



XLI PhD cycle

Kick-off presentation

University of Perugia
Department of Physics and Geology

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Candidate:
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05/12/25

My previous research activities

Bachelor thesis

(University of Perugia, 2023)

Identification of charged kaons with the RICH detector at the NA62 experiment at CERN

- Identify K^+ in the NA62 beam and provide a measurement of their mass



INFN scholarship

(CERN, 2024)

Data/MC comparison for RICH and study of RICH ageing at the NA62 experiment at CERN

- Identify the most likely hypothesis for the origin of hits not associated with a ring and study Data/MC agreement



➡ Co-author of the internal note NA62-25-02

Master thesis

(University of Perugia, 2025)

Search for Heavy Neutral Leptons in the $B \rightarrow \mu(e\pi)$ decay at the LHCb experiment at CERN

- Event selection, background assessment, expected upper limits for $BR(B \rightarrow \mu(e\pi))$;



R&D for the LHCb RICH Upgrade II

- Laboratory study of Rayleigh scattering with MCP-PMT

The Standard Model (SM) cannot explain some experimental observations, such as neutrino masses, the baryon asymmetry of the Universe and dark matter



nuMSM

mass →	2.4 MeV	1.27 GeV	171.2 GeV
charge →	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
name →	u up	c charm	t top
Quarks	d down	s strange	b bottom
	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$
	<0.0001 eV / ~ 10 keV	~ 0.01 eV / \sim GeV	~ 0.04 eV / \sim GeV
	ν_e / N_1 electron neutrino / sterile neutrino	ν_μ / N_2 muon neutrino / sterile neutrino	ν_τ / N_3 tau neutrino / sterile neutrino
Leptons	e electron	μ muon	τ tau
	-1	-1	-1
	0.511 MeV	105.7 MeV	1.777 GeV

ν MSM (Neutrino Minimal Standard Model) by the addition of HNLs (N):

[<https://arxiv.org/abs/hep-ph/0503065>]

- **Three massive right-handed neutrinos**

- Interaction only via mixing with SM neutrinos $U_\alpha^2 = \sum_I |\Theta_{\alpha I}|^2$ ($\alpha =$ SM flavour, $I =$ HNL flavour)

Heavy neutral leptons have been searched for in a wide range of masses and lifetimes. At LHCb searches in B decays have so far targeted **only** final states with **muons**.

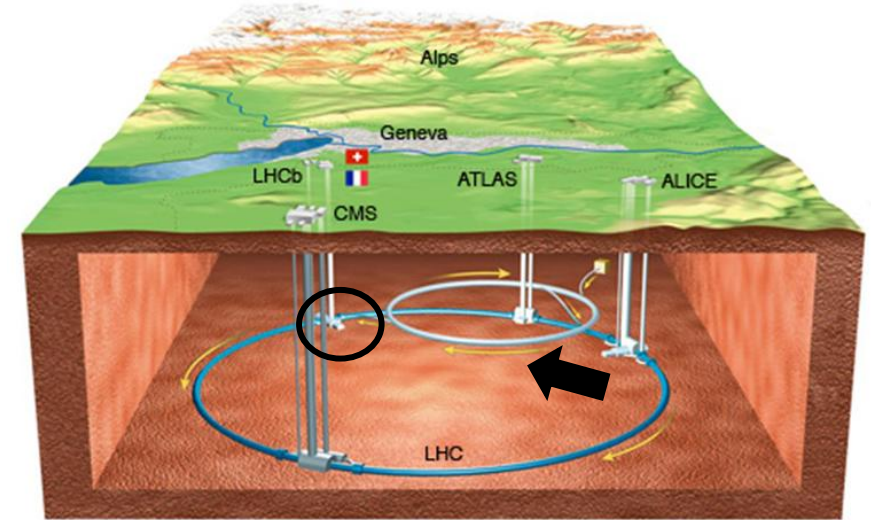
→ This analysis introduces a **new** channel involving electrons: $B^\pm \rightarrow \mu^\pm N (\rightarrow e^\mp \pi^\pm)$

