(experimental) LHC physics

GraSPA2015

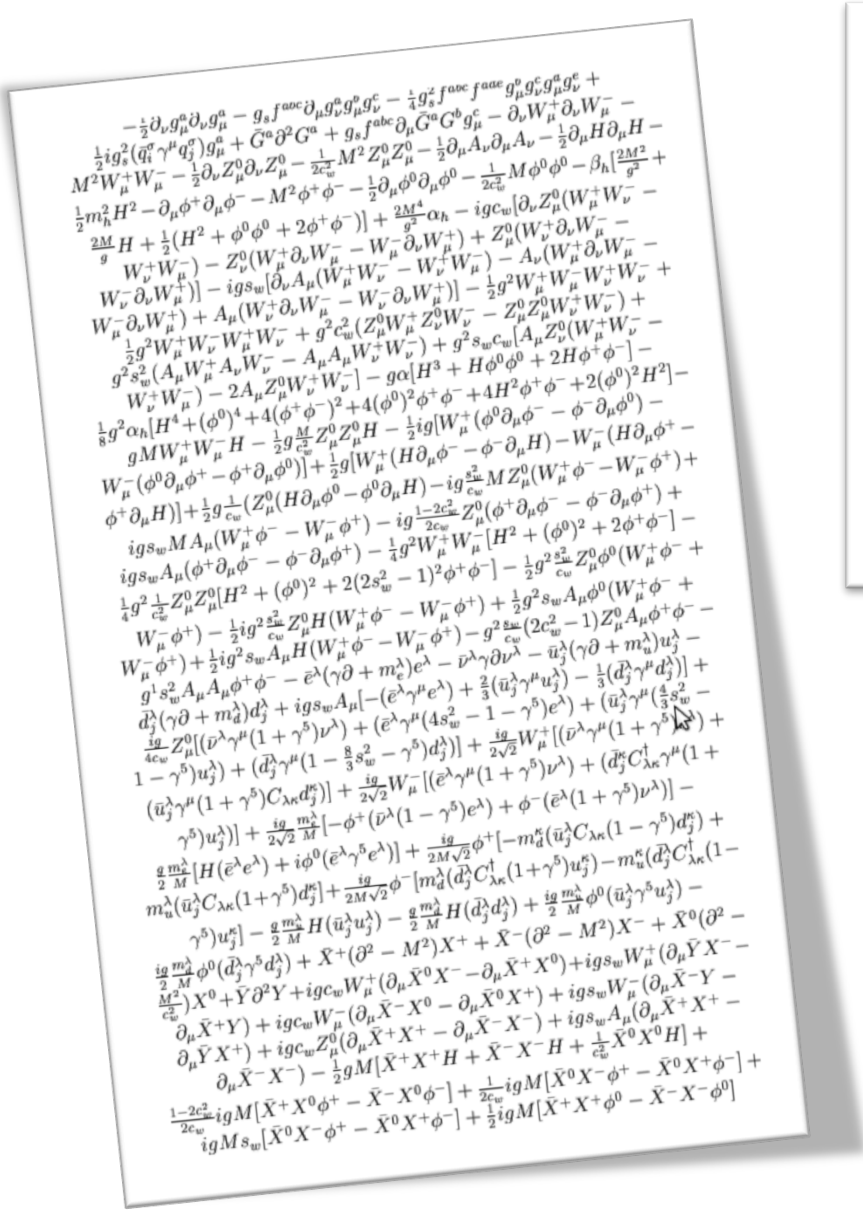
Summer School in **Particle and Astroparticle physics** of Annecy-le-Vieux

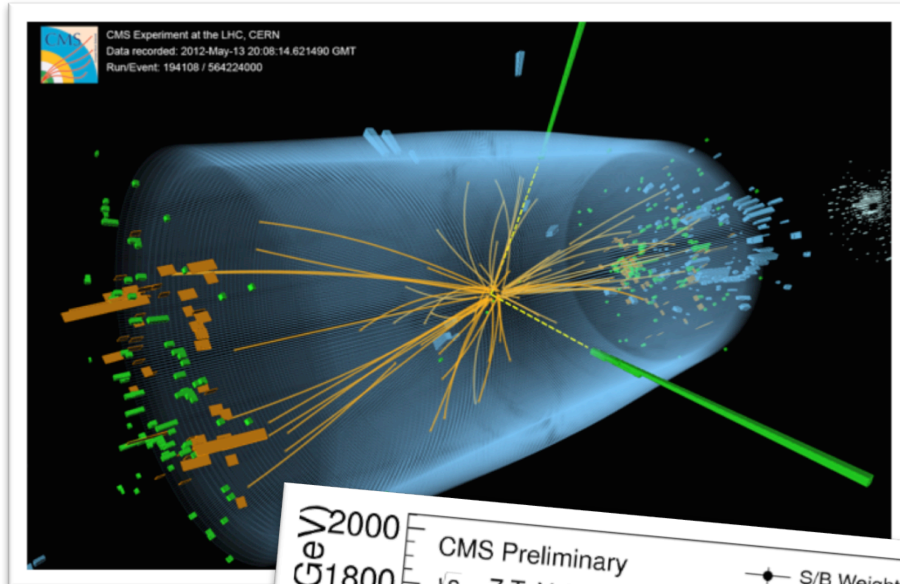
16-22 July 2015

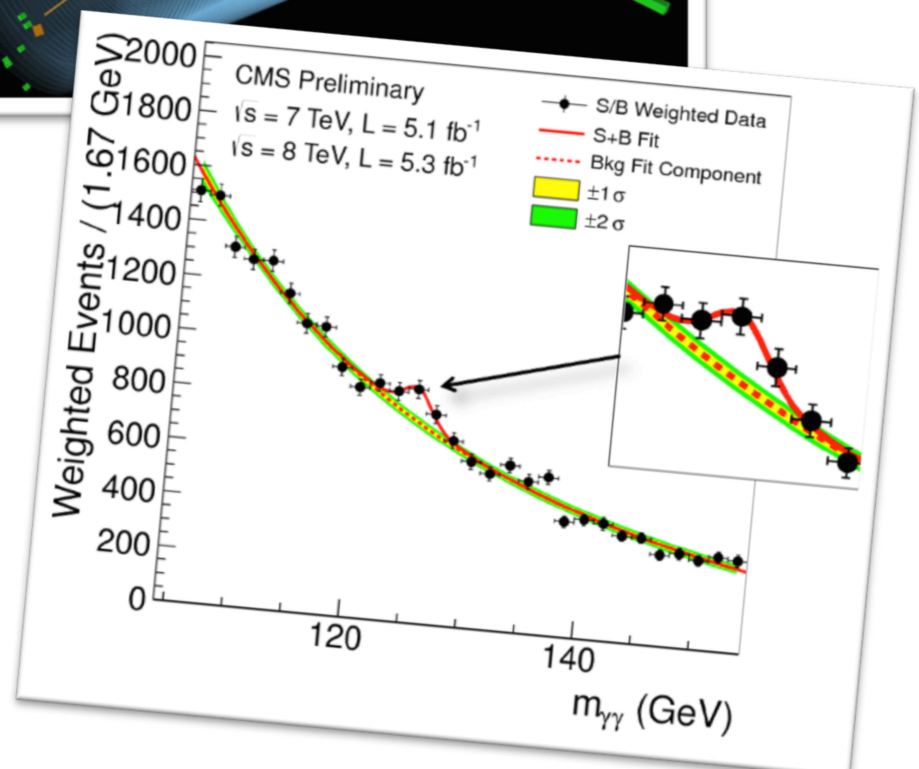
I. {on how particles are produced and measured}

Marco Delmastro

Experiment = probing theories with data!







What do we want to measure?

… "stable" particles!

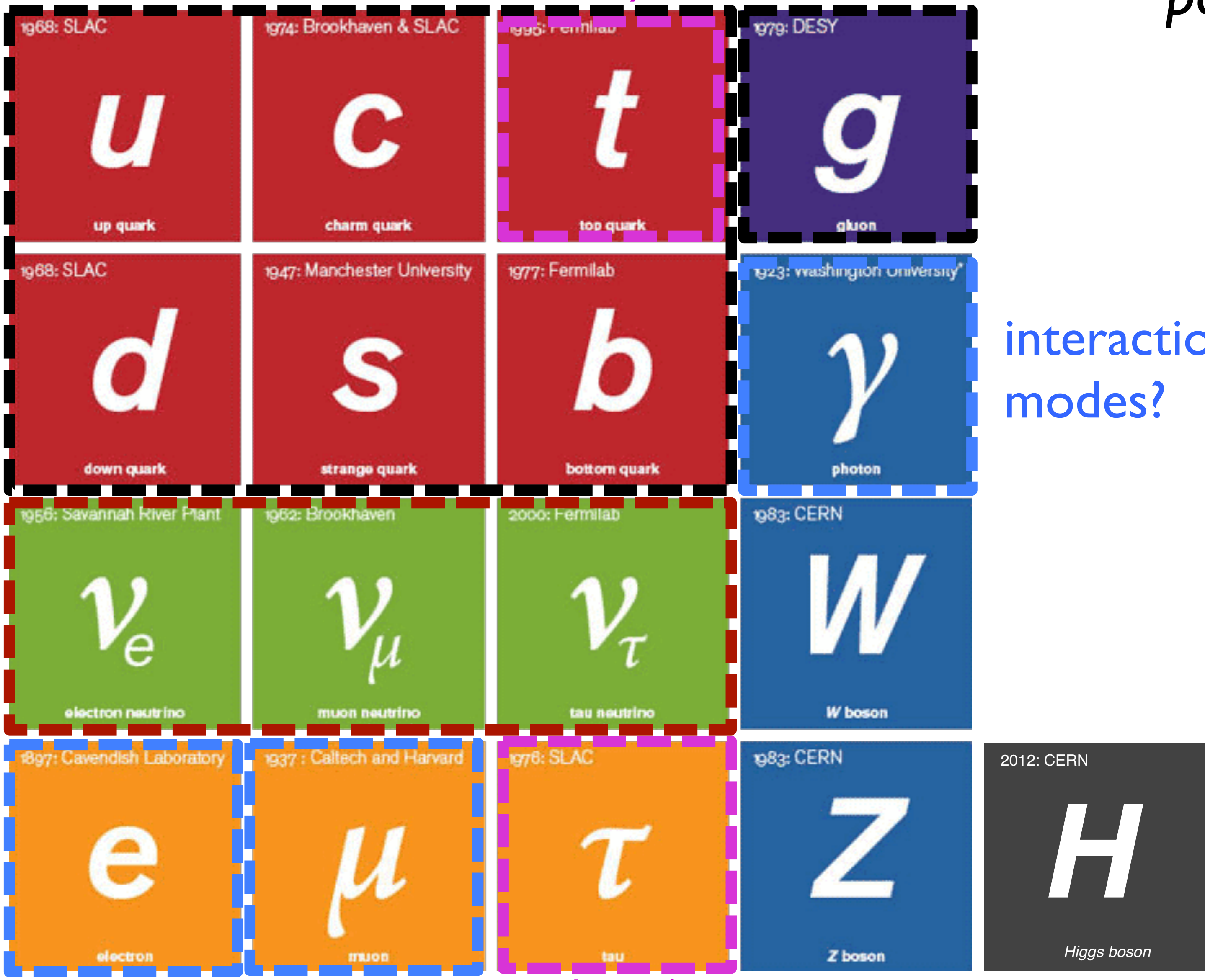
decays?

jets

invisible

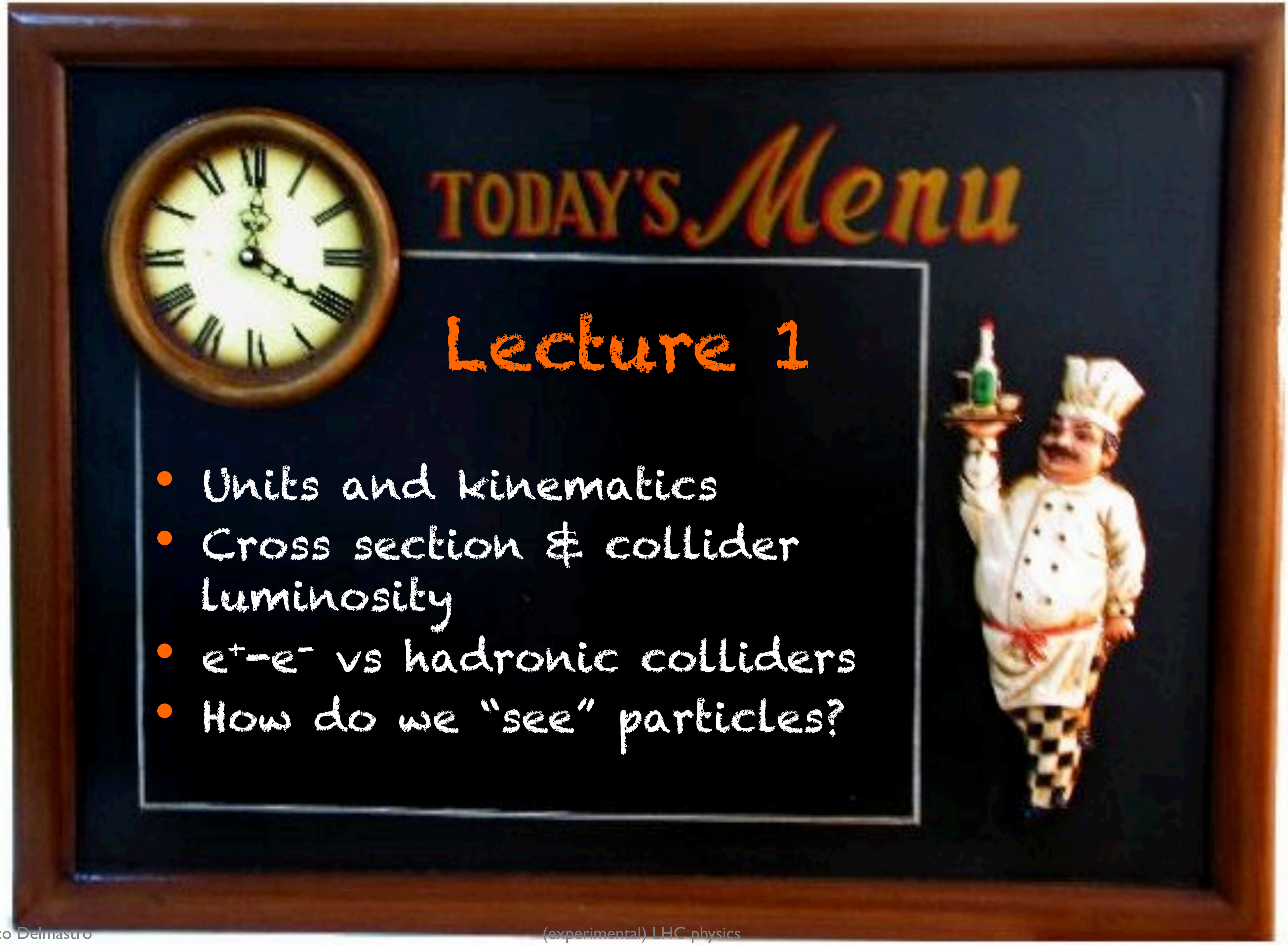
in particle detectors at accelerators

interaction modes?



interaction modes?

decays?



Lecture 1

- Units and kinematics
- Cross section & collider luminosity
- e^+-e^- vs hadronic colliders
- How do we "see" particles?

Measuring particles

- Particles are characterized by
  - ✓ Mass [Unit: eV/c^2 or eV]
  - ✓ Charge [Unit: e]
  - ✓ Energy [Unit: eV]
  - ✓ Momentum [Unit: eV/c or eV]
  - ✓ (+ spin, lifetime, …)

Particle identification via measurement of:

e.g. (E, p, Q) or (p, β , Q)
(p, m, Q) ...

