Convergence in Proton Reconstruction Algorithm and final reference tests of Roman pots before installation in LHC

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Outline

- Purpose of TOTEM
- Proton reconstruction
- Reconstruction results
- Roman pot detectors
- Tests:
 - Efficiency
 - Plane alignment
 - Cluster size
- Conclusions



TOTEM (**TOT**al **E**lastic **M**easurement)

Purpose:

- Measure total p-p cross section to an accuracy of 1% based on Optical Theorem
- Measure elastic scattering in the range 10⁻³<|t|<8 GeV²
- Deeper understanding of proton structure by studying elastic scattering with large momentum transfers



Proton Reconstruction

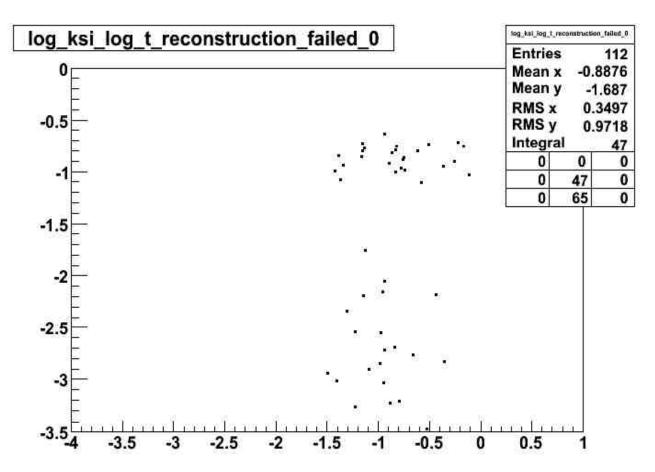
Complicated software simulates pp and detection and reconstructs the proton kinematics based on optical models

$$\vec{\Lambda} = \mathbf{T}(\vec{\Gamma})$$
Initial position
Horizontal and
wertical scattering
angles
$$\vec{\Gamma} = (x^*, y^*, z^*, \Theta^*_{x,1}, \Theta^*_{y,1}, \xi_1, \Theta^*_{x,2}, \Theta^*_{y,2}, \xi_2)$$
momentum change

TOTEN

- Since Λ is measured and need to find Γ, a minimization algorithm is implemented
- My task is to figure out what conditions lead to these divergences and minimize error

Reconstruction results



Conclusions



- Within the t-acceptance range, diffractively scattered protons are detected indepdent on their momentum loss
- For high momentum loss (-ksi>0.11) ,due to machine dispersion, diffractively scattered protons can be observed independently of their t-value
- Failure occurs in large t independent of ksi



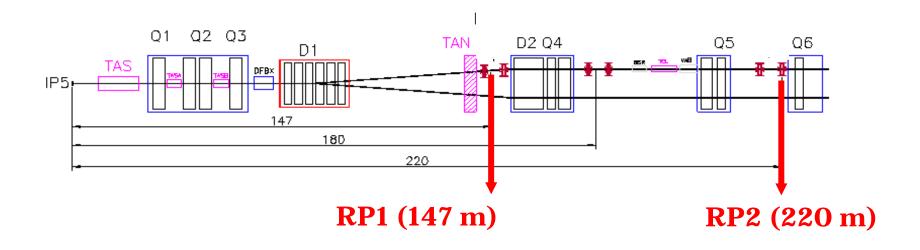
Reference tests of Roman pot detectors before installation in LHC

Roman Pot detectors

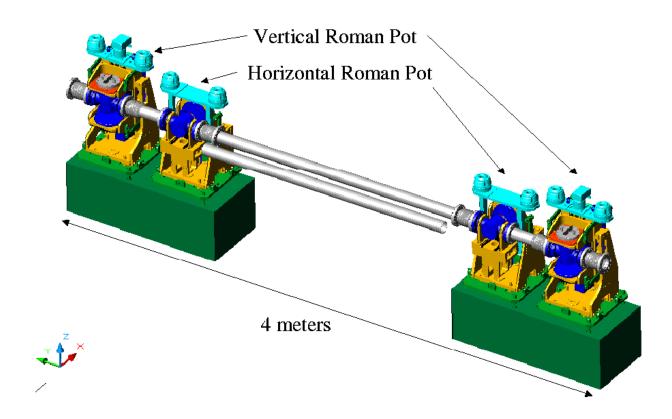
• Used in detection of very forward protons in movable beam insertions

