

# Physics Program

of the experiments at

L<sub>arge</sub> H<sub>adron</sub> C<sub>ollider</sub>

## Lecture 2

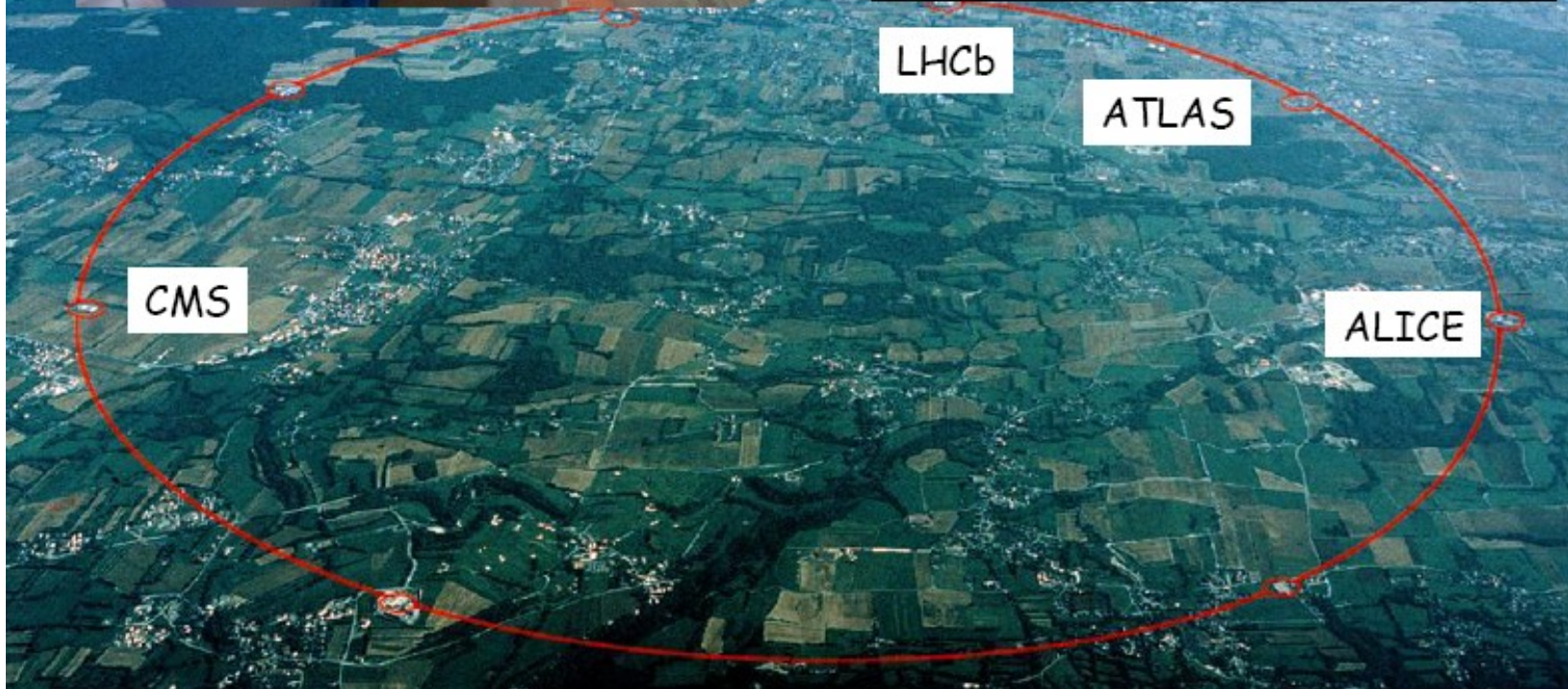
**First pp collisions  
in ATLAS detector**



# LHC parameters



|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Beam energy       | 7 TeV                                    |
| Design Luminosity | $10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ |
| Bunch spacing     | 25 ns                                    |
| Particles/Bunch   | $10^{11} \times 2808$ bunches            |
| SC Dipoles        | 1232, 15 m, 8.33 T                       |
| Stored Energy     | 350 MJ/Beam                              |



# The ATLAS Detector

Muon Spectrometer ( $|\eta| < 2.7$ ): air-core toroids with gas-based chambers  
 Muon trigger and measurement with momentum resolution  $< 10\%$  up to  $E_\mu \sim \text{TeV}$

Length :  $\sim 46$  m  
 Radius :  $\sim 12$  m  
 Weight :  $\sim 7000$  tons  
 $\sim 10^8$  electronic channels

3-level trigger  
 reducing the rate  
 from 40 MHz to  
 $\sim 200$  Hz

Inner Detector ( $|\eta| < 2.5, B=2\text{T}$ ):  
 Si Pixels and strips (SCT) +  
 Transition Radiation straws  
 Precise tracking and vertexing,  
 $e/\pi$  separation (TRT).  
 Momentum resolution:  
 $\sigma/p_T \sim 3.4 \times 10^{-4} p_T (\text{GeV}) \oplus 0.015$

Toroid Magnets Solenoid Magnet SCT Tracker Pixel Detector TRT Tracker

EM calorimeter: Pb-LAr Accordion  
 $e/\gamma$  trigger, identification and measurement  
 E-resolution:  $\sim 1\%$  at 100 GeV, 0.5% at 1 TeV

HAD calorimetry ( $|\eta| < 5$ ): segmentation, hermeticity  
 Tilecal Fe/scintillator (central), Cu/W-LAr (fwd)  
 Trigger and measurement of jets and missing  $E_T$   
 E-resolution:  $\sigma/E \sim 50\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 0.03$

## First beams - September 10, 2008



## September 2008

### After Sept 10

Successful continuation of commissioning with beam (low intensity,  $10^9$  protons)

Sept 11:

Switched on RF for beam 2 circulating beam for 10 min

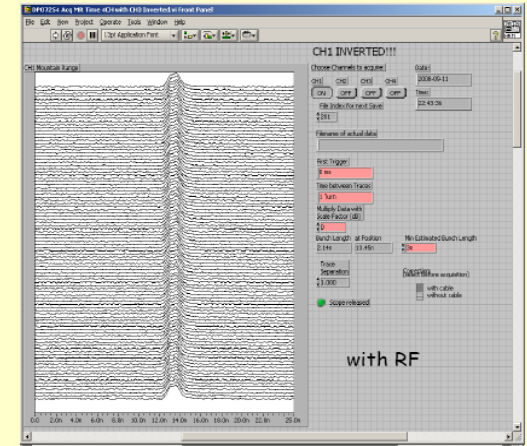
Many tests (orbit, dump,...)

Sept 12:

Measure horizontal beam profile with wire scanner

Evening: transformer failure pt8 replacement + recovery

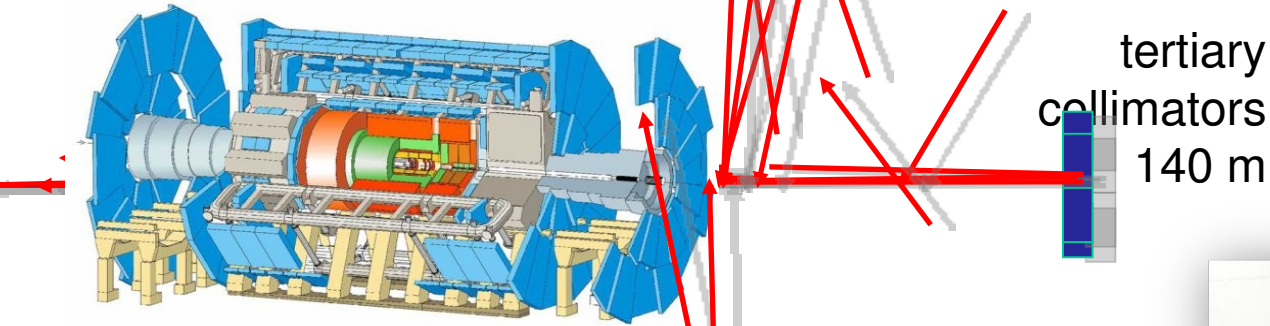
Continue with machine checkout (without beam)



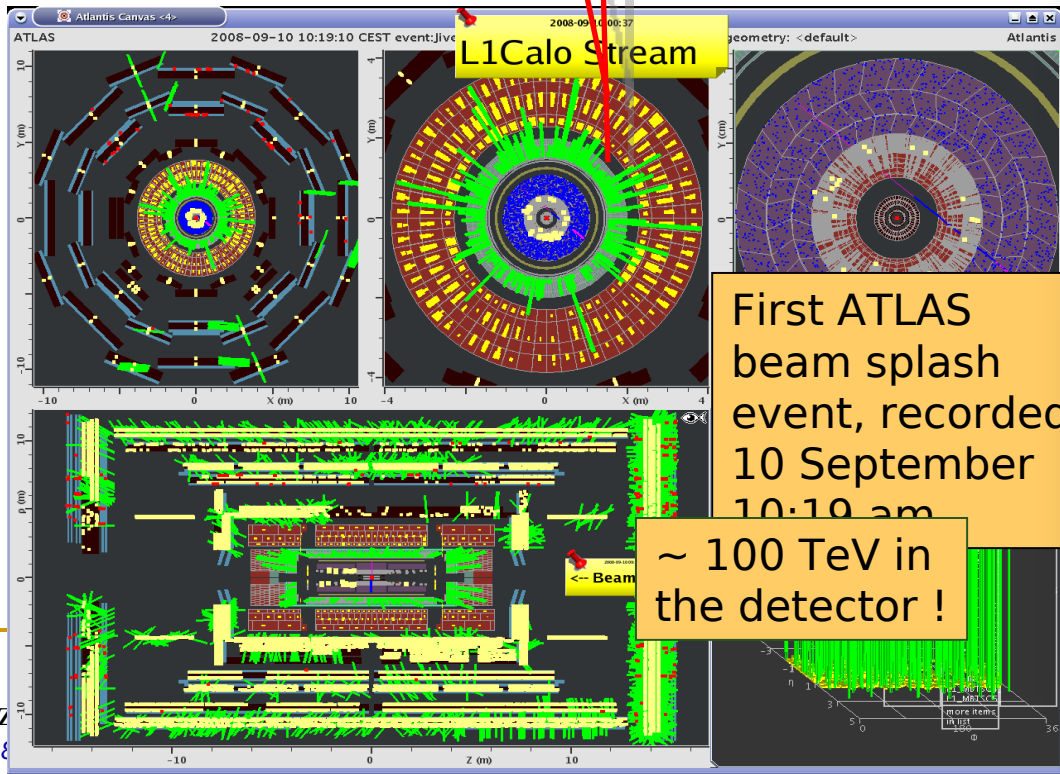
### First beams - in ATLAS...



Beam bunches ( $2 \times 10^9$  protons at 450 GeV) stopped by (closed) collimators upstream of experiments → “splash” events in the detectors (debris are mainly muons)



Beam pick-ups (BPTX)  
(175 m)



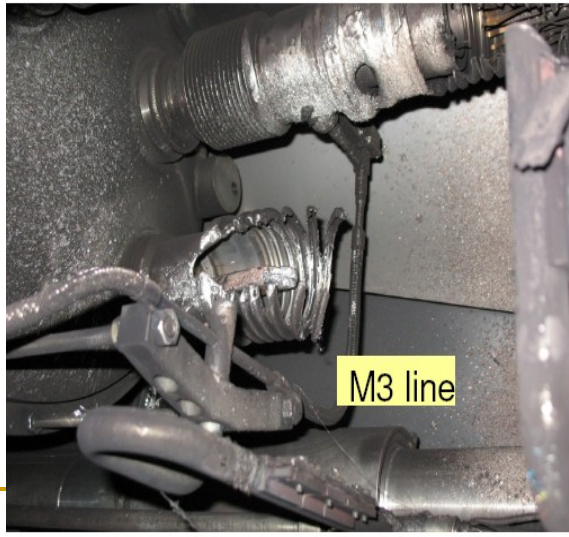
# LHC damages



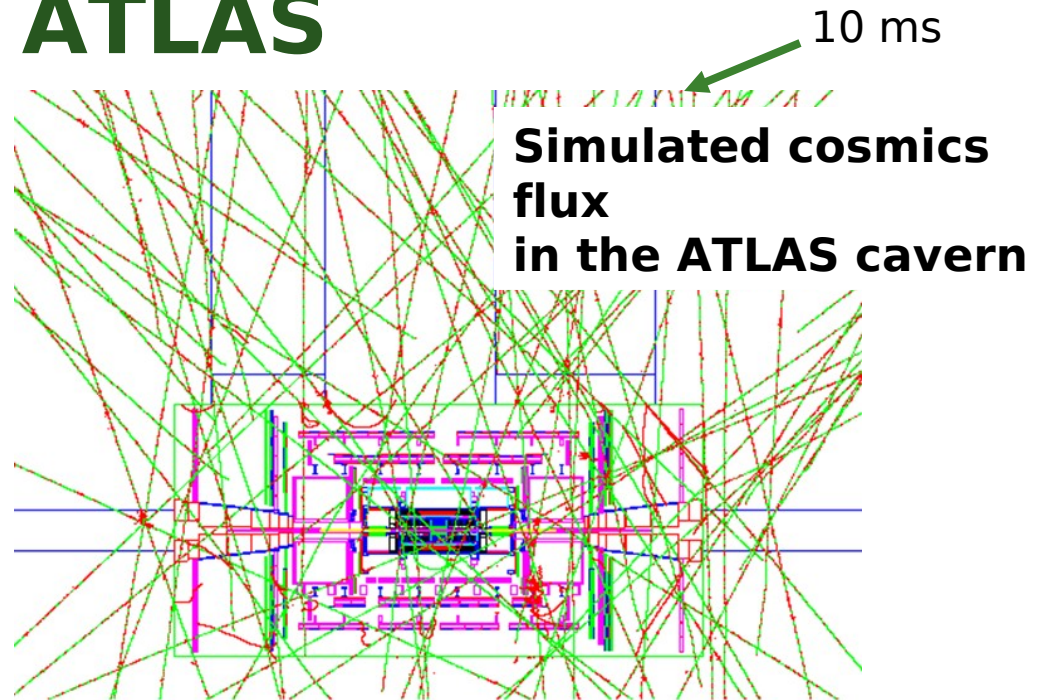
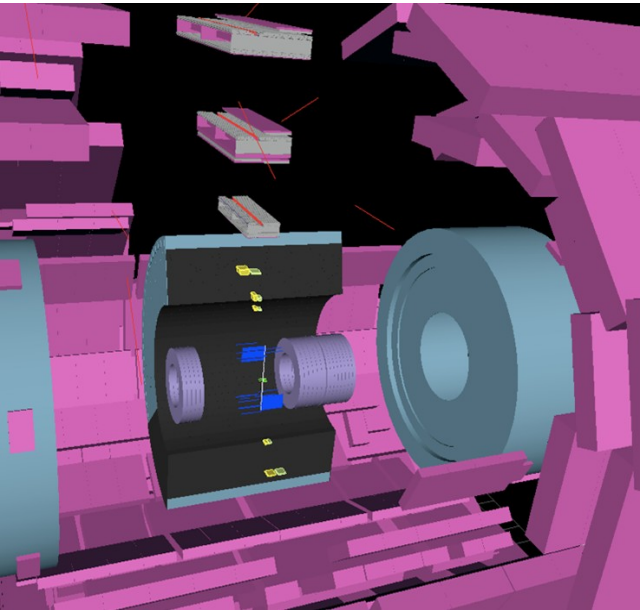
## Problem in Sector 34

