

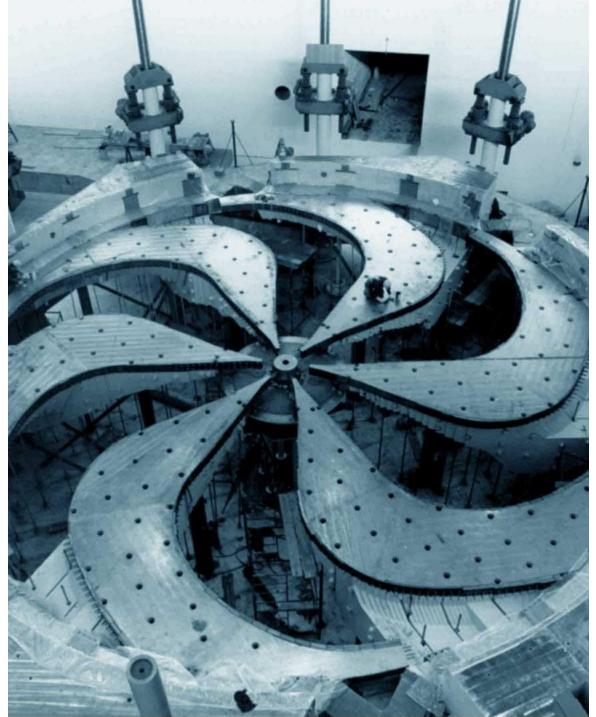




2018 ATLAS sTGC Test Beam Results

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Winter Nuclear and Particle Physics Conference 2019



Discovery, accelerated

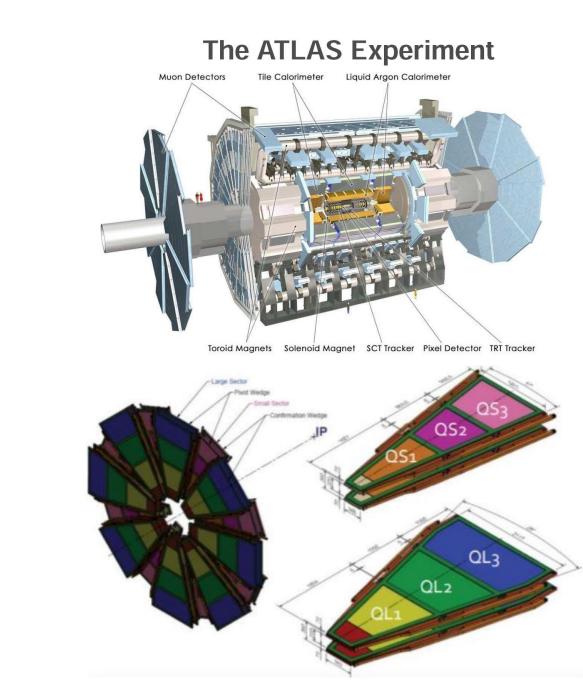
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Outline

- 1. ATLAS and the New Small Wheel
- 2. Test Beam Setup and Measurements
- 3. Results and Conclusions

ATLAS and the New Small Wheel (NSW)

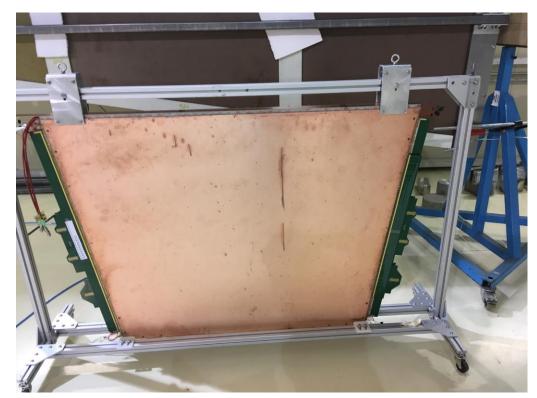
- ATLAS A general purpose detector at the LHC at CERN
 - Detected Higgs boson in 2012
 - Will continue searches for dark matter and physics beyond the Standard Model into 2038
- Long Shutdown 2 of the LHC is now in progress after a successful run
 - Luminosity increase for next run
- Muon NSW will replace the old small wheel during the Phase 1 Upgrade in 2019-2020
 - Goal is to install first wheel in March 2020
- Designed to fix some problems associated with the increase in luminosity

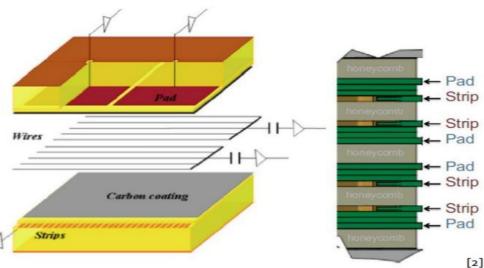


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sTGC Quadruplets

- The New Small Wheel consists of two detector technologies
 - Micromegas Primarily tracking
 - Small-strip Thin Gap Chambers (sTGC)
- sTGCs are a type of gas detector
 - Consists of high voltage wires between cathode layers of strips and pads
- Assembled into quadruplets consisting of four layers
- Serves in the Level 1 Muon Trigger
 - Uses 3-out-of-4 layer coincidences





