



Enlighten Me

Measuring Luminosity at CMS with the
Pixel Luminosity Telescope

Xenofon Chiotopoulos, Pranati Kharbanda, Wouter Morren, Simone Tentori

Who we are?

Bobber Collective:

Bnd

Outreaching

Beam

Beam

Experimental

Researchers



Our Mission: Luminosity



Theory

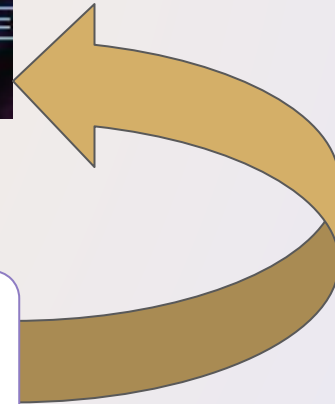
Lagrangian



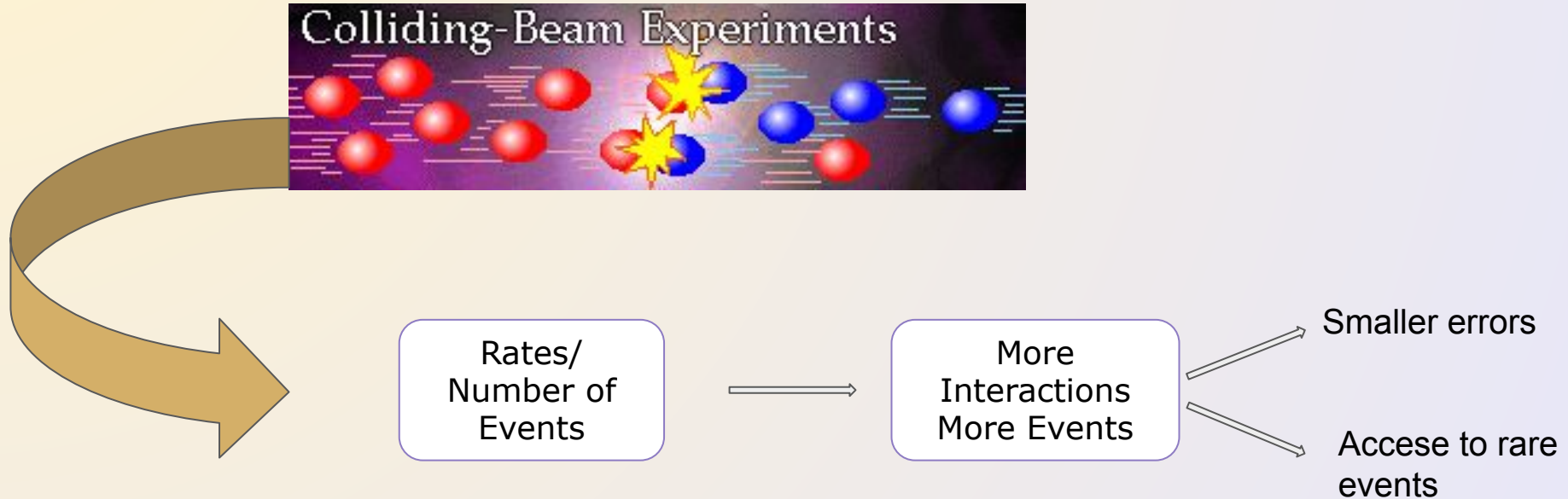
Computation
(Montecarlo)



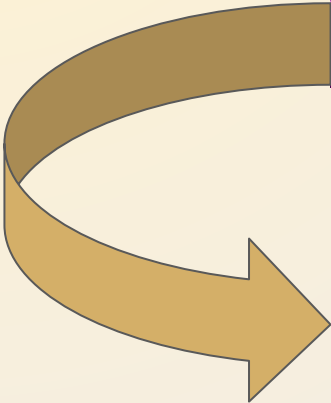
σ_{proc}



Our Mission: Luminosity



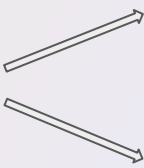
Our Mission: Luminosity



Rates/
Number of
Events



More
Interactions
More Events

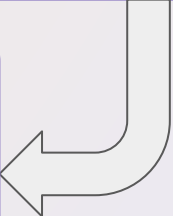


Smaller errors

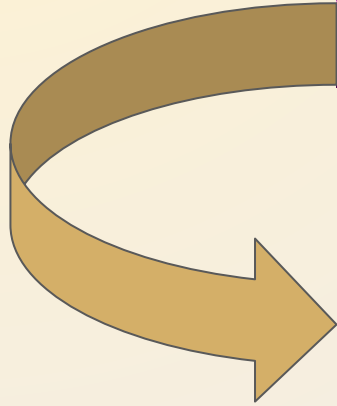
Access to rare
events

Interactions rate
depends on:

- N per beam
- Area of the beams
- Frequency



Our Mission: Luminosity



Rates/
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Access to rare
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$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{N_1 N_2}{A_{\text{luminous}}}$$

All In One
Parameter

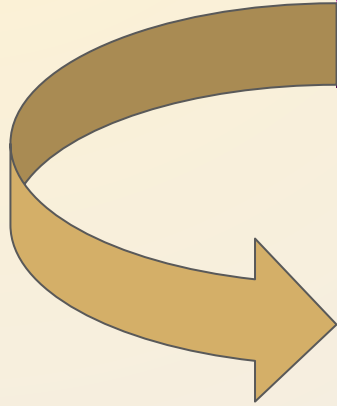
LUMINOSITY

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Our Mission: Luminosity



Rates/
Number of
Events



More
LUMINOSITY
More Events

Smaller errors

Access to rare
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$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{N_1 N_2}{A_{\text{luminous}}}$$

The equation shows N_1 and N_2 circled in blue and A_{luminous} circled in green.

