

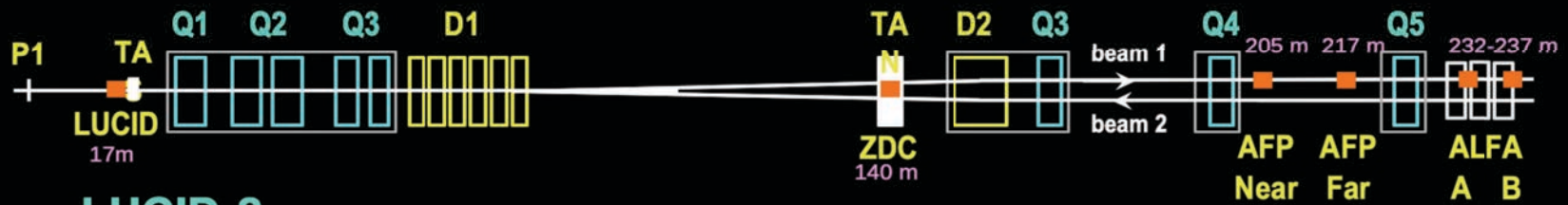
An aerial night view of a city, likely Mexico City, showing a dense urban landscape with numerous buildings illuminated by warm lights. A prominent, large, ornate cathedral with a tall spire is visible in the center-left. The text 'ATLAS Forward Detectors' is overlaid in large, bold, yellow letters with a black outline.

ATLAS Forward Detectors

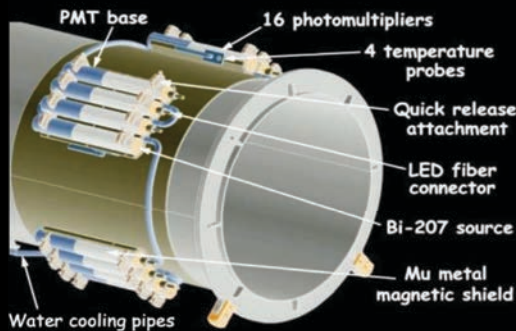
Workshop on Forward Physics and QCD at the LHC,
the Future Electron-Ion Collider and Cosmic Ray Physics

James L. Pinfold
University of Alberta

The ATLAS Forward Detector System

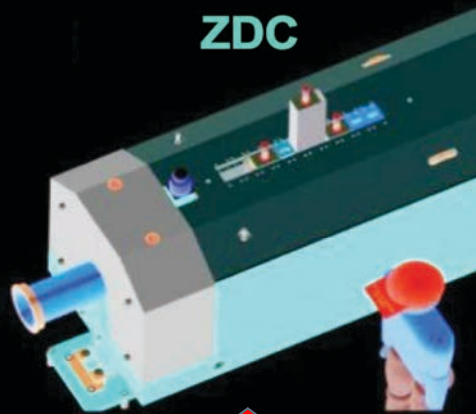


LUCID-2



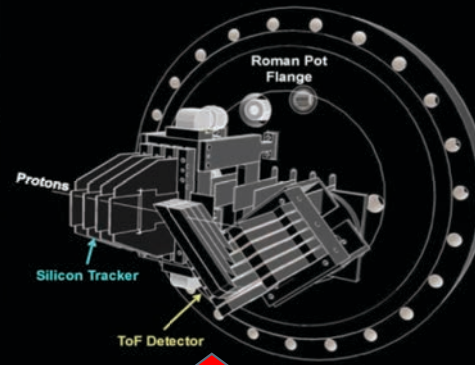
- Offline lumi monitor
- Online lumi monitor
- Bunch-by-bunch luminosity

ZDC



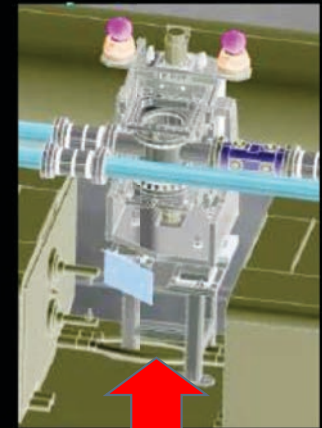
- Very forward neutral detection
- HI Centrality
- Ultra Per. trigger
- Lumi monitor
- Etc.

AFP



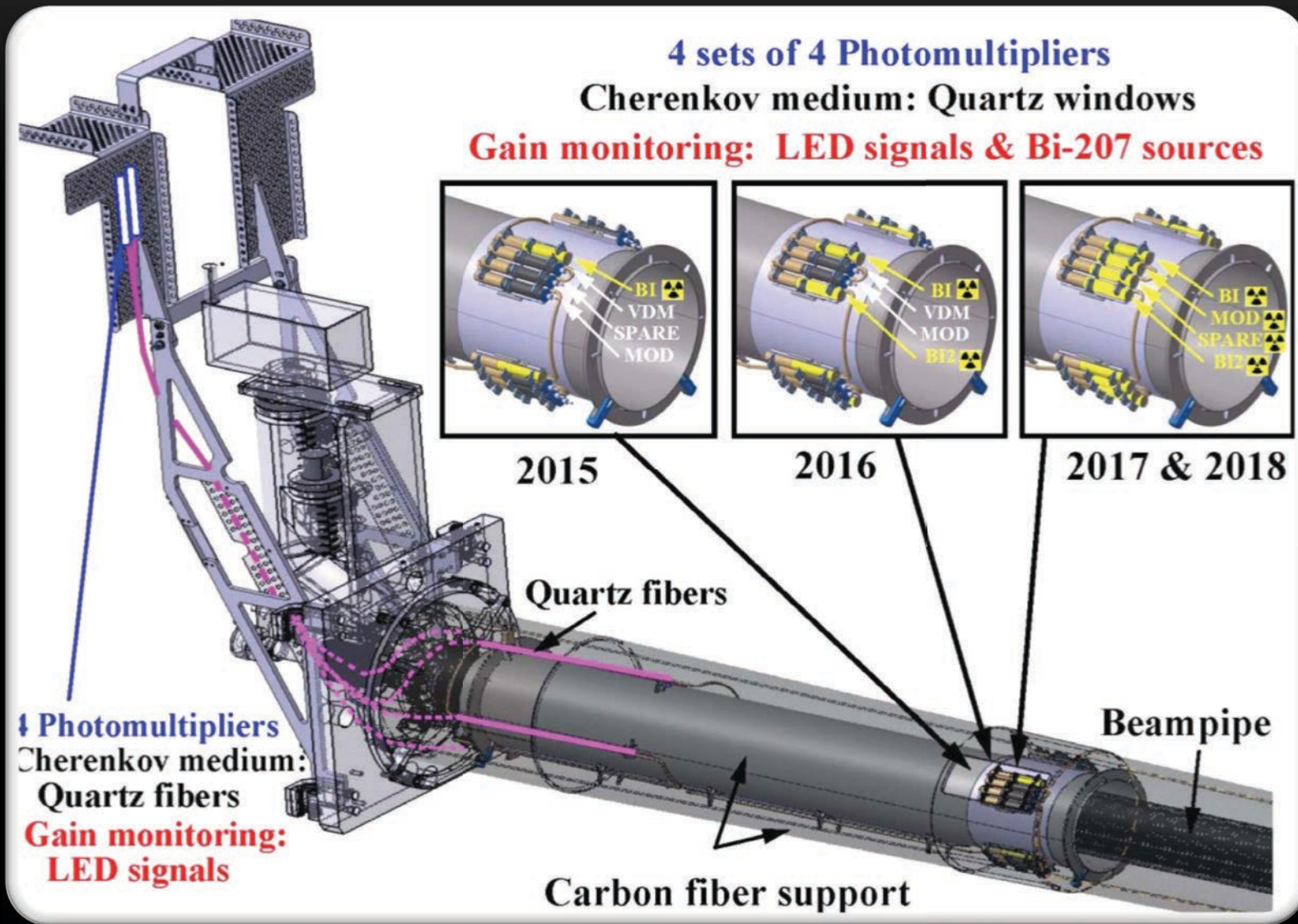
- Central excl. production
- Anom. quartic gauge couplings
- Single diff.
- BSM, etc.

ALFA



- Elastic p - p x -sec.
 - σ_{tot} ,
 - B (diff x -sec slp)
 - ρ (Re/Im el. Sct x -sec in fwd dir.)
- Diff. physics
- BSM, Etc.