Friday, Sept 19

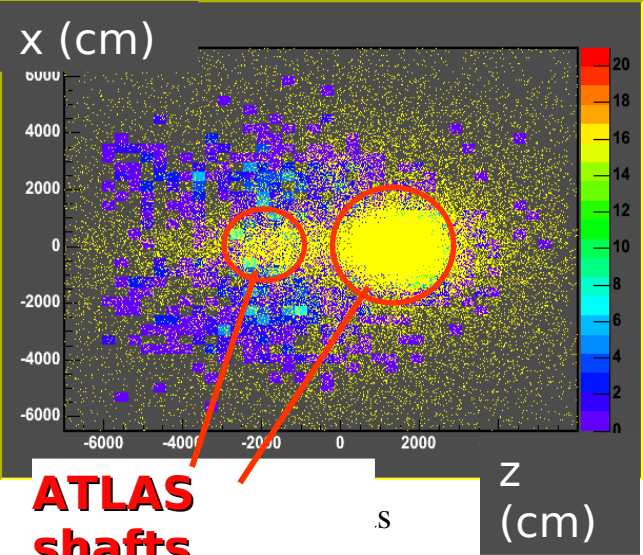
- Commissioning without beam of final sector for 5 TeV operation
- Faulty electrical connection between two magnets
- Leading to large helium leak into the tunnel
- Sector has to be warmed up (started, takes several weeks) before diagnosis and repair can start, then cool down again (several weeks)  
→ runs into winter shutdown
- Restart of accelerators spring 2009 - LHC beams to follow



# Cosmic Muons in ATLAS



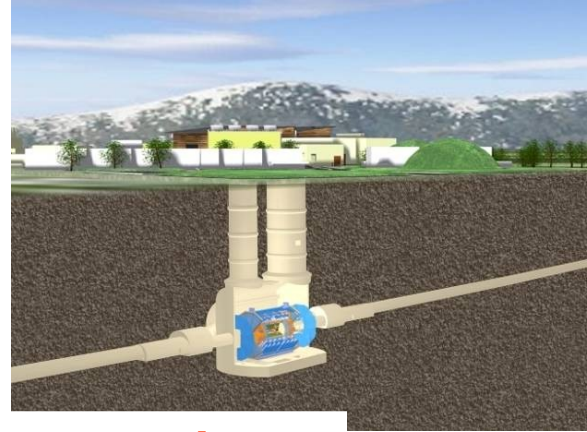
## Real Cosmic Event



Muon impact points extrapolated to surface as measured by Muon Trigger chambers (RPC)

(Calorimeter trigger also

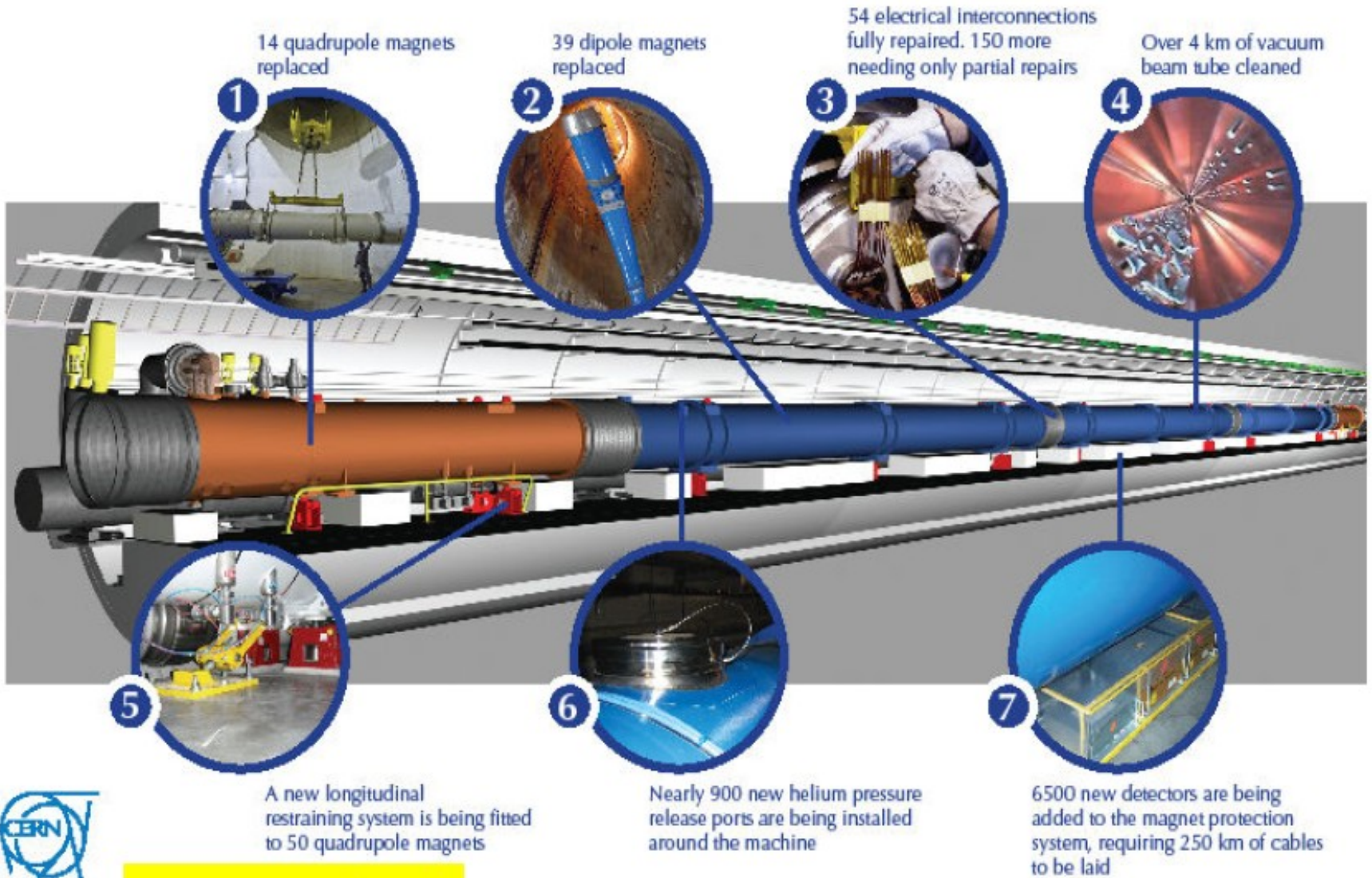
Rate ~100 m below ground:  
~ O(15 Hz) crossing Inner Detector







# The LHC repairs in detail



+ cryogenics!



# ATLAS

## Beams and first collisions

Andreas Hoecker (CERN) **on behalf of the ATLAS Collaboration**

CERN seminar "LHC, week 1", Nov 26, 2009

# 1st Beam Splash from Beam-2

## Beam-splash events

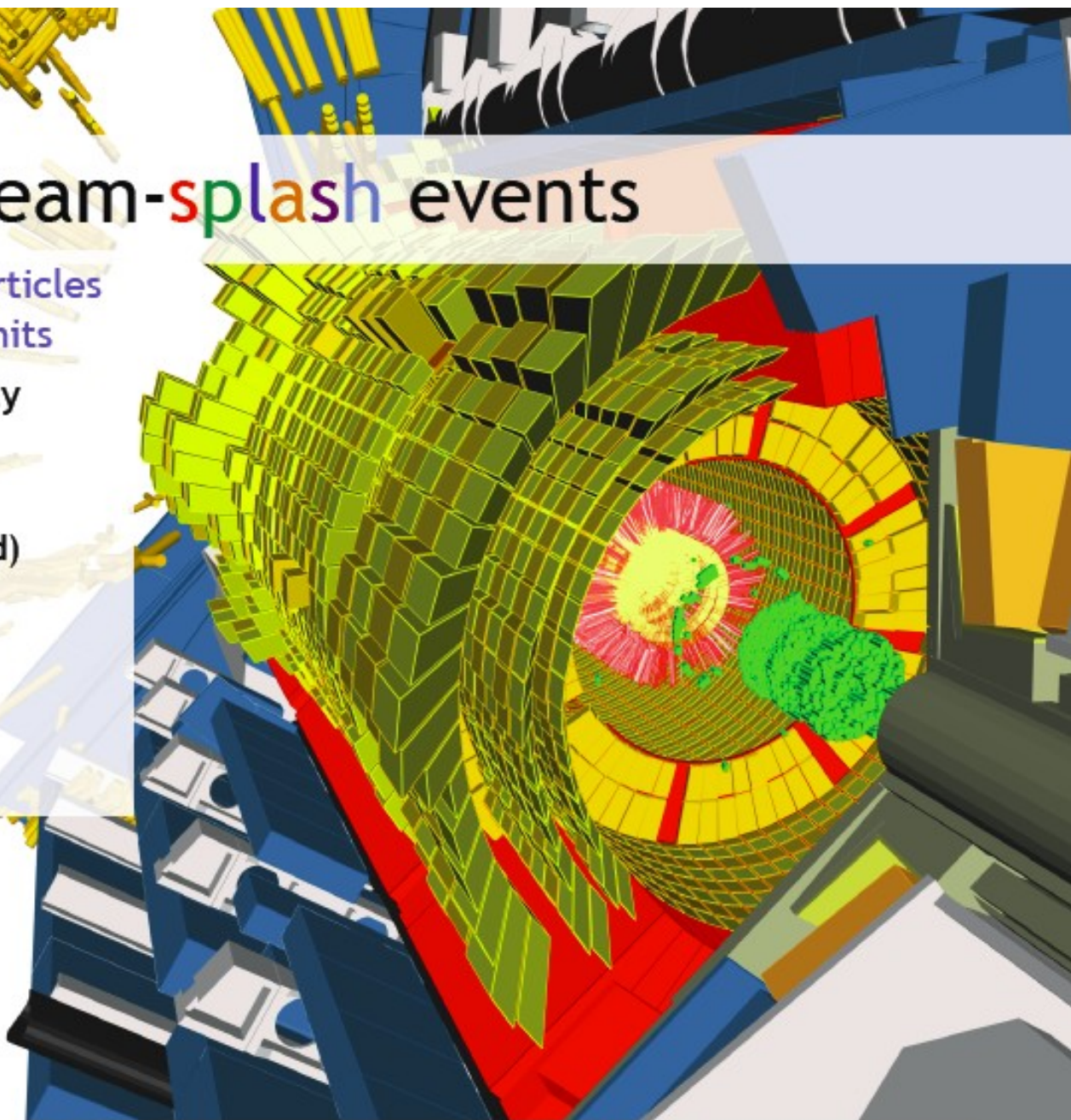
Avalanche of scattered particles  
from beam-on-collimator hits

