Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

Experimental Physics at Hadron Colliders

CERN Summer Students Lectures, July 24-26, 2024 - Lecture 1/4

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Learning Objectives

- Understanding basics concepts of experimental particle physics at hadron colliders
- Knowledge of the broad and diverse LHC Physics program, including the vast number of opportunities at the LHC

What will I learn ?

How do I learn?

Pingo

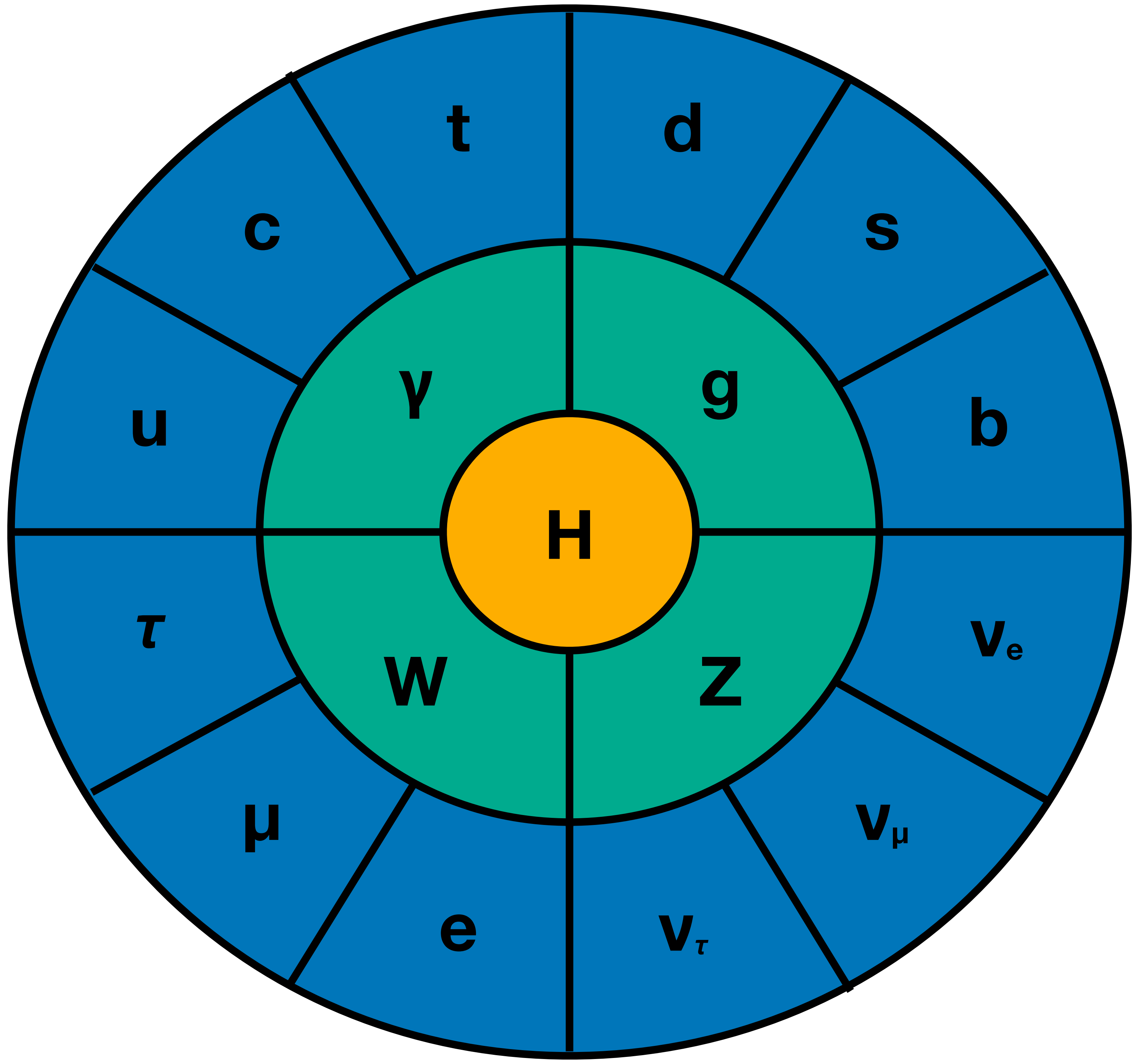
- Quick questions to give and get feedback
- What is your primary field of study?
  - 1) Experimental Particle Physics
  - 2) Theoretical Particle Physics
  - 3) Computer Science
  - 4) Accelerator Physics
  - 5) Engineering
  - 6) Other

Particle Physics at Colliders

- The objective of particle physics is to uncover the fundamental laws of nature and gain a comprehensive understanding of the universe at its most fundamental level.

- High-energy particle collisions enable
  - Discovery of new and massive particles
  - Probing the structure of matter
  - Exploring fundamental forces of nature
  - Recreating the condition of the early universe

Standard Model of Particle Physics



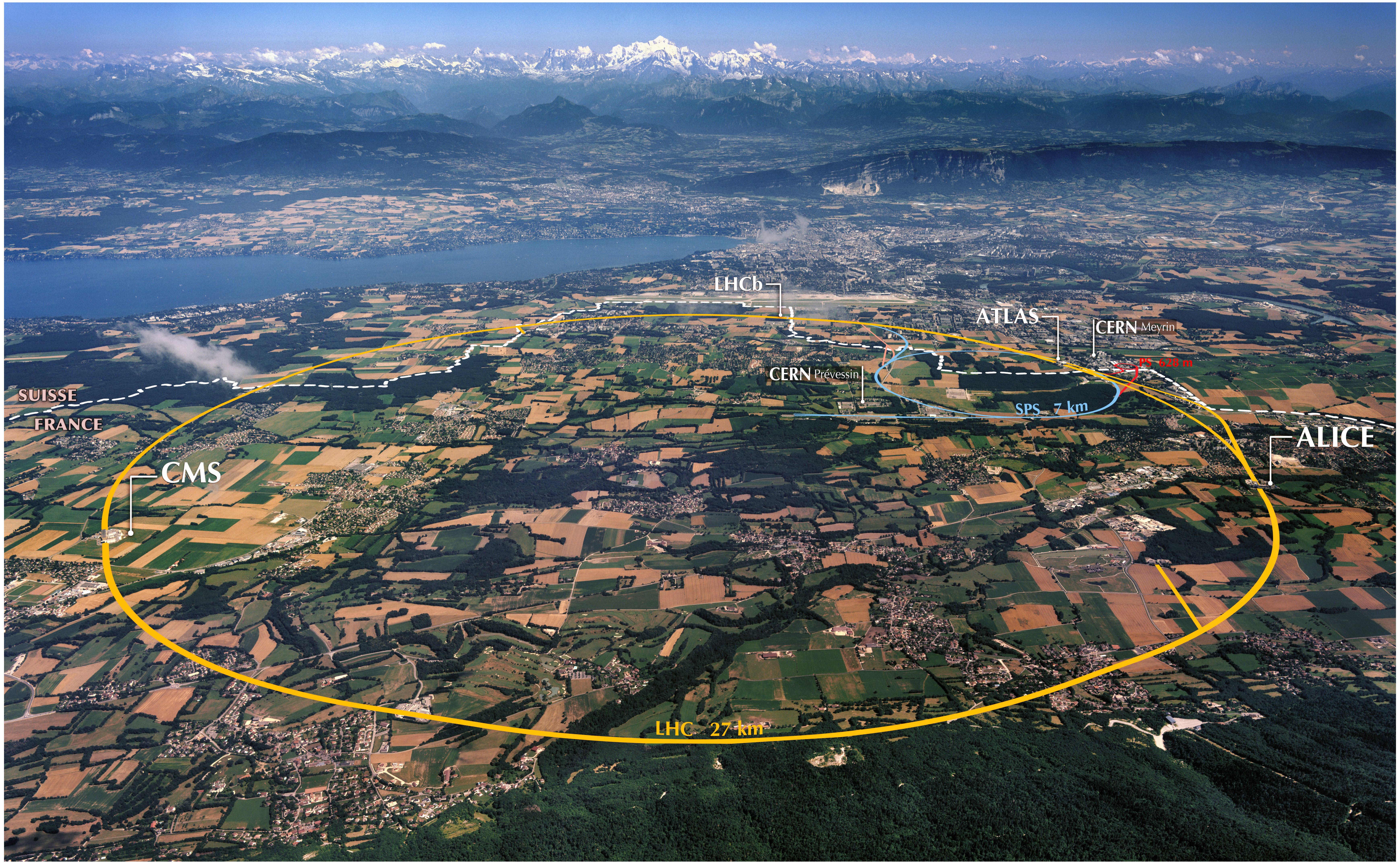
Work Plans

- Lecture 1: Introduction, fundamentals, cross sections
- Lecture 2: Standard model measurements
- Lecture 3: Higgs physics
- Lecture 4: Searches for new physics

Following the Protons @ CERN

https://videos.cern.ch/record/2020780

https://home.cern/science/accelerators/accelerator-complex



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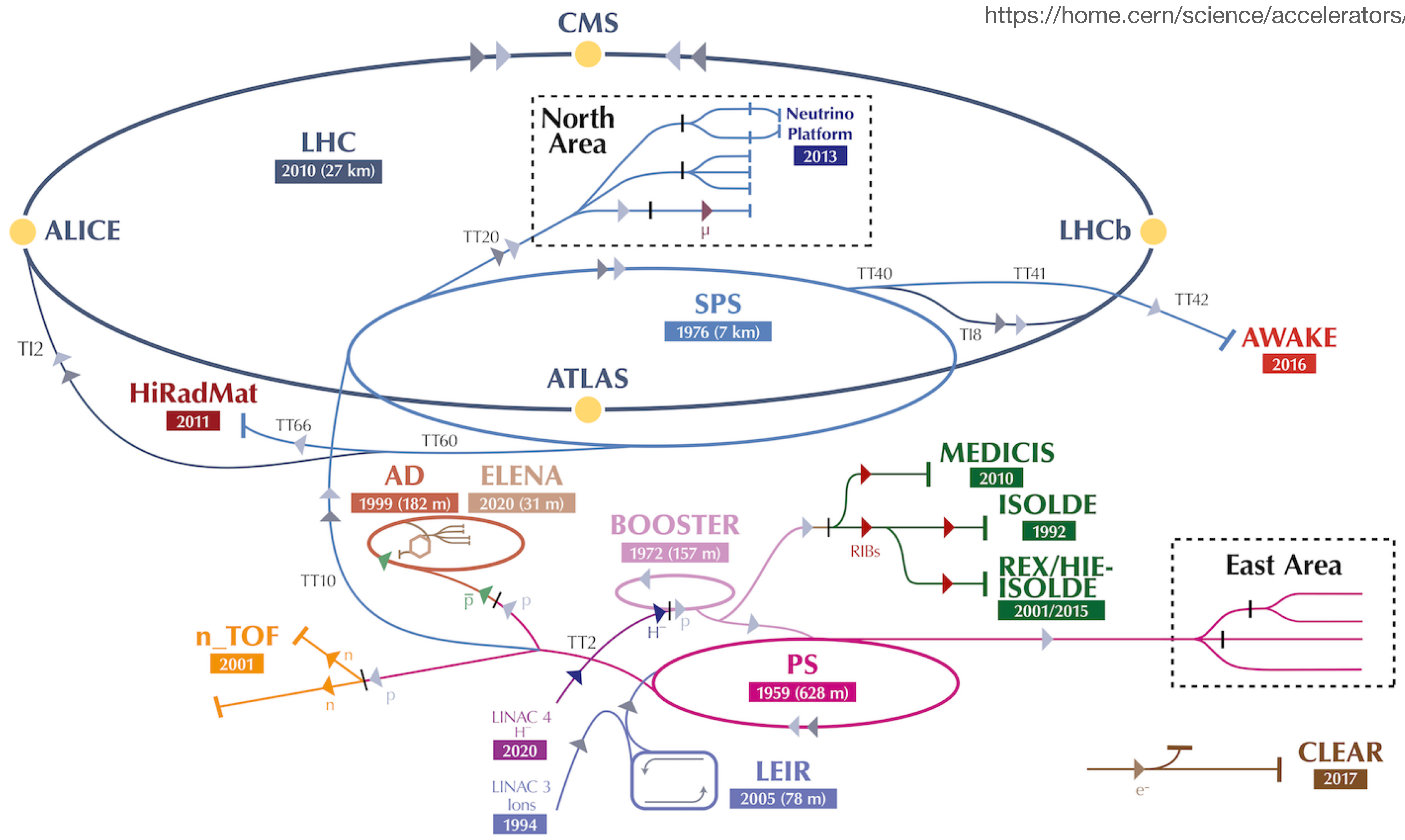

Following the Protons @ CERN

- Linear accelerator 4 (Linac 4) accelerates negative hydrogen ions (H-) to 160 MeV

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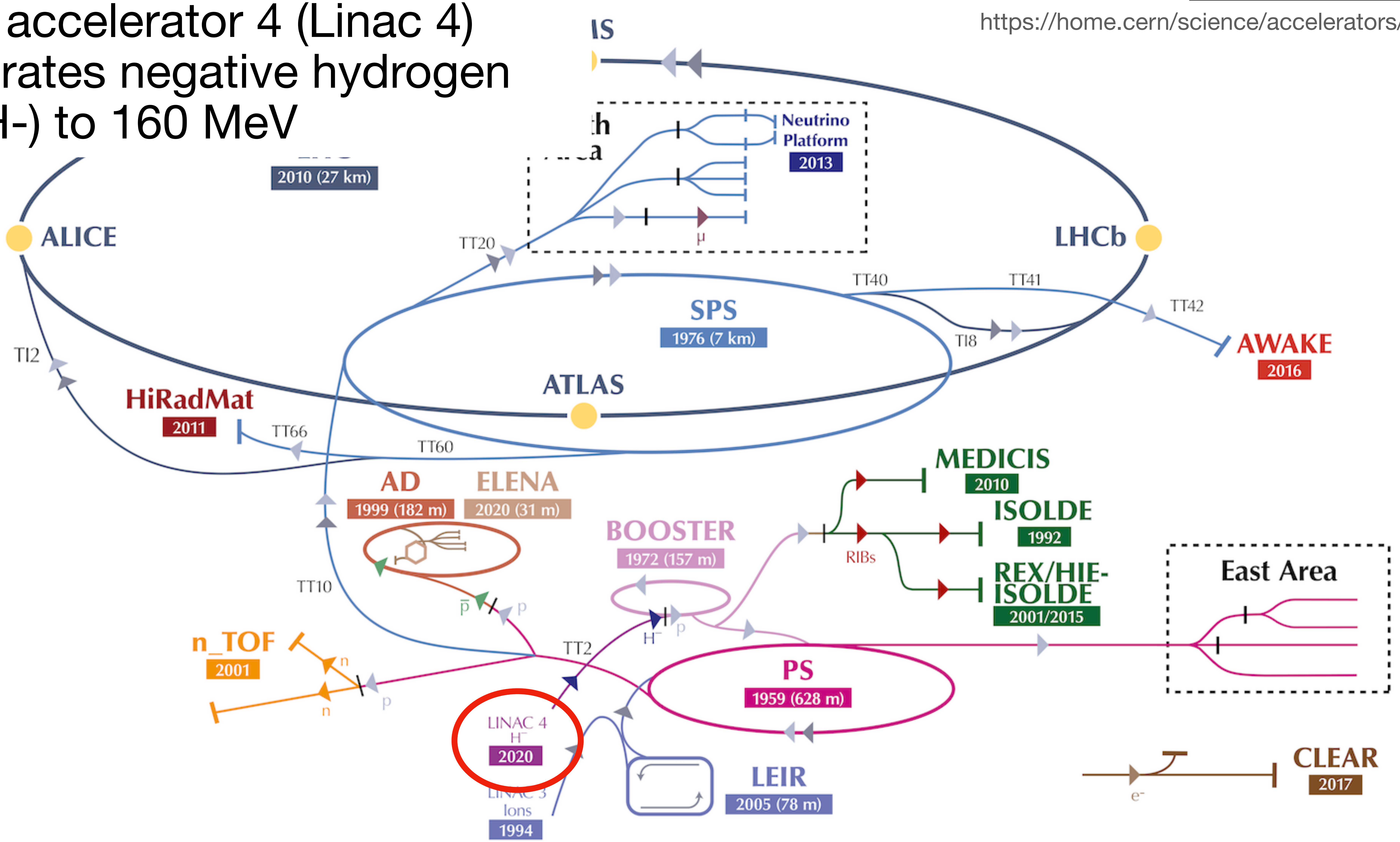

