Overview of the UK Experimental Particle Physics Programme

Paul Newman (University of Birmingham)

On behalf of the STFC Particle Physics Advisory Panel (PPAP)

Friday 7 November 2014

- Introduction to PPAP
- The UK at the Large Hadron Collider
- The UK and Long Baseline Neutrino Experiments
- Other experiments with strong UK involvement
- The UK and future colliders

(Theory, computing and accelerator science covered elsewhere)

The Particle Physics Advisory Panel

PPAP Role

- Charged with liaising with UK particle physics community, maintaining an overview of activities, continuously developing a roadmap and advising STFC as appropriate.
- Panel meets every ~2 months to exchange and review news
- Hosts an annual ~ 2 day open Community Meeting
- Hosts ad hoc grant-holders fora when relevant matters arise

Current Membership

Rob Appleby (Manchester) Yorck Ramachers (Warwick)

Claire Shepherd-Themistocleous

Christine Davies (Glasgow) (RAL, deputy-chair)

Victoria Martin (Edinburgh) Bill Spence (QMUL)

Paul Newman (B'ham, chair) Morgan Wascko (ICSTM)

Jonas Rademacker (Bristol) Matthew Wing (UCL)

Last PPAP Roadmap (Nov 2012)

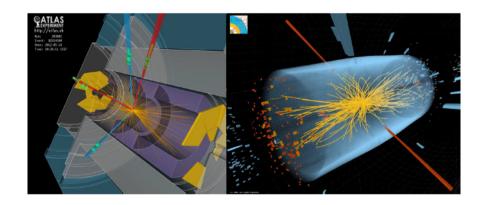
... input to 2013/4 Prog. Review

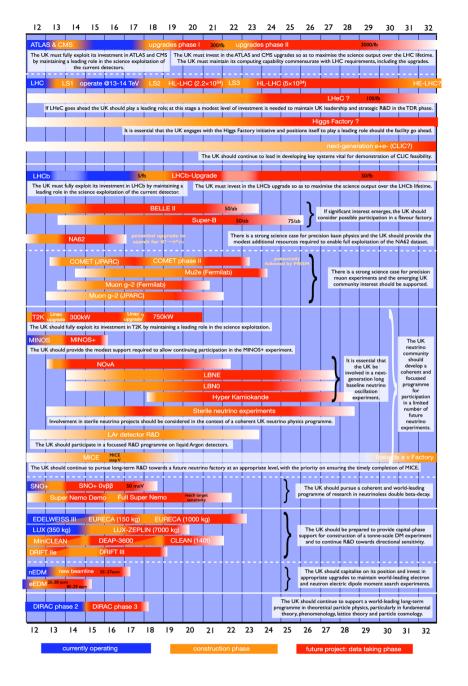
The UK Particle Physics Roadmap

Particle Physics Advisory Panel:

P. N. Burrows, C. Da Via, E. W. N. Glover, P.R. Newman, J. Rademacker, C. Shepherd-Themistocleous, W.J. Spence, M. A. Thomson and M. Wing

7/11/12





- PPAP documents and slides from community meetings are ₃ available from our web-page: http://www.stfc.ac.uk/2415.aspx

Recommended `Balanced Programme' from 2012 Roadmap

	Exploitation phase	Upgrade phase	Medium-term construction (operation within c. 10 years)	Design-stage projects; construction decision/start within c. 5 years	R&D for longer-term future projects
Energy frontier	ATLAS+CMS	ATLAS+CMS phase 1 upgrades	ATLAS+CMS phase 2 upgrades (HL- LHC)	Higgs Factory LHeC	HE-LHC CLIC
Flavour frontier	LHCb NA62	LHCb upgrade	Precision lepton flavour experiment		
Neutrino frontier	T2K MINOS+ SNO+		Neutrinoless double beta decay experiment	Next- generation long baseline experiment LAr detector	Neutrino factory
Non- accelerat or frontier	EDM searches		Dark matter search experiment		

- -`Flagship elements' in bold font
- Smaller scale / other projects where UK leads in normal font
- Projects not yet approved/funded by STFC in italics

... update (not a rewrite) currently in litt.

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Agenda of July 2014 Community Meeting

Tuesday, 22 July 2014							
09:30 - 10:45	Neutrir 09:30	nos & non-accelerator programme Long-baseline neutrino oscillation experiments 20' Speaker: Lee Thompson					
	09:55	Reactor, SBL and PINGU 20' Speaker: Dr. Justin Evans (University of Manchester)					
	10:20	UK Dark Matter 20' Speaker: Prof. Hans Kraus (University of Oxford)					
10:45 - 11:10	Coffee						
11:10 - 12:40	Neutrir	nos & non-accelerator programme					
	11:10	Neutrinoless double-beta decay 20' Speaker: Prof. David Waters (UCL)					
	11:35	e and n EDMs 20' Speaker: Prof. Philip Harris (University of Sussex)					
	12:00	LSST 15' Speaker: Ian Shipsey					
	12:15	Discussion 15'					
12:40 - 13:40	Lunch						
13:40 - 16:00	Flavou 13:40	r Physics Introduction and other news 20' Speaker: Sebastian Jaeger					
	14:00	LHCb 30' Speaker: Matt Needham					
	14:35	NA62 and kaon experiments 15' Speaker: Dr. Evgueni Goudzovski (University of Birmingham)					
	14:55	SHIP 15' Speaker: Andrey Golutvin					
	15:15	COMET / PRISM / cLFV 20' Speaker: Ajit Kurup					
	15:40	Muon g-2 <i>20'</i> Speaker: Dr. Stephen Maxfield (University of Liverpool)					

16:00 - 16:20 Tea 16:20 - 17:10 Discussion

Size and Distribution of UK Community:

[Academics receiving STFC Consolidated Grant Support, 2012]

