

The LHC Turn-on and the Tevatron

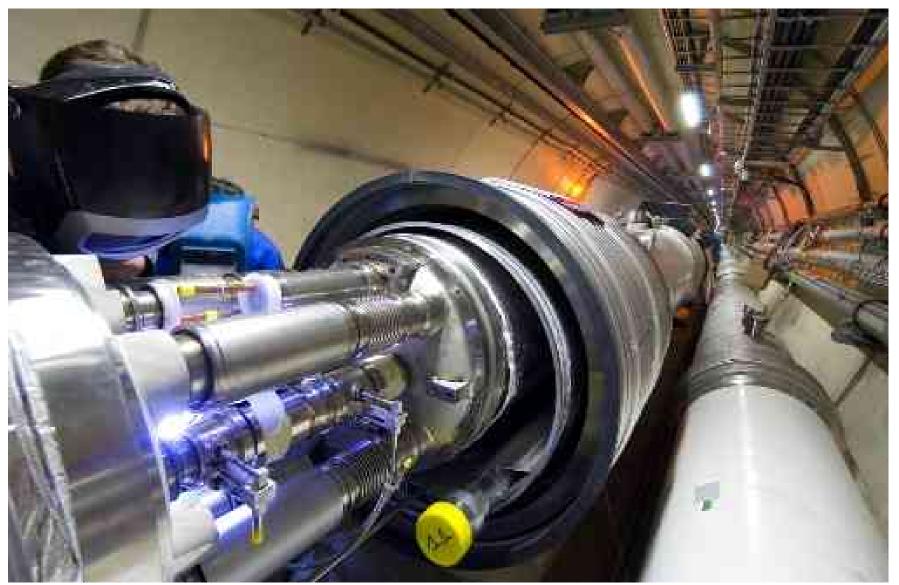


Albert De Roeck

CERN and University of Antwerp

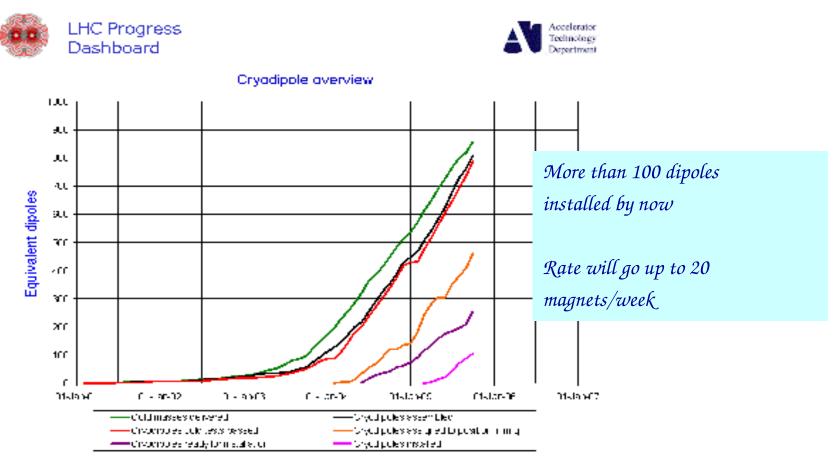
The LHC is Coming!





The LHC Progress





Ubdated 30 Sec 2005

Trafa provided by To Terrina in AT-M49, 1. Bollina AT-M1M

Crucial part: 1232 superconducting dipoles

Can follow progress on the CERN web page (dashboard)

http://lhc-new-homepage.web.cern.ch/lhc-new-homepage/

When will LHC Start?



Go to the 11^{th} floor (LPC)

You'll find: first collisions at the LHC are

617 days and 14 hours away

 \implies In other words 1 July 2007

Close!

But not quite correct according to the latest official plan

When will LHC Start? (take two)



- When will they close the LHC/inject beams (Detector experimentalists)
- When will be first collisions in the LHC? (Analysis experimentalists)
- When will we have first physics results from the LHC? (Theorists)
- When will we have the new big discoveries at the LHC? (Politicians thinking on whether to finance an International Linear Collider)

Picture becoming more clear now after the cryogenic line problem (and solution): according to the current plan (*)

- LHC will be closed and set up for beam on 1 July 2007
- First beam in machine: August 2007
- LHC commissioning will take time!
- First collisions expected in November 2007 (739 days and 14 hrs away)
- Followed by a short pilot run
- First physics run in 2008 (starting April/May; one to a few fb⁻¹?)
- First big discovery ?? ... but see last slide in this talk

First Collisions: November 2007?



43 on 43 Bunches with 3 to 4 x 10¹⁰ ppb to 7 TeV

- *No parasitic encounters*
 - No crossing angle, No long range beam, Larger aperture
- Instrumentation (testing)
- Good beam for RF, Vacuum...
- Lower energy densities
 - Reduced demands on beam dump system
 - Collimation
 - Machine protection
- Luminosity 2×10^{31} cm⁻²s⁻¹ at a β^* of 1 m (ultimate)

Achtung!!

Lumi numbers

are my private

guess, using

10⁷ sec/year.

Not official

numbers released

by the machine

Group!

Pilot run \implies maybe a few weeks of collisions in 2007: ~10-20 pb⁻¹?

