

Experiment ATLAS/LHC and participation of Slovakia

Stanislav Tokár

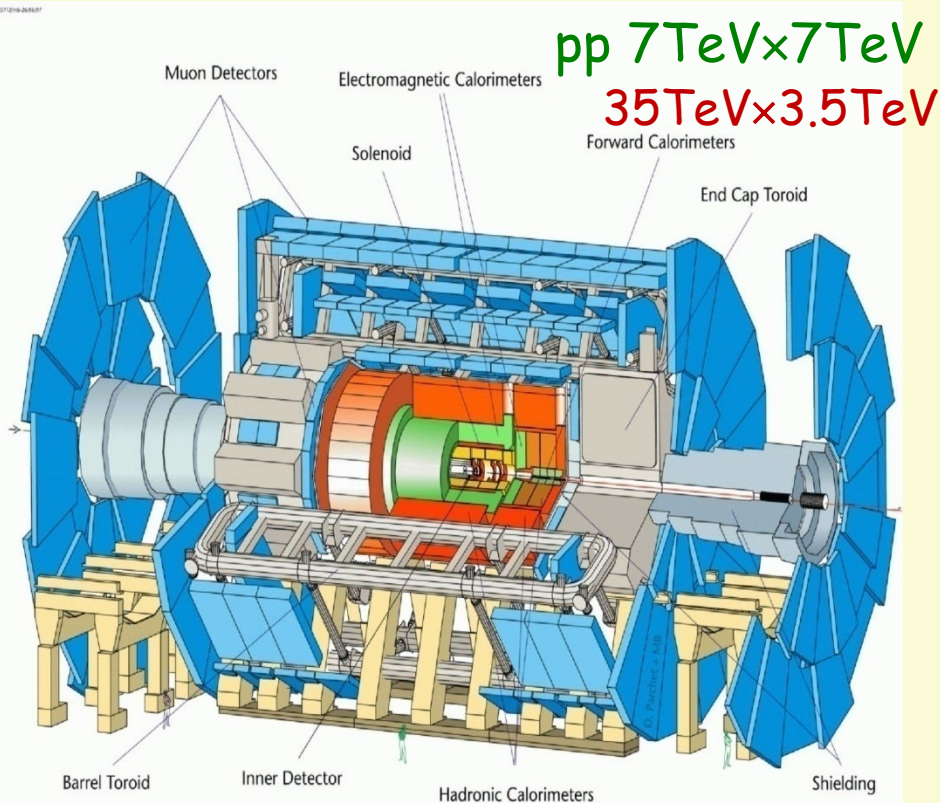
Univerzita Komenského
Fakulta matematiky, fyziky a informatiky
Katedra jadrovej fyziky a biofyziky
Bratislava

Outline

- ❑ Experiment ATLAS - basic facts
- ❑ Why we need LHC
- ❑ Participation of Slovak teams in building of ATLAS
- ❑ On Kosice team ATLAS activities
- ❑ On Bratislava team ATLAS activities
- ❑ Outreach
- ❑ Conclusions

Detektor experimentu ATLAS

Multipurpose particle detector (coverage $|\eta|=5$, $L=10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$)



- **Inner Detector**
 $\sigma/p_T \approx 0.05\% \cdot p_T (\text{GeV}) \oplus 0.1\%$
 Tracking range $|\eta| < 2.5$
- **EM Calorimetry**
 $\sigma/E \approx 10\% / \sqrt{E (\text{GeV})} \oplus 1\%$
 Fine granularity up to $|\eta| < 2.5$
- **Hadronic Calorimetry**
 $\sigma/E \approx 50\% / \sqrt{E (\text{GeV})} \oplus 3\%$
 Range: $|\eta| < 4.9$
- **Muon System**
 $\sigma/p_T \approx 2 - 7\%$, range: $|\eta| < 2.7$

Magnetic field :

2T Solenoid + 3 air core toroids

start: autumn 2009

Precision physics in $|\eta| < 2.5$

Lepton energy scale: 0.02% ($Z \rightarrow ll$)

Jet energy scale: 1.0% ($W \rightarrow jj$)

Why we need LHC: present status

SM: full version - 25 (26) parameters

EWSB(E-W symmetry breaking):

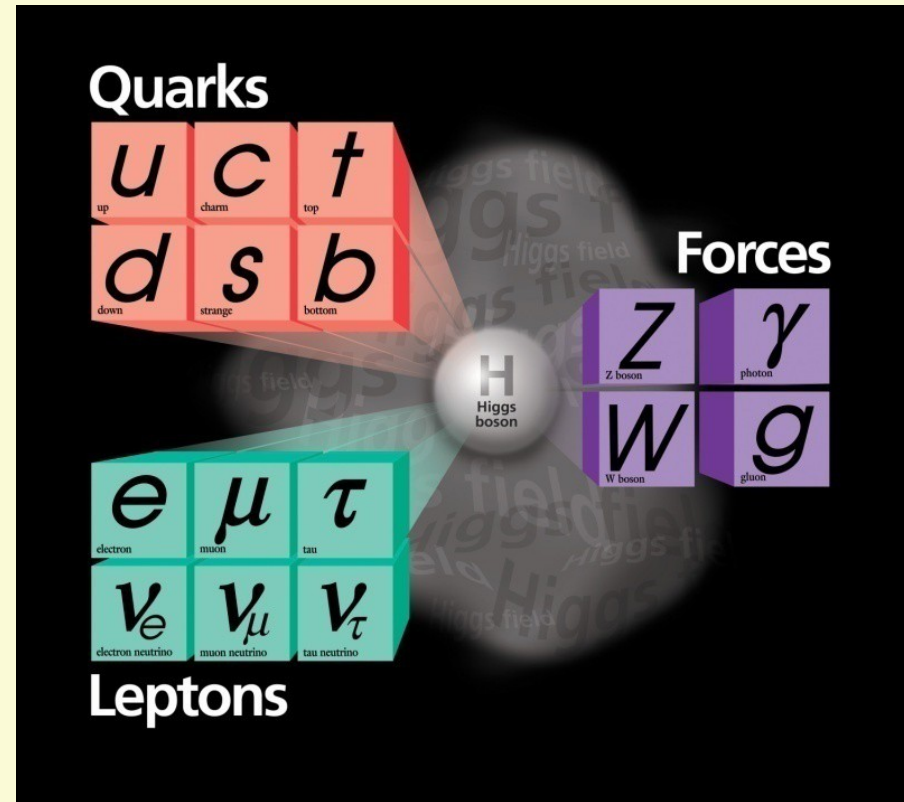
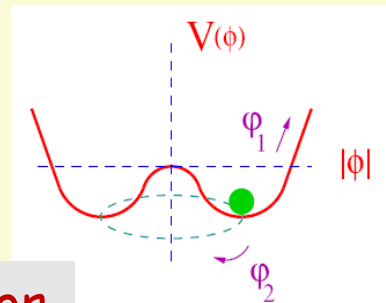
$$SU(3)_c \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)_Y \rightarrow SU(3)_c \otimes U(1)_{QED}$$