- 165 Experimental Particle Physicists received support in the 2012 Grants round, distributed approximately as:

ATLAS	71
CMS	15
LHCb	24
Long Baseline Neutrinos	16
0νββ	12
Other experiments	14
Detector R&D	9
Accelerator R&D	5

[Royal Society URFs / STFC Rutherford / ERC Fellows excluded]

Experiments / Upgrades at the Large Hadron Collider

THC

2029

Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4

2031

2032

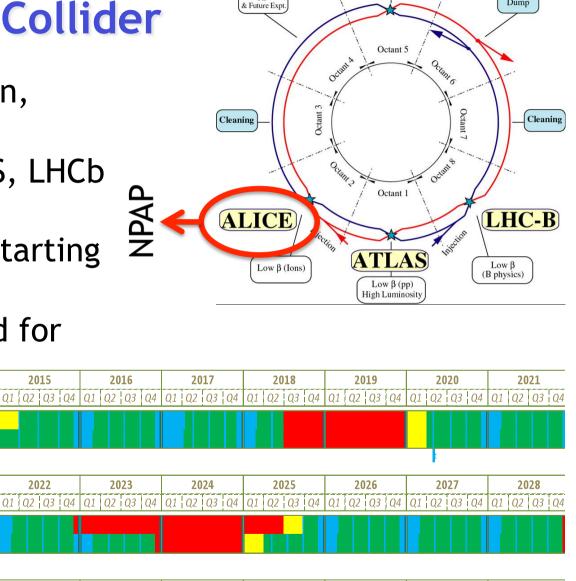
Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4

- Very strong UK coordination, technical and data analysis contributions to ATLAS, CMS, LHCb



- Current detectors designed for 10 years at 10³⁴cm⁻²s⁻¹ and $<\mu>=23$.

- Still performing well beyond this specification the but have limited life and will certainly not LHC handle HL-LHC $\langle \mu \rangle = 140$



2033

2034

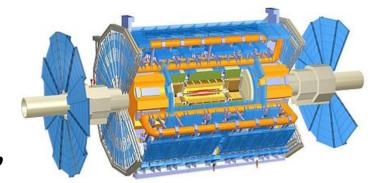
Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4

2035

CMS

ATLAS

Institutes: Birmingham, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Lancaster, Liverpool, QMUL, RHUL, UCL, Manchester, Oxford, RAL, Sheffield, Sussex, Warwick [largest UK activity by some distance ...



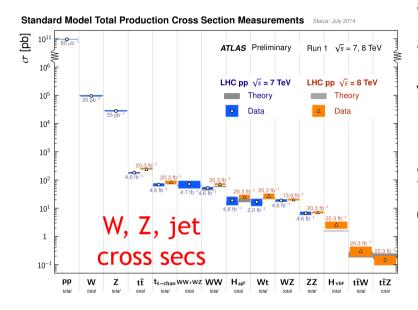
~300 authors: 10% of collaboration]

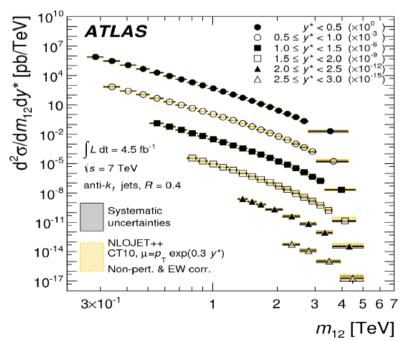
Leadership: Current spokesperson (ex deputy, physics coord), current physics coordinator, upgrade coordinator, project leaders for major detector components, working group conveners ...)

Main UK Responsibilities: UK delivered substantial parts of Tracking, Triggers, DAQ, Computing and Software in 2008.

Substantial contributions in all areas since.

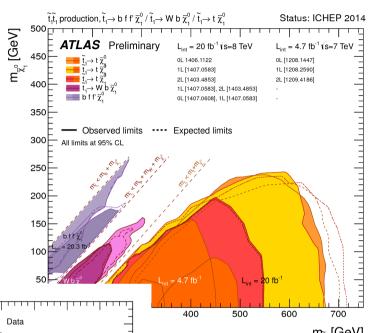
ATLAS Physics

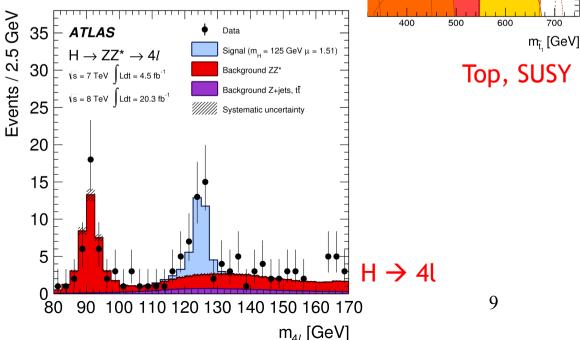




Strong UK participation in seminal physics results: from Standard Model,

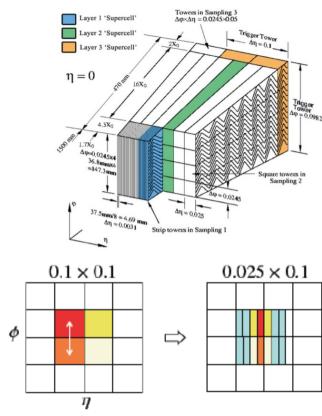
top & bottom, to exotics, via major roles in several Higgs channels

