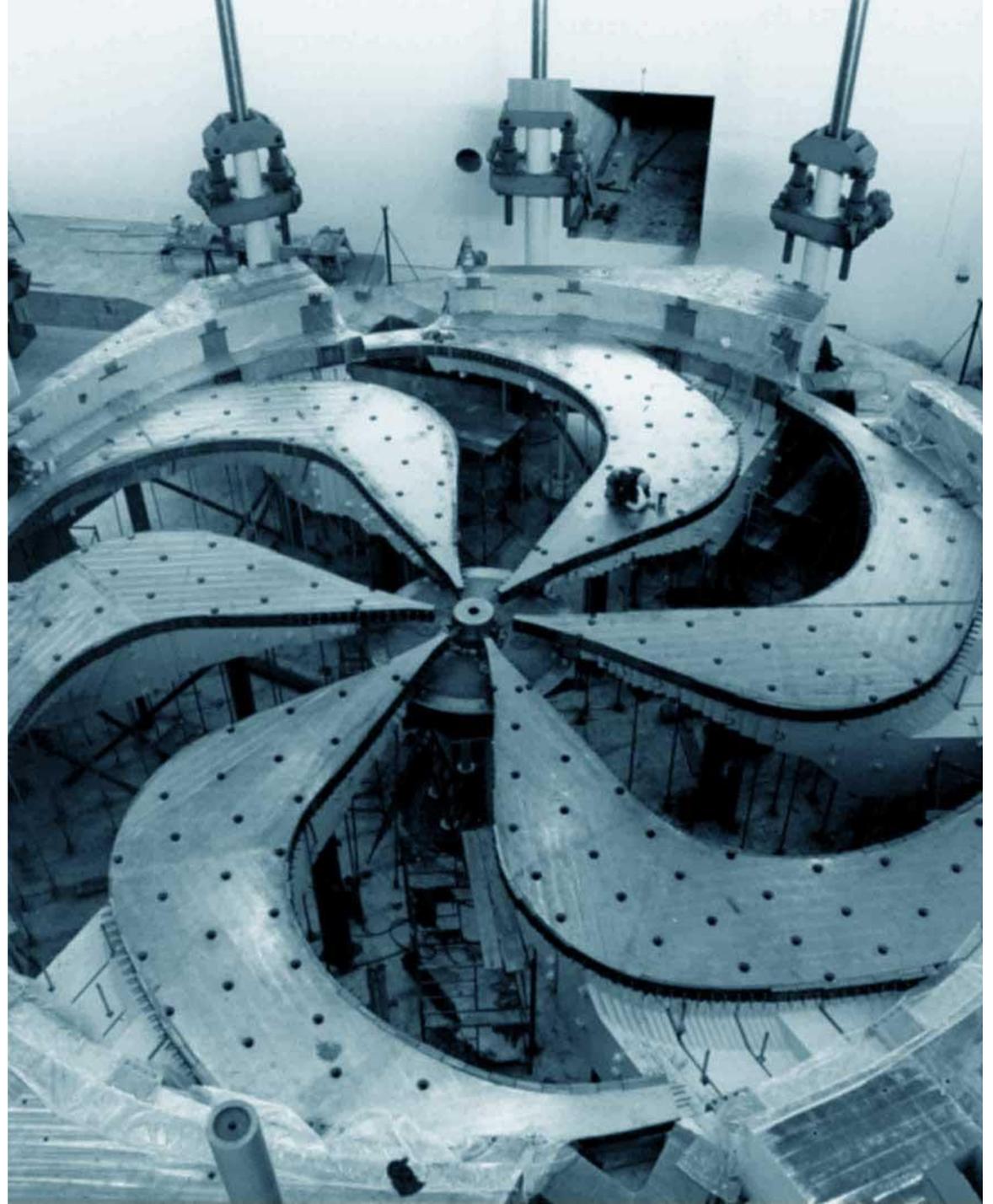


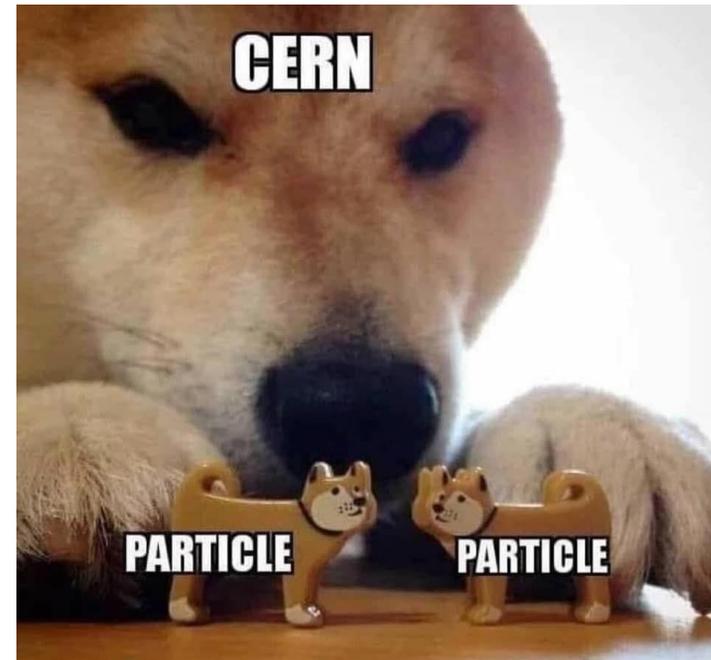
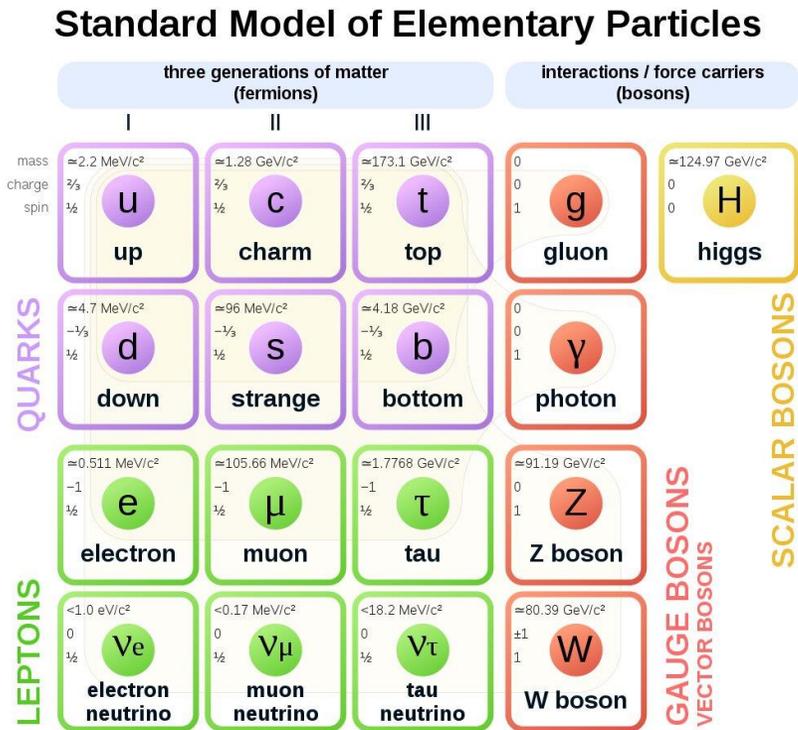
# New Small Wheel Upgrade of the ATLAS Detector

