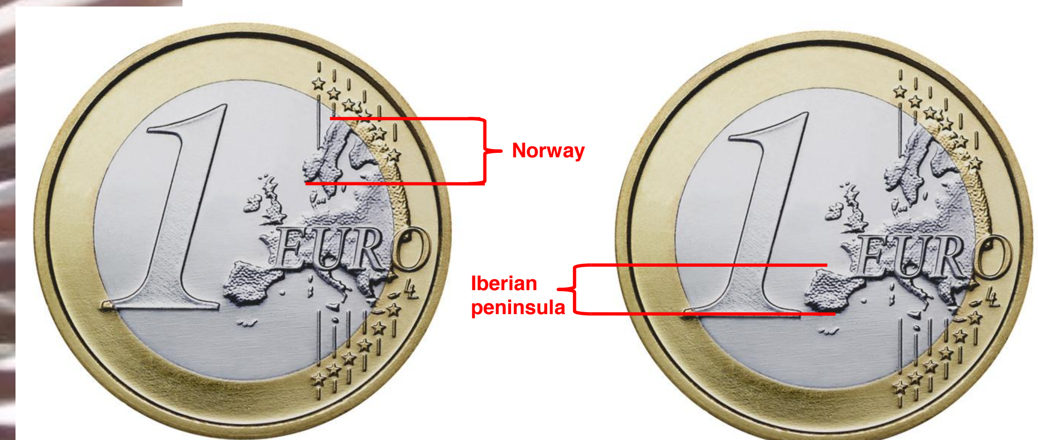
Tight settings: ~2.2 mm gap of primary collimator

Precision required for collimator movements about 25 μm

At 7 TeV, beam really small, 3σ diam. ~ 1.2 mm







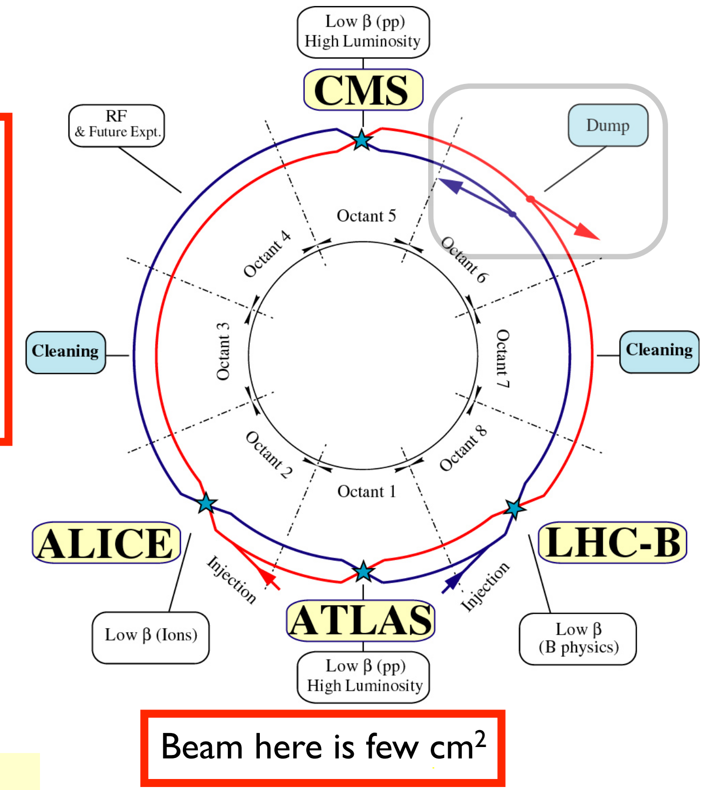
Intermediate settings (2011): ~3.1 mm gap of primary collimator

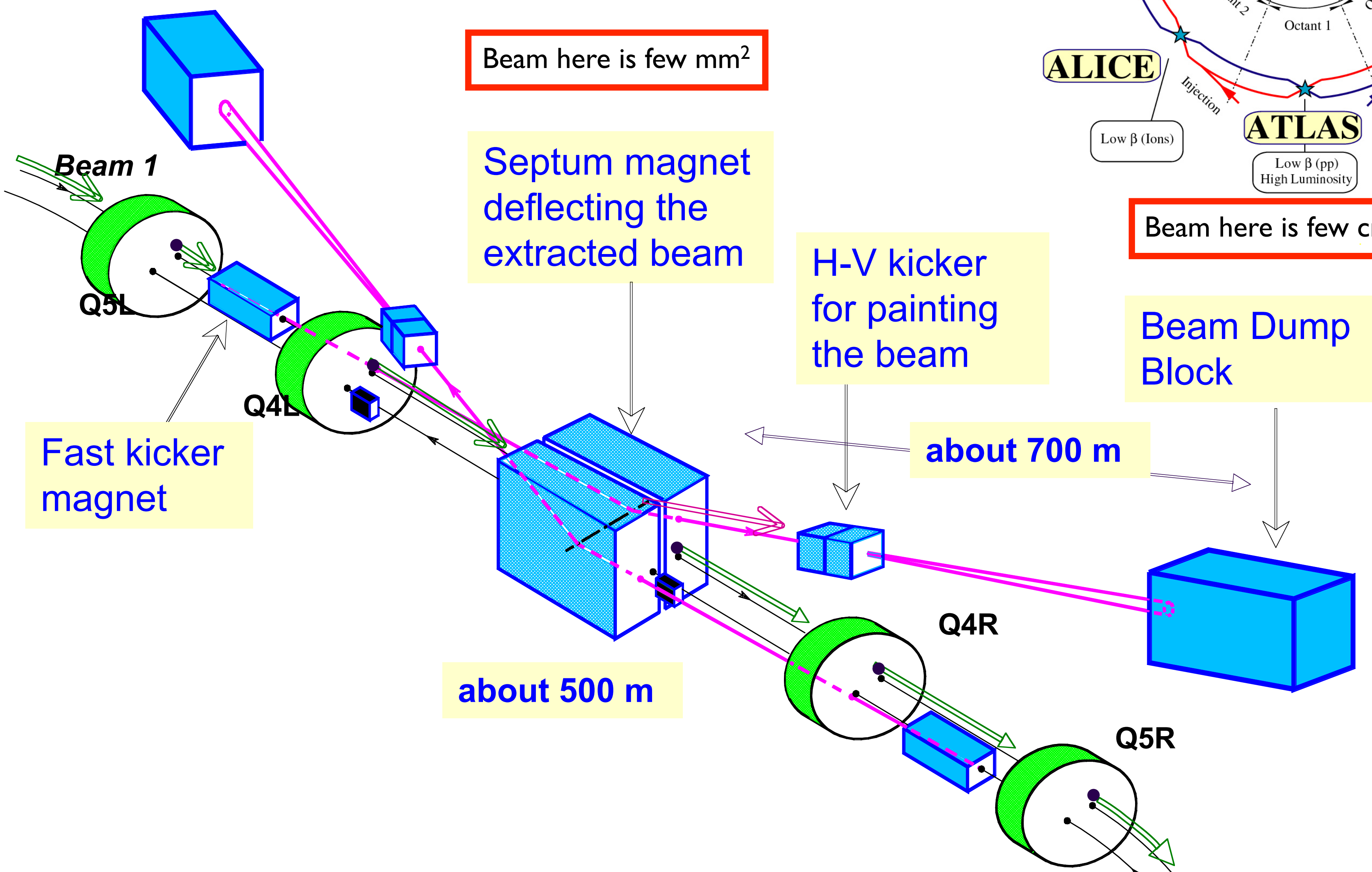
Tight settings: ~2.2 mm gap of primary collimator

Precision required for collimator movements about 25 μm

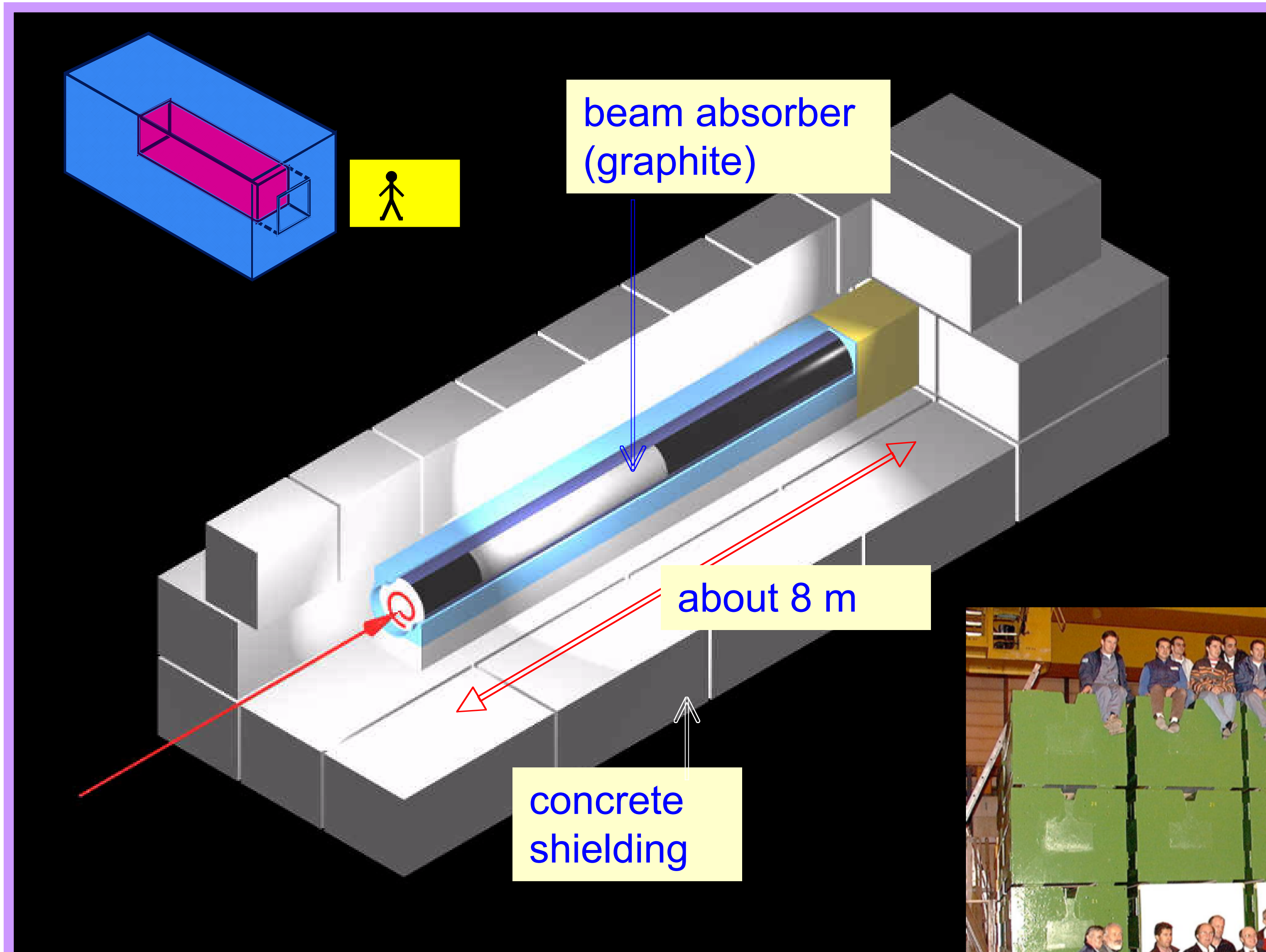
Beam extraction, emergency or not...

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 absorbe full power at full energy.