Following the Protons @ CERN

- Linear accelerator 4 (Linac 4) accelerates negative hydrogen ions (H-) to 160 MeV
- Ions are stripped of their two electrons during injection into the Proton Synchrotron Booster
- Booster is using four superimposed synchrotron rings to accelerate to 2 GeV

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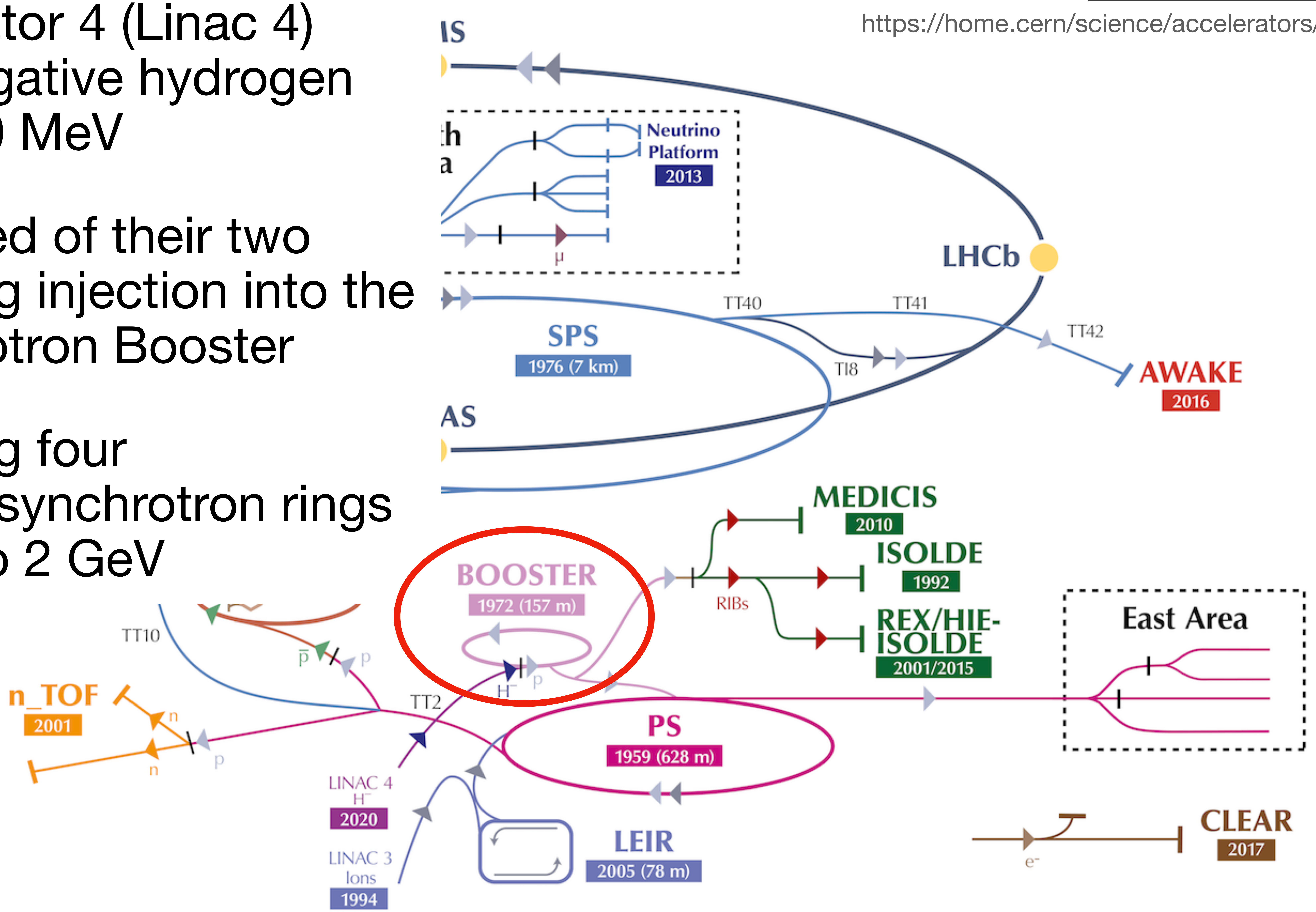

Following the Protons @ CERN

- Linear accelerator 4 (Linac 4) accelerates negative hydrogen ions (H-) to 160 MeV
- Ions are stripped of their two electrons during injection into the Proton Synchrotron Booster
- Booster is using four superimposed synchrotron rings to accelerate to 2 GeV
- Proton Synchrotron (PS) uses conventional electromagnets and accelerates to 26 GeV

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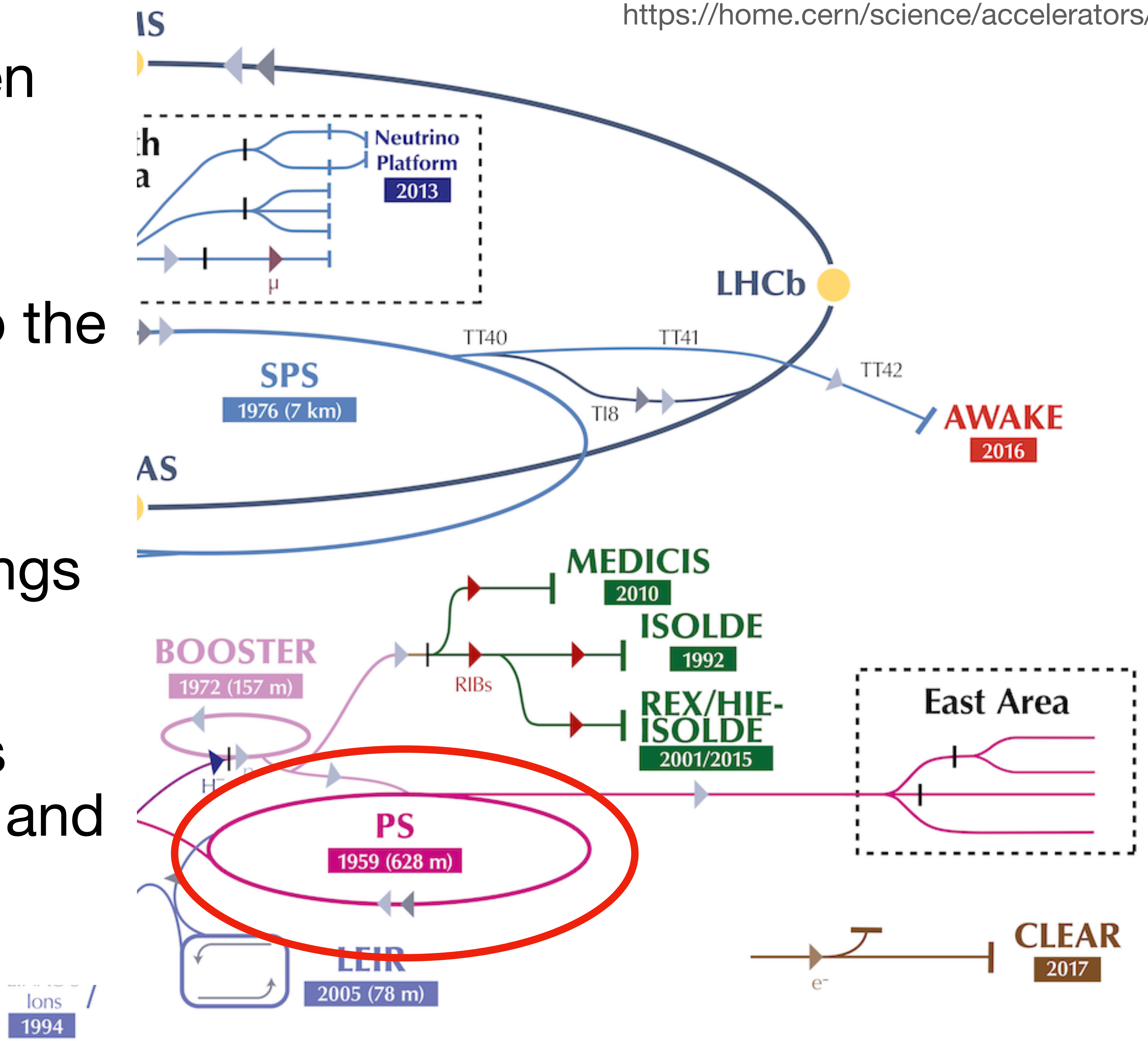

Following the Protons @ CERN

- Super Proton Synchrotron (SPS) uses conventional electromagnets and accelerates protons to 450 GeV
- Discovery of the W and Z boson in 1983.

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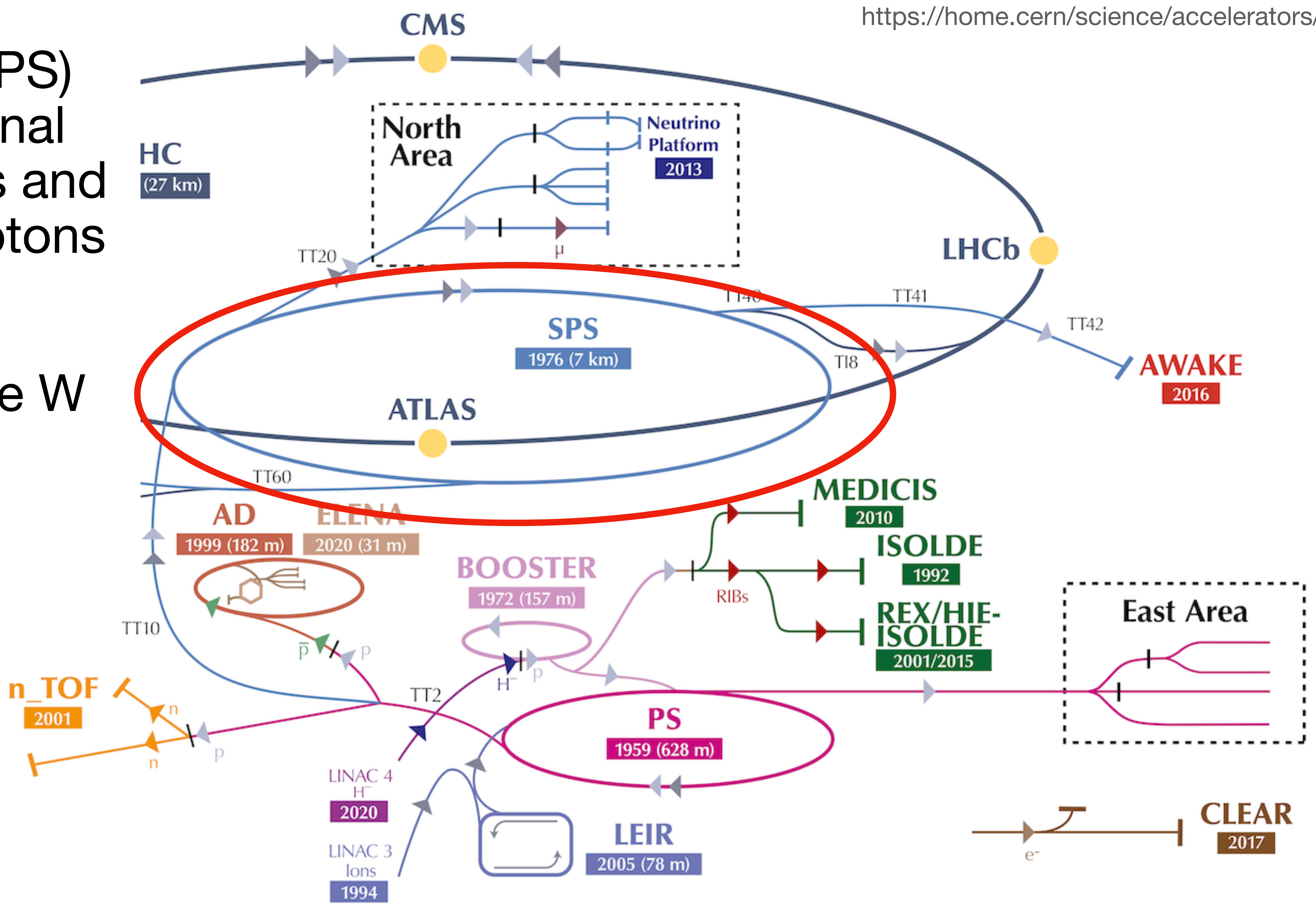

