



Wolfgang Pauli, CERN, and the LHC



Rüdiger Voss – Physics Department, CERN

Pauli and the origins of CERN

- Letter to Oppenheimer (1952):
“I am more urgently needed ... here, particularly in connection with the new plans for a European Research Institute of Physics”
- Letter to Stern (1952):
(the CERN project is) “... not entirely stupid ... since there also jobs for theoreticians will be available.”

Practical involvement?



- 1953-1957: (Vice-)President of the Swiss Physical Society: Strong support to CERN and the Geneva site
- 1955: Lectures at CERN Theory Division in Copenhagen

The legacy

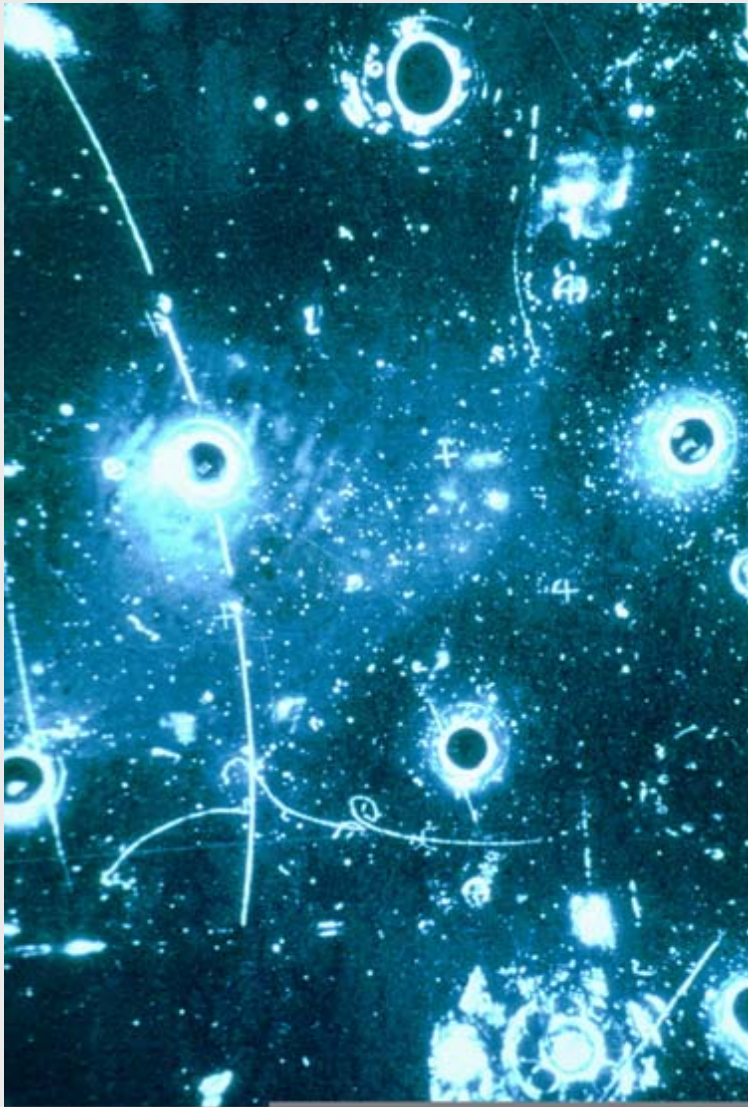


- Pauli's impact on CERN has been through his impact on physics
- The lasting link: 1959, Franca Pauli donated the Pauli Archive to CERN

From modest beginnings in 1954 ...



... through ground-breaking milestones ...



- Discovery of the weak neutral current in 1973

... a couple of Nobel Prizes ...

75th Birthday
celebration
in the honour of Prof. Carlo Rubbia



With the participation of:
Prof. Alan Astbury
Prof. Giovanni Bignami
Dr. Lyn Evans
Dr. Robert Klapátsch
Prof. Sven Rullhänder
Prof. John Schellnhuber
Prof. Herwig Schopper
Dr. Michel Spiro

 **7 April 2009** | 14:00 to 18:00 | Main Auditorium



Simon van der Meer

Carlo Rubbia

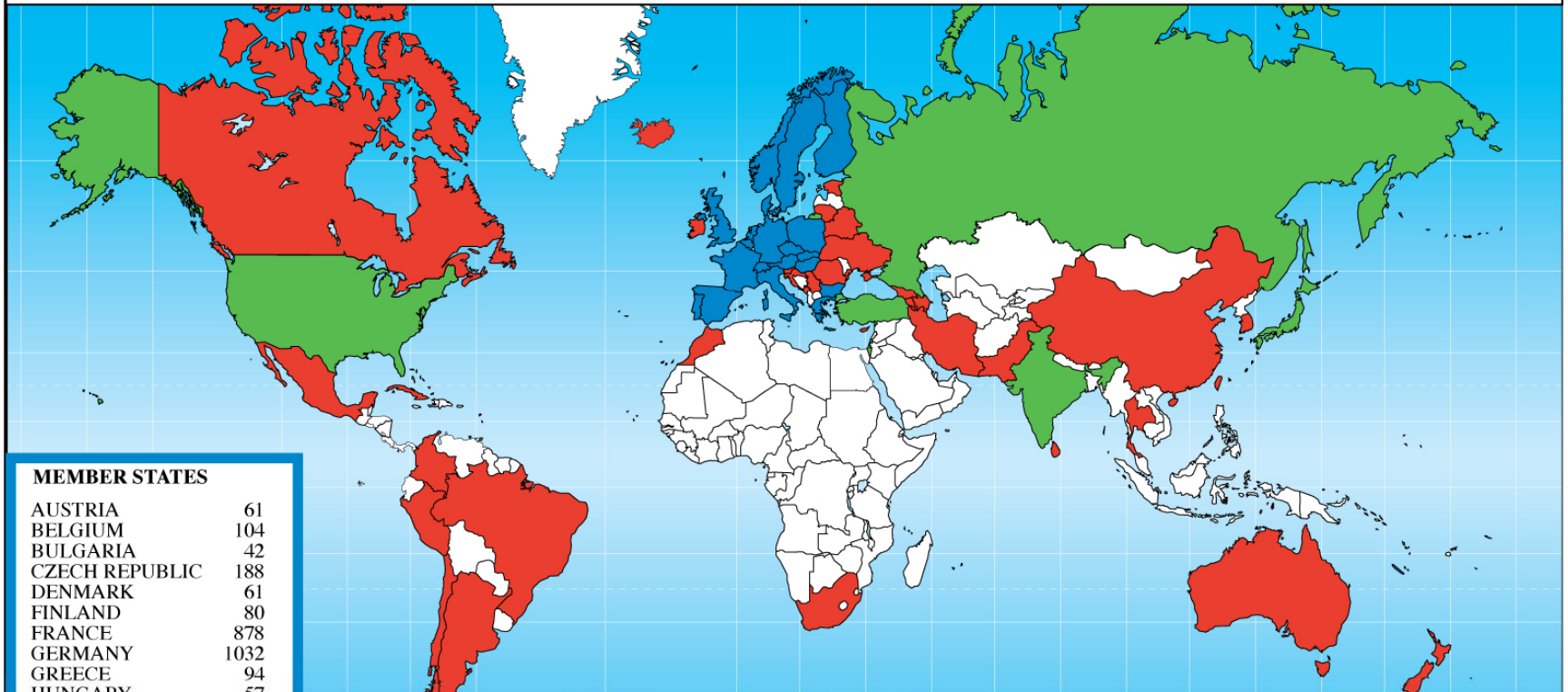
Nobel Prize for Physics 1984



... to the world's largest research laboratory:



Distribution of All CERN Users by Nation of Institute on 6 January 2009



MEMBER STATES

AUSTRIA	61
BELGIUM	104
BULGARIA	42
CZECH REPUBLIC	188
DENMARK	61
FINLAND	80
FRANCE	878
GERMANY	1032
GREECE	94
HUNGARY	57
ITALY	1483
NETHERLANDS	175
NORWAY	78
POLAND	174
PORTUGAL	111
SLOVAKIA	49
SPAIN	286
SWEDEN	73
SWITZERLAND	330
UNITED KINGDOM	715

6071

OBSERVER STATES

INDIA	89
ISRAEL	59
JAPAN	200
RUSSIA	883
TURKEY	52
USA	1485

2768

OTHER STATES

ARGENTINA	10	CUBA	3	MONTENEGRO	1	SRI LANKA	1
ARMENIA	15	CYPRUS	6	MOROCCO	5	TAIWAN	42
AUSTRALIA	14	ESTONIA	11	NEW ZEALAND	6	THAILAND	1
AZERBAIJAN	1	GEORGIA	11	PAKISTAN	24	UKRAINE	18
BELARUS	19	ICELAND	1	PERU	1		
BRAZIL	73	IRAN	12	ROMANIA	49		
CANADA	136	IRELAND	12	SERBIA	17		
CHILE	4	KOREA	51	SLOVENIA	16		
CHINA	64	LITHUANIA	5	SOUTH AFRICA	8		
COLOMBIA	11	MEXICO	28				
CROATIA	20						

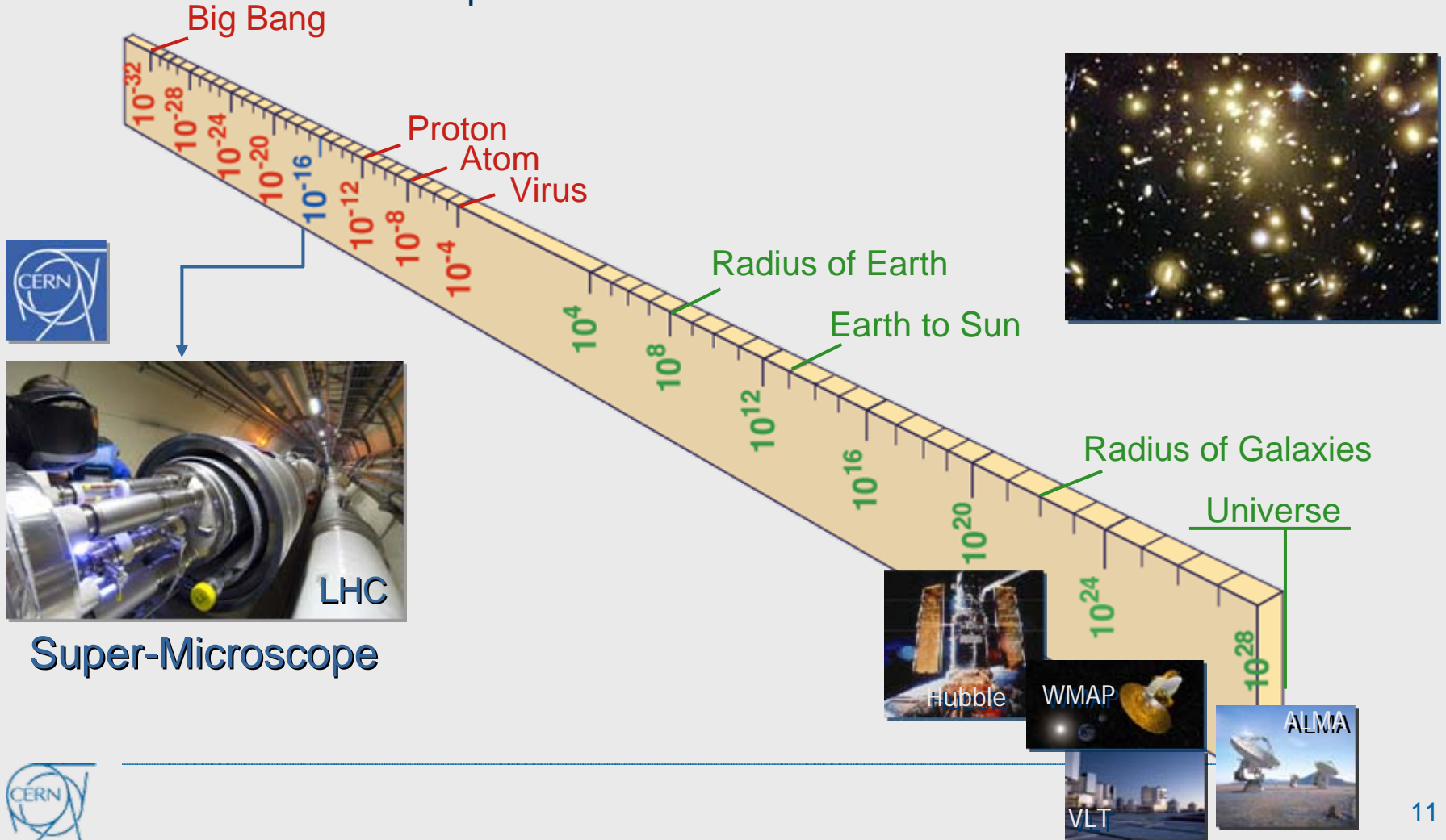
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Hungary at CERN

- CERN Member State since 1992 ...
- ... but strong scientific participation has a much longer tradition! (NA4 [through JINR], OPAL experiment @ LEP)
- Today's focal points in Hungary:
 - Budapest (RMKI and Eötvös University)
 - Debrecen (ATOMKI and University)
- Today's focal points at CERN:
 - CMS and ALICE at the LHC
 - Smaller fixed-target experiments

Particle Physics

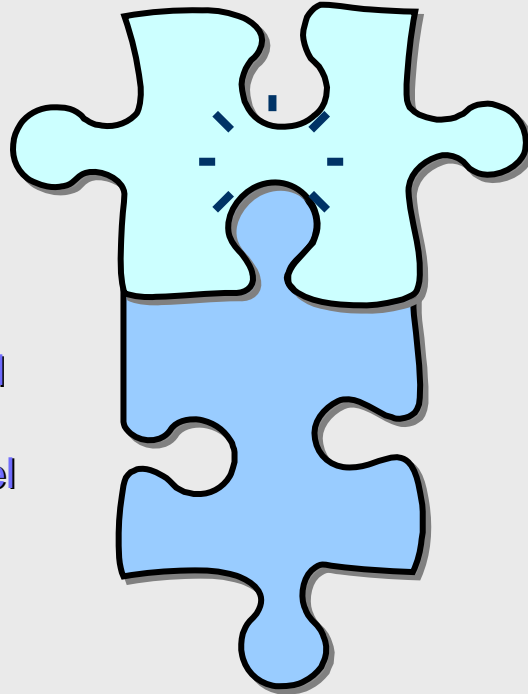
Study the structure of the Universe at its most fundamental level:
explore the basic physics laws which govern the fundamental building blocks of matter and the structure of space-time