- **Lepton Flavour Violation**
- Opposite sign leptons \rightarrow **HNL can be Dirac or Majorana neutrino**

The LHCb experiment

Large Hadron Collider (LHC)

- **World largest particle accelerator**
- ~ 27 km
- Proton (or heavy ion beams) collide in four interaction points
 - Run 2 (2015–2018) at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV
 - Run 3 started in 2022 at $\sqrt{s} = 13.6$ TeV

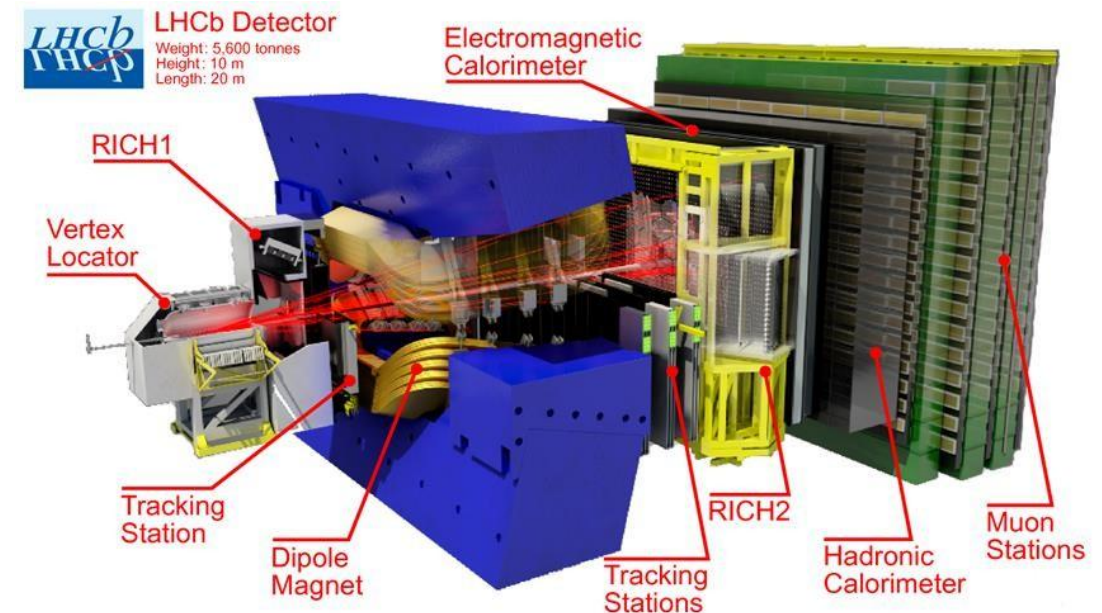


Large Hadron Collider beauty (LHCb)

- **Single-arm forward spectrometer**
- Dedicated to study differences between matter and antimatter

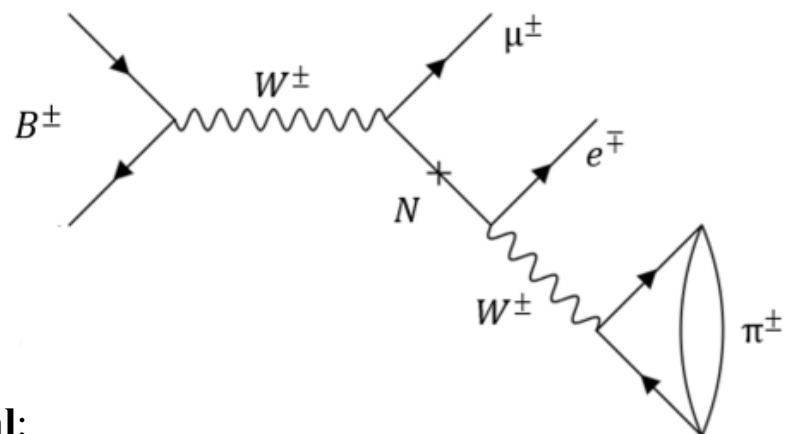
Subdetectors:

- Tracking system
- PID system



Search for Heavy Neutral Leptons in the $B \rightarrow \mu(e\pi)$ decay at the LHCb experiment at CERN

$$B^\pm \rightarrow \mu^\pm N(\rightarrow e^\mp \pi^\pm)$$



Goal:

Search for peak in the $m_{e\pi}$ invariant mass spectrum

Normalization channel:

used for the signal BR estimation

$$\frac{B(B^\pm \rightarrow \mu^\pm N(\rightarrow e^\mp \pi^\pm))}{B(B^\pm \rightarrow K^\pm J/\psi(\rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-))} = \frac{N_{\text{events}}(B^\pm \rightarrow \mu^\pm N(\rightarrow e^\mp \pi^\pm))}{N_{\text{events}}(B^\pm \rightarrow K^\pm J/\psi(\rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-))} \cdot \frac{\epsilon(B^\pm \rightarrow K^\pm J/\psi(\rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-))}{\epsilon(B^\pm \rightarrow \mu^\pm N(\rightarrow e^\mp \pi^\pm))}$$

The most stringent limit found:
 $4.4 \times 10^{-9} (m_N = 3 \text{ GeV}, \tau = 10 \text{ ps})$

- **Used data:**

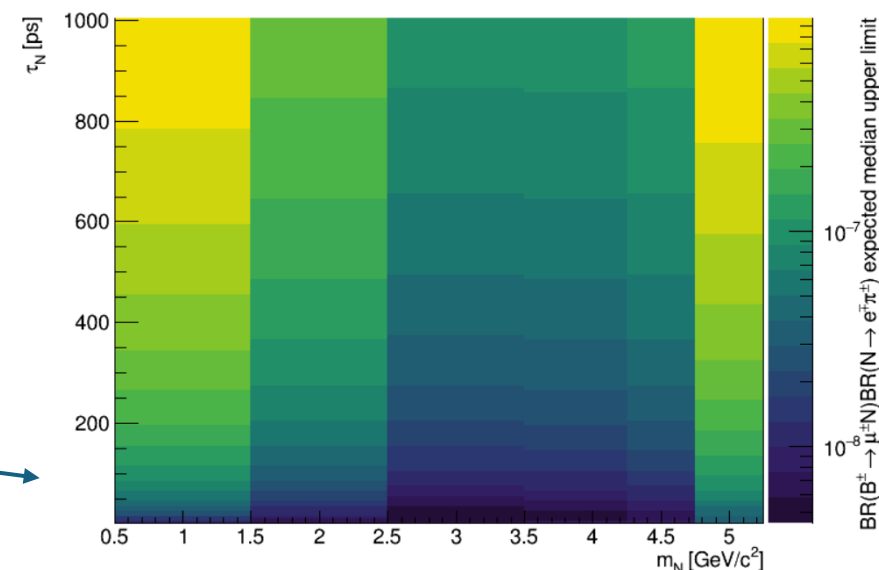
p-p collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ in 2017 (LHCb Run 2), corresponding to 1.7 fb^{-1} of integrated luminosity

- **Test of different signal hypotheses:**

- $m_N \in [1, 5] \text{ GeV}$
- $\tau_N \in [1, 1000] \text{ ps}$ simulated sample for $\tau_N = 100 \text{ ps}$, samples with reweighted events for $\tau_N \neq 100 \text{ ps}$

- **Blind strategy:**

the signal region in the invariant mass spectrum $m_{\mu e \pi}$ remains hidden



Laboratory study (R&D for LHCb RICH Upgrade II)

LHCb Upgrade II foreseen during LHC Long Shutdown 4 (LS4, in view of Run 5):

