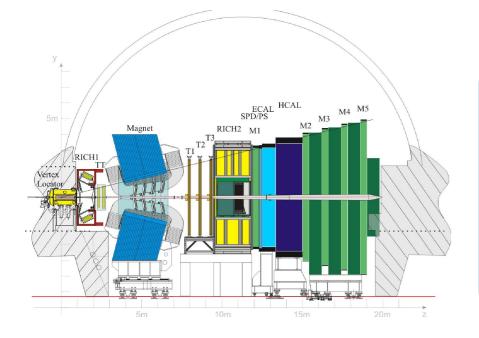


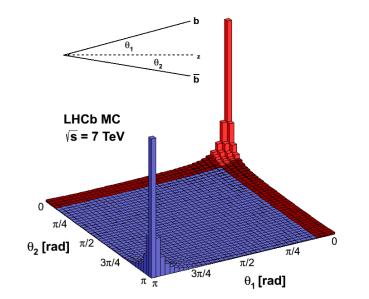
Performance of the LHCb VELO



LHCb Detector



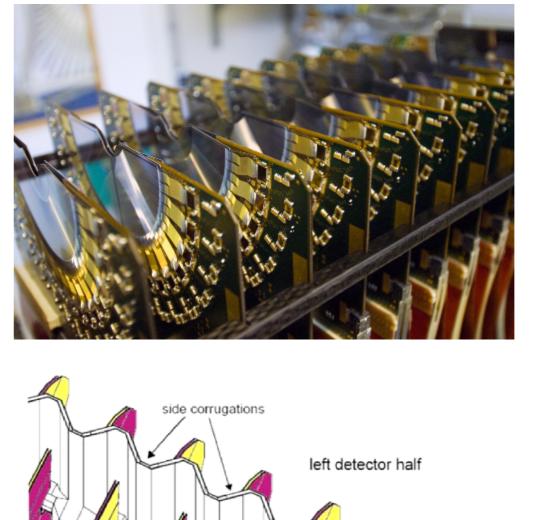
The LHCb is a single arm spectrometer at the LHC. The primary aim of LHCb to study the CP violating decays of b-hadrons. Excellent vertex is reconstruction is required to resolve the separation of the primary vertex and the displaced secondary decay vertex.

