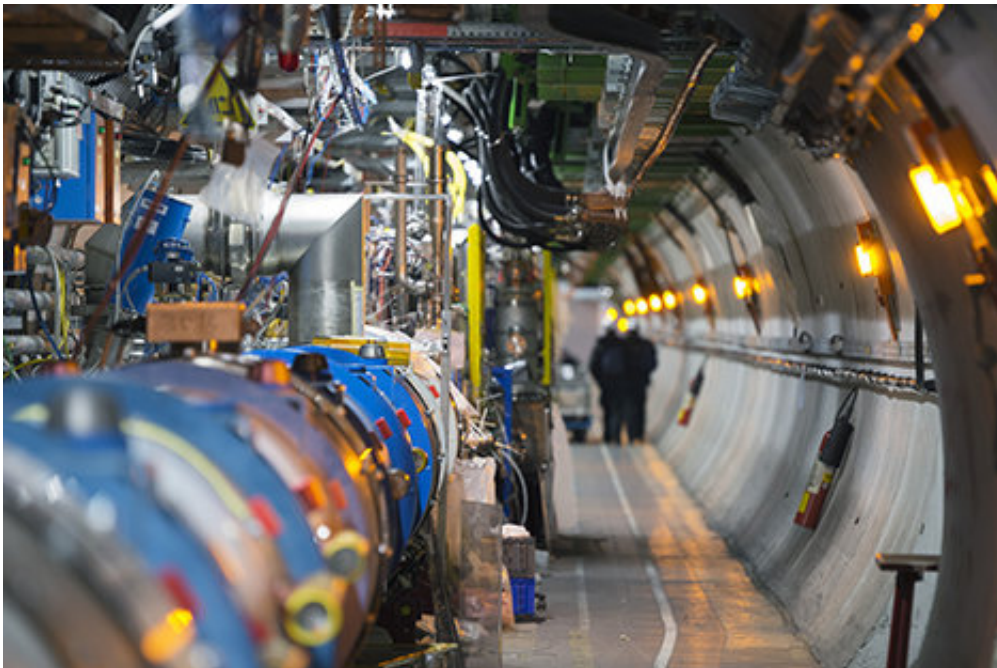


Within 10 years, a high-luminosity LHC at CERN

June 20 2018



LHC Tunnel (Large Hadron Collider), a particle accelerator at the French-Swiss border. It is the world's most powerful particle accelerator. Credit: Cyril Fresillon/LHC/CNRS Photothèque