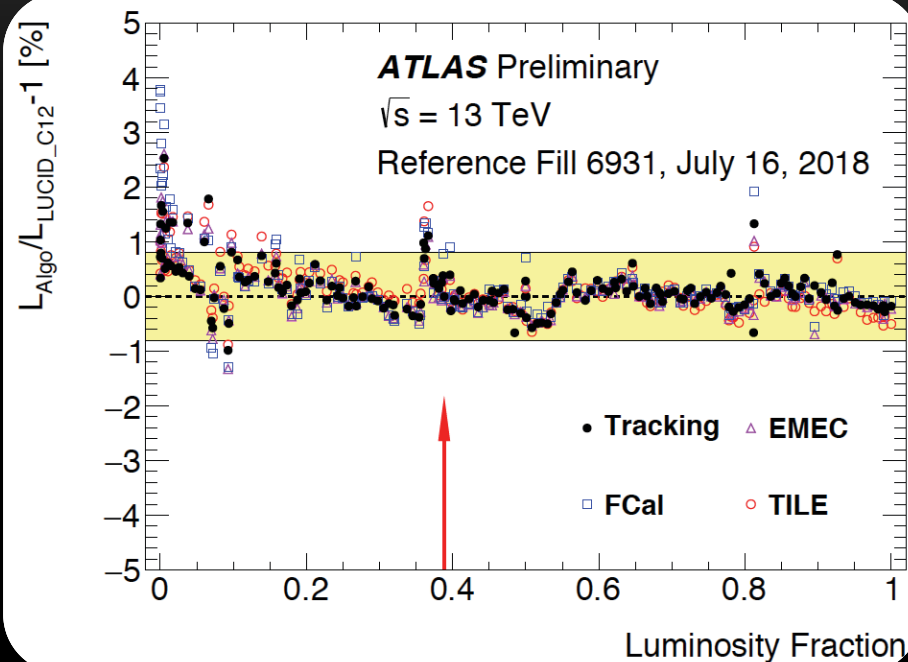
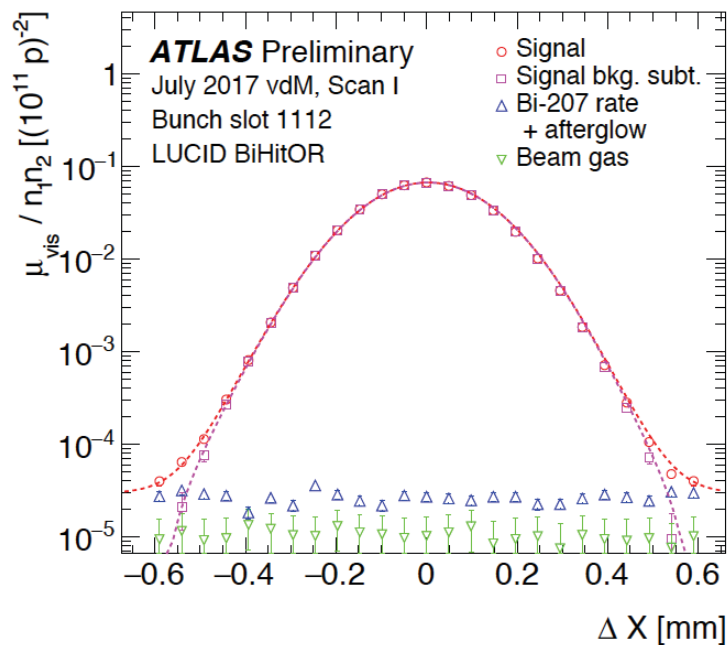
LUCID-2 (JINST. 13 P07017 2018)



LED signals
gain monitoring

Carbon fiber support

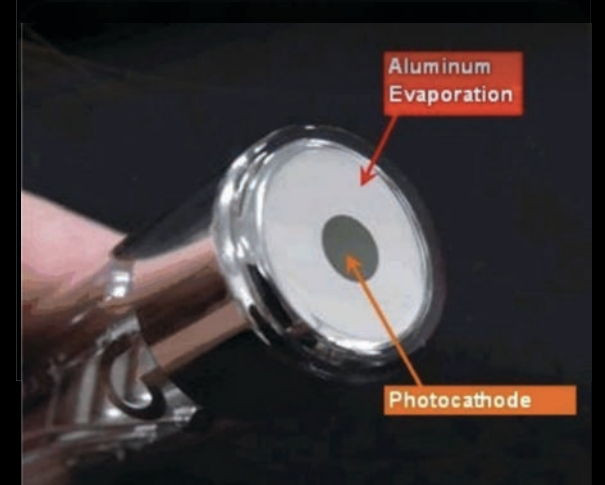
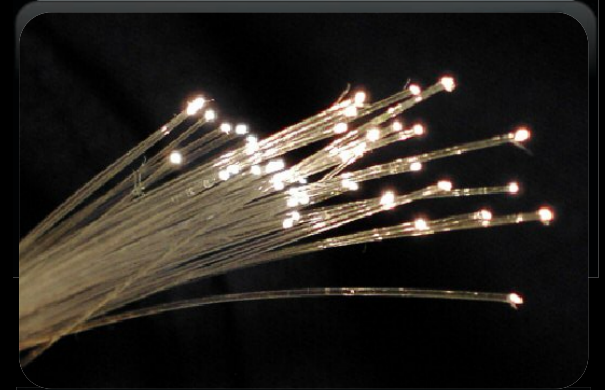
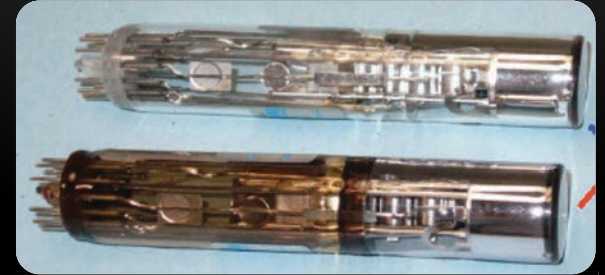
LUCID Luminosity Measurement



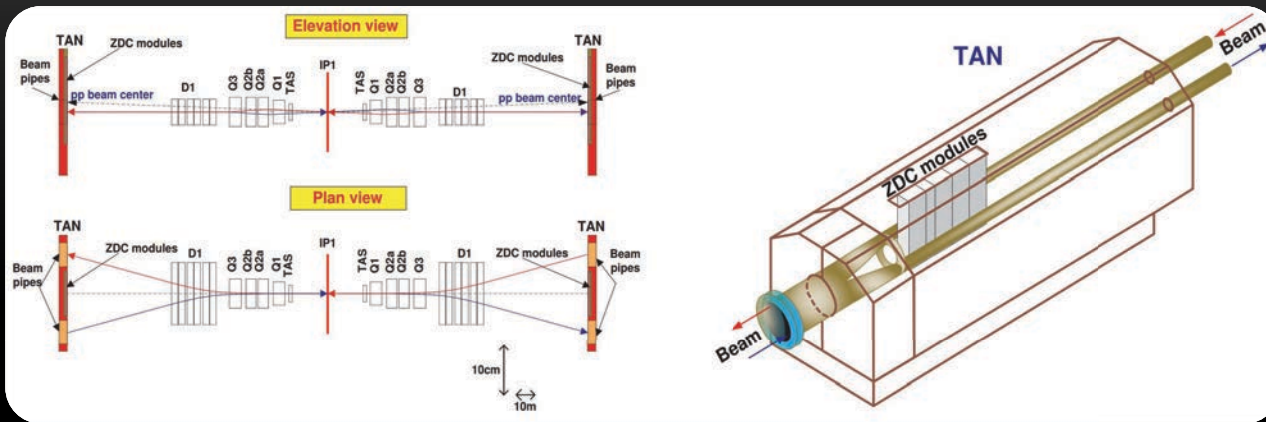
- Absolute calibrations via yearly Van de Meer scans
- Total luminosity uncertainty (RUN-2)
 - 2.1% (2015+2016) - (BiEventORA & BiHitOR)
 - 2.4% (2017) - (BiHitOR)
 - 2.0% (2018) - (C12 single PMT)

