

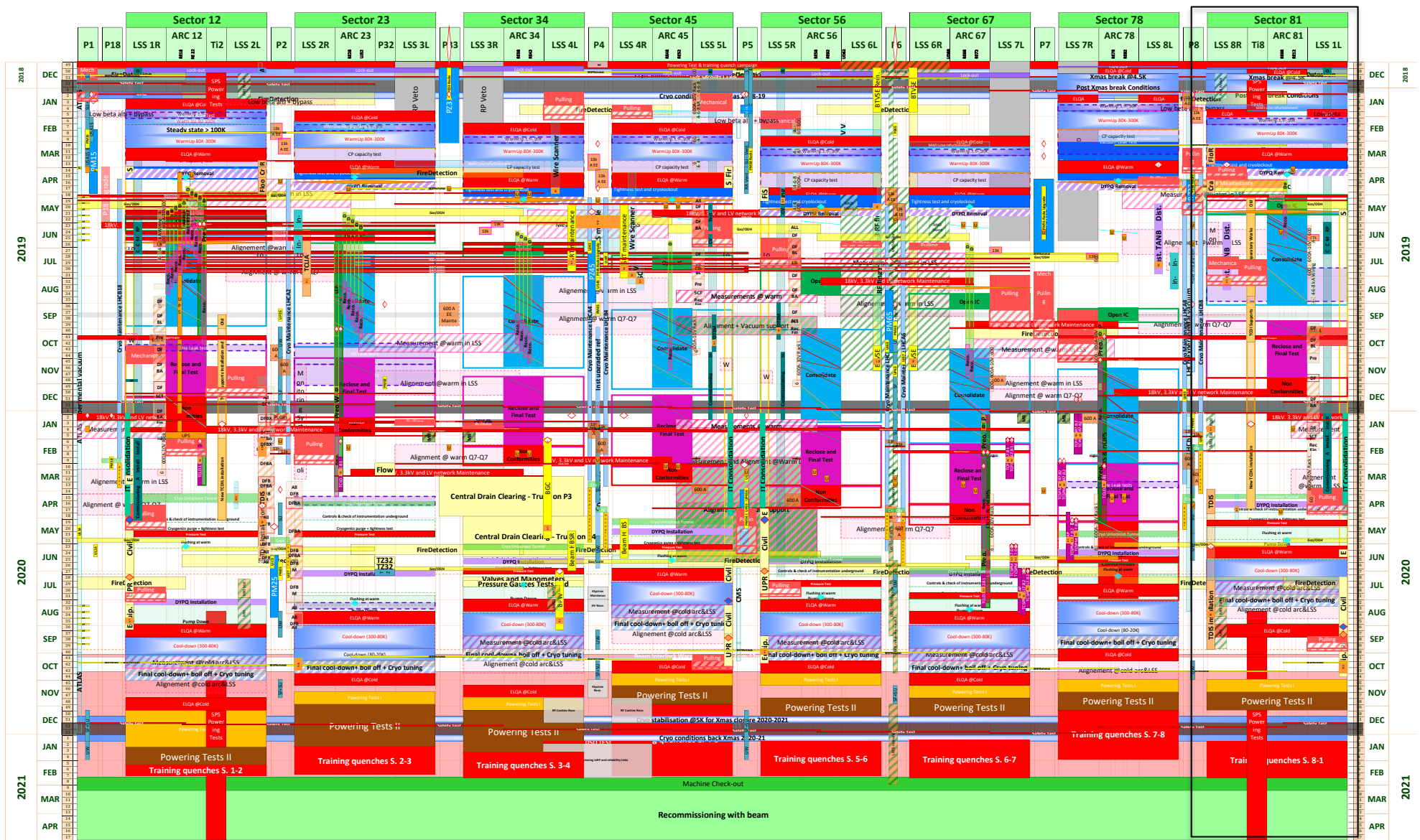


LHCC referees discussion

26/11/2018

Update on FASER work scheduling in LS2

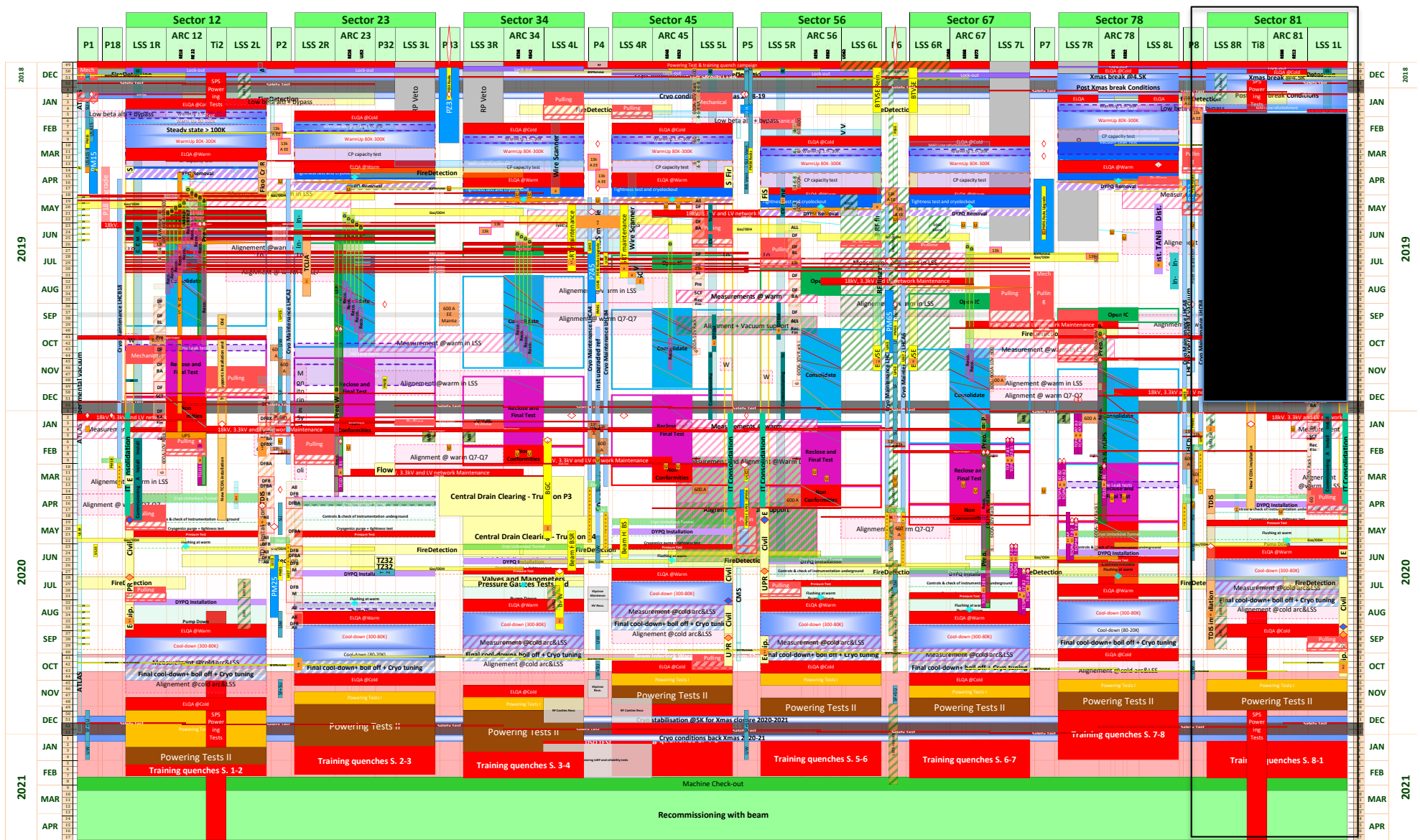
LHC-LS2 planning - Inwork



Main work since draft TP submitted, was trying to integrate FASER work into LS2 schedule

Constraints on FASER Civil Engineering works

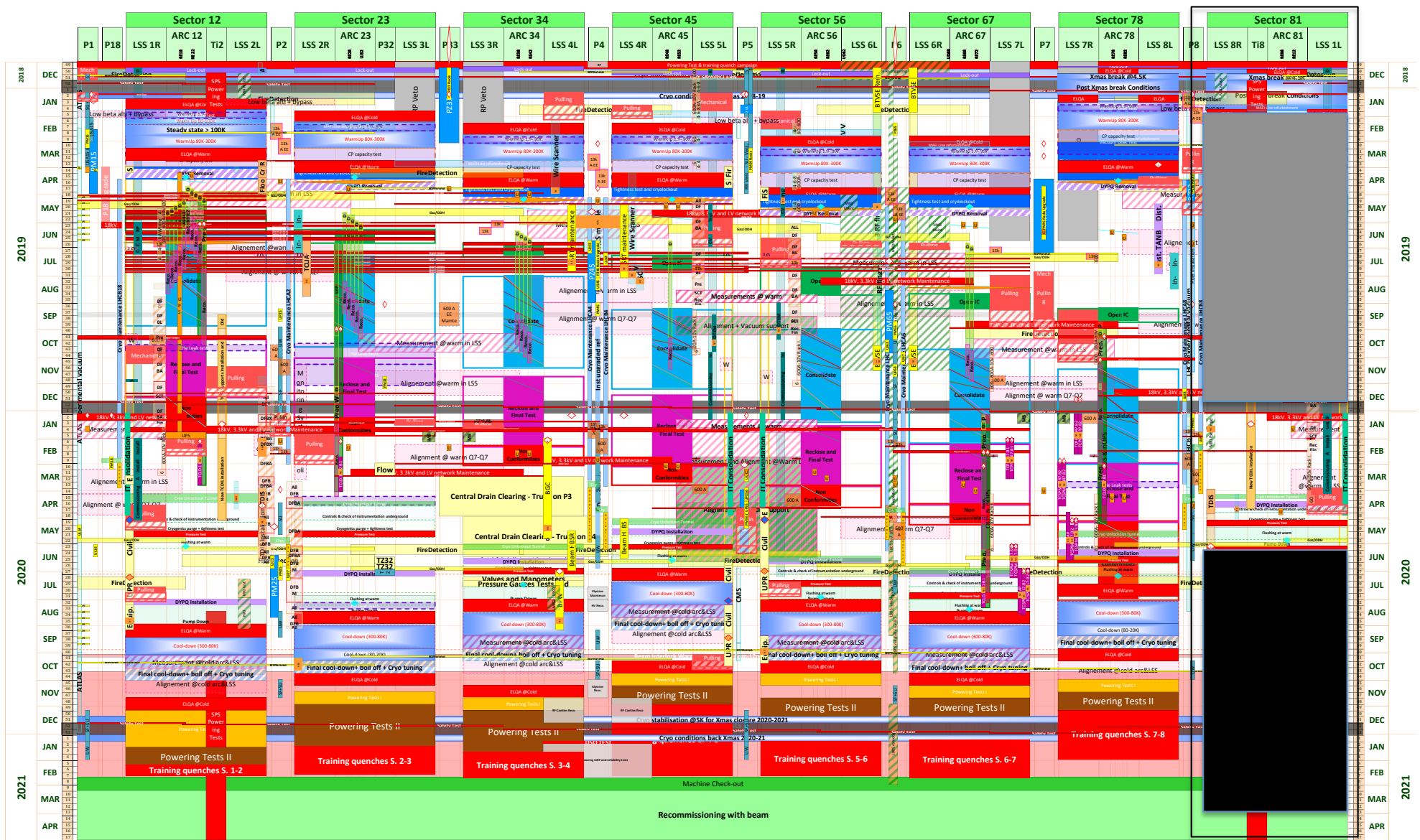
LHC-LS2 planning - Inwork



Diode cleaning work in LHC magnet interconnects – No civil engineering work allowed in tunnel

Constraints on FASER Civil Engineering works

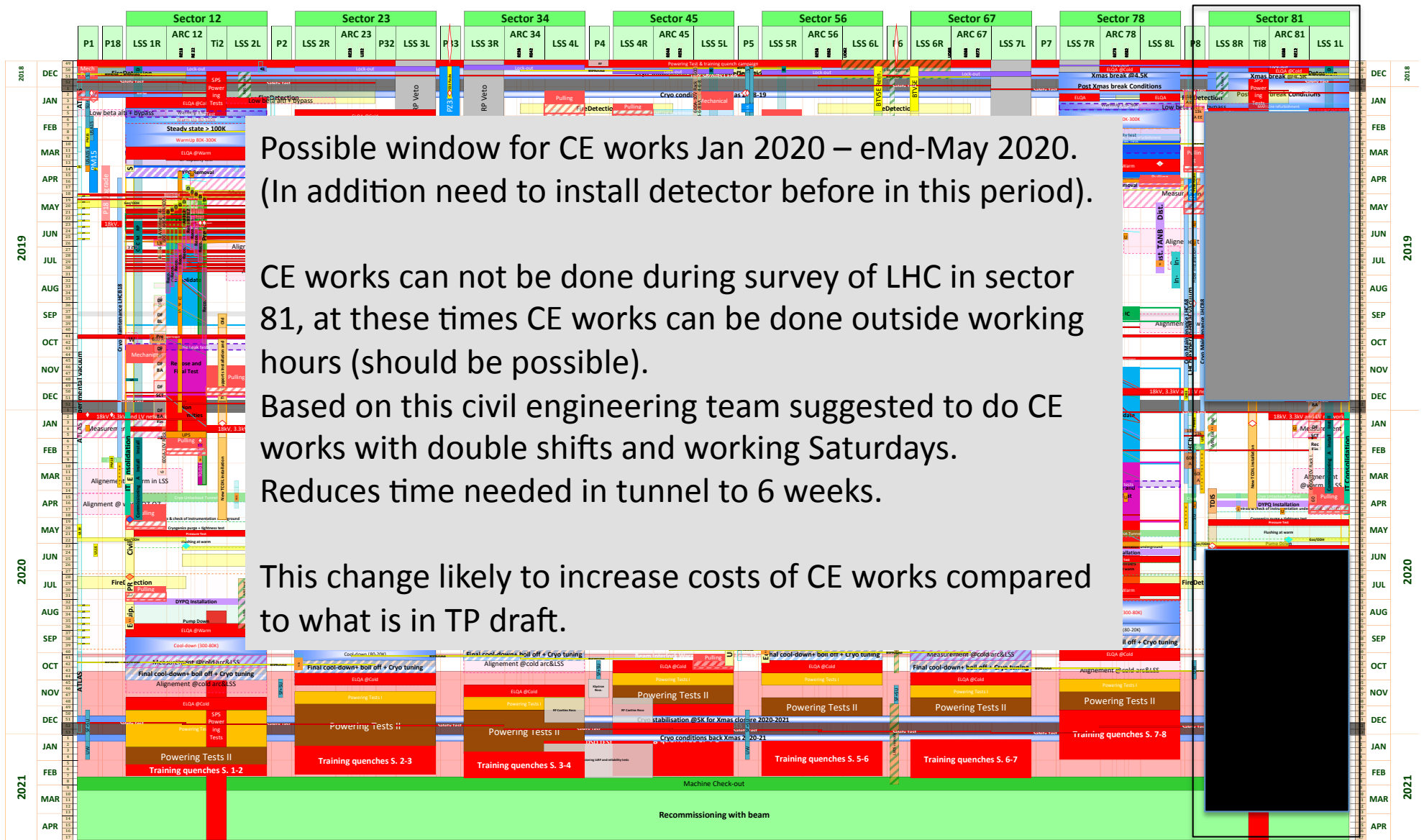
LHC-LS2 planning - Inwork



Machine cold – no civil engineering work allowed in TI12

Constraints on FASER Civil Engineering works

LHC-LS2 planning - Inwork



Possible window for CE works Jan 2020 – end-May 2020. (In addition need to install detector before in this period).