All In One
Parameter

LUMINOSITY

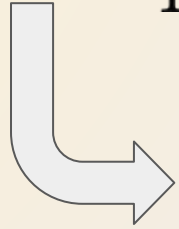
Interactions rate
depends on:

- N per beam
- Area of the beams
- Frequency



Our Mission: Luminosity

$$N_{\text{proc}} = \mathcal{L} \sigma_{\text{proc}}$$



Error in Luminosity

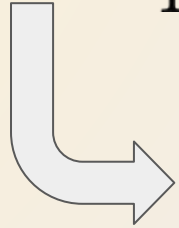


Error in
Measurements

An accurate Luminosity measure is a **NECESSITY**

Our Mission: Luminosity

$$N_{\text{proc}} = \mathcal{L} \sigma_{\text{proc}}$$



Error in Luminosity



Error in
Measurements

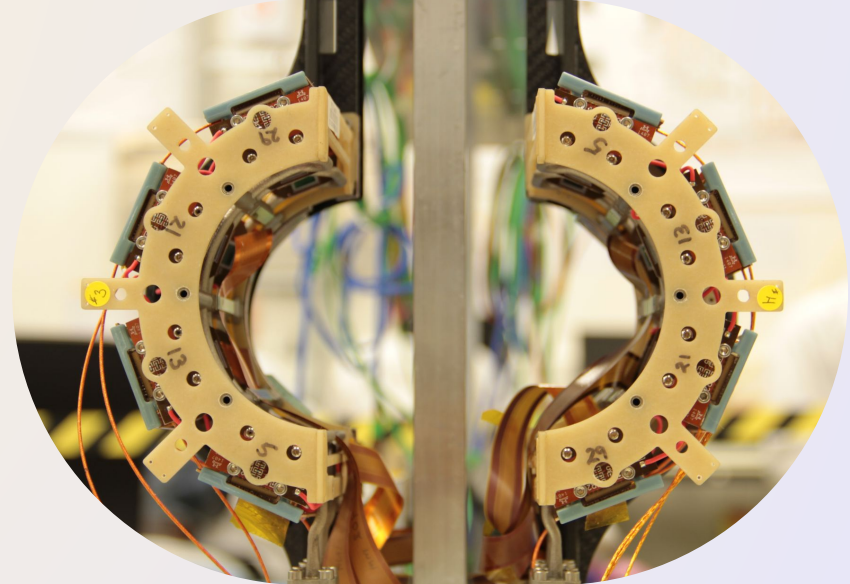
An accurate Luminosity measure is a **NECESSITY**

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{\nu N_1 N_2}{A_{\text{luminous}}}$$

**AN ACCURATE MEASURE
OF A IS NECESSARY**

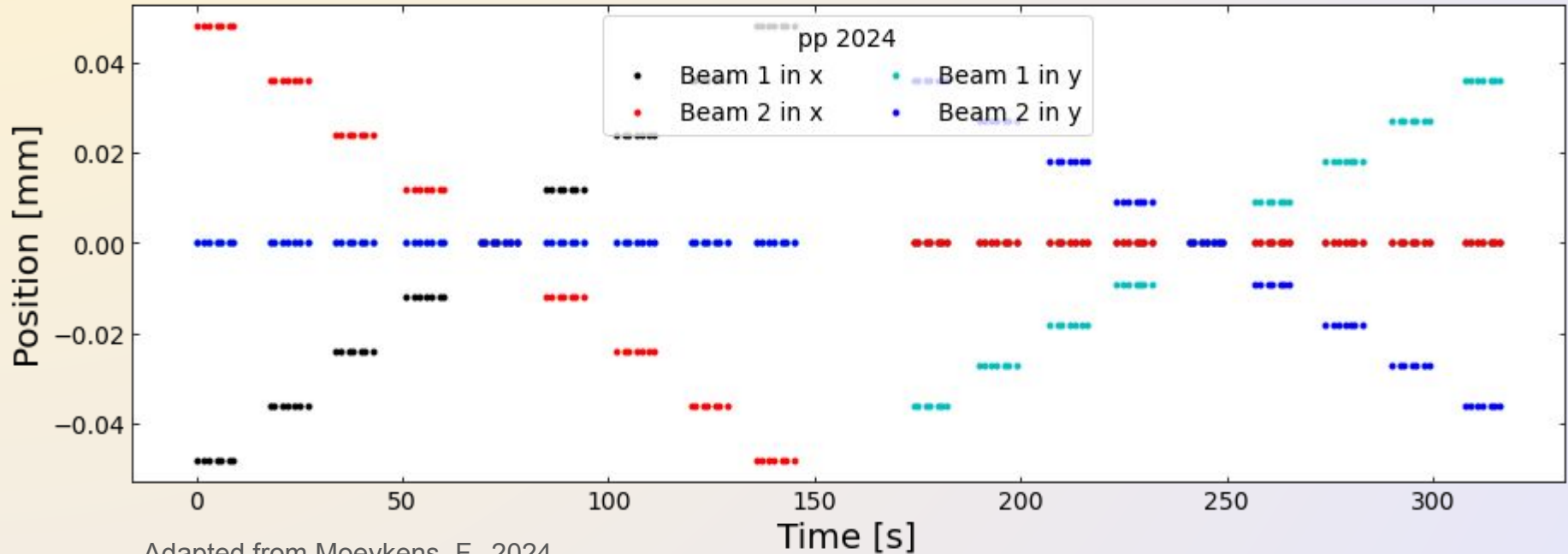
Our Values: Pixel Luminosity Telescope (PLT)

