

ATLAS EXPERIMENT AT LHC AND UPGRADE PROGRAM

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ON BEHALF OF THE ATLAS COLLABORATION



WORKSHOP

“LHC DAYS IN BELARUS”,
INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR PROBLEMS
OF BELARUSIAN STATE UNIVERSITY,
MINSK, BELARUS, 17 – 18 JANUARY 2017

Institute of Physics, National Academy of Sciences, Minsk
National Centre of Particle and High Energy Physics, BSU, Minsk

ATLAS comprises ~2900 scientists (~1000 students) from about 180 institutions around the world, representing 38 countries from all the world's populated continents

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| Argentina | Netherlands |
| Armenia | Norway |
| Australia | Poland |
| Austria | Portugal |
| Azerbaijan | Romania |
| Belarus | Russia |
| Brazil | Serbia |
| Canada | Slovakia |
| China | Slovenia |
| Czech Republic | Spain |
| Denmark | Sweden |
| France | Switzerland |
| Georgia | Taiwan |
| Germany | Turkey |
| Greece | UK |
| Israel | USA |
| Italy | CERN |
| Japan | JINR |
| Morocco | |

ATLAS
Collaboration

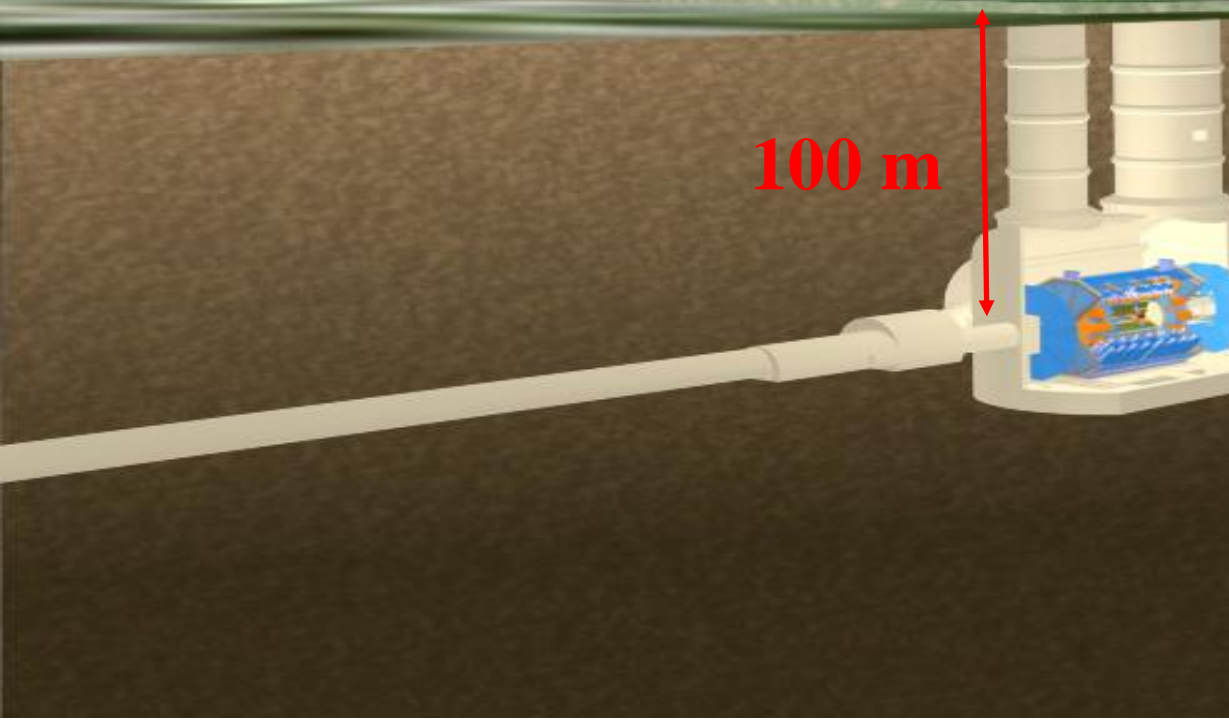


Large Hadron Collider





**Point 1: shifts
24/24 and 7/7**



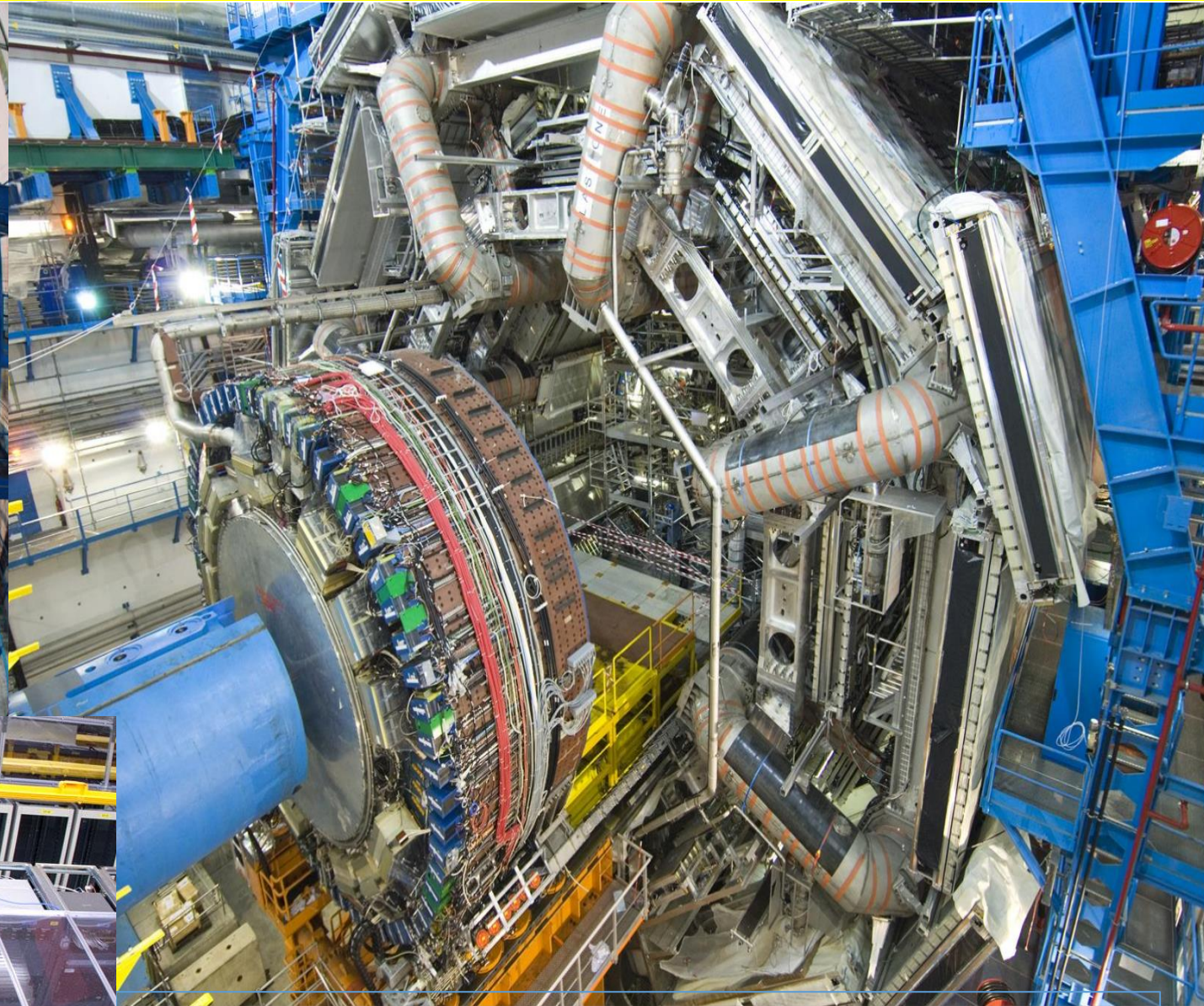
100 m



ATLAS Control Room in Point 1

ATLAS 2004 - 2007

ATLAS cavern February 2004



ATLAS
Computer
system

Parus 201

ATLAS cavern February 2007

A TOROIDAL LHC APPARATUS (ATLAS) TODAY

Muon spectrometer

(μ Trigger/tracking and Toroid Magnets)

Precision Tracking:

- **MDT** (Monitored Drift Tubes)
- **CSC** (Cathode Strip Chambers) $|\eta| > 2.4$

Trigger:

- **RPC** (Resistive Plate Chamber) barrel
- **TGC** (Thin Gas Chamber) endcap

Inner Detector (ID)

Tracking; 2T Solenoid Magnet

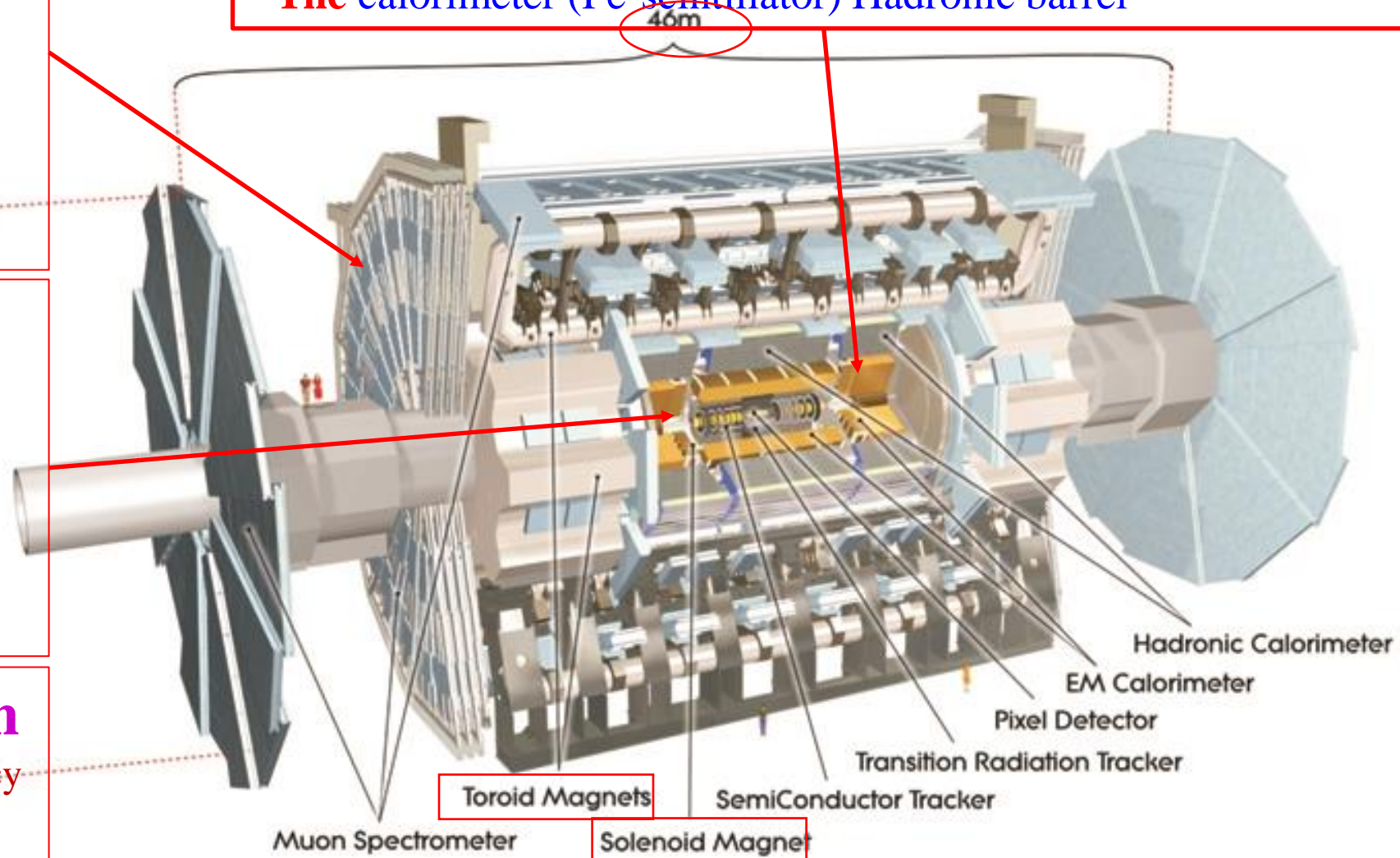
- **Silicon Pixels** $50 \times 400 \mu\text{m}^2$
- **Silicon Strips** (SCT) $40 \mu\text{m}$ rad stereo strips
- **Transition Radiation Tracker (TRT)** up to 36 points/track

Two Level Trigger system

- **L1 – hardware:** 100 kHz, 2.5 μs latency
- **HLT – farm:** merge the former L2 and Event Filter 1.5 kHz, 0.2 s latency

Calorimeter: EM and Hadronic energy

- **Liquid Ar (LAr)** EM barrel and End-cap & Hadronic End-cap
- **Tile** calorimeter (Fe-scintillator) Hadronic barrel