Damian Sheppard  
Simon Fraser University  
February 15, 2022

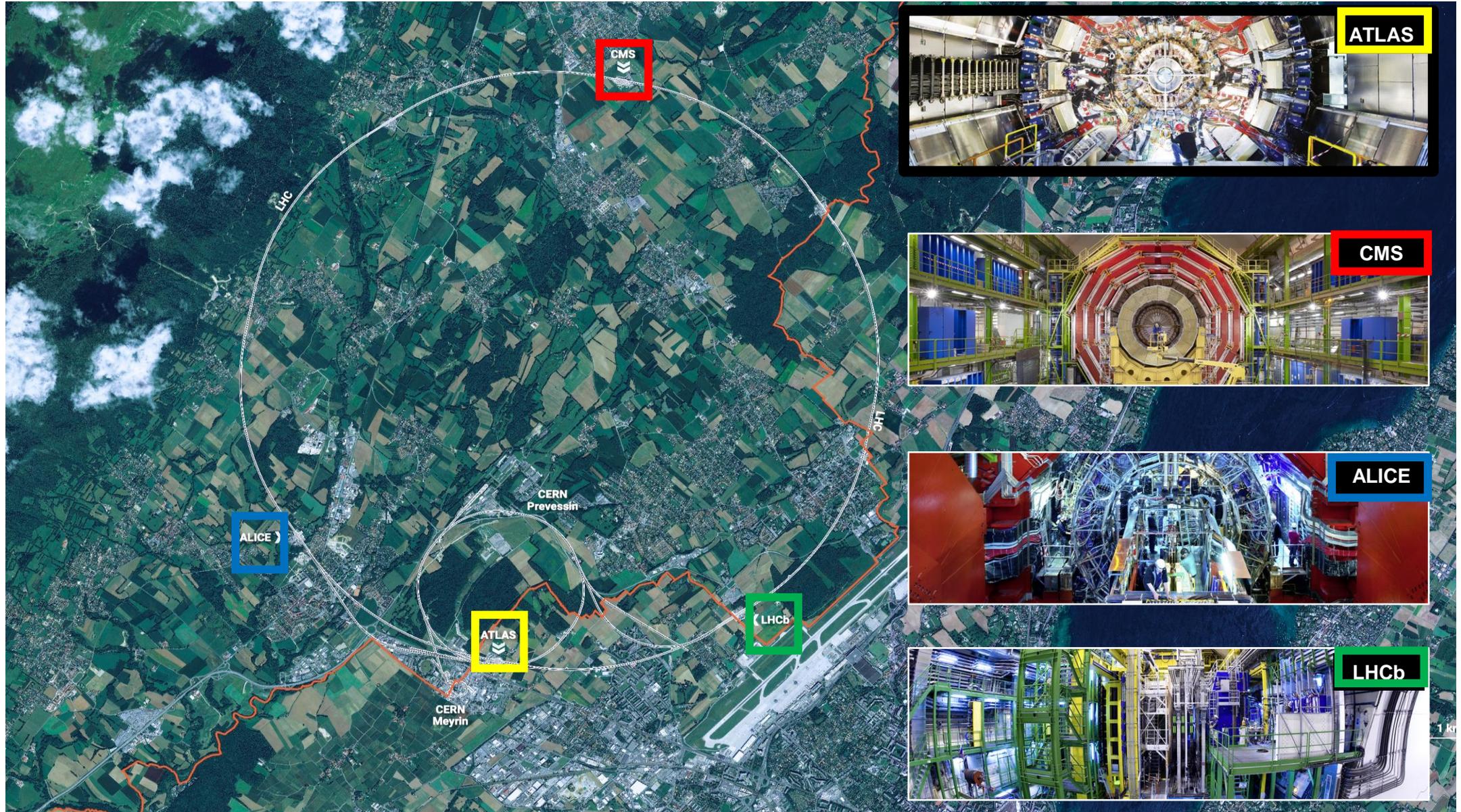


# CERN and the Standard Model

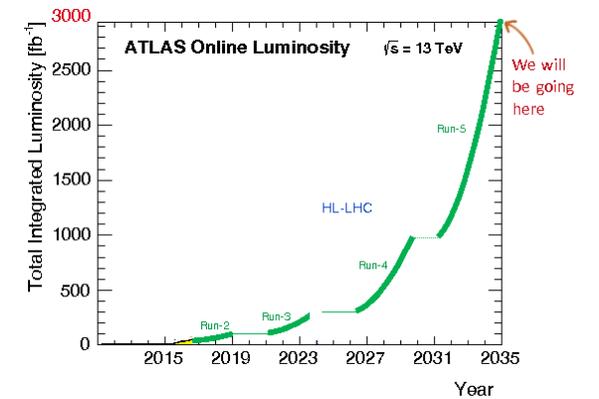
- CERN was originally established in 1954 as European Organization for Nuclear Research
- Frontier of high energy physics (HEP) and home to largest particle accelerator in the world
- Has been very successful at describing the Standard Model (SM) through experimentation



