Course on Physics at the LHC

LIP Lisbon, March - July 2013

Program

The standard model of particle physics	Prof. João Varela (LIP, IST)	15, 18 March
Detector physics and experimental methods	Dr. André David (LIP, CERN)	25 March, 8 April
Top quark and heavy flavor physics	Dr. Michele Gallinaro (LIP), Prof. António Onofre (LIP, UM)	15, 22 April, 6 May
Statistical methods in data analysis	Dr. Pedrame Bargassa (LIP)	13 May
Standard model Higgs and beyond	Dr. Pedro Silva (LIP, CERN), Dr. André David (LIP, CERN) Dr. Patricia Conde Muíño (LIP)	20, 27 May, 3 June
SUperSYmmetry	Dr. Pedrame Bargassa (LIP)	17, 24 June
Matter at high density and temperature	Prof. João Seixas (LIP, IST)	1 July

The lectures will take place on Mondays, between 17:00 and 18:30 at LIP,
Av. Elias Garcia, 14 r/c, 1000 Lisbon - Portugal

J. Varela, LIP/IST
March 15, 2013

More info at
http://idpasc.lip.pt/LIP/events/2013_lhc_physics

Course coordinator: Prof. João Varela (LIP, IST)
Dr. Michele Gallinaro (LIP)

Introduction

Specialized course on the Physics at the Large Hadron Collider organized by LIP in the framework of IDPASC.

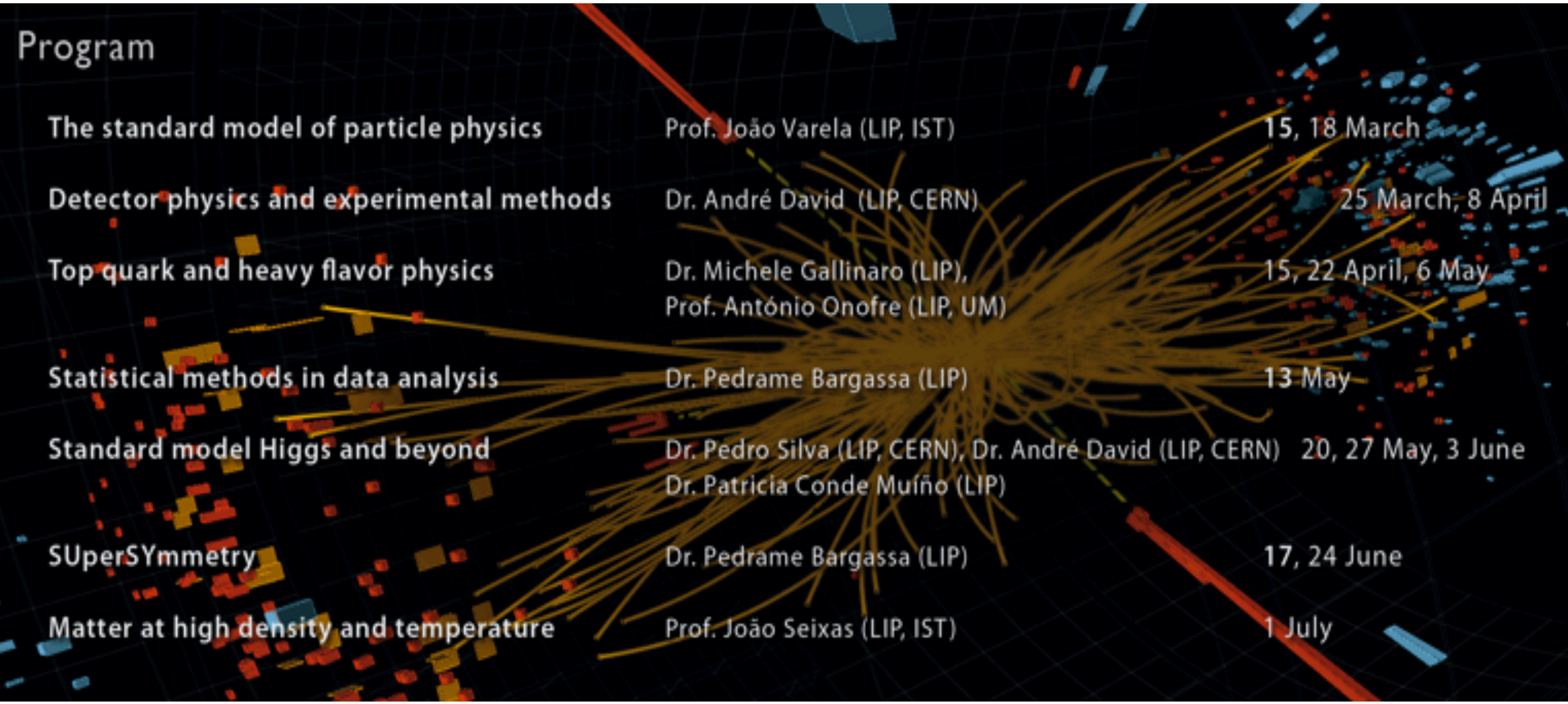
The objective of the Course is to introduce the physics, analysis methods and results on the physics of the LHC experiments.

Emphasis is placed on the search for new physics, in particular phenomena at the basis of the electroweak symmetry breaking.

Benchmark channels in proton-proton collisions will be discussed in detail:

- identification of the objects involved
- signal and background properties
- background estimation and S/B discriminants
- estimation of systematical errors
- extraction and interpretation of the final results

Program



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Required background

The course is intended for under-graduate or graduate students having basic training in Particle Physics:

Basic concepts

Elementary constituents of matter and interactions. Quantum numbers and conservation rules. Spin and symmetry groups. Relativistic kinematics. Cross-section. Natural units. Mass and lifetime. Resonances.

Structure of matter

Elastic scattering and form factors. Inelastic scattering experiments. Nucleon structure functions. Scale invariance. Quark model. Parton distribution functions. Introduction to QCD.

Fundamental interactions

Introduction to QED. Fermi interaction. Parity violation. Currents V-A and weak doblets. W and Z bosons. Cabibbo angle. Neutral currents. Electroweak interaction. Gauge symmetries. The Higgs mechanism. Weinberg-Salam model. CP violation.

Background bibliography

F. Halzen and A.D.Martin, ' Quarks and Leptons ', John Wiley and Sons (1984)

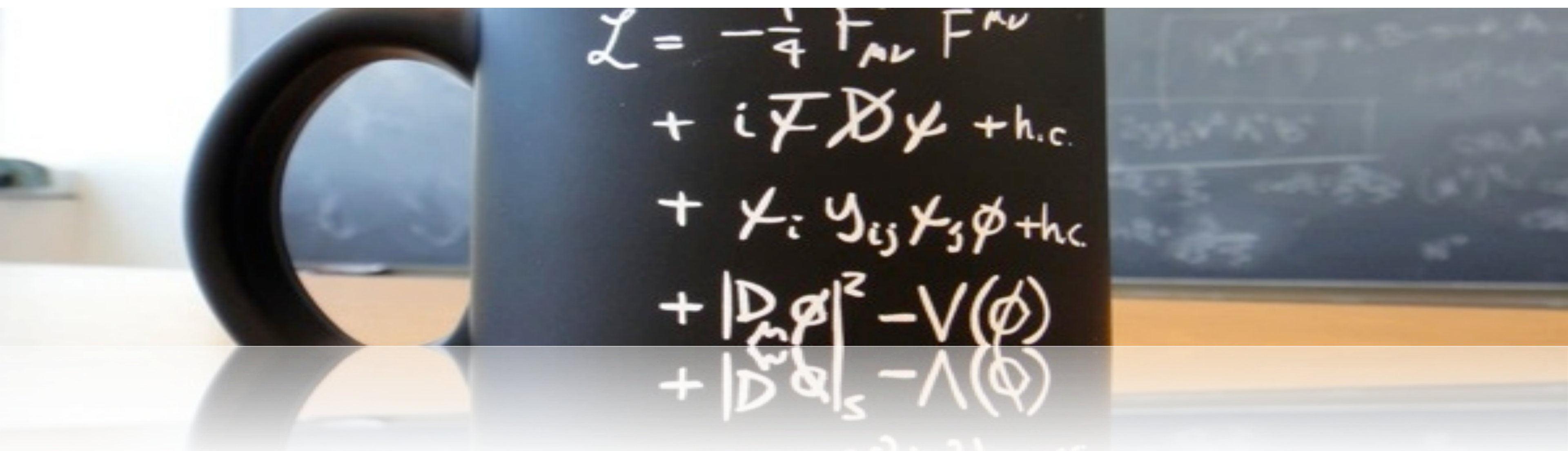
D. Griffiths, ' Introduction to Elementary Particles ', John Wiley and Sons (1987)

B.R.Martin, G. Shaw, ' Particle Physics ', John Wiley and Sons (1999)

1. The LHC physics case

2. The LHC experimental program

The LHC physics case



Particle Physics

Particle physics is a modern name for the centuries old effort to understand the basics laws of physics.

Edward Witten

Aims to answer the two following questions:

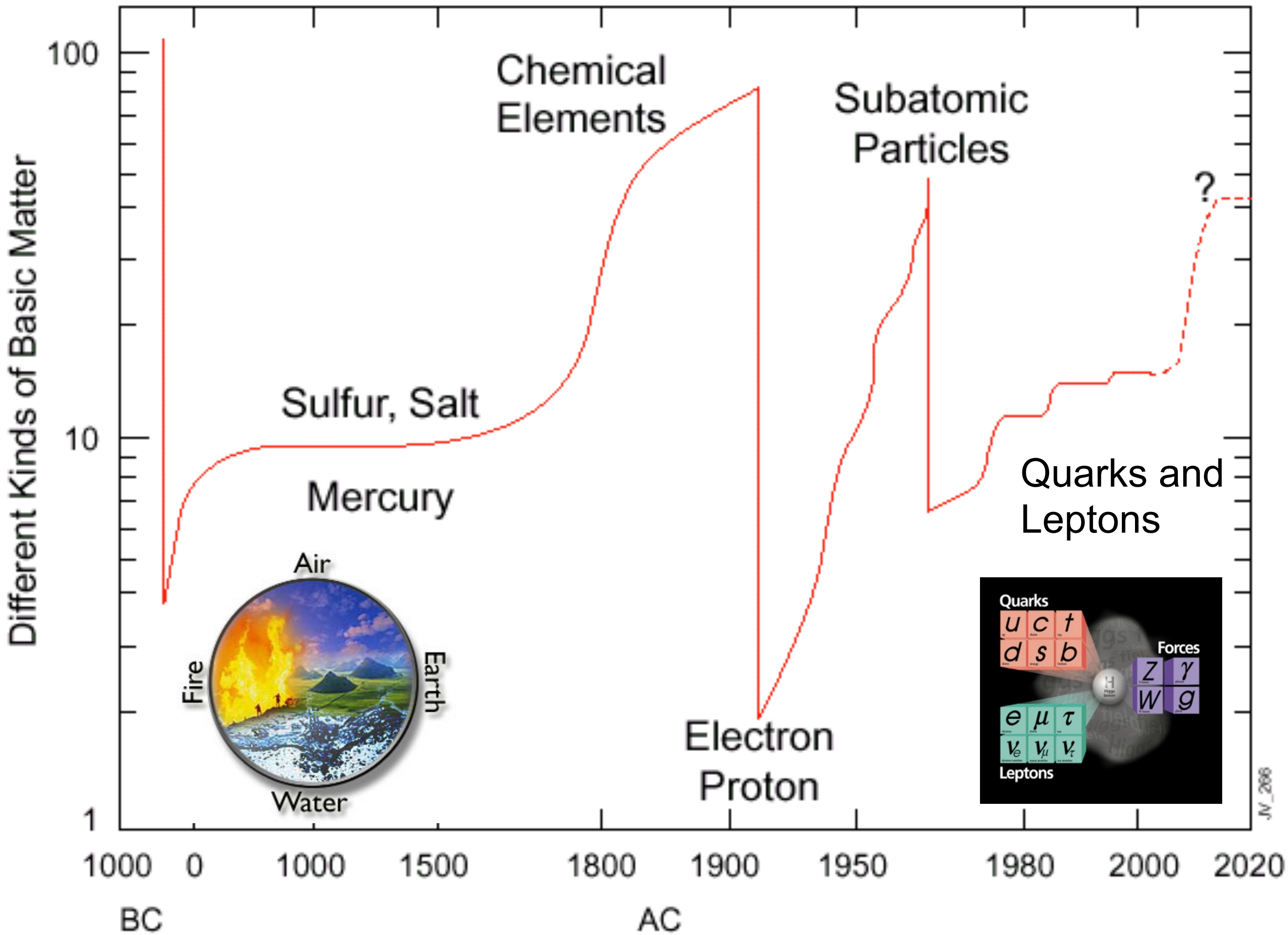
What are the elementary constituents of matter ?

What are the forces that determine their behavior?

Experimentally

Get particles to interact and study what happens

Constituents of matter along History

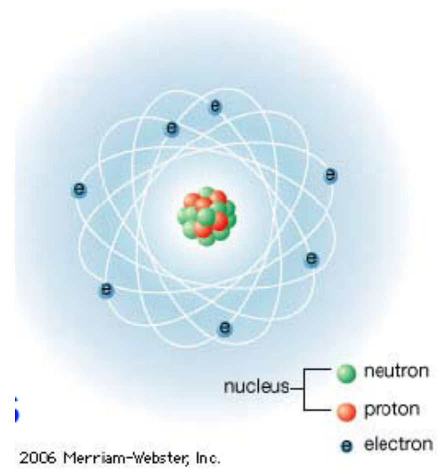


The periodic table of the elements

By the end of the 19th century, scientists had characterized many “elements” indivisible in chemical reactions leading to the modern “periodic table”

Mendeleev spotted gaps and predicted that elements would be found to fill it

Group → / ↓Period	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	1 H																	2 He
2	3 Li	4 Be											5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne
3	11 Na	12 Mg											13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar
4	19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr
5	37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe
6	55 Cs	56 Ba		72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn
7	87 Fr	88 Ra		104 Rf	105 Db	106 Sg	107 Bh	108 Hs	109 Mt	110 Ds	111 Rg	112 UUb	113 Uut	114 Uuq	115 Uup	116 Uuh	117 Uus	118 Uuo
Lanthanides				57 La	58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb	71 Lu
Actinides				89 Ac	90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No	103 Lr

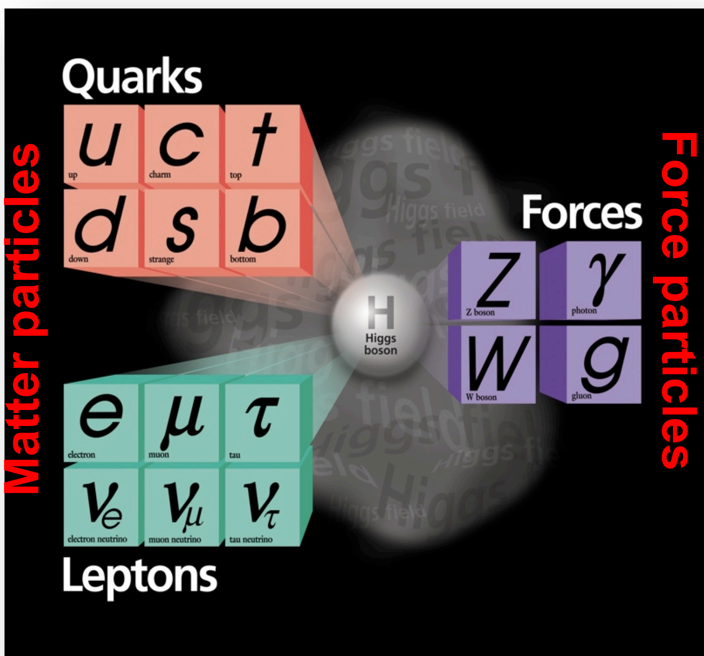


1913-32: Each atom has electrons orbiting a nucleus made of protons and neutrons.

The Standard Model

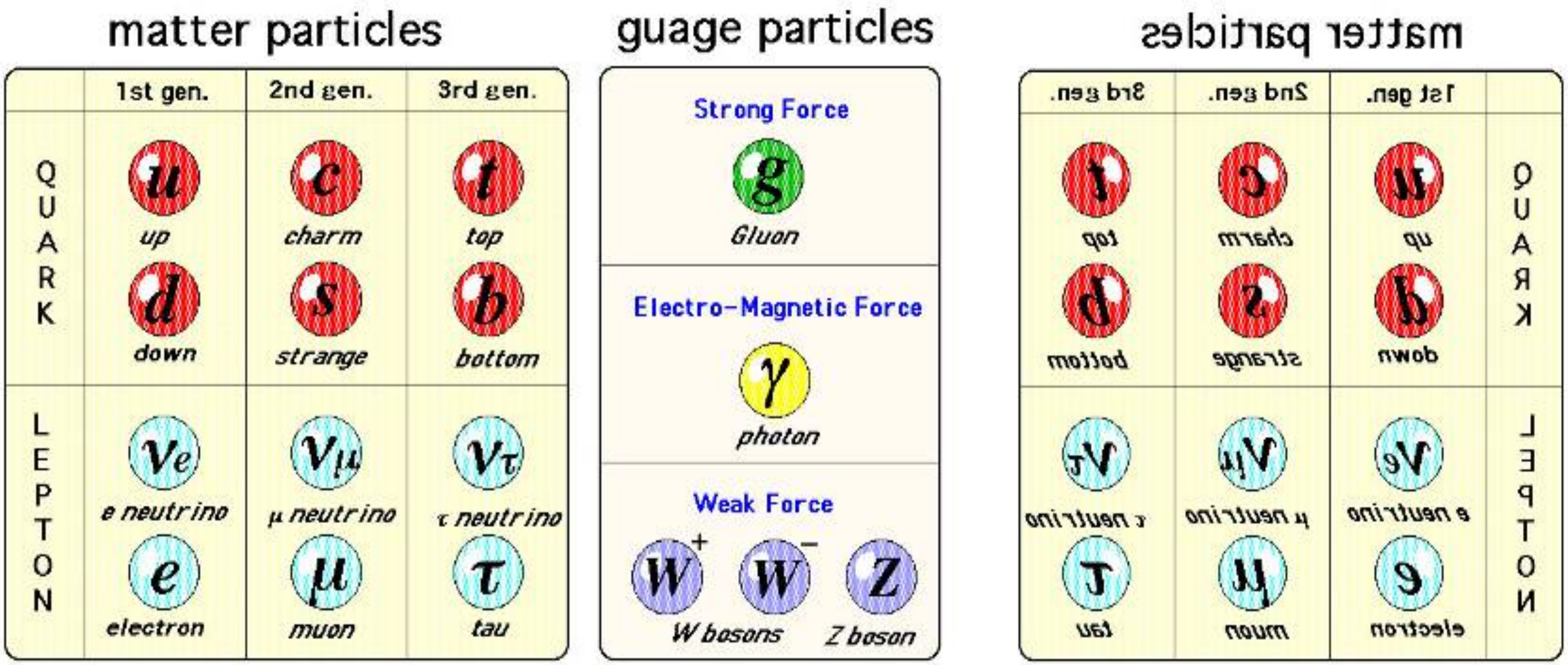
Over the last ~100 years: The combination of Quantum Field Theory and discovery of many particles has led to

- The Standard Model of Particle Physics
  - With a new "Periodic Table" of fundamental elements



One of the greatest achievements of 20th Century Science

The Standard Model

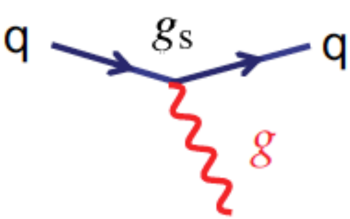


$$L_H = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu H)^2 - m_H^2 H^2 - h\lambda H^3 - \frac{h}{4}H^4 + \frac{g^2}{4}(W_\mu^+ W^\mu + \frac{1}{2\cos^2\theta_W} Z_\mu Z^\mu)(\lambda^2 + 2\lambda H + H^2) + \sum_{l,q,q'}(\frac{m_l}{\lambda}\bar{l}l + \frac{m_q}{\lambda}\bar{q}q + \frac{m_{q'}}{\lambda}\bar{q}'q')H$$

Standard model interactions

The interaction of gauge bosons with fermions is described by the Standard Model

STRONG



Only quarks

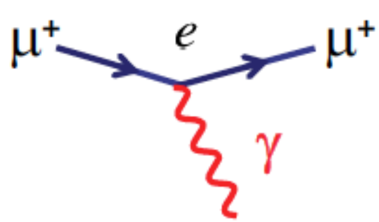
Never changes flavour

$\alpha_S \sim 1$

Gluons

massless

EM



All charged fermions

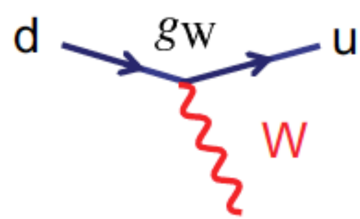
Never changes flavour

$\alpha \simeq 1/137$

Photon

massless

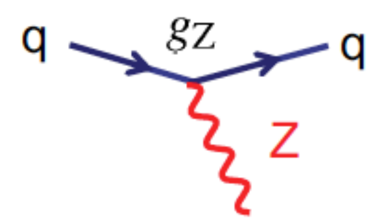
WEAK CC



All fermions

<u>Always</u> changes flavour

WEAK NC



All fermions

Never changes flavour

$\alpha_{W/Z} \sim 1/40$

W+, W-

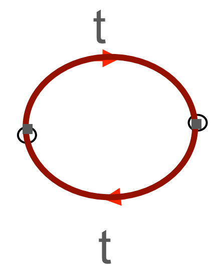
very massive

Z^0

very massive

Quantum field theory

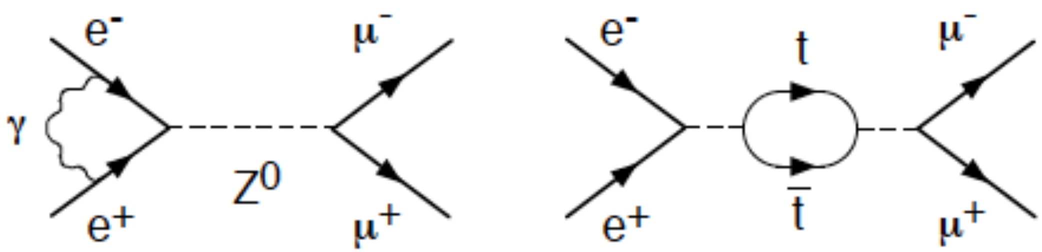
A particle-antiparticle pair can pop out of empty space ("the vacuum") and then vanish back into it



Vacuum Fluctuation
Involving top quarks

These are *Virtual* particles.

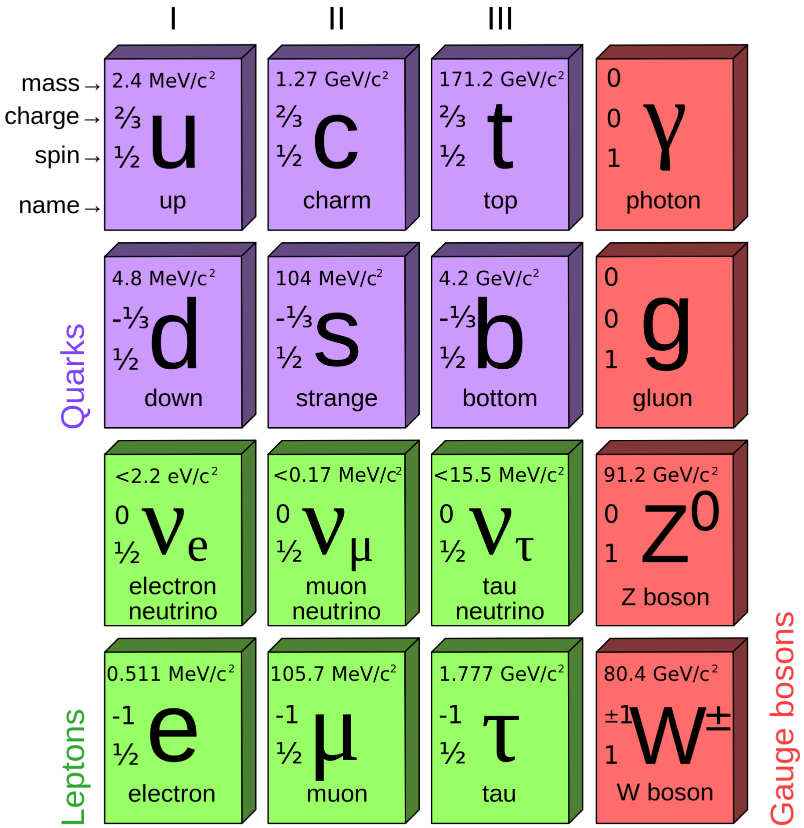
Other examples of Virtual particles:

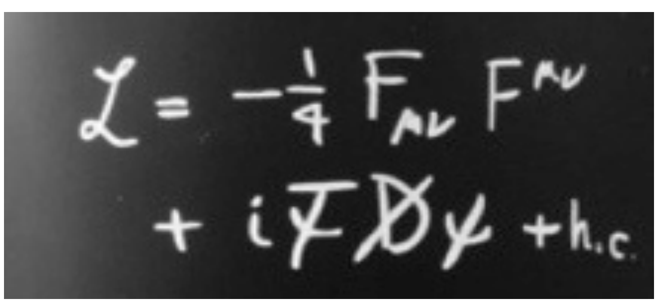


This has far-reaching consequences

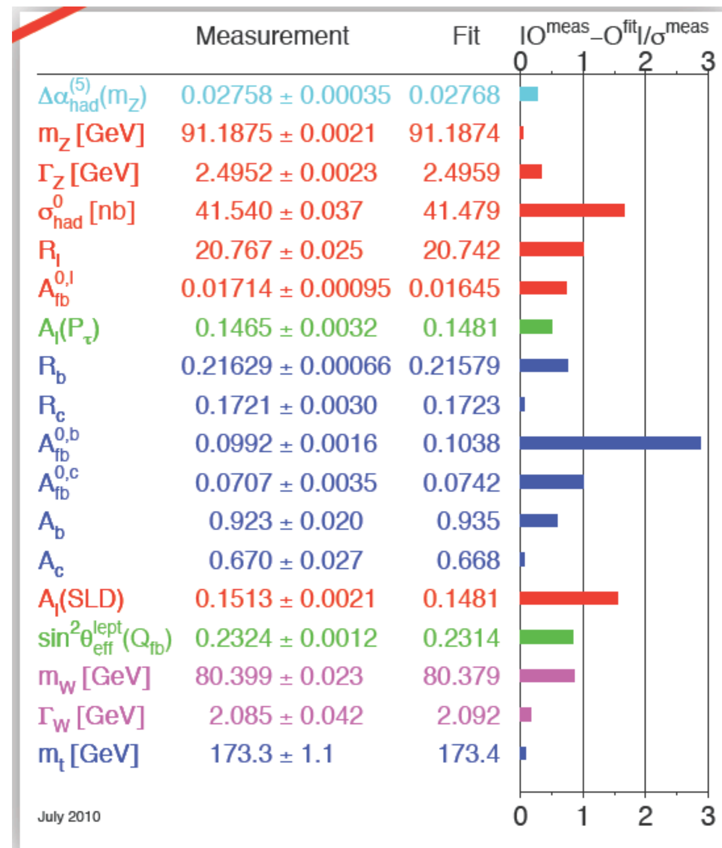
- The structure of the universe depends on particles that ***don't exist in the usual sense***
- We do not see these particles in everyday life
- We must recreate the state of the early hot universe to make them

SM confirmed by data





STANDARD MODEL OF ELEMENTARY PARTICLES



Confirmed at sub 1% level!

What's missing?

A "funny" thing happened on the way to the modern theory of quarks, leptons, force fields, and their quanta:

The equations only made sense if all the bosons, and all the quarks and leptons, had no mass and moved at the speed of light!

The Higgs

In the simplest model the interactions are symmetrical and particles do not have mass

The symmetry between the electromagnetic and the week interactions is broken:

- Photon do not have mass
- W, Z do have a mass ~ 80-90 GeV

Higgs mechanism:

mass of W and Z results from the interactions with the Higgs field

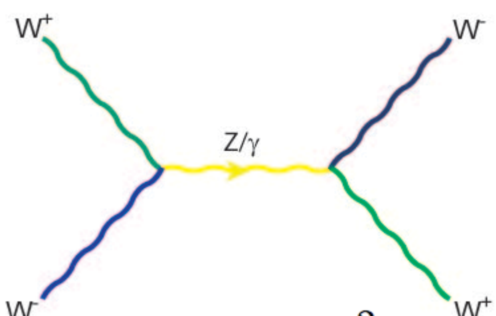
Added bonus

Non-zero average value of the Higgs field can also give masses to the quarks, electrons and muons – to all point-like particles.

Old theoretical problem affecting the quantum theory of the weak force :

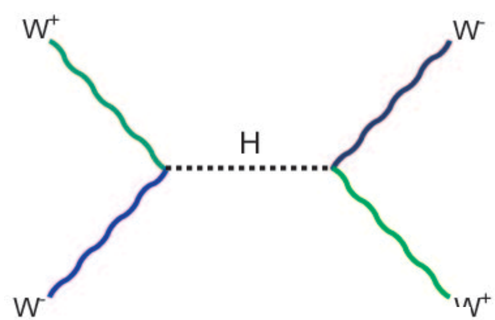
> the probability of two W's interacting becomes larger than 1 at high energies (> 1 TeV).

This is solved by the Higgs field!



$$\lim_{E\to\infty} \mathcal{A} \propto E^2$$

+



$$\lim_{E\to\infty} \mathcal{A} \propto \text{const.}$$

The standard model is incomplete

The Standard Model is still an incomplete theory.

Does this mean that the Standard Model is wrong?

No. But we need to go beyond the Standard Model in the same way that Einstein's Theory of Relativity extended Newton's laws of mechanics.

Beyond the standard model

The Standard Model answers many of the questions about the structure of matter. But the Standard Model is not complete; there are still many unanswered questions.

Why do we observe matter and almost no antimatter if we believe there is a symmetry between the two in the universe?

What is this "dark matter" that we can't see that has visible gravitational effects in the cosmos?

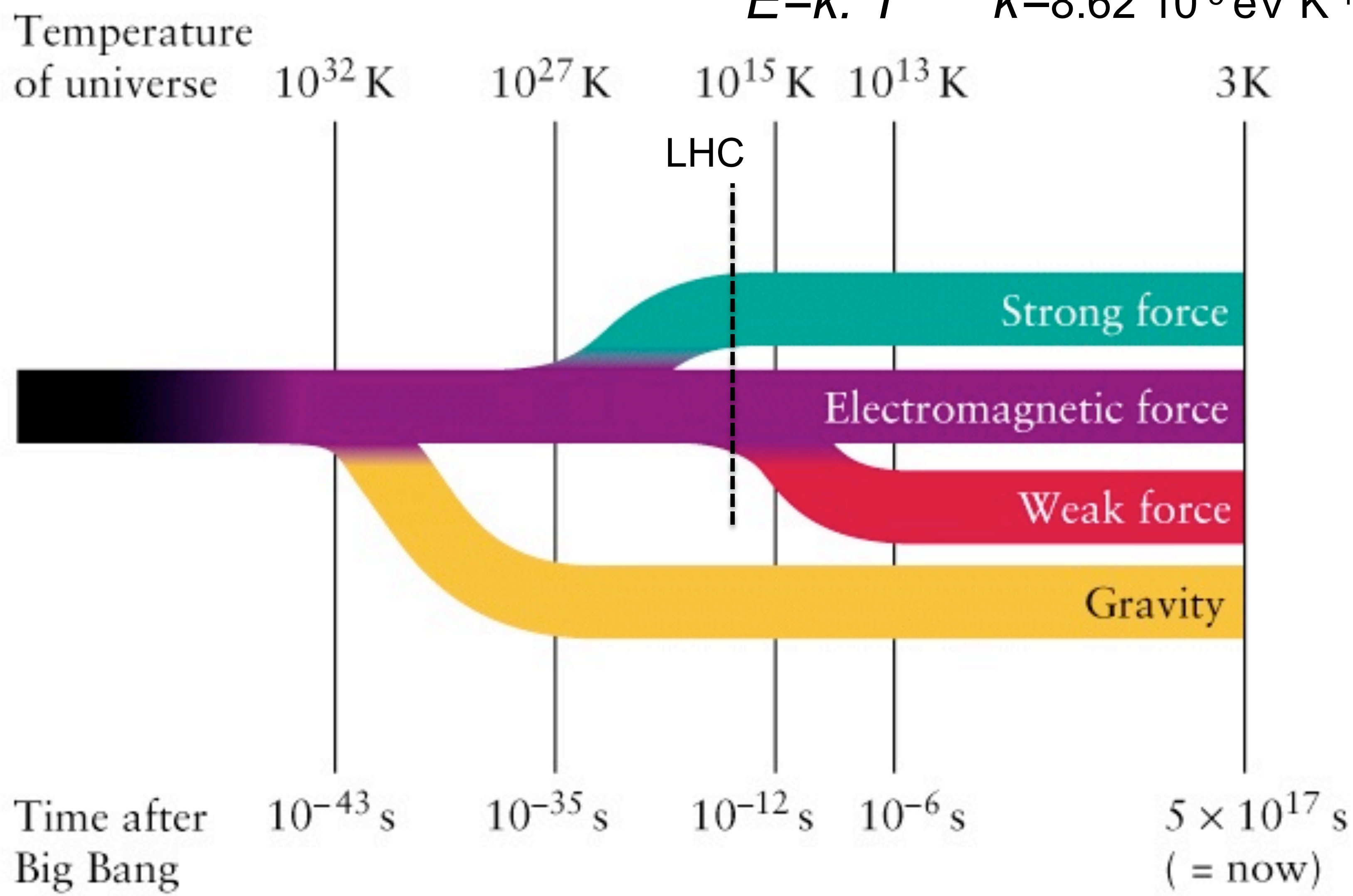
Are quarks and leptons actually fundamental, or made up of even more fundamental particles?

Why are there exactly three generations of quarks and leptons? What is the explanation for the observed pattern for particle masses?

How does gravity fit into all of this?

Forces and expansion of the Universe

$E = k.\,T$ $\quad k = 8.62\ 10^{-5}$ eV K^{-1}

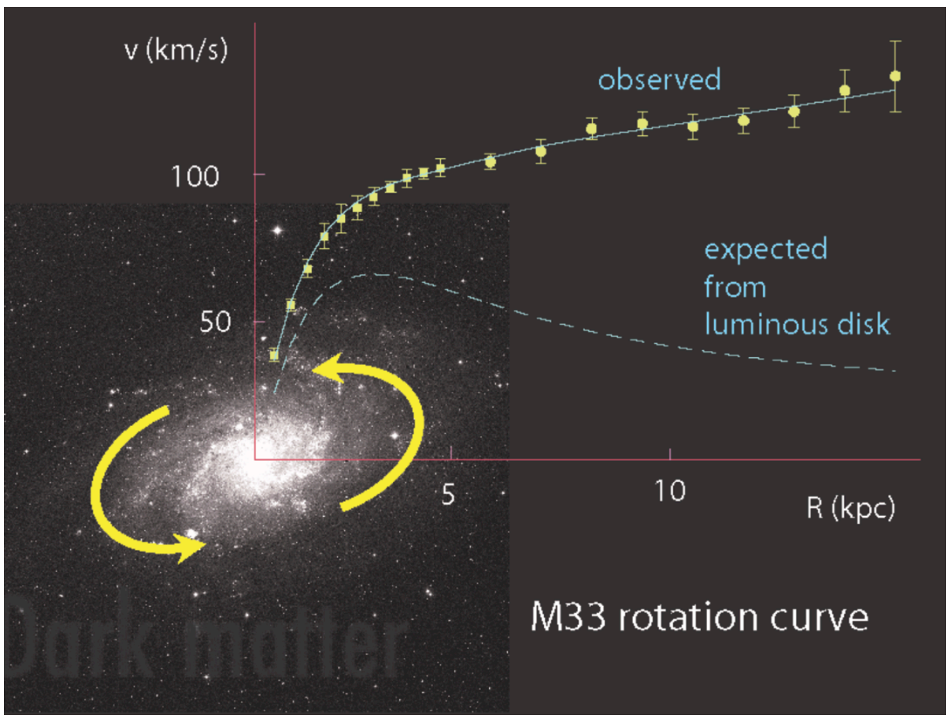


The dark side of the Universe

Long standing problem:

We know that ordinary matter is only ~4% of the matter-energy in the Universe.

What is the remaining 96%?

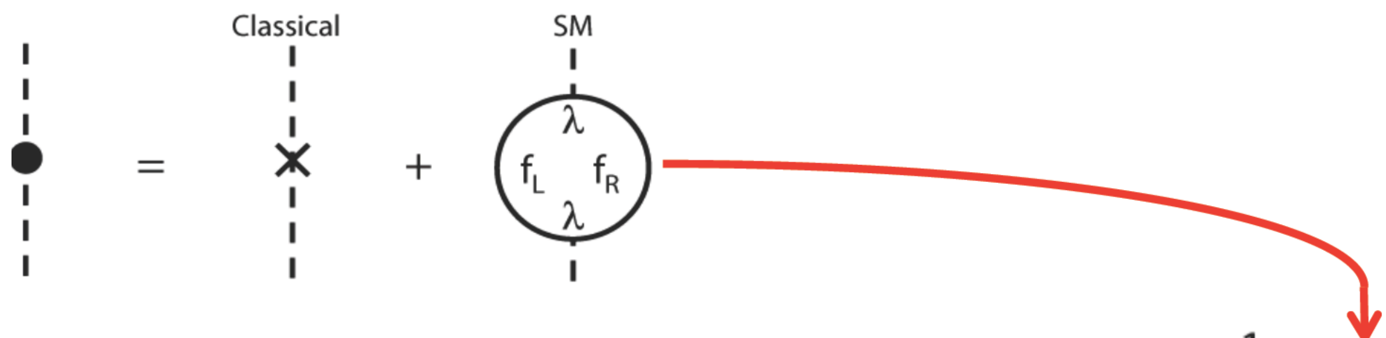


The LHC may help to solve this problem, discovering **dark matter**

Higgs and hierarchy problem

In the SM the Higgs mass is a huge problem:

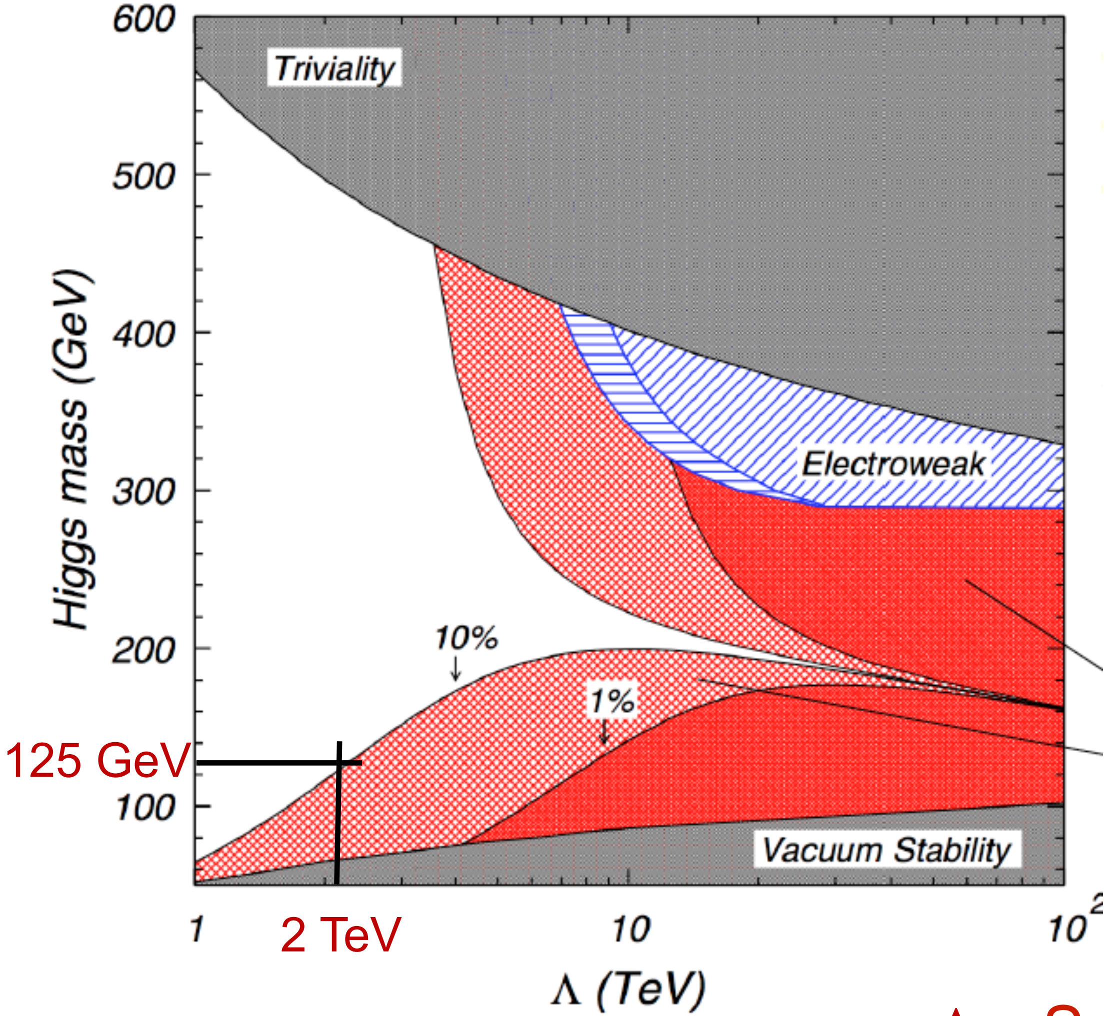
- Virtual particles in quantum loops contribute to the Higgs mass
- Contributions grow with Λ (upper scale of validity of the SM)
- Λ could be huge – e.g. the Plank scale (10^{19} GeV)
- Miraculous cancelations are needed to keep the Higgs mass < 1 TeV



$$m_h^2 = (m_h^2)_0 - \frac{1}{16\pi^2}\lambda^2\Lambda^2 + \ldots ,$$

This is known as the hierarchy problem

New physics at a few TeV?



Naturalness implies Supersymmetry or another 'New Physics' below ~ 2 TeV

Excluded to avoid fine-tuning

Λ – Scale of New Physics

Many possible theories

There are a large number of models which predict new physics at the TeV scale accessible at the LHC:

- Supersymmetry (SUSY)
- Extra dimensions
- Extended Higgs Sector e.g. in SUSY Models
- Grand Unified Theories (SU(5), O(10), E6, …)
- Leptoquarks
- New Heavy Gauge Bosons
- Technicolour
- Compositeness

Any of this could still be found at the LHC

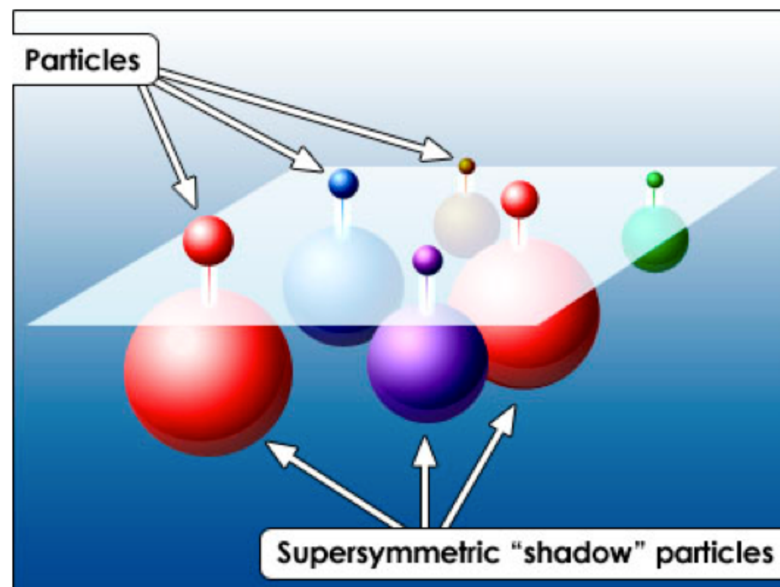
Supersymmetry

Some physicists attempting to unify gravity with the other fundamental forces have proposed a new fundamental symmetry:

- Every fermion should have a massive "shadow" boson
- and boson should have a massive "shadow" fermion.

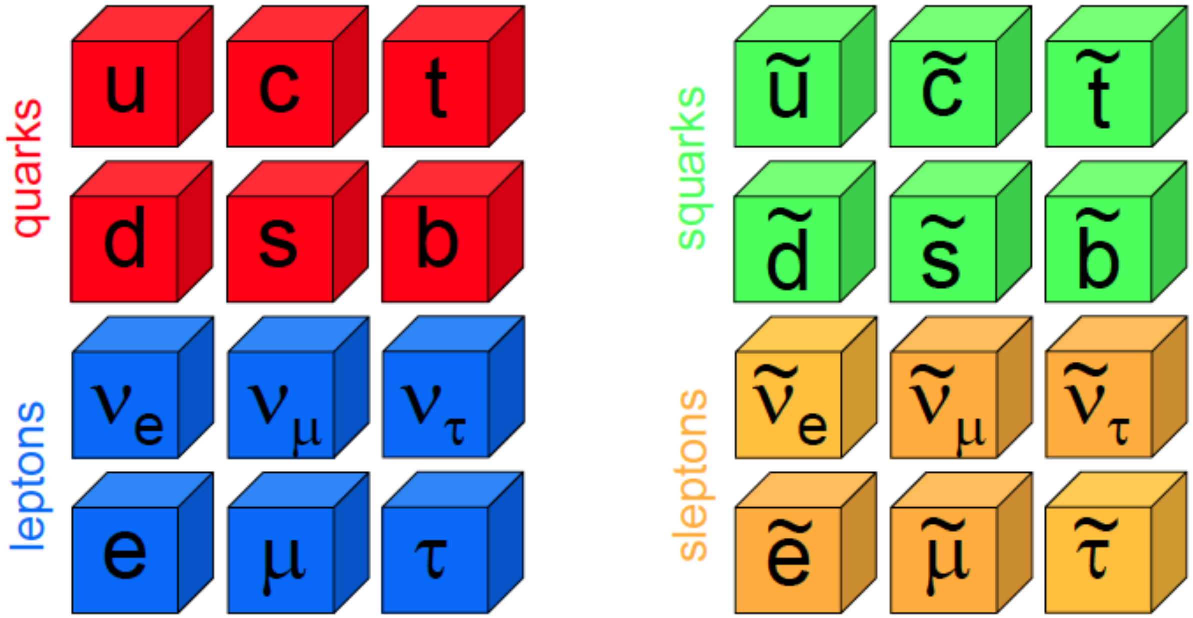
This relationship between fermions and bosons is called supersymmetry (SUSY)

No supersymmetric particle has yet been found, but experiments are underway at CERN to detect supersymmetric partner particles.



Supersymmetry

Double the whole table with a new type of matter?



Heavy versions of every quark and lepton
Supersymmetry is broken

Could DM be SUSY particles?

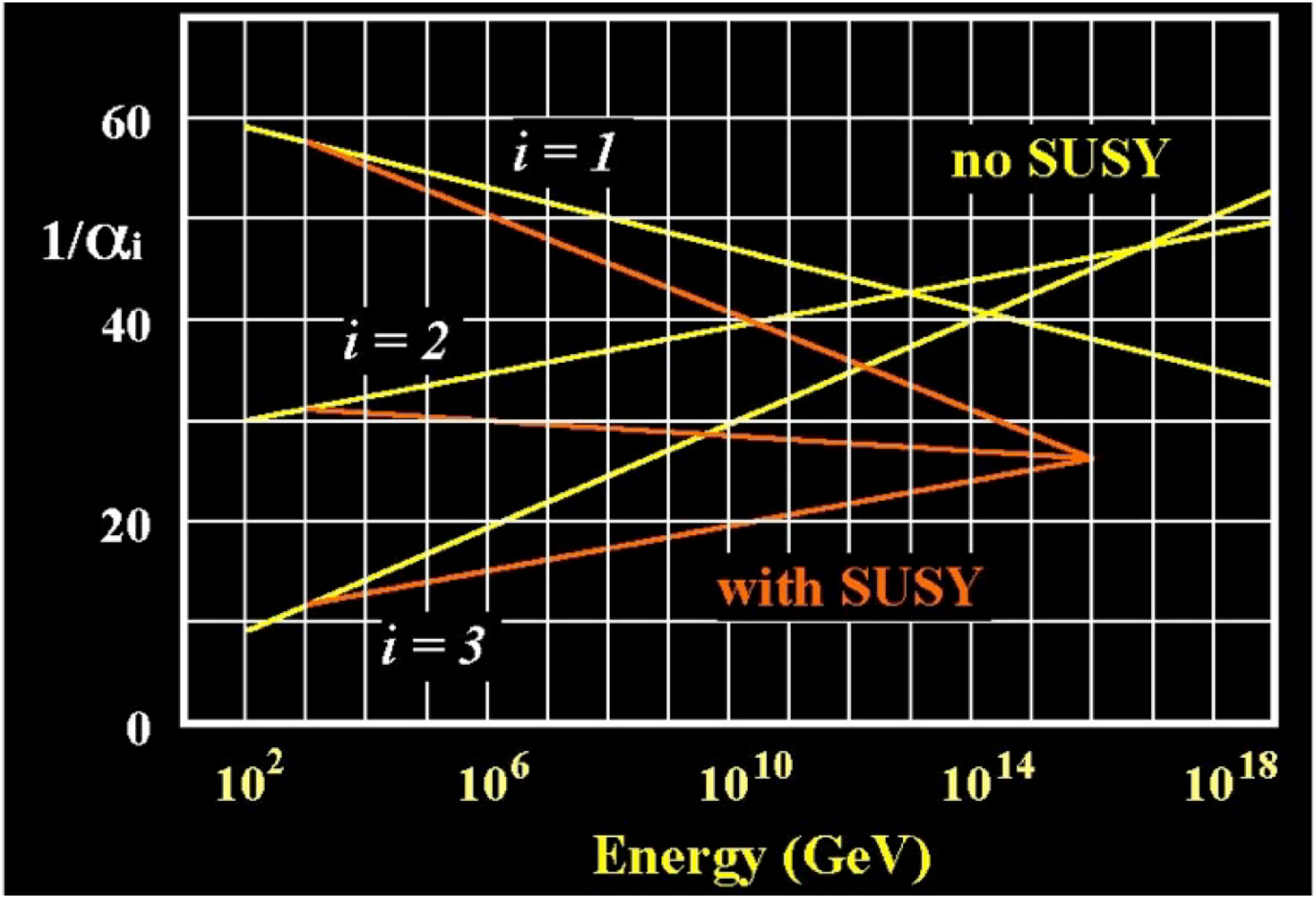
For every "normal" force quanta (boson), there are supersymmetric partners:

photon	photino
W, Z bosons	Wino, Zino
gluon	gluino
Higgs boson	higgsino

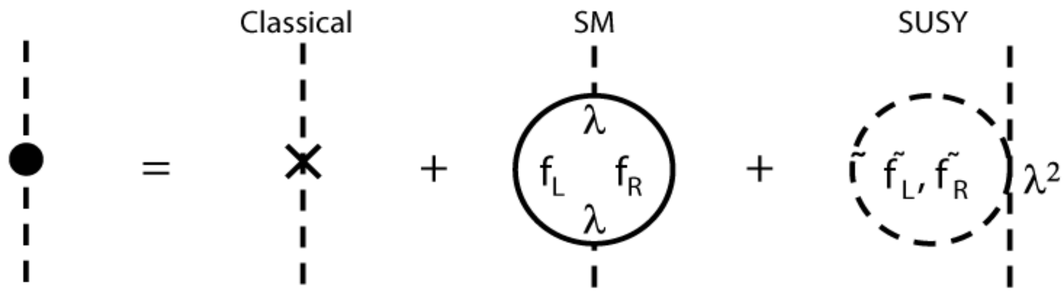
These "…inos" are prime suspects to be the galactic dark matter!

Relics from the Big Bang!

The temptation unification



SUSY and the Higgs mass



$$m_h^2 = (m_h^2)_0 - \frac{1}{16\pi^2}\lambda^2\Lambda^2 + \ldots ,$$

Higgs mass:

- correction has quadratic divergence!
  - Λ a cut-off scale – e.g. Planck scale

Cancellation

$$m_h^2 = (m_h^2)_0 - \frac{1}{16\pi^2}\lambda^2\Lambda^2 + \frac{1}{16\pi^2}\lambda^2\Lambda^2 + \ldots$$

$$\approx (m_h^2)_0 + \frac{1}{16\pi^2}(m_{\tilde{f}}^2 - m_f^2)\ln(\Lambda / m_{\tilde{f}}) ,$$

Superpartners fix this:

- Need superpartners at mass ~1-2 TeV
  - Otherwise the logarithmic term becomes too large, which would require more fine-tuning.

Extra dimensions

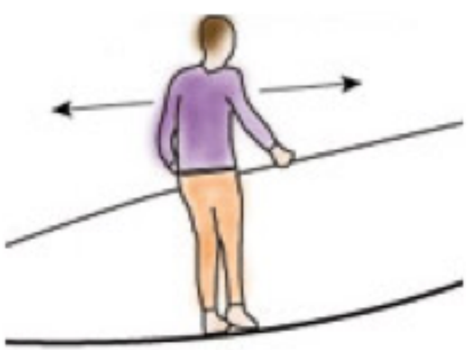
Space-time could have more than three space dimensions. The extra dimensions could be very small and undetected until now.

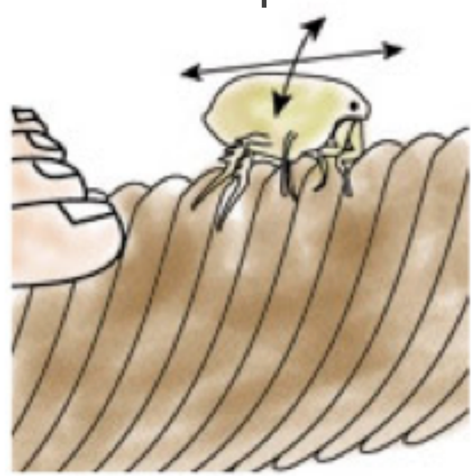
How can there be extra, smaller dimensions?

The acrobat can move forward and backward along the rope: **one dimension**

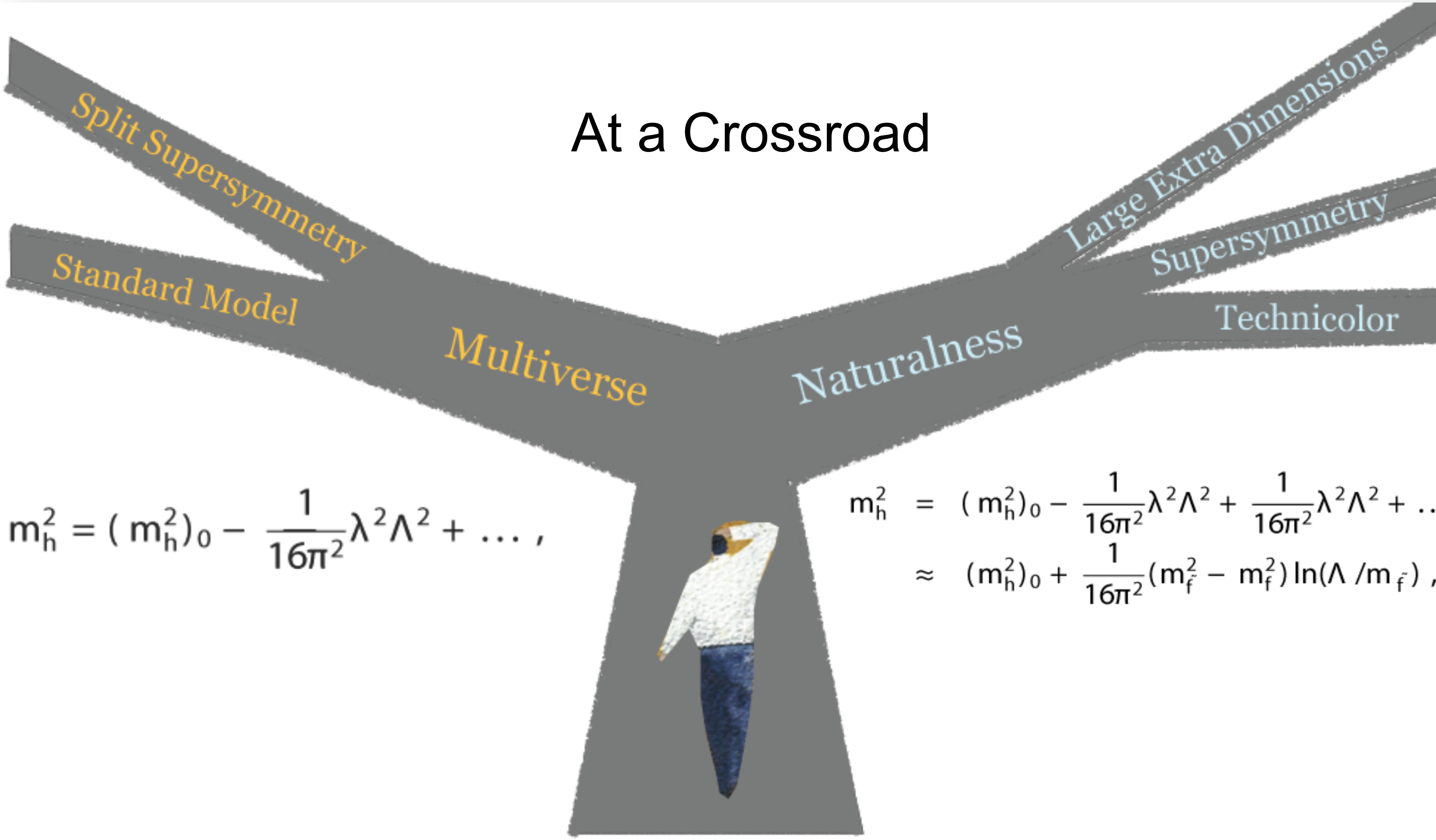
The flea can move forward and backward as well as side to side: **two dimensions**

But one of these dimensions is a small closed loop.





Naturalness

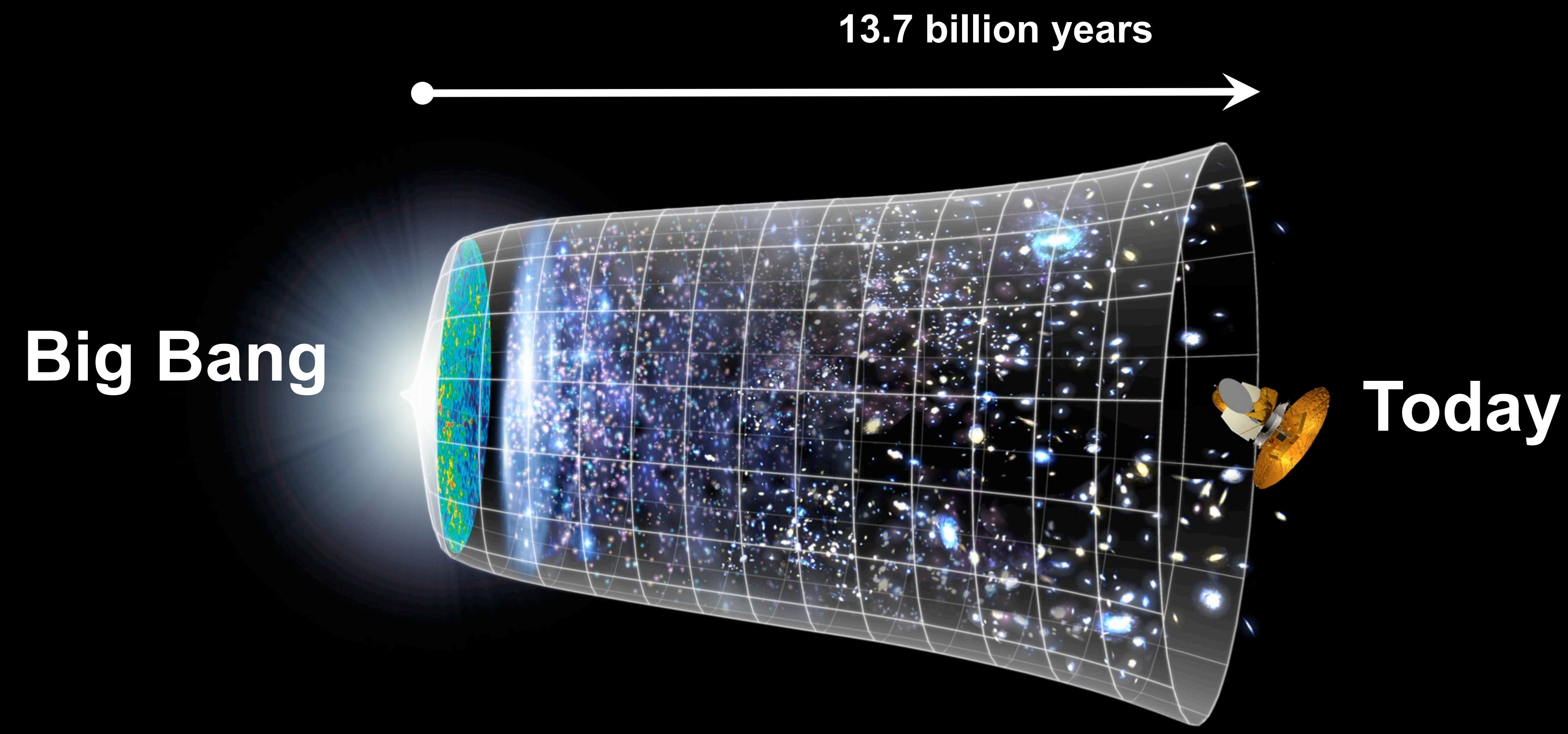


$$m_h^2 = (m_h^2)_0 - \frac{1}{16\pi^2}\lambda^2\Lambda^2 + \ldots ,$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_h^2 &= (m_h^2)_0 - \frac{1}{16\pi^2}\lambda^2\Lambda^2 + \frac{1}{16\pi^2}\lambda^2\Lambda^2 + \ldots \\ &\approx (m_h^2)_0 + \frac{1}{16\pi^2}(m_{\tilde{f}}^2 - m_f^2)\ln(\Lambda/m_{\tilde{f}}) , \end{aligned}$$

Savas Dimopoulos, CERN Colloquium, Sep 20, 2012

Timeline of the Universe



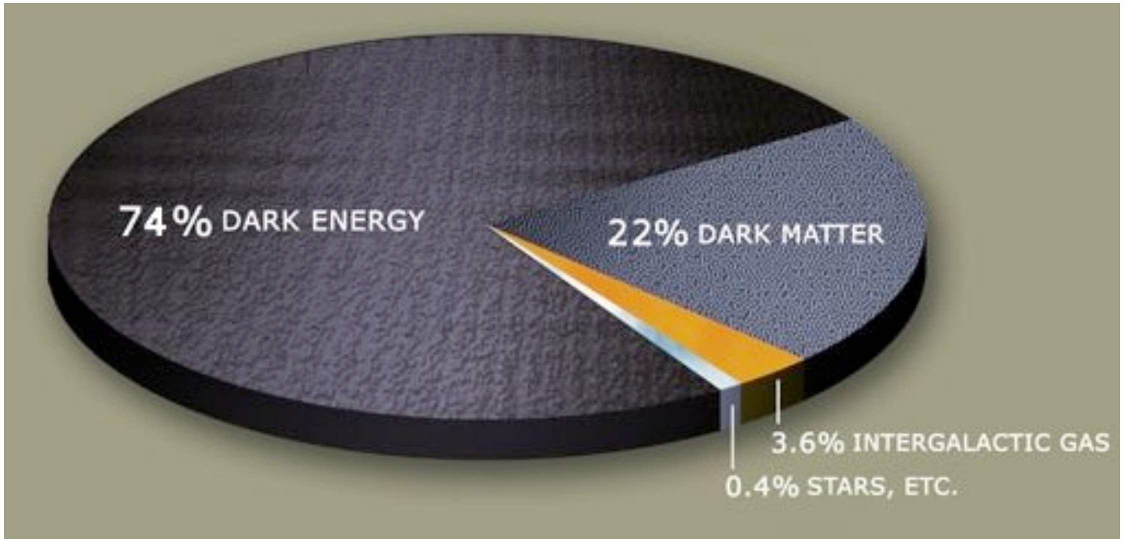
LHC recreates the conditions one billionth of a second after Big Bang

Dark energy

What is the Universe made of? Stars and other visible matter account for 0.4%. Intergalactic gas is 3.6%.

