



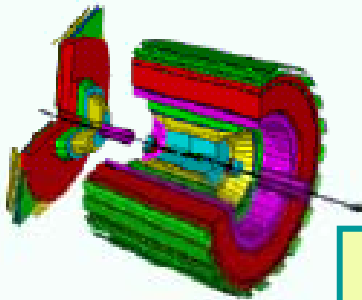
# DELPHI Experiment

DEtector with Lepton, Photon and Hadron Identification

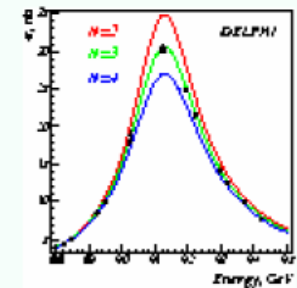


## The DELPHI Organization

### The DELPHI Detector



### Physics Results



DELPHI final meeting 29 May 2008

# Remembrances of data analysis at LEP1

*and a look at ILC  $e+e-$  collider*

*Hum!*

*Ah!*

Jean-Eudes Augustin

# LEP1 era

- Back to 1989-1995: 12 to 19 years ago, this is a lot!  
*...In those days, very few of us were white haired*
- My memory is not good, I know it is biased, and worse, I have dumped many old papers.
- I am no historian, DELPHI published results speak for ourself.

**«Memory is the past, History opens the future»**

So my plan is

- 1) to gather my memories and may be entertain you.
- 2) to try and speak about things of interest **now**

# “How an active data taking experiment should **best** be organised ?”

DELPHI did set-up at various times

whatever organ was needed for its smooth and effective operation:

CB, DEC, Delphi Weeks, TCP, SCOOP, Running Panel, pit meetings, Software panel, Analysis teams and panel, Production Steering panel, Software weeks, tasks forces, Speaker's Bureau, etc.

My notes of DEC, 24 oct 1989: UA,PB,DT,JD,POH,FR,JL,LV,HJH,EL,(JVA,GK)

*(Ugo, Paul, Daniel, Jürgen, Per-Olof, François, Jacques, Luigi, Hans-Jürgen, Egil, Jim, George)*

*« U.A. very unhappy about Delphi.*

*Data taking and data analysis are bound to fail ... disaster...*

*We have to get organized... people are desperate down in the pit... »*

So it was sometimes painful,

but it is more or less what a collaboration is undergoing during its lifetime:

1: It should have the **best (Ugo)** as Spokesperson!

Was this the result?

## DELPHI TEAM CONVENERERS:

T 1: Scan and asymmetry with $e^+e^-$ .	Convenors: P.Siegrist & G.Zumerle.
T 2: Scan and asymmetry with $\mu^+\mu^-$ .	Convenors: G.Mitselmacher & P.Renton.
T 3: Asymmetry and polarization with $\tau^+\tau^-$ .	Convenors: A.Ruiz & D.Treille.
T 4: Scanning with hadrons.	Convenors: H.Wahlen & M.Winter.
T 5: Neutral higgsos.	Convenors: G.Grosetti & V.Obraztsov.
T 6: New particles in simple topology.	Convenors: M.Pimenta & F.Richard.
T 7: New heavy particles.	Convenors: S.Katsanevas & R.Moller.
T 8: Neutrino counting.	Convenor: A.Firestone.
T 9: Anomalous ionization.	Convenors: P.Baillon & I.Herbst.
T 10: Hadronic final states.	Convenors: W.De Boer & J.Drees.
T 11: Heavy Flavour Physics. Temporary	Convenor: M.Mazzucato & P.Roudeau.
T 12: Second-family Quarks.	Convenors: A.de Angelis & T.Ekelof
T 13: Photon-Photon Physics.	Convenor: F.Kapusta.

P.Ratoff will coordinate common papers of teams 1 to 3.  
F.Richard will coordinate common papers of teams 5 to 7.

The following People are part of this group:

L.Pape  
R.Gokieli  
J.Wickens  
G.Grosdidier  
W.Venus  
A.Read

Software Project  
Production Project  
Physics Analysis  
VM  
Alignment  
Luminosity

2: and it should have  
the **best** people,  
physicists and esp.  
**doctoral students**

Summary of my memories

For number crunching and computing power,  
VM was our original support,  
but was not able to cope with the charge

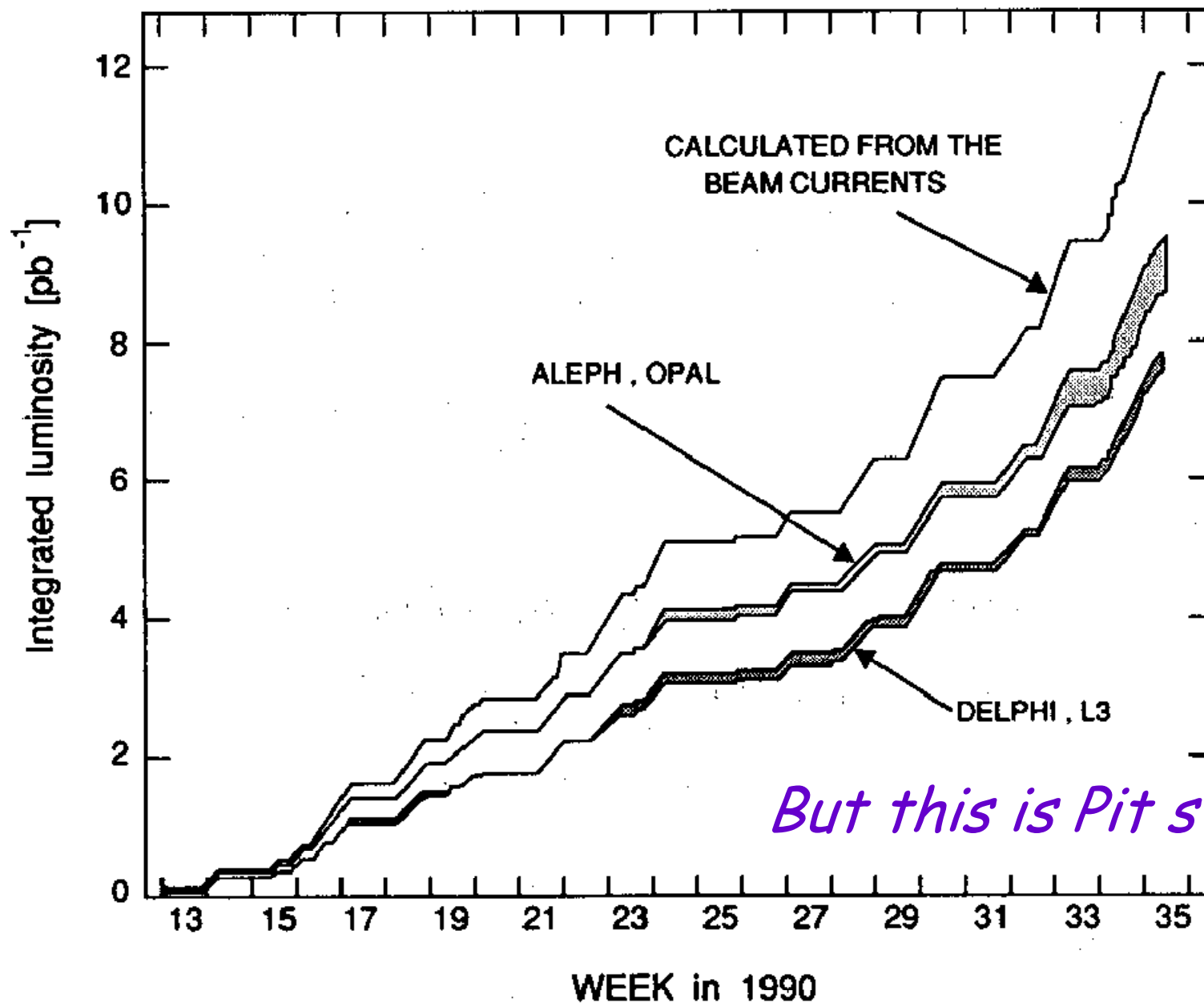
The advent of 'microVAX' farms progressively saved us  
DELFARM with DSTANA

**Luc**, Nick, Gilbert, Ryszard, Antonio,  
Jean-Claude, Mirco, Gianni, and farm shifters,  
John, Maria-Elena, Pedro,  
and Wilbur, Hans-Jörg, Yura, Gian, Alan, Anita  
plus outside centers

...and all those I have missed

In fact, **the incredible dedication** of DELPHI'sts,  
...and **Moore's law** (*Workstations, Exabytes...*)  
(plus **money from Italy** and a few others)  
allowed data analysis to proceed.

Some problems came from outside: luminosity in DELPHI...!