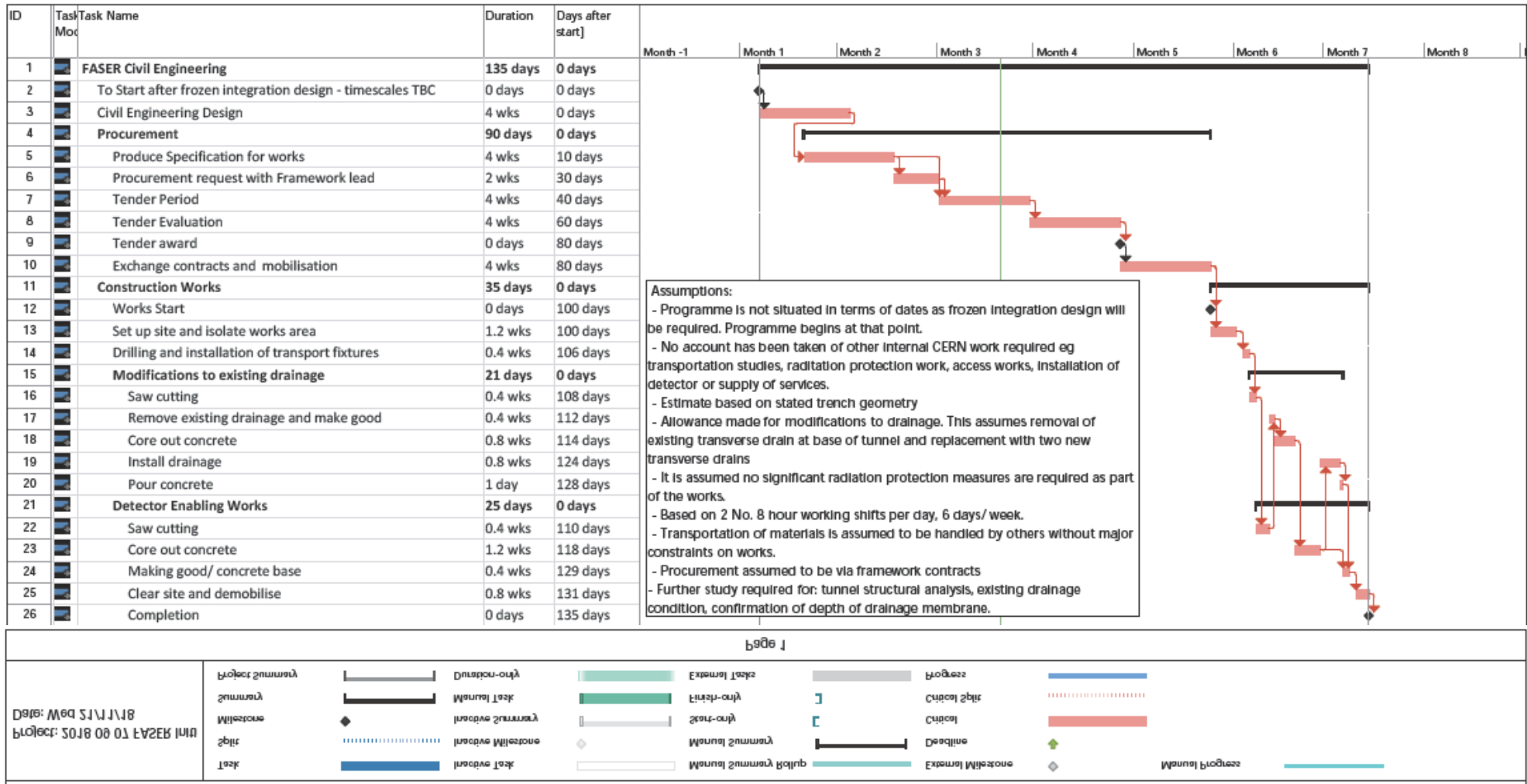
CE works can not be done during survey of LHC in sector 81, at these times CE works can be done outside working hours (should be possible).

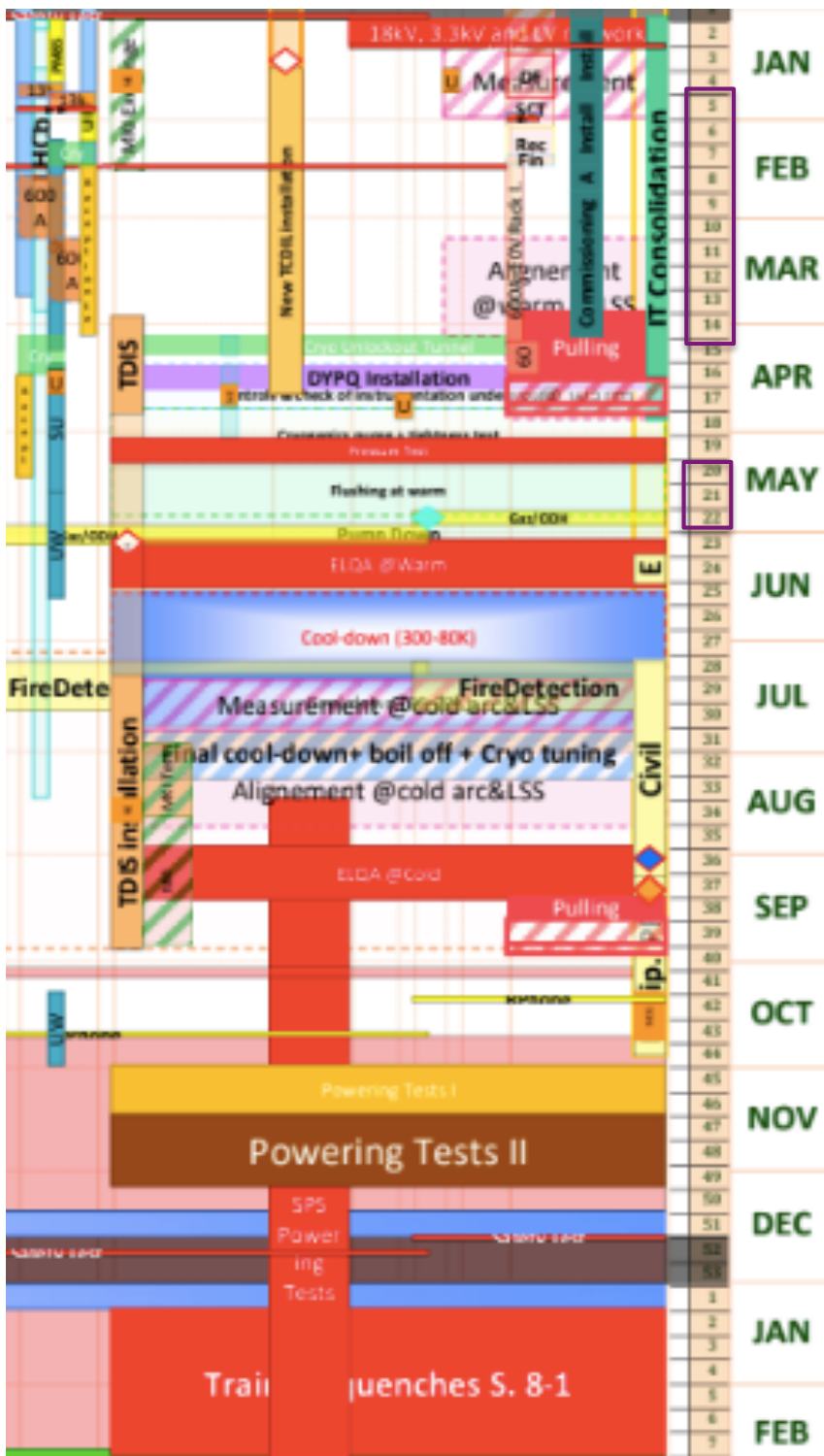
Based on this civil engineering team suggested to do CE works with double shifts and working Saturdays. Reduces time needed in tunnel to 6 weeks.

This change likely to increase costs of CE works compared to what is in TP draft.

Machine cold – no civil engineering work allowed in TI12

Updated CE works schedule:





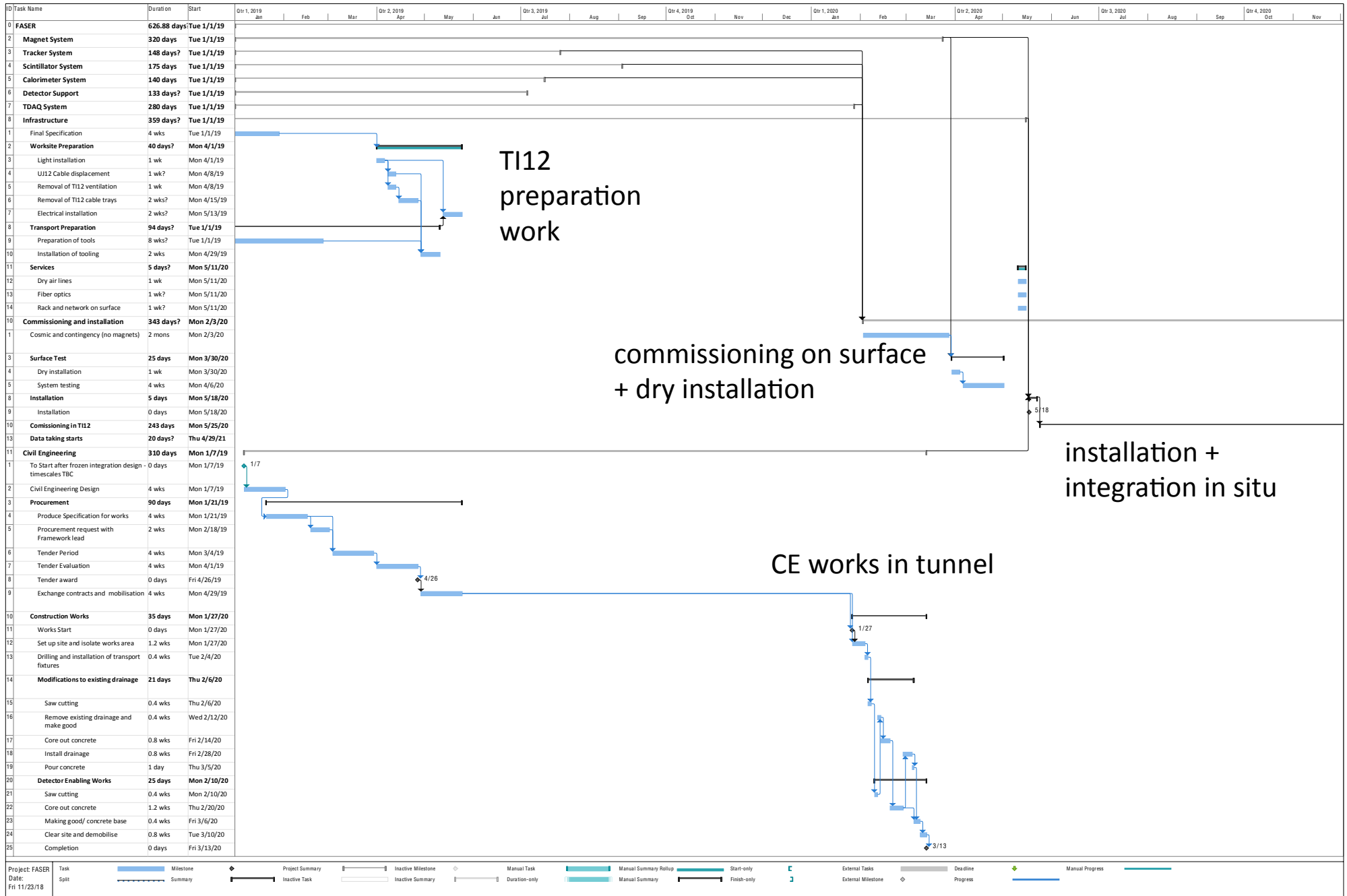
Taking into account schedule constraints from previous slides and other smaller constraints.

BASELINE SCHEDULE:

- CE work w5-w10, and outside working hours w11-w14
- Installation of heavy components w20/21/22
- Integration and commissioning in situ after cool down (w28), with some weeks excluded for various tests

Discussed with LS2 planning responsible, and fits in current LS2 schedule.

Master schedule (Jan 2019 – Nov 2020)



Next steps in planning

- Integration into formal LS2 plans and sign off by all relevant groups
 - Transport
 - EN-EL (power, lights, readout fibers...)
 - EN-CV (compressed air, removal of ventilation ducts)
 - Safety
- We have had discussions with all relevant groups and these indicate that the work we need is minimal and can be done
- Formal integration of FASER work with the LS2 schedule would follow LHCC approval

Since draft TP submitted to LHCC

- Discussion with CERN Networking group
 - Viable networking solution identified and costed (~6kCHF)
- Discussion with CERN computing resources management
 - Computing resources considered to be very minimal and costed (see next slide)
- Progress on QA of spare SCT modules
 - Using Cambridge/Chimaera readout system, have been able to communicate with SCT module and read out first data for QA analysis
- Continuing to work on background measurements
 - Emulsion detectors from T118 developed in Bern last week
 - Will be used to measure flux of high energy EM objects, and possibly see first neutrino events from LHC collisions
 - Updated FLUKA study (conclusions unchanged)

Computing update:

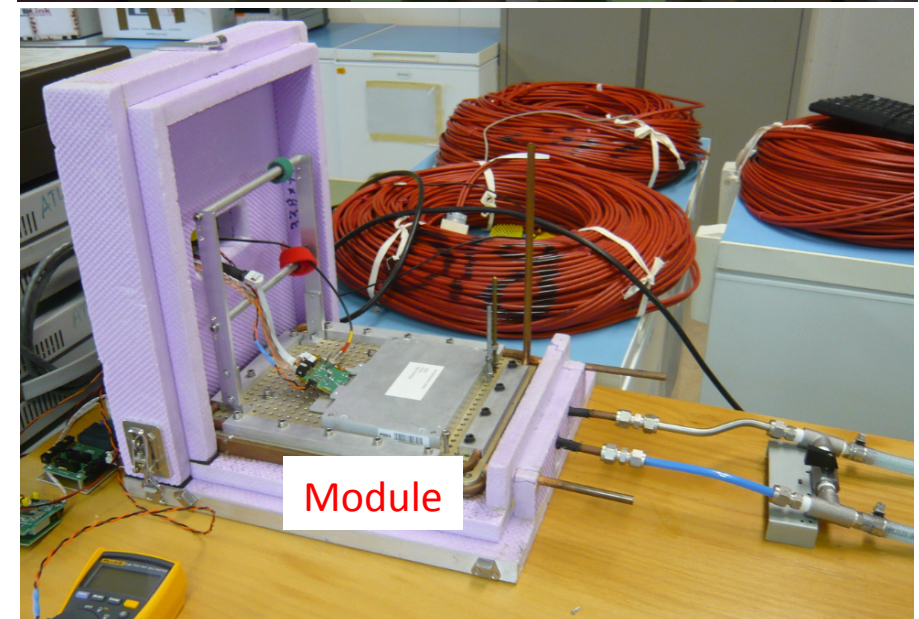
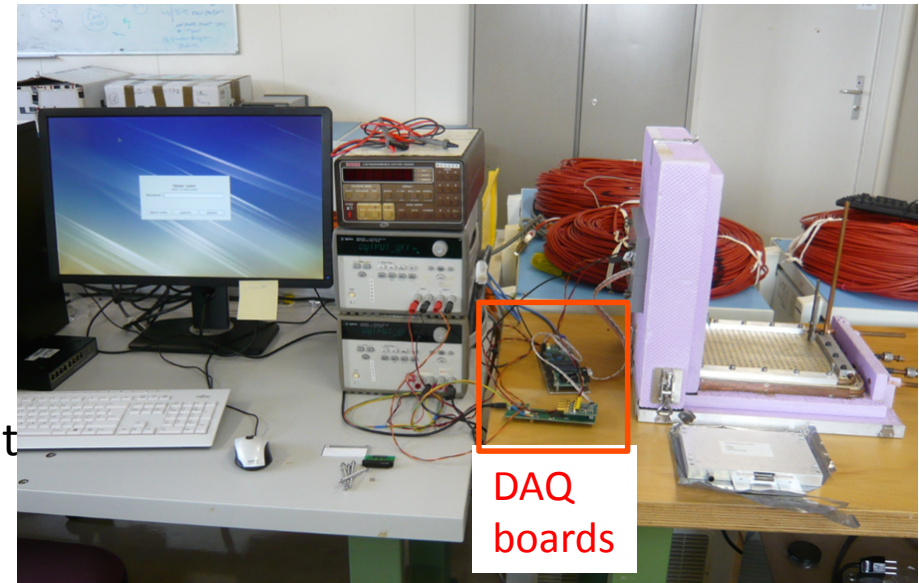
CERN's IT Department estimates the cost of FASER's computing and data storage needs at 160 kCHF total over the lifetime of the experiment (2020 – 2024) based on the following assumptions:

- Collecting 1 petabyte (PB) of real and simulated data per year onto tape media;
- 1 PB of disk space for raw data, Monte Carlo, derived datasets and tape staging;
- 1000 CPU cores available for processing, simulation and analysis (equivalent to 1000 concurrent running jobs);
- Home directories for users;
- Project space for central datasets (ntuples);
- On-demand databases for bookkeeping and metadata;
- 20% available in 2020, full capacity in 2021 – 2024 (three years of running and one year post-analysis).

In addition, we expect at least one FASER institution (to be determined) will provide off-site computing infrastructure, for example by sharing resources with an existing ATLAS Tier-3 grid facility.

