TRIUMF

The ATLAS Detector at the Large Hadron Collider

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McDonald Institute Summer Particle (Astro)Physics Workshop

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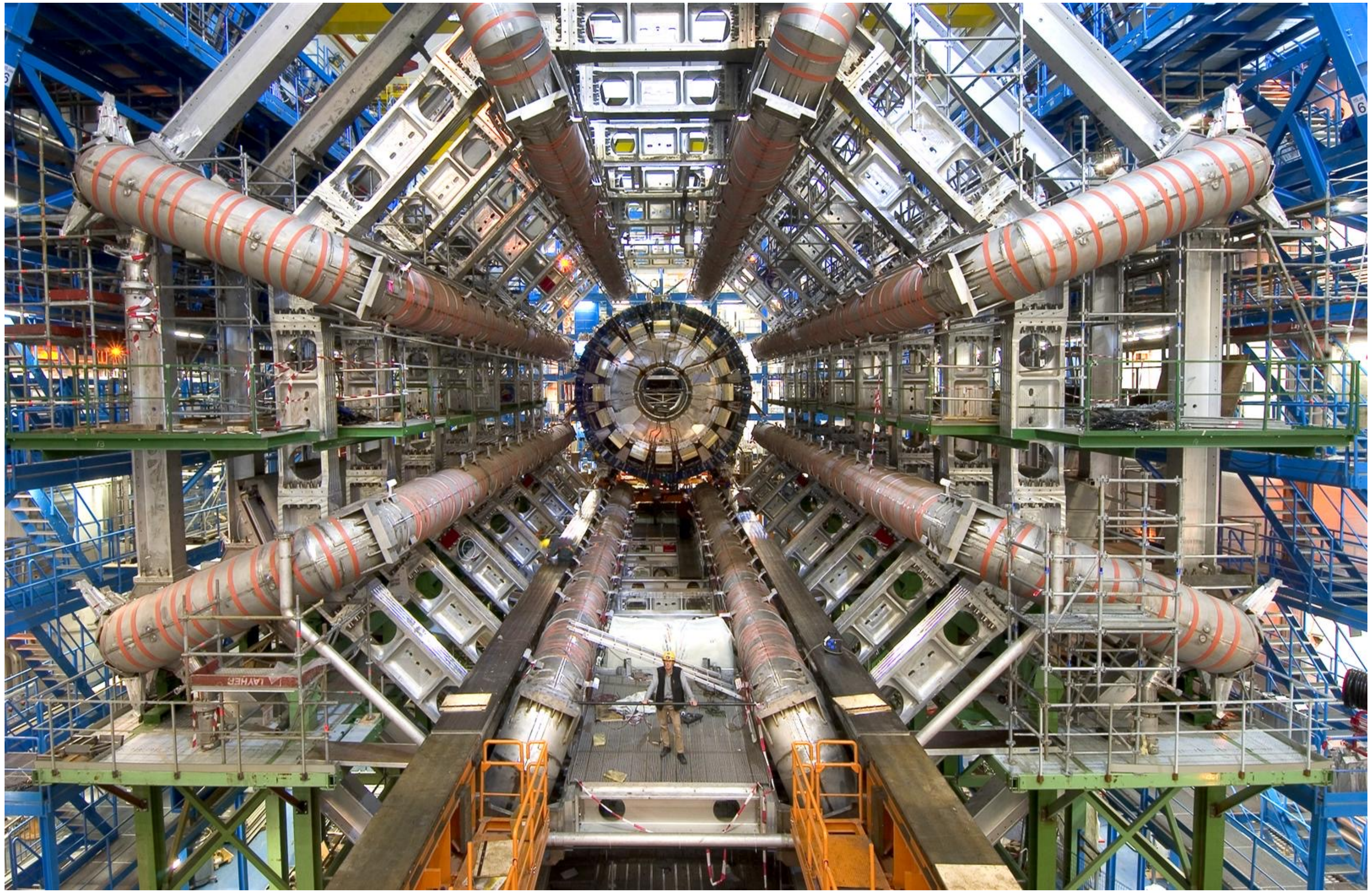


ATLAS EXPERIMENT

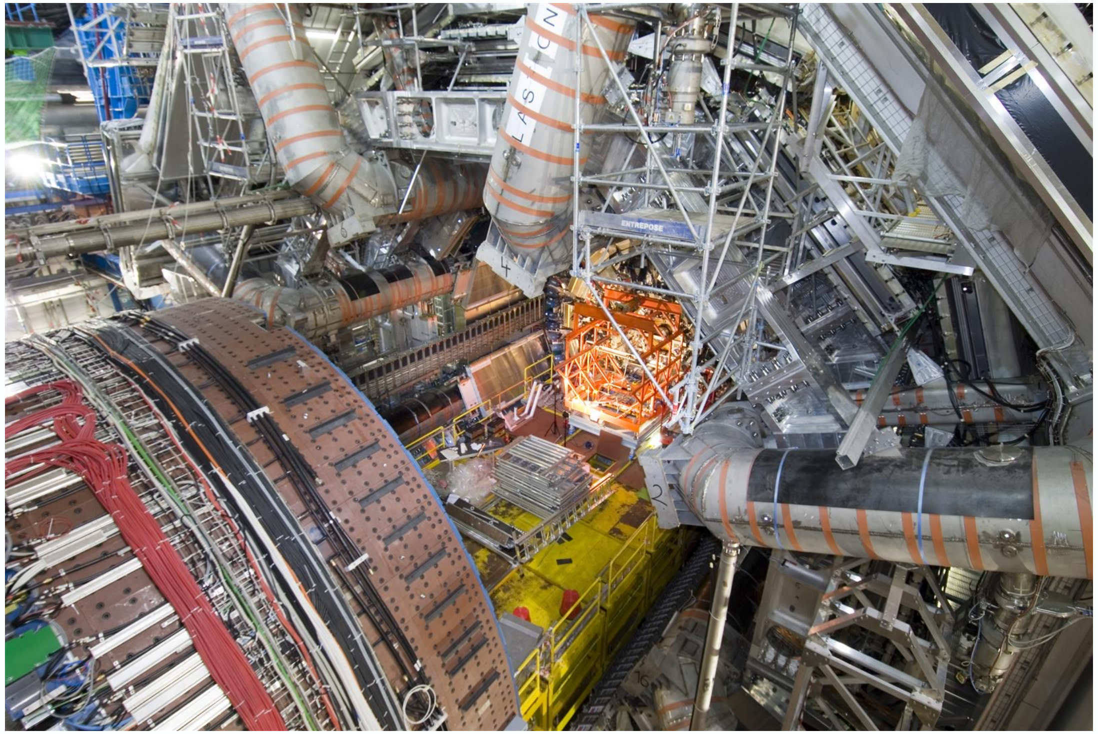
Discovery, accelerated

Who I am?

- Isabel Trigger, TRIUMF Senior Scientist
- BSc McGill 1994
  - Honours Physics
- MSc Montréal 1996
  - R&D on silicon detectors for ATLAS
- PhD Montréal 1999
  - OPAL@LEP, WWZ couplings
- CERN fellow/staff 1999-2005
  - OPAL Supersymmetry searches & ATLAS Muon Spectrometer alignment
- TRIUMF since 2005
  - ATLAS – several projects – most recently thin gap chamber construction for New Small Wheel of Muon Spectrometer

The Particle Physics of ATLAS

- ATLAS is definitely in the "create weird particles by smashing boring ones together" camp of particle physics experiments
- Our "boring" particles are protons
  - (protons are actually very interesting, but that is beyond scope of talk)
- Weird particles we create include:
  - Higgs bosons*, top quarks, W and Z bosons, bottom quarks (etc.)
  - … and *maybe* also charginos, neutralinos, Z', squarks, gluinos…?