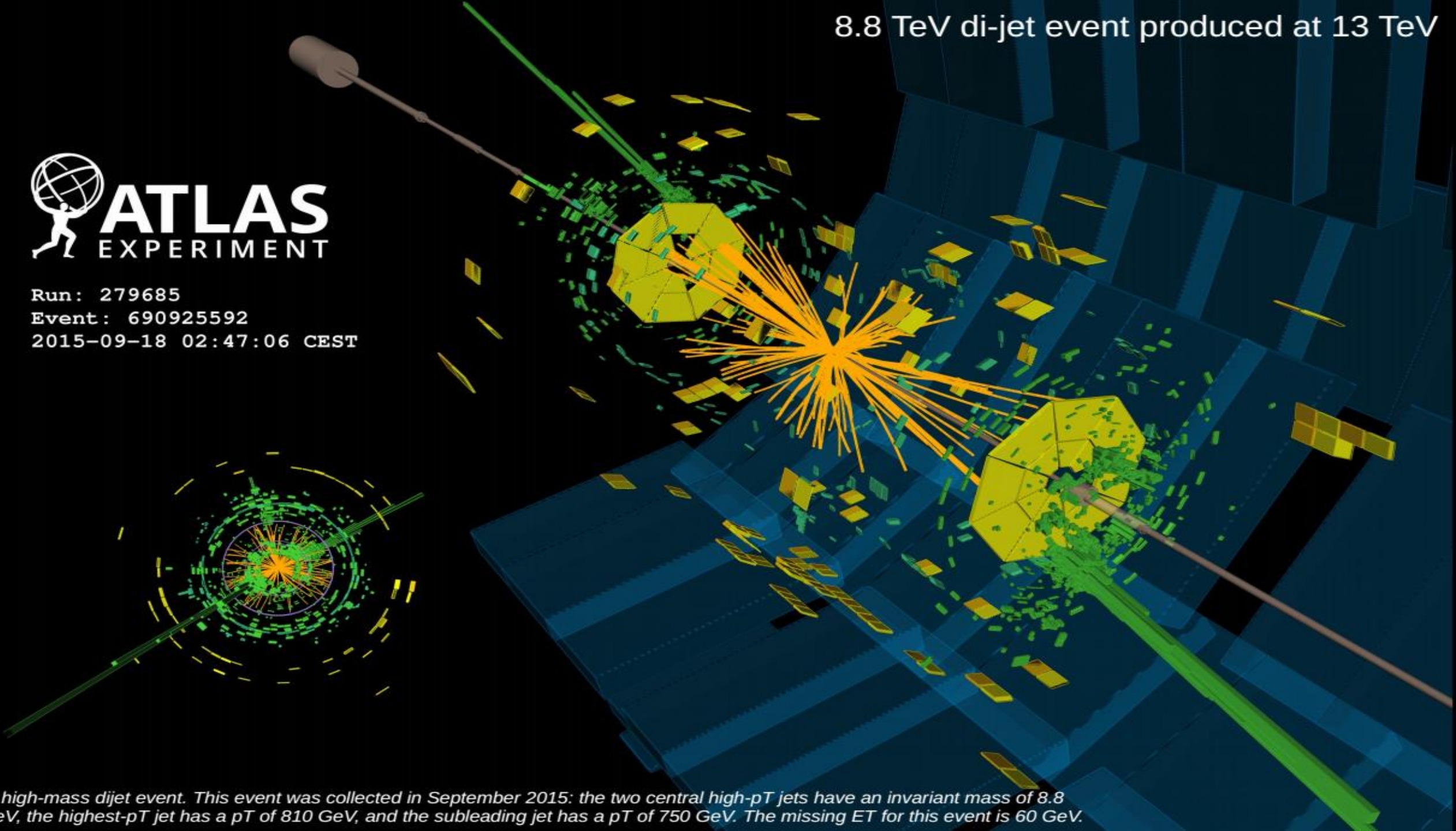
8.8 TeV di-jet event produced at 13 TeV

 **ATLAS**
EXPERIMENT

Run: 279685

Event: 690925592

2015-09-18 02:47:06 CEST

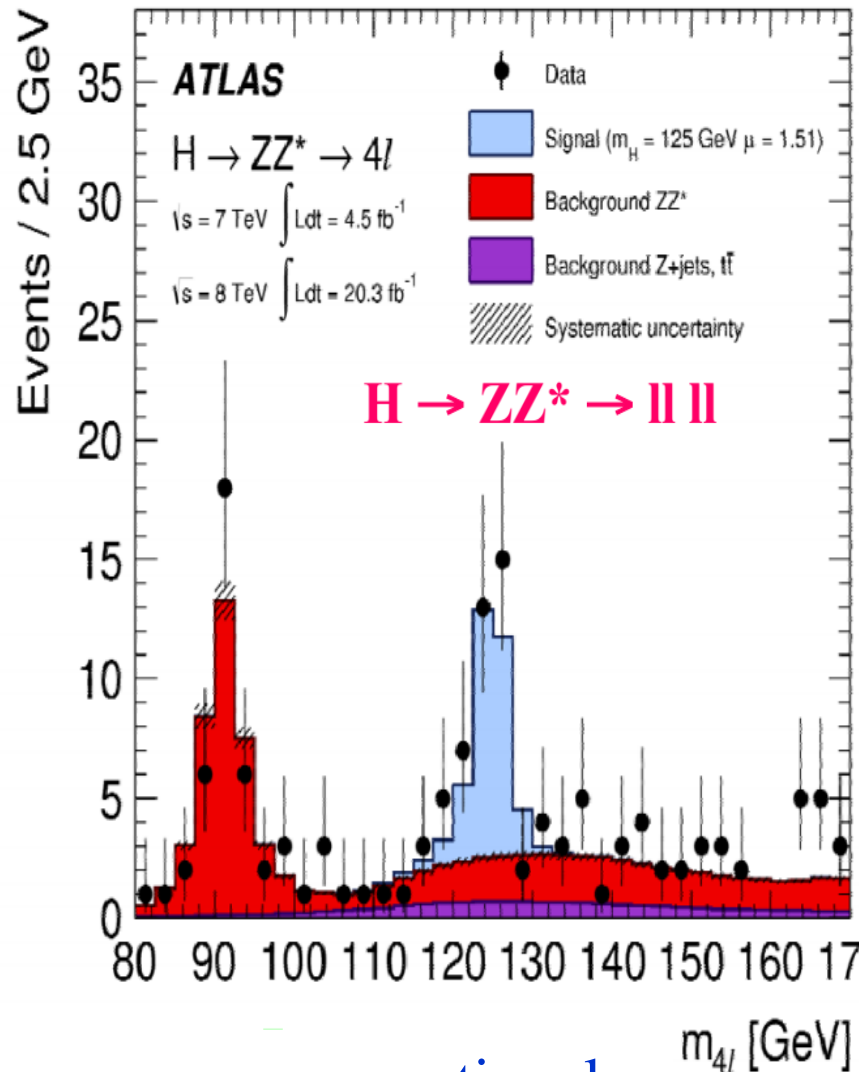
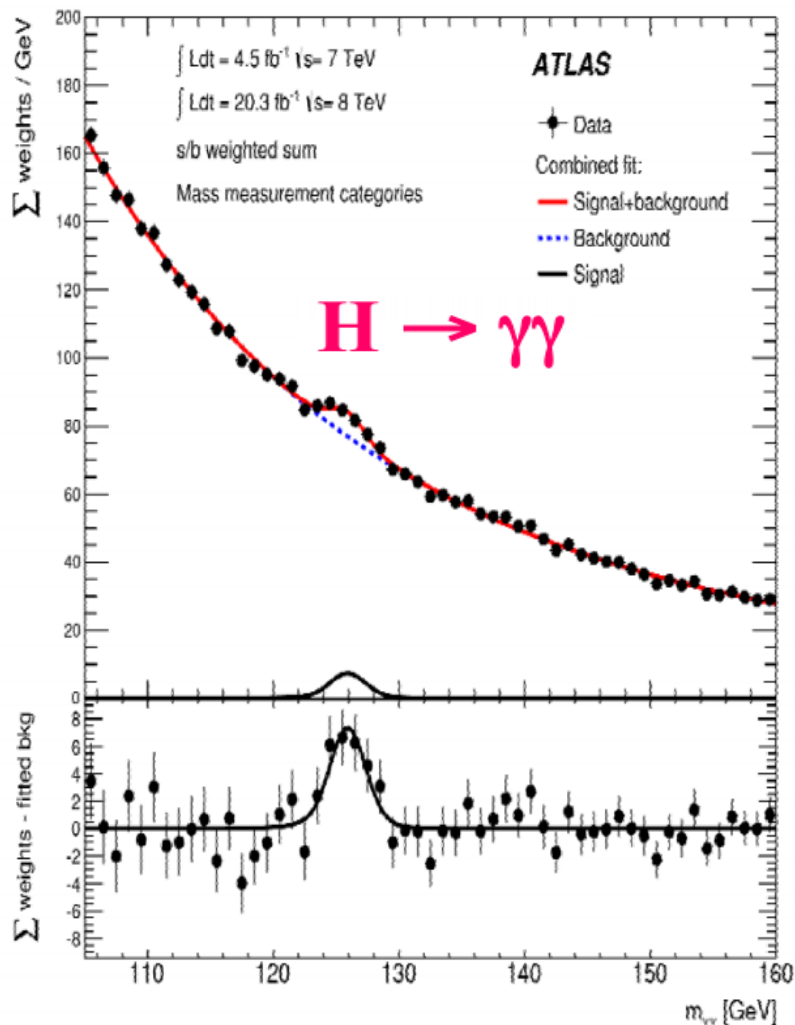


A high-mass dijet event. This event was collected in September 2015: the two central high-pT jets have an invariant mass of 8.8 TeV, the highest-pT jet has a pT of 810 GeV, and the subleading jet has a pT of 750 GeV. The missing ET for this event is 60 GeV.

HIGGS BOSON

PRD 90, 052004 (2014)

Chin. Phys. C, 38, 090001 (2014) and 2015 update



H^0

$J = 0$

Mass $m = 125.09 \pm 0.24$ GeV

H^0 Signal Strengths in Different Channels

See Listings for the latest unpublished results.

Combined Final States = 1.17 ± 0.17 ($S = 1.2$)

$WW^* = 0.81 \pm 0.16$

$ZZ^* = 1.15^{+0.27}_{-0.23}$ ($S = 1.2$)

$\gamma\gamma = 1.17^{+0.19}_{-0.17}$

$b\bar{b} = 0.85 \pm 0.29$

$\mu^+\mu^- < 7.0$, CL = 95%

$\tau^+\tau^- = 0.79 \pm 0.26$

$Z\gamma < 9.5$, CL = 95%

$t\bar{t}H^0$ Production = $2.5^{+0.9}_{-0.8}$

Unit	Symbol	cm ²
femtobarn	fb	10 ⁻³⁹
attobarn	ab	810 ⁻⁴²

The peaks in the discovery channels have grown proportional to the luminosity. They are not statistical fluctuations.

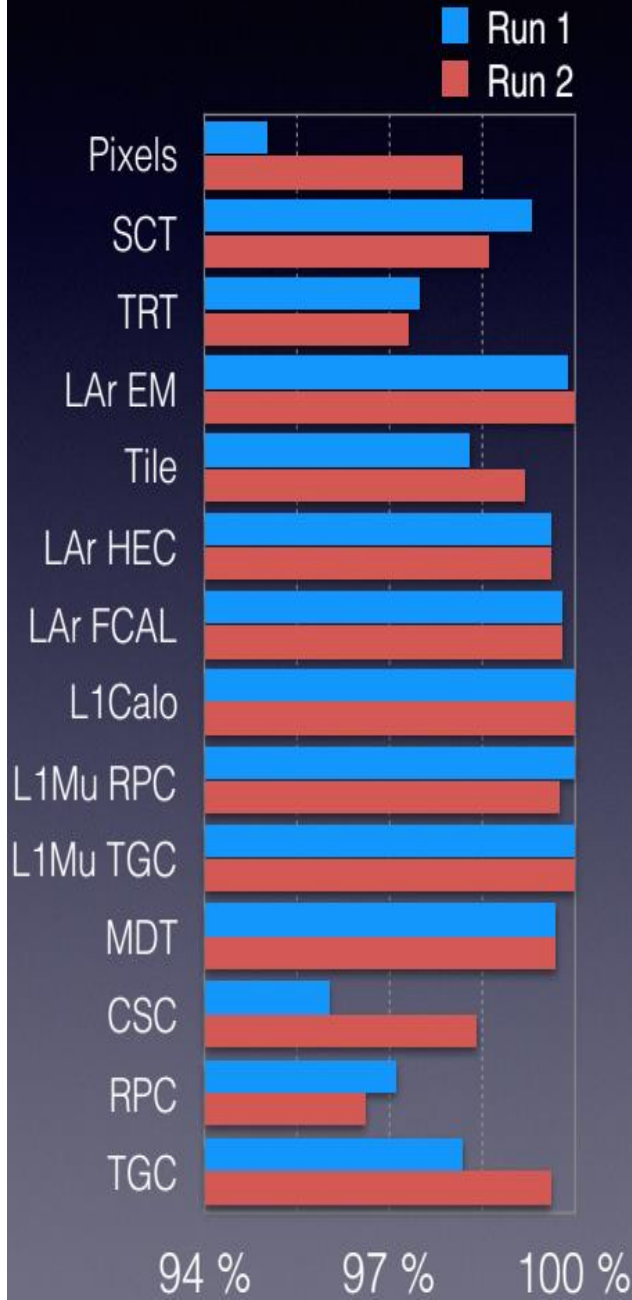
ATLAS DETECTOR PERFORMANCE

ATLAS pp 25ns run: August-November 2015

Inner Tracker			Calorimeters		Muon Spectrometer				Magnets	
Pixel	SCT	TRT	LAr	Tile	MDT	RPC	CSC	TGC	Solenoid	Toroid
93.5	99.4	98.3	99.4	100	100	100	100	100	100	97.8

All Good for physics: 87.1% (3.2 fb⁻¹)

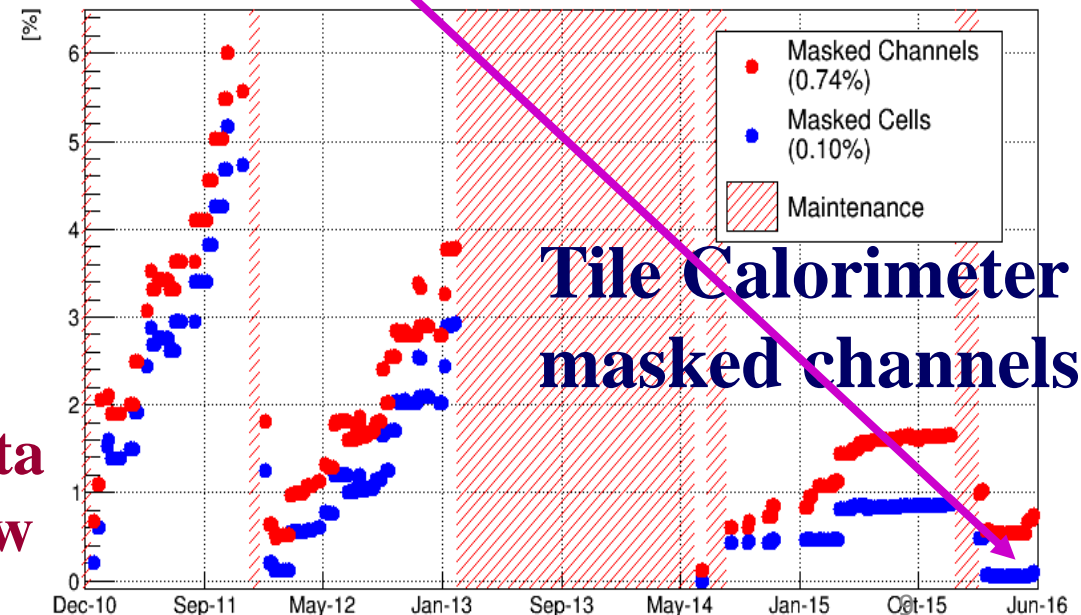
Luminosity weighted relative detector uptime and good data quality (DQ) efficiencies (in %) during stable beam in pp collisions with 25ns bunch spacing at $\sqrt{s}=13$ TeV between August-November 2015, corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 3.7 fb⁻¹. The lower DQ efficiency in the Pixel detector is due to the IBL being turned off for two runs, corresponding to 0.2 fb⁻¹. Analyses that don't rely on the IBL can use those runs and thus use 3.4 fb⁻¹ with a corresponding DQ efficiency of 93.1%.



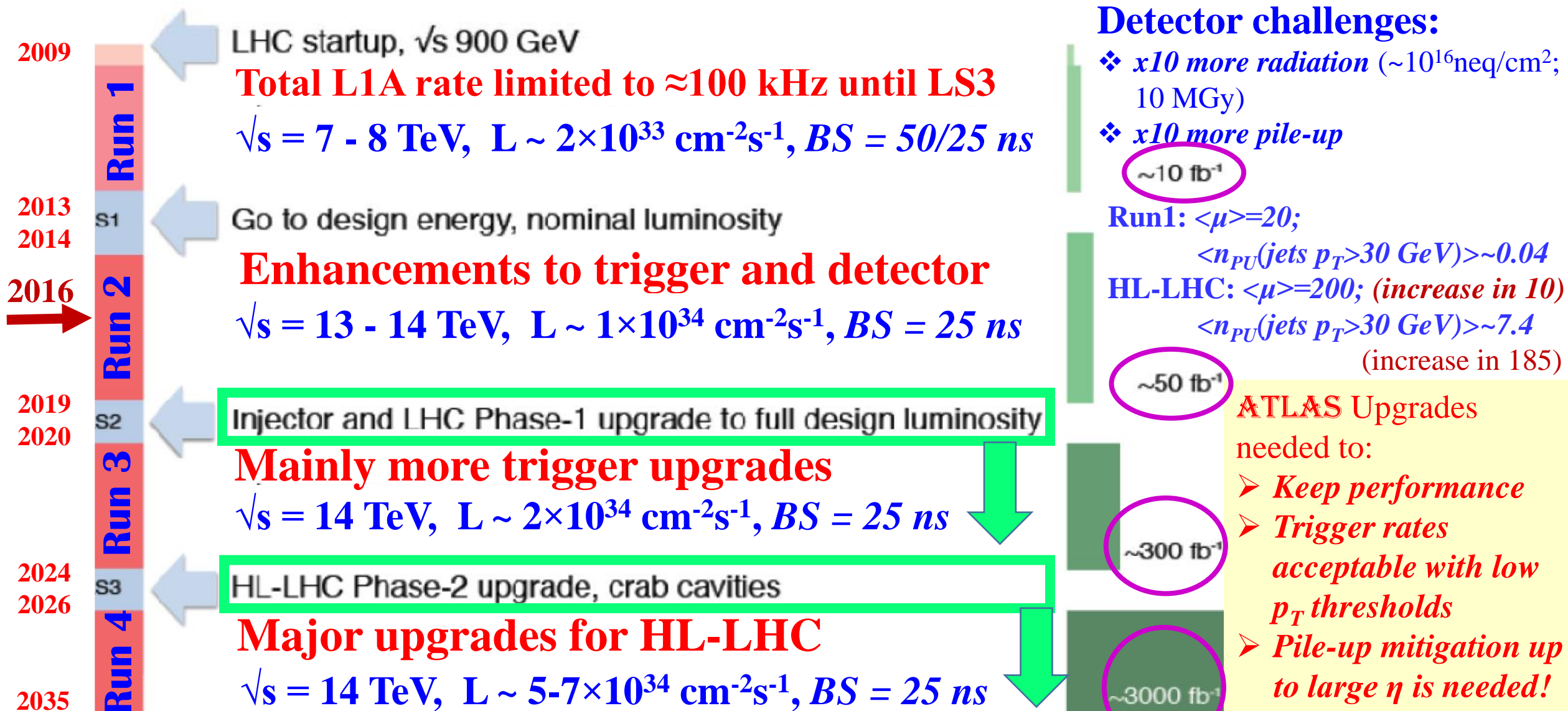
- Overall smooth operation
- Constant live fraction of channels
- Important re-commissioning with data
- Learned to operate “a new detector”

Evolution of Masked Channels and Cells: 2016-06-03

ATLAS Preliminary Tile Calorimeter



LHC & ATLAS TIMELINE



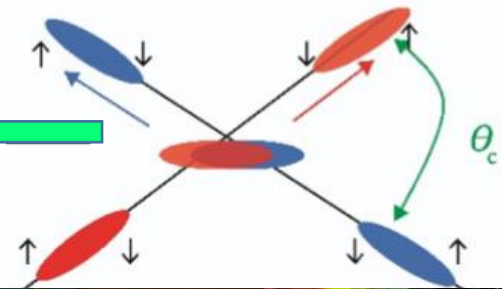
The LHC and its HL-LHC phase are CERN's flagship project for the next 20 years
 → crucial for the future of the Organization and particle physics worldwide !

HL-LHC MAIN UPGRADE COMPONENTS

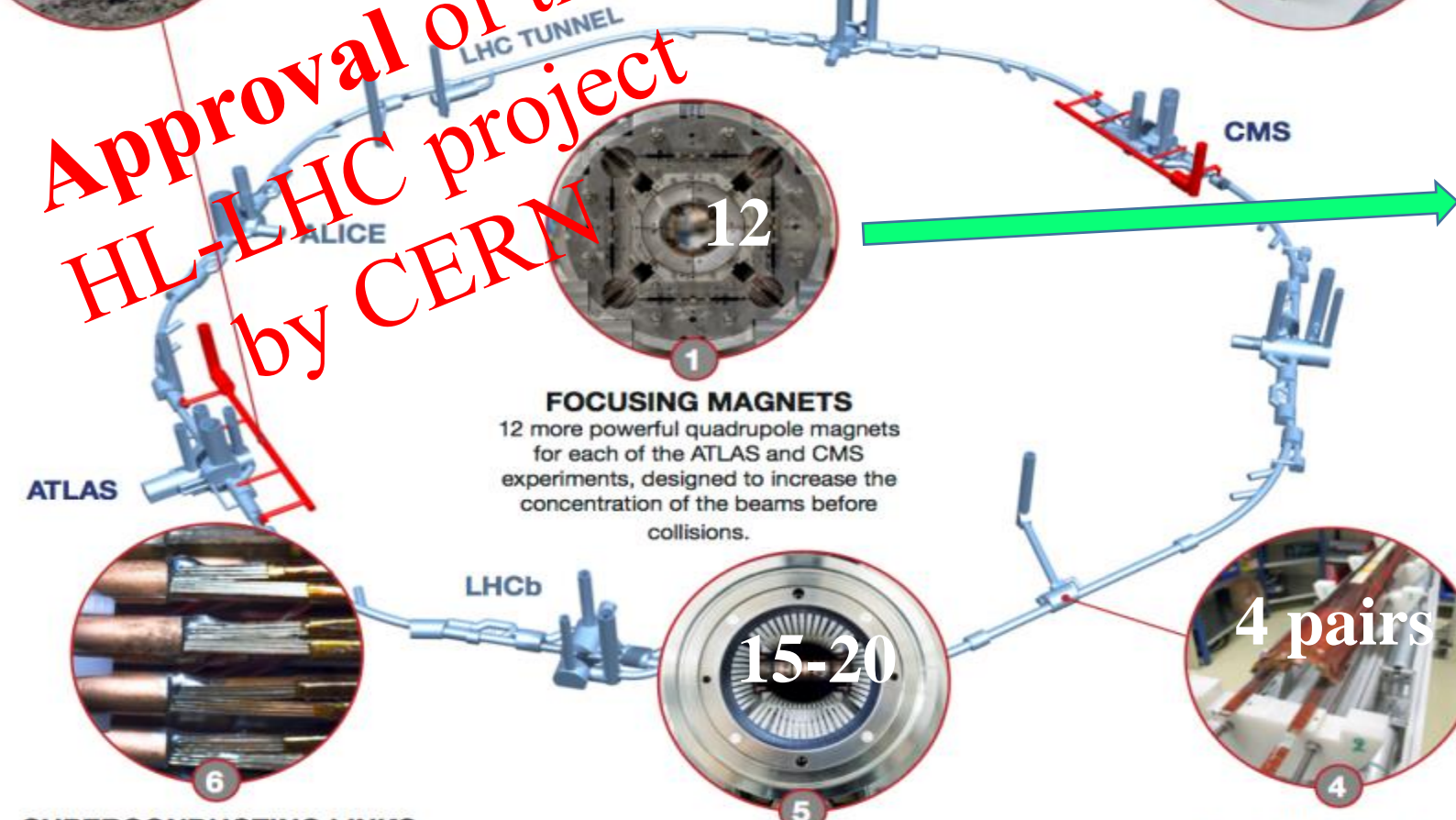


2 CIVIL ENGINEERING
2 new 300-metre service tunnels and 2 shafts near to ATLAS and CMS.

3 "CRAB" CAVITIES
16 superconducting "crab" cavities for each of the ATLAS and CMS experiments to tilt the beams before collisions.



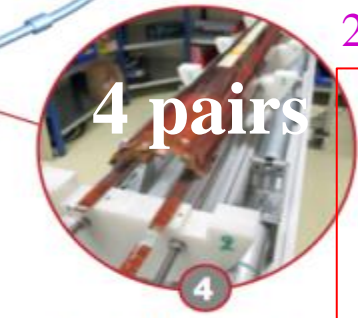
Approval of the HL-LHC project by CERN



6 SUPERCONDUCTING LINKS
Electrical transmission lines based on a high-temperature superconductor to carry current to the magnets from the new service tunnels near ATLAS and CMS.