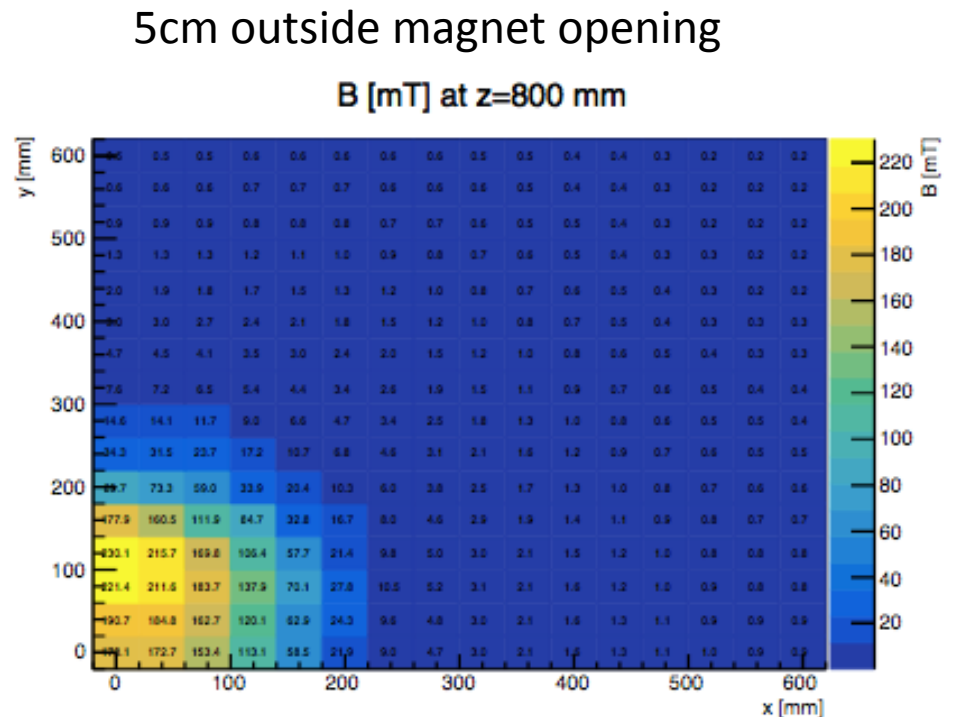
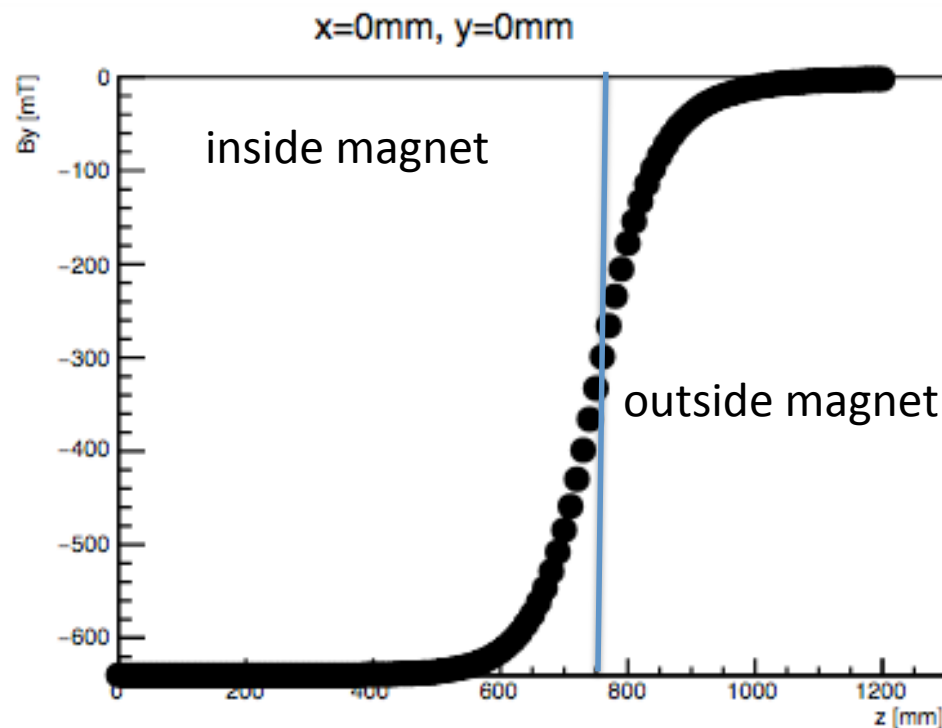
SCT module QA Status

- The system for SCT module QA was setup at CERN.
- DAQ system developed by Cambridge group is used for the module readout.
- The module is operated at room temperature (~15 degree) with water cooling system.
- The configuration of the module and data readout were succeeded.
- The test menu is under preparation.
- The module QA for ~80 modules will start from the beginning of 2019.



Stray magnetic field

- More detailed calculation of stray field, also going to larger distance
 - 3mT limit (for signage at CERN) always within 50cm of magnet centre (so enclosed in trench, does not impact access)



1mT field 50cm from magnet centre¹⁴

Funding Status

- Since the last LHCC discussion, the Simons Foundation has agreed to join the Heising-Simons Foundation in funding FASER for a total of 2 MCHF
 - We expect that 450 KCHF will be available in January 2019 for magnet construction
 - The remaining 1550 KCHF will be available starting in March 2019
- We foresee this funding will include support for 3 full-time graduate students.
 - This could be more than 3 people if some are partially supported by other funds or work partly on other experiments
- In addition, we have submitted proposals for additional funding from national funding agencies for graduate student and postdoc support. Additional proposals are planned, and we expect that LHCC approval will significantly improve the prospects for success

Collaboration: Structure and Status

- Spokespersons: J. Feng (UCI), J. Boyd (CERN)
- Senior Engineer: F. Cadoux (Geneva)
- Main responsibilities shown on a following slide
- Plan to form a collaboration board with one representative per institute
- CERN legal team drafting MoU for FASER
 - based on other small experiment MoU, although updated due to unique funding of FASER
- Current collaboration:
 - 27 people, 16 institutes, 8 countries
- We believe that we have a core collaboration that will be able to deliver the FASER experiment as detailed in the TP
 - We may try to recruit additional groups if additional specific expertise is needed, but are not looking to add a large number of additional groups
 - We do need some motivated and hardworking graduate students, and possible a couple of postdocs to help complete the work needed
 - In our funding request we foresee funding for three full FASER graduate students
 - This could be more than three people if working partly on FASER and partly on other experiments
 - Intend to apply for additional funding from national funding agencies for graduate student and postdoc funding on FASER

The current collaboration author list:

(TP author list also includes CERN personnel who have made important technical contributions to the TP)

Akitaki Ariga,¹ Tomoko Ariga,^{1,2} Jamie Boyd,³ Franck Cadoux,⁴ David W. Casper,⁵
Yannick Favre,⁴ Jonathan L. Feng,⁵ Didier Ferrere,⁴ Iftah Galon,⁶ Sergio Gonzalez-Sevilla,⁴
Shih-Chieh Hsu,⁷ Giuseppe Iacobucci,⁴ Enrique Kajomovitz,⁸ Felix Kling,⁵
Susanne Kuehn,³ Lorne Levinson,⁹ Hidetoshi Otono,² Brian Petersen,³ Osamu
Sato,¹⁰ Matthias Schott,¹¹ Anna Sfyrla,⁴ Jordan Smolinsky,⁵ Aaron M. Soffa,⁵
Yosuke Takubo,¹² Eric Torrence,¹³ Sebastian Trojanowski,^{14,15} and Gang Zhang¹⁶

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University of California, Irvine, CA 92697-4575, USA*

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The State University of New Jersey,
Piscataway, New Jersey 08854-8019, USA*

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PO Box 351560, Seattle, WA 98195-1560, USA*

⁸*Technion – Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa 32000, Israel*

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¹⁵*Consortium for Fundamental Physics,
School of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Sheffield,
Hounsfield Road, Sheffield, S3 7RH, UK*

¹⁶*Tsinghua University, Beijing, China*

Breakdown of responsibilities

System	Responsible	Groups involved
Tracker		
Tracker Mechanics (including cooling)	F. Cadoux (Geneva)	Geneva
Tracker Readout	Y. Favre (Geneva)	Geneva, CERN, KEK, Kyushu
Tracker Powering (including DCS/interlock)	H. Otono (Kyushu)	Geneva, CERN, KEK, Kyushu
Tracker Module QA	Y. Takubo (KEK)	Kyushu, KEK, Geneva, Mainz
Calo/Scintillator system	B. Petersen (CERN)	CERN, Mainz
Detector support structure	F. Cadoux (Geneva)	Geneva, Washington, Mainz, CERN
TDAQ		
Trigger	A. Sfyra (Geneva)	Geneva, CERN, Technion, Weizmann
DAQ	B. Petersen (CERN)	Geneva, CERN, Technion, Weizmann, Oregon, UCI
DCS	E. Kajomovitz (Techion)	Geneva, CERN, Technion, Weizmann
Detector Integration	S. Kuhn (CERN)	All
Offline		
Simulation	D. Casper (UCI)	UCI, Washington, Oregon
Reconstruction	S-C. Hsu (Washington)	Washington, UCI, Oregon
Calibration	E. Torrence (Oregon)	Oregon, UCI, Washington
Physics analysis	F. Kling (UCI)	All
Background measurements	A. Ariga (Bern)	Bern, Nagoya
Magnet	CERN	
Civil engineering work	CERN	
Installation of services	CERN	

Magnet construction



ORGANISATION EUROPEENNE POUR LA RECHERCHE NUCLEAIRE
EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH

Laboratoire Européen pour la Physique des Particules
European Laboratory for Particle Physics

GENEVE, SUISSE
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

Geneva, October 24, 2018

From : D.Tommasini, TE
To : J.Boyd, EP
cc : L.Bottura, TE

Design and manufacture of 3 magnets for the Faser Project

Dear Jamie,

I confirm that we are available to design and manufacture the three magnets needed for the Faser project, one magnet 1.5 m long, the other two magnets each 1.0 meter long. All three magnets will be based on permanent magnet technology.

The material cost, including machining of parts, is evaluated to be 350 kCHF for the three units.

To this cost, we need to add 100 kCHF for personnel.

This makes a total cost estimate of 450 kCHF for the three units.

From the approval of the project we need eleven months to complete the assembly of the first magnet. The next two units can be assembled with a rate of one unit per month, then followed by magnetic measurements within two months.

The completion of the three magnets, including magnetic measurements, can be thus performed within 15 months from the validation of the project.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Davide Tommasini".

Davide Tommasini

Head of Normal Conducting Magnets Section

Confirmation from CERN
magnet group that they can
construct the FASER magnets in
a time line and cost that meets
our needs.

Formal approval to use SCT and LHCb ECAL spares

From: **Trevor Vickey** <Trevor.Vickey@cern.ch>
Date: 2018年10月16日(火) 18:09
Subject: RE: Vote: Proposal to use spare SCT modules in the FASER experiment
To: atlas-sct-reps (SCT Semiconductor tracking detector Representatives only) <atlas-sct-reps@cern.ch>
Cc: Dave Robinson <dave.robinson@cern.ch>, Hidetoshi Otono <hidetoshi.otono@cern.ch>

Dear Colleagues,

Many thanks for submitting your recent vote on a proposal to use spare SCT modules in the FASER experiment.

I am very pleased to let you know that this proposal passes with 25 institutes voting YES, 0 institutes voting NO and 17 institutes abstaining (total of 42 SCT institutes).

Congratulations to Hide and his colleagues on the FASER experiment.

Best regards,

Trevor (SCT IB Chair)

Giovanni Passaleva

To: Jamie Boyd

Re: Possibility to use spare LHCb ECAL modules for FASER experiment

18 Oct 2018 16:56

FASER 

GP 

Dear Jamie,
yes, apologies for the delayed answer. I was about to answer you indeed.

We discussed this issue within the management.

The short answer to your question is: yes no problem!

The longer one is that to get around some possible ownership issues, we will probably "lend" you the modules (forever or for how long you need them...)

I asked Andreas to prepare some lightweight agreement, but he is out until the end of the month, so this will come later.

However, as far as your TP is concerned, you can surely go ahead!

Also, it would be nice maybe early next year if you can come to LHCb weekly plenary meeting to present FASER!

Best wishes
Giovanni

Physics Benchmark Paper

In the next days we will submit a paper to arxiv detailing the physics potential of FASER and FASER-2 in a number of relevant benchmark models. This serves as input to the Physics Beyond Colliders effort.

Abstract

FASER, the ForwArD Search ExpeRiment, is a proposed experiment dedicated to searching for light, extremely weakly-interacting particles at the LHC. Such particles may be produced in the LHC's high-energy collisions and travel long distances through concrete and rock without interacting. They may then decay to visible particles in FASER, which is placed 480 m downstream of the ATLAS interaction point. In this work we briefly describe the FASER detector layout and the status of potential backgrounds. We then present the sensitivity reach for FASER for a large number of long-lived particle models, updating previous results to a uniform set of detector assumptions, and analyzing new models. In particular, we consider all of the renormalizable portal interactions, leading to dark photons, dark Higgs bosons, and heavy neutral leptons (HNLs); light $B - L$ and $L_\mu - L_\tau$ gauge bosons; and axion-like particles (ALPs) that are coupled dominantly to photons, fermions, and gluons through non-renormalizable operators. We find that FASER and its follow-up, FASER 2, have a full physics program, with discovery sensitivity in all of these models and potentially far-reaching implications for particle physics and cosmology.

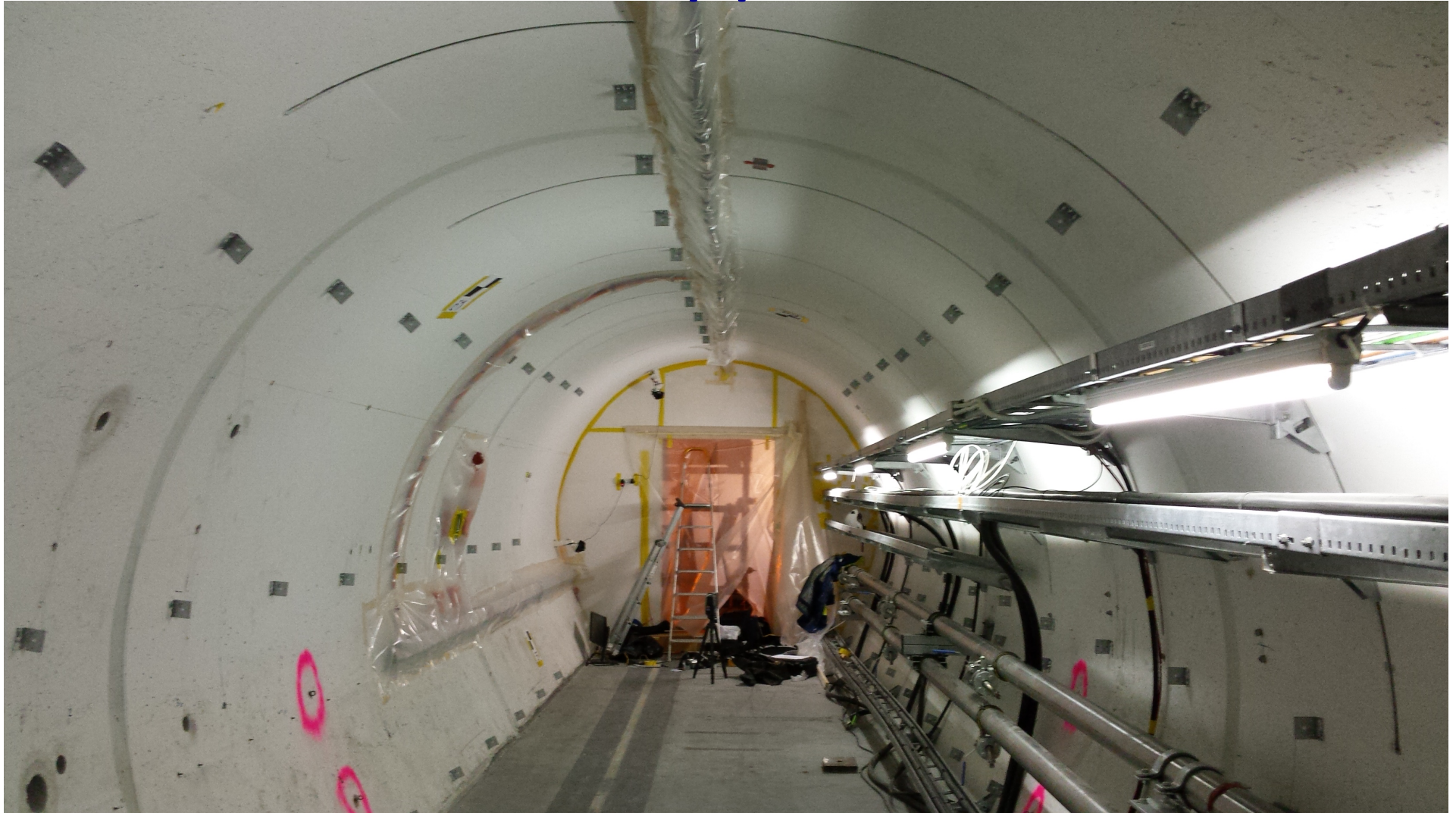
We decided to also submit the LOI to arxiv, in part to allow theorists to study FASER sensitivity for new models.

