

The ATLAS experiment at the LHC

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Physics 251

September 9, 2020



Who am I?

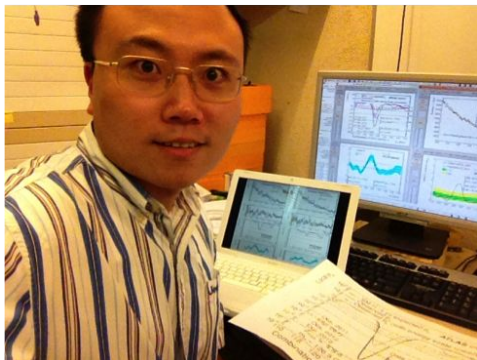
2003 - 2007 Peking University BS in Physics

2007 - 2013 University of Wisconsin-Madison, PhD

4 yrs at CERN. thesis project: discovery of the Higgs boson

2013 - 2018 Postdoctoral fellow at LBNL

2019 - now Assistant Professor in the Physics department also a faculty scientist at LBNL



General comments

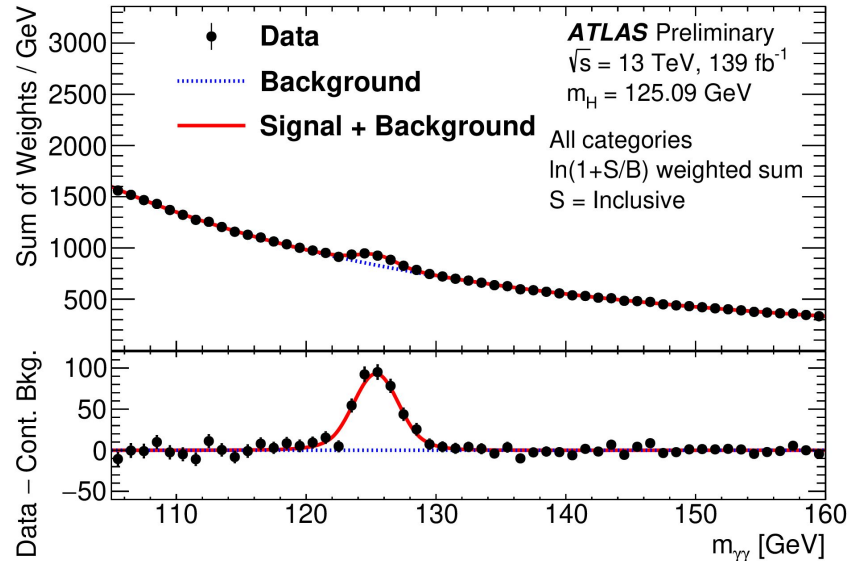
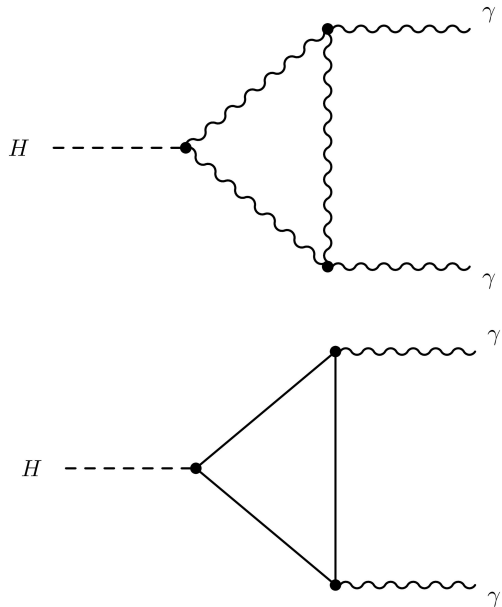
- The physics program at the Large Hadron Collider is the richest among all the particle physics experiments
- Collider experiments, unlike many other experiments, can see significant performance improvement over its lifetime
 - *new physics opportunities may emerge over the lifetime of the experiment, thanks to detector upgrade, ingenuity in data processing and analysis, and theoretical development*
 - *it takes ingenuity and hard-work of physicists to realize the new capabilities*
- The Berkeley ATLAS group covers almost all aspects of the ATLAS experiment, provides our graduate students a training program **balanced between physics and detector instrumentation**

My presentation will be a continuation of physics and also include an overview detector upgrade

Measurement of the Higgs boson

We have long-standing leadership in one of the two channels that are most sensitive to the decay of the Higgs boson