- Dedicated luminosity monitor
- 48 silicon pixel sensors
 - 16 telescopes each with 3 sensors
- single pulse produced if any pixel registers a hit above threshold during 25 ns
- events counted with 3-fold coincidence
 - reduce background from activated material



Measuring Luminosity with vdM scan

STEP 1: Change the separation of the beam in the x and in the y direction



Adapted from Moeykens, F., 2024

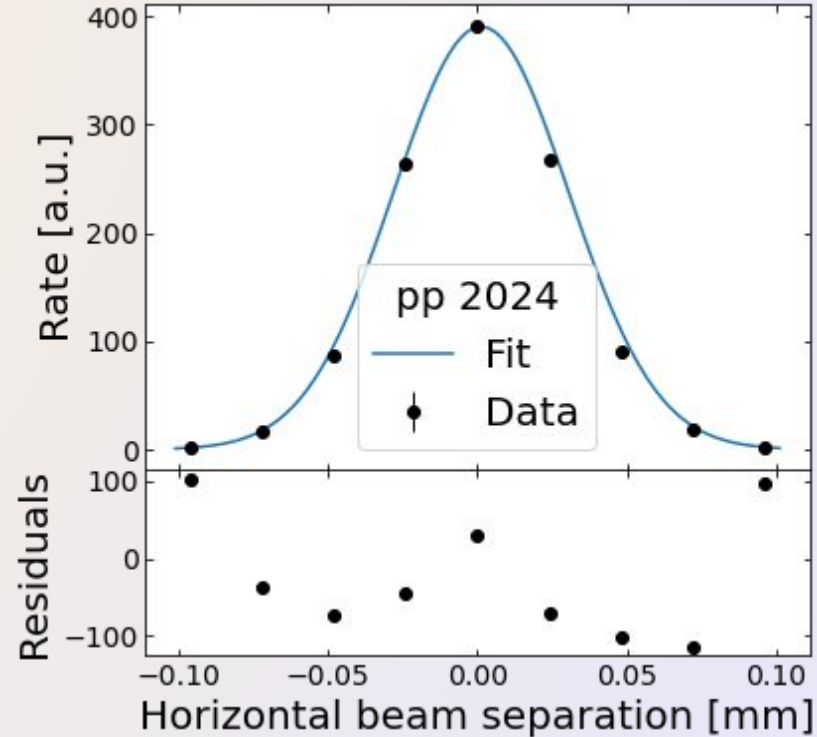
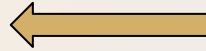
Measuring Luminosity with vdM scan

STEP 2 : Fit rate as a function of horizontal and vertical separation.



STEP 3 : Use beam parameters and parameters of fit to get luminosity

- LHC rev frequency
- number of bunch crossings
- number of particles per bunch in beams
- widths from fits