1 FOCUSING MAGNETS
12 more powerful quadrupole magnets for each of the ATLAS and CMS experiments, designed to increase the concentration of the beams before collisions.

5 COLLIMATORS
15 to 20 new collimators and 60 replacement collimators to reinforce machine protection.



4 BENDING MAGNETS
4 pairs of shorter and more powerful dipole bending magnets to free up space for the new collimators.

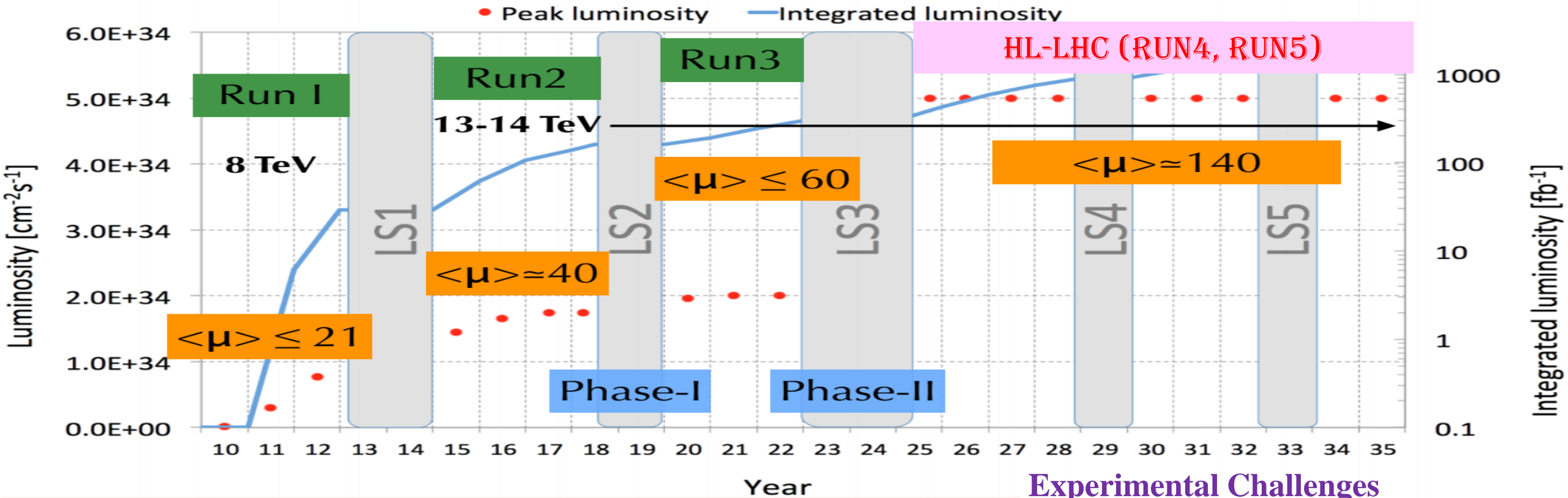


Nb₃Sn quadrupole model (1.5 m long, aperture = 150 mm) reached current of 18 kA (nominal: 16.5 kA) at FNAL.
2 coils from CERN + 2 coils from US.

"Next 10 years dominated by construction of HL-LHC (950 MCHF), which will be realised within a constant CERN Budget"
CERN Director General 23/06/2016

End 2015: Nb₃Sn dipole (1.8 m) reached 11.3 T (> nominal) without quenches.

HL-LHC PROJECT TIMELINE



Experimental Challenges

- **HL-LHC** will *start in mid-2025* after ~2.5 years of shutdown
- Levelled Luminosity of $5 \cdot 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$. Maximum Lumi $\sim 7 \cdot 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- **Average number of pile-up** interactions per bunch crossing $\langle \mu \rangle \approx 140$
- **Expect to collect** $\sim 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ with LHC and $\sim 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ with the HL-LHC

- ❑ High pile-up \Rightarrow *detector and trigger improvements needed*
- ❑ High radiation level \Rightarrow *detector damage*
- ❑ **Goal:** *keep detectors performance at the same level as today*



PHYSICS MOTIVATION AT HL-LHC

Electroweak symmetry Breaking Beyond the Standard Model

1. Higgs precision measurements (coupling and spin-CP quantum numbers) ➤ Higgs sector (search for deviations from SM)
2. Higgs rare and invisible decays ($H \rightarrow \mu\mu, \Theta \rightarrow Z\gamma, \dots$) ➤ Dark matter
3. Top Yukawa coupling (SH) ➤ SUSY
4. Higgs self coupling ➤ Exotics

THE NAME OF THIS GAME IS PRECISION

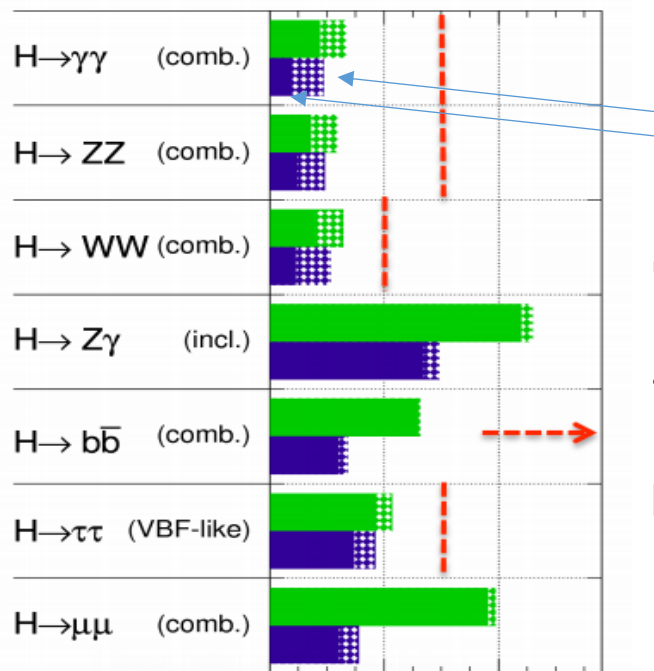
HIGGS PRECISION MEASUREMENT AT HL-LHC ATL-PHYS-PUB-2014-016

At HL-LHC:

- ❑ 100 million SM Higgs bosons
- ❑ ~4-5% precision for main channels
- ❑ ~10-20% precision for rare modes
- ❑ will be able to quantify **small deviations from the SM**
- ❑ 3-4 times more sensitivity in direct searches for additional Higgs bosons than at LHC

ATLAS Simulation Preliminary

$\sqrt{s} = 14 \text{ TeV}$; $\int L dt = 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$; $\int L dt = 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$



Two times better signal strength precision

H→	Signal strength precision $\Delta\mu/\mu$ *			
	L = 300 fb ⁻¹ (run 3)	L = 3000 fb ⁻¹ (LH-LHC)		
	w/o theory Δ (%)	w/ theory Δ (%)	w/o theory Δ (%)	w/ theory Δ (%)
$\gamma\gamma$	9	13	4	9
WW	8	13	5	11
ZZ	7	11	4	9
bb	26	26	12	14
$\tau\tau$	18	21	15	19
$Z\gamma$	44	46	27	30
$\mu\mu$	38	39	12	16

* $\mu = \sigma \times BR_{\text{obs}} / \sigma \times BR_{\text{SM}}$

EXOTIC & SUSY MOTIVATION AT HL-LHC

ATL-PHYS-PUB-2013-003, ATL-PHYS-PUB-2014-007

ATLAS Mass reach for Exotic signatures

ATLAS @14 TeV	$Z' \rightarrow ee$ SSM 95% CL limit	$g_{KK} \rightarrow tt$ RS 95% CL limit	Dark matter M^* 5 σ discovery
300 fb ⁻¹	6.5 TeV	4.3 TeV	2.2 TeV
3000 fb ⁻¹	7.8 TeV	6.7 TeV	2.6 TeV

ATL-PHYS-PUB-2013-011, ATL-PHYS-PUB-2014-010, ATL-PHYS-PUB-2015-032

ATLAS Mass reach for SUSY particles

ATLAS projection	gluino mass	squark mass	stop mass	sbottom mass	χ_1^+ mass WZ mode	χ_1^+ mass WH mode
300 fb ⁻¹	2.0 TeV	2.6 TeV	1.0 TeV	1.1 TeV	560 GeV	None
3000 fb ⁻¹	2.4 TeV	3.1 TeV	1.2 TeV	1.3 TeV	820 GeV	650 GeV

Significant increase in mass reach for Exotics and SUSY signatures at HL-LHC (3000 fb⁻¹)

ATLAS PHASE 0 UPGRADES (2013-2014)

Muon spectrometer:

- *More muon chambers*
- **RPC (Resistive Plate Chamber)** in barrel feet
- **MDT (Monitored Drift Tubes)** in $|\eta| \sim 1.1-1.3$

Calorimeters:

- **LAr and Tile power supply replacements**
- **Test beams for investigation of new FE and BE electronics**
- **New MBTS**
- **New lumi detectors**

Trigger (Run1 → Run2):

- **L1 (HW):** $2.5 \mu\text{s}$ latency; **70 kHz → 100 kHz**
- **HLT/Event Filter (Software):** **600 Hz → 1 kHz**

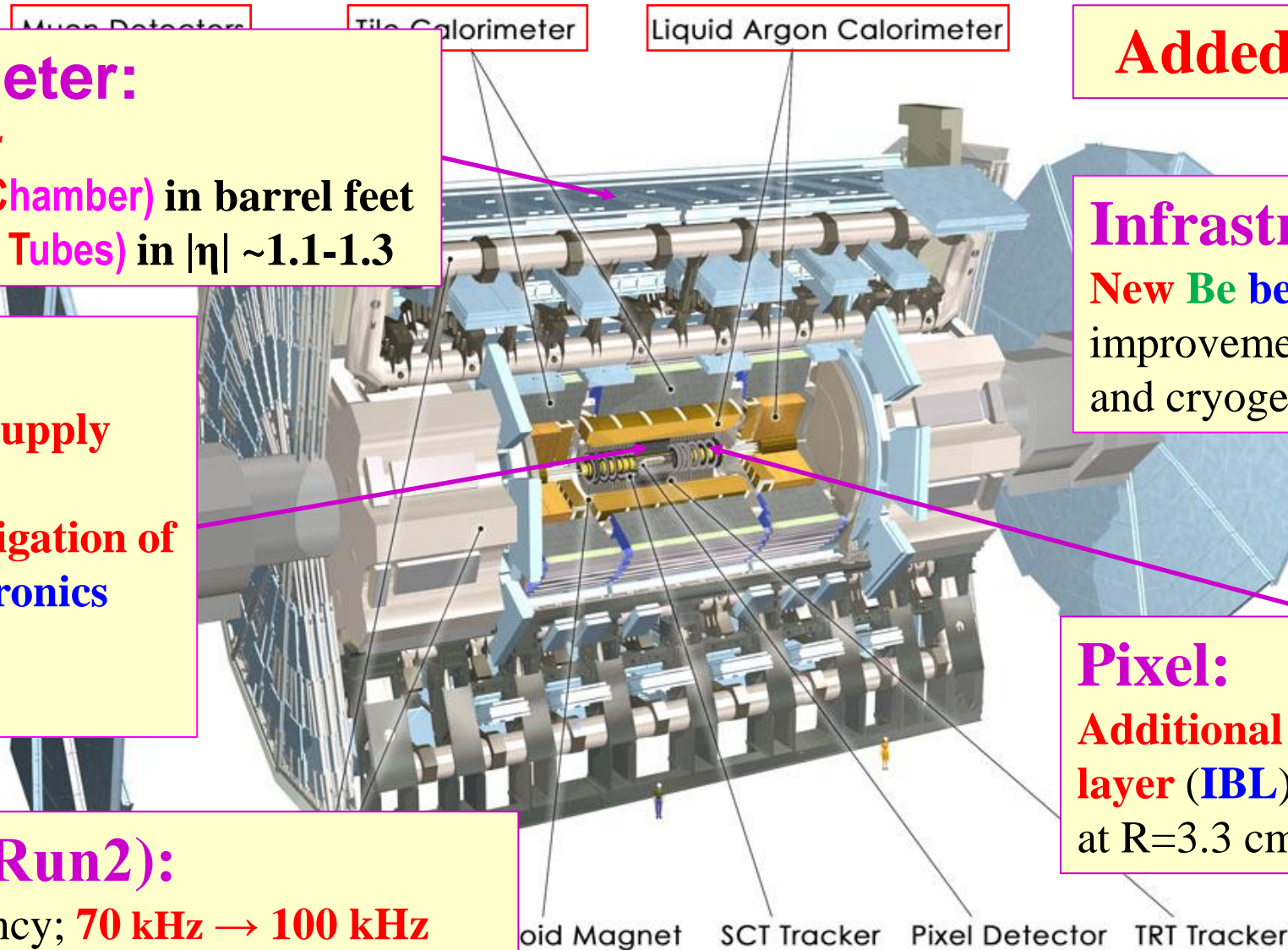
Added in Phase 0

Infrastructure:

New Be beam pipe,
improvements to magnet
and cryogenic systems

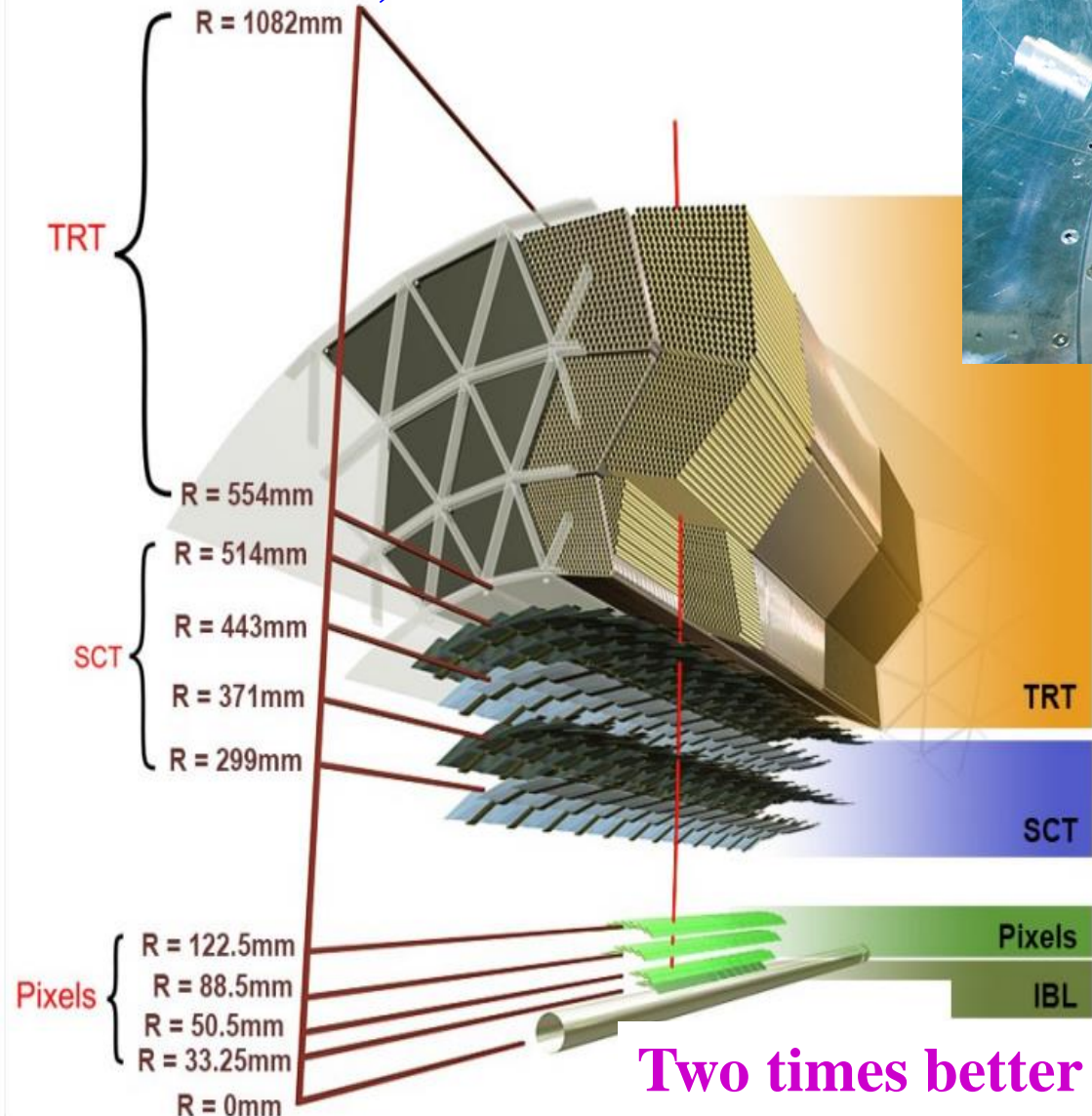
Pixel:

Additional 4th silicon pixel layer (IBL) Innermost layer at $R=3.3 \text{ cm}$



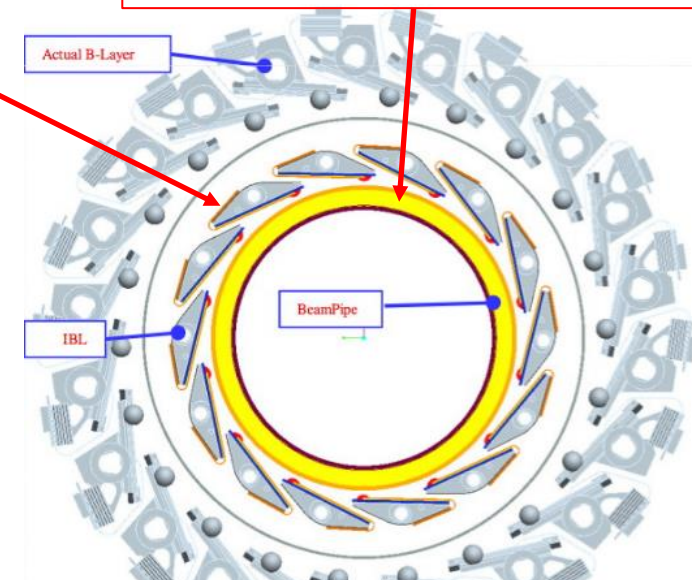
INNER DETECTORS (ID)

ATLAS tracking detectors: Pixels, SCT & TRT



- New innermost 4-th layer for the Pixel detector [**IBL** = Insertable B-Layer]
- Required complete removal of the ATLAS Pixel volume
- IBL fully operational