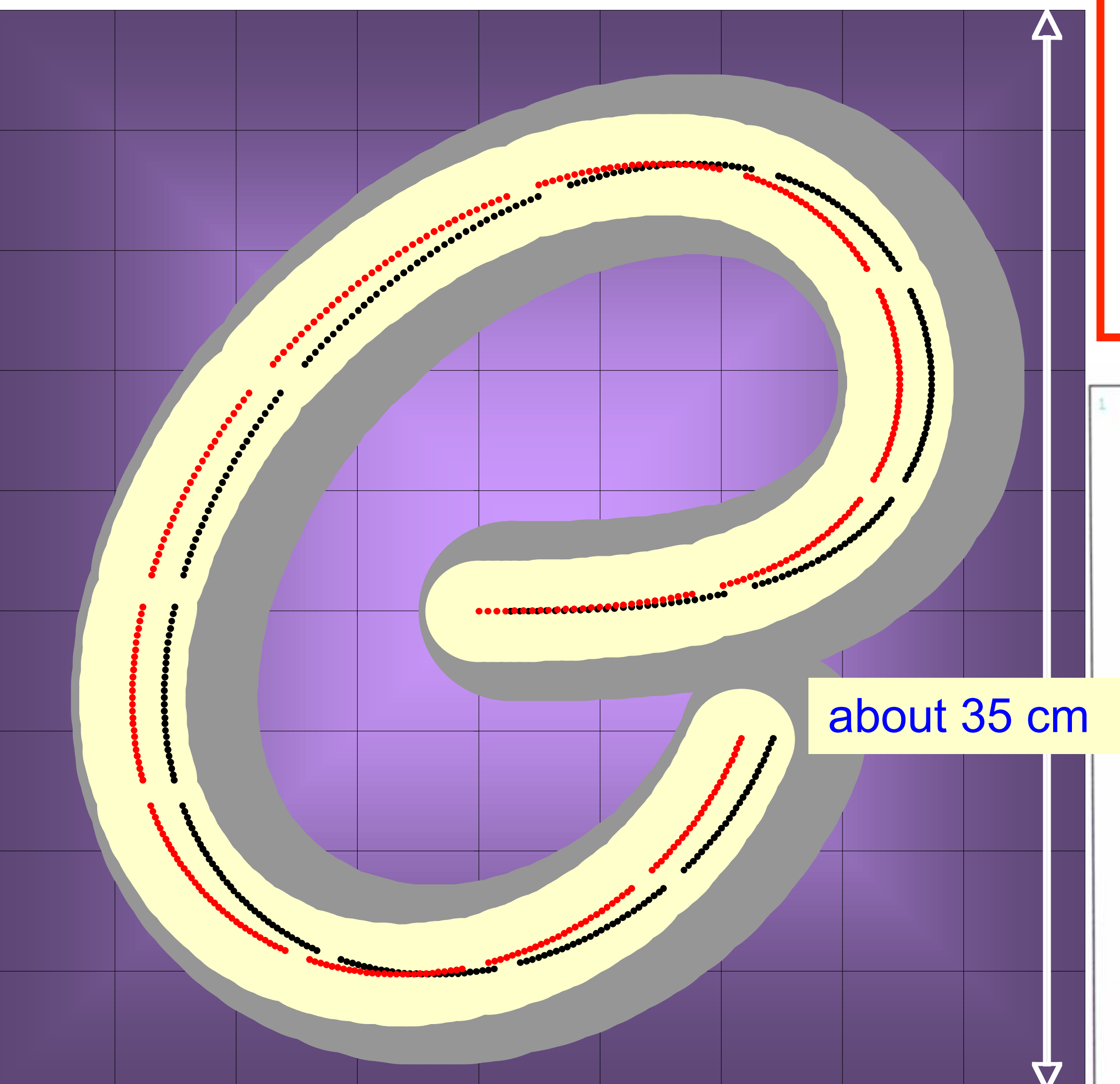


Scheme of one of the beam absorbers



L.Bruno

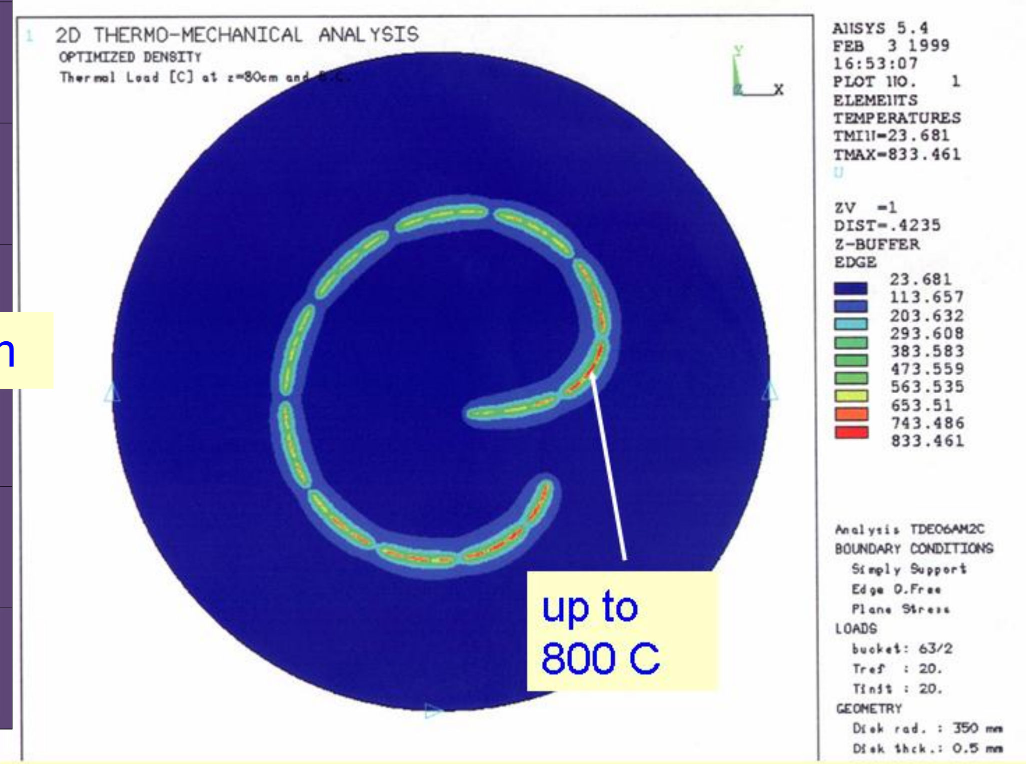
Spot size on the beam dump



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

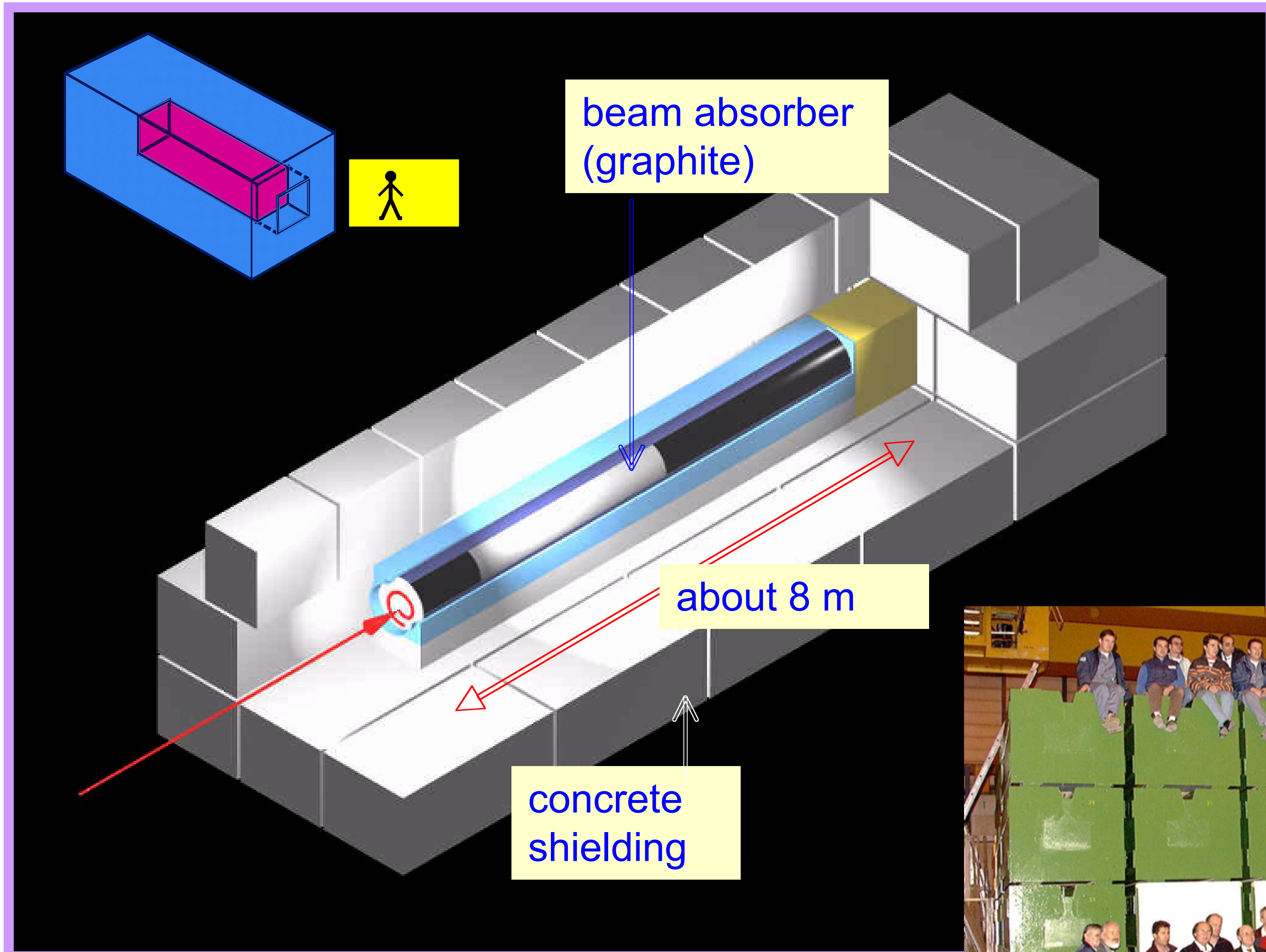
Beam impact in less than 0.1 ms

Even like this, maximum temperature rise about 800 C.



L.Bruno: Thermo-Mechanical Analysis with ANSYS

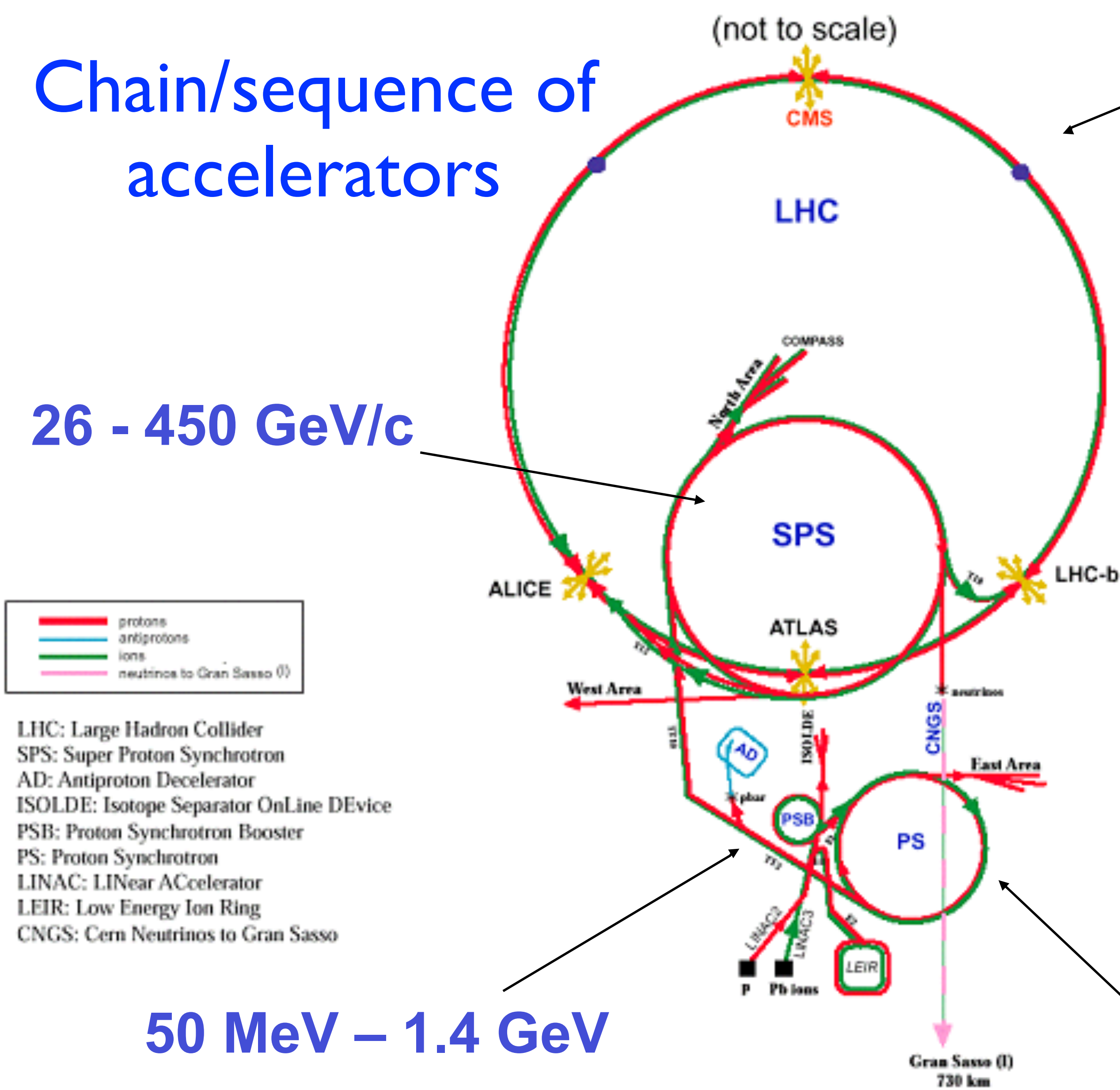
Scheme of one of the beam absorbers



L.Bruno

CERN accelerator complex overview

Chain/sequence of accelerators



450 GeV /c – 7 TeV /c

26 - 450 GeV/c

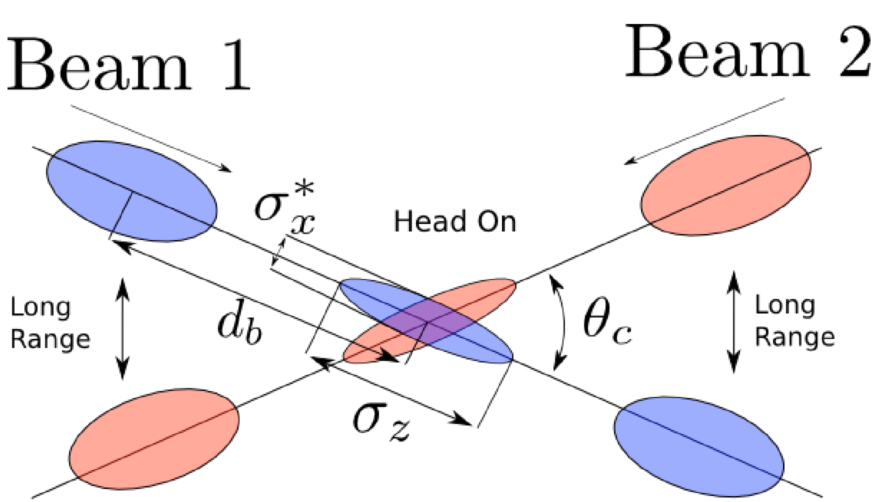
50 MeV – 1.4 GeV

1.4 GeV – 26 GeV/c

Few LHC numbers ...

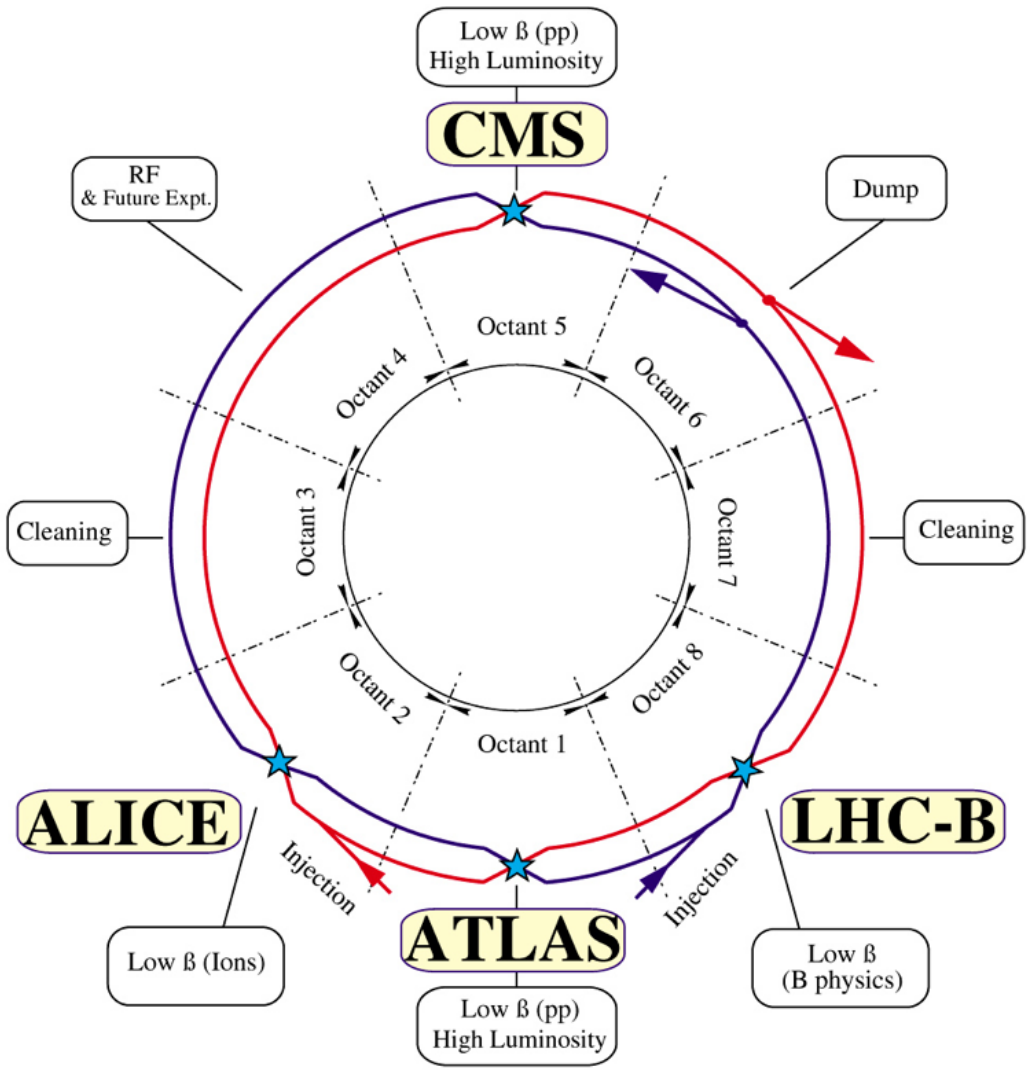
$$L = \frac{N^2 \cdot f \cdot n_b}{4\pi \cdot \sigma_x^* \cdot \sigma_y^*} \cdot F$$

$$F = 1/\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\theta_c \sigma_z}{2 \cdot \sigma^*}\right)^2}$$



Luminosity	1 10
Particle per bunch	1,15 10
Bunches	2808
Revolution frequency	11,245 kHz
Crossing rate	40 MHz
Nomalised Emittance	3.75 µm rad
β-function at the collision point	0.55 m
RMS beam size @ 7 TeV at the IP1-5	**16.7 µm**
Circulating beam current	0.584 A
Stored energy per beam	362 MJ