What is the dark stuff which accounts for 96% of the Universe? Nobody knows.

It is one of the greatest mysteries of science

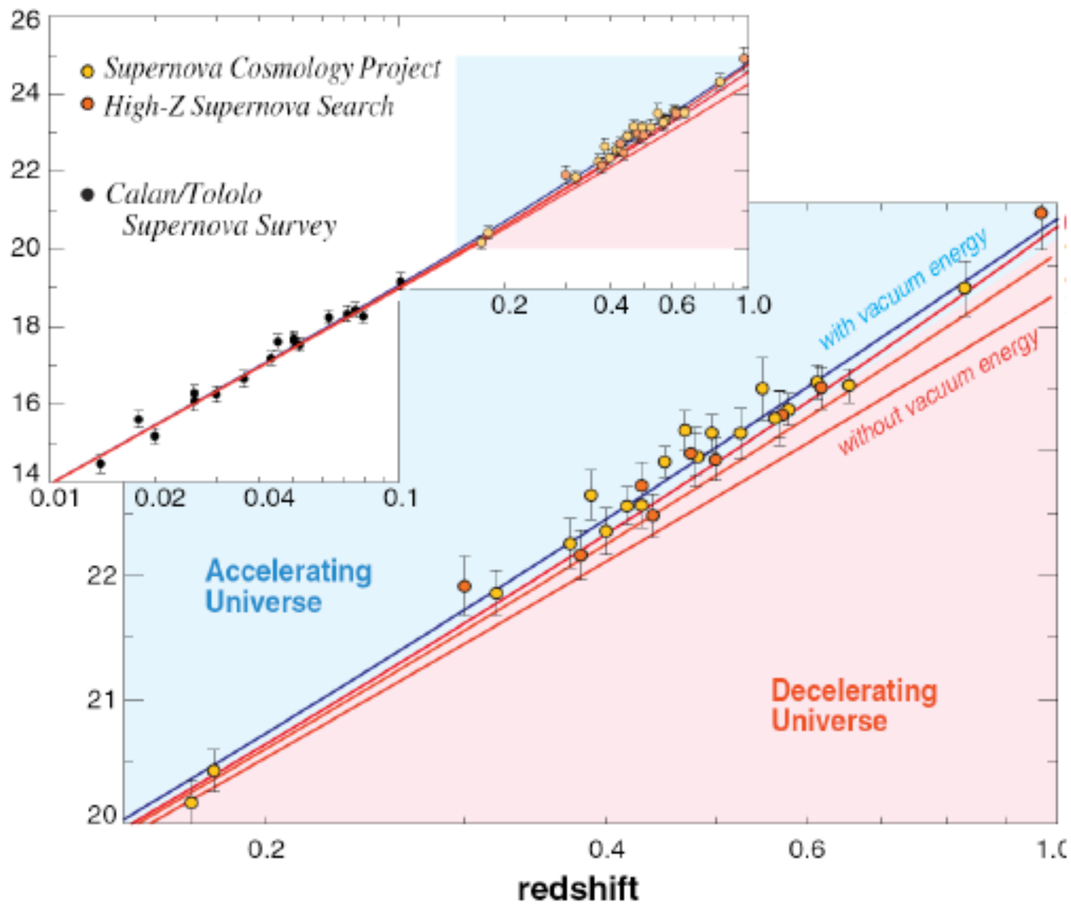


The Universe expansion is accelerating

In 1998, two groups used distant Supernovae to measure the expansion rate of the universe: Perlmutter et al. (Supernova Cosmology Project), and Schmidt et al. (High-z Supernova Team)

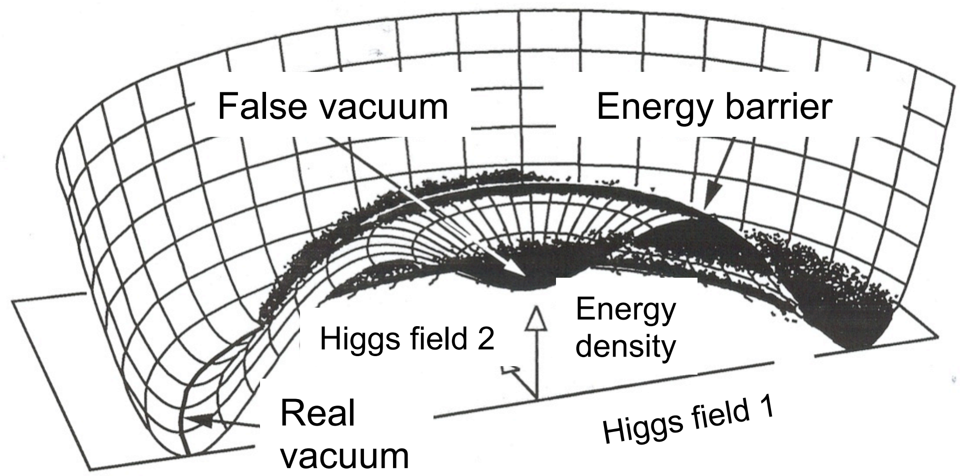
They got the same result:
The Universe expansion is accelerating

Some form of energy (dark energy) fills space



Higgs like field and inflation

Before the inflation (10^{-34} s), the Higgs-like field is trapped is a state of false vacuum.



The Universe undergoes a super-cooling transition: the temperature decreases below the phase transition point but the Higgs field stays in the false vacuum state.

While the energy density of the Higgs field is positive, the Universe expands at accelerated rate (inflation) and the energy stored in the Higgs field increases.

Inflation stops when the Higgs field decays to the real vacuum.

The energy released by the Higgs field is converted into matter particles.

The Terascale

The Standard Model would fail at high energy without the Higgs particle or other ‘new physics’

Based on the available data and on quite general theoretical insights it was expected that the **‘new physics’** would manifest at an energy around

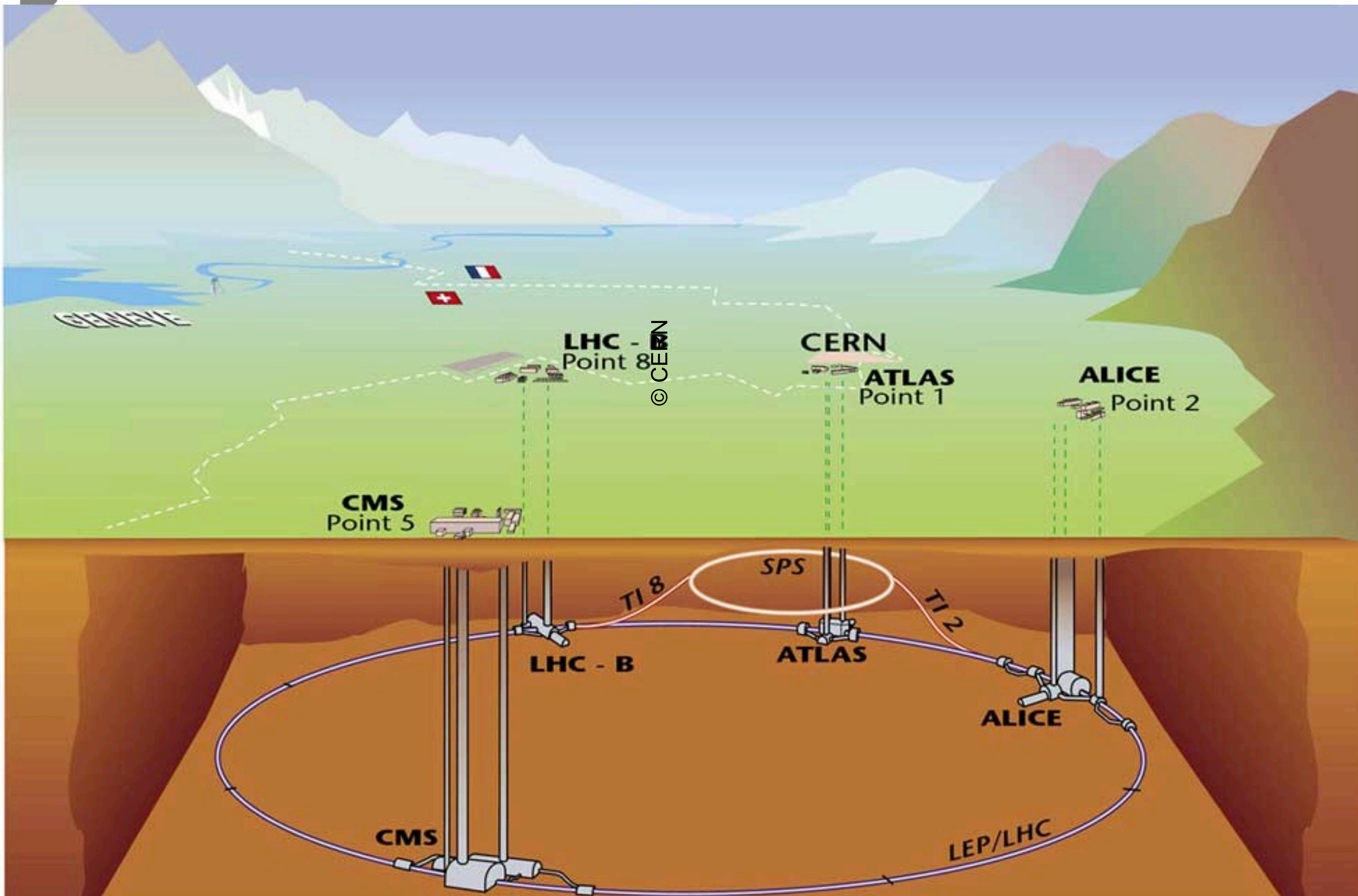
1 Tera-electronVolt = 10^{12} electronVolt

accessible at the LHC for the first time

The LHC proton collider

Accelerator and Experiments

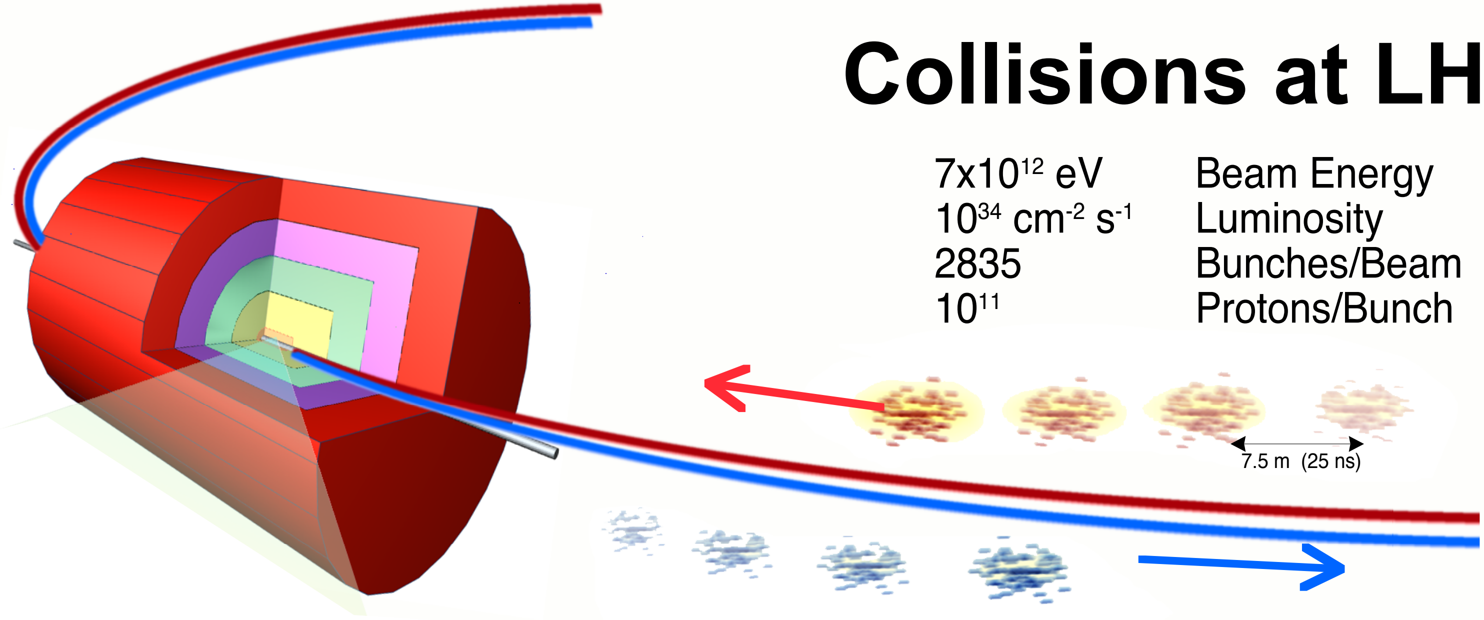
Accelerator and experiments layout



Tiny bunches of counter-circulating protons.
Colliding head-on 40 million times each second.

Collisions at LHC

$7x10^{12}$ eV	Beam Energy
10^{34} cm^{-2} s^{-1}	Luminosity
2835	Bunches/Beam
10^{11}	Protons/Bunch



7 TeV Proton Proton
colliding beams

The LHC Accelerator

Protons are accelerated by powerful electric fields

and are guided around their circular orbits by powerful superconducting dipole magnets

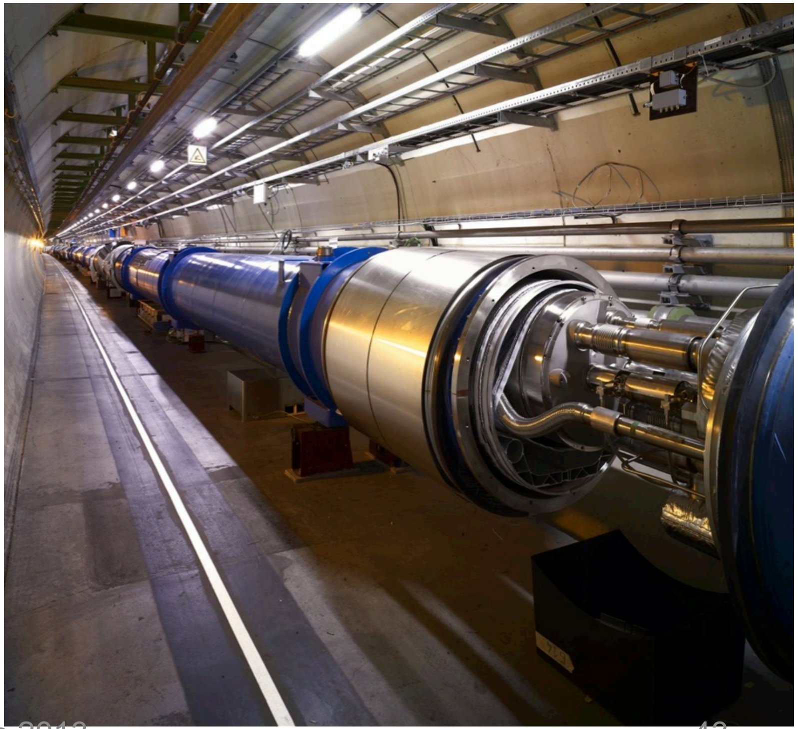
Relative to Tevatron (Fermilab, USA)

Energy (14 TeV)	x 7
Luminosity ($10^{34}cm^{-2}s^{-1}$)	x 30

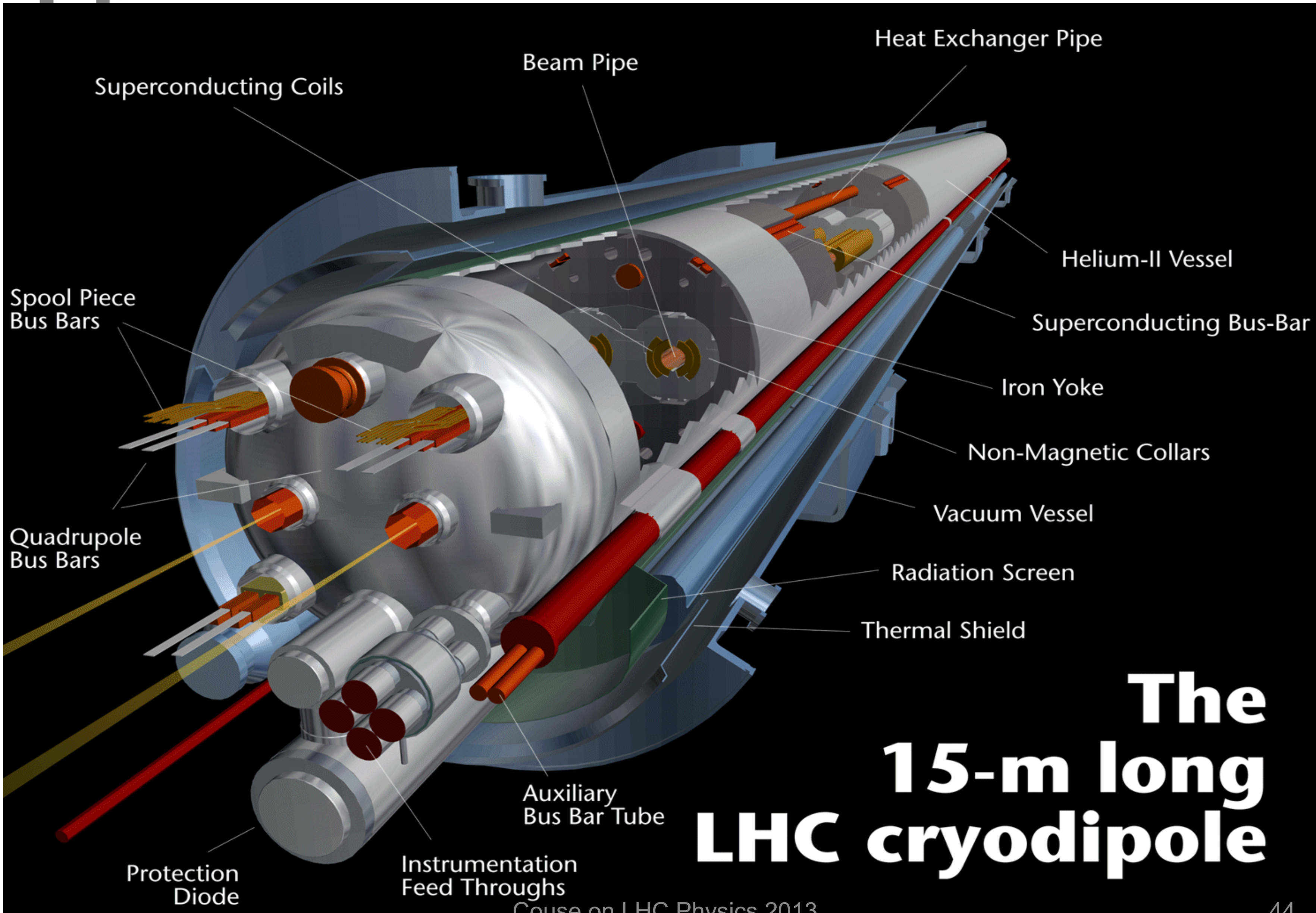
Accelerator challenges

- Superconducting dipoles 8.3 Tesla
- Operating temperature 1.9K (-271 C)
- Stored energy per beam 350 Mega Joule
  - energy of a train of 400 tons at 150 Km/h

- Machine with huge size
  - Tunnel 27 Km
  - More than 2000 dipoles
  - More than 33,000 tonnes of 'cold mass'
  - 27 km of cryogenic distribution line (100 ton liquid helium)
- LHC power consumption 120 MW
  - the same as the Geneva canton



Superconducting magnetic dipole



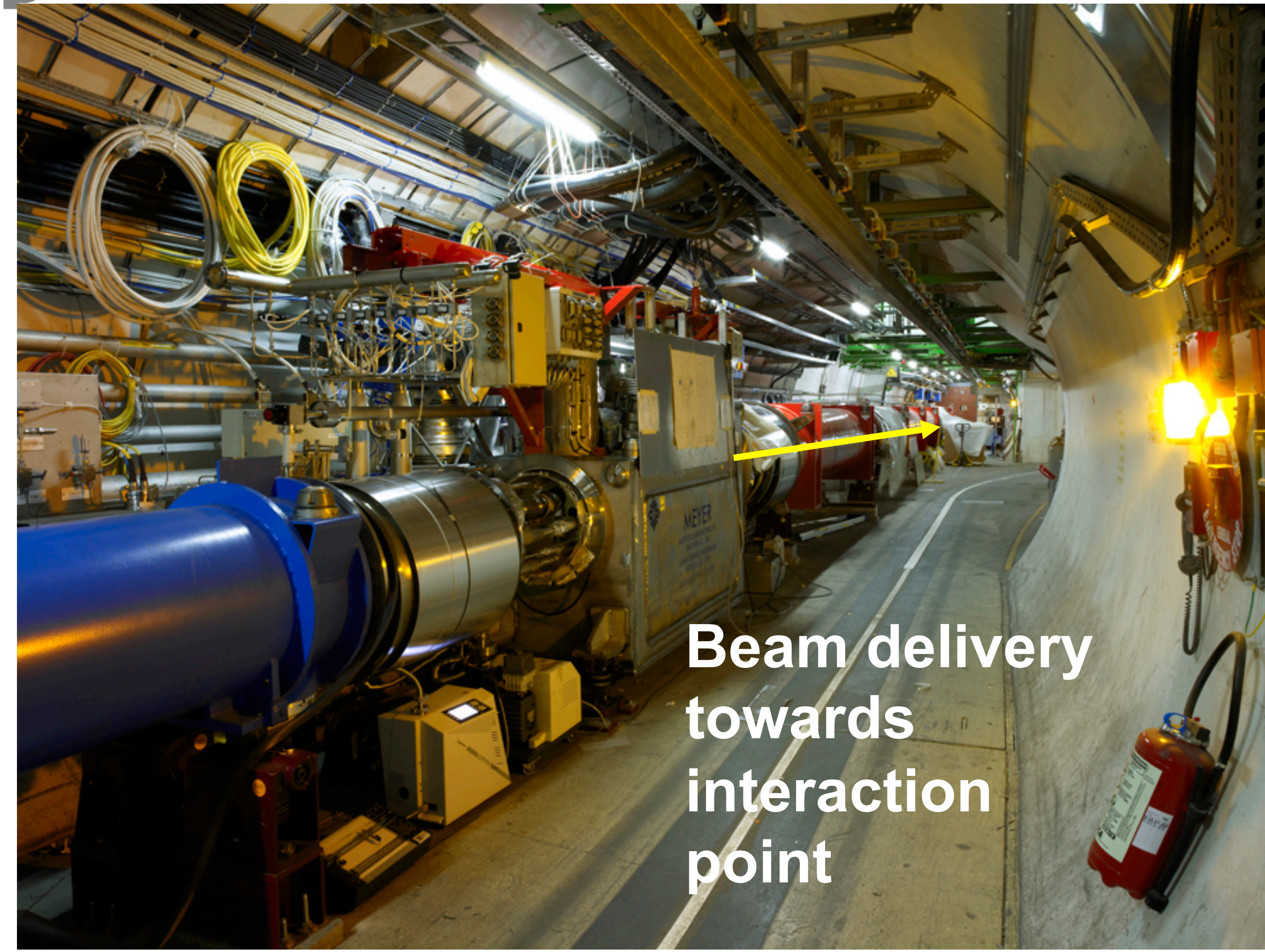
Superconducting magnetic dipole

Cryogenics

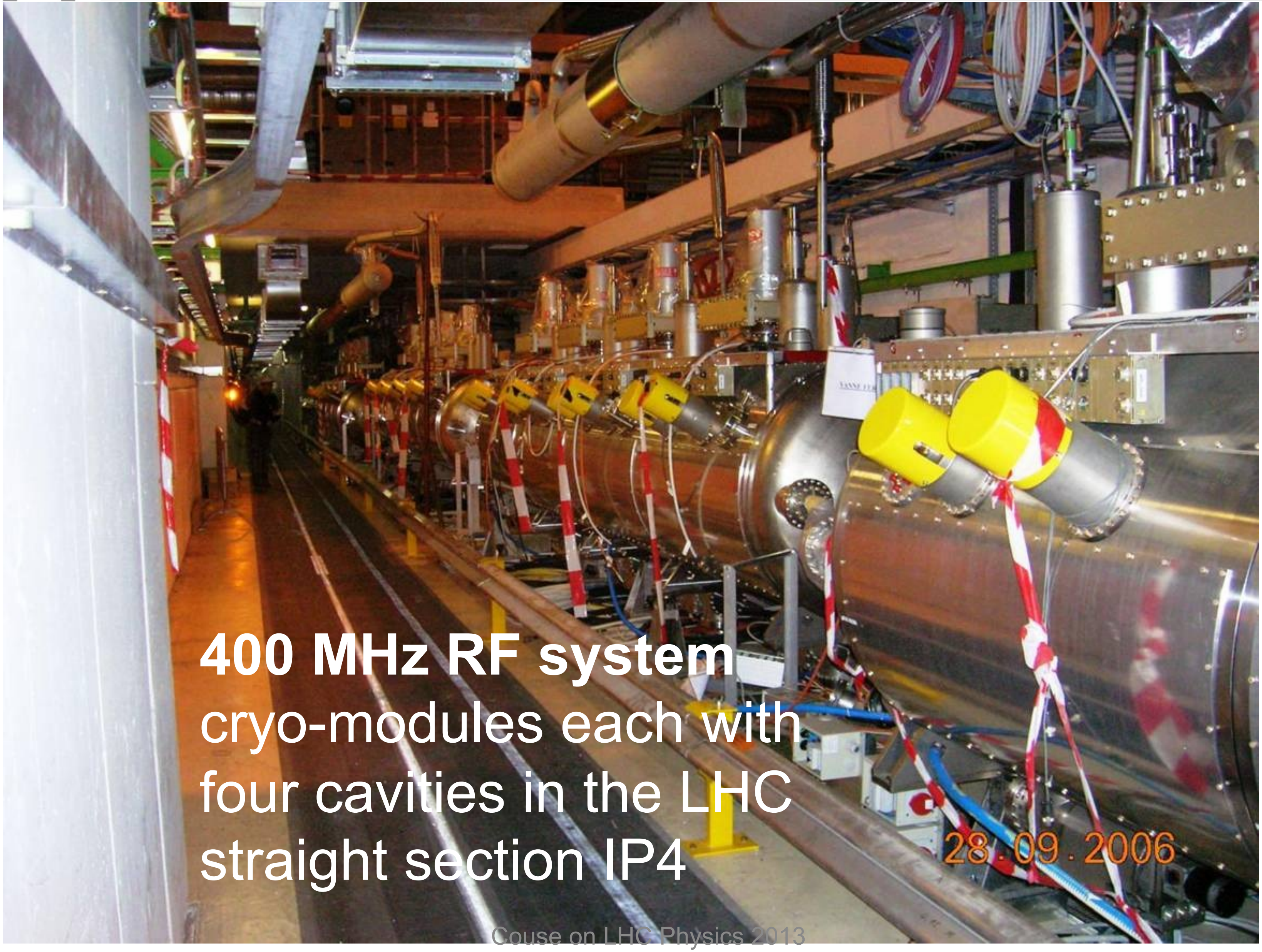
About 100 years ago, in 1908, Kamerlingh Onnes first liquefied Helium (60 ml in 1 hour)

LHC today: 32000 liters of He liquefied per hour by eight big cryogenic plants

In the tunnel

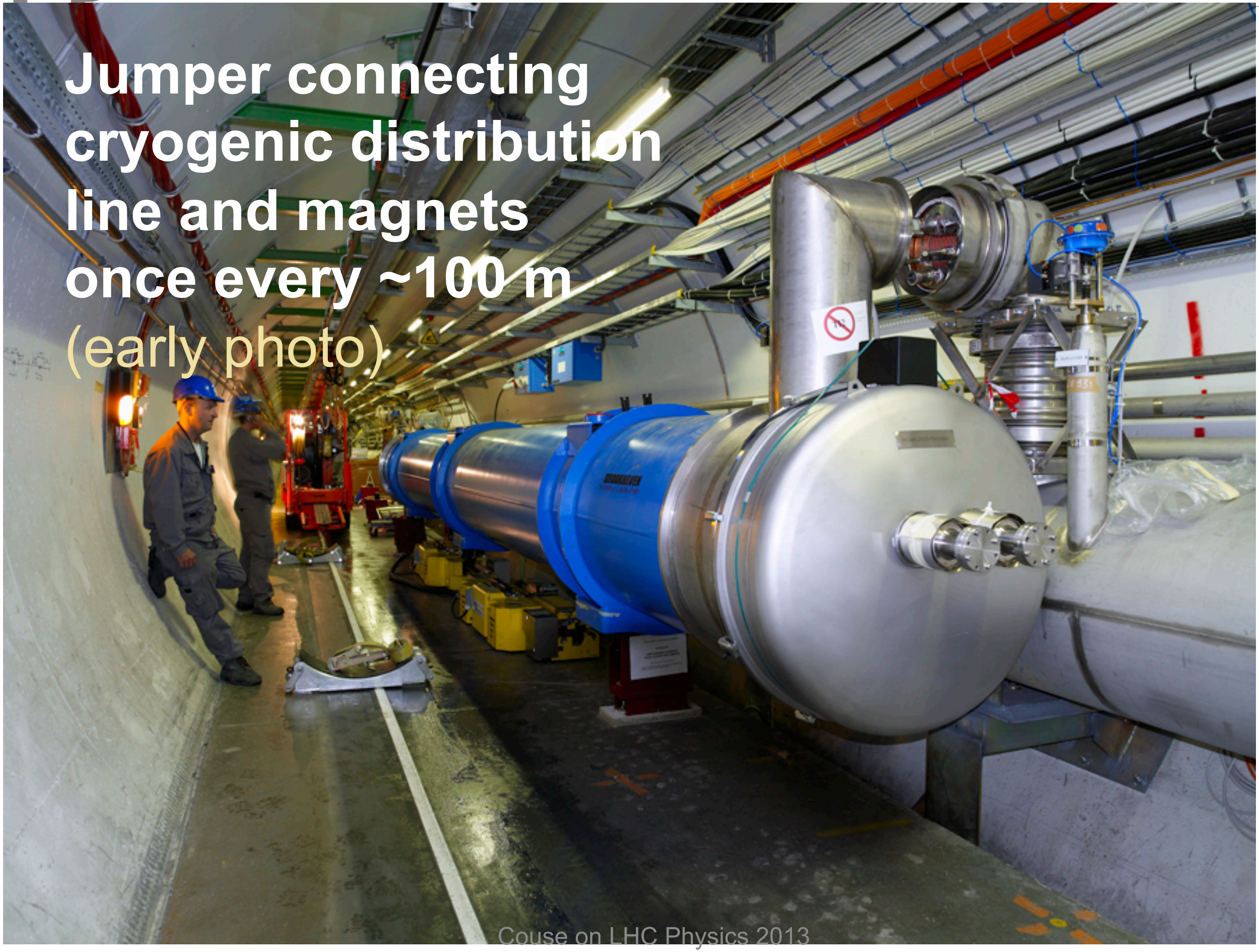


In the tunnel



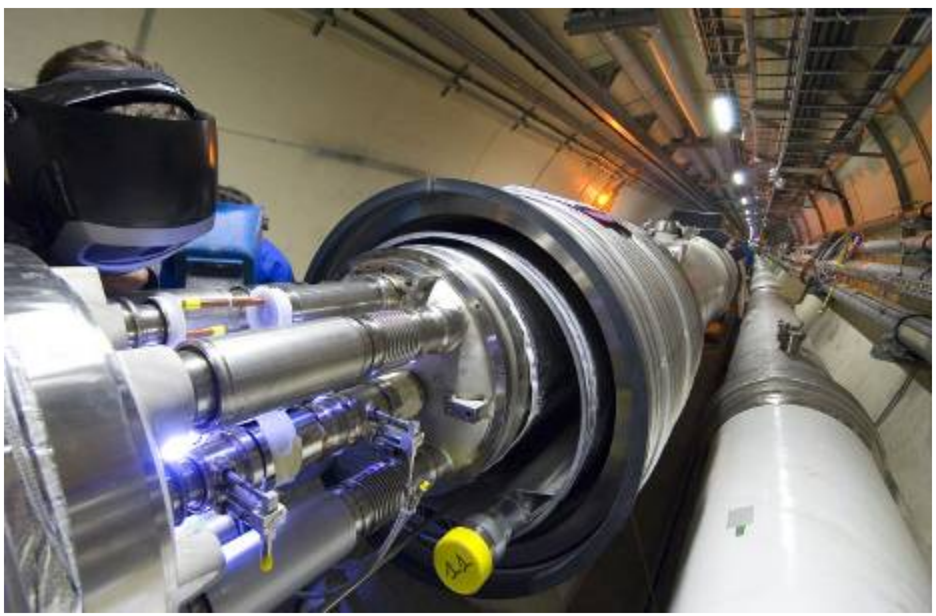
400 MHz RF system
cryo-modules each with four cavities in the LHC straight section IP4

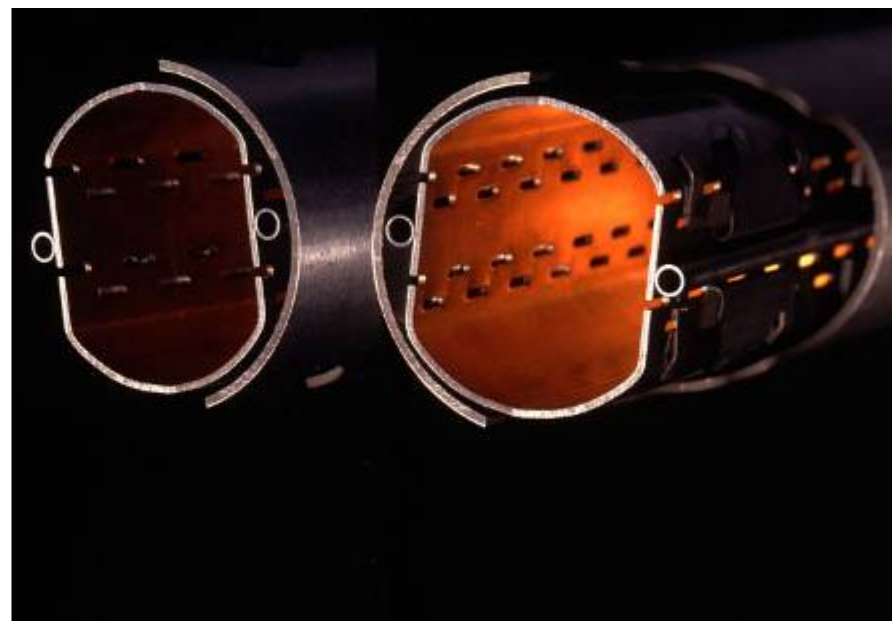
In the tunnel



It’s empty!

Air pressure inside the two 27Km-long vacuum pipes (10^{-13} atm) is lower than on the moon.



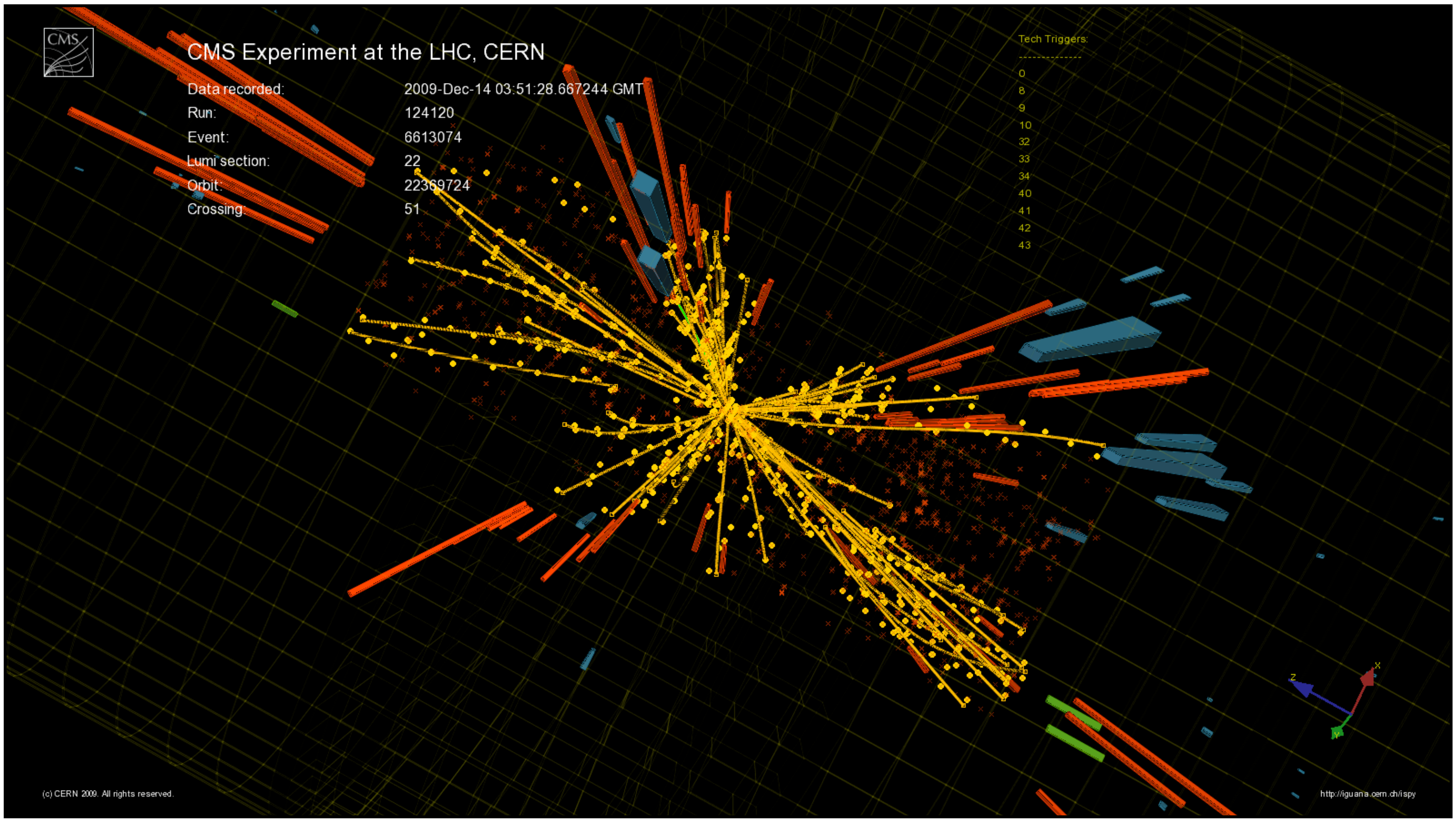


It’s cold!

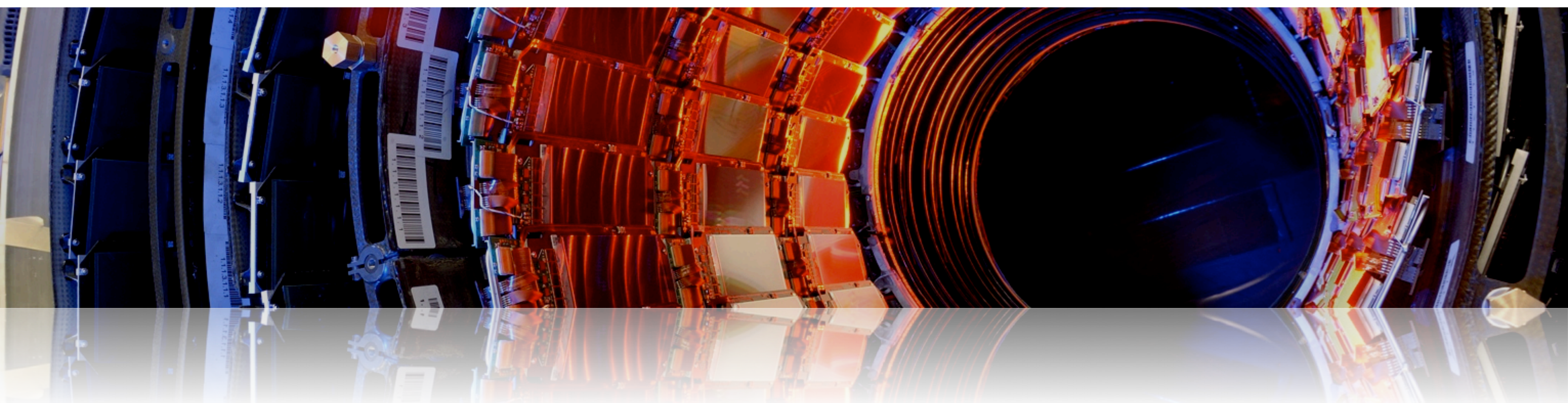
27 Km of magnets are kept at 1.9 ^oK, colder than outer space, using over 100 tons of liquid helium.

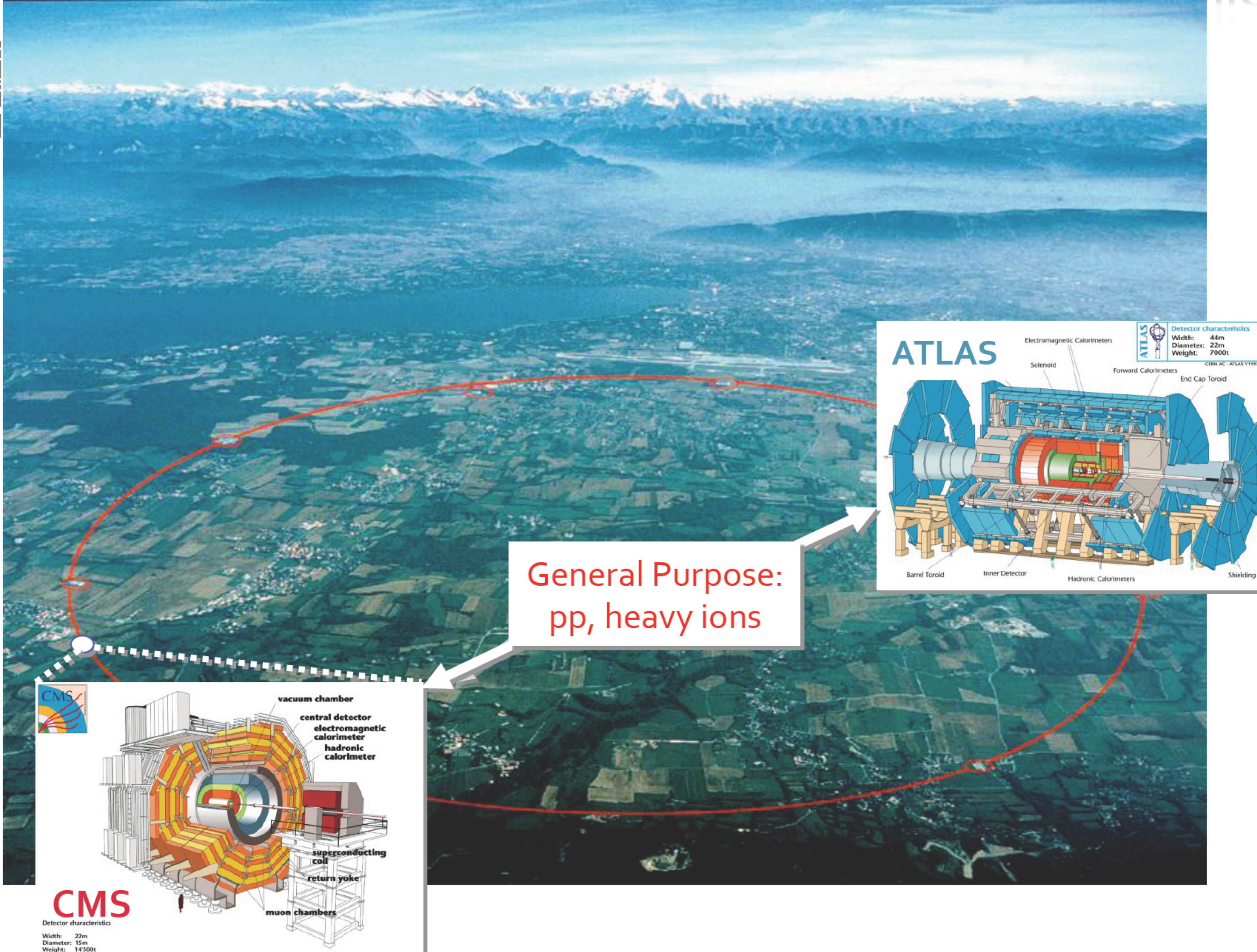
It’s Hot!

In a *tiny* volume, temperatures one billion times hotter than the center of the sun.



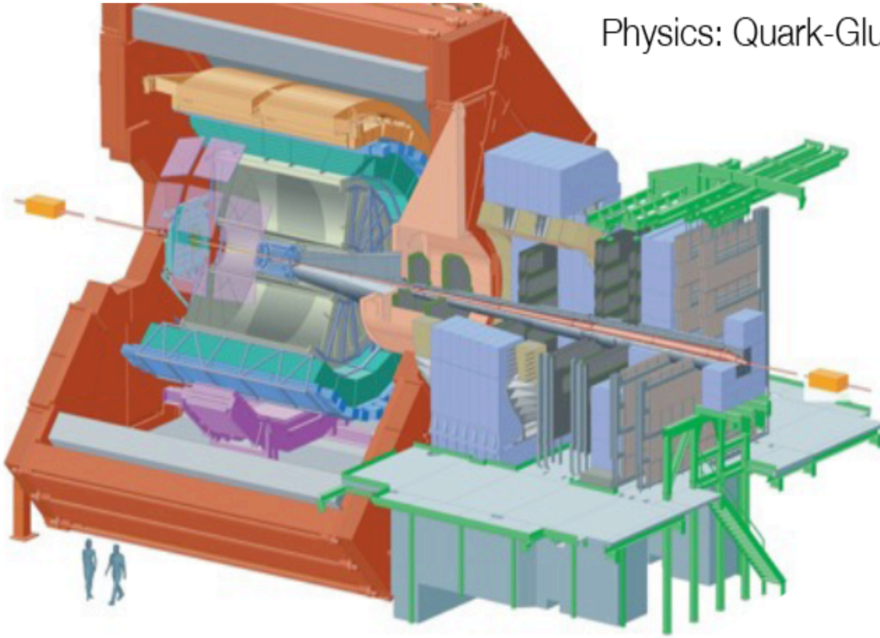
The Experiments



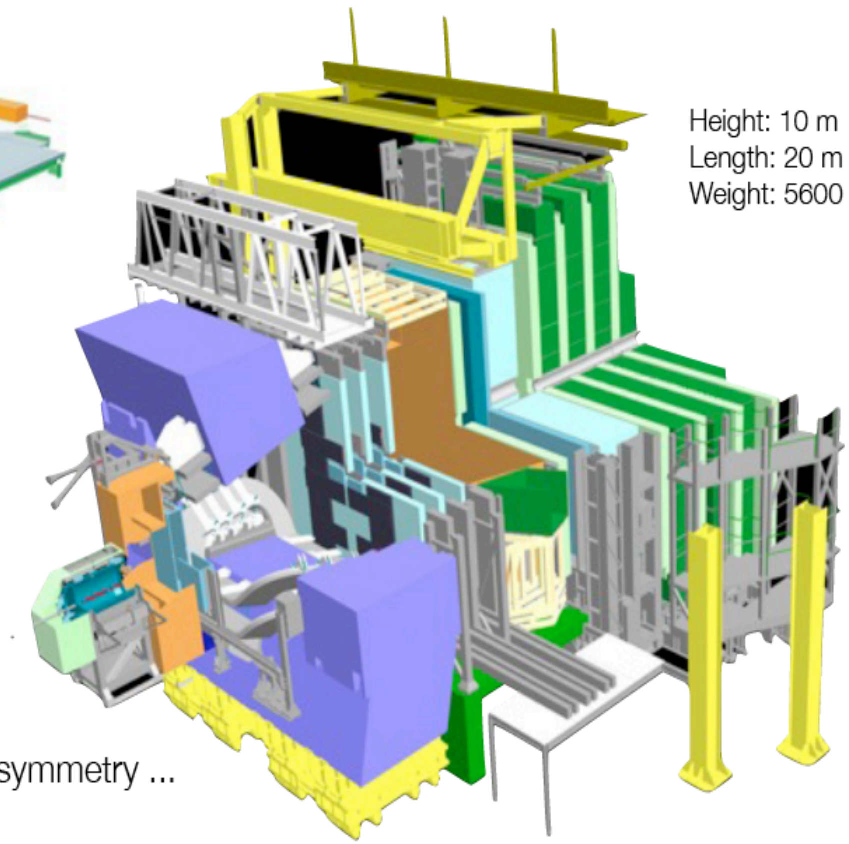

ATLAS
Electromagnetic Calorimeters
Solenoid
Forward Calorimeters
End Cap Toroid
Detector characteristics
Width: 44m
Diameter: 22m
Weight: 7000t
Barrel Toroid
Inner Detector
Hadronic Calorimeters
Shielding
General Purpose:
pp, heavy ions
vacuum chamber
central detector
electromagnetic calorimeter
hadronic calorimeter
superconducting coil
return yoke
muon chambers
CMS
Detector characteristics
Width: 22m
Diameter: 15m
Weight: 14'500t

ALICE & LHCb

Physics: Quark-Gluon Plasma ...



Height: 16 m
Length: 25 m
Weight: 10000 t



Height: 10 m
Length: 20 m
Weight: 5600 t

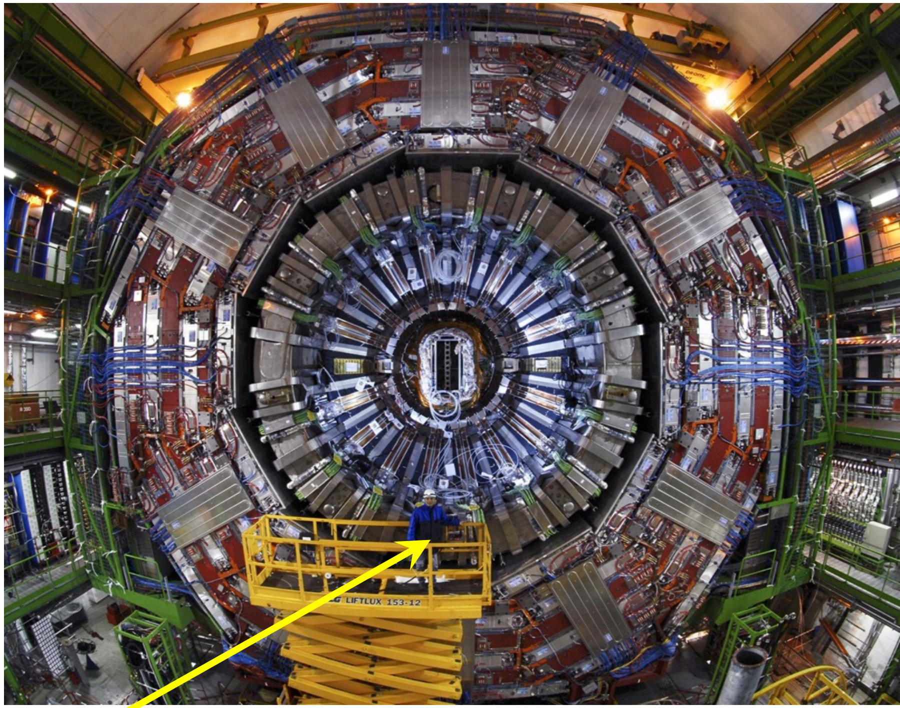
LHCb
[Forward Spectrometer]

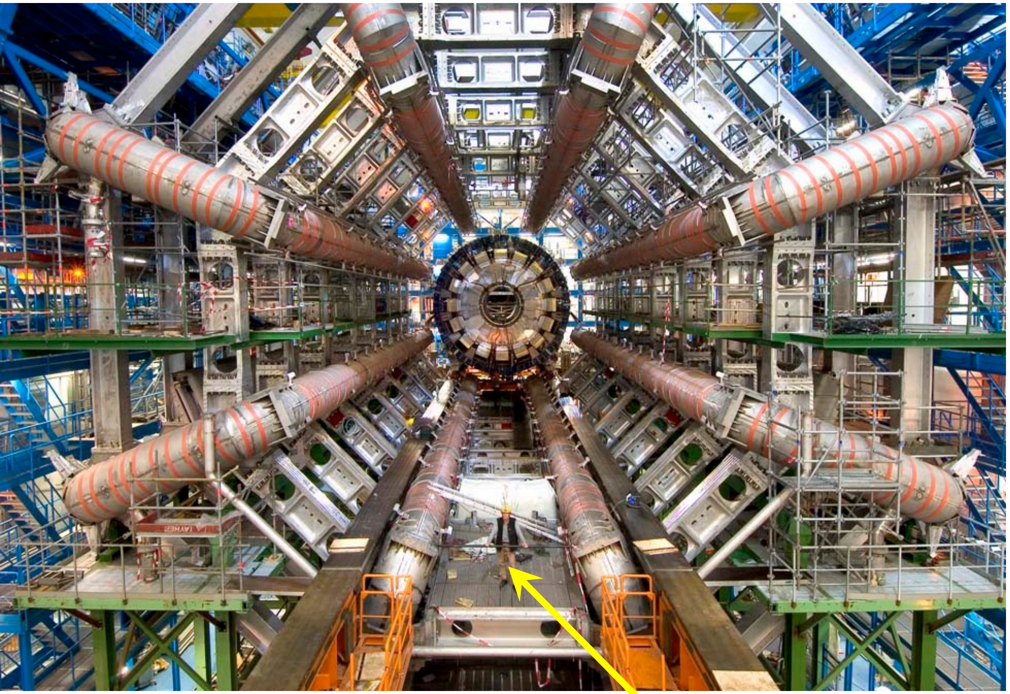
Physics: Matter/Antimatter-Asymmetry ...

It's huge!

Largest, most complex detectors ever built

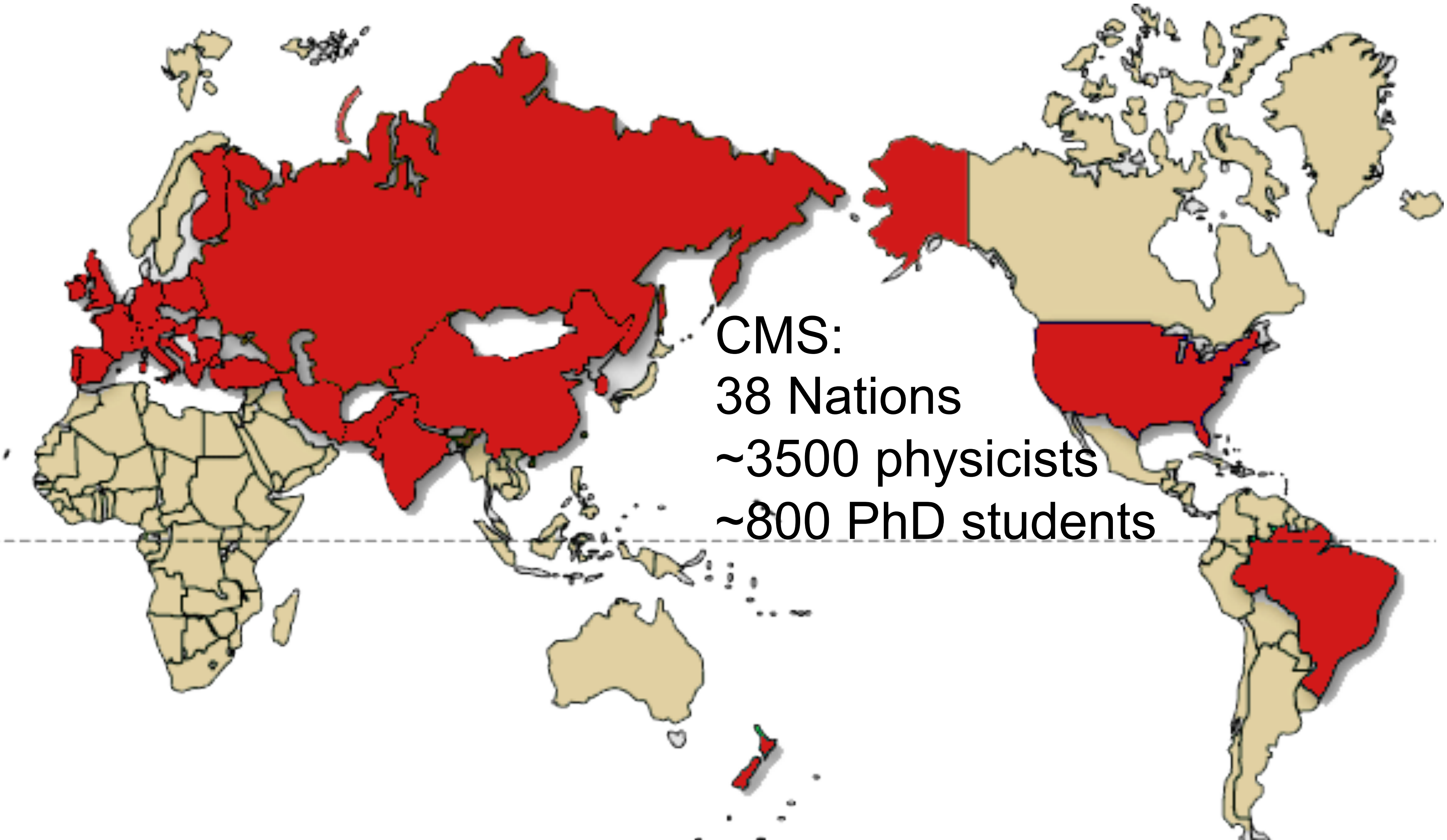
Study tiniest particles with incredible precision





(people)

World-wide collaborations



CMS:
38 Nations
~3500 physicists
~800 PhD students

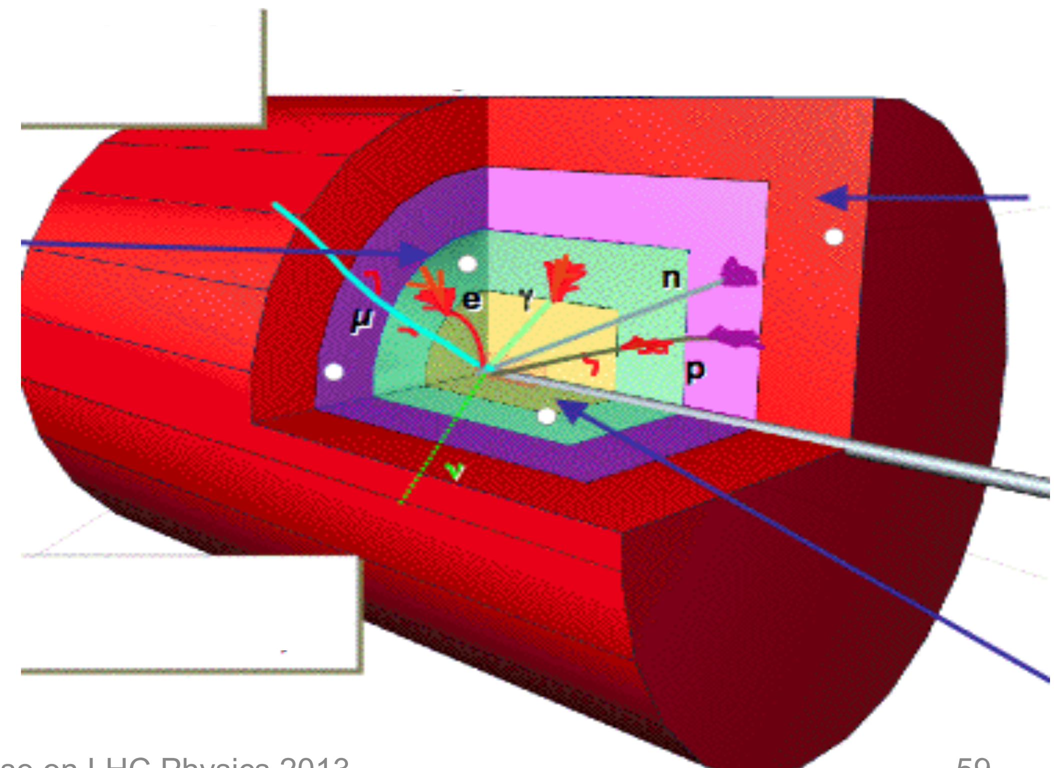

15% of the
CMS people

General purpose LHC experiments

Advanced detectors comprising many layers, each designed to perform a specific task.