Large Hadron Collider – the biggest machine in the world

- Planning started in 1980s
  - First collisions 2009
  - Expected to run until >2035
- E_{beam}=6.5 TeV (E_{cm}=13 TeV)
- 120 billion protons/bunch
  - 2808 bunches / beam
  - 11245 circuits / second

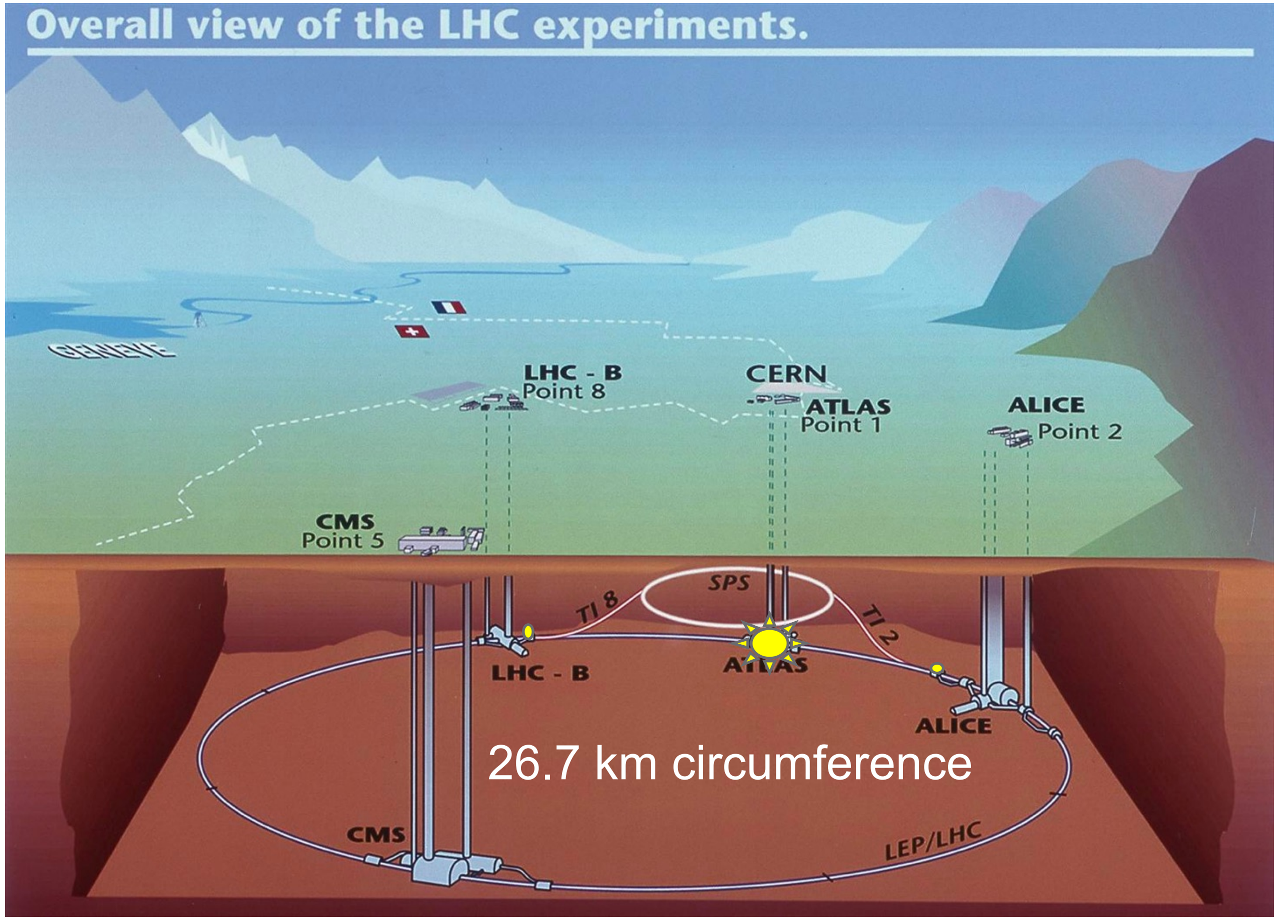
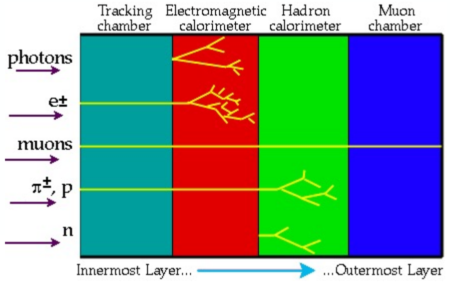
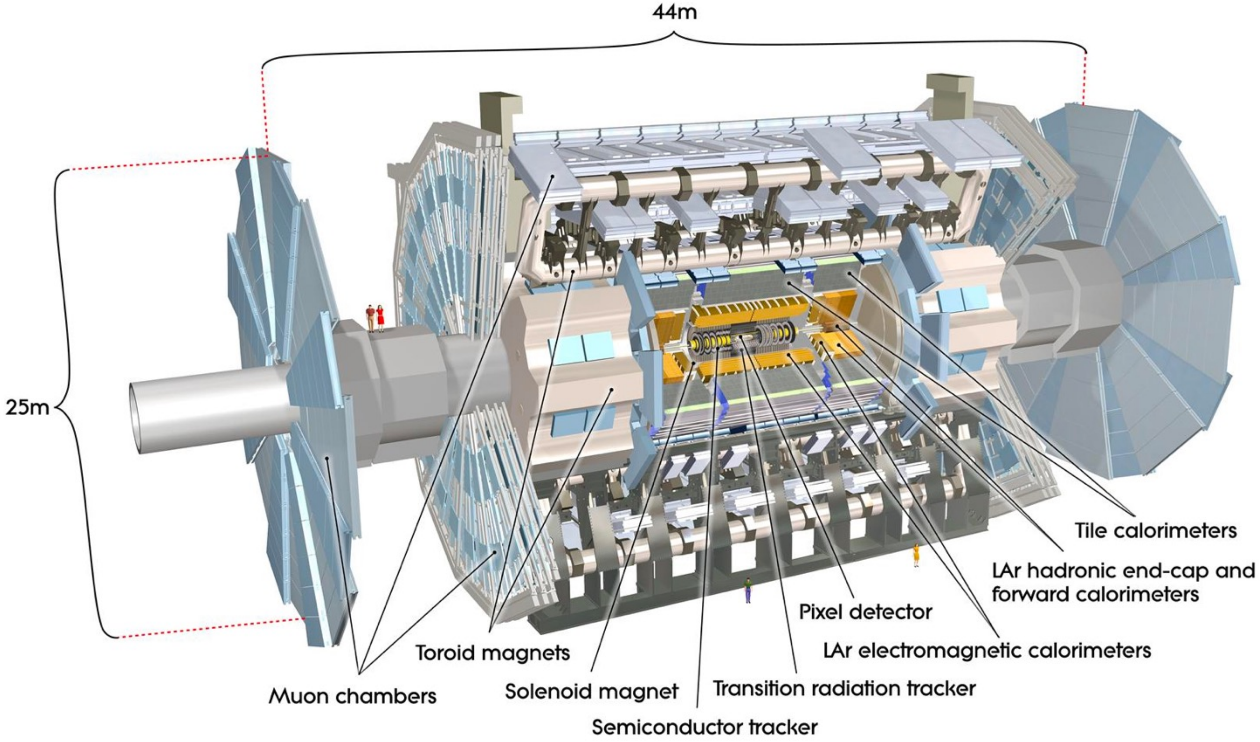


Image: CERN

The ATLAS Detector – our eyes on the subatomic world

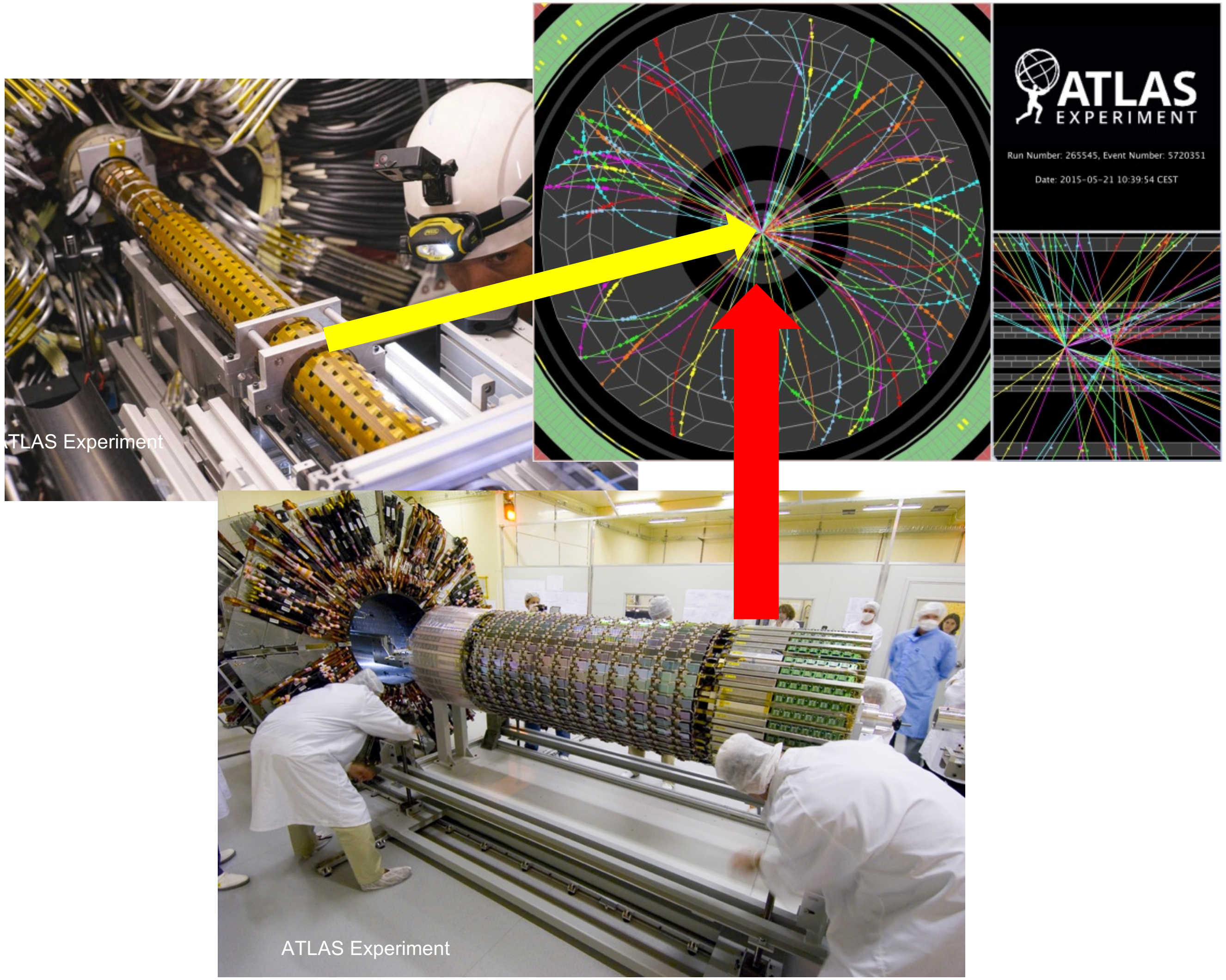
- Most massive new particles are unstable & decay before even leaving beam pipe:
  - NO HIGGS DETECTOR!
  - No top quark, Z or W detector
- We reconstruct *short-lived massive* particles from traces of their (relatively) *stable remnants*: **electrons**, **photons**, **muons**, **protons**, **pions**, so we need…
  - a **General-Purpose** detector!
- http://atlas.cern/discover/detector

