The
Compact Muon Solenoid
Detector

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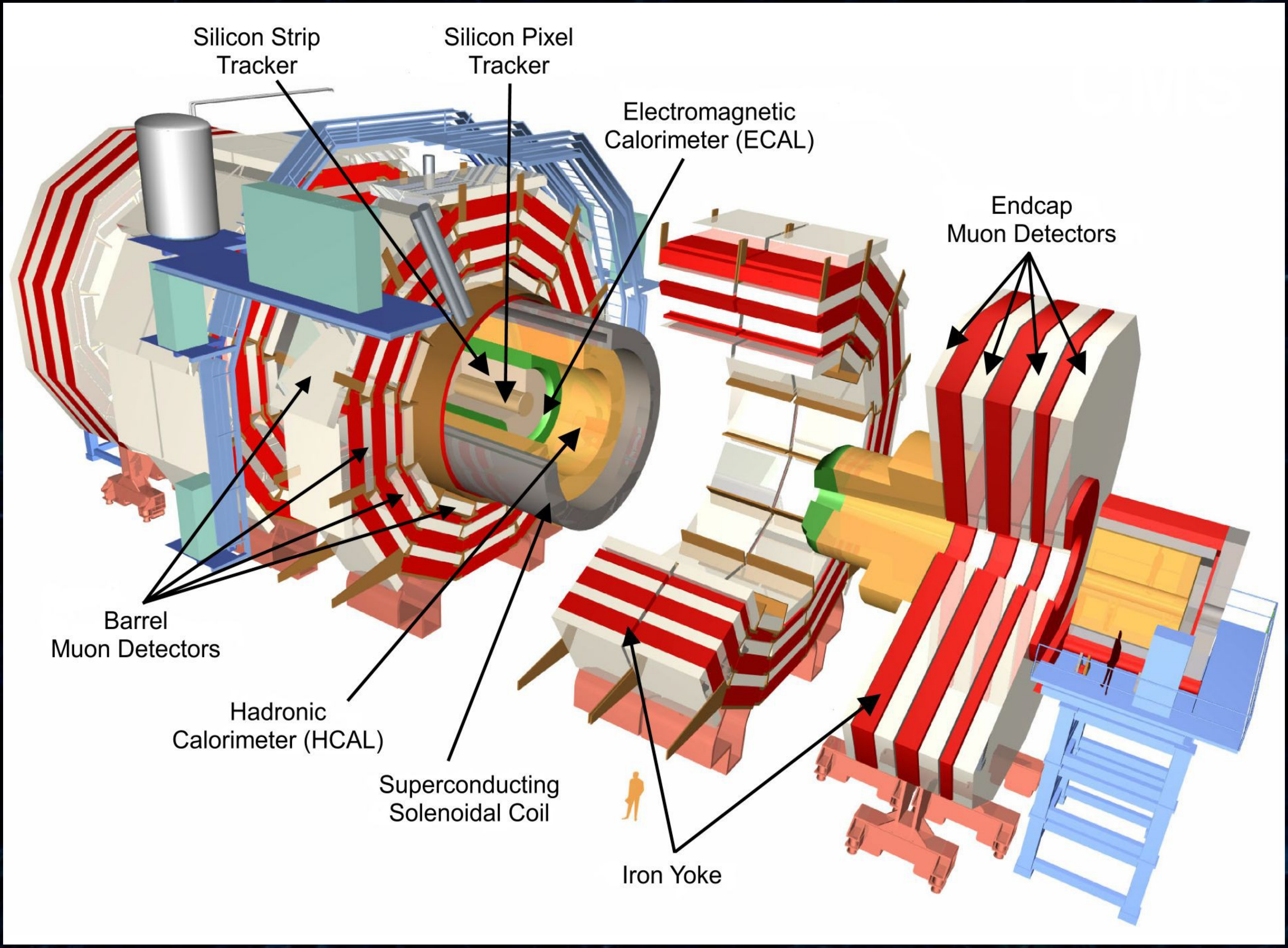
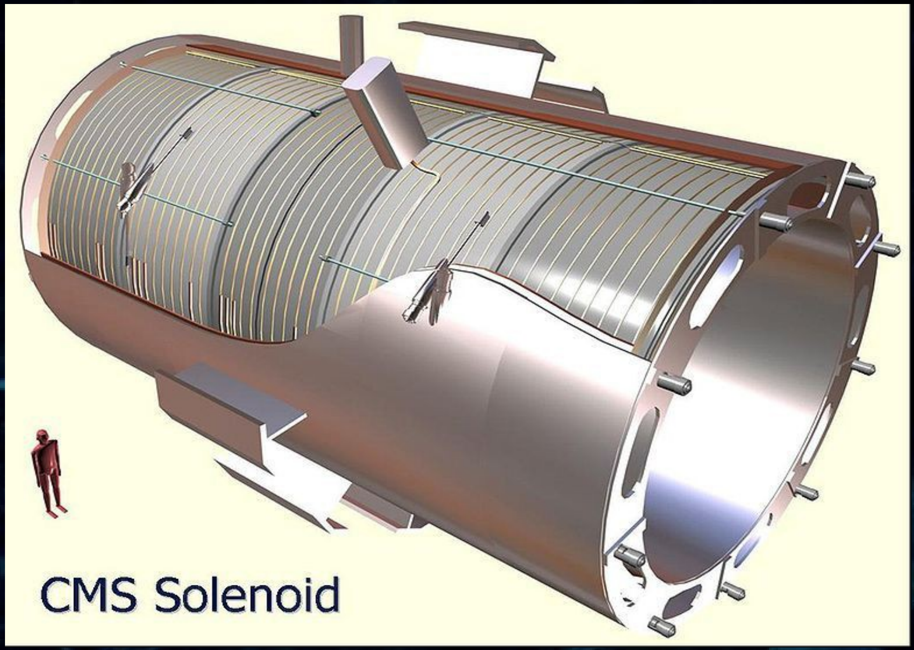
Torino/CERN

CMS detector overview



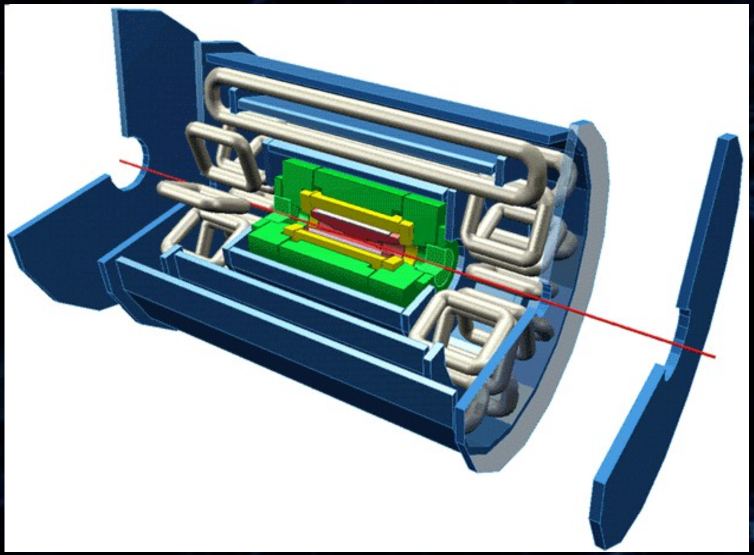
The CMS Solenoid

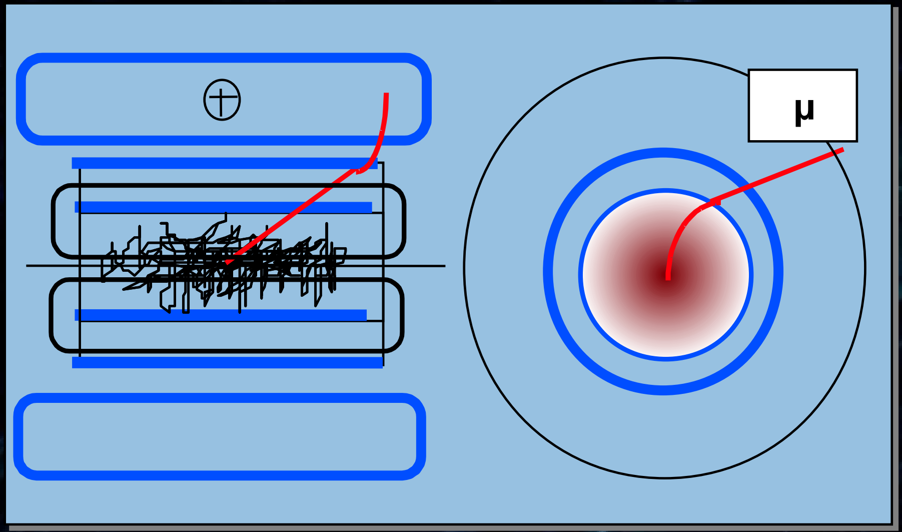
- CMS is built around a superconducting solenoid generating a magnetic field of 4 Tesla
- The current necessary for this – 20 kA...
- Superconducting NbTi wire cooled to ~4K
- 13m length, 6m inner diameter – enough to fit the tracker and calorimeters inside
- (cost ~80 MCHF)