*But this is Pit story!*

The result:

## Determination of $Z^0$ resonance parameters and couplings from its hadronic and leptonic decays

### Abstract

From measurements of the cross-sections for  $e^+e^- \rightarrow$  hadrons and the cross-sections and forward-backward charge asymmetries for  $e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-$ ,  $\mu^+\mu^-$  and  $\tau^+\tau^-$  at several centre of mass energies around the  $Z^0$  pole with the DELPHI apparatus, using approximately 150,000 hadronic and leptonic events from 1989 and 1990, one determines the following  $Z^0$  parameters: the mass and total width  $M_Z = 91.177 \pm 0.022$  GeV,  $\Gamma_Z = 2.465 \pm 0.020$  GeV, the hadronic and leptonic partial widths  $\Gamma_h = 1.726 \pm 0.019$  GeV,  $\Gamma_l = 83.4 \pm 0.8$  MeV, the invisible width  $\Gamma_{inv} = 488 \pm 17$  MeV, the ratio of hadronic over leptonic partial widths  $R_Z = 20.70 \pm 0.29$  and the Born level hadronic peak cross-section  $\sigma_0 = 41.84 \pm 0.45$  nb. A flavour-independent measurement of the leptonic cross-section gives very consistent results to those presented above ( $\Gamma_l = 83.7 \pm 0.8$  MeV). From these results the number of light neutrino species is determined to be  $N_\nu = 2.94 \pm 0.10$ . The individual leptonic widths obtained are:  $\Gamma_e = 82.4 \pm 1.2$  MeV,  $\Gamma_\mu = 86.9 \pm 2.1$  MeV and  $\Gamma_\tau = 82.7 \pm 2.4$  MeV. Assuming universality, the squared vector and axial-vector couplings of the  $Z^0$  to charged leptons are:  $\bar{V}_l^2 = 0.0003 \pm 0.0010$  and  $\bar{A}_l^2 = 0.2508 \pm 0.0027$ . These values correspond to the electroweak parameters:  $\rho_{eff} = 1.003 \pm 0.011$  and  $\sin^2\theta_W^{eff} = 0.241 \pm 0.009$ . Within the Minimal Standard Model (MSM), the results can be expressed in terms of a single parameter:  $\sin^2\theta_W^{MS} = 0.2338 \pm 0.0027$ . All these values are in good agreement with the predictions of the MSM. A fit yields  $43 < m_{top} < 215$  GeV at the 95% level. Finally, the measured values of  $\Gamma_Z$  and  $\Gamma_{inv}$  are used to derive lower mass bounds for possible new particles.

**A fit yields  $43 < m_{top} < 215$  GeV at the 95% level.**

$43 < m_{\text{top}} < 215 \text{ GeV}$  at the 95% level.

Other LEP expts in 1991:

Aleph  $M_{\text{top}} = 120 \pm 40 \pm 3_{M_Z} \pm 1_{\alpha_s} \pm 20_{M_{\text{Higgs}}} \text{ GeV}$

L3  $m_t = 193_{-69}^{+52} \pm 16 \text{ (Higgs) GeV.}$

Opal  $M_t < 218 \text{ GeV}$  at 95% confidence level.

long before the Tevatron direct detection :

174	$\pm 10$	$+13$ $-12$
199	$+19$ $-21$	$\pm 22$

ABE

ABACHI

94E CDF

95 D0



# Comparison of Grand Unified Theories with electroweak and strong Coupling Constants measured at LEP

Published in **Phys.Lett.B260:447-455,1991.**

TOPCITE = 1000+

Ugo Amaldi\*

CERN, Geneva, Switzerland

Wim de Boer and Hermann Fürstenauf†

Institut für Experimentelle Kernphysik,  
Universität Karlsruhe, D-7500 Karlsruhe

## Abstract

Using the renormalization group equations one can evolve the electroweak and strong coupling constants, as measured at LEP, to higher energies in order to test the ideas of Grand Unified Theories, which predict that the three coupling constants become equal at a single unification point. With data from the DELPHI Collaboration we find that in the minimal *non-supersymmetric* Standard Model with one Higgs doublet a single unification point is excluded by more than 7 standard deviations. In contrast, the minimal *supersymmetric* Standard Model leads to good agreement with a single unification scale of  $10^{16.0 \pm 0.3} \text{ GeV}$ . Such a large scale is compatible with the present lower limits on the proton lifetime. The best fit is obtained for a SUSY scale around 1000 GeV and limits are derived as function of the strong coupling constant. The unification point is sensitive to the number of Higgs doublets and only the minimal SUSY model with two Higgs doublets is compatible with GUT unification, if one takes the present limits on the proton lifetime into account.

*The most cited paper  
coming out of DELPHI  
was **not** a DELPHI collaboration paper  
(and in my opinion rightly so)*

# CONFERENCES 1990

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## January

<i>Rice APS</i>	A. Firestone (Ames), I. Herbst (Wuppertal)
<i>Spating</i>	G. Jarlskog (Lund)
<i>Aspen</i>	A. Read (Oslo)
<i>Moriond</i>	K. Moenig (Wuppertal)

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## March 4-10

<i>Moriond</i>	M. Winter (Strasbourg), P. Vaz (Lisboa), G. Wormser (Orsay)
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## March 11-23

<i>Moriond</i>	H. Wahlen (Wuppertal), A. De Angelis (Udine)
----------------	--

## March 18-23

<i>LaThuile</i>	T. Camporesi (CERN/Bologna), M. Dam (Oslo)
-----------------	--

## March 27-31

<i>PASCOS '90</i>	P. Kluit (Brussels)
<i>XVIII IMFP Santander</i>	J. Marcos

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## April

<i>Washington APS</i>	E. Rosenberg (Ames)
<i>Poland-Kasimierz</i>	Y. Sacquin (Saclay)
<i>Japan-Osaka</i>	B. King (Liverpool)

---

## June 21-23

<i>Physics in collision</i>	F. Richard (Orsay)
<i>Neutrino '90</i>	J. Drees
<i>Quark '90 Tbilissi</i>	R. Moeller

---

## July 4-7

<i>SLAC summer school</i>	W. DeBoer (Karlsruhe)
---------------------------	-----------------------

## July 17

<i>QCD Montpellier</i>	R. Pain, D. Bloch, M. Hahn
<i>Singapour</i>	U. Amaldi, P. Renton, B. Koene, R. Zitoun, W. Adams H. Mueller

---

But nothing would have happened without «the pit»

D. Spokesman (RP) : *P.S.L. Booth*

COP  
Coordination  
Panel

Chairman : U. Amaldi

*Members of DEC*

+

C. Bricman  
Ph. Gavillet  
J.J. Hernandez  
H. Herr  
L. Pape  
W. Trischuk  
G. Valenti

+

Run Coordinator  
of the month

DELPHI CHART

17/09/92

*and many others...*



Project Leaders

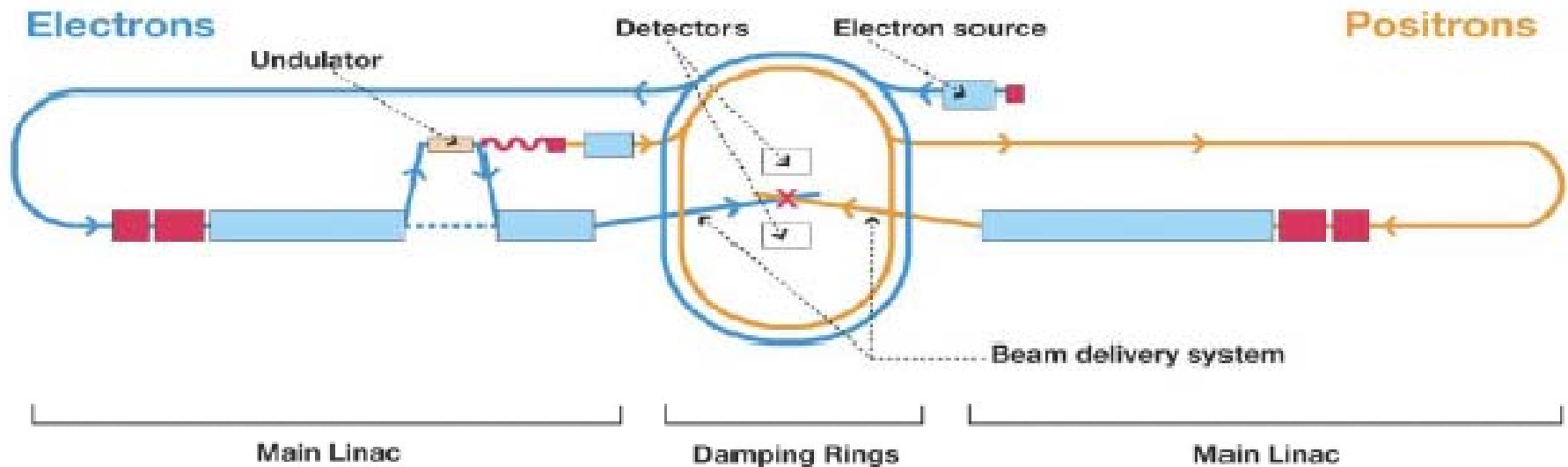
Barrel RICH : B. D'Almagne  
DAS Hardware Project : Ph. Gavillet  
DAS Software Project : F. Harris  
FEMC : I. Lippi  
Forward Chambers : G. Leder/J. Drees  
Forward RICH : O. Ullaland  
Gas System : RC. Brown  
Hadron Calorimeter : AM. Wetherell  
HPC : S. Ragazzi  
Inner Detector : J. Timmermans  
Microvertex Detector : H. Dijkstra  
Microvertex Upgrade : M. Tyndel  
Muon Chambers : A. Segar  
Off-Line Software : L. Pape  
Outer Detector : R. Pain  
Production Project : JJ. Hernandez  
SAT : A. Read  
Scintillators : A. Ferrer  
STIC : T. Camporesi  
TPC : P. Siegrist  
Trigger Project : G. Valenti  
VSAT : G. Rinaudo

So much for the past,

let's look into the future!

