

The LHC Beam and its Transverse Beam Profile

A short summary of my journey to CERN, the LHC beam,
and my contribution to the new Beam Wire-Scanner.

How did I join CERN?

- I landed a one year internship as technical student (TS)
- Read my background story at CERN's career page:
<https://careers.cern/Ervin>



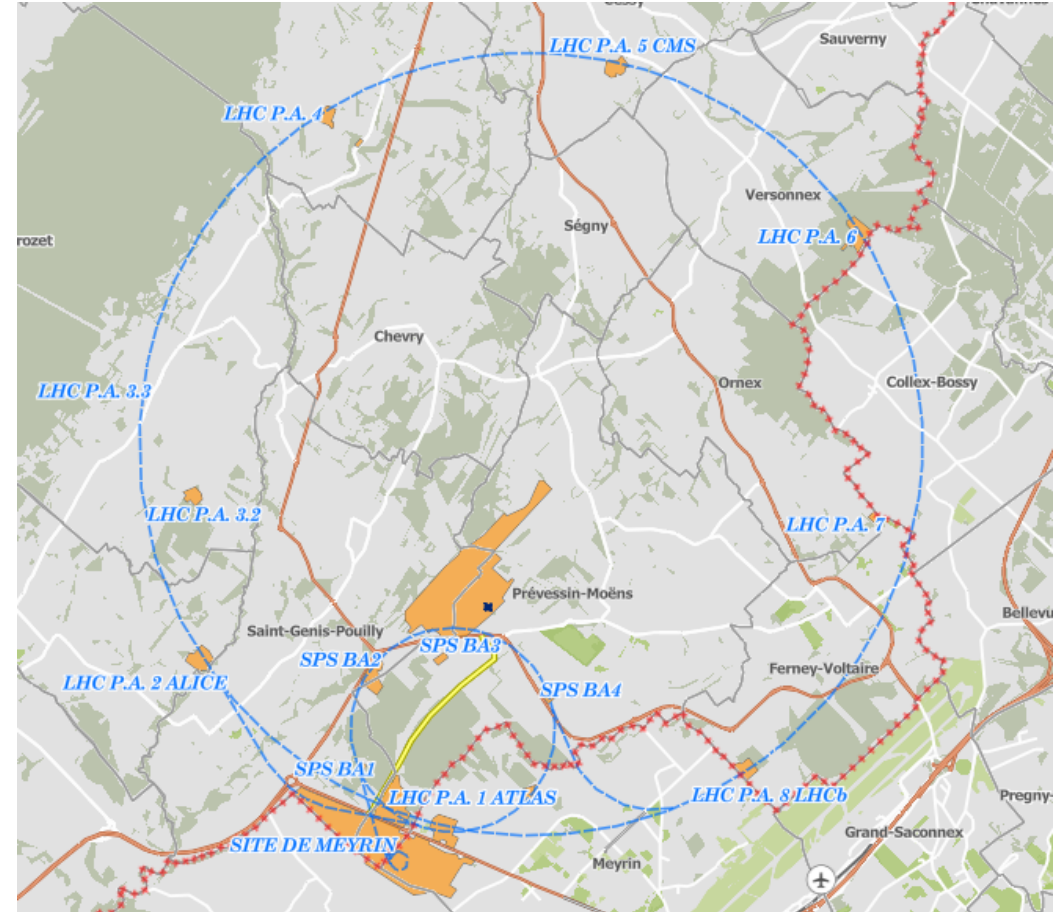
A picture from my first tour at the Meyrin site.

How can you join CERN?

- There are a lot of different programmes at CERN
 - [Professionals](#)
 - Experienced → staff
 - Entry-level → fellowships, trainings, ...
 - [Students](#)
 - PhD
 - Technical Students → BSc/MSc
 - Administrative Students
 - Summer Student
 - OpenLab Summer Student
- Keep in mind
 - Staff positions are EXTREMELY hard to get.
 - Student positions much less.
 - In general time-limited contracts.
 - Students have 3.3k allowance.
 - Geneva region is expensive!
 - French side poor public transport (car recommended).

