

THE LHCb EXPERIMENT

Marco Pappagallo



On behalf of the LHCb Bari group

INFN and University of Bari

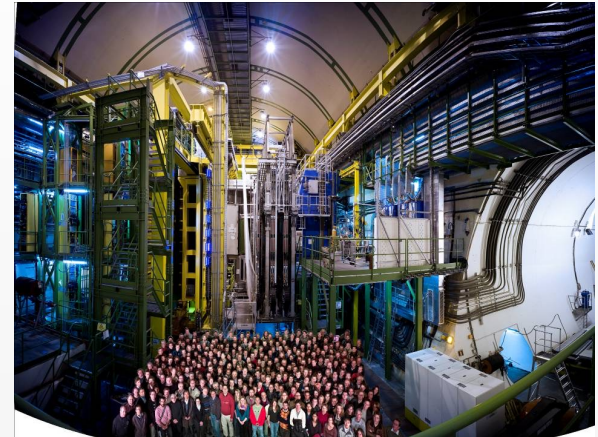


UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI DI BARI
ALDO MORO

LHC Fest
12-13 October 2023

THE LHCb COLLABORATION

- **1610** members from **96** institutes in **21** territories
 - **1066** authors signing physics papers now
 - **341** authors signing the exp. proposal in 1998, **690** the upgrade proposal in 2012



Expanding collaboration with many opportunities across physics, operations and detector and software development.

LHCb @ Bari

- Prof. Simone Saverio
- Prof. De Serio Marilisa
- Prof. Pappagallo Marco
- Dr Pastore Alessandra (INFN)
- Dr Fini Rosa Anna (INFN)
- Dr Galati Giuliana (Post-doc)
- Dr D'Argent Philippe (Post-doc)
- Debernardis Francesco (PhD)



