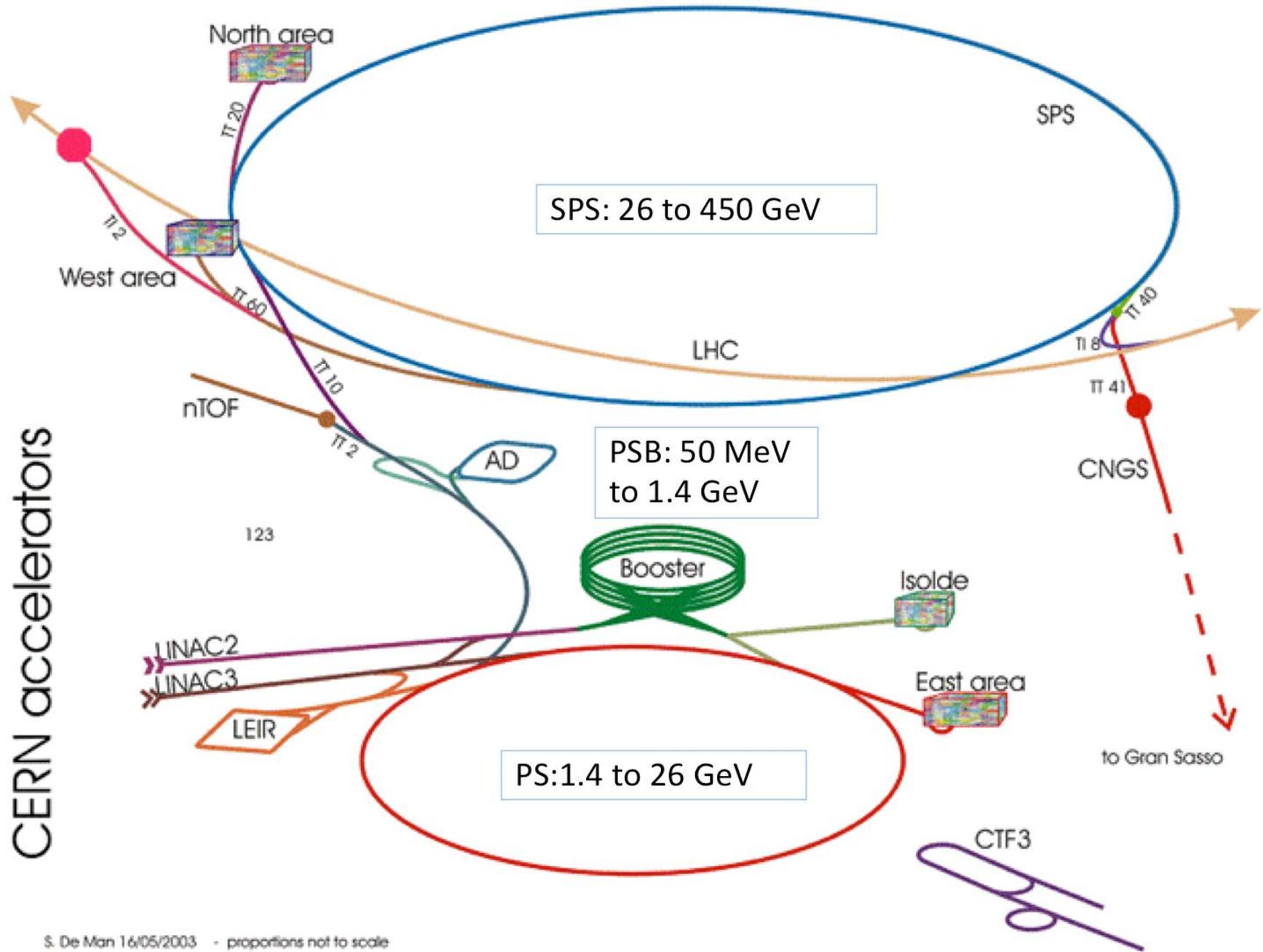


On behalf of CERN management – welcome to Murren

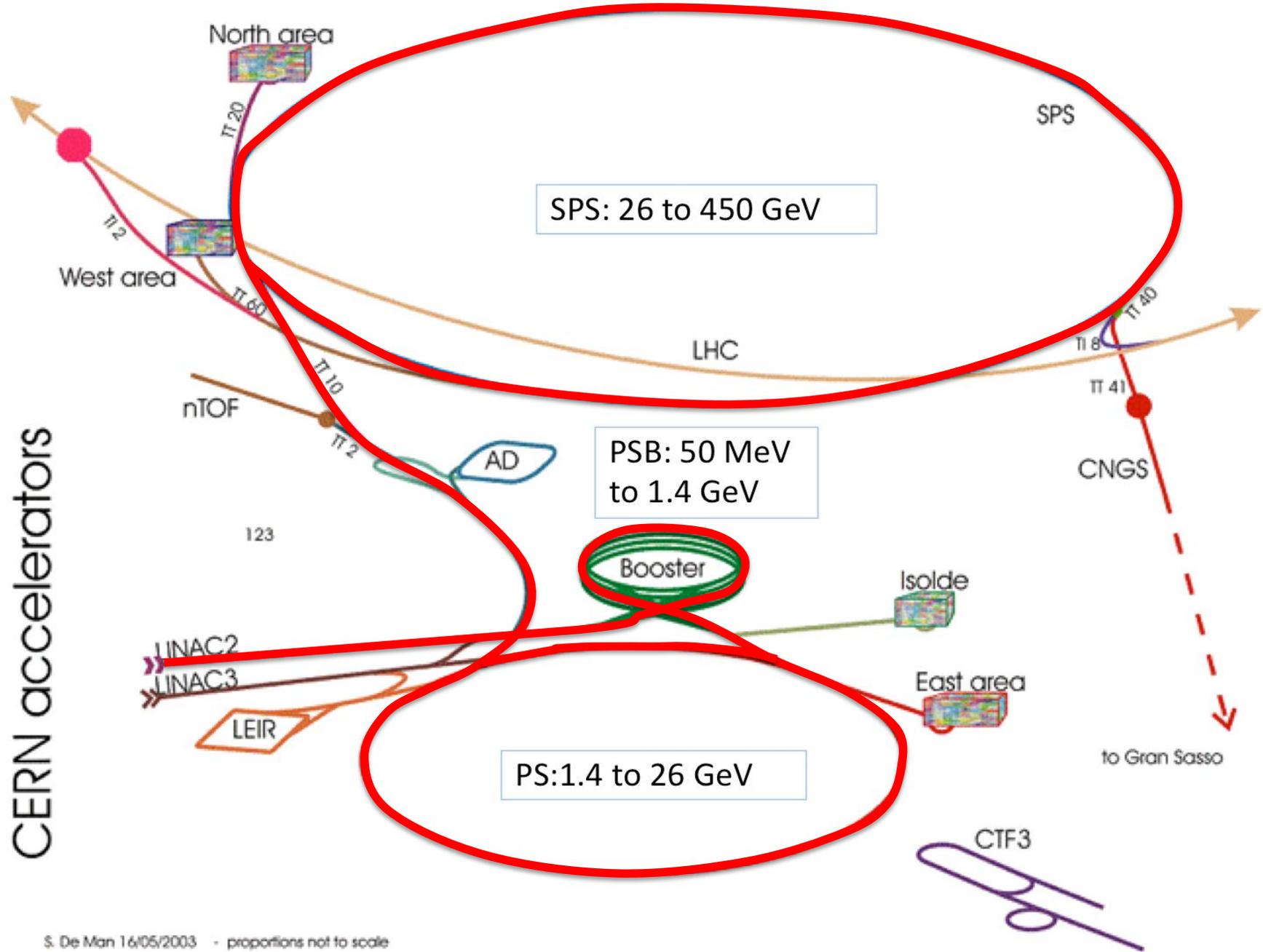


While you're here, please be sure to visit our two cyclotrons

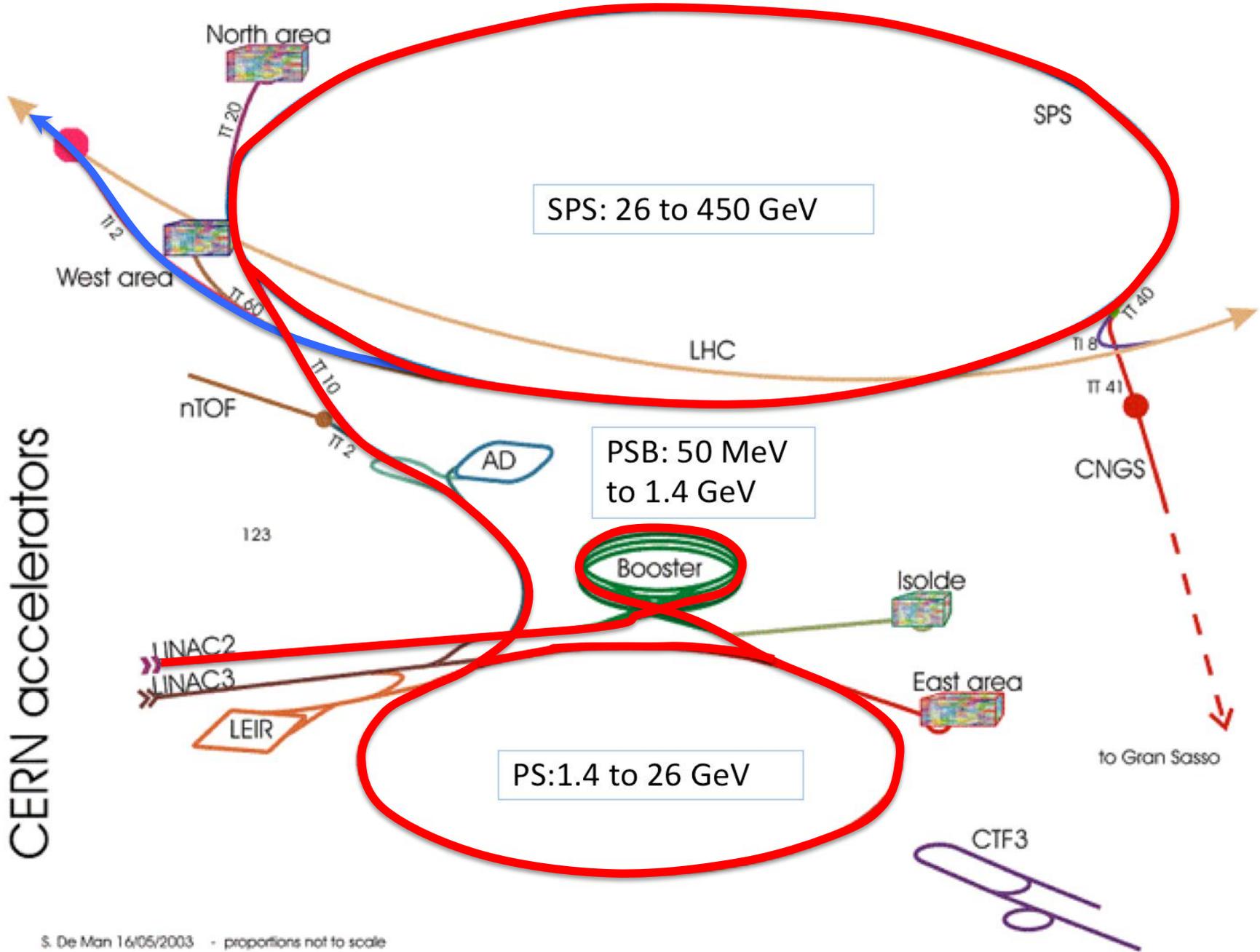
CERN accelerators



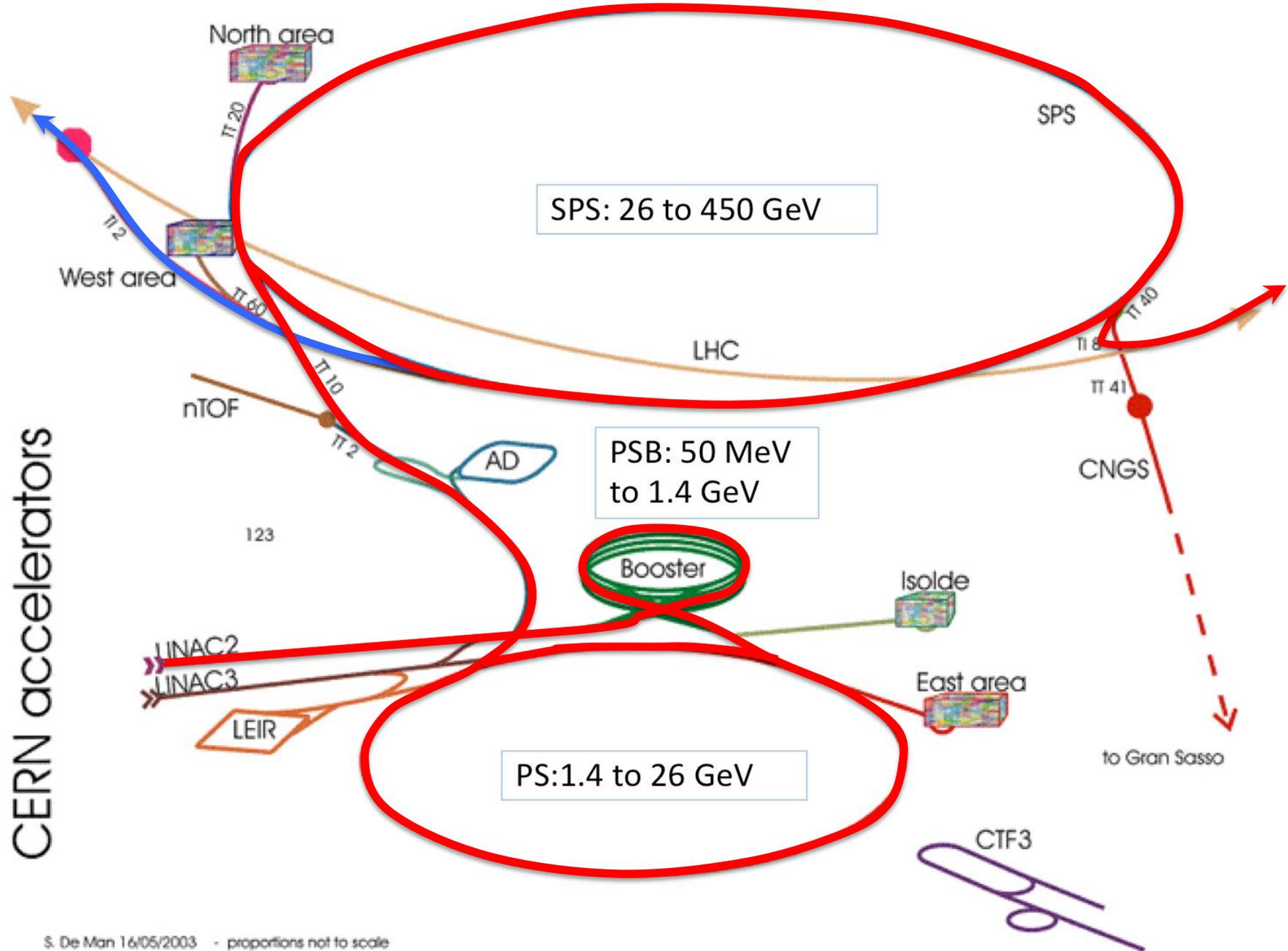