Describing the Universe

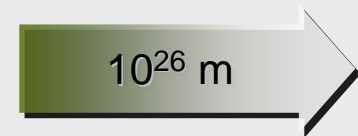
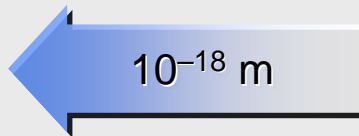
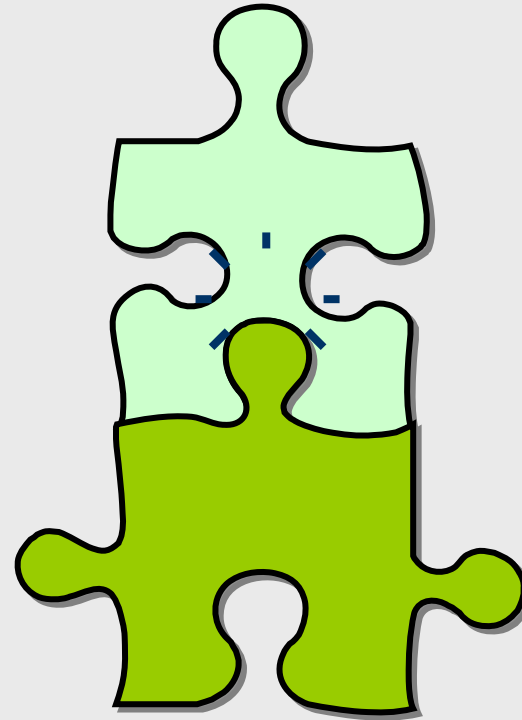
Particle Physics
Experiments
Accelerators
Underground

Quantum Field
Theory
Standard Model



Astrophysics
Experiments
Telescopes
Satellites

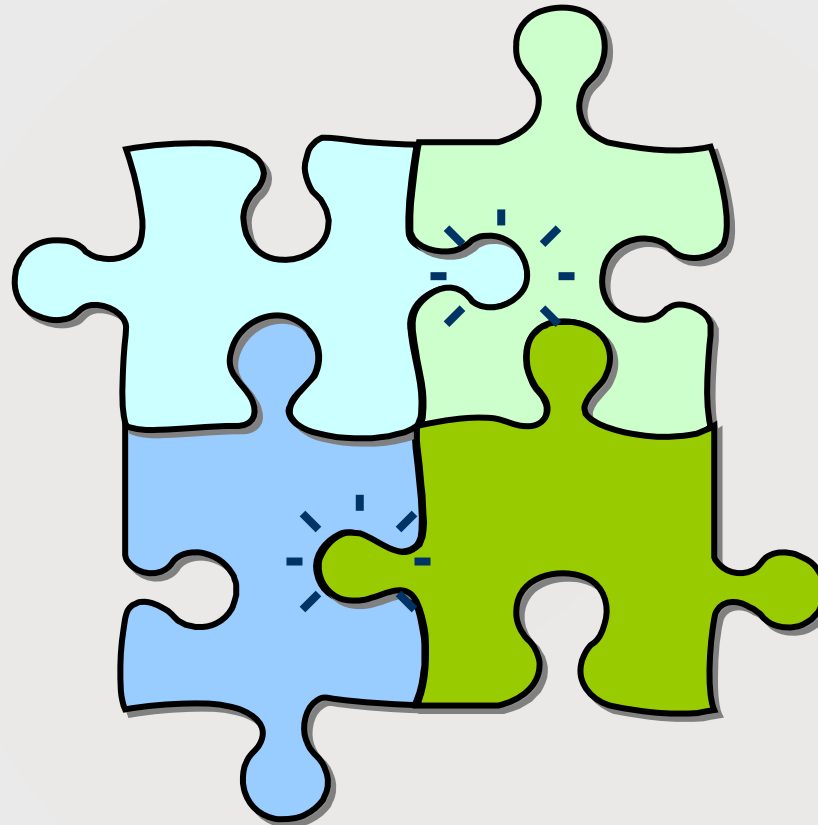
Standard
Cosmology
Model



Describing the Universe

Particle Physics
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Underground

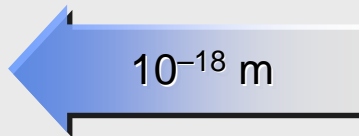
Quantum Field
Theory
Standard Model



Astrophysics
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Standard
Cosmology
Model

Consistent understanding ?



LHC: Exploration of a new energy frontier

Proton-proton collisions at $E_{\text{CM}} = 14 \text{ TeV}$

Heavy Ions: Lead-lead collisions: Energy/nucleon = 2.76 TeV/u



The LHC will illuminate a new landscape of physics, possibly answering some of the most fundamental questions in modern physics, like e.g.

The origin of mass
Unification of fundamental forces

New forms of matter
Extra dimensions of spacetime

The Higgs particle

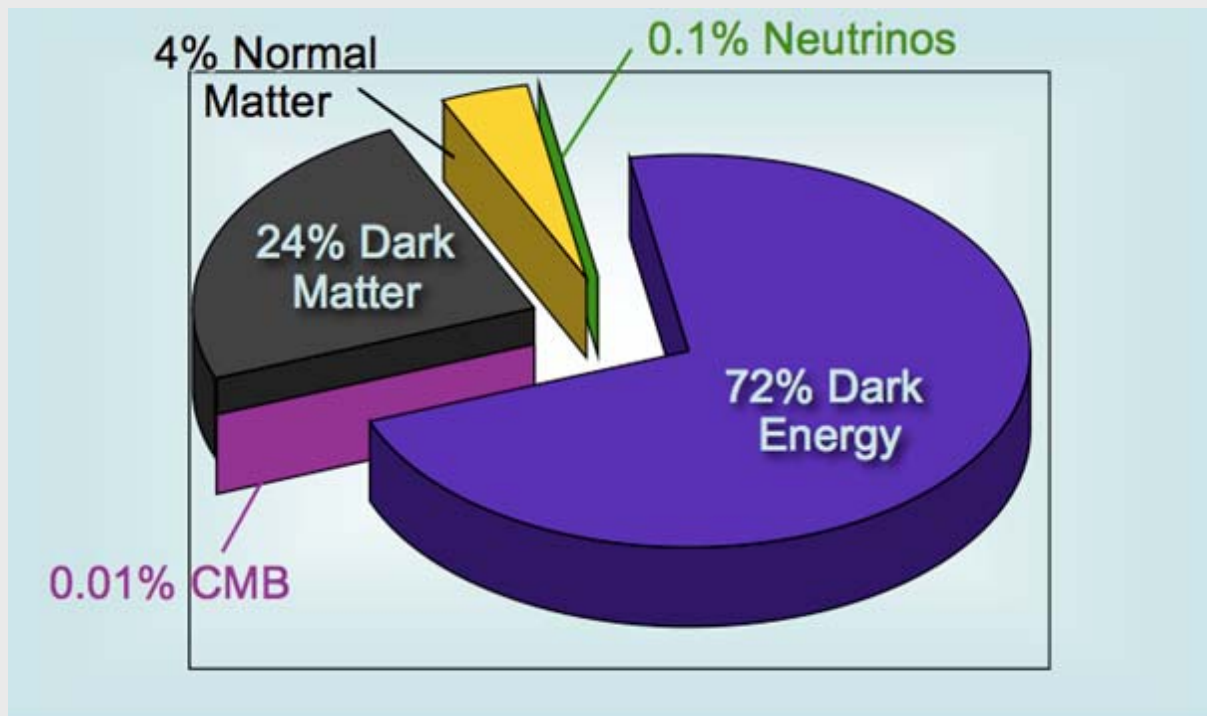
Manifestation of the Higgs mechanism, which explains the origin of mass in the Universe



