MASTERS THESIS PROJECT (ANTEPROYECTO)

TITLE:

Development and calibration of the luminosity measurement system CMS Silicon Pixel Detector

TITULO:

Desarrollo y calibración del sistema de medición de luminosidad CMS Silicon Pixel Detector

RESEARCH LINE (LGAC):
Fisica Matematica

Luis Enrique CUEVAS PICOS

Student

DR. JOSÉ FELICIANO BENÍTEZ RUBIO

Director

Maestria en Ciencias (Física)

DIFUS

Universidad de Sonora

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Abstract

This project consists on perform an analysis and calibration of the LHC luminosity data recorded by the CMS experiment during the new phase starting in 2022 (Run 3) using the Pixel Cluster Counting (PCC) method, to develop the upgraded luminosity measurement system for Run 3 and the HL-LHC phases. Luminosity gives a measure of how many collisions are happening in a particle accelerator and a precise determination of this will allows us precise tests of the Standard Model and searches for new physics like dark matter and supersymmetry theories. The (PCC) method is an offline technique for the calculation of instantaneous luminosity by counting the number of pixel clusters in the detector. The high densities of pixels of the Inner Tracker gives a low hit occupancy in the sensors during the proton-proton collisions, this leads to a very linear response and small uncertainties for the luminosity measurement.

1 BACKGROUND

The standard model (SM) of particle physics is so far the best theoretical model to describe the interaction of elementary particles mediated by three of the four fundamental forces of nature which are electromagnetic force, strong nuclear force and the weak nuclear force. The SM is divided into two categories, the bosonic sector and the fermionic sector. The bosonic sector contains particles which mediate the fundamental forces of nature and the fermionic sector contains particles which make up all known matter in our universe. There are three generations of fermion particles: the first generation consists of up (u) quark, down (d) quark, electron and electron neutrino, the second generation consist of charm (c) quark, strange (s) quark, muon and muon neutrino, and the third generation has the top (t) quark, bottom (b) quark, tau and tau neutrino. The bosonic sector consists of the gauge bosons: gluon, photon, $W^{\pm}$, Z^0 which mediate strong nuclear force, electromagnetic force and weak nuclear force respectively. The Higgs boson (H), is the last of the gauge bosons, it gives mass to the other SM particles via electroweak symmetry breaking mechanism [1]. The heavy particles ($W^{\pm}$, Z^0, H, and top) can only be produced at high energy particle colliders like the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) operating at a center-of-mass energy of 13 TeV in Geneva, Switzerland (Figure 1). Until the 90s, existence of almost all the SM particles were confirmed except the top quark and the Higgs boson. These had eluded previous experiments due to difficulties in the production and reconstruction of its decay products. The top quark was discovered in 1995 at the Tevatron collider of the Fermilab laboratory, this proton collider operated with a center-of-mass energy of 1.8 TeV until 2010. In 2012, the ATLAS and CMS experiments, with detectors placed at two points where the proton beams collide in the LHC, announced the discovery of a new particle with a mass of 125 GeV. This particle has been identified as the Higgs boson by measuring its properties and comparing to those predicted by the SM.

Luminosity, L, is a key parameter at particle colliders along with the energy available in the collision. L is one of the main figures of merit that quantify the potential for observing new particles and measuring their properties. The instantaneous luminosity $L(t)$ is the process-independent ratio between the rate $R(t)$ of events produced per unit time and the cross section for a given process σ: $L(t) = R(t)/\sigma$. During Run 1 (2011-2012) LHC reached a peak instantaneous luminosity of 0.77×10^{34} cm^{-2}s^{-1} and delivered an integrated luminosity of about 25 fb^{-1} with a precision of about 2.0% [1]. In the first part of Run 2 (2015-2016), the delivered luminosity has been measured to be 38.4 fb^{-1} with an unprecedented precision

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[1]1 barn is a unit of area corresponding to 10^{-24} cm^2 and 1 femtobarn (fb) $= 10^{-39}$ cm^2. For comparison, the total Higgs production cross section is 48600 fb.

of 1.3% [2]. For the second part of Run 2 (2017-2018), the integrated luminosity is about 78 fb^{-1}, but its precise value and uncertainty remain to be determined and is the main objective of this thesis project [3].