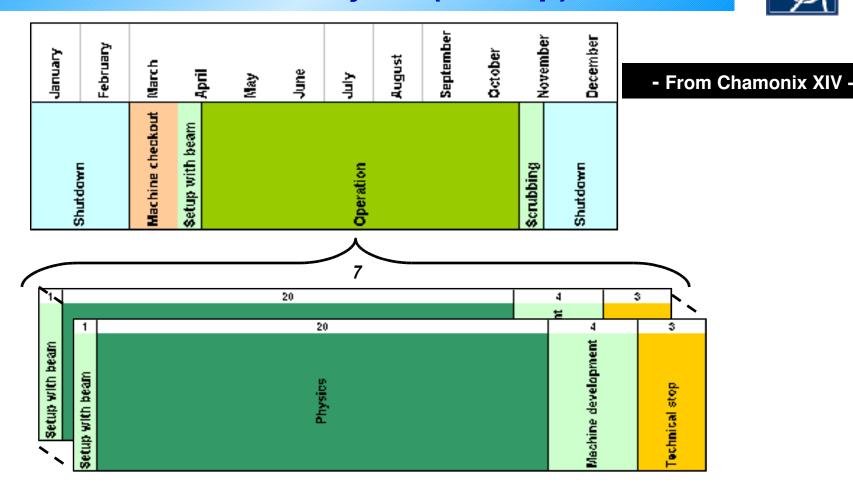
2008: 75 nsec + low intensity 25ns \implies expect O(1) fb⁻¹

2009: 25ns half intensity \implies expect O(10) fb⁻¹

Breakdown of a year (startup)



R. Bailey
9/22/05
CMS week



~ 140 days for physics per year
Not forgetting ion and TOTEM operation
Leaves ~ 100 days for proton luminosity running
? Efficiency for physics 40% ?
~ 40 days ~ 1000 h ~ 4 106 s of colliding beams / year

Historical Perspective



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1982: first run of UA1/UA2 (CMS energy 10x higher than ISR)

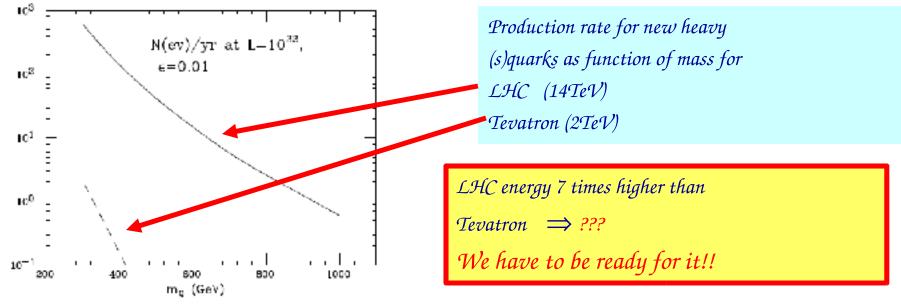
30 days with 5• 10<sup>28</sup> cm<sup>2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> (~ 1% of final one) ⇒ 20 nb<sup>-1</sup>

⇒ W,Z Discovery!

1987: first run of CDF (CMS energy 3x times higher than SppS)

30 days with 5• 10<sup>28</sup> cm<sup>2</sup> s<sup>-1</sup> (~ 1% of design one) ⇒ 20 nb<sup>-1</sup>

⇒ No Early discoveries: Top showed up in 93-94 runs
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Detectors at Start-up



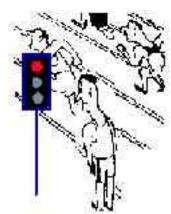
Which detectors the first year ?



RPC over $|\eta|<1.6$ (instead of $|\eta|<2.1$)

4th layer of end-cap chambers missing

Pixels and end-cap ECAL installed during first shut-down



2 pixel layers/disks instead of 3?

TRT acceptance over $|\eta| < 2$ (instead of $|\eta| < 2.4$)

Both experiments:

complete at start-up

deferrals of high-level Trigger/DAQ processors

→ LVL1 output rate limited to

~ 50 kHz CM5 (instead of 100 kHz)

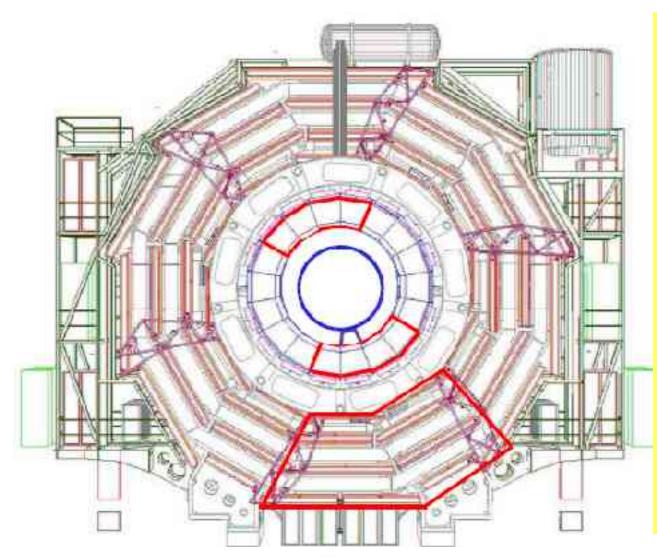
~ 40 kHz ATLAS (instead of 75 kHz)

Impact on physics visible but acceptable

Main loss: B-physics programme strongly reduced (single μ threshold p_{\rightarrow} 14-20 GeV)

2006: CMS Cosmic Data Challenge





Detector readiness

preparation: Important

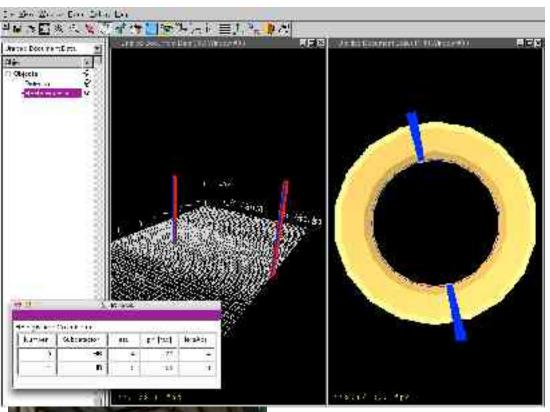
milestone for 2006⇒

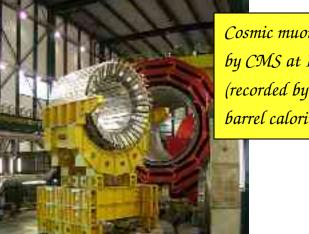
The cosmic data challenge

Combined operation of the subdetector systems (on surface)

