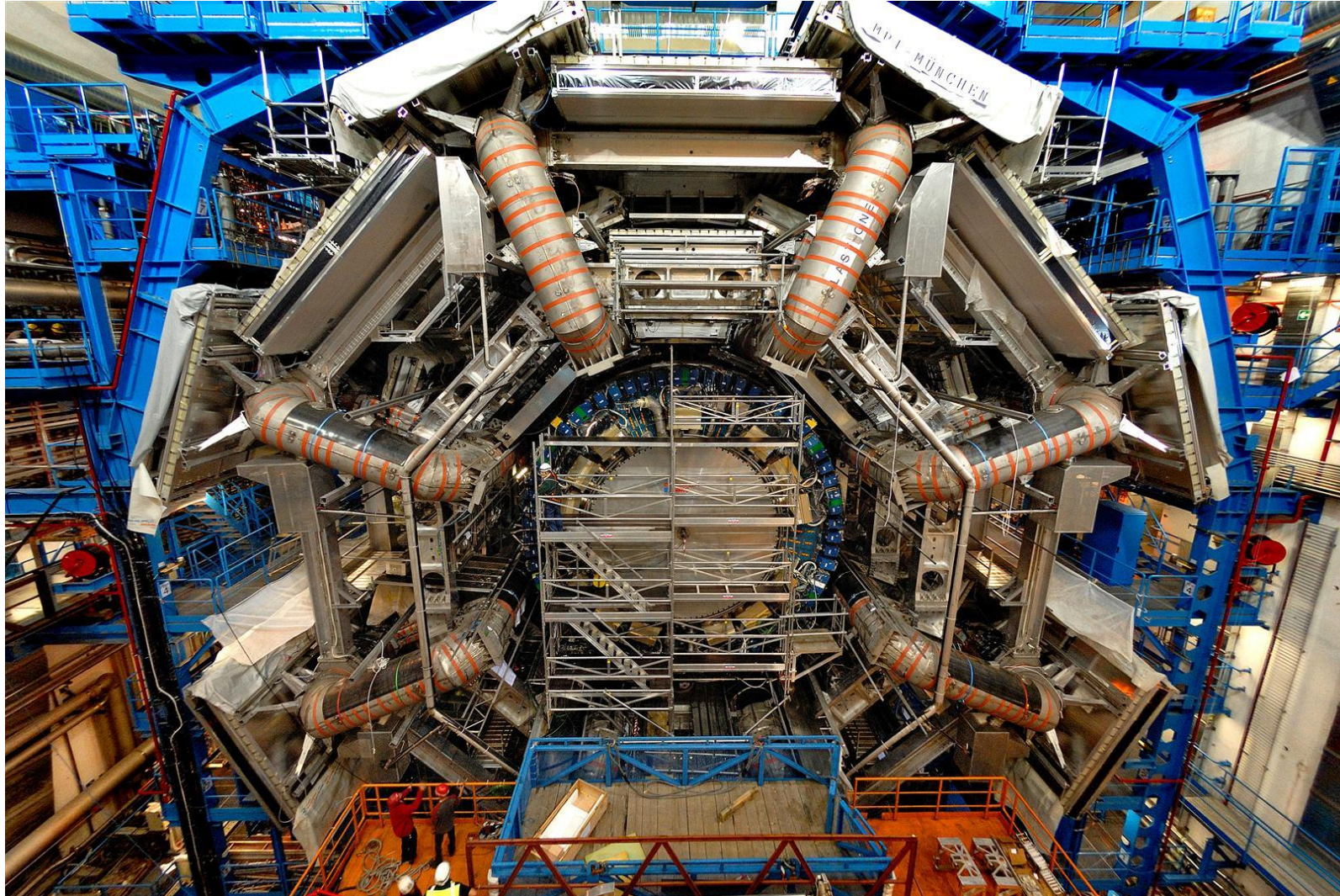
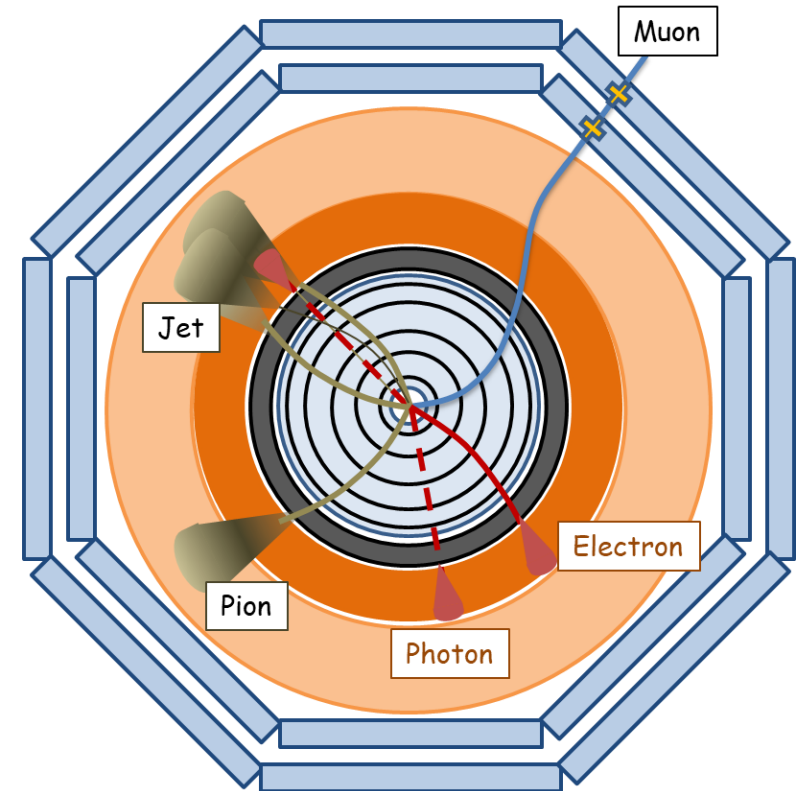
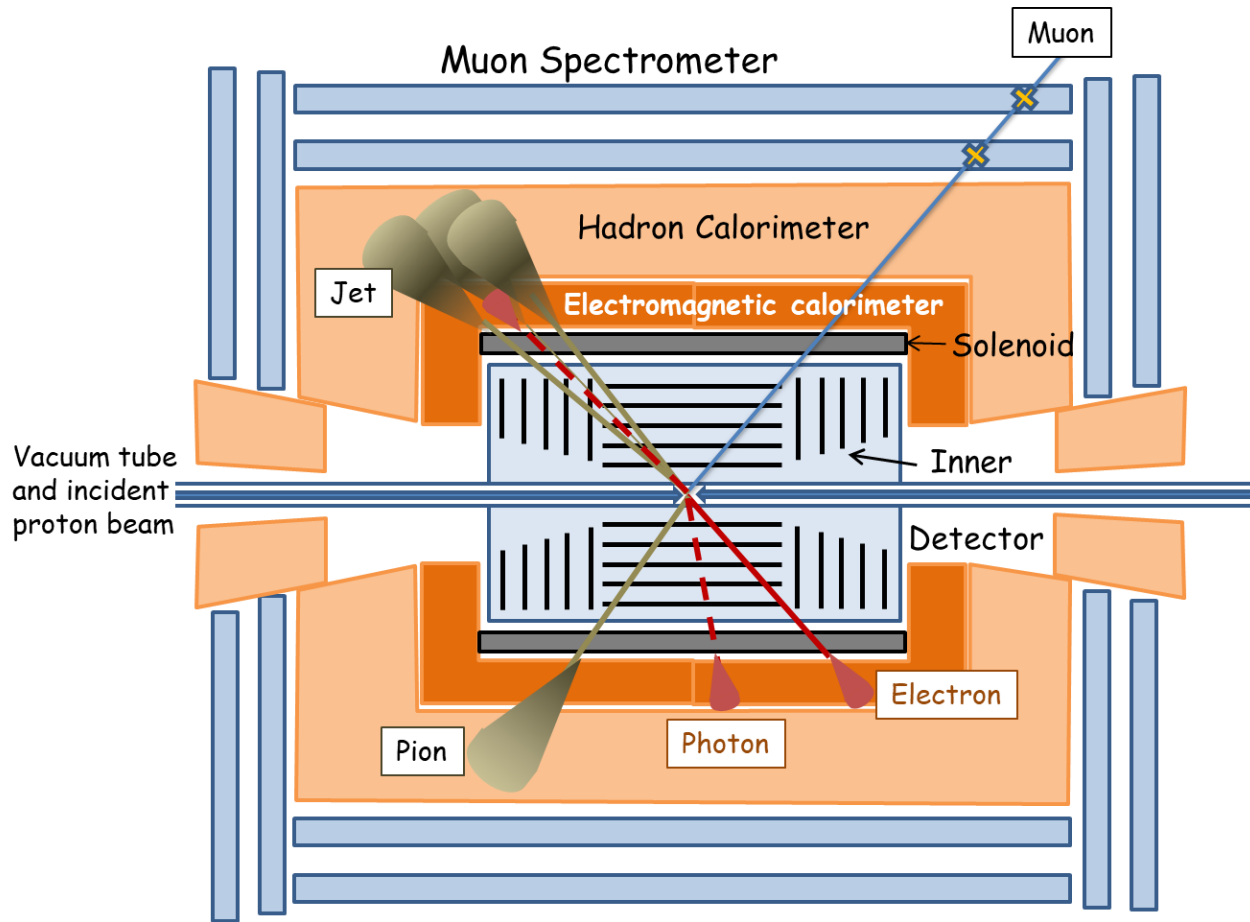