We would like to acknowledge the **huge** work from many CERN teams and others, in helping us to get to the current stage. For the biggest contributions the CERN technical personnel are included in the author list of the TP. Other contributions are acknowledged below:

We are grateful to the ATLAS SCT project and the LHCb Calorimeter project for letting us use spare modules as part of the FASER experiment. In addition, FASER gratefully acknowledges invaluable assistance from many people, including the CERN Physics Beyond Colliders study group; the LHC Tunnel Region Experiment (TREX) working group; Rhodri Jones, James Storey, Swann Levasseur, Christos Zamantzas, Tom Levens, Enrico Bravin (beam instrumentation); Dominique Missiaen, Pierre Valentin, Tobias Dobers (survey); Caterina Bertone, Serge Pelletier, Frederic Delsaux (transport); Andrea Tsinganis (FLUKA simulation and background characterization); Attilio Milanese, Davide Tomasini, Luca Bottura (magnets); Burkhard Schmitt, Christian Joram, Raphael Dumps, Sune Jacobsen (scintillators); Dave Robinson, Steve McMahon (ATLAS SCT); Yuri Guz (LHCb calorimeters); Stephane Fartoukh, Jorg Wenninger (LHC optics), Michaela Schaubmann (LHC vibrations); Marzia Bernardini, Anne-Laure Perrot, Katy Foraz, Thomas Otto, Markus Brugger (LHC access and schedule); Simon Marsh, Marco Andreini, Olga Beltramello (safety); Stephen Wotton, Floris Keizer (SCT QA system and SCT readout); Yannic Body, Olivier Crespo-Lopez (cooling/ventilation); Yann Maurer (power); Marc Collignon, Mohssen Souayah (networking); Gianluca Canale, Jeremy Blanc, Maria Papamichali (readout signals); Bernd Panzer-Steindel (computing infrastructure); and Fido Dittus, Andreas Hoecker, Andy Lankford, Ludovico Pontecorvo, Michel Raymond, Christoph Rembser, Stefan Schlenker (useful discussions).

Backup

Dust suppression



Picture of SAS used for CE work in AWAKE

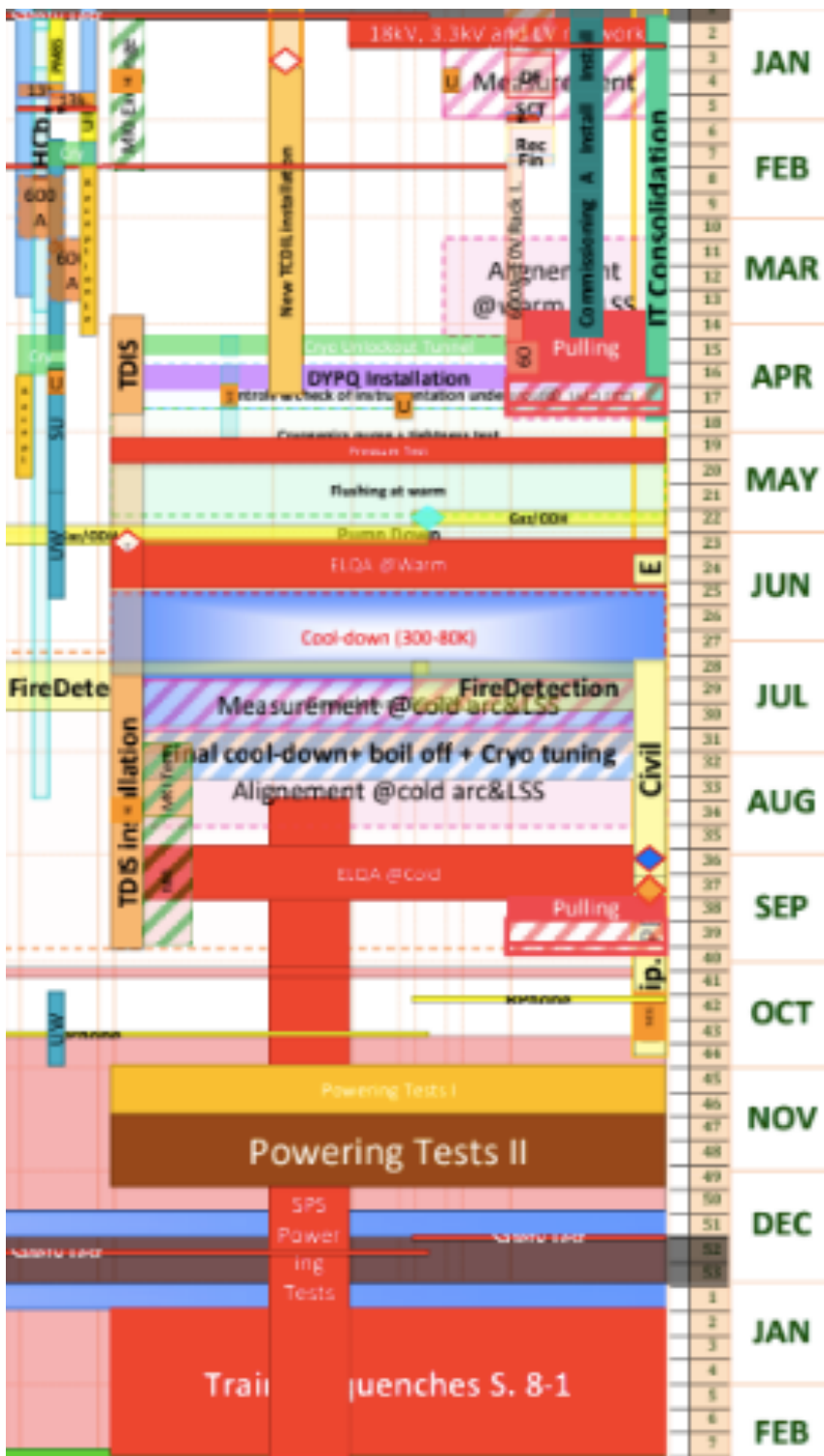
Dust suppression



Dust suppression

Example of tools to be used for CE work – designed for maximum dust suppression...





CONSTRAINTS:

- No CE works in 2019 (diode cleaning campaign)
- Sector 81 cool down end-May (w25) – after this no CE works, no transport of heavy loads over QRL
- CE work only outside working hours when survey work ongoing in s81
- Water cooled cabling using TI12 in Jan 2020
- Various weeks with no access due to electrical/pressure tests etc...

BASELINE SCHEDULE:

- CE work w5-w10, and outside working hours w11-w14 (first week preparation of TI12 area)
- Installation of heavy components w20/21/22 (flushing stopped during day of heavy lifting)
- Integration and commissioning in situ during some weeks after cool down

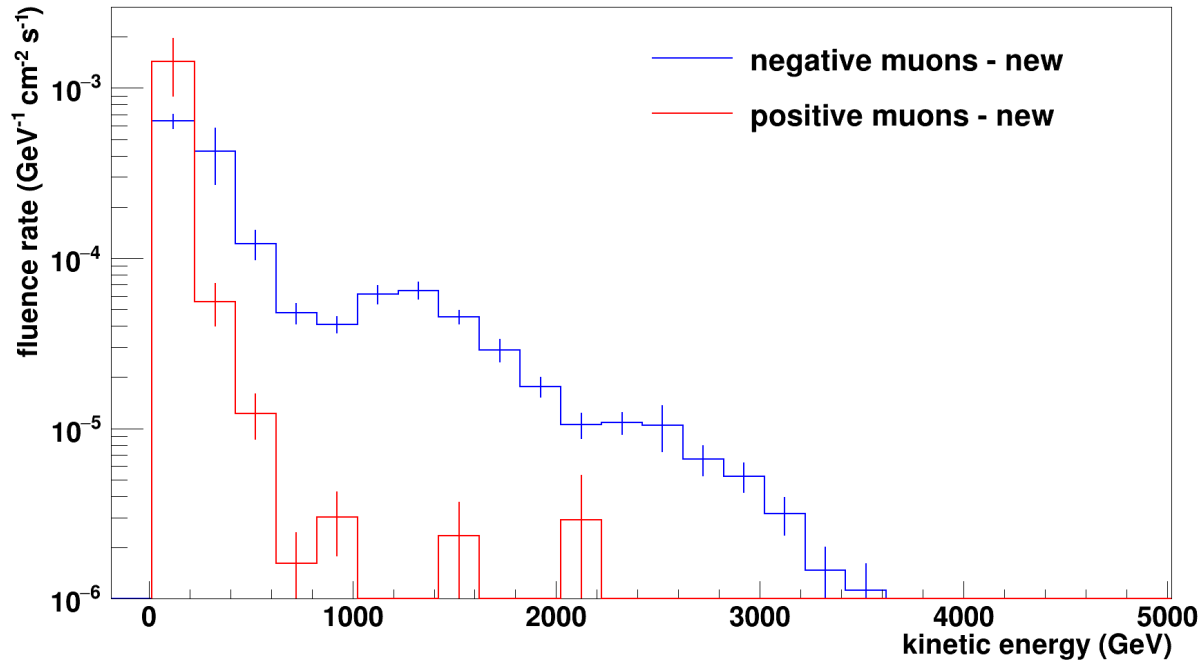
POSSIBLE ISSUES:

- AFP dust issue in Feb/March 2020
- little contingency for CE works
- little contingency for magnet delivered late

CONTINGENCY:

- possibly transport heavy items over machine when cold IF adequate protection available and redundant procedures
- last resort finish installation in YETS 21/22

Fluence rate ($\text{GeV}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$) for muons: 10 GeV threshold

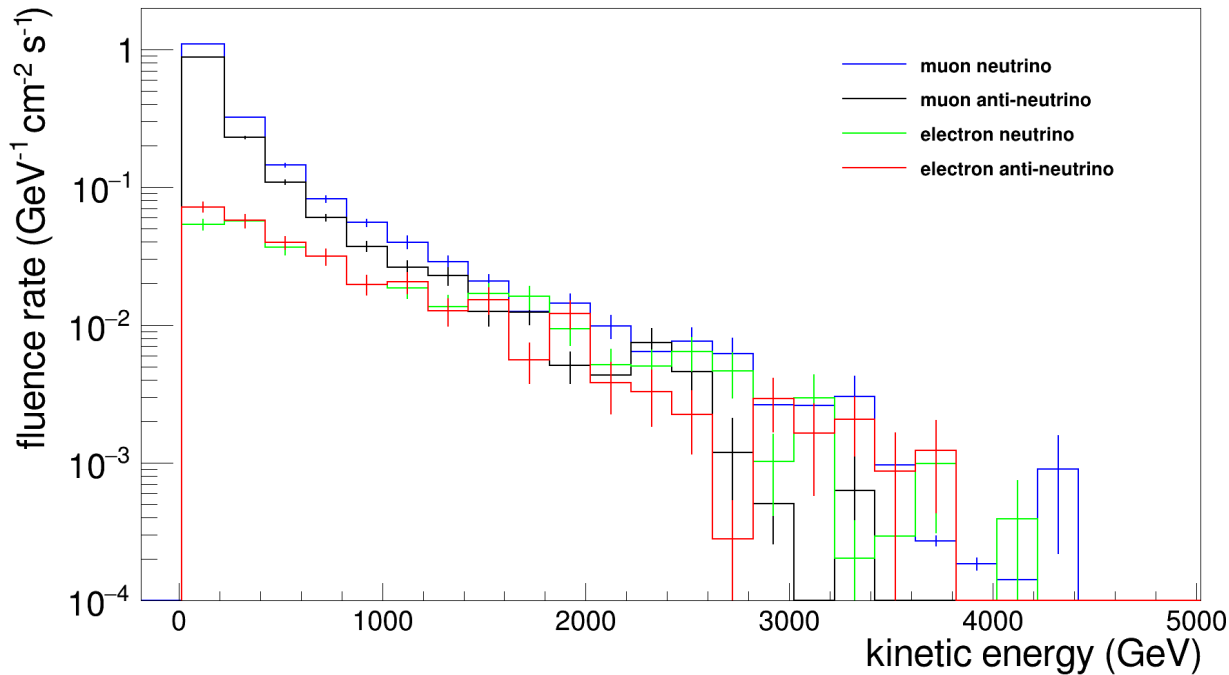


Updated FLUKA simulations

Updated plots with much improved statistical accuracy.

These studies show:
neutrinos come mostly from p-p collision products direct decay, while two thirds of the muons are produced through further interactions.

Fluence rate spectra at FASER (above 10 GeV) for the LHC



Costs

Detector component	Cost [kCHF]	Detailed Table
Magnet	420	Table V
Tracker Mechanics	66	Table VI
Tracker Services	105	Table VII
Scintillator Trigger & Veto	52	Table VIII
Calorimeter	13	Table IX
Support structure	60	Table X
Trigger & Data Acquisition	52	Table XIV
Total	768	-
Spares	55	-

Included 20% contingency for funding request

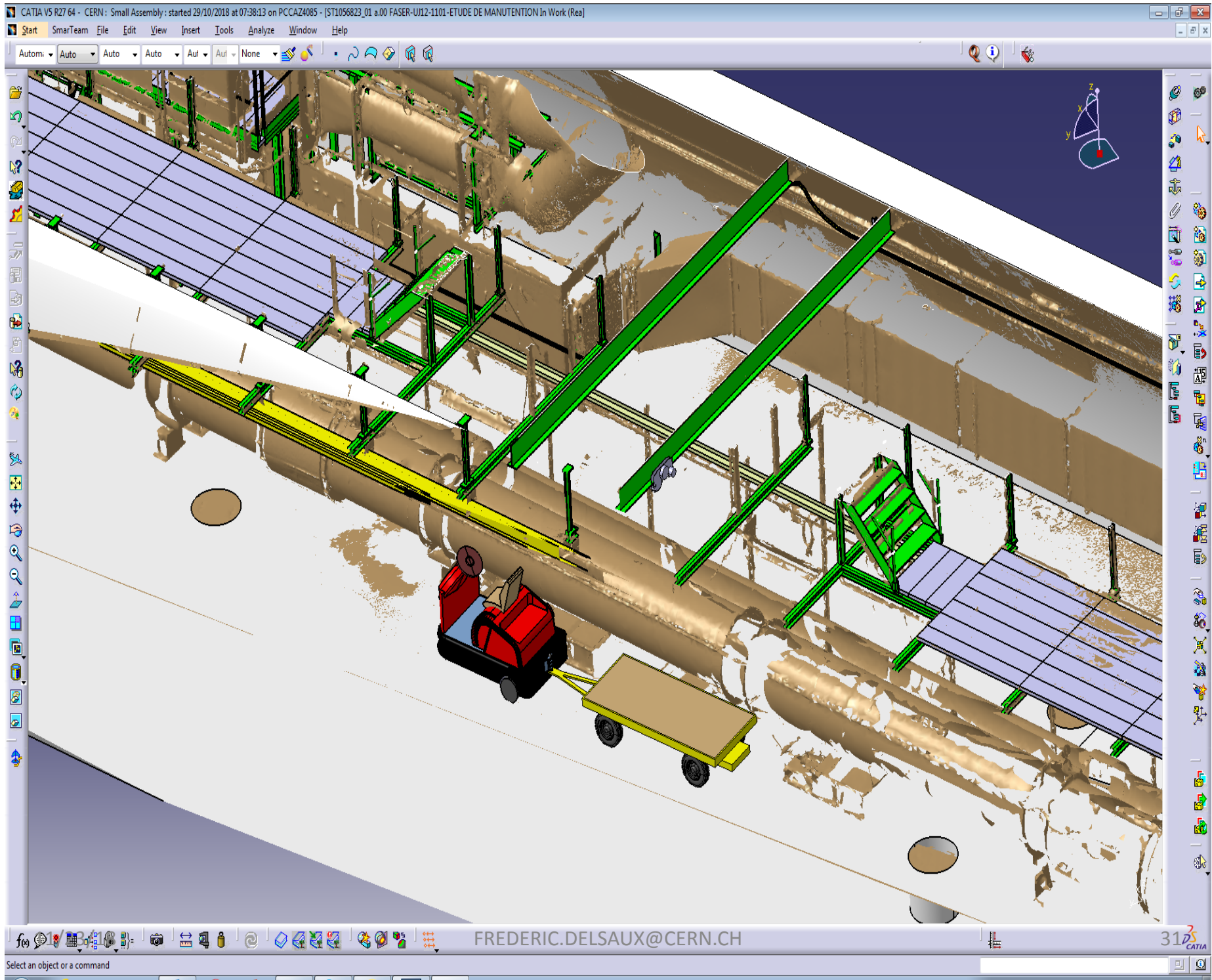
TABLE XVI. Overall budget for FASER experiment hardware. The TDAQ system includes the readout for all detectors (including the Tracker).