LHC layout and few parameters

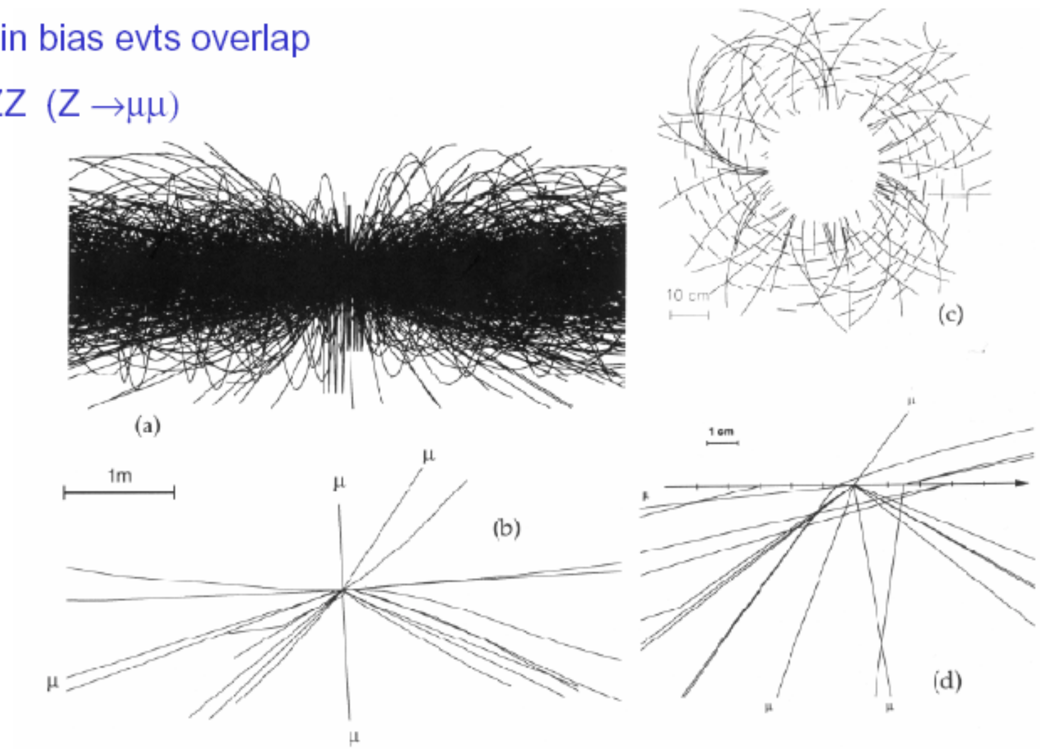


Particle type	protons (heavy ions, Pb82+)
Energy	450 GeV (injection) 7 TeV (collision energy) 2,75 TeV/u (ions collision)
Circumference	26658 m
Revolution frequency	**11,245 kHz** **1 turn= 89 mus**
Number of rings	1 (two-in-one magnet design)
Number of accelerators	2 (2 independent RF system)
Interaction Points (IP) or Collision Points or Low beta insertions	4 (ATLAS, CMS, ALICE, LHCb)
Cleaning insertions or collimation insertions	2
Beam dump extractions	2
RF insertion	1

Crossing angle

20 min bias evts overlap

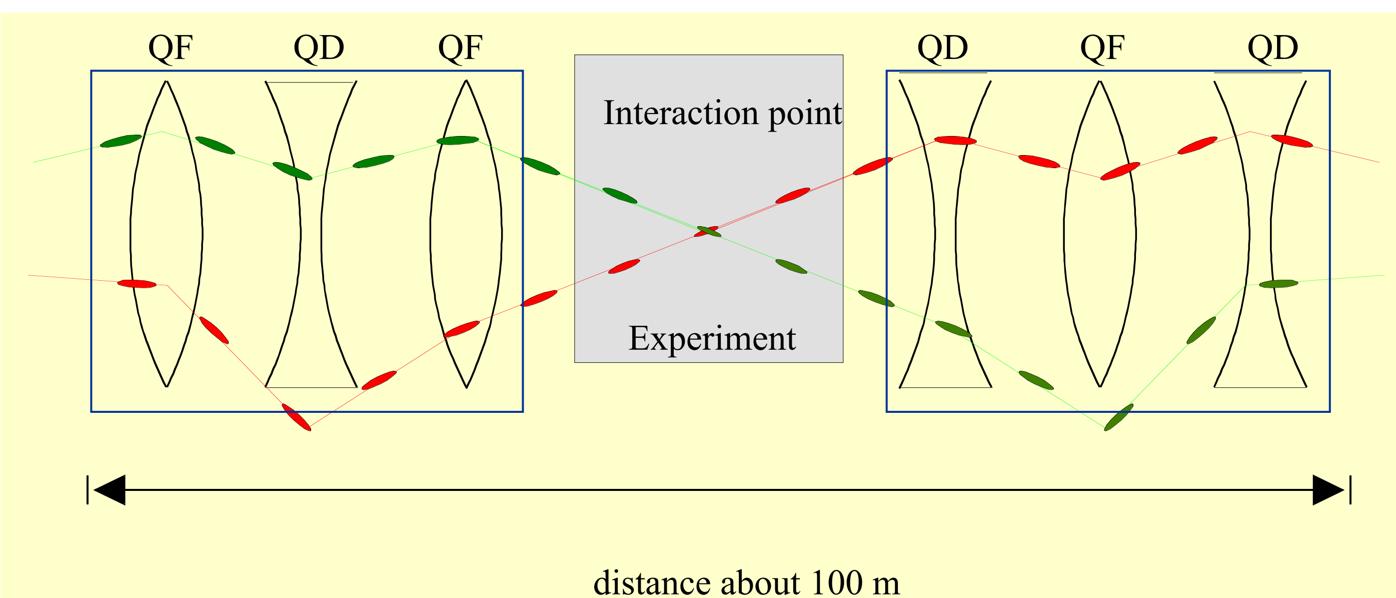
H→ZZ (Z →μμ)



Angle @ IP to avoid that the 2808 bunches collides in other places than the IP in the LSS.

~ 30 unwanted collision per crossing

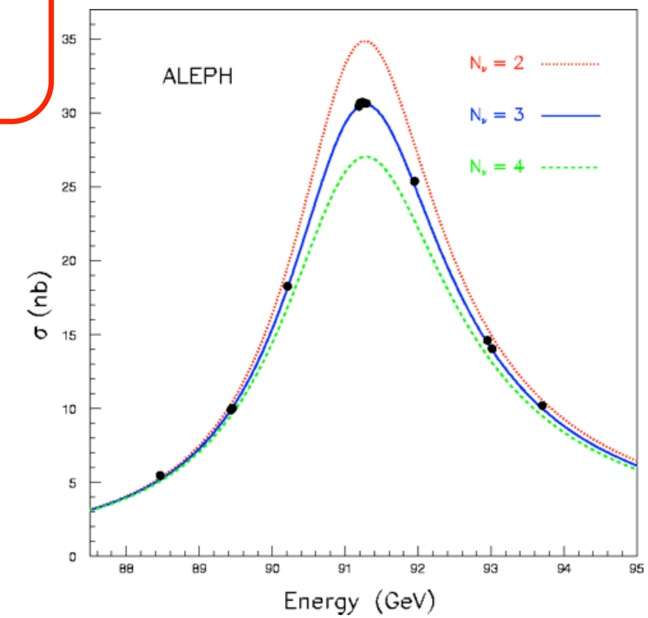
$$F = 1/\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\theta_c \sigma_z}{2 \cdot \sigma^*}\right)^2}$$



Θ	crossing angle	285 μrad
σ	RMS bunch length	7.55 cm
σ*	RMS beam size (ATLAS-CMS)	16.7 μm
F	L reduc. Factor	0.836

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

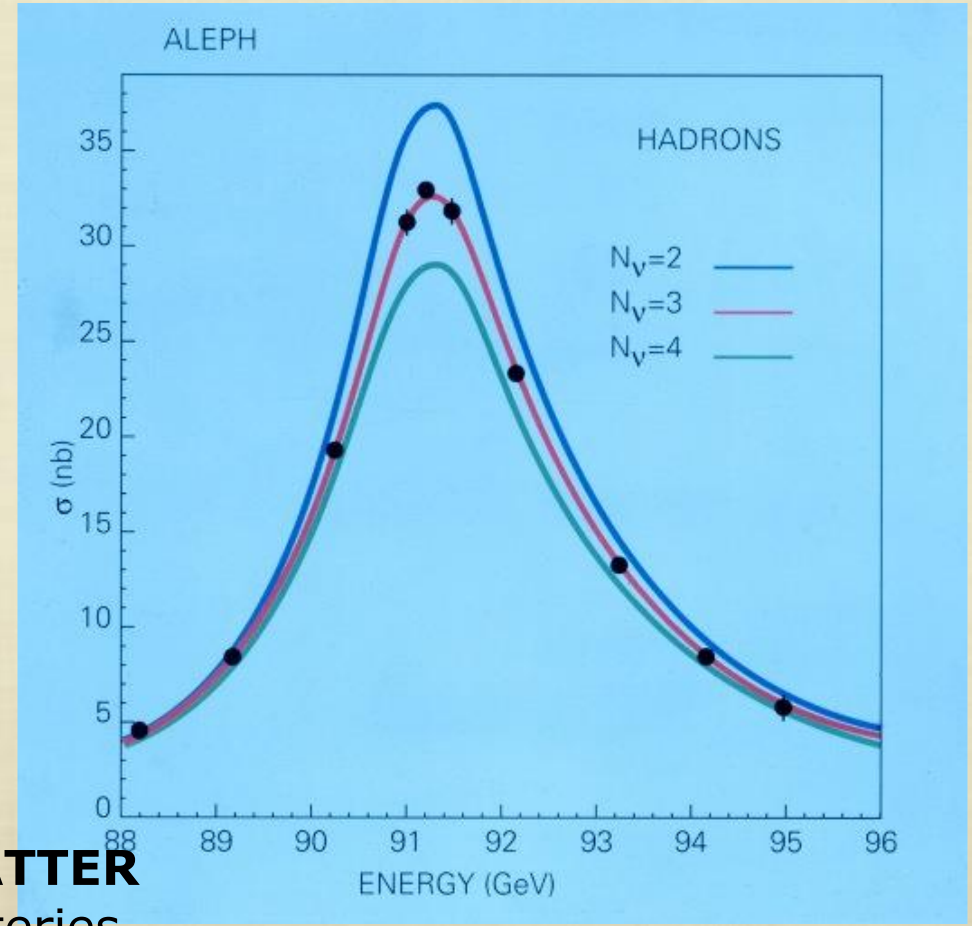
Nominal (GeV)	E_{CM} (LEP) (GeV)
181	180.826 ± 0.050
182	181.708 ± 0.050
183	182.691 ± 0.050
184	183.801 ± 0.050
Combined	182.652 ± 0.050

What can influence the energy of a collider?

PARTICLE SPECTRUM

EXACTLY 3 families of particles

LEP measures the decay width of the Z^o particle



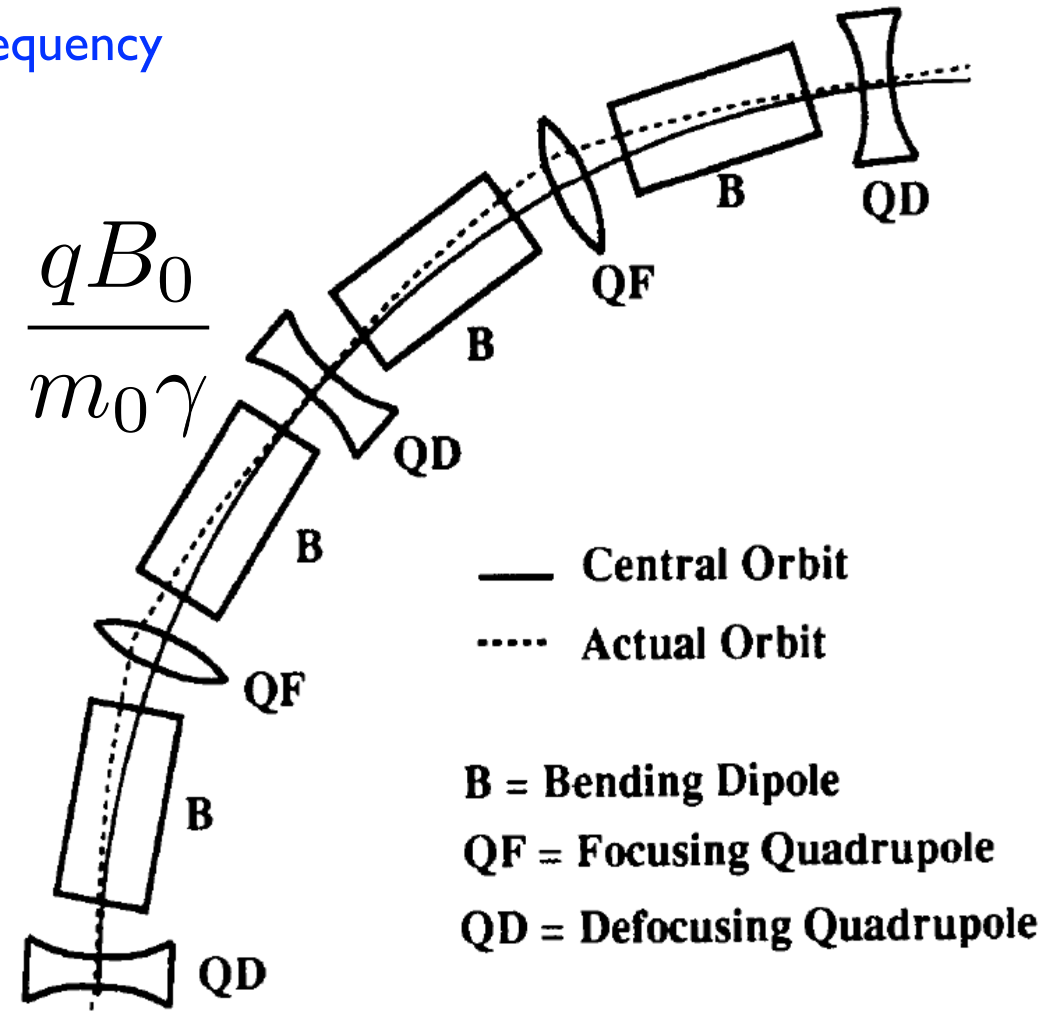
"Rappel"of strong focusing synchrotron optics

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.

