

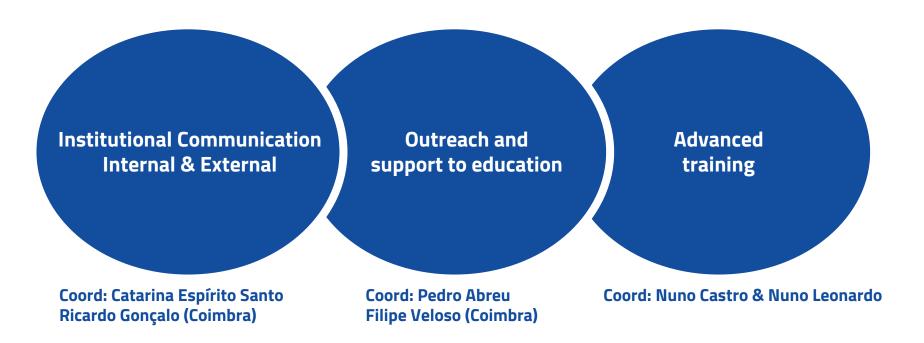
# [ LIP-ECO ]

Communication, outreach, education and advanced training @ LIP
— Selected highlights —

Ana Sofia Inácio, Luis Afonso, Nuno Leonardo, on behalf of the LIP-ECO Group

Jornadas do LIP, Braga, Feb 2020

## LIP-ECO



With the participation of all the LIP community **All LIP nodes** 

## LIP-ECO

## Institutional Communication Internal & External

- Yearly Reports & Plans
- Evaluation
- LIP-News Bulletin
- Site news and maintenance
- Social media
- Media relations
- cLIP digital Newsletter
- Event dissemination
- Comm with and for students
- EPPCN
- GENERA: Gender Equal. Network

• ...

# Outreach and support to education

- Talks in schools
- Masterclasses
- CERN PT Teachers programme
- Other Teacher Training Progs.
- Schools visits to LIP
- Support to school projects
- EduLab
- Collaboration with SPF
- Summer internships
- European Researchers Nights
- IPPOG

...

# Advanced training

- LIP Internship Programme
- Research projects
- (under)graduate courses
- Schools and workshops
- Seminars and hands-on tutorials
- PhD programmes management
- Participation in Univ events
- Inside views, ENEF
- LIP Room at IST
- LIP student workshops
- Training future trainers in RP+NT

• ...

Will select a highlight from each... take a look at the yearly reports for details

## Selected highlights

Institutional Communication Internal & External

Outreach and support to education

Advanced training

An internal & external communications project

Communication with & for students

Developing the experimental side

Support to lab projects in schools and at LIP: an example

Attracting students to LIP

LIP Summer Internships

Speaker: Ana Sofia Inácio Speaker: Luis Afonso Speaker: Nuno Leonardo

### **Highlight**

# Institutional Communication Internal & External

- Yearly Reports & Plans
- Evaluation
- LIP-News Bulletin
- Site news and maintenance
- Social media
- Media relations
- cLIP digital Newsletter
- Event dissemination
- Comm with and for students
- EPPCN
- ...

# Communication with & for students

An internal & external communication project

Communication with & for students

Getting LIP PhD & Master students more involved in outreach

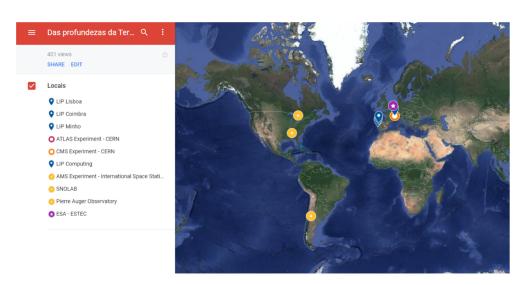
- Provide students with some formal training and practice in science communication
- get the young members from different groups to work together
- Benefit from the fact that young people are closer to school public

## "LIP - Das Profundezas da Terra ao Espaço"

9th of May, 2018

Celebration of the 32<sup>nd</sup> LIP Anniversary

Full auditorium, with around 80 secondary school students and teachers





## "Partículas: do Universo ao Laboratório"

11th of February, 2019

Celebration of the International Day of Women and Girls in Science

Two sessions with full auditorium, around 140 secondary school students and teachers



