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## PE Mini Lectures #5 Introduction

18.09.2019

## Mini Lectures: Proposed Topics (May 2019)

Beam & Accelerator physics	5 Wh	at types of magnets do		Magnets	
<ul> <li>How to describe a particle beam?</li> <li>Phase-space, Liouville theorem, emittance, optical functions (α, β, γ), σ</li> </ul>	1) we get	need? And how do we them? 3) Dipoles, quadrupoles, and more: beam-dynamics	• Bas • Bas	do superconducting acc. magnets work? sics of superconductivity sics of superconducting magnet and 4) ble design	
<ul> <li>How do accelerators work?</li> <li>Beams production: ion sources</li> <li>Beam transport, FODO lattice</li> <li>Beam acceleration: linacs and acc. cavities</li> <li>Beam collision: synchrotron, collider, lumin</li> <li>Acc. hardware: beam dump, cavities,</li> </ul>	2) a	and hardware realization Kicker and septa	<b>Why</b> • Ho • Ho	and how to protect a s.c. magnet? ow to quench a s.c. magnet? ow to protect a s.c. magnet? ow to protect a s.c. magnet? uench/damage limits	
<ul> <li>What can go wrong? Beam-related failures</li> <li>Failure classification (risk, slow/fast/ultrafast failures)</li> <li>Failure examples: magnet powering, injection/extraction failures, UFOs, QH firing</li> <li>Failure criticality for different machines</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>How does the CERN accelerator complex work?</li> <li>Injectors: LINACs, PSB, PS, SPS</li> <li>LHC operation and cycle</li> <li>LHC availability and faults</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Reliability and availability 6</li> <li>Basic definitions (for CERN and other accelerators)</li> <li>Introduction to risk assessment</li> <li>Lifetime distributions and bathtub</li> </ul>	
Hydrodynamic tunnelling     LHC	stems n MP systems at (BIS, PIC, WIC, , LBDS, COLL)	opecial topics		<sup>curve</sup> Reliability & Availability	
Machine Protection • Electronics for M					
ComputationalBasics of co-sinMethodsIntroduction to	nulation machine learning	actice / Object-oriented prog g ? How to simulate a magnet		eg O)	





Introduction



## Where are we?