# The Large Hadron Collider & its Experiments

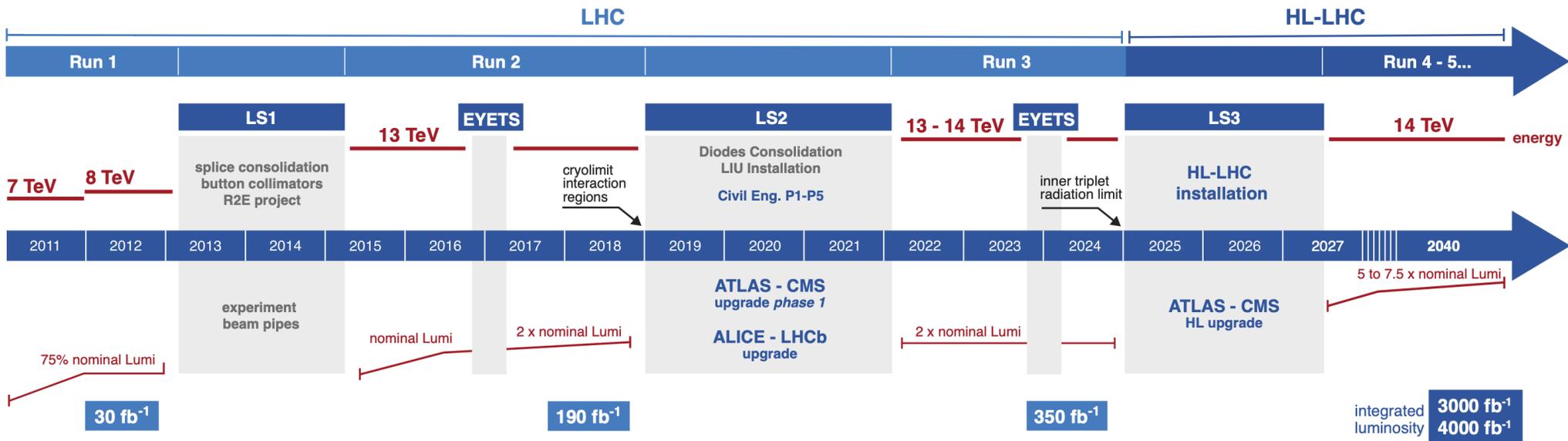


# Upgrade to the High Luminosity LHC



4

## LHC / HL-LHC Plan



### HL-LHC TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT:

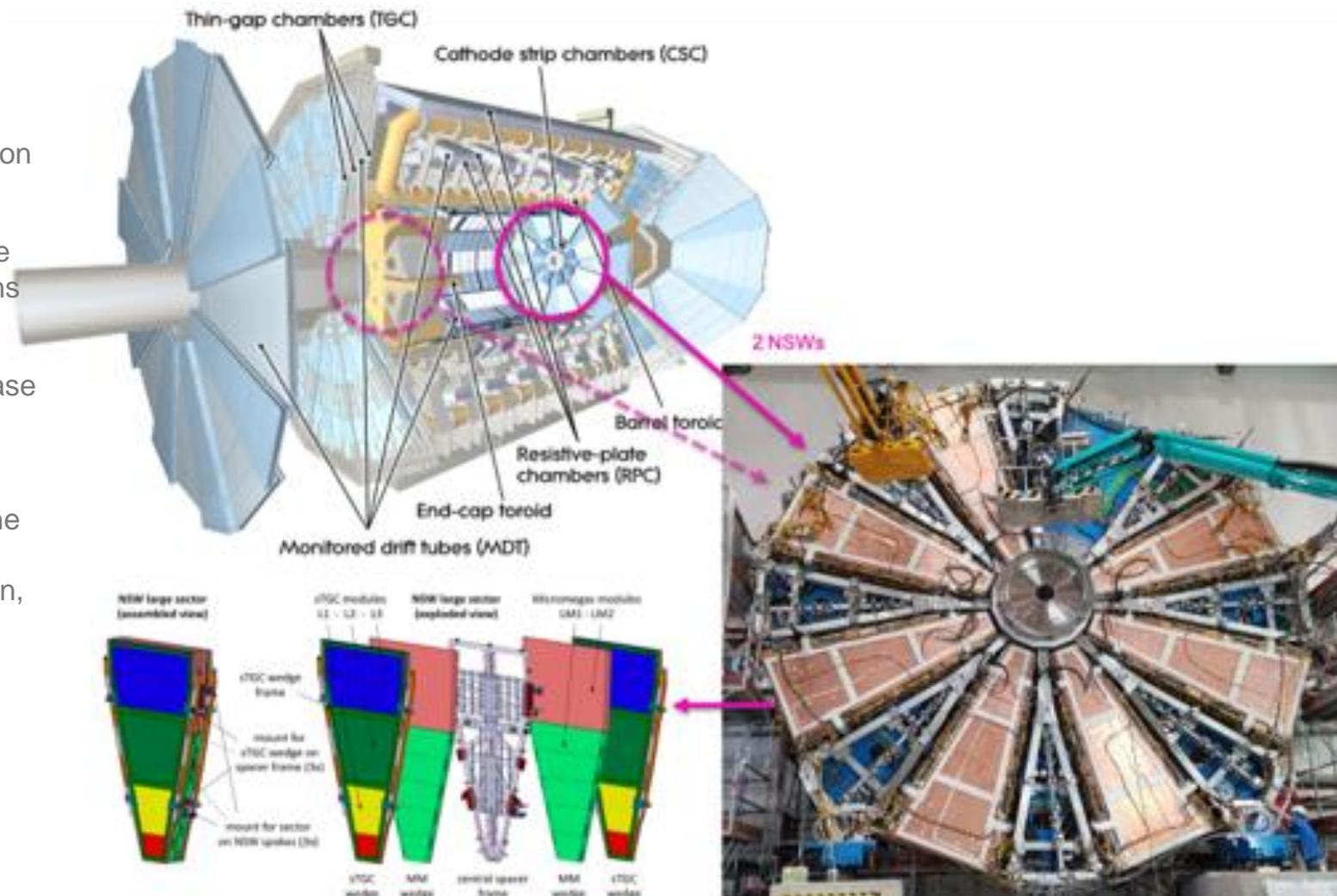
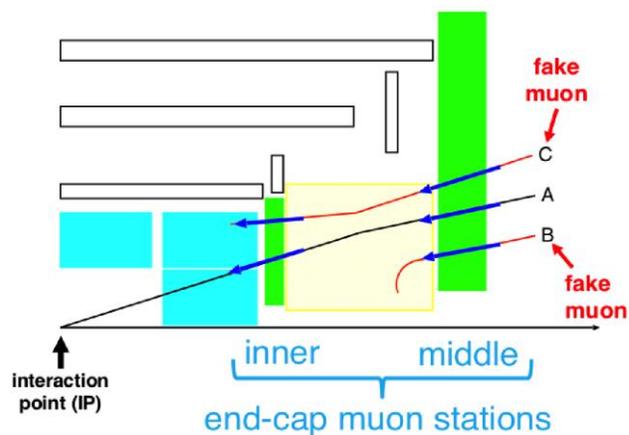