CERN accelerators



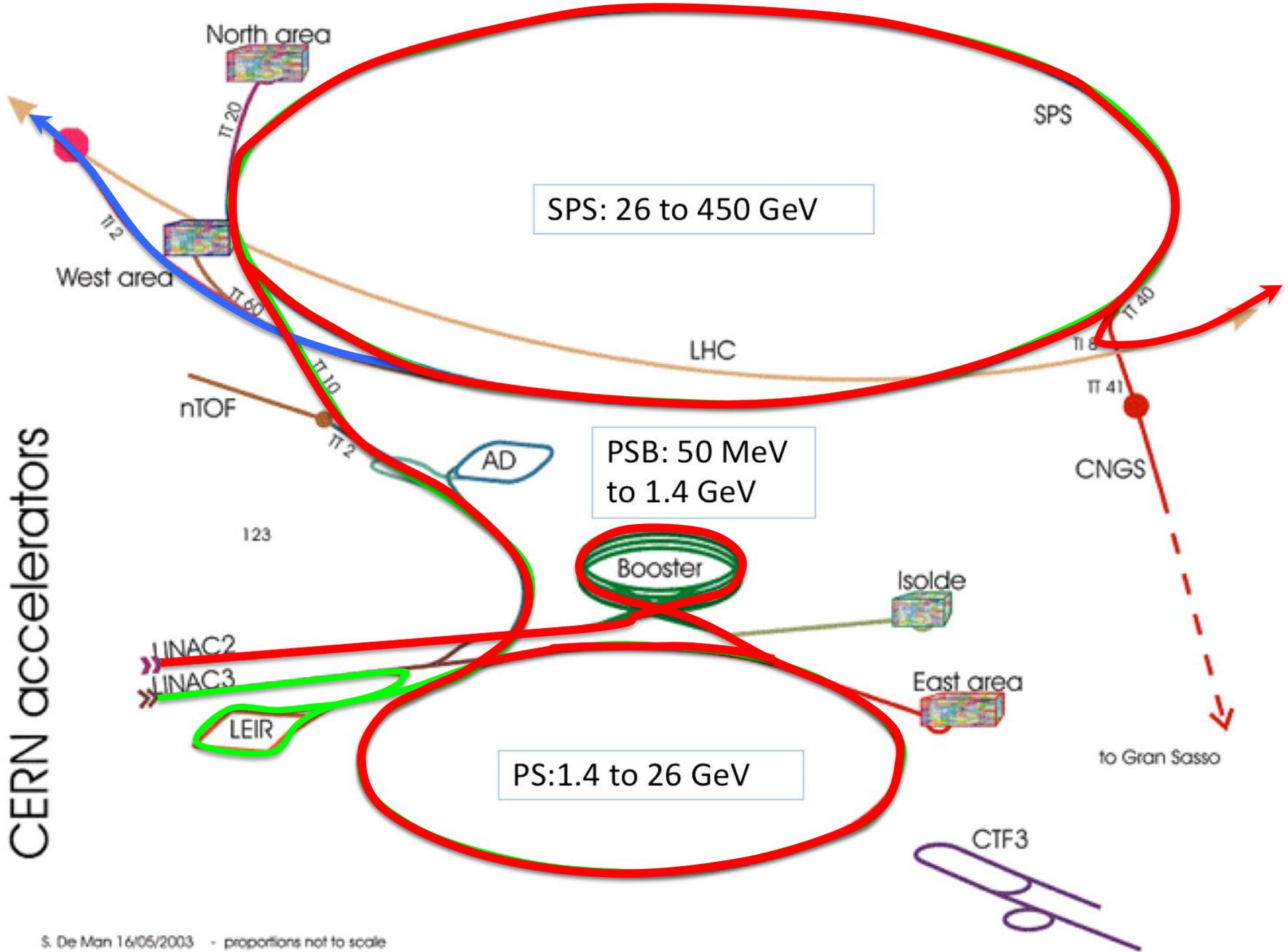
CERN accelerators



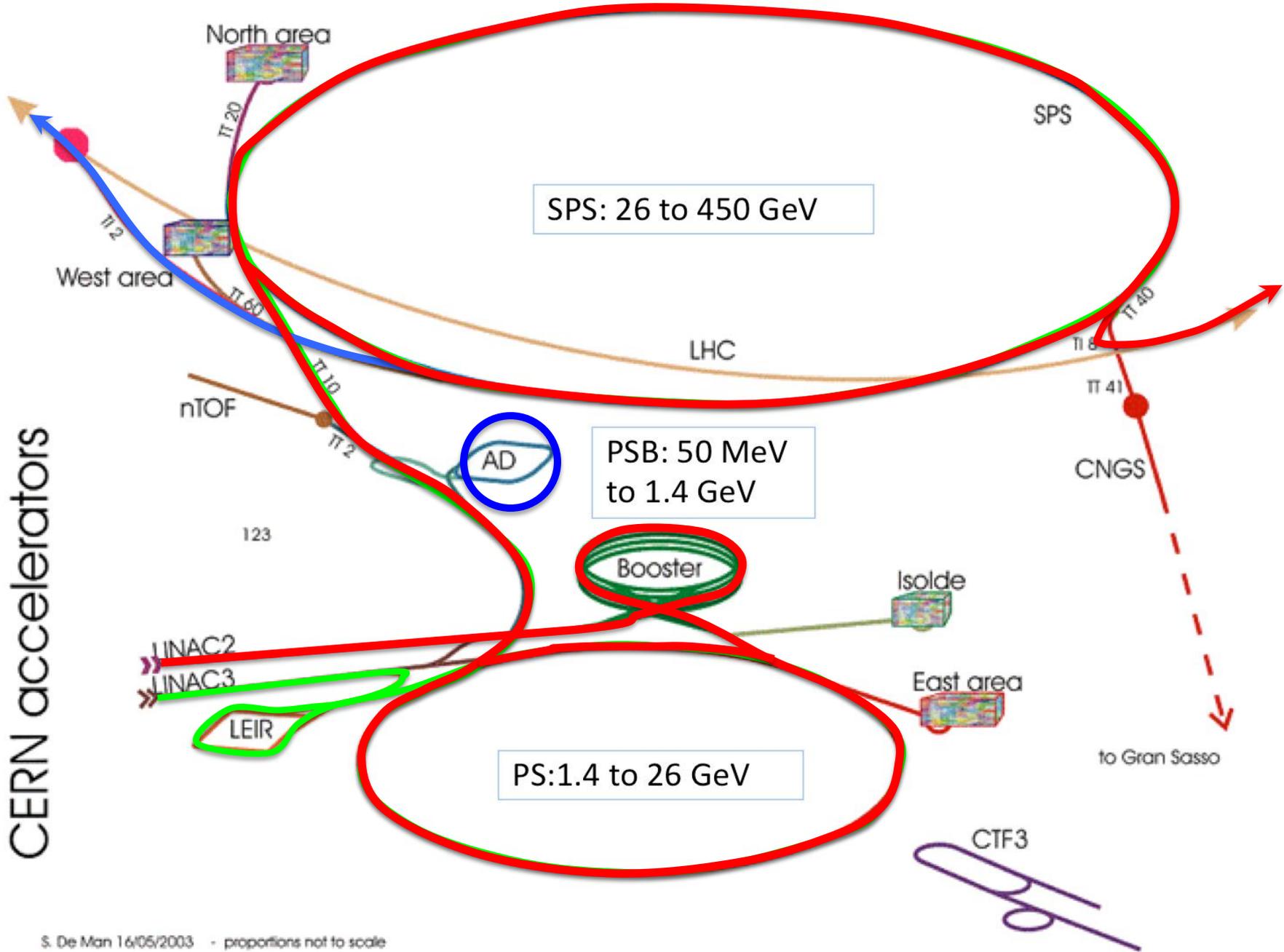
CERN accelerators



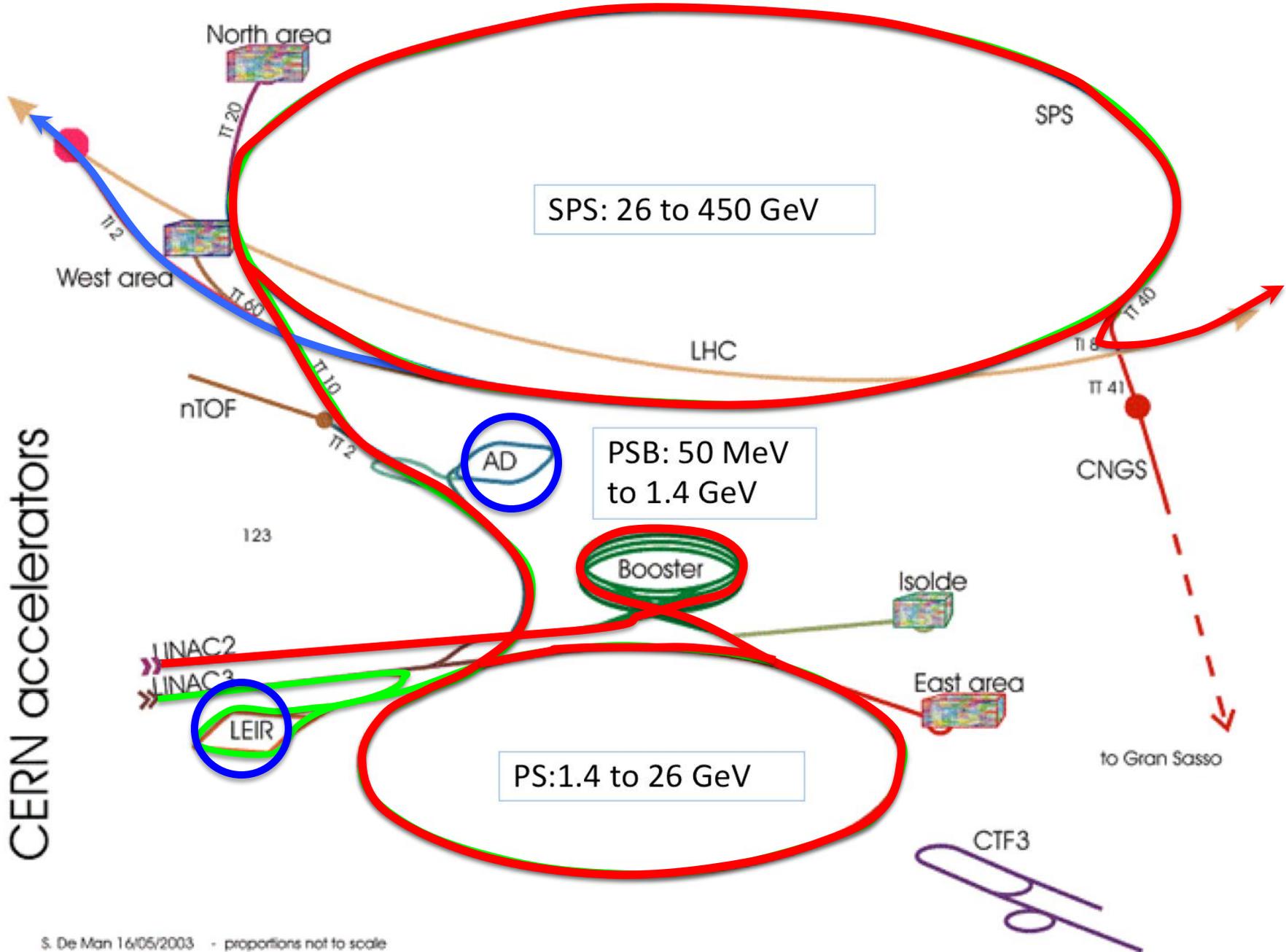
CERN accelerators



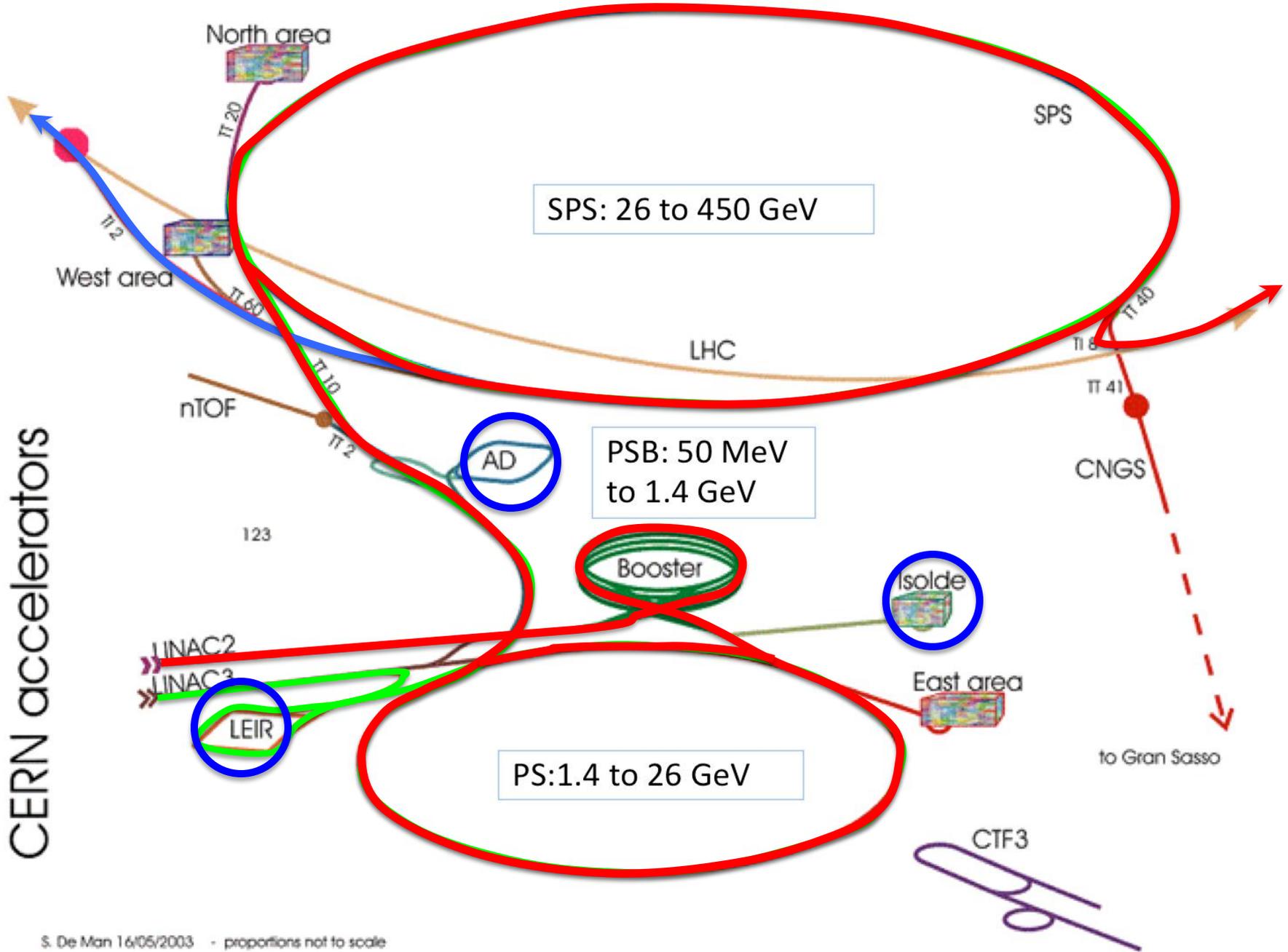
CERN accelerators