LUCID Run-3 & Beyond

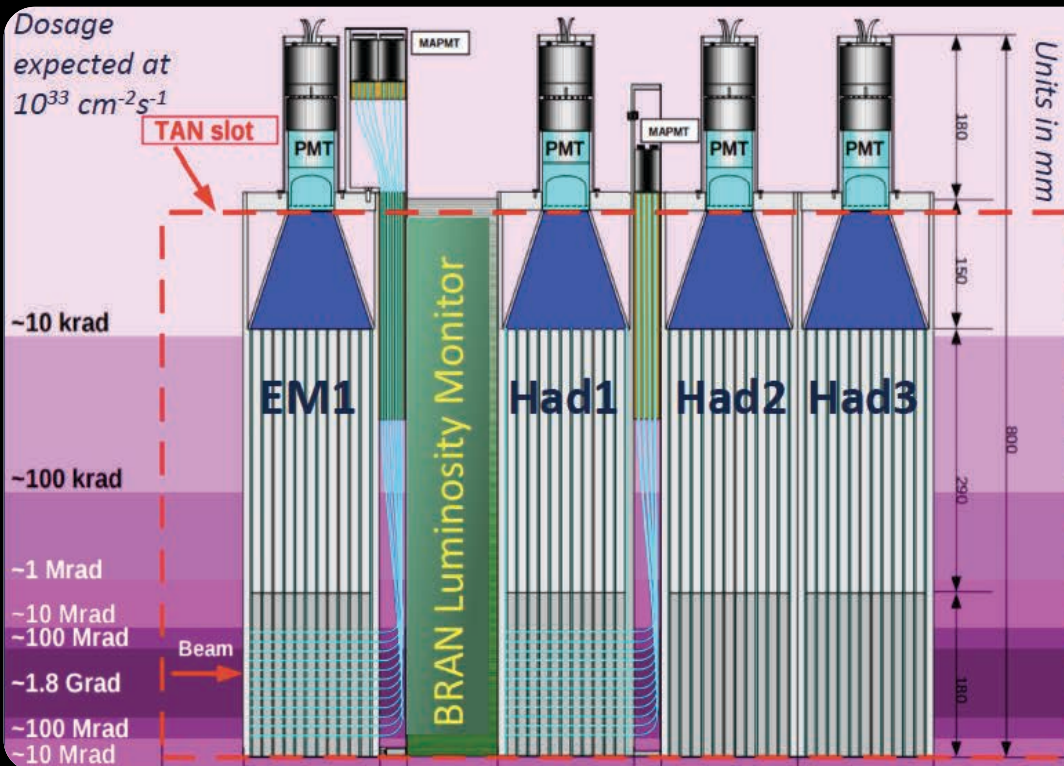
- *RUN-3 – radiation damaged PMTs + bases replaced*
 - *New PMTs and bases will be inserted for RUN-3*
- *LUCID at HL LHC (Run-4)*
 - *For the HL- LHC (run 4) the present standard PMTs will saturate (have HITS in every bunch crossing) and cannot be used.*
- *New detector being developed (LUCID-3) for Run-4. Two options being pursued*
 - *Quartz fibre bundle “calorimeters”*
 - *Modified PMTs with a smaller acceptance*



The ZDC



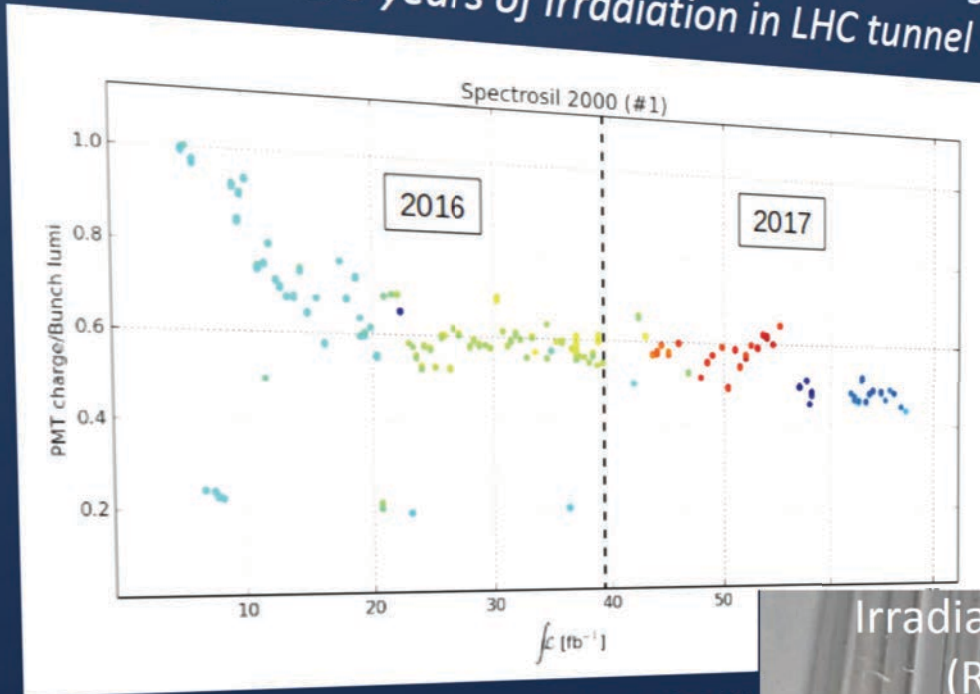
$\pm 141 \text{ m}$
from IP
 $\eta > 8.3$



- Tungsten absorbing, fused quartz sampling calorimeter
- Four independently read out modules along each ATLAS arm
- $1.1 \lambda_{\text{int}}/\text{module}$
- Only used during heavy ion running
 - Measures event-by-event impact parameter for Pb+Pb collisions
 - Provides triggers for ultra peripheral collisions
- Resolution for single spectator neutrons: $\sim 14\text{-}17\%$
- Sits in extremely high radiation area
 - Shower max: $\sim 18 \text{ Grad/year}$ (*pp* running)

Current Issues

Heraeus Spectrosil 2000: Initial losses then stable signal amplitude for two years of irradiation in LHC tunnel



- After initial transmission loss BRAN sees flat signal size over two years of LHC running!
- Transmission loss occurs early in radiation history of fused silica rods
- Rods sent to University of Illinois for spectrometry analysis
- For more details see:

https://indico.cern.ch/event/647714/contributions/2651509/attachments/1557659/2450420/Palm_HL-LHC_2017_BRAN.pdf

Result provided courtesy of Marcus Palm and BRAN

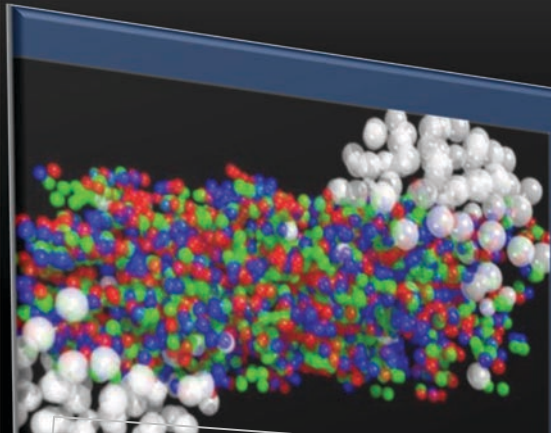
Result provided courtesy of Marcus Palm and BRAN



2010-12 pp, pPb, PbPb running

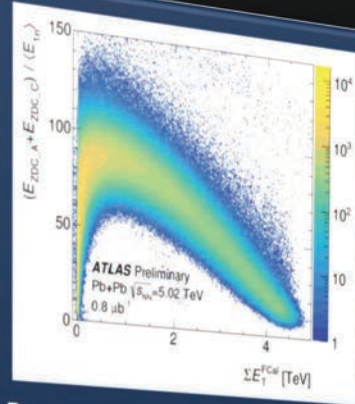
• Radiation levels experienced by ZDC are challenging $\sim 18\text{GRads/yr}$ in p-p running! Irradiation studies continue.