Hadron Spectroscopy

STRUCTURE OF HADRONS

Standard Hadrons



Meson



Baryon



STRUCTURE OF HADRONS

Standard Hadrons



Meson



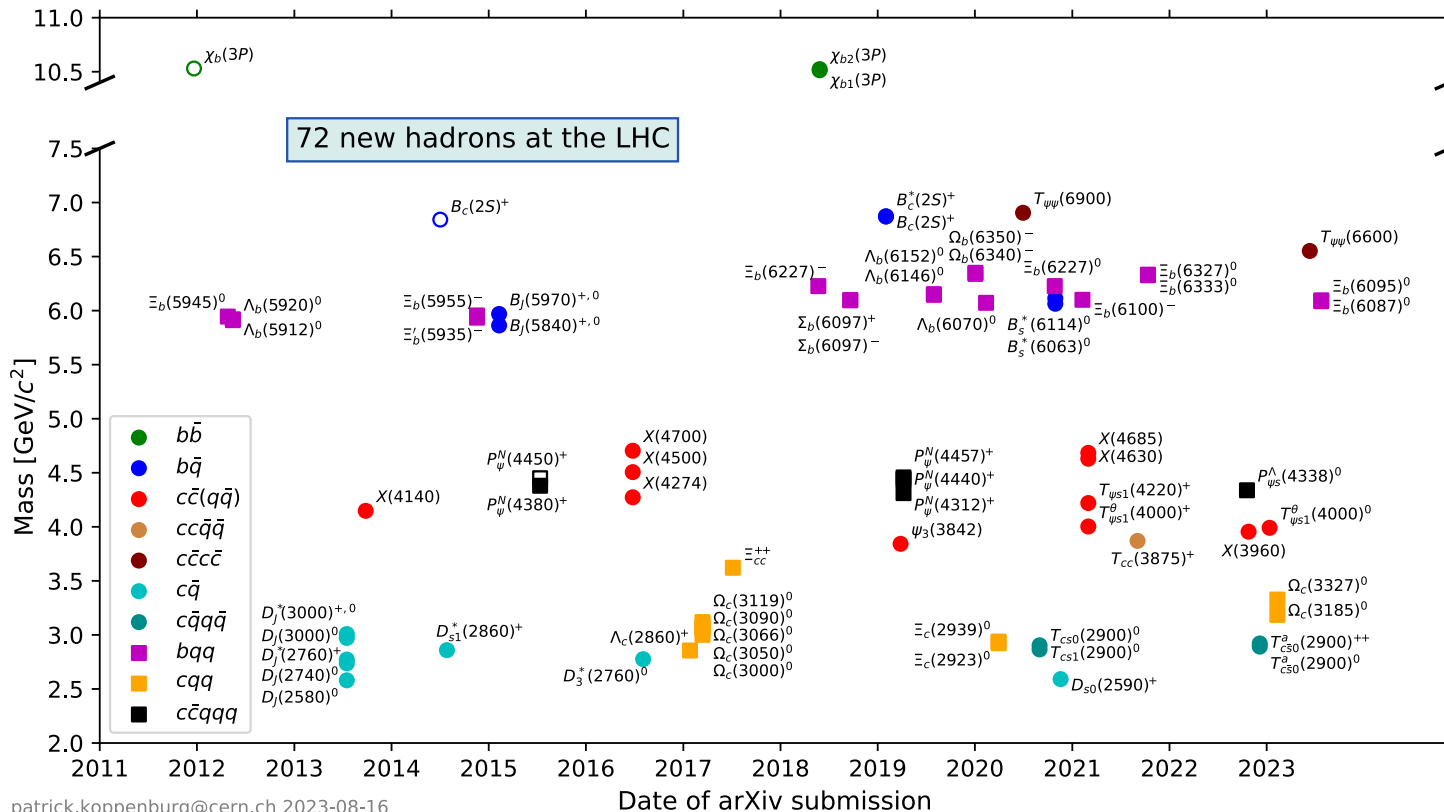
Baryon

Exotic Hadrons



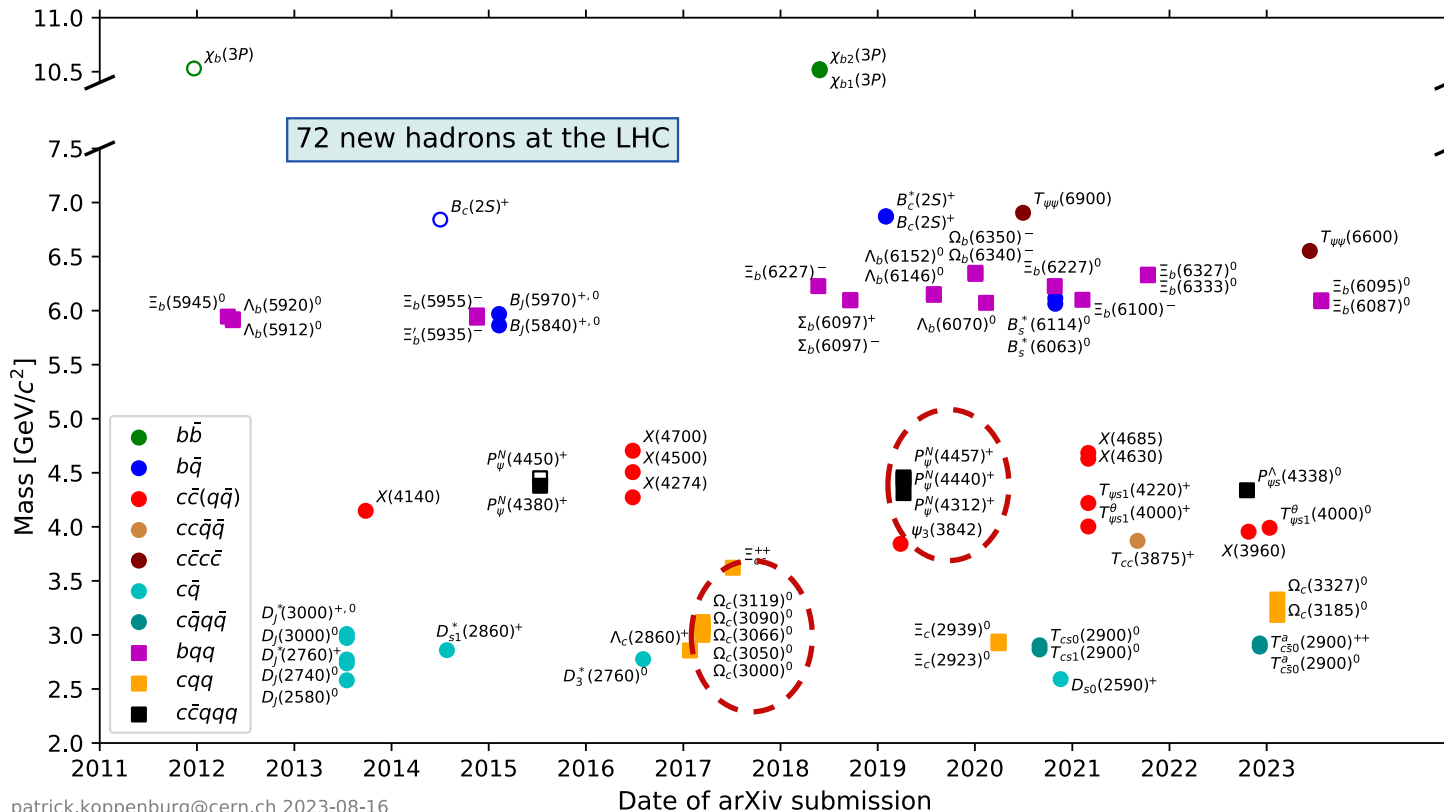
70+ NEW HADRONS AT LHC!

The LHC experiments have discovered 72 new hadrons:
ATLAS (3), CMS (5), LHCb (64)