- … and move at relativistic speed (here in "natural" unit: $\hbar = c = 1$)

$$\beta = \frac{v}{c} \qquad \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}$$

$$\ell = \frac{\ell_0}{\gamma}$$ length contraption

$$t = t_0 \gamma$$ time dilatation

$$E^2 = \vec{p}^2 + m^2$$

$$E = m\gamma \qquad \vec{p} = m\gamma\vec{\beta}$$

$$\vec{\beta} = \frac{\vec{p}}{E}$$

Center of mass energy

- In the center of mass frame the total momentum is 0
- In laboratory frame center of mass energy can be computed as:

$$E_{\rm cm} = \sqrt{s} = \sqrt{\left(\sum E_i\right)^2 - \left(\sum \vec{p}_i\right)^2}$$

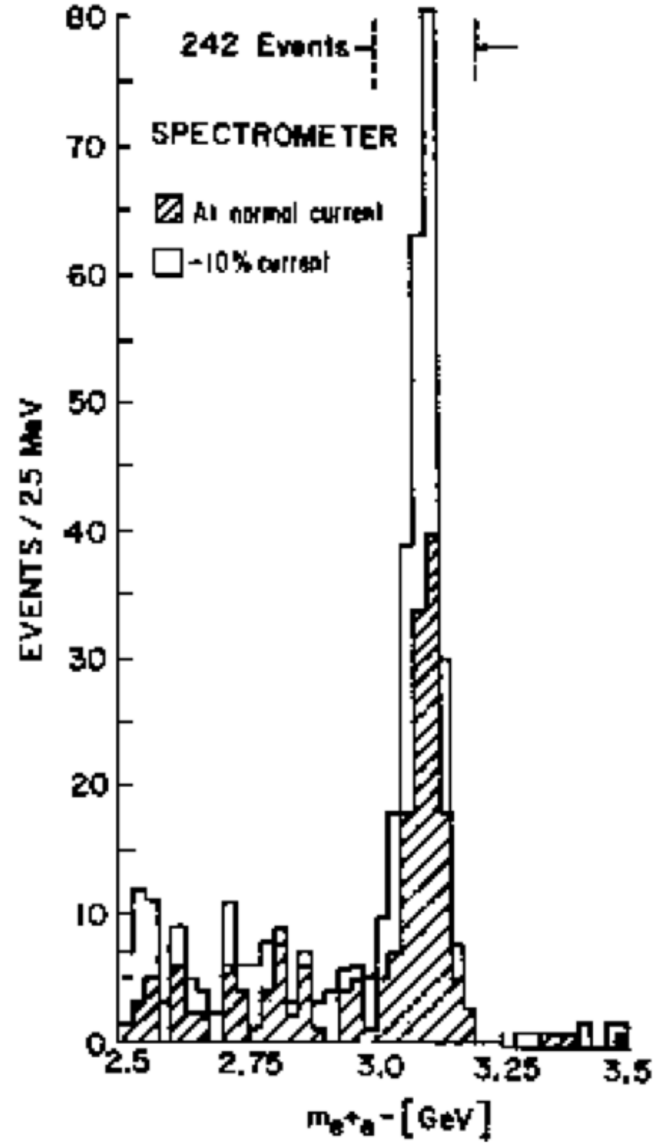
Hint: it can be computed as the "length" of the total four-momentum, that is invariant:

$$p = (E, \vec{p}) \qquad \sqrt{p \cdot p}$$

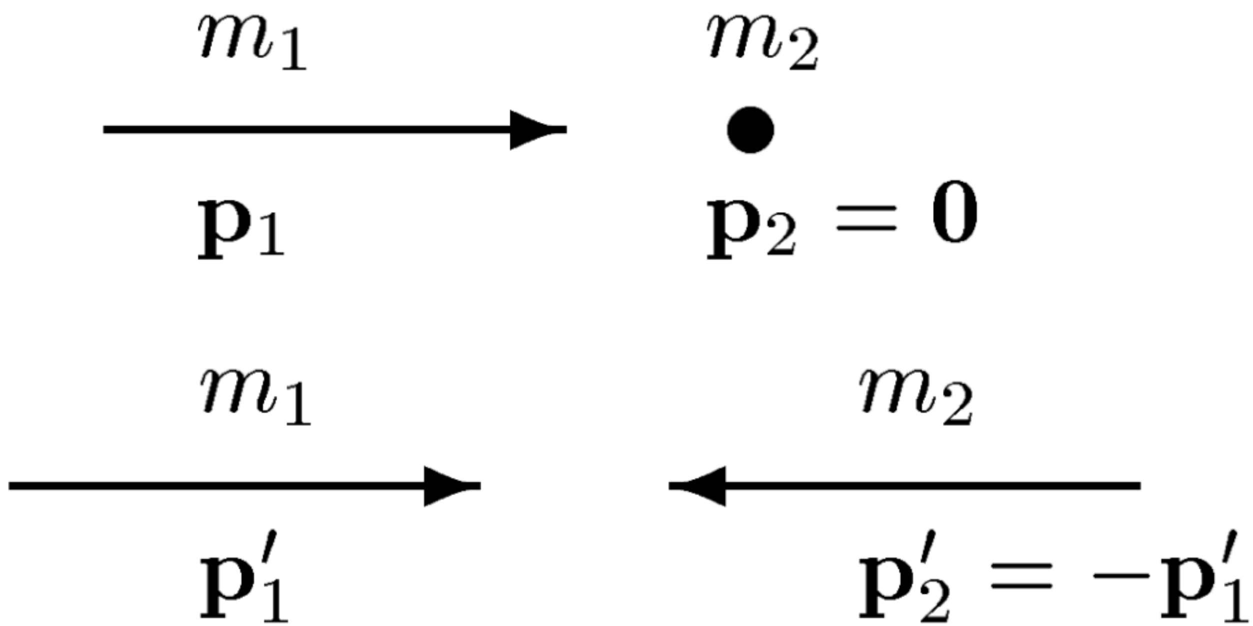
What is the "length" of a the four-momentum of a particle?

Invariant mass

$$M = \sqrt{\left(\sum E_i\right)^2 - \left(\sum \vec{p}_i\right)^2}$$



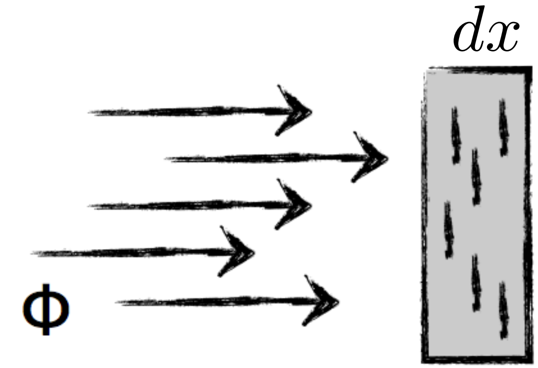
Fixed target vs. collider



How much energy should a fixed target experiment have to equal the center of mass energy of two colliding beam?

$$E_{\text{fix}} = 2\frac{E_{\text{col}}^2}{m} - m$$

Interaction cross section



Flux $\Phi = \frac{1}{S}\frac{dN_i}{dt}$ [$L^{-2}t^{-1}$]

area obscured by target particle

Reactions per unit of time $\frac{dN_{\mathrm{reac}}}{dt} = \Phi\sigma N_{\mathrm{target}}\,dx$ [t^{-1}]

Φ: [$L^{-2}t^{-1}$], σ: [?], N_{target}: [L^{-1}], dx: [L]

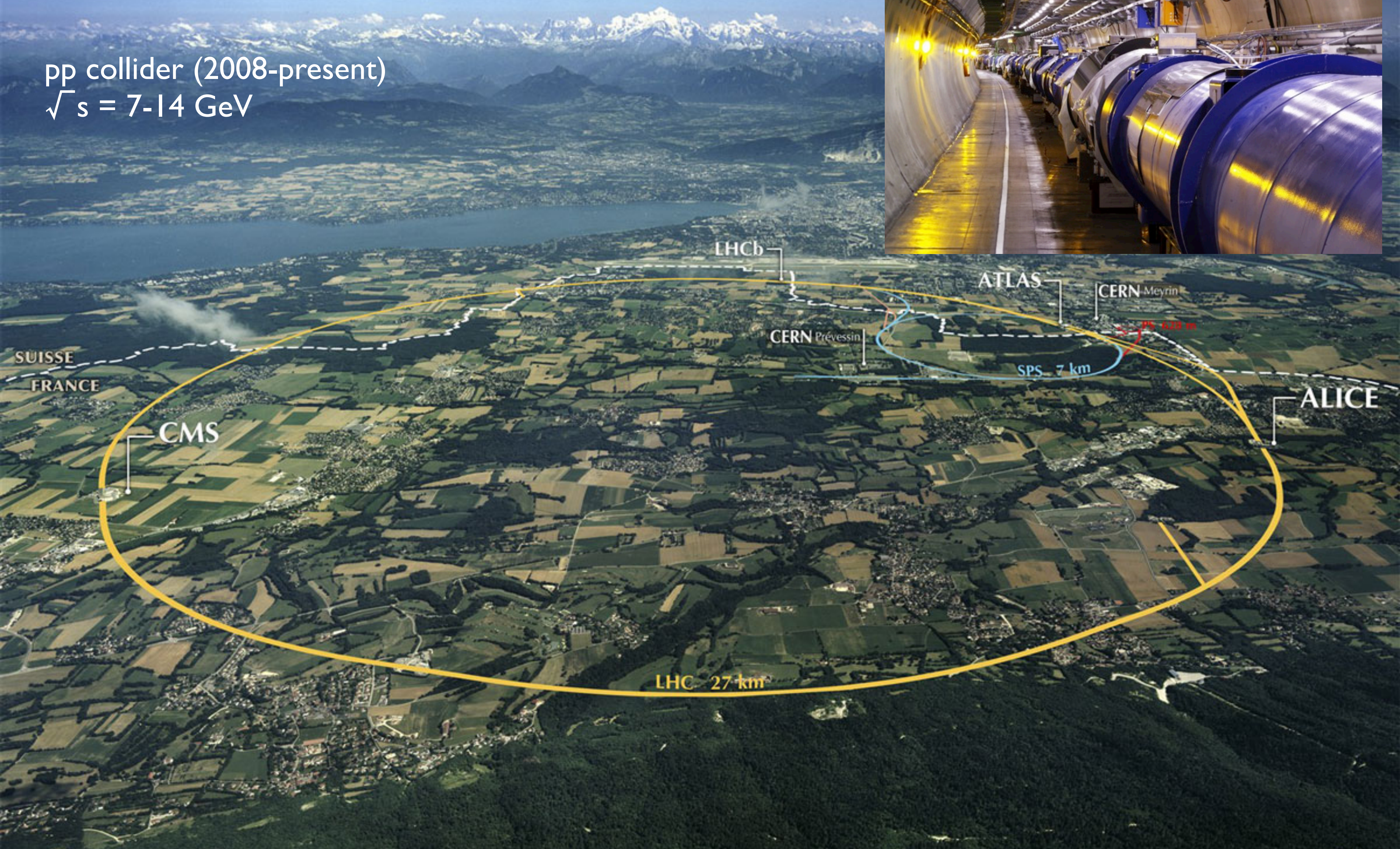
Reaction rate per target particle $W_{if} = \Phi\sigma$ [t^{-1}]

Cross section per target particle $\sigma = \frac{W_{if}}{\Phi}$ [L^2] = reaction rate per unit of flux

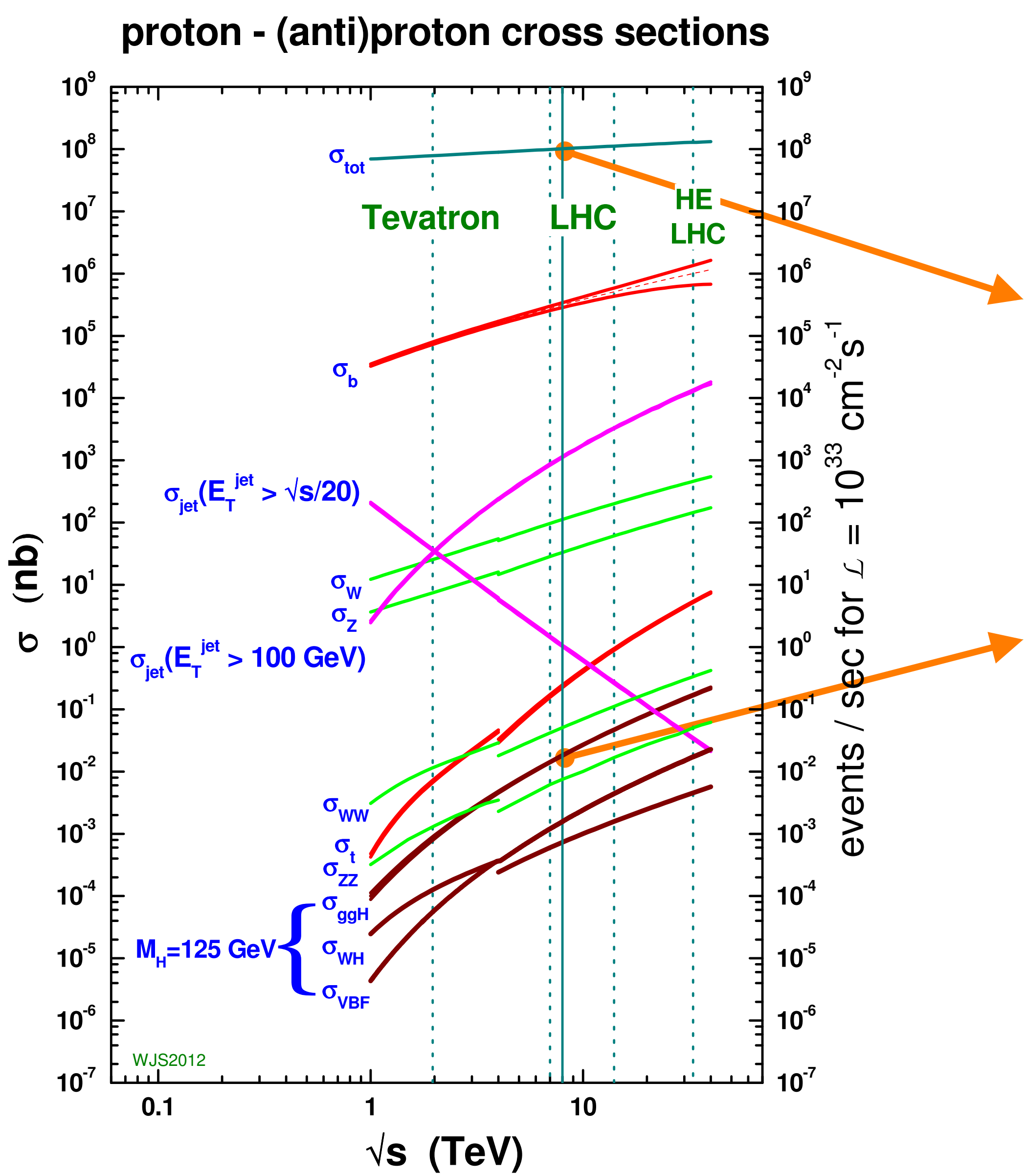
1b = 10^{-28} m^2 (roughly the area of a nucleus with A = 100)

LHC

pp collider (2008-present)
$\sqrt{s}$ = 7-14 GeV



Cross-sections at LHC



10^8 events/s

$\sim 10^{10}$

10^{-2} events/s ~
10 events/min

[m_H ~ 125 GeV]

0.2% H → γγ
1.5% H → ZZ

Why accelerating and colliding particles?

Aren't natural radioactive processes enough? What about cosmic rays?

High energy

$$E = mc^2$$

- Probe smaller scale
- Produce heavier particles

Large number of collisions

$$N = \mathcal{L} \cdot \sigma$$

- Detect rare processes
- Precision measurements

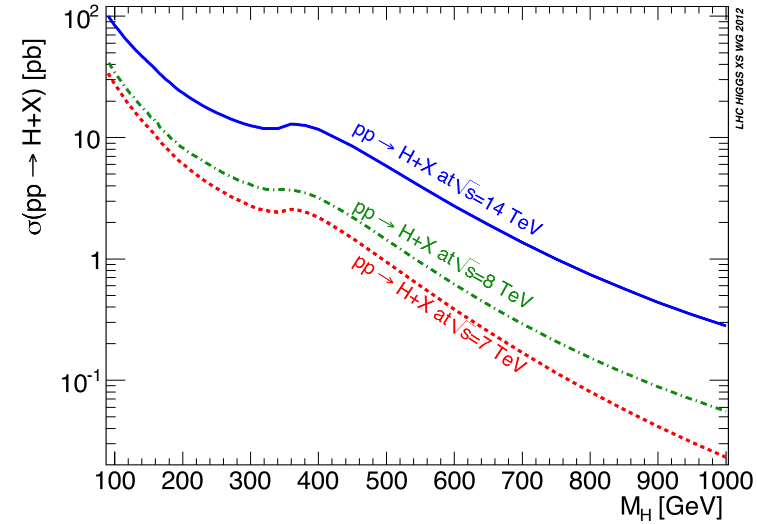
Luminosity

Number of events in unit of time

$$N = \mathcal{L} \cdot \sigma$$

[t^{-1}] [$L^{-2}\,t^{-1}$] [L^2]

? $10^{34}\ cm^{-2}\,s^{-1}$ $\sigma(pp \rightarrow H+X) \sim 20$ pb



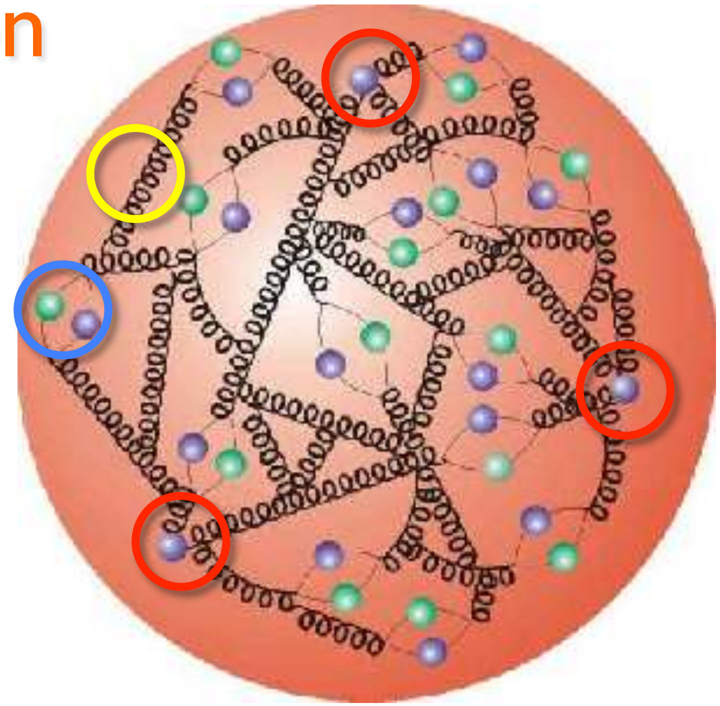
In a collider ring…

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{f k N_1 N_2}{\sigma_x \sigma_y}$$

Current

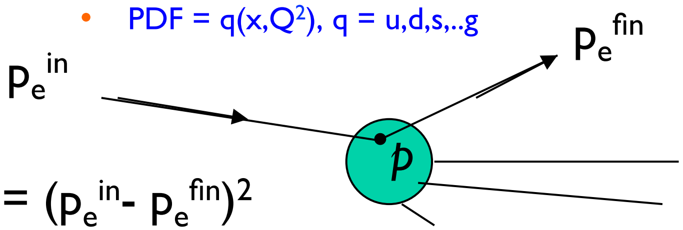
Beam sizes (RMS)