Together these layers allow to identify and precisely measure the energies of all stable particles produced in collisions.

Photons,
Electrons,
Muons,
Quarks
(as jets of particles)
Neutrinos
(as missing energy)



Detector design

Design guided by physics

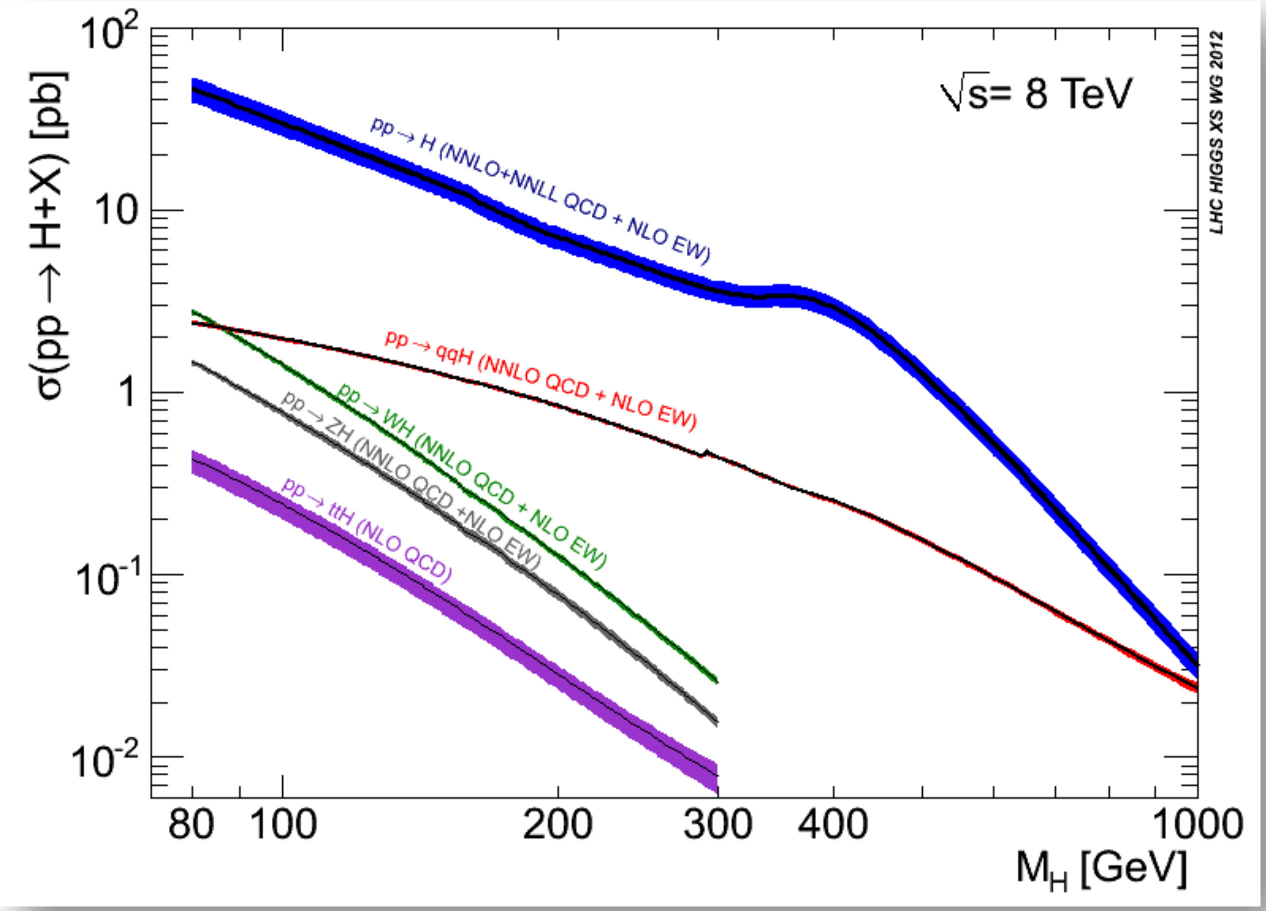
Search and measure the Higgs boson

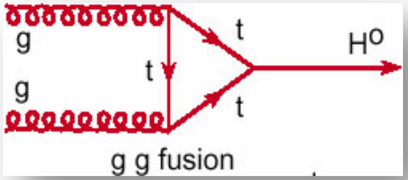
Search and measure Supersymmetry

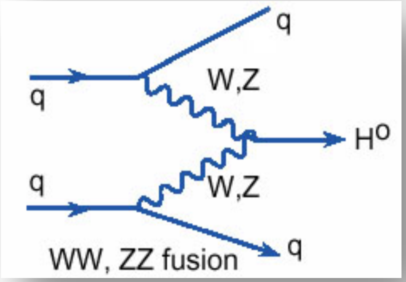
Search for any other new physics at high p_T

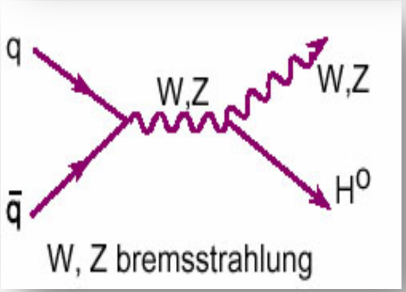
Higgs boson production

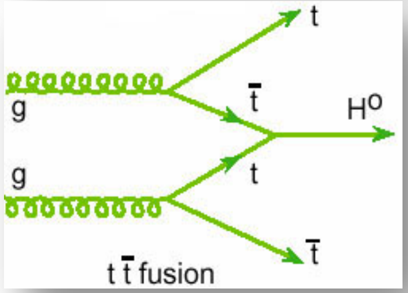
Higgs production rates are predicted by the Standard Model as a function of the Higgs mass









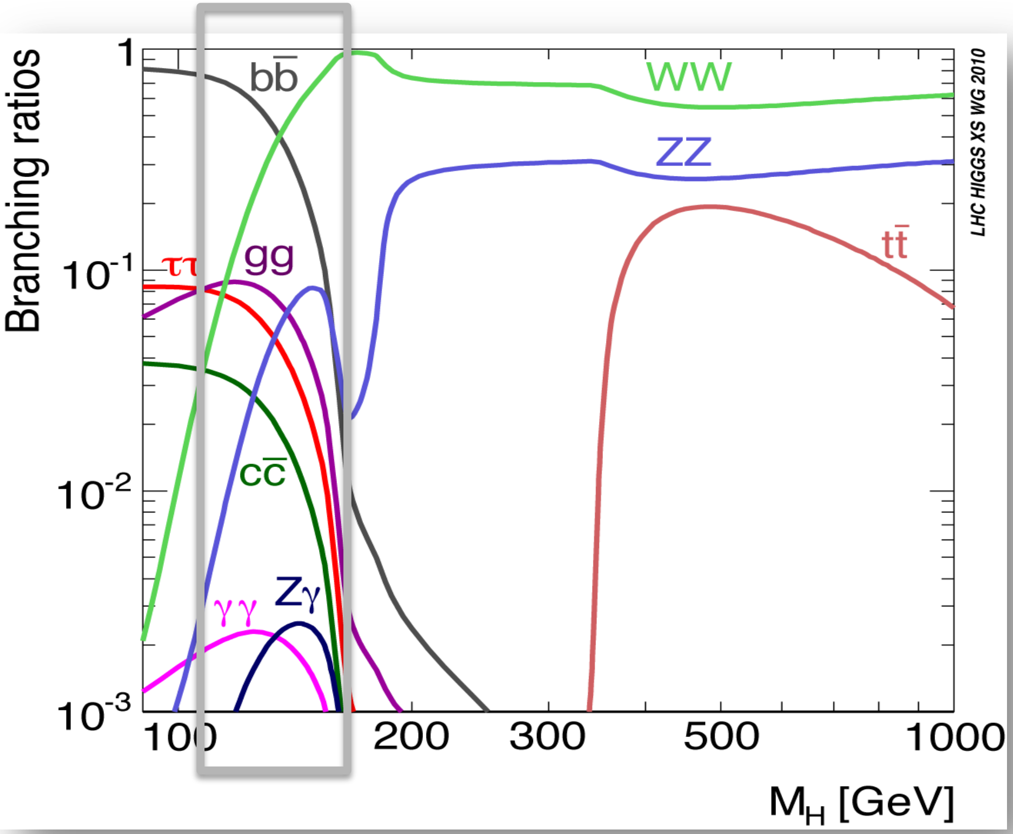


Higgs boson decays

Five Higgs decay modes were exploited

Low mass region is very rich but also very challenging:

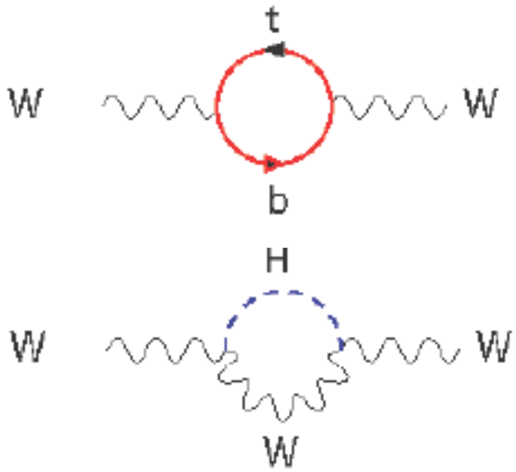
- High sensitivity, high resolution: ZZ, $\gamma\gamma$
- High sensitivity, low resolution: WW
- Low sensitivity, low resolution: bb, $\tau\tau$

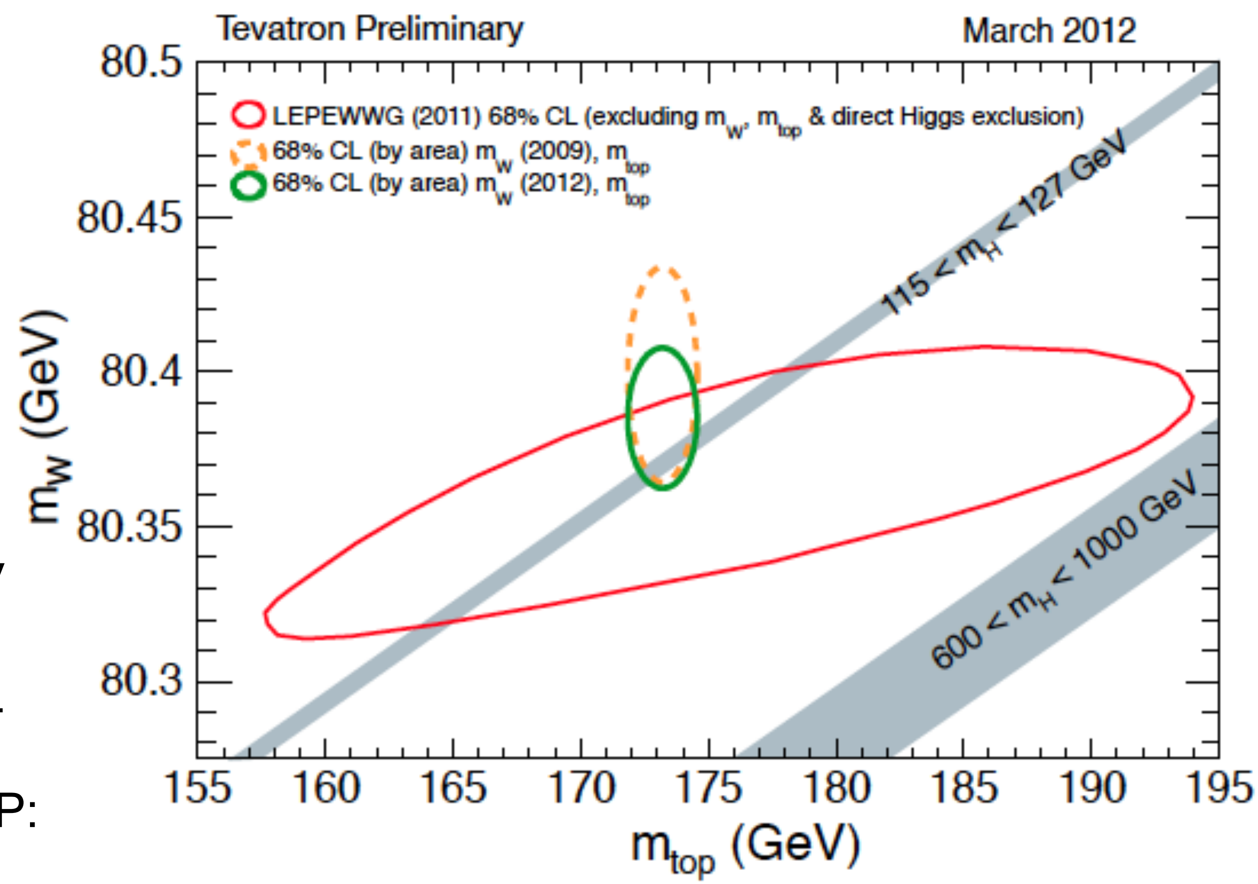


Higgs, top quark and W masses

In the Standard Model, the Higgs, top and W masses are interdependent

Precise measurements of top and W mass allow to predict Higgs mass





As of March 2012

- M_t=173.18 ± 0.94 GeV
- M_W=80.385 ± 0.015 GeV

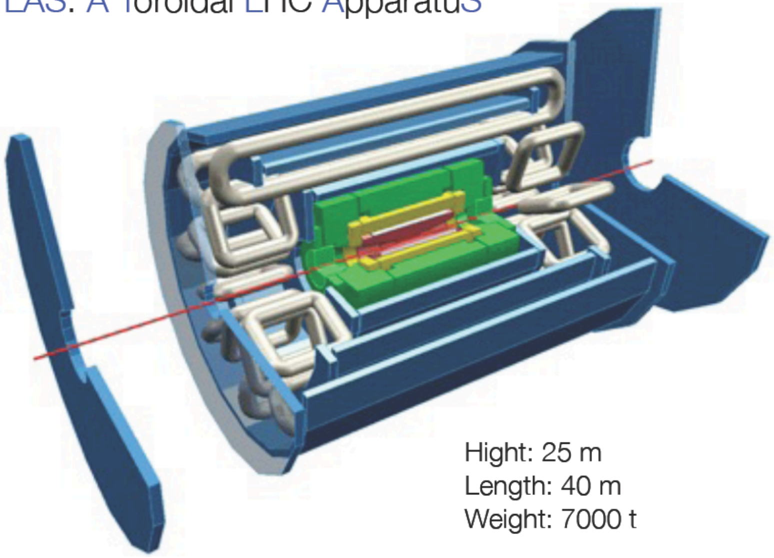
➔ M_H<158 GeV at 95% CL

From direct searches at LEP:

- M_H>114 GeV

Two concepts

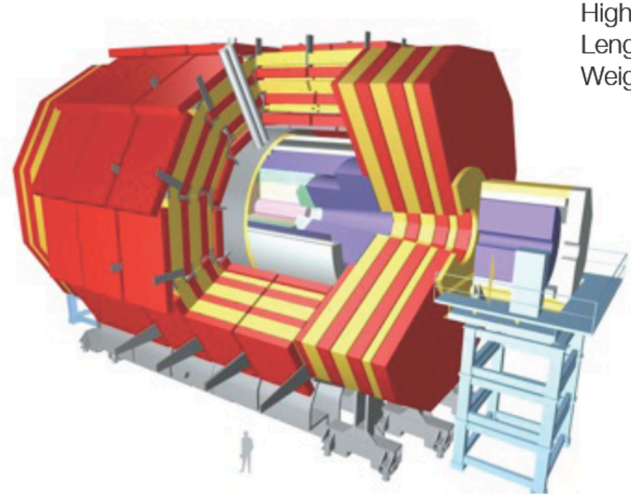
ATLAS: A Toroidal LHC ApparatuS

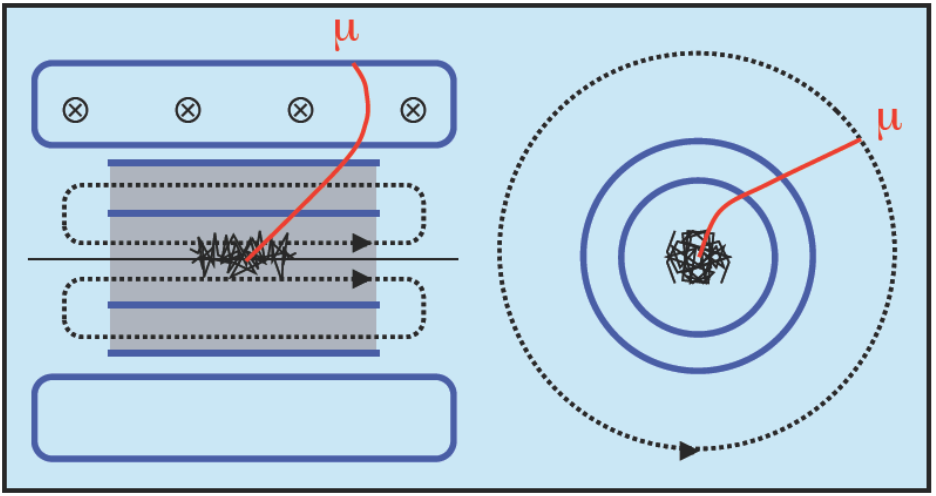


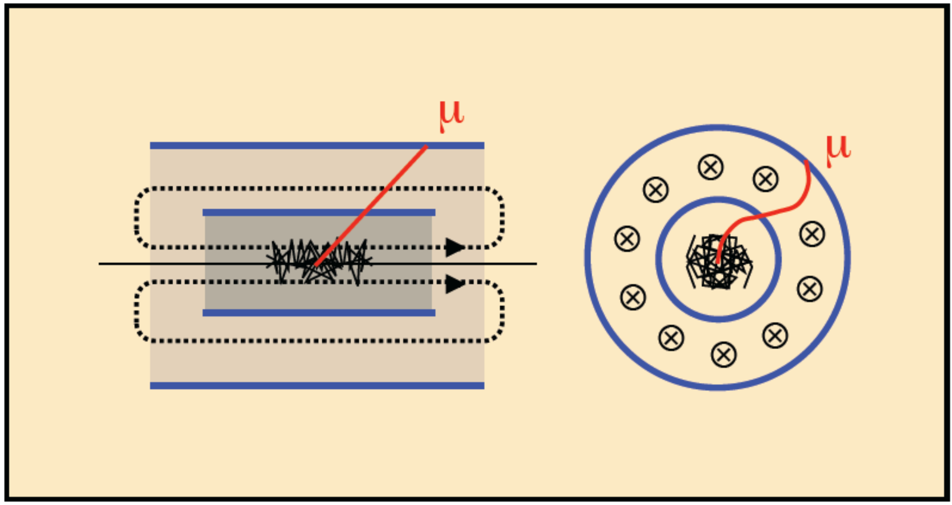
Hight: 25 m
Length: 40 m
Weight: 7000 t

CMS: Compact Muon Solenoid

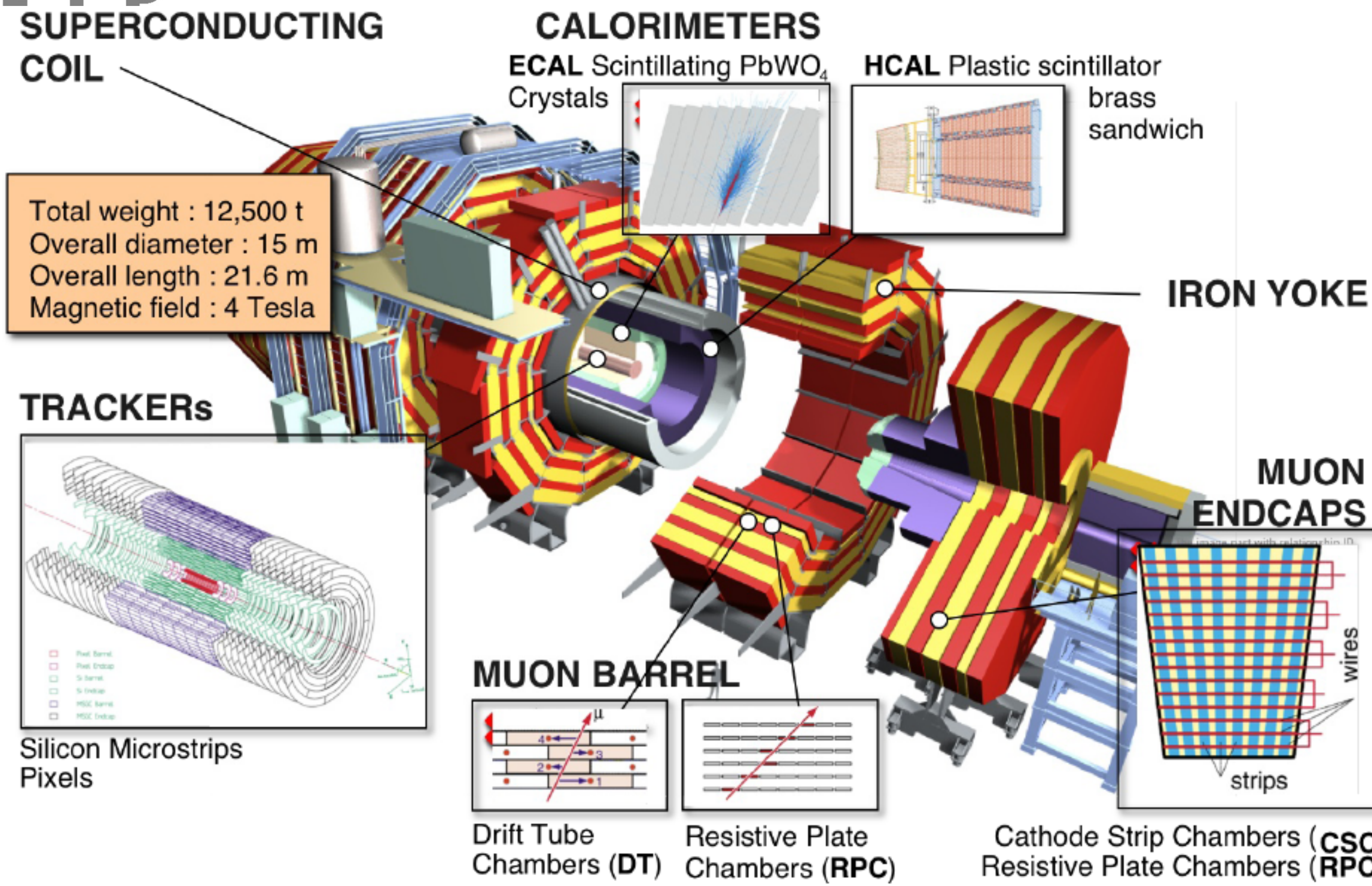
Hight: 15 m
Length: 22 m
Weight: 12500 t



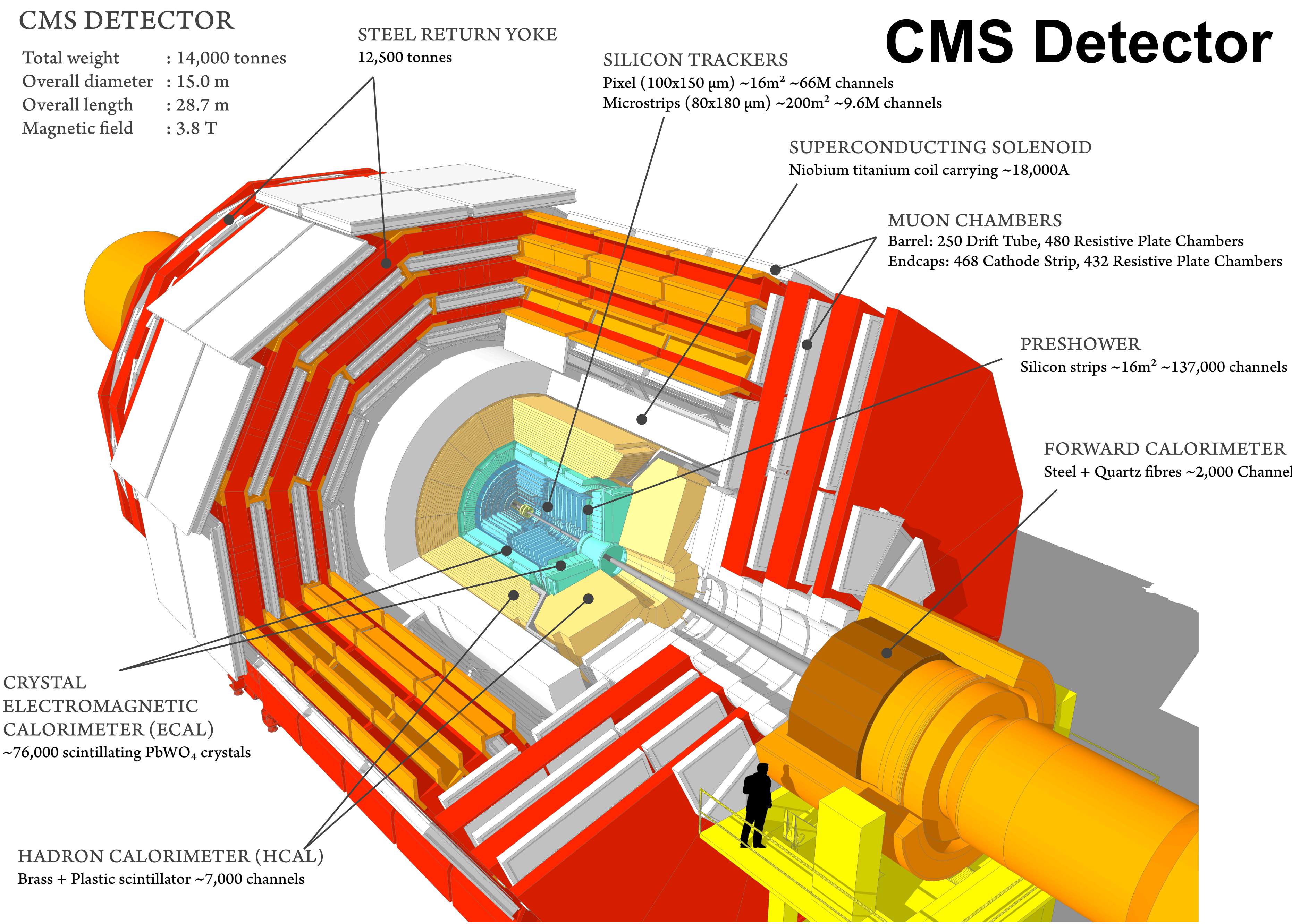




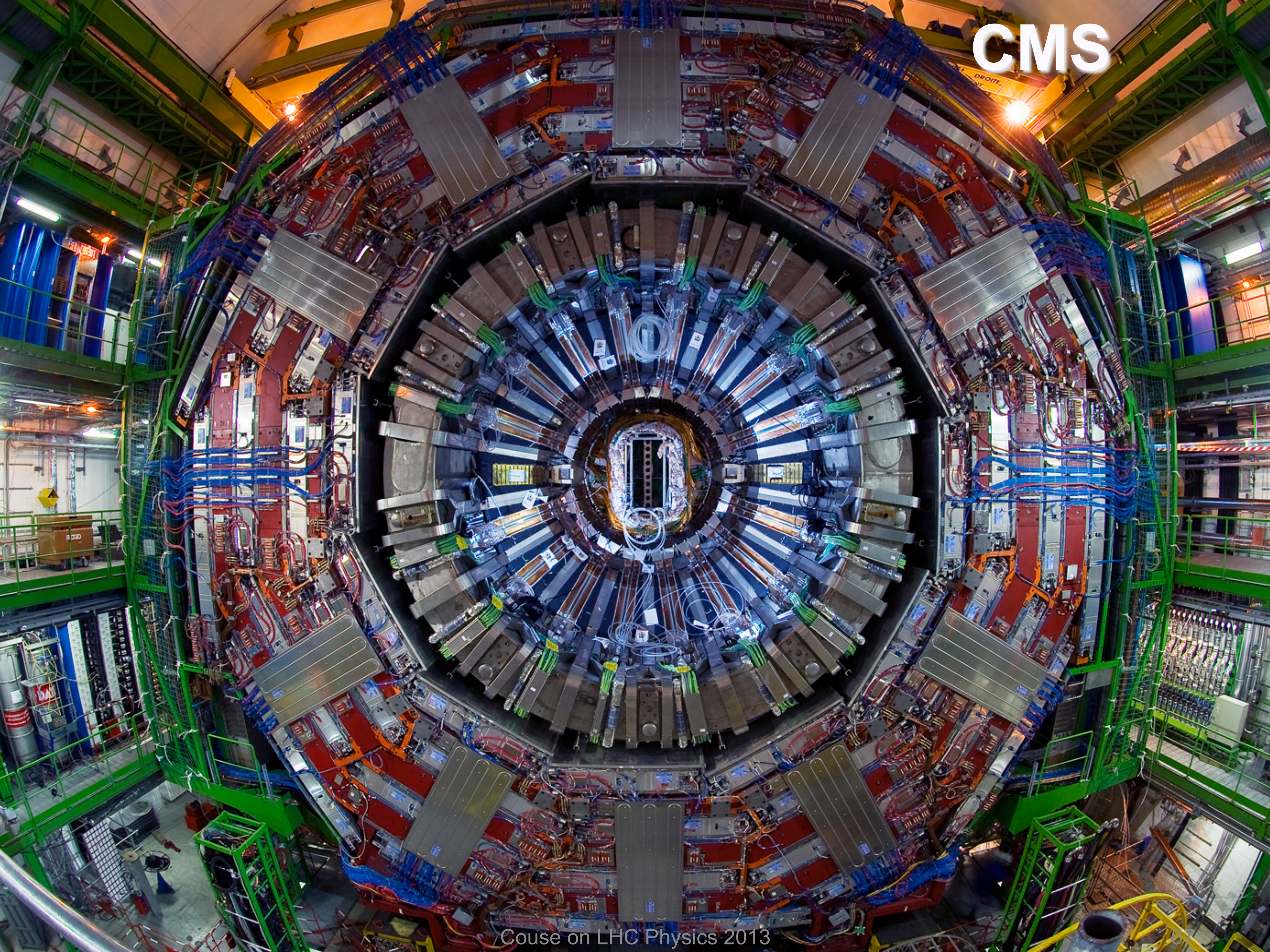
Exploded view of the CMS detectors



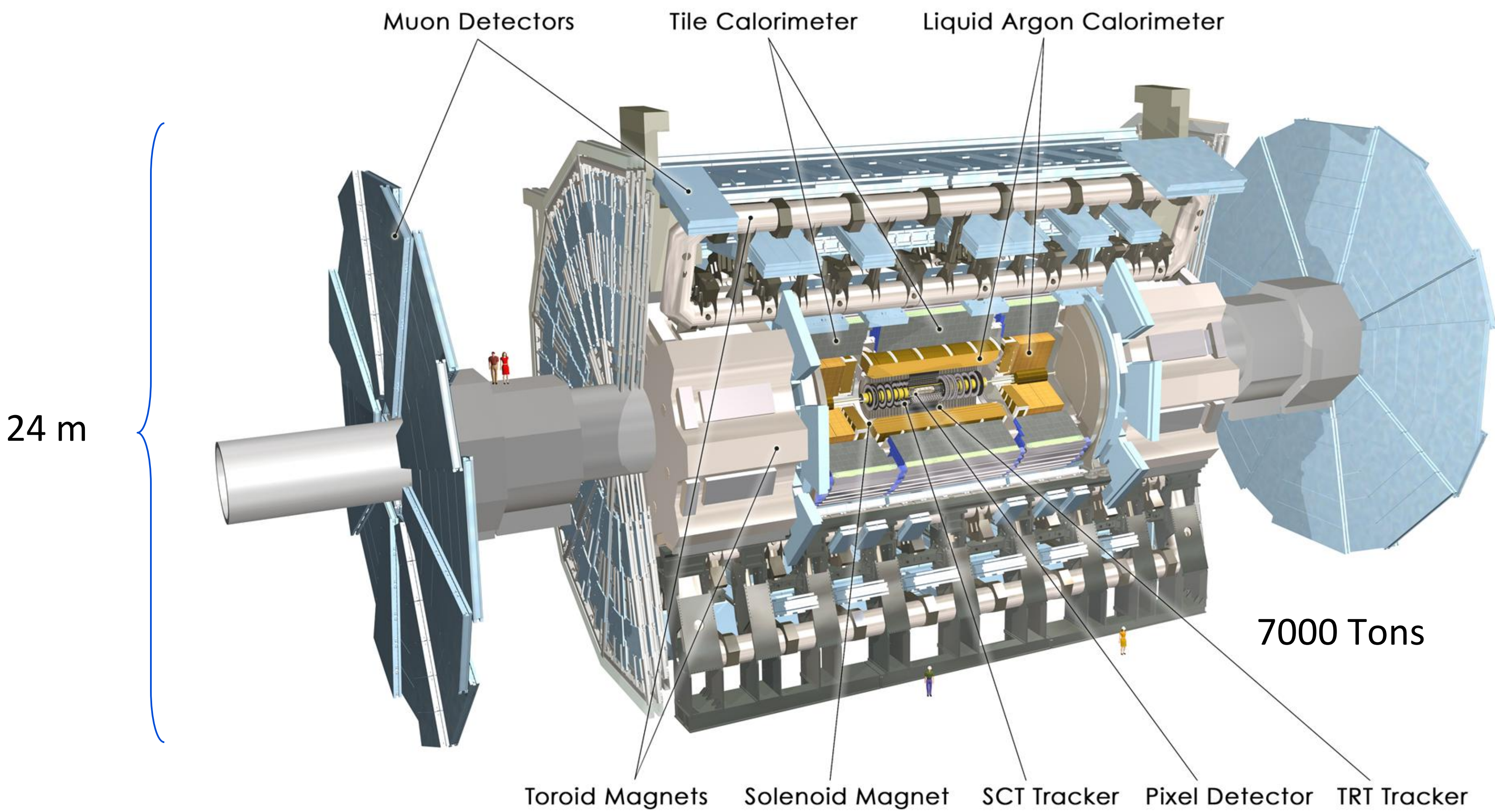
CMS Detector



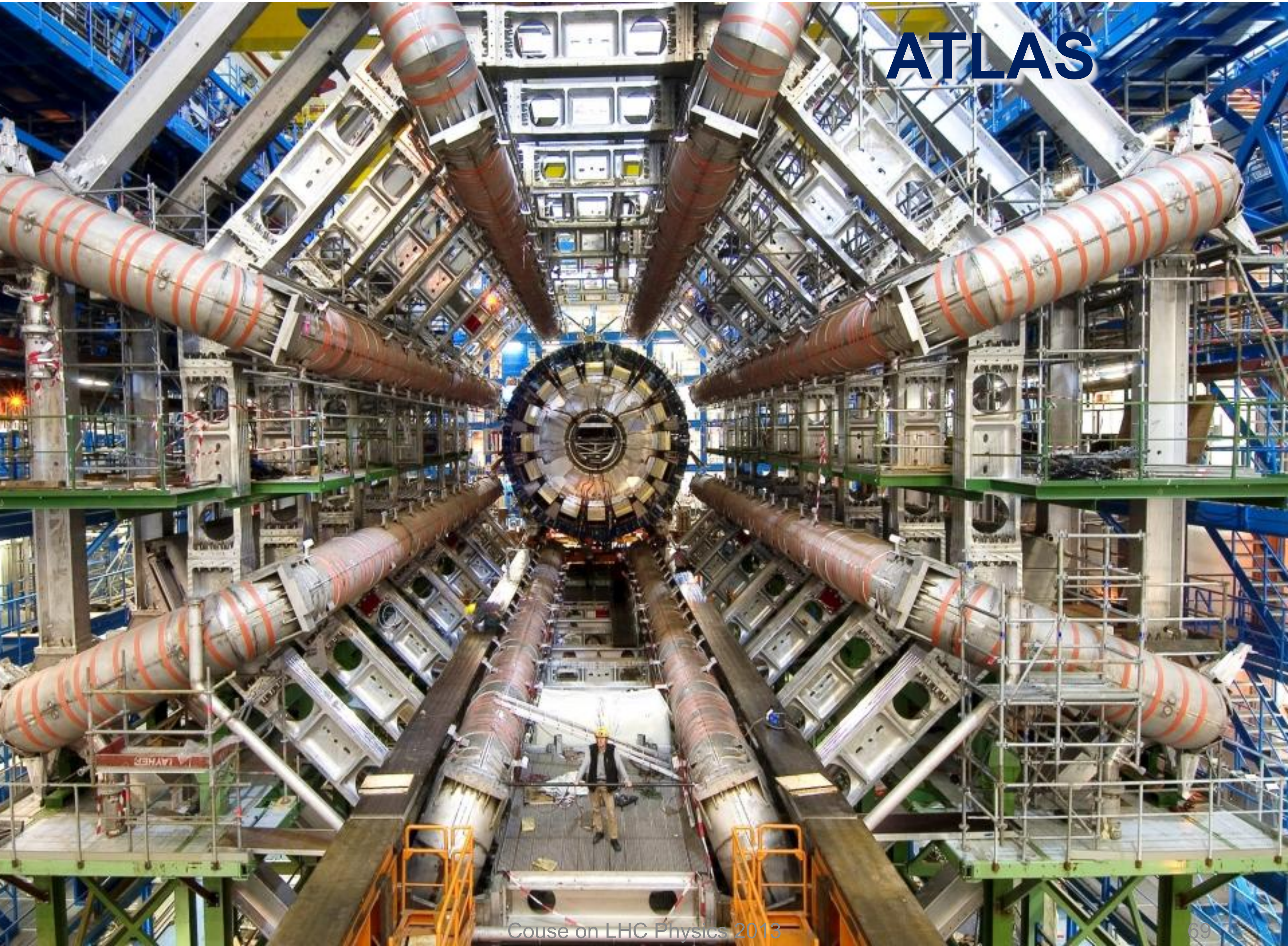
CMS



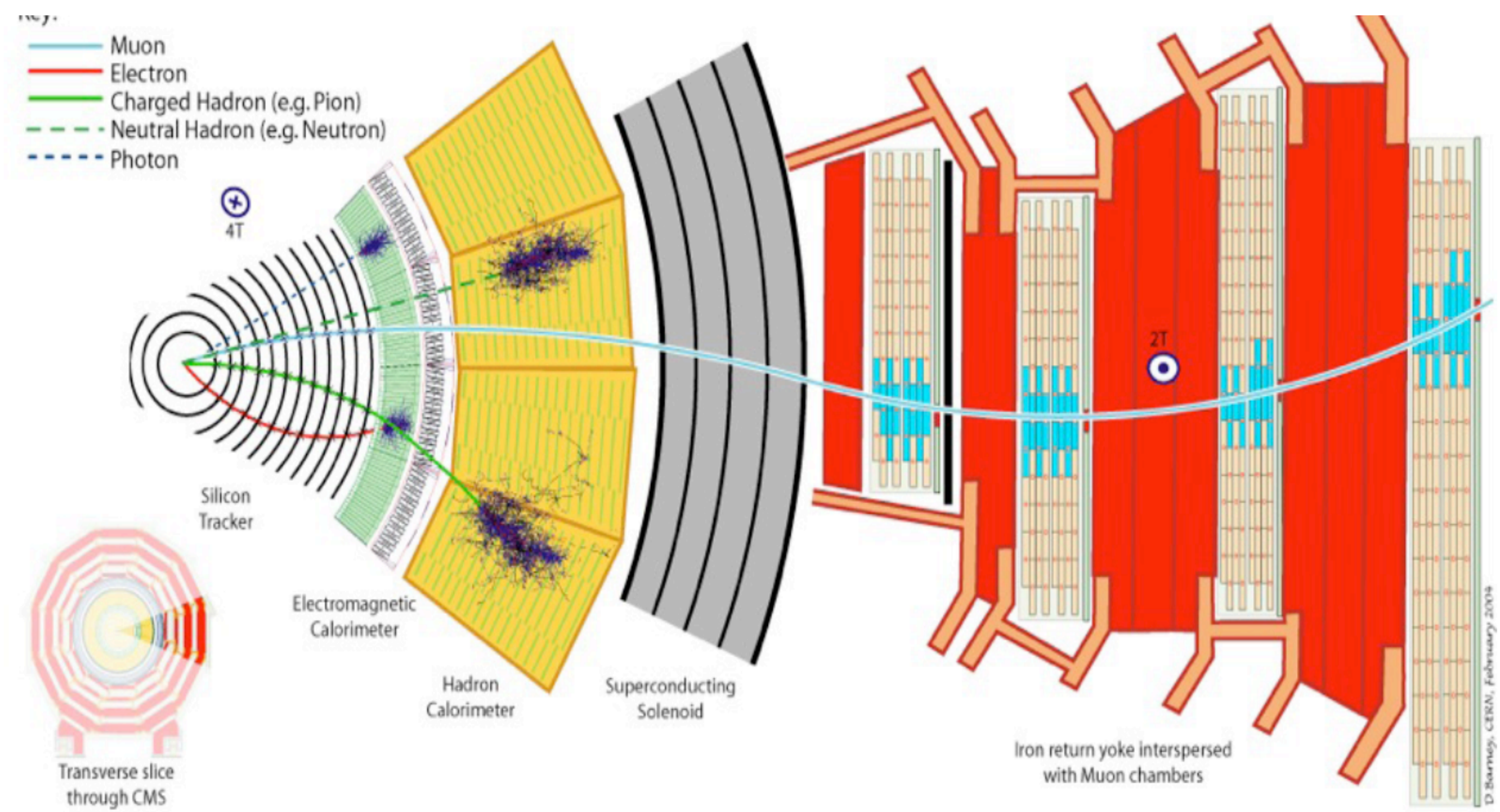
ATLAS detectors



ATLAS



Detection of hadrons, e±, γ and μ±

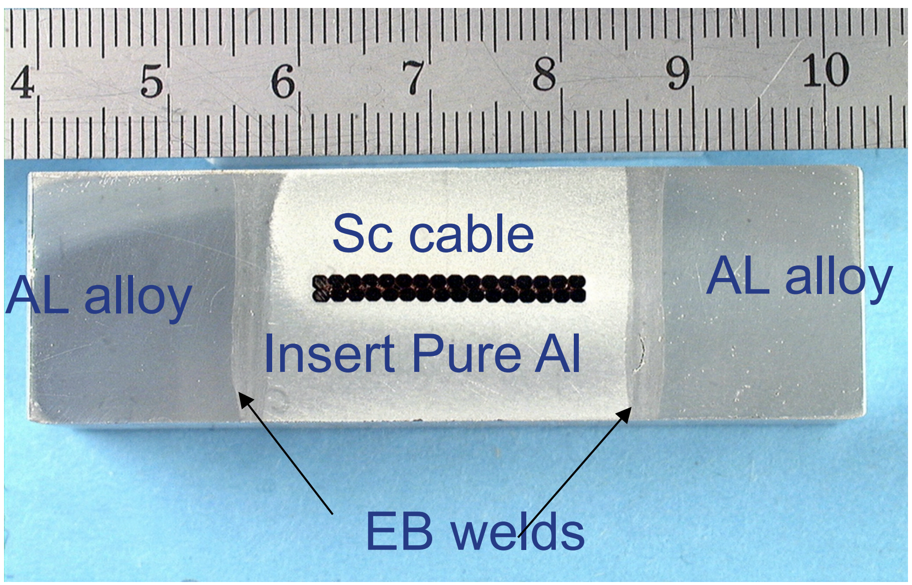


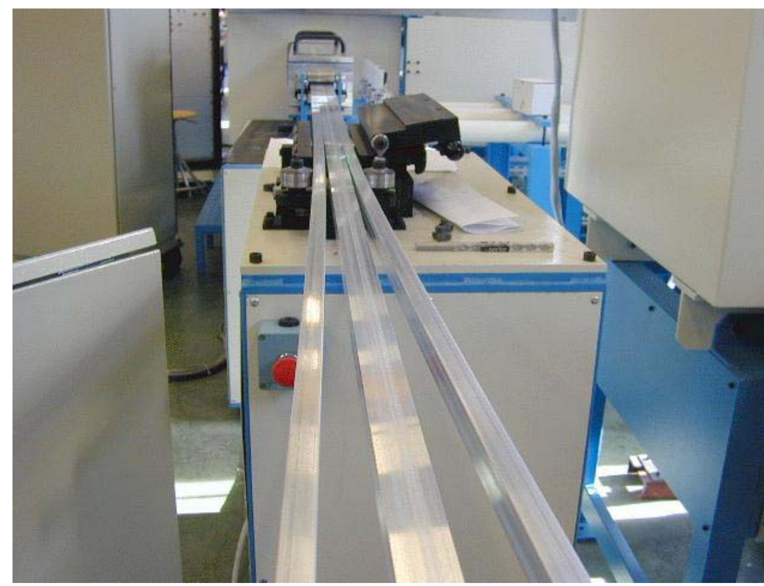
1993-2008: detector R&D and construction

Superconducting cable

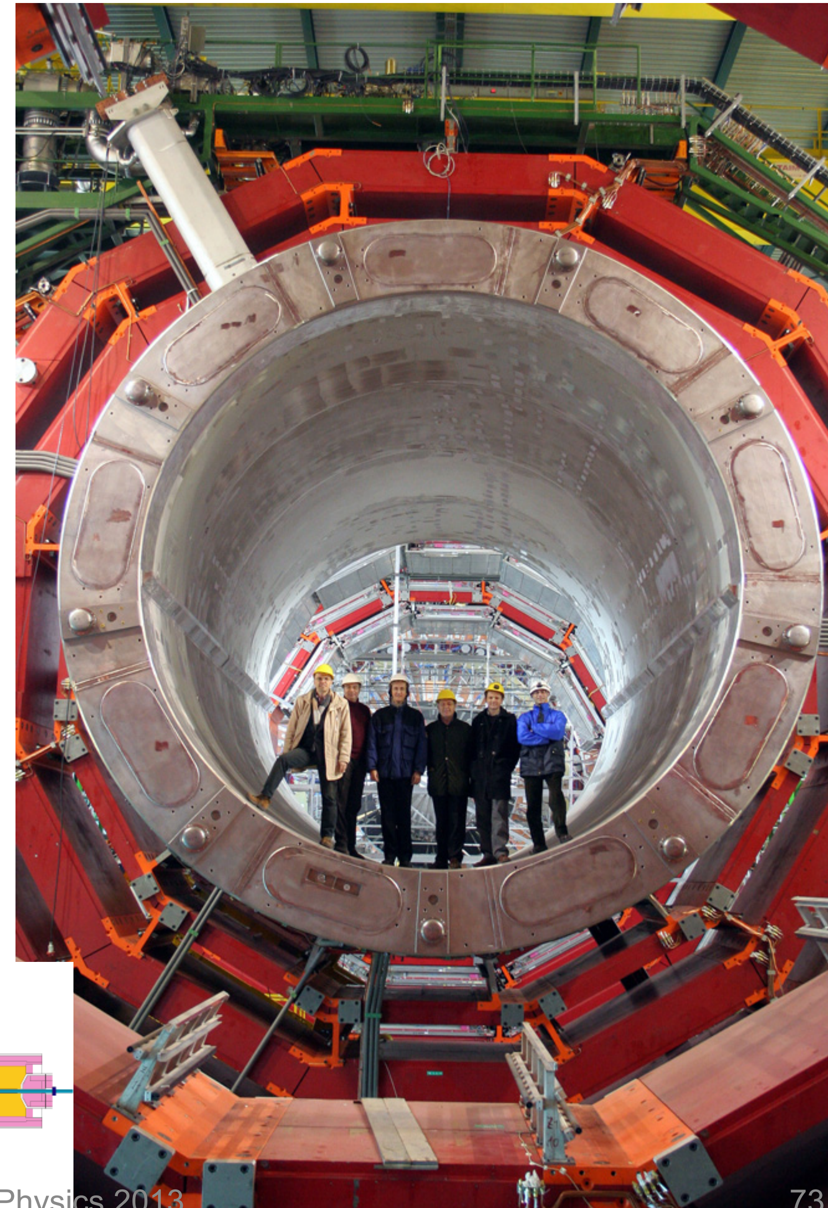
Al stabilized NbTi conductor.

Mechanically reinforced conductor to contain magnetic forces.

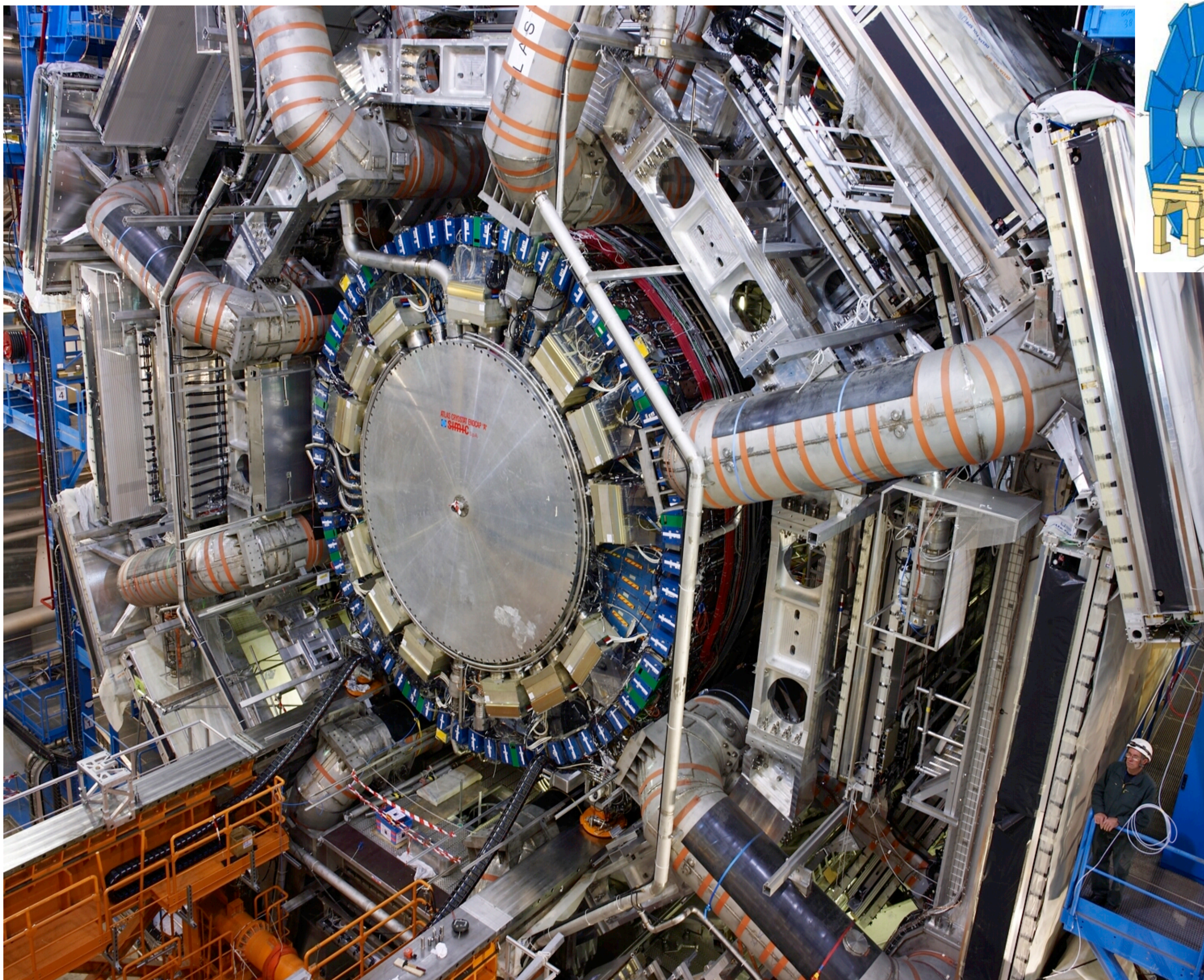


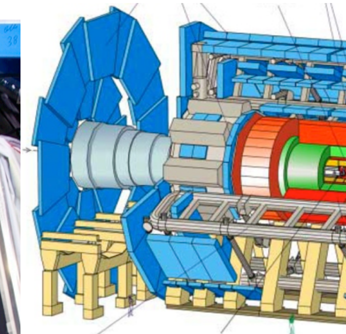


Superconductor solenoid at 3.8 Tesla

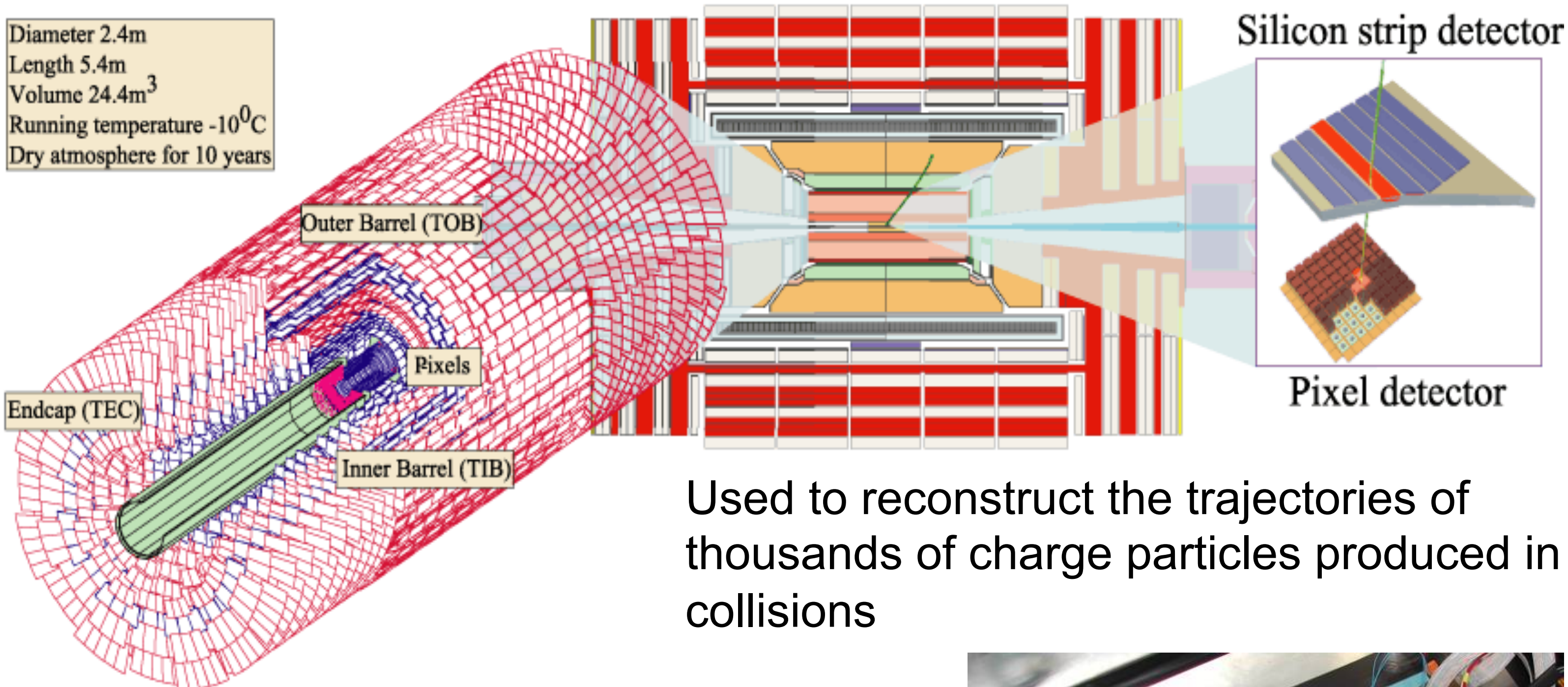


ATLAS Toroidal System

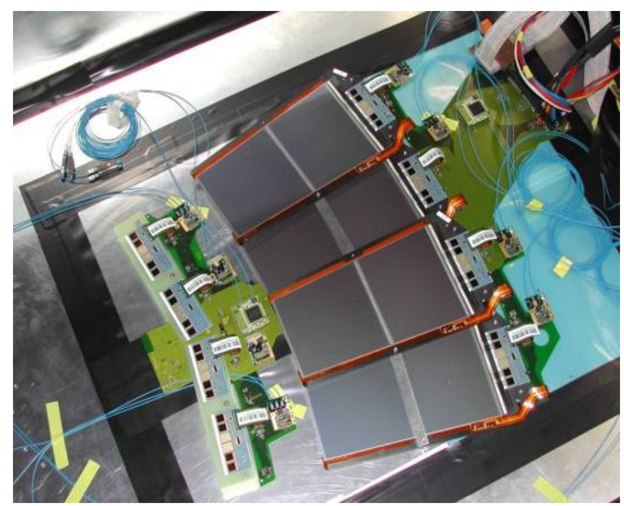




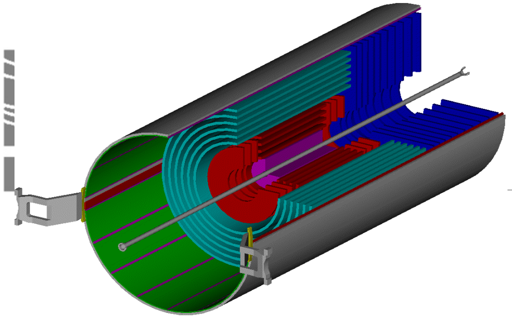
Silicon Tracker



Used to reconstruct the trajectories of thousands of charge particles produced in the collisions



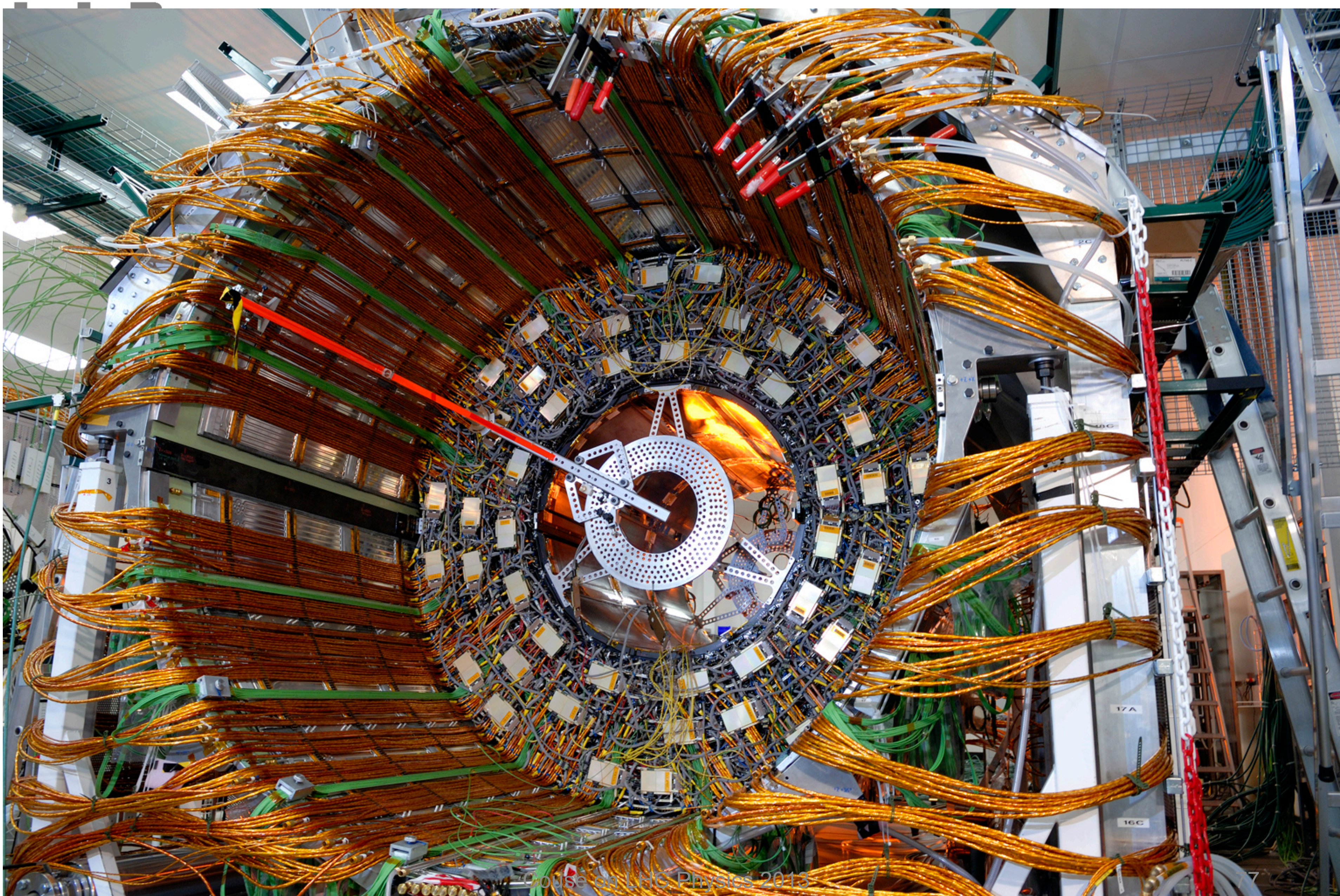
214m^2 silicon sensors
11.4 million silicon strips
65.9 million silicon pixels