The muon spectrometer of the ATLAS detector



Claude Guyot (CEA-IRFU)

What is a muon spectrometer?



Expected functionalities:

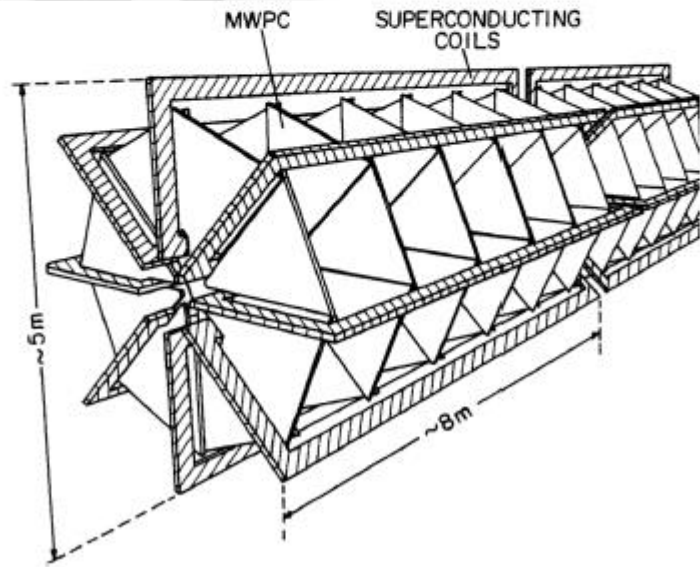
- Muon identification
- Triggering
- Momentum measurement (in addition to the ID measurement)

A bit of history

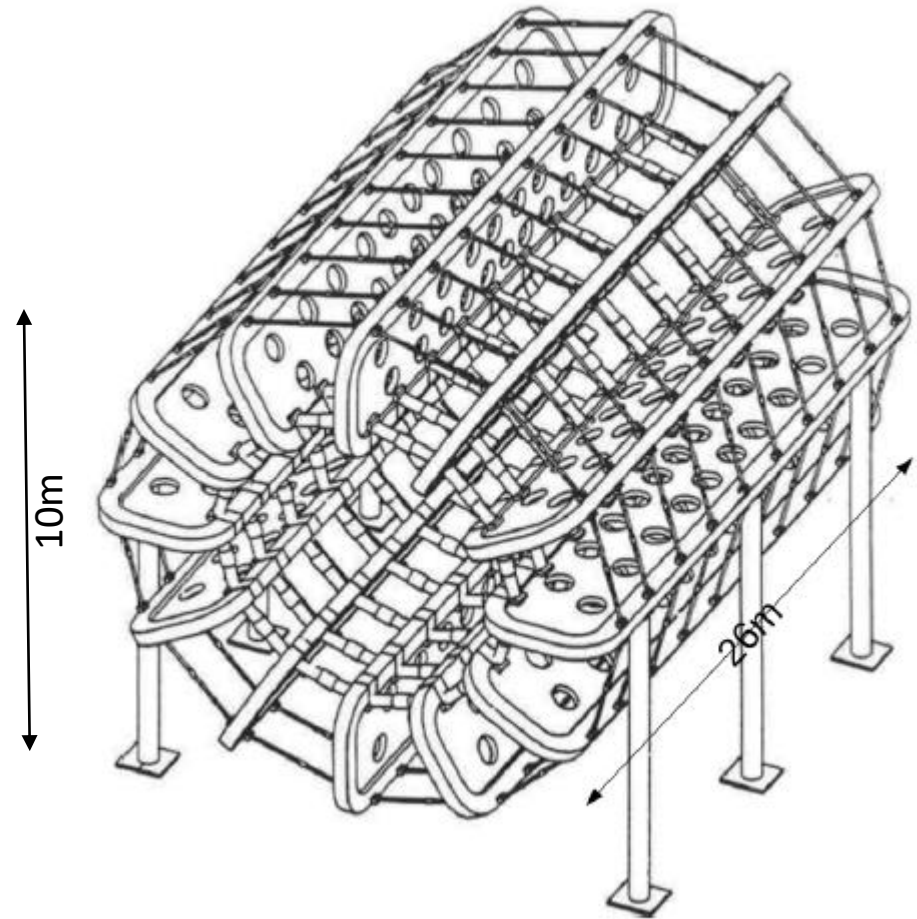
March 14, 1989

A new fixed-target experiment for precise tests of QCD

C.Guyot¹⁾, A.Milsztajn¹⁾, A.Ouraou¹⁾, A.Staude²⁾, K.M.Teichert²⁾, and M.Virchaux¹⁾



Proposal for a fixed target muon scattering experiment based on an air core superconducting toroid magnet

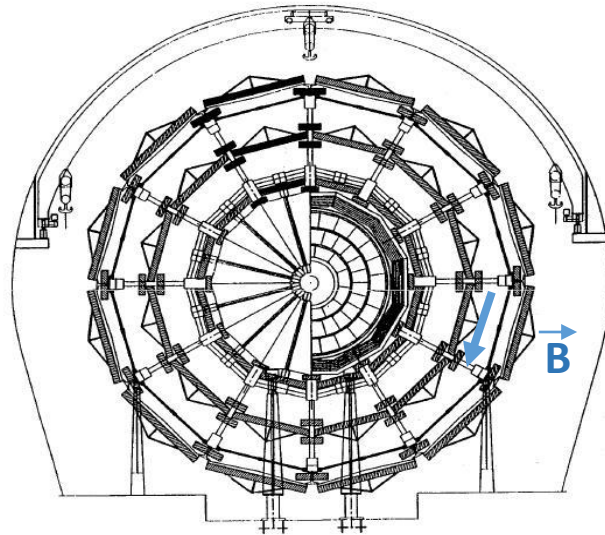
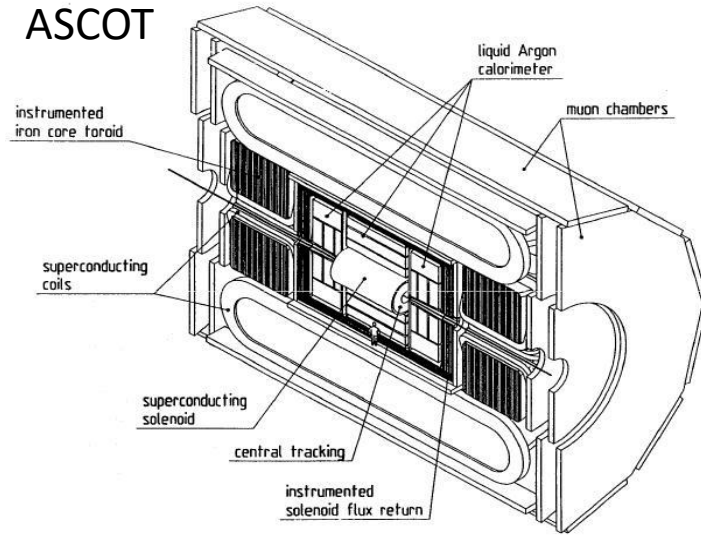


