



DIS2024

31st International Workshop on Deep Inelastic Scattering and Related Topics

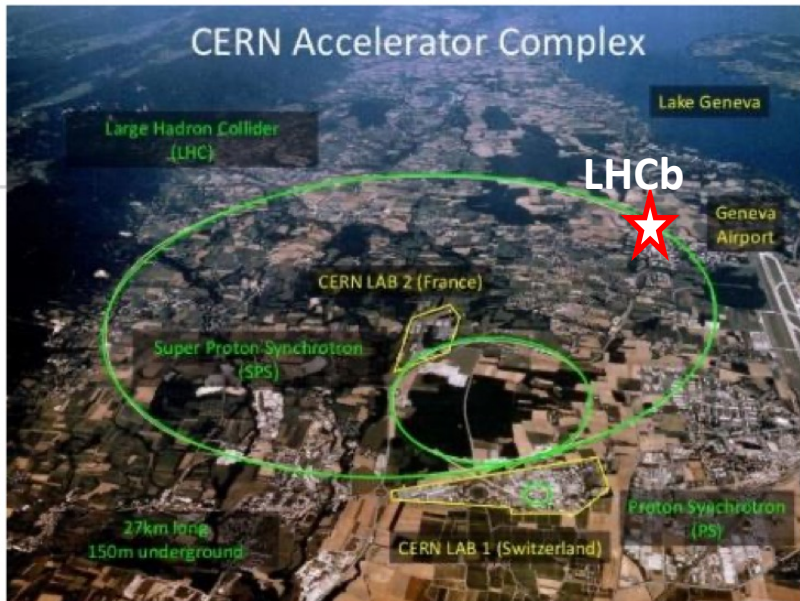
LHCb upgrade II

Xuhao Yuan (IHEP, CAS)

On behalf of LHCb collaboration

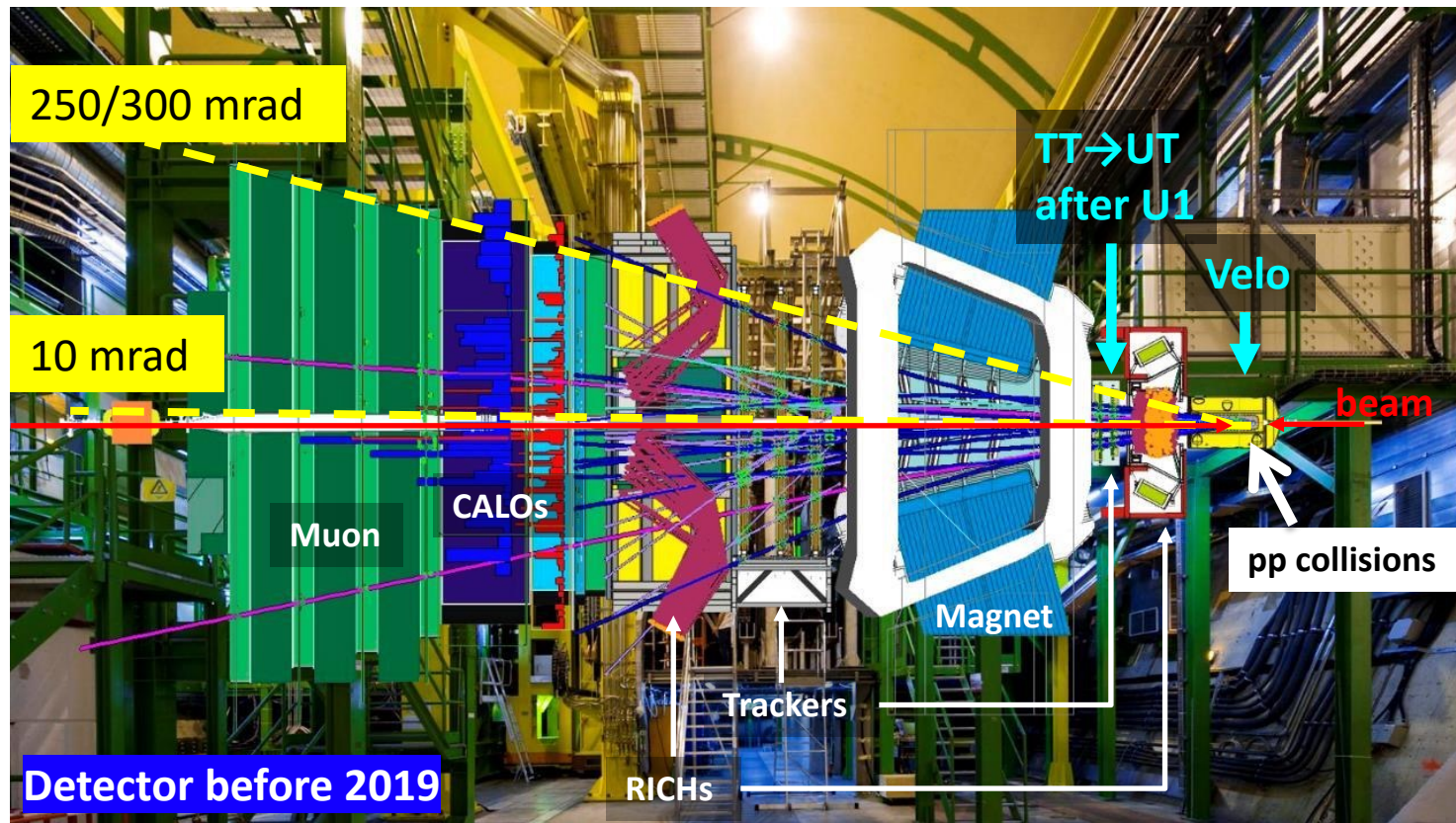
2024-04-09

8-12 April 2024 Grenoble, France | dis2024.org



Main physics goal

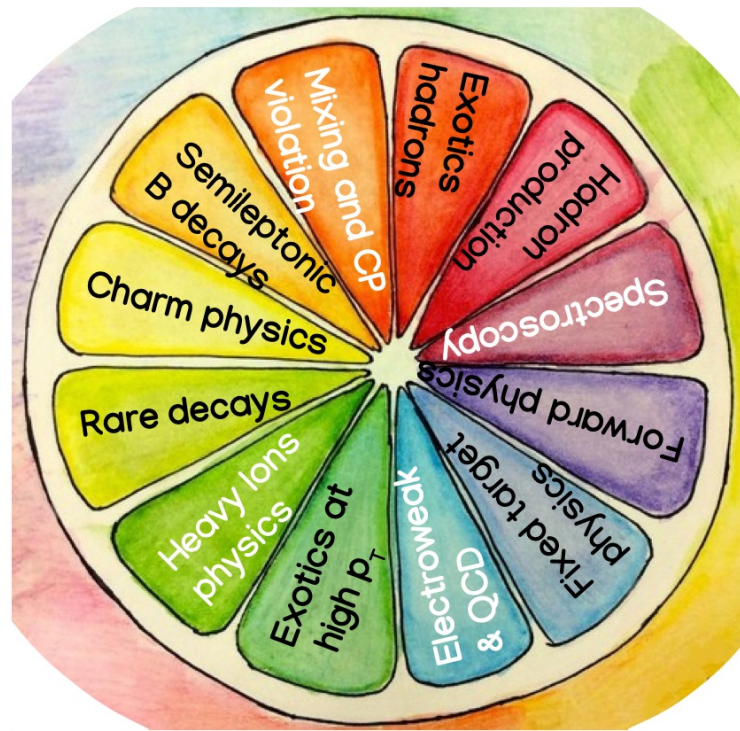
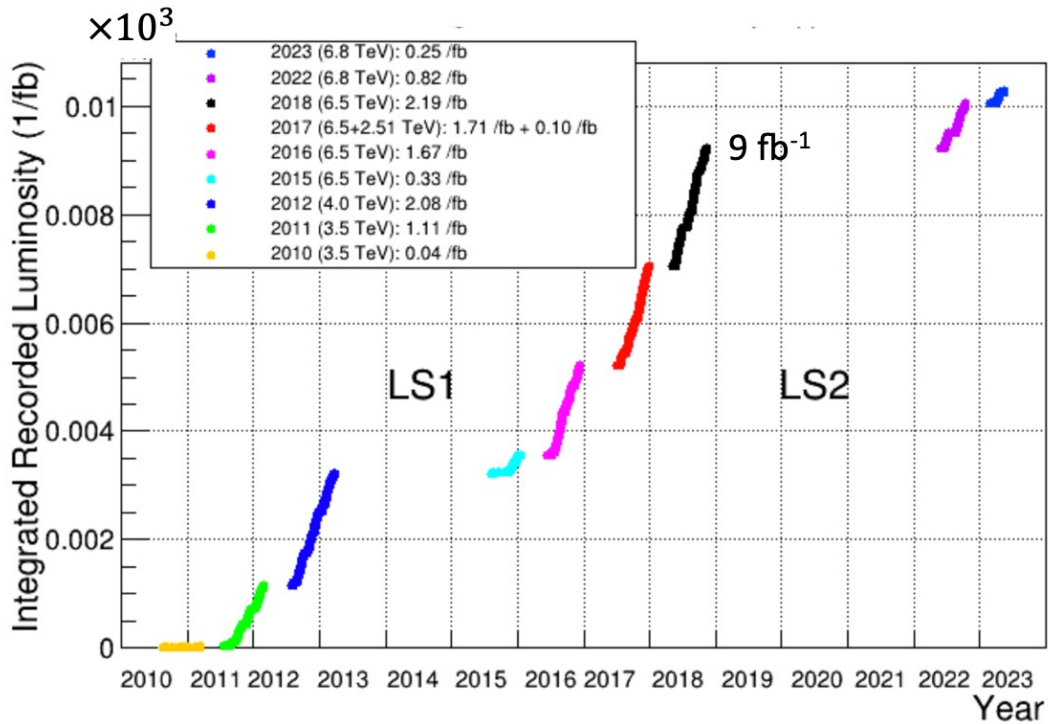
- To study b & c sectors on CPV, rare decays, new physics...