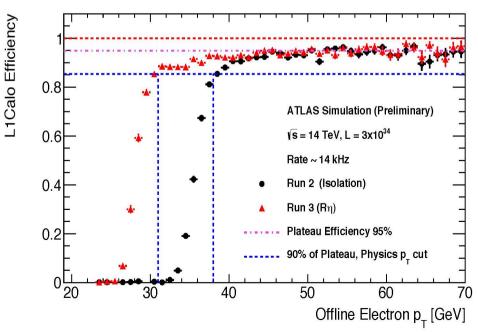




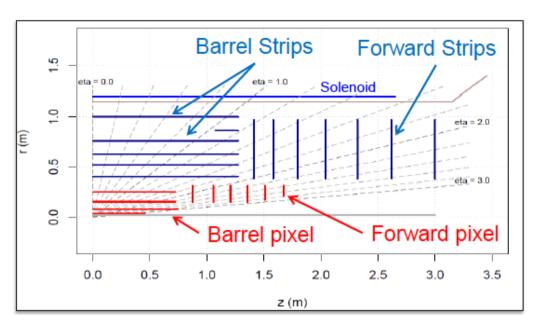
ATLAS 1st Level Calorimeter Trigger (Phase 1 and 2)

- Currently working towards phase 1 upgrade with increased granularity and topological capabilities → maintain efficiency at acceptable p_T threshold (~ 25 GeV for electrons)
- Challenging front-end electronics and firmware
- Phase 1 L1 system designed to be capable of becoming phase 2 L0 ... plans under discussion ...

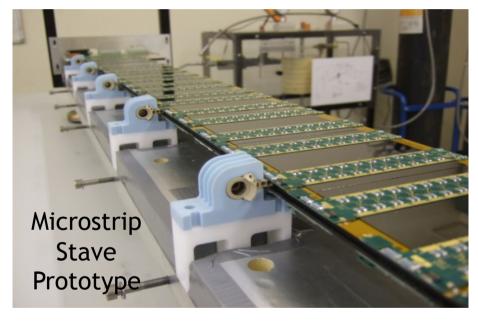


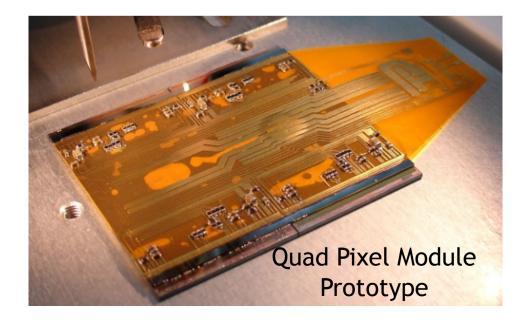


ATLAS All-Silicon Inner Tracker (Phase 2)



UK leading in multiple aspects of design, assembly, interfacing, radiation testing





Also active in track trigger, higher-level trigger and computing pgrades at phases 1 and 2.

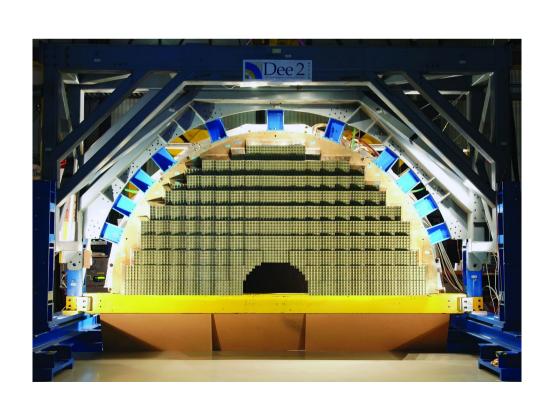
CMS

Institutes: Bristol, Brunel, ICSTM, RAL

Leadership: Ex-spokesperson / deputy, various ECAL, tracker and physics project management roles.

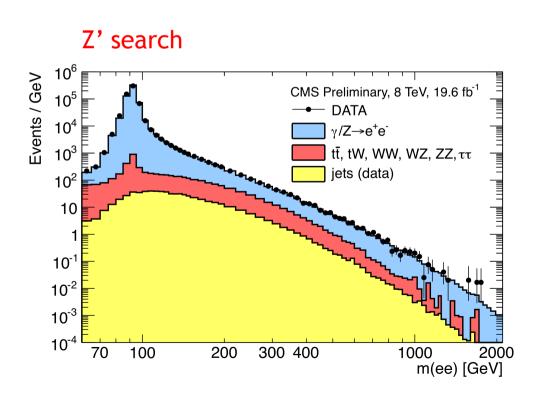
Main UK Responsibilities:

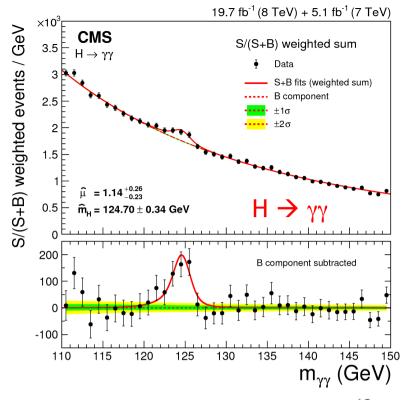
- End-cap crystal calorimeter,
- Front-end electronics for tracker and ECAL,
- Calorimeter trigger
- Software and physics

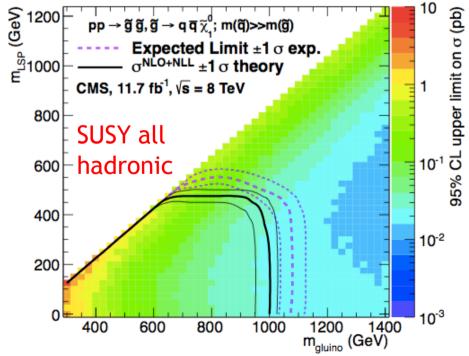


CMS Physics

Significant UK physics contributions In diverse areas (Higgs, SUSY, W', Z', exotics ...)