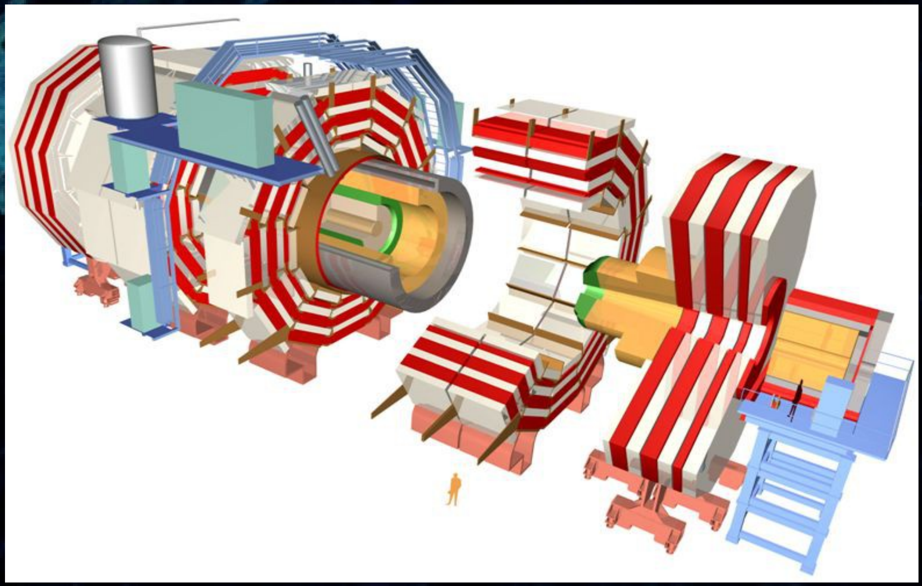
Magnets in particle detectors

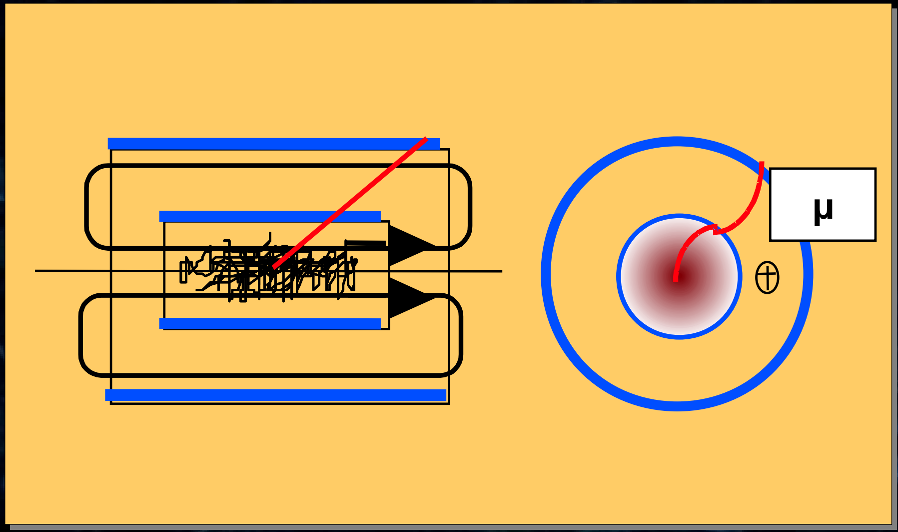
ATLAS A Toroidal LHC Apparatus





CMS Compact Muon Solenoid





Two ways to detect a particle

(in CMS)

Two ways to detect a particle

(in CMS)

See the track

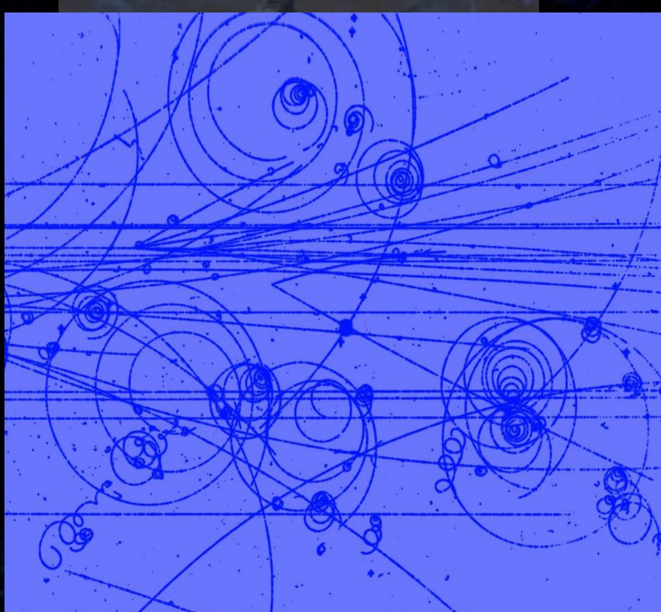
Or

Catch

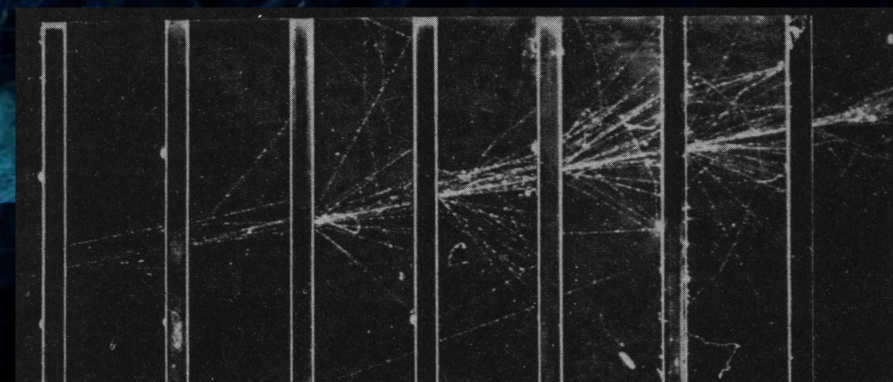
Two ways to detect a particle

(in CMS)