# Acção de formação "Falar em Público" com José Vítor Malheiros

10th January 2018 –12 people from LIP-Lisboa, Coimbra and Minho 30th January 2019 – 8 people from LIP-Lisboa

### **Objectives**

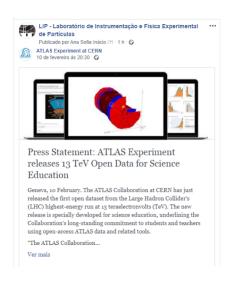
- Internalize the distinction between the objectives of peer communication and communication with lay people
- Acquire basic skills in oral communication on scientific topics



## Using Social Media to Our Advantage

### National and International Outreach

 Share LIP news, events and achievements of the experiments/areas LIP is connected to.









## Using Social Media to Our Advantage

### **National and International Outreach**

- Share LIP news, events and achievements of the experiments/areas LIP is connected to.
- Share knowledge and educate the general public.



## Celebration of the 150 Years of the Periodic Table

- 47 riddles about periodic table elements every week throughout 2019
- Questions/answers relating each element to a topic in particle physics

# Using Social Media to Our Advantage National and International Outreach

The future – show what is done at LIP, by the researchers and students



### Highlight

# Outreach and support to education

- Talks in schools
- Masterclasses
- CERN PT Teachers programme
- Schools visits to LIP
- Support to school projects
- EduLab
- Collaboration with SPF
- Summer internships
- European Researchers Nights
- IPPOG
- ...

Developing the experimental side

Support to lab projects in schools and at LIP:

The example of AE Benfica

## LIP-EduLab

## Reinforcing experimental activities proposed to high-school students

### 2018 / 2019

"Particle Physics and its tools" (F. Barão, C. Esp Santo, A.S. Nunes)

- "Ciência Viva in the Laboratory" internships
- "Cientificamente Provável" programme with ES D. Filipa de Lencastre and ES Restelo (Lisboa)
- Support to projects proposed by the teachers/students: AE Benfica (Lisboa), AE Joane (Minho)
- Collaboration with LIP-Minho: working towards similar goals (R. Sarmento, N. Castro, H. Carvalho, J. Alves)
- Thanks for the support from LIP-Coimbra and e-CRLab (F. Neves, L. Lopes, JC. Nogueira, M. Ferreira, P. Assis)

### 2019 / 2020

Focus on development: new projects and equipment

- A wider team in Lx: Márcia Quaresma, Marco Pinto, Nuno Barros, L. Afonso, P. Abreu, P. Assis, F. Barão, C. ES, ...
- People and ideias welcome!
- For schools:
  - Support to projects developed by the schools
  - Visits to LIP: talk + cloud chamber workshop

## AE Benfica example

Participation in events

**EduLab/Física das Coisas** 

LIP impact on students

**Maker Space** 

Física das Coisas

www.fisicadascoisas.pt

**Coordinator: Luis Afonso** 

luis.fonso@fisidascoisas.pt

# 1.

Participation in events

With students As a teacher



# Participation in Events Students

### International MasterClasses in Particle Physics



### **LIP Talks in School**

"Infinitely large and infinitely small - The Void and the Higgs Boson" R. Gonçalo

"Angels, Demons, Matter, Antimatter and what else is done at CERN" P. Abreu

"Cosmic Rays - a challenge for space travel!" L. Arruda

### Talks and Workshops at LIP

From the depths of Earth to Space

Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning and Particle Physics - NL

Particles: From the Universe to the Laboratory" in the celebration of the international day of women and girls in Science

European researchers night at Planetário CG

National week of scientific and technological culture: the 20 years of the Pierre Auger observatory

# LIP/SPF activities with Students

Schools visits to CERN and S'Cool Lab



**National Physics Olympics (SPF)** 

IPhO International Physics Olympics 2018 (SPF) Lisbon





# LIP activities as a teacher

### Ciência Viva - Hackathon Mars Lousal Mine 2019

(P. Gonçalves and P. Assis)



## CERN – PT Teachers Programme 2018 (P. Abreu)



CERN - The International Teacher Weeks (ITW)
Programme 2019

# 2.EduLab/Física das Coisas (\*)

Cosmic Watch
Photogate communication
Cloud Chambers



# EduLab / Física das coisas

Cosmic Watch (C. Esp. Santo, F. Neves, J. Nogueira, M. Ferreira)