Magnet for the muon spectrometer of a LHC collider experiment

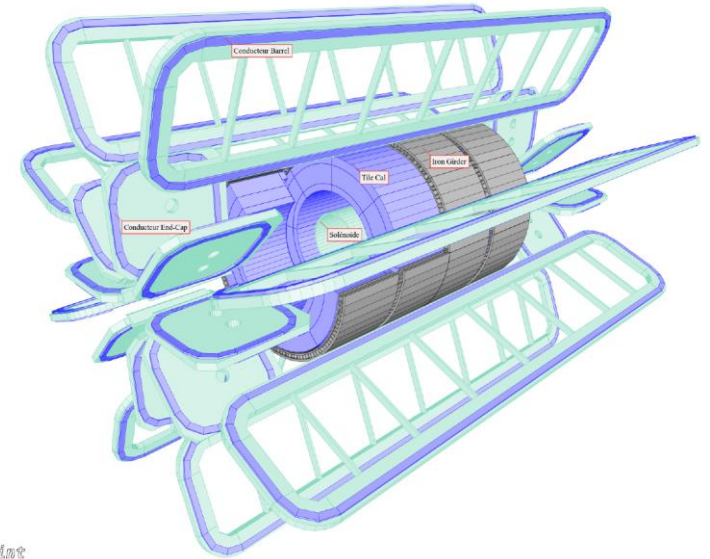
ASCOT and EAGLE proto-detectors

Evian-les-Bains workshop
March 1992

ASCOT

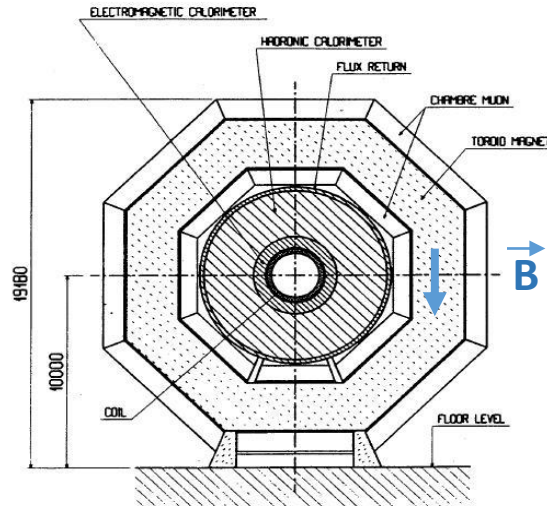
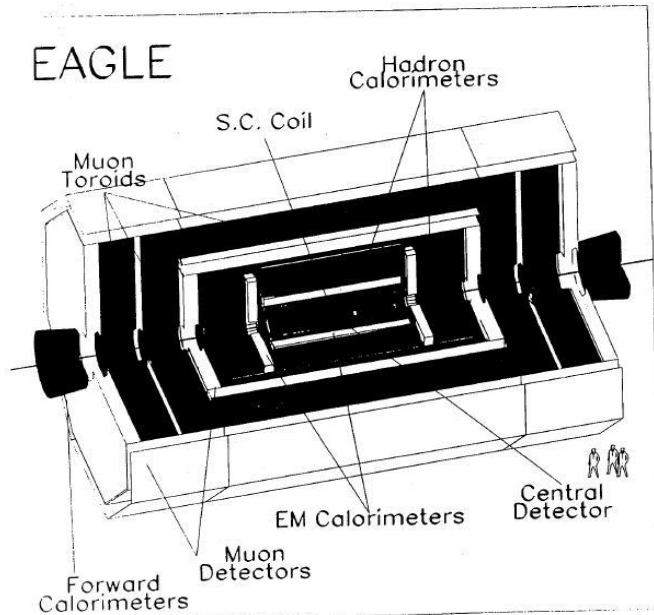


12 coils -> 8 coils



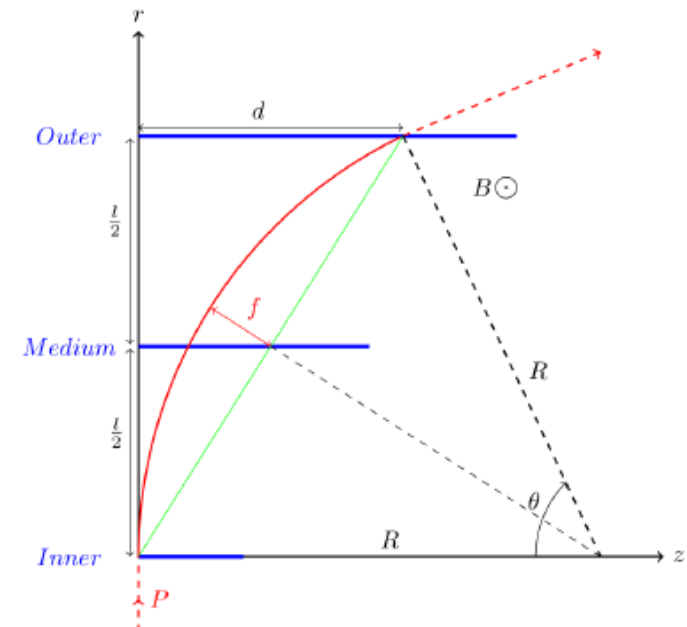
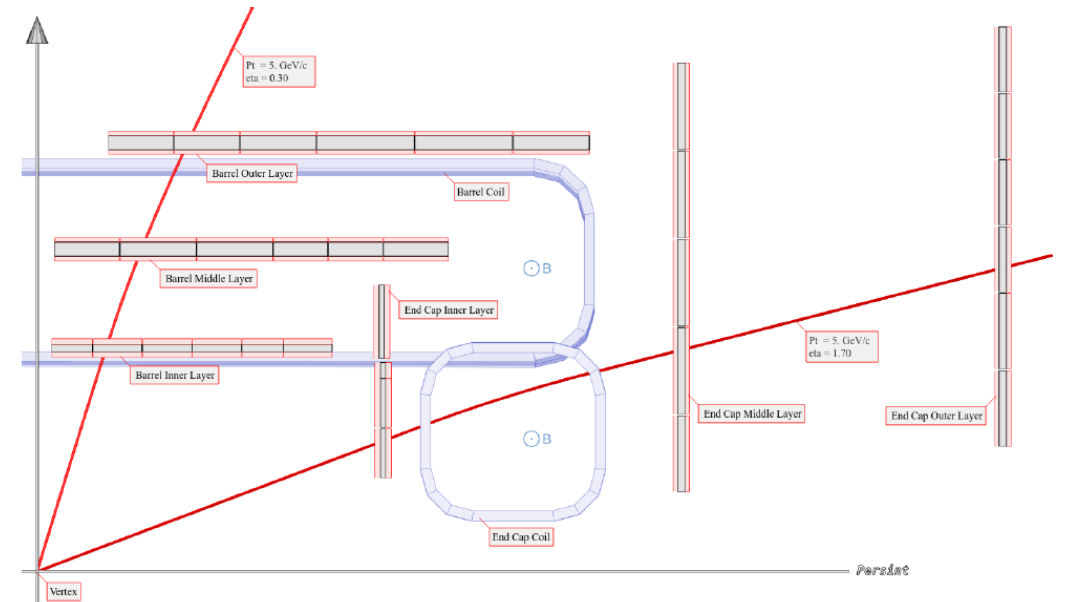
Perimet

EAGLE



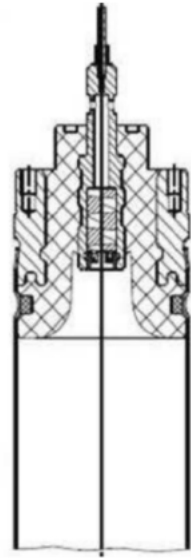
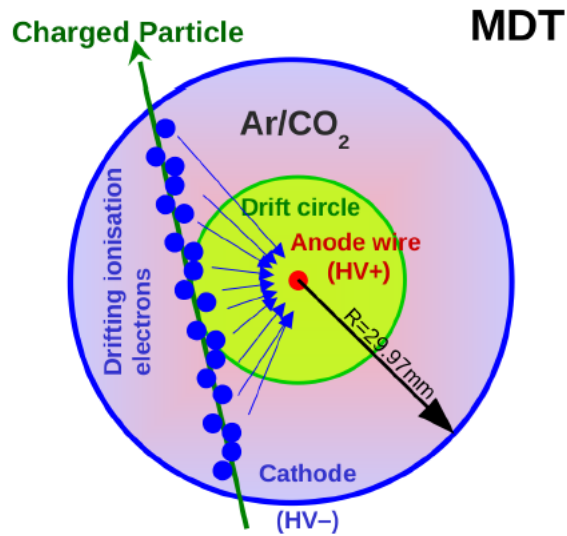
Motivations for an air core toroid based muon spectrometer