The plan of the LHC till year 2038 is to obtain datasets with up to 10 times higher values of instanteneous luminosities in the final phase, the High Luminosity LHC (HL-LHC), and corresponding integrated luminosities of order 3000 fb^{-1} [4]; the most updated projected luminosity performance along the whole life of LHC/HL-LHC machine is shown Figure 2. These final datasets will provide precise measurements of the properties of the Higgs boson and other SM particles as shown in Fig. 3. This figure shows that one of the dominant uncertainties which remain to be determined is due to the luminosity measurement.
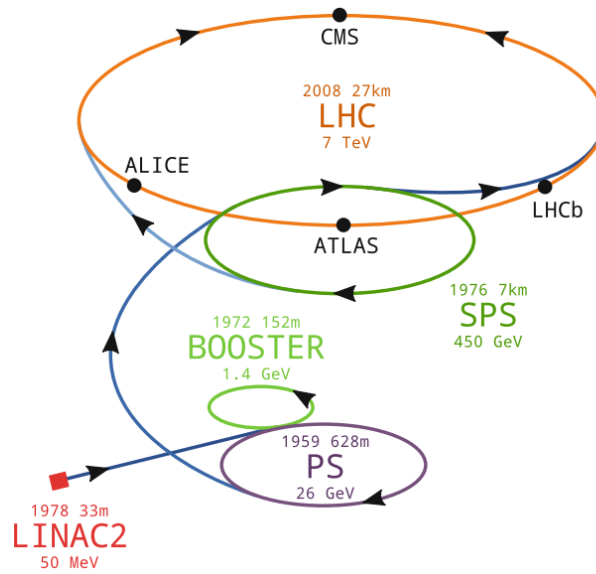

Figure 1: Diagram of the LHC accelerator complex located near Geneva, Switzerland. The complex consists of the accelerator stages: Linear accelerator 2 (LINAC2; linear accelerator in which the protons are accelerated in bunches) , the Proton Synchrotron (PS), the Super Proton Synchrotron (SPS), and the 27 km LHC ring. Four collision points are shown corresponding to the ALICE, ATLAS, LHCb, and CMS detectors [5].
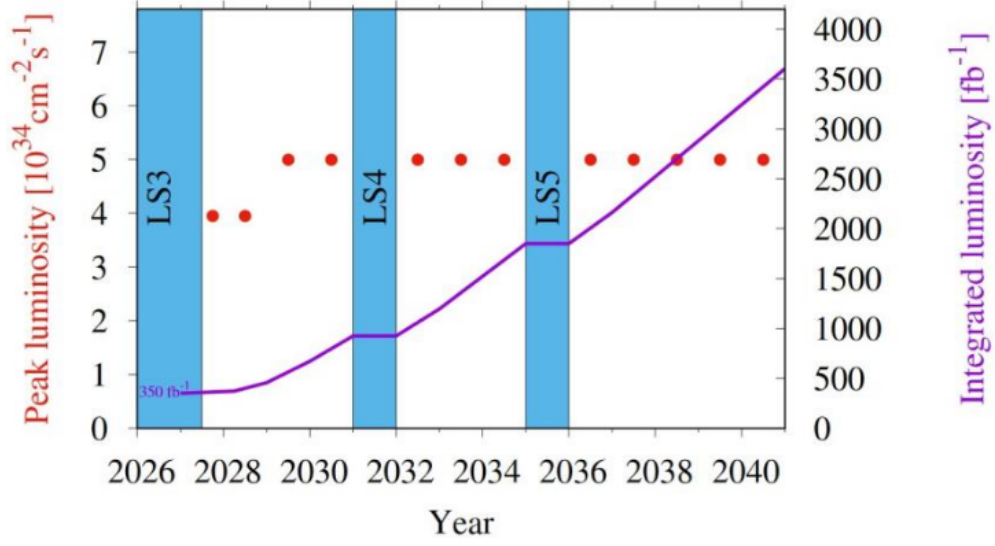
Figure 2: Forecast for peak luminosity (red dots) and integrated luminosity (violetline) in the HL-LHC era with nominal HL-LHC parameters[6].
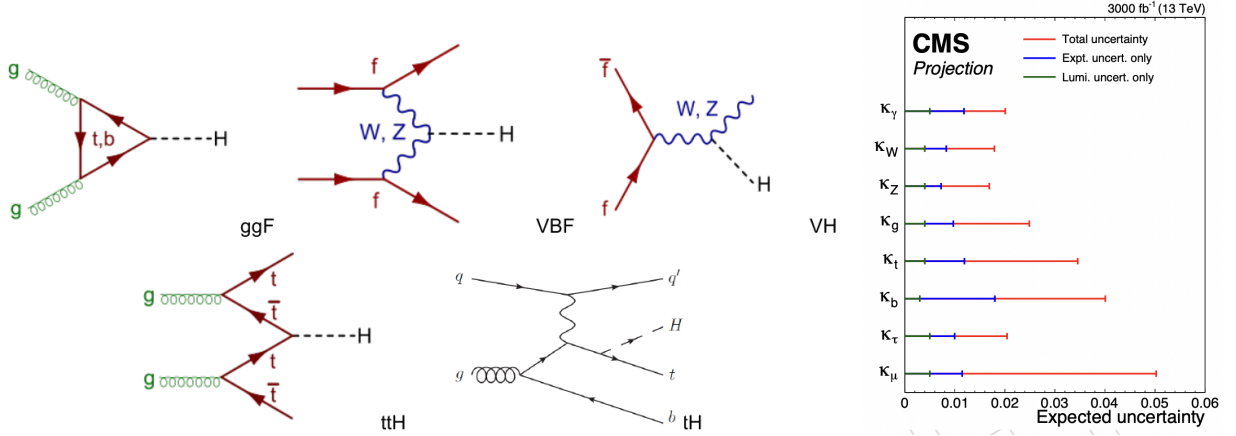