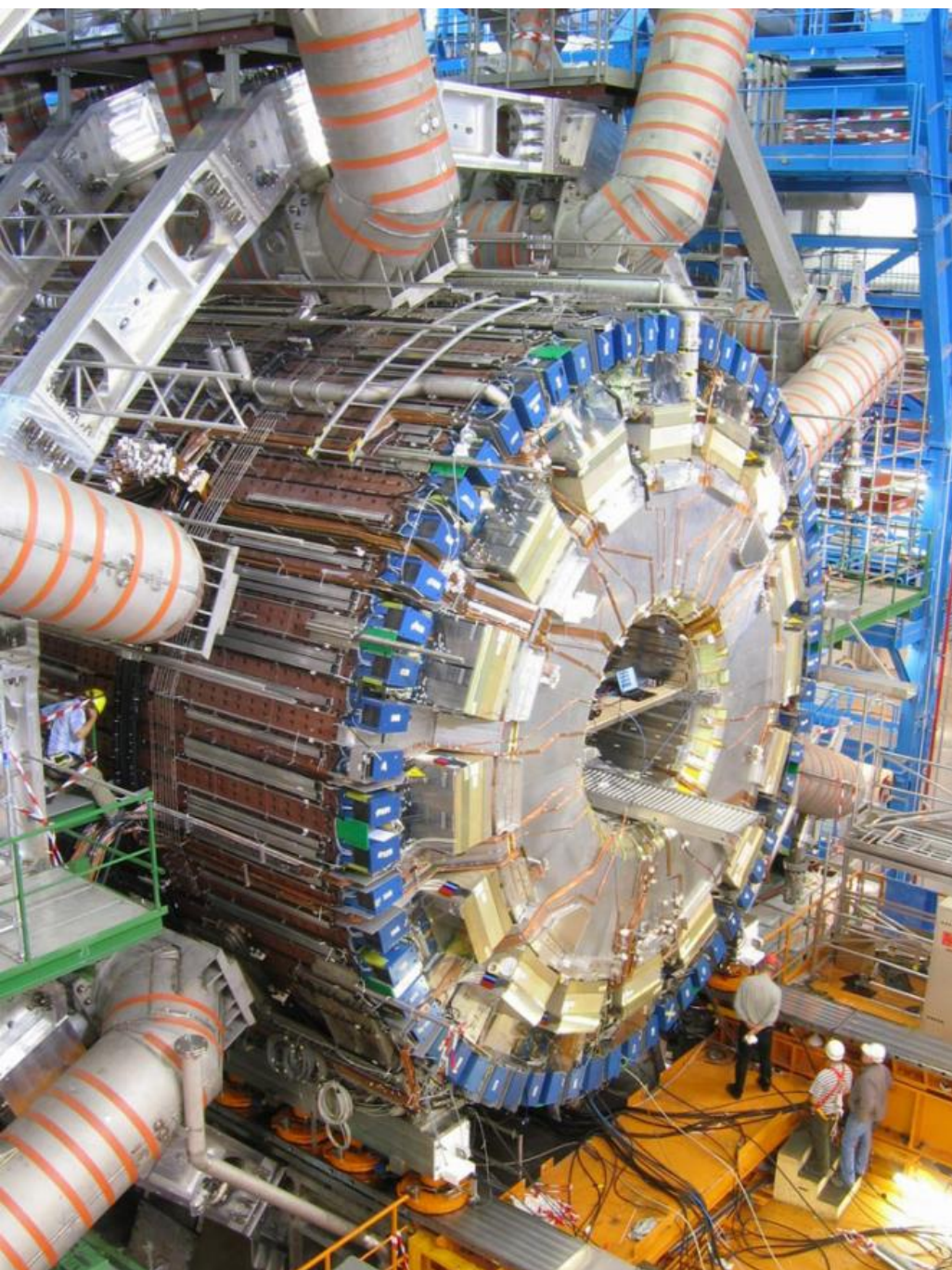
New Be beam pipe



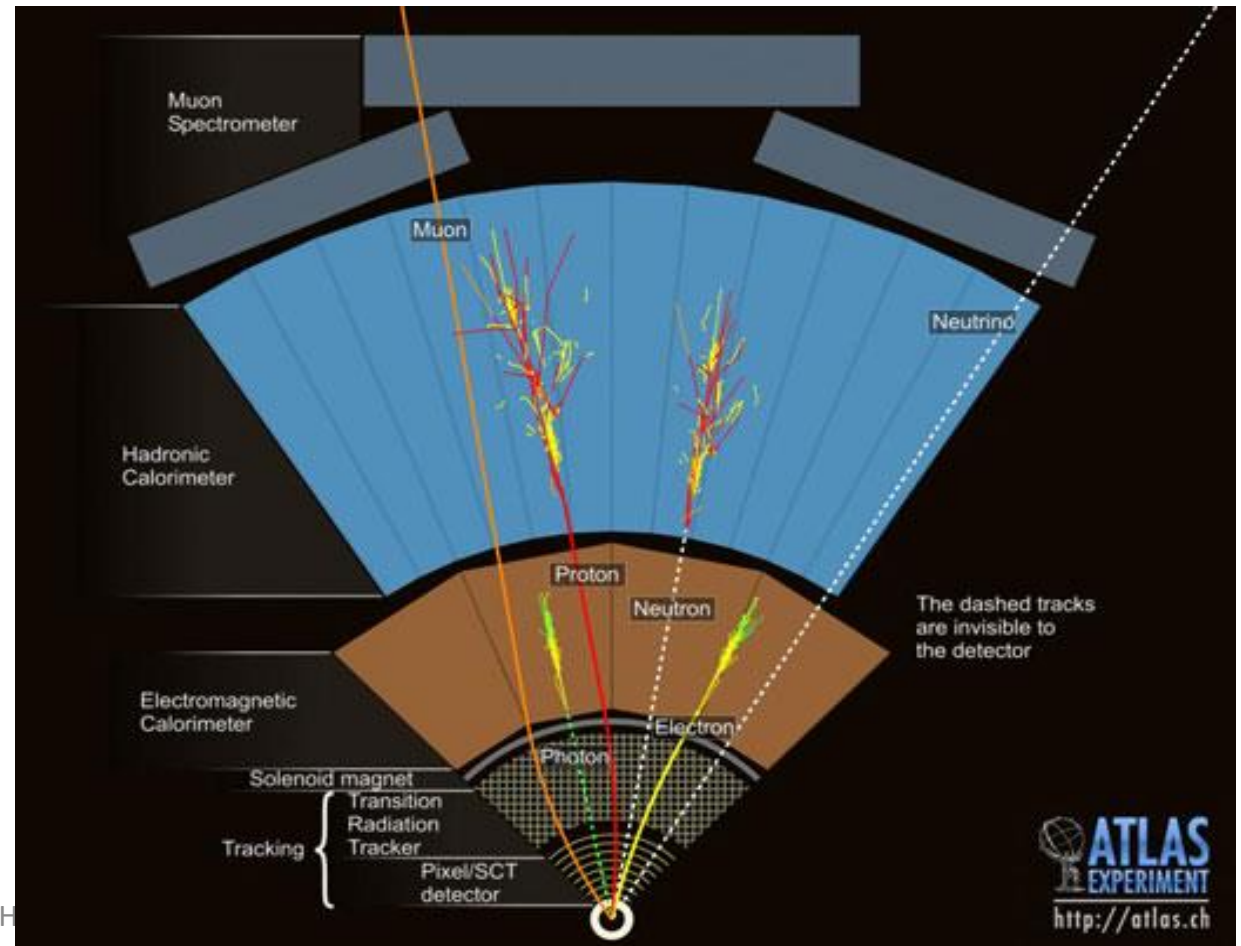
Two times better tracks impact parameters resolution at 13 TeV!

CALORIMETERS

- Very stable performance
- Improved stability of new Tile power supplies
- Good operation efficiency: 99.4% LAr and 100% Tile
- LAr using 4 sample readout to achieve 100 kHz

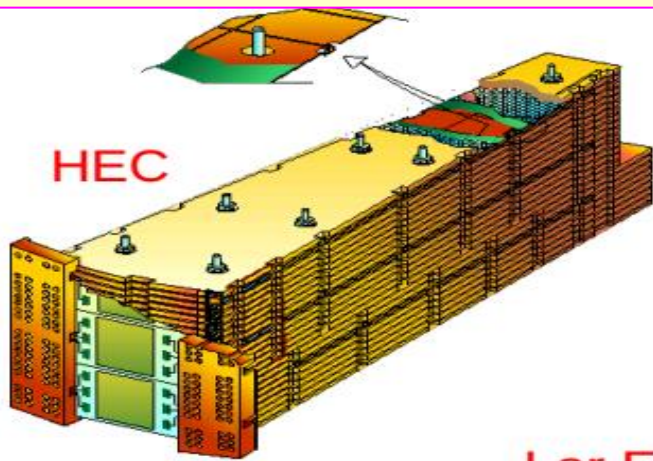


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ATLAS CALORIMETERS

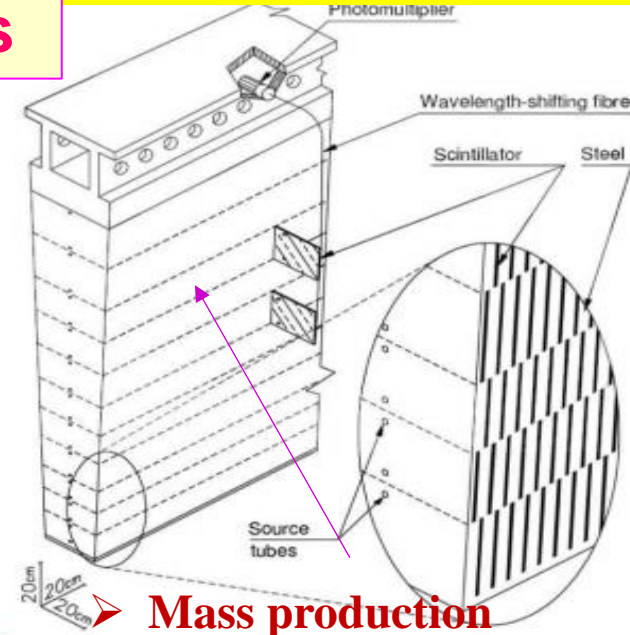
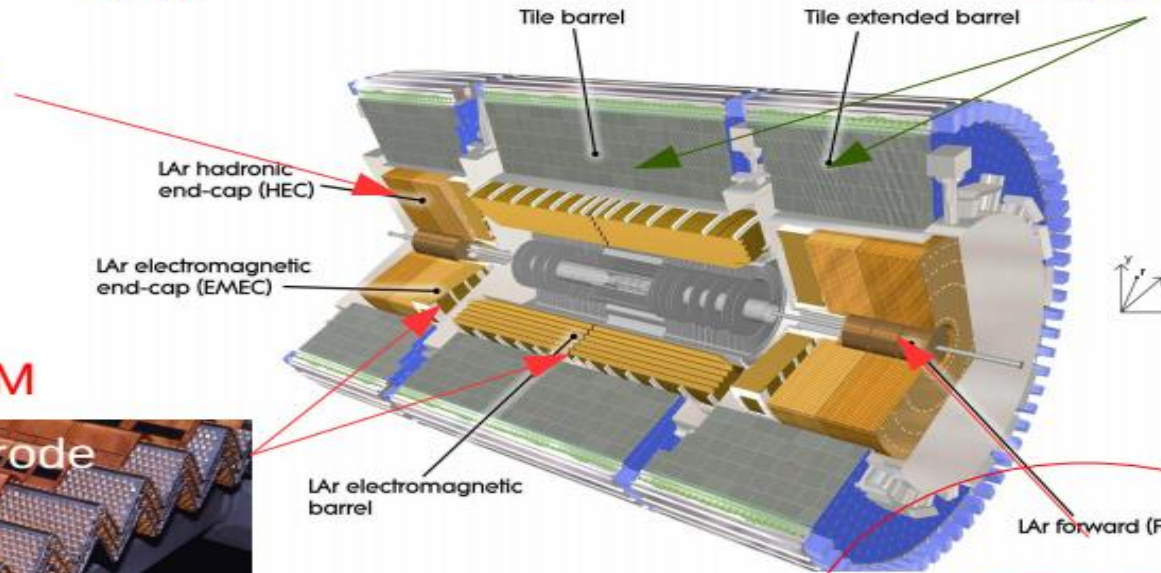
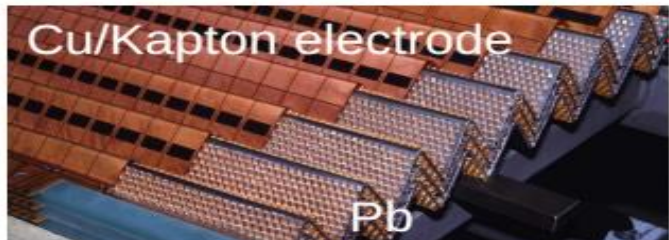
New for Calorimeters: LAr and Tile power supply replacements



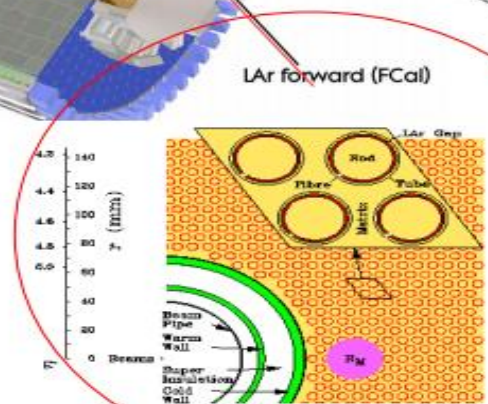
LAr

Tile

Lar EM



FCAL



ATLAS Calorimeters:

- ✓ Very hermetic
 - ❖ Gaps partially instrumented
 - ❖ Small dead regions which did not significantly impact physics
- ✓ Excellent shower containment
- ✓ Fine granularity
- ✓ Good resolution and small noise

Test beam study of new FE and BE electronics for Tile and Lar calorimeters

- Mass production (stamping) of master and spacer iron plates for Tile Calorimeter Modules in Minsk.
- Production of Tile Calorimeter Barrel Modules in JINR
- Transportation of TileCal Barrel Modules from Dubna to CERN by JINR.

ATLAS TILECAL TESTBEAM SETUP 2015/17

Siarhei
Harkusha
Minsk Academy



LHC@Belarus 2017

ATLAS MUON DETECTOR (MD)

1 Monitored Drift Tube Chambers

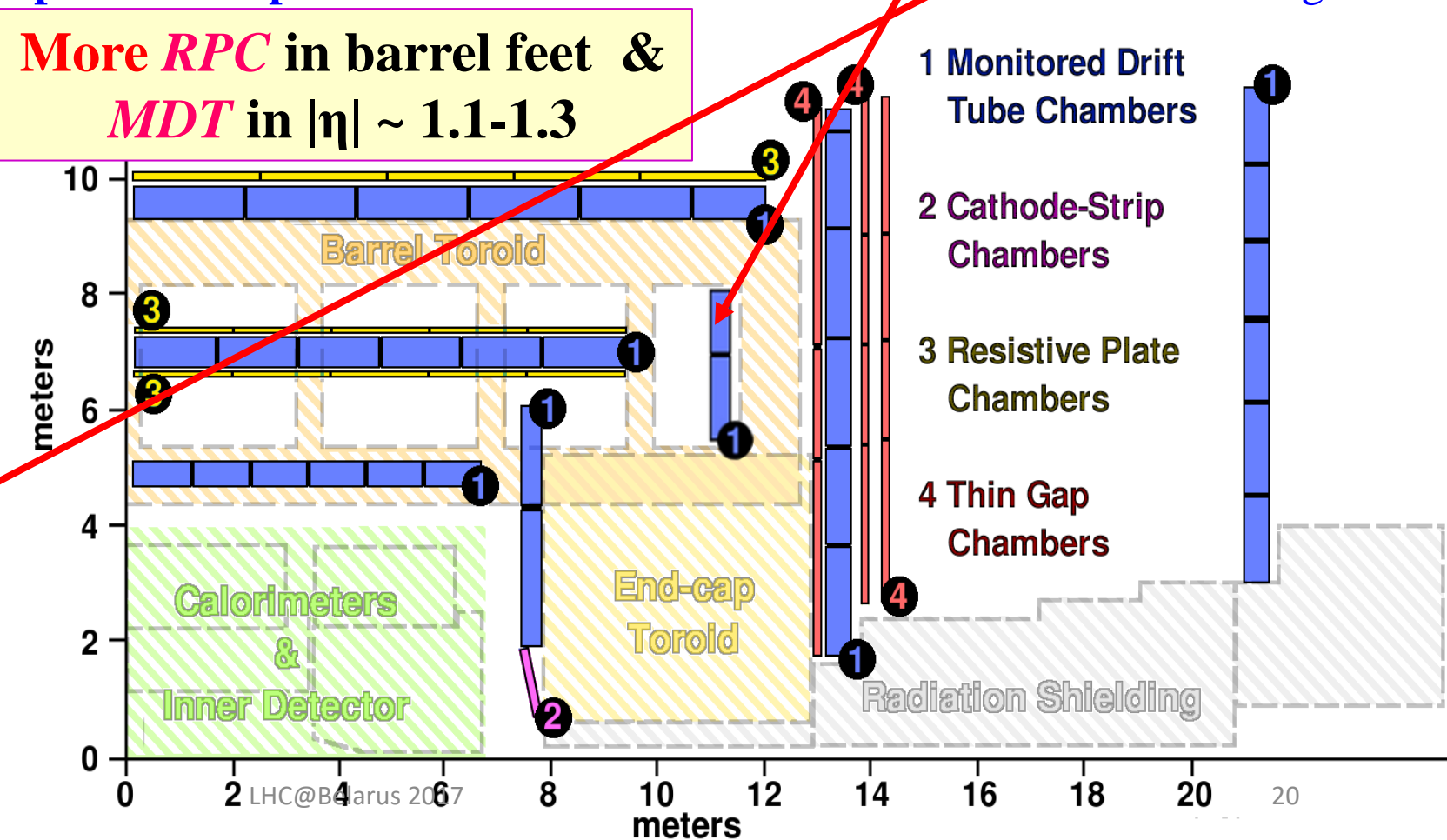
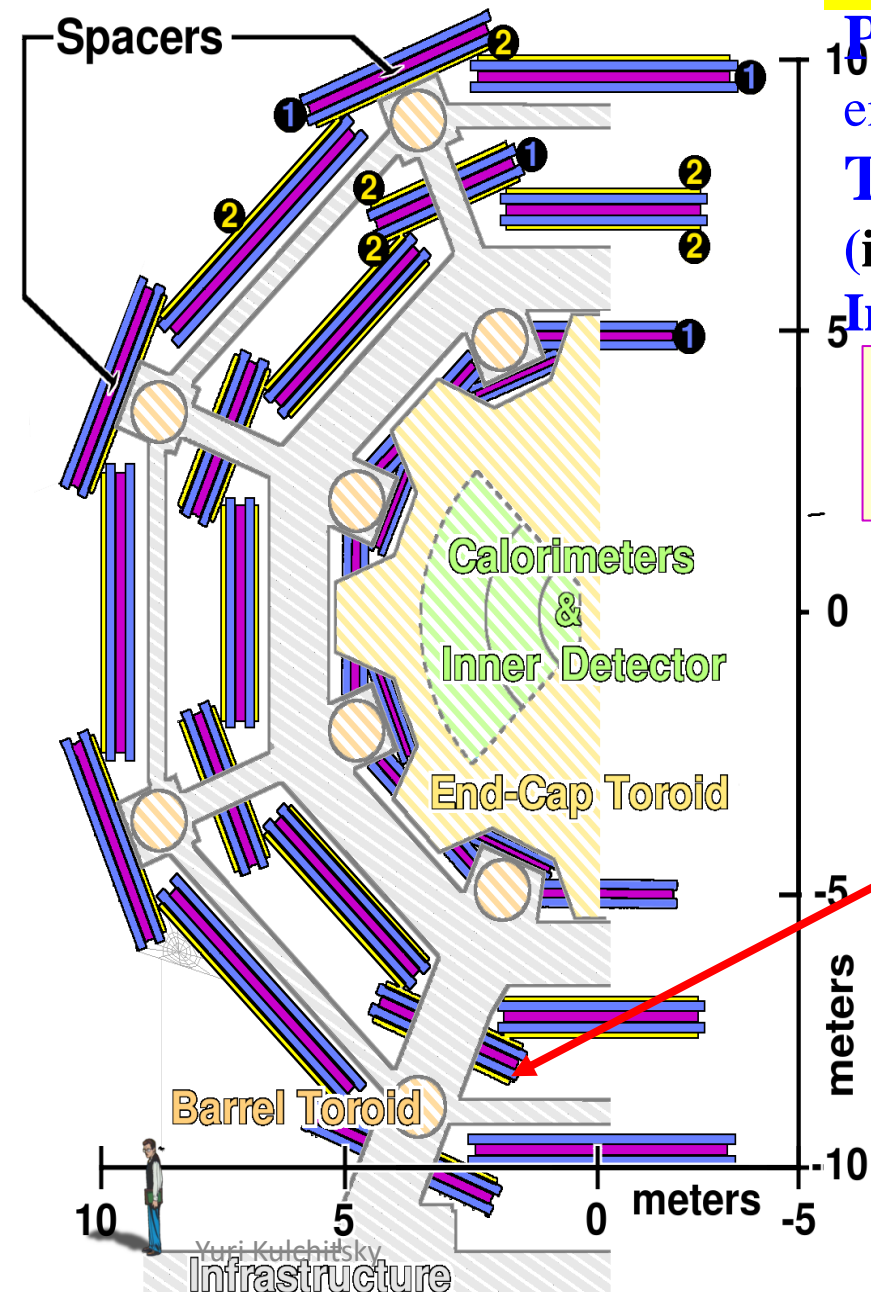
2 Resistive Plate Chambers