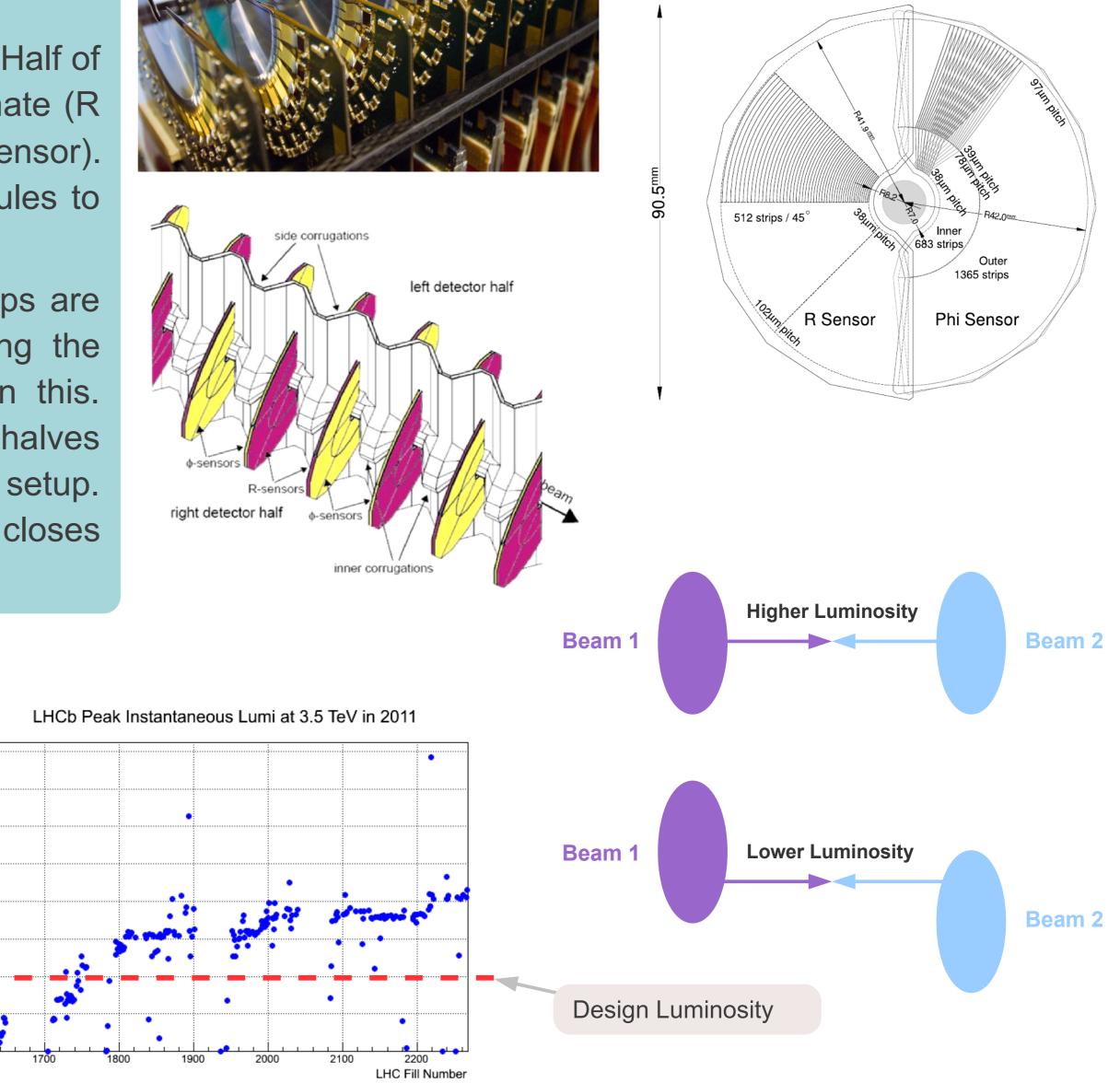


Radius (mm)

LHCb VErtex LOcator (VELO)

- The VELO is a silicon micro-strip detector which surrounds the proton-proton interaction point at the LHCb detector.
- The VELO has 88 sensor planes, 86 n-in-n and 2 n-in-p. Half of the sensors provide information about the radial coordinate (R Sensor) and half which measure the ϕ coordinate (Phi Sensor). These two types of sensors are paired into VELO modules to provide both coordinates.
- During running conditions, the closest active silicon strips are only 8.2mm from the colliding beams. However, during the beam set-up the LHC requires a larger aperture than this.

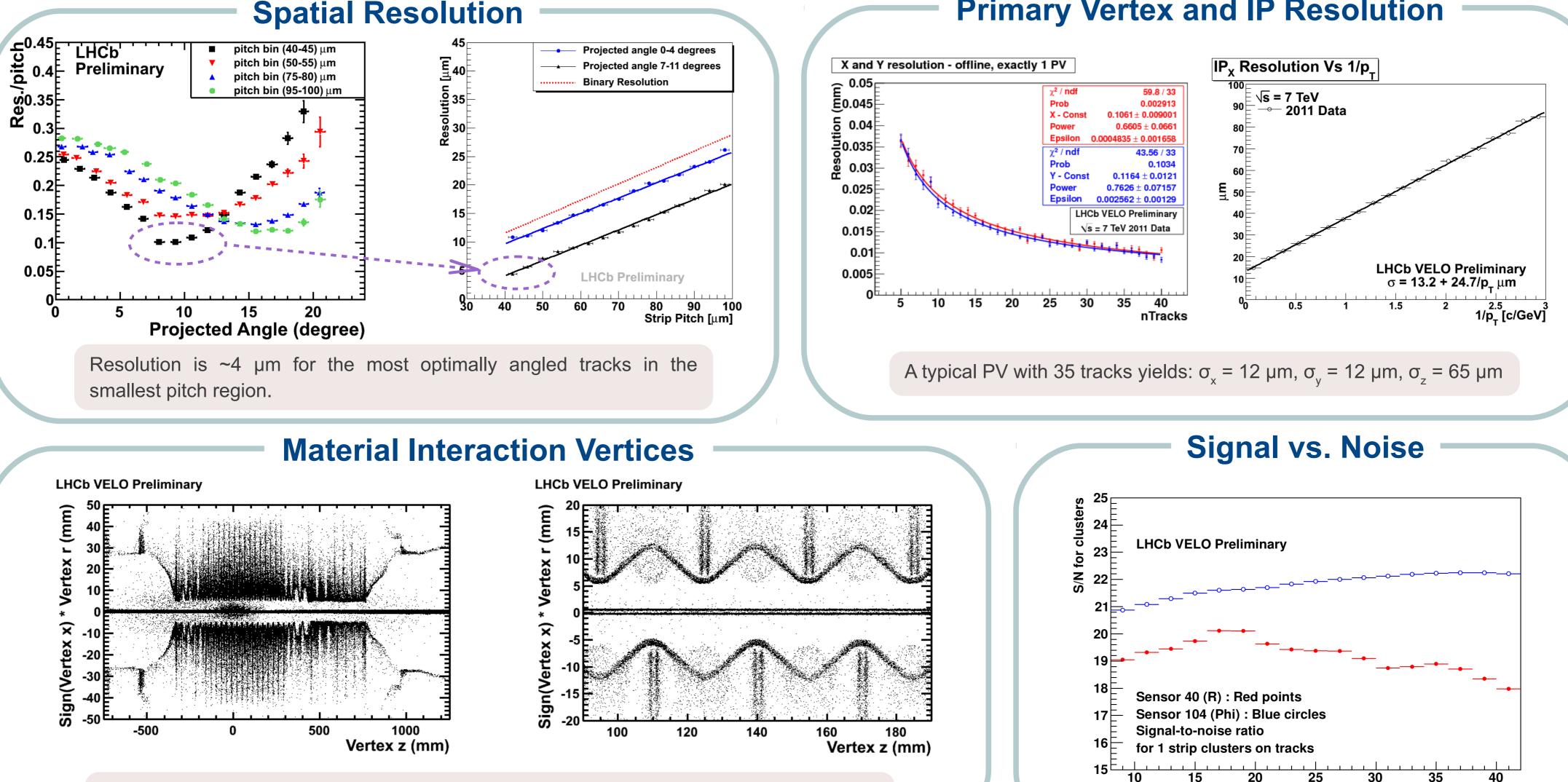




Therefore the VELO is constructed of two retractable halves which stay at a distance of 3cm from the beams during setup. the beams are stable the VELO then closes Once symmetrically around them.