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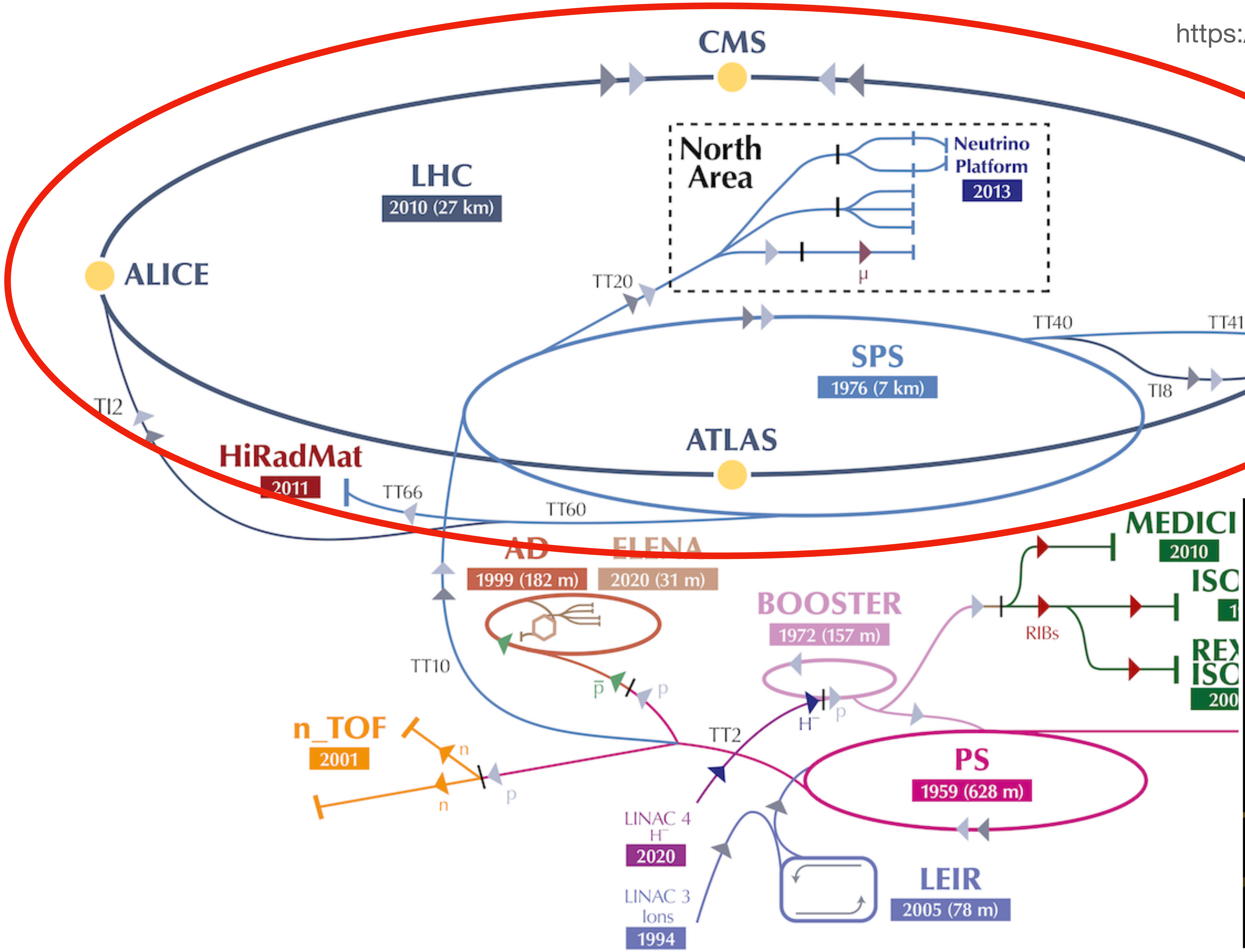

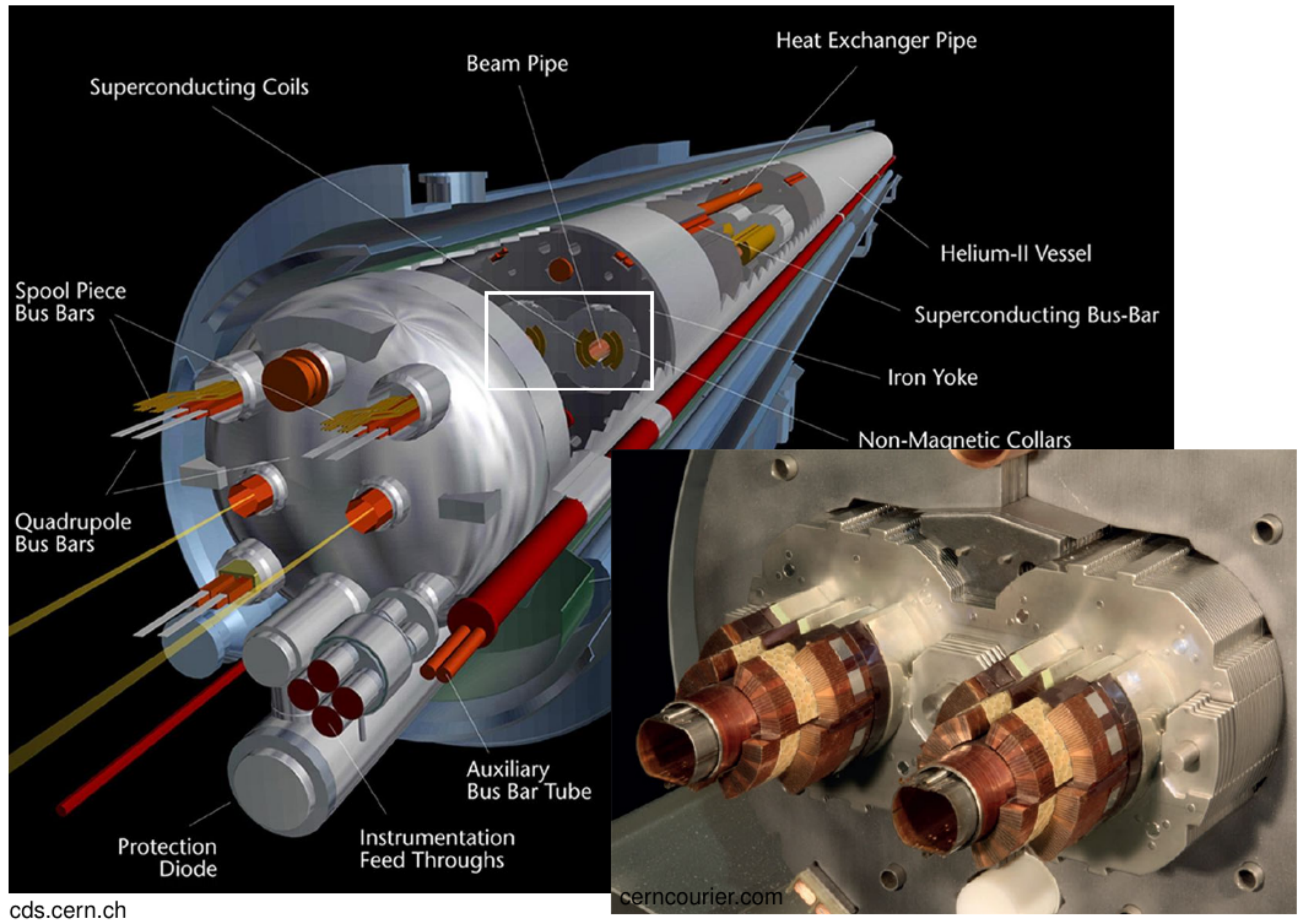

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Following the Protons @ CERN

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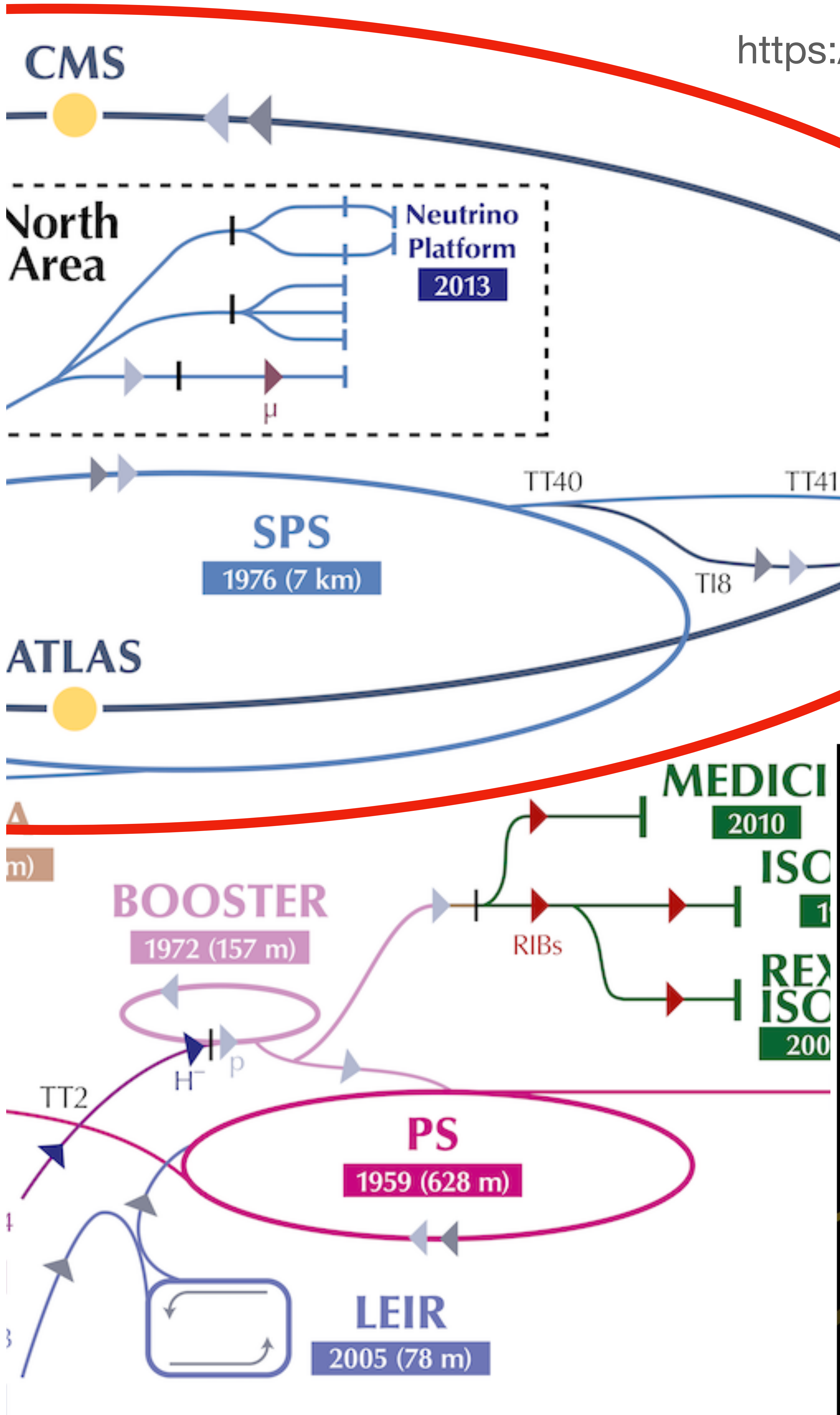
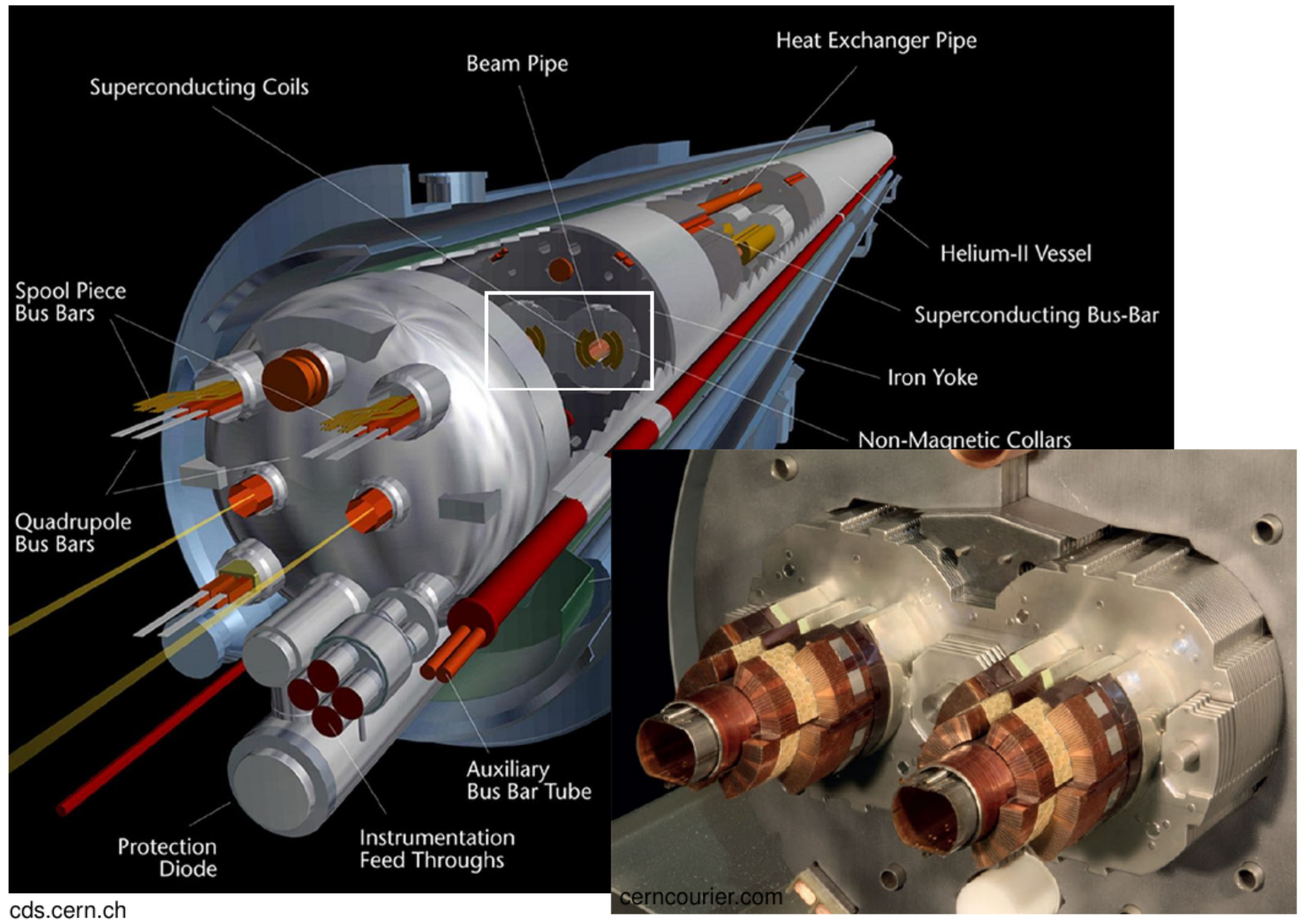
- LHC: 8 arcs and 8 straight sections
- Proton-proton collisions at 13.6 TeV, also pA and AA collisions
- ARCs (2.45km)
  - 23 arc ‘cells’ with main dipoles, quadrupoles and other multipoles
- Straight sections (528m)
  - Experiments, beam injection, RF acceleration, beam dump