Precise muon chambers: (1) *Monitor Drift Tubes [MDT]*: barrel and end-cap (in $|\eta| \sim 1.1-1.3$); (2) For $|\eta| > 2.0$ also *Cathode Strip Chambers [CSC]*

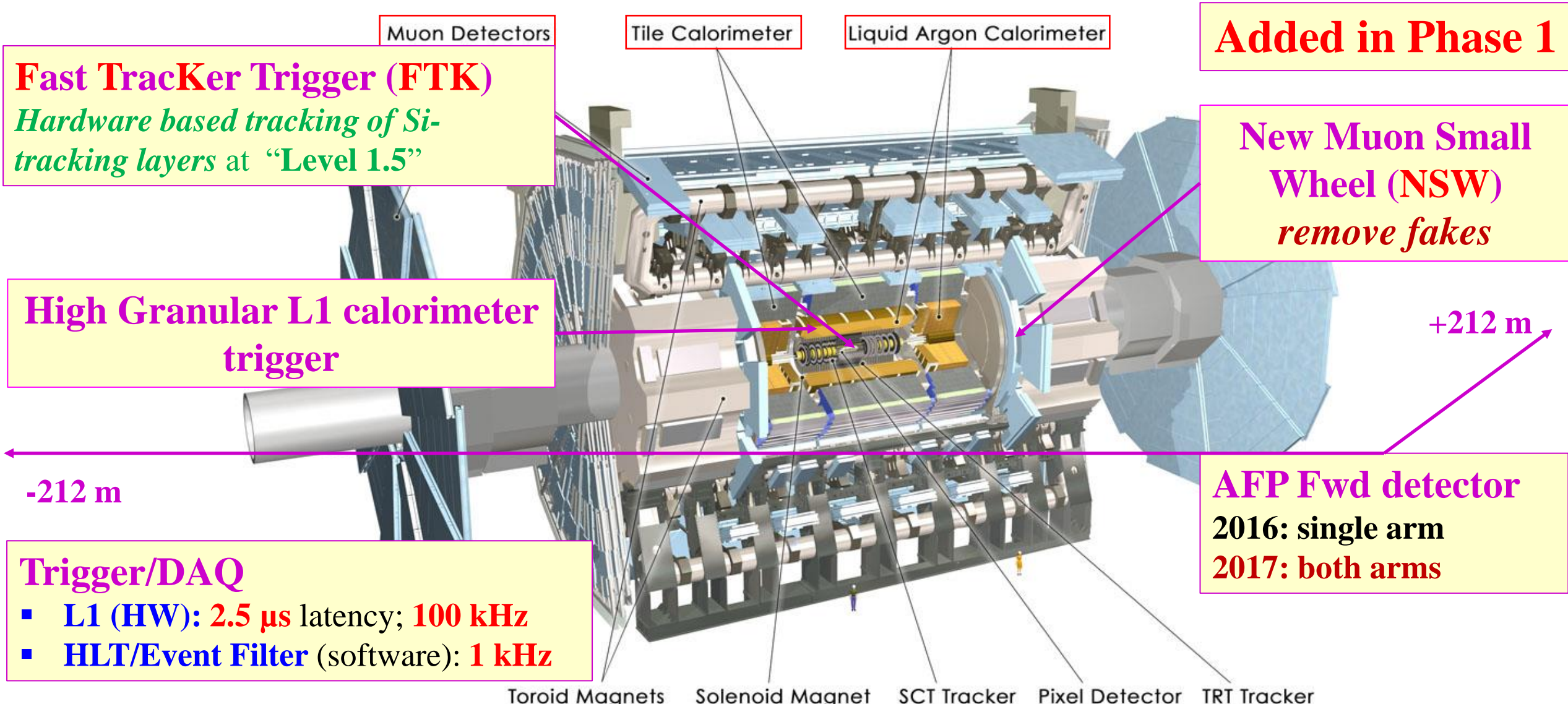
Two triggering systems: (3) *Resistive Plate Chambers [RPC]*: $|\eta| < 1.05$ (in barrel feet); (4) *Thin Gap Chambers [TGC]*: $1.0 < |\eta| < 2.4$

Improved acceptance from additional chambers in feet and elevator regions

More *RPC* in barrel feet & *MDT* in $|\eta| \sim 1.1-1.3$



ATLAS PHASE I UPGRADES (2019-2020)



Added in Phase 1

Fast Tracker Trigger (FTK)
Hardware based tracking of Si-tracking layers at "Level 1.5"

New Muon Small Wheel (NSW)
remove fakes

High Granular L1 calorimeter trigger

AFP Fwd detector
2016: single arm
2017: both arms

Trigger/DAQ

- **L1 (HW): 2.5 μ s** latency; **100 kHz**
- **HLT/Event Filter** (software): **1 kHz**

Main target:

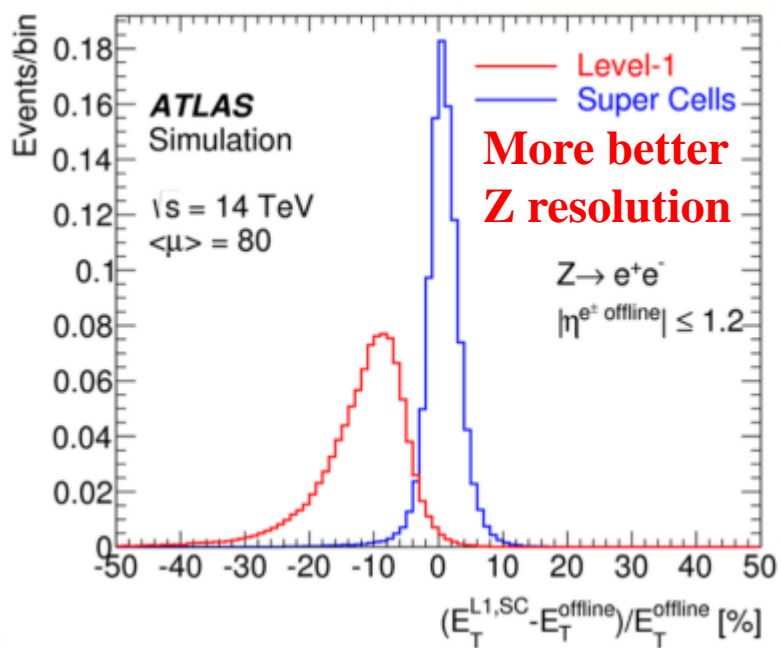
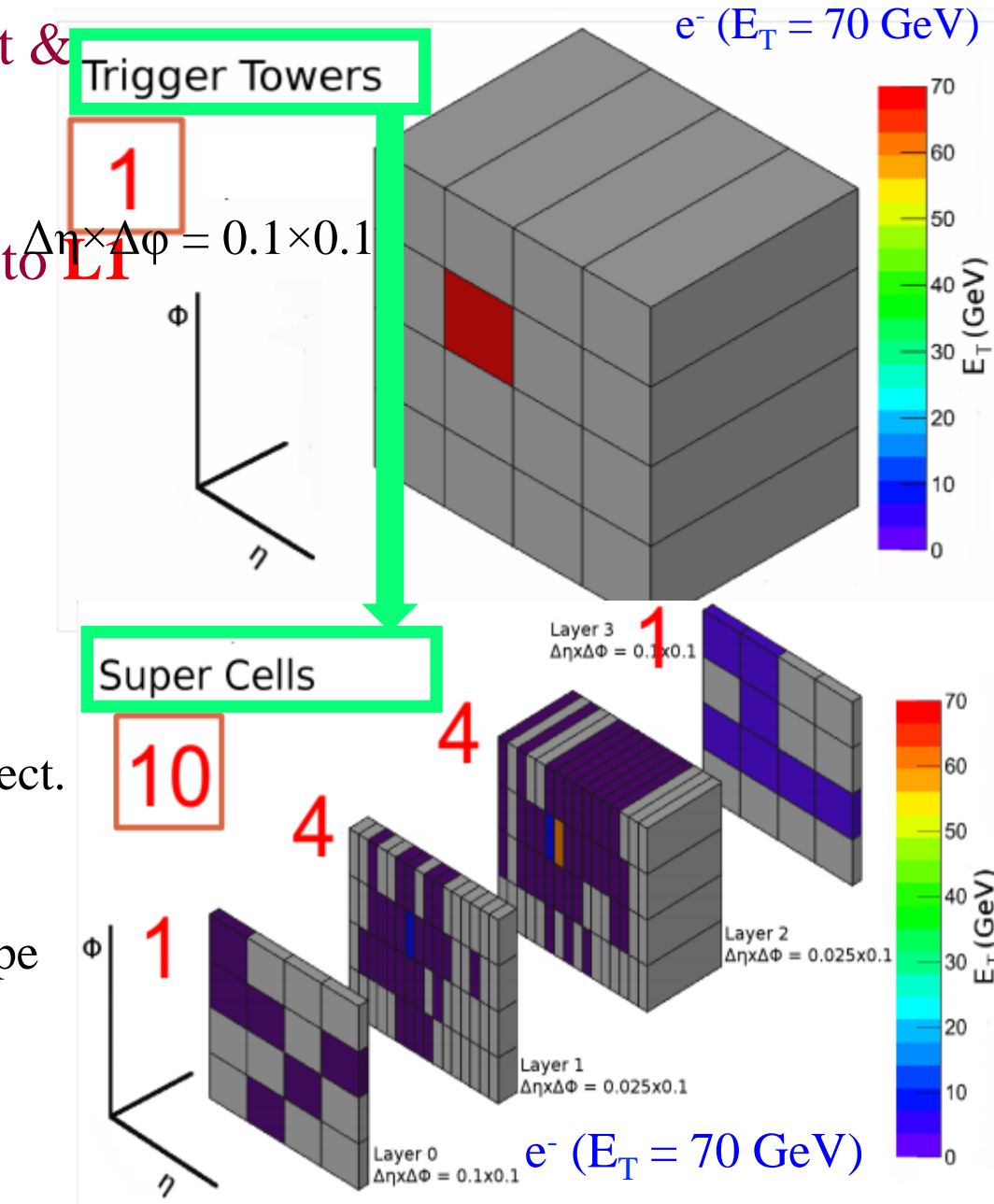
Better trigger capabilities (efficiency, fake rejection); Maintain same acceptance/ p_T thresholds at higher pileup

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CALORIMETER L1 GRANULAR TRIGGER

ATLAS-TDR-022-2013

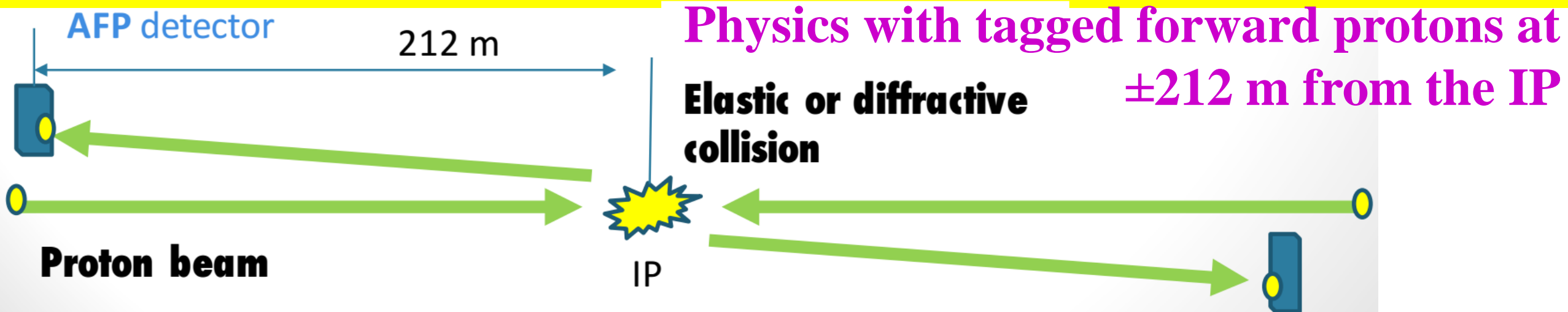
- ✓ Expect ~ 270 kHz @ $3 \times 10^{34} \text{cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ with current layout & Run1 thresholds (\rightarrow total **L1** rate of 100 kHz)
- ✓ 10x more granularity in η /depth (towers \rightarrow super-cells)
- ✓ New readout electronics feed 40 MHz digitized data to **L1**
- ✓ Apply offline reconstruction algorithms at **L1**
- Better jet rejection, lepton isolation/reconstruction
- Improved energy resolution
- Keep low threshold for lepton trigger



Status/Plans:

- Summer 2014: Installed FE elect. Demonstrator
- 2015: Successful data taking
- On-going: FE and BE prototype and production
- 2019: Installation

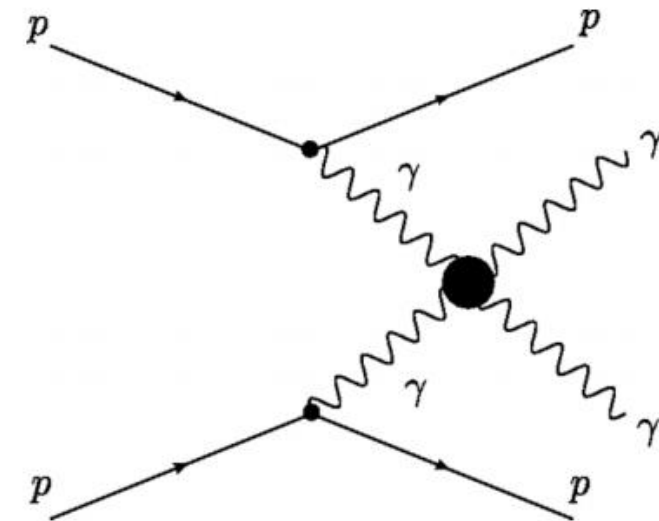
ATLAS FORWARD PHYSICS DETECTOR (AFP)



- Primary goal is to study high rate diffractive physics in special low- μ runs
- Eventually, the detector could work also on high $\langle \mu \rangle$ as an useful tool for searching new physics, but this option is still under investigation



Central exclusive production (CEP)



4-photon couplings are **absent** in the SM

ATLAS FORWARD DETECTORS

ATLAS Forward Physics (AFP)

➤ Infrastructures installed

- Cabling
- Exterior vacuum chamber between Q5 and Q6 modified

➤ Two stations (one arm) in C6R1 installed and equipped with tracking system

ALFA

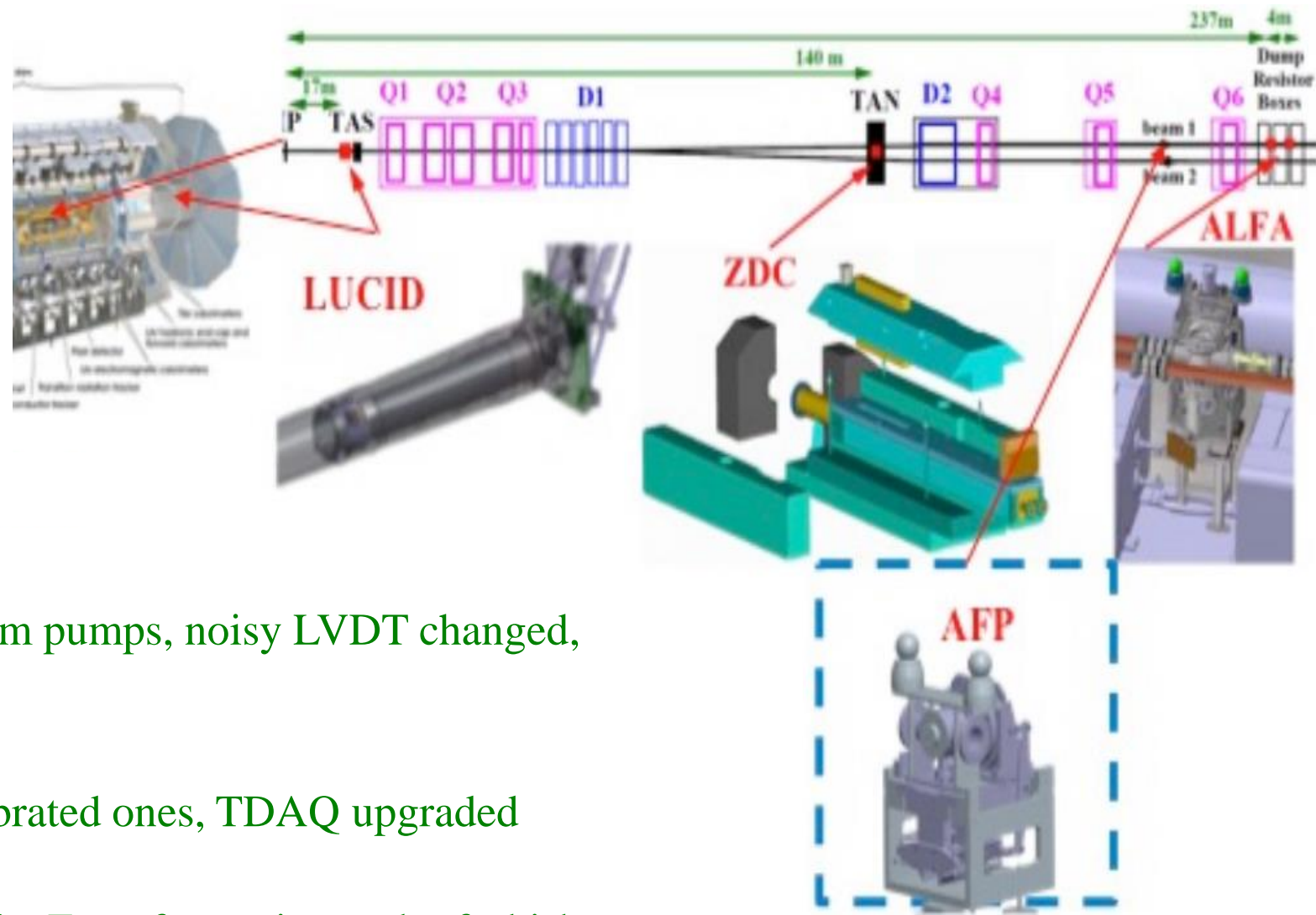
- Maintenance done on fans and vacuum pumps, noisy LVDT changed, DCS and TDAQ upgraded