About the inner life of a proton



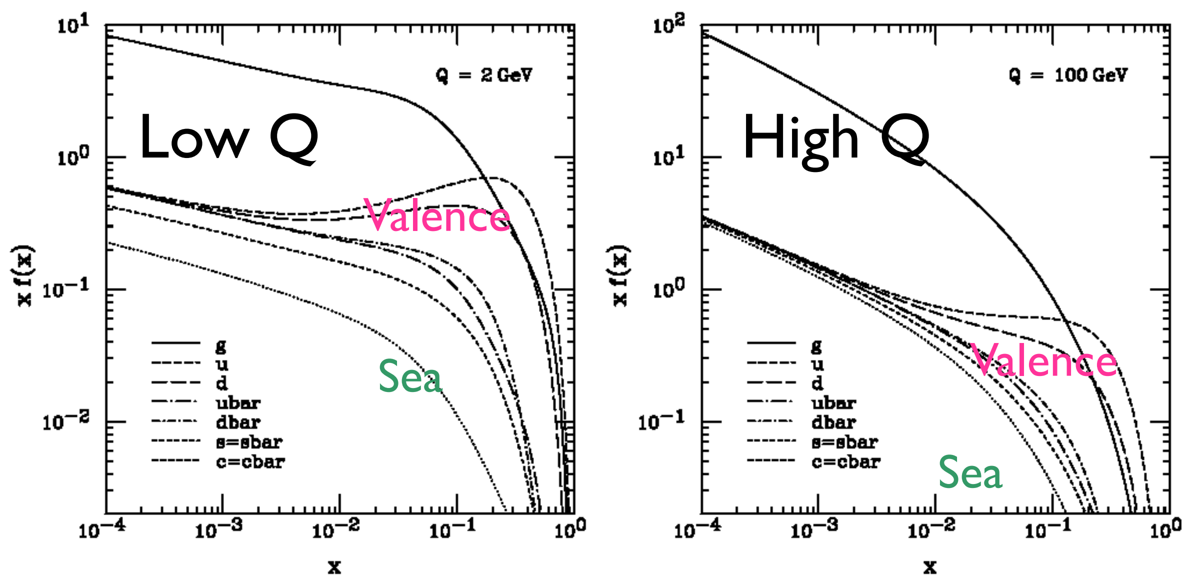
- ***p*rotons have substructures**
  - ✓ partons = quarks & gluons
  - ✓ 3 valence (colored) quarks bound by gluons
  - ✓ Gluons (colored) have self-interactions
  - ✓ Virtual quark pairs can pop-up (sea-quark)
  - ✓ *p* momentum shared among constituents
    - described by *p* structure functions

- **Parton energy not 'monochromatic'**
  - ✓ Parton Distribution Function
    - PDF = $q(x,Q^2)$, q = u,d,s,..g

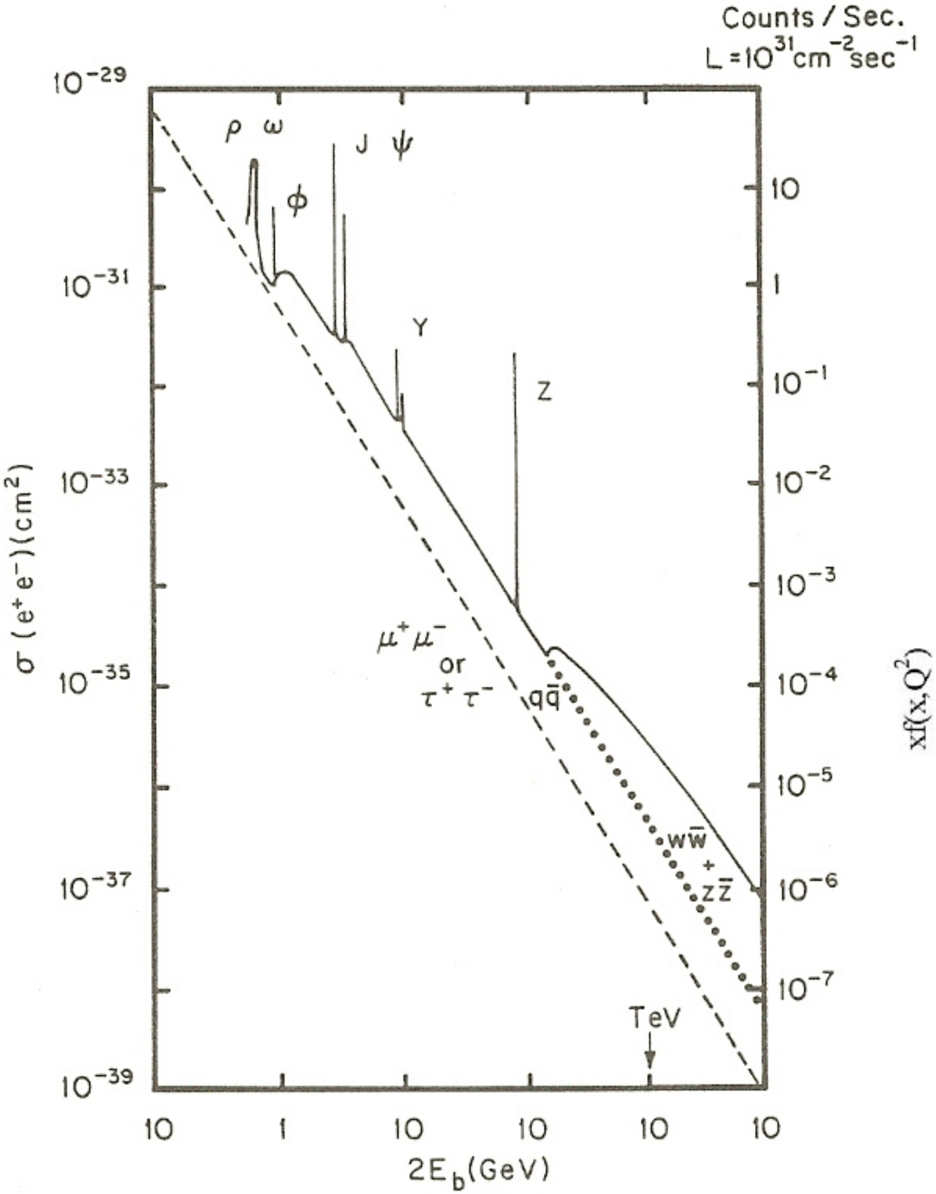


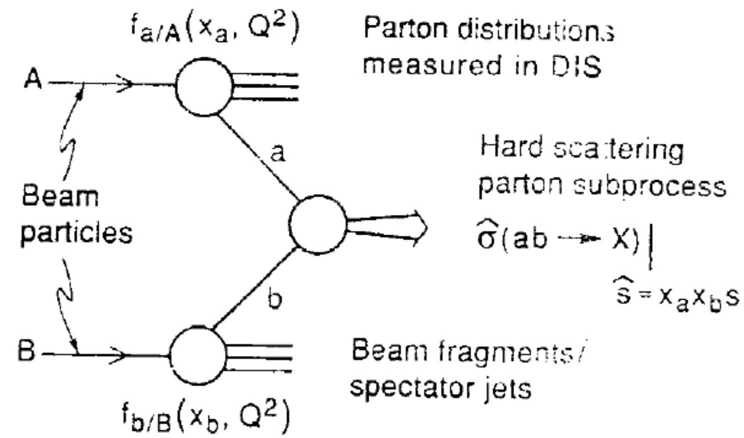
$Q^2 = (P_e^{in} - P_e^{fin})^2$

- **Kinematic variables**
  - ✓ Bjorken-x: fraction of the proton momentum carried by struck parton
    - $x = P_{parton}/P_{proton}$
  - ✓ Q^2 : 4-momentum^2 transfer



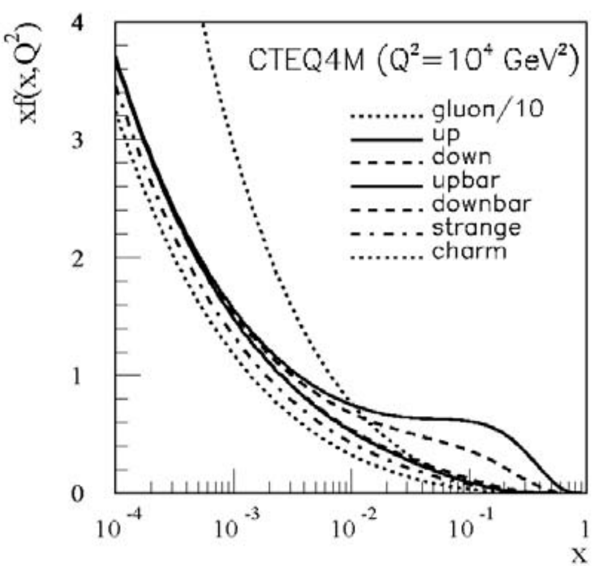
e^+-e^- vs. hadron collider





$$\sqrt{\hat{s}} = \sqrt{x_a x_b s}$$

$$\sigma = \sum_{a,b} \int dx_a dx_b f_a(x, Q^2) f_b(x, Q^2) \hat{\sigma}_{ab}(x_a, x_b)$$



to produce a particle with mass M = 100 GeV

$\sqrt{\hat{s}}$ = 100 GeV

$\sqrt{s}$ = 14 TeV → x = 0.007

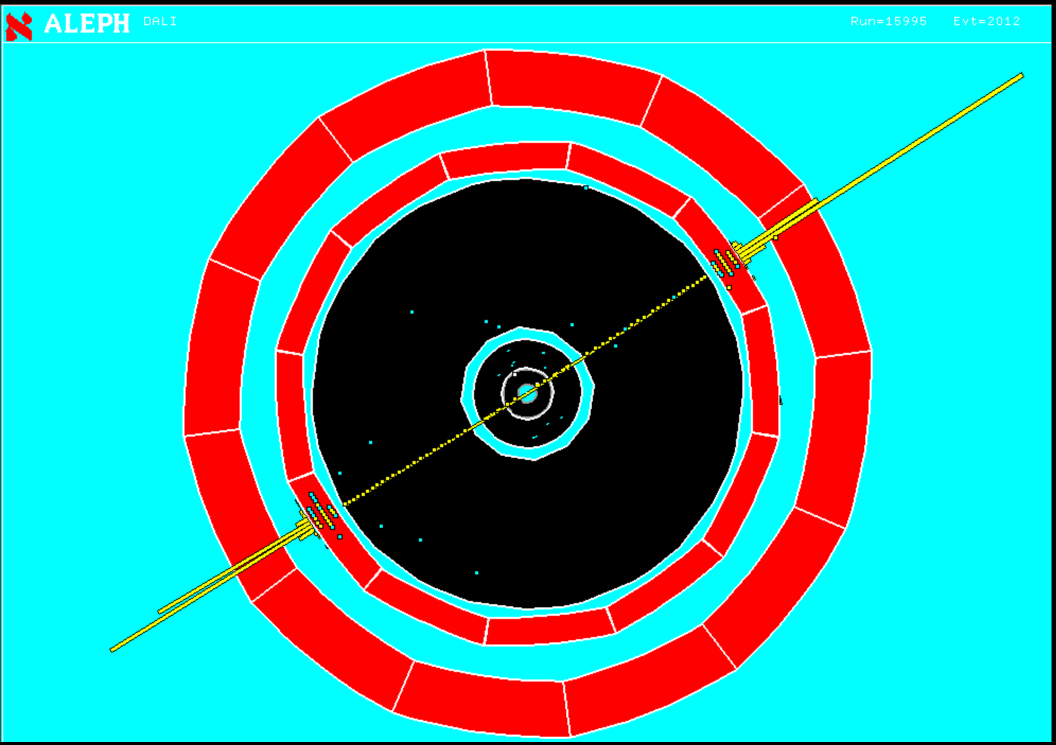
$\sqrt{s}$ = 5 TeV → x = 0.36

e^+-e^- vs. hadron collider

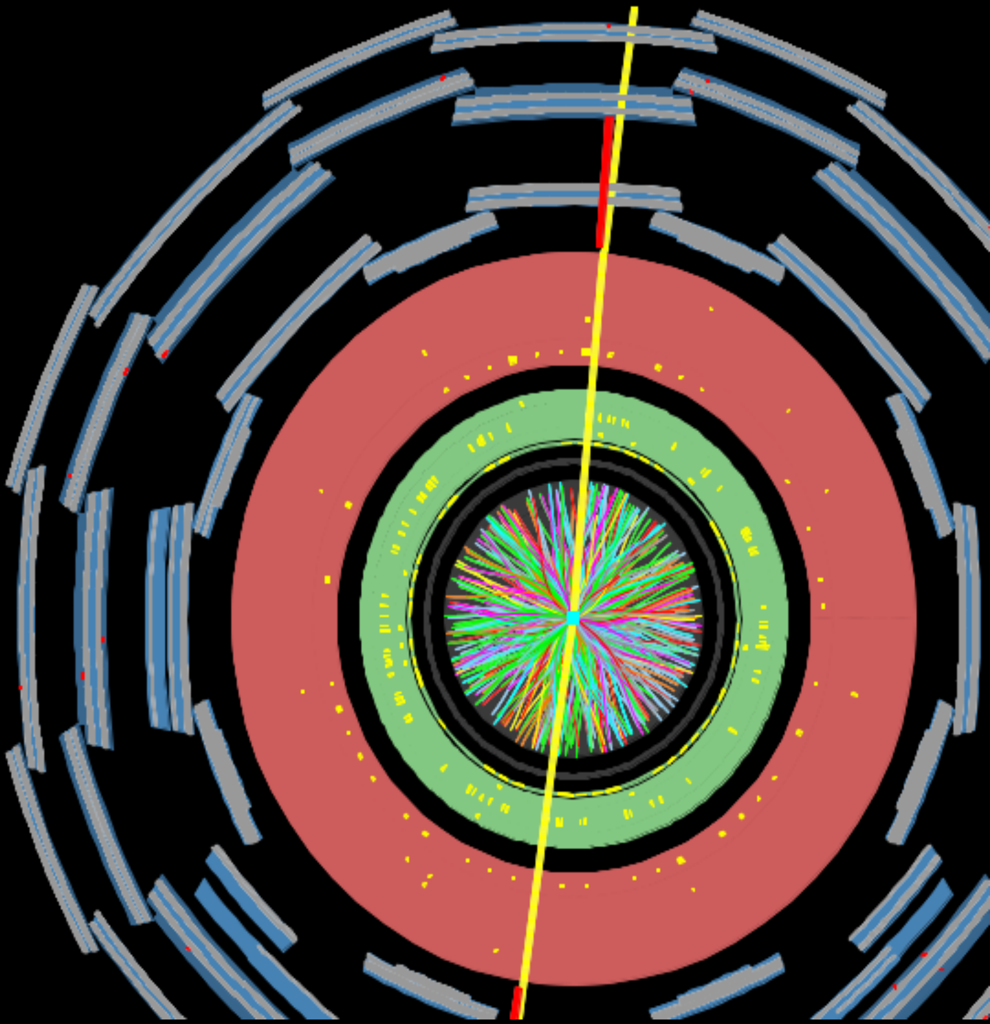
- **e^+-e^- collider**
  - ✓ no internal structure
  - ✓ $E_{collision} = 2\ E_{beam}$
  - ✓ Pros
    - Probe precise mass
      - Precision measurements
    - Clean!
  - ✓ Cons
    - Only one $E_{collision}$ at a time
    - limited by synchrotron radiation

- **Hadronic collider**
  - ✓ quarks + gluons (PDF)
  - ✓ $E_{collision} < 2\ E_{beam}$
  - ✓ Pros
    - Scan different masses
      - Discovery machine
  - ✓ Cons
    - $E_{collision}$ not known
    - Dirty! several collisions on top of interesting one (pileup)