ZDC the Future

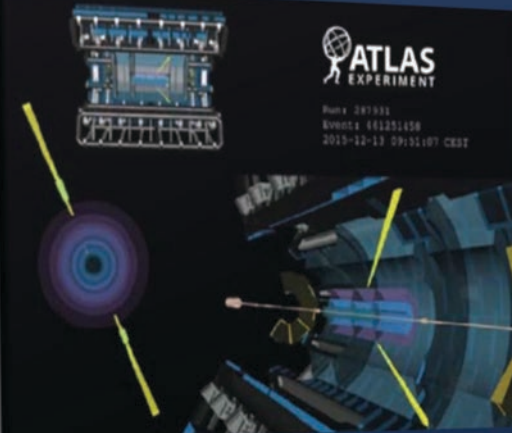


Characterise collision geometry

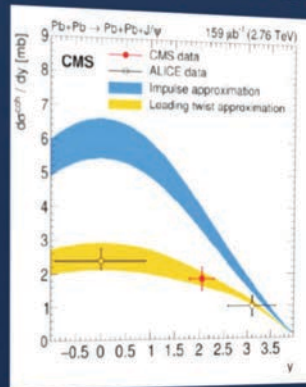
Heavy ion collision



Forward-backward ZDC energy correlation, reflecting nuclear geometry



Light-by-light collision



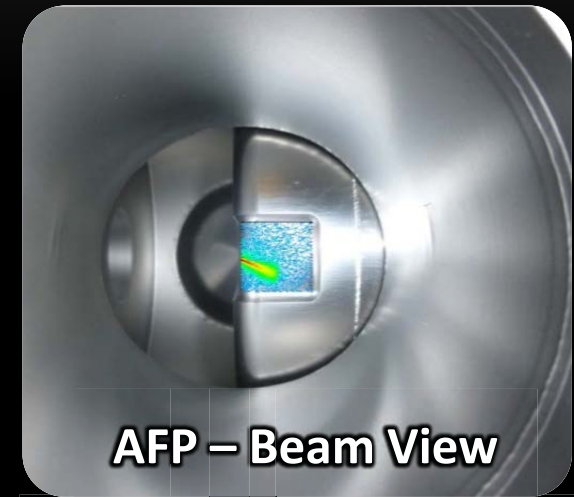
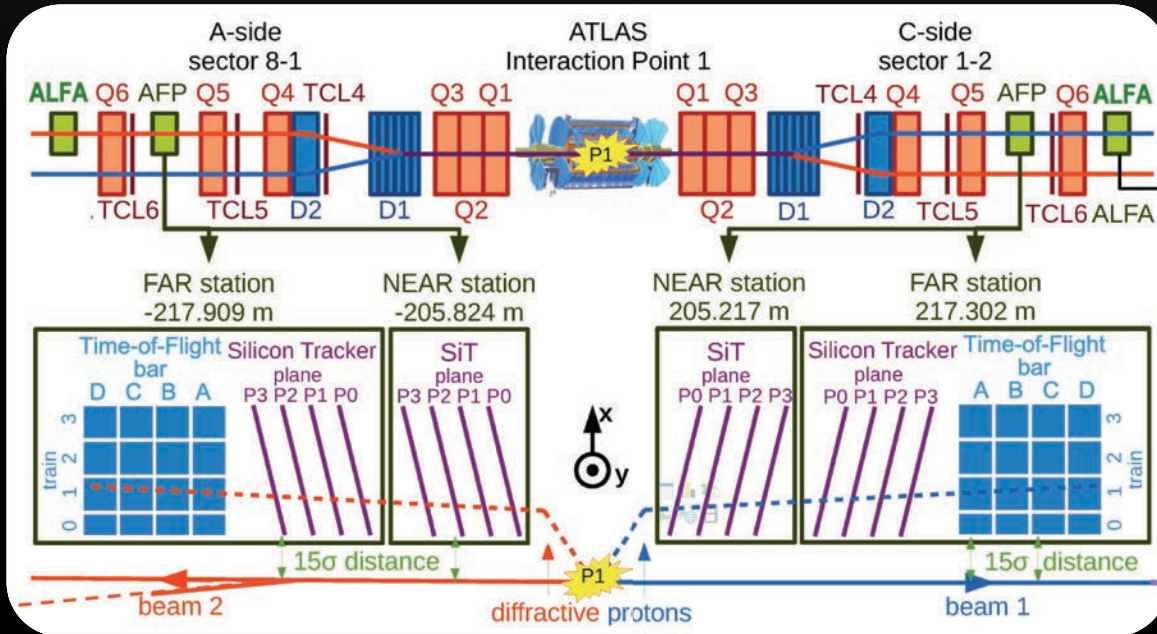
Identified UPC event leading to CMS J/ψ low-x measurement

- pp luminosity ($10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$)
 - Run 3: Increases by 2 x
 - Run 4: Increases by 5-7 x
- Heavy ion luminosity increases similarly:
 - Nominal $p+\text{Pb}$: $10^{31} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
 - Nominal Pb+Pb: $10^{28} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$
- Crossing angle change during Run 4 (HL-LHC) causes:
 - ZDC to move closer to the IP (141 m to 126 m)
 - ZDC transverse width to shrink from 100 mm to 60 mm

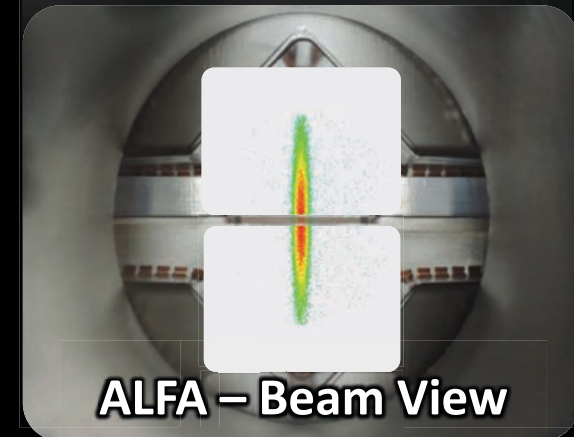
The Physics

The Changes

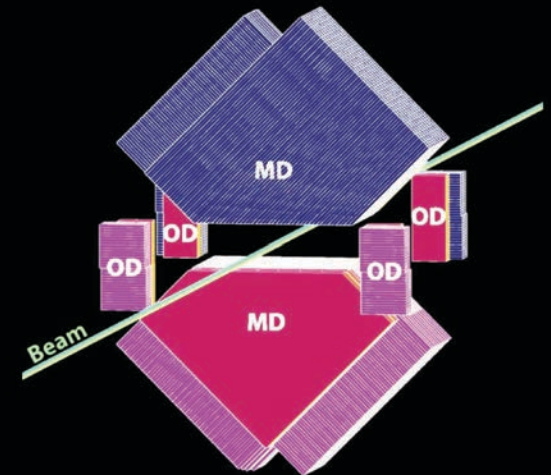
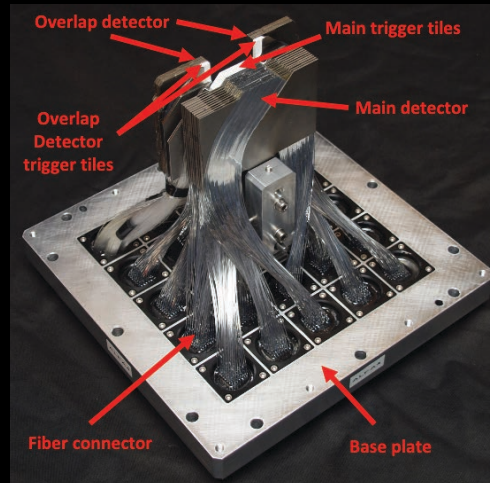
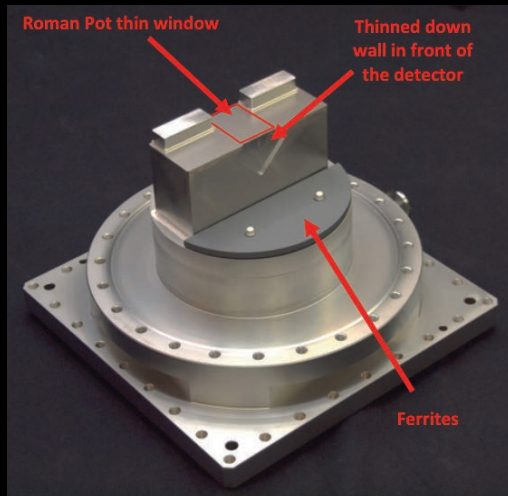
ATLAS Roman Pots (ARP) – AFP + ALFA (Special Runs)



- *ALFA (p-p total cross-section + abs. lumi) – stations at $\pm 237\text{m}$ & $\pm 245\text{m}$ needs special (low- μ) high β^* beam optics- vertical RP motion*
- *AFP (Exclusive diffractive physics) – stations at $\pm 205\text{m}$ & $\pm 217\text{m}$ – data taking in standard ATLAS running – horizontal RP motion.*



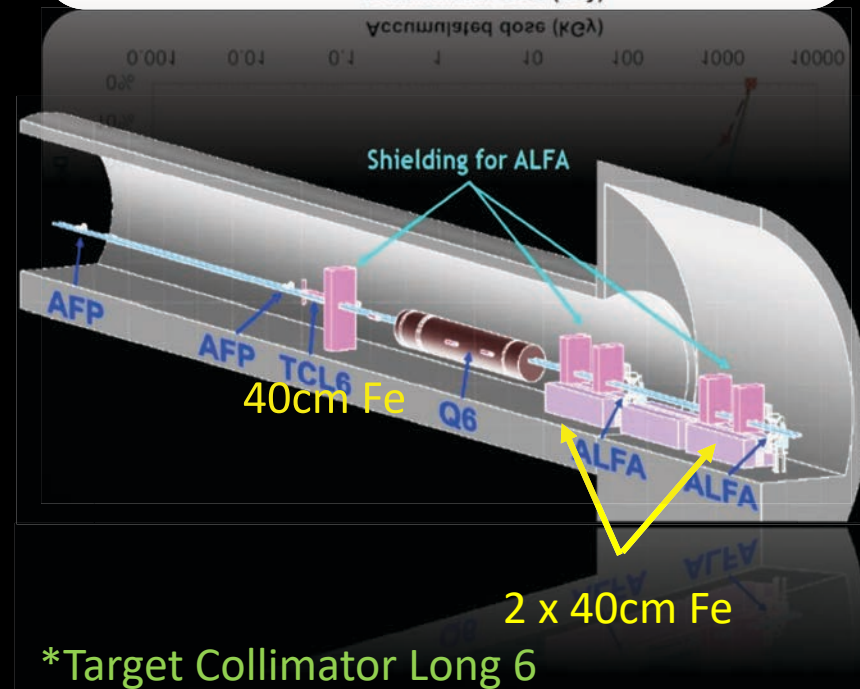
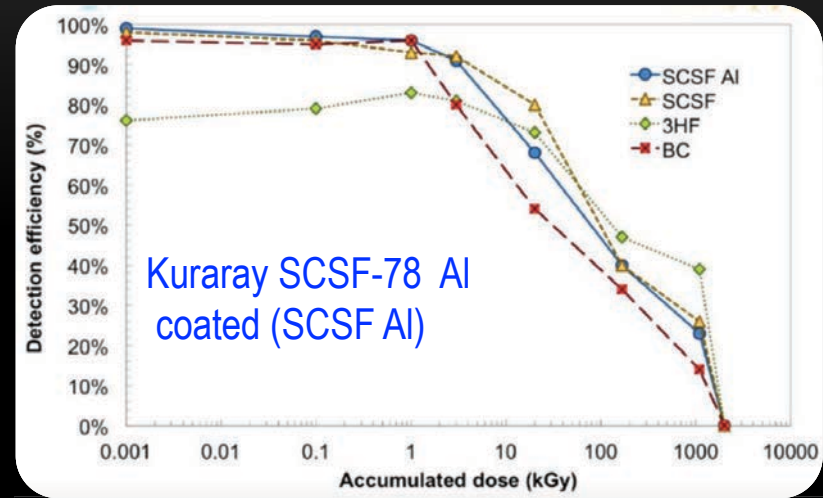
ALFA - Detector