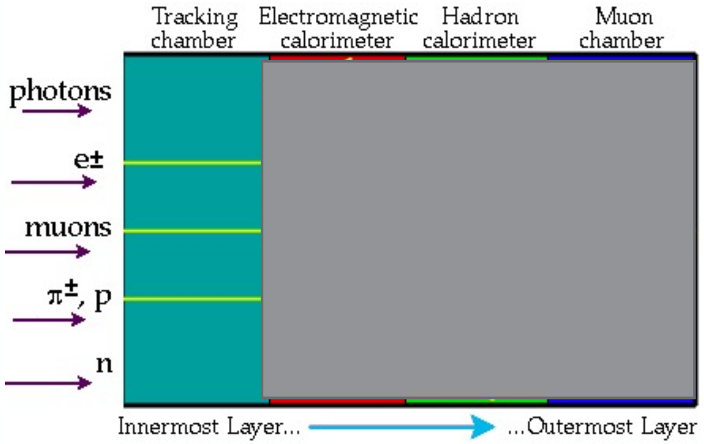




Detecting charged particles – the Inner Detector (Tracker)

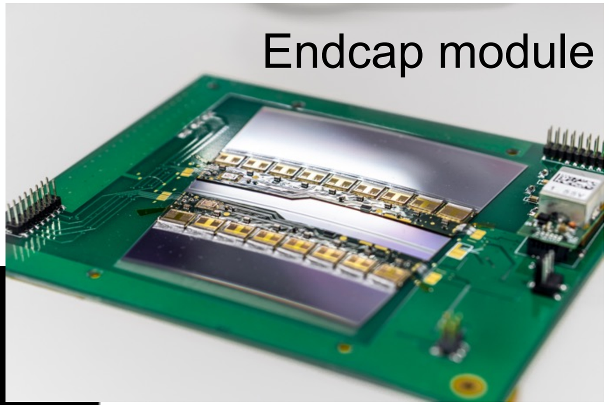
- Charged particles ionize material
  - Gas or silicon (in trackers, material is low-density)
  - Leave ionization track of stripped-off electrons
  - Electric field (HV wires in gas, bias on the Si itself for Si) makes charges drift toward readout electrodes
- Charged particles bend in a magnetic field
  - Tracker sits in strong solenoid magnet providing axial B-field, so ionization tracks curve in transverse plane
  - Bending *direction* depends on <u>charge</u>
  - Bending *radius* measures <u>momentum</u>
- ATLAS uses
  - silicon pixels and strips for high resolution near beamline
  - straw tubes (with transition radiation detection) farther out, to give many tracking points economically

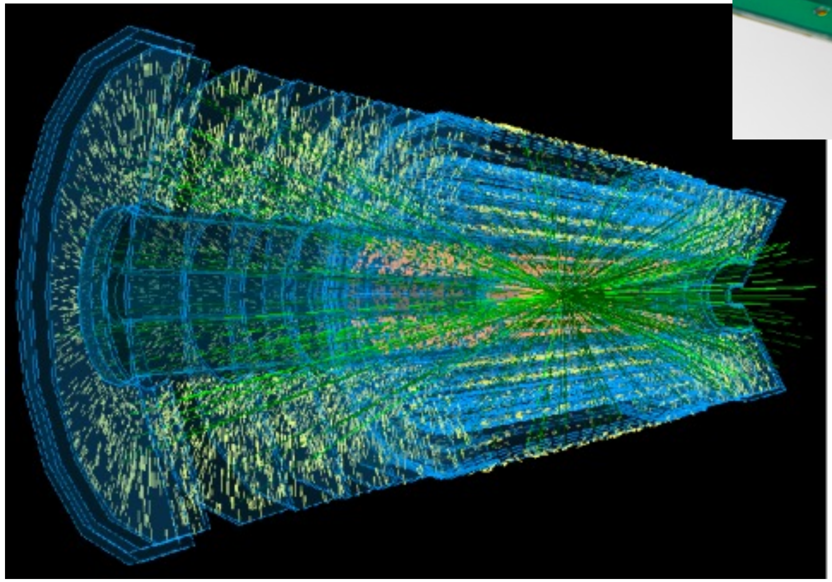


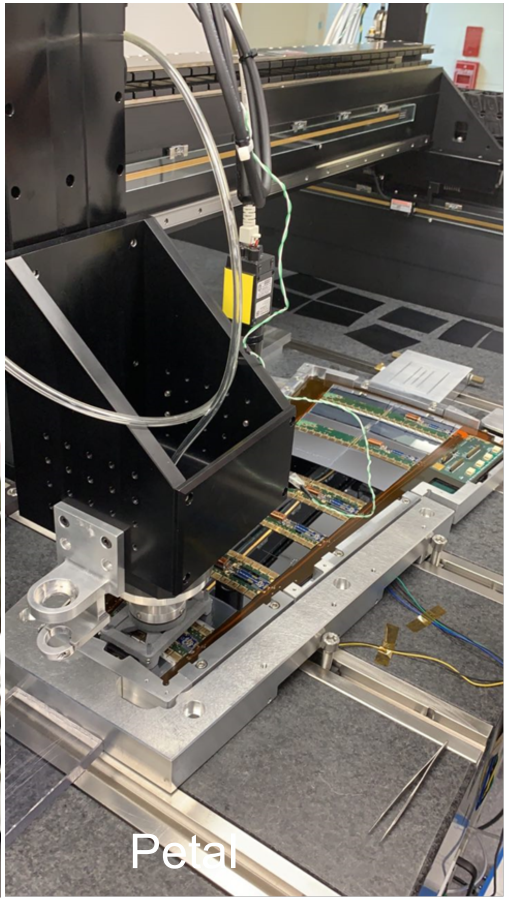


Inner detector upgrades in Canada

- For HL-LHC need to replace entire inner tracker
- All-silicon, same size as old inner detector
  - no more straw tubes, better for high-rate environment
  - MANY more readout channels
- Building 1500 endcap strip modules in Canada