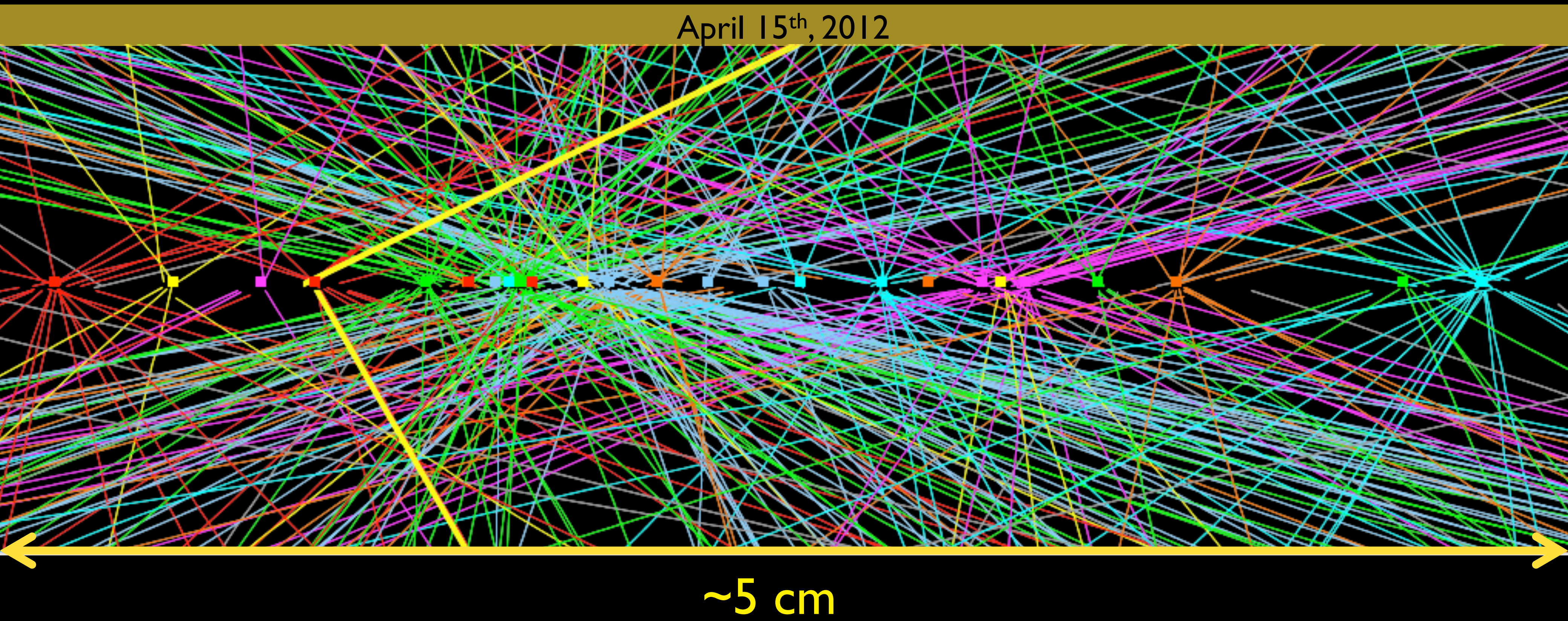
ALEPH @ LEP



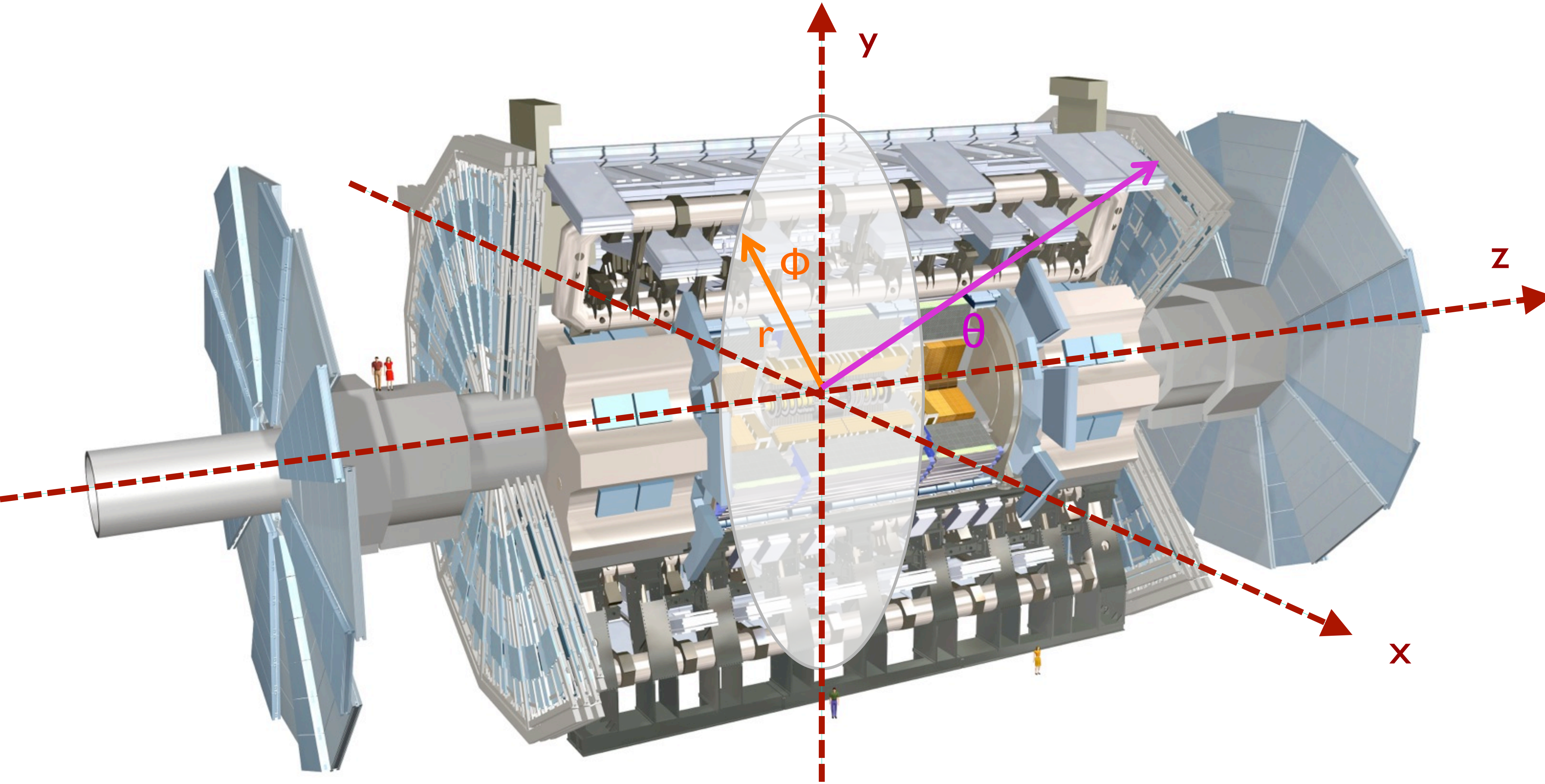
ATLAS @ LHC



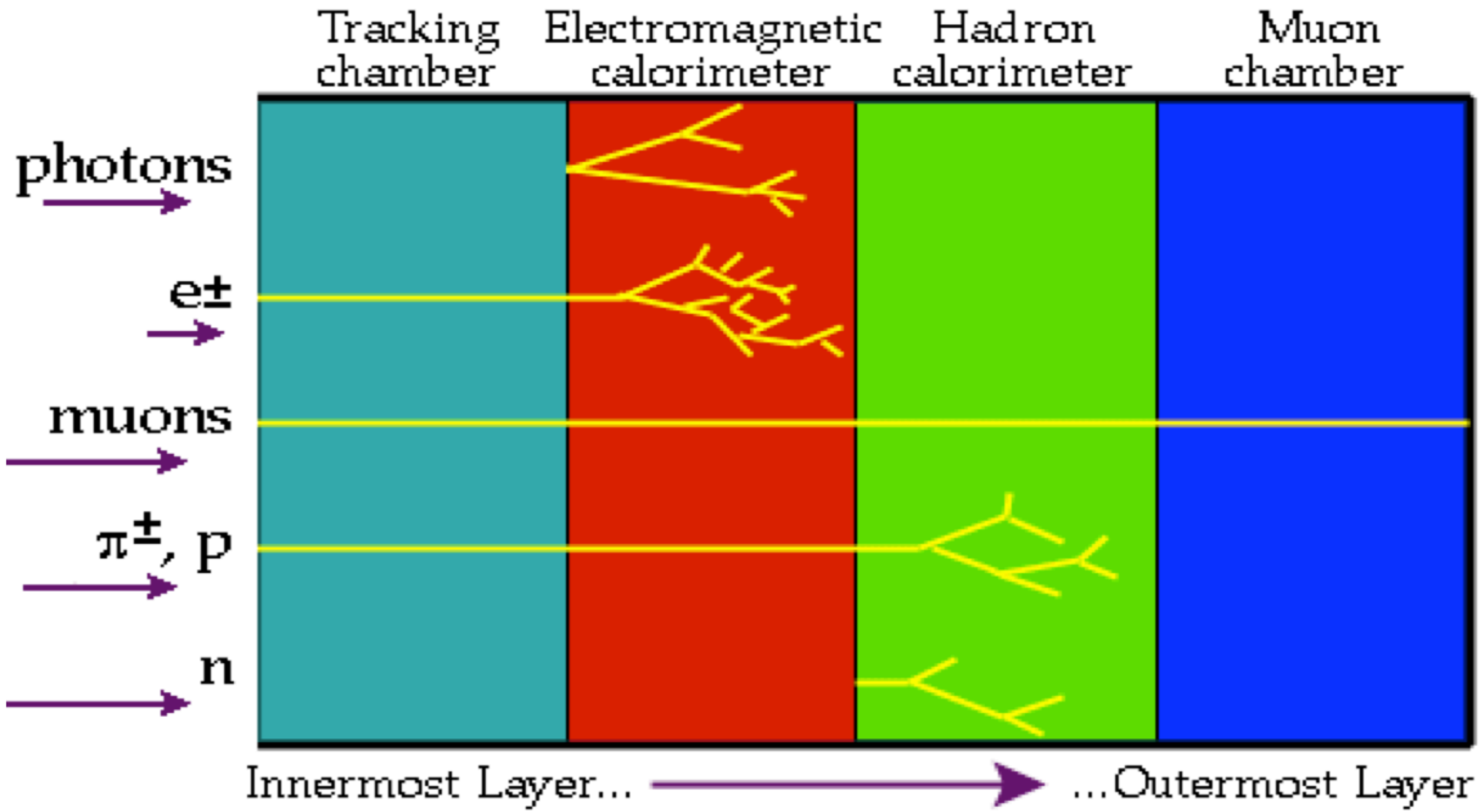
Z→μμ event with 25 reconstructed vertices



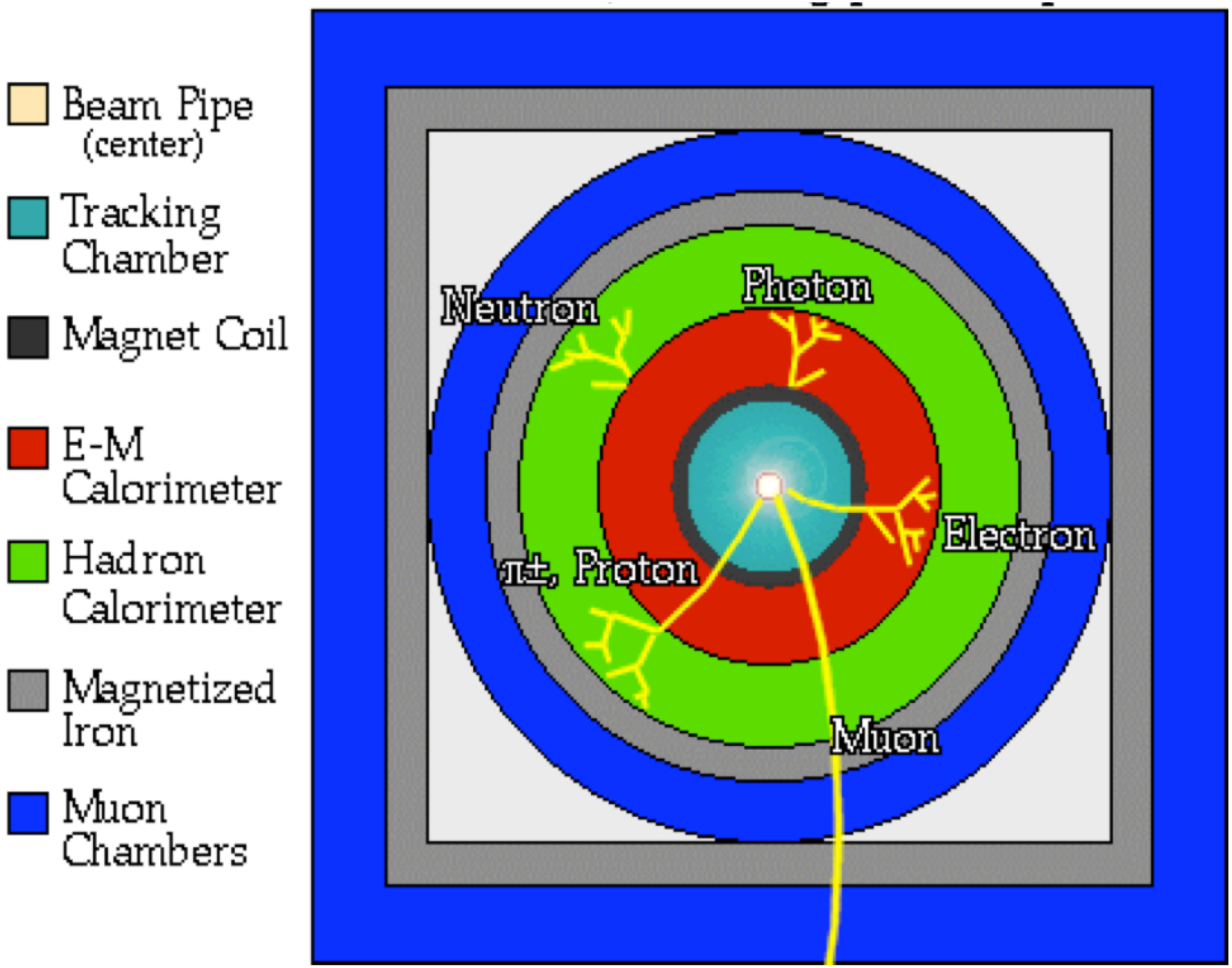
Collider experiment coordinates



How do we "see" particles?

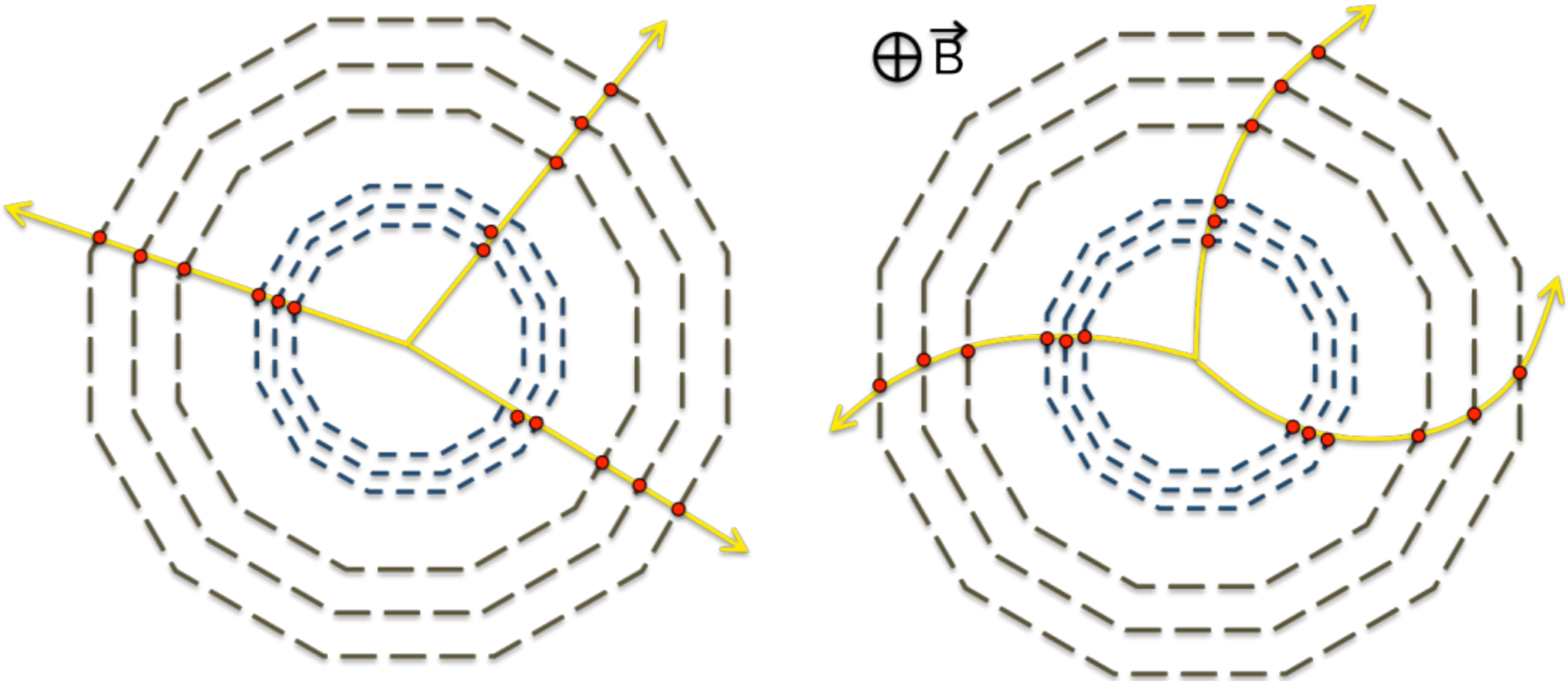


How do we “see” particles?



Magnetic spectrometer

- A system to measure (charged) particle momentum
- Tracking device + magnetic field



Magnetic spectrometer

Charged particle in magnetic field

$$\frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = q\vec{\beta} \times \vec{B}$$

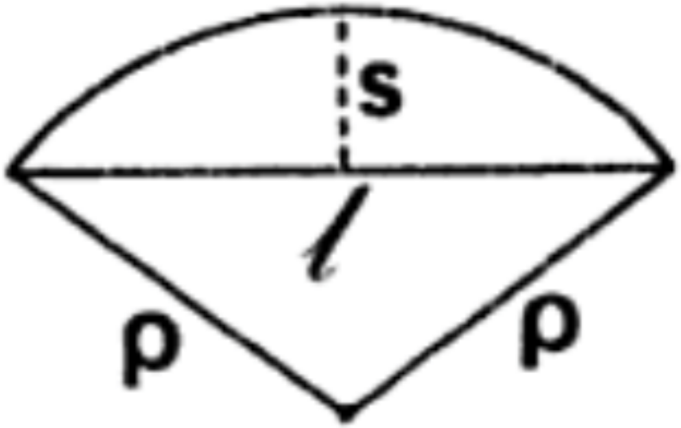
If the field is constant and we neglect presence of matter, momentum magnitude is constant with time, trajectory is helical

$$p[\mathrm{GeV}] = 0.3B[\mathrm{T}]\rho[\mathrm{m}]$$

Actual trajectory differ from exact helix because of:

- magnetic field inhomogeneity
- particle energy loss (ionization, multiple scattering)

Momentum measurement



s = sagitta

l = chord

ρ = radius

$$\rho \simeq \frac{l^2}{8s} \qquad p = 0.3\frac{Bl^2}{8s}$$

$$\left|\frac{\delta p}{p}\right| = \left|\frac{\delta s}{s}\right|$$

smaller for larger number of points (A_N) *measurement error (RMS)* (ϵ)

Momentum resolution due to measurement error

$$\left|\frac{\delta p}{p}\right| = A_N \frac{\epsilon}{L^2} \frac{p}{0.3B}$$

projected track length in magnetic field (L)

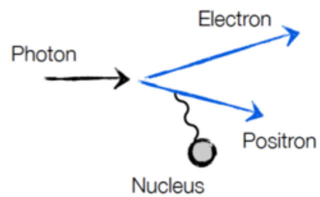
Momentum resolution gets worse for larger momenta

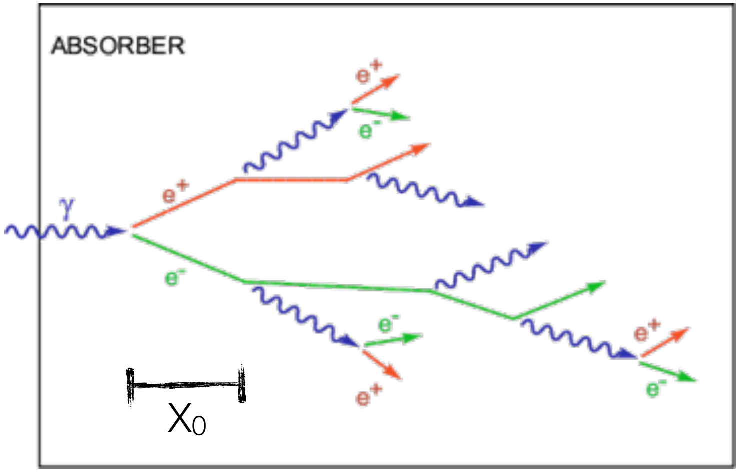
resolution is improved faster by increasing L then B

Electromagnetic showers

Dominant processes
at high energies ...