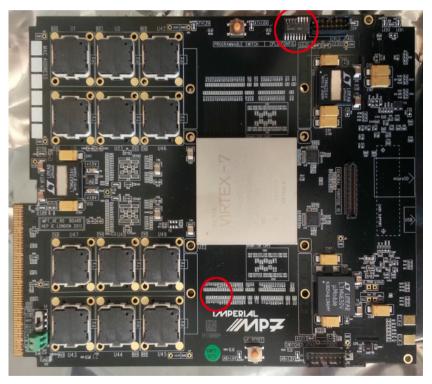




CMS Upgrades

UK has leading role in Phase 1 calorimeter trigger upgrade

- MP7 state-of-the-art electronics processing board
- New-concept time multiplexing trigger system



- Total bandwidth >0.9Tbs.

- Tested, Currently in production

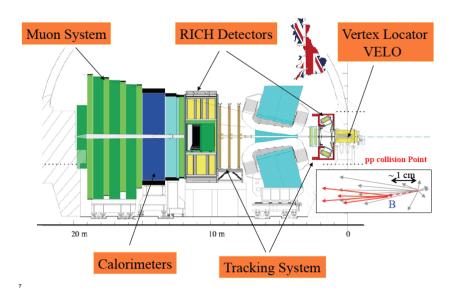
- Algorithm development

well advanced

Phase 2 upgrade R&D on trigger and tracker ... CBC ASIC and 2S module ... only phase 2 SMS ASIC in existence.

LHCb

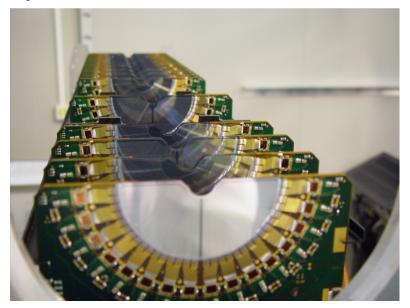
Institutes: Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Glasgow, ICSTM, Liverpool, Manchester, Oxford, RAL, Warwick



... UK flagship flavour physics experiment

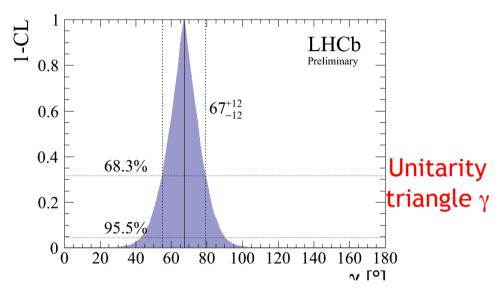
Leadership: Current and previous spokespersons, two former physics coordinators, 30% of physics group coordinators

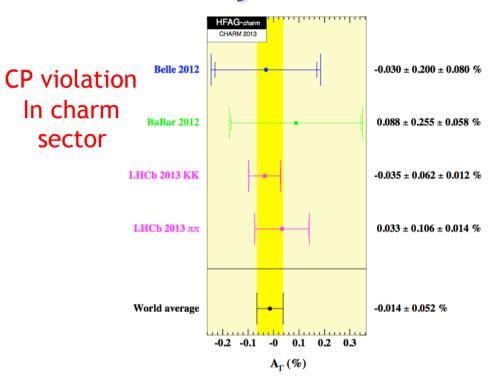
Main UK Responsibilities: Led construction and now operation of VELO and RICH (current project leaders are from UK)

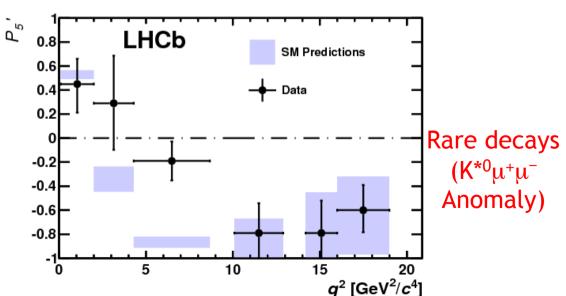


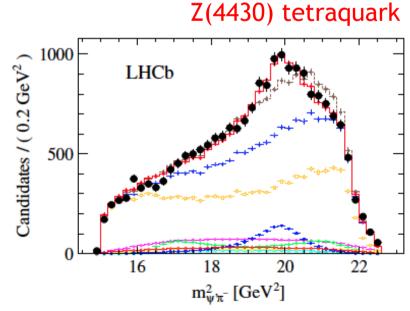
UK Contributions to LHCb Physics

Leadership across a wide range of topics.

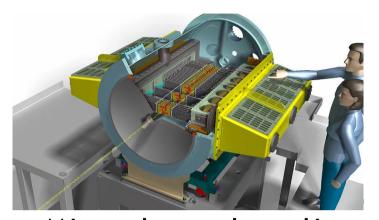








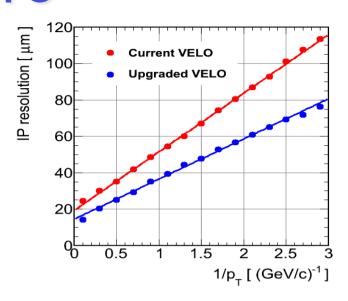
UK-Led LHCb Phase 1 Upgrades



VELO / Pixels

(55 μm)² pixels, 5mm from beam 10¹⁶ protons/cm² fluence

Microchannel cooling ... `most advanced silicon pixel tracking detector ever'

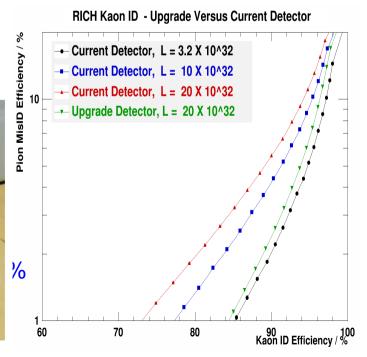


RICH

Challenge of high occupancy ...

