# Compact Muon Solenoid Detector

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# Compact Muon Solenoid

#### In three parts:

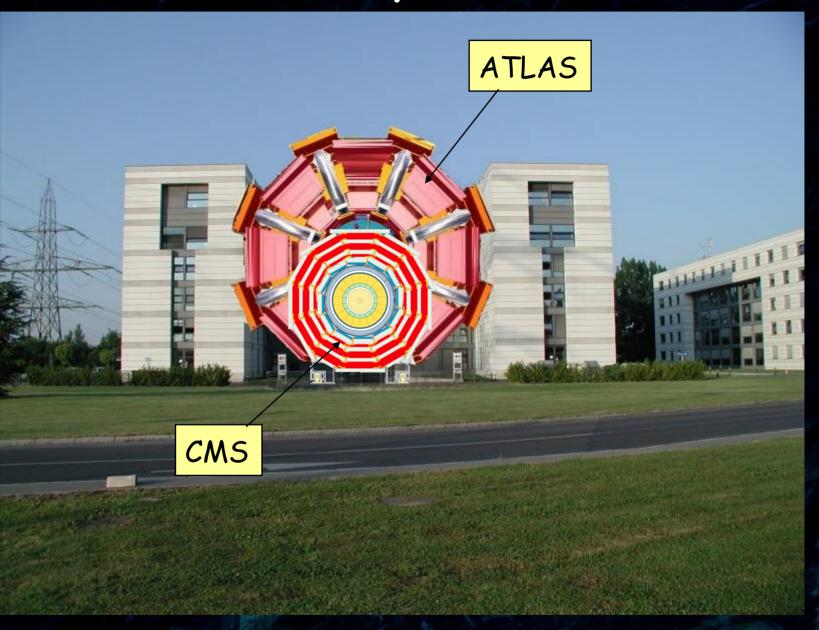
- 1. What is it
- 2. How it works
- 3. How it was built

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# Compact

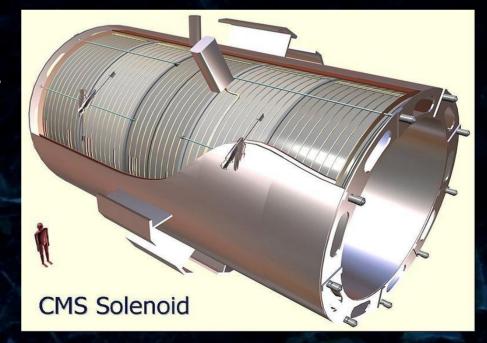


#### Muon

- The CMS detector was designed to provide optimal measurement of muons
- · Muons give a relatively "clean" signal
- They appear as decay products of other particles in many of the processes we want to study

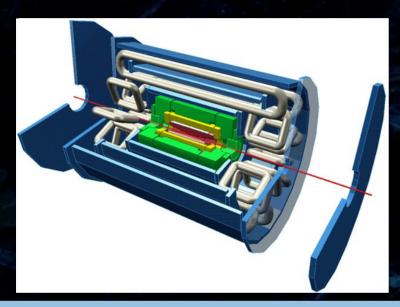
#### Solenoid

- CMS is built around a superconducting solenoid generating a magnetic field of 4 Tesla
- The current necessary for this 20 kA...
- Superconducting NbTi wire cooled to ~4K
- 13m length, 6m inner diameter enough to fit the tracker and calorimeters inside
- (cost ~80 MCHF)