Peter Higgs
Visit to CERN
April 2008

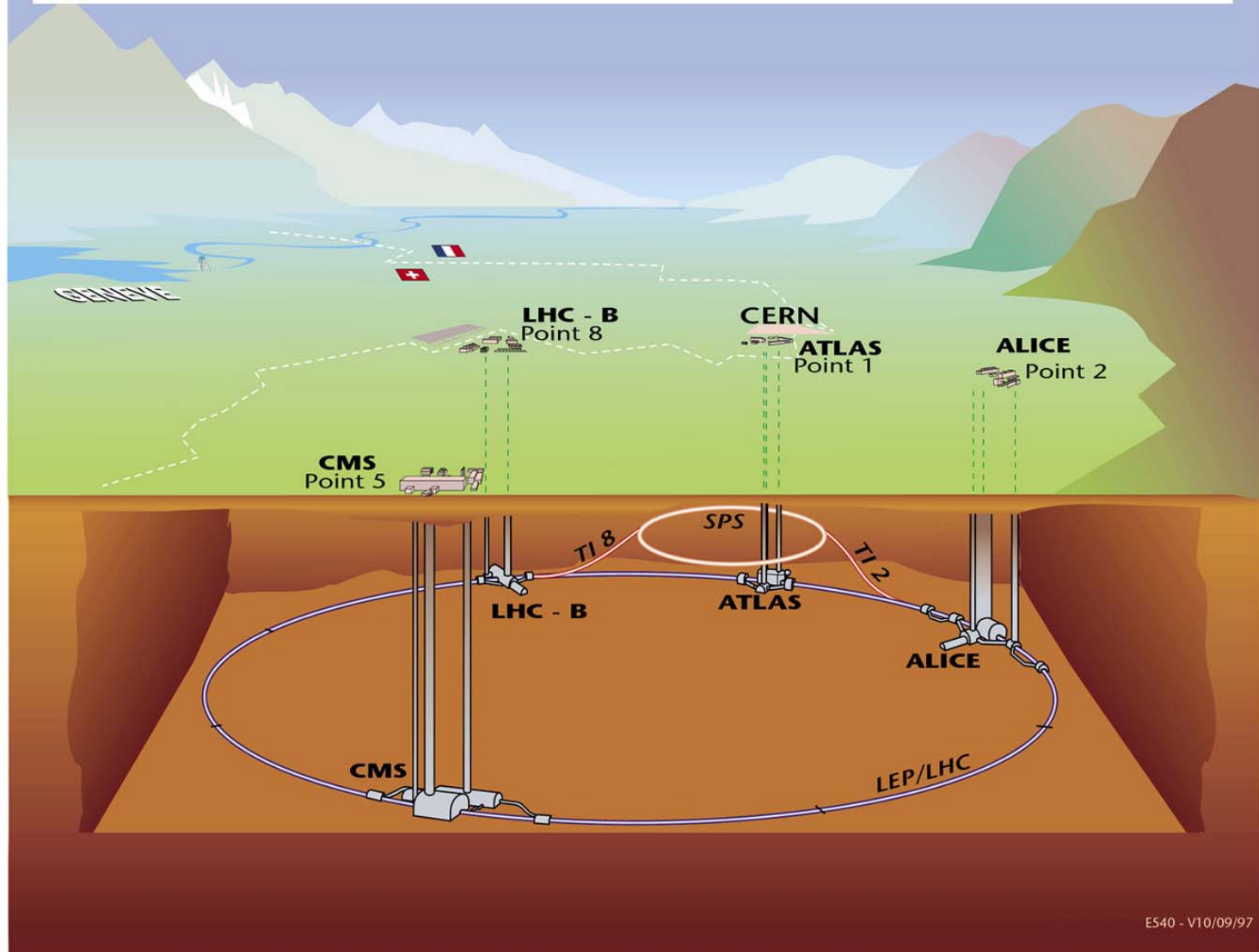
Supersymmetry

- The candidate theory for unification of fundamental forces
- Lightest supersymmetric particles can explain dark matter in the universe

