

CERN Summer school 2010

Introduction to accelerators

by

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CERN BE-ABP

Lecture Summary

Lectures aim: provide a basics knowledge about accelerator physics, also on the technical point of view

Lecture Ia : Introduction, Motivations

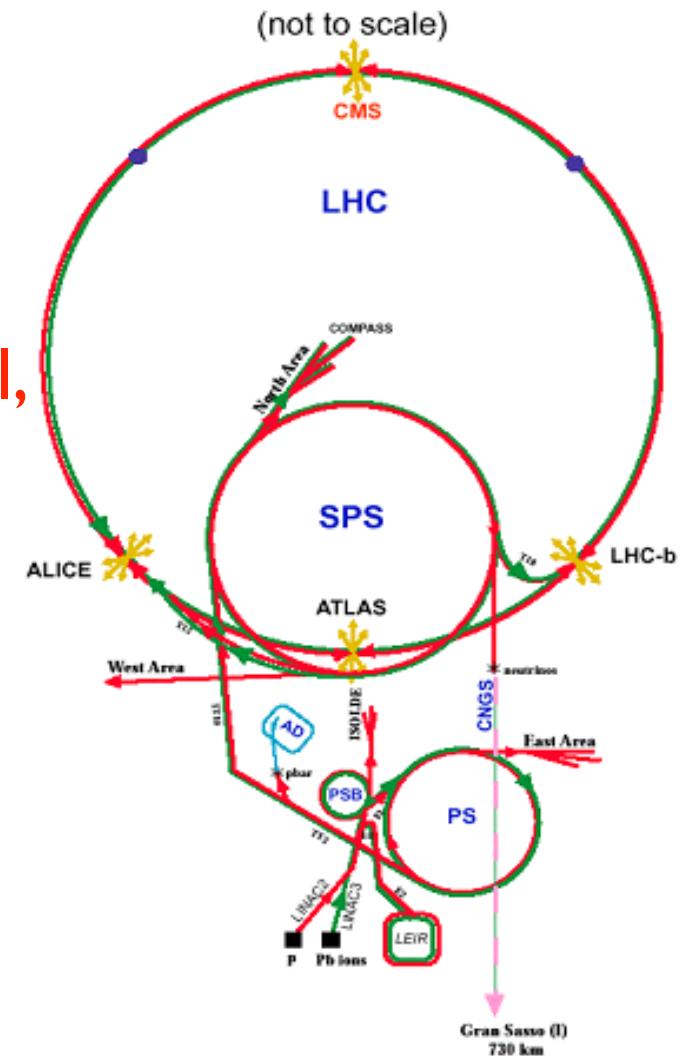
Lecture Ib: History and Accelerator types

Lecture II-IV: Transverse beam dynamics,
Longitudinal beam dynamics, Beam Control,
Main limiting factors

Lecture V: Technical challenges

Blue: Simone

Red: Bernhard



References |

- [0] 2005 Summer Student Lectures of O. Bruning,
[<http://agenda.cern.ch/askArchive.php?base=agenda&categ=a054021&id=a054021/transparencies>]
- [1] M. Martini, An Introduction to Transverse Beam Dynamics in Accelerators, CERN/PS 96-11 (PA), 1996,
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- [2] L. Rinolfi, Longitudinal Beam Dynamics (Application to synchrotron), CERN/PS 2000-008 (LP), 2000,
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- [3] Theoretical Aspects of the Behaviour of Beams in Accelerators and Storage Rings: International School of Particle Accelerators of the 'Ettore Majorana' Centre for Scientific Culture, 10–22 November 1976, Erice, Italy, M.H. Blewett (ed.), CERN report 77-13 (1977)
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- [5] K. Schindl, Space Charge, CERN-PS-99-012-DI, 1999
[<http://doc.cern.ch/archive/electronic/cern/preprints/ps/ps-99-012.pdf>]
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[<http://www.slac.stanford.edu/~achao/wileybook.html>]
- [7] Web site on LHC Beam-Beam Studies [<http://wwwslap.cern.ch/collective/zwe/lhcbb/>]
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- [11] Wiedemann, Particle accelerator physics I, Springer
- [12] P. Germain CERN 89-07
- [13] Wangler RF accelerators, from CERN Library
- [14] CMS web page [<http://cmsinfo.cern.ch/outreach/CMSdocuments/CMSdocuments.html>]
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[<http://preprints.cern.ch/cgi-bin/setlink?base=preprint&categ=cern&id=SL-97-047>]
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- [17] R.Assman, Collimation project web page [<http://lhccollimation-project.web.cern.ch/lhccollimation-project/>]
- [18] Mess, K H; Schmüser, P; Wolff, Superconducting accelerator magnets, 1996 Singapore, World Sci.

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 colliding in large accelerators to study the matter constituents and their interactions laws. **Does it look like the LHC ?**

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

PS will be 51 year old in November ...



High energy:

PS $26 \cdot 10^9$ eV (GeV)

LHC $7 \cdot 10^{12}$ eV (TeV)

Large accelerators:

PS ~ 628 m (cir.)

LHC ~ 27 km (cir.)

Colliding:

PS fix target exp.

LHC real collider

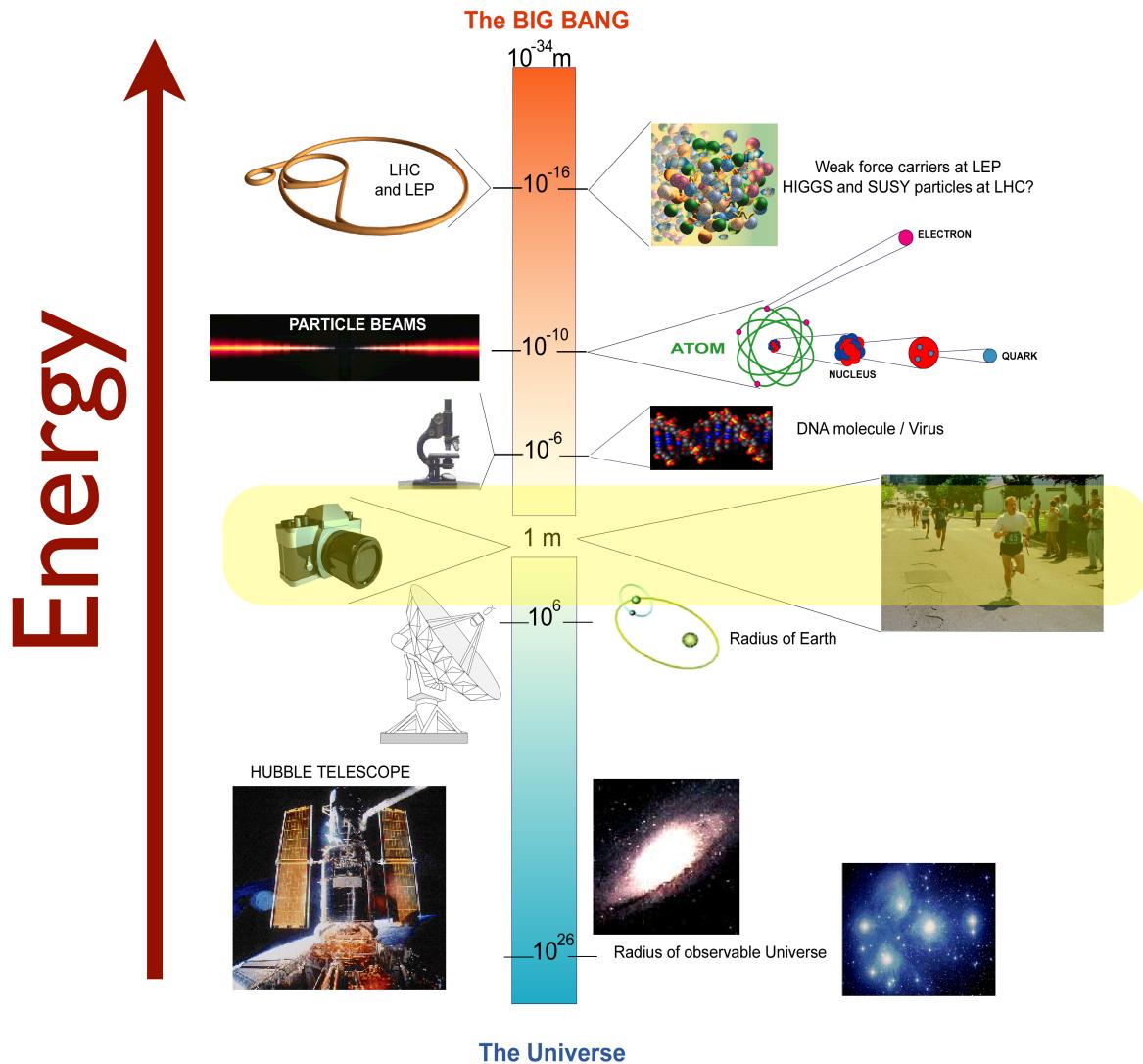
Interactions laws:

PS discovery neutral currents

LHC hopefully the Higgs (+)

Why high energies? Why large accelerators? Colliding means what?

The right instrument for a given dimension



Wavelength of probe radiation should be smaller than the object to be resolved

$$\lambda \ll \frac{h}{p} = \frac{hc}{E}$$

Object	Size	Energy of Radiation
Atom	10^{-10} m	0.00001 GeV (electrons)
Nucleus	10^{-14} m	0.01 GeV (alphas)
Nucleon	10^{-15} m	0.1 GeV (electrons)
Quarks	?	> 1 GeV (electrons)

Radioactive sources give energies in the range of MeV

Need accelerators for higher energies.



"electronic eyes"

**The typical energy of our life is eV
So, how we can reach the energy/dimension of the big bang?**

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/c²]
(Remember golden rule, $E=mc^2$ has to be true also for units...)
- Just as a rule of thumb: **0.511 MeV/c²** (electron mass) corresponds to about **9.109 10⁻³¹ kg**



An Example about energy scales: **my cellular phone battery.**

Voltage: 3.7 V → 3.7 eV energy of e- from one electrode to the other

Height: 4.5 cm

proton mass ~ 1 10⁹ eV

To accelerate an electron to an energy equivalent to a proton mass:

1 GeV/3.7 eV = 270 270 270 batteries

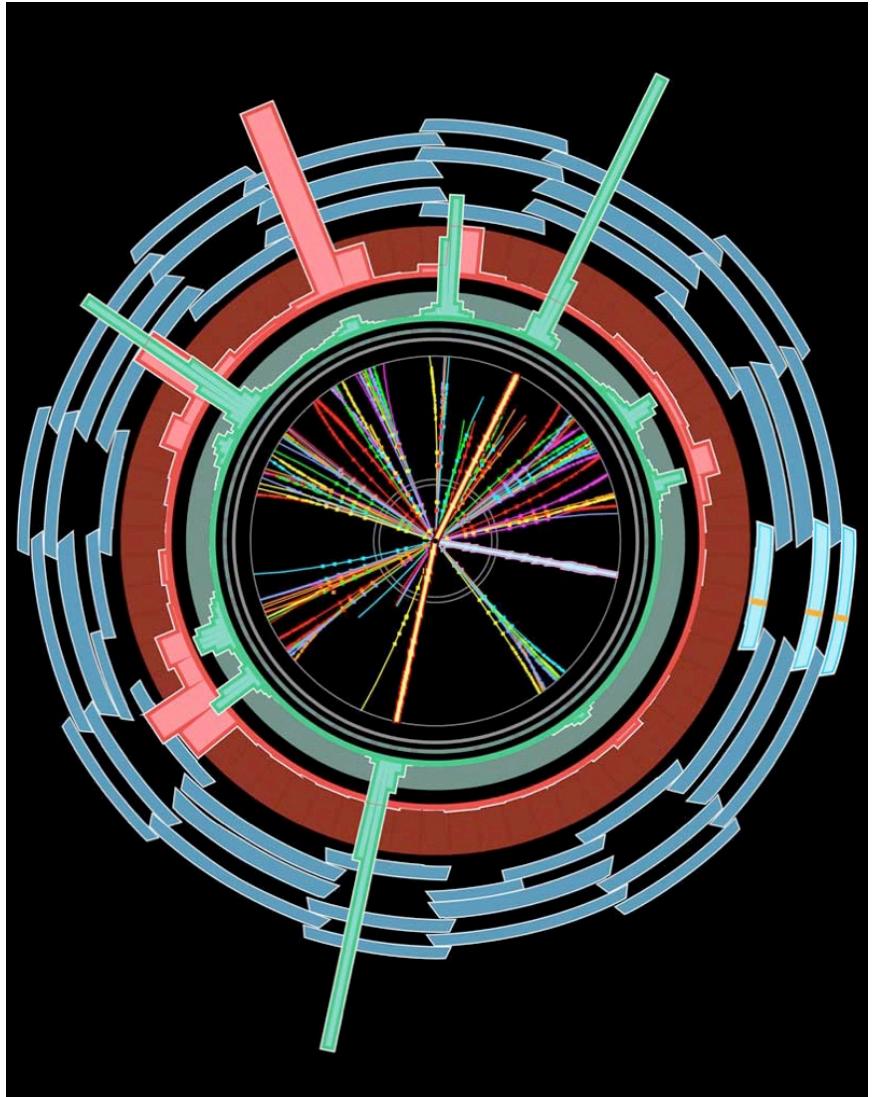
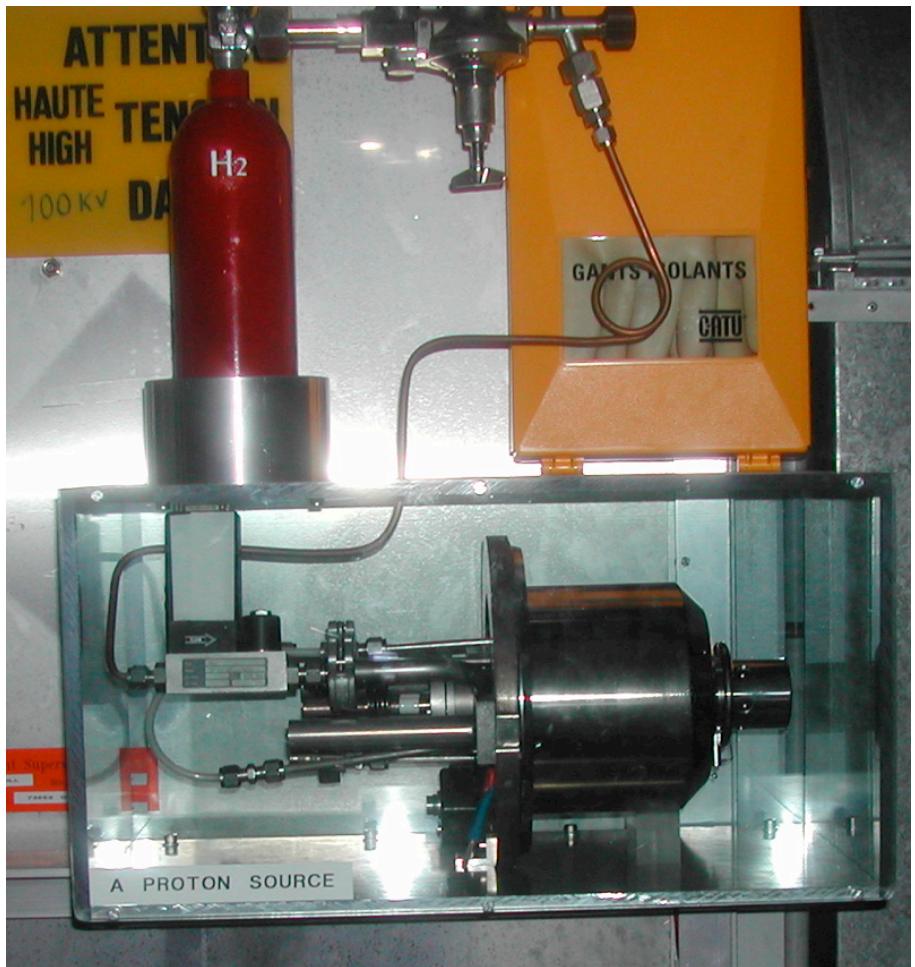
270 270 270 batteries * 0.045 m ~ 12 000 000 m

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

Basically we want to bring you ...