EWSB consequences:

- ✓ $\langle \phi \rangle \neq 0$
- ✓ W, Z bosons: $M_W, M_Z \neq 0$
- ✓ leptons, and quarks: $m_{l,q} \neq 0$
- ✓ Gluons a photons: $m = 0$

Higgs sector: 1 neutral Higgs boson H

→ Higgs field $\phi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi^+ \\ \phi^0 \end{pmatrix}$ $V(\phi) = -\mu^2 |\phi|^2 + \lambda (|\phi|^2)^2$



Moment 1: Study of the symmetry breaking in Higgs sector

LHC: need to go beyond SM

Minimal SuSy extension of SM (MSSM): 19+105 parameters

Moment 2: in SM
 ✓ No candidate on dark matter
 ✓ n_B/n_γ :
 Obs: 5.5×10^{-10}
 SM: $< 10^{-20}$

SM		Spin	SUSY		Spin
leptons	ℓ, ν_ℓ	$\frac{1}{2}$	sleptons	$\tilde{\ell}, \tilde{\nu}_\ell$	0
quarks	q	$\frac{1}{2}$	squarks	\tilde{q}	0
gluons	g	1	gluinos	\tilde{g}	$\frac{1}{2}$
EW bosons	γ, Z, W	1	charginos	$\tilde{\chi}_{1,2}^\pm$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Higgs	h, H, A, H^\pm	0	neutralinos	$\tilde{\chi}_{1,2,3,4}^0$	$\frac{1}{2}$

Lightest SuSy particle is stable: $LSP = \tilde{\chi}_1^0$ (dark matter candidate)

→ Higgs sector

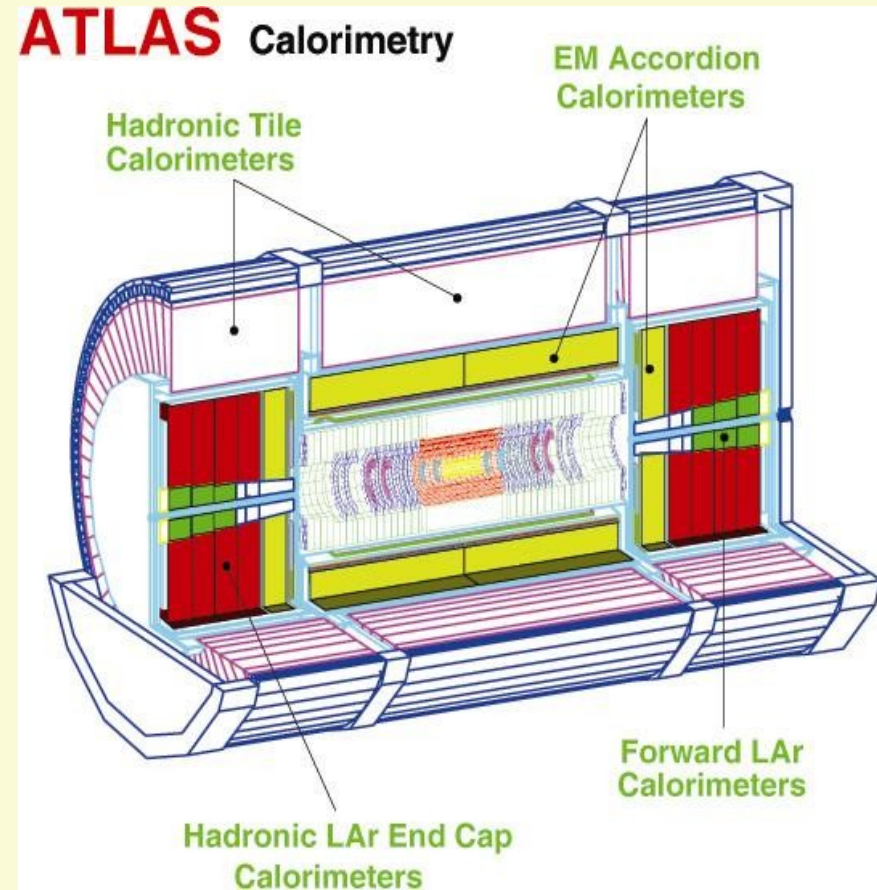
$$\phi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_2^+ \\ \nu_2 + \phi_2^0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \phi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \nu_1 + \phi_1^0 \\ \phi_1^- \end{pmatrix}, \quad \tan \beta = \frac{\nu_2}{\nu_1}$$

Physical Higgs bosons: h, H, A, H^\pm
 2 vacuum expectation values $\neq 0$

$\sigma_{\text{Sec}} \sim \tan^2 \beta$ enhanced: fb → pb !