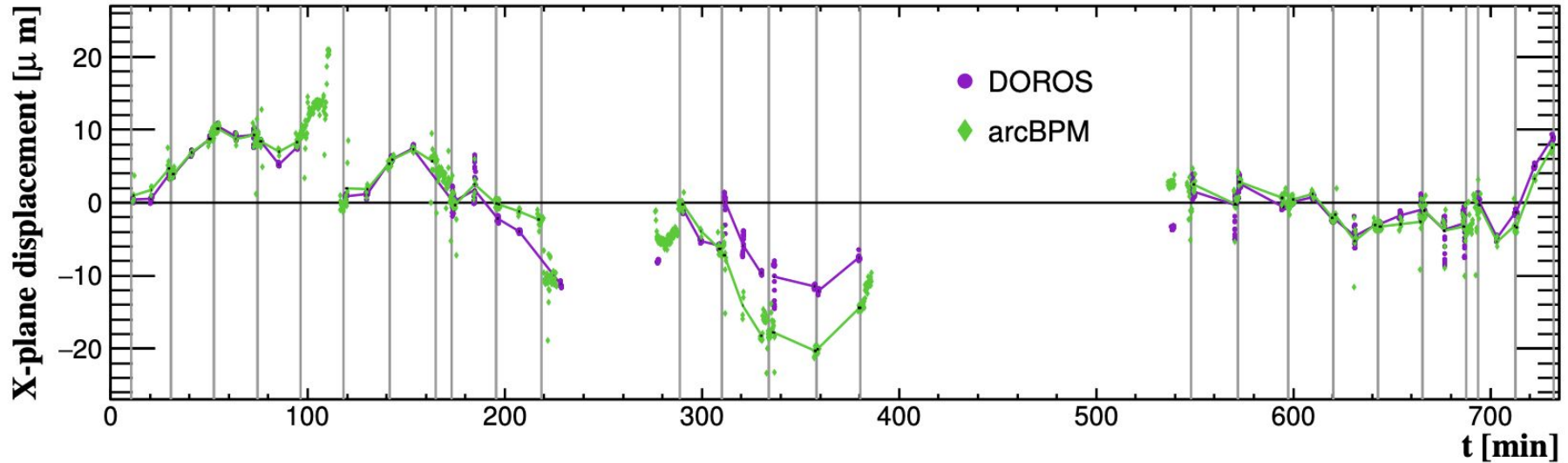


Moeykens, F., 2024

Beam effects

Orbit drift : Beams drift off their nominal positions

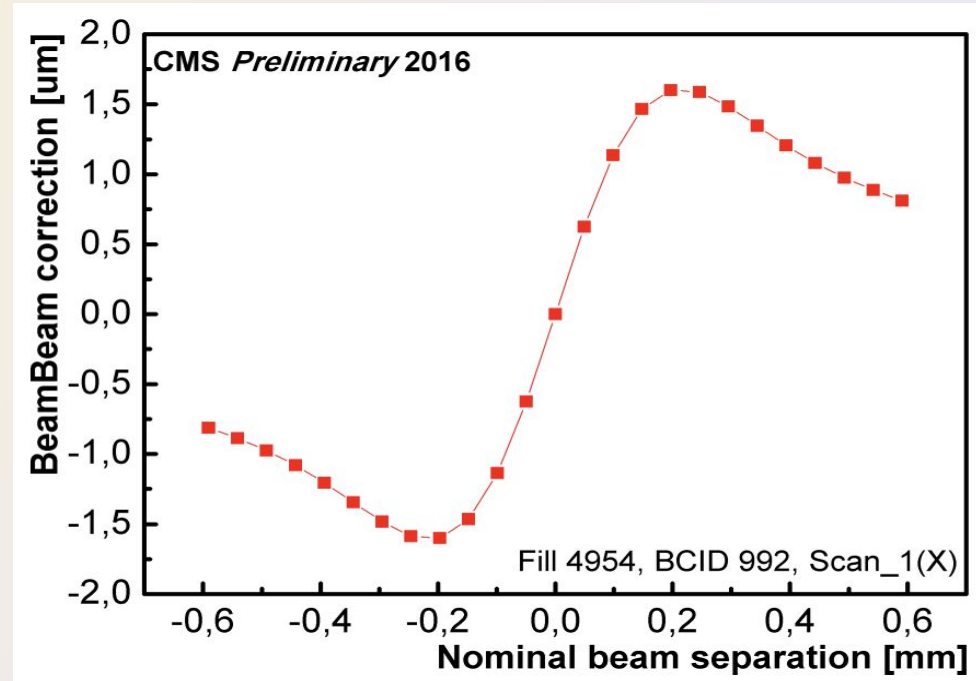
DOROS and arcBPM Orbit Drifts in VdM Scan with Fill6016



Beam-beam effects

Beam-beam deflection

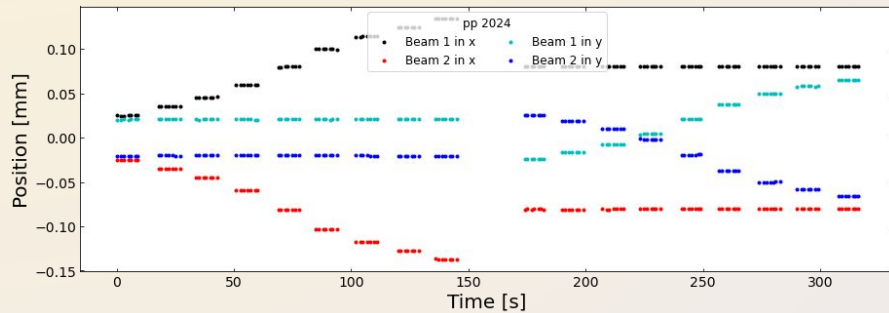
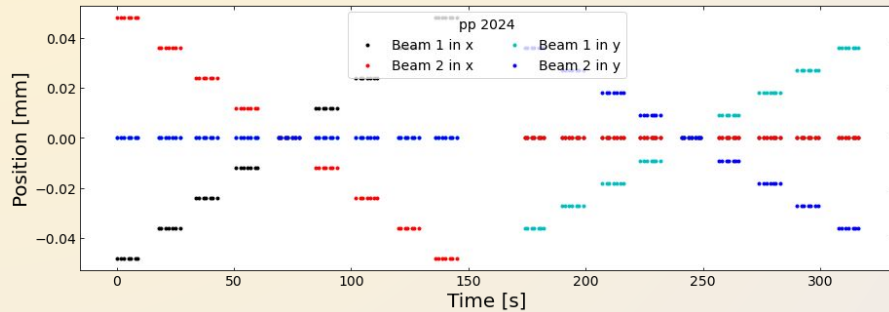
- By each other's electrical fields
- By each other's quadrupole fields