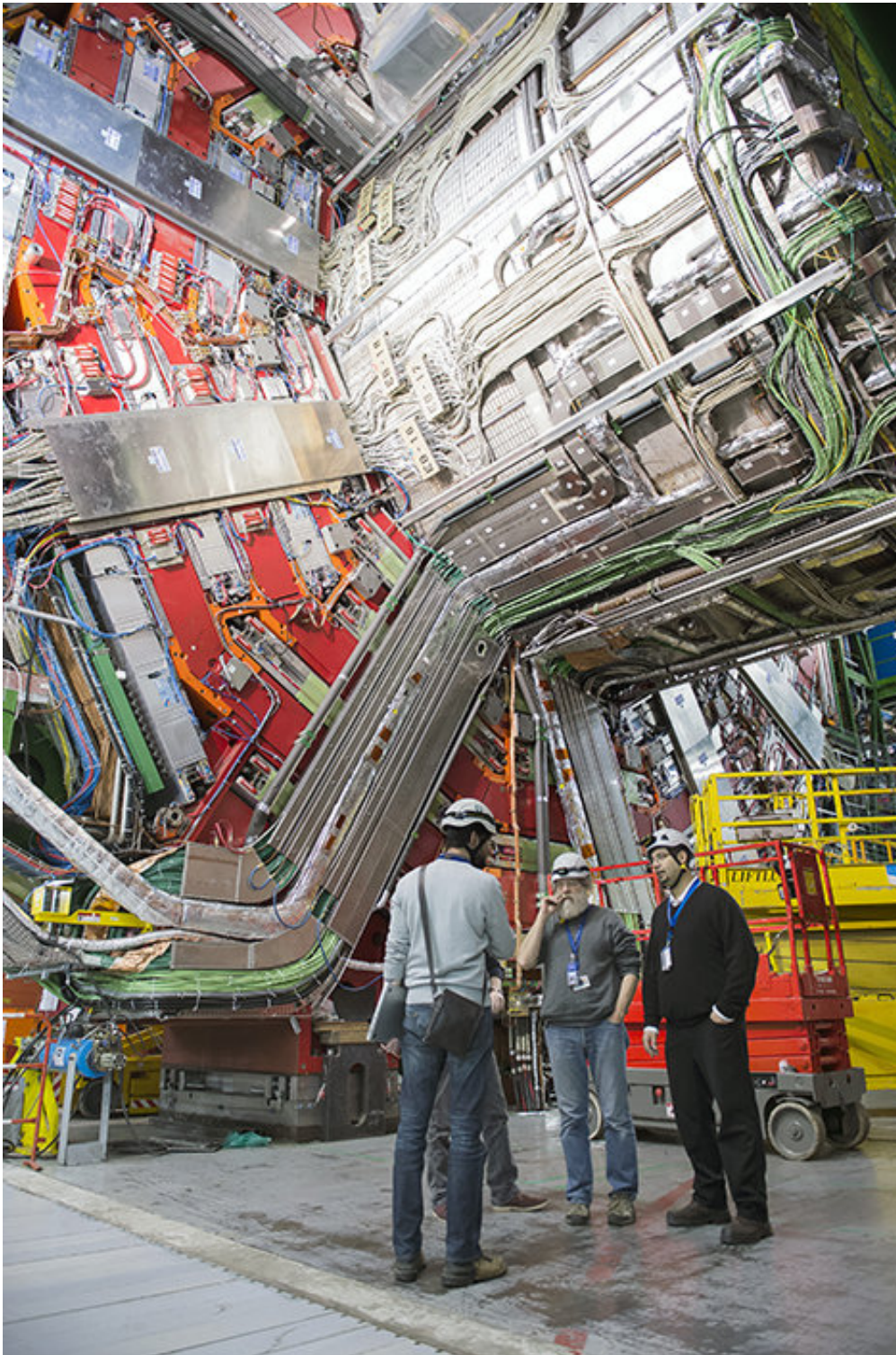
A new site opened on Friday, June 15, 2018, at the LHC, the Large Hadron Collider. Begun in 2011, this project aims to commission a high-luminosity LHC (HL-LHC) by 2026 that will increase the number of proton-proton collisions and gather more data. France is contributing substantially to this project (to the tune of 180 million euros, including

salaries). Teams at CNRS and CEA are participating in technological research and development specifically on superconducting magnets and on extending the lifespan of detectors and the accelerator. In France more than 400 scientists are involved with this renewal of the world's largest and most powerful particle collider.

The LHC – Large Hadron Collider—was first brought into service in 2008. It is a ring with a 27-kilometer circumference equipped with thousands of superconducting magnets that hold accelerated particles inside the ring. The propelled particles collide at a speed close to the speed of light. To collect data, the collider has four [particle detectors](#): Atlas, CMS, Alice and LHCb.

This new work is to increase the collider's luminosity by a factor of 5 to 7, concentrating the largest possible number of [particles](#) in the smallest possible space, thereby increasing the number of collisions at the moment that the two proton beams cross. This will allow scientists to study rare phenomena and to obtain the indispensable high precision results needed to specify Higgs boson properties. More broadly, this is a step towards understanding the standard model and scenarios that flow from it.

