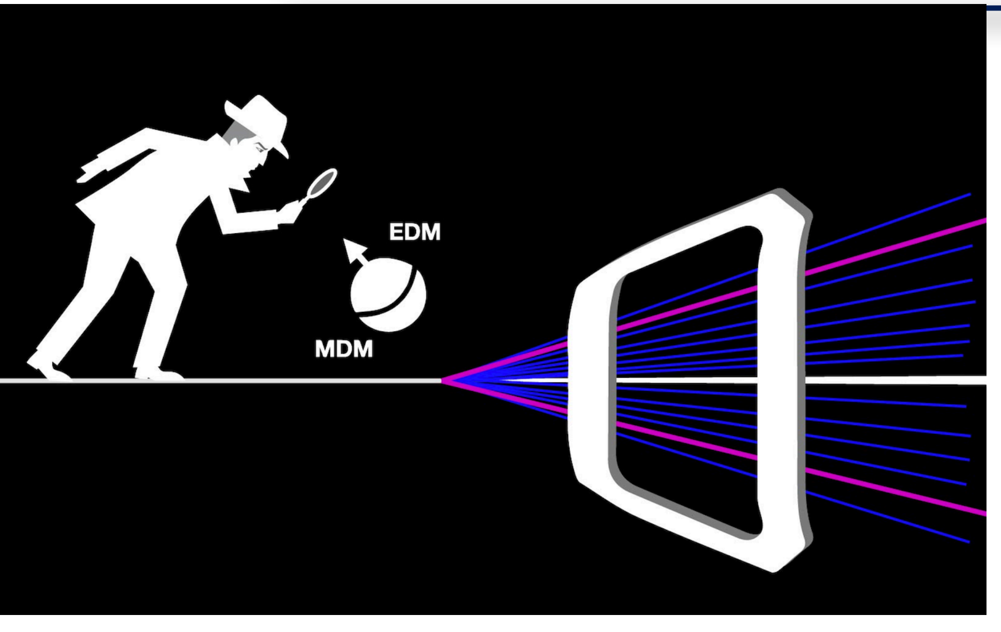
Advancements in Experimental Techniques for Measuring Dipole Moments of Short-Lived Particles at the LHC



Nicola Neri
Università degli Studi and INFN Milano - CERN
on behalf the proto-collaboration

16th Pisa Meeting on Advanced Detectors
La Biodola - Isola d'Elba, 27 May 2024

European Research Council

Outline

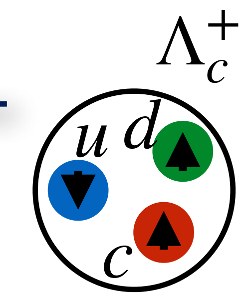
- Physics goals
- Experimental technique
- Proposed experiment
- Detector developments
- Summary

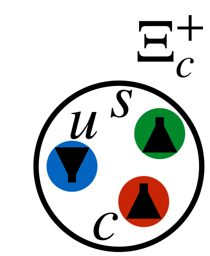
Physics goals

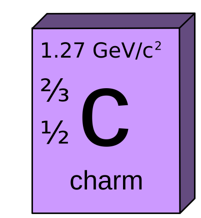
- **First direct measurements of** Λ_c^+, Ξ_c^+ magnetic (**MDM,** μ**)** and electric (**EDM,** δ) **dipole moments.** No measurements to date

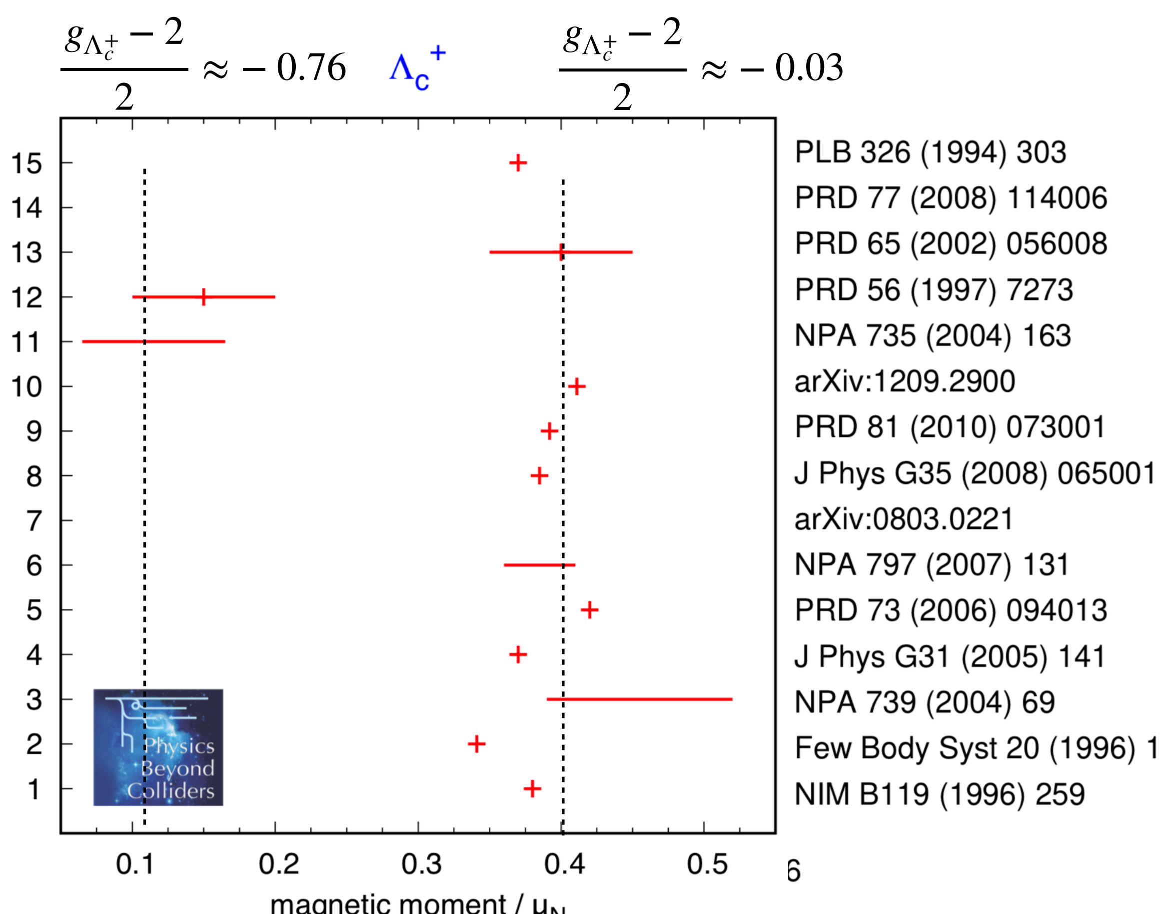
- In the quark model $\Lambda_c^+ = [ud]c$, $\Xi_c^+ = [us]c$ and naive MDM $\mu_{\Lambda_c^+} = \mu_c, \quad \mu_{\Xi_c^+} = \mu_c$.
HQFT predictions require an experimental result at least at 10% precision as anchor point

- Search of charm EDM, as probe for physics beyond the SM









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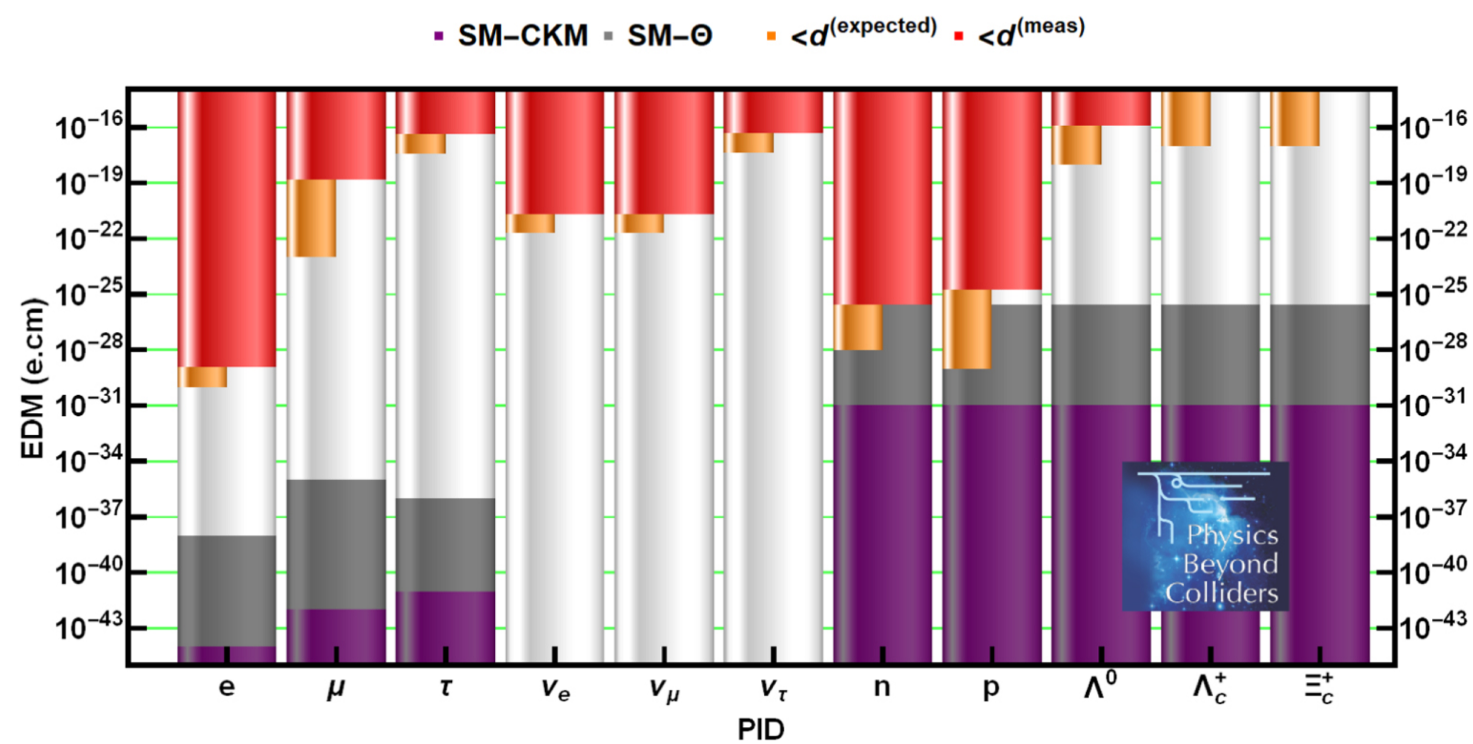

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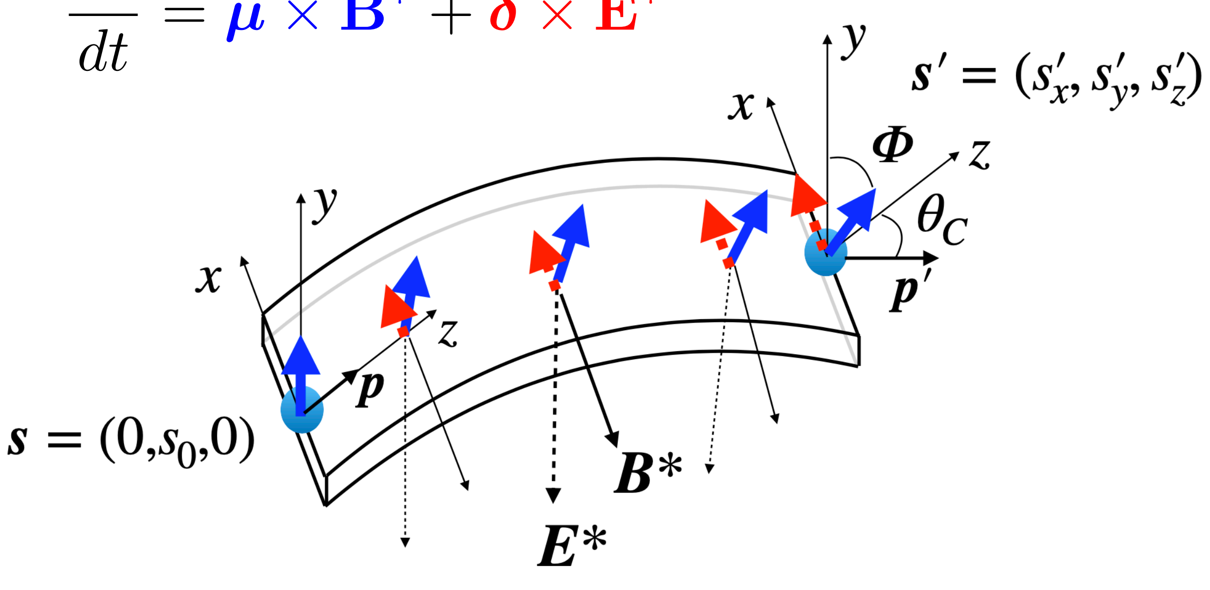
Experimental technique

- Charm baryon lifetimes is very short $\tau \approx 2 - 4 \times 10^{-13}$ s. Challenge: induce spin precession before decay
- Charm baryons from fixed-target *p*W collisions at LHC, $\sqrt{s} \approx 110$ GeV
- Exploit channeling in bent crystals at LHC: high boost $\gamma \approx 500$, flight length $\beta\gamma c\tau \approx 3 - 6$ cm, high electric field $E \approx 1$ GV/cm between atomic planes, effective magnetic field $B \approx 500$ T

MDM μ and EDM δ precession in a bent crystal

$$\frac{d\mathbf{S}}{dt} = \boldsymbol{\mu} \times \mathbf{B}^* + \boldsymbol{\delta} \times \mathbf{E}^*$$



PRD 103, 072003 (2021)

Spin-polarisation analyser

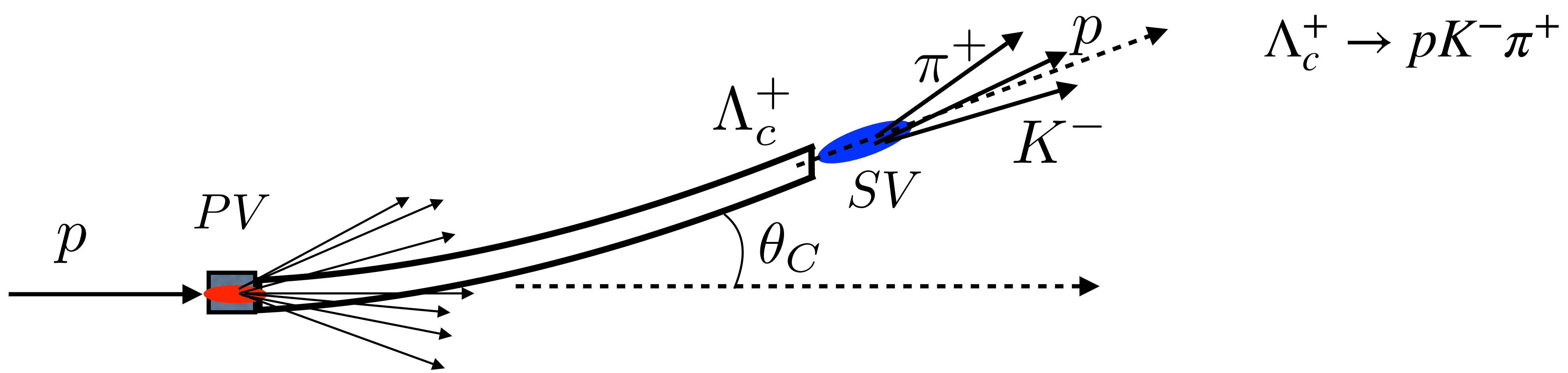
$$\frac{dN}{d\Omega'} \propto 1 + \alpha \boldsymbol{s}' \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{k}}$$

$$\Phi \approx \frac{g-2}{2}\gamma\theta_C$$

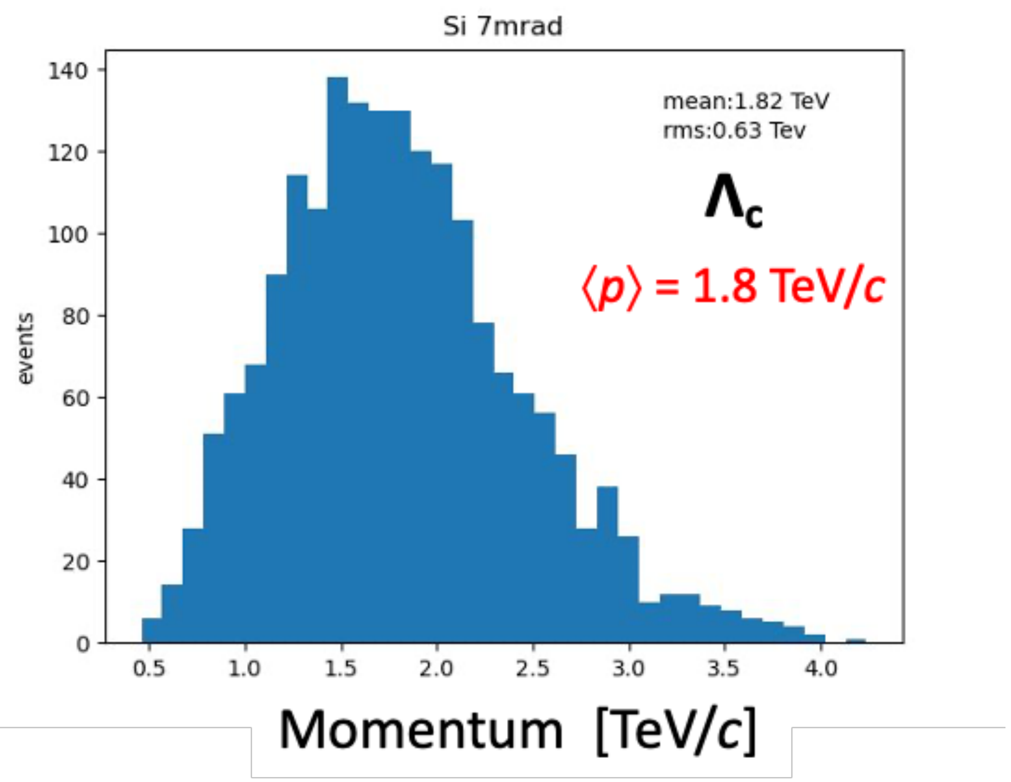
$$s'_x \approx s_0 \frac{d}{g-2}[\cos(\Phi) - 1]$$

Λ_c^+ signal event topology

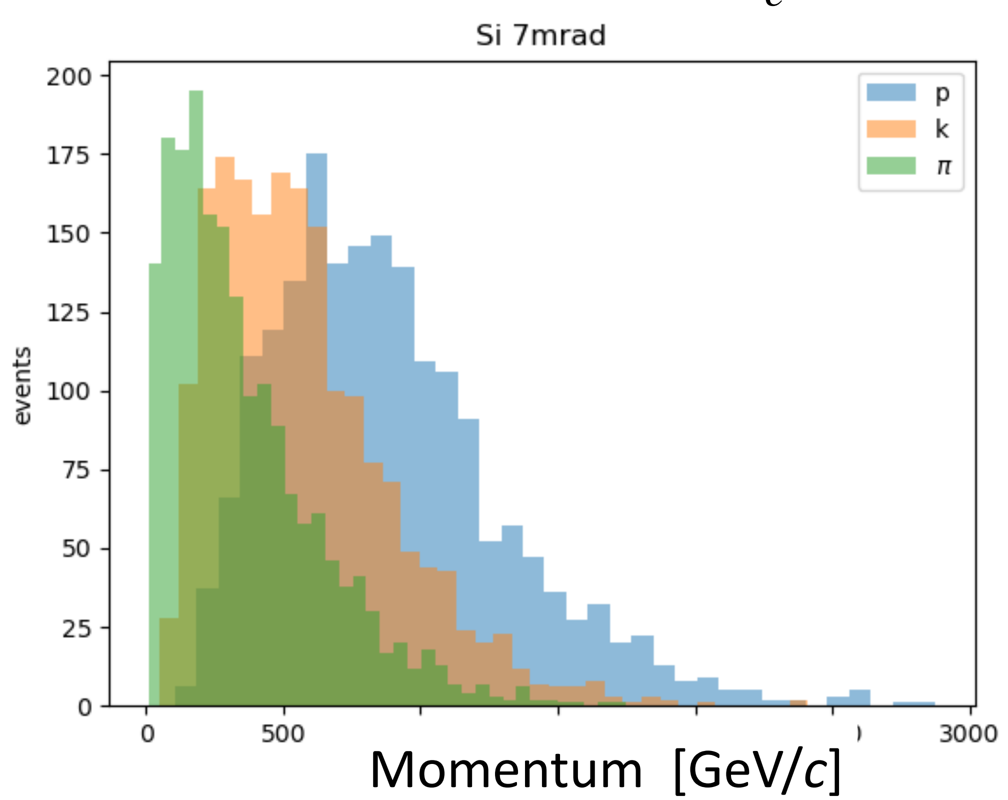
- Average momentum of 1.8 TeV for channeled Λ_c^+ baryons for bending angle $\theta_C = 7\ \mathrm{mrad}$