LUCID

- 4+4 PMTs substituted with ^{207}Bi calibrated ones, TDAQ upgraded

ZDC

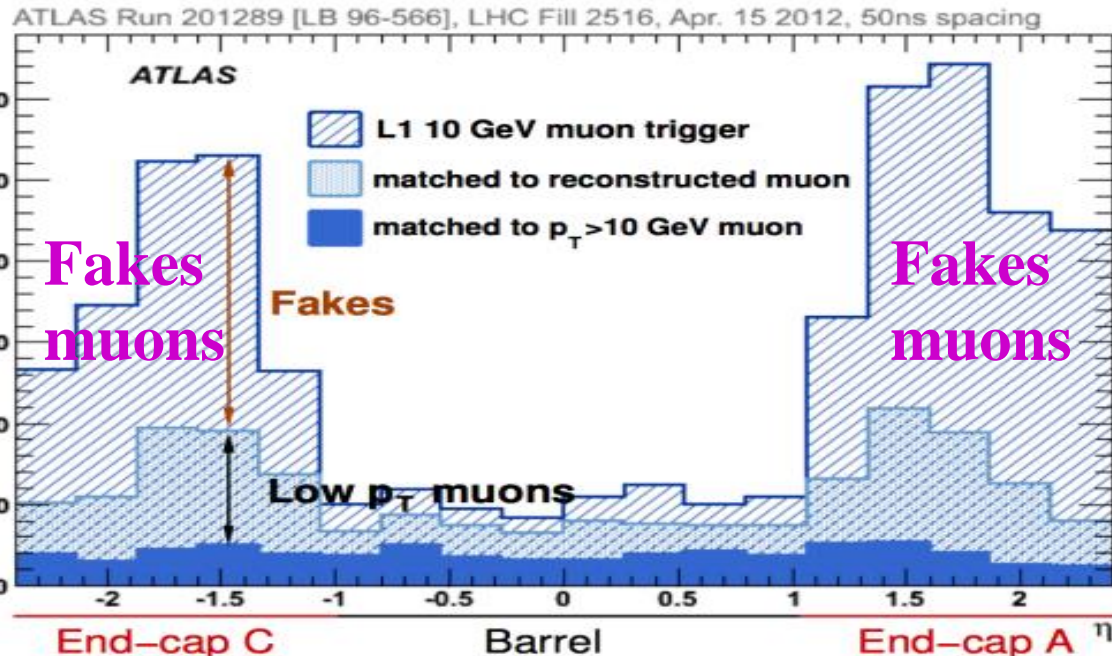
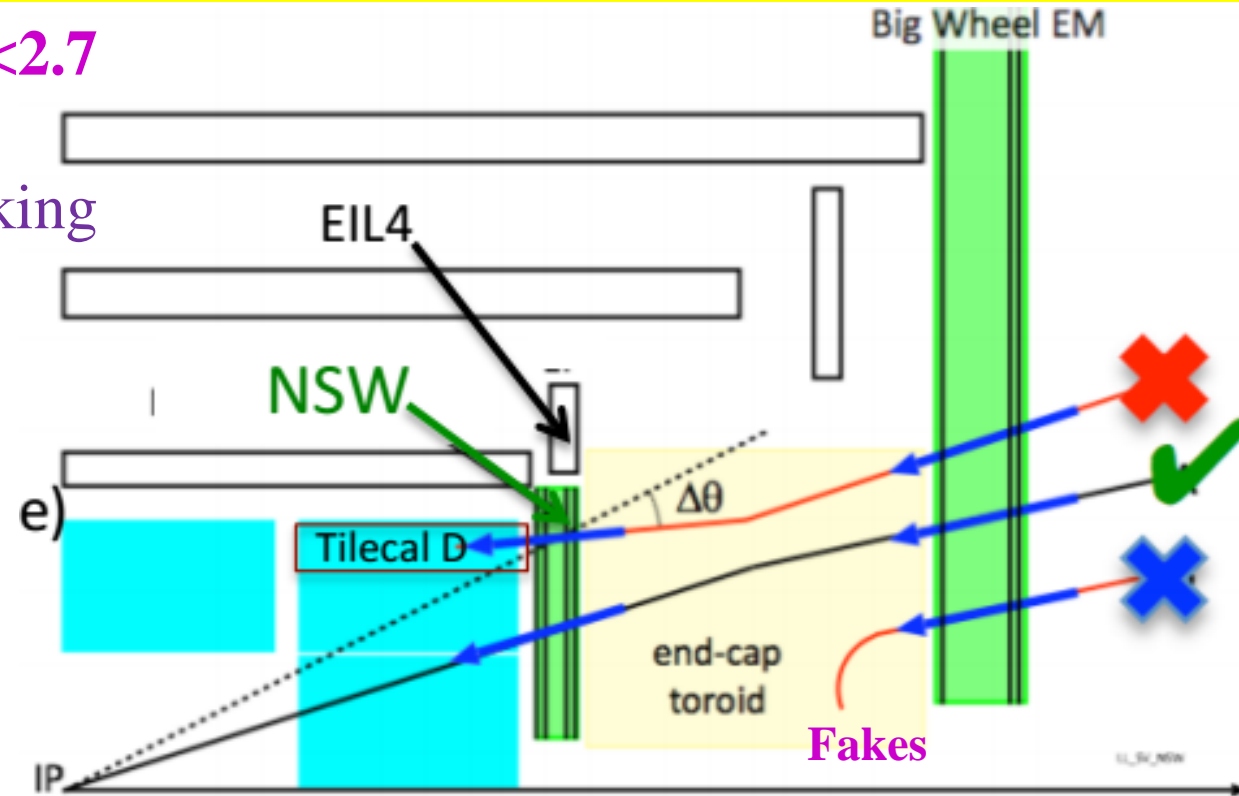
- Detectors placed in the Bdg 180 Buffer Zone for testing and refurbishment



NEW MUON SMALL WHEELS (NSW)

ATLAS-TDR-020-2013

- At present μ L1 dominated by fakes in $1.3 < |\eta| < 2.7$
- NSW w/ high-rate capability for L1:
 - sTGC + MicroMegas for trigger/precise tracking ($< 100 \mu\text{m}/\text{plane}$)
- L1 μ ($p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}$) $\sim 60 \text{ kHz}$
 - 22 kHz w/ NSW
 - 17 kHz w/ NSW + EIL4
 - 13 kHz w/ NSW + EIL4 + TileCal D



Status/Plans:

- Now: Modules 0 construction in various sites
- 2016: Final Design Review and PRR for all sites
- 2017/2018: Production
- 2019: Installation

©Belarus 2017

NEW SMALL WHEELS TECHNOLOGY

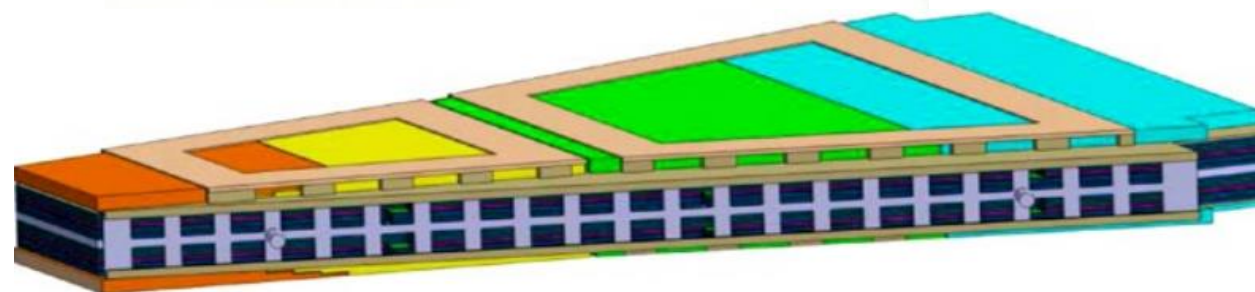
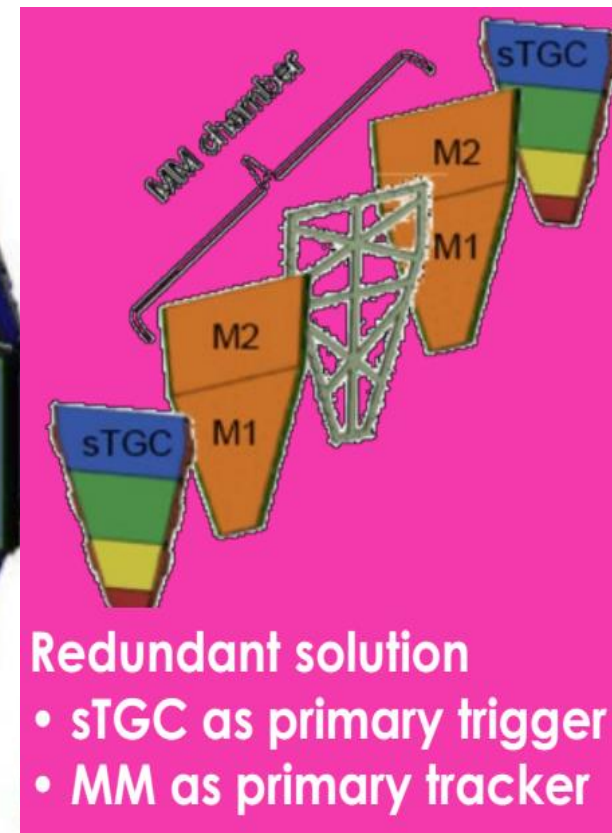
MicroMegas (area of 1200 m² distributed on 8 layers)

- Space resolution < 100 μm
- High granularity -> track separation
- High rate capability due to small gas gain

Thin Gap Chambers (sTGC) (area of 1200 m² distributed on 8 layers)

- Space resolution < 100 μm
- Bunch ID with **good timing resolution** to suppress fakes
- Track vectors with <1 mrad angular resolution

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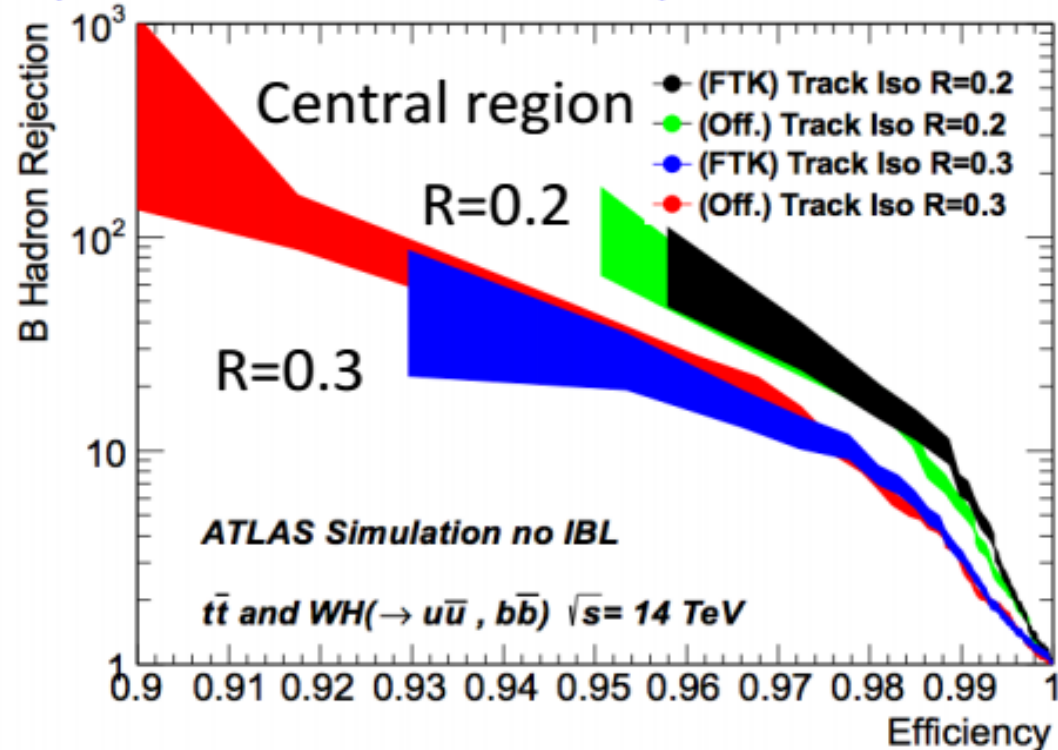
sTGC
MM
sTGC

LHC@CERN 2017

FAST TRACKER TRIGGER (FTK)

ATLAS-TDR-021-2013

μ rejection from B-decays vs μ efficiency from W



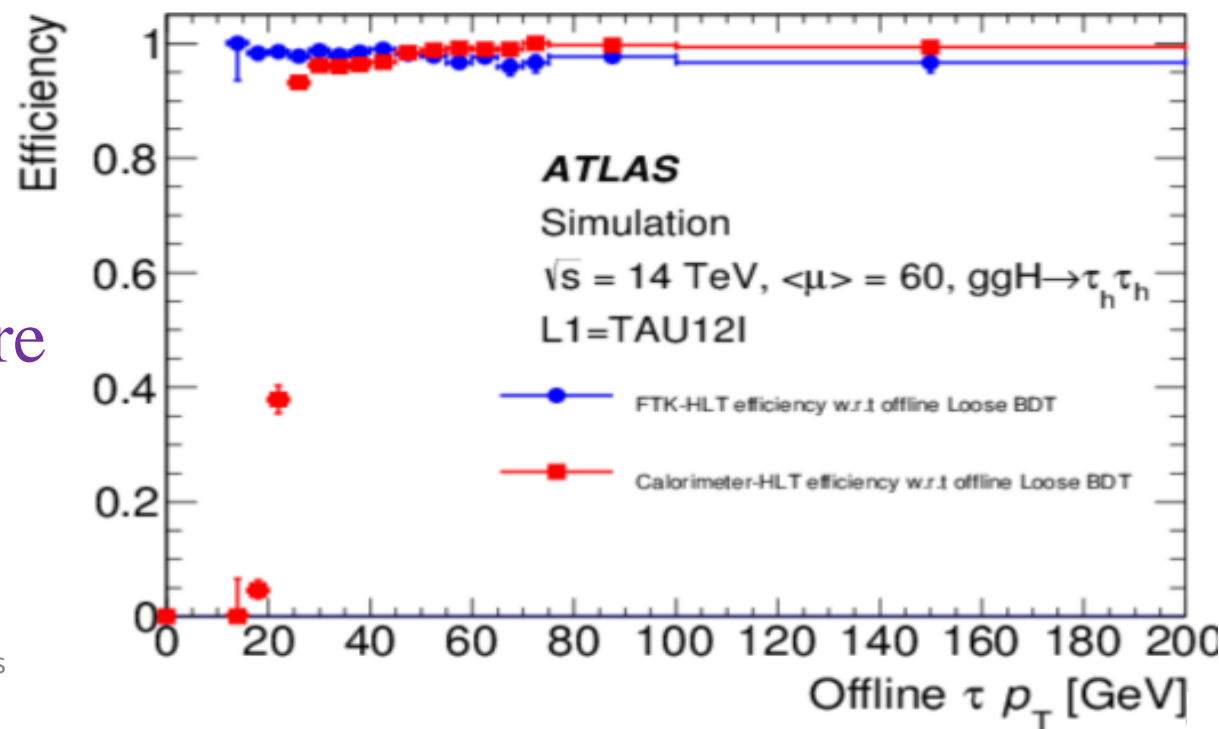
- *Hardware based tracking of Si-tracking layers* at “**Level 1.5**”
 - Provides tracking information to **L2** in $\sim 25 \mu\text{s}$
 - Two steps: (1) *Pattern recognition*; (2) *Track fitting*
- Performance ~ to off-line up to**
 $L = 3 \cdot 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

Status/Plans:

- ❖ Installed hardware/software infrastructure
- ❖ July 2016: expect full slice test
- ❖ Fall 2016: barrel commissioning
- ❖ 2017: full coverage operation

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τ Trigger efficiency improvement using FTK tracks



LHC@Belarus

TRIGGER/DAQ PHASE I UPGRADE

ATLAS-TDR-023-2013

Trigger/DAQ

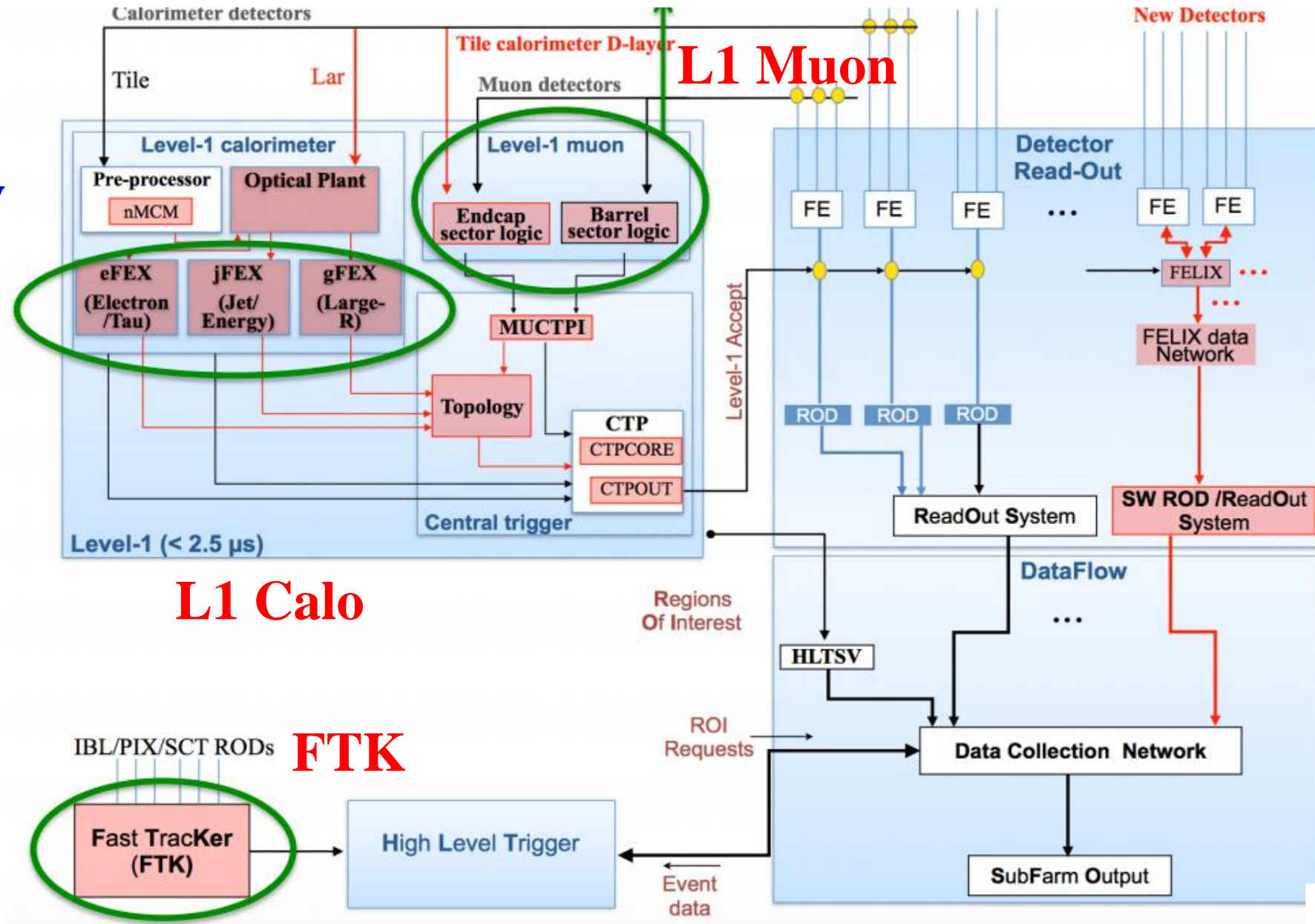
L1 (HW): 2.5 μ s latency; 100 kHz
HLT/Event Filter: 1 kHz