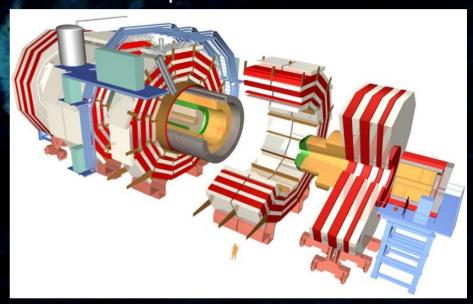


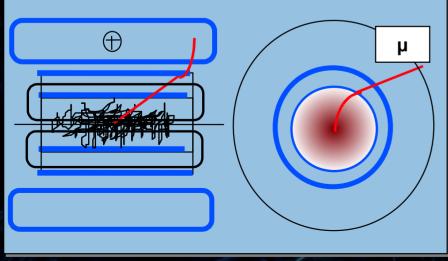
#### Magnets in particle detectors

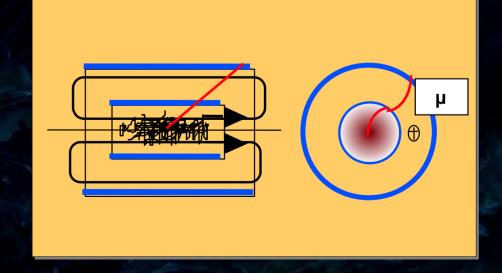
ATLAS A Toroidal LHC Apparatus



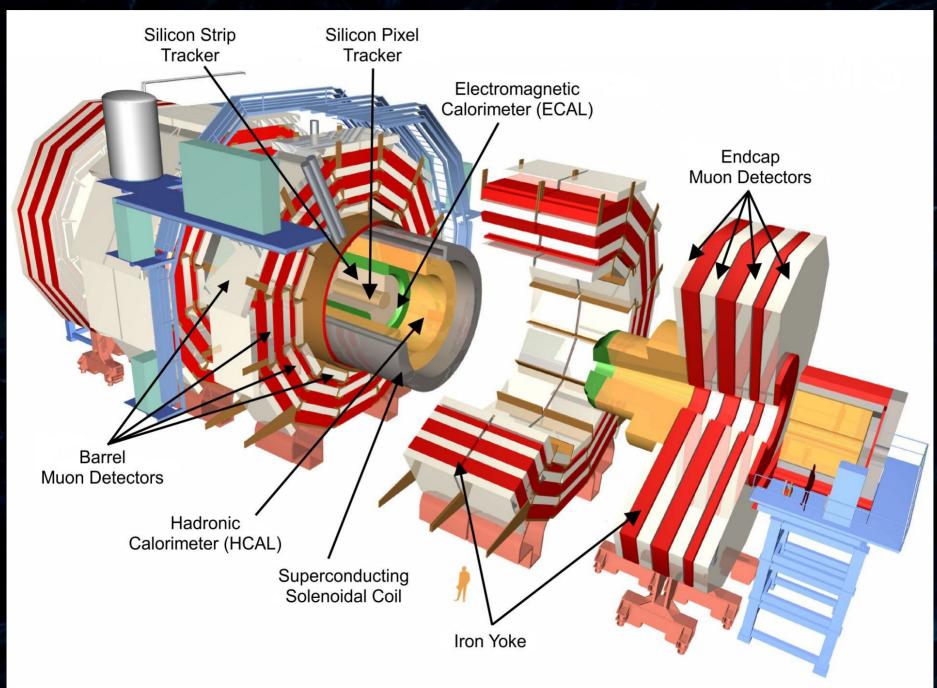
CMS Compact Muon Solenoid







#### CMS detector overview



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# Two ways to detect a particle (in CMS)

#### Two ways to detect a particle

(in CMS)

#### See the track



Or

#### Catch

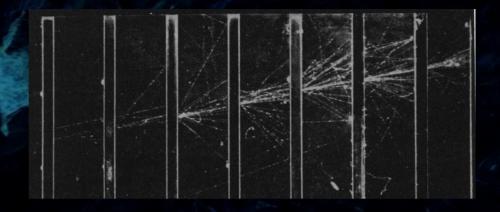


#### Two ways to detect a particle

(in CMS)

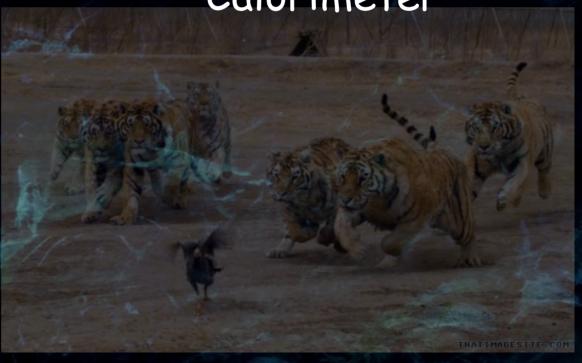
Tracking detector



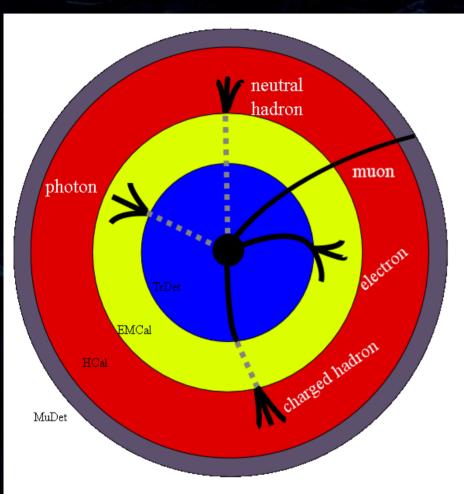


Calorimeter





#### Particle detectors are like...



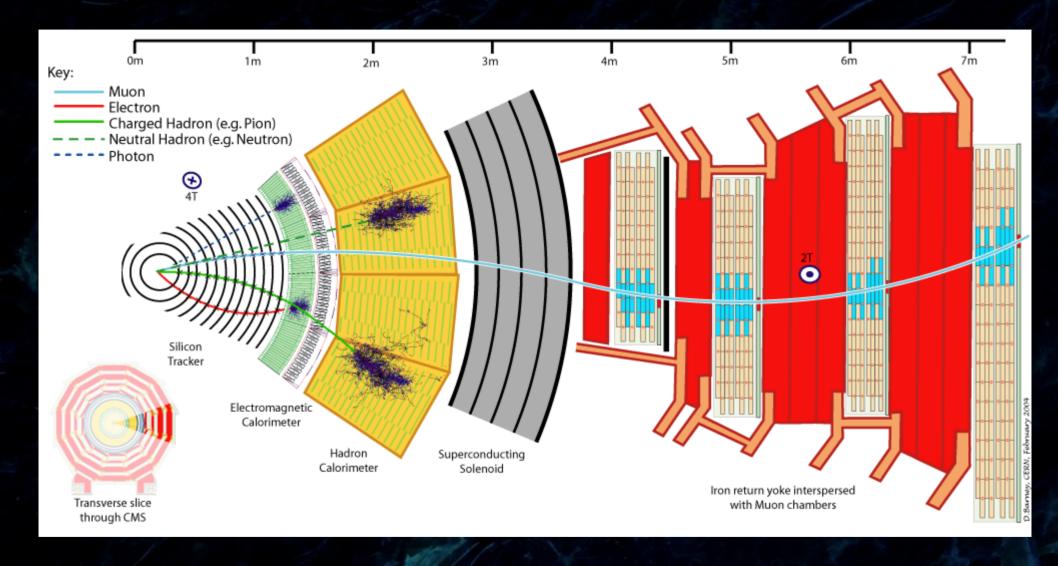
MuDet: muon detectors

TrDet: trace detector + vertex detector

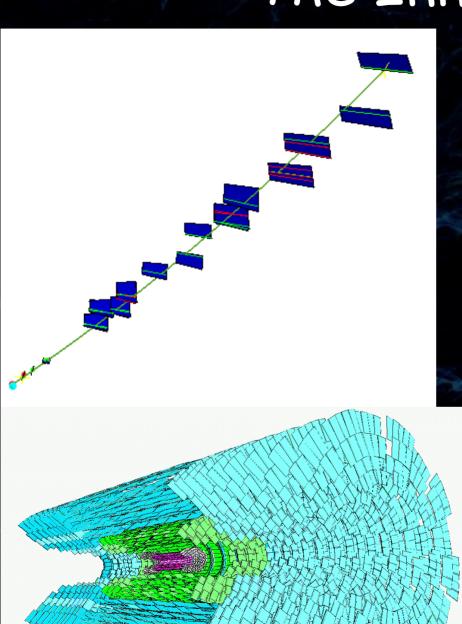
EMCal: elekcromagnetic caloriméter HCal: hadron caloriméter