- New mechanics / mirrors
- New photodetectors
- New readout electronics

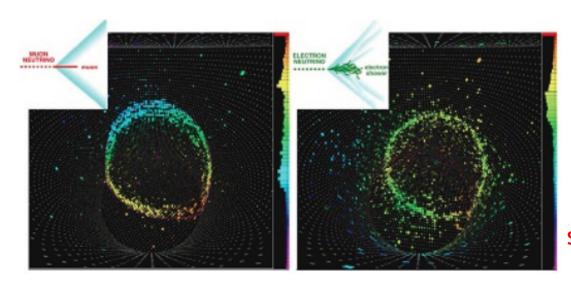




Long Baseline Neutrino Physics

A topic where the UK has a leading position, in ...

- Current experiments (T2K, MINOS+)
- Possible major future facilities (Hyper-K and LBNF(E)), addressing mass hierarchy and CP violation, with start-dates ~2025,
- Development of detector technologies (e.g. CHIPS → Cerenkov detector using naturally abundant water for target / support)



e/µ separation at SuperK

CHIPS-M Model detector



T2K

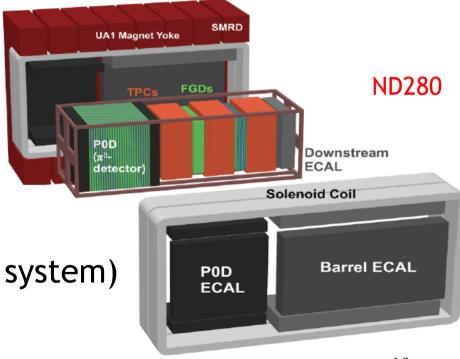
Institutes: Daresbury, ICSTM, Lancaster, Liverpool, Oxford, QMUL, Sheffield, RAL, Warwick

SuperK water-based far detector at Super-Kamiokande

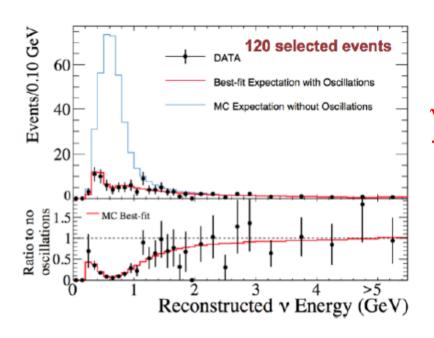
Leadership: Ex-international co-spokesperson, 17 current working group conveners ...

Main UK Responsibilities:

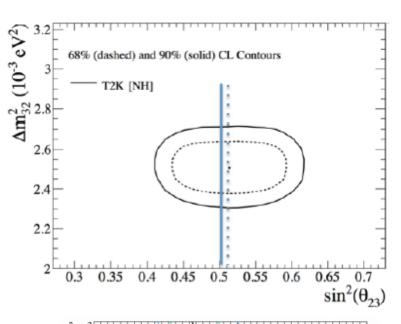
- Near detector electronics, DAQ, ECAL,
- Beamline (beam dump / target system)
- Data analysis

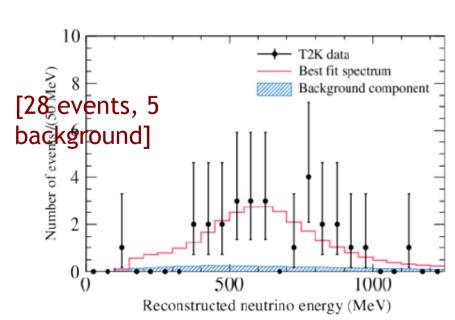


T2K Physics



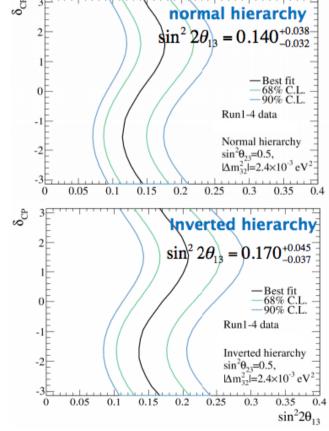
 v_{μ} disappearance \rightarrow sin² θ_{23} , Δ m²₂₃





v_e appearance (first such observation)

- $\rightarrow \sin^2\theta_{13}$
- $\rightarrow \Delta m_{13}^2 \sim \Delta m_{23}^2$
- \rightarrow some δ_{CP} sensitivity



Minos / Minos+ (steel/plastic scintillator)

Institutes: Cambridge, Oxford, RAL, Sussex, UCL

Leadership: Current spokesperson

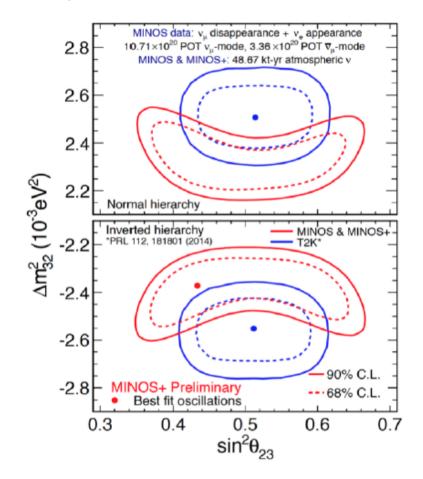
Main UK Responsibilities:

DAQ, electronics, PMT testing, light injection

Minos+ currently taking data using higher energy NUMI beam

Nova (liquid scintillator)

Institutes: Sussex



[Restarted running October 2014].

UK Responsibility: Data driven trigger, stopping muon calibration, data analysis.