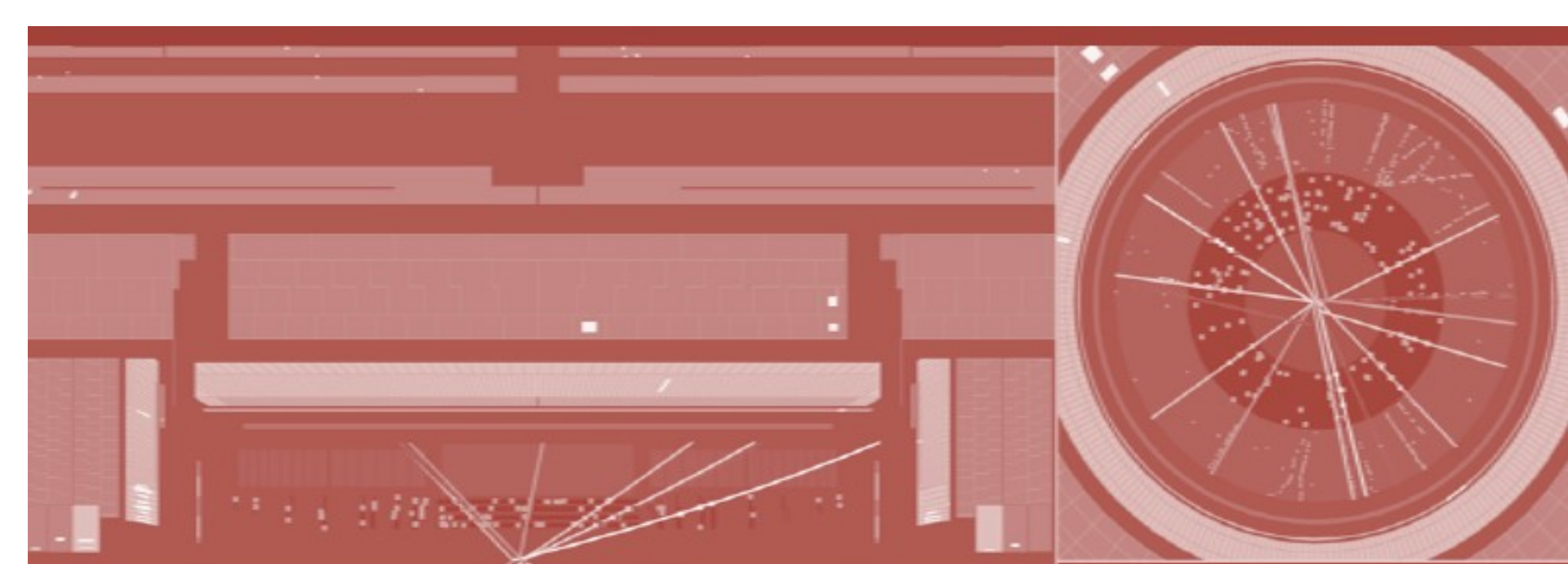
Detectors fully lit, typically

- 300,000 SCT hits
- 350,000 TRT hits  
(~all passing high-threshold)
- 3000 TeV calo energy sum
- 490,000 MDT hits
- 320,000 RPC hits
- 65,000 TGC hits



2009-11-20, 23:32 CET  
Run 140370, Event 2666



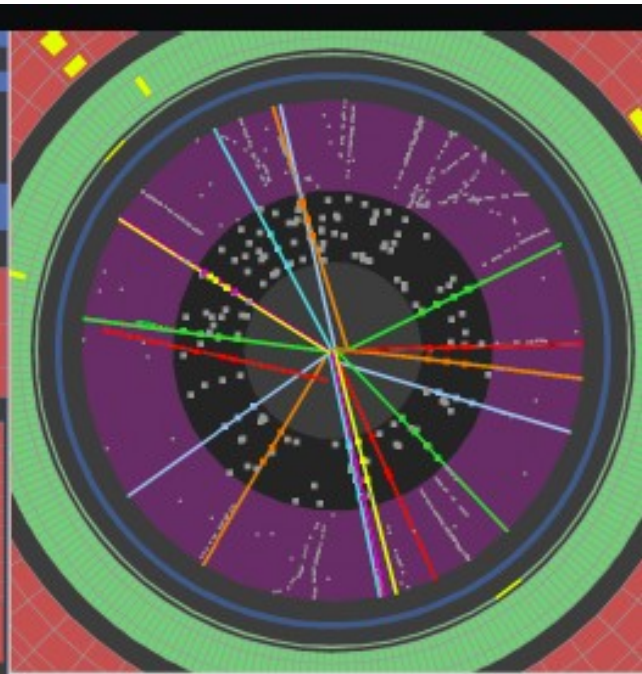
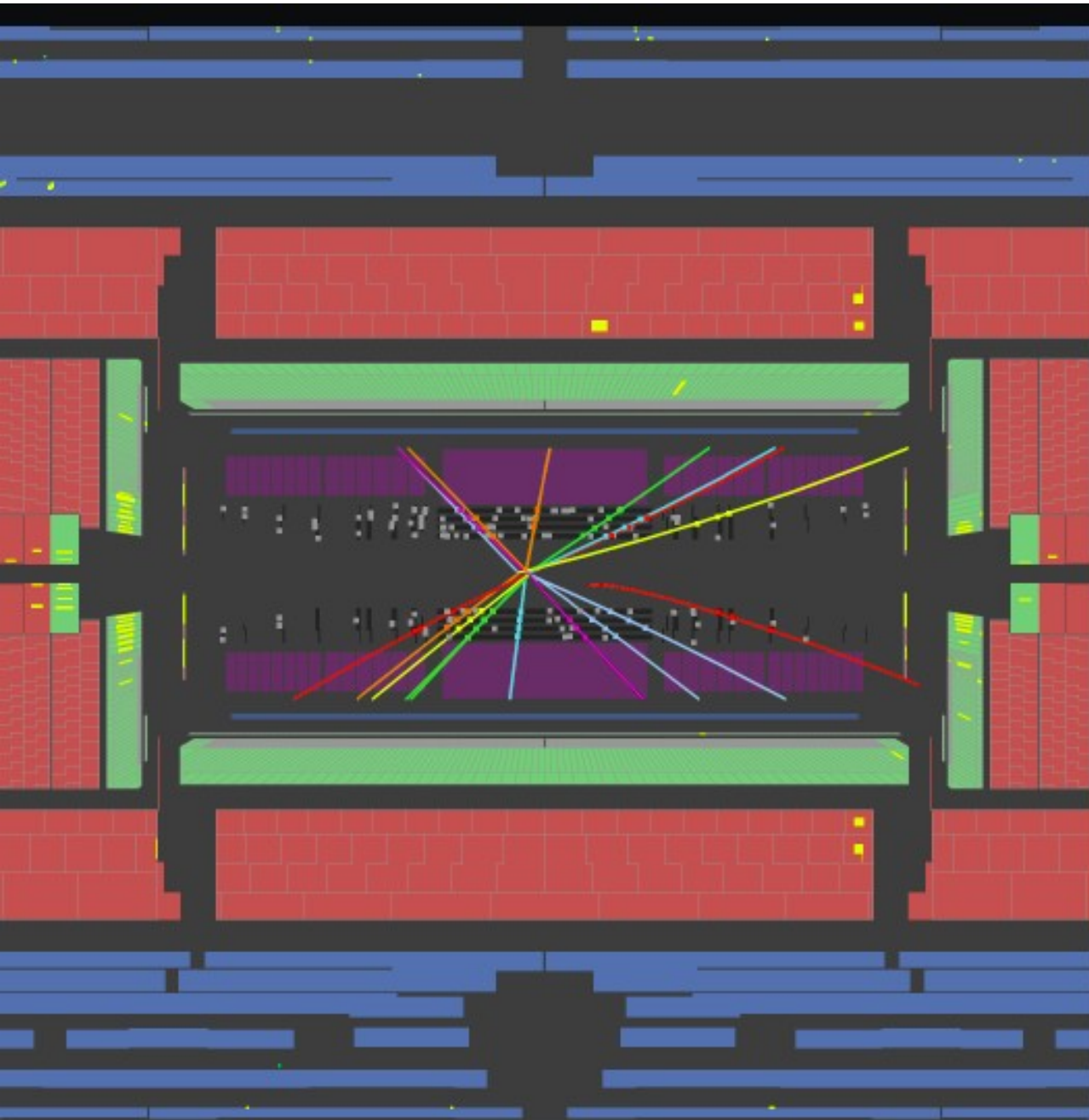


Single beam, two beams,  
two synchronised beams,  
*colliding* beams, **collisions** ?

ATLAS  
EXPERIMENT  
2009-11-23 14:22 CET  
541 Event 171897

Candidate  
Collision Event



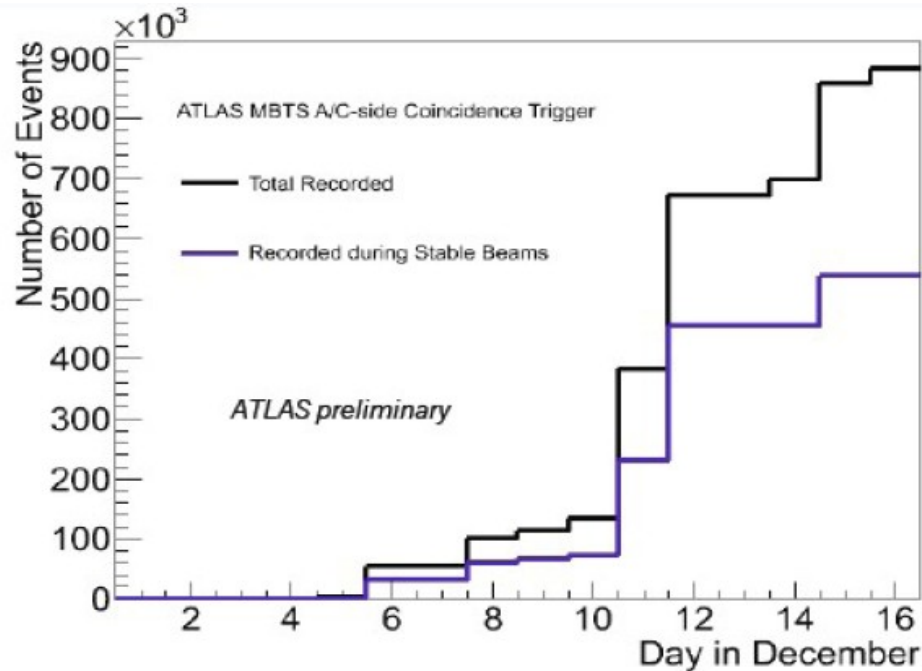


**ATLAS**  
EXPERIMENT

2009-11-23, 14:22 CET  
Run 140541, Event 171897

Candidate  
Collision Event

# Luminosity recorded with 900 GeV and 2.36 TeV



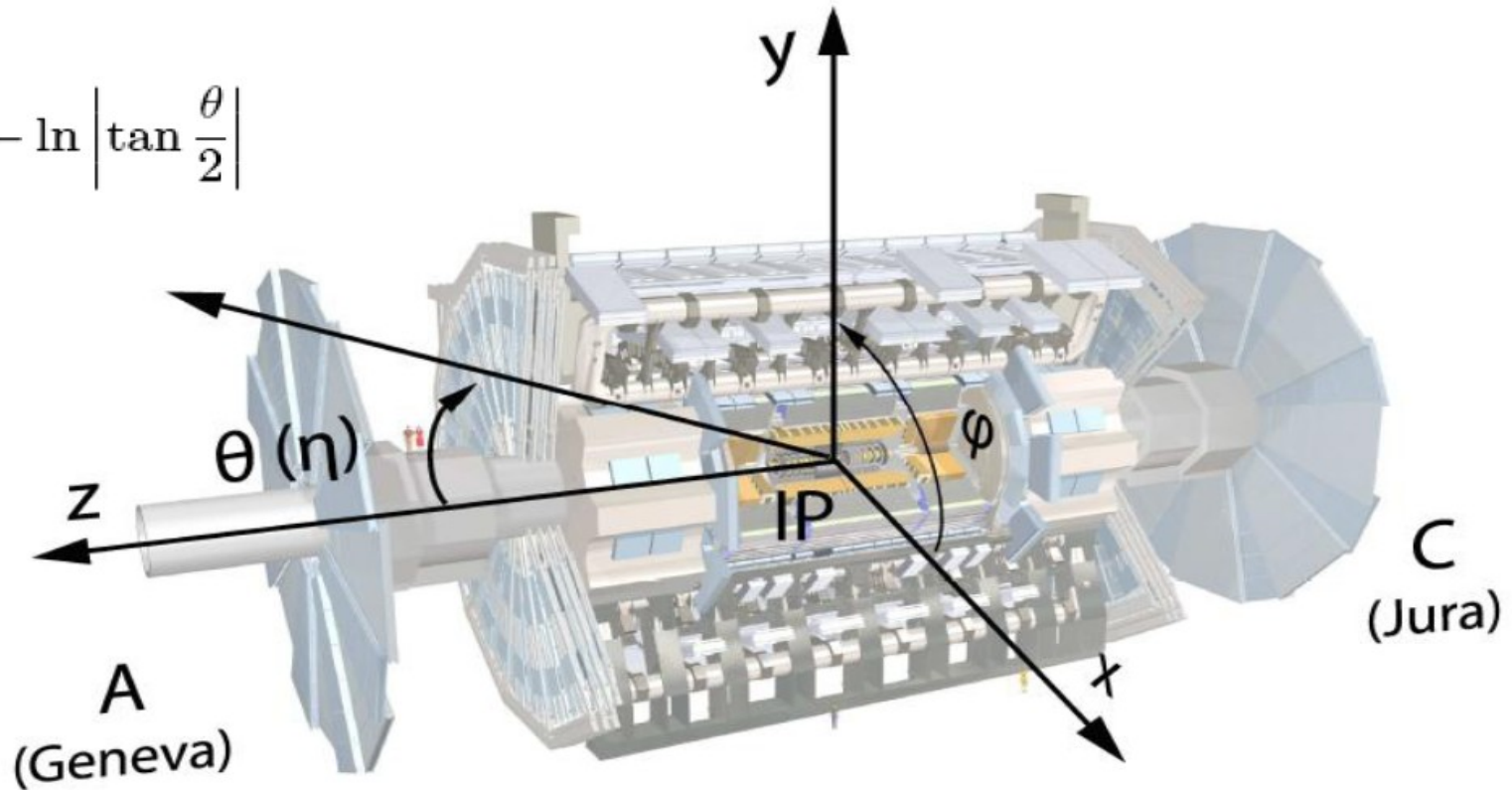
- Total number of collisions recorded: ~880k
  - ~540k with stable beams → Tracker fully on
  - ~34k at  $\sqrt{s}=2.36$  TeV
- Recorded integrated luminosity with stable beams:  $\sim 11 \mu\text{b}^{-1}$
- Max peak luminosity seen by ATLAS :  $\sim 7 \times 10^{26} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$