### HL-LHC CIVIL ENGINEERING:



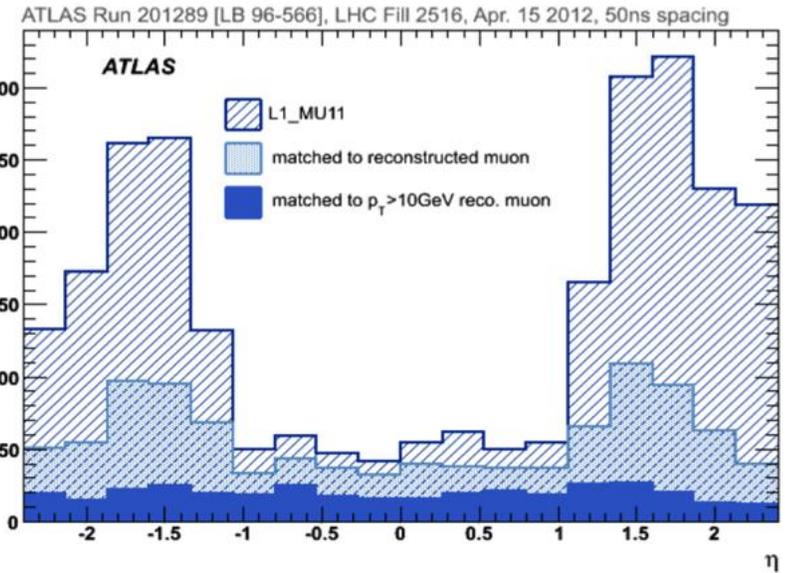
# What is the New Small Wheel

- **Small Wheels:** Innermost station of the muon detection system
- **Fakes:** Currently, 90% of L1 trigger rate due to things which are not muons from collisions
- **High-Luminosity LHC:** Over the next decade the luminosity of the LHC will increase 5-7.5x from  $2 \cdot 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$  (Run II value) making the fake problem worse.
- **Requirements:** reduce L1 fakes, 95% online muon track reconstruction efficiency,  $\sim 100\mu\text{m}$  resolution for offline reconstruction,  $< 1\text{mrad}$  for online matching with Big Wheel