# International Linear Collider

**electron-positron collider, 200 to 500 GeV in e+e- c.m**



Since Saariselka in 1991,

## Numerous international workshops on the future of particle physics

*A common view has emerged:*

- The **Terascale energy** should provide answers on the **fundamental mechanisms governing our universe**.
- From Colliders (LEP/SLC and Tevatron) results, one expects at least a light **Higgs detectable at LHC**.
- Discovering Higgs at LHC **is** very important !
- **The next step** is understanding the origin of the **Electro-Weak Symmetry Breaking mechanism** and this calls for **precise and complete** mass, spin and coupling (ttH,ZHH) determinations, ideal with the clean environment of an e<sup>+</sup>e<sup>-</sup> collider as ILC.



# Beyond Standard Model physics

- More speculative are the **new physics scales** which will be revealed by LHC but ILC with high *Luminosity* and with Polarized  $e^-$  ( $>80\%$ ) can **explore indirectly** physics well beyond LHC ( $Z'$ , KK excitations)
- This is only true if errors from *Luminosity*, Polarization and Energy, and from theory are kept under control

⇒ **Very challenging goals**

Future ILC Options will be determined by findings:

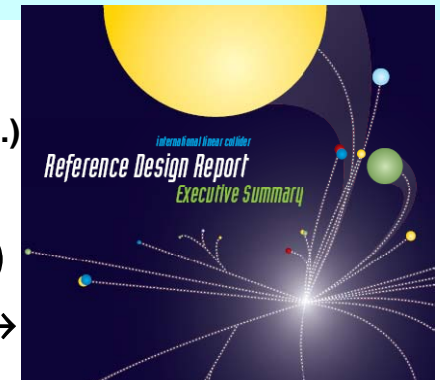
- An upgrade to 1 TeV / Polarized positrons  $P \sim 60\%$
- GigaZ ( $10^9 Z$ ) /  $e^-e^-$  (easy) /  $\gamma\gamma$  and  $\gamma e$  (not easy)
- The energy scale, 500 GeV in the first phase, is set by the most difficult ZHH and ttH channels

# ILC Progress

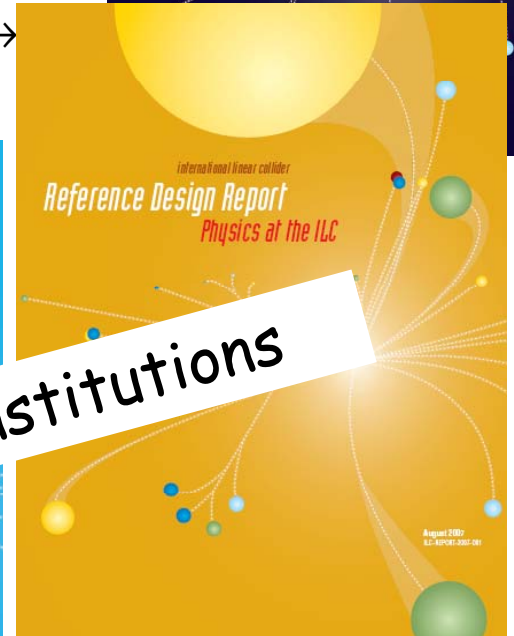
Authority: ICFA Committee **ILCSC**, chairman **E. Iarocci**

The GDE (*Global Design Effort*) Executive Committee (**Barry Barish** et al.) is coordinating the world effort towards the ILC

⇒ **Reference Design Report** issued April 2007 (4 vols.) allowed a **cost** Evaluation Ex. Summary →



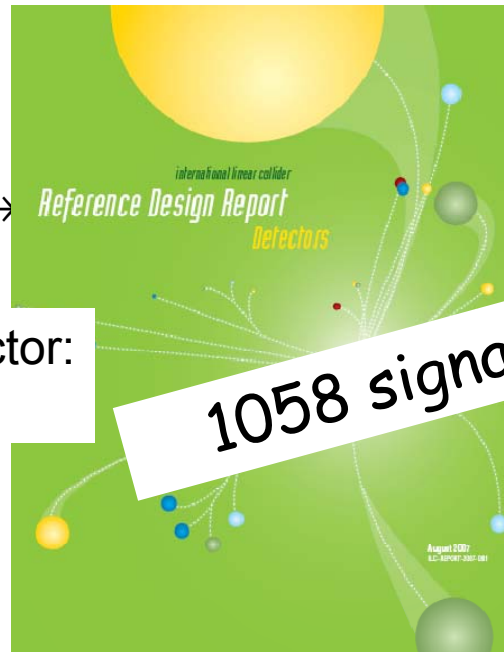
**Physics with ILC** →  
(editors K. Mönig et al.)



**Accelerators** →



**Detectors** →



Research Director:  
**Sakue Yamada**

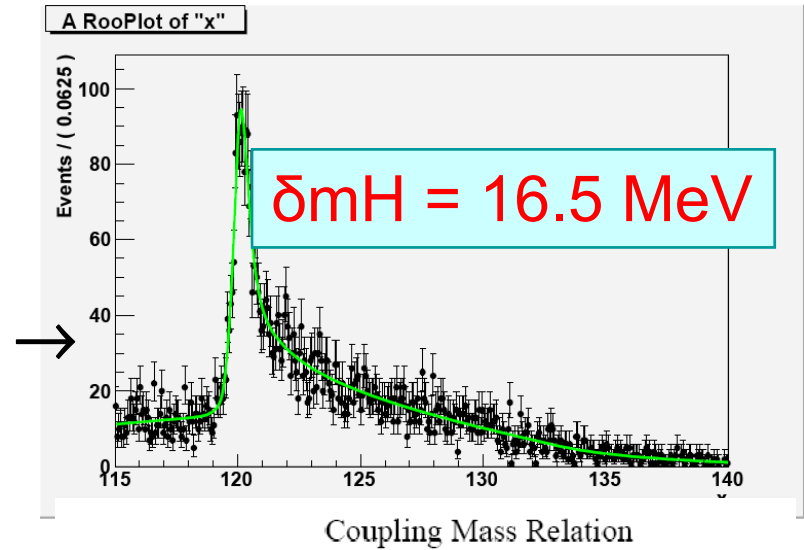
**1058 signatories from 296 institutions**