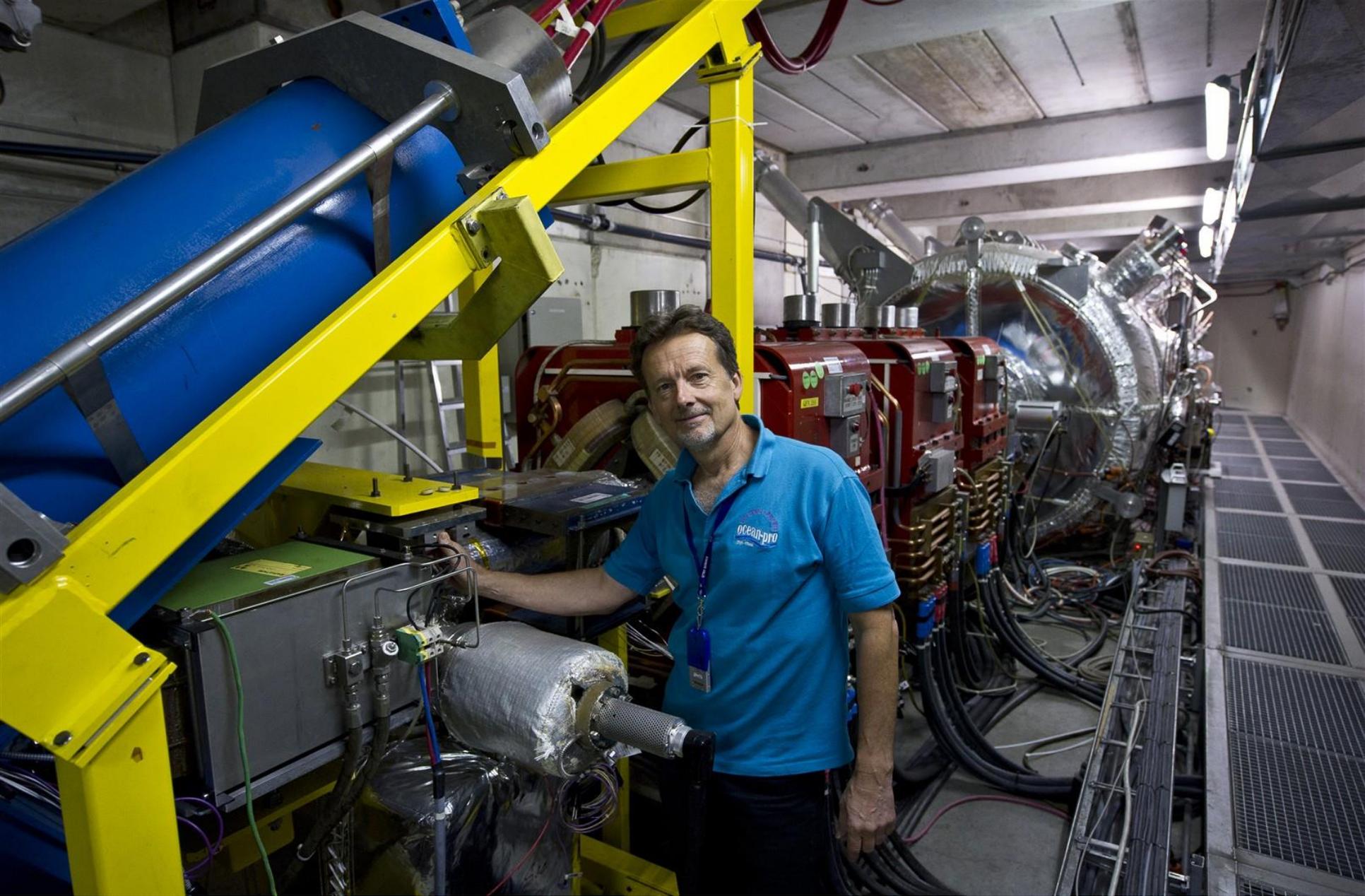


CERN accelerators



CERN accelerators

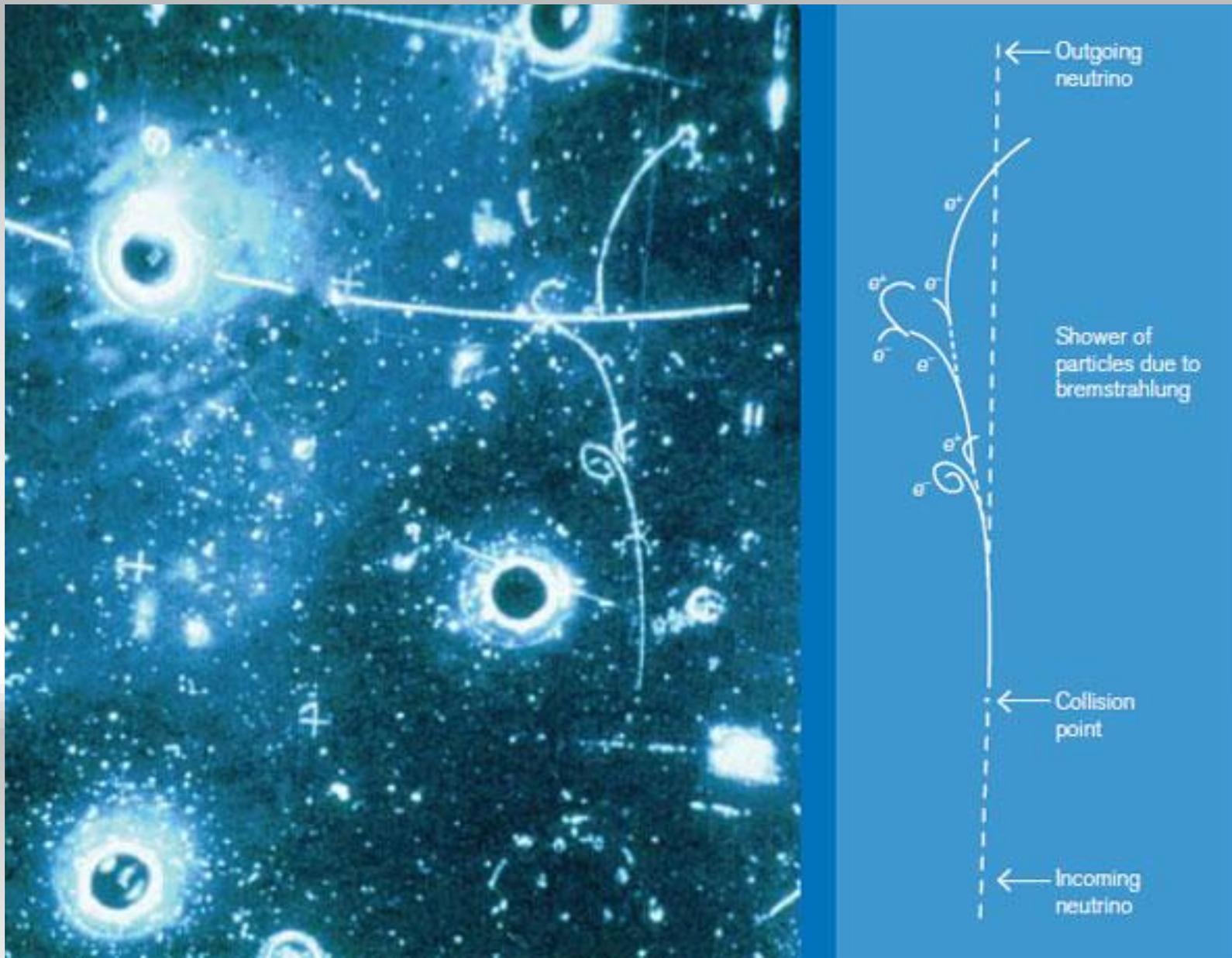




Professor Tommy Eriksson in the AD with some of the tools of the trade



In front of LEIR's electron cooling system, from left to right, Christian Lacroix, Django Manglunki, Michel Chanel, Gérard Tranquille, Pavel Belochitskii, Joao Carlos Oliveira and Emanuele Matli.



1973: discovery of weak neutral currents at Gargamelle/PS

IN THE ISR

by

S. van der Meer

Internal report CERN ISR-PO 72/31, 1972.
Kindly scanned by the Japanese

Geneva - August, 1972

SUMMARY

In principle, betatron oscillations could be damped by detecting and compensating statistical variations of the average beam position, caused by the finite number of particles present. It is shown that achieving useful damping in the ISR would be difficult with presently available techniques.