- **Toroid:** full coverage up to small polar angles in the forward region (large pseudo-rapidity up to $|\eta| \sim 2.7$).
- **Air core magnet:** Stand alone capabilities with precision measurements comparable to that of the ID for low and medium energy muons (a few %) \rightarrow Possible backup in case of problems with track reconstruction in the ID (large occupancy, Si radiation hardness still a concern at the beginning of the 90's)
- Keep a good enough measurement precision at large momentum ($> \sim 500$ GeV where the ID measurement degrades) for very high energy exploration.
 - Requirement: $\delta p_T/p_T \sim 10\%$ for $p_T = 1$ TeV over the full pseudo-rapidity range $|\eta| < 2.7$.
 - Translates into a $50 \mu\text{m}$ precision of the sagitta measurement with wire chambers ($f \sim 500 \mu\text{m}$ for $p_T = 1 \text{ TeV}$)



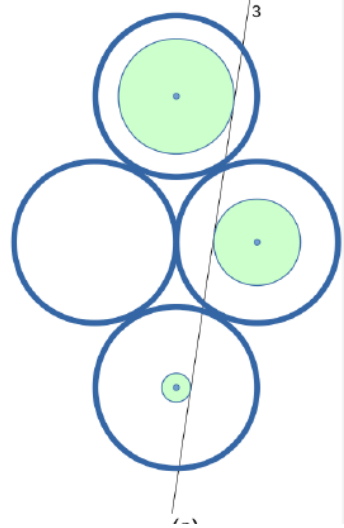
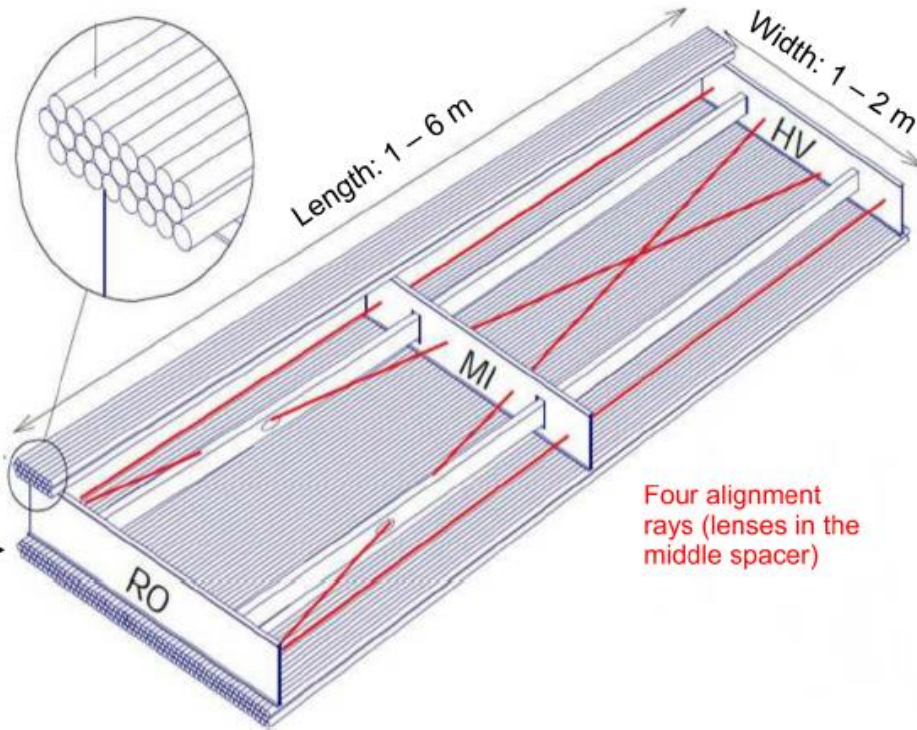
Chambers for the ATLAS muon spectrometer

- Precision chambers: Monitored Drift Tubes



Three or four drift-tube layers

Drift-tube multilayer

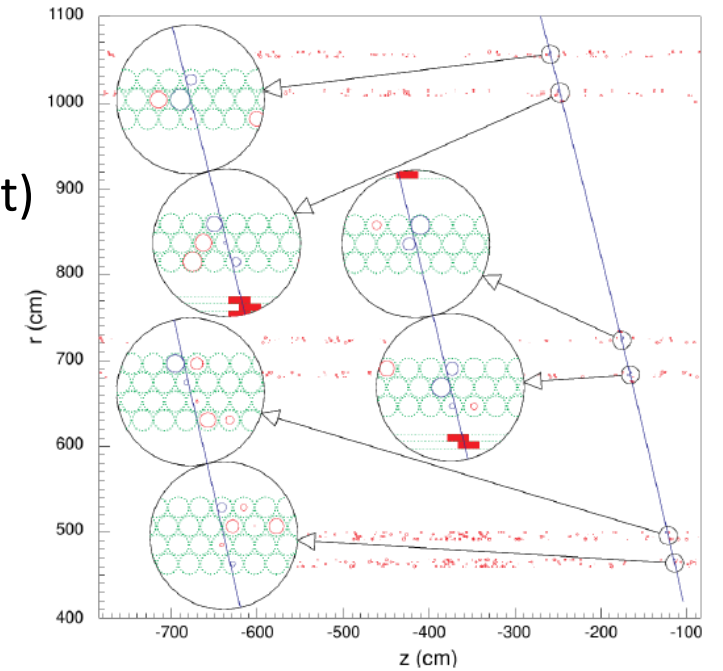
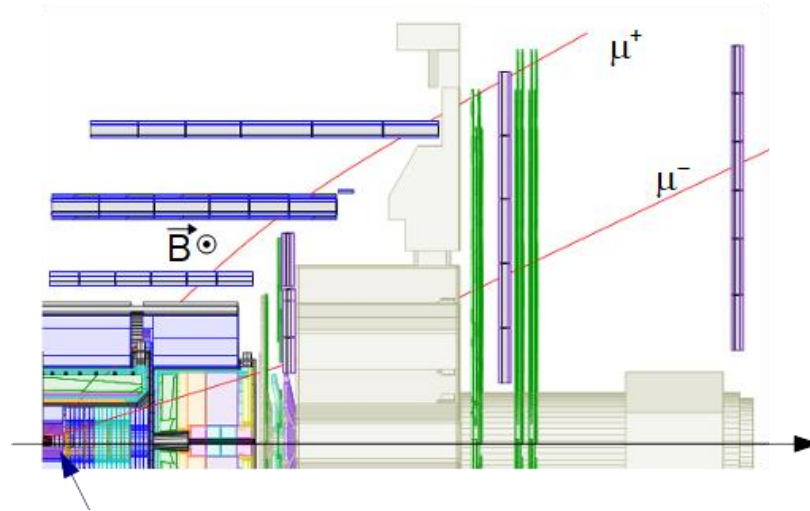
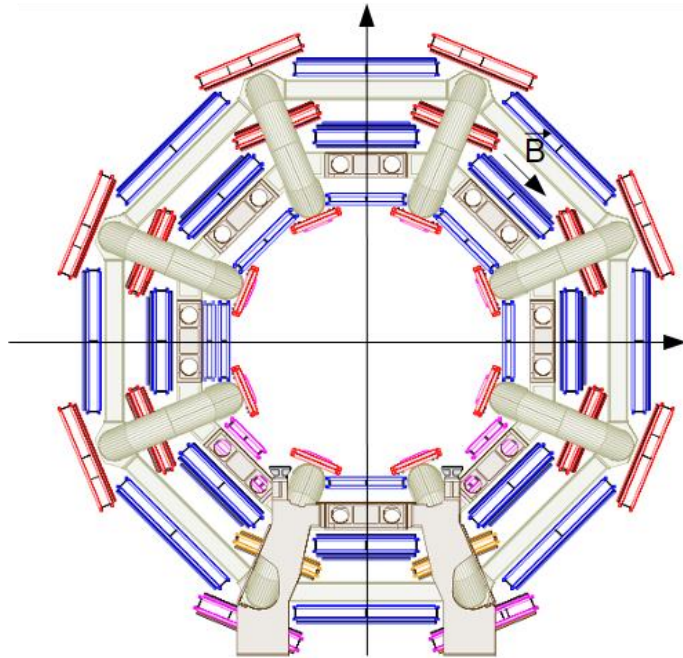