Construction and testing of ATLAS detector

- **Kosice team:** Hadronic LAr End Cap calorimeter (HEC) based on liquid argon technology
- **Bratislava team:** Hadronic Tile calorimeter (Tile) - scintill. tiles + fibers
- **Hardware:**
 - ✓ Development, production and tests of Forward readout board (with Columbia Univ.) (HEC)
 - ✓ Production of so-called cold electronics (HEC)
 - ✓ Iron plates for Tile calorimeter
 - ✓ Angle bracket for tile modules manipulations



Both team: in assembling and commissioning of Calo's

ATLAS group in Košice

Team: 5 physicists; 2 engineers, 1 PhD student, 3 technicians

Basic topics:

In the past:

- ✓ study of HEC properties, cosmic runs analysis,...
- ✓ analysis of data from the tests carried out in H6 channel in CERN
- ✓ analysis of data from the high luminosity runs in Protvino
- ✓ commissioning of LAr Endcap calorimeter.

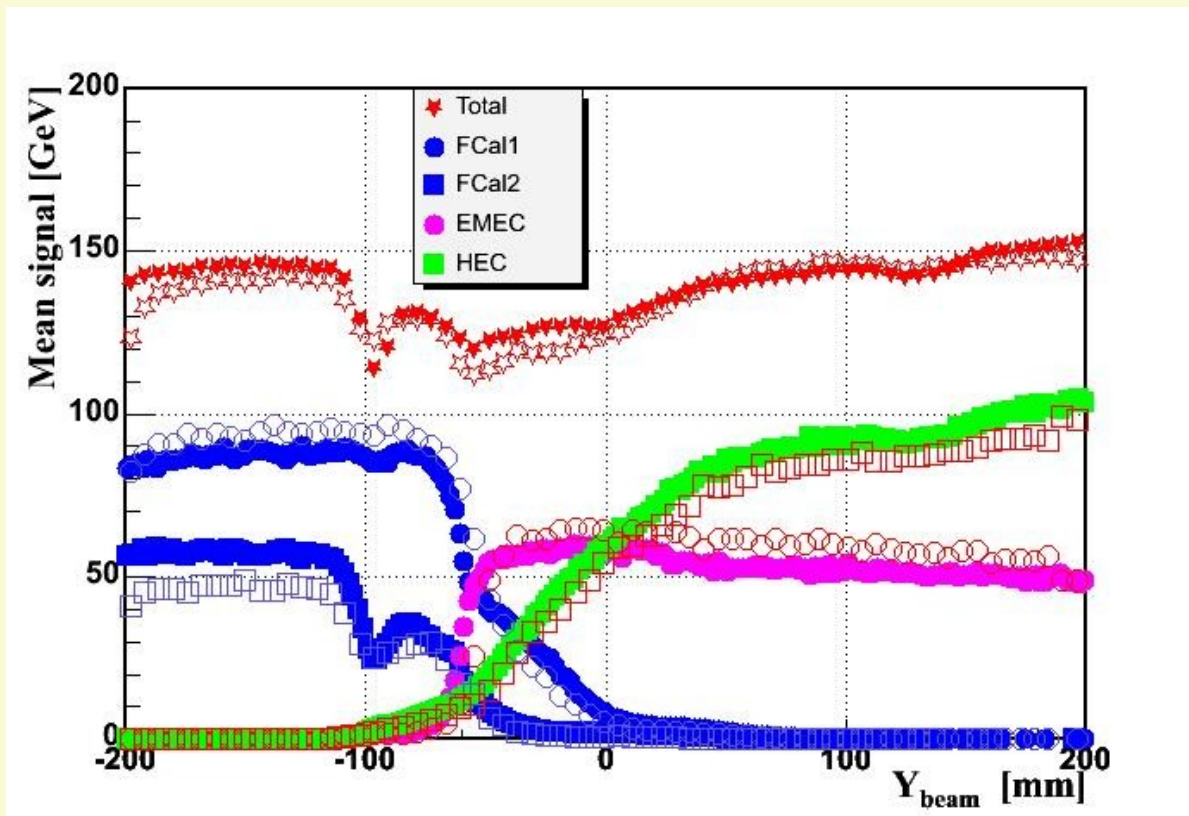
□ Now:

- ✓ on-line calibration (LAr on-line calibration convenor is from KE team)
- ✓ ATLAS shifts for data accumulation
- ✓ study of top/anti-top production in pp collision in dilepton channel
- ✓ electronics upgrade (ADC,...) for the ATLAS upgrade with a close collaboration with Columbia University.