CanSat 2019 Ciência Viva



Photogate Communication (N. Barros)



# EduLab / Física das coisas

Cloud Chambers (C. Espírito Santo and P. Abreu)



S' Cool Lab at CERN



"Física das Coisas" Space Maker

# EduLab / Física das coisas

## Cloud Chambers (C. Espírito Santo and P. Abreu)



Teachers WorkShop in Casa das Ciências



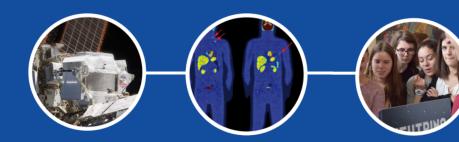
European researchers night at Planetário CG



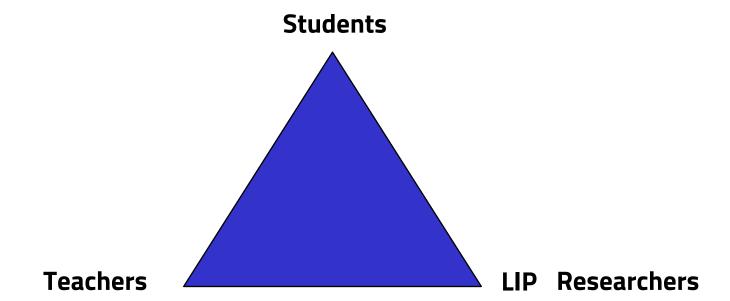
National week of scientific and technological culture

# 3. LIP Impact on students

Learning
What students and parents think



## Learning



# What Students and Parents Think

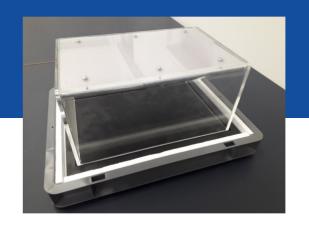
"The visit to the laboratories (LIP) and CERN completely changed my choice of course, I want to go to Physics". (J.)

"Because I built the Cosmic Watch and participated in CanSat I was admitted on an internship ...". (C.)

"With the coming of that researcher (L. Arruda) at school I already know which course I will choose". (M.)

"You can't imagine how all your particle activities were important for my son's course choice". (R. mother)

"... the participation in these projects (with LIP) radically changed my son's course option". (T. mother)



# Thanks!

- www.fisicadascoisas.pt
- luis.afonso@aebenfica.pt

### Highlight

## **Advanced training**

- LIP Internship Program
- Research projects
- (under)graduate courses
- Schools and workshops
- Seminars and hands-on tutorials
- PhD programs management
- Participation in Univ events
- Inside views, ENEF
- LIP room at IST
- LIP student workshops
- Training future trainers in RP+NT
- ...

## engage+support students in research

## LIP Internship Programme

# Attract university physics students

- receive university physics students from first years @LIP
- take part in events @University
- important first contact students
   have with LIP and what we do

Events at LIP, FCUL, Coimbra, Minho, Activities at LIP room at IST Colloquia, seminars, graduates chats with undergraduates, PubhD



# Engage students in our research

Internships

III EDITION

**SUMMER STUDENT** 

PROGRAM LIP/2019

LISBON COIMBRA MINHO

- Schools
- Courses



PhD programs | Schools | Workshops



**CERN PhD Grants** 2 calls: February + September

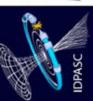
## 10th IDPASC School

Nazaré, Portugal 25 May - 04 June, 2020

25 MAY-4 JUNE







# LIP Internship Program | LIP<sup>2</sup>







lip.pt/estagios-de-verao indico.lip.pt/category/36/ cern.ch/lip/si/ training@lip.pt

- LIP flagship program involving all three poles and all research groups
- undergraduate physics students become scientific collaborators on research projects for a two-month period over summer
- students take part in lectures, topical discussions and hands-on tutorials,
   carry out a research project, and present results at final workshop

## **Organization**

	project submission by researchers					
	٠	announcement				
		<ul><li>website</li></ul>	poster	social	media	

- student application
- of project assignment
  - student+supervisor ranking

presentations at universities

07 • tutorials week

05

- project development
- mid-term gatherings
- final presentations
  - 2-day workshop
- papers: editing | review