Average precision $\sim 100 \mu\text{m}$ per tube

- Fast trigger chambers (also used for second coordinate measurement along the tube direction)
 - Resistive Plate Chambers (RPC) in the barrel
 - Thin Gap Chambers (TGC) in the end caps

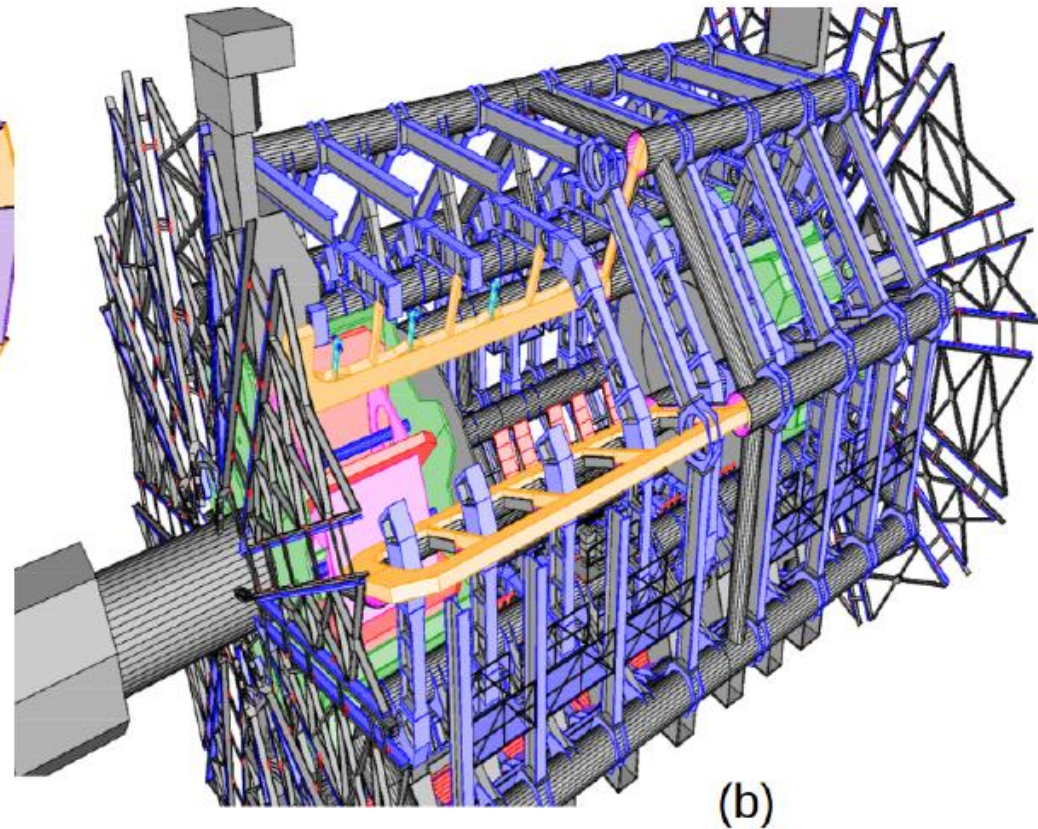
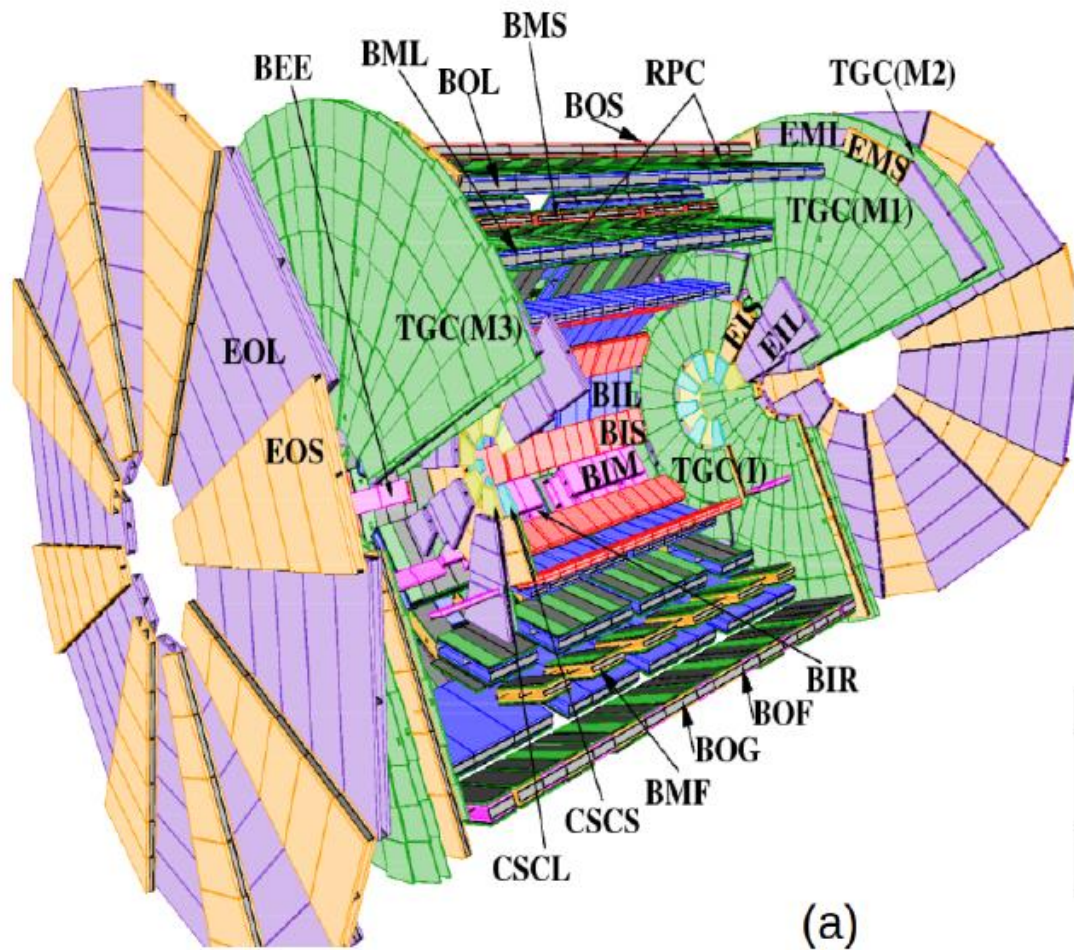
Contributions of the DAPNIA/IRFU group (1)

- Track reconstruction (pattern recognition and momentum measurement)
 - Muonboy program used until 2012
- Optimisation of the chambers layout