KE team: test beam data analysis

Study of the crack region using 200 GeV pions:
⇒ comparing the test beam data with MC

Data: full symbols, MC: empty symbols

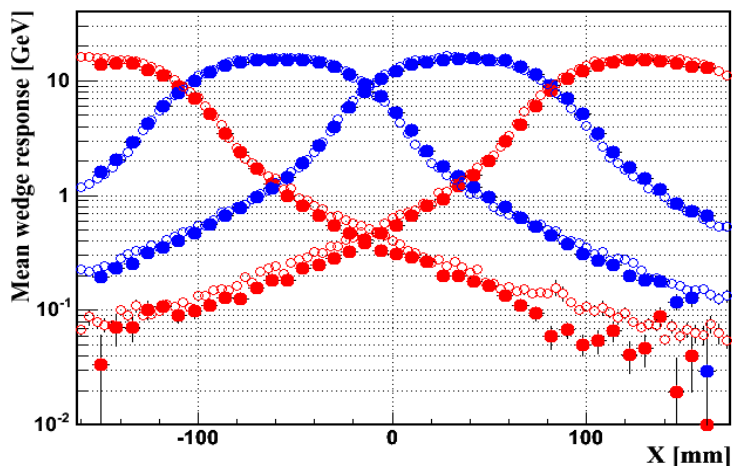


KE team: test beam data analysis

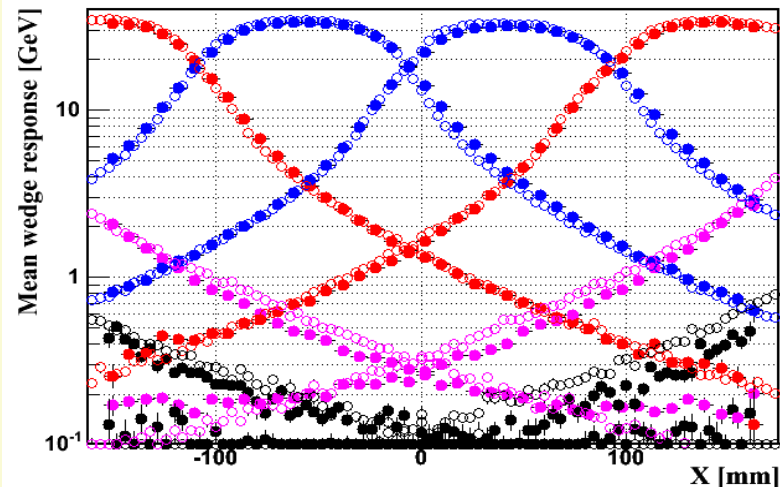
Reconstruction of HEC response:

- ✓ incident pions, 60 GeV
- ✓ X-scan: 60 GeV pions over EMEC/HEC region (data = full, MC = open symbols)
- ✓ each profile is sum of energy in one phi-bin
- ✓ MC: QGSP_BERT code used for comparison with data

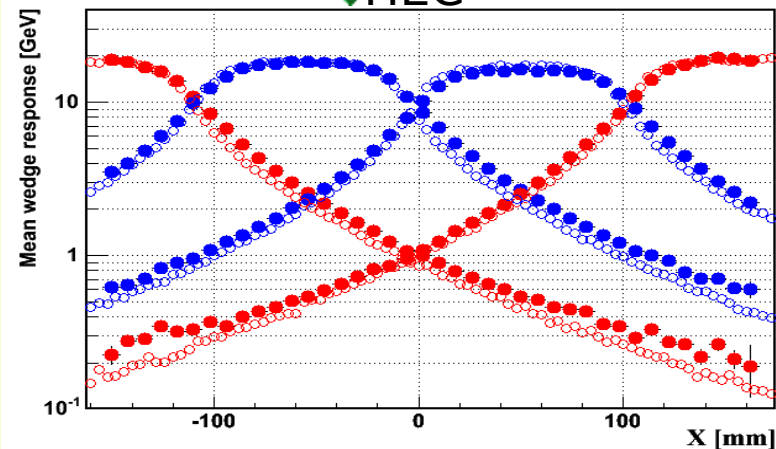
◆ EMEC



◆ Total



◆ HEC

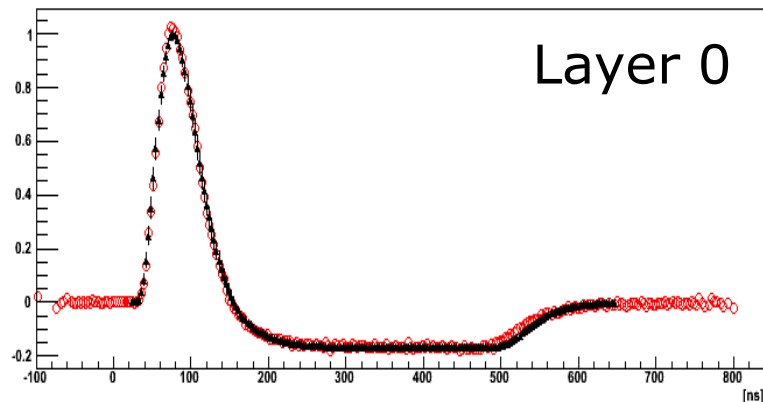


KE team: HEC signal shape

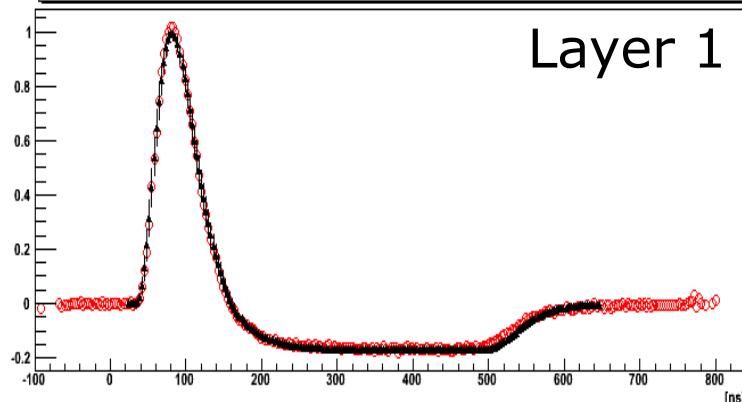
Cosmic muon tests were used to study HEC signal shape

✓ Layer 0 (left) and layer 1 (right) signal; red circles \equiv data, black triangles \equiv predictions from calibration