### Most recent innovations (2019)

### Lectures

- reduce lecture time
- added "topical chats"

### Tutorials

- students have choice
- e.g. to match background / interests

### Mid term

- "August chats"
- students present their planned topics to colleagues

### Research papers

 students offered possibility to write research paper 5-10 pages long INDUCTION TUTORIALS

Introductory lectures

Thematic discussion

Hands-on exercises



MID-TERM
ACTIVITIES

('August Chats')

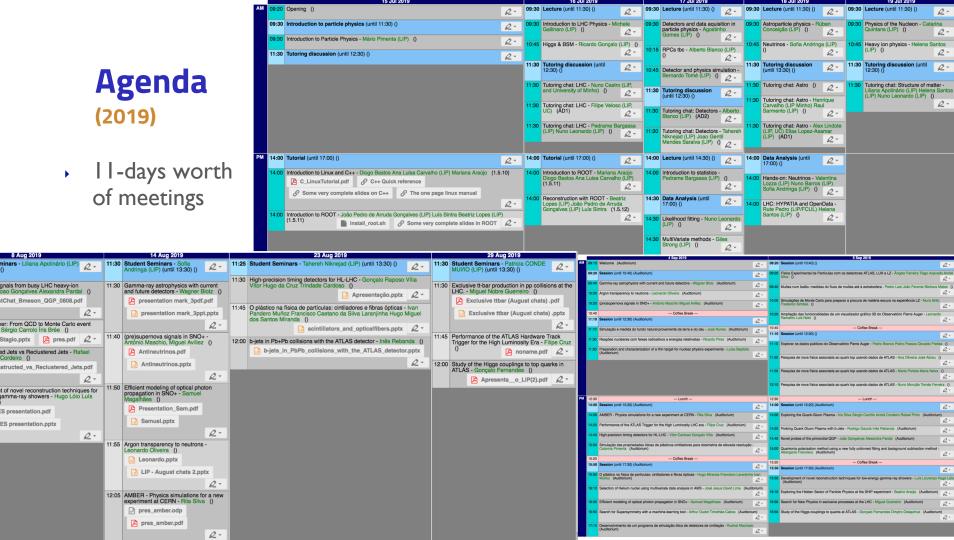
**Student seminar** weekly Sessions

(Students present to colleagues a problem they are addressing)

after-work party in the garden







## 3 editions and counting

	2017 1 <sup>st</sup> edition	2018 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition	2019 3 <sup>rd</sup> edition
Projects proposed		40	38
Applications received		95	78
Students selected/presented	41	63	68/55
Presentations	16	30+3	30

Group	Total
ATLAS	7
Auger	2
Auger/ECO	1
CMS	5
COMPASS	2
DM/ATLAS	1
Dosimetry	1
DUNE	1
LATTES	2
MuTom	3
NUC-RIA	4
Pheno	1
SHiP	1
SNO+	3

Large increase since 1st edition — have now reached **sustainable** plateau.

## Research papers

proposal (to CC) reference schema: LIP-STUDENT-19-007 made available from public database

LTP-STIDENTS-19-666

#### B mesons as novel probes of QGP

João Goncalves<sup>1,a</sup> and Alexandra Pardal<sup>2,b</sup> <sup>1</sup> Instituto Superior Técnico, Lisboa, Portugal Project supervisors: N. Leonardo, J. Silva

> Abstract. In this work we study B mesons as novel probes of the quark gluon plasma (QGP). We used PbPb data collected by the CMS experiment at the LHC in November 2018. The B\* and B, production differential crosssections in PbPb collisions are measured. The cross sections of the two mesons and their ratios provide unique information about the properties of the OGP and how the hot and dense OCD medium affects the hadronization of the hauark. The R. meson is observed for the first time in heavy ion collisions

Keywords: LHC, QGP, B mesons, production cross sections, energy loss, strangeness enhancement

#### Contents

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4	Extracting signals from busy ion collisions 4.1 Sideband subtraction					
5	Yield measurement 5.1 Likelihood model 5.2 Yield results and significance	2 3 4 4				

5.4 Systematic uncertainties from fit procedure 5

5.5 Systematic uncertainties from PDF modeling 6

5.3 Fit validation 5.6 Differential yield . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6 Efficiency determination