Tracking detector

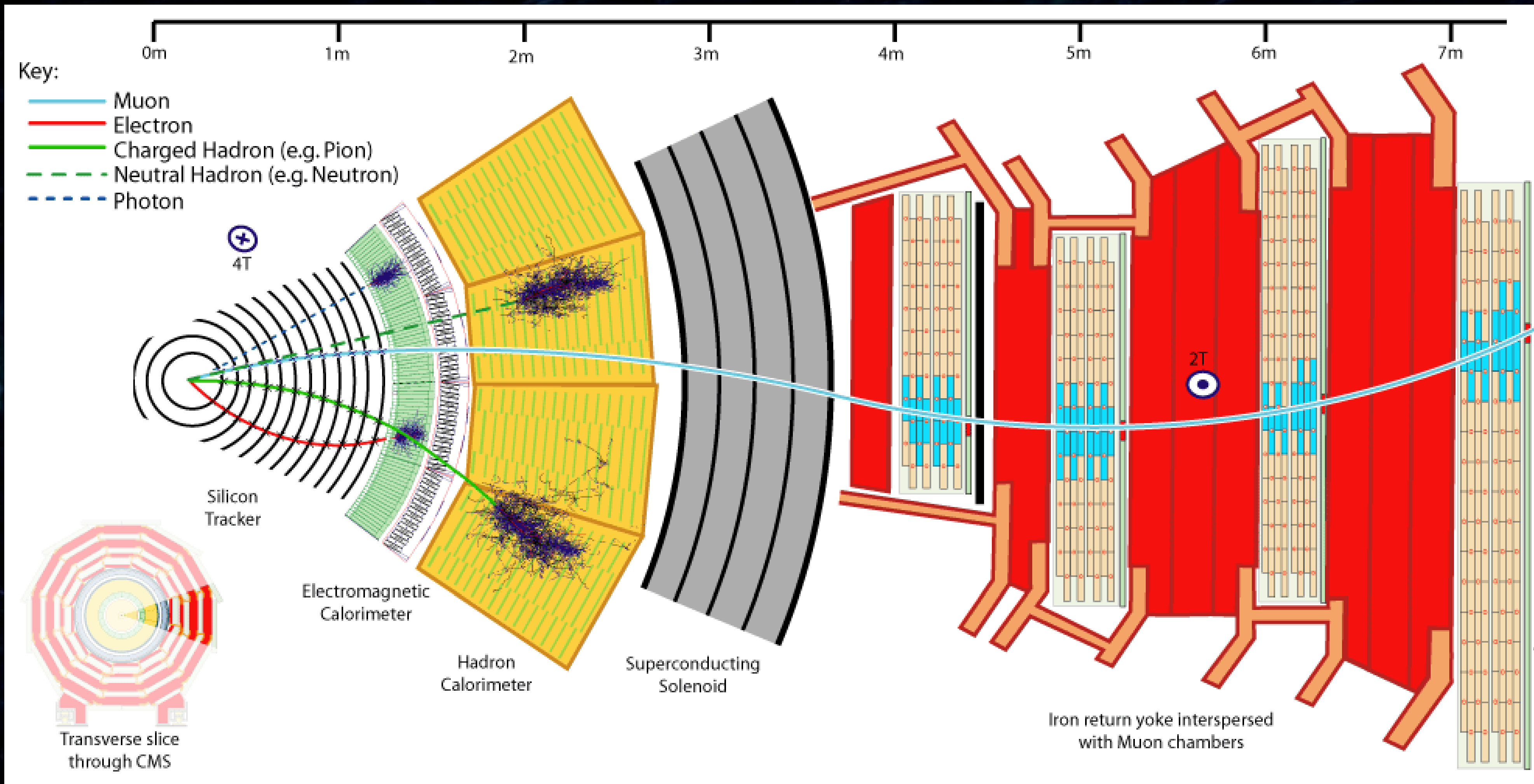


Or

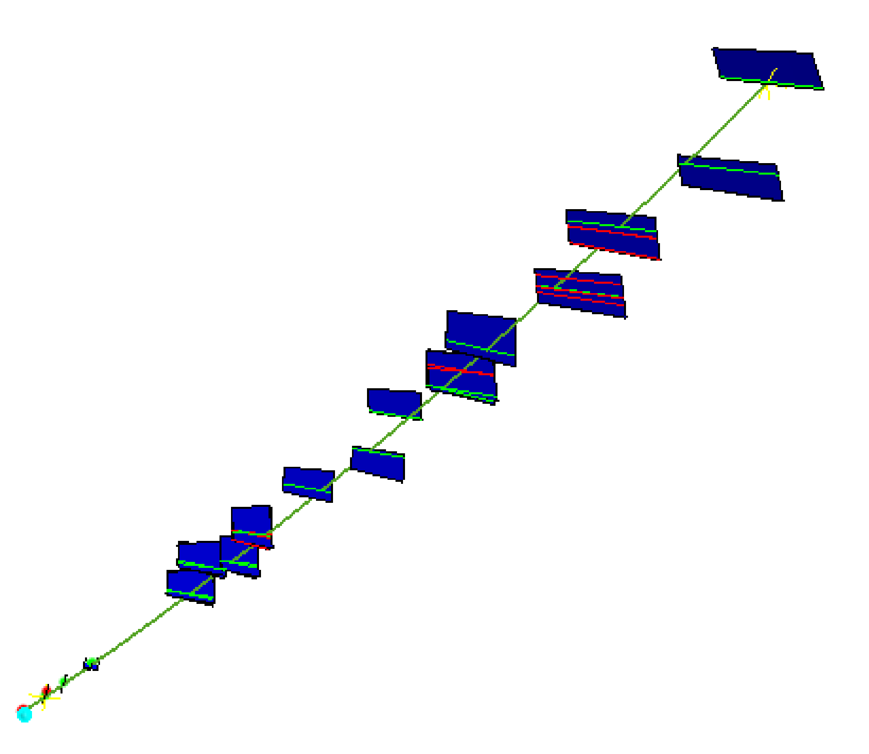


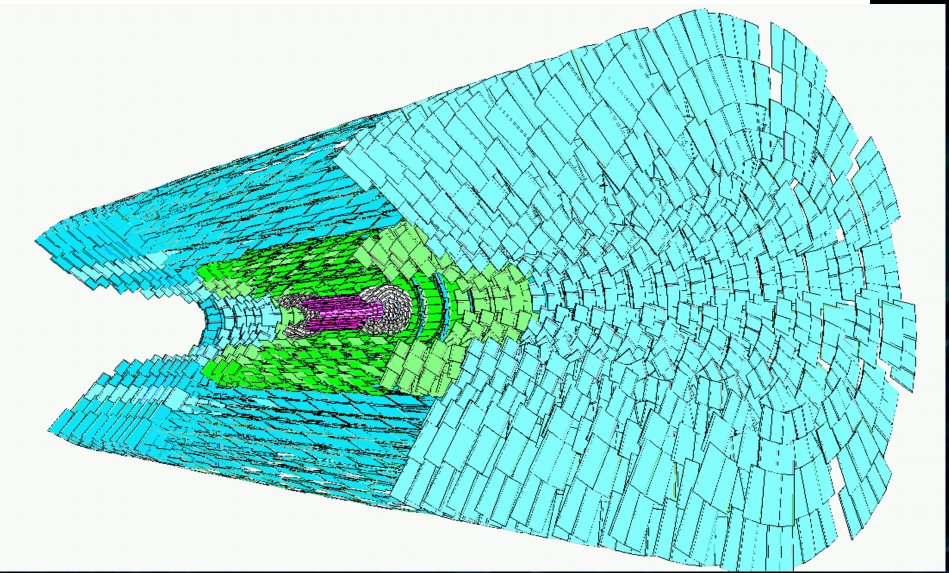
Calorimeter

Particle identification in CMS



The Inner Tracker



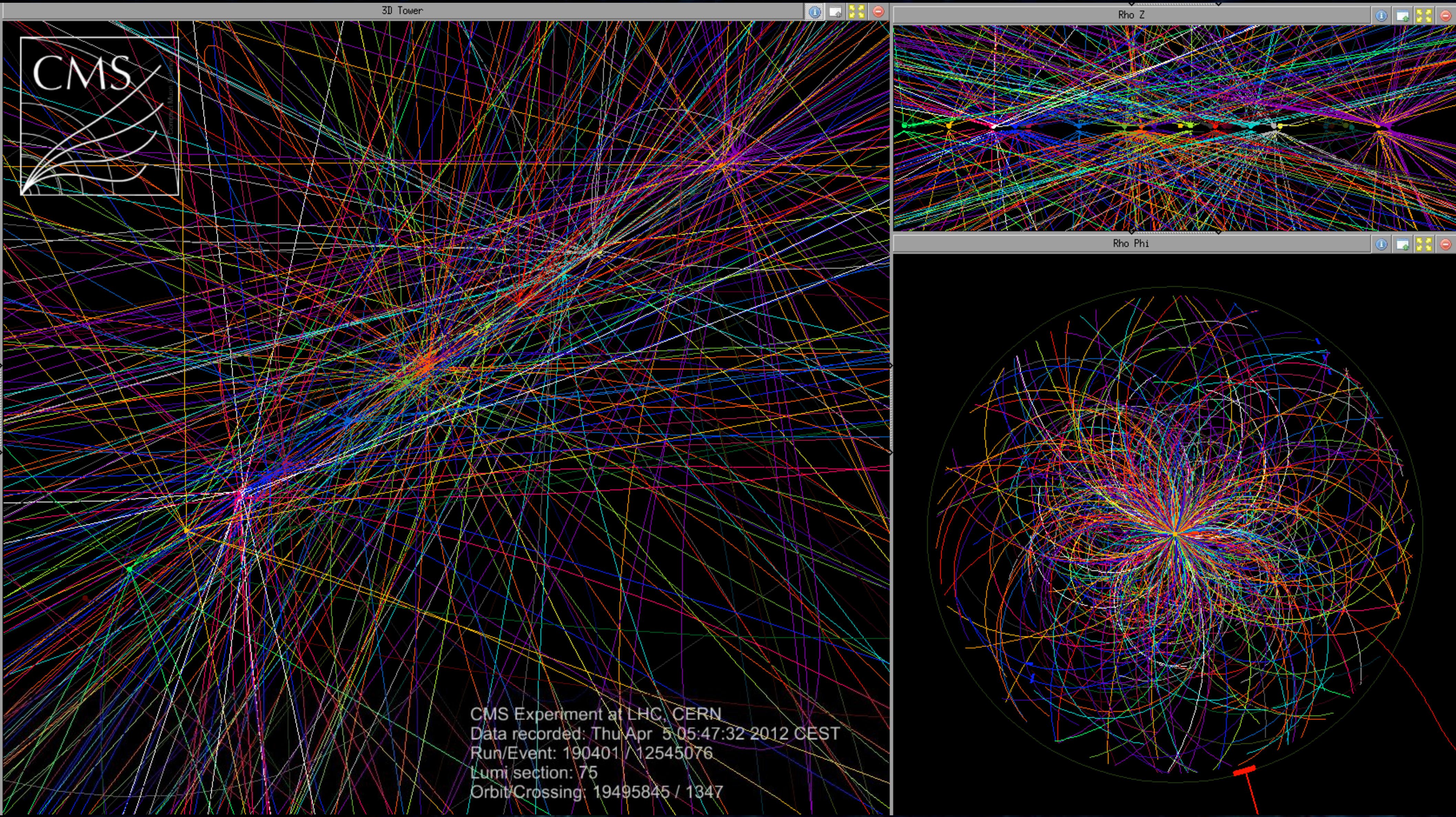


- Measures the trajectories of charged particles

  momentum = 1/curvature

- The biggest silicon detector in history, over 220m^2 of silicon
- Inner part – 3 layers of pixel detectors, outer part 10-11 layers of silicon microstrips
- ~~75~~ 141 milions of read-out channels

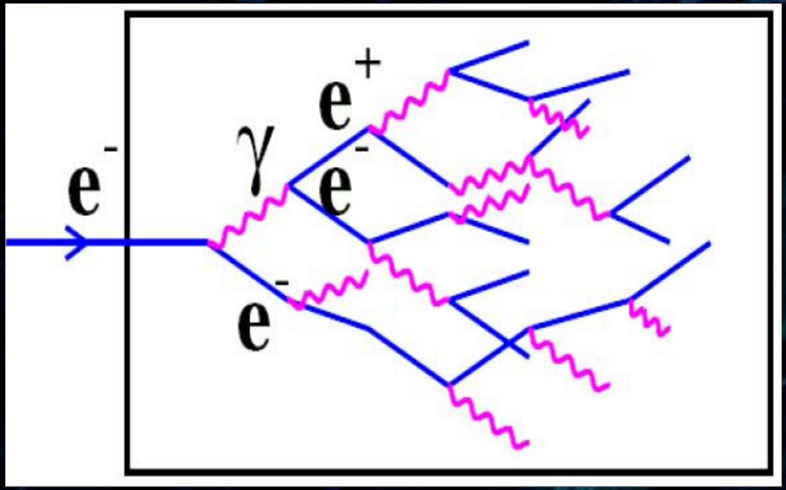
Event „pile-up"

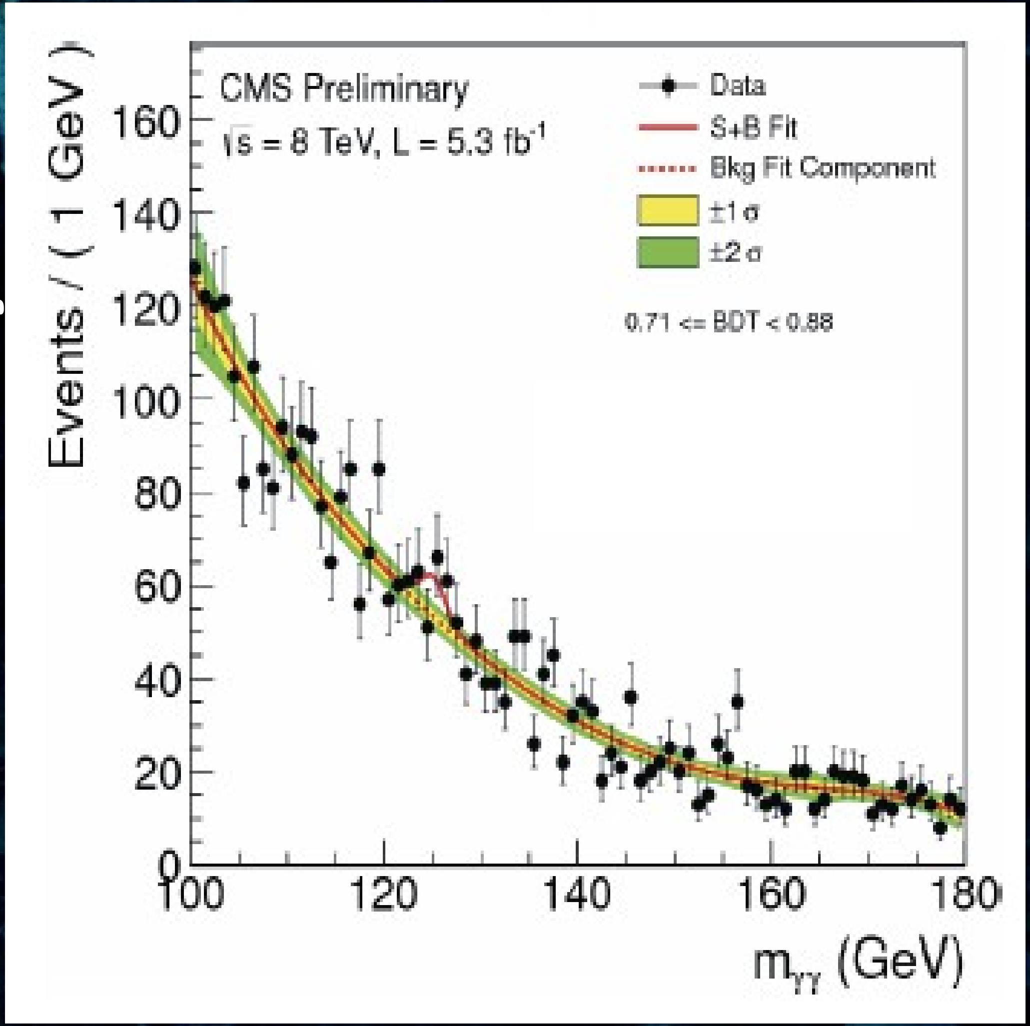


In the LHC, several proton-proton collisions can occur in a single bunch crossing (The image shows an event with 29 reconstructed vertices)

Electromagnetic Calorimeter

- Electron and photon energy measurement
- ~75 000 $PbWO_4$ crystals
- Homogeneous detector - crystals act as both the absorber and the scintillator
- Very good energy resolution