$\Delta p/p = 0.5\% @ < 20 \text{ GeV}/c$, $1\% @ < 200 \text{ GeV}/c$
 IP resolution $\sim 15 + 29/p_T [\text{GeV}/c] \mu\text{m}$
 Decay time resolution 45 fs ($B_s \rightarrow J/\psi\phi$)
 Kaon ID $\sim 95\%$ for 5% $\pi \rightarrow K$ mis-ID probability



A decade of important discoveries and precision measurements (9 fb⁻¹ pp data by end of 2018)



More physics results reported by my LHCb colleagues
 Chenxi Gu,
 Cesar Da Silva,
 Camilla De Angelis,
 Alessandro Bertolin,
 Chen Chen,
 Cynthia Nunez



Upgrade I (U1), started in LS2

$$\mathcal{L}_{\max} \sim 2 \times 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

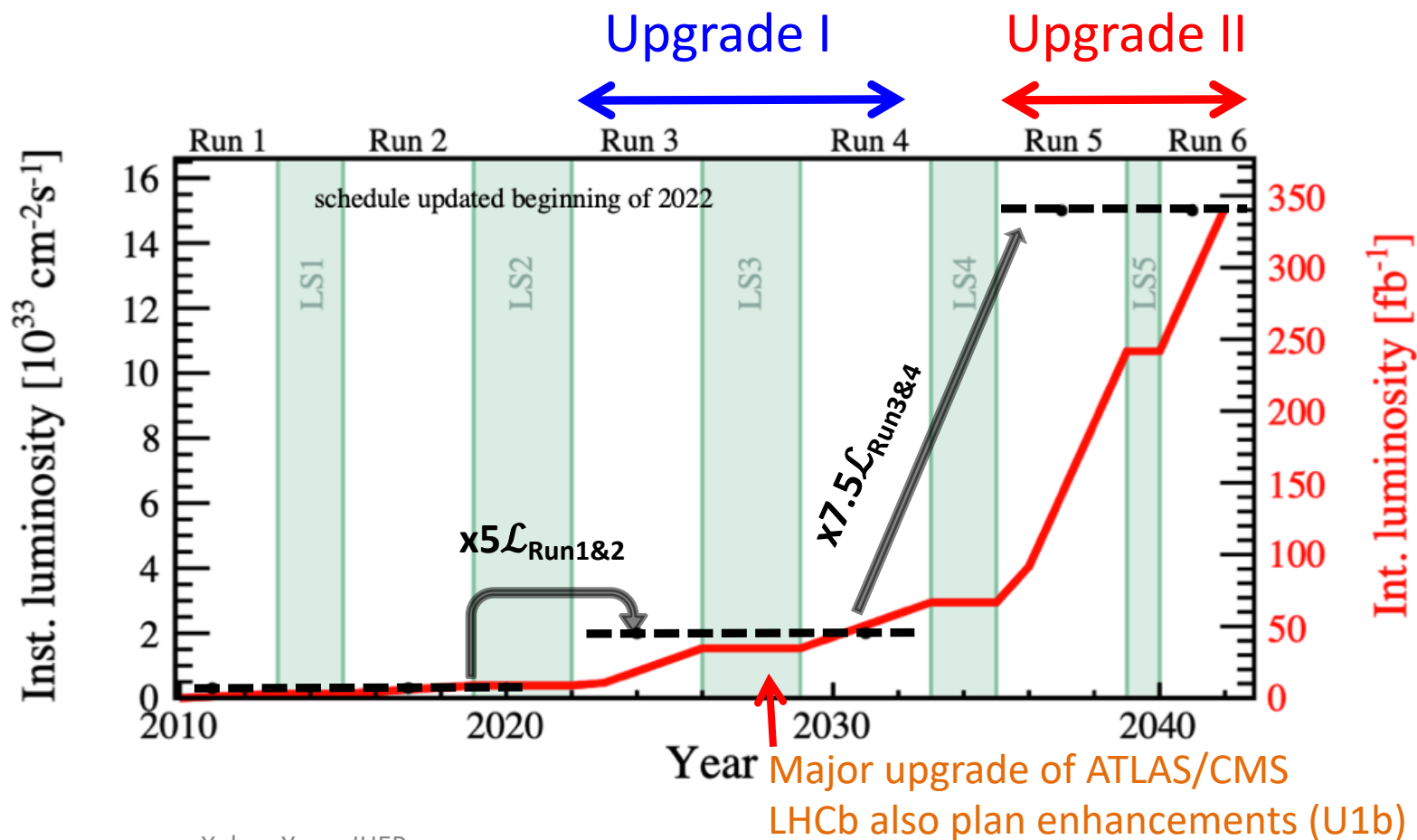
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} \sim 50 \text{ fb}^{-1}$$

Upgrade II (U2), starts in LS4

$$\mathcal{L}_{\max} \sim 1.5 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} \sim 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$$

Some smaller detector consolidation and enhancements in LS3 (2026) \Leftarrow U1b

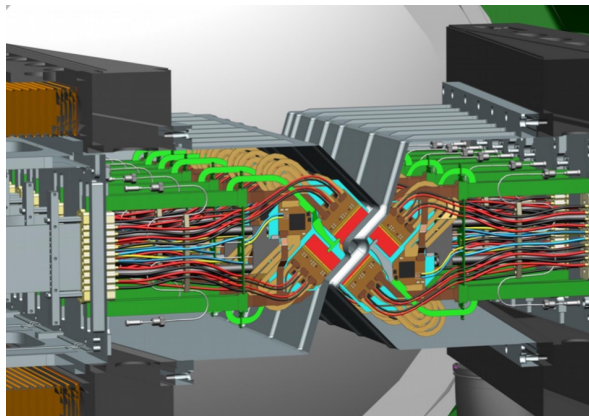


Upgrade I: a brand new detector



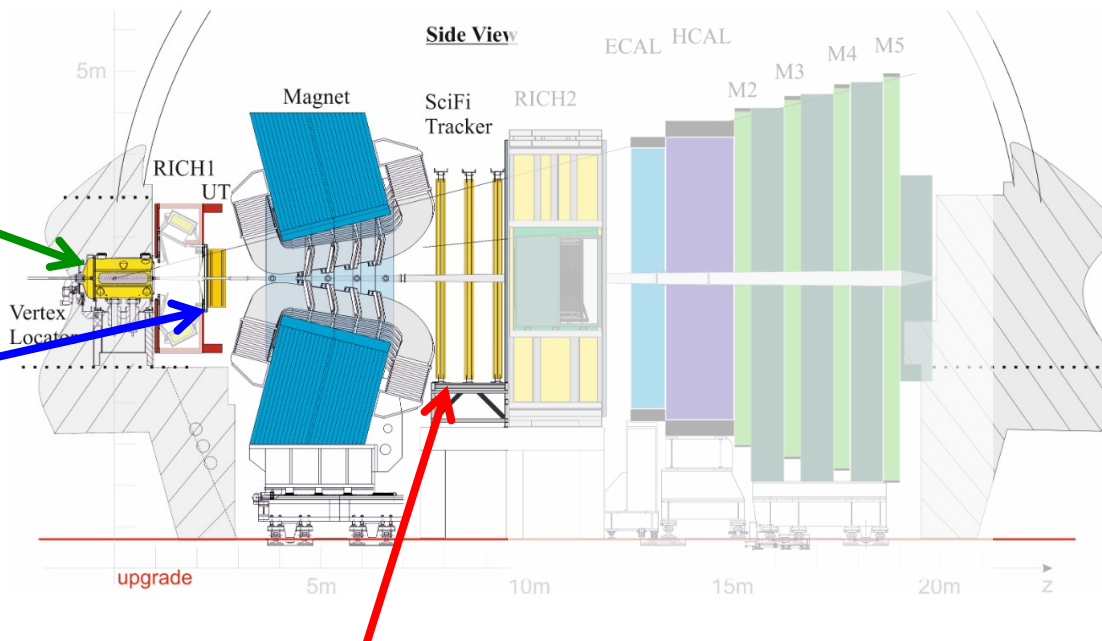
Higher luminosity ($5 \times \mathcal{L}_{\text{Run1\&2}}$) results in