**Next: Technical Design Phase  
TDP – 2010 / 2012**

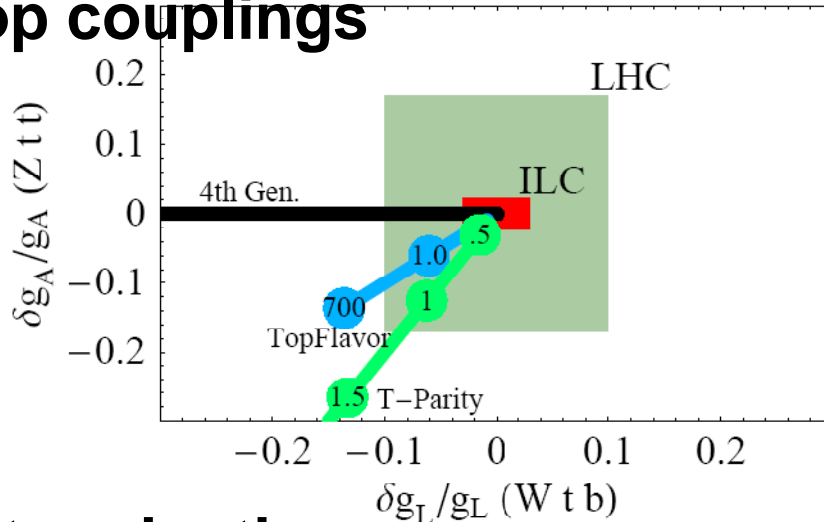


# Physics at ILC: Precision measurements for discovery physics

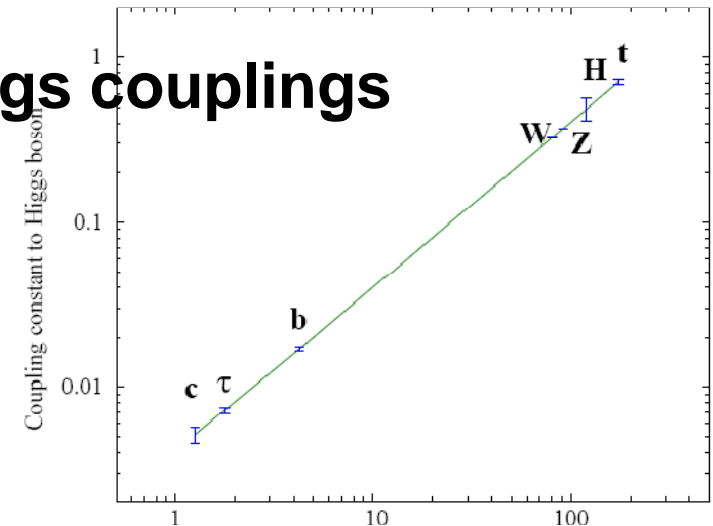
Exemples: Higgs (Invisible) decay  
( $e^+e^- \rightarrow HZ \rightarrow \mu\mu H$ ) missing mass plot



## Top couplings



## Higgs couplings



## Determination of SUSY parameters

Example of mSUGRA, using  
all previous measurements  
at LHC/ILC

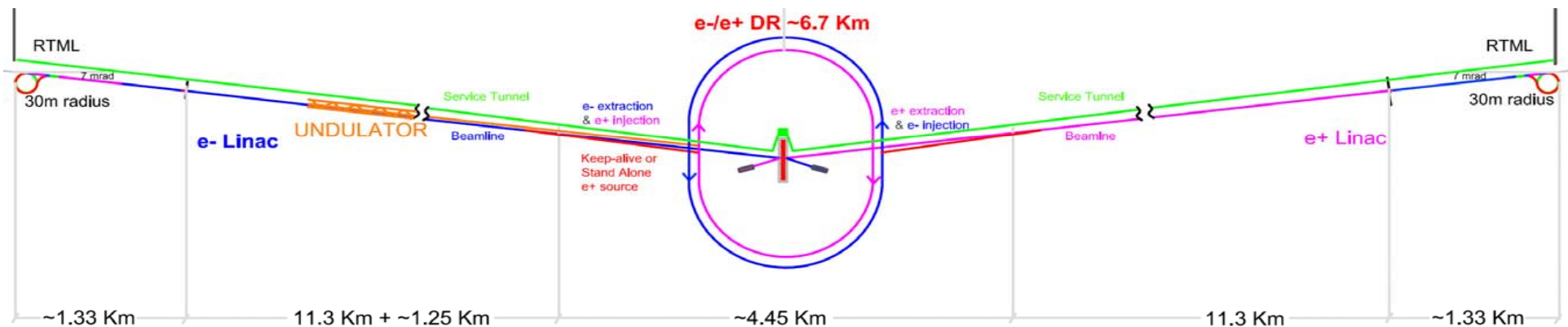
	SPS1a	LHC	ILC	LHC+ILC
$m_0$	100	$100.03 \pm 4.0$	$100.03 \pm 0.09$	$100.04 \pm 0.08$
$m_{1/2}$	250	$249.95 \pm 1.8$	$250.02 \pm 0.13$	$250.01 \pm 0.11$
$\tan \beta$	10	$9.87 \pm 1.3$	$9.98 \pm 0.14$	$9.98 \pm 0.14$
$A_0$	-100	$-99.29 \pm 31.8$	$-98.26 \pm 4.43$	$-98.25 \pm 4.13$

See Klaus Mönig lectures: [http://delphiwww.cern.ch/offline/physics\\_links/reviews.html](http://delphiwww.cern.ch/offline/physics_links/reviews.html)

# The accelerator: International Linear Collider ILC

electron-positron collider, 200 à 500 GeV in e+e- c.m.,  
 $L=2.10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{sec}^{-1}$ ,  $500 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  in 4 yrs, Polarization e- 80% (e+ 50%)

- Two 11km **supra-conducting Linacs**, 31.5 MV/m at 500 GeV
- Central Injection
  - Damping rings for electrons and for positrons
  - Positron source form undulator
- One interaction region, 14 mrad crossing angle
- Two Tunnels, total site length **31km**
- 6,6 G\$ + 14000 person·year: “cost similar to LHC one”
- Extension to 1 TeV foreseen from start