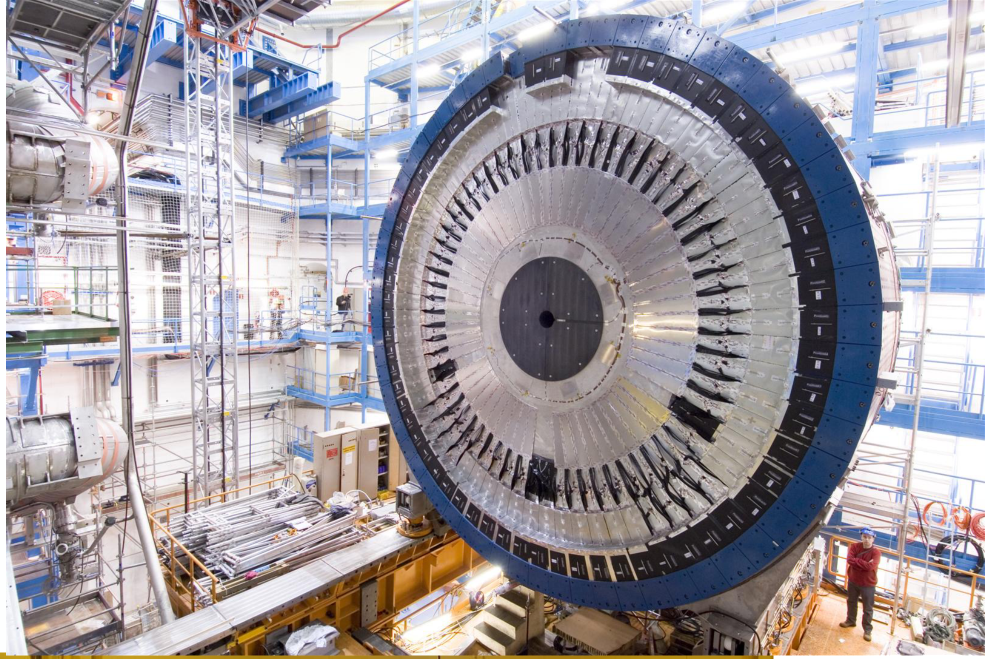


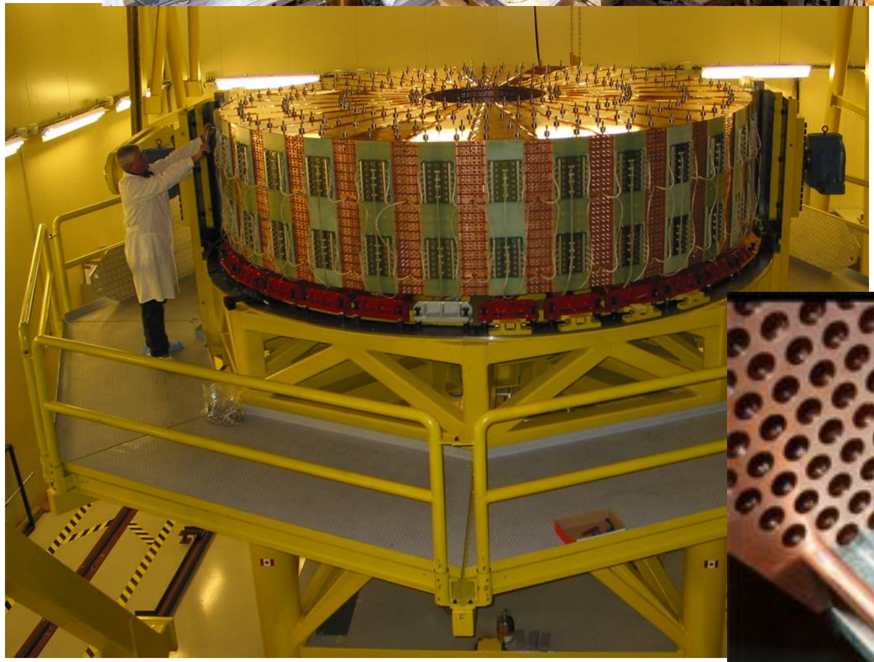


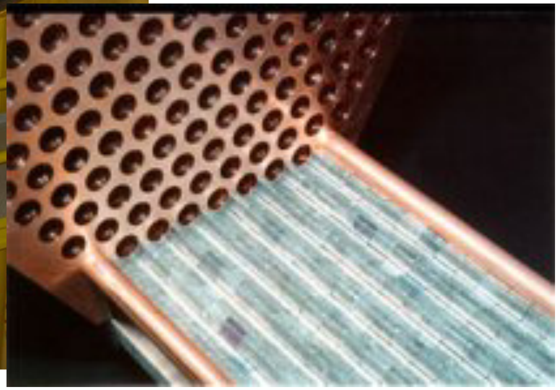


Measuring particle energy in Calorimeters

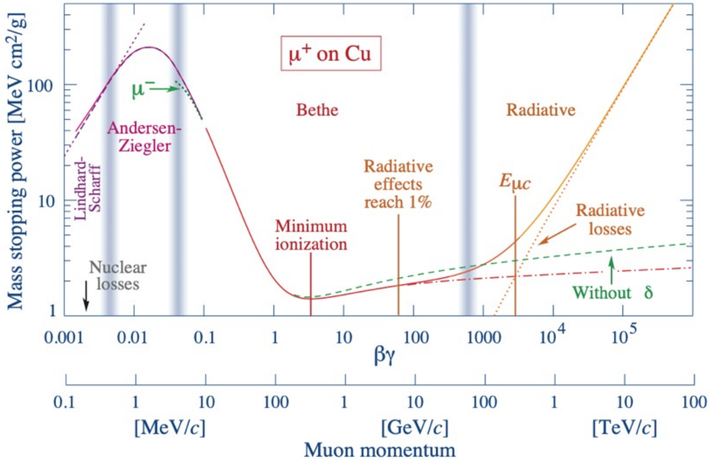
- Calorimeters measure (or sample) energy deposited as they **stop** particles
- Complementary to tracker momentum measurement for charged particles
- *Only* way to measure *neutral* particles
  - Neutron, $\boldsymbol{\pi}^0$, K^0, photon…
- While trackers are light (non-destructive measurement), calorimeters are dense: goal is to **absorb all energy** of particle!
- ATLAS uses *sampling* calorimeters:
  - Interactions occur mainly in dense **absorber** layers (lead, copper, tungsten)
  - Energy deposits detected in thin **active** layers (either LAr ionization with copper readout pads, or plastic scintillator)



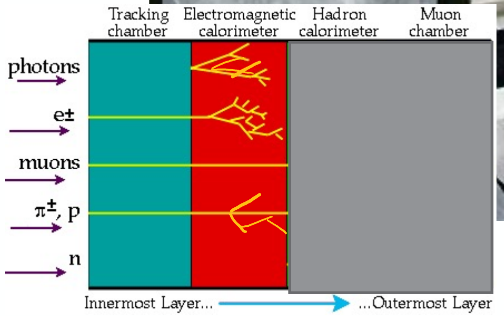




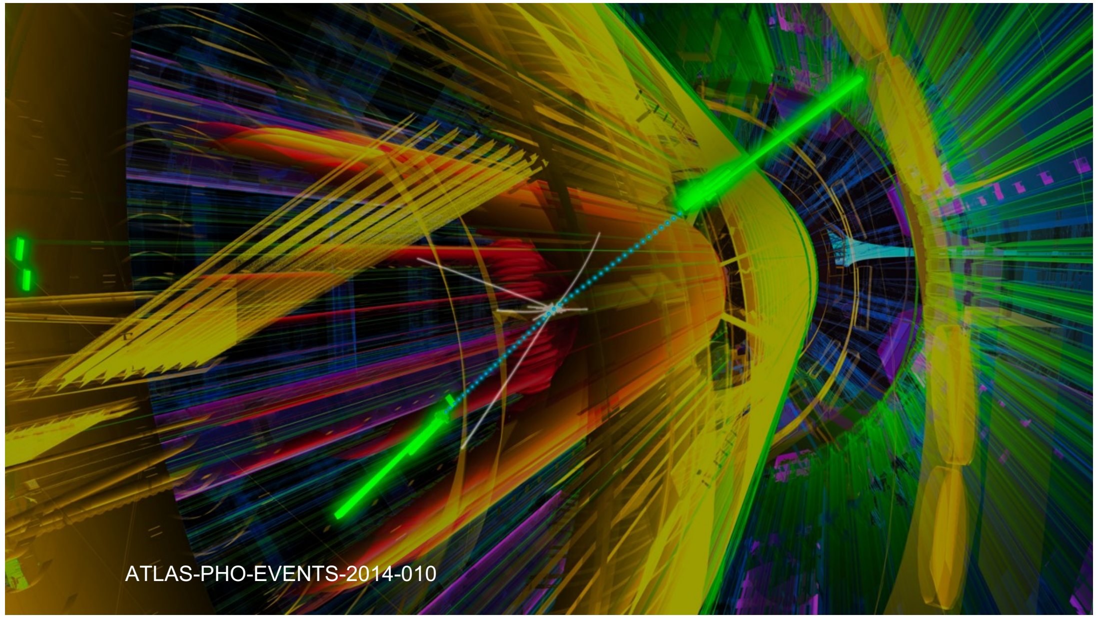
Electromagnetic Calorimeters

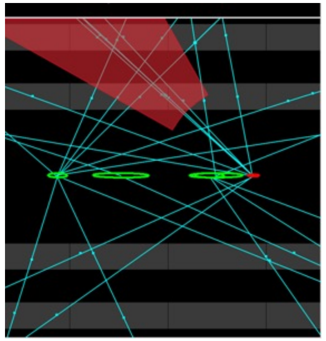


- Distinguishes e± and γ from heavier electromagnetic particles
  - Nearly everything except e± and γ is minimum-ionizing at LHC energies
- Energy loss via *electromagnetic showers*
  - Radiated energy goes into pair production $\gamma \rightarrow e^+e^-$ & bremsstrahlung, cascading into increasingly low-energy e^+e^- pairs and photons until not enough energy is left for pair-production
  - EM showers are compact, collimated
- *Better resolution* than tracking for high-energy electrons
- ATLAS uses lead / LAr accordion calorimeters in both barrel and endcaps; copper / LAr in forward region (around beampipe, outside Inner tracker)