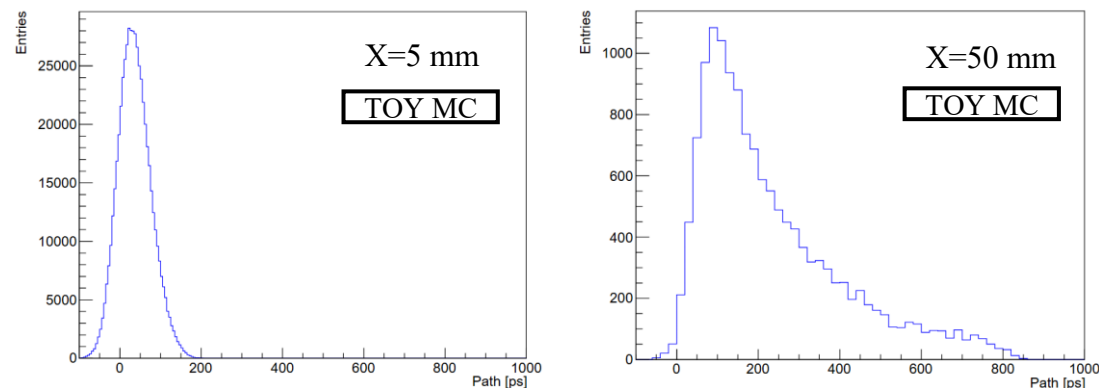
- HL-LHC (Run 5) → expected to record at least 300 fb^{-1}
- The RICH system must cope with **the high particle flux**
- Increased **occupancies**, harsher radiation environment
- **New calibration system** based on Rayleigh scattering to better control systematic effects

- Laboratory measurements (@ LHCb Perugia Lab) + Toy MC simulations
- Detect Rayleigh-scattered photons using MCP-PMT
- Findings:
 - ✓ Photon rate decreases, time distribution broadens with sensor-beam distance
 - ✓ To keep $\sim 100 \text{ ps}$ resolution, transverse distance $< 45 \text{ mm}$

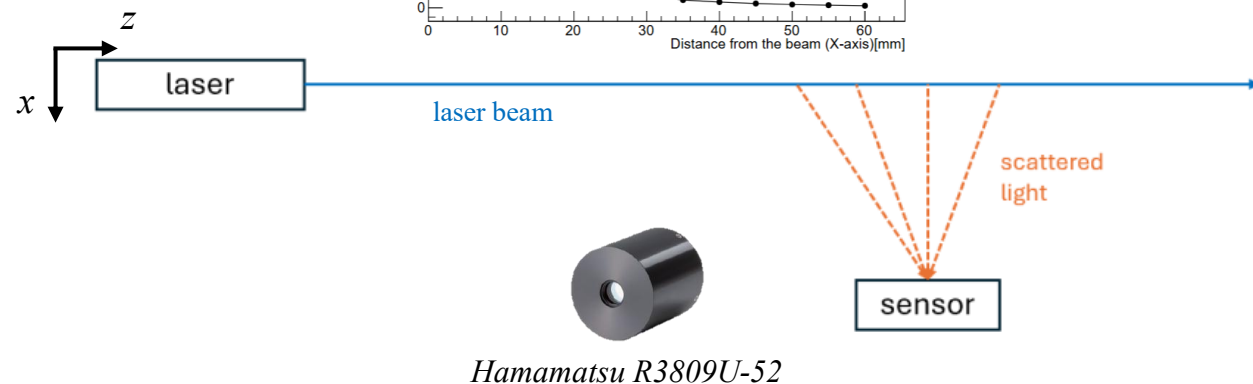
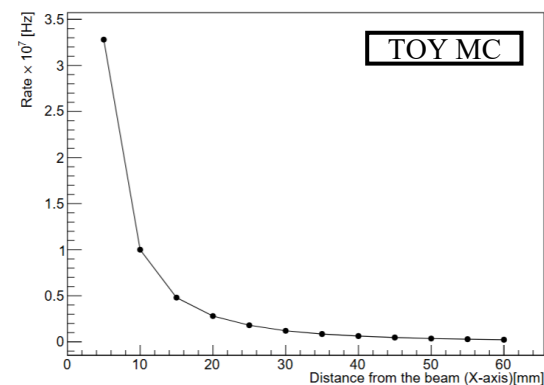
Rate measured:

- $R_{\text{Rayleigh}} = 6.7 \text{ Hz}$
- Emitted light from laser $R_{\text{beam}} = 1.7 \times 10^8 \text{ Hz}$
- Ratio: 4.0×10^{-8}

Time-of-arrival distribution



Intensity distribution



Training plan & research activities

- International workshops, schools, conferences etc. related to the PhD project throughout the 3 years
- PhD courses in the 1st year
→ (see Backup slide)

1 Study of rare and forbidden B meson decays at LHCb

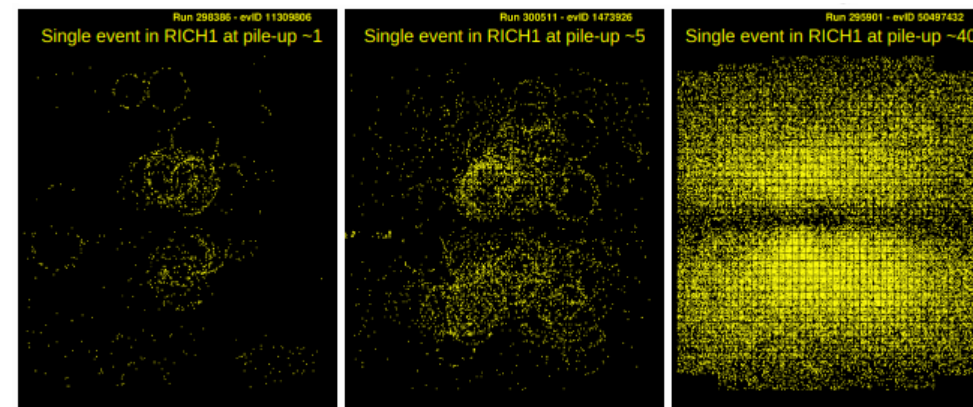
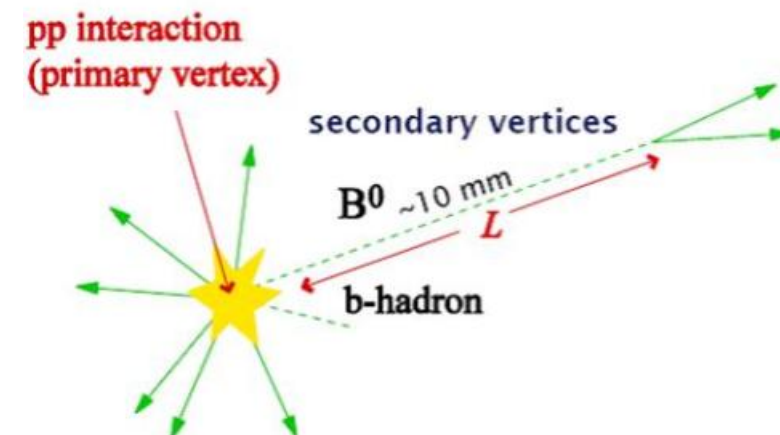
Powerful probes of physics Beyond the Standard Model:



- Search for **new particles** (e.g. Heavy Neutral Leptons, ...)
- Search for **Lepton Number/Flavour Violation**

2 R&D activities for future upgrades of the LHCb RICH detectors

- Next-generation photon detectors & calibration and monitoring tool
→ Improve or at least maintain the PID performance of Run 3 but in much **harsher conditions**



**Thank you for your
attention!**

Backup slides