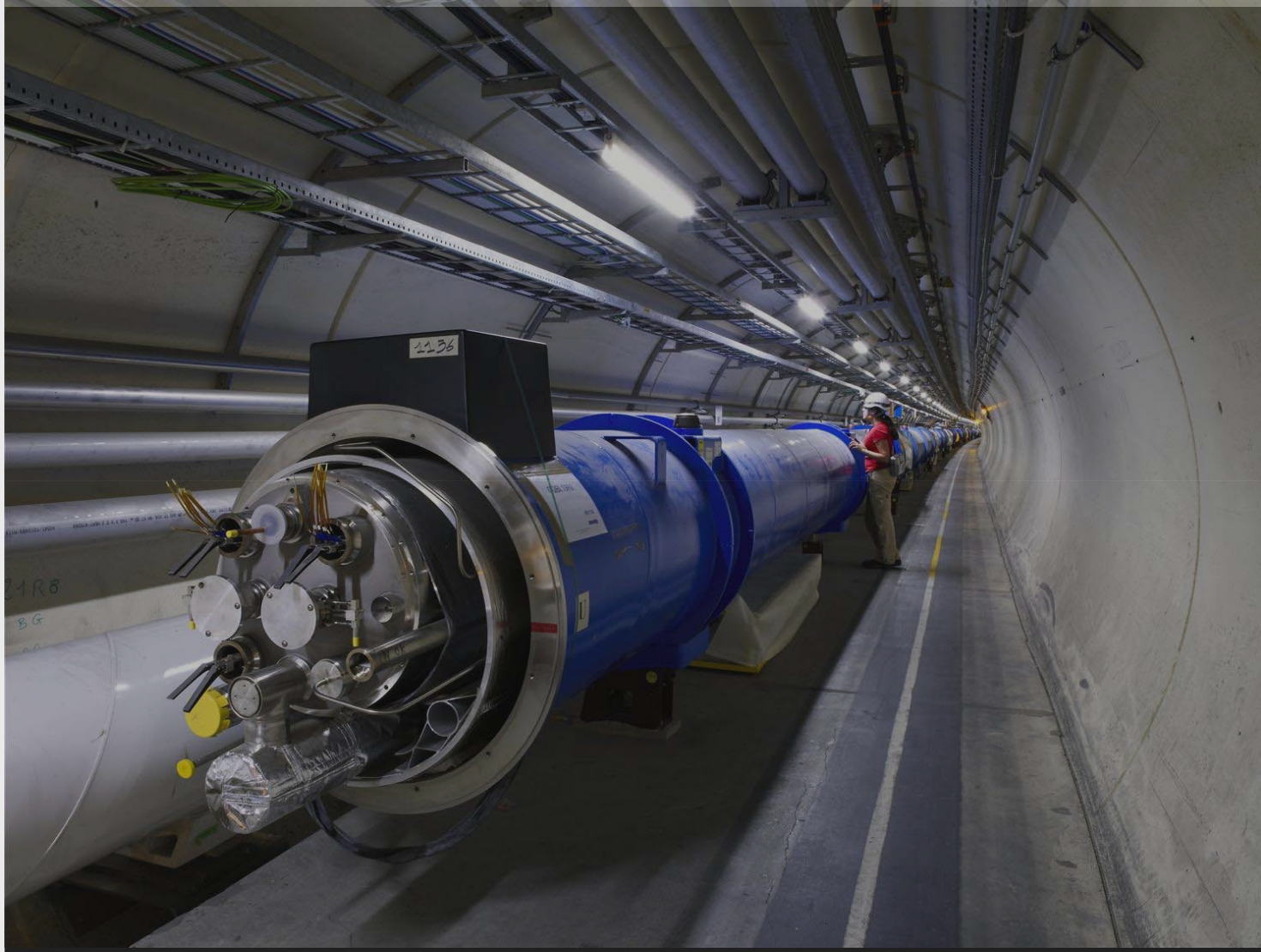


The LHC Tunnel

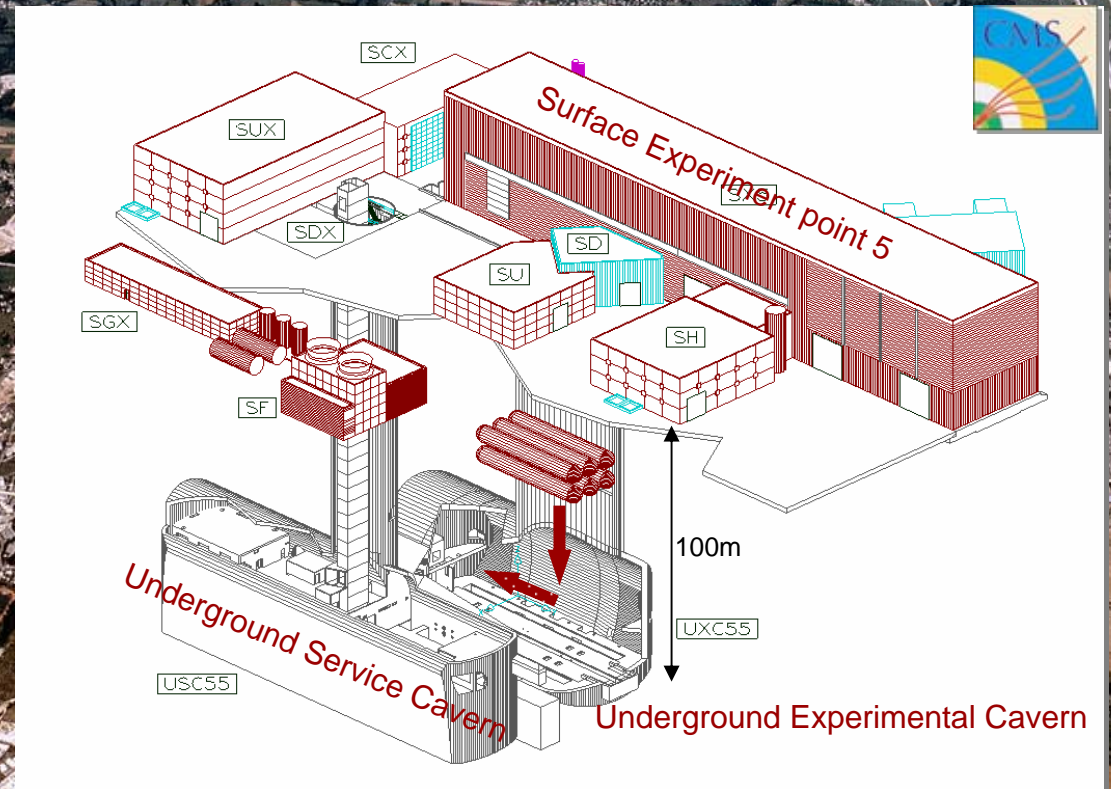
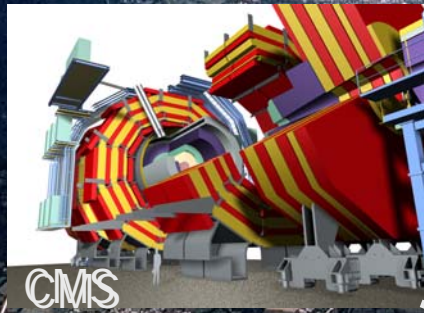
Overall view of the LHC experiments.



LHC superconducting dipole magnets



Construction of CMS at point 5 of LHC



Construction at point 5 started
end of 1999

Lowering of heavy elements into cavern

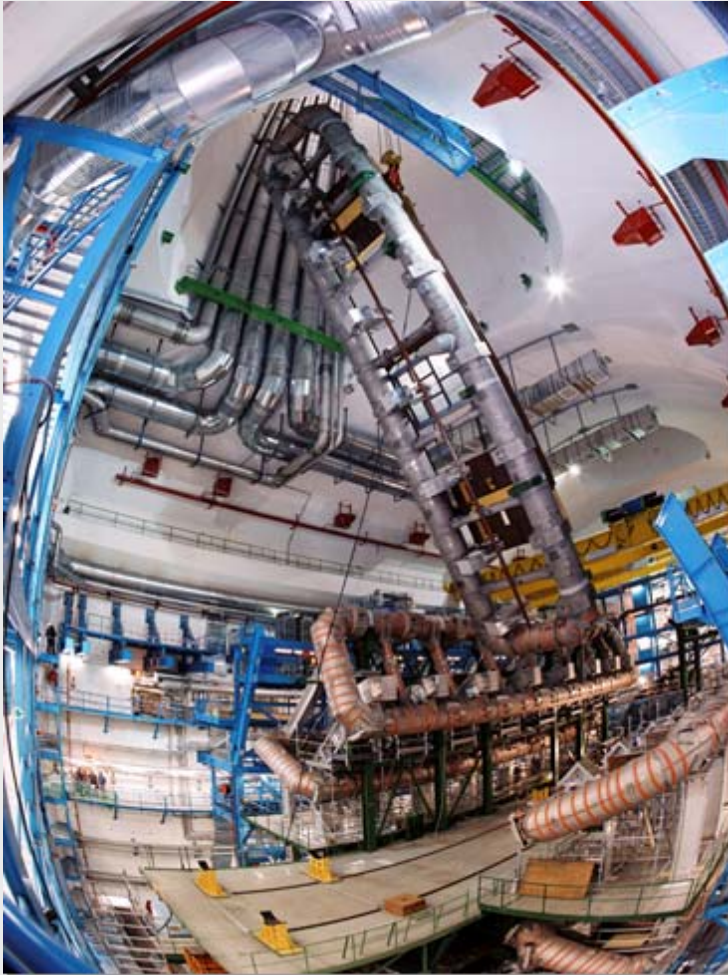
Lowering of central and heaviest element (~ 2000 t) on **February 28, 2007**