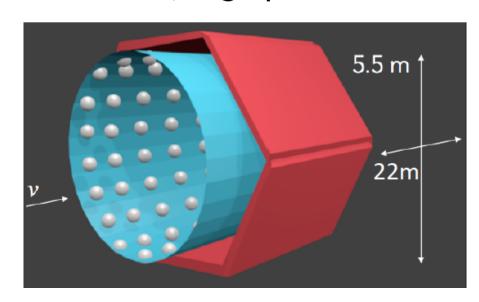
Future Long Baseline: Hyper-K

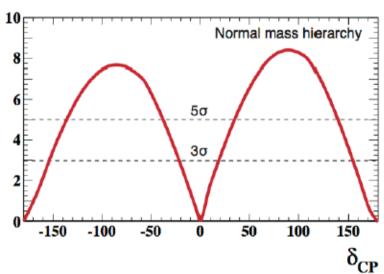
Institutes: Edinburgh, ICSTM, Lancaster, Liverpool, Oxford, QMUL, RHUL, Sheffield, RAL, Warwick

~Mtonne far detector (water) with current 0.75MW beam \rightarrow ~3500 v_e appearance events in 10 years

Main UK Responsibilities:

Near detector, high pressure TPC





Assuming 7.5x10⁷ MW sec:

- CP violation can be observed at
 - 3 σ for 76% values of δ
 - 5 σ for 58% values of δ
- δ can be measured with
 - 8° precision for $\delta = 0$
 - -19° precision for $\delta = \pi/2$

Future Long Baseline: LBNE(F)

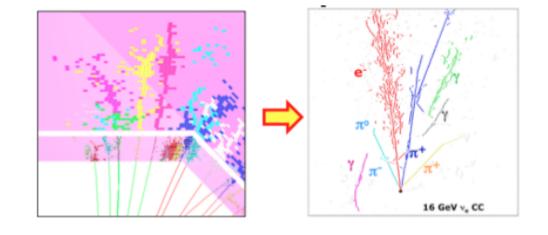
Institutes: Cambridge, Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester, Oxford, Sheffield, RAL, Sussex, UCL, Warwick

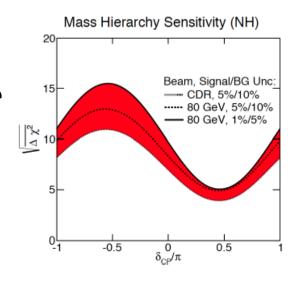
10-35 tonne far detector (LAr TPC) with 1.2 - 2.3 MW beam

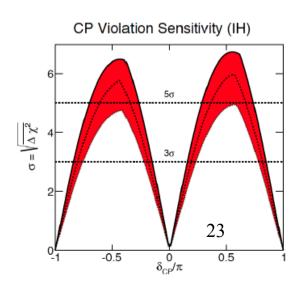
Main UK Responsibilities:

Event reconstruction (PANDORA), prototypes, APA/CPA frame

- -35 tonne Lar prototype planned for 2015
- UK also involved in WA105 and LAr1-ND ...







Microboone / LAr1-ND

Institutes: Cambridge, Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester, Oxford, Sheffield, UCL

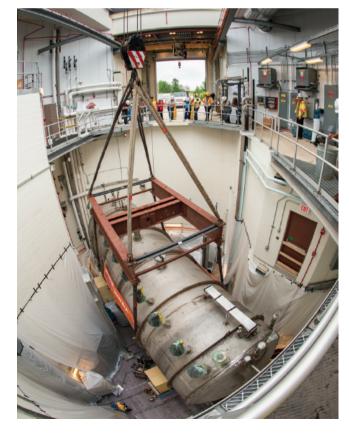
Short baseline neutrinos \rightarrow sterile v

LAr1-ND 82 tonne near detector is also a vital Lar TPC prototype for LBNE/F

Leadership and Responsibilities:

- UK built much of TPC for microboone and also plans to do so for LAr1-ND.
- Also cosmic muon veto system, reconstruction software ...





Other / Smaller-Scale Experiments

... offering high rewards at `high risk' and relatively modest cost.

PINGU: Atmospheric neutrinos with sensitivity to sterile neutrinos / neutrino mass hierarchy & UKDM Dark Matter Searches → PAAP

Electron and Neutron EDMs: UK has history of world-leading measurements.

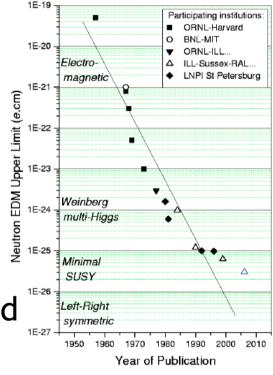
- Ongoing / reorganised work in UK and abroad

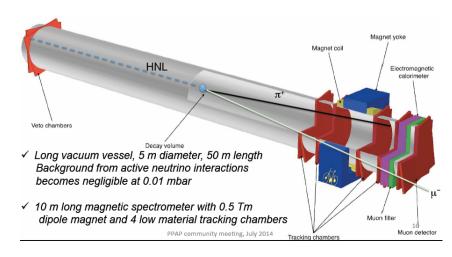
SHIP: Hidden particles (eg dark photons, massive v) in SPS beam-dump experiment.

IIK led and interest developing

... UK led and interest developing from several institutes...

... still to be evaluated





NA62 (Rare Kaon Decays in flight)

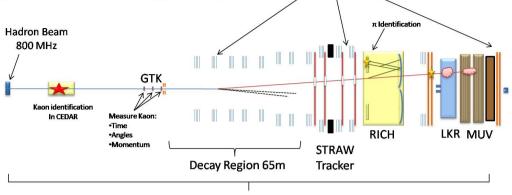
Following work on NA48 ++

Institutes: Birmingham, Bristol, Glasgow, Liverpool

- -K $\rightarrow \pi \nu \nu$ (SM BR < 10⁻¹⁰), aiming for 100 events in 3 years, with 20% background.
- Also LFV, LFU, dark photons, heavy v ...
- Operation starting now ...