Schematic Layout of the 500 GeV Machine



# The GDE Plan and Schedule

2005

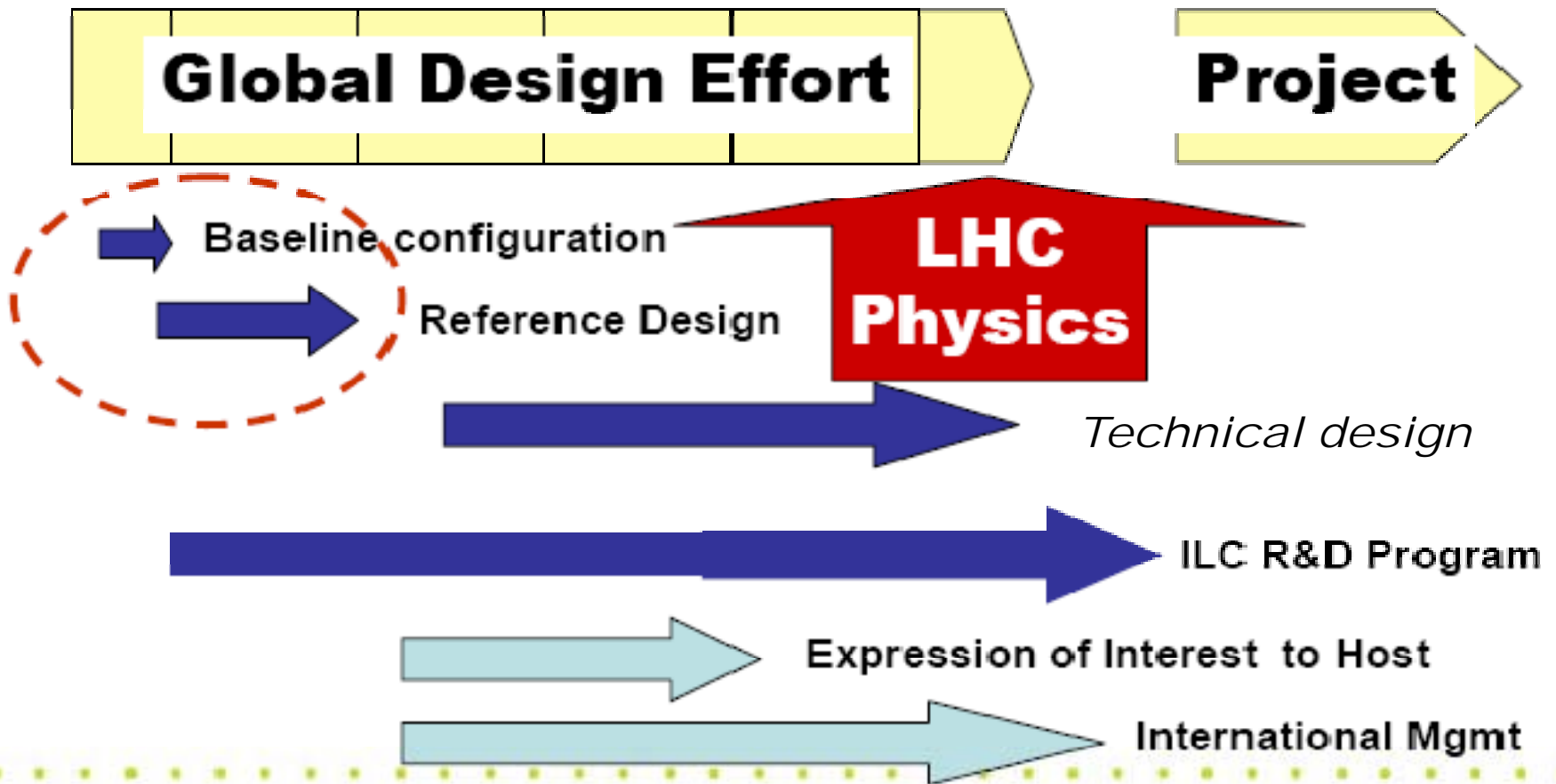
2006

2007

2008

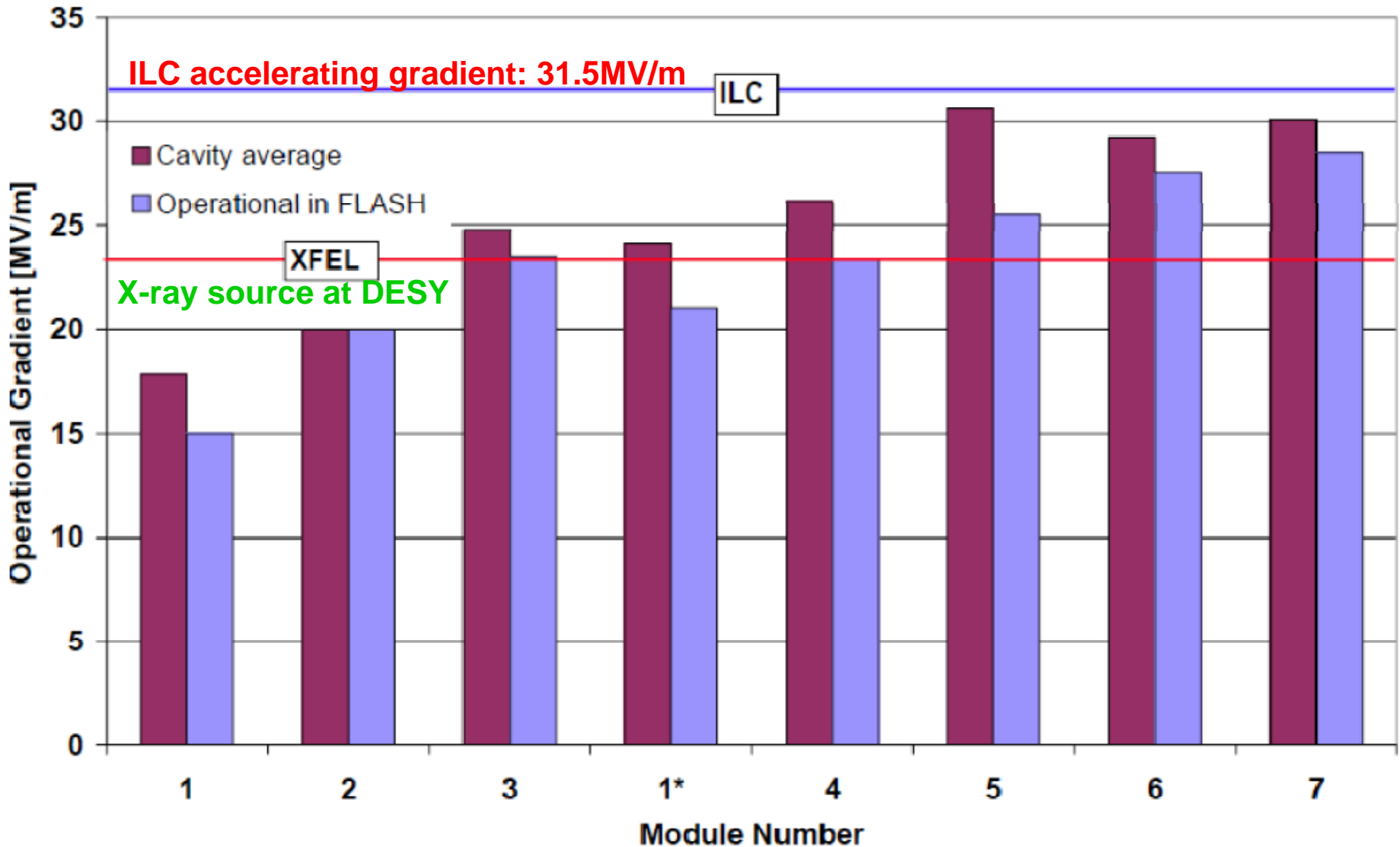
2009

2010





# DESY Cryomodule Performance

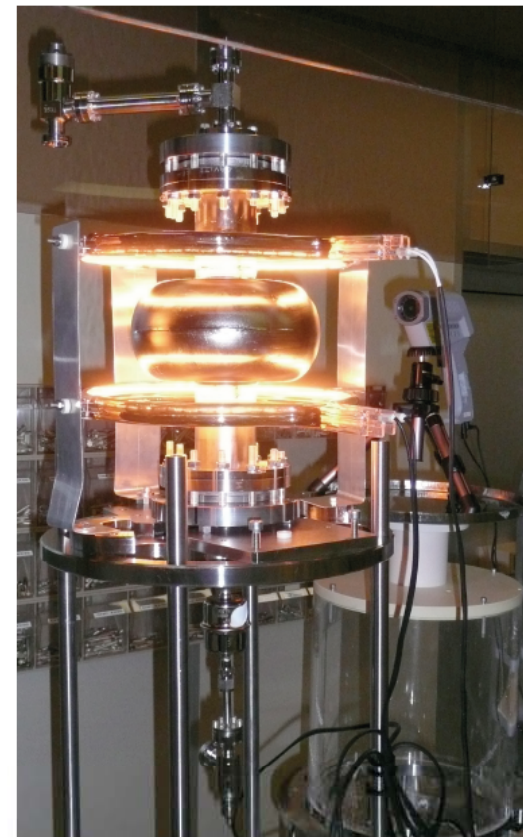
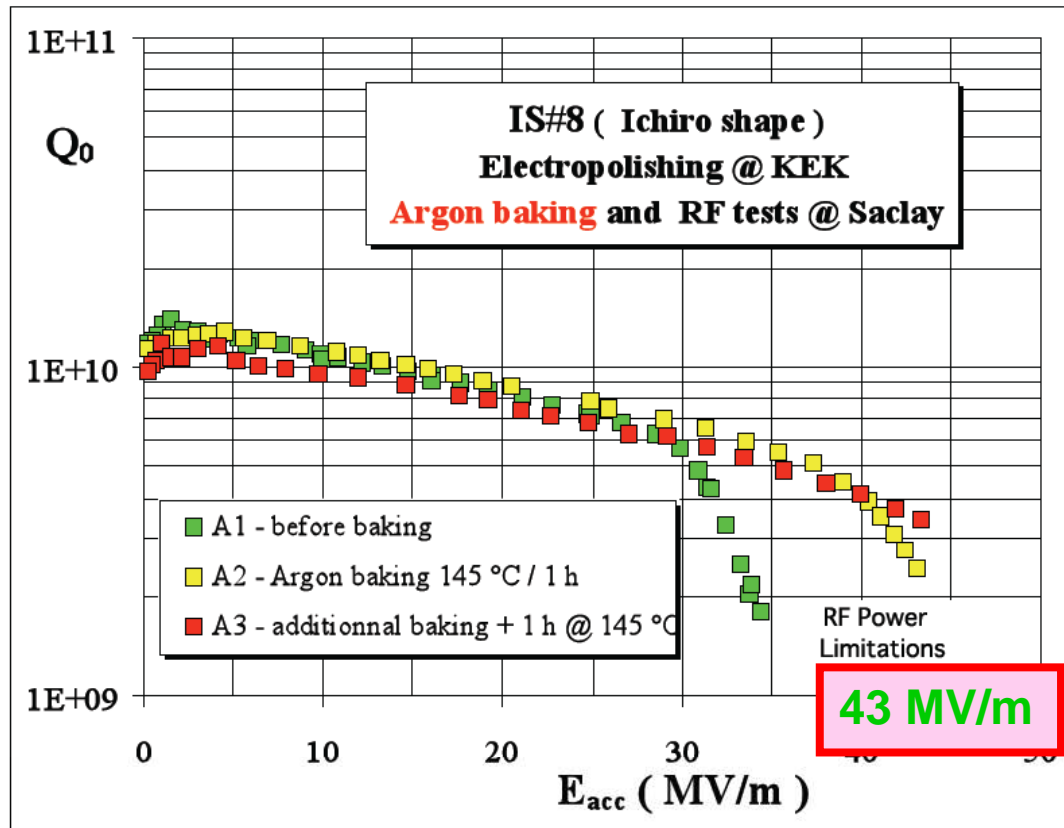