4.

FINAL NOTE

This work was done in 1968. The idea seemed too far-fetched at the time to justify publication. However, the fluctuations upon which the system is based were experimentally observed recently. Although it may still be unlikely that useful damping could be achieved in practice, it seems useful now to present at least some quantitative estimation of the effect.



ISR-PO/68-31
June 18th, 1968

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH

CALIBRATION OF THE EFFECTIVE BEAM HEIGHT IN THE ISR

by

S. van der Meer

AT THIS TIME, MY
WORK ON THE SPS
POWER SUPPLIES HAD
JUST COME TO AN END.
I JOINED A STUDY
GROUP ON THE PP
PROJECT AND AN
EXPERIMENTAL TEAM
STUDYING COOLING IN
A SMALL RING (ICE).

“F**KING GENIUS”

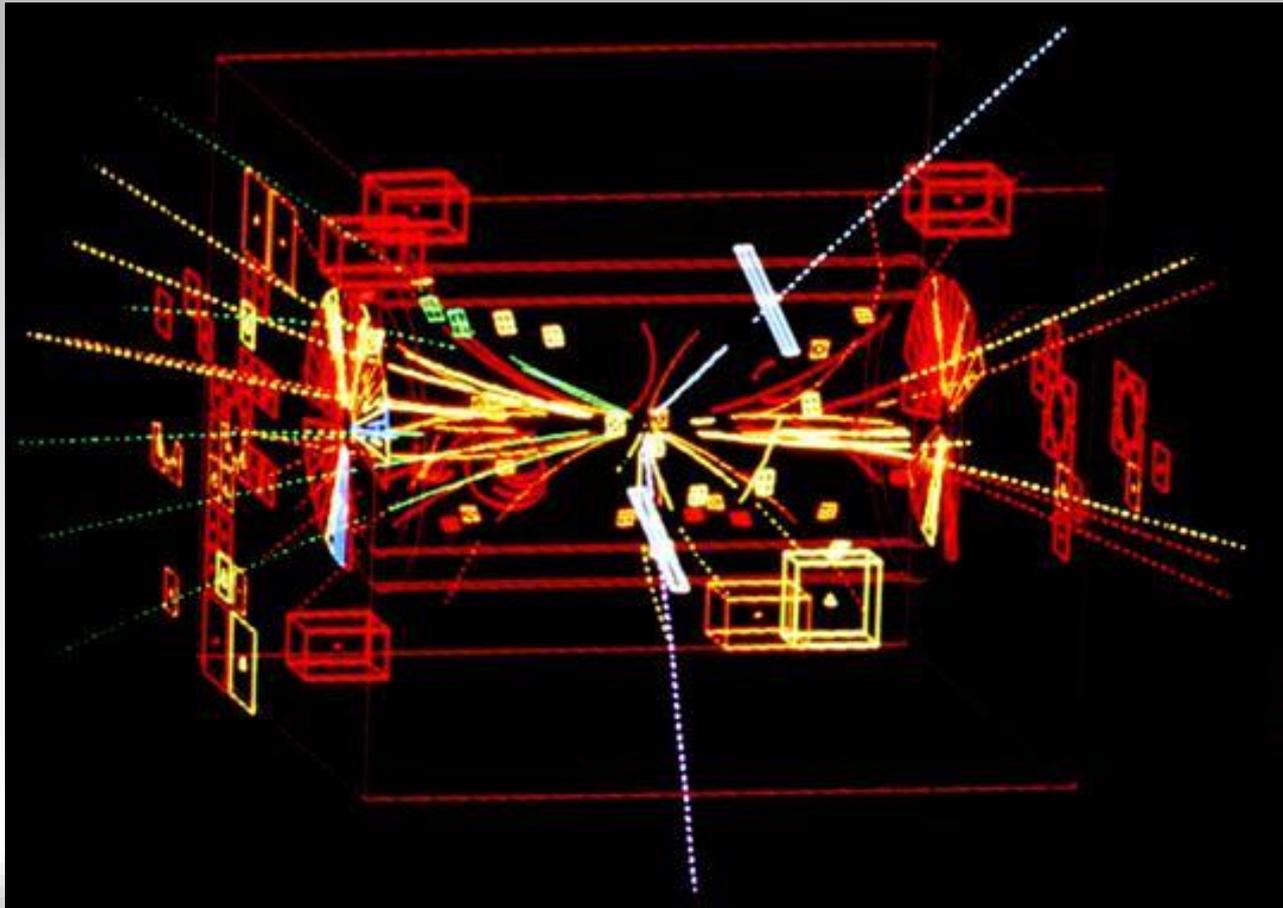
Former co-worker

8th June 2013

SIMON VAN DER MEER

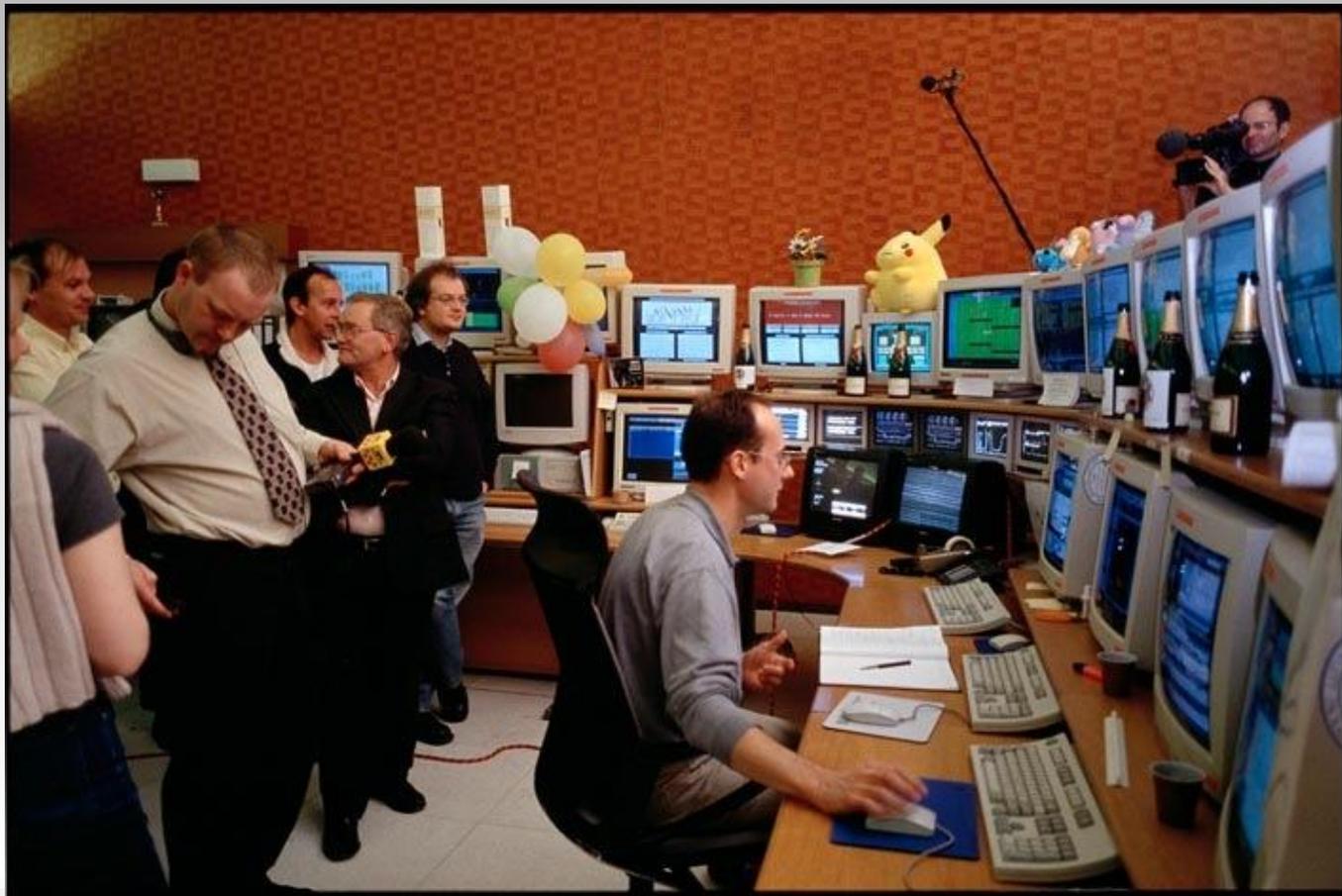


On 3 July 1980, beam circulated for the first time in the Antiproton Accumulator (AA).