7 Differential cross-section measurement 7.1 Data representation (abcissae) . . . . .

7.2 Systematic uncertainties . . . . . . . . . 8 Skills acquired

9 Summary and perspectives

#### 1 Introduction

Ouantum chromodynamics (OCD) predicts that under extreme conditions of temperature and/or density the Quark-Gluon Plasma (OGP) is formed. The OGP existed microseconds after the Big Bang and it is a state of matter formed by deconfined quarks and gluons. It can be recreated at the LHC by colliding heavy nuclei (Pb) at the highest energies [1]

B mesons are composed by a bottom antiquark  $(\overline{b})$  and an up, down, strange or charm quark. In this experimental

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work we study the  $B^+$  meson  $(\overline{b}u)$  and the  $B_\varepsilon$  meson  $(\overline{b}s)$ [2]. Bottom quarks are created in the initial hard scattering stage and retain their identity while traversing the medium they are in, thus recording information about its evolution By comparing pp collisions (vacuum medium) with PbPb collisions (QGP), we can therefore use B mesons as probes to study the QGP properties. The goal of this study is to measure the B meson's cross section in PbPb collisions at 5 TeV and to study how the QGP affects the hadronizatio of the b quark.

The cross-section is given by

$$\sigma = \frac{N}{\varepsilon \mathcal{RBL}}$$
,

where N is the signal yield.  $\mathcal{L}$  the luminosity.  $\mathcal{B}$  the branching fraction, A the acceptance and  $\varepsilon$  the efficiency While N is measured from data, through the implement tion of an unbinned fitting procedure in Section 5.1,  $\varepsilon$  and A are determined from Monte Carlo (MC) simulation, that is validated through the methods of sideband subtraction and sPlot, in Section 4.

#### 2 The CMS detector

The Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS) is one of the fou large experiments at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC). In Fig. 1 is represented a transversal slice of the detecto and its layers. When the particles travel through the detec tor they leave signatures (denosits of energy) in different layers, which allows their identification. In Fig. 1 it i possible to identify these layers from inward to outward the silicon tracker, which measures the positions of passing charged particles allowing their track reconstruction the electromagnetic calorimeter (ECAL) and the hadronic calorimeter (HCAL), which measure the energy of part cles); the solenoid, with a magnetic field of 3.8 T, that bends the trajectory of particles, allowing the measure ment of their charge and momentum; and, the muon chambers, where the muons are detected, since they are able to penetrate dense materials. The most important subdetec tors for this analysis are the silicon tracker and muon de tectors, that are employed to trigger and measure the final

#### Efficient Modelling of Optical Photon Propagation in SNO+

Samuel Filipe Azevedo Magalhães1.a

<sup>1</sup> University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom

Project supervisor: Nuno Barros February 13, 2020

Abstract, SNO+ is a liquid scintillator experiment that seeks to observe the neutrinoless double beta decay process. If seen, this decay can prove that neutrinos are their own antinarticles (Majorana Nature) and notentially also their effective mass. To characterise these events it is crucial to have a good understanding of the detectors' response. In fact, the optical response of the experiment was affected by aging of some of its components. This work attempts to improve the PMT angular response model (efficiency in collecting light depending on the incident angle) by allowing the reflection model to vary the diffuse and direction reflection fractions as a function of the position in the light concentrators. An improvement in the match between data and simulation

Keywords: Optical model, SNO+, PMT, Concentrators, Optical calibration

#### 1 Overview of the detector

#### 1.1 Components

The SNO+ detector [1] located in VALE's Creighton mine at a depth of 2 km is a remodel of the SNO experiment. It is comprised of the main following features: (a full description can be found in [11])

- . Acrylic Vessel (AV):The AV is spherical and filled with liquid scintillator. The overall structure is positioned concentrically and all the operations are held in the deck
- · PMT Support Structure: Steel sphere that encloses approximately 9000 Photomultiplier Tubes (PMTs).