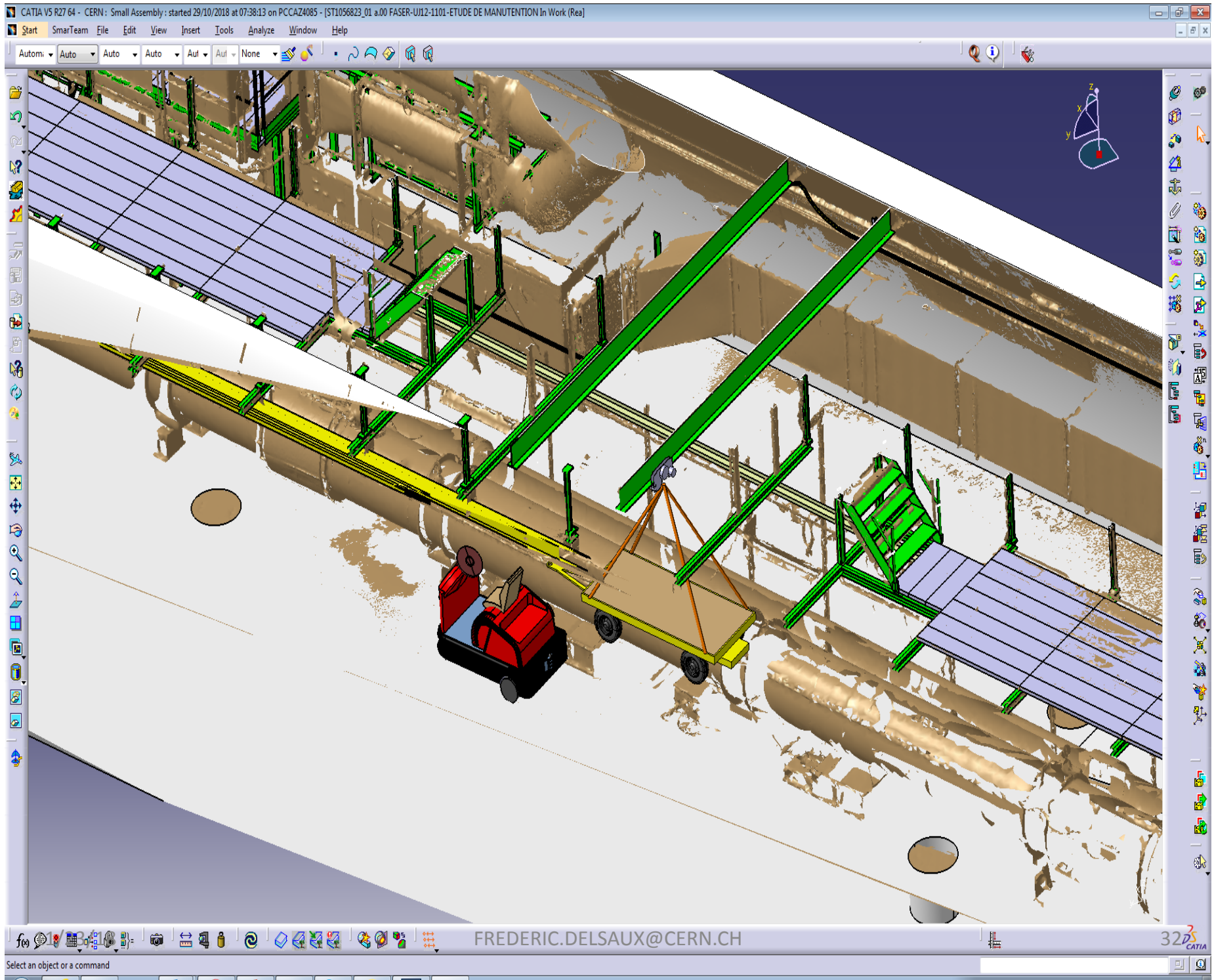
Work	Cost [kCHF]
Civil Engineering	83
Transport	55
Optical Fiber & Network Connection	TBD
Power Connection	10
Compressed Air Connection	6
Preparation of TI12	TBD
Total	> 160

CE cost will increase due to changes discussed. In addition transport costs will increase for protection of QRL (under design)

TABLE XVII. Budget for infrastructure work whose cost is assumed to be borne by CERN. Preparation of TI12 includes removal of ventilation tubes and cable trays, installation of lighting and installation of temporary ventilation and water. The cost for most of these are in the process of being determined.