Angular distance between p and Λ_c^+

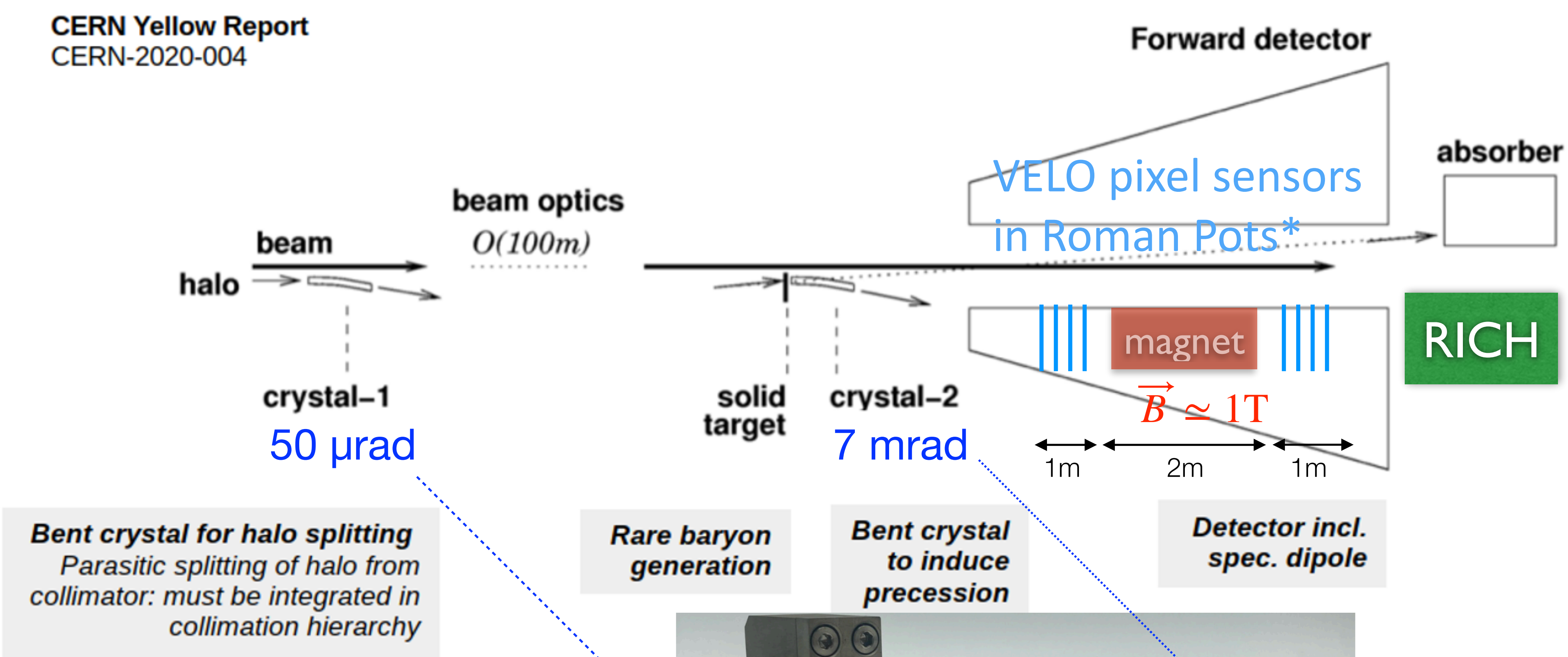


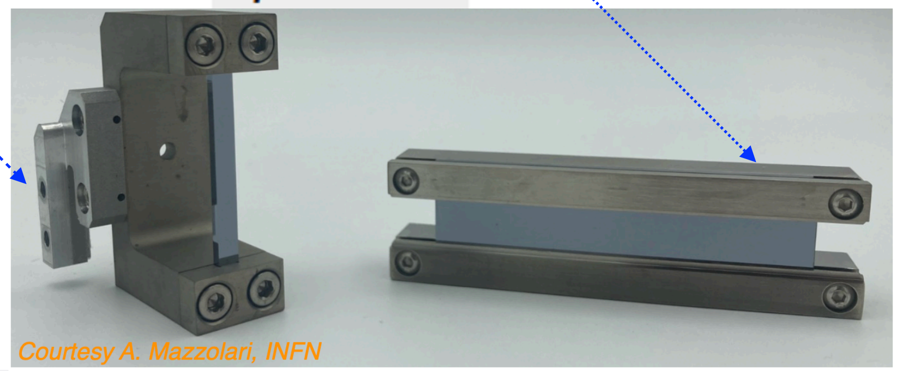
Momentum distribution of Λ_c^+ daughters



Double-crystal setup: Crystal based EDM/MDM measurement

From Pascal Hermes (CERN-BE) slides
TWOCRYST proof-of-principle test at LHC





** dedicated experiment solution shown here*

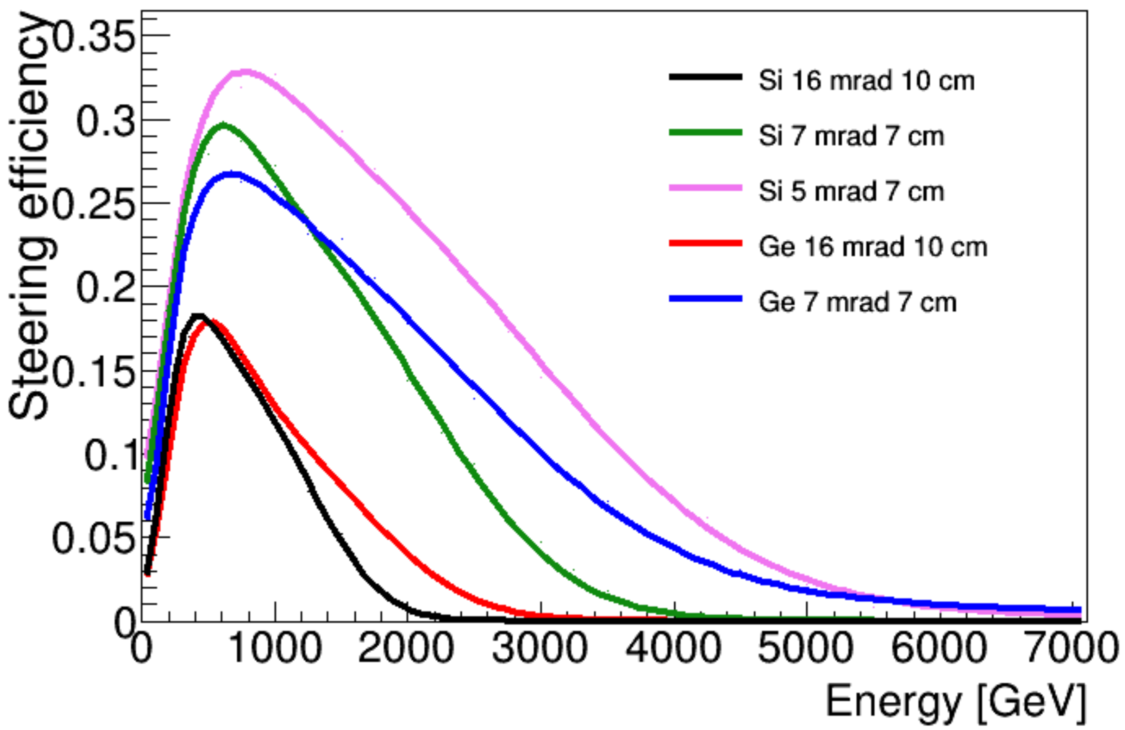
- Operational scenario is transparent to high intensity proton operations
- Solid PoP to validate relevant aspects for such an experiment: TWOCRYST
- LoI in preparation for the LHCC review

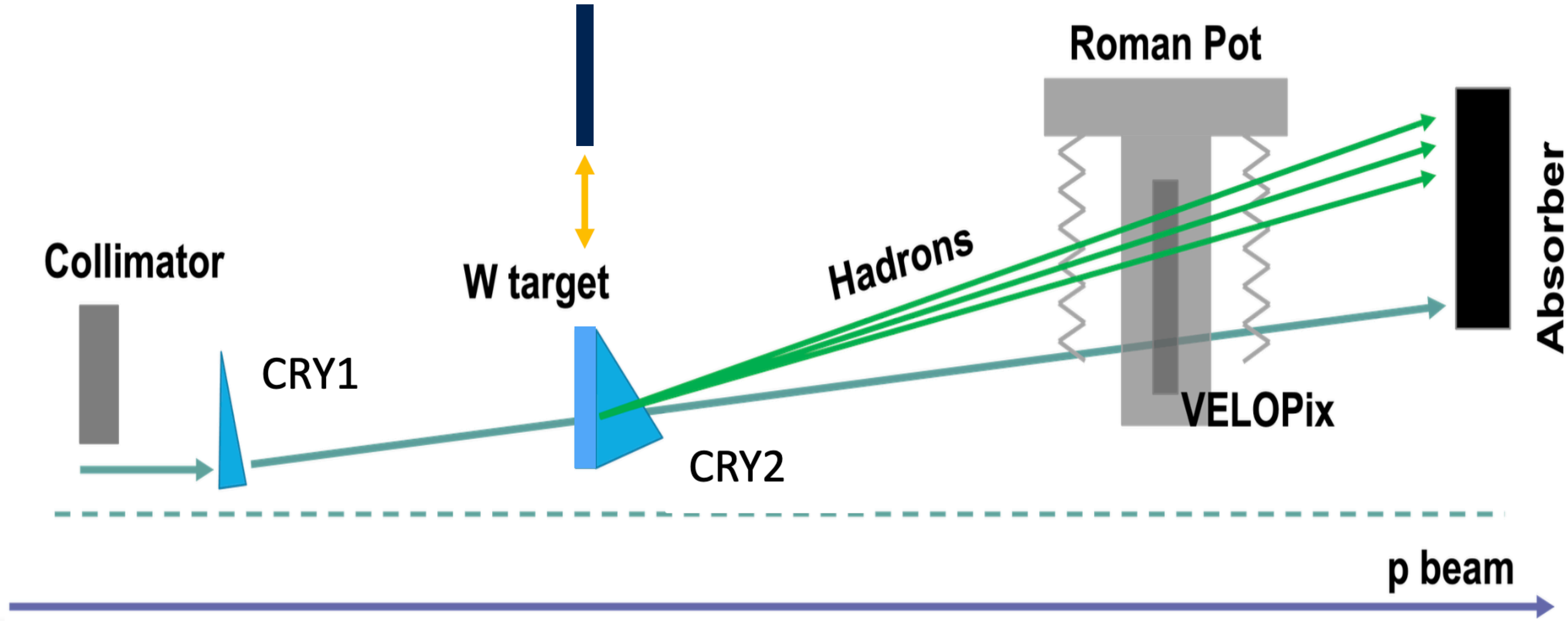
TWOCRYST proof-of-principle test at LHC

See Pascal Hermes (CERN-BE) slides (link)

- Goals of the LHC test foreseen in 2025:
  i) feasibility of machine operations
  ii) confirm the achievable proton rate
  iii) measure channeling eff. at TeV energy
  iv) background studies

Channeling efficiency simulations

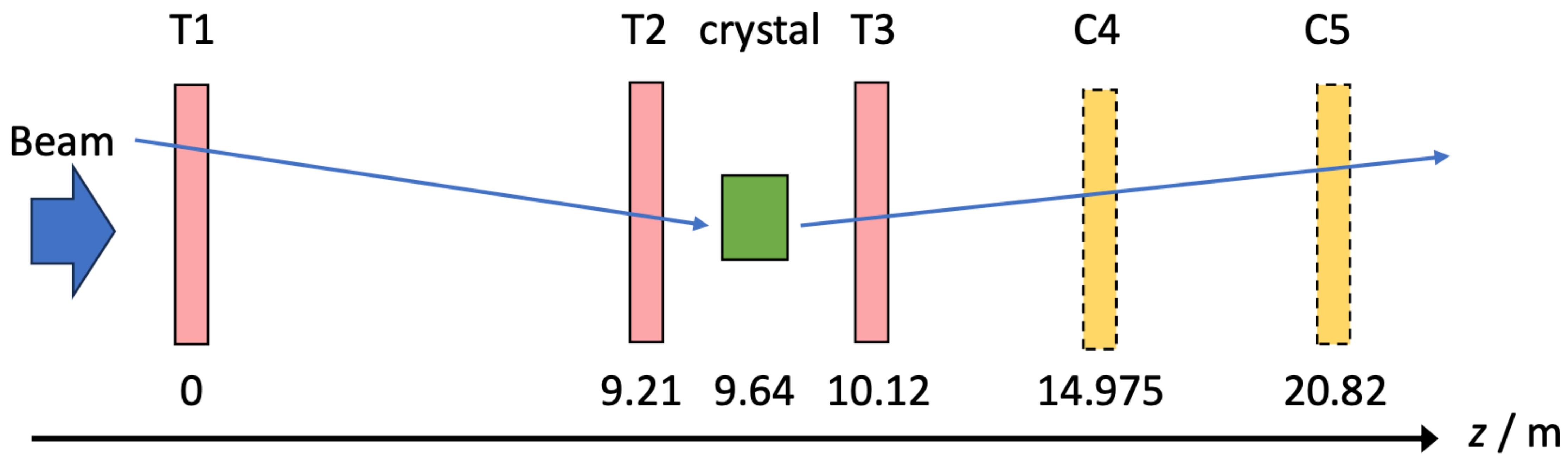


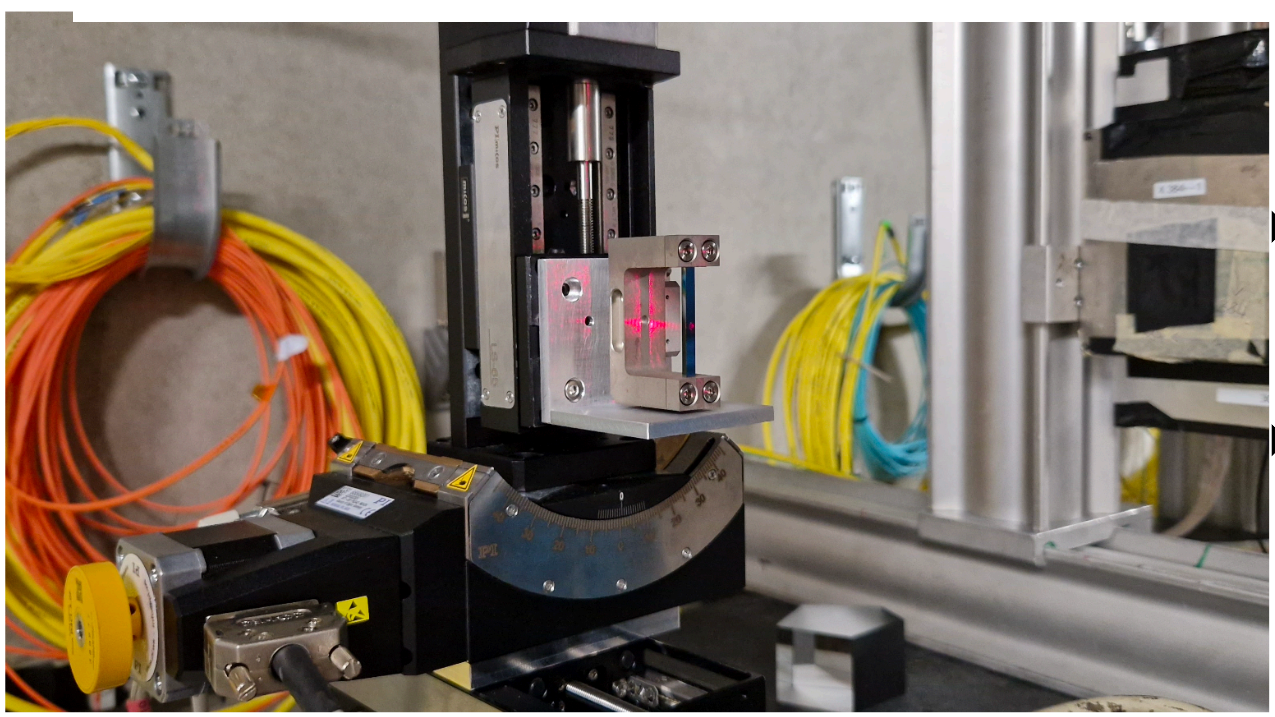


Bent crystal testbeam

Acknowledgments: A. Mazzolari

- Bent crystals produced at INFN Ferrara. Test at SPS H8 with INFN Milano Bicocca/Insubria telescope and **180 GeV/c positive hadron beam** (Aug 2023)





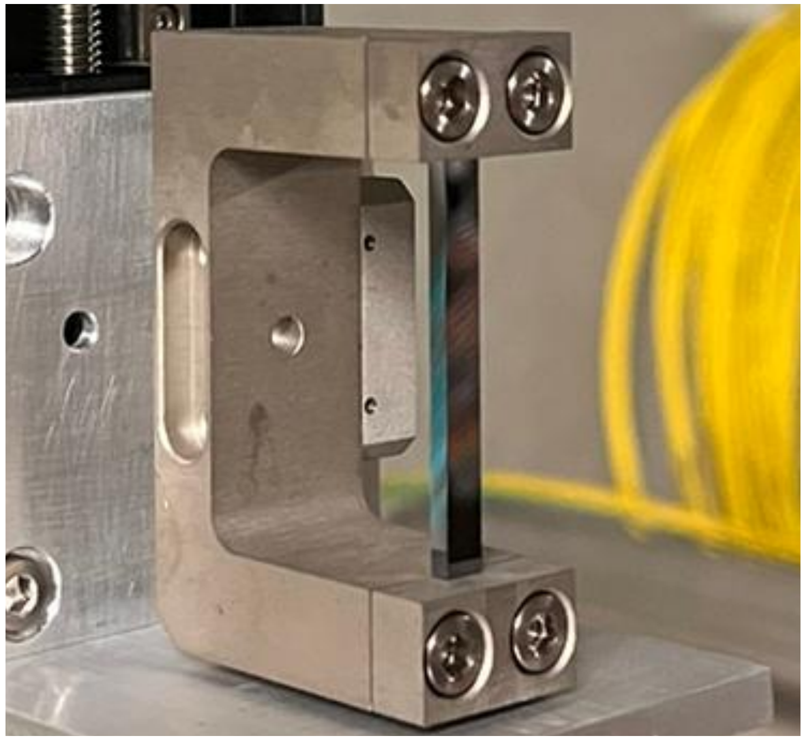
Acknowledgments: D. De Salvador

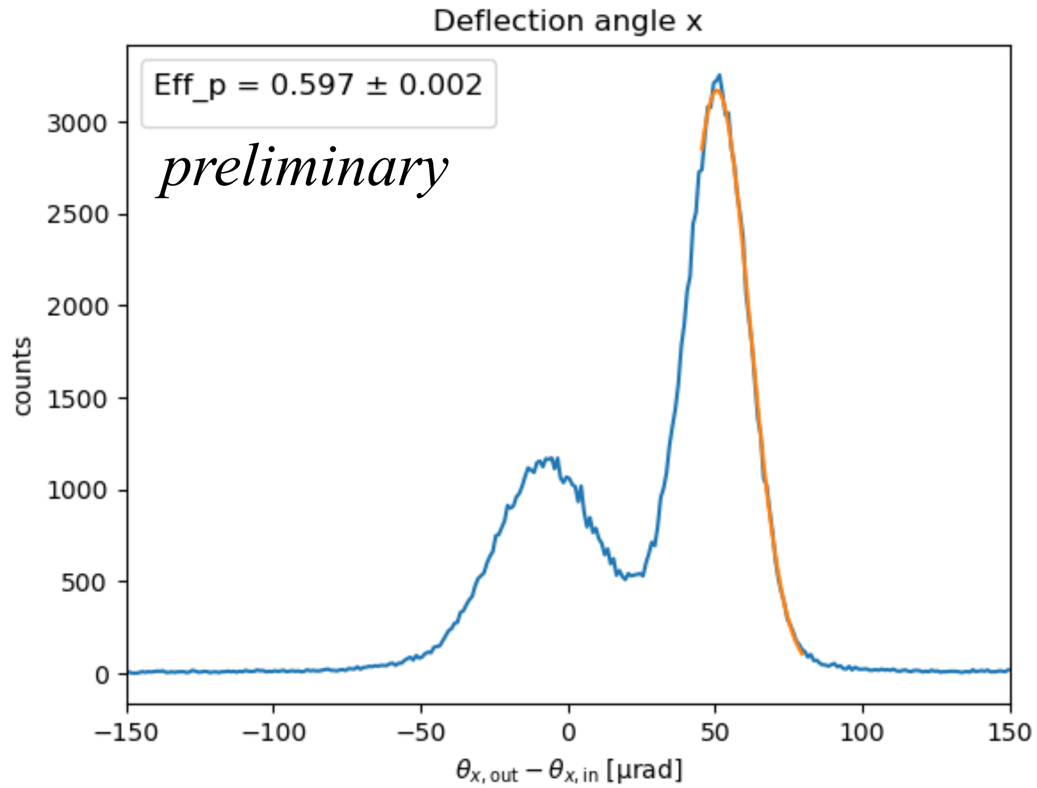
- Silicon strip sensors T (C) with 50μm (242μm) pitch
- Goniometer with 1μm accuracy for precision crystal alignment