# Understanding the ultimate accelerating gradient limit: a truly international effort!

Electropolishing at KEK



Argon baking and RF tests at Saclay



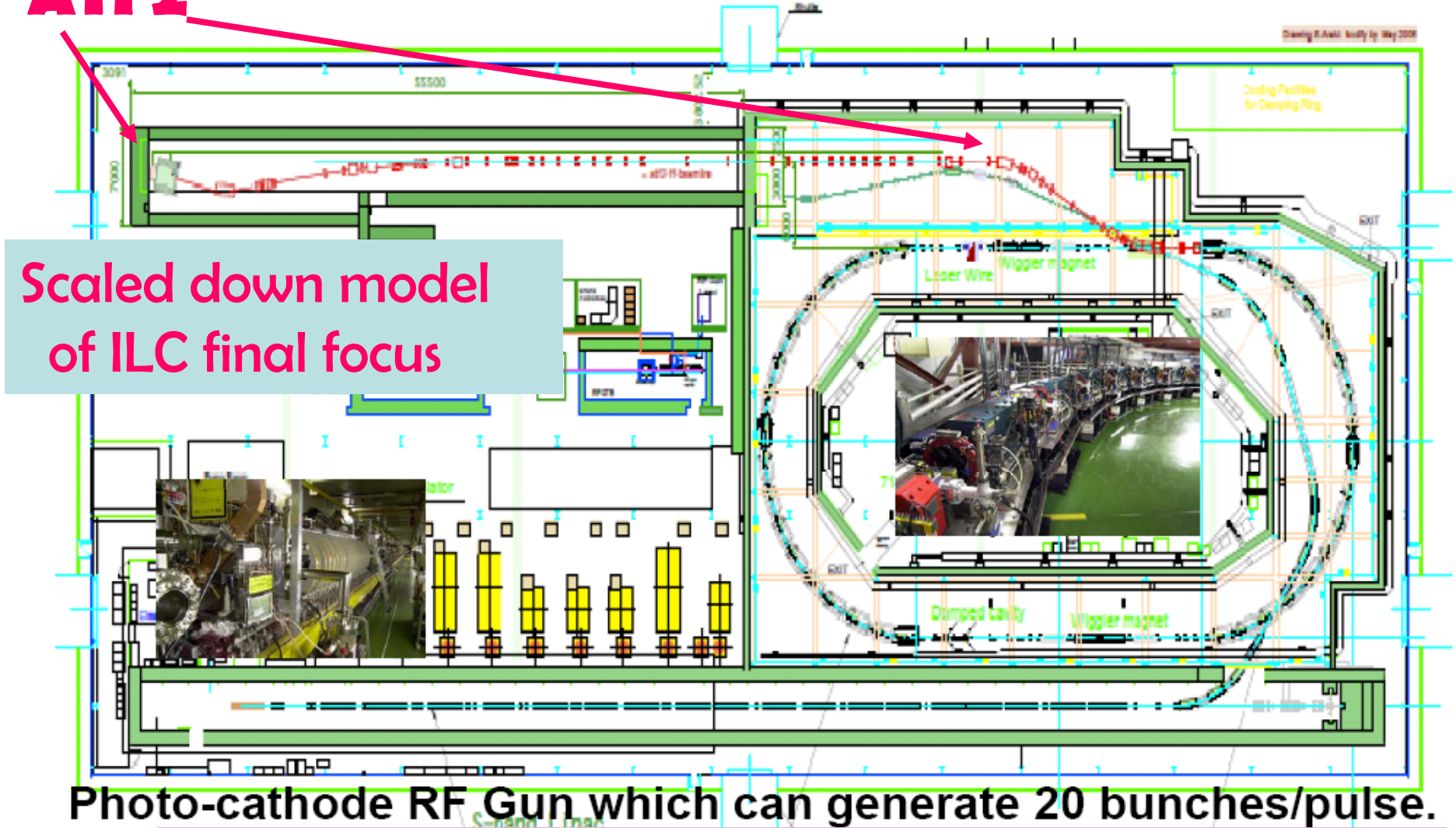
ICHIRO IS#8



# ATF

## KEK Accelerator Test Facility

**ATF2**



Scaled down model of ILC final focus

Photo-cathode RF Gun which can generate 20 bunches/pulse.

Hig *Commissioning of ATF2: Autumn 2008*



# Detectors

**3** expressions of interest  
to submit a LOI  
by 31<sup>rst</sup> march 2009  
received by  
ILCSC  
& Research Director:

*⇒ about 300 University/laboratory teams involved*

They will be referred by the international committee "IDAG"

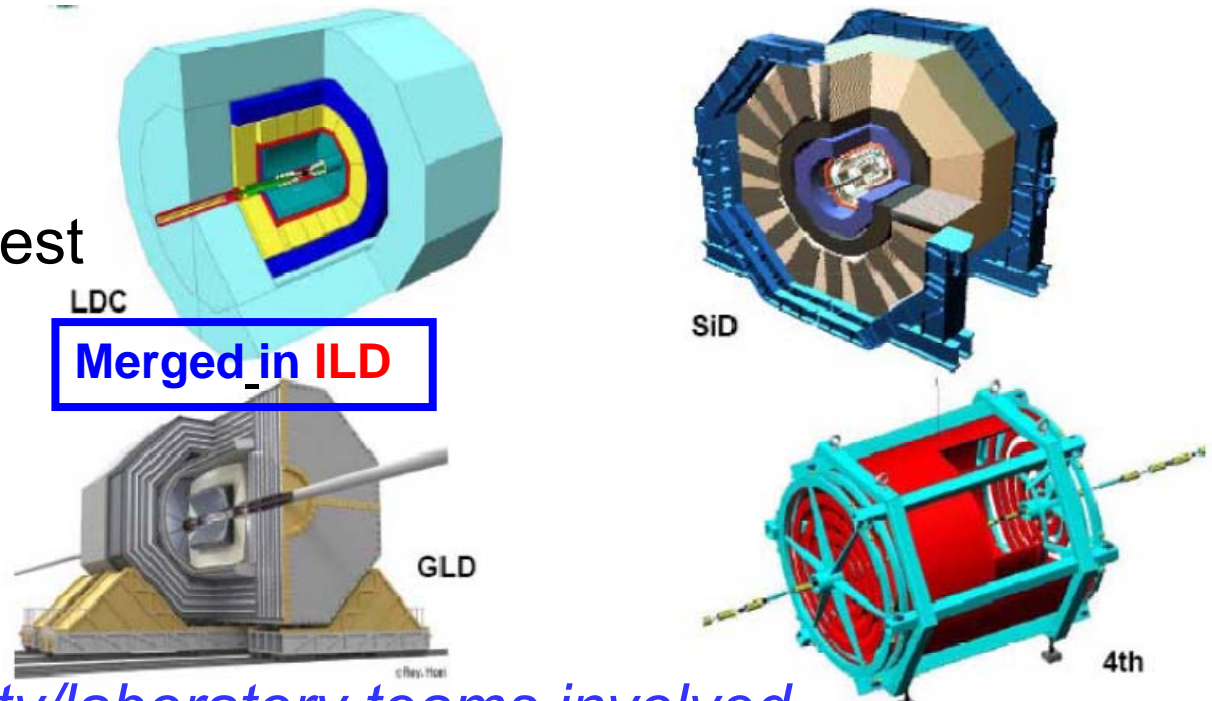
(Int. Advisory Detector Group), named by ILCSC (*chair: M.Davier*).

- IDAG to select proto-collaborations preparing Technical Designs.

*Advanced prototypes will be mandatory for the TDP*

- LOIs will allow detailed simulation studies of reference physics channels

there is a  
very active R&D on calorimetry, vertexing and tracking



# Physics with jets: PFA

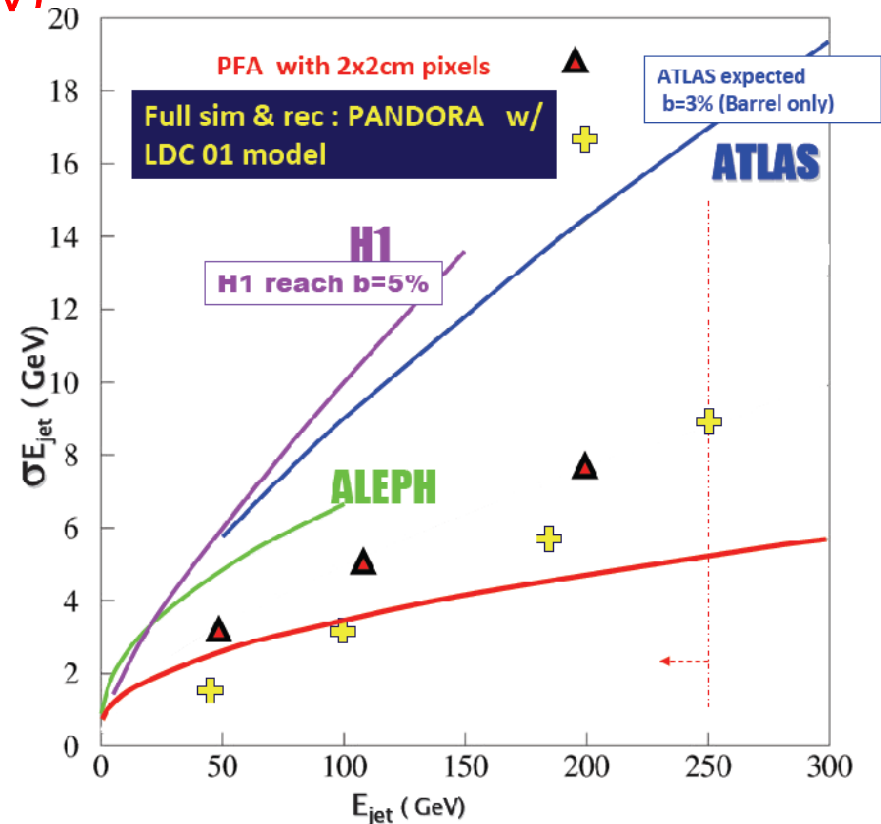
## Particle Flow Analysis:

- Measure charged particle by trackers and neutral particles by calorimeter.
- High grain calorimeter both Ecal and Hcal, and sophisticated algorithm is crucial to achieve a good jet energy resolution
- **Performance goal set at  $30\%/\sqrt{E_{\text{jet}}}$  (GeV)**

- Pandora PFA has achieved the goal:  
For  $E < 100$  GeV jets

$E_{\text{JET}}$	$\sigma_E/E = \alpha/\sqrt{E_{\text{jj}}}$ $ \cos\theta  < 0.7$	$\sigma_E/E_j$
45 GeV	<b>0.235</b>	3.5 %
100 GeV	0.306	3.1 %
180 GeV	0.427	3.2 %
250 GeV	0.565	3.6 %

Summary of Pandora PFA performance  
w. LDC01 model – SiD meeting, RAL april08





2)

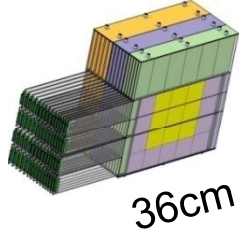


EUDET

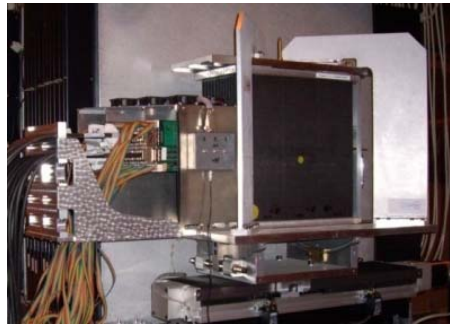
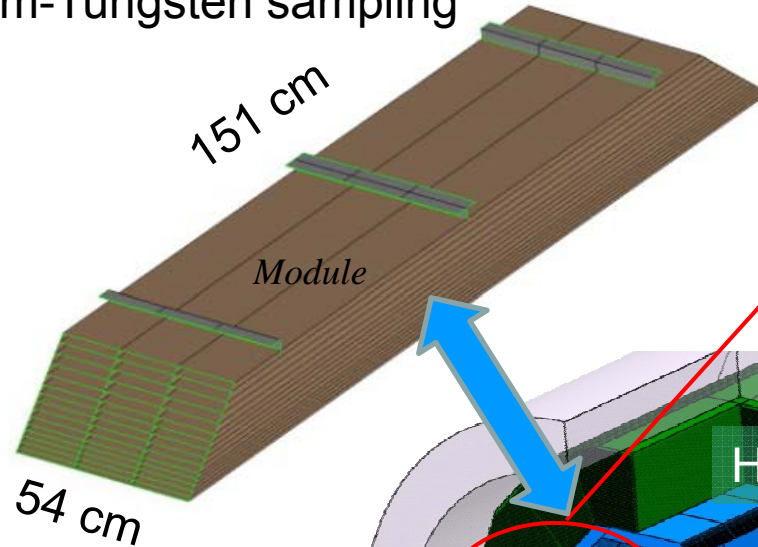
Detector R&D towards the International Linear Collider

# Advanced Ecal engineering prototype 1/48th of final barrel calorimeter

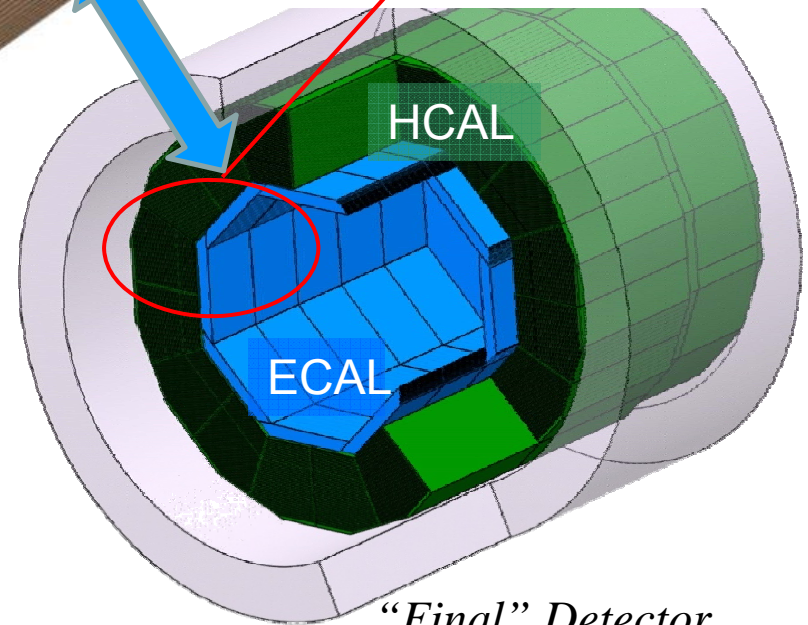
ECAL Prototype



Silicium-Tungsten sampling



1<sup>st</sup> ECAL Module (module 0)



5/8 of CMS ECAL

## ECAL

	1 <sup>st</sup> proto.	EUDET
number of channels	9720	45 360
Size (cm)	36 x 36	154 x 54
Tungsten (kg)	200	700
electronics VFE	external	internal

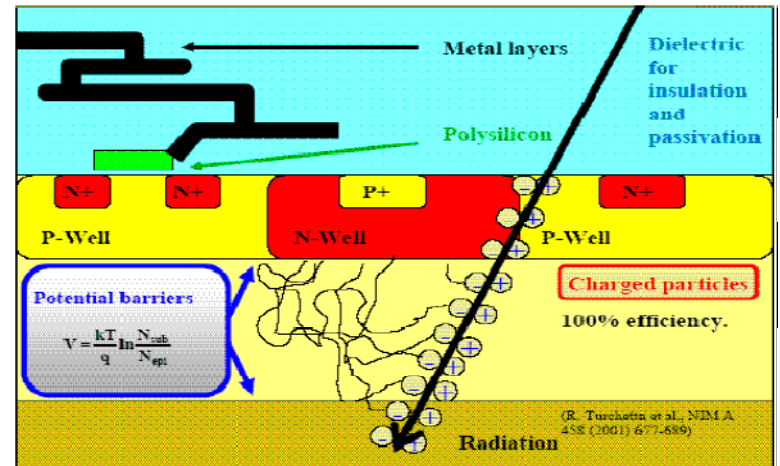
# CMOS detectors optimized for ILC vertex detector

Marc Winter IPHC Strasbourg

LPSC/Grenoble, IPHC/Strasbourg

IRFU / Saclay, DESY, Uni. Hamburg, JINR-Dubna

Uni. Frankfurt, GSI-Darmstadt, STAR coll.(LBNL, BNL)



Pixel detectors very accurate, **very thin**, very close to the beams & radiation resistant (pairs)

→ CMOS technology, epitaxial detection layer

## Present Results

**Efficiency** > 99.5 – 99.9% @  $10^{-5}$  ghosts

**Resolution**  $\sim < 1. \mu\text{m}$ , (MIMOSA-18 : 512x512 pixels, 10  $\mu\text{m}$  pitch, analog output, S/N 30 )

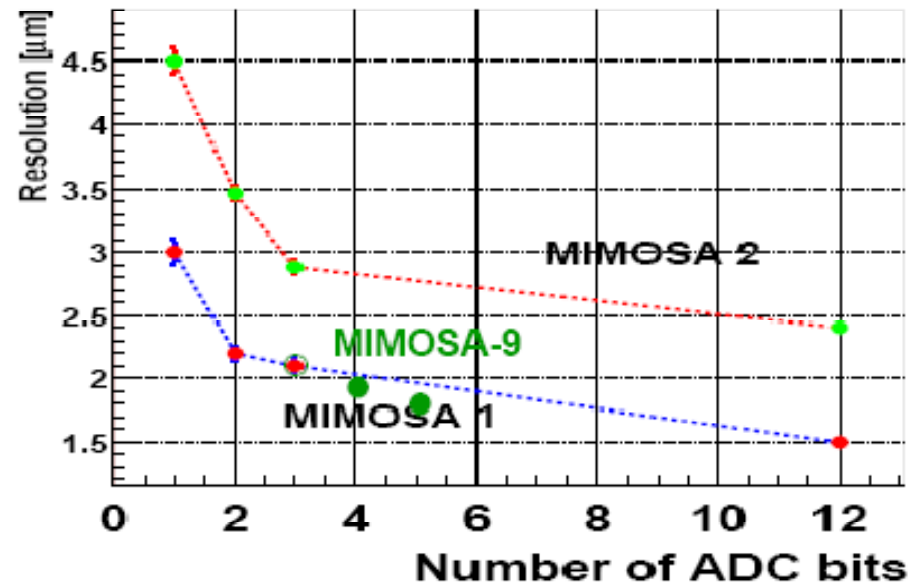
< 2  $\mu\text{m}$  avec ADC 4 bits →

**Radiation Tolerance (AMS-0.35 opto)**

- ionizing: 1 MRad –  $10^{13} \text{ e}^-$  10 MeV /cm<sup>2</sup> OK
- non-ionizing (été-automne 2007):