- Centre-of-mass **8 \rightarrow 13 TeV**
2-2.5x increase in trigger rates
- Peak luminosity **0.8 \rightarrow 1.7e³⁴**: **~2x higher** trigger rates

Possible options:

- Increase output rate**
 \rightarrow Challenge for offline computing
- Increase thresholds**
 \rightarrow Lose interesting physics
- Increase rejection**
 \rightarrow Better **hardware** and **software**

Yuri Kulchitsky



ATLAS PHASE II UPGRADES FOR HL-LHC (2024-2026)

CERN-LHCC-2012-022; CERN-LHCC-2015-020

Muon Detectors

Tile Calorimeter

Liquid Argon Calorimeter

Added in Phase 2

ITK- Inner tracker

- Pixels + Strips (Si)
- $|\eta| < 2.7 \rightarrow |\eta| < 4.0^*$

Calorimeters:

- LAr/Tilecal FE, BE electronics
- HGTD Timing Detector
- $2.5 < |\eta| < 5^*$

Muons:

- Inner Barrel Layer
- Electronics
- Muon tag $2.7 < |\eta| < 4.0^*$

Trigger/DAQ

- L0 (calo+muon): 1 MHz; 10 μ s latency
- L1 (calo+muon+ITK): 400 kHz; 60 μ s latency
- HLT/EF: 10 kHz

*** Large η scenarios (part of the reference detector layout)**

Toroid Magnets

Solenoid Magnet

SCT Tracker

Pixel Detector

TRT Tracker

Refs: ATLAS Phase II LoI [CERN-LHCC-2012-022]; IDRs and preparation of design choices \rightarrow Tech. Design Reports-TDRs (end 2016-end 2017); Impact of different cost scenarios on physics/perf. [scoping doc. CERN-LHCC-2015-020]

INNER TRACKER DETECTOR (ITK) FOR HL-LHC

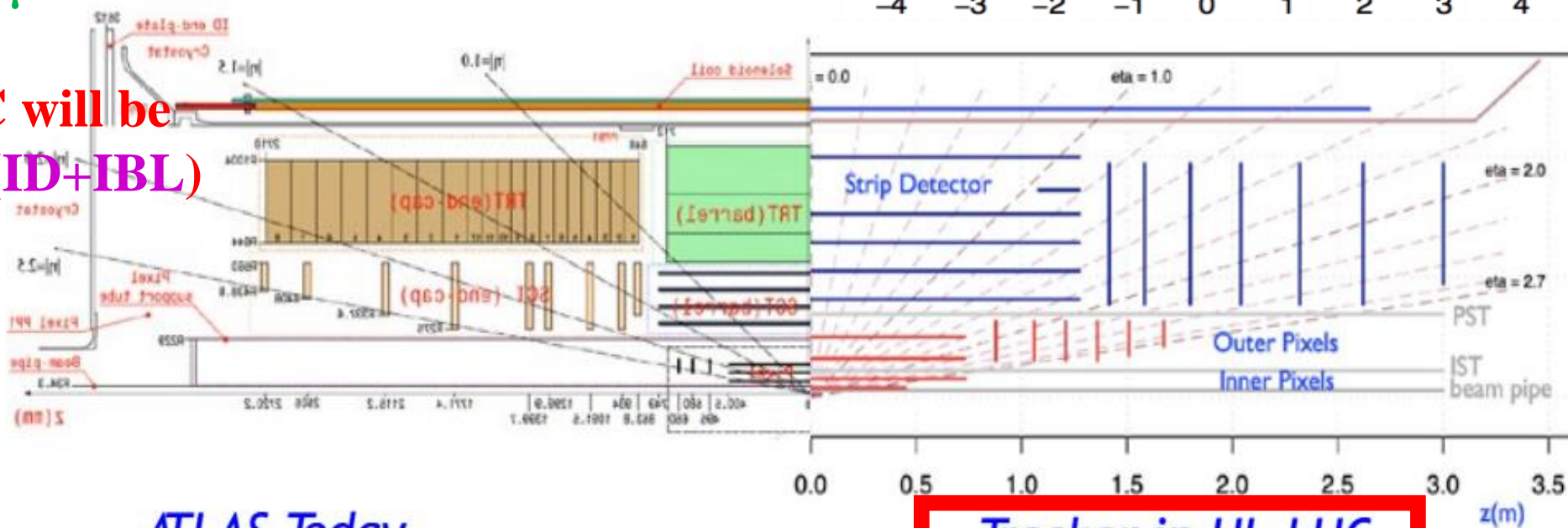
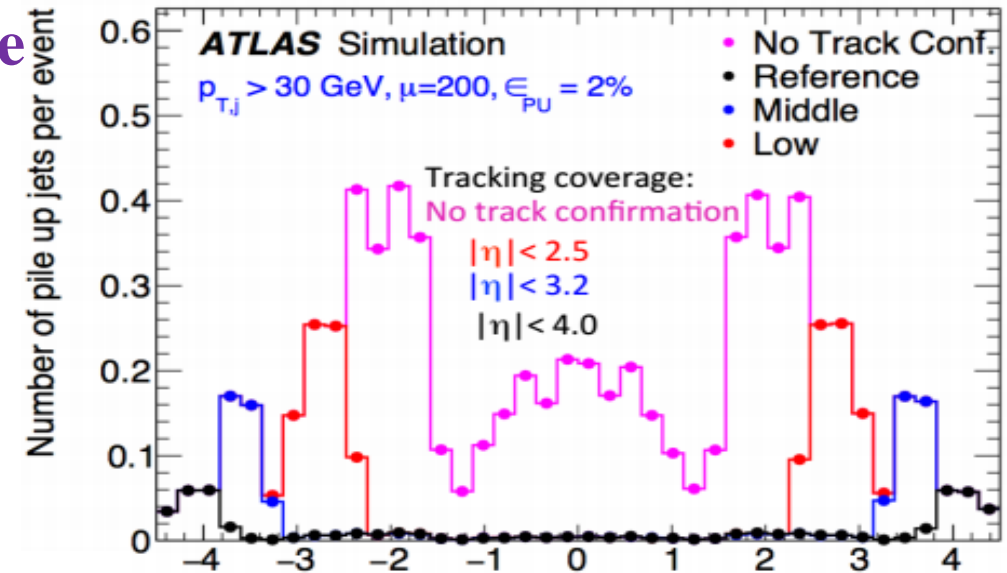
Goal:

- ❑ Keep good tracking & vertex perf. + b-tag capabilities
- ❑ Pile-up and Radia. levels ($10^{16}n/cm^2$) is a big challenge
- ❑ Reference layout (LoI-VF):
 - 4 Pixel Layers (~9-18 m²):
 - 1) Pixel sensors: Planar, 3D, HV/HR CMOS
 - 2) Hybrid module w/pixel sensors +FE chip + Interconnect
 - 2x5 Strip Layers (~190 m²): n-in p , HV/HR CMOS
- ❑ ~ 8x more channels than current ID
- ❑ ~ 2-3x less material than current ID (<0.3 X₀; |η|<1)
- ❑ Occupancy <1% for <μ>=200
- ❑ ~14 hits up to |η|=2.5
- ❑ ITK perf. in HL-LHC will be same or better than for (ID+IBL)

Status/Plans:

- **Ongoing:** layout and prototypes optimization
- **TDR:** Q4 2016 (strips) & Q4 2017 (pixels)
- **Construction:** 2018-2023
- **Installation:** 2024-2025

Number PU jets vs η (ε PU jets=2%)



ATLAS Today

Tracker in HL-LHC

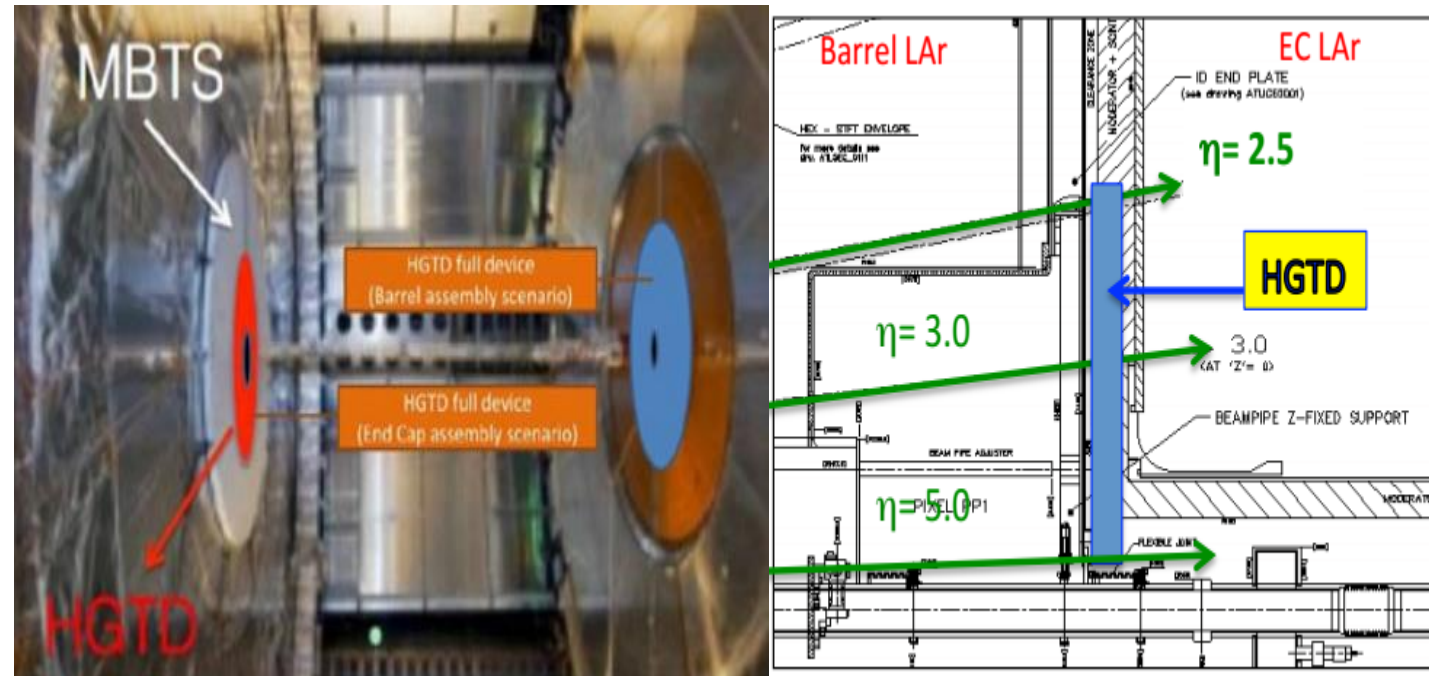
HIGH GRANULARAR TIMING DETECTOR (HGTD) FOR $2.5 < |\eta| < 5$

Goal:

- Pile-up mitigation *in forward*
 - ❖ Offline: Improve e/g and jet/ E_T^{miss}
 - ❖ Online: **L0** Trigger time info
- Keep lower trigger thresholds
- Increase VBF physics acceptance

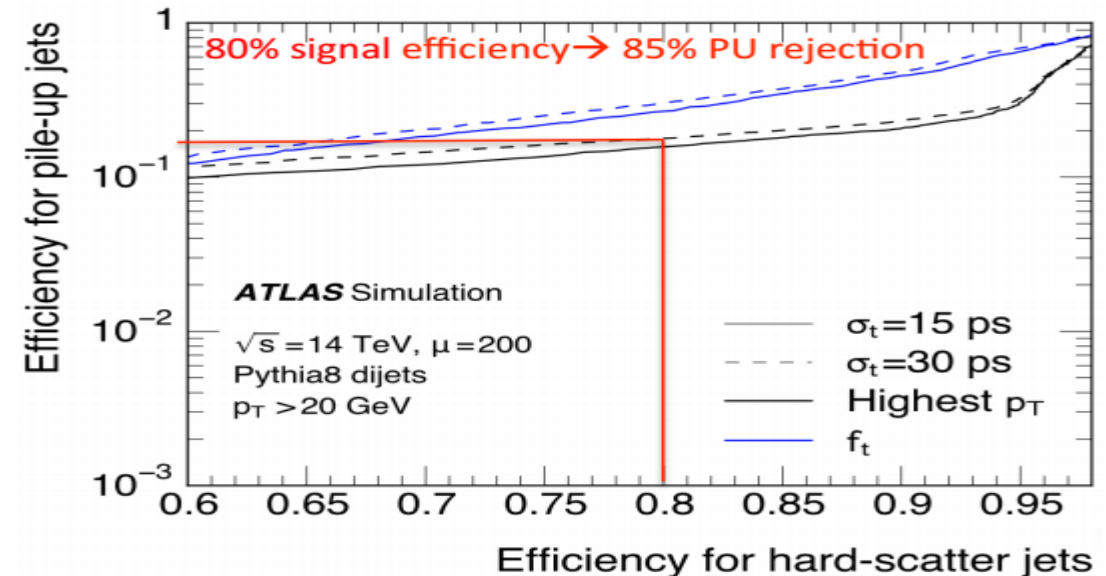
Layout:

- **4 Si layers** in front of LAr EMEC+FCAL
- $\Delta t \sim 30$ ps ; $< 5 \times 5$ mm²
- Option: Pre-shower $3X_0$ W in $2.5 < |\eta| < 3.2$



Status/Plans:

- Ongoing:
 - ❖ R&D in Si sensors (LGAD, pin diode) for speed and radiation hardness needs
 - ❖ Study **L0** trigger/perf./physics gains
- Fall 2016: Test beams (LGAD, pin diodes)
- Installation: **2024-2025**

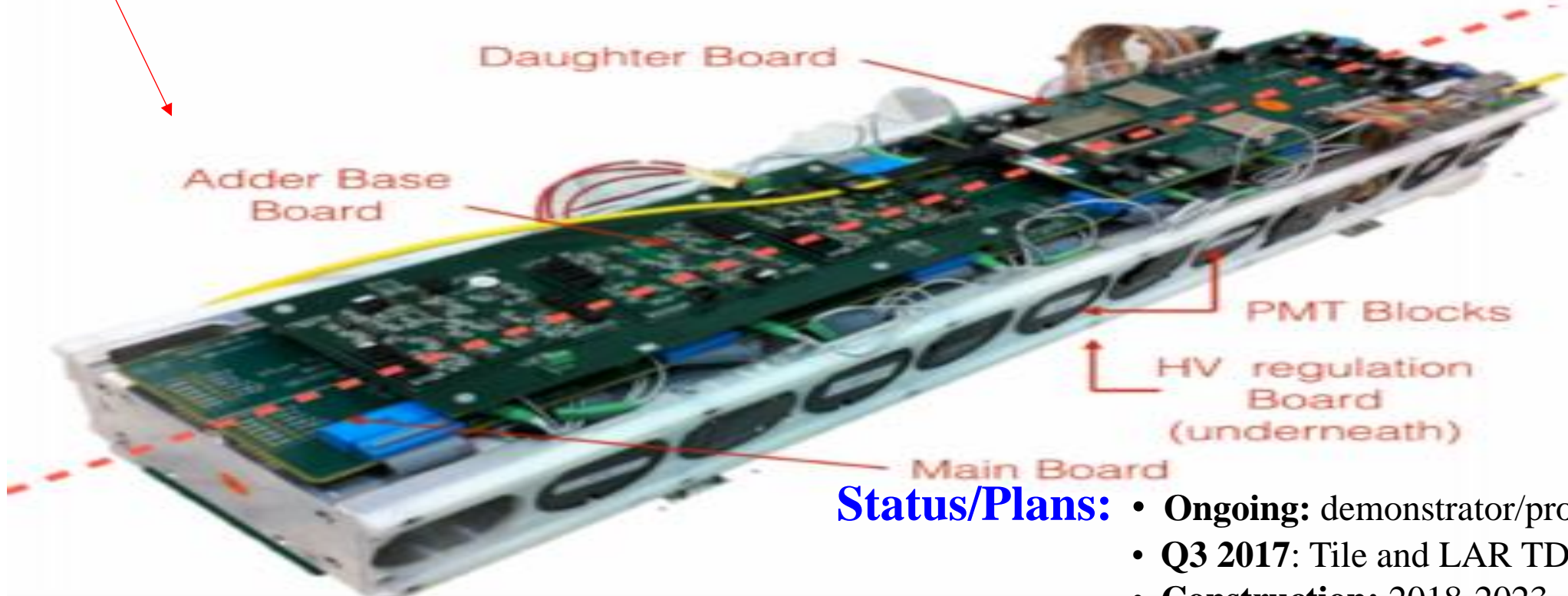


CALORIMETER (LAR AND TILECAL) AT HL-LHC

➤ Replace only FE/BE electronics in (Tile/LAr) barrel + End Cup

- ❖ Ageing/Irradiation
- ❖ Compatible w/**L0** trigger (rate/latency)
- ❖ Send digital data to **L0** trigger (**40 MHz**)

Tile FE electronics demonstrator



- Status/Plans:**
- **Ongoing:** demonstrator/prototypes tests (Tile)
 - **Q3 2017:** Tile and LAR TDR
 - **Construction:** 2018-2023
 - **Installation:** 2024-2025

ATLAS MUON SPECTROMETER AT THE HL-LHC

New μ chambers:

- ❑ NSW (sTGCs+MM): *remove fakes (2019-2020)*
- ❑ Thin-gap RPCs in barrel: *better acceptance and $\sigma_{PT} \mu$ trigger*
- ❑ sMDTs in barrel: *to free space for Thin-gap RPCs*
- ❑ New electronics in RPC/TGC and MDT for *new trigger architecture*