- $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ (the other being $H \rightarrow 4$ leptons), Flagship measurement in ATLAS
- New physics appears in the loop and affects the rate
- It also serves as a simple tagger of the Higgs, allowing us to probe complex processes of Higgs boson production

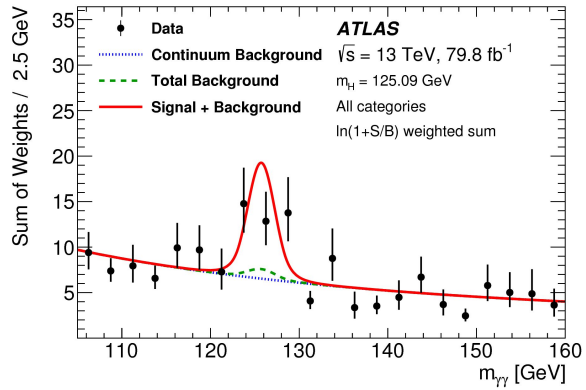
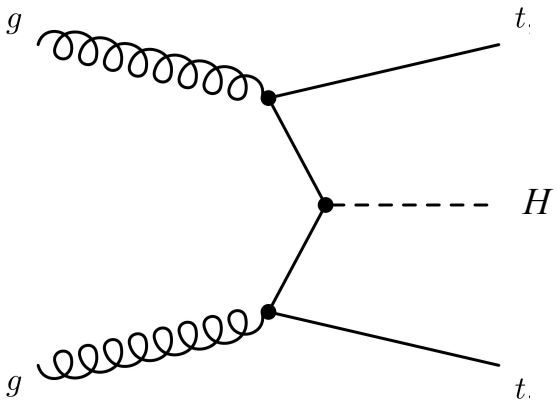


Observation of the $t\bar{t}H$ process

In 2018, the Berkeley group led the observation of the $t\bar{t}H$ process

- The first direct evidence for the top-Higgs Yukawa interaction
- Top quark is the heaviest elementary particle
- High expectation that new physics shows up here

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|---------------|
| LEPTONS | $\begin{matrix} \text{mass} \\ \text{charge} \\ \text{spin} \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} +2.4 \text{ MeV}/c^2 \\ 2/3 \\ 1/2 \end{matrix}$ u up | $\begin{matrix} +1.275 \text{ GeV}/c^2 \\ 2/3 \\ 1/2 \end{matrix}$ c charm | $\begin{matrix} +172.44 \text{ GeV}/c^2 \\ 2/3 \\ 1/2 \end{matrix}$ t top | $\begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$ g gluon | $\begin{matrix} +125.09 \text{ GeV}/c^2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{matrix}$ H Higgs | SCALAR BOSONS |
| | $\begin{matrix} +4.8 \text{ MeV}/c^2 \\ -1/3 \\ 1/2 \end{matrix}$ d down | $\begin{matrix} +95 \text{ MeV}/c^2 \\ -1/3 \\ 1/2 \end{matrix}$ s strange | $\begin{matrix} +4.18 \text{ GeV}/c^2 \\ -1/3 \\ 1/2 \end{matrix}$ b bottom | $\begin{matrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$ γ photon | | |
| | $\begin{matrix} +0.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2 \\ -1 \\ 1/2 \end{matrix}$ e electron | $\begin{matrix} +105.67 \text{ MeV}/c^2 \\ 1 \\ 1/2 \end{matrix}$ μ muon | $\begin{matrix} +1.7768 \text{ GeV}/c^2 \\ 1 \\ 1/2 \end{matrix}$ τ tau | $\begin{matrix} +91.19 \text{ GeV}/c^2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$ Z Z boson | GAUGE BOSONS | |
| $\begin{matrix} +2.2 \text{ eV}/c^2 \\ 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{matrix}$ ν_e electron neutrino | $\begin{matrix} +1.7 \text{ MeV}/c^2 \\ 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{matrix}$ ν_μ muon neutrino | $\begin{matrix} +15.5 \text{ MeV}/c^2 \\ 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{matrix}$ ν_τ tau neutrino | $\begin{matrix} +80.39 \text{ GeV}/c^2 \\ \pm 1 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$ W W boson | | | |