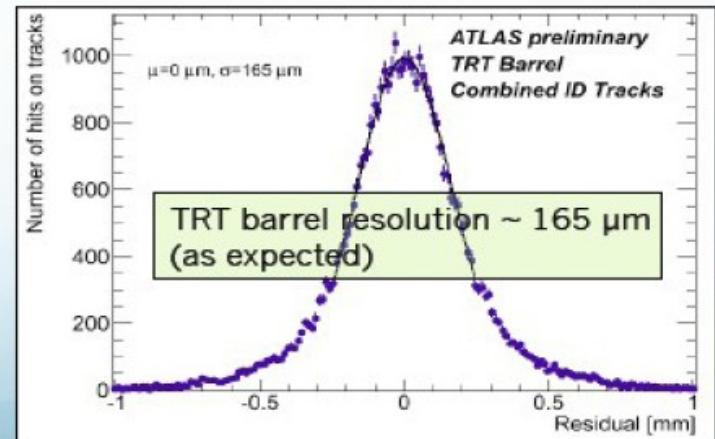
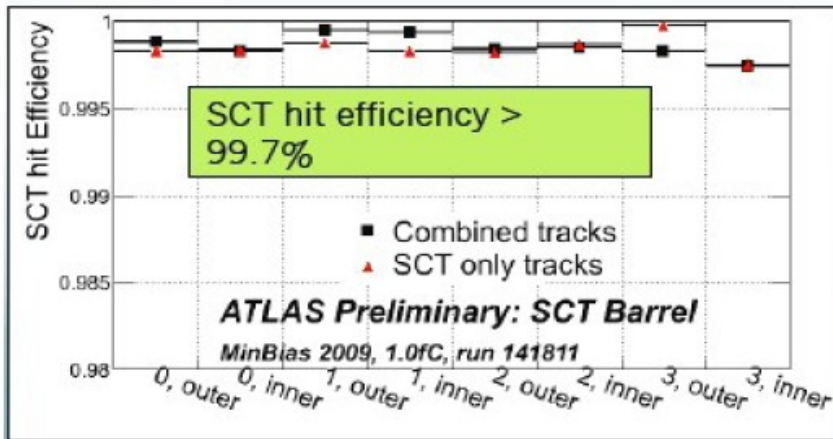
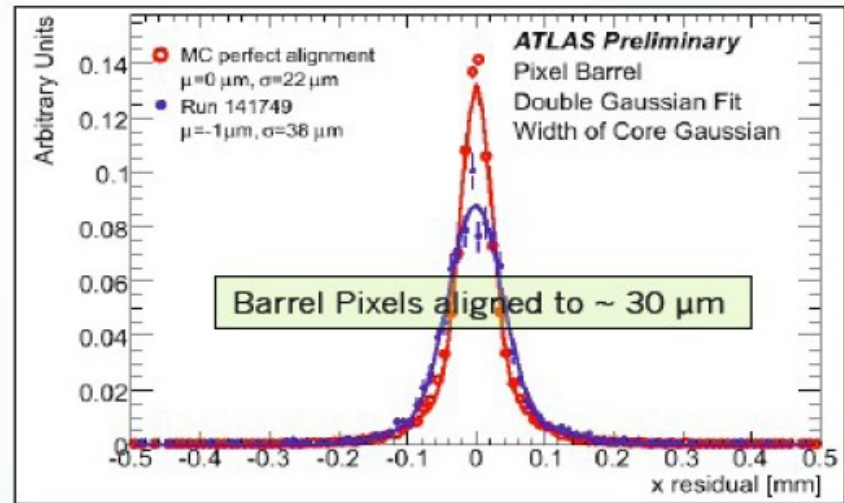
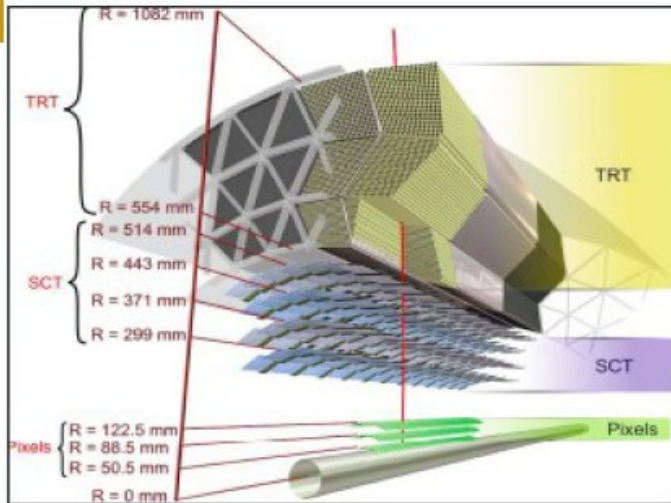


# Kinematics

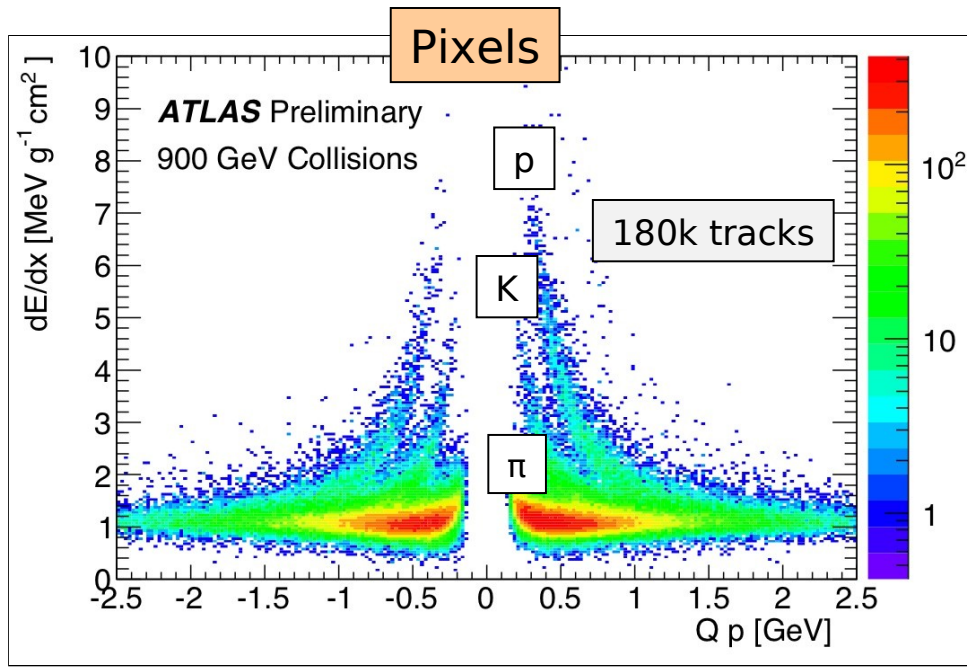
$$\eta = -\ln \left| \tan \frac{\theta}{2} \right|$$



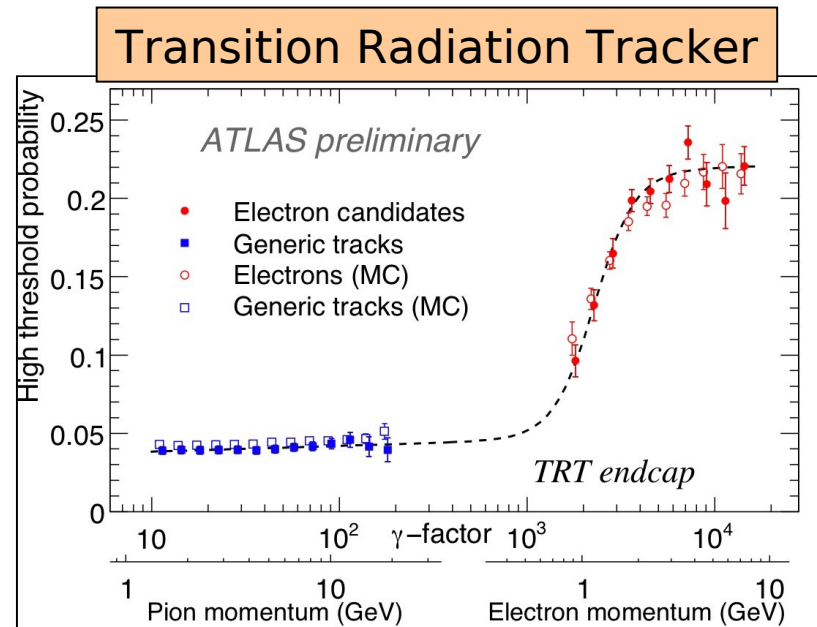
# Tracking



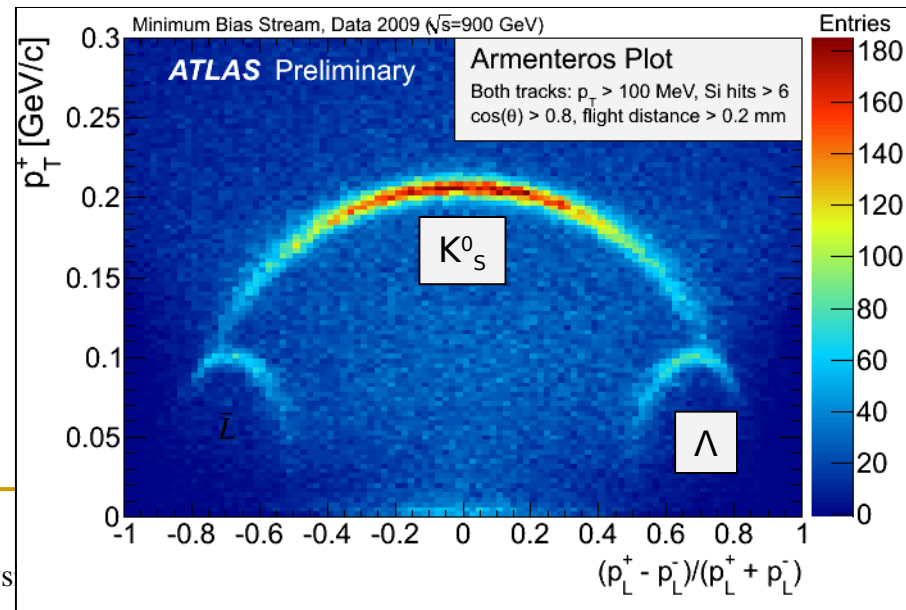
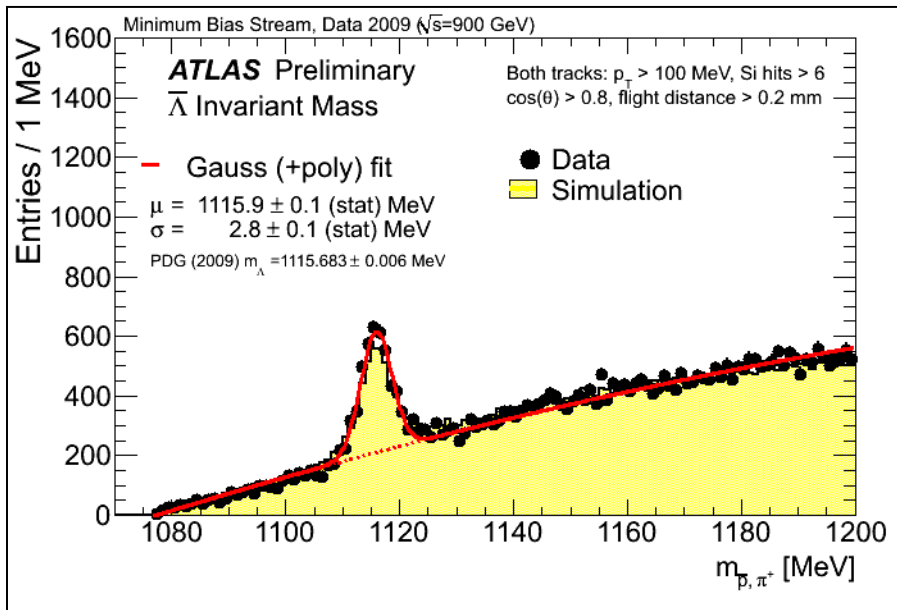
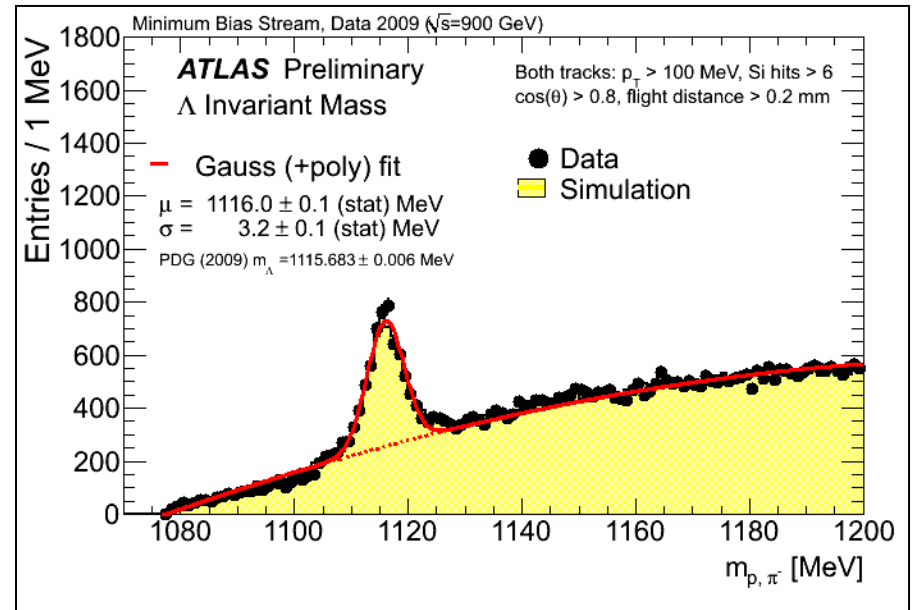
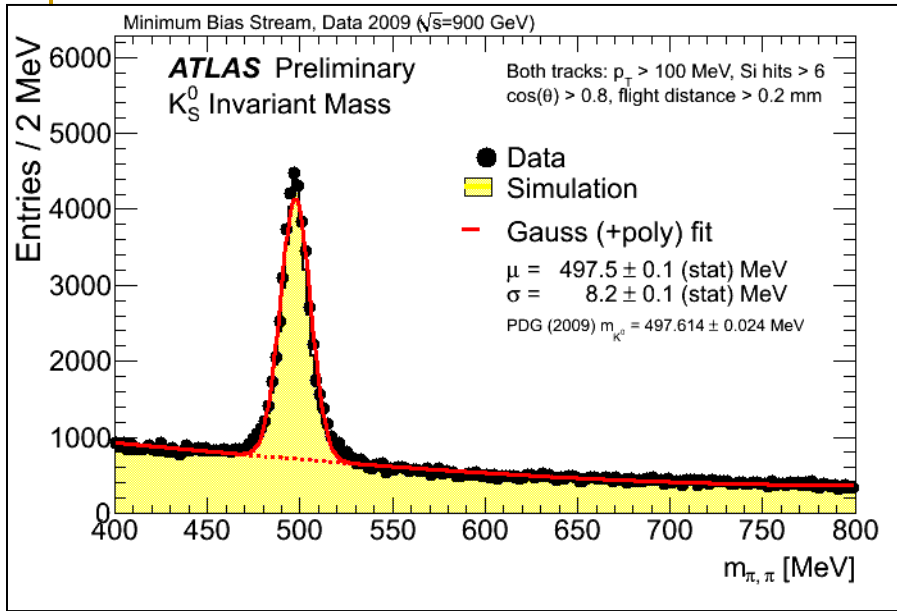
# Particle identification in Inner Detector