TOTEM

• Each RP unit consists of 3 pots: 2 approaching the beam vertically and 1 approaching it horizontally



Roman Pot detectors

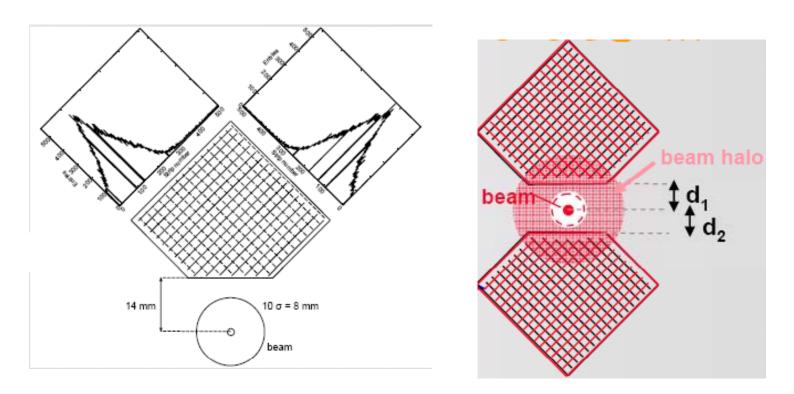


Edgeless silicon detector



- Each pot consists of a stack of 10 planes of 512 silicon microstrips allowing detection up to 50 μm from their physical edge
- This is achieved by a voltage terminating structure that controls the potential distribution between the detector's sensitive area and the cut edge to have a vanishing potential drop.
- Every 8 strips are connected to a VFAT chip that reads the hits.