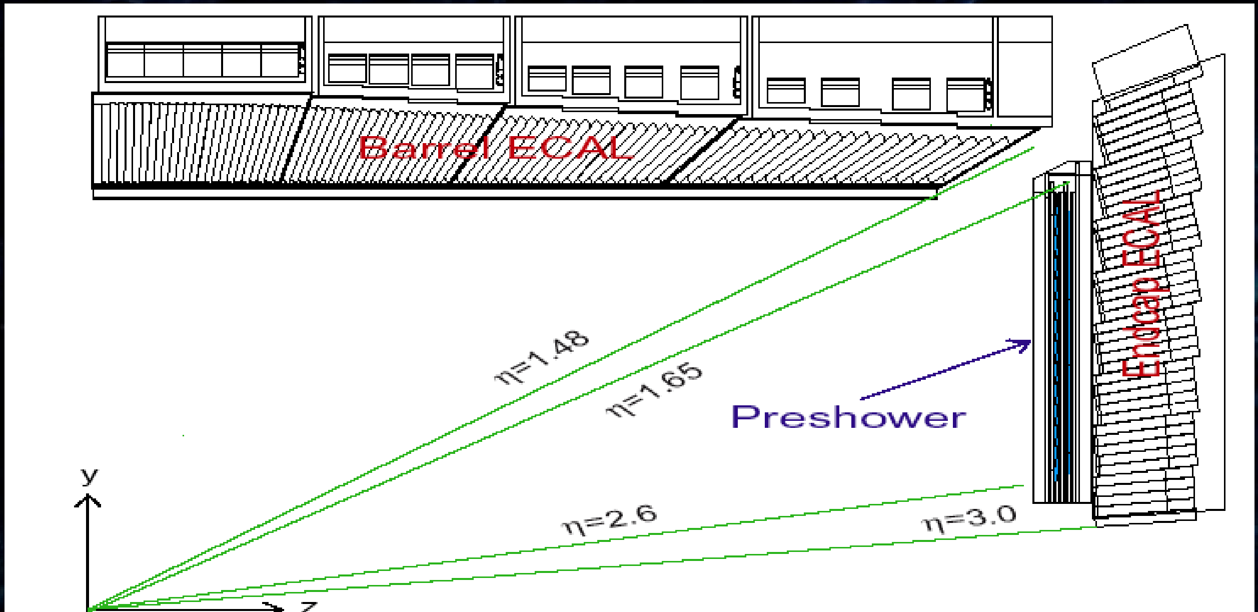
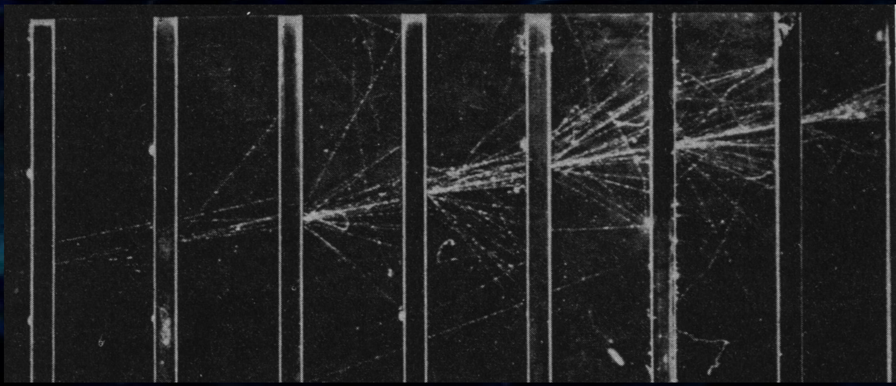
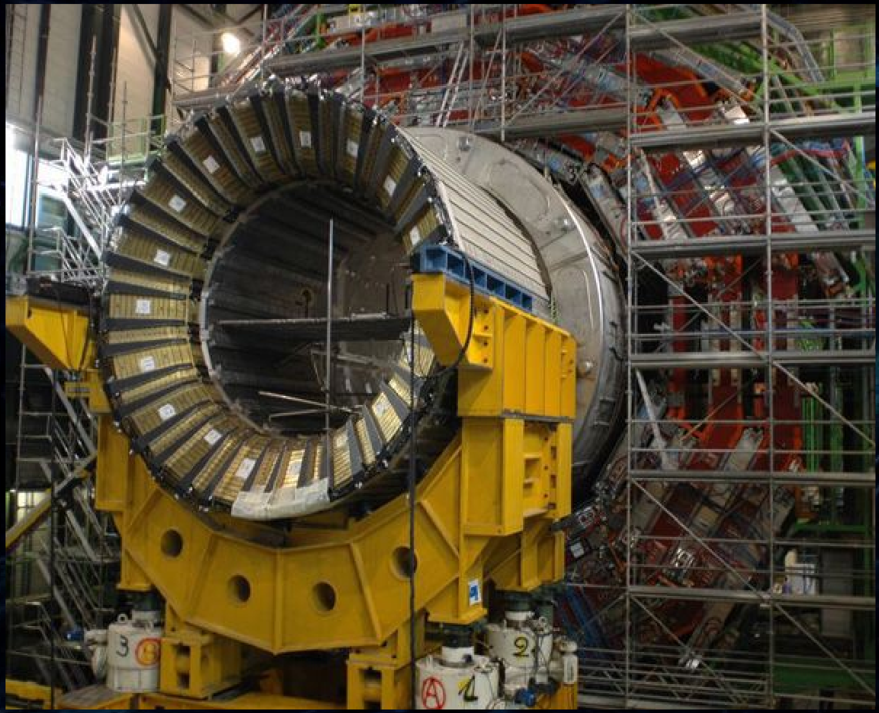


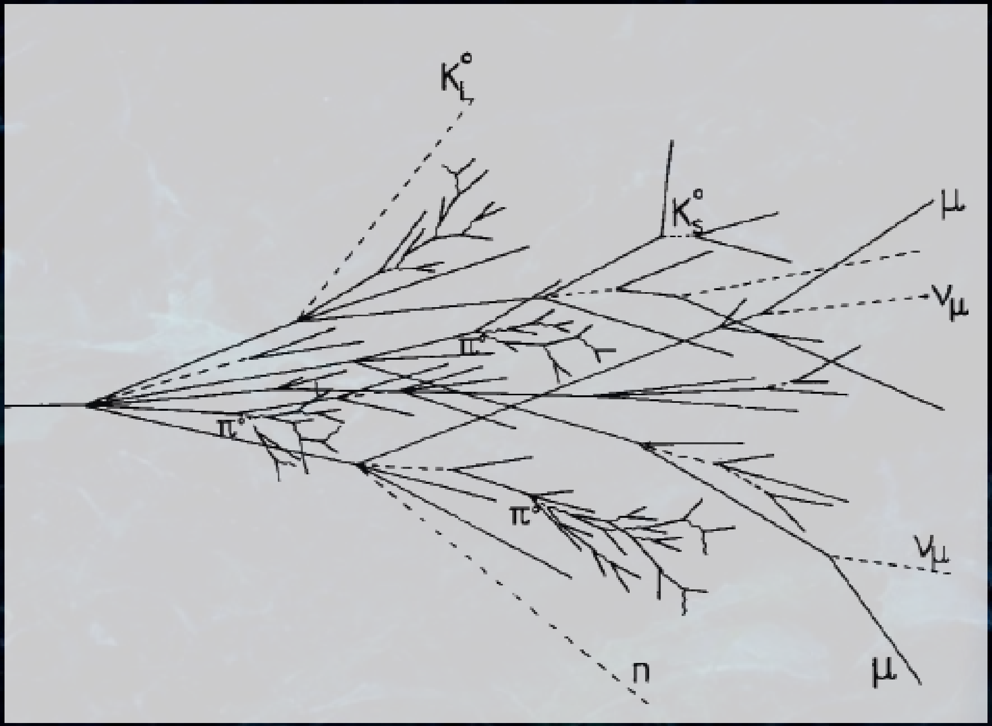
Figure 2: *A section through one quadrant of the ECAL.*

Hadron Calorimeter



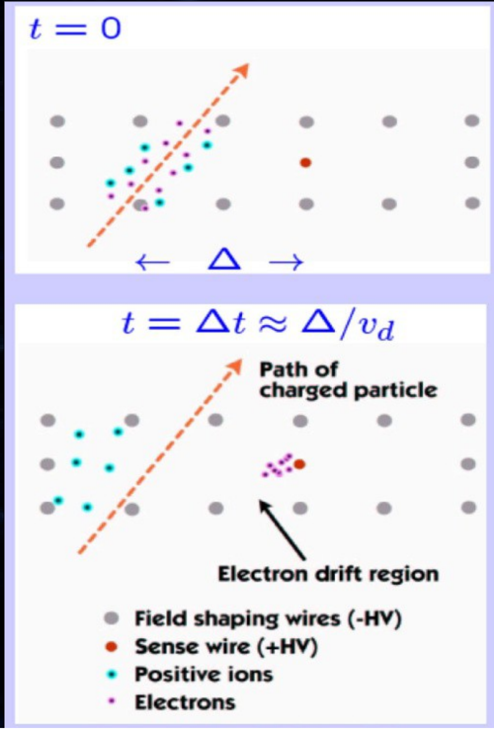
- Jet energy measurement
- Brass absorber interleaved with scintillator layers
- Steel blocks with embedded quartz fibers in the „forward" part