Main UK Responsibilities:

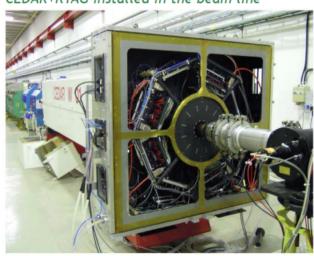
- Kaon identification detector fully UK built
- First level Muon trigger delivered
- Trigger and clock distribution
- Overall data analysis and software coordination

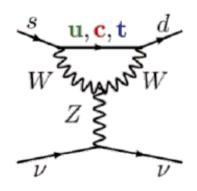


Total Length 270m

CEDAR+KTAG installed in the beam line

Photons and Muons

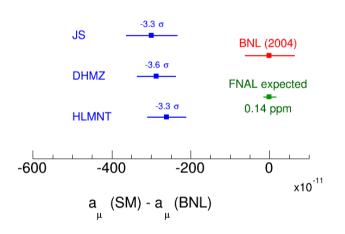




g-2 (polarised μ @ FNAL)

Institutes: Cockcroft, Liverpool, Oxford, UCL

- Will probe BNL a_{μ} anomaly with 4x better precision using 1.6 x 10^{11} polarised μ decays starting 2016/17

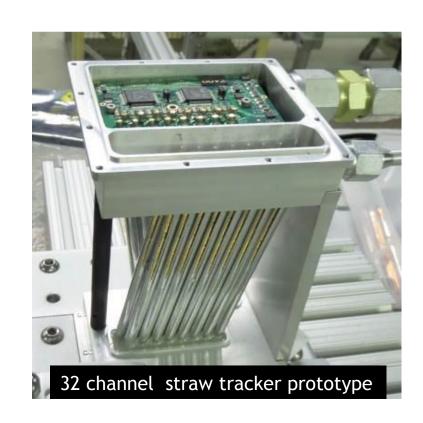


Sensitive to broad range of BSM interactions

Main UK Responsibilities:

Straw trackers, BE readout, DAQ
³He magnetometer → absolute B-field
Simⁿ & systematics of beam dynamics





Charged Lepton Flavour Violation (COMET / PRISM @ J-PARC)

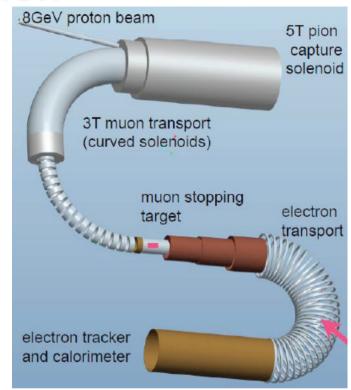
Institutes: Cockcroft, ICSTM, Manchester, RAL, UCL

- Stopped muon → electron (μ A → e A) <10⁻⁵⁰ in standard model ~10⁻¹³ in some BSM theories
- Phase 1 physics runs from 2016
 → 3.10⁻¹⁵ sensitivity in 90 days
- Phase 2 from 2020 \rightarrow <10⁻¹⁶ sensitivity
- R&D for PRISM in parallel.

Leadership and Responsibilities:

CB Chair, trigger, readout, software and proton target coordinators, beamline and beam monitoring.

Leading PRISM task force





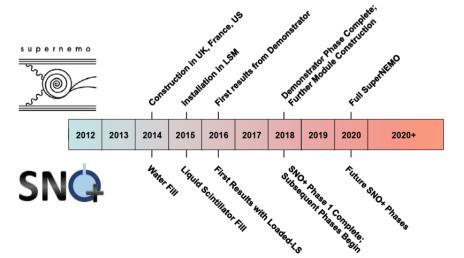
Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay

- Building on previous work: SNO, NEMO3 ...
- Two complementary experiments on similar timescales:

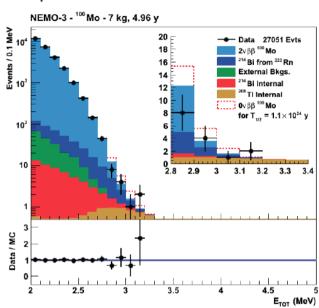
SNO+ (largest isotope mass)
SuperNEMO (lowest background).

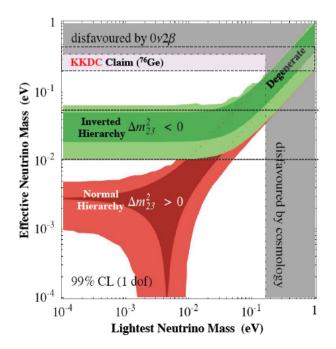
it in full,

 First phase starts to explore inverted hierarchy region, future phases may cover







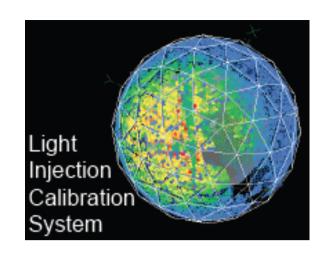


Neutrinoless Double Beta Decay

SNO+ Institutes: Liverpool, Manchester, Oxford, Sheffield, Sussex, QMUL



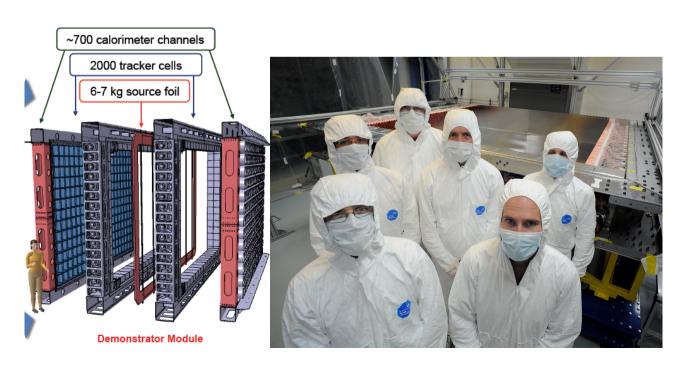
R&D towards higher loading fractions and light injection calibration system