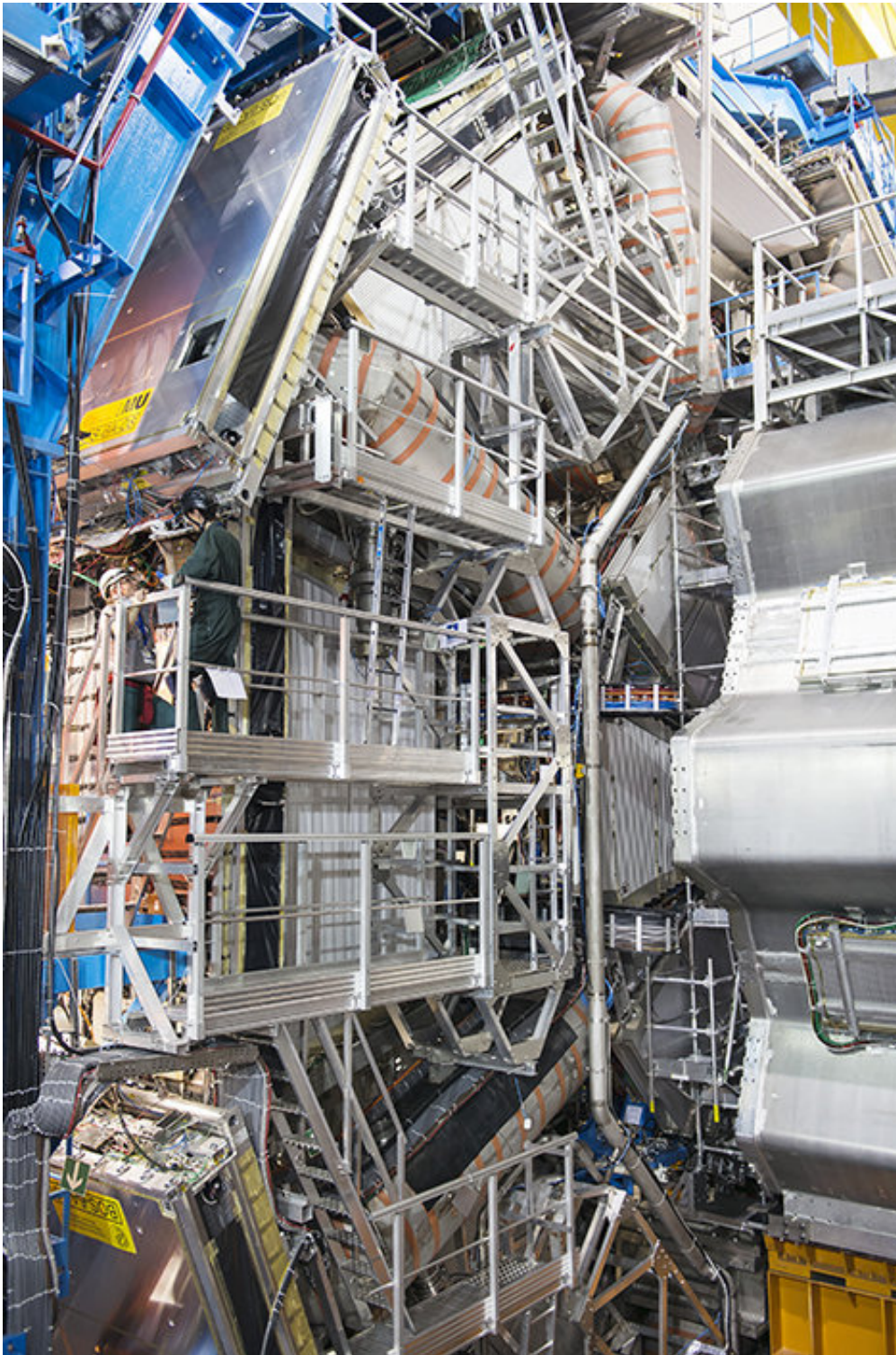
The CNRS and the CEA lead the French portion of the collaboration. They have been working for several years on superconducting magnets intended to effectively focus the beams. These magnets are one of the controlling parts for all future accelerators. Other R&D in this field is on magnets with very high fields that will, in the long term, increase the energy of the colliders.



Technician doing maintenance on the CMS (Compact muon solenoid), a large detector in the Large Hadron Collider (LHC), during a long technical stoppage (2013-2015). Credit: Cyril Fresillon/LHC/CNRS Photothèque

Teams from the CNRS, the CEA, and their university partners will work on the Atlas and CMS particle detectors: important improvements will be made to the detectors so that they function with better performance in much more intense conditions. For both the detectors and the accelerators, these projects are in collaboration with small- and medium-sized French companies. As part of scientific projects, France also envisages contributing to the challenge of processing the data from the HL- LHC experiments, which will exceed the exabyte1 scale for the first time.

According to the current schedule, the HL-LHC will operate from 2026 to 2036-37 after two stoppage phases: 2019-2020 and 2024-2026 (when the CNRS and CEA will work on the particle detectors).



Atlas, the largest particle detector ever built for particle physics (46m long and 25m high), opened during a stoppage. Designed to help us understand our Universe and how it evolved, it detects elementary particles produced during proton-proton collisions. Credit: Cyril Fresillon/LHC/CNRS Photothèque

Provided by CNRS

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