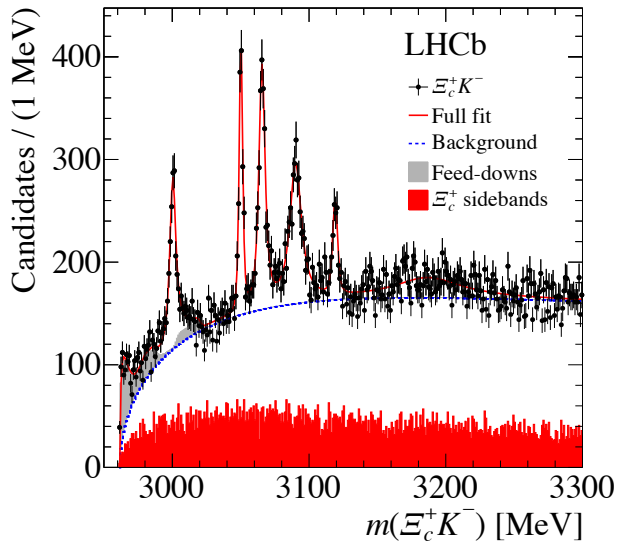
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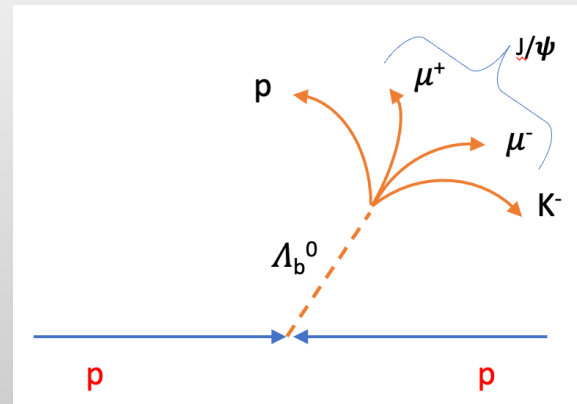
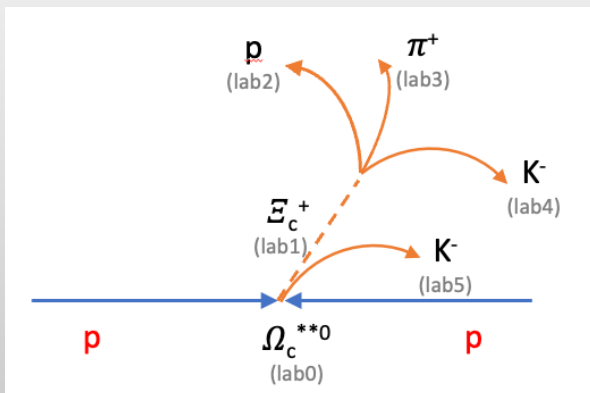
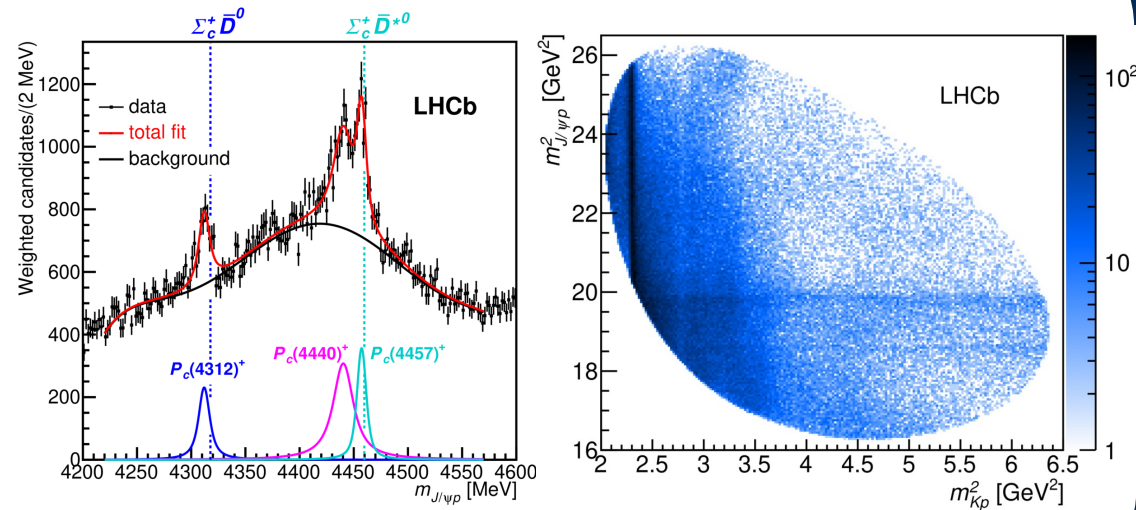


NEW HADRONS AT LHCb

<http://arxiv.org/abs/1703.04639>

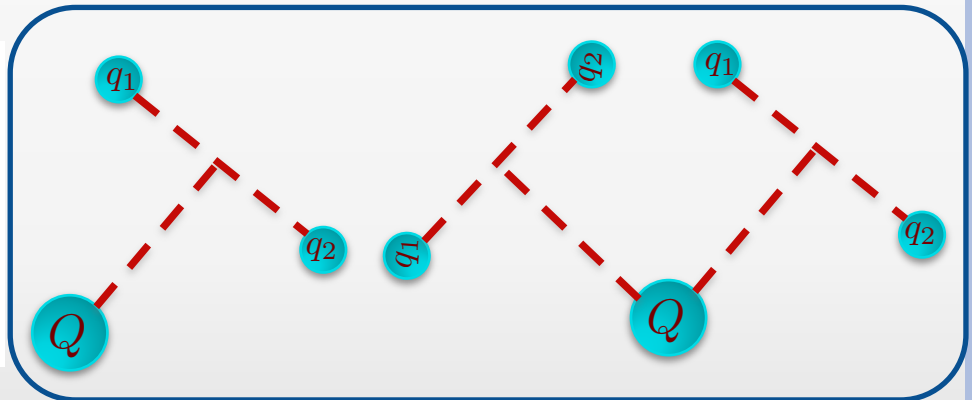
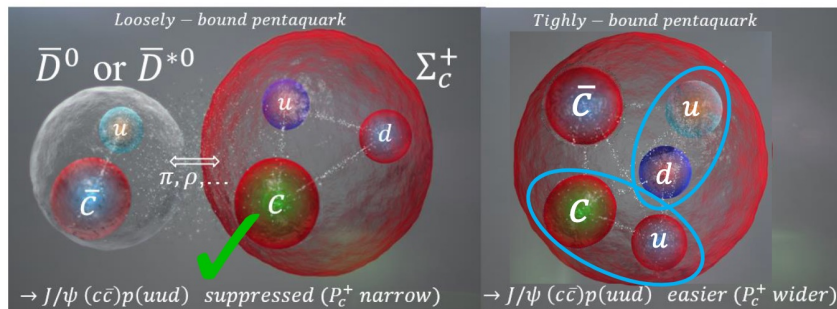