Bent crystal testbeam

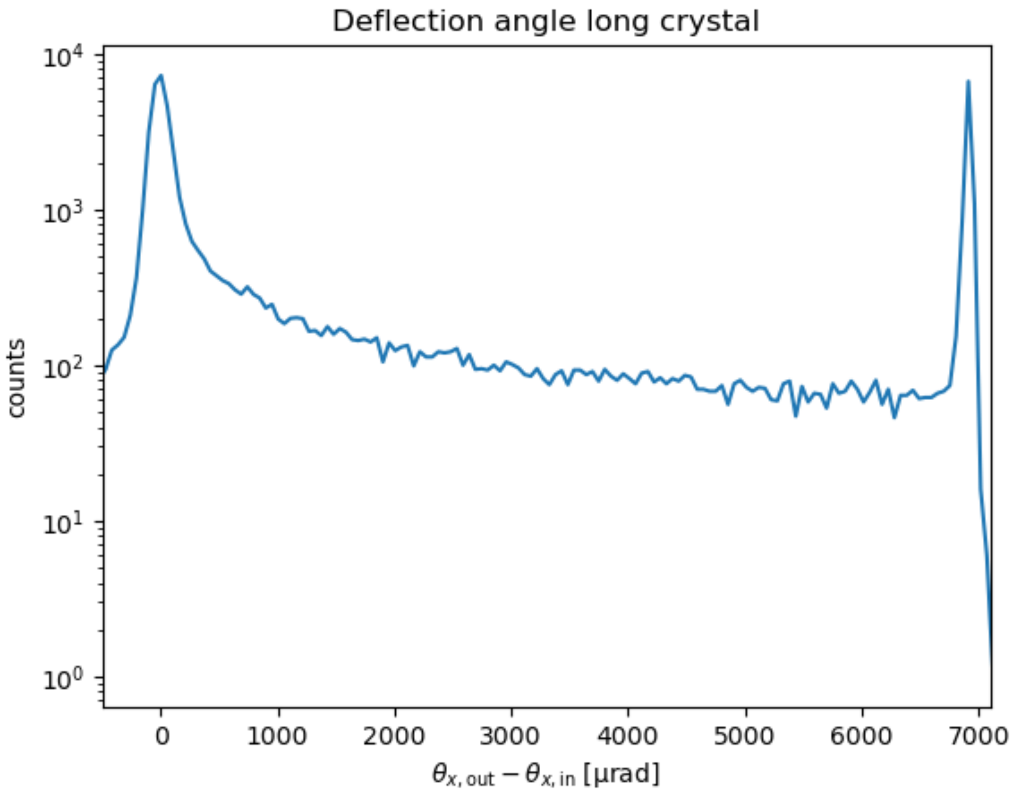
Acknowledgments: A. Mazzolari

cry1: Si, 50 μrad, 4 mm, chan. eff. 60%





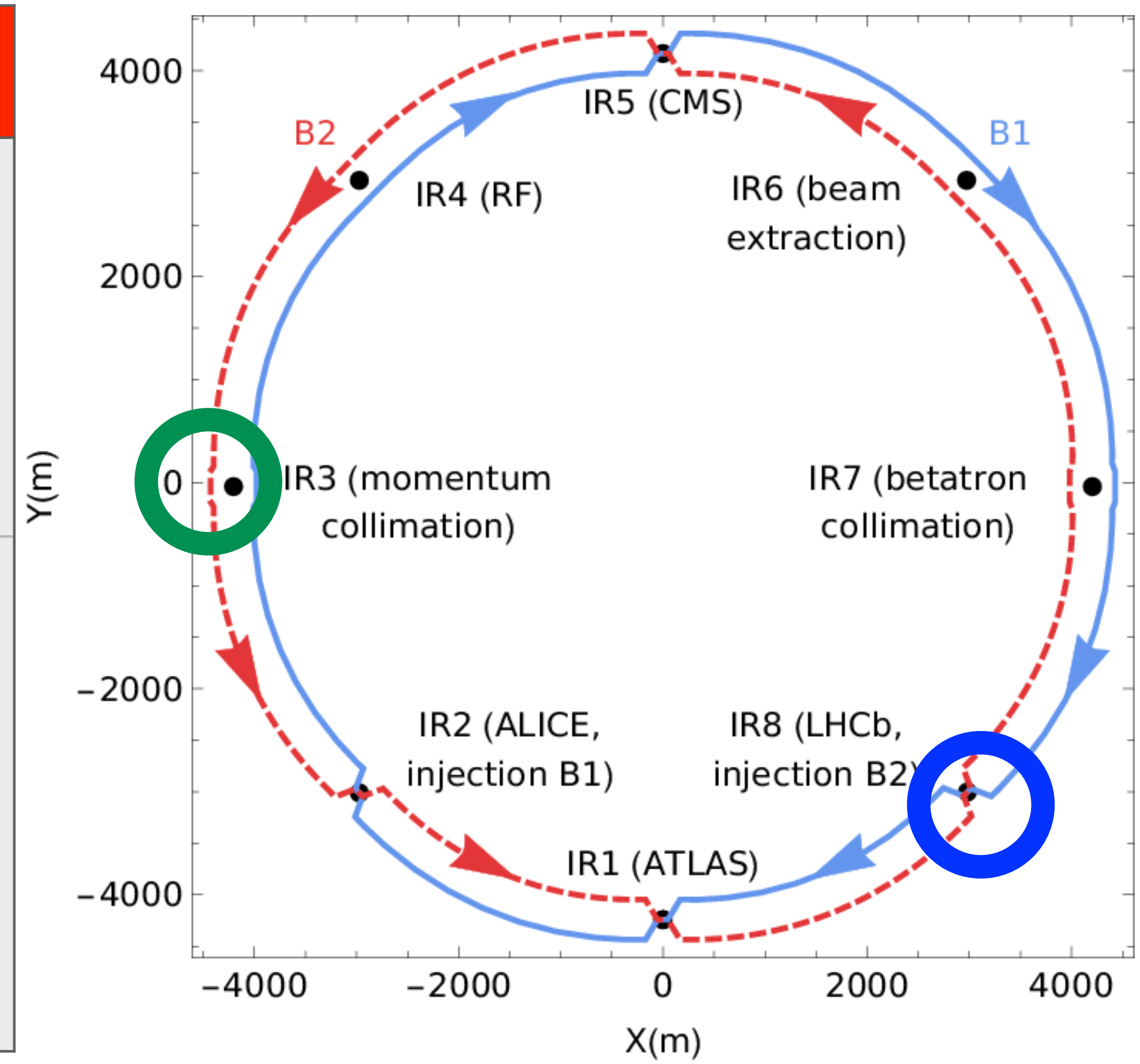
cry2: Si, 7 mrad, 70 mm, chan. eff. 16%

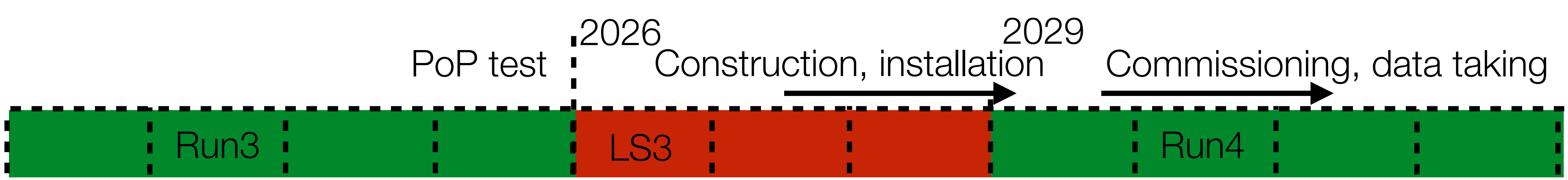


Proposed experiment at LHC

- Two alternatives: **i) dedicated experiment at IR3 (baseline)**; ii) use LHCb detector at IP8 (fallback option)

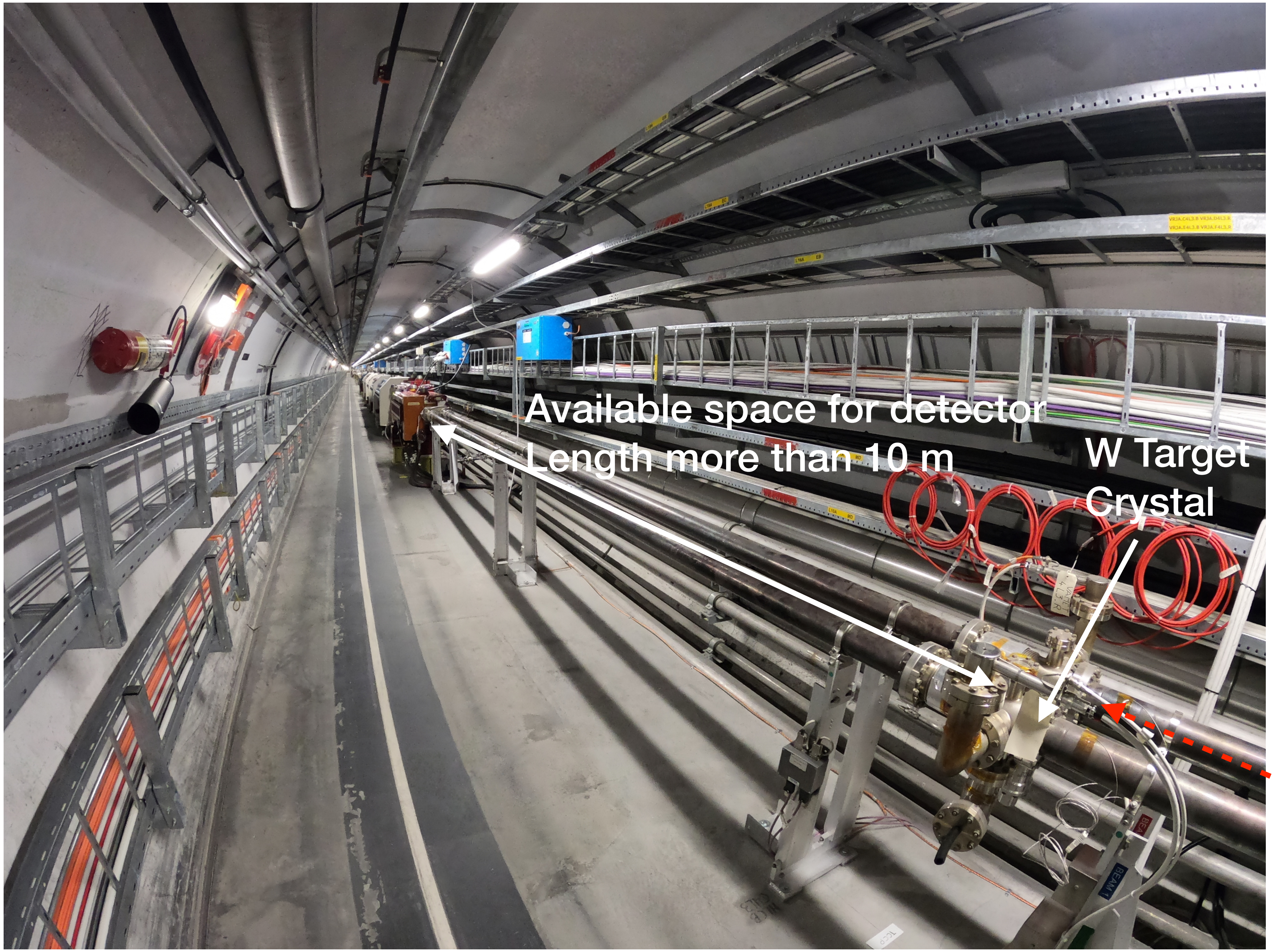
	Pro	Cons
IR3	**Optimal experiment and detector. PID information**	More resources needed. New detector, services (long cables, cooling)
LHCb	Use existing tracking detector and infrastructure. Experimental area	No PID for p>100 GeV. Potential interference with LHCb core program





LHC IR3: space identified for the experiment

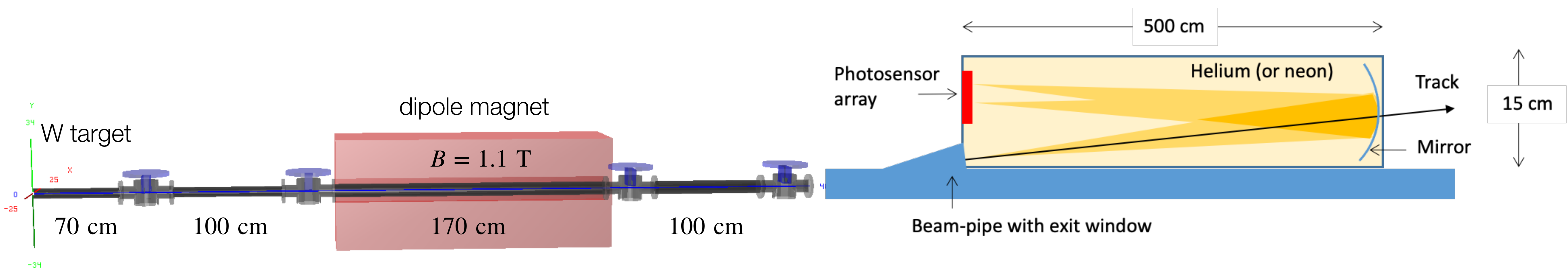
- Region for TWOCRYST PoP also suitable for the experiment video



Detector layout

** dedicated experiment solution shown here*

- Spectrometer: pixel detectors in 4 Roman Pot stations (440 cm length)
- RICH: Helium radiator gas with SiPM photosensor array (500 cm length)



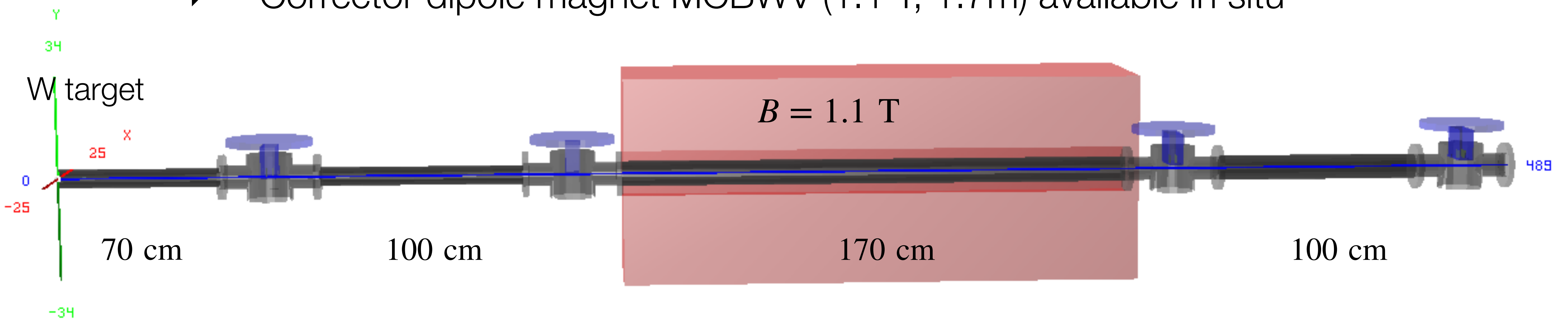
	pitch (μm)	hit rate (MHz/cm^2)	fluence (n$_{eq}$/cm^2)	area (cm^2)	tech. solution
Upstream	55	250	3.5×10^{15}	10	Si pixel
Downstream	100	30	9.0×10^{13}	30	Si pixel/strip

Specification for the tracking detectors positioned upstream and downstream of the dipole magnet.
Hit rate estimated with full simulations

Spectrometer in very forward region

* *dedicated experiment solution shown here*

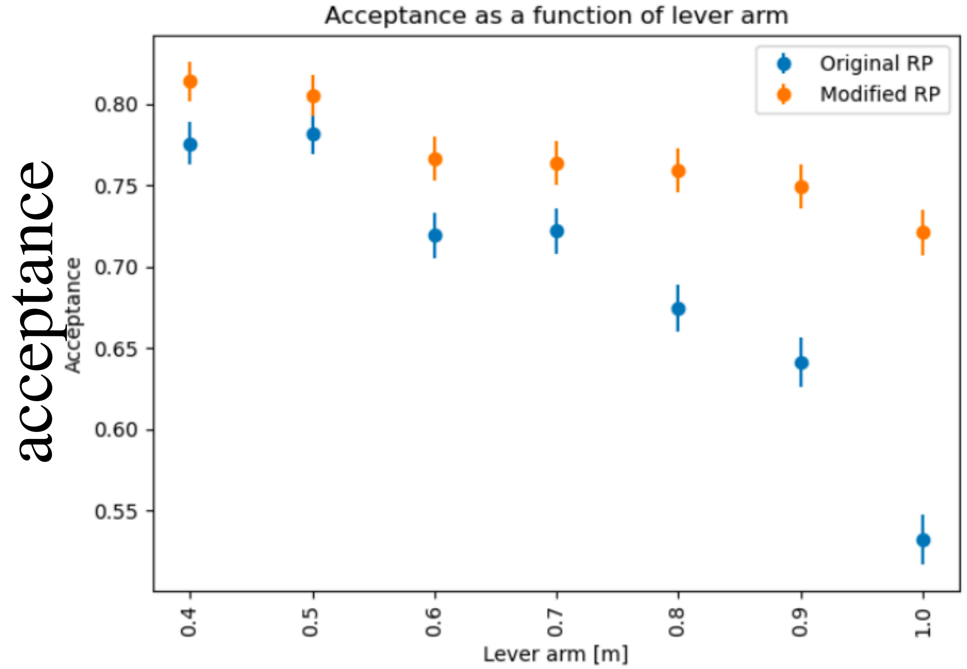
- VELO pixel sensors housed in Roman Pots. Acceptance $\eta > 5$
- 4 tracking stations: 2 upstream + 2 downstream of the magnet
- Corrector dipole magnet MCBWV (1.1 T, 1.7m) available in situ

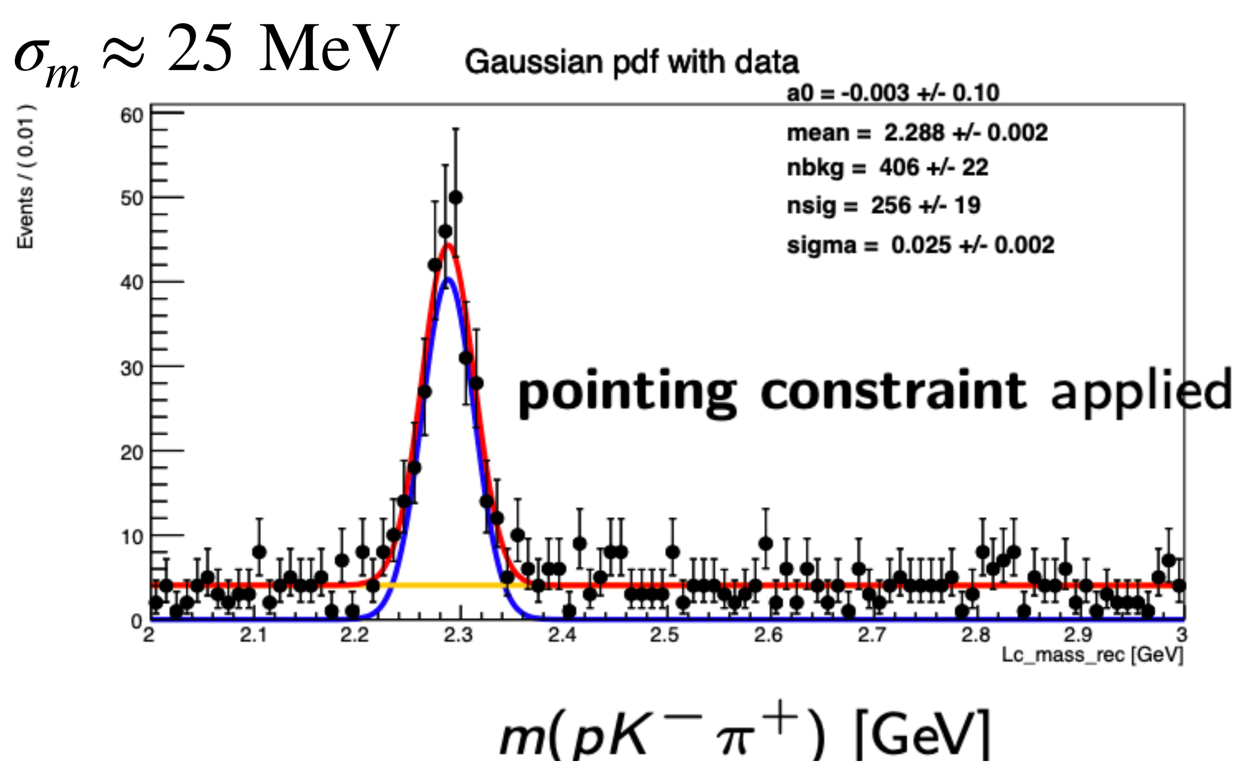


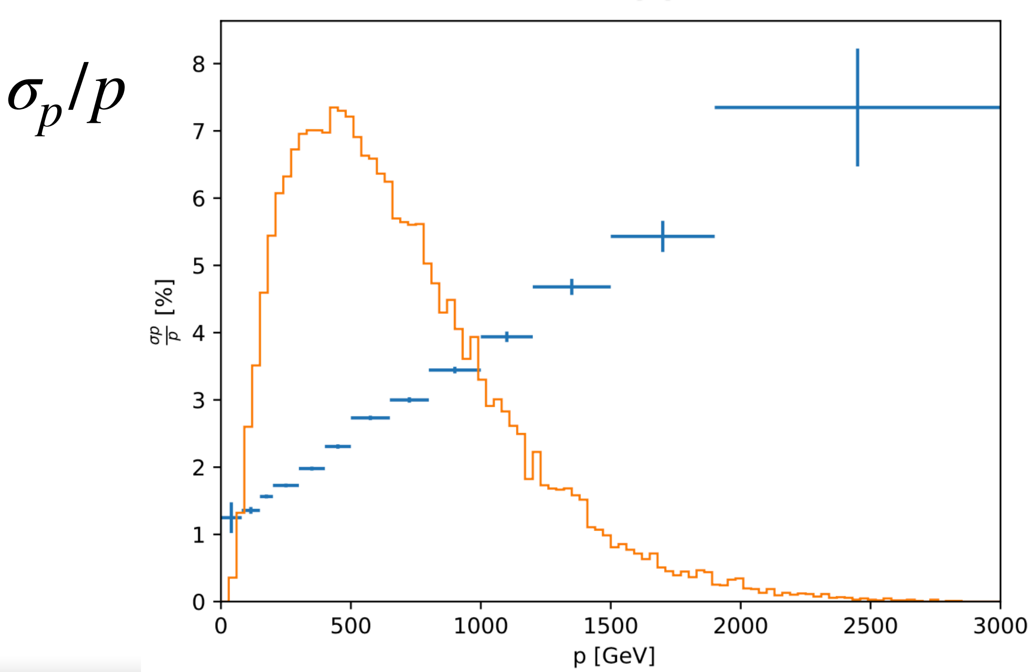
- Momentum resolution $\frac{\sigma_p}{p} \approx \frac{2p}{0.3BLD}\sigma_x = 2\,\%$ with $p = 500$ GeV, $BL = 1.9$ Tm, $D = 100$ cm, $\sigma_x = 10\ \mu m$
- Track angle resolution $\sigma_\theta \approx \sqrt{2}\sigma_x/D = 14\ \mu$rad
- Impact parameter resolution $\sigma_{x,y} \approx 20\ \mu$m

Spectrometer performance (full simulations)

- Good resolutions for signal $\Lambda_c^+ \to pK^-\pi^+$ decays
- Acceptance for Λ_c^+ signal decays 70% (with modifications to current RP and beam pipe geometry)



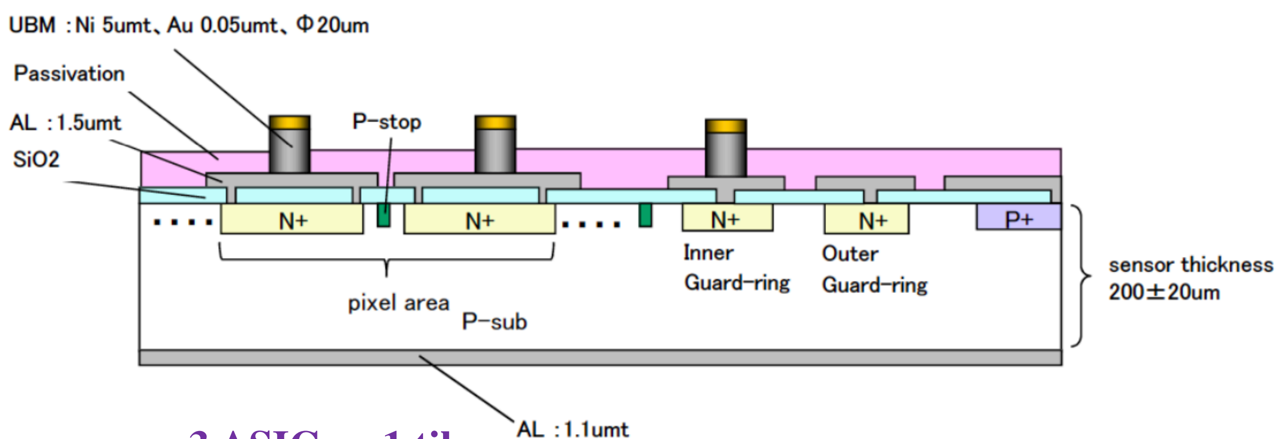




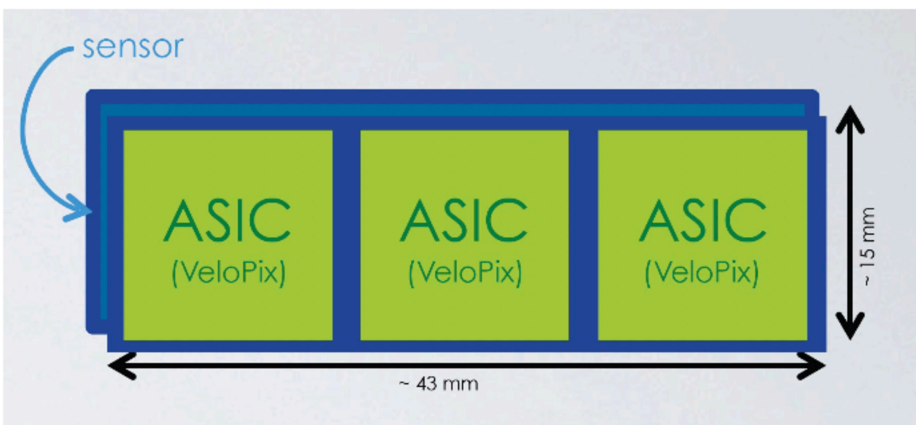
- Signal acceptance up to 90% and factor 2 improvement in momentum resolution with magnet B=4 T, L=1 m
- Potential future upgrade: compact magnet in 20K HTS technology

