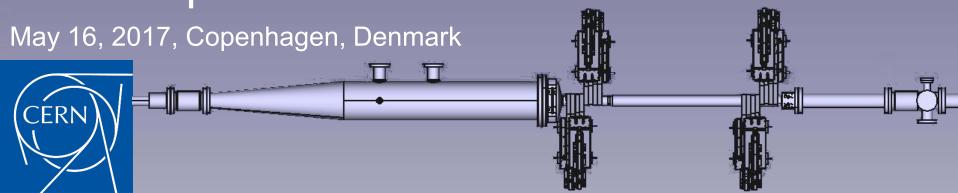
First LHC Transverse Beam Size Measurements with the Beam Gas Vertex Detector

A. Alexopoulos on behalf of the BGV team

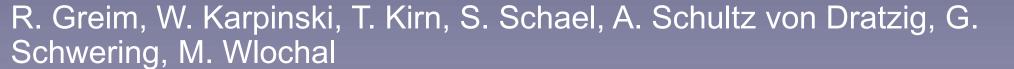




The BGV team

A. Alexopoulos, C. Barschel, E. Bravin, G. Bregliozzi, N. Chritin, B. Dehning, M. Ferro-Luzzi, M. Giovannozzi, R. Jacobsson, L. K. Jensen, O. Rhodri Jones, V. Kain, R. Matev, M. Rihl, V. Salustino Guimaraes, R. Veness, S. Vlachos, B. Würkner