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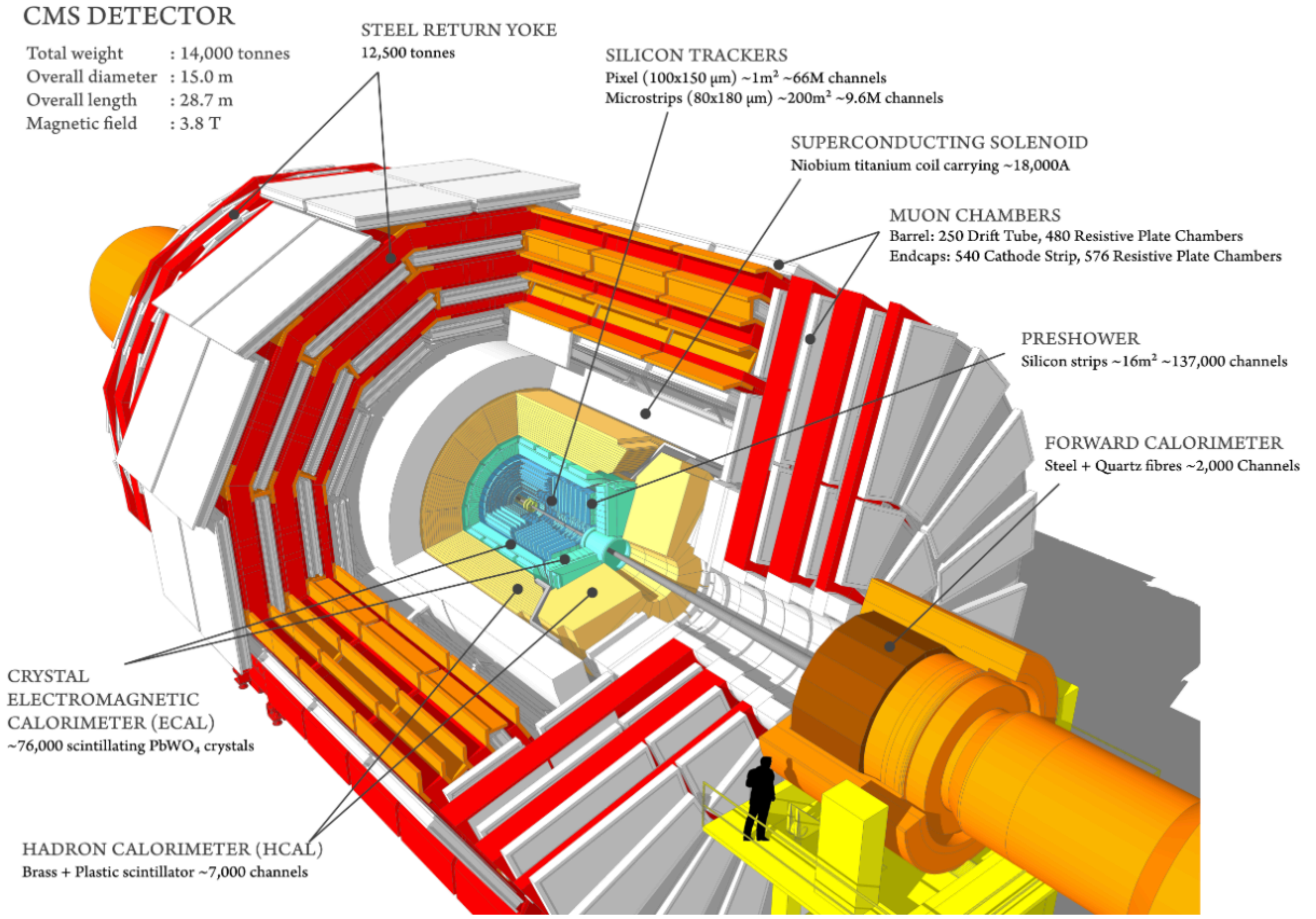

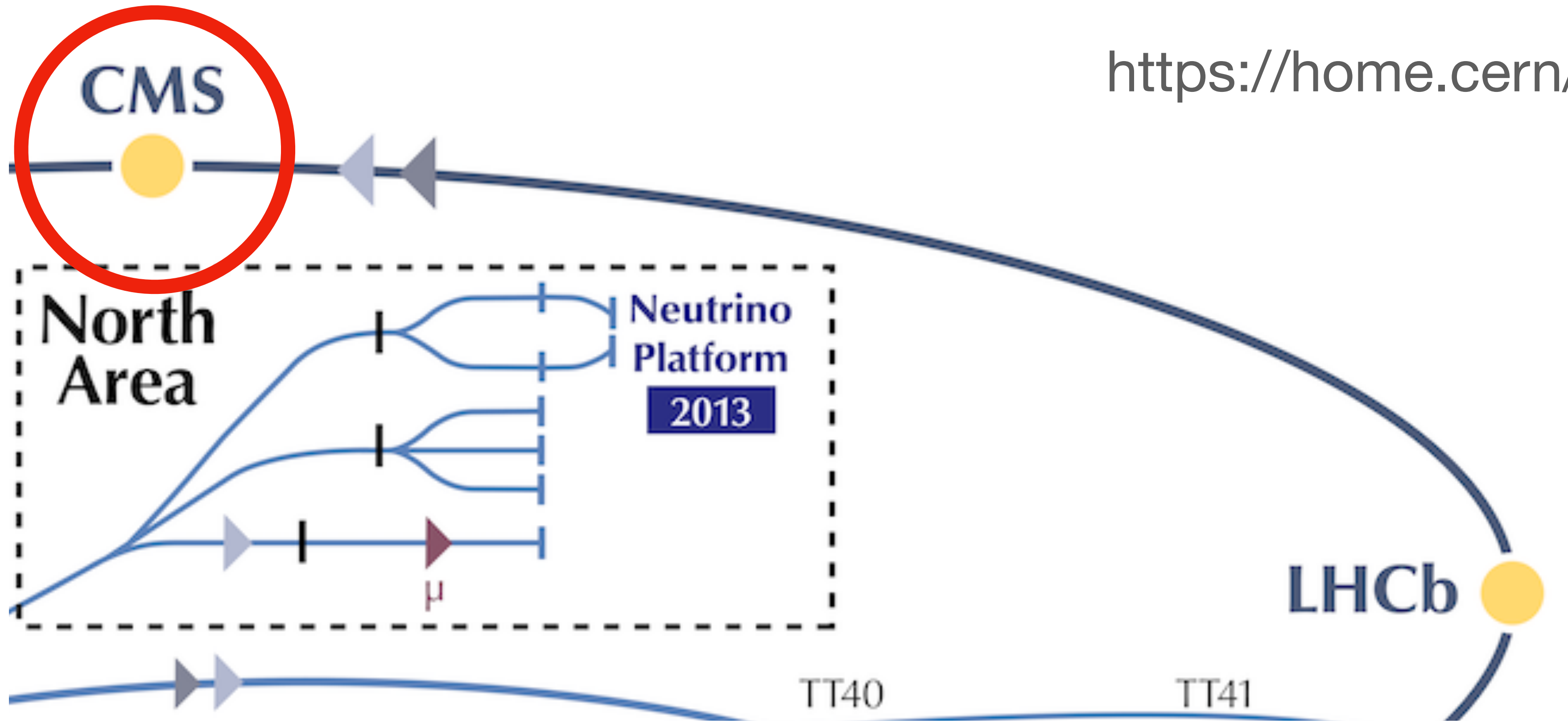

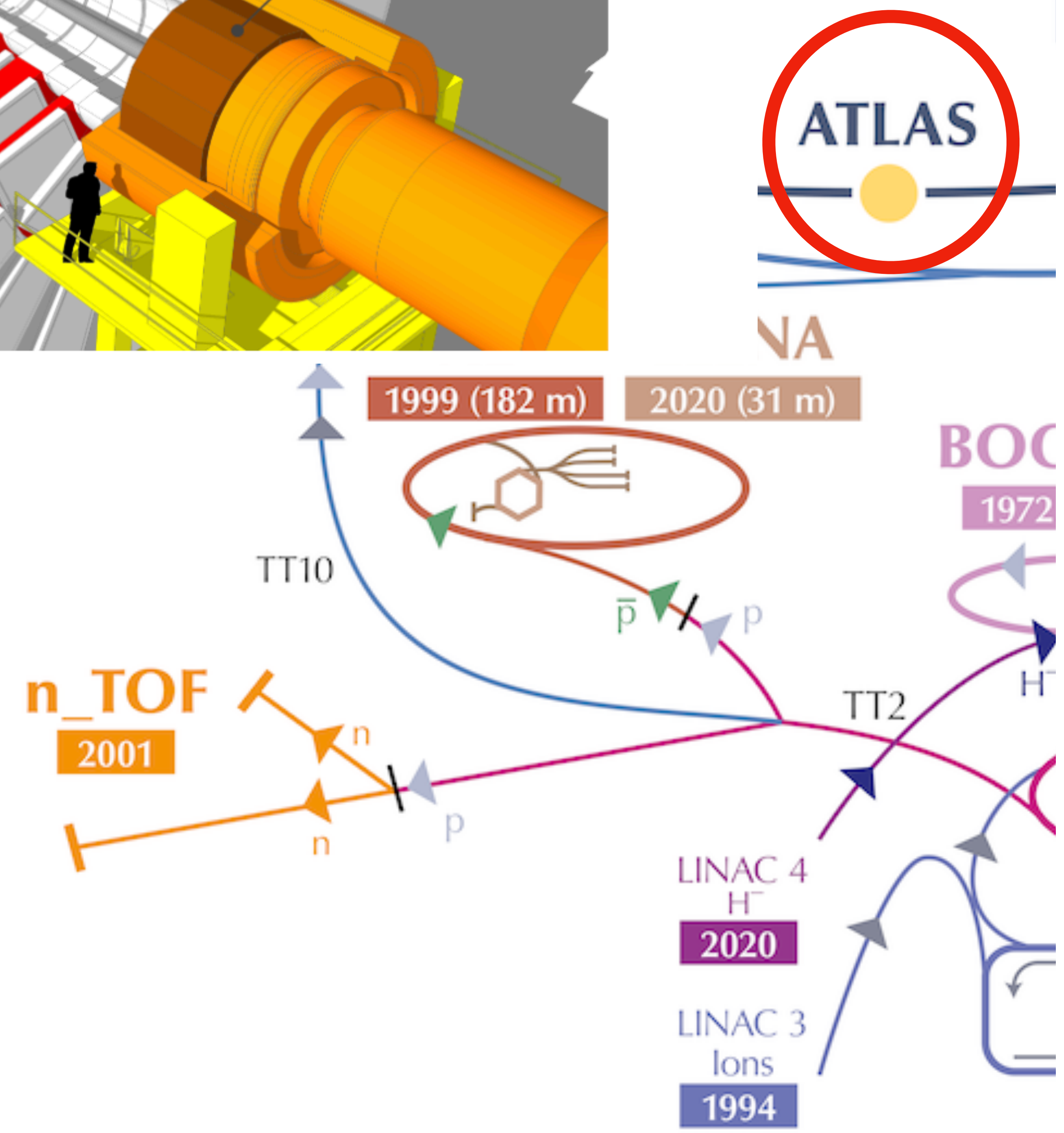

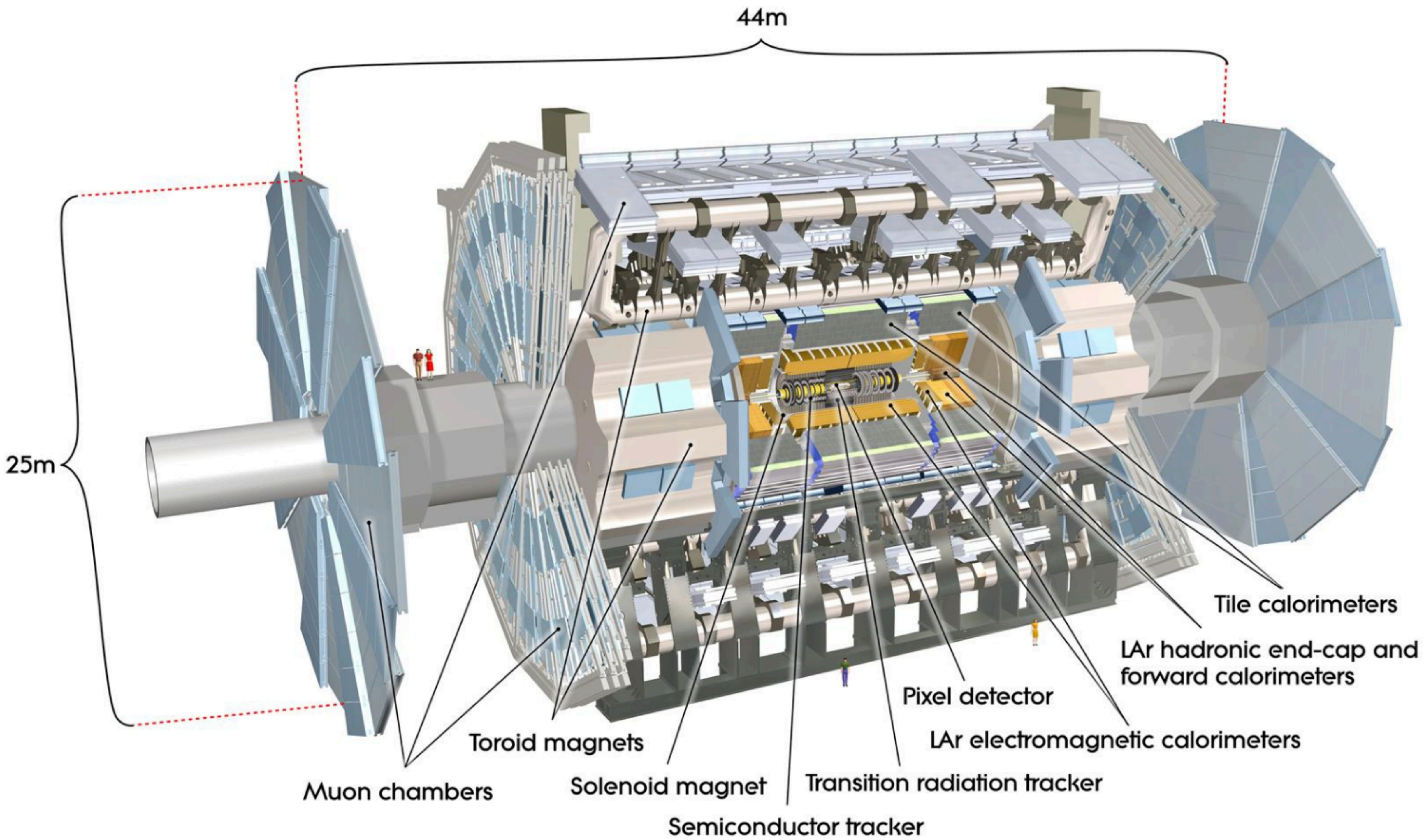

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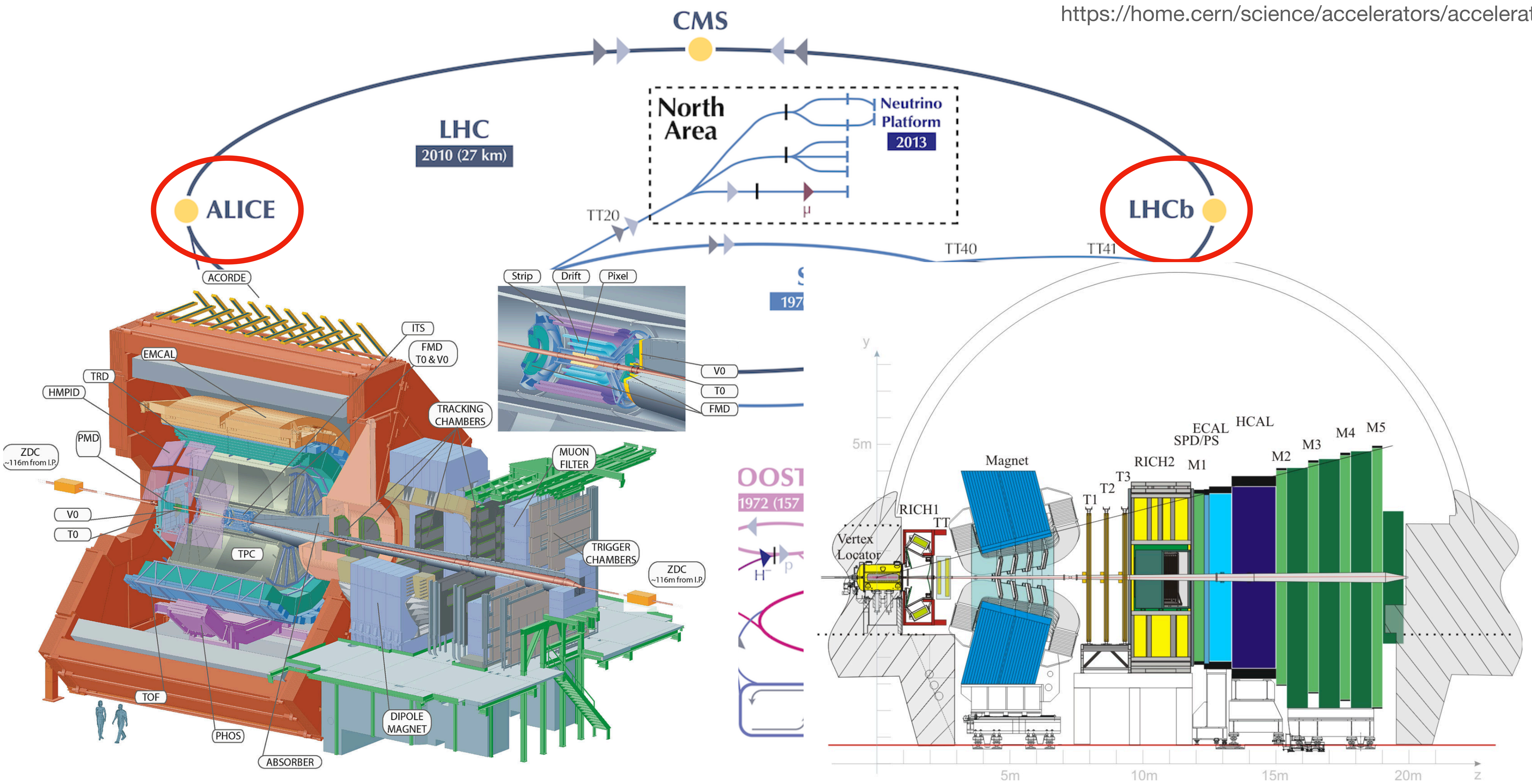