Photons : Pair production
Electrons : Bremsstrahlung





Pair production:

$$\sigma_{\text{pair}} \approx \frac{7}{9}\left(4\,\alpha r_e^2 Z^2 \ln\frac{183}{Z^{\frac{1}{3}}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{7}{9}\frac{A}{N_A X_0}$$

[X_0: radiation length]
[in cm or g/cm^2]

Absorption coefficient:

$$\mu = n\sigma = \rho\frac{N_A}{A}\cdot\sigma_{\text{pair}} = \frac{7}{9}\frac{\rho}{X_0}$$

Bremsstrahlung:

$$\frac{dE}{dx} = 4\alpha N_A\,\frac{Z^2}{A}r_e^2\cdot E\;\ln\frac{183}{Z^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{E}{X_0}$$

$$\rightarrow\; E = E_0 e^{-x/X_0}$$

After passage of one X_0 electron has only (1/e)$^{\text{th}}$ of its primary energy ...
[i.e. 37%]

Critical energy:

$$\left.\frac{dE}{dx}(E_c)\right|_{\text{Brems}} = \left.\frac{dE}{dx}(E_c)\right|_{\text{Ion}}$$

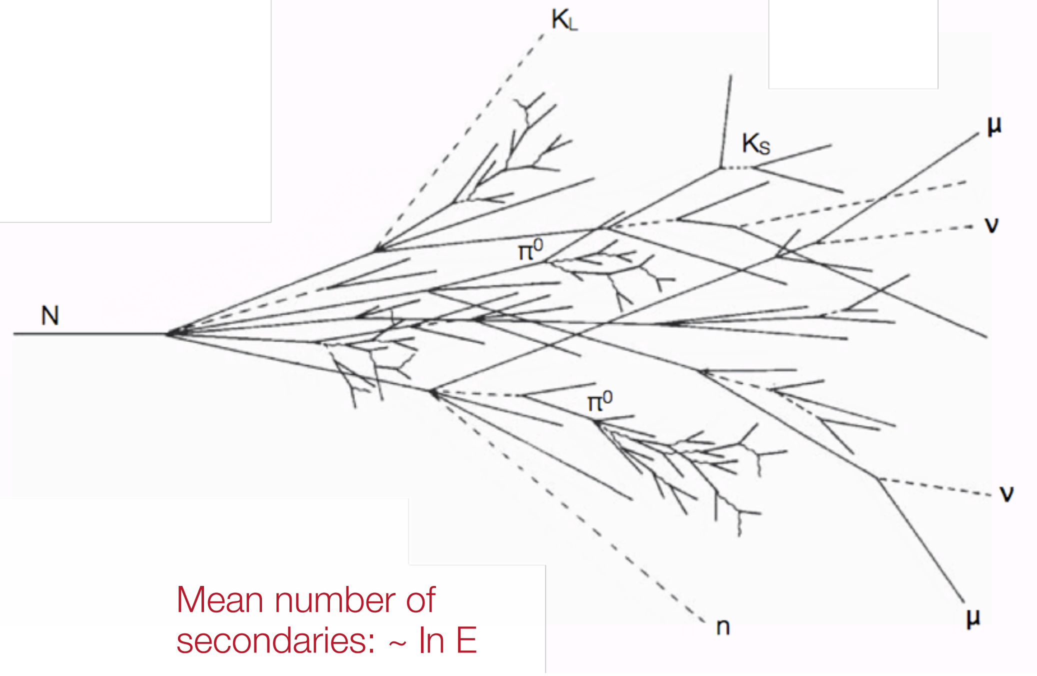
Hadronic showers

Shower development:

1. p + Nucleus ➛ Pions + N* + ...
2. Secondary particles ...

   undergo further inelastic collisions until they fall below pion production threshold
3. Sequential decays ...

   π_0 ➛ $\gamma\gamma$: yields electromagnetic shower
   Fission fragments ➛ β-decay, γ-decay
   Neutron capture ➛ fission
   Spallation ...



Mean number of secondaries: ~ ln E

Typical transverse momentum: p_t ~ 350 MeV/c

Substantial electromagnetic fraction

f_{em} ~ ln E
[variations significant]

Cascade energy distribution:
[Example: 5 GeV proton in lead-scintillator calorimeter]

Ionization energy of charged particles (p,π,μ)	1980 MeV [40%]
Electromagnetic shower (π^0,η^0,e)	760 MeV [15%]
Neutrons	520 MeV [10%]
Photons from nuclear de-excitation	310 MeV [6%]
Non-detectable energy (nuclear binding, neutrinos)	1430 MeV [29%]
	5000 MeV [29%]

Energy resolution in calorimeter

Energy resolution:

e.g. inhomogeneities
shower leakage

e.g. electronic noise
sampling fraction variations

$$\frac{\sigma_E}{E} = \frac{A}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus B \oplus \frac{C}{E}$$

Fluctuations:

- Sampling fluctuations
- Leakage fluctuations
- Fluctuations of electromagnetic fraction
- Nuclear excitations, fission, binding energy fluctuations ...
- Heavily ionizing particles

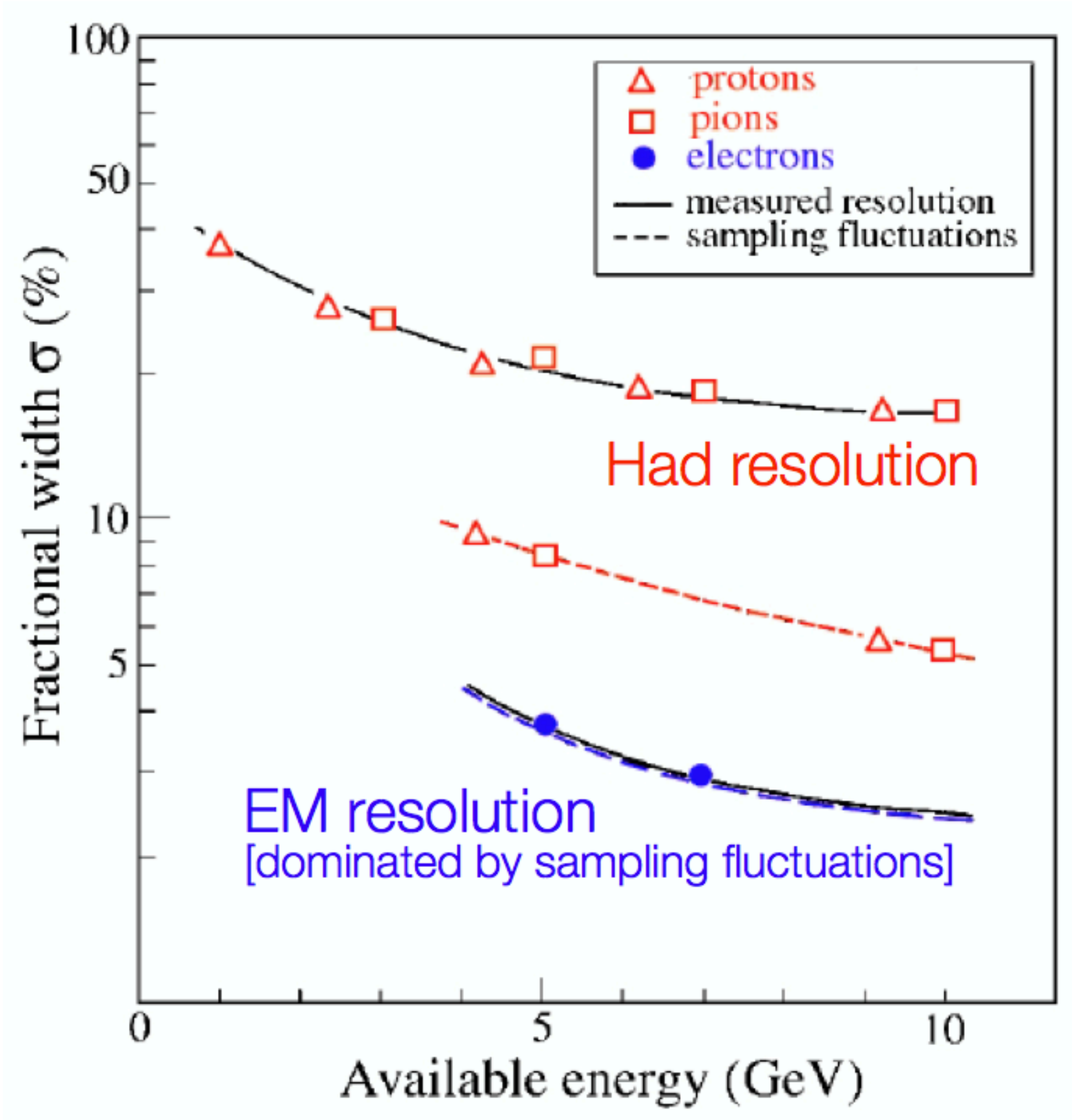
Typical:

A: 0.5 – 1.0 [Record:0.35]

B: 0.03 – 0.05

C: few %

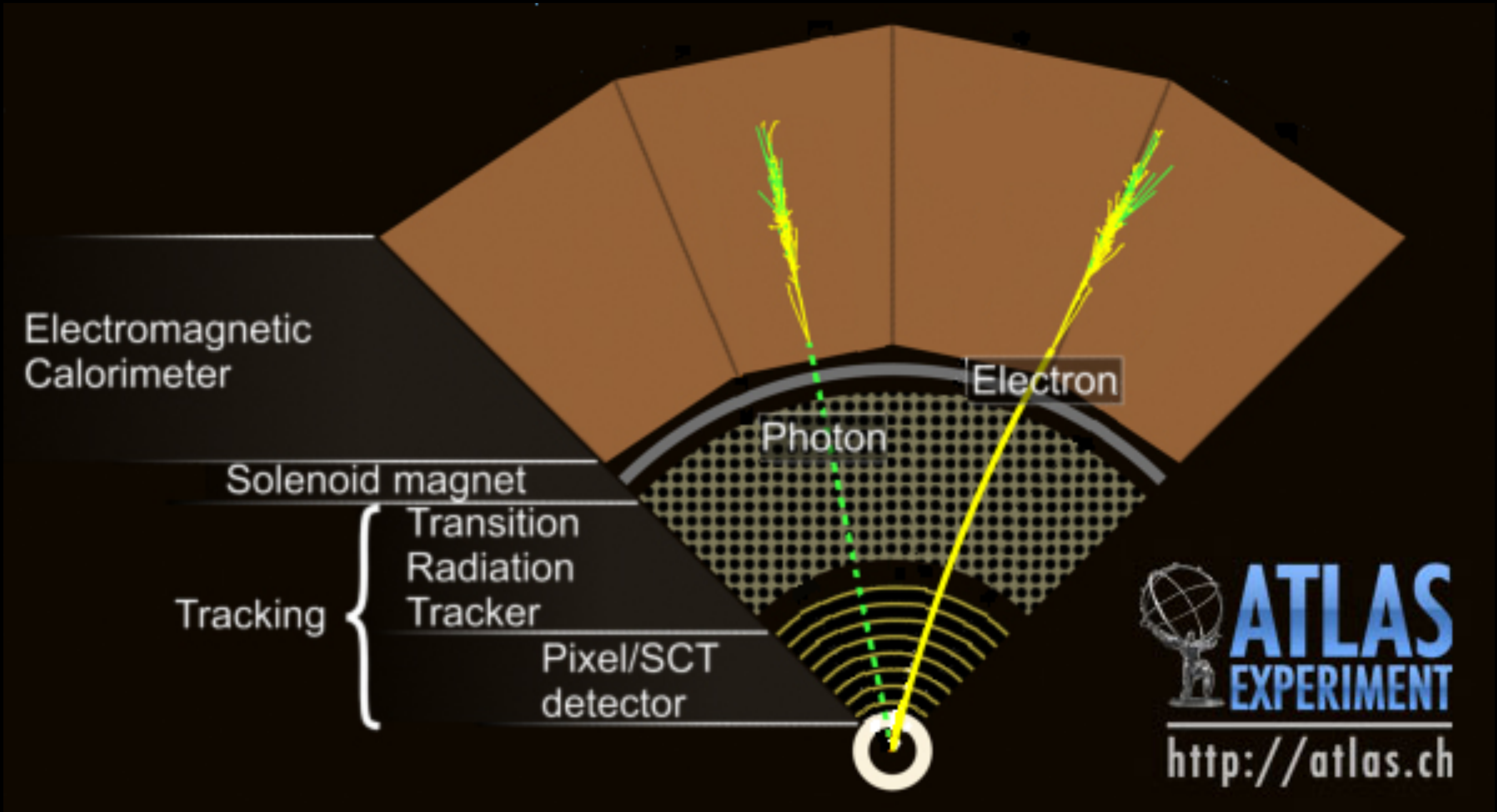
Resolution: EM vs. HAD



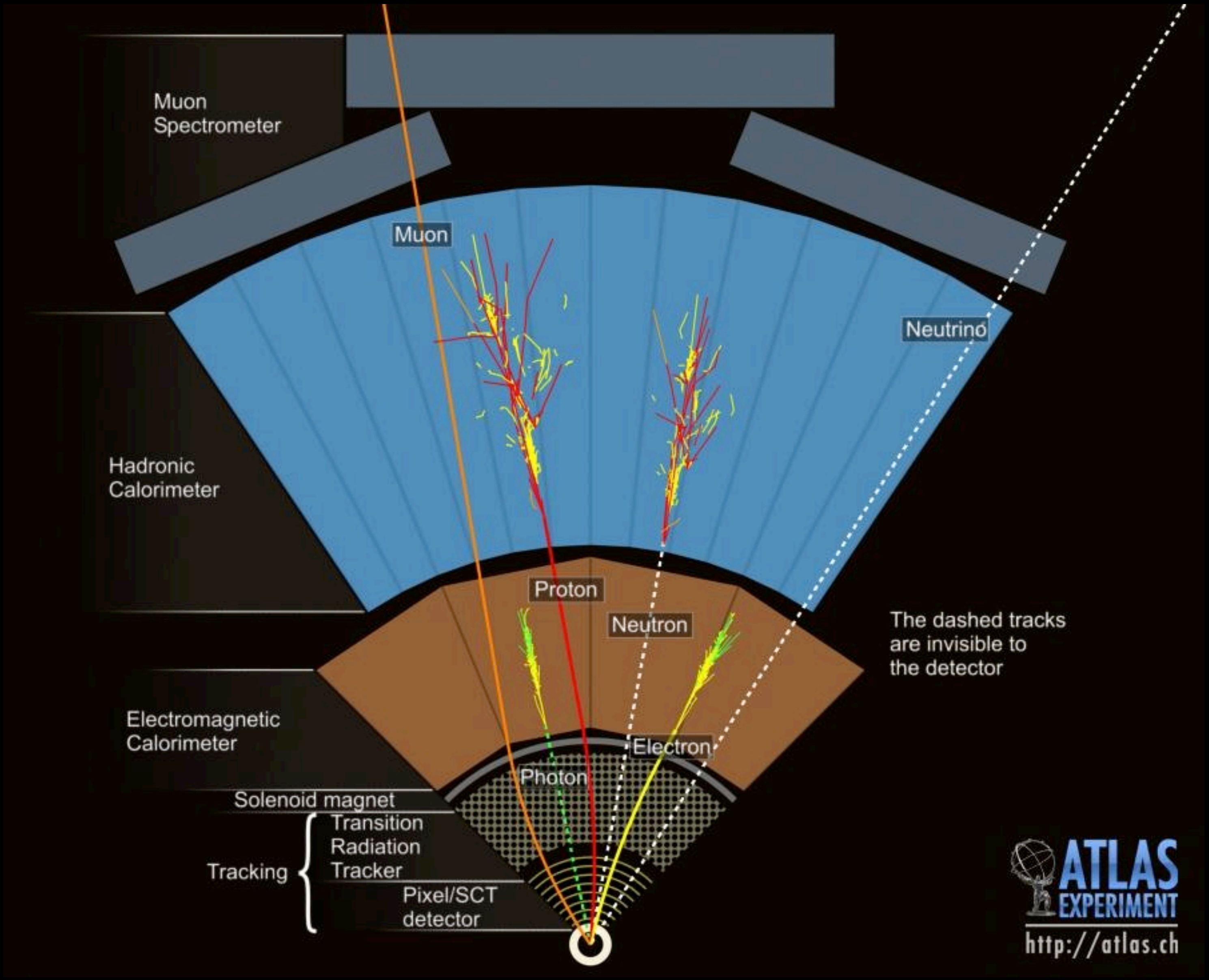
Sampling fluctuations only minor contribution to hadronic energy resolution

[AFM Collaboration]

Particle identification with tracker and EM calo

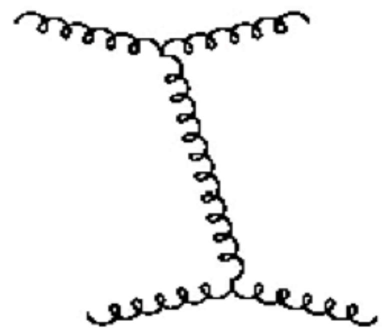


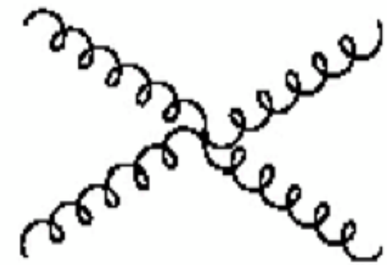
Particle identification with EM and HAD calos



A few words on QCD

- QCD (strong) interactions are carried out by massless spin-1 particled called gluons
  - ✓ Gluons are massless
    - Long range interaction
  - ✓ Gluons couple to color charges
  - ✓ Gluons have color themselves
    - They can couple to other gluons