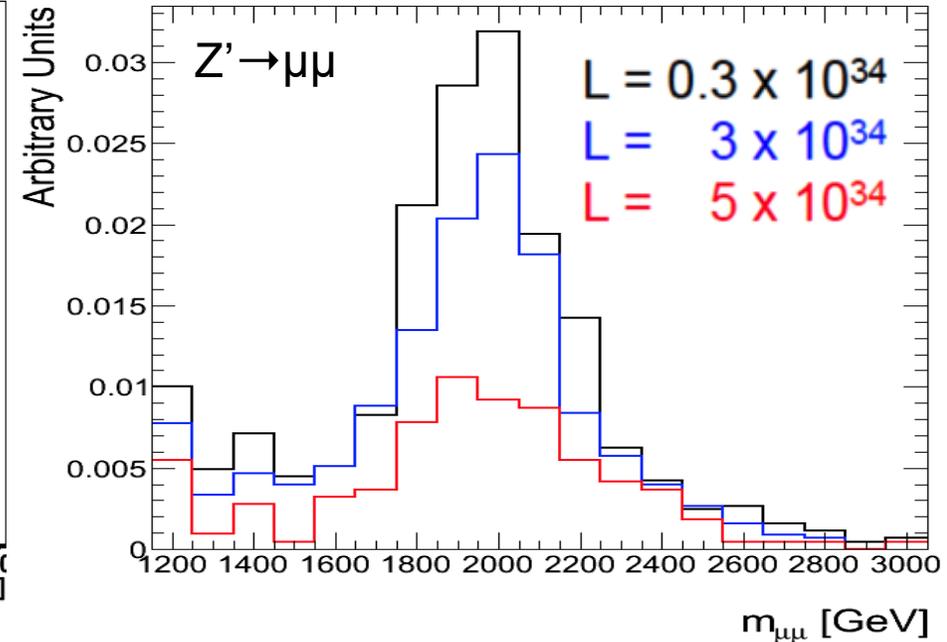
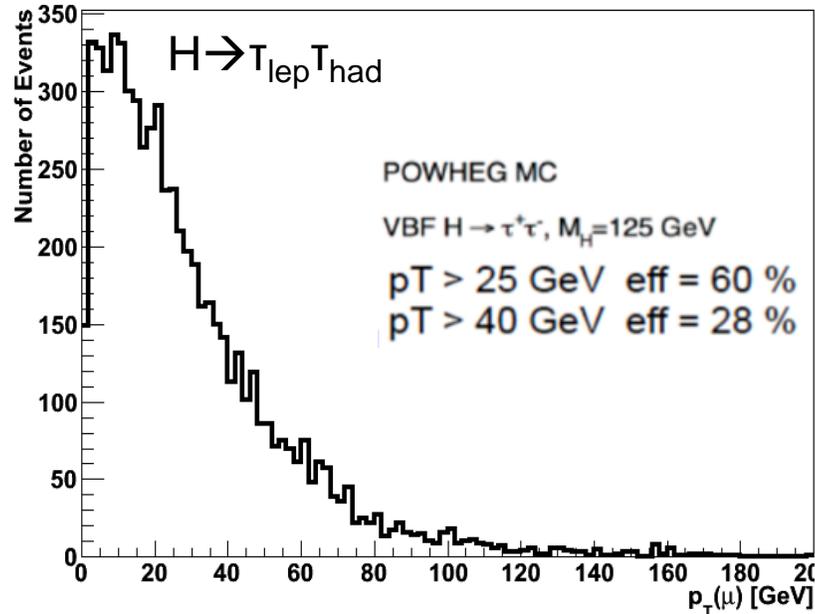
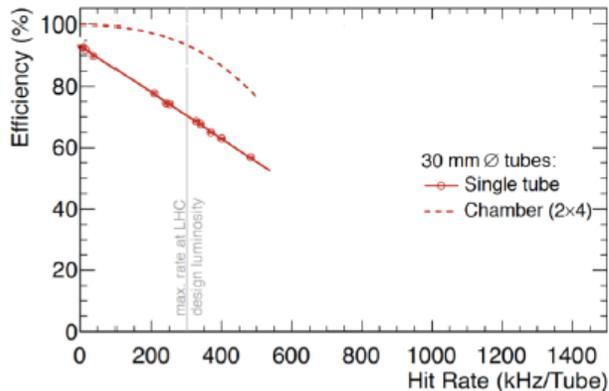
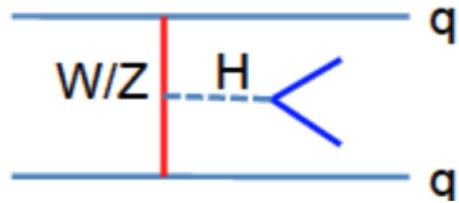
# Why can't we use old SW forever?

- With old small wheels, increasing the trigger requirements ( $p_T$ ) of the muon trigger will reduce the fake trigger results
- Problem: This will also exclude significant physics results as a result
- For HL-LHC the increase in luminosity will increase the number of fakes thus even greater losses to significant physics