Figure 1: Diagram of the SNO+ detector. The AV (Acrylic Vessel) in blue is supported by ropes (red and pink). The Green sphere is where the PMTs are enclosed

#### 1.2 Goals of the experiment

SNO+ goal is to search for the neutrinoless double-beta decay  $0\nu\beta\beta$  of the <sup>130</sup>Te isotope [1].If observed it would demonstrate that neutrinos are their own antiparticles (Ma-

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The experiment will be also home to measurements of geo-neutrinos (how heat production works on Earth), reactor antineutrinos, neutrinos and antineutrinos from supernova explosions and low energy solar neutrinos.[11]

LIP-STUDENTS-19-042

<sup>1</sup>Instituto Superior Técnico, Lisboa, Portugal

KEYWORDS: AMBER, PHYTIA, Bjorken x

The COMPASS++/AMRER (proto-) collaboration p

Project supervisor: C. Quintans

1 Introduction

#### 1.3 Detector calibration

The calibration of the detector will make use of radioactive and optical sources. While radioactive sources serve to check the energy scale, resolution, efficiency (of direction, position and energy) and to spot systematic uncertainties, the optical sources certify the PMT response and measurement of the optical properties of the detector. To guarantee accuracy in the experiment there are 6 cameras that scan the AV and check the triangulation of the positions of the calibration sources inside the detector.[11]

The laserball (mobile source diffuse sphere) is used for the efficiency of the PMTs and it also characterises the PMT and reflector assembly response. [11]

#### 1.4 The Photomultiplier Tube (PMT)

Light incident on a PMT [A-2] will produce a photoelectron. Subjected to a strong electric field the e accelerates and creates an electron shower that is interpreted as a pulse. This causes an accumulation of charge and subsequently the TAC slope of the pulse - time to amplitude alters the analog to digital counts into a time value. It is known as a PMT hit when the charge crosses a threshold. The PMTs read out times and charge values that are analysed to snot physics events

SNO+ accomodates approximately 9400 PMTs (Hamamatsu R1408) that were used in SNO as well, although some needed some tinkering or even total replacement. ~ 97.9 % are facing the PMT support sphere and detecting light that is created by particle interactions. There are extra PMTs in the neck of the AV and in the outer surface of the sphere (OWLs). OWLs are important to identify light from external sources such as cosmic

AMBER- Physics Simulations for a new experiment at CERN

#### Measurement of J// polarization in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV in

Francisco Albergaria<sup>1,a</sup> and Henrique Borges<sup>1,b</sup> <sup>1</sup> Instituto Superior Técnico, University of Lisbon

Abstract, AMBER is a new project for a fixed target experiment at CERN. One of its goals is to learn about

quarks and gluons dynamics inside hadrons. Physics simulations were performed using Pythia8 in order to analyze a very rare process. Drell-Yan. Drell-Yan is a quark-antiquark annihilation, where the resulting virtual photon decays to a pair of muons. The starting point was to study all the accompanying particles produced, and

then focus on the kinematic variables associated to the dimuon, from the transverse momentum to the fraction of

hadron momentum carried by the struck quark. Biorken-x. The acceptance of the detector was also simulated

by applying some cuts to the muons polar angle. Finally, it was analyzed the effects of proton misidentification

For the dimuon:

p<sub>T</sub>: transverse momentum:

p<sub>Abs</sub>: absolute momentum

Project supervisors: Mariana Araújo, Pietro Faccioli and João Seixas February

#### The polarization of prompt J/ $\psi$ mesons is measured in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV, using a

data sample collected by the CMS experiment at the LHC. The prompt polarization parameter  $\lambda_0$  is a from the dimuon decay angular distributions in the helicity frame. The J/\psi results are obtained in the tr momentum range  $12 < p_T < 70$  GeV and in the rapidity intervals |q| < 1.5. No evidence of large polarization is seen in these kinematic regions, which is in agreement with pa using earlier data. Preliminary results of this analysis are shown here for the first time

February 13, 2020

KEYWORDS: OUARKONIUM, POLARIZATION, NROCD, OCD, HADRON FORMATION

#### 1 Introduction

the most satisfactory effective theory capable of explaining the production and decay of heavy quarkonium. However, the polarization of  $J/\psi$  mesons is not correctly described in this theory, where the purely perturbative colour-singlet production is complemented by processes including possible non-perturbative transitions from colour octet states to the observable bound states. Therefore, it is crucial to analyze the most recent experimental data, which already reaches rather high quarkonium transverse momentum. p., (where the calculations are expected to be more reliable [1]), and compare it with the theory predictions. In fact, for high transverse momentum, the directly produced S-wave quarkonia are expected to be transversely polarized with respect to the direction of their own momentum. If inconsistencies between the predictions made by the theory and the experimental results are found, it is important to discover if those discrepancies are originated from approximations and inaccuracies of the fixed-order perturbative calculations available at the moment or from

