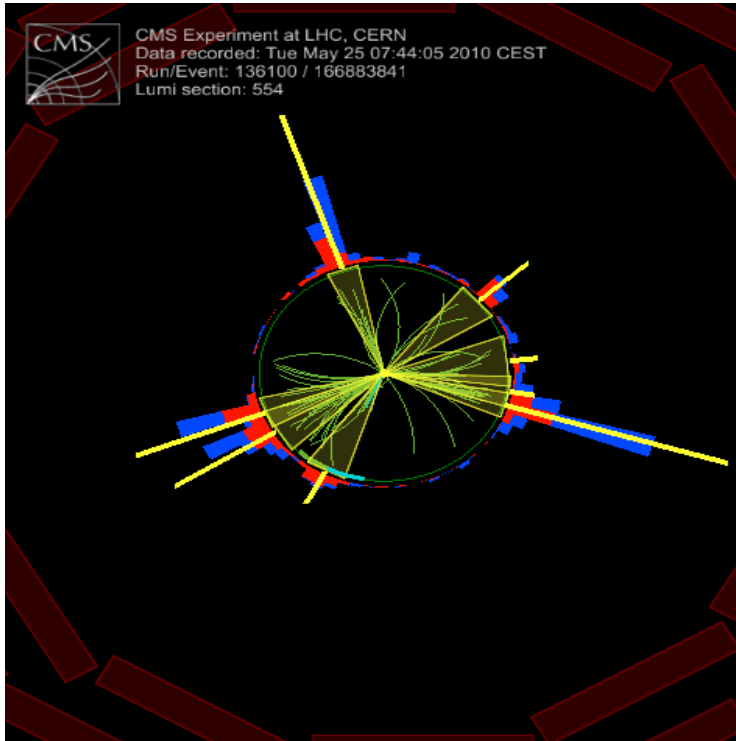


Introduction to CMS

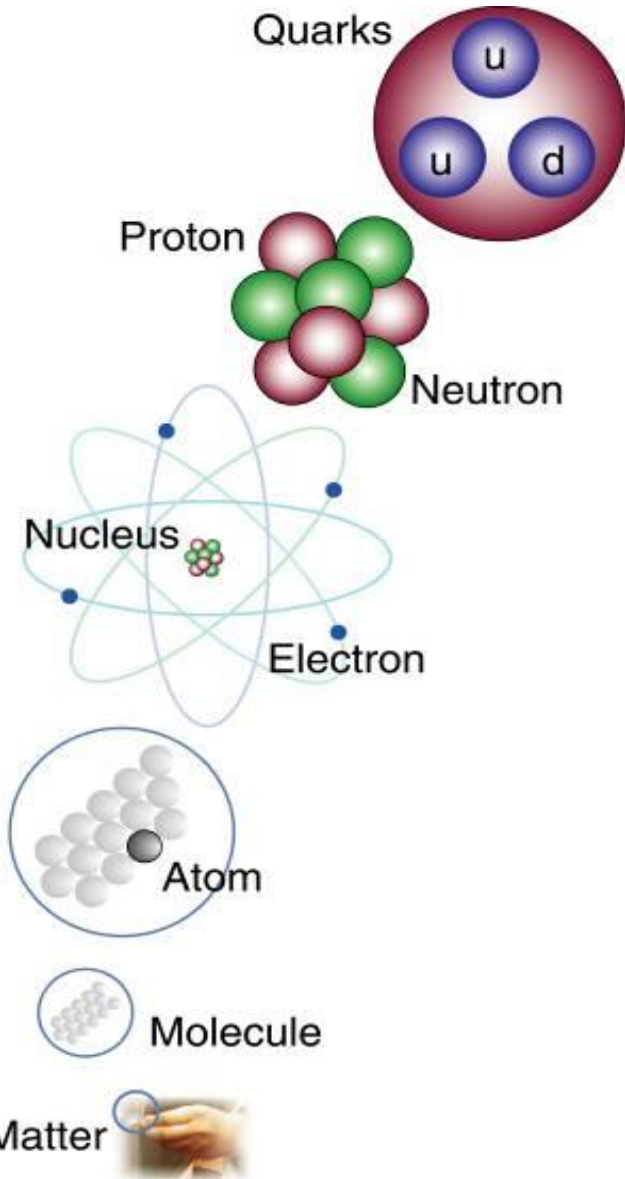
Alexi Mestvirishvili

University of Iowa and CERN



October 2014 Georgian
teachers program

The study of elementary particles, fields and their interactions



matter particles

	1st gen.	2nd gen.	3rd gen.
Q U A R K	<i>u</i> <i>up</i>	<i>c</i> <i>charm</i>	<i>t</i> <i>top</i>
	<i>d</i> <i>down</i>	<i>s</i> <i>strange</i>	<i>b</i> <i>bottom</i>
L E P T O N	<i>ν_e</i> <i>e neutrino</i>	<i>ν_μ</i> <i>μ neutrino</i>	<i>ν_τ</i> <i>τ neutrino</i>
	<i>e</i> <i>electron</i>	<i>μ</i> <i>muon</i>	<i>τ</i> <i>tau</i>

Gauge particles

<p>Strong Force</p> <i>g</i> x8 <i>Gluon</i>
<p>Electro-Magnetic Force</p> <i>γ</i> <i>photon</i>
<p>Weak Force</p> <i>W⁺</i> <i>W⁻</i> <i>Z</i> <i>W bosons</i> <i>Z boson</i>

scalar particle(s)



Elements of the Standard Model

Basic principles

Need “general-purpose” experiment covering as much of the solid angle as possible (“ 4π ”) since we don’t know how New Physics will manifest itself

Detectors must be able to detect as many particles and signatures as possible: e , μ , τ , ν , γ , jets, b-quarks,

Momentum / charge of tracks and secondary vertices (e.g. from b-quark decays) are measured in **central tracker** (Silicon layers).

Energy and positions of electrons and photons measured in **high resolution electromagnetic calorimeters**. ($\sim 0.5\%$ @ $E_T \sim 50$ GeV)

Energy and position of hadrons and jets measured mainly in **hadronic calorimeters**

Muons identified and momentum measured in external **muon spectrometer** (+central tracker) $dp/p < 1\%$ @ 100 GeV and $< 10\%$ @ 1 TeV

Neutrinos “detected and measured” through measurement of **missing transverse energy** (E_T^{miss}) in calorimeters (hermeticity; good Missing E_T resolution)

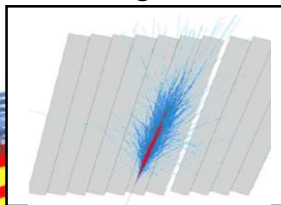
The Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS)

SUPERCONDUCTING COIL

Total weight : 12,500 t
Overall diameter : 15 m
Overall length : 21.6 m
Magnetic field : 4 Tesla

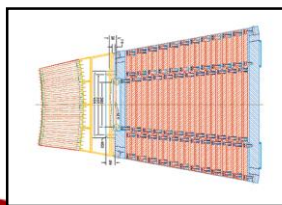
CALORIMETERS

ECAL Scintillating PbWO_4 Crystals



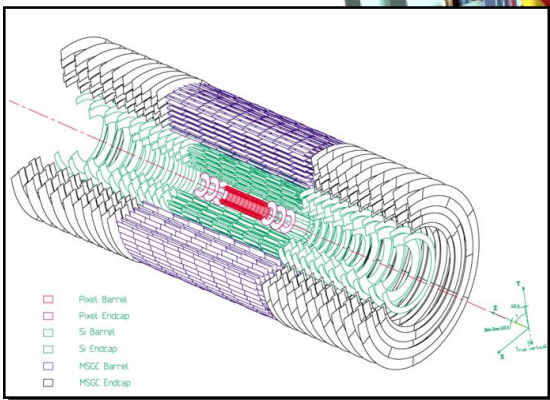
HCAL Plastic scintillator

copper sandwich



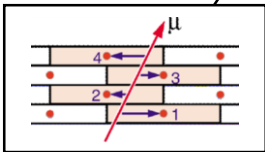
IRON YOKE

TRACKERS

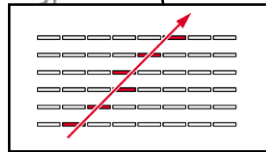


Silicon Microstrips
Pixels

MUON BARREL

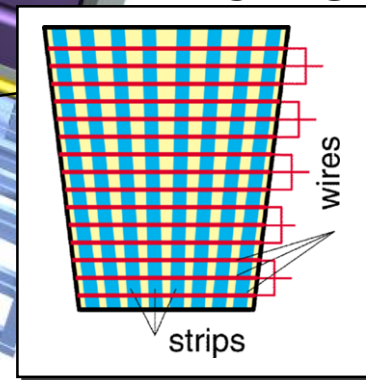


Drift Tube
Chambers (DT)