Following slides on model of FASER
transport/installation

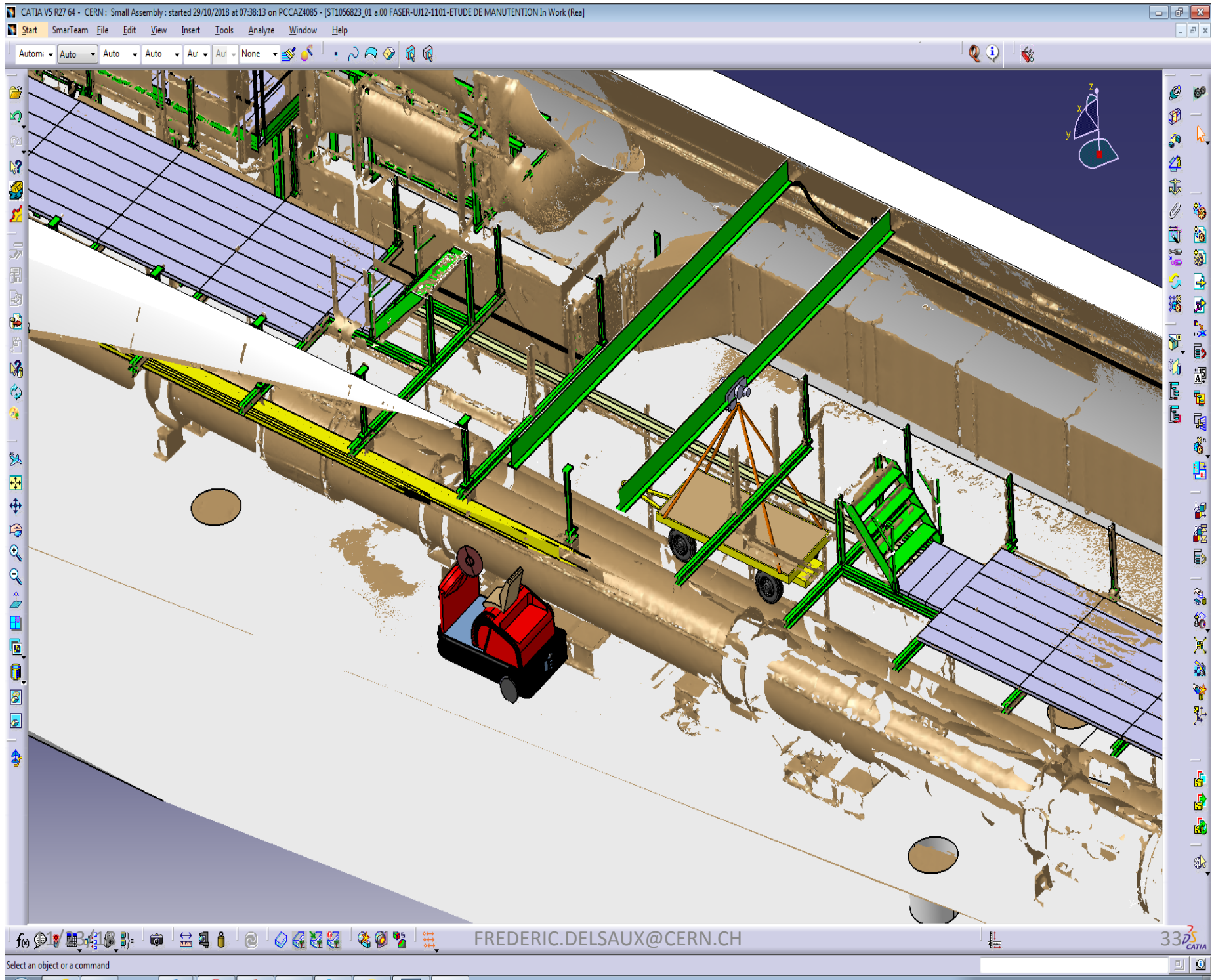


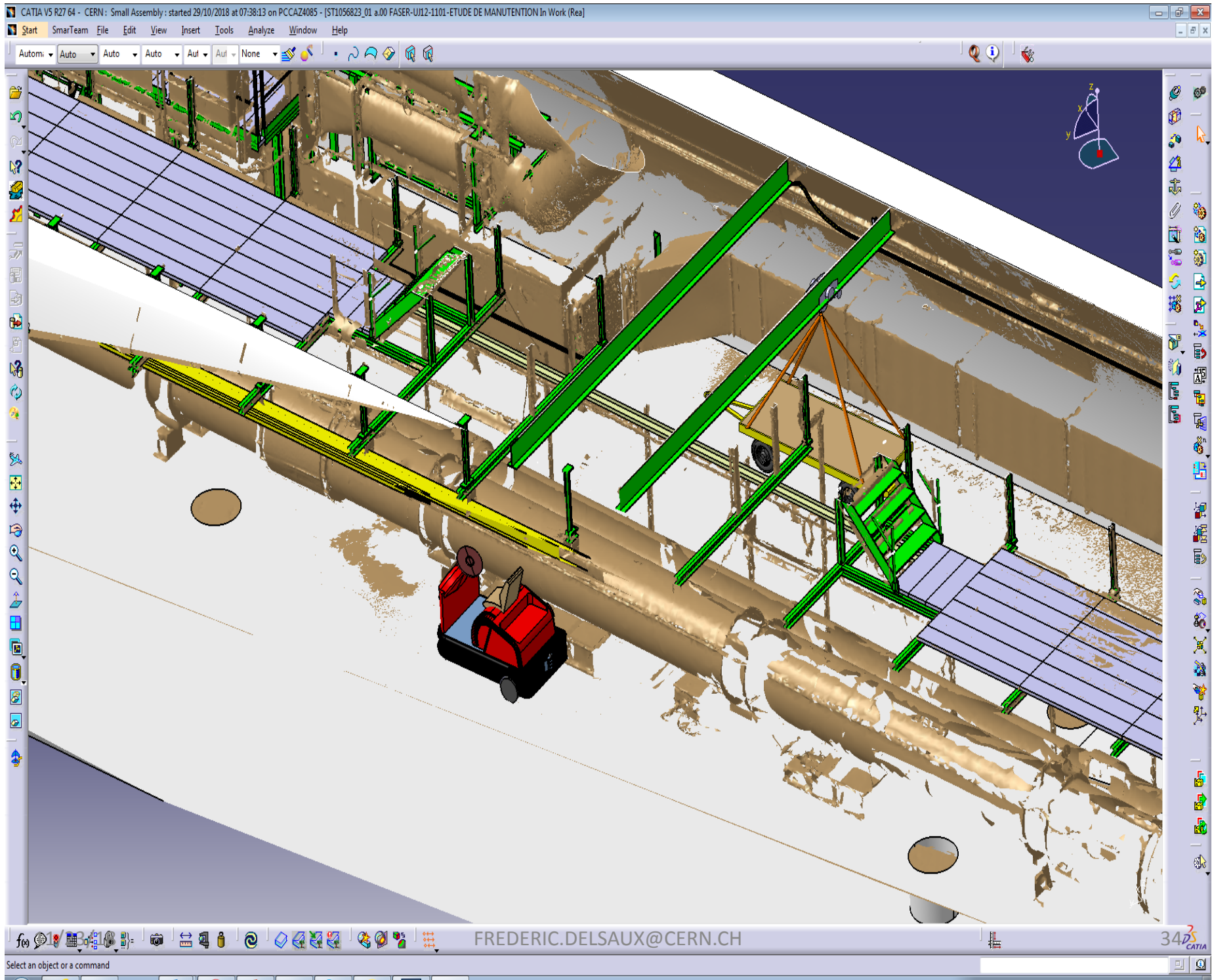


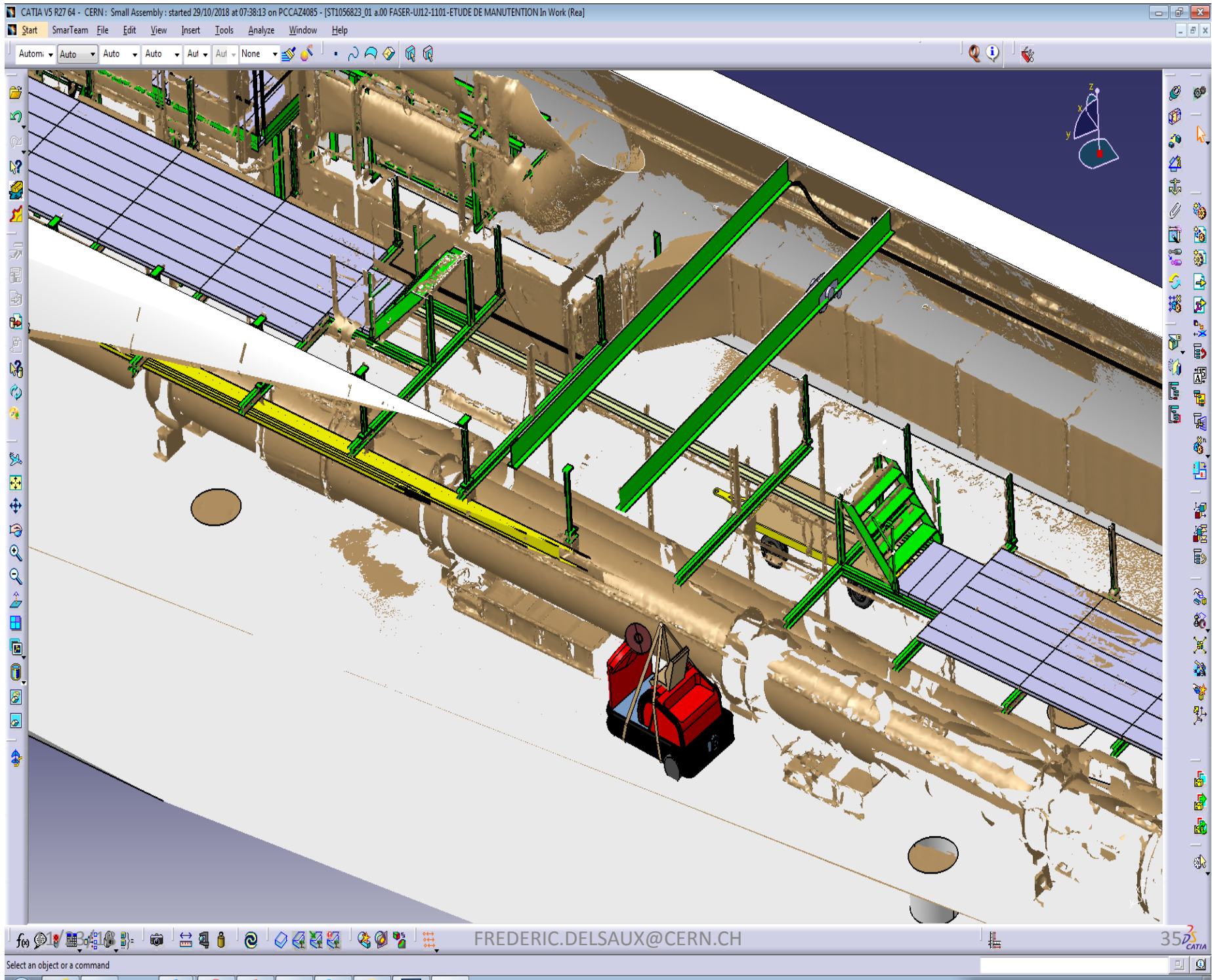
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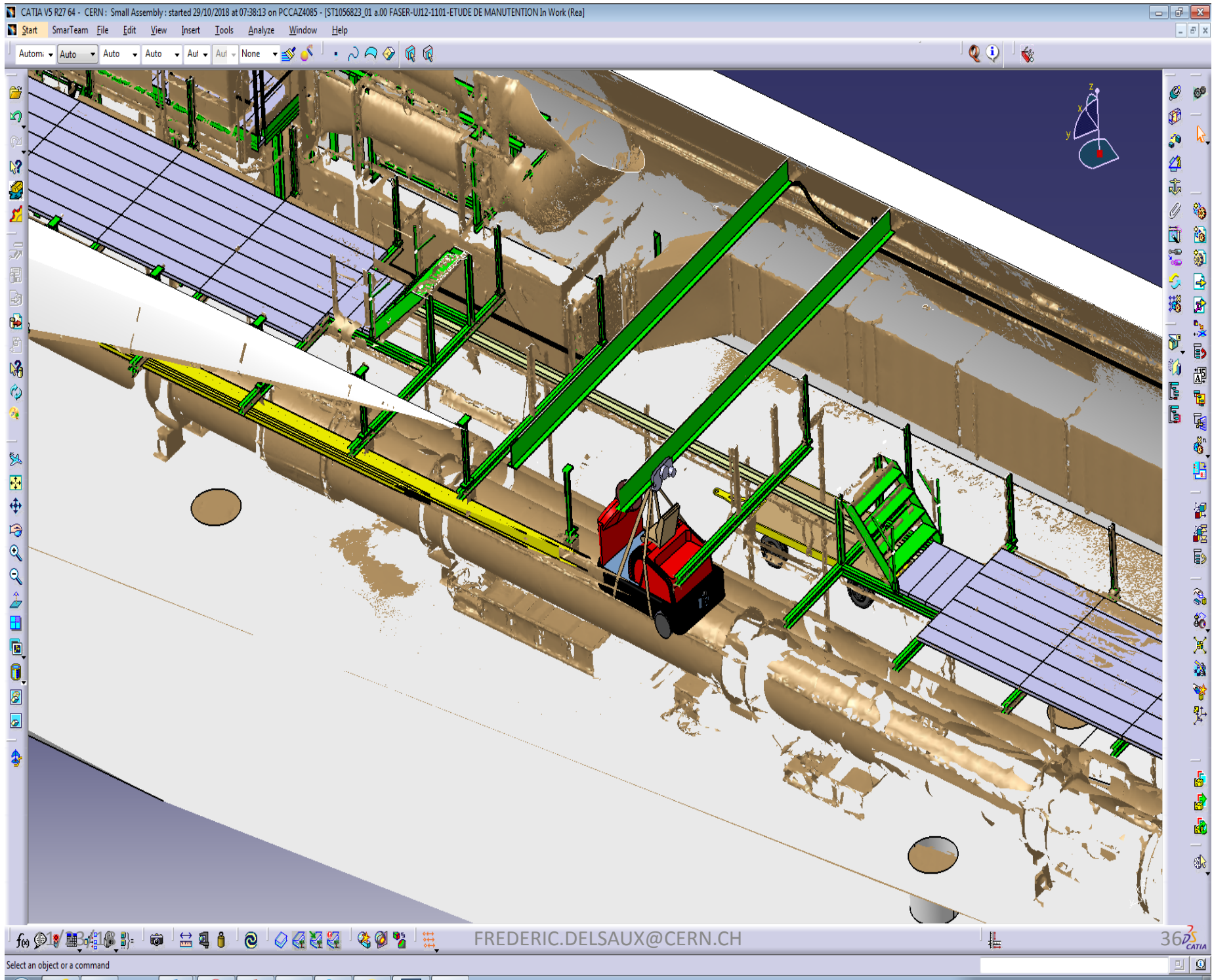
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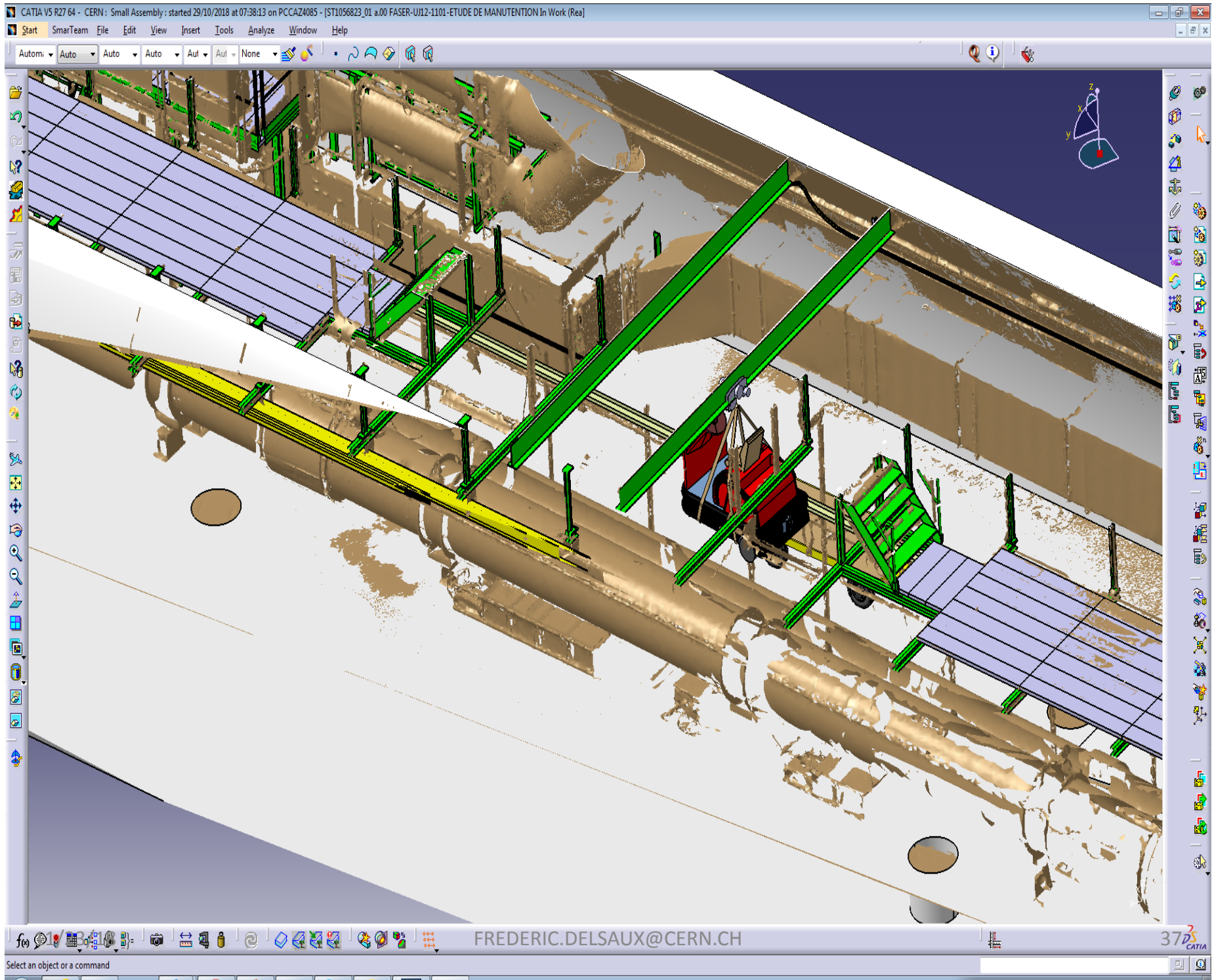
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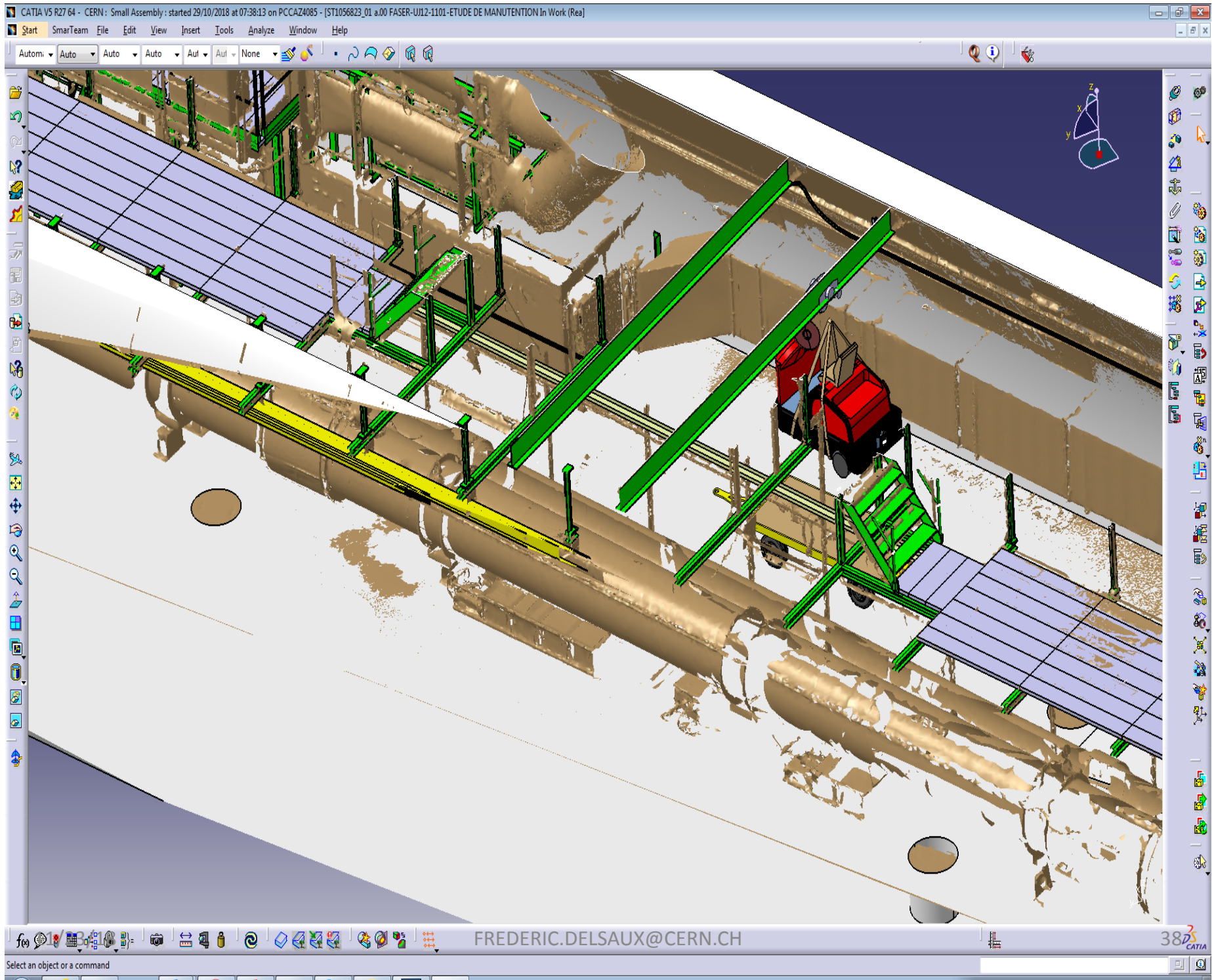










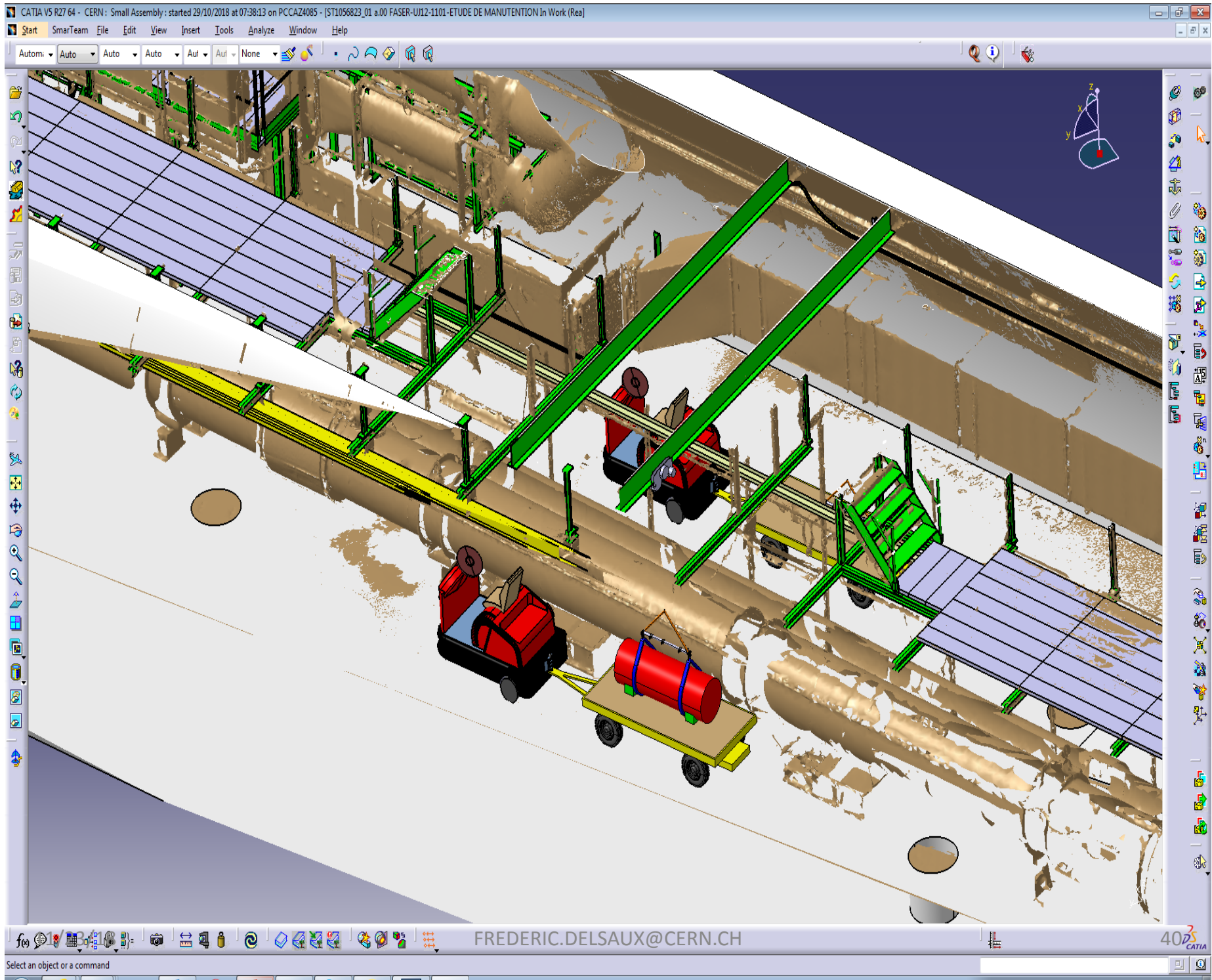


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38 CATIA

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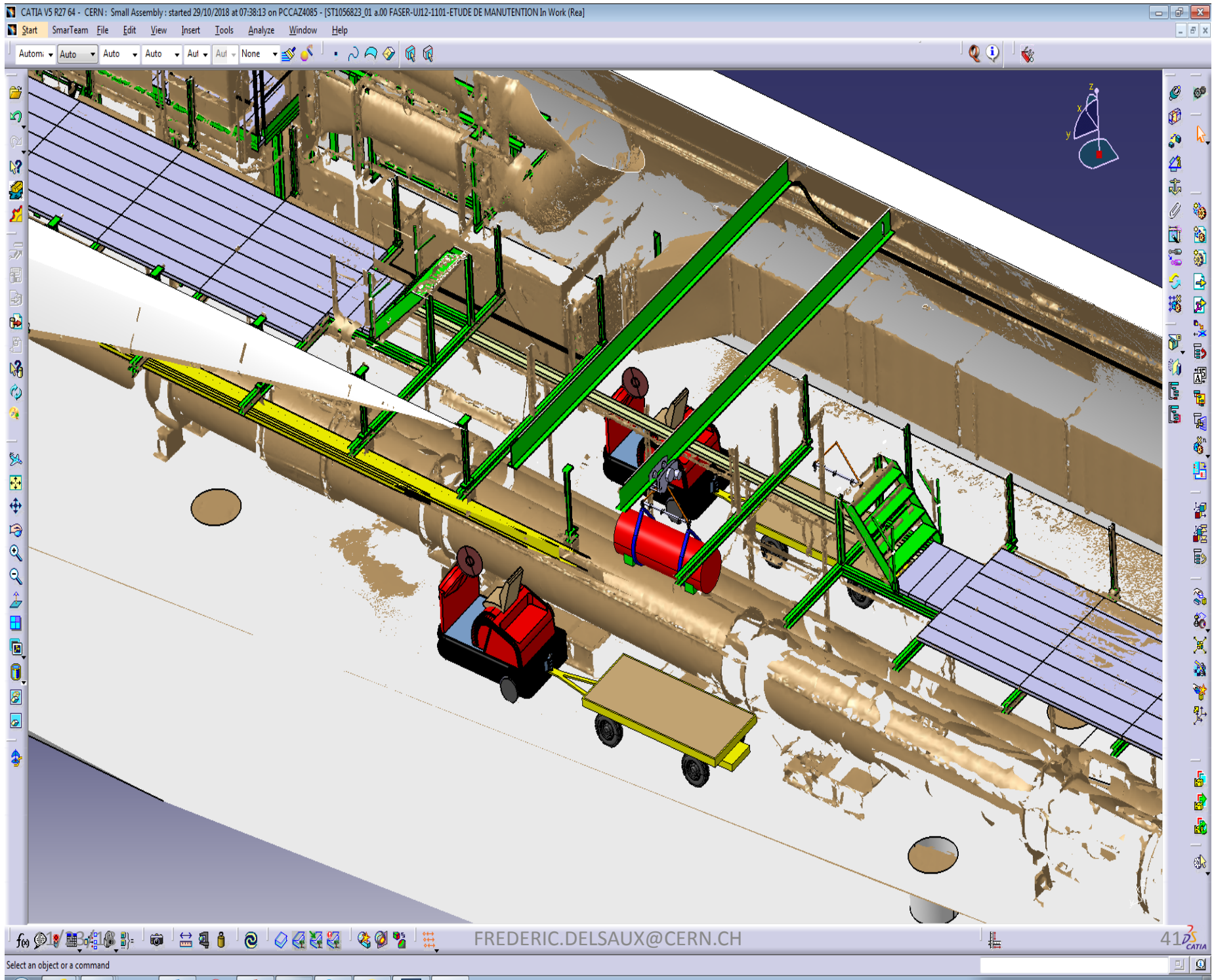