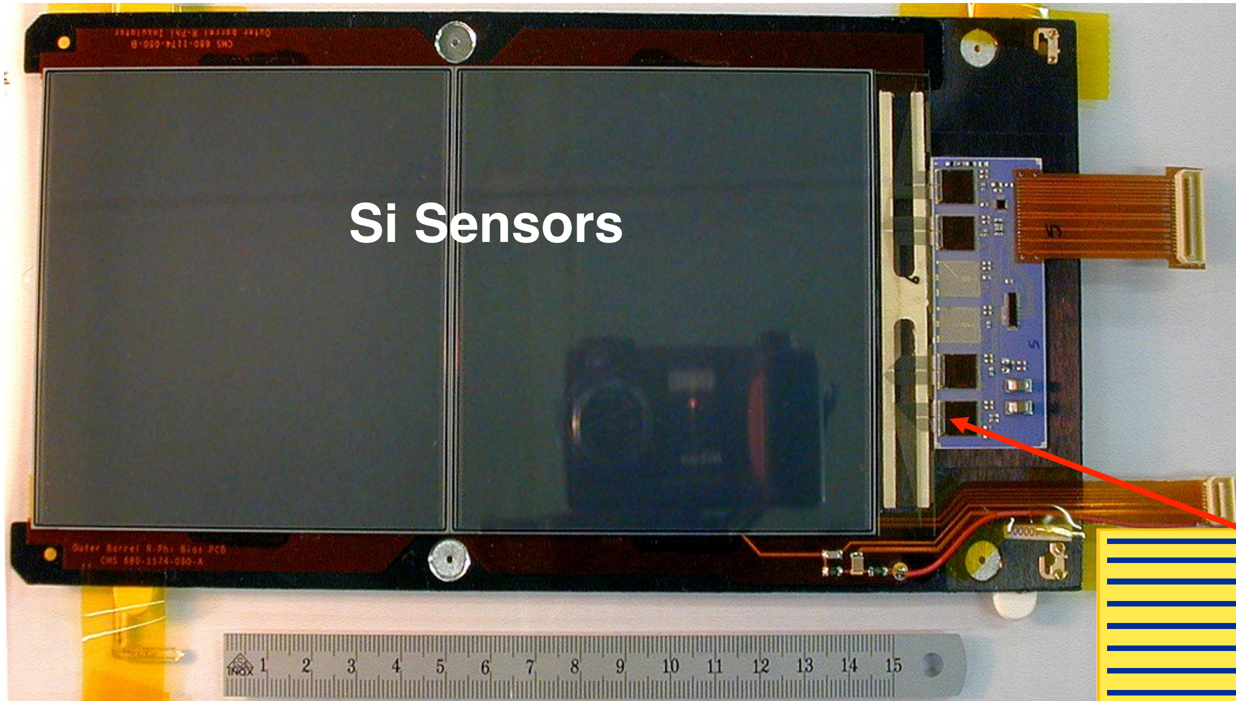
Silicon Tracker

200 square meter of silicon wafers: from cartoon to reality

Silicon Tracker

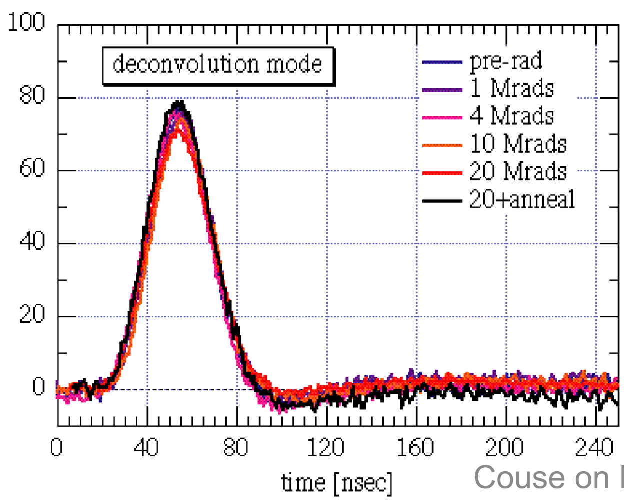


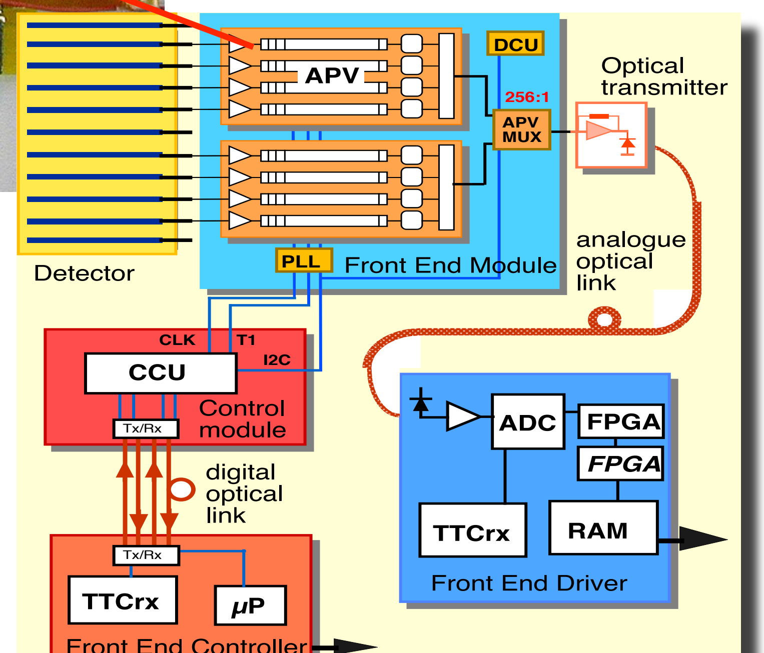
Si sensors and electronics chain



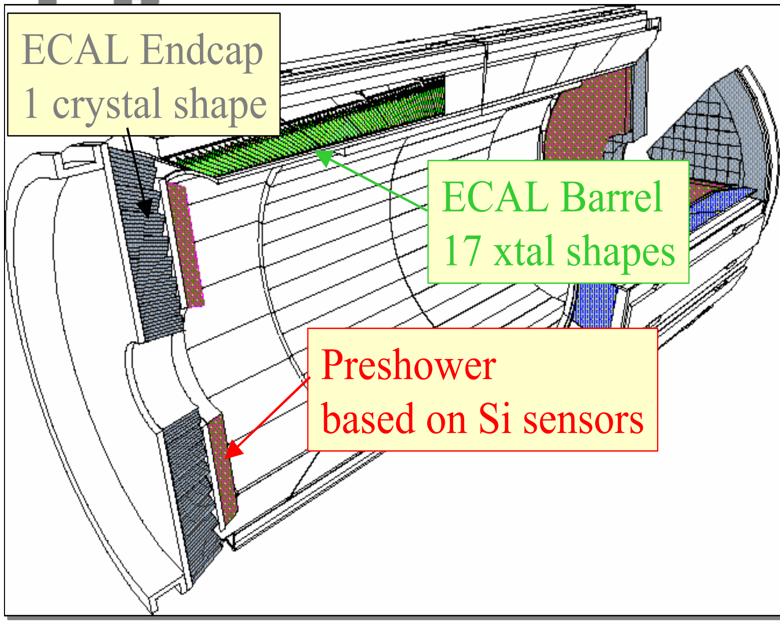
Ride on technology wave

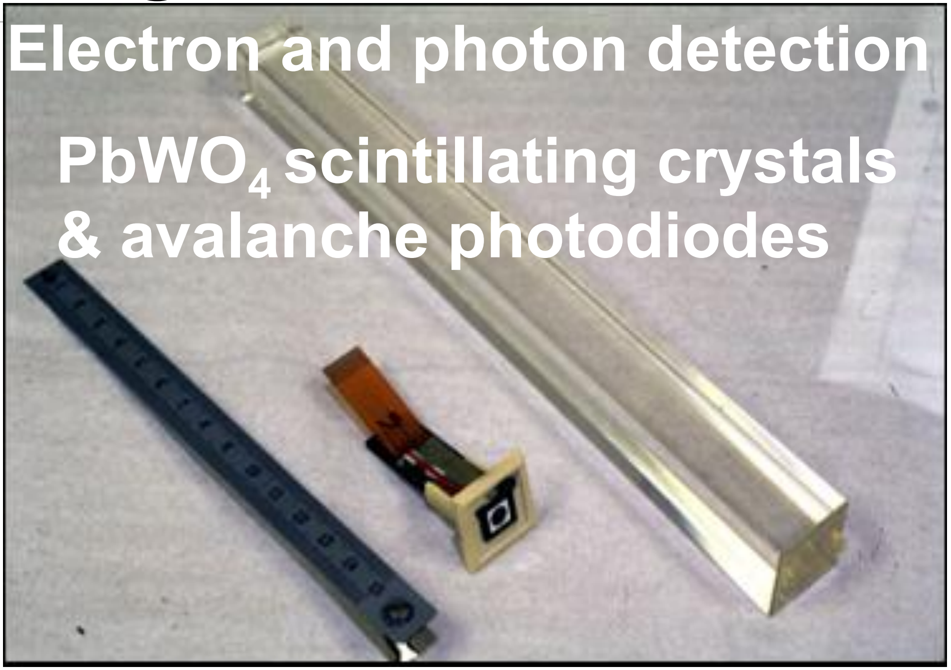
75k chips using 0.25μm technology

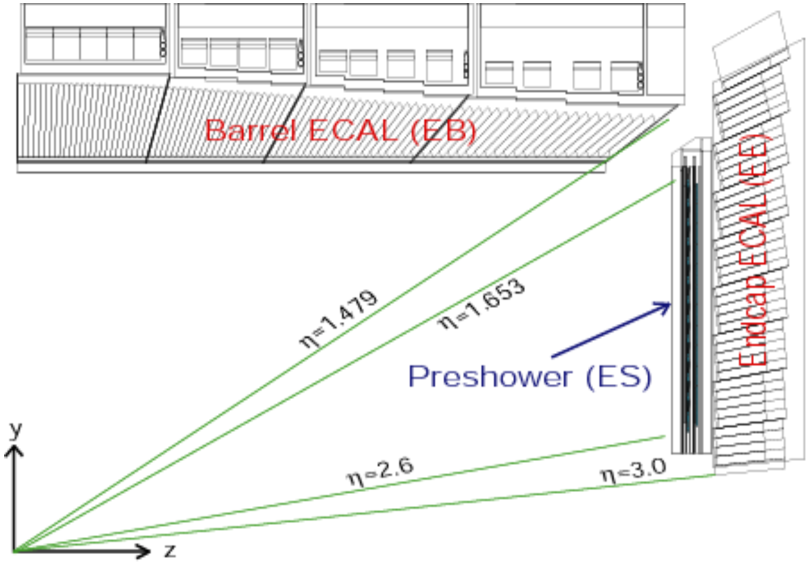




ECAL Electromagnetic Calorimeter



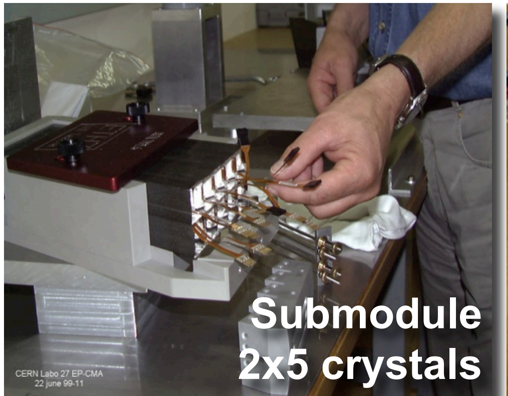


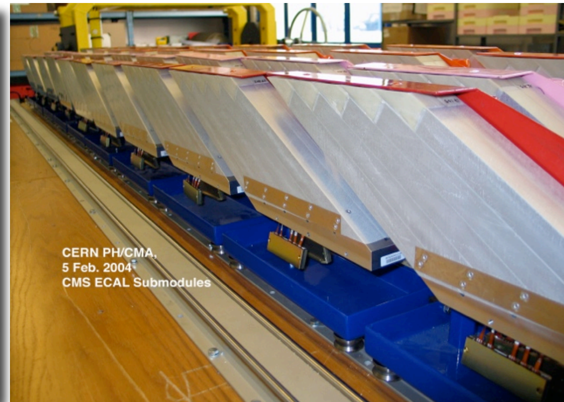


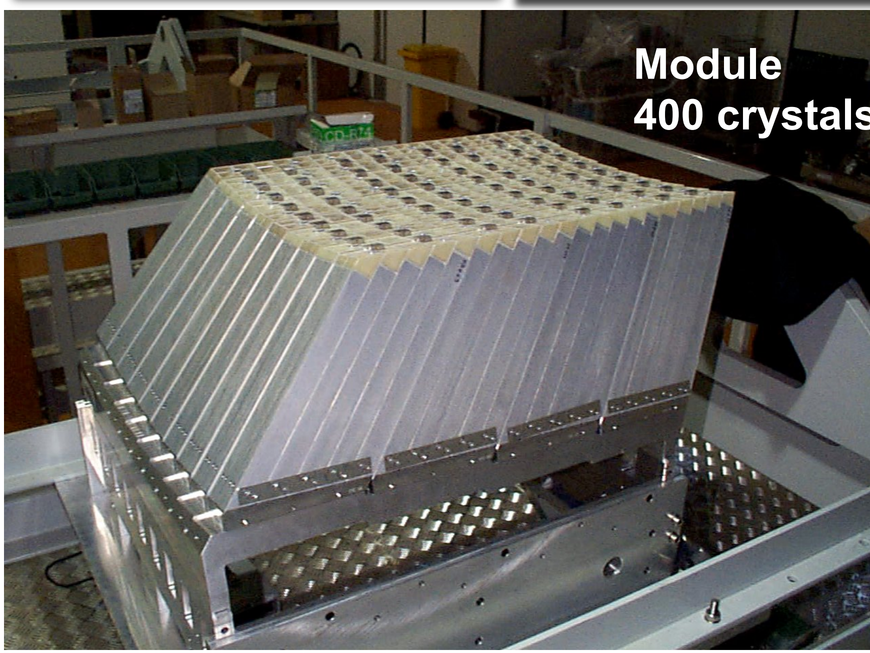
Design Goal: Measure the energies of photons from a decay of the Higgs boson **to precision of ≤ 0.5%**

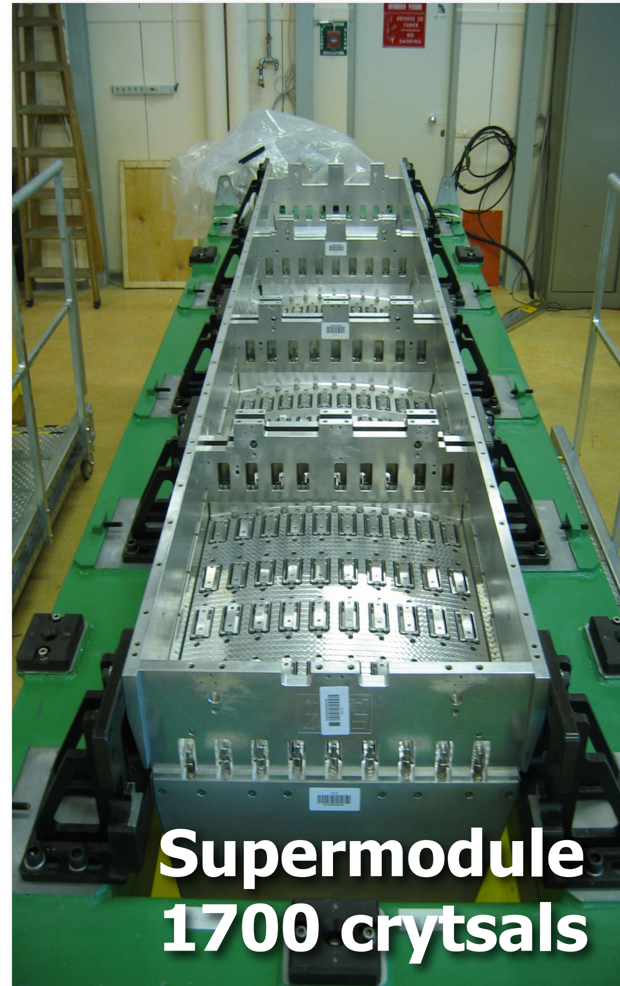
Parameter	Barrel	Endcaps
# of crystals	**61200**	**14648**
Volume	**8.14m^3**	**2.7m^3**
Xtal mass (t)	**67.4**	**22.0**

Assembling the Calorimeter



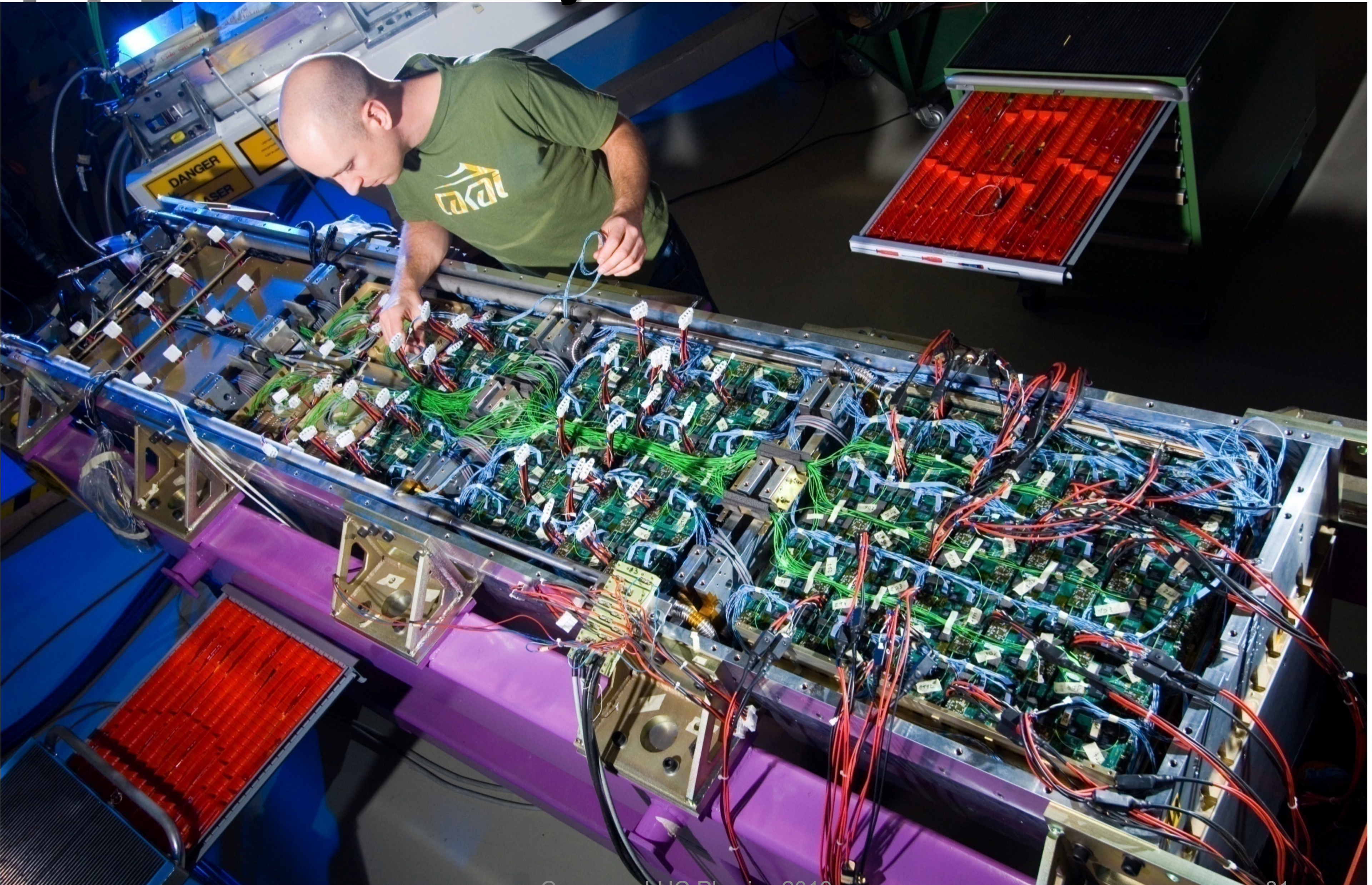






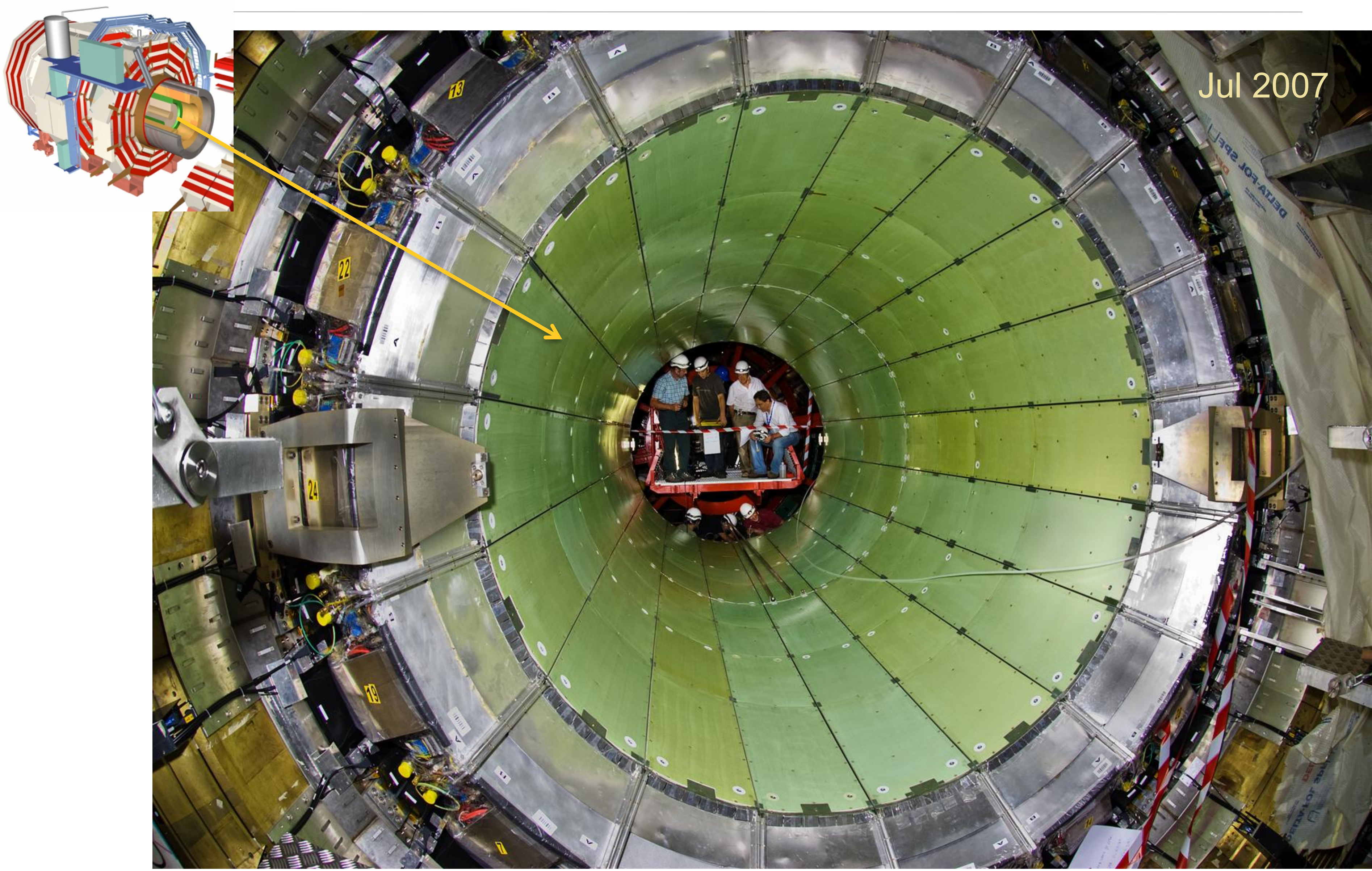
Total 36 Supermodules

Assembly of front-end electronics

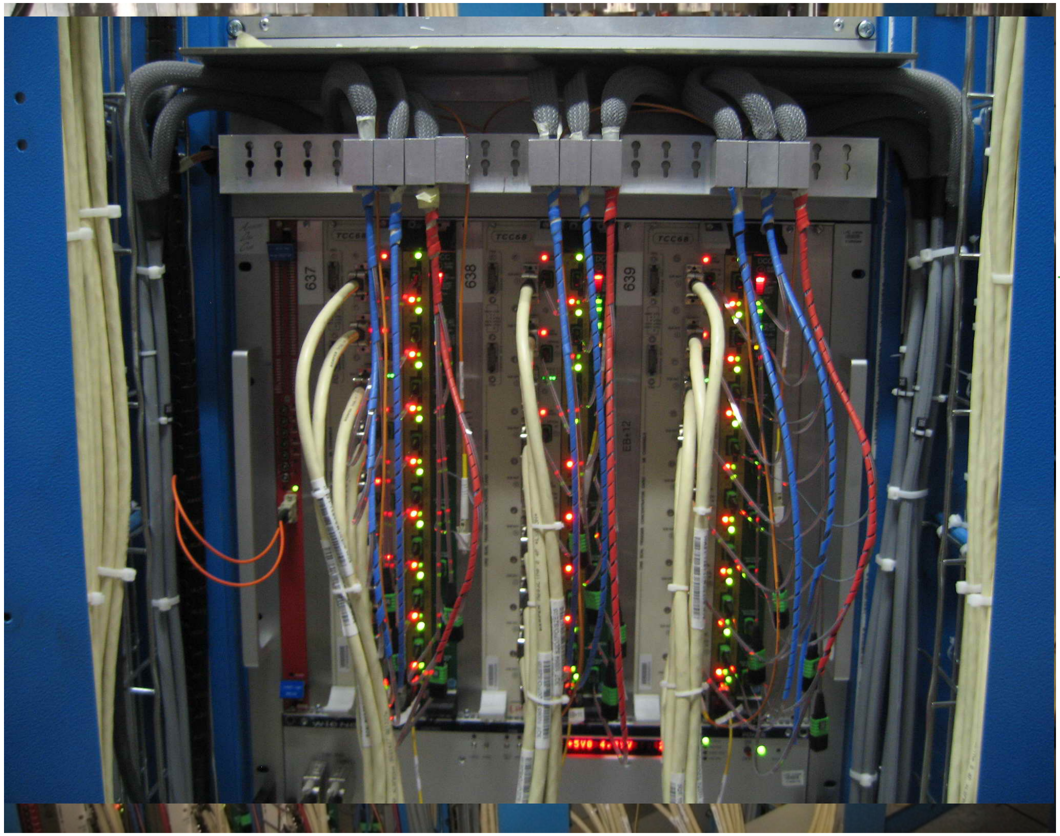


Insertion in the detector

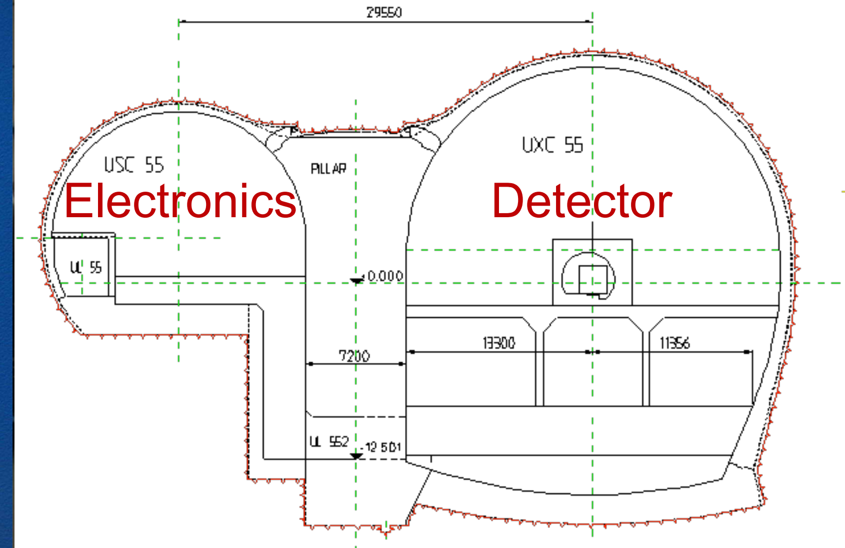
The Calorimeter installed in the Experiment

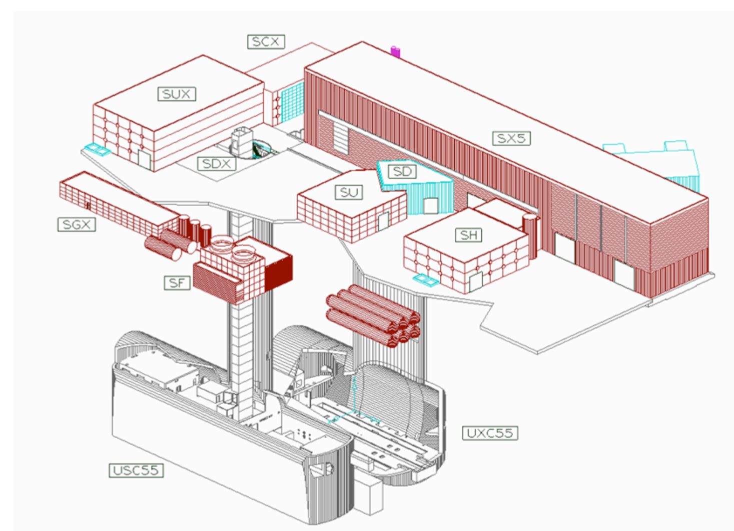


ECAL trigger and readout electronics



Underground caverns

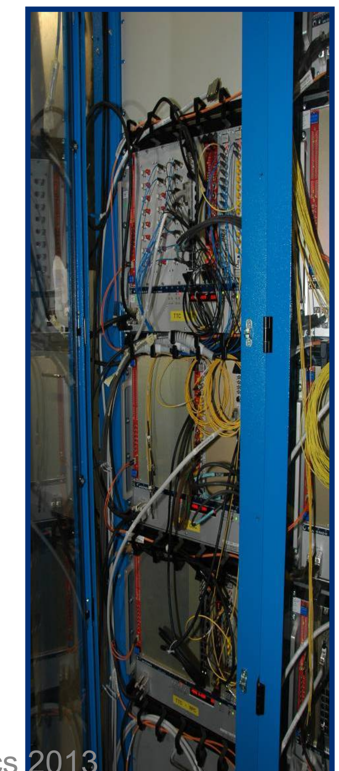




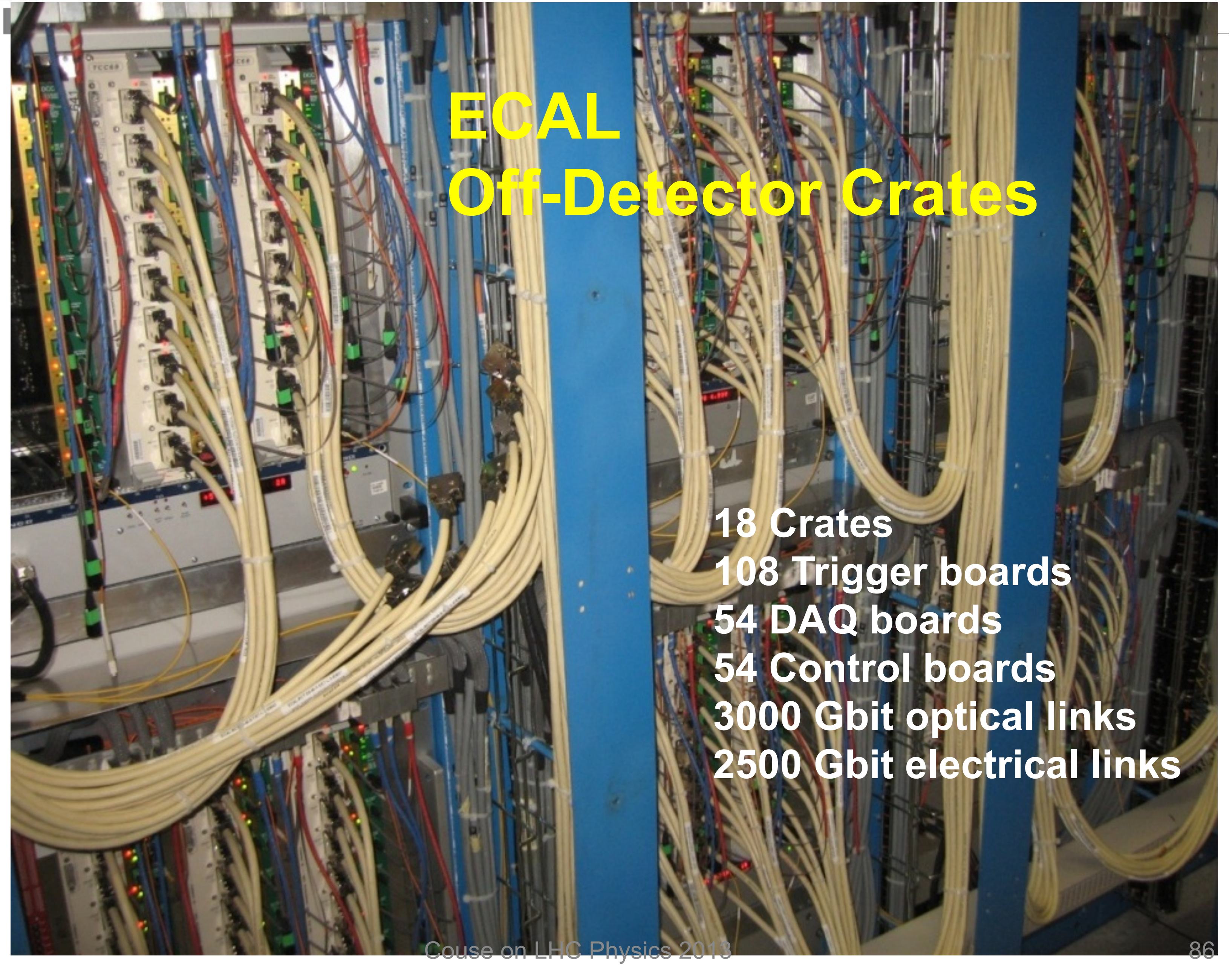
18	Crates
216	Electronic boards
3000	0.8 Gb/s optical links
2500	1.2 Gb/s electrical links

Electronics systems

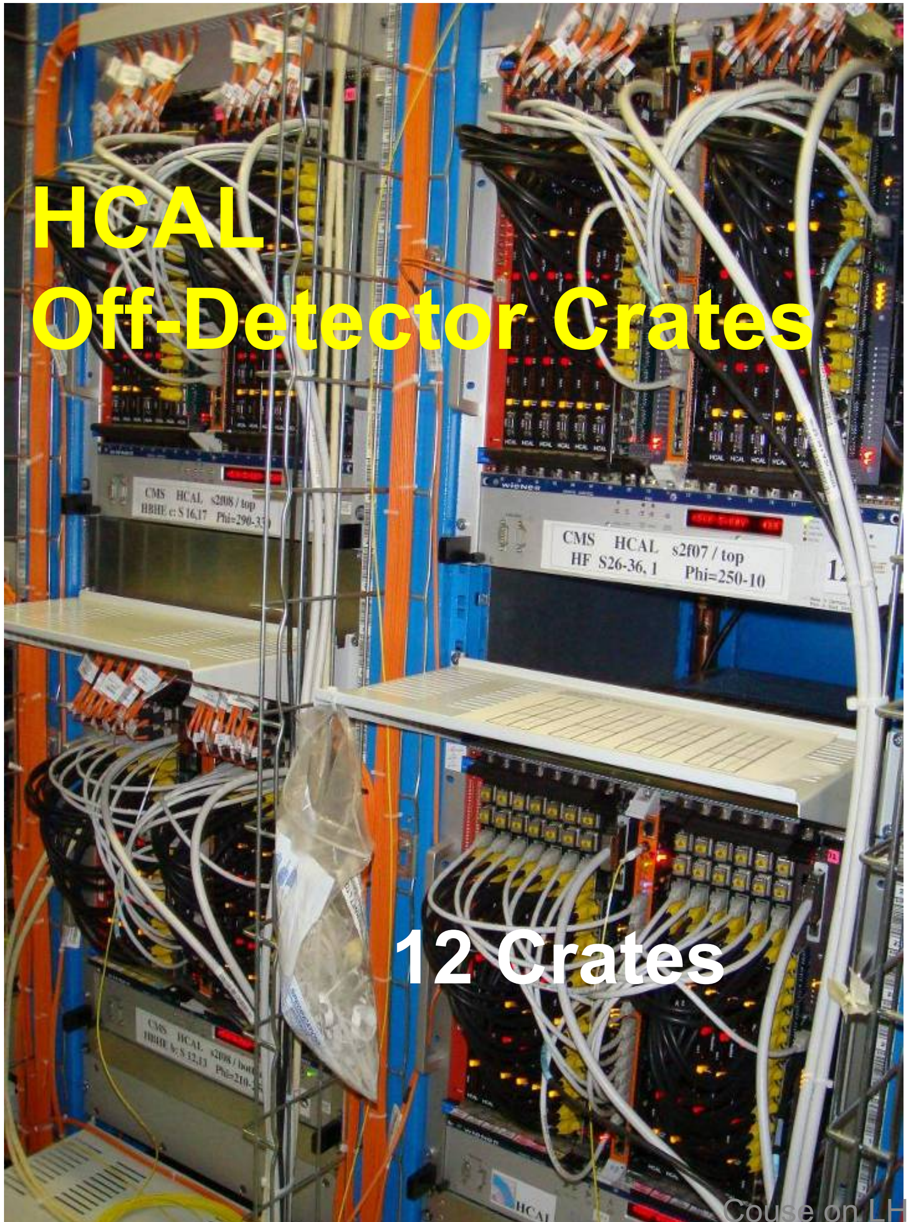
Electronics systems in the Service Cavern.
About 150 racks occupy two floors.
Most electronics was designed and built specifically for the experiment

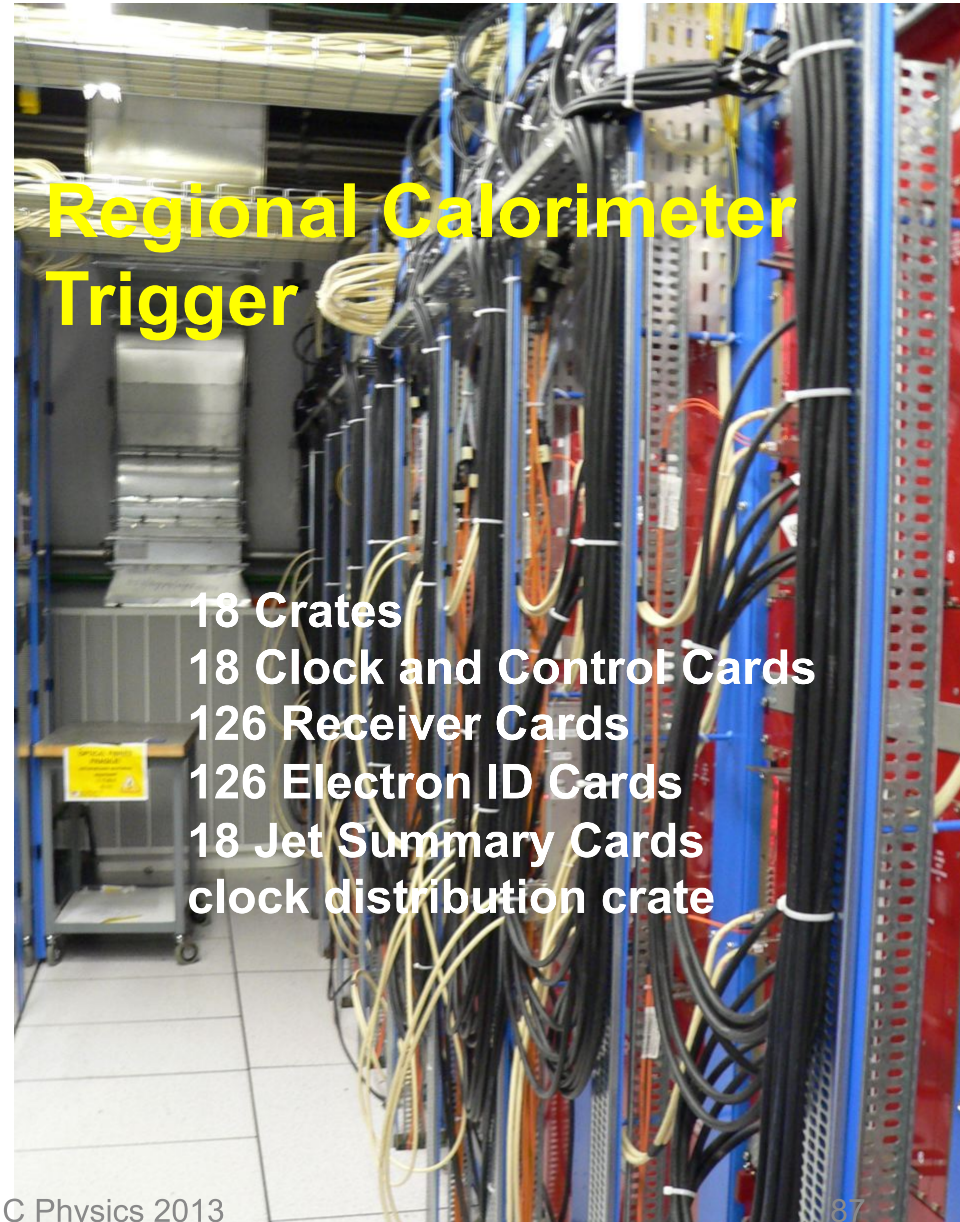


Electronics systems examples

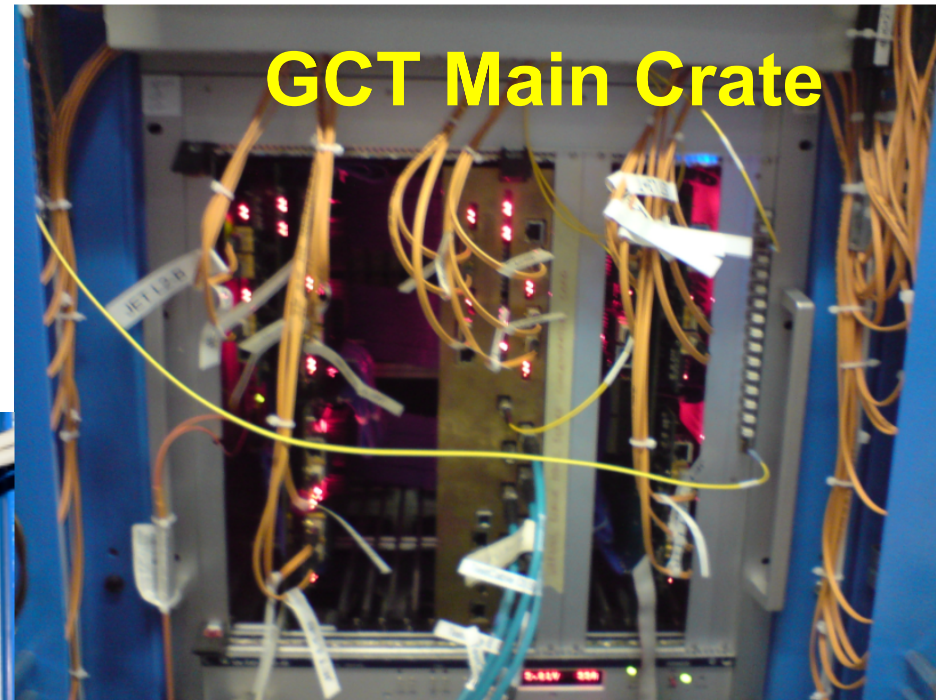


Electronics systems examples

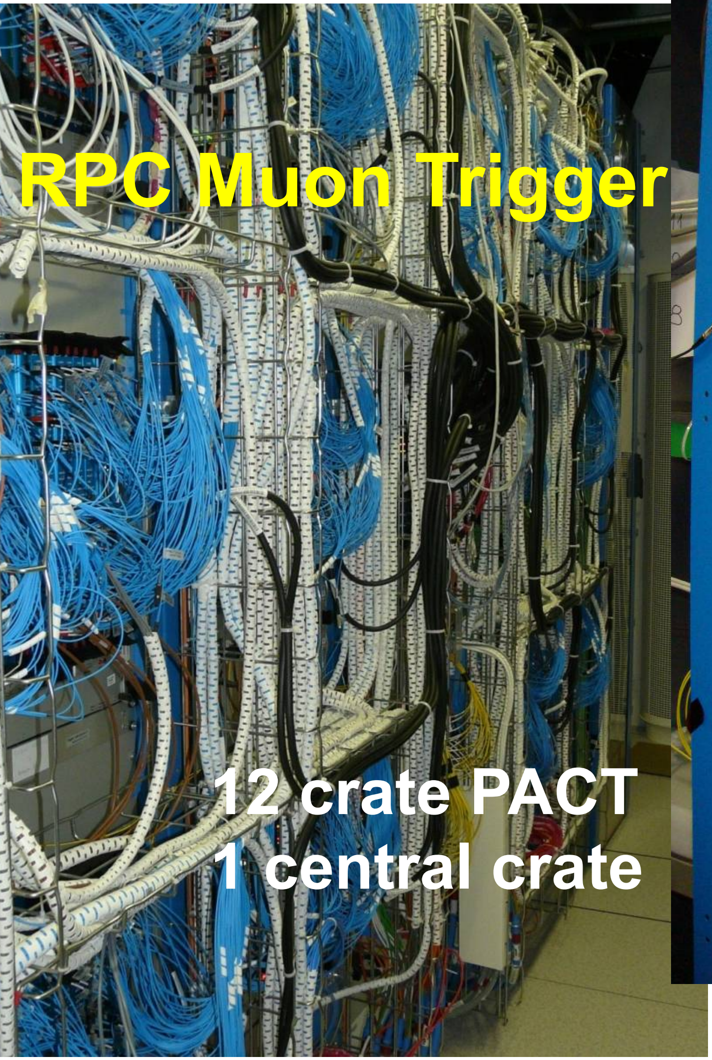


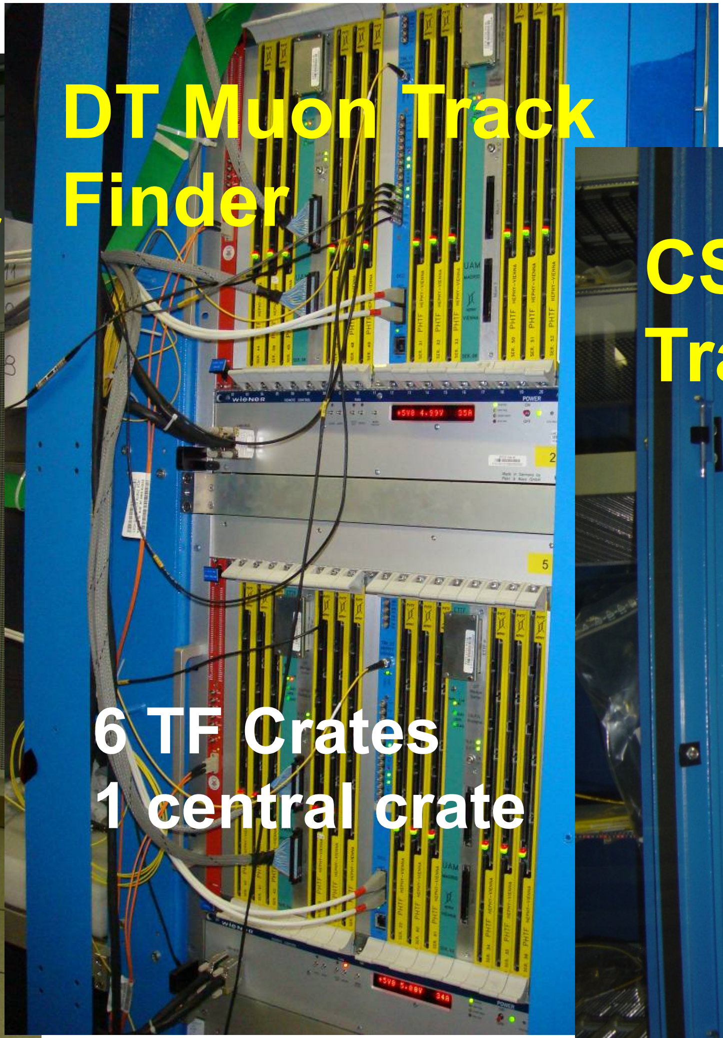


Electronics systems examples



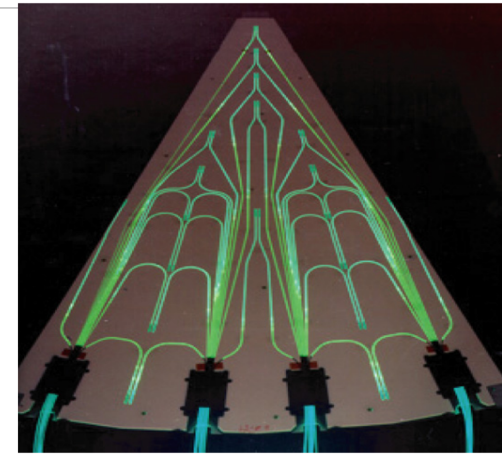
Electronics systems examples





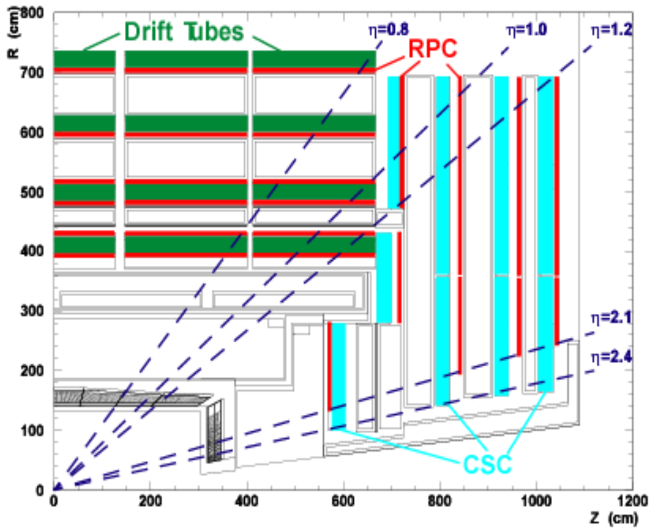
HCAL Hadronic Calorimeter

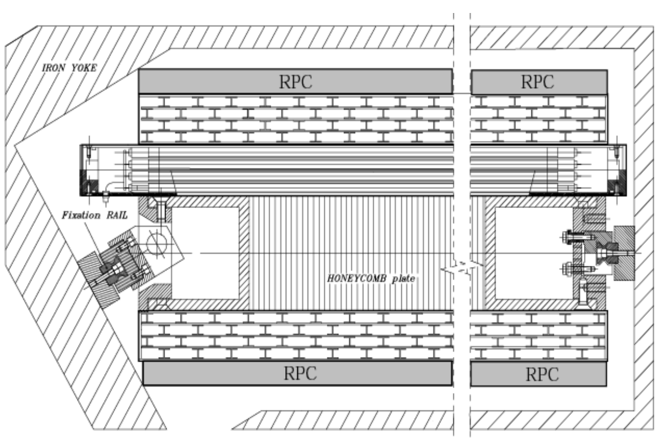
Detection of hadrons:
- protons, neutrons, peons, etc.