2011 Running Conditions

- Running at 3.5 TeV beam energy (increased to 4TeV for 2012).
- LHCb was designed to operate at a luminosity of $2x10^{-32}$ cm⁻²s⁻¹. Values up to $4x10^{-32}$ cm⁻²s⁻¹ are regularly achieved.
- Luminosity levelling has been implemented to maintain a constant luminosity during a fill. Achieved by continuously steering the beams.



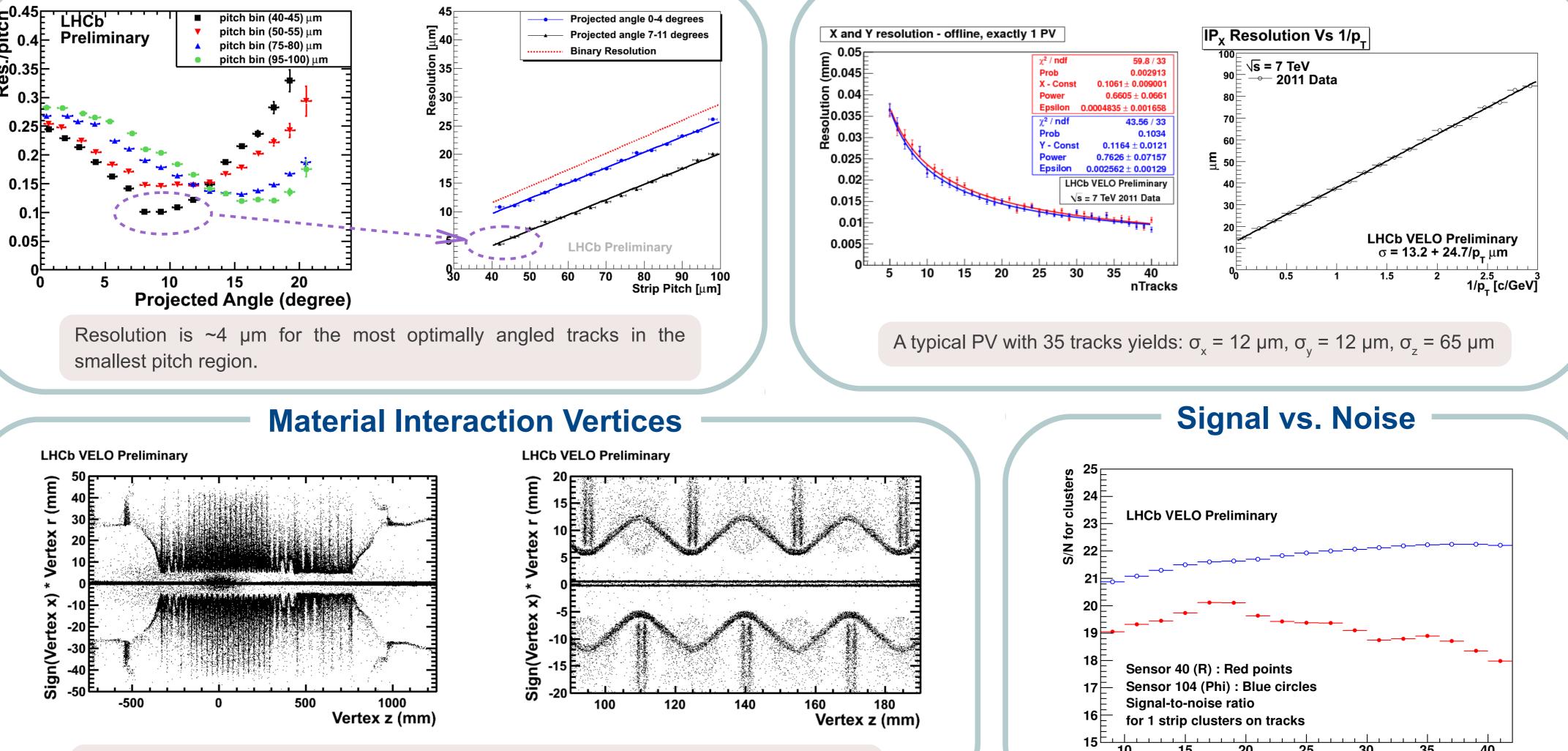
700

600

500

400

300



Primary Vertex and IP Resolution

Self image of the VELO sensors + RF Box using hadronic vertices from Beam-gas events.