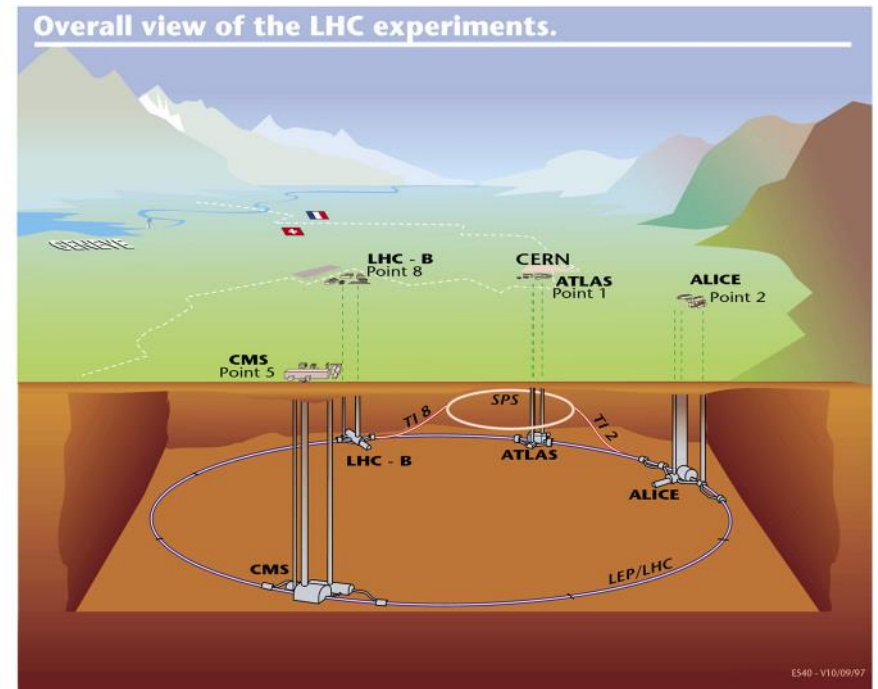
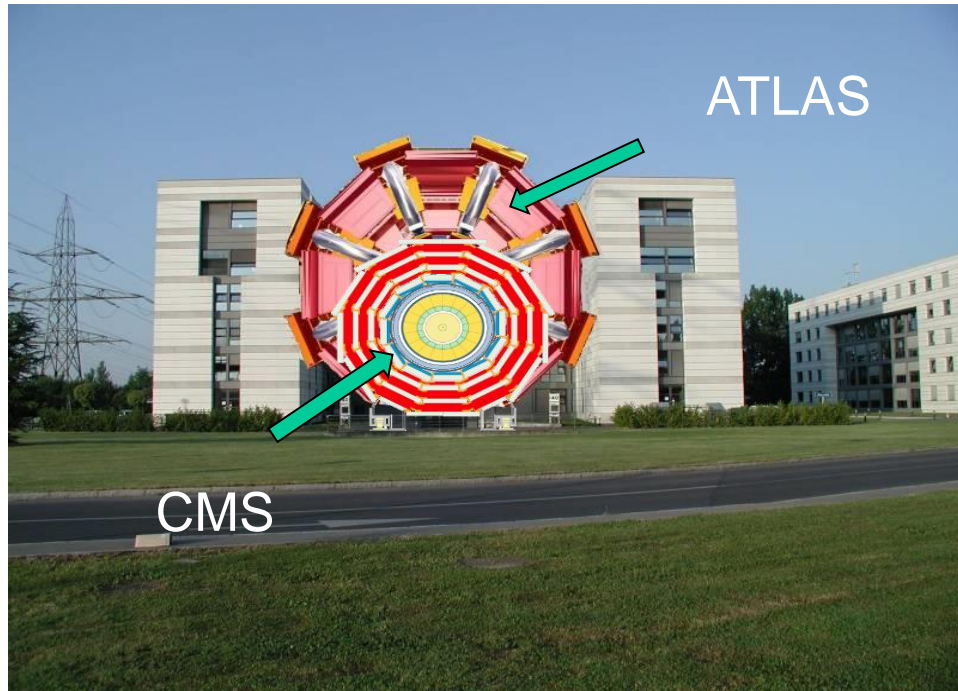


Resistive Plate
Chambers (RPC)

MUON ENDCAPS



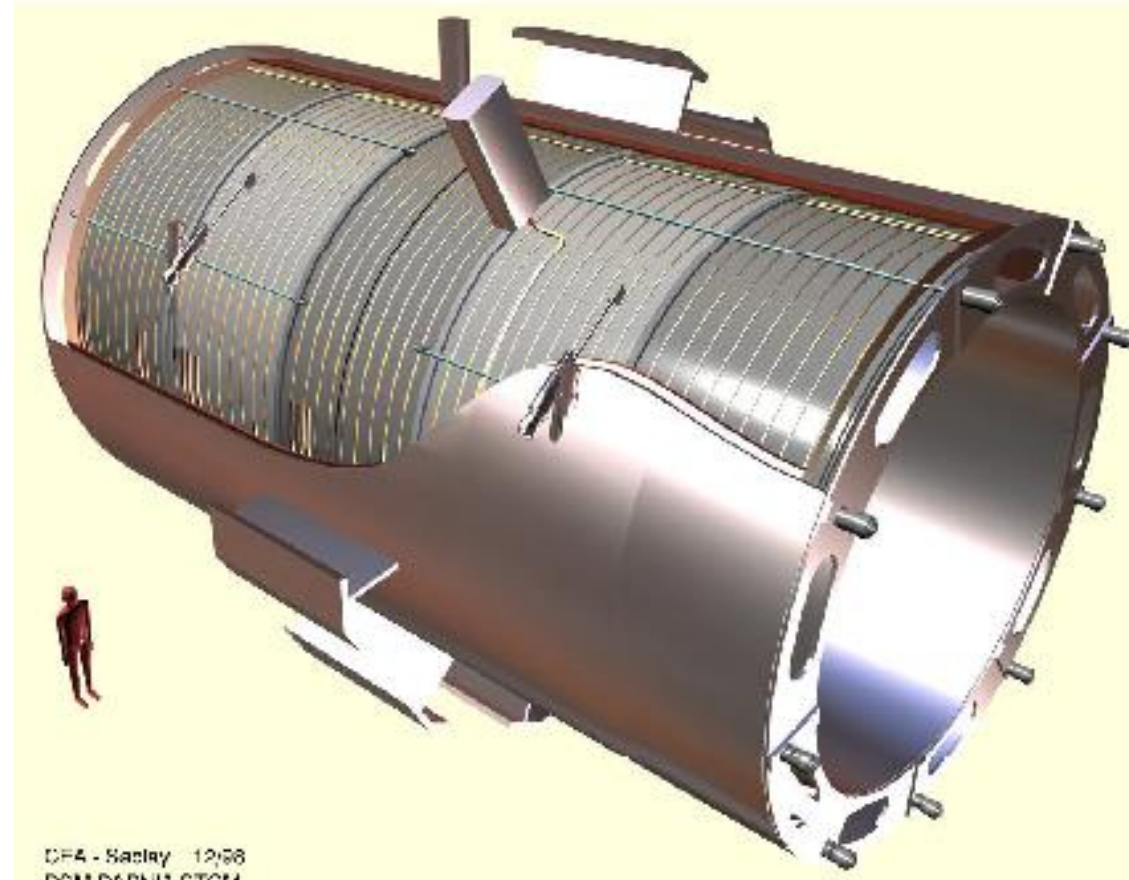
Cathode Strip Chambers (CSC)
Resistive Plate Chambers (RPC)



Total weight : 14,000 t
Overall diameter : 15 m
Overall length : 21.6 m

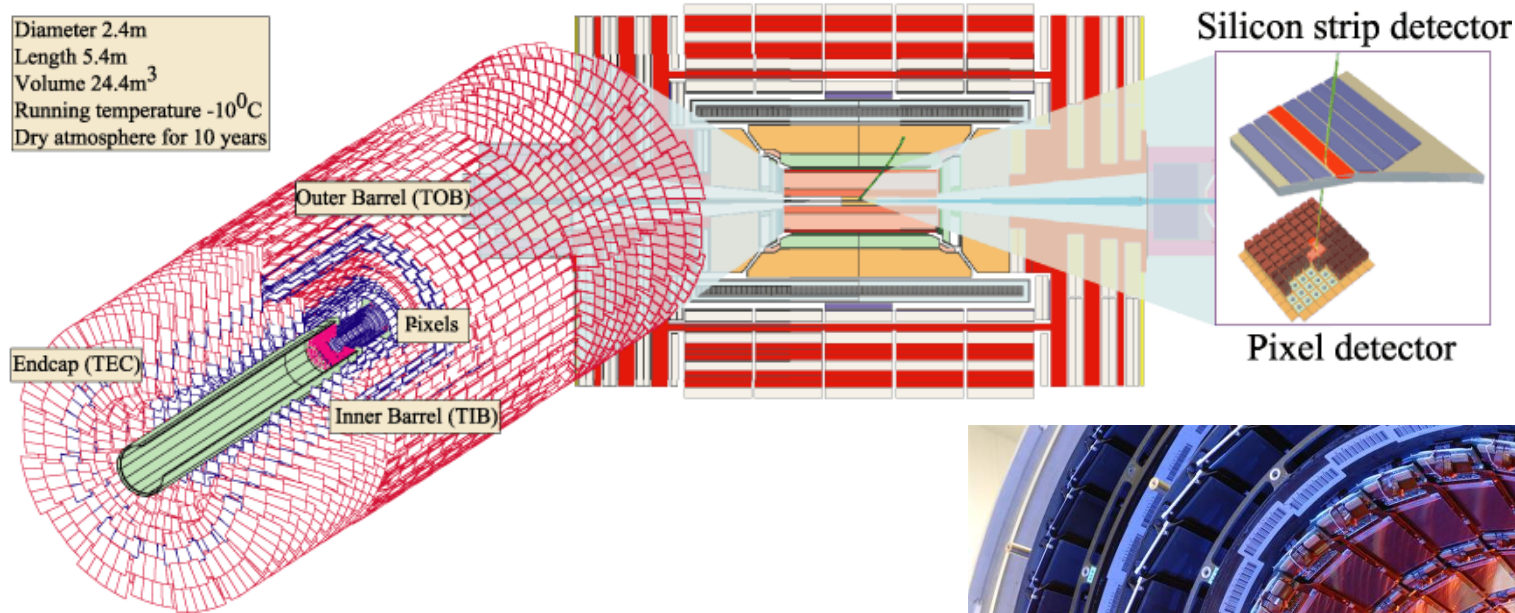
The Large Solenoidal Magnet of CMS

- Current of 20kA: Superconducting (NbTi) cable inside a huge cryostat operated at $\sim 4\text{K}$. $B=4\text{T}$
- Huge dimensions: 6m diameter x 12.5m length (built in 5 modules).