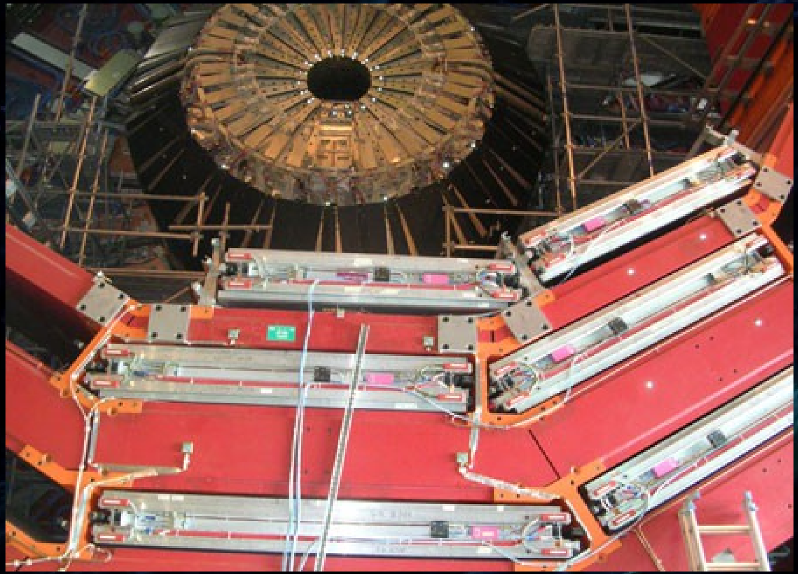


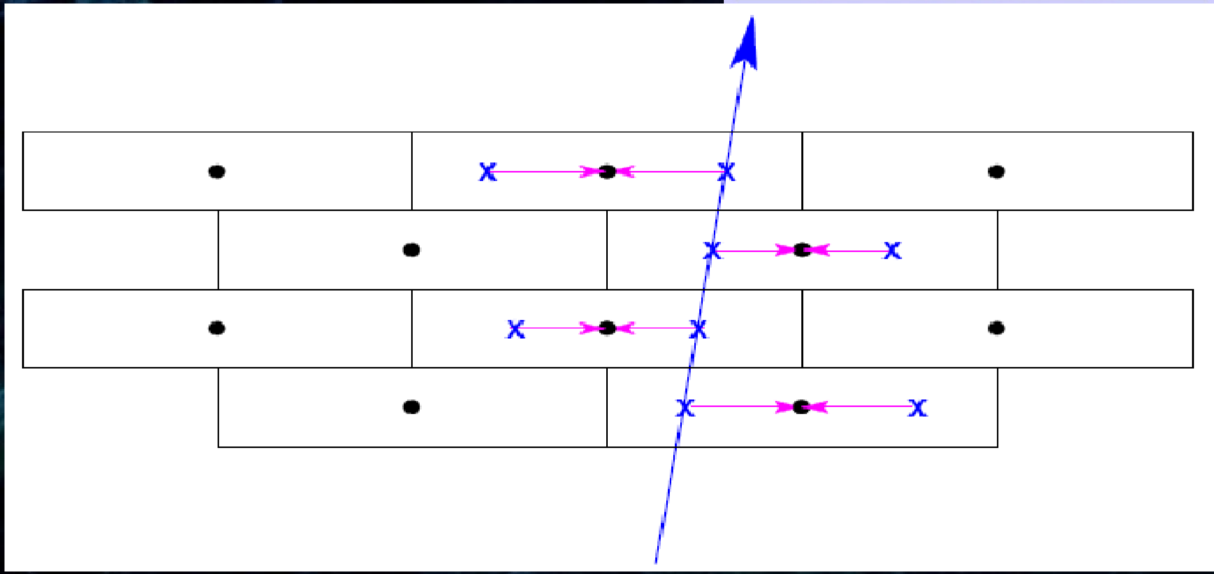


The Muon System – Drift Tubes

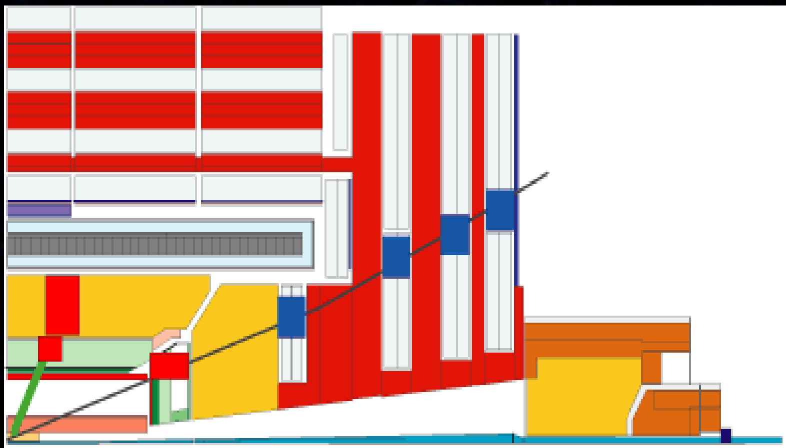
- Muon trajectory measurement (barrel)
- Measured quantity – drift time of electrons produced by the passing muon
- Known drift velocity → distance measurement (~50-200μm precision)
- Alignment very important



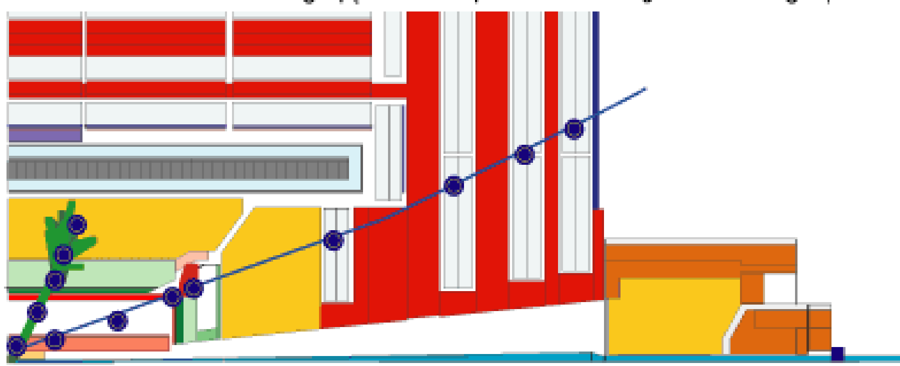




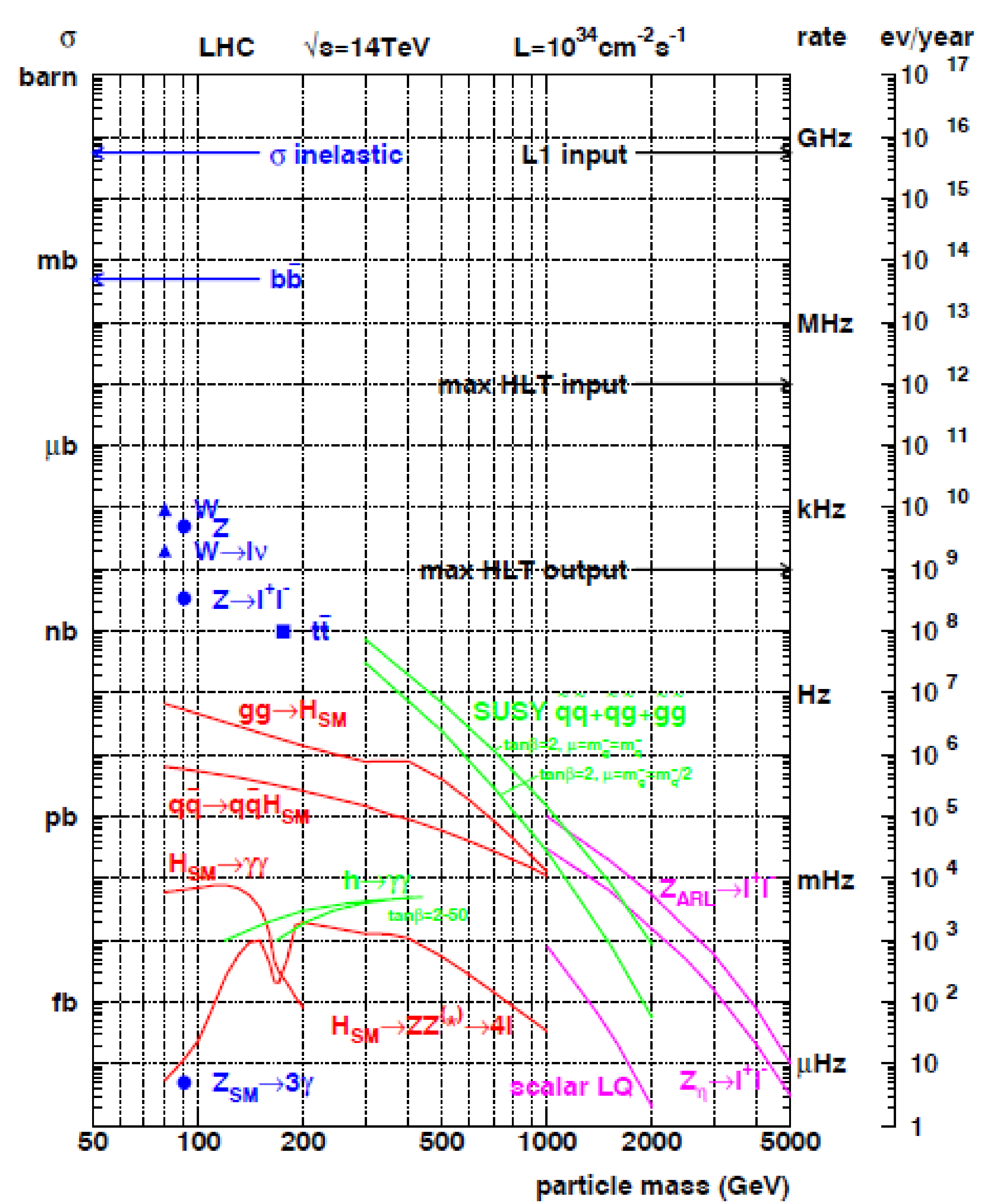
Trigger



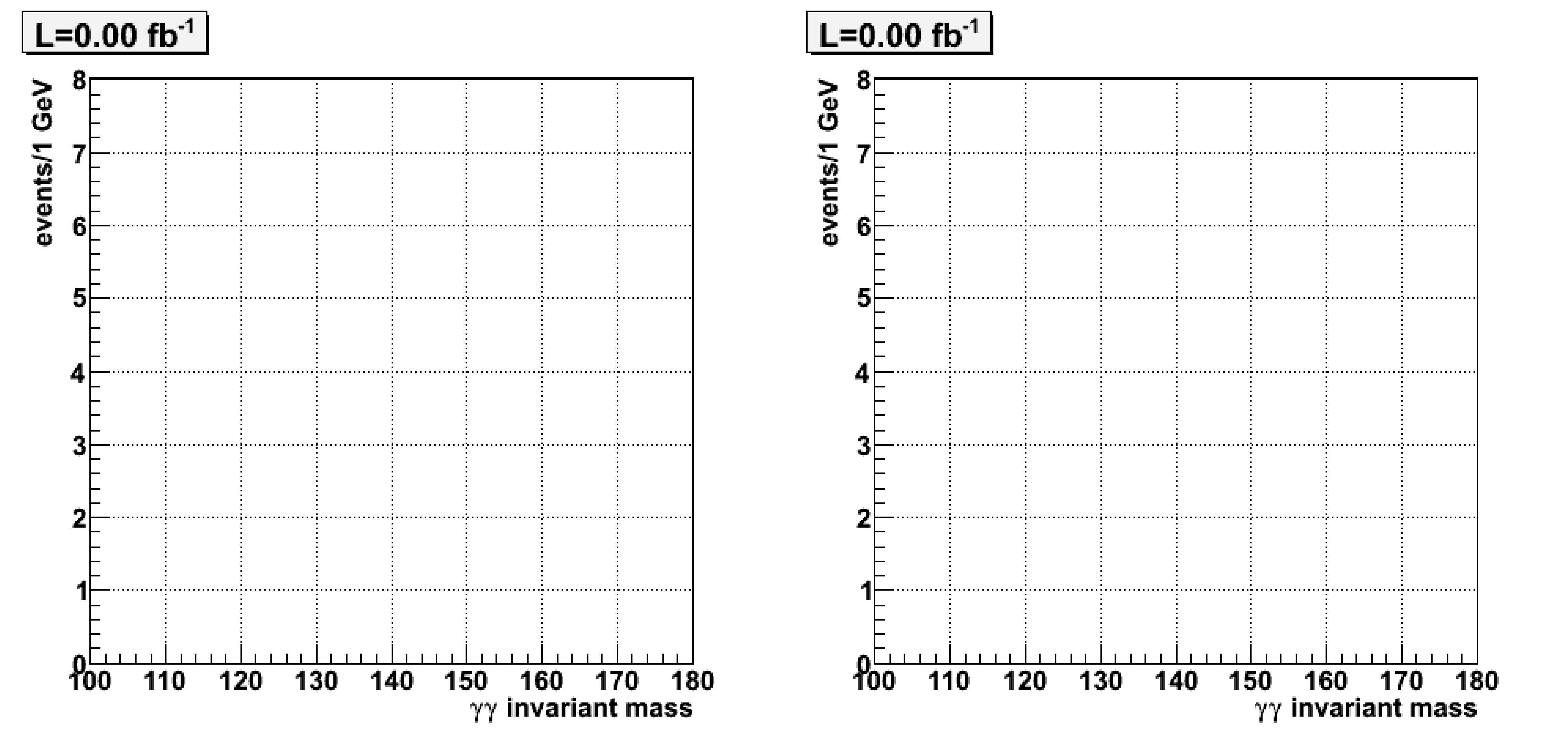
Level-1 trigger. 40 MHz input :
- Specialized processors (25 ns pipelined, latency < 1 s
- Local pattern recognition and energy evaluation on prompt macro-granular information from calorimeter and muon detectors
- Particle identification: high p_t electron, photon, muon, jets, missing E_T