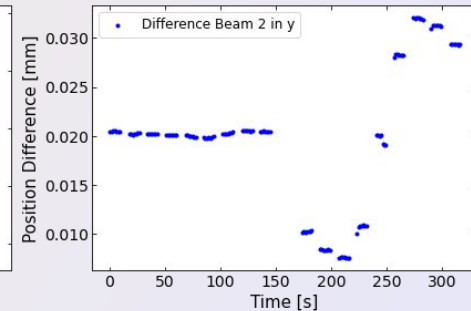
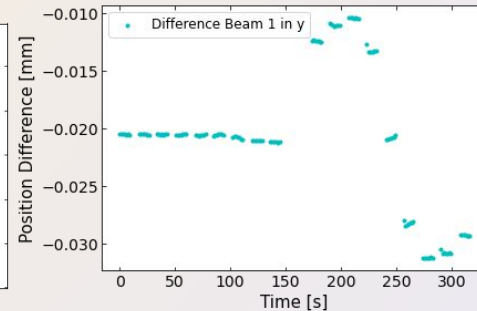
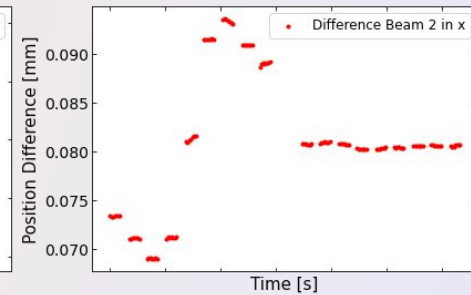
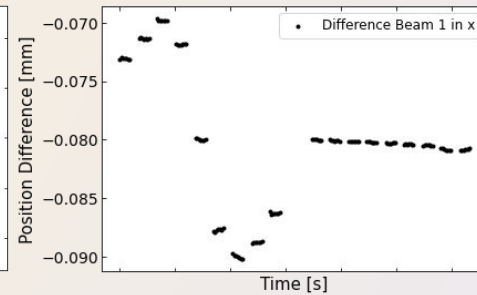
Knolle, J., 2016

Beam positions

Before & after



Beam Position Differences

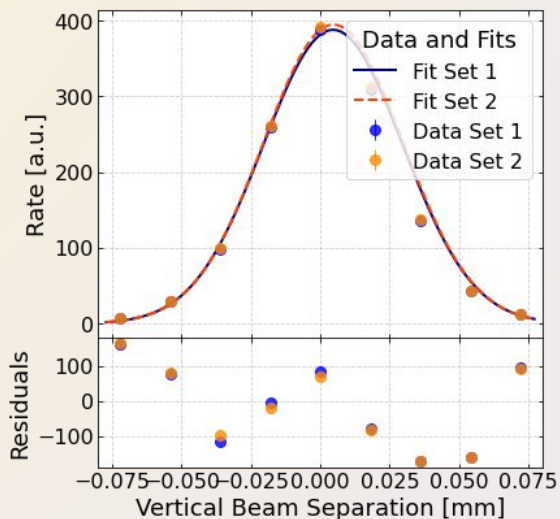
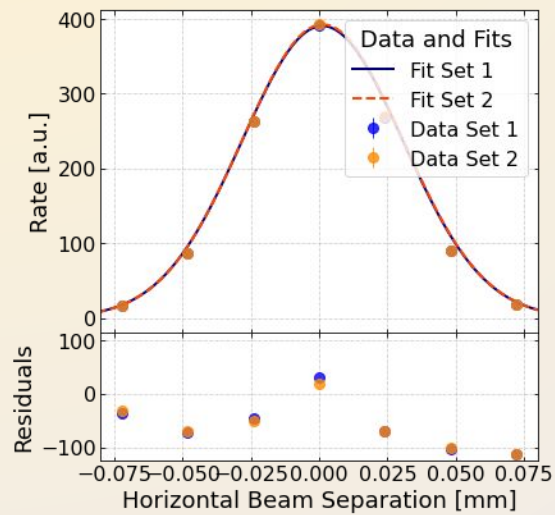


Bobber Collective, 2024

Normalise beam position

$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}$ in x: 57602 / 6 \rightarrow 56189 / 6

$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}$ in y: 122561 / 6 \rightarrow 118993 / 6