Transition radiation intensity  
is proportional to particle  
relativistic factor  $\gamma = E/mc^2$ .  
Onset for  $\gamma \sim 10$



$p_T$  (track) > 100 MeV  
 MC signal and background normalized independently



phys

# Identifying Kaons

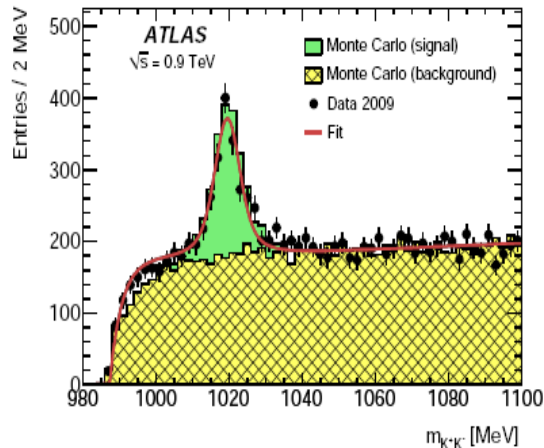


Figure 11: The measured and simulated mass spectra of  $K^+K^-$  pairs. The  $\phi$  peak is fitted with a Breit-Wigner with a fixed width convoluted with a Gaussian. Both kaons must be identified through the  $dE/dx$  measurement.

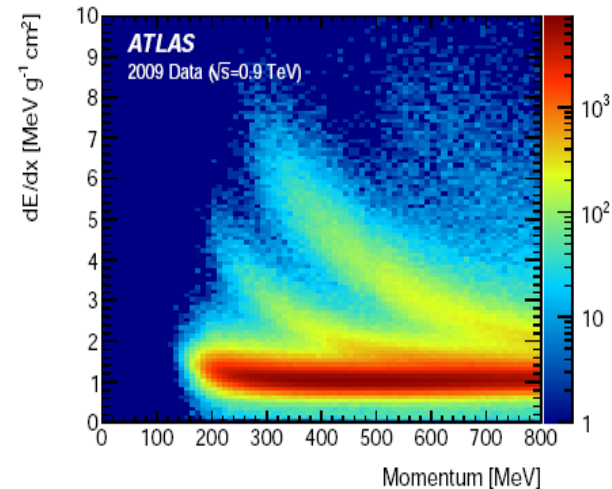


Figure 10: The  $dE/dx$  measured in data as a function of momentum.

- Charge particles with  $200 < p_T < 800$  MeV with  $dE/dx$  tag.
- Mass in agreement with PDG value.

# $\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$ conversions

$p_T(e^+) = 1.75$  GeV, 11 TRT high-threshold hits  
 $p_T(e^-) = 0.79$  GeV, 3 TRT high-threshold hits

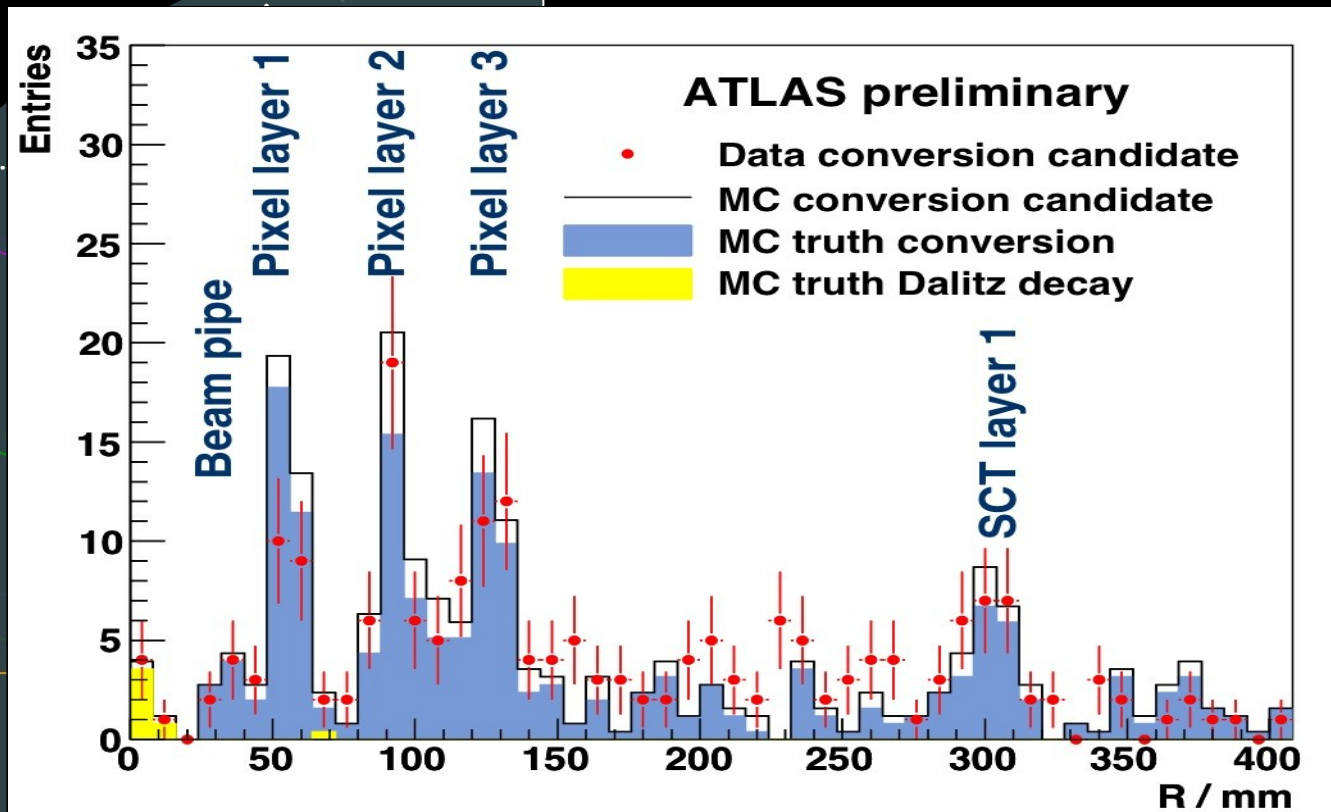
$e^+$

$e^-$

$\gamma$  conversion point  
 $R \sim 30$  cm (1<sup>st</sup> SCT layer)

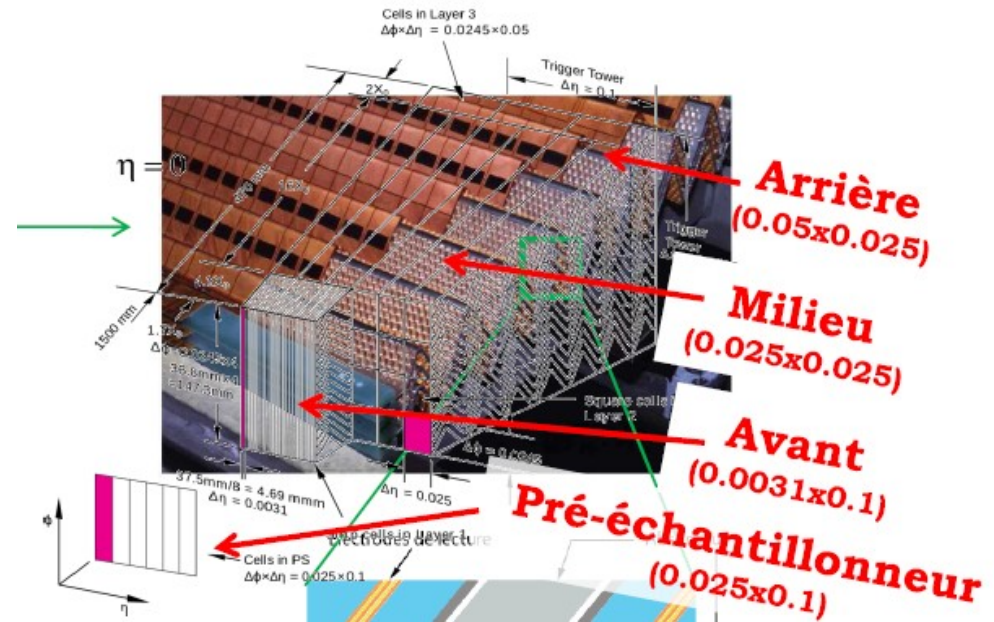
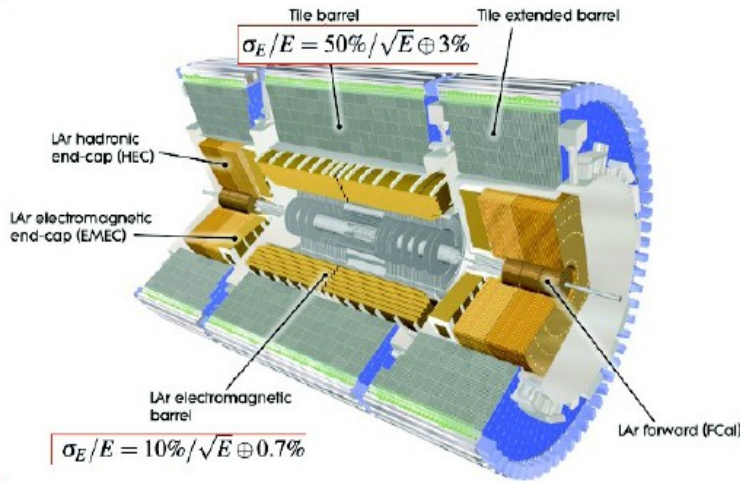
# $\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$ conversions

$p_T(e^+) = 1.75$  GeV, 11 TRT high-threshold hits



# Calorimetry

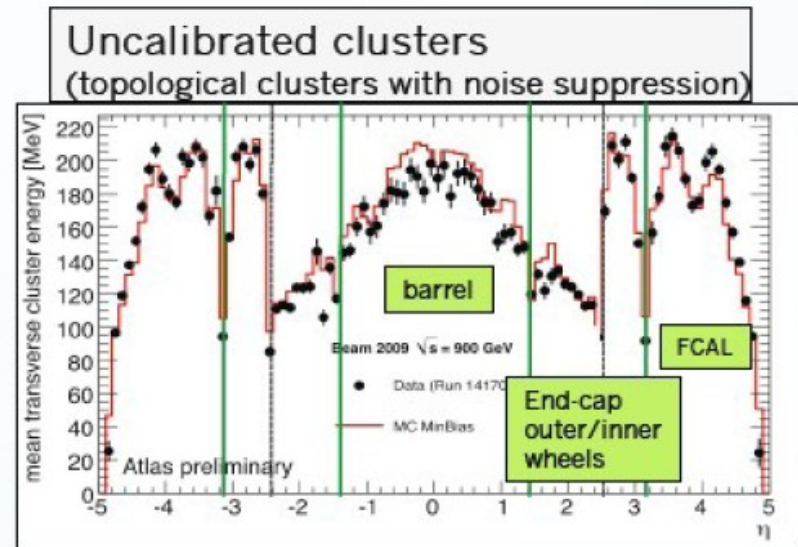
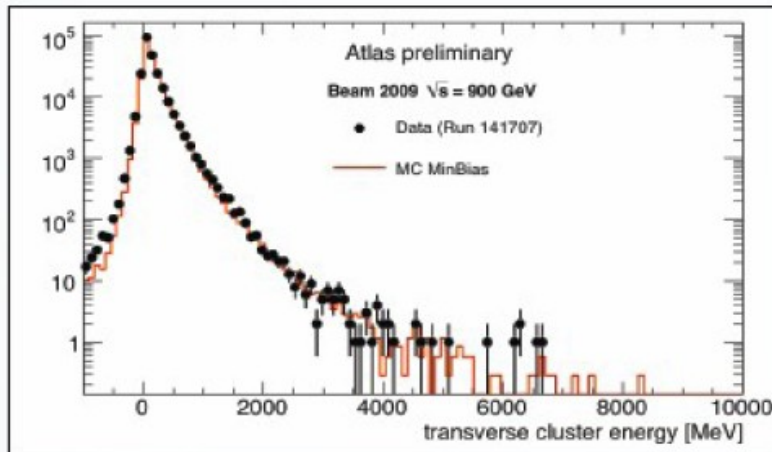
## Barrel EM