High trigger levels (>1). 100 kHz input :
- Large network of processor farms
- Clean particle signature. All detector data
- Finer granularity precise measurement
- Effective mass cuts and event topology
- Track reconstruction and detector matching
- Event reconstruction and analysis



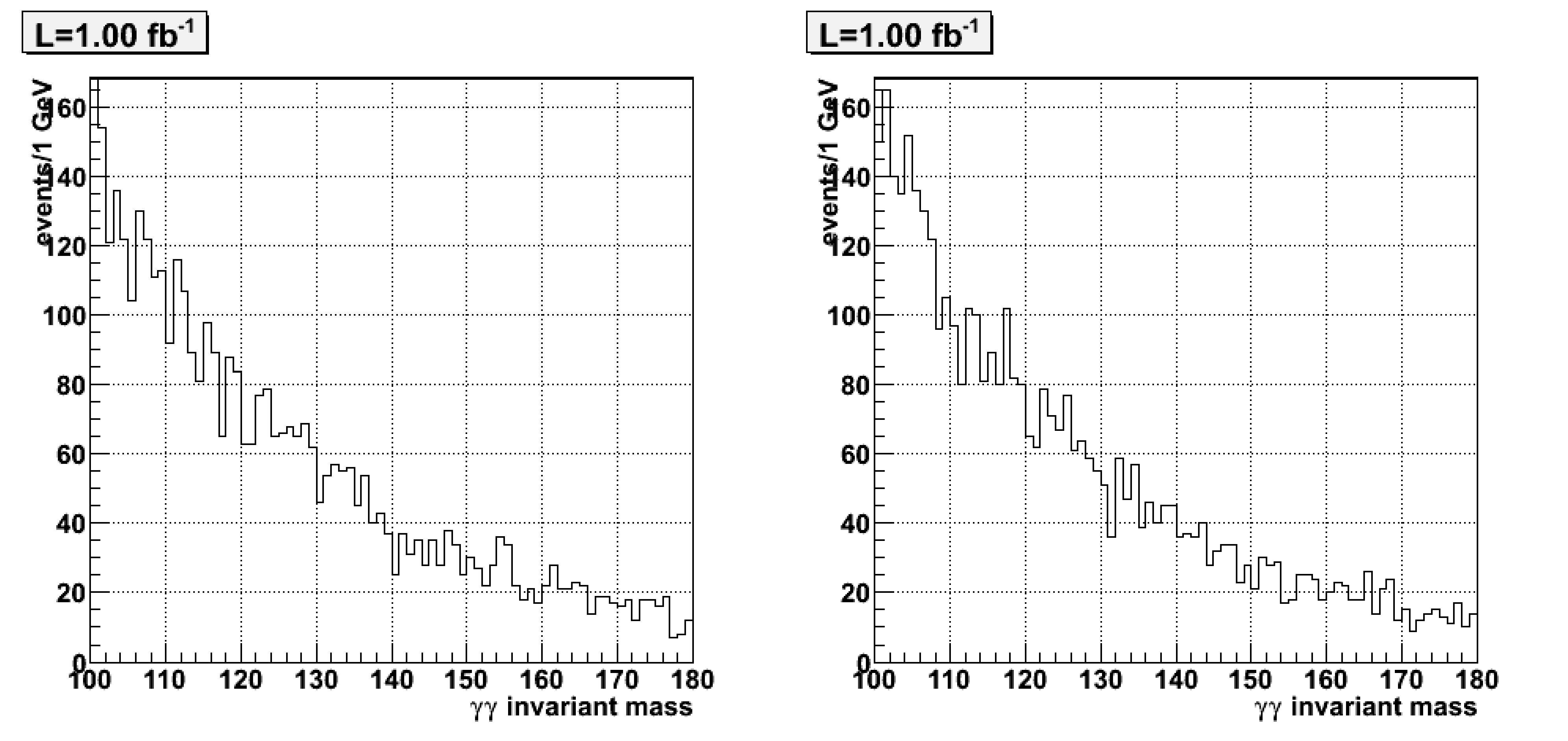
The H → γγ channel



One of these plots contains the (simulated) Higgs boson signal.

Can you spot it?

The H → γγ channel



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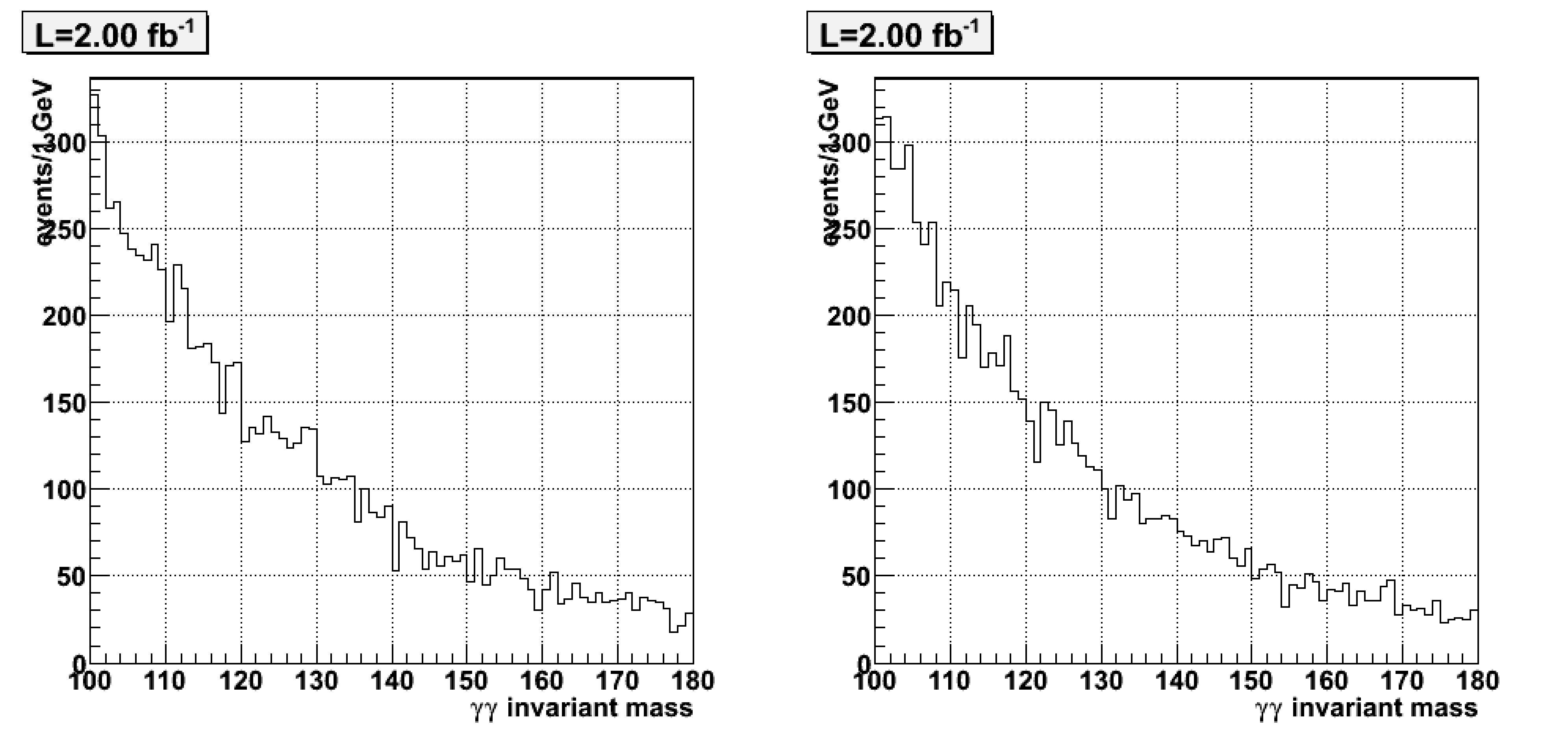