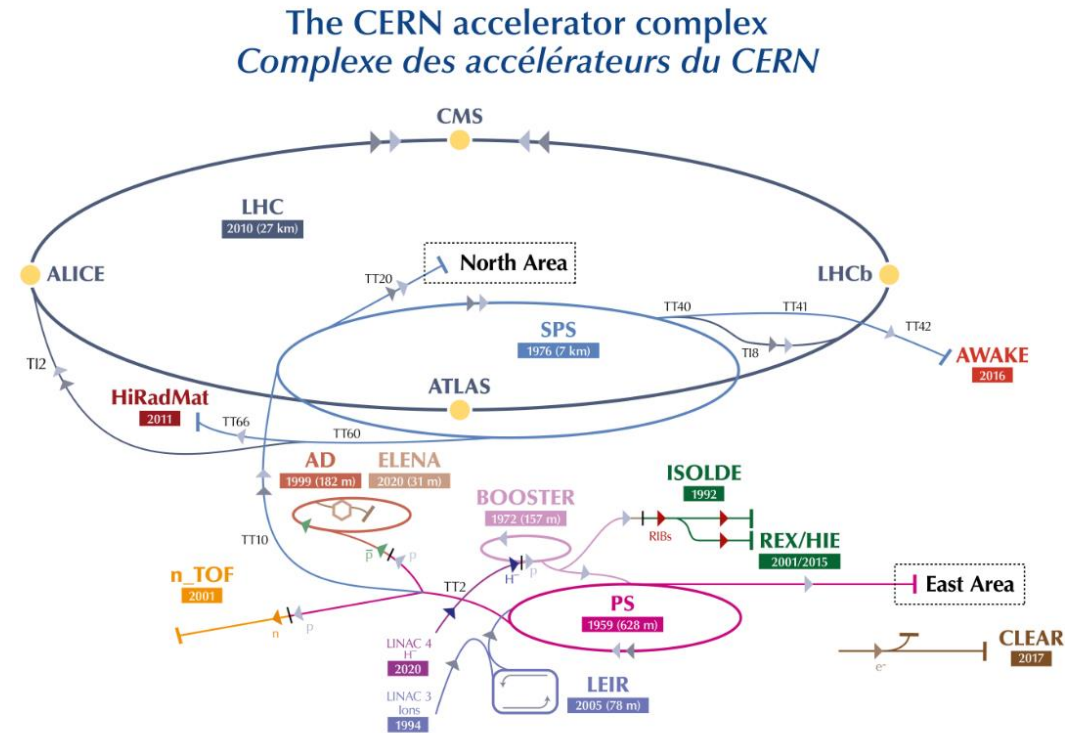
Where exactly was I at CERN?

- CERN is organized in many different [departments](#) with its groups and sections
- I was at BE-BI-PM:
 - Beams (department)
 - [Beam Instrumentation](#) (group)
 - [Profile Measurement](#) (section)
- CERN has two main sites
 - Meyrin (CH/F border)
 - Prévessin (F) ← I was [here](#)



CERN accelerator complex

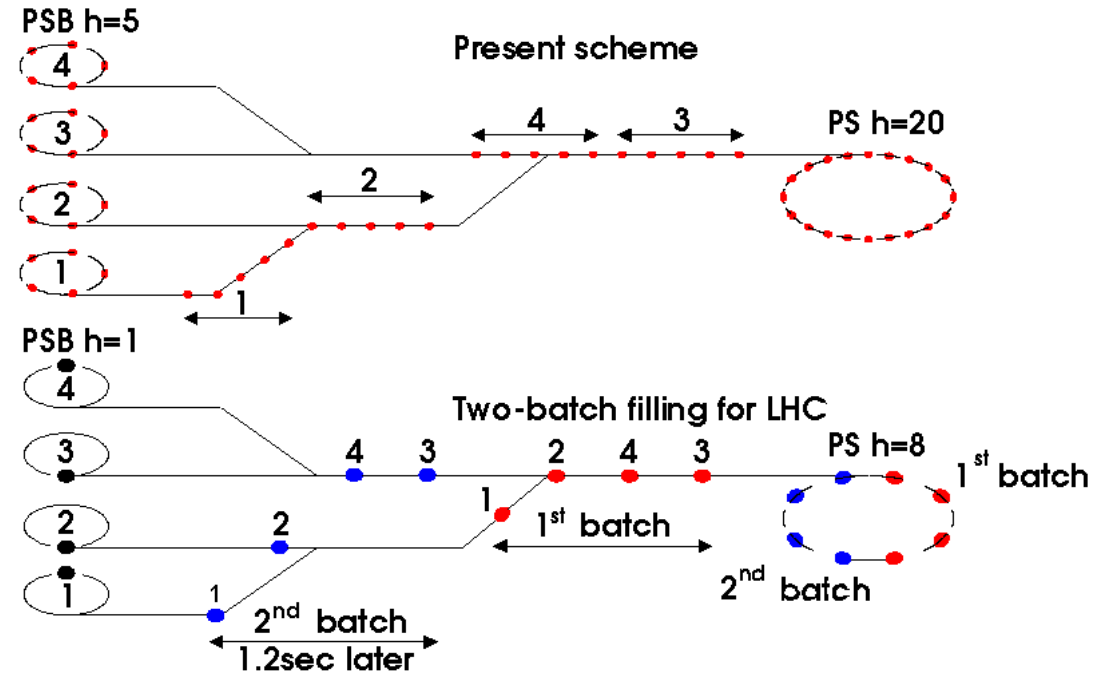
- There are many different accelerators and sections.
- My work focused on the LHC chain (start to end):
 - [LINAC4](#)
 - [Proton Synchrotron Booster \(PSB\)](#)
 - [Proton Synchrotron \(PS\)](#)
 - [Super Proton Synchrotron \(SPS\)](#)
 - [Large Hadron Collider \(LHC\)](#)



