# Hungarian Activities in the CERN LHC ALICE and CMS Experiments

and more...

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## Ο U T L I N E

CERN, LHC, Hungary

The LHC facility, and the RMKI's Budapest GRID

NA49/NA61 Shine

Forward/backward TPC development

Activity in CMS Experiment

Analysis of proton-proton, and heavy ion data

- Activity in ALICE Experiment
  - Hungarian contribution to the TPC's field cage
  - Developments on DAQ system
  - Detector development for ALICE upgrade G.G. Barnaföldi: NUPECC, Hungary at CERN LHC ALICE and CMS Experiments

#### **The Twenty Member States of CERN**



#### Member States (Dates of Accession)





CERN AC - HF267 - 04-07-1997

#### Accelerator chain of CERN (operating or approved projects)



## Large Hadron Collider – LHC

Contraction of the second s



## The RMKI WLCG (GRID)

- Budapest Tier-2 site
- Working since 2003
- WLCG: Worldwide LHC Computing Grid
- 500 CPU (shared CMS:ALICE = 2:1)
- 350 TB data storage
- Additional development
  cluster for ALICE
- 2-5 technicians



#### **Hungarian Contribution**

#### to the

#### CERN SPS NA49/NA61 Shine Experiment

## The NA49 Experiment

- The firt heavy-ion experiment Hungary jointed.
- 5-10 physicists
- Large acceptance hadron spectrometer.
- Several pp, pA and PbPb collision measurements a less than 20 GeV c.m. energy range.



## Low Momentum Particle Detector for CERN NA61 in pA Collisions

- Transition from nuclear to particle physics
- Combined range and ionization measurement
- Detector around the NA61 target: protons and nuclear fragments





### Low Momentum Particle Detector for CERN NA61 in pA Collisions

 Small time projection chamber measures tracks in up to 10 points

• p = 0.15 - 0.35 GeV

- PID: protons and pions separated by ionization at given range
- Momentum measured



#### Ionization in second layer



#### Hungarian Contribution

#### to the

### **CERN LHC CMS Experiment**

## Compact Muon Solenoid – CMS

- Detector construction
- Trigger coordination
- Data analysis in pp collisions
- Data analysis in PbPb collisons
- Heavy-ion group
- QCD group
- 5-10 physicists
- 2-3 at CERN



## Physics with the CMS

- dN/dη vs. N<sub>part</sub>
- dN/dη vs. c.m. energy
- Ridge physics analysis
- R<sub>AA</sub>, the Nuclear
  Modification Factor
- Jet analysis





#### Hungarian Contribution

#### to the

### **CERN LHC ALICE Experiment**

#### Solenoid magnet 0.5 T

#### **Cosmic radiation trigger**

**MUON Spektrometer** 

Lit Inter Liter



- L3 MAGNET HMPID 3. TOF **DIPOLE MAGNET** 
  - MUON FILTER TRACKING CHAMBERS
- TRIGGER CHAMBERS
- ABSORBER
  - TPC
- PHOS 9.
- 10• ITS

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"Forward" detectors

**Specialized** detectors

FMD, TO<mark>, VO</mark>, ZD

PMD

HMPID

PHOS

- ITS • TPC • TRD
  - TOF



### **Detector Development and Tests**

- Early participation: in ALICE TPC construction.
- ALICE TPC field cage were developed.
- L3 solenoid magnetic field measurement.
- Full member since 2005
- 15-20 physicsics + students are involved
- 2-3 at the CERN





G.G. Barnaföldi: NUPECC, Hungary at CERN LHC ALICE and CMS Experiments

487 DDL optical links

### DAQ system for ALICE and more

• DDL:

RMKI and CERNTech 2.5 GB/s optical link 200m distance radiation tolerance

S-Link

High-spped optical link





### **Detector Development for ALICE upgrade**

- VHMPID a Very High Momentum PID
- Pion, kaon, proton detection
- Sensitivity within the 5 GeV/c <p< 25 GeV/c momentum region
- RICH module + trigger
- Lol is at the IRC





### **Detector Development and Tests**

- HTPD and MIP detection
- Detector R&D by the REGARD group (tomorrow's lab visit)
- Based on the Close Chatod Chamber (CCC) technology
- Production at RMKI
- Beam tests at CERN



G.G. Barnaföldi: NUPEC

## SUMMARY

- Hungarian high energy phyisics is strongly connected to the CERN SPS and LHC experiments
  - Detector development, and simulations
  - Data analysis
  - GRID computing
  - Theoretical works (See: T.S. Biró's talk)
- Participations in Collaborations
  - About 30-40 member (including students)
  - NA49/NA61 shine, CMS, ALICE
  - See more TOTEM by M. Csanád, and D. Horváth

### The Main Users of DDL and S-Link

#### • In High energy Physics Institutes:

- S-LINK cards for CERN and collaborators (ATLAS, CMS, COMPASS, etc.)
  - different versions (altogehter cca. 700 units)
- DDL, D-RORC, and other DAQ hardware for ALICE at CERN
  - different versions (altogehter cca. 1300 units)
- DDL and RORC cards for STAR at BNL
  - (altogether cca. 260 units)
- DDL, RORC (and other read-out cards) for SHINE (NA61) at CERN
  - (altogether cca. 15 units, plus cca. 260 other interface cards)
- Now all three major TPC detectors in the world (ALICE, STAR, and SHINE) use DDL as the data link from the detector to the DAQ computers!

#### • S-Link or DLL also works at:

INFN (Roma • Torino • Bologna • Napoli • Pisa • Pavia) • IPN (Orsay, Nantes)

• CEA (Paris) • NIKHEF (Amsterdam) • Max-Planck Institute (München) • KFKI-RMKI

(Budapest) • Stockholm University • IFAE (Univ. of Barcelona) • Univ. of Valencia

• Univ. of Lausanne • TU München • Bärgische Univ. Wuppertal • Johannes Gutenberg

**Universität • Mancester University • Univ. of Chicago • Indiana University • Caltech** 

(Los Angeles) • Argonne Nat. Lab. (Chicago) • Los Alamos Nat. Lab. • Fermilab (Batavia)

• Rice University • IRAM (Institut de RadioAstronomie Millimetrique, France ) • CFHT (Canada - France space telescope in Hawaii) • Waseda University (Tokyo)

## **LO**Construction







# **LO Construction**