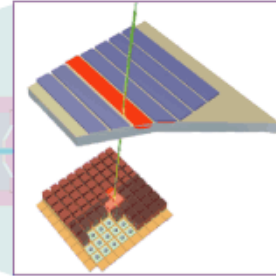


The Silicon Tracker.

Diameter 2.4m
Length 5.4m
Volume 24.4m³
Running temperature -10⁰C
Dry atmosphere for 10 years

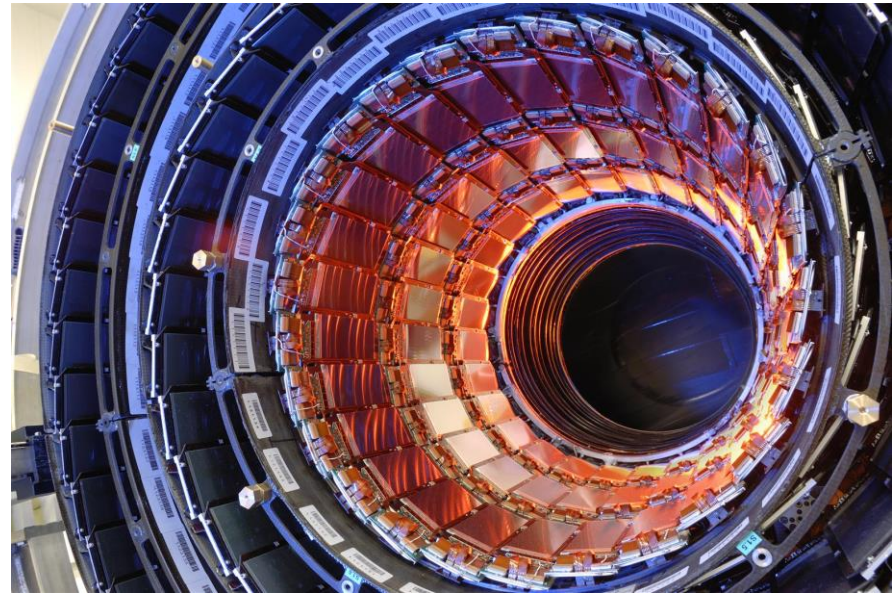
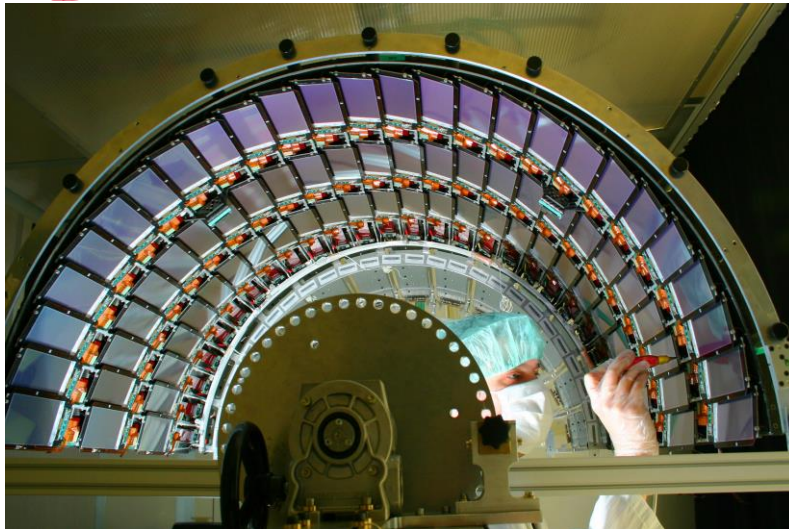


Silicon strip detector

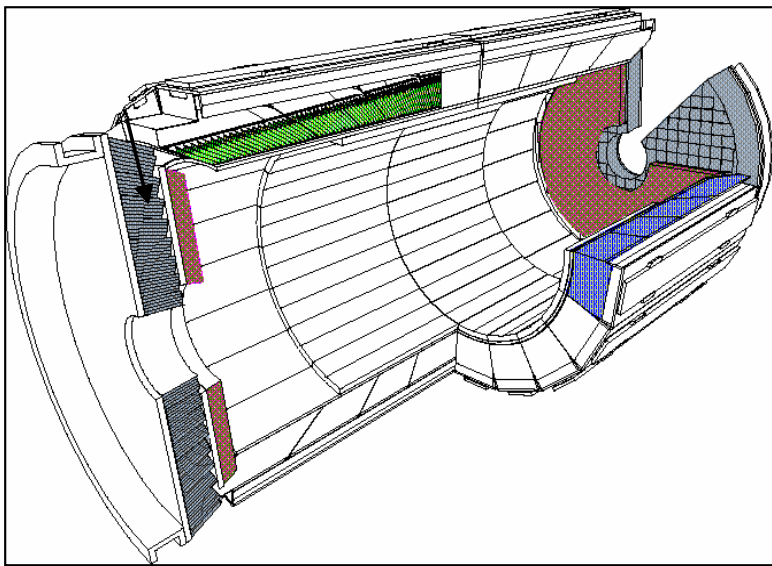


Pixel detector

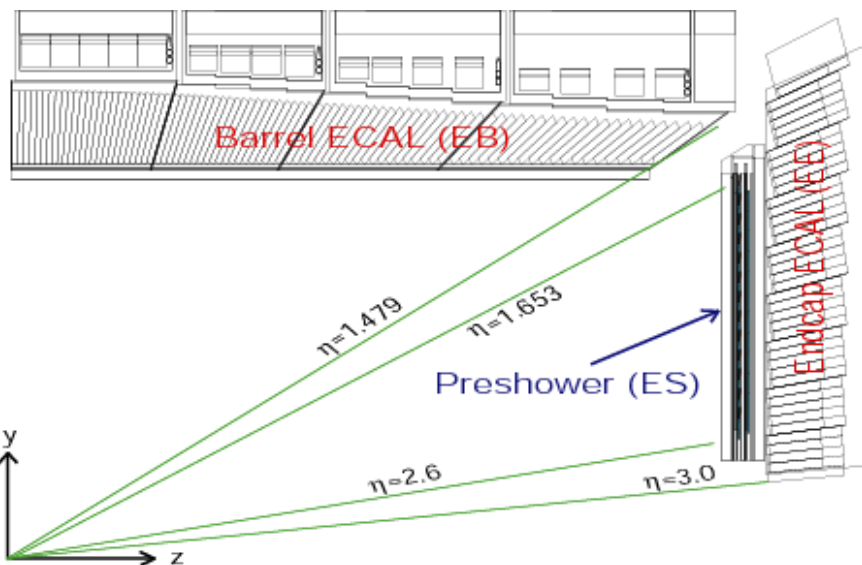
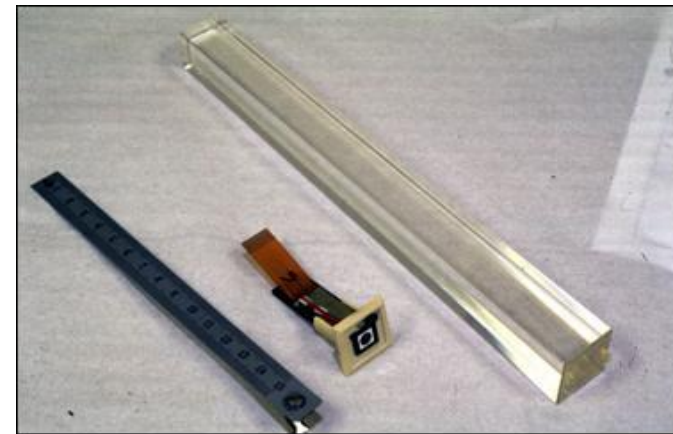
13 layers, 207 m²,
10.6 M microstrips
and 65.9 M pixel



The Electromagnetic Calorimeter ECAL



Characteristics of PbWO_4
 $X_0 = 0.89\text{cm}$
 $\rho = 8.28\text{g/cm}^3$
 R_M (Molière radius) = 2.2cm



Parameter	Barrel	Endcaps
Coverage	$ \eta < 1.48$	$1.48 < \eta < 3.0$
$\Delta\phi \times \Delta\eta$	0.0175×0.0175	0.0175×0.0175 to 0.05×0.05
Depth in X_0	25.8	24.7
# of crystals	61200	14648
Volume	8.14m^3	2.7m^3
Xtal mass (t)	67.4	22.0

The hadron calorimeter HCAL

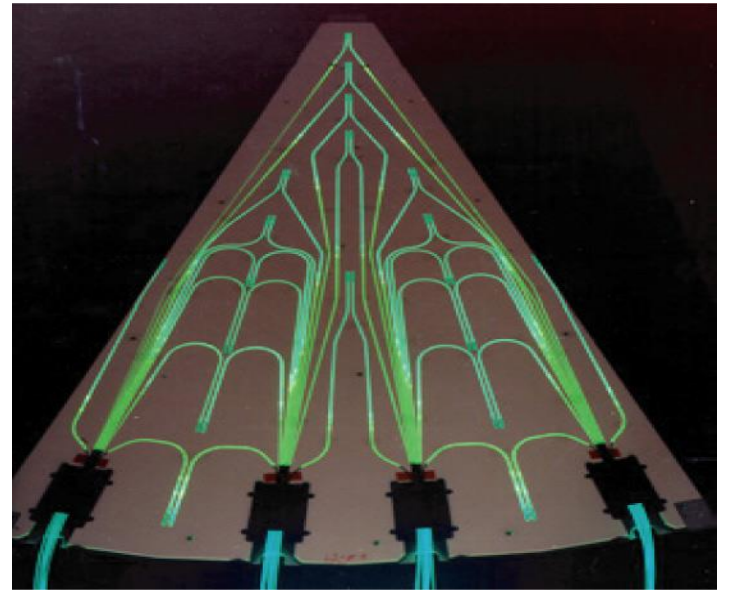
CMS HCAL is constructed in 3 parts:

Barrel HCAL (HB)

Brass plates interleaved with
plastic scintillator embedded with
wavelength-shifting optical fibres
(photo top right)

Forward HCAL (HF)

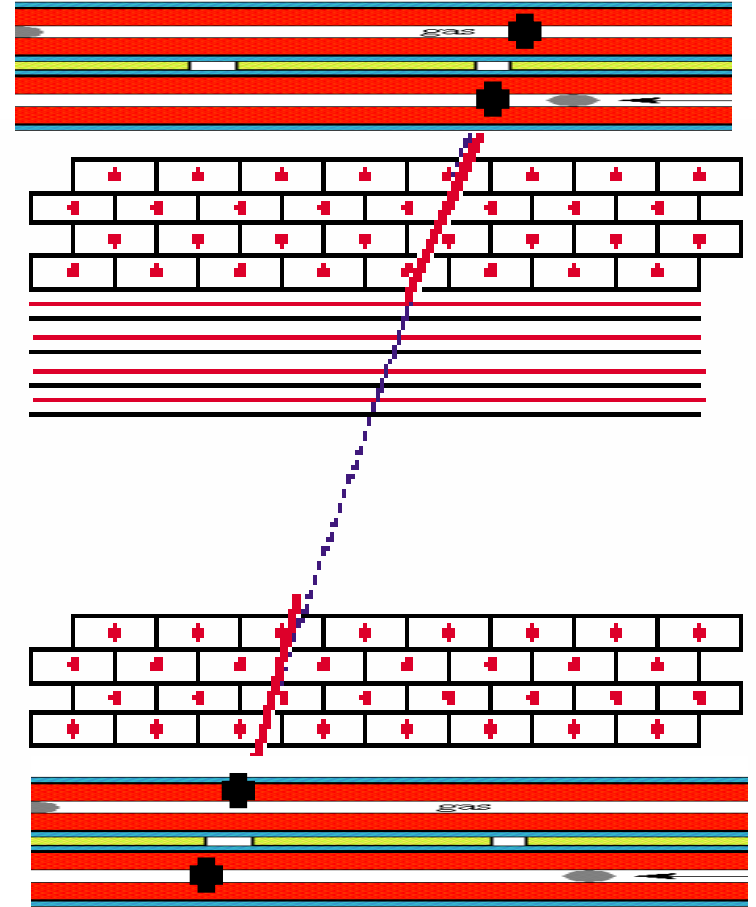
Steel wedges stuffed with quartz fibres ~10000 channels total