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

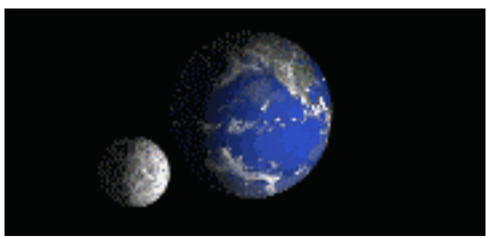
In LEP α= 1.86 10-4 a small variation the circumference induces a large variation in energy

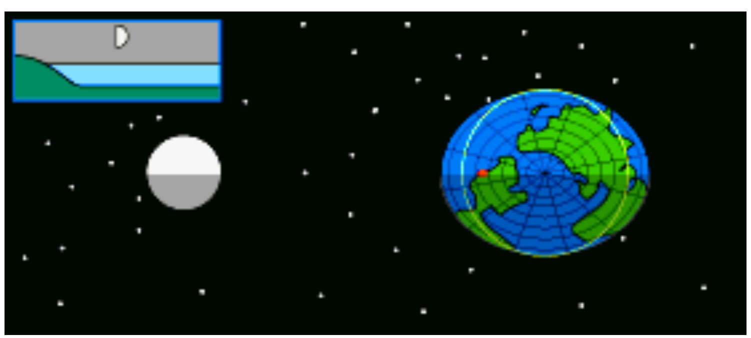
Moon tides can change earth geometry

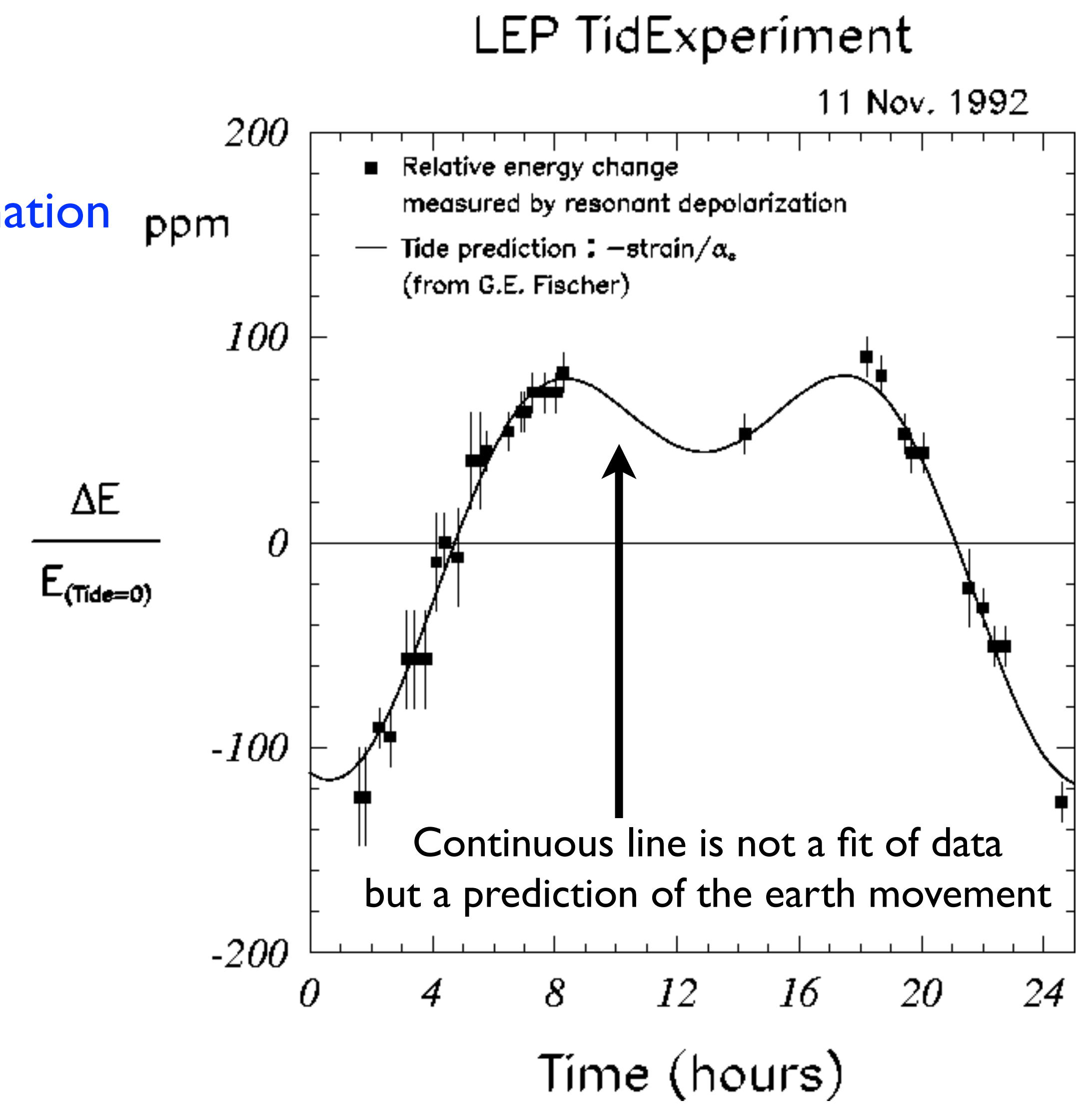
<u>Moon induces a earth deformation similar to water tide.</u>

Total deformation of the LEP about <u>4 mm</u>
Energy variation of 100 ppm

The 12 h cycle is due to the earth deformation







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

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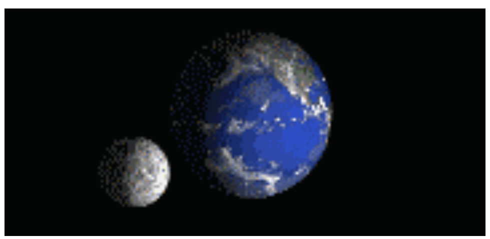
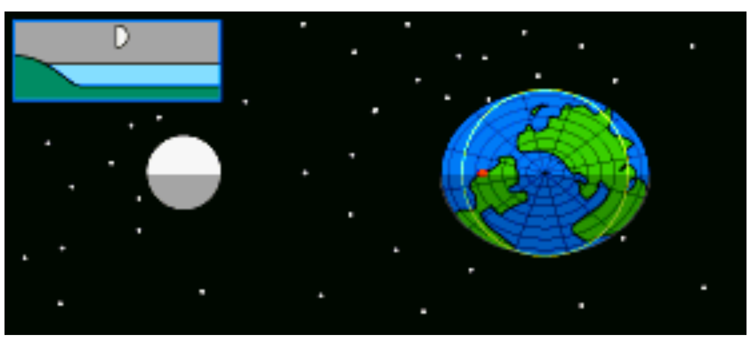
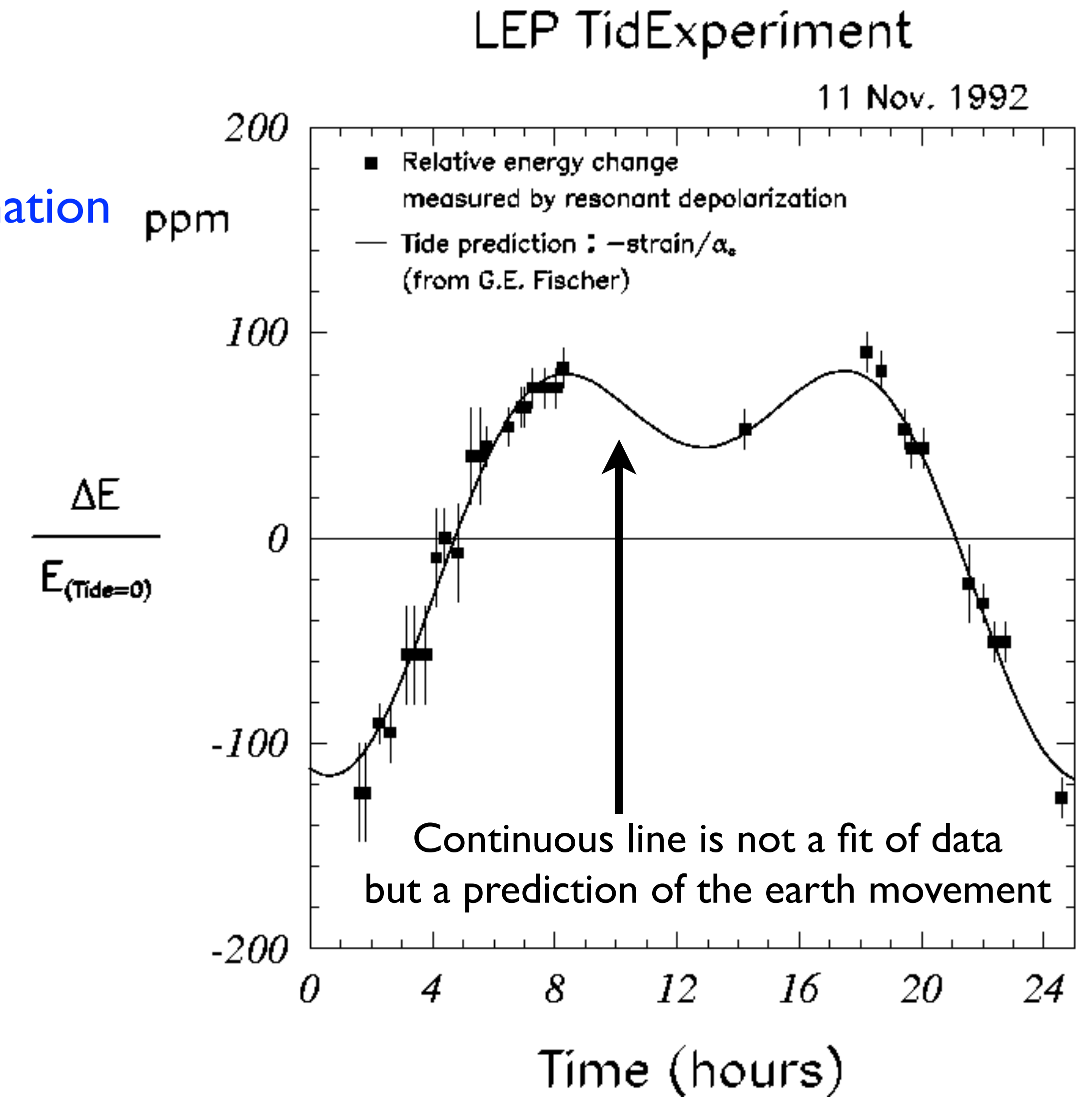


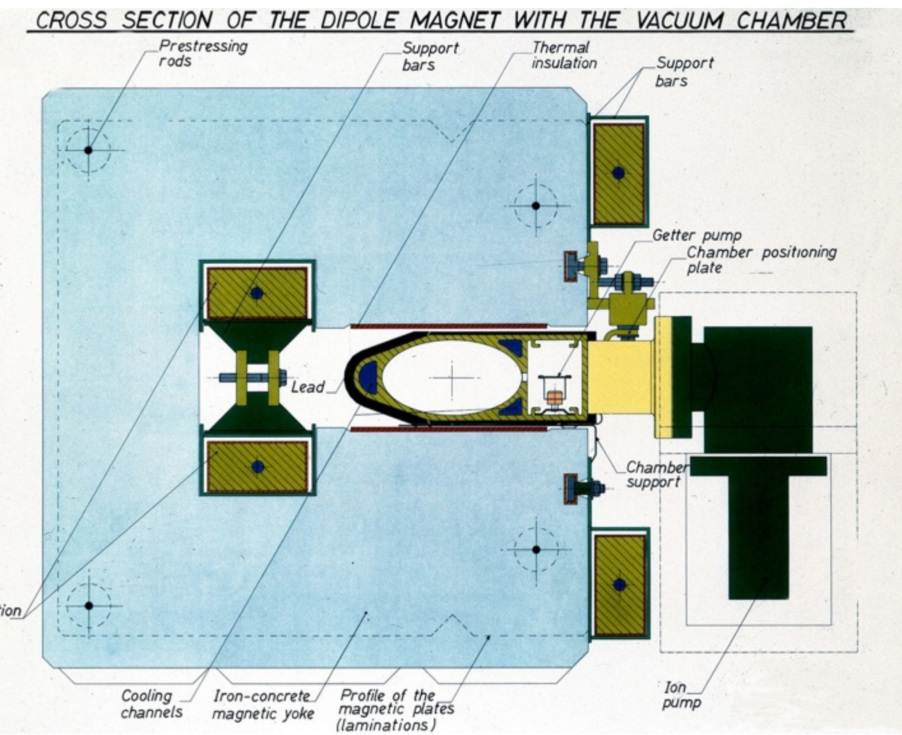


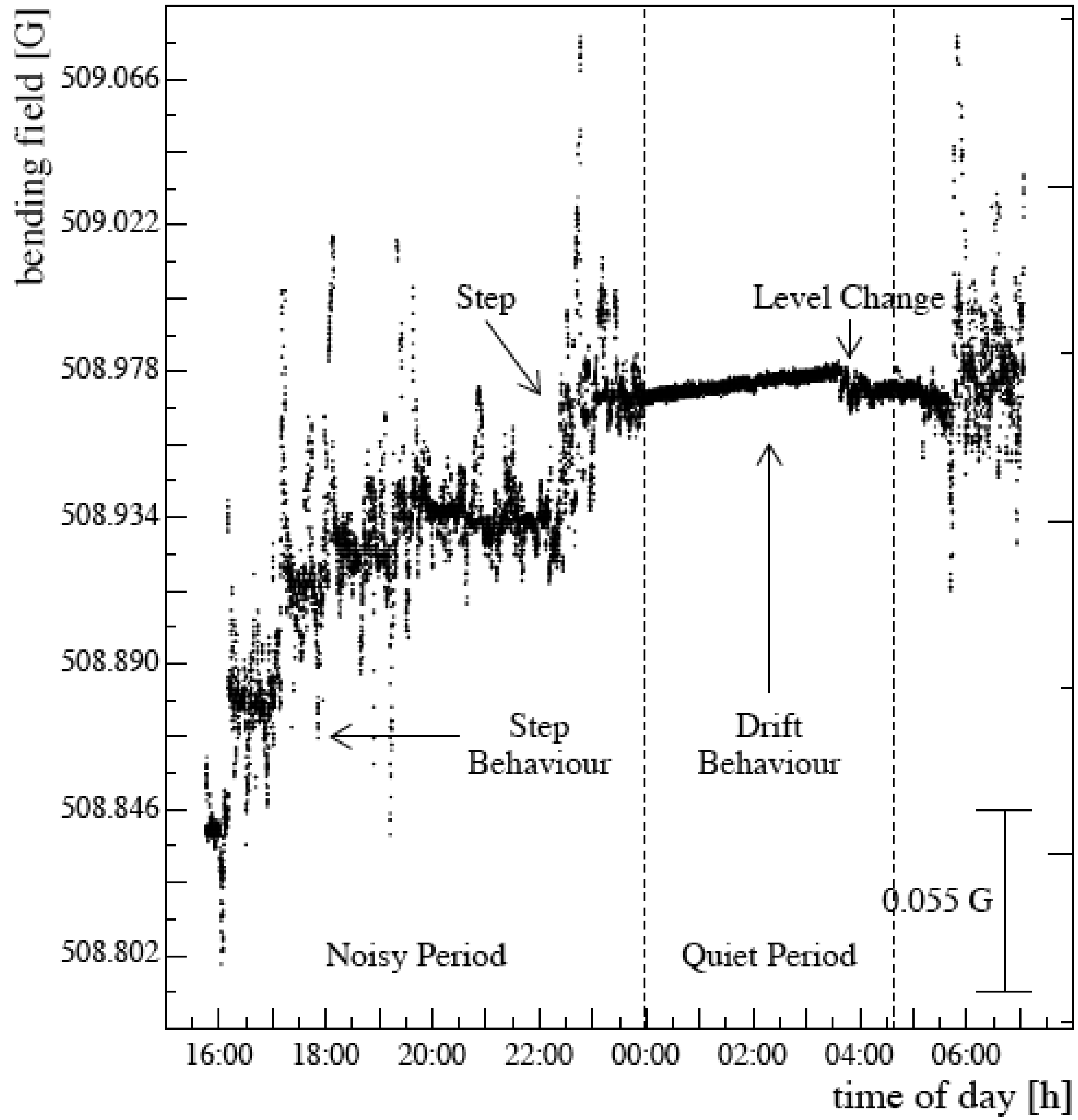


The effect is modulated by the different tide intensities and by the SUN tides

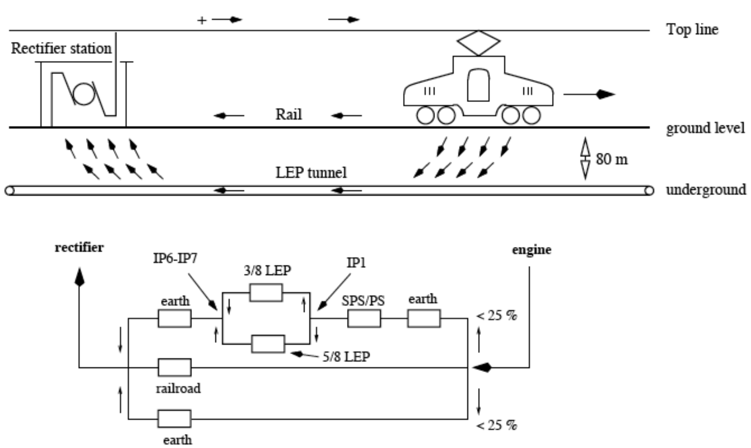
The problem: an accelerator is not in the middle of nothing