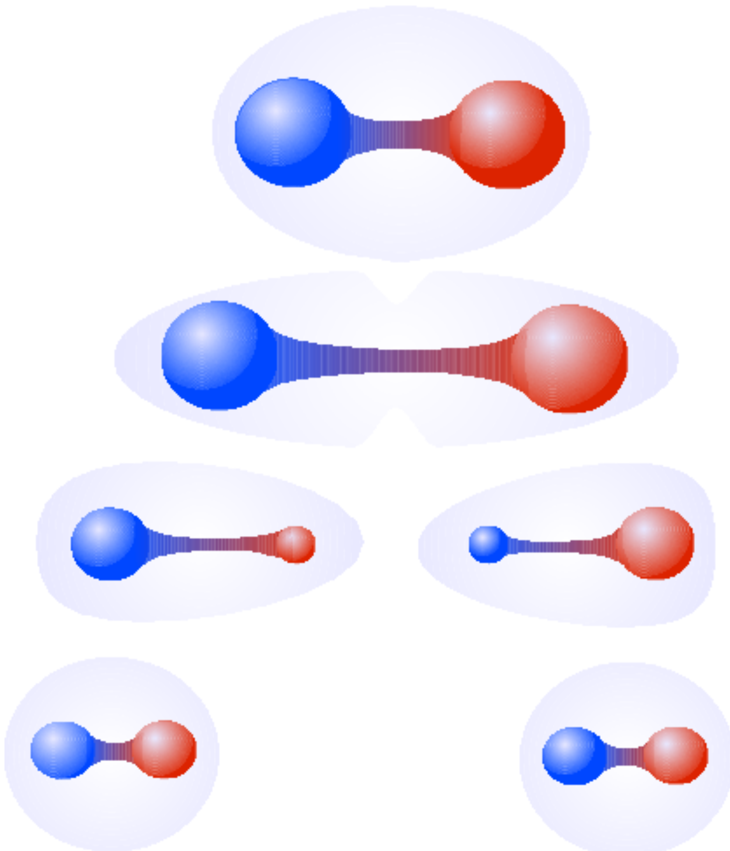
- **Principle of asymptotic freedom**
  - ✓ At short distances strong interactions are weak
    - Quarks and gluons are essentially free particles
    - Perturbative regime (can calculate!)
  - ✓ At large distances, higher-order diagrams dominate
    - Interaction is very strong
    - Perturbative regime fails, have to resort to effective models

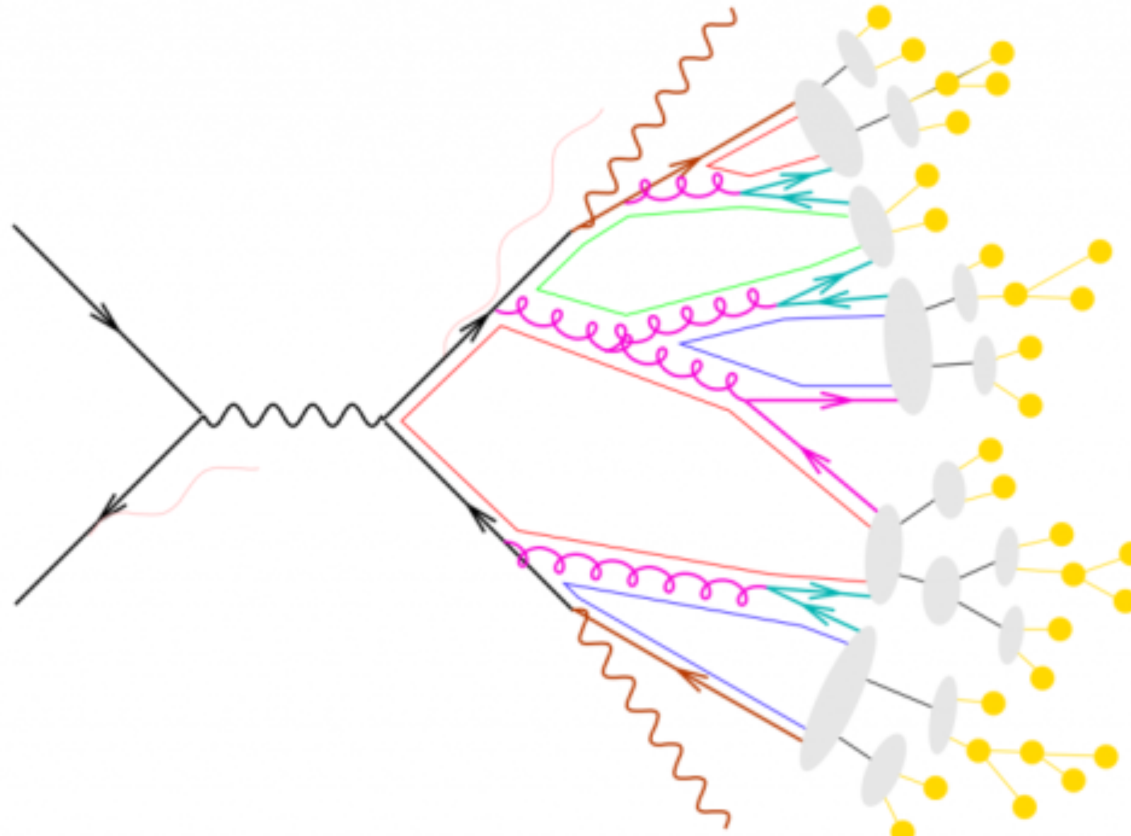
quark-quark effective potential

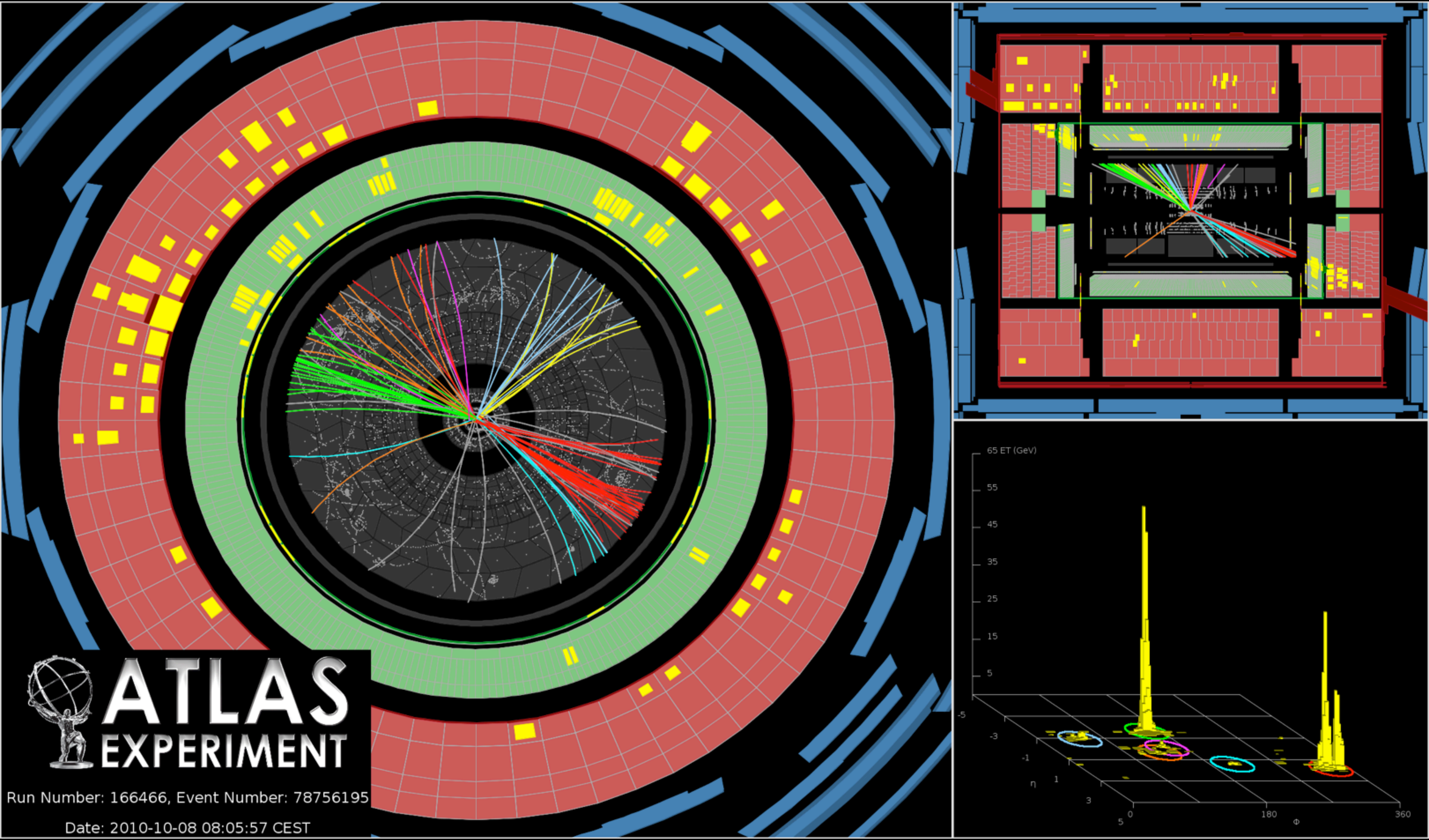
$$V_s = -\frac{4}{3}\frac{\alpha_s}{r} + kr$$

single gluon exchange — confinement

Confinement, hadronization, jets

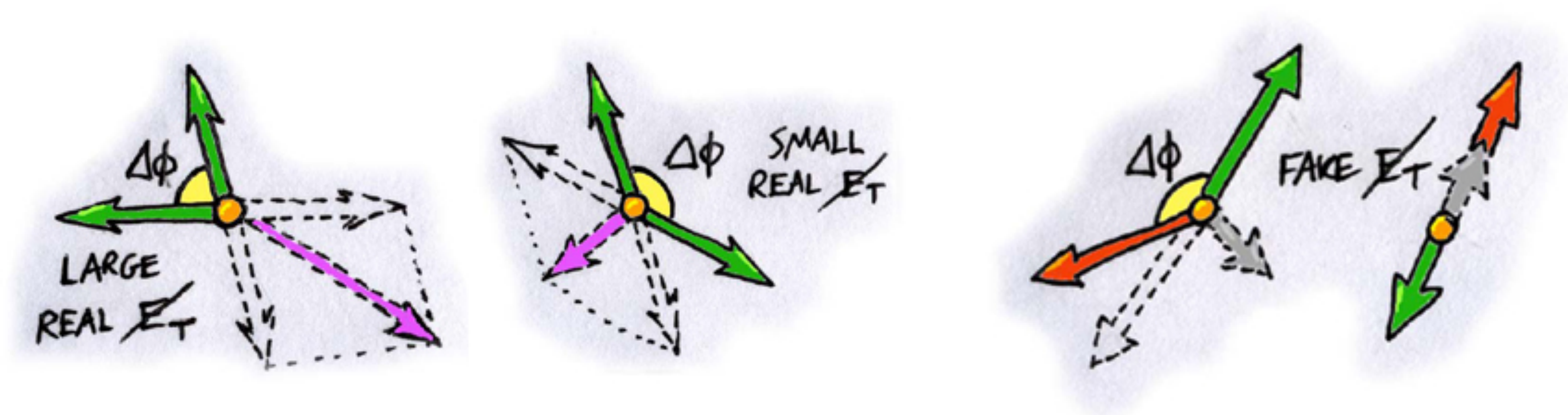





ATLAS
EXPERIMENT
Run Number: 166466, Event Number: 78756195
Date: 2010-10-08 08:05:57 CEST
65 ET (GeV)
55
45
35
25
15
5
-5
-3
-1
η
1
3
5
0
180
Φ
360

Neutrino (and other invisible particles) at colliders

- Interaction length $\lambda_{int} = A/(\rho\ \ \sigma\ \ N_A)$
- Cross section $\sigma \sim 10^{-38}\ \mathrm{cm}^2 \times E\ [\mathrm{GeV}]$
  - ✓ This means 10 GeV neutrino can pass through more then a million km of rock
- Neutrinos are usually detected in HEP experiments through *missing (transverse) energy*



- Missing energy resolution depends on
  - ✓ Detector acceptance
  - ✓ Detector noise and resolution (e.g. calorimeters)


“That's all Folks!”

HEP, SI and "natural" units

Quantity	HEP units	SI units
length	1 fm	10^{-15} m
charge	e	$1.602 \cdot 10^{-19}$ C
energy	1 GeV	1.602×10^{-10} J
mass	1 GeV/c^2	1.78×10^{-27} kg
$\hbar = h/2$	6.588×10^{-25} GeV s	1.055×10^{-34} Js
c	2.988×10^{23} fm/s	2.988×10^{8} m/s
$\hbar c$	197 MeV fm	…

	"natural" units ($\hbar = c = 1$)
mass	1 GeV
length	1 GeV^{-1} = 0.1973 fm
time	1 GeV^{-1} = 6.59×10^{-25} s

Relativistic kinematics in a nutshell

$$E^2 = \vec{p}^2 + m^2$$

$$\ell = \frac{\ell_0}{\gamma}$$

$$E = m\gamma$$

$$t = t_0\gamma$$

$$\vec{p} = m\gamma\vec{\beta}$$

$$\vec{\beta} = \frac{\vec{p}}{E}$$

Cross section: magnitude and units

Standard
cross section unit: $[\sigma] = \text{mb}$ with $1\ \text{mb} = 10^{-27}\ \text{cm}^2$

or in
natural units: $[\sigma] = \text{GeV}^{-2}$ with $1\ \text{GeV}^{-2} = 0.389\ \text{mb}$
$1\ \text{mb} = 2.57\ \text{GeV}^{-2}$

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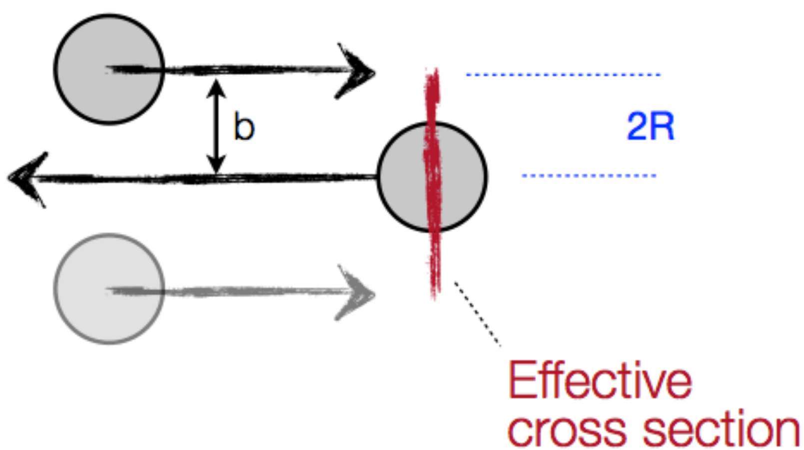
using: $\hbar c = 0.1973\ \text{GeV fm}$
$(\hbar c)^2 = 0.389\ \text{GeV}^2\ \text{mb}$

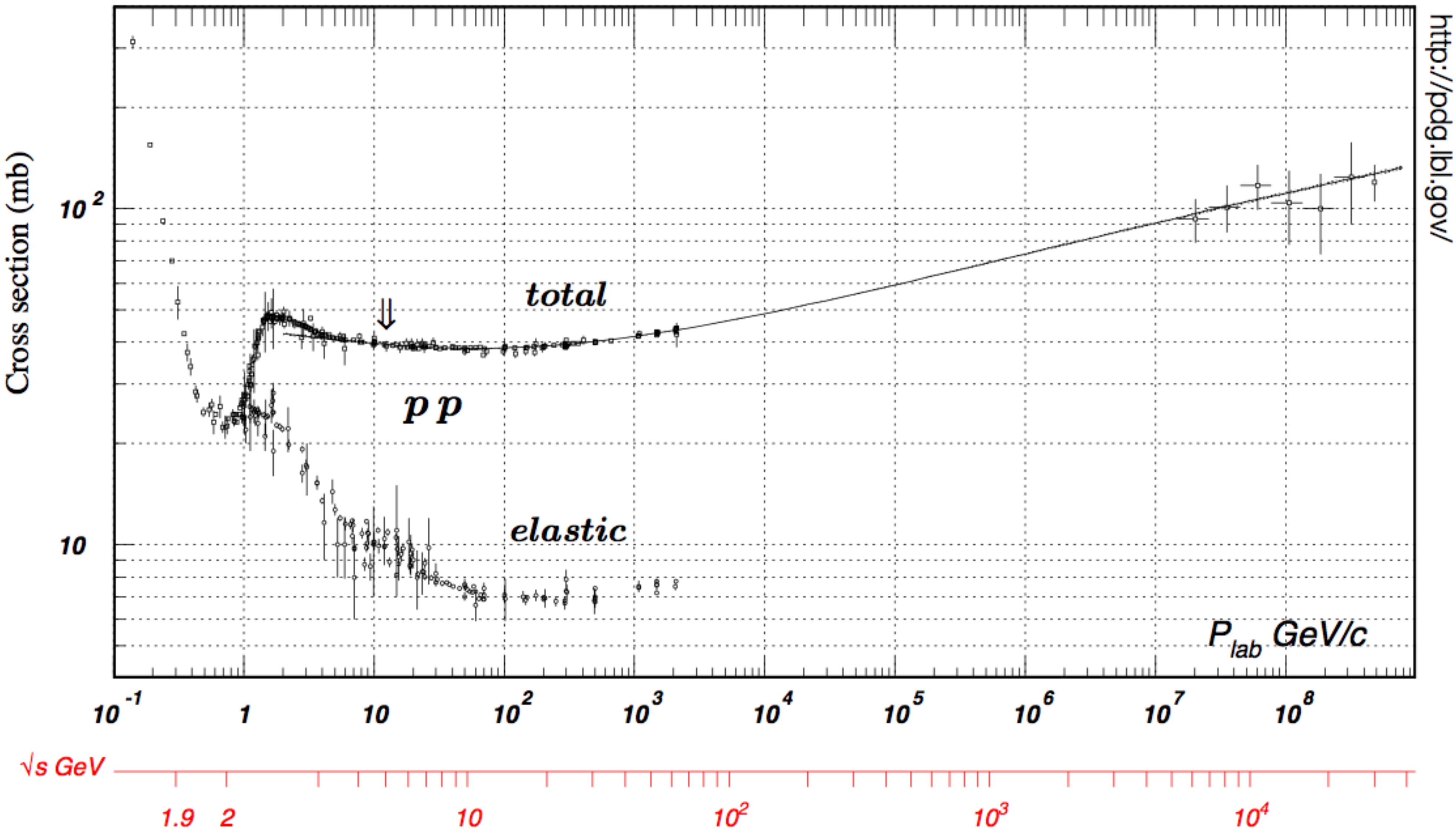
Estimating the
proton-proton cross section:



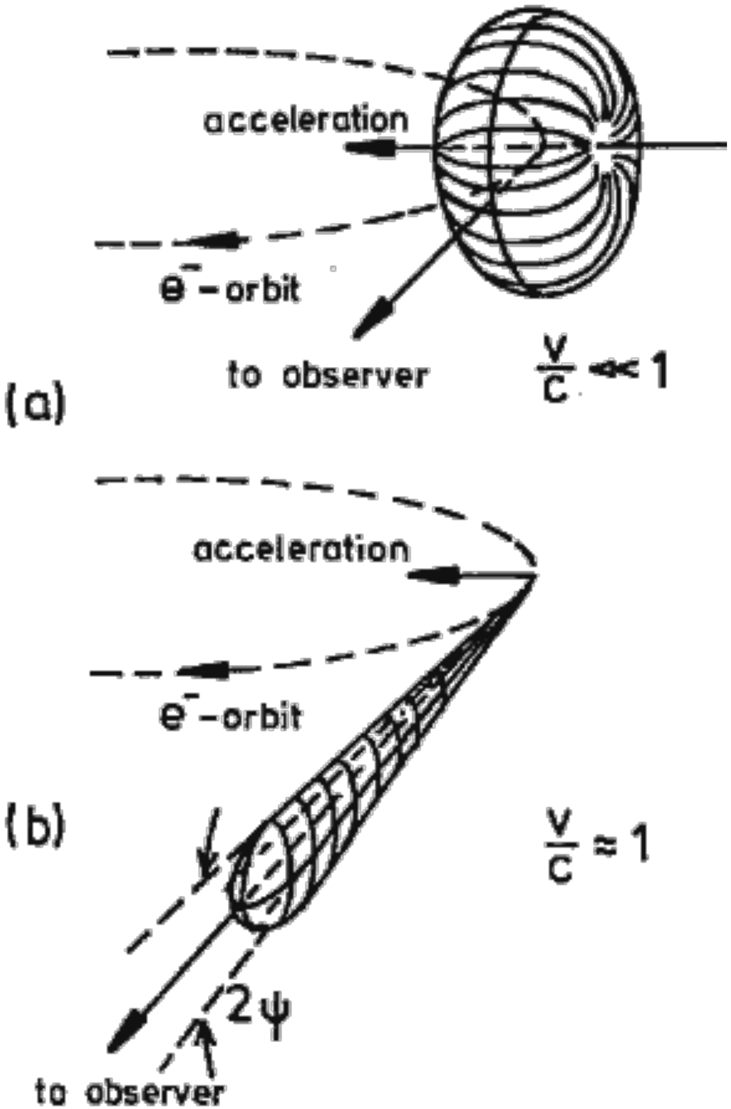
Proton radius: $R = 0.8$ fm
Strong interactions happens up to $b = 2R$

$$\sigma = \pi(2R)^2 = \pi \cdot 1.6^2\ \text{fm}^2$$
$$= \pi \cdot 1.6^2\ 10^{-26}\ \text{cm}^2$$
$$= \pi \cdot 1.6^2\ 10\ \text{mb}$$
$$= 80\ \text{mb}$$

Proton-proton scattering cross-section



Syncrotron radiation



energy lost per revolution

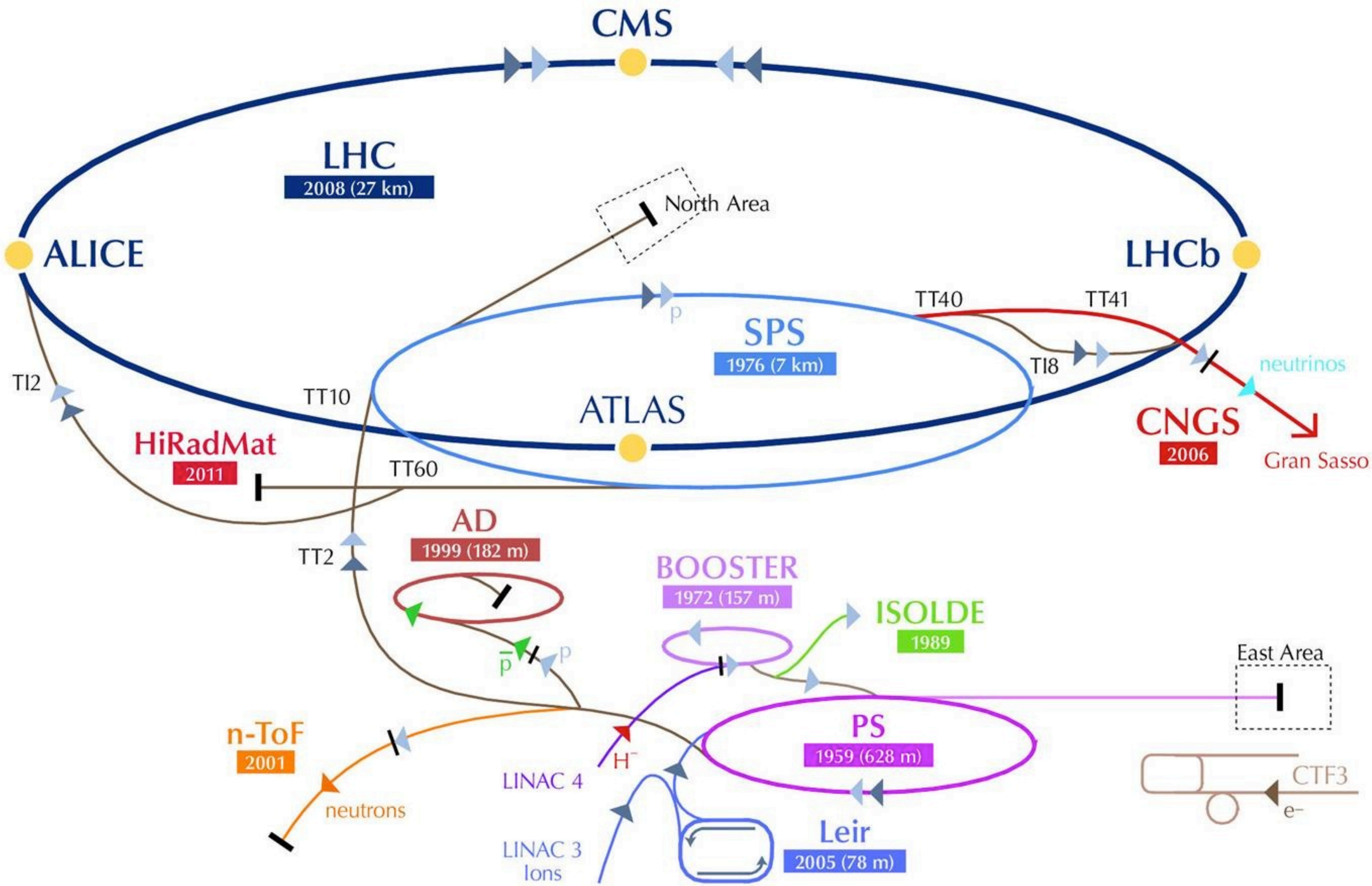
$$\Delta E = \frac{4\pi}{3}\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0}\left(\frac{e^3\beta^3\gamma^4}{R}\right)$$

electrons vs. protons

$$\frac{\Delta E_e}{\Delta E_p} \simeq \left(\frac{m_p}{m_e}\right)^4$$

It's easier to accelerate protons to higher energies, but protons are fundamentals…

CERN accelerator complex



Interaction mode recap…

- electrically charged
- ionization (dE/dx)
- electromagnetic shower

- electrically charged
- ionization (dE/dx)
- can emit photons
  - ✓ electromagnetic shower induced by emitted photon

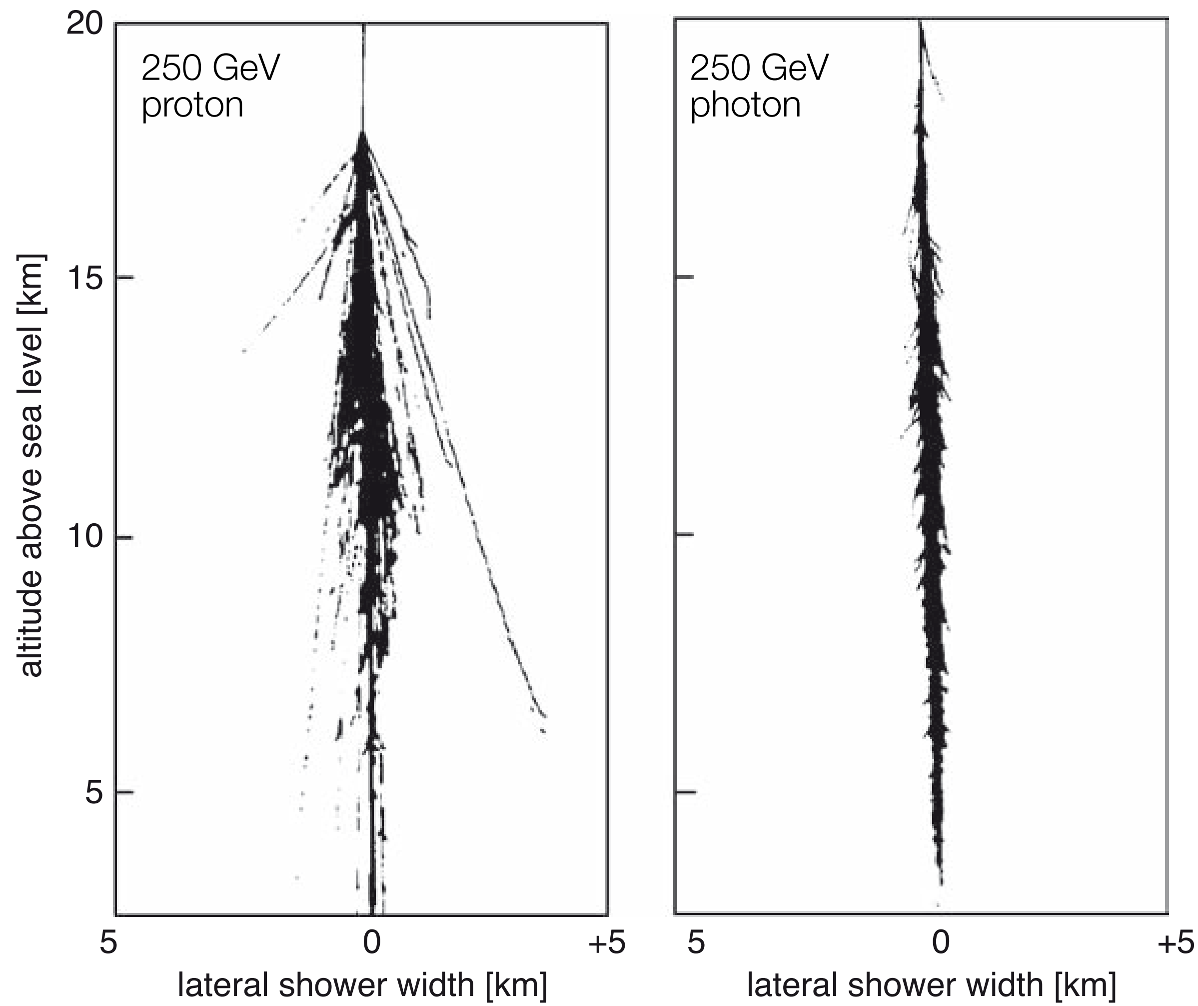
- electrically neutral
- pair production
  - ✓ E >1 MeV
- electromagnetic shower

- produce hadron(s) jets via QCD hadronization process

Hadronic vs. EM showers

Comparison
hadronic vs. electromagnetic shower ...

[Simulated air showers]



Homogeneous calorimeters

★ In a homogeneous calorimeter the whole detector volume is filled by a high-density material which simultaneously serves as absorber as well as as active medium ...

Signal	Material
Scintillation light	BGO, BaF_2, CeF_3, ...
Cherenkov light	Lead Glass
Ionization signal	Liquid nobel gases (Ar, Kr, Xe)

★ Advantage: homogenous calorimeters provide optimal energy resolution

★ Disadvantage: very expensive

★ Homogenous calorimeters are exclusively used for electromagnetic calorimeter, i.e. energy measurement of electrons and photons

Sampling calorimeters

Principle:

Alternating layers of absorber and active material [sandwich calorimeter]

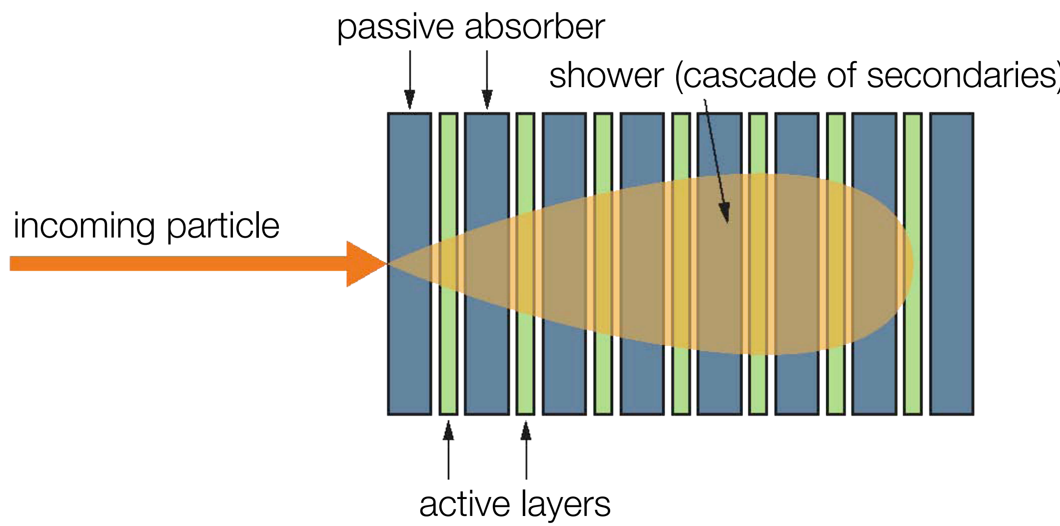
Absorber materials:
[high density]

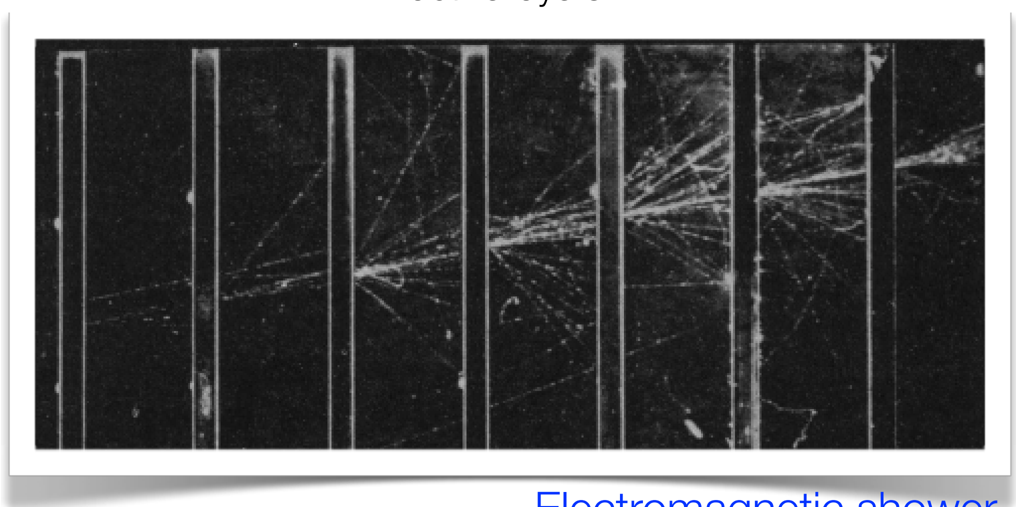
- Iron (Fe)
- Lead (Pb)
- Uranium (U)
  [For compensation ...]

Active materials:

- Plastic scintillator
- Silicon detectors
- Liquid ionization chamber
- Gas detectors

Scheme of a sandwich calorimeter





Electromagnetic shower

A typical HEP calorimetry system

Typical Calorimeter: two components ...

Electromagnetic (EM) +
Hadronic section (Had) ...

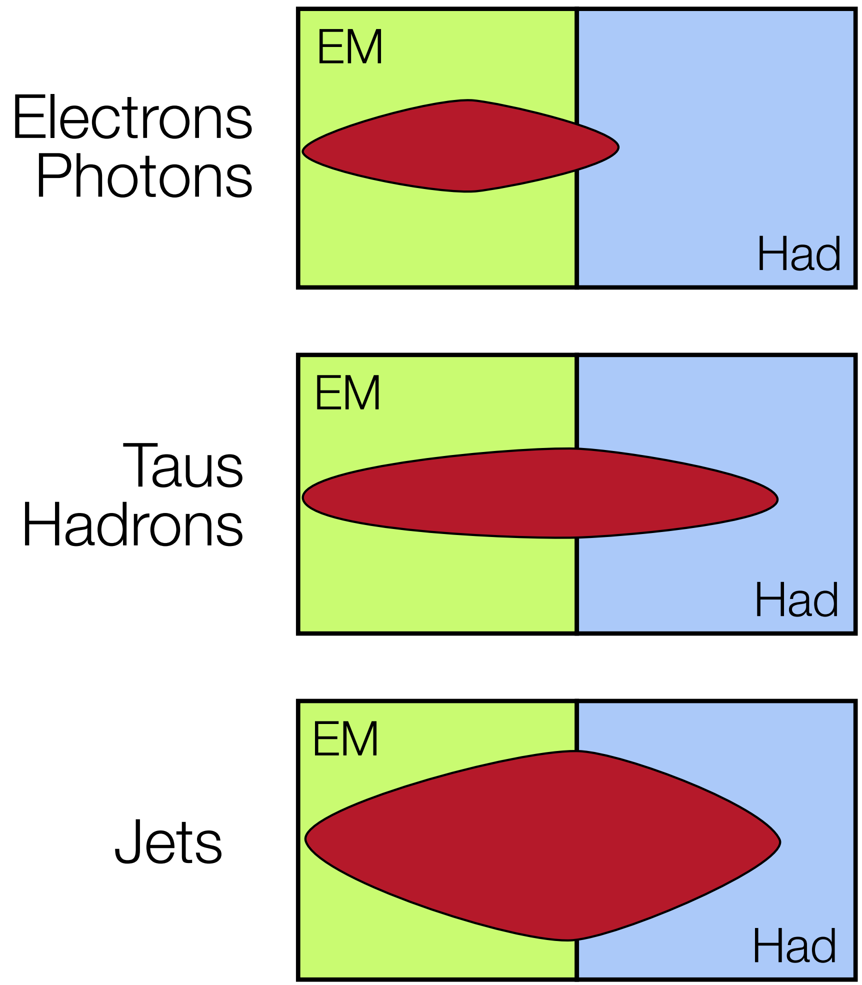
Different setups chosen for
optimal energy resolution ...