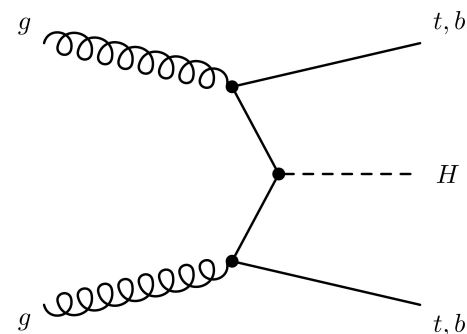
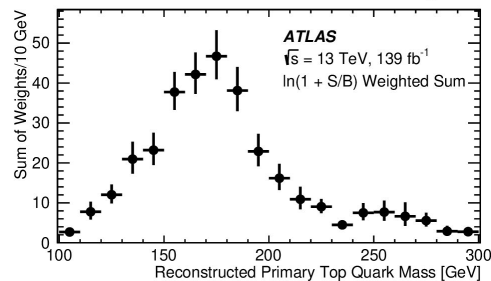
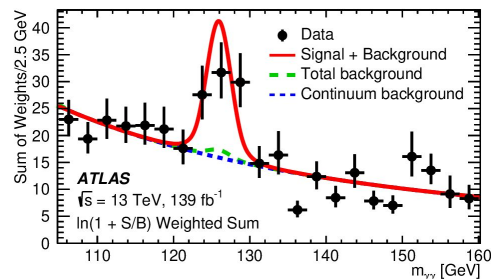
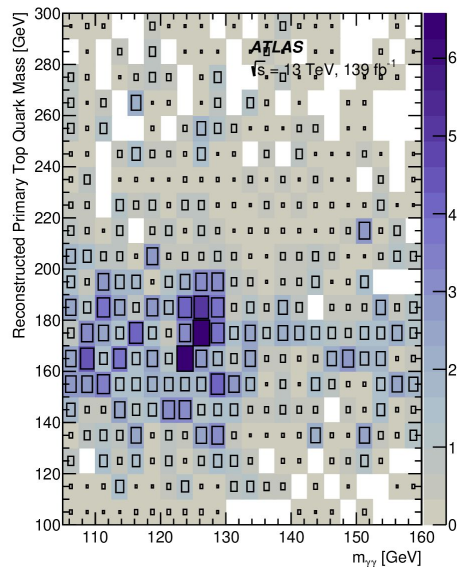


Former student Jennet Dickinson (PhD 20) made significant contribution to this measurement, great example how individual student's ingenuity and hard work can lead to game changer

Top-Higgs Yukawa interaction

We followed up with a test of the CP property of the top-Higgs interaction

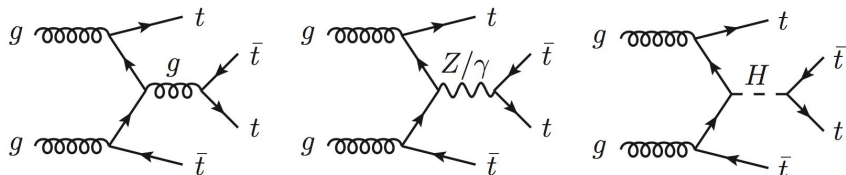
- *the first direct experimental test* *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **125** (2020) 061802
- *PhD thesis for Jennet Dickinson*
- *exceptional authorship award for Ryan Roberts*



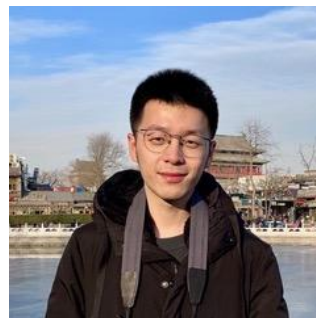
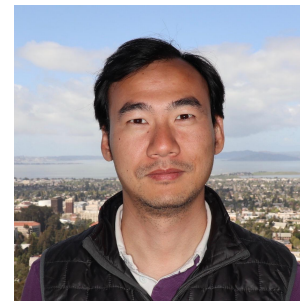
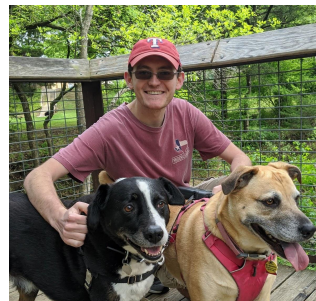
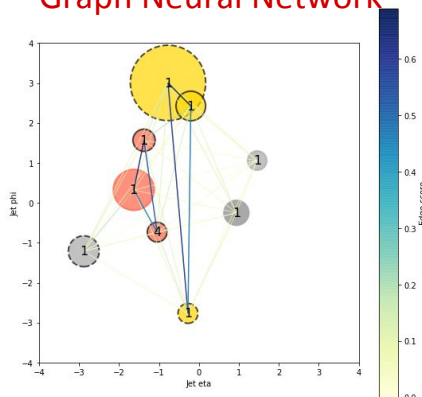
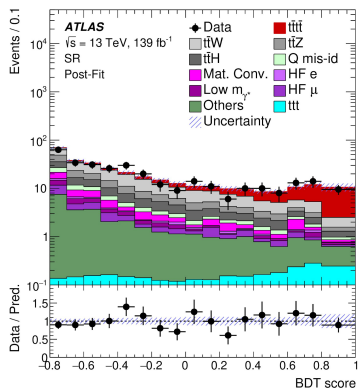
Four top quarks