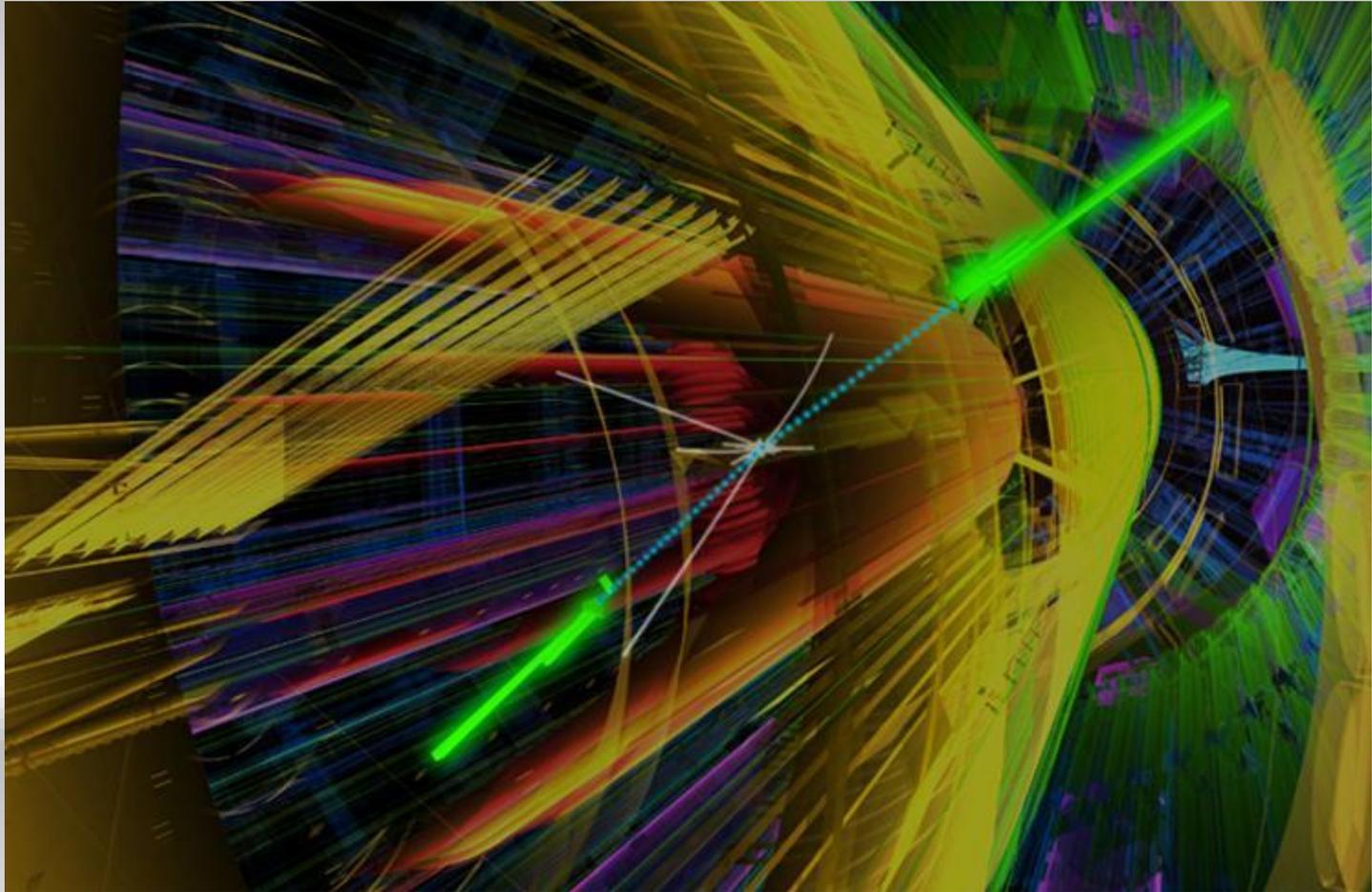
1983: discovery of W^+, W^- and Z^0 at the SPS

And again with p-pbar, the discovery of the top quark in 1995 at the Tevatron and latterly Higgs exclusion etc.



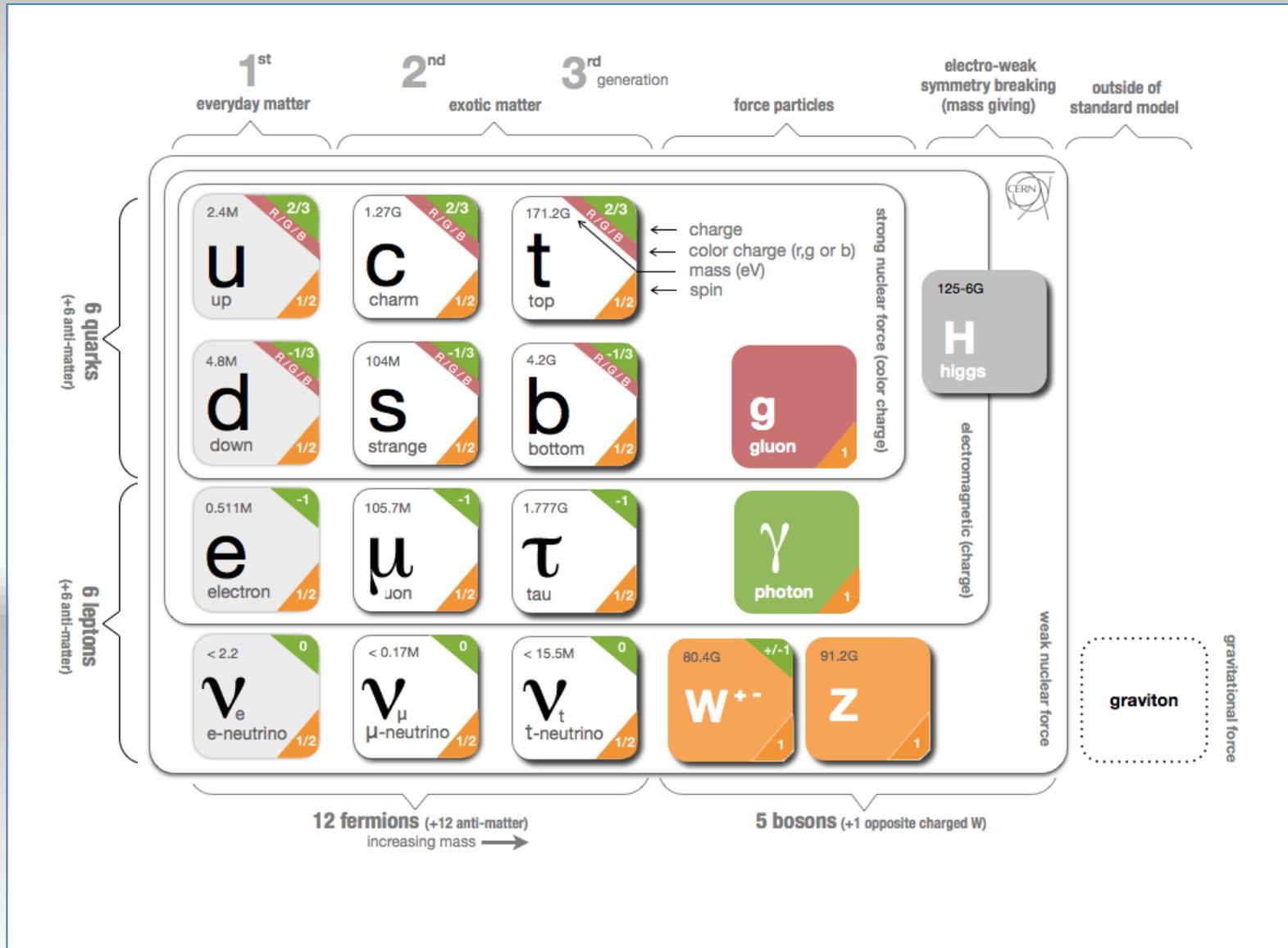
LEP: 18 million Zs 80,000 Ws

Enjoyed the profound benefits of radiation cooling, particular at LEP II above 80 GeV: very high beam-beam tune shifts, able jump 1/3 order resonance, ramp the energy in physics...