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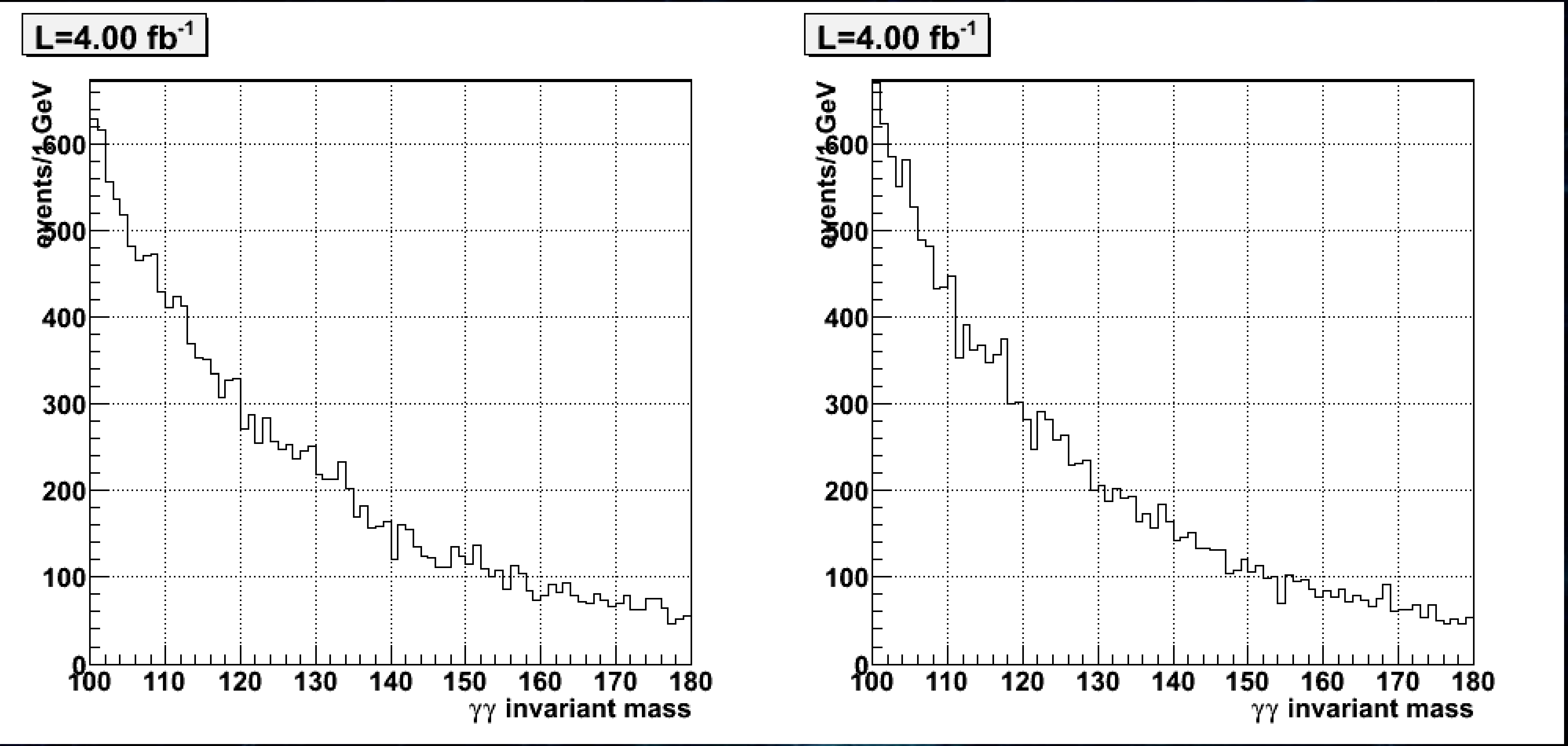

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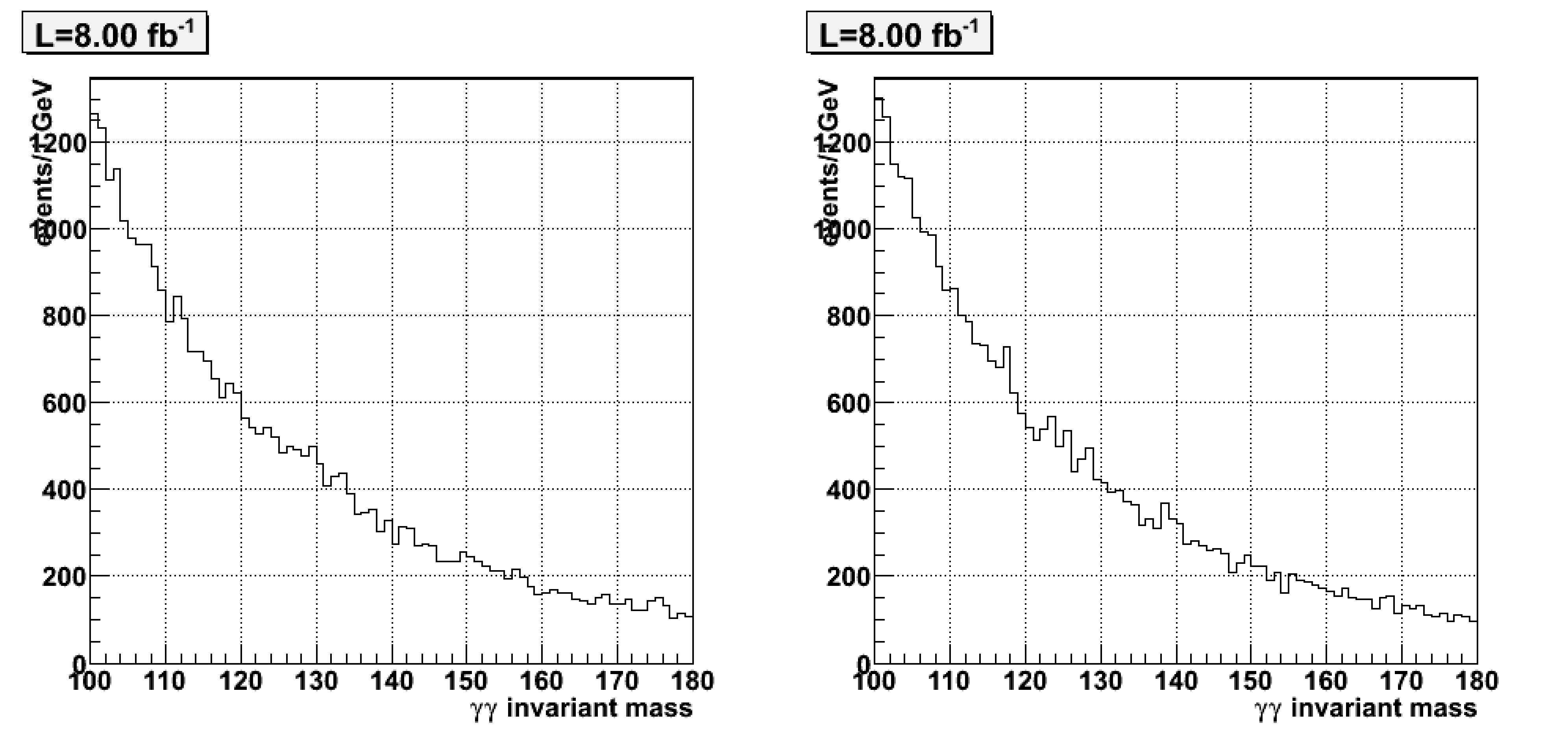

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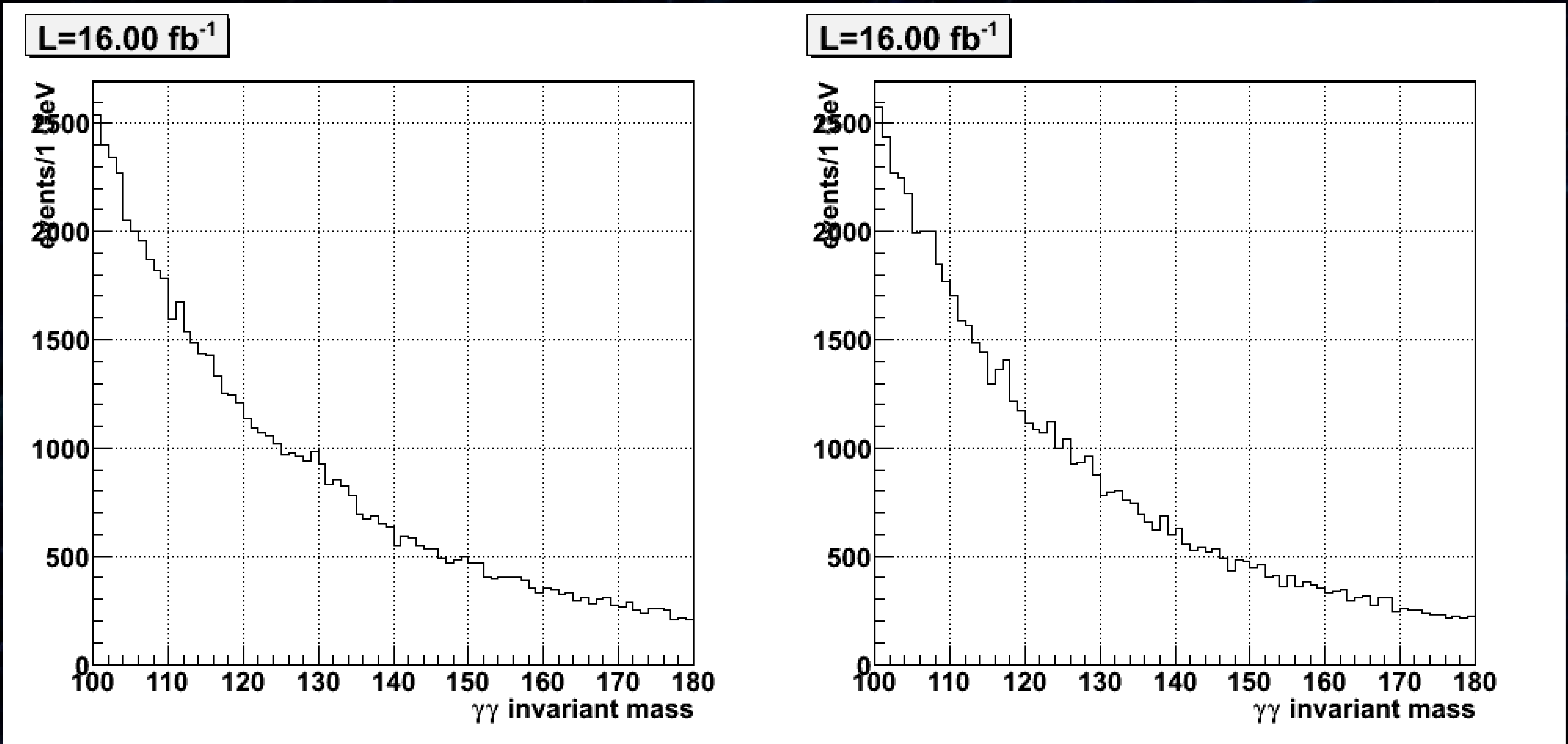