Measurement of the production of four top quarks

- *complementary approach to test the top-Higgs interaction*
- *current ATLAS result shows a 2σ level excess beyond the SM*
- *high multiplicity states require sophisticated machine learning analysis method*



Graph Neural Network

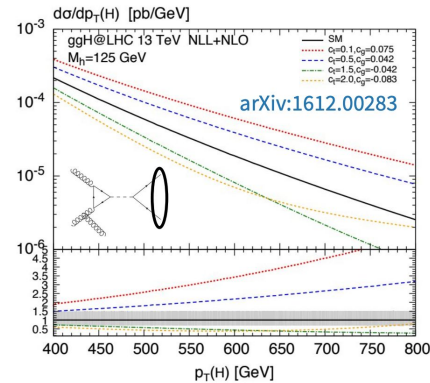
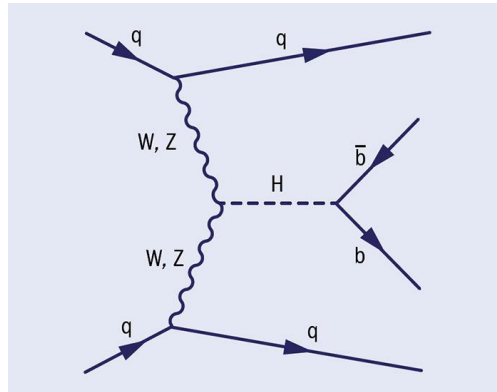
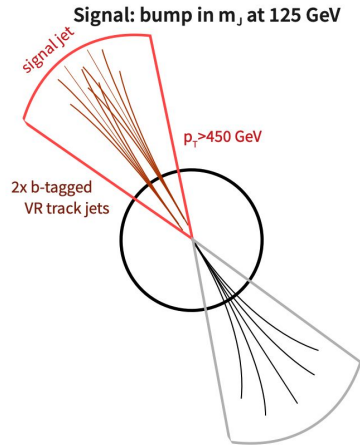


Grad - Roberts, PDs Ju and Han and undergrad: Allison Xu and Intern: Pamela Pajarillo

Measurement

This analysis measures the cross section of the Higgs boson at very momentum

- *A good example of measurement that was considered as impossible when LHC/ATLAS was conceived but is now possible due to development of new analysis technique*
- *Enhanced production rate may be indicative of the presence of new physics*



PD: Karol Krizka

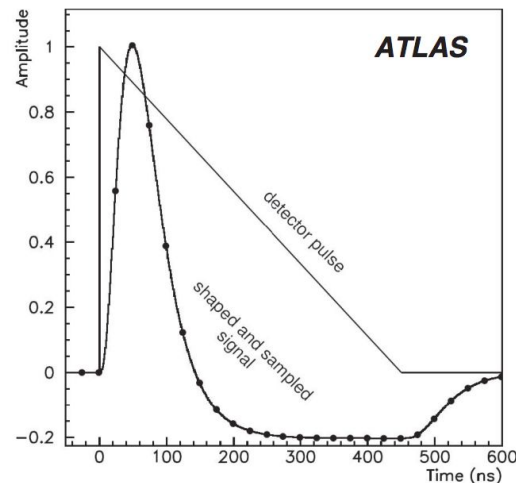
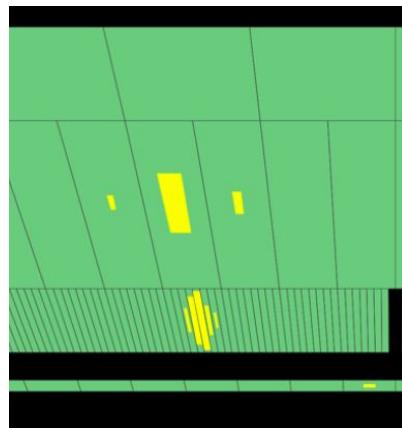
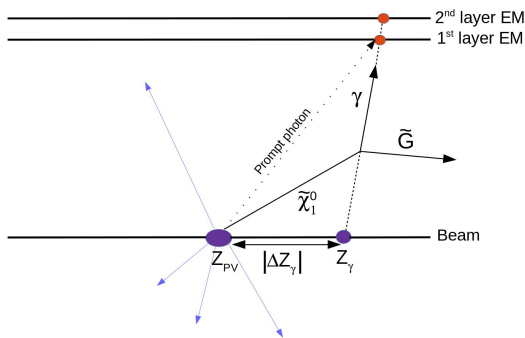
Search for delayed and non-pointing photons