<http://arxiv.org/abs/1904.03947>



THE RELEVANCE OF SPECTROSCOPY

- The discovery of new particles provides provide insight into a still-to-be-fully-understood corner of the SM, namely confinement. How are the hadrons bound? Is the diquark a building block for hadrons?



- Understanding strong interactions could be important for new high energy phenomena
 - ✓ Higgs boson as a composite state
 - ✓ Strong interactions in a dark sector (arXiv:1602.00714)
 - ✓ Hadronic dark matter?

SPECTROSCOPY IS A HOT TOPIC



Discoveries in spectroscopy are between the most cited papers

Observation of $J/\psi p$ Resonances Consistent with Pentaquark States in $\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^- p$ Decays #1

LHCb Collaboration · Roel Aaij (CERN) et al. (Jul 13, 2015)

Published in: *Phys.Rev.Lett.* 115 (2015) 072001 · e-Print: [1507.03414](#) [hep-ex]

[pdf](#) [links](#) [DOI](#) [cite](#) [claim](#) [reference search](#) [1,620 citations](#)

Test of lepton universality using $B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \ell^+ \ell^-$ decays #2

LHCb Collaboration · Roel Aaij (NIKHEF, Amsterdam) et al. (Jun 25, 2014)

Published in: *Phys.Rev.Lett.* 113 (2014) 151601 · e-Print: [1406.6482](#) [hep-ex]

[pdf](#) [DOI](#) [cite](#) [claim](#) [reference search](#) [1,319 citations](#)

Test of lepton universality with $B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \ell^+ \ell^-$ decays #3

LHCb Collaboration · R. Aaij (CERN) et al. (May 16, 2017)

Published in: *JHEP* 08 (2017) 055 · e-Print: [1705.05802](#) [hep-ex]

[pdf](#) [links](#) [DOI](#) [cite](#) [datasets](#) [claim](#) [reference search](#) [1,273 citations](#)



Search for physics BSM

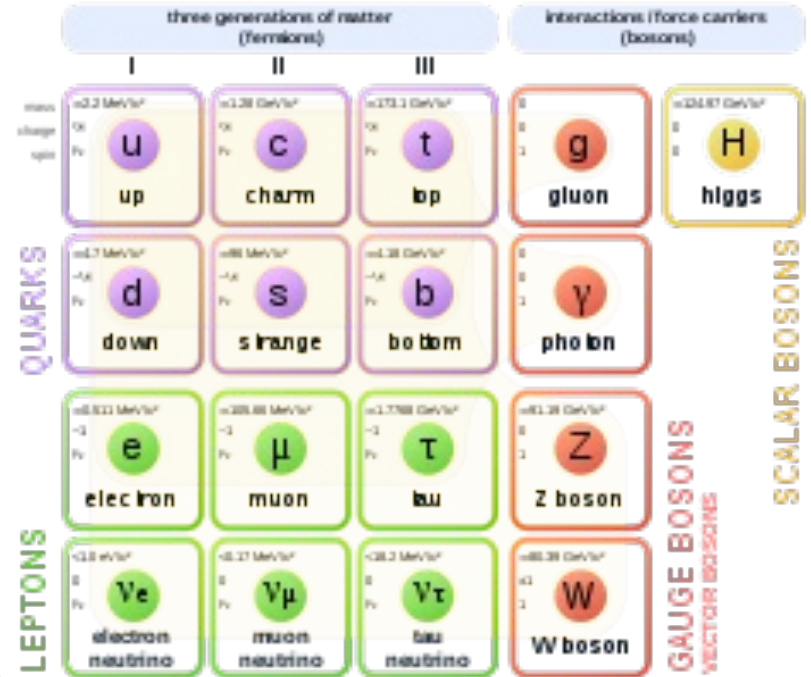
THE STANDARD MODEL

The Standard Model of particle physics is a successful theory of three (out of four) fundamental interactions that govern the universe: electromagnetism, the strong force, and the weak force.

It explains how all known matter is made of quarks and leptons which interact by force carrying particles: photons, gluons, W and Z.

Fundamental particles acquire mass through their interactions with the Higgs field

Standard Model of Elementary Particles



BEYOND THE STANDARD MODEL (BSM)

Why are we looking for physics BSM?

Fundamental questions to be addressed:

- Why there are three families of quarks and leptons?
- Why the masses of fundamental particles span several orders of magnitude?
- How to accommodate gravity into the global quantum picture?

Compelling empirical evidence that the standard model is incomplete!