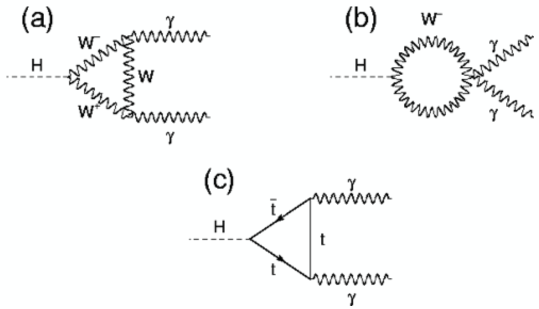


Measuring photons with the EM calorimeter



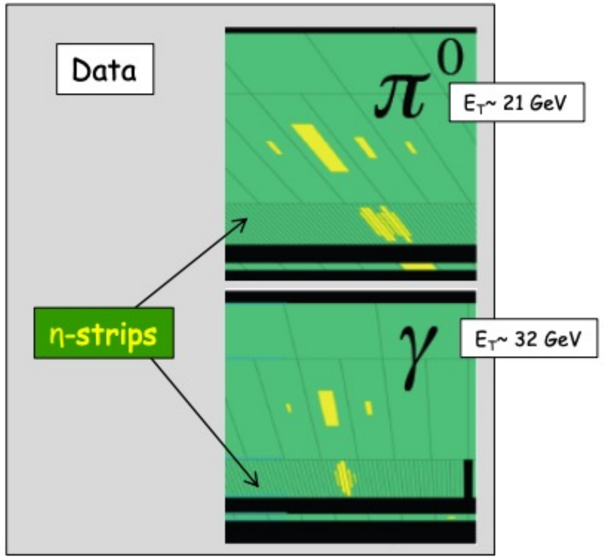


Longitudinal and lateral segmentation of calorimeter help identify vertex, measure angle, determine shower shape

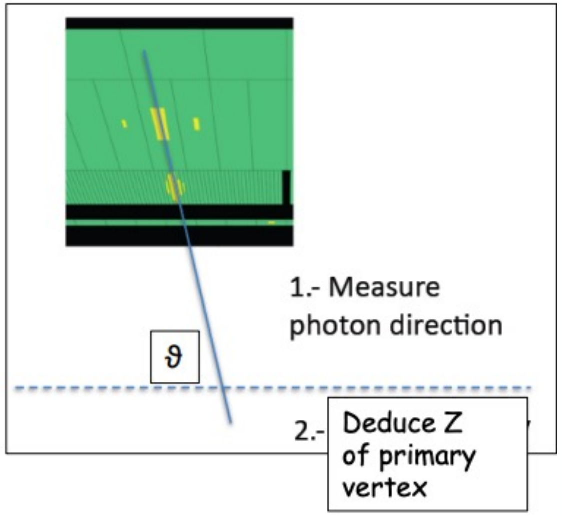


- Be sure they are *prompt* photons
  - Huge background from hard $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
- Find vertex of origin
- Measure γ energies & angle between them

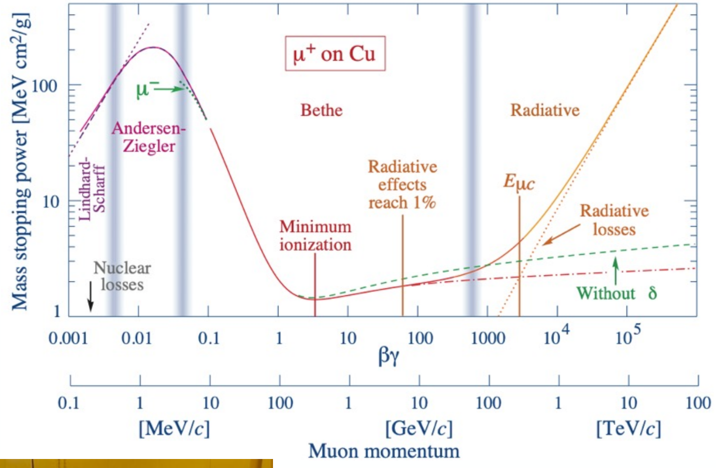
$m_H^2 = m^2_{\gamma\gamma} = 2E_1E_2(1-\cos\alpha)$



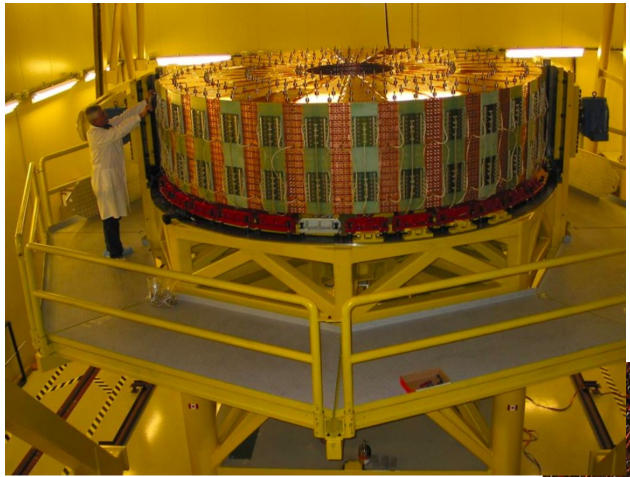
Why 1st layer of EM calorimeter is so finely segmented:

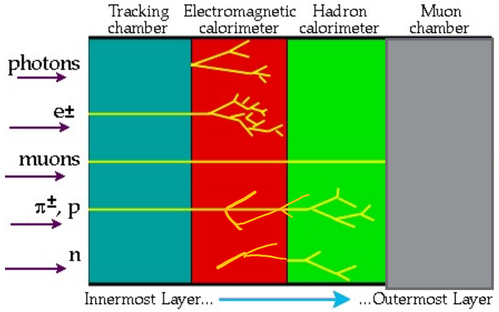


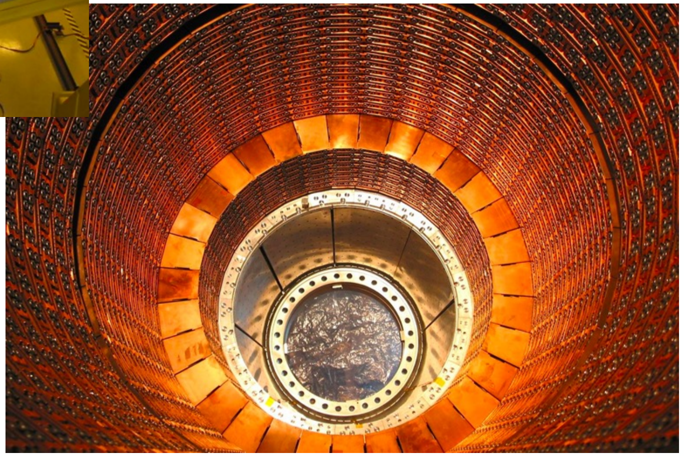
Hadron Calorimeters



- Heavier minimium-ionizing particles
  - No EM shower development
  - But **hadrons** are made of **quarks**
  - So they have **strong** interactions with **nuclei** in the detector material
  - Hadronic showers take longer to develop and are more sparse, irregular and spread out
  - Less precise energy measurement because *many* processes:
    - Production of secondary hadrons
    - Nuclear excitation
    - Pion decays (then muon decays)
    - Neutral pions decaying via EM showers
- A prompt quark or gluon hadronizes immediately, forming a *jet* of hadrons
  - Typically hadronic showers are not isolated
- ATLAS:
  - iron / scintillating tiles in barrel;
  - copper / LAr in endcaps;
  - tungsten / LAr in forward







Building Liquid Argon Hadron Calorimeters in Canada

- TRIUMF project lead
- Copper plates machined at U.Alberta on TRIUMF horizontal milling machine
- Readout foils glued, pressed & die-cut at TRIUMF
- Foils, plates & spacers stacked at TRIUMF
- Cryogenic feedthroughs in Victoria
- Electronics in Alberta
- Forward calorimeters at Carleton and Toronto
- TRIUMF engineer designed integration tooling, supervised assembly at CERN
- TRIUMF & UVic built new electronics for trigger upgrade for Run 3, now installed
- Canadians also working on new electronics for readout upgrade for HL-LHC