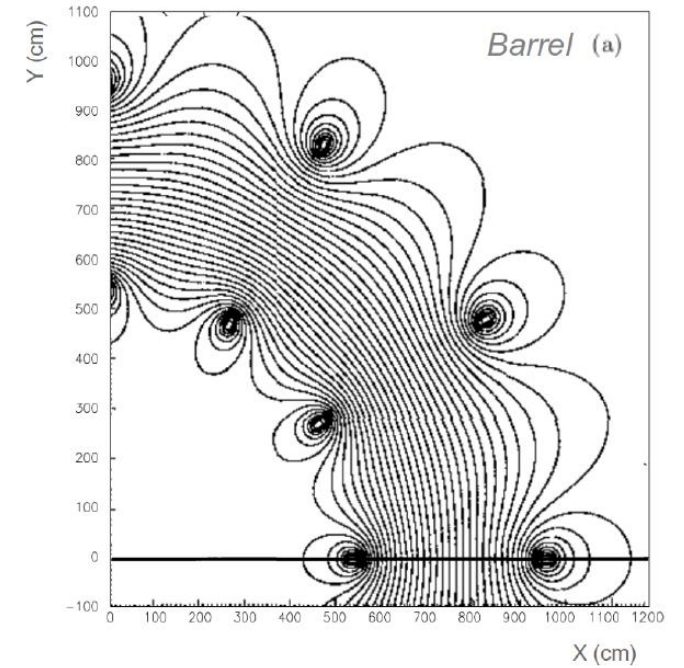
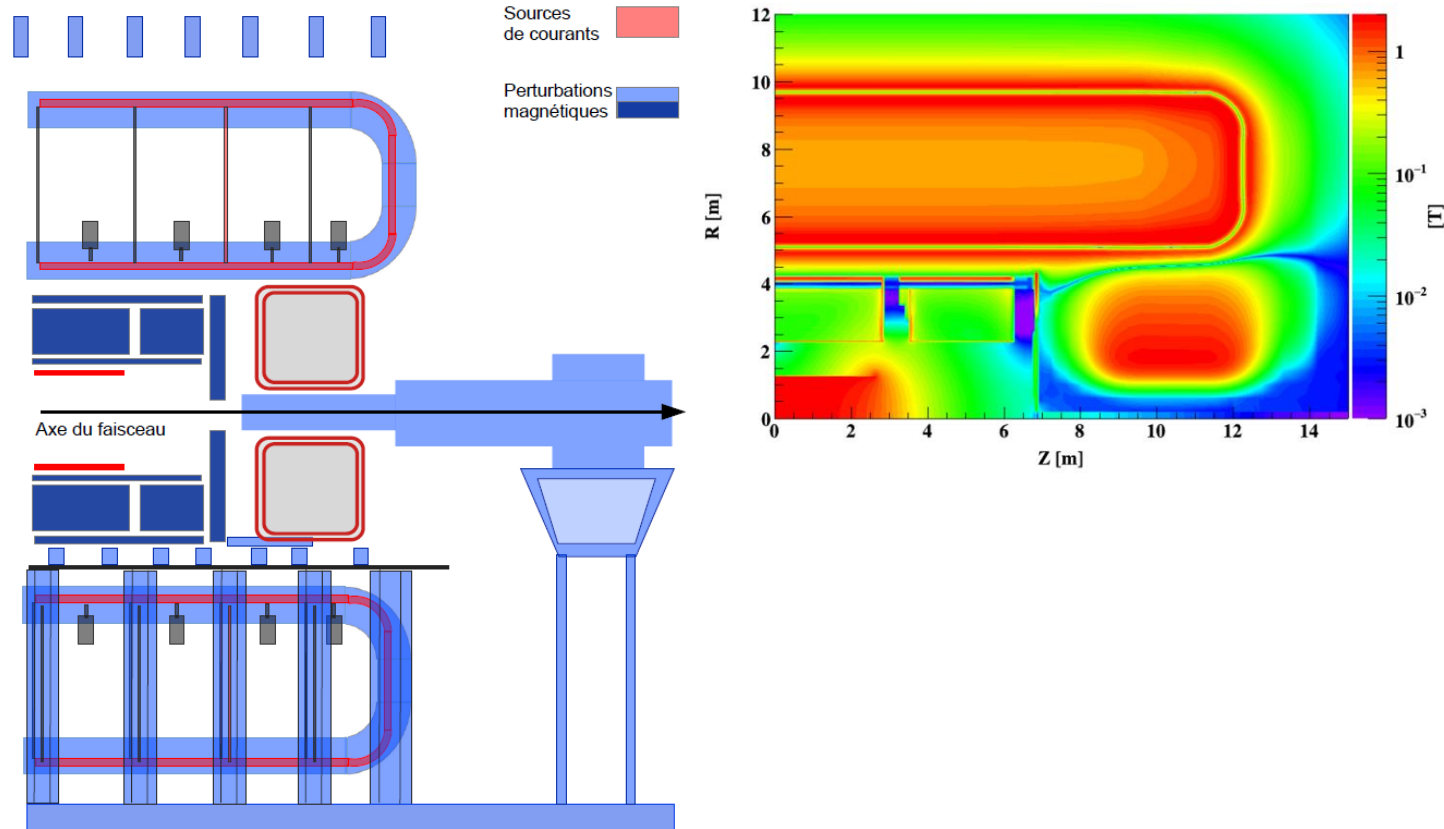
- Full muon spectrometer description (active chambers and structural supports)
 - → ATLAS data base
- Event display program (Persint)

Detector description



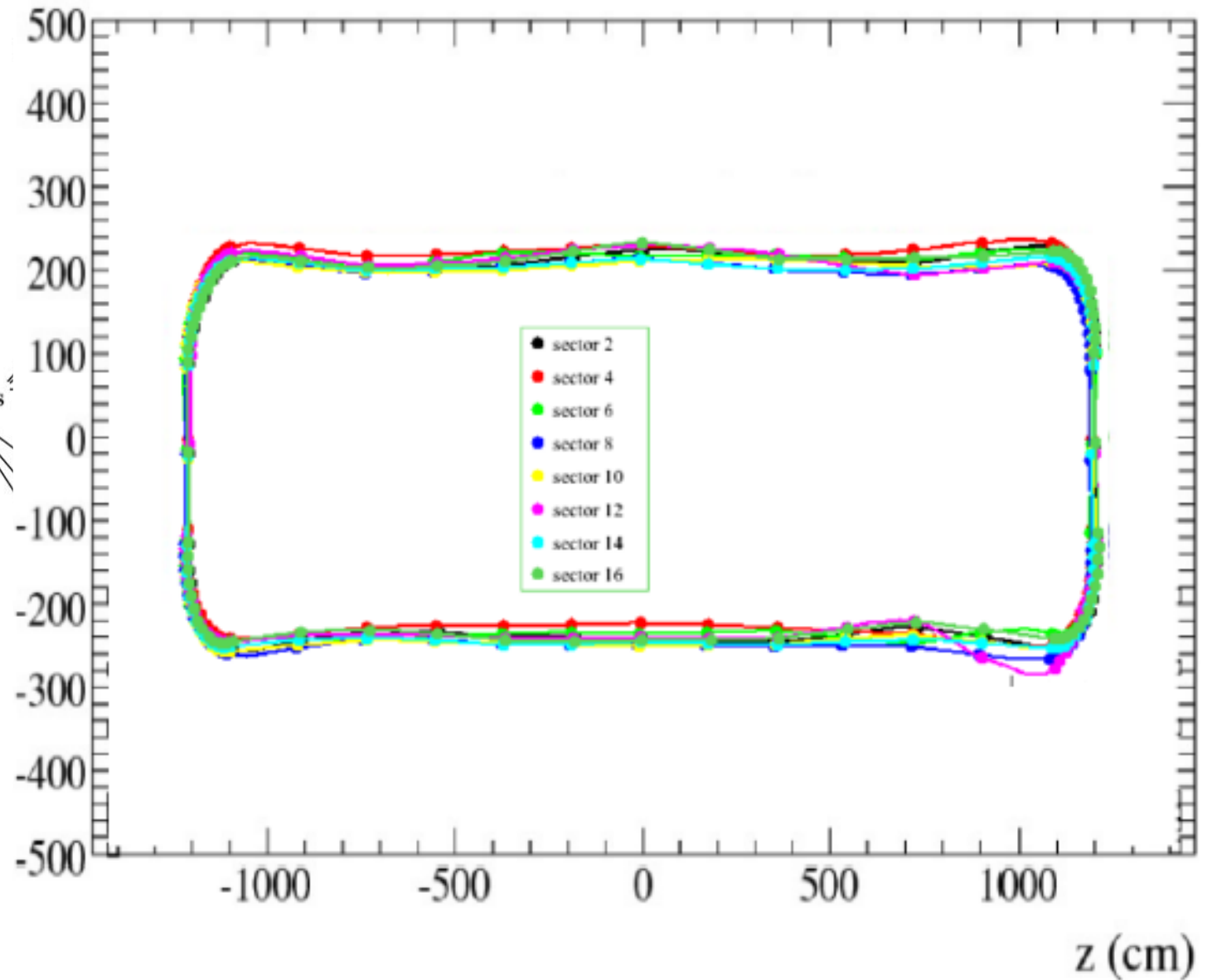
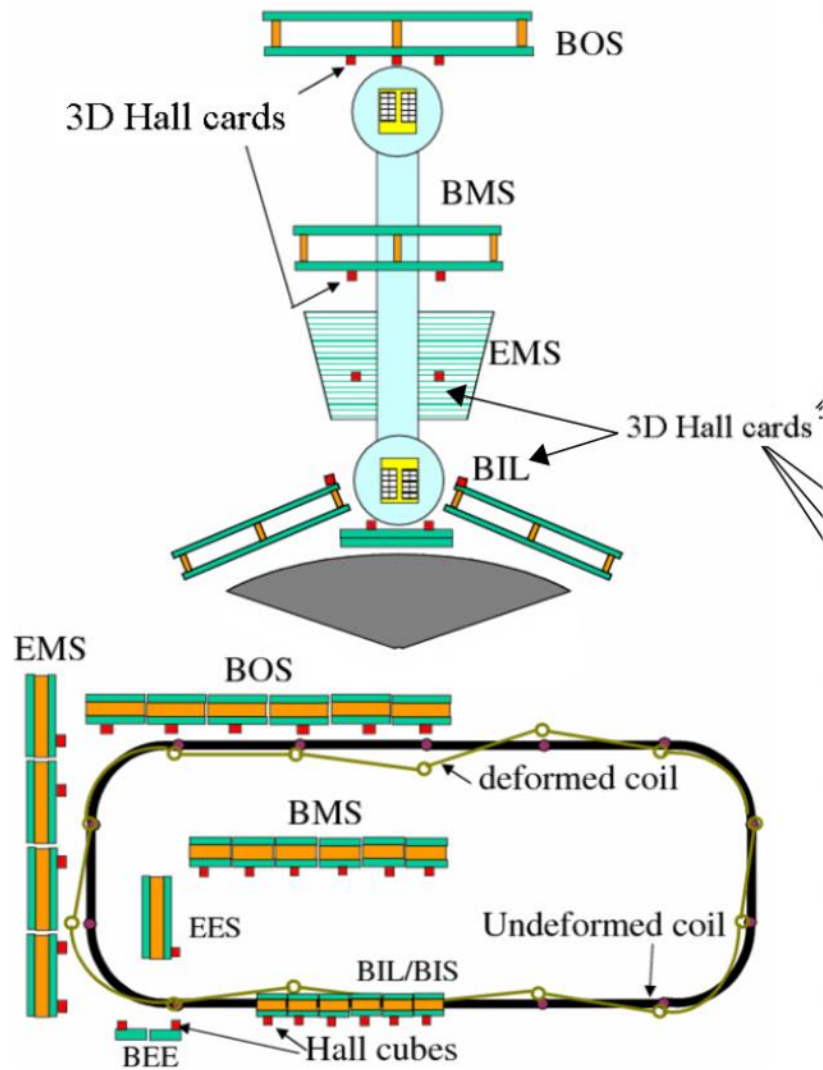
Contributions of the DAPNIA/IRFU group (2)