Pixel sensor module for TWOCRYST

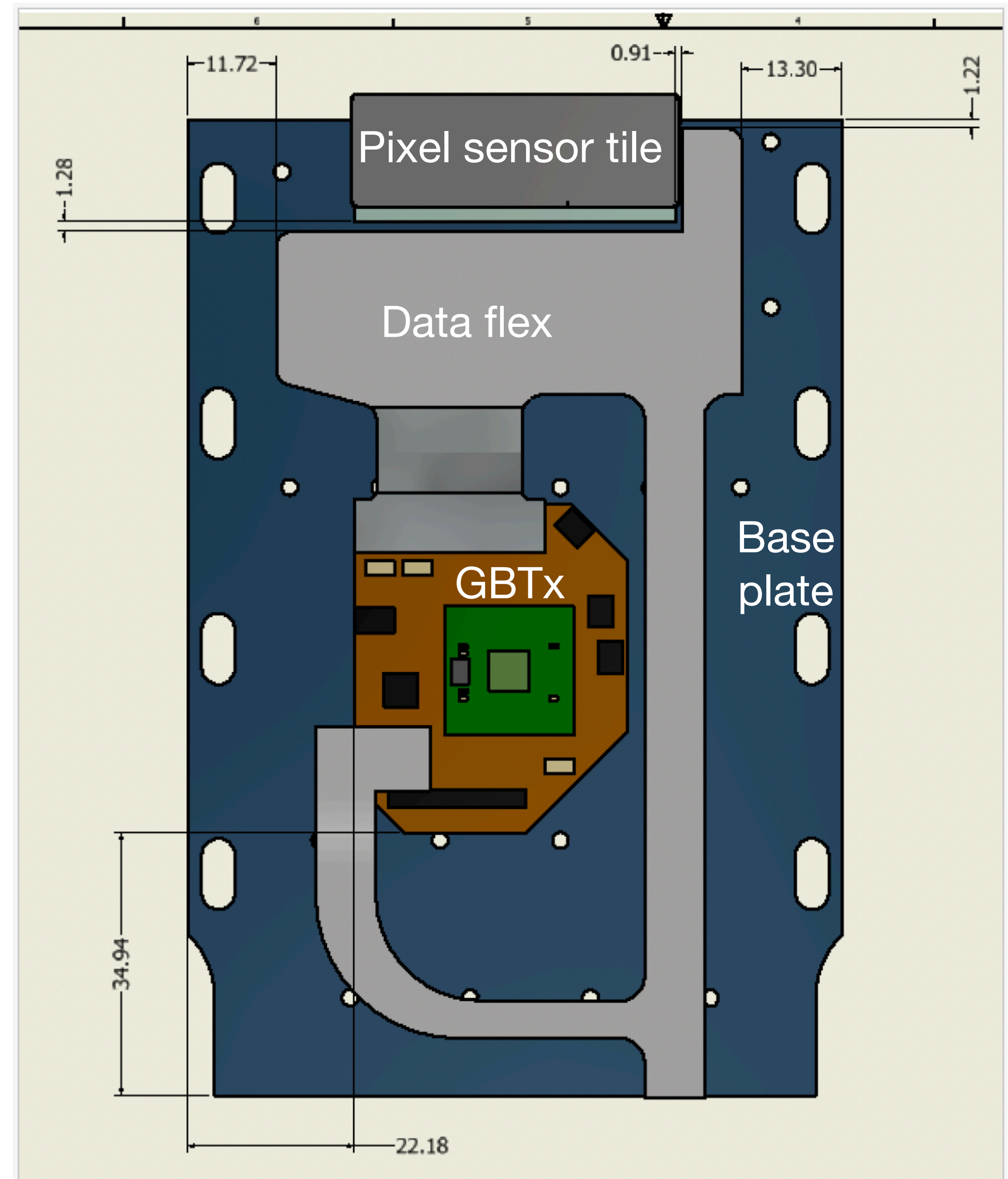
- Based on LHCb VELO pixel sensors and VeloPix ASIC



3 ASICs = 1 tile



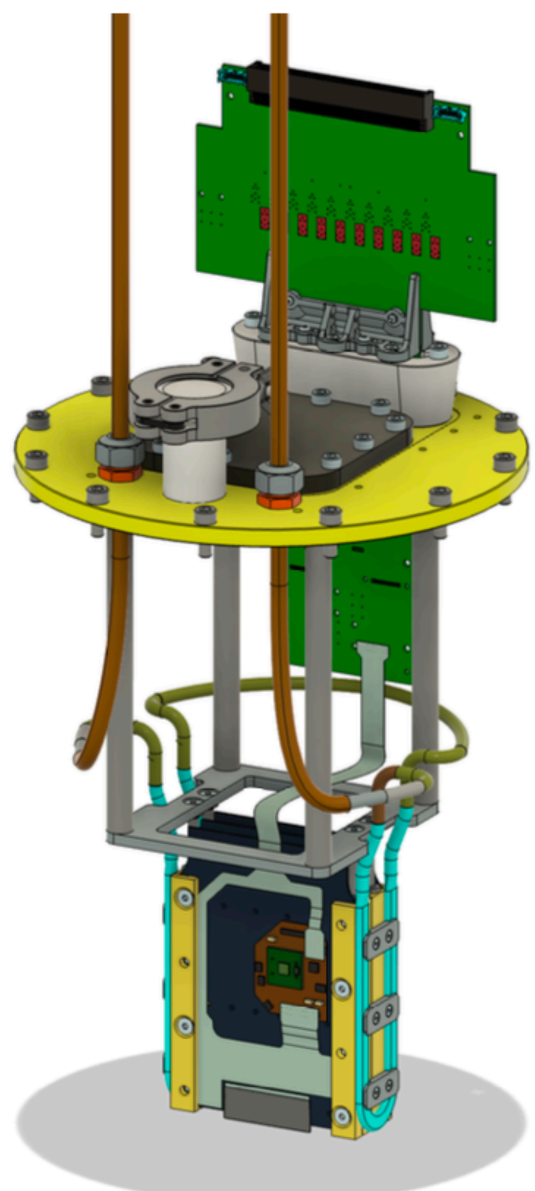
Technology	TSMC 130 nm CMOS
Radiation hardness	> 4 MGy, SEU tolerant
Pixel size (analogue part)	$55\,\mu m \times 55\,\mu m$ ($55\,\mu m \times 14.5\,\mu m$)
Peak rate per ASIC (per pixel)	9×10^8 hits/s (5×10^4 hits/s)
Maximum of charge distribution	$16\,000\ e^-$
Minimum threshold	$500\ e^-$
Timing resolution (range)	25 ns (9 bits)
Super-pixel data size	30 bits
Maximum data rate per ASIC	20.48 Gbit/s
Power consumption per ASIC	$\sim$ 1.2 W (spec. 3 W)

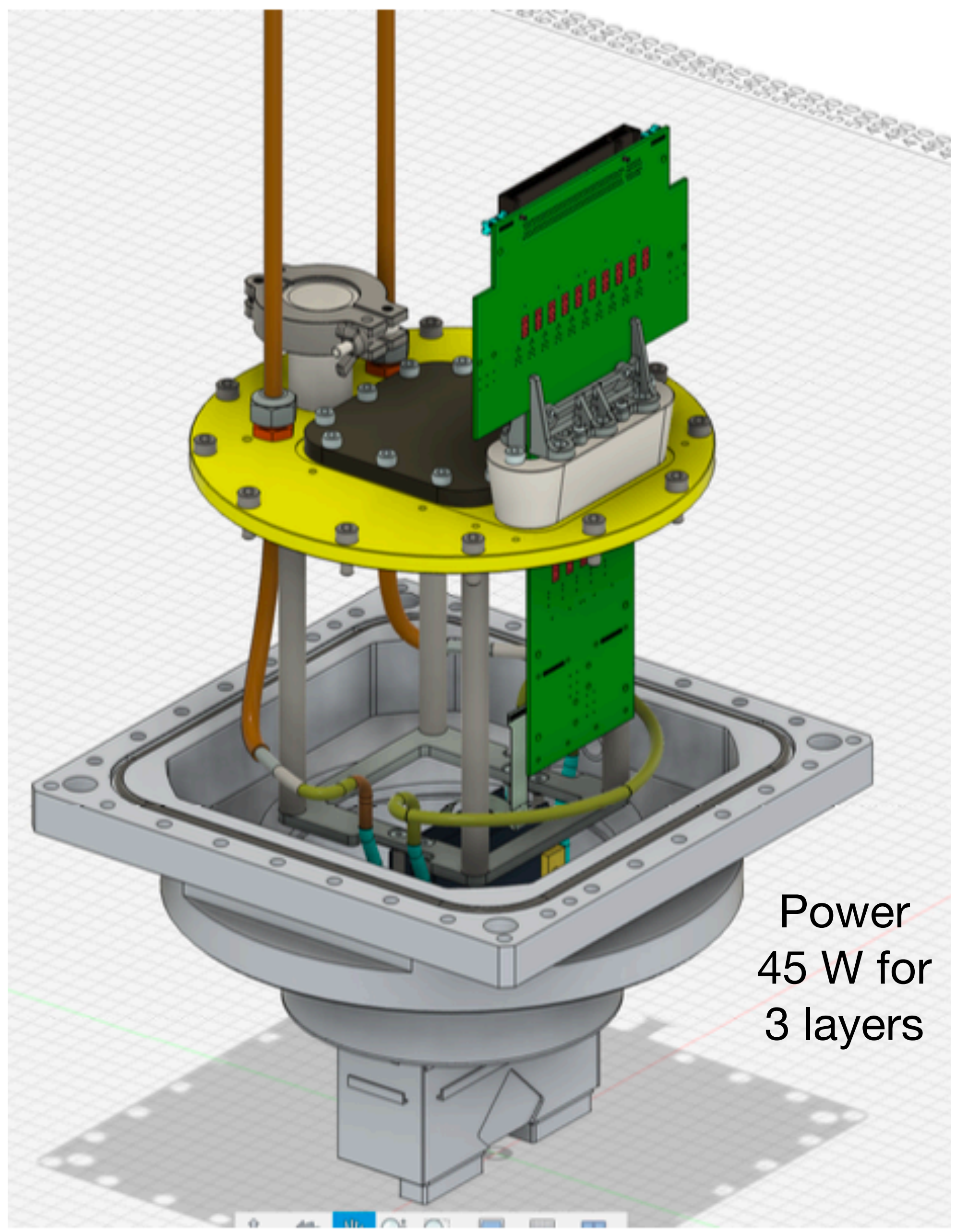


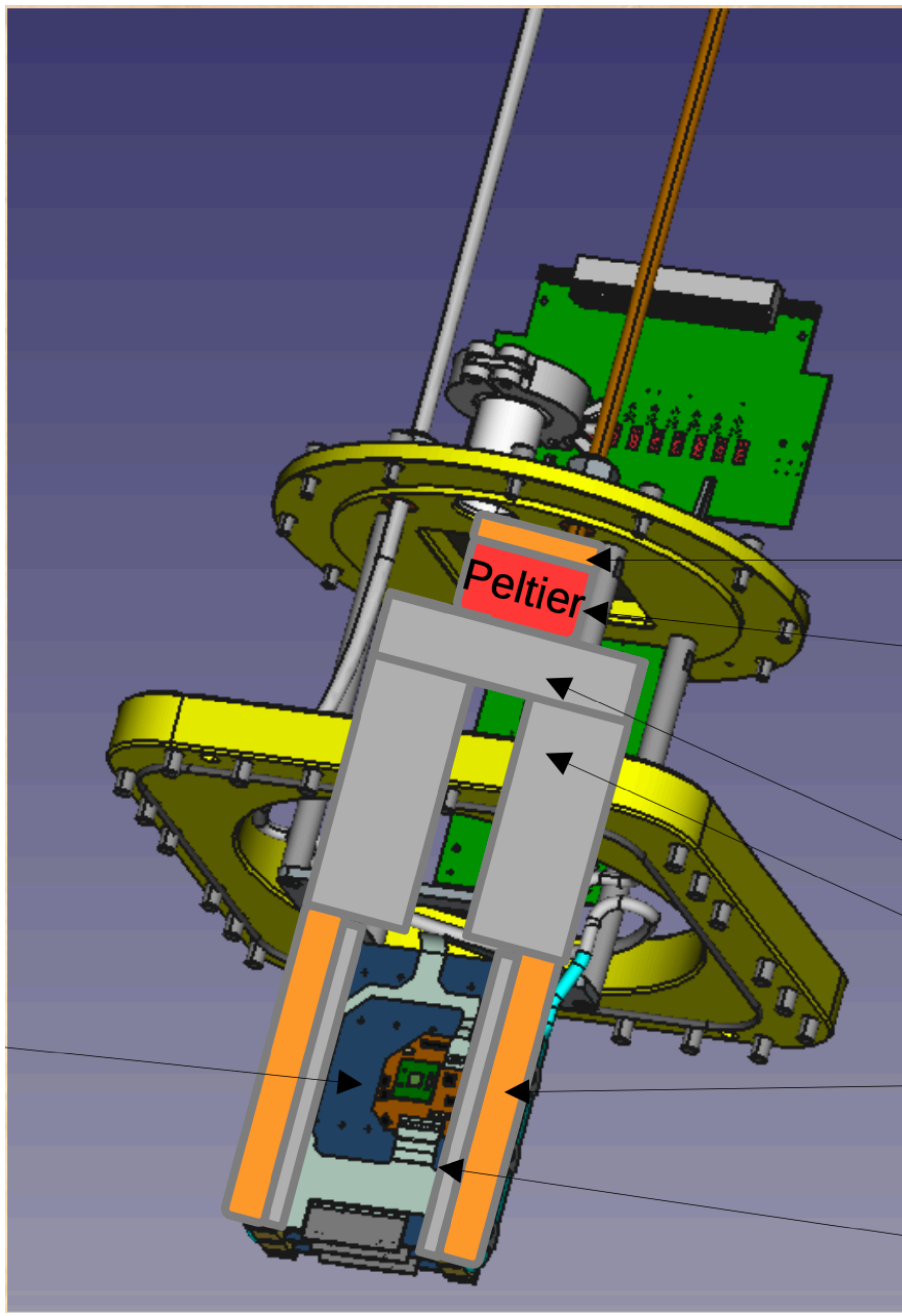
Acknowledgements: J. Buytaert, V. Coco, E. Lemos from LHCb VELO group

Pixel detector assembly for TWOCRYST

- CMS-Totem based design for detector package in the Roman Pot
- Cooling system: 45 W, sensor temperature ~20 °C



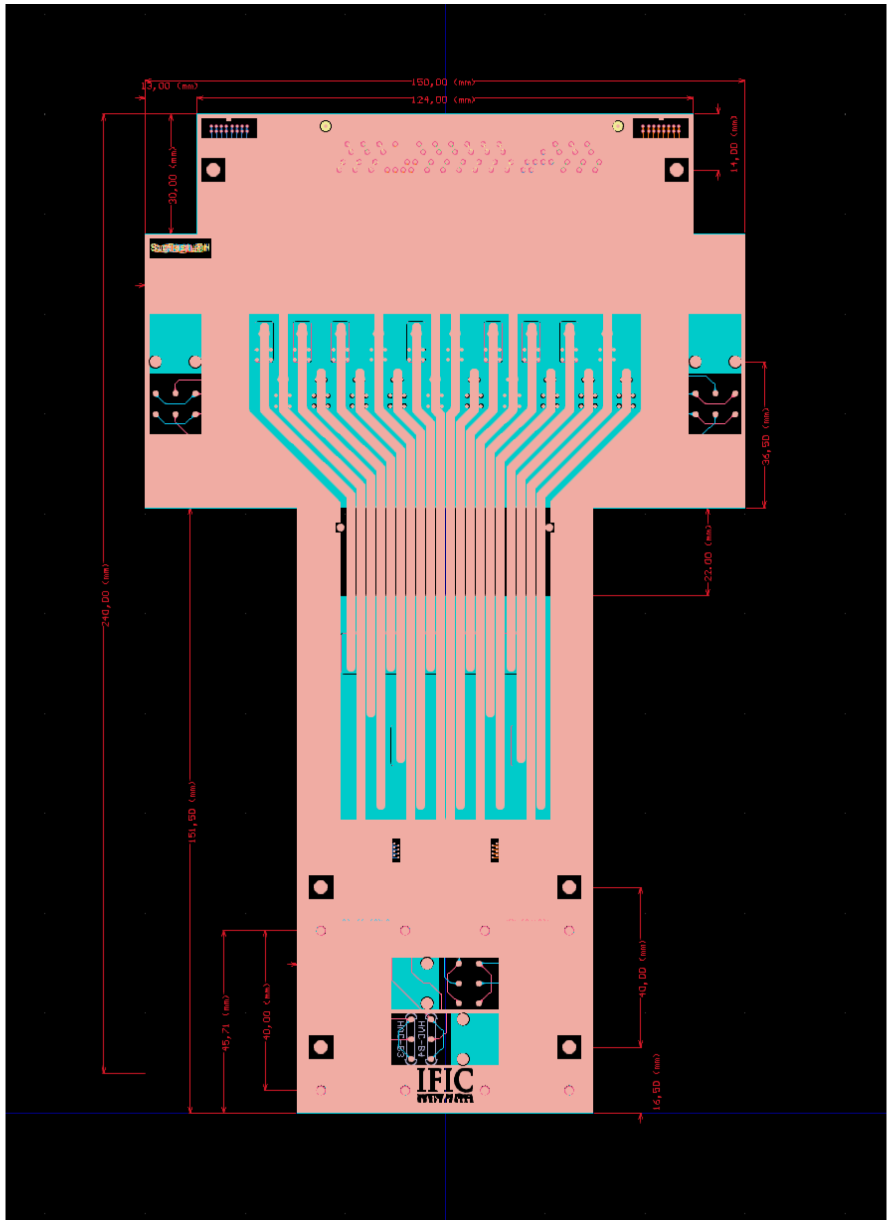




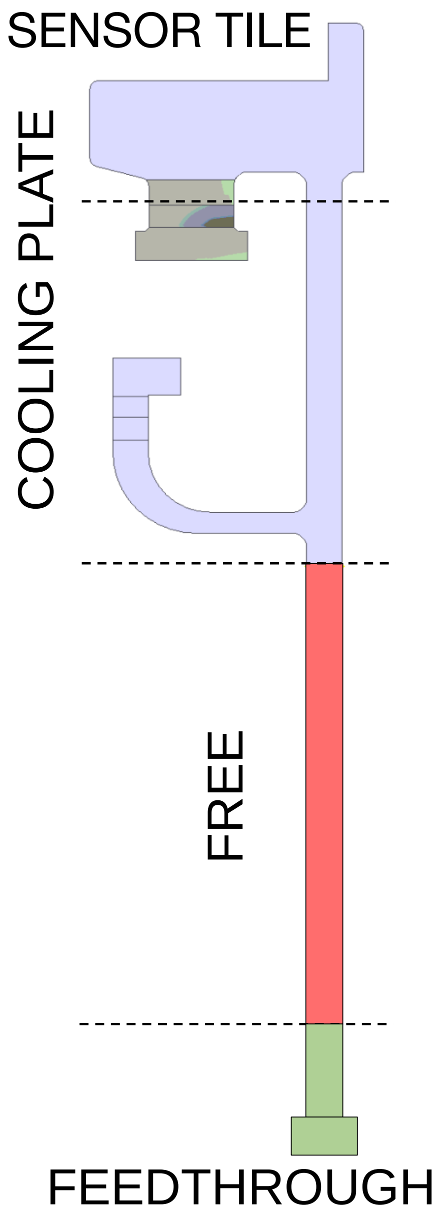
Vacuum feed-through board and data flex

- New design to accommodate control and data lines inside the Roman Pot. Currently in production