Tracking Muons – particles that just don't stop

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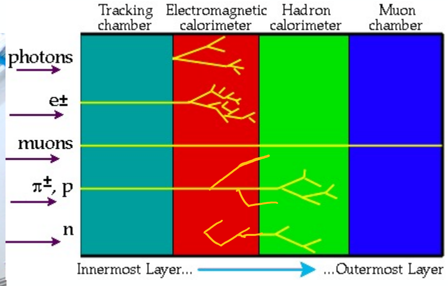
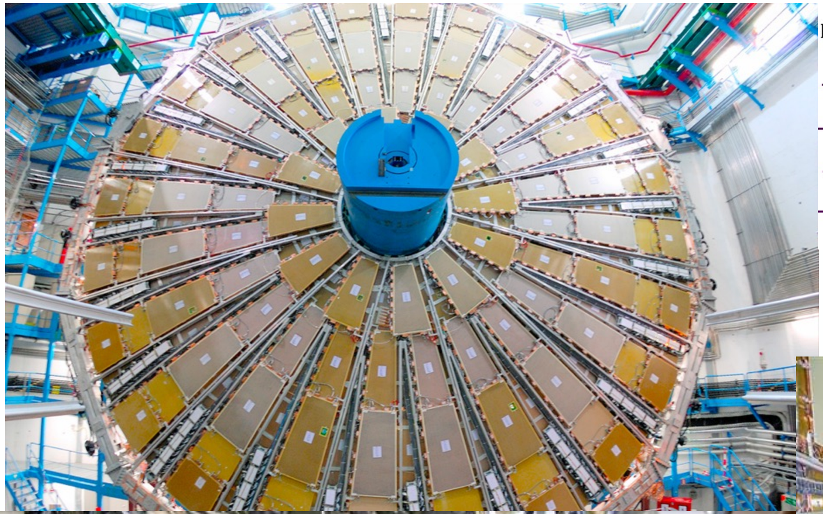
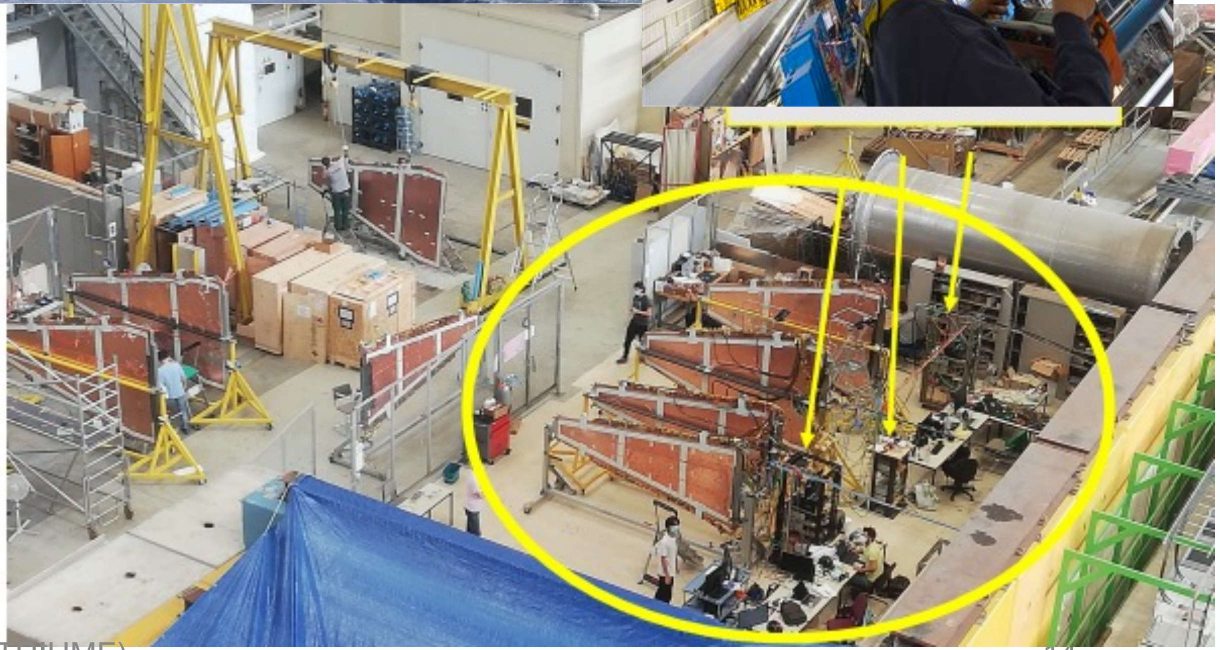




- Lifetime ~ 2μs: muon effectively stable in ATLAS (travel 100s of metres)
- Muon = electron? Except:
  - 200 times more massive – relativistic, but not *ultra*relativistic: Minimum ionizing
    - Lose ~3 GeV on average in calorimeters from ionization
  - Lose ~200^2X less energy than e by other radiative processes like bremsstrahlung
- Muon = pion? Except (big difference):
  - *No strong interactions*…
  - Muons emerge from calorimeters with nearly full energy
    - 2nd BIG tracking system outside calorimeter just for muons

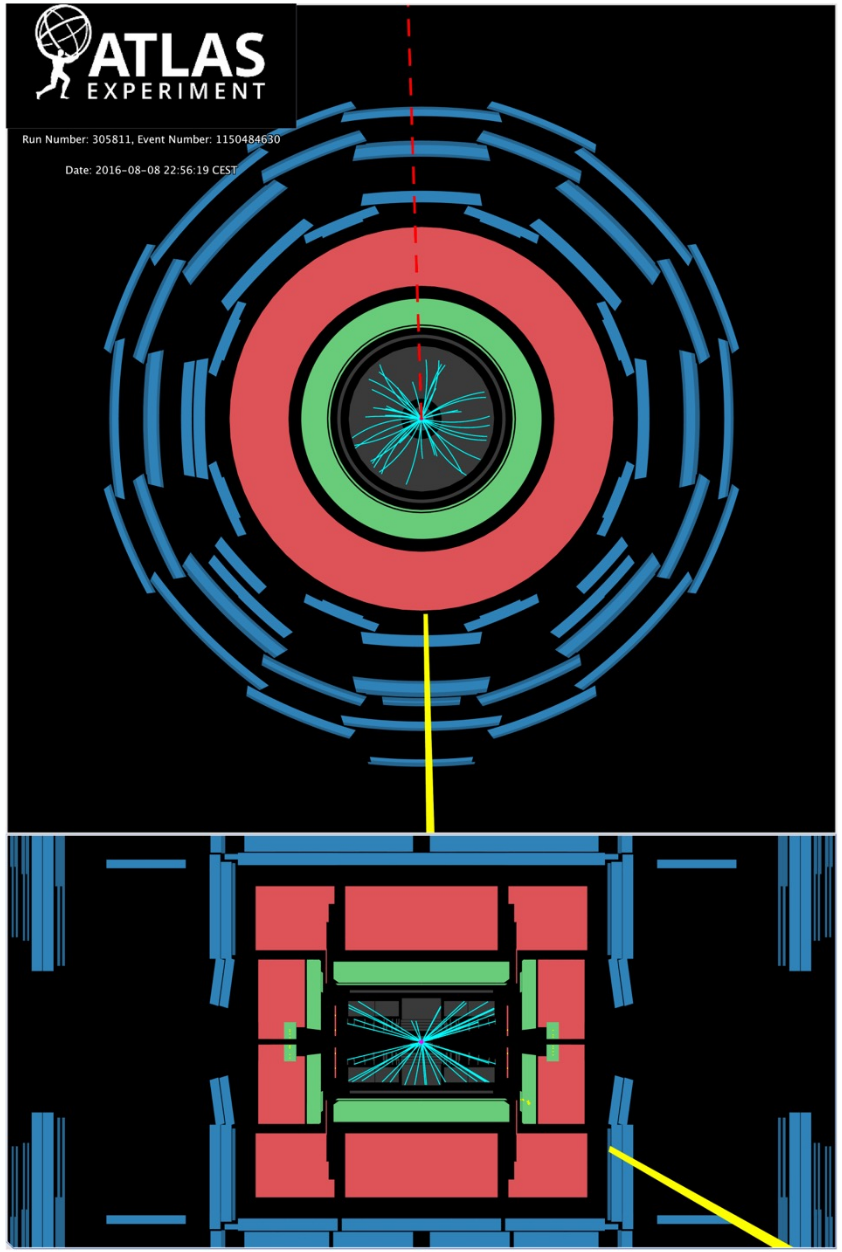
Muon system upgrades (my current day job)