#### Particle identification in CMS



#### The Inner Tracker

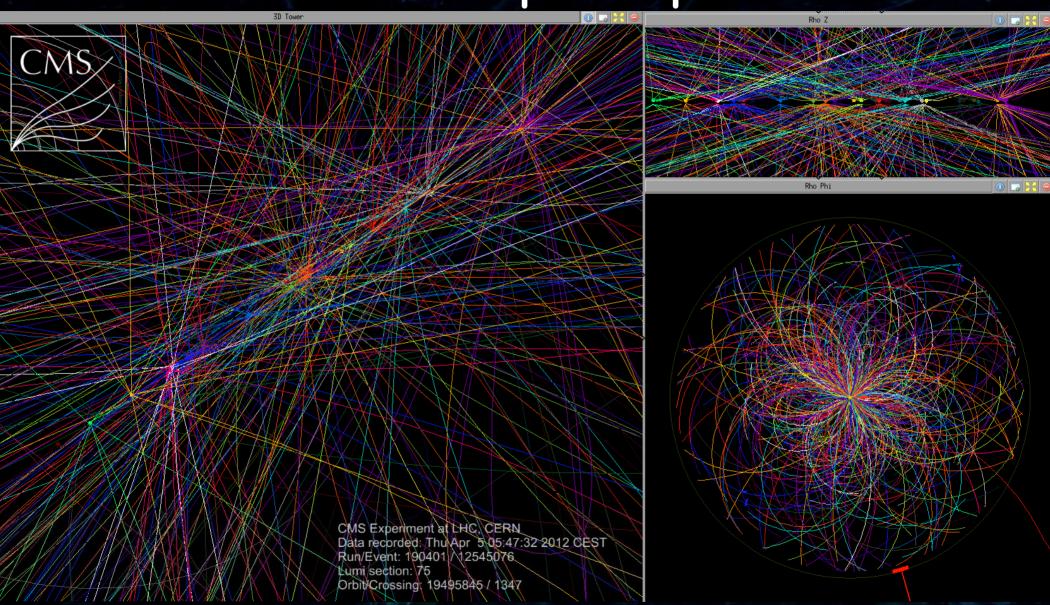


 Measures the trajectories of charged particles

momentum = 1/curvature

- The biggest silicon detector in history, over 220m² of silicon
- Inner part 3 layers of pixel detectors, outer part 10-11 layers of silicon microstrips
- 75 milions of read-out channels

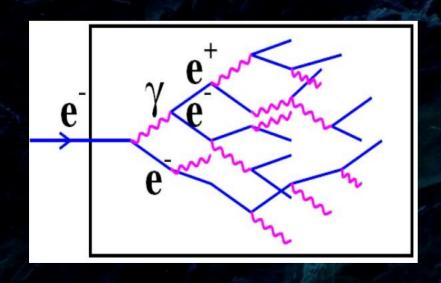
Event "pile-up"

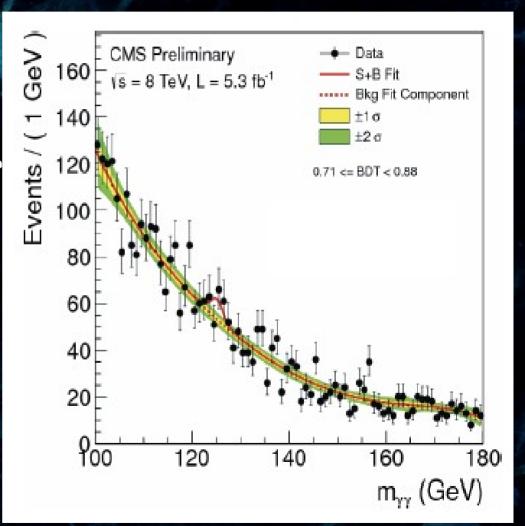


In the LHC, several proton-proton collisions can occur in a single bunch crossing (The image shows an event with 29 reconstructed vertices)

#### Electromagnetic Calorimeter

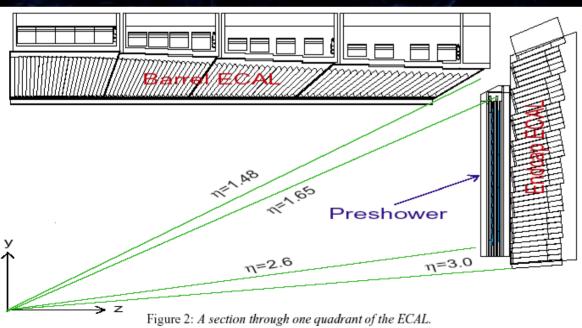
- Electron and photon energy measurement
- ~80 000 PbWO<sub>4</sub> crystals
- Homogeneous detector crystals act as both the absorber and the scintillator
- Very good energy resolution