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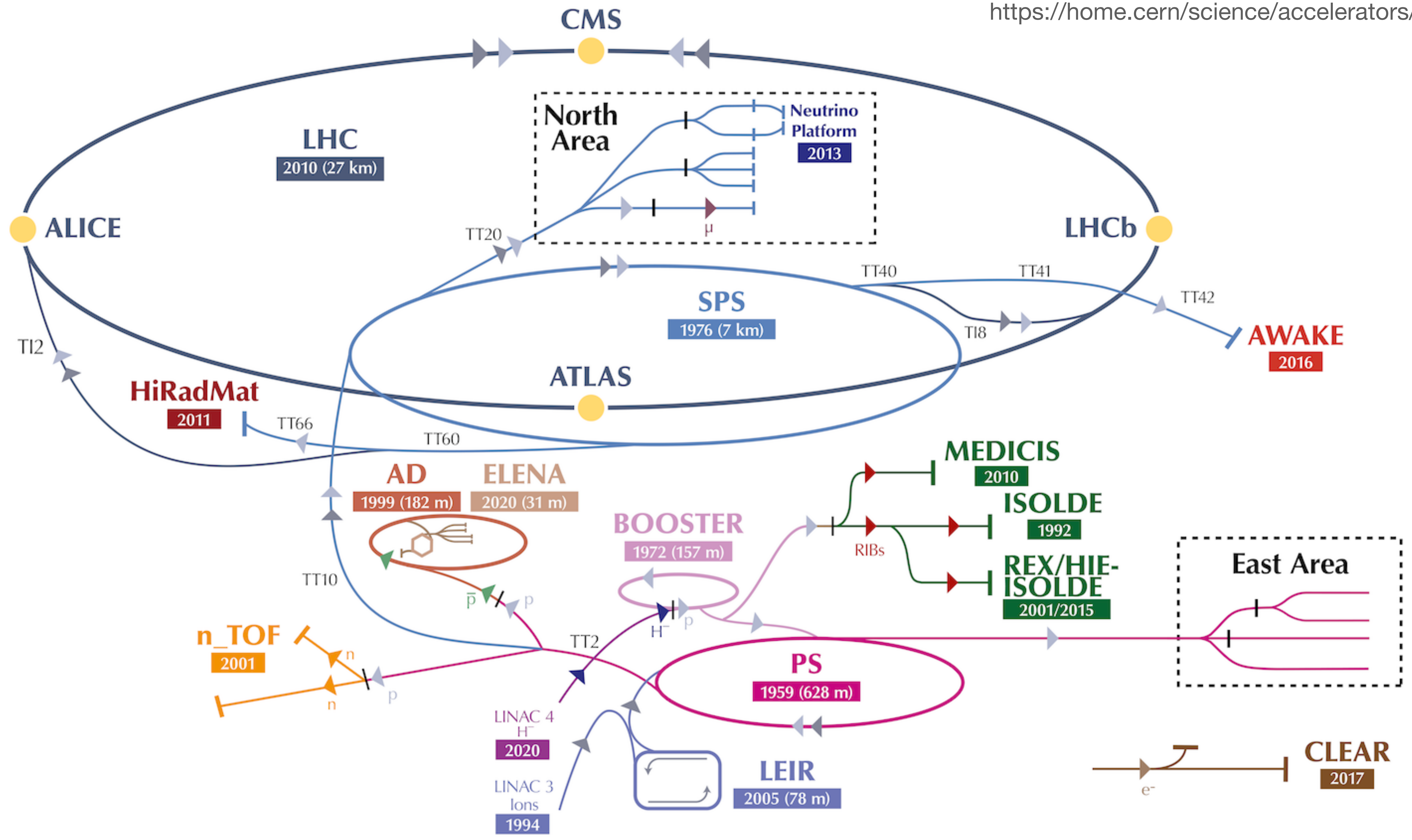
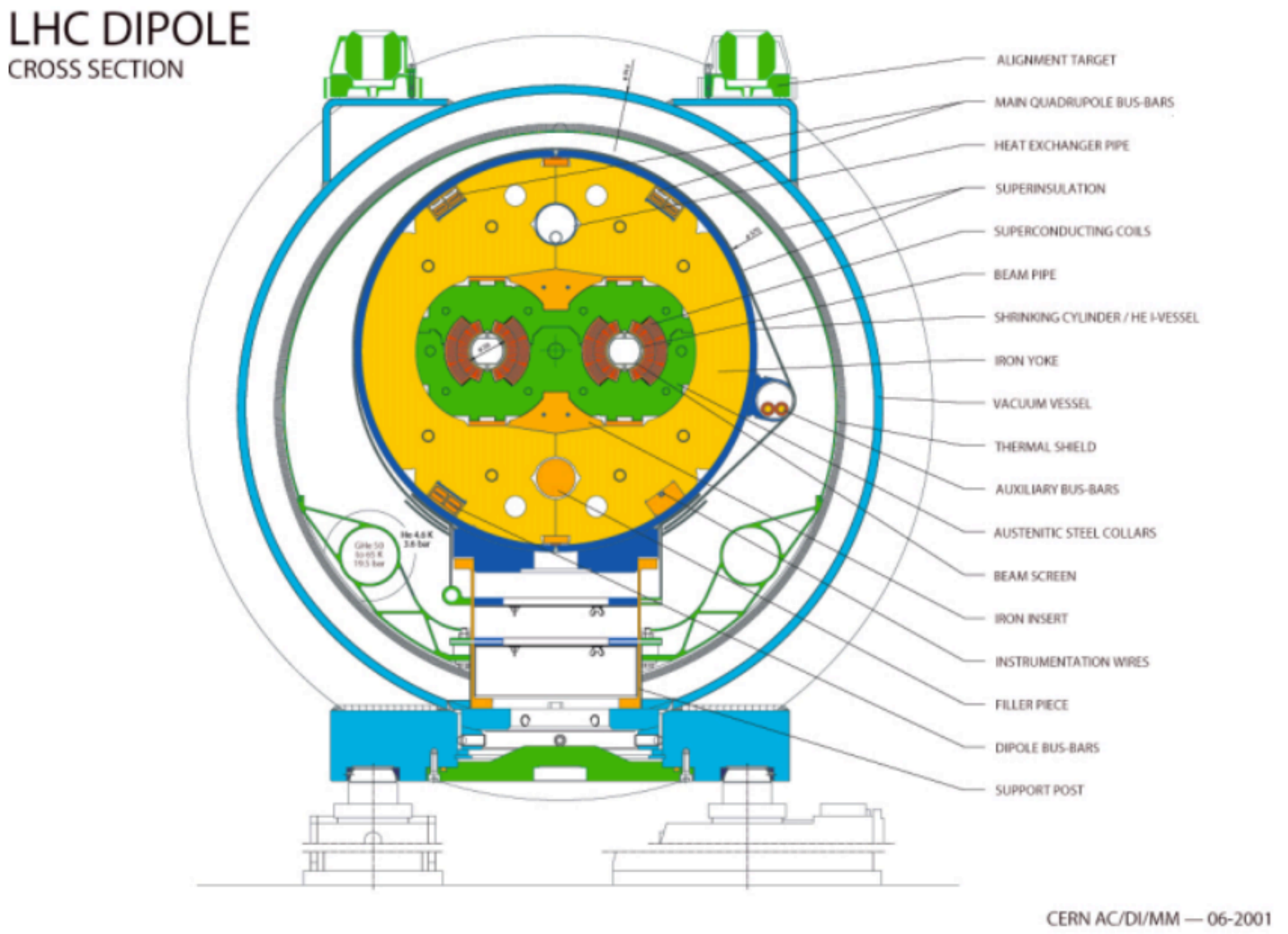


Why Protons and not Electrons?

- Energy loss by Bremsstrahlung ultimately limits the center-of-mass energy of circular lepton colliders
  - LEP reached 209 GeV with an energy loss per of 3.5 GeV
  - Energy loss per turn for the LHC is 7 keV
- Hadron collider limitation is the bending power
  - LHC effective radius is 2.7 km requiring a field of 8.5 T
  - At LEP (209 GeV) only about 0.1T was required.

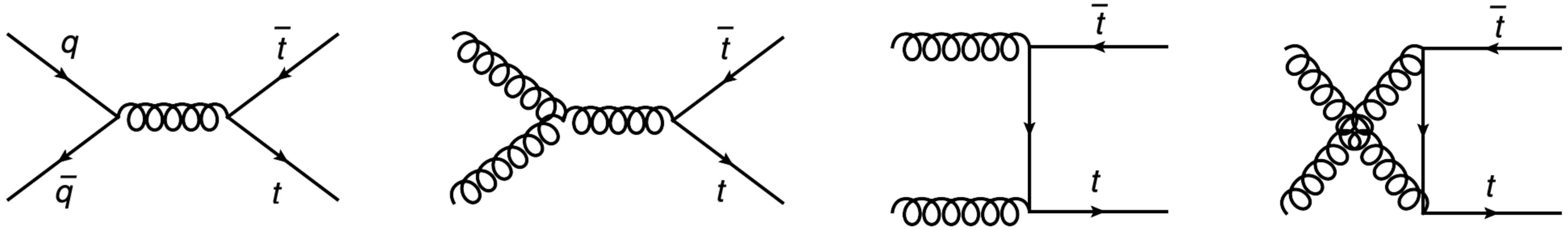
Energy loss: $\Delta E \propto \left(\frac{E}{m}\right)^4 \frac{1}{R}$

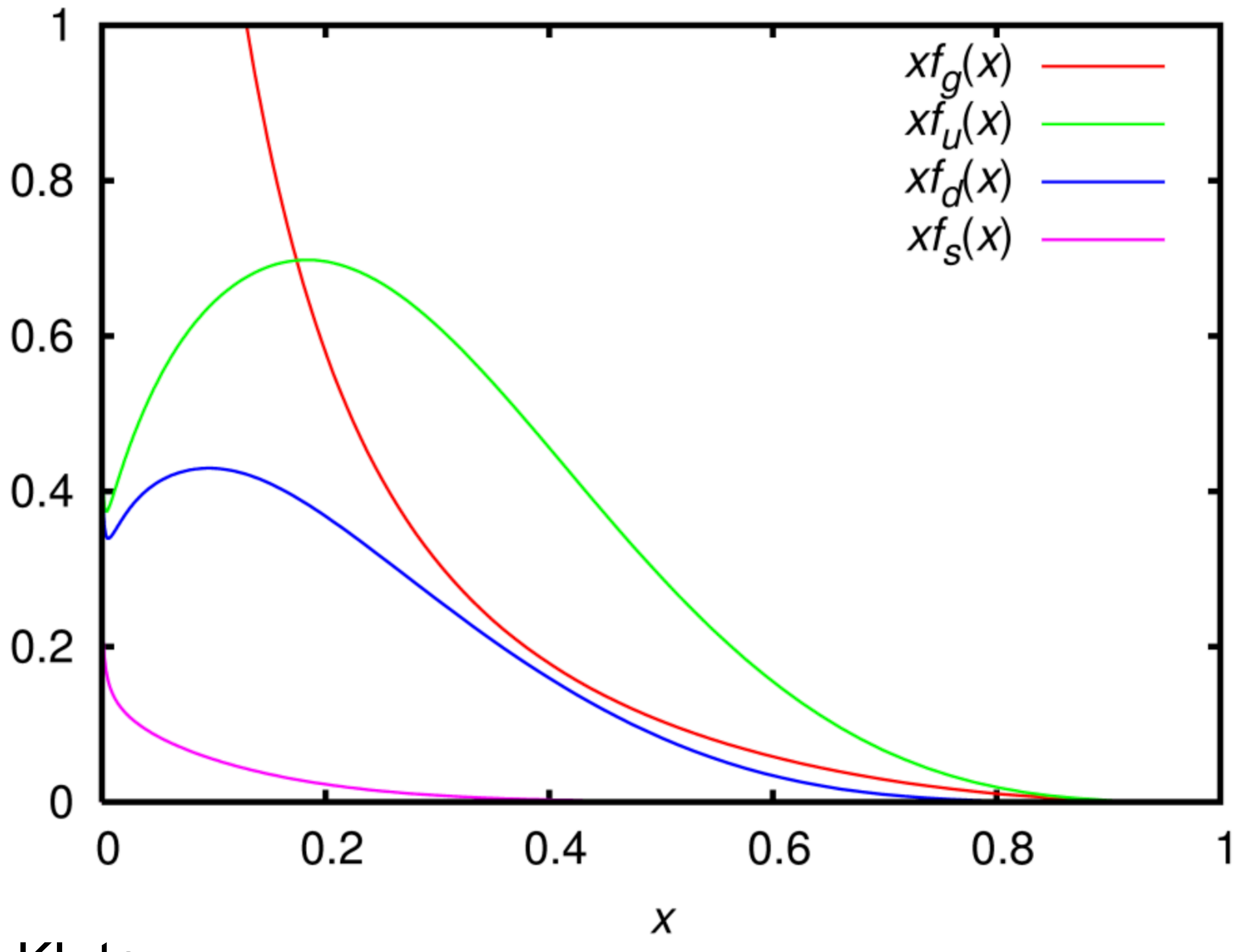
$$\frac{\Delta E(e)}{\Delta E(p)} = \frac{P(e)}{P(p)} = \left(\frac{m_p}{m_e}\right)^4 \simeq 10^{13}$$



Why not Protons on Anti-Protons?