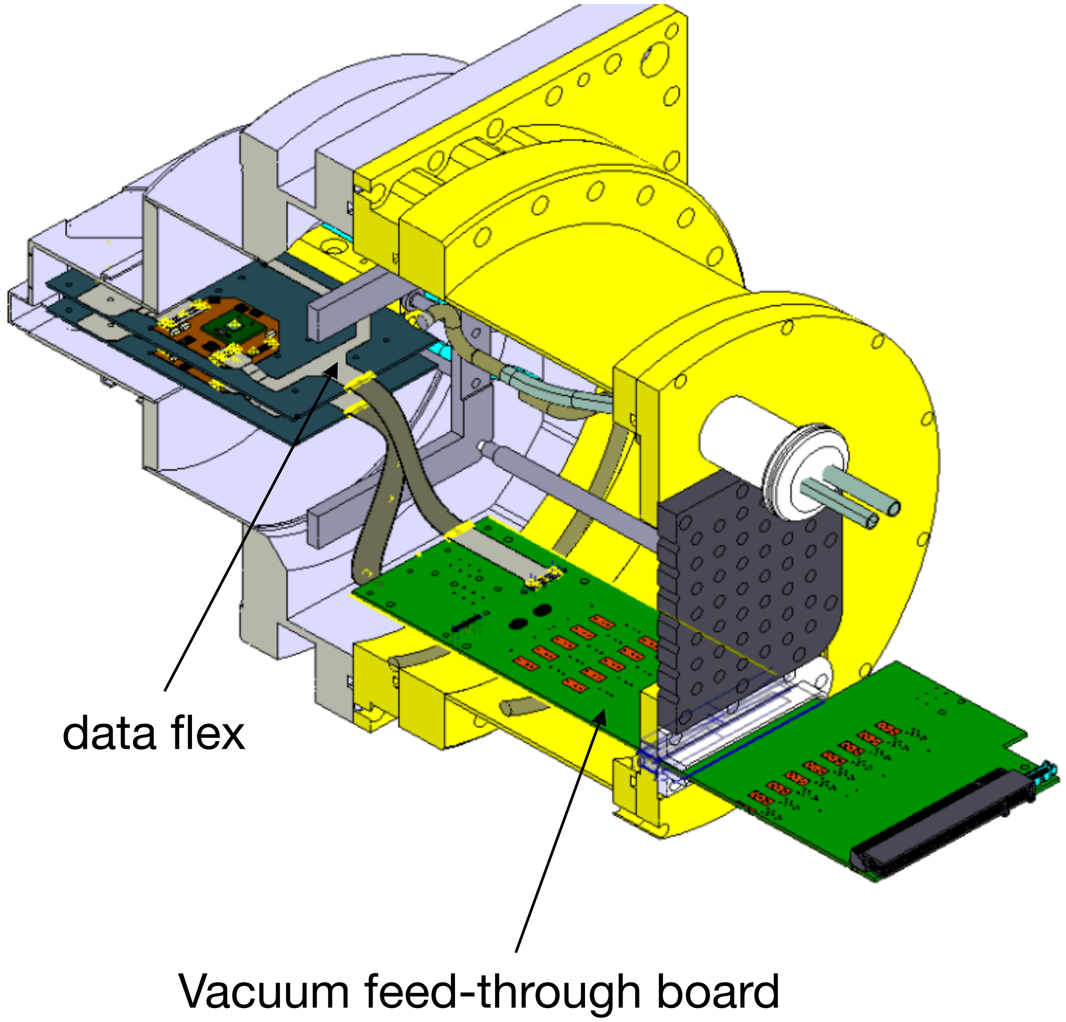
Vacuum feed-through board



Rigid-flex data cable



Integration inside the Roman Pot

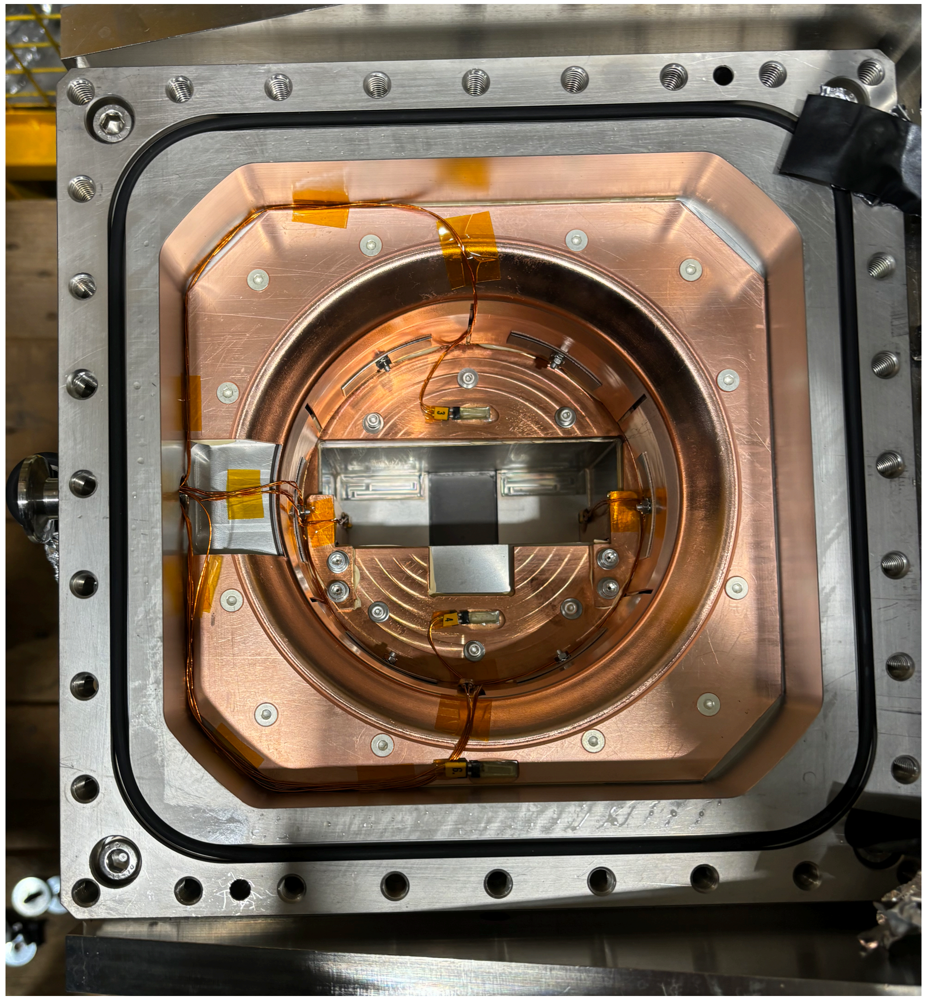


Roman Pot station for TWOCRYST

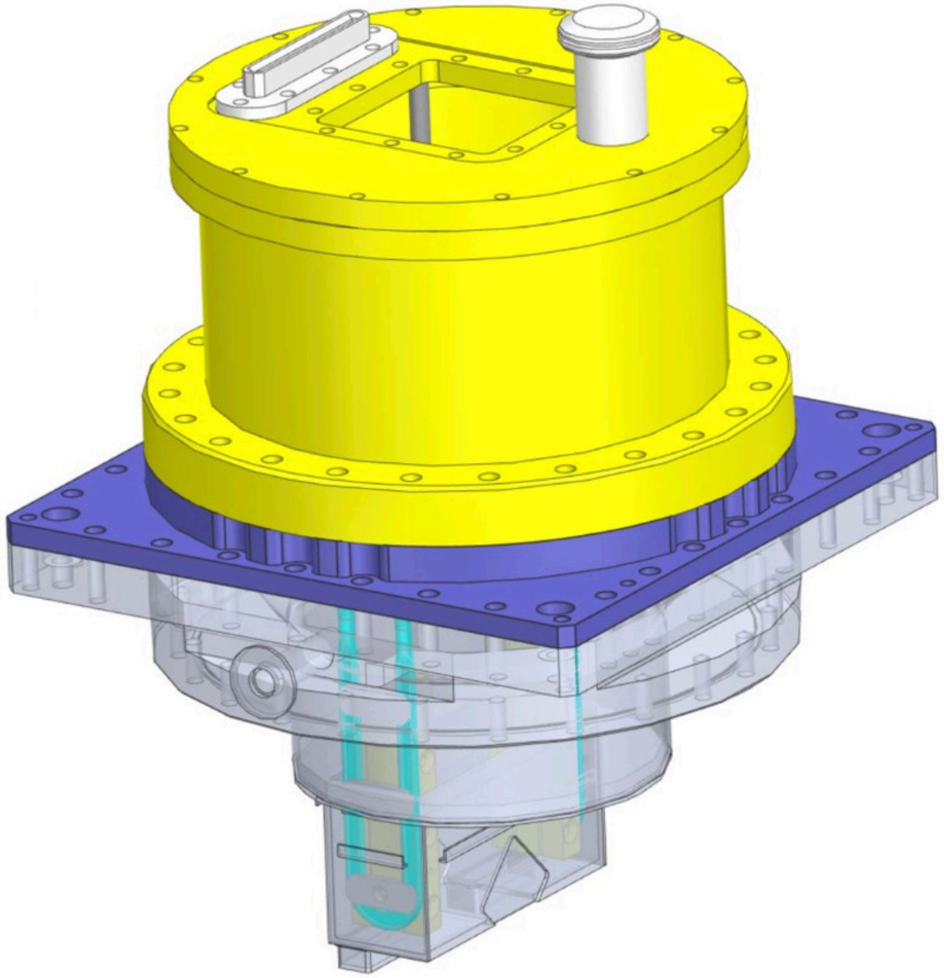
- ATLAS-ALFA Roman Pot extracted from the LHC tunnel is available. Pot rectangular section: 128×60×46 mm^3 (width × height × thickness)

ATLAS-ALFA Roman Pot station

Detector housing



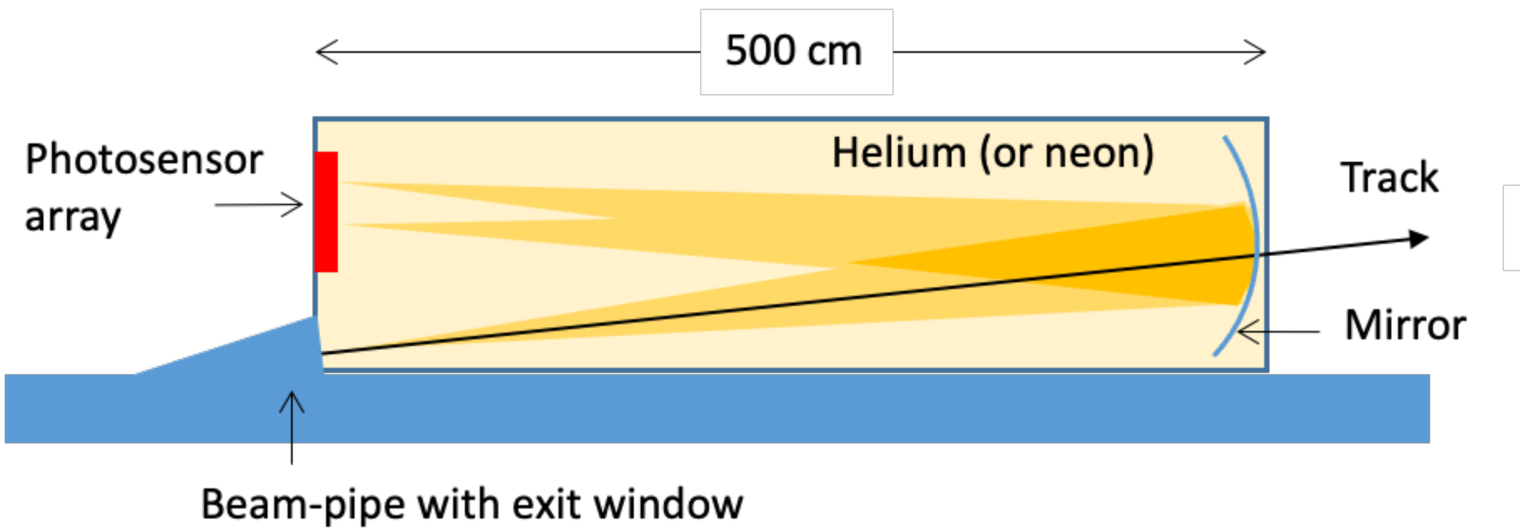
CMS-TOTEM top part and new closing flange

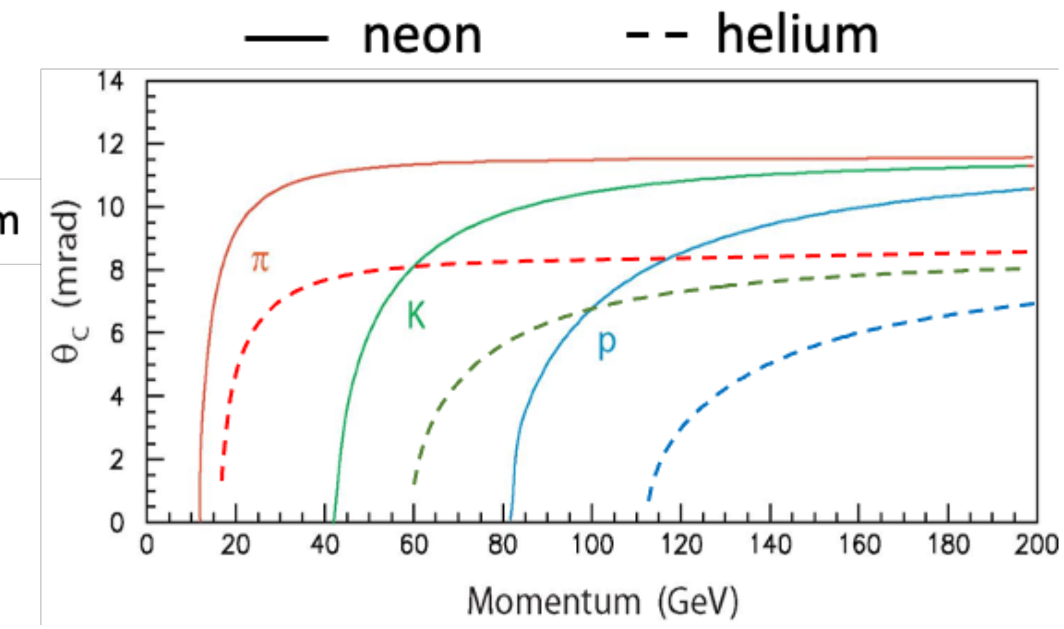


Particle identification with RICH up to 1 TeV

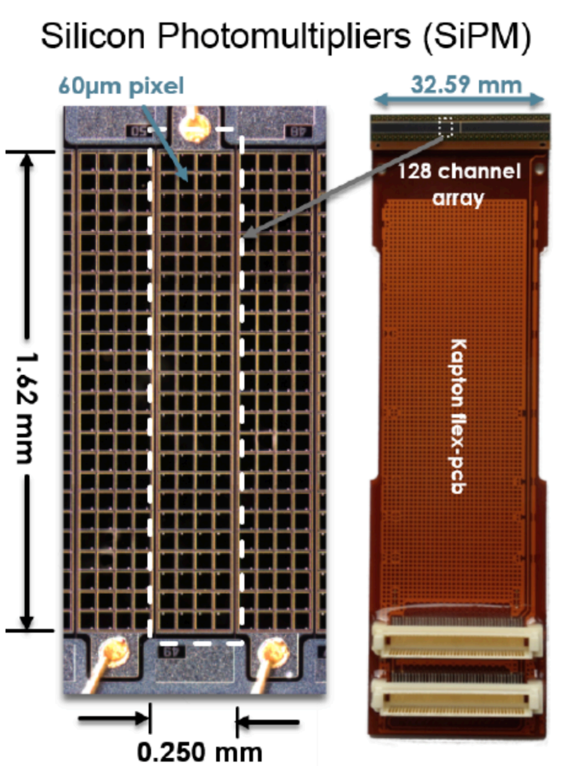
** dedicated experiment solution shown here*

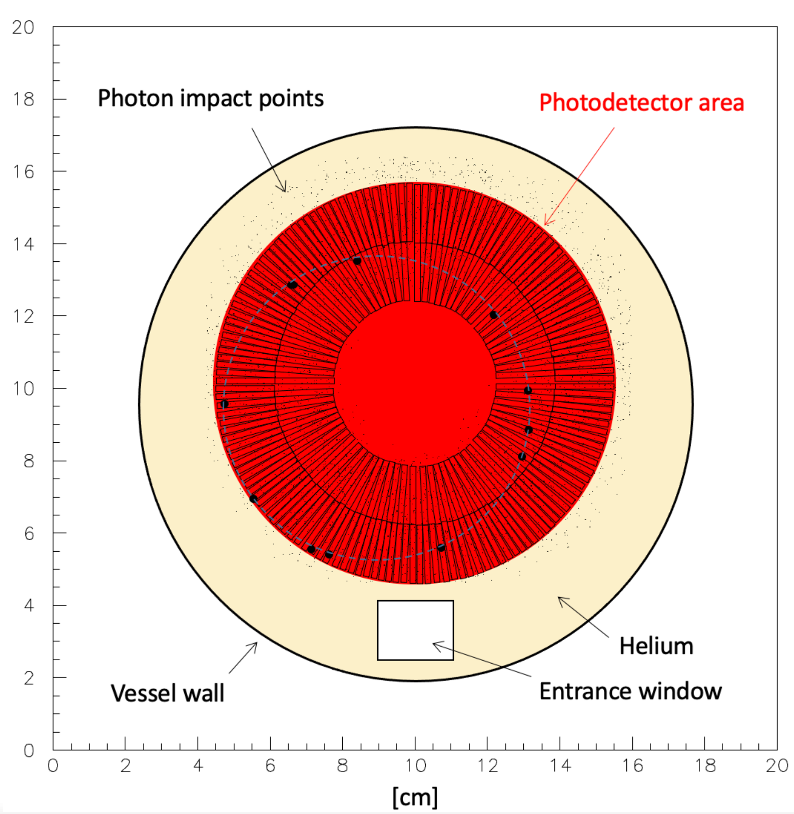
- He radiator gas n=1.000035, length 500 cm, $N_{pe} \approx 12$





SiPM example





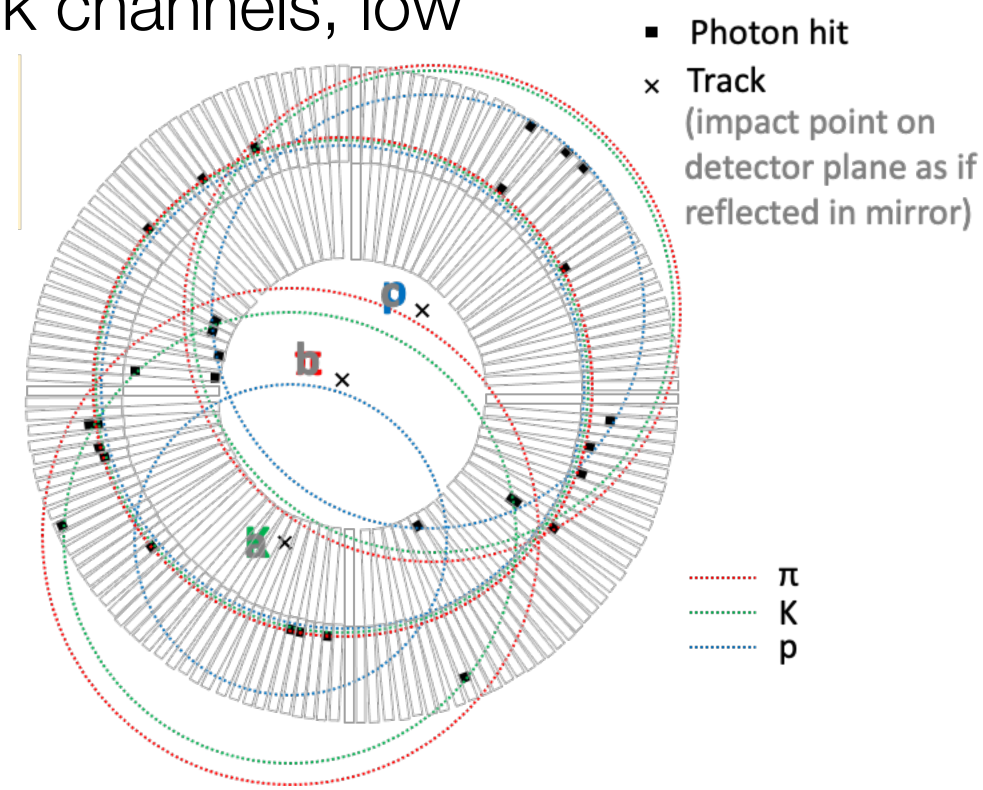
SiPM area 100 cm², $0.5 \times 0.5\ \mathrm{mm}^2$ pixel. mm-scale SiPM pixelisation is a key goal of new DRD4 collaboration

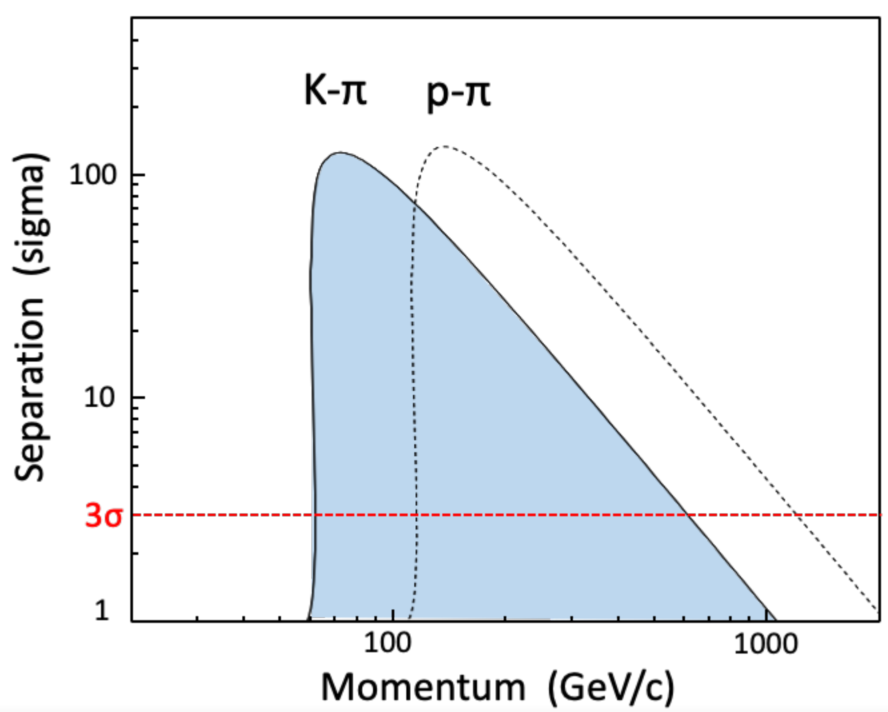
Angular resolution: $\sigma_\theta = 42\ \mu\mathrm{rad}$ per photon (chromatic error $32\ \mu\mathrm{rad}$, emission point error $6\ \mu\mathrm{rad}$, pixel error $30\ \mu\mathrm{rad}$)

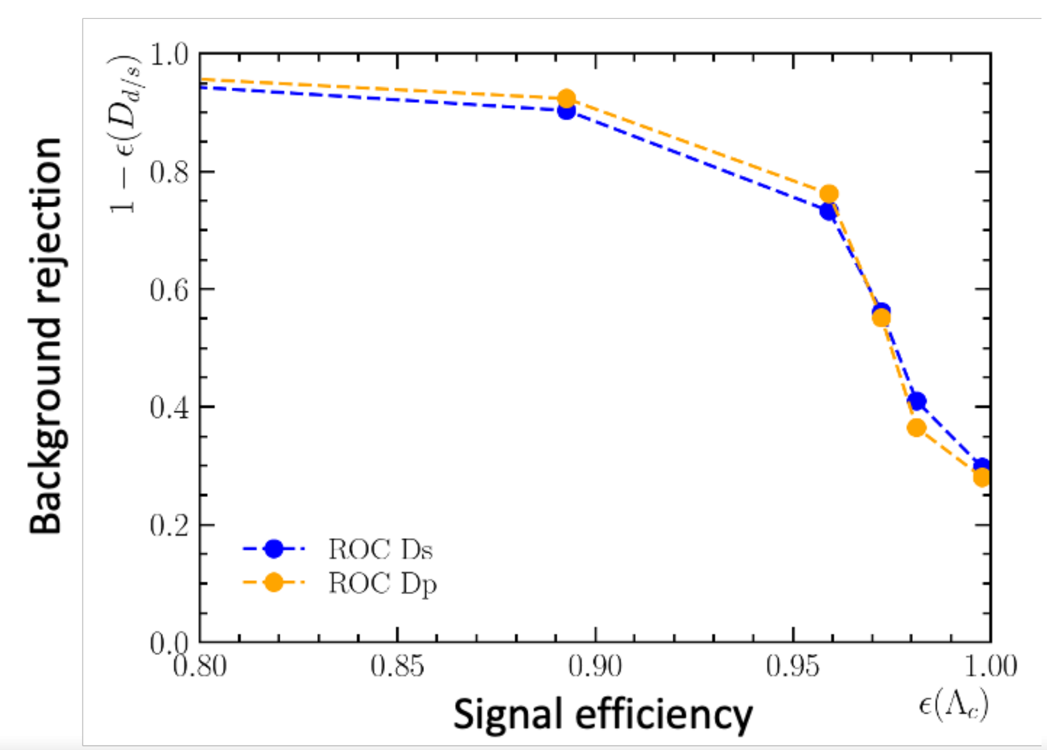
Particle identification with RICH

* *dedicated experiment solution shown here*

- Patter recognition: relatively easy thanks to 38k channels, low occupancy 0.1% from signal tracks
- Upper limit for 3σ K-π (p-π) separation is 610 GeV/c (1.2 TeV/c)
- Achieve 90% signal retention and 90% bkg rejection comparing $\Lambda_c^+ \to pK^-\pi^+$(signal) to $D^+ \to K^-\pi^+\pi^+$, $D_s^+ \to K^+K^-\pi^+$ (bkg)