- Mapping of the inhomogeneous magnetic field
 - Account for the presence of ferromagnetic material



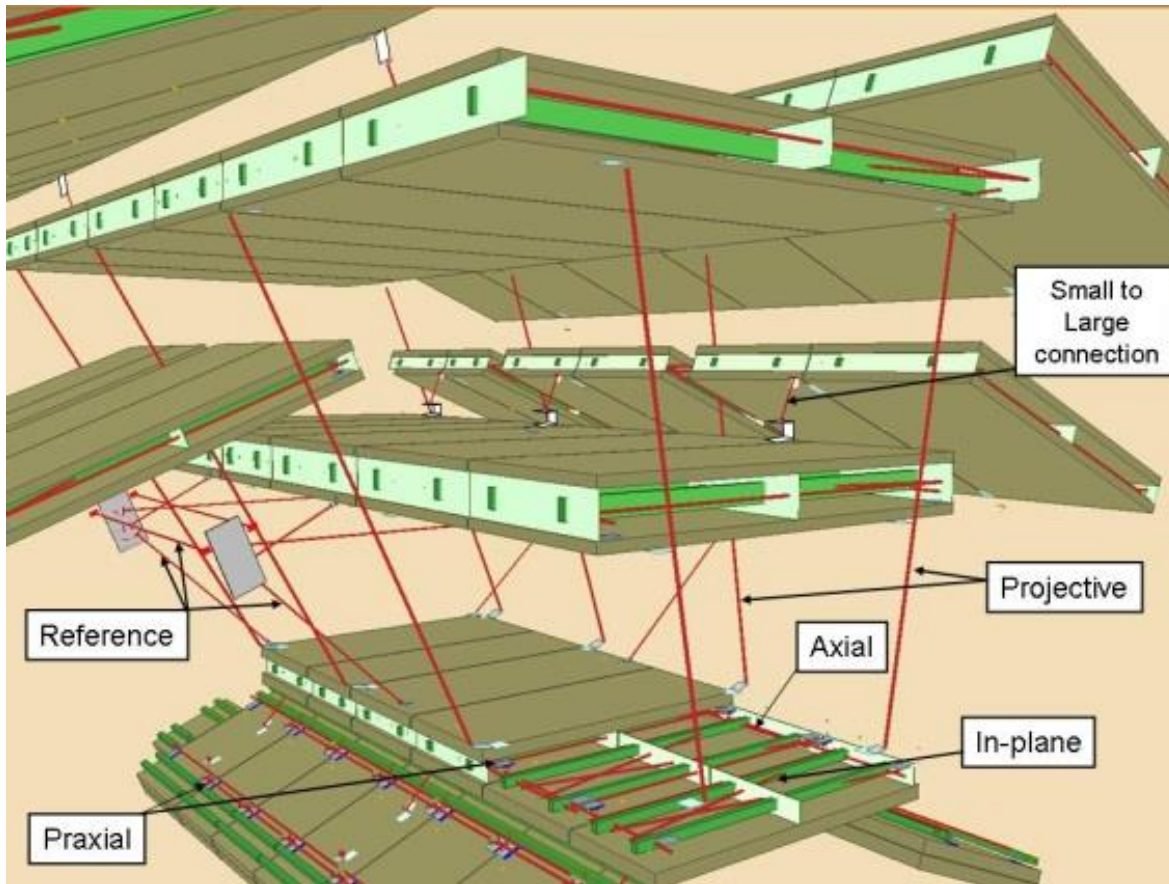
- Reconstruction of the exact toroid coil shape (at the mm level) using 3D Hall probes (DIS/DEDIP)

Toroid shape reconstruction using Hall probes (~1700)

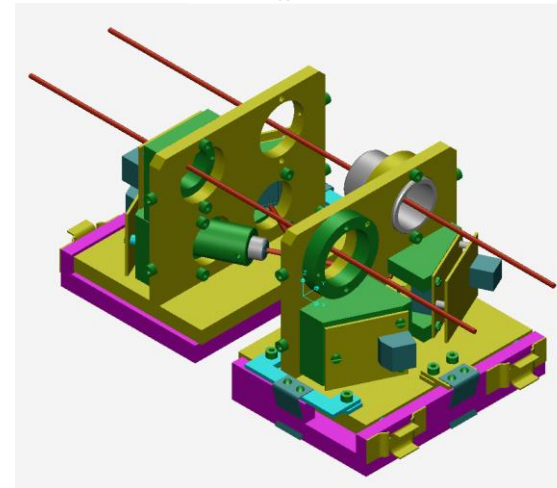
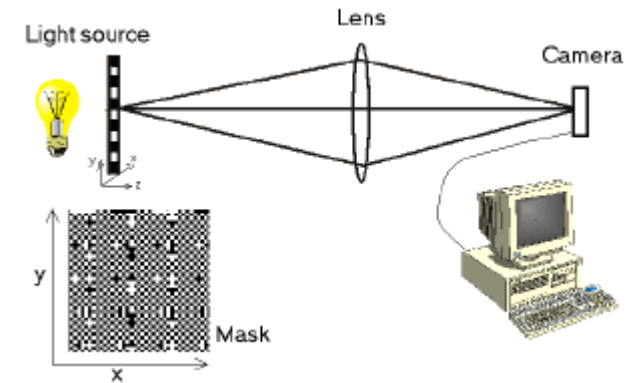


Contributions of the DAPNIA/IRFU group (3)

- Design, construction, installation and exploitation of the alignment system of the barrel part of the spectrometer (DIS-DEDIP)



