### The LHCb RICH Detectors





Ulrich Kerzel University of Cambridge

1

## LHC at CERN

# 14 TeV pp collisions25ns beam structure

<u>4 Experiments:</u> ATLAS / CMS : General purpose Alice : Heavy ion LHCb : B physics



### *LHCb* ГНСр

## LHCb at LHC

not at LHC

- Observe 14 TeV pp collisions
- Dedicated to heavy flavour (charm / beauty)
- All B species produced
  - ✓ 10<sup>12</sup> bb produced per nominal year (2 fb<sup>-1</sup>)
  - B quarks produced in the same hemisphere
- Single arm forward spectrometer
- Precision measurements of D,B decays
- Search for rare decays







# Particle ID



Excellent PID required for ambitious physics programme:
 μ, e, γ : muon chambers and calorimeter

- $\pi/p / K : \underline{R}ing \underline{I}maging \underline{Ch}erenkov Detectors + Tracker$ 
  - Cherenkov angle  $(\cos\theta_c = 1/\beta n)$  and momentum  $\rightarrow$  PID
  - Tune radiator materials to cover wide momentum range





e. g. charmless two-body B decays

Silica Aerogel (2-10 GeV/c)
 C<sub>4</sub>F<sub>10</sub> (10-60 GeV/c)
 CF<sub>4</sub> (16-100 GeV/c)



# RICH Detectors



RICH1: π/K separation up to 10 GeV/c (Aerogel) and 60 GeV/c (C<sub>4</sub>F<sub>10</sub>)
 RICH2: π/K separation up to 100 GeV/c





# Photo Detectors

#### Custom Hybrid Photo Detector (HPD)

- 484 HPDs in both RICH detectors
- Binary read out via Si pixel chip: 1024 channels
- ~500'000 pixels over ~3 m<sup>2</sup> area

Single photon sensitivity between 200 - 600 nm







Si pixel chip

# Quantum Efficiency



Q.E. determines efficiency to convert photon to electron

- All HPD produced <u>exceed requirement</u>: Q.E. > 20.0%
- Significant learning-process at manufacturer (DEP):

LHCb

- ⇒ 24% improvement in Q.E. with delivered HPD batches
- → Optimise HPD placement w.r.t. anticipated hit occupancy



#### *LHCb* ГНСр

# HPD Aging



Ion feedback (IFB):

Photo-electron hits residual ion in HPD vacuum

- → Measure of vacuum quality
- Rate determined using fractions of large clusters (> 5 hits)
- Regularly measured in past 18 months
- Most show linear increase with shallow gradient, noisy HPDs with steeper gradient
- Estimate to replace ~11 HPDs/year
   (~2%/year) over lifetime of experiment
- Ø More details about HPDs on dedicated
   Poster → S. Eisenhardt





# HPD Integration







 HPDs mounted in columns
 µMetal magnetic shield around each tube
 Services for power-supply and front-end electronics mounted in frame

# Fully Equipped Plane





### *LHCb* ГНСр

# Beam Tests



- Performance of components monitored in multiple beam tests
- Sep. 2006: beam test using CERN's SPS:
  - 25 ns beam structure matching LHC conditions
  - N<sub>2</sub> and C<sub>4</sub>F<sub>10</sub> used as radiators
    C<sub>4</sub>F<sub>10</sub> also in RICH1
  - As realistic environment as possible prior to LHC operations
    - HPDs / DAQ electronics from final production
    - Data recorded using LHCb online software

Important milestone: test all aspects from photon detection to analysis prior to LHC start



# Ream Test – Analysis

- Analysis done using official LHCb reconstruction software
- Simulated events obtained using full LHCb simulation software based on Geant
  - Tune simulation to first available data
  - Systematic studies comparing data / MC
- Photon Yield and Cherenkov angle resolution key measurements

Photon yield in excellent agreement with predictions

- Including multiple physics BG
- Cherenkov angle resolution
   σ(Θ<sub>c</sub>) ≈ 0.3 mrad for N<sub>2</sub>
   σ(Θ<sub>c</sub>) ≈ 0.16 mrad for C<sub>4</sub>F<sub>10</sub>

NIM A 603, Issue 3 (2009) p. 287-293









Performance estimated from realistic simulation:  $K \rightarrow K,p: 97\%$  effficiency  $\pi \rightarrow K,p: 6\%$  misID rate

# Kick Monitoring & Data Quality



Complex detector: ~500 HPDs with 1024 channels each
PID crucial to most LHCb analyses!

rigorous scheme of online monitoring and data quality



# Kick Monitoring & Data Quality



- Crucial for both RICH <u>safety</u> and PID <u>performance</u>
   Identify issues as early as possible
- Monitoring and DQ on multiple levels:

### Online:

- Som Low level: Data integrity, occupancy, ...
- Mid Level: Alignment, refractive index, ion feedback, Testpattern, ...
- High Level: PID performance using exclusive decays
- "Express stream" :5Hz stream covering long period
  - monitor longer trends
- Offline:
  - PID performance during reconstruction (full statistics)
- More information on dedicated Poster (U.K.)

# LHC Start-Up

LHCD

High intensity shower from particles created when LHC beam was shot on a beam stopper (TED) close to LHCb



#### *LHCb* ГНСр

### Laser Scan

A Contraction of the second se

- Laser installed in RICH gas enclosure
  - $\rightarrow$  Uniformly illuminate HPD plane (shadows from  $\mu$ Metal shielding)
- Commissioning: read out whole RICH detector
  - Optimise DAQ, control software, ...
  - Closely monitor HPD behaviour and status (in absence of beam)
  - Perform calibration scans





### Summary



LHCb RICH detectors installed and ready for data-taking
Integration test using final components using a beam as close as possible to LHC conditions
Analysis done using LHCb reconstruction and simulation software
Successful running during LHC startup Sep 2008
HPD status closely monitored while further preparing for beam
Rigorous monitoring and data-quality checks being implemented
Low level (data-integrity) to high level (PID performance)
Regularly tested at Full Experiment Scale Tests (FEST) at nominal data-taking rate.