SuperNEMO Institutes: ICSTM, Manchester, UCL, Warwick

UK Leadership & Responsibilities:

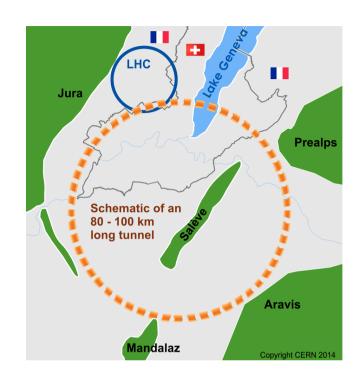
- Co-Spokesperson
- Track detector for demonstrator module



Future Colliders

- Accelerator technologies (e.g. CLIC) covered in accelerators talk.
- UK watches international developments at the energy frontier with interest and engages directly in many ways.
- → Essential to be part of whatever emerges as the next (and/or next-but-one) generation machine(s).







Future e+e- @ ILC / CLIC

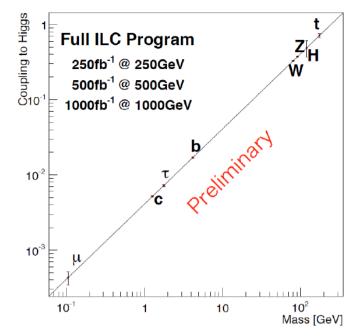
Strong historical UK interest, renewed in light of Japanese ILC initiative ... precision characterisaton of Higgs ... complementary BSM sensitivity

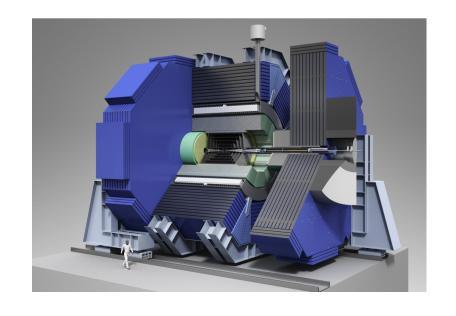


Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester, Oxford, QMUL, Open U, RHUL, Sheffield, Southampton, Daresbury, RAL, Sussex, UCL, Warwick

Leadership: EU LC regional director, CLIC spokesperson, Various roles in SiD, ILC, CLIC ...

UK Activities: Silicon tracking, Calorimetry (CALICE, particle flow), Trigger & DAQ, Physics studies





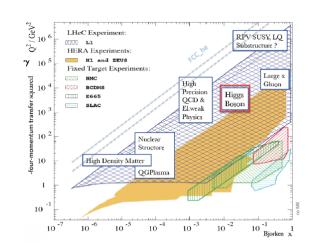
Future ep/eA at LHeC / FCC-he

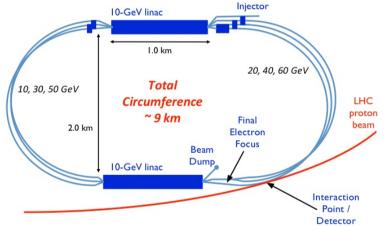
- Proposed upgrade to the LHC
- Broad physics programme including Higgs physics at $\int s_{ep} = 1.3 \text{TeV}$ and Lumi= $10^{34} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$, precision PDFs complementing LHC, QCD ...

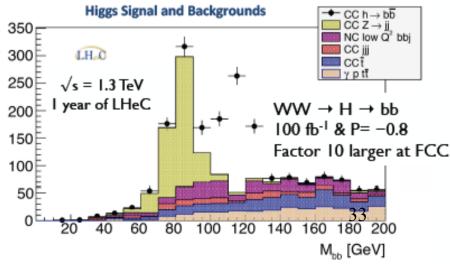
Institutes (NP and PP): Birmingham, Cockcroft, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Oxford, QMUL

Leadership: Current spokesperson, Physics working group conveners

UK Interests: Silicon detectors, electron trigger, physics studies.







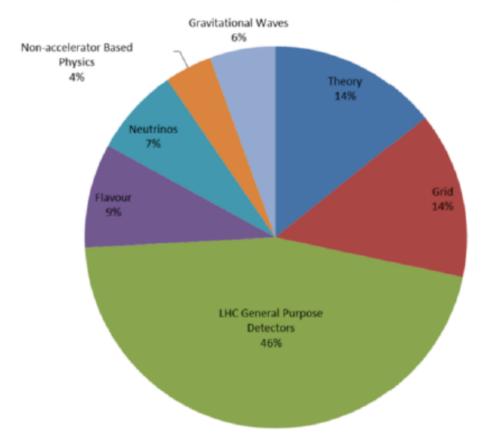
Summary / Final Comments

- UK PP thriving at grass-roots level, leading and delivering broad range of science, despite increasingly tight funding environment
- Main funding source is STFC. Additional contributions from ERC, Royal Society have been important to preserve breadth
- Increasingly, lost opportunities due to times of austerity
- Largest scale (energy frontier, flavour physics, neutrino) projects well aligned with Euro (& US) Strategy.
- Portfolio of smaller `high risk, high reward' experiments
- Exploiting CERN membership, whilst also participating beyond Europe where appropriate

Back-ups

Financial Information

Figure 1a
PP and PAP Distribution 2012/13



Distribution of resources among subject areas in Particle physics and Particle astrophysics at time of last PPAP roadmap

NB: 2012/13 version ... not up to date.

Nov 2012 Roadmap

Fundamental Questions addressed in PPAP science, according to 2012 roadmap document ...

- What are the basic building blocks of the Universe?
- Can the forces between particles be understood in a unified framework?
- How does gravity fit in?
- What unknown properties of these particles and forces drove the evolution of the Universe from the Big Bang to its present state?
- What is the origin of the matter/antimatter asymmetry?