Edgeless silicon detector

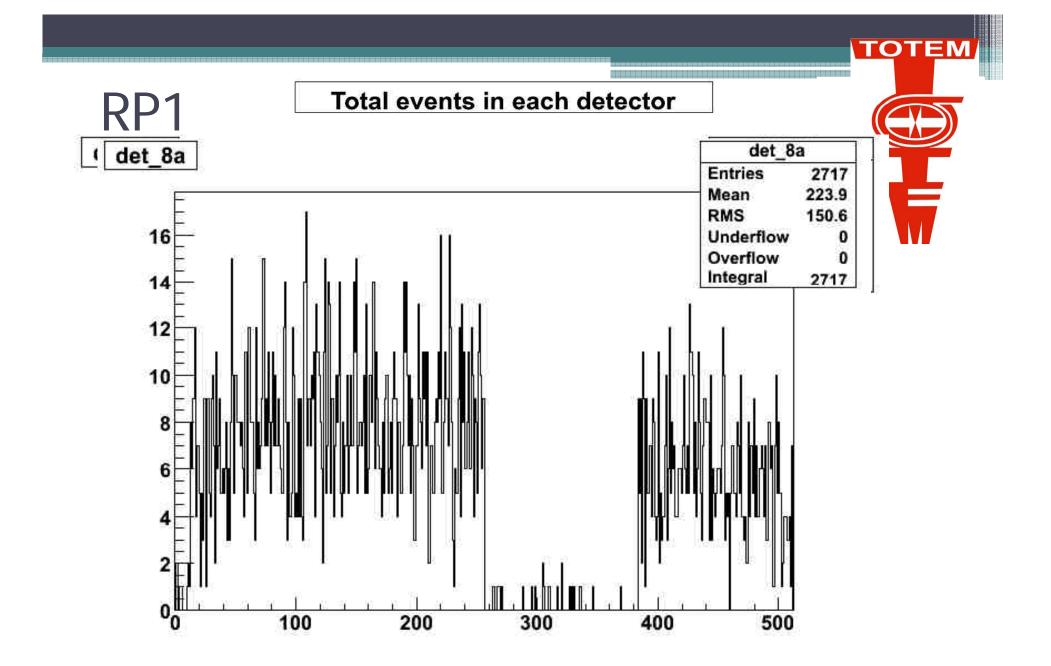


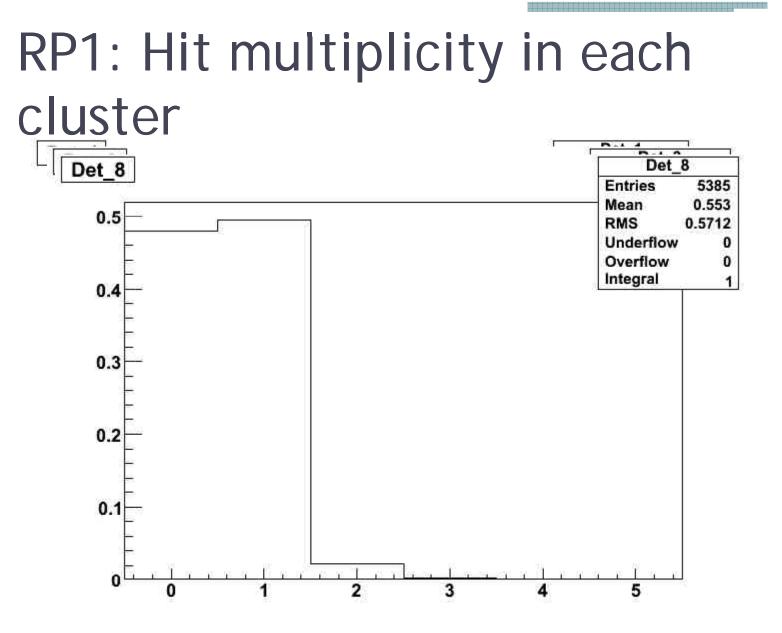


Selection algorithm of reference tracks



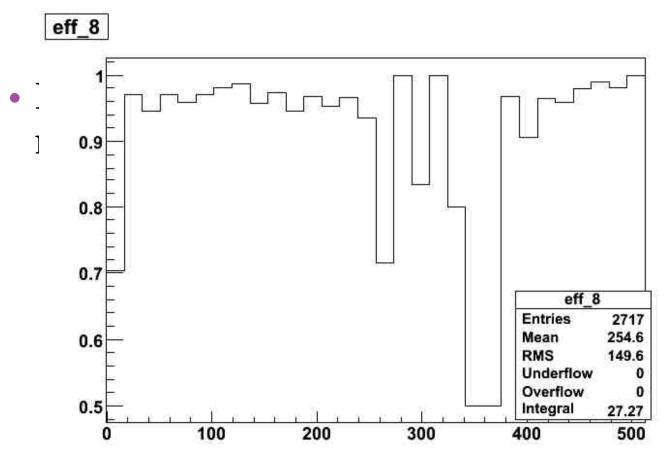
- dat file is generated by VFAT chips are hex numbers of each event
- xml file clusters strip position, detector id, strip number for each event
- I wrote scripts to select events with 7 or more different detector hits and evaluate the position of hit in each plane
- This roughly signifies a reference track through the planes