- Producing an anti-protons beam is challenging
- Studying collisions of proton constituents, i.e. quarks and gluons
- The probability to find a Parton with momentum fraction x is captured in parton distribution functions (PDFs)
  - PDFs are measured in experiments
  - Q^2 evolution is calculated with Altarelli-Parisi equations
  - Example: top pair production





Momentum sum rule

$$\sum_i \int_0^1 dx\, x f_i(x, Q^2) = 1$$

Flavour conservation sum rules

$$\int_0^1 (f_u(x, Q^2) - f_{\bar{u}}(x, Q^2))dx = 2$$

$$\int_0^1 (f_d(x, Q^2) - f_{\bar{d}}(x, Q^2))dx = 1$$

$$\int_0^1 (f_s(x, Q^2) - f_{\bar{s}}(x, Q^2))dx = 0$$

Pingo

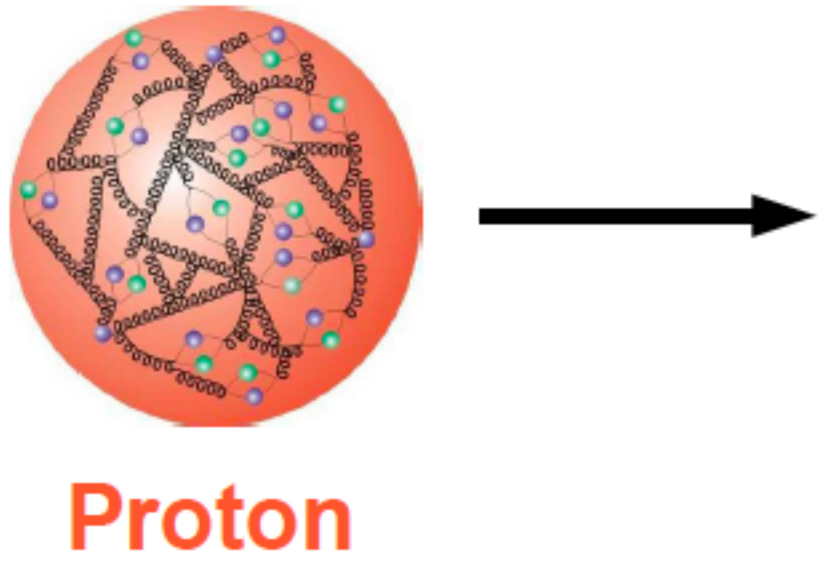
- What is the minimal kinetic energy required to produce anti-protons in a proton fixed target (proton) experiment? p+p → 2p + 2 anti-p
  - 1) 160 MeV
  - 2) 1 GeV the approximate anti-proton mass
  - 3) 2 times the mass of an anti-proton
  - 4) 6 times the mass of an anti-proton
  - 5) I don’t know

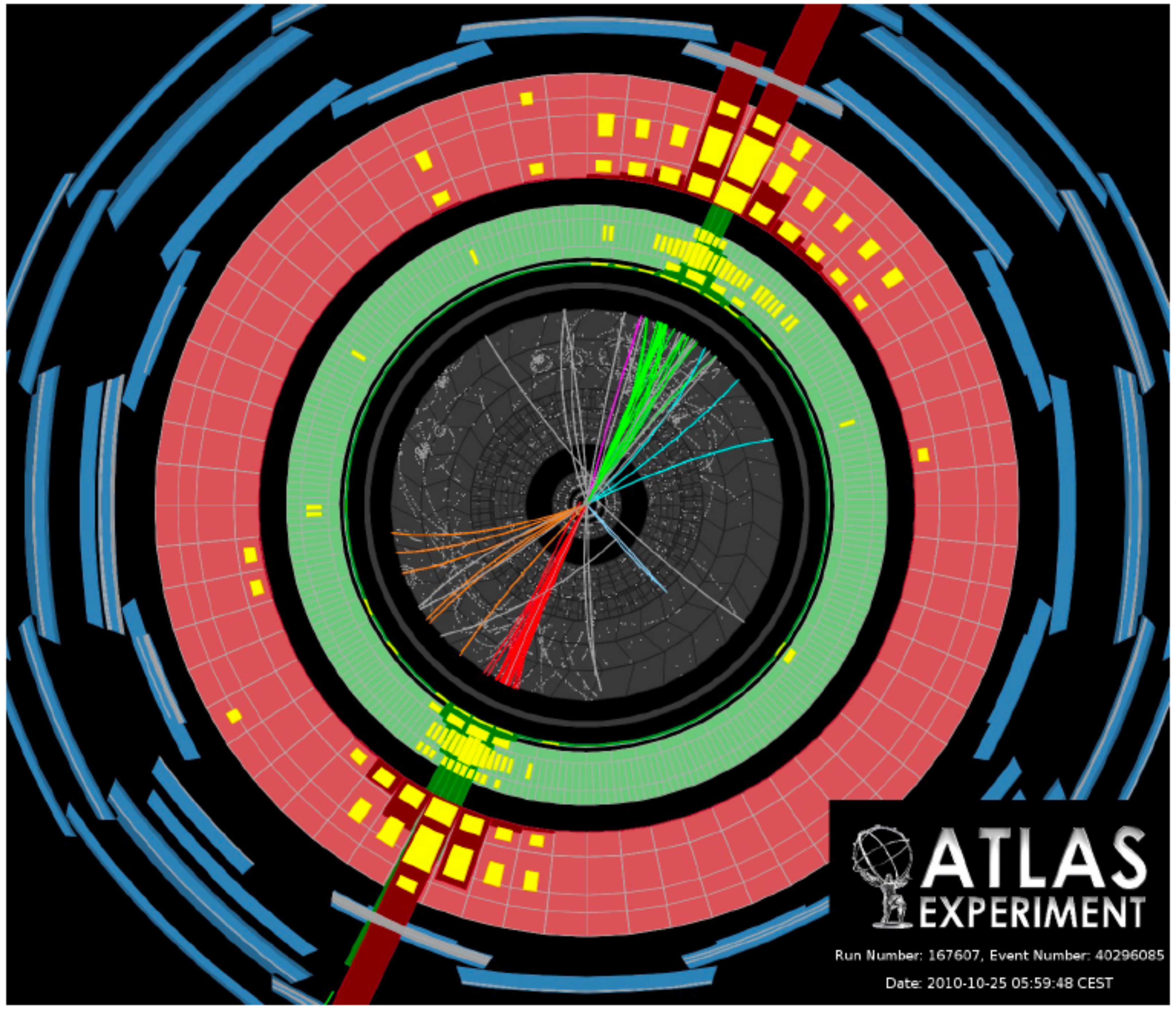
Hadron Collider History

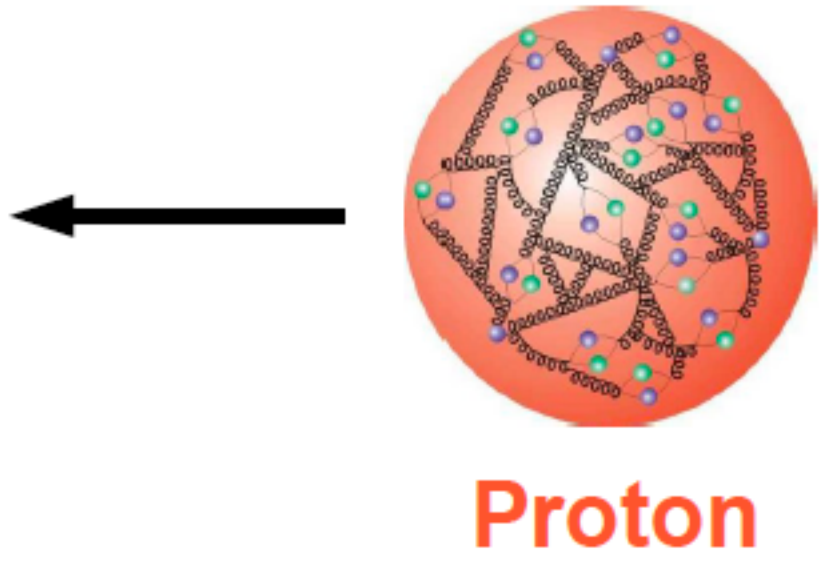
Collider	Location	Operating	Dimensions	Beam Energy	Type	Luminosity	Legacy
ISR	CERN	1971-84	~1km	31 GeV	pp	$2*10^{31}cm^{-2}s^{-1}$	First of its kind
SPS	CERN	1981-93	~6.9km	450 GeV	p-anti-p	$5*10^{30}cm^{-2}s^{-1}$	W and Z boson
HERA	DESY	1992-2007	~6.3km	920 GeV	ep	$5*10^{31}cm^{-2}s^{-1}$	PDFs
Tevatron	FERMILAB	1992-2011	~6.2km	980 GeV	p-anti-p	$4*10^{32}cm^{-2}s^{-1}$	Top quark discovery
SSC	Texas	Never completed	~87km	20 TeV	pp	$10^{33}cm^{-2}s^{-1}$	-
RHIC	Brookhaven	Since 2000	~3.8km	100 GeV	pp, pA, AA	$10^{32}cm^{-2}s^{-1}$	Quark-gluon plasma
LHC	CERN	Since 2008	LEP tunnel ~27km	6.8 TeV	pp, pA, AA	$2*10^{34}cm^{-2}s^{-1}$	Higgs boson discovery
EIC	Brookhaven	~2032	RHIC infrastructure	275 GeV	ep, eA	$10^{34}cm^{-2}s^{-1}$	-
FCC-hh	CERN	~2060	FCC-ee tunnel	50 TeV	pp, pA, AA	$3*10^{35}cm^{-2}s^{-1}$	-

Hadron-Hadron Collision

Broadband beam of various parton types with various energies

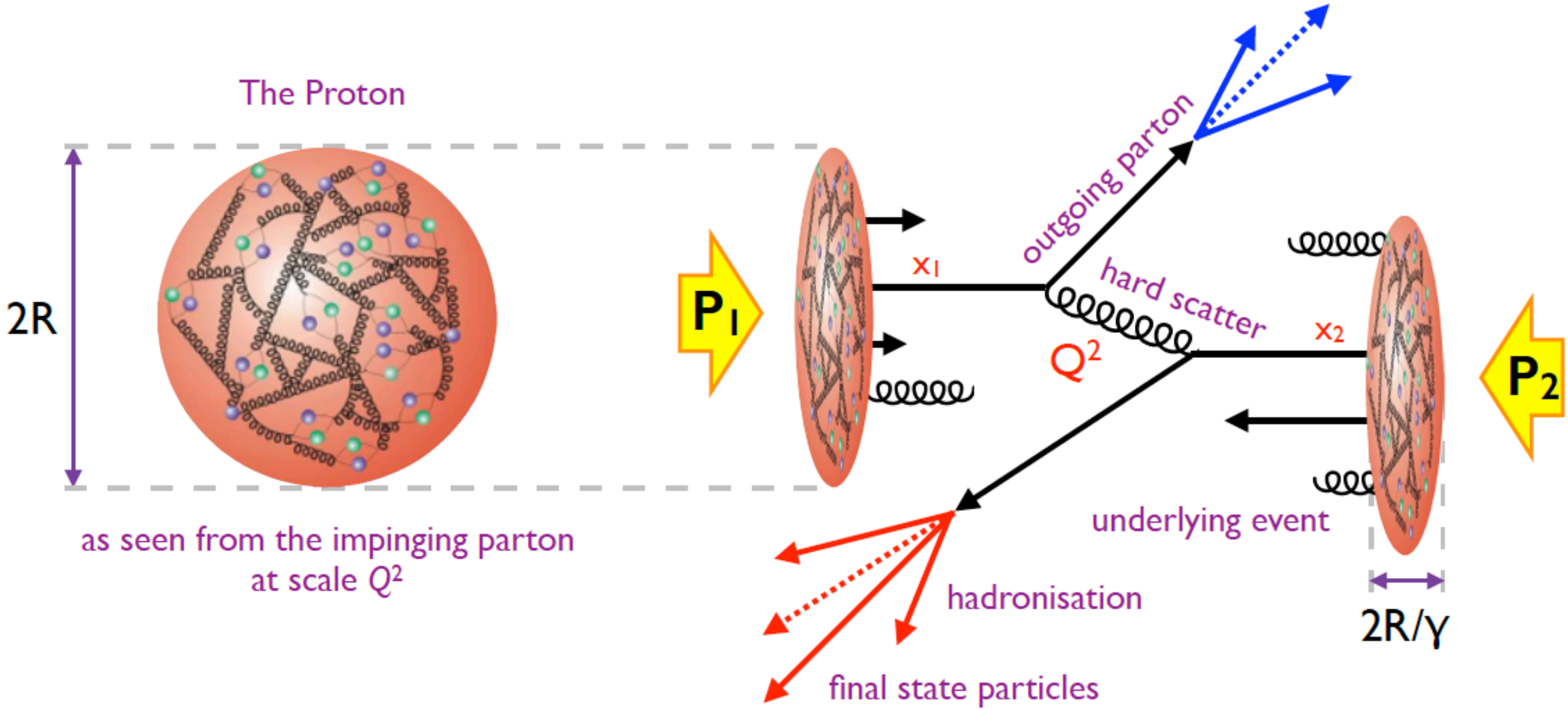






Challenge: reliable calculations of observables

Hadron-Hadron Collision



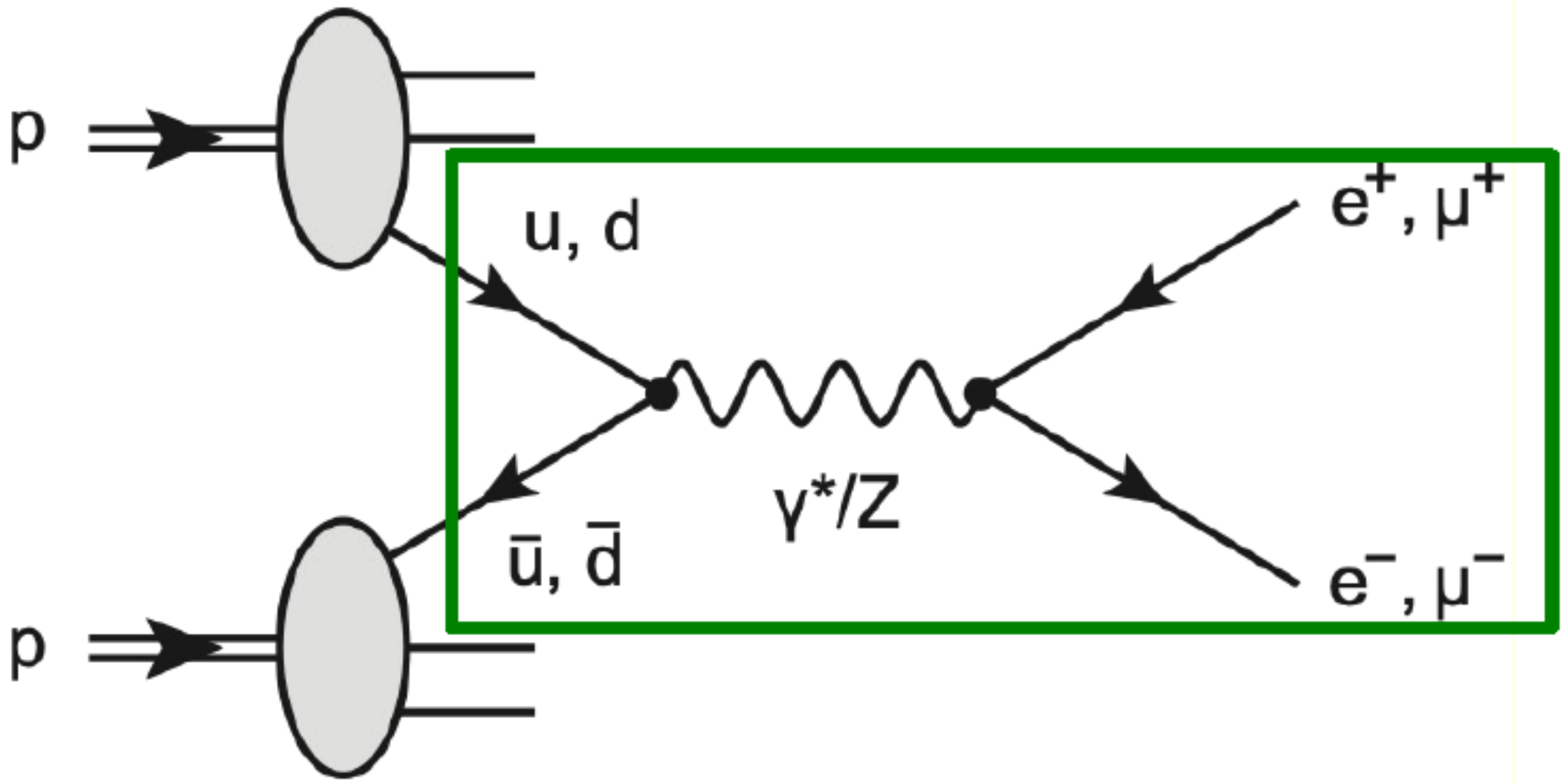
R = 0.8fm

$$\hat{s} = x_1 x_2 s$$

Prototype Process: Drell-Yan Production

$pp \to l^+l^- + X$

- Hadron production of lepton pairs
- Factorising "hard" and "soft" components
  - Calculate hard partonic subprocess
  - Weight cross section with probability to find partons with momenta x1 and x2
  - Integrate over all possible parton momenta
  - Sum over all possible parton flavors