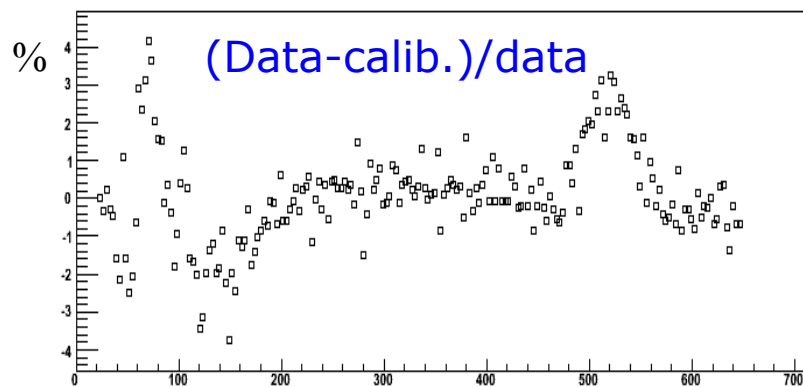
posneg1_layer0_leta6_Max_1.0194at76.424_SMax_0.9984at77.837_IntD-S-5.749e-02



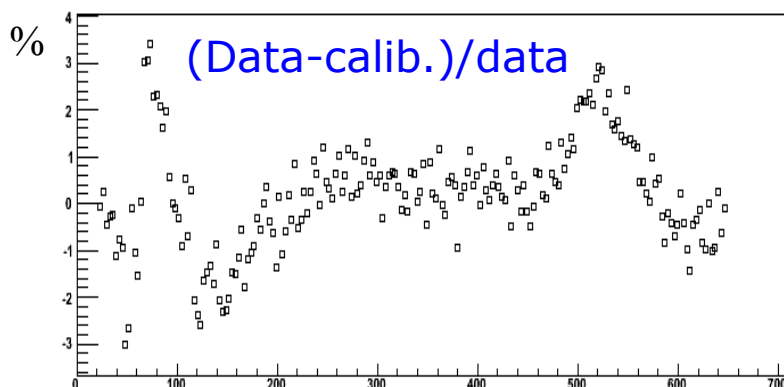
posneg1_layer1_leta6_Max_1.0174at81.522_SMax_0.9953at82.011_IntD-S-4.936e-02



Two profiles difference, shift=0.000000, scale=1.000000, Shape_posneg1_layer0_leta6_Max_0.9984at77.837_DMax_1.0194at76.4237194.3_IntD-S-5.749e-02



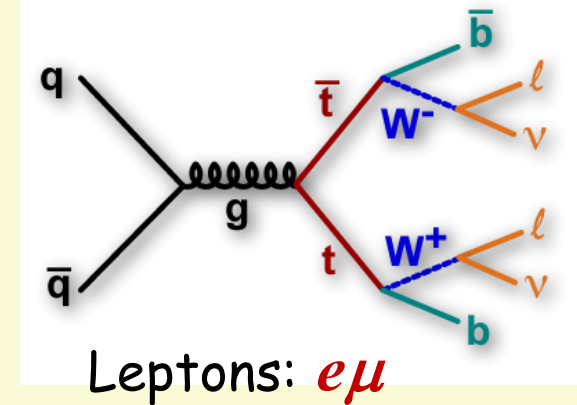
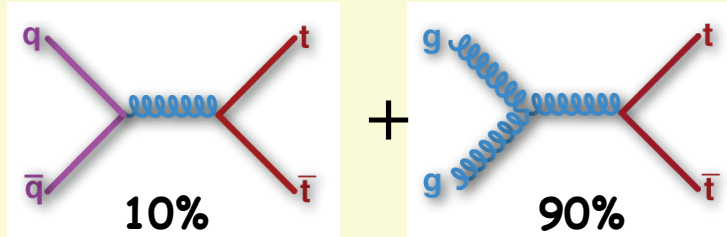
Two profiles difference, shift=0.000000, scale=1.000000, Shape_posneg1_layer1_leta6_Max_0.9953at82.011_DMax_1.0174at81.5220294.3_IntD-S-4.936e-02



KE team: $t\bar{t}$ production in Dilepton channel

Dilepton channel, $qq(gg) \rightarrow t\bar{t} \rightarrow (bl^+\nu)(\bar{b}l^-\bar{\nu})$,
of $t\bar{t}$ process: **low BR (4.9%), high S/B**

Production:
(7TeV/160pb)



Kosice team: **a lot of experience in dilepton studies from CDF**

- ✓ Top quark mass in DL channel using template approach + template method with cross section vs M_{top}
- ✓ $T\bar{t}$ spin correlations in DL channel
- ✓ Top quark charge in DL channel

Present status:

Atlas soft handled - first $t\bar{t}$ dilepton distributions obtained aimed at top mass (template method) and analysis of W helicity states

Effective contribution: **autumn 2011**

ATLAS team in Bratislava

Team: 4 physicists, 3 PhD students, 2 und. students, 1 technician

Past activities:

- ✓ Tests of photomultipliers using single photoelectron approach
- ✓ Reconstruction of calorimeter response to pions (linearity, homogeneity, energy resolution)
- ✓ Method of energy reconstruction using topology of hadronic shower
- ✓ Method of fast simulation of hadronic calorimeter