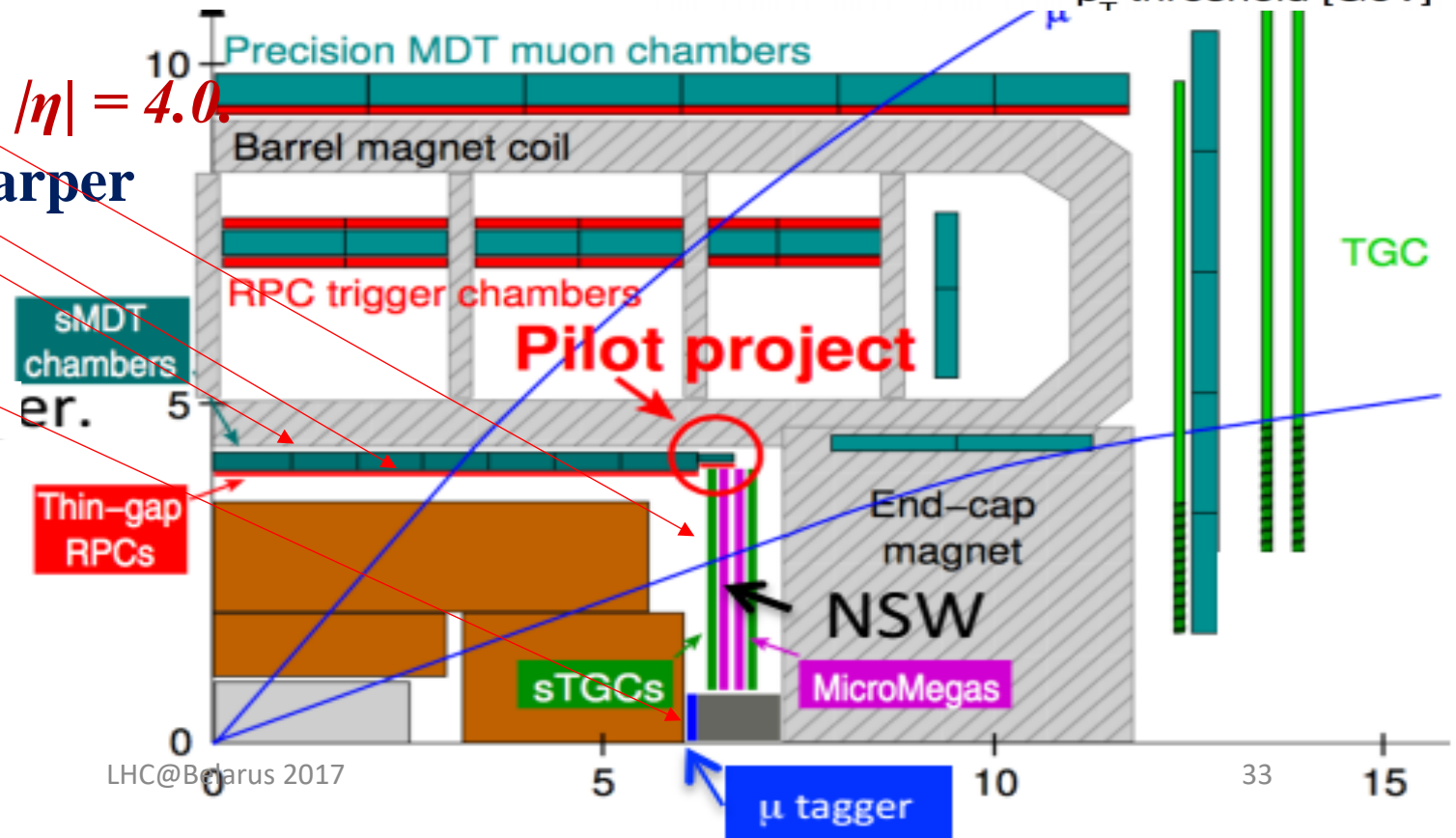
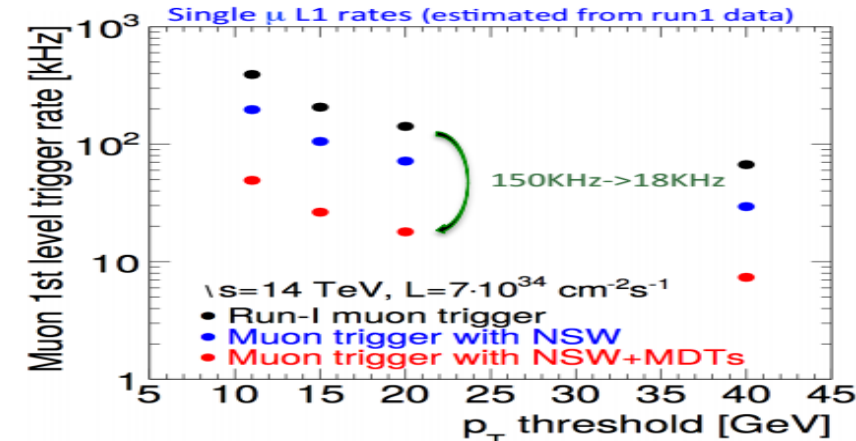
❑ μ tagger: *to identify muons up to $|\eta| = 4.0$.*

- ❖ Better trigger acceptance, ϵ and sharper thresholds

- ❖ L1 $\mu_{p_T > 20 \text{ GeV}}$: *150 kHz \rightarrow 18 kHz*
(w/ NSW+MDT)

Status/Plans:

- ❖ Ongoing: maturing decisions on electronics and chambers proposals
- ❖ June 2016: decide scope of electronics replacement for MDT barrel
- ❖ Construction: 2018-2023
- ❖ Installation: 2024-2026



TRIGGER/DAQ AT HL-LHC

New design of hardware trigger:

Move part of the **High Level Trigger (HLT)** reconstruction into the early stage of trigger.

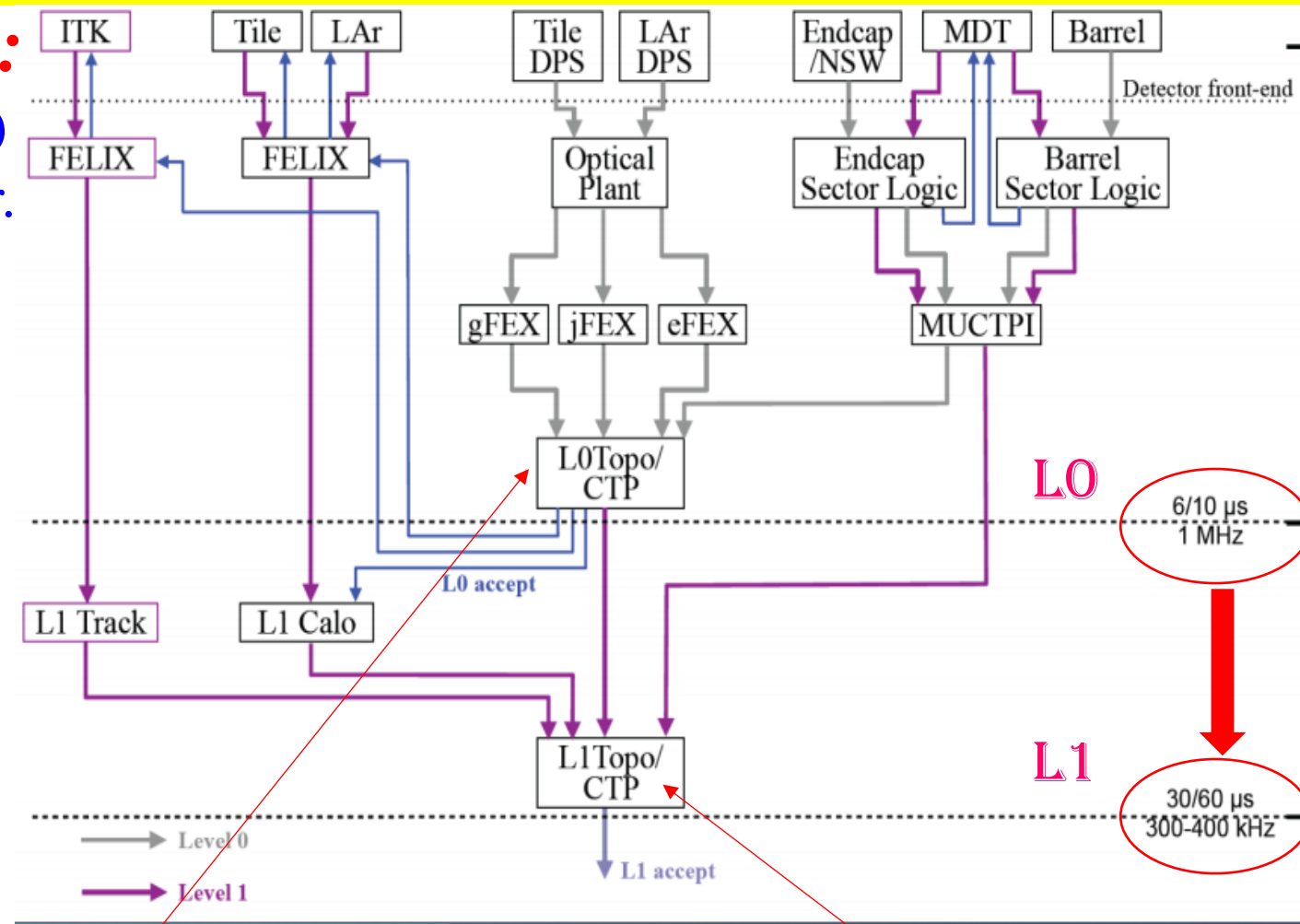
- *Goal: keep thresholds on p_T of triggering leptons and L1 trigger rates low*

Triggering sequence

- **L0** trigger (Calo/Muon) *reduces* rate within **$\sim 6 \mu\text{s}$ to 1 MHz** and defines **Regions of Interests (RoIs)**
- **L1** track trigger extracts tracking info inside RoIs from readout electronics

Challenge:

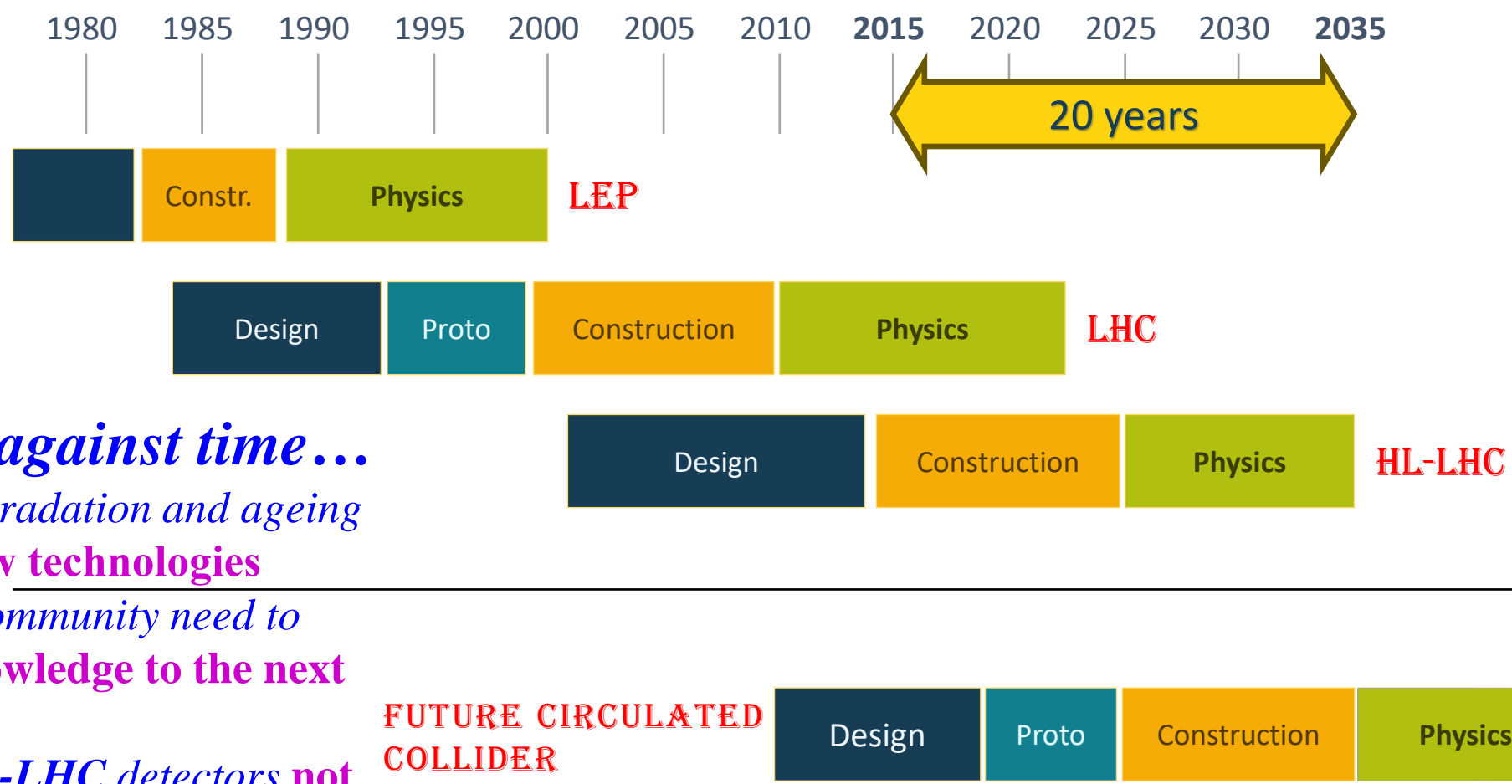
- Finish processing within the latency constraints
- Requires changes to electronics feeding trigger system



LEVEL-0 (L0) Calo+Muon
 Latency $\sim 6 \mu\text{s}$, rate $\sim 1 \text{ MHz}$
 Define RoIs for **L1**

LEVEL-1 (L1) Calo+Muon+ITK
 Latency $\sim 30 \mu\text{s}$, rate $\sim 400 \text{ kHz}$
 All data are moved off detector

BONUS: CERN CIRCULAR COLLIDERS + FUTURE CIRCULAR COLLIDER (FCC)



Challenge against time...

- *Detector degradation and ageing*
→ inject new technologies
- *Developer community need to transfer knowledge to the next generation*
- *Develop HL-LHC detectors not forgetting what will come NEXT*

“Preparation of CERN’s future: design studies for future accelerators: CLIC, FCC (includes HE-LHC)”

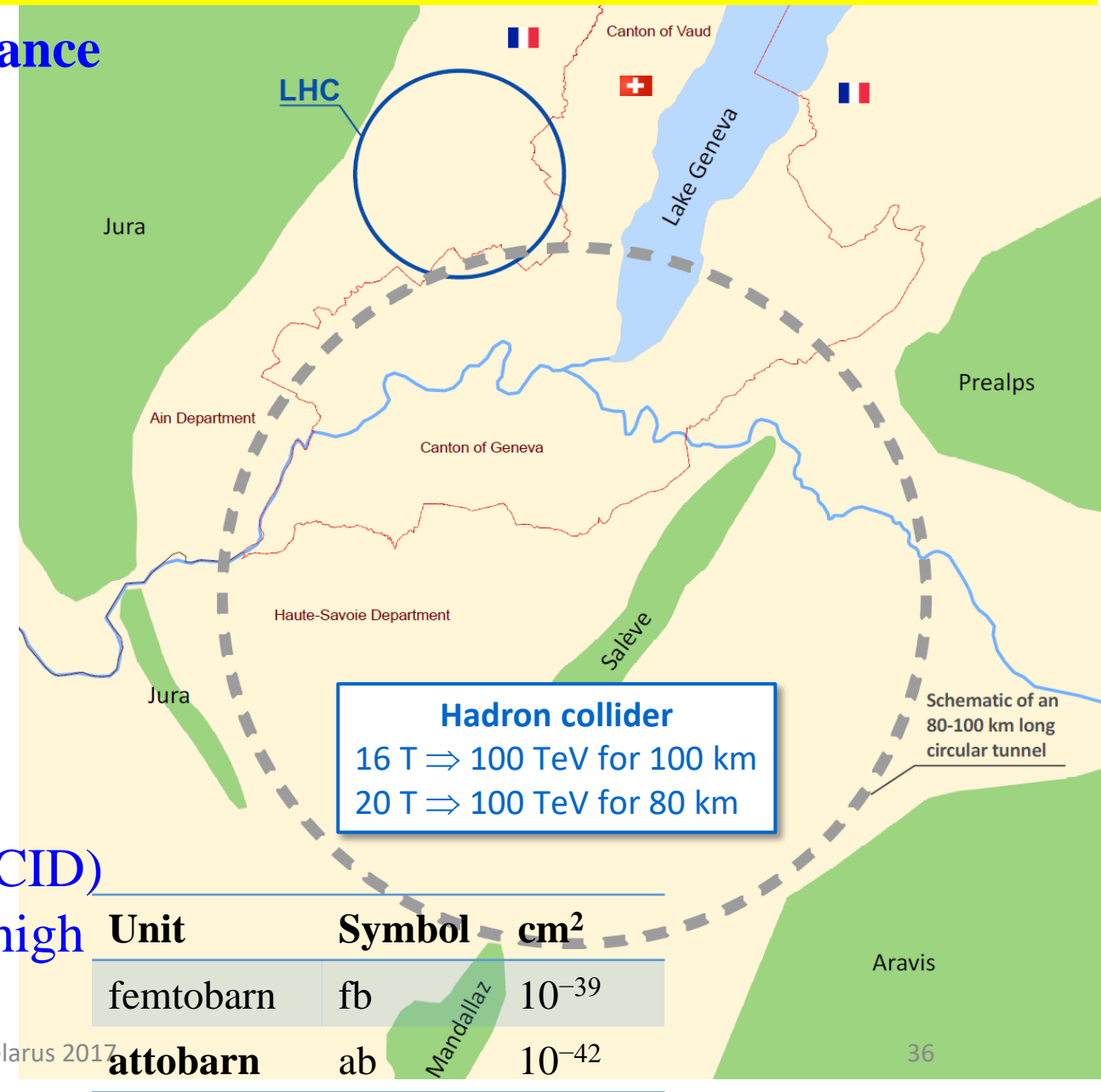
BONUS: BASIC INPUT TO FCC INFRASTRUCTURE & OPERATION

Future Circulated Collider (FCC) performance

- Center of mass energy: **100 TeV**
- Peak luminosity ultimate: $\leq 30 \times 10^{34}$
- Bunch Crossing **<5 ns**
- Integrated luminosity ultimate $\sim 1000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ (average per year)
- 25 years operation, leading to $\sim 20 \text{ ab}^{-1}$

Consequence on detectors

- Boosted objects \rightarrow up to $|\eta|=6$ coverage
- High pileup and fast Bunch-Crossing (BC) \rightarrow very fast and granular detectors
- Momentum resolution $\approx 15\%$ at $p_T=10 \text{ TeV}$
- **$\sim 1 \text{ ns}$** sharp Bunch-Crossing Identification (BCID)
- Particle flow capability for calorimeters with high granularity **25 mrad^2**
- Fine timing against pileup \rightarrow **< 100 ps**



CONCLUSIONS

- ❑ **THE ATLAS COLLABORATION** have developed an ambitious and detailed upgrade program for fulfilling the stringent luminosity conditions of the **HL-LHC**.
Maintaining/Improving the current detector performance.
- ❑ **PHASE 0** is achieved before the start of **LHC RUN 2**.
- ❑ **PHASE I** projects and almost all in the Full Dress Rehearsal phase. **PHASE I** upgrade focusing on trigger.
Maintain low thresholds at up to **2x** design luminosity.
- ❑ **PHASE II Letter of Intent** have been approved. **PHASE II** upgrade to operate **ATLAS** at up to **7x** design luminosity.

**MANY THANKS
FOR YOUR ATTENTION!**