<https://cds.cern.ch/record/2684277>

The beam journey – Part I: LINAC-PSB-PS

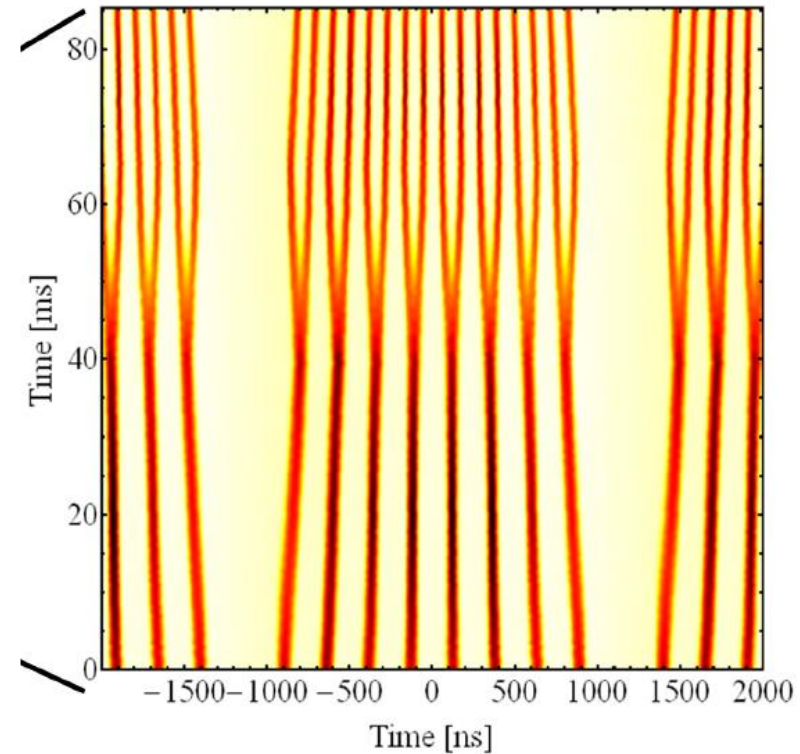
- The LINAC feeds the four strings of the PSB with particles
- The particle collection inside a PSB string is called «bunch» (b)
- A full «batch» of the PSB is thus 4 bunches (4 b)
- The PSB sends sequentially 6 b to the PS (1x full + 1x half batch)
- The PS captures the 6 b as buckets using ist RF cavities on h=7



<http://ps-div.web.cern.ch/LHC-PS/LHC-PS.html>

The beam journey – Part II: PS beam spacing

- On $h=7$ there are 7 buckets
 - 6 are filled with particles
 - 1 is empty (e) \rightarrow kicker slot
- The PS is used to «[reshape](#)» the beam (longitudinal)
- Example (HL 25 ns scheme):
 - Start with $h=7$: 300 ns (1 e)
 - $3x \rightarrow h=21$: 100 ns (3 e)
 - $2x \rightarrow h=42$: 50 ns (6 e)
 - $2x \rightarrow h=84$: 25 ns (12 e)