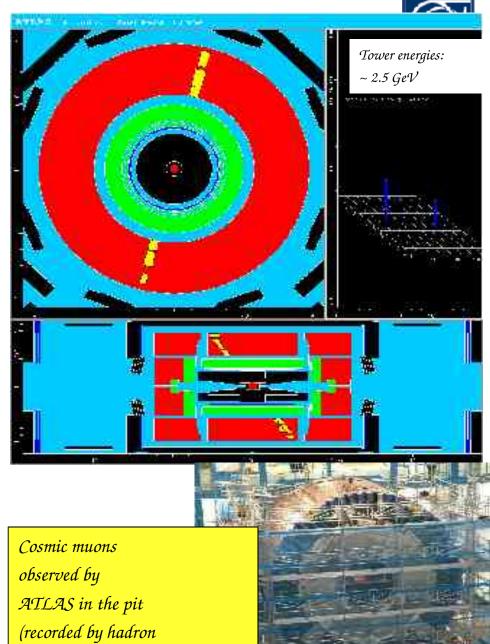
Similar to the combined beamtest of ATLAS in 2004 (a lot of sweat!!)

Include experience in Vol2.1 of PTDR





Cosmic muons observed by CMS at IP5 (recorded by hadron barrel calorimeter)



Tilecal calorimeter)

Calibrating/Alignment Before Collisions



Experiments will have ~3-4 months before collisions

Cosmic Muons

High energetic muons that traverse the detector vertically

→particular useful for alignment and calibration - *barrel region*.

Beam Halo Muons (Hadrons)

Machine induced secondary particles that cross the detector almost horizontally

→particular useful for alignment and calibration - *endcap region*.

Beam Gas Interactions

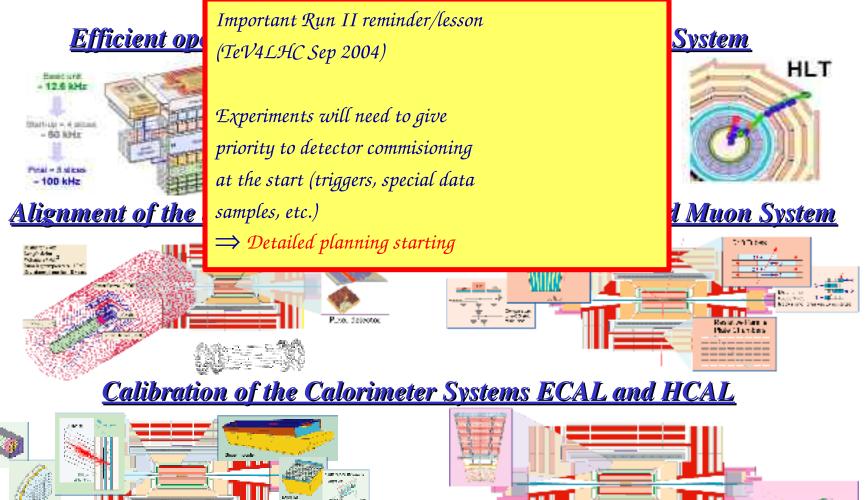
Proton-nucleon interaction in the active detector volume (7TeV \rightarrow E_{cm}=115 GeV)

 \rightarrow resemble collision events but with a rather soft p_T spectrum (p_T<2 GeV)

All three physics structures are interesting for alignment, calibration, gain operational experience, dead channels, debug readout, etc ...

Major Commissioning Challenges





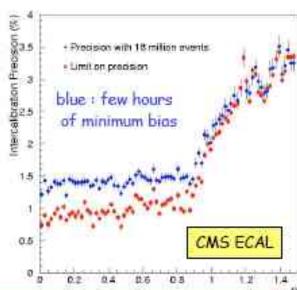
 \rightarrow form the base for the "commissioning of physics tools" like b and τ tagging, jets, missing E_T ...

Detectors at Start-up for Physics



Which detector performance on day one ?

A few examples and educated guesses based on test-beam results and simulation studies



Gianotti, Mangano hep-ph/0504221

	Expected performance day 1	Physics samples to improve (examples)
ECAL uniformity	~ 1% (ATLAS), 4% (CMS)	Minimum-bias, Z→ ee
e/y scale	1-2 % ?	Z → ee
HCAL uniformity	2-3 %	Single pions, QCD jets
Jet scale	< 10%	$Z (\rightarrow II) +1j$, $W \rightarrow jj$ in the events
Tracking alignment	20-500 μm in Rφ?	Generic tracks, isolated μ , $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$

Ultimate statistical precision achievable after few days of operation. Then face systematics ... E.g. : tracker alignment : 100 μm (1 month) \rightarrow 20 μm (4 months) \rightarrow 5 μm (1 year) ?