- *ALFA's tracking detector is designed to measure elastic proton scattering in the very forward region ($10.6 < |\eta| < 13.5$) at very small angles ($\sim \mu\text{-rad}$) down to Coulomb-Nuclear Interference region*
- *The tracking detector:*
 - *Main detectors (MD) 2 x 10 layers of $0.5 \times 05 \text{ mm}^2$ square fibres*
 - *Read out by Multi-Anode-Photomultiplier with 64 channels*
 - *Light Yield 4-5 photoelectrons/fibre, measured resolution $\sim 35 \mu\text{m}$*
 - *Special overlap detectors (OD) to measure precisely the distance between the upper and lower scintillator detectors.*

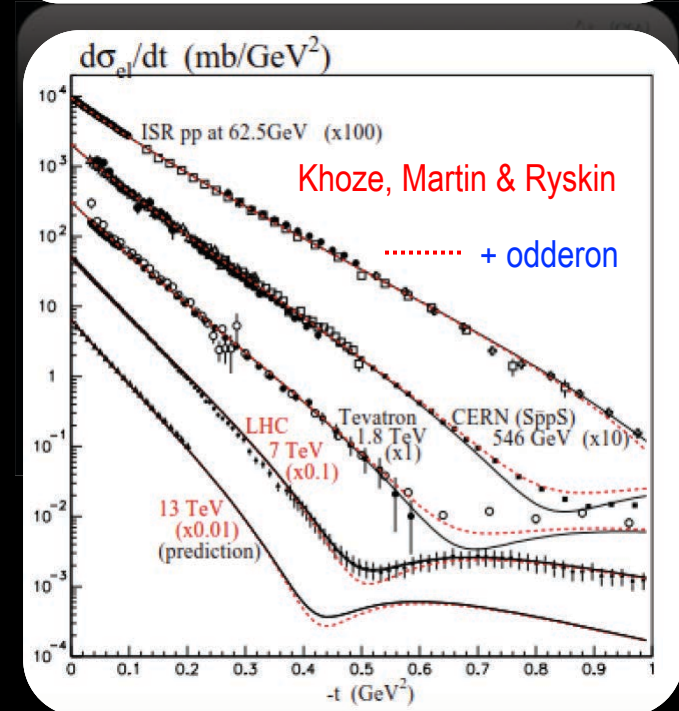
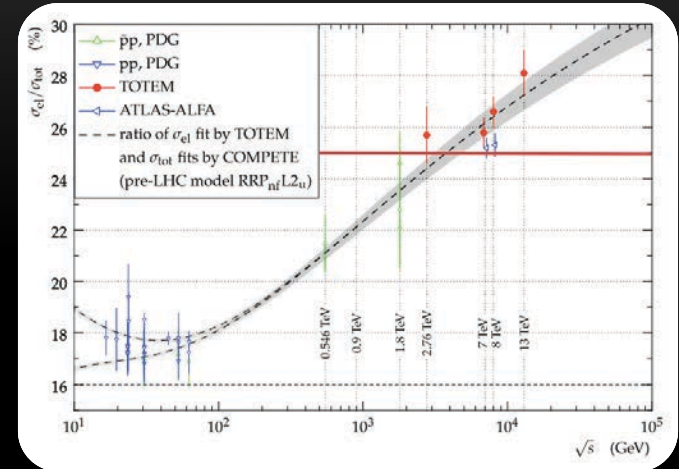
Key ALFA Challenge- Radiation Damage

- *The ATLAS RP rad. environment is made of a wide spectrum of particles from the interaction of off-momentum protons.*
- *During normal operation, ALFA SciFis are exposed to doses of ~100 Gy/yr.*
- *AFP's installation (2016) & TCL6'* consequent closure made it worse.*
- *Rad. hardness of ALFA components was the main RUN-2 issue*
 - *5 shield walls were installed in each arm to reduce expected dose rise.*
 - *Rad. tests of SciFi (PS IRRAD1 fac.) and electronics (CHARM fac.) were made*
 - *The acquired rad. damage in Run-2 indicate a max. dose of ~20 Gy in the electronics & ~2.5 kGy in the SciFis*

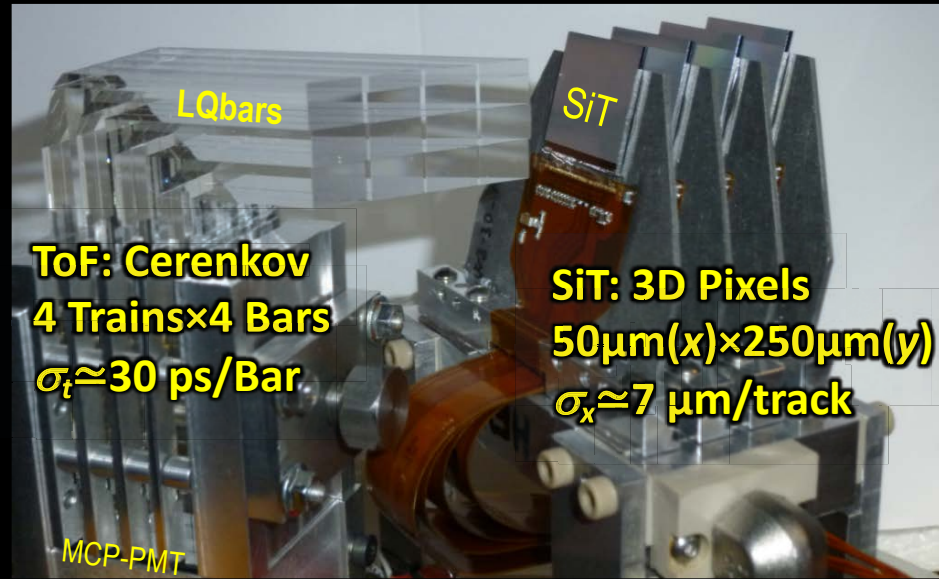
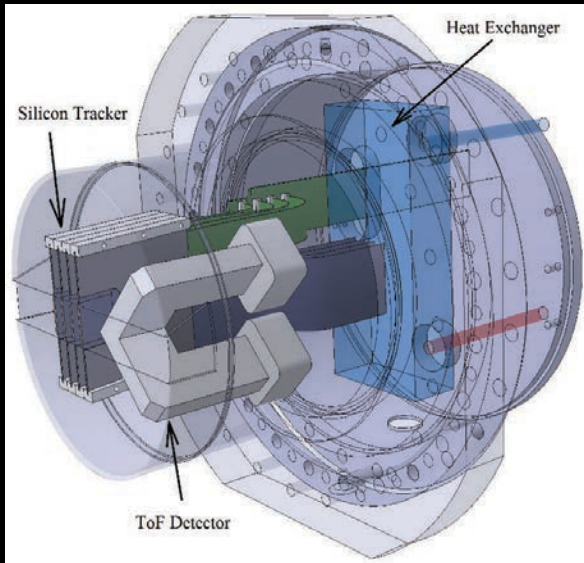
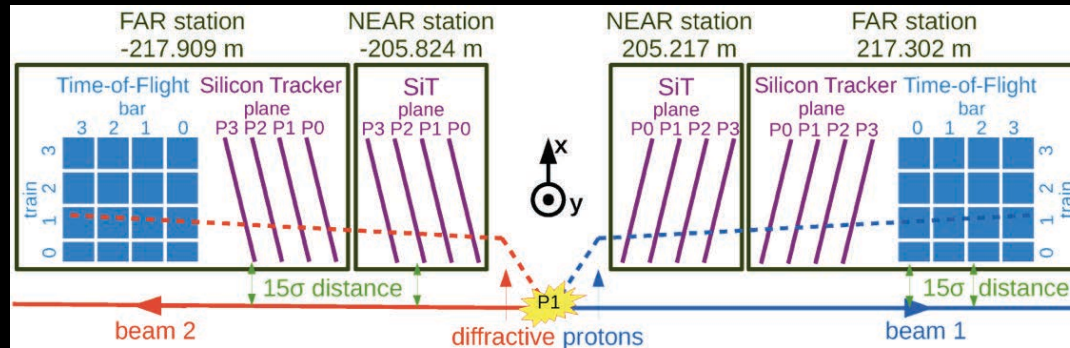