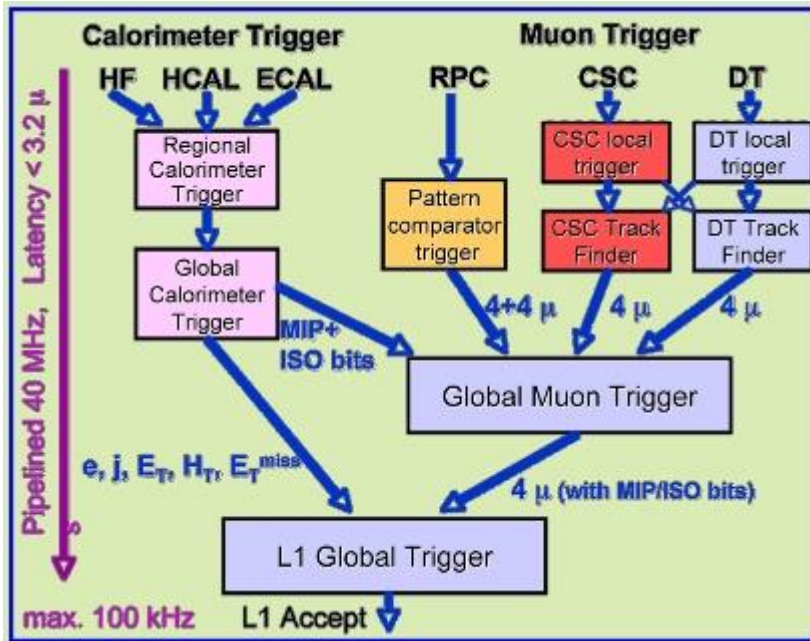
HB and HE



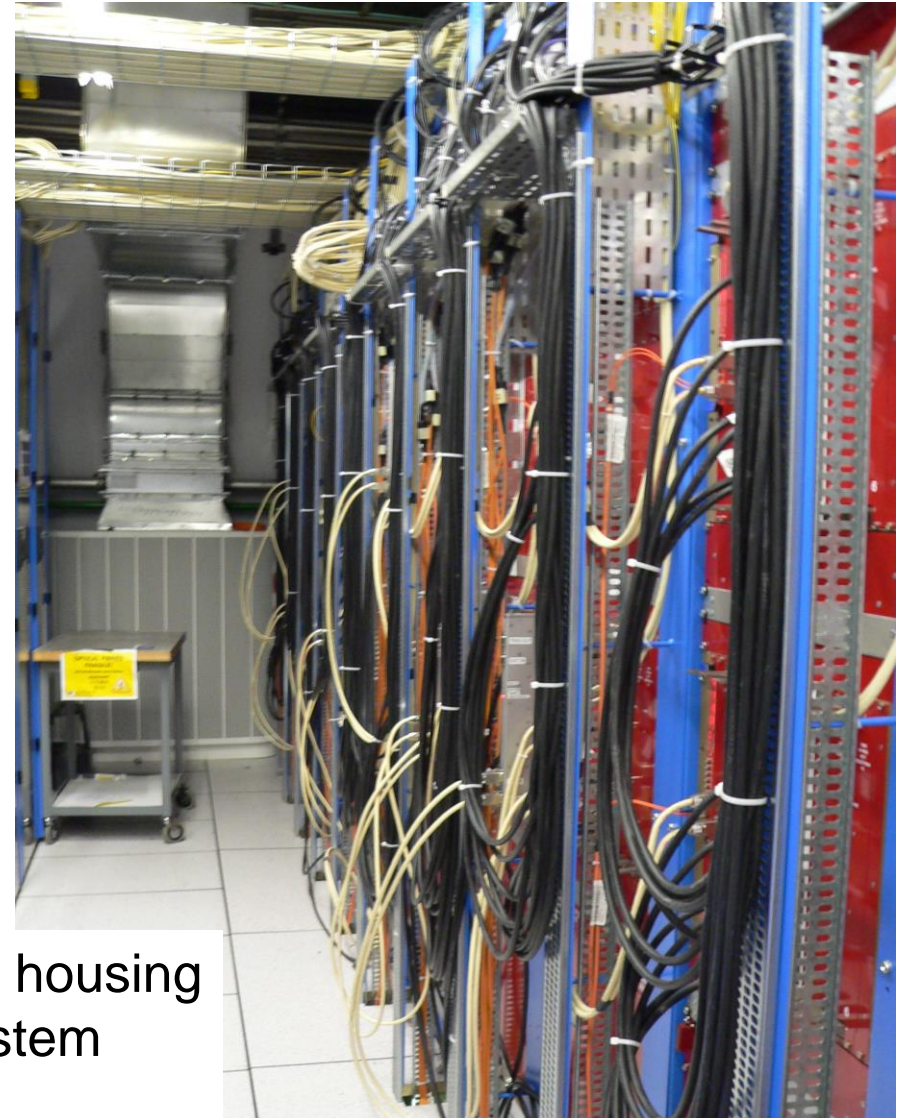
Muon Detectors



CMS trigger system

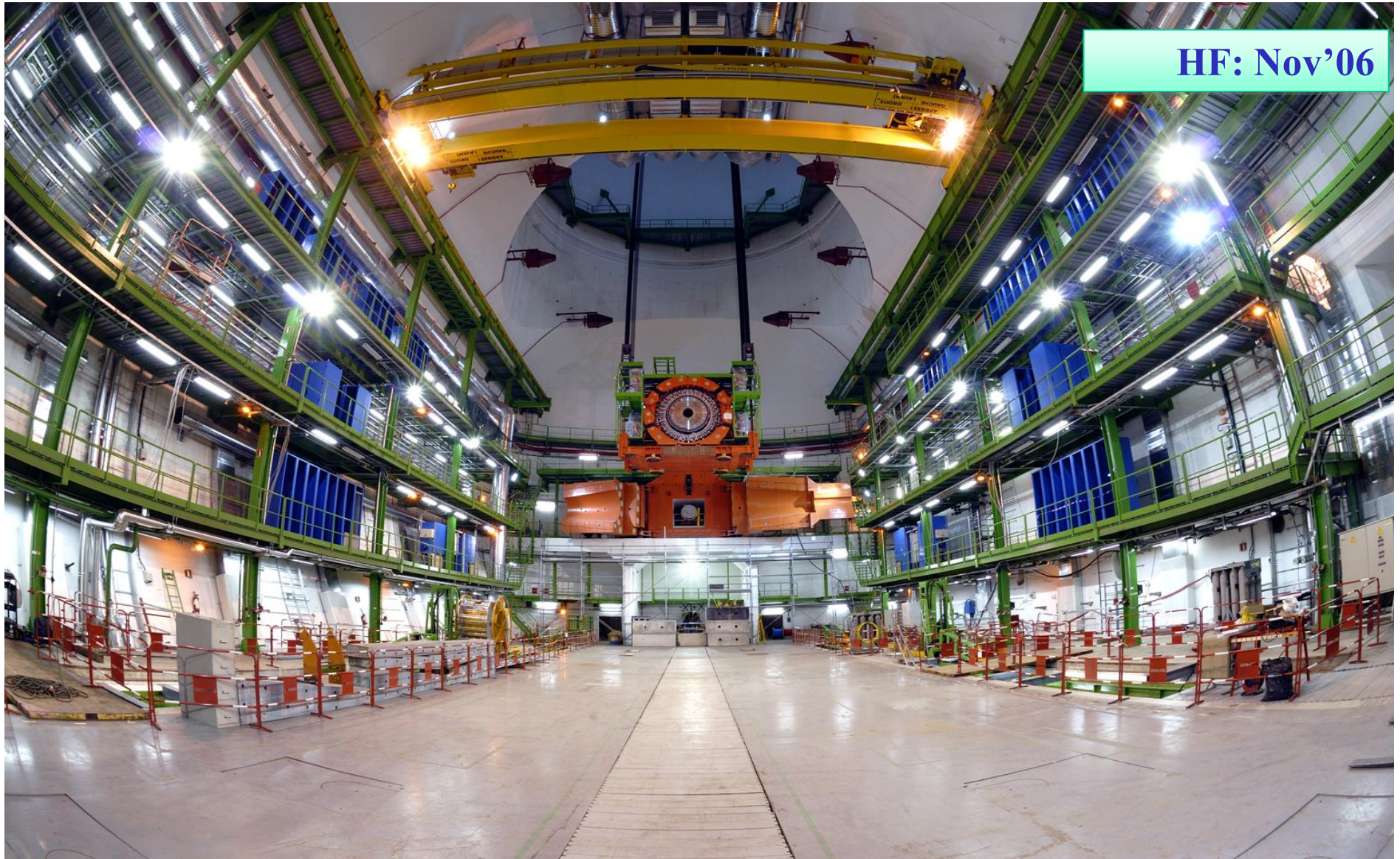


Schematic representation of the trigger system



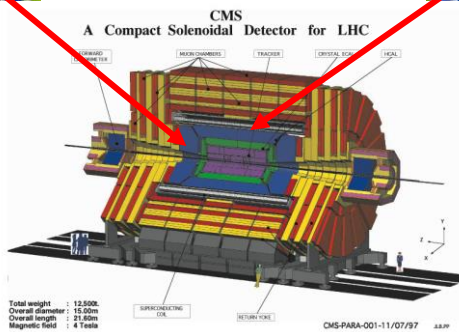
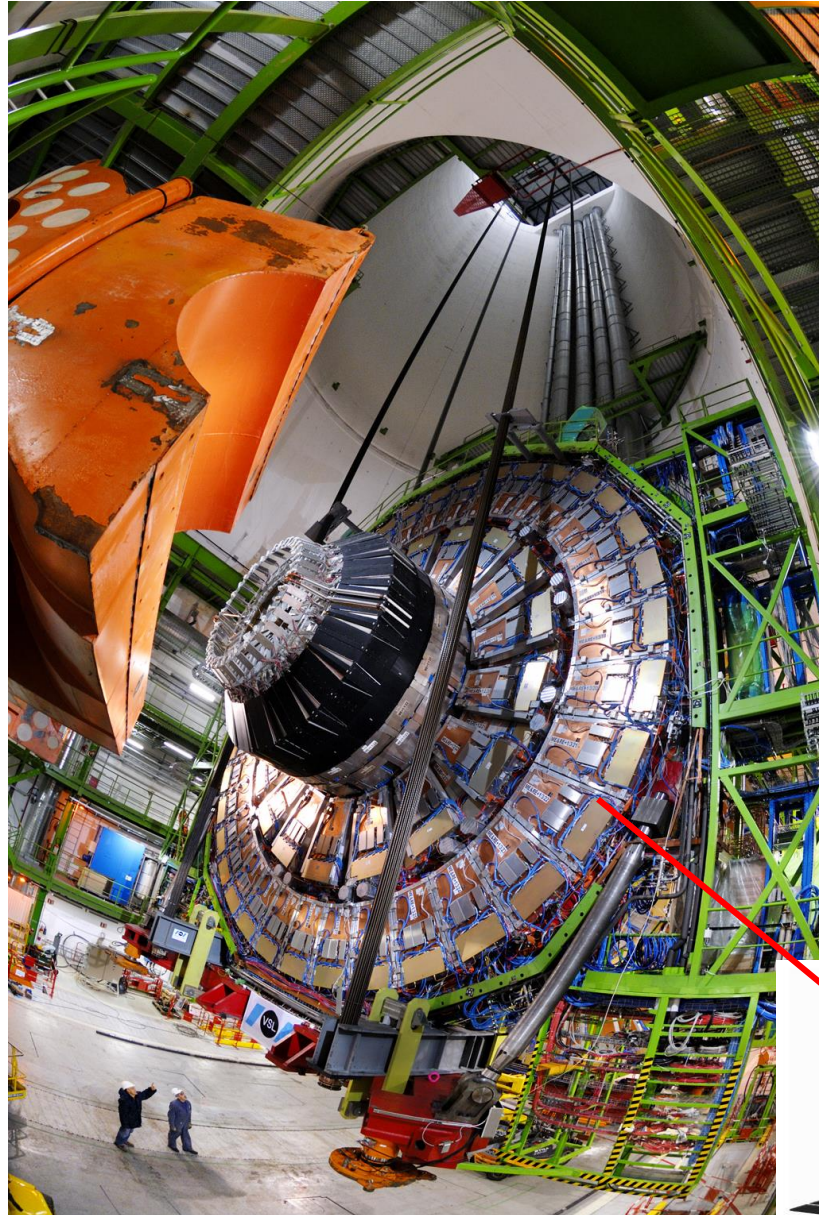
Racks and crates in SC housing FEE and trigger system

8 years ago.

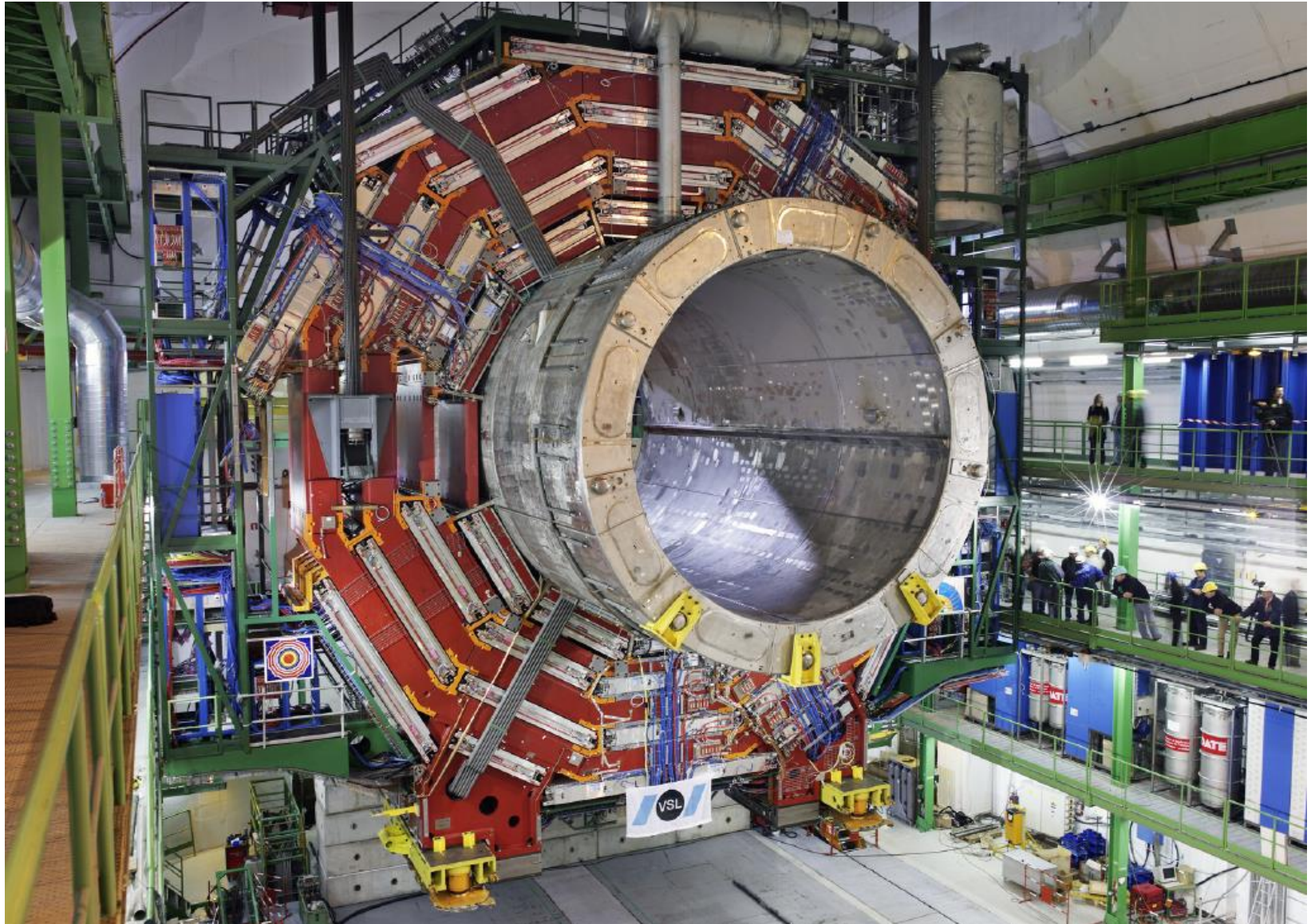


HF: Nov'06

Lowering of YE1 and HB



The heart of CMS lands safely (Feb07)