Early Physics at the LHC and Tevatron



- Important asset: Tevatron has data!!
 - Physics studies at LHC are monte carlo exercises
- Topics where the Tevatron can help
 - MC tuning/validation: starting point for the LHC
 - Eg. Underlying events, minimum bias tune
 - Measurements of cross sections and validation of the theoretical estimates (K Factors, NLO MCs,...)
 - Optimum measurements to compare with theory: eg jets algorithms
 - Systematic errors for studies: experience/procedures: eg. ISR/FSR
 - Precision measurements: \mathcal{M}_{top} , \mathcal{M}_{w} ,...
 - Experience with luminosity measurement techniques
 - Techniques to deal with event pile-up
 - B-tagging techniques
 - Demonstrate that certain measurements can be done/methods can be applied: eg $Z \rightarrow TT$ measurements

Expected Event Rates



Process	Events/s	Events/year	Other machines
$W \rightarrow ev$ $Z \rightarrow ee$	15 1.5	10^{8} 10^{7}	10 ⁴ LEP / 10 ⁷ Tev 10 ⁷ LEP
$bar{b}$	0.8 10^{5}	10^{7} 10^{12}	10 ⁴ Tevatron 10 ⁸ Belle/BaBar
$\tilde{g} \tilde{g}$ (m=1 TeV)	0.001	10^4	
H (m=130 GeV)	0.02	10 ⁵	
QCD jets $p_T > 200 \text{ GeV}$	10^2	109	10^7

10 fb⁻¹

Huge event rates:

 $(10^{33} cm^{-2} s^{-1})$

The LHC will be a W-factory, a Z-factory, a top factory, a Higgs

factory etc..
Precision physics

will be limited by systematics

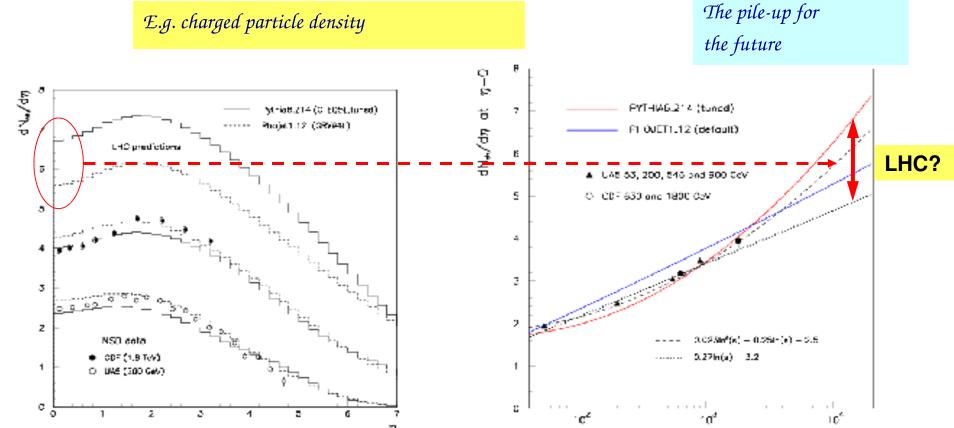
Note: pilot run

10⁴ top pairs,

10⁶ QCD jets

Early Minimum-Bias Measurements





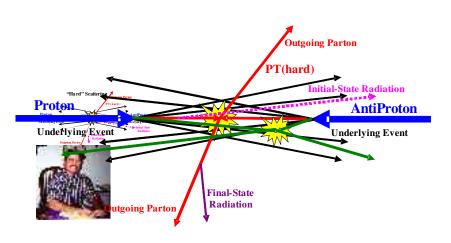
- ullet Energy dependence of dN/d η ?
- Vital for tuning Underlying Event model
- Only requires a few thousand events.

- PYTHIA models favour In²(s);
- PHOJET suggests a In(s) dependence

√s (GeV)

Minimum Bias and Underlying Event

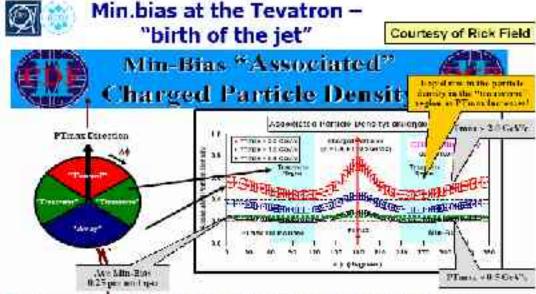




Being studied in great detail at the Tevatron
This is very important!

New developments (this workshop)

- Corrected data! Important for future comparisons
- Include also energy flows
- Other processes, such as Drell-Yan
- New models to compare to (PYTHIA 3.2, Jimmy...)



- Shows the dat Y on the Δb dependence of the "associated" charged particle density, dNogldydo, for charged particles (p_T > 0.5 GeV/c, |η| < 1, and including PTmax) relative to PTmax (respect to 180s) for "rate blac" events with PTmax > 0.5, 1.0, and 2.0 GeV/c.
- Shows "jet at acture" in "min-has" cultisions the "birth" of the leading loop jet at.

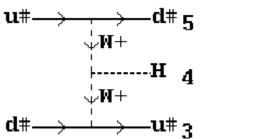
Systematic uncertainty!

These studies will have to be repeated at the LHC early on.

Energy dependence will help to understand the PHYSICS of the UE

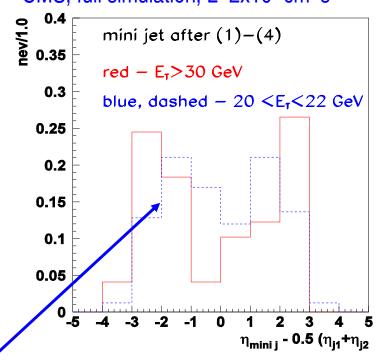
Effect of underlying event on central jet veto in VBF Higgs



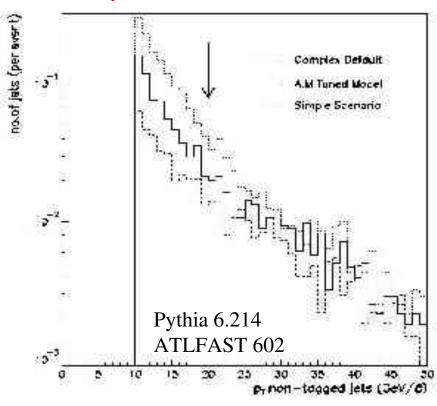


H->WW*->2I in qqH prod.