$$\sigma_{\mathrm{DY}} = \sum_{i,j} \int \mathrm{d}x_i \mathrm{d}x_j f_i(x_i) f_j(x_j) \cdot \hat{\sigma}(q_i q_j \to l^+ l^-)$$

Prototype Process: Drell-Yan Production

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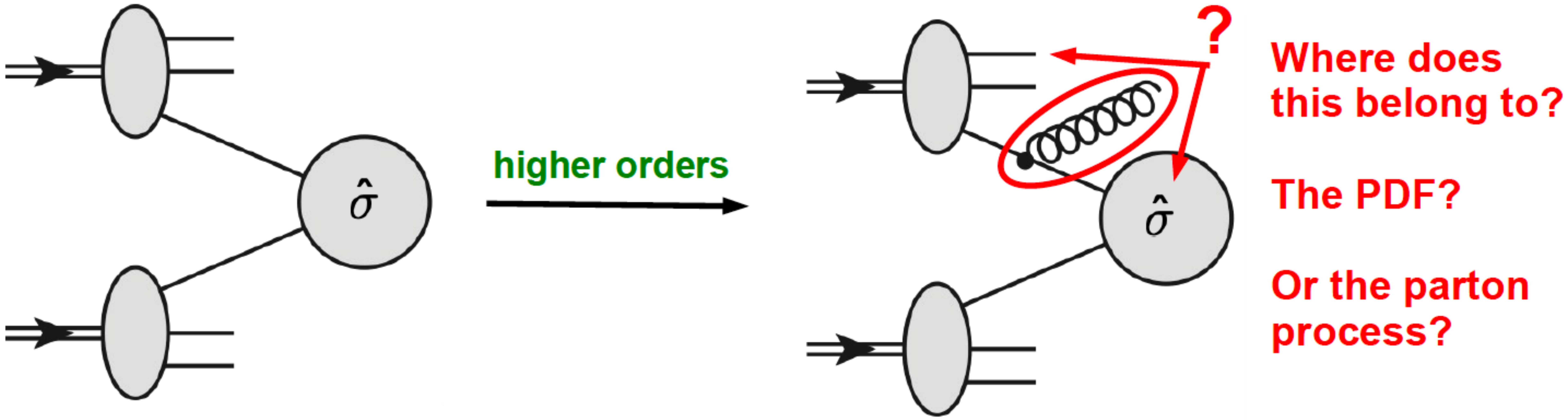


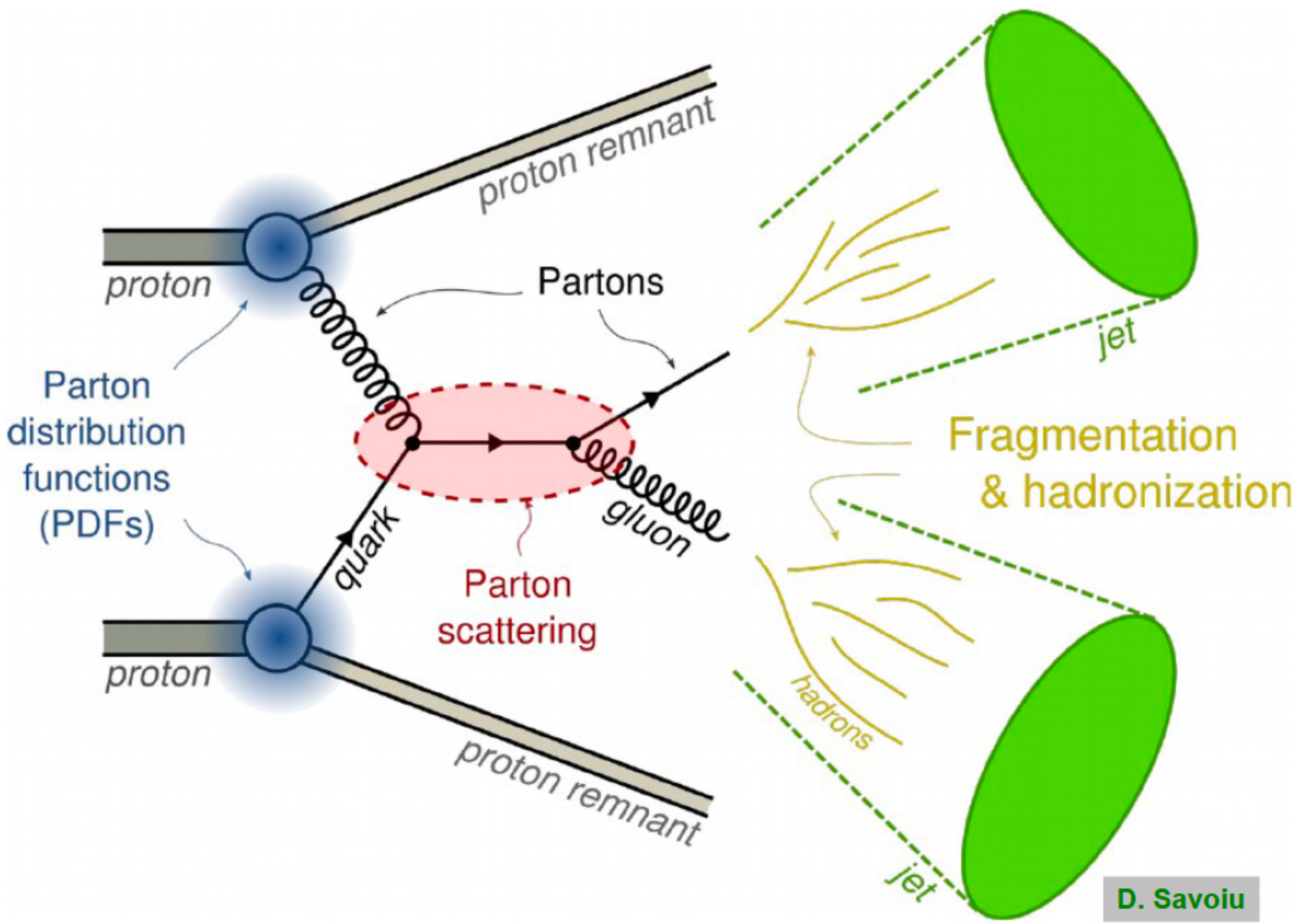
- Factorisation scale μ_f
- Attribution ambiguous
  - Leads to soft and / or collinear divergences (long-distance effects!)
  - Solution: introduce a new scale to separate short- and long-distance effects
  - Effects are absorbed into PDFs and determined experimentally

$$\hat{\sigma}_{ij}(x_i, x_j, \mu_r^2, \alpha_s(\mu_r^2)) \to \hat{\sigma}_{ij}(x_i, x_j, \mu_f^2, \mu_r^2, \alpha_s(\mu_r^2))$$

$$f_i(x_i) \to f_i(x_i, \mu_f^2)$$

Hadron-Hadron Cross Section

- Factorisation valid for more general final states, e.g. jet production



Luminosity

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}N}{\mathrm{d}t} = \mathcal{L}(t)\sigma$$

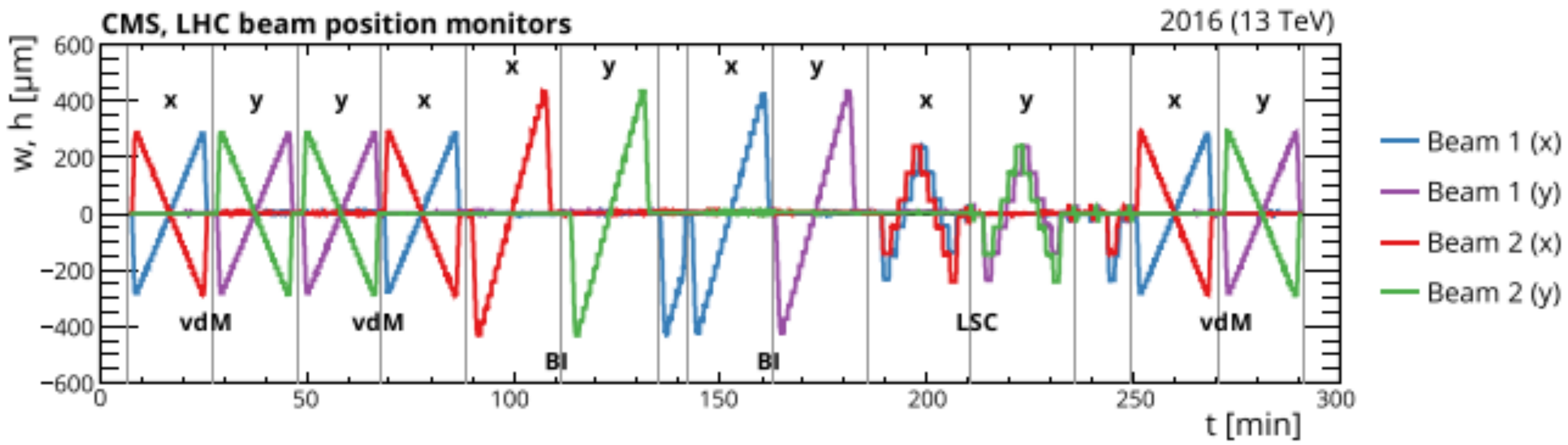
Events per second for a given cross section

Cross section in barn (10^{-24} cm^{-2})
Luminosity in cm^{-2}s^{-1}

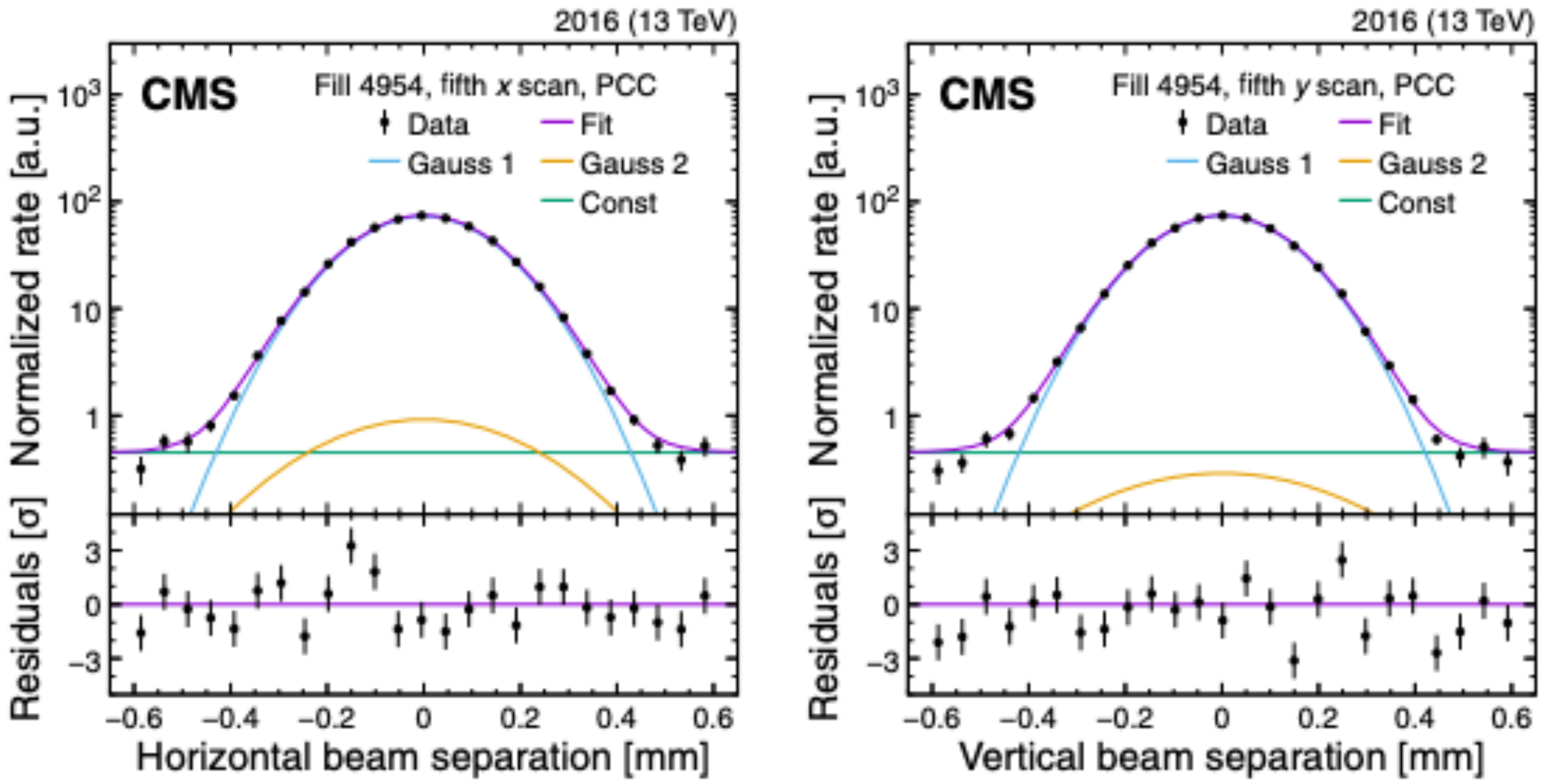
$$N = L\sigma \quad \text{with} \quad L = \int \mathcal{L}(t)\mathrm{d}t$$