Bobber Collective, 2024

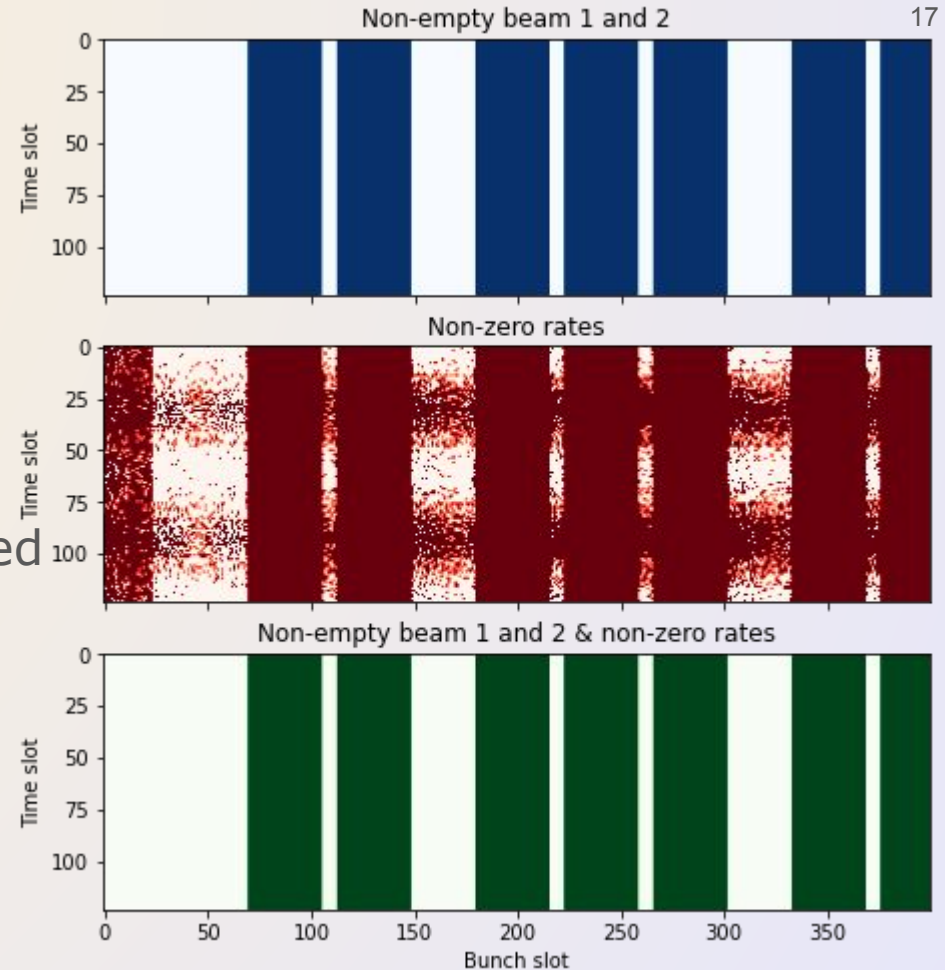
Beam & rates

Beams may be empty

Meanwhile a rate can be measured

Beams may not collide (n/a)

→ Only use when beam 1&2 are filled



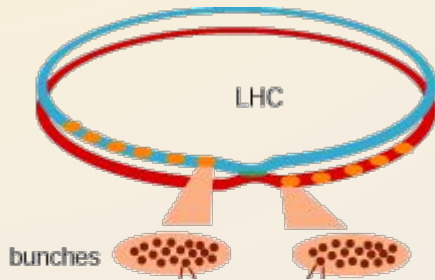
Beam shapes

Each bunch has a different shape, position, current & rate

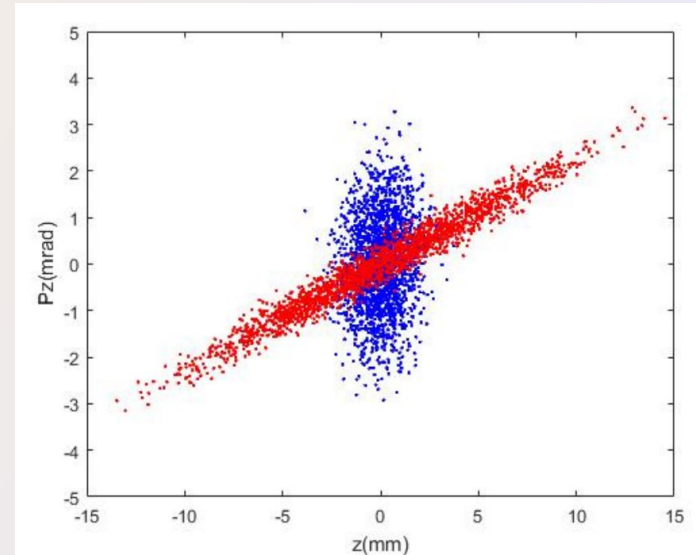
→ Average rate of all bunches has spread

→ Inaccurate beam shape fit

Solution: Fit each bunch separately.



Emre, S., 2021



Choi, C. U. et al., 2016

Beam fit

Averaged over all bunch slots

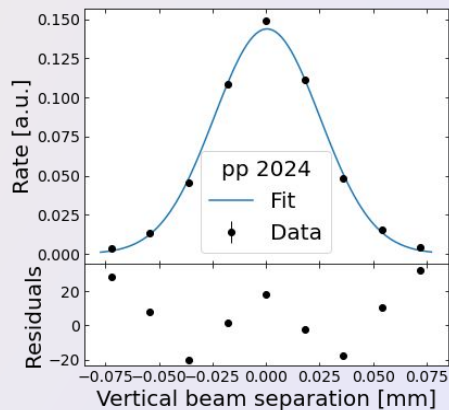
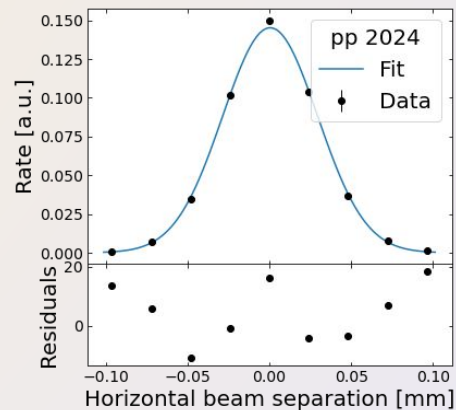
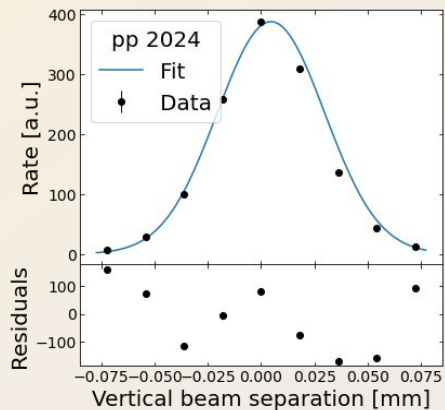
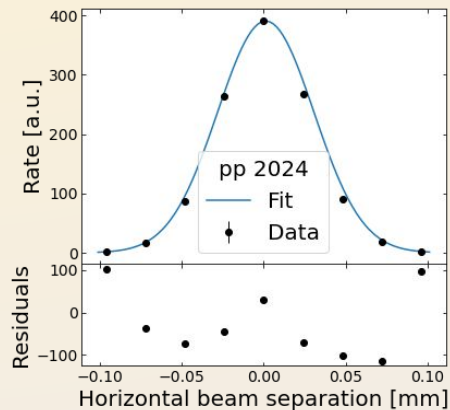
→ Per bunch slot (e.g. #71 below)