- Higher rate, pile up, occupancy, fluence



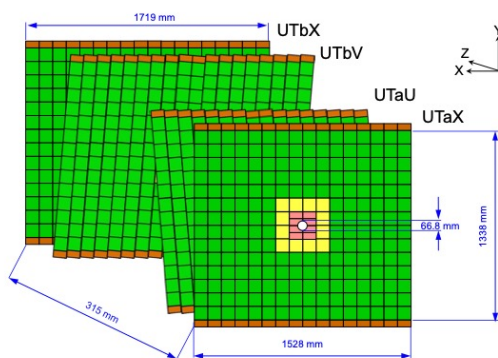
VELO: hybrid pixel detector

- Closer to the beam (from 8.2 mm to 5.1 mm)
- New RF box
- MAX fluence: $8 \times 10^{15} \text{ MeVn}_{\text{eq}}\text{cm}^{-2}$



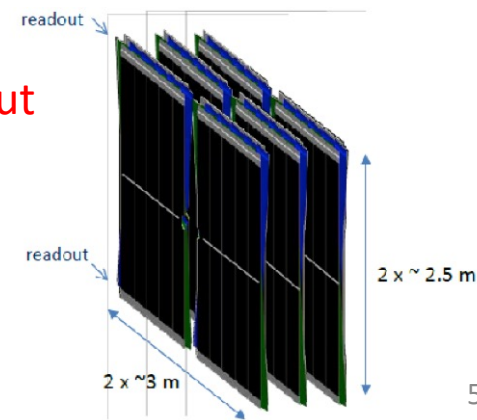
UT: Si Strip detector

- Higher coverage, segmentation, resolution
- Speed up tracks reconstruction & reduce P_{GhostTrk}



SciFi: Scintillating fibers detector

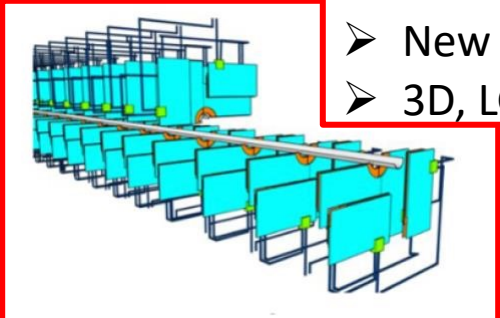
- 3 station with 4 detection layers
- 2x2.5 m long modules with Readout SiPMs at the outer edge



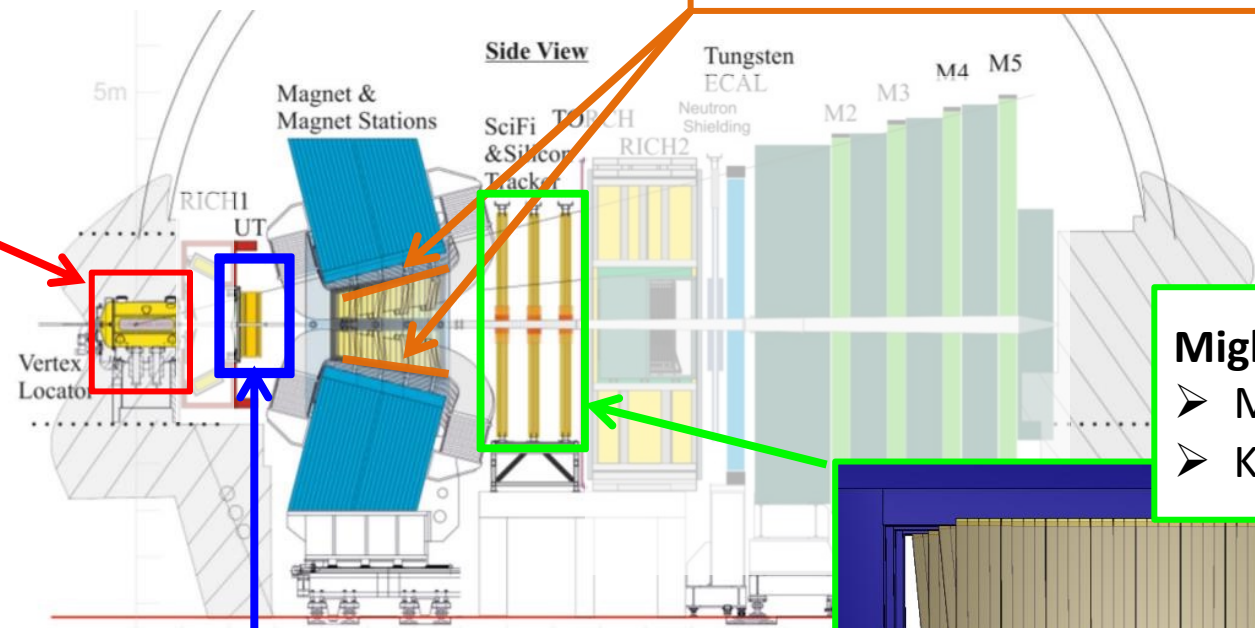
The Tracking System in Upgrade II



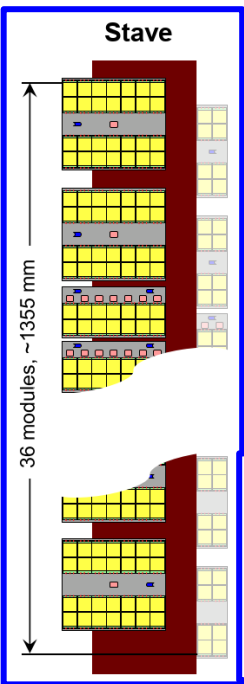
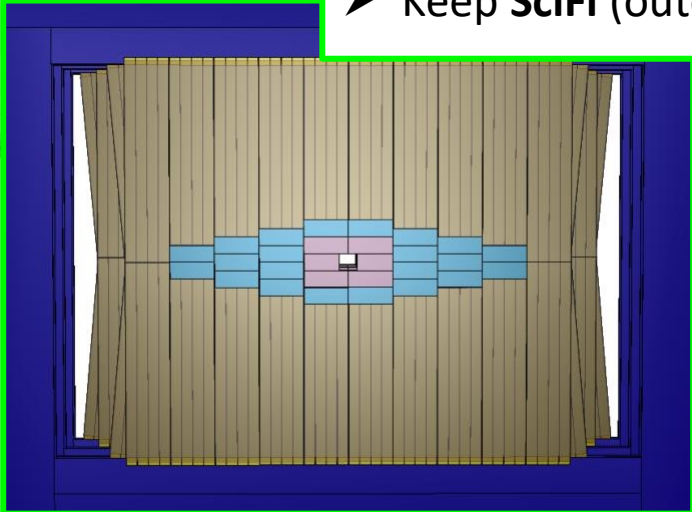
- Vertex Locator (VELO)**
- Pixel with timing
 - New RD-foil
 - 3D, LGAD, 28 nm



- Magnet Stations (MS)**
- Scintillating bar
 - Low P particles



- Might Tracker (MT)**
- MAPS CMOS pixel (inner)
 - Keep SciFi (outer)