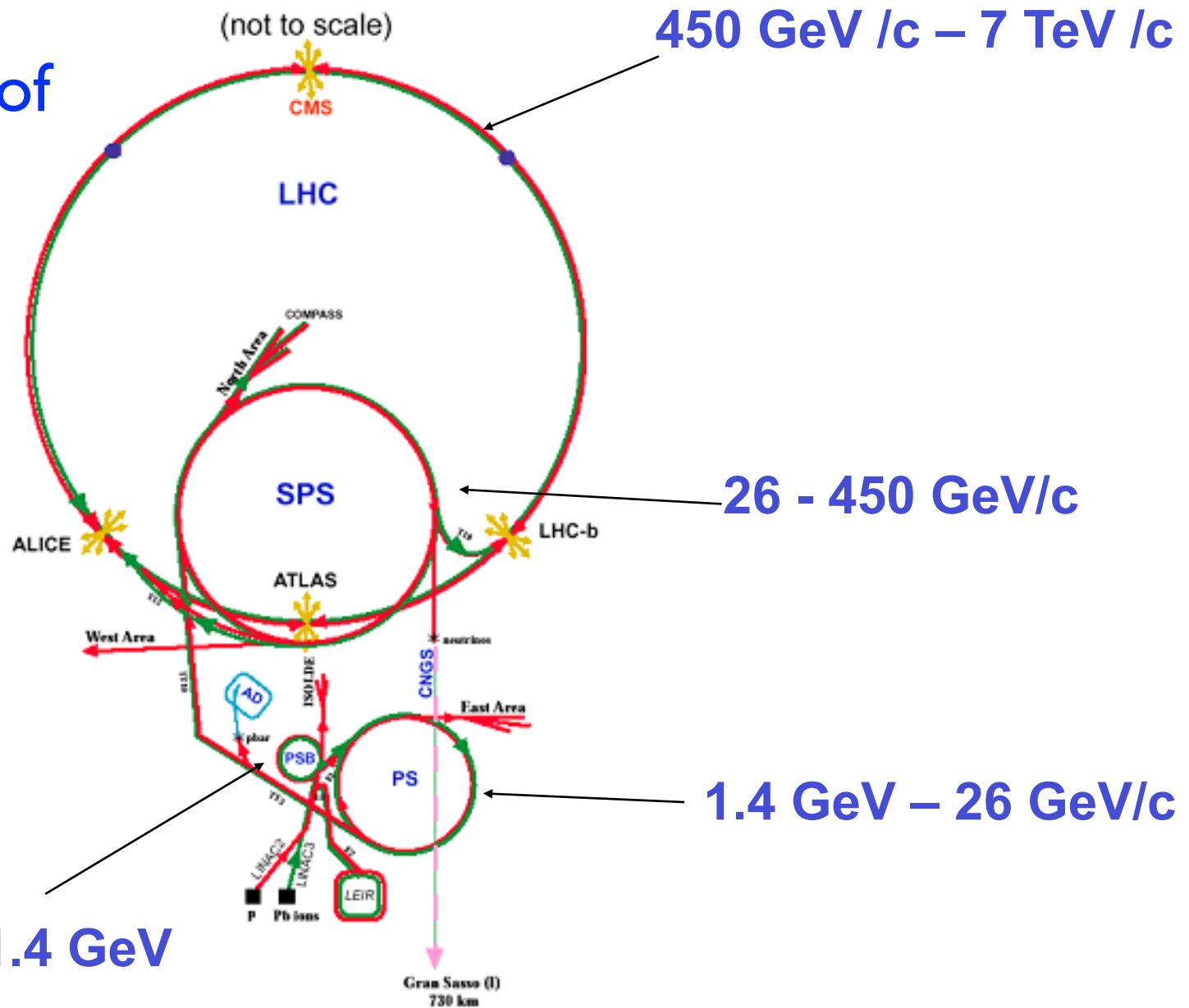
from nearly a bottle of hydrogen

to a little bit before this

*through the history of this science, the theory,
the technological challenges and the applications*

CERN accelerator complex overview

Chain/sequence of accelerators



50 MeV – 1.4 GeV

1.4 GeV – 26 GeV/c

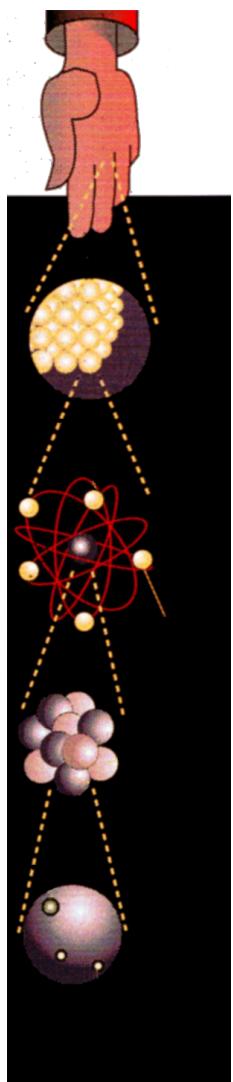
450 GeV /c – 7 TeV /c

26 - 450 GeV/c

- 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

Matter constituents and interaction laws, the actors of our play



Leptons		Strong		Electromagnetic	
Tau	Electric Charge -1 0	Gluons (8)		Photon	
Muon	-1 0	Quarks		Atoms Light Chemistry Electronics	
Electron	-1 0	Mesons Baryons		Nuclei	

Quarks		Gravitational		Weak	
Bottom	Electric Charge -1/3 2/3	Top	Graviton ?	Bosons (W,Z)	
Strange	-1/3 2/3	Charm	Solar system Galaxies Black holes		
Down	-1/3 2/3	Up			
each quark: R B G 3 colours					

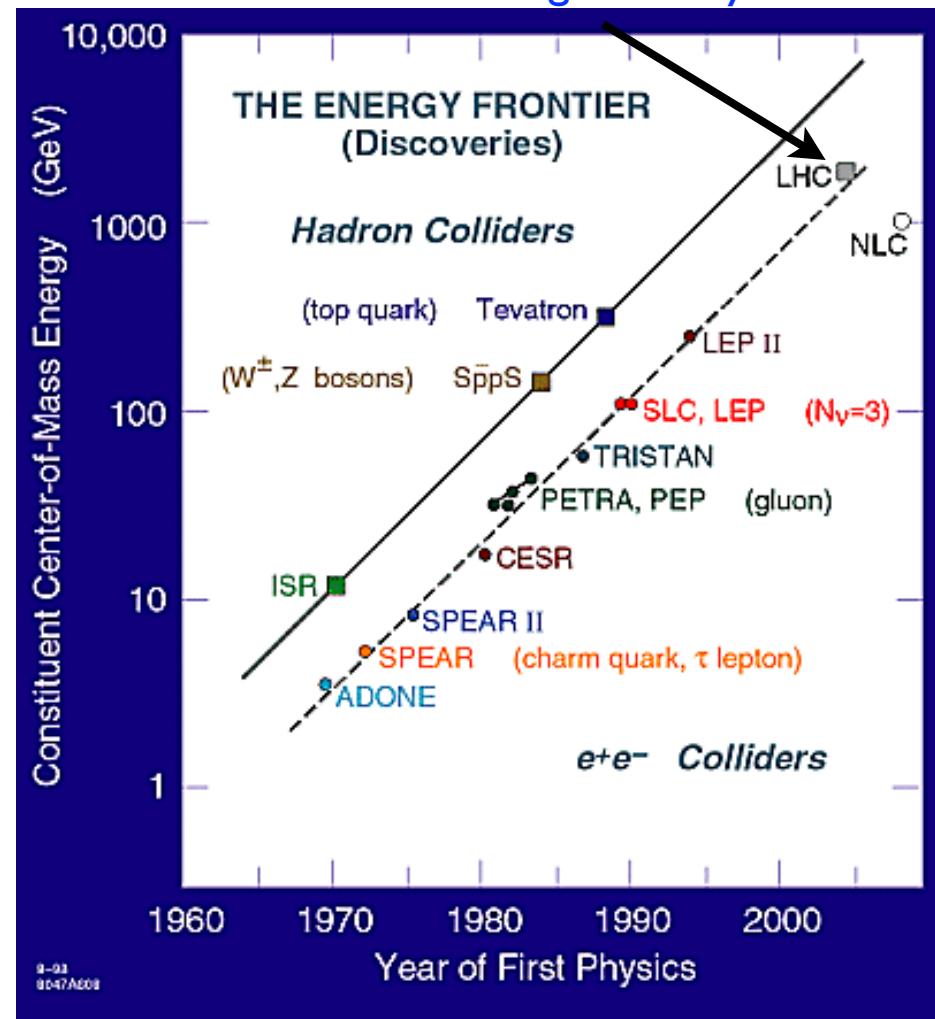
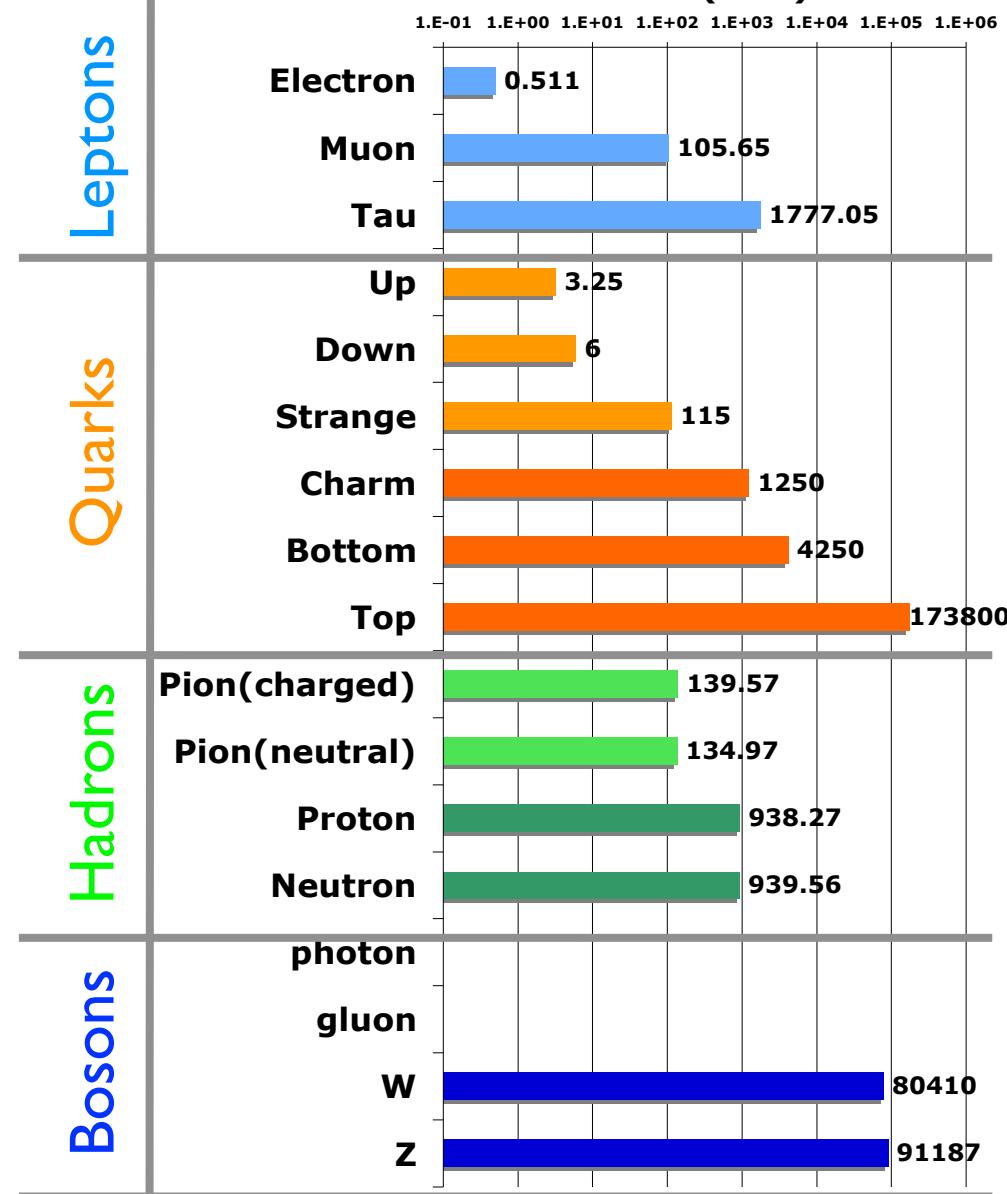
The particle drawings are simple artistic representations

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

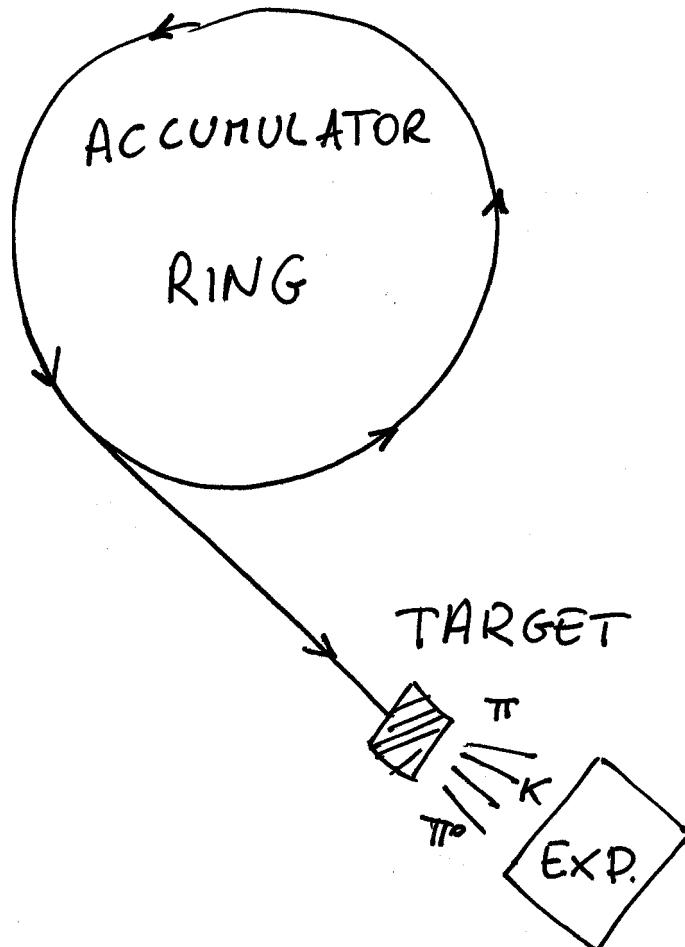


Behind the history plot is hidden the technological development required for each step

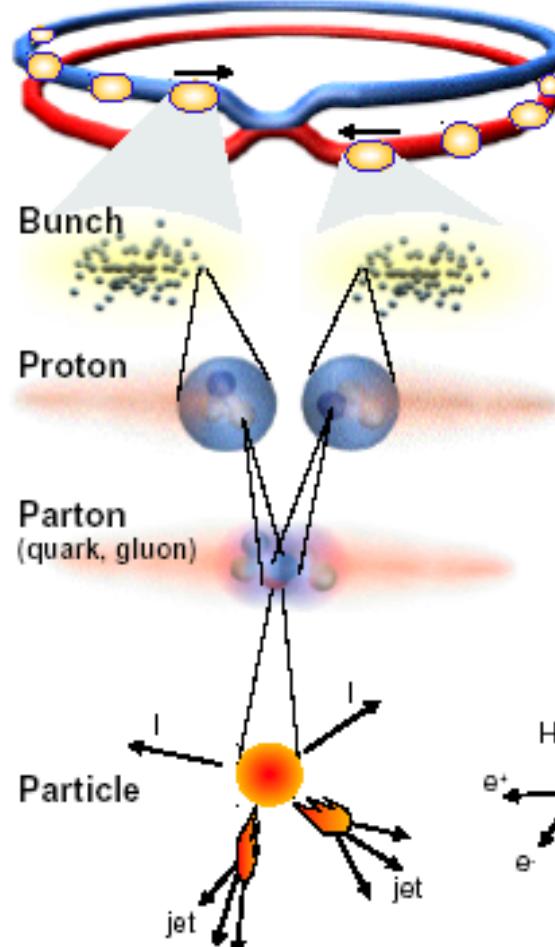
Obs: you can notice different particle species used in the different colliders
electron-positrons and hadron colliders (either p-p-bar as Tevatron, p-p as LHC)

Different approaches: fixed target vs collider

Fixed target



Storage ring/collider



Proton-Proton
Protons/bunch
Beam energy
Luminosity

(2835 x 2835 bunches)
 10^{11}
7 TeV (7×10^{12} eV)
 $10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$

Crossing rate

40 MHz

Collisions =

$10^7 - 10^9 \text{ Hz}$

Higgs

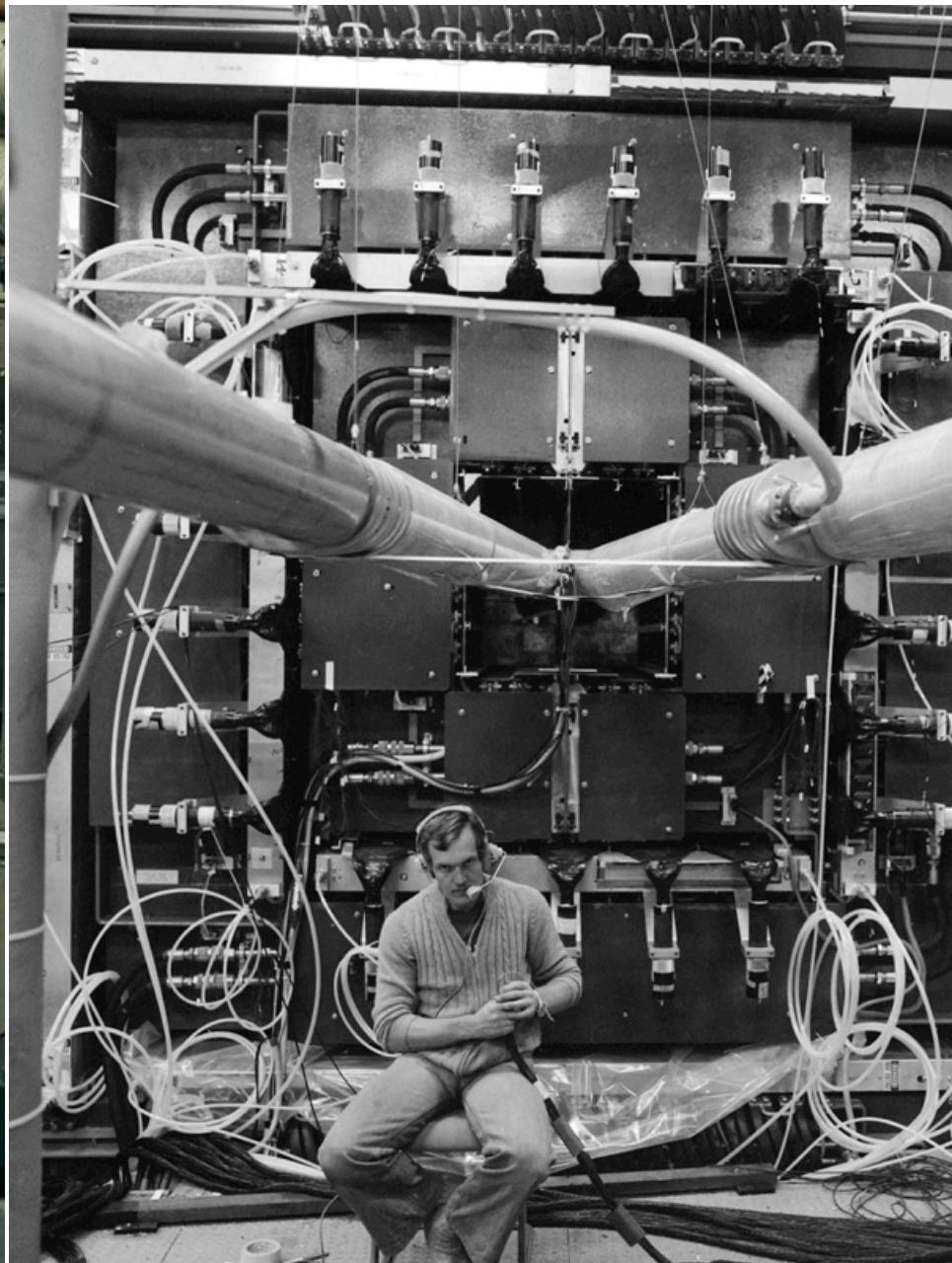
SUSY....