$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}$ in x: 57601 / 6

→ 1013 / 6

$\chi^2/\text{d.o.f.}$ in y: 122561 / 6

→ 3082 / 6



Bobber Collective, 2024

Results & Conclusion

Fit beam & calculate cross section per bunch using normalised beam

Sum over all non-empty bunches

Old	→ Normalized	→ Per bunch Normalization
$L = 14.83 \pm 0.28 \text{ Hz/nb}$	$\rightarrow 14.88 \pm 0.27 \text{ Hz/nb}$	$\rightarrow 15.46 \pm 0.28 \text{ Hz/nb}$
$L_{\text{int}} = 247.8 \pm 4.7 \text{ /pb}$	$\rightarrow 245.7 \pm 4.5 \text{ /pb}$	$\rightarrow 267.7 \pm 4.8 \text{ /pb}$
$\sigma = 18.01 \pm 0.44 \text{ nb}$	$\rightarrow 18.16 \pm 0.42 \text{ nb}$	$\rightarrow 16.67 \pm 0.38 \text{ nb}$

Thank you for listening!

And for the gezellige week!

B.O.B.B.E.R. out

References

- Choi, C. U., Chung, M., UNIST, Shin, S., Lee, J., Lee, T.-Y., PAL, Hahn, G. R., & KIRAMS. (2016). SIMULATION CODE DEVELOPMENT FOR HIGH-POWER CYCLOTRON. In MOP09 Proceedings of Cyclotrons2016, Zurich, Switzerland.
<https://accelconf.web.cern.ch/cyclotrons2016/papers/mop09.pdf>
- Emre, S. (2021, October 25). First 13 Tev proton-proton collisions at the Large Hadron Collider. Renaissance Universal.
<https://sureshemre.wordpress.com/2015/05/24/first-13-tev-proton-proton-collisions-at-the-large-hadron-collider/>
-

Backup

Extra Results

Old		→ Per bunch Normalization With positions
L	= 14.83 ± 0.28 Hz/nb	→ 8.17 ± 0.28 Hz/nb
L_{int}	= 247.8 ± 4.7 /pb	→ 118.2 ± 2.2 /pb
σ	= 18.01 ± 0.44 nb	→ 37.77 ± 0.83 nb