Based on ~5000 RASNIK systems

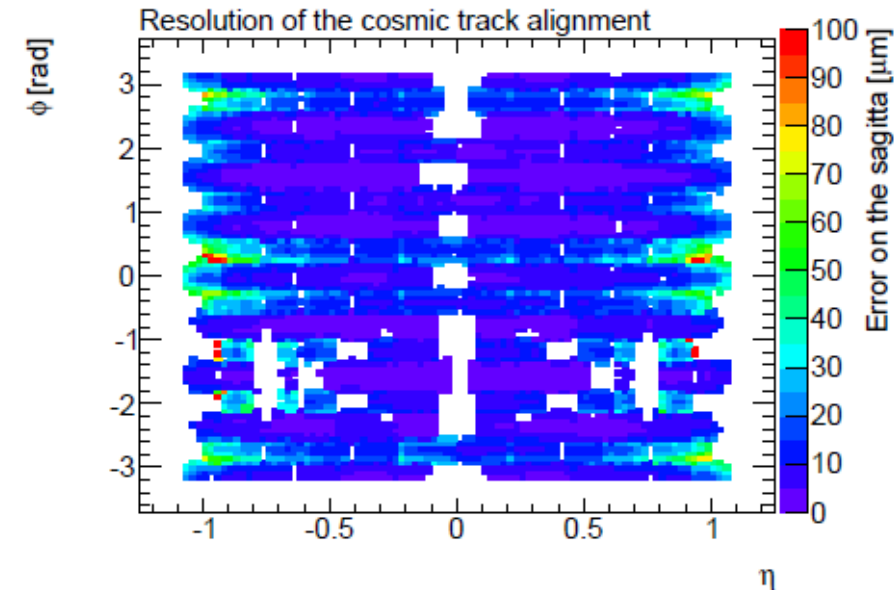
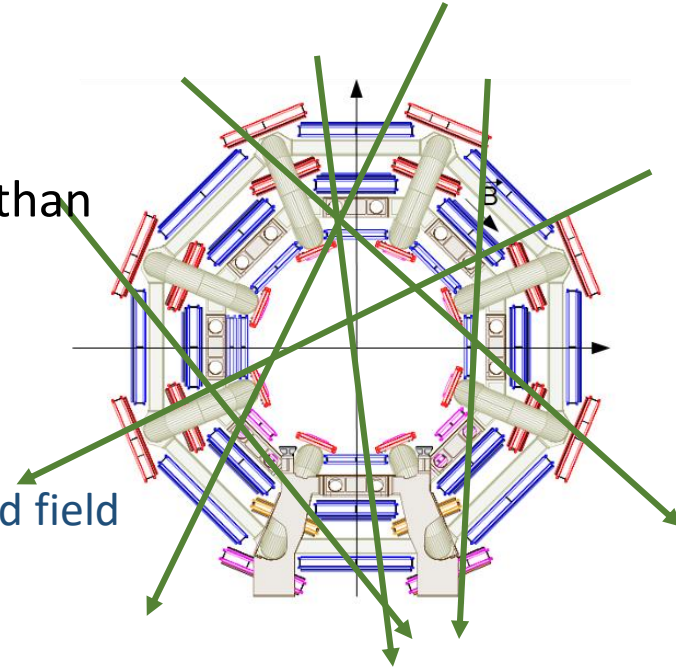


Example of a Praxial optical detector for the measurement of adjacent chambers positions

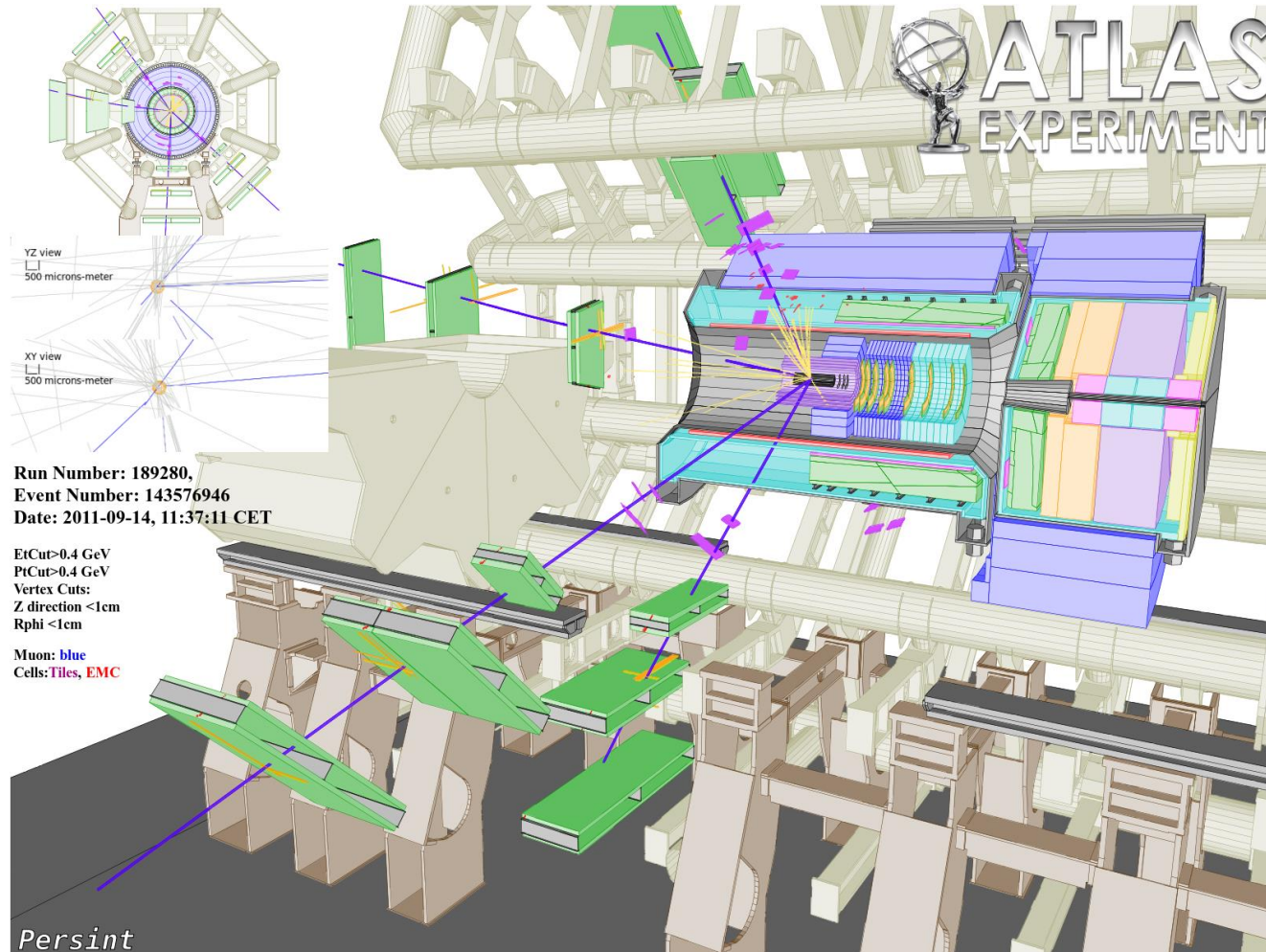
Alignment of the ATLAS muon spectrometer

Several data sets used to achievement the final alignment at a precision better than $50\ \mu\text{m}$ on the measured sagitta.

- Calibrated optical detectors
 - Provide absolute chamber positions with a precision of $\sim 100\text{-}200\ \mu\text{m}$
 - Used to follow chamber displacements with time and between field off ($B=0$) and field on runs with a precision of better than $10\ \mu\text{m}$
- Cosmic tracks ($B=0$) used for the 3D reconstruction of all (~ 200) barrel chambers
 - Global fit using tracks ($\sim 50\text{M}$) and optics (~ 5000 RASNIKs)
- Collision tracks (field off and field on) used to:
 - align barrel w.r.t. EC,
 - muon spectrometer w.r.t. ID,
 - align chambers not connected with the optical system
 - check the cosmic+optical sensors combination



$H \rightarrow ZZ(*) \rightarrow 4 \text{ muons}$



Many thanks to my colleagues, physicists, engineers and technicians, who contributed to the design, construction and successful exploitation of the ATLAS muon spectrometer.

With a special thought to those whose left us prematurely:

Marc Virchaux, Florian Bauer, Ahmimed Ouraou

For a detailed description of the ATLAS muon spectrometer:
HDR de Laurent Chevalier

Extra slide

Momentum precision measurement using the muon spectrometer only