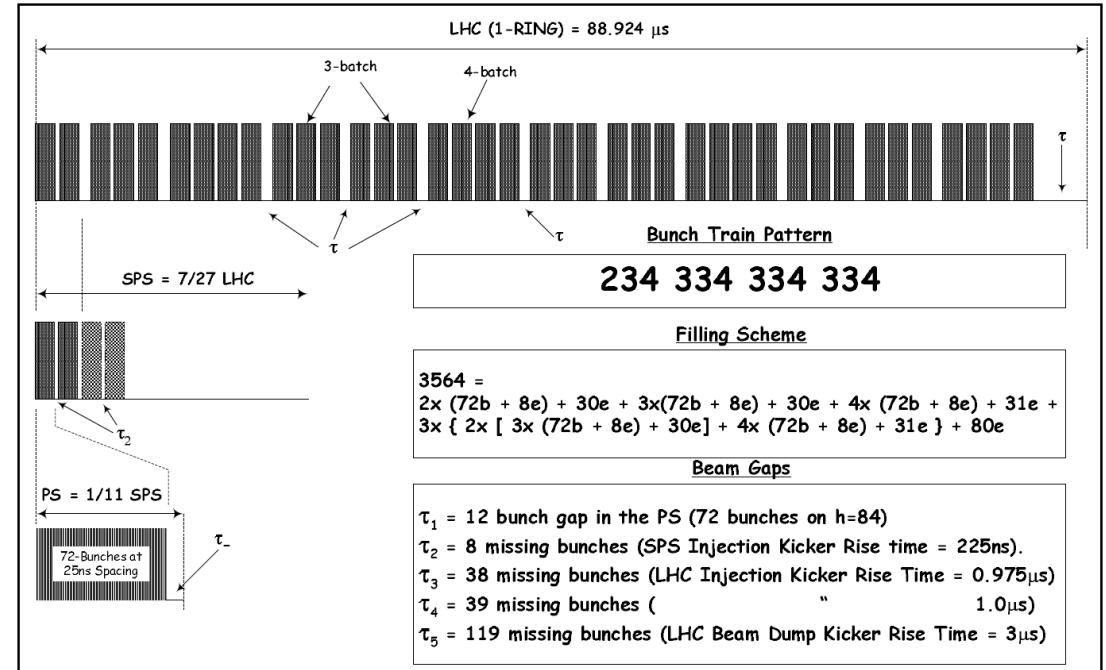


Example of a «reshape» for $h=9$, $2x$:

<https://cds.cern.ch/record/2674118/files/664.pdf>

The beam journey – Part III: PS-SPS-LHC

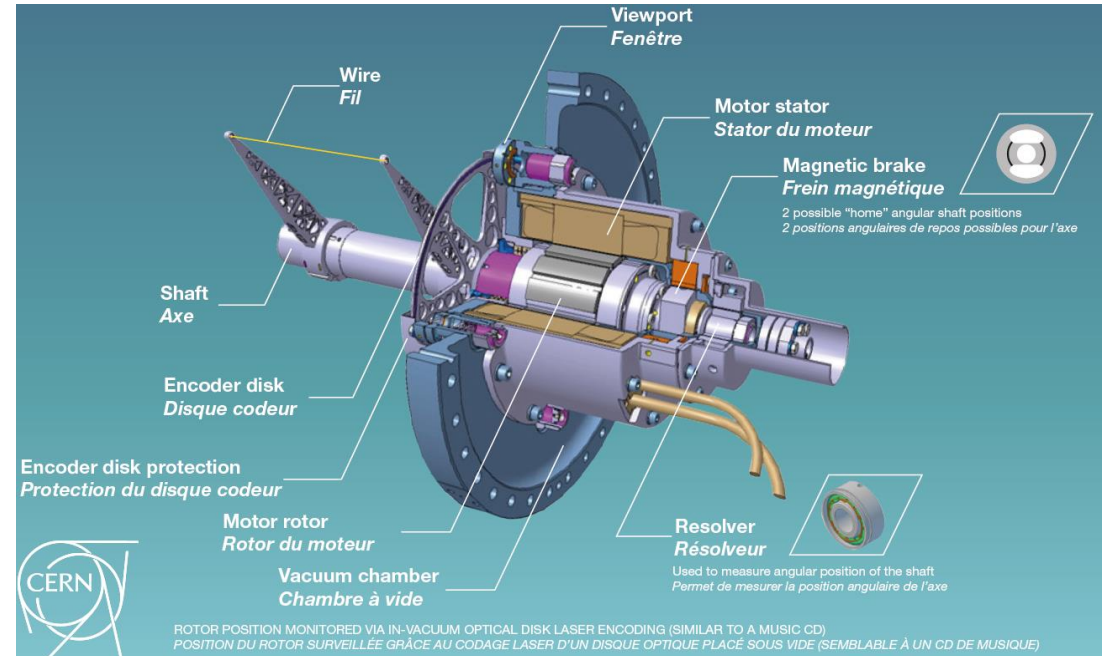
- The PS batch is injected to the SPS (72 b + 12 e).
- The SPS «compresses» the PS batches by reducing 12 e to 8 e.
- The SPS can take up to 4 batches from the PS.
- For HL the SPS is filled as follows
 - 1 x {2, 3, 4} followed by 3 x {3, 3, 4}
- These are injected to the LHC ([HL 25 ns filling scheme](https://cds.cern.ch/record/691782/files/project-note-323.pdf))