- Dark matter
- Dark energy
- Non-zero mass of neutrinos
- Baryon asymmetry in the universe →
 - **Sakharov's conditions**
 - Baryon Number Violation
 - C-symmetry and CP-symmetry violation
 - Loss of thermal equilibrium

DIRECT AND INDIRECT BSM SEARCHES

Direct Searches (Energy Frontier)

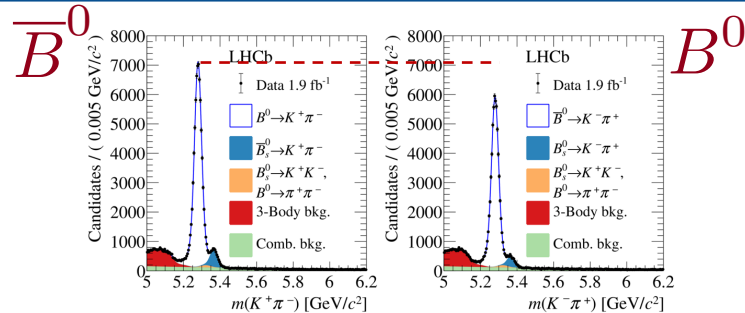
- Use of high-energy colliders (Tevatron, LHC, ...) to produce new particles

Indirect Searches (Intensity Frontier) ← LHCb

- Production of a huge numbers of particles (B-factories, LHC, ...) needed to study very rare processes. Which ones?
 - SM prediction should have high precision
 - CP Violation → **Decays of b quark**
 - Lepton flavour / lepton number / lepton universality

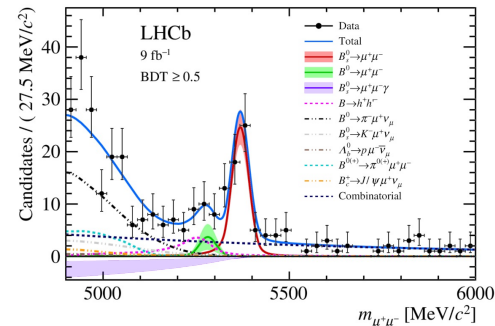
CP Violation

<http://arxiv.org/abs/2012.05319>



Search for Rare Decay $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

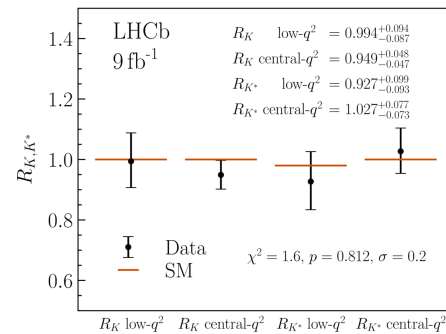
<http://arxiv.org/abs/2108.09283>



Test of Lepton Universality

$$R_K = \frac{B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \mu^+ \mu^-}{B^+ \rightarrow K^+ e^+ e^-} \quad R_{K^*} = \frac{B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} \mu^+ \mu^-}{B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0} e^+ e^-}$$