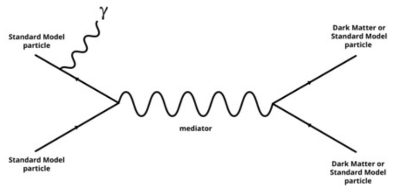
- LHC is a work in progress
  - Collision rate (luminosity) keeps going up, in stages
  - Typically run for ~3-4 years, shutdown for 2 & upgrade LHC
  - Also upgrade ATLAS so it can keep up with the collision rate!
- Canada building thin-gap chambers for New “Small” Wheels for Muon system
  - Construction at TRIUMF / Carleton
  - Testing at McGill
  - Integration at CERN
- Much faster than original
  - Track-matching in the trigger
  - Needed to beat down “fake” muon background



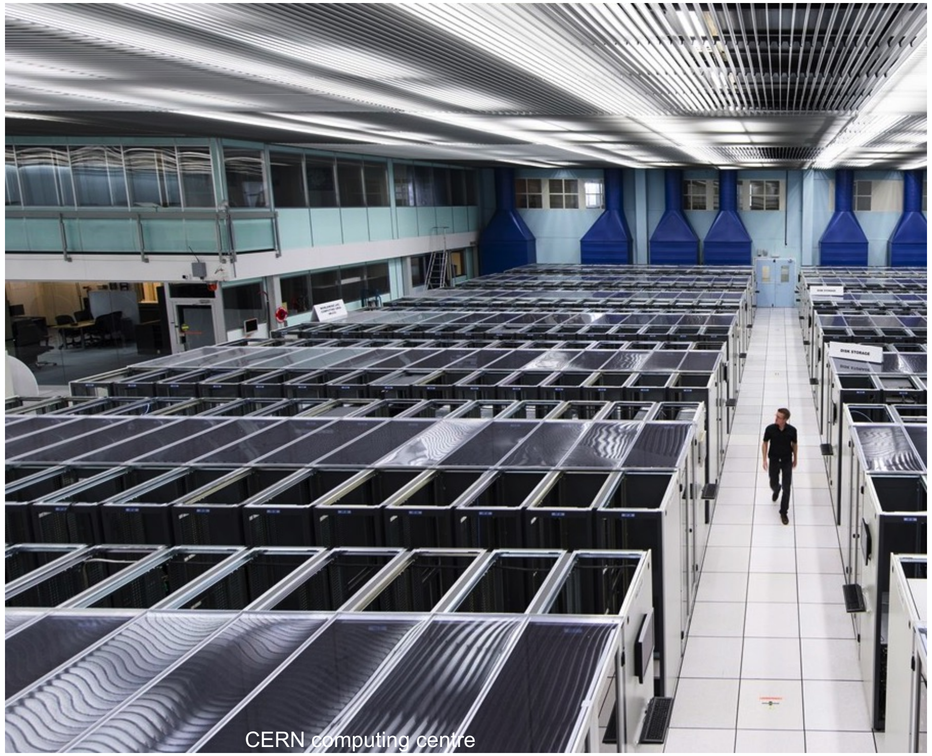
Finding “invisible” particles

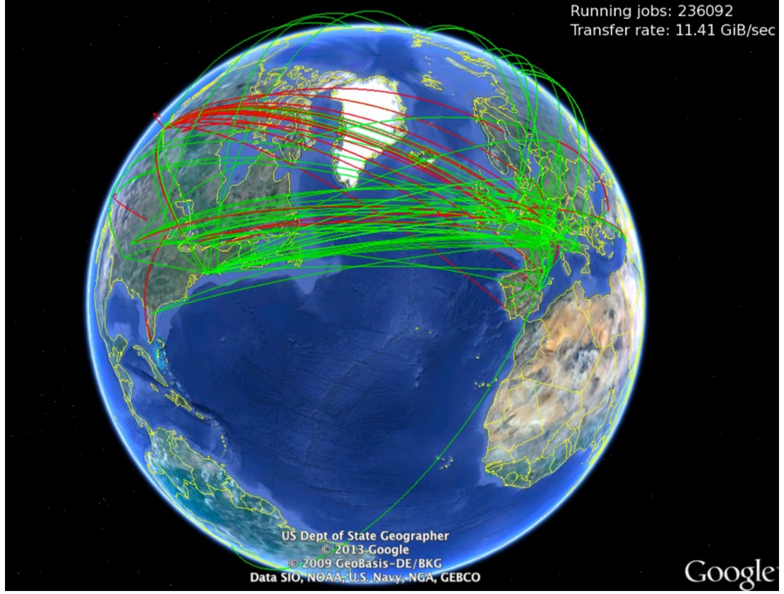
- ATLAS cannot directly detect neutrinos or dark matter, but…
- Conservation of momentum → momentum transverse to beam sums to zero
- Detector cannot have any cracks or holes in it…
- Invisible particle(s) must recoil off something you *can* see!