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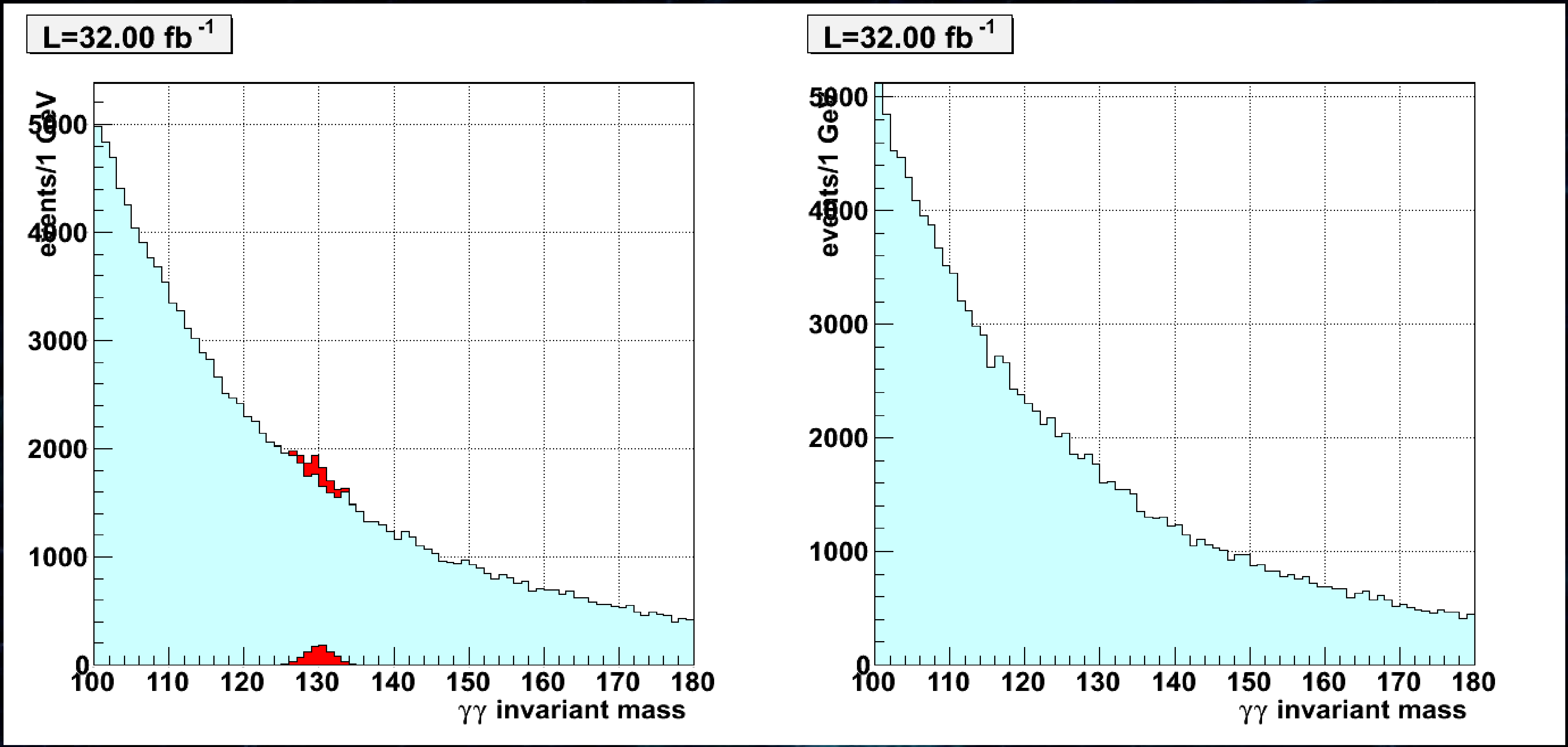

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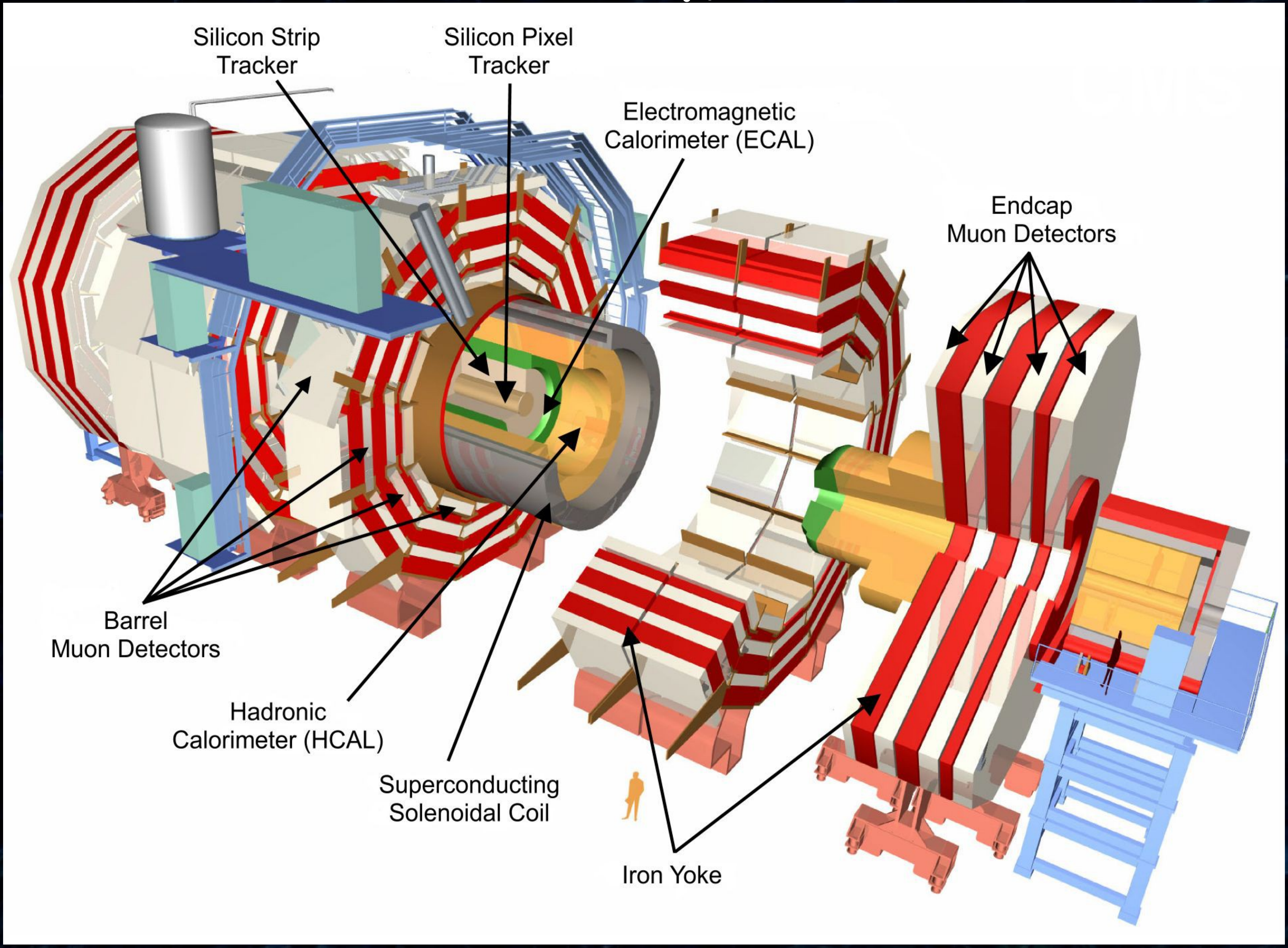
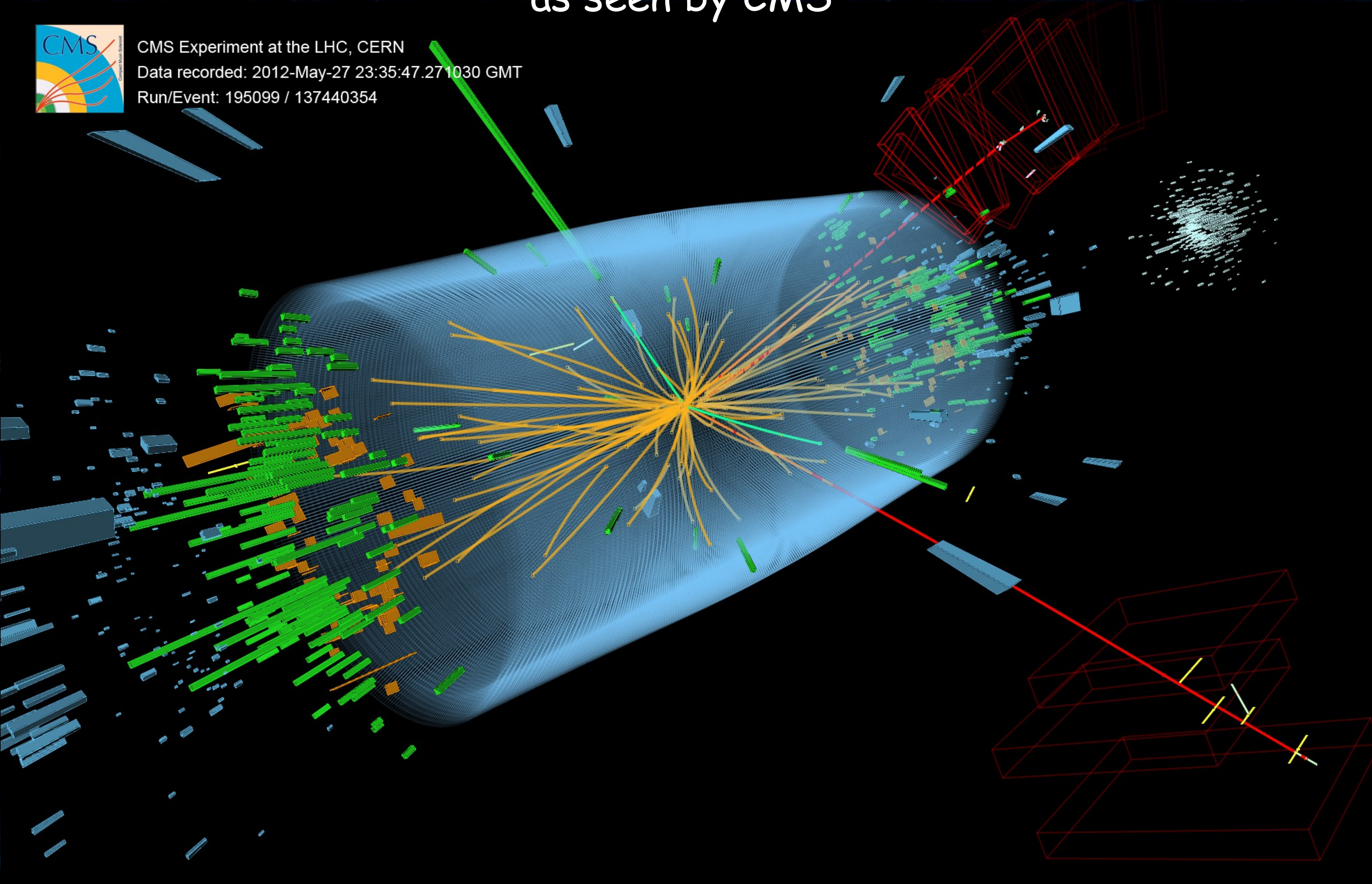
Once more:


Silicon Strip Tracker
Silicon Pixel Tracker
Electromagnetic Calorimeter (ECAL)
Endcap Muon Detectors
Barrel Muon Detectors
Hadronic Calorimeter (HCAL)
Superconducting Solenoidal Coil
Iron Yoke

A proton-proton collision

as seen by CMS




The End