<http://arxiv.org/abs/2212.09153> <http://arxiv.org/abs/2212.09152>



A PHYSICS PROGRAM EMBEDDED IN A LOGO

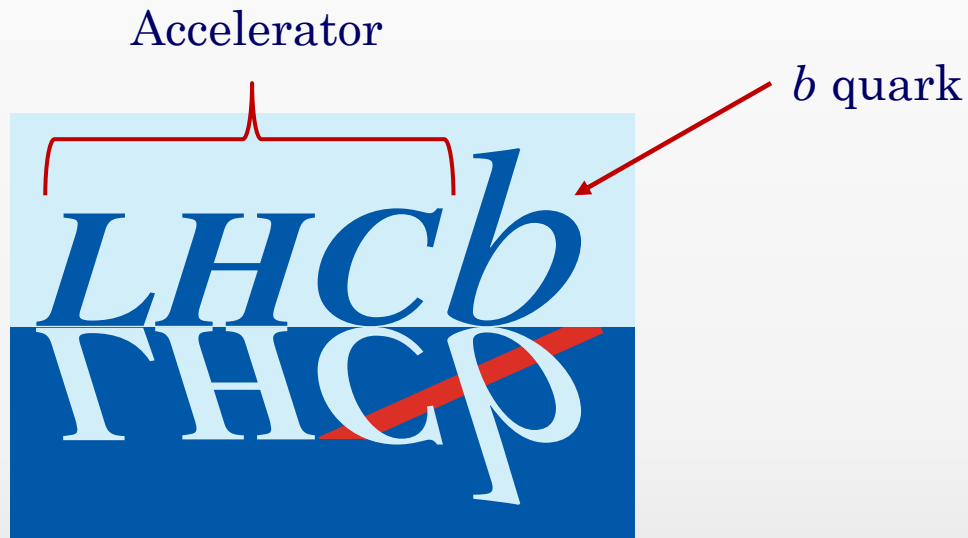


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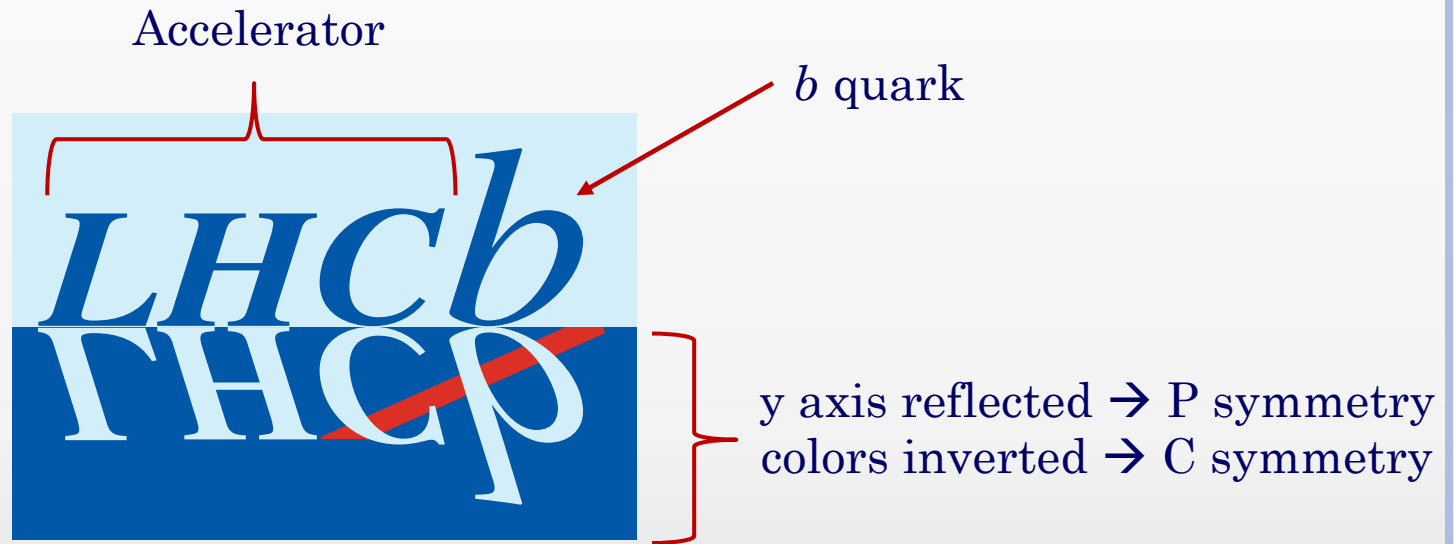
Accelerator



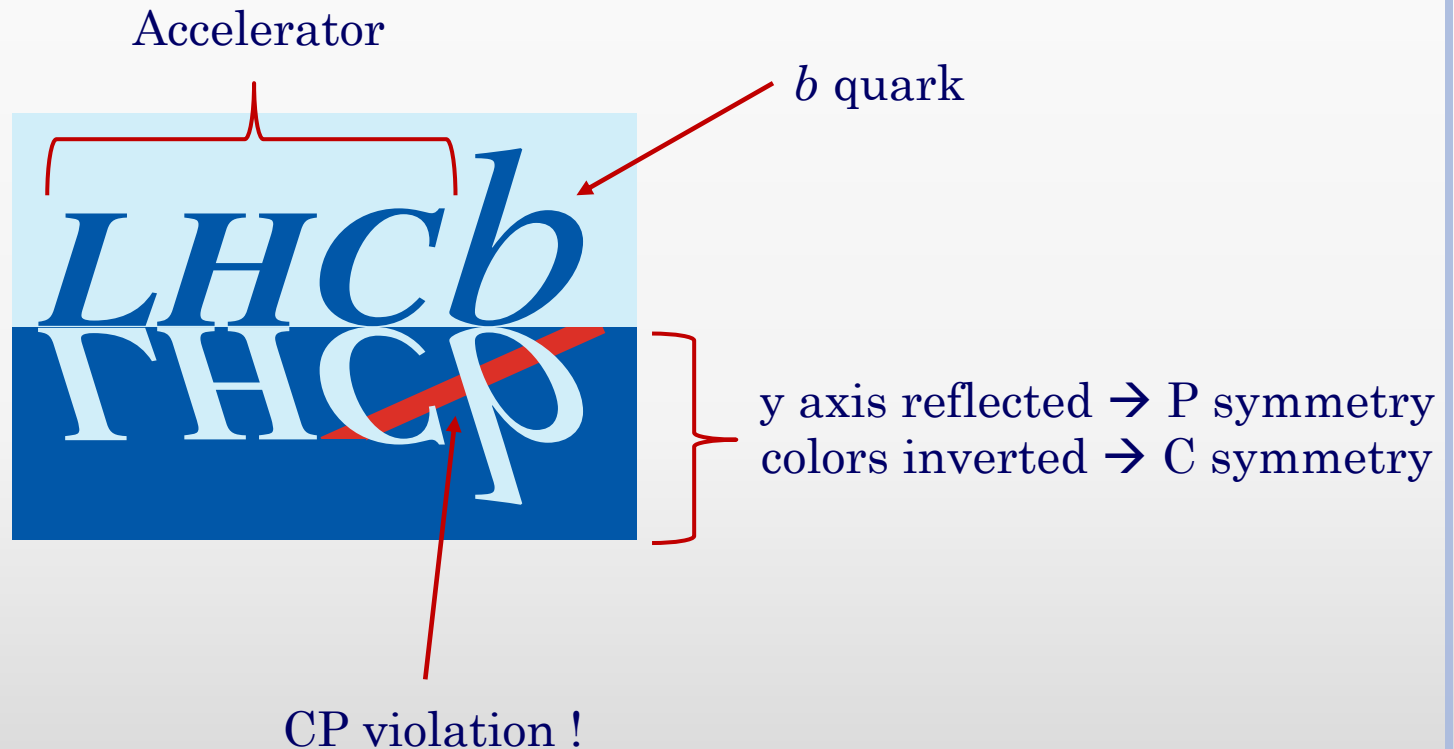
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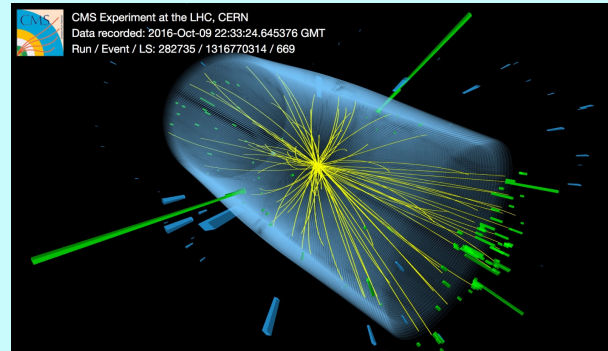
A PHYSICS PROGRAM EMBEDDED IN A LOGO