<https://cds.cern.ch/record/691782/files/project-note-323.pdf>

What project did I join?

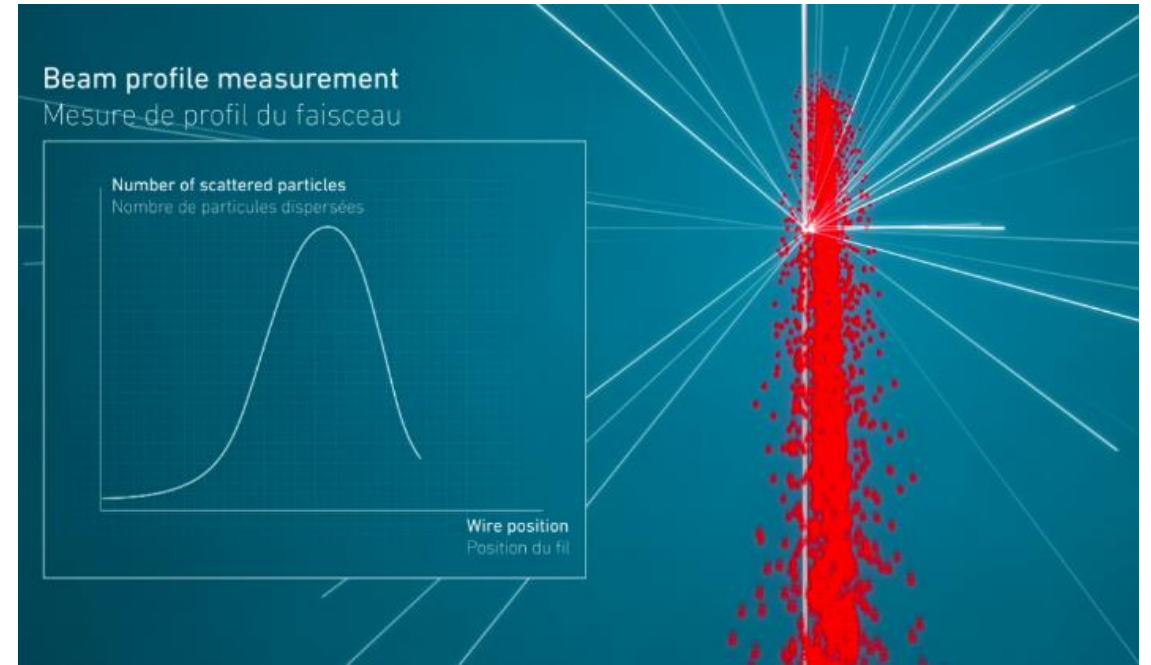
- Particle beams have many different properties that have to be measured
- I worked on the new high speed «Beam Wire-Scanner» (BWS)
- The BWS measures the transverse beam profile
 - Beam travels in s direction
 - The transverse beam profile is orthogonal to s , i.e. (x, y) -plane



<https://cds.cern.ch/record/2693990/files/Poster-2019-888.pdf>

How does the BWS work?