Lowering of the last heavy element on
January 22, 2008

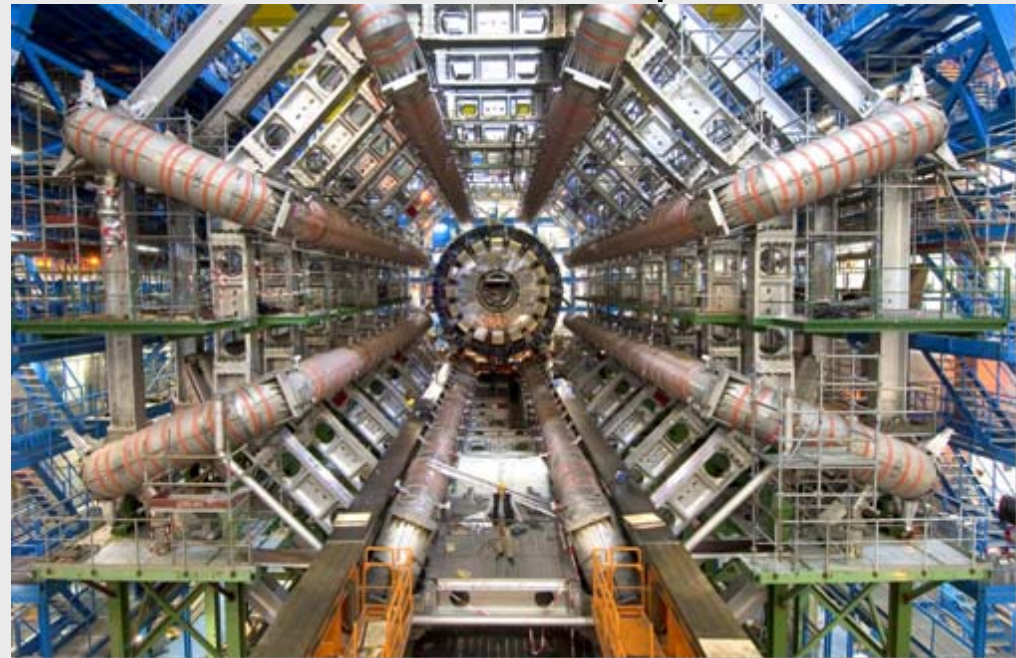


ATLAS: assembly in cavern



Barrel toroid system: eight 25m-long,
100 ton superconducting coils

The famous ATLAS picture



September 10, 2008: Experiment ready to take data



Very exciting years are ahead of us

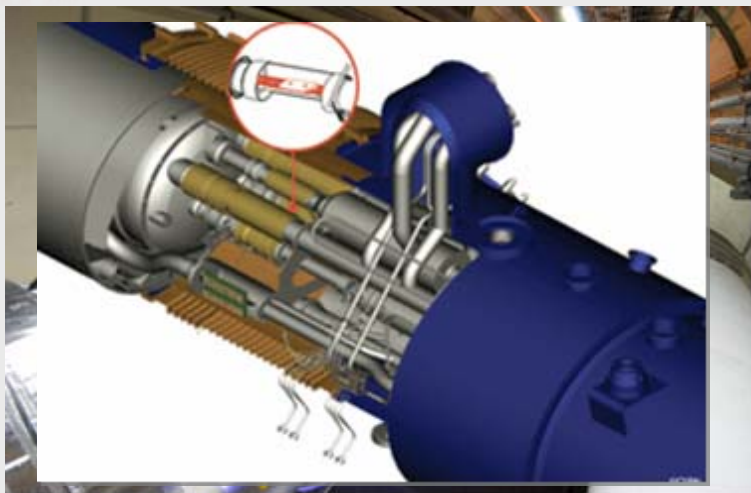


Spare slides...

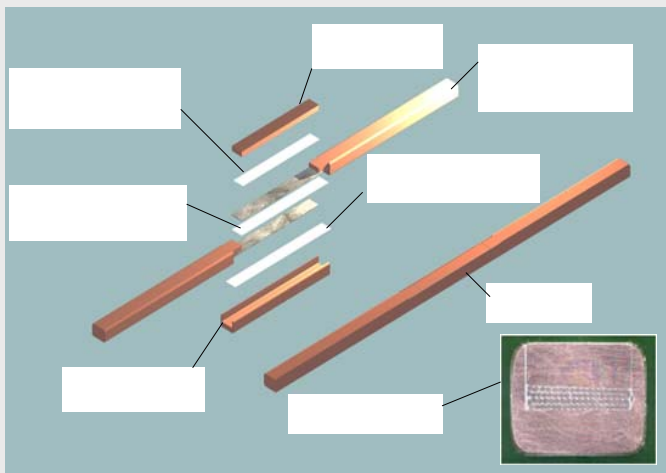




September 19, 2008: incident in sector 3-4



The incident was traced to a faulty electrical connection between segments of the LHC's superconducting cable (busbars)
High impact was caused by collateral damage



2 most severely damaged interconnects

53 Magnets (along a zone of about 700 m) to be removed from tunnel and repaired/exchanged (a few % of entire LHC)



Repairs and Restart

- **Enhanced quench protection system (QPS):**
More precise system to monitor (and protect) anomalously high resistance in a joint (splice) near the magnets.
 - A QPS threshold of 0.3mV is needed
 - The QPS will be upgraded everywhere to cover all busbar splices

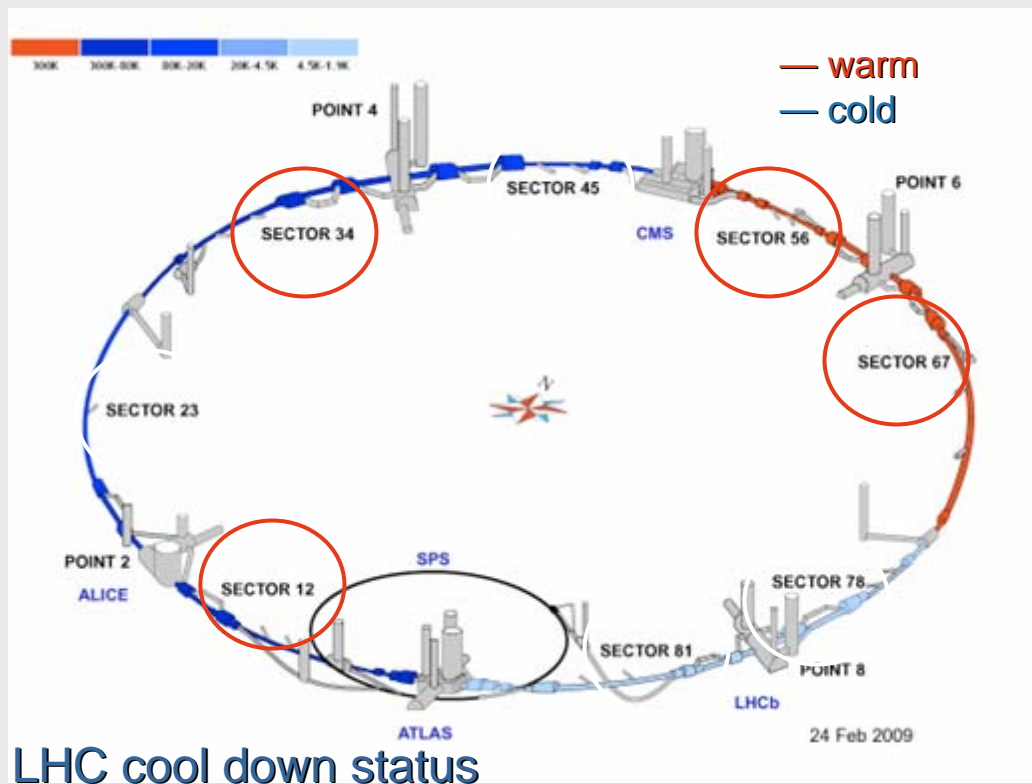
- **Improve pressure relief devices:**
 - The four warm sectors will be equipped with **extra pressure relief valves (PRVs)** on all dipole cryostats
 - The four cold sectors will get extra PRVs on all short straight section cryostats. This can be done with the sectors cold and is adequate for 5 TeV operation