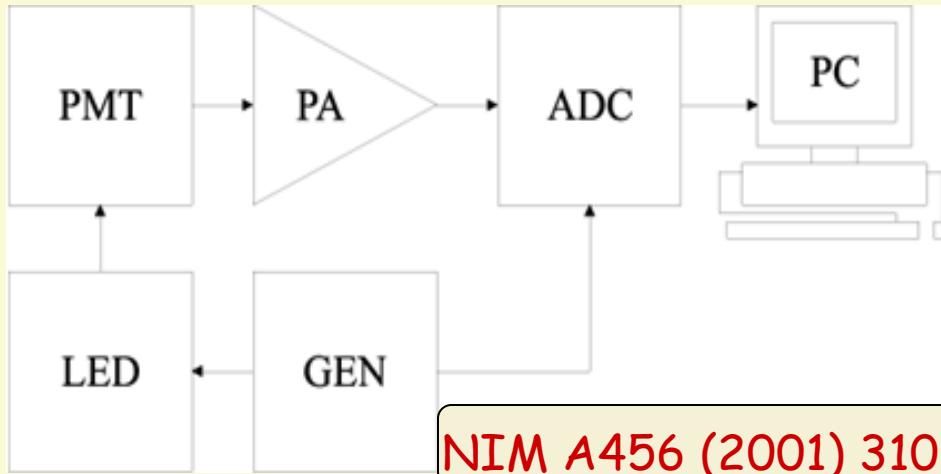
Present activities:

- ✓ Atlas shifts - data accumulations
- ✓ DQ coordinator for TileCal, development of software for TileCal DQ

Physics:

- ✓ Top quark properties: top quark charge studies via top decay products
- ✓ Soft QCD: Bose-Einstein correlation studies