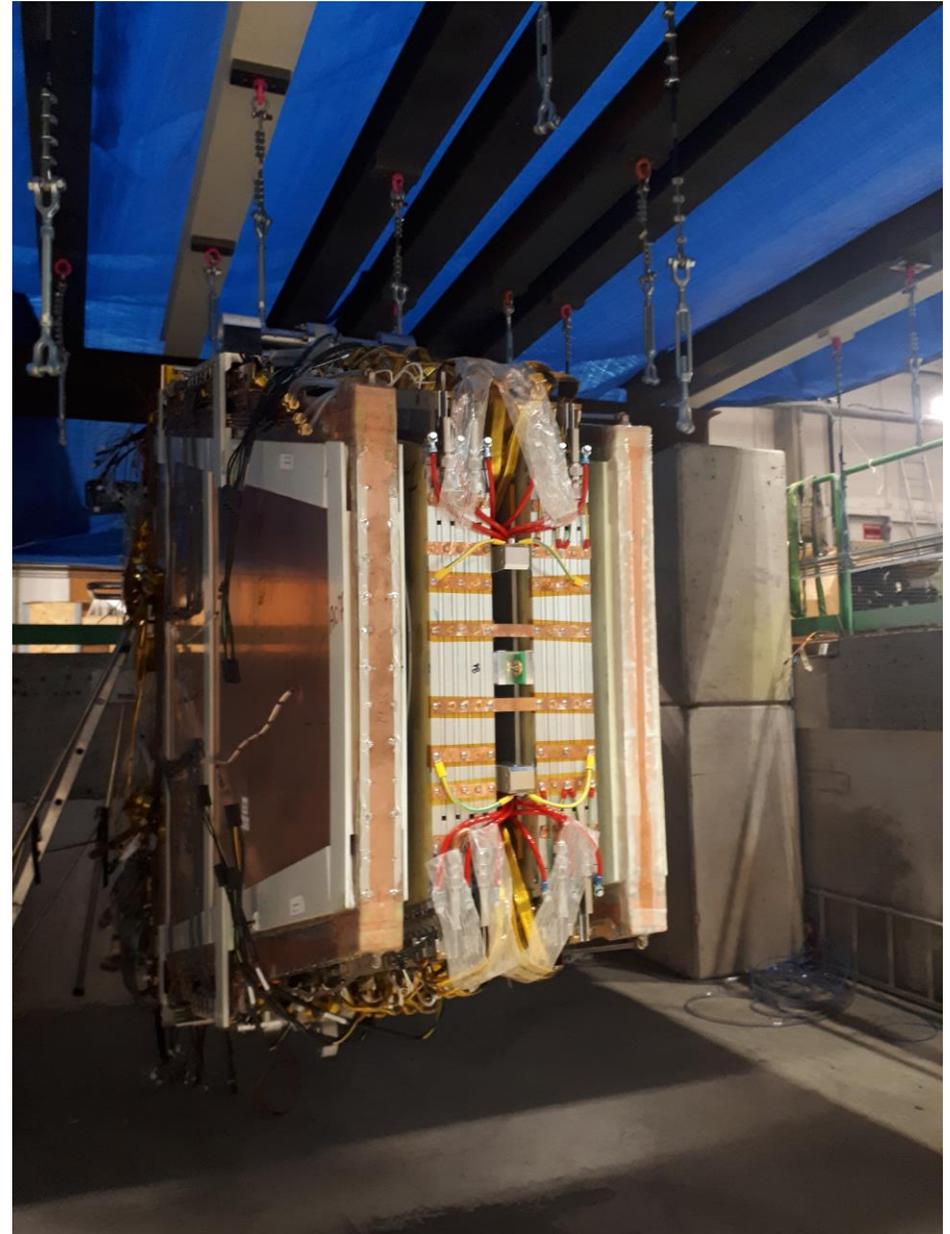
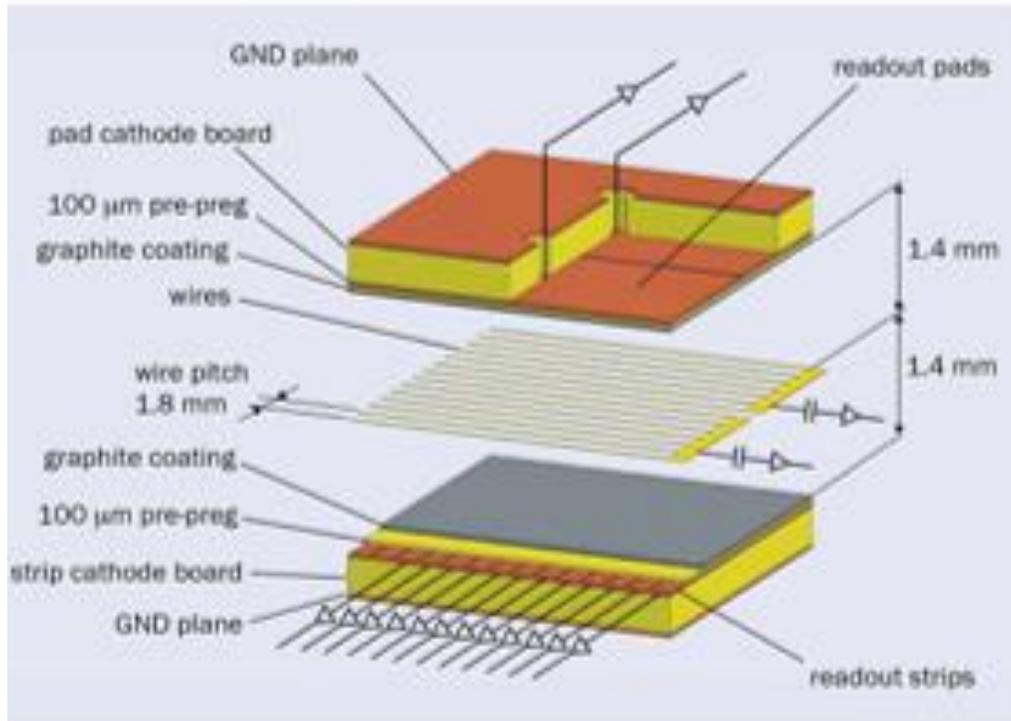
6

## Sample of single lepton trigger

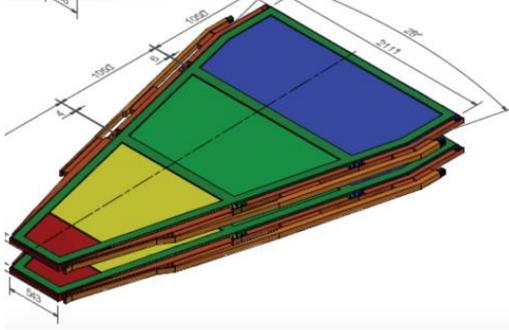
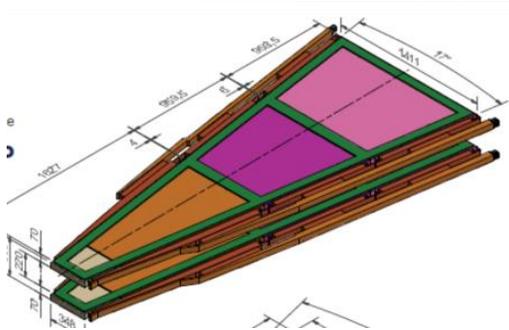
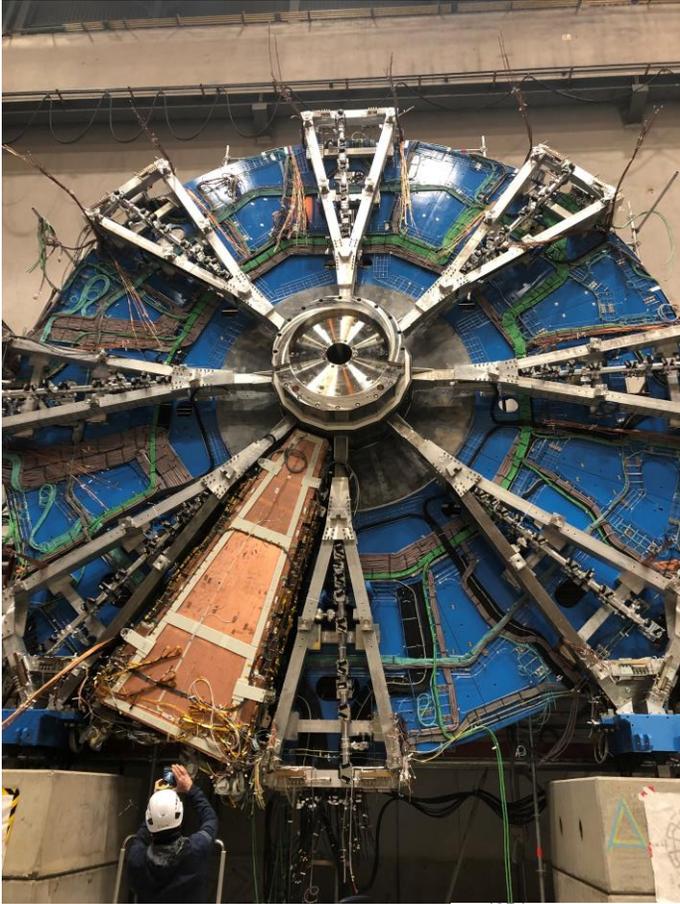