- Luminosity depends on
  - Number of protons per bunch
  - Beam size at interaction point
  - Number of bunches

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{N_p^2 f N_B}{4\pi \sigma_x \sigma_y}$$



- Luminosity measurements
  - Crucial for absolute cross section measurements or to set limits on physics beyond the SM
  - Calibration performed using “Van der Meer scans”
  - Uncertainty of order 1-2%



- Luminosity monitoring

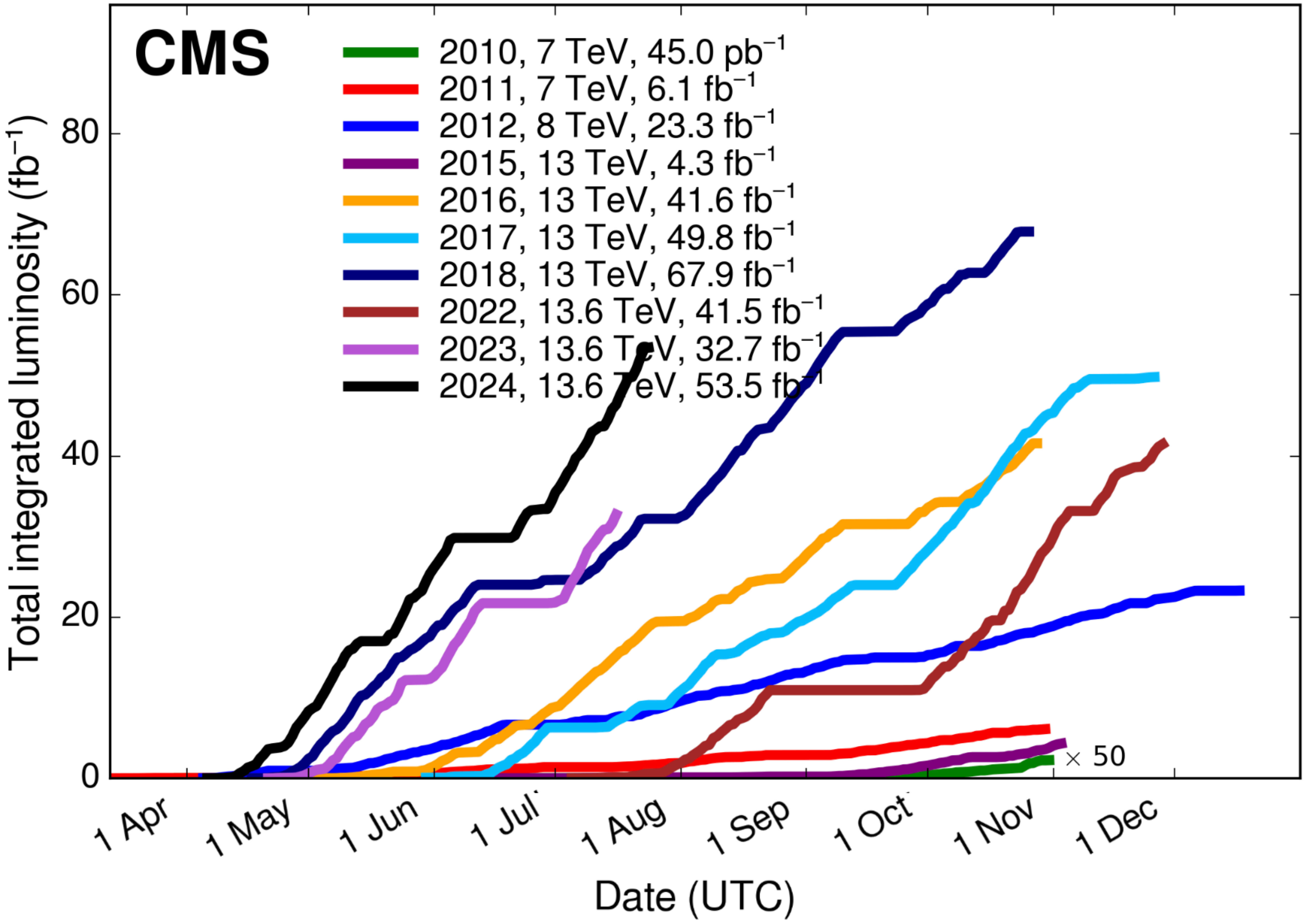
Luminosity

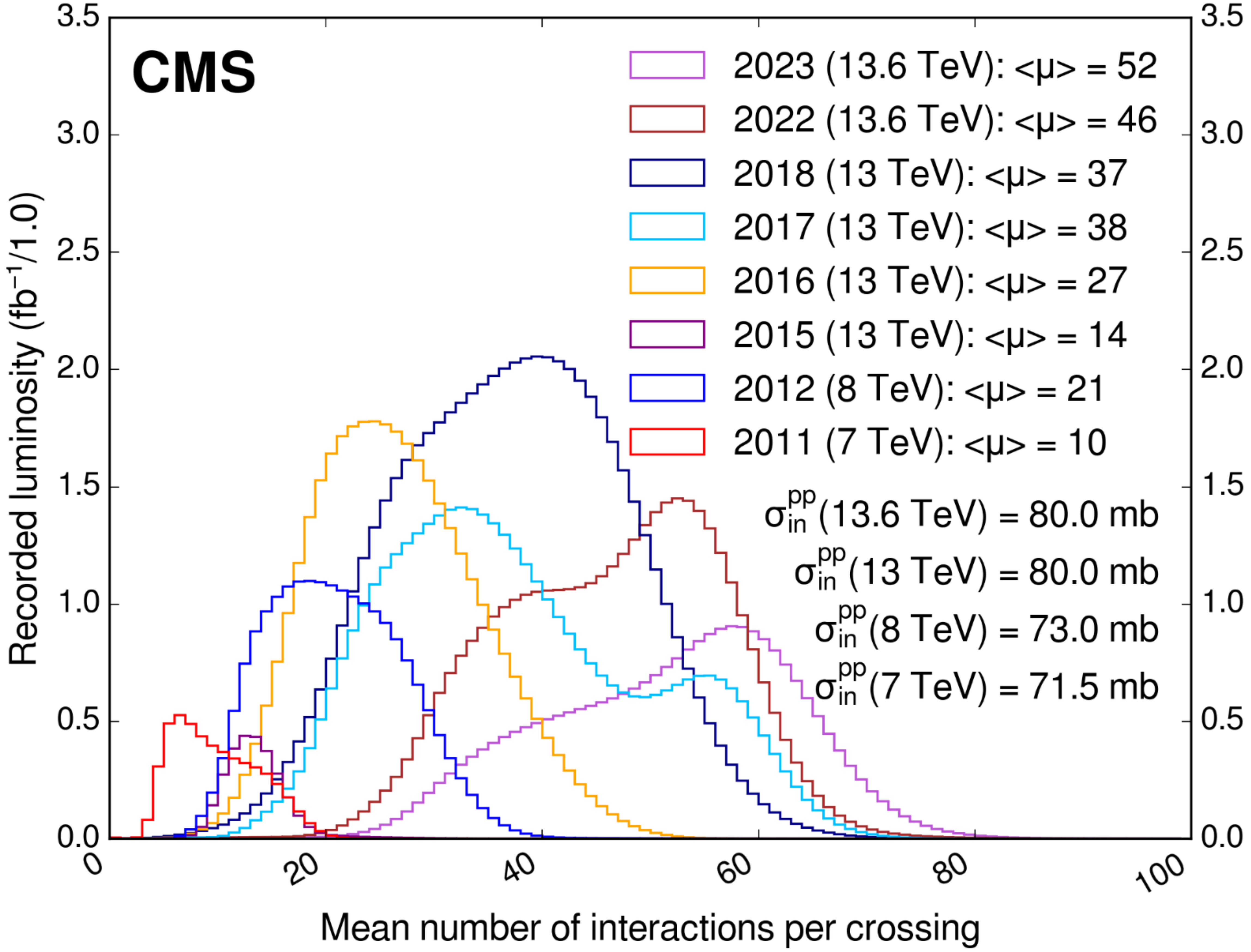
$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{N_p^2 f N_B}{4\pi \sigma_x \sigma_y} = \frac{N_p^2 f N_B \gamma F}{4\pi \beta^* \varepsilon_N}$$

Luminosity (beam size) expressed using beam parameters

Parameter	2010	2011	2012	2016	2017	2018	Nominal	HL-LHC
CoM Energy	7 TeV	7 TeV	8 TeV	13 TeV	13 TeV	13 TeV	14 TeV	14 TeV
N_p	1.1 10^{11}	1.4 10^{11}	1.6 10^{11}	1.2 10^{11}	1.2 10^{11}	1.2 10^{11}	1.15 10^{11}	2.2 10^{11}
Bunches k	368	1380	1380	2300	2450	2500	2808	2760
Spacing	150 ns	50 ns	50 ns	25 ns	25 ns	25 ns	25 ns	25ns
ε (mm rad)	2.4-4	1.9-2.3	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.6	3.75	2.5
β* (m)	3.5	1.5-1	0.6	0.4	0.3-0.4	0.4	0.55	0.15
L ($cm^{-2}s^{-1}$)	$2x10^{32}$	$3.3x10^{33}$	~$7x10^{33}$	$1.5x10^{33}$	$2.0x10^{34}$	$2x10^{34}$	10^{34}	$8x10^{34}$
PU	~2	~10	~30	~30	~50	~50	~25	~130

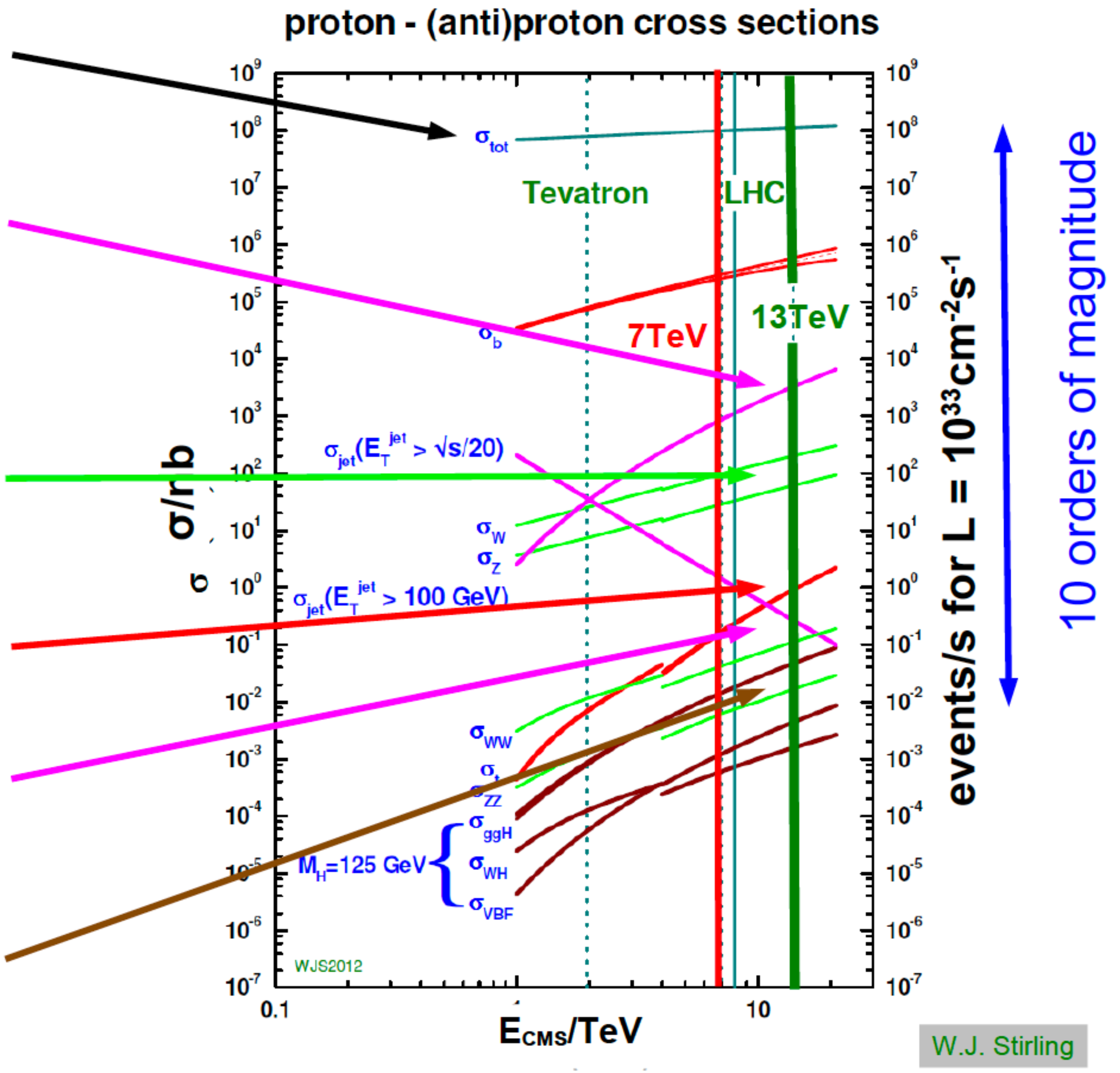
Integrated Luminosity and Pile-Up





Event rates at the LHC

- Total cross sections
  - ~1.6*10^{9} /s (80mb, 2*10^{34}cm^{-2}s^{-1})
  - Bunch crossing rate of 40MHz
- Jets (E_T^{jet} > 100 GeV)
  - ~40000 Hz
- W & Z bosons
  - ~4000 Hz, ~1000 Hz
- Top Quarks
  - ~20 Hz
- Jets (E_T^{jet} > 650 GeV)
  - ~6 Hz
- Higgs bosons
  - ~1 Hz (50pb, 2*10^{34}cm^{-2}s^{-1})



Cross Section Measurements

$$\sigma = \frac{N_{sel} - N_{bkg}}{\int \mathcal{L}\, dt \cdot A \cdot \varepsilon}$$

- Luminosity
- Selection efficiency (objects, kinematics, binning)
- Acceptance (extrapolation from fiducial volume)
- Background estimation

Work Plans

- Lecture 1: Introduction, fundamentals, cross sections
- Lecture 2: Standard model measurements
- Lecture 3: Higgs physics
- Lecture 4: Searches for new physics

Quiz

- Why don’t we collide electrons and positrons or protons and anti-protons at the LHC?
- What is the minimal energy of a proton hitting a proton target at rest to produce an anti-proton?
- How many proton-proton collisions does the LHC produce per second?
- How can we estimated the expected number of pile-up events?
- How many Higgs Bosons have been produced in Run 2?
- If the hunt for the Higgs Boson can be compared to the search of a needle in the haystack, how big is the haystack?

References and further reading

- Textbooks
  - Modern Particle Physics by Mark Thomson
  - QCD at Colliders by Ellis, Stirling, and Weber
- Pictures
  - CERN Document Server
  - Wikipedia
  - Or reference on page
- References
  - Previous CERN Summer Lectures - https://indico.cern.ch/category/97/
  - MIT's OCW 8.701 and 8.811
  - KIT's Particle Physics master courses (you can contact me)
  - Or reference on page