Rapidity of the central jet in Higgs events; CMS; full simulation, L=2x10³³cm⁻²s⁻¹



Uncertainty of the central jet veto efficiency due to UE model; ATLAS.



Model	CJV efficiency	Significance
Default pyth a	85%	8.2
Default DG	75%	7.7
AM tuning	79%	7.9

S. Nikitenko

Dealing with Pile-up

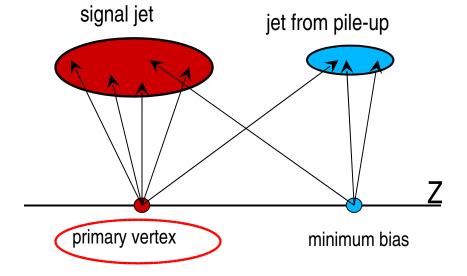


Eg. Identifying jets from the signal vertex

At Tevatron: 1.5•10³² cm⁻²s⁻¹

⇒ 5 pile up events on average

 \Rightarrow similar to $2 \cdot 10^{33}$ cm⁻²s⁻¹ at the LHC



Can learn from the techniques used and developed at the Tevatron Eg. Estimators based on fraction of tracks belonging to the true primary vertex

QCD Studies

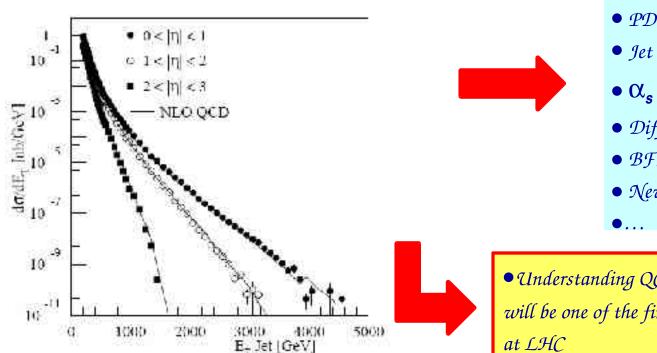


E.g. Jet Physics

Huge cross sections:

Eg for 1 fb⁻¹ ~ 10000 events with $E_T > 1 \text{ TeV}$

100 events with $\mathbb{E}_{\mathbf{T}} > 2 \text{ TeV}$



Tevatron:

Optimal jet algorithm to compare with theory: debate ongoing

- PDFs
- Jet shape
- Diffraction
- BFKL studies
- New physics?
- Understanding QCD at 14 TeV will be one of the first topics at LHC
- Then: precise measurements of W,Z, tt, Drell-Yan production
- *Then: W,Z*+1 *jet; W,Z*+2 *jets etc*
- ⇒ Use to tune Monte Carlos

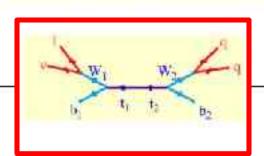
Top Quarks

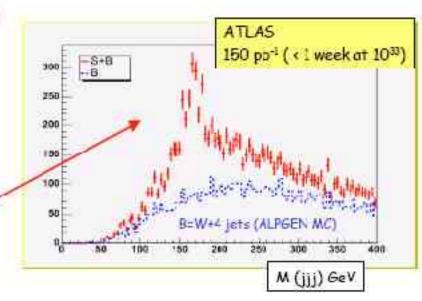


Example of initial measurement: top signal and top mass

- Use gold-plated tt → bW bW → blv bjj channel
- Very simple selection:
 isolated lepton (e, μ) p₁ > 20 GeV
 - -- exactly 4 jets pt> 40 GeV
 - -- no kinematic fit
 - no b-tagging required (pessimistic.
 assumes trackers not yet understood)
- · Plot invariant mass of 3 jets with highest pt

Time	Events at 1033	Stat. error åM _{top} (GeV)	Stat. error 80/0
1 year	3×10 ⁸	0,1	0.2%
1 month	7×104	0.2	0.4%
1 week	2×103	0.4	2.5%





- top signal visible in few days also with simple selection and no b-tagging
- cross-section to ~ 20% (10% from luminosity)
- top mass to ~7 GeV (assuming b-jet scale to 10%)
- get feedback on detector performance:
 m_{top} wrong → jet scale?
 gold-plated sample to commission b-tagging

But most precise measurement will be from Tevatron for some time to come

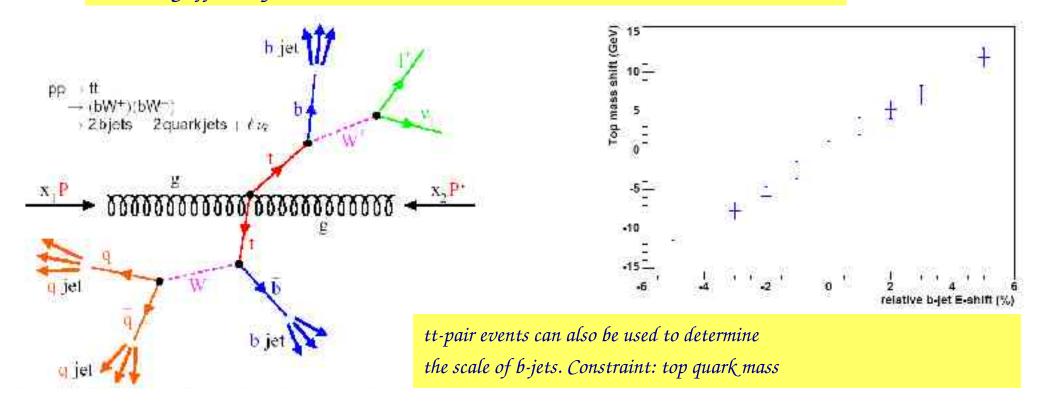
Top Quarks



Light Quark jet energy scale calibration using tt-pairs

Aim: reach 1-2 % precision with 1 fb⁻¹

Also b-tag efficiency etc.