# How the NSW detects Muons

- **Gaseous Ionization Detectors:** muons pass through gas, knock off electrons, which allow us to read out a current pulse
- **Two complementary detector systems, sTGC** primarily used for trigger and **MicroMegas** primarily used for tracking



# How are the NSW built?



# How are the NSW built?



Single Cathode Boards



Doublet



Quadruplet



Wedge



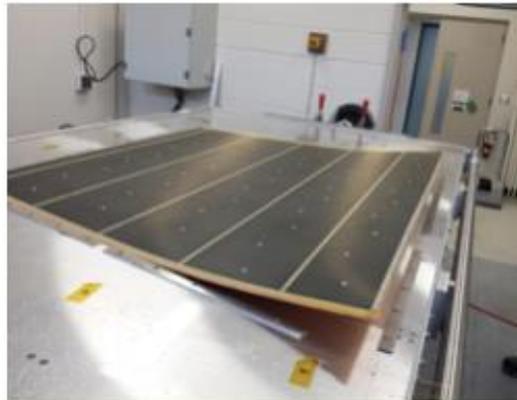
Sector

# How are the NSW built?

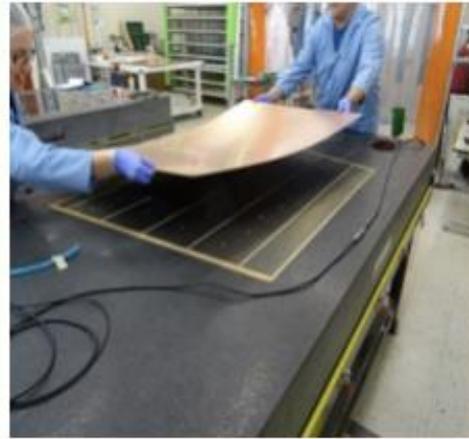
boards thickness, planarity,  
check for electrical shorts



1/2 chamber folding  
under wires tension



Lowering a strip  
board onto a pad board



Single Cathode Boards

Doublet

Quadruplet

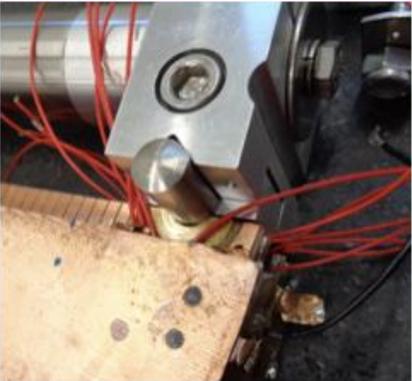
Wedge

Sector

# How are the NSW built?



one doublet lowered over another doublet while pushing against the alignment pins