- CMS HCAL has three components:
  - Barrel HCAL (HB)
  - Endcap HCAL (HE)
  - Forward HCAL (HF)
- Plastic scintillator and brass
- Quartz fibers and steel

Muon detectors



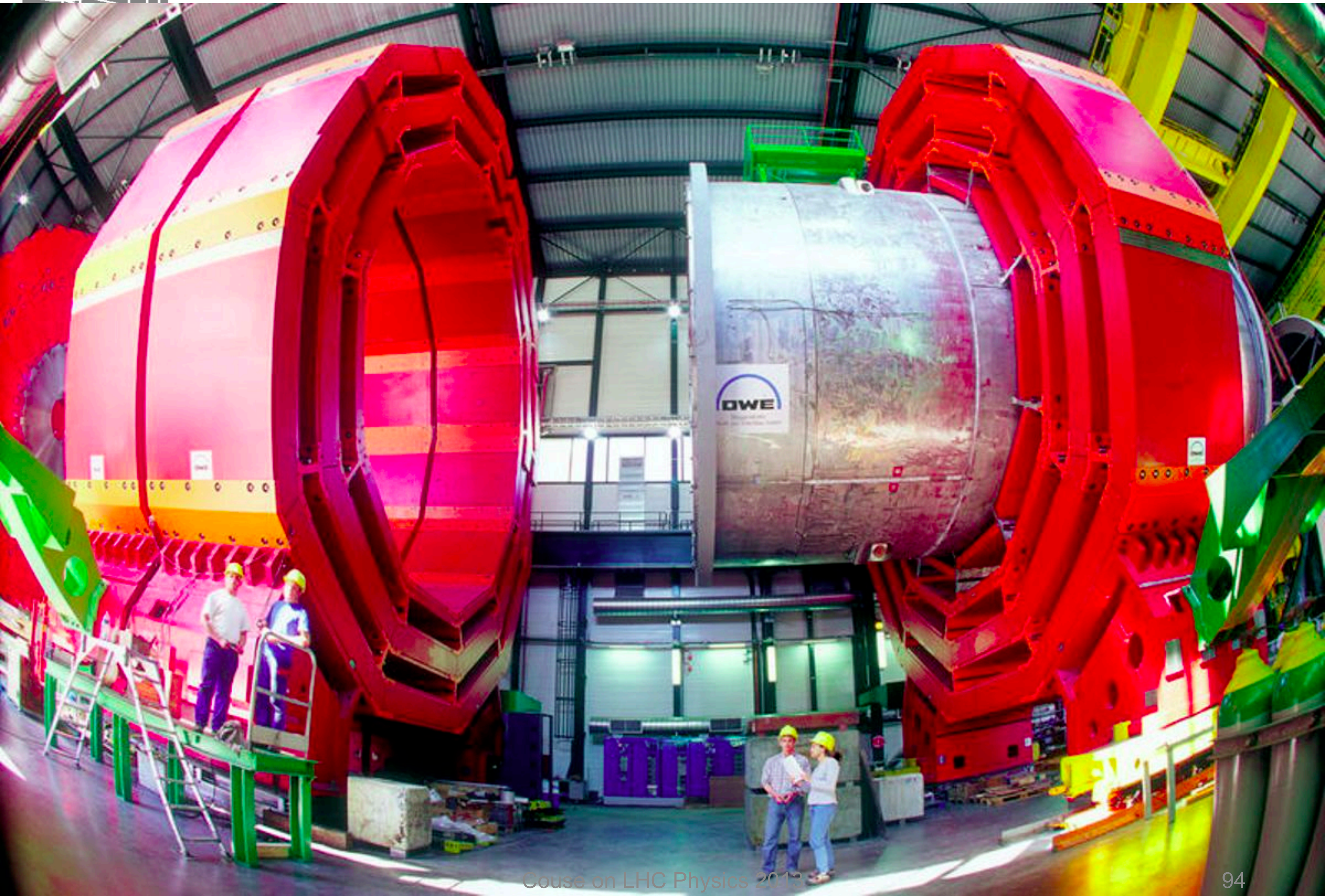


Drift Tubes (DT)
Cathode Strip Chambers (CSC)
Resistive Plate Chambers (RPC)

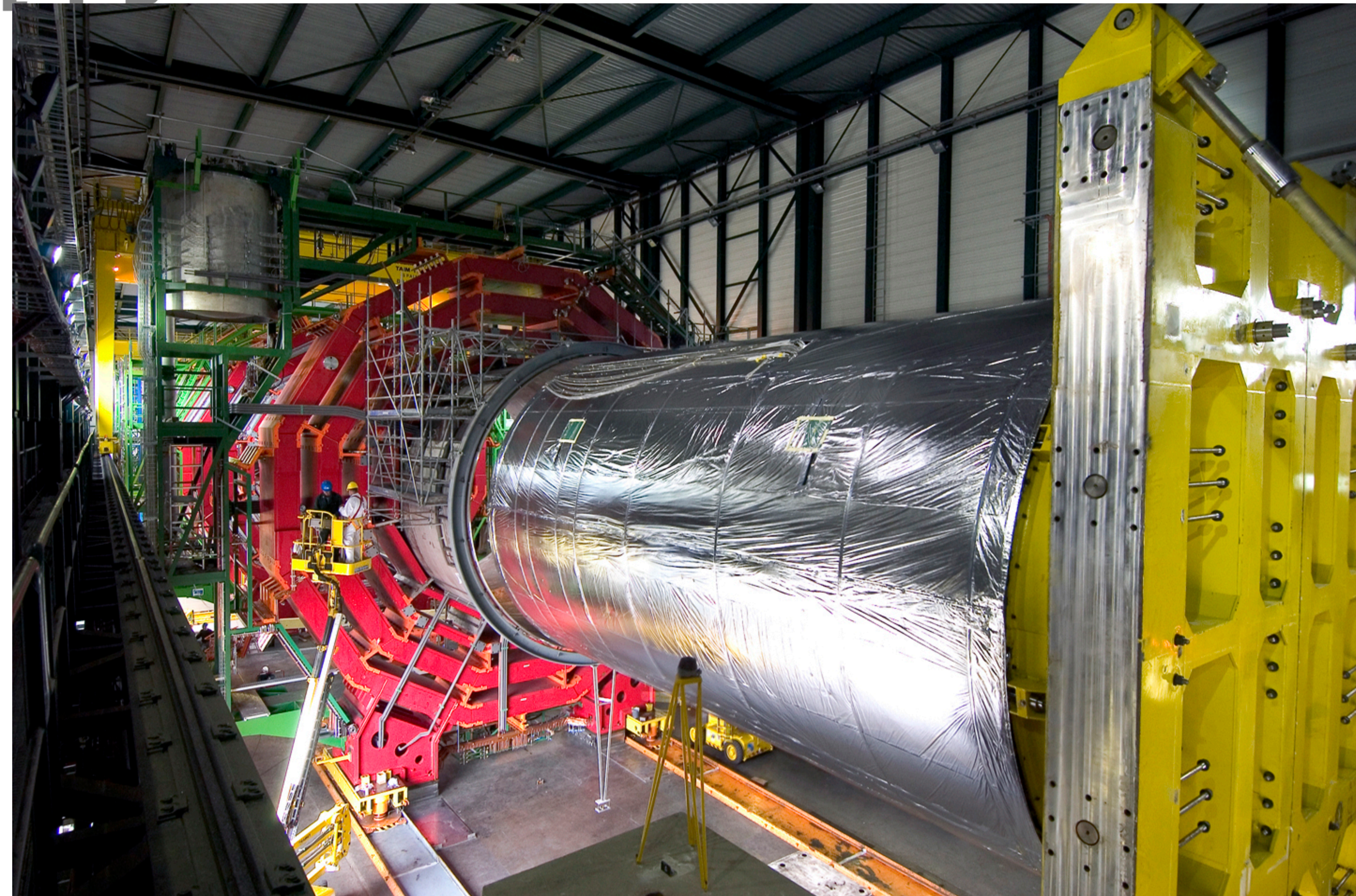
Surface Site in 2000

Civil engineering challenges

2002: CMS iron yoke assembly in surface hall

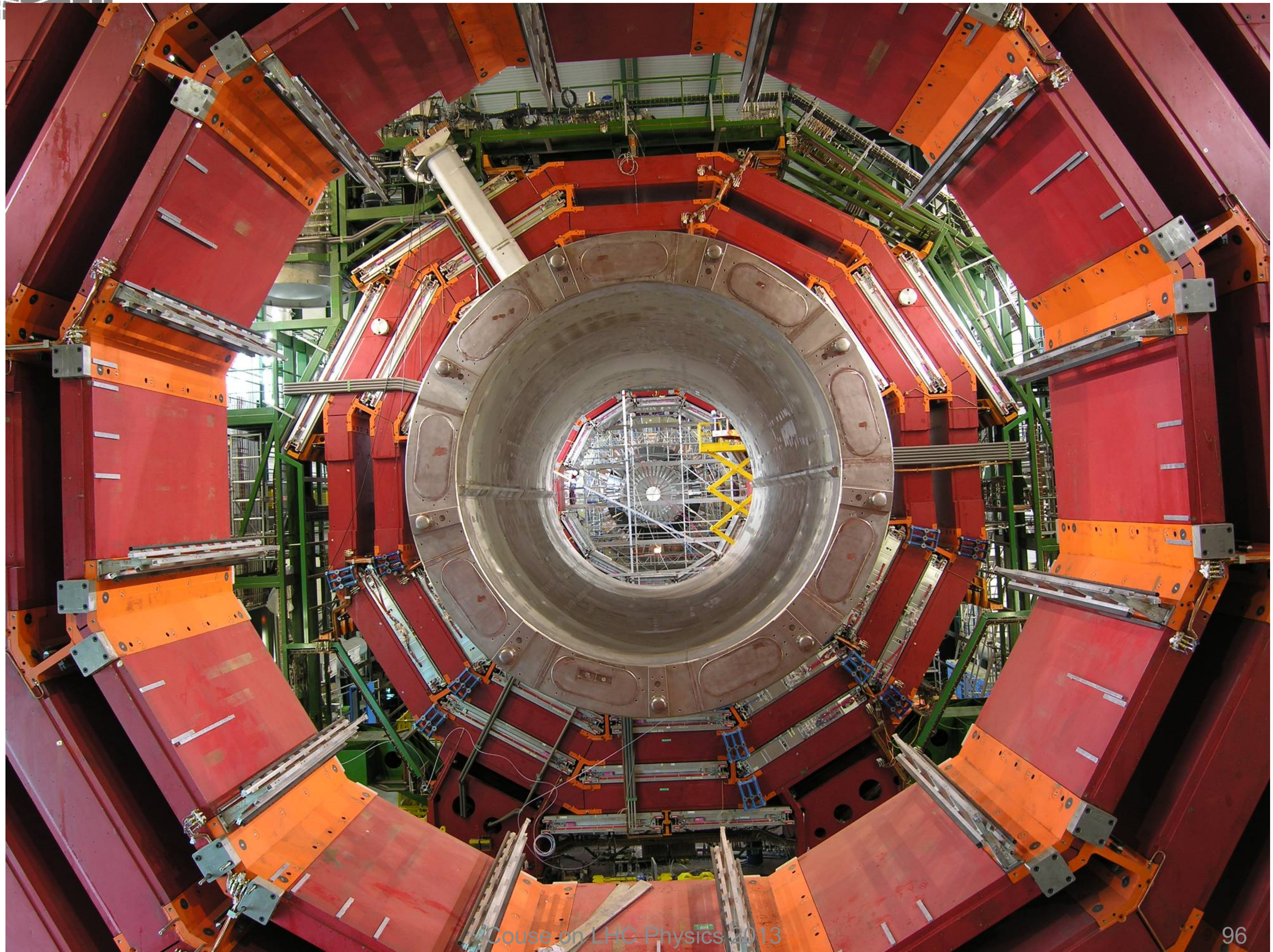


Assembly of the Coil

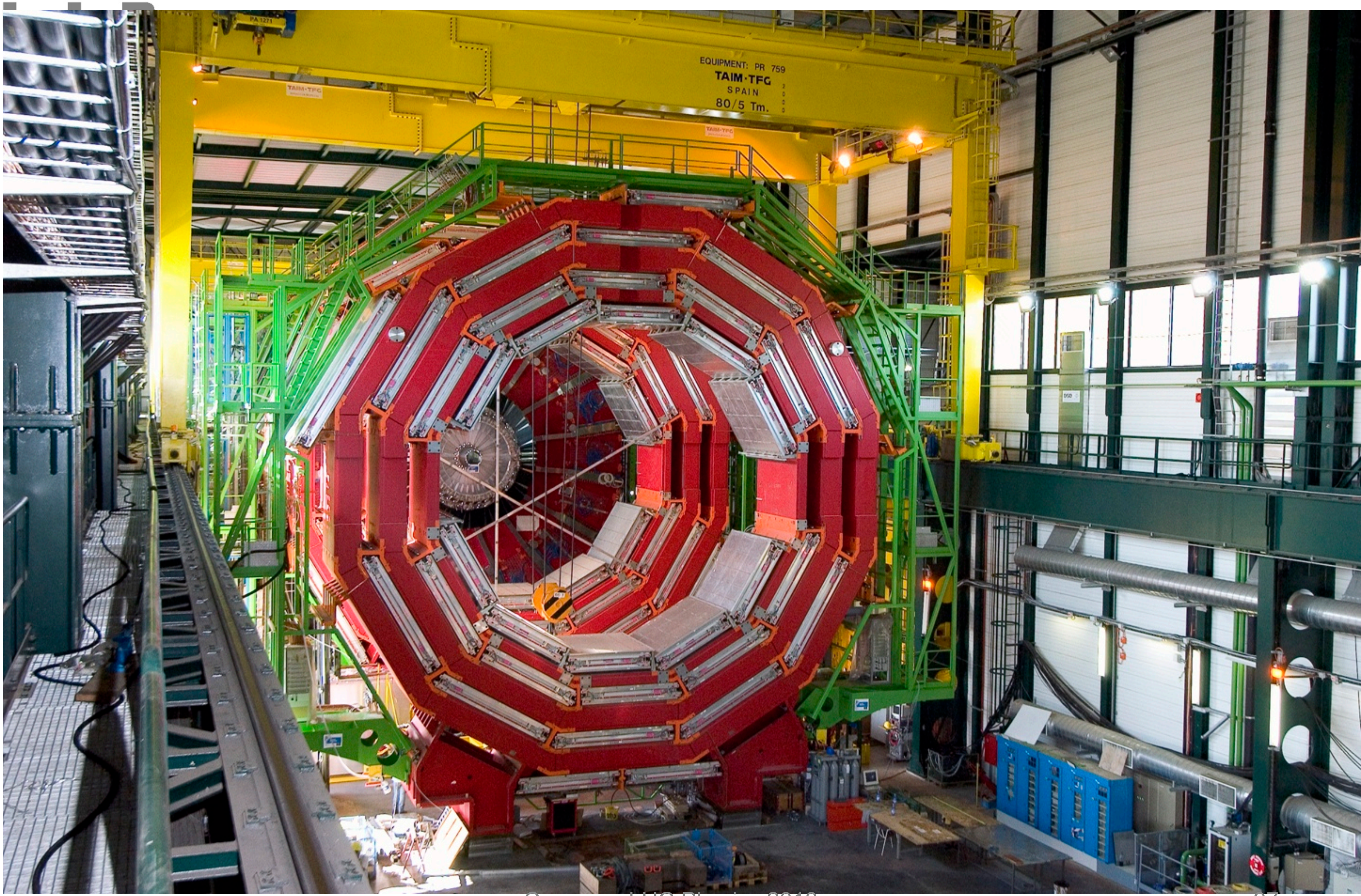


5

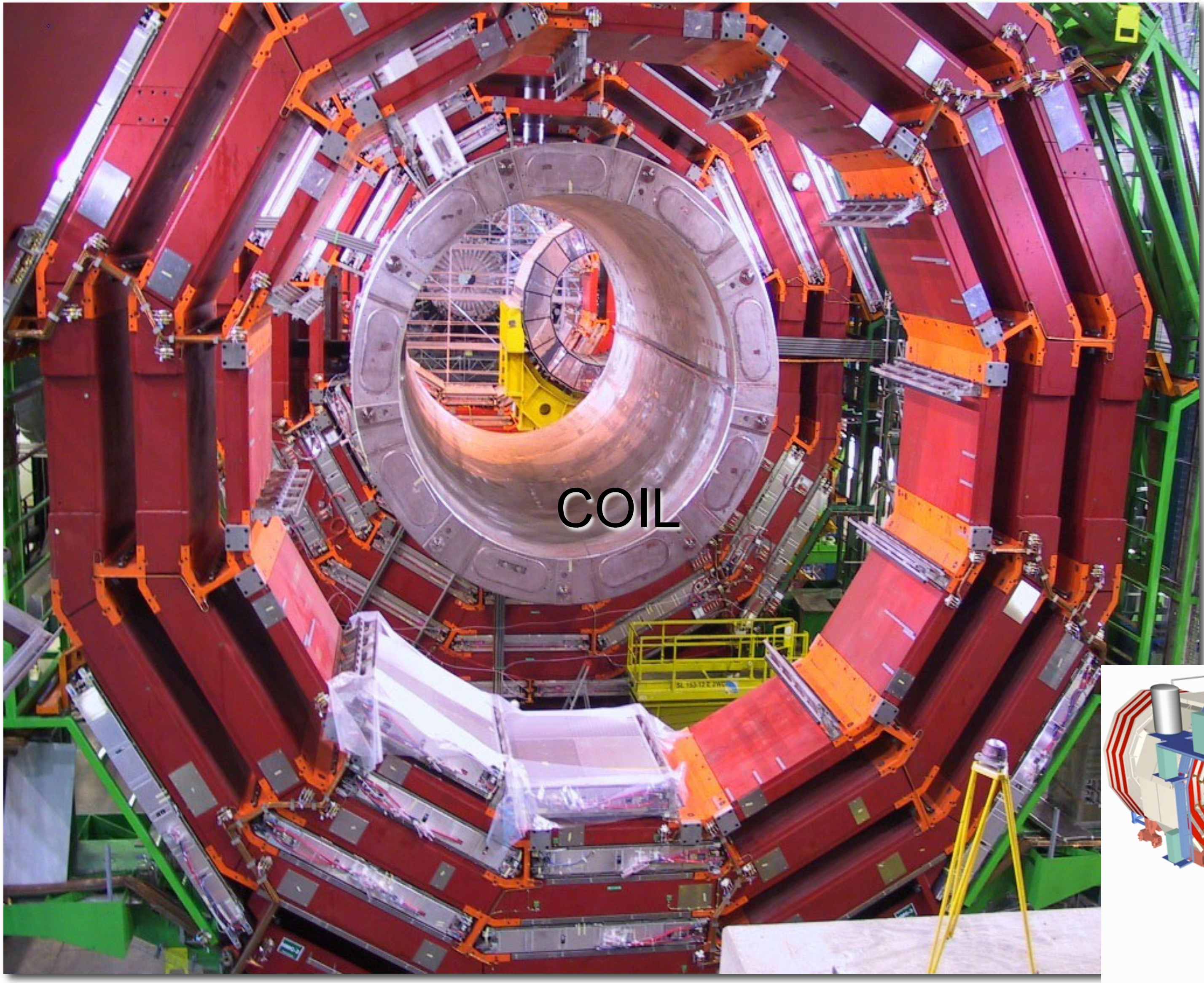
2005: Superconducting solenoid installed

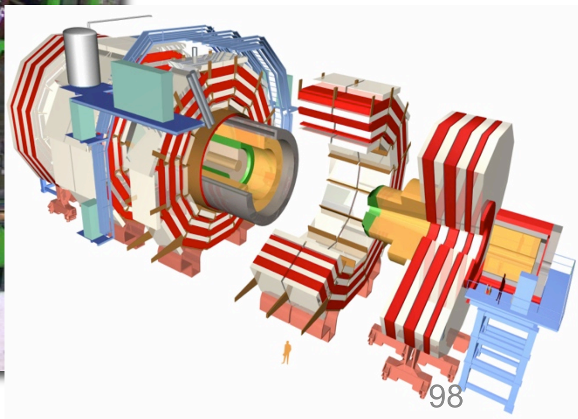


2005-06: Muon chambers inserted in iron yoke

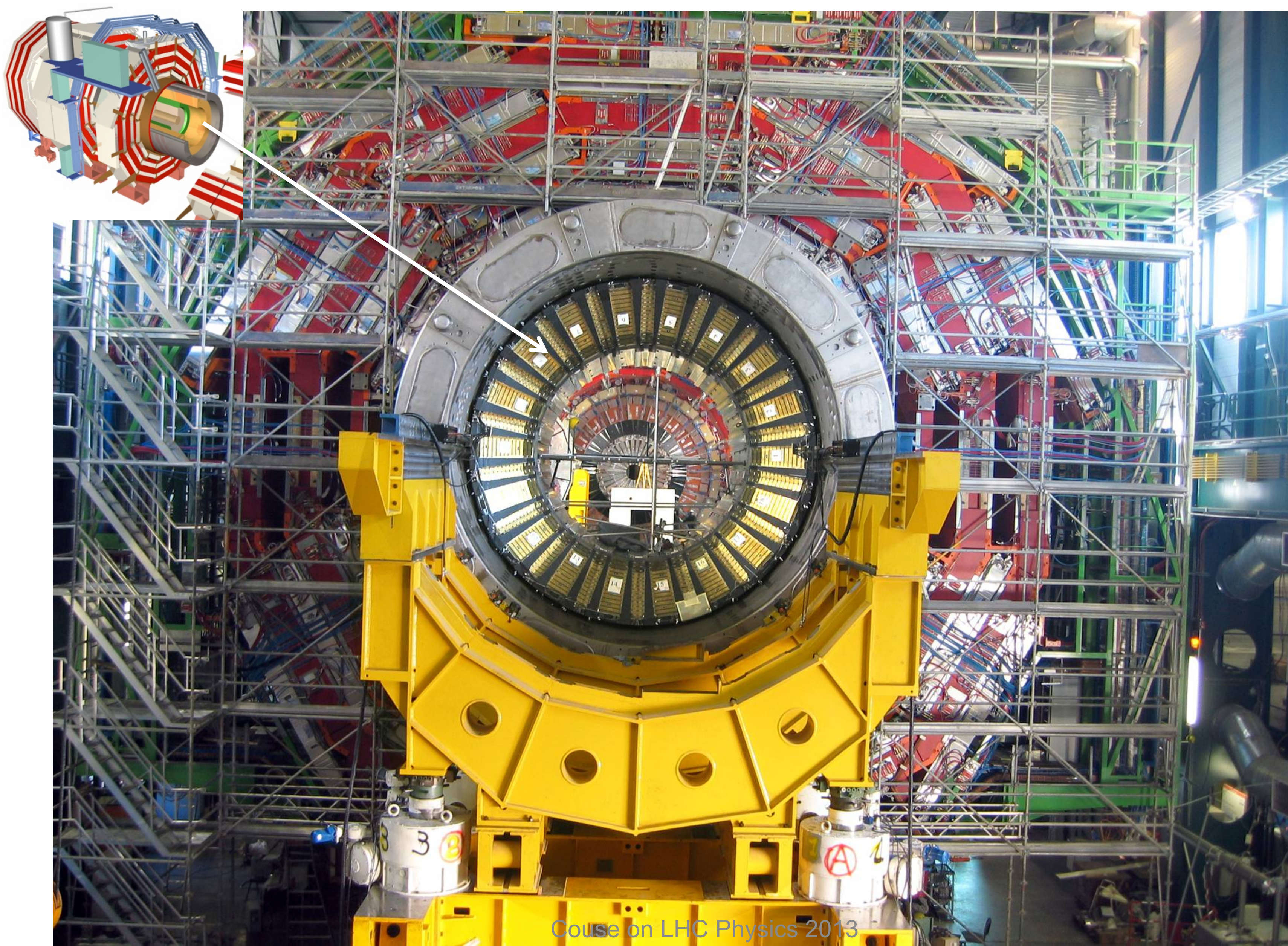


Surface Hall in Feb 2006



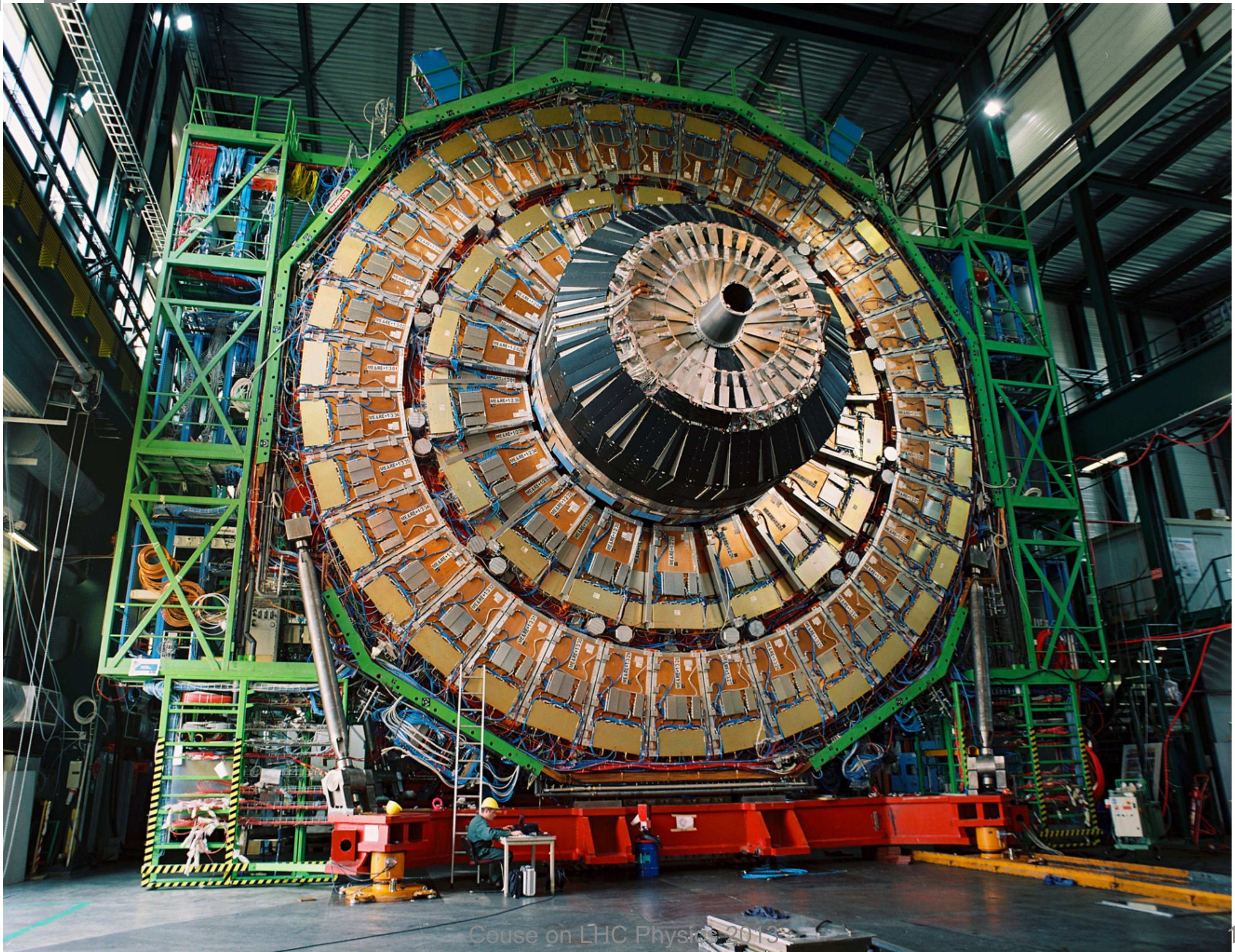


HCAL barrel test assembly

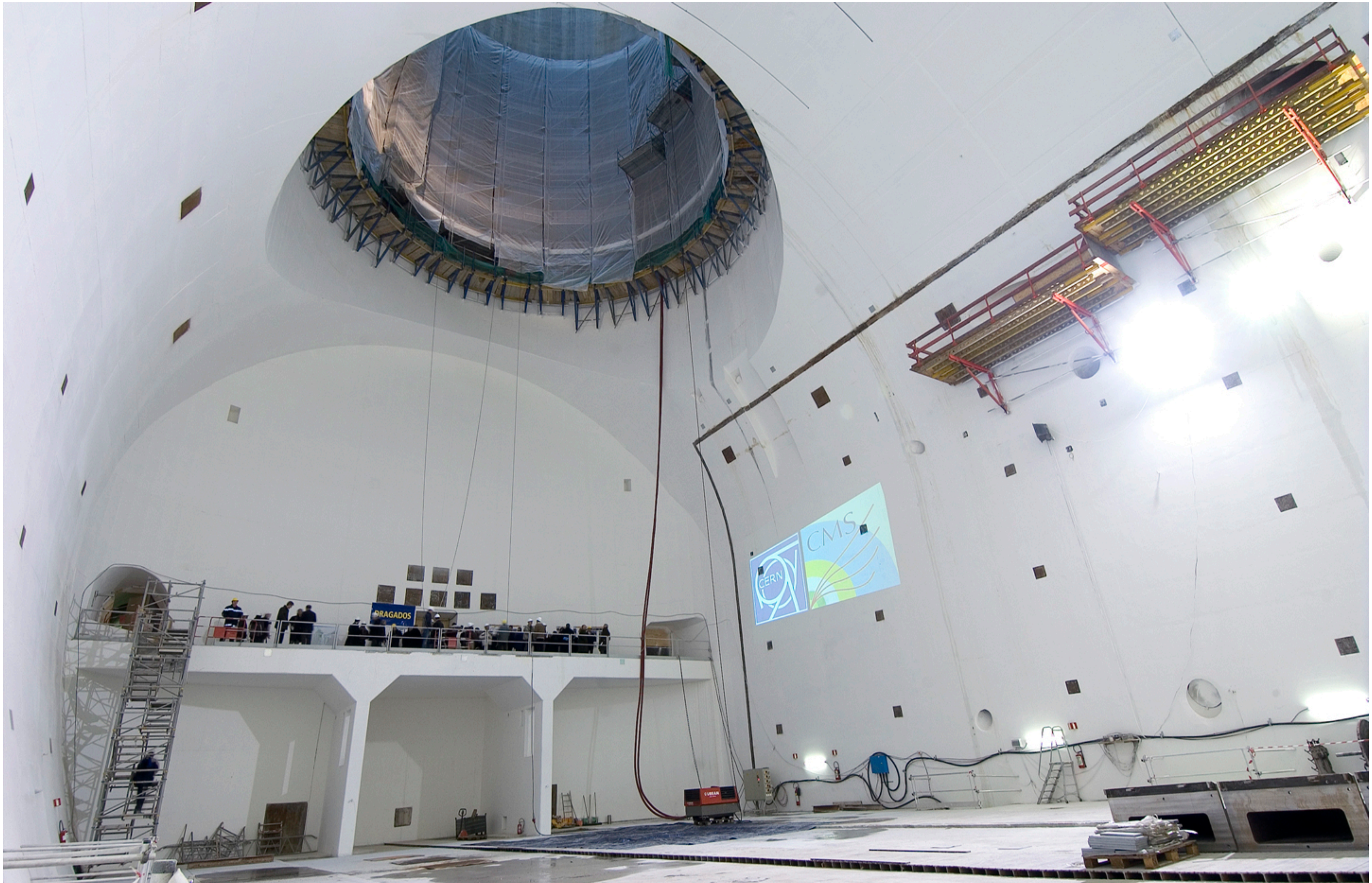


2006: Magnet test on the surface

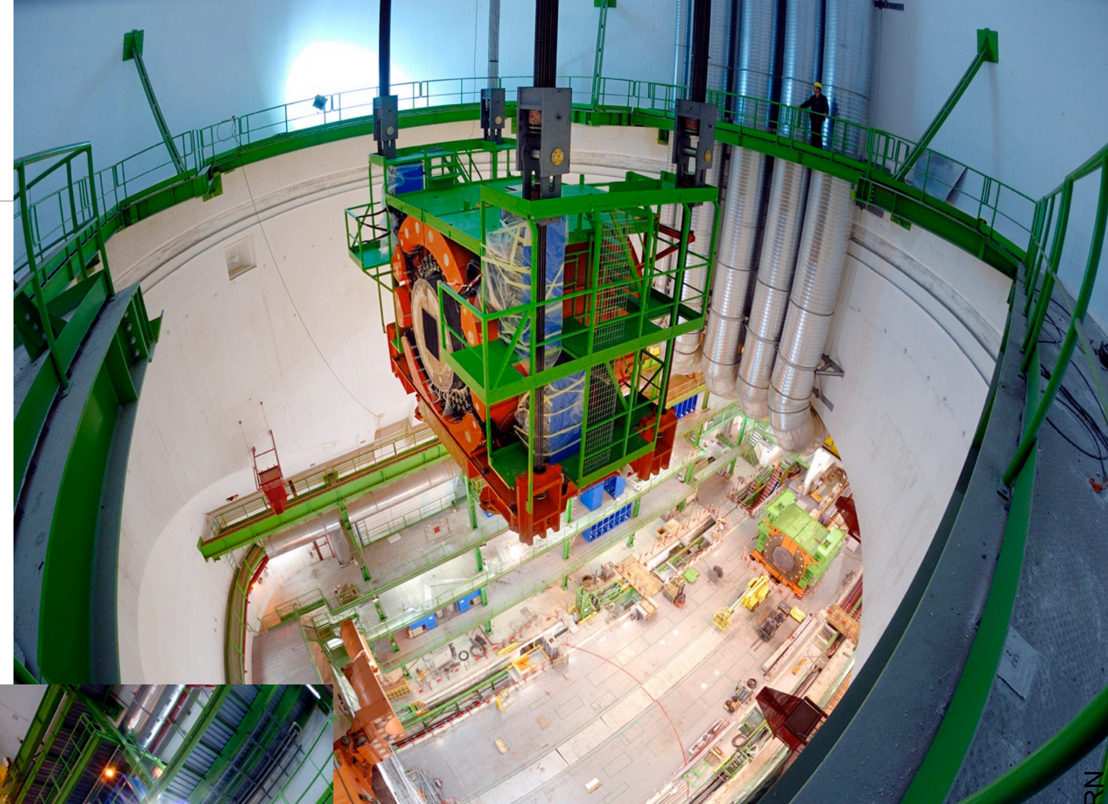
Surface Hall: Endcaps

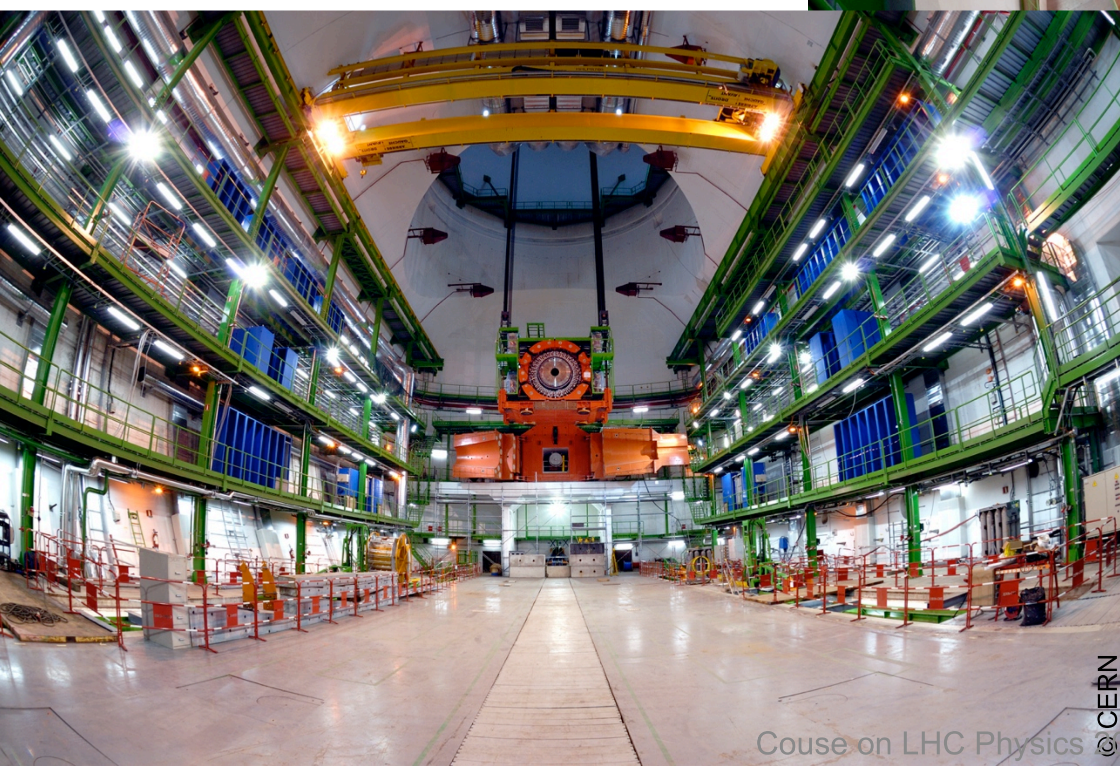


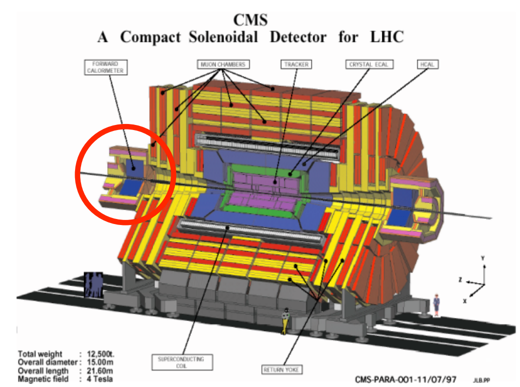
2004: CMS detector cavern



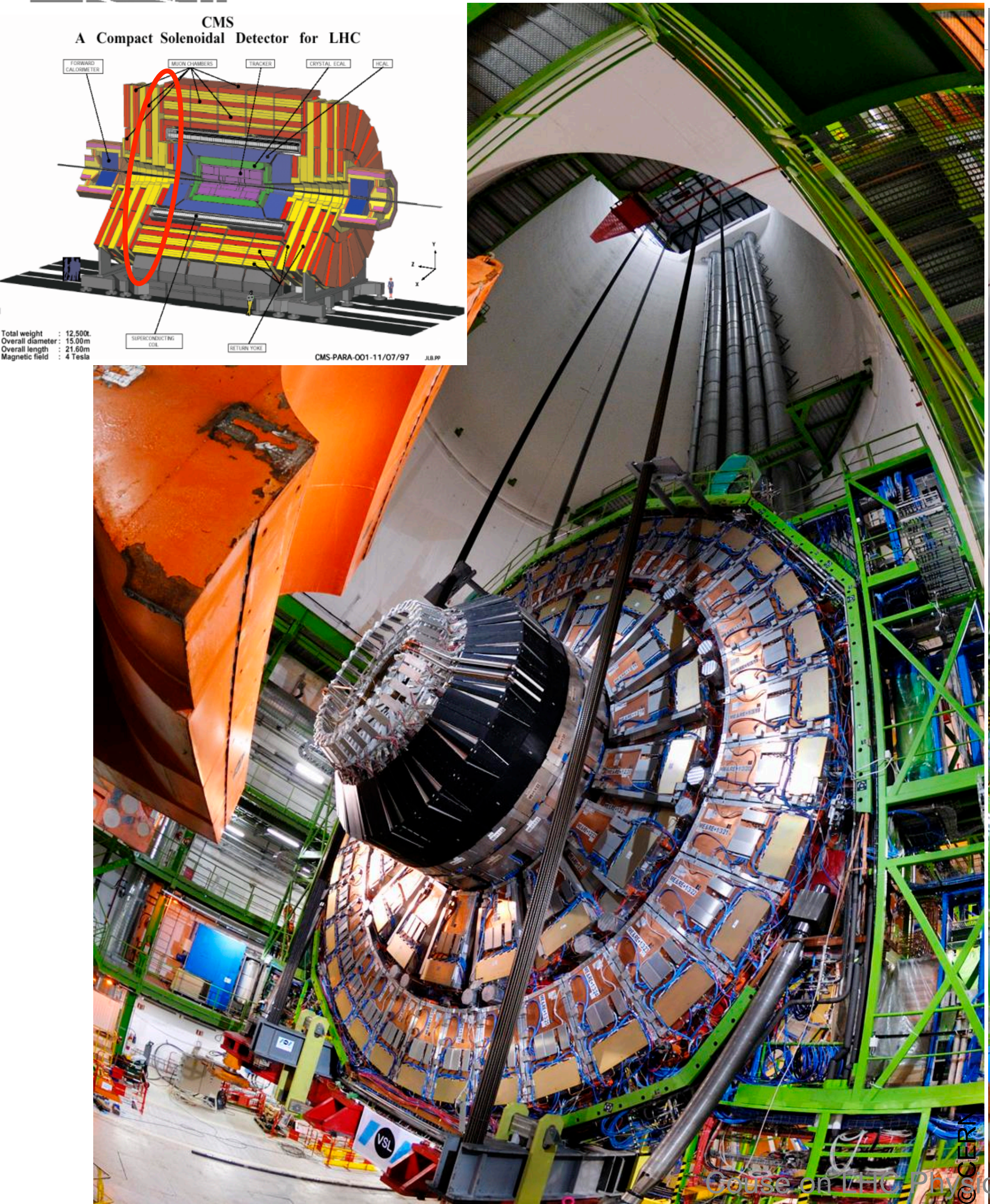
Lowering CMS to the underground cavern begins: November, 2006

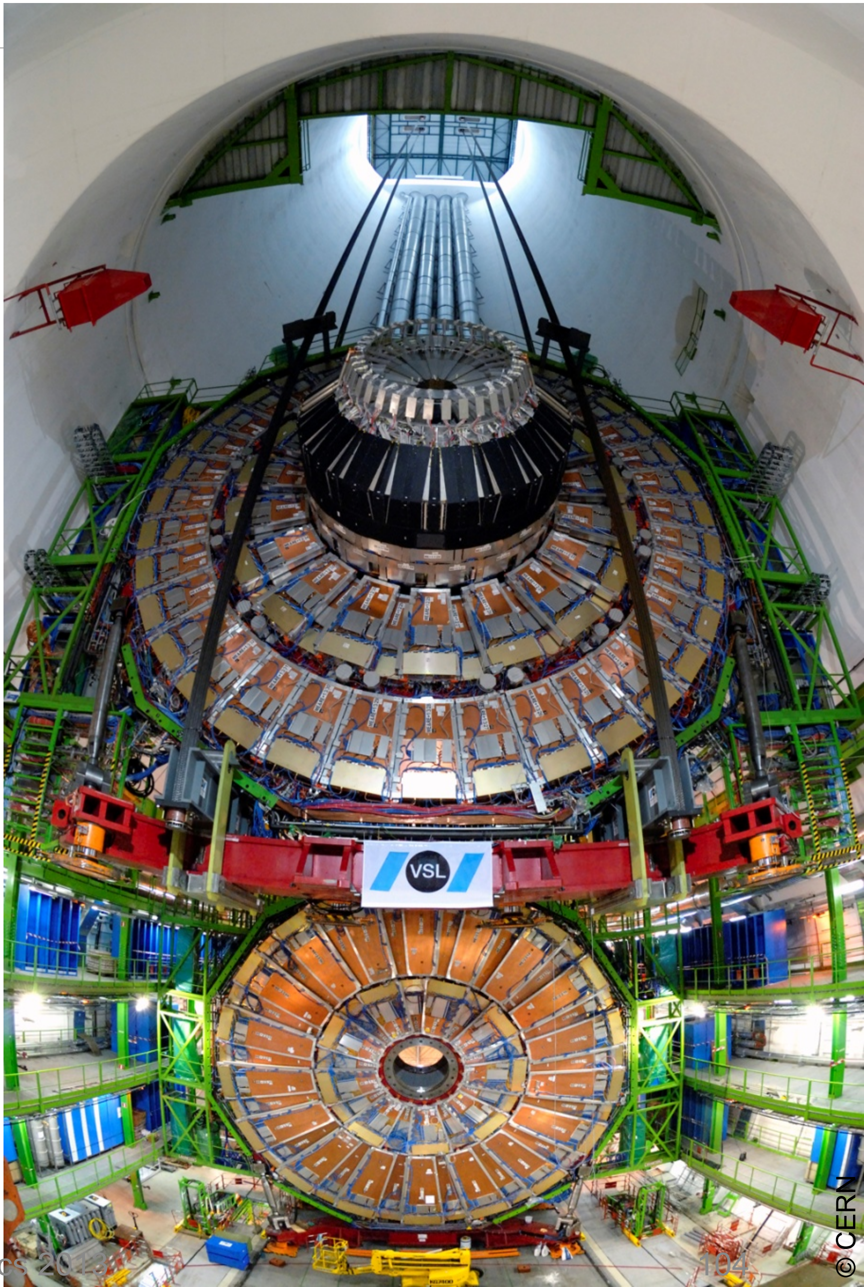




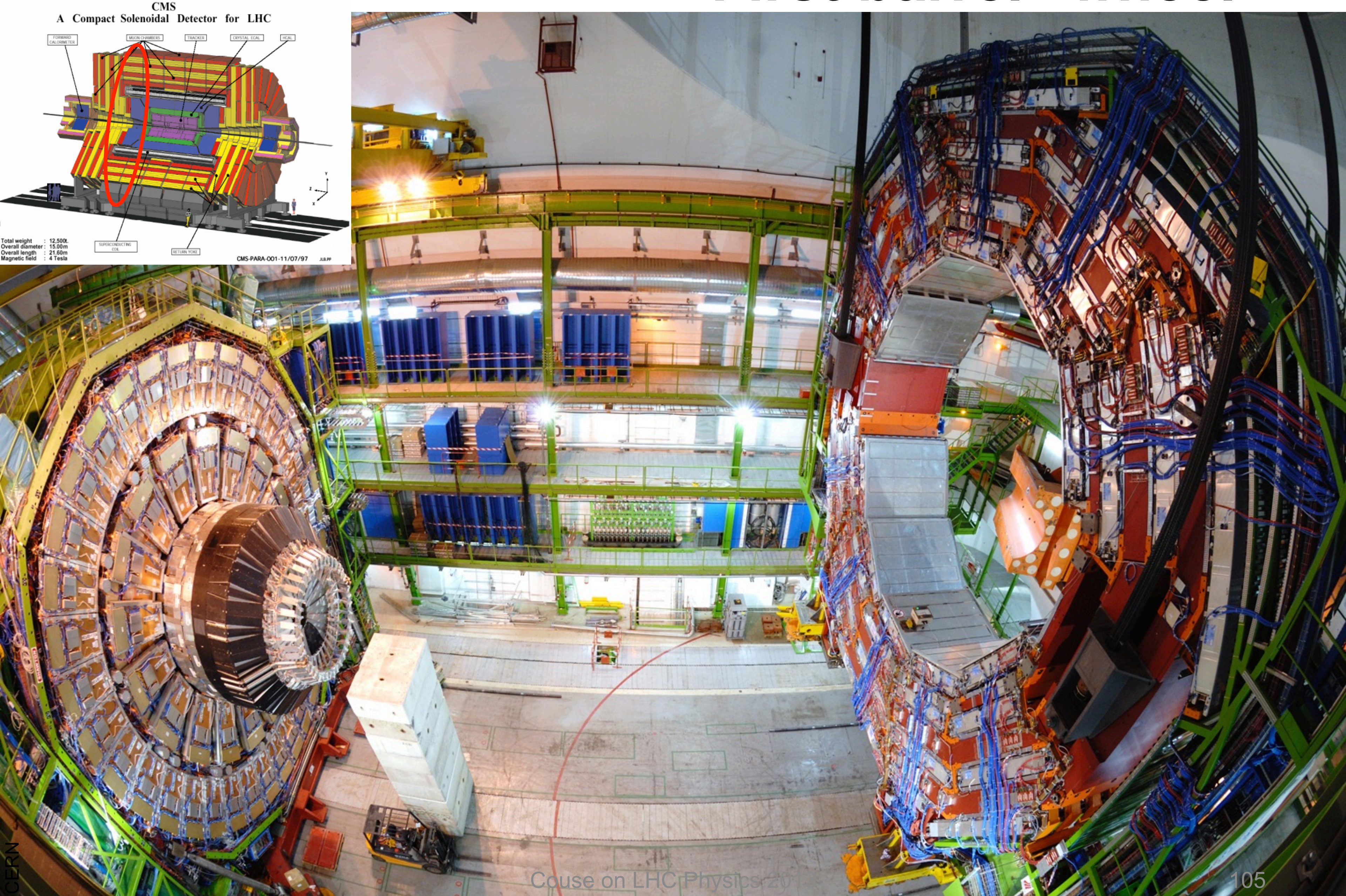


2007: Lowering one of six huge disks

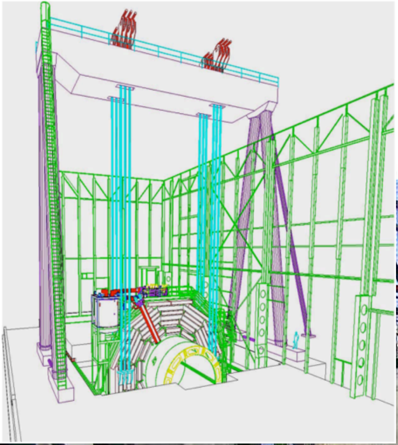


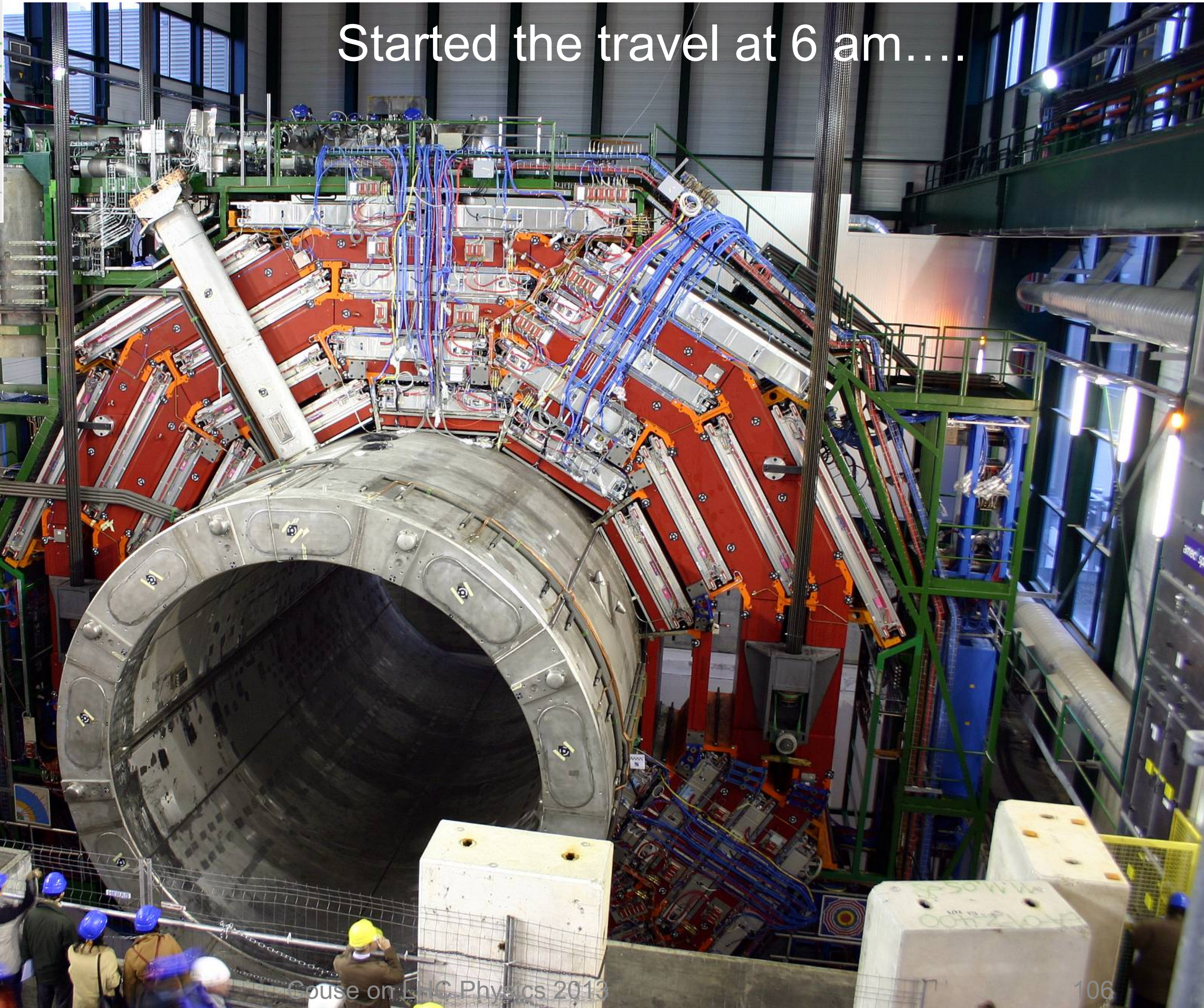


First barrel “wheel”

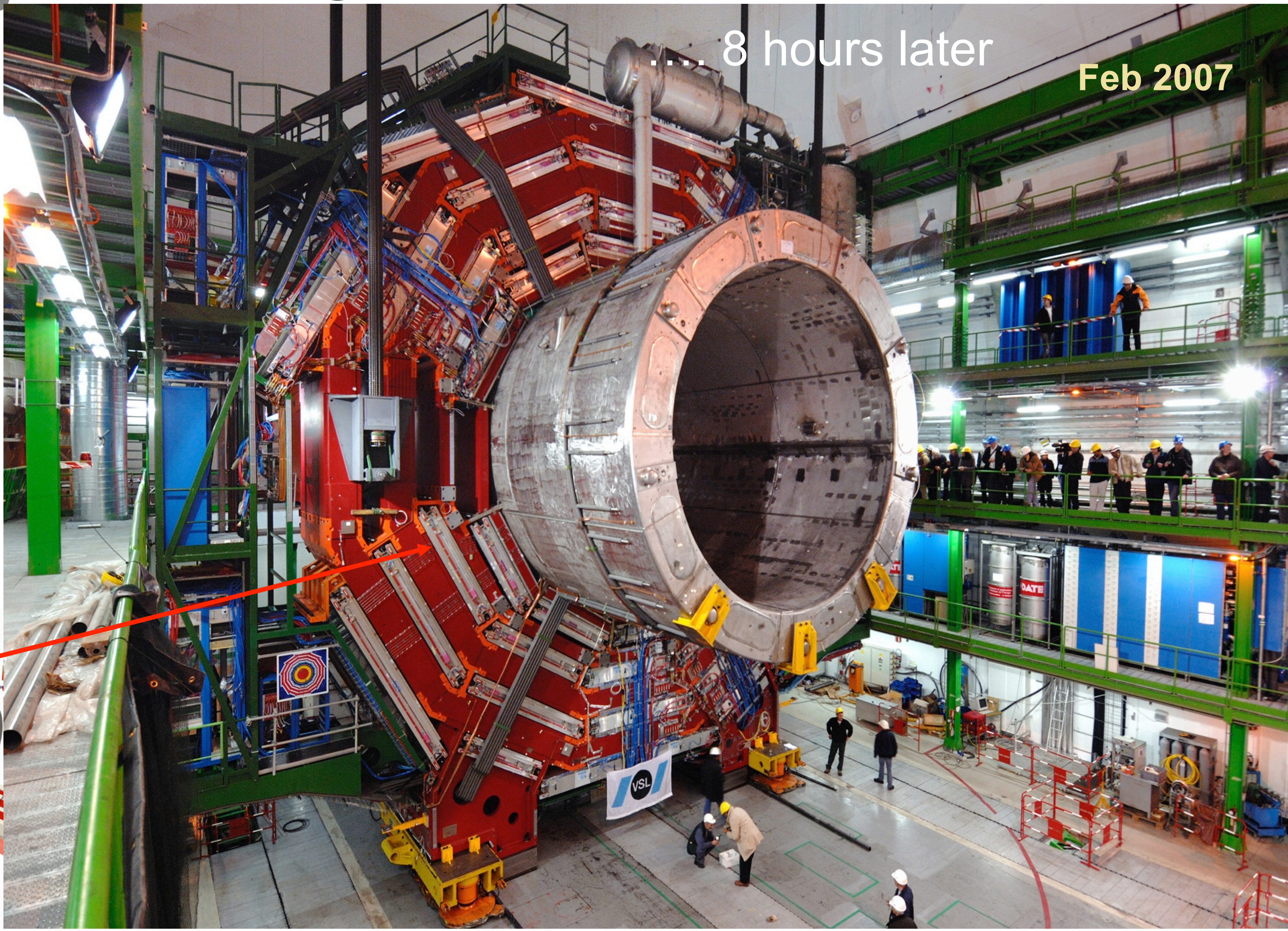


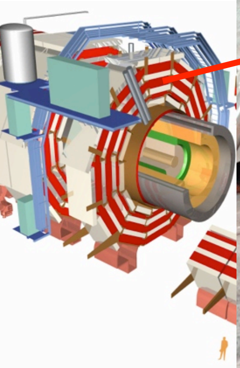
Feb 2007:lowering central “wheel”