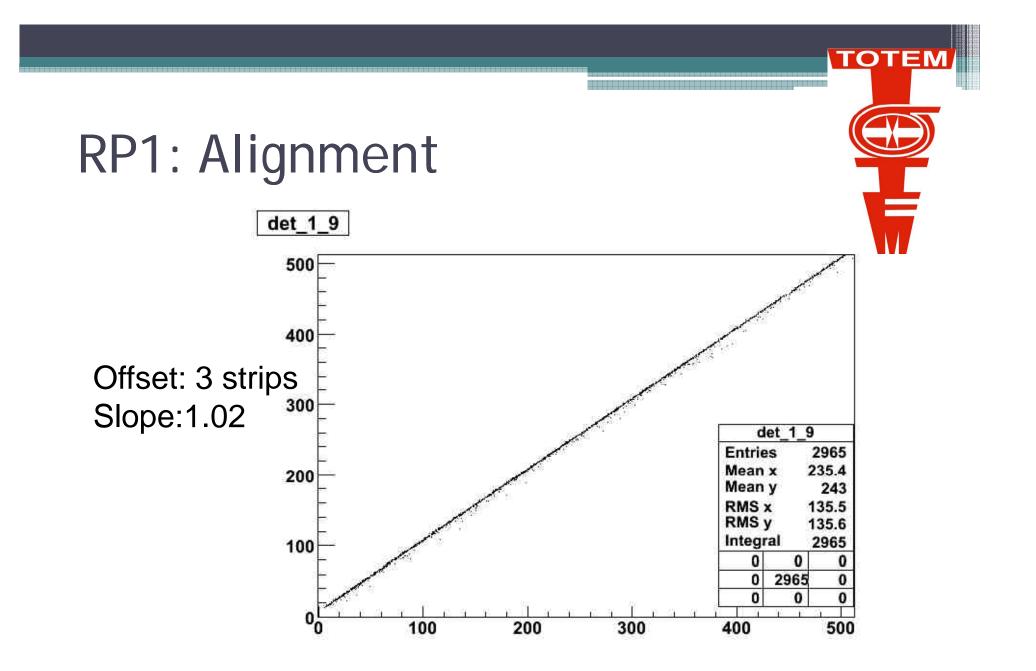


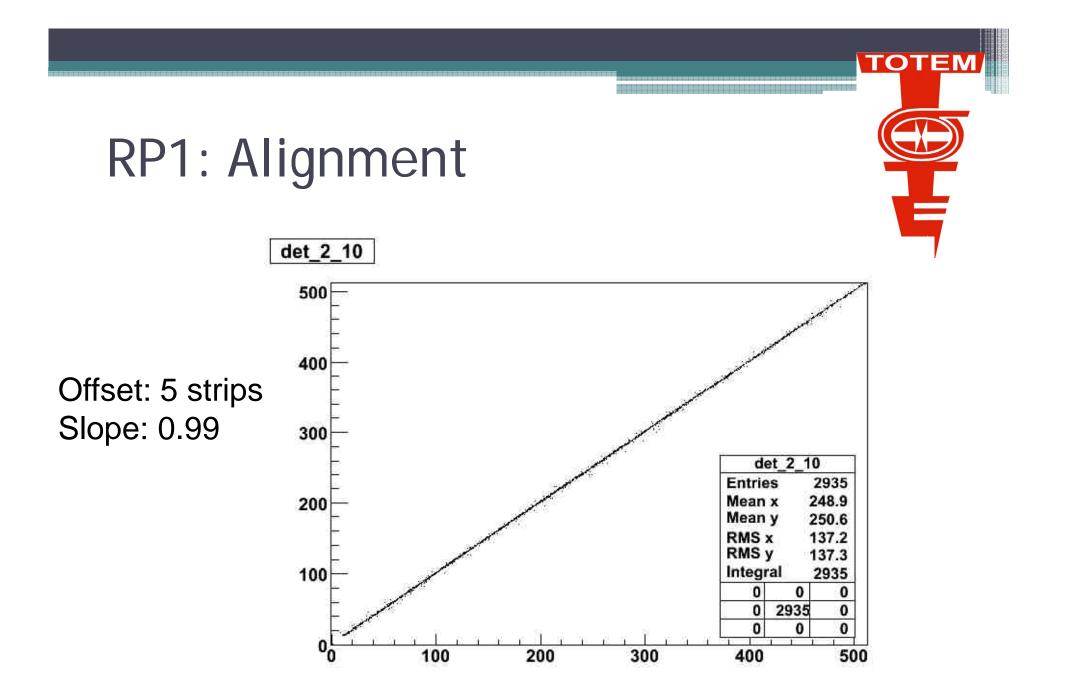


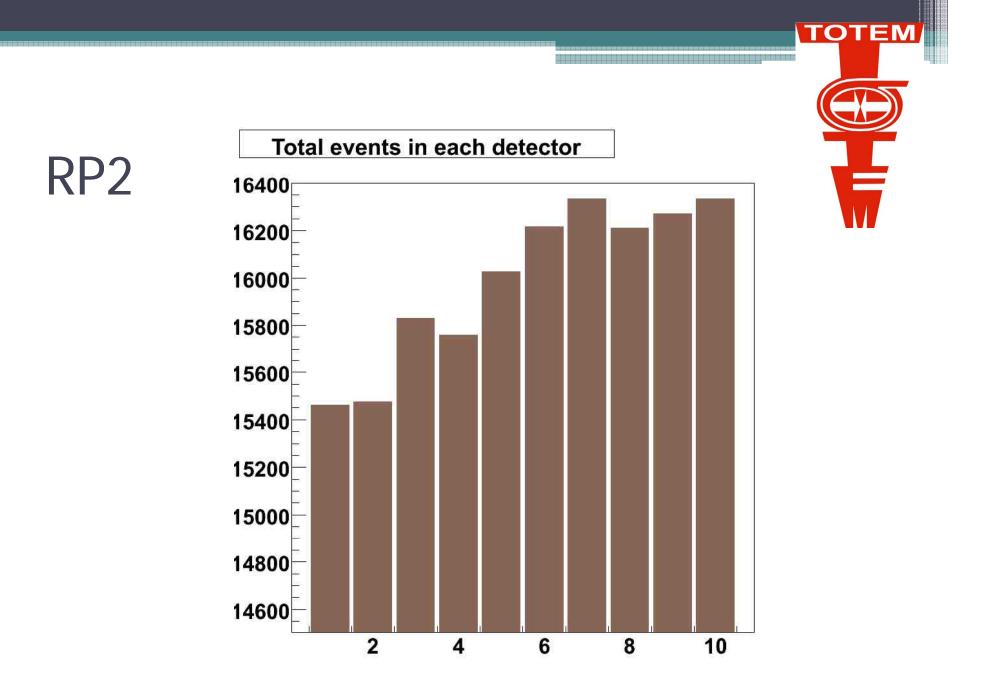


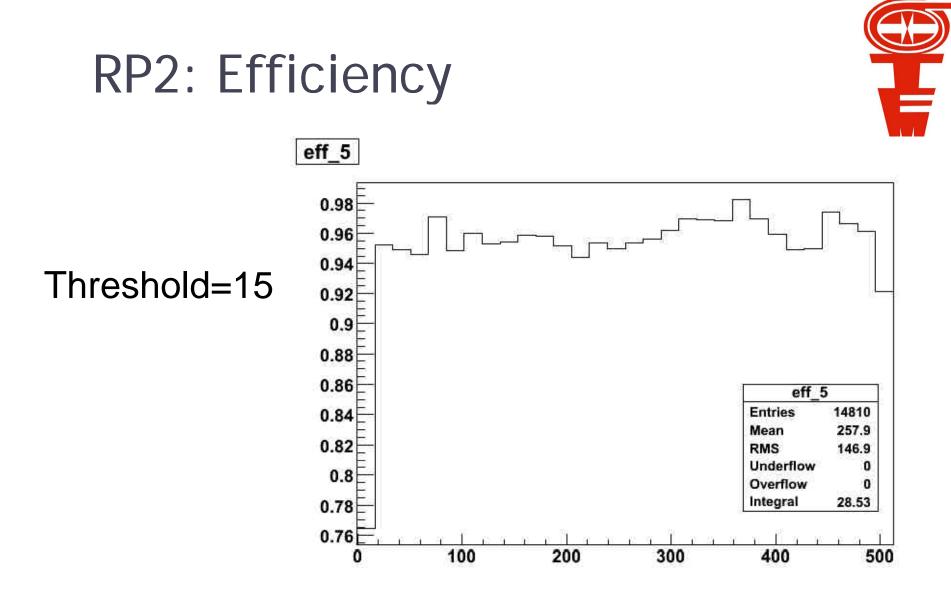


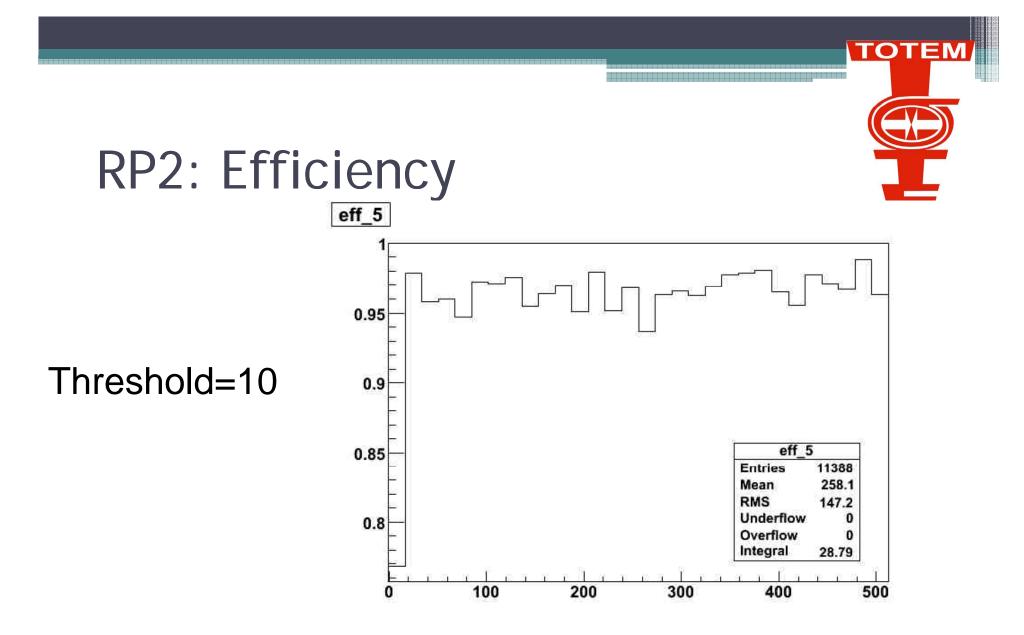
TOTEM