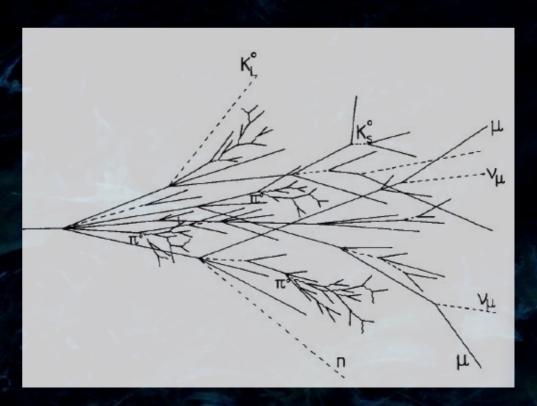
#### Hadron Calorimeter

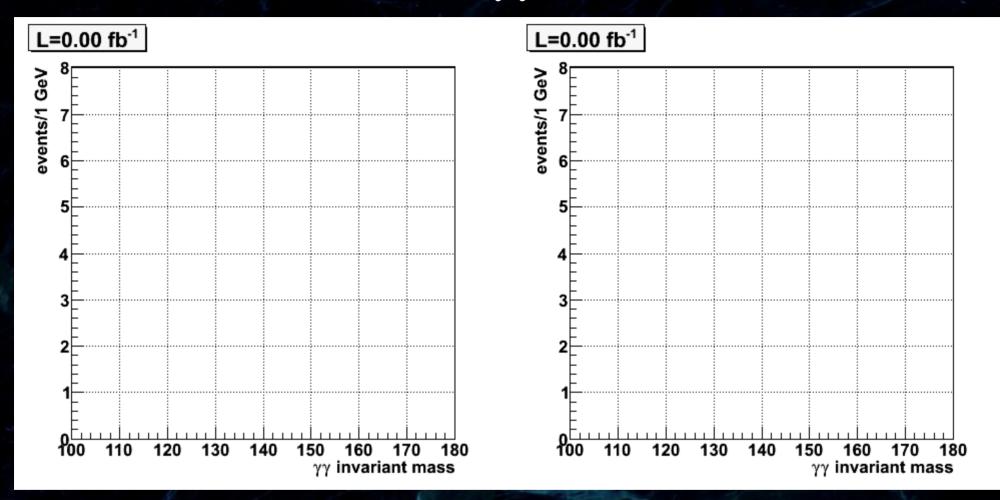
- Jet energy measurement
- Brass absorber interleaved with scintillator layers