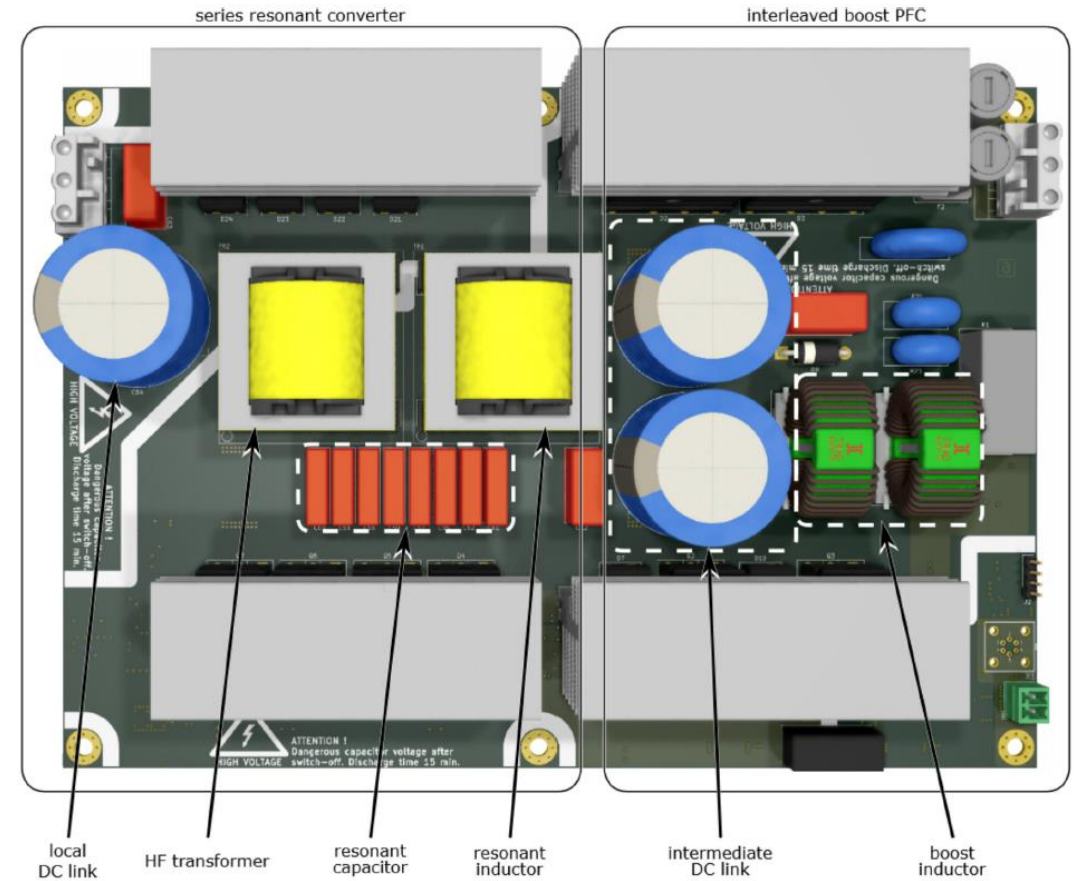
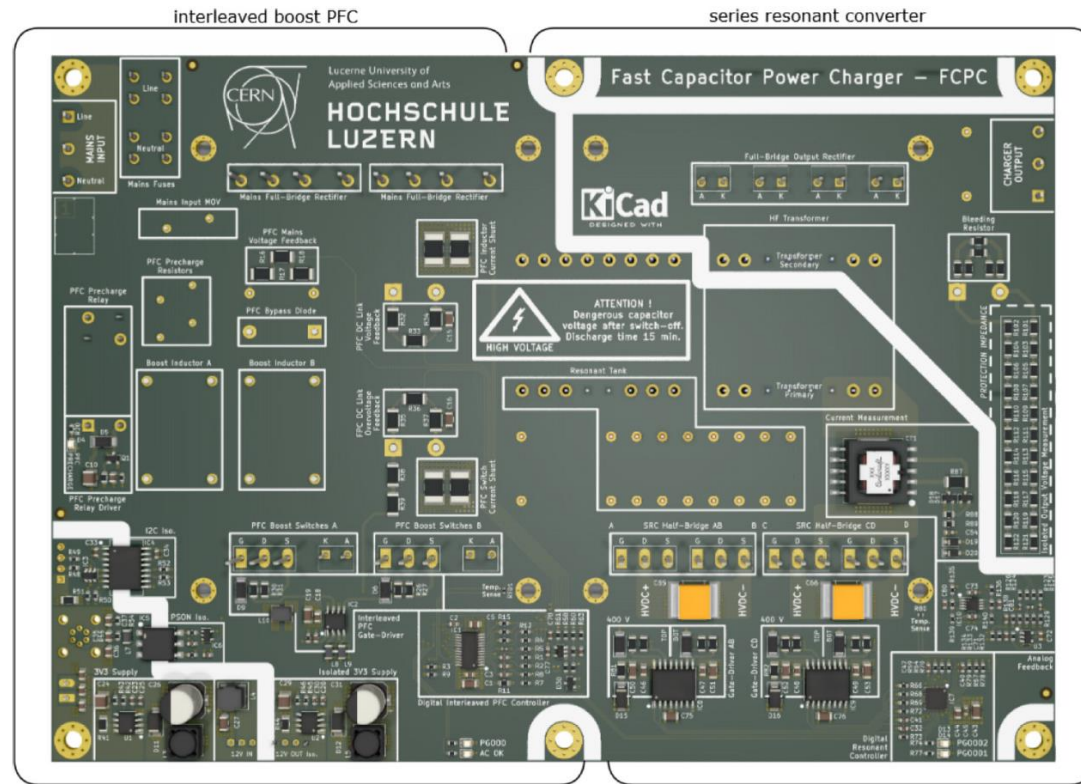
- The BWS sweeps a thin carbon wire (30 μm) through the beam.
- The beam-wire interaction generates a particle shower.
- The particles are detected with scintillators.
- By correlating the wire position and the intensity of the beam interaction, the transverse beam profile can be calculated.