- Upstream Tracker (UT)**
- MAPS CMOS pixel
 - Radiation tolerant

High pile-up in Upgrade II



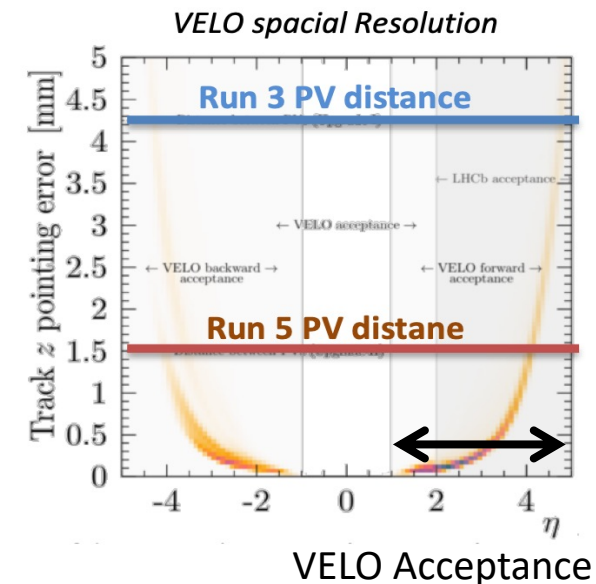
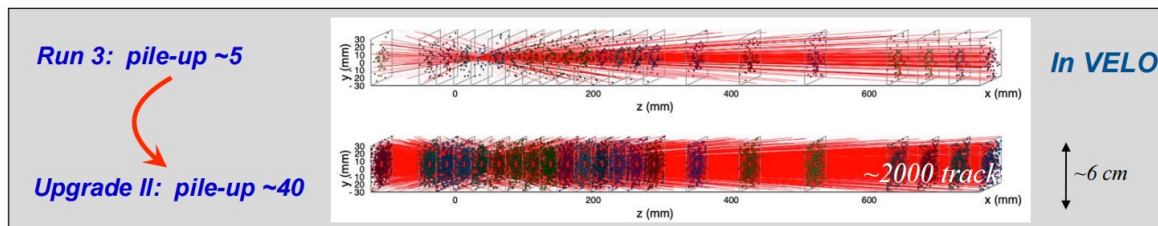
In Upgrade II

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{max}} \sim 1.5 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

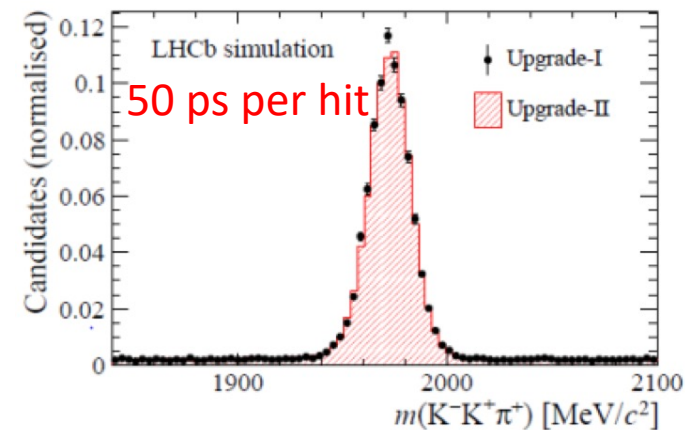
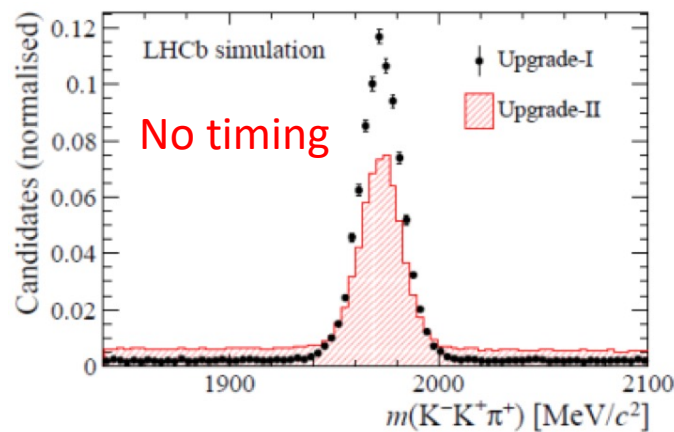
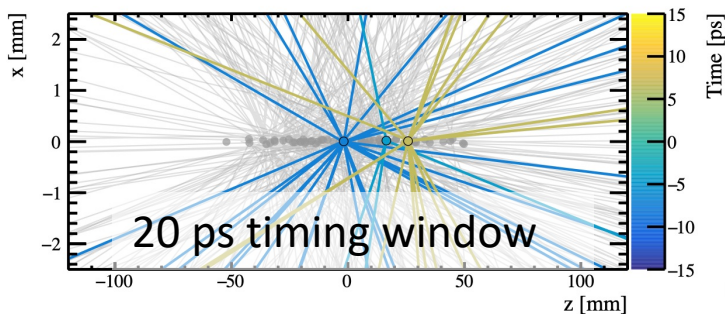
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} \sim 300 \text{ fb}^{-1}$$

~ 40 visible interactions/Xing

- High pile-up induces PV spatial separation of the same order as VELO resolution
→ PV unresolvable
- Ensure $\epsilon_{\text{trigger}}$ at high pileup condition

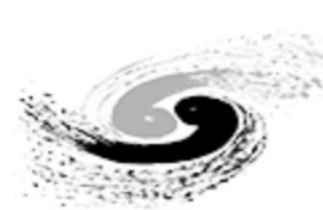


VELO: 4D detector with timing



$\sigma_t(\text{Track}) = 20 \text{ ps}$ restores the performance to U1 level

Velo R&D



Balance btw Φ_{eq} and σ_{Hit}

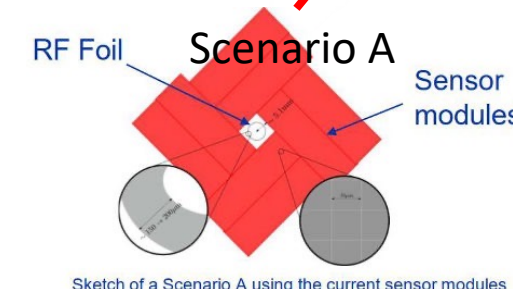
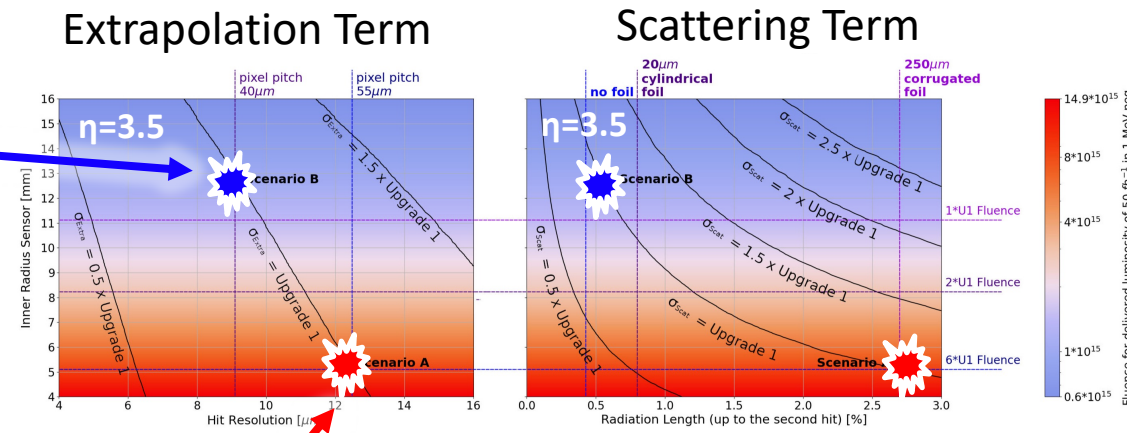
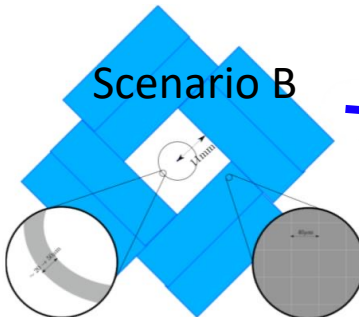
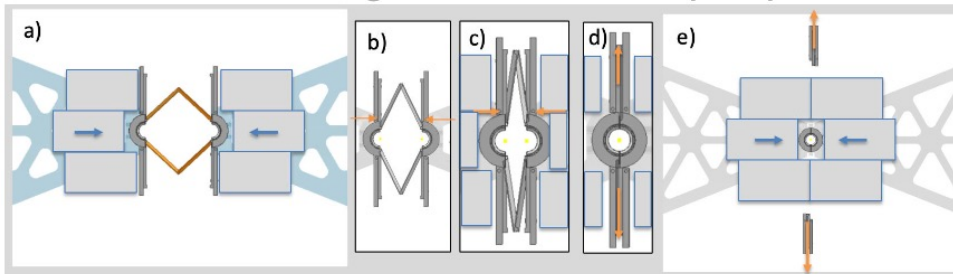
- $\sigma_{IP} = \sigma_{extrap} + \sigma_{scatter}$
- Two different layouts optimized

Sensor R&D, candidates: 3D pixel, Planar, LGAD, CMOS ...