Formulae

- Rate of any process,

$$R = L_{inst} \sigma_{vis}$$

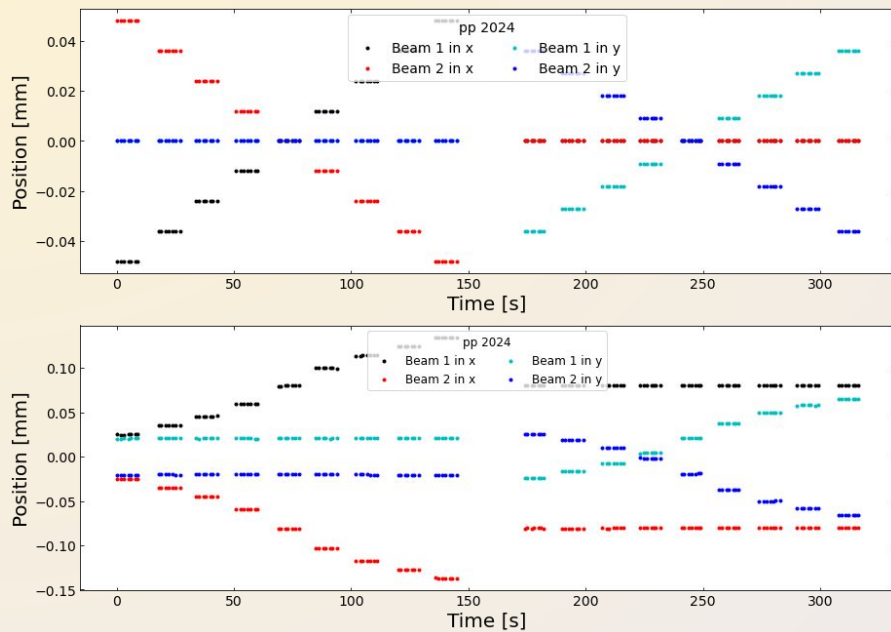
- Rate measured bunch by bunch,

$$R_i = \mu_i f_{rev}$$

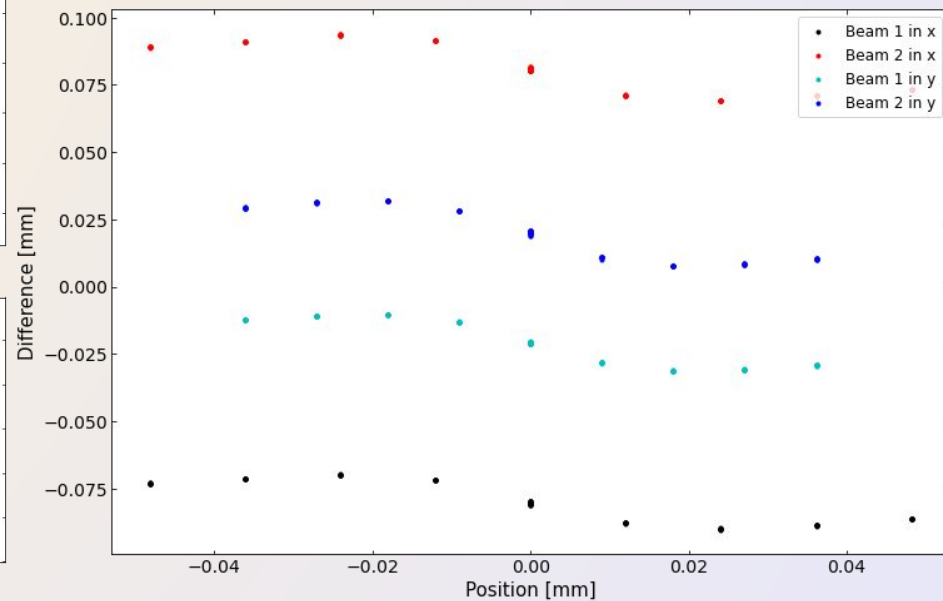
- Instantaneous

Beam positions

Before & after



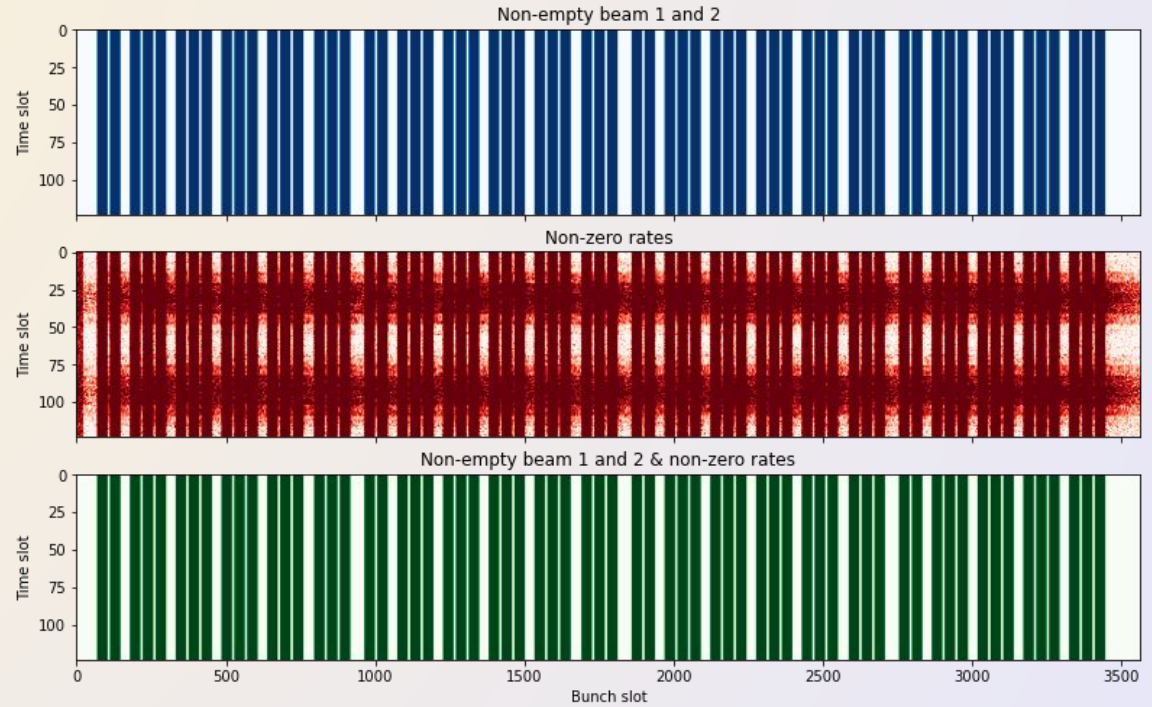
Combined Beam Position Differences



Chiotopoulos, X., Kharbanda, P.,
Morren, W., Tentori, S., 2024

B.O.B.B.E.R. COLLECTIVE

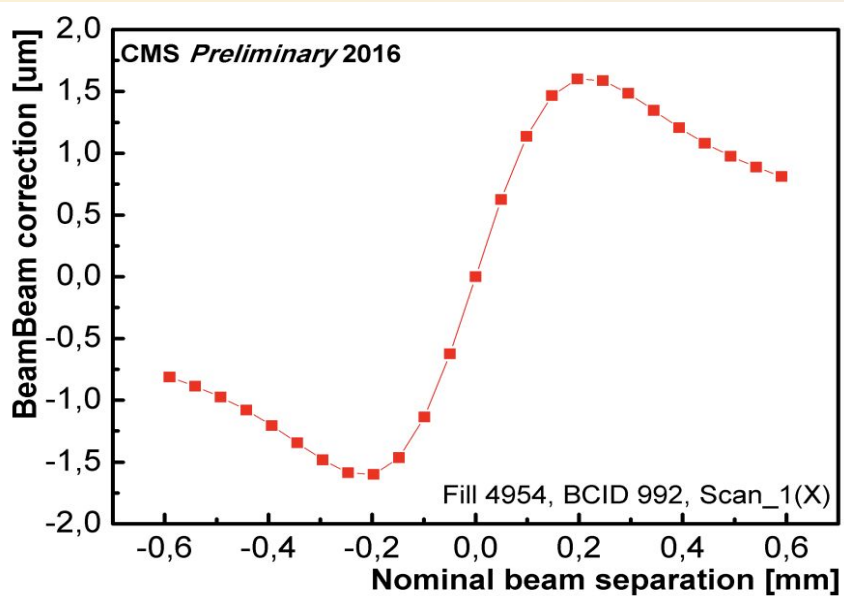
All bunches



Beam-beam effects

Beam-beam deflection

- By each other's electrical field



- By each other's quadrupole field