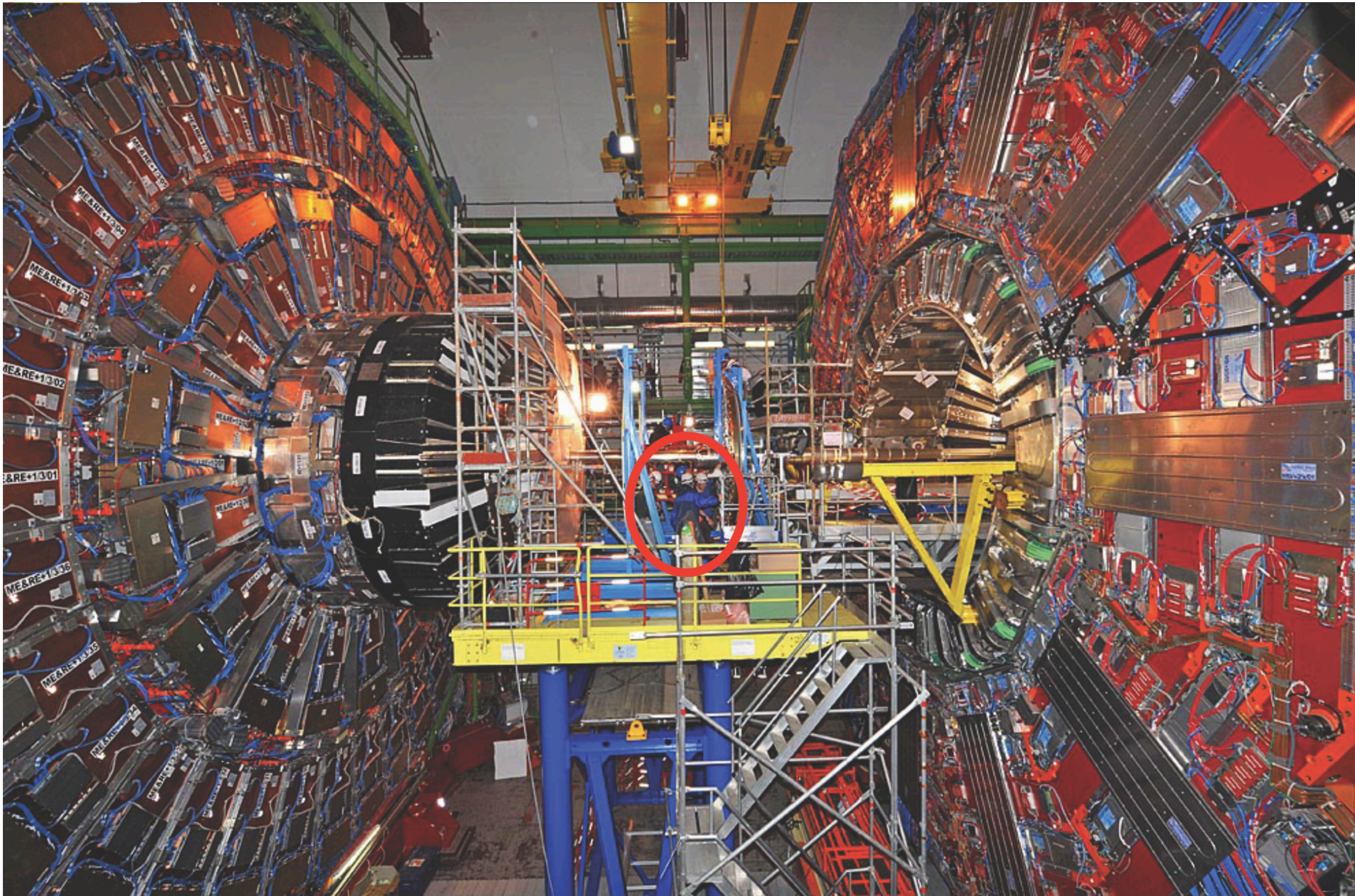


Magnet coil arrive in the cavern

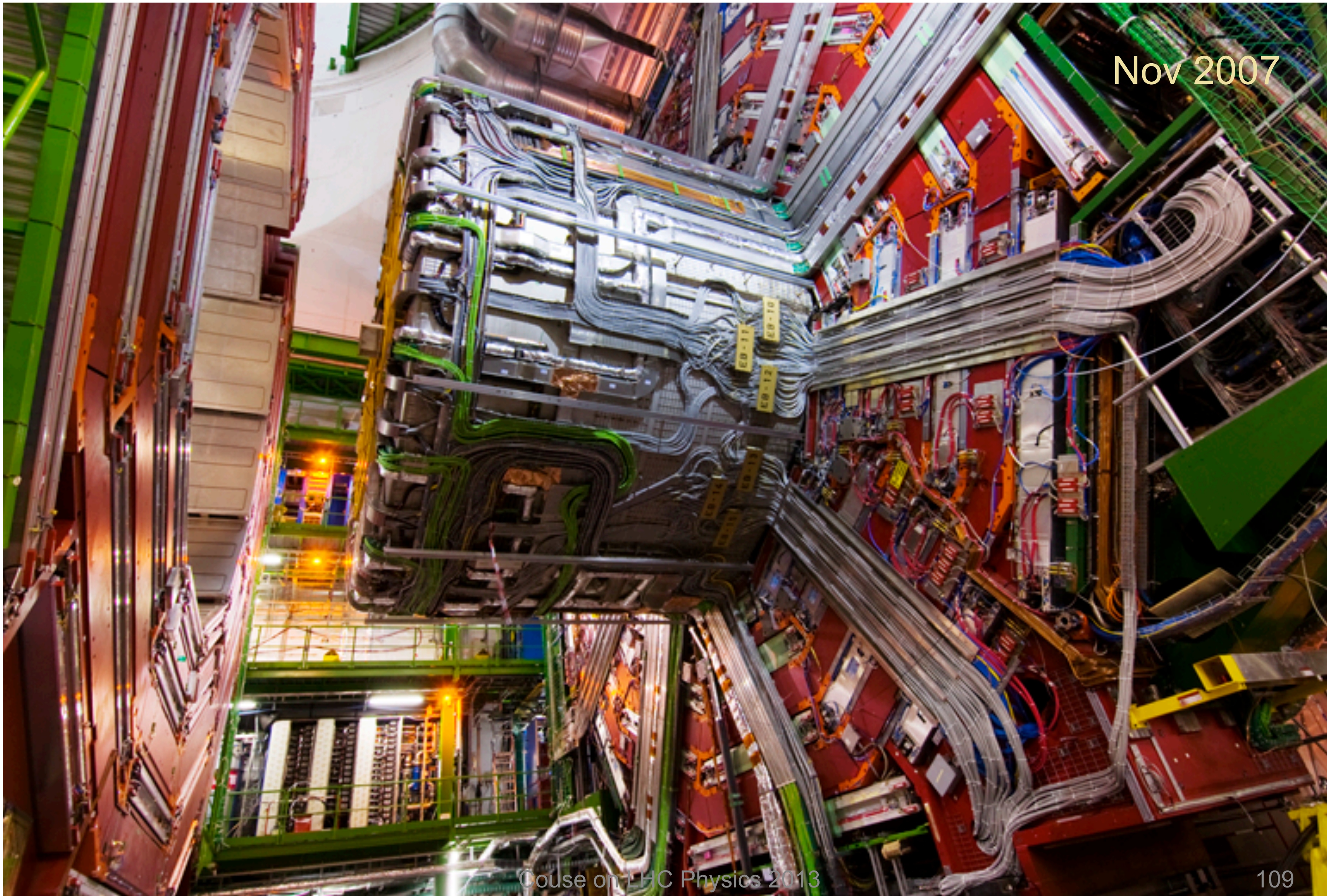




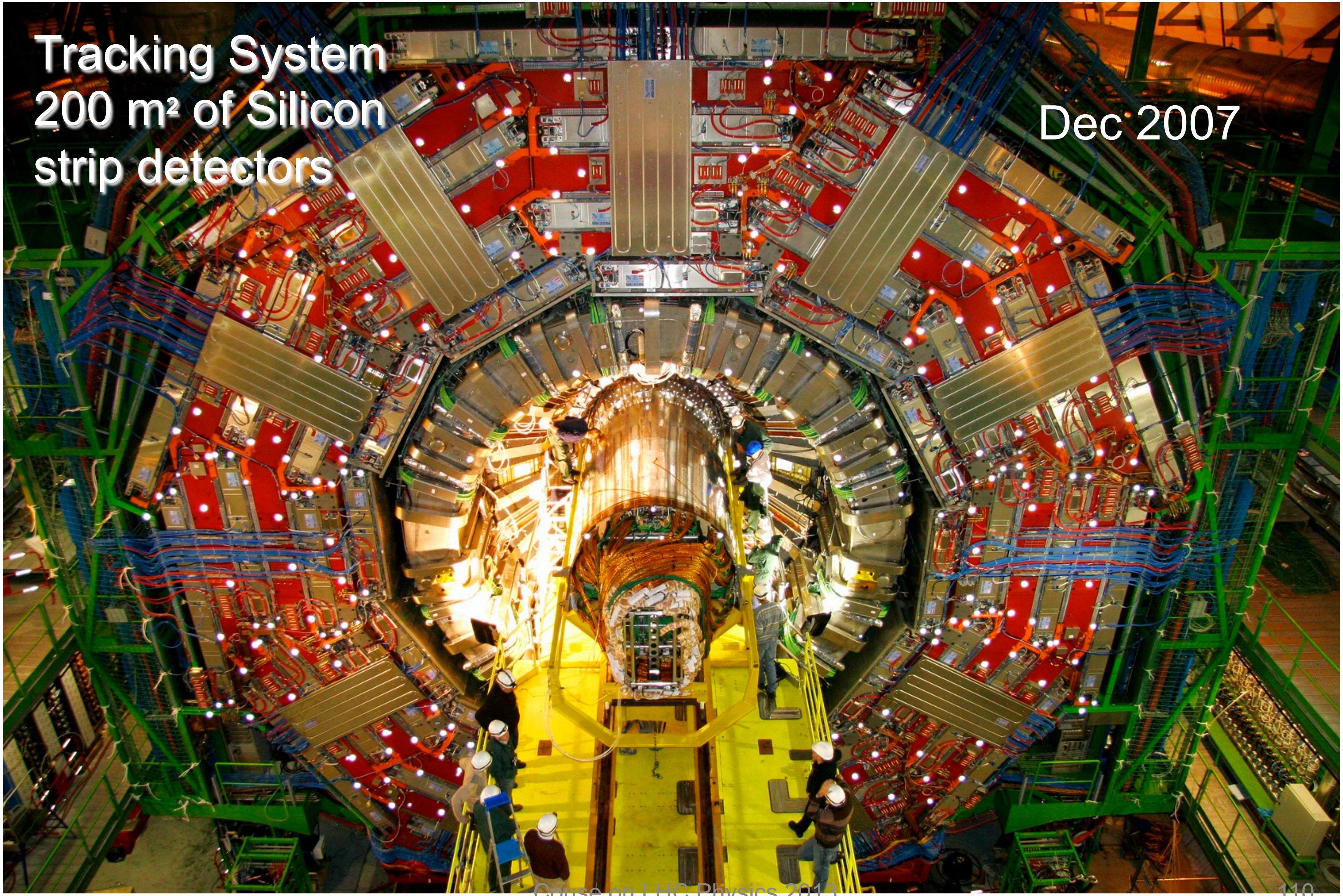
2007-08: Installation in the cavern



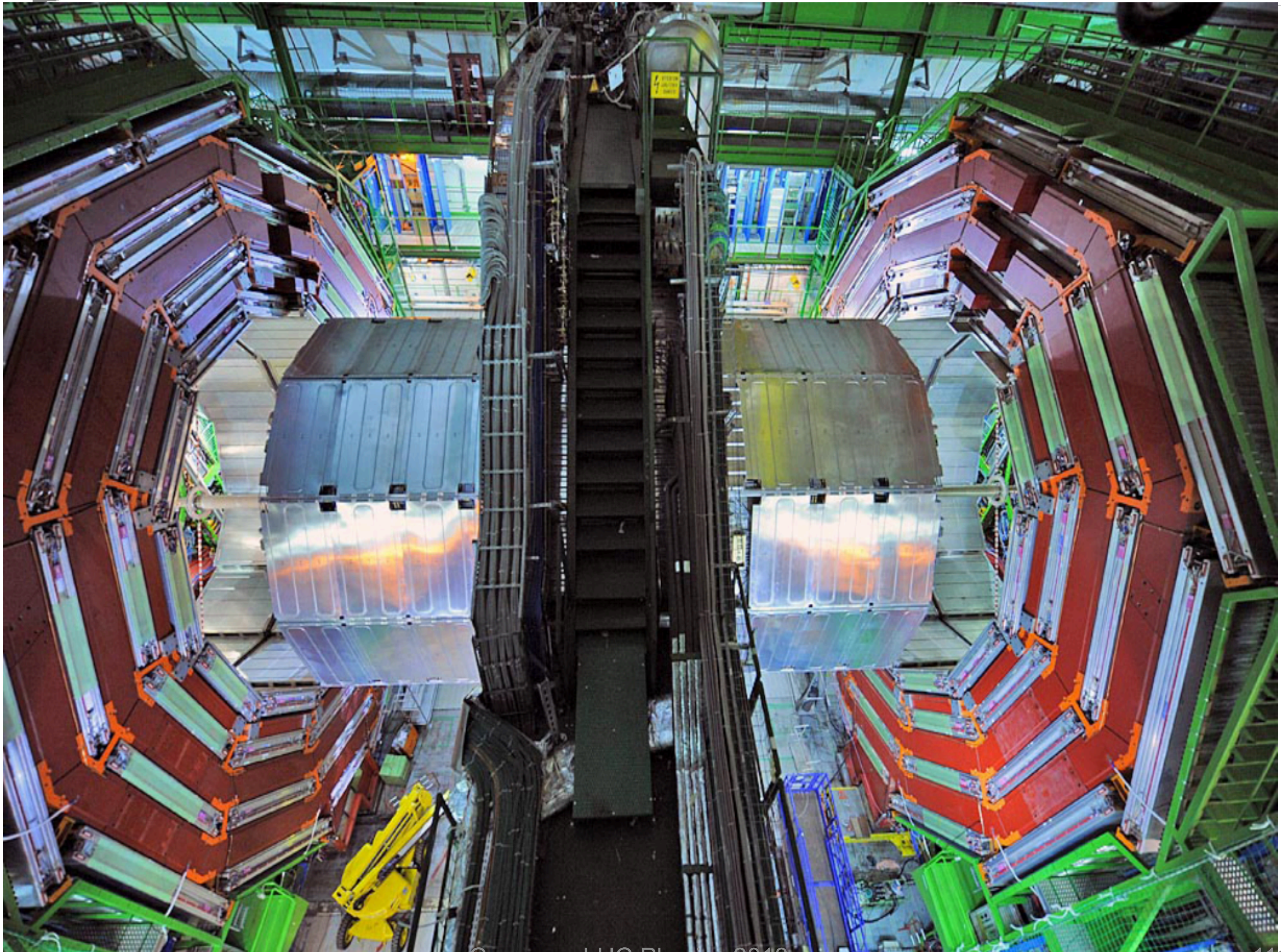
Cables, Pipes and Optical Fibers



Insertion of the Tracker

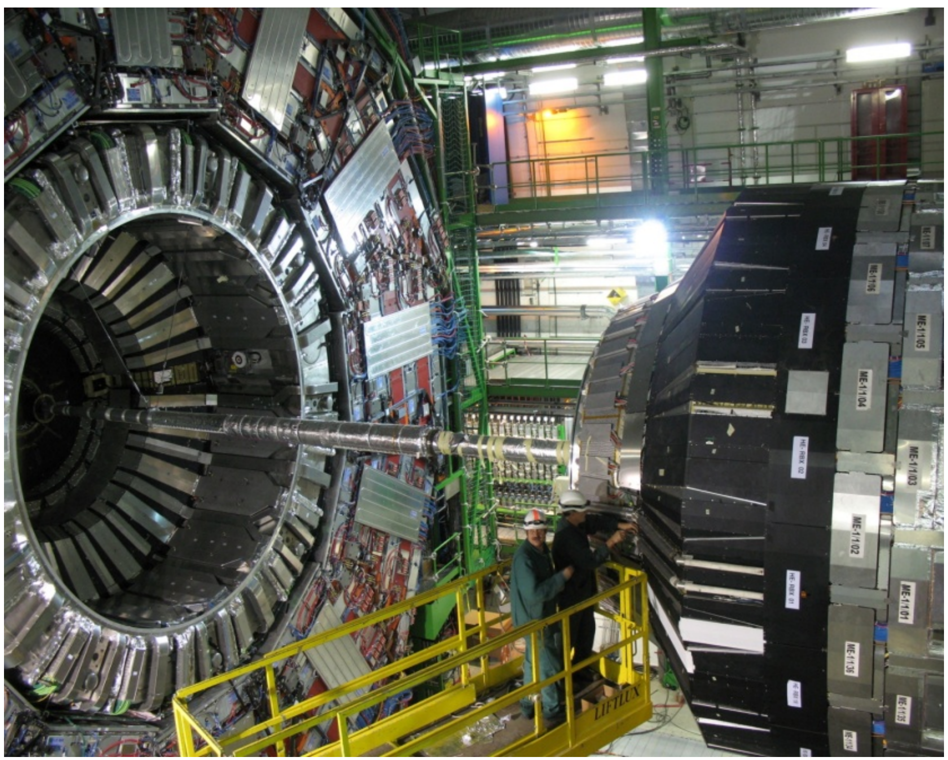


2008: CMS ready to close

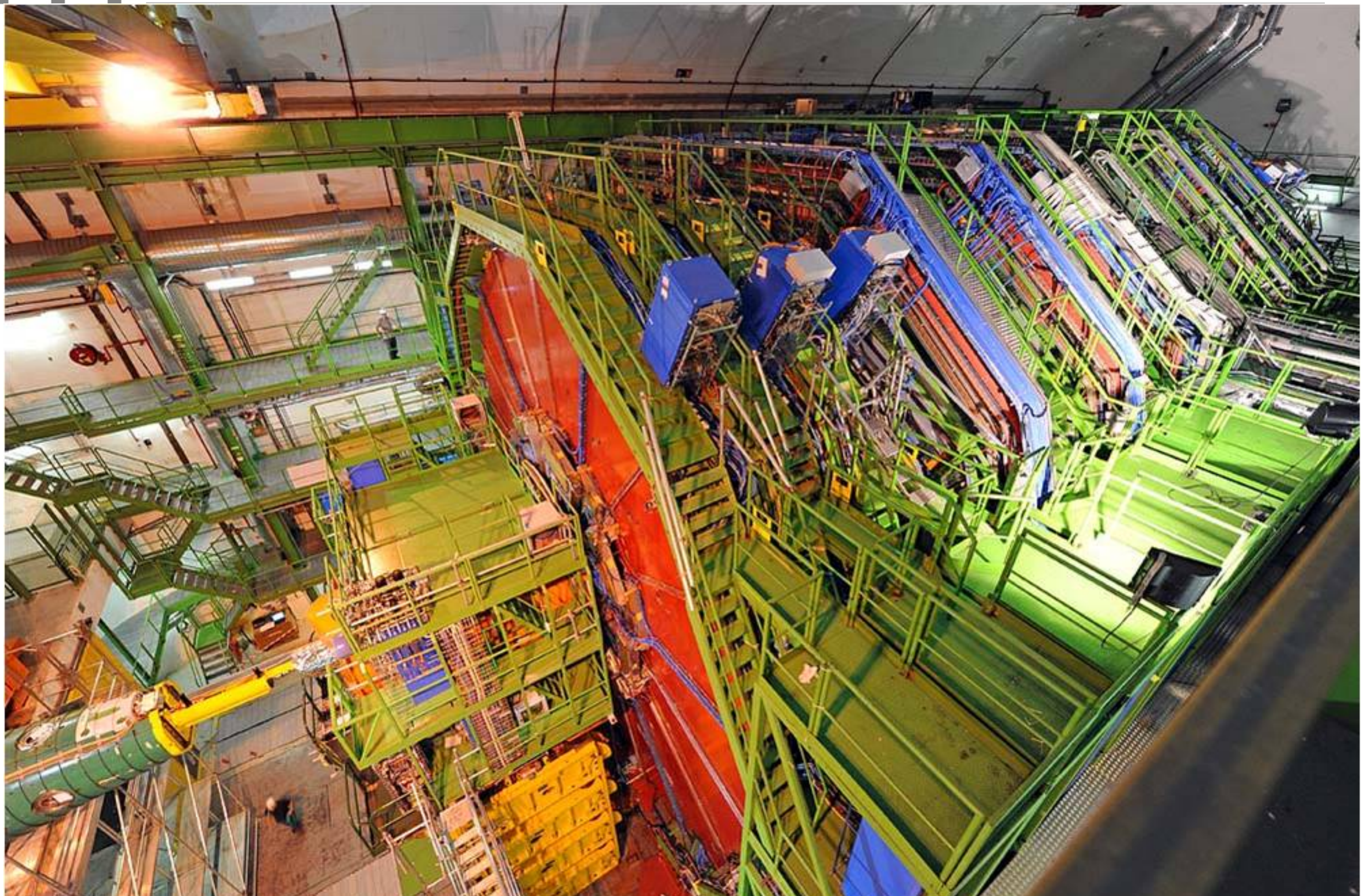


2008: CMS closing up…

CMS closed: August 08

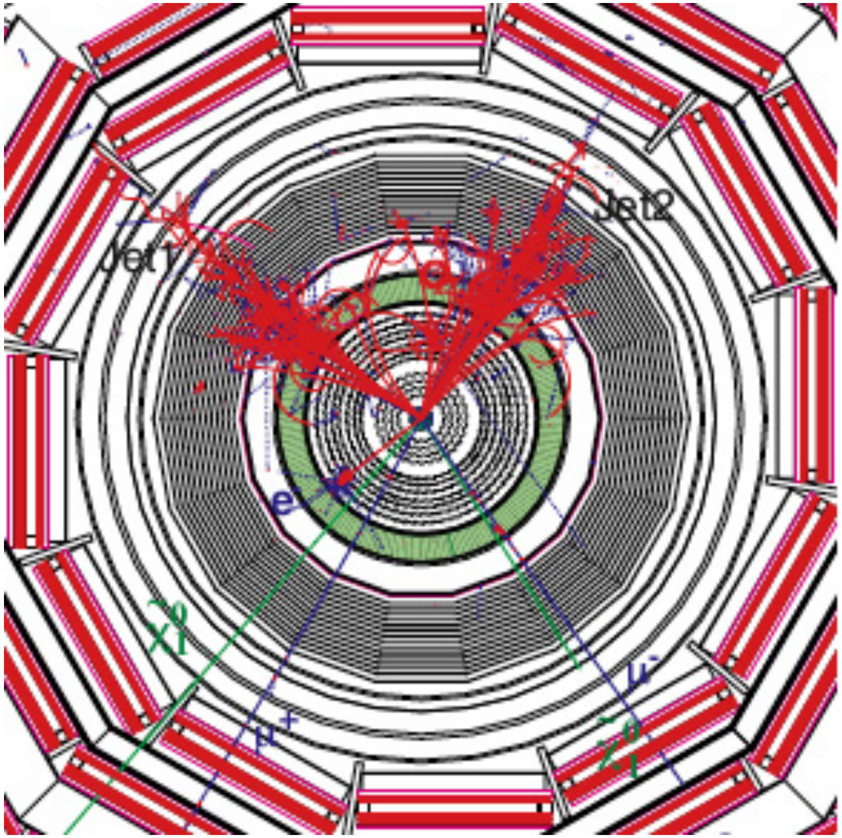


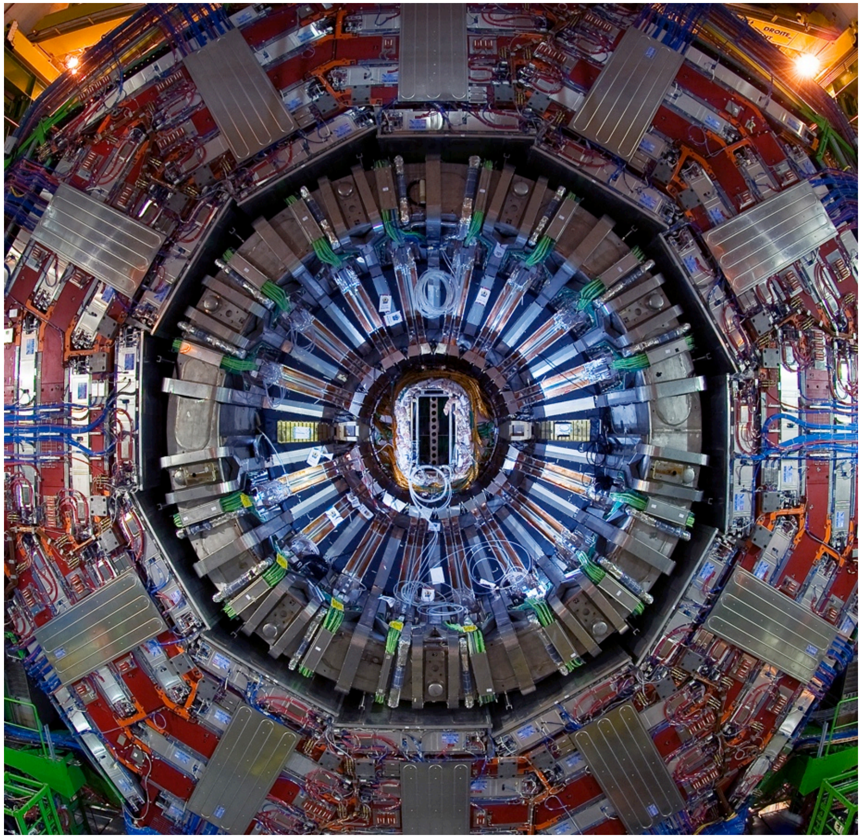
Sep 2008: CMS detector ready for beams



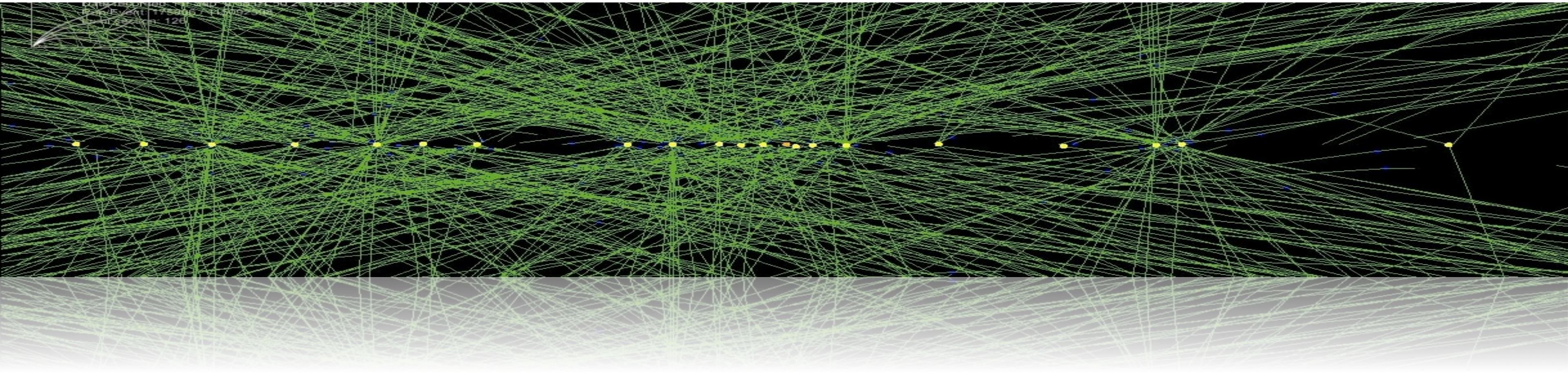
How did we prepare for discoveries?

Simulation of proton-proton collision making two dark matter particles





Experimental challenges



High collision rate

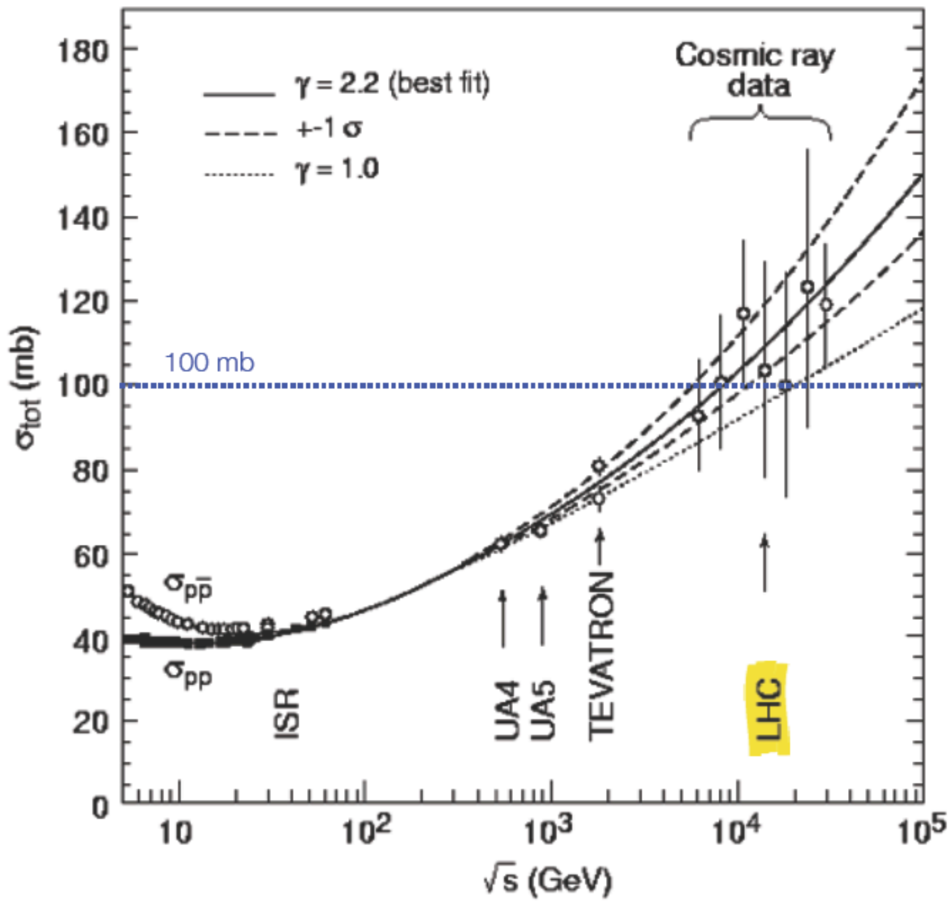
Luminosity:

$L = 10^{34}\ cm^{-2}s^{-1}$
$= 10^{7}\ Hz/mb$

Cross section:

$\sigma \approx 100\ mb$

➡ $N = L\sigma \approx 1\ GHz$



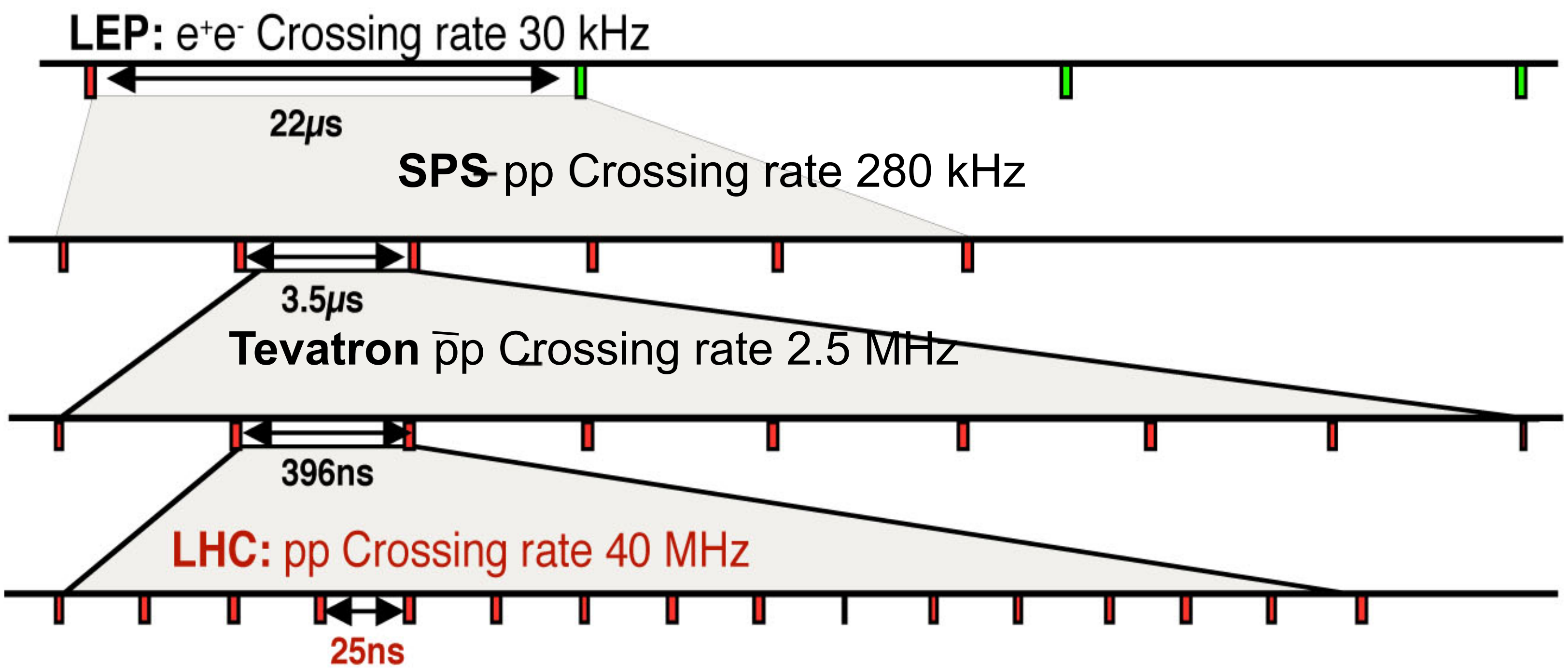
However:

Bunch crossing rate: 40 MHz
∴ Interactions/crossing ~ 25

This is a real challenge !

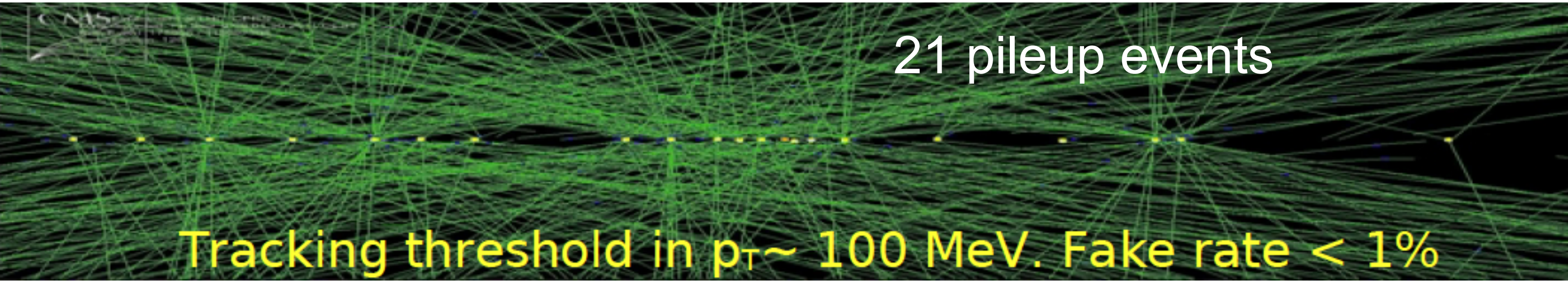
Bunch crossing frequency

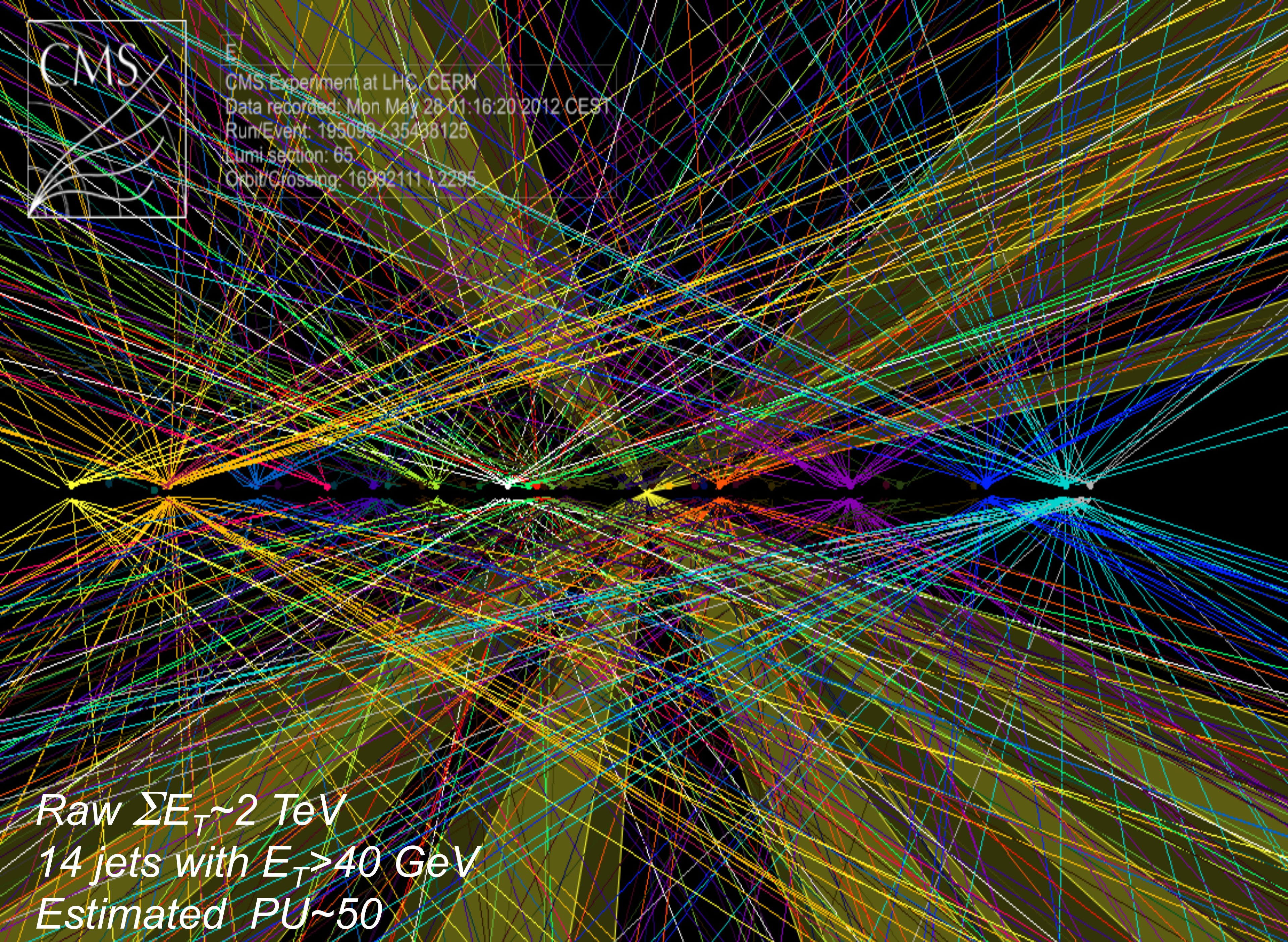
- LHC has 3564 bunches (2835 filled with protons)
- Crossing rate is 40 MHz
- Distance between bunches: 27km / 3600 = 7.5m
- Distance between bunches in time: 7.5m / c = 25ns
- Proton-proton collision per bunch crossing: ~ 25



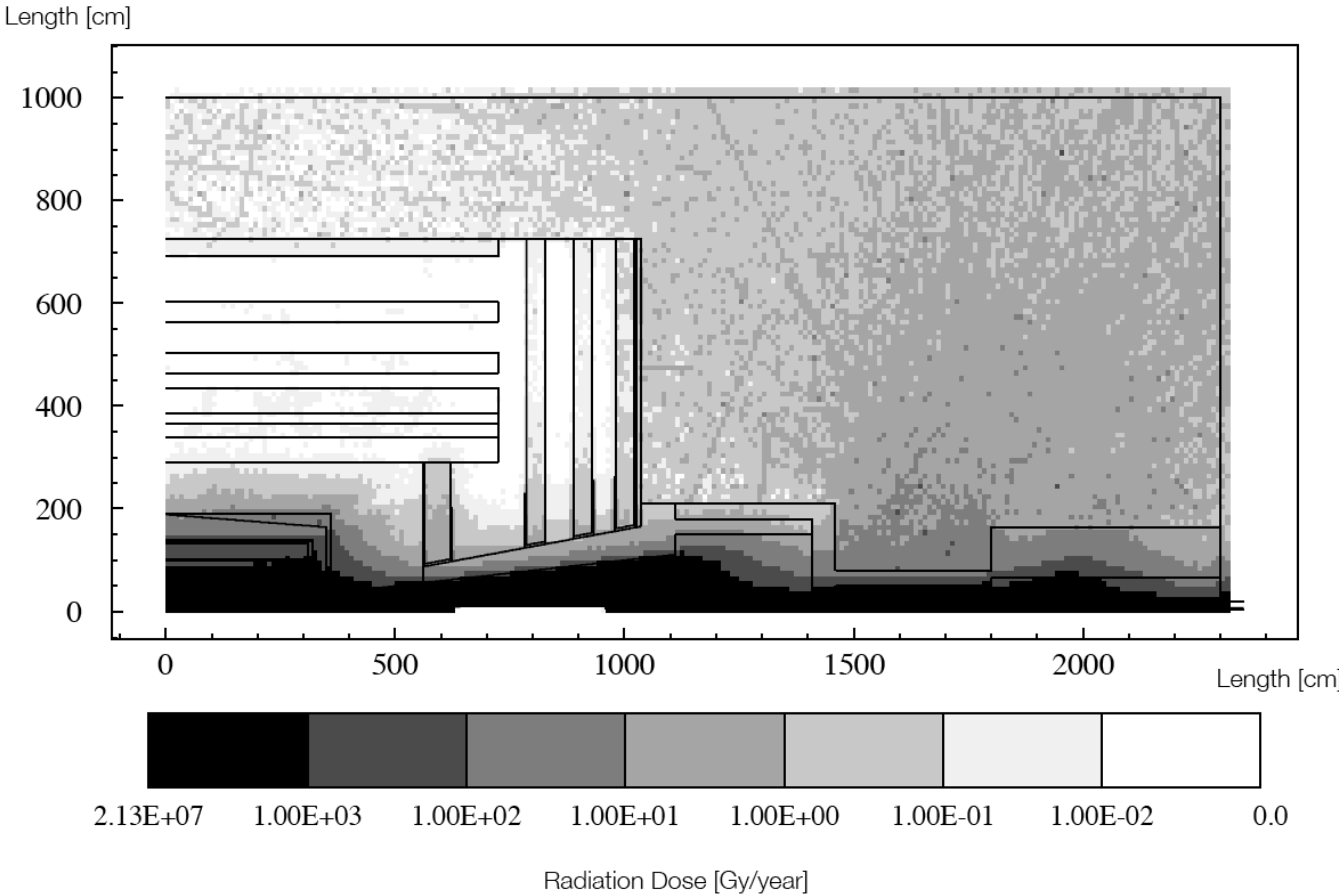
Event pileup

- Proton bunches have a cigar shape, about 5 cm long and 20 microns diameter
- Each bunch has 1.5 10^{11} protons
- At each crossing of bunches, about 25 collision occur
- The particles produced (30x25 = 750 charged particles) are “seen” by the detector as a single image (event)

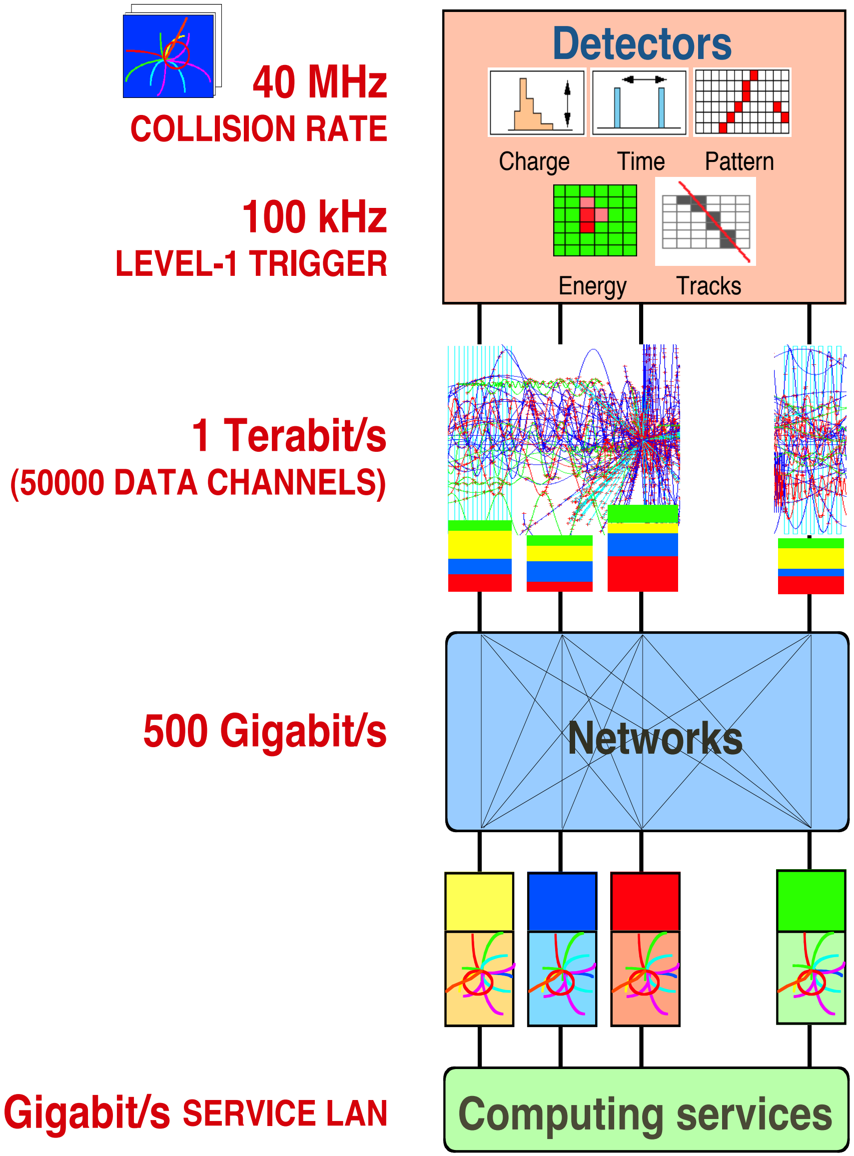



CMS
CMS Experiment at LHC, CERN
Data recorded: Mon May 28 01:16:20 2012 CEST
Run/Event: 195099 / 35438125
Lumi section: 65
Orbit/Crossing: 16992111 / 2295
Raw ΣE_T~2 TeV
14 jets with E_T>40 GeV
Estimated PU~50

High radiation levels



Acquiring and recording data of interest



Analogy with a 100 M pixel 3-D digital camera:

40 Million photos/sec

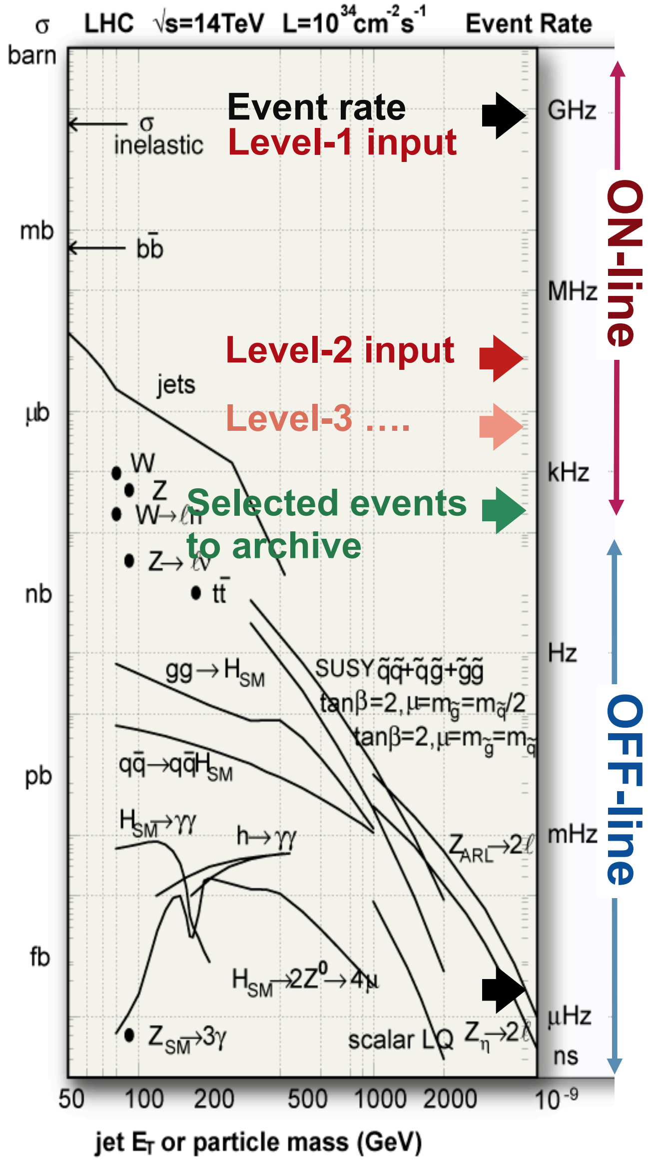
Each photo (~ MB)

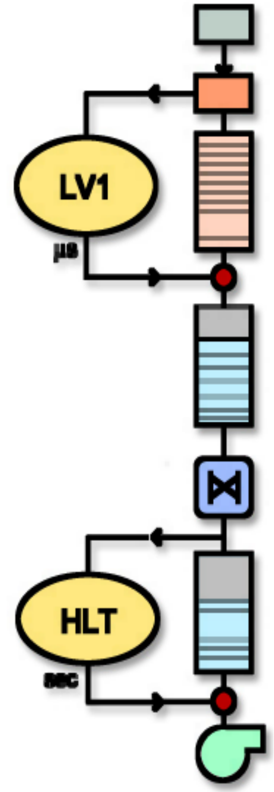
- taken in ~ 500 different parts
- put together using a telecommunications ‘switch’
- analysed in a CPU (in a farm of ~ 50000 cores)

Only a few hundred photos/sec stored on disk.

~ 15 PB/year

Two-level trigger



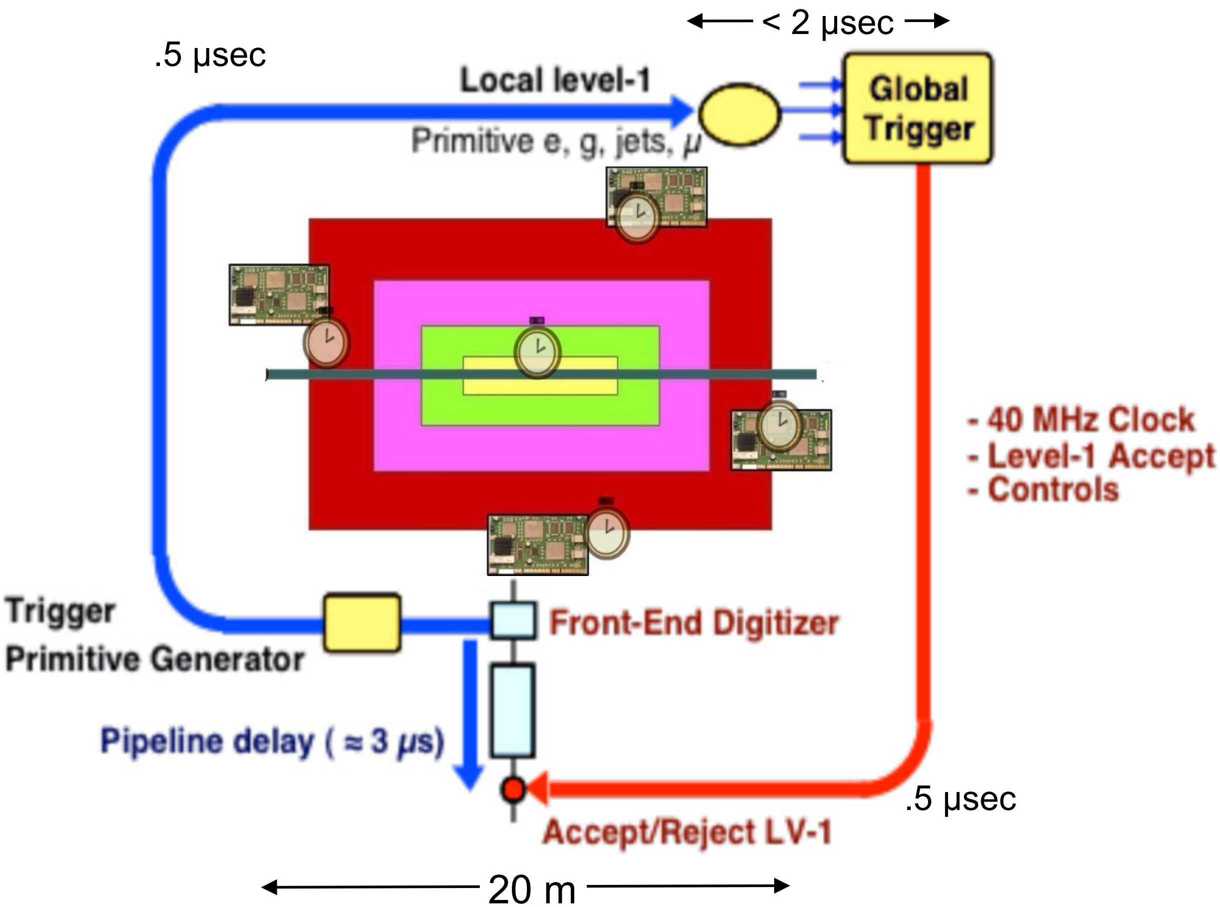


Trigger system decide if the event is interesting to be recorded

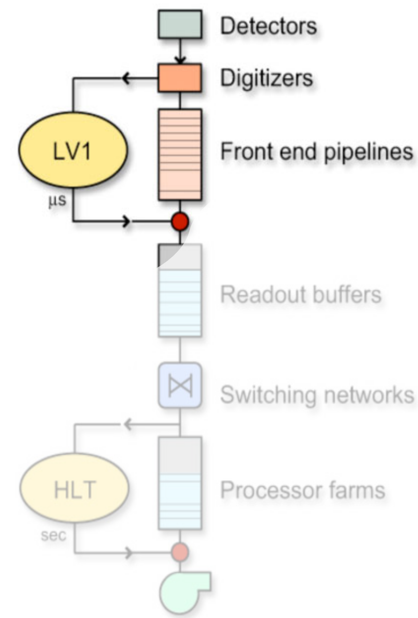
Two-step process:
- Level 1: dedicated hardware processors

- High level: computer farm

Level 1 trigger and front-end readout

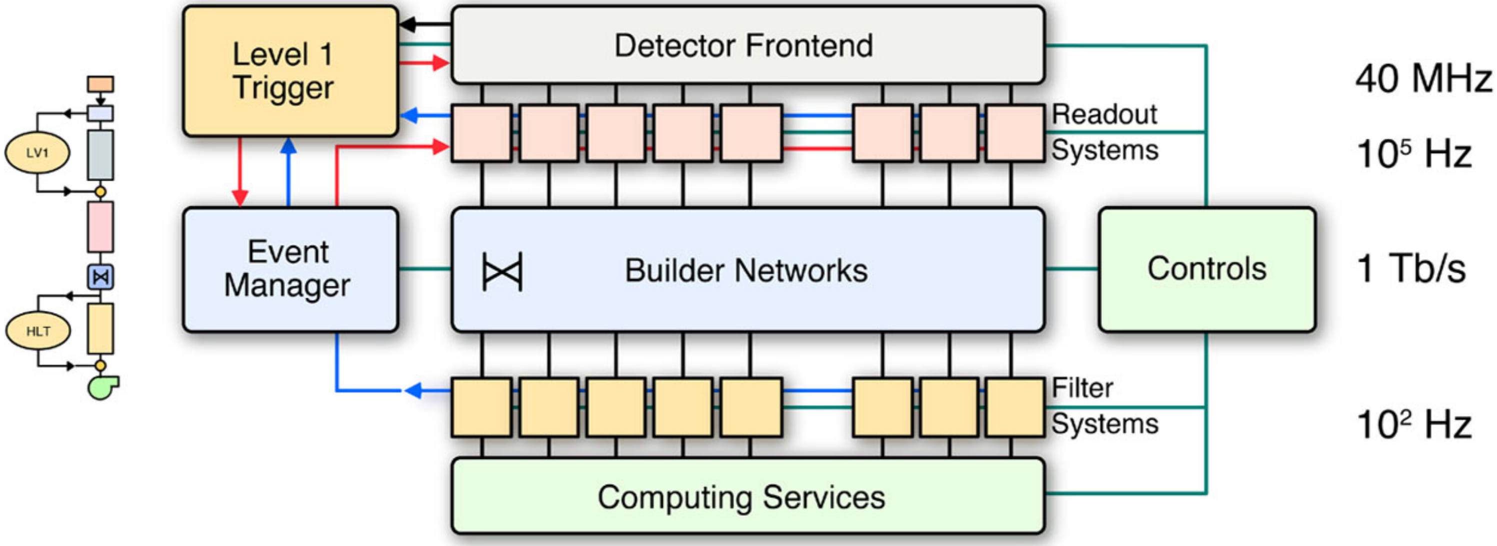


Front-end pipeline readout



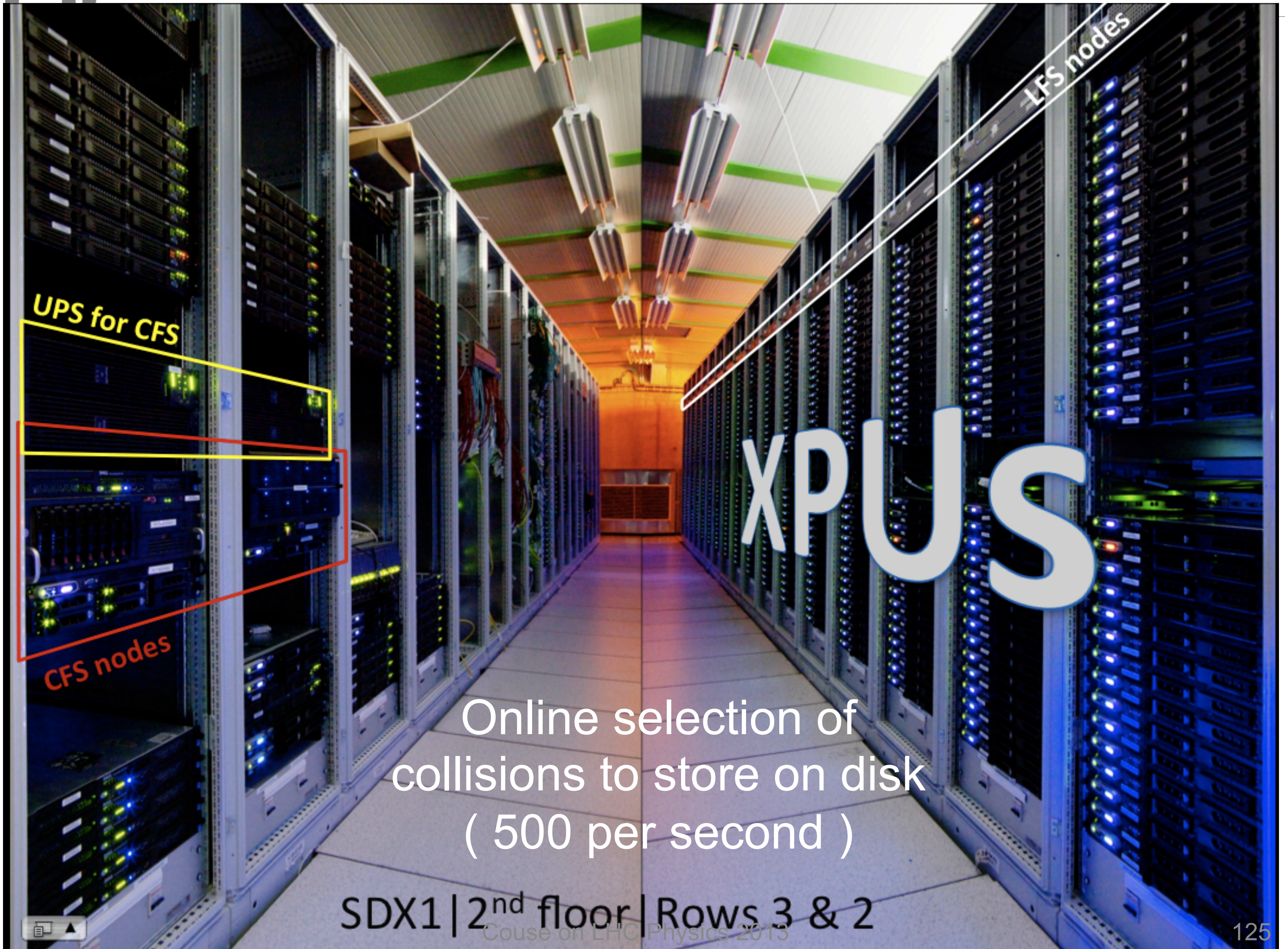
- 40 MHz digitizers and pipeline readout buffers (128 steps ~ 3 μs)
- 40 MHz Level-1 trigger (massive parallel pipelined processors)
- High precision (~ 100ps) timing, trigger and control distribution

High level trigger



- High Level Triggers (HLT)
- HLT (~5000 CPUs) accesses full event info seeded by L1 objects
- HLT: available 100 ms per event
- Flexibility: full event info and offline reconstruction after L1
- Large data throughput in event builder network (1 Tb/s)

Trigger computer farm



Triggers and event selection

- Select processes that produce particles with high transverse energy
- Examples at $5.x10^{33}$ $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$
  - Single lepton and photon triggers (P_T ~ 30 GeV)
  - Multiple lepton and photon triggers (P_T ~ 15 GeV)
  - Missing transverse energy (P_T ~ 50-100 GeV)
  - Multiple jet triggers (P_T ~ 50-100 GeV)
- About 100 trigger conditions in L1 trigger table
- About 400 trigger conditions in HLT trigger table

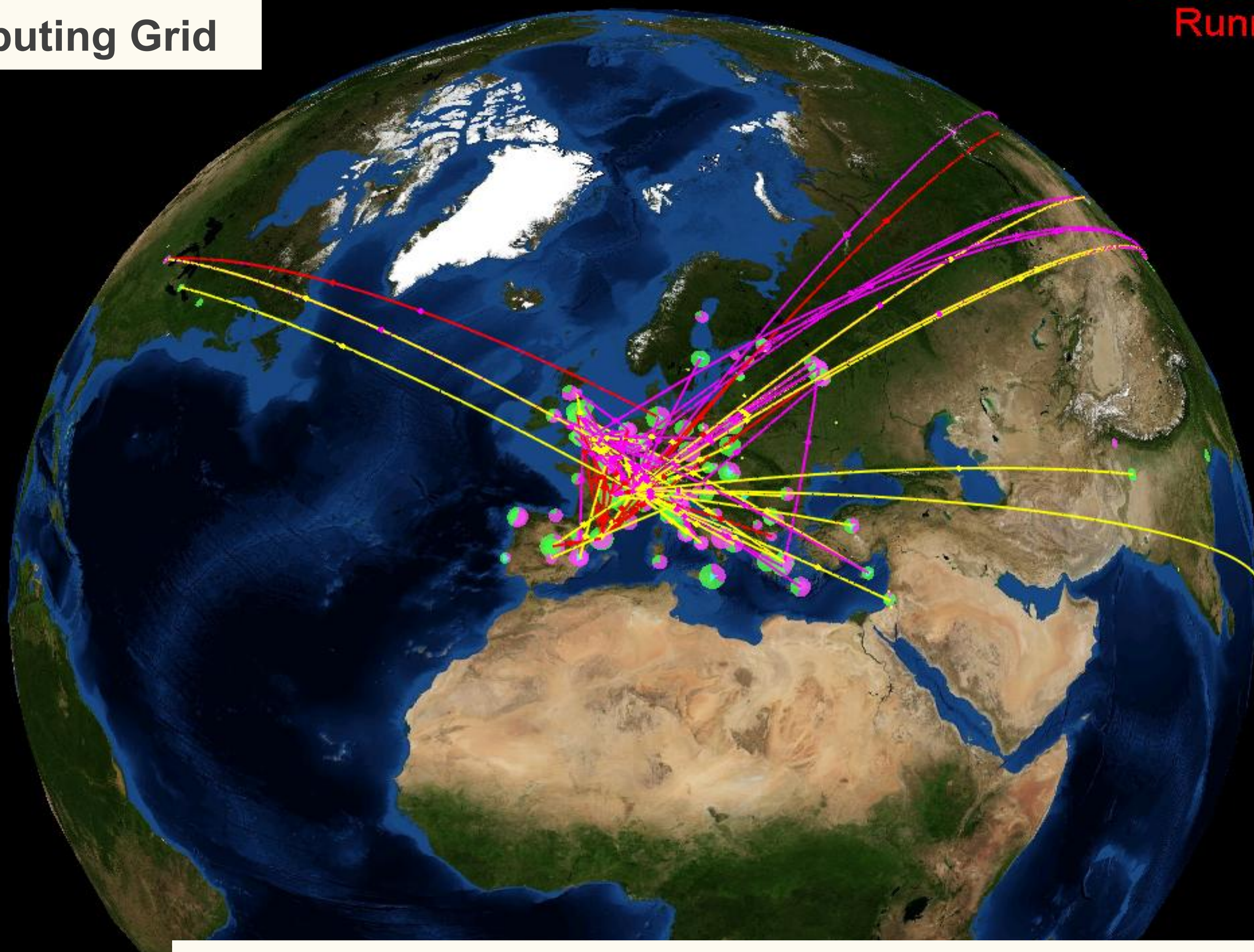
The LHC Computing Grid

The Grid unites computing resources of particle physics institutions around the world

The **World Wide Web** (invented at CERN) provides seamless access to information that is stored in many millions of different geographical locations

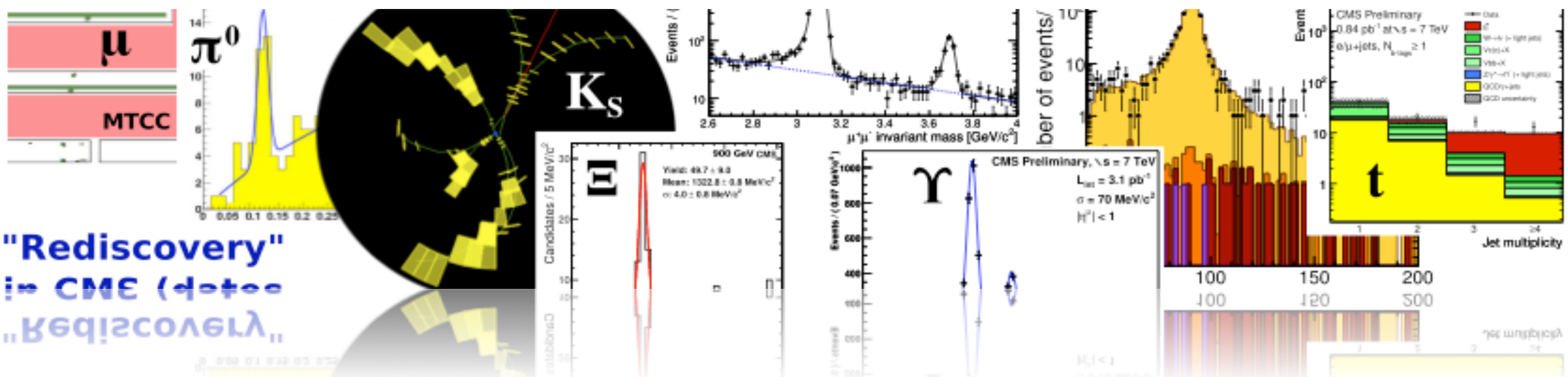
The **Grid** is an infrastructure that provides seamless access to computing power and data storage capacity distributed over the globe

Worldwide LHC Computing Grid



Worldwide LHC Computing Grid connects 100,000 processors in 34 countries with ultra-high-speed data transfers

Detector commissioning and rediscovery of the SM

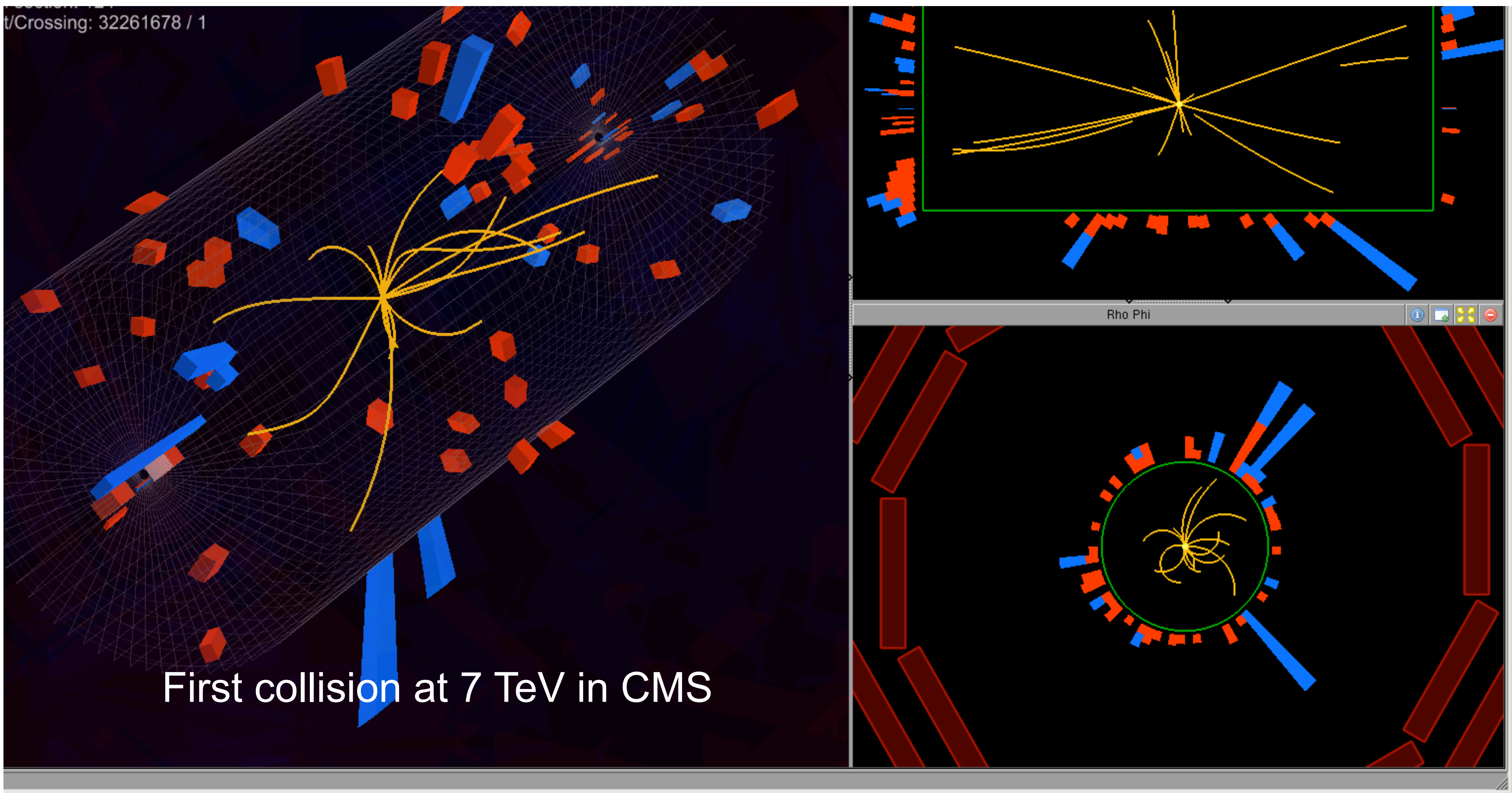


2009: First p-p collisions at LHC

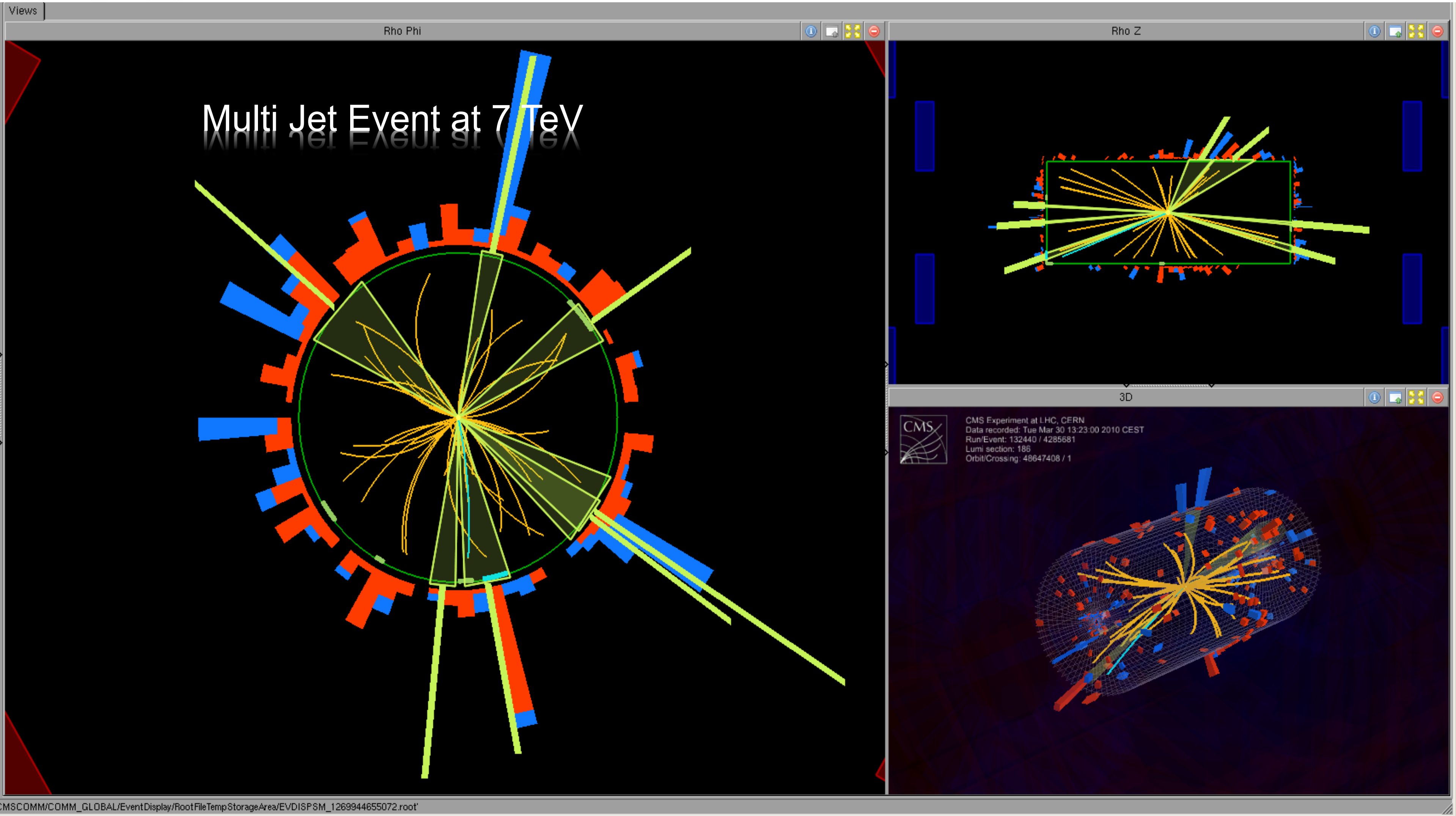
November 23, 2009
First collisions at 900 GeV