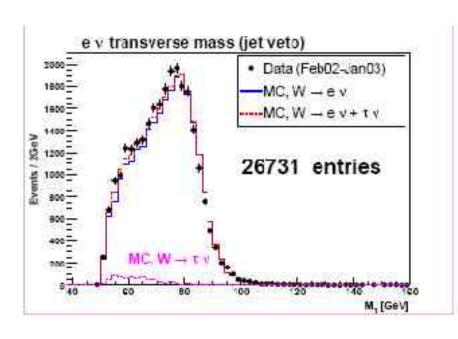


Changing the top mass from, say 178 GeV to 172.7 changes the b-jet scale by >2%

Luminosity Techniques



Luminosity measurement is an challenging problem at the LHC Similar techniques will be used as for previous colliders, notable the Tevatron



New luminosity methods will be deployed as well,

Example: measuring W and Z rates

Expected O(3%) precision, dominant uncertainty will be the PDFs

Tevatron could already demonstrate that this works (Dittmar et al.)

What about early discoveries?

An easy case: a new resonance decaying into e+e-, e.g. a Z' → ee of mass 1-2 TeV

An intermediate case: SUSY





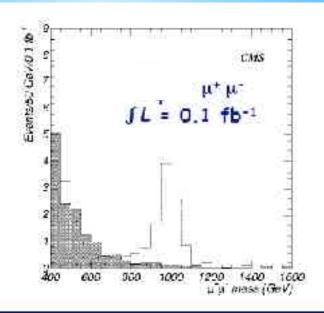
A difficult case : a light Higgs (m ~ 115 GeV)

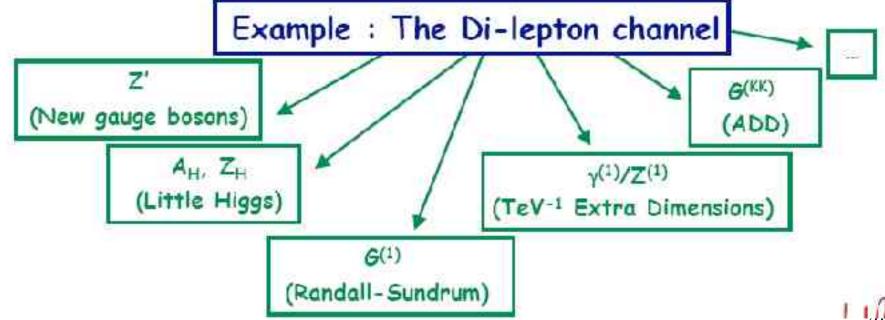


Example: Di-lepton Resonance



May be seen very early: first weeks





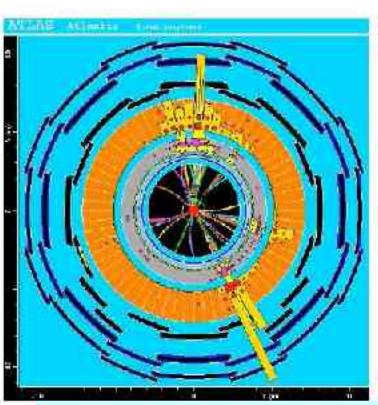
Supersymmetry

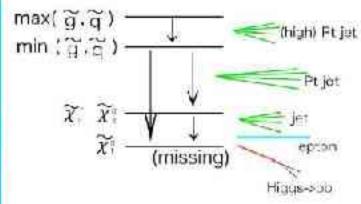


SUSY could be at the rendez-vous very early on!



$M_{sp}(GeV)$	σ (pb)	Evts/yr
500	100	10 ⁶ -10 ⁷
1000	1	10⁴- <mark>10</mark> ⁵
2000	0.01	10 ² -10 ³





Therefore:
SUSY one of the
priorities of the

"search" program

10fb⁻¹

event topologies of SUSY

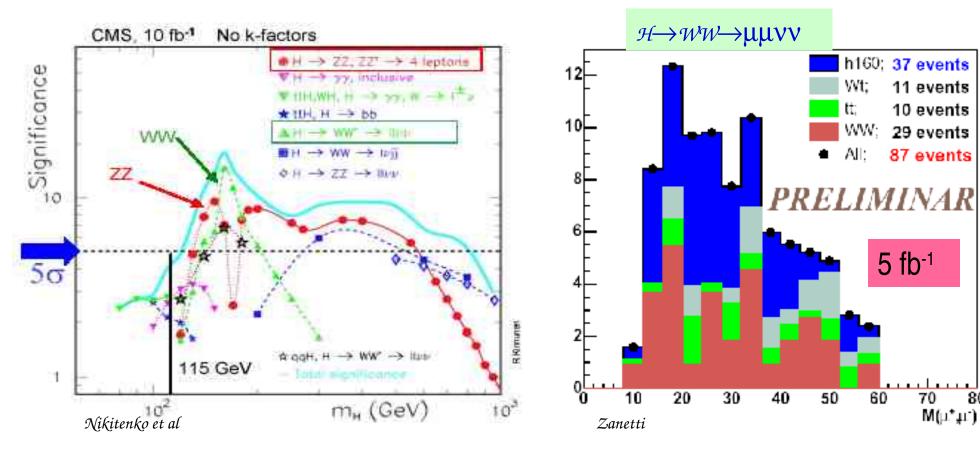
Main signal: lots of activity (jets, leptons, taus, missing $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{T}}$)

Needs however good understanding of the detector & SM processes!!

Note: establishing that the new signal is SUSY will be more difficult!