See the full BWS animation video here:

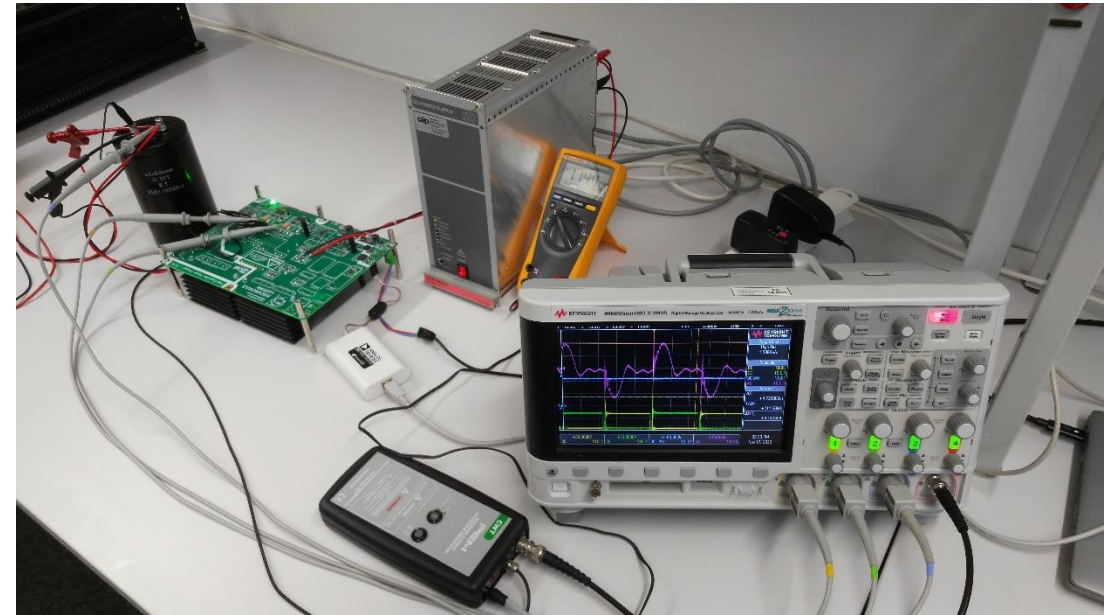
<https://videos.cern.ch/record/1750707>

Master Thesis – Fast DC Link Charger for BWS



Master Thesis – Fast DC Link Charger for BWS

- I developed a new DC link charger for the BWS to boost its performance and flexibility
 - Faster startup (60 s \rightarrow 3.36 s)
 - Faster recharge (12 s \rightarrow 672 ms)
 - High RR (80 mH \rightarrow 1.49 Hz)
 - Lower cost (- 40 %)
 - Remote control (now robust)
 - Telemetry (new)
 - Software configuration (new)



First prototype setup of the fast DC link charger.

Questions?