...and significant support by LHCb collaboration & BE-BI community





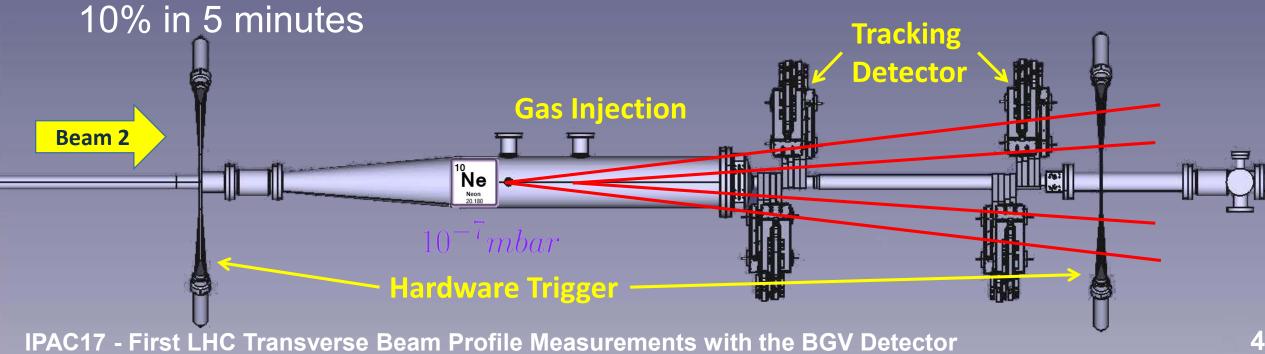


Outline

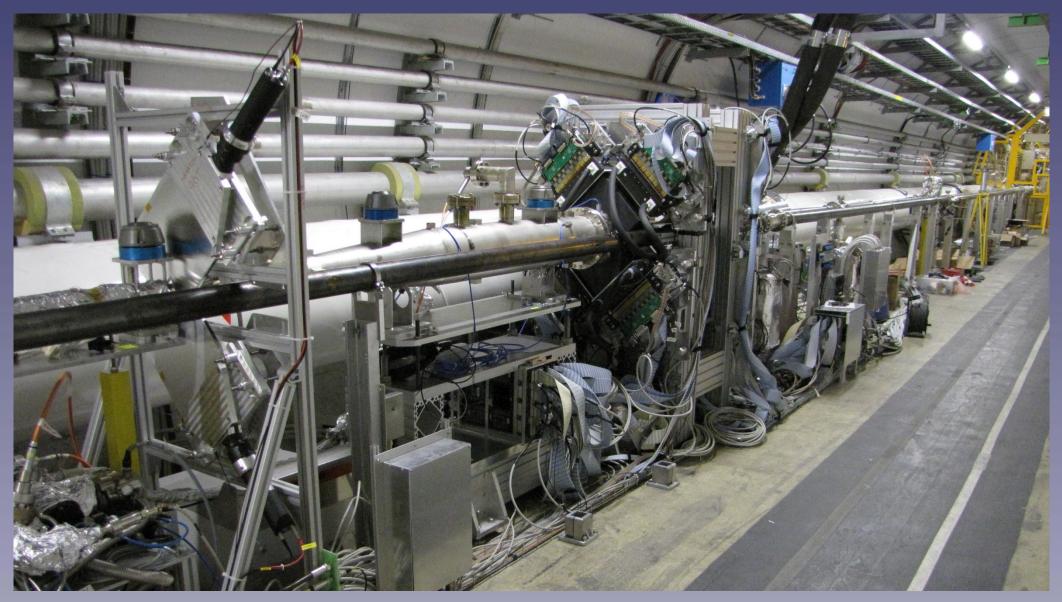
- The BGV Demonstrator
 - Detector Design
 - Readout System
- BGV Data Analysis
 - Analysis Method
 - Results from 2016 LHC Run
- Summary

The BGV Demonstrator

- Non-destructive beam size measurement
 - Based on the reconstruction of beam-gas interaction vertices
 - Independent of accelerator intensity or energy
 - Target to estimate bunch-by-bunch beam size with a resolution of about 10% in 5 minutes



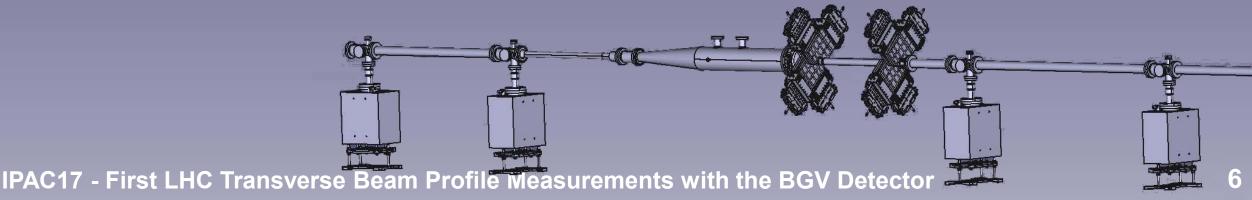
The BGV Demonstrator



Detector Design

- Tracking Detector
 - Consists of 2 stations ('near' and 'far')
 - 4 scintillating fiber (SciFi) modules per station
 - Each pair of modules is perpendicularly placed
 - Module read out by 16 Silicon Photo Multipliers (SiPMs) of 128 channels each

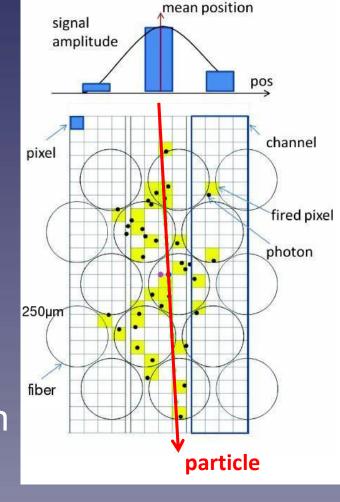


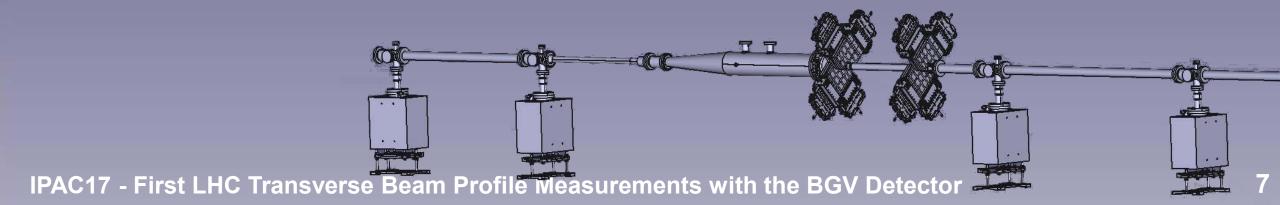


Detector Design

Tracking Detector

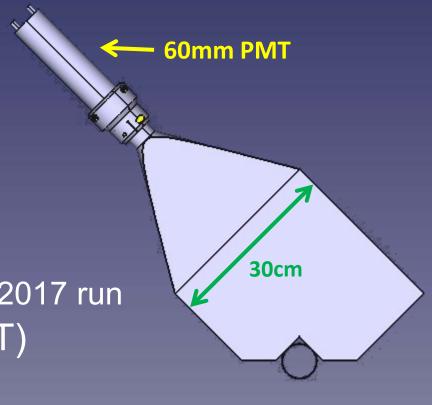
- Photons are generated in the fibers & detected by several pixels of the SiPM
- The signal of each channel is the sum of all fired pixels within the channel
- The crossing point is calculated as a weighted mean of the cluster's channels

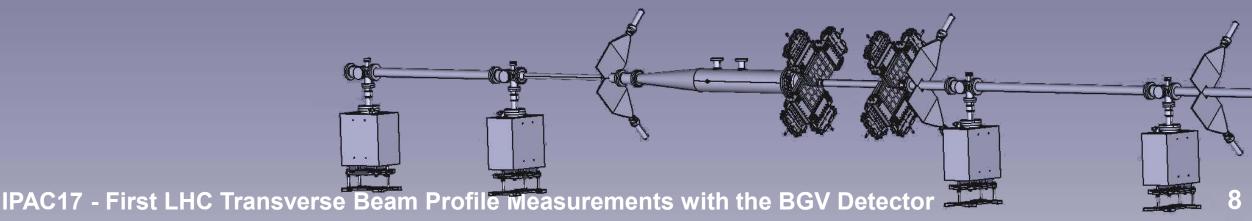




Detector Design

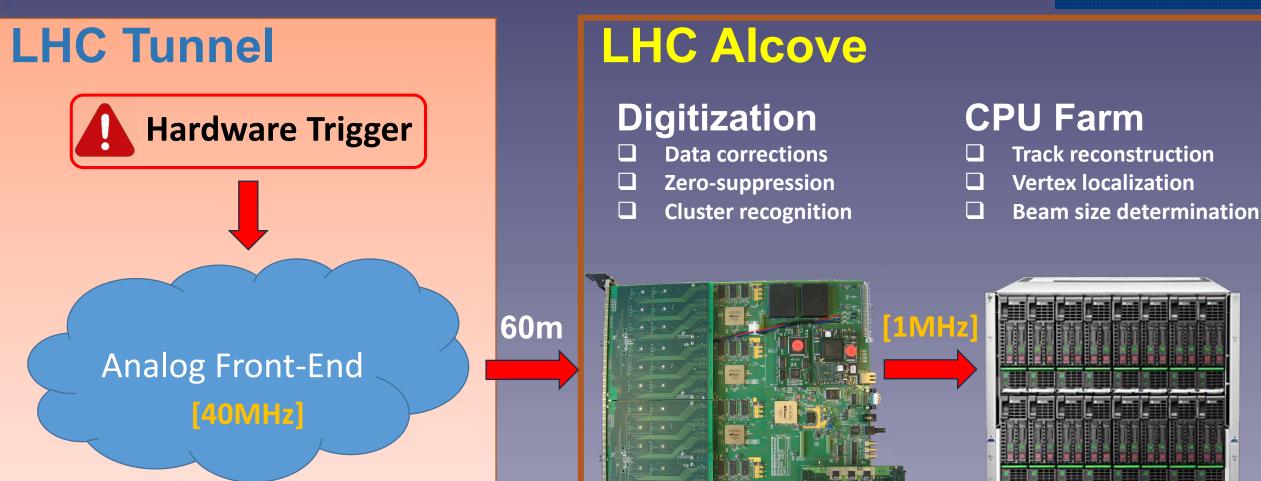
- Hardware Trigger
 - Based on scintillator plates
 - Three stations, 'veto', 'signal', 'confirm'
 - 'confirm' station to be commissioned during LHC 2017 run
 - Read out through Photomultiplier Tubes (PMT)
 - Combination of all signals is used as trigger





Readout System



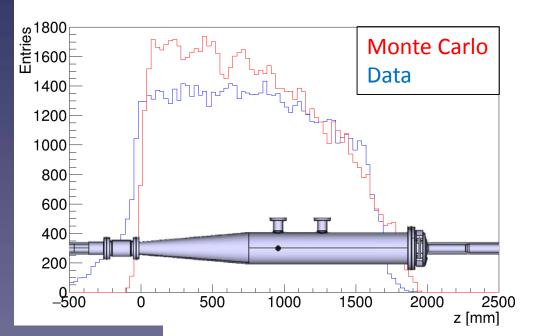


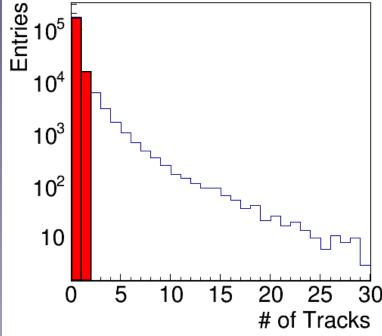
Outline

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BGV Data analysis

- Triggering issues
 - In 2016 the majority of the events did not contain any "reconstructible" tracks
 - Reduced statistics
 - The distribution of the points of closest approach to the z-axis for the reconstructed tracks matched the simulation

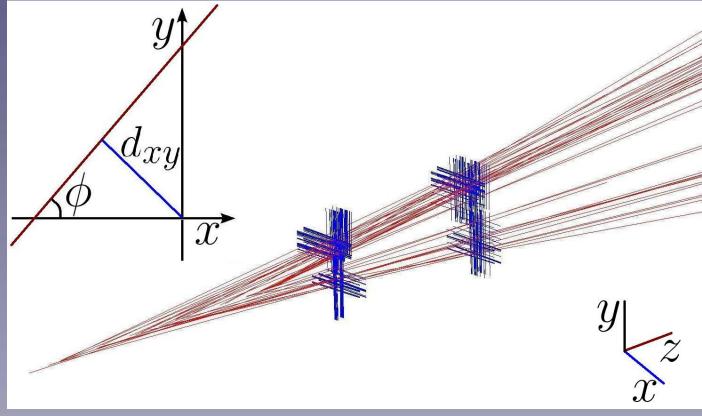




Analysis Method

- Impact parameter d_{xy} Distance of closest approach
 - Distance of closest approach of reconstructed tracks to the z-axis
- ullet Azimuthal angle ϕ
 - Angle between the x-y projection of the track & the x-axis

Use tracks & impact parameter correlations to measure beam position and size

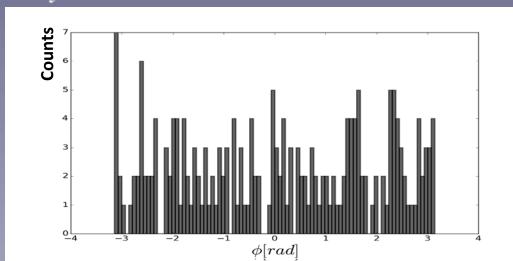


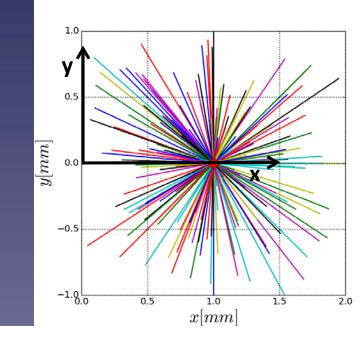
Analysis Method

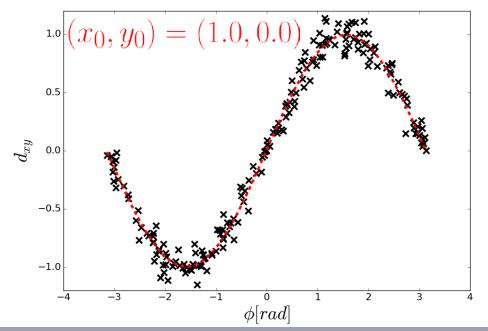
Beam Position

 Using the impact parameter to azimuthal angle correlation, the position can be calculated as:

$$d_{xy} = x_0 \sin(\phi) - y_0 \cos(\phi)$$







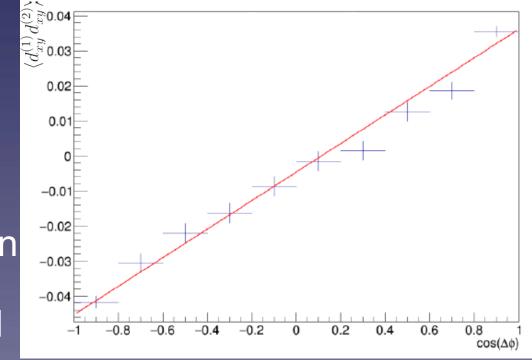
Analysis Method

Beam Size

 Using the impact parameter correlation of tracks produced by a beam-gas interaction the beam size is measured as:

$$\langle d_{xy}^{(1)} d_{xy}^{(2)} \rangle = \sigma_{beam}^2 \cos(\phi_1 - \phi_2)$$

• Assuming that $\sigma_x = \sigma_y$ at BGV location (optics)



LHC 2016 Run Results

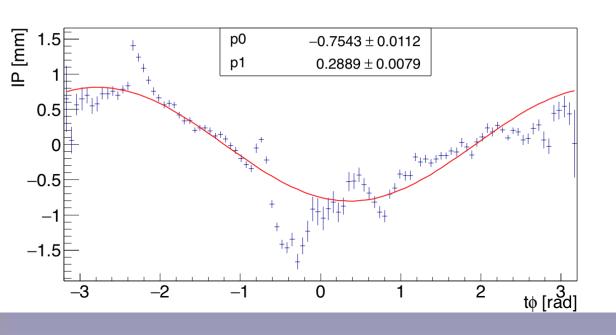
Initial results with limited statistics

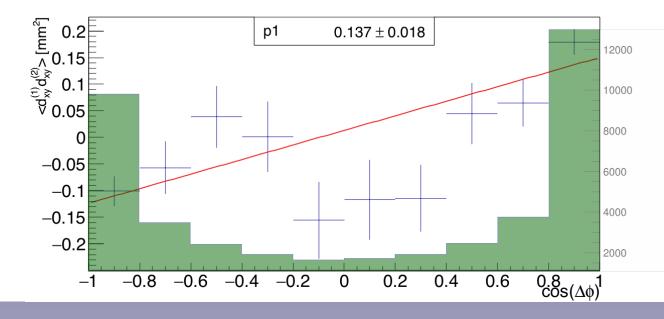
Beam position

$$(x,y) = (-0.79mm, 0.29mm)$$

Beam Size

$$\sigma_{beam} = 0.37mm \pm 0.13mm$$





Summary & Outlook

- First commissioning steps were successfully completed
- Transverse beam profile measured with 0.13mm statistical error
 - Not yet allowing for a full comparison with other instruments
- Several enhancements for 2017:

 - Trigger upgrade Improve the event selection
 - Cross-calibration with other LHC instruments