ALFA Run-3 Physics Program

- *Measurement of total cross-section at 14 TeV*
- *Measurement of rho at 1 more energy: a lot of interest on this after TOTEM recent 13 TeV results*
- *Measuring in the “dip” region of the differential elastic scattering*
- *Diffractive physics at beta* = 90m (search for exotics, Glueball, Odderon)*
- *AFP alignment (to be better investigated/quantified)*
- *HL- LHC – will beta* runs be possible?*



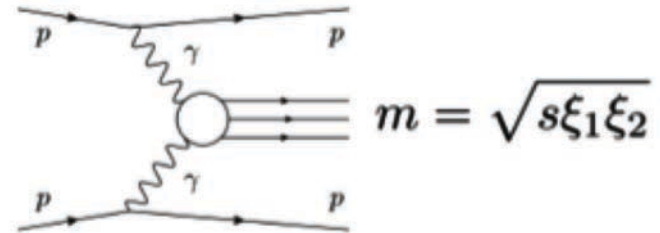
AFP- Status



- AFP fully integrated into ATLAS TDAQ system and able to deliver first level triggers within the 85 bunch crossing latency (fast air-core cables) according to field-programmable criteria.

Acceptance

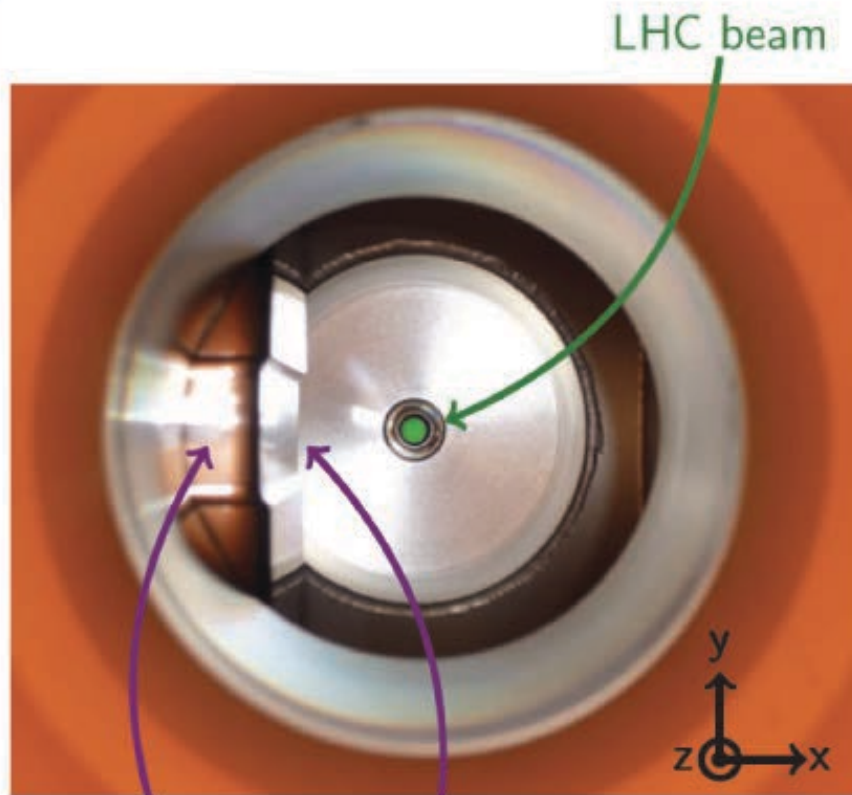
Advantages of Roman Pot Technology



ξ is fractional momentum loss of Scattered proton

Acceptance

Advantages of Roman Pot Technology

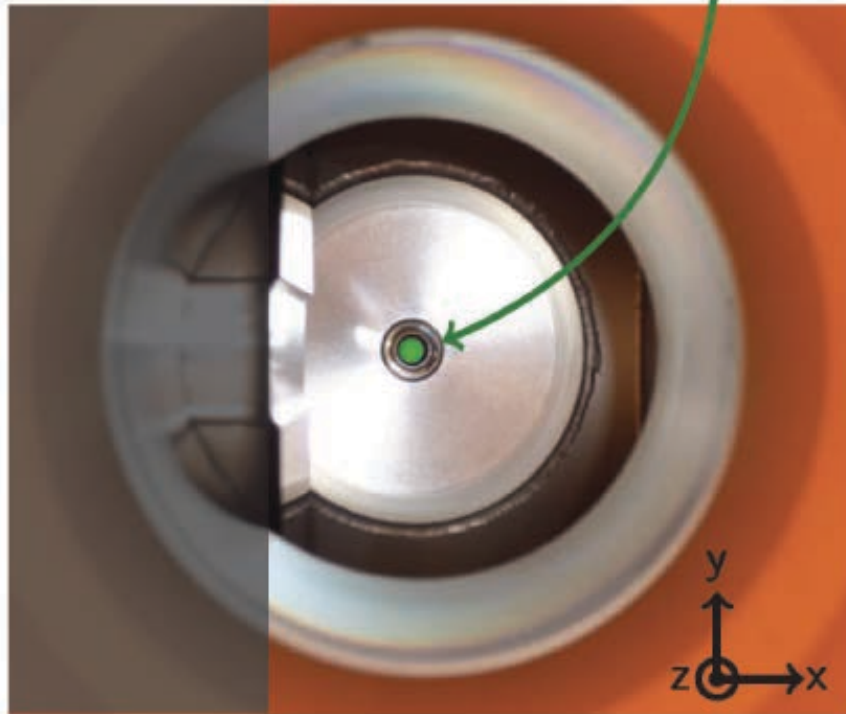


Acceptance

Advantages of Roman Pot Technology

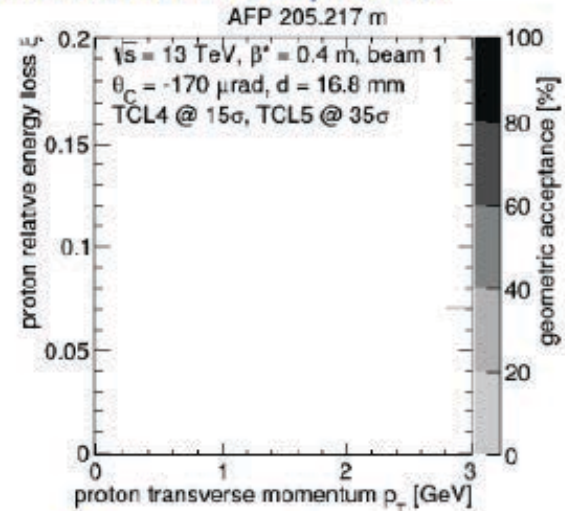
shadow of TCL4 and TCL5 collimators

LHC beam

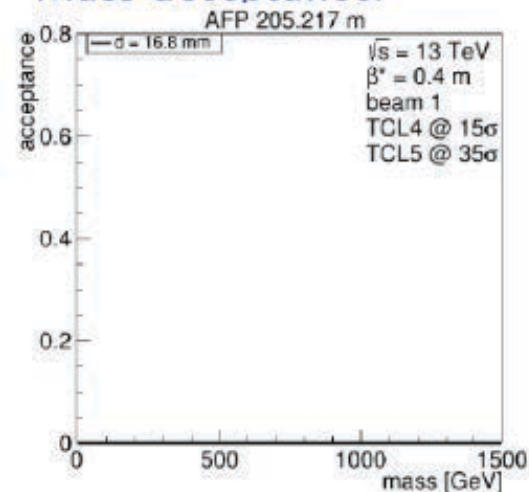


thin window and floor ($300 \mu\text{m}$)

Geometric acceptance:



Mass acceptance:

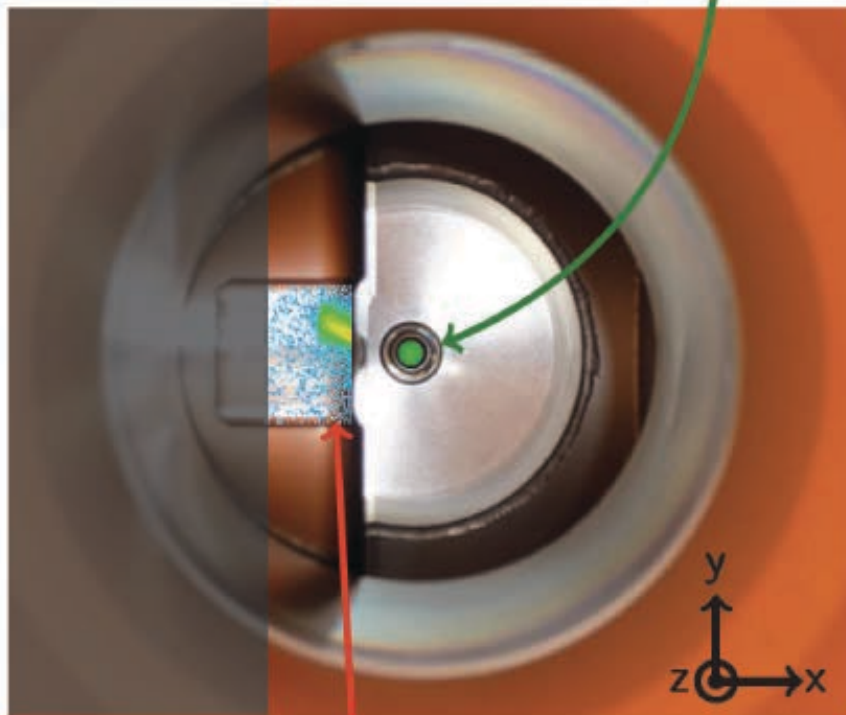


Acceptance

Advantages of Roman Pot Technology

shadow of TCL4 and TCL5 collimators

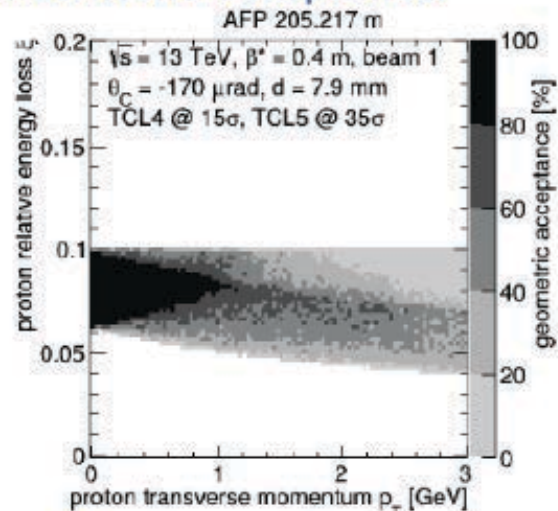
LHC beam



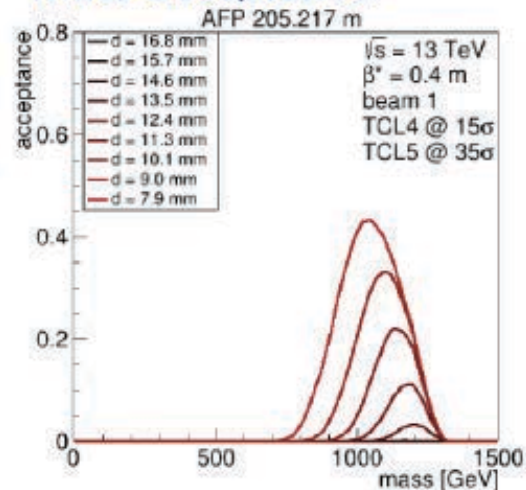
diffractive protons

thin window and floor ($300 \mu\text{m}$)

Geometric acceptance:



Mass acceptance:

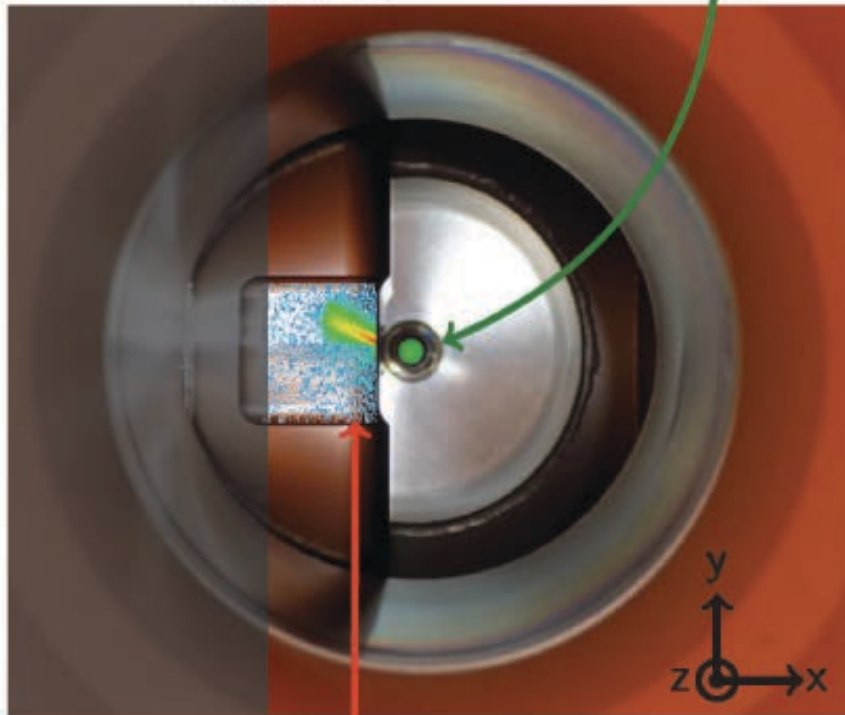


Acceptance

Advantages of Roman Pot Technology

shadow of TCL4 and TCL5 collimators

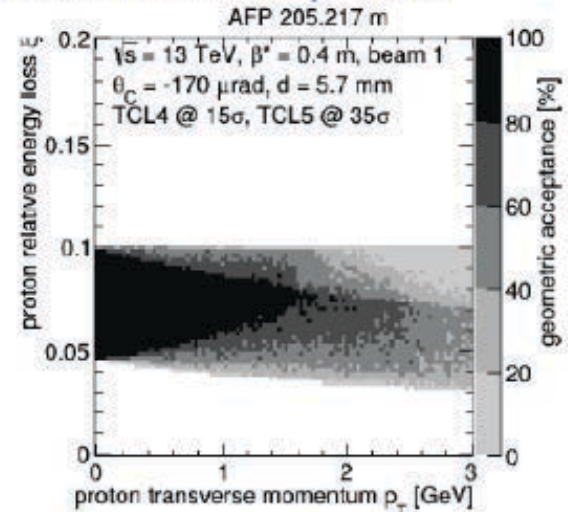
LHC beam



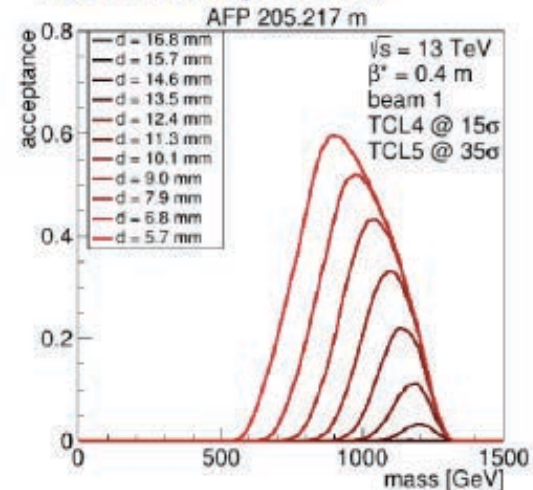
diffractive protons

thin window and floor ($300 \mu\text{m}$)

Geometric acceptance:



Mass acceptance:

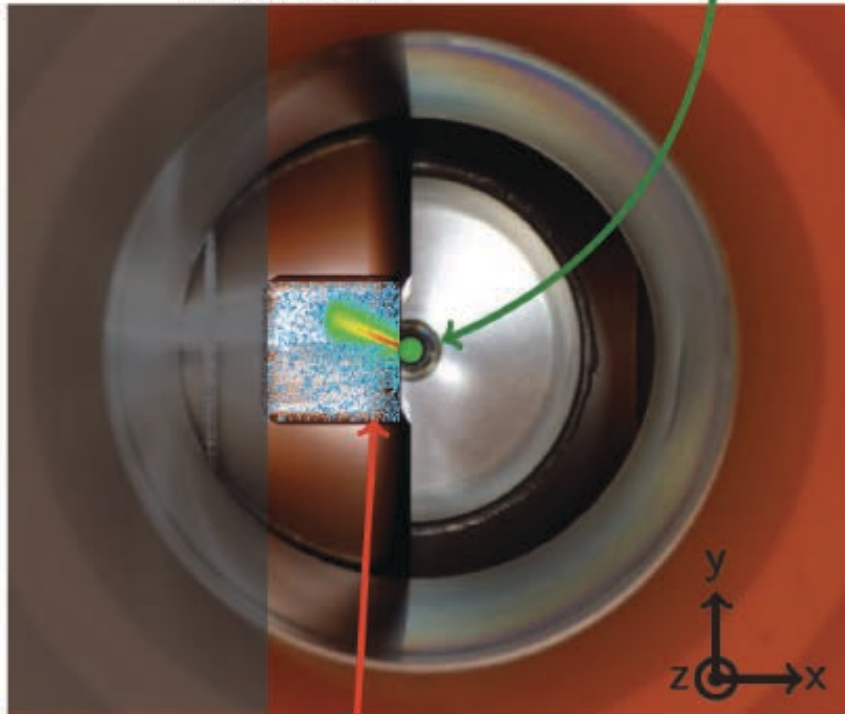


Acceptance

Advantages of Roman Pot Technology

shadow of TCL4 and TCL5 collimators

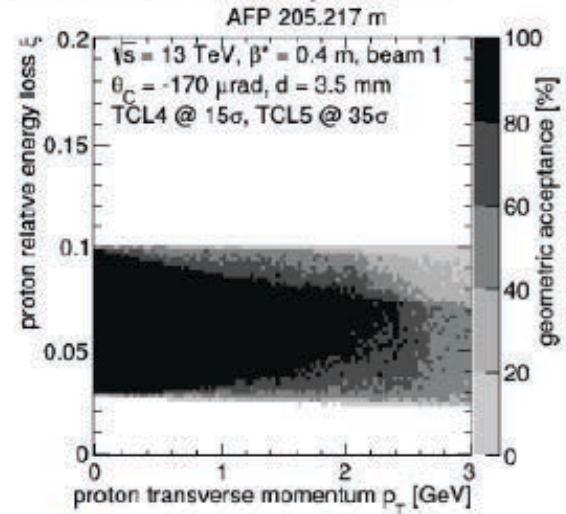
LHC beam



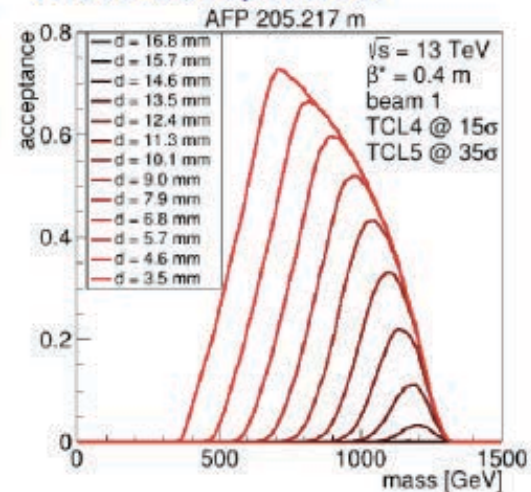
diffractive protons

thin window and floor (300 μm)

Geometric acceptance:



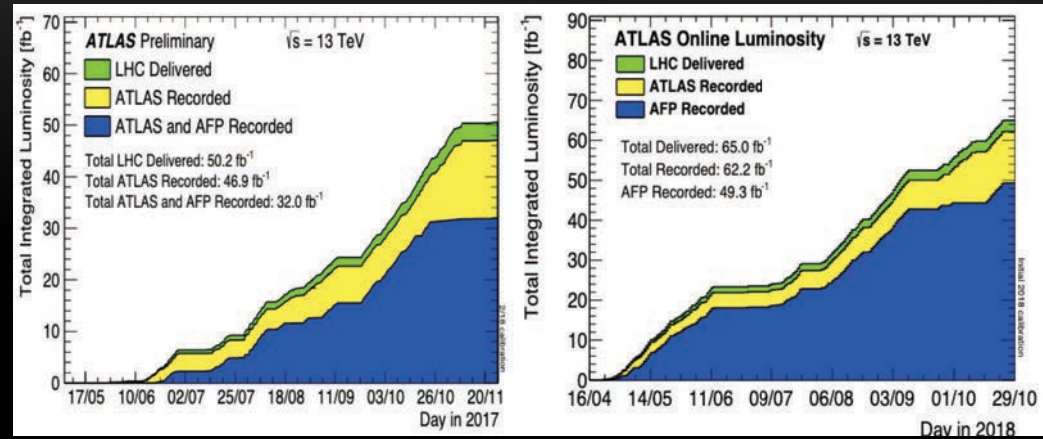
Mass acceptance:



Run-2 Operation of AFP Detector

2017

- $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV, $\beta^* = 0.3$ and 0.4 m
- Full system ready
- Single and double tagged events
- Data taken during BBA*:
 - two runs
- Data taken during special runs:
 - $\mu \sim 0.05$:
 - int. lumi.: ~ 65 nb $^{-1}$
 - main goal: soft diffraction
 - $\mu \sim 1$:
 - int. lumi.: ~ 640 nb $^{-1}$
 - main goal: low- p_T jets
 - $\mu \sim 2$:
 - int. lumi.: ~ 150 pb $^{-1}$
 - goals: hard diffraction
- Data taken during standard runs:
 AFP was inserted on regular basis, usually few minutes after stable beams were declared

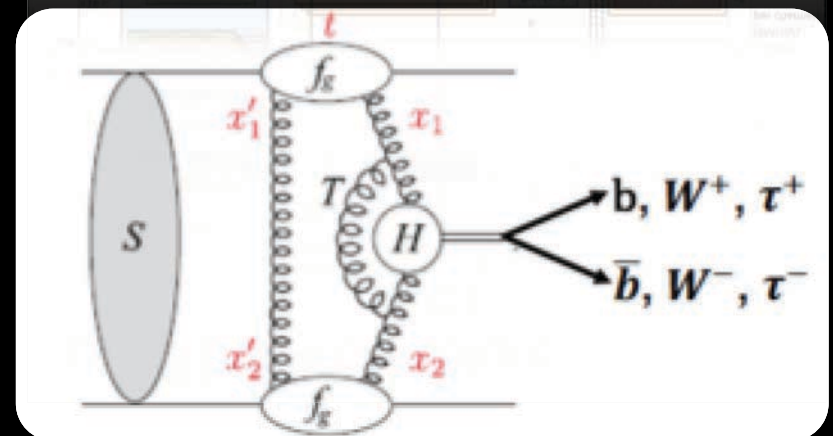
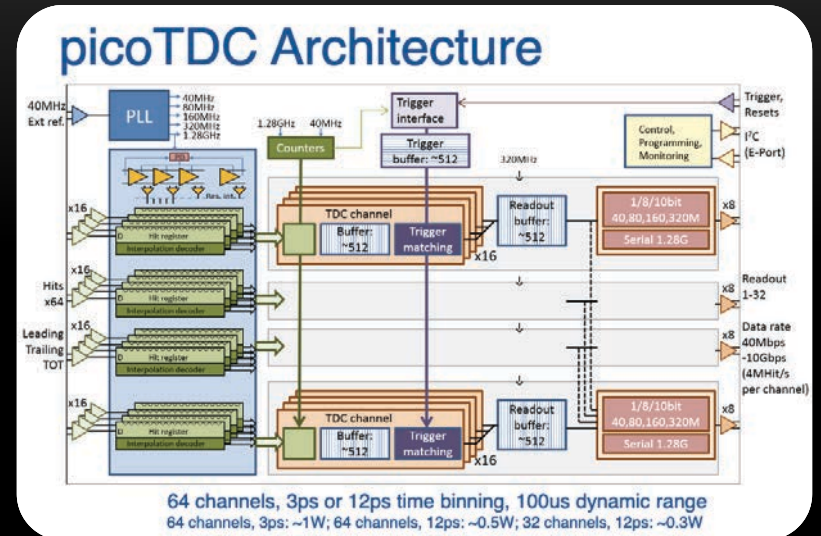


- In 2016 AFP one arm installed, only inserted during special low lumi runs
- AFP took data at full lumi In 2017 & 2018 – DAQ problem nixed 2018 data.
- OPs at high-lumi caused rad. damage to Si sensors (annealing with no beam)
- ToF system (to reduce pileup bckgrnd) 2017: low eff. but good resolution ($\sigma_t = 20-25$ ps/p) – HV problems in 2018

* Beam based alignment

AFP in LS2 and the Future

- *LS2 work for Run-3*
 - *SiT Refurbishment*
 - *TDAQ upgrades – to avoid data loss of 2018, etc.*
 - *ToF improvements: glue-less LQbars, long lived MCPs (ALD coating), picoTDC (σ_{TDC} from 14ps \rightarrow ~1ps)*
- *AFP at HL-LHC – 3000 fb⁻¹ by late 2030s?*
- *Physics motivation – eg exclusive higgs production*
 - *High mass resolution*
 - *B-bbar mode*
 - *O++ confirmation + CP structure*
 - *Needs stations at $\pm 420m$*



Summary

- **LUCID:**
 - *Cause of “dying Lumi PMTs” found and remediation in progress for Run3*
 - *Bi sources give superbly monitored Lumi performance*
 - *Planning for HL-LHC ...*
- **ALFA:**
 - *Preparing for special runs at RUN-3*
 - *14 TeV elastics at large- β^* & Odderon related studies , etc.*
 - *No showstoppers; but worries about rad-hardness*
- **AFP:**
 - *On track for run 3*
 - *Several items have to be monitored - ToF: LQbars, MCP-PMTs etc.*
 - *Significant work on SiT, Trigger, DAQ, DQ, check-lists*
 - *Planning for HL-LHC*
- **ZDC:**
 - *No showstoppers; solution at hand to rad-hardness concerns*
 - *Refurbishment for RUN-3, planning for Run-4*