· Steel blocks with embedded quartz fibers in the

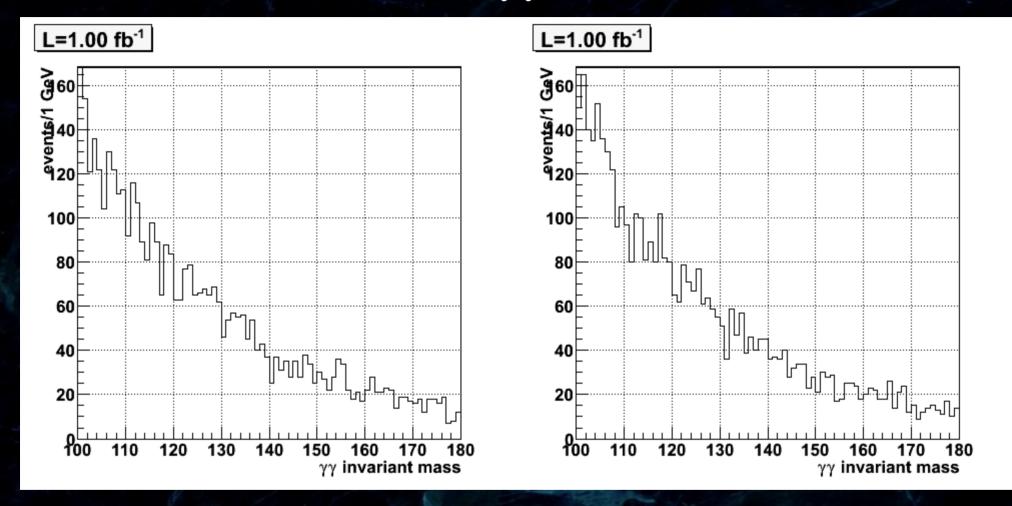
"forward" part



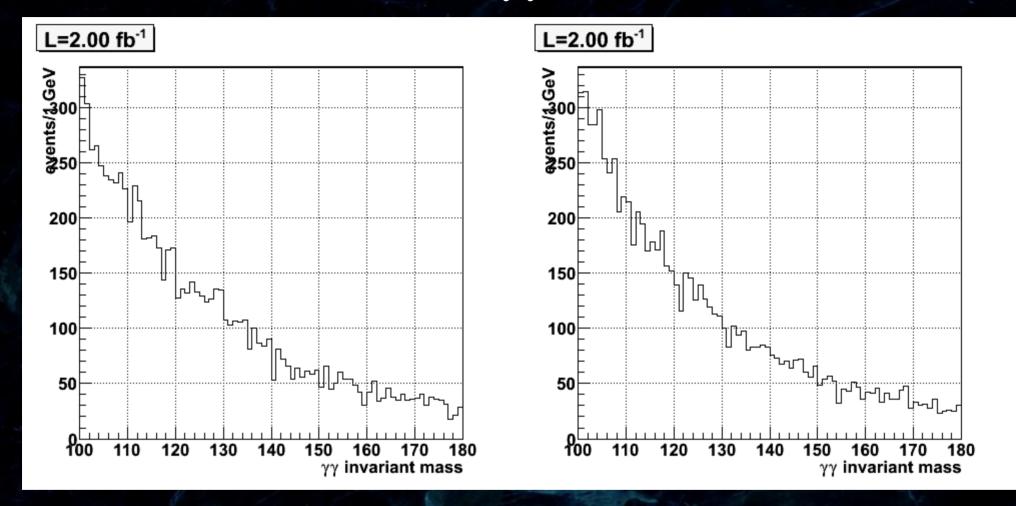




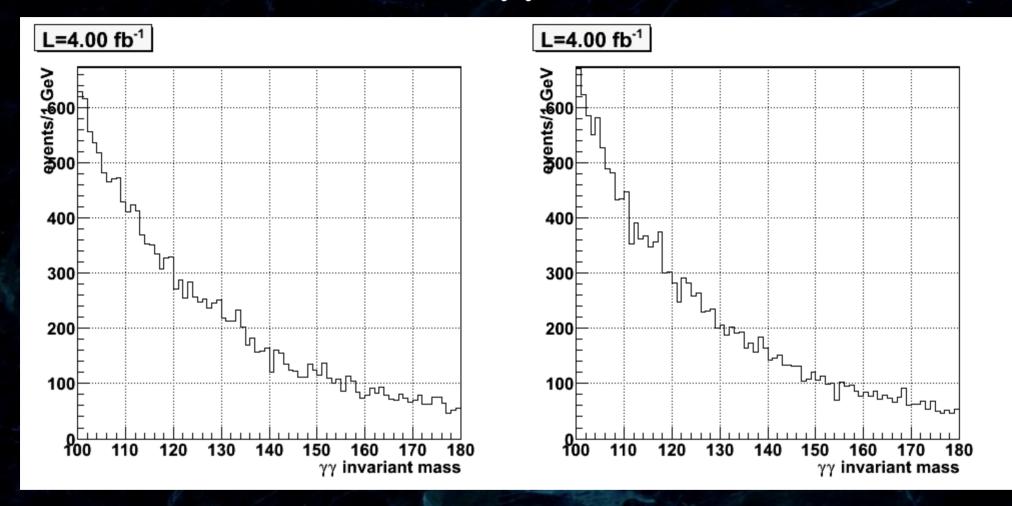
One of these plots contains the (simulated) Higgs boson signal.



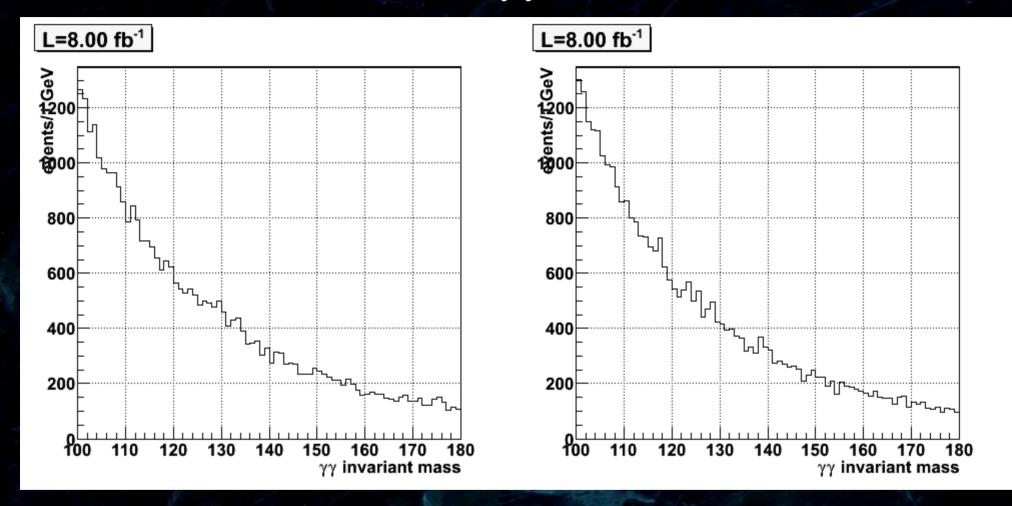
One of these plots contains the (simulated) Higgs boson signal.



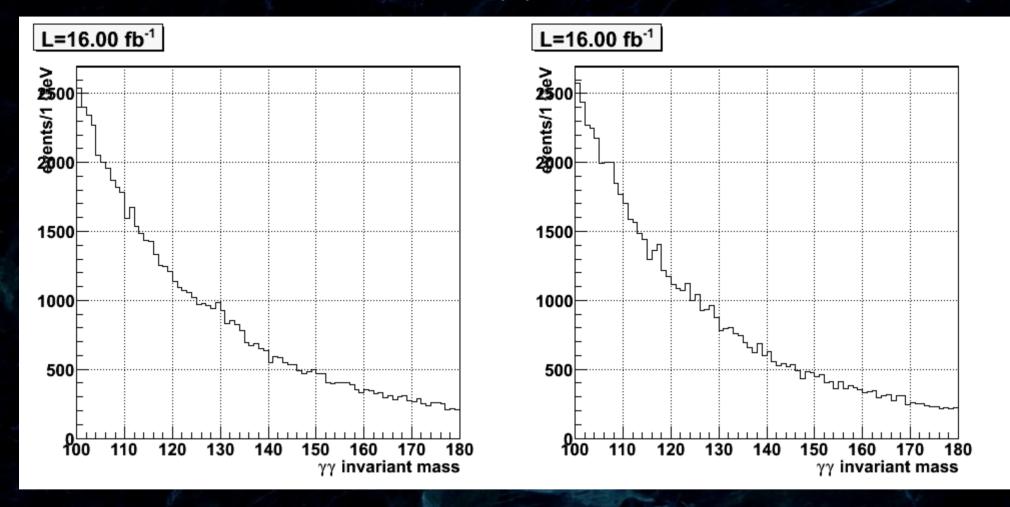
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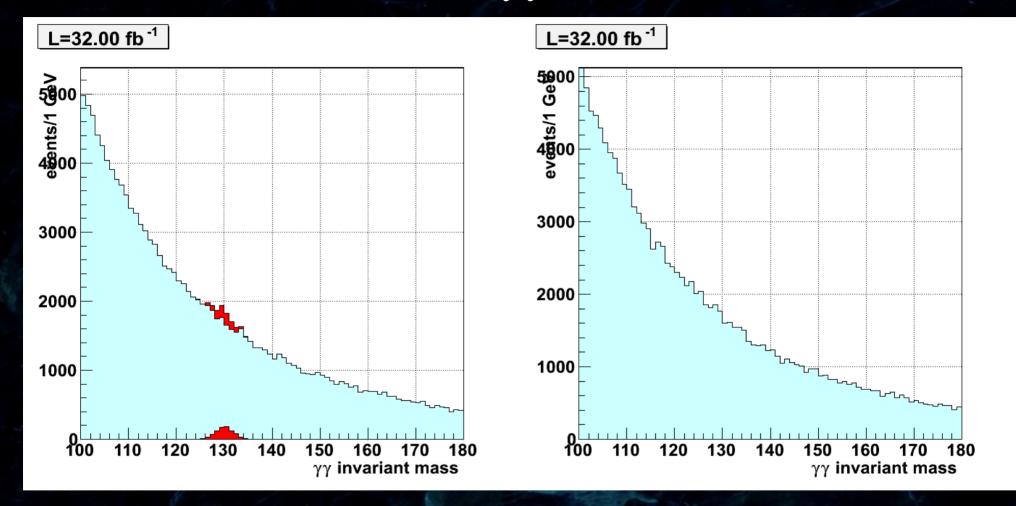
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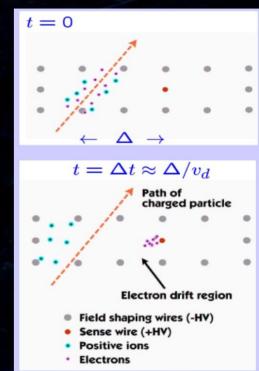
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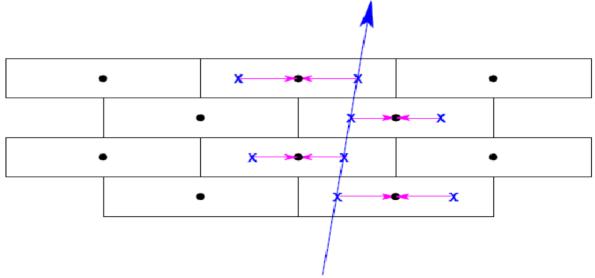
One of these plots contains the (simulated) Higgs boson signal.