Installation of the services



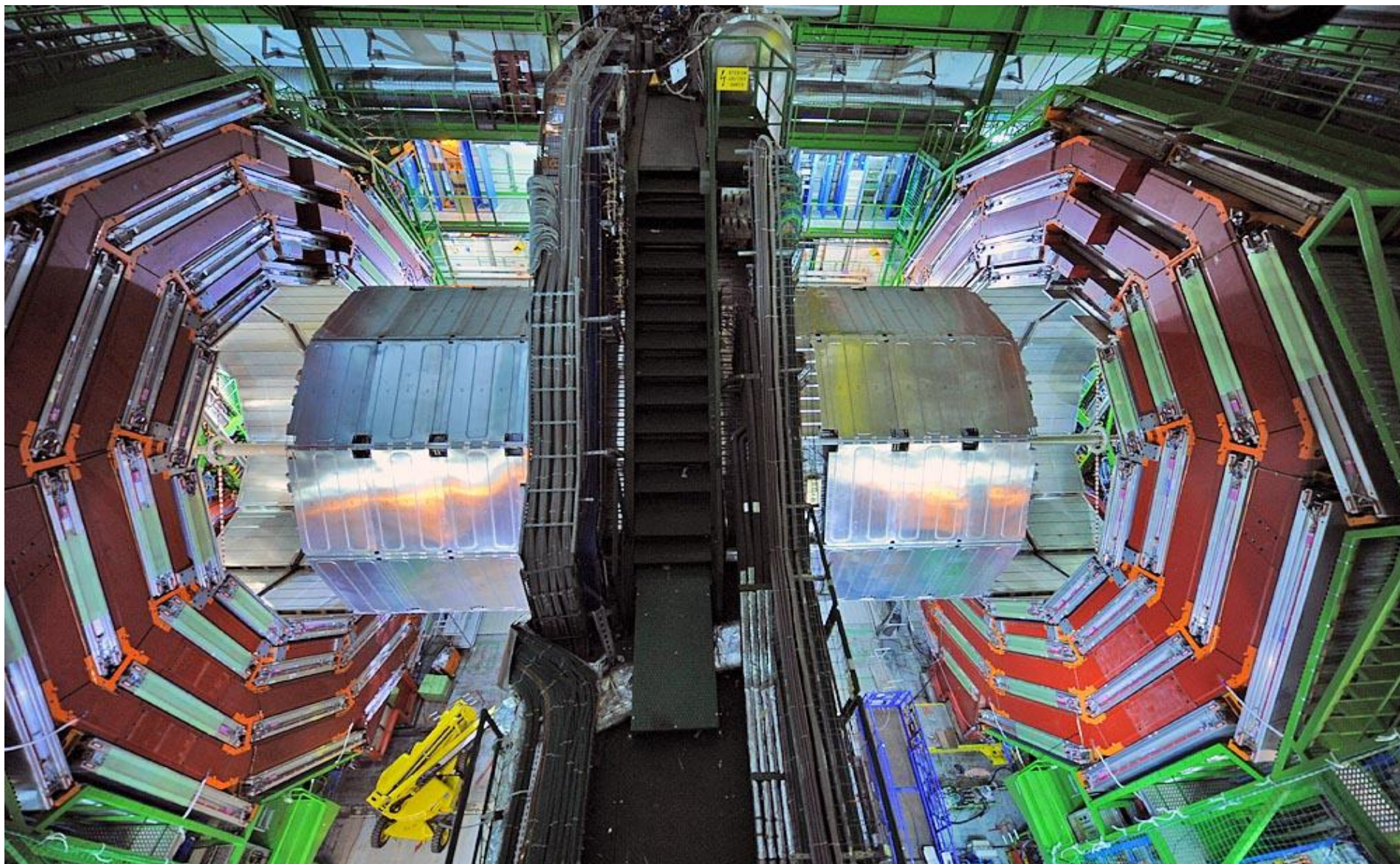
YB0 Services:
Nov'07

Installation of the tracker

Tracker Insertion:
Dec'07



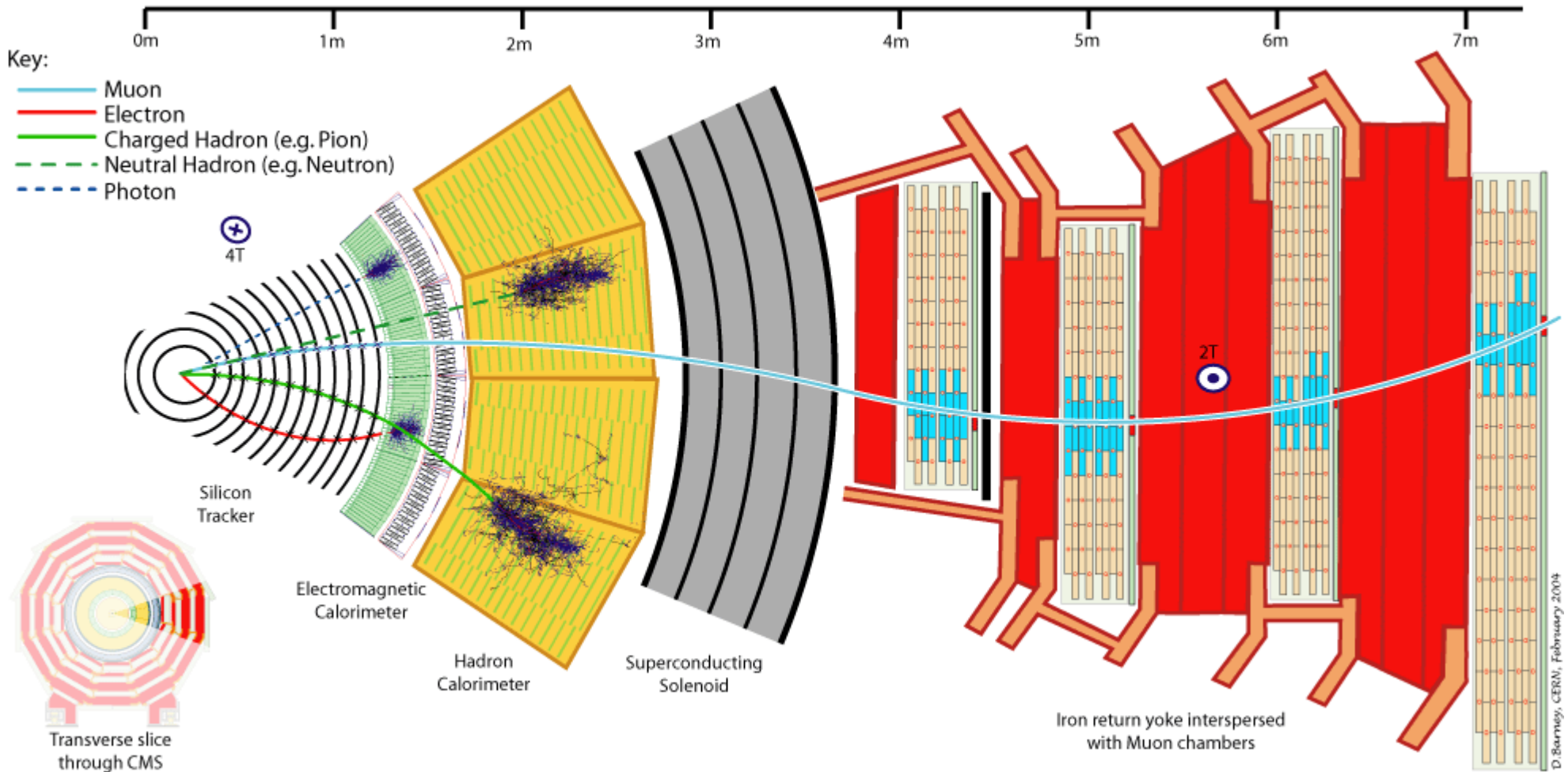
It took 16 years to put everything together



September 08: CMS is ready

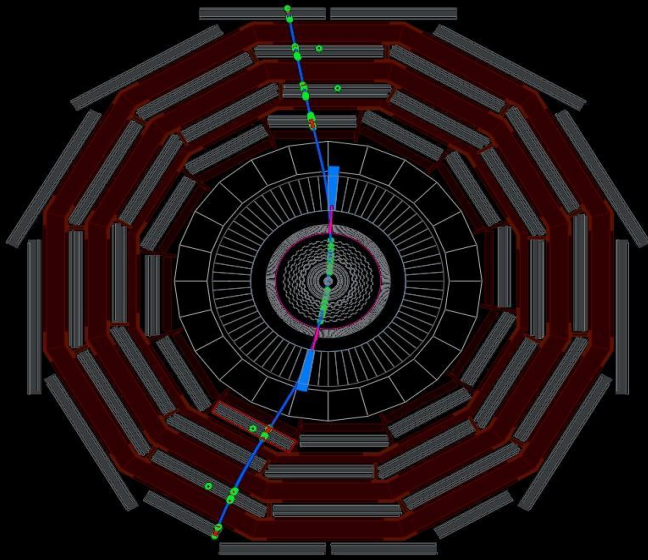


Different particles passing CMS experiment

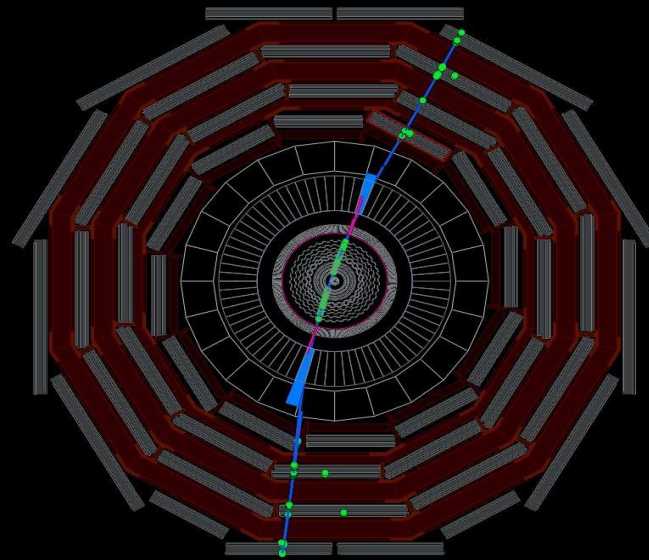


1 billion cosmics were recorded to study the most subtle features of our detector