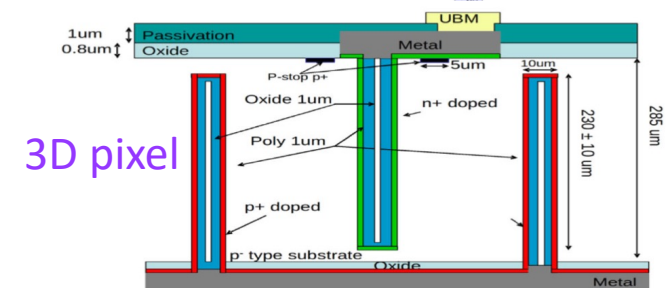
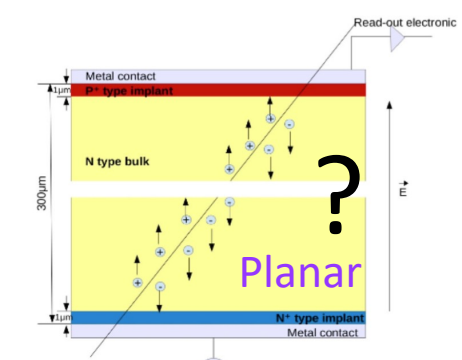
- timing ~ 50 ps
- Radiation hardness (max $\sim 6 \times 10^{16} n_{eq}/cm^2$)

- ❑ R&D on 28 nm technology: PicoPix, IGNITE
- ❑ Replaceable modules, thinner or no RF foil, robust 3D printed Ti cooling substrate...

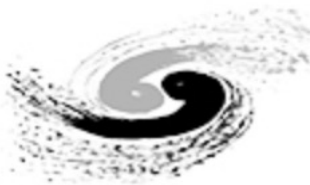
Additional shielding when RF foil in open position



Sketch of a Scenario A using the current sensor modules



Upgrade II UT



Channel occupancy [%]

0.42	0.45	0.47	0.49	0.52	0.54	0.57	0.60	0.60
0.46	0.49	0.52	0.56	0.59	0.63	0.68	0.74	0.77
0.53	0.58	0.62	0.68	0.73	0.83	0.89	1.00	1.06
0.64	0.70	0.77	0.86	0.96	1.10	1.26	1.48	1.63
0.78	0.88	0.97	1.13	1.27	1.54	1.81	2.34	2.72
0.96	1.10	1.23	1.45	1.68	2.05	2.63	2.84	3.87
1.28	1.45	1.54	1.81	2.04	2.57	3.42	4.48	3.95 5.13

Current UT optimized for $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Run 3\&4}}$

Upgrade II luminosity $1.5 \times 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ (**x7.5** $\mathcal{L}_{\text{Run 3\&4}}$)

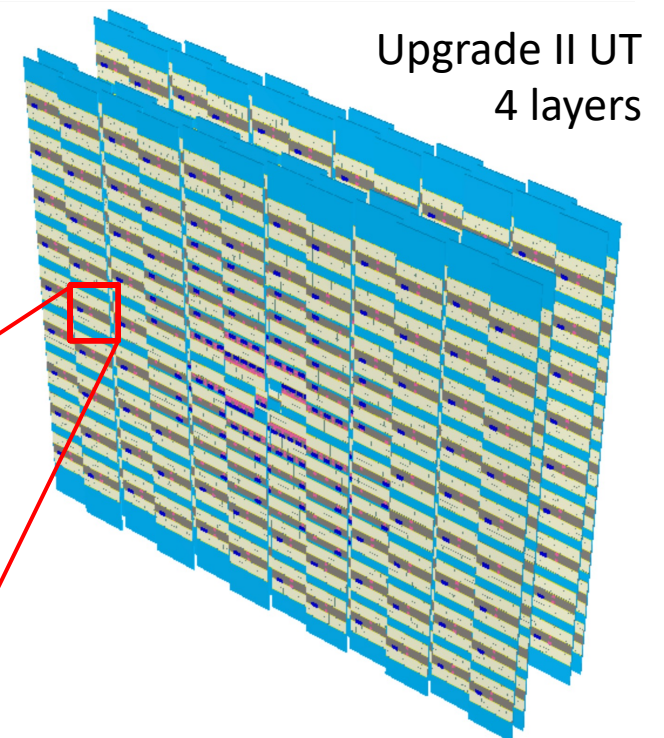
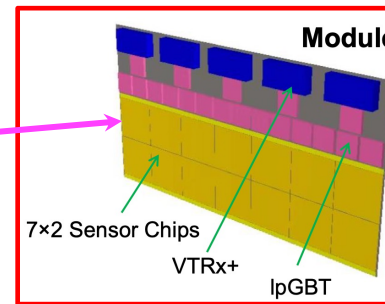
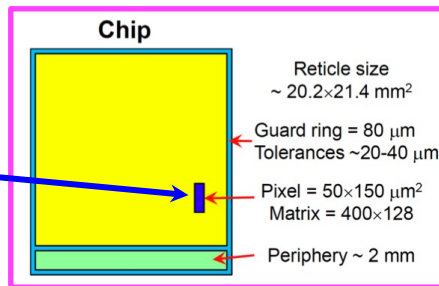
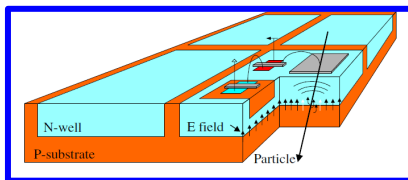
- The occupancy (max ~10%) will compromise the performance
- Radiation does ($3 \times 10^{15} \text{ n}_{\text{eq}}/\text{cm}^2$) too high for current sensor

Beam pipe

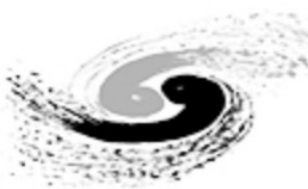
Upgrade II UT:

- CMOS MAPS technique applied
- Very promising and cost effective for large area pixel detectors.

Monolithic Active Pixel Sensor (MAPS)



R&D status



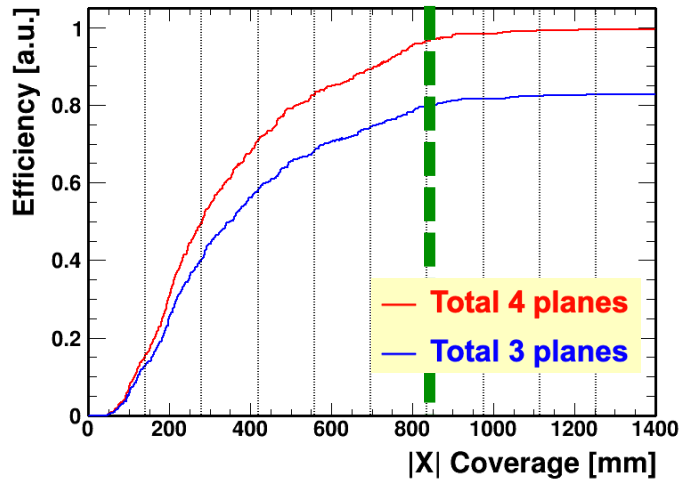
Upgrade II UT software

- Preliminary studies on
 - ❑ Track efficiency for $B^- \rightarrow D^0 K^-$, $D^0 \rightarrow K_S \pi^+ \pi^-$, $K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$
 - Optimizing UT coverage
 - ❑ Detector simulation and performance

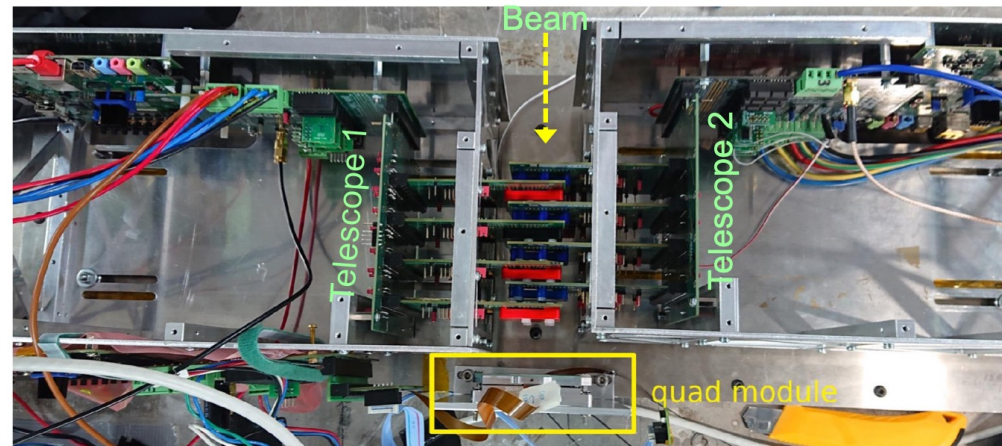
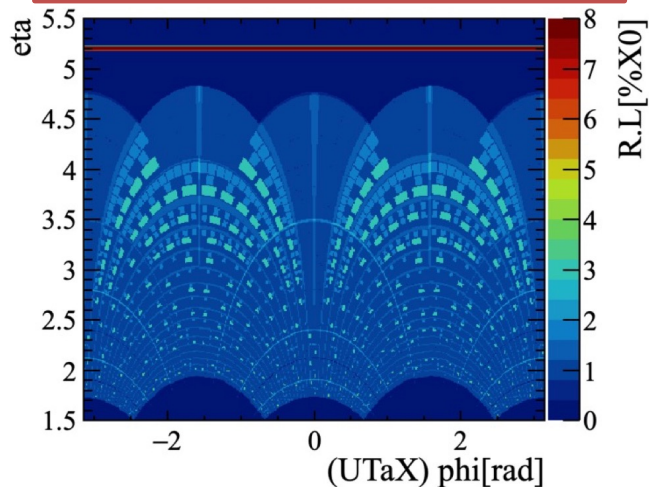
Two choice of CMOS tech: HV-CMOS & Small electrode CMOS