- The whole machine will be cold by mid August, ready for **first injected beam in late September**

- The machine will run at **5 TeV until autumn 2010** after which the remaining 4 sectors will be equipped with PRVs and will be prepared for high energy operation



Repairs: Present Status

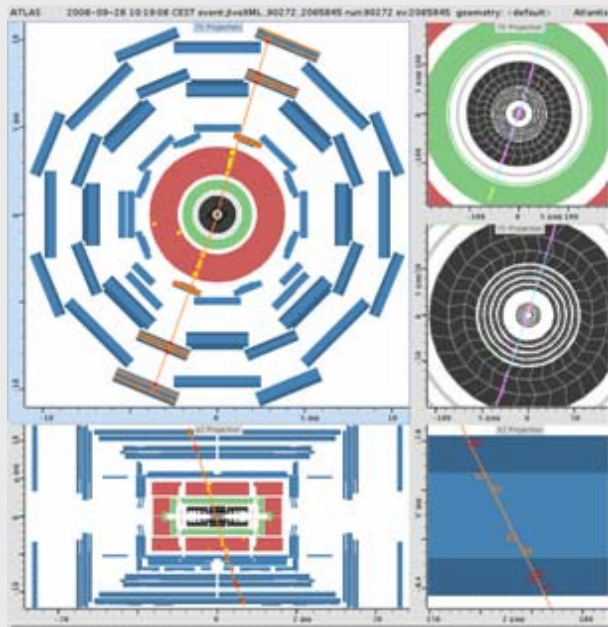


Repair for 27 magnets completed (out of 53)
End of March: last magnet into tunnel

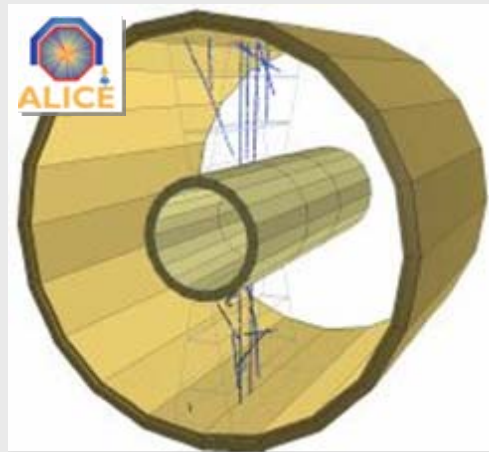
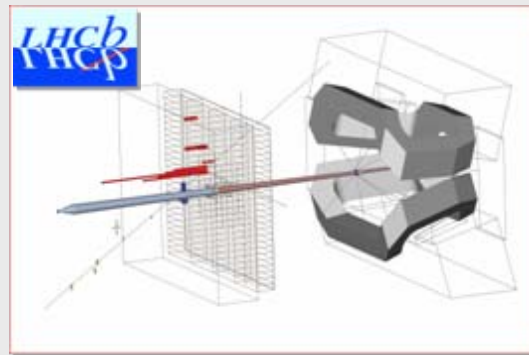
The LHC is an unprecedented adventure
Imperative to progress with care

Present Status of Experiments

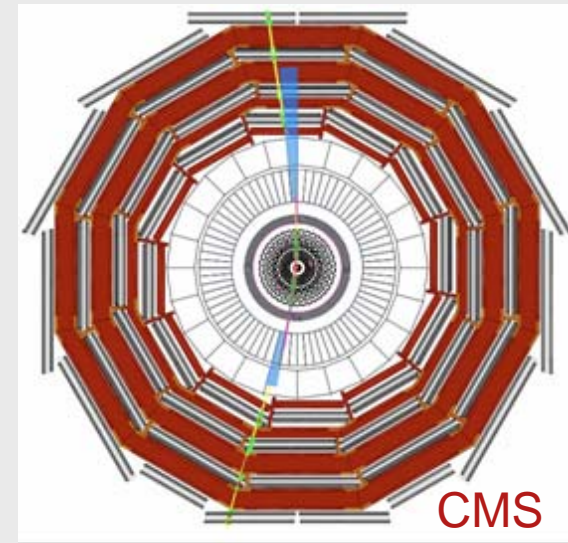
Use time in most efficient way:
Installation of some detector components, some repairs,
commissioning using cosmics
Gain operation experience in situ before collisions start