Figure 3: Left: Main production mechanisms for the Higgs boson at the LHC: gluon-gluon fusion (ggF), vector-boson fusion (VBF), associated vector boson (VH), associated top-quark pair (ttH), and associated single-top quark production (tH) [7] [8] . Right: Expected uncertainties on the Higgs coupling parameters for 3000 fb^{-1} of proton-proton collision data at 13 TeV center-of-mass energy [9].

2 PROPOSAL

We propose to perform an analysis and calibration of the LHC luminosity data recorded by the CMS experiment during the new phase starting in 2022 (Run 3) using the Pixel Cluster Counting (PCC) method. To develop the upgraded luminosity measurement system for Run

3 and the HL-LHC.

3   GENERAL OBJECTIVE

To perform an analysis and calibration of the LHC luminosity data recorded by the CMS experiment during the new phase starting in 2022 (Run 3) using the Pixel Cluster Counting (PCC) method. To develop the upgraded luminosity measurement system for Run 3 and the HL-LHC phases. This will allows us precise tests of the Standard Model and searches for new physics like dark matter and supersymmetry theories.

4   HYPOTHESIS

[4].

5   SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

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6   METHODOLOGY

4.

The PCC method for measuring luminosity uses the Pixel detector of the CMS tracker, the layout of the detector used for recording the data during 2016-2018 is shown in Figure 5. The Pixel detector consists of 4 concentric cylindrical layers in the barrel and 2 disks in each endcap. Each detector part is composed of pixel sensors, a schematic of one sensor is shown in Figure 5. The entire Pixel detector contains 1856 sensor modules and a total of 65 million pixels.

The PCC method consists of the reconstruction of track clusters produced by charged particle tracks as shown in Figure 6. Due to the fine granularity of the pixel sensors and the

large number of total pixels, the hit occupancy in the sensors remains very small (order of 1%) during physics runs. This low occupancy makes the PCC very linear as a function of pileup, an essential property of a good luminometer.

The calibration of the luminometer consists of a van der Meer (vdM) scan performed in a special LHC run usually at the beginning of the run period (year). In this calibration setup, proton beams are moved across each other in separation steps of about 100 micrometers, by measuring the rates of clusters with the PCC algorithm and knowledge of the beam parameters during the vdM conditions, the calibration constant (σ_{vis}) is determined. This calibration constant is then used to normalize the measured PCC rates during normal running throughout the data-taking year [12].
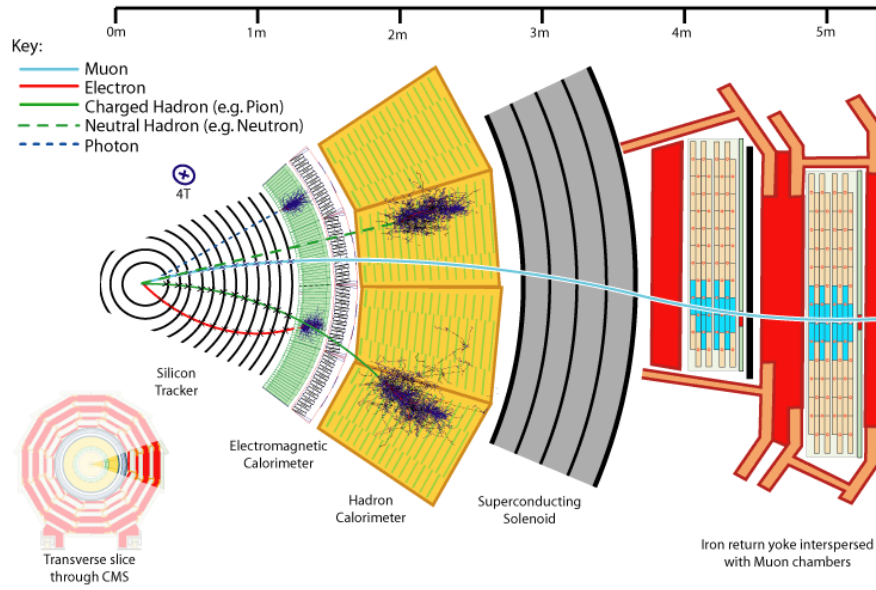