#### The Muon System - Drift Tubes

- Muon trajectory measurement (barrel)
- Measured quantity drift time of electrons produced by the passing muon
- Known drift velocity → distance measurement (~50-200µm precision)
- Alignment very important

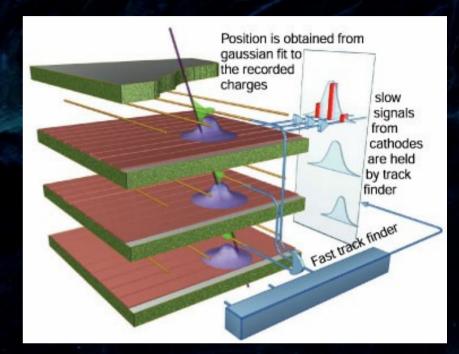






#### Cathode Strip Chambers (CSC)

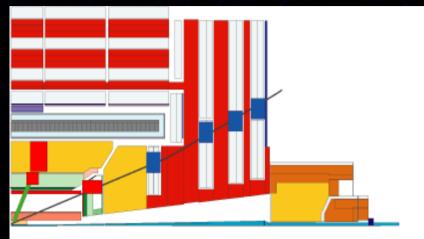
- Muon trajectory
   measurement in the endcaps
- Gaseous detector with layers of anode wires and cathode strips





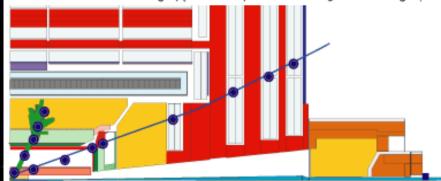


#### Trigger



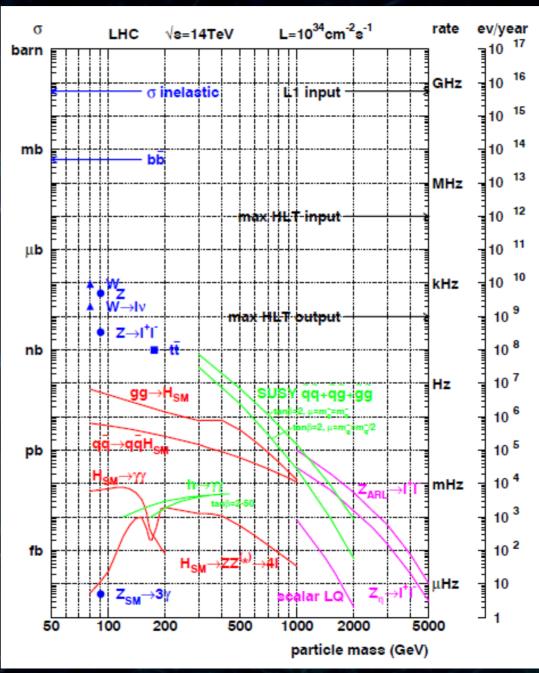
#### Level-1 trigger. 40 MHz input :

- Specialized processors (25 ns pipelined, latency < 1 s</li>
- Local pattern recognition and energy evaluation on prompt macro-granular information from calorimeter and muon detectors
- Particle identification: high p<sub>t</sub> electron, photon, muon, jets, missing E<sub>T</sub>