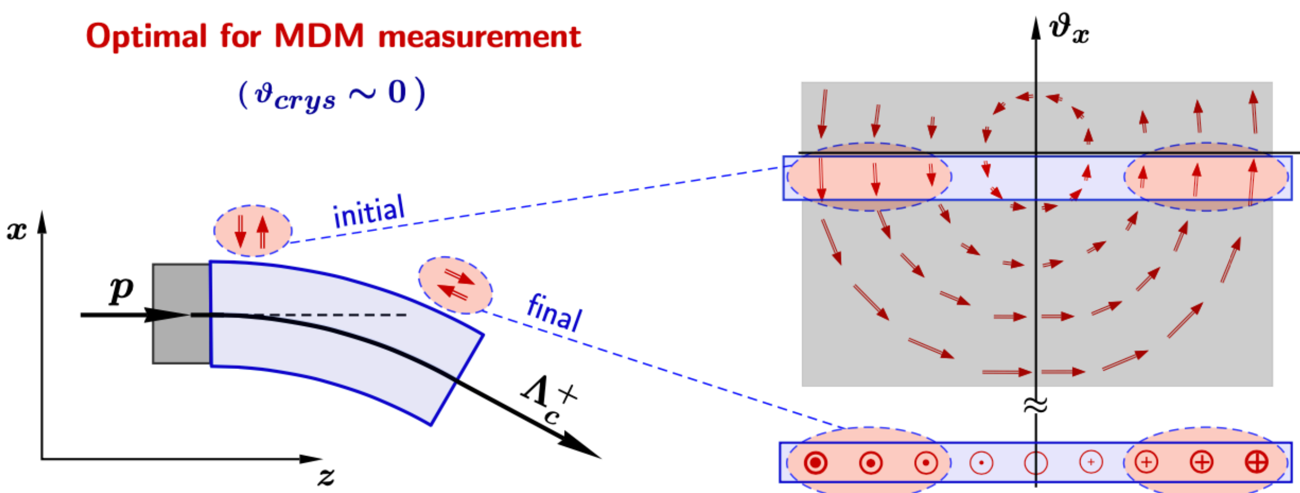


Physics reach

- **First measurements** of **charm baryon dipole moments** in 2 years data taking assuming 10^6 p/s on 2 cm W target with Λ_c^+ (Ξ_c^+) polarisation 0.22 (0.20) and use 3-body and 4-body decays
- Sensitivity on **MDM** $2 \cdot 10^{-2} \mu_N$ and **EDM** $3 \cdot 10^{-16} e$ cm with $1.4 \cdot 10^{13}$ PoT
- Exploration **of τ g-2 and EDM** (improvements are required)
- Additional physics topics: charm hadron cross-section measurements and J/ψ photo production in the very forward region at pseudorapidity $\eta > 5$

Proposed setup for Λ_c^+ precession

EPJC (2020) 80:358
PRD 103, 072003 (2021)



Proposed setup for τ precession

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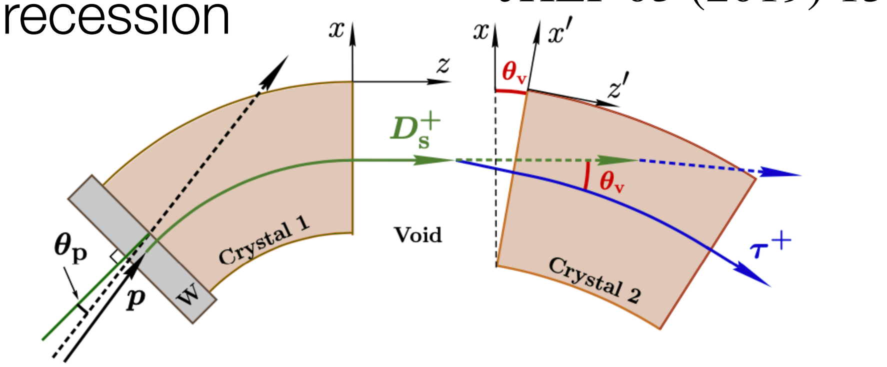
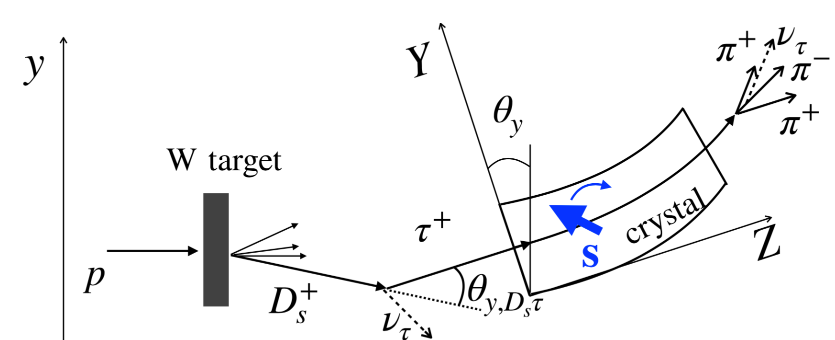
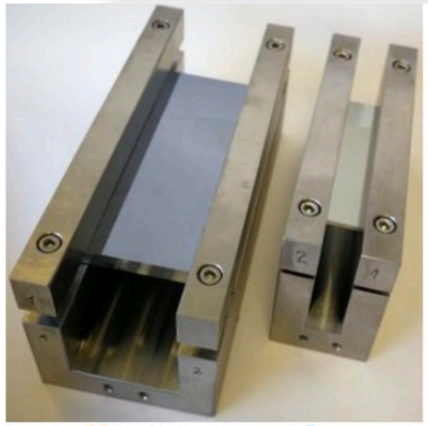
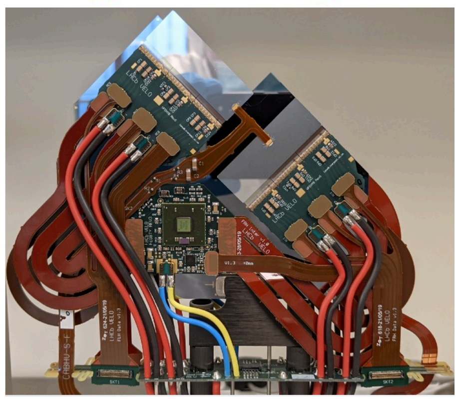


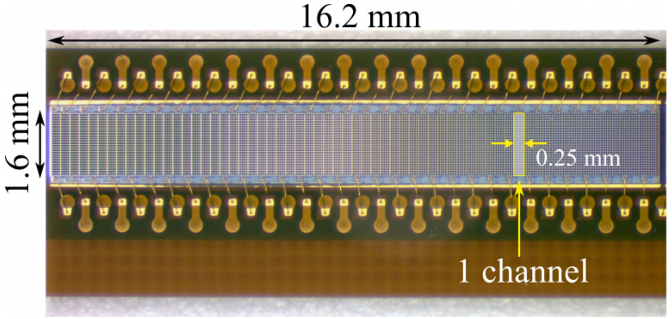


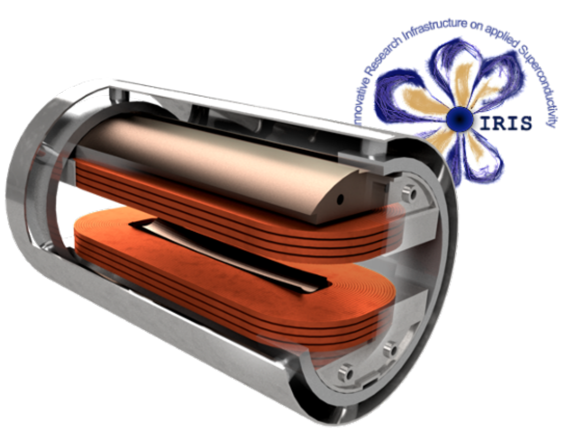
PRL 123, 011801 (2019)

Technology









- **Machine**: beam manipulation using bent crystals
  - bent crystals: silicon (Si) with mechanical bending as baseline. Germanium (Ge) and/or anodic bonding as bending technique for potential upgrade
  - deflection of beam halo towards W target
  - goniometers for precision bent crystal positioning
- **Detector**: compact with high granularity, covers very forward region $(\eta \geq 5)$
  - LHCb VELO silicon pixel sensors inside Roman Pots (from ATLAS-ALFA)
  - RICH detector for p, K, π PID up to 1 TeV energies. SiPM pixelisation below 1 mm
- **Magnet**: compact spectrometer dipole magnet
  - warm dipole magnet already available in situ (1.9 T m) as baseline
  - Compact dipole magnet with higher field (4.0 T m) in 20K HTS technology for potential future upgrade

Proponents of ALADDIN LoI (being finalised)

K. Akiba[5], F. Alessio[1], M. Benettoni[12], R. Cardinale[9], S. Cesare[10], M. Citterio[10], S. Coelli[10], E. Dell'Occo[6], A. S. Fomin[3], R. Forty[1], J. Fu[8], P. Gandini[10], M. A. Giorgi[13], J. Grabowski[7], S. J. Jaimes Elles[2], A. Yu. Korchin[4], E. Kou[3], S. Libralon[2], G. Lamanna[13], C. Maccani[1,12], D. Marangotto[10], F. Martinez Vidal[2], J. Mazorra de Cos[2], A. Merli[10], H. Miao[8], N. Neri[1,10], S. Neubert[7], A. Petrolini[9], J. Pinzino[13], M. Prest[11], P. Robbe[3], L. Rossi[10], J. Ruiz Vidal[2], I. Sanderswood[2], A. Sergi[9], G. Simi[12], M. Sorbi[10], M. S. Sozzi[13], E. Spadaro Norella[9], A. Stocchi[3], G. Tonani[2,10], N. Turini[14], E. Vallazza[11], S. Vico Gil[2], M. Wang[10], Z. Wang[10], T. Xing[10], M. Zanetti[12], F. Zangari[10], Y. Zheng[8]

[1]CERN, [2]IFIC Univ. of Valencia - CSIC, [3]IJCLab, [4]NSC KIPT, Karkhiv, [5]NIKHEF, [6]Tech. Univ. Dortmund, [7]Univ. of Bonn, [8]UCAS , [9]UniGe & INFN Genova, [10]UniMi & INFN Milano, [11]Uninsubria & INFN Milano Bicocca, [12]UniPd & INFN Padova, [13]UniPi & INFN Pisa, [14]UniSi & INFN Pisa

With support of PBC and TWOCRYST collaborators for the machine PoP

- Series of **topical workshops**: 1st, 2nd, 3rd workshop

Special thanks to M. Ferro-Luzzi, S. Redaelli for long-standing support, far beyond their role of PBC-FT conveners

Summary

- New experimental techniques for the measurement of Λ_c^+, Ξ_c^+ baryons dipole moments have been developed
- TWOCRYST proof-of-principle test at LHC is foreseen in 2025 to demonstrate the feasibility of a future experiment
- ALADDIN, a dedicated fixed-target experiment at LHC IR3, is designed and features a spectrometer and a RICH detector. Aims to start data taking in Run4
- LoI for ALADDIN (An LHC Apparatus for Direct Dipole Moment INvestigation) experiment in preparation. Proto-collaboration being finalised

Backup

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10. A.S. Fomin , A. Korchin, A. Stocchi, S. Barsuk, P. Robbe, *Feasibility of τ lepton electromagnetic dipole moments measurements using bent crystals at LHC*, JHEP 03 (2019) 156.
11. J. Fu, M. A. Giorgi, L. Henry, D. Marangotto, F. Martinez Vidal, A. Merli, N. Neri, J. Ruiz Vidal, *Novel method for the direct measurement of the τ lepton dipole moments*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 123, 011801 (2019)
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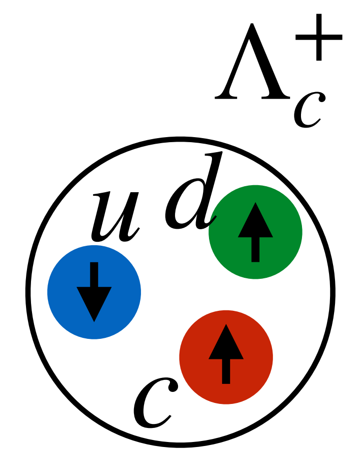
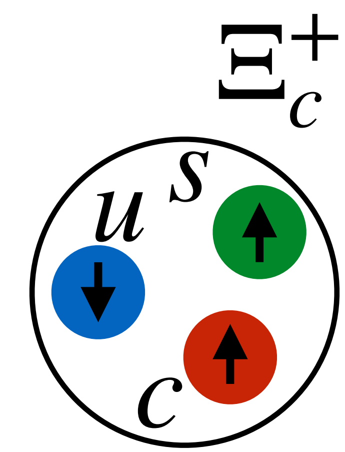
Magnetic dipole moment of charm quark

- Spin 1/2 particle magnetic dipole moment (MDM) $\mu = \frac{g}{2}\frac{eQ}{2m}$, where g is the gyromagnetic factor. $g = 2$ for e, μ, τ (point-like), $g_p = 5.6$ for proton (substructure)

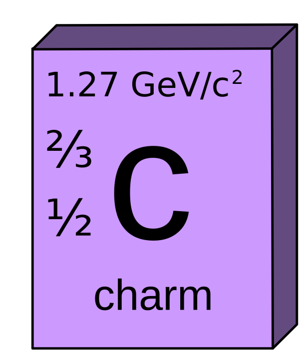


- MDM of charm baryons $\mu_{\Lambda_c^+} = \frac{g_{\Lambda_c^+}}{2}\frac{e}{2m_{\Lambda_c}^+}$ and $\mu_{\Xi_c^+} = \frac{g_{\Xi_c}^+}{2}\frac{e}{2m_{\Xi_c^+}}$



- In the quark model: $\Lambda_c^+ = [ud]c$, $\mu_{\Lambda_c^+} = \mu_c$, $\Xi_c^+ = [us]c$, $\mu_{\Xi_c^+} = \mu_c$ and $g_{\Lambda_c^+(\Xi_c^+)} = \frac{Q_c m_{\Lambda_c^+(\Xi_c+)}}{m_c} g_c \approx 0.9 g_c$

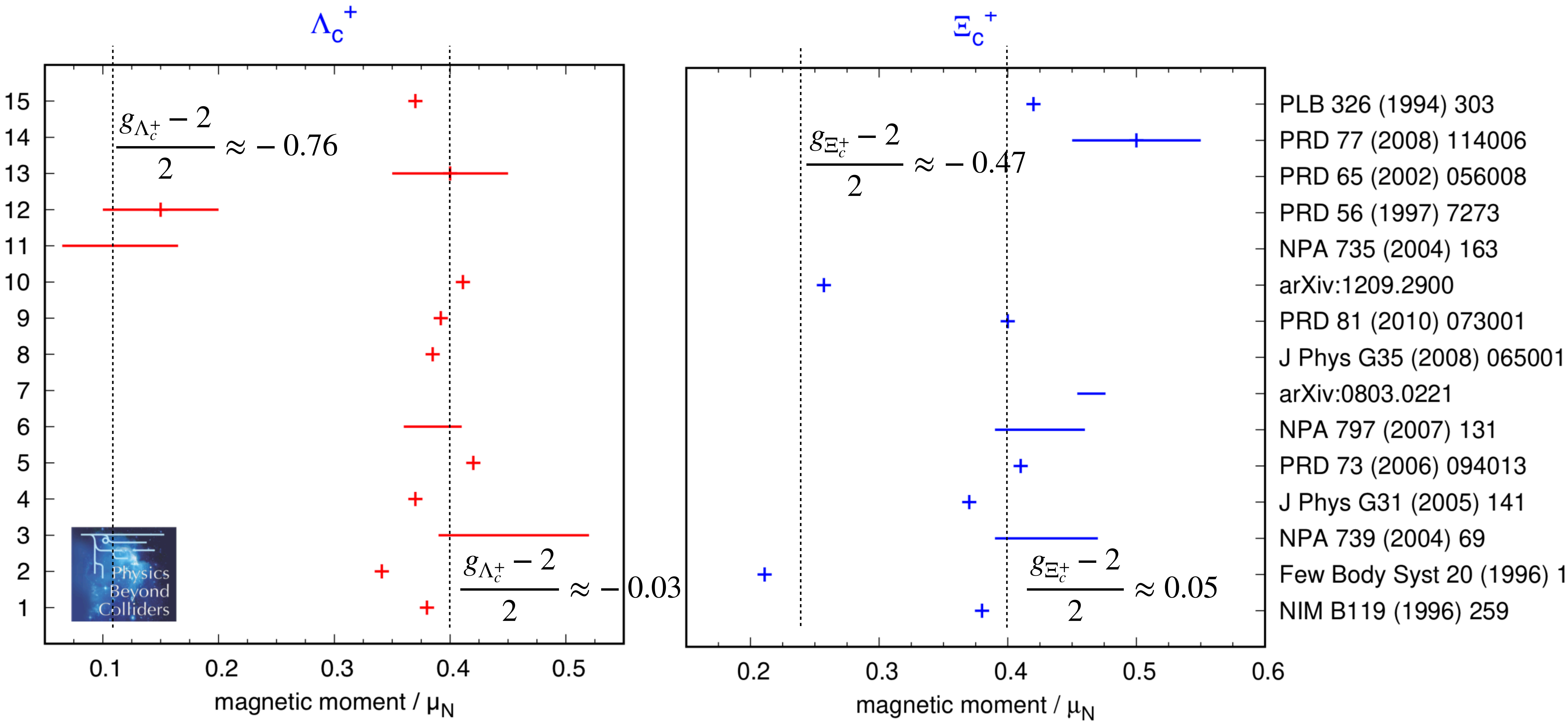
- Beyond the quark model, e.g. heavy quark effective theories, theoretical predictions $\mu_{\Lambda_c^+} = (0.34 - 0.43)\mu_N$, where μ_N is the nuclear magneton



- Determine μ_c, g_c of the charm quark from charm baryon MDM measurements. Confront experimental results with theory predictions

Theory predictions for charm baryon MDM

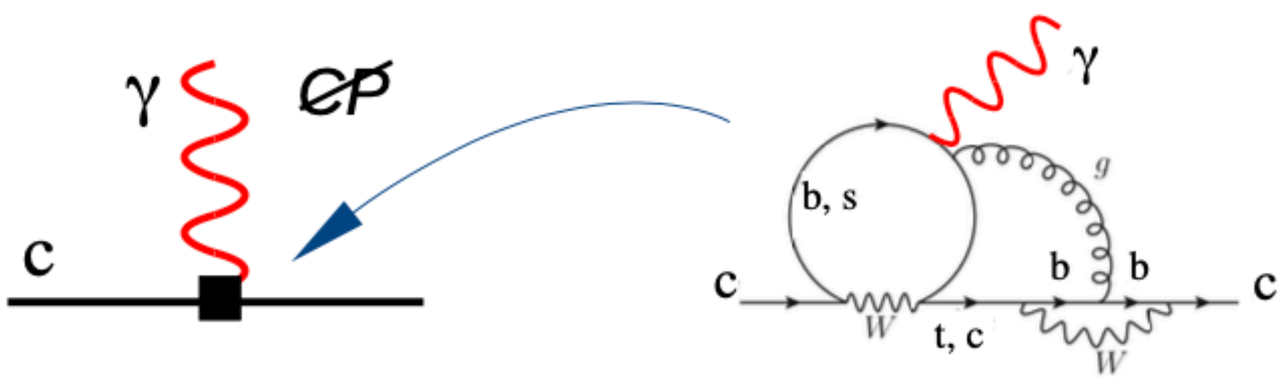
An experimental measurement at 10% precision would be useful to confront with theory predictions



CERN-PBC-REPORT-2018-008

Electric dipole moment of charm baryons

- **Electric dipole moments** (**EDM,** δ) of charm baryons are minuscule in the SM (3-loop level)
- Search for EDM as probe for physics beyond the SM



$d_c \sim 10^{-32}$ecm
negligible

Indirect limits - from J. Ruiz Vidal slides

Bound	Ref.	Measurement	Method
$\lvert d_c\rvert < 8.9\times10^{-17}$ ecm	[Escribano:1993xr]	$\Gamma(Z\to c\bar{c})$	Measurement at the Z peak (LEP). Weights electic (d_c) and weak (d_c^w) dipole moments through model-dependent relations.
$\lvert d_c\rvert < 5\times10^{-17}$ ecm	[Blinov:2008mu]	$e^+e^-\to c\bar{c}$	The total cross section (from the LEP combination [ALEPH:2006bhb]) is enhanced by the charm EDM vertex $c\bar{c}\gamma$.
$\lvert d_c\rvert < 3\times10^{-16}$ ecm	[Grozin:2009jq]	electron EDM	Considers contribution of d_c into d_e through light-by-light scattering (three-loop) diagrams.
$\lvert d_c\rvert < 1\times10^{-15}$ ecm	[Grozin:2009jq]	neutron EDM	Similar approach than Ref. [Sala:2013osa] with different treatment of diverging integrals and more conservative assumptions.
$\lvert d_c\rvert < 4.4\times10^{-17}$ ecm	[Sala:2013osa]	neutron EDM	Considers contribution of d_c into d_d via $W^{\pm}$ loops. Expressions from Ref. [CorderoCid:2007uc].
$\lvert d_c\rvert < 3.4\times10^{-16}$ ecm	[Sala:2013osa]	BR($B\to X_s\gamma$)	Considers contributions of d_c into the Wilson coefficient C_7.
$\lvert d_c\rvert < 1.5\times10^{-21}$ ecm	[Gisbert:2019ftm]	neutron EDM	Renormalization group mixing of d_c into $\tilde{d}_c$.
$\lvert d_c\rvert < 6\times10^{-22}$ ecm	[Ema:2022pmo]	neutron EDM	Contribution of d_c to $3g$-1γ operators, to light-quark, to neutron EDM
$\lvert d_c\rvert < 1.3\times10^{-20}$ ecm	[Ema:2022pmo]	electron EDM	Contribution of d_c to 2γ-$2g$ operators, to electron-nucleon, to paramagnetic molecule ThO