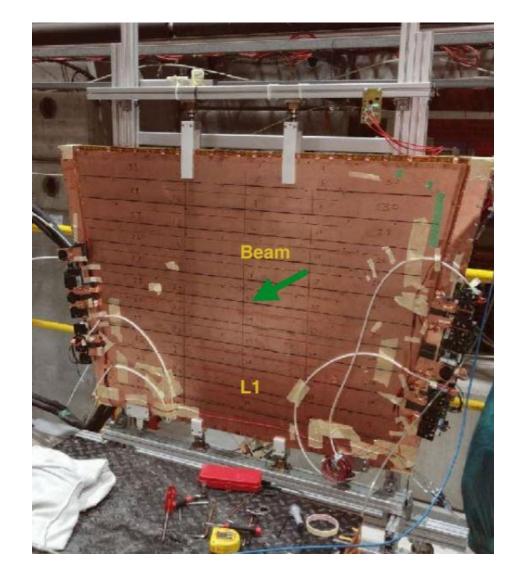
Front End Boards (FEBs)

- FEBs serve as the readout electronics for sTGC quadruplets
- Two types of FEBs one for pads/wires and one for strips
- Used a prototype version of the FEBs for these tests
- Some FEBs outfitted with an attenuation circuit ("pi-network") for pad signals
 - Values of components determine attenuation factor



Test Beam at CERN

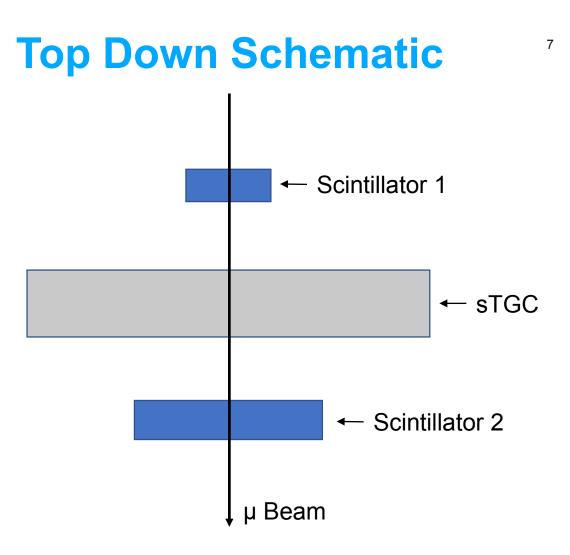
- Tested a Canadian quadruplet in Super Proton Synchrotron beams at CERN
 - Used fully functional production module
- Test Beam Goals
 - Test readout and data acquisition electronics
 - Determine thresholds, etc.
 - Evaluate Pi-Network on FEBs
 - Determine efficiency of the detector in presence of high gamma background
 - Pad efficiency goal of ~96.5%
 - Measure noise of detector and electronics



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Detector Setup

- Tested the detector in two locations
 - One contained a strong gamma source
- Gamma Irradiation Facility
 - Contains a 14 TBq ¹³⁷Cs source
 - Test under high gamma background
 - Variable filters allow for tuning of background rate
- Trigger Two 4cm x 12cm scintillators
 - One horizontal and one vertical to give a 16 cm² coincidence area
- Electronics Full set of 8 FEBs



Successful Measurements

Analysis I Was Involved In

- Pad Efficiency and Multiplicity
 - Pad Hit Maps
- Pad Peak Detector Output (PDO) Analysis
 - Peak Detector Output peak amplitude of a signal
- Wire Efficiency
- Wire PDO Analysis

Analysis Done By Colleagues

- Strip Efficiency and Multiplicity
 - Observed beam profile
- Strip Resolution
- Noise Measurement and Reduction