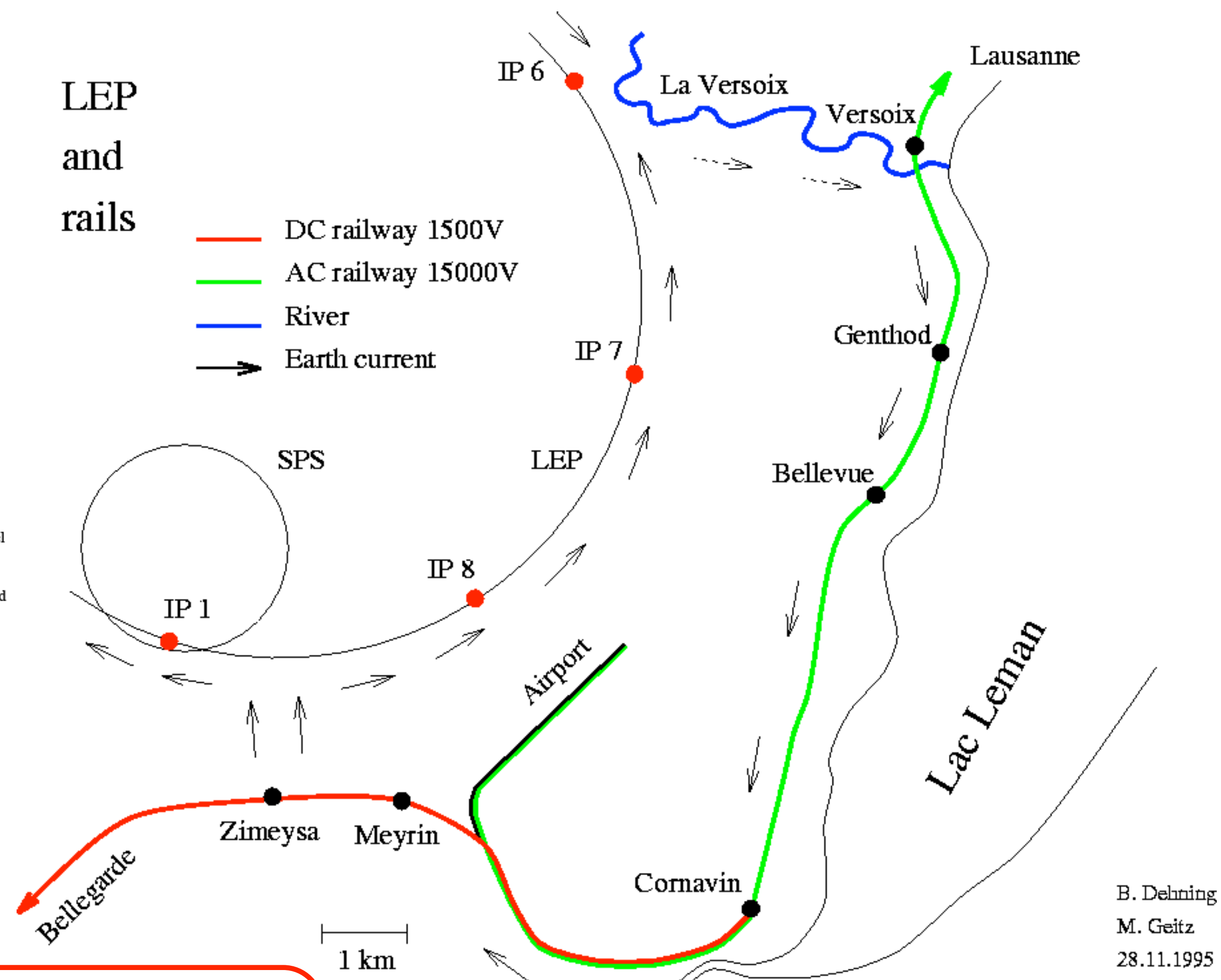
Observed variation of the bending strength of the LEP dipoles during the day





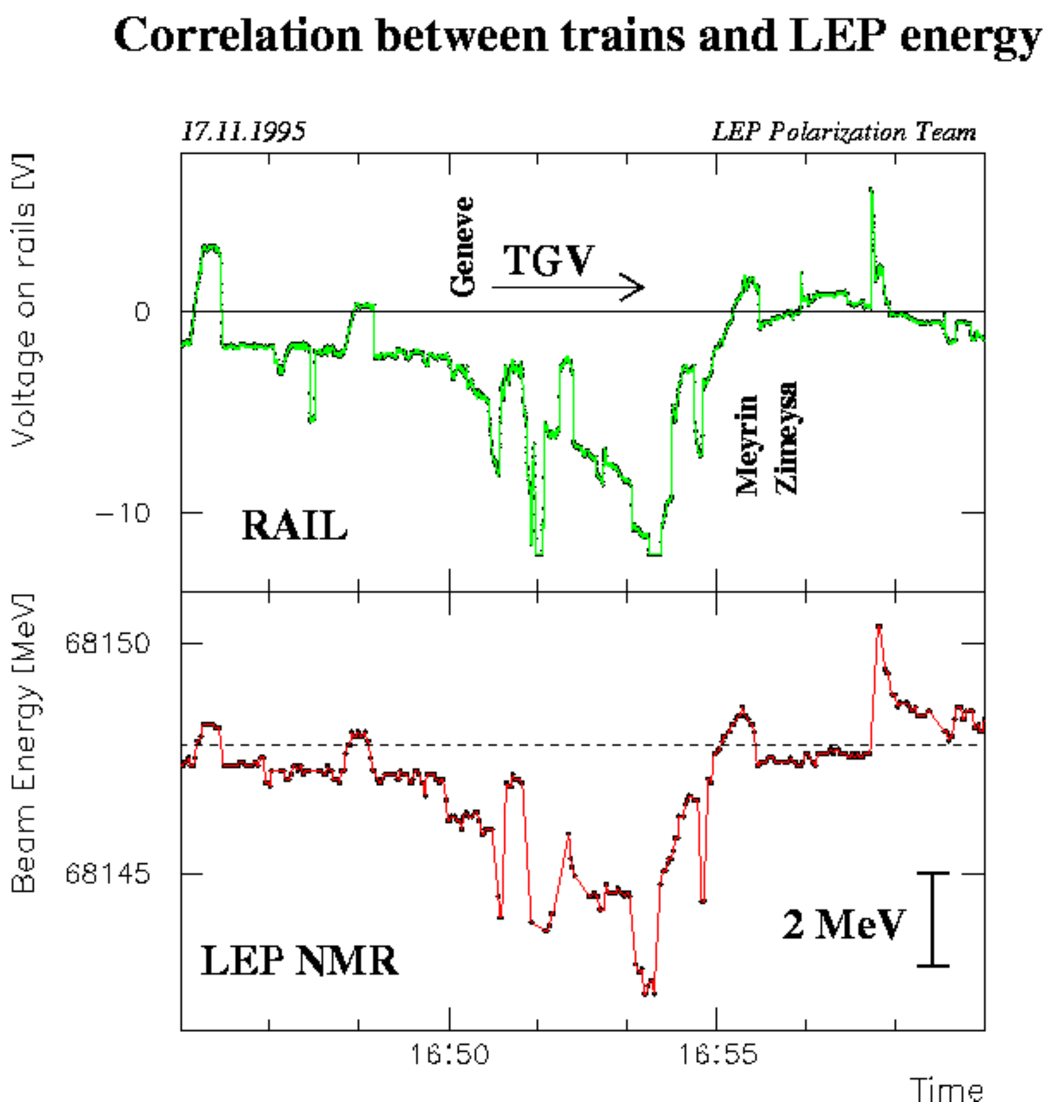
Influence of train leakage current





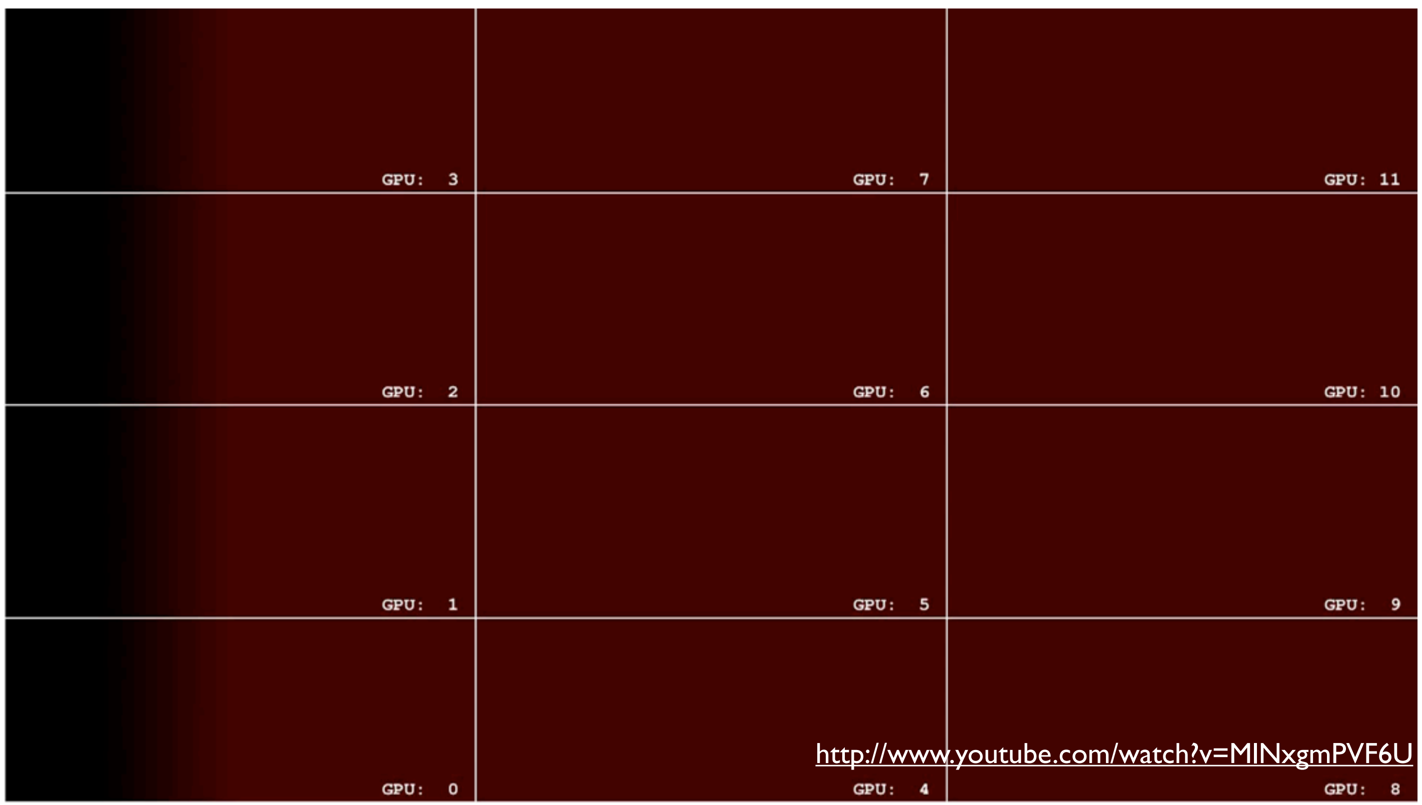
LEP beam pipe as ground for leakage current.
Variation of the dipole field due to the current .
Change in energy following the SNCF train table

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



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

- **Laser plasma acceleration : few GeVs per meter ....**



... that's not for tomorrow... yet...

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

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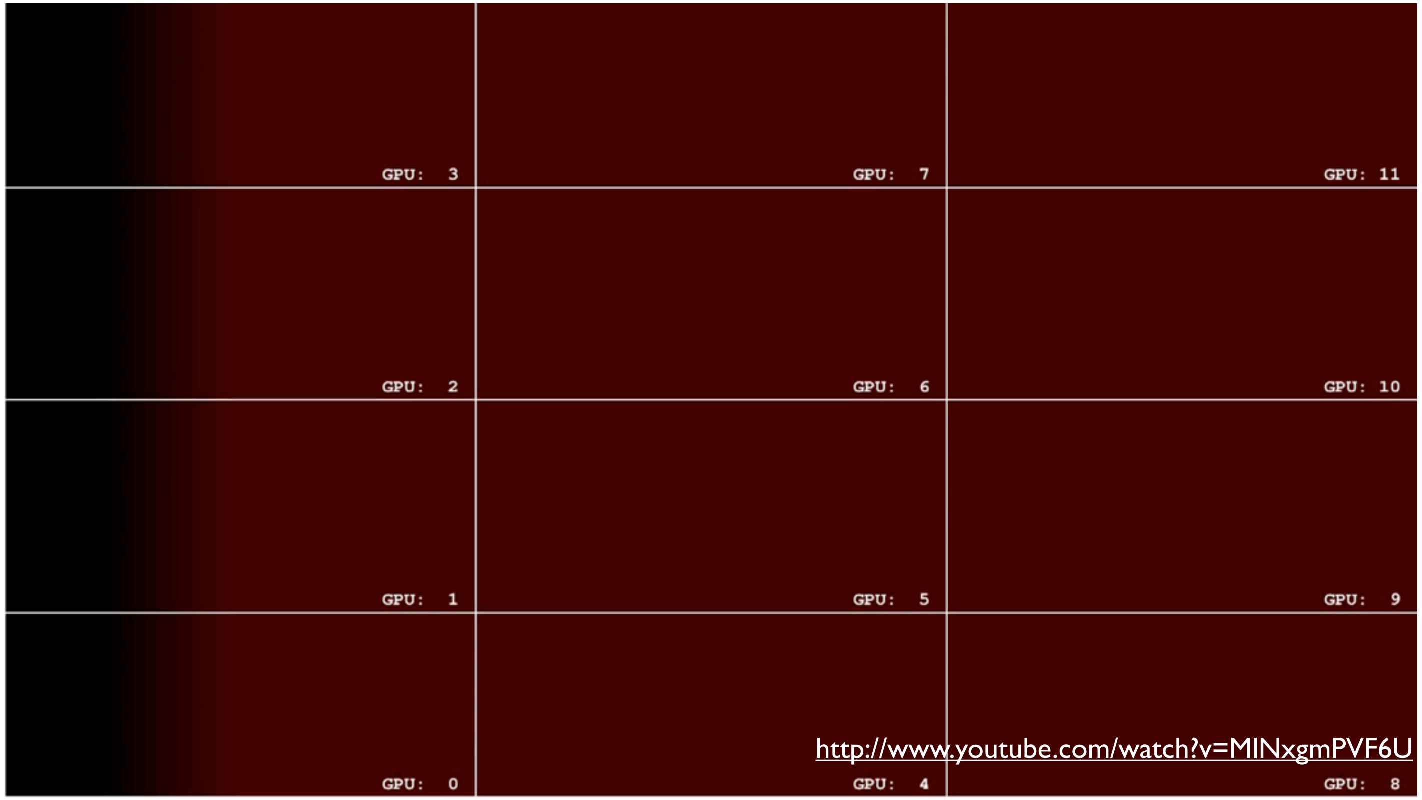


http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MINxgmPVF6U

... that's not for tomorrow... yet...