- LAr electromagnetic calorimeter
  - Barrel:  $|\eta| < 1.475$
  - EndCap:  $1.375 < |\eta| < 3.2$
- Hadronic calorimeter
- Tile calorimeter:  $|\eta| < 1.7$
- LAr endcap calorimeter:  $1.5 < |\eta| < 3.2$



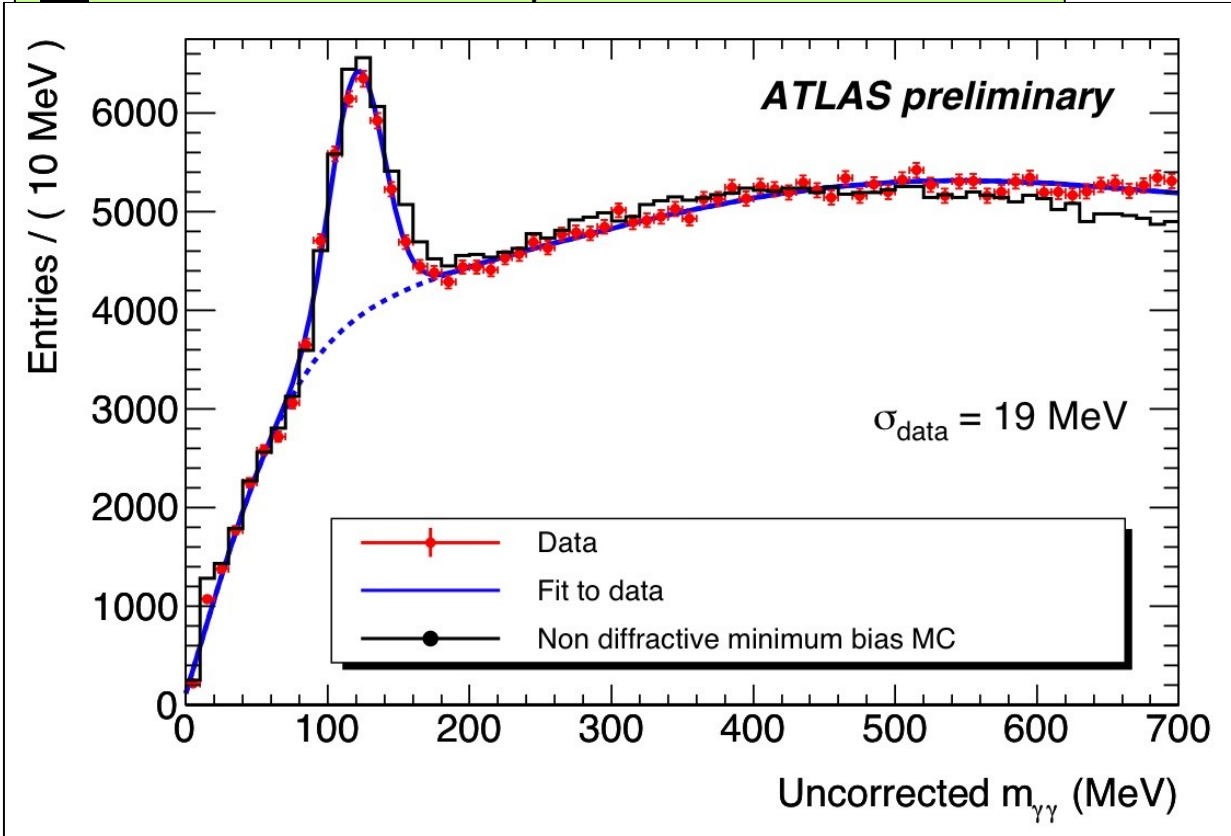
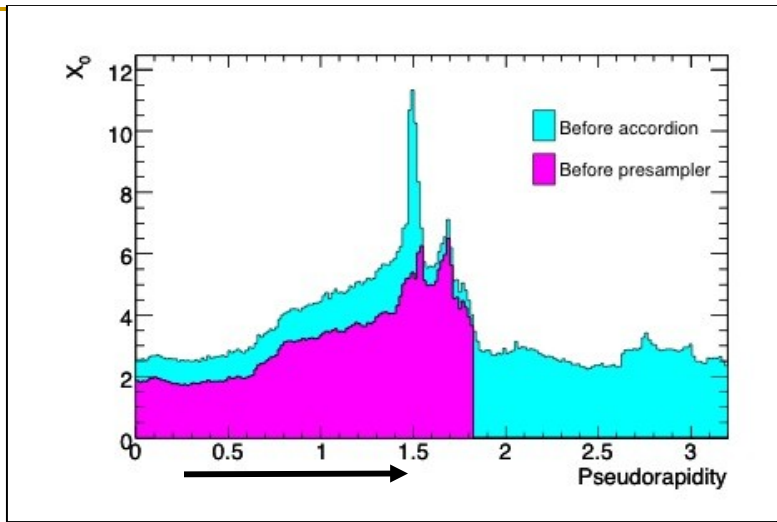
# Energy flow in calorimeters



→ Excellent agreement data-MC at such low energies indicates very good description of material in simulation and G4 shower modeling



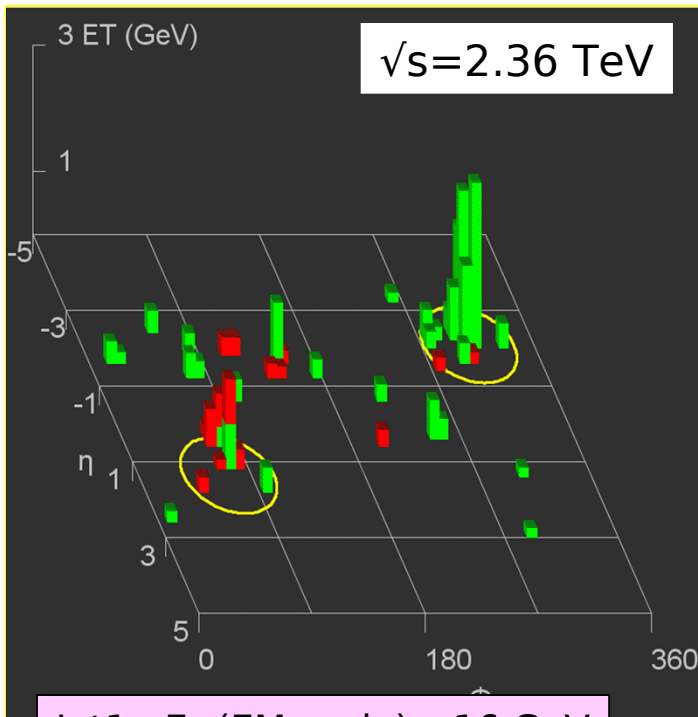
- 2 photon candidates with  $E_T(\gamma) > 300$  MeV
- $E_T(\gamma\gamma) > 900$  MeV
- Shower shapes compatible with photons
- No corrections for upstream material



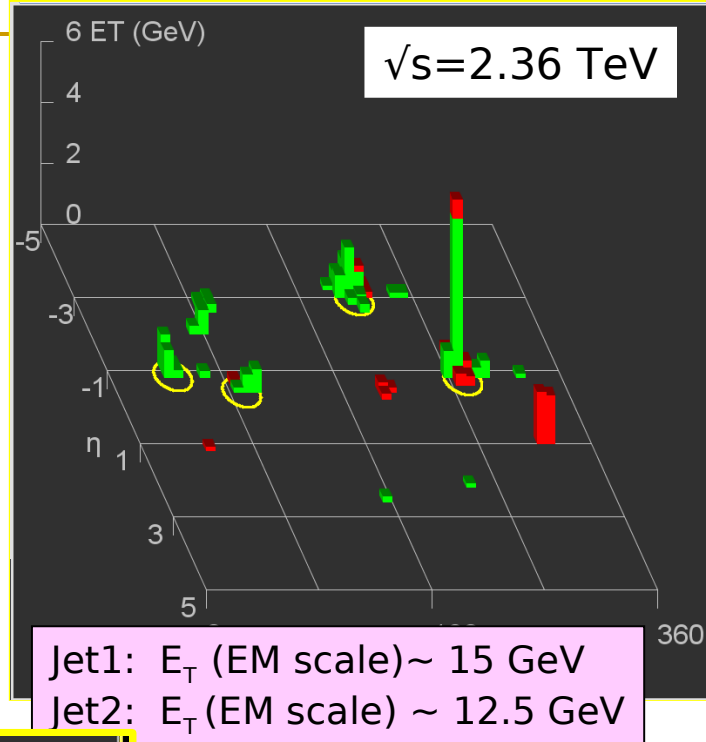
Note: soft photons are challenging because of material in front of EM calorimeter (cryostat, coil):  $\sim 2.5 X_0$  at  $\eta=0$