LHCb (RICH) is ready for collisions at LHC start-up !









Single photon accumulated image taken shining from a projector (the same used for the magn. distortion) on the C-side of RICH2. The light level over the whole surface is ~100 phel per event.

# Flavour Physics

Weak Eigenstates are non-trivial superposition

- of flavour Eigenstates
- $\rightarrow$  CKM matrix
- ➡ Phase gives rise to CP violation

$$\begin{pmatrix} d' \\ s' \\ b' \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{ \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} V_{us} V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} V_{cs} V_{cb} \\ V_{td} V_{ts} V_{tb} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{pmatrix} }$$

 $V_{CKM}$ 

Standard Model very successful – but many open questions
 Ø Origin of mass (→ Higgs)

 $\odot$  Cosmic abundance of matter ( $\rightarrow$  further sources of CP violation)

ø ...

- Searching for New Physics
  - Tirect searches: Expect NP at TeV scale ( $\rightarrow$  ATLAS / CMS)
  - $\odot$  Indirect searches ( $\rightarrow$  LHCb)
    - Complement direct searches
    - Measure properties, flavour structure of NP
    - E.g.
      - Enhancing rare decay branching ratios
      - Precision measurements theoretical expectations

# Flavour Physics



## Flavour Physics



 $\rho = 0.1454 \pm 0.022$   $\eta = 0.342 \pm 0.014$   $\alpha = 92.0 \pm 3.2^{\circ}$   $\beta = 22.0 \pm 0.8^{\circ}$  $\gamma = 65.6 \pm 3.3^{\circ}$ 

(many more ... worth a summary talk on its own...)



# LHCb physics



Dedicated B physics experiment

Covering all aspects of Charm and Bottom physics
 Cross-section, rare decays, lifetimes, spectroscopy, ...
 Higher cross-section than FNAL, better detector, trigger
 more B (D) per fb<sup>-1</sup>

Channel	1 fb <sup>-1</sup> at LHCb = fb <sup>-1</sup> at Tevatron	
$D^0 \rightarrow K\pi$	20	50M / 2fb <sup>-1</sup> at LHCb 0.5M / 0.35fb <sup>-1</sup> at CDF
B→ hh	30	200k / 2fb <sup>-1</sup> at LHCb 6.5k / 1fb <sup>-1</sup> at CDF
$B^+ \rightarrow J/\psi K^+$	60	1.7M / 2fb <sup>-1</sup> at LHCb 3.4k / 0.25fb <sup>-1</sup> at CDF
$B_s \rightarrow D_s \pi$	10	120k / 2fb <sup>-1</sup> at LHCb 5.6k / 1fb <sup>-1</sup> at CDF

# LHCb - Key Analyses



B<sub>s</sub> → μμ
 Very rare decay
 Strongly enhanced in some SUSY models

### A<sub>FB</sub> in $B^0 \rightarrow K^* \mu\mu$

Suppressed loop decay
 A<sub>FB</sub>(s) in μμ rest-frame probe of NP
 Shape of distribution
 Zero crossing
 Determine ratio of Wilson coefficients C<sub>7</sub>/C<sub>9</sub> with 13% stat. uncertainty



 $B^0$ 

## LHCb - Key Analyses



**Bs mixing phase**  $\phi_s$  very small in SM potentially large contributions from NP Analyses:  $B_s \rightarrow J/\psi\phi$ ,  $J/\psi\eta$ ,  $D_sD_s \parallel c\tau(B) \rightarrow \Delta\Gamma$  ...





### <u>CKM</u> angle y

Tree Level:  $B_s \rightarrow D_s K$  $B_d \rightarrow D^{(*)}\pi$  $B^{\pm}$ ,  $B_d \rightarrow D^{(*)}K^{(*)}$ , with  $D^0$  decaying to: 2 bodies: πK, KK, ππ 3 bodies: KS ππ, KS KK, KS Kπ 4 bodies: Κπππ, ΚΚππ

#### Penguin Level:

1.5

- $B_s \rightarrow KK, B_d \rightarrow \pi\pi$ 
  - ➡ PID paramount
- U spin approach

### 5+ years later ?





# Mirror Alignment

- Photo-Detectors mounted outside detector acceptance
- Cherenkov radiation reflected on to HPDs with high-quality mirrors
- Result in variation of measured Cherenkov angle at different positions around the ring
   visible as sinusodial variation of fit to expected Θ<sub>c</sub> distribution
- Iterative alignment procedure using data only.





# Mirror Alignment



 Alignment procedure successfully verified using data from beam – tests.
 Disjoint structure from test-setup geometry







# TED Beam Setup





# Test Pattern



 Project regular pattern onto HPD plane

Output Uniform response with very low noise for almost all HPDs

Few noisy HPDs (Ion Feedback)



# Magnetic Distortions



Minor distortions to HPD image expected from finge field of magnet



Test pattern: B=0



B axial (30G)



B transv. (50G)

- Calibration using test-pattern with LHCb magnet off and on (both polarities)
- Distortion can be parameterised with few constants per HPD





# Calorimeter

### Tracking

RICH2

### RICH1

Magnet