Non-relativistic quantum chromodynamics (NROCD) is

difficulties in the conceptual basis of the theory. Through the study of the angular distribution of the leptons produced in the  $J^{PC} = 1^{--}$  quarkonium states'  $\mu^+\mu^-$  decay, we can measure their polarization, determined by the lambda parameters, from the expression provided by Quantum Mechanics:

$$W(\cos \vartheta, \varphi) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} f^{(i)}W^{(i)} = \left(1 + \lambda_{\theta}\cos^{2}\vartheta + \lambda_{\varphi}\sin^{2}\vartheta\cos^{2}\varphi + \lambda_{\varphi\vartheta}\sin^{2}\vartheta\cos\varphi\right) \frac{3}{4\pi(2+\lambda_{\varphi})},$$
 (1)

with  $\varphi$  and  $\vartheta$  being, respectively, the azimuthal and polar angles of the  $\mu^+$ , with respect to the z axis of the selected polarization frame [2].

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It is important to state that the m oretical studies on J/& polarization even though all the coefficients give ind tion [3]. In this paper (as well), we o  $cos(\theta)$  distribution. However, correct ization measurements require informati gular distribution parameters, in at leas

The definition of a coordinate syste which the momentum of one of the tv is expressed in spherical coordinates, measurement of the distribution under quarkonium measurements, the referen fixed with respect to the physical refe the directions of the two colliding bean quarkonium rest frame. In this analysis, helicity frame, HX, that is the opposite motion of the interaction point (i.e. the the quarkonium itself in the center-of-m beams) as stated in [4]. A formal and in of the three most used definitions of th z (decay reference frame) with respect motion of the colliding beams and of th be found in the last reference cited.

In this analysis we considered an tained by the CMS experiment in 201 with both  $J/\psi$  mesons in transverse  $12 < p_T < 70$  GeV and in the rapidity and a Monte Carlo simulation generate larized production (uniform J/\$\psi\$ decay

#### 2 CMS detector and Data Pro The CMS apparatus [5] was designed a

ement: a superconducting solenoid of eter, providing a 3.8 T field. Within th are a silicon pixel and strip tracker, a le tal electromagnetic calorimeter, and hadron calorimeter. Muons are measure detectors embedded in the steel return solenoid and made using three technol

Plastic in Particle Physics - Aging of WLS Optical fibers using the Fibrometer

<sup>1</sup>Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain

I TP\_STIDENTS\_19\_666

2 Instituto Superior Técnico, Portugal

<sup>3</sup> Faculdade de Ciências da Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal

Ivan Panadero1, Hugo Miranda2, and Franscisco Laranjinha3

Project supervisor: A. Gomes, R. Gonçalo, J.G. Saraiva February 13, 2020

Abstract. The ATLAS barrel hadronic sampling calorimeter, uses scintillating plastic tiles as the sensitive medium and wavelength shifting (WLS) plastic optical fibres to guide the collected light to photodetectors. The same type of detection principle is one of the options for hadron calorimetry at future coliders. Regarding this type of detection systems and during the internship at LOMaC the following was studied: the natural aging of WLS fibres during 20 years. For the optical fibres, light yield follows the trend of the used reference fibers for the measurements taken during a period of 20 years. The optical fibres attenuation length decreases during this period of time. The ratio of light intensity at different points of the fibre over time remained constant.