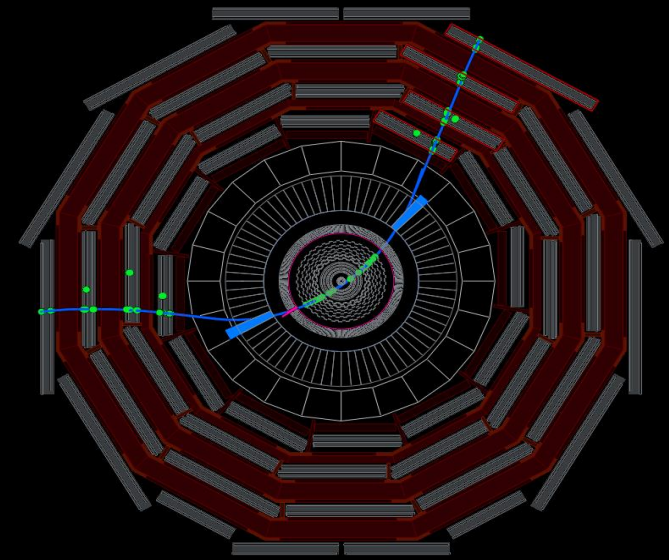
Run 66748, Event 8868341, LS 160, Orbit 166856666, BX 2633



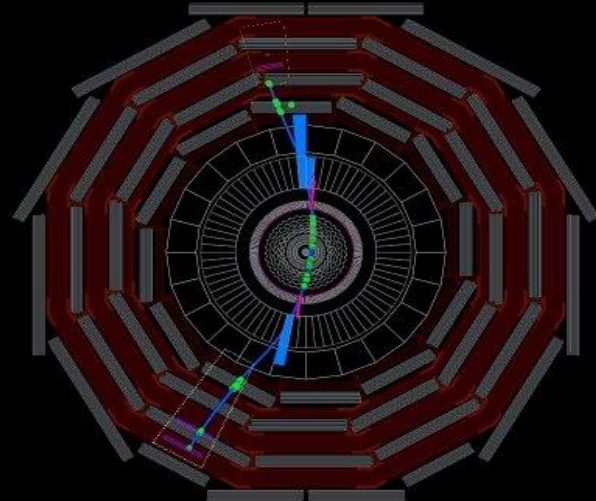
Run 66748, Event 8881967, LS 160, Orbit 167062444, BX 2545



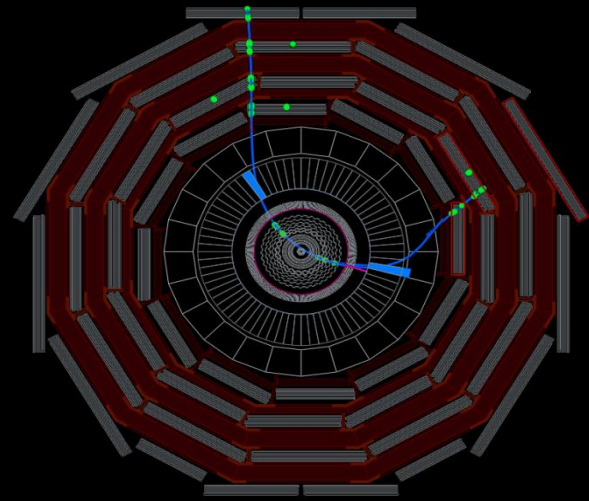
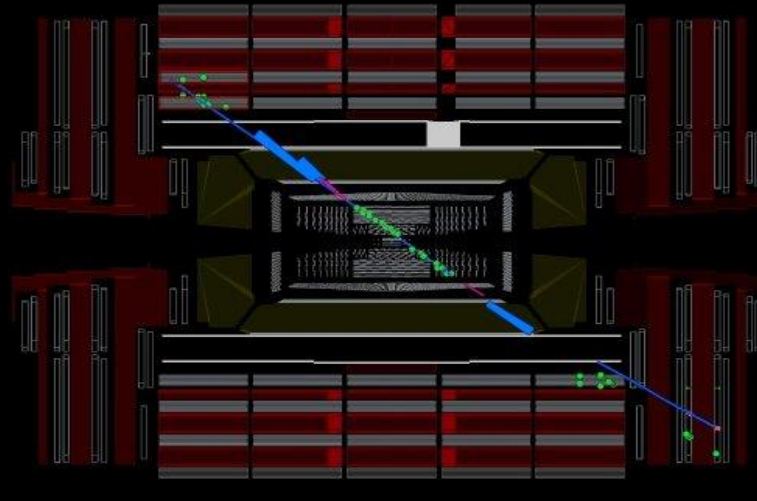
Run 66748, Event 8885476, LS 160, Orbit 167116837, BX 1726



Run 66748, Event 8900172, LS 160, Orbit 167345832, BX 2011



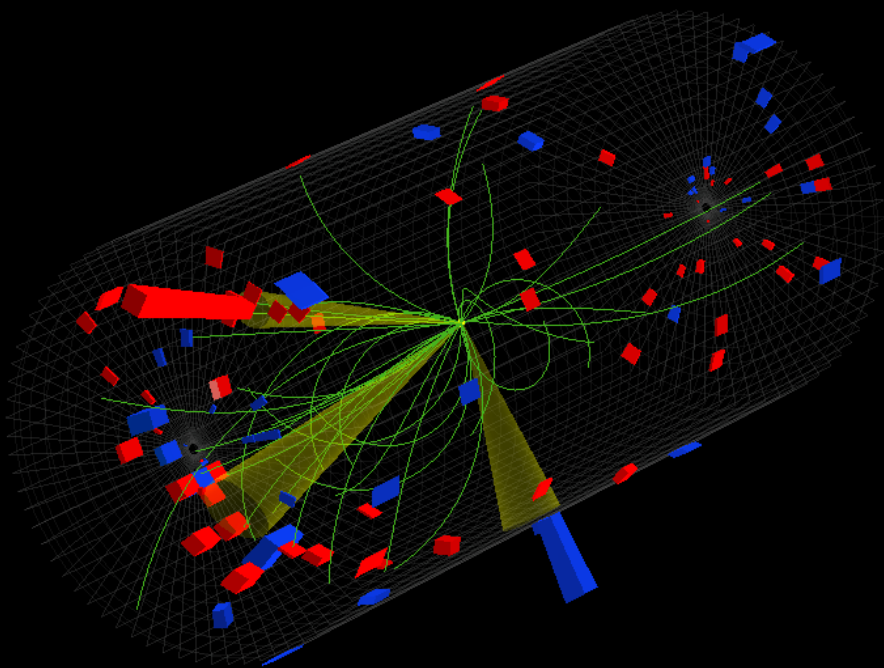
Run 66748, Event 8914787, LS 160, Orbit 167575475, BX 73



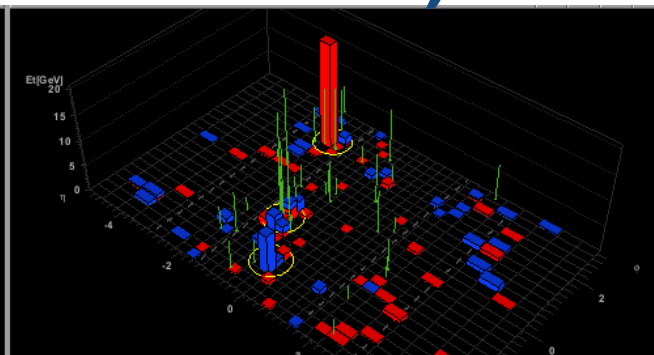
November/December 2009 first LHC collisions (0.9 and 2.36 TeV)



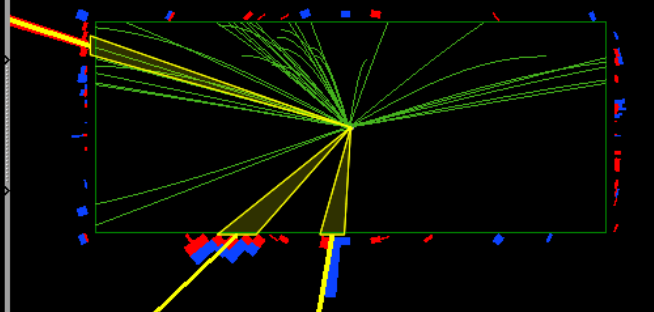
CMS Experiment at the LHC, CERN
Date Recorded: 2009-12-14 04:21:03 CEST
Run/Event: 124120/542515
Candidate multijet event at 2.36 TeV



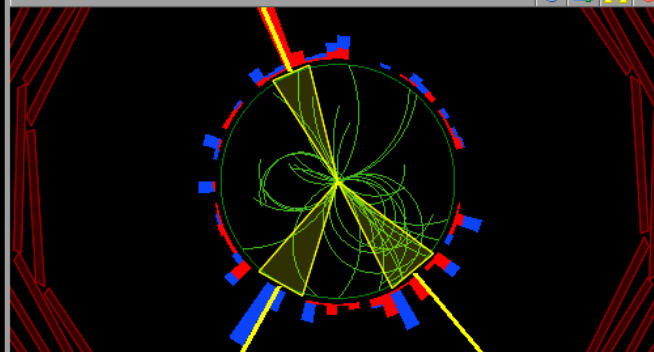
3 PFlow jets $p_T > 10$ GeV
 p_T cut on tracks displayed > 0.4 GeV