Data and MC normalised to the same area

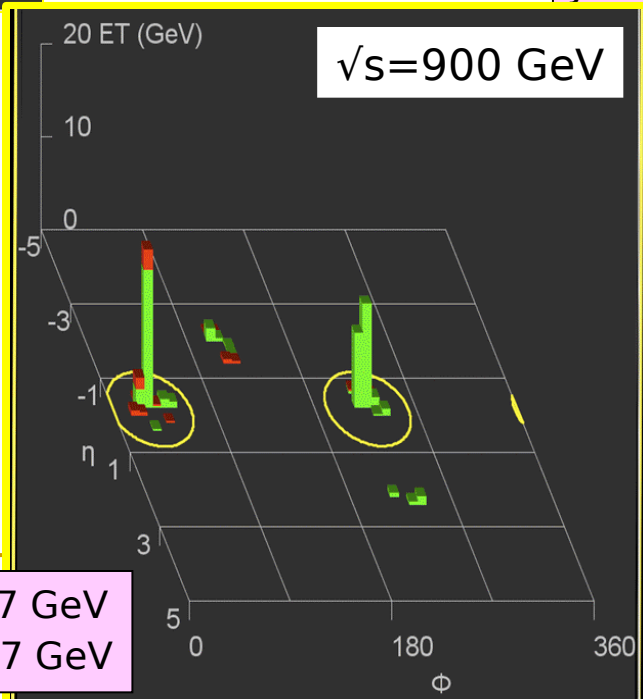
# Jets



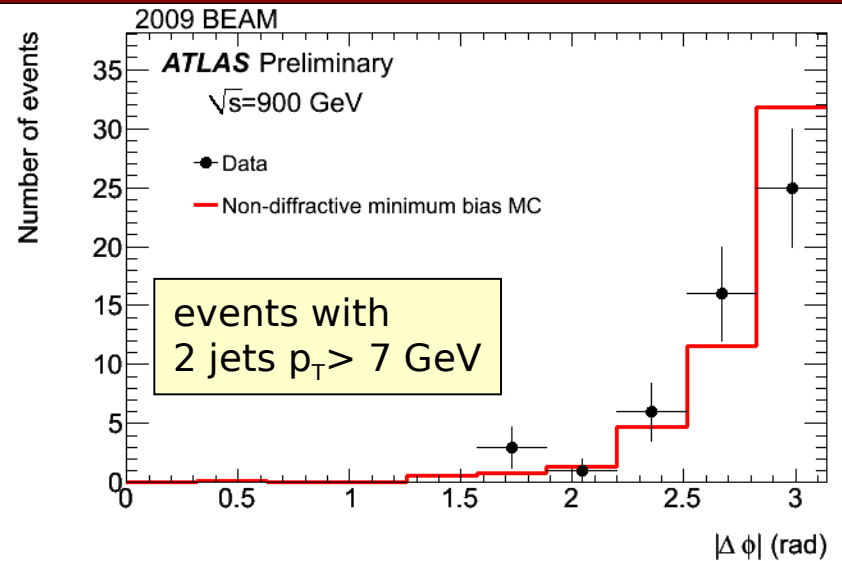
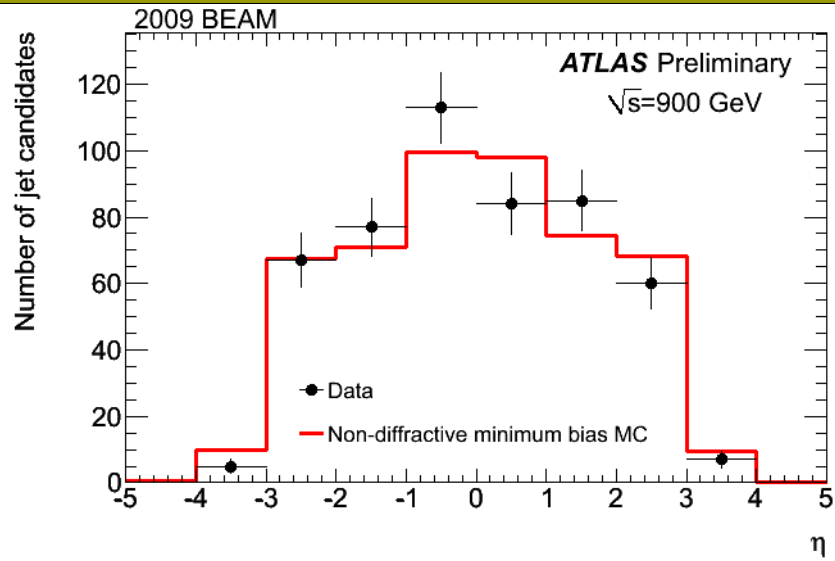
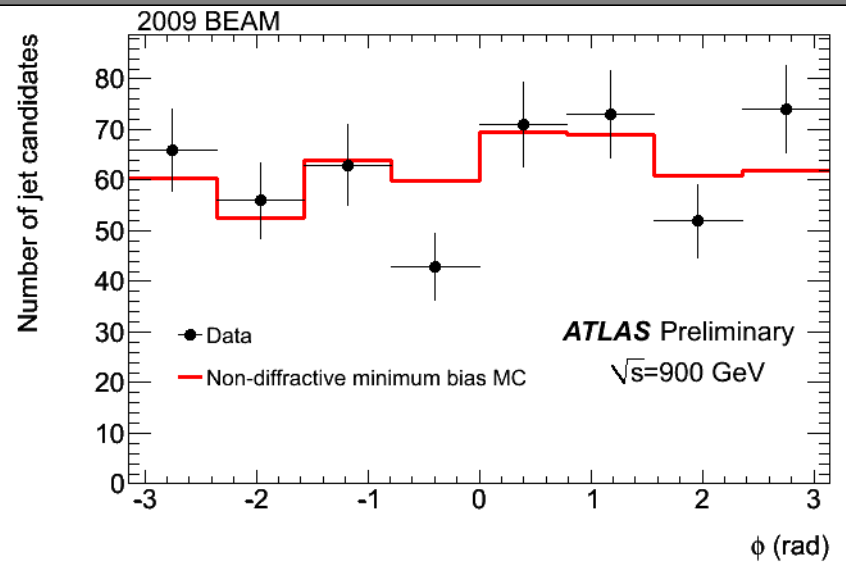
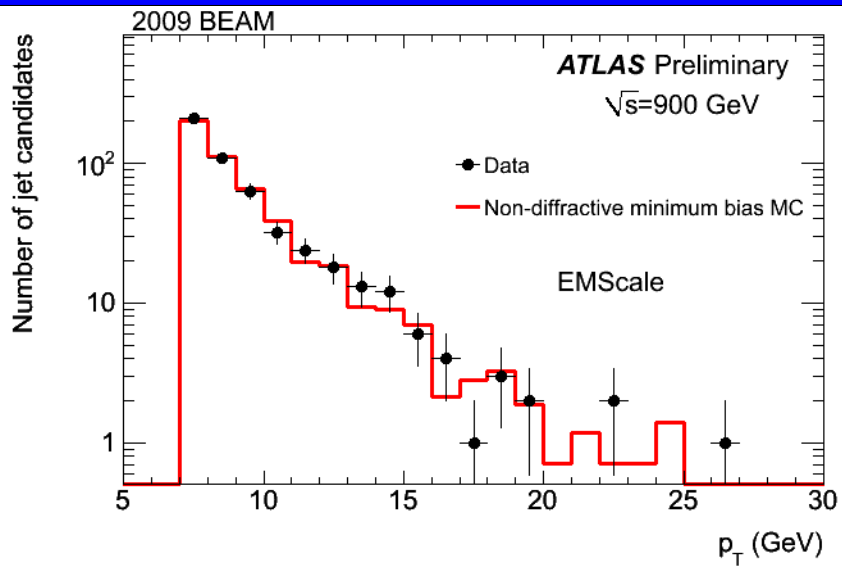
Jet1:  $E_T$  (EM scale)  $\sim 16$  GeV  
Jet2:  $E_T$  (EM scale)  $\sim 6$  GeV



Jet1:  $E_T$  (EM scale)  $\sim 15$  GeV  
Jet2:  $E_T$  (EM scale)  $\sim 12.5$  GeV



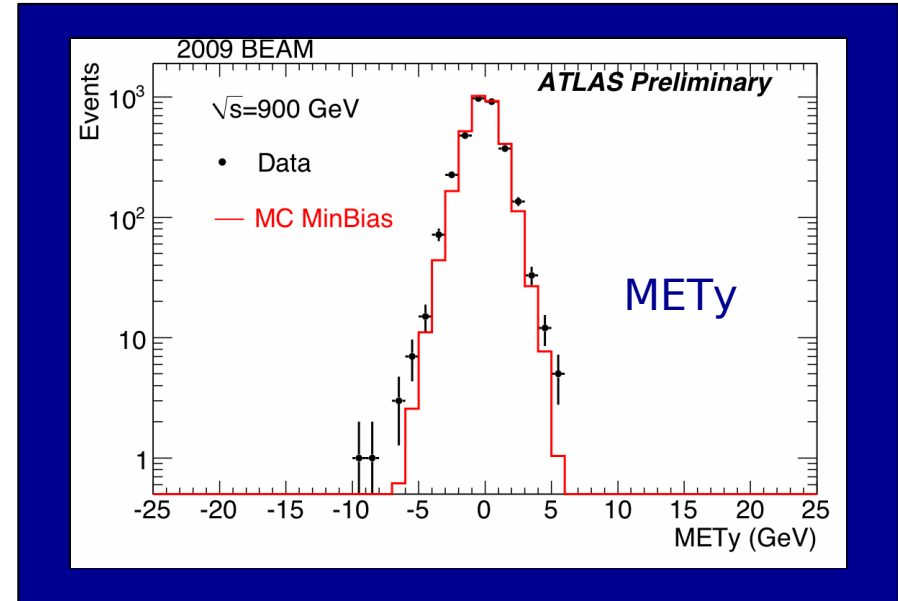
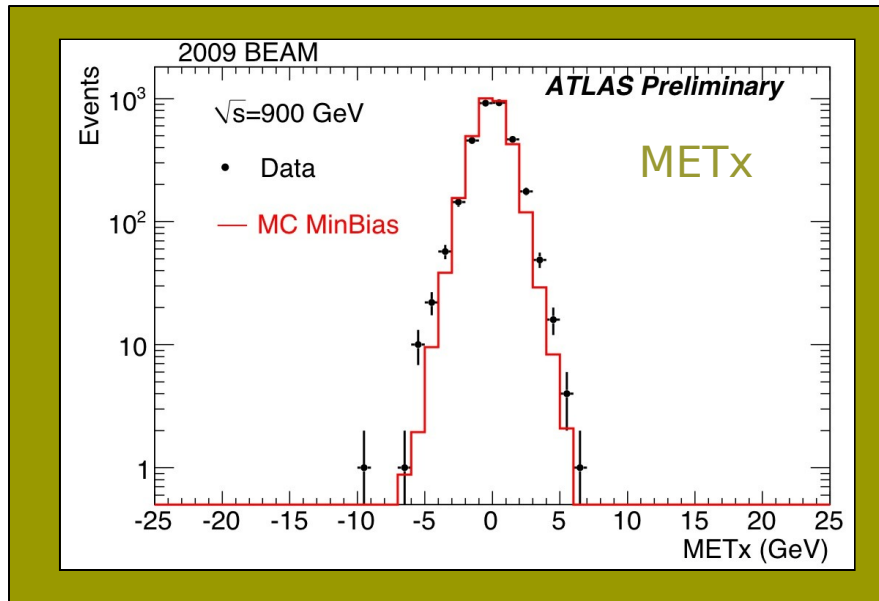
Jet1:  $E_T$  (EM scale)  $\sim 37$  GeV  
Jet2:  $E_T$  (EM scale)  $\sim 37$  GeV



# Missing transverse energy

- Sensitive to calorimeter performance (noise, coherent noise, dead cells, mis-calibrations, cracks, etc.) and backgrounds from cosmics, beams, ...
- Measurement over full calorimeter coverage ( $360^\circ$  in  $\phi$ ,  $|\eta| < 5$ ,  $\sim 200000$  cells)

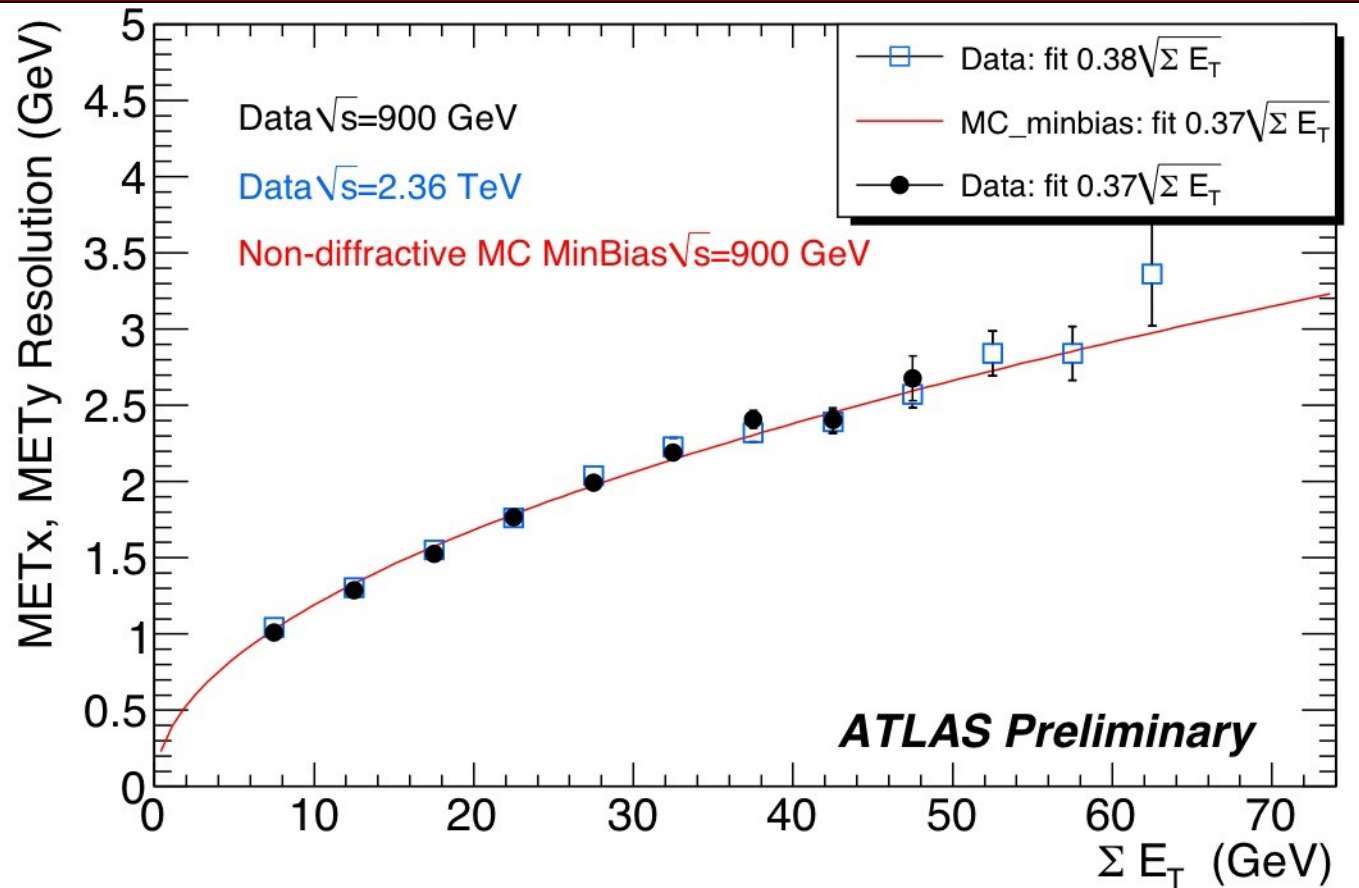
METx / METy indicate x/y components of missing  $E_T$  vector



# Missing transverse energy

■ Sensitive to calorimeter performance (noise, coherent noise,

■ de  
■ cra  
■ Me



00 cells)