ATLAS: 216 million cosmic events



CMS: 300 million cosmic events

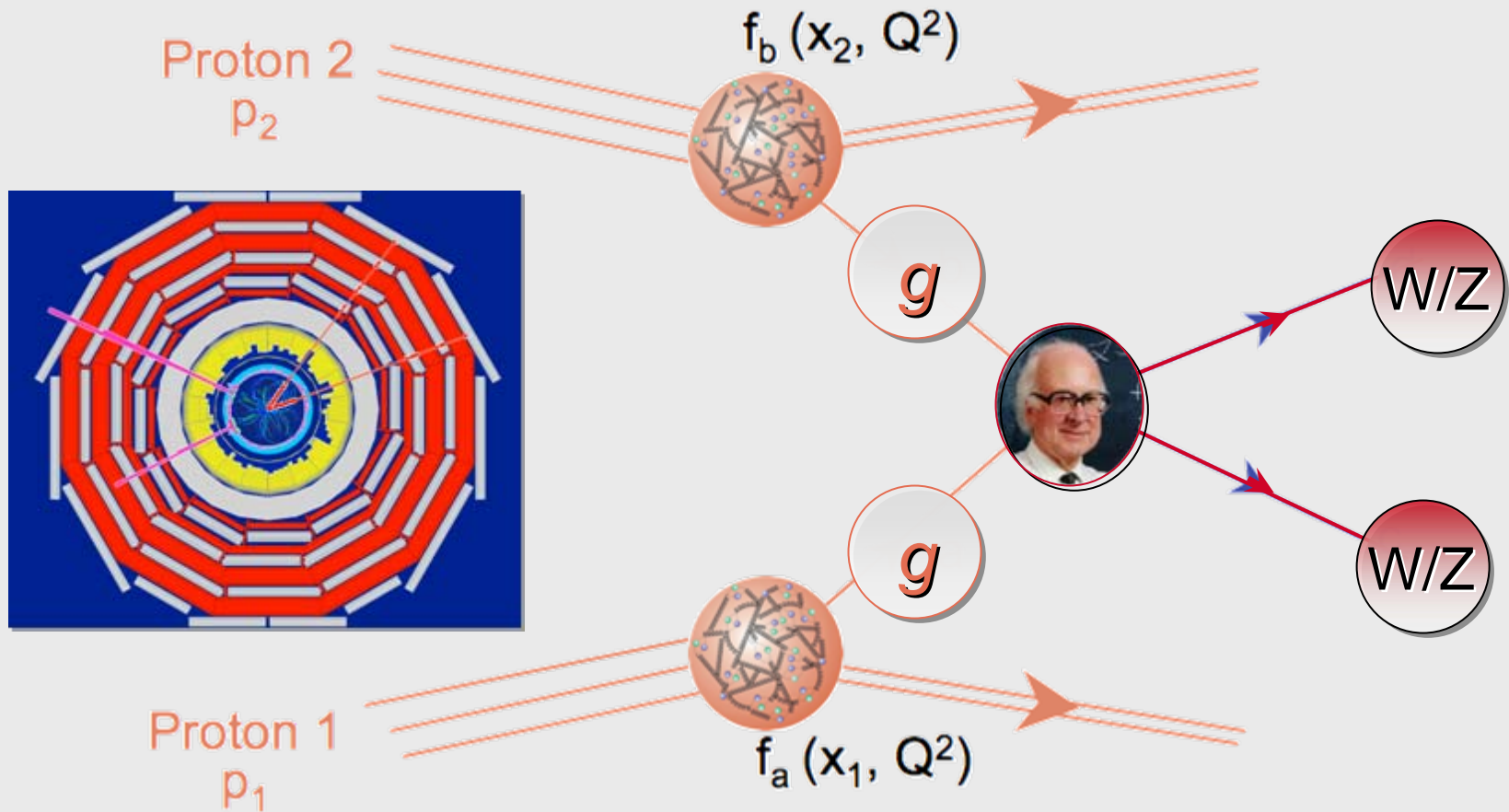




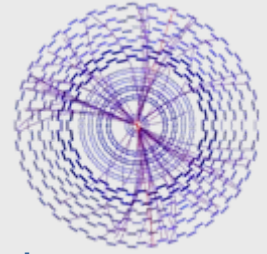
Beam Conditions for Physics

- Machine protection will be tested with beam (at 0.45 TeV energy levels)
- Beam energy limit in 2010: 5 TeV
- Estimated integrated luminosity
 - The during first 100 days of operation.. $\approx 100\text{pb}^{-1}$
 - Peak L of $5 \cdot 10^{31} \eta$ (overall) = 10% gives $0.5\text{pb}^{-1}/\text{day}$
 - Peak L of $2 \cdot 10^{32} \eta$ (overall) = 10% gives $2.0\text{pb}^{-1}/\text{day}$
 - During next 100 days of operation $\approx 200\text{pb}^{-1}$?
- Towards end of year (2010) heavy ion run

Basic processes at LHC



LHC Physics in 2009/2010



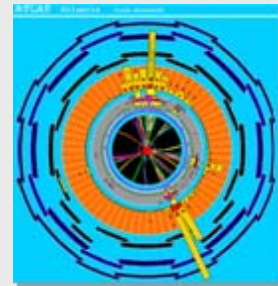
First beams: very early physics - **rediscover SM physics**

Detector synchronization, in-situ alignment and calibration

10 pb⁻¹: Standard Model processes

measure jet and lepton rates, observe W, Z bosons

first look at possible **extraordinary signatures...**



30 pb⁻¹

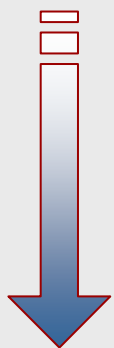
Measure Standard Model Processes (at 10TeV need $\sim 30\text{pb}^{-1}$):

$\sim 10^4$ $Z \rightarrow e+e^-$ (golden Z's for detector studies (1%))

$\sim 10^5$ $W \rightarrow e\nu$

$\sim 10^3$ ttbar (measure σ to 10%)

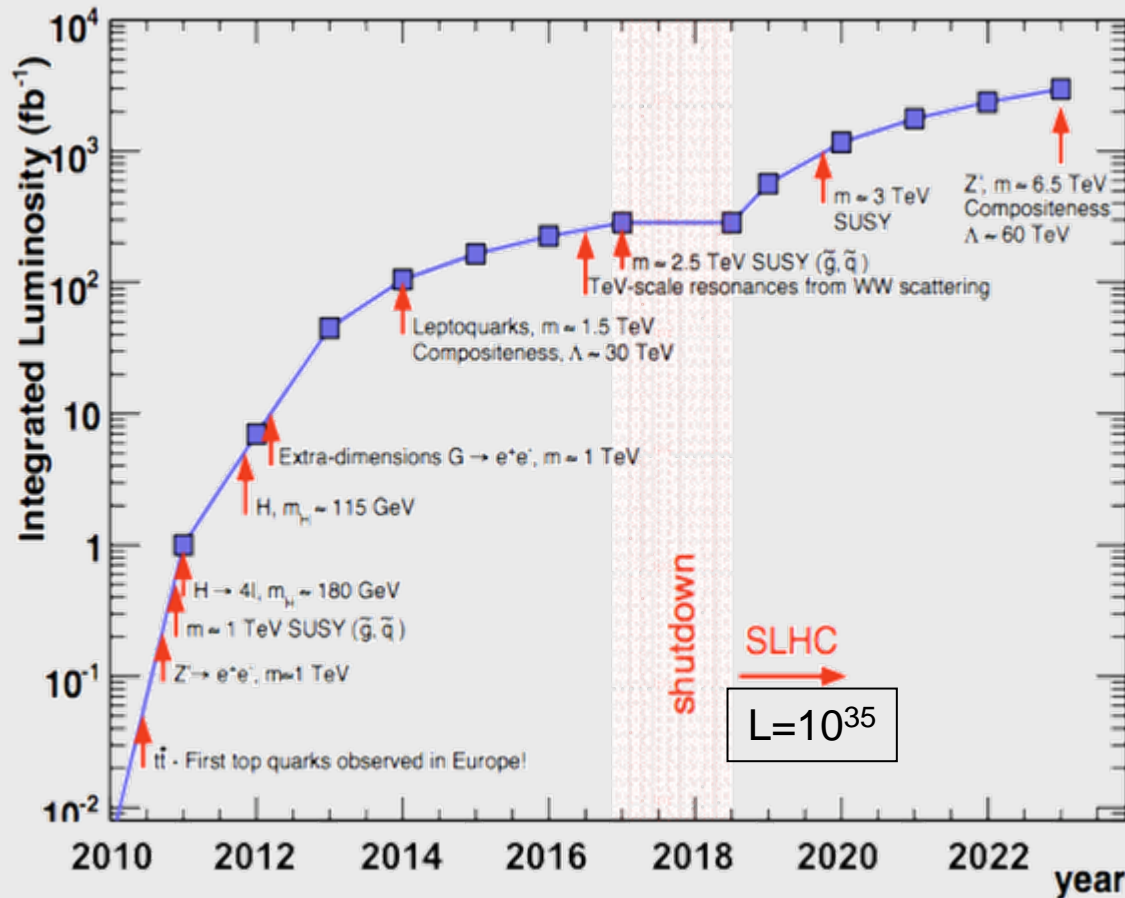
} **Background for new physics**
Need to understand very well



Initial Higgs searches and searches for physics beyond the SM

> 200 pb⁻¹ **Entering Higgs discovery era and explore large part of SUSY and new resonances at \sim few TeV**

LHC discoveries vs. time: we can dream !!



“ We are ready for an unforeseen event that may or may not occur”
(A. Gore)