BA team: PMT tests using single p.e. analysis

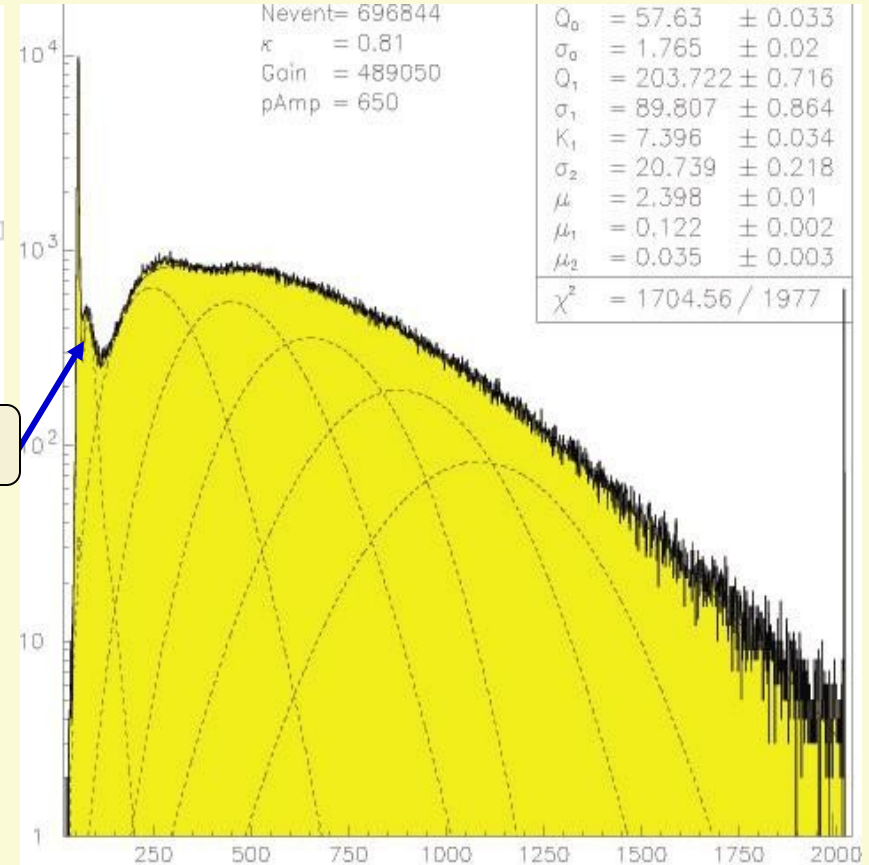


NIM A456 (2001) 310

PMT excess factor found

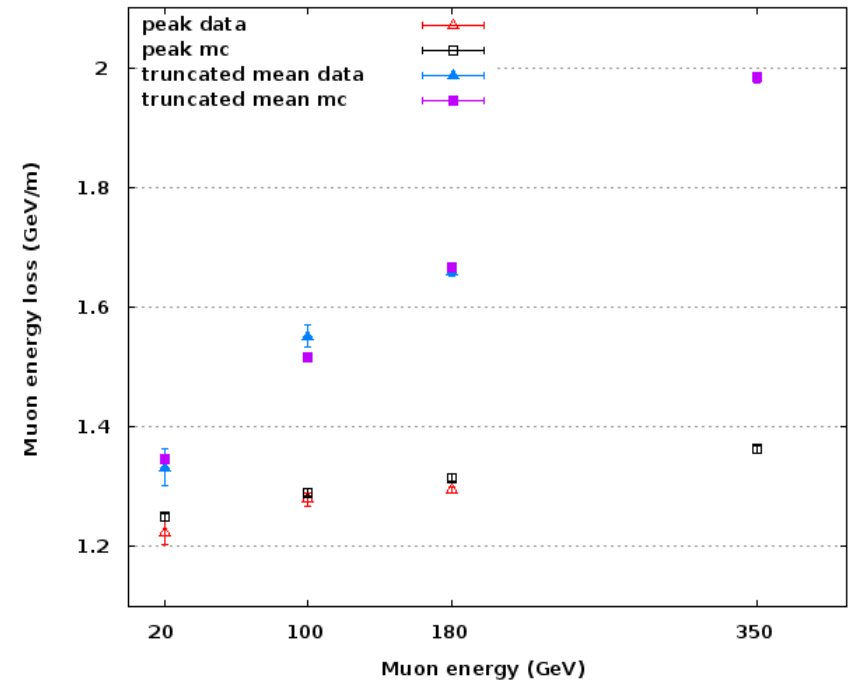
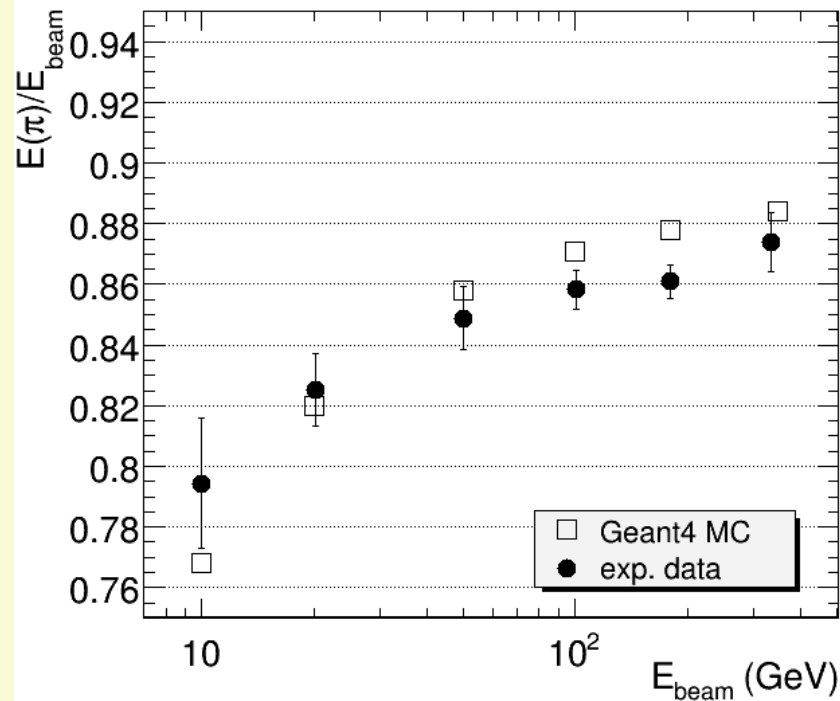
$$\mu = f_{PMT} \cdot \frac{Q^2}{\sigma^2}, \quad f_{PMT} \approx 1 + \frac{\sigma_1^2}{Q_1^2}$$

Details of PMT structure seen
(1st dynode effect)



A PMT spectrum analysed by the single p.e. method

BA-team: Some test beam results



Linearity of TileCal response to pions

✓ data compared with MC

✓ Non-compensation effect seen

TileCal response to muons as a function of muon energy

data compared to MC:

✓ most probable response value

✓ truncated mean values

BA-team: Top Quark charge

□ SM ($Q_{\text{top}} = 2/3$):

$$t^{2/3} \rightarrow b^{-1/3} + W^{+1} \rightarrow l^{+l} + \nu_e$$

□ exotics ($Q = -4/3$):

$$\hat{t}^{-4/3} \rightarrow b^{-1/3} + W^{-1} \rightarrow l^{-l} + \nu_e$$

□ for top quark determination

- Charge of W via its lept-decay
- Determination of b-jet charge
- Correct lepton - b-jet pairing

$$Q_{b\text{-jet}} = \frac{\sum_i^N q_i |\vec{j} \cdot \vec{p}_i|^\kappa}{\sum_i^N |\vec{j} \cdot \vec{p}_i|^\kappa}$$

- $q_i \equiv i^{\text{th}}$ particle charge
- $\vec{p}_i \equiv i^{\text{th}}$ particle momentum
- $\vec{j} \equiv$ b-jet direction
- $\kappa \equiv$ an exponent (=0.5)

lepton+jets case (1 hi- p_T lep.)

$$m(l, b_{jet}^{(1,2)}) < m_{cr} \quad \& \quad m(l, b_{jet}^{(2,1)}) > m_{cr}$$

alternative: KL Fitter tested

Needed: $\langle \mathcal{Q}_l \times \mathcal{Q}_{bjet} \rangle \begin{cases} < 0: \text{SM} \\ > 0: \text{Exo} \end{cases}$

Top quark Charge (2)

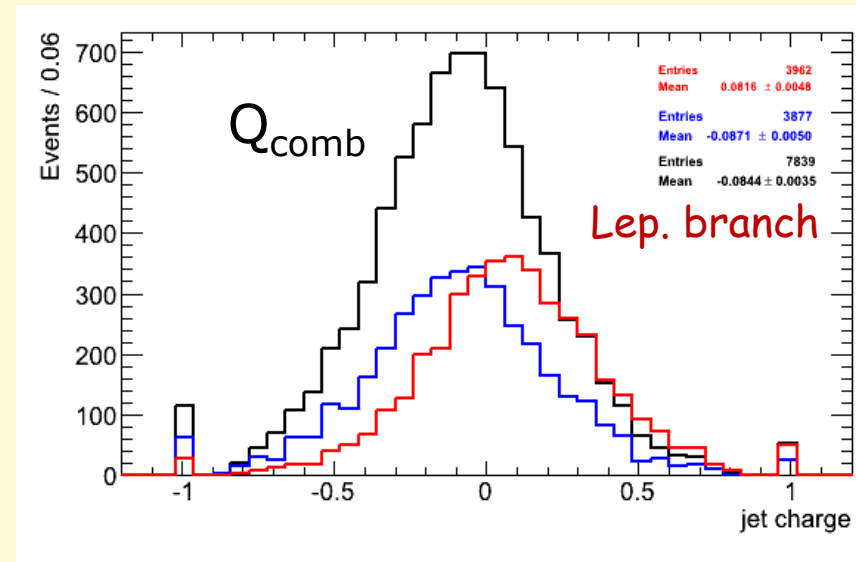
MC used: MC@NLO

$Q(l+)$ \equiv mean b-jet charge assoc. with $l+$

$Q(l-)$ \equiv mean b-jet charge assoc. with $l-$

Q_{comb} \equiv mean $Q_{\text{bjet}} \times Q(l)$ charge

Invariant mass pairing criterion tested



We analyze MC samples and real data

To have an interesting result 150 pb^{-1} is needed

Hopefully our results will be blessed during June 2011 !