December 14, 2009
First collisions at 2.36 TeV

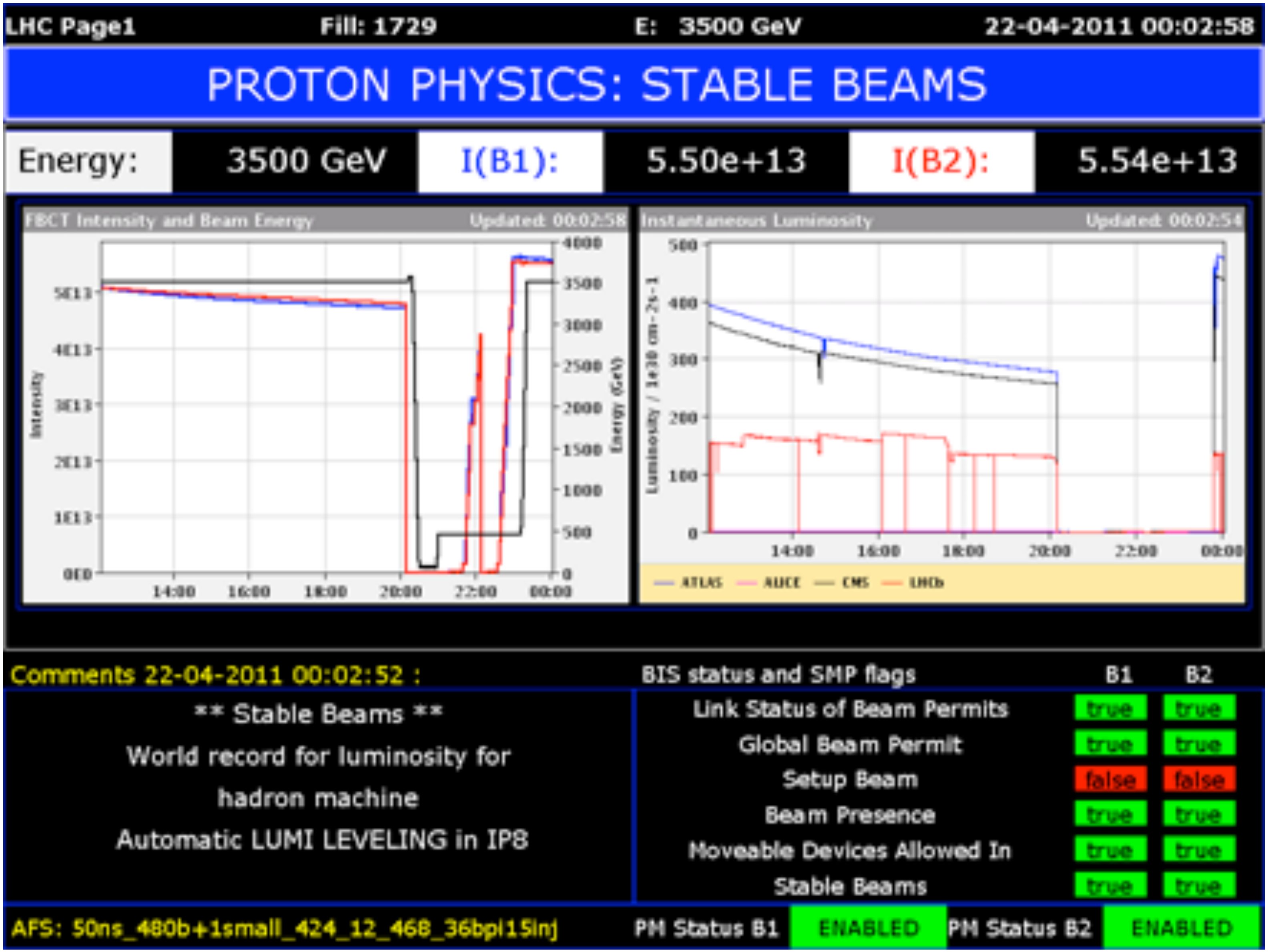
March 30, 2010
First collisions at 7 TeV



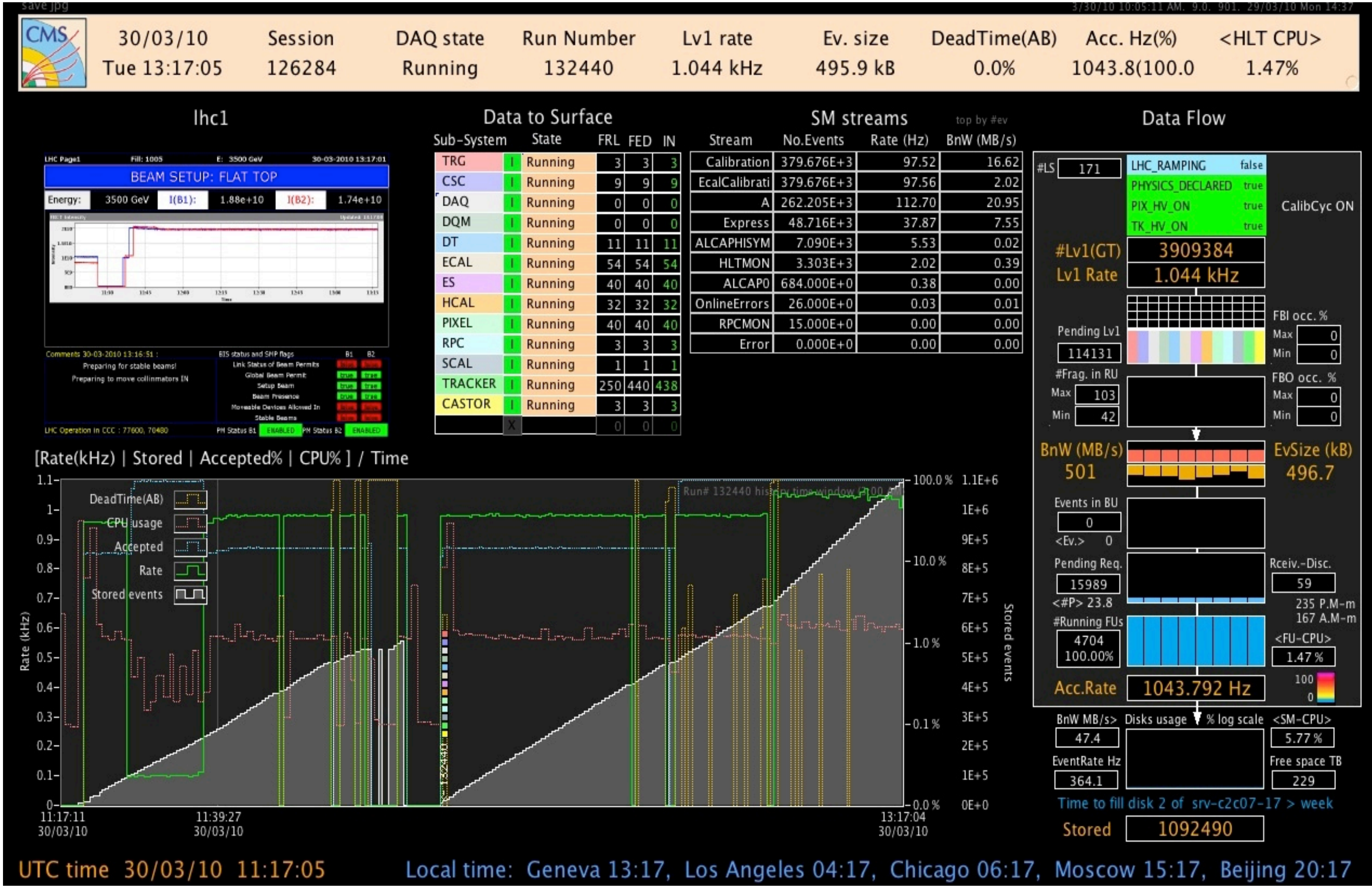
Jet event in CMS



LHC Page 1: stable beams



March 30, 2010: CMS Page 1



Experiment control rooms

Cessy: Master Control Room

Fermilab: Remote Operations Center

Meyrin: CMS Data Quality Monitoring Center

Any Internet access

CMS Experiment

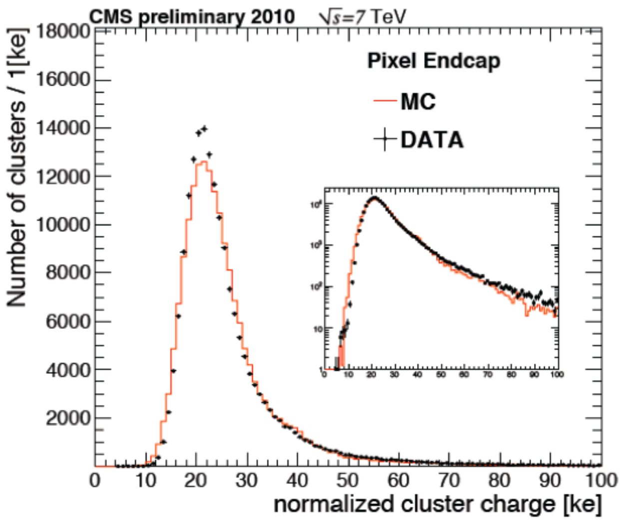
...unforgettable moments

… happy in the end!

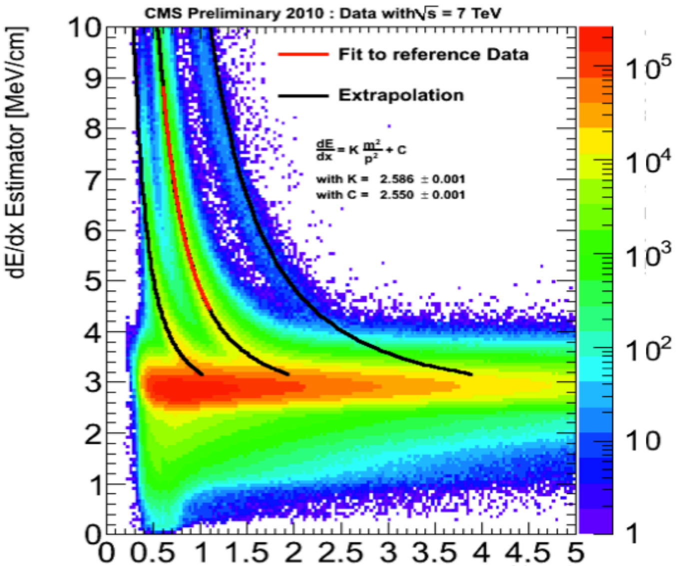
Tracking performance

CMS

Pixel cluster charge

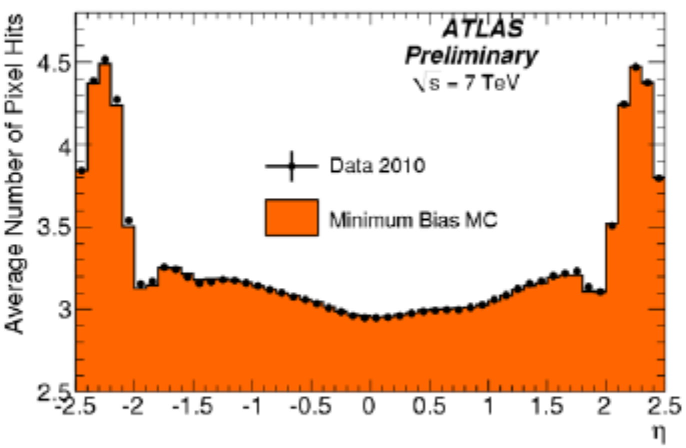


de/dx in the strips

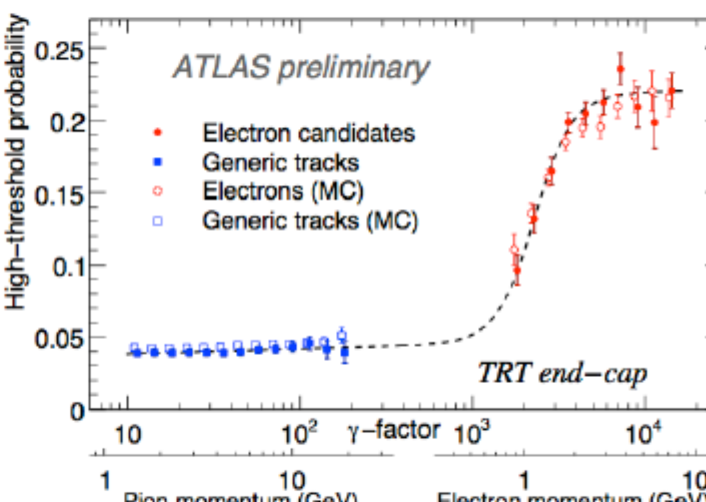


ATLAS

Pixel Det.

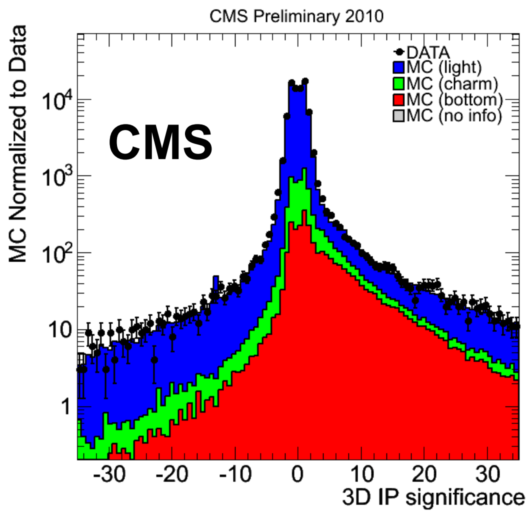


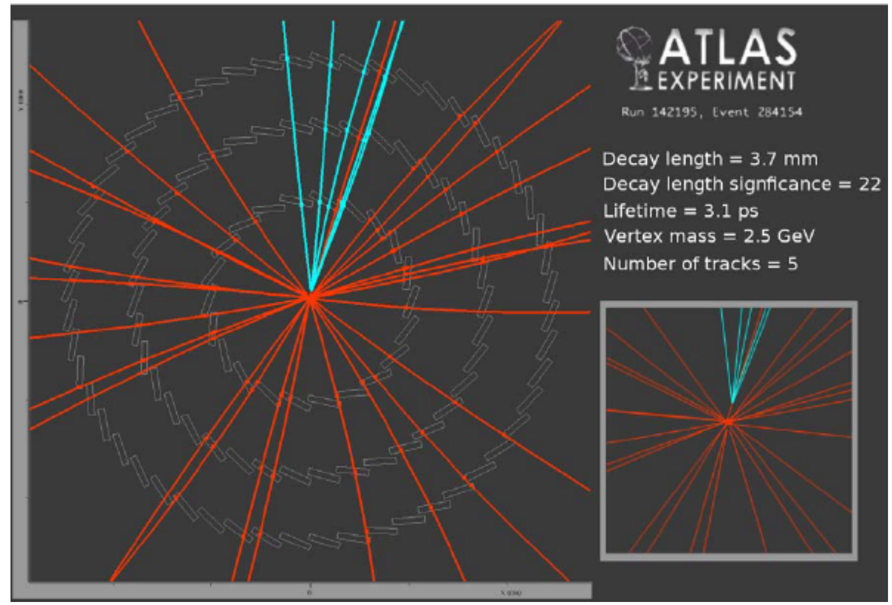
TRT Det.

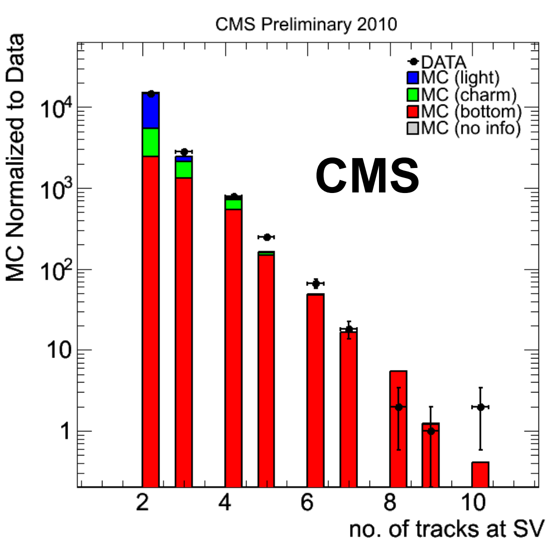


Tracking: secondary vertices

Basic variables relevant for B-tagging are well described by the simulation



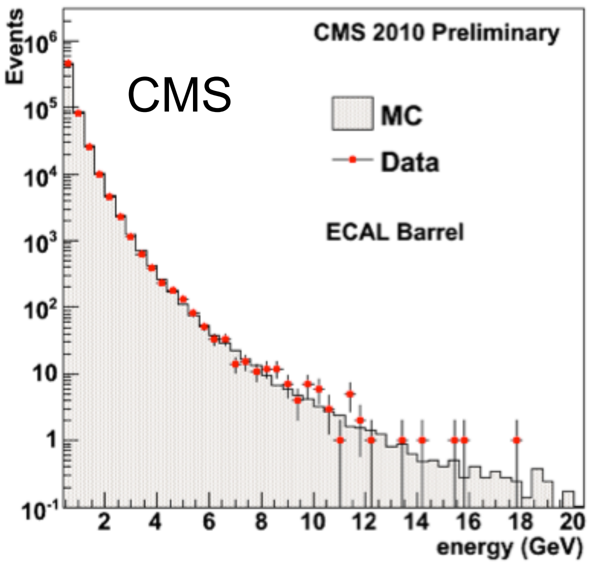


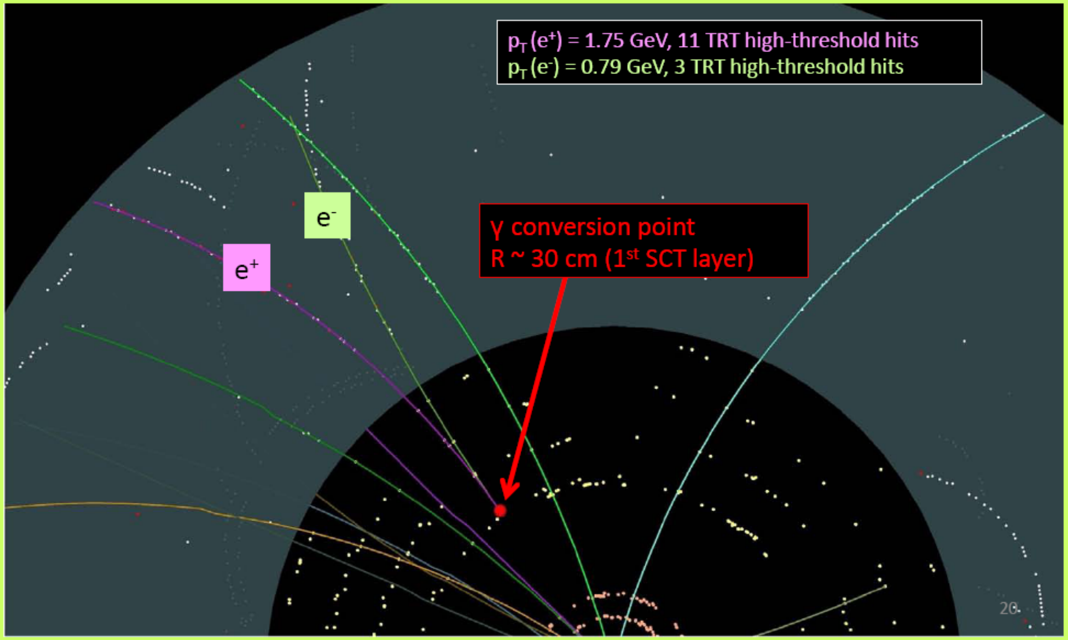


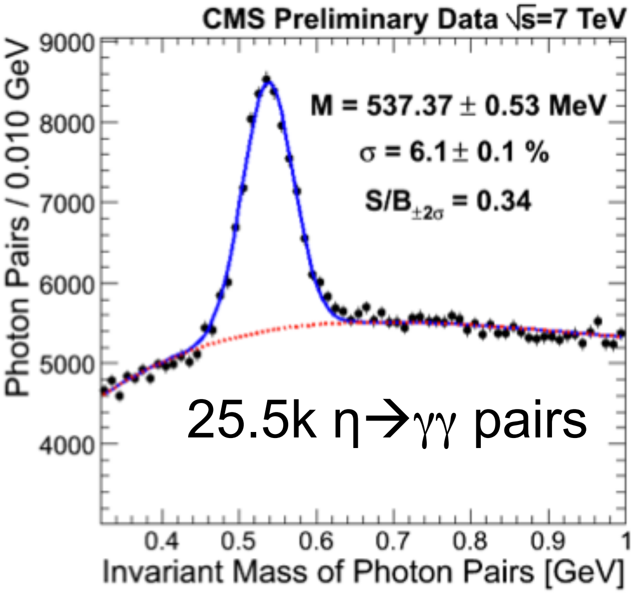
Secondary vertices compatible with heavy flavor production

Photons and electrons

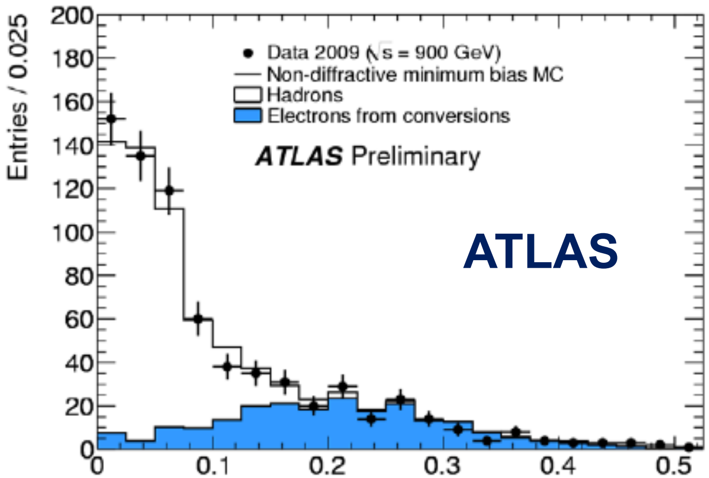
EM cluster energy



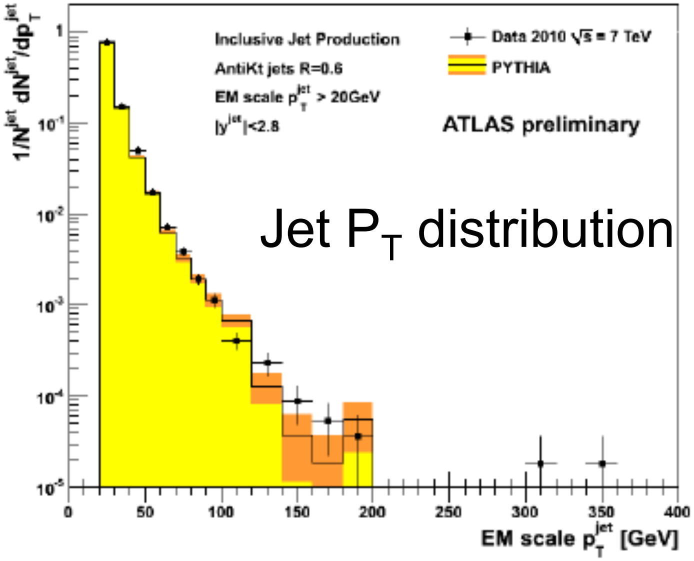




TRT high-threshold hit fraction

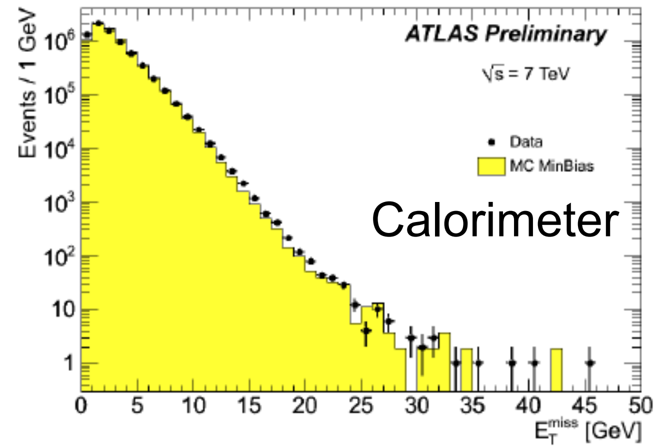


Jets and missing energy

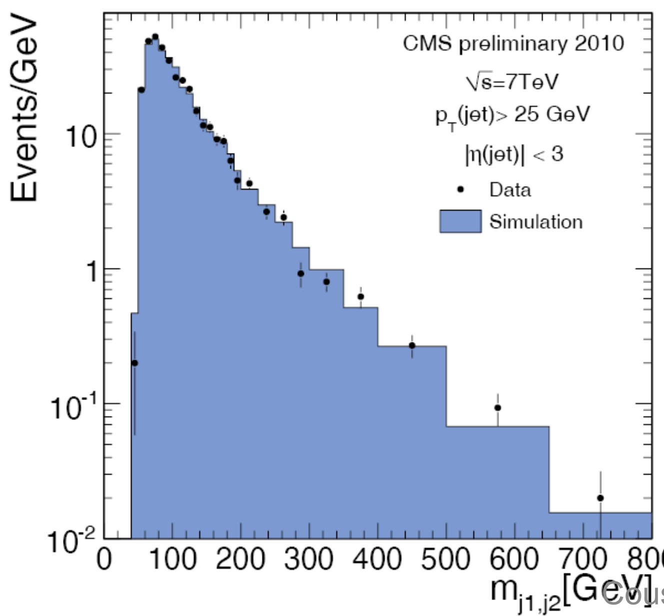


ATLAS

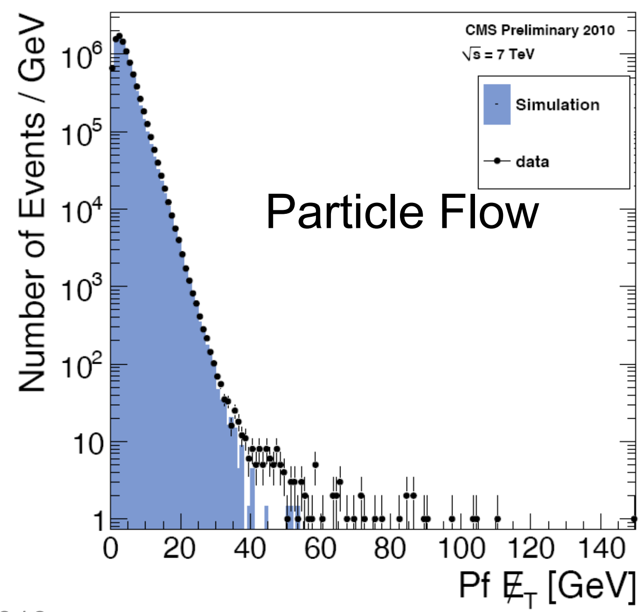
Missing Transverse Energy



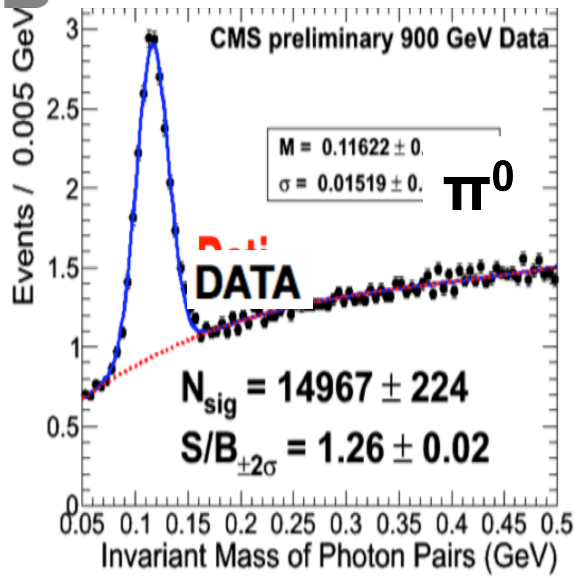
Di-jet mass

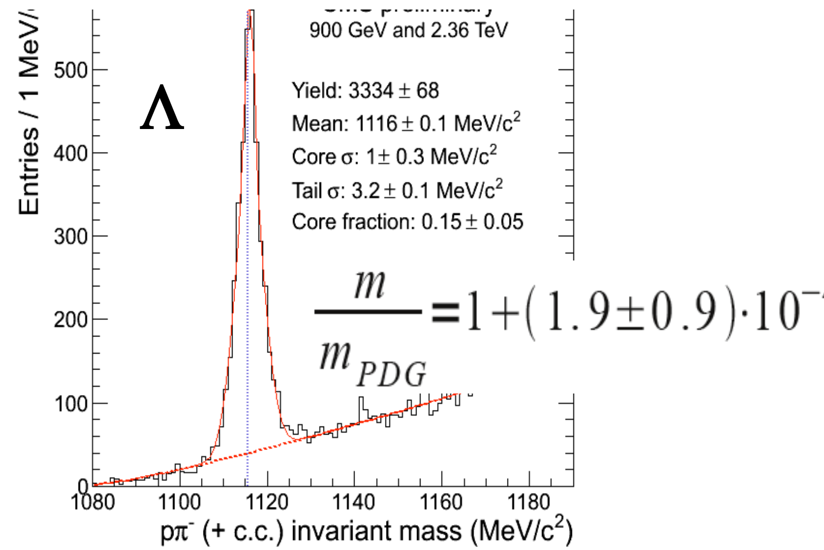


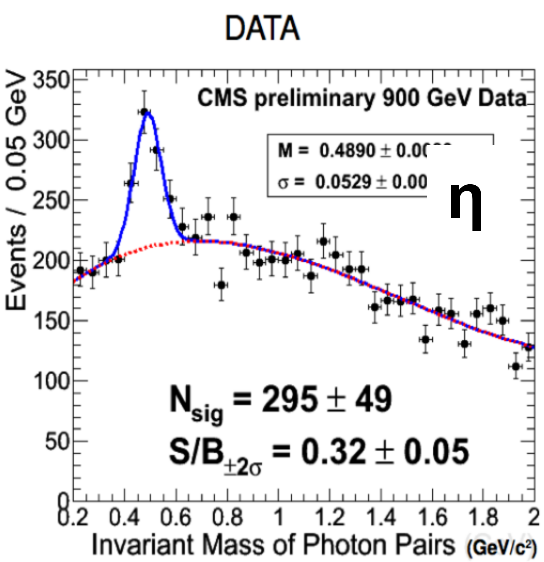
CMS

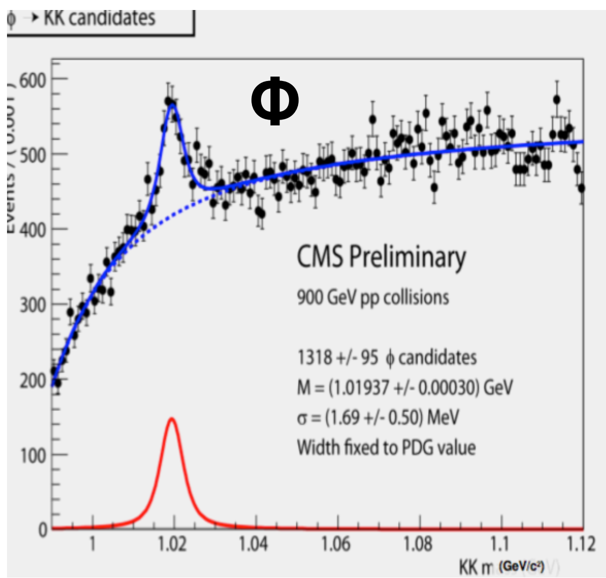


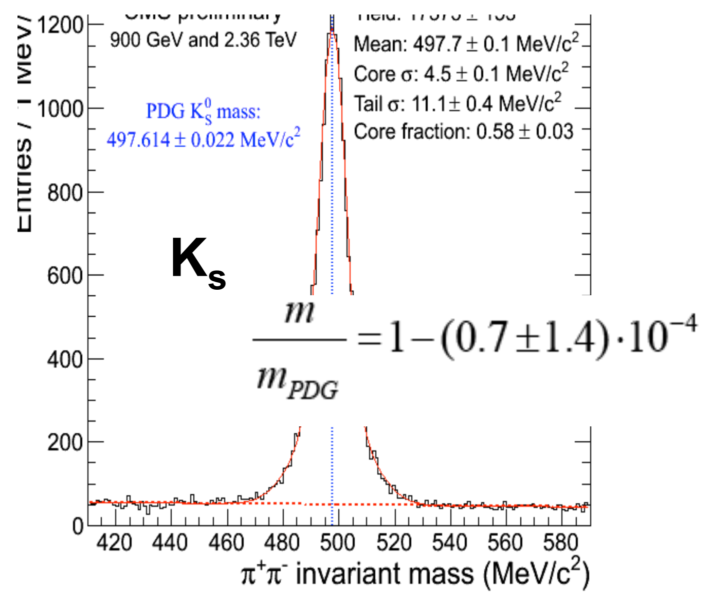
Rediscovery of resonances









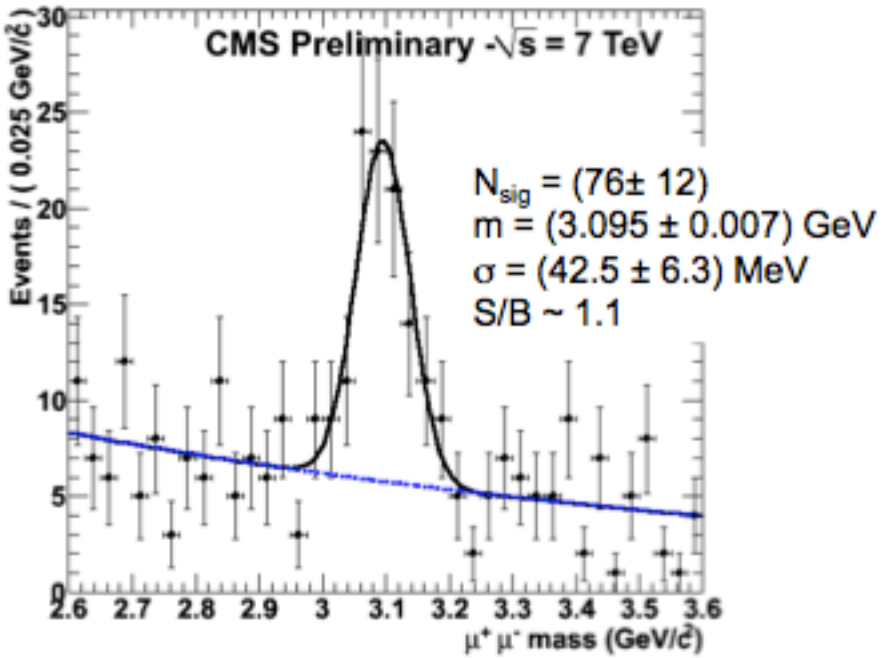


J/ψ' s decaying into muons

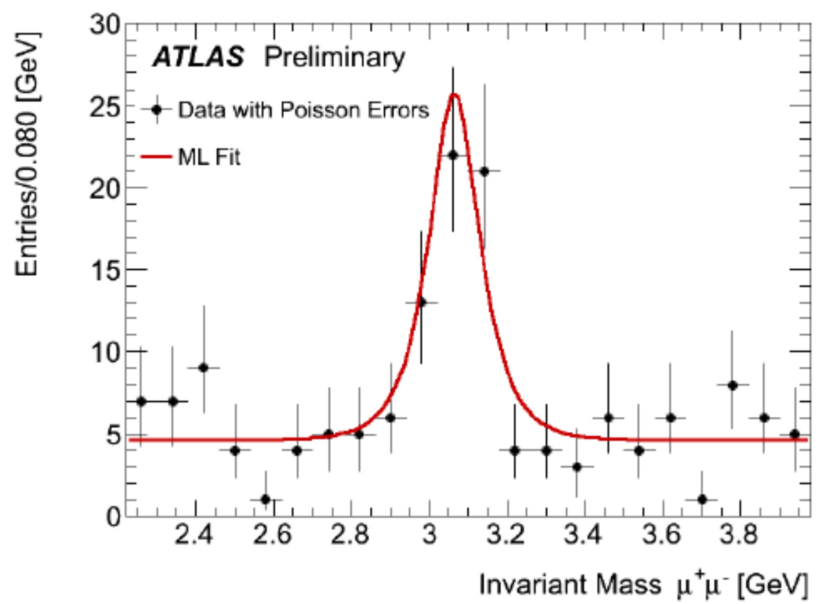
Gaussian-mean mass: 3.06±0.02 GeV

Resolution: 0.08±0.02 GeV

Number of signal events: 49±12



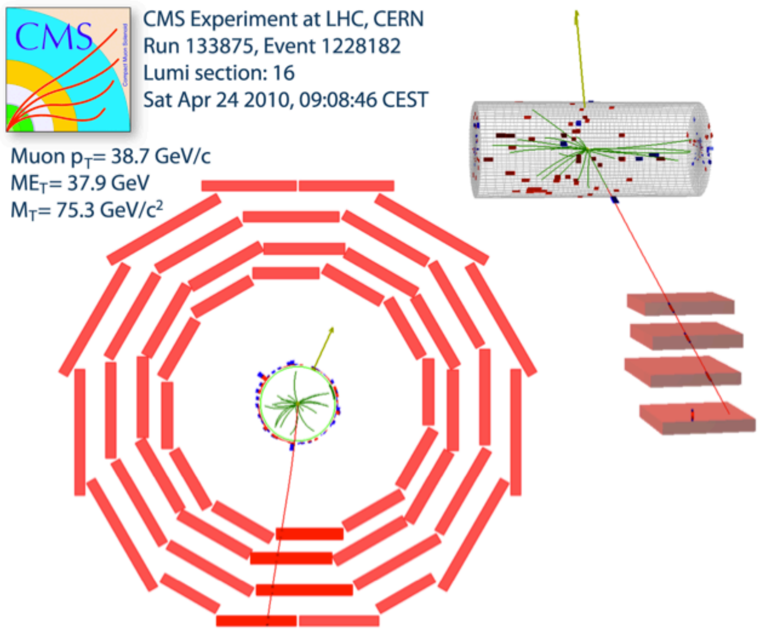
CMS



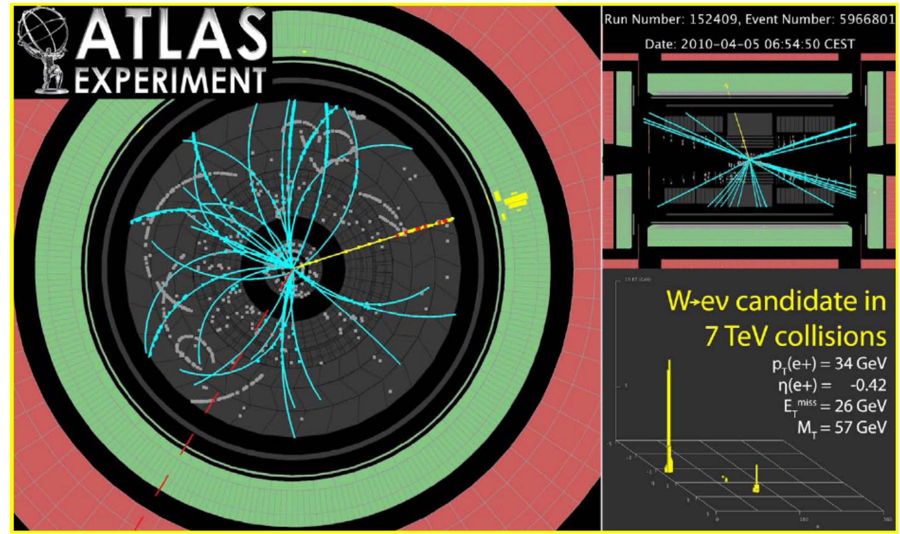
ATLAS

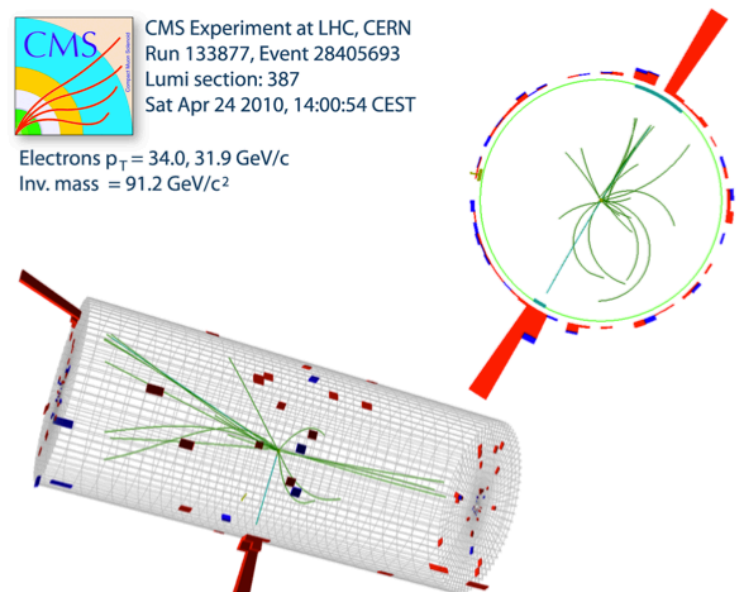
W and Z bosons

W→μν



W→eν

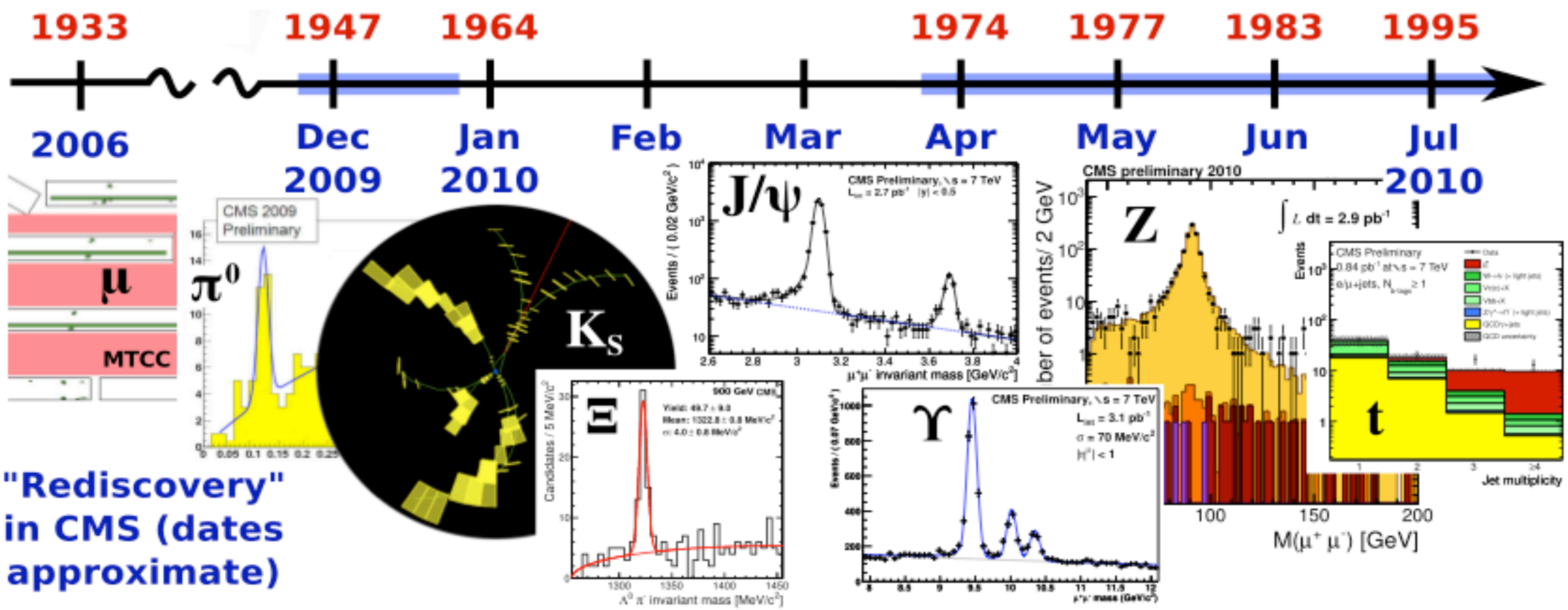




Z→ee:

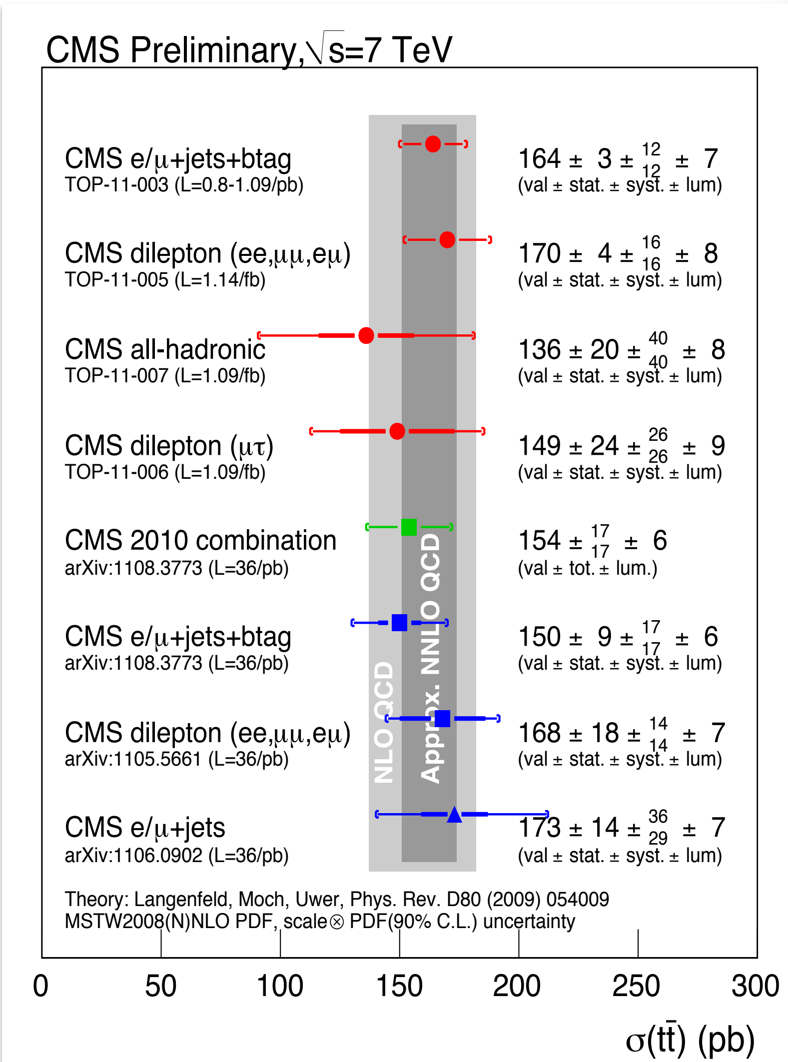
Mass= 91.2 GeV/c2

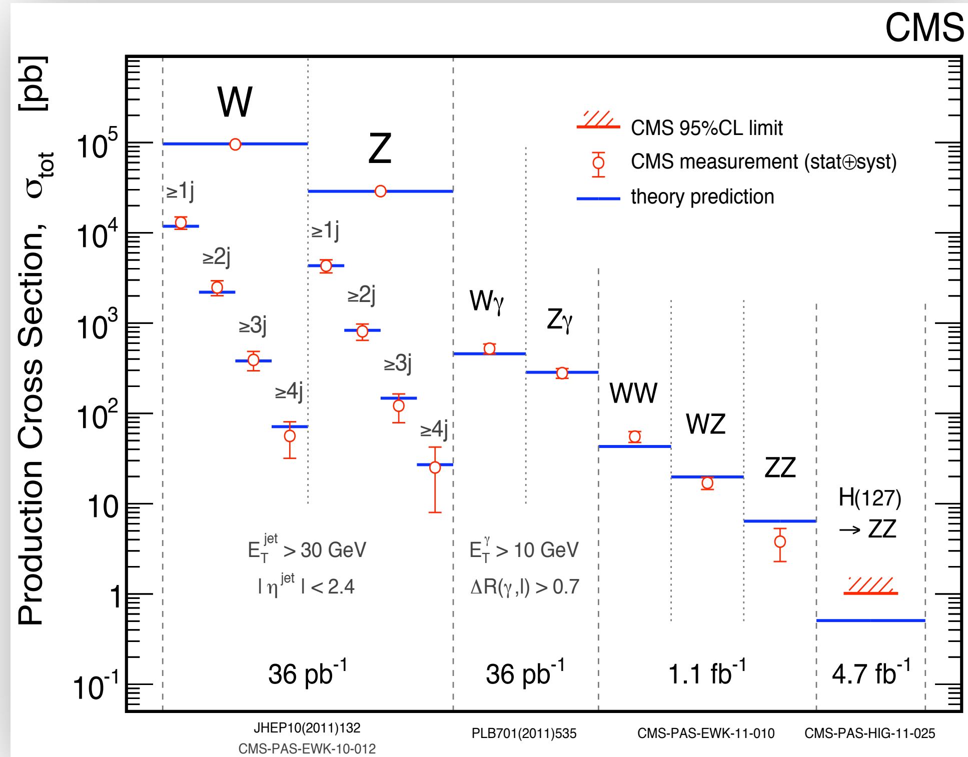
Rediscovery of the Standard Model at LHC



"Rediscovery" in CMS (dates approximate)

Standard Model at 7 TeV (2010-2011)

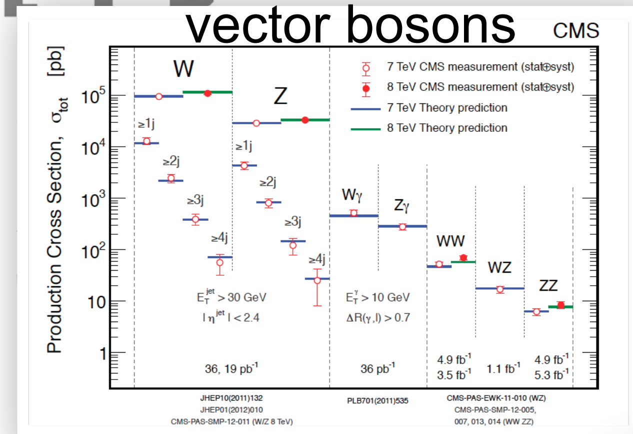


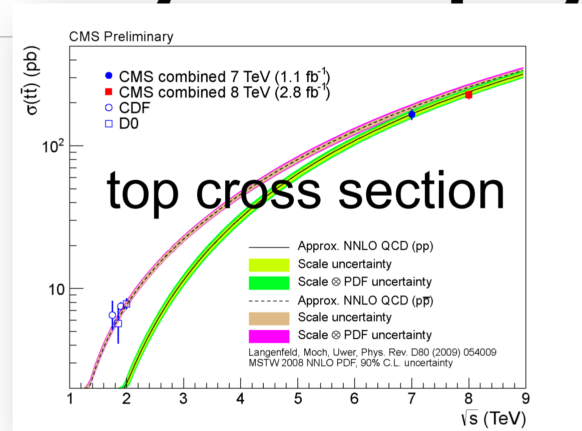


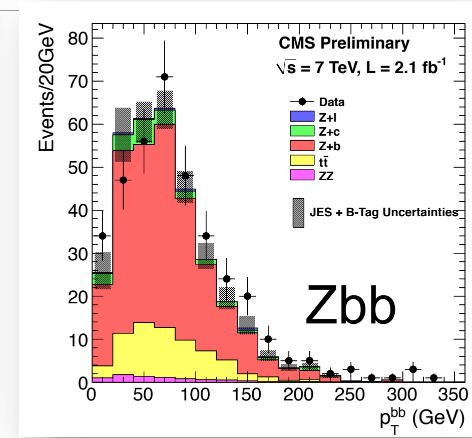
- **Fabulous agreement**
- **Lots of data**

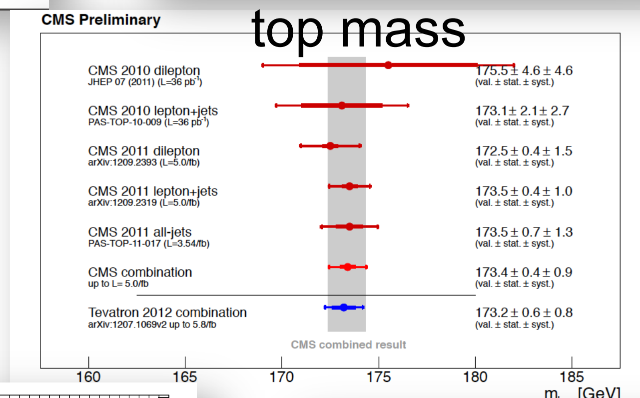
… on to the Higgs…

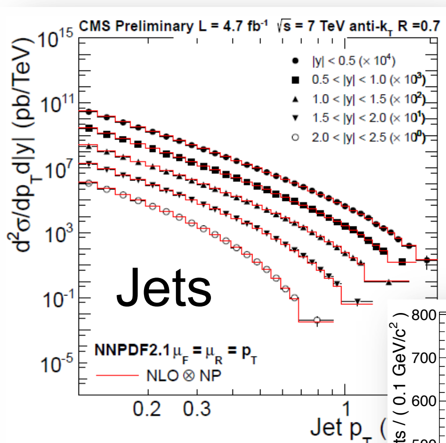
...and many more physics results

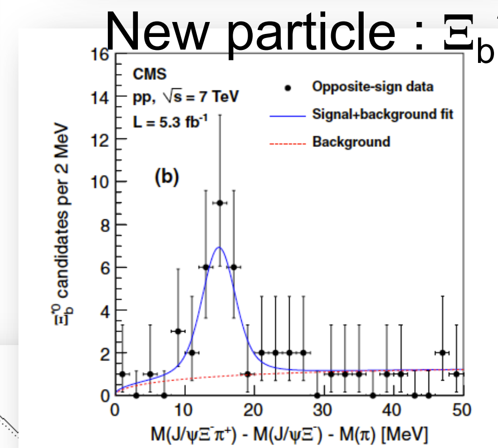


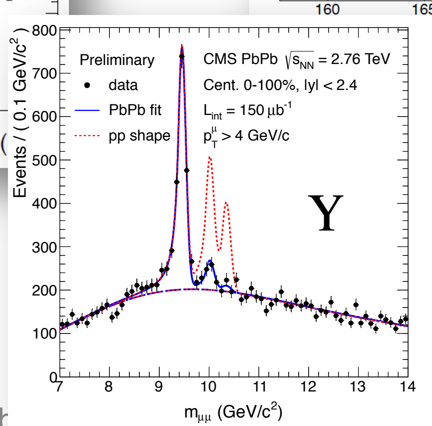


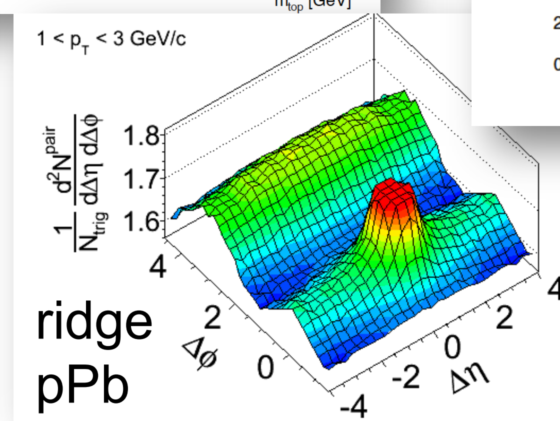








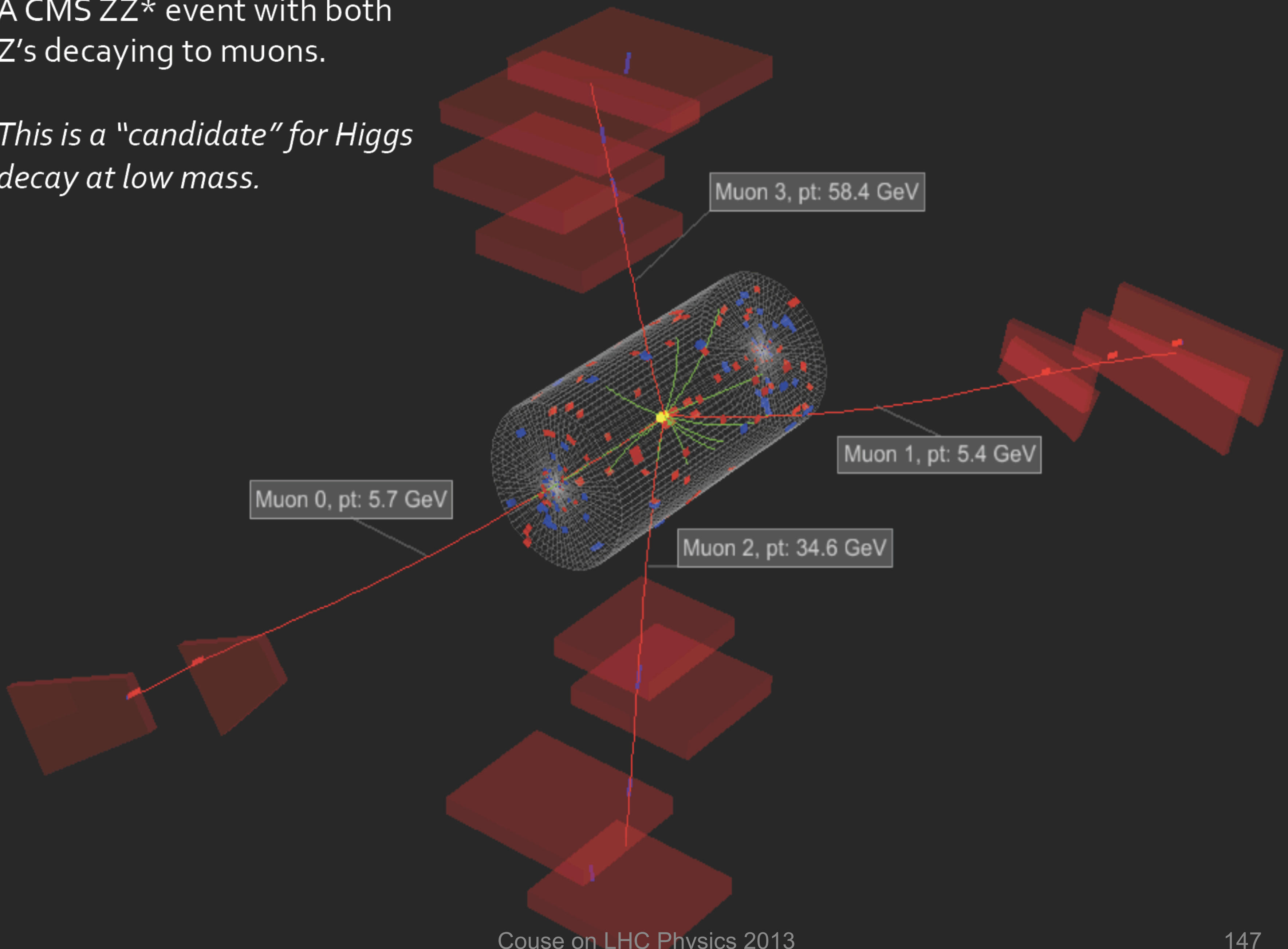


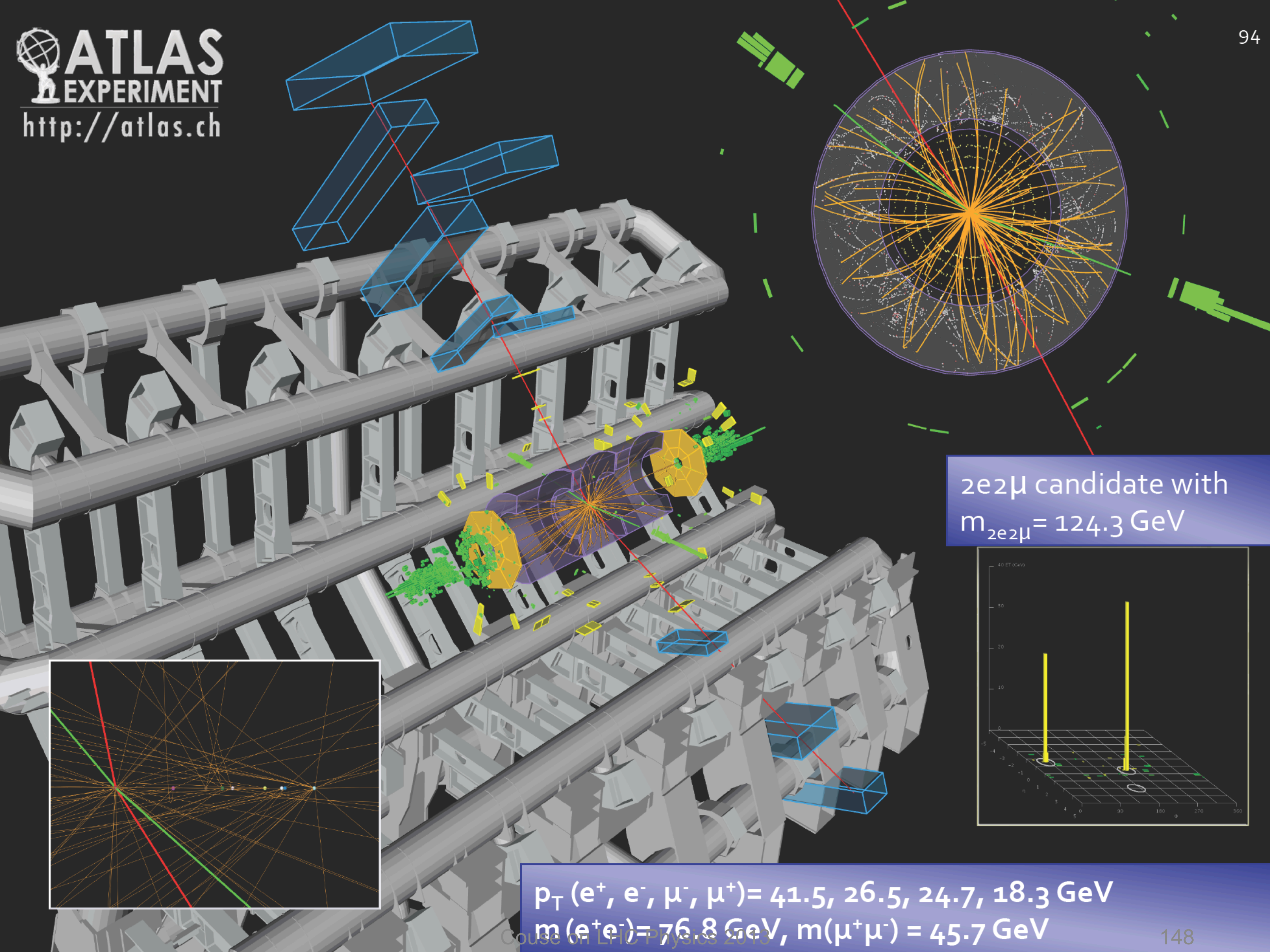


More than 500 papers from LHC

A CMS ZZ* event with both Z's decaying to muons.