KEYWORDS: LHC, Tile Calorimeter, Optical fibres, Aging

#### 1 Introduction

For this paper we have performed a 20 year old follo

LIP-STUDENTS-19-006

#### Characterization of Scintillators for the Future Circular Collider as a function of their dimensions

Rudnei Machado<sup>1,2</sup>

Faculdade Anhanguera de Joinville

Project supervisor: R. Gonçalo

February 13, 2020

Abstract. The calorimeters to operate in experiments at the hadronic Future Circular Collider - FCC-hh - will be one of the key pieces for the complete exploration collisions between hadrons. This is because the increase in energy in proton collisions will require detectors that can work in environments of severe radiation, with high energy rates, presenting a high resolution and low granularity. In this context, the choice of the hadronic calorimeter of the FCC detector - hh, the Hadronic Barrel (HB) and the extended barrel (HEB), will be inspired by the ATLAS Tile Calorimeter calorimeter (TileCal). The HB will have 10 layers, with scintillating tiles that will be separated through a reflective material (e.g. Tyvek) and read by wavelength displacement fibers (WLS) of 1 mm in diameter connected to silicon photomultipliers (SiPMs). Our study focuses on the comparison of the luminous signal intensity in the tile of the first layer of the HB and the tile in the last layer of HB, taking into account the dimensions of the tile. A study of the optimization of the signal uniformity with a light-absorbine black strip deposited on the tile was made, and results were compared with similar experiments performed at CERN. The procedure was performed in the Tilemeter, an ATLAS experiment.

KEYWORDS: Future Circular Collider, tile, Calorimeter, signal uniformity

#### 1 Introduction

#### 1.1 Particle detectors

The development of particle physics is directly associated with the use of particle detectors, whose operation is based on the transfer of part of the energy emitted to the mass of the detector [1], and the detection of these particles occurs through the loss of energy of particles when they pass through a certain material [2], thus enabling the detection of the most diverse particles. The detection occurs by the interaction of the particles with the detector, interaction associated with the collision of the particle with the atoms of the medium, resulting in the loss of energy of the particle. However, not all particles can be detected directly, some are detected indirectly through particles that arise from their interactions [3]

Particle detectors can be divided into two large groups: detectors that function through ionization processes and detectors that function through excitation processes. Ionization detectors can also be divided into eas and emulsion detectors, in which the detection process is based on the trail of the electron-ion pair, which when subjected to an electric field, the charges can be collected. Electrons are collected in the anode, and ions in the cathode of a chamber, where the signal reading is performed by specialized electronics with the amplification of this signal. In semiconductor detectors (silicon, germanium and others), the working principle is based on particle interactions creat-

ing a trail of electron-hole pairs[4]. In scintillation detectors (such as the TileCal in the AT-LAS experiment), the principle of operation is directly associated with the energy "lost" by the particles that affect the scintillator, causing an excitation of the scintillator par-

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and ultraviolet (UV) ranges. These detectors can be of various types, but our study is based on organic scintillators with a solid plastic solvent.

#### 1.2 Plastic Scintillators

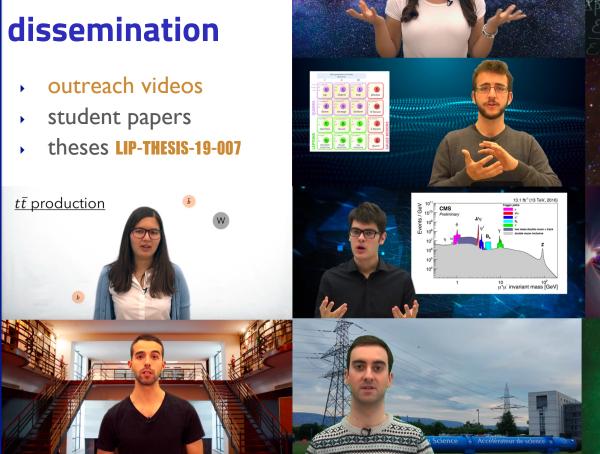
Plastic scintillators are currently one of the most economically viable options, and their light yield is associated with the interactions of the particle with the scintillator molecules. According to [5]:

In a scintillating solution, usually composed of a solvent substance plus one or two substances capable of emitting light when dissipating energy, the charged particles and the secondary electrons release energy interacting mainly with the molecules of the solvent, most of them in the scintillating solution, increasing the thermal energy of those who have undergone interaction. Part of the released energy will also be consumed in the creation of ion pairs, free radicals and molecular fragments, making the luminous efficiency of the scintillating solution dependent on the way these products recombine. The concentration of these products will depend on the specific ionization of the radiation, being higher around the trajectory of the particle, mainly in its initial point of interaction, causing a reduction of the luminous efficiency every time this great quantity of ions and excited molecules react among themselves, instead of reacting with the molecules of the scintillators, a phe-

nomenon denominated as extinction by ion-

ticles and, consequently, the emission of light in the visible

# **Student work**





in the final state with four bottom quarks at the Future Circular Collider