CERN accelerator complex overview

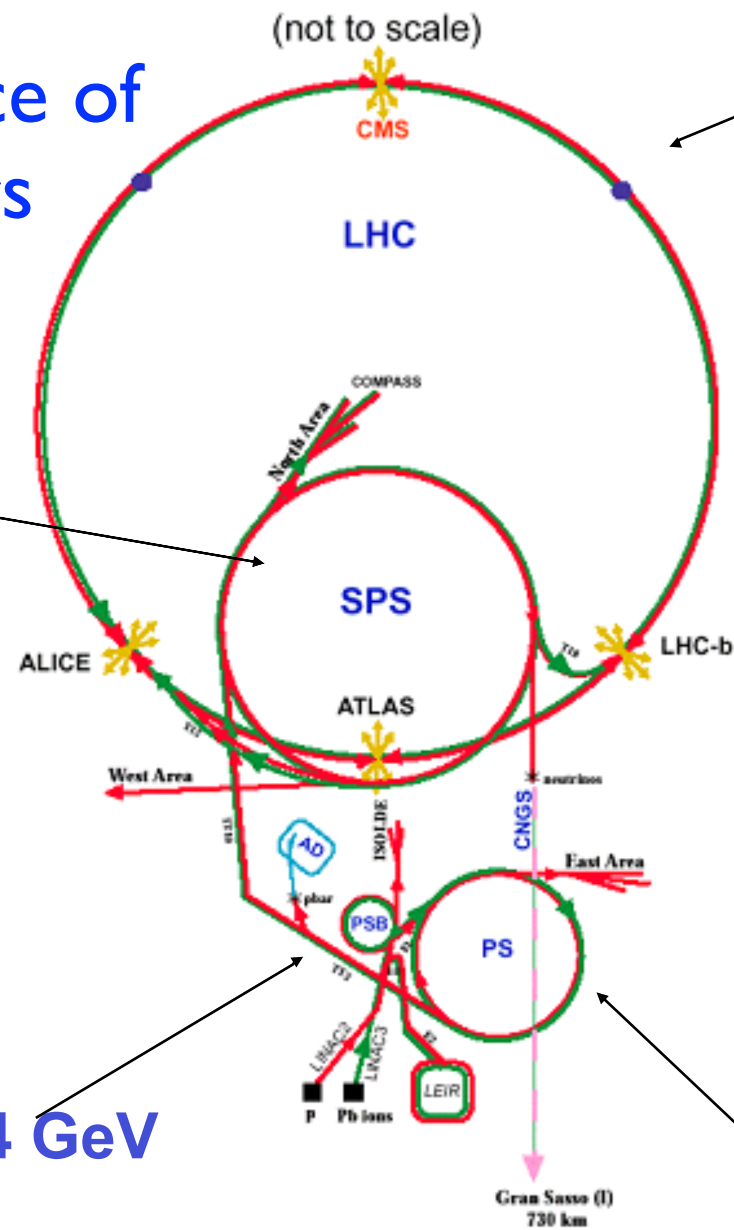
Chain/sequence of accelerators

450 GeV/c – 7 TeV/c

C ~ 27 km

26 - 450 GeV/c

C ~ 6 km



LHC: Large Hadron Collider
SPS: Super Proton Synchrotron
AD: Antiproton Decelerator
ISOLDE: Isotope Separator OnLine DEvice
PSB: Proton Synchrotron Booster
PS: Proton Synchrotron
LINAC: LINear ACcelerator
LEIR: Low Energy Ion Ring
CNGS: Cern Neutrinos to Gran Sasso

50 MeV – 1.4 GeV

C ~ 157 m

1.4 GeV – 26 GeV/c

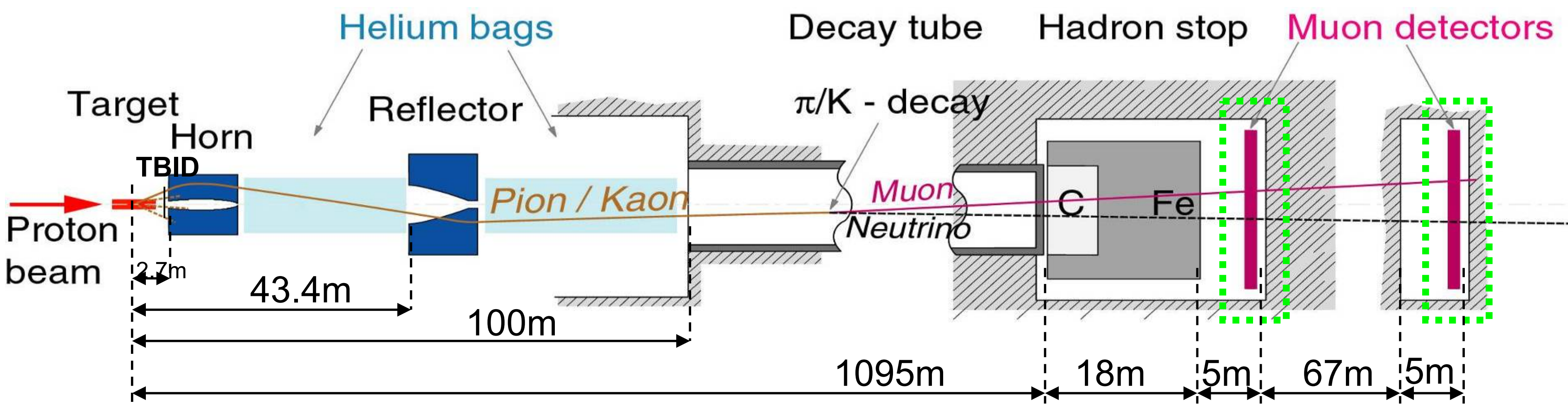
C ~ 630 m

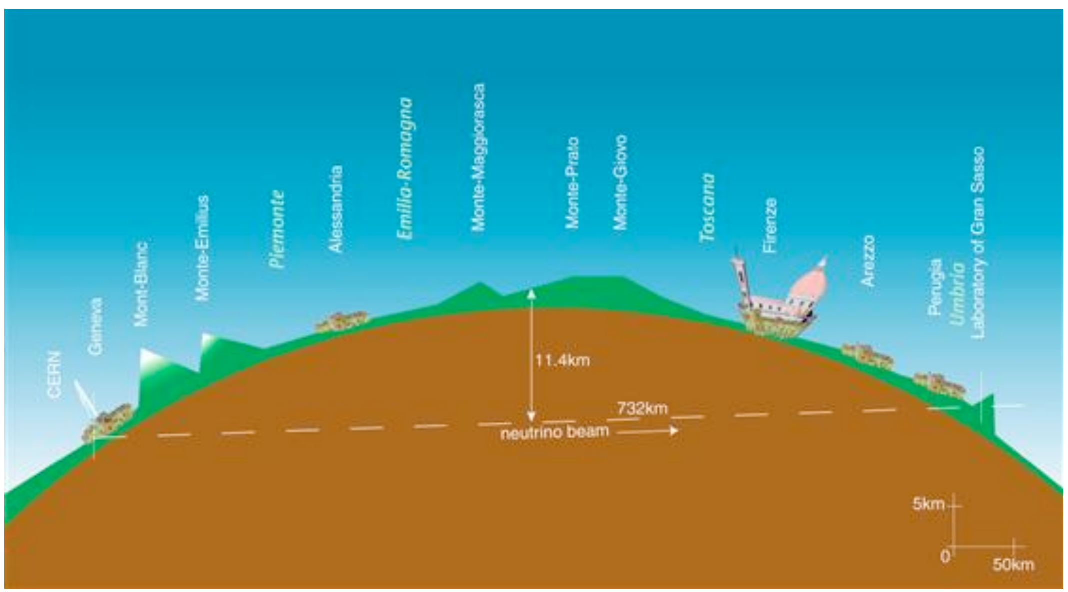
Questions:

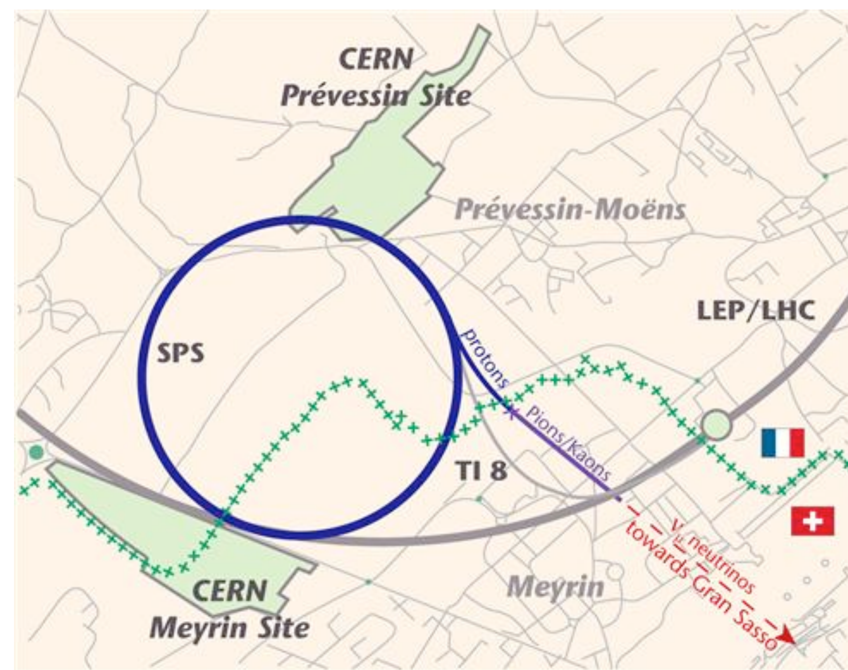
- why so many accelerators and not just the LHC?
- why rings of increasing circumference?
- why rings and linear accelerators?
- how particles go from one machine to the other?

Thanks for your attention!!!

CNGS, conventional neutrino beam



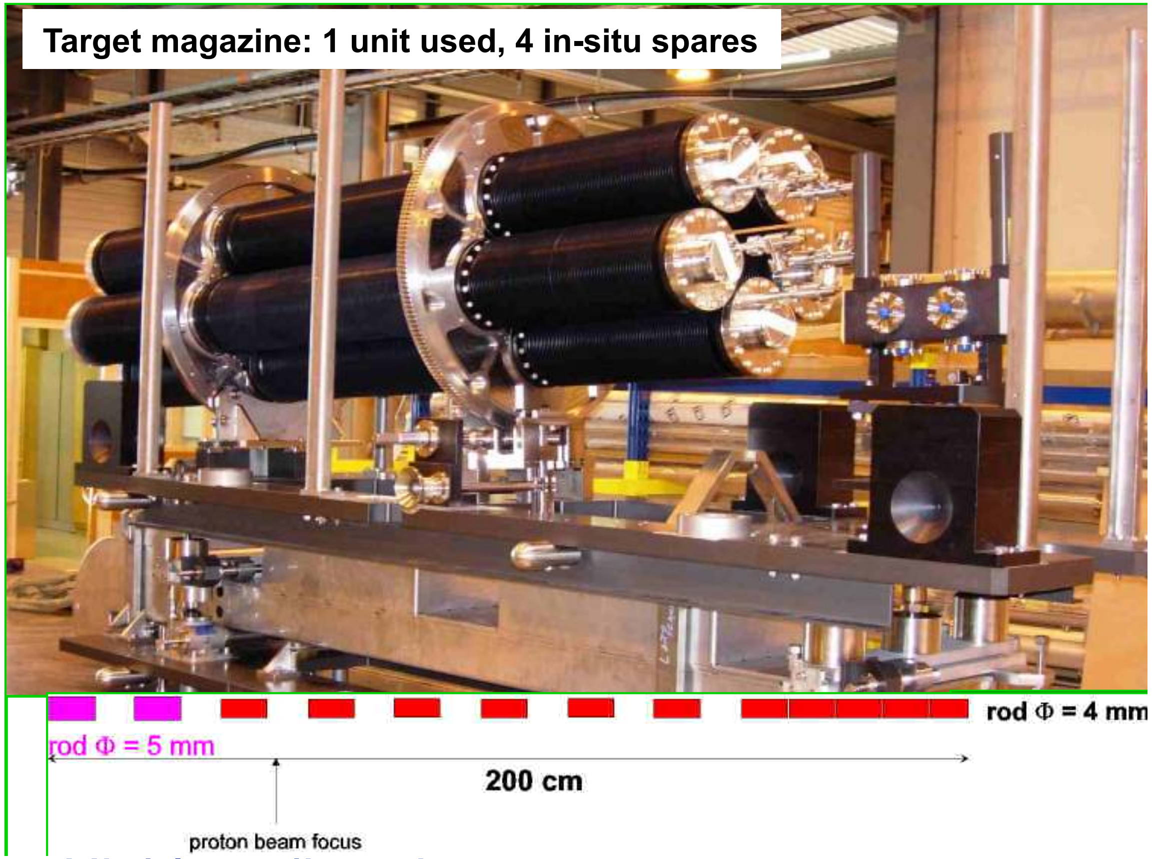


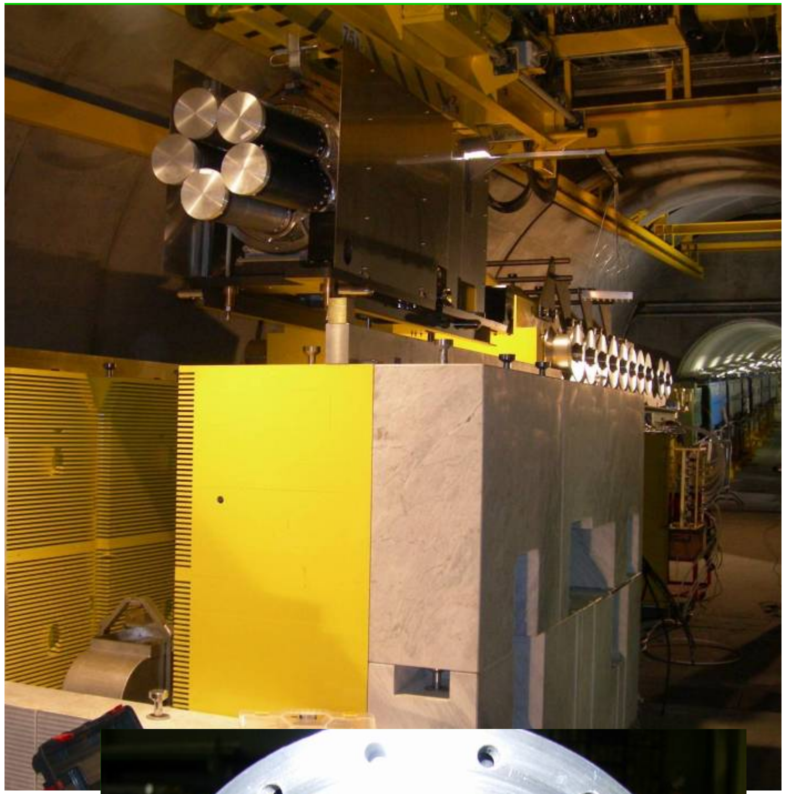


CNGS looks for ν_τ appearance in a beam of ν_μ

The beam is sent from the SPS at 400 GeV/c on the C target. **It is "only" a 450 kW beam**