SM Higgs Discovery Prospects





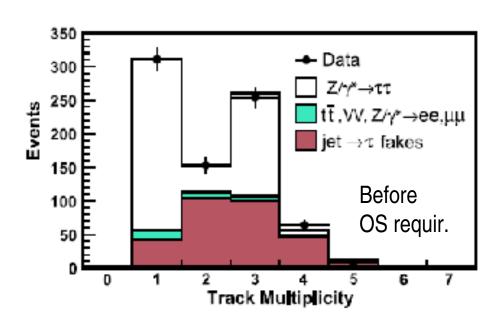
- Generally need O(10) fb⁻¹ for 5**o** discovery
- Possible exception WW→ll VV at ~ 155-180 GeV (systematics?)
- Exclusion limits on large region of SM Higgs ($\mathcal{H} \to ZZ, WW$)

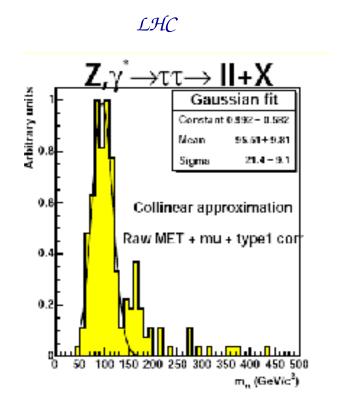
 MSSM Higgs ($\mathcal{A} \to \tau\tau$)



Measurement of $Z \rightarrow \tau \tau$

CDF Run II analysis of MSSM H-> $\tau\tau$ with 310 pb⁻¹ of data; hep-ex/0508051

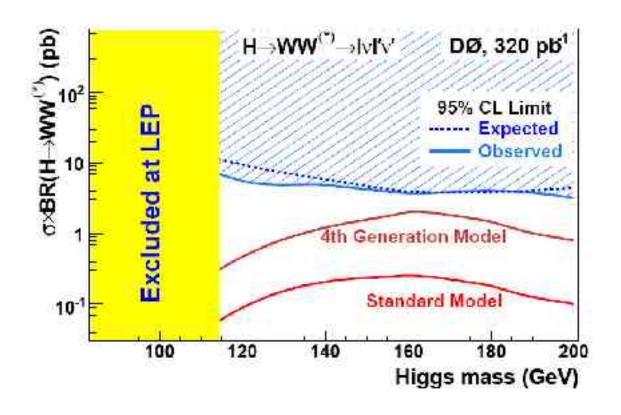




Eg: important cross check channel for $A \longrightarrow TT$ analyses at the LHC The demonstration that this can be measured at Tevatron is important

Measurement of H→WW→Ilvv



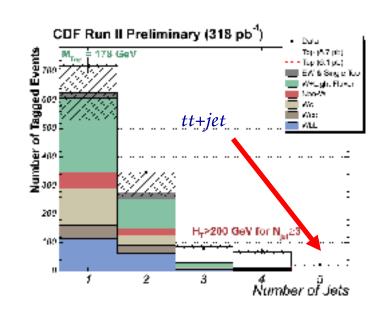


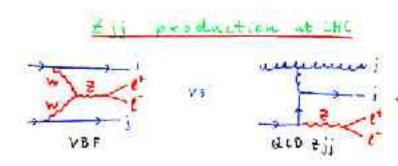
Important discovery channel at the LHC
Techniques and systematics control achieved at the LHC are an
important demonstration of the feasibility

MC/Theory Calculation Validation



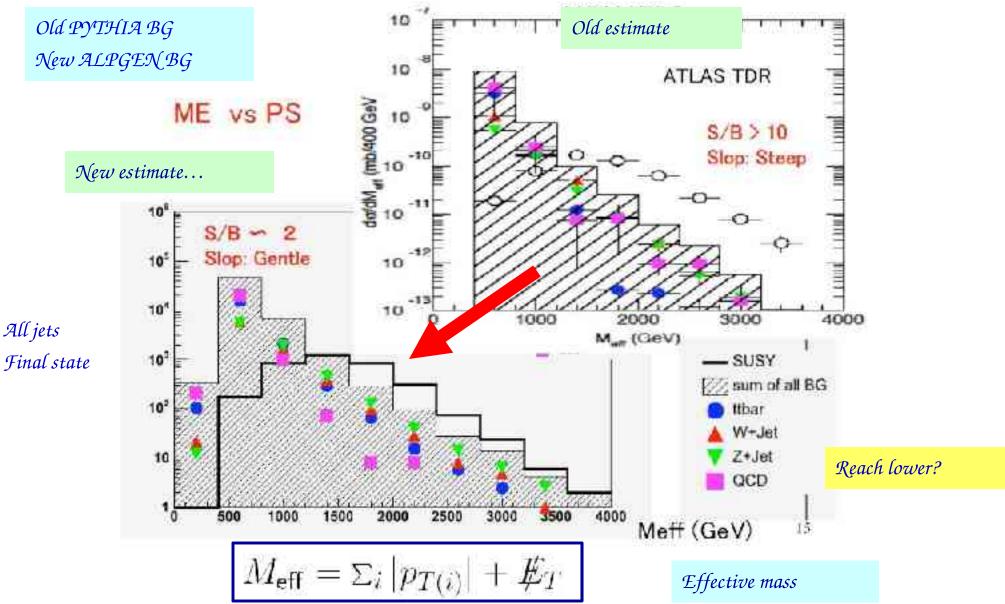
- To discover new physics or discover the Higgs we need to understand the SM processes
- Measurements at the LHC and comparisons with MCs/calculations will be made early on (10-20% level)
- Important that these MCs/calculations are already well understood from comparison and validation with Tevatron data.
- In particular:
 - QCD jets, tt, tt+ jet, ttjj, ttbb, single top, W and Z, W and Z + njets, WW, WZ, ZZ, Wbb, Zbb, Wcc, Zcc, VBF production of Z...
- Some of these are being studied or can be reached with O(4) fb⁻¹ (Tevatron 2007)