Charm baryons decays of interest

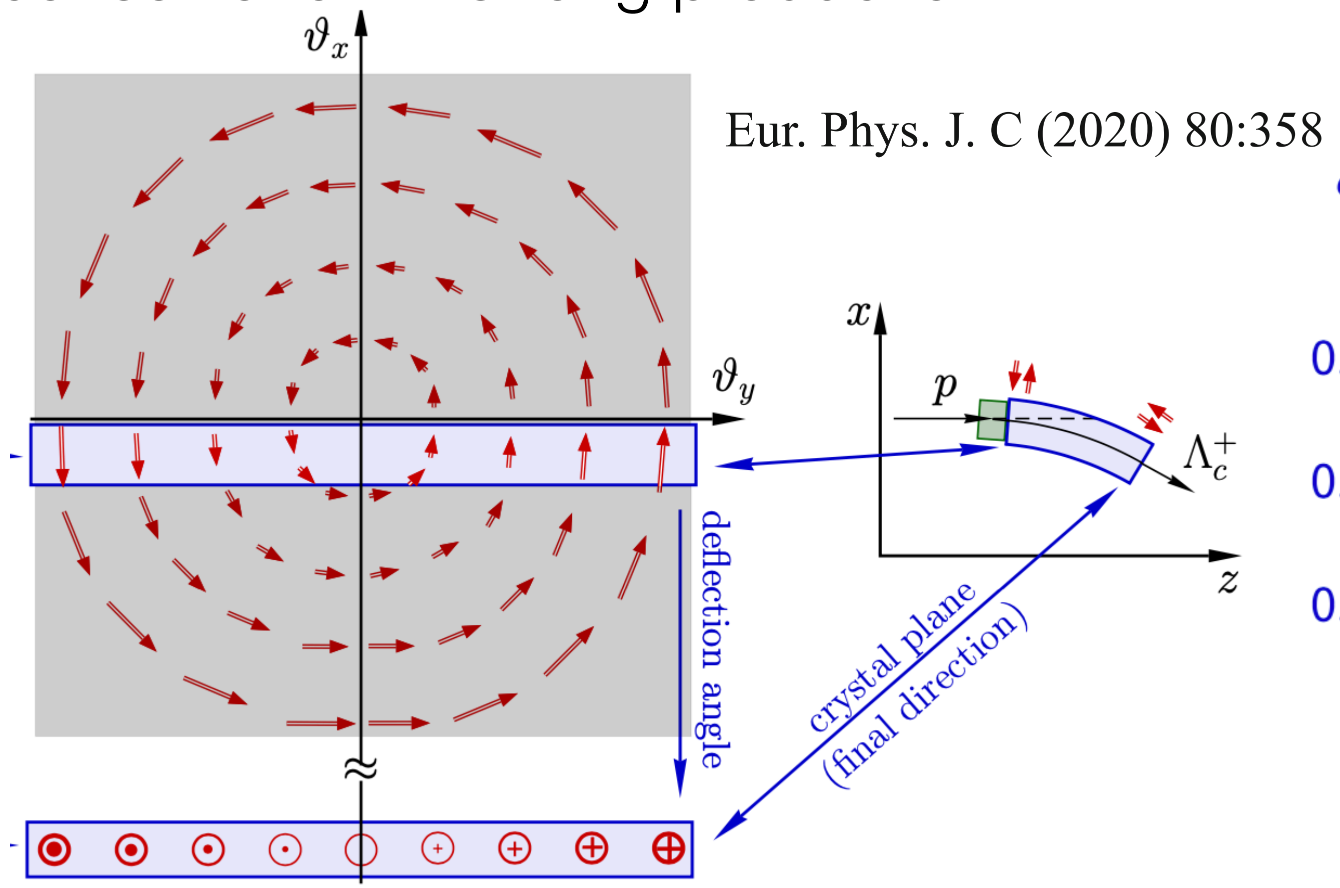
- List of Λ_c^+, Ξ_c^+ modes and corresponding branching fractions $\mathscr{B}$, reconstructibility $\epsilon_{3\text{trk}}$ and effective branching fraction $\mathscr{B}_{\text{eff}} = \mathscr{B} \cdot \epsilon_{3\text{trk}}$
- Reconstructibility of $\Sigma^+, \Sigma^-, \Xi^-$ as charged stable particles throughout the detector taken into account in $\epsilon_{3\text{trk}}$

Λ_c^+ final state	$\mathcal{B}$ (%)	$\epsilon_{3\text{trk}}$	$\mathcal{B}_{\text{eff}}$ (%)
$pK^-\pi^+$	6.28 ± 0.32	0.99	6.25
$\Sigma^+\pi^-\pi^+$	4.50 ± 0.25	0.54	2.43
$\Sigma^-\pi^+\pi^+$	1.87 ± 0.18	0.71	1.33
$p\pi^-\pi^+$	0.461 ± 0.028	1.00	0.46
$\Xi^-K^+\pi^+$	0.62 ± 0.06	0.73	0.45
$\Sigma^+K^-K^+$	0.35 ± 0.04	0.51	0.18
pK^-K^+	0.106 ± 0.006	0.98	0.11
$\Sigma^+\pi^-K^+$	0.21 ± 0.06	0.54	0.11
$pK^-\pi^+\pi^0$	4.46 ± 0.30	0.99	4.43
$\Sigma^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^0$	3.20	0.54	1.72
$\Sigma^-\pi^+\pi^+\pi^0$	2.1 ± 0.4	0.71	1.49
$\Sigma^+[p\pi^0]\pi^-\pi^+$	2.32	0.46	1.06
$\Sigma^+[p\pi^0]K^-K^+$	0.18	0.46	0.08
$\Sigma^+[p\pi^0]\pi^-K^+$	0.11	0.46	0.05
All	...	...	20.2

Ξ_c^+ final state	$\mathcal{RB}$	$\mathcal{B}$ (%)	$\epsilon_{3\text{trk}}$	$\mathcal{B}_{\text{eff}}$ (%)
$\Xi^-\pi^+\pi^+$	1	2.86 ± 1.27	0.64	1.84
$\Sigma^+K^-\pi^+$	0.94 ± 0.10	...	0.42	1.14
$\Sigma^+\pi^-\pi^+$	0.48 ± 0.20	...	0.44	0.60
$pK^-\pi^+$	0.21 ± 0.04	...	0.99	0.60
$\Sigma^-\pi^+\pi^+$	0.18 ± 0.09	...	0.61	0.31
$\Sigma^+K^-K^+$	0.15 ± 0.06	...	0.41	0.18
$\Omega^-K^+\pi^+$	0.07 ± 0.04	...	0.42	0.08
$\Sigma^+[p\pi^0]K^-\pi^+$	0.48	...	0.57	0.79
$\Sigma^+[p\pi^0]\pi^-\pi^+$	0.25	...	0.57	0.40
$\Sigma^+[p\pi^0]K^-K^+$	0.08	...	0.59	0.13
All	...	...	...	6.1

Polarisation of charm baryons

Polarisation perpendicular to production plane due to parity conservation in strong production

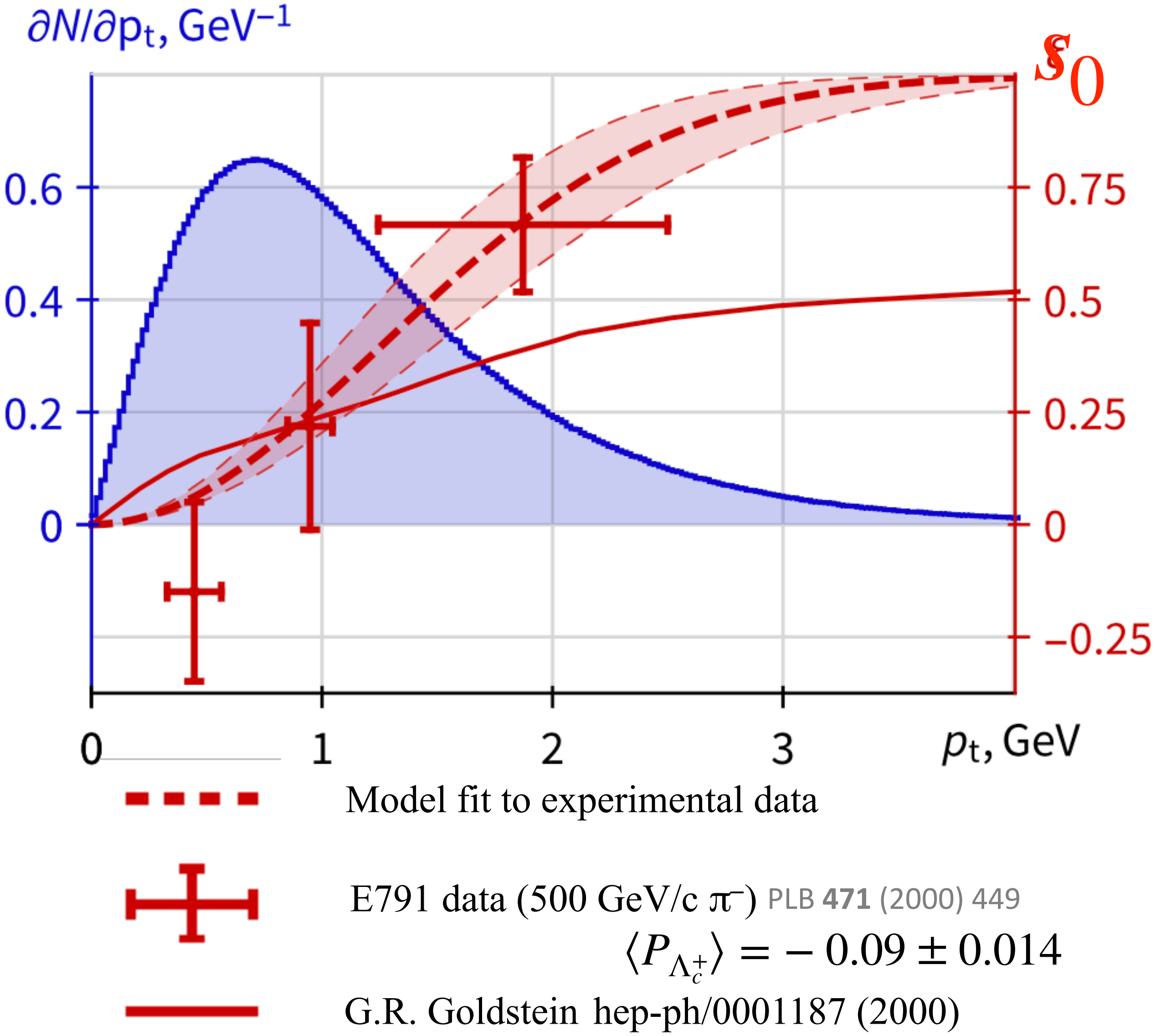


Polarisation in crystal frame vs angle between p and crystal axis

$$s_0 = (s_{0x}, s_{0y}, s_{0z}) \approx \frac{s_0(p_T)}{p_T}(-p\sin\theta_{crys}, p_{xL}, 0)$$

PRD 103, 072003 (2021)

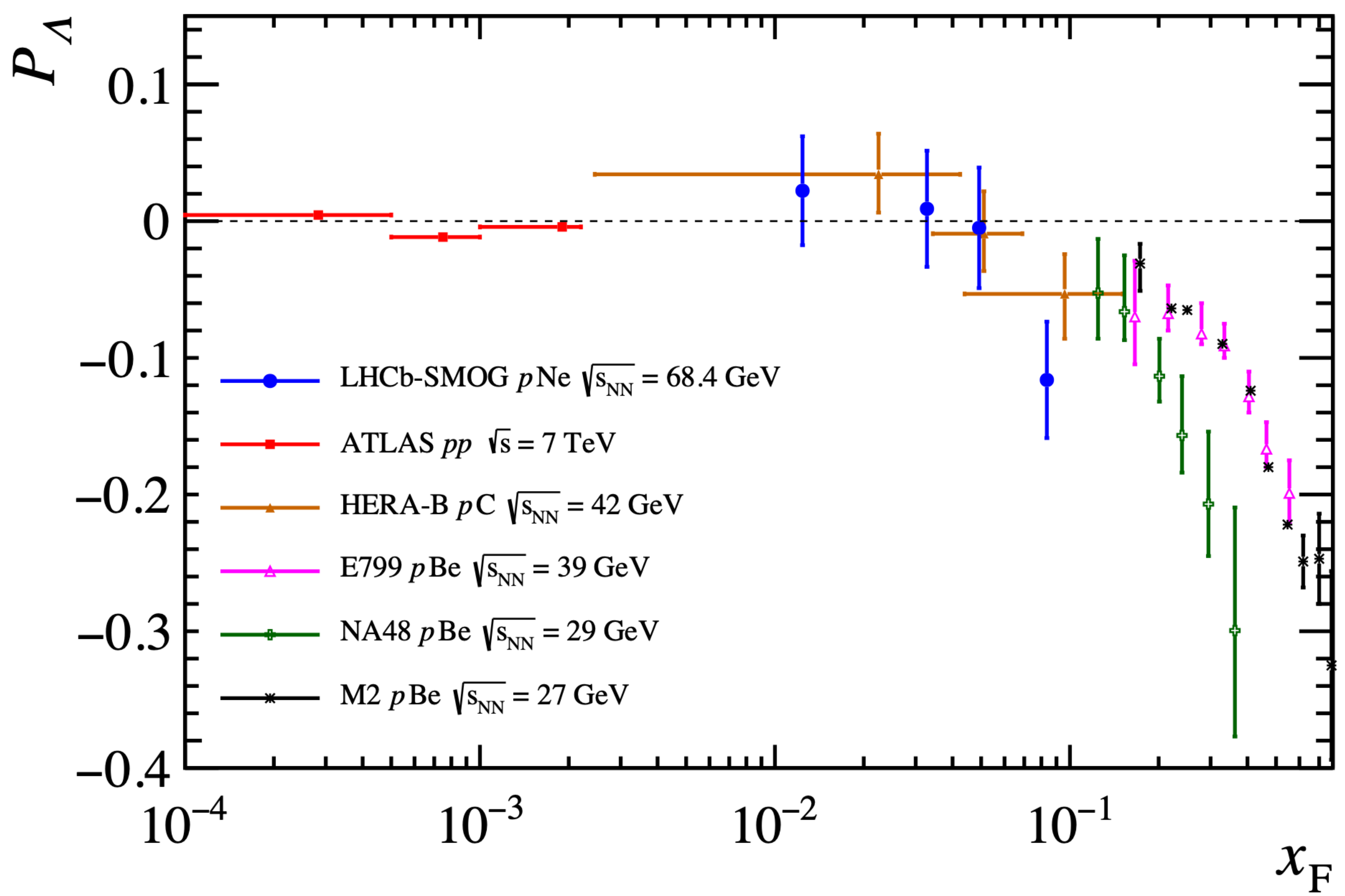
Sensitivity depends on baryon polarisation $\sigma_{d,g} \propto \frac{1}{s_0}$



Indications from Λ baryon polarisation

- Polarisation increases as a function of Feynman $x_F = \dfrac{p_L^*}{\max p_L^*}$
- For crystal experiment expect large positive x_F
- Work in progress to produce similar plot for Λ_c^+ with *pp* collisions and SMOG data at LHCb

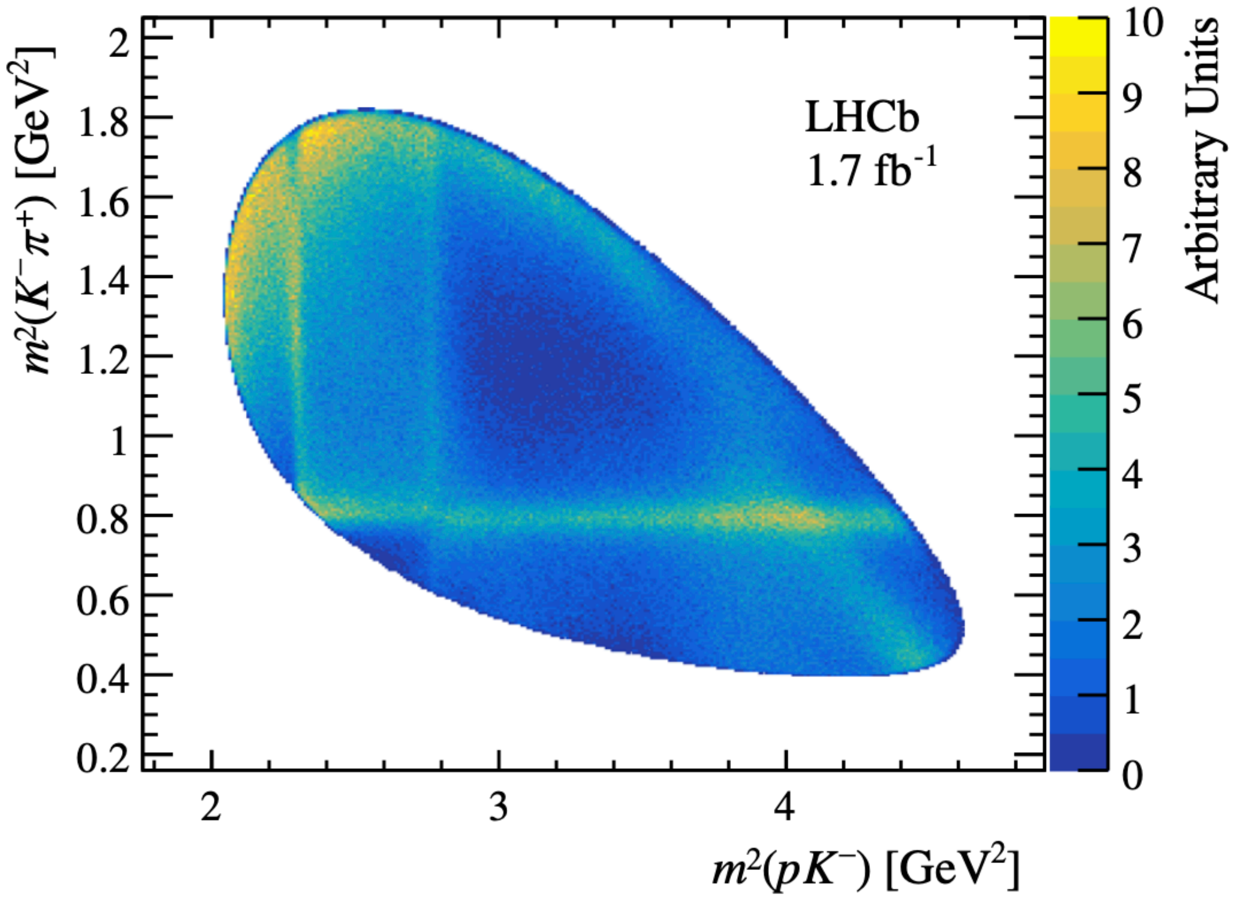
LHCb-PAPER-2024-009, arXiv:2405.11324

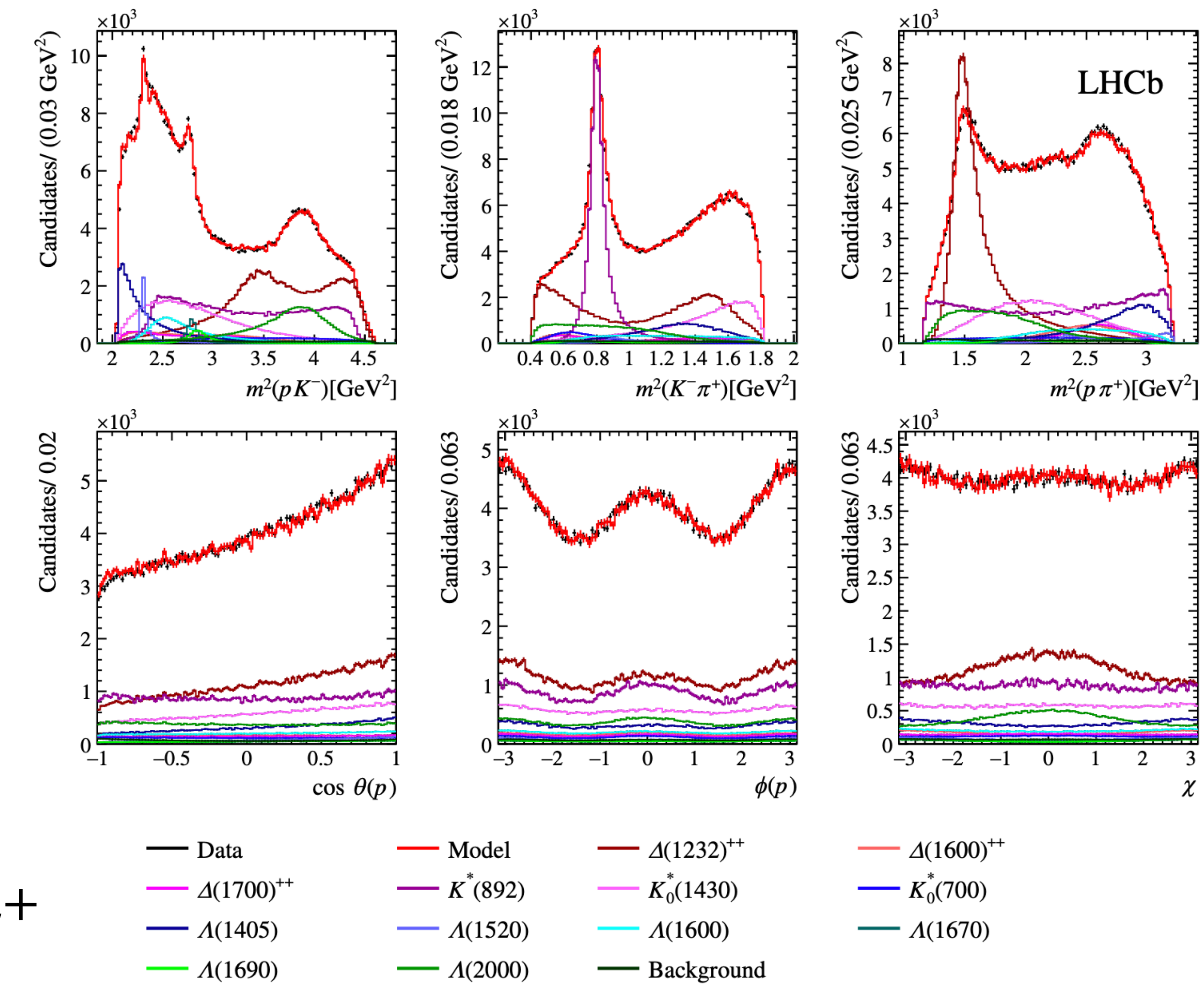


Preparatory measurements with LHCb data

PHYS. REV. D 108, 012023 (2023)

- Use 400k $\Lambda_c^+ \to pK^-\pi^+$ signal events from semileptonic beauty hadron decays to determine the **amplitude model and Λ_c^+ polarisation**