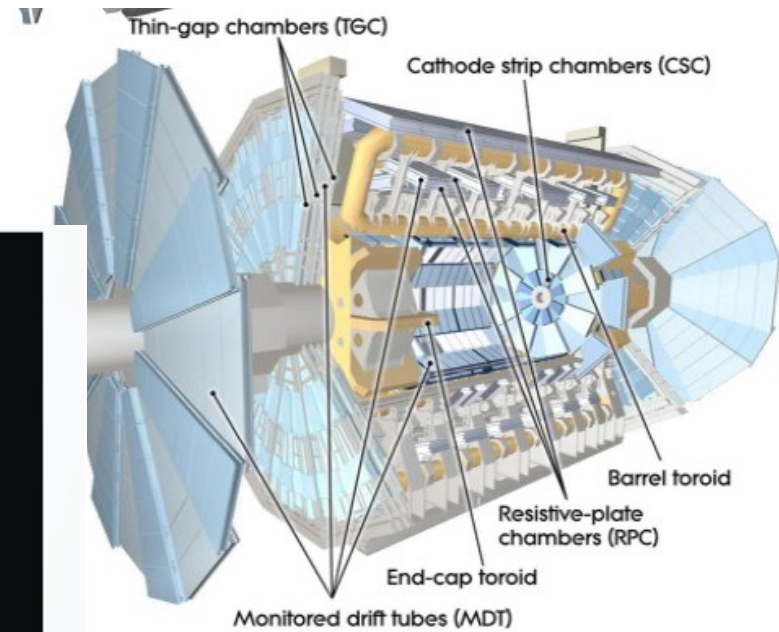
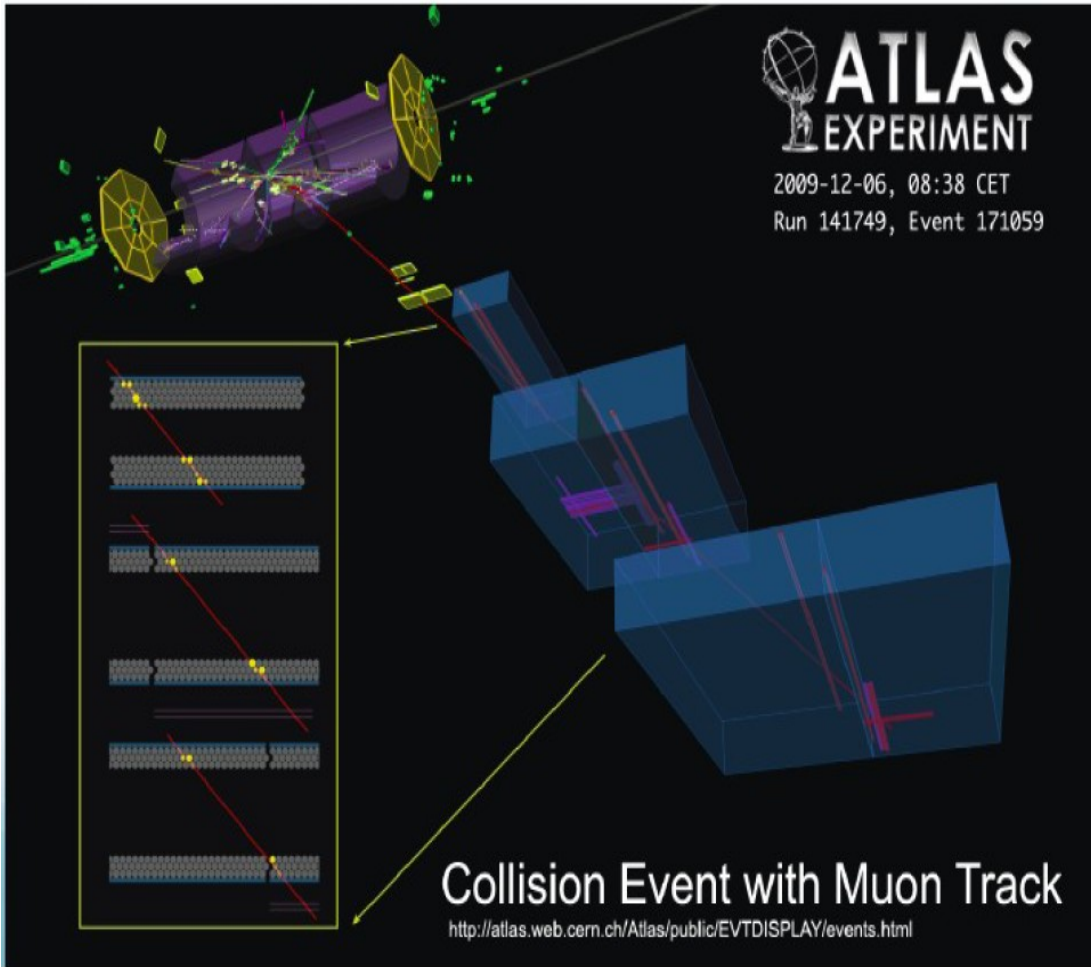
vector

minary

Ty

20 25  
ETy (GeV)

# Muons



# Summary

- Based on the 2009 datasets ATLAS has published
  - XX conference notes (winter conferences)
  - Performance paper:
    - arXiv:1005.5254 ; CERN-PH-EP-2010-015
  - Physics paper: “Charged-particle multiplicities in pp interactions at  $s = 900$  GeV measured with the ATLAS detector at the LHC”
    - arXiv:1003.3124; CERN-PH-EP-2010-004  
Phys. Lett. B 688 (2010) 21-42

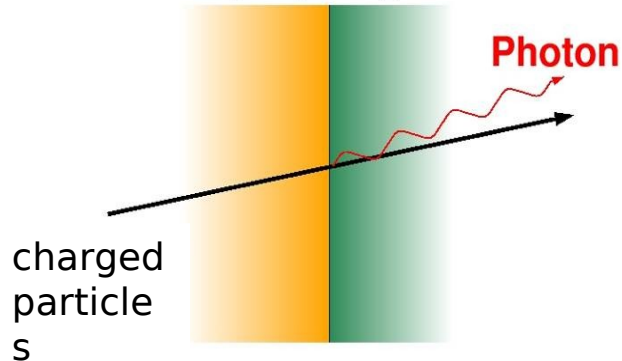


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# BACKUP SLIDES

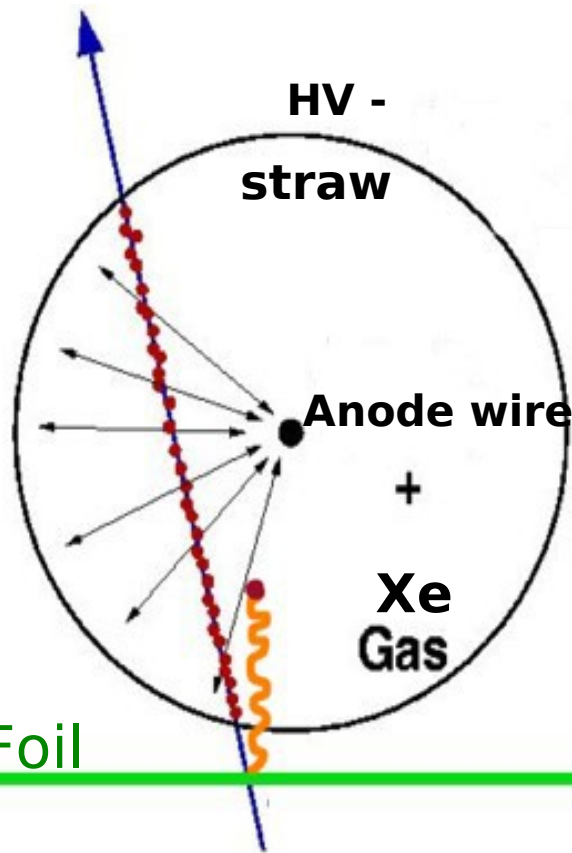
# The Transition Radiation detector (TRT)

$$\epsilon_1, \omega_1 < \epsilon_2, \omega_2$$

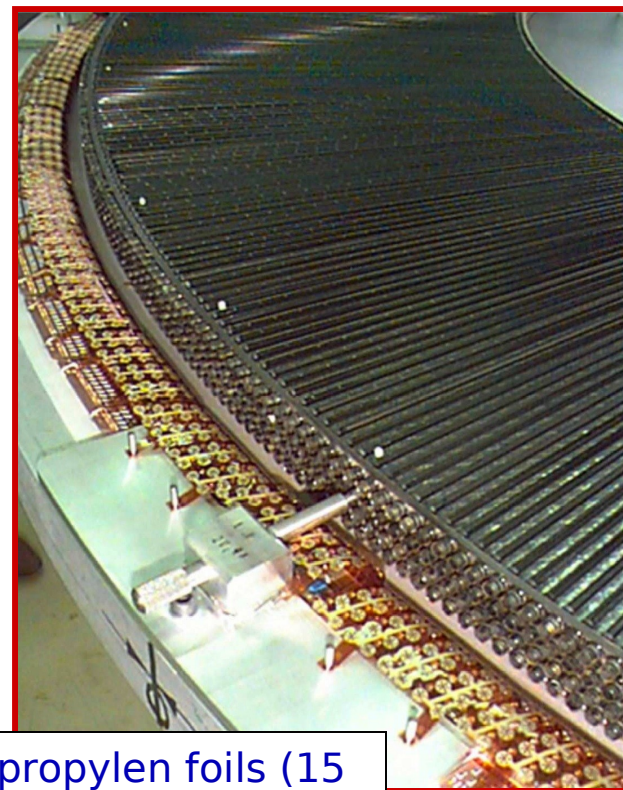


Transition radiation is emitted whenever a relativistic charged particle traverses the border between two media with different dielectric constants.

TR intensity is proportional to the particle  $\gamma$ -factor  
→ for a given particle momentum  $p$ , electrons emit more TR than pions → TR detectors used for particle identification



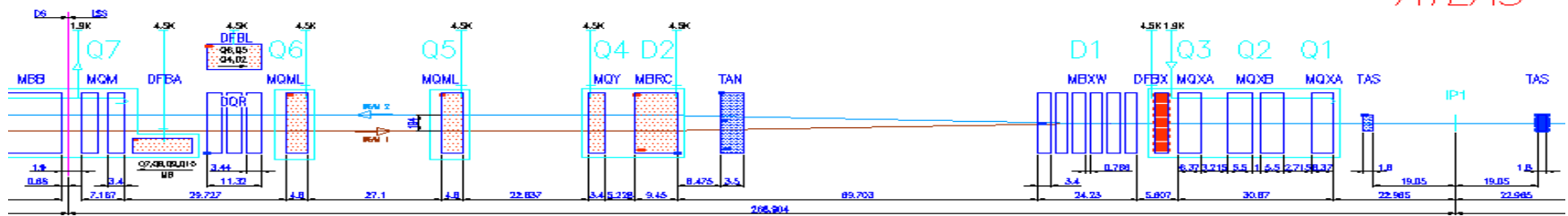
- Energy of TR photons (proportional to  $\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2$ ):  
~ 10-30 keV (X-rays)
- Many crossings of polypropylene foils (radiator) to increase TR photons
- Xenon as active gas for high X-ray absorption



Radiator: Polypropylen foils ( $15 \mu$ ) interleaved with straws

# Forward detectors

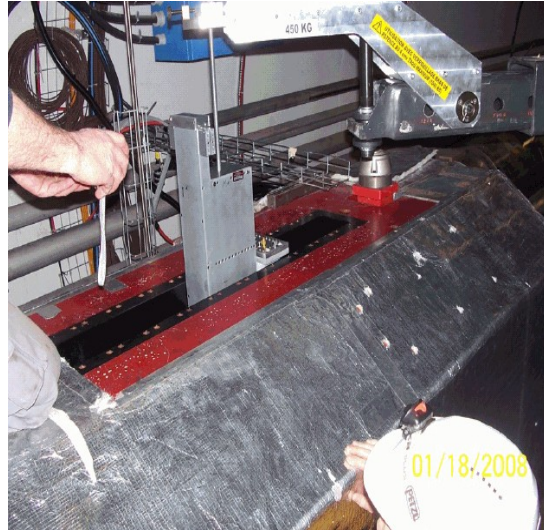
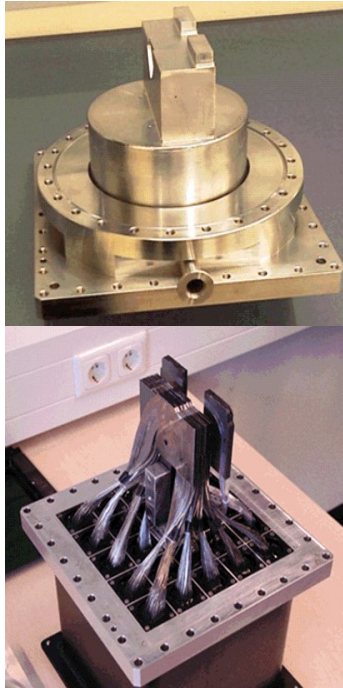
ATLAS



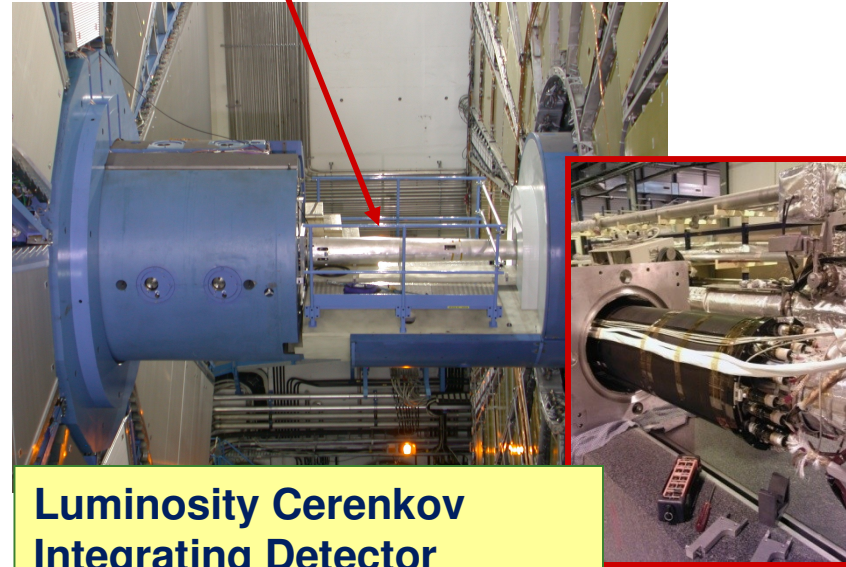
ALFA at 240 m

ZDC at 140 m

LUCID at 17 m



**Zero Degree Calorimeter**  
(Data taking in 2009)



**Luminosity Cerenkov Integrating Detector**  
(Phase 1 operational since 2008)

**ALFA: Absolute Luminosity for ATLAS**  
(Installation in 2010)

**Lol for Forward Proton detectors at 220 and 420 m (AFP): ongoing ATLAS review**