EVENT TOPOLOGY AT LHC

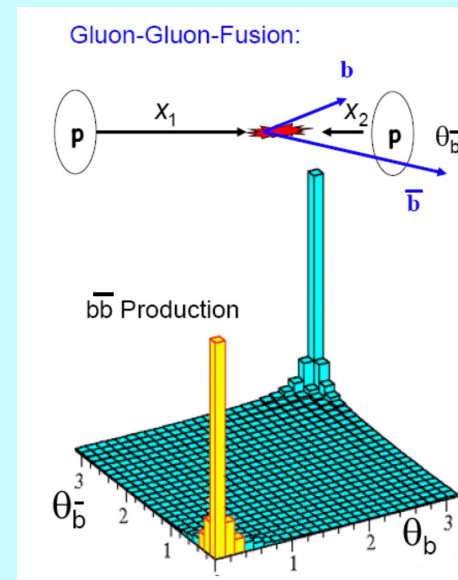
Direct Searches (Energy Frontier)

- $H \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$ and search for $X \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$

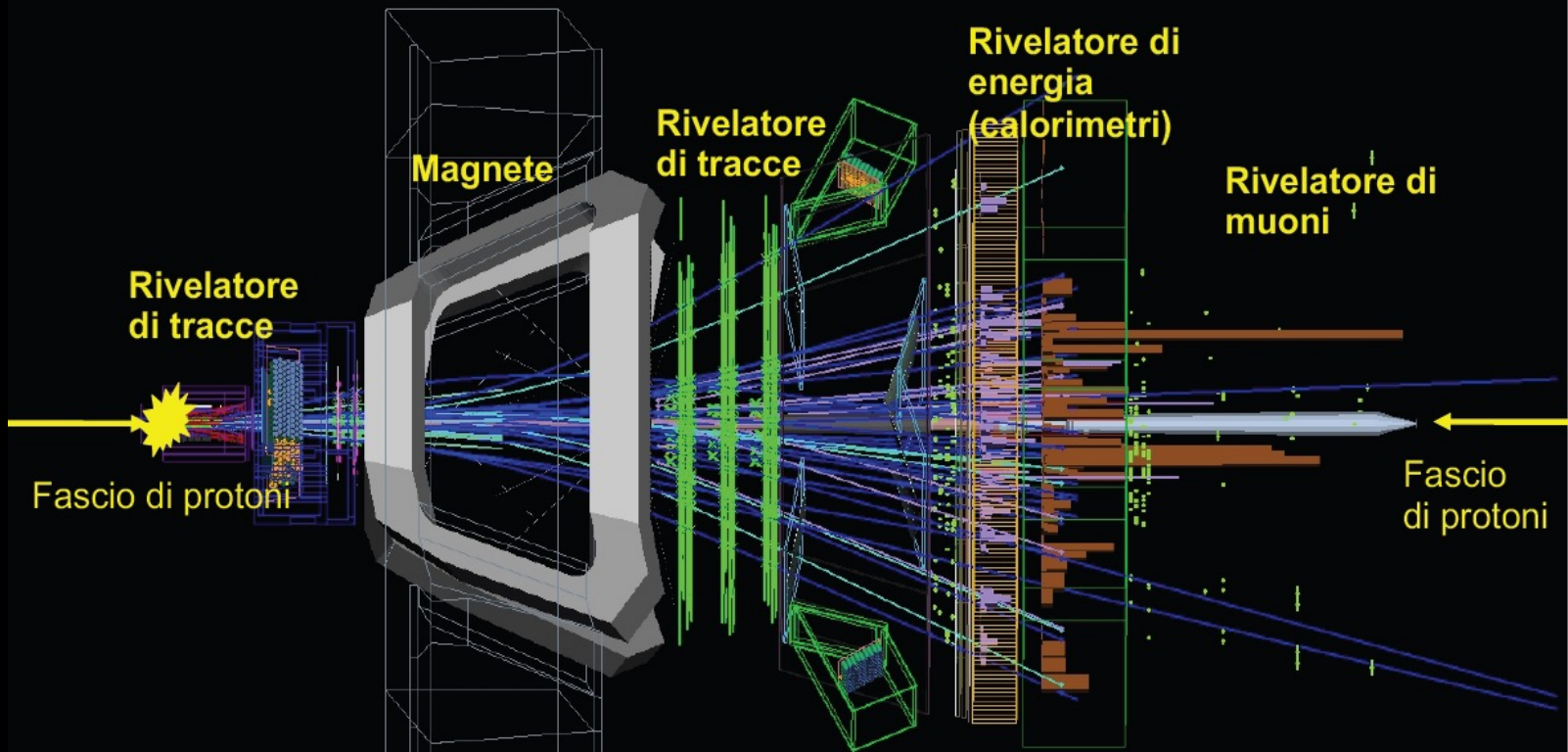


Indirect Searches (Intensity Frontier)

- Search for rare b -hadron decays



THE LHCb DETECTOR



Size: 21m long, 10m high and 13m wide
Weight: 5600 tonnes
Location: Ferney-Voltaire, France.