- Extensive tests using ATLASPix: lab test with cosmic ray and radioactive sources, testteam at DESY & CSNS @ 2022

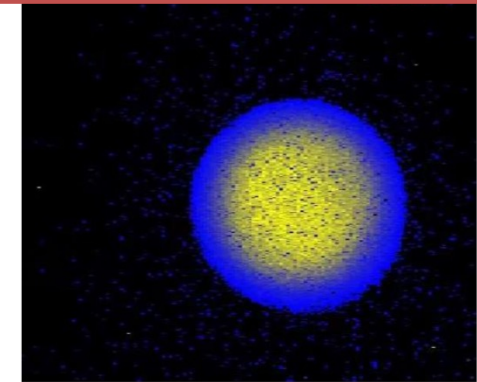
Track efficiency vs X coverage



R.L. as functions of Φ and η



Hitmap with Fe55 source



SciFi and Mighty Tracker (MT)

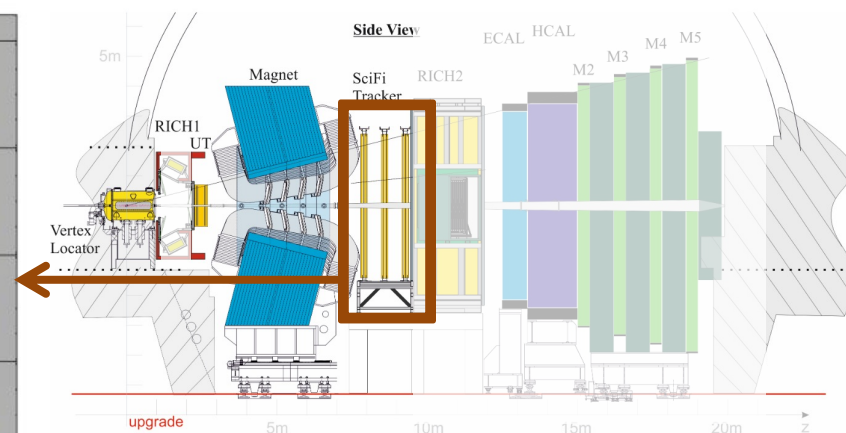
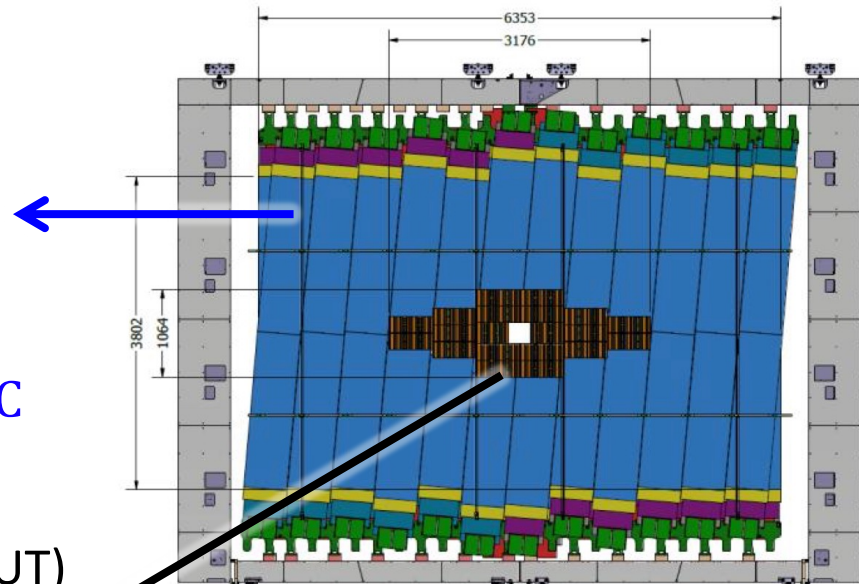


Keep SciFi design at outer region

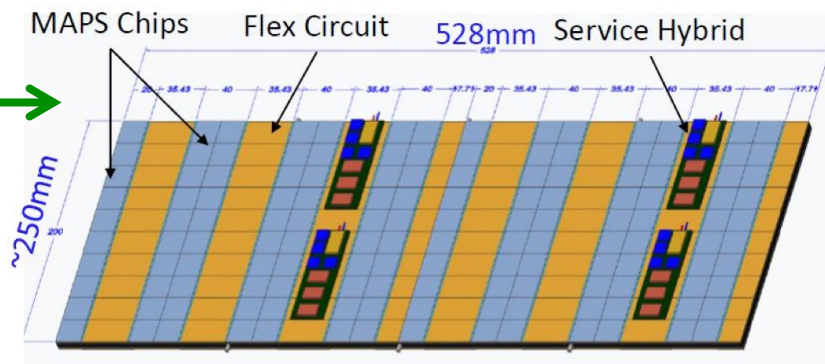
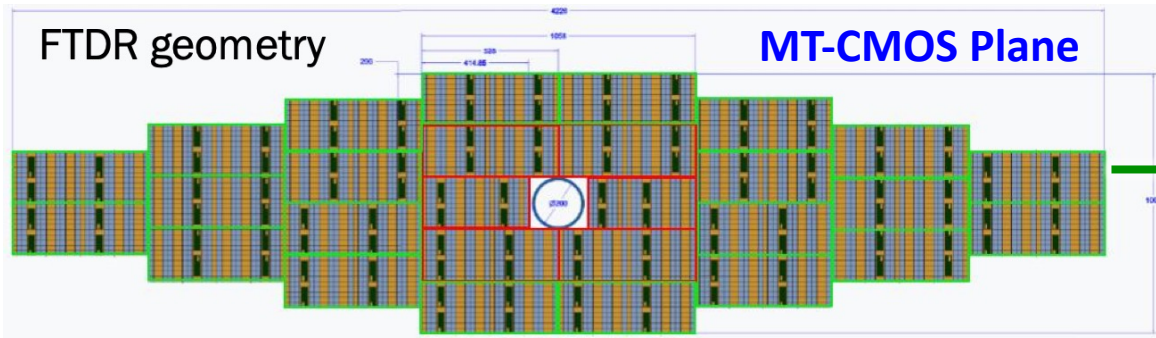
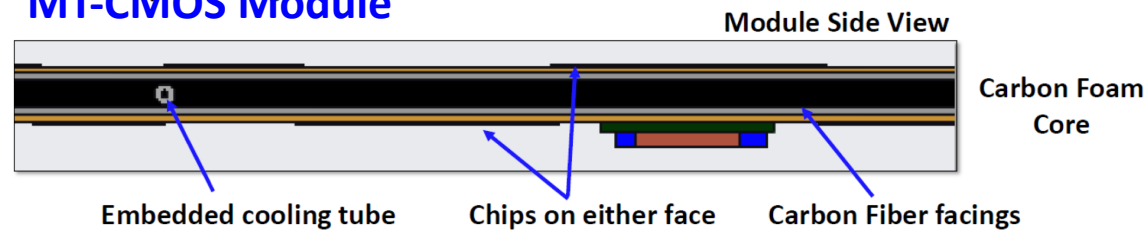
- Further away from beam
- Micro-lens on SiPM to enhance light collection
- Cryogenic cooling for SiPM: -40°C
 $\Rightarrow -120^{\circ}\text{C}$

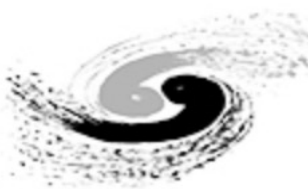
HV-COMS MAPS detector (same as UT)

- 6 layers, 18 m^2 in total
- Pixel size $\sim 50 \times 150\ \mu\text{m}^2$
- Upgrade the inner-most in Upgrade 1b



MT-CMOS Module

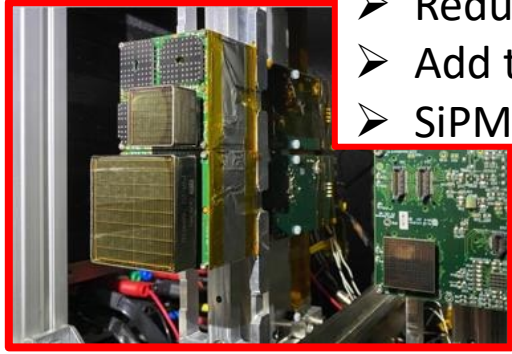




Particle Identification (PID) Detectors

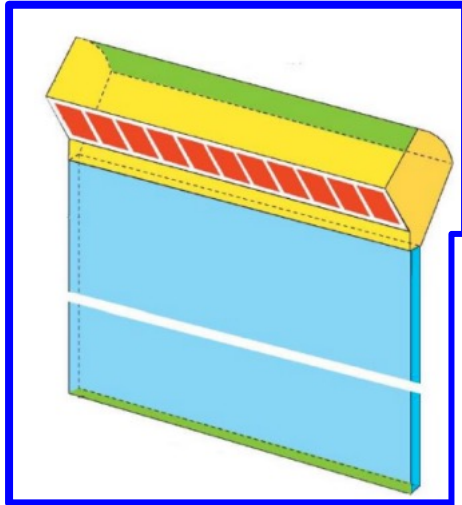
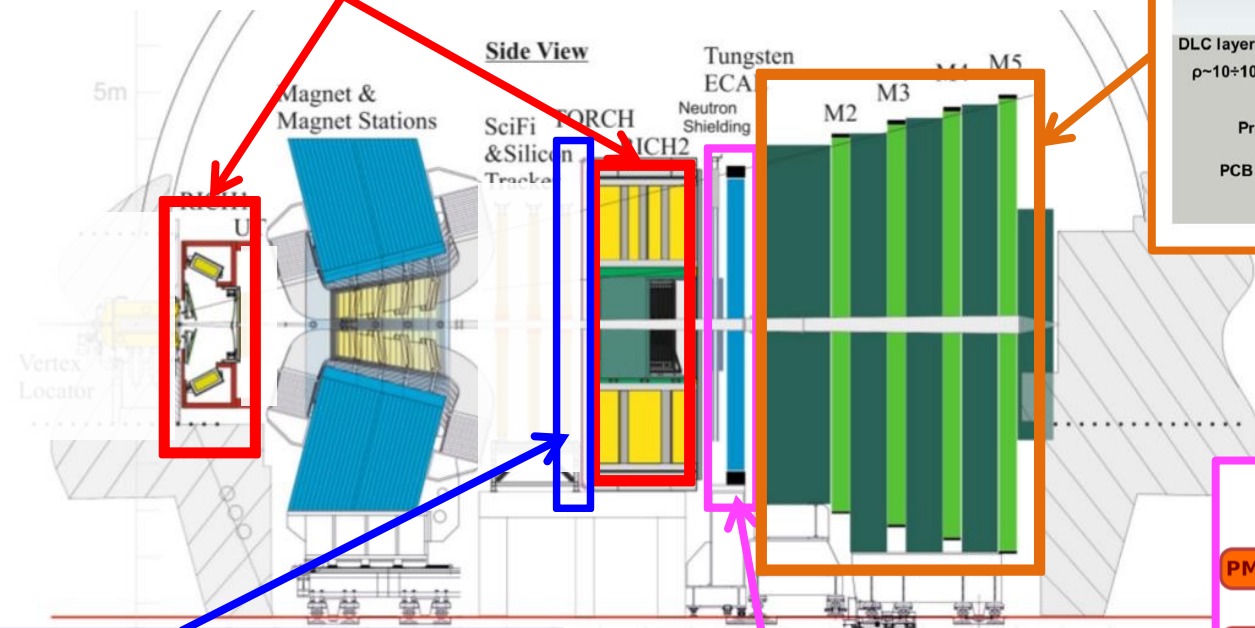
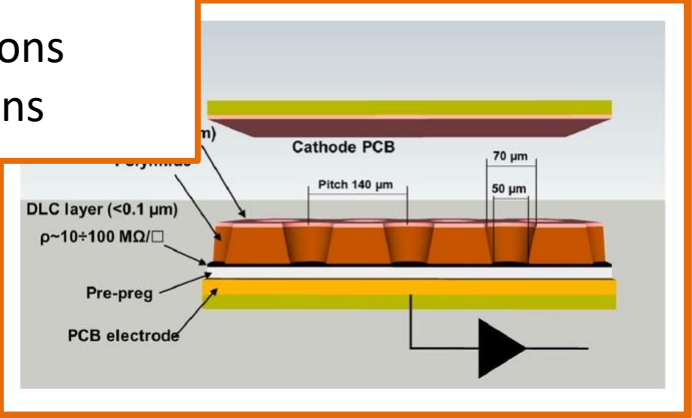
RICH1, RICH2

- Reduced pixel size
- Add timing information
- SiPM, MCP



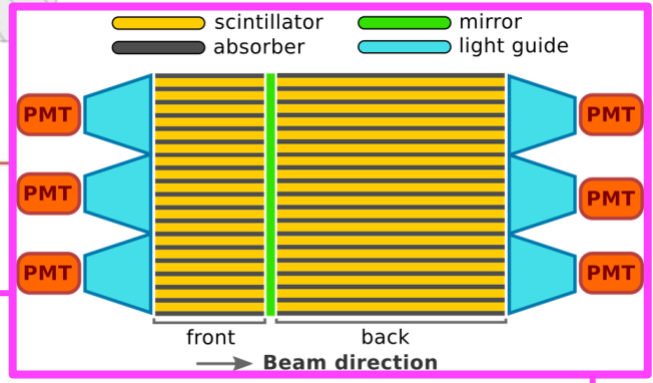
Muon

- μ RWELL for inner regions
- MWPC for outer regions



TORCH

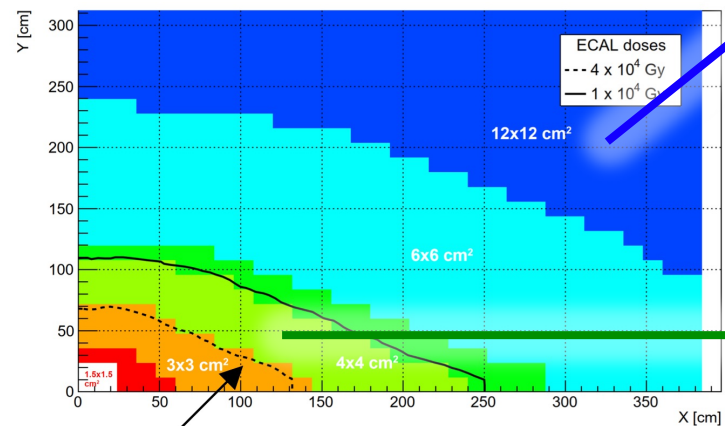
- To enhance PID capabilities for soft particles
- Measure light angle, path length and TOF



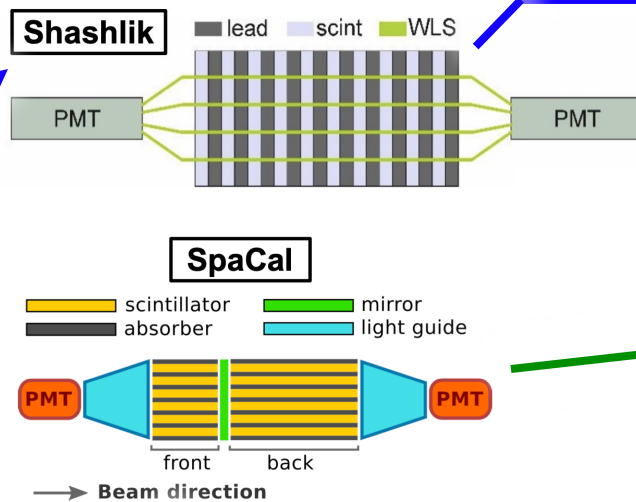
ECAL

- Space & time, longitudinal segmentation
- SPACAL with radiation hard crystals

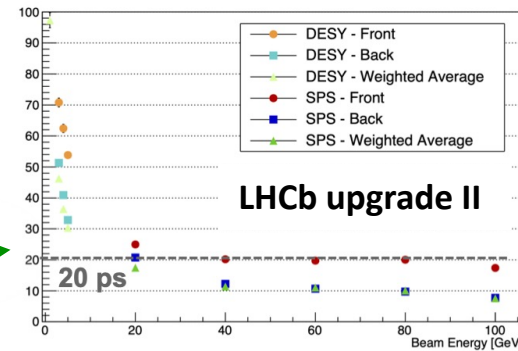
5D calorimeter with precision timing



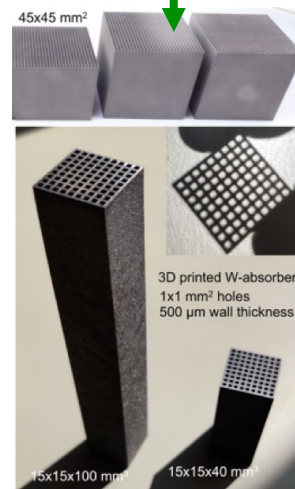
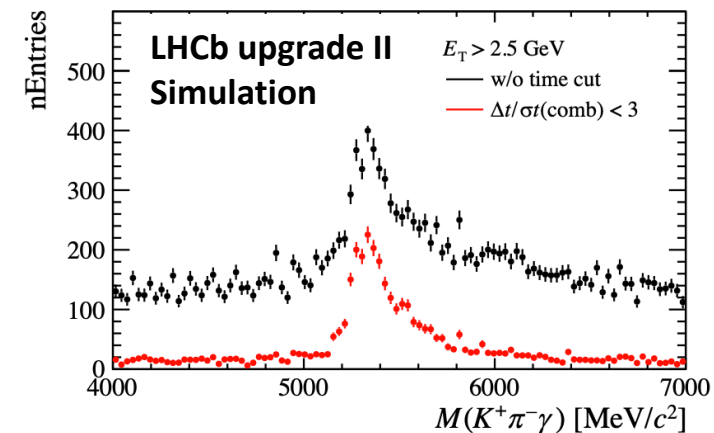
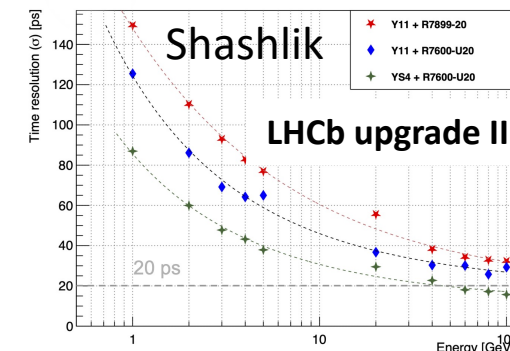
Radiation limit of current Shashlik technology



Time resolution (SpaCal)



Time resolution (DESY and SPS)



Key features: energy resolution ($10\%/\sqrt{E} \oplus 1\%$), radiation hardness (up to 1 MGy), 20 ps timing capability and granularity.

- Multiple techs. for different regions from inner to outer
- Possibility of adding timing layer: Si layers.
- Possibility of replacing the inner-most modules at Upgrade 1b.



Key observables in flavor physics

Observable	Current LHCb (up to 9 fb ⁻¹)	Upgrade I (23 fb ⁻¹)	Upgrade I (50 fb ⁻¹)	Upgrade II (300 fb ⁻¹)
CKM tests				
$\gamma (B \rightarrow DK, \text{etc.})$	4° [9, 10]	1.5°	1°	0.35°
$\phi_s (B_s^0 \rightarrow J/\psi\phi)$	32 mrad [8]	14 mrad	10 mrad	4 mrad
$ V_{ub} / V_{cb} (\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow p\mu^-\bar{\nu}_\mu, \text{etc.})$	6% [29, 30]	3%	2%	1%
$a_{\text{sl}}^d (B^0 \rightarrow D^-\mu^+\nu_\mu)$	36×10^{-4} [34]	8×10^{-4}	5×10^{-4}	2×10^{-4}
$a_{\text{sl}}^s (B_s^0 \rightarrow D_s^-\mu^+\nu_\mu)$	33×10^{-4} [35]	10×10^{-4}	7×10^{-4}	3×10^{-4}
Charm				
$\Delta A_{CP} (D^0 \rightarrow K^+K^-, \pi^+\pi^-)$	29×10^{-5} [5]	13×10^{-5}	8×10^{-5}	3.3×10^{-5}
$A_\Gamma (D^0 \rightarrow K^+K^-, \pi^+\pi^-)$	11×10^{-5} [38]	5×10^{-5}	3.2×10^{-5}	1.2×10^{-5}
$\Delta x (D^0 \rightarrow K_s^0\pi^+\pi^-)$	18×10^{-5} [37]	6.3×10^{-5}	4.1×10^{-5}	1.6×10^{-5}
Rare Decays				
$\mathcal{B}(B^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)/\mathcal{B}(B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$	69% [40, 41]	41%	27%	11%
$S_{\mu\mu} (B_s^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$	—	—	—	0.2
$A_T^{(2)} (B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0}e^+e^-)$	0.10 [52]	0.060	0.043	0.016
$A_T^{\text{Im}} (B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0}e^+e^-)$	0.10 [52]	0.060	0.043	0.016
$\mathcal{A}_{\phi\gamma}^{\Delta\Gamma} (B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi\gamma)$	$\begin{smallmatrix} +0.41 \\ -0.44 \end{smallmatrix}$ [51]	0.124	0.083	0.033
$S_{\phi\gamma} (B_s^0 \rightarrow \phi\gamma)$	0.32 [51]	0.093	0.062	0.025
$\alpha_\gamma (\Lambda_b^0 \rightarrow \Lambda\gamma)$	$\begin{smallmatrix} +0.17 \\ -0.29 \end{smallmatrix}$ [53]	0.148	0.097	0.038
Lepton Universality Tests				
$R_K (B^+ \rightarrow K^+\ell^+\ell^-)$	0.044 [12]	0.025	0.017	0.007
$R_{K^*} (B^0 \rightarrow K^{*0}\ell^+\ell^-)$	0.12 [61]	0.034	0.022	0.009
$R(D^*) (B^0 \rightarrow D^{*-}\ell^+\nu_\ell)$	0.026 [62, 64]	0.007	0.005	0.002

LHCC-2021-012

Upgrade II will fully realize the flavor physics potential of the HL-LHC

Further pursue a broad physics programme

- Spectroscopy
- High precision EW and Higgs
- Dark sector
- Exotic search
- Heavy ions and fixed target

Success of the physics programme relies on

- HL-LHC providing LHCb $\sim 50 \text{ fb}^{-1}/\text{year}$ during Run 5&6
- A detector with similar or better performance as the present one for Upgrade I



LHCb

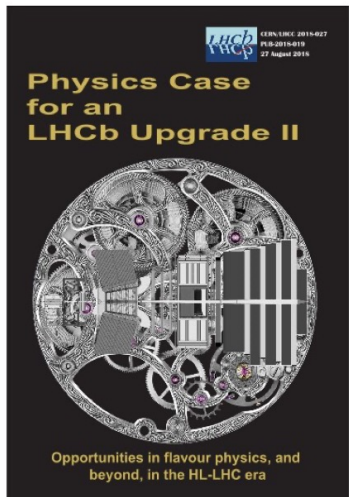
- Upgrade I: installation completed
- Upgrade II: starts in LS4, R&D now

LHCb Upgrade II to fully exploit HL-LHC for flavor physics and beyond

- FTDR approved and now in R&D phase

Next: TDR @2026, construction, installation and eventually operation for physics

More physics results can be expected from LHCb



CERN-ACC-NOTE-2018-0038

2018-08-29

Ilias.Efthymiopoulos@cern.ch

LHCb Upgrades and operation at $10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$ luminosity –A first study

G. Arduini, V. Baglin, H. Burkhardt, F. Cerutti, S. Claudet, B. Di Girolamo, R. De Maria, I. Efthymiopoulos, L.S. Esposito, N. Karastathis, R. Lindner, L.E. Medina Medrano, Y. Papaphilippou, C. Parkes, D. Pellegrini, S. Redaelli, S. Roester, F. Sanchez-Galan, P. Schwarz, E. Thomas, A. Tsinganos, D. Wollmann, G. Wilkinson
CERN, Geneva, Switzerland

Keywords: LHC, HL-LHC, HiLumi LHC, LHCb, <https://indico.cern.ch/event/400665>

- Expression of Interest, LHCC-2017-003
- Physics case, LHCC-2018-027
- Accelerator study, CERN-ACC-2018-038
- Framework TDR, CERN-LHCC-2021-012

Thank you for your attention