Single Cathode Boards



Doublet



Quadruplet



Wedge



Sector

# How are the NSW built?



Single Cathode Boards



Doublet



Quadruplet



Wedge



Sector

# How are the NSW built?



Single Cathode Boards



Doublet



Quadruplet



Wedge

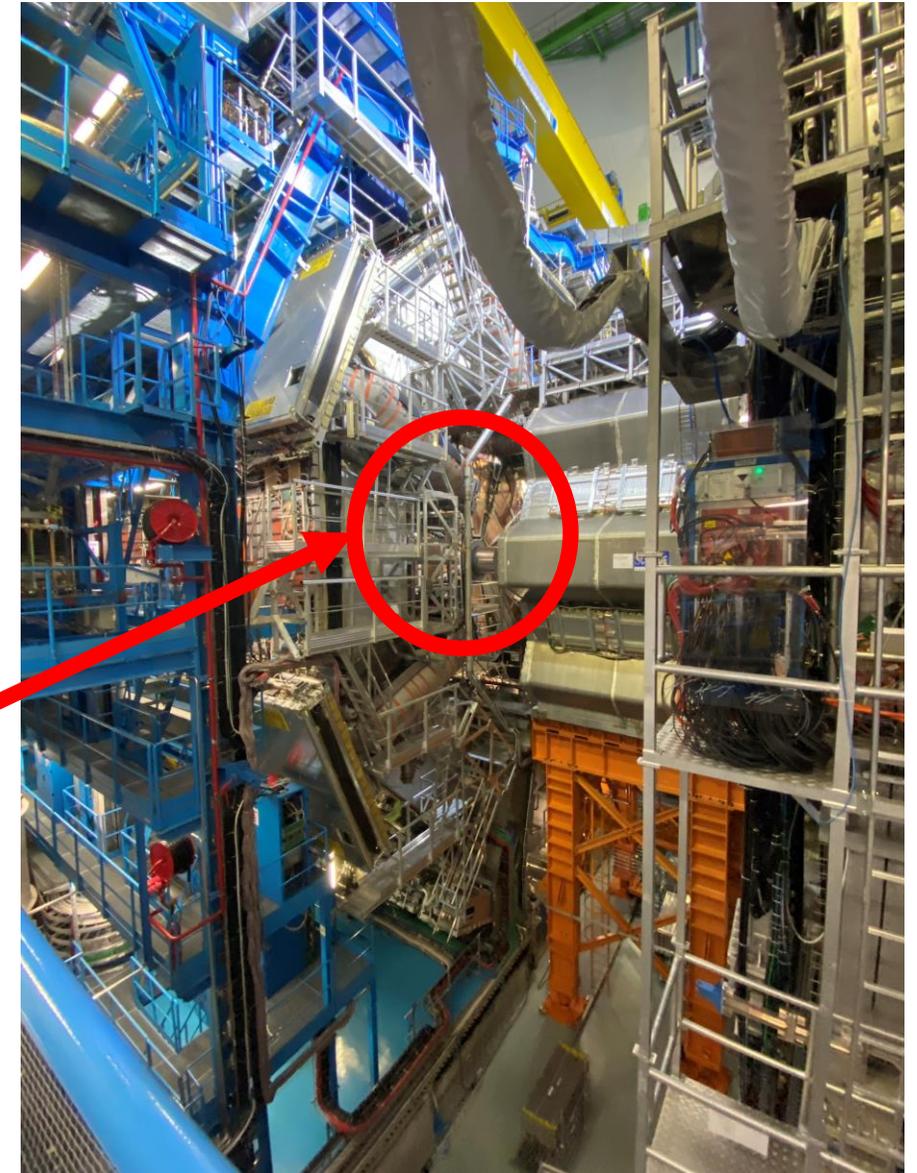
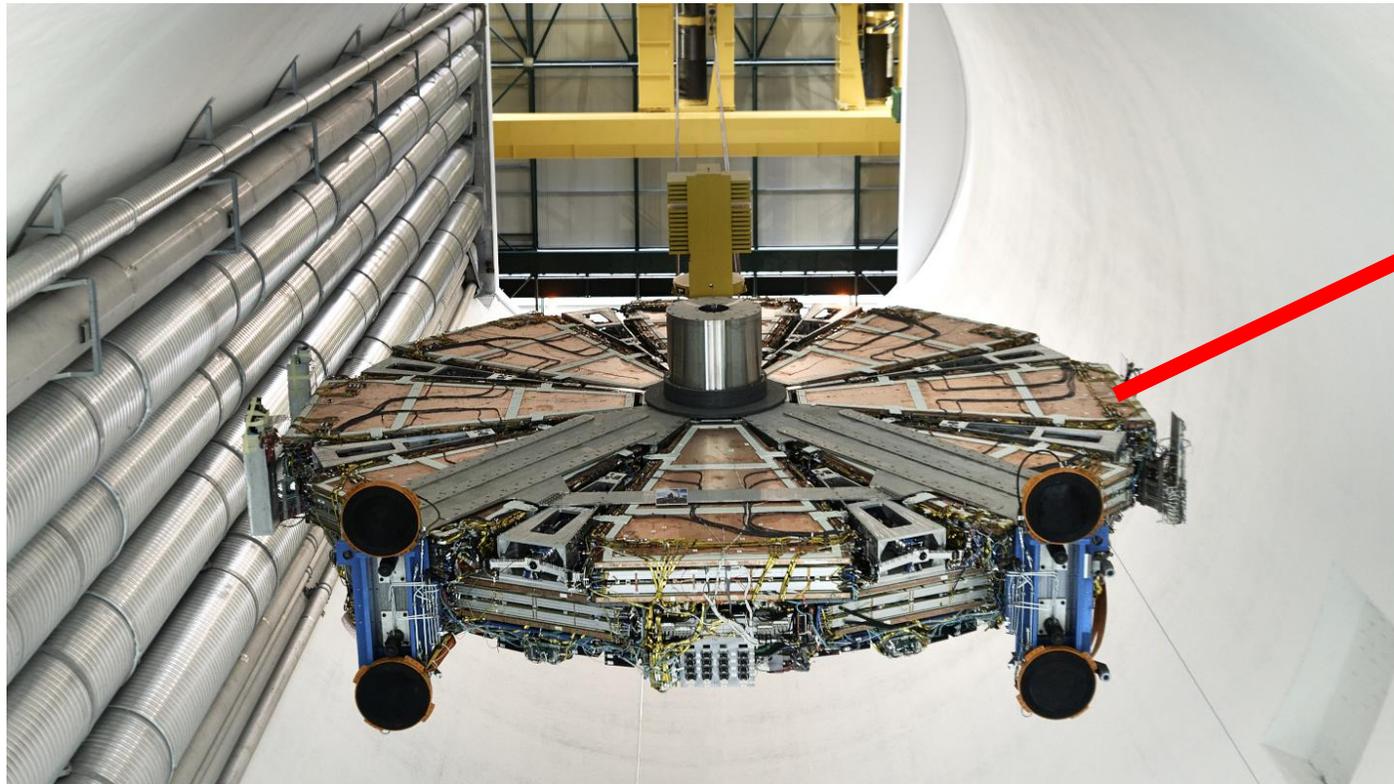


Sector



# What's Next

- Run III beams will be accelerated into the LHC at 6.8 TeV and center of mass energy of 13.6 TeV in March 2022
- Commissioning of the NSWs in the ATLAS cavern
- Continued Run II analysis and transition into analysis for Run III data
- Continued upgrades to improve detection and data collection for the LHC and its experiments (ITK upgrade with large Canadian involvement, HL-LHC)



Thank you  
Merci

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# Additional Slides and Extra Material

# NSW Integration and Quality Assurance

- During assembly of the sectors.
  - Pre inspection testing.  
Physical damages, leak test,
  - Electrical and mechanical testing.  
Electrical shorts, pulser test,
  - Long term testing.  
High Voltage, High Radiation Test (Cs 137 isotope)

- During assembly of the wheel.

- Conductivity test
- RIM crate assembly
- Fibre attenuation measurements
- Temperature and magnetic field sensor installation and testing
- LV/HV to power the sectors and readout boards