July 4th 2012: discovery of Higgs at the LHC

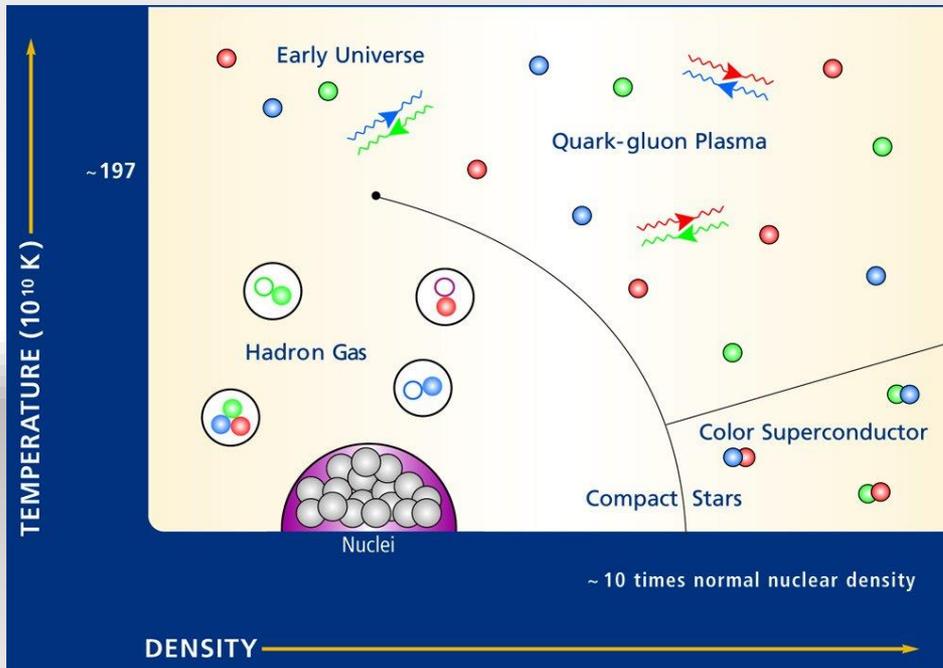
The standard model



Ions to SHINE and LHC

2011/2012

Both the lead-lead and the proton-lead a big success, in large part thanks to intensity and emittance delivered by the injectors



BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY Brookhaven & the Large Hadron Collider

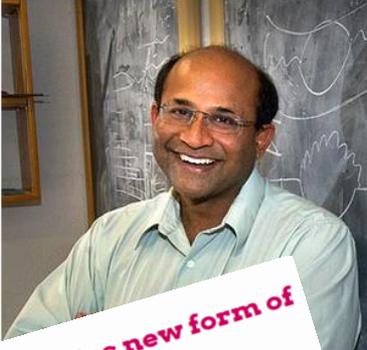
Home News Brookhaven & ATLAS Construction Computing Upgrades RHIC & LHC Education

By Karen McNulty Walsh | January 7, 2013

Gluon Walls: A New Form of Matter?

A conversation about “color glass condensate” and the structure of visible matter in the universe, with Brookhaven theoretical physicist Raju Venugopalan

Q. We've heard a lot recently about a “new form of matter” possibly seen at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) in Europe — a state of saturated gluons called “color glass condensate.” Brookhaven Lab, and you in particular, have a long history with this idea. Can you tell me a bit about that history?



A. The idea for the color glass condensate arose to help us understand heavy ion collisions at our own collider here at Brookhaven, the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC).



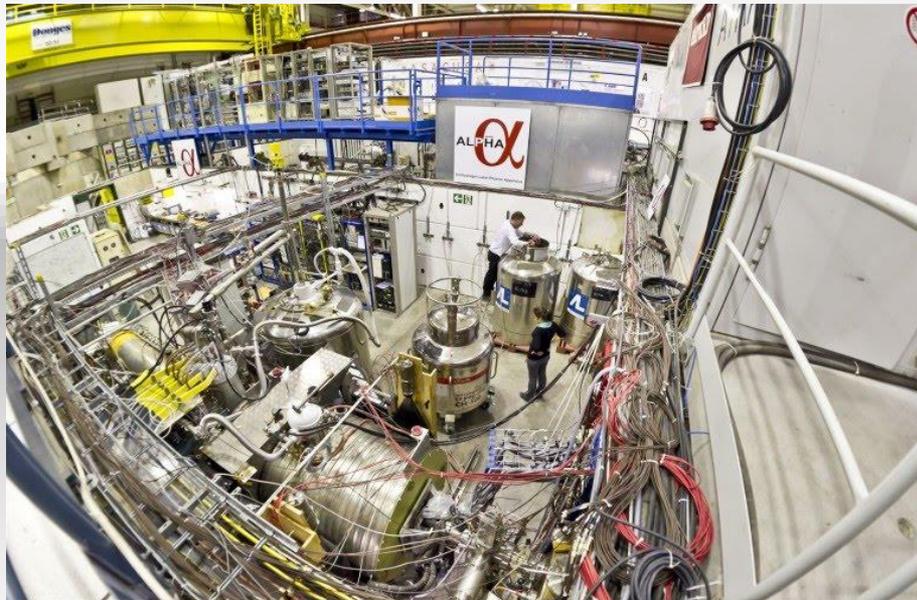
Trapped antihydrogen

G. B. Andresen, M. D. Ashkezari, M. Baquero-Ruiz, W. Bertsche, P. D. Bowe, E. Butler, C. L. Cesar, S. Chapman, M. Charlton, A. Deller, S. Eriksson, J. Fajans, T. Friesen, M. C. Fujiwara, D. R. Gill, A. Gutierrez, J. S. Hangst, W. N. Hardy, M. E. Hayden, A. J. Humphries, R. Hydomako, M. J. Jenkins, S. Jonsell, L. V. Jørgensen, L. Kurchaninov \oplus *et al.*

[Affiliations](#) | [Contributions](#) | [Corresponding author](#)

Nature **468**, 673–676 (02 December 2010) | doi:10.1038/nature09610

Received 08 October 2010 | Accepted 27 October 2010 | Published online 17 November 2010



Physics World reveals its top 10 breakthroughs for 2010

1st place: Antihydrogen success

10th place: CERN achieves landmark collisions



Much Cooler than LHC

Is the AD cooler than the LHC?

- Temperature of 8 TeV proton-proton collision
 - 4.6×10^{16} K (around 4.4×10^{-14} s after the big bang)
- However the LHC does have around 90 tonnes of superfluid Helium at 1.9 K
- And a geometric emittance of 0.6 nm at 4 TeV
- But the depth of ALPHA's antihydrogen trap is 0.6 K

In fact this is rather academic

Operations group meeting 2012

- Bertrand*: The AD is cooler than the LHC
- Me (suspiciously): Is that true?
- Bertrand: I just mean we're cooler than the LHC guys

* Bertrand Lefort



I rest my case

Many thanks to the local organizing committee
and international program committee

Have a fabulous week!