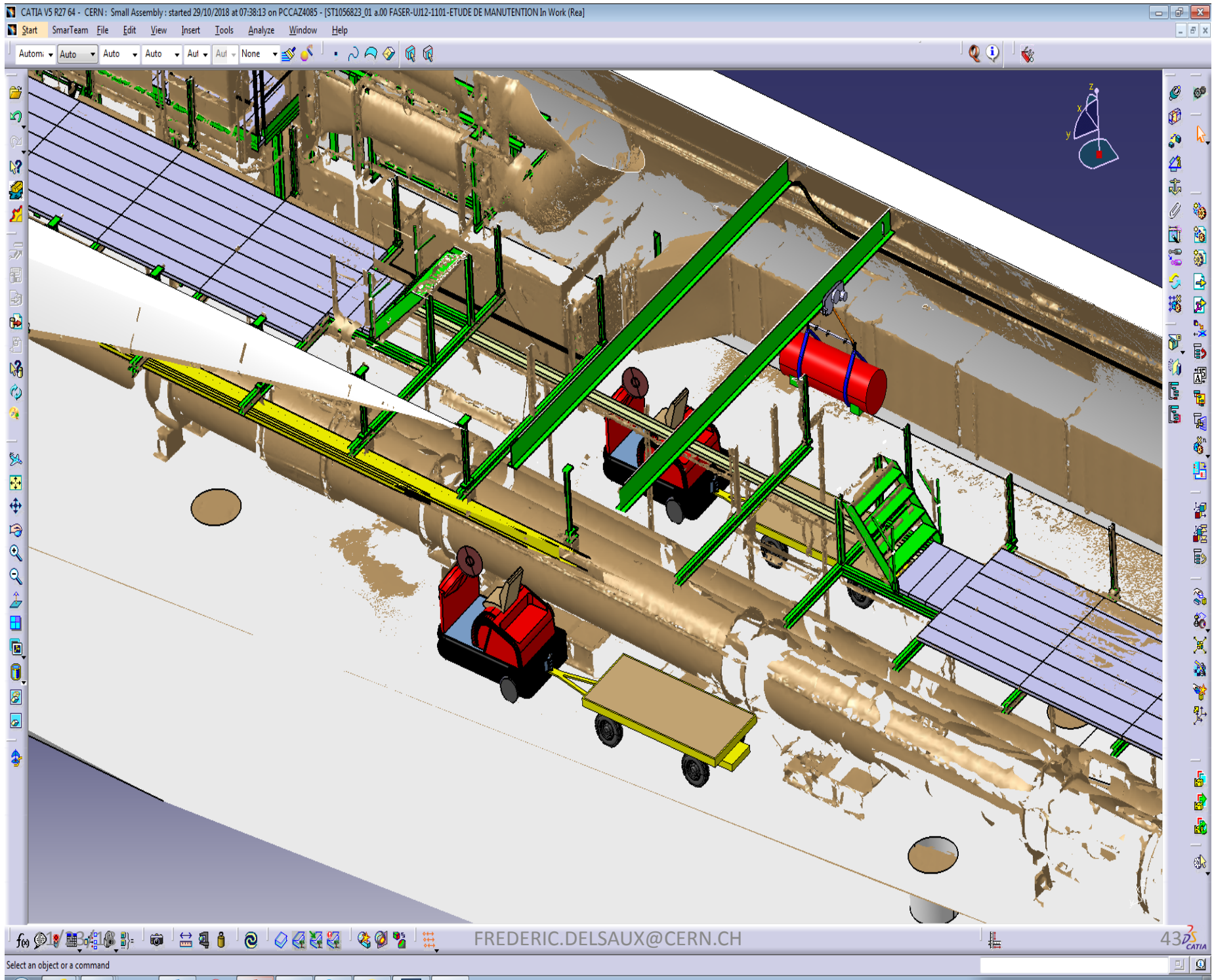
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CATIA