Excellent vertex resolution to resolve fast oscillation of B_s (~ 45 fs)
Good particle ID (π , K , p , γ , μ)
Precise momentum resolution (0.5%-1%)

THE LHCb MUON DETECTOR

- $P_c^+ \rightarrow J/\psi (\rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) p$
- $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$
- $R_K = \frac{B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \mu^+ \mu^-}{B^+ \rightarrow K^+ e^+ e^-}$

THE LHCb MUON DETECTOR

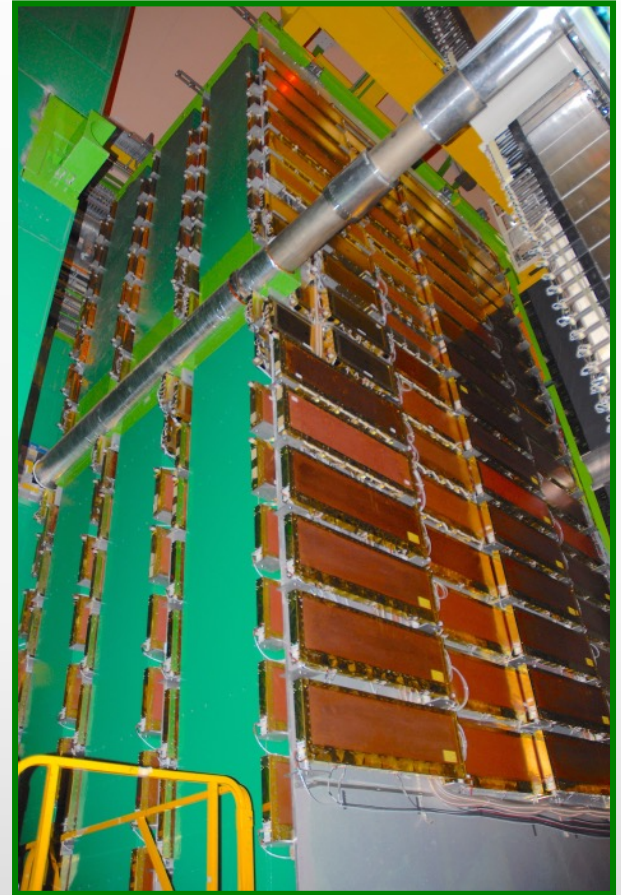
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- $B_s \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$
- $R_K = \frac{B^+ \rightarrow K^+ \mu^+ \mu^-}{B^+ \rightarrow K^+ e^+ e^-}$

The LHCb Muon Detector is one of the largest and most irradiated detector in the world with 400 m² of sensitive area. It is crucial because

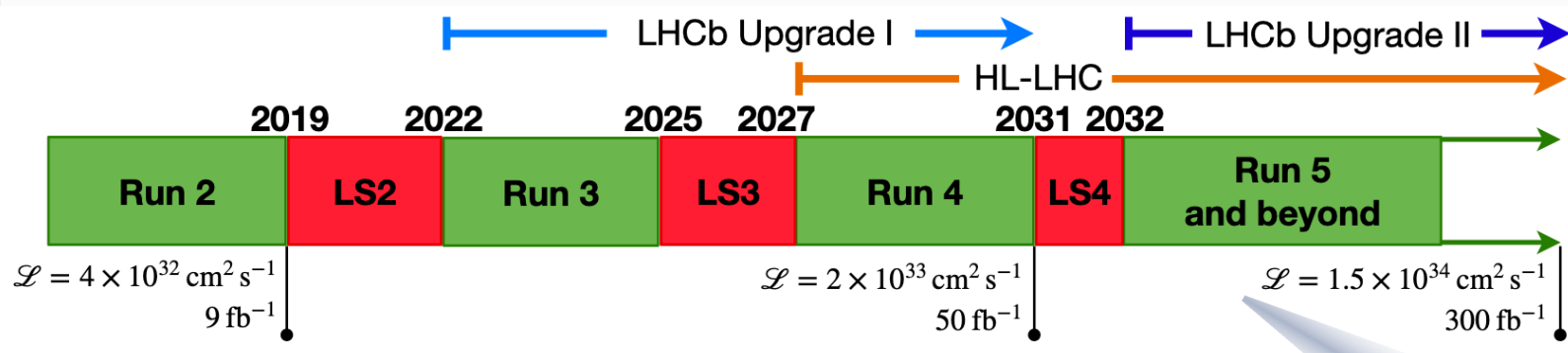
- Many physics channels identified by a μ signature
- Trigger

Excellent performance:

- Detection efficiency > 99% in all regions
- Muon ID efficiency ~ 97%



THE FUTURE OF THE LHCb MUON DETECTOR



LHCb-U2@Bari

- Estimate of U2 particle rates
- New electronics
- R&D on new-generation thin RPC detectors and new eco-friendly gas mixtures
- Simulation studies on improved granularity, new read-out scheme, $\mu(\text{mis-})\text{ID}$
- and many others ...