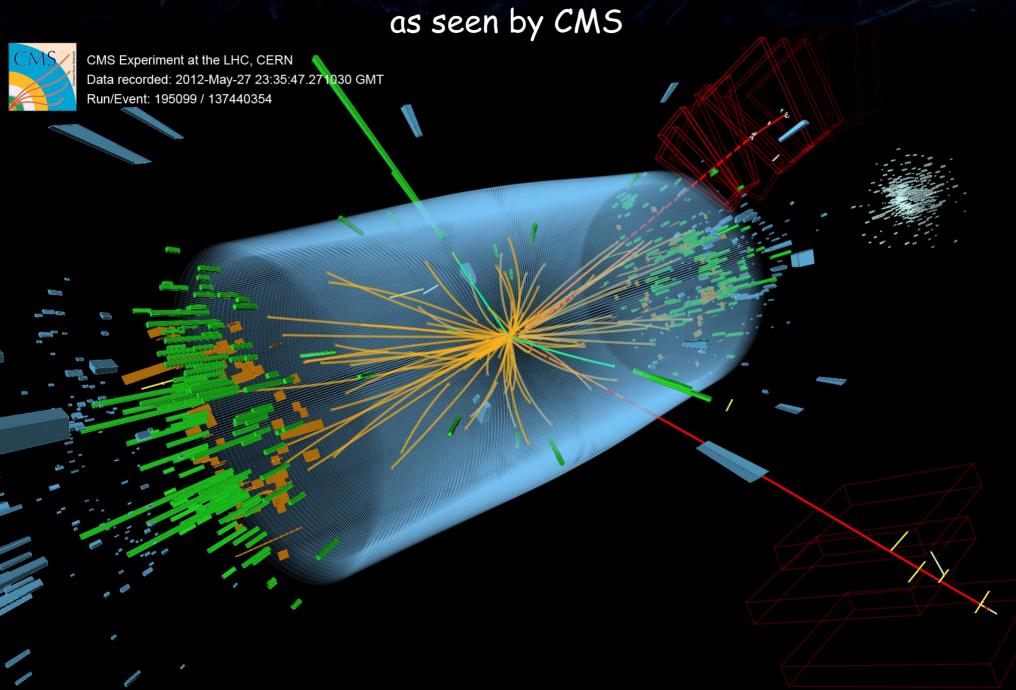


#### High trigger levels (>1). 100 kHz input :

- Large network of processor farms
- Clean particle signature. All detector data
- Finer granularity precise measurement
- Effective mass cuts and event topology
- Track reconstruction and detector matching
- Event reconstruction and analysis



# A proton-proton collision



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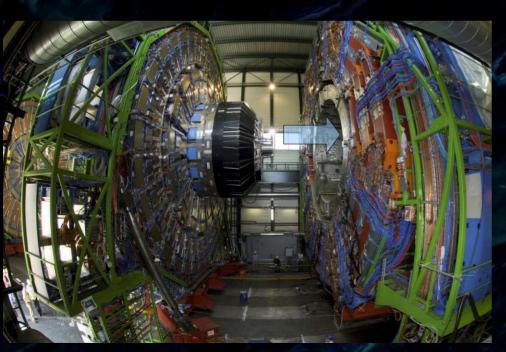


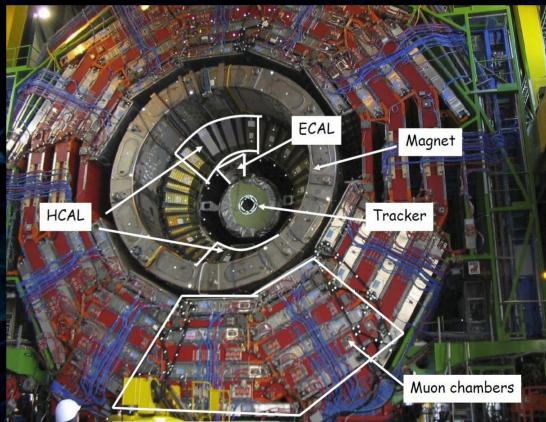
## 



#### 2006

- The detector was assembled and operated still in the surface hall
- MTCC Magnet Test and Cosmic Challenge