The majority of the seven million Higgs bosons produced at the LHC between 2015 and 2018 went undetected

- Large fraction can go to BSM final states
- Our search: Higgs boson decays to long-lived particles which in turn decay to photons and LSPs

Example of data analysis using unique capabilities of our detector

- non-pointing \Rightarrow multilayer calorimeter
- delayed \Rightarrow timing measured from pulse shape



Grad Student: Sai
Neha Santpur
Postdoc: Shuo Han
Undergrad: Earl
Almazan

The High Luminosity LHC upgrade



- **The Large Hadron Collider will enter its Run-3 in 2022, delivering 350 fb⁻¹**
 - ~ 30 times more than Higgs discovery
- **The High luminosity LHC upgrade takes between 2025 and 2027**
 - upgrade of accelerator complex to enable much higher instantaneous luminosity
 - running until 2038, delivering a data set x 300 - 400 Higgs discovery

Why we need to upgrade?

The High Luminosity LHC also requires significant detector upgrades

- *Detectors reach the end of their lifetimes*
- *Much higher event rates at the HL-LHC*
- *New technology*



Berkeley was a leader in the design of the original ATLAS tracker, and has been leading the R&D and construction for new tracker

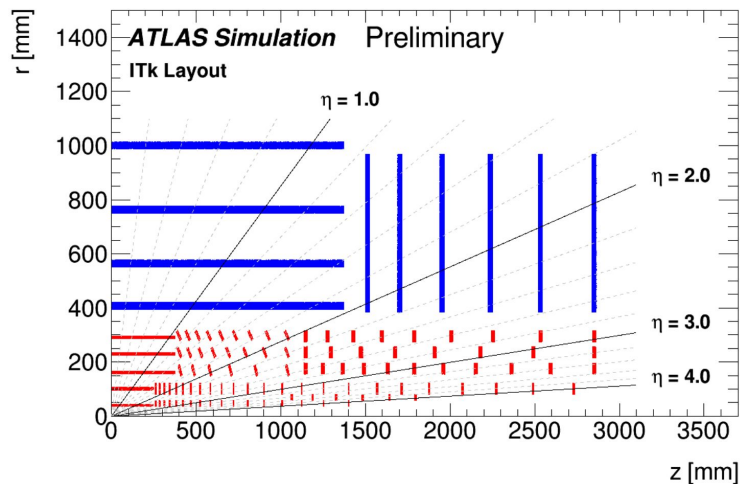
- *the new inner tracker (ITk), that detects and measures charged particles, will be fully replaced*
- *the new tracker will be all-silicon, with a sensor area over 2000 ft²*
- *we have major responsibilities to construct large portions of this new tracker*

The new silicon tracker ITk

A silicon tracker is a position sensitive detector. It records the position where a charged particle traverses silicon sensor, by detecting ionization electrons. The tracker is immersed in a 2-Tesla magnetic field. Connecting the dots, we get the trajectory of the particle, and the momentum

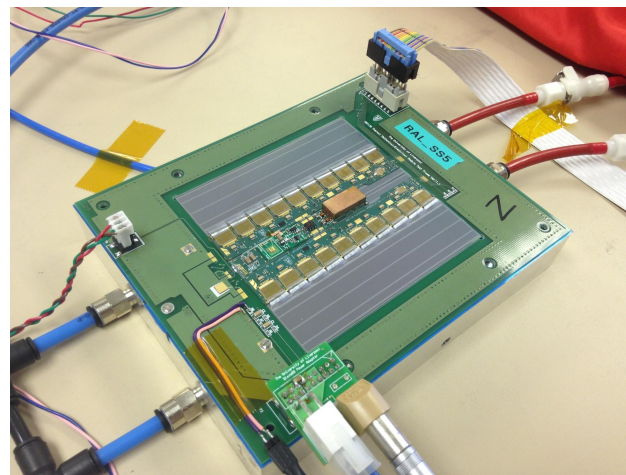
Pixel tracker

- *lower radii*
- *pixelated sensors ($50\ \mu\text{m} \times 50 - 150\ \mu\text{m}$)*
- *Huge number of readout channels*