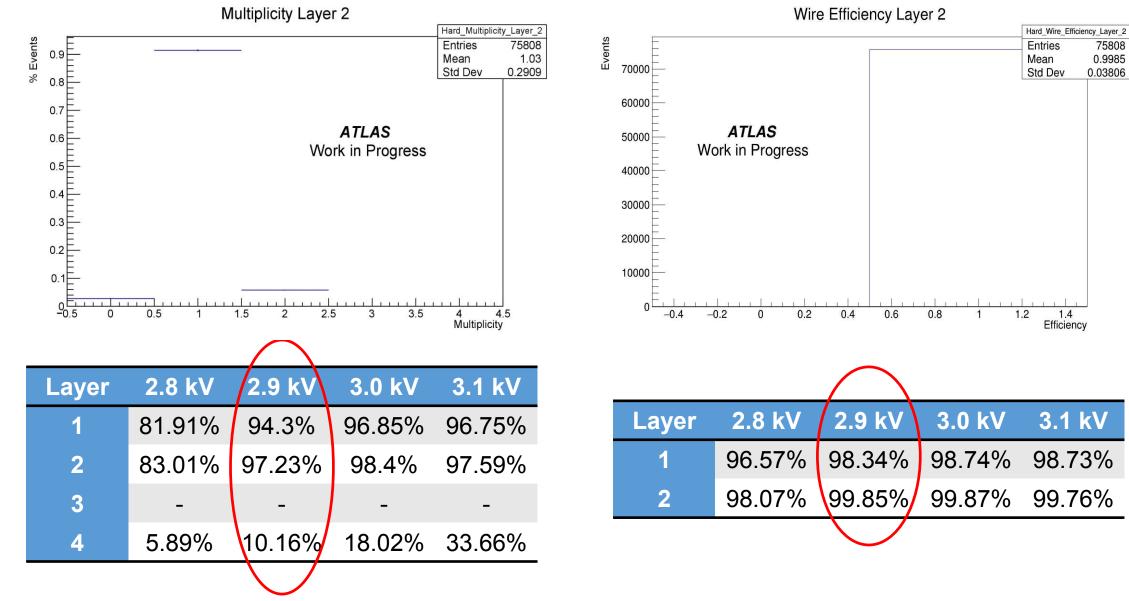
Pad Efficiency at 2.9 kV

Wire Efficiency at 2.9 kV

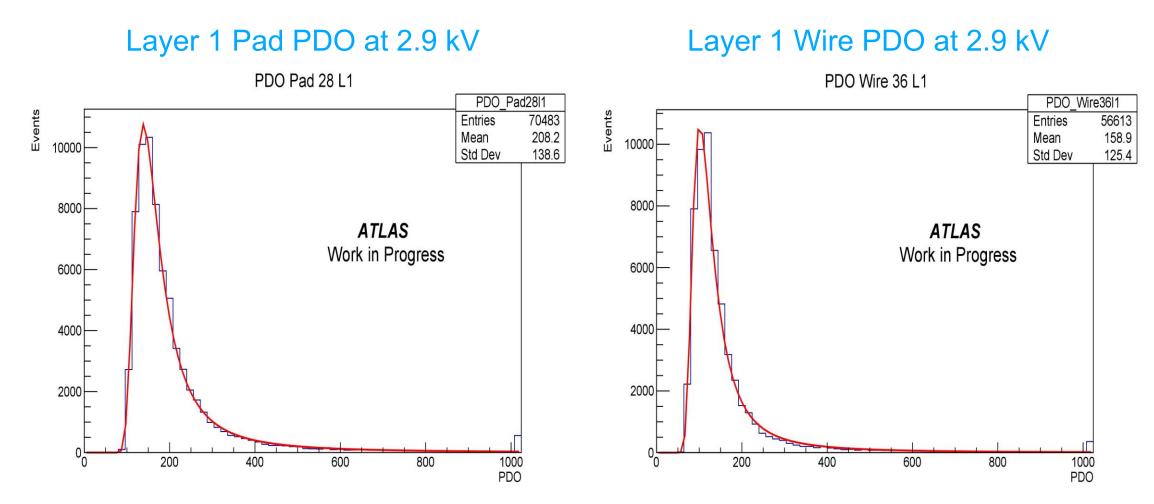
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75808

0.9985



Pad and Wire Peak Detector Output (PDO)



Summary

- The NSW will be installed in 2020 to replace the old small wheel of the ATLAS muon spectrometer
- sTGC detectors will serve as the primary trigger mechanism of the NSW
- Fall 2018 beam tests at CERN showed promising results for pads and wires efficiency and multiplicity
 - Strips exhibited excellent efficiency as well
- Further work to study ideal pi-network capacitance values as well as significant noise reduction has taken place





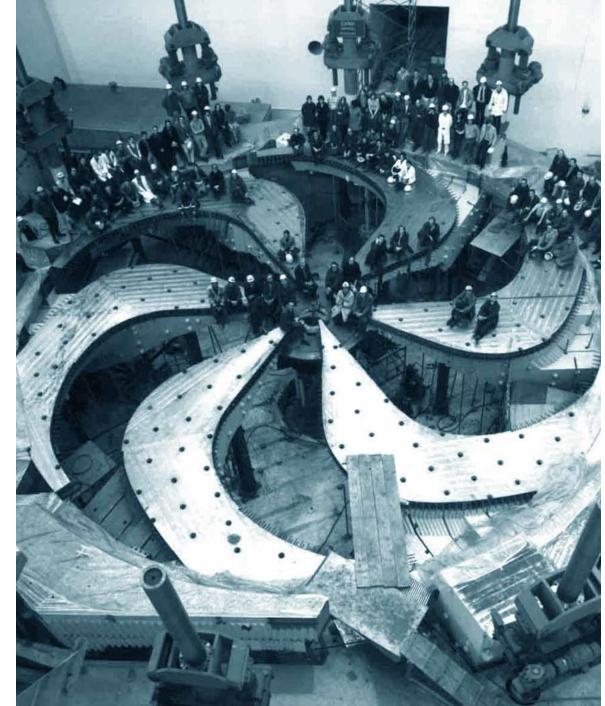




Thank you Merci

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Acknowledgements

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