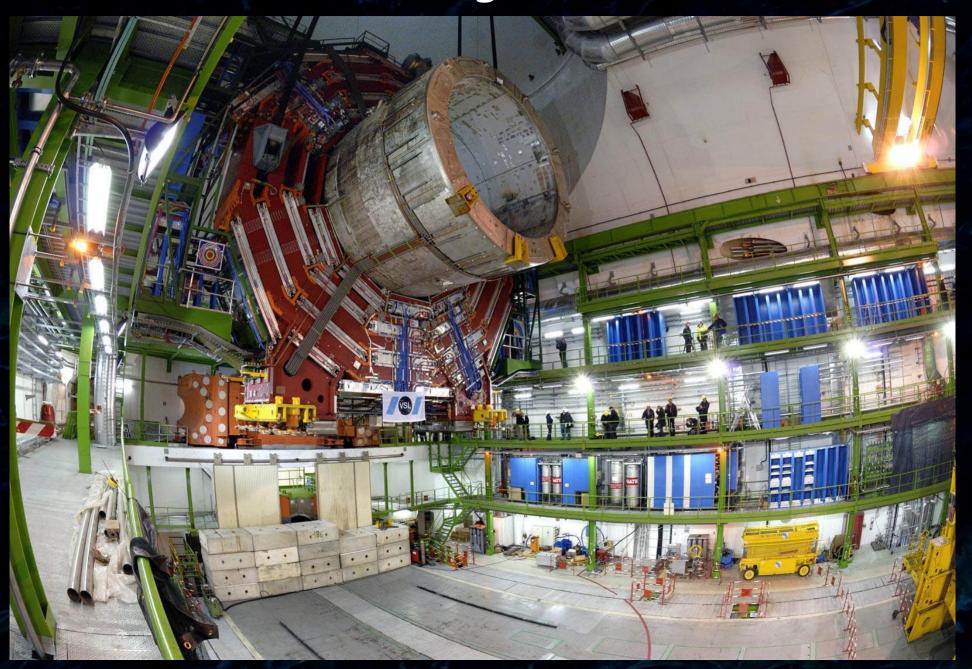




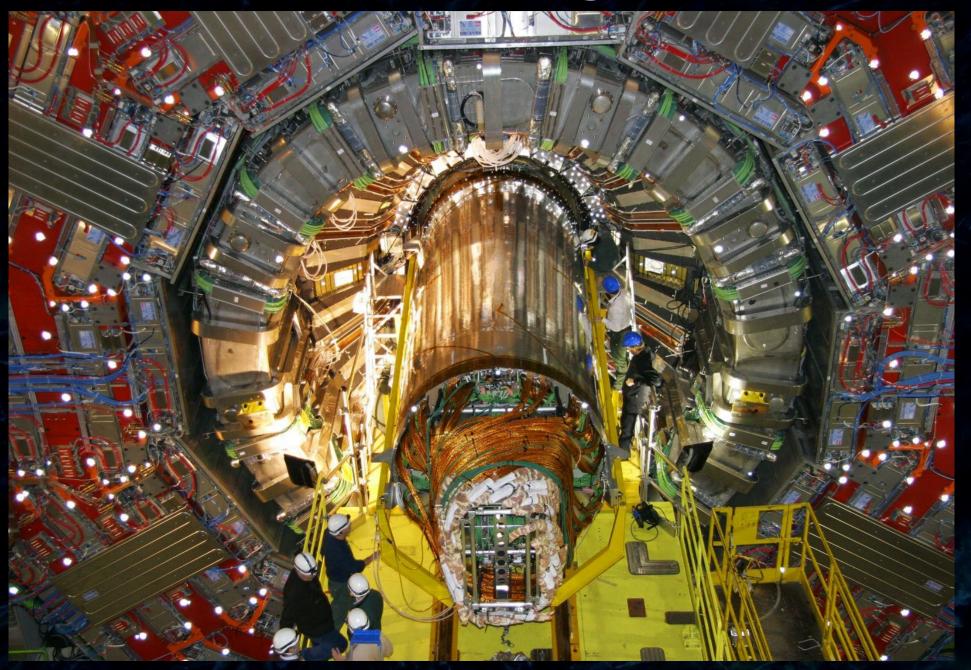
End of 2006 - lowering 100m underground



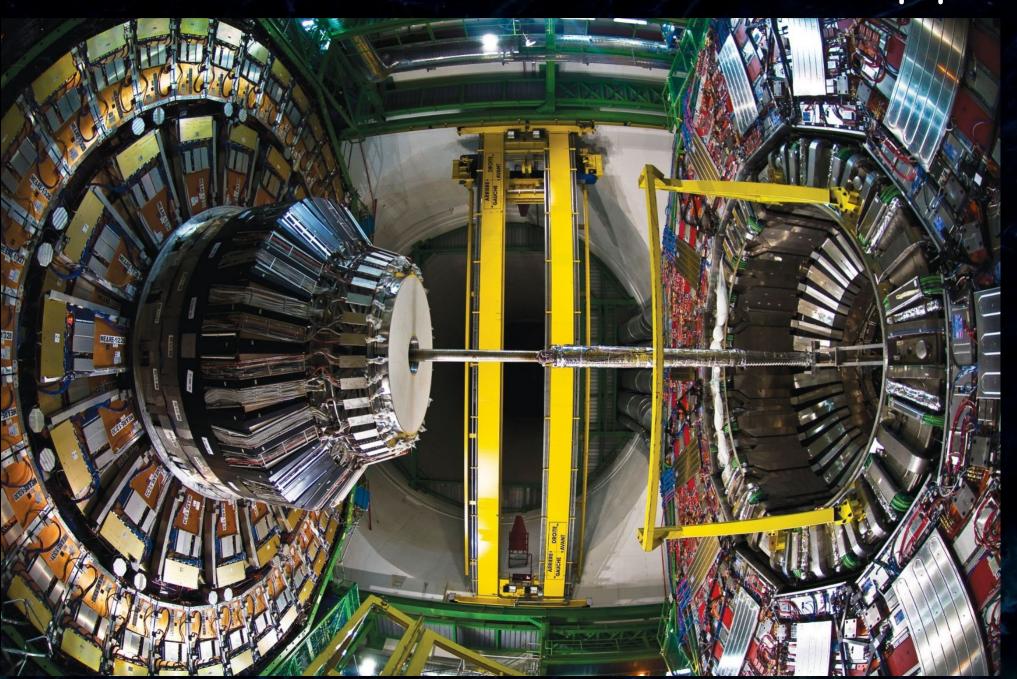
#### Feb 2007 - lowering the central wheel



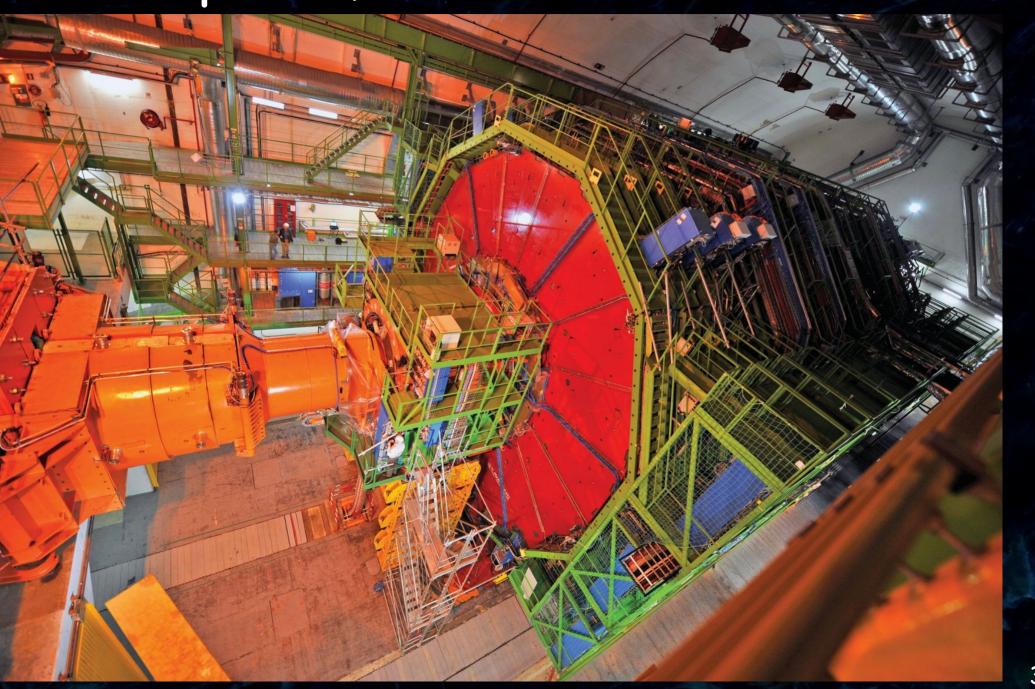
### March 2008 - inserting the Tracker



#### June 2008 - installation of the beam pipe



# Sept 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2008 - Final closure



#### Once more:

