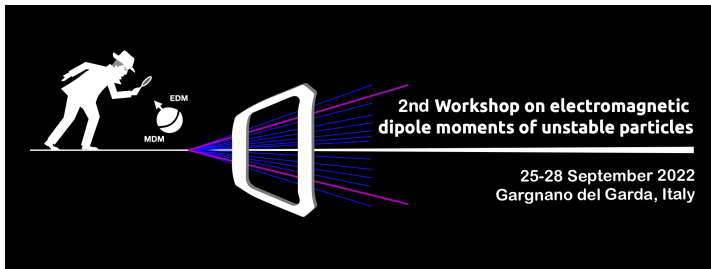


# Summary of experimental aspect

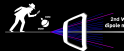
Massimiliano Ferro-Luzzi, CERN



**2nd Workshop on electromagnetic  
dipole moments of unstable particles**

25-28 September 2022  
Gargnano del Garda, Italy

# Meetings since last report (Jun 2021)



TUESDAY, 27 SEPTEMBER	
09:00 → 11:00	<b>LHC machine and engineering</b> Convener: Stefano Redadè Palazzo Feltrinelli, Aula Magna
09:00	<b>Layout and simulated Performance of a LHC Fixed-Target Test Stand</b> Speaker: Pascal Hermes (CERN) 220927_EDM_MDM
09:30	<b>Goniometer for precision positioning of bent crystals in the LHC</b> Speaker: Quentin Joel Demassieux 2022_09_27_Task_p
10:00	<b>MD scenarios and operational considerations</b> Speaker: Darzelle Mirzache (CERN) GarganoWorkshop_DM
10:30	<b>Non-uniformity of bent crystal curvature: Impact on channeling efficiency and mitigation strategy (CANCELLED)</b> Speaker: Andrea Mazzolari (Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare)
10:31	<b>Round table discussion</b>
11:00 → 11:30	<b>Coffee break</b> 30m Palazzo Feltrinelli
11:30 → 13:00	<b>IR3 proof-of-principle test</b> Convener: Pascal Hermes (CERN) Palazzo Feltrinelli, Aula Magna
11:30	<b>Overview of the IR3 proof-of-principle test and beyond</b> Speaker: Elisabetta Spadaro Norella (Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare) Proof of Principle te... Proof of Principle te...
12:00	<b>Simulations and analysis framework for the IR3 test</b> Speaker: Han Miao (Institute of High Energy Physics) Miao_workshop.pdf
12:30	<b>Geant4 channeling model: current status and perspectives (CANCELLED)</b> Speaker: Alexander Sytsov (Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare, Sezione di Ferrara, Fermi Institute of Science and Technology Information)
13:31	<b>Charged particle tracking and event reconstruction for the IR3 test</b> Speaker: Jascha Grabowski Jascha_Grabowski...

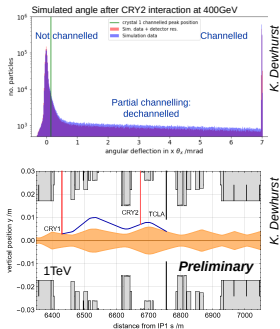
13:00 → 14:30	<b>Lunch</b> 1h 30m Palazzo Feltrinelli
14:30 → 16:00	<b>IR3 proof-of-principle test</b> Convener: Elisabetta Spadaro Norella (Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare) Palazzo Feltrinelli, Aula Magna
14:30	<b>VELOpix/Timepix detectors, electronics and DAQ</b> Speaker: paula colfeta (cern) velo_brescia_2022...
15:00	<b>Discussion on Letter of Intent</b> Speakers: AL, Nicola Neri (University and INFN Milano) Neri_LoI_Gargano...
16:00 → 16:30	<b>Coffee break</b> 30m Palazzo Feltrinelli
16:30 → 18:00	<b>New ideas and future developments</b> Convener: Daniele Marangotto (Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare) Palazzo Feltrinelli, Aula Magna
16:30	<b>Improved experimental layout with focusing crystals</b> Speaker: Joan Ruz Vidal (IFIC Valencia) Ruiz Vidal_CrystalL...
17:00	<b>Possibility of spin precession in high-field magnet</b> Speaker: Andrea Mei (Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare) Mei_high_feld_me...
17:30	<b>Developments in dipole magnet technology</b> Speaker: Massimo Sorbi (Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare) Developments in d...
20:00 → 21:00	<b>Dinner</b> 1h Palazzo Feltrinelli



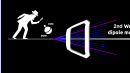
## SIMULATIONS

### Upcoming challenges

- CRY2 channelling efficiency at 400GeV can be measured at H8 using SPS beams
- How to measure channelling efficiency of CRY2 at ~ 1TeV?
- Idea: use MediPix pixel tracking detector before and after CRY2 with channelled halo using 1TeV LHC beam
  - Identify when double channelling is established
  - Measure intensity of double-channelled halo
- Larger beam size at 1TeV: preliminary simulations indicate challenges – solutions under investigation

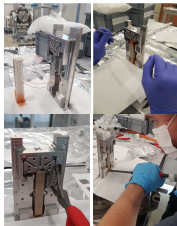
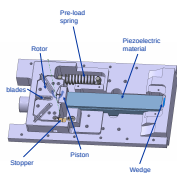


There is a continuous effort on LHC machine simulations  
A concrete location has been identified in IR3 and studied.  
Brand new (preliminary) simulation results shown for 1 TeV 2-crystal test



## ENGINEERING

### Design to requirement Rotation actuator

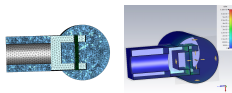


### Toward a new generation of bended crystal devices Impedance and power loss of "ideal" devices

ions runs with crystal in operating position :  
up to 10W

HL protons runs : up to 900W with crystal  
retracted

Quartullo, Danilo et al. "Electromagnetic characterization of the crystal primary collimators for the HL-LHC." *Nuclear Instruments & Methods in Physics Research Section A-accelerators Spectrometers Detectors and Associated Equipment* 1010 (2021): 165465.



Courtesy of Chiara Antonini, BEI&BP

IR7 type crystal in operating position for  
HL protons runs: up to 9W

IR3 long crystal in operating position for  
HL protons runs: up to 570W

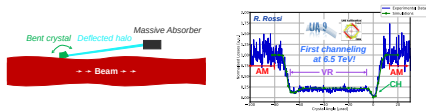
High level of expertise essential for mechanics of crystal  
Current (ion) LHC design not compatible with HL-LHC operation (impedance!)  
A new design is coming up

My humble opinion: IR3 test stand will be unique → make it "easy" to change crystal!

## OPERATION

### Angular scan

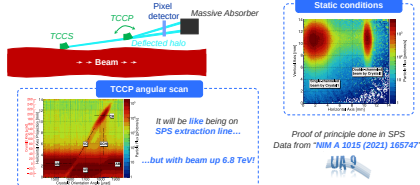
Monitoring of losses at the crystal location as a function of its angle



**Main outcomes:**

- ✓ Optimal **channeling orientation** as a function of transverse crystal position (minimum of losses)
- ✓ Crystalline **lattice quality** (depth of well due to reduction of nuclear interaction rate)
- ✓ Qualitative evaluation of **geometrical bending** (well extension)

### Looking further - learning from past



Key requirement: beam based alignment for precise knowledge of relative position to circulating beam

A lot of preparatory work to make a successful Machine Development test  
 Many different steps and methods to characterize the crystals in the LHC  
 ⇒ My advice: start drafting an MD program proposal now

## DETECTOR SIMULATIONS

### Acceptance and invariant-mass resolution

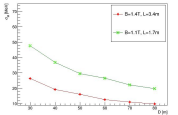
by Giorgia Tonani, Federico Zangari

**Spectrometer acceptance**  
B<sub>s</sub> field, for different magnet aperture, bendino anode and Si/Ge

	Si 7mmrad	M <sub>A</sub> = 2cm	M <sub>A</sub> = 2.5cm	M <sub>A</sub> = 3cm	M <sub>A</sub> = 4cm
<b>MBW</b>					
D = 1.47	0%	0%	0%	14%	
L = 3.40					
<b>MBCW</b>					
D = 1.17	0%	18%	81%	97%	
L = 1.70					
<b>Ge 3mmrad</b>					
D = 1.47	0%	0%	36%	74%	
L = 3.40					
D = 1.17	38%	89%	96%	99%	
L = 1.70					

**Invariant mass resolution vs tracker length**

Invariant mass uncertainty from tracks Si 7mmrad



MBCW with good acceptance for  $R_{B_s} > 3$  cm

- MCBW magnet can be considered as a valuable solution
- Si 7mmrad, best Cry2 configuration for invariant mass resolution

### Rate of Background events

by Federico Zangari

$$\text{Rate} = N_{\text{hits}} / \text{cm}^2 / \text{s}$$

Proton flux

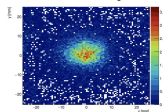
Probability of interaction  $pW$

Scaled by the fraction of interacting protons:

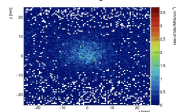
$$\Phi = 10^6 \text{ p/s } \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{pW}{\lambda_{T,W}}} \right)$$

$x_{T,W}$  = target length,  
 $\lambda_{T,W}$  = nuclear interaction length

Tracker before magnet



Tracker after magnet



Major simulation effort already done in the last few years (“LHCb”)

Recently started developments for detailed IR3 studies

⇒ Define detector for PoP and for future Expt

## DETECTOR SIMULATIONS

### Geometry

- Simulation is configured by `zn1` files
- Geometry (according to Elisabetta Spadaro Norella):
  - Target: W, 2 cm long
  - Crystal2: Si, 7 cm long, 7 mrad
  - Beam pipe: Cu OFE, elliptical form
  - MCBW Magnet: Fe, at 1 m from crystal
    - ✓  $B = -1.1$  T,  $L = 1.7$  m
    - ✓ Bore:  $R_B(x,y) = (2.6, 7.2)$  cm
  - Tracker stations: 2 blocks of 4 trackers before and after magnet
    - ✓ Si, 300  $\mu\text{m}$  thick,  $15 \times 15$   $\text{cm}^2$
    - ✓ Tracker block length=40 cm
  - (Transition radiation detector (TRD))

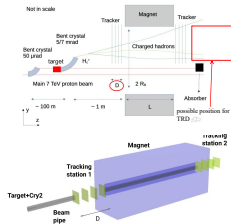


Fig. 2 Upper: A schematic picture of IR3 test, Lower: Geometry in simulation

### Channeling process

- Example in Geant4 has been reproduced in DD4hep
  - Crystal characteristics:
    - ✓ Dimension: 1.0 mm  $\times$  70.0 mm  $\times$  1.94 mm
    - ✓ Bending radius: 38.416 m
  - Gun:
    - ✓ 400 GeV protons
    - ✓ 100 events

Channeling works correctly in DD4hep

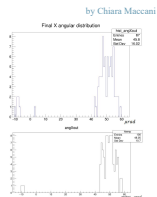


Fig. 5 The distribution of escaping angles. The upper picture is simulated by DD4hep and the lower is from Geant4

Framework chosen (DD4hep) and first simple setup implemented  
G4 channeling routine activated/tested in DD4hep

## DETECTOR SIMULATIONS

### Two candidates for track reconstruction framework

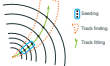
#### GenFit

- developed for Belle2, focussed purely on the track fitting itself
- tracking geometry by hand or from TGeo
- track propagation and fitting
- no seed finding implementation
- no vertexing

but the devil is in the details!  
\*requires dd4hep description to have endcap-barrel-endcap structure of general purpose detectors  
† assumes cylindrical setup  
‡ not looked into yet

#### Acts

- developed from ATLAS tracking, providing high-level reconstruction modules "usable in any tracking detector"
- different options to implement tracking geometry (by hand, from TGeo or via DD4hep)<sup>\*</sup>
- track propagation and fitting
- seed finding †
- vertexing ‡

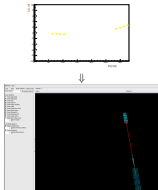


Jascha Gruber, Sebastian Neubert      Track Reconstruction IR3      22.09.27      6

### GenFit First Test

- implement track fitting of truthmatched events (can skip seed-finding step)
- use minimum bias events from full IR3 detector simulation
- build from Miao's IR3 test analysis framework
- implement very basic tracking geometry and ignore material effects

first fits are working!  
but still a lot of things to do



Jascha Gruber, Sebastian Neubert      Track Reconstruction IR3      22.09.27      7

Exploring ways to get reconstruction tools in the DD4hep IR3sim  
 Comment: re-use of some of LHCb packages ?

## ACTUAL DETECTORS

IR3 PoP: VeloPix or Timepix4 ?

Which readout ?

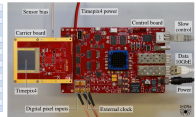
LHCb-like, Spidr-like, "LHCpix"-like ? ...

Cooling/vacuum: PoP  $\neq$  future Expt

### Go with Timepix4?

#### Timepix4 based hybrid detector

Timepix4 (summer 2019)		
Technology	SiGe - 3D hybrid	
Pixel size	55 x 55 $\mu\text{m}^2$	
Pixel arrangement	4-side butterfly 512 x 512	
Sensitive area	6.38 cm <sup>2</sup>	
Readout Modes	Single hit read	SRP and TRK
	Event Pattern (Tracking)	SRP
	Hitless read	SRP (SRP implementation)
	Hitless per chip	SRP (SRP implementation)
	Frame based (Streaming)	CPAD, PE (SRP or SRP)
	Frame	Full frame (SRP implementation)
100 energy resolution	< 30%	
Event reconstruction	> 90%	
Readout bandwidth	1100.84 Mbps (1000.84 Mbps)	
Trigger global minimum threshold	> 100%	



- TPX4 available with various sensor flavour
- SPIDR4 readout system developed by Nikhef
  - carrier board = control board = DAQ server with PCIe (160Gb/s for 1TPX4 or 20Gb/s for 12TPX4)
- ECS and DAQ exist but work to integrate it in an experiment needed

27/09/22 VELO: 2nd workshop on electromagnetic dipole moments of unstable particles 52

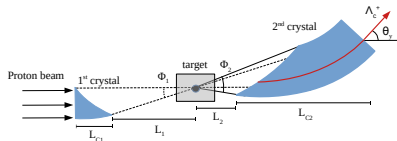




## CRYSTAL LENSES

### Double-lens scheme (qualitative)

V.M. Biryukov, JRV, arXiv:2110.00845



#### Double-lens scheme:

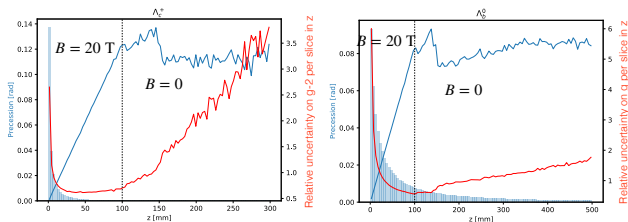
- Additional crystal focusing protons onto the target
- More  $\Lambda_c^+$  produced at the focal point, or passing through it

Potentially a large gain in stats ( $\sim \times 15$ )  
To be further studied

## PRECESSION IN HIGH-FIELD MAGNET

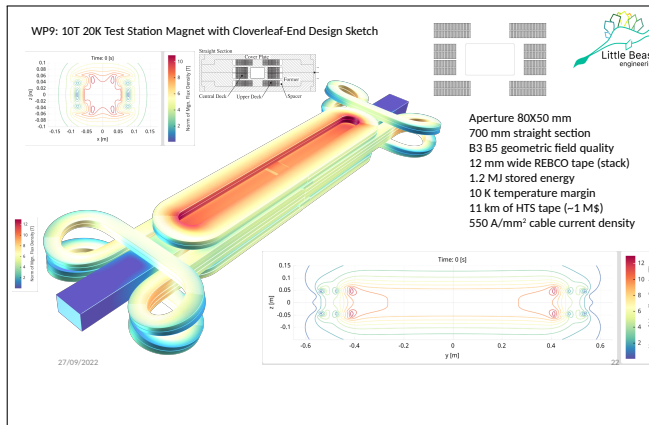
### Typical decay length for $\Lambda_c^+$ and $\Lambda_b^0$

- Charm baryons decay length  $\sim 10$  mm < b-baryons decay length  $\sim 70$  mm



Potentially can do more types of particles than with crystal precession  
 More stats but less precession, and different angular distributions  
 To be further studied

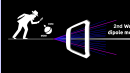
## HIGH-FIELD MAGNETS



The way to 20 T is being paved...

Non-insulated HTS cables

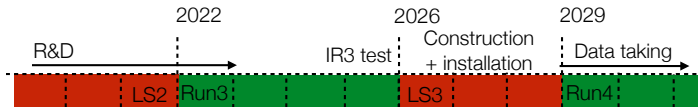
Timescale ~ 10 years

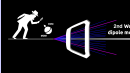


THE WAY FORWARD (as shown by Nicola Neri)

## Timeline

- ▶ Possible timeline for the experimental proposals in LHCb or for a dedicated experiment

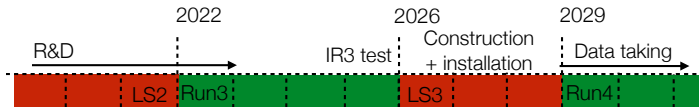




THE WAY FORWARD (as shown by Nicola Neri)

## Timeline

- ▶ Possible timeline for the experimental proposals in LHCb or for a dedicated experiment



**The normal way for LHC experiments: (my addition)**

- Letter of Intent
- Technical Proposal
- (Technical Design Report) not seen for FASER/SND