BA-team: BEC- theoretical background

BEC effect correspond to an enhancement in two identical boson correlation function when the two particles are near in momentum space

$$C_2(q) = \frac{P(p_1, p_2)}{P(p_1)P(p_2)}$$

Plane wave approach (incoherent sum):

for Gaussian source emission probability

$$C_2(Q) = 1 + \lambda e^{-Q^2 R^2}$$

R is the source radius

λ is the *incoherence factor* (0,1) introduced empirically

$Q^2 = -q^2 = (p_1 - p_2)^2 \equiv$ the four momentum difference

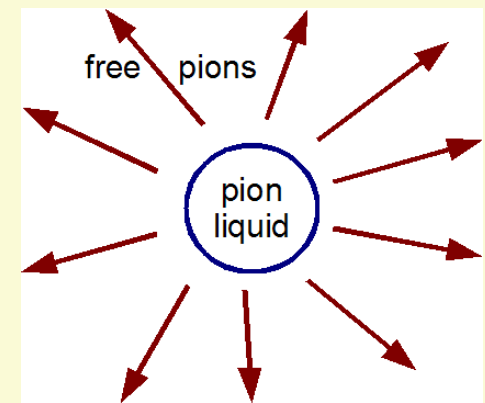
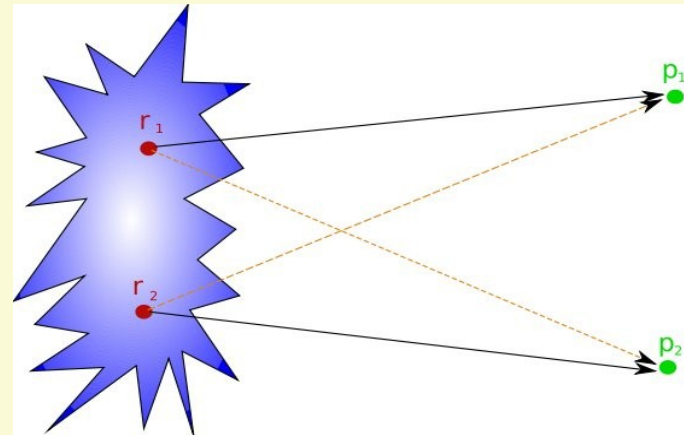
Quantum optical approach (taken from optics):

✓ based on squeezed coherent states

✓ leads to:

$$C_2(Q) = 1 + 2p(1-p)e^{-R^2 Q^2} + p^2 e^{-2R^2 Q^2}$$

p is the chaoticity: =0 (=1)" for purely coherent (chaotic) sources



BEC: experimental approach

- For each track pair we reconstruct Q ($Q^2 = -q^2 = -(E_1 - E_2)^2 + (\vec{p}_1 - \vec{p}_2)^2$)
- We reconstruct $N(Q)$ for
 - ✓ signal sample (contains BEC)
 - ✓ reference sample (without BEC)

In experiment: we construct the C_2 correlation function as a ratio of the signal Q distribution ($N(Q)$) and reference Q distribution ($N^{\text{ref}}(Q)$) which is free of BEC, but should contain all other correlations.

$$C_2(Q) = \frac{N(Q)}{N^{\text{ref}}(Q)}$$

It is a problem!!!

$N(Q) \equiv$ two particles Q distribution
- identical particles used

Fitting functions used in the analysis →

$$C_2(Q) = C_0 (1 + \lambda e^{-R^2 Q^2})$$

$$C_2(Q) = C_0 (1 + 2p(1-p)e^{-R^2 Q^2} + p^2 e^{-2R^2 Q^2})$$

$$C_2(Q) = C_0 (1 + \lambda e^{-RQ})$$

$$C_2(Q) = C_0 (1 + 2p(1-p)e^{-RQ} + p^2 e^{-2RQ})$$

In real fit:

$C_2(Q) \rightarrow C_2(Q) \times (1 + \epsilon Q)$

Results blessing: June '11

Outreach activities

□ Exposition about CERN - project LHC / ATLAS and ALICE

- ✓ at 8 places during 2009-10, 167 days
- ✓ 30 popular presentations on high energy physics matter
- ✓ 86 student -lectors
- ✓ visited by 295 groups, 15,000 visitors

□ Popular presentations for high schools and general public

- ✓ day of CERN was organized in Bratislava and Košice when first collisions occurred
- ✓ Special presentations devoted to LHC experiments
- ✓ created a CD with popular presentation on the present elementary particles physics for high schools in Slovakia

□ Performances in Slovak TV and Radio, newspapers and journals

Conclusions

- ❑ Experiment ATLAS it is an outstanding opportunity for scientists of Slovakia, especially young people, to be in contact with frontier high energy physics.
- ❑ Our teams contributed quite a lot to the ATLAS calorimetric system in each step of its construction, testing, commissioning...
- ❑ We actively participate in physics studies (top physics, QCD) and we are ready to do our best for a success of ATLAS.
- ❑ We are optimistic and believe that ATLAS (along with other LHC experiments) will provide us with exciting discoveries that will promote particle physics to deeper understanding of Nature.
- ❑ In CERN experiments we have reached a global unification of people of different nations - hopefully this example will have a positive impact on all other mankind activities.

Thank you !