• A lower threshold improves the efficiency slightly but increases noise

Conclusions



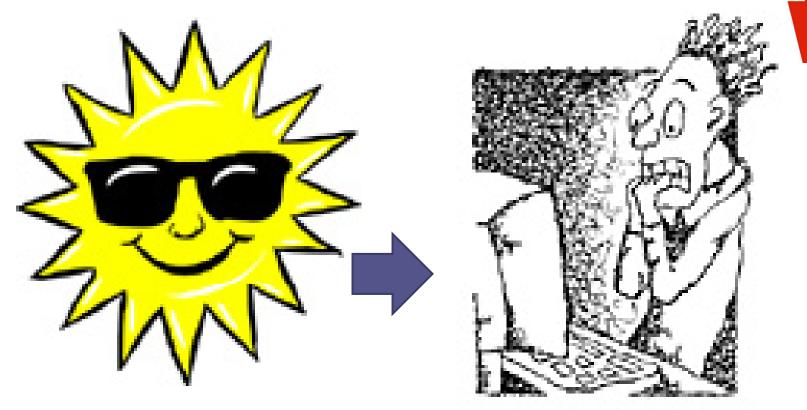
- Defects in planes 3,6,8 in RP1 that will be put into consideration when using proton reconstruction and testing
- RP2 detectors are working properly under two different thresholds
- Detector efficiency is within range of 95%
- Alignment in detector planes are in order of 2-5 strips

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- All REU students for making it a fun summer

summer is over



applying to grad school