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

<<

$$E_{CM} = 2(E_{beam} + mc^2)$$

ISR: first proton-proton collider

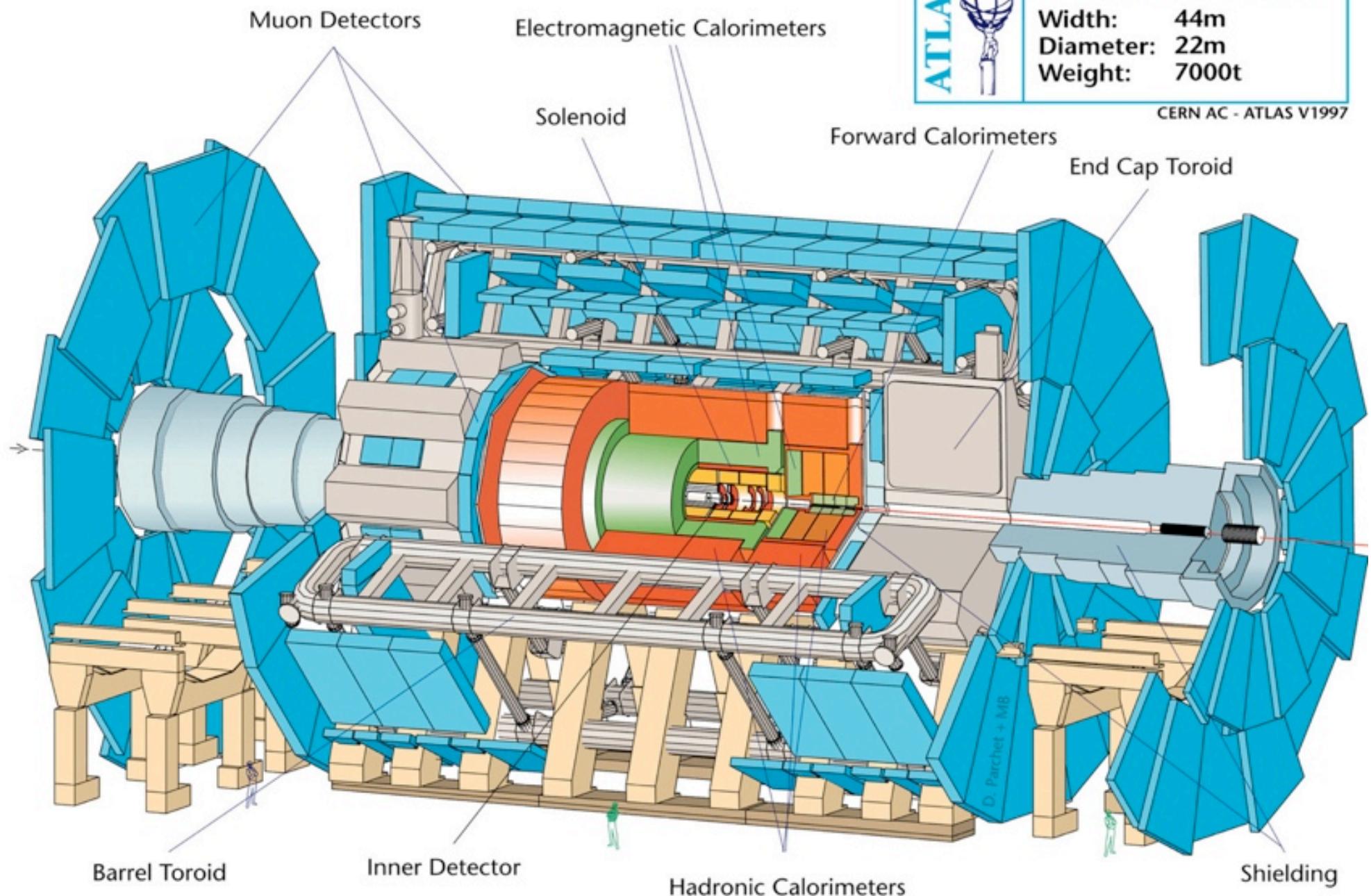




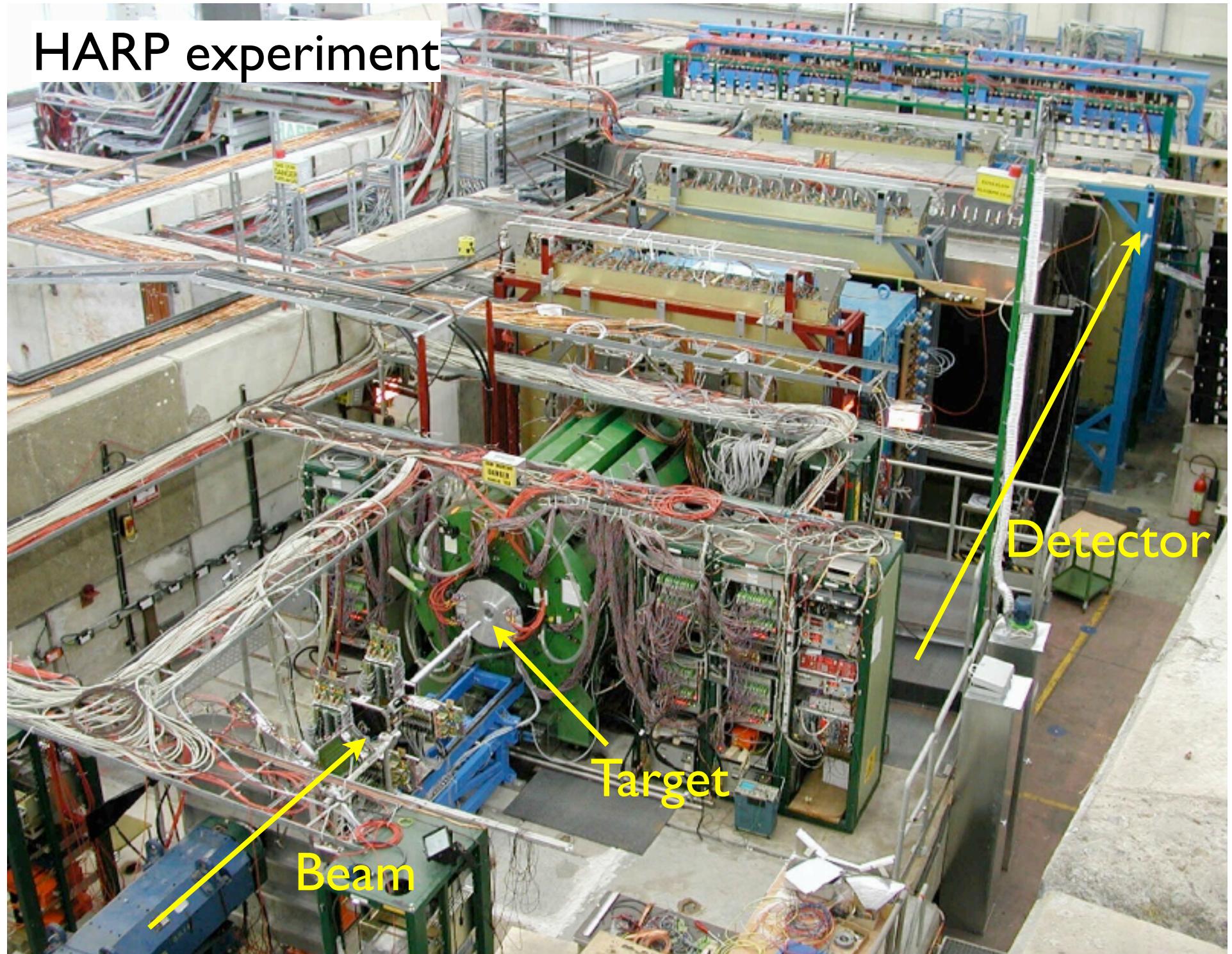
Detector characteristics

Width: 44m
Diameter: 22m
Weight: 7000t

CERN AC - ATLAS V1997

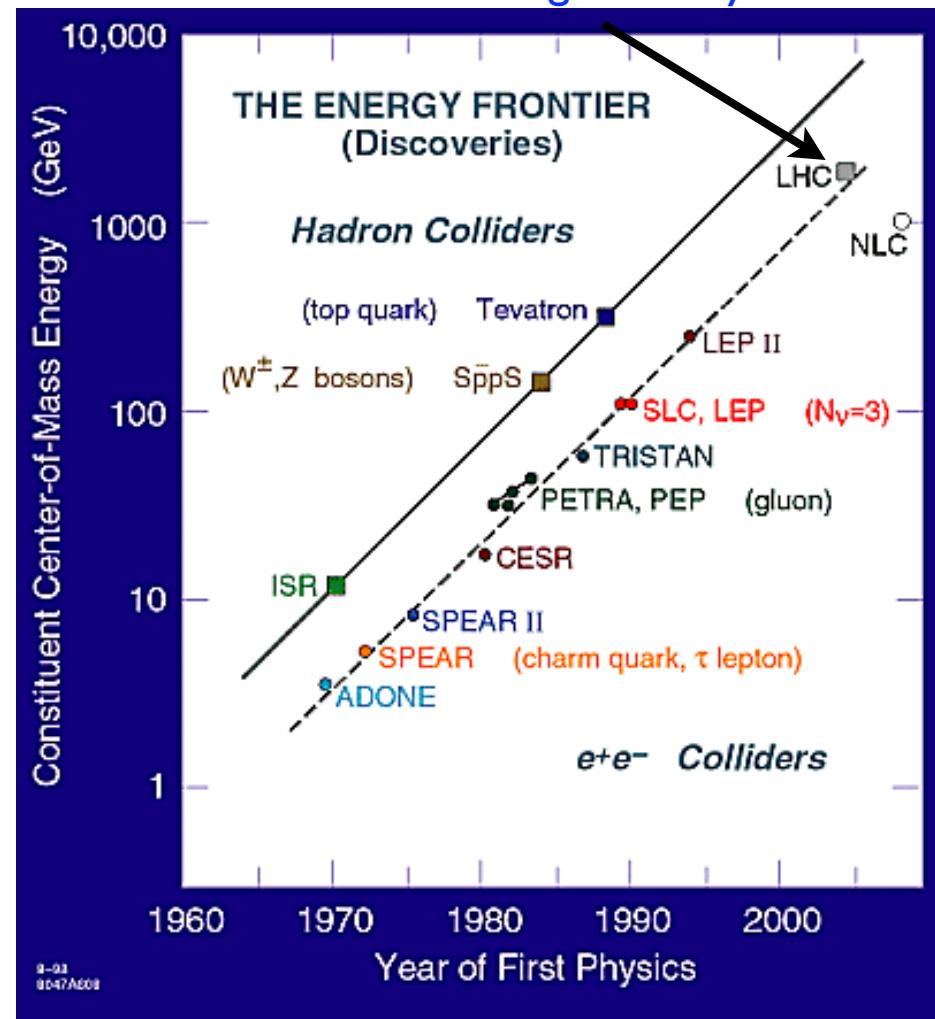
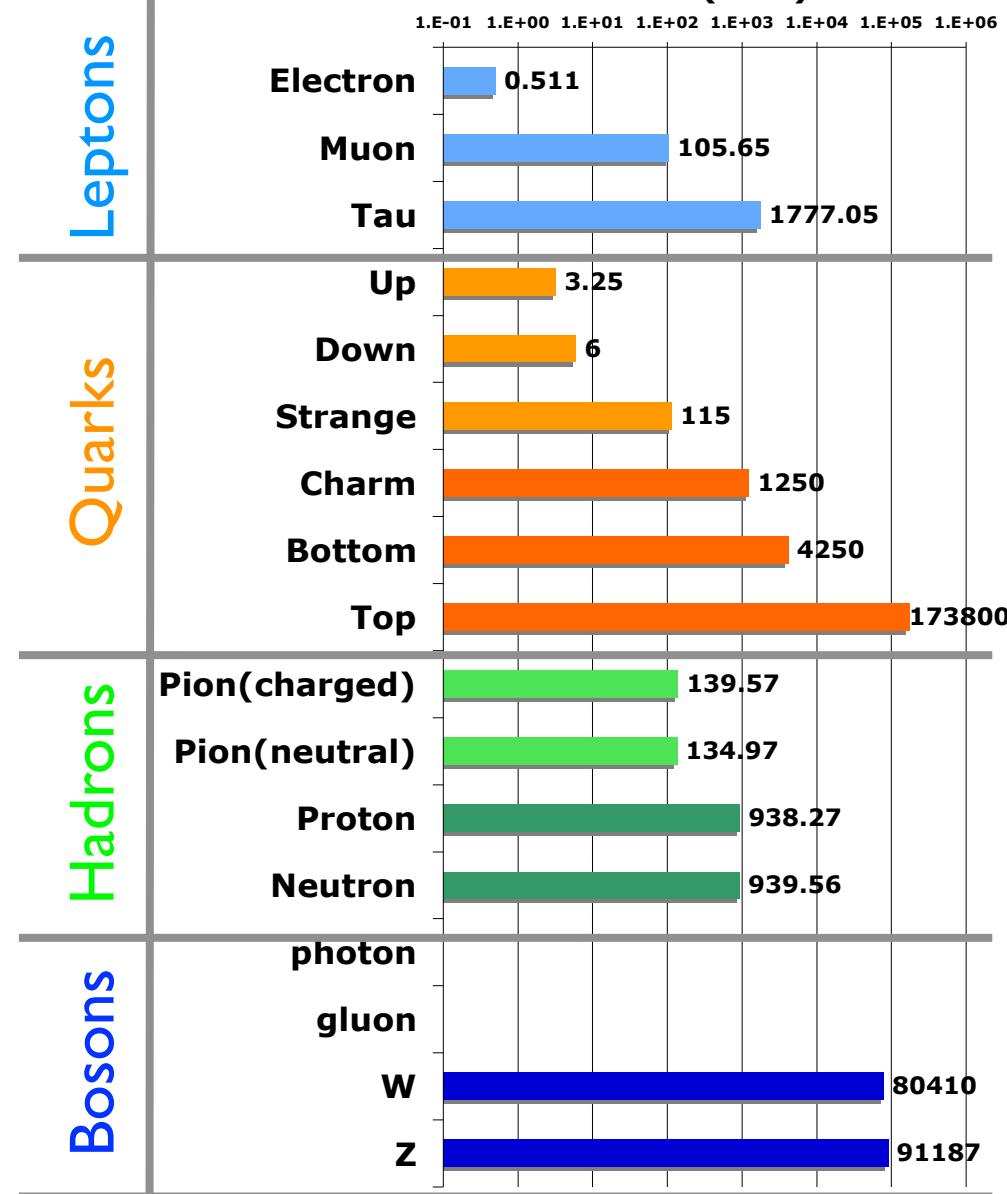


HARP experiment



History/Energy line vs discovery

Higgs and super-symmetry ?
Or something else maybe

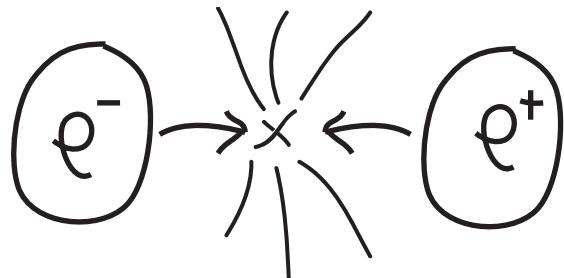


Behind the history plot is hidden the technological development required for each step

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

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

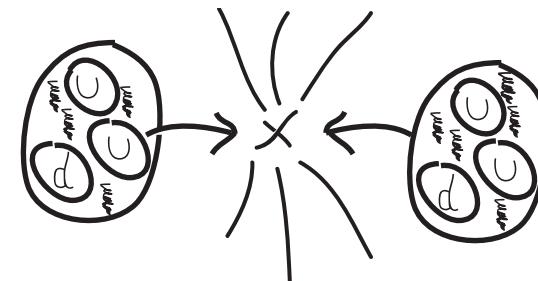
$$E_{\text{coll}} = E_b 1 + E_b 2 = 2E_b = 200 \text{ GeV (LEP)}$$

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

Precision measurement (LEP)

Cons: above a certain energy is no more convenient to use electron because of too high synchrotron radiation (last lecture)

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

$$E_{\text{coll}} < 2E_b$$

Pros: with a single energy possible to scan different processes at different energies.

Discovery machine (LHC)

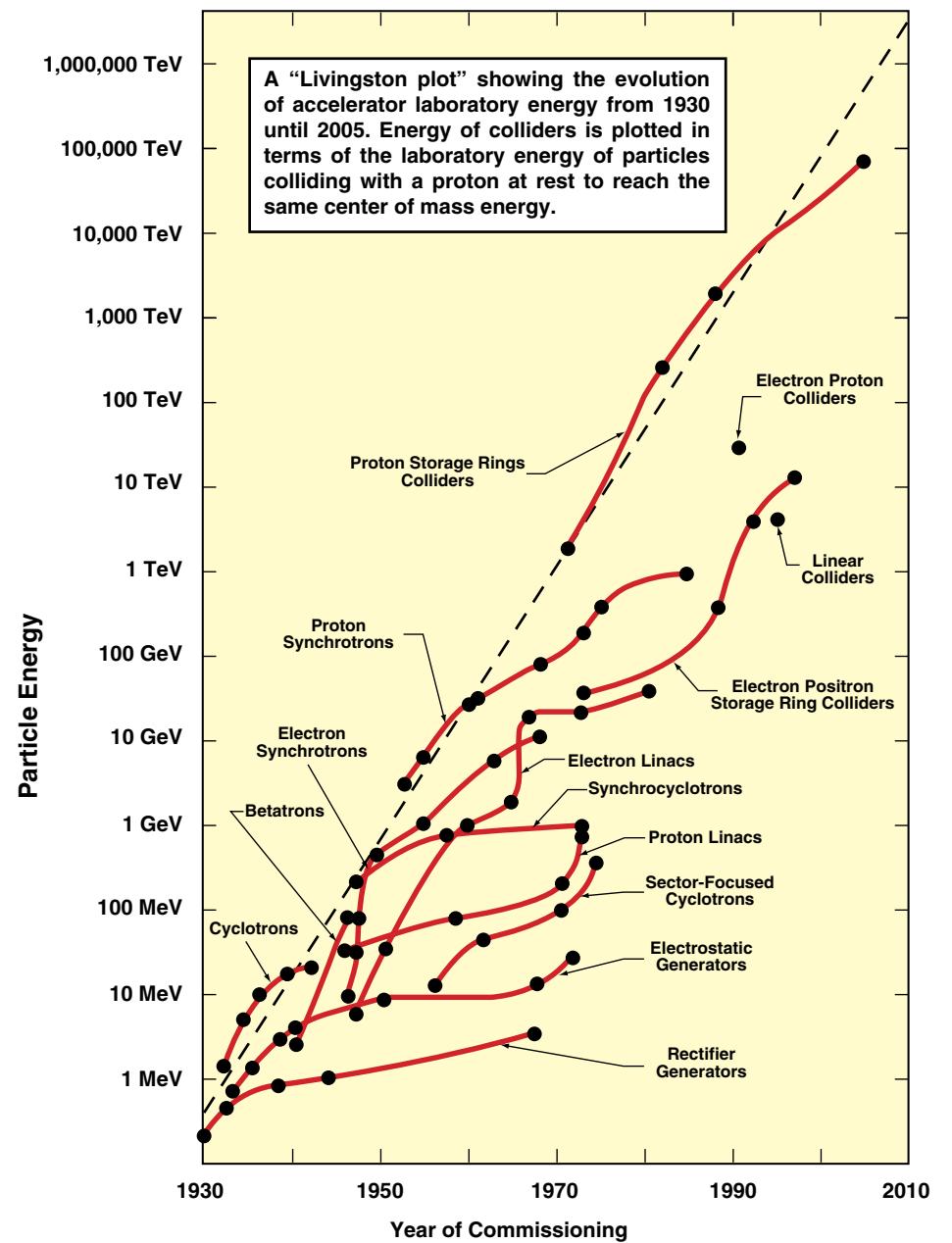
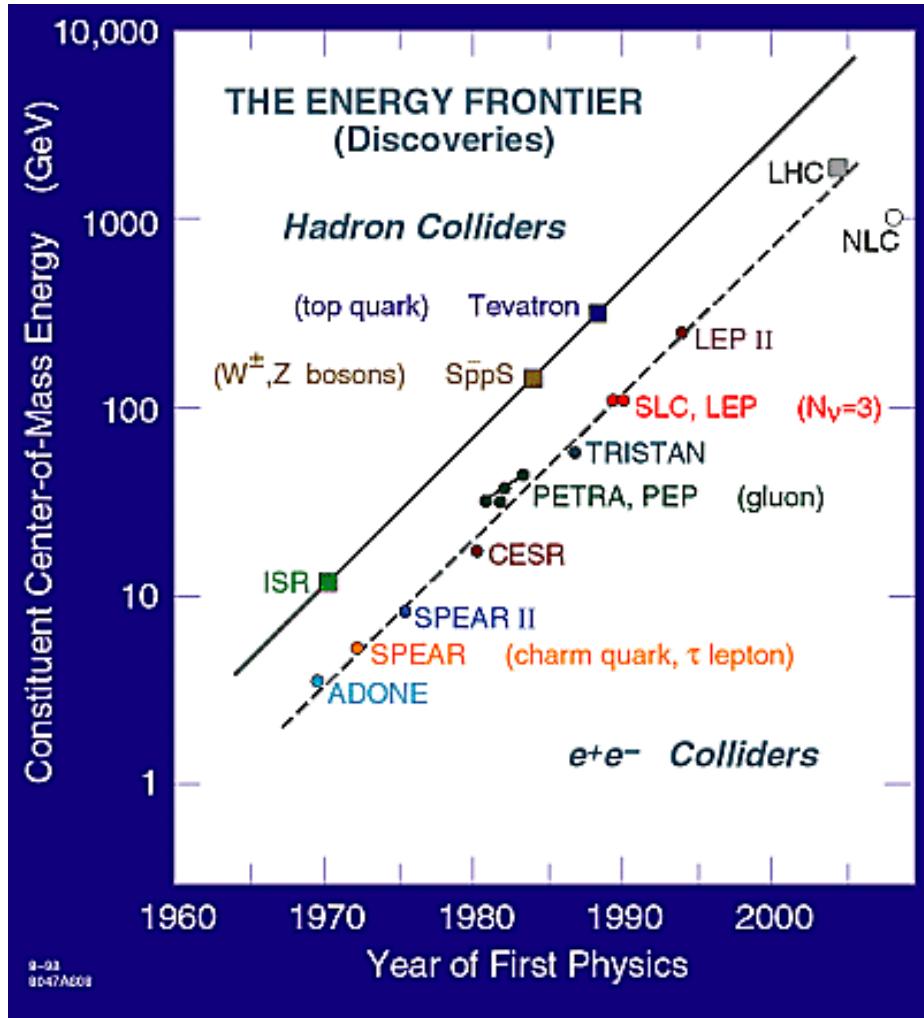
Cons: the energy available for the collision is lower than the accelerator energy

Synergy between accelerators and particle physics

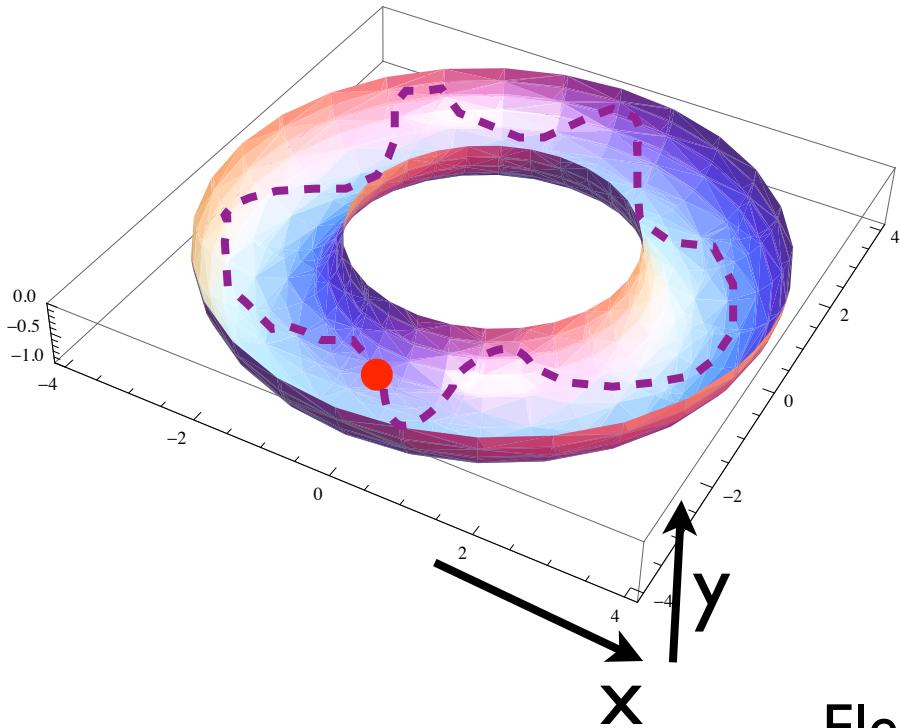
- First prove that the **antiproton life time has to be comparable to the one of the protons** (from CPT theorem) came from the ICE storage ring in 1978 (ICE does not exists anymore...)
 - Antiproton lifetime before ICE experiment: $1.2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ s
 - About 240 antiprotons stored for 85 h, the final intensity of about 80 antiprotons due to Coulomb scattering on residual gas.
 - Estimated final lifetime: about 32 h in the rest frame.
- This experiment also opened the era of the $p-\bar{p}$ collider which required storage time of about 24 h.

See Phys. Lett. 78B, 1 pag. 174, you will find 2 nobel prices in the author list

Discovery vs accelerator types



How an accelerator works ?



Electric field
accelerates particles

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

a) Magnets

b) Accelerating Cavity

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

How ? Lorentz Force!

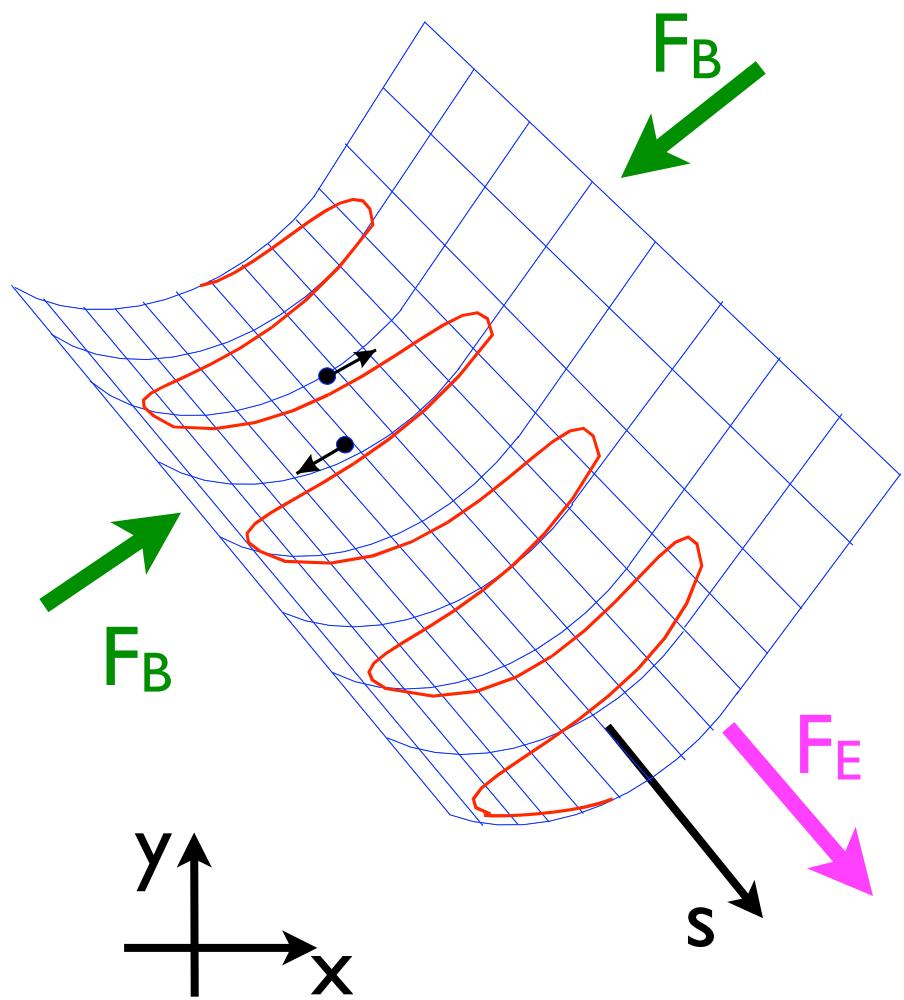
$$\overline{F(t)} = q \left(\overline{E(t)} + \overline{v(t)} \otimes \overline{B(t)} \right)$$

Particles of
different energy
(speed) behave differently

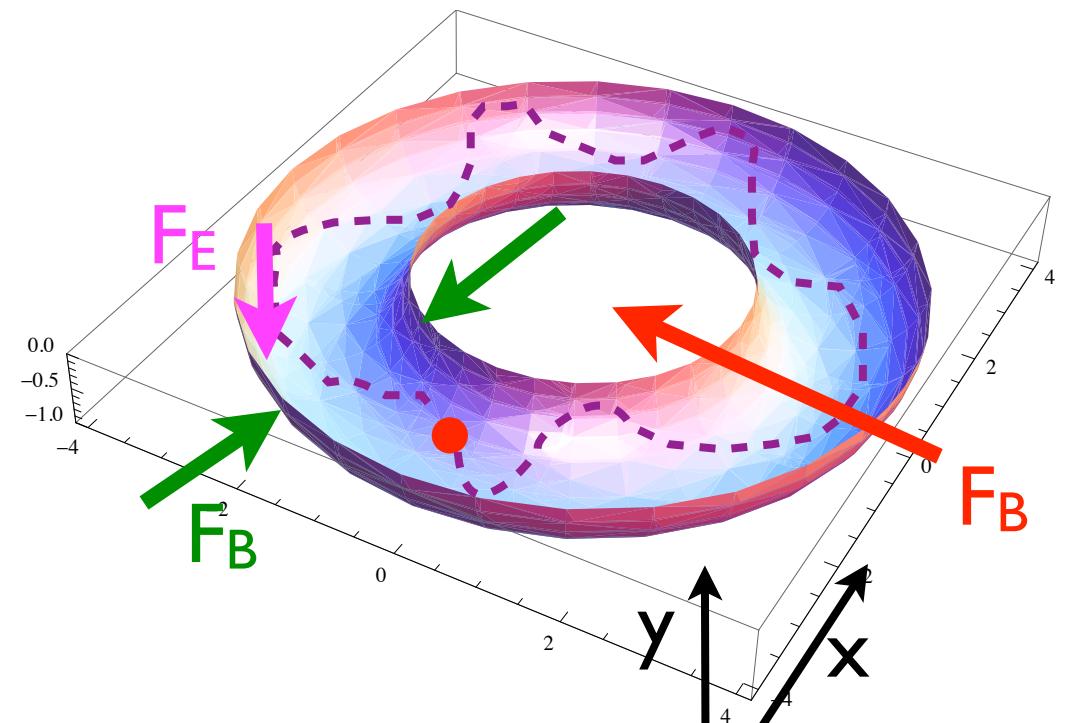
Magnetic field confines
particles
on a given trajectory

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

Linear Accelerator

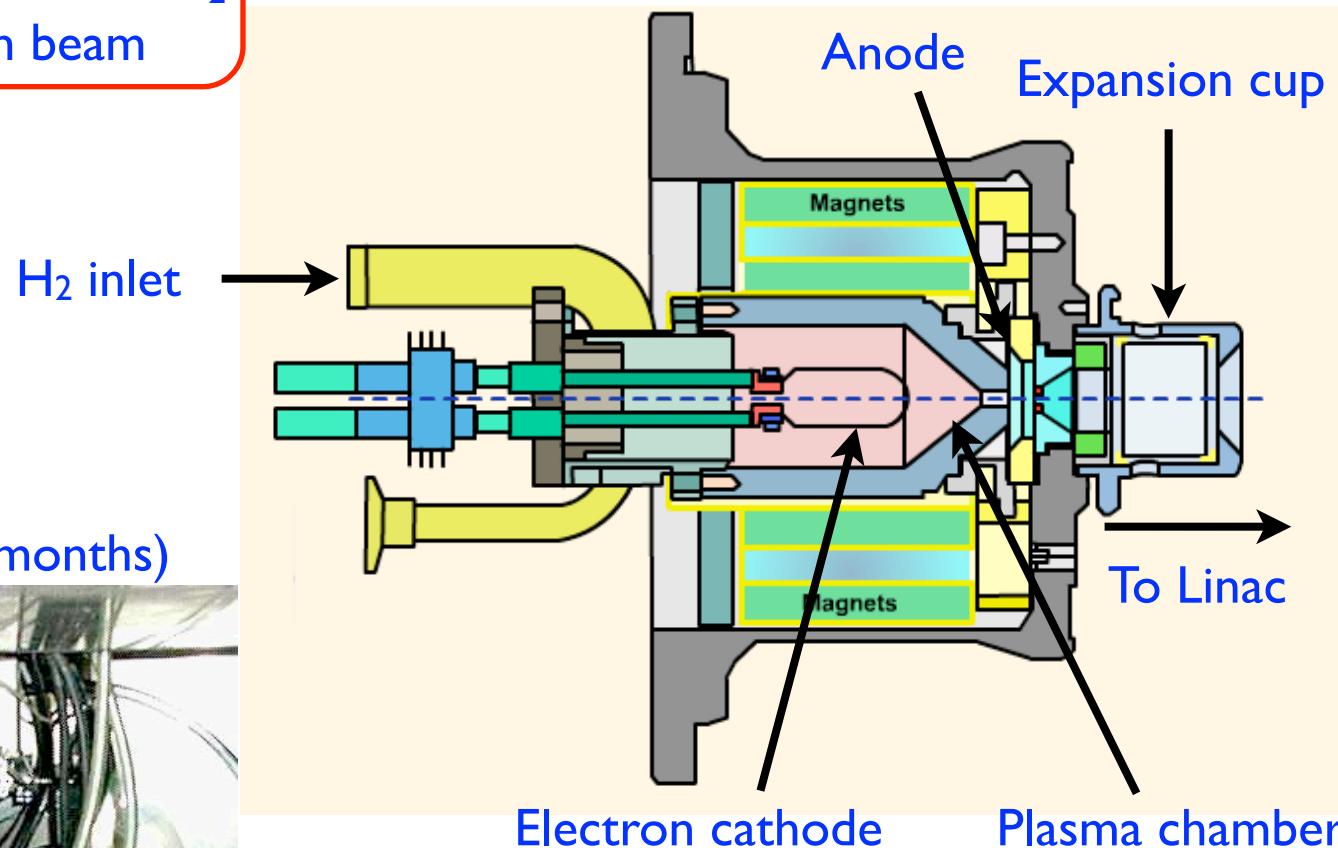
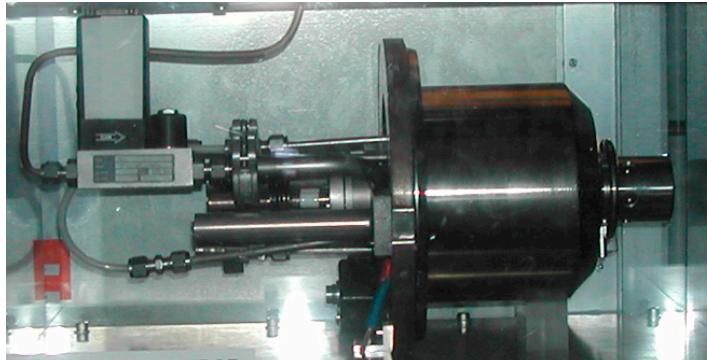


Circular Accelerator

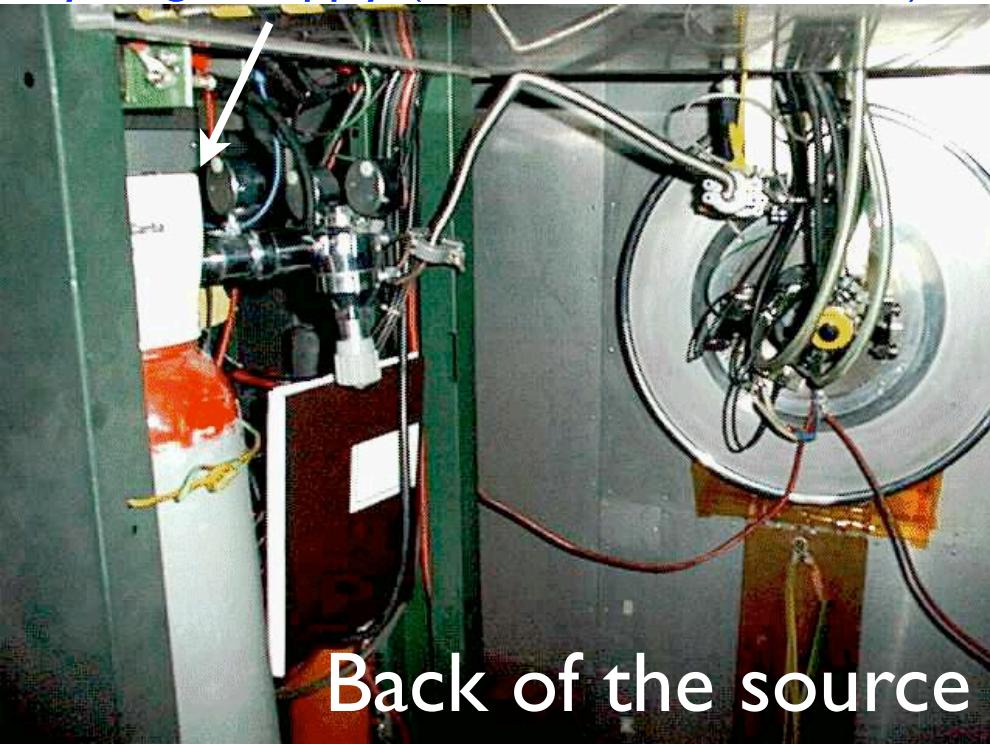


How to get protons: duoplasmatron source

Protons are produced by the ionization of H₂ plasma enhanced by an electron beam



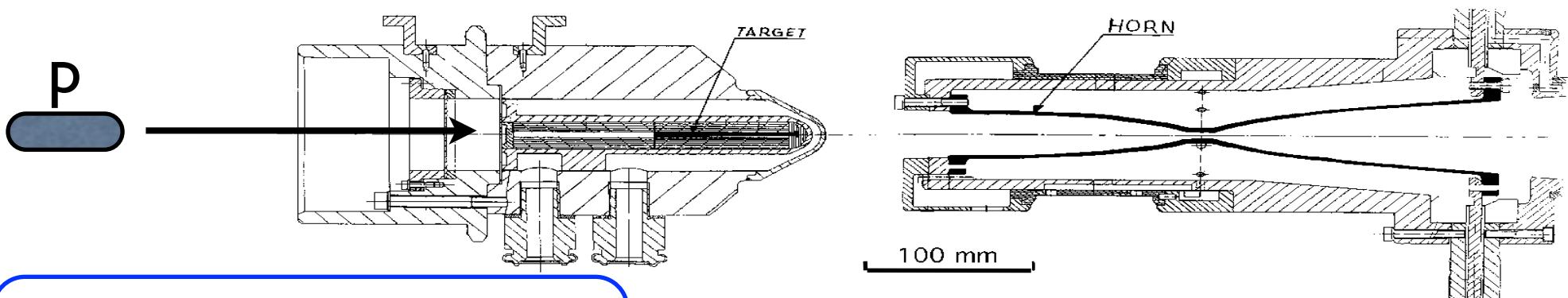
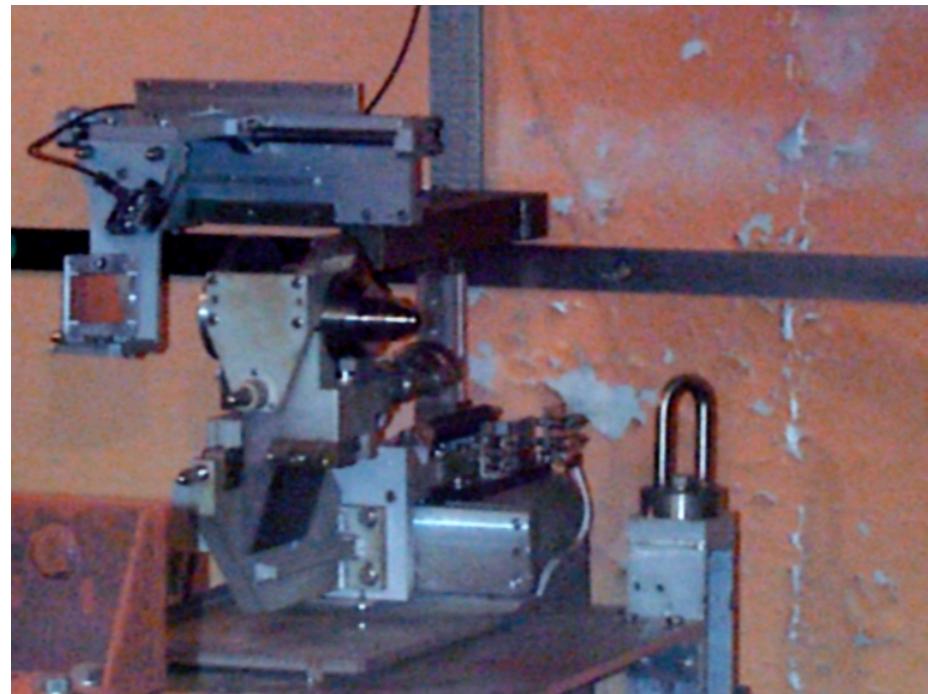
Hydrogen supply (one lasts for 6 months)



Proton exiting from the about 1 mm² hole have a speed of 1.4 % c, $v \approx 4000$ km/s

The SPACE SHUTTLE goes only up to 8 km/s

How to get antiprotons

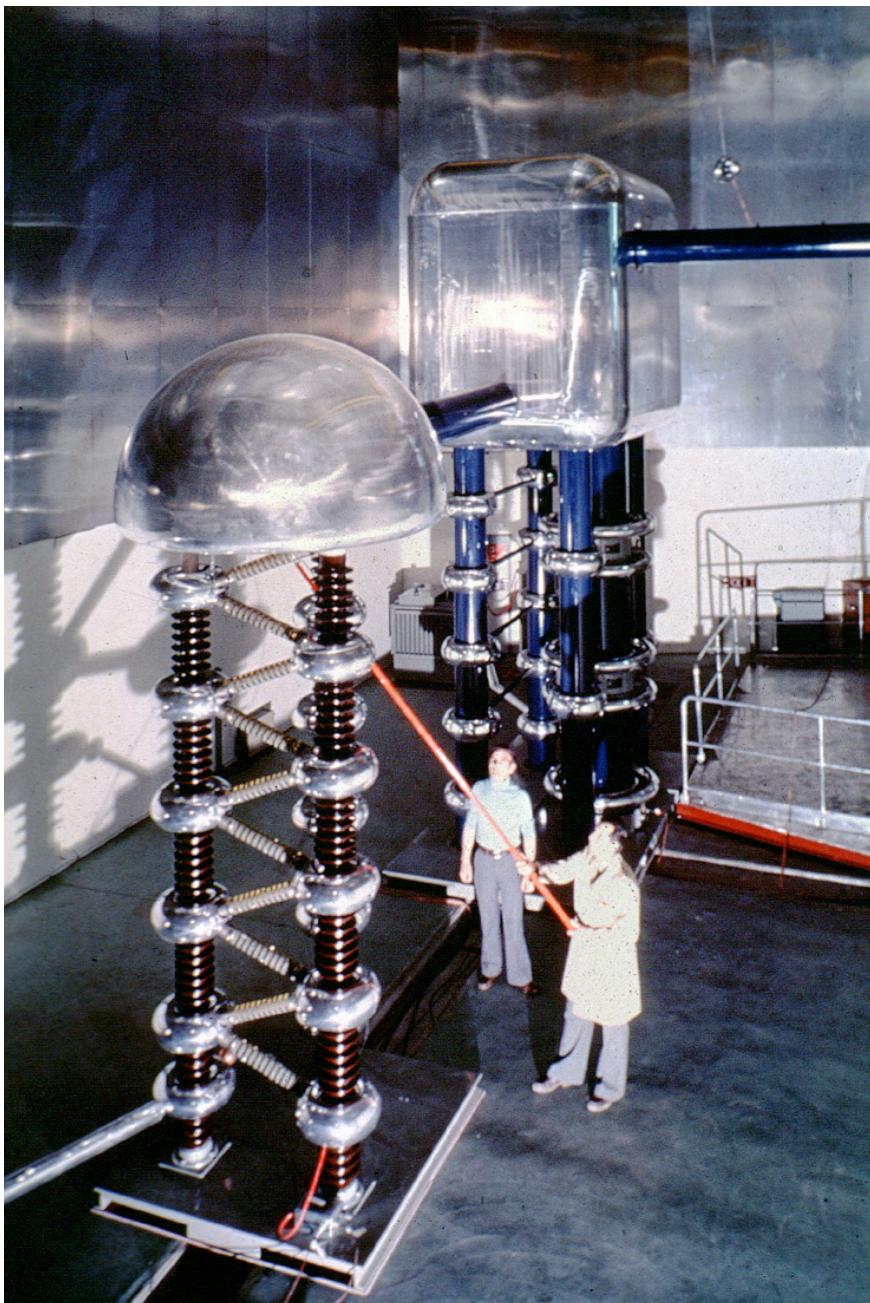


Starting from high energy P
and with a very low efficiency

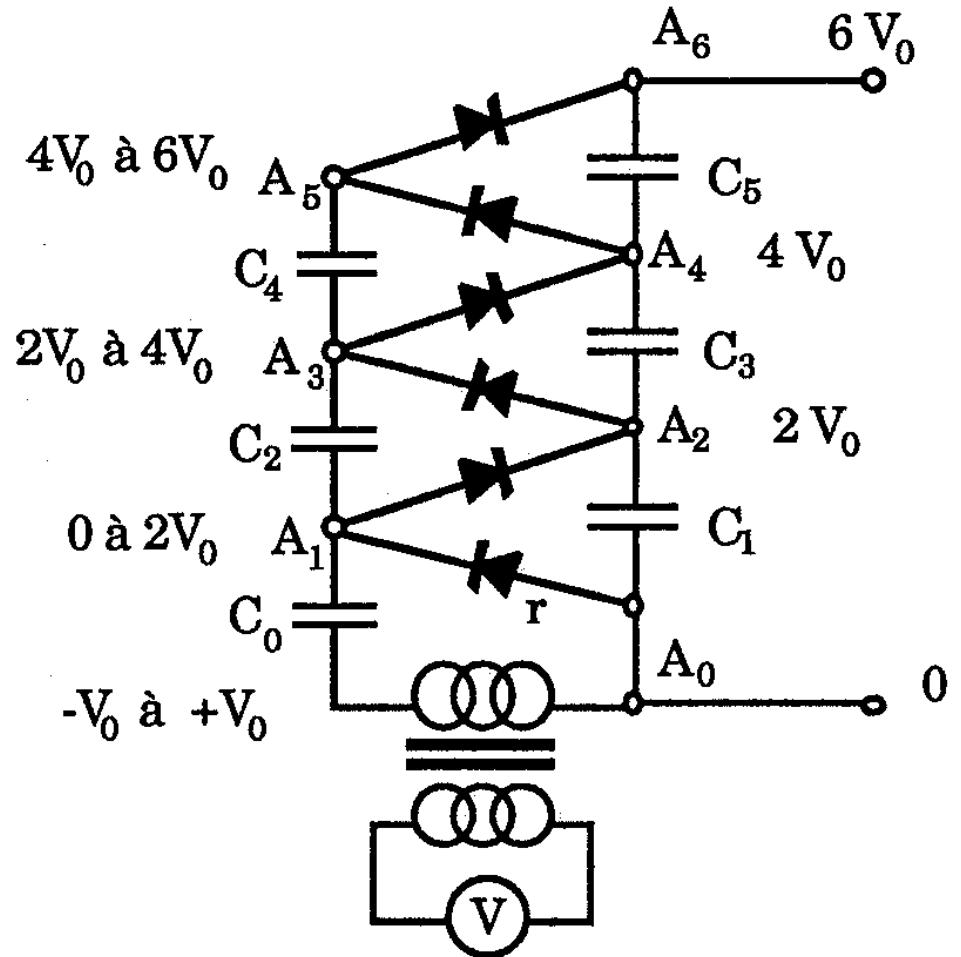


See lecture on Antimatter

Cockroft-Walton. Old CERN proton pre-injector



High voltage unit composed by a multiple rectifier system



CERN: 750 kV, used until 1993

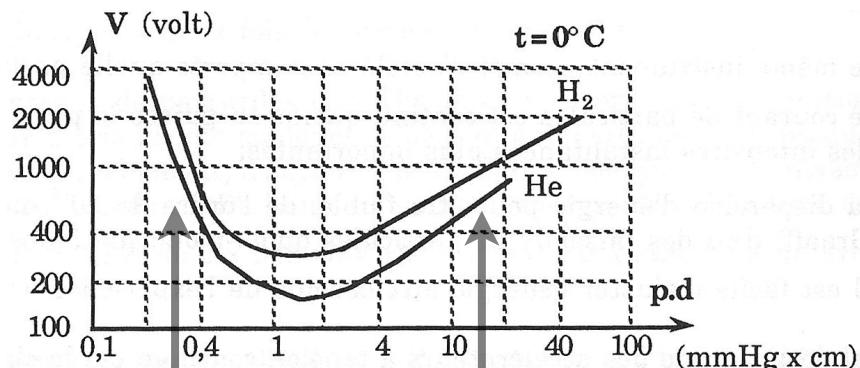
Bits and pieces are in the garden outside the Microcosm

Main limitation

Main limitation:
electric discharge due to too high Voltage.
Maximum limit: 1 MV

Limit set by Paschen law:

the breaking Voltage between two parallel electrodes depends only on the pressure of the gas between the electrodes and their distance



Low pressure: gas not too dense, long mean average path of electrons

High pressure: dense gas, large Voltage needed for gas ionisation



Van De Graaf electrostatic generator (1928)

Limit of Cockcroft-Walton bypassed by placing the high voltage parts under high pressure gas.

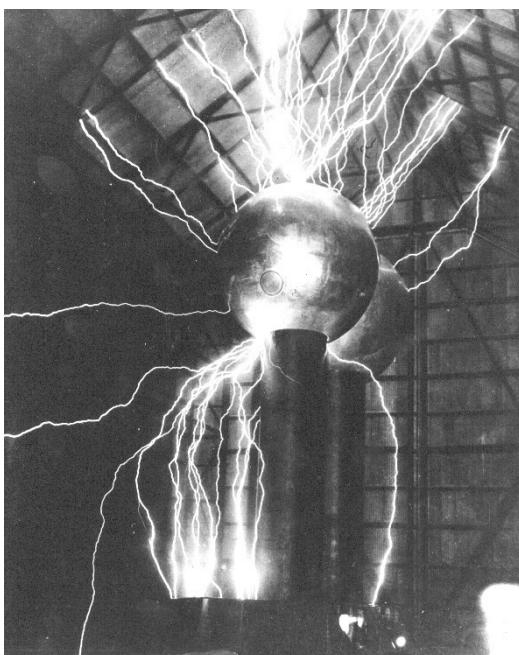
A rotating belt charges a top terminal up to the maximum voltage before sparking.

Maximum accelerating Voltage: **10 MV**

Typical speed: 20 m/s

Height: 0.5 m

Top terminal: 1 MV - 10 MV



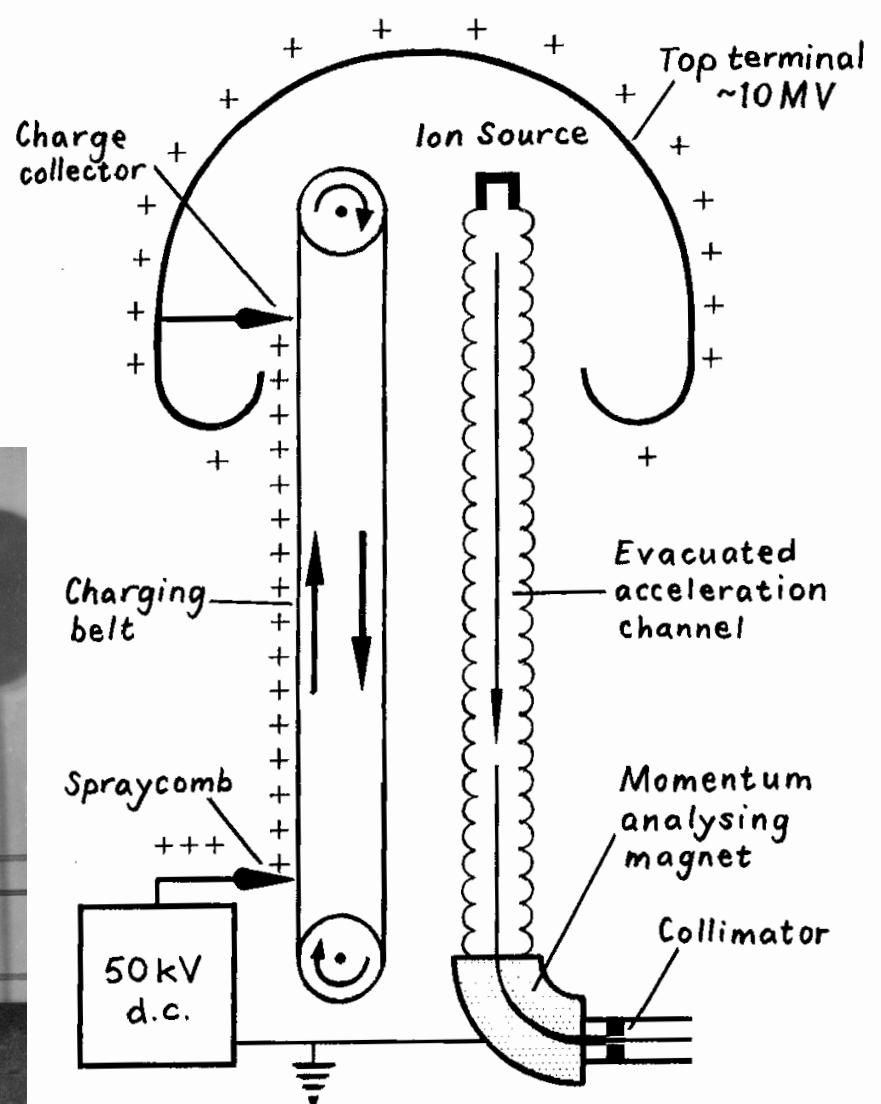
AT ROUND HILL SPARKING TO HANGER (LONG EXPOSURE)

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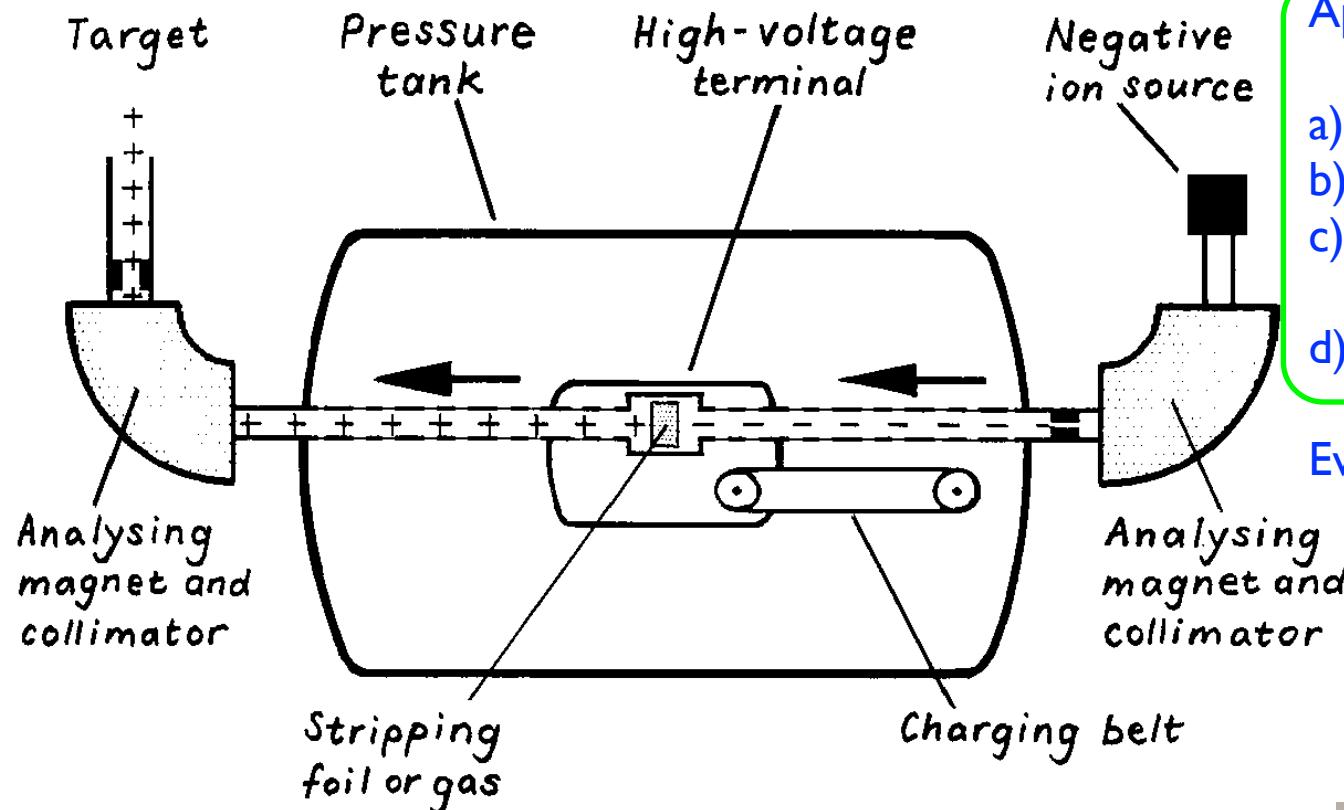


R. J. VAN DE GRAAFF WITH FIRST GENERATOR

© MIT Museum all rights reserved



Tandem



Application of Van der Graaf generator

- a) Source of negative ions (150 keV)
- b) Van Der Graaf 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:

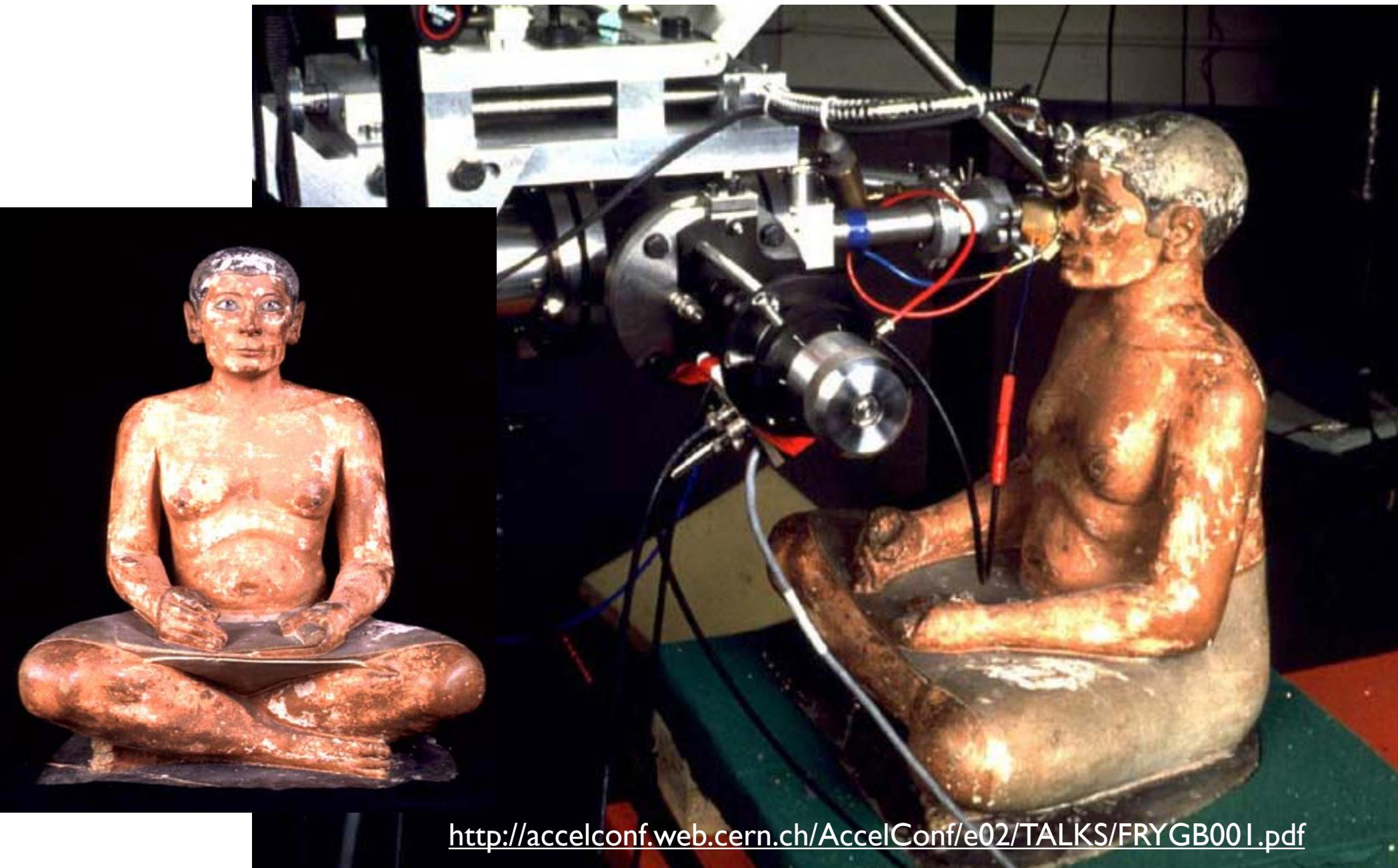
- a) Low energy injector for ions

Still in use at Brookhaven (US) as injector for Cu and Au ions

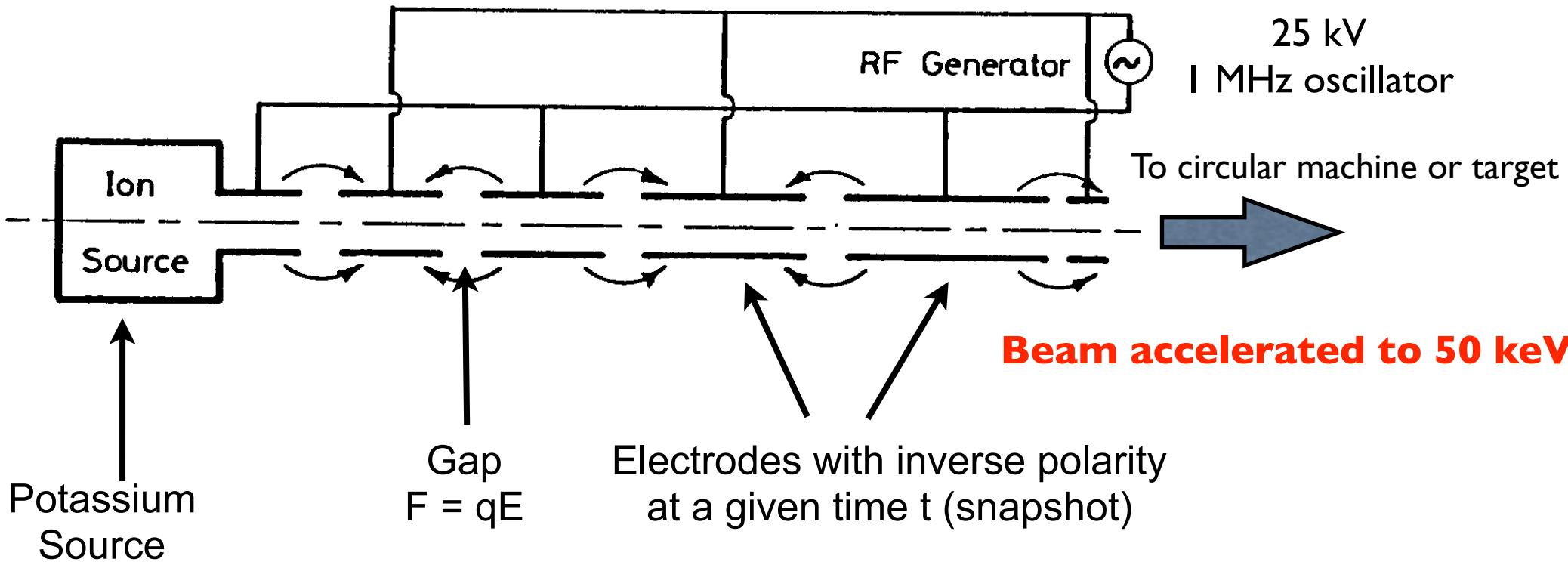
- b) Compact system for “other uses”

Dating of samples at Louvre.

Application of Louvre Tandem: composition of scribe eyes



Wideroe linac: the first linear accelerating structure



First linac composed by drift tubes interleaved by acceleration gaps powered by an RF generator. (1928, Wideroe PhD)

Obs: the drift tube length has to increase because particles are not yet relativistic.

To an energy increase corresponds a speed increase, and the particle has to travel more in the shielded region to be in phase with the accelerating field.

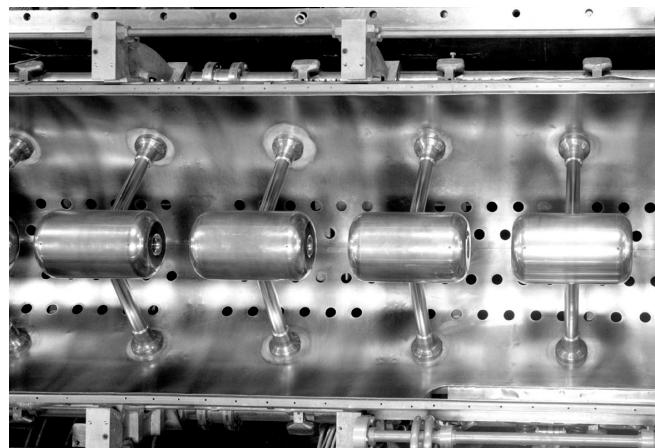
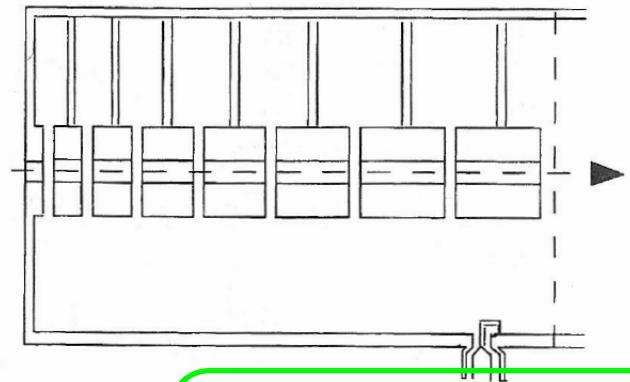
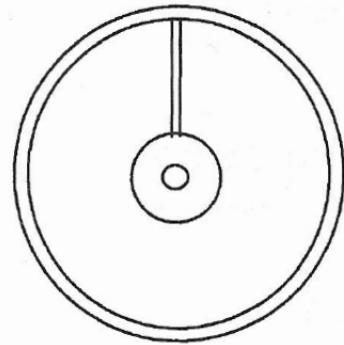
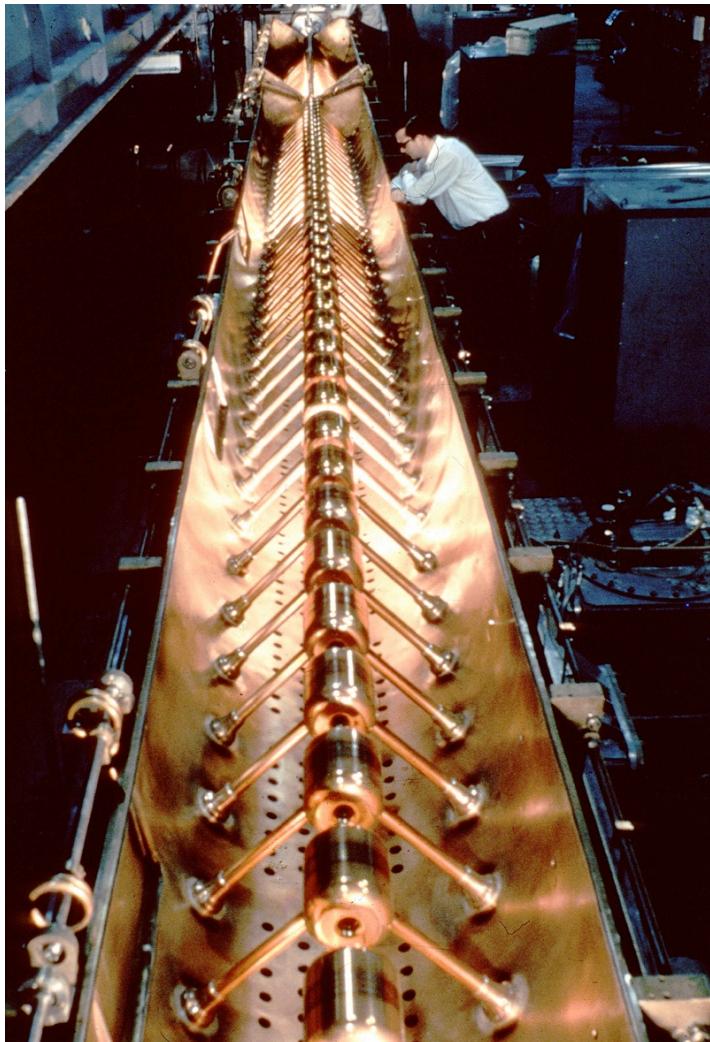
Main limitation: after a certain energy, the length of the drift tube is too long.

The RF frequency has increased to some 10 MHz, need to enclose the structure in a resonator to avoid field losses.

Alvarez drift tube linac

Linac composed by **drift tubes** interleaved by **acceleration gaps** as Wideroe linac, but field generated in a **resonant cavity**. The frequency of the field can go up to 200 MHz.

Currently we have **two Linacs at CERN** with Alvarez structure, **for protons and ions**.



Inner structure of Linac I (Alvarez type). The drift tubes are supported on stems, through which the current for the quadrupole magnets (located inside the tubes) and the cooling water are supplied.

Linac I accelerated protons to 50 MeV.

See lecture for linear collider

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

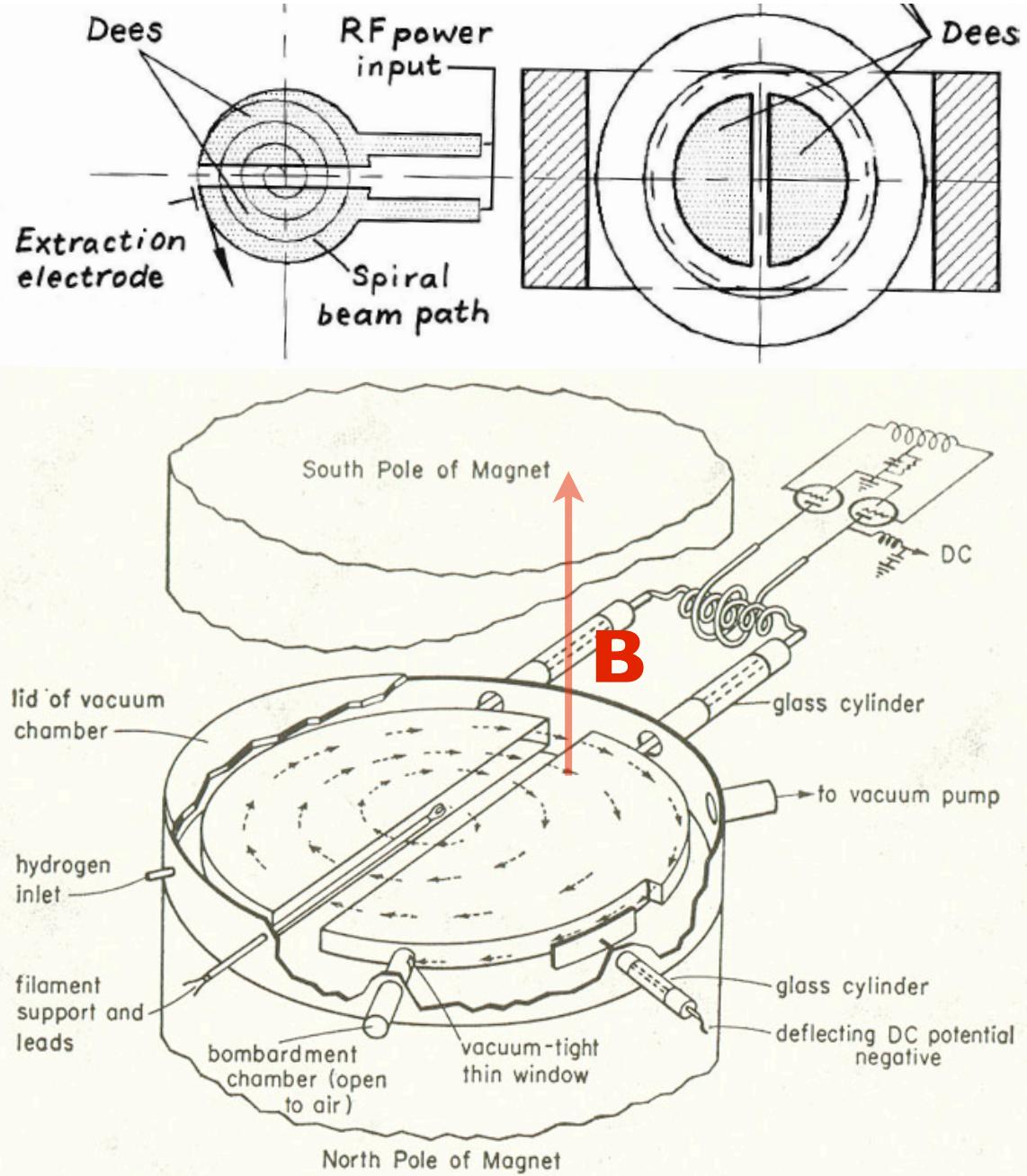
Particles spiral while accelerated by E field every time they go through the gap

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

Max energy for protons: 20 MeV

Main limitations:

- I) 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 Nobel prize in 1939

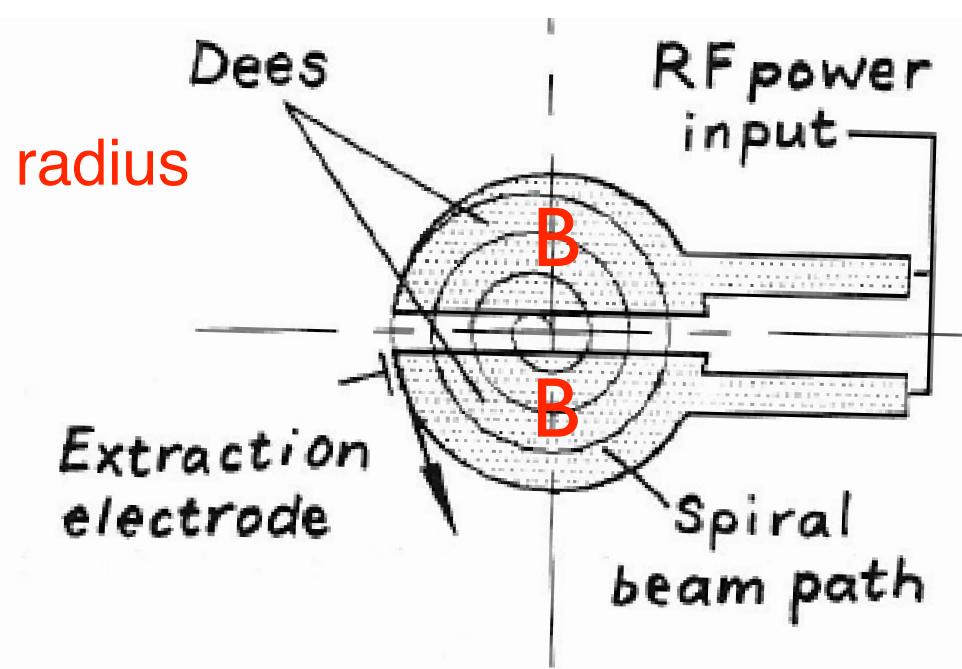
Cyclotron in few formulas

$$\vec{F} = q(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \rightarrow F_L = q v B \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{Vertical } B \\ \text{No } E}}$$

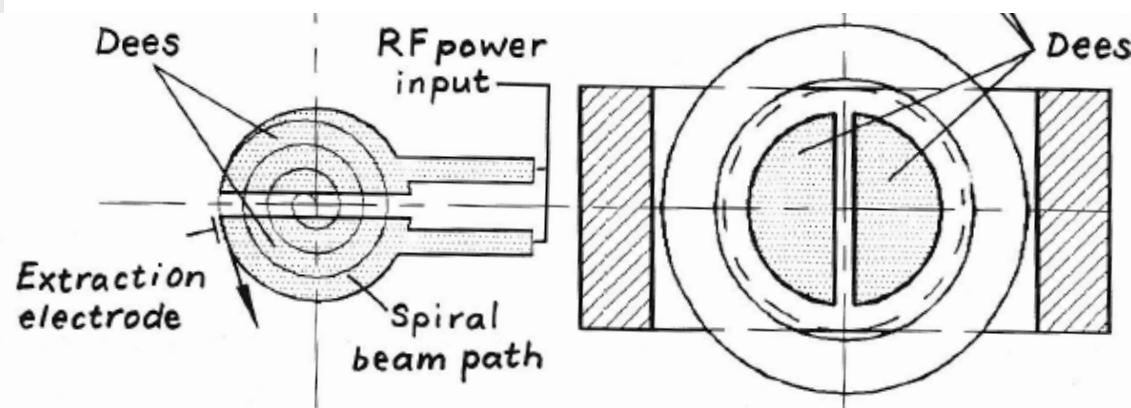
$$F_c = m \frac{v^2}{r} \rightarrow \text{centrifugal force}$$

$$F_L = F_c \rightarrow \omega = \frac{v}{r} = \frac{qB}{m} \rightarrow \text{revolution period}$$

Revolution period independent of the radius
Particle always synchronous with RF
R increases with v for a fixed B



The first cyclotron and the Berkeley one



Betatron (invented by Wideroe in 1923)

Accelerating field generated by the variation in time of the magnetic flux which couples with the “current” flowing in the vacuum chamber, the beam, to accelerate.

$$eE_\varphi = \frac{e}{c} R \frac{dB(R)}{dt}$$

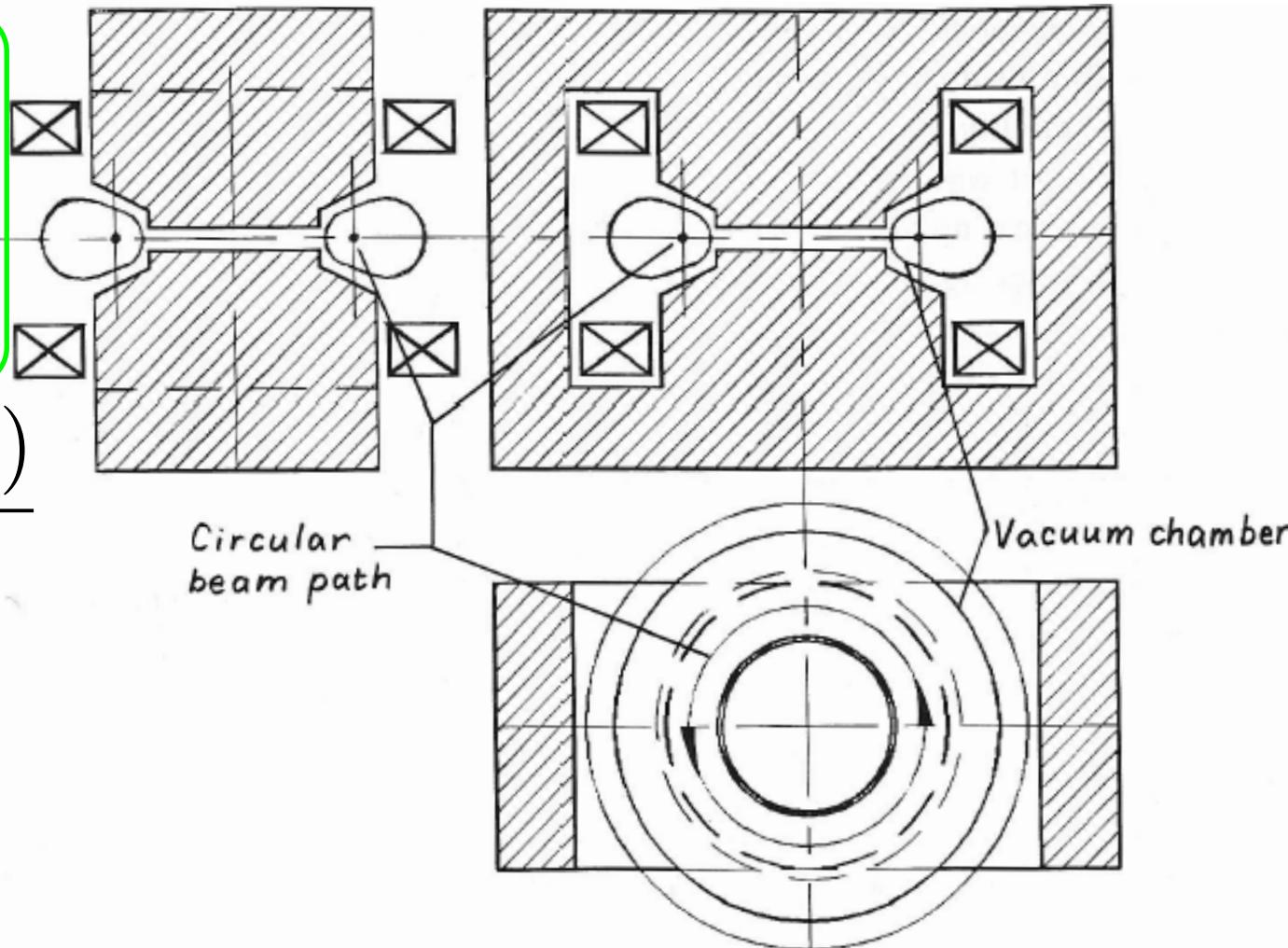
Large betatron built:

R = 1.23 m

B_{max} = 8.1 kG

p_{max} = 300 MeV/c

Main limitation:
I) iron saturation



Kerst built the first one in 1940 for electrons up to 2.3 MeV
Betatron transverse oscillations first introduced in 1941
Betatron named for beta rays, namely electrons

Betatron in few formulas

$$\oint \vec{E} \cdot d\vec{s} = -\frac{d}{dt}\phi \quad \longrightarrow \text{Ampere's law}$$

$$\phi = \int_A \vec{B} \cdot d\vec{s} \quad \longrightarrow \text{Magnetic flux with A surface}$$

$$E = -\frac{1}{2\pi r} \frac{d}{dt} \phi = \frac{1}{2\pi r} \pi r^2 \frac{d}{dt} B = -\frac{r}{2} \frac{d}{dt} B$$

Betatron

Betatron from wikipedia



Betatron used for xray generation

[click to go back](#)



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 RF cavity, used to accelerate the particles has also to change.

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

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

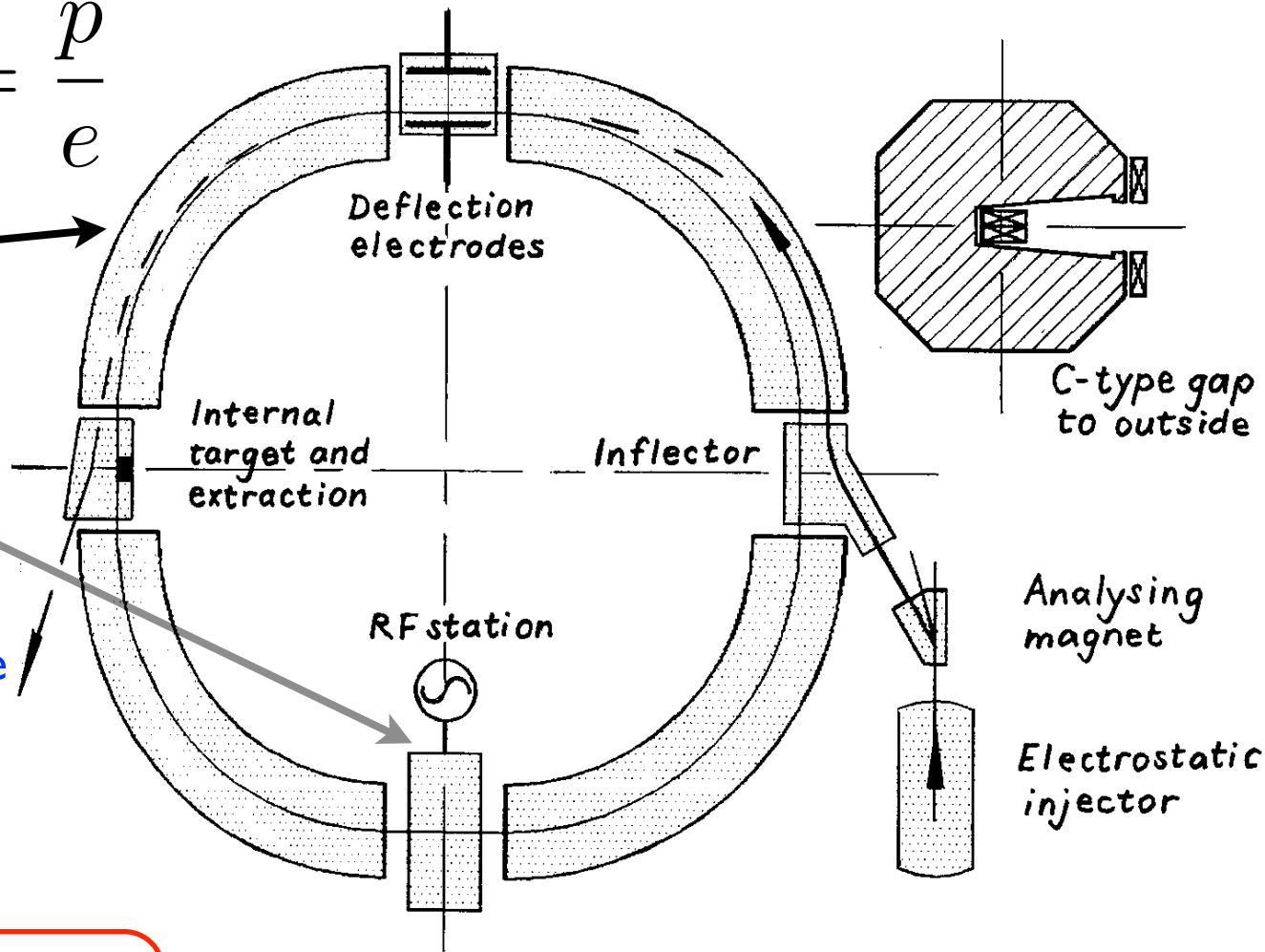
$p = p(t)$ particle momentum varies by the RF cavity

e electric charge

ρ constant radius of curvature

New magnetic elements for injection and extraction.

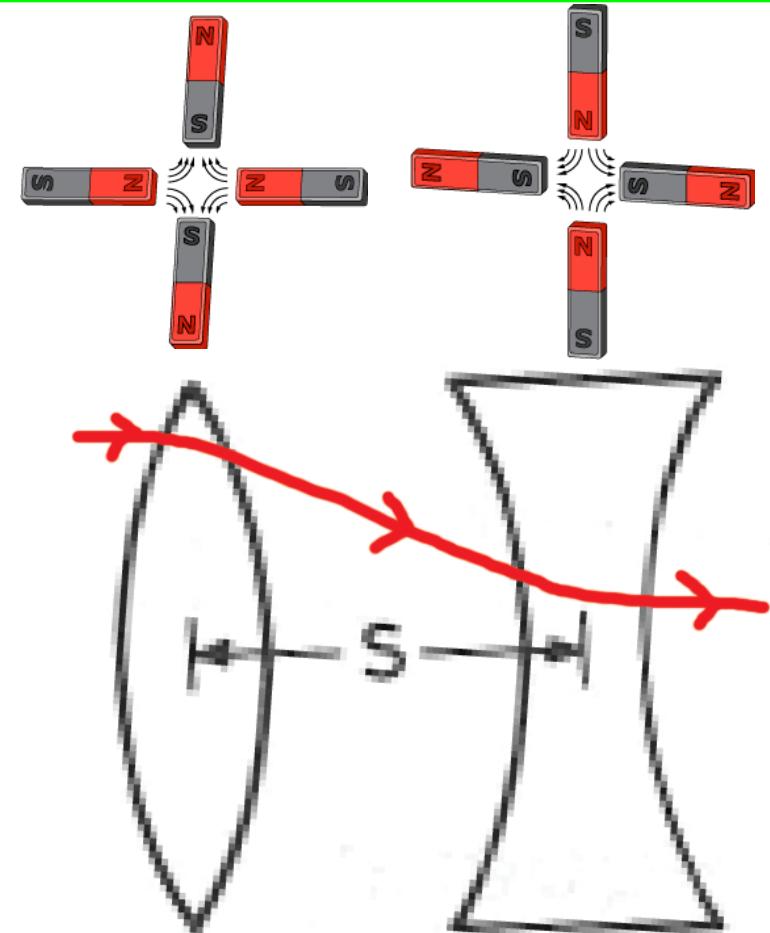
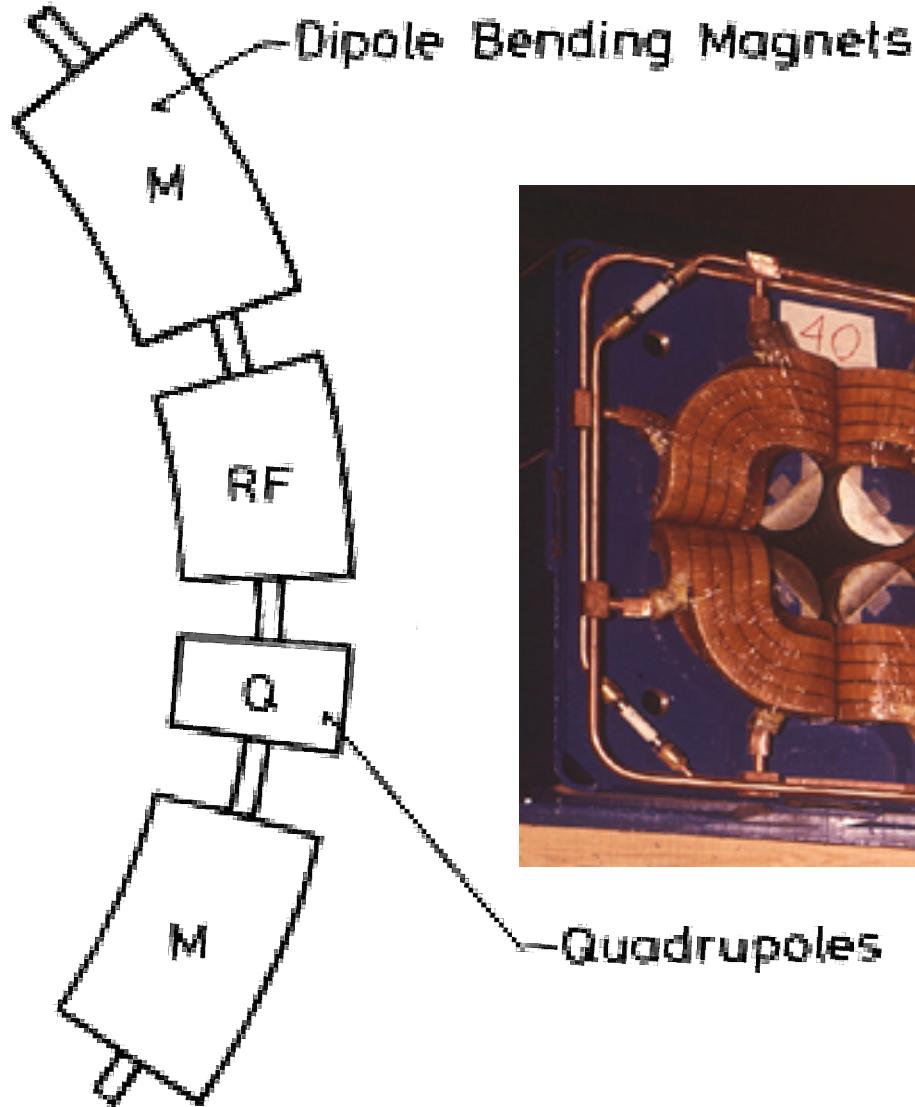
Bending strength limited by used technology to max ~ 1 T for room temperature conductors



Weak focusing machine: no quadrupoles yet
Strong focusing machine, using quadrupoles, were proposed in 1952

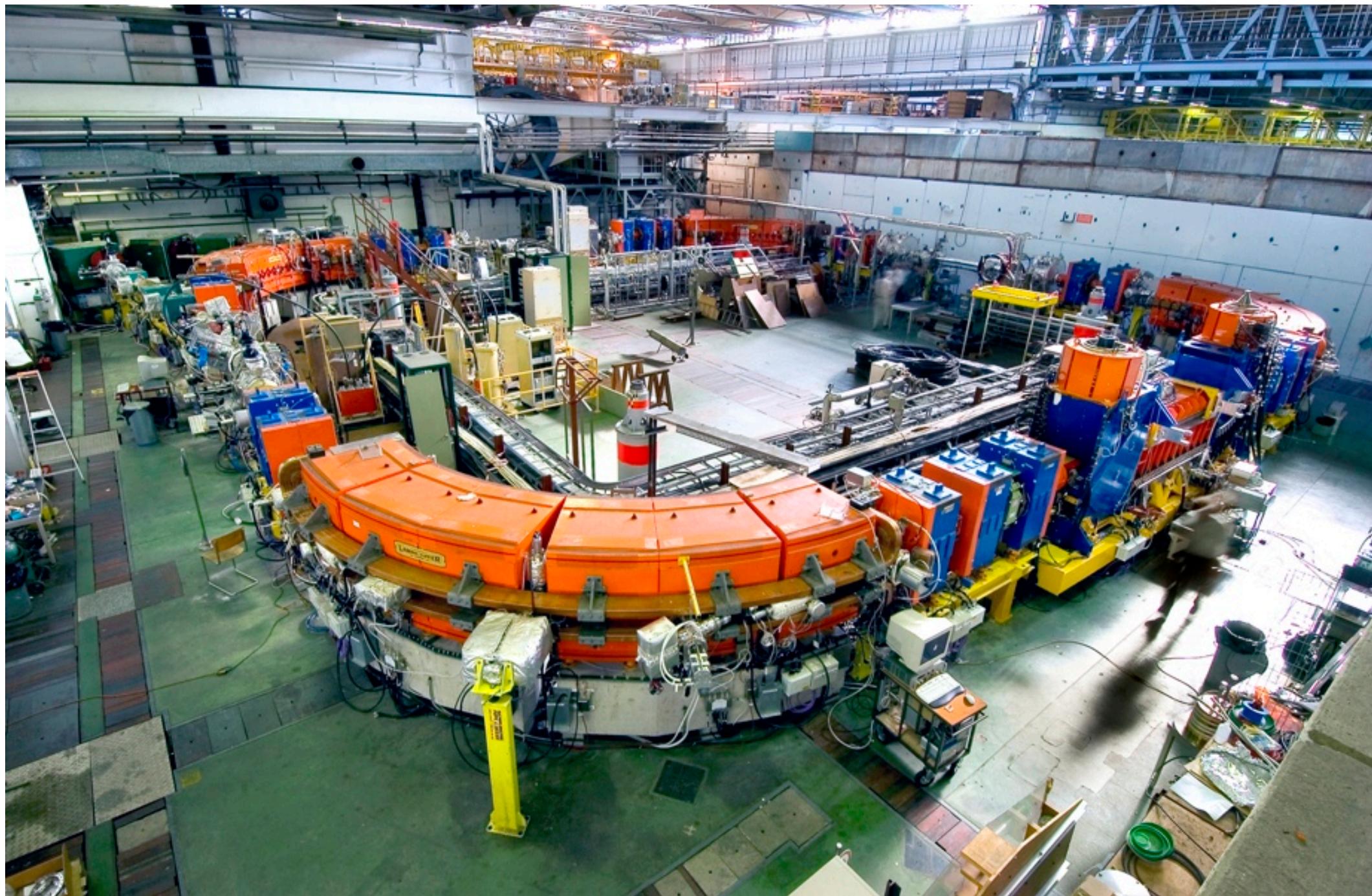
The last generation of synchrotrons: strong focusing machine

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 Gradient quadrupoles) the beam dimension is kept small (even few μm^2).



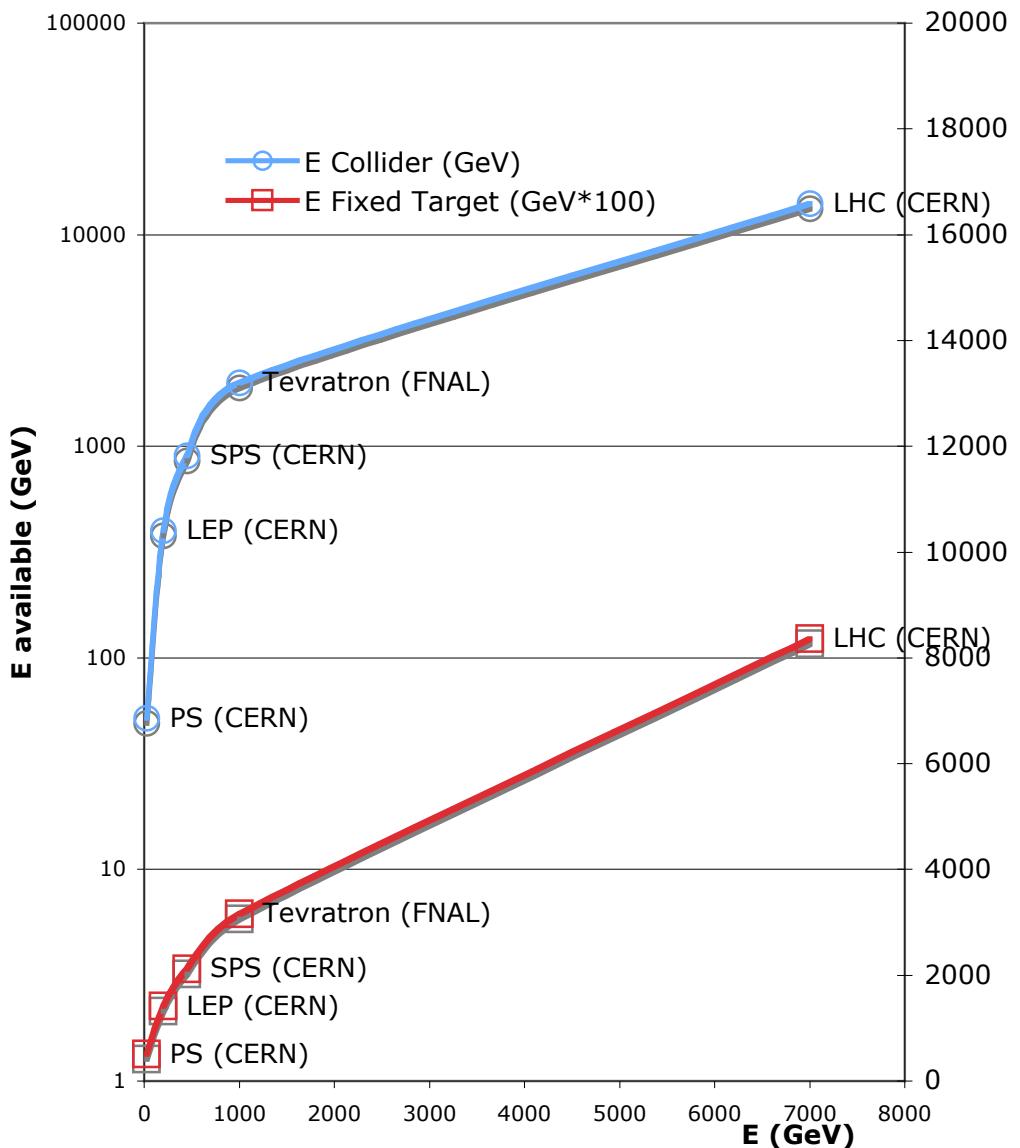
Modern particles accelerators for high energy up to LHC energy (7 TeV) work in this way.

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

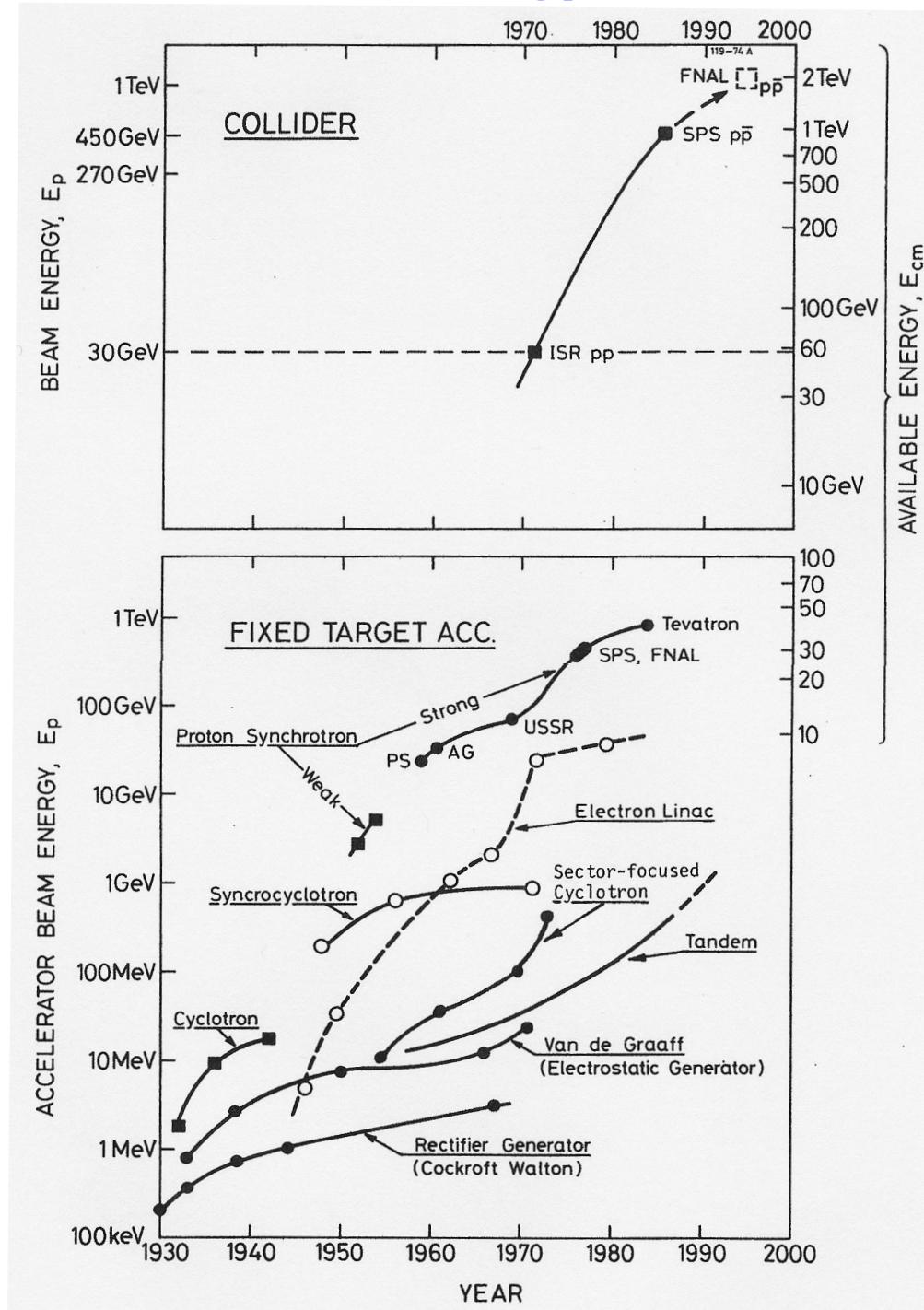


More in tomorrow lecture ...

The story of accelerator vs energy



Early days only fixed target: easier conception of the accelerator, lower energy, simpler experimental setup



Interlude: a brief recall of energy scales and kinematic relationships

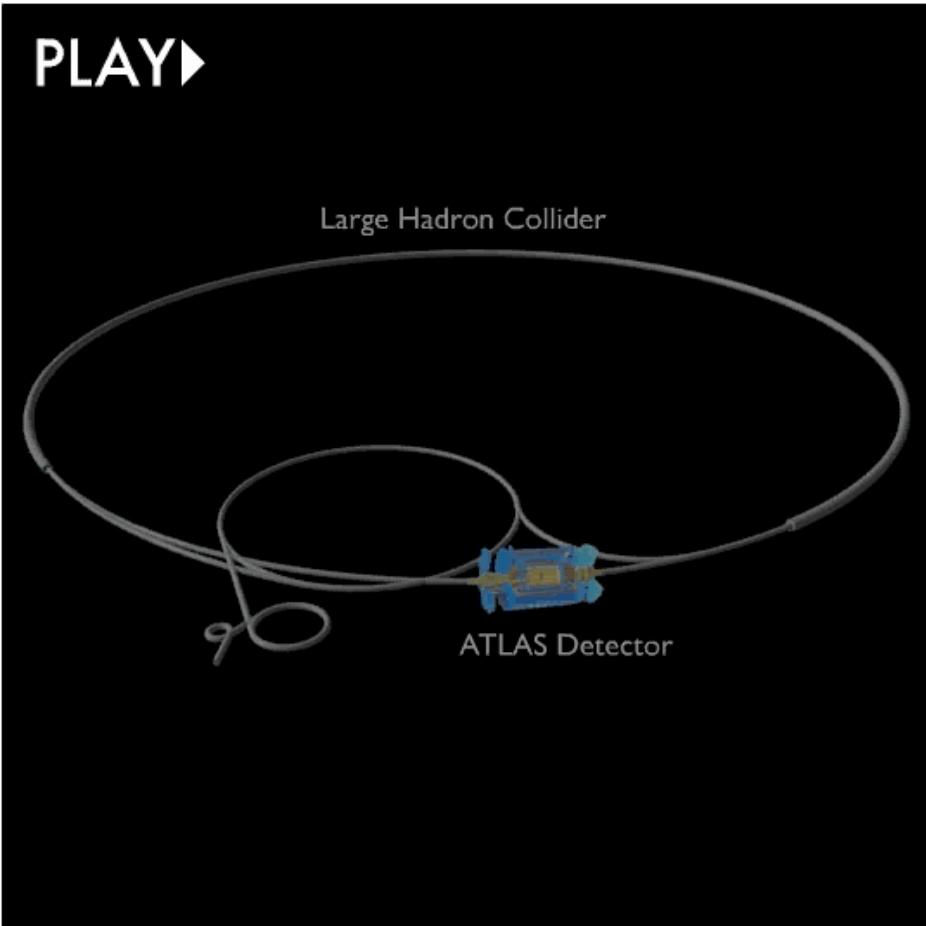
$$m = \sqrt{E^2 - p^2} \quad \beta = \frac{v}{c} \quad \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$$

- **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/c²] (Remember golden rule, $E=mc^2$ has to be true also for units...)
- Just as a rule of thumb: 0.511 MeV/c² (electron mass) corresponds to about $9.109 \cdot 10^{-31}$ kg

WARNING: the letters β γ will be used later with a different meaning, as TWISS or OPTICS parameters which have nothing to do with relativistic kinematics.

Why particle accelerators ?

- **Why accelerators:** need to produce under controlled conditions **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 cosmo is already doing collisions with different mechanisms:

while I am speaking about
66 10^9 particles/cm²/s are traversing
your body, with this spectrum before
being filtered by the atmosphere.

The universe is able to accelerate particles up to 10^6 MeV protons (See cosmology lectures)