Eg: QCD backgrounds





Summary

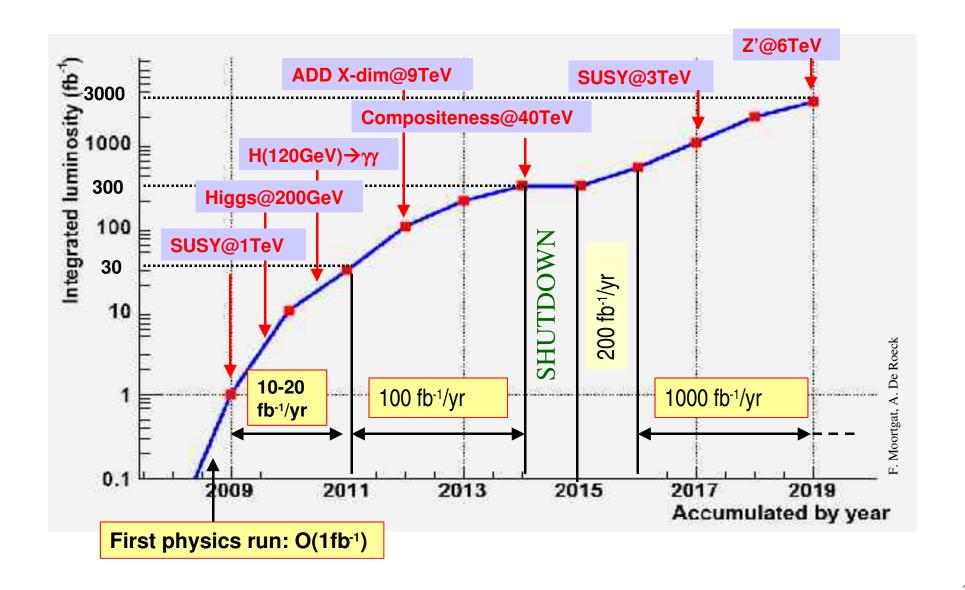


- LHC promises first collisions in 2007, but expect low luminosity:
 - Commissioning of detectors; QCD physics? Watch out for large signal new phenomena...
- First physics run in 2008: expect of O(1) to a few fb⁻¹.
 - Low mass SUSY reach extended far beyond Tevatron reach. Top quark/W mass measurements already dominated by systematics.
- *Physics run in 2009: expect O(10) fb*⁻¹.
 - SM Higgs mass range fully covered high mass SUSY...
- Tevatron can play a siginificant role in the successful startup of the LHC physics program.
 A lot to measure and techniques to validate
- Schedules are tight/lots of work ahead for us in the next two years



Discoveries?







Backup

Contents

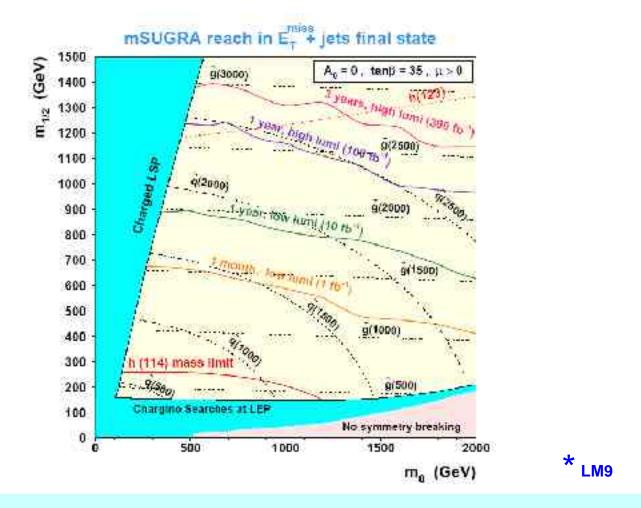


- The current LHC schedule
- Preparing for physics in CMS and ATLAS
- First physics at the LHC
- Summary



SUSY Reach vs Integrated Luminosity





• SUSY detectable for squarks & gluino masses up to 1-1.5 TeV with 1 fb⁻¹ \rightarrow all LM points are in that region. Good understanding of detector (e.g. $\mathbb{E}_{\mathsf{Tmiss}}$!) and Standard Model processes is needed.



Dipoles: Waiting to be lowered after QRL repair





7th of March 2005 Lowering of the first dipole





Strategy at Start-up



Goal #1

Understand and calibrate detector and trigger in situ using well-known physics samples

e.g. - Z → ee, μμ tracker, ECAL, Muon chambers calibration and alignment, etc.
 - tt → blv bjj 10³ evts/day after cuts → jet scale from W→jj, b-tag perf., etc.

Understand basic 5M physics at √s = 14 TeV → first checks of Monte Carlos
(hopefully well understood at Tevatron and HERA)

- e.g. measure cross-sections for e.g. minimum bias, W, Z, tt, QCD jets (to ~ 10-20 %), look at basic event features, first constraints of PDFs, etc.
 - measure top mass (to 5-7 GeV) → give feedback on detector performance

Note: statistical error negligible after few weeks run

Goal # 2

Prepare the road to discovery:

- -- measure backgrounds to New Physics : e.g. tt and W/Z+ jets (omnipresent ...)
- look at specific "control samples" for the individual channels:
 e.g. ttjj with j ≠ b "calibrates" ttbb irreducible background to ttH → ttbb

Goal # 3

Look for New Physics potentially accessible in first year (e.g. SUSY, some Higgs? ...)

Detector Commissioning



Remember...

The only place where you will find success before work is in the dictionary

May B. Smith

We will have to take this at heart in the next 3(+) years!