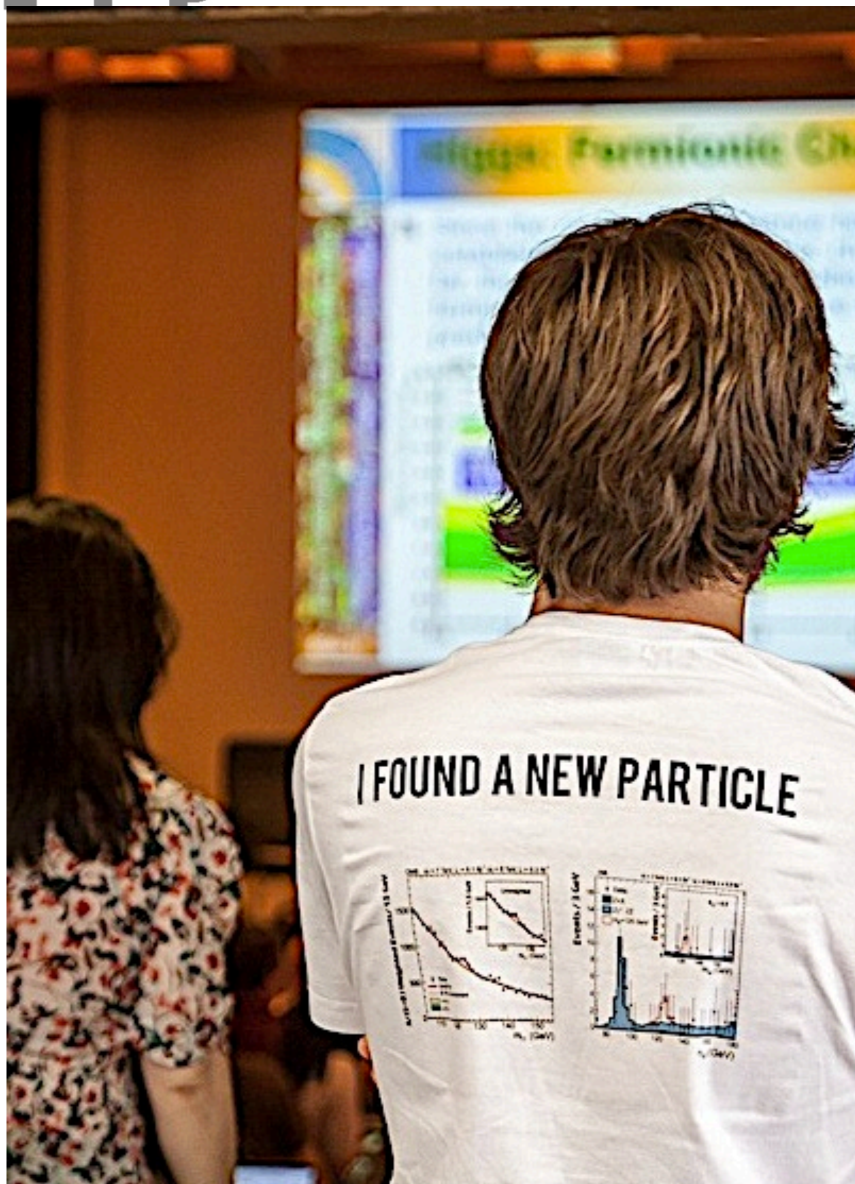
This is a "candidate" for Higgs decay at low mass.




ATLAS
EXPERIMENT
http://atlas.ch
2e2μ candidate with
$m_{2e2\mu}$= 124.3 GeV
p_T (e^+, e^-, μ^-, μ^+)= 41.5, 26.5, 24.7, 18.3 GeV
m(e^+e^-)= 76.8 GeV, m($\mu^+\mu^-$) = 45.7 GeV

Both LHC experiments have observed a new boson with a mass near **125 GeV**
at significance above **5 σ** !

A new boson was discovered



The New York Times

Wednesday, July 4, 2012 Last Update: 6:54 AM ET

Discovery of New Particle Could Redefine Physical World

By DENNIS OVERBYE
21 minutes ago

The discovery by physicists at CERN's Large Hadron Collider, if confirmed to be the Higgs boson particle, could lead to a new understanding of how the universe began.

- The Lede Blog: What in the World Is a Higgs Boson? 4:16 AM ET

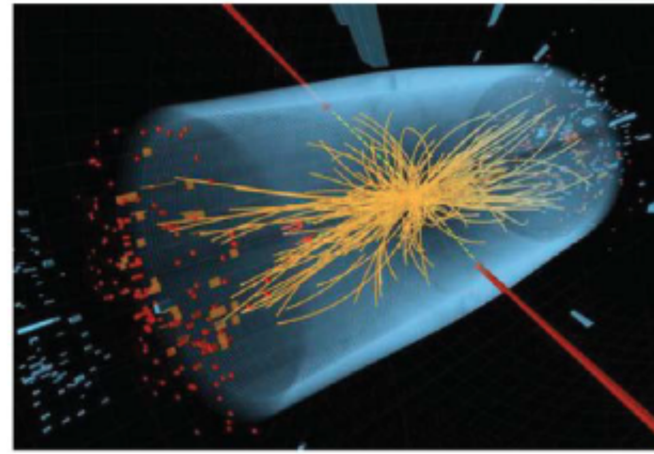
Fabrice Coffrini/Agence France-Presse — Getty Images

CERN officials held a press conference near Geneva on Wednesday.

LA NEWS DEL GIORNO | Politica 10:21 – Roma, 4 lug 2012

Il Bosone di Higgs esiste, oggi l'annuncio del Cern a Ginevra

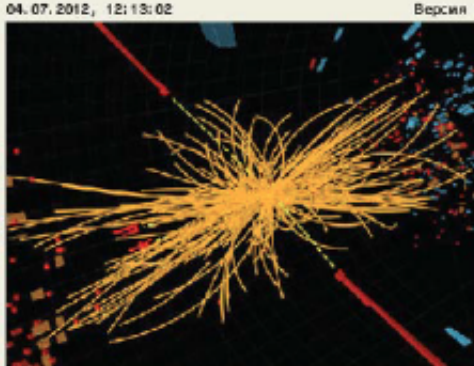
Tanti indizi per il "Santo Graal" della fisica quantistica teorizzato nel 1964. E' l'ultima particella ancora da scoprire



Roma, 4 lug. (TMNews) - L'enigma relativo all'esistenza del "bosone di Higgs", il "Santo Graal" della fisica delle particelle elementari, potrebbe essere oramai vicino alla soluzione: la conferenza stampa in programma oggi al Cern potrebbe dissipare gli ultimi dubbi.

LENTA·RU вторник, Прогресс
издание Rambler Media Group

04.07.2012, 12:13:02 Версия для печати | PDA



Изображение с сайта CERN

Физики обнаружили претендента на роль бозона Хиггса

Physicists discover a candidate for the boson Higgs

What is this boson?

We still don't know exactly what it *is*!

Is there 1 Higgs boson, or more?
Is it point-like, or composite?
Is it spin 0, or not?
Are all probabilities as predicted, or not?

Red answer = "New Physics"!

Beyond the Higgs:

New physics beyond the Standard Model is likely…

A major discovery in physics

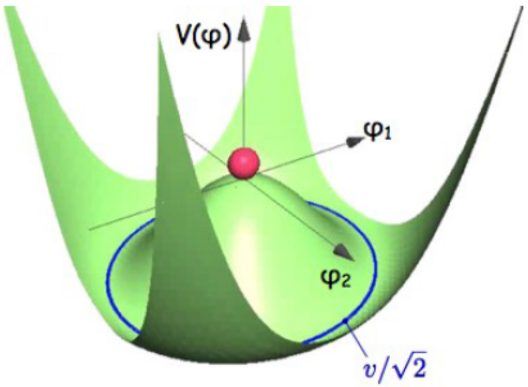
The **new boson** is either the SM Higgs or a Higgs-like particle

Electroweak symmetry breaking is very likely due to some kind of Higgs field

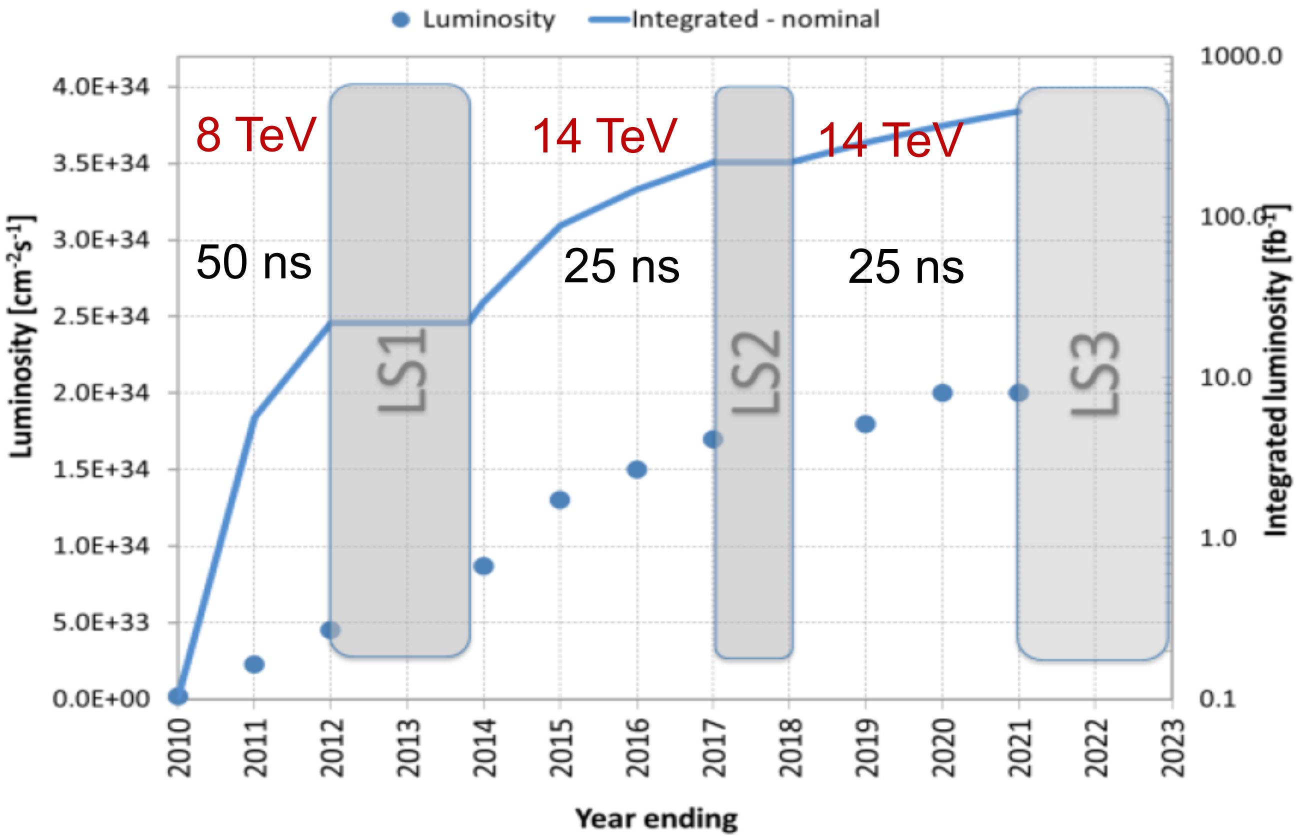
The hypothesis that the **space is filled with a Higgs field** since the origin of the Universe is a plausible assumption.

A new framework to understand the Universe. Cosmological models become more plausible:

- The Universe inflation after the big-bang
- Energy of a Higgs-like field as the source of all matter in the Universe



LHC projections



14 TeV

HL-LHC

Luminosity-leveled at 5×10^{34} Hz/cm^2

7×10^{33} Hz/cm^2
30 fb^{-1}

LS1

2×10^{34} Hz/cm^2
300 fb^{-1}

LS3

10^{35} Hz/cm^2
3000 fb^{-1}

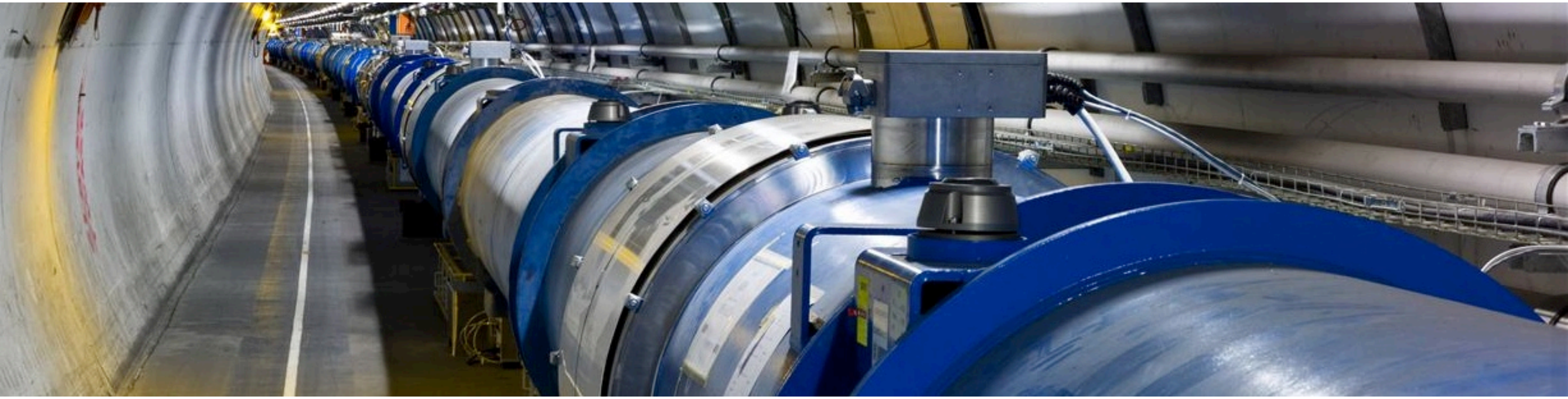
CMS Upgrades: Phase 1 Upgrade

Phase 2 Upgrade

End of Lecture 1

Additional material

Why accelerators?

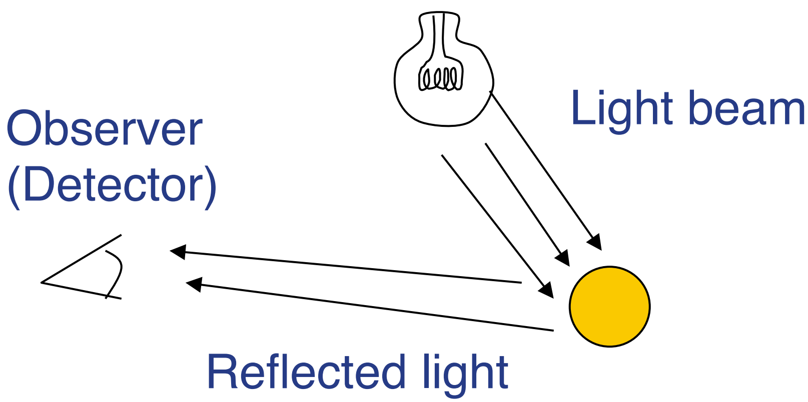


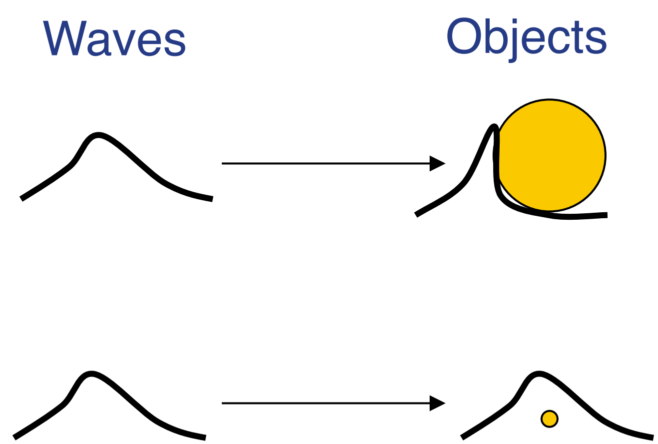
Let there be light

How do we see an object

Light is reflected by objects and detected in the eyes. An image is reconstructed in the brain.

Light is not reflected by objects smaller than the wave length





Wave length of visible light is ~ 0.5 micron
The energy of the photons is 2.5 eV   ($p=1/\lambda$)

(1 micrometer – 1 μm - is one millionth of a meter)

Particles and waves

Elementary particles have a mysterious behavior

In some situations particles behave like waves

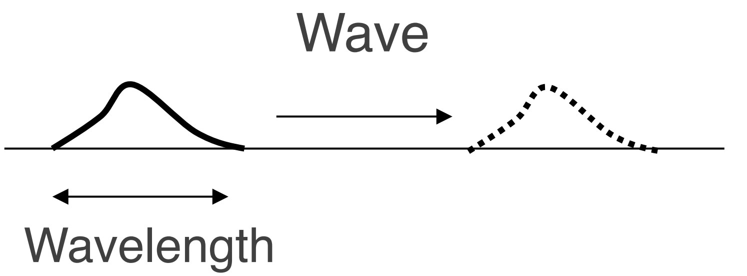
QUANTUM MECHANICS

DeBroglie (1920):

$$\lambda \quad = \quad 1 / p$$

Wavelength

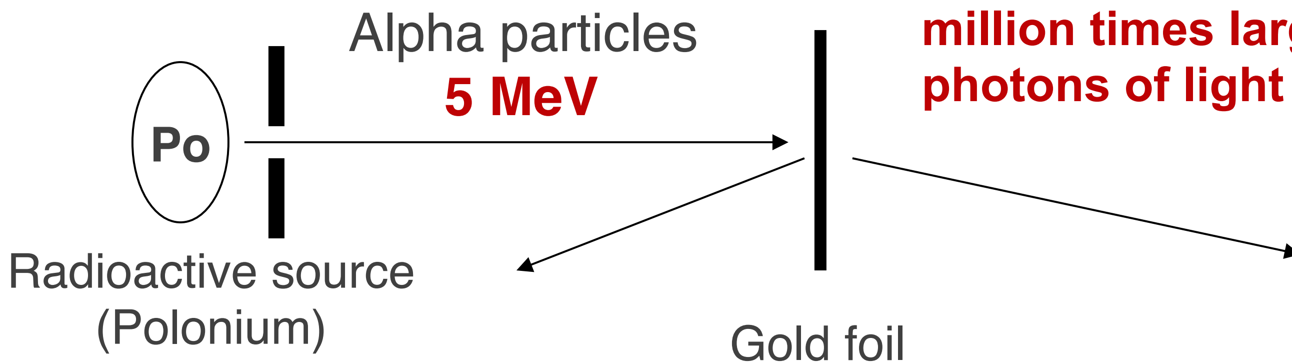
Momentum
(mass times speed)



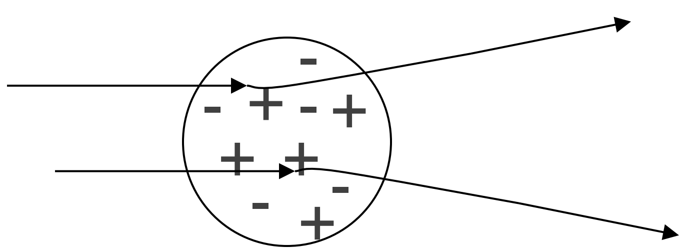
The larger is the energy (momentum)
the smaller is the wavelength

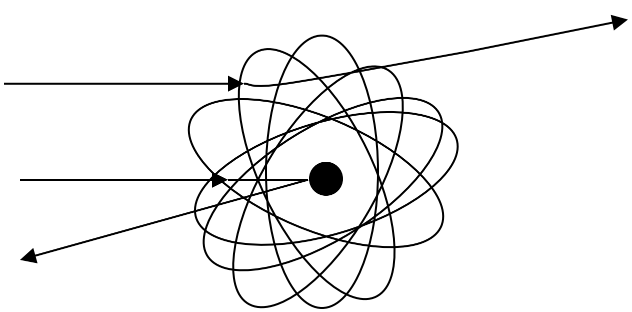
Particle beam to ‘see’ the atom

Remember the Rutherford experiment and the discovery of the structure of the atom in 1913



Energy of α’s is 2 million times larger than photons of light





Atomic model incompatible with the experimental results

The experiment revealed a very small and high density nucleus inside the atom

The most powerful microscope

The LHC allows to see objects with 10^{-20} m

Light	Atom	Proton	Quarks	?
10^{-7} m	10^{-10} m	10^{-15} m	$< 10^{-18}$ m	10^{-20} m

1 / 1000 → 1 / 100,000 → 1 / 1000 → 1 /100

Optical microscope
1 eV

LHC
10^{13} eV

10 000 000 000 000

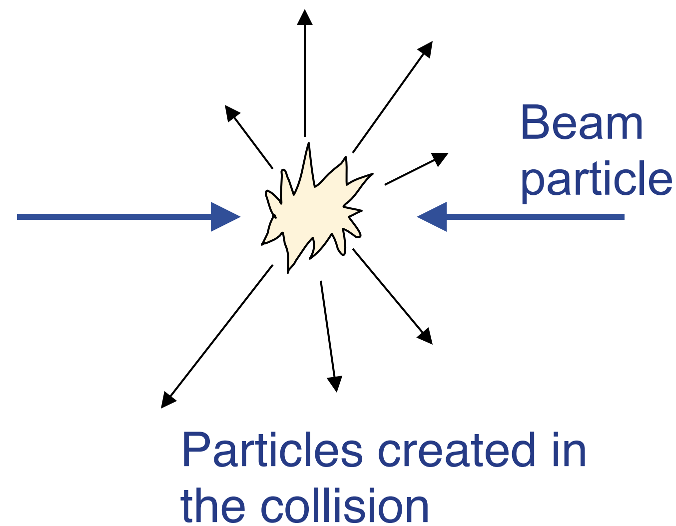
Ten million million times more resolution power

$E=m.c^2$

Mass is transformed in energy at power nuclear reactors

Energy is transformed in mass at accelerators

The kinetic energy of the beam particles is transformed in the mass of other particles created in the collision

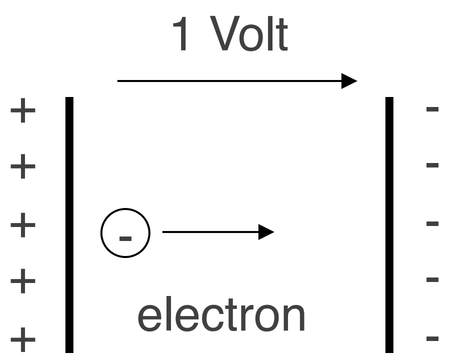


The mass of particles is equal to energy necessary to produce them

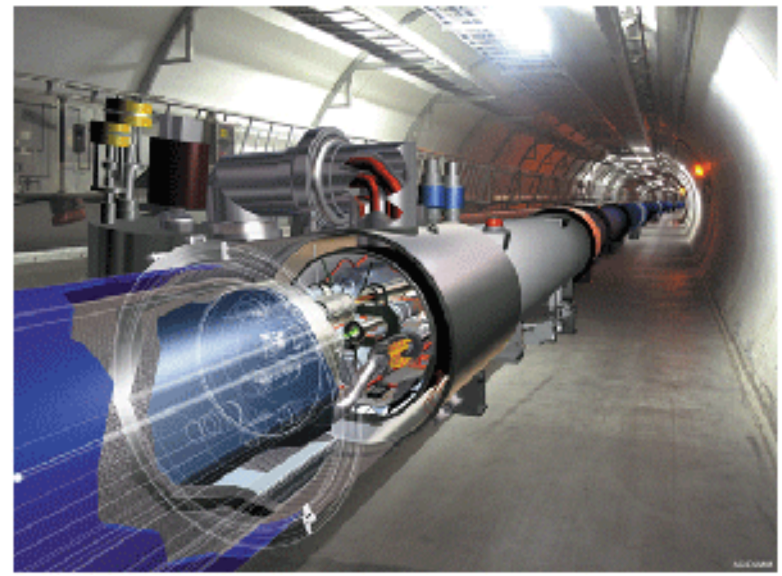
Heavy particles need very high energy accelerators to be created

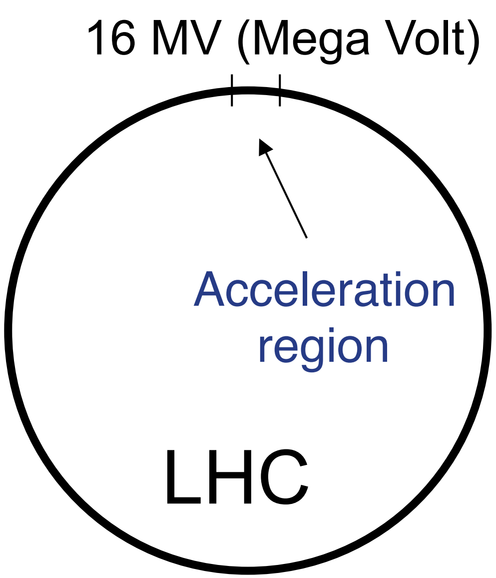
Accelerators

Elementary particles are accelerated in electric fields



The electron gets an energy of 1 electron-volt (eV)





LHC - Large Hadron Collider

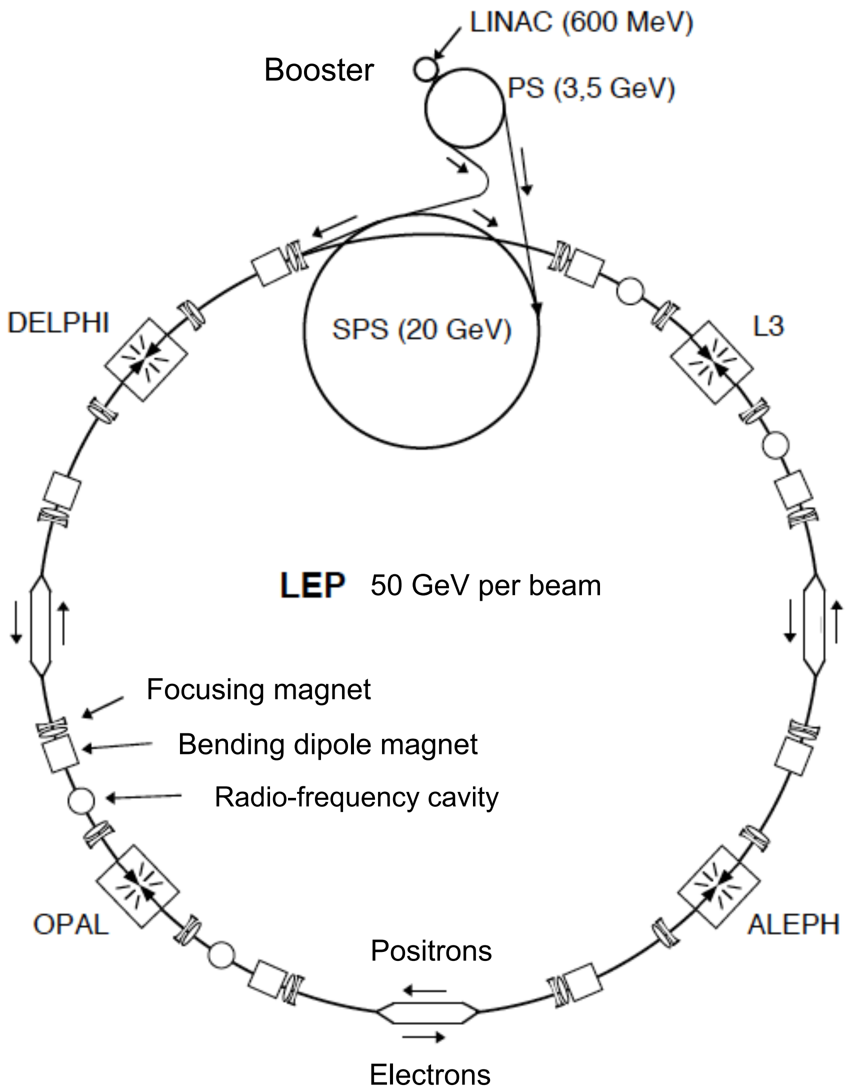
Protons get an energy of 7 TeV

7.10^{12} eV =

7 000 000 000 000 eV =

7 million million eV

Colliders

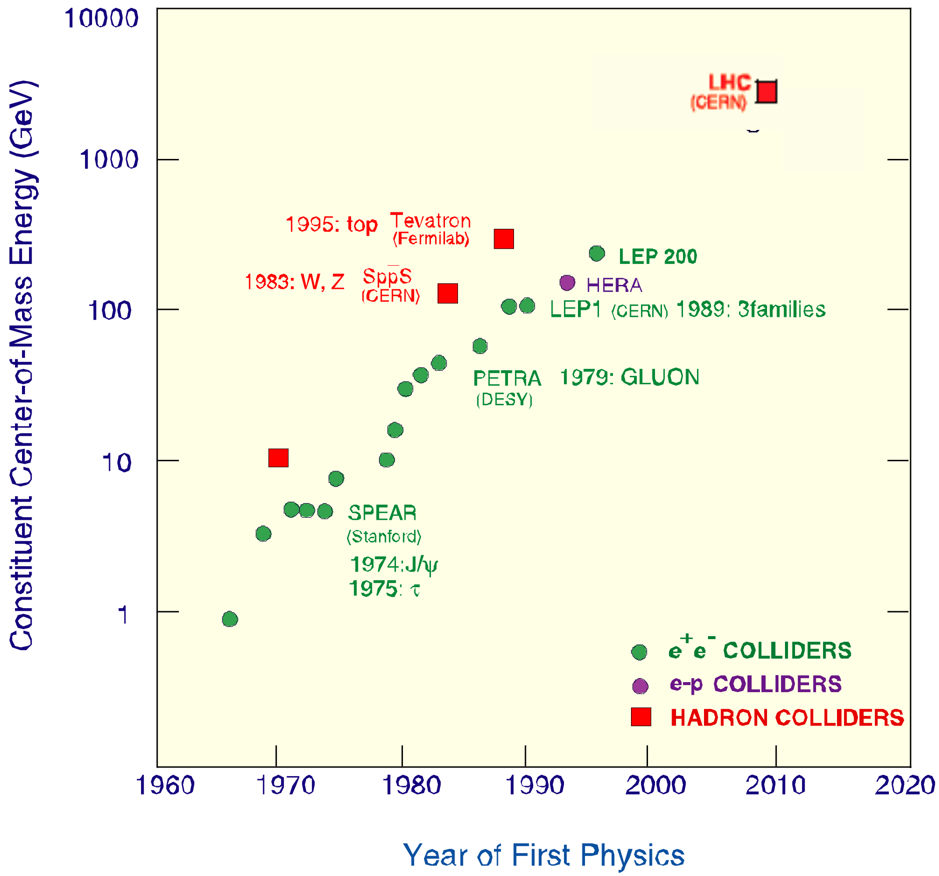


Colliding beams:
the path to higher energy

Energy available to produce heavy particles:

- Beam-Target:
  $\sqrt{s} = E_{CM} = \sqrt{2.E_{beam}.m}$
- Beam-Beam:
  $\sqrt{s} = E_{CM} = 2.E_{beam}$

What type of accelerator ?



Proton-proton collider

The easiest path to explore a new energy domain

Search for the unexpected at ~ 1 TeV

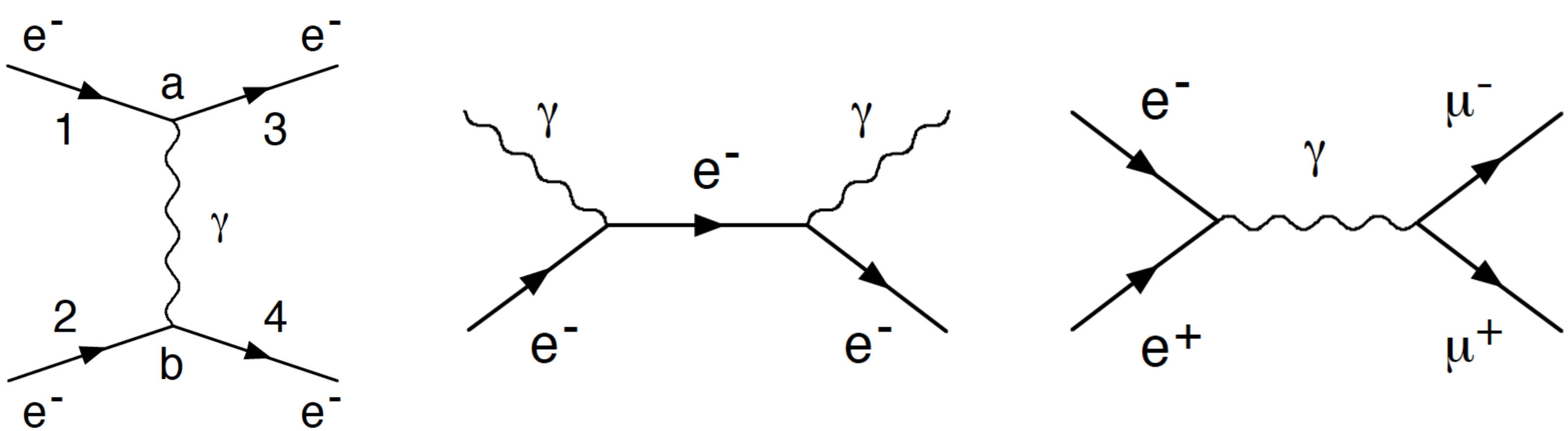
Largest possible luminosity

In about one hundred years the energy of accelerators was increased by a factor one million

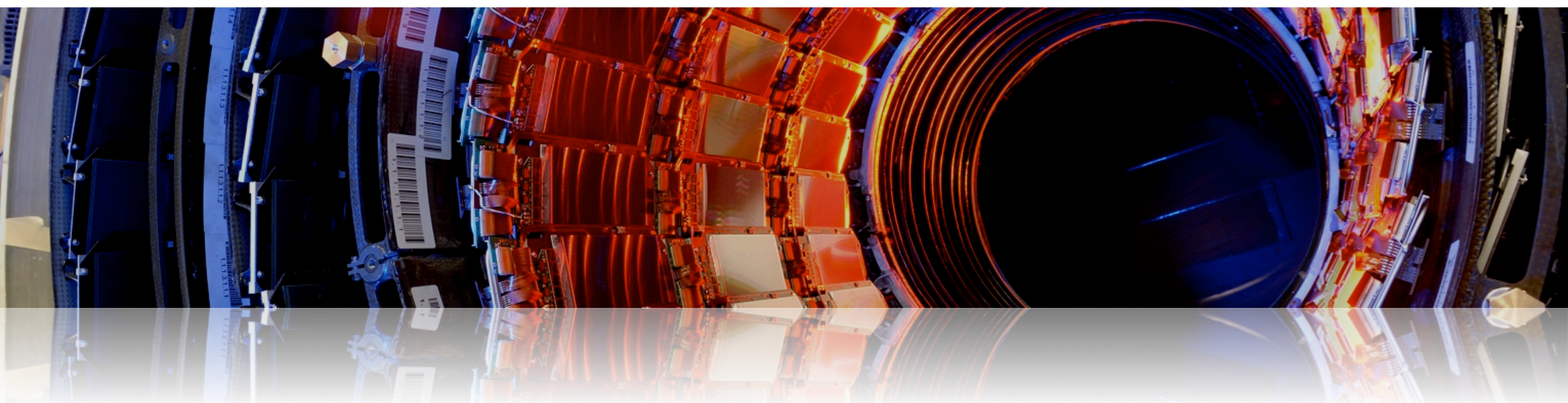
Feynman diagrams

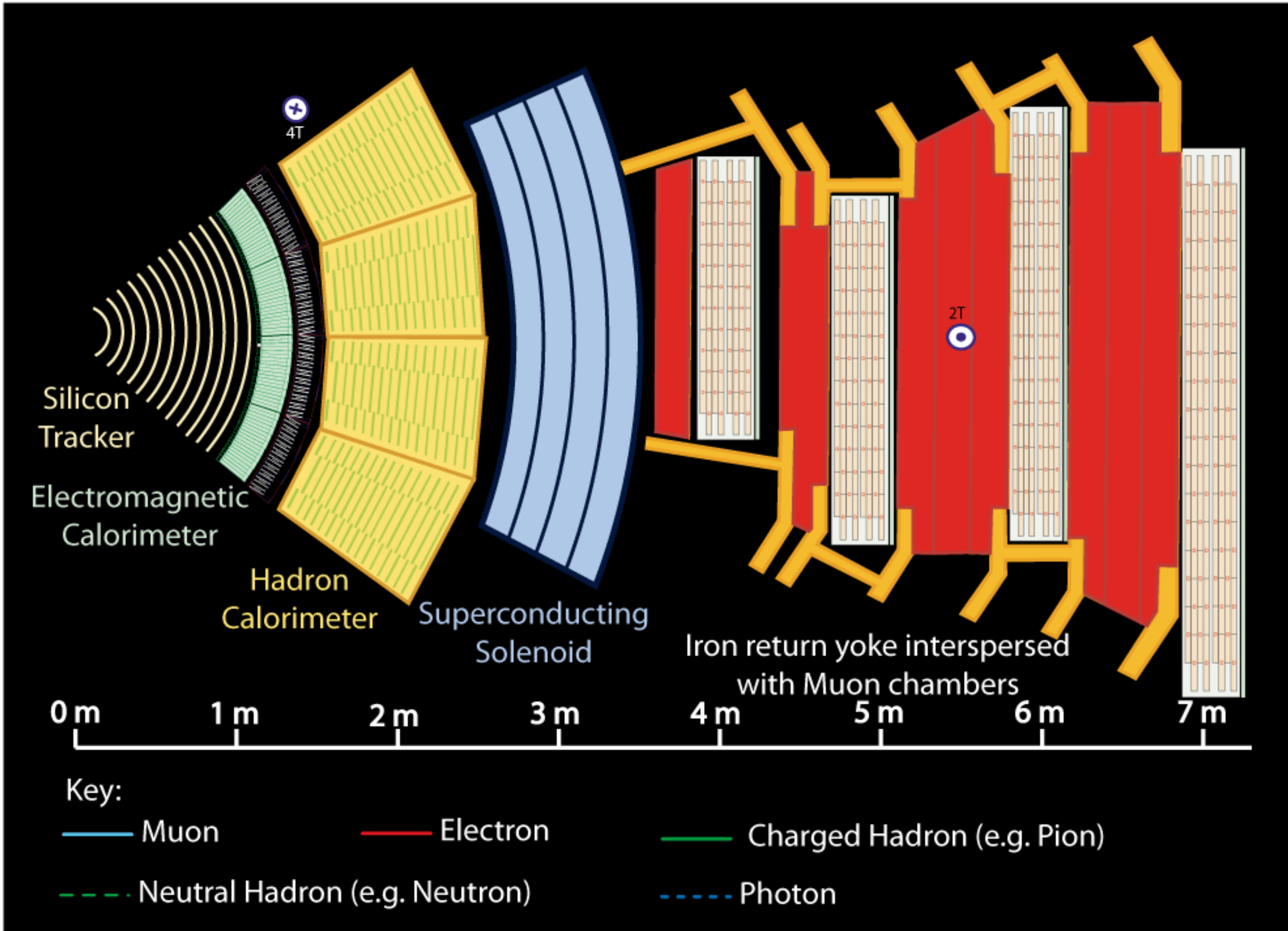
Quantum theory of the electromagnetic interaction, initiated by Dirac in 1927, required more than twenty years to reach the final formulation.

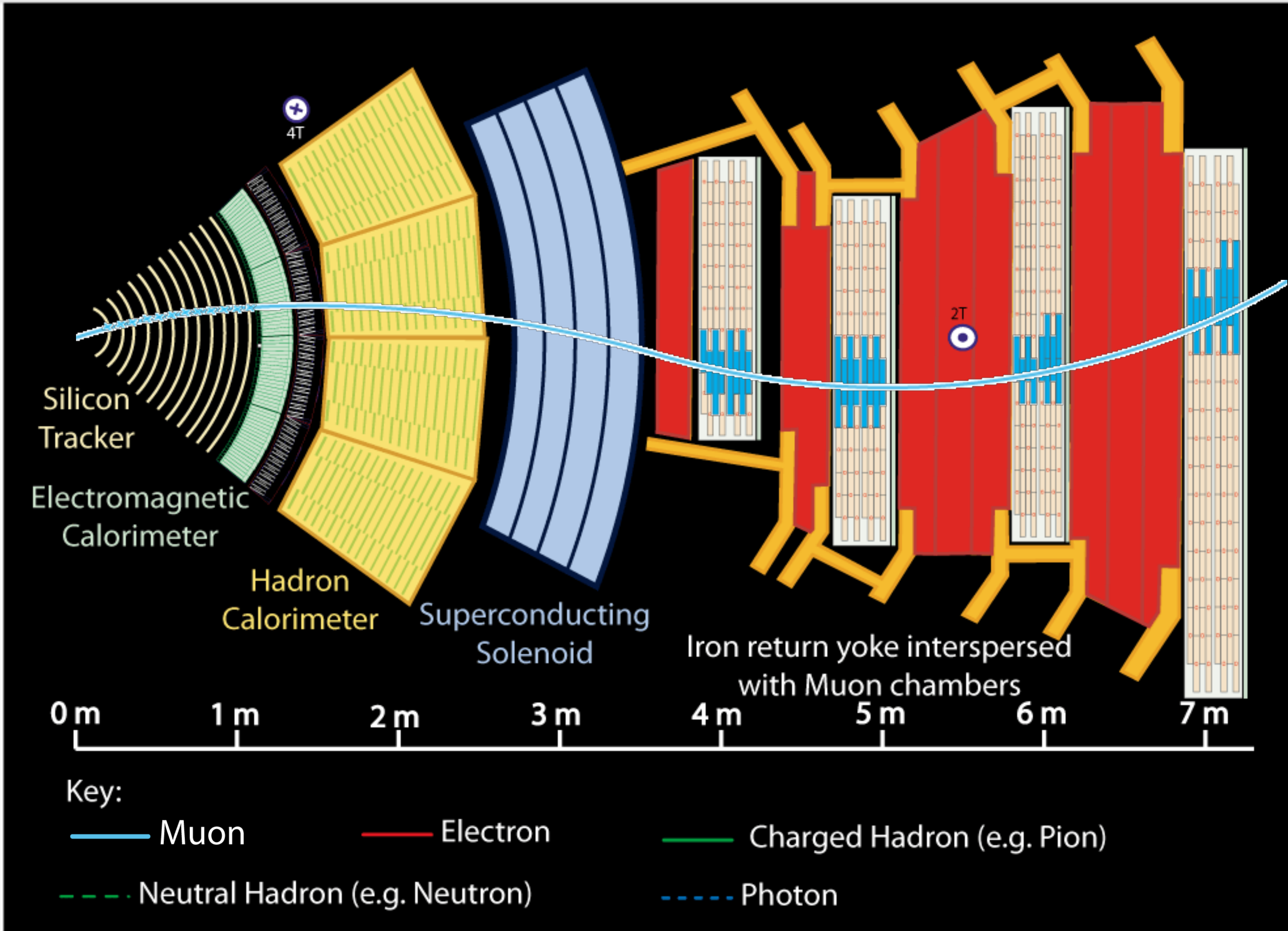
In the fifties, Richard Feynman introduced the **Feynman diagrams** which are pictorial representations of the mathematical expressions governing the behavior of particles interactions.



The Experiments




4T
Silicon Tracker
Electromagnetic Calorimeter
Hadron Calorimeter
Superconducting Solenoid
2T
Iron return yoke interspersed with Muon chambers
0 m
1 m
2 m
3 m
4 m
5 m
6 m
7 m
Key:
Muon
Electron
Charged Hadron (e.g. Pion)
Neutral Hadron (e.g. Neutron)
Photon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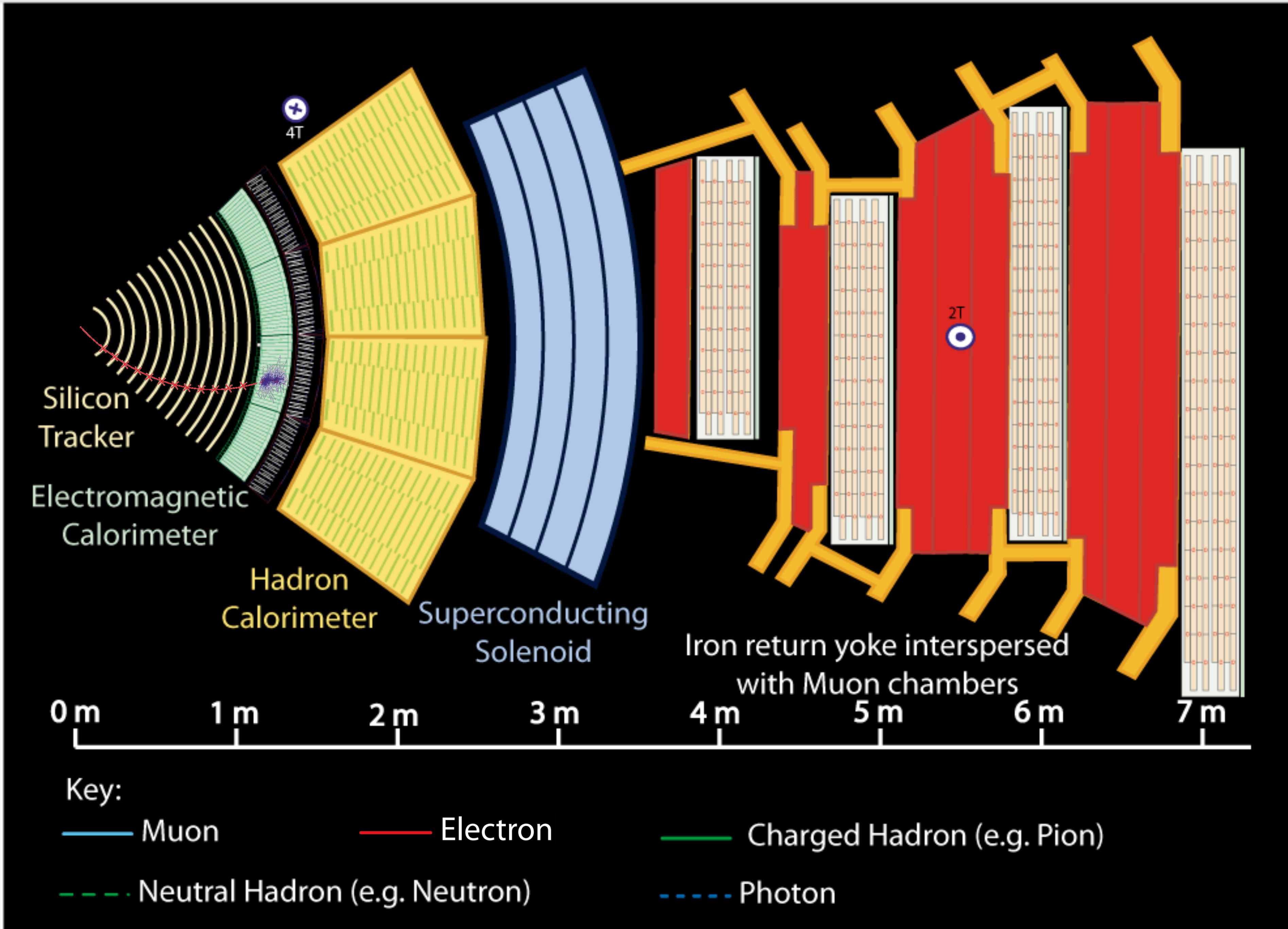
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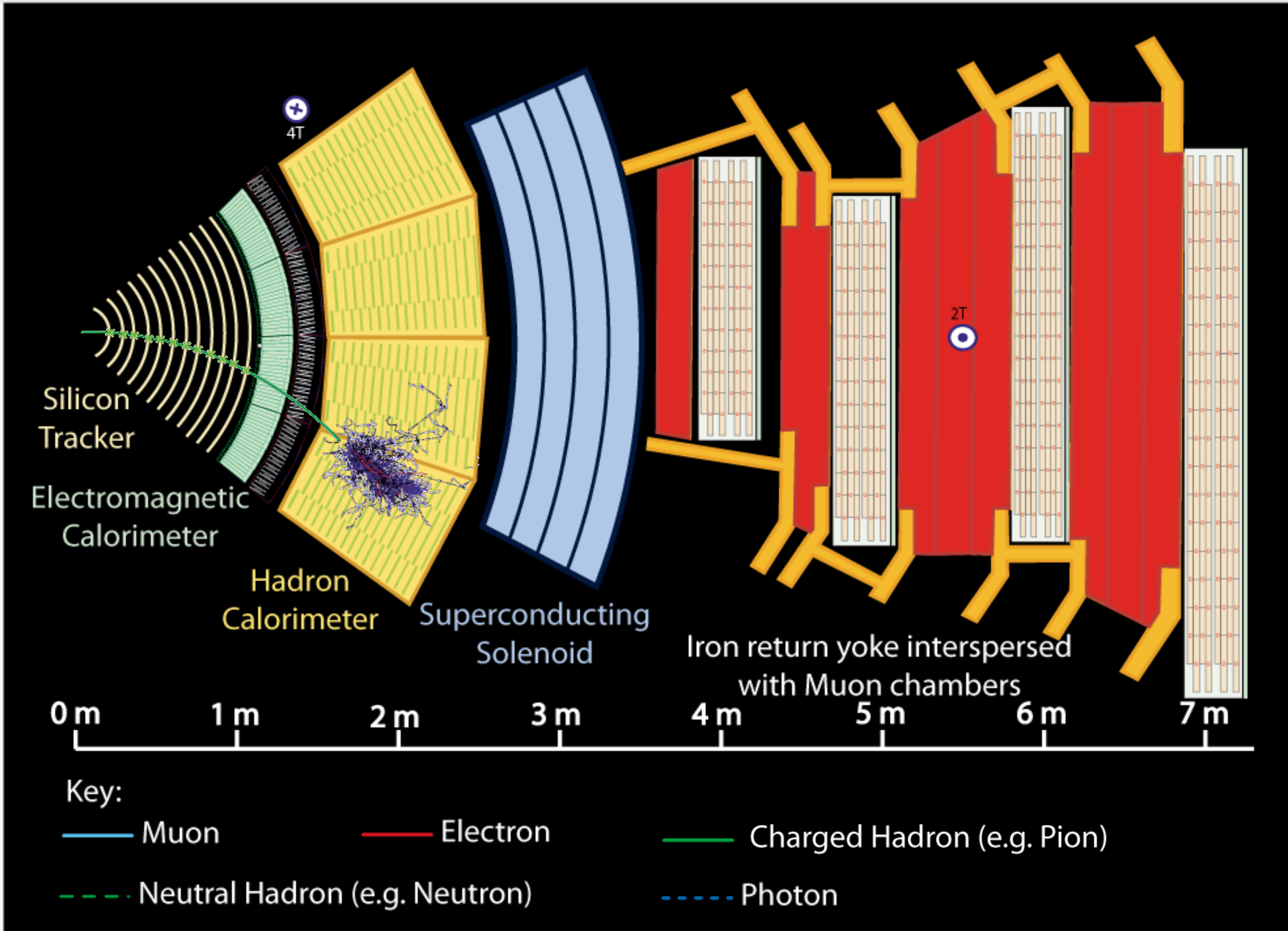
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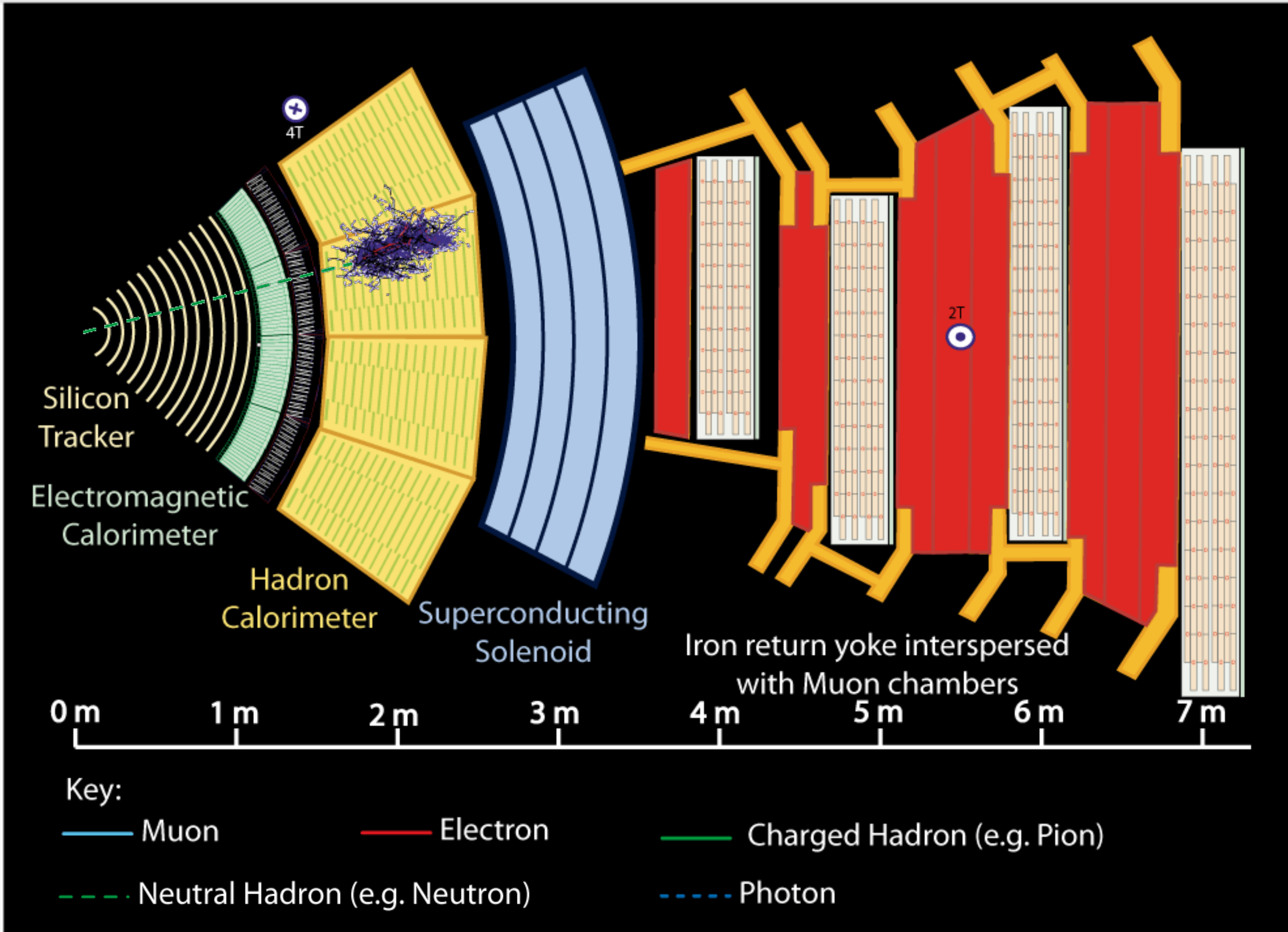
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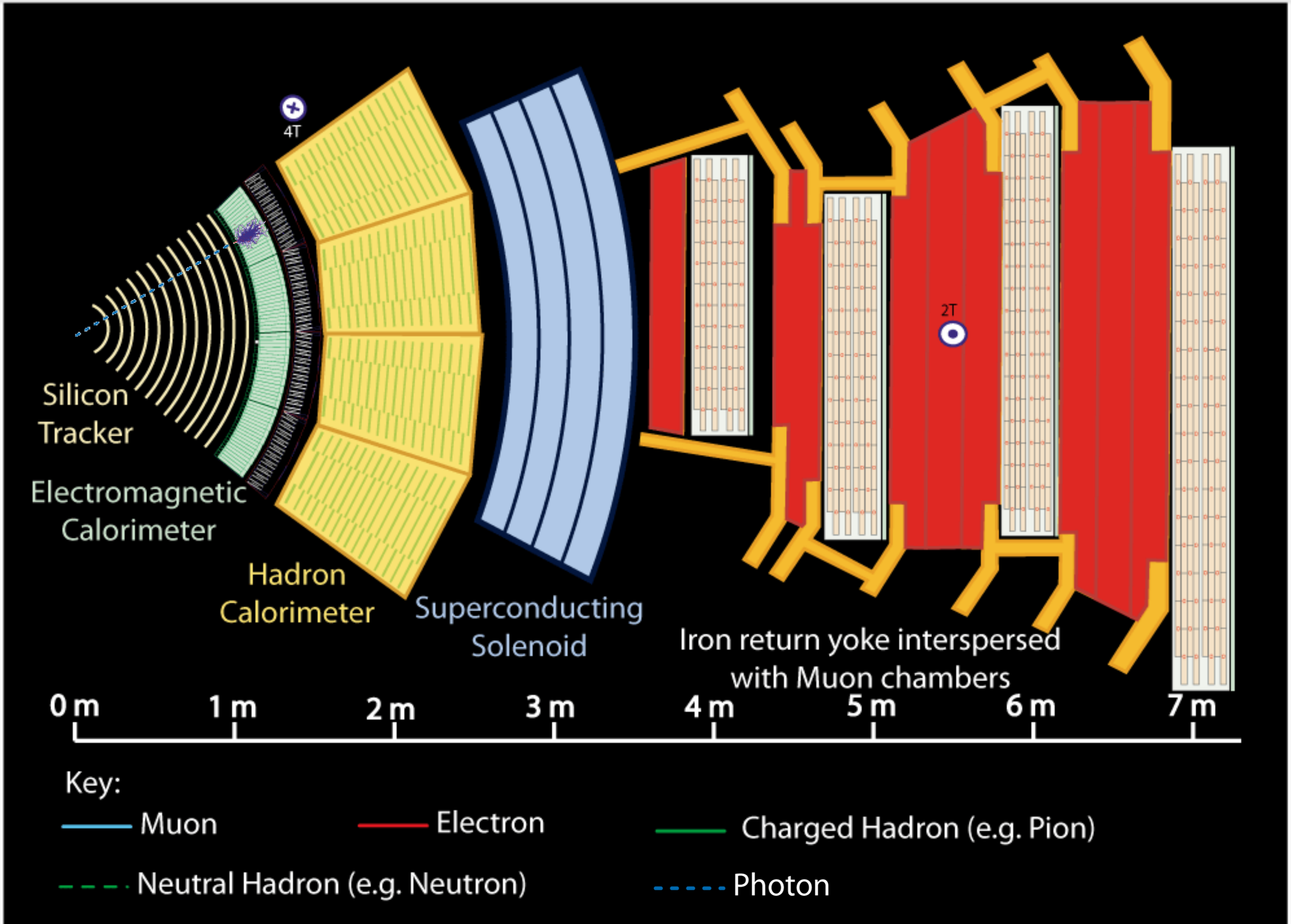
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