CNGS target station



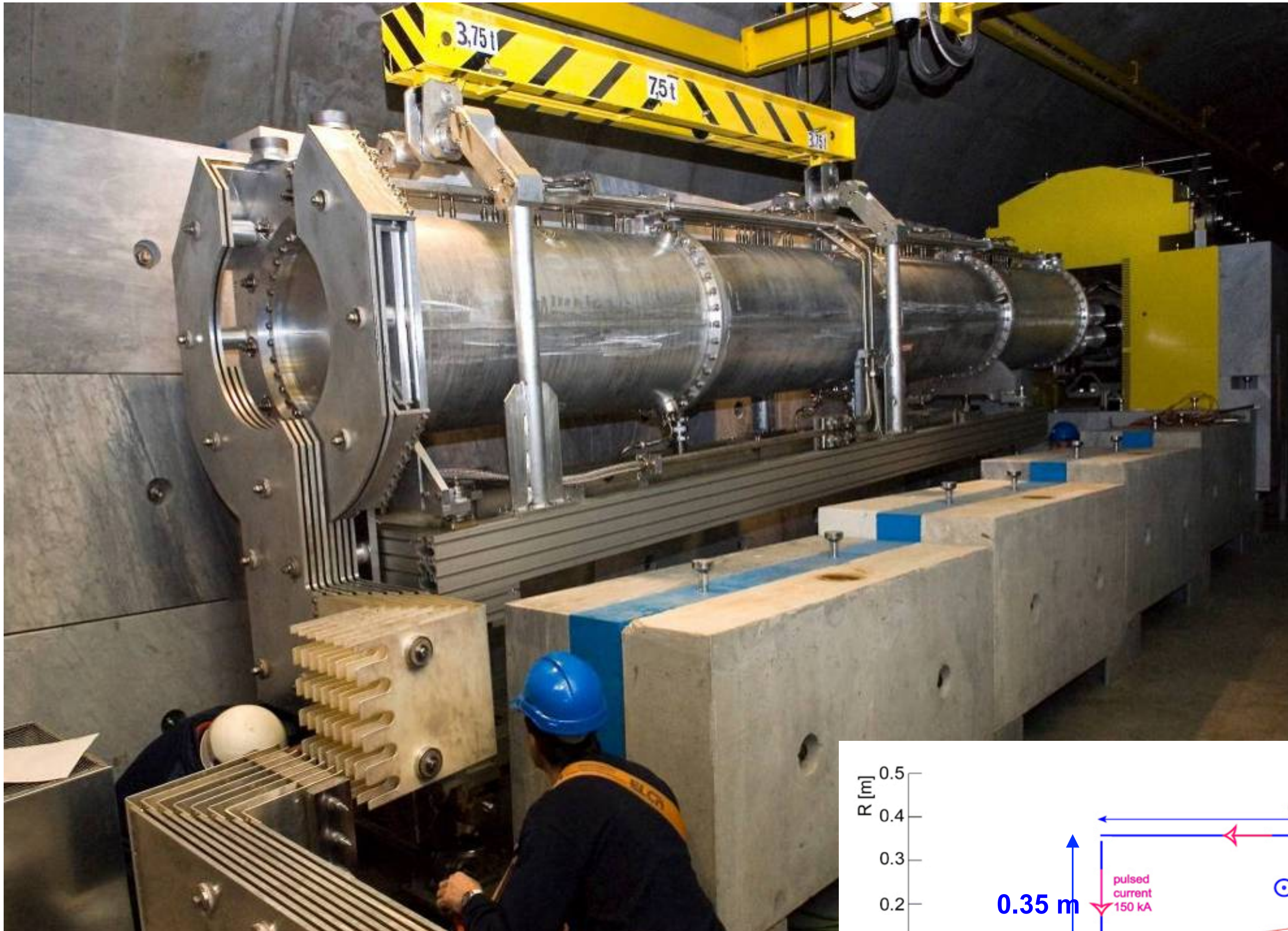


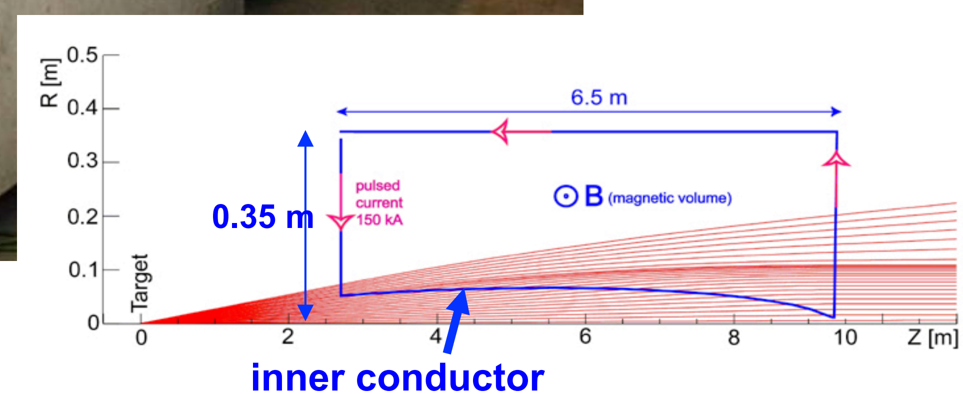
Highly radioactive area.

Everything has to be built to be remotely handled

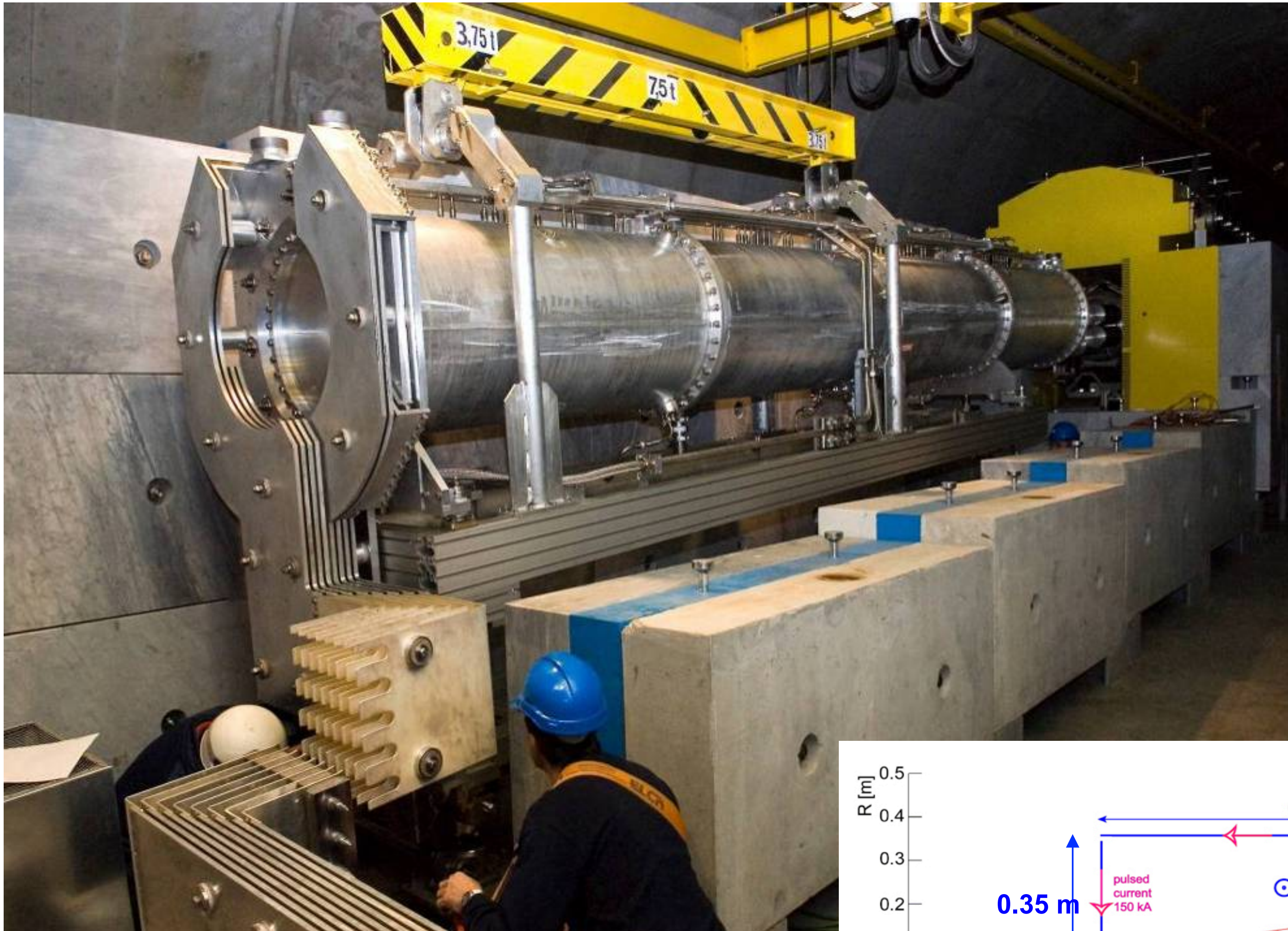
For CNGS, 5 Carbon targets in situ.
One used, the other
four in case of failure (never happened).

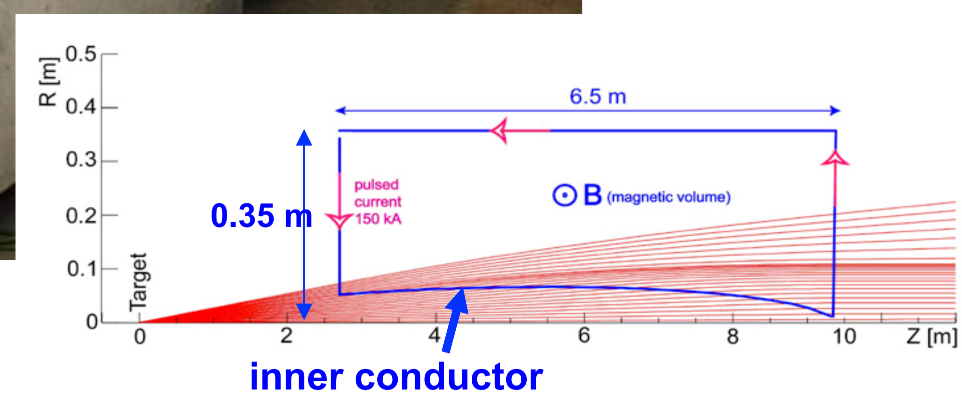
CNGS horn


3,75 t
7,5 t


R [m]
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0
6.5 m
0.35 m
pulsed
current
150 kA
B (magnetic volume)
Target
0
2
4
6
8
10
Z [m]
inner conductor

CNGS horn


3,75t
7,5t

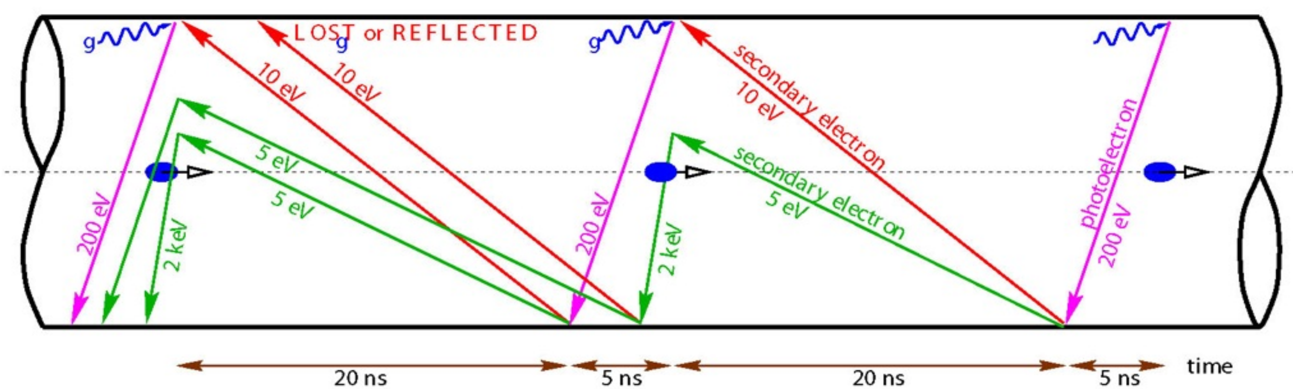

R [m]
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0
6.5 m
0.35 m
pulsed current 150 kA
B (magnetic volume)
Target
0
2
4
6
8
10
Z [m]
inner conductor

Electron clouds

Electron cloud in the vacuum beam pipe can be created by "avalanche" process :

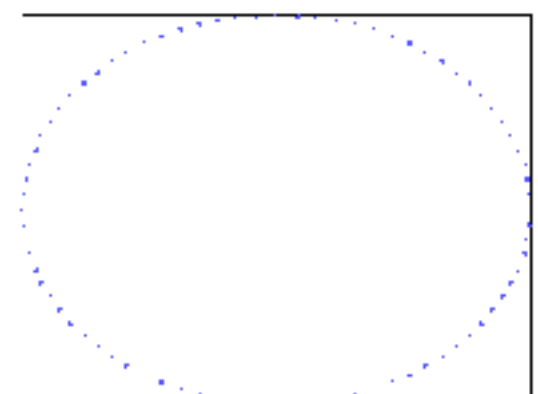
1. few primary e⁻ generated by as photoelectrons, from residual gas ionization, extract by Synchrotron radiation
2. p+ bunches accelerate e⁻ (this depends from the bunch separation, i.e. 25 nsec in the LHC)
3. e⁻ impact on the wall and extract secondary e⁻

and so on ... and the cloud can generate:
a) heating of the beam pipe ⇒ magnet heating b) beam instabilities



(Courtesy F.Ruggiero)

Animation from O. Brüning simulation
→ 10 subsequent bunch passages
Color describes the formation of the electron cloud



Electron clouds

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1. few primary e^- generated by as photoelectrons, from residual gas ionization, extract by Synchrotron radiation
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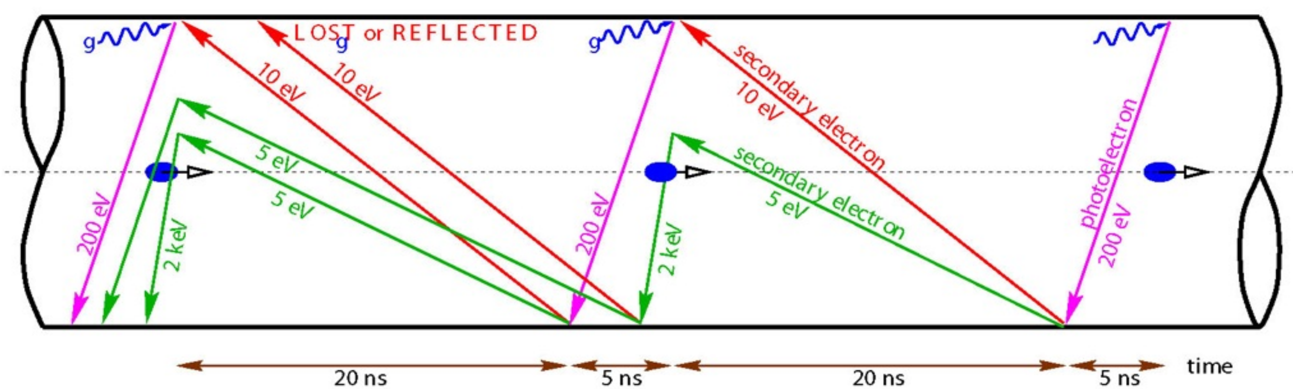
3. e^- impact on the wall and extract secondary e^-

and so on ... and the cloud can generate:
a) heating of the beam pipe ⇒ magnet heating   b) beam instabilities



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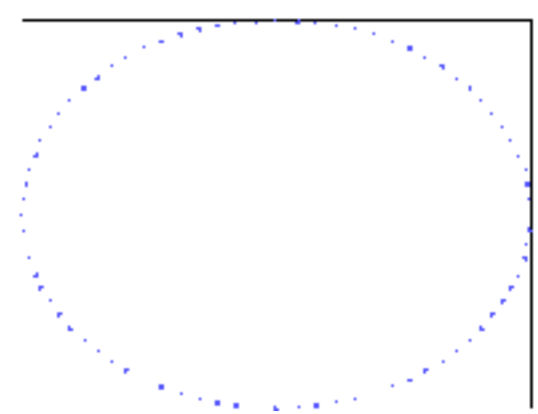