But:

Hadronic energy measured in
both parts of calorimeter ...

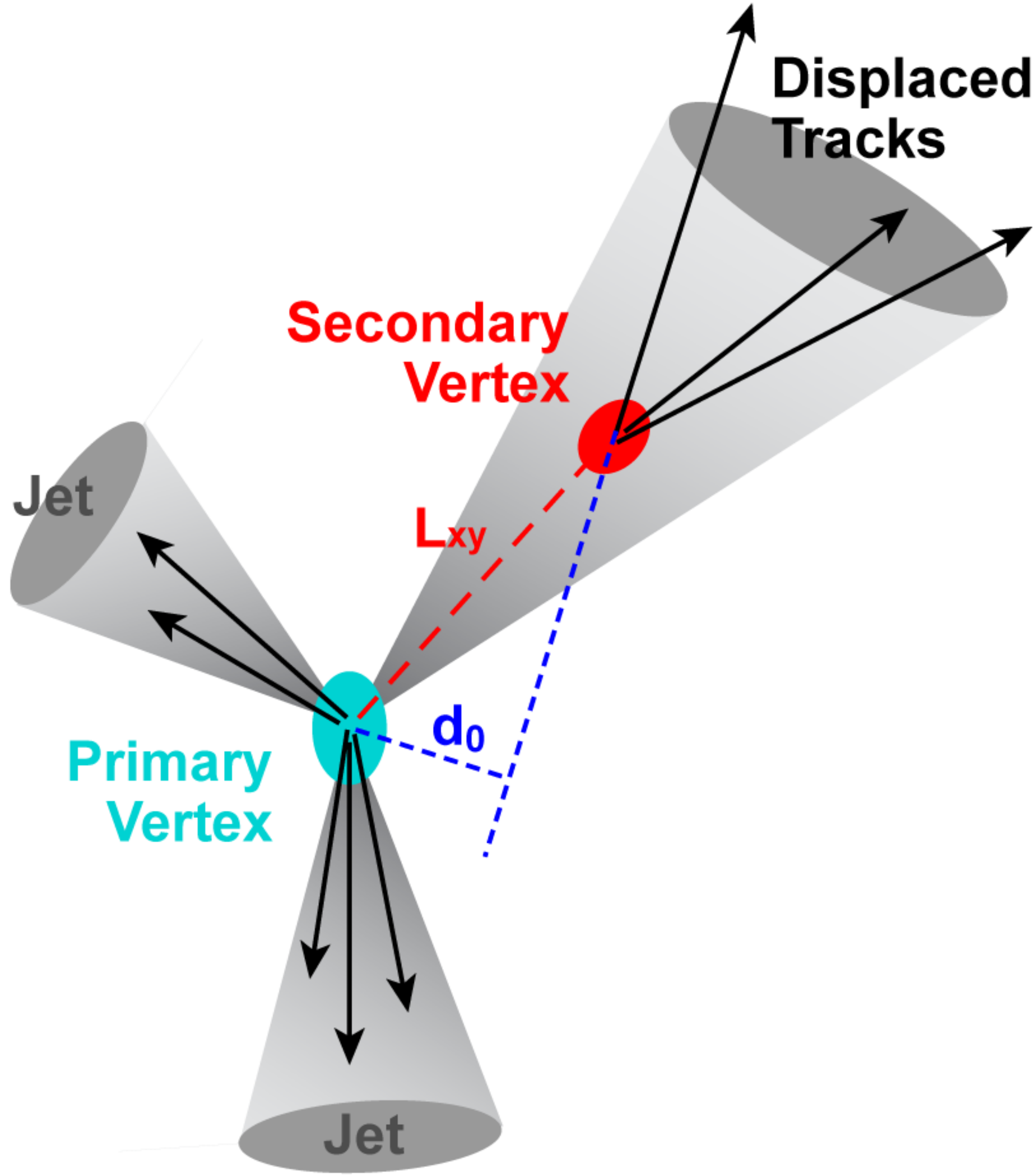
Needs careful consideration of
different response ...

Schematic of a
typical HEP calorimeter



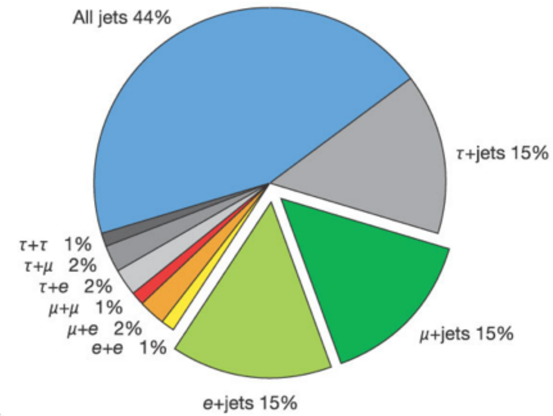
B-tagging

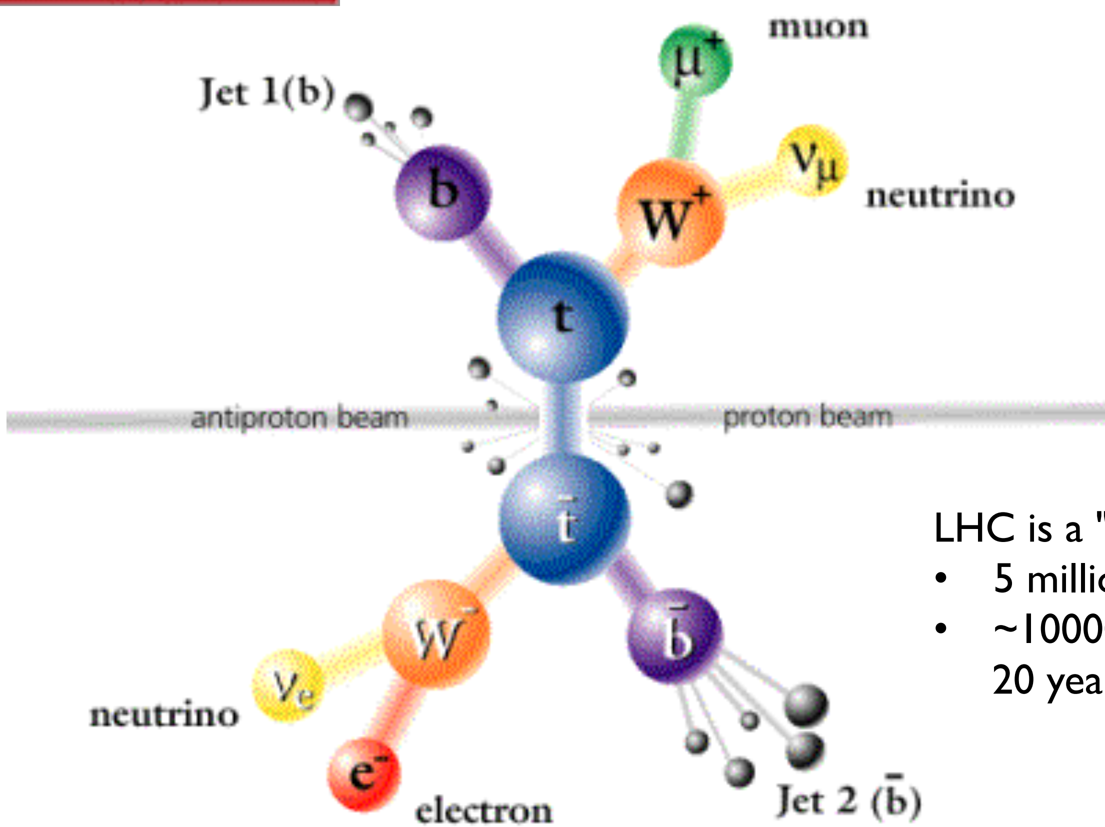
- When a b quark is produced, the associated jet will very likely contain at least one B meson or hadron
- B mesons/hadrons have relatively long lifetime
  - ✓ They will travel away form collision point before decaying
- Identifying a secondary decay vertex in a jet allow to tag its quark content
- Similar procedure for c quark…

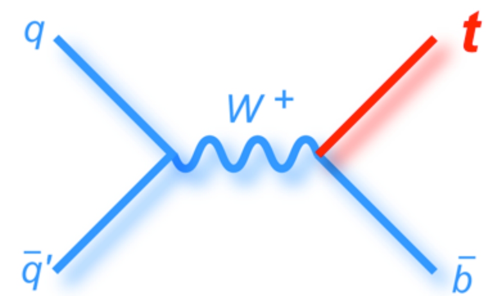


top quark

- Top quark has a mean lifetime of 5×10^{-25} s, shorter than time scale at which QCD acts: no time to hadronize!
  - ✓ It decays as $t \rightarrow Wb$
- Events with top quarks are very rich in (b) jets…

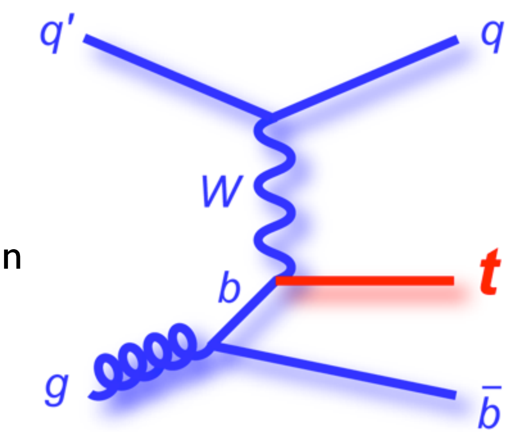






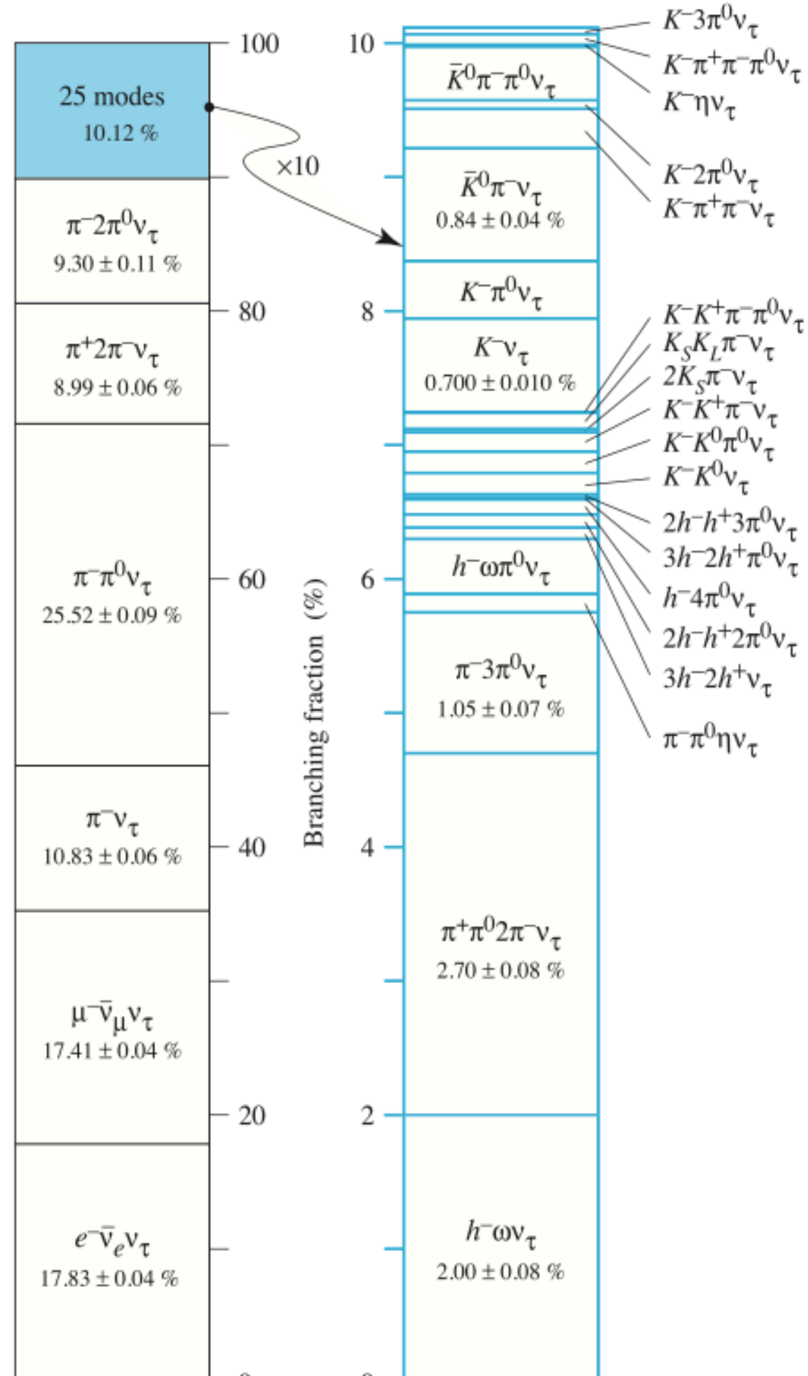
LHC is a "top factory"!

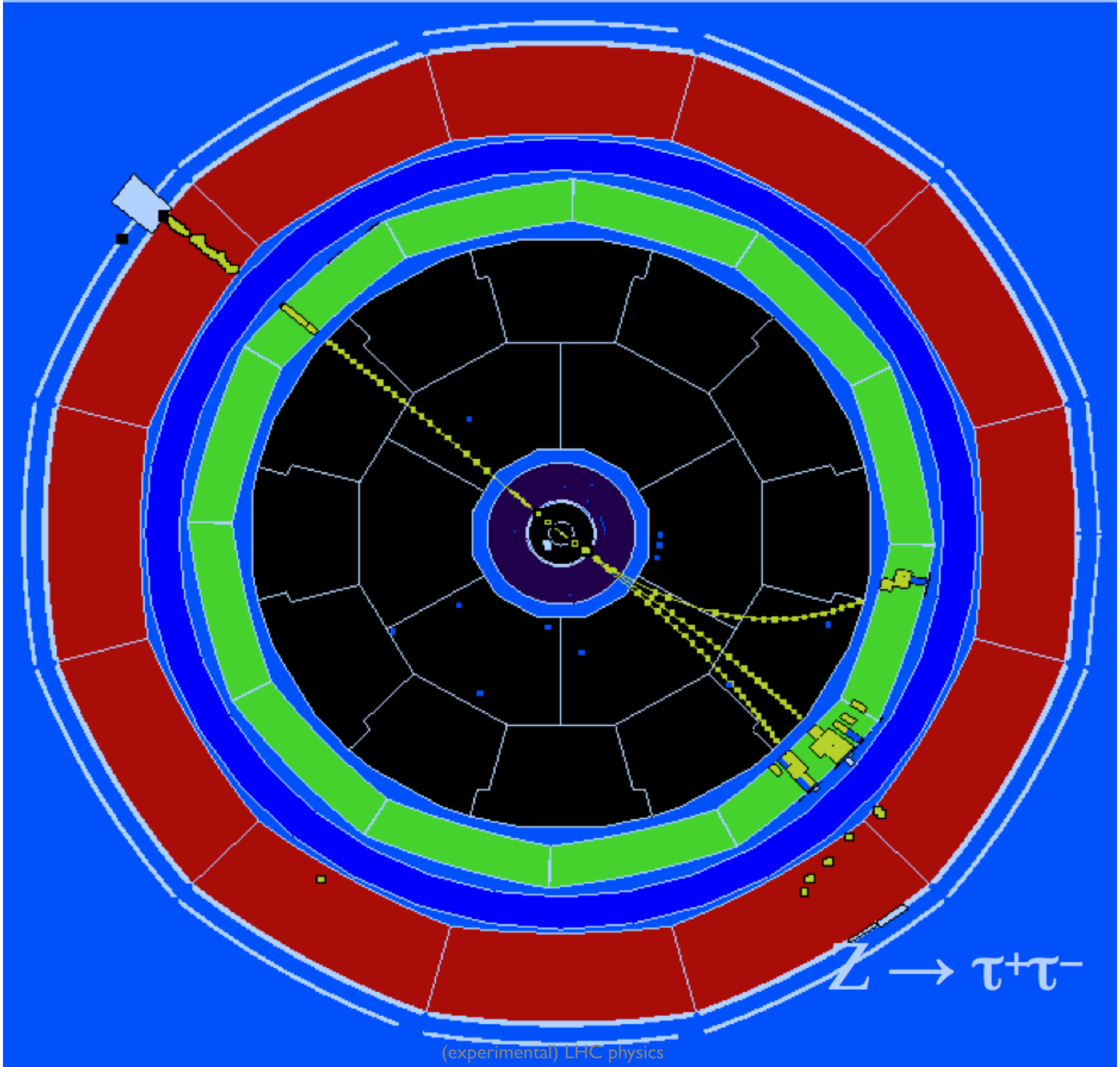
- 5 millions of tt pairs
- ~100000 in Tevatron in 20 years



Tau

- Tau are heavy enough that they can decay in several final states
  - ✓ Several of them with hadrons
  - ✓ Sometimes neutral hadrons
- Lifetime = 0.29 ps
  - ✓ 10 GeV tau flies ~ 0.5 mm
  - ✓ Typically too short to be directly seen in the detectors
- Tau needs to be identifies by their decay products
- Accurate vertex detectors can detect that they do not come exactly from the interaction point




$Z \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$