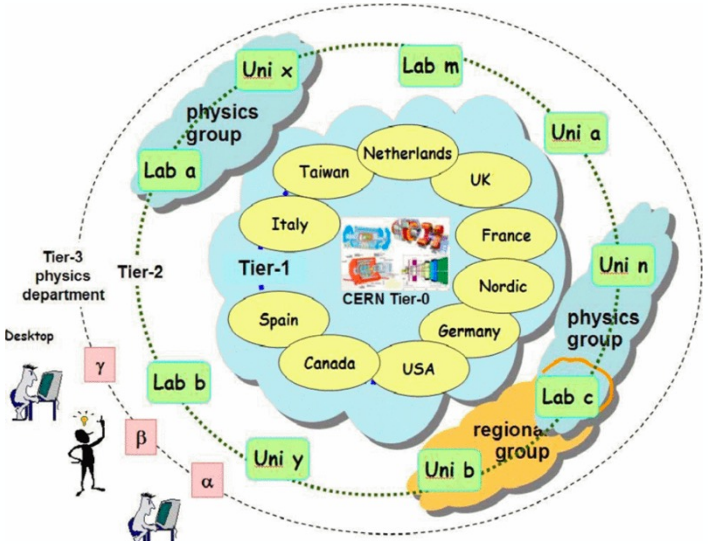




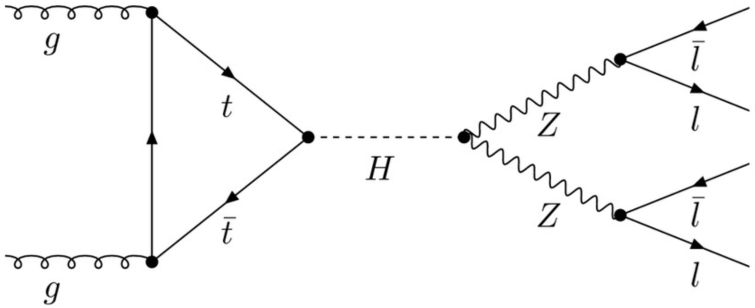
Computing



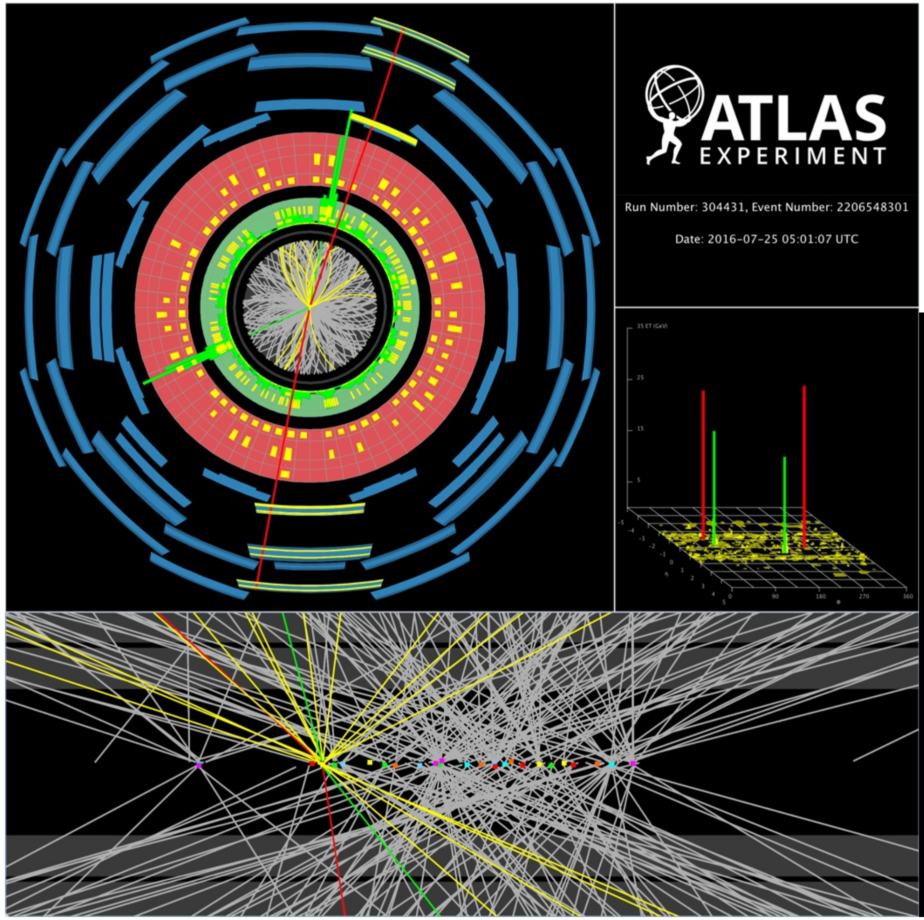




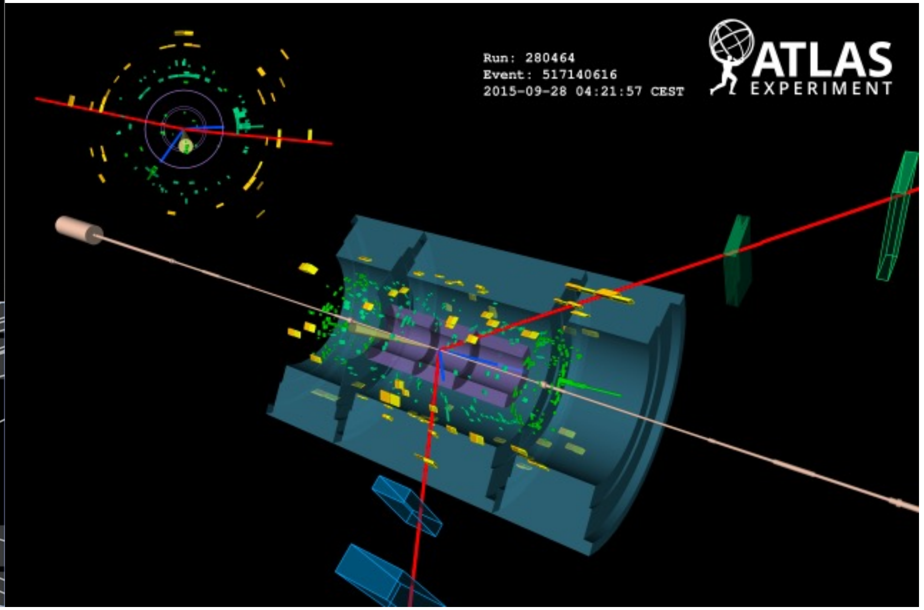
- 40 million colliding bunches / s
  - 10-60 pp collisions / bunch-Xing
- Trigger keeps just 1000 events / s
  - Never see the rest, ever again
- LHC experiments use over 450 PB of disk
  - (at CERN, Tier-1 and Tier-2 centres)
- and over 700 PB of tape storage
  - (at CERN and Tier-1 centres)
- 10% of ATLAS Raw Data are stored at TRIUMF Tier 1 Centre (now located at SFU)



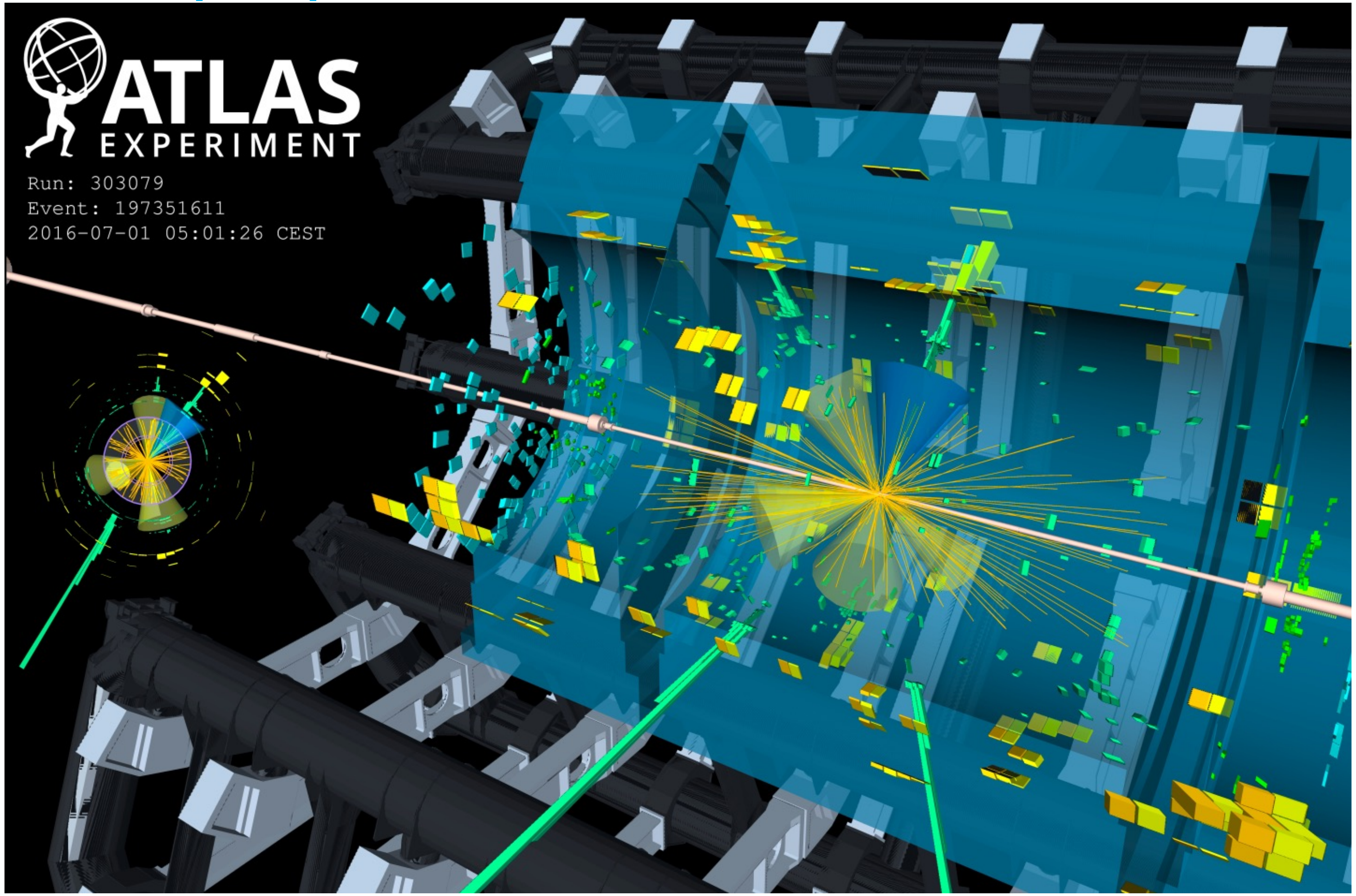
Close-up on “super-clean” $H \rightarrow e^+e^-\mu^+\mu^-$



- Calorimeter and inner tracker for electrons
  - Calibration
- Muon spectrometer, tracker for muons
  - Alignment, alignment, alignment



ttH – the all-you-can-eat smorgasbord event for an omnipurpose detector



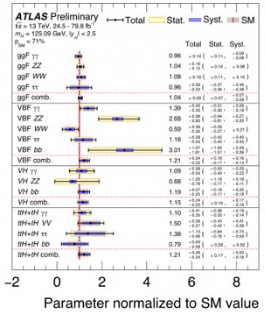
- Higgs decays to two photons in this example
  - EM calorimeter
- Both tops decay to W+b
  - W decay to 2 "light" quarks
  - (but can also decay to lepton plus neutrino)
- All quarks (except t) hadronize to form jets
  - Tracker, EM & hadron calorimeters
- Bottom quark jets contain b-hadron that decays in flight with displaced vertex
  - Silicon pixel vertex tracker

So, what do we do with all these particles?

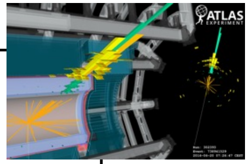
Discover New Particle!

Measure its properties

Do precision measurements with it



Use it to search for new New Particles



Complain about the annoying Higgs boson background in your Dark Matter search

Every ATLAS analysis is the work of a collaboration

- Behind every ATLAS (or CMS) results plot is a list of ~2900 authors
  - Designing & building detector,
  - Keeping it working,
  - Calibrating it,
  - Reconstructing data,
  - Writing software,
  - Maintaining worldwide computing grid…
  - These tasks are all crucial – and mostly a lot of fun!
- ATLAS (or any detector) will never directly detect Higgs bosons, top quarks, etc.:
  - we detect charge & energy deposits from stable decay products
- Higgs is just one of many particles LHC is uniquely able to study
  - We also have far more top & W than anywhere has ever produced before
- ATLAS story is still just beginning:
  - we have run for ~1/3 of our projected lifetime and collected ~5% of our ultimate dataset
- Discovery is a continuous process; still good chance to find more new particles