MIMOSA-18 irradiated with  $10^{13} \text{ O}(1 \text{ MeV}) \text{ n/cm}^2$  (+ 100–200 kRad gas)

tested with 120 GeV pions at SPS :  $1 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ Neq/cm}^2 \rightarrow \text{det. eff.} = 99.5 \pm 0.1 \%$

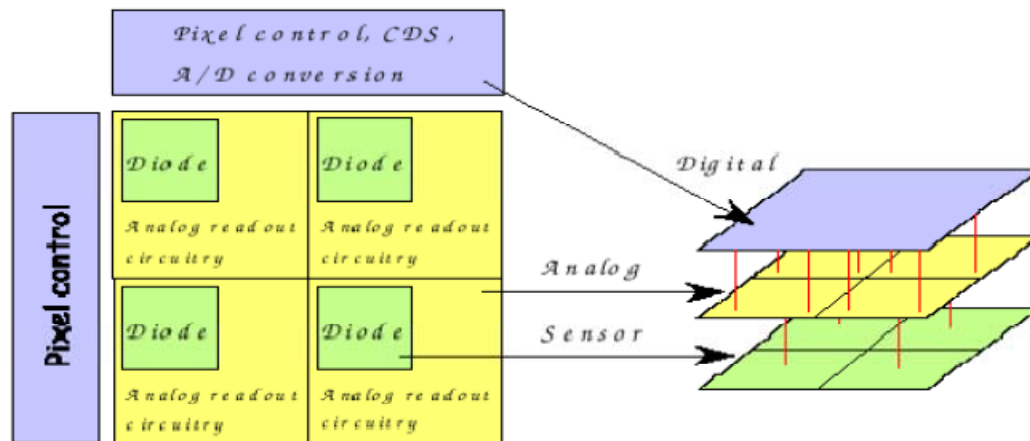


Chosen for STAR (RHIC) upgrade

# Use of 3-dimensions Integration Technology (3DIT)

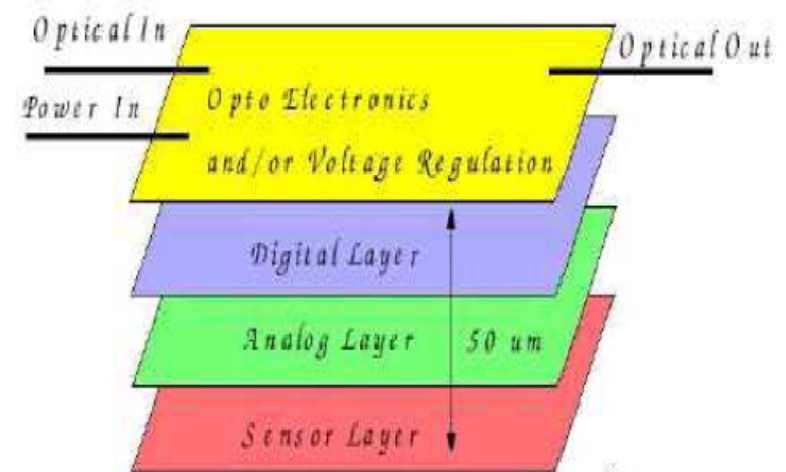
Exploratory work in progress on 130nm IBM-like CMOS in coll<sup>n</sup> with Fermilab (*Tezzaron/Chartered*)

- 3DIT are expected to be particularly beneficial for CMOS sensors :
  - *combine different fab. processes*
  - *alleviate constraints on transistor type inside pixel*
- **Split signal collection and processing functionalities :**
  - *Tier-1: charge collection system*
  - *Tier-2: analog signal processing*
  - *Tier-3: mixed and digital signal processing*
  - *Tier-4: data formatting (electro-optical conversion ?)*
- **Use best suited technology for each Tier :**
  - *Tier-1: epitaxy, deep N-well ?*
  - *Tier-2: analog, low leakage current, process (nb of metal layers)*
  - *Tier-3 & -4 : digital process (nb of metal layers), feature size → fast laser (VOCSEL) driver, etc.*



Conventional MAPS 4 Pixel Layout

3D 4 Pixel Layout





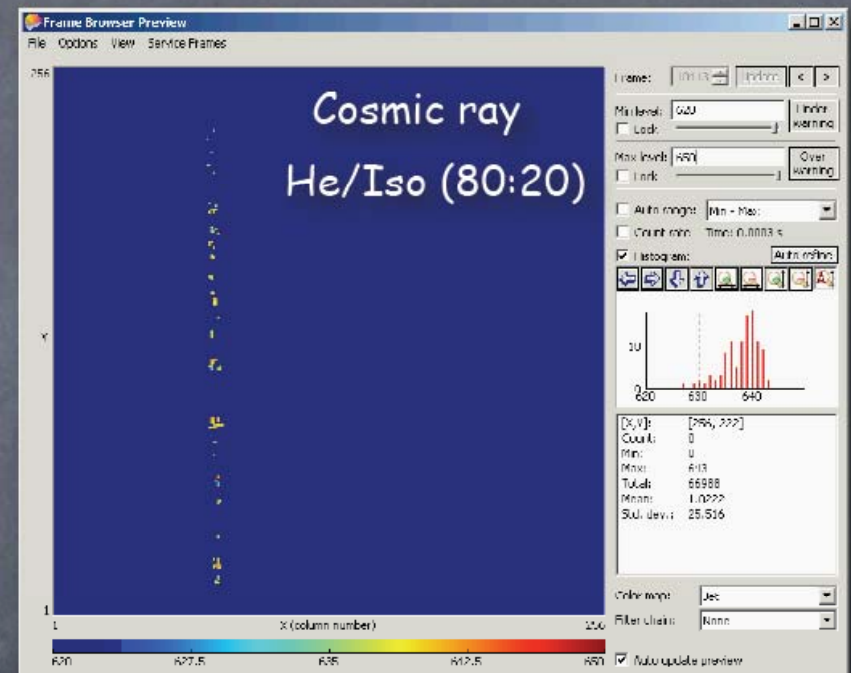
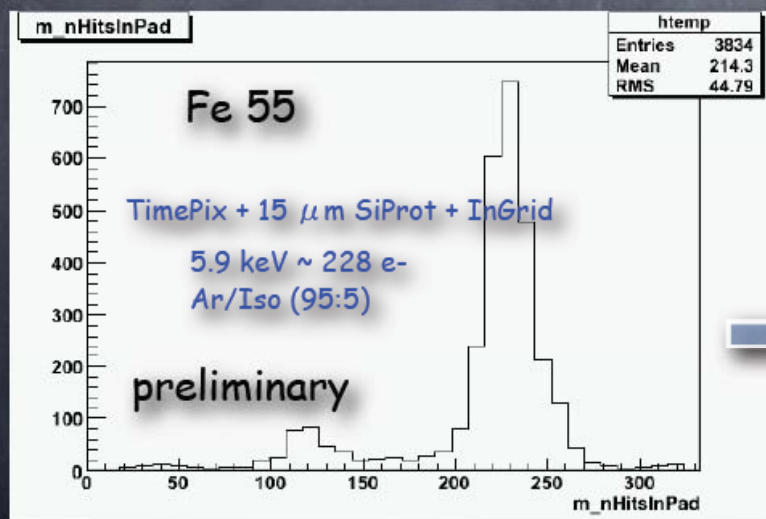
# R&D for a very large and ultra-precise (50 $\mu\text{m}$ ) TPC

LC-TPC Collaboration

Read-out by Micromegas chambers + timepix silicon chips

Jan Timmermans et al.

Saclay/NIKHEF



Very powerful tool to study  
basic gas properties

D. Attie @ LPNHE, Mar. 2008

# Conclusions

- There is consensus that ILC is after LHC the next Particle Physics frontier machine.
- The R&D ILC on *Accelerator and Detectors* is in full swing to ensure the precision required by the physics.
- Present results are very positive that this aim can be reached.
- ILC R&D is an excellent training ground for young physicists, especially the work on beam tests data taking and analysis
- ***All this will only be possible through the success of LHC !***