Select an object or a command



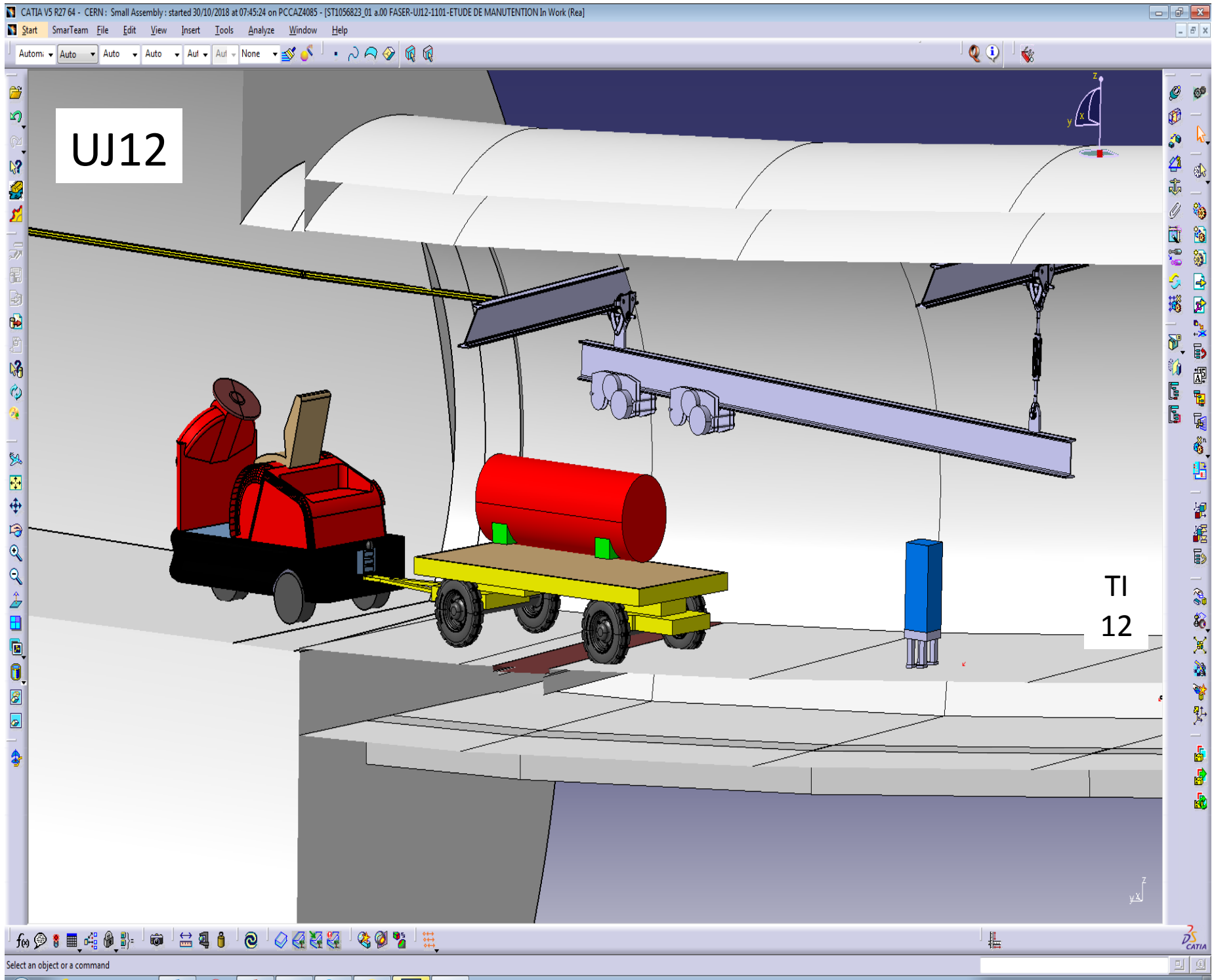


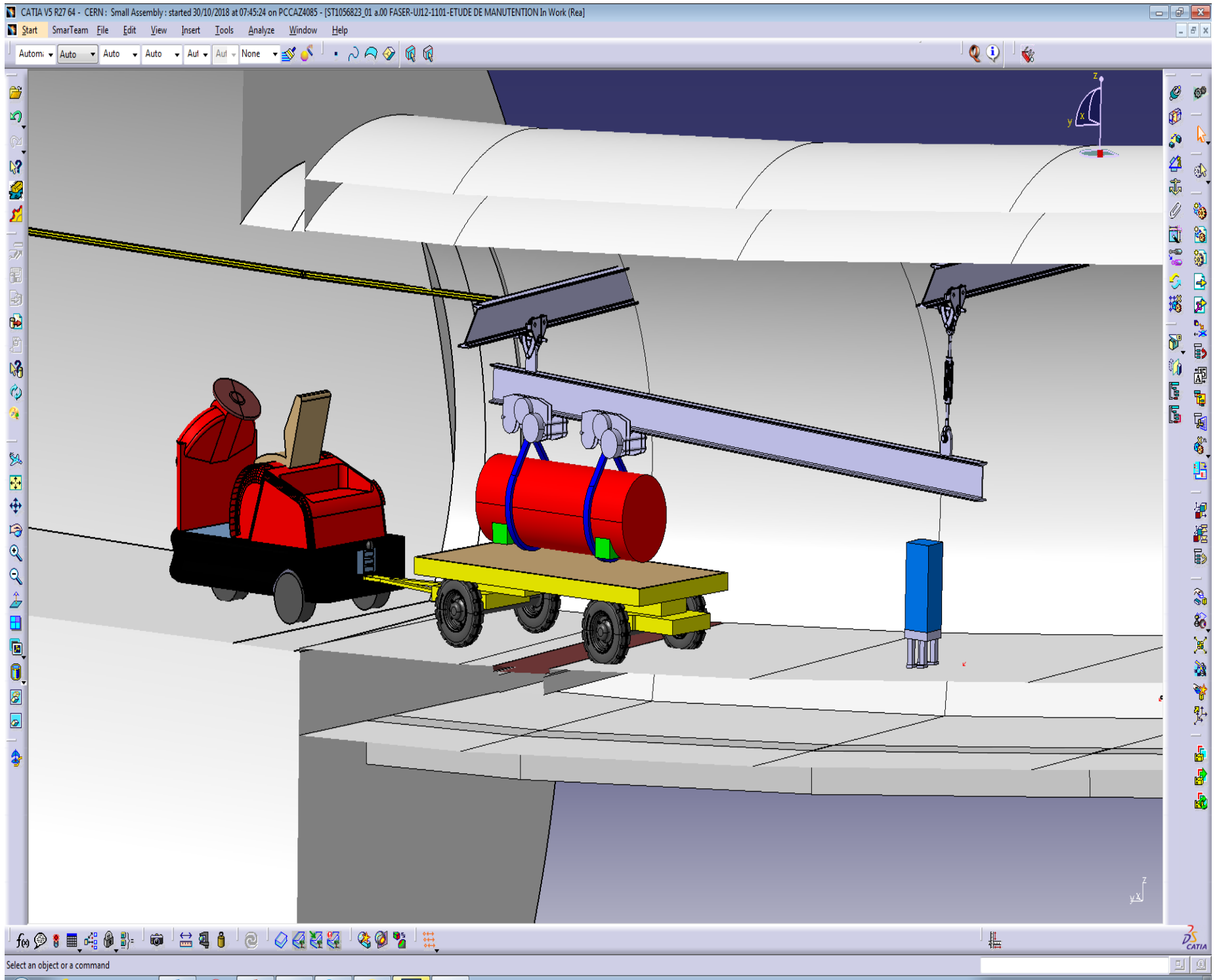


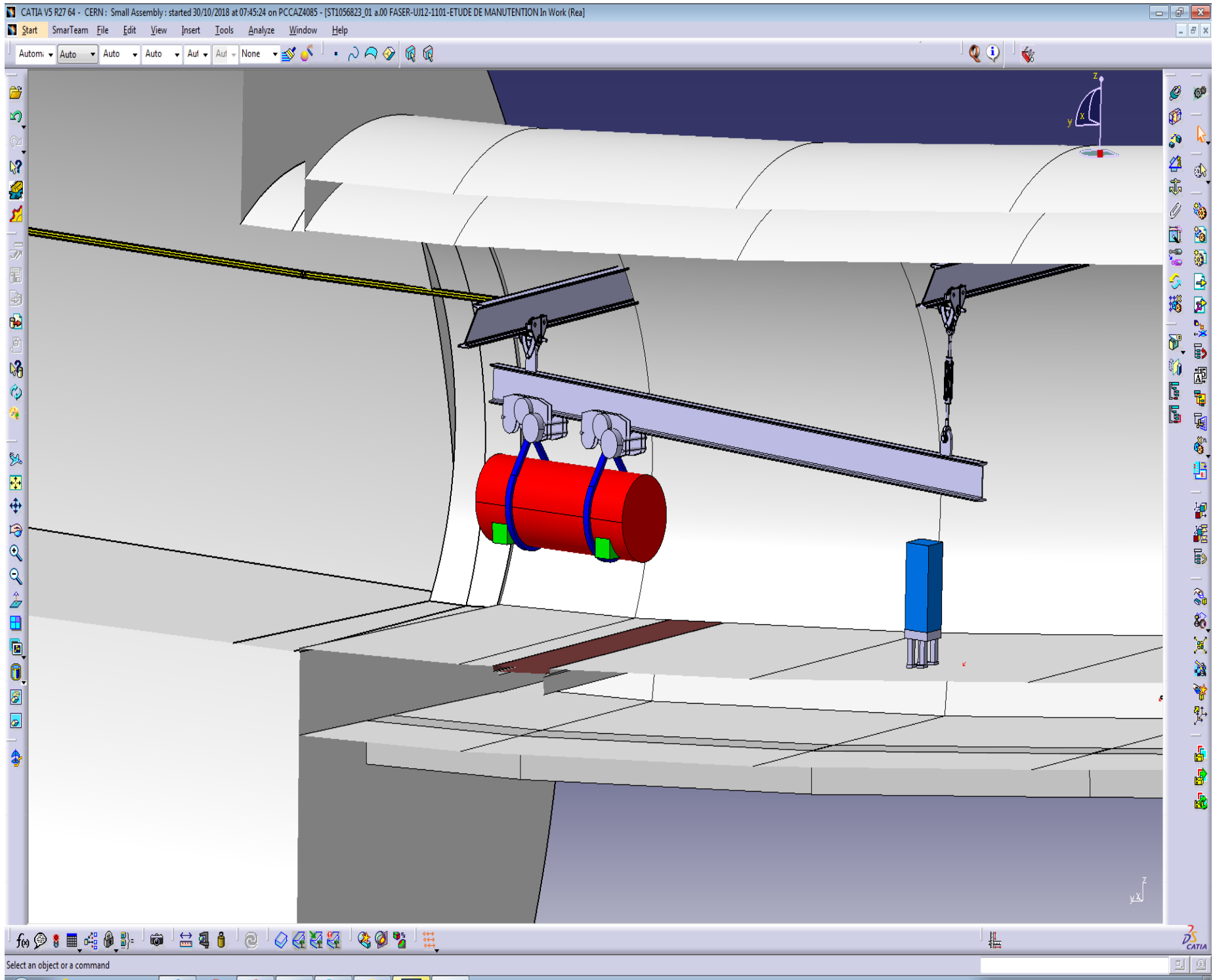


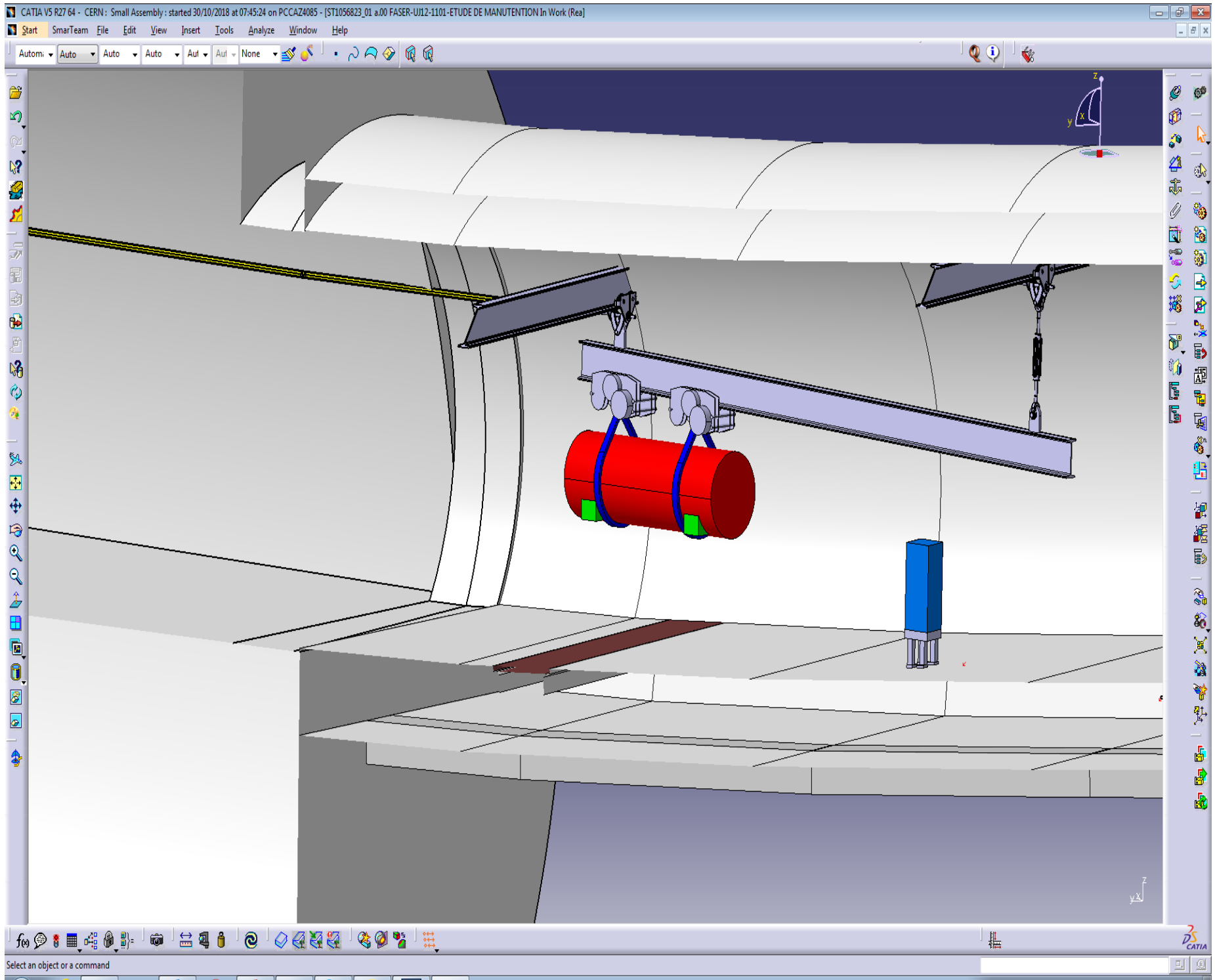
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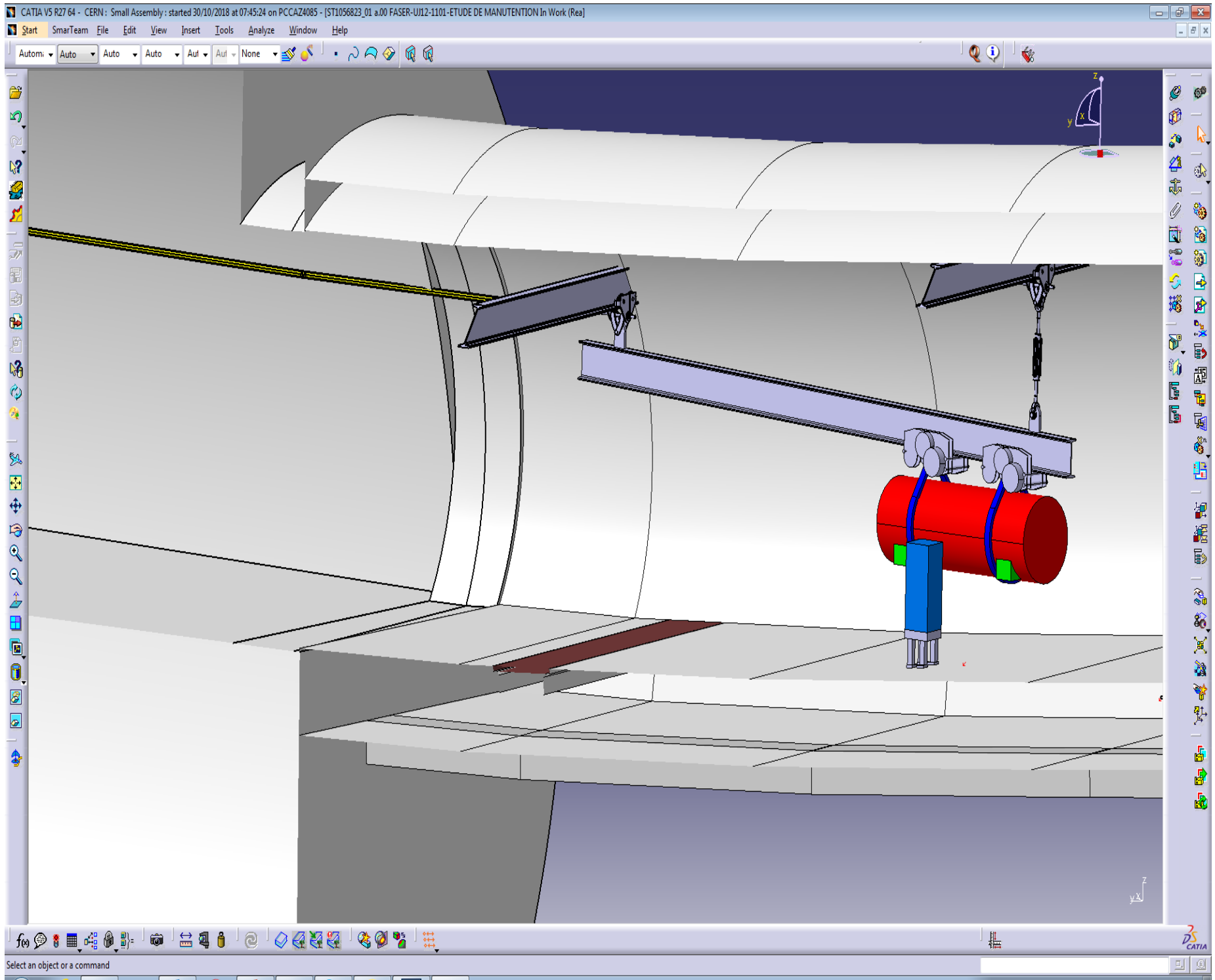
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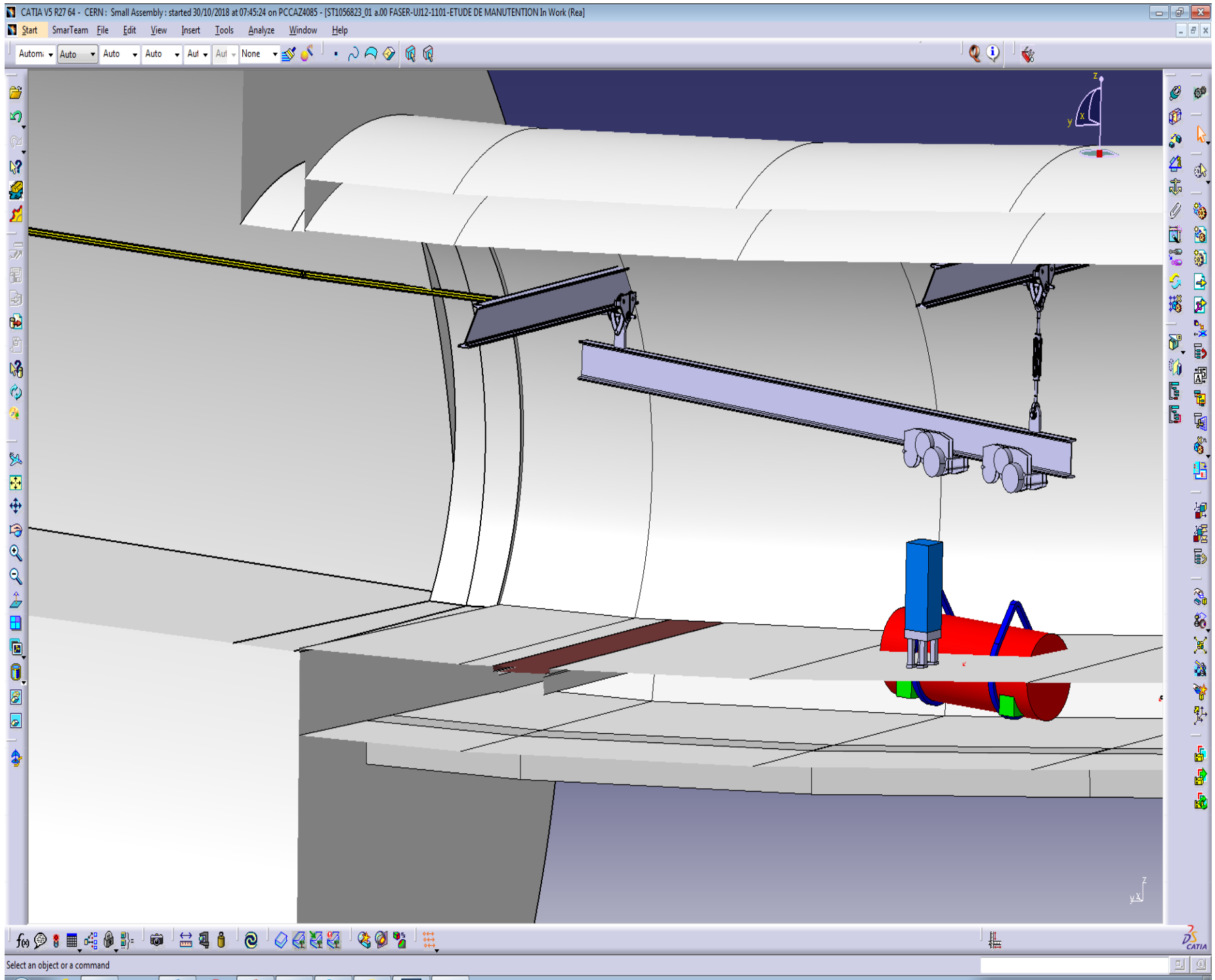






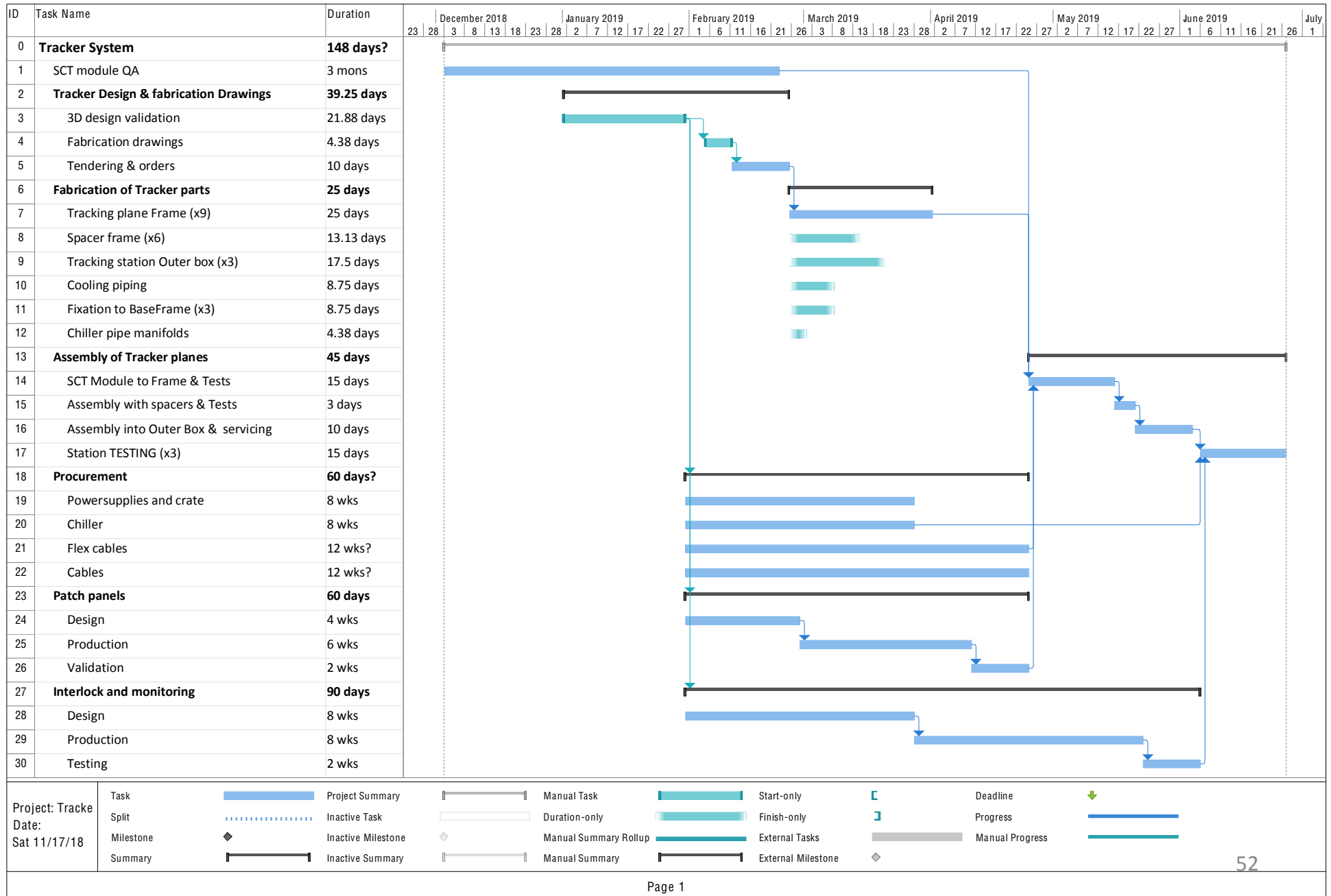




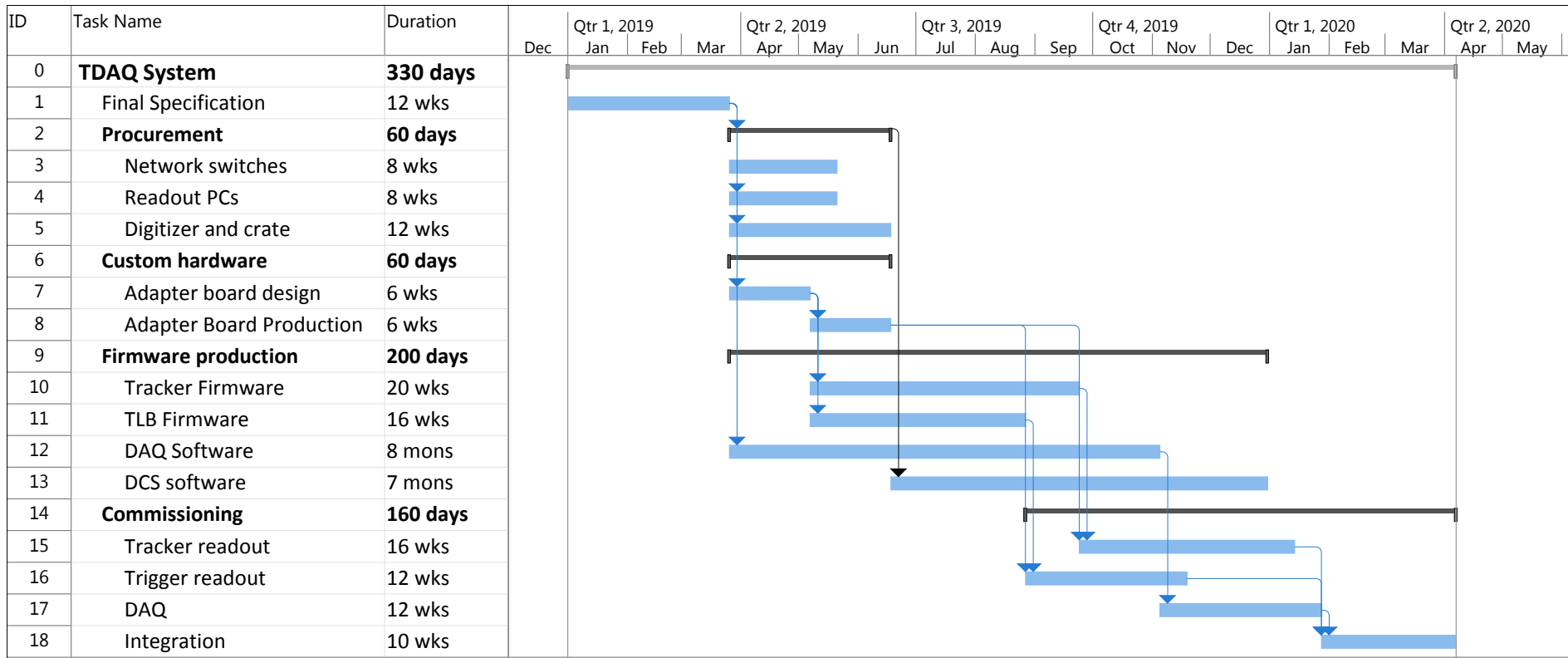


Updated schedules

Tracker



TDAQ



Project: TDAQ Date: Mon 11/5/18	Task		Inactive Task		Manual Summary Rollup		External Milestone	
	Split		Inactive Milestone		Manual Summary		Deadline	
	Milestone		Inactive Summary		Start-only		Progress	
	Summary		Manual Task		Finish-only		Manual Progress	
	Project Summary		Duration-only		External Tasks			

Magnet