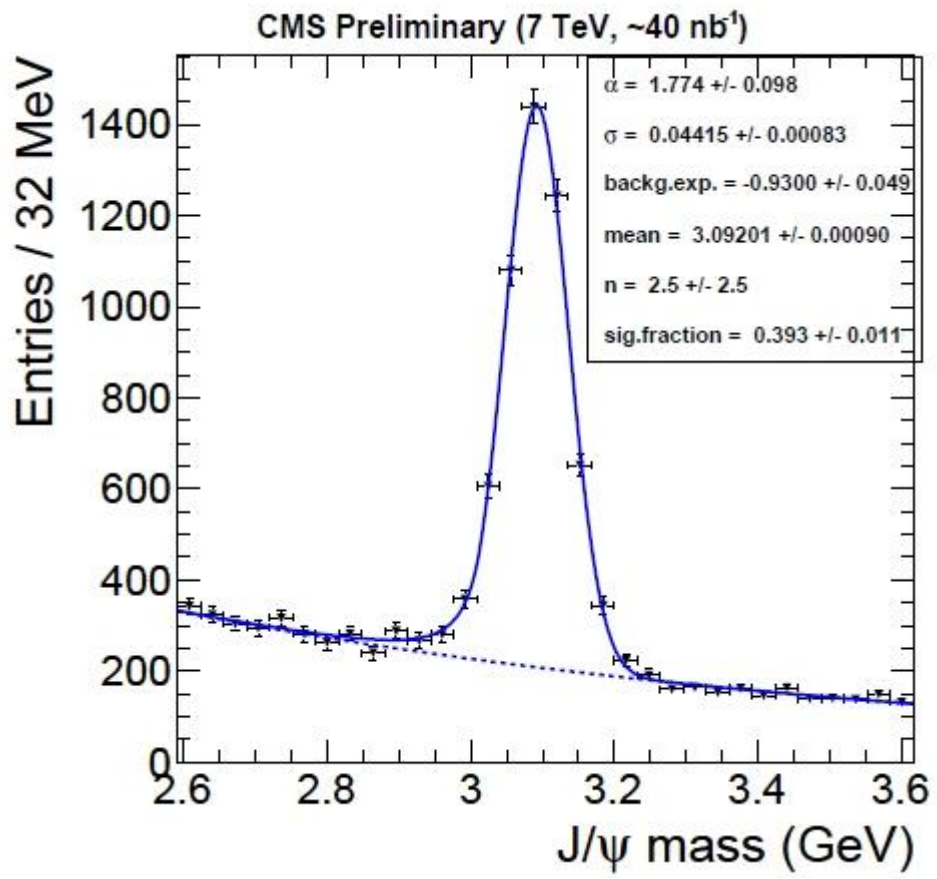
Rho Z



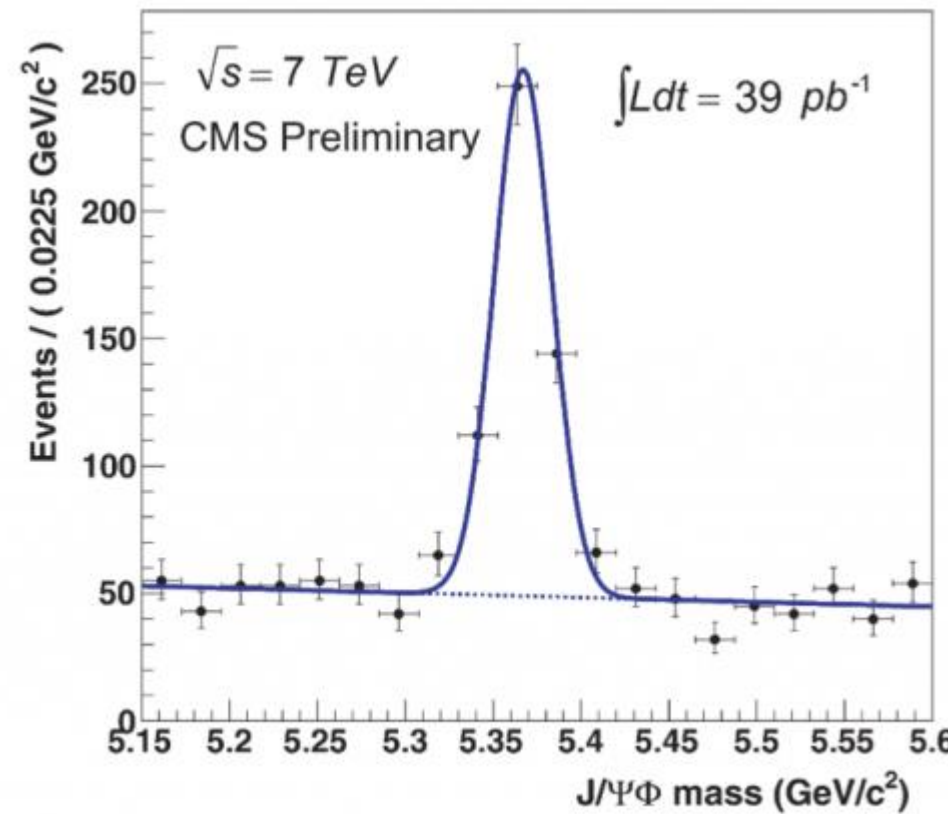
Rho Phi



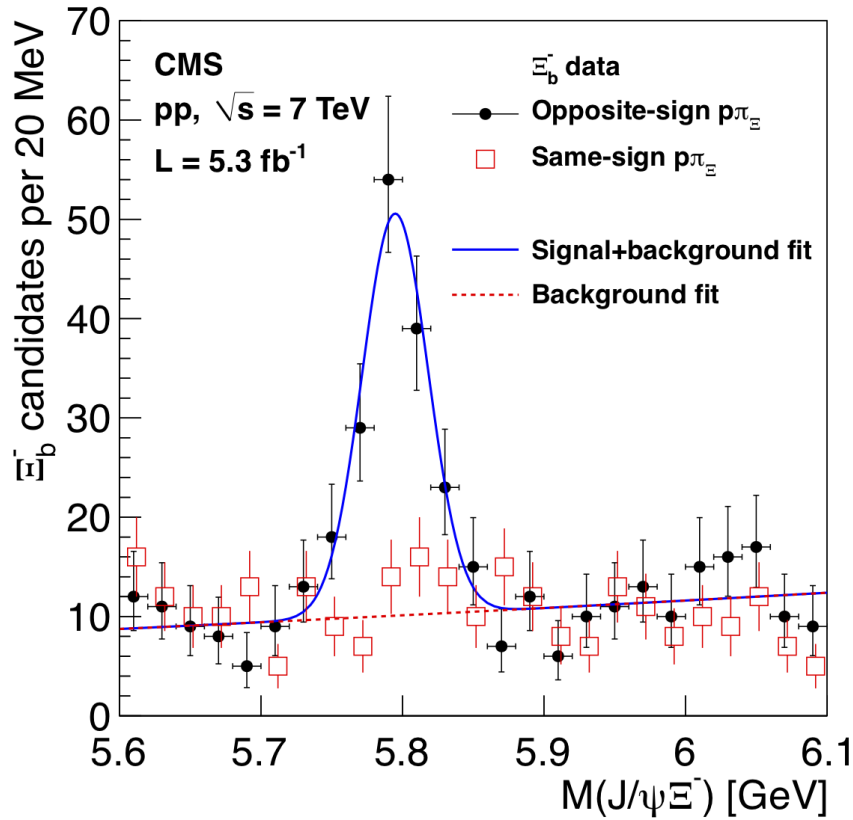
Reconstructed particles using CMS detector



B_s particle

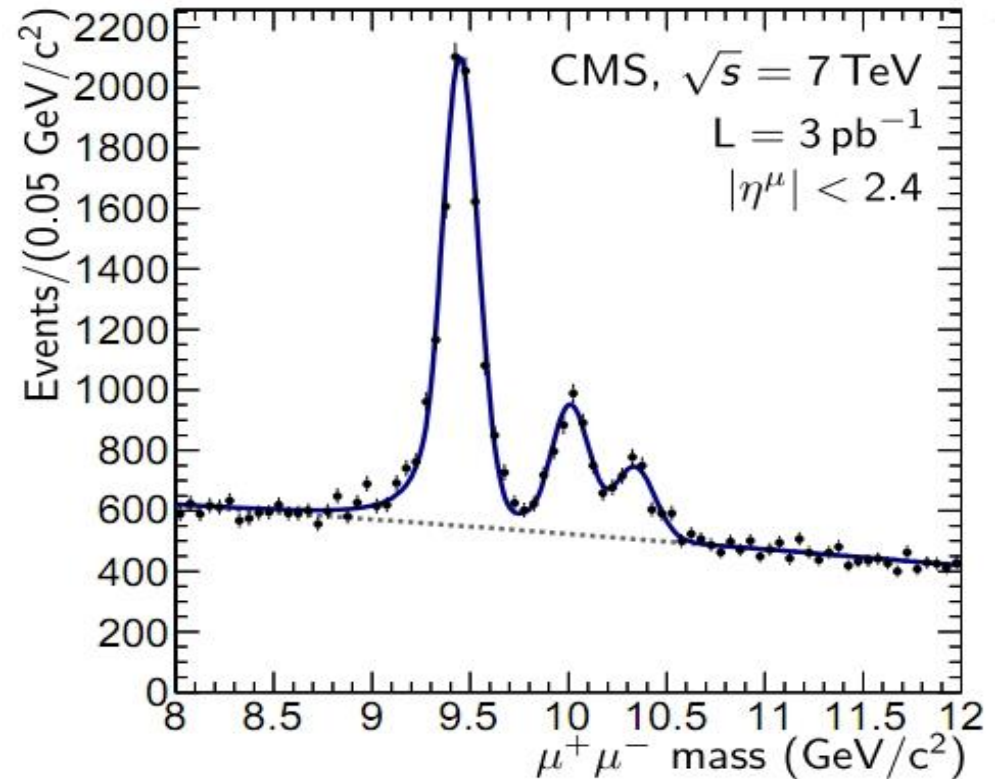


Reconstructed particles using CMS detector



Ξ_b^- particle

Upsilon particles - $Y(1S, 2S$ and $3S)$



The new, heavy particle with mass around 125 GeV