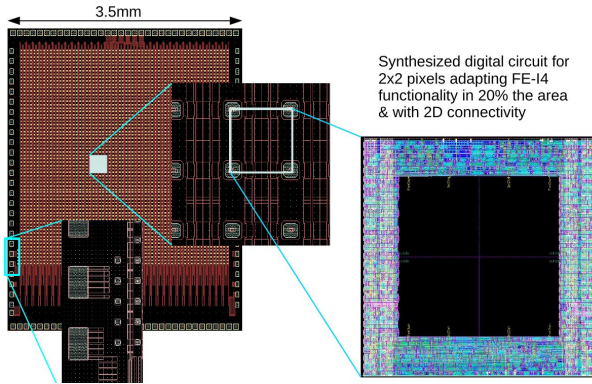
Strip tracker

- *higher radii*
- *long strips (L 2.5 cm / 5 cm; W: $75\ \mu\text{m}$)*
- *Huge number of readout channels*

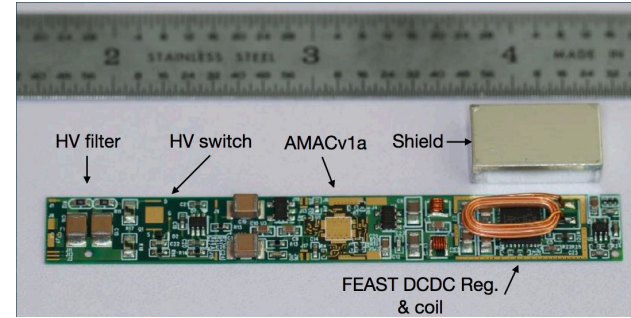


Recent examples of R&D

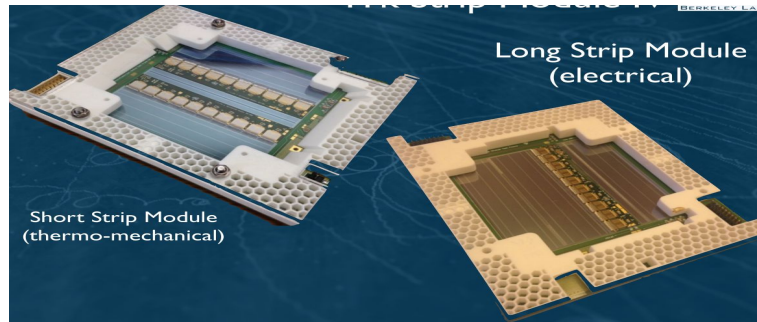
Design and testing of readout chips



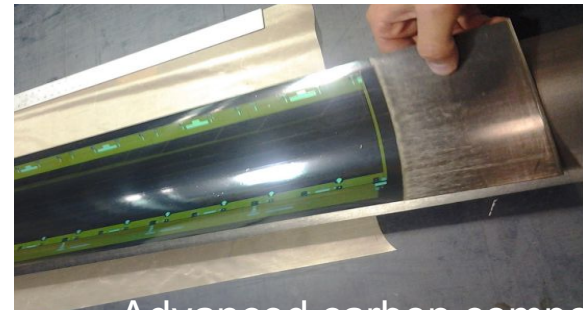
Design and testing of powerboard



R&D, production, and testing of modules



Design and testing of mechanical support structure



What comes next

- **Construction of new tracker: now → 2024**
 - *significant engineering challenges: electrical, mechanical, quality control*
 - *perfect opportunity to learn detector instrumentation*
- **Integration and commissioning at CERN 2024 → 2027**
 - *issues arising at system level*
 - *need to learn how to operate our detector*
- **The High Luminosity LHC: 2027 → 2038**
 - *detector operation at CERN*

Most of our graduate students spend a year or more working on detector project

Closing remark

The next few years will be an exciting period of time for graduate students working on the LHC experiments

- Our physics is exciting
- Increasingly large data set
- Emerging technologies: new detector, new readout and trigger capability, extensive application of AI/ML technologies
- Many of the analysis project has a measurement aspect and a search aspect; you always get something out of the work, and that will typically have a long lifetime

We train three-dimensional physicists that can provide leadership in physics analysis, detector R&D and operation for the future of particle physics