Electron clouds issues on beam

1 • Bunch passage, electrons accumulated near beam centroid

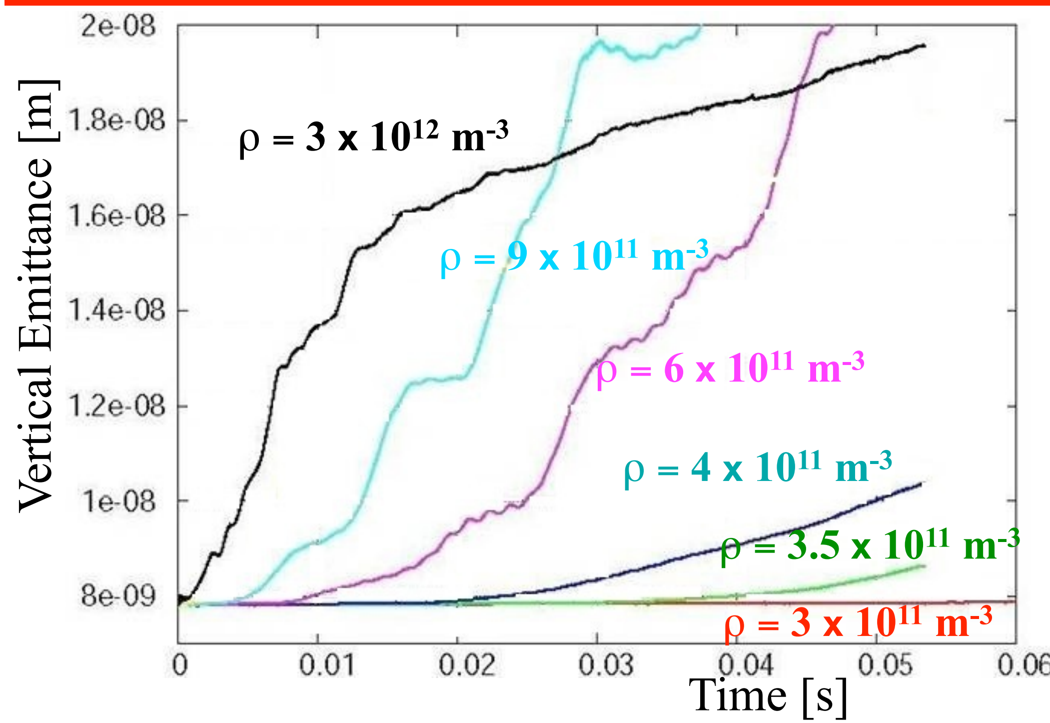
2 • If there is offset between head and tail:

→ tail feels transverse electric field created by head

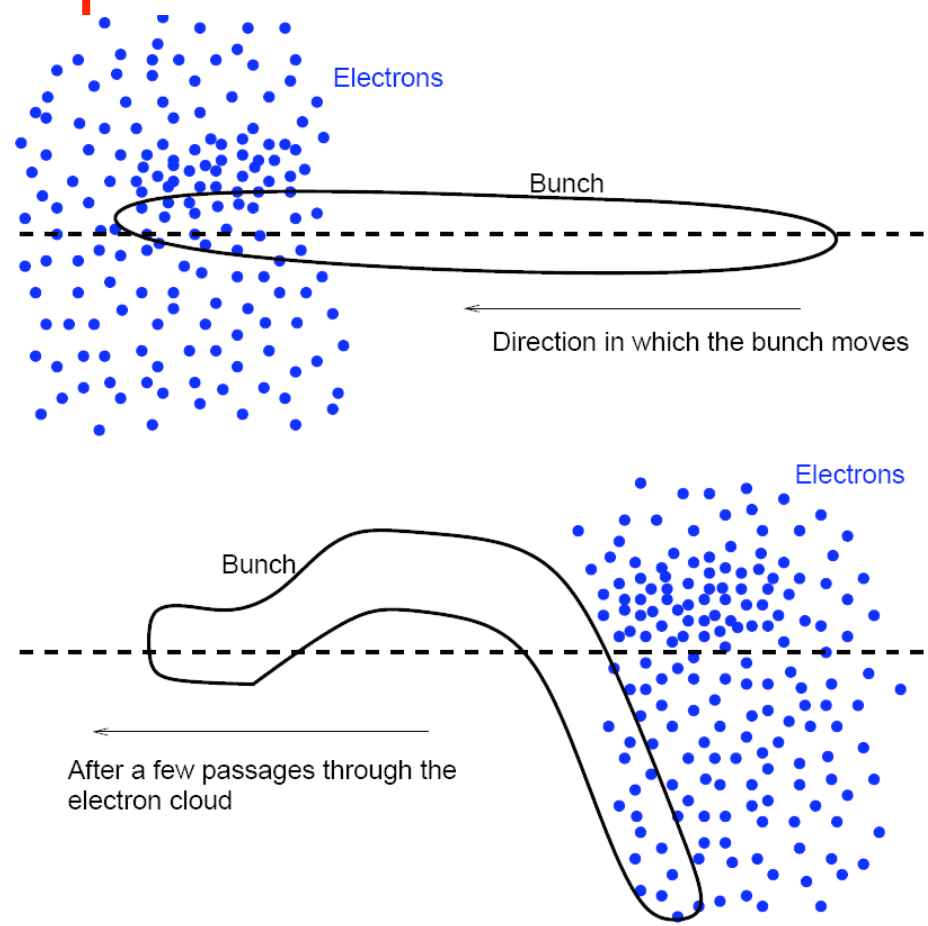
→ tail become unstable

3 • Particles mix longitudinally

→ also head can become unstable (above threshold)



Vertical emittance vs. time, for different EC densities @ LHC injection



From E. Benedetto

Definition of beam emittance

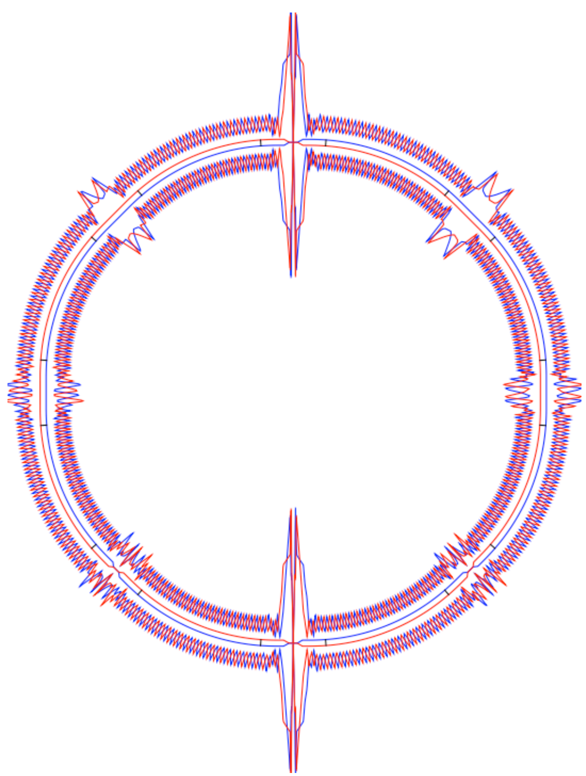
$$\sigma^*_{x,y} = \sqrt{\beta^*_{x,y} \cdot \epsilon_{x,y}}$$

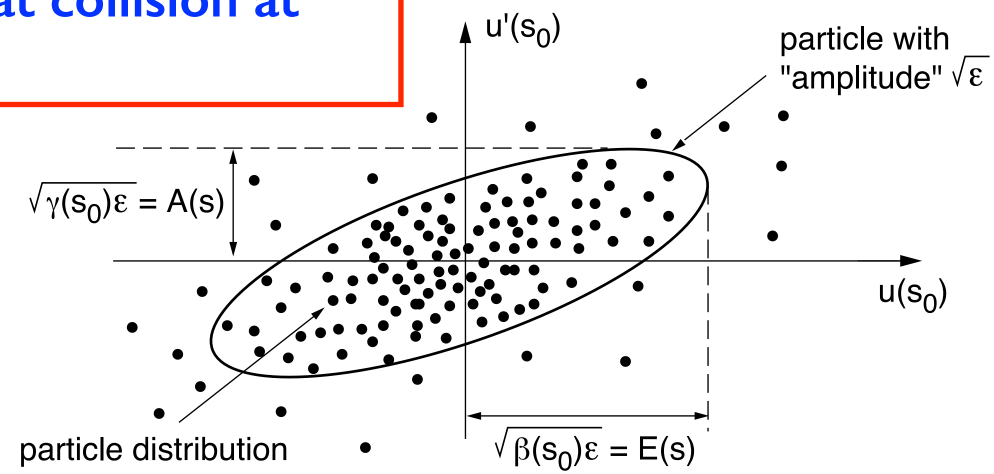
Beam physical dimension

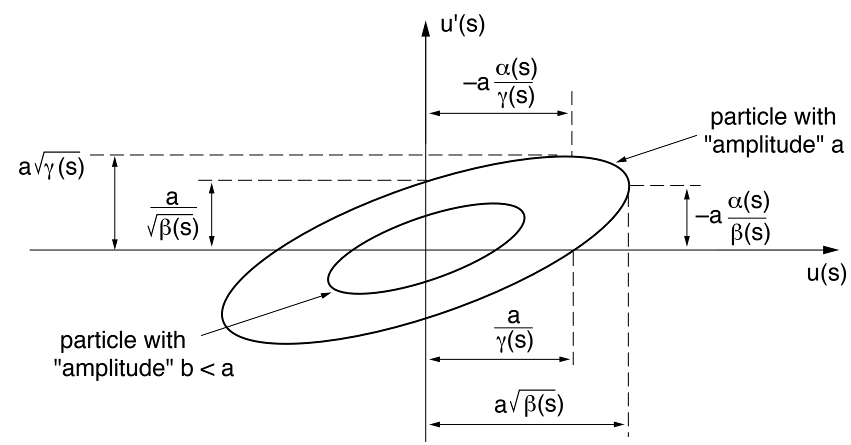
Optical machine parameter that depends on the lattice of the machine, in particular on the **QUADRUPOLES.**
Beta has to be small at collision at the IP

Emittance: *Parameter which describes the spread of the particles in the phase space (xx') or (yy').*

By knowing the setting of the quadrupoles and the beam emittance, <u>one can compute the beam dimension in the entire LHC</u>

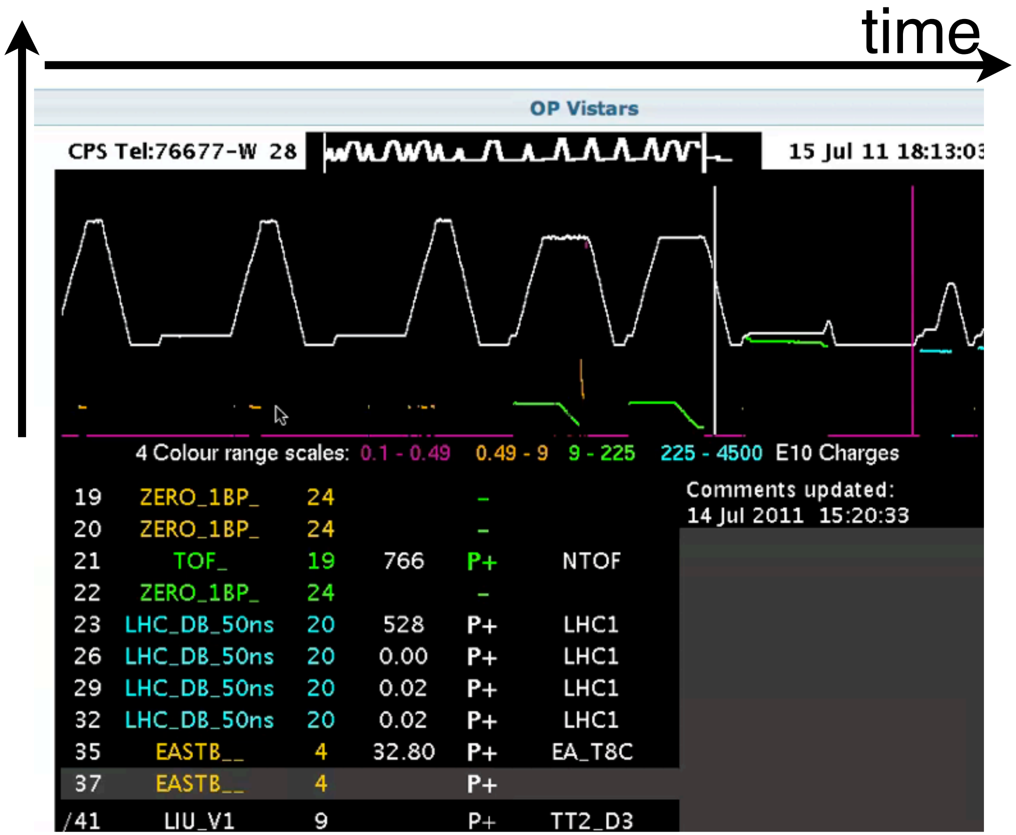






An example of cycling machine: the CERN-PS (Proton Synchrotron)

B(t) or E(t)



$$\frac{dB}{dt} = 24\,G/ms$$

PS is a slow synchrotron: pulses every 1.2 s (or multiples)

PS radius: 100 m

Injection: B = 1013 G (0.1013 T) E = 1.4 GeV

Extraction (max): 12000 G (1.2T) E ~ 26 GeV

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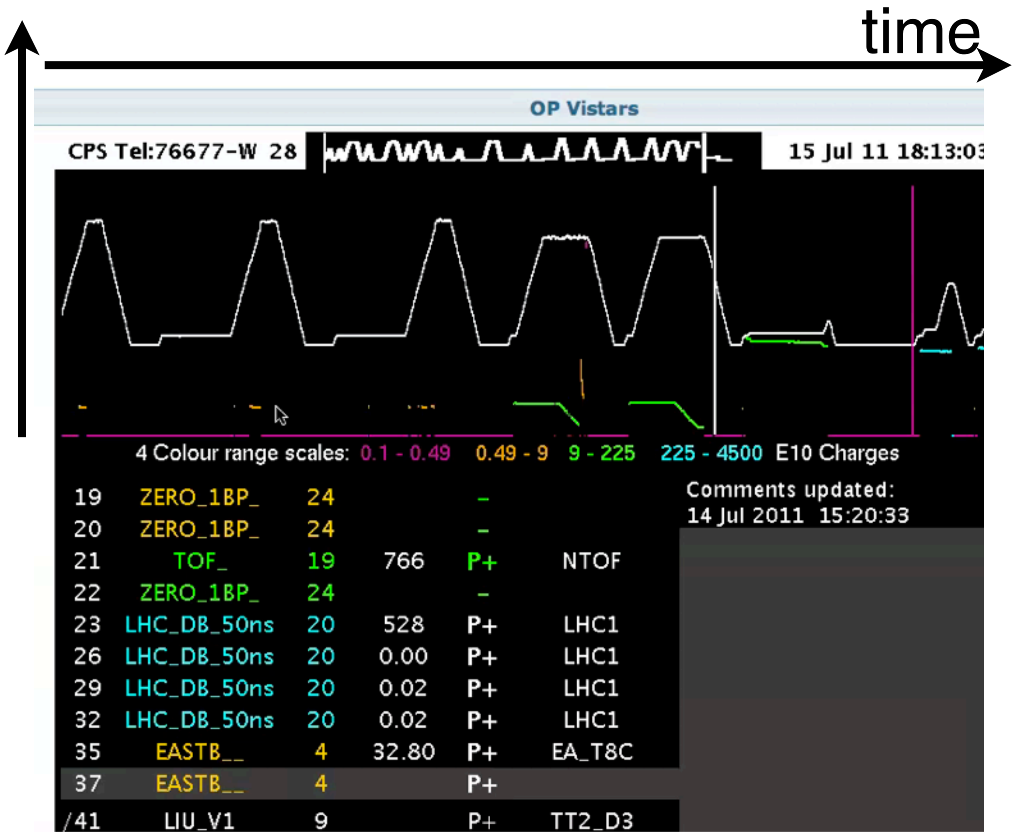

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