Figure 4: Transverse view of the CMS detector showing the silicon tracker, electromagnetic calorimeter, hadron calorimeter, superconducting solenoid and muon chambers [11].
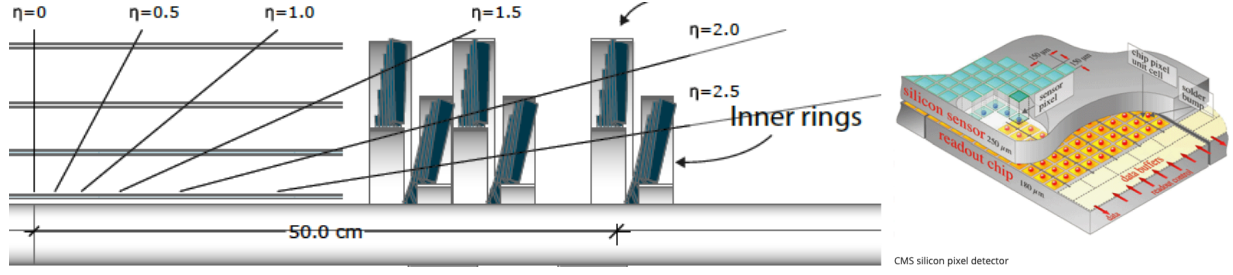
Figure 5: Left: diagram showing the layout of the CMS Pixel detector used during 2016-2018. The layout consists of 4 barrel layers and 2 endcap disks with two rings each. Right: a diagram showing the structure of one pixel sensor. The entire detector consists of 1856 sensors and 65 million pixels [13].
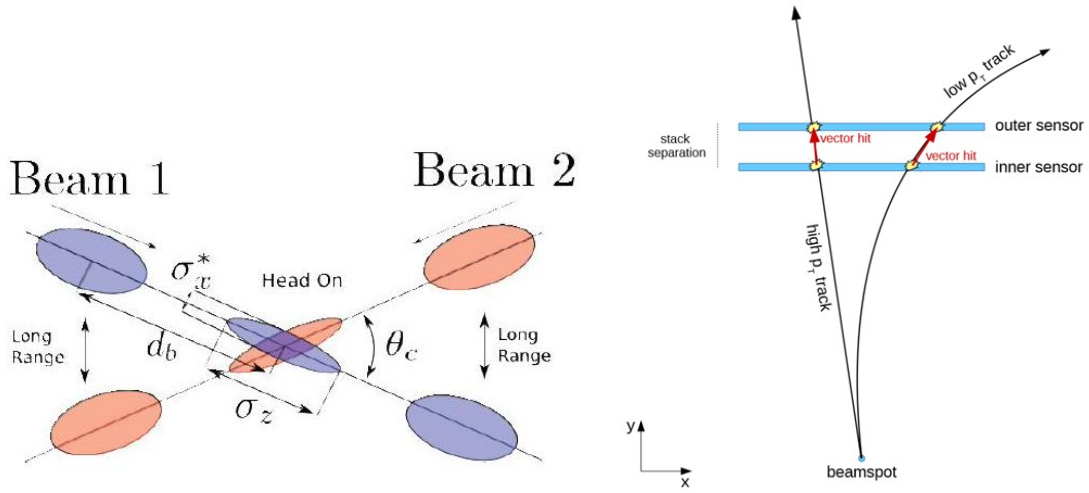

Figure 6: Left: Diagram showing the collision of two proton bunches at LHC, bunches contain about 10^{11} protons [14]. Right: diagram showing example tracks originating from the collision at the beamspot and producing clusters at the pixel sensors in two detector layers.

7 EXPECTED RESULTS

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8   CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES

- **Summer 2021**:

  - Readings on Standard Model of particle physics, the LHC and CMS experiments

  - Linux/Computing skills (BASH, EMACS, C/C++, PYTHON, ROOT)

  - Computing accounts at CERN and Fermilab

  - Initial planning of the analysis strategy

- **Semester 2021-2**:

  - Course I: on particle physics, particle detection, or data analysis

  - Analysis/Computing skills (BASH, EMACS, C/C++, PYTHON, ROOT)

  - Analysis of the LHC Run 2 luminosity data using the PCC method

- **Semester 2022-1**:

  - Course II on particle physics, particle detection, or data analysis

  - Completion of the analysis of the LHC Run 2 luminosity data using the PCC method

  - Presentation of results at national or international conference

  - Thesis writing

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[12] CMS Collaboration. CMS luminosity measurement for the 2018 data-taking period at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV. *CMS-PAS-LUM-18-002*, 2019. `https://cds.cern.ch/record/2676164`.

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