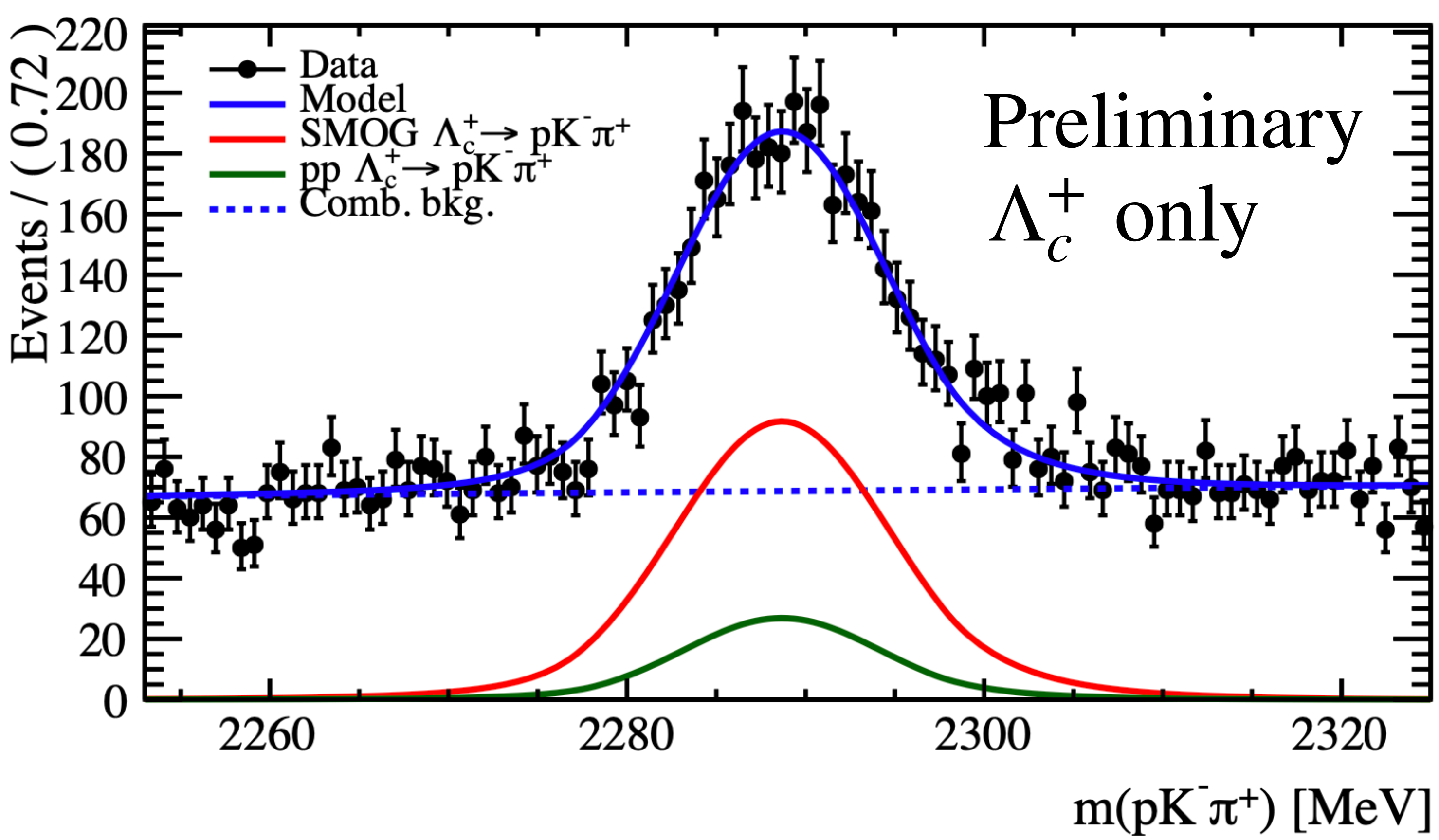
Similar analysis in progress for $\Xi_c^+ \to pK^-\pi^+$

- Large sensitivity to polarisation. $\Lambda_c^+ \to pK^-\pi^+$ **best probe for polarisation measurements** of Λ_c^+ produced in fixed-target collisions

Polarisation in p-Ne collisions with LHCb SMOG

- Λ_c^+ polarisation in pW at $\sqrt{s} \approx 110$ GeV is unknown. Measure Λ_c^+ polarisation in LHCb SMOG p-Ne collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 68.6$ GeV
- More than 10^{23} PoT: 3k $\Lambda_c^+ + \overline{\Lambda}_c^-$ signal yield with $\Lambda_c^+ \to pK^-\pi^+$. Analysis is ongoing, expect 10% uncertainty on polarisation
- Large improvements in Run3 with SMOG2, x1000 increase in signal yield

LHCb-PUB-2018-015

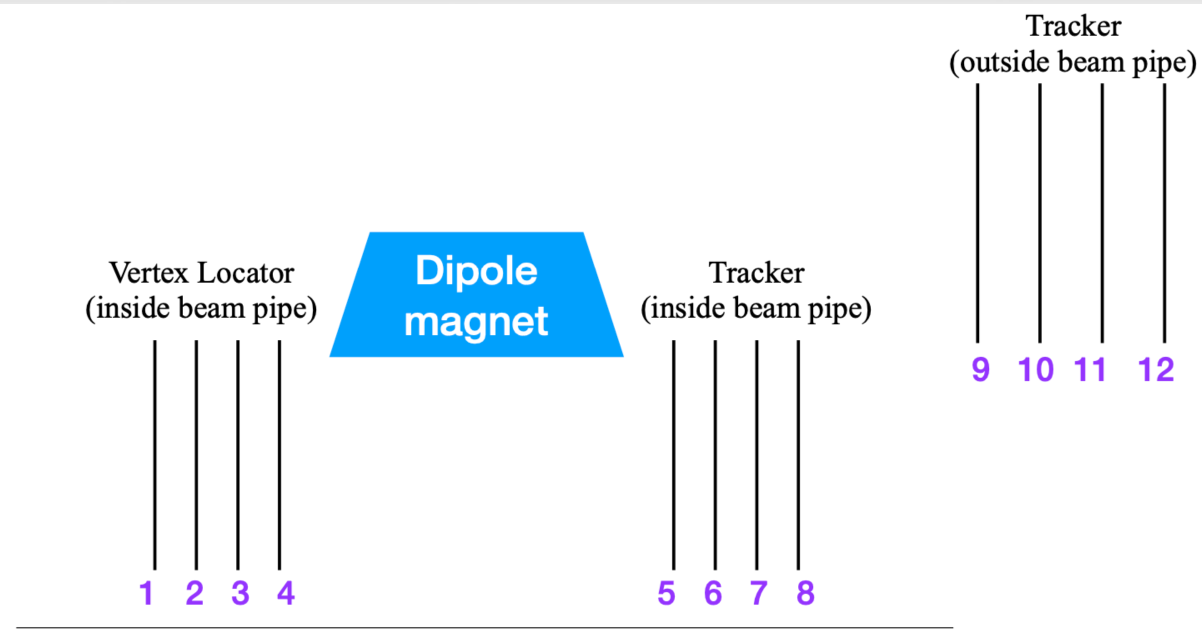


Use decay amplitude model from PRD 108, 012023 (2023)

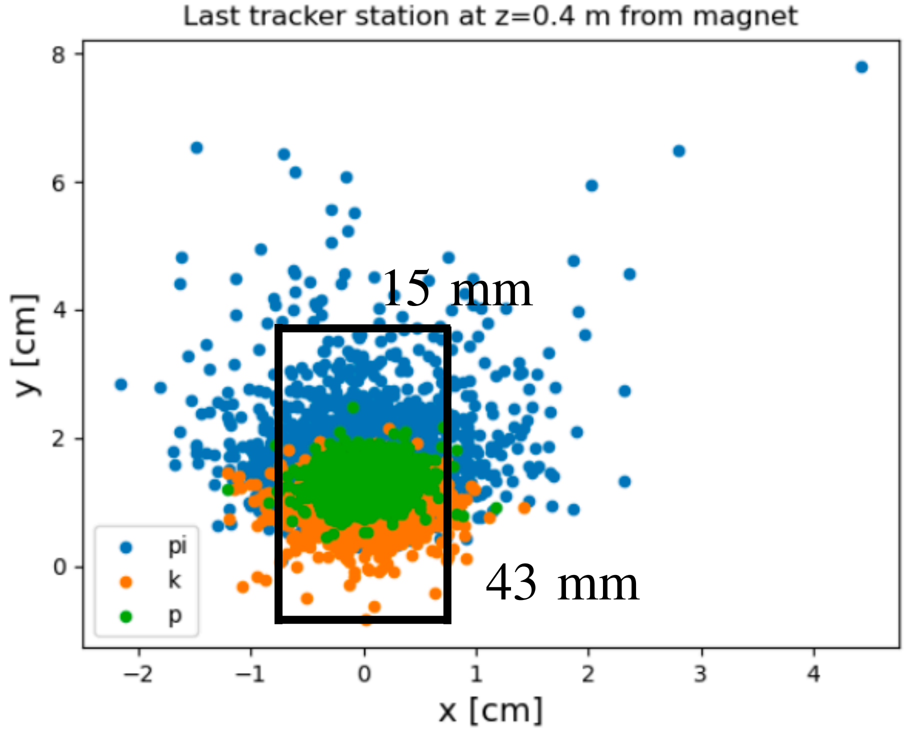
Fix decay model parameters from high statistics Λ_c^+ sample and fit directly for polarisation

Spectrometer for a dedicated experiment at IR3

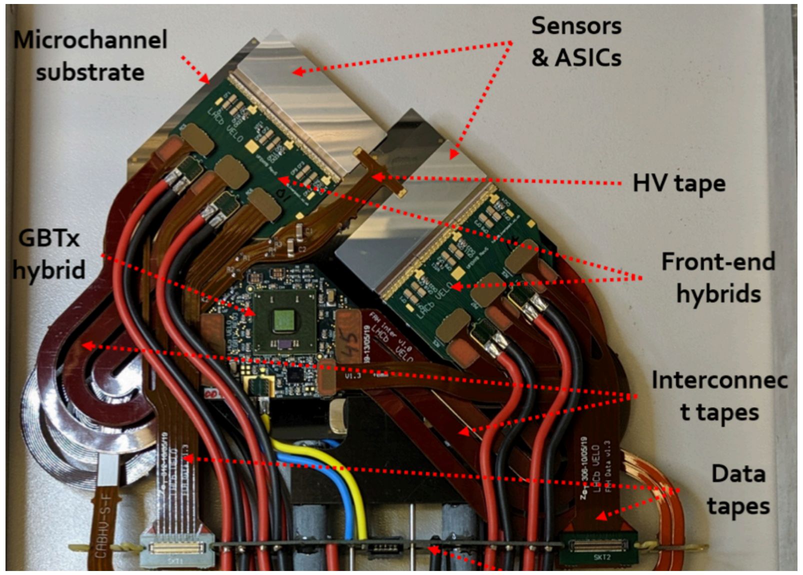
- Channeled Λ_c^+ in bent crystal are very focused in few cm^2
- Preliminary simulations: with 8 **VELO tiles** + existing 1.9Tm dipole magnet in situ can build a spectrometer



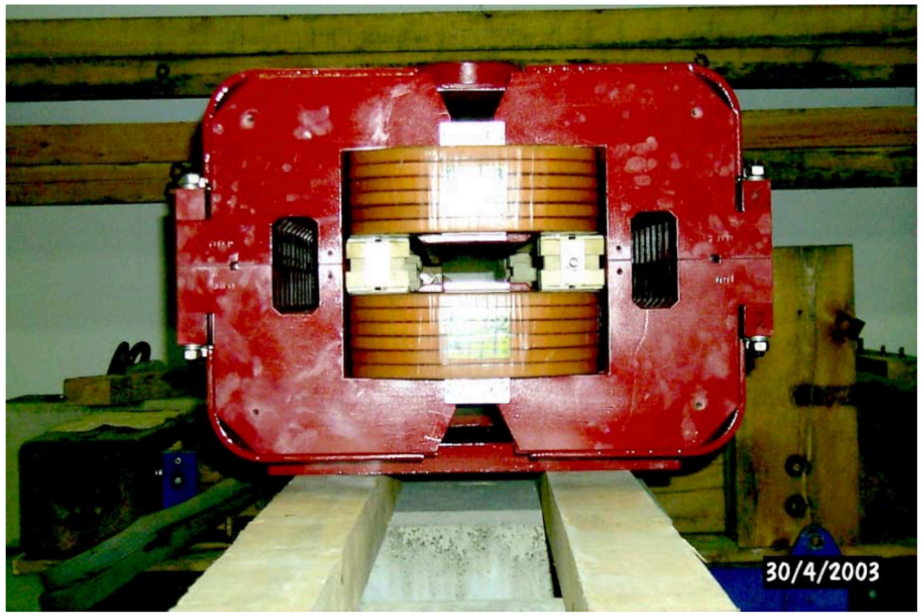
Hit distribution for $\Lambda_c^+ \to pK^-\pi^+$
Area ≈ few cm^2. rate ≈ 100 MHz/cm^2



VeloPix modules in Roman Pots
for Vertex and Tracker stations
1 cm from the beam
55x55 μm^2 pixel,
pixel hit rate 600 MHz/cm^2,
12 μm hit resolution



LHC orbit correction dipole MCBW (1.7 m, 1.1 T) is considered for the spectrometer (Credits: Pascal Hermes, CERN)



Hit rate and fluences on tracking layers

Minimum bias simulations are exploited to study the tracker detector occupancies. A flux of 10^6 proton/s is considered, where 7 TeV protons impinge on a 2 cm long W target.

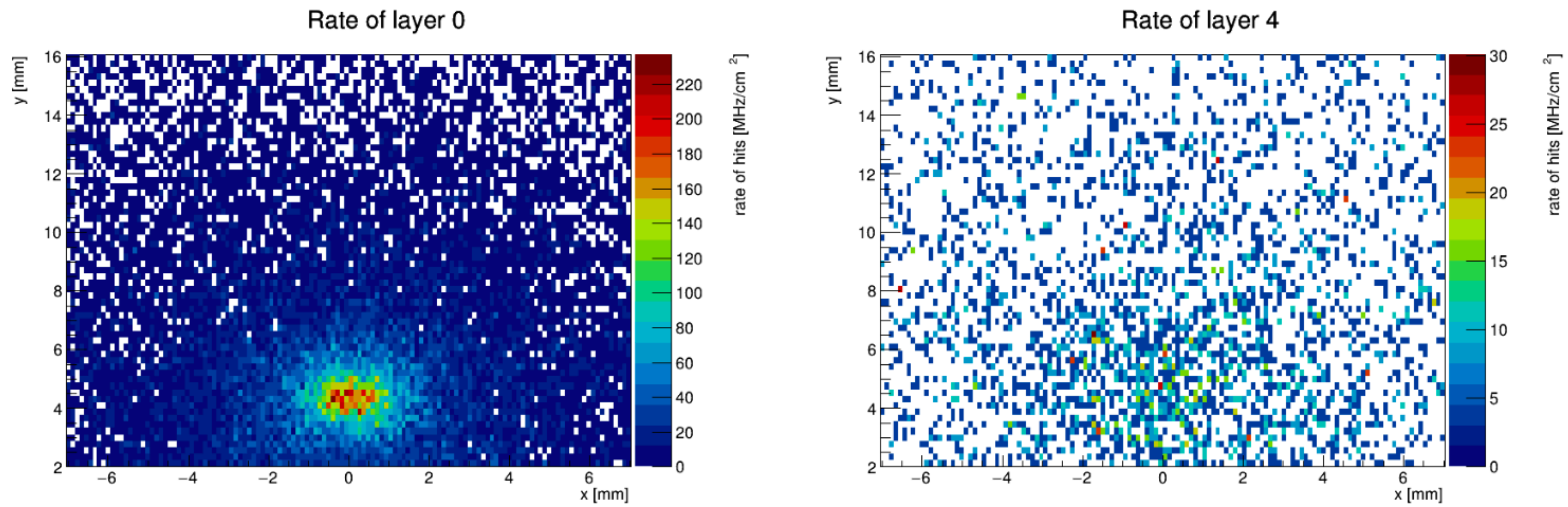


Figure 14: Particle rates at first station (layer 0) upstream the magnet and first station (layer 4) downstream the magnet.

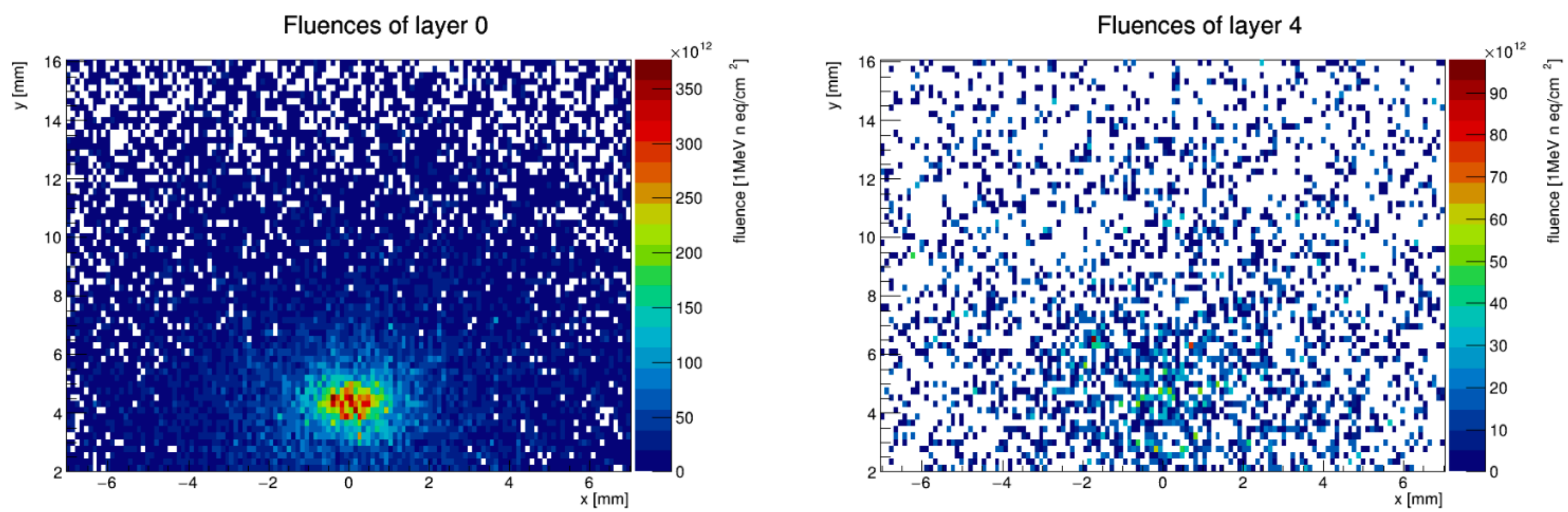
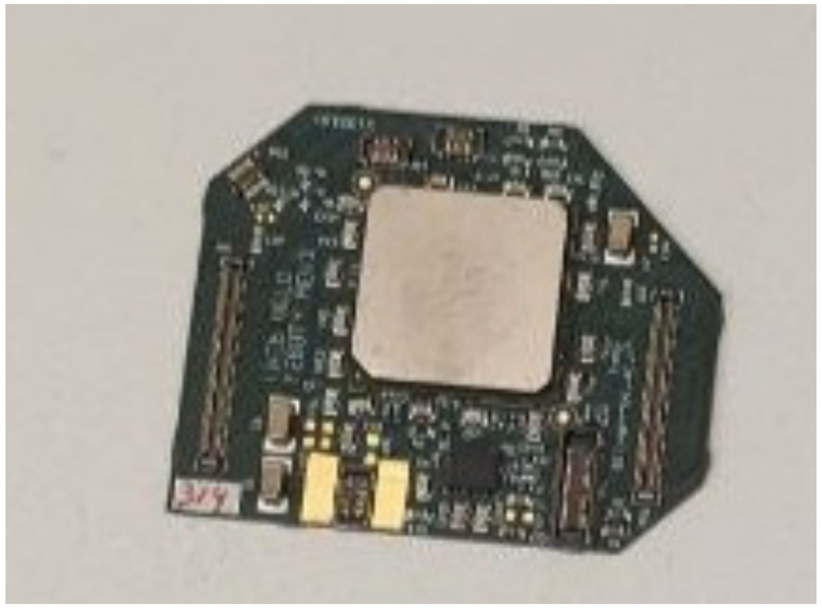


Figure 15: Fluences at first station (layer 0) upstream the magnet and first station (layer 4) downstream the magnet.

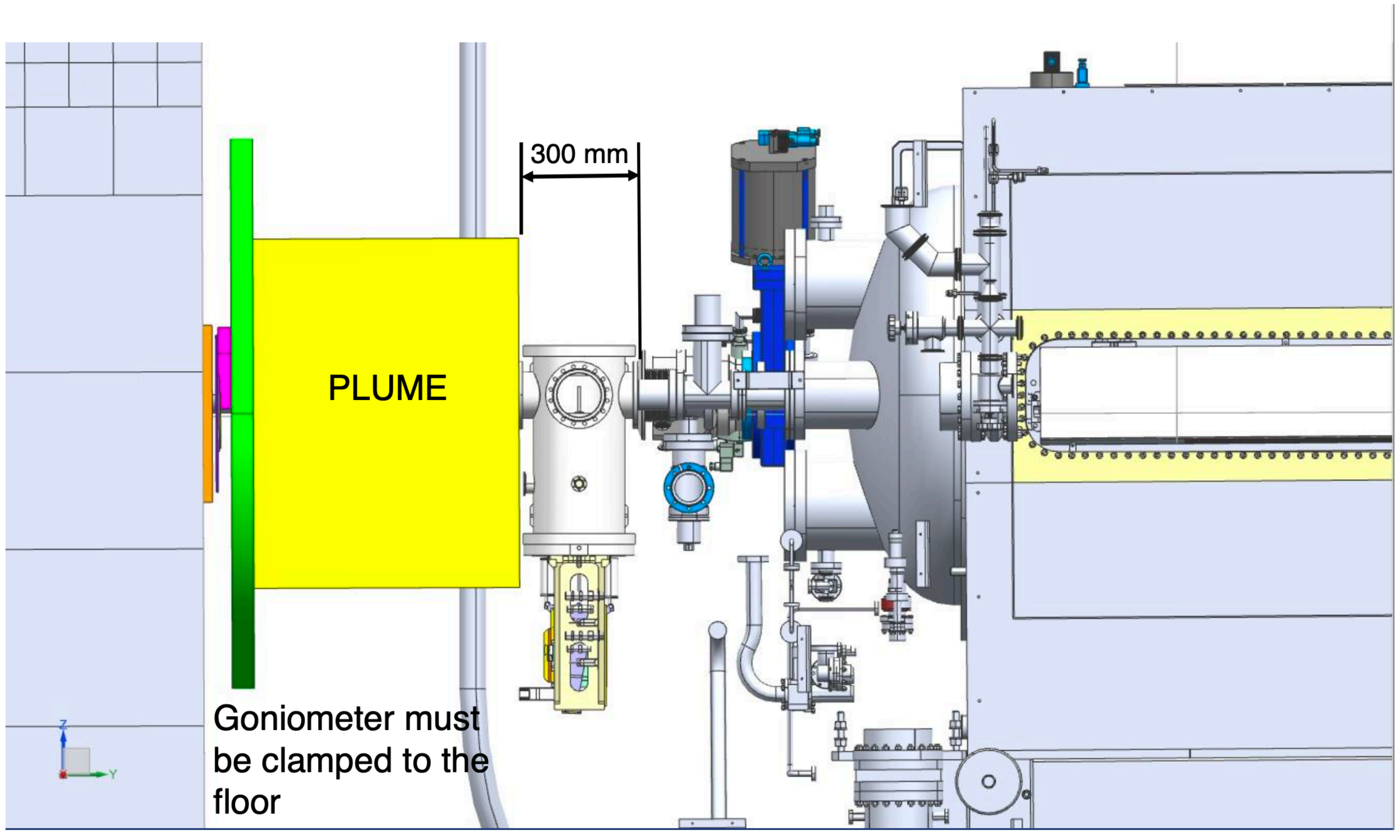
Pixel sensors and front-end electronics

- VELO pixel tiles, GBTx and OPB



Acknowledgements: J. Buytaert, V. Coco, E. Lemos from LHCb VELO group

Fixed-target setup upstream of LHCb



- Goniometer for target+crystal positioned in the region upstream of the LHCb detector, close to the VELO

- Goniometer internal structure: compatible with operations in ultra-high vacuum

- Impedance studies ongoing